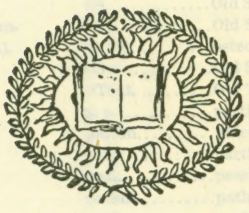
Revised and Enlarged Edition

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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VOLUME II
D. to Hoon.



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NEW YORK.

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. — adjective.
abbr. — abbreviation.
abl. — ablative.
acc. — accusative.
accom. — accommodated, accommodation.
act. — active.
adv. — adverb.
AF. — Anglo-French.
agri. — agriculture.
AL. — Anglo-Latin.
alg. — algebra.
Amer. — American.
anat. — anatomy.
anc. — ancient.
antiq. — antiquity.
aor. — aorist.
appar. — apparently.
Ar. — Arabic.
arch. — architecture.
archæol. — archæology.
arith. — arithmetic.
art. — article.
AS. — Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. — astrology.
astron. — astronomy.
attrib. — attributive.
aug. — augmentative.
Bav. — Bavarian.
Beng. — Bengali.
biol. — biology.
Bohem. — Bohemian.
bot. — botany.
Braz. — Brazilian.
Bret. — Breton.
bryol. — bryology.
Bulg. — Bulgarian.
carp. — carpentry.
Cat. — Catalan.
Cath. — Catholic.
caus. — causative.
ceram. — ceramics.
cf. — L. *confer*, compare.
ch. — church.
Chal. — Chaldee.
chem. — chemical, chemistry.
Chin. — Chinese.
chron. — chronology.
colloq. — colloquial, colloquially.
com. — commerce, commercial.
comp. — composition, compound.
compar. — comparative.
conch. — conchology.
conj. — conjunction.
contr. — contracted, contraction.
Corn. — Cornish.
craniol. — craniology.
craniom. — craniometry.
crystal. — crystallography.
D. — Dutch.
Dan. — Danish.
dat. — dative.
def. — definite, definition.
deriv. — derivative, derivation.
dial. — dialect, dialectal.
diff. — different.
dim. — diminutive.
distrib. — distributive.
dram. — dramatic.
dynam. — dynamics.
E. — East.
E. — English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. — ecclesiastical.
econ. — economy.
e. g. — L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. — Egyptian.
E. Ind. — East Indian.
elect. — electricity.
embryol. — embryology.
Eng. — English.
engin. — engineering.
entom. — entomology.
Epis. — Episcopal.
equiv. — equivalent.
esp. — especially.
Eth. — Ethiopic.
ethnog. — ethnography.
ethnol. — ethnology.
etym. — etymology.
Eur. — European.
exclam. — exclamation.
f., fem. — feminine.
F. — French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. — Flemish.
fort. — fortification.
freq. — frequentative.
Fries. — Friesic.
fut. — future.
G. — German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. — Gaelic.
galv. — galvanism.
gen. — genitive.
geog. — geography.
geol. — geology.
geom. — geometry.
Goth. — Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. — Greek.
gram. — grammar.
gun. — gunnery.
Heb. — Hebrew.
her. — heraldry.
herpet. — herpetology.
Hind. — Hindustani.
hist. — history.
horol. — horology.
hort. — horticulture.
Hung. — Hungarian.
hydraul. — hydraulics.
hydros. — hydrostatics.
Icel. — Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. — ichthyology.
i. e. — L. *id est*, that is.
impers. — impersonal.
impf. — imperfect.
impv. — imperative.
improp. — improperly.
Ind. — Indian.
ind. — indicative.
Indo-Eur. — Indo-European.
indef. — indefinite.
inf. — infinitive.
instr. — instrumental.
interj. — interjection.
intr., intrans. — intransitive.
Ir. — Irish.
irreg. — irregular, irregularly.
It. — Italian.
Jap. — Japanese.
L. — Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. — Lettish.
LG. — Low German.
lichenol. — lichenology.
lit. — literal, literally.
lit. — literature.
Lith. — Lithuanian.
lithog. — lithography.
lithol. — lithology.
LL. — Late Latin.
m., masc. — masculine.
M. — Middle.
mach. — machinery.
mammal. — mammalogy.
manuf. — manufacturing.
math. — mathematics.
MD. — Middle Dutch.
ME. — Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. — mechanics, mechanical.
med. — medicine.
mensur. — mensuration.
metal. — metallurgy.
metaph. — metaphysics.
meteor. — meteorology.
Mex. — Mexican.
MGr. — Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. — Middle High German.
milit. — military.
mineral. — mineralogy.
ML. — Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. — Middle Low German.
mod. — modern.
mycol. — mycology.
myth. — mythology.
n. — noun.
n., neut. — neuter.
N. — New.
N. — North.
N. Amer. — North America.
nat. — natural.
naut. — nautical.
nav. — navigation.
NGr. — New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. — New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. — New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. — nominative.
Norm. — Norman.
north. — northern.
Norw. — Norwegian.
numis. — numismatics.
O. — Old.
obs. — obsolete.
obstet. — obstetrics.
OBulg. — Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. — Old Catalan.
OD. — Old Dutch.
ODan. — Old Danish.
odontog. — odontography.
odontol. — odontology.
OF. — Old French.
OFlem. — Old Flemish.
OGael. — Old Gaelic.
OHG. — Old High German.
OIr. — Old Irish.
OIt. — Old Italian.
OL. — Old Latin.
OLG. — Old Low German.
ONorth. — Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. — Old Prussian.
orig. — original, originally.
ornith. — ornithology.
OS. — Old Saxon.
OSp. — Old Spanish.
osteol. — osteology.
OSw. — Old Swedish.
OTeut. — Old Teutonic.
p. a. — participial adjective.
paleon. — paleontology.
part. — participle.
pass. — passive.
pathol. — pathology.
perf. — perfect.
Pers. — Persian.
pers. — person
persp. — perspective.
Peruv. — Peruvian.
petrog. — petrography.
Pg. — Portuguese.
phar. — pharmacy.
Phen. — Phenician.
philol. — philology.
philos. — philosophy.
phonog. — phonography.
photog. — photography.
phren. — phrenology.
phys. — physical.
physiol. — physiology.
pl., plur. — plural.
poet. — poetical.
polit. — political.
Pol. — Polish.
poss. — possessive.
pp. — past participle.
ppr. — present participle.
Pr. — Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. — prefix.
prep. — preposition.
pres. — present.
pret. — preterit.
priv. — privative.
prob. — probably, probable.
pron. — pronoun.
pron. — pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. — properly.
pros. — prosody.
Prot. — Protestant.
prov. — provincial.
psychol. — psychology.
q. v. — L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. — reflexive.
reg. — regular, regularly.
repr. — representing.
rhet. — rhetoric.
Rom. — Roman.
Rom. — Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. — Russian.
S. — South.
S. Amer. — South American.
sc. — L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. — Scotch.
Scand. — Scandinavian.
Scrip. — Scripture.
sculp. — sculpture.
Serv. — Servian.
sing. — singular.
Skt. — Sanskrit.
Slav. — Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. — Spanish.
subj. — subjunctive.
superl. — superlative.
surg. — surgery.
surv. — surveying.
Sw. — Swedish.
syn. — synonymy.
Syr. — Syriac.
technol. — technology.
teleg. — telegraphy.
teratol. — teratology.
term. — termination.
Teut. — Teutonic.
theat. — theatrical.
theol. — theology.
therap. — therapeutics.
toxicol. — toxicology.
tr., trans. — transitive.
trigon. — trigonometry.
Turk. — Turkish.
typog. — typography.
ult. — ultimate, ultimately.
v. — verb.
var. — variant.
vet. — veterinary.
v. i. — intransitive verb.
v. t. — transitive verb.
W. — Welsh.
Wall. — Walloon.
Wallach. — Wallachian.
W. Ind. — West Indian.
zoögeog. — zoögeography.
zoöl. — zoölogy.
zoöt. — zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty).
ů as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ä̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̄ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in pressure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from;* i. e., derived from.
> read *whence;* i. e., from which is derived.
\+ read *and;* i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with;* i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root.*
* read *theoretical* or *alleged;* i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete.*
★ refers, in all cases, to material which will be found in the supplementary pages. It is used in the cross-references, and is also placed above (rarely below) the initial letter of a word, when an addition to its definitions will be found in the supplementary pages at the end of one or another of the various volumes.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter	iii. 10.
Part and chapter	iii. 10.
Book and line	iii. 10.
Book and page	iii. 10.
Act and scene	iii. 10.
Chapter and verse	iii. 10.
No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

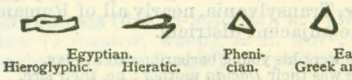
The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

D

★ **1.** The fourth letter and third consonant in the English alphabet: the corresponding character has the same position and the same value also in the Latin, Greek, and Phenician alphabets, from which it comes to us. (See *A*.) The scheme of corresponding characters (compare the preceding letters) is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The sound which the character has from the beginning been used to represent is the sonant or voiced mute (or check, stop, contact sound) corresponding to *t* as surd or breathed, and to *n* as nasal. (See the terms used and the letters referred to.) It is generally called a "dental," but with only a conventional propriety, since the teeth bear no part in its production. It involves a closure of the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth at a point near to, or even touching, the upper front teeth (while an intonated or voiced current of air is driven during the closure into the cavity of the mouth, as in the case of the other sonant mutes); it is, then, rather a tongue-tip sound, or a front lingual. Sounds closely akin to it are made with different parts of the front tongue against different parts of the forward palate; hence the *d* is somewhat variously colored in various languages, and in some there are two diverse *d*'s, or even more than two. The *d*, as belonging to the fundamental or Germanic part of our language, has taken the place of a more original aspirate, namely, Sanskrit *dh*, Greek *θ*, Latin oftenest *f*: thus, English *door* = Sanskrit *dhura* = Greek *θύρα* = Latin *fores*. Its regular correspondent in German is *t*: thus, *tor* (usually written *thor*) = English *door*; but, under special conditions, also a *d*: thus, German *ende* = English *end*; German *gold* = English *gold*. The German *d* regularly corresponds to English *th*. (See *th*.) Our *d* has no variety of values; it is, however, not seldom made surd, or pronounced as *t*, as in *picked*, *tipped*, *kissed*, and the like, being in older words of this kind a substitute, for mechanical uniformity of spelling, for earlier *t*; *missed* being formerly *mist*, *miste*, Anglo-Saxon *miste*; *kissed*, formerly *kist*, *kiste*, Anglo-Saxon *cyste*, etc. See $-d^1 = -ed^1$, $-d^2 = -ed^2$.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, D stands for 500; when a dash or stroke is placed over it, as $\bar{D}$, it stands for 5,000.—**3.** As a symbol: (*a*) In *music*: (1) The second tone, or *re*, of the scale of C. The ratio between the vibration-numbers of these two tones, when in the relation of *do* and *re*, is $\frac{8}{9}$. The tone above bass C is represented by D, the octave above by d, etc. See *C*, 3. (2) A note which represents this tone. On the treble staff D stands on the first added space below, or on the fourth line (*a*); and on the bass staff it stands on the third line, or on the second added space above (*b*). When other clefs are used, the position of D is different. See *clef*. (3) The key-note of the key of two sharps (*c*). (4) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte, the white key or digital included in each group of two black keys. (5) The string in a stringed instrument that is tuned to the tone D, as the third string of the violin, etc. (*b*) In *chem.*, Di is the symbol of *didymium*. (*c*) In *math.*, d is the sign of differentiation, ∂ of partial differentiation, δ of variation, D of derivation (commonly in the sense of taking the differential coefficient), Δ of differencing, and ∇ of the Hamiltonian operator. Many analysts avoid the use of the letter in other senses than these. A letter subjoined to any of these signs of operation shows what is taken as the independent variable, and exponents show the number of times the operations are to be performed. Differentiation (especially when relative to the time) was formerly indicated in England by a dot over the sign of the quantity to be differentiated, this being the notation of Newton's fluxional calculus. (*d*) In the mnemonic words of logic, the sign of reduction to darii.—**4.** As an abbreviation: (*a*) In *Eng. reckoning* (*d.* or d.), an abbreviation of *denarius*, the original name for the English penny: as, £ *s. d.*, pounds, shillings, and pence; 2*s.* 1*d.*, two shillings and one penny. (*b*) Before a date (*d.*), an abbreviation of *died*. (*c*) In dental formulas, an abbreviation of *deciduous*, prefixed without a period to the letters *i*, *c*, and *m*: thus, *di.*, deciduous incisor; *dc.*, deciduous canine; *dm.*, deciduous molar: all being teeth of the milk-dentition of a diphyodont mammal. Thus, the milk- or deciduous dentition of a child is expressed by the formula

$$di.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ dc.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ dm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2} = \frac{10}{10} = 20;$$

or, more simply, taking one half of each jaw only, *di.* $\frac{2}{2}$, *dc.* $\frac{1}{1}$, *dm.* $\frac{5}{5} \times 2 = 20$. In either case the numbers above the line are those of the upper teeth, and those below the line of the under teeth. See *dental*. (*d*) In *anat.* and *ichth.* (*d.* or *D.*), an abbreviation of *dorsal* (vertebra or fin, respectively). (*e*) In a ship's log-book (*d.*), an abbreviation of *drizzling*.

-d[1], **-d**[2]. [(1) ME. *-d*, *-de*, *-ed*, *-ede*, etc.: see *-ed*[1]. (2) ME. *-d*, *-ed*: see *-ed*[2].] A form of *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2], in certain words. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

da†, *n.* A Middle English form of *doe*[1].

daalder (däl'dėr), *n.* [D.: see *dollar*.] A former Dutch silver coin and money of account; a dollar.

dab[1] (dab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbed*, ppr. *dabbing*. [< ME. *dabben*, strike, = MD. *dabben*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = G. *tappen*, fumble, grope; connected with the noun, ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow, = MHG. **tappe*, *täpe*, a paw, an awkward man, G. dial. *tappe*, *tapp*, a paw, fist, a blow, kick. From G. *tappen* comes F. *taper*, whence E. *tap*[2], strike lightly. Hence freq. *dabble*, q. v. The sense of striking with a soft or moist substance is prob. due to confusion with *daub*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike.

The Flemmisshe heuf *dabbeth* o the het bare.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 272).

2. To strike gently with the hand; slap softly; pat.—**3.** To pat or tap gently with some soft or moist substance; specifically, in *etching*, *china-painting*, etc., to pat or rub gently with a dabber, so as to diffuse or spread evenly a ground-work of color, etc.; smear.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint.
Sharpe, Surgery.

4. To strike with a pointed or sharp weapon; prick; stab.

There was given hym the aungell of Sathan, the pricke of the flesh, to *dabbe* him in the necke.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 551.

5. To dibble. [Prov. Eng.]—**6**†. To deceive.

Til like the parish bull he serves them still,
And *dabbes* their husbandes clean against their will.
The Time's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), l. 2402.

7. In *stone-working*, to pick holes in with a pointed tool; fret.—**To dab nebs**†, to kiss.

Dab nebs with her now and then.
The Coalman's Courtship, p. 6.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To prick.

The thorn that *dabs* I'll cut it down,
Though fair the rose may be.
R. Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, I. 87.

2. To peck, as birds. [Scotch.]

Weel *daubit*, Robin! there's some mair,
Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 43.

3. To use a dabber.—**4**†. To fall down loosely.

Encombrid in my clothes that *dabbing* down from me did droppe.
Phaer, Æneid, vi.

dab[1] (dab), *n.* [< ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow: see the verb.] **1.** A quick or sudden blow.

As he was recovering, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth with my broken sword.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton, p. 82.

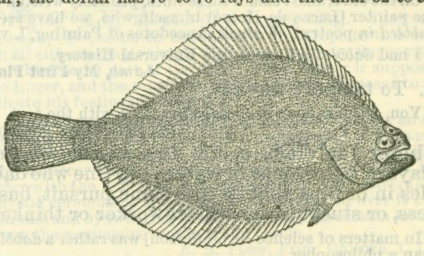
2. A gentle blow or pat with the hand or some soft substance.—**3.** A dig; a peck, as from the beak of a bird.—**4.** A first or imperfect impression on the metal in making a die.—**5.** A small lump or mass of something soft or moist; a small quantity: as, a *dab* of mortar; a *dab* of butter.—**6**†. A trifle; a slight, insignificant thing or person: in contempt.

Cutting the leaves of a new *dab* called Anecdotes of Polite Literature.
Walpole, Letters, II. 337.

7. *pl.* Refuse foots of sugar. *Simmonds*.—**8.** A pinafore.

Reckon with my washerwoman, making her allow for old shirts, socks, *dabbs* and markees, which she bought of me.
Hue and Cry after Dr. Swift (2d ed.), p. 9.

★ **dab**[2] (dab), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *dab*[1], *n.*, 5.] The salt-water flounder or fluke, *Limanda limanda*. The teeth are compressed and truncated, and the lateral line is simple and arched above the pectoral; the dorsal has 70 to 76 rays and the anal 52 to 57;



Dab (*Limanda limanda*).

the color is brownish, sometimes relieved by yellowish spots. The dab is a common fish on the sandy parts of the British coast, living in deeper water than the true flounder, and not entering the mouths of rivers. It seldom exceeds 12 inches in length, and is preferred to the flounder for the table.

Almost immediately he had a basket of *dabs* and whiting.
Froude, Sketches, p. 75.

dab[3] (dab), *n.* and *a.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *dab*[1] and *dabble*. Usually supposed to be a 'corruption' of *adept*.] **I.** *n.* An expert; a knowing or skilful man; a dabster. [Colloq.]

I am no *dab* at your fine sayings.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 15.

One writer . . . excels at . . . a title-page, another works away at the body of the book, and a third is a *dab* at an index.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *a.* Clever; skilled: as, a *dab* hand at a thing. [Colloq.]

da ballo (dä bäl'lō). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *ballo*, ball: see *ball*[2].] In *music*, in the style of a dance; in a light and spirited manner.

dabber[1] (dab'ėr), *n.* One who or that which dabs. Specifically—(*a*) In *printing*, same as *ball*[1], 9. (*b*) An instrument consisting of a mass of cotton-wool sewed or tied in silk or leather and with or without a wooden handle, used by etchers to spread and unite grounds laid on metal plates; by copperplate- and wood-engravers to ink the surface of wood blocks and engraved plates, in order to take impressions from them; and by painters on china to produce smooth backgrounds in color.



Etchers' Dabber.

An agate burnisher, and a *dabber*, which are used for taking proof-impressions of the wood-cut.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., [p. 149.

(*c*) In *stereotyping*, a hard hair brush used in the papier-maché process for dabbing the back of the damp paper, and so driving it into the interstices of the type. (*d*) A camel-hair brush used for cleaning picture-frames and for various purposes in photography.

dabber[2] (dab'ėr), *v.* [Sc.; cf. *jabber*.] **I.** *trans.* To confound or stupefy by rapid talking.

II. *intrans.* To jar; wrangle.

dabbing (dab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dab*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *stone-working*, the process of covering the surface of a stone, after it has been made uniform, with small indentations, by means of a pick-shaped tool, or a hammer indented so as to form a series of points. Also called *daubing* and *picking*.—**2.** See the extract.

This way of fishing we call daping, *dabbing*, or dibbing; wherein you are always to have your line flying before you up or down the river, as the wind serves, and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand.
Cotton, in I. Walton's Complete Angler, ii. 241.

dabbing-machine (dab'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *type-founding*, a machine for casting large metal types.

dabble (dab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbled*, ppr. *dabbling*. [Early mod. E. also *dable;* = MD. *dabbelen*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = Icel. *dafla*, dabble; freq. and dim. of *dab*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To dip a little and often; hence, to wet; moisten; spatter; sprinkle.

Then came wandering by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

The lively Liquor-God
With *dabbled* heels hath swelling clusters trod.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To play in water, as with the hands; splash or play, as in water.

The good housewives of those days were a kind of amphibious animal, delighting exceedingly to be *dabbling* in water. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

Where the duck *dabbles* 'mid the rustling sedge.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

2. To do anything in a slight or superficial manner; touch or try here and there; dip into anything: with *in:* as, to *dabble in* [illegible] shares; to *dabble in* literature.

On the old frame remain these lines, probably [illegible] by the painter [Lucas de Heere] himself, who, [illegible] ave seen, *dabbled in* poetry! *Walpole*, Anecdotes of P[illegible]ting, I. vii.

I had *dabbled* a little *in* the Universal History.
Lamb, My First Play.

3. To tamper; meddle.

You, I think, have been *dabbling* . . . with the text.
Bp. Atterbury, To Pope.

★ **dabbler** (dab'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who dabbles or plays in water, or as in water.—**2.** One who dabbles in or dips slightly into some pursuit, business, or study; a superficial worker or thinker.

In matters of science he [Jefferson] was rather a *dabbler* than a philosopher.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 283.

dabblingly (dab'ling-li), *adv.* In a dabbling manner; as a dabbler.

dabby (dab'i), *a.* [< *dab*[1] + *-y*[1].] Moist; soft; adhesive. [Local.]

dabchick (dab'chik), *n.* [A var. of *dobchick, dopchick.*] **1.** A small grebe; a water-bird of the family *Podicipedidæ:* especially applied in Europe to the *Podiceps minor*, the little grebe, and in the United States to the *Podilymbus podiceps*, the Carolina or pied-billed grebe. Also *dop-chicken.*

As when a *dab-chick* waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 63.

2. The moor-hen or water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3†.** A delectable morsel; a childish, tender, delicate person.

She is a delicate *dabchick!* I must have her.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

daberlick, daberlack (dab'ėr-lik, -lak), *n.* [Sc.: *Jamieson.*] **1.** A kind of long seaweed.—**2.** Any wet, dirty strip of cloth or leather.—**3.** The hair of the head hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

dabitis (dab'i-tis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a, i, i.* The letter *s* at the end shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by simply converting the conclusion, while the letter *d* at the beginning shows that the mood to which this reduction leads is *darii.*

daboya (da-boi'ä), *n.* [Hindi *daboyā*, that



Daboia russelli.

lies hid.] A venomous Indian serpent of the genus *Daboia*, especially *D. russelli.*

dabster (dab'stėr), *n.* [< *dab*[3] + *-ster.*] **1.** One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business; a dab. [Colloq.]—**2.** A dabbler; a bungler. [Colloq. and rare.]

The work of some hired *dabster* in all the misinformation that can be extorted from the statistics of national wealth and progress. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 160.

dabuh†, *n.* [Appar. repr. Ar. *dhab'*, a hyena.] An old name of the mandrill, *Papio maimon.*

The second kinde of hyena, called papio or *dabuh.*
Topsel (1658).

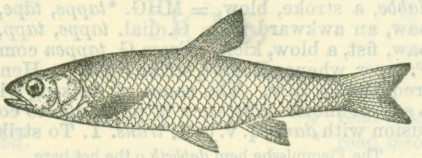
dab-wash (dab'wosh), *n.* A small wash, done after the regular family wash. [Prov. Eng.]

That great room itself was sure to have clothes hanging to dry at the fire, whatever day of the week it was; some one of the large irregular family having had what was called in the district a *dab-wash* of a few articles forgotten on the regular day. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

da capella (dä kä-pel'lä). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel, n.*] In *music*, a direction to play a piece or passage in church style—that is, with solemnity; in a stately manner.

da capo (dä kä'pō). [It., from the beginning: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *capo*, < L. *caput* = E. *head:* see *cape*[2].] In *music*, a direction to repeat from the beginning: usually abbreviated to *D. C.* The end of the repeat is generally indicated by the word *fine.*—**Da capo al fine**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign *fine.*—**Da capo al segno**, ★ a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign 𝄋.

dace (dās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *darce, darse;* < ME. *darce, darse,* < OF. *dars*, a dace, same as *dart, darz*, a dart (ML. nom. *dardus*); F. *dard*, a dace, ML. acc. *dardum*, whence also E. *dar, dare*[3], a dace; so called from its swiftness: see *dart*[2]. For the changes, cf. *bass*[1], formerly *barse, bace.*] **1.** A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus leuciscus* or *Squa-*



Dace (*Leuciscus leuciscus*).

lius leuciscus, resembling and closely related to the roach and chub. It has a stout fusiform shape, pharyngeal teeth in two rows, and a complete lateral line. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams in Italy, France, Germany, etc., and some of the rivers of England. It is gregarious and swims in shoals. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from its activity affords the angler good sport. Also called *dar, dare*, and *dart.*

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling-place,
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or *dace.*
J. Davors, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, i. 1.

2. A name of sundry similar or related fishes. (*a*) In some parts of the United States, a cyprinoid fish of the genus *Rhinichthys*, distinguished by the projection and blackish color of the prenasal region. (*b*) The redfin, *Notropis cornutus.*

Dacelo (da-sē'lō), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1816), a transposition of L. *alcedo*, a kingfisher: see *Alcedo.*] The typical genus of birds of the sub-



Laughing Kingfisher (*Dacelo gigas*).

family *Daceloninæ*. *D. gigas* is the large Australian species known as the *laughing-jackass.*

Daceloninæ (da-sē-lō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacelo*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] One of the two subfamilies of *Alcedinidæ*, having the bill more or less depressed, with smooth, rounded, or sulcate culmen; the insectivorous, as distinguished from the piscivorous, kingfishers. There are about 14 genera and upward of 80 species, which feed for the most part upon insects, reptiles, and land-mollusks, instead of fish. All are old-world birds; some are African and Asiatic, but most inhabit the Australian, Papuan, and Oceanic regions. Leading genera are *Dacelo, Halcyon, Tanysiptera*, and *Ceyx.*

dacey (dā'si), *a.* [Hind. Beng. etc. *deśī*, < Skt. *deśīya*, of the same country, native, provincial, < *deśa*, point, region, country.] Native; belonging to the country (India). [Anglo-Indian.]

The silkworm yielding eight crops is found in Bengal, and is there called *dacey.*
L. P. Brockett, Silk-weaving, p. 13.

da chiesa (dä kiā'sä). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *chiesa*, < L. *ecclesia*, < Gr. ἐκκλησία, church: see *ecclesia.*] In *music*, for the church; in church style.

dachshund (G. pron. däks'hönt), *n.* [G., < *dachs*, badger, + *hund* = E. *hound.*] The German badger-dog; a breed of short-legged, long-bodied dogs used to draw or bait badgers.

Dacian (dā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dacia*, the province so called, < *Daci* = Gr. Δάκοι. The L. adj. was *Dacus* or *Dacicus*, rarely *Dacius.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Daci, an ancient barbarian people, or to their country, Dacia, made a Roman province after their conquest by Trajan (A. D. 104), comprising part of Hungary, Transylvania, nearly all of Rumania, and some adjacent districts.

There were his young barbarians all at play,
There was their *Dacian* mother; he, their sire,
Butchered to make a Roman holiday!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 141.

II. *n.* One of the Daci; a native of Dacia.

In the time of Trajan were executed the reliefs which represent his victory over the *Dacians.*
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 202.

dacite (dā'sīt), *n.* [< *Dacia* (see *Dacian*) + *-ite*[2].] A name first used by Fr. Von Hauer and Stache, in 1863, in describing the geology of Transylvania, to include the varieties of greenstone-trachyte which contain quartz. Dacite consists essentially of plagioclase and quartz, together with one or more minerals belonging to the biotite, hornblende, and pyroxene families. The ground-mass is very variable in structure and character. Dacite may be regarded as the extremely silicious member of the andesite group, and is equivalent in composition to the granular rocks called *quartz-diorite* or *tonalite.* It is especially interesting as being one of the rocks associated with occurrences of the precious metals and their ores in Transylvania and the Cordilleran regions of North and South America.

dacity† (das'i-ti), *n.* A contraction of *audacity.*

I have plaid a major in my time with as good *dacity* as ere a hobby-horse on 'em all. *Sampson*, Vow Braker.

dacker, daker[1] (dak'ėr, dā'kėr), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. usually spelled *daiker*), also *docker, dooker;* origin obscure; cf. OFlem. *daeckeren*, move quickly, move to and fro, vibrate.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go about in a careless, aimless, or feeble manner; loiter; saunter.

I e'en *daiker* on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end. *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

I'll pay your thousan' pund Scots . . . gin ye'll . . . just *daiker* up the gate wi' this Sassenach.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxiii.

2. To labor after the regular hours.—**3.** To traffic; truck.—**4.** To engage; grapple.

I *dacker'd* wi' him by mysel'.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 7.

5. To search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.

The Sevitians will but doubt be here,
To *dacker* for her as for robbed gear.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 91.

II. *trans.* To search; examine; search for (stolen or smuggled goods): as, to *dacker* a house.

dacker, daker[1] (dak'ėr, dā'kėr), *n.* [< *dacker, daker*[1], *v.*] A dispute; a struggle.

Dacne (dak'nē), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. δάκνειν, bite, sting.] **1.** A genus of clavicorn beetles. In its original application it was nearly the same as the modern family *Cryptophagidæ;* in a restricted sense it includes those *Cryptophagidæ* which have the antennæ ending in a large orbicular or ovoid and compressed mass. **2.** A genus of tetramerous beetles, of the family *Erotylidæ:* same as *Engis.*

Dacnididæ (dak-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacnis* (*-nid-*), 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, typified by the genus *Dacnis:* synonymous with *Cœrebidæ. Cabanis*, 1850.

Dacnidinæ (dak-ni-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacnis* (*-nid-*), 1, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ*, typified by the genus *Dacnis*, containing pitpits with a straight and acute bill and mandibles of equal length. It contains the genera *Dacnis, Certhidea, Hemidacnis, Xenodacnis, Conirostrum*, and *Oreomanes.*

dacnidine (dak'ni-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dacnidinæ.*

Dacnis (dak'nis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), irreg. < Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, sting.] 1. A genus of birds conterminous in Cuvier's classification with the modern family *Dacnididæ* or *Cærebidæ;* the pitpits or honey-creepers. It is now restricted to a section of that family having as typical species *Certhia cayana* and *C. spiza* of Linnæus, containing upward of 15 species, of which blue is the prevailing color, all inhabiting tropical continental America.

2. A genus of North American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidæ. Bonaparte*, 1828.

dacoit, dacoitage, etc. See *dakoit*, etc.

dacret, *n.* See *dicker*[2].

dacryd (dak'rid), *n.* A tree of the genus *Dacrydium.*

Dacrydium (dak-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακρύδιον* (dim. of *δάκρυ* = E. *tear*[2]), applied to a kind of scammony; in NL. use referring to the resinous drops exuded by the plants.] A genus of evergreen gymnospermous trees, belonging to the natural order *Taxaceæ.* There are about 12 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, Tasmania, and New Zealand, some of which are valuable timber-trees, as *D. Franklinii*, the muon-pine of Tasmania, and *D. cupressinum*, the imou-pine or red pine of New Zealand.

dacrygelosis (dak″ri-je-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ* (> *δακρύειν*, weep), = E. *tear*[2], + *γέλως*, laughter, < *γελᾶν*, laugh.] In *pathol.*, alternate laughing and weeping.

dacryo-adenitis (dak″ri-ō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a lacrymal gland.

dacryocystitis (dak″ri-ō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *κύστις*, vessel (cyst), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lacrymal sac.

dacryolite, dacryolith (dak'ri-ō-līt, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *λίθος*, a stone.] A lacrymal calculus; a concretion in the lacrymal canal or tear-duct.

dacryolithiasis (dak″ri-ō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *dacryolith* + *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition in which dacryoliths are produced.

dacryoma (dak-ri-ō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ*, = E. *tear*[2], + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, the stoppage or obstruction in one or both of the puncta lacrymalia (tear-passages), by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence run down over the lower eyelid.

dacryon (dak'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακρύων*, ppr. of *δακρύειν*, weep, < *δάκρυον*, *δάκρυ*, a tear (cf. *δάκρυμα* = L. *lacruma, lacrima*, a tear), = E. *tear*[2], q. v.] The point where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones of the human skull meet. See *craniometry.*

dacryops (dak'ri-ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ*, = E. *tear*[2], + *ὄψ*, eye, face.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A cystiform dilatation of one of the ducts of the ★lacrymal gland. (*b*) A watery eye.

dactyl, dactyle (dak'til), *n.* [< L. *dactylus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl, a date (whence ult. E. *date*[3], q. v.), akin to L. *digitus*, a finger (see *digit*), and E. *toe*, q. v. The dactyl appears to have been so called because, like a finger, it consists of one long and two short members.] 1. A unit of linear measure; a finger-breadth; a digit: used in reference to Greek, Egyptian, and Babylonian measures. The Egyptian dactyl was precisely one fourth of a palm, and was equal to 0.74 inch, or 18.7 millimeters. The Babylonian and Assyrian dactyls are by some authors considered as the fifth part, by others as the sixth part, of the corresponding palms. The ordinary Greek dactyl was one fourth of a palm, and its value in Athens is variously calculated to be from 1.85 to 1.93 centimeters.

2. In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the first long, the second and third short. The dactyl of modern or accentual versification is simply an accented syllable followed by two which are unaccented, and is accounted a dactyl without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the several syllables. Thus, the words *cheerily, verily, violate,* and *edify*, which on the principles of ancient metrics would be called respectively a dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑), a tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), a Cretic (– ⏑ –), and an anapest (⏑ ⏑ –), are all alike regarded as dactyls. The quantitative dactyl of Greek and Latin poetry is tetrasemic — that is, has a magnitude of four moræ (see *mora*); and as two of these constitute the thesis (in the Greek sense) and two the arsis, the dactyl, like its inverse, the anapest (⏑ ⏑ –), belongs to the equal (isorrhythmic) class of feet. The true or normal dactyl has the ictus or metrical stress on the first syllable (– ⏑ ⏑). Its most frequent equivalent or substitute is the dactylic spondee (– –), in which the two short times are contracted into one long. Resolution of the long syllable (– ⏑ ⏑ ⏑) is rare.

If ye vse too many *dactils* together ye make your musike too light and of no solemne grauitie, such as the amorous Elegies in court naturally require.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106.

From long to long in solemn sort
Slōw spōndēē stālks; strōng fōōt! yet ill able
Ever to cōme ūp with *Dăctȳl* trisȳllăblē.
Coleridge, Metrical Feet.

3. In *anat.*: (*a*) A digit, whether of the hand or foot; a finger or a toe. (*b*) A toe or digit of the hind foot only, when the word *digit* is restricted to a finger. — 4. In *zoöl.*, a dactylus. — 5. The piddock, *Pholas dactylus.* See *dactylus* (*c*). — **Æolic dactyls,** a series of cyclic dactyls with a trochee in the first place. See *logaœdic.* — **Anapestic dactyl,** a dactyl substituted for an anapest, and consequently taking the ictus on its second syllable (– ⏑ ⏑ for ⏑ ⏑ –). — **Cyclic dactyl.** See *cyclic*, 3.

dactyl† (dak'til), *v. i.* [< *dactyl, n.*; in allusion to the rapid movement of dactylic verse.] To move nimbly; leap; bound. *B. Jonson.*

dactylar (dak'ti-lär), *a.* [< *dactyl* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

dactyle, *n.* See *dactyl.*

dactylet† (dak'ti-let), *n.* [< *dactyl* + dim. *-et.*] A little or false dactyl.

How handsomely besets
Dull spondees with the English *dactylets!*
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. vi. 14.

Dactylethra (dak-ti-lē'thrä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλήθρα* (also *δακτύληθρον*), a thumb-screw, < *δάκτυλος*, a finger: see *dactyl, n.*] A genus of tailless amphibians, constituting the family *Dactylethridæ. D. capensis* inhabits South Africa.

Dactylethridæ (dak-ti-leth'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylethra* + *-idæ.*] A family of aglossal, anurous, salient amphibians, represented by the single genus *Dactylethra.* It contains African frogs without a tongue, with a concealed tympanic membrane, maxillary and premaxillary teeth, webbed hind feet, and claws on the three inner toes, from which latter character the name of the genus is derived. The sacral diapophyses are dilated, and the coracoids and precoracoids are subequal, strongly divergent, and connected by a broad, double, not overlapping cartilage. Also called *Xenopodidæ.*

Dactyli[1] (dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Δάκτυλοι (Ἰδαῖοι, of Ida, in Crete): see def. Cf. *dactyl, n.*] In *classical antiq.*, a class of mythical beings, guardians of the infant Zeus, inhabiting Mount Ida in Phrygia or in Crete, to whom the discovery of iron and the art of working it were ascribed. They were servants or priests of Cybele, and are sometimes confounded with the Curetes, the Cabiri, and the Corybantes. The traditions about them and their place of abode vary.

dactyli[2], *n.* Plural of *dactylus.*

dactylic (dak-til'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dactylicus*, < Gr. *δακτυλικός*, < *δάκτυλος*, a dactyl: see *dactyl.*] I. *a.* In *pros.*, constituting or equivalent to a dactyl; pertaining to or characteristic of a dactyl or dactyls; consisting of dactyls: as, a *dactylic* foot; a *dactylic* spondee; *dactylic* rhythm or meter; *dactylic* verses. The dactylic rhythm in classical poetry was regarded as especially majestic and dignified; a continuous sequence of dactyls, however, produced a relatively lighter and more animated effect, an admixture of spondees giving a more or less heavy or retarded movement to the verse. The most frequent dactylic meter is the hexameter. Other dactylic meters were used in Greek lyric poetry, and in the drama, especially in the earlier period, or in passages expressing lamentation (monodies and commatia). See *hexameter* and *elegiac.*

This at least was the power of the spondaic and *dactylick* harmony. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 94.

Inspired by the *dactylic* beat of the horses' hoofs, I essayed to repeat the opening lines of Evangeline.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 105.

Dactylic class (of feet), **dactylic foot.** See *isorrhythmic.* — **Dactylic flute,** a flute characterized by unequal intervals. — **Dactylic spondee.** See *dactyl*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls. — 2. *pl.* Meters which consist of a repetition of dactyls or of equivalent feet.

Dactyliobranchia, Dactyliobranchiata (dak-til″i-ō-brang'ki-ä, -brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of tunicates with a branchial sac of two gills girt anteriorly by a membranous ring and open posteriorly. It is represented by the *Pyrosomatidæ*, or fire-bodies. Also, erroneously, *Dactylobranchia.*

dactylioglyph (dak-til'i-ō-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτυλιογλύφος*, an engraver of gems, < *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring (< *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*), + *γλύφειν*, cut, engrave.] An engraver of finger-rings, or of fine stones such as those used for rings. Also *dactylioglyphist.*

dactylioglyphic (dak-til″i-ō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *dactylioglyphy* + *-ic.*] Having relation to or of the nature of dactylioglyphy. Also *dactylioglyptic.*

dactylioglyphist (dak-til-i-og'li-fist), *n.* [< *dactylioglyphy* + *-ist.*] Same as *dactylioglyph.*

dactylioglyphy (dak-til-i-og'li-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτυλιογλυφία*, < *δακτυλιογλύφος*: see *dactylioglyph.*] The art of engraving rings, and hence of engraving fine stones like those used for finger-rings. See *dactylioglyph.*

dactylioglyptic (dak-til″i-ō-glip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *γλυπτός*, verbal adj. of *γλύφειν*, cast, carve, + *-ic.*] Same as *dactylioglyphic.*

dactyliographer (dak-til-i-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-er*[1].] One who studies or describes finger-rings; hence, by extension, one who describes engraved stones.

dactyliographic (dak-til″i-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *dactyliography* + *-ic.*] Relating to or of the nature of dactyliography.

dactyliography (dak-til-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science or study of finger-rings; a description of or an essay upon finger-rings, or, by extension, upon engraved gems.

dactyliology (dak-til-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *dactyliography.*

dactyliomancy (dak-til'i-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a finger-ring. There are many modes, some in use in parts of Europe to this day; in all either a magic ring is used, or an ordinary finger-ring, in which some part of the spirit of the wearer is supposed to linger, and the movements of which are supposed to indicate his feelings or future actions.

The classical *dactyliomancy*, of which so curious an account is given in the trial of the conspirators Patricius and Hilarius, who worked it to find out who was to supplant the emperor Valens. A round table was marked at the edge with the letters of the alphabet, and with prayers and mystic ceremonies a ring was held suspended over it by a thread, and by swinging or stopping towards certain letters gave the responsive words of the oracle.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 115.

dactylion (dak-til'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιον*, neut. of *δακτύλιος*, prop. adj. (n., a finger-ring), < *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl.*] 1. In *surg.*, cohesion between two fingers, either congenital or as a consequence of burning, ulceration, etc. — 2. A chiroplast or finger-gymnasium invented in 1835 by Henri Herz, for the use of pianoforte-players.

dactyliotheca (dak-til″i-ō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *dactyliothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλιοθήκη*, a collection of gems, < *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *θήκη*, case, repository.] A collection of finger-rings, kept for their interest or rarity, or of engraved gems similar to those of rings, especially of Greek and Roman origin.

Dactylis (dak'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *dactylis* (also *dactylus*), a sort of grape (cf. *dactylus*, a sort of grass), < Gr. *δακτυλίς*, a sort of grape (cf. *δακτυλῖτις*, a kind of plant), < *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl.*] A genus of grasses containing a single species, *D. glomerata*, growing in the temperate regions of the old world. It is a valuable meadow-grass of Europe and the United States, known as *orchard-grass* from its growing well in the shade, and as *cocksfoot-grass* from the one-sided arrangement of its dense spikelets. It is a tall and rather stout perennial, with a tendency to form tussocks, yielding excellent hay, and making fine pasturage when grown with other grasses.

dactylist (dak'ti-list), *n.* [< *dactyl* + *-ist.*] One who writes dactylic verse.

May is certainly a sonorous *dactylist.*
T. Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

dactylitis (dak-ti-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a finger or toe.

dactylodochme (dak″ti-lō-dok'mē), *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλοδόχμη*, four fingers' breadth, < *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *δόχμη*, hand-breadth.] An Athenian measure of length: same as *palæste.*

Dactylognatha (dak-ti-log'nā-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A group of arachnidans.

dactyloid (dak'ti-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *δακτυλοειδής*, like a finger, < *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, finger-like in form or arrangement. Also *dactylose.*


Dactylometra quinquecirra.

dactylology (dak-ti-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of communicating ideas or conversing by the fingers; the

language of the deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute.*

Dactylometra (dak″ti-lō-met′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A genus of jellyfishes, of the family *Pelagiidæ* and order *Discophora*, related to *Pelagia*, but with more numerous tentacles. See cut on preceding page.

Dactylomys (dak-til′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*, peculiar to South America. *D. typus*, the leading species, has a long scaly tail, and lacks the spines in the pelage which most of this group of hedgehog-rats possess.



Hedgehog-rat (*Dactylomys typus*).

dactylonomy (dak-ti-lon′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-νομία*, < *νέμειν*, rule; cf. *νόμος*, law: see *nome.*] The art of counting or numbering on the fingers.

dactylopodite (dak-ti-lop′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[2].] In crustaceans, the seventh and last (distal) segment of a limb; a dactylus. It is the last segment of a developed endopodite, succeeding the propodite, forming in a chelate limb, as of the lobster, with a process of the propodite, the nippers or pincers of the claw. See cut under *endopodite.*

Dactylopora (dak-ti-lop′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage.] A supposed genus of *Foraminifera*, now known to be a calcareous alga.

dactylopore (dak′ti-lō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The pore or opening of a dactylozoöid in the hydrocoralline hydrozoans, as millepore coral. *Moseley*, 1881. (*b*) A member of the family *Dactyloporidæ.*

dactyloporic (dak″ti-lō-por′ik), *a.* [< *dactylopore* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a dactylopore.

Dactyloporidæ (dak″ti-lō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylopora* + *-idæ.*] A family founded upon the supposed genus *Dactylopora.*

Dactylopteridæ (dak″ti-lop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylopterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of mail-cheeked fishes, typified by the genus *Dactylopterus.* They have a distinct short spinous dorsal and a short soft dorsal and anal; and the pectorals are divided into a small upper and very long major portion, and are expansible in a horizontal direction. The species are capable of long flying leaps from the water. *Cephalacanthidæ* is a synonym.

dactylopteroid (dak-ti-lop′tę-roid), *a.* [< *Dactylopterus* + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dactylopteridæ.*

dactylopterous (dak-ti-lop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dactylopterus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather.*] In *ichth.*, having several inferior rays of the pectoral fin free, in part or entirely; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus.*

Dactylopterus (dak-ti-lop′tę-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *dactylopterous.*] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Dactylopteridæ*, having the pectoral fins enormously enlarged and wing-like, and divided into two portions. *D. volitans* is the flying gurnard, also called *flying-fish*, a name shared by the members of another family, *Exocœtidæ.* *Cephalacanthus* is a synonym.



Flying Gurnard (*Dactylopterus volitans*).

dactylorhiza (dak″ti-lō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *ῥίζα*, root.] Finger-and-toe, a disease of the roots of turnips, causing them to divide and become hard and useless. It is due to a vegetable parasite, *Plasmodiophora brassicæ*, which rests in the soil. Crop rotation is the only remedy.

Dactyloscopidæ (dak″ti-los-kop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactyloscopus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Dactyloscopus.* They have an elongated antrorsiform body, cuboid or subconic head, fringed opercles, very wide branchial apertures, a long single dorsal with its anterior portion spinigerous, and approximated ventrals with a spine and 3 rays each. The species are of small size, and inhabitants of the warm American seas.

Dactyloscopus (dak-ti-los′kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *σκοπεῖν*, view; cf. *Uranoscopus.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Dactyloscopidæ*, and distinguished by finger-like or inarticulate ventral rays.

dactylose (dak′ti-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *dactylosus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl.*] In *bot.*, same as *dactyloid.*

dactylotheca (dak″ti-lō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca.*] In *ornith.*, the integument of the toes of a bird; any one horny, leathery, or feathered covering of the toes. [Little used.]

dactylous (dak′ti-lus), *a.* [As *dactylose.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to a dactyl.

dactylozoöid (dak″ti-lō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + E. *zoöid.*] In *zoöl.*, an elongated appendage of hydrozoans, devoid of a mouth and gastric cavity, and possessing great tactile sensibility: so called from its shape.

A *dactylozoöid* is a hydroid which exhibits modifications correlated with its special functions of catching prey. It is elongated, and capable of very active movements, and is either devoid of tentacles (Podocoryne), or provided with short knobs highly charged with nematocysts (Hydractinia). *Lankester*, Text-book of Zoology, II. 16.

dactylus (dak′ti-lus), *n.*; pl. *dactyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe: see *dactyl.*] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Crustacea*, the last segment of the normally 7-jointed leg; a dactylopodite. It is the movable claw of the two that make the nipper or chelate claw. (*b*) In *entom.*, one or all of the tarsal joints which follow the first one in any insect, when, as in a bee, for example, the first joint is much larger than the rest and known as the *metatarsus* or *planta.* In bees this first joint is different in structure as well as size from the rest, and is specifically called the *scopula.* When the large first joint is called the *planta*, the dactylus is known as *digitus*, as in Kirby and Spence's nomenclature. The use of *dactylus* in this sense is by Burmeister and his followers. (*c*) In *conch.*, a piddock, *Pholas dactylus.*

It is the property of the *dactylus* (a fish so called from its strong resemblance to the human nail) to shine brightly in the dark. *Pliny*, Nat. Hist. (trans.), ix. 87.

2. In *anat.* See *digitus*, 1.

Dacus (dā′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκος*, an animal of which the bite is dangerous, < *δάκνειν*, bite.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*, or flies. *D. oleæ* is a species injurious to the olive.

dad[1] (dad), *n.* [Not in literary use except in delineations of rustic speech; early mod. E. also *dadde* (and *dadda*; cf. dim. *daddy*); < late ME. *dadd, dadde*; perhaps of Celtic origin: < Ir. *daid* = Gael. *daidein* = W. *tad* = Corn. *tat* = Bret. *tad, tat*, father; appar. imitative of childish speech, the word being found in various other languages; cf. L. *tata*, dim. *tatula*, father, papa, = Gr. *τάτα, τέττα*, father (used by youths to their elders), = Skt. *tata*, father, *tāta*, friend, = Hind. *dada*, Gypsy *dad, dada*, = Bohem. *tata* = Lapp. *dadda*, father. Cf. *papa*, similarly imitative. Hence dim. *daddy.*] A father; papa. [Rustic or childish.]

Zounds! I was never so bethump'd with words,
Since I first called my brother's father *dad.*
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

dad[2] (dad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dadded*, ppr. *dadding.* [E. dial., = Sc. *daud*; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* 1. To dash; throw; scatter.

Nervous system all *dadded* about by coach travel.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 9.

2. In *coal-mining*, to mix (fire-damp) with atmospheric air to such an extent that it becomes incapable of exploding. [North. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To fall forcibly.

dad[2] (dad), *n.* [< *dad*[2], *v.*] A lump; a large piece: as, a *dad* of bread. [Prov. Eng.]

dadda (dad′ä), *n.* Same as *dad*[1] and *daddy.*

daddie, *n.* See *daddy.*

daddle[1] (dad′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daddled*, ppr. *daddling.* [Sc., also *daidle*; freq. of *dade*, q. v.] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man; waddle. [Rare.]

daddle[1] (dad′l), *n.* [Sc., also written *daidle*, and dim. *daddlie, daidlie*, < *daddle, daidle, v.*] A large bib or pinafore.

daddle[2] (dad′l), *n.* The hand or fist. [Prov. Eng.]

Werry unexpected pleasure; tip us your *daddle.*
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxi.

daddock (dad′ọk), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten. [Rare.]

The great red *daddocks* lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away, and sending forth innumerable new and pleasant forms.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

daddocky (dad′ọk-i), *a.* [< *daddock* + *-y*[1].] Rotten, like a decayed tree. [Prov. Eng.]

daddy, daddie (dad′i), *n.*; pl. *daddies* (-iz). [Formerly also *dadda*; dim. of *dad*[1], q. v.] A father; papa: diminutive of *dad*[1].

I'll follow you through frost and snaw,
I'll stay no langer wi' my *daddie.*
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 77).

daddy-long-legs (dad′i-lông′legz), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, a name of tipularian dipterous insects, or crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidæ.* Also called *father-long-legs* and *Harry-long-legs.* —2. In America, a popular name of the opilionine or phalangidean arachnids or harvestmen, spider-like creatures with small rounded bodies and extremely long, slender legs. Also called *grandfather-long-legs* and *granddaddy-long-legs.* See *Phalangium.*

daddy-sculpin (dad′i-skul′pin), *n.* A cottoid fish, *Myoxocephalus grænlandicus.* See *sculpin.*

dade (dād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daded*, ppr. *dading.* [Origin obscure; cf. the freq. *daddle*[1]. Hardly connected with *toddle.*] I. *intrans.* To walk slowly and hesitatingly, like a child in leading-strings; hence, to flow gently. [Rare.]

No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip,
And, in their speedy course, strive others to outstrip.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 295.

But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently *dades.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 289.

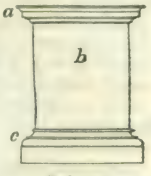
II. *trans.* To hold up by leading-strings. [Rare.]

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro.
Drayton, Earl of Surrey to Lady Geraldine.

dadge (daj), *v.* A dialectal variant of *dodge.*

dadian (dā′di-an), *n.* [Mingrelian.] The title borne by the governor or prince of Mingrelia. See *Mingrelian.*

dado (dā′dō), *n.* [< It. Sp. Pg. *dado*, a die, a cube, = E. *die*: see *die*[3].] In *arch.*: (*a*) That part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice; the die. (*b*) The finishing of the lower part of the walls in the interior of a house, made somewhat to represent the dado of a pedestal, and consisting frequently of a skirting of wood about 3 feet high. The dado is also sometimes represented by wall-paper, India matting, or some textile fabric, or by painting.



Pedestal.
a, surbase or cornice; *b*, dado or die; *c*, base.

The walls of the drawing-room are covered with a tapestry of yellow and white, the figure being scrolls of yellow on a cream-white ground. A *dado* forty inches high is of velvet, chocolate brown in color. *Art Age*, V. 48.

dado (dā′dō), *v. t.* [< *dado*, *n.*] 1. To groove. —2. To insert in a groove, as the end of a shelf into its upright.

dado-plane (dā′dō-plān), *n.* A plane with projecting blade used for cutting grooves.

Dadoxylon (da-dok′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δᾴς* (*δᾳδ-*), Attic contr. of *δαΐς* (*δαϊδ-*), a torch (< *δαίειν*, kindle), + *ξύλον*, wood.] The generic name given by Endlicher to certain fossil trees not uncommon in the coal-measures of Europe and America. The wood of this tree is generally recognized as being similar in some respects to that of some recent conifers. Grand 'Eury, however, considers *Dadoxylon* as similar to the genus *Cordaites*, while Kraus allies it with the araucarias, and puts it as a subdivision of the genus *Araucaroxylon.*

dædal, *a.* See *dedal.*

Dædalea (dē-dā′lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to their labyrinthiform pores), < Gr. *Δαίδαλος*, the builder of the labyrinth of Crete, < *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought: see *dedal.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Polyporaceæ*, having the pores firm and, when mature, sinuous and labyrinthiform. The species are indurated in texture, and grow on dead wood. About 75 species have been described, some 20 of which are said to occur in North America, some being common to both continents.

dædalenchyma (ded-ą-leng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought, + *ἔγχυμα*, in-

fusion.] In *bot.*, a name of entangled cells, as in some fungi. [Not now in use.]

dædalian, *a.* See *dedalian.*

dædaloid (ded'a-loid), *a.* [< *Dædalea* + *-oid.*] Resembling *Dædalea;* labyrinthiform.

dædalous, *a.* See *dedalous.*

dæmon, dæmonic, etc. See *demon,* etc.

dæsman, *n.* See *desman.*

daff[1]† (dåf), *n.* [< ME. *daf, daffe,* appar. < Icel. *daufr* = Sw. *döf* = Dan. *döv,* deaf, stupid, = E. *deaf:* see *deaf.*] A fool; an idiot; a blockhead.

I sal ben holde a *daf,* a cokenay.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 288.

"Thow doted *daffe,*" quod she, "dulle arne thi wittes; To litel latyn thow lernedest lede, in thi zouthe."
Piers Plowman (B), i. 138.

daff[1] (dåf), *v. i.* [< *daff*[1], *n.*] To be foolish; make sport; play; toy. [Scotch.]

We'll hauld our court 'mid the roaring lins,
And *daff* in the lashan' tide.
Mermaiden of Clyde, Edinburgh Mag., May, 1820.

Come yont the green an' *daf* wi' me,
My charming dainty Davy.
Picken, Poems, I. 175.

daff[2]† (dåf), *v. t.* [A var. of *doff,* q. v.] **1.** To toss aside; put off; doff.

The nimble-footed madcap, Prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daff'd* the world aside
And bid it pass. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

There my white stole of chastity I *daff'd.*
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 297.

2. To turn (one) aside.

And *daff'd* me to a cabin hang'd with care,
To descant on the doubts of my decay.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xiv.

daffadilly, daffadowndilly, *n.* See *daffodil.*

daffing (dåf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *daff*[1], *v.*] **1.** Thoughtless gaiety; foolery. [Scotch.]

Until wi' *daffin'* weary grown,
Upon a knowe they sat them down.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Insanity.

Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and *daffine* which keeped him to his death. *Melville,* MS., p. 58.

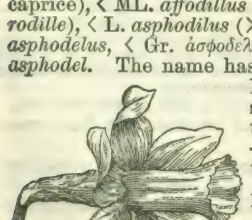
daffish (dåf'ish), *a.* [< *daff*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Shy; foolish; bashful. [Scotch.]

daffle (daf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daffled,* ppr. *daffling.* [Freq. of *daff*[1], *v.*] To become foolish, or feeble in memory, as by reason of age. [Prov. Eng.]

daffler (daf'lėr), *n.* An old foolish person. [Prov. Eng.]

daffock (daf'ok), *n.* [Appar. < *daff*[1], *n.*, + *-ock.*] A dirty slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

daffodil (daf'ō-dil), *n.* [There are many fanciful variations of this name: *daffodilly, daffadilly, daffodowndilly, daffadowndilly, daffydowndilly, daffy,* formerly also *affodilly,* etc., the last-mentioned pointing to the earlier form *affodil, affodill,* < ME. *affodylle, affadyll* (the prosthetic *d,* like the other variations, being prob. due to caprice), < ML. *affodillus* (> OF. *affrodille, aphrodille*), < L. *asphodilus* (> OF. *asphodile*), prop. *asphodelus,* < Gr. ἀσφοδελός, > E. *asphodel:* see *asphodel.* The name has been transferred in Eng. to the narcissus.] **1**†. Any plant of the genus *Narcissus.* —**2.** Now restricted to the *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus,* of the family *Amaryllidaceæ,* of which there are many varieties in cultivation. The solitary nodding flowers, upon a flattened scape, are of a bright primrose-yellow color, with a cylindrical crown longer than the funnel-shaped tube. The hoop-petticoat daffodil, *N. Bulbocodium,* has solitary erect yellow flowers. The rush daffodil is another species, *N. triandrus,* having a short crown and a slender drooping tube.



Flower of Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*).

O wondrous skill! and sweet wit of the man
That her in *daffadillies* sleeping made.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 32.

Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

A rosy blonde, and in a college gown,
That clad her like an April *daffodilly.*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Checkered daffodil, the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris.* —**Peruvian daffodil,** an amaryllidaceous plant, *Hymenocallis Amancaes,* resembling a pancratium. (See also *sea-daffodil.*)

daffodilly, daffodowndilly, *n.* See *daffodil.*

daffy (daf'i), *n.* A short form for *daffodil.*

Dafila (daf'i-lą), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1824); a nonsense word.] A genus of fresh-water or river ducks, of the subfamily *Anatinæ.* They have a trim and elegant form, with a long slim neck; and the adult male has a narrow cuneate tail, the two middle feathers of which are long-exserted, linear-acute, and



Pintail (*Dafila acuta*).

nearly as long as the wing from the carpal joint to the end of the first primary. The type of the genus is the well-known pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta,* widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and America. There are 5 other species, all American. The genus is also called *Trachelonetta, Pœcilonetta,* and *Phasianurus.*

daft (dåft), *a.* [Sc. and E. dial., < ME. *daft,* var. of *deft,* stupid, foolish, mild, simple: see *deft.*] **1.** Simple; stupid; foolish; weak-minded; silly: applied to persons or things.

You are the *daftest* donnet I ever saw on two legs.
Cornhill Mag.

That his honour, Monkbarns, would hae dune sic a *daft*-like thing, as to gie grund weel worth fifty shillings an acre for a mailing that would be dear o' a pund Scots.
Scott, Antiquary, iv.

Let us think no more of this *daft* business. *Scott.*

2. Insane.—**3.** Playful; frolicsome.—**Daft days,** the Christmas holidays: so called from the merriment indulged in at that season.—**To go daft,** or **clean daft,** to lose one's wits or common sense; become foolish or insane; act as if crazy.

daftly (dåft'li), *adv.* In a daft manner; foolishly; insanely.

daftness (dåft'nes), *n.* The quality of being daft. [Scotch.]

Can you tell us of any instance of his *daftness?*
Galt, The Entail, II. 175.

dag[1] (dag), *n.* [< Sw. *dagg* = Icel. *dögg* (*dagg-*) = Dan. *dug* = E. *dew*[1], q. v.] In parts of Scotland, a thin or gentle rain, a thick fog or mist, or a heavy shower. *Jamieson.*

dag[1] (dag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dagged,* ppr. *dagging.* [< Sw. *dagga* (= Icel. *döggva*), bedew, < *dagg* = Icel. *dögg,* dew: see *dag*[1], *n.* Cf. *dew*[1], *v.* Hence the freq. *daggle,* q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To bedew; daggle.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rain gently; drizzle: as, it *dags.*—**2.** To run thick. [Prov. Eng.]

dag[2] (dag), *n.* [= MD. D. *dagge* = MLG. *dagge,* < OF. *dague,* F. *dague* = Sp. *daga* = Pg. *daga, adaga* = It. *daga* = OGael. *daga* = Bret. *dag,* a dagger. See further under *dagger*[1].] **1.** A pointed piece of metal; a pin.—**2.** A short, straight horn of a young stag.—**3.** [From the verb.] A stab or thrust with a dagger. *Minsheu,* 1617.

dag[2] (dag), *v. t.* [< ME. *daggen,* < OF. *daguer,* stab with a dagger.] **1.** To pierce or stab with a pointed weapon, such as a dagger.

Dartes the Duche-mene daltene azaynes,
With derfe dyntteż of dede, *dagges* thurghe scheldez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2102.

I am told it was one Ross of Lancaster . . . half drew a dagger he wore instead of a sword, and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be *dagged.*
Gallatin, in Stevens, p. 95.

2. Slash the edges of (a garment); ornament with scallops or vandykes.

dag[3] (dag), *n.* [Also *dagge.* Origin unknown; appar. reduced from **dag-pistol* or **dag-gun,* < **dag,* a dagger (not otherwise certainly recorded), + *pistol* or *gun;* referring at first, it may be supposed, to a short gun with what was called later a bayonet attached. Compare It. *pistola,* a pistol, *pistolese,* a large dagger.] A pistol; a long, heavy pistol, with the handle only slightly curved, formerly in use. Also called, especially in Scotland, *tack:* as, "*dags* and pistols!" *Randolph,* Muses Looking-Glass.

dag[4]† (dag), *n.* [< ME. *dagge,* an ornamental point or slit on the edge of garments, a latchet. Of uncertain origin.] A loose pendent end; a pendent portion of anything; a pointed strip or extremity. Specifically—(*a*) A leather strap; a shoe-latchet, or the like.

Highe shoos knopped with *dagges.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7258.

(*b*) An ornamental pointed form, one of many into which the edge of a garment was cut, producing an effect something like a fringe: used especially in the second half of the fourteenth century. Also spelled *dagge.*

Wolde they blame the burnes that brougte newe gysis,
And dryue out the *dagges* and all the Duche cotis.'
Richard the Redeless, iii. 193.



Sleeveless Dalmatic (about 1400) ornamented with dags. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

daggar (dag'ăr), *n.* [Cf. *dagger*[1].] A local English name of one of the scyllioid sharks.

dagget, *v.* and *n.* Same as *dag*[2], *dag*[3].

dagged (dag'ed), *p. a.* [< *dag*[4].] Having dags or points, as a garment; slashed.

Undir hire *daygyd* hood of green.
Lydgate, Min. Poems.

★**dagger**[1] (dag'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dagger* (= Icel. *daggardr* = Dan. *daggert* = W. *dagr* = Ir. *daigear,* from E.); ML. *daggarius,* etc.; appar. connected with *dag*[2] (F. *dague,* etc., a dagger).] **1.** An edged and pointed weapon for thrusting, shorter than a sword, and used, commonly in connection with the rapier, by swordsmen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, held in the left hand to parry the thrust of an adversary's rapier. The dagger was also the common weapon of private combat. For the dagger of the middle ages, see *misericorde.*

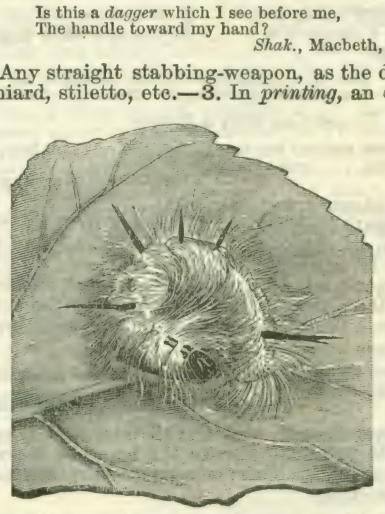


Daggers.

Thou must wear thy sword by thy side,
And thy *dagger* handsomely at thy back.
The longer thou livest the more fool, etc. (1570).

Is this a *dagger* which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand?
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

2. Any straight stabbing-weapon, as the dirk, poniard, stiletto, etc.—**3.** In *printing,* an obe-





Caterpillar and Moth of Poplar- or Cottonwood-dagger (*Apatela populi*), natural size.

lisk; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus: †. It is the second mark of reference used when a page has more than one, following the asterisk or star (*). See *obelisk*.

4. In *entom.*, the popular name of several noctuid moths of the genus *Apatela:* so called from a black dagger-like mark near the inner angle of the fore wings. The poplar-dagger, *A. populi*, feeds in the larval state on cottonwood-leaves. The caterpillar is closely covered with long yellow hairs, and carries five long black tufts. See cut on preceding page. The smeared dagger, *A. oblinita*, feeds in the larval



Caterpillar of Smeared Dagger (*Apatela oblinita*), natural size.

state on many plants, as asparagus, cotton, and smartweed; it is black, with a bright-yellow band at the side and a cross-row of crimson warts and stiff yellowish or rust-red bristles across each joint.

5. In Sollas's nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a form of the sexradiate spicule resulting from reduction of the distal ray and great development of the proximal ray.—**6.** *pl.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The sword-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, or perhaps *Poa aquatica*. (*b*) The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*.—**At daggers drawn**, with daggers ready to strike; hence, in a state of hostility; mutually antagonistic.

They have been *at daggers drawn* ever since, and Sefton has revenged himself by a thousand jokes at the King's expense. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 24, 1829.

Dagger of lath, the weapon given to the Vice in the old plays called moralities: often used figuratively of any weak or insufficient means of attack or defense.

Like to the old Vice, . . .
Who with *dagger of lath*,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2 (song).

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a *dagger of lath*, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Double dagger, in *printing*, a reference-mark (‡) used next in order after the dagger. Also called *diësis*.—**Spanish dagger.** See *dagger-plant*.—**To look or speak daggers**, to look or speak fiercely or savagely.

I will *speak daggers* to her, but use none.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

As you have *spoke daggers* to him, you may justly dread the use of them against your own breast.
Junius, Letters, xxvi.

dagger[1] (dag'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *daggeren* (in def. 2); < *dagger*[1], *n.*] **1.** To pierce with a dagger; stab.

How many gallants have drank healths to me
Out of their *dagger'd* arms? *Dekker*, Honest Whore.

2†. To provide with a dagger.

Thei knowen not how to ben clothed; now long, now schort, . . . now swerded, now *daggered*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

To dagger arms†. See *arm*[1].

dagger[2] (dag'ėr), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *diagonal*.] In *ship-building*, any timber lying diagonally.

dagger-ale†, *n.* A kind of ale much spoken of in the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century, sold at the Dagger, a celebrated public house in Holborn. *Nares.*

But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere, *dagger-ale*, Rhenish.
Gascoigne, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

dagger-cheap† (dag'ėr-chēp), *a.* [< *dagger*[1] (said to allude also to the name of a public house in Holborn: see *dagger-ale*) + *cheap*.] Dirt-cheap.

We set our wares at a very easy price; he [the devil] may buy us even *dagger-cheap*, as we say.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 546.

dagger-fiber (dag'ėr-fī″bėr), *n.* The fiber of the dagger-plant.

dagger-knee (dag'ėr-nē), *n.* [< *dagger*[2] + *knee*.] In *ship-building*, a knee that is inclined from the perpendicular.

dagger-knife (dag'ėr-nīf), *n.* A dirk-knife. *Scott.*

dagger-money† (dag'ėr-mun″i), *n.* A sum of money formerly paid in England to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders.

dagger-plant (dag'ėr-plant), *n.* A name of several cultivated species of yucca. The fiber of this plant is known as *dagger-fiber*. Also called *Spanish dagger*. See *yucca*.

daggers-drawing† (dag'ėrz-drâ″ing), *n.* Readiness to fight, or a state of contest, as or as if with daggers.

They are at *daggers-drawing* among themselves.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

They always are at *daggers-drawing*,
And one another clapperclawing.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 79.

daggesweynet†, *n.* See *dagswain*.

daggett (dag'et), *n.* [A corruption of *degote*.] A dark red-brown tar obtained by the dry distillation of the wood and bark of species of birch. It has the odor of Russia leather.

daggle (dag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daggled*, ppr. *daggling*. [Freq. of *dag*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To draggle; trail through mud or water, as a garment. [Obsolete or rare.]

Prithee go see if in that
Croud of *daggled* Gowns there, thou canst find her.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii.

The warrior's very plume, I say,
Was *daggled* by the dashing spray.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 29.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To run through mud and water.

Nor, like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 225.

2. To run about like a child; toddle. *Grose.*

Like a dutiful son you may *daggle* about with your mother and sell paint. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.

daggletail† (dag'l-tāl), *n.* and *a.* [< *daggle* + obj. *tail*[1].] **I.** *n.* One whose garments trail on the wet ground; a slattern; a draggletail.

II. *a.* Having the lower ends or skirts of one's garments defiled with mud. Also *dagtailed*.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggle-tail* parsons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

daggly (dag'li), *a.* [< *daggle* + *-y*[1].] Wet; showery. [Prov. Eng.]

daghesh (dag'esh), *n.* [Also written *dagesh*, repr. Heb. *dāghēsh*.] In *Heb. gram.*, a point placed in the bosom of a letter, to indicate its degree of hardness. *Daghesh lene* (Latin *lene*, soft), when used with the consonants *bh, gh, dh, kh, ph*, and *th*, removes the *h*-sound, thus: ב, *bh*, ג, *b*; *daghesh forte* (Latin *forte*, hard) doubles the letter in which it is placed. The latter is always preceded by a vowel; the former never.

dag-lock (dag'lok), *n.* [< *dag*[1] + *lock*[2]. Cf. *dew-lap*.] A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet. [Scotch.]

Dago (dā'gō), *n.* [Said to be a corruption by American and English sailors of the frequent Sp. name *Diego* (= E. *Jack, James*, ult. < LL. *Jacobus*): applied from its frequency to the whole class of Spaniards.] Originally, one born of Spanish parents, especially in Louisiana: used as a proper name, and now extended to Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general. [U. S.]

dagoba (dä'gō-bä), *n.* [Cingalese *dāgaba*, < Pali *dhātugabbho:* Skt. *dhātu-garbha*, 'relic-receptacle.' *Yule.*] In Buddhist countries, a monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. It is constructed of brick or stone, in a dome-like form, sometimes of great



Ceylonese Dagoba.

height, and is erected on a natural or artificial mound. The dagoba is included under the generic term *tope*, and is sometimes confounded with the *stupa*. See *tope*.

All kinds and forms are to be found, . . . the bell-shaped pyramid of dead brickwork in all its varieties, . . . the bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon *Dagobas*.
Yule, Mission to Ava.

dagon[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *dagoun*, an extension of *dagge:* see *dag*[3].] A slip or piece.

Yeve us . . .
A *dagon* of your blanket, leeve dame.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 43.

Dagon[2] (dā'gon), *n.* [L. *Dagon*, Gr. Δαγών, < Heb. *Dāgōn*.] The national god of the Philistines, represented as formed of the upper part of a man and the lower part of a fish. His most famous temples were at Gaza and Ashdod. He had a female correlative among the Syrians, called Atargatis or Derceto. In Babylonian or Assyrian mythology, the name Dagon is given to a fish-like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of men.



Dagon of the Assyrians.—Bas-relief from Khorsabad.

Dagon his name; sea-monster, upward man
And downward fish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 462.

Dagonal (dā'gon-ạl), *n.* [< *Dagon*[2] + *-al*, as in *Lupercal*.] A feast in honor of Dagon. [Rare.]

A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the *Dagonals* of the Philistines (like the Bacchanals of the Mænades), when for the shutting up of their stomachs the house fell down and broke their necks. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 160.

dagswain† (dag'swān), *n.* [< ME. *daggysweyne, dagswayne;* of obscure origin, but prob. connected with *dag*[3], q. v.] A kind of carpet; a rough or coarse covering for a bed.

Payntede clothys,
Iche a pece by pece prykkyde tylle other,
Dubbyde with *dagswaynnes* dowblede they seme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3610.

Under coverlets made of *dagswain*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain (Holinshed's Chron.).

dag-tailed† (dag'tāld), *a.* Same as *daggletail*.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of *dag-tayl'd* sheep?
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 116.

dague (dāg), *n.* [F.: see *dag*[2].] **1†.** A dagger. —**2.** A spike-horn, or unbranched antler.

Its deer, which are few, include those which never produce more than the *dague*, or the first horn of the northern Cervus. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 115.

Dague à roelle†, a dagger which has a disk-shaped guard and pommel.

Daguerrean (da-ger'ē-ạn), *a.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

daguerreotype (da-ger'ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *daguerréotype;* < *Daguerre* + *-type*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the earliest processes of photography, the invention of L. J. M. Daguerre of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or a figure are fixed on a prepared metallic plate by the action of actinic light-rays. A plate of copper, thinly coated with silver, is subjected in a close box in a dark room to the action of the vapor of iodine; and when it has assumed a yellow color it is placed in the chamber of a camera obscura, and an image of the object to be reproduced is projected upon it by means of a lens. The plate is then withdrawn and exposed to vapor of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly; after which it is plunged into a solution of sodium hyposulphite, and lastly washed in distilled water. See *photography*.

2. A picture produced by the above process.

II. *a.* Relating to or produced by daguerreotype.

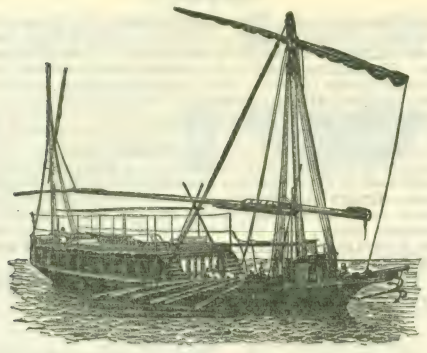
daguerreotype (da-ger'ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daguerreotyped*, ppr. *daguerreotyping*. [< *daguerreotype*, *n.*] To produce by the daguerreotype process, as a picture.

daguerreotyper, daguerreotypist (da-ger'ō-tī-pėr, -pist), *n.* One who takes daguerreotype pictures.

daguerreotypic, daguerreotypical (da-ger-ō-tip'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *daguerreotype* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a daguerreotype.

daguerreotypy (da-ger'ō-tī-pi), *n.* [As *daguerreotype* + *-y*.] The art of producing photographic pictures by the method introduced by Daguerre.

dahabiyeh, dahabieh (dä-hä-bē'e), *n.* [Also *dahabeeyah*, repr. Ar. *dahabīya, dahebīya*.] A kind of boat used on the Nile. It is of considerable breadth at the stern, which is rounded, but narrows toward the prow, which terminates in a sharp, gracefully curving cutwater. It has one or two masts, each furnished with a yard supporting a triangular or lateen sail. Dahabiyehs are of various sizes, and afford good accommodation for passengers. There is a deck fore and aft, on the center of which are seats for rowers when oars are needed to propel the boat. On the fore part of the deck is the kitchen, and on the after part there is a large raised cabin, which contains a sitting-room and sleeping-apart-



Dahabiyeh.

ment. The top of this cabin affords an open-air promenade, and is often shaded by an awning.

A little later we find every one inditing rhapsodies about, and descriptions of, his or her *dahabiyeh* (barge) on the canal. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 41.

dahil, *n.* Same as *dayal*.

Dahila (dā′hi-lä), *n.* [NL., < *dahil*.] Same as *Copsichus*. *Hodgson*.

Dahlgren gun. See *gun*.

Dahlia (dā′liä), *n.* [NL., < *Dahl*, a Swedish ★botanist.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Asteraceæ*, of which about 9 species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America. It is nearly allied to the northern genus *Bidens*. *D. variabilis* was introduced into Europe from Mexico early in this century. In its native state the flowers are single, with a yellow disk and dull scarlet rays. Under cultivation there have been developed a multitude of forms, varying in height, in foliage, and especially in the beautiful colors and forms of the flowers. The plant is unable to endure frost, and is perpetuated by its tuberous roots, which are taken up for the winter. Two or three other species are sometimes cultivated.



Flower of *Dahlia variabilis*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Dahlia*.

Thousands of bouquets, principally of *dahlias*, then [1837] a fashionable and costly flower, were used in the decoration of the balconies of the houses. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 57.

3. [*l. c.*] In *dyeing*, a violet coal-tar color consisting of the ethyl and methyl derivatives of rosaniline. It is often called *Hofmann's violet*, and *primula*. Its application is limited, as it fades when exposed to light.

dahlin (dā′lin), *n.* [< *Dahlia* + *-in*².] Same as *inulin*.

dahoon (da-hön′), *n.* A small evergreen tree, *Ilex Cassine*, of the southern United States, allied to the holly, and sometimes called the *dahoon holly*. The wood is white and soft, but close-grained.

dai†, *n.* An obsolete form of *day*.

daichy (dā′chi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

daidle¹ (dā′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daidled*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., appar. a form of *daddle*: see *daddle*¹, *dawdle*.] To be slow in motion or action; dawdle.

daidle² (dā′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daidled*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., a form of **daddle*, a variation of *daggle*.] To draggle; bemire.

daidlie (dā′dli), *n.* Same as *daddle*¹.

daidling (dā′dling), *p. a.* [Sc.] Feeble; mean-spirited; pusillanimous.

He's but a coward body, after a'; he's but a *daidling* coward body. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

daigh (dāch), *n.* A Scotch form of *dough*.

daighiness (dā′chi-nes), *n.* A Scotch form of *doughiness*.

daighy (dā′chi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

daiker¹ (dā′kėr), *v.* See *dacker*.

daiker² (dā′kėr), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *decore*, < F. *décorer*, decorate: see *decorate*.] To arrange in an orderly manner: commonly with *out*: as, "Your room will be *daikert* by the time it 's wanted." *Mrs. L. B. Walford*. *N. E. D.*

If she binna as dink and as lady-like a corse as ye ever looked upon, say Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in *daikering out* a dead dame's flesh. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

daiker³ (dā′kėr), *n.* Same as *dicker*¹.

dailiness (dā′li-nes), *n.* [< *daily* + *-ness*.] The character of being daily or of happening every day; daily occurrence. [Rare.]

daily (dā′li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *dailie*, *dayly*, *daylie*, < ME. *dayly*, < AS. *dæglīc* (= D. *dagelijk-sch* = MLG. *dagelik*, *degelik*, *deilik*, *delik* = OHG. *tagalīh*, *tagelīh*, MHG. *tagelīch*, *tegelīch*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagligr* = Sw. Dan. *daglig*), daily, < *dæg*, day, + *-līc*: see *day* and *-ly*¹.] **I.** *a.* Happening or being every day; pertaining to each successive day; diurnal: as, *daily* labor; a *daily* allowance; a *daily* newspaper.

Give us this day our *daily* bread. Mat. vi. 11.

Swiftly his *daily* Journey he goes,
And treads his annual with a statelier Pace.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love and Life.

II. *n.*; pl. *dailies* (-liz). A newspaper or other periodical published each day, or each day except Sunday: in distinction from one published semi-weekly, weekly, or at longer intervals. See *journal*, *semi-weekly*, *weekly*, *monthly*, *quarterly*, *annual*, as nouns.

Publishers of country weeklies used to fish with considerable anxiety in a shallow sea for matter sufficient to fill their sheets, while *dailies* only dreamed of an existence in the larger cities. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 98.

daily (dā′li), *adv.* [= D. *dagelijks* = MLG. *dagelikes*, *dageliken* = OHG. *tagalīhhin*, MHG. *tegelīchen*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagliga* = Sw. *dagligen* = Dan. *daglig*, adv.; from the adj.] Every day; day by day.

He continued to offer his advice *daily*, and had the mortification to find it *daily* rejected. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

daimen (dā′men), *a.* Rare; occasional. [Scotch.]

A *daimen* icker [ear of grain] in a thrave
'S a sma' request. *Burns*, To a Mouse.

daimio (dī′myō), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *mio*, name.] The title of the chief feudal barons or territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado: distinguished from the *shomio* ('little name'), the title given to the hatamoto, or vassals of the shogun. See *shogun*. Though exercising independent authority in their own domains, the daimios acknowledged the mikado as the legitimate ruler of the whole country. During the Tokugawa shogunate (1603–1868) the daimios gradually became subject to the shoguns, who compelled them to live in Yedo, with their families and a certain number of their retainers, for six months of every year, and on their departure for their own provinces to leave their families as hostages. The number of daimios differed at different times, according to the fortunes of war and the caprice of the shoguns. Just before the abolition of the shogunate there were 255, arranged in five classes, with incomes ranging from 10,000 to 1,027,000 koku of rice per annum. In 1871 the daimios surrendered their lands and privileges to the mikado, who granted pensions proportioned to their respective revenues, and relieved them of the support of the samurai, their military retainers. These pensions have since been commuted into active bonds, redeemable by government within thirty years from date of issue. The title has been abolished, and that of *kuwazoku* bestowed upon court and territorial nobles alike. See *kuwazoku*.

daimon (dī′mon), *n.* [A direct transliteration of Gr. *δαίμων*: see *dæmon*, *demon*.] Same as *demon*.

daimonian, daimonography, etc. Same as *demonian*, etc.

dain¹†, *v. t.* [See *deign*, and cf. *dain*², *disdain*, *dainty*.] An obsolete spelling of *deign*.

dain²†, *v. t.* [By apheresis from *disdain*, q. v.] To disdain.

dain²†, *n.* [By apheresis from *disdain*, q. v.] **1.** Disdain.—**2.** Noisome effluvia; stink. [Prov. Eng.]

From dainty beds of downe to bed of strawe ful fayne;
From bowres of heavenly hewe to dennes of *daine*.
Mir. for Mags.

dain³†, *v. t.* [By apheresis from *ordain*.] To ordain.

The mighty gods did *daine*
For Philomele, that thoughe hir tong were cutte,
Yet should she sing a pleasant note sometimes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 58.

dain⁴, *n.* An itinerary unit of Burma, equal to 2.43 statute miles.

dainous†, *a.* [ME., also *deignous*, *deynous*, etc., by apheresis from *disdainous*, q. v.] Disdainful: same as *disdainous*.

His name was hoote *deynous* Simekin.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 21.

daint† (dānt), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *dainty*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A dainty.

Excess or *daints* my lowly roof maintains not.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 37.

II. *a.* Dainty.

To cherish him with diets *daint*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 2.

dainteous† (dān′tē-us), *a.* An obsolete form of *dainty*.

daintification (dān″ti-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *daintify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The state of being dainty or nice; affectation; dandyism. [Rare.]

He seems a mighty delicate gentleman; looks to be painted, and is all *daintification* in manner, speech and dress. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 327.

daintiful†, *a.* [ME. *deinteful*, < *deinte*, dainty, + *-ful*.] Dainty; costly.

There is no lust so *deinteful*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 28.

daintify (dān′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *dainty* + *-fy*.] To make dainty; weaken by over-refinement. [Rare.]

My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to *daintify* his affection into respects or compliments. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 414.

daintihood (dān′ti-hụd), *n.* [< *dainty* + *-hood*.] Daintiness. [Rare.]

daintily (dān′ti-li), *adv.* [< *dainty* + *-ly*². Cf. *daintily*.] In a dainty manner. (*a*) Nicely; elegantly; with delicate or exquisite taste: as, a pattern *daintily* designed.

From head to foot clad *daintily*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 75.

(*b*) Fastidiously; delicately; with nice regard to what is pleasing, especially to the palate: as, to eat *daintily*. (*c*) Ceremoniously; with nice or weak caution; weakly.

I do not wish to treat friendships *daintily*, but with roughest courage. *Emerson*, Friendship.

daintiness (dān′ti-nes), *n.* [< *dainty*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The character or quality of being dainty. (*a*) Elegance; neatness; the exhibition or possession of delicate beauty or of exquisite taste or skill.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot. *Sir H. Wotton*.

There is to me
A *daintiness* about these early flowers,
That touches me like poetry. *N. P. Willis*.

(*b*) Deliciousness; delicacy as regards taste: applied to food.

More notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision . . . than for the massiveness of the dish. *Hakewill*, Apology.

He [the trout] may justly contend with all fresh-water fish, as the Mullet may with all sea fish, for precedency and *daintiness* of taste. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 7.

(*c*) Nicety as regards matters of behavior and decorum; ceremoniousness; fastidiousness in conduct; hence, sensitiveness; softness; effeminacy; weakness of character.

The *daintinesse* and nicenesse of our captaines.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 250.

The people, saith Malmsbury, learnt of the outlandish Saxons rudeness, of the Flemish *daintiness* and softness. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

daintith (dān′tith), *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

The board . . . bedight with *daintiths*.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 97.

daintly† (dānt′li), *adv.* [< *daint*, *a.*, + *-ly*². Cf. *daintily*.] Daintily.

As on the which full *daintly* would he fare.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

daintrel† (dān′trel), *n.* [Also *daintrell*; < ME. *deintrelle*, appar., with additional dim. term. *-el*, *-elle*, < OF. *daintier*, *dentier*, a choice bit, a dainty, < *daintie*, a dainty: see *dainty*.] A dainty.

Long after *deintrelles* hard to be come by.
Bullinger, Sermons, p. 249.

★ **dainty** (dān′ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *daintie*, and abbr. *daint* (q. v.); < ME. *daynte*, *deynte*, *deyntee*, *deintie* (also *dayntethe*, *deintithe*, whence Sc. *daintith*, *dainteth*), etc., honor, worth, a thing valued, pleasure, < OF. *daintie*, *deintie*, *daintiet*, *dointie*, *deintiet* = Pr. *dentat*, *dintat*, pleasure, agreeableness, < L. *dignita(t-)s*, worth, dignity: see *dignity*, of which *dainty* is thus a doublet. Cf. *dis-dain*, and *dain*¹, old spelling of *deign*, from the same ult. source.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Worth; value; excellence.—2†. A matter of joy or gratification; special regard or pleasure.

Every wight hath *deyntee* to chaffare
With hem, and eek to sellen hem her ware.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 41.

3. Pl. *dainties* (dān′tiz). Something delicate to the taste; something delicious; a delicacy.

Derly at that day with *deynteyes* were thei serued.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1421.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*: for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3.

That precious nectar may renew the taste
Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost.
Sir J. Beaumont, Spiritual Comfort.

4†. Darling: a term of fondness. [Rare.]

There's a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

=Syn. 3. *Tidbit*, etc. See *delicacy*.

II. *a.* 1†. Valuable; costly.

Ful many a *deynte* hors hadde he in stable.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 168.

2. Exhibiting or possessing delicate beauty, or exquisite taste or skill; elegant; beautiful; neat; trim.

No *daintie* flowre or herbe that growes on grownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 19.

I would be the girdle
About her *dainty dainty* waist.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. Pleasing to the palate; toothsome; delicious: as, *dainty* food.

His life abhorreth bread, and his soul *dainty* meat.
Job xxxiii. 20.

4. Of acute sensibility or nice discrimination; sensitive.

The hand of little employment hath the *daintier* sense.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Especially—**5.** Of nice discrimination as regards taste; nice or over-nice in selecting what is preferred in any class of things, as food, clothing, etc.; hence, squeamish: as, a *dainty* taste or palate; *dainty* people.

And never found . . .
A *daintier* lip for syrup. *Praed.*

It was time for them . . . to take the best they could get; for when men were starving they could not afford to be *dainty*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 521.

6. Nice as regards behavior, decorum, intercourse, etc.; fastidious; hence, affectedly fine; effeminate; weak.

Let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse
To plead bad causes down to worse.
Prior, Alma, ii.

I am somewhat *dainty* in making a Resolution.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

To make dainty†, to affect to be dainty or delicate; scruple.

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny to dance? she that *makes dainty*, she,
I'll swear, hath corns. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. v.

=**Syn. 2.** Pretty.—**3.** Savory, luscious, toothsome.—**5** and **6.** *Nice*, *Fastidious*, etc. See *nice*.

daire, *n.* [Turk. *da'ire*, a circle, a tambourine, = Pers. *dāirah*, a circle, orbit, < Ar. *dāyira*, a circle, < *dūr*, go round, *daur*, circuit.] A kind of tambourine or cymbal.

dairedt, *n.* See *dayred*.

dairi (dī'rē), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *ri*, within.] The palace of the mikado of Japan; the court: a respectful term used by the Japanese in speaking of the mikado or emperor, who was considered too august and sacred to be spoken of by his own name.

dairi-sama (dī'rē-sä'mä), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dairi*, the palace, + *sama*, lord: see *dairi*.] The mikado or emperor: one of many metonymic phrases used by the Japanese in speaking of their sovereign.

dairous, *a.* [< *dair*, for *dare*[1], + *-ous*.] Bold. [Prov. Eng.]

dairt, *n.* [Ir., a calf, heifer.] A yearling calf.

What has the law laid down as the fine of a pledged needle? Answer—it is a *dairt* (or yearling calf) that is paid as the fine for it. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxiv.

dairy (dā'ri), *n.*; pl. *dairies* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *dairie*; < ME. *deyery*, *deyrye* (> ML. *dayeria*, *daeria*), < *deye*, *deie*, *daie* (Sc. *dey*), a female servant, esp. a dairymaid: see *dey* and *-ry*.] **1.** That branch of farming which is concerned with the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. A house or room where milk and cream are kept and made into butter and cheese.

The coarse and country fairy
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *B. Jonson.*

3. A shop where milk, butter, etc., are sold.—**4.** A dairy-farm. [Rare.]

dairy-farm (dā'ri-färm), *n.* A farm the principal business of which is the production of milk and the manufacture of butter or cheese.

dairying (dā'ri-ing), *n.* [< *dairy* + *-ing*[1].] The occupation or business of a dairy-farmer or dairyman: also attributively: as, a rich *dairying* country.

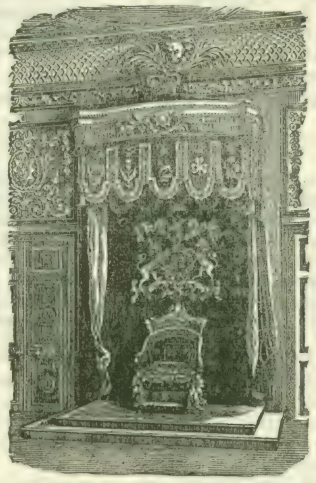
Grain-raising and *dairying* combined, however, work to the best advantage, not only financially, but also in the production of manure. *Encyc. Amer.*, I. 99.

dairymaid (dā'ri-mād), *n.* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy.

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*.
Addison, Spectator.

dairyman (dā'ri-man), *n.*; pl. *dairymen* (-men). One who keeps cows for the production of milk and butter, and sometimes cheese, or one who attends to the sale of dairy produce.

dais (dā'is), *n.* [< ME. *deis*, *deys*, *des*, *dees*, in oblique cases *dese*, *dece*, etc., < OF. *deis*, also *dois*, later *dais*, *daiz*, a high table in a hall, F. *dais*, a canopy, < ML. *discus*, a table, in L. a plate, platter, quoit, discus, whence also E. *dish*, *disk*, and *desk*: see these words.] **1.** A platform or raised floor at one end or one side of a reception-room or hall, upon which seats



Dais.—Throne-room, Windsor Castle, England.

for distinguished persons are placed; especially, such a platform covered with a canopy: formerly often called specifically *high dais*.

Wel semede ech of hem a fair burgeys,
To sitten in a yeldehalle on a *deys*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 370.

Arn peres with the apostles this pardoun Piers sheweth,
And at the day of dome atte *heigh deyse* to sytte.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 17.

I sall saye, syttande at the *dasse*,
I tuke thi speche byyonde the see.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

With choice paintings of wise men I hung
The royal *dais* round. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Hence—**2.** Any similar raised portion of the floor of an apartment, used as the place at which the most distinguished guests at a feast are seated, as a platform for a lecturer, etc.

As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the *dais*. *Nature*, XXXVII. 299.

3. A canopy or covering.—**4.** (*a*) A long board, seat, or settle erected against a wall, and sometimes so constructed as to serve for both a settee and a table; also, a seat on the outer side of a country-house or cottage, frequently formed of turf. (*b*) A pew in a church. [Scotch.]

Whan she came to Mary-kirk,
And sat down in the *deas*,
The light that came frae fair Annie
Enlighten'd a' the place.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 136).

daise, *v.* See *daze*.

daisied (dā'zid), *a.* [< *daisy* + *-ed*[2].] Full of daisies; set or adorned with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest *daisied* plot we can.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4.

daising (dā'zing), *n.* [Sc. (= E. as if **dazing*), verbal n. of *daise*, *dase*, stupefy, make or become numb, wither, = E. *daze*, q. v.] A disease of sheep; the rot.

daisterret, *n.* An obsolete form of *day-star*.

daisy (dā'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also **daisie*, *daysie*, etc.; < ME. *daysie*, *daysy*, *daysey*, *dayesye*, *daiseie*, *daieseyghe*, etc., < AS. *dæges ége*, that is, 'day's eye,' so called in allusion to the form of the flower: see *day* and *eye*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *daisies* (-ziz). **1.** A common plant, *Bellis perennis*, of the family *Asteraceæ*, one of the most familiar wild plants of Europe, found in all pastures and meadows, and growing at a considerable height on mountains. The daisy is a great favorite, and several varieties are cultivated in gardens. In Scotland the field-daisy is called *gowan*. See *gowan*.

The *dayesye* or elles the eye of day,
The emperice and flour of floures alle.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 184.

Daisies pied and violets blue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. One of various plants of other genera to which the name is popularly applied. The wild plant generally known in the United States as the daisy is *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. (See *oxeye daisy*, below.) In Australia the name *daisy* is given to several *Asteraceæ*, especially to species of *Vittadinia* and to *Brachyscome iberidifolia* of the Swan River region, which is occasionally cultivated; in New Zealand, to species of *Lagenifera*. See phrases below.

3. Something pretty, fine, charming, or nice: as, she is a *daisy*. [Colloq. or slang.]—**African daisy**, *Lonas inodora*, of northern Africa, formerly cultivated for ornament.—**Blue or globe daisy**, the *Globularia vulgaris*.—**Butter-daisy**, a name of species of *Ranunculus*.—**Cabbage-daisy**, the globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*.—**Christmas daisy**, in England, a name of several cultivated species of aster: other species are called *Michaelmas daisies*.—**French daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum frutescens*.—**Hen-and-chickens daisy**, a proliferous variety of *Bellis perennis*, in which the flower-head branches and forms several smaller ones.—**Michaelmas daisy**, a name applied in England to various species of aster, commonly cultivated in flower-borders and blooming about Michaelmas.—**Oxeye daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Also called *bull-*, *devil's*, *dog-*, *golden*, *great*, *midsummer*, *moon-*, and *horse-daisy*, and *whiteweed*, but in the United States most commonly *daisy* alone. (See also *sea-daisy*.)

II. *a.* Pretty; fine; charming; nice. [Colloq. or slang.]

Cap. I am to request, and you are to command.
Mrs. Cad. Oh, *daisy!* that's charming.
Foote, The Author, ii. (1757).

daisy-bush (dā'zi-bůsh), *n.* A New Zealand name for several species of the genus *Shawia*, shrubby composites nearly allied to the aster, but with terete achenes and the anther-cells more shortly caudate.

daisy-cutter (dā'zi-kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** A horse that in trotting lifts its feet only a little way from the ground; occasionally, in a general sense, a trotting horse.

The trot is the true pace for a hackney; and, were we near a town, I should like to try that *daisy-cutter* of yours upon a piece of level road. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, a ball batted or bowled so that it skims or bounds along the ground.

Daisy-cutter, a ball which travels more than half the 'pitch' along the ground without rising; a 'sneak.'
Farmer, Slang Dict.

dak, dawk[2] (dâk), *n.* [Also written *dauk*; < Hind. *dāk*, post, post-office, a relay of men.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, etc., or travelers in palanquins. The route is divided into stages, and each bearer or set of bearers serves only for a single stage. In some places there are horse-daks, or mounted runners.—**Dak-bungalow, dawk-bungalow.** See *bungalow*.—**To lay a dak**, to station a relay of men, or men and horses.—**To travel dak**, to journey in palanquins carried by relays of men or by government post-wagons.

daker[1], *v.* See *dacker*.

daker[2] (dā'kėr), *n.* Same as *dicker*[1].

daker-hen (dā'kėr-hen), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis*. See *crake*[2], *Crex*.

dakoit, dacoit (da-koit'), *n.* [Also written *decoit*; < Hind. *ḍakait*, a robber, one of a gang of robbers, < *ḍākā*, an attack by robbers, esp. armed and in a gang.] One of a class of robbers in India and Burma who plunder in bands. The term was also applied to the pirates who infested the rivers between Calcutta and Burhampore, but who are now suppressed.

The country [India] was then full of freebooters, thugs, or professional murderers, and *dacoits*, or professional robbers, whose trade was to live by plunder.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 810.

dakoitage, dacoitage (da-koi'tāj), *n.* [< *dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-age*.] Same as *dakoity*.

We may expect soon to hear that *Dacoitage* has begun with as much vigor as ever, and our missionary stations will again be compelled to defend themselves with the rifle. *New York Examiner*, May 12, 1887.

dakoitee, dacoitee (da-koi-tē'), *n.* [< *dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-ee*[1].] One who is robbed by a dakoit. [Rare.]

It may be a pleasanter game to play the dacoit than the *dacoitee*, to go out . . . and harry your neighbours than to stay at home and run the chance of being robbed and murdered yourself. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 499.

dakoity, dacoity (da-koi'ti), *n.* [Also written *decoity*; < Hind. Beng., etc., *ḍakaitī*, or *ḍakaṭī*, gang-robbery, < *ḍakait*, dakoit: see *dakoit*.] The system of robbing in bands practised by the dakoits.

Dacoity, in the language of the Indian Penal Code, is robbery committed or attempted by five or more persons conjointly. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 498.

Dakosaurus (dak-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., for **Dacosaurus*, < Gr. *δάκος*, an animal whose bite is dangerous (see *Dacus*), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct Mesozoic crocodiles without dermal armor.

Dakotan (da-kō'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dakota* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Dakotas or Sioux, an Indian people of the northwestern United States.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Dakota, a former Territory in the northern part of the United States, or to North Dakota or South Dakota, into which it was divided by act of February 22d, 1889. The same act provided for the admission of these two parts as States into the Union.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dakota, or of North or South Dakota.

Dakruma (dak'rö-mä), *n.* [NL. (Grote, 1878).] A genus of small moths, of the family *Phycidæ*. The larva of *D. convolutella* is the gooseberry fruit-worm.



Cocoon and Moth of *Dakruma convolutella*, natural size.

dal (dal), *n.* [Also written *dol* and *dhal*, prop. *dāl*, repr. Hind. *dāl*, a kind of pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*, but applied also to other kinds).] A sort of vetch, *Cajan Cajan*, extensively cultivated in the East Indies.

dalag (dä'lag), *n.* A walking-fish, *Ophiocephalus vagus*, highly esteemed for food in the East Indies. See *Ophiocephalus*.

dalai-lama (da-lī'lä'mä), *n.* [Mongol., lit. 'ocean-priest,' or 'priest vast as the ocean.'] The title bestowed on the Grand Lama of Tibet in 1645 by the Mongol prince Kushri Khan when he presented to him the sovereignty of the country. As the head of the powerful Ge-lug-pa sect he is also the head or 'pope' of the whole Lamaist Church. He is claimed to be a reincarnation of the Bodhi-Sattwa Avalokita, and at his death his soul passes into some infant who becomes his successor as priest-king. He resides on Mt. Potala, near Lhasa, his capital. See *lama* and *Lamaism*. Also *tale-lama*.

Dalbergia (dal-bėr'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Nicholas *Dalberg*, a Swedish botanist.] A large genus of fine tropical forest-trees and climbing shrubs, of the family *Fabaceæ*, some species of which yield most excellent timber. *D. latifolia*, the blackwood, or East Indian rosewood, is a magnificent tree, furnishing one of the most valuable furniture-woods, and is largely used for carving and ornamental work. *D. Sissoo*, which is much planted as an avenue-tree throughout India, gives a hard durable wood, called sissoo or sissum, which, besides its use in house-building, is much employed in India for railway-ties and as crooked timbers and knees in ship-building. The best rosewood of Brazil is *D. nigra*. This and allied American species are sometimes called *palisander-woods* and *Jacaranda*.

Dalby's carminative. See *carminative*.

dale[1] (dāl), *n.* [< ME. *dale*, < AS. *dæl*, pl. *dalu*, = OS. *dal* = OFries. *del*, *deil* = D. *dal* = MLG. LG. *dal* = OHG. MHG. *tal*, G. *thal* = Icel. *dalr* = Sw. Dan. *dal* = Goth. *dal*, a dale, a valley; = OBulg. *dolŭ*, Bulg. *dol* = Bohem. *dul* = Pol. *dol* (barred *l*), pit, hole, bottom, ground, = Little Russ. *dōl* (barred *l*), bottom, ground, = Russ. *dolă*, dale, valley. Hence derivs. *dell*[1] (which is nearly the same word) and *dalk*[2], q. v.] **1.** A vale; specifically, a space of level or gently sloping or undulating ground between hills of no great height, with a stream flowing through it.

> The children gede to Tune,
> Bi *dales* and bi dune.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.
>
> High over hills, and lowe adowne the *dale*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 28.

2. *Naut.*, a trough or spout to carry off water, usually named from the office it has to perform: as, a *pump-dale*, etc.—**3**†. A hole.

> Ther thay stonde a *dale*
> Do make, and drenche hem therin.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

=**Syn. 1.** *Vale*, *Glen*, etc. See *valley*.

dale[2] (dāl), *n.* A dialectal variant (and earlier form) of *dole*[1].

Dalea (dā'lē-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel *Dale*, an English physician (died 1739).] A name given by Willdenow in 1803 to the leguminous genus *Parosela* (1802). It consists of glandular-punctate herbs or small shrubs, allied to *Psoralea*. See *Parosela*.

Dalecarlian (dal-e-kär'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalecarlia*, a foreign (ML. NL.) name for the Swedish province called in Sw. *Dalen* or *Dalarne*, 'the valley' or 'the valleys,' < *dal-karl*, an inhabitant of this province, i. e., 'valley-man,' lit. 'dale-carl,' < *dal*, = E. *dale*, + *karl* = E. *carl*: see *dale*[1] and *carl*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalecarlia.—**Dalecarlian lace**, a lace made by the peasants of Dalecarlia for their own use. Its patterns are ancient and traditional. *Dict. of Needlework.*

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the old Swedish province of Dalecarlia or Dalarne, whose people were famous for bravery and patriotism.

dale-land (dāl'land), *n.* [=Icel. *dalland*.] Low-lying land.

dale-lander (dāl'lan"dėr), *n.* A dalesman. [Scotch.]

dalesman (dālz'man), *n.*; pl. *dalesmen* (-men). [< *dale's*, poss. of *dale*[1], + *man*.] One living in a dale or valley; specifically, a dweller in the dales of the English and Scottish borders.

> Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the *dalesmen*.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The *dalesmen* were a primitive and hardy race who kept alive the traditions and often the habits of a more picturesque time. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

dalf†. An obsolete strong preterit of *delve*.

dali (dä'li), *n.* [Also *dari*; native name.] A large tree, *Virola Surinamensis*, of the West Indies and northern South America. The wood is light, splits freely, and is used for staves and heads of casks. A candle-wax is obtained from the seeds. Also *dollee*.

daliance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dalliance*.

dalie†, *v.* An obsolete form of *dally*.

dalk[1]†, *n.* [ME. *dalk*, *dalke*, < AS. *dalc*, *dolc* (= Icel. *dālkr*), a pin, brooch, clasp.] A pin; brooch; clasp.

> A *dalke* (or a tache), firmaculum, firmatorium, monile.
> *Cath. Anglicum*, p. 89.

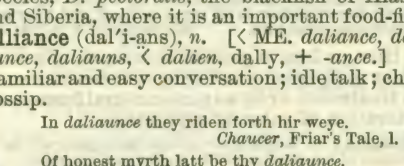
dalk[2]†, *n.* [E. dial. *delk*; ME. *dalk*, appar., with dim. suffix *-k* (cf. *stale*, a handle, with *stalk*), < *dal*, *dale*, a hollow, dale: see *dale*[1].] A hollow; a hole; a depression.

> Brason scrapes oute of everie *dalke*
> Hem scrape.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.
>
> A *dalk* in the nekke [tr. OF. *au cool triveret la fosset*].
> *AS. and O. E. Vocab.* (ed. Wright), p. 146.
>
> *Dalke*, vallis [supra in *dale*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.

dalle (dal), *n.* [F., a flagstone, slab, slice; origin uncertain.] A slab or large tile of stone, marble, baked clay, or the like; specifically, in *decorative art*, a tile of which the surface is incised or otherwise ornamented, such as the medieval sepulchral slabs set in the pavement and walls of churches.

Dalles (dalz), *n. pl.* [F. dial. (Canadian) *dalle*, a gutter, drain; ult. connected with E. *dale* and *dell*.] The name given by the French employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, and still current, to certain localities in the valley of the Mississippi and westward. The best-known Dalles are those of the Columbia river, and this name is also that of the town (The Dalles) near which they are situated.

Dallia (dal'i-ä), *n.* [NL., after W. H. *Dall*, an American naturalist.] The typical and only



Alaskan Blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*).

genus of the family *Dalliidæ*, containing one species, *D. pectoralis*, the blackfish of Alaska and Siberia, where it is an important food-fish.

dalliance (dal'i-ans), *n.* [< ME. *daliance*, *daliaunce*, *daliauns*, < *dalien*, dally, + *-ance*.] **1**†. Familiar and easy conversation; idle talk; chat; gossip.

> In *daliaunce* they riden forth hir weye.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 106.
>
> Of honest myrth latt be thy *daliaunce*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

2. A trifling away of time; delay; idle loitering.

> My business cannot brook this *dalliance*.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

3. Play; sport; frolic; toying, as in the exchange of caresses; wantonness.

> Like a puff'd and reckless libertine,
> Himself the primrose path of *dalliance* treads.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.
>
> And my fair son here, . . . the dear pledge
> Of *dalliance* had with thee in heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 819.
>
> The child, in his earliest *dalliance* on a parent's knee.
> *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.
>
> O my life
> In Egypt! O the *dalliance* and the wit,
> The flattery and the strife!
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

4†. The act of trifling, as with something tempting.

> By this sly *dalliance* of the crafty bait
> Hoping what she could not subdue, to cheat.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 157.

dallier (dal'i-ėr), *n.* One who dallies; one who trifles; a trifler.

> The daylie *dalliers* with such pleasant wordes, with such smiling and sweet countenances.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

Dalliidæ (da-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dallia* + *-idæ*.] The only family of fishes of the suborder *Xenomi*, typified by the genus *Dallia*, and characterized by the structure of the pectoral limbs. The body is fusiform, and covered with small embedded cycloid scales; the head flattish; the dorsal fin short and behind the middle; and the anal fin opposite the dorsal. The pectoral fins have very numerous (30–36) rays, and the ventrals few (3). Only one species is known, named *blackfish* and *dogfish*; it reaches a length of about 8 inches, and inhabits fresh-water ponds and mud-holes in the arctic region in Siberia and Alaska. See cut under *Dallia*.

dallop, dollop (dal'-, dol'op), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A tuft, bunch, or small patch of grass, grain, or weeds.—**2.** A patch of ground among corn that has escaped the plow. [Prov. Eng.]

dally (dal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dallied*, ppr. *dallying*. [Early mod. E. also *dallie*; < ME. *dalyen*, *daylyen*, < AF. *dalier*, *dallier*, talk, chat, < OHG. *dahlen*, *dallen*, *dalen*, G. dial. *tallen*, trifle, toy, speak childishly. Compare *coze*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To talk idly or lightly; pass the time in idle or frivolous chat.

> *Dalyyn* or talkyn, . . . fabulor, confabulor, colloquor.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.
>
> They dronken and *dayleden*, . . . thise lordes and ladyes.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*, l. 1114.

2. To play with or hesitate about a subject or thing, especially with one which one does not intend to take seriously; linger or delay about something.

> The auncient doctoures . . . doe in expounyng the allegories, seme oft times to playe and *dalie* with it.
> *Udall*, Erasm. Par., 18 (Preface).
>
> For he was not the man to *dally* about anything.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 544.

3. To trifle away time in any manner, as in vague employment or in mere idleness; linger; loiter; delay.

> Lest when he find me *dallying* along . . . he may hurry ahead.
> *W. Irving*, Bracebridge Hall, i. 6.

4. To play, sport, frolic, toy, as in exchanging caresses; wanton.

> Our aiery buildeth in the cedar's top,
> And *dallies* with the wind.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.
>
> *Dallying* with a brace of courtezans.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.
>
> The Poets do faine that Jupiter *dallied* with Europa under this kinde of tree. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 183.
>
> The small waves that *dallied* with the sedge.
> *Bryant*, Rhode Island Coal.

II. *trans.* To delay; defer; put off. [Rare.]

> Not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

dallyingly (dal'i-ing-li), *adv.* In a trifling or dallying manner.

> Wher as he doth but *dalliengly* perswade, they may enforce & compel. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

dalmahoy (dal'ma-hoi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of bushy bob-wig worn by tradesmen in the eighteenth century, especially by chemists.

Dalmatian (dal-mā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalmatia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia, a crownland of the Austrian empire, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea.—**Dalmatian cap**, an old name for the tulip.—**Dalmatian dog**. See *dog*.—**Dalmatian pelican**, the great tufted pelican, *Pelecanus crispus*: so called from having been first brought to notice through a specimen killed in Dalmatia in 1828. *A. E. Brehm.*—**Dalmatian regulus**, the yellow-browed warbler of Europe, *Regulus*, *Reguloides*, or *Phylloscopus superciliosus*.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Dalmatia; specifically, a member of the primitive Slavic race of Dalmatia (including the Morlaks of the coast), akin to the Servians, and constituting most of the population.—**2.** A Dalmatian dog ★(which see, under *dog*).

dalmatic (dal-mat'ik), *n.* [Also *dalmatica* and, as F., *dalmatique*; = F. *dalmatique* = Sp. *dalmática* = Pg. It. *dalmatica*, < ML. *dalmatica* (sc. L. *vestis*, garment), fem. of L. *Dalmaticus*, adj., < *Dalmatia*: see def.] A loose-fitting ecclesiastical vestment with wide sleeves, provided with an opening for the passage of the head, divided or left partly open at the sides, and reaching to or below the knee. It is worn in the Western Church by the deacon at the celebration of the mass or holy communion and on some other occasions, and is put on over the alb. Bishops also use the dalmatic, wearing it over the tunicle and under the chasuble. The earliest records of the dalmatic as a secular garment seem to date from the latter part of the second century, at which time it is also alluded to as the "sleeved tunic of the Dalmatians (chiridota Dalmatarum)." It afterward came to be especially worn by senators and other persons of high station. The first mention of its use by a bishop is in the case of St. Cyprian, martyred A. D. 258.

> But one or two . . . bent their knee to Sister Magdalen, by which name they saluted her—kissed her hand, or even the hem of her *dalmatique*. *Scott*, Abbot, xiii.

dalripa (dal'ri-pä), *n.* [< Norw. *dalrjupa* (= Dan. *dalrype*; cf. equiv. Sw. *snöripa*: *snö* = E. *snow*[1]), a kind of ptarmigan, < *dal* (= Sw. Dan. *dal* = E. *dale*[1]), a valley, + *rjupa* = Icel. *rjūpa* = Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] The Norwegian ptarmigan.

dal segno (dȧl sā'nyō). [It., from the sign: *dal* for *da il*, from the (*da*, < L. *de*, from; *il*, < L. *ille*, this); *segno*, < L. *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] In *music*, a direction to go back to the sign 𝄋, and repeat thence to the close, or to a point indicated by the word *fine*. Abbreviated *D. S.*

dalt[1] (dâlt), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *dalta* = Ir. *dalta*, *daltan*, a foster-child, a pet, disciple, ward.] A foster-child.

It is false of thy father's child; false of thy mother's son; falsest of my *dalt*. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

dalt[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *deal*[1].

Daltonian (dâl-tō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalton* (see *daltonism*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or discovered by John Dalton, a noted English chemist (1766–1844).—**Daltonian atomic theory**, the theory, first enunciated by John Dalton, that, while the atoms of the different elements have not the same weights, the combining weights of these elements express the relation between their atomic weights. His theory regarded chemical combination as a union of different atoms in definite quantitative proportions.

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] One affected by color-blindness. See *daltonism*.

They have since experimented with four *Daltonians*, or color-blind persons. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 143.

daltonism (dâl'tọn-izm), *n.* [From John *Dalton*, the chemist, who suffered from this defect.] Color-blindness.

In those persons who are troubled with *Daltonism*, or colour-blindness, luminous undulations so different as those of red and green awaken feelings that are identical. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 17.

Dalton's law. See *law*.

daly[1]†, *n.* **1.** A die; also, a cubical piece of anything; a cube.—**2.** *pl.* A game played with such dice.

daly[2] (dā'li), *a.* Abounding in dales.

dam[1] (dam), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *damme*; ★< ME. *dam*, *damme*, a dam, a body of water hemmed in, < AS. **damm* (not recorded, but no doubt existent, as the source of the verb, q. v.) = OFries. *dam*, *dom* = D. *dam* = MLG. LG. *dam* = MHG. *tam*, G. *damm* (after D.), a dike, = Icel. *dammr* = Sw. *dam* = Dan. *dam* = Goth. **damms*, a dam, inferred from the verb *faurdammjan*: see *dam*[1], *v.*] **1.** A mole, bank, or mound of earth or stone, or a wall, or a frame of wood or steel, constructed across a stream to obstruct its flow and thus raise its level, in order to make it available as a motive power, as for driving a mill-wheel; such an obstruction built for any purpose, as to form a reservoir, to protect a tract of land from overflow, etc.; in *law*, an artificial boundary or means of confinement of running water, or of water which would otherwise flow away.

No more *dams* I'll make for fish. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

The sleepy pool above the *dam*,
The pool beneath it never still.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. In *mining*, any underground wall or stopping, constructed of masonry, clay, or timber, for the purpose of holding back water, air, or gas.—**3.** In *dentistry*, a guard of soft rubber placed round a tooth to keep it free from saliva while being prepared for filling.—**4.** The body of water confined by a dam. [Now local.]

Hoc stagnum, a *dame*.
AS. and O. E. Vocab. (2d ed. Wright), col. 736, l. 29.

Floating dam, a caisson forming a gate to a dry dock.—**Movable dam.** Same as *barrage*. (See also *crib-dam*.)

dam[1] (dam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dammed*, ppr. *damming*. [Early mod. E. also *damme*; < ME. **dammen* (found only with change of vowel, *demmen*, used passively, be hemmed in, < AS. **demman*, only in once-occurring comp. *for-demman* = Goth. *faur-dammjan*, stop up) = MD. D. *dammen* = MLG. *dammen* = G. *dämmen* = Icel. *demma* = Sw. *dämma* = Dan. *dæmme*, dam; all from the noun.] **1.** To obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam; confine or raise the level of by constructing a dam, as a stream of water: often with *in*, *up*.

When you *dam up* a stream of water, as soon as the dam is full as much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 5.

2. To confine or restrain as if with a dam; stop or shut up or in; obstruct: with *up*.

You that would *dam up* your ears and harden your heart as iron against the unresistible cries of supplicants calling upon you for mercy, . . . should first imagine yourself in their case. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 61.

Dam up your mouths,
And no words of it.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

To dam out, to prevent from entering, as water, by means of a dam.

dam[2] (dam), *n.* [< ME. *damme*, usually *dame*, the mother of a beast; merely a particular use of *dame*, a woman: see *dame*[1]. Cf. a like use of *sire*.] A female parent: used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds, and sometimes (now usually in a slighting sense) of women.

Faithless! forsworn! ne goddess was thy *dam*!
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 477.

What, all my pretty chickens, and their *dam*,
At one fell swoop? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

This brat is none of mine; . . .
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

The lost lamb at her feet
Sent out a bitter bleating for its *dam*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

dam[3] (dam), *n.* [See *dams*.] Any of the pieces in the game of draughts or checkers; in the ★plural, the game itself. [Local, Eng.]

Dama (dā'mạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *dāma*, *damma*, a fallow-deer.] A genus or subgenus of deer; the fallow-deer. The common European species is *Cervus dama*, also known as *Dama platyceros*.



Fallow-deer (*Dama platyceros*).

★**damage** (dam'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dammage*; < ME. *damage*, < OF. *damage*, *domage*, F. *dommage*, harm, = Pr. *damnatje*, *dampnatje*, *damnatge* = It. *dannaggio*, < ML. **damnaticum*, harm (cf. adj. *damnaticus*, condemned to the mines), < L. *damnum*, loss, injury: see *damn*.] **1**†. Harm; mischance; injury in general.

Therfore yef ye do wisely sendeth after hem, ffor but yef thei be departed ther shull some be deed, and that were grete *damage* and pite. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 568.

2. Hurt or loss to person, character, or estate; injury to a person or thing by violence or wrongful treatment, or by adverse natural forces; deterioration of value or reputation.

Galashin . . . hadde gode corage, and gode will to be a-venged of his *damage* yef he myght come in place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

To the utmost of our ability we ought to repair any *damage* we have done. *Beattie*, Moral Science, iii. 1.

No human being can arbitrarily dominate over another without grievous *damage* to his own nature.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 21.

3. *pl.* In *law*, the value in money of what is lost or withheld; the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss.—**4.** Cost; expense. [Colloq.]

Many thanks, but I must pay the *damage*, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving. *Byron.*

Amenity damages. See *amenity*.—**Civil damage act.** See *civil*.—**Compensatory damages, consequential damages.** See the adjectives.—**Damage feasant**, in *law*, doing injury; inflicting damage; trespassing, as cattle: applied to a stranger's beasts found in another person's ground without his leave or license, and there doing damage, by feeding or otherwise, to the grass, corn, wood, etc.—**Exemplary, punitive, or vindictive damages**, such damages as are fixed upon, not as a mere reimbursement of pecuniary loss, but as a good round compensation and an adequate recompense for the entire injury sustained, and as may serve for a wholesome example to others in like cases. See *compensatory damages*, under *compensatory*.—**Farthing damages**, in *Eng. law*, nominal as opposed to substantial damages.—**Liquidated or stipulated damages**, damages which are fixed in amount by the nature or terms of a contract.—**Nominal damages**, a trifling sum, such as six cents, awarded to vindicate a plaintiff's right, when no serious injury has been suffered, in contradistinction to substantial damages.—**Special damages**, damages which would not necessarily follow the commission of the alleged breach of contract or wrong, and therefore need to be specially alleged in the complaint or declaration.—**Unliquidated damages**, damages which require determination by the estimate of a jury or court.
=**Syn.** *Detriment*, *Harm*, etc. (See *injury*.) *Waste*, etc. See *loss*.

damage (dam'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *damaged*, ppr. *damaging*. [Early mod. E. also *dammage*; < OF. *damagier*, *domagier*, damage, harm; from the noun: see *damage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause damage to; hurt; harm; injure; lessen the value or injure the interests or reputation of.

When bothe the armyes were approachyng to the other, the audinaunce shot so terribly and with suche a violence that it sore *dammaged* and encombred bothe the parties.
Hall, Hen. VII., an. 3.

It stands me much upon
To stop all hopes whose growth may *damage* me.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To receive damage or injury; be injured or impaired in soundness or value: as, a freshly cut crop will *damage* in a mow or stack.

damageable (dam'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *damageable*, *domageable*, F. *dommageable*, < *damagier*, damage: see *damage*, *v.*, and *-able*.] **1.** Hurtful; pernicious; damaging. [Rare.]

The other denied it, because it would be *damageable* and prejudicial to the Spaniard.
Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1588.

2. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage: as, *damageable* goods.

damage-cleer†, *n.* [ML. *damna clericorum*, damages of the clerks: see *damnum* and *cleric*, *clerk*.] In *Eng. law*, a fee formerly paid in the Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in certain cases where damages were recovered in those courts.

damagement† (dam'āj-mẹnt), *n.* [< *damage* + *-ment*.] Damage; injury.

And the more base and brutish pleasures bee, . . .
The more's the soule and bodie's *damagement*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 44.

damageous†, *a.* [< OF. *damagious*, *damajos*, *damageus*, *domageus*, *dommageus*, etc., < *damage*, damage: see *damage* and *-ous*.] Hurtful; damaging. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

damajavag, *n.* A trade-name for the extract of the wood and bark of the chestnut-tree, used in place of gall-nuts for dyeing black and for tanning. *O'Neill*, Dict. of Dyeing, p. 130.

Damalichthys (dam-ạ-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάμαλις*, a young cow, heifer, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.]



Damalichthys argyrosomus.

A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Holconotidæ*. *D. argyrosomus* is a species of the Pacific coast of the United States, locally known as *porgy* and *perch*; it is a food-fish, attaining a weight of from 2 to 3 pounds.

Damalis (dam'a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάμαλις*, a young cow, a heifer, prob. < *δαμ-άζειν*, tame, = L. *dom-are* = E. *tame*.] **1.** A genus of dipterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1805.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—**3.** A genus of antilopine ruminant quadrupeds, containing a number of African antelopes related to those of the genus *Alcelaphus*, in which they are sometimes included. Species of the genus are the sassaby or bastard hartbeest (*D. lunata*), the korrigum (*D. senegalensis*), the bontebok (*D. pygarga*), and the blesbok (*D. albifrons*). They are large animals with subcylindrical divergent horns, small naked muffle, and, in the females, two teats; they belong to the group of bubaline antelopes. *H. Smith*, 1827. See cut under *blesbok*.

4. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Leach*, 1847.

daman (da-män'), *n.* [Ar. *damān*.] The Syrian hyrax, *Hyrax syriacus*; the cony of the Bible. See *cony* and *Hyrax*. Also written *damon*.

damar (dam'ạr), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

Damara (dam'a-rạ), *n.* Same as *Dammara*, 1.

damareteion (dam″ạ-re-tī'on), *n.*; pl. *damareteia* (-ạ). [Gr. *δαμαρέτειον* (sc. *νόμισμα*, coin), neut. of *Δαμαρέτειος*, of Damarete or Demarete, < *Δαμαρέτη*, *Δημαρέτη*, the wife of Gelon. The coin was first struck in commemoration of the gold crown



Obverse.



Reverse.

Damareteion, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

sent by the Carthaginians to Demarete, the wife of the tyrant Gelon, in acknowledgment of her services in the negotiation for peace, 480 B. C.] A handsome silver coin of Syracuse, weighing 10 Attic drachmæ, according to ancient statements, though in fact the coins fall short of that standard, and weigh about 43 grams. Also *demareteion*.

damar-resin, *n.* See *dammar-resin*.

Damascene (dam'a-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Damascene*, def. II., 2; = F. *damascène* = Sp. Pg. It. *damasceno* = G. *damascener*, < L. *Damascenus*, < Gr. Δαμασκηνός, of Damascus, < Δαμασκός, L. *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damask*. From the same adj., in its OF. form *damaisin*, comes E. *damson*, q. v. Cf. *damaskeen*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus, anciently and still the capital of Syria, and under the Ommiad califs capital of the Mohammedan empire, long celebrated for its works in steel. See *damascus*.—2. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the art of damaskeening, or to something made by that process.

Damascene workers, chiefly for ornamenting arms.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 141.

Damascene lace, an imitation of Honiton lace, sometimes made by uniting sprigs of real Honiton lace with brides or other filling of needlework.—**Damascene work**. (*a*) Same as *damaskeening*, 1. (*b*) The style of work displayed in the artistic watered-steel blades for which the city of Damascus is celebrated. The variegated color of these blades is due to the crystallization of cast-steel highly charged with carbon, an effect produced by a careful process of cooling. The phrase is also applied to ornaments slightly etched on a steel surface, and also to other surfaces of similar appearance, as, for example, to an etched surface of metallic iron.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant or a native of the city of Damascus.

In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the *Damascenes* with a garrison. 2 Cor. xi. 32.

2†. [L. *Damascena*, < Gr. Δαμασκηνή, the region about Damascus, prop. fem. of the adj.] The district in which Damascus is situated.

Lo, Adam, in the felde of *Damascene*,
With Goddes owen finger wrought was he.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 17.

3. [*l. c.*] Same as *damson*.

damascene (dam'a-sēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *damascened*, ppr. *damascening*. [< *damascene*, *a.*; var. of *damaskeen*.] Same as *damaskeen*.

Sumptuous Greek furniture, during the last two centuries B. C., was made of bronze, *damascened* with gold and silver. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 848.

damascening (dam'a-sē-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damascene*, *v.*] Same as *damaskeening*.

damascus (da-mās'kus), *n.* [L. *Damascus*, < Gr. Δαμασκός, < Heb. *Dameseq*, Ar. *Dameshq*, Damascus. This city gave name to several fabrics of steel and iron, and of silk, and to a plum: see below, and see *damask*, *damascene*, *damson*.] Steel or iron resembling that of a Damascus blade.—**Damascus blade**, a sword or simitar presenting upon its surface a variegated appearance of watering, as white, silvery, or black veins, in fine lines or fillets, fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel, etc., formerly brought from the East, being fabricated chiefly at Damascus in Syria. (See *damascene work* (*b*), under *Damascene*, *a.*) The excellent quality of Damascus blades has become proverbial.—**Damascus iron**, a combination of iron and steel, so called because of its resemblance to Damascus steel. Scrap-iron and scrap-steel are cut into small pieces and welded together, and then rolled out. The surface presents a beautiful variegated appearance.—**Damascus steel**. See *damascene work* (*b*), under *Damascene*, *a.*—**Damascus twist**, a gun-barrel made by drawing Damascus iron into a ribbon about half an inch wide, twisting it round a mandrel, and welding it.—**Stub damascus**, a rod of Damascus iron, twisted and flattened into a ribbon, for making a gun-barrel.

damasee†, **damasin†**, *n.* Obsolete variants of *damson*.

Pers and appill, bothe rype thay were,
The date, and als the *damasee*.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

damask (dam'ask), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *damaske* = MD. *damasck*, *damast*, D. *damast* = MLG. *damask* = late MHG. *damasch*, *dammas*, G. *dammast*, now *damast* = Sw. Dan. *damask*, Dan. also *damast* (the form *damast*, in D., G., etc., being from the It. *damasto*) = OF. F. *damas* = Sp. Pg. *damasco* = It. *damasco*, also *damasto*, < ML. *damascus* (also *damacius* and *damasticus*; sc. L. *pannus*), damask, so called from the city of Damascus, where the fabric was orig. made: see *damascus*, and cf. *damaskeen*, *damascene*. As an adj., def. 3, directly < *Damascus*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A textile fabric woven in elaborate patterns. (*a*) A rich fabric of coarse silk threads woven in figures of many colors: a manufacture which has been long established in Syria, and has frequently been imitated in Europe. (*b*) A modern material, used chiefly for furniture-covering, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton, and usually in elaborate designs. (*c*) An inferior quality of the preceding, made of worsted only, employed also for furniture. (*d*) A fine twilled linen fabric, used especially for table-linen. It is generally ornamented with a pattern shown by opposite reflections of light from the surface without contrast of color. (*e*) A cotton fabric made for curtains, table-covers, etc., usually in different shades of red.

2. A pink color like that of the damask rose; a highly luminous crimson red reduced in chroma, and not appearing to incline to either orange or purple.

Just the difference
Betwixt the constant red and mingled *damask*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

3. Same as *damaskeening*, 2.—4. Wavy lines shown on metal, formed by damaskeening.—**Capha damask**, a material mentioned in the sixteenth century, perhaps named from the seaport of Caffa or Kaffa, anciently called Theodosia, on the southern coast of the Crimea.—**Cotton damask**. See *cotton*[1], *a.*—**Cypress damask†**. See *cypress*[2].

II. *a.* 1. Woven with figures, like damask: used of textile fabrics, usually linen: as, *damask* table-cloths. See I., 1.

A *damask* napkin wrought with horse and hound.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. Of a pink color like that of the damask rose.

She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her *damask* cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

While, dreaming on your *damask* cheek,
The dewy sister-eyelids lay.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Prol.

3. Of, pertaining to, or originating in Damascus: as, the *damask* plum, rose, steel, violet: see below.—**Damask plum**, a small plum, the damson.—**Damask rose**, a species of pink rose, *Rosa damascena*, a native of Damascus.

Gloves, as sweet as *damask roses*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3 (song).

Damask roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Damask steel, Damascus steel. See *Damascus blade*, under *damascus*.—**Damask stitch**, a stitch in embroidery by which a soft, unbroken surface is produced, consisting of threads laid parallel and close together.—**Damask violet**. Same as *dame's-violet*.

damask (dam'ask), *v. t.* [= MLG. *damasken* = G. *damasten* = F. *damasser* = Sp. Pg. *damascar* (in pp. *damascado*) = It. *damascare*, damask; from the noun. Cf. *damaskeen*.] 1. To ornament (a metal) with flowers or patterns on the surface, especially by the application of another metal. See *damaskeen*.

Mingled metal *damask'd* o'er with gold.
Dryden, Æneid, xi. 736.

2. To variegate; diversify.

If you could pick out more of these play-particles, and, as occasion shall salute you, embroider or *damask* your discourse with them.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

On the soft downy bank *damask'd* with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 334.

damasked (dam'askt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damask*, *v.*] 1. Having a running figure covering the surface, as in damask or damaskeened metal.

This place [Damascus] is likewise famous for cutlery ware, which . . . is made of the old iron that is found in antient buildings; . . . the blades made of it appear *damasked* or watered.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

Bréant, of Paris, employed cast steel and carburetted steel, and he got a *damasked* blade after acidulated washing. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 352.

2. In *her.*, decorated with an ornamental pattern, as the field or an ordinary. [Rare.]

damaskeen (dam-as-kēn'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *damaskin*; = MD. *damaskeneren*, < F. *damasquiner*, damask, flourish, carve, engrave or otherwise ornament damaskwise, < *damasquin*, of damask (= Sp. Pg. *damasquino* = It. *damaschino*, *dammaschino*, of damask, formerly also as a noun, damask, damask-work), < *damas* (= It. *damasco*, etc., < ML. *damascus*), damask. *Damaskeen* (not used as an adj. in E.) thus ult. represents F. *damasquin*, formed anew as an adj. from *damas* (in E. as if < *damask* + *-ine*[1]) and meaning 'relating to damask.' It has been confused in part with *damascene*, which is of much older origin and means 'relating to Damascus.'] To ornament (metal, as steel), by inlaying or otherwise, in such a way as to produce an effect compared (originally) with that of damask; ornament with flowers or patterns on the surface; damask.

Cuppes of fine Corinthian lattin, guilded and *damaskined*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

damaskeening (dam-as-kē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damaskeen*, *v.*] 1. The art of ornamenting a surface of one metal by inlaying with another. A surface of iron, steel, or bronze is first engraved with lines and figures, the incisions being more or less undercut—that is, broader at the bottom than at the surface. The metal used for the ornamental pattern is then usually inlaid in the form of a narrow ribbon or strip, which is driven into its place by blows of a mallet; the whole surface is then polished. Also called *damascene work*.

2. An effect produced by repeatedly welding, drawing out, and doubling up a bar composed of a mixture of iron and steel, the surface of which is afterward treated with an acid. The surface of the iron under this treatment retains its metallic luster, while that of the steel is left with a black, firmly adhesive coating of carbon. *Roscoe and Schorlemmer.* Also *damask*, *damasking*.

damaskin†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damaskeen*.

damaskin†, *n.* [Var. of *damascene*, after *damaskin*, *v.*] A Damascus blade; a damaskeened blade.

No old Toledo blades or *damaskins*.
Howell, Poem to Charles I., Jan., 1641.

damasking (dam'as-king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damask*, *v.*] 1. Same as *damaskeening*.—2. Adornment with figures.

An opinion that no clothing so adorned them as their painting and *damasking* of their bodies.
Speed, Ancient Britaines, V. vii. 7.

3. Wavy lines formed on metal by damaskeening, or lines similar in appearance.

But above all conspicuous for these workes and *damaskings* is the maple. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Wilkins.

damasqueenery† (dam-as-kē'ne-ri), *n.* [< *damaskeen* + *-ery*, after F. *damasquinerie*.] The art of damaskeening; steel-work damaskeened. *Ash.*

damassé (da-ma-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *damasser*, damask: see *damask*, *n.* and *v.*] 1. Woven with a rich pattern, as of flowers: said of certain silks used for women's wear.—2. In *ceram.*, applied to a decoration white on white—that is, painted in white enamel on a white ground, so that the pattern is relieved by only very slight differences of tint, and chiefly by the contrast of surfaces.

damassin (dam'a-sin), *n.* [< F. *damas*, damask: see *damask*, *n.*] 1. A kind of damask with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof.—2. An ornamental woven or textile fabric of which the surface is wholly, or almost wholly, gold or silver, or a combination of both. The fabric is submitted to heavy pressure to make the surface uniform and brilliantly metallic.

damboard (dam'bōrd), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *dambrod*.

dambonite (dam'bon-īt), *n.* [< *n'dambo*, native name for the tree, + *-ite*[2].] A white crystalline substance existing to the extent of 0.5 per cent. in caoutchouc, obtained from an unknown tree growing near the Gaboon in western Africa. It is very readily soluble in water and in aqueous, but not in absolute, alcohol.

dambose (dam'bōs), *n.* Same as *dambonite*.

dambrod (dam'brod), *n.* [Sc., also accom. to E. *board*) *damboard*; < Sw. *dambräde* (= Dan. *dambræt*), checker-board, < *dam* (= Dan. *dam*), checkers (see *dams*), + *bräde* = Dan. *bræt*, board: see *board*.] A chess- or checker-board.—**Dambrod pattern**, a large pattern, resembling the squares on a checker-board.

dame (dām), *n.* [< ME. *dame*, often *dam*, a lady, a woman, a dam (see *dam*[2]), = D. G. Dan. *dame* = Sw. *dam*, < OF. *dame*, F. *dame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dama* (see also *donna*, *doña*), < L. *domina*, a lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*, *domino*, *don*[2]. See also *damsel*, *madam*, etc.] 1†. A mother.

I folwed ay my *dames* lore.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 583.

Sovran of creatures, universal *dame!*
Milton, P. L., ix. 612.

2†. A dam: said of beasts.

As any kyd or calf folwynge his *dame*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 74.

3. A woman of rank, high social position, or culture; a lady; specifically, in Great Britain, the legal title of the wife or widow of a knight or baronet.

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

4. A woman in general; particularly, a woman of mature years, a married woman, or the mistress of a household: formerly often used (like the modern *Mrs.*) as a title, before either the surname or the Christian name.

Where shall we find leash or band,
For *dame* that loves to rove?
Scott, Marmion, i. 17.

One old *dame*
Came suddenly on the Queen with the sharp news.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. The mistress of an elementary school.

He bewailed his sinful course of life, his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising their instructions and the instructions of his *dame*, and other means of grace God had offered him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 60.

Like many others born in villages, he [Robert Hall] received his first regular instruction at a *dame's* school—that of *Dame* Scotton. *O. Gregory.*

6. In Eton, England, a woman with whom the boys board, and who has a certain care over them; sometimes, also, a man who occupies the same position.

Eton is less symmetrical than the other two, in so far as she retains *Dames'* houses, cheaper than tutors' houses. About one hundred and thirty boys board with *Dames*.
Sydney Smith, in C. A. Bristed's English University, p. 338.

Dame Joan ground. See *ground*[1].

dameisel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *damsel*[1].

damenization (dä-mē-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [Also written *damenisation*; < *da* + *me* + *ni* + (*-i*)*ze* + *-ation*.] In *music*, the use of the syllables *da, me, ni, po, tu, la, be*, to indicate the successive tones of the scale, or the singing of a melody by the help of these syllables: advocated by the composer Graun about 1750. See *solmization, bobization*, etc.

dame-school (dām′sköl), *n.* An elementary private school taught by a woman.

The name of this tiny play . . . "The *Dame-School* Holiday." *Maria Edgeworth*, Sequel to Rosamund, II. 65.

His [Mr. Odger's] boyish education was limited to the rustic *dame-school* of his native hamlet.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 330.

dame's-violet (dāmz′vī″ō-let), *n.* An English popular name of the plant *Hesperis matronalis*. Also called *damask violet*. See *rocket*.

damiana (dam-i-an′ä), *n.* A drug consisting of the leaves of certain Mexican plants, species of *Turnera*, chiefly *T. microphylla* and *T. diffusa*, and *Bigelovia veneta*, supposed to have tonic and stimulant properties.

Damianist (dā′mi-an-ist), *n.* [< *Damian* + *-ist*.] Same as *Damianite*.

Damianite (dā′mi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Damian* + *-ite*[2].] *Eccles.*, a follower of Damianus, a Monophysite patriarch of Alexandria in the sixth century, who denied the separate Godhead of the persons of the Trinity, teaching that Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are God only when united.

damier, *n.* The Cape pigeon, *Daption capense*.

dammar (dam′är), *n.* [Also *damar*; < Malay ★*damar*, resin, pitch: see *dammar-resin*.] Same as *dammar-resin*.

Dammara (dam′a-rä), *n.* [NL., also *Damara*; < *dammar*, q. v.] **1.** A genus of large diœcious coniferous trees to which the later name *Agathis* is sometimes given. They extend from the Philippines and East Indian islands to New Zealand, have large lanceolate leathery leaves, and bear ovate or globular cones with a single laterally winged seed under each scale. There are 8 or 10 species. *D. alba* is a tall tree, attaining on the mountains of Amboyna a height of from 80 to 100 feet. Its light timber is of little value, but it yields the well-known dammar-resin. Another species is *D. australis*, the kauri-pine of New Zealand, which is sometimes 200 feet high, and affords a very strong and durable wood, highly esteemed for masts and the planking of vessels and for house-building, and often richly mottled. It yields a large quantity of resin, which is also found buried in large masses on sites where the tree no longer grows. Other useful species are *D. obtusa* of the New Hebrides, *D. Moorii* of New Caledonia, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammaret†, *n.* [< OF. *dameret*, a lady's man, a carpet-knight, < *dame*, lady: see *dame*.] An effeminate person; one who spends his time in courting women. *Cotgrave.*

The lawyer here may learn divinity,
The divine, lawes or faire astrology,
The *dammaret* respectively to fight,
The duellist to court a mistress right.
Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, VI. 51.

dammar-gum (dam′är-gum), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammaric (dam′a-rik), *a.* [< *Dammara* + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from trees of the genus *Dammara*.—**Dammaric acid**, the part of dammar-resin which is soluble in alcohol and has acid properties.

dammarin (dam′a-rin), *n.* [< *dammar* + *-in*[2].] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammar-pitch (dam′är-pich), *n.* White dammar-resin.

dammar-resin (dam′är-rez″in), *n.* A gum or resin resembling copal, produced by various species of *Dammara*. The East Indian or cat's-eye resin is obtained from *D. alba*, and when mixed with powdered bamboo-bark and a little chalk is used for calking ships. Another variety, the kauri-gum, is obtained from *D. australis* of New Zealand; it is colorless or pale-yellow, hard and brittle, and has a faint odor and resinous taste. Both gums are used for colorless varnish, for which purpose they are dissolved in turpentine. Also *damar-resin, dammar-gum, dammara, dammarin, dammar, damar, dammer*.—**Black dammar-resin**, of southern India, a product of *Canarium strictum*, family *Balsameaceæ*.—**White dammar-resin**, a product of *Vateria Indica*, used in varnish on the Malabar coast in India. Also called *Indian copal* or *piny resin*.

damme (dam′e), *interj.* A coalesced form of *damn me*, used as an oath.

Come, now; shall I begin with an oath? Do, Sir Lucius, let me begin with a *damme*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

dammer[1] (dam′ėr), *n.* One who dams up water, or who builds dams.

dammer[2] (dam′ėr), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

damn (dam), *v.* [< ME. *damnen*, usually *dampnen*, < OF. *damner, danner, daner, demner*, often *dampner, dempner*, F. *damner* = Pr. *dampnar* = OSp. *damnar, dañar* = Pg. *damnar* = It. *dannare*, condemn, damn (cf. OHG. *firdamnōn*, MHG. *verdamnen*, G. *verdammen*, damn), < L. *damnare*, condemn, fine, < *damnum*, loss, harm, fine, penalty: see *damage*, and cf. *condemn*.]
I. *trans.* **1**†. To condemn; affirm to be guilty, or worthy of punishment; sentence judicially.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat. Rom. xiv. 23.

Lifting the Good up to high Honours seat,
And the Evill *damning* evermore to dy.
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

In some part of the land these serving-men (for so be these *damned* persons called) do no common work; but as every private man needeth labours, so he cometh into the market-place, and there hireth some of them for meat and drink. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, i.

2†. To assign to a certain fate; doom.

Dampnyd was he to deye in that prison.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 425.

The yongest dame to forrests fled,
And there is *dampnde* to dwell.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 110.

Specifically—**3.** In *theol.*, to doom to punishment in a future state; condemn to hell. [For this word, as used in this sense in the authorized version of the Bible, the word *condemn* has been substituted in the revised version. See *damnation*.]

He that believeth not shall be *damned*. Mark xvi. 16.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South*, Sermons.

Hence—**4.** In the imperative, used profanely in emphatic objurgation or contempt of the object, and more vulgarly in certain arbitrary phrases (as *damn your* or *his eyes!*) in general reprehension or defiance of a person.

Ay, ay, it's all very true; but, hark'ee, Rowley, while I have, by heaven I'll give; so *damn* your economy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

5. To address with the objurgation "damn!"; swear at.

He scarcely spoke to me during the whole of the brief drive, only opening his lips at intervals to *damn* his horse.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, ii.

6. To adjudge or pronounce to be bad; condemn as a failure; hence, to ruin by expressed disapproval: as, to *damn* a play. [Chiefly in literary use.]

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

To damn a bond or a deed†, to cancel it.

II. *intrans.* To use the objurgation "damn!"; swear.

damn (dam), *n.* The verb *damn* used as a profane word; a curse; an oath.

Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. *Damns* have had their day. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Not to care a damn, to be totally indifferent. [Slang. Cf. *curse*[2].]—**Tinker's damn, trooper's damn**, something absolutely worthless. [Slang. Cf. *curse*[2].]

damna, *n.* Plural of *damnum*.

damnability (dam-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *damnabilita(t-)s*, < LL. *damnabilis*: see *damnable*.] The state or quality of deserving damnation; damnableness.

The deadlynesse, or, as men might say, . . . the *damnabilitie* belonging to the mortall offence.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 438.

damnable (dam′na-bl), *a.* [< ME. *dampnable*, < OF. *damnable*, F. *damnable* = Pr. *dampnable* = OSp. *damnable, dañable* = It. *dannabile*, < LL. *damnabilis*, worthy of condemnation, < L. *damnare*, condemn: see *damn*.] **1**†. To be condemned; worthy of condemnation; productive of harm, loss, or injury.

And yf thi wey be foule, it is *dampnable*,
And neither plesaunt, neither profitable.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

2. Worthy of damnation.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

A creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

Doctrines which once were *damnable* are now fashionable, and heresies are appropriated as aids to faith.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 1.

3. Entailing damnation; damning.

The mercy of God, if it be rightly applyed, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused, as an occasion to the flesh, there is nothing more *damnable*.
Hieron, Works (ed. 1624), I. 185.

4. Odious; detestable; abominable; outrageous. [Regarded as profane.]

Now shall we have *damnable* ballads out against us, Most wicked madrigals.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

damnableness (dam′na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being damnable, or of deserving condemnation.

The question being of the *damnableness* of error.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants.

damnably (dam′na-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a manner to incur severe censure, condemnation, or damnation.

They do cursedly and *damnably* ayenst Crist.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. Odiously; detestably; abominably. [Regarded as profane.]

I'll let thee plainly know, I am cheated *damnably*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 2.

damnation (dam-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *damnacion, -oun, dampnacion*, < OF. *damnation, damnacion, damnaison*, etc., F. *damnation* = Pr. *dampnatio* = OSp. *damnacion, dañacion* = Pg. *damnação* = It. *dannazione*, < L. *damnatio(n-)*, condemnation, < *damnare*, pp. *damnatus*, condemn, damn: see *damn*, and cf. *condemnation*.]
1. Condemnation; adverse judgment; judicial sentence; doom.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater *damnation*.
Mat. xxiii. 14.

And shall come forth: they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of *damnation*. John v. 29.

In the commonly misunderstood sentence in the Communion Office, taken from 1 Cor. xi. 29, eat and drink our own *damnation*, the latter word is used in its simple sense of judgment. *Bible Word Book.*

[This is the sense in which the word is used in the authorized version of the New Testament: in the revised version, in some passages *condemnation* (Mat. xxiii. 14; Mark xii. 40), in others *judgment* (Mat. xxiii. 33; John v. 29; 1 Cor. xi. 29), is substituted for it.]

Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, condemnation to punishment in the future state; sentence to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

3. Something meriting eternal punishment.

Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep *damnation* of his taking-off.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

4. The act of censuring or condemning by open disapproval, as by hissing or other expression of disapprobation.

Don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

5. Used as a profane expletive. [Low.]

damnatory (dam′nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. ★*damnatorius*, < L. *damnatus*, pp. of *damnare*, damn: see *damn*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation; assigning to damnation; condemnatory; damning: as, the *damnatory* clauses of the Athanasian creed.

Boniface was in the power of a prince who made light of his *damnatory* invectives. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, vii. 2.

damned (damd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damn*, *v.*] **1.** Condemned; judicially sentenced; specifically, (reputed to be) sentenced to punishment in a future state; consigned to perdition.

But although all *damn'd* persons at the great day will be confounded and ashamed, yet none will be more ridiculously miserable than such who go to Hell for fashion-sake. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Hateful; detestable; abominable: a profane objurgation, also used adverbially to express more or less intense dislike: as an adverb also simply intensive, equivalent to 'very,' 'exceedingly,' employed to strengthen an adjective used in either reprobation or approbation,

and in sound often shortened to *dam*. In literary use often printed *d*—*d*.

What a *damned* Epicurean rascal is this!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

damnifiable (dam-ni-fī′a-bl), *a.* [< *damnify* + *-able*.] Injurious; hurtful.

God and nature gave men and beasts these naturall instincts or inclinations to provide for themselves all those things that are profitable and to avoyde all those things which are *damnifieable*.
T. Wright, Passions of the Mind, ii. 5.

damnific (dam-nif′ik), *a.* [= OF. *damnifique*, < L. *damnificus*, < *damnum*, harm, loss, damage, + *facere*, do, make. Cf. *damnify*.] Procuring or causing loss or injury; mischievous.

damnification (dam″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *damnify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Damage inflicted; that which causes damage or loss.

damnify (dam′ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *damnified*, ppr. *damnifying*. [< OF. *damnifier*, *damnefier* = It. *dannificare*, < LL. *damnificare*, injure, harm, < L. *damnificus*, doing injury: see *damnific*.] To cause loss or damage to; hurt in person, estate, or interest; injure; endamage; impair. [Now rare except in legal use.]

This citie hath beene very much *damnified* at two severall times; first by Attila, . . . who destroyed it; secondly by Egilolphus. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 139.

If such an one be not our neighbor, then we have no relation to him by any command of the second table, for that requires us to love our neighbor only, and then we may deceive, beat, and otherwise *damnify* him, and not sin. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 136.

They acknowledge the power of the Englishman's God . . . because they could never yet have power . . . to *damnify* the English either in body or goods.
Boyle, Works, III. 320.

damning (dam′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *damn*, *v.*] That condemns or exposes to condemnation or damnation: as, *damning* proof; *damning* criticism.

damningness (dam′ning-nes), *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptyness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent.
Hammond, Works, I. 20.

damnose† (dam′nōs), *a.* [< L. *damnosus*, full of injury, injurious, also passively, injured, < *damnum*, injury.] Hurtful; harmful. *Bailey*, 1727.

damnosity† (dam-nos′i-ti), *n.* [< *damnose* + *-ity*.] Hurtfulness. *Bailey*, 1727.

damnum (dam′num), *n.*; pl. *damna* (-nä). [L.: see *damage*.] In *law*, a loss, damage, or harm, irrespective of whether the cause is a legal wrong or not.—**Damnum absque injuria**, damage without wrong, as the harm caused by an accident for which no one is legally responsible.

Damoclean (dam-ō-klē′an), *a.* Relating to Damocles, a flatterer, who, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by the latter at a magnificent banquet, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair, to show him the perilous nature of that happiness: hence applied to any condition, especially one of eminence, threatened with extreme danger.

damoiselle†, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damon, *n.* Same as *daman*.

damonico† (dä-mō-nē′kō), *n.* A pigment consisting of a compound of burnt sienna and Roman ocher. It is more russet in color than Mars orange, is quite transparent, and is durable. Also called *monicon*. *Weale*.

damosel, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damouch (da-möch′), *n.* The Arab name for *Nitraria retusa*, believed by some to be the lotus-tree of the ancients.

damourite (da-mör′īt), *n.* [After Professor A. *Damour*.] A variety of muscovite or potash mica, containing considerable combined water, which is given off upon ignition. See *mica*.

damozel, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damp (damp), *n.* [< ME. **damp* (inferred from ★the verb) = D. *damp* = MLG. LG. *damp*, vapor, smoke, steam, = MHG. *tampf*, *dampf*, vapor, smoke, G. *dampf*, vapor, steam, = Dan. *damp*, vapor, = Sw. dial. *damp-en*, damp, Sw. *dam* (for **damp*), dust (Icel. *dampr*, *danpr*, steam, is mod. and borrowed); akin to Icel. *dumba* = Norw. *demba*, mist, fog, = Sw. *dimma*, formerly *dimba*, mist, haze; also to G. *dumpf*, damp, dull, (of sound) low, heavy, muffled, D. *dompig*, damp, hazy, misty; all from the verb repr. by MHG. *dimpfen* (pret. *dampf*), reek, smoke, = Sw. dial. *dimba*, reek, steam. Cf. Gr. *τύφειν*, smoke, *τῦφος*, smoke, vapor, *τυφών*, a storm, Skt. *dhūpa*, incense.] **1.** Moist air; humidity; moisture.

It is evident that a *dampe* being but a breath or vapour, and not to be discerned by the eye, ought not to haue this epithete (darke). *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 214.

Night . . . with black air
Accompanied; with *damps* and dreadful gloom.
Milton, P. L., x. 848.

2. A poisonous vapor; specifically, in *mining*, a stifling or poisonous gas. See *black-damp*, *fire-damp*.

Look not upon me, as ye love your honours!
I am so cold a coward, my infection
Will choke your virtues like a *damp* else.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

3. A fog.

And, when a *damp*
Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
The Thing became a trumpet; whence he blew
Soul-animating strains—alas! too few.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, ii. 1.

4. A check; a discouragement.

This made a *dampe* in ye busines, and caused some distraction. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 29.

To have owned any fixed scheme of religious principles, would have been a mighty *damp* to their [scorners'] imaginations. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

5. Depression of spirits; dejection.

The disappointments which naturally attend the great promises we make ourselves in expected enjoyments strike no *damp* upon such men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

The damps, dampness.

My Lady Yarmouth is forced to keep a constant fire in her room against *the damps*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 177.

damp (damp), *a.* [< *damp*, *n.*; cf. G. *dumpf*, D. *dompig*, damp, under the noun.] **1.** Moist; humid; moderately wet: as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air.

Wide anarchy of Chaos *damp* and dark.
Milton, P. L., x. 283.

In some of the *dampest* ravines tree-ferns flourished in an extraordinary manner. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 238.

The air is *damp*, and hush'd, and close. *Tennyson*, Song.

2. Clammy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 85.

3. Dejected; depressed. [Rare.]

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 523.

=**Syn. 1.** *Humid*, *Dank*, etc. See *moist*.

damp (damp), *v.* [(*a*) In more lit. sense 'moisten' first in mod. E. (= D. *dampen* = G. *dampfen* = Dan. *dampe*, reek, smoke); from the noun. (*b*) < ME. *dampen*, extinguish (= D. *dempen* = MLG. *dampen*, *dempen* = MHG. *dempfen*, G. *dämpfen* = Dan. *dæmpe* = Sw. *dämpa*, extinguish, smother, deaden), a secondary verb, causal of the orig. verb whence the noun *damp* is derived: see *damp*, *n.* Cf. *dampen*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To moisten; make humid or moderately wet; dampen.

In vain the Clouds combine to *damp* the sky,
If thou thy Face's sunshine dost display.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 180.

He died, the sword in his mailed hand,
On the holiest spot of the Blessed Land,
Where the cross was *damped* with his dying breath.
Halleck, Alnwick Castle.

2. To extinguish; smother; suffocate.

Al watz *dampped* & don, & drowned by thenne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 989.

3. To suffocate with damp or foul air in a mine. [Eng.]—**4.** To check or retard the force or action of: as, to *damp* a fire by covering it with ashes; especially, to diminish the range or amplitude of vibrations in, as a piano-string, by causing a resistance to the motions of the vibrating body. Both the vibrations and the vibrating body are said to be damped. Usually applied to acoustic vibrations, but also to slower oscillations.

5. To make dull or weak and indistinct, as a sound or a light; obscure; deaden.

Another Nymph with fatal Pow'r may rise,
To *damp* the sinking Beams of Celia's Eyes.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

6. To depress; deject; discourage; deaden; check; weaken.

Those of yours who are now full of courage and forwardnes would be much *damped*, and so less able to undergoe so great a burden.
Winthrop, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 354.

I do not mean to wake the gloomy form
Of superstition dressed in wisdom's garb
To *damp* your tender hopes. *Akenside*.

Shall I own to you that my joy at hearing of your health and arrival here, by your neighbour Acres, was somewhat *damped* by his dwelling much on the high spirits you had enjoyed in Devonshire. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

The want of confidence in the public councils *damps* every useful undertaking, the success and profit of which may depend on a continuance of existing arrangements.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 62.

Specifically—**7.** To diminish or destroy the oscillation of (a metallic body in motion in a magnetic field). When a conductor is moved in a magnetic field, or when a magnet is moved in the vicinity of a conductor, there will be, in general, an induced current generated which will oppose the motion to which it is due. The moving body will act as if immersed in a viscous liquid, and will more quickly come to rest. Advantage is taken of this fact in stilling the vibrations of a magnetic needle in a galvanometer or a compass by placing masses of conducting metal near the vibrating body. Damping is also accomplished by attaching to the needle a disk, cylinder, or vane, which swings in a liquid or in air.

[*Dampen* is now more common in the literal sense, and is sometimes used in the derived senses.]

=**Syn. 6.** To moderate, allay, dispirit.

II. *intrans.* In *hort.*, to rot or waste away, as the stems and leaves of seedlings and other tender plants, when the soil and atmosphere in which they are vegetating are too wet or cold: with *off*: as, flower-seedlings in hotbeds are especially liable to *damp off*.

dampen (dam′pn), *v.* [< *damp* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *damp*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make damp or humid; apply moisture to; wet slightly; damp: as, the grass was *dampened* by a slight shower; to *dampen* clothes for ironing.—**2.** To put a check or damper upon; make weak or dull; dim; deaden. See *damp*.

In midst himself *dampens* the smiling day.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

★ **II.** *intrans.* To become damp.

dampener (damp′nėr), *n.* One who or that which dampens; a damper.

The copper block acts as a *dampener*.
★ *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 290.

damper (dam′pėr), *n.* [< *damp* + *-er*[1]; = D. *demper*, etc.] **1.** One who or that which damps. (*a*) A mechanical device for checking action in something with which it is connected. (1) A metal plate pivoted at the center or sliding in guides in the flue of a stove, range, or furnace of any kind, and used to control combustion by regulating the draft. Some forms of dampers are designed to be controlled by automatic regulators, which are operated either by the heat of the fire directly (by contraction or expansion of a metal) or, when connected with a steam-boiler, by the pressure of the steam. (2) In the pianoforte, a small piece of wood or wire thickly covered with felt, which rests upon the strings belonging to each key of the keyboard. When the key is struck the damper is drawn away from the strings, but the instant the key is released the damper returns and checks the vibrations of the strings. The dampers of all the keys can be raised by pressing the damper-pedal (which see), so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key. (3) The mute of a brass instrument, as a horn. (4) An arrangement for arresting the vibrations of a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7. (*b*) One who or that which depresses, dejects, discourages, or checks. [Colloq.]

Sussex is a great *damper* of curiosity.
Walpole, Letters, II. 179.

This . . . was rather a *damper* to my ardour in his behalf. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. i.

2. A kind of unfermented bread, made of flour and water, and generally baked in hot ashes. [Australian.]

The table upon which their meal of mutton and *damper* is partaken is also formed of bark.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition (1886), p. 61.

damper-pedal (dam′pėr-ped″al), *n.* In the pianoforte, the pedal which raises all the dampers from the strings, so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key, and so that other strings besides those struck may be drawn into sympathetic ★vibration. Sometimes called *loud pedal*.

damping (dam′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damp*, *v.*] **1.** In *bleaching*, a process by which a certain amount of moisture is added to a fabric after starching, to prepare it for finishing. *Spon*, Encyc. Manuf., p. 497.—**2.** The process or method of retarding or stopping the action of a vibrating or oscillating body, as a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7.—**Damping-roller**, in *lithog.*, a roller covered with felt and cotton cloth, used to dampen the stone in lithographic printing.

dampishness (dam′pish-nes), *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moistness; slight humidity.

dam-plate (dam′plāt), *n.* In a blast-furnace, the cast-iron plate which supports the dam or dam-stone in front.

damply (damp′li), *adv.* In a damp manner; with dampness.

dampne†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damn*.

dampness (damp′nes), *n.* Moisture; moistness; moderate humidity: as, the *dampness* of a fog, of the ground, or of a cloth.

dampy (dam′pi), *a.* [< *damp*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1**†. Somewhat damp; moist: as, "*dampy* mist," *Drayton*.—**2**†. Dejected; sorrowful: as, "*dampy* thoughts," *Sir J. Hayward*.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, said of air when it is mixed with choke-damp to such an extent that candles will no longer burn in it. [Eng.]

dams (damz), *n. pl.* [Also written *dames*, pl. (sing. *dam*, a piece in checkers: see *dam*[3]), = Sw. and Dan. *dam* (also Sw. *damspel* = Dan. *damspil*; Sw. *spel* = Dan. *spil*, play) = D. *dam* (*damspel*) = G. *dame* (*damspiel*, *damenspiel*) = F. (*jeu de*) *dames* = Sp. (*juego de*) *damas* = Pg. (*jogo do xadrez e das*) *damas* = It. *dama*, lit. game of ladies: see *dame*.] The game of checkers or draughts.

damsel[1] (dam′zel), *n.* [Also, more or less archaically, *damosel*, *damozel*, *damozell*, etc.; < ME. *damesele*, *damisele*, *damezele*, *damoisel*, *-elle*, etc., < OF. *dameisele*, *damoisele*, *damoiselle*, etc., F. *demoiselle* = Pr. Sp. *damisela* = It. *damigella*; OF. also *dansele*, *danzele*, *dancele*, *doncelle* = Pr. *donzella* = Sp. *doncella* = Pg. *donzella* = It. *donzella*; < ML. *domicella*, a young lady, a girl, contr. of **dominicella*, dim. of L. *domina*, a lady, dame: see *dame*. Cf. *damsel*[2].] 1. A young unmarried woman; especially, in former use, a maiden of gentle birth.

> And streight did enterpris
> Th' adventure of the Errant *damozell*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 19.
>
> Then Boaz said, Whose *damsel* is this? Ruth ii. 5
>
> A *damsel* with a dulcimer
> In a vision once I saw.
> *Coleridge*, Kubla Khan.
>
> The blessed *damozel* leaned out
> From the gold bar of heaven.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Blessed Damozel.

2†. A contrivance put into a bed to warm the feet of old or sick persons. *Bailey.*—3. A projection on a millstone-spindle for shaking the shoe. *E. H. Knight.*

damsel[2]† (dam′zel), *n.* [Not found in ME., being used only as in OF. titles; < OF. *damoisel*, *damaisel*, *damaseal*, etc., F. *damoiseau*, OF. also *dansel*, *danzel*, *dancel*, *donsel*, *donzel*, *doncel*, etc., = Pr. *donzel* = Sp. *doncel* = Pg. *donzel* = It. *donzello* = E. *donzel* (q. v.), < ML. *domicellus*, a young gentleman, a page, contr. of *dominicellus*, dim. of *dominus*, master, lord: see *dan*[1], *don*[2], *dominus*. Cf. *damsel*[1], the corresponding feminine.] A titular designation of a young gentleman; a young man of gentle or noble birth: as, *damsel* Pepin; *damsel* Richard, Prince of Wales.

damsel-fly (dam′zel-flī), *n.* A dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle: so called after the French name of these insects, *demoiselle*.

> The beautiful blue *damsel-flies*.
> *Moore*, Paradise and the Peri.

damson (dam′zn), *n.* [Earlier *damisin*, *dammasin*, < ME. *damasyn*, *damyssyn*, < OF. *damaisine*, f., damson, prop. fem. of *damaisin*, < L. *Damascenus*, of Damascus, neut. *Damascenum* (sc. *prunum*, plum), a Damascus plum, < *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damascene*, *n.*, and *damask*.] The fruit of *Prunus domestica*, variety *Damascena*, a small black, dark-bluish, or purple plum. The finest variety of this plum is the Shropshire damson, which is extensively used for preserves. Formerly also *damascene*.

> In his chapter of prunes and *Damysens*, Andrew Borde says, Syxe or seuen *Damysens* eaten before dyner be good to prouoke a mannes appetyde.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.
>
> The *damascens* are much commended if they be sweete and ripe, and they are called *damascens* of the citie of Damascus of Soria. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

Bitter or mountain damson, the *Simaruba amara* of Guiana and the West Indies.—**Damson cheese**, a conserve of fresh damsons, pressed into the shape of a cheese.

dam-stone (dam′stōn), *n.* The wall of firebrick or stone closing the front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

dan[1] (dan), *n.* [ME. *dan*, *daun*, *danz*, < OF. *dan*, *dam*, *dom*, *dant*, *damp*, *domp* (nom. *dan*, *dans*) = Pr. Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, < L. *dominus*, master: see *dominus*, *don*[2], and cf. *dame* = *dam*[2], *damsel*[1], *damsel*[2].] A title of honor equivalent to *master*, *don*, or *sir*, formerly common, now only archaic.

> "Ha! *dan* Abbot," toke hym to say an hy,
> "Abbot, for why haue ye made folyly
> My brother a monke in thys said Abbay?"
> *Rom. of Partenay*, l. 3259.
>
> *Dan* Chaucer, well of English undefyled,
> On Fame's eternall beadroll worthie to be filed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.
>
> This wimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
> This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, *Dan* Cupid.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

dan[2] (dan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining:* (*a*) A small box for carrying coal or attle in a mine. (*b*) In the midland counties of England, a tub or barrel in which water is carried to the pump or raised to the surface. It may or may not be mounted on wheels.

danaid (dā′na-id), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Danaides* or *Danais*.

danaide (dā′na-īd), *n.* [See *Danaïdean*.] A tub-wheel. See *water-wheel*.

Danaïdean (dā-na-id′ē-an), *a.* [< L. *Danaides*, < Gr. Δαναΐδες, in Gr. myth. the fifty daughters of Δαναός, Danaüs, king of Argos. See def. 1.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the fifty Danaïdes, daughters of Danaüs, king of Argos, who married the fifty sons of his twin brother Ægyptus, king of Arabia and Egypt, and all but one of whom killed their husbands by command of their father on their wedding-night. They were condemned in Hades to pour water everlastingly into sieves, or into a vessel without a bottom. Hence—2. Ineffective; laborious and useless; unending.

> The water [in a leaky ship] is pumped back to its source, and the crew are worn out with their *Danaidean* task.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 704.

Danaides, *n. pl.* [F.] Same as *Danainæ*. *Boisduval*, 1832.

Danainæ (dā-na-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Danais*, *Danaus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of nymphaid butterflies, typified by the genus *Danais*, and including also *Euplœa*. They have the head broad, with distant palpi, the discal cell of the fore wing open, that of the hind wing closed. The larvæ are cylindrical and have two fleshy dorsal appendages near the anus.

Danais, Danaus (dā′na-is, -us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Δαναΐς, sing. of Δαναΐδες, the daughters of Danaüs.] 1. The typical genus of *Danainæ*. These butterflies are large stout species of a reddish-brown or brown color, with a strong bad odor. There are about 20 species, mostly tropical. *D. plexippus* is very common, and cosmopolitan; in the United States its larva feeds on milkweed (*Asclepias*). Its flight is powerful, and it often migrates in flocks. Specimens have occasionally been captured at sea several hundred miles from land. *Latreille*, 1819.

2. [*l. c.*] A nymphalid butterfly of the genus *Danais*.

> The coppery *danais* flitted at ease about the shrubs.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 94.

danaite (dā′na-īt), *n.* [After J. F. *Dana*, an American chemist (1793–1827).] A variety of the mineral arsenopyrite or mispickel (arsenical pyrites), peculiar in containing 6 per cent. of cobalt. It is found at Franconia, New Hampshire, and elsewhere.

danalite (dā′na-līt), *n.* [After J. D. *Dana*, an American mineralogist and geologist (born 1813).] A rare mineral, a silicate of iron, zinc, manganese, and glucinum, containing about 6 per cent. of sulphur, found in eastern Massachusetts, in grains and isometric crystals in granite; also in El Paso county, Colorado.

Danaus, *n.* See *Danais*.

danburite (dan′bėr-īt), *n.* [< *Danbury* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A borosilicate of calcium, of a white to yellowish color, occurring in indistinct embedded crystals at Danbury in Connecticut; also in fine crystals resembling topaz at Russell in St. Lawrence county, New York, ★in Switzerland, Japan, etc.

dance (dåns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *danced*, ppr. *dancing*. [Early mod. E. also *daunce*; < ME. *dauncen*, *daunsen* (= D. *dansen* = MLG. LG. *danzen* = Dan. *dandse* = Sw. *dansa* = Icel. *danza*, mod. *dansa*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanzen*), < OF. *dancer*, *danser*, F. *danser* = Pr. *dansar* = Sp. *danzar* = Pg. *dançar* = It. *danzare*, < ML. *dansare*, dance, prob. < OHG. *dansōn*, MHG. *dansen*, draw, draw along, trail, a secondary verb, prob. < OHG. *dinsan*, MHG. *dinsen* = OS. *thinsan* = Goth. **thinsan*, in comp. *athinsan*, draw, drag, akin to *uf-thanjan*, stretch after, etc.: see *thin*. Older Teut. terms for *dance* were: AS. *tumbian* (> ult. E. *tumble*: see *tumble*, *tumbler*); *hoppian* (> E. *hop*: see *hop*[1]); *sealtian* = OHG. *salzōn*, < L. *saltare* (see *saltation*); OS. OHG. *spilōn* (= G. *spielen*, play: see *spell*[2]); Goth. *laikan*, lit. play (see *lark*[2]); Goth. *plinsjan*, < OBulg. *plensati*, dance.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap or spring with regular or irregular steps, as an expression of some emotion; move or act quiveringly from excitement: as, he *danced* with joy.

> I have tremor cordis on me: my heart *dances*;
> But not for joy. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.
>
> All my blood *danced* in me, and I knew
> That I should light upon the Holy Grail.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. To move nimbly or quickly with an irregular leaping motion; bound up and down: as, the blow he gave the table made the dishes *dance*; the mote *dancing* in the sunbeam.

> He made the bishop to *dance* in his boots,
> And glad he could so get away.
> *Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford* (Child's Ballads, [V. 297).
>
> One red leaf, the last of its clan,
> That *dances* as often as *dance* it can,
> Hanging so light and hanging so high,
> On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, i.
>
> Bobbins sometimes *dance* and cause bad winding, and consequently strain roving.
> *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 107.

3. To move the body or the feet rhythmically to music, either by one's self or with a partner or in a set; perform the series of cadenced steps and rhythmic movements which constitute a dance; engage or take part in a dance.

> Pray, good shepherd, what fair swain is this
> Which *dances* with your daughter?
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.
>
> Still unaccomplish'd may the Maid be thought,
> Who gracefully to *Dance* was never taught.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dancing motion to; cause to move up and down with a jerky, irregular motion; dandle.

> Thy grandsire lov'd thee well;
> Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

2. To perform or take part in as a dancer; execute, or take part in executing, the cadenced steps or regulated movements which constitute (some particular dance): as, to *dance* a quadrille or a hornpipe.

> Is there nae ane amang you a'
> Will *dance* this daunce for me?
> *Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

3. To lead or conduct with a tripping, dancing movement.

> Let the torrent *dance* thee down
> To find him in the valley.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

To dance a bear†, to exhibit a performing bear; hence, to play the showman.

> What though I am obligated to *dance a bear*, a man may be a gentleman for all that.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

To dance attendance, to wait with obsequiousness; strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.

> A man of his place, and so near our favour,
> To *dance attendance* on their lordships' pleasures.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.
>
> Hee will waite vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone, and *dance attendance* with more patience then a Gentleman-Vsher.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Vniuersitie Dunne.

★**To dance the hay.** See *hay*[2].

dance (dåns), *n.* [Early mod. E. *daunce*; < ME. *daunce*, *dawnce* (= D. *dans* = MLG. *danz*, *dans*, LG. *danz* = Dan. *dands* = Sw. *dans* = OIcel. *danz*, mod. *dans*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanz*), < OF. *dance*, *danse*, F. *danse* = Pr. *dansa* = Sp. It. *danza* = Pg. *dança*; from the verb.] 1. A succession of more or less regularly ordered steps and movements of the body, commonly guided by the rhythmical intervals of a musical accompaniment; any leaping or gliding movement with more or less regular steps and turnings, expressive of or designed to awaken some emotion. The dance is perhaps the earliest and most spontaneous mode of expressing emotion and dramatic feeling; it exists in a great variety of forms, and is among some people connected with religious belief and practice, as among the Mohammedans and Hindus. Modern dances include the jig, hornpipe, etc., step-dances executed by one person; the waltz, polka, schottische, etc., danced by pairs, and usually called round dances; the reel, quadrille, etc., usually called square dances, danced by an even number of pairs; the country-dance, in which any number of pairs may take part; and the cotillion or german, consisting of many intricate figures, in the execution of which the waltz-movement predominates.

> For thei fonde a medowe that was closed a-boute with wode, and fonde with-ynne the feirest *daunses* of the worlde of ladies, and of maydenes, and knyghtes, the feireste that euer hadde thei seyn in her lyve.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.
>
> Meanwhile welcome joy and feast, . . .
> Tipsy *dance* and jollity. *Milton*, Comus, l. 104.
>
> On with the *dance!* let joy be unconfined.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillion, etc.—3. A dancing-party; a ball; a "hop."

> It was not till the evening of the *dance* at Netherfield that I had any apprehension of his feeling a serious attachment. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 169.
>
> A dinner and then a *dance*
> For the maids and marriage-makers.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xx.

4. Figuratively, progressive or strenuous movement of any kind; a striving or struggling motion: often used by old writers in a sarcastic sense, especially in the phrases *the new daunce*, *the old daunce*.

> He may gon in the *daunce*
> Of hem that Love list febely for to avaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 517.

Dance of death, in *allegorical painting* and *sculp.*, a subject illustrative of the universal power of death, in which a skeleton or a figure representing death is a prominent feature, very frequently met with in ancient buildings, stained glass, and decorations of manuscripts.—**Dance upon nothing,** a euphemism for being hanged.

> Just as the felon, condemned to die, . . .
> From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes,
> To caper on sunny greens and slopes,
> Instead of the *dance upon nothing.*
> *Hood,* Miss Kilmansegg.

St. Vitus's dance, chorea.—**To lead one a dance,** figuratively, to lead one hither and thither in a perplexing way and with final disappointment; delude, as with false hopes; put one to much trouble.

> You know very well my passion for Mrs. Martha, and what *a dance* she has *led me.* *Addison,* Demurrers in Love.

To lead the dance, to take the lead.

> In feele [many] myscheues sche makith to falle,
> Of al sorowe sche dooth *the daunce leede.*
> *Hymns to Virgin,* etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

dance-music (dâns′mū″zik), *n.* 1. Music rhythmically fitted and specially intended as an accompaniment for dancing.—2. Music rhythmically suitable for dancing, but not set to any particular kind of dance, as the mazurkas of Chopin.

dancer (dân′sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dauncer,* < ME. *dauncere* (= D. *danser* = MHG. *tanzer, tenzer,* G. *tänzer* = Dan. *danser* = Sw. *dansare*); < *dance, v.,* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who dances, or takes part in a dance; specifically, one who practises dancing as a profession, as on the stage.

> And aftyr that ther cam *Dauncers* and some of them Disgysyd in women clothes that Daunsyd a gret while.
> *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 13.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of enthusiasts who appeared in Europe on the lower Rhine in 1374, first at Aix-la-Chapelle, and indulged in wild dances in honor of St. John, but professed no definite tenets. The sect disappeared almost entirely within twenty-five years.—3. *pl.* Stairs. [Thieves' slang.]

> Come, my Hebe, track the *aancers,* that is, go up the stairs. *Bulwer,* What will he do with it? iii. 16.

Merry dancers, a name given in northern countries to the aurora.

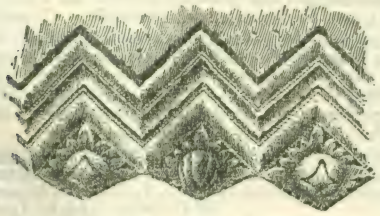
> In Shetland, where they [auroras] are very frequent, and in the north of Scotland, they are known as the *merry dancers* (perhaps the ancient capræ saltantes).
> *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 90.

> Some of our [auroral] displays were grand and magnificent in the extreme, but in general they were lances of white light, having perhaps a faint tinge of golden or citron color, which appeared as moving shafts or spears under the formation known as *merry dancers.*
> *A. W. Greely,* Arctic Service, p. 158.

danceress (dân′sėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *dauncceresse* (= D. *danseres*); < *dancer* + *-ess.*] A female dancer. [Rare.]

> What doth this *danceress?* She most impudently uncovers her head. *Prynne,* Histrio-Mastix, vi. 12.

dancette (dan-set′), *n.* [F. (in her.), irreg. and ult. < L. *den(t-)s* (> OF. *dent, dant*) = E. *tooth,* q. v. Cf. *danché.*] 1. In *her.*, a fesse dancetté on both sides, so that it is practically reduced to a row of fusils.—2. In *arch.*, the chevron or



Dancette.—West door, Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

zigzag molding frequent in medieval buildings, particularly in the Romanesque style.

dancetté (dan-set-ā′), *a.* [As *dancette* + *-é.* Cf. *danché.*] In *her.*, having the edge or outline broken into large and wide zigzags: same as *indented,* except that the notches are deeper and wider. Thus, a fesse *dancetté* has each of its edges broken into three or four large teeth or zigzags.—**Dancetté couped,** in *her.*, dancetté and cut off at each end, so as not to reach the sides of the field: said of an ordinary. Thus, a fesse *dancetté couped* is like a W.



Fesse Dancetté.

dancetty (dan-set′i), *a.* Same as *dancetté.*

danché (dan-shā′), *a.* [F., more commonly *denché,* indented, < ML. as if **denticalus,* < L. *den(t-)s* (> OF. *dent, dant*) = E. *tooth.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *dancetté.* (*b*) Same as *indented.* It is, however, asserted by some heralds that it denotes a smaller toothing or notching even than *indented.*

dancing-disease (dân′sing-di-zēz″), *n.* Same as *tarantismus.*

dancing-girl (dân′sing-gėrl), *n.* 1. A female professional dancer. See *alma, ghawazee, nautch-girl,* etc.—2. *pl.* [Used as a singular.] The *Mantisia saltatoria,* a greenhouse-plant belonging to the family *Zinziberaceæ,* a native of the East Indies. Its singular purple and yellow flowers have some resemblance to a ballet-dancer.

dancing-master (dân′sing-mâs″tėr), *n.* A teacher of dancing.

> The legs of a *dancing-master,* and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions.
> *Locke,* Human Understanding, § 4.

dancing-pipe† (dân′sing-pīp), *n.* A musical instrument, probably a flute, on which accompaniments to a dance were played.

> *Dawncynge-pype,* Carola. *Prompt. Parv.*

dancing-room (dân′sing-röm), *n.* A room for dancing; a ball-room; specifically, in Great Britain, a public room licensed for music and dancing.

dancy (dan′si), *a.* Same as *danché. Cotgrave.*

danda (dan′dä), *n.* [Skt. *danda,* a rod.] An East Indian long measure, equal to the English fathom, or 6 feet.

dandelion (dan′dē-lī-ọn), *n.* [Formerly *dent-de-lyon,* < F. *dent de lion* (= Sp. *diente de león* = Pg. *dente de leão* = It. *dente di leone*), lit. lion's tooth (with allusion to the form of the leaves): *dent,* < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth; de,* < L. *de,* of; *lion,* < L. *leo(n-),* a lion: see *lion.* Cf. equiv. D. *leeuwentand* = G. *löwenzahn* = Dan. *løvetand* = Sw. *lejontand;* and see *lion's-tooth* and *Leontodon.*] A well-known plant, *Taraxacum Taraxacum,* of the family *Cichoriaceæ,* having a naked fistulous scape with one large bright-yellow flower, and a tapering, milky, perennial root. It is found under several forms over the whole of Europe, central and northern Asia, and North America. The root has been used as a substitute for coffee. It acts as an aperient and tonic, and is esteemed in affections of the liver. The seed of the plant is furnished with a white pappus, and is transported far and wide by the wind. The flowers open in the morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and close between 8 and 9 in the evening; hence this was one of the plants chosen by Linnæus for his floral clock.—**Dwarf dandelion,** of the United States, *Krigia Dandelion.*—**Fall dandelion,** *Leontodon autumnale.*—**False dandelion,** a branching composite of the southern United States, *Sitilias Carolinianа,* with dandelion-like heads.

dander[1] (dan′dėr), *v. i.* [Sc. and E. dial.; also *daunder* and *dauner;* connected with *dandle,* q. v.] 1. To wander about aimlessly; saunter.

> Allane throw flow'ry hows I *dander.*
> *Ramsay,* Poems, II. 263.

2. To talk incoherently; maunder; hence, to make a loud buzzing or reverberating sound.

> The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
> The *dandring* drums alloud did touk.
> *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

dander[2] (dan′dėr), *n.* [Corrupted from *dandruff,* q. v.] 1. Dandruff; scurf.—2. Anger; passion. [Vulgar.]

> When his *dander* is up. *Quarterly Rev.*

To get one's dander up, or **to have one's dander raised,** to get into a passion. [Vulgar.]

> What will *get your dander riz?*
> *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, I. 10.

dander[3] (dan′dėr), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A cinder; specifically, in the plural, the refuse of a furnace.

dandering (dan′dėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc., also written *daundering, daunering,* etc., ppr. of *dander*[1], *daunder,* etc.] Sauntering; loitering; going about aimlessly.

dandiacal (dan′di-ạ-kal), *a.* [Improp. < *dandy* + *-ac* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a dandy or dandies; dandified. [Humorous.]

> To my own surmise, it appears as if this *Dandiacal* Sect were but a new modification, adapted to the new time, of that primeval superstition, self-worship.
> *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, p. 191.

dandify (dan′di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandified,* ppr. *dandifying.* [< *dandy* + *-fy.*] To make or form like a dandy; give the character or style of a dandy to.

> Clive, whose prosperity offended them, and whose *dandified* manners . . . gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices. *Thackeray,* Newcomes, xviii.

> Eccentricity and *dandified* bearing.
> *The American,* VI. 313.

> What if, after all, Tolstoi's power came from his conscience, which made it as impossible for him to caricature or *dandify* any feature of life as to lie or cheat?
> *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVI. 480.

dandily (dan′di-li), *adv.* In the manner or style of a dandy; as a dandy; foppishly; daintily. [Rare.]

dandiprat, dandyprat (dan′di-prat), *n.* [First in 16th century; formerly also *dandieprat, dandeprat;* origin obscure. Cf. *dandy*[1].] 1. A little fellow; an urchin; a dwarf: a word of fondness or contempt.

> The smug *dandiprat* smells us out.
> *Massinger,* Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

> "It is even so, my little *dandie-prat* — but who the devil could teach it thee?"
> "Do not thou care about that," said Flibbertigibbet.
> *Scott,* Kenilworth, xxvi.

2. A small silver coin formerly current in England, equal to three halfpence.

> 3 halfe-pence maketh 1 *Dandiprate.*
> *T. Hills,* Arithmeticke (1600), i. 13.

> Shall I make a Frenchman cry O! before the fall of the leaf? not I, by the cross of this *Dandyprat.*
> *Middleton,* Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

> *Dandiprat* or dodkin, so called because it is as little among other money as a dandiprat or dwarfe among other men. *Minsheu,* 1617.

> King Henry [VII.] is also said to have stamped a small coin called *Dandy-Prats,* but what sort of money this was we are not informed.
> *Leake,* Account of English Money (1793), p. 181.

dandle (dan′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandled,* ppr. *dandling.* [Cf. Sc. *dandill,* go about idly; Sc. and E. dial. *dander, daunder, dauner* (see *dander*[1]), wander about, talk incoherently etc. Cf. G. *tändeln,* toy, trifle, play; MD. *dantinnen,* trifle (whence prob. F. *dandiner,* swing, waddle). These appear to be freq. verbs, from a base seen in MD. *danten,* do foolish things, trifle, MHG. *tant,* G. *tand* (> Dan. *tant*), a trifle, toy, empty prattle. Cf. OIt. *dandolare, dondolare,* dandle, play, *dandola, dondola,* a doll, a kind of ball-play; mod. *dondolare,* swing, toss, loiter, *dondolo,* a swing, jest, sport; prob. of Teut. origin.] 1. To shake or move up and down in the arms or on the knee, as a nurse tosses or trots an infant; amuse by play.

> Then shall ye . . . be *dandled* upon her knees.
> Isa. lxvi. 12.

> I have *dandled* you, and kiss'd you, and play'd with you,
> A hundred and a hundred times, and danc'd you,
> And swung you in my bell-ropes.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

> Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
> *Dandled* the kid. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 344.

> Now, when the winds were gathered home, when the deep was *dandling* itself back into its summer slumber, . . . the voice of these tide-breakers was still raised for havoc. *R. L. Stevenson,* The Merry Men.

Hence—2†. To fondle or make much of; treat as a child; pet; amuse.

> Like English Gallants, that in Youth doo go
> To visit Rhine, Sein, Ister, Arn, and Po;
> Where though their Sense be *dandled,* Dayes and Nights,
> In sweetest choice of changeable Delights,
> They never can forget their Mother-Soyl.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> They have put me in a silk gown and gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addison.*

3†. To play or trifle with; put off with cajolery or trifling excuses; wheedle; cajole.

> King Henries ambassadors, . . . hauing beene *dandled* by the French during these delusive practises, returned without other fruite of their labours.
> *Speed,* Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 28.

4†. To defer or protract by trifles.

> They doe soe *dandle* theyr doinges, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

dandler (dan′dlėr), *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

dandraffe†, *n.* See *dandruff.*

dandruff, dandriff (dan′druf, -drif), *n.* [Formerly also *dandraffe* (dial. *dander:* see *dander*[2]); spelled *danruffe* in Levins (A. D. 1570); hardly found earlier. Origin unknown.] A scurf which forms on the scalp or skin of the head, and comes off in small scales or dust. It is the cuticle or scarfskin of the scalp, quite like that which desquamates from other parts of the body, but caught and held in the hair instead of being continually rubbed away by the friction of the clothes.

> The *dandruffe* or unseemly skales within the haire of the head or beard. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xx. 8.

dandy[1] (dan′di), *n.* and *a.* [A particular use of *Dandy,* a variant of *Andy,* a familiar form of the personal name *Andrew:* see *Andrew* and *merry-andrew.* The term became vaguely associated with *dandle* and the like. Cf. *dandiprat.*] I. *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). 1. A man who attracts attention by the unusual finery of his dress and a corresponding fastidiousness or display of manner; a man of excessive neatness and primness in his attire and action; an exquisite; a fop.

> Your men of fashion, your "Muscadins" of Paris, and your *dandies* of London. *Disraeli.*

The introduction of the modern slang word *dandy* as applied, half in admiration and half in derision, to a fop

dates from 1816. After 1825 its meaning gradually changed; it ceased to mean a man ridiculous and contemptible by his effeminate eccentricities, and came to be applied to those who were trim, neat, and careful in dressing according to the fashion of the day.

E. Solly, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 35.

Skobeleff, although himself a *dandy* who went into action scented like a popinjay, did not believe in "fancy" soldiers for his subordinates.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 29.

2. Something very neat or dainty. [Slang.]—**3.** An accessory and diminutive appendix or attachment to a machine.

A chamber or *dandy* in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 276.

4. In *tin-plate manuf.*, a running-out fire for melting pig-iron, the stack being built upon an open framework of iron, so that the melter has access to his fire from all sides.=Syn. 1. *Fop, Beau*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dandy or fop; foppish: as, *dandy* manners. —**2.** Neat; dainty; trim; gay. [Slang.]

He had not been seated there very long, before he felt an arm thrust under his, and a *dandy* little hand in a kid glove squeezing his arm. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

White muslin covers for dressing-tables, with *dandy* pink trimmings. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

dandy[2] (dan′di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). A small glass: as, a *dandy* of punch. [Irish.]

dandy[3] (dan′di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [< Hind. *dāndi*, a boatman, a rower, < *dānd*, *dand*, *danda*, an oar, a staff, stick, < Skt. *danda*, a staff, stick, rod; cf. Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree.] **1.** A boatman of the Ganges. [Anglo-Indian.] Also spelled *dandie* and *dandee*.—**2.** A wooden litter, shaped somewhat like a canoe, borne on the shoulders of two or more men. A similar conveyance consisting of a 'dhurri' or carpet fabric slung on a bamboo staff is termed a *dhurri-dandy*. In the former a person sits as in a chair; in the latter, sideways or lying down.

dandy[4] (dan′di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a vessel rigged as a sloop, and having also a jigger-mast.

dandy[5] (dan′di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] Same as *dandy-roller*.

dandy[6], *n.* See *dengue*.

dandy-brush (dan′di-brush), *n.* A hard whalebone-bristle brush. *E. H. Knight*.

dandy-cock (dan′di-kok), *n.* A bantam cock. [Local, Eng.]

dandy-fever (dan′di-fē″vėr), *n.* Same as *dengue*.

dandy-hen (dan′di-hen), *n.* A bantam hen. [Local, Eng.]

dandy-horse (dan′di-hôrs), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + *horse*.] A velocipede. *E. H. Knight*.

dandyish (dan′di-ish), *a.* [< *dandy*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a dandy; of dandy appearance.

A smart *dandyish* landlord. *Carlyle*.

dandyism (dan′di-izm), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + *-ism*; hence F. *dandysme*.] The manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness.

I had a touch of *dandyism* in my minority.

Byron, Diary, 1821.

Dandyism as yet affects to look down on Drudgism; but perhaps the hour of trial, when it will be practically seen which ought to look down, and which up, is not so distant. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 198.

dandyize (dan′di-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dandyized*, ppr. *dandyizing*. [< *dandy*[1] + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To form like a dandy; dandify.

II. *intrans.* To be or become a dandy; act like a dandy. [Rare in both uses.]

dandyling (dan′di-ling), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + dim. *-ling*.] A little dandy; a ridiculous fop.

dandy-note (dan′di-nōt), *n.* [< *dandy* (uncertain) + *note*.] A document issued by the customs authorities of Great Britain, authorizing the removal of goods from the warehouse; a delivery-note.

dandyprat, *n.* See *dandiprat*.

dandy-roller (dan′di-rō″lėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a cylinder of wire gauze beneath which the web of paper-pulp is passed, in order to compact it and drain it partially of water. The wires of the roller may be so disposed as to form any desired pattern or water-mark in the paper. *E. H. Knight*.

★Also called *dandy*.

Dane (dān), *n.* [< ME. *Dane* (after ML. *Dani*, etc.), *Dene*, < AS. *Dene*, pl., = D. *Deen* = G. *Dāne*, etc., = Icel. *Danir*, pl., = Dan. *Dane*, pl. *Daner*, also *Dan-sk* = Sw. *Dan-sk*; first in LL. *Dani*, pl.; ult. origin unknown.] A native or an inhabitant of Denmark, a kingdom of northern Europe.

I am more an antique woman than a *Dane*.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

★**Danebrog** (dan′e-brog), *n.* [Dan. *Danebrog*, the Danish national flag, a Danish order of knighthood, < *Dane*, Dane, + ODan. *brog*, cloth.] The second in importance of the Danish orders of knighthood, originally instituted in 1219, revived in 1671, regulated by royal statutes in 1693 and 1808, and several times modified since. It now consists of four classes, besides a fifth class wearing the silver cross of the order without being regular members of it, the silver cross being awarded for some meritorious act or distinguished service. The order may be bestowed on foreigners. Also *Dannebrog*.

dane-flower (dān′flou″ėr), *n.* The pasque-flower, *Pulsatilla Pulsatilla*.

Danegeld (dān′geld), *n.* [ME. *Danegeld*, *Dangild*, *Danegilt* (ML. *Danigeldum*, *Danegeldum*), < AS. **Denégild*, *-geld* (cf. Dan. *danegjæld*), < *Dene*, Danes, + *gild*, *geld*, a payment, < *gildan*, pay, yield: see *yield*.] In *Eng. hist.*, an annual tax first imposed in 991 on the decree of the witan in order to obtain funds for the maintenance of forces to oppose the Danes, or for furnishing tribute to procure peace. It was continued under the Danish kings (1017–42) and later for other purposes. The tax was abolished by Edward the Confessor, revived by William the Conqueror, and increased in 1084 from two shillings for every hide of land to six; it finally disappeared in name in the twelfth century. Also *Danegelt*.

The ship-levy and the *Danegeld* were the first beginnings of a national taxation.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 389.

Danelage†, *n.* Same as *Danelaw*.

Danelaw (dān′lâ), *n.* [Also *Danelagh*, *Danelage*, etc., after ME. or ML. transcriptions of the AS.; AS. *Dena lagu*, law of the Danes: *Dena*, gen. of *Dene*, the Danes; *lagu*, law.] **1.** The body of laws in force in that part of England which was settled in the ninth century by the Danes, at first as an independent body.—**2.** The fifteen counties of England, extending from the Tees to the Thames, and from Watling street to the German ocean, formerly occupied by the Danes, and in which Danish law was enforced.

Lincolnshire passed permanently into the hands of the Danes about 877, and was included within the boundary of the *Danelage* of Danish jurisdiction as settled by the treaty of 878. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 656.

daneq (dä′nek), *n.* [Ar.] An Arabian weight, one sixth of a derham. In the second century of the hejira the monetary daneq was 7½ grains troy, and the ponderal daneq was nine tenths of that. See *derham*.

danesblood (dānz′blud), *n.* A name applied in England to three very different plants, in connection with the legend that they sprang originally from the blood of Danes slain in battle. They are the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; the pasque-flower, *Pulsatilla Pulsatilla*; and *Campanula glomerata*.

daneweed (dān′wēd), *n.* **1.** Same as *danewort*. —**2.** The plant *Eryngium campestre*.

danewort (dān′wėrt), *n.* The popular name of *Sambucus Ebulus*, the dwarf elder of Europe. See *danesblood*.

The juice of the root of *danewort* doth make the hair blacke. *Gerarde*, Herball, p. 1426.

dang[1] (dang). Preterit of *ding*. [Scotch.]

dang[1]† (dang), *v. t.* [Var. of *ding*.] To beat; throw; dash; force.

Till she, o'ercome with anguish, shame, and rage,
Danged down to hell her loathsome carriage.
Marlowe (*and Chapman*), Hero and Leander.

dang[2] (dang), *v. t.* A minced form of *damn* in its profane use. Also *ding*. See *dinged*.

Dang thy bits! Here, Sylvie! Sylvie!

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

★**danger** (dān′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *daunger*, *daungere*, < OF. *danger*, *dangier*, *dengier*, *dongier*, *doingier*, absolute power, irresponsible authority, mod. F. *danger*, danger, = Pr. *dangier*, prob. < ML. **dominiarium*, an extension of *dominium*, absolute power (in feudal sense), < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, paramount ownership, eminent domain (> E. *domain*, q. v.), < L. *dominus*, lord, master: see *domain*, *dominion*, *demesne*, *don*[2], *dominie*, *domino*. Similar phonetic changes have taken place in *dungeon* (= *donjon*, q. v.), from the same source.] **1.** Power; jurisdiction; domain; hence, ability to mulct or injure: as, to come within his *danger*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Narcisus was a bachelere
That Love had caught in his *daungere*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1470.

Ye cannot dispute except ye have a man in your own *danger*, to do him bodily harm.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 186.

You stand within his *danger*, do you not?

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Some debt or other delinquency by which the writer had placed himself within the *danger* of the editors of the Monthly Review. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 123.

2. Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil: as, there is no *danger*.

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at nought. Acts xix. 27.

I take my part
Of *danger* on the roaring sea.
Tennyson, Sailor-Boy.

3†. Reserve; doubt; hesitation; difficulty; resistance.

So lat youre *daunger* sucred ben alyte,
That of his deth ye be nought for to wyte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 384.

4†. Chariness; sparingness; stint.

With *daunger* oute we al oure chaffare;
Greet prees at market maketh deere ware.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 521.

5†. Injury; harm; damage.

We put a sting in him,
That at his will he may do *danger* with.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

6†. In *old forest-law*, a duty paid by a tenant to a lord for leave to plow and sow in the time of pannage or mast-feeding. Also *leave-silver*.—**In danger of**, liable to; exposed to.

Whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be *in danger of* the judgment. Mat. v. 22.

He that is but half a philosopher is *in danger of* being an atheist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

To make danger of†, to be afraid of; hesitate about.

I *made danger of* it awhile at first.

Maitland, Reformation, p. 17.

=Syn. 2. *Danger*, *Peril*, *Jeopardy*, insecurity. *Danger* is the generic word, and is freely used for exposure of all degrees of seriousness: as, to be in *danger* of catching cold or of being killed. *Peril* represents a serious matter, a great and imminent danger. *Jeopardy* is less common; it has essentially the same meaning as *peril*. See *risk*, *n.*

The *danger* now is, not that men may believe too much, but that they may believe too little. *N. A. Rev.*, XL. 317.

We gat our bread with the *peril* of our lives because of the sword of the wilderness. Lam. v. 9.

A man may be buoyed up by the afflation of his wild desires to brave any imaginable *peril*.

G. H. Lewes, Spanish Drama, ii.

Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour? 1 Cor. xv. 30.

We are not to wait till great public mischiefs come, till the Government is overthrown, or liberty itself put in *jeopardy*. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7th, 1834.

danger† (dān′jėr), *v. t.* [< *danger*, *n.*] To put in hazard; expose to loss or injury; endanger.

Who, high in name and power,
Higher than both in blood and life, stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality, going on,
The sides o' the world may *danger*.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

If you refuse these graces, you may pull
Perils on him you seem to tender so,
And *danger* your own safety.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

dangerful (dān′jėr-fûl), *a.* [< *danger* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of danger; dangerous; perilous. [Rare.]

Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull,
And other things less *dangerful*.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 172.

dangerfully (dān′jėr-fûl-i), *adv.* In a manner to expose to danger; dangerously. [Rare.]

There were certain Jewes present standing by, whose solles ye spirite of Satan did more *daungierfully* possesse then that same vncleane spirite had possessed the body of this man. *J. Udall*, On Luke xi.

dangerless (dān′jėr-les), *a.* [< *danger* + *-less*.] Without danger or risk. [Rare.]

His vertue is excellent in the *dangerlesse* Academie of Plato, but mine sheweth foorth her honourable face, in the battailes of Marathon, Pharsalia, Poitiers, and Agincourt. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

dangerous (dān′jėr-us), *a.* [< ME. *daungerous*, *dangerus*, < OF. *dangeros*, *dangerous*, *dongerous*, *dangereus*, *donjereus*, F. *dangereux*, < *danger*, danger, + *-eux*, E. *-ous*.] **1.** Involving or exposing to danger; perilous; hazardous; unsafe; full of risk: as, a *dangerous* voyage; a *dangerous* experiment; in a *dangerous* condition.

To drive infection from the *dangerous* year!

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 508.

It is *dangerous* to assert a negative. *Macaulay*.

2. Liable to inflict injury or harm; baneful in disposition or tendency: as, a *dangerous* man; a *dangerous* illness.

What's my offence? what have these years committed,
That may be *dangerous* to the Duke or state?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

You are not safe whilst I live; I am *dangerous*,
Troubled extremely, even to mischief, Junius.
An enemy to all good men. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 4.

3. In danger, as from illness; in a perilous condition: as, he is not *dangerous*. [Colloq., and now only vulgar.]

Reg. Sure,
His mind is *dangerous.*
Dru. The good gods cure it!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

4†. Reserved; difficult; disdainful; haughty.

He was to sinful men not dispitous,
Ne of his speche *dangerous.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 517.

I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose,
That oughte lyken you, as I suppose,
Or elles, certes ye ben to *daungerous.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 21.

If she be rechelesse, I will be redy;
If she be *dawngerouse*, I will hyr pray.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 155.

Dangerous space. See *space.*—**Syn. 1.** Insecure, risky.

dangerously (dān′jėr-us-li), *adv.* With danger; with risk of harm; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously: as, to be *dangerously* sick; *dangerously* situated.

A Satyr [satire] as it was borne out of a Tragedy, so ought to resemble his parentage, to strike high, and adventure *dangerously* at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

dangerousness (dān′jėr-us-nes), *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; the state of being exposed to harm: as, the *dangerousness* of a situation or a disease.

Judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases by the nobleness of the part affected. *Boyle.*

danger-signal (dān′jėr-sig″nąl), *n.* A signal used to indicate some danger to be avoided. On railroads danger is commonly indicated by certain positions and colors of the movable arms of a semaphore, or by a red flag during the day and a red light at night.

When he gives up the profitable application of his time, it is then that, in railway language, "the *danger-signal* is turned on." *Gladstone.*

dangle (dang′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dangled*, ppr. *dangling.* [< Dan. *dangle*, dangle, bob, = Sw. dial. *dangla*, swing, = North Fries. *dangeln;* a secondary verb, from Dan. *dingle* = Sw. *dingla* = Icel. *dingla*, dangle, swing about; cf. Sw. *danka*, saunter about; perhaps freq. of *ding*[1], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hang loosely; be suspended so as to be swayed by the wind or any slight force.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle.* *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Caterpillars, *dangling* under trees
By slender threads, and swinging in the breeze.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

They [peasant women] wear broad straw hats, and *dangling* ear-rings of yellow gold. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

Hence—2. To dance attendance; hover longingly or importunately, as for notice or favors: used of persons, with *about* or *after:* as, to *dangle about* a woman; to *dangle after* a great man.

The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle after* them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

II. *trans.* To carry suspended so as to swing; hold up with a swaying motion.

Maud with her sweet purse-mouth when my father *dangled* the grapes. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 18.

The fate of Vanini was *dangled* before his [Descartes's] eyes. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 343.

dangleberry (dang′gl-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *dangleberries* (-iz). [< *dangle* + *berry*[1].] Same as *bluetangle.*

danglement (dang′gl-ment), *n.* [< *dangle* + *-ment.*] The state of dangling or of being dangled.

The very suspension and *danglement* of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, vii. 1.

dangler (dang′glėr), *n.* One who or that which dangles or hangs; one who dangles about another.

Danglers at toilets. *Burke*, To a Member of National Assembly.

He was no *dangler*, in the common acceptation of the word, after women. *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

Danicism (dā′ni-sizm), *n.* [< **Danic* (LL. *Danicus*), Danish, + *-ism.*] An idiom or peculiarity of or derived from the Danish language.

The intercourse [of Iceland] with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and *Danicisms.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 628.

Danielite (dan′iel-īt), *n.* Same as *Khlistie.*

Daniella (dan-i-el′ą), *n.* [NL., named from a Dr. *Daniell*, by whom the species was first collected.] A leguminous genus of tropical Africa, of a single species, *D. thurifera.* In Sierra Leone it is known as the bungo-tree, and yields a fragrant gum which is used as frankincense.

Daniell battery, cell. See *cell*, 8.

Daniell hygrometer. See *hygrometer.*

Danio (dan′i-ō), *n.* [NL.; from a native E. Ind. name.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the group *Danionina*, inhabiting India.

Danionina (dan-i-ō-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Danio*(*n*-) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the tenth group of *Cyprinidæ.* It is characterized by an anal fin of moderate length or elongate, with not fewer than 8 branched rays, and generally more; a lateral line running along the lower half of the tail; abdomen not trenchant; and pharyngeal teeth in a triple or double series. It embraces about 50 species, inhabiting the fresh waters of southern Asia and eastern Africa.

Danish (dā′nish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Danish, Denish*, < AS. *Denisc* (= D. *Deensch* = G. *Dänisch* = Dan. *Dansk* = Sw. *Dansk* = Icel. *Danskr*, etc.); as *Dane* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Denmark or the Danes.

Go, captain, from me greet the *Danish* king.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4.

Danish ax, a battle-ax of peculiar form, having no spike or beak on the opposite side, but an extremely elongated blade.



Danish Ax. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Then the *Danish ax* burst in his hand first,
That a sur weapon he thought shold be.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 239).

Danish balance. See *balance.*—**Danish dog.** Same as *Dalmatian dog* (which see, under *dog*).—**Danish embroidery.** (*a*) A name given to the embroidery commonly put upon borders of pocket-handkerchiefs, etc., white on white, and in patterns more or less imitating lace. (*b*) A kind of coarse needlework used to fill up open spaces in crochet-work, the threads being twisted and plaited together in crosses, wheels, etc.

II. *n.* The language of the Danes: a Scandinavian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Icelandic, and Swedish.

Danisk† (dā′nisk), *a.* [A variant of *Danish*, after Dan. *Dansk.*] Danish.

Strange was her tyre; for on her head a crowne
She wore, much like unto a *Danisk* hood.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 31.

Danism[1] (dā′nizm), *n.* [< *Dane* + *-ism.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Danish language; a Danicism.

We find a decided tendency to exterminate *Danisms* [in early Modern Swedish texts] and reintroduce native and partially antiquated forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 372.

danism[2]**†** (dā′nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δάνεισμα*, a loan, < *δανείζειν*, lend, < *δάνος*, a gift, loan.] The lending of money upon usury. *Wharton.*

Danite (dan′īt), *n.* [< *Dan*, one of the sons of Jacob and head of one of the tribes of Israel: in allusion to Gen. xlix. 16, "Dan shall judge his people, as one of the tribes of Israel," or to the next verse, "Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path."] A member of an alleged secret order of Mormons, supposed to have arisen in the early history of that sect, and to have been guilty of various atrocious crimes. The Mormons themselves deny the existence of this order.

If the enemies of the Mormons are to be trusted, they have a secret battalion of *Danites*, serpents in the path, destroying angels, who are banded for any deed of daring and assassination. *N. A. Rev.*, July, 1862.

dank (dangk), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. var. *donk;* < ME. *dank*, adj. and n.; prob. < Sw. dial. *dank*, a moist place in a field, a marshy piece of ground, = Icel. *dökk* (for **danku*), a pit, pool. The Scand. word is by some supposed to be a nasalized form of Sw. *dagg* = Icel. *dögg* (> E. dial. *dag*[1]), dew; but the relation is improbable, and the usual occurrence of the ME. word in connection with *dew* is prob. due to alliteration: see *dag*[1], *dew*[1]. The Icel. *dökkr*, dark, is of another root. There appears to be no connection with *damp.*] **I.** *a.* Damp; moist; saturated with cold moisture.

No more dowte [fear] the dynte of theire derfe wapyns,
Than the dewe that es *dannke*, whene that it doune falles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 311.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were *dank.*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Let him hie him away through the *dank* river fog.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

=Syn. *Damp, Humid*, etc. See *moist.*

II. *n.* 1. Cold moisture; unpleasant humidity.

The rawish *dank* of . . . winter.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

2. Water, in general. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and, rising on stiff pennons, tower
The mid aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

dank† (dangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *danken, donken;* < *dank, a.*] To make dank; moisten.

Achilles was angret angardly sore;
Wrathet at his wordes, warmyt in yre;
Chaunget his chere, chauffit with hete,
That the droupes, as a dew, *dankit* his fas.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7996.

dankish (dang′kish), *a.* [< *dank* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat dank; moist.

A dark and *dankish* vault. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

dankness (dangk′nes), *n.* Dampness; humidity.

The roof supported with four massie pillars of white marble, which were ever moist through the *dankenesse* of the place. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 131.

danks (dangks), *n.* In *coal-mining*, black carbonaceous shale.

Dannebrog, *n.* See *Danebrog.*

dannemorite (dan′e-mō-rīt), *n.* [< *Dannemora*, a parish in Sweden, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of amphibole.

danse (dąns), *n.* In *her.*, same as *dancette*, 1.

danseuse (don-sėz′), *n.* [F., fem. of *danseur*, a dancer, < *danser*, dance.] A female dancer; specifically, a ballet-dancer.

Dansker (dans′kėr), *n.* [< Dan. *Dansker*, a Dane, < *Dansk*, Danish.] A Dane.

Inquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

Danskerman (dans′kėr-mąn), *n.*; pl. *Danskermen* (-men). A Dansker or Dane.

Kings and jarls of the Norse or *Dansker-men* had sailed up the Seine, and spread the terror of their plunderings and slaughters through France.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 57.

dant (dant), *v. t.* [E. dial., var. of *daunt*, q. v.] 1. To tame; daunt (which see).—2. To reduce metals to a lower temper. [Prov. Eng.]

dant (dant), *n.* [< *dant, v.*] 1. In *coal-mining*, coal which is so much disintegrated as to be of no value. [North. Eng.]—2. A heavy metal weight, of from 30 to 40 pounds, used to press down layers of provisions that are being packed in casks.

Dantean (dan′tē-ąn), *a.* [< *Dante* + *-an.*] Same as *Dantesque.*

dantellé (dan-tel-ā′), *a.* [< F. *dentelé*, toothed, < *dent*, < L. *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth.*] In *her.*, same as *dancetté.*

Dantescan (dan-tes′kąn), *a.* [As *Dantesque* + *-an.*] Same as *Dantesque.* [Rare.]

Dantescan commentators and scholars.
Encyc. Brit., V. 291.

Dantesque (dan-tesk′), *a.* [= F. *dantesque*, < It. *dantesco*, < *Dante.*] Having the characteristics of the poet Dante or his works; resembling Dante or his style; more especially, characterized by a lofty and impressive sublimity, with profound sadness. Also *Dantean.*

To him [Dante], longing with an intensity which only the word *Dantesque* will express to realize an ideal upon earth, and continually baffled and misunderstood, the far greater part of his mature life must have been labor and sorrow. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

Dantist (dan′tist), *n.* [= It. *dantista;* as *Dante* + *-ist.*] A person especially interested or versed in the works of Dante and the literature concerning him.

danton (dân′ton), *v. t.* [Another spelling of *daunten*, q. v.] 1. To subdue.

To *danton* rebels and conspirators against him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To tame or break in (a horse).

It becometh a prince best of any man to be a faire and good horseman: use, therefore, to ride and *danton* great and courageous horses.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

3. To intimidate; daunt.

Mischanter fa' me
If aught of thee, or of thy mammy,
Shall ever *danton* me, or awe me. *Burns.*

Dantonian (dan-tō′ni-ąn), *a.* [< *Danton* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to G. J. Danton. See *Dantonist.*

Dantonist (dan′ton-ist), *n.* [< *Danton* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Georges Jacques Danton (1759–94), one of the principal leaders in the French revolution.

Dantophilist (dan-tof′i-list), *n.* [< *Dante* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ist.*] A lover of Dante or of his writings.

The veneration of *Dantophilists* for their master is that of disciples for their saint.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 26.

Dantzic beer. See *beer.*

Danubian (da-nū′bi-ąn), *a.* [< LL. *Danubius*, L. *Danuvius*, Gr. *Δανούβιος* (G. *Donau*, etc.), the Danube.] Pertaining to or bordering on the Danube, a large river of Europe flowing into the Black Sea.—**Danubian principalities,** a former designation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, on the lower Danube, forming part of the Turkish empire, now united to form the kingdom of Rumania.

dap (dap), *v. i.* [Also *dape;* a form of *dab*[1] or *dop.*] In *angling*, to drop or let fall the bait gently into the water.

With these—and a short line I shewed to angle for chub—you may *dape* or *dap*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 5.

dapatical† (da-pat'i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *dapaticus* (rare), sumptuous, < L. *daps*, a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

dape† (dāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daped*, ppr. *daping*. Same as *dap*.

daphnad (daf'nad), *n.* One of the *Daphnaceæ*. *Lindley.*

daphnal (daf'nal), *a.* [< *Daphne* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or related to the daphnads: as, the *daphnal* alliance (the daphnads and the laurels). See *Daphne*.

Daphne (daf'nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *daphne*, < Gr. *δάφνη*, the laurel, or rather the bay-tree (in myth. a nymph beloved of Apollo and metamorphosed into a laurel), also, later, *δάφος*, dial. *λάφνη*, also *δαύχνη*, *δαυχνός*, prob. orig. **δαϝνη* = (with var. term.) L. *laurus*, laurel: see *Laurus*, *laurel*.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of small erect or trailing shrubs, type of the family *Daphnaceæ*, including about 40 species of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens for their beauty or fragrance, others are of medicinal importance, and a few are employed in the manufacture of hemp and paper from the tough stringy bark. The most generally known species are the daphne- or spurge-laurel, *D. Laureola*, with evergreen leaves and green axillary flowers; the mezereon, *D. Mezereum*, with very fragrant flowers; the spurge-flax, *D. Gnidium*; and *D. Cneorum*, a trailing shrub with a profusion of bright rose-colored and exquisitely fragrant flowers. The bark and the fruit of the mezereon and some other species have strongly acrid properties, and have been used for various purposes in medicine.


Flowering Branch of Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

daphnetin (daf'net-in), *n.* [< *Daphne* + *-et-* + *-in*2.] A crystalline substance derived from daphnin, having the formula $C_9H_6O_4$.

Daphnia (daf'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάφνη*: see *Daphne*.] A genus of minute fresh-water cladocerous entomostracous crustaceans, the type of the family *Daphniidæ*, and representative of the whole order *Daphniacea* or *Cladocera*. The species are among the many small crustaceans known as *water-fleas*. The best-known species is *D. pulex*, the "branch-horned" water-flea, which is a favorite microscopic object. The head is prolonged into a snout, and is provided with a single central compound eye; it is also furnished with antennæ which act as oars, propelling it through the water by a series of short springs or jerks. These animals are very abundant in many ponds and ditches; and as they assume a red color in summer, the swarms which abound in stagnant water impart to it the appearance of blood.



Side View of Water-flea (*Daphnia*), one of the cladocerous *Branchiopoda*, highly magnified: the appendages not figured excepting *II*, antennule; *IV*, mandible; *I*, compound eye; *I'*, simple eye; *x*, shell-gland; *cs*, cephalostegite, separated at *st*, cervical depression, from *ms*, omostegite; *lb*, labrum; *c*, heart.

Daphniacea (daf-ni-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daphnia* + *-acea*.] The water-fleas as a superfamily: same as *Cladocera*.

daphniaceous (daf-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*.

daphniad (daf'ni-ad), *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-ad*1.] One of the *Daphniidæ* or *Daphniacea*; a cladocerous crustacean; a water-flea.

daphniid (daf'ni-id), *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-id*2.] Same as *daphniad*.

Daphniidæ (daf-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daphnia* + *-idæ*.] The family of water-fleas, typified by the genus *Daphnia*. It is sometimes conterminous with the order *Cladocera*, and is then identical with *Daphniacea*; but it is usually much restricted, as one of about six families into which the daphniads are divided. Also *Daphniadæ*, *Daphnidea*, *Daphnidæ*, *Daphnides*, *Daphnoides*.

daphnin (daf'nin), *n.* [< *Daphne* + *-in*2.] A glucoside found in the bark and flowers of plants of the genus *Daphne*. It forms prismatic transparent crystals, having a bitter taste. It has received the formula $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 2H_2O$.

daphnioid (daf'ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*; cladocerous, as a water-flea.

II. *n.* A cladocerous crustacean.

daphnoid (daf'noid), *a.* Same as *daphnioid*. *Encyc. Brit.*

daphnomancy (daf'nō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *δάφνη*, the laurel-tree, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Soothsaying by means of the laurel.

dapifer† (dap'i-fėr), *n.* [L., < *daps*, a feast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] A court official corresponding to the steward of an ordinary household. Sometimes called *discthegn*.

dapper (dap'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *daper*, pretty, neat, < D. *dapper*, brave, valiant, = MLG. LG. *dapper*, heavy, weighty, strong, brave, = OHG. *tapfar*, heavy, weighty, MHG. *tapfer*, *dapfer*, *tapfel*, heavy, firm, brave, G. *tapfer*, brave (cf. Dan. and Sw. *tapper*, brave, prob. of D. or G. origin).] 1. Pretty; elegant; neat; trim.

The *dapper* ditties that I wont devise
To feede youthes fancie, and the flocking fry,
Delighten much. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October.

A spirit of *dapper* intellectual dandyism, of which elegant verbiage and a dainty and debilitating spiritualism are the outward shows and covering, infects too much of the popular verse. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 47.

2. Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively.

A little *dapper* man. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

On the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert faeries and the *dapper* elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

We [mankind] are *dapper* little busybodies, and run this way and that way superserviceably.
Emerson, Civilization.

[Now only sarcastic or contemptuous in both senses.]

dapperling (dap'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *dapper* + dim. *-ling*1.] A dwarf; a little fellow.

Nambot, a dwarfe; elfe; little starveling; a dandiprat, or low *dapperling*. *Cotgrave.*

An intellectual *dapperling* of these times.
Carlyle, Signs of the Times, II. 246.
[*N. E. D.*

dapple (dap'l), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **dappel*, **dappul* (in comp. *dappul-gray*: see *dapple-gray*), a spot, < Icel. *depill* (for **dapill*), a spot, a dot (hence *depill*, a dog with spots over his eyes) (= Norw. *depel*, a pool, a splash of water or other liquid, a puddle, mud), < *dapi* = Norw. *dape* = Sw. dial. *depp*, a pool; cf. Dan. dial. *duppe*, a hole where water collects; MD. *dobbe*, a pit, pool, = E. dial. *dub*, a pool: see *dub*2.] I. *n.* 1. A spot; a dot; one of a number of various spots, as on an animal's skin or coat.

He had . . . as many eyes on his body as my gray mare hath *dapples*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. 271.

2. A dappled horse.

II. *a.* Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color: as, a *dapple* horse.

Some *dapple* mists still floated along the peaks of the hills. *Scott.*

dapple (dap'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dappled*, ppr. *dappling*. [< *dapple*, *n.*] To spot; variegate with spots.

The gentle day . . .
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

A surface *dappled* o'er with shadows flung
From many a brooding cloud. *Wordsworth.*

It is summer, and the flickering shadows of forest-leaves *dapple* the roof of the little porch.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 240.

dapple-bay (dap'l-bā'), *a.* [< *dapple* + *bay*6: see *dapple-gray*.] Of a bay color variegated by dapples, or spots of a different color or shade.

dappled (dap'ld), *a.* [< *dapple*, *n.*, + *-ed*2.] Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades.

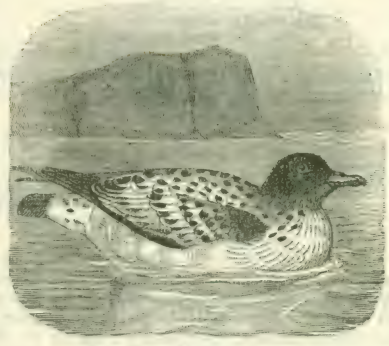
Dappled Flanders mares.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 50.

The sky-lark shakes his *dappled* wing.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 62.

dapple-gray (dap'l-grā'), *a.* [< ME. *dapple-*, *dappul-gray*, < **dappel*, **dappul*, a spot (see *dapple*), + *gray*.] Of a gray color variegated by spots of a different color or shade.

His steede was al *dappel-gray*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 173.

Daption (dap'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1825); also written *Daptium*, and *Daptes*; < Gr. *δάπτης*, an eater, < *δάπτειν*, devour.] A notable genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidæ* and section *Œstrelateæ*. They have the bill comparatively dilated, with a wide and partly naked interramal space, oblique sulci on the edge of the upper mandible, a small weak unguis, and long nasal tubes; a short, rounded tail; and plumage spotted on the upper parts with black and white. They are birds of moderate size. The type and only species is *D. capense*, the damier, Cape pigeon, or pintado petrel. *Calopetes* (Sundevall, 1873) is a synonym. See cut in next column.


Cape Pigeon (*Daption capense*).

Daptrius (dap'tri-us), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *δάπτρια*, fem. to *δάπτης*, an eater: see *Daption*.] A genus of South American hawks, the type of which is *D. ater*. They have circular nostrils with a central tubercle; the plumage of the adult


South American Hawk (*Daptrius ater*).

is black with a white basal bar on the tail; the produced cere and naked sides of the head are reddish. The length of the adult is about 16½ inches.

dar1†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dare*1.

dar2 (där), *n.* Same as *dace*, 1.

darapti (da-rap'tī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the two premises are universal and affirmative and the conclusion is particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-a-i*. The letter *p* indicates that the reduction to direct reasoning is to be performed by converting by accident the minor premise, and the initial *d* shows that the direct mood so reached is darii. The following is an example of a syllogism in darapti: All griffins breathe fire; but all griffins are animals; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians deny the validity of this mood.

darbar, *n.* See *durbar*.

darbha (där'bä), *n.* [Skt. *darbha*.] A coarse grass, *Eragrostis cynosuroides*, much venerated by the Hindus, and employed by the Brahmans in their religious ceremonies. Also *durba*.

darby (där'bi), *n.*; pl. *darbies* (-biz). [Appar. from the name *Darby* or *Derby*. The meaning of the phrase "father Derbies bands," in Gascoigne's "Steele Glas" (1576), is uncertain.] 1. *pl.* Handcuffs. [Slang.]

Hark ye! Jem Clink will fetch you the *darbies*.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxxiii.

2. A plasterers' tool consisting of a thin strip of wood about 3 or 3½ feet long and 7 inches broad, with two handles at the back, used for floating a ceiling.

Darbyites (där'bi-īts), *n. pl.* See *Plymouth Brethren*, under *brother*.

darcet† (därs), *n.* [Also *darse*; < ME. *darce*, *darse*: see *dace*.] An earlier form of *dace*.

Rooche, *darce*, Makerelle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Dardan (där'dan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dardanus*, adj., < *Dardanus*, Gr. Δάρδανος: see def.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Dardanus or Dardania, an ancient city near the later Troy in Asia Minor, or to its people, the Dardani, named from a mythical founder, Dardanus, ancestor of Priam, king of Troy; hence, in poetical use, Trojan.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dardanus or Dardania; poetically, a Trojan.

Dardanian (där-dā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dardanius* = *Dardanus*: see *Dardan*.] Same as *Dardan*.

I stand for sacrifice;
The rest aloof are the *Dardanian* wives,
With bleared visages, come forth to view
The issue of the exploit.
Shak., M. of V., III. ii. 58.

Dardanium† (där-dā'ni-um), *n.* [Neut. of L. *Dardanius*: sc. aurum, ornamentum aureum: see *Dardanian*.] A bracelet.

How rich and pleasing thou, my Julia, art
In each thy dainty and peculiar part!
First, for thy Queenship, on thy head is set
Of flowers a sweet commingled coronet: . . .
About thy wrist the rich *Dardanium*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 28.

dare[1] (dãr), *v. t.*; pret. *dared* or *durst*, pp. *dared*, ppr. *daring*. [A form orig. indicative, < ME. 1st (and 3d) pers. sing. *dar*, *der*, *dear*, < AS. *dear*, *dearr* (for **dears*) = OS. *gi-dar* = OFries. *dor*, *dur*, also by confusion *thor*, *thur*, = MLG. *dar* = OHG. *gi-tar*, MHG. *tar*, *gi-tar* = Dan. *tör* = Sw. *tör* = Goth. *ga-dars*, I dare, an old preterit present, with new inf., ME. *durren*, *durn* (also by conformation *daren*, *darn*), < AS. *durran* = OS. *gi-durran* = OFries. **dura*, **dora*, also by confusion **thura*, **thora*, = MLG. *doren* = OHG. *gi-turran* = Icel. *thora* = Sw. *töra* = Dan. *turde* = Goth. *ga-daursan* (with new weak preterit, E. *durst*, < ME. *durste*, *dorste* (two syllables), < AS. *dorste* (for **dors-de*) = OS. *gi-dorsta* = OFries. *dorste*, *thorste* = MLG. *dorste* = OHG. **gi-torsta*, MHG. *torste* = Icel. *thordhi* = Sw. *torde* = Dan. *turde* = Goth. *ga-daursta*), dare, = Gr. *θαρσεῖν*, *θαρρεῖν*, be bold, dare (*θαρσύς*, *θρασύς*, bold), = OBulg. *drŭzati*, dare, = Skt. √ *dharsh*, dare. In some forms, as the ME., Fries., and Scand., there is confusion with a different preterit verb, ME. *tharf*, also *darf*, < AS. *thearf*, inf. *thurfan*, = OFries. *thurf*, inf. **thurva*, = OHG. *durfan* = Icel. *thurfa* = Goth. *thaurban*, have need, which in D. *durven* = G. *dürfen*, dare, has completely displaced the form corresponding to E. *dare*: see *darf*, *tharf*.] **1.** To be bold enough (to do something); have courage, strength of mind, or hardihood (to undertake some action or project); not to be afraid; venture: followed by an infinitive (with or without *to*) as object, or sometimes, by ellipsis, used absolutely.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

And what they *dare* to dream of *dare* to do.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

[Originally and still often used in the third person of the present tense without a personal termination, and in such case always followed by the infinitive without *to*: as, he *dare* not do it.

Lo, Conscience dooth chide!
For losse of catel he *dar* not fizt.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

One *dares* not light a large candle, except company's coming in. *Steele*, Lying Lover, iv.]

2. To venture on; attempt boldly to perform.

But this thing *dare* not. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

3. To challenge; provoke to action, especially by asserting or implying that one lacks courage to accept the challenge; defy: as, to *dare* a man to fight.

I taught him how to manage arms, to *dare*
An enemy, to court both death and dangers.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

I whipt him for robbing an orchard once when he was but a child —
"The farmer *dared* me to do it," he said; he was always so wild. *Tennyson*, Rizpah.

4. To arouse; rouse. [Prov. Eng.] — **I dare say**, I suppose or believe; I presume; I think likely: a weak affirmation, generally implying some degree of indifference in assertion or assent.

Joseph S. O, yes, I find great use in that screen.
Sir Peter T. I dare say you must, certainly.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

dare[1] (dãr), *n.* [< *dare*[1], *v.*] **1**†. The quality of being daring; venturesomeness; boldness; dash; spirit.

It lends a lustre, and more great opinion,
A larger *dare* to your great enterprise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. A challenge; defiance.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

To take a dare, to receive a challenge without accepting it. [Colloq.]

It was not consonant with the honor of such a man as Bob to *take a dare*; so against first one and then another aspiring hero he had fought, until at length there was none that ventured any more to "give a dare" to the victor of so many battles. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

dare[2]† (dãr), *v.* [< ME. *daren*, *darien*, *dayren*, be or lie in fear, terrify; cf. Sw. *darra*, tremble, shiver, = Dan. *dirre*, tremble, quiver, vibrate, = LG. *bedaren*, become still, = D. *bedaren*, abate, become calm, compose. Perhaps ult. a secondary form of ME. *dasen*, be stupefied, tr. stupefy, daze: see *daze*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be in fear; tremble with fear; be stupefied or dazed with fear. Specifically — **2.** To lie still in fear; lurk in dread; especially, lie or squat close to the ground, like a frightened bird or hare; look anxiously around, as such a lurking creature.

These weddid men that lye and *dare*,
As in a forme lith a wery hare.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 103.

3. To droop; languish.

II. *trans.* **1.** To strike with fear; terrify; daunt; dismay.

Now me bus, as a beggar, my bread for to thigge
At doris vpon dayes, that *dayres* me full sore:
Till I come to my kyth, can I non othir.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13550.

For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs,
Would *dare* a woman.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To terrify and catch (larks), as by means of a mirror or a piece of red cloth, or by walking round with a hawk on the fist where they are crouching, and then throwing a net over them.

Enclos'd the bush about, and there him tooke,
Like *darred* Larke. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 47.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility; let his grace go forward,
And *dare* us with his cap, like larks.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

dare[2]† (dãr), *n.* [< *dare*[2], *v.*] A mirror for daring larks.

The *dare* for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators on the print, appears in the picture.
The Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 122.

dare[3] (dãr), *n.* [Also written *dar* (ME.), < F. *dard* (pron. dãr), and in older form *dart* (and in another form *darse*, *darce*, > E. *dace*); all ult. identical with *dart*, a missile: see *dace* and *dart*[1].] Same as *dace*, 1. [Local, Eng.]

dare[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deer*.

daredevil (dãr'dev″l), *n.* and *a.* [< *dare*, *v.*, + obj. *devil*.] **I.** *n.* One who fears nothing and will attempt anything; a reckless fellow; a desperado.

A humorous *dare-devil* — the very man to suit my purpose. *Bulwer*.

II. *a.* Characteristic of or appropriate to a daredevil; reckless; inconsiderately rash and venturesome.

I doubt if Rebecca, whom we have seen piously praying for consols, would have exchanged her poverty and the *dare-devil* excitement and chances of her life for Osborne's money and the humdrum gloom which enveloped him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlii.

daredevilism (dãr'dev″l-izm), *n.* [< *daredevil* + *-ism*.] Same as *daredeviltry*.

His faults were *daredevilism* and recklessness.
Blackwood's Mag., 1886, p. 737.

daredevilry (dãr'dev″l-ri), *n.* Same as *daredeviltry*.

The spice of *daredevilry* in him.
Mrs. C. Praed, Miss Jacobsen's Chance, I. 111.

daredeviltry (dãr'dev″l-tri), *n.* [< *daredevil* + *-try*, for *-ry*, as in *deviltry*.] The character or conduct of a daredevil; recklessness; venturesomeness.

His rude guardian addressed himself to the modification of this facial expression; it had not enough of modesty in it, for instance, or of *dare-deviltry*.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 8.

No city has for courage and *dare-deviltry* surpassed Milan. *The Nation*, 1881, p. 369.

dareful† (dãr'fûl), *a.* [< *dare*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of defiance.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

darer (dãr'ėr), *n.* One who dares or defies; a challenger.

Don Michael, Leon; another *darer* come.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

darf†, *v.* See *tharf*.

darg (därg), *n.* [Sc., sometimes spelled *dargue*, formerly *dark*, a contr. of *dawerk*, *daywerk*, *daywark* = *day-work*: see *day-work*.] **1.** A day's work; a task for a day. It is sometimes redundantly called *day's darg*.

I can do as gude a *day's darg* as ever I did in my life.
Scott, Monastery, iii.

They [the tenants] are subject also to a *darg* (or day's work) for every acre. *Statist. Acc. of Scot.*, VIII. 602.

Hence — **2.** A certain task of work, whether more or less than the measure of a day.

He never wrought a good *dark*, that went grumbling about. *Kelly*, Scotch Proverbs, p. 143.

darg (därg), *v. i.* [Sc., < *darg*, *n.*] To be employed at day-work.

Glad to fa' to wark that's killing,
To common *darguing*.
R. Galloway, Poems, p. 119.

darger (där'gėr), *n.* [As *darg* + *-er*[1]; ult. a contr. of *day-worker*.] A day-worker. [Scotch.]

The croonin' kie the byre drew nigh,
The *darger* left his thrift.
Border Minstrelsy, III. 357.

dargie (där'gi), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. Cf. *dargs*.] A local English name of the coal-fish.

dargs (därgz), *n.* [Cf. *dargie*.] A local Scotch name of the whiting.

daric (dar'ik), *n.* [< NL. *daricus*, < Gr. *δαρεικός* (sc. *στατήρ*, stater), said to have been first coined by Darius I., king of Persia, and hence derived < *Δαρεῖος*, OPers. *Daryavush*, Darius, but prob. of other origin, Old Pers. *darīka*, a gold coin so named; cf. Pers. *zar*, Avestan *zaranya-*, gold.] A gold coin current in antiquity throughout the Persian empire, and also in Greece. It was of very pure gold, was of small diameter but very thick, and weighed rather more than an English sovereign. It has no inscription; the obverse type is the king of Persia represented as an archer or bearing a spear; the reverse, usually an irregular oblong incuse. Double darics were issued after the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great, with Greek letters, most of the known specimens of which have been found in the Panjâb. — **Silver daric**, the principal silver coin of ancient Persia, closely resembling the gold daric, and specifically called the *siglos*, but also known by the name *daric* in ancient as well as modern times.



Obverse. Reverse.
Daric, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

darii (dā'ri-ī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that direct mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-i-i*. The following is an example of a syllogism in darii: All virtues are laudable; but some habits are virtues; therefore, some habits are laudable.

daring (dãr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dare*[1], *v.*] Adventurous courage; intrepidity; boldness; adventurousness.

It is the ancient fate of colonies to be planted by the *daring* of the poor and the hardy; to struggle into being through the severest trials; to be neglected by the parent country during the season of poverty and weakness; to thrive by the unrestricted application of their powers and enterprise; and by their consequent prosperity to tempt oppression.
Bancroft, Hist. United States, I. vi. 162.

And wild and high the "Cameron's gathering" rose!
The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes:—
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills,
Savage and shrill! But with the breath which fills
Their mountain-pipe, so fill the mountaineers
With the fierce native *daring* which instils
The stirring memory of a thousand years,
And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears!
Byron, Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 26.

daring (dãr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dare*[1], *v.*] **1.** Possessing or springing from adventurous courage; bold; fearless; adventurous; reckless.

He knew thee absolute, and full in soldier,
Daring beyond all dangers.
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 4.

To this day we may discern in many parts of our financial and commercial system the marks of that vigorous intellect and *daring* spirit.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. Audacious; impudent.

Is there none
Will tell the King I love him tho' so late?
Now — ere he goes to the great Battle? none:
Myself must tell him in that purer life,
But now it were too *daring*. Ah my God,
What might I not have made of thy fair world,
Had I but loved thy highest creature here?
Tennyson, Guinevere.

What is the trust or strength of foolish man?
They that of late were *daring* with their scoffs
Are glad and fain by flight to save themselves.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

= Syn. 1. Dauntless, undaunted, heroic.

daring-glass† (dãr'ing-glàs), *n.* A mirror used for daring larks. *Bp. Gauden*.

daring-hardy† (dãr'ing-här″di), *a.* Foolhardy; audacious.

On pain of death, no person be so bold,
Or *daring-hardy*, as to touch the lists,
Except the marshal, and such officers
Appointed to direct these fair designs.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

daringly (dăr'ing-li), *adv.* 1. With boldness or audacity; boldly; courageously; fearlessly.

Your brother, fired with success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press.
Lord Halifax, On Prince of Denmark's Marriage.

2. Defiantly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press.
Bp. Atterbury.

daringness (dăr'ing-nes), *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

The greatness and *daringness* of our crimes.
Bp. Atterbury, Works, IV. iv.

★ **dark**[1] (därk), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dark, derk, deork,* a. and n., < AS. *deorc*, a., dark. Connections uncertain.] **I.** *a.* 1. Without light; marked by the absence of light; unilluminated; shadowy: as, a *dark* night; a *dark* room.

And aftre thei maken the nyght so *derk* that no man may see no thing. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 237.

2. Not radiating or reflecting light; wholly or partially black or gray in appearance; having the quality opposite to light or white: as, a *dark* object; a *dark* color.

The sun to me is *dark*,
And silent as the moon.
Milton, S. A., l. 86.

Lovely in your strength, as is the light
Of a *dark* eye in woman!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 92.

A dusky barge,
Dark as a funeral scarf from stem to stern.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. Not fair: applied to the complexion: as, the *dark*-skinned races.

And round about the keel with faces pale,
Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
The mild-eyed melancholy Lotos-eaters came.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Differing only as sisters may differ, as when one is of lighter and another of *darker* complexion.
Gladstone, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, II. 343.

4. Lacking in light or brightness; shaded; obscure: as, a *dark* day; the *dark* recesses of a forest. Hence—5. Characterized by or producing gloom; dreary; cheerless: as, a *dark* time in the affairs of the country.

So *dark* a mind within me dwells.
Tennyson, Maud, xv.

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which . . . beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 39.

Alone, in that *dark* sorrow, hour after hour crept by.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

6. Threatening; frowning; gloomy; morose: as, a *dark* scowl.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

So all in wrath he got to horse and went;
While Arthur to the banquet, *dark* in mood,
Past, thinking "Is it Lancelot who hath come?"
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7. Obscure; not easily perceived or understood; difficult to interpret or explain: as, a *dark* saying; a *dark* passage in an author.

What may seem *dark* at the first will afterward be found more plain. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 1.

What's your *dark* meaning, mouse, of this light word?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Wise philosophers hold all writings to be fruitful in the proportion they are *dark*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, x.

Hence—8. Concealed; secret; mysterious; inscrutable: as, keep it *dark*.

Day, mark'd as with some hideous crime,
When the *dark* hand struck down thro' time,
And cancell'd nature's best.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

Precisely what is to be the manner and measure of our knowledge, in this fuller and more glorious revelation of the future, is not clear to us now, for that is one of the *dark* things, or mysteries, of our present state.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 159.

9†. Blind; sightless.

I, *dark* in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong.
Milton, S. A., l. 75.

Dr. Heylin (author of ye Geography) preach'd at ye Abbey. . . . He was, I think, at this time quite *darke*, and so had ben for some yeares. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 29, 1661.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryden and Lee*, Œdipus.

10. Unenlightened, either mentally or spiritually; characterized by backwardness in learning, art, science, or religion; destitute of knowledge or culture; ignorant; uninstructed; rude; uncivilized: as, the *dark* places of the earth; the *dark* ages.

How many waste places are left as *darke* as Galile of the Gentiles, sitting in the region and shadow of death; without preaching Minister, without light!
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The age wherein he [Homer] liv'd was *dark;* but he
Could not want sight who taught the world to see.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

There are *dark* regions of the earth where we do not expect to find a righteous man.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 430.

11. Morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister.

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his *dark* suggestions hide.
Milton, P. L., ix. 90.

Shame from our hearts
Unworthy arts,
The fraud designed, the purpose *dark*.
Whittier, Eve of Election.

Dark ages. See *age*.—**Dark days,** specifically, days on which the sun is so completely obscured by clouds or dry mists that artificial lights have to be used for one or more days continuously, and day seems literally turned into night. Such a day was May 19th, 1780, in New England; and others of less extent were August 9th, 1732, and October 21st, 1816. The most remarkable case on record is the dry fog of 1783, when the sun was obscured by a bluish haze for many days in the summer, throughout Europe, northern Africa, and to some extent in Asia and North America.—**Dark heat,** the heat due to the invisible ultra-red heat-rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.—**Dark horse.** See *horse*.—**Dark moon.** See *moon*.—**Dark room,** in *photog.*, a room from which all actinic rays of light have been excluded, used in the processes connected with the sensitizing of plates for exposure, for placing the plates in and taking them from the plate-holders or dark slides in which they are transported and exposed in the camera, and for the development of the picture after exposure.

It is most essential in all photographic processes to employ what is termed a *dark room*. . . . This *dark room* is not without light, but its light is of a quality such as in no way affects the plate. *Spon*, Encyc. Manuf., p. 1536.

To keep dark, to be quiet, silent, or secret concerning a matter.

II. *n.* 1. The absence of light; darkness.

Till the *derke* was don, & the day sprange,
And the sun in his sercle set vppo lofte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6062.

I believe that men are generally still a little afraid of the *dark*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 142.

Morn broaden'd on the borders of the *dark*.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. A dark place.

So I wilt in the wod and the wilde holtis,
ffer fro my feres, and no freike herde,
Till I drogh to a *derke*, and the dere lost.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2361.

It is not the shallow mystery of those small *darks* which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons; it is the unfathomable mystery of the sunlight and the sun.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 47.

3. A dark hue; a dark spot or part.

Some *darks* had been discovered. *Shirley.*

With the small touches, efface the edges, reinforce the *darks*, and work the whole delicately together.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 61.

4. A state of concealment; secrecy: as, things done in the *dark*.

I am in the *dark* to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

5. An obscured or unenlightened state or condition; obscurity; a state of ignorance: as, I am still in the *dark* regarding his intentions.

While men are in the *dark* they will be always quarrelling. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

As to its [the city of Quinam's] distance from the Sea, its bigness, strength, riches, &c., I am yet in the *dark*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 7.

We are . . . in the *dark* respecting the office of the large viscus called the spleen.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 156.

Dark of the moon. See *moon*.

dark[1] (därk), *adv.* [< *dark*[1], *a.*] In the dark; without light.

I see no more in you
Than without candle may go *dark* to bed.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

dark[1]† (därk), *v.* [< ME. *darken, derken,* < AS. **deorcian*, in comp. **ā-deorcian* (Somner), make dark, < *deorc*, dark: see *dark*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow or become dark; darken.

The sonne *darked* & withdrewe his lyght.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To remain in the dark; lurk; lie hidden or concealed.

And ther she syt and *darketh* wonder stille.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 816.

All day the bestes *darked* in here den stille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2723.

II. *trans.* To make dark; darken; obscure.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away. *Spenser.*

Pagan Poets that audaciously
Haue sought to *dark* the ever Memory
Of Gods greeat works.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Dark thy clear glass with old Falernian wine.
B. Jonson, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, viii. 77.

dark[2]† (därk), *n.* [The more orig. form of *darg*, ult. a contr. of *day-work:* see *darg*.] An obsolete form of *darg*.

dark-apostrophe (därk'ą-pos'trō-fē), *n.* See *apostrophe*[1], 2.

dark-arches (därk'ärch'ez), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hadena monoglypha*.

darkemon, *n.* Same as *adarkon*.

darken (där'kn), *v.* [< *dark*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *dark*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow dark or darker.

Some little of this marvel he too saw,
Returning o'er the plain that then began
To *darken* under Camelot. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

The autumnal evening *darkens* round.
M. Arnold, The Grande Chartreuse.

2. To grow less white or clear; assume a darker hue or appearance: as, white paper *darkens* with age.

II. *trans.* 1. To deprive of light; make dark or darker: as, to *darken* a room by closing the shutters.

They [the locusts] covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was *darkened*. Ex. x. 15.

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skewer to write.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 97.

Returned to London, she [Mrs. Browning] began the life which she continued for so many years, confined to one large and commodious, but *darkened* chamber.
Pen Portraits of Literary Women, II. 101.

2. To obscure or shut out the light of.

It blows also sometimes very hard from the south west; and when these winds are high, it raises the sand in such a manner that it *darkens* the sun, and one cannot see the distance of a quarter of a mile.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 195.

Mr. Bucket came out again, exhorting the others to be vigilant, *darkened* his lantern, and once more took his seat.
Dickens, Bleak House, lvii.

3. To render less white or clear; impart a darker hue to: as, exposure to the sun *darkens* the complexion.

A picture of his little cousin, truthfully painted, her face, *darkened* by the sun, contrasting strongly with the clear white of her dress, veil, and garland.
St. Nicholas, XV. 10.

4. To obscure or cloud the meaning or intelligence of; perplex; render vague or uncertain.

Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge? Job xxxviii. 2.

Love is the tyrant of the heart; it *darkens* Reason, confounds discretion. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things near hand.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

5. To render gloomy; sadden.

All joy is *darkened*, the mirth of the land is gone.
Isa. xxiv. 11.

Calvin, whose life was *darkened* by disease, had a morbid and gloomy element in his theology.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 54.

6. To deprive of vision; strike with blindness.

Let their eyes be *darkened*, that they may not see.
Rom. xi. 10.

Hence—7. To deprive of intellectual or spiritual light; sink in darkness or ignorance.

Their foolish heart was *darkened*. Rom. i. 21.

8. To sully; make foul; make less bright or lustrous.

I must not think there are
Evils enow to *darken* all his goodness.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

You are *darken'd* in this action, sir,
Even by your own. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7.

9. To hide; conceal.

The veil that *darkened* from our sidelong glance
The inexorable face. *Lowell*, Agassiz, i. 1.

To darken one's door, to enter one's house or room as a visitor: generally or always with an implication that the visit is unwelcome.

Oh, pity me then, when, day by day,
The stout fiend *darkens my* parlor *door*.
Whittier, Demon of the Study.

darkener (där'kn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which darkens.

He [Sumner] was no *darkener* of counsel by words without knowledge. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 23.

darkey, *n.* See *darky*.

darkful† (därk'fûl), *a.* [ME. *derkful;* < *dark*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of darkness.

All thy body shall be *darkful*. *Wyclif*, Luke xi. 34.

darkhead†, *n.* [ME. *deorkhede, derkhede, durchede;* < *dark*[1] + *-head.*] Darkness.

Al o tide of the dai we were in *durchede*.
St. Brandan, p. 2.

dark-house†, *n.* A mad-house.

Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a *dark house* and a whip as madmen do.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

darkle (där'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *darkled*, ppr. *darkling.* [Assumed from *darkling, adv.*, regarded as a ppr.] 1. To appear dark; show indistinctly.

To the right towers Arthur's lofty seat; . . . to the left *darkles* the castle. *Blackwood's Mag.*

2. To become dark or gloomy.

His honest brows *darkling* as he looked towards me. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxvi.

darkling (därk'ling), *adv.* [= Sc. *darklins;* < *dark*[1] + dim. *-ling*[2].] 1. In the dark.

As the wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 39.

That though I wrestle *darkling* with the fiend,
I shall o'ercome it. *J. Baillie.*

Hence—2. Blindly; uncertainly.

Do nations float *darkling* down the stream of the ages, . . . swaying with every wind, and ignorant whither they are drifting? *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 3.

darkling (därk'ling), *a.* [Ppr. of *darkle, v.*] 1. Dark; obscure; gloomy.

And down the *darkling* precipice
Are dash'd into the deep abyss.
Moore, Fire Worshippers.

What storms our *darkling* pathway swept!
Whittier, Pæan.

2. Blinded.

The falconer started up, and *darkling* as he was—for his eyes watered too fast to permit his seeing anything—he would soon have been at close grips with his insolent adversary. *Scott*, Abbot, xix.

3. Rendering dark; obscuring.

As many poets with their rhymes
Oblivion's *darkling* dust o'erwhelms.
Lowell, To Holmes.

darkling-beetle (därk'ling-bē″tl), *n.* A name of the *Blaps mortisaga*, a black beetle of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. It is about an inch long, and is found in cellars, caverns, and other dark places. See cut under *Blaps*.

darklings (därk'lingz), *adv.* [Sc. *darklins;* < E. *darkling* + adverbial suffix *-s*.] In the dark.

Thou wouldest fain persuade me to do like some idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go *darklings* to bed. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VII. 344.

She through the yard the nearest tak's
An' to the kiln she goes then,
An' *darklins* graipit [groped] for the bauks,
An' in the blue-clue throws then.
Burns, Halloween.

darkly (därk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *derkly, derkliche,* < AS. *deorclīce,* < *deorc*, E. *dark*[1], + *-līce*, E. *-ly*[2].] 1. In a dark manner; so as to appear dark; as a dark object or spot.

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As, *darkly* seen against the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

What forms were those which *darkly* stood
Just on the margin of the wood?
Whittier, Pentucket.

2†. Blindly; as one deprived of sight; with uncertainty.

The spere lete don, ren the hed, be-forn lete goo;
After my fewed, *derkly*, as man blynd.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4476.

3. Dimly; obscurely; faintly; imperfectly.

For now we see through a glass, *darkly;* but then face to face. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

In other great disputes it answers dubiously and *darkly* to the common reader. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 19.

4. Mysteriously; with sinister vagueness: as, it was *darkly* hinted that murder had been committed.

How *darkly*, and how deadly, dost thou speak!
Your eyes do menace me. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

darkness (därk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *derknesse*, darkness; < *dark*[1] + *-ness*.] 1. The absolute or comparative absence of light, or the modification of visual sensation produced by such absence; gloom. It may be due either (*a*) to a deficient illumination, or (*b*) to a low degree of luminosity or transparency in the dark object.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. Gen. i. 2.

A Provynce of the Contree, that hathe wel in circuyt 3 iorneyes, that men clepen Hanyson, is alle covered with *Derknesse*, with outen ony brightnesse or light; so that no man may see ne here, ne no man dar entren in to hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 260.

Darkness might then be defined as ether at rest; light as ether in motion. But in reality the ether is never at rest, for in the absence of light-waves we have heat-waves always speeding through it. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

2. Secrecy; concealment; privacy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light. Mat. x. 27.

Though lately we intended
To keep in *darkness* what occasion now
Reveals. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

3. The state of being blind physically; blindness.

His eyes, before they had their will,
Were shrivell'd into *darkness* in his head.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Hence—4. Mental or spiritual blindness; lack of knowledge or enlightenment, especially in religion and morality: as, heathen *darkness*.

Men loved *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

The Barbary States, after the decline of the Arabian power, were enveloped in *darkness*, rendered more palpable by the increasing light among the Christian nations. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 219.

Ring out the *darkness* of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

5. The kingdom of the evil one; hell: as, the powers of *darkness*.

Descend to *darkness* and the burning lake:
False fiend, avoid! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

6†. The gloom and obscurity of the grave; death.

If I must die,
I will encounter *darkness* as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

7. Obscurity of meaning; lack of clearness or intelligibility.

The vse of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Salustes roughnes and *darknesse*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 156.

Let others therefore dread and shun the Scriptures for their *darknesse*, I shall wish I may deserve to be reckon'd among those who admire and dwell upon them for their clearnesse. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref.

The prince of darkness, the devil; Satan. = **Syn.** *Darkness, Obscurity, Dimness, Gloom. Darkness* is the opposite of light, physical or mental, and indicates the complete, or approximately complete, absence of it. *Obscurity* is the state of being overclouded or concealed through the intervention of something which obstructs or shuts out the light, causing objects to be imperfectly illuminated: as, the *obscurity* of a landscape; the style of this author is full of *obscurity*. *Dimness* is indistinctness caused by the intervention of an imperfectly transparent medium, or by imperfection in the eye of the person looking; it is specifically applied to the sight itself: as, *dimness* of vision. *Gloom* is deep shade, approaching absolute darkness, but is now much less often used in that sense, or in the sense of a corresponding darkness of mind, than to express a state of feeling akin to darkness; the lack of ability to see light ahead; deep despondency; lack of hope or joy: as, he lived in constant *gloom*.

Yet from those flames
No light, but rather *darkness* visible.
Milton, P. L., i. 62.

Obscurity of expression generally springs from confusion of ideas. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The stores had a twilight of *dimness;* the air was spicy with mingled odors. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 68.

A change comes over me like that which befalls the traveller when clouds overspread the sky, . . . and *gloom* settles down upon his uncertain way, till he is lost. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 94.

darksome (därk'sum), *a.* [< *dark*[1] + *-some*.] Somewhat dark; gloomy; shadowy: as, a *darksome* house; a *darksome* cloud. [Poetical.]

A *darkesome* way, which no man could descry,
That deep descended through the hollow ground.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 20.

The *darksome* pines that o'er yon rocks reclin'd.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 155.

They crouched them close in the *darksome* shade,
They quaked all o'er with awe and fear.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 45.

darky (där'ki), *n.*; pl. *darkies* (-kiz). [Also written, less prop., *darkey;* < *dark*[1] + dim. *-y*.] 1. A negro; a colored person. [Colloq.]

The manners of a cornfield *darky*. *The Century*, XXVII. 132.

2. A policeman's lantern; a bull's-eye. *Dickens.* [Slang.]

darling (där'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *derling* and *dearling;* < ME. *derling, durling, deorling,* < AS. *deórling*, a favorite, < *deór*, dear, + dim. *-ling*.] I. *n.* One who is very dear; one much beloved; a special favorite.

The *dearlings* of delight. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 43.

And can do nought but wail her *darling's* loss.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Any man who puts his life in peril in a cause which is esteemed becomes the *darling* of all men. *Emerson*, Courage.

II. *a.* Very dear; peculiarly beloved; favorite; regarded with great affection and tenderness; lovingly cherished: as, a *darling* child.

Some *darling* science. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

The love of their country is still, I hope, one of their *darling* virtues. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

darlingness (där'ling-nes), *n.* Dearness. *Browning.* [Rare.]

Darlingtonia (där-ling-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. William *Darlington*, a botanist of Philadelphia (1782–1863).] An untenable name for *Chrysamphora*, a plant genus of the family *Sarraceniaceæ*. The only species, *C. Californica*, is from the mountain swamps of northern California. The leaves are trumpet-shaped, sometimes 3 feet long, with a vaulted, dilated hood, which terminates in a large forked appendage above the contracted orifice. The under side of the leaf is winged, and a sweet secretion is found along this wing and about the orifice. The tube within is beset with rigid hairs directed downward, and the bottom is filled with a liquid which has a digestive effect upon the numerous insects that are entrapped.



Chrysamphora Californica.

darn[1] (därn), *v. t.* [A form of *dern*[1], *v.* In sense 3 the word passed from prov. into common use.] 1. To hide; conceal. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To stop; close. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To mend by filling in a rent or hole with yarn or thread (usually like that of the fabric) by means of a needle; repair by interweaving with yarn or thread.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his stockings, which he perform'd to admiration. *Swift.*

To darn up, to patch up; repair.

To *darn up* the rents of schism by calling a council. *Milton.*

darn[1] (därn), *n.* and *a.* [< *darn*[1], *v.*] I. *n.* A darned patch.

II. *a.* Same as *dern*[1].

darn[2] (därn), *v. t.* [A minced form of *damn*.] To damn (when used as a colloquial oath): commonly used as an exclamation. [Low.]

"My boy," said another, "was lost in a typhoon in the China Sea; *darn* they lousy typhoons." *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, vi.

darnation (där-nā'shọn), *interj.* A minced form of *damnation*, used as an exclamation. [Low.]

darnel (där'nel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *darnel, dernel* (taking the place of the earlier *cockle*[1]), < F. dial. (Rouchi) *darnelle*, darnel, prob. so named from its (supposed) stupefying or intoxicating qualities; cf. OF. *darne*, stupefied; Sw. *dår-repe*, also simply *repe*, darnel, the first syllable repr. *dåra*, infatuate, cf. *dåre* = Dan. *daare*, a fool.] I. *n.* The popular name of *Lolium temulentum*, one of the few reputed deleterious grasses. It is sometimes frequent in the wheat-fields of Europe, and the grains when ground with the wheat have been believed to produce narcotic and stupefying effects upon the system. There is still some doubt in regard to the effects and their cause. The name is extended to include all the species of the genus *Lolium*.



Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*).

He [the devil] every day laboureth to sow cockle and *darnel*. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

II. *a.* Like darnel. [Poetical.]

No *darnel* fancy
Might choke one useful blade in Puritan fields.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Darnell's case. See *case*[1].

darner (där'nẽr), *n.* 1. One who mends by darning.—2. A darning-needle. *Dict. of Needlework.*

darnex†, darnic†, *n.* Same as *dornick.*

With a fair *darnex* carpet of my own.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

darning (där'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *darn*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of mending by imitation of texture.

Supposing those stockings of Sir John's endued with some degree of consciousness at every particular *darning*. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. Articles to be darned: as, the week's *darning* lay on the table.

darning-ball (där'ning-bâl), *n.* A spherical or egg-shaped piece of wood, ivory, glass, or other hard substance, over which an article to be darned is drawn smooth.

darning-needle (där'ning-nē″dl), *n.* 1. A long needle with a large eye, used in darning.—2.

The dragon-fly; the devil's darning-needle. See *dragon-fly*. [U. S.]

darning-stitch (där'ning-stich), *n.* A stitch used in darning, imitating more or less closely the texture of the fabric darned. It is used both in mending and in decorative work.

Darnis (där'nis), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Membracidæ*, or referred to the family *Cercopidæ*.—2. A genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidæ*.

darnix†, *n.* Same as *dornick*.

daroo-tree (da-rö'trē), *n.* The *Ficus Sycomorus*, or Egyptian sycamore.

darra (dar'ä), *n.* Same as *durra*.

darraign†, **darrain**†, *v. t.* Same as *deraign*[1].

darrein (dar'ān), *a.* [< OF. *darrain, derrain,* ★*dererain*, F. dial. (Rouchi) *darrain* = Pr. *dereiran*, last, < ML. as if ★*deretranus* (cf. F. *dernier*, < ML. as if ★*deretranarius*), < L. *de*, from, + *retro*, back: see *retro-* and *dernier*.] In *old law*, last: as, *darrein* continuance; *darrein* presentment.

The great charter of John likewise retains the three recognitions of Novel disseisin, Mort d'ancester, and *Darrein* presentment, to be heard in the quarterly county courts by the justices and four chosen knights.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 164.

darriba (dar'i-bä), *n.* A modern dry measure of Egypt, equal to about 16 Winchester bushels.

darsis† (där'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάρσις*, excoriation, < *δέρειν*, skin, flay, = AS. *teran*, E. *tear*[1], q. v. Cf. *derma*, etc.] The removal of the skin from the subjacent tissues; an abrasion of the ★skin.

dart[1] (därt), *n.* [< ME. *dart*, < OF. *dart*, also *dard, dar*, F. *dard* = Pr. *dart* = Sp. Pg. It. *dardo* = Wall. *darde* = Hung. *darda*, < ML. *dardus, dartus*, a dart; of Teut. origin: AS. *daroth, darath, dareth* = OHG. *tart*, a dart, javelin, = Icel. *darradhr*, a dart, javelin, peg (also in simpler form *darr*, pl. *dörr*, neut., mod. *dör*, m., a dart), = Sw. *dart*, a dagger.] **1.** A pointed missile weapon thrown or thrust by the hand; a small and light spear or javelin, sometimes hurled by the aid of a strap or thong.

And he [Joab] took three *darts* in his hand, and thrust them through the heart of Absalom. 2 Sam. xviii. 14.

Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd, and fair, and good as she,
Time shall throw a *dart* at thee.
B. Jonson, Epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke.

2. A kind of eel-spear. [Eng.]

The *dart* is made of a cross-piece with barbed spikes set in like the teeth of a rake.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 246.

3†. A spear set up as a prize for victory in running or other athletic contests.

The *dart* is set up of virginitee,
Cacche whoso may, who renneth best, let se.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 75.

4. Anything like a dart in shape, use, or effect. Specifically—(*a*) The missile or arrow of a blowgun when made with a point. (*b*) In *entom.*, the sting of an aculeate hymenopterous insect; in a more restricted sense, the spicula or lancet-like instrument forming the central part of the sting.

Until recently the latter [*Zonites nitidus*] was supposed to be the sole member of its genus which possessed a *dart*; now the former [*Z. excavatus*] keeps it company.
Science, III. 342.

(*c*) In *conch.*, a love-dart, or spiculum amoris. (*d*) One of various moths, so called by British collectors. (*e*) A seam uniting two edges of stuff from between which a gore has been cut away: designed to shape a garment to the figure. (*f*) Figuratively, a piercing look or utterance.

If there be such a *dart* in princes' frowns,
How durst thy tongue move anger to our face?
Shak., Pericles, i. 2.

It is certain that a good many fallacies and prejudices are limping about with one of his light *darts* sticking to them. *H. James, Jr.*, Matthew Arnold.

5. A sudden swift movement.—**Egg and dart.** See *egg*[1].

dart[1] (därt), *v.* [< ME. *darten*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw with a sudden thrust, as a pointed instrument.

Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To throw or thrust suddenly or rapidly; emit; shoot: as, the sun *darts* forth his beams.

With Skill her Eyes *dart* ev'ry Glance.
Congreve, Amoret.

The moon was *darting* through the lattices
Its yellow light warm as the beams of day.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 3.

3†. To pierce; spear; transfix.

The wylde bole bigynneth sprynge
Now here, now there, *idarted* to the herte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 240.

But they of Accawmacke vse staues like vnto Iauelins headed with bone. With these they *dart* fish swimming in the water. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 133.

A black lion rampant, sore that bled
With a field arrow *darted* through the head.
Drayton, Agincourt.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have the piercing movement or effect of a dart; move swiftly, like a dart.

Right thro' his manful breast *darted* the pang.
Tennyson, Geraint.

And watch the airy swallows as they *darted* round the eaves. *T. B. Aldrich*, Kathie Morris.

2. To spring or start suddenly and run swiftly: as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

In the evening of the seventeenth of June, Rupert *darted* out of Oxford with his cavalry on a predatory expedition. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

dart[2] (därt), *n.* [Same as *dare, dar*, and *dace*, all ult. identical with *dart*[1]; so called from its swift movements.] Same as *dace*, 1.

dartars (där'tärz), *n. pl.* [< F. *dartre*, tetter.] A scab or ulceration under the skin of a lamb. ★Also called *chin-scab*.

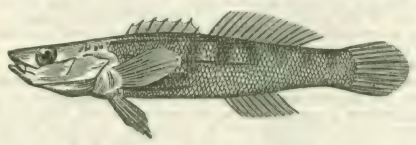
darter (där'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who throws a dart.

They of Rhene and Leuce, cunning *darters*,
And Sequana that well could manage steeds.
Marlowe, tr. of Lucan, i.

2. One who or that which springs or darts forward.

Oft from out it leaps
The finny *darter* with the glittering scales. *Byron.*

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *ichth.*: (1) The archer-fish, *Toxotes jaculator*. (2) One of the fresh-



Darter (*Etheostoma flabellare*).

water fishes of the United States constituting the subfamily *Etheostominæ* of the family *Percidæ*. All are of small size, and in general resemble the common yellow perch. The name is due to the fact that when disturbed they dart from their retreats, where they usually remain quiescent, on or near the bottom of streams. (3) A fresh-water fish of the genus *Uranidea* and family *Cottidæ*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) A bird of the genus *Plotus* and family *Plotidæ*. *P. anhinga* is the black-bellied darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey. The reason for the name is not obvious. See *snake-bird, Plotus*, and cut under *anhinga*. (2) *pl.* The *Plotidæ* or snake-birds.

darter-fish (där'tėr-fish), *n.* Same as *archer-fish*.

Dartford warbler. See *warbler*.

dartingly (där'ting-li), *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

dartle (där'tl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *dartled*, ppr. *dartling*. [Freq. of *dart*[1], *v.*] To dart; shoot out. [Rare.]

My star that *dartles* the red and the blue.
Browning, My Star.

dart-moth (därt'môth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the genus *Agrotis* (which see). The larvæ are among those known as cutworms.

Dartmouth College case. See *case*[1].

dartoid (där'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *dartos* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of dartos; having slow involuntary contractility excitable by cold or mechanical stimulus, as the dartos.—**Dartoid tissue**, in *anat.*, tissue resembling that of the dartos.

II. *n.* The dartoid tissue or tunic; the dartos.

dartos (där'tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαρτός*, verbal adj. of *δέρειν*, skin, flay: see *darsis*.] A layer of connective tissue containing unstriped muscular fiber, situated immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

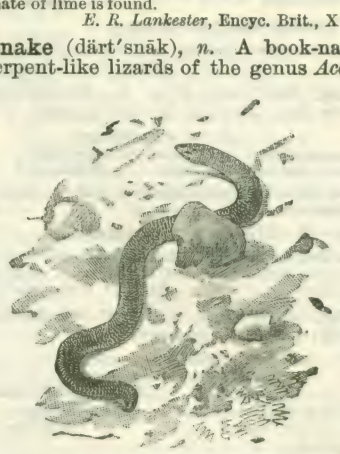
dartre (där'tr), *n.* [F.: see *dartars*.] Herpes: used to designate almost all cutaneous diseases.

dartrous (där'trus), *a.* [< F. *dartreux*, < *dartre*: see *dartre* and *-ous*.] Relating or subject to dartre; herpetic.

dart-sac (därt'sak), *n.* In pulmonate gastropods, the sac which secretes and contains the love-dart, or spiculum amoris; a thick-walled eversible appendage of the generative apparatus of the snail, in which the love-darts are molded as calcareous concretions, and from which they are ejected.

Close to them [the digitate accessory glands] is the remarkable *dart-sac*, a thick-walled sac, in the lumen of which a crystalline four-fluted rod or dart consisting of carbonate of lime is found.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dart-snake (därt'snāk), *n.* A book-name of the serpent-like lizards of the genus *Acontias*,



Dart-snake (*Acontias meleagris*).

translating the generic term: so called from the manner in which it darts upon its prey. See *Acontiidæ*.

darweesh (där'wēsh), *n.* Same as *dervish*.

Darwinella (där-wi-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., named after Charles *Darwin*, + dim. *-clla*.] A genus of ceratose sponges, typical of the family *Darwinellidæ*.

darwinellid (där-wi-nel'id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Darwinellidæ*.

Darwinellidæ (där-wi-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Darwinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of ceratose sponges. They have large pouch-shaped flagellated chambers, communicating by means of numerous pores in their walls with inhalent cavities, and by means of one wide mouth with exhalent cavities. The ground-mass is without granules and transparent, and the axis of the fibers is thick.

Darwinian (där-win'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Darwin* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Darwin, the celebrated English naturalist, or to the theory of development propounded by him. See *Darwinism*.

Our artists are so generally convinced of the truth of the *Darwinian* theory that they do not always think it necessary to show any difference between the foliage of an elm and an oak. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, p. 106.

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions, which . . . has been harped upon too exclusively by the *Darwinian* school. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 228.

Darwinian curvature. See *curvature*.

II. *n.* One who favors or accepts the theory of development or evolution propounded by Darwin. See *evolution*.

Darwinianism (där-win'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Darwinian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Darwinism*.

Darwinical (där-win'i-kal), *a.* [< *Darwin* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *Darwinian*. [Rare.]

Darwinically (där-win'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Darwin; as a Darwinian; in accordance with the Darwinian doctrine of development. [Rare.]

But it is one thing to say, *Darwinically*, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it, or has been of use to its ancestors; and quite another to affirm, teleologically, that every detail of an animal's structure has been created for its benefit. On the former hypothesis, for example, the teeth of the fœtal Balæna have a meaning; on the latter, none. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 304.

Darwinism (där'win-izm), *n.* [< *Darwin* (see def.) + *-ism.*] **1.** The body of biological doctrine propounded and defended by the English naturalist Charles (Charles Robert) Darwin (1809–1882), especially in his works "The Origin of Species" (1859) and "The Descent of Man" (1871), respecting the origin of species. It is, in general, the theory that all forms of living organisms, including man, have been derived by descent, with modification, from a few primitive forms of life or from one, during the struggle for existence of individual organisms, which results in the survival of those least exposed, by reason of their organization or situation, to destruction. Darwin uses the term 'natural selection' for generalizing this process. It is not to be confounded with the general views of the development or evolution of the visible order of nature which have been entertained by philosophers from the earliest times. (See *evolution*.) That which is specially and properly Darwinian in the general theory of evolution relates to the manner, or methods, or means by which living organisms are developed or evolved from one another: namely, the inherent susceptibility and tendency to diversity; the preservation and perfection of organs best suited to the needs of the individual in its struggle for existence; the perpetuation of the more favorably organized beings, and the destruction of those less fitted to survive, or natural selection; and the fact that, on the whole, each organism resembles its parents more than it resembles anything else in nature. See *selection* and *survival*.

2. Belief in and support of Darwin's theory. Also *Darwinianism*.

Darwinist (där'win-ist), *n.* [< *Darwin* + *-ist.*] A believer in Darwinism; a Darwinian.

Darwinistic (där-wi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Darwinist* + *-ic.*] Same as *Darwinian*.

Darwinize (där'win-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Darwinized*, ppr. *Darwinizing*. [< *Darwin* + *-ize.*] To accept the biological theories of Charles Darwin.

The last word of the scientific theory of evolution is that very terrifying word, anarchy, so eloquently anathematized "ex cathedra" by *Darwinizing* sociologists and so many others. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 435.

darwish, *n.* See *dervish*.

Dascillidæ (da-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dascillus* + *-idæ.*] A family of serricorn pentamerous beetles, typified by the genus *Dascillus*. They have the ventral segments free, the first of which is not elongate; the head not constricted behind; the eyes granulated; the mesothoracic epimera reaching the coxæ, of which the front pair is transverse and the hind pair sulcate for reception of the femora; and the tarsi 5-jointed. Same as *Cyphonidæ*.

Dascillus (da-sil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάσκιλλος*, the name of a fish; cf. *δάσκιος*, thick-shaded, bushy, < *δα-*, an intensive prefix, + *σκιά*, shade, shadow.] **1.** The typical genus of beetles of the family *Dascillidæ*. *D. cervinus* is an example. Also *Dascylus*. *Latreille*, 1796.—**2.** In *ichth.*, a genus of pomacentroid fishes. Also *Dascyllus*. *Cuvier*, 1829. Also called *Tetradrachmum*.



Dascillus cervinus. (Line shows natural size.)

daset, dasewet, *v.* See *daze*.

dash (dash), *v.* [< ME. *daschen, dassen*, rush with violence, strike with violence, < Dan. *daske* = Sw. *daska*, slap, strike, beat. Cf. *dush.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To strike suddenly and violently; give a sudden blow to.

With that she *dash'd* her on the lips,
So dyèd double red.
Hard was the heart that gave that blow,
Soft were the lips that bled.
Warner, Queen Eleanor and Fair Rosamond.

2. To cause to strike suddenly and with violence; throw or thrust violently or suddenly: as, to *dash* one stone against another; to *dash* water on the face.

They shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou *dash* thy foot against a stone. Mat. iv. 6.

A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower *dashed* the dew.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

3. To break by collision or by strokes; shatter.

Ffor er he departed his sheilde was all to *daisht* that the thridde part ne left not hooll, and his hauberke dismayled and his helme perced. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 443.

A brave vessel . . .
Dash'd all to pieces. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

4. To scatter or sprinkle something over; bespatter; sprinkle; splash; suffuse.

Vast basins of marble *dashed* with perpetual cascades.
Walpole, Modern Gardening.

And all his greaves and cuisses *dash'd* with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Dashed with blushes for her slighted love.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

5. To place, make, mark, sketch, etc., in a hasty manner.

Then came a postscript *dash'd* across the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

6. To throw something into so as to produce a mixture; mingle; mix; adulterate: as, to *dash* wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fables; to *dash* fire-damp with pure air (said in coal-mining: see *dad*[2]).

Learn to know the great desire that hypocrites have to find one craft or other to *dash* the truth with.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 282.

He had sent up wine so heavily *dash'd* that those poor men of the city who were not so much accustomed to drink as those of his retinue were extremely intoxicated.
Comical Hist. of Francion.

Notable virtues are sometimes *dashed* with notorious vices. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

His cheerfulness [is] *dashed* with apprehension.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

7. To cast down; thrust out or aside; impede; frustrate; abate; lower.

I see, this hath a little *dash'd* your spirits.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

What luck is this, that our revels are *dashed!*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and *dash*
Maturest counsels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 114.

8. To confound; confuse; put to shame; abash: as, he was *dashed* at the appearance of the judge.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 107.

To dash in, to paint or write rapidly: as, to *dash in* the color or the details.—**To dash off,** to form or sketch out hastily; write with great rapidity: as, to *dash off* an article for a newspaper.—**To dash out.** (*a*) To knock out by dashing against something: as, to *dash out* one's brains against a wall. (*b*) To erase at a stroke; strike out; blot out or obliterate: as, to *dash out* a line or a word. (*c*) To strike out or form at a blow; produce suddenly.

Never was *dash'd out*, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit;
So like, that critics said, and courtiers swore,
A wit it was, and called the phantom More.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 47.

=**Syn.** *Dash, Smash, Shatter, Shiver, Crush, Mash.* That which is *dashed* does not necessarily go to pieces: if it is broken, the fact is commonly expressed. That which is *smashed, shattered*, or *shivered* is dashed to pieces suddenly, with violence, at a blow or in a collision. *Smashing* is the roughest and most violent of the three acts; the word expresses the most complete disruption or ruin: as, the drunken soldier *smashed* (*shattered, shivered*) the mirror with the butt of his musket. The use of *smash* or *mash* for *crush* (as, his head was *smashed*, I *mashed* my finger) is colloquial. *Shatter* and *shiver* differ in that *shatter* suggests rather the flying of the parts, and *shiver* the breaking of the substance; and the pieces are more numerous or smaller with *shiver*. That which is *crushed* or *mashed* is broken down under pressure; that which is *mashed* becomes a shapeless mass: sugar and rock are *crushed* into powder, small particles, or bits; apples are *crushed* or *mashed* into pulp in making cider; boiled potatoes are *mashed*, not *crushed*, in preparing them for the table.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

A voice cried aloud, "Ay, ay, divil, all's raight! We've *smashed* 'em" [machines]. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

You may break, you may *shatter* the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.
Moore, Farewell! but whenever, etc.

All the ground
With *shiver'd* armour strown.
Milton, P. L., vi. 389.

The ostrich . . . leaveth her eggs in the earth . . . and forgetteth that the foot may *crush* them. Job xxxix. 13–15.

To break the claw of a crab or a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door; . . . thus you can do it gradually without *mashing* the meat.
Swift, Advice to Servants, The Footman.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rush with violence; move rapidly and vehemently.

All the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

On the 4th his [Johnston's] cavalry *dashed* down and captured a small picket-guard of six or seven men.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 333.

2. To use rapidity in performance, so as to display force seemingly without care, as in painting or writing.

With just, bold lines he *dashes* here and there,
Showing great mastery with little care.
Rochester, Allusion to Horace.

★ **dash** (dash), *n.* [< *dash*, *v.*] **1.** A violent striking together of two bodies; collision.

The *dash* of clouds. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1114.

2. A sudden check; frustration; abashment: as, his hopes met with a *dash*.

Though it were Knox himself, the Reformer of a Kingdom, that spake it, they will not pardon him their *dash*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

3. An impetuous movement; a quick stroke or blow; a sudden onset: as, to make a *dash* upon the enemy.

This jumping upon things at first *dash* will destroy all.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 23.

The *dash* of the brook from the alder-glen.
Bryant, Two Graves.

I feared it was possible that [the enemy] might make a rapid *dash* upon Crump's and destroy our transports and stores. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 334.

4. A small infusion or admixture; something mingled with something else, especially to qualify or adulterate it: as, the wine has a *dash* of water.

Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly.
Addison, Spectator, No. 245.

A morose ruffian with a *dash* of the pirate in him.
Emerson, Compensation.

5. The capacity for unhesitating, prompt action, as against an enemy; vigor in attack: as, the corps was distinguished for *dash*.

The hunting of Taher Sherrif and his brothers was superlatively beautiful: with an immense amount of *dash* there was a cool, sportsman-like manner in their mode of attack. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 137.

Their troops outnumbered ours more than two to one, and fought with considerable *dash*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 46.

6. A flourish; an ostentatious parade.

She was a first-rate ship, the old Victor was, though I suppose she wouldn't cut much of a *dash* now 'longside of some of the new clippers. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 154.

7. (*a*) In *writing* and *printing*, a horizontal stroke or line of varying length, used as a mark of punctuation and for other purposes; specifically, in *printing*, a type the face of which consists of such a line. The dashes regularly furnished in a font of type are called respectively the *em dash* (—, a square of the size of the font), the *en dash* (–, half a square), the *two-em dash* (——, two squares), and the *three-em dash* (———, three squares). In punctuation, the em dash is used to note a sudden transition or break of continuity in a sentence, more marked than that indicated by a comma, and also at the beginning and end of a parenthetical clause—properly of one more directly related to the general sense than a true parenthesis. (See *parenthesis.*) The em or the en dash is often used to indicate the omission of the intermediate terms of a series which are to be supplied in reading, being thus often equivalent to "to . . . , inclusive": thus, Mark iv. 3—20, or 3–20 (that is, verses 3 to 20, inclusive); the years 1880–88 (that is, 1880 to 1888). As a mark of hiatus or suppression, the dash—usually one of the longer ones—stands for something omitted, as a name or part of a name, the concluding words of an unfinished sentence, or the connecting words of a series of broken sentences. Various other more or less arbitrary uses are made of dashes, as in place of *do.* (*ditto*) to indicate repetition of names in a catalogue or the like, as a dividing line between sections, articles, or other portions of matter, etc.

Observe well the *dash* too, at the end of this Name.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

(*b*) In *printing*, also, a line (variously modified in form) used for the separation of distinct portions of matter, as the parallel dash (═══), the double dash (═══), the diamond or swell dash (—◆—), etc. (*c*) Any short mark or line. —**8.** In *music:* (*a*) The short stroke placed over or under a note by which a staccato effect is indicated. See *staccato*. (*b*) The line or stroke drawn through a figure in thorough-bass which indicates that the tone signified by the figure is to be chromatically raised a semitone. (*c*) In harpsichord-music, a coulé (which see).—**9.** In *zoöl.*, a longitudinal mark, generally rounded and clearly defined at one end, and tapering or gradually becoming indistinct at the other, as if produced by a drop of colored liquid dashed obliquely against the surface, or by the rough stroke of a pen. Such marks are very common on the wings of the *Lepidoptera*.—**10.** A present made by a trader to a chief on the western coast of Africa to secure permission to traffic with the natives.—**11.** Same as *dash-board*.—**12.** In *sporting*, a sprint; any short race up to, but not including, the quarter mile: as, a hundred-yard *dash*.

dash-board (dash'bōrd), *n.* **1.** A board or leathern apron placed on the fore part of a chaise, gig, or other vehicle, to prevent water, mud, etc., from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.—**2.** The float of a paddle-wheel.—**3.** A screen placed at the bow of a steam-launch to throw off the spray; a spray-board.

dashed (dasht), *a.* [< *dash* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Composed of, inclosed by, or abounding with dashes: as, a *dashed* line; a *dashed* clause; a *dashed* poem.—**2.** Abashed; confused. See *dash*, *v.*, 8.

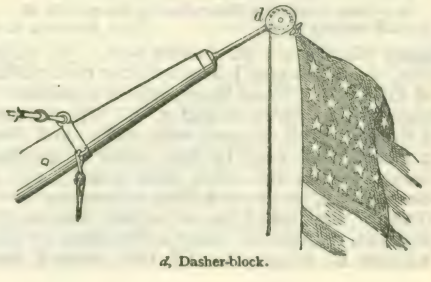
Before her you looked *dashed*, and kept bowing to the ground, and talked, for all the world, as if you were before a justice of peace. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

3. A euphemism for *damned*, from the form *d—d*, often used to represent that word.

dasher (dash'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which dashes or agitates, as the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like.—**2.** A dash-board.—**3.** One who makes an ostentatious parade; a bold, showy, ostentatious man or woman. [Colloq.]

She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term dashing. These young ladies were *dashers*. Alas! perhaps foreigners and future generations may not know the meaning of the term.
Miss Edgeworth, Almeria, p. 292.

Dashers! who once a month assemble,
Make creditors and coachmen tremble,
And dress'd in colours vastly fine,
Drive to some public-house to dine.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 18.



d, Dasher-block.

dasher-block (dash'ér-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a small block at the extremity of the spanker-gaff, for reeving the ensign-halyards. See cut on preceding page.

dash-guard (dash'gärd), *n.* A metal plate which protects the platform of a street-car from the mud or snow which might be thrown upon it by the horses.

dashing (dash'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dash*, *v.*] **1.** Performed with or at a dash; impetuous; spirited: as, a *dashing* charge.

On the 4th Van Dorn made a *dashing* attack, hoping, no doubt, to capture Rosecrans before his reinforcements could come up. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 416.

2. Showy; brilliant: as, a *dashing* fellow.

"But the society is very good still, is it not?" "Oh, very genteel," said the man, "but not so *dashing* as it used to be." *Bulwer*, Pelham.

3. Ostentatious; bold; dashy.

dashingly (dash'ing-li), *adv.* In a dashing manner; with dash.

dashism (dash'izm), *n.* [< *dash* + *-ism*.] The character or state of being dashing, or of being a dasher. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxviii.

dash-lamp (dash'lamp), *n.* A small lantern with a reflector, designed to be hung upon the dash-board of a carriage.

dash-pot (dash'pot), *n.* **1.** A contrivance designed to check sudden movements in a piece of mechanism to which it is attached. It is usually a cylinder partly filled with a liquid, in which a loosely fitted piston may move; or a cylinder open at the top and closed at the bottom with a tight piston, below which an air-cushion retards its descent.—**2.** A device sometimes used for controlling the motion of an arc-lamp, and in other electrical instruments. It generally consists of a closed chamber filled with a viscous liquid or with air, in which a piston moves.

dash-rule (dash'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a metallic rule having on it a line or lines shorter than the width of the column in a newspaper or the page in a book, used to separate one subject from another. See *rule*.

dash-wheel (dash'hwēl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a wheel with compartments, partly submerged in a cistern, in which it revolves. It serves by its rotation to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and dashing it from side to side of the compartment. *E. H. Knight.*

dashy (dash'i), *a.* [< *dash* + *-y*[1].] Calculated to attract attention; showy; stylish; dashing.

It was a *dashy* barouche, drawn by a glossy-black span. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 66.

I saw his *dashy* wife arranging a row of Johannisberg bottles. *National Baptist*, XIX. 15.

dasiberd†, **dasyberd**†, *n.* [ME., also *daysyberd*, *dosebeirde*, *dossiberde*, *doscibeirde*; appar. < **dasy* or **dosy* (< Icel. *dasinn*, lazy, *dasi*, a lazy fellow; cf. Sw. *dasig*, idle, Dan. *dösig* (= LG. *dösig*), drowsy: see *daze*, *doze*) + *berd*, beard. Cf. *dastard*.] A dullard; a simpleton; a fool.

Duribuccus, that neuer openeth his mouth, a *dasiberde*. *Medulla*, in Prompt. Parv., p. 114, note.

Ther is a *dossiberd* I woulde dere,
That walkes abrode wilde were.
Chester Plays, i. 201.

Dasmia (das'mi-ä), *n.* [NL.; also and prop. *Desmia*; < Gr. δέσμιος, bound, < δεσμός, a band, bond.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Dasmiidæ*.

Dasmiidæ (das-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasmia* + *-idæ*.] A family of aporose corals. See *Pseudoturbinolidæ*.

Dasornis (da-sôr'nis), *n.* [NL. for **Dasyornis*, < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, hairy (= L. *densus*, dense), + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of fossil Eocene birds of large size combining dinornithic and struthious characters, based by R. Owen upon a fragmentary skull from the island of Sheppey in England.

dass[1] (das), *n.* See *dess*.

dass[2] (das), *n.* [A var. of *dais*.] A small landing-place. [Scotch.]

They soon reached a little *dass* in the middle of . . . a small landing place. *Hogg*, Brownie, ii. 61.

dassy (das'i), *n.*; pl. *dassies* (-iz). [D. *dasje*, dim. of *das*, badger.] The hyrax or rock-rabbit of the Cape of Good Hope, *Hyrax capensis*.

dastard (das'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dastard*, a dullard, prob. formed, with suffix *-ard*, from a Scand. base repr. by Icel. *dæstr*, exhausted, breathless (= Sw. dial. *däst*, weary), pp. of *dæsa*, groan, lose breath from exhaustion; Icel. *dasadhr*, exhausted, pp. of *dasask*, become exhausted, reflexive of **dasa* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle, whence E. *daze*, q. v. Cf. OD. *dasaert*, *daasaardt*, a fool, prob. of same origin. See also *dasiberd*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A dullard; a simpleton.

Daffe, or *dastard*, or he that spekythe not yn tyme, oridurus. . . . *Dastard*, or dullarde, duribuctius. *Prompt. Parv.*

Dastarde, [F.] estourdy, butarin. *Palegrave.*

2. A base coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger, or who performs malicious actions in a cowardly, sneaking manner.

This *dastard*, at the battle of Patay, . . .
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a trusty squire did run away.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

But ill the *dastard* kept his oath,
Whose cowardice hath undone us both.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 92.

=Syn. 2. *Poltroon*, *Craven*, etc. See *coward*.

II. *a.* Characterized by base cowardice; meanly shrinking from danger, or from the consequences of malicious acts.

Curse on their *dastard* souls! *Addison.*

At this paltry price did the *dastard* prince consent to stay his arm at the only moment when it could be used effectively for his country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

dastard (das'tärd), *v. t.* [< *dastard*, *n.*] **1.** To make dastard; intimidate; dispirit.

There is another man within me, that's angry with me, rebukes, commands, and *dastards* me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Dastards manly souls with hope and fear. *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

2. To call one dastard or coward. [Rare in both uses.]

dastardice† (das'tär-dis), *n.* [< *dastard* + *-ice*, after *cowardice*.] Cowardice; dastardliness.

I was upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*, and all my difficulties with my angel charged upon myself, for want of following my blows. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, vi. 49.

dastardize (das'tär-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dastardized*, ppr. *dastardizing*. [< *dastard* + *-ize*.] To make dastard; cow. [Rare.]

I believe it is not in the Power of Plowden to *dastardize* or cow your Spirits until you have overcome him. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 9.

For if he liv'd, and we were conquerors,
He had such things to urge against our marriage
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardize* my courage.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 2.

dastardliness (das'tärd-li-nes), *n.* Cowardliness.

dastardly (das'tärd-li), *a.* Characterized by gross cowardice; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If Dryden is never *dastardly*, as Pope often was, so also he never wrote anything so maliciously depreciatory as Pope's unprovoked attack on Addison. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 70.

dastardness (das'tärd-nes), *n.* The character of a dastard; base timidity. [Rare.]

dastardy (das'tär-di), *n.* [< *dastard* + *-y*.] Dastardliness; base cowardice. [Rare.]

dasturi (dus-tö'ri), *n.* [< Hind. *dastūri*, perquisites, commission, < *dastūr*, custom, usage, customary fee, < Pers. *dastūr*, a custom.] The commission, gratuity, or bribe surreptitiously paid by native dealers and others in India to agents, servants, and employees, in order to secure the custom of their masters. Also spelled *dustoori*.

No doubt presents were received from native contractors, and *dustoori* or commission from native dealers and manufacturers. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 327.

daswe†, *v.* See *daze*.

Dasya (das'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough, = L. *densus*, thick: see *dense*.] A genus of marine algæ, belonging to the subclass *Florideæ*. The fronds are red, filiform or compressed, branching, and polysiphonous. The genus is especially characterized by the monosiphonous filaments which clothe the frond or its upper parts, and in which the tetraspores are borne in regular rows. There are about 70 species, mostly tropical, many occurring on the coast of Australia. *Dasya elegans* is a beautiful species, common in the United States, from Cape Cod southward, and in the Adriatic sea; it is called *chenille*.

dasyberd†, *n.* See *dasiberd*.

Dasygastræ (das-i-gas'trē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, shaggy, hairy, + γαστήρ, belly.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of *Apiariæ* or bees, having the under side of the abdomen of the female hairy, as in the genera *Megachile*, *Anthidium*, etc. The mason-bees and leaf-cutter bees belong to this group. Also written *Dasygastreæ*, *Dasygastriæ*.

Dasylirion (das-i-lir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, + λείριον, a lily. The plants are lily-like, with numerous crowded leaves.] A liliaceous genus of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States, allied to *Yucca*, with a dense rosette of rigid, linear, often spinosely toothed leaves, and a tall stem bearing a panicle of small white flowers. There are nearly 12 species, some of which are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

dasymeter (da-sim'e-tèr), *n.* [< Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument designed for testing the density of gases. See *manometer*.

Dasyornis (das-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. δασύς, shaggy, hairy, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of the malurine group, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, Africa, etc. The species composing the genus as originally proposed are now distributed in the genera *Sphenura* and *Megalurus* (or *Sphenœacus*).

Dasypædes (das-i-pē'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, rough, hairy, + παίς, pl. παῖδες, child. Coined by Sundevall in 1873 as an alternative to *Ptilopædes*, this being liable to confusion with *Psilopædes*.] Same as *Ptilopædes*.

dasypædic (das-i-pē'dik), *a.* [As *Dasypædes* + *-ic*.] Same as *ptilopædic*.

Dasypeltidæ (das-i-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypeltis* + *-idæ*.] The *Dasypeltinæ* regarded as a separate family: same as *Rhachiodontidæ*.

Dasypeltinæ (das-i-pel-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypeltis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, typified by the genus *Dasypeltis*, having the body slender, the maxillary teeth few and rudimental, and the hypapophyses of several vertebræ piercing the throat and capped with enamel, thus forming a series of esophageal teeth. From this remarkable structure the group is also called *Rhachiodontidæ*, after the genus *Rhachiodon*, one of the several synonyms of *Dasypeltis*. Besides *Dasypeltis*, the subfamily includes the genus *Elachistodon*.

Dasypeltis (das-i-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, + πέλτη, a light shield.] The typical genus of the family *Dasypeltidæ*. *D. scabra* is an African species. Also *Anodon*, *Diodon*, ★and *Rhachiodon* (which see).

dasyphyllous (das-i-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. δασύς, hairy, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having woolly or hairy leaves.

Dasypidæ (da-sip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dasypodidæ*.

dasypode (das'i-pōd), *n.* [< *Dasypus* (*Dasypod-*): see *Dasypus*.] An animal of the family *Dasypodidæ*; an armadillo. Also *dasypide*.

dasypodid (da-sip'ō-did), *n.* An edentate of the family *Dasypodidæ*.

Dasypodidæ (das-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A South American family of loricate edentate quadrupeds; the armadillos. It was formerly conterminous with the suborder *Loricata* of *Edentata*; it is now, by the exclusion of *Tatusiidæ* and *Chlamydophoridæ*, restricted to the typical armadillos, having the fore toes variously modified and disproportionate in length to one another, the second being the longest, the third, fourth, and fifth variously shortened; the head broad behind; and the ears far apart. There are four subfamilies: *Dasypodinæ*, *Tatusinæ*, *Chlamydophorinæ*, and the extinct *Chlamydotherinæ*. Also *Dasypidæ*.

Dasypodinæ (das-i-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Dasypodidæ*, containing the encoubert, peludo, etc. They have the anterior and posterior divisions of the carapace well marked; the tail with a zonular sheath; the teeth moderate in number (9 or 10 on each side above and below); and the first to the third metacarpal regularly graduated in length, the third being the longest, and the fourth and fifth much shortened. The genera are *Dasypus* and *Euphractus*. See cuts under *apar* and *armadillo*.

dasypodine (da-sip'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasypodinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dasypodinæ*, as the peludo, *Dasypus villosus*.

Dasyprocta (das-i-prok'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύπρωκτος, with hairy buttocks, < δασύς, hairy, + πρωκτός, the buttocks.] The typical genus of the family *Dasyproctidæ*. It includes the whole of the family except the pacas, and is characterized by having only 3 developed toes on the hind feet. It comprehends all the agoutis and the acouchy, as the yellow-rumped agouti (*D. agouti*), Azara's agouti (*D. azaræ*), and the acouchy (*D. cristata*). *D. cristata* inhabits some of the West Indies, but not South America; the other species of the genus are confined to South America. See cuts under *acouchy* and *agouti*.

dasyproctid (das-i-prok'tid), *n.* A rodent of the family *Dasyproctidæ*.

Dasyproctidæ (das-i-prok'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyprocta* + *-idæ*.] A family of simplicident rodents, of the hystricine series, consisting of the two genera *Cœlogenys* and *Dasyprocta*,

the former of which contains the paca alone (*C. paca*), the latter the agoutis. The nails of the feet are hoof-like; the fore feet are 5-toed; the hind feet have also 5 toes (paca), or only 3 (agoutis); the tail is rudimentary or very short; the ears are low; and the upper lip is not cleft. Contrary to the rule in the hystricine series of rodents, the clavicles are rudimentary; and the molar teeth are semi-rooted, and the incisors long. The *Dasyproctidæ* are related to the cavies and chinchillas (see *cavy* and *chinchilla*); they are confined to the Neotropical region, inhabiting parts of Mexico, some of the West Indies, and the greater part of South America, especially wooded and watered localities. See cuts under *agouti* and *Cœlogenys*.

Dasypus (das'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύπους, hairy- or rough-footed; used only as a noun, a hare, rabbit; < δασύς, hairy, rough, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of armadillos, formerly conterminous with the family *Dasypodidæ*, now restricted to certain species of the subfamily *Dasypodinæ* (which see). See also cut under *armadillo*.

Dasyrhamphus (das-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Hombron and Jacquinot, 1846), < Gr. δασύς, shaggy, hairy, + ῥάμφος, beak, snout.] A genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ:* so called from having the bill extensively feathered. The only species is *D. adeliæ*, of the antarctic seas.

dasytes (das'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύτης, hairiness, roughness, < δασύς, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, hairiness; hirsuteness; a growth of hair on some part not usually hairy. —**2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cleridæ*.

dasyure (das'i-ūr), *n.* [< *Dasyurus*.] An animal of the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*.—**Thylacine dasyure.** See *Thylacinus* and *thylacine, n.*—**Ursine dasyure,** the Tasmanian devil. See *Sarcophilus*.

Dasyuridæ (das-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyprotodont marsupial mammals. They have 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; the canines well developed; the hind feet with the clawless hallux small and rudimentary, rarely apposable; the limbs of proportionate length; the stomach simple; and no cœcum. They are predatory carnivorous or insectivorous marsupials of Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, and some other islands. They are divided into the two subfamilies *Dasyurinæ* and *Myrmecobiinæ*. These animals are sometimes known indiscriminately as brush-tailed opossums.

Dasyurinæ (das''i-ū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridæ;* the dasyures. The tongue is not specially extensile, and the premolars and molars are not more than 7 in number; in these respects the subfamily is contrasted with *Myrmecobiinæ* (which see). The leading genera are *Dasyurus, Sarcophilus*, and *Thylacinus*, or the true, the ursine, and the thylacine dasyures, and *Phascogale;* the last is properly made the type of a different subfamily, *Phascogalinæ*.

dasyurine (das-i-ū'rin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasyurinæ* or *Dasyuridæ*.

Dasyurus (das-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, hairy, rough, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*, formerly coextensive with the subfamily, now restricted by the exclusion of *Thylacinus* and *Sarcophilus*. The true dasyures of the restricted genus mostly inhabit Australia and Tasmania, where they replace the smaller pred-



Spotted Dasyure (*Dasyurus maculatus*).

atory carnivorous quadrupeds of other countries, such as cats and mustelines and viverrines. There are several species. The dental formula is: 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 4 molars in each half jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical, 1; dorsal, 13; lumbar, 6; sacral, 2; caudal, 18 or more. The fore feet are 5-toed, but the hallux is absent from the hind feet.

dat. An abbreviation of *dative*.

data, *n.* Plural of *datum*.

datable (dā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *date*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being dated. Also spelled *dateable*.

> The earliest *dateable* coins are from Sicily, the varying fortunes of the Sicilian wars making possible certain chronological inferences.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 228.

dataler (dā'ta-lėr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dataller:* see *daytaler*.] Same as *daytaler*.

datary[1] (dā'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *dataries* (-riz). [= F. *dataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *datario*, < ML. *datarius*, a datary (see def.), lit. a dater (so called because he dates and despatches official documents), prop. adj., relating to dates, < *data, datum*, a date: see *date*[1], *n.*] An officer of the chancery at Rome, who directly represents the pope in all matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc. All petitions pass through his hands; he has the right of granting benefices not exceeding an annual value of 24 ducats; and with him solely rests the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued from the Vatican. He is generally a bishop, and is assisted by a subdatary, who is also in holy orders. When a cardinal is elected to the office of datary he bears the title of *prodatary*. See *datary*[2].

datary[2] (dā'ta-ri), *n.* [= F. *daterie* = Sp. *datería* = Pg. *datāria* = It. *dataria, dateria*, < ML. *dataria*, the office or business of a datary, prop. fem. of adj. *datarius:* see *datary*[1].] The office or duty of dating and despatching papal documents; specifically, a branch of the Curia at Rome, established about the end of the thirteenth century by Pope Boniface VIII., for the purpose of dating, registering, and despatching all bulls and documents issued by the pope, examining and reporting upon petitions, etc., and granting favors and dispensations under certain conditions and limitations. See *datary*[1].

> For riches, besides the temporal dominions, he [Pius V.] hath in all the countries before-named the *datary* or dispatching of Bulls. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

★**date**[1] (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date*, < OF. *date*, F. *date* = Sp. Pg. It. *data*, < ML. *data*, f., also *datum*, neut. (> D. G. Dan. Sw. *datum*), date, note of time and place, so called from L. *datum*, given, the first word of the customary note in letters or documents giving the place and time of writing or issue, as *datum Romæ*, given at Rome (on such a day); fem. or neut. of L. *datus*, given (= Gr. δοτός), pp. of *dare* = Gr. διδόναι, 2d aor. δοῦναι (δίδωμι, I give) = OBulg. *dati* = Slov. Serv. *dati* = Pol. *dać* = Russ. *dati, davati* = Lith. *duti* = Lett. *dōt* = Skt. √ *dā*, give (*dadāmi*, I give). From L. *dare*, pp. *datus*, come also E. *date*[2], *datum, dado*, and *die*[3] (doublets of *date*[1]), *datary, dation, dative*, and from the same root (from L. *donare*) *donate, donative, condone*, etc.] **1.** That part of a writing or an inscription which purports to specify the time when, and usually the place where, it was executed. A full date includes the place, day, month, and year; but in some cases the date may consist of only one or two of these particulars, as the year on a coin. In letters the date is inserted to indicate the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, to indicate the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect on the rights of the parties; but the written date does not exclude evidence of the real time of execution or delivery, and consequent taking effect. In documents the date is usually placed at the end, but may be at the beginning, as it is now generally in letters.

> This Deed may bear an elder *Date* than what you have obtain'd from your Lady.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 13.

2. The time, with more or less particularity, when some event has happened or is to happen: as, the *date* of a battle; the *dates* of birth and death on a monument; the *date* of Easter varies from year to year, or is variable.—**3.** Point or period of time in general: as, at that early *date*.—**4.** A season or allotted period of time.

> Then ever shall, while *dates* of times remain,
> The heavens thy soul, the earth thy fame contain.
> *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.
>
> Your *Date* of Deliberation, Madam, is expir'd.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 10.
>
> When your *date* is over,
> Peacefully ye fade.
> *R. T. Cooke*, Daisies.

5. Age; number of years.

> When his *date*
> Doubled her own, for want of playmates, he . . .
> Had tost his ball, and flown his kite, and roll'd
> His hoop to pleasure Edith.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

6. Duration; continuance.

> Ages of endless *date*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 549.
>
> We say that Learning's endless, and blame Fate
> For not allowing Life a longer *Date*.
> *Cowley*, Death of Sir Henry Wootton.

7. End; conclusion. [Rare.]

> "Why stande ȝe ydel" he sayde to thos,
> Ne knawe ȝe of this day no *date?*
> *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), i. 515.
>
> Yet hath the longest day his *date*.
> *Taming of a Shrew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185).
>
> What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 171.

8†. A day-book, journal, or diary. *Minsheu.*—**Date certaine,** in *French law*, the date fixed when the instrument has been subjected to the formality of registration, after which the parties to the deed cannot by mutual consent change the date.—**Down to date, up to date,** to the present time.

So of Solomon in reference to Rehoboam, and of every father in reference to every son, *up to date*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 136.

Out of date, no longer in use or in vogue; obsolete; out of season, old-fashioned.

> In Parliament his [Burke's] eloquence was *out of date*. A young generation, which knew him not, had filled the House. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.
>
> No flower-girls in the market,
> For flowers are *out of date*.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Persian Songs.

To bear date. See *bear*[1].—**To make dates,** to make appointments. (*a*) For the performances of a theatrical company. (*b*) For secret meetings, especially for an immoral purpose; make assignations.

date[1] (dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dated*, ppr. *dating*. [= F. *dater* = Sp. Pg. *datar* = It. *datare*, < ML. *datare*, note the date, < *data, datum*, date: see *date*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark with a date, as a letter or other writing. See *date*[1], *n.*, 1.

> They say that women and music should never be *dated*.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.
>
> A letter was received from him, . . . *dated* at a small Dutch village on the banks of the Hudson.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 22.

2. To note or fix the time of, as of an event or transaction; assign a date or time of occurrence to: as, to *date* an event in ancient history.

> I *date* from this era the corrupt method of education among us. *Swift*, Modern Education.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have a date: as, the letter *dates* from Rome. See I., 1.—**2.** To have beginning; derive origin.

> The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. *E. Everett.*

3. To use a date in reckoning; reckon from some point in time.

> We . . . *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years. *Bentley.*

date[2]† (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date, dat* = Sp. *dado*, m., = Pg. *dada*, f., = It. *dato*, m., < L. *datum* (= Gr. δοτόν), neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*[1], and *datum*, of which *date*[2] is a doublet.] A grant; concession; gift.

> Hys fadres sepulture for to prouyde;
> Entered in Abbay of the Monte-serrat,
> That place augmented passingly that *dat*,
> And rentid gretly to the house encresse.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5299.

★**date**[3] (dāt), *n.* [< ME. *date*, < OF. *date*, also *datil, datille*, F. *datte* = Pr. *datil, dactil* = Sp. *dátil* = Pg. *datile* = It. *dattilo, dattero* (cf. D. *dadel* = G. *dattel* = Dan. *daddel* = Sw. *dadel*, from OF. or It.) = Pol. Bohem. *daktyl*, < L. *dactylus* (NL. also, after Rom., *datalus*), < Gr. δάκτυλος, a date, so called from its shape, lit. a finger, also a dactyl: see *dactyl*, a doublet of *date*[3].] The fruit of the date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera*, used extensively as an article of food by the natives of northern Africa and of some countries of Asia. It is an oblong drupe, which contains a single seed, consisting of a hard horny albumen deeply grooved on one side. See *date-palm*.

> *Dates* capt with mynced gynger, . . . they ben agreable.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.
>
> They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4.

dateable, *a.* See *datable*.

da teatro (dä tā-ä'trō). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of; *teatro*, < L. *theatrum*, theater.] In *music*, a direction signifying that a piece is to be played or performed in a theatrical style.

dateless (dāt'les), *a.* [< *date*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Having no date; bearing nothing to indicate its date.—**2.** Not distinguishable or divisible by dates; without incident; eventless.

> Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow,
> For precious friends hid in death's *dateless* night.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxx.
>
> To divide our otherwise *dateless*, monotonous, stale life into refreshing changes of chapters, paragraphs, verses, and clauses. *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 149.

3. So old or far distant in time as to be undatable; of indefinitely long duration.

> In the primeval age a *dateless* while
> The vacant shepherd wander'd with his flock.
> *Coleridge*, Religious Musings.
>
> The *dateless* hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift and deluges to mould. *Ruskin.*

date-line (dāt'līn), *n.* The boundary-line between neighboring regions where the calendar day is different. This line runs through the Pacific ocean, and is supposed to coincide with the meridian of 12 hours or 180° from Greenwich; but it practically follows a somewhat devious course, and is sometimes confused. Thus the Sundays of the Russian and of the American settlers in Alaska formerly fell upon different days. On the east of the date-line the nominal date is one day earlier than on the west of it; so that the American Sunday in Alaska coincides with the former Russian Monday.

date-mark (dāt'märk), *n.* A special mark stamped on an article of gold or silver to indicate the year of manufacture. Thus, in the London Goldsmiths' Company, during the twenty years from 1856 to 1875 this mark was a letter of the alphabet in small Old English character; for the next twenty years, beginning in 1876 and ending in 1895, Roman capitals were ★adopted.

date-palm (dāt'päm'), *n.* The common name of *Phœnix dactylifera*, the palm-tree of Scripture: also called *date-tree*. Next to the cocoanut-tree, the date is unquestionably the most interesting and useful of the palm tribe. As with the cocoanut-tree, nearly every part is applied to some useful purpose, and the fruit not only affords the principal food of the inhabitants of various countries, but is a source of a large part of their traffic. It is cultivated in immense numbers all over the northern part of Africa as well as in southwestern Asia, and is found through southern Europe, though rarely productive there. Its stem shoots up to the height of from 60 to 80 feet, without branch or division, and is of nearly the same thickness throughout its length. From the summit it throws out a magnificent crown of large feather-shaped leaves, and a number of spadices, each of which in the female plant bears a bunch of from 180 to 200 dates, each bunch weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried. The best dates of commerce are obtained from the coasts of the Persian gulf, where the tree is cultivated with great care, and where over 100 varieties are known. The date-palm was probably originally derived from the wild date-palm, *P. sylvestris*, which is found throughout India, and is planted very extensively in Bengal, chiefly for the production of toddy and sugar. See *Phœnix*.



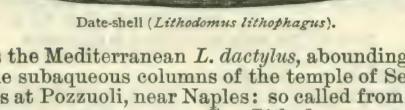
Date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*).

date-plum (dāt'plum), *n.* A name for the edible fruit of several species of the genus *Diospyros*, and also for the trees. See *Diospyros*.

dater (dā'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who dates.—**2†.** A datary. See *datary*[1].

Dataire [F.], a *dater* of writings; and (more particularly) the *dater* or despatcher of the Pope's bulls. *Cotgrave.*

date-shell (dāt'shel), *n.* [< *date*[3] + *shell*.] A mussel-shell of the stone-boring genus *Lithodomus* (or *Lithophagus*), of the family *Mytilidæ*, as the Mediterranean *L. dactylus*, abounding in the subaqueous columns of the temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli, near Naples: so called from its shape or appearance. See *Lithodomus*.



Date-shell (*Lithodomus lithophagus*).

date-sugar (dāt'shûg″ăr), *n.* Sugar produced from the sap of the date-palm, and from some other species of the same genus.

date-tree (dāt'trē), *n.* The date-palm.

The *date-trees* of El-Medinah merit their celebrity. Their stately columnar stems here seem higher than in other lands, and their lower fronds are allowed to tremble in the breeze without mutilation.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 245.

date-wine (dāt'wīn), *n.* The fermented sap of the date-palm.

datholite (dath'ō-līt), *n.* See *datolite*.

dation (dā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *datio*(*n*-), < *dare*, pp. *datus*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] In *civil law*, the act of giving: as, the *dation* of an office: distinguished from *donation* or *gift* in that it does not imply beneficence or liberality in the giver.

da tirarsi (dä tē-rär'si). [It., to be drawn out: *da*, < L. *de*, of (to); *tirar*, < F. *tirer*, draw; *si*, < L. *se*, refl. pron., itself, themselves: see *tear*[1] and *se*.] In *music*, when following the name of instruments, a term denoting that they are furnished with slides: as, *trombi da tirarsi, corni da tirarsi*, trumpets or horns with slides.

Datisca (da-tis'kă), *n.* [NL.] A genus of exogenous herbs, type of the family *Datiscaceæ*. It includes two species, one of which is found in southern California, and the other, *D. cannabina*, an herbaceous diœcious perennial, is a native of the southern parts of Europe, where it is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, as a yellow dye, and in the manufacture of cordage.

Datiscaceæ (dat-is-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Datisca* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of plants, formerly considered, by some authors, as allied to the *Cucurbitaceæ*, and by Baillon as belonging to the *Saxifragaceæ*, but now generally regarded as closely related to the *Begoniaceæ*. There are only three genera, of which *Datisca* is the best known.

datiscin (da-tis'in), *n.* [< *Datisca* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{11} + 2H_2O$, crystallizing in silky needles, first extracted by Braconnot from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina*. It has been used as a yellow dye.

datisi (da-tī'sī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the vowels of the word, *a-i-i*. The letter *s* after the second vowel shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by the simple conversion of the minor, and the initial *d* shows that the resulting mood is darii. The following is an example of a syllogism in datisi: All men irrationally prejudiced have weak minds; but some men irrationally prejudiced are learned; hence, some learned men have weak minds.

dative (dā'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *datif* = Pr. *datiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *dativo* = D. *datief* = G. Dan. Sw. *dativ*, < L. *dativus*, of or belonging to giving (in lit. sense, apart from grammar, first in LL.); *casus dativus* (tr. Gr. πτῶσις δοτική), or simply *dativus*, the dative case; < *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *gram.*, noting one of the cases of nouns and pronouns and adjectives in Indo-European languages, and in some others, used most commonly to denote the indirect or remoter object of the action of a verb, that *to* or *for* which anything is done. This case is found in all the ancient languages of our family, and is widely preserved even among the later. Though nowhere distinguished in form from the accusative or objective in modern English, it is really present in such expressions as, give *him* his due; show this *man* the way; and *him, whom, them*, and (in part) *her* are historically datives, retaining a dative termination. The precise value of the original Indo-European dative is a matter of doubt and dispute. Abbreviated *dat.*

2. In *law*: (*a*) Noting that which may be given or disposed of at pleasure; being in one's gift. (*b*) Removable, in distinction from *perpetual*: said of an officer. (*c*) Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, in distinction from what is given by law or by a testator: as, an executor *dative* in Scots law (equivalent to an administrator).—**Decree dative, executor dative.** See *decree, executor*.

II. *n.* The dative case. See I., 1.—**Ethical dative.** See *ethical*.

datively (dā'tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of the dative case; as a dative.

The pronoun of the first or second person, used *datively*.

The Century, XXXII. 898.

datolite (dat'ō-līt), *n.* [So called from its tendency to divide into granular portions; < Gr. δατεῖσθαι, divide, + λίθος, stone.] A borosilicate of calcium, occurring most commonly in brilliant glassy crystals, which are colorless or of a pale-green tint, white, grayish, or red; also in a white, opaque, massive form, looking like porcelain, and in radiated columnar form with botryoidal surface (the variety *botryolite*). It is found in Norway, the Tyrol, and Italy, and in fine crystals in New Jersey, Connecticut, and the Lake Superior mining-region. Haytorite is a pseudomorph of chalcedony after datolite. Also *datholite, humboldtite*.

dattock (dat'ọk), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree of western Africa, *Detarium Senegalense*. It is hard and dense, and resembles mahogany in color.

datum (dā'tum), *n.*; pl. *data* (-tă). [< L. *datum*, a gift, present, ML. also an allowance, concession, tribute (also in fem. *data*), prop. neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] **1.** A fact given; originally, one of the quantities stated, or one of the geometrical figures supposed constructed, in a mathematical problem, and from which the required magnitude or figure is to be determined. But Euclid uses the corresponding Greek term (δεδόμενον) in a second sense, as meaning any magnitude or figure which we know how to determine. **2.** A fact either indubitably known or treated as such for the purposes of a particular discussion; a premise.—**3.** A position of reference, by which other positions are defined.

As a general *datum*, in philosophical chronology, Cumberland came about a century after Bacon, and about ninety years before Adam Smith.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 528.

Data of consciousness, the original convictions of the mind; propositions that must be believed but cannot be proved.

Many philosophers have attempted to establish on the principles of common sense propositions which are not original *data of consciousness*; while the original *data of consciousness*, from which their propositions were derived, and to which they owed their whole necessity and truth—these data the same philosophers were (strange to say) not disposed to admit. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Datum-line, in *engin.* and *surveying*, the base-line of a section, from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, etc.

datum-plane (dā'tum-plān), *n.* In *craniom.*, a given horizontal plane from which measurements of skulls proceed, or to which the dimensions of skulls are referred.

The horizontal *datum-plane* adopted by German craniologists. *Science*, V. 499.

Datura (dā-tū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Hind. *dhatūrā*, a plant (*Datura fastuosa*).] A genus of solanaceous plants, with angular-toothed leaves, large funnel-shaped flowers, and prickly, globular, 4-valved pods. There are about 15 species, all of them possessing poisonous properties and a disagreeable odor. *D. Stramonium* is the thorn-apple, all parts of which have strong narcotic properties. It is sometimes employed as a remedy for neuralgia, convulsions, etc., and the leaves and root are smoked for asthma. The plant is a native of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America, but is now found in almost all the temperate and warmer regions of the globe. See *jimson-weed*. *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel* possess qualities similar to *D. Stramonium*. *D. arborea* and *D. suaveolens* of South America, placed by some authors in a separate genus, *Brugmansia*, are shrubby plants with very large fragrant white blossoms, and are sometimes found in greenhouses.



Thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*), with cross-section of seed-vessel.

daturine (dā-tū'rin), *n.* [< *Datura* + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple. See *Datura*. Same as *atropin*.

daub (dâb), *v. t.* [Also formerly *dawb*, < ME. *dauben, dawben*, < OF. *dauber*, whiten, whitewash, also, in deflected senses, furnish, also (with var. *dober*) beat, swinge, plaster, < L. *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, LL. also purify (see *dealbate*), < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white; cf. *aube* = *alb*[1], < L. *alba*. The resemblance to Celtic forms seems to be accidental: W. *dwb* = Ir. *dob* = Gael. *dob*, plaster; W. *dwbio* = Ir. *dobaim* = Gael. **dob*, v., plaster. Cf. *adobe*.] **1.** To smear with soft adhesive matter; plaster; cover or coat with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. Ex. ii. 3.

So will I break down the wall that ye have *daubed* with untempered morter. Ezek. xiii. 14.

2. To soil; defile; besmear.

Multitudes of horses and other cattle that are always *dawbing* the streets.

B. Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, Pref.

He's honest, though *daubed* with the dust of the mill.

A. Cunningham, The Miller.

Hence—**3.** To paint ignorantly, coarsely, or badly.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright colours, the vulgar admire it. *Watts.*

4. To give a specious appearance to; patch up; disguise; conceal.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with show of virtue.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

Faith is necessary to the susception of baptism; and themselves confess it, by striving to find out new kinds of faith to *daub* the matter up.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 394.

She is all Truth, and hates the lying, masking, *daubing* World, as I do. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

5. To dress or adorn without taste; deck vulgarly or ostentatiously; load as with finery.

Yet since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy than *daubed* with cost.

Bacon, Essays.

Let him be *daub'd* with lace.

★ *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

daub (dâb), *n.* [< *daub*, *v.*] **1.** A cheap kind of mortar; plaster made of mud.

A square house of wattle and *daub*.

D. Livingstone, Missionary Travels (ed. 1858), p. 409.

2. A viscous, adhesive application; a smear. —**3.** A daubing or smearing stroke. [Scotch.]

Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a *daub* with a dishclout before. *Scotch proverb.*

4. A coarse, inartistic painting.

Did you step in to take a look at the grand picture on your way back?—'Tis a melancholy *daub*, my lord!
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

Daubentonia (dâ-ben-tō'ni-ą̈), *n.* [NL., named after the distinguished French naturalist L. J. *Daubenton* (1716–1799), noted as a collaborator of Buffon.] The proper name of the genus more commonly called *Chiromys* (which see), containing the aye-aye, *D. madagascariensis*, and having priority over the others. See cut under *aye-aye*.

Daubentoniidæ (dâ″ben-tō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosimians, typified by the genus *Daubentonia:* generally called *Chiromyidæ* (which see).

Daubentonioidea (dâ-ben-tō-ni-oi'dē-ą̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of lemuroids or prosimians, distinguished by the gliriform incisors and want of canines in the adult; the *Daubentoniidæ* considered as a ★suborder. *Gill*, 1872.

dauber (dâ'bėr), *n.* One who or that which daubs. Specifically—(*a*) One who builds walls with clay or mud mixed with straw.

I am a younger brother, . . . of mean parentage, a durt *dauber's* sonne; am I therefore to be blamed?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 320.

(*b*) A coarse, ignorant painter.

But how should any sign-post *dauber* know
The worth of Titian or of Angelo?
Dryden, Epistle iv., To Mr. Lee.

(*c*) A low and gross flatterer. (*d*) A copperplate-printers' pad, consisting of rags firmly tied together and covered over with a piece of canvas, for inking plates. (*e*) A mud-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in building its nest. (*f*) The brush used to spread blacking upon shoes, as distinguished from the polisher, or brush used for polishing; they are sometimes combined in one.

daubery (dâ'bėr-i), *n.* [Also formerly *daubry, dawbry;* < *daub* + *-ery*.] 1. A daubing.—2†. A crudely artful device.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

daubing (dâ'bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *daub, v.*] 1. Something which is applied by daubing, especially plaster or mortar; specifically, in recent use, a rough coat of mortar applied to a wall to give it the appearance of stone. See *chinking*, 1.

Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the *daubing* wherewith ye have daubed it?
Ezek. xiii. 12.

2. The process of forming walls by means of hardened earth: extensively employed in the sixteenth century.—3. A mixture of tallow and oil used to soften leather and render it more or less water-proof.—4. Coarse, inartistic painting.

She is still most splendidly, gallantly ugly, and looks like an ill Piece of *Daubing* in a rich Frame.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

5. Gross flattery. *Bp. Burnet.*

My Lord, if you examine it over again, it is far from being a gross piece of *daubing*, as some dedications are.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 9.

daubreelite (dâ-brē'līt), *n.* [See *daubreite.*] Native chromium sesquisulphid, a rare mineral known to occur only in certain meteoric irons. It has a black color, metallic luster, and is associated with troilite.

daubreite (dâ-brē'īt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist G. A. *Daubrée* (born 1814).] Native bismuth oxichlorid, occurring in compact or earthy masses of a yellowish color in Chili.

daubry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *daubery*.

dauby (dâ'bi), *a.* [< *daub* + *-y*¹.] 1. Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.

And therefore not in vain th' industrious kind
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 54.

2. Made by daubing; appearing like a daub: as, a *dauby* picture.

Daucus (dâ'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *daucus, daucum*, < Gr. *δαῦκος*, also neut. *δαῦκον*, a plant of the carrot kind, growing in Crete. See *dauke*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, roughly hispid, with finely divided leaves and small ovate or oblong fruit covered with barbed prickles. There are about 30 species belonging to the northern temperate regions of the old world, and one indigenous in America. The only important species is the cultivated carrot, *D. Carota*, which is also widely naturalized as a noxious weed. See *carrot*. See cut in next column.

daud (dâd), *v. t.* [Sc., a var. of *dad*².] To knock or thump; pelt with something soft and heavy.

He'll clap a shangan on her tail,
And set the bairns to *daud* her
Wi' dirt this day.
Burns, The Ordination.



Carrot (*Daucus Carota*). *a*, flowering branch; *b*, fruit.

daud (dâd), *n.* [Sc.; a var. of *dad*².] A large piece, as of bread, cheese, etc. Also spelled *dawd*.

An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in hunches
An' *dawds* that day. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

daugh¹ (dâch), *n.* [Sc., = E. *dough*, q. v.] In *coal-mining*, under-clay, or the soft material which is removed in holing.

daugh² (dâch), *n.* [Sc., contr. of earlier *dawache, davoch, davach*, said to be < Gael. *damh*, pl. *daimh*, ox, + *achadh* (not **ach*), a field.] An old Scotch division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. It occasionally forms and enters into the names of farms in Scotland: as, the Great and Little *Daugh* of Ruthven; Edin-*daugh*. Also written *davach*.

daughter (dâ'tėr, formerly sometimes dâf'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doughter;* < ME. *doughter, douhter, doghter, douter, dohter*, etc., < AS. *dohtor*, pl. *dohtor, dohtra, dohtru*, = OS. *dohtar* = OFries. *dochter* = OD. D. *dochter* = MLG. LG. *dochter* = OHG. *tohtar*, MHG. *tohter*, G. *tochter* = Icel. *dōttir* = OSw. *doktir, dottir*, Sw. *dotter* = Dan. *datter* = Gr. *θυγάτηρ* (not in L., where *filia*, daughter, fem. of *filius*, son: see *filial*) = OBulg. *dŭshti* (gen. *dŭshtere*), Bulg. *dŭshterya* = Serv. *shći, kći, ćer* = Bohem. *dci, cera* = Pol. *cora* = Little Russ. *dochka* = Russ. *dshcherĭ, dochĭ* = Lith. *duktē* = Ir. *dear*, etc., = Skt. *duhitar* = Zend *dughdar*, daughter. Ulterior origin unknown; appar. 'milker,' or 'suckler,' < √ **dhugh*, Skt. √ *duh*, milk.] 1. A female child, considered with reference to her parents.

The first time at the looking-glass
The mother sets her *daughter*,
The image strikes the smiling lass
With self-love ever after.
Gay, Beggar's Opera.

2. A female descendant, in any degree.

Ought not this woman, being a *daughter* of Abraham, . . . be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?
Luke xiii. 16.

3. A woman viewed as standing in an analogous relationship, as to the parents of her husband (daughter-in-law), to her native country, the church, a guardian or elderly adviser, etc.

Dinah . . . went out to see the *daughters* of the land.
Gen. xxxiv. 1.

And Naomi said unto her two *daughters*-in-law, . . . Turn again, my *daughters*.
Ruth i. 8, 11.

But Jesus turned him about, and when he saw her, he said, *Daughter*, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole.
Mat. ix. 22.

Jul. Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?
Fri. My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

4. Anything (regarded as of the feminine gender) considered with respect to its source, origin, or function: as, the Romance tongues are the *daughters* of the Latin language.

Stern *daughter* of the Voice of God,
O Duty! if that name thou love.
Wordsworth, Duty.

In this country, at this time, other interests than religion and patriotism are predominant, and the arts, the *daughters* of enthusiasm, do not flourish. *Emerson*, Art.

Duke of Exeter's daughter†. See *brake*³, 12.—**Eve's daughters,** women.—**Scavenger's daughter.** See *scavenger*.

daughter-cell (dâ'tėr-sel), *n.* See *cell*.

daughter-in-law (dâ'tėr-in-lâ'), *n.* A son's wife: correlative to *mother-in-law* and *father-in-law*.

I am come to set . . . the *daughter-in-law* against her mother-in-law.
Mat. x. 35.

daughterless (dâ'tėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *doughterles;* < *daughter* + *-less*.] Without daughters.

Ye shull for me be *doughterles*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 305.

daughterliness (dâ'tėr-li-nes), *n.* Conduct becoming a daughter; dutifulness. *Dr. H. More.*

daughterling (dâ'tėr-ling), *n.* [< *daughter* + dim. *-ling*.] A little daughter. [Rare.]

What am I to do with this daughter or *daughterling* of mine? She neither grows in wisdom nor in stature.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxv.

daughterly (dâ'tėr-li), *a.* [< *daughter* + *-ly*¹.] Becoming a daughter; filial; dutiful.

For Christian charitie, and naturall loue, & youre very *daughterlye* dealing . . . both bynde me and straine me thereto.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1449.

dauk, *n.* See *dak*.

dauke (dâk), *n.* [< L. *daucum, daucon, daucus*, < Gr. *δαῦκον*, a parsnip or carrot: see *Daucus*.] The wild variety of the common carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

daukin†, *n.* See *dawkin*.

Daulias (dâ'li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Δαυλιάς*, epithet of Philomela, in Greek legend, who was changed into a nightingale, lit. a woman of *Δαυλίς*, L. *Daulis*, a city of Phocis.] A genus of birds which contains only the two kinds of nightingales, *D. philomela* and *D. luscinia*. See *nightingale*.

daunt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dan*¹.

daunder (dân'dėr), *v. i.* [Sc.] See *dander*¹.

daundering (dân'dėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

dauner (dâ'nėr), *v. i.* [Sc.] See *dander*¹.

daunering (dâ'nėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

daunt (dänt or dânt), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *dant* (and *daunton, danton*, q. v.); < ME. *daunten, dawnten*, < OF. *danter, donter, dompter*, F. *dompter* = It. *domitare*, daunt, subdue, tame, < L. *domitare*, tame, freq. of *domare*, pp. *domitus*, tame, = E. *tame:* see *tame, v.*] 1†. To tame.

In-to Surre he souȝte and thorw his sotil wittes
Daunted a dowue [dove] and day and nyȝte hir feede.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 393.

2†. To subdue; conquer; overcome.

Elde *daunteth* daunger atte laste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 399.

3. To subdue the courage of; cause to quail; check by fear of danger; intimidate; discourage.

The Nightingale, whose happy noble hart
No dole can *daunt*, nor feareful force affright.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 49.

What *daunts* thee now?—what shakes thee so?
Whittier, My Soul and I.

4. To cast down through fear or apprehension; cow down.

Rest on my word, and let not discontent
Daunt all your hopes. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

I find not anything therein able to *daunt* the courage of a man, much less a well resolved Christian.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 38.

daunt†, *n.* [ME. *daunt;* from the verb.] A fright; a check.

Til the crosses dunt [dint] ȝaf him a *daunt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

daunter (dän'- or dân'tėr), *n.* One who daunts.

dauntingness† (dän'- or dân'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being terrifying.

As one who well knew . . . how the first euents are those which incusse a *daungtingnesse* or daring, [Scapula] imployed all means to make his expeditions sodaine, and his executions cruell.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

dauntless (dänt'- or dânt'les), *a.* [< *daunt* + *-less*.] Incapable of being daunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.

The *dauntless* spirit of resolution.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Dauntless he rose and to the fight returned.
Dryden, Æneid.

If yet some desperate action rests behind,
That asks high conduct and a *dauntless* mind.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 582.

She visited every part of the works in person, cheering her defenders by her presence and *dauntless* resolution.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

dauntlessly (dänt'- or dânt'les-li), *adv.* In a bold, fearless manner.

dauntlessness (dänt'- or dânt'les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

daunton (dän'tọn), *v. t.* [Also *daunten, danton,* < *daunt* + *-en* (*-on*). Cf. *frighten.*] **1.** To daunt; intimidate; subdue.

To *danton* rebels and conspirators against him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To dare; seek to daunt.

It's for the like o' them, an' maybe no even sae muckle worth, folk *daunton* God to His face and burn in muckle hell. *R. L. Stevenson,* The Merry Men.

3†. To break in or tame (a horse).

★ A tame and *dantoned* horse. *Quon. Attach.,* xlviii. § 11.

dauphin (dâ'fin), *n.* [Formerly *daulphin* and *dolphin;* < OF.**dalphin, dauphin,* later *daulphin,* mod. F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin;* orig. the surname of the lords of the province hence called *Dauphiné,* Dauphiny, who bore on their crest three dolphins, in allusion to the origin of their name, < OF. **dalphin, dauphin, doffin,* F. *dauphin* (E. *dolphin*), Pr. *dalfin,* < L. *delphinus,* a dolphin; hence ML. *Delphinus,* dauphin: see *delphin*[1], *dolphin.*] The distinctive title (originally Dauphin of Viennois) of the eldest son of the king of France, from 1349 till the revolution of 1830. When the reigning king had no son or lineal male descendant, the title was in abeyance, as no other heir to the throne could hold it. The title had been borne since the eleventh or twelfth century by the counts of Viennois as lords of the domain hence called le Dauphiné (the Dauphinate, or Dauphiny), the last of whom ceded his lordship to the king, on condition that the title should be always maintained. The lords of Auvergne also used the title dauphin.

The *dauphin* Charles is crowned king in Rheims.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The *Dolphin* was expected at the masse.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 45.

dauphine (dâ'fēn), *n.* [F., fem. of *dauphin.*] The wife of a dauphin.

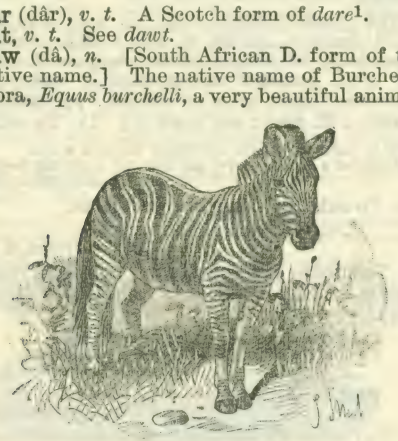
dauphiness (dâ'fin-es), *n.* [< *dauphin* + *-ess.*] Same as *dauphine.*

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the *dauphiness,* at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

daur (dâr), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *dare*[1].

daut, *v. t.* See *dawt.*

dauw (dâ), *n.* [South African D. form of the native name.] The native name of Burchell's zebra, *Equus burchelli,* a very beautiful animal,



Dauw (*Equus burchelli*).

resembling the quagga in some respects, but having the coloring of a zebra. Also called *bonte-quagga.*

Davallia (da-val'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Edmond *Davall,* a Swiss botanist.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having scaly creeping rhizomes, whence the name hare's-foot fern applied to *D. Canariensis.* The fronds are sometimes pinnate, but more frequently pinnately decompound, being elegantly cut into numerous small divisions. The sori are borne close to the margin. The indusium which covers each is attached by its base to the end of a vein, and is free at the opposite side. There are about 20 variable species, and they are most numerous in the tropics of the old world. Some of the species are among the most elegant ferns in cultivation.

davenport (dav'n-pōrt), *n.* [Also *devonport;* from the surname *Davenport:* compare *Devonport,* since 1824 the name of a town in England.] A kind of small writing-desk.

davidt, *n.* An obsolete form of *davit.*

Davidic, Davidical (dā-vid'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *David* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from David, king of Israel.

We cannot well stop short of the admission that the Psalter must contain *Davidic* psalms, some of which at least may be identified by judicious criticism.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 841.

Davidist (dā'vid-ist), *n.* [< *David* (see defs.) + *-ist.*] **1.** One of the followers of David of Dinant in Belgium (hence called Dinanto), who taught extreme pantheistic doctrines. His treatise "Quaternuli" was burned by a synod at Paris in 1209, and the sect was stamped out by persecution.

2. One of a fanatical sect which existed for more than a century after the death in 1556 of its founder, a Dutch Anabaptist, David George, or Joris. His followers were also called *Davidians, David-Georgians,* and *Familists.* See *Familist.*

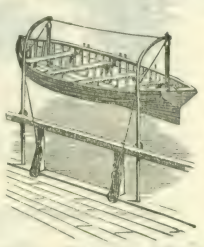
davidsonite (dā'vid-sọn-īt), *n.* [From Professor *Davidson* of Aberdeen.] A variety of beryl discovered in the granite quarry of Rubislaw, near Aberdeen, Scotland. See *beryl.*

David's-root (dā'vidz-röt), *n.* The cahinca-root.

daviet (dā'vi), *n.* Same as *davit.*

Davis's staff. See *staff.*

davit (dav'it), *n.* [Also *davitt,* and formerly *david* ("the *Davids* ende," *Capt. John Smith,* Treat. on Eng. Sea Terms, 1626). Cf. F. *davier,* forceps, a cramp-iron, davit; supposed by Littré to stand for **daviet,* a dim. of *David,* it being customary to give proper names to implements (e. g., E. *betty, billy, jack,* etc.).] *Naut.,* one of a pair of projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting a boat, by means of sheaves and pulleys. They are set so as to admit of being shipped and unshipped at pleasure, and commonly turn on their axes, so that the boat can be swung in on deck, or vice versa.



Davits.

davite (dā'vīt), *n.* [After the English chemist Sir Humphry *Davy* (1778-1829).] A sulphate of aluminium found in a warm spring near Bogotá in the United States of Colombia. It occurs massive, is of a fine fibrous structure, white color and silky luster, and is very soluble.

davreuxite (da-vrė'zīt), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist Charles *Davreux.*] A silicate of aluminium occurring in fibrous crystalline aggregates resembling asbestos.

davy[1] (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [After Sir H. *Davy.*] The safety-lamp invented for the protection of coal-miners by Sir H. Davy. It consists of a metallic cistern for the oil, and a cylinder of wire gauze about 1½ inches in diameter and 8 inches in height. Fire cannot be communicated through the gauze to gas outside the cylinder.

davy[2] (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [A corruption of *affidavit.*] An affidavit. [Slang.]

Davy Jones (dā'vi jōnz). [A humorous name, at the origin of which many guesses have been made.] *Naut.,* the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

This same *Davy Jones,* according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep, and is seen in various shapes warning the devoted wretch of death and woe. *Smollett.*

Davy Jones's locker, the ocean; specifically, the ocean regarded as the grave of all who perish at sea.

Davy lamp, Davy's lamp. See *davy*[1].

davyne (dā'vin), *n.* [For Sir Humphry *Davy.*] A Vesuvian mineral related to cancrinite: in part, perhaps, identical with microsommite.

davyum (dā'vi-um), *n.* [NL., better **davium;* so called after Sir H. *Davy:* see *davite.*] A supposed metal of the platinum group, described in 1877 by Kern of St. Petersburg. He found it associated with the metals rhodium and iridium in some platinum ores, and described it as a hard silvery metal, slightly ductile, extremely infusible, and having a density of 9.389 at 25° C. It is a mixture of iridium and rhodium, with a little iron.

daw[1]† (dâ), *v. i.* [< ME. *dawen, dazen* (also *daien, dayen:* see *day*[1], *v.*) = AS. *dagian* (= D. *dagen* = MLG. LG. *dagen* = G. *tagen* = Icel. *daga* = Sw. *dagas* = Dan. *dages*), become day, < *dæg,* day: see *day*[1], and cf. *dawn.*] To become day; dawn.

Tyl the day *dawede* these damseles daunsede,
That men rang to the resurreccioun; and with that ich awakede. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 471.

The cock doth craw, the day doth *daw.*
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

daw[2] (dâ), *n.* [< ME. *dawe* = OHG. *tāha,* MHG. *tāhe,* with dim. *tāhele, tāle, talle,* also *tul, tole, dole,* G. *dohle,* a daw; cf. ML. *tacula,* It. *taccola,* a daw, from MHG. The same word appears as the second element of *caddow,* q. v.] **1.** A jackdaw. See *dawcock.*

The windy clamour of the *daws.* *Tennyson,* Geraint.

2. A foolish, empty fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

At thi tabull nether crache ne claw,
Than men wylle sey thou arte a *daw.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

To hear the pratling of any such Jack Straw,
For when hee hath all done, I compte him but a very *daw.*
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

3. A sluggard; a slattern. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I will not be ane *daw,* I wyl not sleip.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 452.

But I see that but [without] spinning I'll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a dilp or a *da.*
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 135.

daw[3] (dâ), *v.* [See *adaw*[1] and *daw*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To wake up; recover; be well again.

II. *trans.* To rouse, as from a swoon or sleep; revive; bring to.

Tyll with good rapps
And heuy clappes
He *dawde* him up again.
Sir T. More, Four Things.

Daw thou her up, and I will fetch thee forth
Potions of comfort, to repress her pain.
Greene, James IV., v.

daw[4]† (dâ), *v. t.* [See *adaw*[2].] To daunt; frighten.

She thought to *daw* her now as she had done of old.
Romeus and Juliet, Malone's Suppl. to Shak., I. 333.

dawbt, *v.* and *n.* See *daub.*

dawcock† (dâ'kok), *n.* A male daw; a jackdaw; hence, figuratively, an empty, chattering fellow.

The dosnel *dawcock* comes dropping among the doctors.
Withals, Dict., p. 558.

dawd, *n.* See *daud.*

dawdle (dâ'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dawdled,* ppr. *dawdling.* [A colloq. word, appar. a var. of *daddle.*] **I.** *intrans.* To idle; waste time; trifle; loiter.

Mrs. Bennet, having *dawdled* about in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference, . . . entered the breakfast-room. *Jane Austen,* Pride and Prejudice, p. 95.

Next to the youth who has no calling, he is most to be pitied who toils without heart, and is therefore forever *dawdling*—loitering and lingering, instead of striking with all his might.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 165.

II. *trans.* To waste by trifling: with *away:* as, to *dawdle away* a whole forenoon.

dawdle (dâ'dl), *n.* [< *dawdle, v.*] A trifler; a dawdler. [Rare.]

Where is this *dawdle* of a housekeeper?
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, i. 2.

dawdler (dâ'dlėr), *n.* One who dawdles; a trifler; an idler.

dawdling (dâ'dling), *p. a.* Sauntering; idling.

There is the man whose rapid strides indicate his excitement, and the slow and *dawdling* walk indicative of purposeless aim. *F. Warner,* Physical Expression, p. 56.

daw-dressing (dâ'dres'ing), *n.* The assumption of qualities one is not entitled to; the assumption of the achievements or claims of another as one's own: in allusion to the fable of the daw that dressed itself with peacock's feathers. [Rare.]

They would deem themselves disgraced had they been guilty, even in thought, of a simulation similar to this—howbeit not in danger of being ignominiously plucked for so contemptible a *daw-dressing.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

dawdy (dâ'di), *n.* and *a.* Same as *dowdy.*

dawet, *n.* A Middle English form (in oblique cases) of *day*[1].—**Of dawet, of dawes†, of life-dawe†,** out of life: with *do* or *bring.* See *adaw*[2], etymology.

Alle that nolde turne to God he *brougt* hem sone *of dawe.* *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

daw-fish (dâ'fish), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *dog-fish.*] The lesser dog-fish, one of the scyllioid sharks. [Orkneys.]

dawing (dâ'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dawyng, dawinge, dawunge,* < AS. *dagung,* dawn, verbal n. of *dagian,* become day, dawn: see *daw*[1], and cf. *dawning.*] The first appearance of day; dawn; dawning. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And ek the sonne, Titan, gan he chide,
And seyde, "O fol, wel may men the despise,
That hast the *Dawyng* al nyght by thi side."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1466.

Late at e'en, drinking the wine,
And ere they paid the lawing
They set a combat them between,
To fight it in the *dawing.* *Old ballad.*

dawish (dâ'ish), *a.* [< *daw*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a daw.

dawk[1] (dâk), *n.* [E. dial.; a var. of *dalk*[2], q. v.] A hollow or an incision, as in timber.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk[1] (dâk), *v. t.* [Also written *dauk;* < *dawk*[1], *n.*] To cut or mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would . . . jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk[2], *n.* See *dak.*

dawkin†, *n.* [Also *daukin*; < ME. *Dawkin* (also, as in mod. E., *Dawkin* and *Dawkins*, as surnames), a dim. of *Daw*, *Dawe*, a reduced form of ★*David*.] A fool; a simpleton.

dawm (dâm), *n.* [Also written *daum*, repr. Hind. *dām*.] An East Indian copper coin of the value of one fortieth of a rupee.

dawn (dân), *v. i.* [< ME. *dawnen* (late and rare), substituted, through influence of earlier noun *dawninge* (see *dawning*), for reg. *dawen*, *dagen*, *daien*, *dayen*, dawn: see *daw*[1], *day*[1].] **1.** To become day; begin to grow light in the morning; grow light: as, the morning *dawns*.

It began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week.
Mat. xxviii. 1.

2. To begin to open or expand; begin to show intellectual light or power: as, his genius *dawned*.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes and *dawns* at ev'ry line.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas.

3. To begin to become visible in consequence of an increase of light or enlightenment, literally or figuratively; begin to open or appear: as, the truth *dawns* upon him.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid.
Bp. Heber, Hymn.

I waited underneath the *dawning* hills.
Tennyson, Œnone.

There has been gradually *dawning* upon those who think the conviction that a state-church is not so much a religious as a political institution.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 338.

dawn (dân), *n.* [< *dawn*, *v.* The older nouns are *dawing* and *dawning*.] **1.** The first appearance of daylight in the morning.

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the *dawn*.
Milton, P. L., v. 167.

Full oft they met, as *dawn* and twilight meet
In northern clime.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, ii. 5.

2. First opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance: as, the *dawn* of intellect; the *dawn* of a new era.

Such as creation's *dawn* beheld, thou rollest now.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 182.

But no cloud could overcast the *dawn* of so much genius and so much ambition. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

High dawn, the first indications of daylight seen above a bank of clouds. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 224. —**Low dawn**, daybreak on or near the horizon, the first streaks of light being low down. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 224.

dawnering (dâ'nėr-ing), *p. a.* Same as *dandering*.

I lead a strange *dawnering* life at present; in general not a little relieved and quieted.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 108.

dawning (dâ'ning), *n.* [< ME. *dawninge*, *dawenynge*, *daigening*, *daienig*, *daining*, etc., an alteration, through the influence of Sw. Dan. *dagning*, dawn, Icel. *dagan*, *dögun*, dawn, = D. *dagende* (cf. Icel. *dægn*, *dögn* = Sw. *dygn* = Dan. *dögn*, day and night, 24 hours), of the reg. ME. *dawinge*, *dawunge*, < AS. *dagung*, dawn, < *dagian*, dawn, become day: see *dawn* and *daw*[1].] **1.** The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak; dawn.

On the morowe, in the *dawenynge*, the tidinges com in to the town that the Duke was dede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

Alas poor Harry of England, he longs not for the *dawning* as we do. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. First advent or appearance; beginning.

Moreover always in my mind I hear
A cry from out the *dawning* of my life.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

dawpate (dâ'pāt), *n.* [< *daw*[2] + *pate*.] A simpleton.

dawsonite (dâ'son-īt), *n.* [After Sir William *Dawson*.] A hydrous carbonate of sodium and aluminium, occurring in white-bladed crystals at Montreal, and in the province of Siena in Italy.

dawt, daut (dât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dawted* or *dawtit*, ppr. *dawting*. [Sc.; hardly the same as *dote*[1], q. v.] To regard or treat with affection; pet; caress; fondle.

I'll set thee on a chair of gold,
And *daut* thee kindly on my knee.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 139).

Much *dawted* by the gods is he,
Wha' to the Indian plain
Successfu' ploughs the wally sea,
And safe returns again.
Ramsay, The Poet's Wish.

dawtie, dawty (dâ'ti), *n.* [Sc., dim. from *dawt*.] A beloved child; a darling; a child much fondled through affection: frequently used as a term of endearment.

It's ten to ane ye're nae their *dawty*.
Shirref, Poems, p. 333.

day[1] (dā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *daye*, *daie*; < ME. *day*, *dai*, *dei*, *dage*, *dawe*, *dæge*, etc., < AS. *dæg*, pl. *dagas*, = OS. *dag* = OFries. *dei*, *dī* = MLG. *dach*, LG. *dag* = D. *dag* = OHG. *tac*, MHG. *tac*, G. *tag* = Icel. *dagr* = Sw. Dan. *dag* = Goth. *dags*, day; akin to AS. (poet.) *dögor* = Icel. *dögr*, day. Possibly ult. < Ind.-Eur. √ **dhagh*, Skt. √ *dah*, burn. Not connected with L. *dies*, day (see *dial*). Hence *daw*[1] and *dawn*.] **1.** The period during which the sun is above the horizon, or shines continuously on any given portion of the earth's surface; the interval of light, in contradistinction to that of darkness, or to night; the period between the rising and the setting of the sun, of varying length, and called by astronomers the *artificial day*.

And God called the light *Day*, and the darkness he called Night. Gen. i. 5.

And always, night and *day*, he was in the mountains.
Mark v. 5.

Adown it floated a dying swan
And loudly did lament.
It was the middle of the *day*.
Ever the weary wind went on.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

Hence—**2.** Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*. Rom. xiii. 13.

It is directly in your way, we have *day* enough to perform our journey, and, as you like your entertainment, you may there repose yourself a day or two.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

While the *day*,
Descending, struck athwart the hall, and shot
A flying splendour out of brass and steel.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

3. The space of twenty-four hours; specifically, the interval of time which elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the sun. In this latter specific sense it is called the *natural*, *solar*, or *astronomical day*. Since the length of this day is continually varying, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the obliquity of the ecliptic, a *mean solar day* (the *civil day*) is employed, which is the average period of one rotation of the earth on its axis relative to the sun's position considered as fixed. The day of twenty-four hours may be reckoned from noon to noon, as in the *astronomical* or *nautical day*, or from midnight to midnight, as in the *civil day* recognized in the United States, throughout the British empire, and in most of the countries of Europe. The Babylonians reckoned the civil day from sunrise to sunrise; the Umbrians, from noon to noon; the Athenians and Hebrews, from sunset to sunset; and the Romans, from midnight to midnight.

And the evening and the morning were the first *day*.
Gen. i. 5.

My lord, I cannot be so soon provided;
Please you, deliberate a *day* or two.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

4. A particular or regularly recurring period of twenty-four hours, assigned to the doing of some specified thing, or connected with some event or observance: as, settling-*day*; bill-*day*.

Knipp's maid comes to me, to tell me that the women's *day* at the playhouse is to-day, and that therefore I must be there, to encrease their profit. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 29.

Specifically—(*a*) An anniversary; the particular day on which some event is commemorated: as, St. Bartholomew's *day*; a *birthday*; New Year's *day*. (*b*) The regularly recurring period in each week set apart for some particular purpose, as for receiving calls, etc.

Mr. Gayman, your servant; you'll be at my Aunt Susan's this Afternoon; 'tis her *Day*, you know.
Southern, Maid's Last Prayer, i.

You have been at my Lady Whifler's upon her *Day*, Madam? *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 9.

Ladies, however, have their *days*, and afternoon tea is as much an institution in Australia as at home.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 75.

5. Time. (*a*†) Specified interval or space of time: as, three years' *day* to do something; he was absent for a year's *day*. (*b*†) Time to pay; credit. [*Time* is now used in this sense.]

Faith, then, I'll pray you, 'cause he is my neighbour,
To take a hundred pound, and give him *day*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

(*c*) Period of time.

At twenty-one, in a *day* of gloom and terror, he was placed at the head of the administration.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

(*d*) Appointed time; set period; appointment.

After long waiting, & large expences, though he kepte not *day* with them, yet he came at length & tooke them in, in ye night. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

If my debtors do not keep their *day*. *Dryden*.

(*e*) Definite time of existence, activity, or influence; allotted or actual term of life, usefulness, or glory: as, his *day* is over.

The cat will mew, and dog will have his *day*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Lady Sneer. Why, truly, Mrs. Clackitt has a very pretty talent, and a great deal of industry.
Snake. True, madam, and has been tolerably successful in her *day*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Our little systems have their *day*;
They have their *day* and cease to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Prol.

(*f*) A time or period, as distinguished from other times or periods; age: commonly used in the plural: as, bygone *days*; the *days* of our fathers.

Much cruelty did the Patavines suffer in this mans *daies*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 158.

In *days* of old there liv'd, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 1.

6. A distance which may be accomplished in a day; a day's journey. See phrase below.

"Sire Dowel dwelleth," quod Wit, "not a *day* hennes."
Piers Plowman (A), x. 1.

Beyond this Ile is the maine land and the great riuer Occam, on which standeth a Towne called Pomeiock, and six *dayes* higher, their City Skicoak.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 84.

7. The contest of a day; a battle or combat with reference to its issue or results: as, to carry the *day*.

The trumpets sound retreat, the *day* is ours.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*.
Roscommon, To the Duke of York.

All Fools' day, All Saints' day, All Souls' day. See *fool*, *saint*, *soul*.—**Ancient of days.** See *ancient*.—**Anniversary day.** See *anniversary*.—**Arbor day.** See *arbor-day*.—**Ascension day.** See *ascension*.—**A year and a day.** (*a*) A full year and an extra day of grace: an old law term denoting the period beyond which certain rights ceased. See *year*. (*b*) A long while; time of uncertain length. [Humorous.]—**Banian days.** See *banian*[1].—**Barnaby day**, the day of St. Barnabas. See *Barnaby-bright*.

That man that is blind, or that will wink, shall see no more sun upon *St. Barnabie's day* than upon St. Lucie's; no more in the summer than in the winter solstice.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

Bartholomew day, the 24th day of August, on which is held a festival in honor of St. Bartholomew, one of the twelve apostles, and which is noted in history as—(1) the day in 1572 on which the great massacre of French Protestants (called the St. Bartholomew massacre) was begun in Paris by order of the king, which order was executed in other towns on its receipt, last in Bordeaux on October 3d; (2) the day in 1662 on which the penalties of the English Act of Uniformity came into force; (3) the day on which a great fair (called Bartholomew fair) was held annually at Smithfield in London, from 1133 to 1855, whence the name Bartholomew attached to the names of many articles sold there, as Bartholomew baby, Bartholomew pig, Bartholomew ware, etc.—**Bill day**, in the United States House of Representatives, a day (usually Monday of each week) set apart for the introduction of bills by members. —**Black-letter day.** See *black-letter*.—**Break of day.** See *break*.—**Canicular days.** See *canicular*.—**Childermas day.** See *Childermas*.—**Civil day**, the mean solar day as recognized by the state in civil or legal and business transactions. See definition 3, above.—**Cleansing days, clear days.** See the adjectives.—**Commemoration day, commencement day, commission day, contango day.** See the qualifying words.—**Continuation of days.** See *continuation*.—**Costs of the day.** See *cost*[2].—**Daft days.** See *daft*.—**Dark days.** See *dark*[1]. —**Day about.** (*a*) On alternate days; every other day. (*b*) A day in turn; a fixed recurrent day.

"Husband," quoth scho, "content am I
To tak the pluche my *day about*."
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 117).

Day by day, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day the 3ere gon passe,
The pope for-3ate neuer his masse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 88.

Withynne his brest he kept it *day be day*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 228.

Day by day we magnify thee.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Eating the Lotos *day by day*. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

Day of abstinence. See *abstinence*.—**Day of Brahma**, in *Hindu myth.*, 1,000 mahāyugas or great ages, each equal to 4,320,000 years.—**Day of doom**, the judgment-day.—**Day of grace.** See *grace*.—**Day of trewt**, a diet or meeting to treat of a truce or to settle disputes.

With lettres to diuers personis on the Bordouris, for the *day of trew* to be haldin eftir the diete of Anwic.
Accounts of Lord High Treasurer (1473).

Days in banc, in *Eng. law*, days set apart by statute or by order of the court when writs are to be returned, or when the party shall appear upon the writ served.—**Days in court**, opportunity for appearance to contest a case.—**Day's journey**, a somewhat loose mode of measuring distance, especially in the East. The day's journey of a man on foot may be estimated at about 20 to 24 English miles, but if the journey is for many days, at about 17½. A day's journey on horseback may be taken at about 26 to 30 miles. In a caravan journey with camels the day's journey is about 30 miles for a short distance, but on an extended line somewhat less. The mean rate of the daily march of an army is about 14 miles in a line of from eight to ten marches; but for a single march, or even two or three, the distance may be a mile or two longer, or for a forced march twice

as long or more. The ancient Assyrian day's journey (yum) was 6 parasangs; the marhala of Arabia, 8 parasangs. In many other countries the day's journey is a recognized unit.—**Day's work.** (*a*) The work of one day. (*b*) *Naut.*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.—**Decoration day, Derby day, Dominion day, Easter day.** See the qualifying words.—**Eating days,** days on which eating of meat was allowed in the Anglican Church before the Reformation.

Upon *eatynge dayes* at dynner by eleven of the clocke.
Rules of the House of Princess Cecill (Edw. III.).

Empire day, May 24th (the birthday of Queen Victoria), observed as a holiday throughout the British Empire.—**Enneatical days.** See *enneatical.*—**Evacuation day.** See *evacuation.*—**Fast day.** See *fast-day.*—**For ever and a day.** See *ever.*—**Good day.** See *good.*—**Grand days,** in *old Eng. law,* holidays in the terms of court, solemnly kept in the inns of court and chancery: viz., Candlemas day, Ascension day, St. John Baptist's day, and All Saints' day. Also called *dies non juridici.*—**Ground-hog day.** See *woodchuck day,* under *woodchuck.*—**Halcyon days.** See *halcyon.*—**High day.** See *high.*—**Holy-Cross day,** a festival observed in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches on September 14th, in commemoration of the exaltation of the alleged cross of Christ after its recovery from the Persians, A. D. 628. Also called *Holyrood day.* See *Exaltation of the Cross,* under *cross*[1].—**Holy days,** days set apart by the church in especial commemoration of certain sacred persons or events.—**Inauguration day,** March 4th, the day when the President elect of the United States takes the oath of office. [U. S.]—**Independence day,** the day on which the Congress of the North American colonies of Great Britain (afterward the United States) passed the Declaration of Independence (July 4th, 1776). Its anniversary is observed as a national holiday. [U. S.]—**Innocents' day.** See *innocent.*—**In one's born days.** See *born*[1].—**Intercalary day.** See *bissextus.*—**Lawful day,** a day on which any legal act may be performed; a week-day, as distinguished from Sunday or a legal holiday.—**May day.** See *May.*—**Memorial day.** Same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—**Midsummer day, name day.** See the qualifying words.—**New Year's day,** the first day of a new year.

And also *Newyers Day,* sumtyme bakward, sumtyme forward, both Day and nyght, in gret fer be the coste of Turkey. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

Nine days' wonder. See *wonder.*—**Offering day.** See *offering.*—**Officer of the day.** See *officer.*—**One day.** (*a*) On a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phœbe fair
With all her band was following the chase.
Spenser.

(*b*) At an indefinite future time; on some day in the future.

I hope to see you *one day* fitted with a husband.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Heaven waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall *one day* faint. *Sir J. Davies.*

One of these days, on some day not far distant; within a short time: as, I will attend to it *one of these days.*—**Order of the day.** See *order.*—**Rainy day.** See *rainy.*—**Red-letter day.** See *red-letter.*—**St. Andrew's day,** a festival observed on November 30th in honor of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland.—**St. Crispin's day.** See *Crispin.*—**St. David's day,** a festival observed by the Welsh on March 1st in honor of their patron saint, St. David, bishop of St. David's in Pembrokeshire, who flourished in the fifth and sixth centuries, and is said to have lived to the age of 110.—**St. George's day,** April 23d, the day observed in honor of St. George, the patron saint of England.—**St. Nicholas's day,** December 6th, the day observed in honor of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, merchants, travelers, and captives, and of several countries, especially in medieval times, and reverenced especially by the Dutch (under the name of Santa Claus, made familiar in America by the Dutch settlers) as the guardian of children.—**St. Patrick's day,** March 17th, the day observed by the Irish in honor of St. Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland, who is supposed to have died about 460.—**St. Swithin's day,** July 15th, a festival in honor of St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, 852–862. When he was canonized within the next century, the monks desired to transfer his remains from the churchyard at Winchester, where he had at his own request been buried, to the cathedral, and selected July 15th as the date. Heavy rains lasting for forty days delayed the transfer: hence the popular saying that, if rain falls on St. Swithin's day, it is sure to rain continuously for forty days.—**St. Valentine's day,** February 14th. See *valentine.*—**Sidereal day,** the interval of time beginning and ending with the passage over the meridian of the vernal equinox; the period of a complete revolution of the earth on its axis. It is 24 hours of sidereal time, which is equal to 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.090 seconds of mean solar time, or 3 minutes 55.910 seconds less than the mean solar day.—**Still days,** a name given by the Anglo-Saxons to Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday.—**Thanksgiving day.** See *Thanksgiving.*—**The day.** (*a*) The period or time spoken of; time then (or now) present.

Looks freshest in the fashion of *the day.*
Tennyson, The Epic.

(*b*) To-day: as, how are ye *the day?* [Scotch.]

The day before (or after) the fair, too early (or too late).—**The days of creation,** the periods of creative energy into which the first chapter of Genesis divides the creation or formation of the world. The nature of these days cannot be determined from the language of the chapter, the literal meaning of which is, there was evening (the close of a period of light), and there was morning (the close of a period of darkness), one day.—**The Great Day of Expiation.** See *expiation.*—**The other day,** lately; recently; not long ago.

Celia and I, *the other Day,*
Walk'd o'er the Sand-Hills to the Sea.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

The time of day, a greeting: as, to pass *the time of day.*

Not worth *the time of day.* *Shak.,* Pericles, iv. 4.

Hence—**To give one the time of day,** to salute or greet in passing.—**This day week** or **month,** the day of next week or next month which corresponds to this day.

Ere *this-day-month* come and gang,
My wedded wife ye'se be.
Blanchefleur and Jellyflorice (Child's Ballads, IV. 298).

To carry the day. See *carry.*—**To have seen the day,** to have lived in or witnessed the time when such and such a thing or circumstance was different from what it is now.

An old woman is one that *hath seene the day,* and is commonly ten yeares younger or ten yeares older by her owne confession than the people know she is.
J. Stephens, Essays (1615).

Oh Tibbie, I *ha'e seen the day*
Ye wad na been sae shy.
Burns, Tibbie, I ha'e seen the day.

To name the day, to fix the date of a marriage.—**Without day,** for an indefinite or undetermined time; without naming any particular day; sine die: as, the committee adjourned *without day.*—**Woodchuck day.** See *woodchuck.*

day[1]† (dā), *v.* [< ME. *dayen, daien,* var. of *dawen, dazen,* < AS. *dagian,* become day, < *dæg,* day: see *daw*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become day; dawn: same as *daw*[1].

II. *trans.* To put off from day to day; adjourn. See *daying.*

day[2] (dā), *n.* [Probably a special use of *day*[1].] One of the compartments of a mullioned window.

day[3]†, *n.* Same as *dey*[1].

Dayak, Dayakker, *n.* Same as *Dyak.*

dayal (dä-yäl′), *n.* [Also *dahil:* Hind. *dahiyāl.*] A magpie-robin; a bird of the genus *Copsichus* (which see).

day-bed† (dā′bed), *n.* A bed used for rest during the day; a lounge or sofa.

Having come from a *day-bed,* where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 5.

Marg. Is the great couch up the Duke of Medina sent?
Altea. 'Tis up and ready.
Marg. And *day-beds* in all chambers?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

dayberry (dā′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *dayberries* (-iz). [Also dial. *deberry;* < *day* (*day*[1]?) + *berry*[1].] An English name for the wild gooseberry.

day-blindness (dā′blīnd″nes), *n.* The common name for the visual defect by which objects are seen distinctly only by a dim light: the opposite of *daysight.* Also called *night-sight, nocturnal sight,* and by medical writers either *hemeralopia* or *nyctalopia,* according to their definition of these words.

day-book (dā′bůk), *n.* [= D. *dagboek* = G. *tagebuch* = Dan. *dagbog* = Sw. *dagbok,* a diary.] **1**†. A diary or chronicle.

Diarium [L.]. . . . *Registre journel* [F.]. . . . A *daie booke,* conteining such acts, deeds, and matters as are dailie done. *Nomenclator.*

The many rarities, riches and monuments of that sacred building, the deceased benefactors whereof our *day-bookes* make mention. *Lansdowne MS.* (1634), 213.

2†. *Naut.,* a log-book.—**3.** In *bookkeeping,* a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence; a book of original entries, or first record of sales and purchases, receipts, disbursements, etc.

Primary records, or *day-books,* for each distinct branch of business. *Waterston,* Cyc. of Commerce.

daybreak (dā′brāk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dagbræk-ning* = Sw. *dagbräckning.*] The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eastern skies.
Dryden.

day-coal (dā′kōl), *n.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal, as being nearest the light or surface.

day-dream (dā′drēm), *n.* A reverie; a castle in the air; a visionary fancy, especially of wishes gratified or hopes fulfilled, indulged in when awake; an extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination.

The vain and unprincipled Belle-Isle, whose whole life was one wild *day-dream* of conquest and spoliation.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

day-dreamer (dā′drē″mėr), *n.* One who indulges in day-dreams; a fanciful, sanguine schemer; one given to indulging in reveries or to building castles in the air.

day-dreaming (dā′drē″ming), *n.* Indulgence in reveries or in fanciful and sanguine schemes.

To one given to *day-dreaming,* and fond of losing himself in reveries, a sea voyage is full of subjects for meditation. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 18.

day-dreamy (dā′drē″mi), *a.* Relating to or abounding in day-dreams; given to building castles in the air. [Rare.]

day-feeder (dā′fē″dėr), *n.* An animal that feeds by day. *W. H. Flower.*

day-fever† (dā′fē″vėr), *n.* The sweating-sickness. *Davies.*

day-flier (dā′flī″ėr), *n.* An animal that flies by day.

day-flower (dā′flou″ėr), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Commelina.*

day-fly (dā′flī), *n.* [= D. *dagvliegje* = Dan. *dögnflue* = Sw. *dagfluga;* cf. G. *eintagsfliege,* 'one-day's-fly.'] A May-fly: a popular name of the neuropterid insects of the order *Ephemerida.*



Day-fly (*Ephemera (Potamanthus) marginatus*), natural size.

rida: so called because, however long they may live in the larval state, in their perfect form they exist only from a few hours to a few days, taking no food, but only propagating and then dying. See *Ephemeridæ.*

day-hole (dā′hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining,* any heading or level communicating with the surface.

day-house (dā′hous), *n.* In *astrol.,* the house ruled by a planet by day. Thus, Aries is the day-house of Mars, Gemini of Mercury, Libra of Venus, Sagittarius of Jupiter, and Aquarius of Saturn.

dayhouse (dā′hous), *n.* See *deyhouse.*

daying† (dā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *day*[1], *v.*] A putting off from day to day; procrastination.

I will intreate him for his daughter to my sonne in marriage; and if I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more *daying* for the matter, but marrie them out of the way? *Terence in English* (1614).

day-labor (dā′lā″bọr), *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labor.

Doth God exact *day-labour,* light denied?
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

day-laborer (dā′lā″bọr-ėr), *n.* One who works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten *day-labourers* could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 109.

daylight (dā′līt), *n.* [< ME. *daylyht, dailiht,* etc.; < *day*[1] + *light*[1].] **1.** The light of day; the direct light of the sun, as distinguished from night and twilight, or from artificial light.

Or make that morn, from his cold crown
And crystal silence creeping down,
Flood with full *daylight* glebe and town?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. Daytime as opposed to night-time; the time when the light of day appears; early morning.

Vysytynge the holy place aforesayd, seying and heryng masses vnto tyme it was *day light.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

3. The space left in a wine-glass between the liquor and the brim, and not allowed when bumpers are drunk, the toast-master calling out, "No *daylights!*" [Slang.]—**4.** *pl.* The eyes. [Slang.]

If the lady says such another word to me, d—n me, I will darken her *daylights.* *Fielding,* Amelia, i. 10.

5. A name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophopsetta maculata,* a fish so thin as to be almost transparent, whence the name. Also called *window-pane.*—**To burn daylight.** See *burn*[1].

daylighted (dā′lī″ted), *a.* [< *daylight* + *-ed*[2].] Light; open. [Rare.]

He who had chosen the broad, *daylighted* unencumbered paths of universal skepticism, found himself still the bondslave of honor.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 215.

day-lily (dā′lil′i), *n.* A familiar garden-plant of the genus *Hemerocallis.* so called because the beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day. See also *Funkia.*

day-long (dā′lông), *a.* [< ME. **daylong,* < AS. *dæglang,* < *dæg,* day, + *lang,* long.] Lasting all day.

All about the fields you caught
His weary *daylong* chirping.
Tennyson, The Brook.

daylyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *daily*.

daymaidt, deymaidt (dā'mād), *n.* [< *day*, = *dey*[1], + *maid*.] A dairymaid.

dayman (dā'man), *n.*; pl. *daymen* (-men). A day-laborer; one hired by the day.

daymare (dā'mār), *n.* [< *day*[1] + *mare*[2]; cf. *nightmare*.] A feeling resembling that experienced in nightmare, but felt while awake.

The *daymare*, Spleen, by whose false pleas
Men prove mere suicides of ease.
Green, The Spleen.

A monstrous load that I was obliged to bear, a *daymare* that there was no possibility of breaking in, a weight that brooded on my wits, and blunted them!
Dickens, David Copperfield, viii.

day-net† (dā'net), *n.* A net for catching small birds, as larks, martins, etc. *Davies*.

As larks come down to a *day-net*, many vain readers will tarry and stand gazing like silly passengers at an antic picture in a painter's shop.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 18.

day-nurse (dā'nėrs), *n.* A woman or girl who takes care of children during the day.

day-nursery (dā'nėr″sę-ri), *n.* A place where poor women may leave their children to be taken care of during the day, while the mothers are at work.

The *day-nurseries* which benevolence has established for the care of these little ones are truly a blessing to the poor mothers. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 686.

day-owl (dā'oul), *n.* An owl that flies abroad by day; specifically, the hawk-owl, *Surnia ulula*, one of the least nocturnal of its tribe.

day-peep (dā'pēp), *n.* The dawn of day; dawn.

The honest Gardener, that ever since the *day-peepe*, till now the Sunne was growne somewhat ranke, had wrought painfully about his bankes and seed-plots.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

day-rawet, *n.* [ME., also *dayrewe*, < *day* + *rawe*, *rewe*, row, in ref. to the line of the horizon at dawn: see *day*[1] and *row*[2].] The dawn.

The engles in the *daye-rewe* bloweth heore beme [trumpets].
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 163.

Qwen the *day-rawe* rase, he rysis belyfe.
King Alisaunder, p. 14.

day-room (dā'röm), *n.* A ward of a prison in which the prisoners are kept during the day.

day-rule, day-writ (dā'röl, -rit), *n.* In *Eng. law*, formerly, a rule or order of court permitting a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, etc., to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

day-scholar (dā'skol″ăr), *n.* 1. A scholar or pupil attending a day-school.—2. A scholar who attends a boarding-school, but who boards at home.

day-school (dā'sköl), *n.* 1. A school the sessions of which are held during the day: opposed to *night-school*.—2. A school in which the pupils are not boarded: distinguished from *boarding-school*.

dayshine (dā'shīn), *n.* Daylight. [Rare.]

Wherefore waits the madman there
Naked in open *dayshine*?
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

daysight (dā'sīt), *n.* Same as *night-blindness*.

daysman (dāz'man), *n.*; pl. *daysmen* (-men). [< *day's*, poss. of *day*[1], + *man*; that is, one who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] 1. An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not streight to law, *Daiesmen* took up the matter, and cost them not a straw.
New Custome, i. 260.

Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us. Job ix. 33.

2†. A day-laborer; a dayman.

He is a good *day's-man*, or journeyman, or tasker.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 105.

dayspring (dā'spring), *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

The *dayspring* from on high hath visited us. Luke i. 78.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 521.

day-star (dā'stär), *n.* [< ME. *daysterre*, *daisterre* (also *daistern*, *daystarne*, after Scand.), < AS. *dægsteorra*, the morning star, < *dæg*, day, + *steorra*, star.] 1. The morning star. See *star*.

I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise.
B. Jonson.

2. The sun, as the orb of day.

So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 168.

day-tale (dā'tāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The amount of work done during the day; work done by a day-laborer. See *daytaler*.

II. *a.* Hired by the day. *Sterne*.—**Day-tale pace**, a slow pace. [Prov. Eng.]

daytaleman (dā'tāl″man), *n.* Same as *daytaler*.

daytaler (dā'tā″lėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *dataler*, *daitler*; < *daytale* + *-er*.] A day-laborer; a laborer, not one of the regular hands, who works by the day. [Prov. Eng.]

daytime (dā'tīm), *n.* That part of the day during which the sun is above the horizon; the time from the first appearance to the total disappearance of the sun.

In the *daytime* she [Fame] sitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth most by night.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame.

daywoman (dā'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *daywomen* (-wim″en). [< *day*, = *dey*[1], + *woman*.] A dairymaid. [Rare.]

For this damsel, I must keep her at the park: she is allowed for the *day-woman*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

day-work (dā'wėrk), *n.* [= Sc. *darg*, *dark* (see *darg*), < ME. **daiwerk*, < AS. *dægweorc*, < *dæg*, day, + *weorc*, work.] 1. Work by the day; day-labor.

True labourer in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *day-work* done.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

2. Work done during the day, as distinguished from that done during the night.—3†. An old superficial measure of land, equal to four perches.

day-writ, *n.* See *day-rule*.

daze (dāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazed*, ppr. *dazing*. [Early mod. E. also *dase*, Sc. also spelled *daise*, *daize*; < ME. *dasen*, stupefy, intr. be stupefied (different from, but appar. in part confused with, *daswen*, *dasewen*, become dark or dim), < Icel. **dasa*, reflex. *dasask*, become weary or exhausted, lit. daze one's self, = Dan. *dase* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle. Connection with *doze* doubtful: see *doze*. See also *dare*[2]. Hence freq. *dazzle*. Cf. *dasiberd*, *dastard*.] I. *trans.* 1. To stun or stupefy, as with a blow or strong drink; blind, as by excess of light; confuse or bewilder, as by a shock.

For he was *dased* of the dint and half dede him semyd.
King Alisaunder, p. 136.

Some extasye
Assotted had his sence, or *dazed* was his eye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 22.

Some flush'd and others *dazed*, as one who wakes
Half-blinded at the coming of a light.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To spoil, as bread or meat when badly baked or roasted. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* 1. To be stunned or stupefied; look confused.

Thin eyen *dasen*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 31.

2. To be blinded or confused, as by excess of light.

Whose more than eagle-eyes
Can view the glorious flames of gold, and gaze
On glittering beams of honor, and not *daze*.
Quarles, Emblems, iii., Entertainment.

3. To wither; become rotten.

daze (dāz), *n.* 1. The state of being stunned, stupefied, or confused.

As Mrs. Gaylord continued to look from her to Bartley in her *daze*, Marcia added, simply, "We're engaged, mother." *Howells*, Modern Instance, iv.

2. In *mining*, a glittering stone.

dazed (dāzd), *p. a.* 1. Stunned; stupefied.

"Let us go," said the one, with a sullen *dazed* gloom in his face. *Miss De la Ramée* (Ouida).

2. Dull; sickly.—3. Spoiled, as ill-roasted meat.—4. Raw and cold.—5. Cold; benumbed with cold.—6. Of a dun color. [In the last five senses prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dazedly (dā'zed-li), *adv.* In a dazed, bewildered, or stupid manner.

dazedness (dā'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being dazed, stunned, or confused.

dazeg (dā'zeg), *n.* A dialectal form of *daisy*.

daziet, daziedt. Obsolete spellings of *daisy*, *daisied*.

dazy (dā'zi), *a.* [Sc. also *daisy*, *daisie*, etc.; < *daze* + *-y*.] Cold; raw: as, a *dazy* day. [Scotch.]

dazzle (daz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazzled*, ppr. *dazzling*. [Freq. of *daze*.] I. *trans.* 1. To overpower with light; hinder distinct vision of by intense light; dim, as the sight, by excess of light.

Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear,
Yet *dazzle* heaven; that brightest seraphim
Approach not, but with both wings veil their eyes.
Milton, P. L., iii. 381.

Then did the glorious light of the Gospel shine forth, and *dazzle* the eyes even of those who were thought to see best and furthest. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

2. Figuratively, to overpower or confound by splendor or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind.

His sparkling eyes, replete with wrathful fire,
More *dazzled* and drove back his enemies
Than mid-day sun, fierce bent against their faces.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be stupefied; be mentally confused.

Sure, I *dazzle*:
There cannot be a faith in that foul woman,
That knows no god more mighty than her mischiefs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To be overpowered by light; become unsteady or waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise.
Dryden.

3. To be overpoweringly or blindingly bright.—4. Figuratively, to excite admiration by brilliancy or showy qualities which overbear criticism.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 249.

dazzle (daz'l), *n.* [< *dazzle*, *v.*] 1. Brightness; splendor; excess of light.

The arena swam in a *dazzle* of light.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 359.

2. Meretricious display; brilliancy. *Moore*.

dazzlement (daz'l-ment), *n.* [< *dazzle* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or power of dazzling; dazzling effect.

It beat back the sight with a *dazzlement*.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 55.

2. That which dazzles.

Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos [a hand-lanthorn], let up spouts of *dazzlement* into the bearer's eyes . . . as he paced forth in the ghostly darkness.
R. L. Stevenson, A Plea for Gas Lamps.

dazzler (daz'lėr), *n.* One who or that which dazzles; specifically, one who produces an effect by gaudy or meretricious display. [Chiefly colloq.]

Mr. Lumbey shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a *dazzler*. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvi.

dazzlingly (daz'ling-li), *adv.* In a dazzling or blinding manner; confusingly; astonishingly.

Pompey's success had been *dazzlingly* rapid.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 131.

dbk. In *com.*, a common contraction for *drawback*.

D-block (dē'blok), *n.* [< D (from the shape) + *block*[1].] A block formerly bolted to a ship's side in the channels, and through which the ★lifts were rove.

D. C. In *music*, an abbreviation of *da capo*.

D. C. L. An abbreviation of Latin *doctor civilis legis*, Doctor of Civil Law.

D. D. An abbreviation of Latin (ML.) *divinitatis doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

d/d. An abbreviation of *days' date* (days after date) used in commercial writings: as, to make out a bill payable 30 *d/d* (30 days after date).

D. D. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Dental Surgery*, a degree conferred upon the graduates of a dental college.

de[1] (dē), *n.* [Also written *dee*, < ME. *de*, < AS. *de*, < L. *de*, the name of the fourth letter, < *d*, its proper sound, + *-e*, a vowel used with consonants to assist their utterance.] The fourth letter of the Latin and English alphabets. It is rarely spelled out, being usually represented by the simple character. See *D*, 1.

de[2], *prep.* [(1) ME. *de*, < OF. *de*, F. *de* = Sp. Pg. *de* = It. *di*, < L. *de*, from, of, etc.: see *de-*. (2) < L. *de*: see *de*[1].] 1. A French preposition, found in English only in some French phrases, as *couleur de rose*, or in proper names, as in *Simon de Montfort*, *Cœur de Lion*, *De Vere*, etc., either of Middle English origin, or modern and mere French. Its use in such names, following the name proper, and preceding what was originally, in most cases, the name of an estate, led to its acceptance as evidence of noble or gentle descent, corresponding in this to the German *von* and the Dutch *van*. But as the particle in proper names often originated without any such implication, and has also been often assumed without authority, it is in itself of no value as such evidence.

2. A Latin preposition, meaning 'from' or 'of,' occurring in certain phrases often used in English: as, *de novo*, anew; *de facto*, of fact; *de jure*, of right.

de-. [(1) ME. *de-*, < OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, F. *de-*, *dé-* = Sp. Pg. *de-* = It. *de-*, *di-*, < L. *de-*, prefix, *de*, prep., from, away from, down from, out of, of, etc. (2) ME. *de-*, *def-*, < OF. *def-*, *des-*, *de-*, mod. F. *dé-*, < L. *dif-*, *dis-*: see

dis-, *dif-*.] 1. A verb-prefix of Latin origin, expressing in Latin, and hence with modifications in modern speech, various phases of the original meaning 'from, away from, down from.' (1) Separative, denoting departure or removal—'off, from off, away, down, out,' or cessation or removal of the fundamental idea: *de-* privative, equivalent to *un-* or *dis-* privative. (2) Completive—'through, out, to the end,' etc. (3) Intensive: a force often lost in English. (See examples following.) In some words the separative or privative force of this prefix is felt in English, as in *decompose*, *demote*, being in such meaning often used as an English prefix (*de-* privative), as in *decentralize*, *de-Saxonize*, *derail*, etc. It is less distinctly felt in words like *depress*, *detract*, etc.; and in many words, where it has in Latin the completive or intensive force, its force is not felt in English, as in *deride*, *denote*, etc.

2. In some words a reduced form of the original Latin prefix *dis-*, Latin *de-* and *dis-* being in Old French and Middle English more or less merged in form and meaning (see *dis-*). See *defer*[2], *deface*, *defame*, *decry*, etc.

-de. A form of *-d*[1], *-d*[2], or *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2] in older English, as in *solde*, *tolde*, *fledde*, etc., now extant only in *made*, the (contracted) preterit and past participle of *make*. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

deab, *n.* A kind of dog, the ekia (which see).

deacidification (dē″a-sid″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *acidification*.] The removal or neutralization of an acid or of acidity.

deacon (dē′kn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deken*; < ME. *deken*, *dekyn*, *decon*, *deacon*, *diacne*, *deakne*, < AS. *deácon*, *diácon* = D. *deken*, *diaken* = MLG. *diaken* = G. *diakon*, *diaconus* = Icel. *djākn*, *djākni*, a deacon, = Dan. *degn*, a parish clerk, = Sw. *djekne*, a scholar (Dan. Sw. *diakonus*, deacon), = OF. *diacne*, *diacre*, F. *diacre* = Pr. *diacre*, *diague* = Sp. *diácono* = Pg. It. *diacono*, < LL. *diaconus* = Goth. *diakaunus*, a deacon, < Gr. διάκονος, a servant, waitingman, messenger, eccles. a deacon; of uncertain origin; perhaps related to διώκειν, pursue, cause to run. The Teut. forms appear to have been in part confused with the forms belonging to L. *decanus*, a dean (see *dean*[2]), and with those belonging with G. *degen*, etc., AS. *thegn*, E. *thane* (see *thane*).] 1. *Eccles.*, one of a body of men, either forming an order of the ministry or serving merely as elected officers of individual churches, whose chief duty is to assist a presbyter, priest, or other clergyman, especially in administering the eucharist and in the care of the poor. (*a*) In the apostolic church, one of an order of ministers or church-officers, inferior to apostles and presbyters, whose duty it was to serve at the Lord's Supper, or agape, and to minister alms to the poor. It is generally believed that the institution of this office is recorded in Acts vi. 1–6, where, although the word *deacon* (διάκονος, minister) is not used of the seven persons appointed, the corresponding words "to minister or serve" (διακονεῖν) and "ministration" (διακονία) are employed. By an analogy with the Mosaic hierarchy, St. Clement of Rome in the apostolic age called the deacons *Levites*, and this use of the word Levite long remained frequent. (*b*) In the early Christian church, one of the third order of the ministry, of lower rank than bishops and presbyters. The deacons applied complete unction to men in preparation for baptism, but anointed women on the forehead only, assisted the celebrant at the eucharist, read the gospel and made proclamations during the liturgy, maintained order in the congregation, and cared for the poor and sick. Those attached to episcopal sees acted as the bishop's adjutants, messengers, and representatives, and when belonging to a great patriarchal or metropolitan see possessed much influence. Hence—(*c*) In the Greek Church, one of the third order of the ministry, similar in rank and duties to the officer of the same name in the early church. (*d*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. He assists the priest throughout the celebration of the eucharist or mass, and reads the gospel. The principal assistant to the celebrant at a solemn celebration is called the *deacon*, and vested accordingly, whether in deacon's, priest's, or bishop's orders. (*e*) In the Anglican Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. His duties are to assist the priest in divine service, especially at the holy communion, help in distributing the elements to the people, read the Scriptures, especially the eucharistic gospel, catechize, baptize infants in the absence of the priest, preach if licensed by the bishop, and seek out the sick and poor and make their wants known to the curate. Deacons cannot consecrate the eucharist, pronounce absolution, or give benediction. The bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as principal assistant at the holy communion is called the *deacon* or *gospeler*. (*f*) In the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of an order of the ministry next below that of elder. The deacons are elected by the annual conference, are ordained by the bishop, and are authorized to assist in the administration of the eucharist, to administer the rites of baptism and marriage, and to perform the duties of a traveling preacher. (*g*) In the Baptist and Congregational churches, one of two or more officers elected by each church to distribute the elements in the communion after they have been consecrated by the minister, and to act as the advisers of the pastor and as the almoners of the charities of the church. (*h*) In the Presbyterian Church, one of a number of officers elected by a congregation and ordained by the minister to assist the session in the care of the poor and in the general management of the secular affairs of the church. Deacons are not always appointed, their place being sometimes supplied by the elders. (*i*) In the Lutheran Church in the United States, one of a number of laymen chosen to attend to the charities and temporalities of a congregation. With an equal number of elders and the pastor, the deacons constitute the council of each church to manage its temporal and spiritual affairs. (*j*) In the Mormon Church, a subordinate official who acts as an assistant to the teacher, but has no authority to baptize or administer the sacrament. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii.

2. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade, who is the chairman of its meetings and signs its records. Before the passing of the Burgh Reform Act the deacons of the crafts or incorporated trades in royal burghs formed a constituent part of the town council, and were understood to represent the trades, as distinguished from the merchants and guild brethren. The deacon-convener of the trades in Edinburgh and Glasgow still continues to be a constituent member of the town council.

3. [Allusion not clear.] A green salted hide or skin weighing less than 8 pounds.—**Cardinal deacon.** See *cardinal*.—**Deacons' seat,** in New England, a pew formerly made in the front of the pulpit for deacons to occupy.—**Regionary deacon,** in the *early church*, a deacon attached to one of the seven ecclesiastical regions into which Rome was divided from very early times. There was one deacon for each region.

deacon (dē′kn), *v. t.* [< *deacon*, *n.*] 1. To make or ordain deacon.—2. To read out, as a line of a psalm or hymn, before singing it: sometimes with *off:* from an ancient custom of reading the hymn one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as read. This office was frequently performed by a deacon. The custom is nearly as old as the Reformation, and was made necessary by the lack of hymn-books when congregational singing was introduced. See *line*, *v. t.*

> A prayer was made, and the chorister *deaconed* the first two lines. *Goodrich*, Reminiscences, I. 77.

3. To arrange so as to present a specious and attractive appearance; present the best and largest specimens (of fruit or vegetables) to view and conceal the defective ones: as, to *deacon* strawberries or apples. [Slang, U. S.] [This sense contains a humorous allusion to the thrifty habits ascribed to the rural New England deacons.] Hence—4. To sophisticate; adulterate; "doctor": as, to *deacon* wine or other liquor. [Slang.]—**Deaconed veal,** veal unfit for use, as when killed too young. [Connecticut.]

deaconess (dē′kn-es), *n.* [Formerly also *deaconisse*; = D. *diakones* = G. *diakoniss-in* = Dan. *diakonisse* = F. *diaconesse*, *diaconisse* = Sp. Pg. *diaconisa* = It. *diaconessa*, < ML. *diaconissa*, fem. of *diaconus*, deacon: see *deacon* and *-ess*.] 1. One of an ecclesiastical order of women in the early church, who discharged for members of their own sex those parts of the diaconal office which could not conveniently or fitly be performed by men. They acted as doorkeepers and kept order on the women's side of the congregation, assisted at the baptism of women and administered the unction before baptism except the anointing of the forehead, instructed female catechumens, took charge of sick and poor women, and were present at interviews of the clergy with women. Such an order was especially needed in those Christian countries where Oriental seclusion of women prevailed. Deaconesses were required to remain unmarried, and were generally selected from the consecrated virgins or from the order of widows. In the Eastern Church the order continued into the middle ages, but it is not certain when it became extinct. In the Western Church it was abolished by successive decrees of councils during the fifth and succeeding centuries, and became finally extinct about the tenth. Abbesses were sometimes called deaconesses after the order became obsolete.

> And Rom. xvi., I commende vnto you Phebe, the *deaconisse* of the church of Cenchris. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 250.

> So Epiphanius: There is an order of *deaconesses* in the church, but not to meddle, or to attempt any of the holy offices. *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial.

2. A member of an order of women more or less fully established in recent times in several Protestant churches, with duties similar to the preceding; also, a member of the Institution of Deaconesses first established by Pastor Fliedner, of the United Evangelical Church of Prussia, at Kaiserswerth in 1836. The latter are wholly devoted, by engagements for fixed periods, to charitable work, as the nursing of the sick, etc. They reside in special houses, which have been established in many parts of the world.

deaconhood (dē′kn-hůd), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-hood*.] 1. The office or ministry of a deacon; deaconship.—2. A body of deacons taken collectively.

deaconry (dē′kn-ri), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-ry*.] Deaconship.

> The deacons of all those churches should make up a common *deaconry*, and be deacons in common unto all those churches in an ordinary way, as the other elders. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 188.

deacon-seat (dē′kn-sēt), *n.* A long settee used by lumbermen in camp. It is hewn from a single log, is usually a foot wide and five or six inches thick, and is raised about eighteen inches from the floor. [U. S. and Canada.]

deaconship (dē′kn-ship), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

> Even the apostolate itself [was] called a *deaconship*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 31.

★**dead** (ded), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ded*, < ME. *ded*, *deed*, *dead*, *dyad*, < AS. *deád* = OS. *dōd* = OFries. *dād*, *dāth* = MD. D. *dood* = MLG. *dōt*, *dōd*, LG. *dod* = OHG. MHG. *tōt*, G. *tot*, *todt* = Dan. *död* = Sw. *död* = Icel. *daudhr* = Goth. *dauths*, dead; orig. a pp. (with suffix *-d*, *-th*, etc.: see *-ed*[2] and *-d*[2]) of the strong verb represented by Goth. **diwan* (pret. **dau*, pp. *diwans*) = Icel. *deyja* (pret. *dō*, pp. *dāinn*), die: see *die*[1]. *Dead* is thus nearly equiv. to *died*, pp. of *die*. Cf. *death*.] I. *a.* 1. Having ceased to live; being deprived of life, as an animal or vegetable organism; in that state in which all the functions of life or vital powers have ceased to act; lifeless.

> The men are *dead* which sought thy life. Ex. iv. 19.

> Old Lord Dartmouth is *dead* of age. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 234.

Hence—2. Having ceased from action or activity; deprived of animating or moving force; brought to a stop or cessation, final or temporary: as, *dead* machinery; *dead* affections.

> All hopes of Virginia thus abandoned, it lay *dead* and obscured from 1590. till this yeare 1602. that Captaine Gosnoll, with 32. and himselfe in a small Barke, set sayle from Dartmouth vpon the 26. of March. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 105.

> The crackling embers on the hearth are *dead*. *H. Coleridge*, Night.

> The winds were *dead* for heat. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

3. Not endowed with life; destitute of life; inanimate: as, *dead* matter.—4. Void of sensation or perception; insensible; numb: as, he was *dead* with sleep; *dead* to all sense of shame.

> The messenger of so unhappie newes
> Would faine have dyde: *dead* was his hart within. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 21.

> Everything,
> Yea, even pain, was *dead* a little space. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 357.

> That white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the *dead* ear of Venice "Know thou that for all these God will bring thee into judgment." *Ruskin.*

5†. Having the appearance of being lifeless, as in a swoon.

> Sir J. Minnes fell sick at Church, and going down the gallery stairs, fell down *dead*, but came to himself again, and is pretty well. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 166.

> I presently fell *dead* on the floor, and it was with great difficulty I was brought back to life. *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 9.

6. Resembling death; still; motionless; deep: as, a *dead* sleep; a *dead* calm.

> But in the *dead* time of the night,
> They set the field on fire. *The Boyne Water* (Child's Ballads, VII. 256).

> In the *dead* waste and middle of the night. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

> Her hand shook, and we heard
> In the *dead* hush the papers that she held
> Rustle. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

> Slowly down the narrow canal, in that *dead* stillness which reigns in Venice, swept the sombre flotilla, bearing its unconscious burden to the Campo Santo. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 30.

7. Utter; entire; complete; full: as, a *dead* stop.

> I was at a *dead* Stand in the Course of my Fortunes, when it pleased God to provide me lately an Employment to Spain, whence I hope there may arise both Repute and Profit. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 6.

8. Unvarying; unbroken by projections or irregularities.

> For every *dead* wall is covered with their names, their abilities, their amazing cures, and places of abode. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

> The long *dead* level of the marsh between
> A coloring of unreal beauty wore. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

9. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable: as, *dead* capital or stock (such as produces no profit).

> Our people, having plied their business hard, had almost knit themselves out of work; and now caps were become a very *dead* commodity, which were the chief stay they had heretofore to trust to. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 390).

10. Dull; inactive: as, a *dead* market.

> All trades
> Have their *dead* time, we see. *Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

> They came away, and brought all their substance in tobacco, which came at so *dead* a market as they could not get above two pence the pound. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 10.

11. Producing no reverberation; without resonance; dull; heavy: as, a *dead* sound.

> The bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when, just before, it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

12. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; flat: said of liquors.—**13.** Without spiritual life: as, *dead* works; *dead* faith.

And you hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

14. Fixed; sure; unerring: as, a *dead* certainty.

The author . . . has . . . been out with thousands of sportsmen, but he never yet saw a *dead* shot—one who can kill every time.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Water-Birds, p. 401.

15. Being in the state of civil death; cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property, as one sentenced to imprisonment for life for crime, or, formerly, one who was banished or became a monk.—**16.** Not communicating motion or power: as, *dead* steam; the *dead* spindle of a lathe.—**17.** Not glossy or brilliant: said of a color or a surface.—**18.** Out of the game; out of play: said of a ball or a player: as, a *dead* ball; he is *dead*.—**19.** In *golf*, said of a ball when it falls without rolling.—**Absolution for the dead.** See *absolution*.—**Baptism for the dead.** See *baptism*.—**Dead-alive,** or **dead-and-alive,** dull; inactive; moping. [Colloq.]

If a man is alive, there is always danger that he may die, though the danger must be allowed to be less in proportion as he is *dead-and-alive* to begin with.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 168.

Dead angle, in *fort.* See *angle*[3].—**Dead as a doornail,** utterly, completely dead.

As *ded as dornayl* te deme the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3396.

Dead axle, beat, block, calm, copy, escapement, file, force, gold, etc. See the nouns.—**Dead cotton,** unripe cotton fibers which will not take dye.—**Dead floor,** a floor so constructed as to absorb or prevent the passage of sounds.—**Dead freight,** in *maritime law*, the amount paid by agreement, by a charterer, for that part of a vessel which he does not occupy.—**Dead ground.** Same as *dead angle*.—**Dead heat.** See *heat*.—**Dead hedge,** a hedge made with the prunings of trees, or with the tops of old hedges which have been cut down.—**Dead holes.** See *hole*[1].—**Dead language, lift, matter.** See the nouns.—**Dead letter.** (*a*) A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which for any reason, as defect of address, cannot be delivered, and is sent to the dead-letter office. (*b*) A law, ordinance, or legal instrument which, through long-continued and uninterrupted disuse or disregard, has lost its actual although not its formal authority.—**Dead-letter office,** a department of a general post-office where dead letters are examined and returned to the writers when an address is found within, or, if the address is not given, destroyed after a fixed time. In the United States this department is called the Division of Dead Letters, and is under the supervision of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.—**Dead men.** (*a*) Bottles emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.]

Lord Sm. Come, John, bring us a fresh bottle.
Col. Ay, my lord, and pray let him carry off the *dead men*, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles).
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, an old name for the reef- or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in. [Rare.]—**Dead men's shoes,** a situation or possession formerly held by a person who has died.

'Tis tedious waiting *dead mens shoes*.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 256.

And ye're e'en come back to Libberton to wait for *dead men's shoon*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

Dead on end (*naut.*), said of the wind when it blows in direct opposition to a ship's course.—**Dead pallet,** in *clock-* and *watch-making*. See *dead beat* (*b*), under *beat*[1], *n.*—**Dead pull.** See *pull*.—**Dead space.** Same as *dead angle*.—**Dead weight.** See *weight*.—**Dead wire,** in *teleg.*, a wire or line to which there is no instrument attached and which is not in use.—**Dead wools.** See *fleece*, 1.—**Mass for the dead.** See *mass*[1].—**To be dead**† [with reference to the act, *be* being equivalent to *become*; cf. L. *mortuus est*, he died, lit. he is dead], to die.

Dampned was this Knyght for to *be deed*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 35.

If righteousness come by the law, then Christ *is dead* in vain. Gal. ii. 21.

The gracious Duncan
Was pitied of Macbeth:—marry, he *was dead*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6.

To flog a dead horse, to pay for a dead horse, to pull the dead horse. See *horse*.

II. *n.* **1.** The culminating point, as of the cold of winter, or of the darkness or stillness of the night.

What saucy groom knocks at this *dead* of night?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

2. *pl.* Material thrown out in digging; specifically, in *mining*, worthless rock; attle: same as *gob* in coal-mining. Also (dialectal) *deeds*.—**3**†. [Prop. a var. of *death*; cf. *deadly* = *deathly*, *dead-day* = *death-day*, etc.] Death.

The date a thousand right a hundreth & fifty,
That Steuen to *dede* was dight. *Robert of Brunne*.

Although he were my ae brither,
An ill *dead* sall he die.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

4. A complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

dead (ded), *v.* [< ME. *deden*, < AS. *dȳdan*, also in comp. *ādȳdan*, kill (cf. *ādeádian*, become dead, mortify) (= D. *dooden* = MLG. *doden* = OHG. *toden*, MHG. *töten*, G. *töten*, *tödten* = Dan. *döde* = Sw. *döda* = Goth. *dauthjan*, kill), < *dead*, dead: see *dead*, *a.* Cf. *deaden*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To become dead; lose life or force.

Al my felynge gan to *dede*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 552.

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straightway. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 774.

2. To make a complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

II. *trans.* **1**†. To make dead; deprive of life, consciousness, force, or vigor; dull; deaden.

When Calidore these ruefull newes had raught,
His hart quite *deaded* was with anguish great.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 33.

A sad course I liue now; heauen's sterne decree
With many an ill hath numbed and *deaded* me.
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

Why lose you not your powers, and become
Dulled, if not *deaded*, with this spectacle?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

2. To cause to fail in recitation: said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar. [School slang.]

dead (ded), *adv.* [< *dead*, *a.*] **1.** In a dead or dull manner.—**2.** To a degree approaching death; deathly; to the last degree: as, to be *dead* sleepy; he was *dead* drunk.

Their weeping mothers,
Following the *dead*-cold ashes of their sons,
Shall never curse my cruelty.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

3. Entirely; completely: as, he was *dead* sure that he was right. [Colloq.]

I aim
At a most rich success strikes all *dead* sure.
Middleton, Changeling, v. 1.

4. Directly; exactly; diametrically: as, the wind was *dead* ahead.—**Dead beat.** See *beat*[1], *pp.*—**To be dead set against,** to be wholly and resolutely opposed to. [Colloq.]—**To be dead up to,** to know or understand thoroughly; be expert in. [Thieves' slang.]—**To lie dead,** in *golf*, to lie so near the hole that a player is certain to put it in with his next stroke: said of a ball.

dead-beat (ded'bēt'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil; free from oscillatory movement.—**Dead-beat escapement,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A dead-beat escapement.—**2.** See *dead beat* (*a*), under *beat*[1], *n.*

dead-bell (ded'bel), *n.* Same as *death-bell*.

And every jow that the *dead-bell* geid,
It cry'd, Woe to Barbara Allan!
Herd's Collection, I. 20.

dead-born (ded'bôrn), *a.* [AS. *deádboren*.] Still-born.

All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press,
Like the last gazette, or the last address.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 226.

dead-center (ded'sen″tėr), *n.* In *mech.*, that position of the arms of a link-motion in which their center-lines coincide with the line of effort—i.e., when the links are in the same straight line. Thus, when the crank and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line, the engine is said to be on its (upper or lower) *dead-center*.

dead-clothes (ded'klōᴛHz), *n. pl.* Clothes in which to bury the dead.

Once in the woods the men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made *dead-clothes*.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 409.

dead-coloring (ded'kul″or-ing), *n.* In *painting*, the first broad outlines of a picture. See extract.

Dead colouring is the first, or preparatory painting: it is so called because the colours are laid on in a dead or cold manner—to form as it were the ground for the subsequent processes—resembling in some degree the work known amongst house-painters as "priming," the future effects being rather indicated and provided for than really attained.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 170.

dead-day†, *n.* See *death-day*.

dead-dipping (ded'dip″ing), *n.* The process of giving, by the action of an acid, a dead pale-yellow color to brass. *Weale*.

dead-doing† (ded'dö″ing), *a.* Causing or inflicting death; deadly.

Hold, O deare Lord! hold your *dead-doing* hand.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 8.

Stay thy *dead-doing* hand; he must not die yet.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

dead-door (ded'dōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a door fitted to the outside of the quarter of a ship, to keep out the sea in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.

deaden (ded'n), *v. t.* [< *dead* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *dead*, *v.*] **1.** To make dead (in a figurative sense); render less sensitive, active, energetic, or forcible; impair the sensitiveness or the strength of; dull; weaken: as, to *deaden* sound; to *deaden* the force of a ball; to *deaden* the sensibilities.

There is a vital energy in the human soul, which vice, however it may *deaden*, cannot destroy.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 75.

2. To retard; hinder; lessen the velocity or momentum of: as, to *deaden* a ship's way (that is, to retard her progress).—**3.** To make impervious to sound, as a floor.—**4.** To make insipid, flat, or stale: said of wine or beer.—**5.** To deprive of gloss or brilliancy: as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

The sunbeams sought the Court of Guard,
And, struggling with the smoky air,
Deadened the torches' yellow glare.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 2.

Oily marrow *deadens* the whiteness of the tissue.
Owen, Anat., ii.

6. To kill; especially, to kill (trees) by girdling. ★[Western U. S.]

deadener (ded'n-ėr), *n.* A person or thing that deadens, dulls, checks, or represses.

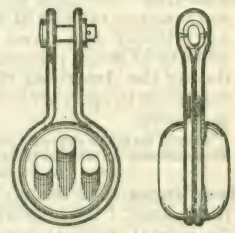
Incumbrances and *deadeners* of the harmony. *Landor*.

deadening (ded'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *deaden*, *v.* Cf. D. *doodening*.] **1.** A device or material employed to deaden or render dull. Specifically—(*a*) A device preventing the transmission of sound, as from one part of a building to another. (*b*) A thin wash of glue spread over gilding to reduce the specular reflection, or any roughening of a decorative surface to destroy the reflection of light.

When the *deadening* is laid on the glass, the figures must be engraved or etched with a pointed instrument made of wood, bone, or ivory.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 57.

2. A tract of land on which the trees have been ★killed by girdling. [Western U. S.]

deadeye (ded'ī), *n.* *Naut.*, a round, laterally flattened wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.


Front and Side Views of Deadeye.

deadfall (ded'fâl), *n.* **1.** A trap in which a weight is arranged to fall upon and crush the prey, used for large game. It is commonly formed of two heavy logs, one lying on the ground, and the other rising in a sloping direction, and upheld in this position by a contrivance of insecure props. The game, in order to get at the bait, has to pass under the sloping log, and in doing so is compelled to knock away the props, when the raised log falls and secures it.

2. A smaller trap for rats, etc., in which the fall is a loaded board.—**3.** A tangled mass of fallen trees and underbrush.

Deadfalls of trees thrown over, under, or astraddle of each other by gales or avalanches.
The Century, XXIX. 195.

4. A low drinking- or gaming-place. [Western U. S.]

dead-file (ded'fīl), *n.* A file in which the cuts are so close and fine that its action is practically noiseless.

dead-flat (ded'flat), *n.* In *ship-building*, the greatest transverse section of a ship. Also called *midship bend*.

dead-ground (ded'ground), *n.* In *mining*, unproductive ground; country-rock; any rock adjacent to a metalliferous deposit or vein, through which work has to be carried to develop a mine, but which itself contains no ore.

dead-hand (ded'hand), *n.* [Trans. of *mortmain*, q. v.] Same as *mortmain*.

Forty thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura . . . were held in *dead-hand* by the Bishop of St. Claude.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 160.

dead-head (ded'hed), *n.* **1.** In *founding:* (*a*) The extra length of metal given to a cast gun. It serves to receive the dross, which rises to the surface of the liquid metal, and would be, were it not for the dead-head, at the muzzle of the gun. When cooled and solidified, the dead-head is cut off. Also called *sinking-head* or *sprue*. (*b*) That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal enters the mold. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** The tailstock of a lathe. It contains the dead-spindle and back-center, while the live-head or headstock contains the live-spindle.—**3.** *Naut.*, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy.

deadhead (ded'hed), *n.* [Cf. ODan. *dödthoved*, a fool.] One who is allowed to ride in a public conveyance, to attend a theater or other place of

entertainment, or to obtain any privilege having its public price, without payment. [U. S.]

deadhead (ded'hed), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To provide free passage, admission, etc., for; pass or admit without payment, as on a railroad or into a theater: as, to *deadhead* a passenger, or a guest at a hotel.

II. *intrans.* To travel on a train, steamboat, etc., or gain admission to a theater or similar place, without payment.

deadheadism (ded'hed#izm), *n.* [< *deadhead* + *-ism.*] The practice of traveling, etc., as a deadhead.

dead-house (ded'hous), *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution, or a separate building, where dead bodies are kept for a time; a morgue.

deading (ded'ing), *n.* [< *dead* + *-ing.*] In a steam-engine, a jacket inclosing the pipes or cylinder of a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of the heat. Also called *cleading* and *lagging.*

dead-latch (ded'lach), *n.* A latch which is held in its place by a catch, or of which the bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be raised by the latch-key from the outside, nor by the handle from within. *E. H. Knight.*

dead-light (ded'līt), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a strong wooden or iron shutter fastened over a cabin-window or port-hole in rough weather to prevent water from entering.—2. A luminous appearance sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies. [Scotch.]

At length it was suggested to the old man that there were always *dead lights* hovering over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air.
Blackwood's Mag., March, 1823, p. 318.

deadlihood† (ded'li-hůd), *n.* [< *deadly* + *-hood.*] The state of the dead.

Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in *deadlyhood.* *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

dead-line (ded'līn), *n.* A line drawn around the inside or outside of a military prison, which no prisoner can cross without incurring the penalty of being immediately shot down: used during the American civil war especially with reference to open-air inclosures or stockades for prisoners.

Should he some day escape alive across the *dead-line* of Winchesters, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 449.

deadliness (ded'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *dedlinesse, dedelynesse,* < AS. *deádlīcnys,* mortality, < *deádlīc,* mortal, deadly: see *deadly, a.*] The quality of being deadly; the character of being extremely destructive of life.

As for my relapses, I . . . know their danger and . . . their *deadlinesse.*
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, ii.

★ **dead-lock** (ded'lok), *n.* 1. A lock worked on one side by a handle and on the other side by a key. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A complete stoppage, stand-still, or entanglement; a state of affairs in which further progress or a decision is for the time impossible, as if from an inextricable locking up: as, a *dead-lock* in a legislature where parties are evenly balanced. [Often written *deadlock.*]

There's situation for you! there's an heroic group!—You see the ladies can't stab Whiskerandos—he durst not strike them, for fear of their uncles—the uncles durst not kill him, because of their nieces—I have them all at a *dead lock!*—for every one of them is afraid to let go first. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

The opposition were not convinced, and the parties came to a *dead-lock.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 127.

deadly (ded'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly,* < ME. *dedly, dedli, dedely, -lich,* fatal, dead, mortal, < AS. *deádlīc* (= OFries. *dādlīk, dādelīk* = D. *doodelijk* = MHG. *tōtlich,* G. *tödtlich* = Icel. *daudhligr* = Dan. *dödelig* = Sw. *dödlig*), fatal, mortal, < *deád,* dead, + *-līc,* E. *-ly*[1]. Cf. *deathly.*] **1**†. Mortal; liable to death; being in danger of death.

The image of a *deadly* man. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 23.

Hip. How does the patient?
Clod. You may inquire
Of more than one; for two are sick and *deadly.*
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 4.

2. Occasioning or capable of causing death, physical or spiritual; mortal; fatal; destructive: as, a *deadly* blow or wound.

The ankers brak, and the topmasts lap,
It was sic a *deadly* storm.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

He mounted . . . and set out . . . on the errand which, neither to him nor to Perdita, seemed to involve any *deadly* peril. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 195.

3. Mortal; implacable; aiming or tending to kill or destroy: as, a *deadly* enemy; *deadly* malice; a *deadly* feud.

Thy assailant is quick, skilful, and *deadly.*
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Deadlier emphasis of curse. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 4.

In England every preparation was made for a *deadly* struggle. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

4. Adapted for producing death or great bodily injury: as, a *deadly* weapon; a *deadly* drug.

He drew his *deadly* sword.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 263).

Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

5. Dead. [Rare.]

And great lords bear you clothed with funeral things,
And your crown girded over *deadly* brows.
Swinburne, Chastelard, iii. 1.

6. Very great; excessive. [Colloq.]

To the privy seale, where I signed a *deadly* number of pardons, which do trouble me to get nothing by.
Pepys, Diary, I. 129.

Deadly carrot. See *carrot.*—**Deadly nightshade.** See *nightshade.*—**Deadly sins.** See *sin.*=**Syn. 2.** *Deadly, Deathly.* *Deadly* is applied to that which inflicts death; *deathly,* to that which resembles death. We properly speak of a *deadly* poison, and of *deathly* paleness. *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 50.

Anointed let me be with *deadly* venom;
And die, ere men can say—God save the queen!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Her hands had turned to a *deathly* coldness.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlv.

deadly (ded'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly,* < ME. *dedly, dedely, -liche,* < AS. *deádlīce,* adv., < *deádlīc,* deadly: see *deadly, a.*] **1**†. Mortally.

He shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. Ezek. xxx. 24.

2. Implacably; destructively.

Ffor thowgh that I haue hated yow neuer so *dedly,* ye haue here soche children that haue do me soche servise that I may haue no will to do yow noon euell.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

3. In a manner resembling death; deathly: as, *deadly* pale or wan.

Such is the aspect of this shore;
'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!
So coldly sweet, so *deadly* fair,
We start, for soul is wanting there.
Byron, The Giaour, l. 92.

4. Extremely; excessively. [Colloq.]

deadly-handed (ded'li-han#ded), *a.* Sanguinary; disposed to kill. [Rare.]

The *deadly-handed* Clifford slew my steed.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

deadly-lively (ded'li-līv#li), *a.* Blending the aspect or effect of gloom and liveliness: as, a *deadly-lively* party. [Eng.]

Even her black dress assumed something of a *deadly-lively* air from the jaunty style in which it was worn.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xli.

dead-man's-hand (ded'manz-hand'), *n.* 1. A name of the male fern, *Nephrodium Filix-mas,* and of some other ferns, from the fact that the young fronds before they begin to unroll resemble a closed fist.—2. The devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata.* Also called *dead-man's-toe.*

dead-march (ded'märch), *n.* A piece of solemn music played in funeral processions, especially at military funerals: as, the *dead-march* in Handel's oratorio of Saul.

Hush, the *Dead-March* wails in a people's ears:
The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears:
The black earth yawns: the mortal disappears.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

dead-men's-bells (ded'menz-belz'), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

dead-men's-fingers (ded'menz-fing'-gėrz), *n.* 1. The hand-orchis, *Orchis maculata:* so called from its pale hand-like tubers. The name is also given to other species of *Orchis* and to some other plants.

Our cold maids do *dead men's fingers* call them.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.



Dead-men's-fingers (*Alcyonium digitatum*).

2. An alcyonarian or halcyonoid polyp of the order *Alcyonaceæ,* family *Alcyoniidæ,* and genus *Alcyonium,* as *A. digitatum.* Also called *cow-paps* and *mermaid's-glove.* See *Alcyonium.*

dead-men's-lines (ded'menz-līnz'), *n.* An alga, *Chorda filum,* having cord-like fronds about one fourth of an inch in diameter and sometimes 12 feet long.

dead-neap (ded'nēp), *n.* The lowest stage of the tide.

deadness (ded'nes), *n.* The state of being dead. (*a*) Want of life or vital power in a once animated body, as an animal or a plant, or in a part of it.

When he seemed to show his weakness in seeking fruit upon that fig-tree that had none, he manifested his power by cursing it to *deadness* with a word.
South, Works, VII. i.

(*b*) The state of being by nature without life; inanimateness. (*c*) A state resembling that of death: as, the *deadness* of a fainting-fit. (*d*) Want of activity or sensitiveness; lack of force or susceptibility; dullness; coldness; frigidity; indifference: as, *deadness* of the affections.

The most curious phenomenon in all Venetian history is the vitality of religion in private life, and its *deadness* in public policy. *Ruskin.*

This appeared to be no news to Sylvia, and yet the words came on her with a great shock; but for all that she could not cry; she was surprised herself at her own *deadness* of feeling. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxv.

(*e*) Flatness; want of spirit: as, the *deadness* of liquors.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

dead-nettle (ded'net#l), *n.* The common name of labiate plants of the genus *Lamium,* the leaves of which resemble those of the nettle, though they do not sting. There are several species natives of Europe and Asia, as the white dead-nettle (*L. album*), the red (*L. purpureum*), and the yellow (*L. Galeobdolon*).

dead-oil (ded'oil), *n.* A name given in the arts to those products, consisting of carbolic acid, naphthalin, etc., obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, which are heavier than water and which come off at about 340° F. or over. It includes *middle* and *heavy* oil.

dead-pay† (ded'pā), *n.* Continued pay dishonestly drawn for soldiers and sailors actually dead; a person in whose name pay is so drawn. [Eng.]

O you commanders
That, like me, have no *dead-pays.*
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2.

★ **dead-plate** (ded'plāt), *n.* A flat iron plate sometimes fitted before the bars of a furnace, for the purpose of causing bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back into the fire.

dead-pledge (ded'plej), *n.* A mortgage or pawning of lands or goods, or the thing pawned.

dead-point (ded'point), *n.* See *dead-center.*

dead-reckoning (ded'rek#n-ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the calculation of a ship's place at sea, independently of observations of the heavenly bodies, and simply from the distance she has run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, this being rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, etc.

dead-rise (ded'rīz), *n.* The angle made by the lower edge of the dead-flat frame of a ship with a horizontal line from its intersection with the keel; the transverse inclination of the bottom amidships to a horizontal line.

dead-rising (ded'rī#zing), *n.* In *ship-building,* a curved line drawn at the height of the ends of the floor timbers.

Dead Sea apple. See *apple.*

dead-set (ded'set'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The fixed position of a dog in pointing game.—2. A determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack: as, to make a *dead-set* in a game.—3. Opposition; resolute antagonism; hostility: as, it was a *dead-set* between them. *Bartlett.*—4. A concocted scheme to defraud a person in gaming. *Grose*, Slang Dict. [Slang.]

II. *a.* Extremely desirous of, or determined to get or to do, something: generally with *on* or *upon.*

dead-sheave (ded'shēv), *n.* *Naut.*, a score in the heel of a topmast to receive an additional mast-rope as a preventer.

dead-shore (ded'shōr), *n.* A piece of wood built up vertically in a wall which has been broken through for the purpose of making alterations in a building.

dead-small (ded'smâl), *n.* In *coal-mining,* the smallest coal which passes through the screens. [North. Eng.]

dead's-part (dedz'pärt), *n.* In *Scots law,* that part of a man's movable succession which he is entitled to dispose of by testament, or that which remains of the movables over and above what is due to the wife and children. Sometimes *dead man's part.*

dead-spindle (ded′spin″dl), *n.* The spindle in the tail-stock or dead-head of a lathe, which ★does not rotate.

dead-stroke (ded′strōk), *a.* Delivering a blow without recoil: as, a *dead-stroke* hammer. See *drop-press*.

dead-thraw (ded′thrâ), *n.* [Scotch form of *death-throe*.] The death-throe.

Wha ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the *dead-thraw?* How d'ye think the spirit was to get awa through bolts and bars like thae?
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

dead-tongue (ded′tung), *n.* The water-hemlock, *Œnanthe crocata:* so called from its para-★lyzing effects upon the organs of speech.

dead-water (ded′wâ″tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the water which eddies about a ship's stern during her ★progress. Also called *eddy-water*.

dead-weight (ded′wāt), *n.* **1.** A heavy or oppressive burden; a weight or burden that has to be borne without aid or without compensatory advantage.

The fact is, fine thoughts, enshrined in appropriate language, are *dead-weights* upon the stage, unless they are struck like sparks from the action of the fable.
Cornhill Mag.

The gentlest of Nature's growths or motions will, in time, burst asunder or wear away the proudest *dead-weight* man can heap upon them. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 42.

2. A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government on account of half-pay and pensions to retired officers of the army and navy.—**3.** *Naut.*, the lading of a vessel when it consists of heavy goods; that part of the cargo, as coal, iron, etc., which pays freight according to its weight, and not to its bulk.

dead-well (ded′wel), *n.* Same as *absorbing-well*. See *absorb*.

dead-wind (ded′wind), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for a wind dead ahead, or blowing directly ★from the point toward which a ship is sailing.

dead-wood (ded′wůd), *n.* **1.** In *shipbuilding*, a body of timber built up on top of the keel at either end, to afford a firm fastening for the cant timbers.—**2.** A buffer-block.—**3.** In *ten-pins* and *pin-pool*, the pins which have been knocked down. Hence—**4.** Useless material.

The commissioner [of patents] has made some effort—though not so strenuous as might be—to cut the *dead-wood* out of the examining and clerical forces left him as a legacy by his predecessor. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 209.

To get the dead-wood on one, to have one entirely at a disadvantage or in one's power; secure advantage over one. [U. S. slang.]

dead-wool (ded′wůl), *n.* Wool taken from the skins of sheep which have been slaughtered or have died.

dead-work (ded′wėrk), *n.* Work which is in itself unprofitable, but is necessary to, and leads up to, that which is profitable or productive; specifically, in *mining*, that work which is done in the way of opening a mine, or preparing to remove the ore in a mine, but is not accompanied by any production of ore, or is almost non-remunerative.

To describe *dead-work* is to narrate all those portions of our work which consume the most time, give the most trouble, require the greatest patience and endurance, and seem to produce the most insignificant results.
Science, VI. 174.

dead-works (ded′wėrks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is balanced for a voyage: now generally called *upper works*.

de-aërate (dē-ā′ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-aërated*, ppr. *de-aërating*. [< *de-* priv. + *aërate*.] To expel the air from; free from air. [Rare.]

Dr. Meyer states that the gases employed in this research were obtained from the coals by introducing two to four hundred grains into a flask, which was immediately filled up with hot *de-aërated* water.
★ *Ure*, Dict., IV. 240.

deaf (def or dēf), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *deef;* < ME. *def, deef, defe, deaf*, etc., < AS. *dēaf* = OS. *dōf* = OFries. *dāf* = D. *doof* = MLG. *dōf*, LG. *dōv* = OHG. MHG. *toup*, G. *taub*, deaf, dull, stupid, etc., = Icel. *daufr* = Sw. *döf* = Dan. *döv* = Goth. *daubs*, deaf; prob. akin to Gr. τυφλός, blind, and to E. *dumb*, q. v.] **1.** Lacking the sense of hearing; insensible to sounds.

Blind are their eyes, their ears are *deaf*,
Nor hear when mortals pray;
Mortals that wait for their relief
Are blind and *deaf* as they. *Watts.*

2. Unable to hear, or to hear clearly, in consequence of some defect or obstruction in the organs of hearing; defective in ability to perceive or discriminate sounds; dull of hearing: as, a *deaf* man; to be *deaf* in one ear.

Fal. Boy, tell him I am *deaf*.
Page. You must speak louder, my master is *deaf*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

And many of hem becamen blynde, and many *deve*, for the noyse of the water. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 306.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight. *Dryden.*

3. Refusing to listen or to hear; unwilling to regard or give heed; unmoved or unpersuaded; insensible: as, *deaf* to entreaty; *deaf* to all argument or reason.

For God is *def* now a dayes and deyneth nouht ous to huyre. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 61

To counsel this lady was *deaf*,
To judgment she was blind.
Margaret of Craignargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 252).

Oh, the millions of *deaf* hearts, *deaf* to everything really impassioned in music, that pretend to admire Mozart!
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

They might as well have blest her; she was *deaf*
To blessing or to cursing save from one.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Lacking sharpness or clearness; dull; stifled; obscurely heard; confused. [Rare.]

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease.
Dryden.

5†. Numb.

Tórpido is a fisshe, but who-so handeleth hym shal be lame & *defe* of lymmes that he shall fele no thyng.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 239.

6. Barren; sterile; blasted: as, *deaf* land; *deaf* corn.

Every day, it seems, was separately a blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a *deaf* nut, offering no kernel. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 91.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.—**Deaf as a door, post, or stone,** exceedingly deaf.

deaf†, *v. t.* [Also *deave*, early mod. E. also *deve;* < ME. **defen*, **deven*, < AS. **dēafian*, in comp. *ādēafian*, become deaf (= OFries. *dava* = D. *dooven*, tarnish, *verdooven*, deafen, = OHG. *touben*, MHG. *töuben*, G. *betäuben*, deafen, stun, = Icel. *deyfa* = Dan. *döve* = Sw. *döfva*), < *dēaf*, deaf: see *deaf*, *a.* Cf. *deafen*.] To make deaf; deprive of hearing; deafen; stun with noise.

Thou *deafest* me with thy kryeng so loude.
Palsgrave, sig. B iii., fol. 206.

And lest their lamentable shreeks should sad the hearts of their Parents, the Priests of Molech did *deaf* their ears with the continuall clangs of trumpets and timbrels.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 145.

An obstinate sinner . . . still *deafs* himself to the cry of his own conscience, that he may live the more licentiously. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 41.

deaf-adder (def′ad″ėr), *n.* A popular name in the United States of sundry serpents reputed to be venomous.

deaf-dumbness (def′dum″nes), *n.* Dumbness or aphony arising from deafness, whether congenital or occurring during infancy.

Deafness, resulting from functional or nervous derangement, from actual disease, or from *deaf-dumbness*.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 198.

deafen (def′n), *v. t.* [< *deaf* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *deaf*, *v.*] **1.** To make deaf; deprive of the power of hearing.—**2.** To stun; render incapable of perceiving or discriminating sounds distinctly: as, to be *deafened* with clamor or tumult.

And all the host of hell
With *deafening* shout return'd them loud acclaim.
Milton, P. L., ii. 520.

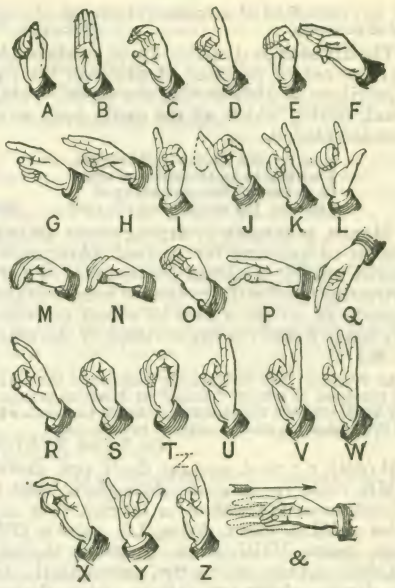
Dazzled by the livid-flickering fork,
And *deafen'd* with the stammering cracks and claps
That follow'd. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *arch.*, to render impervious to sound (as a door or a partition) by means of sound-boarding or pugging.

deafening (def′n-ing), *n.* In *arch.*, the pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like. Also called *sound-boarding*.

deafly (def′li), *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

deaf-mute (def′mūt), *n.* [< *deaf* + *mute*[1].] **1.** A person who is both deaf and dumb, the dumbness resulting from deafness which has existed either from birth or from a very early period of the person's life. Deaf mutes communicate their thoughts by means either of significant or arbitrary signs or motions, or of a manual alphabet formed by positions of the fingers of one or both hands. The accompanying illustration shows a form of the single-hand alphabet now universally taught to deaf-mutes in the United States. The two-hand alphabet, invented about the close of the eighteenth century, is somewhat more complicated, and is in limited use in other countries. Deaf-mutes are taught in many cases to understand spoken language by observing the motions of the speaker's lips, and to use articulate speech themselves, sometimes very distinctly.



Manual Alphabet for Deaf-mutes.

2. A subject for dissection. [Med. slang.]

deaf-muteness (def′mūt″nes), *n.* [< *deaf-mute* + *-ness*.] Deaf-dumbness.

Physiological accidents, more painful and not less incurable than those of *deaf-muteness* and blindness.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 358.

★ **deaf-mutism** (def′mū″tizm), *n.* [< *deaf-mute* + *-ism*.] The condition of being a deaf-mute.

Deaf-mutism may give no actual indication of disease, though the organ of hearing itself is, probably, always defective and of imperfect development.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 194.

★ **deafness** (def′nes), *n.* [< ME. *defnes*, < *def*, deaf, + *-ness*.] **1.** Incapacity of perceiving or distinguishing sounds, in consequence of the impairment of the organs of hearing; that state of the organs which prevents the reception of the impressions that constitute hearing; want of the sense of hearing. Deafness occurs in every degree, from that which merely impairs the accuracy of the ear in distinguishing faint or similar sounds, to that state in which there is no more sensation produced by sounds in this organ than in any other part of the body. Dumbness is the usual concomitant of complete deafness, but in general results rather from the absence of incitement by the sense of hearing than from any natural defect in the organs of speech. See *deaf-mute*.

He answered that it was impossible for him to hear a man three yards off, by reason of *deafness* that had held him fourteen years.
State Trials, Earl of Strafford, an. 1640.

2. Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear or to the understanding.

I found such a *deafness* that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *Eikon Basilike.*

Boiler-makers' deafness, deafness due to occupation in the midst of loud and continuous noises, as in the case of a boiler-maker. It is marked by catarrh of the middle ear, with more or less nervous exhaustion.

deal[1] (dēl), *n.* [< ME. *deel, del, dæl*, < AS. *dǣl*, mutated form (after the verb) of the reg. but less common *dāl* (whence ME. *dāl, dōl*, E. *dole*[1], q. v.) = OFries. *del* = OS. *dēl* = D. *deel* = MLG. *dēl, dēil*, LG. *deel* = OHG. MHG. *teil*, G. *teil, theil* = Icel. *deil-d, deil-dh* = Sw. *del* = Dan. *del* = Goth. *dails*, m., *daila*, f., a part, share, portion, = OBulg. *dielŭ*, Bulg. *diel* = Serv. *diyel* = Bohem. *díl* = Pol. *dział* (barred *l*) = Russ. *dĕl*, a part, also OBulg. *dola* = Pol. *dola* = Russ. *dolya*, a part, portion, share, lot. Hence *deal*, *v. Deal*, *n.*, in senses 3 and 4, is from the verb.] **1**†. A part; portion; share.

Of poynaunt sauce hire needede never a *deel*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 14.

Take hit euery *dele;*
That thou hit have, me lykythe wele.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 141.

This erthe it trembelys for this tree, and dyns [resounds] ilk *dele*. *York Plays*, p. 32.

A tenth *deal* of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil. Ex. xxix. 40.

Hence—**2.** An indefinite quantity, degree, or extent: as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of snow; a *deal* of money. In this sense usually qualified with *great* or *good:* as, a *great deal* of labor; a *good deal* of one's time.

Gratiano speaks an *infinite deal* of nothing.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

A very little thief of occasion will rob you of a *great deal* of patience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

3. The division or distribution of cards in playing; the act or practice of dealing; the right or privilege of distributing the cards; a single round, during which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art,
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. Hence, a bargain or arrangement among a number of persons for mutual advantage as against others; a secret commercial or political transaction for the exclusive benefit of those engaged in it: as, a *deal* in wheat or cotton; they made a *deal* for the division of the offices. [U. S.]

The President had definitively abandoned the maxims and practices of a local manager of Machine politics in New York, with the shifts and expedients and *deals* which had illustrated his rise to political prominence. *The Nation*, XXXV. 411.

★ **deal**[1] (dēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dealt*, ppr. *dealing*. [< ME. *delen* (pret. *delde, delte, dalte, dulte*), < AS. *dǣlan* = OS. *dēlian* = OFries. *dela* = D. *deelen* = MLG. *dēlen, deilen*, LG. *delen* = OHG. *teilan, teilen*, MHG. *teilen*, G. *teilen, theilen* = Icel. *deila* = Dan. *dele* = Sw. *dela* = Goth. *dailjan*, divide, share (cf. OBulg. *deliti*, divide); from the noun: see *deal*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide; part; separate; hence, to divide in portions; apportion; distribute, as, in card-playing, to give to each player the proper number of cards: often followed by *out*.

Dele to me my destine, & do hit out of honde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2285.

Theose two louves in me were *dalt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

The day ye *deal* at Annie's burial
The bread but and the wine;
Before the morn at twall o'clock,
They'll *deal* the same at mine.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 139).

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? Isa. lviii. 7.

And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold.
Tickell.

Hast thou yet *dealt* him, O life, thy full measure?
M. Arnold, A Modern Sappho.

2†. To distribute to.

Godis word witnessith we shuln ziue and *dele* oure enemys,
And alle men that arn nedy, as pore men and suche.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 237.

3. To scatter; hurl; throw about; deliver: as, to *deal* out blows.

Hissing through the skies, the feathery deaths were *dealt*.
Dryden.

He continued, when worse days were come,
To *deal* about his sparkling eloquence.
Wordsworth.

Such blow no other hand could *deal*,
Though gauntleted in glove of steel.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 25.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in mutual intercourse or transactions of any kind; have to do with a person or thing, or be concerned in a matter: absolutely or with *with* or *in*.

He turn'd his face unto the wall,
And death was *with* him *dealing*.
Bonny Barbara Allan (Child's Ballads, II. 156).

I will *deal with* you as one should *deal with* his Confessor. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

The Chutes and I *deal* extremely together.
Walpole, Letters, II. 67.

Gad, I shall never be able to *deal with* her alone.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

Specifically—**2.** To negotiate or make bargains; traffic or trade: *with* a person, *in* articles: as, he *deals in* pig-iron.

Perle praysed is prys, ther perre is schewed,
Thag hym not derrest be demed to *dele* for penies.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1118.

The King [of Tonquin] buys great Guns, and some pieces of Broad cloath: but his pay is so bad, that Merchants care not to *deal with* him, could they avoid it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 65.

Ye shall not steal, neither *deal* falsely. Lev. xix. 11.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

3. To negotiate corruptly; make a secret agreement; conspire: with *with*.

Fourteen Years after, Morton, going to execution, confess'd That Bothwell *dealt with* him to consent to the Murder of the King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 337.

Now have they *dealt with* my pothecary to poison me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

Therefore they imploy their Agents to *deal* privately *with* one of his Disciples who might be fittest for their design, and to work upon his covetous humour by the promise of a reward. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

4. To intervene as a mediator or middleman.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raiseth his own credit with both by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon*, Essays.

5. To act; behave: *in* a matter, *with*, *by*, or *toward* a person or thing.

I mean therefor so to *deall in* it, as I maie wipe awaie that opinion of either vncertaintie for confusion.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lix.

Such one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind. *Locke.*

★ **deal**[2] (dēl), *n.* [< MD. *dele*, D. *deel*, a board, plank, threshing-floor, = MLG. *dele*, LG. *dele*, a board, plank, floor of a room, also, in form *dale*, a threshing-floor, = OHG. *dil, dilo*, MHG. *dil, dille*, G. *diele*, a board, plank, floor of boards, = Icel. *thilja* = Dan. *tilje* = Sw. *tilja* = AS. *thel*, a plank, *thille*, a board (cf. *breda thiling*, translating L. *area*, a threshing-floor) (cf. Slov. *dila* = Pol. *dyl* = Little Russ. *dyle*, a board, deal—prob. < OHG.), = OBulg. *tilo* = Skt. *tala*, ground (cf. L. *tellus*, the earth). The AS. word has suffered a similar restriction of meaning, being now E. *thill*, the shaft or pole of a cart, etc. Thus *deal*[2] is a doublet of *thill*: see *thill*. The word *deal*[2] is usually identified with *deal*[1], a part, with the accommodated definition "the division of a piece of timber made by sawing."] **1.** A board or plank. The name *deal* is applied chiefly to planks of pine or fir above 7 inches in width and of various lengths exceeding 6 feet. If 7 inches or less wide, they are called *battens;* and when under 6 feet long they are called *deal-ends*. The usual thickness is 3 inches, and width 9 inches. The standard size, to which other sizes may be reduced, is 2½ inches thick, 11 inches broad, and 12 feet long. A *whole deal* is a deal which is 1½ inches thick; a *slit deal*, one of half that thickness. The word is little used in the United States.

I had little furniture, so I bought a cart-load of *deals;* took a carpenter . . . into my service; established him in a barn, and said, "Jack, furnish my house."
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

2. Wood of fir or pine, such as deals are made from: as, a floor of *deal*.

A piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, . . . appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle*, Colours.

Red deal, the wood of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, a highly valuable and durable timber.

dealbate† (dē-al'bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dealbatus*, pp. of *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white. See *daub*, which is from the same source.] To whiten.

dealbate (dē-al'bāt), *a.* [< L. *dealbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Whitened; especially, in *bot.*, covered with a very white opaque powder.

dealbation† (dē-al-bā'shon), *n.* [< LL. **dealbatio(n-)*, < *dealbare*, whiten: see *dealbate*.] The act of bleaching; a whitening. *Sir T. Browne.*

She hath made this cheek
By much too pale, and hath forgot to whiten
The natural redness of my nose; she knows not
What 'tis wants *dealbation*.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, iv. 1.

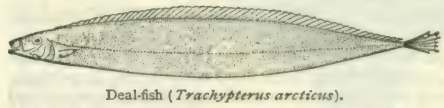
★ **dealer** (dē'lėr), *n.* [< ME. **delere, delare*, < AS. *dǣlere*, a divider, distributer, < *dǣlan*, divide, deal: see *deal*[1], *v.*] **1.** One who deals; one who has to do or has concern with others; specifically, a trader; one whose business is to buy and sell, as a merchant, shopkeeper, or broker: as, a *dealer* in general merchandise or in stocks; a picture-*dealer*. In *law*, a dealer is one who buys and sells the same articles in the same condition: thus, a butcher is not a dealer, because he buys animals whole, and sells them in a different state.

These small *dealers* in wit and learning. *Swift.*

The license to spirit merchants was termed a *dealer's* license, *dealer* meaning, in excise language, a person selling a certain statutory quantity at any one time.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 237.

2. In *card-playing*, the player who distributes the cards.

deal-fish (dēl'fish), *n.* An English name of the *Trachypterus arcticus*, a fish of the family *Trachypteridæ*, from the resemblance of its dead body to a deal. It is found occasionally on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.



Deal-fish (*Trachypterus arcticus*).

deal-frame (dēl'frām), *n.* A gang-saw for slitting deals or balks of pine timber. *E. H. Knight.*

dealing (dē'ling), *n.* [< ME. *delinge*, < AS. **dǣlung* (= D. *deeling* = OHG. *teilunga*, MHG. *teilunge*, G. *theilung* = Icel. *deiling* = Dan. *deling;* cf. Sw. *delning*), < *dǣlan*, deal: see *deal*[1], *v.*] **1.** Practice; doings; conduct; behavior.

Concerning the *dealings* of men who administer government, . . . they have their judge who sitteth in heaven.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii.

Let's use the peace of honour, that's fair *dealing*,
But in our ends our swords. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment: as, the *dealings* of a father with his children; God's *dealings* with men: usually in the plural.

It is to be wished that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

Inevitably the established code of conduct in the *dealings* of Governments with citizens must be allied to their code of conduct in their *dealings* with one another.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 2.

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business: as, New York merchants have extensive *dealings* with all the world.

He was in his *dealings* as punctual as a tradesman, and as generous as a gentleman. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; communication.

How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me? . . . for the Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans.
John iv. 9.

dealt (delt). Preterit and past participle of *deal*[1].

dealth† (delth), *n.* [< *deal*[1] + *-th;* cf. *heal, n., health*, and *weal, n., wealth*.] A dealing out; portion or division. *Nares.*

Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth,
Where Fortune has bestowd her largest *dealth*.
Albino and Bellama (1638).

deal-tree (dēl'trē), *n.* The fir-tree: so called because deals are commonly made from it.

Deal-wine†, *n.* See *Dele-wine*.

deambulate† (dē-am'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *deambulatus*, pp. of *deambulare*, walk abroad, < *de* + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate, amble*.] To walk abroad.

deambulation† (dē-am-bū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *deambulatio(n-)*, < *deambulare:* see *deambulate*.] The act of walking abroad or about.

Deambulations or moderate walkynges.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 15.

deambulatory† (dē-am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *deambulatorium*, a gallery for walking, < L. *deambulare*, walk about: see *deambulate*.] **I.** *n.* A covered place to walk in; specifically, the aisles of a church, or, more properly, an aisle carried around the apse and surrounding the choir on three sides; a cloister or the like.

Cloisters . . . called *deambulatories*, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weather.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 93.

II. *a.* Strolling.

The *deambulatory* actors used to have their quietus est.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 142.

dean[1]† (dēn), *n.* [Also *dene*[1]; < ME. *dene*, < AS. *denu*, a valley: see *den*[2].] A small valley.

dean[2] (dēn), *n.* [< ME. *deen, dene, den*, < OF. *deien*, mod. *doyen* = Pr. *degua, dega* = OSp. *dean*, Sp. *decano* = Pg. *deão* = It. *decano* (G. *dekan, dechant* = D. *deken*), < LL. *decanus*, one set over ten (soldiers, monks, etc.), < L. *decem* = E. *ten:* see *decimal, ten*.] **1.** An ecclesiastical title in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, which has had several applications. Civil officials so called were known to the Roman law, and are mentioned in the codes of Theodosius and Justinian. The title was thence adopted for Christian use. In the monasteries, for every ten monks a decanus or dean was nominated, who had the charge of their discipline. The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery; and, since monks had the charge of many cathedral churches, the office of dean was thus introduced into them. Custom gradually determined that there should be only one dean in a cathedral, and he eventually assumed the chief charge of its ecclesiastical and ritual concerns, especially in regard to the choir. He became also general assistant to the bishop. In the Roman Catholic Church, assistants of the bishop, termed *rural deans*, in France in former times often possessed, and in Germany in certain cases still possess, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, so that their authority is almost equal to that of bishops. In the Church of England there are, besides the deans of the cathedrals, called *deans of chapters*, whose authority is next that of the bishop, *rural deans*, who are in effect assistants to the bishop, and whose duty it is to visit certain parishes in the diocese, and report on their condition to the bishop. Their functions at one time became almost obsolete, but they have been revived to some extent in recent times. The word is also applied in England to the chief officers of certain peculiar churches or chapels: as, the *dean of the chapels royal*. In the Episcopal Church in America the presiding presbyter of the semi-official body known as a convocation, and of the division of a diocese represented by this body, which division is also called a convocation and is in some respects analogous to the English rural deanery, is called a dean (the dean of convocation).

To save a bishop, may I name a *dean?*
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 33.

2. In universities, originally, the head of a faculty (and most historical writers consider a

dean as essential to the existence of a faculty). The office was at first directly or indirectly elective for one or two years, while commonly filled by the eldest master regent. But the faculties, having in Great Britain and America lost their early more independent corporate existence, are now usually presided over by the head of the university, and the office of dean has sunk to that of a mere registrar or secretary, or has ceased to exist. In English colleges the dean presides in chapel, looks after the moral and religious welfare of the scholars, and is charged with the preservation of discipline. The office is commonly united with one of the tutorships. The office of dean of a college or school is evidently a mere adaptation of that of dean of a monastery, and as such dates from far earlier times than that of dean of a faculty, although the faculties long preceded the colleges.

Certain censors, or *deanes*, appointed to looke to the behaviour and manner of the Students there [at Cambridge]. *Holinshed*, Chronicles.

He long'd at college, only long'd,
All else was well, for she-society. . . .
They lost their weeks; they vext the souls of *deans*.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

3. The oldest member in length of service of a constituted body, or a body of persons of equal rank, of whom he is the prescriptive leader in all joint action: as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps; the *dean* of the French Academy; the *dean* of the Sacred College (the oldest of the cardinals, who possesses high authority by right of his seniority).—**4.** The president for the time being of an incorporation of barristers or law practitioners.—**Dean and chapter**, a bishop's council, consisting of the dean and his prebendaries, whose duties consist in aiding the bishop with their advice in affairs of religion and in the temporal concerns of his see.—**Dean of Arches**, the chief judicial officer of the Archbishop of Canterbury, dean of the Court of Arches, but not really a dean in the modern sense of the word.—**Dean of Faculty**, the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.—**Dean of gild.** (*a*) The chief officer of a medieval trade-gild, and of some existing gilds in Europe.

They represented that it had been customary to consult, after the city magistracies, only the captains of companies and the *deans of guilds* in matters of government. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 20.

(*b*) In Scotland, the elected head of the merchant company or gildry of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate of the burgh for the supervision of all matters relating to the erection and character of buildings. The office in the full sense now exists only in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, its duties in other burghs being performed by an officer bearing the same title, elected by the town council.—**Dean of gild court**, in Scotland, a court presided over by the dean of gild, the jurisdiction of which is confined to the regulation of buildings, to such matters of police as have any connection with buildings, and to the regulation of weights and measures.—**Dean of peculiars.** See *peculiar*.—**Dean of the chapel royal**, a title bestowed on six clergymen of the Church of Scotland, who receive from the crown a portion of the revenues which formerly belonged to the chapel royal in Scotland.—**Dean of the province of Canterbury**, the Bishop of London, to whom, when a convocation is to be assembled, the archbishop sends his mandate for summoning the bishops of the province.

deanery (dē'ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *deaneries* (-riz). [< *dean* + *-ery*. Cf. ML. *decanaria*, a deanery.] **1.** The office or the revenue of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 3.

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

Rural deanery, in England, the circuit of jurisdiction of a rural dean. Every rural deanery is divided into parishes. The duties of rural deans are now generally discharged by archdeacons, though the deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese or archdeanery. See *dean*[2].

deaness (dēn'es), *n.* [< *dean*[2] + *-ess.*] A woman who is head of a female chapter. *Sterne*, Tr. Shandy, II. xxxv.

deanimalize (dē-an'i-mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanimalized*, ppr. *deanimalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *animalize.*] To free from animality or animal qualities: as, to *deanimalize* wool-fiber.

deanship (dēn'ship), *n.* [< *dean*[2] + *-ship.*] The office, dignity, or title of a dean.

Because I don't value your *deanship* a straw. *Swift.*

deanthropomorphism (dē-an″thrō-pō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *deanthropomorphize* + *-ism.*] The process of getting rid of anthropomorphic notions.

Hence, as Mr. Fiske has shown in detail, so soon as anthropomorphism has assumed its highest state of development, it begins to be replaced by a continuous growth of *deanthropomorphism*, which, passing through polytheism into monotheism, eventually ends in a progressive "purification" of theism—by which is meant a progressive metamorphosis of the theistic conception, tending to remove from the Deity the attributes of Humanity. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 52.

deanthropomorphization (dē-an″thrō-pō-môr-fī-zā'shon), *n.* [< *deanthropomorphize* + *-ation.*] The act of freeing from anthropomorphic attributes or conceptions.

There is one continuous process [of knowing], which (if I may be allowed to invent a rather formidable word in imitation of Coleridge) is best described as a continuous process of *deanthropomorphization*, or the stripping off of the anthropomorphic attributes with which primeval philosophy clothed the unknown Power which is manifested in phenomena. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 176.

deanthropomorphize (dē-an″thrō-pō-môr'fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanthropomorphized*, ppr. *deanthropomorphizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *anthropomorphize.*] To free from anthropomorphic attributes or notions.

We may proceed to gather our illustrations of the *deanthropomorphizing* process. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 177.

dear[1] (dēr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deere, dere,* < ME. *deere, dere,* < AS. *deóre*, mutated *dȳre*, beloved, precious, of great value, = OS. *diuri* = OFries. *diore, diure* = D. *dier, duur* = OHG. *tiuri*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* = Icel. *dȳrr* = Sw. Dan. *dyr*, dear; orig. 'brave, fierce, wild'; cf. *deer*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Precious; of great value; highly esteemed or valued.

But none of these things move me, neither count I my life *dear* unto myself. Acts xx. 24.

Some *dear* cause
Will in concealment wrap me up awhile.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

2. Costly; high in price; expensive, either absolutely, or as compared with the cost of other similar things, or of the same thing at other times or places: opposed to *cheap*.

The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear*.
Shak., Rich II., v. 5.

The Hackneys and Chairs . . . are the most nasty and miserable Voiture that can be; and yet near as *dear* again as in London. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 13.

And am I to blame, Sir Peter, because flowers are *dear* in cold weather? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

Each . . . hemlock
Wore ermine too *dear* for an earl.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

Beauty, I suppose, must always be a *dear* purchase in this world. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 104.

3. Characterized by high prices in consequence of scarcity or dearth: as, a *dear* season.

What if a *dear* year come, or dearth, or some loss?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 178.

4. Charging high prices: as, a *dear* tailor.—**5.** Held in tender affection or esteem; loved; beloved: as, a *dear* child; a *dear* friend. [In this sense much used in the introductory address of letters between persons on terms of affection or of polite intercourse: as, *dear* Lucy; *dear* Doctor; *dear* Sir.]

Be ye . . . followers of God, as *dear* children.
Eph. v. 1.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

Will not man one day open his eyes and see how *dear* he is to the soul of Nature—how near it is to him?
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Each to other seems more *dear*
Than all the world else.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 61.

6. Intense; deep; keen; being of a high degree.

With percing point
Of pitty *deare* his hart was thrilled sore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 39.

You
Towards York shall bend you, with your *dearest* speed.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Never was woman's grief for loss of lord
Dearer than mine to me. *Middleton*, Witch, iv. 1.

7. Coming from the heart; heartfelt; earnest; passionate.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou, in terms so bloody, and so *dear*,
Hast made thine enemies? *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

8. Dangerous; deadly.

Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven,
Ere I had ever seen that day. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

[Obsolete or archaic in senses 6, 7, and 8.]

II. *n.* A darling: a word denoting tender affection or endearment, most commonly used in direct address: as, my *dear*.

From that day forth Duessa was his *deare*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.

That kiss
I carried from thee, *dear*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

But why, my *dear*, hast thou lock'd up thy speech
In so much silent sadness? *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

I could not love thee, *dear*, so much,
Loved I not honour more. *Lovelace*, To Lucasta.

dear[1] (dēr), *adv.* [< ME. *dere, deore*, etc., < AS. *deóre* = OHG. *tiuro*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* (= Dan. Sw. *dyrt*), adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Dearly; very tenderly.

So *dear* I lov'd the man. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

Those lines that I before have writ do lie,
Even those that said I could not love you *dearer*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxv.

2. At a dear rate; at a high price.

If thou attempt it, it will cost thee *dear*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Thou shall *dear* aby this blow.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

My dinner at Calais was superb; I never ate so good a dinner, nor was in so good a hotel; but I paid *dear*.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

To buy the bargain dear†. See *bargain*.—**To cost dear.** See *cost*[2].

dear[1] (dēr), *interj.* [See *dear*[1], *a.*] An exclamation indicating surprise, pity, or other emotion: used absolutely or in connection with *oh* or *me*: as, *oh dear!* I am so tired; *dear me!* where have you been? [*Dear me* is often regarded as a corruption of the Italian *Dio mio*, my God; but for this there is no external evidence.]

And *dear*, but she was sorry.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 287).

dear[1]† (dēr), *v. t.* [< *dear*, *a.* Cf. *endear.*] To make dear; endear.

Nor should a Sonne his Sire loue for reward,
But for he is his Sire, in nature *dear'd*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 64.

dear[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deer*.

dearborn (dēr'bôrn), *n.* [So called from its inventor, named *Dearborn.*] A light four-wheeled country vehicle used in the United States.

dear-bought (dēr'bât), *a.* Purchased at a high price: as, *dear-bought* experience; "*dear-bought* blessings," *Dryden*, Fables.

deare[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dear*[1].

deare[2]†, *n.* See *deer*.

dearie, *n.* See *deary*.

dearling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*. *Spenser.*

dearly† (dēr'li), *a.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Much loved; darling.

I had a nurse, and she was fair;
She was a *dearly* nurse to me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

dearly (dēr'li), *adv.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** At a dear rate; at a high price.

He has done another crime,
For which he will pay *dearly*.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 288).

He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

The victory remained with the King; but it had been *dearly* purchased. Whole columns of his bravest warriors had fallen. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2†. Richly; choicely.

Man, how *dearly* ever parted [gifted],
How much in having, or without, or in,
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath . . .
But by reflection. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

3. With great fondness; fondly; affectionately: as, we love our children *dearly; dearly* beloved brethren.

That thou hast her, it is not all my grief,
And yet it may be said I loved her *dearly*.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

4†. Earnestly; strongly; heartily.

And [he] made Merlyn come be-fore hym, and praied hym *dierly* to tell hym the significacion of his dreme.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 644.

For my father hated his father *dearly*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

de-arm† (dē-ärm'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *arm.*] To disarm. *Bailey*, 1727.

dearn[1]†, *a.* Same as *dern*[1].

dearn[2] (dèrn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *arch.*, a door-post or threshold. Also spelled *dern*.

I just put my eye between the wall and the *dern* of the gate. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xiv.

dearness (dēr'nes), *n.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ness.*] **1.** Costliness; high price, or a higher price than the customary one.

The *dearness* of corn. *Swift.*

You admit temporary *dearness*, compensated by advantages. *The American*, VIII. 349.

2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; great value in esteem and confidence; tender love.

The great *dearness* of friendship. *Bacon*, Friendship.

The child too clothes the father with a *dearness* not his due. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

dearnful†, *a.* Same as *dernful*.

dearnly†, *adv.* Same as *dernly*.

dearsenicize (dē-är-sen'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearsenicized*, ppr. *dearsenicizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *arsenic* + *-ize.*] To free from arsenic. Also spelled *dearsenicise*.

dearth (dèrth), *n.* [< ME. *derth, derthe*, scarcity, preciousness (not in AS.) (= OS. *diurida* = OHG. *tiurida*, MHG. *tiurde, tiurde* = Icel. *dȳrth*); < *dear* + *-th*, formative of abstract nouns.] **1**†. Dearness; costliness; high price.

His infusion of such *dearth* and rareness.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

2. A condition of dearness or costliness from scarcity; hence, failure of production or supply; famine from failure or loss of crops.

And the seven years of *dearth* began to come, according as Joseph had said: and the *dearth* was in all lands.
Gen. xli. 54.

In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

In this King's [Edward the Confessor's] Time such abundance of Snow fell in January, continuing till the middle of March following, that almost all Cattell and Fowl perished, and therewith an excessive *Dearth* followed.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 18.

3. Absence; lack; barrenness; poverty: as, a *dearth* of love; a *dearth* of honest men.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

In the general *dearth* of admiration for the right thing, even a chance bray of applause falling exactly in time is rather fortifying. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 39.

=Syn. 2. *Famine*, etc. See *scarcity*.

dearth† (dėrth), *v. t.* [< *dearth*, *n.*] To cause a dearth or scarcity in; hence, to raise the price of.

dearthful (dėrth'fûl), *a.* [(= Icel. *dýrthar-fullr*, full of glory) < *dearth* + *-ful*.] Expensive; costly; very dear. [Scotch.]

Ye Scots, wha wish auld Scotland well, . .
It sets you ill,
Wi' bitter *dearthfu'* wines to mell.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

dearticulate (dē-är-tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearticulated*, ppr. *dearticulating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint, articulate.] To disjoint or disarticulate.

dearticulation (dē-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *de* + *articulation*.] Same as *abarticulation*.

dearworth†, *a.* [ME. *derewurth*, *derwurth*, *derewerth*, etc., < AS. *deórwyrthe*, *deórwurthe*, < *deóre*, dear, + *weorthe*, worth.] **1.** Costly; precious.

Mani on other *direwerthe* ston
That ihc [I] nu nempne [name] he can.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. Worthy of being loved; dearly beloved.

This is my *derworth* sone. *Wyclif*, Mat. xvii. 5.

dearworthly†, *adv.* [ME. *deoreworthliche*; as *dearworth* + *-ly*[2].] Dearly; with fondness or affection.

That heo with the wolle of bote *deoreworthliche* dele.
Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 54.

deary, dearie (dēr'i), *n.*; pl. *dearies* (-iz). [Dim. of *dear*[1].] One who is dear; a dear; a darling: a familiar word of endearment.

She sought it up, she sought it down,
Till she was wet and weary;
And in the middle part o' it,
There she got her *deary*.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 184).

Wilt thou be my *dearie?* *Burns.*

deas† (dē'as), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dais*.

deasil (dē'shēl), *n.* [Sc., also written *deasoil*, *deisheal*, *deasiul*, repr. Gael. *deiseil*, *deiseal*, toward the south, taken in sense of 'toward the right,' < *deas* (= Ir. *deas*, OIr. *dess*, *des* = W. *dehau* = L. *dexter*, right, = Skt. *dakshina*, right, south), south, right, right-hand, + *iul*, direction, guidance.] Motion according to the apparent course of the sun. See *withershins*.

deaspirate (dē-as'pi-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deaspirated*, ppr. *deaspirating*. [< *de-* priv. + *aspirate*.] To omit or remove the aspirate from.

deaspiration (dē-as-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [< *deaspirate* + *-ion*.] The removal, elision, or omission of the aspirate from an aspirated word or ★syllable.

death (deth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deth* (dial. also *dead*, *deid*, etc.), < ME. *deth*, *deeth*, often *ded*, *dede*, < AS. *deáth* = OFries. *dāth*, *dād* = OS. *dōth*, *dōd* = D. *dood* = MLG. *dode* = LG. *dod* = OHG. *tōd*, *tōt*, MHG. *tōt*, G. *tod* = Icel. *daudhr* = Sw. Dan. *död* = Goth. *dauthus*, death; from the strong verb represented by Goth. **diwan* (pret. **dau*), die, seen also in Goth. *dauths*, etc., E. *dead*, with suffix *-th* (orig. *-thu*, L. *-tu-s*), formative of nouns: see *dead* and *die*[1].] **1.** Cessation of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions. (*a*) In the abstract.

Deeth is euere, as y trowe,
The moost certeyn thing that is,
And no thing is so vncerteyn to knowe,
As is the tyme of *deeth* y-wis.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

Of the Fruit of Knowledge if thou feed,
Death, dreadfull *Death* shall plague Thee and Thy Seed.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Death ceased to be terrible when it was regarded rather as a remedy than as a sentence.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 235.

(*b*) Actual.

Than scholde alle the Lond make Sorwe for his *Dethe*, and else nought. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

So the dead which he [Samson] slew at his *death* were more than they which he slew in his life. Judges xvi. 30.

There is not, perhaps, to a mind well instructed, a more painful occurrence than the *death* of one whom we have injured without reparation. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 54.

(*c*) Figurative or poetical.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care,
The *death* of each day's life. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

The year smiles as it draws near its *death*.
Bryant, October.

[In poetry and poetical prose *death* is often personified.

O *death*, where is thy sting? 1 Cor. xv. 55.

How wonderful is *Death*—
Death, and his brother Sleep!
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

Love paced the thymy plots of Paradise,
And all about him roll'd his lustrous eyes;
When, turning round a cassia, full in view,
Death, walking all alone beneath a yew,
And talking to himself, first met his sight.
Tennyson, Love and Death.]

2. A general mortality; a deadly plague; a fatal epidemic: as, the black *death* (which see, below).

Trevisa calls the Great Plague of 1349 "the grete *deth*."
S. H. Carpenter, Eng. in the XIVth Century, p. 164.

3. The cessation of life in a particular part of an organic body, as a bone.

The *death* is seen to extend about an inch from the end of each fragment, and from the living bone in the immediate vicinity an abundant effusion of callus was thrown in a ferule-like form, bridging over the space occupied by the sequestra. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 127.

4. A skeleton, or the figure of a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality: as, a *death's* head.

Strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of *death*.
Milton, Comus, l. 561.

A gray and gap-tooth'd man as lean as *death*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

5. A cause, agent, or instrument of death.

O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot.
2 Ki. iv. 40.

In this place [hell]
Dwell many thousand thousand sundry sorts
Of never-dying *deaths*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, etc., iii. 6.

It was one who should be the *death* of both his parents.
Milton.

The bright *death* quiver'd at the victim's throat;
Touch'd; and I knew no more.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

6. Imminent deadly peril.

Hadst thou lov'd me, and had my way been stuck
With *deaths* as thick as frosty nights with stars,
I would have ventur'd.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 3.

7. A capital offense; an offense punishable with death.

I would make it *death*
For any male thing but to peep at us.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

8. The state or place of the dead.

The gates of *death*. Job xxxviii. 17.

9. The mode or manner of dying.

Let me die the *death* of the righteous. Num. xxiii. 10.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. Ezek. xxviii. 8.

10. Something as dreadful as death.

It was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines. *Bp. Atterbury.*

11. In *Scripture:* (*a*) The reverse of spiritual life; the mere physical and sensuous life, without any activity of the spiritual or religious nature.

To be carnally minded is *death*. Rom. viii. 6.

(*b*) After physical death, the final doom of those who have lived and died in separation from God and the divine life.

If His [God's] favor be forfeited, the inevitable consequences are the *death* of the soul, that is, its loss of spiritual life, and unending sinfulness and misery.
Dr. Hodge, Systematic Theology, II. vi.

Death when spoken of as the penal destiny of the wicked undoubtedly carries with it in all cases associations of sin and suffering as its consequences, suffering leading to destruction. *Edward White*, Life in Christ, p. 108.

12†. A slaughtering or killing.—**A man of death**†, a murderer.

Not to suffer *a man of death* to live. *Bacon.*

Civil death, the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, etc. In the United States, only imprisonment for life entails civil death.

This banishment is a kind of *civil death*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Dance of death. See *dance*.—**Death camass.** See *camass*.—**Death's door, gates of death, jaws of death,** expressions for a near approach to death: as, he lay at *death's door*, or at the *gates of death*; he was snatched from the *jaws of death*.

Like one that hopelesse was depryv'd
From *deathes dore* at which he lately lay.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 35.

Into the *jaws of Death*,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

In the article of death. See *article*.—**Second death,** in *theol.*, the state of lost souls after physical death; eternal punishment.

The fearful . . . and all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone; which is the *second death*. Rev. xxi. 8.

The black death, the name given to a very destructive plague which, originating in eastern or central Asia, spread over Asia and Europe in the fourteenth century, attaining its height about 1348, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots or petechiæ of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. Also called *the black disease* and *the great death*.—**To be death on.** (*a*) To be a capital hand at; be an adept in (the doing of anything): as, the old doctor *was death on* fits. (*b*) To be passionately fond of; have a great liking or capacity for: as, he *was death on* the sherry. [Vulgar in both uses.]

Women, I believe, are born with certain natural tastes. Sally *was death on* lace. *Sam Slick*, p. 225.

To be in at the death, in *fox-hunting*, to come up with the game before it has been killed by the hounds; hence, to be present at the finale or end of anything, as the defeat of an opponent.—**To death,** to the point of being thoroughly exhausted; excessively: as, tired *to death*.

We are worked *to death* in the House of Commons, and we are henceforth to sit on Saturdays.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 235.

To die the death. See *die*[1].—**To do to death,** to kill; slay; put to death, especially by repeated attacks or blows.

Better it were ther to drowne hym-self than the Iuge sholde hym shamfully *do* hym *to deth* before the peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

Done to death by slanderous tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

To put to death, to kill; execute; order or compass the death of.

And I may not be byleved, wherfore I most with grete wronge be *put to deth*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

God not permitting so base a people to *put to death* so holy a Prophet did assume him into heaven.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 43.

To the death. (*a*) Till death; while life lasts.

These shull the love and serve euer *to the deth*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 122.

(*b*) Mortally; to death.

Upon a time sore sicke she fell,
Yea *to the* very *death*.
Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII. 160).

=Syn. 1. *Death, Decease, Demise.* See *decease*.

death-a-cold (deth'a-kōld), *a.* Deadly cold. [Colloq. and rare, New Eng.]

Her feet and hands, especially, had never seemed so *death-a-cold* as now. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 287.

★**death-adder** (deth'ad″ėr), *n.* A venomous serpent of Australia, *Acanthophis antarctica*. See *Acanthophis*.

death-agony (deth'ag″ō-ni), *n.* The agony or struggle which sometimes immediately precedes death.

death-bed (deth'bed), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **dethbedde*, < AS. *deáth-bedd* (= D. *doodbed* = G. *todtenbett*), < *deáth*, death, + *bedd*, bed.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed,
Take heed of perjury; thou'rt on thy *death-bed*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Hence—**2.** A person's last sickness; sickness ending in death.

A *death-bed*'s a detector of the heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a death-bed, or to the circumstances of a person's death.

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons.

Death-bed expenses, in *Scots law*, expenses connected with a person's last sickness.

death-bell (deth'bel), *n.* **1.** The bell that announces a death; the passing-bell.—**2.** A sound in the ears like that of a tolling bell, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the *death-bell*,
An' darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee.
Hogg, Mountain Bard.

Also, rarely, *dead-bell*.

death-bill† (deth'bil), *n.* A list of dead. See the extract.

The *death-bill*, called by some the mortuary roll or brief, which was a list of its dead sent by one house to be remembered in the prayers and sacrifices of the other with which it was in fellowship. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 381.

death-bird (deth′bȅrd), *n.* 1. A small owl of North America, *Nyctala richardsoni*.—2. The death's-head moth.

death-blow (deth′blō), *n.* 1. A blow causing death; a mortal blow.

Her [Lucretia]
Whose *death-blow* struck the dateless doom of kings.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. Figuratively, something which destroys, extinguishes, or blights.

By the *death-blow* of my hope,
My memory immortal grew.
Byron, Lines written beneath a Picture.

death-cord (deth′kôrd), *n.* A rope for hanging; the gallows-rope.

Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran,
Who has for thirty years fought in our wars,
To the *death-cord* unheard? *J. Baillie.*

death-damp (deth′damp), *n.* The cold, clammy sweat which sometimes precedes death.

death-dance (deth′dȧns), *n.* The dance of death (which see, under *dance*, *n.*). *Burke.*

death-day (deth′dā), *n.* [Formerly also *dead-day*; < ME. *dethday*, *dedday*; < *death* + *day*1.] The day on which one dies.

Al-so at the *ded day* of a brother, euery couple to ȝeuyn iij. penys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

They esteeme this life as mans conception, but his *death-day* to be his birth-day vnto that true and happy life.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

death-fire (deth′fīr), *n.* A luminous appearance or flame, as the ignis fatuus, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

About, about, in reel and rout,
The *death-fires* danced at night.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

deathful (deth′fûl), *a.* [< *death* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene. *Pope*, Odyssey.

Thou who, amidst the *deathful* field,
By godlike chiefs alone beheld,
Oft with thy bosom bare art found.
Collins, To Mercy.

Oh! *deathful* stabs were dealt apace,
The battle deepen'd in its place.
Tennyson, Oriana.

2†. Cruel; painful, as death.

Your cruelty was such as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

3. Liable to death; mortal.

The deathless gods, and *deathful* earth. *Chapman.*

deathfulness (deth′fûl-nes), *n.* An appearance of death or as of death; the state of being suggestive of or associated with death. *Jer. Taylor.*

The whole picture [Turner's Slave-ship] is dedicated to the most sublime of subjects and impressions, . . . the power, majesty, and *deathfulness* of the open, deep, illimitable sea. *Ruskin.*

death-hunter (deth′hun″tėr), *n.* One who follows in the rear of an army, in order to strip and rob the bodies of the dead after an engagement.

deathify (deth′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deathified*, ppr. *deathifying*. [Improp. < *death* + *-i-fy*.] To make dead; kill. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

deathiness (deth′i-nes), *n.* [< *deathy* + *-ness*.] Deathfulness; death-producing influence; peril of death. [Rare.]

Look! it burns clear; but with the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness*.
Southey, Thalaba, v.

deathless (deth′les), *a.* [< *death* + *-less*.] 1. Not subject to death or destruction; immortal: as, *deathless* beings.

Gods there are, and *deathless*. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Unceasing; unending; perpetual: as, *deathless* fame.

Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his *deathless* praise. *Sir W. Jones.*

deathlessness (deth′les-nes), *n.* [< *deathless* + *-ness*.] The state of being deathless; freedom from death; immortality: as, the *deathlessness* of the soul.

He [man] is immortal, not because he was created so, but because he has become so, deriving his *deathlessness* from Him who alone hath immortality.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 216.

deathliness (deth′li-nes), *n.* The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death in its aspects or phenomena.

Not a blade of grass, not a flower, not even the hardiest lichen, springs up to relieve the utter *deathliness* of the scene. *H. B. Stowe*, Agnes of Sorrento, xviii.

deathling† (deth′ling), *n.* [< *death* + *-ling*1.] One subject to death; a child of death. *Sylvester.*

deathly (deth′li), *a.* [< ME. *dedly*, *dedli*, etc. (same as *deadly*, q. v.), < AS. *deáthlīc*, also *deádlīc*, < *déath*, death, or *deád*, dead, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*1.] 1. Like or characteristic of death; partaking of the nature or appearance of death: as, a *deathly* swoon; *deathly* pallor.—2. Threatening death; fatal; mortal; deadly. [Rare.]

Unwholesome and *deathly*. *J. Udall*, On 2 Cor. ii.

=Syn. See *deadly*.

deathly (deth′li), *adv.* [< ME. *dedely*, etc. (same as *deadly*, *adv.*, q. v.), < AS. *deádlice*, < *deadlīc*, adj.: see *deadly*, *a.*] So as to resemble a dead person, or death.

I saw Lucy standing before me, alone, *deathly* pale.
Dickens.

death-mask (deth′mȧsk), *n.* A mask, usually of plaster, taken from a person's face after death.

death-point (deth′point), *n.* The limit of the time during which an animal organism can live in a certain degree of heat; specifically, the point of time, from the beginning of the immersion, when an organism is killed by water at a temperature of 212° F.

death-rate (deth′rāt), *n.* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, etc., in a given period of time, usually reckoned at so many in a thousand per annum.

death-rattle (deth′rat″l), *n.* A rattling sound sometimes heard in the last labored breathing of a dying person.

There was a sound in her convulsed throat like the *death-rattle*.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 194.

death-ruckle (deth′ruk″l), *n.* Same as *death-rattle*. [Scotch.]

death's-head (deths′hed), *n.* 1. The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure or painting representing such a skull.

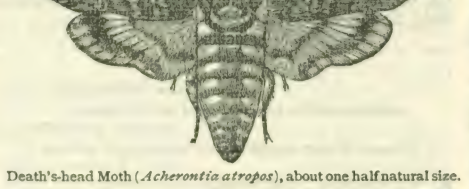
I had rather to be married to a *death's head* with a bone in his mouth. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

2†. Specifically, in the sixteenth century, a ring with a death's-head on it.

Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a *death's head*, and put upon thy middle finger.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, O d Law, iv. 1.

These are all rings, *death's-heads*, and such mementos,
Her grandmother and worm-eaten aunts left to her,
To tell her what her beauty must arrive at.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

3. A name of one of the saimiri or titi monkeys of South America, *Chrysothrix sciureus*.—**Death's-head moth**, or **death's-head hawk-moth**, *Acherontia atropos*, the largest species of lepidopterous insects found in Great Britain. The markings on the back of the thorax very closely resemble a skull or death's-head;



Death's-head Moth (*Acherontia atropos*), about one half natural size.

hence the English name. It measures from 4 to 5 inches in expanse of the wings. It emits peculiar sounds, somewhat resembling the squeaking of a mouse, but how these sounds are produced naturalists have not been able satisfactorily to explain. It attacks beehives, pillages the honey, and disperses the bees. It is regarded by the superstitious as the forerunner of death or some other calamity. Also called *death-bird*.

death's-herb (deths′ėrb), *n.* The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

deathsman (deths′man), *n.*; pl. *deathsmen* (-men). An executioner; a hangman; one who executes the extreme penalty of the law; one who kills.

He's dead; I am only sorry
He had no other *death's-man*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Far more expressive than our term of executioner is their [the ancient writers'] solemn one of *deathsman*.
Disraeli.

death-sough (deth′sůch), *n.* The last heavy breathings or sighings of a dying person. [Scotch.]

Heard na ye the lang-drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave.
Blackwood's Mag., Sept., 1820, p. 652.

death-stroke (deth′strōk), *n.* A death-blow. *Coleridge.*

death-struck (deth′struk), *a.* Mortally wounded, or ill with some fatal disease.

death-throe (deth′thrō), *n.* [< ME. *deth-throwe*; < *death* + *throe*.] The struggle which in some cases accompanies death.

death-tick (deth′tik), *n.* The common death-watch, *Anobium tessellatum*. *Darwin.*

death-token (deth′tō″kn), *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

He is so plaguy proud, that the *death-tokens* of it
Cry — "No recovery." *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

death-trance (deth′tràns), *n.* A condition of apparent death, the action of the heart and lungs, the temperature, and other signs of life being so reduced as to produce the semblance of death.

death-trap (deth′trap), *n.* A structure or situation involving imminent risk of death; a place dangerous to life.

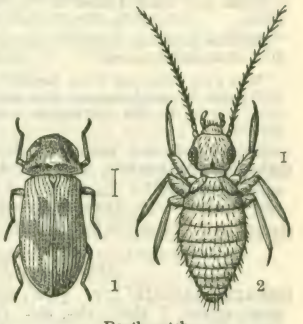
A wooden man-of-war is now as worthless as an egg-shell; more so, for it is a *death-trap*.
New York Tribune, March 13, 1862.

deathward (deth′wȧrd), *adv.* [< *death* + *-ward*.] Toward death.

Alas, the sting of conscience
To *deathward* for our faults.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 3.

death-warrant (deth′wor″ant), *n.* 1. In *law*, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—2. Figuratively, anything which puts an end to hope or expectation.

death-watch (deth′woch), *n.* 1. A vigil beside a dying person.—2. A guard set over a condemned criminal for some time prior to his execution.—3. The popular name of several small beetles which make a ticking or clicking sound, supposed by superstitious persons to be ominous of death. (*a*) Some species of the genus *Anobium*, or serricorn beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ*, as *A. domesticum*, *A. tessellatum*, and *A. striatum*. These insects abound in old houses, where they get into the wood by boring, and make a clicking sound by standing up on their hind legs and knocking their heads against the wood quickly and forcibly several times in succession, the number of distinct strokes being in general from seven to eleven. This is the call of the sexes.



Death-watch.
1. *Anobium notatum*. 2. *Atropos pulsatorius*. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Few ears have escaped the noise of the *death-watch*: that is, the little clicking sound heard often in many rooms, somewhat resembling that of a watch; and this is conceived to be of an evil omen or prediction of some person's death. . . . This noise is made by a little sheath-winged grey insect, found often in wainscot benches.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

"Alas! the poor gentleman will never get from hence," said the landlady to me—"for I heard the *death-watch* all night long." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 6.

(*b*) A minute, wingless, corrodentian insect, *Atropos pulsatorius*, of the family *Psocidæ*, a great pest in botanical and entomological collections. It also makes a ticking sound.

death-wound (deth′wönd), *n.* A wound causing death.

deathy (deth′i), *adv.* [< *death* + *-y*1.] So as to resemble death; deathly. [Rare.]

The cheeks were *deathy* dark,
Dark the dead skin upon the hairless skull.
Southey, Thalaba, ii.

deaurate† (dē-â′rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *deauratus*, pp. of *deaurare*, gild, < L. *de*, down, + *aurare*, overlay with gold, gild, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurate*.] To gild. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

deaurate (dē-â′rāt), *a.* [ME. *deaurat*, < LL. *deauratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Golden; gilded. [Rare.]

Of so eye-bewitching a *deaurate* ruddie dy is the skin-coat of this landtgrave.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

2. In *entom.*, having a dull metallic-golden luster resembling worn gilding.

deauration† (dē-â-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déauration*; < *deaurate* + *-ion*.] The act of gilding.

deave (dēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deaved*, ppr. *deaving*. [Another form of *deaf*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To render deaf; deafen; stun with noise. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

If mair they *deave* us wi' their din,
Or patronage intrusion.
Burns, The Ordination.

"You know my name; how is that?" . . . "Foolish boy, was it not cried at the gate loud enough to *deave* one?"
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

II. *intrans.* To become deaf.

deawarren†, *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + **awarren* for *warren*. Cf. *diswarren*.] To diswarren. *E. D.*

Deawarrened is when a warren is diswarrened or broke up and laid in common.
W. Nelson, Laws Concerning Game (1727), p. 32.

debacchate† (dē-bak′āt), *v. i.* [< L. *debacchatus*, pp. of *debacchari*, rave like the Bacchantes, < *de-* + *bacchari*, rave, revel: see *bacchant*.] To rave as a bacchanal.

debacchation† (dē-ba-kā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *debacchatio(n-)*, < L. *debacchari*, rave: see *debacchate*.] Bacchanalian raving.

Such . . . who defile their holiday with most foolish vanities, most impure pollutions, most wicked *debacchations*. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 12.

debacle (dē-bak′l), *n.* [< F. *débâcle*, a break-up, overthrow, < *débâcler*, break up, as ice does, unbar, < *dé-* priv. (< L. *dis-*, apart) + *bâcler*, bar, shut, < Pr. *baclar*, bar, < L. *baculus*, a stick, staff: see *baculus*.] **1.** Specifically, the breaking up of ice in a river in consequence of a rise of the water. Sometimes used by English writers on geology for a rush of water carrying with it debris of various kinds, as by Lyell in describing the effect of the giving way of an ice-barrier in the valley of Bagnes, Valais, Switzerland, in 1818.

Abnormal floods and *debacles*, such as occur in all river valleys occasionally. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 313.

2. A confused rout; an uncontrollable rush; a stampede.

debar (dē-bär′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debarred*, ppr. *debarring*. [< OF. *debarrer*, *desbarrer*, *desbarer*, bar out, < *de-*, *des-*, priv., + *barrer*, bar: see *bar*[1], *v.*, and cf. *disbar*.] To bar out; shut out; preclude; exclude; prevent from entering; deny right of access to; hinder from approach, entry, use, etc.

An inconvenience which will intrude itself, if it be not *debarred*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 178.

From this court I *debarre* all rough and violent exercises. Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 16.

She was expiring; and yet I was *debarred* the small comfort of weeping by her. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii.

Men were *debarred* from books, but accustomed from childhood to contemplate the admirable works of art which, even in the thirteenth century, Italy began to produce. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

=Syn. To interdict, prohibit, prevent, restrain.

debarb† (dē-bärb′), *v. t.* [< ML. *debarbare*, cut off (the beard), < L. *de-*, off, + *barba* = E. *beard*: see *barb*[1].] To deprive of the beard.

debare†, *a.* [< *de-* + *bare*[1].] Bare; stripped. *E. D.*

As wooddes are made *debayre* of leaues.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

debark (dē-bärk′), *v.* [< F. *débarquer*, formerly *desbarquer*, < *des-*, *de-*, *dé-*, from, + *barque*, a ship, bark: see *bark*[3], and cf. *disbark*, a doublet of *debark*.] **I.** *trans.* To land from a ship or boat; bring to land from a vessel; disembark: as, to *debark* artillery.

Sherman *debarked* his troops and started out to accomplish the object of the expedition.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.

II. *intrans.* To leave a ship or boat, and go ashore; disembark: as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.

debarkation (dē-bär-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *debark* + *-ation*.] The act of disembarking.

Cæsar seems to have hardly stirred from the first place of his *debarkation*. *Barrington*.

debarkment† (dē-bärk′mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *débarquement*, < *débarquer*, debark: see *debark* and *-ment*.] Debarkation: as, a place of *debarkment*. [Rare.]

Our troops ought not to have shut themselves up in the Goleta, but have met the enemy in the open field at the place of *debarkment*. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 12.

debarment (dē-bär′mẹnt), *n.* [< *debar* + *-ment*.] The act of debarring or excluding; hindrance from approach; exclusion.

I groaned within myself . . . at thinking of my sad *debarment* from the sight of Lorna.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 287.

debarrass (dē-bar′as), *v. t.* [< F. *débarrasser*, clear up, disentangle, < *dé-*, from, + **barrasser* in *embarrasser*, entangle, embarrass, < *barre*, a bar: see *embarrass*.] To free from embarrassment or entanglement; disembarrass; disencumber.

"But though we could not seize his person," said the captain, "we have *debarrassed* ourselves tout à fait from his pursuit." *Mme. D'Arblay*, Cecilia, vii. 5.

Clement had time to *debarrass* himself of his boots and his hat before the light streamed in upon him.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxxxiv.

debase (dē-bās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debased*, ppr. *debasing*. [< L. *de-*, down, + E. *base*[1].] **1.** To reduce in quality or state; impair the purity, worth, or credit of; vitiate; adulterate: as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy.

Many an elegant Phrase becomes improper for a Poet or an Orator when it has been *debased* by common use.
Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

They cheated their creditors by *debasing* the coinage.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 463.

2. To lower or impair morally; degrade.

Whether it be not a kind of taking God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes, a sin to bestow time and labour about them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 30.

=Syn. *Debase*, *Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*), lower, deteriorate, dishonor, alloy, taint, corrupt, defile. See list under *degrade*.

debased (dē-bāst′), *p. a.* **1.** Reduced in quality or state; lowered in purity or fineness; adulterated.

Silver coins of *debased* Macedonian weight.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 207.

2. Lowered morally; degraded; despicable.—**3.** In *her.*, reversed.

debasement (dē-bās′mẹnt), *n.* [< *debase* + *-ment*.] The act of debasing, or the state of being debased. (*a*) Impairment of purity, fineness, or value; adulteration. (*b*) Degradation.

A state of continual dependence on the generosity of others is a life of gradual *debasement*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, c.

debaser (dē-bā′sẹr), *n.* One who or that which debases or lowers in estimation or in value; one who or that which degrades or renders mean.

A *debaser* of the character of our nation.
Major Cartwright, State of the Nation, p. 53.

debashed† (dē-basht′), *a.* [< *de-* + *bash* + *-ed*[2], after *abashed*.] Abashed; confounded; confused. *Nares*.

Fell prostrate down, *debash'd* with reverent shame.
Niccols, England's Eliza, Ind.

debasingly (dē-bā′sing-li), *adv.* So as to debase.

debatable (dē-bā′ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *debatable*, *debattable*, F. *débattable* (ML. *debatabilis*), < *debatre*, debate, + *-able*.] Admitting of debate or argument; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; questionable: as, a *debatable* question; *debatable* claims.

No one thinks of discrediting scientific method because the particular conclusions of the physicist or biologist are often *debatable* and sometimes false.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 11.

Debatable land, land (or, by extension, a subject) in dispute or controversy; specifically, a tract of land between the rivers Esk and Sark, formerly claimed by both England and Scotland, which was the haunt of thieves and vagabonds.

debate[1] (dē-bāt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *debated*, ppr. *debating*. [< ME. *debaten*, < OF. *debatre*, *debattre*, *desbatre*, *desbattre*, fight, contend, debate (also lit. beat down, beat: see *debate*[2]), F. *débattre*, contend, debate, = Sp. *debatir* = Pg. *debater* = It. *dibattere*, < ML. **debatere* (*debatare*, after Rom.), fight, contend, argue, debate, < L. *de*, down, + *batuere*, ML. *batere*, *battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*[1]. Hence by apheresis *bate*[3]. Cf. *debate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To engage in combat; fight; do battle. [Archaic.]

His cote-armour
As whyte as is a lily flour,
In which he wol *debate*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 157.

Well could he tourney, and in lists *debate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 6.

It seem'd they would *debate* with angry swords.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1421.

2. To dispute; contend.

'Tis no hour now for anger,
No wisdom to *debate* with fruitless choler.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 1.

3. To deliberate together; discuss or argue; also, reflect; consider.

II. *trans.* **1.** To fight or contend for; battle for, as with arms. [Archaic.]

The cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardour in Spain as on the plains of Palestine. *Prescott*.

2. To contend about in argument; argue for or against; discuss; dispute: as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself.
Prov. xxv. 9.

The Civilians meete together at the Palace for the *debating* of matters of controversie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.

He could not *debate* anything without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon*.

3. To reflect upon; consider; think.

Long time she stood *debating* what to do.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 234.

Debating society, a society for the purpose of improvement in extemporaneous discussion. =Syn. **2.** *Argue*, *Dispute*, *Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

debate[1] (dē-bāt′), *n.* [< ME. *debate*, < OF. *debat*, *desbat*, F. *débat* = Sp. Pg. *debate* = It. *dibatto* (ML. *debatum*), debate; from the verb. Hence by apheresis *bate*[3].] **1.** Strife; contention; contest; fight; quarrel. [Archaic.]

Behold, ye fast for strife and *debate*. Isa. lviii. 4.

On the day of the Trinitie next suyng was a gret *debaat*, . . . & in that murther ther were sleye . . . iiii skore.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 690.

But question fierce and proud reply
Gave signal soon of dire *debate*. *Scott*.

2. Contention by argument; discussion; dispute; controversy: as, forensic *debates*.

Of all his wordes he remembryd wele,
And with hym self he was helf atte *debate*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1663.

The matter in *debate* was, whether the late French king was most Augustus Cæsar or Nero.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

3†. Subject of discussion.

Statutes and edicts concerning this *debate*. *Milton*.

debate[2]†, *v.* [< OF. *debatre*, *debattre*, *desbatre*, *desbattre*, beat down, beat, strike (also, in deflected sense, fight, contend, debate: see *debate*[1]), < L. *de*, down, + *batuere*, ML. *batere*, *battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*[1]. Cf. *debate*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To abate; lower.

The same wyse thir Rutulianis, as he wald,
Gan at command *debait* thare voce and ceice,
To here the Kyngis mynd, and hald thare peace.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 459.

II. *intrans.* To abate; fall off.

Artes, . . . when they are at the full perfection, doo *debate* and decrease againe. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 94.

debate[2]†, *n.* [ME.; from the verb.] Debasement; degradation.

Yf a lady doo soo grete outrage
To shewe pyte, and cause hir owen *debate*,
Of suche pyte cometh dispetous rage,
And of the love also right dedly hate.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

debateful† (dē-bāt′fụl), *a.* [< *debate* + *-ful*.] Abounding in or inclined to debate; quarrelsome.

Debatefull strife, and cruell enmity,
The famous name of knighthood fowly shend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 35.

If ye be so *debateful* and contentious.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. vi.

debatefully† (dē-bāt′fụl-i), *adv.* With contention.

debatement† (dē-bāt′mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *debatement*, *debattement*, < *debatre*, debate: see *debate*[1] and *-ment*.] Controversy; deliberation; discussion.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

debater (dē-bā′tẹr), *n.* [< *debate* + *-er*[1]; cf. OF. *debateor*, *debateur*, disputant.] **1**†. One who strives or contends; a fighter; a quarreler.—**2.** One who debates; a disputant; a wrangler.

debatingly (dē-bā′ting-li), *adv.* In the manner of debate.

debatous†, *a.* [ME., < *debate* + *-ous*.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

Debatouse: contensiosus, contumeliosus, dissidiosus.
Catholicum Anglicum.

debauch (dē-bâch′), *v.* [Formerly also *debosh*, *deboish*; < OF. *desbaucher*, F. *débaucher*, corrupt, seduce, mislead, appar. a fig. use of OF. *desbaucher*, hew away, chip, rough-hew, as a piece of timber, < *des-* priv., away, off, + *baucher*, hew, chip, rough-hew, square, as a piece of timber, < *bauch*, *bauc*, *balc*, m., a beam, log, *bauche*, f., a beam, later also a row or course of stones in masonry (cf. *bauche*, *bauge*, a hut); of Teut. origin: OD. *balke*, D. *balk* = MLG. *balke* = OHG. *balcho*, *balko*, MHG. *balke*, G. *balke*, *balken* = Icel. *bālkr* = Sw. Norw. Dan. *balk*, a beam, balk: see *balk*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To corrupt the morals or principles of; entice into improper conduct, as excessive indulgence, treason, etc.; lead astray, as from morality, duty, or allegiance: as, to *debauch* a youth by evil instruction and example; to *debauch* an army.

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

These rogues, whom I had picked up, *debauched* my other men, and they all formed a conspiracy to seize the ship. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, to corrupt with lewdness; bring to be guilty of unchastity; deprave; seduce: as, to *debauch* a woman.—**3.** To lower or impair in quality; corrupt or vitiate; pervert.

Natural taste is apt to be seduced and *debauched* by vicious precept and bad example. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

4†. Figuratively, to spoil; dismantle; render unserviceable.

Last year his barks and gallies were *deboshed*.
J. Fisher, Fuimus Troes, vii. 503.

II. *intrans.* To riot; revel.

debauch (dē-bâch′), *n.* [< F. *débauche*, > It. *deboscia*; from the verb.] 1. Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.
Dryden.

2. An act or a period of debauchery.=Syn. *Revel, Orgy*, etc. See *carousal*1.

debauched (dē-bâcht′), *p. a.* [Formerly *deboshed, debosh'd, debost:* see *debauch, v.*] 1. Corrupt; vitiated in morals or purity of character; given to debauchery; profligate.

They should stand in more fear of their lives & goods (in short time) from this wicked & *deboste* crue, then from ye salvages them selves.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 240.

What pity 'tis, so civil a young man should haunt this *debauched* company! *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or characteristic of debauchery: as, a *debauched* look; a man of *debauched* principles.

debauchedly (dē-bâ′ched-li), *adv.* In a profligate manner.

debauchedness (dē-bâ′ched-nes), *n.* The state of being debauched; gross intemperance.

Cromwell, in a letter to General Fortescue (November, 1655), speaks sharply of the disorders and *debauchedness*, profaneness and wickedness, commonly practised amongst the army sent out to the West Indies.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 257.

debauchee (deb-ō-shē′), *n.* [< F. *débauché* (> It. *debosciato*), prop. pp. of *débaucher*, debauch: see *debauch*.] One addicted to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses; a habitually lewd or profligate person.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* among us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments.
South, Sermons, I. vi.

debaucher (dē-bâ′chėr), *n.* [=F. *débaucheur*.] One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness or to any dereliction of duty.

If we may say it, he [Wolsey] was the first *Debaucher* of King Henry. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 262.

You can make a story of the simple victim and the rustic *debaucher*. *Lamb.*

debauchery (dē-bâ′chėr-i), *n.* [< *debauch* + *-ery*.] 1. Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind; gluttony; intemperance; sexual immorality; unlawful indulgence of lust.

Oppose . . . *debauchery* by temperance.
Bp. Sprat, Sermons.

2. Corruption of morality or fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavour to complete the *debauchery* of the army. *Burke.*

debauchment (dē-bâch′ment), *n.* [F. *débauchement*, < *débaucher*, debauch.] 1. The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

The ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 5.

2. Debauchery; debauch.

Your nose is Roman, which your next *debauchment*
At tavern, with the help of . . . a candlestick,
May turn to Indian, flat. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

debauchness† (dē-bâch′nes), *n.* The state of being debauched. *Bp. Gauden.*

debel† (dē-bel′), *v. t.* [< F. *débeller* = Sp. *debelar* = Pg. *debellar* = It. *debellare*, < L. *debellare*, subdue, < *de*, from, + *bellare*, carry on war.] To subdue; expel by force of arms.

Whom Hercules from out his realm *debelled*.
Warner, Albion's England, ii. 8.

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast.
Milton, P. R., iv. 605.

debellate† (dē-bel′āt), *v. t.* [< L. *debellatus*, pp. of *debellare*: see *debel*.] Same as *debel*.

debellation† (deb-e-lā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *debelación* = Pg. *debellação* = It. *debellazione*, < ML. *debellatio(n-)*, < L. *debellare*, subdue: see *debel*.] The act of conquering or expelling by force of arms.

But now being thus, between the said Michaelmas and Halowe'entide next ensuing, in this *debellation* vanquished, they be fled hence and vanquished, and are become two towns again. *Sir T. More*, Salem and Bizance.

debellish†, *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *-bellish*, as in *embellish*, q. v.] To mar the beauty of; disfigure. *E. D.*

What blast hath thus his flowers *debellished*?
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

de bene esse (dē bē′nē es′ē). [Law L., for what it is worth, as if valid; lit., for being well: *de*, of, for; *bene*, well; *esse*, be, inf. as a noun, being.] In *law*, for what it is worth; conditionally: as, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse* (that is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination).

debenture (dē-ben′tūr), *n.* [< ME. *debentur*, a receipt; so called because such receipts formerly began with the Latin words *debentur mihi*, there are owing to me: L. *debentur*, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. pass. of *debere*, owe: see *debit, debt*.] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer or corporation as evidence of debt; specifically, an instrument, generally under seal, for the repayment of money lent: usually if not exclusively used of obligations of corporations or large moneyed copartnerships, issued in a form convenient to be bought and sold as investments. Sometimes a specific fund or property is pledged by the debentures, in which case they are usually termed *mortgage debentures*. 2. In the *customs*, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government on the reëxportation of specified goods, the duties on which have been paid.—3. In some government departments, a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or his assigns the money due on auditing his account.—**Debenture bond**, formerly, a corporate bond or obligation not secured by mortgage.

debentured (dē-ben′tūrd), *a.* Entitled to drawback or debenture; secured by debenture.—**Debentured goods**, goods for which a debenture has been given as being entitled to drawback.

deberry (dē′ber″i), *n.* Same as *dayberry*.

debile (deb′il), *a.* [< OF. *debile*, F. *débile* = Sp. *débil* = Pg. *debil* = It. *debile, debole*, < L. *dēbilis*, weak, < *de-* priv. + *habilis*, able: see *able*1.] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

For that I have not wash'd
My nose that bled, or foil'd some *debile* wretch, . . .
You shout me forth
In acclamations hyperbolical. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

A very old, small, *debile*, and tragically fortuned man, whom he sincerely pitied.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 197.

Debilirostres (deb″i-li-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *debilis*, weak, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of his *Limicolæ* (which see).

debilitant (dē-bil′i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *débilitant*, < L. *debilitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *debilitare*, weaken: see *debilitate*.] I. *a.* Debilitating; weakening.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy administered for the purpose of reducing excitement.

debilitate (dē-bil′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debilitated*, ppr. *debilitating*. [< L. *debilitatus*, pp. of *debilitare* (> It. *debilitare* = Sp. Pg. *debilitar* = F. *débiliter*), weaken, < *debilis*, weak: see *debile*.] To weaken; impair the strength of; enfeeble; make inactive or languid: as, intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion.

Providence seems kindly our friend in this particular, thus to *debilitate* the understanding where the heart is corrupt. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

=Syn. To enervate, exhaust.

debilitate† (dē-bil′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *debilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Weak; feeble.

debilitation (dē-bil-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *débilitation* = Sp. *debilitación* = Pg. *debilitação* = It. *debilitazione*, < L. *debilitatio(n-)*, a weakening, laming, < *debilitare*, weaken: see *debilitate*.] The act of weakening; the state of being weakened or enfeebled.

If the crown upon his head be so heavy as to oppress the whole body, . . . a necessary *debilitation* must follow.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

debilitude† (dē-bil′i-tūd), *n.* [See *debility* and *-tude*.] Debility; weakness. *Bailey*, 1727.

debility (dē-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *debilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *debylite*, < OF. *debilite*, F. *debilité* = Sp. *debilidad* = Pg. *debilidade* = It. *debilità*, < L. *debilita(t-)s*, weakness, < *debilis*, weak: see *debile*.] 1. The state of being weak or feeble; feebleness; lack of strength or vigor.

Debylite of an enmye is no sure peace, but truce for a seasone. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass my own *debility*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Among the *debilities* of the government of the Confederation, no one was more distinguished or more distressing than the utter impossibility of obtaining from the States the monies necessary for the payment of debts, or even for the ordinary expenses of the government.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 67.

Specifically—2. In *med.*, that condition of the body, or of any of its organs, in which the vital functions are discharged with less than normal vigor, the amount of power and activity displayed being reduced.—3. In *astrol.*, a weakness of a planet, due to its position: the reverse of a *dignity*.=Syn. *Debility, Infirmity, Imbecility*, all express a want of strength. *Debility* is rarely used except of physical weakness; *infirmity* applies to both bodily and mental weakness; *imbecility* has passed from bodily weakness to mental, so as to be obsolete in application to the former. *Debility* is a general insufficiency of strength; *infirmity*, whether physical or mental, is local or special: as, his *infirmity* is lameness; he has various mental *infirmities*. *Imbecility* is general, and may amount to idiocy. See *disease* and *illness*.

It was not one of those periods of overstrained and convulsive exertion which necessarily produce *debility* and languor. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Men with natural *infirmities*, when they attempt things those very *infirmities* have rendered them incapable of executing, are fit objects for satire.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

That incomparable diary of Laud's, which we never see without forgetting the vices of his heart in the *imbecility* of his intellect. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

debit (deb′it), *n.* [< L. *debitum*, what is owed, a debt, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] 1. That which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt: as, the *debits* exceed the credits.

[The English, in France, may be permitted] to be their brokers and factors, and to be employed in casting up their *debits* and credits. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

2. That part of another's account in which one enters any article of goods furnished or money paid to or on account of that other: as, place that to my *debit*.—**Debit side**, the left-hand page of the ledger, to which are carried all the articles supplied or moneys paid in the course of an account, or that are charged to that account.

debit (deb′it), *v. t.* [< *debit, n.*] 1. To charge with as a debt: as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

We may consider the provisions of heaven as an universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man *debited* or credited for the last farthing he takes out or brings in. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. xxviii.

A country must not alone be credited with her emigrants, who furnish a real and active proof of the vitality of her population; she must likewise be *debited* with the foreigners who live within her borders.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 554.

2. To enter on the debtor side of a book: as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold.

debitor (deb′i-tor), *n.* [L., a debtor: see *debtor*.] A debtor.—**Debitor and creditor**, an account-keeper; an account-book.

O, the charity of a penny cord! it sums up thousands in a trice: you have no true *debitor and creditor* but it; of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

debituminization (dē-bi-tū″mi-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *debituminize* + *-ation*.] The act of freeing from bitumen.

debituminize (dē-bi-tū′mi-nīz), *v. t*; pret. and pp. *debituminized*, ppr. *debituminizing*. [= F. *débituminiser*, < L. *de*, away, + *bitumen* (*-min-*) + E. *-ize*.] To deprive of bitumen.

déblai (dā-blā′), *n.* [F., < *deblayer, desbleer, desblaer*, OF. *desblayer* (cf. *desblaver*, F. dial. *déblaver*, reap and clear away, as grain, remove), clear away, remove, < ML. *debladare*, clear away (grain), < *de*, away, + *bladum*, grain (carried off the field), < L. *ablatum*, neut. pp. of *auferre*, carry off: see *ablation*.] In *fort.*, the cavity or ditch formed in excavating earth for a parapet. See *remblai*.

deblaterate†, *v. i.* [< L. *deblateratus*, pp. of *deblaterare*, prate of, < *de* + *blaterare*, prate: see *blaterate*.] To babble. *Cockeram.*

deboise†, **deboish**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *debauch*.

debonair (deb-ō-nār′), *a.* [< ME. *debonaire, debonere*, < OF. *de bon aire*, F. *debonnaire* = Pr. *de bon aire* = OIt. *di bon aire, di buona aria*, It. *dibonaire, dibonare, dibonario*, courteous, gentle, lit. of good mien: *de*, < L *de*, of; *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; *aire*, mien: see *air*2.] Of gentle mien; of pleasant manners; courteous; affable; attractive; gay; light-hearted.

And so ledde Gonnore hir cosin that was feire, and *debonaire*, and amyable to alle peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 24.

He [Charles II.] was a Prince of many virtues, and many greate imperfections; *debonaire*, easy of accesse.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb., 1685.

debonairity†, **debonairty**† (deb-ō-nār′i-ti, -nār′ti), *n.* [ME. *debonairyte, debonerete*, < OF.

debonairete (F. *debonnaireté* = It. *dibonarietà*), < *de bon aire*, debonair: see *debonair*.] Gentleness; courtesy; debonairness. *Chaucer.*

Moche she hym loved for the grete *debonerte* that she hadde in hym founden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 612.

debonairly (deb-ō-nār'li), *adv.* Courteously; graciously; elegantly; with a genteel air.

Arthur ansuerde to the barouns full *debonerly*, and seide he wolde do their requeste, or eny thinge that thei wolde of hym desire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

Your apparel sits about you most *debonairly*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

I received Father Ambrose *debonairly*, and suffered him to steal a word now and then with . . . Roland Graeme.
Scott, Abbot, vi.

debonairness (deb-ō-nār'nes), *n.* Courtesy; gentleness; kindness; elegance.

I will go to the Duke, by heaven! with all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 75.

debonairty†, *n.* See *debonairity*.

debosh†, **deboshment**†, etc. See *debauch*, etc.

debouch (de-bösh'), *v. i.* [< F. *deboucher* (= It. *diboccare*), emerge from, issue, pass out, tr. open, uncork, < *de-*, from, + *boucher*, stop up, < *bouche*, mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek.] To emerge or pass out; issue. (*a*) To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from a defile, as troops.

From its summit he could descry the movements of the Spaniards, and their battalions *debouching* on the plain, with scarcely any opposition from the French. *Prescott.*

It is hardly to be supposed that the . . . travellers (whom we have called Pelasgians) . . . found the lands into which they *debouched* quite bare of inhabitants.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 167.

(*b*) In *phys. geog.*, to issue from a mountain: said of a river which enters a plain from an elevated region. [Rare.] (*c*) In *anat.*, to open out; empty or pour contents, as into a duct or other vessel: as, the ureter *debouches* into the bladder.

débouché (de-bö-shā'), *n.* [F., < *deboucher*, open: see *debouch*.] An opening. Specifically—(*a*) An opening for trade; a market; demand. (*b*) *Milit.*, an opening in works for the passage of troops.

Orders were given to make all preparations for assault on the 6th of July. The *débouchés* were ordered widened to afford easy egress, while the approaches were also to be widened to admit the troops to march through four abreast. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 555.

debouchment (de-bösh'ment), *n.* [< F. *débouchement*, < *deboucher*, debouch.] **1.** The act of debouching.

Although differences of opinion exist as to its relations and manner of *debouchment*, we believe that it [the pia-matral envelop of the cerebral arteries] terminates by funnel-shaped openings into the spaces which exist over the sulci. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 146.

2. An outlet.

debout†, *v. t.* [< OF. *debouter*, *deboter*, *debuter*, put, thrust, or drive from, expel, depose, < *de-*, away, + *bouter*, *boter*, put, thrust, push: see *butt*[2].] To put or thrust from.

The abbots of the hermitage, who were not able enough to *debout* them out of their possessions.
Time's Storehouse, 208, 2. (*Latham.*)

débridement (de-brēd-moṅ'), *n.* [F., < *débrider*, unbridle, < *dé-* priv. + *bride*, bridle: see *bridle*.] In *surg.*, a loosing or unbridling by cutting the soft parts, as around a wound or an abscess, to permit the passage of pus, or for the removal of a stricture or an obstacle of any kind.

debris (de-brē'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< F. *débris*, fragments, < OF. *desbriser*, break apart: see *debruise*, and cf. *breeze*[3].] **1.** Fragments; rubbish; ruins.

Your grace is now disposing of the *débris* of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns.
Swift, To Dorset.

The road was bounded by heavy fences, there were three wagons abreast of each other hopelessly broken down, and a battery of horse-artillery tangled up in the *débris*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 60.

2. In *geol.*, a mass of rocky fragments irregularly accumulated at any one spot: as, the *débris* at the base of a cliff: used as both a singular and a plural by French and English writers. See *drift*, *detritus*, and *screes*.

They [the moraines] consist of the *débris* which have been brought in by lateral glaciers. *Lyell.*

debruise†, *v.* [< ME. *debrusen*, *debrisen*, break apart, < OF. *debrusier*, *debruisier*, *debrisier*, *desbriser*, break, break open, bruise, < *de-*, *des-*, apart, + *brusier*, *bruisier*, *brisier*, *briser*, break: see *de-* and *bruise*. Cf. *debris*.] **I.** *trans.* To break; bruise.

Our giwes [Jews] *debrusede* al is bones.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

II. *intrans.* To be bruised or hurt.

Hii ladde him vpe the tour & hei, & made him huppe to grounde;
He hupte & *debrusede*, & diede in a stounde.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 537.

debruised (dē-brözd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *debruise*, *v.*] In *her.*, surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries: said of an ordinary or other bearing, especially of a representation of a ★beast, as a lion.


Bearing debruised by a bendlet.

debt (det), *n.* [The *b* was ignorantly "restored" in E. and F. in the latter part of the 16th century; it is not found in earlier E. Early mod. E. and ME. *det*, usually *dette*, < OF. *dette*, *dete*, later sometimes spelled *debte*, mod. F. *dette* = Pr. *deute* = Sp. *deuda* = Pg. *divida* = It. *detta*, f., < ML. *debita*, f. (orig. neut. pl.) (cf. OF. *det* = OSp. *deudo* = It. *debito*, m., = E. *debit*, q. v.), < L. *debitum*, neut., what is owed, a debt, a duty, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe, contr. of **dehibere*, lit. have from, < *de*, from, + *habere* = E. *have*. From the same source are *debit*, a doublet, and *due*, nearly a doublet, of *debt*; also *debtor*, *indebted*, etc.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services, and whether payable at present or at a future time; that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; what one is obliged to do or to suffer; a due; a duty; an obligation.

This curtysy he claymes as for clere *det*.
Destruction of Troy, l. 534.

Thowghe I deye to-daye my *dettes* ar quitte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 100.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

My deep *debt* for life preserved
A better meed had well deserved. *Scott.*

2. The state of being under obligation to make payment, as of money or services, to another; figuratively, the state of being under obligation in general.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world.
Bacon, Apophthegms. (*Latham.*)

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

She considered men in general as so much in the *debt* of the opposite sex that any individual woman had an unlimited credit with them. *The Century*, XXX. 257.

3. An offense requiring reparation or expiation; default of duty; a trespass; a sin.

Forgive us our *debts*. Mat. vi. 12.

Action of debt, in *law*, an action to recover a fixed sum of money alleged to be due on contract.—**Active debt**, a debt due to one.—**Alimentary debt**. See *alimentary*.—**Bill of debt**. See *bill*[3].—**Bonded debt**. See *bonded*.—**Crown debt**. See *crown*.—**Debt of honor**, a debt not recognized by law, but resting for its validity on the honor of the debtor; especially, a debt incurred in gambling or betting.—**Debt of nature**, the necessity of dying; death.—**Fiduciary debt**, a debt incurred by transactions had in a relation involving special trust in the integrity and fidelity of the person incurring the obligation, as that of an executor or an attorney.—**Floating debt**, the unfunded debt of a government or corporation; all miscellaneous debts, such as Exchequer and Treasury bills (in the case of a government), promissory notes, drafts, etc., maturing at different dates, and requiring to be liquidated or renewed, as distinguished from *funded debt*.—**Funded debt**, floating debt which has been converted into perpetual annuities, as in the case of British consols, or into annuities which have a considerable time to run, or into stock or bonds, redeemable at the option of the debtor after a specified date, as in the case of the United States funded loans of 1881, 1891, and 1907.—**Hypothecary debt**, a debt which is a lien on an estate.—**In one's debt**, under a pecuniary or moral obligation to one.

If my efforts to serve you had not succeeded, you would have been *in my debt* for the attempt.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

Judgment debt, a debt which is evidenced by legal record.—**Liquid debt**, a debt which is due immediately and unconditionally.—**National debt**, a sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes, either in the anticipation of the produce of particular branches of the revenue, or on credit of the general power which the government possesses of levying the amount necessary to pay interest for the money borrowed or to repay the principal.—**Passive debt**, a debt which one owes.—**Privileged debt**, a debt which is to be paid before others if the debtor should become insolvent. The privilege may result from the character of the creditor, as when the debt is due to the government; or from the nature of the debt, as funeral expenses.—**Small-debt court**, a court for the recovery of small debts: in England, a county court; in Scotland, a sheriff court.—**Small debts**, in *law*, in England, such debts as are usually sued for in the county courts; in Scotland, debts under £12, recoverable by summary process in the sheriff court.

debt-book† (det'bůk), *n.* A ledger. *Nares.*

debted† (det'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *dettid*, owed: see *debt*.] Indebted; obliged; bounden.

I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

She whose love is but derived from me,
Is got before me in my *debted* duty.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, i. 1.

debtee (de-tē'), *n.* [< *debt* + *-ee*.] In *law*, a creditor; one to whom a debt is due.

debtless (det'les), *a.* [< ME. *detteles*, < *dette*, E. *debt*, + *-less*.] Free from debt or obligation.

To maken him lyve by his propre good,
In honour *detteles*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 582.

debtor (det'ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *detter*; < ME. *dettur*, *dettour*, < OF. *detor*, *deteur*, mod. F. *detteur* = Pr. *deutor* = Sp. *deudor* = Pg. *devedor* = It. *debitore* = D. *debiteur* = G. Sw. Dan. *debitor*, < L. *debitor*, a debtor, lit. an ower, < *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] One who owes another money, goods, or services; one who is in debt; hence, one under obligations to another for advantages received, or to do reparation for an injury committed; one who has received from another an advantage of any kind. Abbreviated *Dr.*

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians.
Rom. i. 14.

He is a *debtor* to do the whole law. Gal. v. 3.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Mitford.*

Debtor exchanges. See *clearing-house*.—**Debtors' Act**, an English statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 62) abolishing imprisonment for debt, with certain exceptions, and punishing fraudulent debtors. It was extended to Ireland in 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 57), and to Scotland in 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 34). Such a statute in the United States is commonly called an insolvent law or a poor-law act.—**Debtor side of an account**, the part of an account in which debts are charged. See *debit*.—**Judgment debtor**, a debtor by force of a judgment; one who has been adjudged to be indebted to another by a recovery in favor of the latter; one whose indebtedness has been sued on, and established by a judgment.—**Poor debtor**, one who, imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is entitled under the laws of several States to be discharged, after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.—**Poor debtor's oath**, the oath of poverty, etc., taken to secure a discharge when imprisoned for debt.

deburse† (dē-bėrs'), *v.* [< F. *debourser*, disburse, < OF. *desbourser*, whence the older E. form *disburse*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To pay out; disburse.

A certain sum was promised to be paid to the Earl of Ormond in consideration of what he had *deburs*ed for the army. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 193.

II. *intrans.* To pay money; make disbursement.

But if so chance thou get nought of the man,
The widow may for all thy charge *deburse*.
Wyatt, How to Use the Court.

debuscope (dē'bus-kōp), *n.* [< M. *Debus*, the inventor, + *-scope*, < Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A double mirror, composed of two polished surfaces placed at an angle of 72°, used like a kaleidoscope to repeat a pattern or other object. It was invented by M. Debus, a French optician, and is used in preparing geometrical decorative designs. Also ★called *chromeidoscope*.

début (dā-bü'), *n.* [F., the lead, first throw or stroke, first appearance, < *débuter*, lead, play first, have the first throw or stroke, < *dé-*, from, off, + *buter*, throw at a mark, aim at, < *but*, a mark, goal: see *butt*[2].] Beginning; first attempt or appearance; first step: used specifically of a first appearance in society, or before the public, as that of an actor or an actress on the stage.

débutant (dā-bü-toṅ'), *n.* [F., ppr. of *débuter*, make one's first appearance: see *début*.] One who makes a début; a man who makes his first appearance before the public.

débutante (dā-bü-toṅt'), *n.* [F., fem. of *débutant*.] A woman appearing for the first time before the public or in society; specifically, an actress or a singer making her first appearance in public, or a young woman during her first season in society.

Floral offerings pour in from relatives, and from family friends who have already an acquaintance with the *débutante*. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 164.

debutment†, *n.* [< *début* + *-ment*.] Début.

The reader is doubtless aware of William Shakspeare's *debutment*, and that of twenty others, on the stage of life.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxii.

debyllet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dibble*[1].

dec. An abbreviation (*a*) [*cap.*] of *December*; ★(*b*) of *decani*; (*c*) of *decrescendo*.

deca-. [L., etc., *deca-*, < Gr. *δέκα*, for **δέκαν* = L. *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal* and *ten*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'ten.'

Decacera (de-kas'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *decacerus*, ten-horned: see *decacerous*.] The ten-armed cephalopods: contrasted with *Octocera*. The name is given as an alternative of *Decapoda*, on the view that the arms or rays of cephalopods are not to be regarded as feet, or because *Decapoda* is preoccupied for crustaceans. Also *Decacerata*.

decacerous (de-kas'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *decacerus*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having ten horns, or ten tentacles, arms, or other processes likened to horns; specifically, pertaining to the *Decacera*; decapodous, as a cephalopod.

decachord (dek'a-kôrd), *n.* [< LL. *decachordum*, < Gr. *δεκάχορδον*, prop. neut. of *δεκάχορδος*, ten-stringed, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *χορδή*, a string, cord, chord.] **1.** A musical instrument with ten strings; specifically, an obsolete French musical instrument of the guitar class having ten strings.

> Thou City of the Lord!
> Whose everlasting music
> Is the glorious *decachord!*
> *J. M. Neale*, tr. of Bernard of Cluny's Horæ Novissimæ.

2†. Something consisting of ten parts; a bundle consisting of ten things bound, as it were, together.

decachordon† (dek-a-kôr'don), *n.* [< Gr. *δεκάχορδον*, neut. of *δεκάχορδος*, ten-stringed: see *decachord*.] Same as *decachord*, 2.

> A *decachordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state. *Bp. Watson*, Quodlibets of Religion.

Decacrenidia (dek″a-krē-nid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *κρηνίδιον*, dim. of *κρήνη*, fountain.] A group of pneumonophorous holothurians, constituted by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see). *Bronn.*

decacuminated (dē-ka-kū'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *decacuminatus*, pp. of *decacuminare*, cut the top off, < *de*, from, + *cacumen*, a point.] Having the top cut off.

decad, decade (dek'ad, -ād), *n.* [< F. *décade* = Sp. *década* = Pg. *decada* = It. *decade*, < L. *decas* (*decad-*), < Gr. *δεκάς* (*δεκαδ-*), the number ten, a company of ten, < *δέκα* = E. *ten*.] **1.** The number ten; in a Pythagorean or cabalistic sense, as an element of the universe, the tetractys or quaternary number. In this sense the form *decad* is exclusively used. The *decad* was considered significant as being the base of numeration and potentially embracing all numbers, and thus representing the cosmos or its source. It was further considered as highly significant that the *decad* is 1 + 2 + 3 + 4, for four naturally suggests organic perfection, since melodies and other compositions are best divided into four parts, and for other reasons; so that the greatness of Pythagoras as a philosopher was summed up in his title of "revealer of the quaternary number." By cabalists it is considered important as being the number of the commandments.

> All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the *decad*, which is therefore called by Philolaus great, all-powerful, and all-producing, the beginning and the guide of the divine and heavenly, as of the terrestrial life.
> *Zeller*, Presocratic Phil., tr. by Alleyne, i. 427.

2. A set of ten objects; ten considered as a whole or unit. Specifically—**3.** A period of ten consecutive years. [In this sense the form *decade* is more common.]

> So sleeping, so aroused from sleep,
> Thro' sunny *decads* new and strange,
> Or gay quinquenniads, would we reap
> The flower and quintessence of change.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

Decade, which began with denoting any "aggregate of ten," has now come to mean "decennium" or "space of ten years." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 304.

4. In *music*, a group of ten tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. It consists of two complete trines, the first based on the root or assumed starting-tone, and the second a perfect fifth above the first, together with two incomplete trines, one above and the other below the complete. It contains two heptads, which have a common cell (or fundamental group of tones). Compare *duodene*.

5. A division of a literary work containing ten parts or books.

> The best part of the thyrd *Decade* in Liuie, is in a maner translated out of the thyrd and rest of Polibius.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 130.

6. Same as *decad ring*.—**Decad ring**, a ring having knobs or bosses on the circumference, usually ten of one form for the aves, one for the pater, and sometimes a twelfth for the credo: used like a rosary in numbering. Also called *rosary ring*.



Decad Ring, with ten knobs for the aves, one for the pater, and the seal for the credo.

decadal (dek'a-dal), *a.* [< *decad* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or comprising ten; consisting of tens.

decadation (dek-a-dā'shon), *n.* [< *decad* + *-ation*.] In *music*, the theory, process, or act of passing from one decad to another related decad: a generalized statement of modulation.

decade, *n.* See *decad*.

decadence (dē-kā'dens), *n.* [< F. *décadence* = Sp. Pg. *decadencia* = It. *decadenza*, < ML. *decadentia*, decay, < ML. **decaden(t-)s*, decaying: see *decadent*, and cf. *cadence*.] A falling off or away; the act or process of falling into an inferior condition or state; the process or state of decay; deterioration.

> We have already seen that one remarkable feature of the intellectual movement that preceded Christianity was the gradual *decadence* of patriotism.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

The Decadence, specifically, the last centuries of the Roman empire.

decadency (dē-kā'den-si), *n.* Same as *decadence*. [Rare.]

decadent (dē-kā'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decadente*, < ML. **decaden(t-)s*, ppr. of **decadere*, decay: see *decay*.] **I.** *a.* Falling away; decaying; deteriorating.

> In the classical language [Sanskrit], the aorist is a *decadent* formation. *Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 285.

II. *n.* One who or that which exhibits decadence or deterioration; specifically, one whose literary or artistic work is supposed to show the marks of decadence: applied especially to a certain group of French writers and artists.

decadianome (dek-a-dī'a-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *διανομή*, distribution, < *διανέμειν*, distribute, < *διά*, through, + *νέμειν*, distribute.] In *math.*, a quartic surface (a dianome) having ten conical points.

decadist† (dek'a-dist), *n.* [< *decad* + *-ist*.] One who writes a work in ten parts.

decadrachm, *n.* See *dekadrachm*.

decagon (dek'a-gon), *n.* [= F. *décagone* = Sp. *decágono* = Pg. It. *decagono*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. When all the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular decagon*.

decagonal (de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [= F. *décagonal*; as *decagon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or being a decagon; having ten sides.

decagram, decagramme (dek'a-gram), *n.* [< F. *décagramme* = Sp. *decagramo*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *γράμμα*, a certain weight, > F. *gramme*, gram: see *gram*[2].] In the *metric system*, a weight of 10 grams, equal to 154.32356 grains. It is 0.353 ounce avoirdupois, or 0.3215 ounce troy. Also *dekagram*.

decagyn (dek'a-jin), *n.* [= F. *décagyne* = Sp. *decágino* = Pg. *decagyno*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *γυνή*, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten styles or carpels.

Decagynia (dek-a-jin'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *decagyn*.] The name given by Linnæus to the tenth order in the first thirteen classes of his vegetable system, characterized by the presence of ten styles.

decagynian (dek-a-jin'i-an), *a.* Same as *decagynous*.

decagynous (de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [As *decagyn* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having ten styles or carpels.

decahedral (dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< *decahedron* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having ten faces.

decahedron (dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [= F. *décaèdre* = It. *decaedro*, < NL. *decahedron*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base, = E. *settle*, a seat: see *settle*[1], *seat*, *sit*.] In *geom.*, a solid having ten faces.

decaid†, *v. i.* [< ML. **decadere*, decay: see *decay*.] To fall away; decay. [Scotch.]

Decaisnea (de-kā'nē-ä or de-kās'nē-ä), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Decaisne*, a French botanist (1807–82).] An antedated name of *Slackia*, a genus of Himalayan plants of the family *Lardizabalaceæ*. There is but one species, *D. insignis*. It sends up several erect stalks like walking-sticks, bearing leaves 2 feet long. Its fruit, which resembles a short cucumber, is palatable, and is eaten by the Lepchas of Sikkim.

decalcification (dē-kal″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *decalcify* + *-ation*: see *-fy*.] The removal of calcareous matter, as from bones; specifically, in *dentistry*, the removal of the hardening element of the teeth by chemical agency.

decalcify (dē-kal'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decalcified*, ppr. *decalcifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *calcify*.] To deprive of lime, as bones or teeth of their calcareous matter.

> If dentine has been *decalcified* at any place by the action of acids, it undergoes putrefaction under the influence of bacteria which do not seem to belong to any specific species. *Nature*, XXX. 140.

★**decalcomania** (dē-kal-kō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [< F. *décalcomanie*, < *décalquer*, counter-trace, + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] The practice or process of transferring pictures to marble, porcelain, glass, wood, and the like. It consists usually in simply gumming a film bearing a colored print to the object, and then removing the paper backing of the film by aid of warm water, the colored image remaining fixed.

decalet (dek'a-let), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + dim. *-let*.] A stanza of ten lines. [Humorous.]

decaliter, decalitre (dek'a-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décalitre* = Sp. *decalitro* = Pg. It. *decalitro*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *litre*: see *liter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610.2 cubic inches, almost exactly equal to 2⅛ imperial gallons, or 2.64 United States (wine) gallons. Also *dekaliter*.

decalitron (dek-ä-lit'ron), *n.*; pl. *decalitra* (-trä). [< Gr. *δεκάλιτρον*, a coin worth ten *λίτραι*, neut. of *δεκάλιτρος*, worth ten *λίτραι*, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *λίτρα*, a silver coin of Sicily: see *liter*, *litra*.] In *anc. numismatics*, the Syracusan name of the didrachm of the Attic standard.

decalogist (de-kal'ō-jist), *n.* [As *decalogue* + *-ist*.] One who explains or comments on the decalogue.

> Through which [languages] he miraculously travelled, without any guide, except Mr. Dod, the *decalogist*.
> *Preface to J. Gregory's Posthuma* (1650).

decalogue (dek'a-log), *n.* [Formerly also *decaloge*, < ME. *decaloge*; < F. *décalogue* = Sp. *decálogo* = Pg. It. *decalogo*, < LL. *decalogus*, < Gr. *δεκάλογος*, the decalogue, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *λόγος*, a word, speech, < *λέγειν*, say, speak.] The ten commandments or precepts given, according to the account in Exodus, by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

> The grossest kind of slander is that which in the *decalogue* is called bearing false testimony against our neighbour. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xvii.
>
> Men who can hear the *Decalogue*, and feel
> No self-reproach.
> *Wordsworth*, Old Cumberland Beggar.

decamalee, *n.* See *dikamali*.

Decameronic (de-kam-e-ron'ik), *a.* [< *Decameron* (< It. *Decamerone*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imitating the Decameron, a celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

decamerous (de-kam'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *μέρος*, part.] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in tens. Sometimes written *10-merous*.

decameter, decametre (dek'a-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décamètre* = Sp. *decámetro* = Pg. It. *decametro*, a length of ten meters (cf. Gr. *δεκάμετρος*, of ten (poetical) meters), < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *μέτρον*, a measure, meter, > F. *mètre*, E. *meter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, consisting of 10 meters, and equal to 393.7 English inches, or 32.8 feet. Also *dekameter*.

decamp (dē-kamp'), *v. i.* [< F. *décamper*, formerly *descamper* (> E. *discamp*) (= Sp. Pg. *decampar*), < L. *de-*, away, + *campus*, camp.] **1.** To depart from a camp or camping-ground; break camp; march off: as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock.

> The army of the King of Portugal was at Elvas on the 22nd of the last month, and was to *decamp* on the 24th.
> *Tatler*, No. 11.

2. In a general sense, to depart quickly, secretly, or unceremoniously; take one's self off; run away: as, he *decamped* suddenly.

> My Uncle Toby and Trim had privately *decamped* from my father's house in town. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 6.
>
> The fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern. *Goldsmith*, Essays, v.

3. To camp. [Rare.]

> The first part of the ascent [of the mountain] is steep, covered with chesnut, hazel, and beech; it leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukes were *decamping*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 120.

decampment (dē-kamp'ment), *n.* [< F. *décampement* (= Sp. Pg. *decampamento*), < *décamper*, decamp: see *decamp*.] Departure from a camp; a marching off. [Rare.]

decanal (dek'a-nal), *a.* [< LL. *decanus*, a dean: see *dean*[2].] **1.** Pertaining to a dean or a deanery.

> In his rectorial as well as *decanal* residence, he would be near his friend. *Churton*, A. Nowell, p. 78.

2. Same as *decani*.

> The pall-bearers and executors in the seats on the *decanal* side; the other noblemen and gentlemen on the cantorial side. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds.

decanate (dek'a-nāt), *n.* [< ML. *decanatus*, the office or dignity of a *decanus*, a chief of ten: see *dean*[2].] In *astrol.*, a third part, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign assigned to a planet, in which it has the least possible essential dignity.

decander (de-kan'dėr), *n.* [< F. *décandre*, etc., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, male.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten stamens.

Decandria (de-kan'dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *decander*.] The tenth class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus, characterized by

the presence of ten equal and distinct stamens and one or more pistils. It included the genera *Dianthus, Lychnis, Cerastium, Saxifraga, Sedum, Oxalis*, etc.



Decandrous Flower of *Alsine aquatica*.

decandrous, decandrian (de-kan'drus, -dri-an), *a.* In *bot.*, having ten stamens.

decane (dek'ān), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *-ane*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{22}$) which may be regarded as a polymer of amyl (C_5H_{11}), and the only form in which this radical can be made to exist in the free state. It is a paraffin found in coal-tar. See *amyl*[2].

decangular (de-kang'gū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having ten angles.

decani (dē-kā'nī), *a.* [L., gen. of *decanus*, a dean.] *Eccles.*, of or pertaining to the dean: as, the *decani* stall of the choir. Also *decanal*. Abbreviated *dec.*—**Decani side**, the south side, or the side on the right of one facing the altar: opposed to the *cantoris side*: so called because in a cathedral the dean's stall is on that side. Now used in reference to the chancel of any church.

decant (dē-kant'), *v. t.* [< F. *décanter* = Sp. Pg. *decantar* = It. *decantare*, < NL. *decantare* (in chem.), decant, prob. < L. *de*, down, + ML. *cantus, canthus*, a side, corner: see *cant*[1].] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; pour from one vessel into another.

> They attend him daily as their chief,
> *Decant* his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

The excess of acid was *decanted*, and the crystals dried on a plate of porous porcelain.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 401.

decantate[1]† (dē-kan'tāt), *v. t.* [< NL. *decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, decant: see *decant*.] To decant.

decantate[2]† (dē-kan'tāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, chant, chant much, L. repeat a charm, repeat anything often, also leave off singing, < *de-* + *cantare*, sing: see *chant, cant*[2].] To chant; celebrate in song.

> Yet were we not able sufficiently to *decantate*, sing, and set forth His praises.
> *Becon*, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 182.

> It [Lombardy] seemeth to me to be the very Elysian fields, so much *decantated* . . . by the verses of Poets.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 113.

decantation (dē-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [< *decant* + *-ation*; = F. *décantation*, etc.] The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

> The fluid was allowed to stand in a *decantation* glass protected from dust by a glass shade, for a couple of hours. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 454.

decanter (dē-kan'tėr), *n.* [< *decant* + *-er*[1].] 1. A vessel used for receiving decanted liquors; especially, a glass bottle, more or less ornamental in character, into which wine or other liquor is poured for use on the table.—2. One who decants liquors.

decapetalous (dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πέταλον*, leaf (mod. petal).] In *bot.*, having ten petals.

decaphyllous (dek-a-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having ten leaves.

decapitalize (dē-kap'i-ta-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitalized*, ppr. *decapitalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *capitalize*.] To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city, or from a position of central importance.

> If Rome could not be *decapitalized* without war.
> *Daily Telegraph* (London), Jan. 13, 1882.

★ **decapitate** (dē-kap'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitated*, ppr. *decapitating*. [< ML. *decapitatus*, pp. of *decapitare* (> F. *décapiter* = Pr. *descapitar, decapitar* = Sp. Pg. *decapitar* = It. *decapitare*), behead, < L. *de*, off, + *caput* (*capit-*), head.] 1. To behead; cut off the head of.

> *Decapitate* Laocoön, and his knotted muscles will still express the same dreadful suffering and resistance.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 167.

> In Germanic nations, as is well known, culprits were *decapitated* by means of the heavy-bladed broad two-handed sword. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 202.

2. To remove from office summarily. [Slang, U. S.]

decapitation (dē-kap-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décapitation* = Sp. *decapitación* = Pg. *decapitação* = It. *decapitazione*, < ML. *decapitatio(n-)*, < *decapitare*, behead: see *decapitate*.] 1. The act of beheading.—2. Summary removal from office. [Slang, U. S.]

decapité (de-kap-i-tā'), *a.* [F. *décapité*, pp. of *décapiter*, decapitate.] In *her.*, having the head cut off smoothly: said of an animal used as a ★bearing. Also *deffait*. Compare *couped*.

decapod (dek'a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *decapus* (neut. pl. *decapoda*), < Gr. *δεκάπους*, having ten feet (used only in sense of 'ten feet long'), < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having ten feet, as a crustacean, or ten rays or arms, as a cephalopod; pertaining to the *Decapoda* in either sense. Also *decapodal, decapodous*.

II. *n.* 1. In *Crustacea*, a decapodous or ten-footed crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn; one of the *Decapoda*.—2. In *Mollusca*, a decacerous or ten-armed cephalopod; one of the *Decapoda*.

Also, rarely, *decapode*.

Decapoda (de-kap'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *decapus*, having ten feet: see *decapod*.] 1. The ten-footed crustaceans; those *Crustacea* which have five pairs of legs or ambulatory appendages, at least one pair of which is chelate; an order of podophthalmic or stalk-eyed *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Podophthalmia* and *stalk-eyed*. They have the branchiæ inclosed in special lateral thoracic receptacles; a large dorsal carapace or cephalothoracic shield, formed by fusion of the cephalic and thoracic somites, and usually prolonged in front as a beak or rostrum; gnathites or mouth-parts consisting of a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, and three pairs of maxillipeds or foot-jaws; and five pairs of ambulatory legs, the first pair of which is usually enlarged, and otherwise modified into great pincer-like claws or chelipeds. The shell is regularly shed, annually or oftener, as long as the animal continues to grow. The order presents two extremes of form, according to the development and construction of the abdominal segments or "tail." In the long-tailed or macrurous *Decapoda*, as the lobster, shrimp, prawn, and crawfish, the abdomen is protruded, jointed, and flexible. In the short-tailed or brachyurous *Decapoda*, as the crabs, it is reduced and folded under the thorax, forming the apron. Various intermediate conditions are also found, as in the hermit-crabs. In consequence, the *Decapoda* are divided into *Macrura* and *Brachyura*, with or without an intermediate group *Anomura*. See these words.

2. The ten-armed cephalopods; a division of the dibranchiate or acetabuliferous *Cephalopoda*, as distinguished from *Octopoda*, having two long tentacles or cephalic processes (besides the eight arms or rays), bearing suckers only at their ends: also called *Decacera*. The division includes all except the *Octopodidæ* and *Argonautidæ*, or the cuttles, calamaries, squids, etc., of such families as *Spirulidæ, Belemnitidæ, Sepiidæ, Sepiolidæ, Loliginidæ, Chiroteuthidæ, Loligopsidæ*, and *Cranchiidæ*. See second cut under *cuttle*.

decapodal (de-kap'ō-dal), *a.* [< *decapod* + *-al*.] Same as *decapod*.

decapode (dek'a-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *decapod*. [Rare.]

decapodiform (dek-a-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *decapus* (*-pod-*), decapod, + L. *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, similar in form to a lobster or crawfish: applied to certain aquatic, carnivorous, hexapod larvæ with elongate tapering bodies, and swimming-laminæ on the tail. The young of the coleopterous *Dytiscus* and the neuropterous *Agrion* are examples of this form.



Decapodiform larva (*Dytiscus marginalis*) devouring an ephemerid larva.

decapodous (de-kap'ō-dus), *a.* [< *decapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *decapod*.

Decapterygii† (de-kap-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), a fin.] An order of fishes, containing those with ten fins. *Bloch and Schneider.*

decarbonate (dē-kär'bo-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonated*, ppr. *decarbonating*. [= F. *décarbonater*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonate*, *v.*] To deprive of carbon.

decarbonization (dē-kär"bo-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decarbonize* + *-ation*.] Same as *decarburization*.

decarbonize (dē-kär'bo-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonized*, ppr. *decarbonizing*. [= F. *décarboniser*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonize*.] Same as *decarburize*.

decarburization (dē-kär"bū-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décarburisation*; as *decarburize* + *-ation*.] The process of depriving of carbon: as, the *decarburization* of cast-iron (a process resorted to in order to convert cast-iron into steel, or to reduce it to the state of malleable iron). Also *decarburisation, decarbonization*.

decarburize (dē-kär'bū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarburized*, ppr. *decarburizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *carburize*. Cf. F. *décarburer*.] To deprive wholly or in part of carbon: the opposite of *carburize*. Thus, cast-iron is partly decarburized in making steel; pig-iron is decarburized by puddling. See *cementation*. Also *decarburise, decarbonize*.

decard† (dē-kärd'), *v. t.* [< *de-* + *card*[1]. See *discard*.] To discard.

> *Pedro.* I would not task those sins to me committed.
> *Rod.* You cannot, sir; you have cast those by, *decarded* 'em. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

decardinalize (dē-kär'di-nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decardinalized*, ppr. *decardinalizing*. [= F. *décardinaliser*; as *de-* priv. + *cardinal* + *-ize*.] To depose from the rank of cardinal. [Rare.]

> He [the Cardinal of Guise] is but young, and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to *decardinalize* him.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 19.

decare (de-kãr'), *n.* [< F. *décare*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *are*: see *are*[2].] In the *metric system*, a superficial measure, equal to ten times the are—that is, a thousand square meters, or very nearly a quarter of an English acre.

decarnation† (dē-kär-nā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *carnation*, after *incarnation*.] The putting off or laying aside of carnality or fleshly lusts.

> For God's incarnation inableth man for his own *decarnation*, as I may say, and devesture of carnality.
> *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. 1.

decasemic (dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεκάσημος*, < *δέκα*, ten, + *σῆμα*, a sign, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, note, unit of metrical measurement, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of ten units of metrical measurement: as, a *decasemic* colon.

decasepalous (dek-a-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having ten sepals.

decastere (dek'a-stēr), *n.* [< F. *décastère*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *stère*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid: see *stere*.] In the *metric system*, a solid measure, ten times the stere or cubic meter, and nearly equal to 13.08 cubic yards. Also spelled *dekastere*.

decastich (dek'a-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *στίχος*, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

decastyle (dek'a-stīl), *a.* [= F. *décastyle* = Sp. *decastilo* = Pg. *decastylo* = It. *decastilo*, < Gr. *δεκάστυλος*, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] Having ten columns in front, or consisting of ten columns: as, a *decastyle* temple or portico.

> We should have an octostyle and a hexastyle temple as illustrations of the hypæthral *decastyle* species.
> *W. Wilkins*, in Philol. Museum, I. 543. *N. E. D.*

decasyllabic (dek"a-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *décasyllabique*; < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables: as, a *decasyllabic* verse.

Decatoma (de-kat'ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Eurytominæ*, of great extent, the species of which uniformly inhabit cynipidous galls, whether as inquilines or parasites. *Spinola*, 1811.—2. A genus of blister-beetles: same as *Mylabris*.—3. [Used as a plural.] In Latreille's system, a section of notacanthine *Diptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Be-*★*ridæ*.

decaudate (dē-kâ'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decaudated*, ppr. *decaudating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] To cut off the tail of; deprive of the tail.

> I plead the fox who, having lost his tail—as I my head—was for *decaudating* the vulpine species directly.
> *C. Reade*, Harper's Weekly, May 6, 1876, p. 370.

decay (dē-kā'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *decaye, decaie*; < OF. *decair, decaoir, dequeoir*, assibilated *dechair, dechaeir, dechaoir, decheoir, descheoir*, mod. *déchoir* = Pr. *dechazer, decazer* = Sp. *decaer* = Pg. *decair* = It. *decadere* (= Sc. *decaid*, q. v.), fall away, decay, decline, < ML. **decadere*, restored form of L. *decidere* (with modified radical vowel), fall away, fail, sink, perish (whence ult. E. *deciduous*, q. v.), < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall, whence ult. E. *cadence, chance, case*[1], etc.: see these words, and cf. *decadent, decadence*.] I. *intrans.* To pass gradually from a sound or perfect state to a less perfect state, or toward weakness or dissolution; fall into an

inferior condition or state; specifically, become decomposed or corrupted; rot.

So order the matter that preaching may not *decay*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Has age but melted the rough parts away,
As winter fruits grow mild ere they *decay*?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 319.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men *decay*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 52.

The woods *decay*, the woods *decay* and fall.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

=Syn. *Putrefy*, *Corrupt*, etc. See *rot*.

II. *trans.* To cause to become unsound or impaired; cause to deteriorate; impair; bring to a worse state. [Now rare or colloq.]

It hath been all his study to *decay* this office.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make the better fool. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

They . . . thought it a persecution more undermining and secretly *decaying* the Church then the open cruelty of Decius or Dioclesian. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 14.

decay (dē-kā′), *n.* [< *decay*, *v.*] 1. Gradual loss of soundness or perfection; a falling by degrees into an impaired condition or state; impairment in general; loss of strength, health, intellect, etc.

And the seyd Churche wyth all the places falleth in gret *Dekay*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

I, wofull wight,
Against my conscience heere did fight,
And brought my followers all unto *decay*.
Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 311).

He who hath bent him o'er the dead
Ere the first day of death is fled, . . .
Before *Decay's* effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.
Byron, The Giaour, l. 72.

His [Johnson's] failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual *decay*. *Macaulay*.

Specifically—2. Decomposition; putrefaction; rot.—3†. Death; dissolution.

Grit dolour was for his *decay*,
That sae unhappylie was slain.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

She forth was brought in sorrowfull dismay
For to receive the doome of her *decay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 12.

4†. A disease; especially, consumption.

Dr. Middleton is dead—not killed by Mr. Ashton—but of a *decay* that came upon him at once.
Walpole, Letters, II. 217.

5†. A cause of decay.

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers is the *decay* of the whole age. *Bacon*.

6. Loss of fortune or property; misfortune; ruin: applied to persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee. Lev. xxv. 35.

Then, if he thrive, and I be cast away,
The worst was this,—my love was my *decay*.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

A merchant of Plimouth in England (whose father had been mayor there), called [blank] Martin, being fallen into *decay*, came to Casco Bay.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 368.

7†. *pl.* Ruins.

As far beyond are the *decayes* of a Church: which stood in the place where the Patriarch Jacob inhabited.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 137.

=Syn. 1. Decline, decadence, deterioration, degeneracy, withering.

decayable (dē-kā′a-bl), *a.* [< *decay* + *-able*. Cf. OF. *decheable*, *descheable*, *dechaable*.] Capable of or liable to decay. [Rare.]

Were His strength *decayable* with time there might be some hope in reluctation; but never did or shall man contest against God without coming short home.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 111.

decayedness (dē-kād′nes), *n.* The state of being impaired; a decayed state.

decayer (dē-kā′ėr), *n.* That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson dead body. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

decease (dē-sēs′), *n.* [< ME. *deces*, *deses*, *decesse*, < OF. *decos*, F. *décès* = Sp. *deceso*, < L. *decessus*, death, lit. departure, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, go away: see *decede*.] Departure from life; death.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spake of his *decease* which he should accomplish at Jerusalem.
Luke ix. 30, 31.

=Syn. *Death*, *Decease*, *Demise*. *Death* is the common term for the ending of life. *Decease* is slightly euphemistic; it is less forcible and harsh than *death*. *Demise* applies primarily to a sovereign, who at death sends down or transmits his title, etc. (see quotation from Blackstone, under *demise*), and hence to others with reference to the transmission of their possessions. The use of *demise* for *death* apart from this idea is figurative, euphemistic, or stilted.

Among the Lepchas, the house where there has been a *death* is almost always forsaken by the surviving inmates.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 110.

She had the care of Lady Ida's youth,
And from the Queen's *decease* she brought her up.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

There is such a difference between dying in a sonnet with a cambric handkerchief at one's eyes, and the prosaic reality of *demise* certified in the parish register.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 367.

decease (dē-sēs′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deceased*, ppr. *deceasing*. [< ME. *decesen*, *disseasen*; from the noun.] To depart from life; die.

It is ordeyned, that when any Broder or Suster of this Gilde is *decessed* oute off this worlde, then, withyn the xxx. dayes of that Broder or Suster, in the Chirch of Seynt Poules, ye Steward of this Gilde shall doo Rynge for hym.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Your brother's dead; this morning he *deceas'd*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

=Syn. *Expire*, etc. See *die*[1].

deceased (dē-sēst′), *p. a.* Departed from life; dead.

These poor rude lines of thy *deceased* lover.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

Deceased wife's sister bill. See *bill*[3].

decedet (dē-sēd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deceded*, ppr. *deceding*. [= F. *décéder* = It. *decedere*, < L. *decedere*, depart, go away, depart from life, die, < *de-*, away, + *cedere*, go. See *decedent*.] To go away; depart; secede.

The scandal of schisme, to shew that they had, 1. just cause for which . . . they *deceded* from Rome.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. iii. 25.

decedent (dē-sē′dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *decedent*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *decedere*, depart: see *decease*.] I.† *a.* Going away; departing; seceding.

II. *n.* A deceased person. [U. S., used chiefly in law.]

deceit (dē-sēt′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deceite*, *deceyte*, *deceete*, *deceipt*, etc.; < ME. *deceite*, *deceyte*, *desceit*, *disceyte*, *dissayte*, *dessayte*, etc., < OF. *deceite*, *deceyte*, *deçoite*, *deçoitte*, *dechoite*, *decepte*, f., *deceit*, *desçait*, *decept*, m., deceit, < L. *deceptus*, deceit, < *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*, *deception*. Cf. *conceit*, *receipt*.] 1. The quality of being false or misleading; falseness; falsehood; deception; deceptiveness.

O, that *deceit* should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace! *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

2. The act or practice of deceiving; concealment or perversion of the truth for the purpose of misleading; fraud; cheating.

And thus often tyme he was revenged of his enemyes, be his sotylle *disceytes* and false Cauteles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.

3. That which deceives; action or speech designed to mislead or beguile; a guileful artifice.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. Job xxvii. 4.

They . . . imagine *deceits* all the day long.
Ps. xxxviii. 12.

4. In *law*, any trick, device, craft, collusion, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another: now more commonly called *fraud* or *misrepresentation*. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Deceit*, *Deception*, *Fraud*, craft, cunning, duplicity, double-dealing, guile, trickery, wiliness, treachery, finesse, imposture. *Deceit* is a shorter and more energetic word for deceitfulness, indicating the quality; it is also, but more rarely, used to express the act or manner of deceiving. The reverse is true of *deception*, which is properly the act or course by which one deceives, and not properly the quality; it may express the state of being deceived. *Fraud* is an act or a series of acts of deceit by which one attempts to benefit himself at the expense of others. It is generally a breaking of law; the others are not. See *artifice* and *deceptive*.

Perhaps, as a child of *deceit*,
She might by a true descent be untrue.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 3.

And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 362.

Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by *fraud*, crieth.
Jas. v. 4.

deceitful (dē-sēt′fûl), *a.* [< *deceit* + *-ful*.] Full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare; tricky; fraudulent; cheating.

His hardest labour is his tongue, as if he were loath to vse so *deceitfull* an Organ.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, *deceitful* flow,—
There's nothing true but Heaven.
Moore, This world is all a fleeting show.

=Syn. *Deceptive*, *Deceitful*, etc. (see *deceptive*), delusive, fallacious, insincere, hypocritical, false, hollow.

deceitfully (dē-sēt′fûl-i), *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully*. Gen. xxxiv. 13.

deceitfulness (dē-sēt′fûl-nes), *n.* Disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; the quality of being deceitful.

But what kind of *deceitfulness* is this in sin, that the best and wisest men are so much caution'd against it?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

deceitless (dē-sēt′les), *a.* [< *deceit* + *-less*.] Free from deceit. [Rare.]

As if that were an epithet in favour, which is intended to aggravation! So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts *deceitless*!
Bp. Hall, Old Religion, § 2.

deceivable (dē-sē′va-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *deceavable*, *deceevable*; < ME. *deceivable*, *desayvabel*, etc., only in sense of 'deceitful,' < OF. *decevable* (F. *décevable*), deceitful, < *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] 1. That may be deceived; subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture.

Blind, and thereby
Deceivable in most things as a child.
Milton, S. A., l. 942.

2†. Producing error or deception; deceptive.

So ben dremys *deseyuable*.
R. Brunne, Handl. Synne, p. 471.

How false and *deceivable* that common saying is, which is so much reli'd upon, that the Christian Magistrate is custos utriusque tabulæ, keeper of both tables.
Milton, Civil Power.

We may have proved them false and *deceivable* a thousand times, and yet they are still able to attract and allure. *Trench*, Serm. Westminster Abbey, p. 376.

deceivableness (dē-sē′va-bl-nes), *n.* 1. Liability to be deceived.—2†. Liability to deceive; deceitfulness.

All *deceivableness* of unrighteousness. 2 Thes. ii. 10.

deceivably (dē-sē′va-bli), *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

deceivancet, *n.* [ME. *deceyvance*, *desceyvance*, < OF. *decevance* (F. *décevance*), < *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceit; deception.

Here of a *desceyvance* thei conseild him to do.
Robert of Brunne, p. 133.

deceivantt, *a.* [ME. **deceyvant*, *disceyvaunt*, < OF. *decevant* (F. *décevant*), ppr. of *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceitful.

Alle the wordes that I spake thei ben trewe, ffor by woman is many a man disceyved, and therefore I cleped hir *disceyuaunt*, for by woman ben many townes sonken and brent. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 432.

★**deceive** (dē-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deceived*, ppr. *deceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *deceave*, *deceeve*; < ME. *deceyven*, *desayven*, *dissayven*, etc., < OF. *decever*, *deceveir*, etc., F. *décevoir* = Pr. *decebre* = OSp. *decebir*, < L. *decipere*, deceive, beguile, entrap, < *de*, from, + *capere*, take: see *captive*. Cf. *conceive*, *perceive*, *receive*.] 1. To mislead by a false appearance or statement; cause to believe what is false, or to disbelieve what is true; delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you. Mat. xxiv. 4.

King Richard, who had *deceived* many in his Time, was at this Time *deceived* by many. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 233.

Wooden work
Painted like porphyry to *deceive* the eye.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 54.

2. To cause to fail in fulfilment or realization; frustrate or disappoint.

I now believed
The happy day approach'd,
Nor are my hopes *deceived*. *Dryden*.

3†. To take from; rob stealthily.

The borders wherein you plant your fruit-trees [should] be fair, . . . and set with fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon*, Gardens.

4. To cause to pass; while away. [Poetic and rare.]

These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour.
Wordsworth.

=Syn. 1. To beguile, cheat, overreach, circumvent, dupe, fool, gull, cozen, hoodwink.

deceiver (dē-sē′vėr), *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

My father peradventure will feel me, and I shall seem to him as a *deceiver*; and I shall bring a curse upon me, and not a blessing. Gen. xxvii. 12.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul *deceiver*!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With visor'd falsehood and base forgery?
Milton, Comus, l. 696.

December (dē-sem′bėr), *n.* [= F. *décembre* = Sp. *diciembre* = Pg. *dezembro* = It. *dicembre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *december*, < L. *december*, the tenth month (see def.), < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] That month of the year in which

the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator; the twelfth and last month according to the modern mode of reckoning time, having thirty-one days. In the Roman calendar it was the tenth month, reckoning from March. Abbreviated *Dec.*

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

Decemberly (dē-sem′bėr-li), *a.* [< *December* + *-ly*[1].] Like December; wintry; cold.

The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, V. 208.

Decembrist (dē-sem′brist), *n.* [= F. *Décembriste;* < *December* + *-ist.* Cf. *Dekabrist.*] A participant in or supporter of an event happening in the month of December; specifically, in *Russian hist.*, a participant in the conspiracy and insurrection against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession, December, 1825. Also called *Dekabrist.*

Those of the *Decembrists* who were still alive were pardoned. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 450.

decemcostate (dē-sem-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *costa*, rib, + *-ate*[1]: see *costate.*] In *bot.*, having ten ribs or elevated ridges, as certain fruits, etc. Also written 10-*costate.*

decemdentate (dē-sem-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-ate*[1] = *-ed*[2].] Having ten points or teeth.

decemfid (dē-sem′fid), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-fidus*, cleft, < *findere* (*fid-*), cleave, divide, = E. *bite.*] Divided into ten parts; specifically, in *bot.*, divided at least to the middle into ten segments or lobes. Also written 10-*fid.*

decemlocular (dē-sem-lok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] In *bot.*, having ten cells: applied to ovaries, etc.

decempedal (dē-sem-ped′al), *a.* [< LL. *decempedalis*, having ten feet (in length), < *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet: see *decempede.*] 1. Having ten feet; decapod.—2†. Ten feet in length. *Bailey.*

decempedet†, *n.* [ME. *decempede* = F. *décempède*, a., < LL. *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet (square), < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] A square of ten feet.

This nomber what the liketh to pastyne
Dissensseth alle *decempedes* xviii.
Renomber hem, but tymes twyos nyde (nyne)
Decempedes, thereof ther shall be seen
CCC iiii & iii and xvii^ne (*v. cccxxiv*).
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Decempedes (dē-sem′pe-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *decempes* (see *decempede*), < L. *decem* (= Gr. *δέκα* = E. *ten*) + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] A division of amphipods, including those which have only ten feet. Also, erroneously, *Decempoda.*

Decempennatæ (dē″sem-pe-nā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *decempennatus:* see *decempennate.*] In Sundevall's classification, a group of conirostral oscine passerine birds of the old world, represented by the weavers (*Ploceinæ*), whydah-birds (*Viduinæ*), and hedge-sparrows (*Accentorinæ*), as collectively distinguished from other fringilline birds by the possession of ten instead of only nine primaries.

decempennate (dē-sem-pen′āt), *a.* [< NL. *decempennatus*, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *penna*, wing: see *pennate.*] In *ornith.*, having ten primaries or flight-feathers upon the pinion-bone or manus.

decemvir (dē-sem′vėr), *n.*; pl. *decemvirs*, *decemviri* (-vėrz, -vi-rī). [L. *decemviri*, pl., with later sing. *decemvir*, < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man: see *virile* and *wergild.*] 1. One of the ten men, or decemviri, the title of four differently constituted bodies in ancient Rome. (*a*) A body of magistrates elected in 451 B. C. for one year to prepare a system of written laws (*decemviri legibus scribendis*), with absolute powers of government, and succeeded by another for a second year, who ruled tyrannically under their leader Appius Claudius, and aimed to perpetuate their power, but were overthrown in 449. The decemvirs of the first year completed ten, and those of the second year the remaining two, of the celebrated twelve tables, forming both a political constitution and a legal code. (*b*) A court of justice (*decemviri litibus judicandis*), of ancient but uncertain origin, which took cognizance of civil, and under the empire also of capital, cases. (*c*) An ecclesiastical college (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), elected for life from about 367 B. C., for the care and inspection of the Sibylline books, etc.; increased to fifteen (*quindecemviri*) in the first century B. C. (*d*) A body of land-commissioners (*decemviri agris dividundis*) occasionally appointed to apportion public lands among citizens.

2. By extension, one of any official body of men, ten in number, as the old Council of Ten in Venice.—**Laws of the decemvirs.** See *Twelve Tables*, under *table.*

decemviral (dē-sem′vi-ral), *a.* [= F. *décemviral* = Sp. *decenviral* = Pg. *decemviral* = It. *decemvirale*, < L. *decemviralis*, < *decemviri:* see *decemvir.*] Pertaining to the decemvirs.

Before they went out of the cittie, the *decemvirall* lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables) they set up openly to be seene, engraven in brasse. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 127.

decemvirate (dē-sem′vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *décemvirat* = Sp. *decenvirato* = Pg. It. *decemvirato*, < L. *decemviratus*, < *decemviri:* see *decemviral.*] 1. The office or term of office of a body of decemvirs.—2. A body of ten men in authority.

If such a *decemvirate* should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means, I would exert in their cause such talents as I have.
Sir W. Jones, To Lord Althorp.

decemviri, *n.* Latin plural of *decemvir.*

decemvirship (dē-sem′vėr-ship), *n.* [< *decemvir* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of decemvir.

The *decemvirship* and the conditions of his colleagues together had so greatly changed.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 115.

decencet (dē′sens), *n.* [< OF. *decence:* see *decency.*] Decency.

What with more *decence* were in silence kept. *Dryden.*

decency (dē′sen-si), *n.*; pl. *decencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *decence;* < OF. *decence*, F. *décence* = Sp. Pg. *decencia* = It. *decenza*, < L. *decentia*, comeliness, < *decen(t-)s*, comely, decent.] 1. The state or quality of being decent, fit, suitable, or becoming; propriety of action, speech, dress, etc.; proper formality; becoming ceremony; modesty; specifically, freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.

The Greekes call this good grace of euery thing in his kinde, *το πρεπον*, the Latines [decorum], we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [*decencie*].
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 219.

Sentiments which raise Laughter can very seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an Heroic Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South.*

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of *decency* is want of sense.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse, l. 114.

2. That which is decent or becoming.

The external *decencies* of worship. *Bp. Atterbury.*

He became careless of the *decencies* which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

=Syn. 1. Decorum, suitableness, neatness, purity, delicacy.

decenna (dē-sen′ä), *n.* Same as *decennary*[2].

decennary[1] (dē-sen′a-ri), *n.*; pl. *decennaries* (-riz). [= F. *décennaire* = Sp. *decenario* = Pg. It. *decennario*, < L. *decennis*, adj., of ten years: see *decennial.*] A period of ten years.

decennary[2] (dē-sen′a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **decenary*, < ML. **decenarius, decennarius*, < *decenum, decena, decenna*, a tithing (ten families), < L. **decenus*, in pl. contr. *deni*, distrib. adj., ten each, by tens, < *decem*, ten: see *decimal.*] I. *a.* Consisting of or involving ten each; relating to a tithing.

To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place . . . was one great point of the *decennary* constitution.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

II. *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

decennert, *n.* [Also *decennier, deciner;* < OF. *dizenier, dizenier*, < ML. **decenarius, decennarius:* see *decennary*[2].] One of the ten freeholders forming a decennary.

Deciners, alias *decenniers*, alias *Dosiners*. *Decennarii* cometh of the French *Diziene*, i. e., *Decas*, Ten. It signifieth in the ancient monuments of our Law such as were wont to have oversight and check of Ten Friburghs for the maintenance of the King's Peace; and the limits or compass of their Jurisdiction was called *Decenna.*
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.

In case of the default of appearance in a *decenner*, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

decennial (dē-sen′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **decennialis*, prop. *decennalis* (> F. *décennal* = Sp. *decenal* = Pg. *decennal* = It. *decennale*, of ten years), < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] I. *a.* 1. Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years: as, a *decennial* period.—2. Occurring every ten years: as, *decennial* games.

This shows an average *decennial* increase of 36.40 per cent. in population through the seventy years, from our first to our last census yet taken.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 323.

II. *n.* 1. A decennial anniversary.—2. A celebration of a decennial anniversary.

decennier†, *n.* Same as *decenner.*

decennium (dē-sen′i-um), *n.* [L., < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present *decennium.*
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. iii. § 25.

decennoval (dē-sen′ō-val), *a.* [< LL. *decennovalis*, of nineteen years, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *novem* = E. *nine.*] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or cycle of nineteen years. See *Metonic cycle*, under *cycle.* [Rare.]

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years: the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder.*

decennovary (dē-sen′ō-vā-ri), *a.* Same as *decennoval.* *Holder.*

decent (dē′sent), *a.* [< F. *décent* = Sp. Pg. It. *decente*, < L. *decen(t-)s*, comely, fitting, ppr. of *decere*, become, befit, akin to *decus*, honor, fame, whence ult. *decorate*, q. v.] 1. Becoming, fit, or suitable in words, behavior, dress, etc.; proper; seemly; decorous.

God teacheth what honor is *decent* for the king, and for all other men according unto their vocations.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

That which he doth well and commendably is euer *decent*, and the contrary vndecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.

But since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent:* that is, in their due place, and but moderately used.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

A *decent* behaviour and appearance in church is what charms me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

Specifically—2. Proper with regard to modesty; free from indelicacy; conformable to some standard of modesty.

The Eunomians seem to have been of opinion . . . that it was not *decent* for them to be stripped at the performance of this religious rite.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

3. Moderate; respectable; fair; tolerable; passable; good enough: as, a *decent* fortune; he made a very *decent* appearance.

Even at this day, a *decent* prose style is the rarest of accomplishments in Germany. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

It was only as an inspired and irresponsible person that he [Milton] could live on *decent* terms with his own self-confident individuality.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

Salona the parent and Spalato the child are names which never can become meaningless to any one who has a *decent* knowledge of the history of the world.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 176.

decently (dē′sent-li), *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech; with modesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

Pho! pho! do the thing *decently*, and like a Christian.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

2. Tolerably; passably; fairly. [Colloq.]

The greater part of the pieces it contains may be said to be very *decently* written. *Edinburgh Rev.*, I. 426.

decentness (dē′sent-nes), *n.* Decency.

decentralization (dē-sen″tral-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *décentralisation;* as *decentralize* + *-ation.*] The act of decentralizing, or the state of being decentralized; specifically, in *politics*, the act or principle of removing local or special functions of government from the immediate direction or control of the central authority: opposed to *centralization.*

In France, as the feudal life ran its course, everything gradually tended to unity, monarchy, centralization; in Germany, the spirit of locality, separation, *decentralization* prevailed. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 160.

decentralize (dē-sen′tral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decentralized*, ppr. *decentralizing.* [= F. *décentraliser;* as *de-* priv. + *centralize.*] To distribute or take away from a center, or a central situation or authority; disperse, as what has been brought together, concentrated, or centralized.

Our population and wealth have increased and become more and more *decentralized.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 434.

But in large societies that become predominantly industrial, there is added a *decentralizing* regulating system for the industrial structures.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 270.

decephalization (dē-sef″a-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< *decephalize* + *-ation.*] In *zoöl.*, simplification or degradation of cephalic parts; reduction of the head in complexity or specialization of its parts; the process of decephalizing, or the state of being decephalized: opposed to *cephalization.*

decephalize (dē-sef′a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decephalized*, ppr. *decephalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-ize*.] In *zoöl.*, to cause or effect decephalization in or of; reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of; remove weight or force of cephalic parts backward: opposed to *cephalize*.

deceptibility† (dē-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *deceptible*: see *-bility*.] Capability or liability of being deceived; deceivability.

The *deceptibility* of our decayed natures.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

deceptible† (dē-sep′ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *deceptible* (also *deceptable*), < L. as if **deceptibilis*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Capable of being deceived; deceivable.

Popular errours . . . are more neerly founded upon an erroneous inclination of the people, as being the most *deceptible* part of mankind, and ready with open arms to receive the encroachments of errour.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 3.

deception (dē-sep′shon), *n.* [< ME. *decepcioun*, < OF. *deception*, F. *déception* = Pr. *deceptio* = Sp. *decepción* = It. *decezione*, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, < *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] **1.** The act of deceiving or misleading.

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled.

We cannot unite the incompatible advantages of reality and *deception*, the clear discernment of truth and the exquisite enjoyment of fiction. *Macaulay.*

3. That which deceives; artifice; cheat: as, the scheme is all a *deception*.—**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Deceit, Deception, Fraud.* See *deceit*.—**3.** Trick, imposition, ruse, wile.

deceptious† (dē-sep′shus), *a.* [< OF. *deceptieux, decepcieux*, < ML. *deceptiosus*, deceitful, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, deception: see *deception*.] Tending to deceive; deceitful.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An esperance so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears,
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

deceptitious (dē-sep-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive, + *-itious*.] Tending to deceive. [Rare.]

Arrangements competent to the process of investigation are in every case necessary, to preserve the aggregate mass of evidence from being untrustworthy and *deceptitious* on the score of incompleteness.
Bentham, Prin. of Judicial Evidence, ii. 3.

deceptive (dē-sep′tiv), *a.* [< OF. *deceptif*, F. *déceptif* = Pr. *deceptiu* = Sp. *deceptivo*, < L. as if **deceptivus*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; apt or having power to mislead or impress false opinions: as, a *deceptive* countenance or appearance.—**Deceptive cadence**, in *music*. See *interrupted cadence*, under *cadence*.—**Syn.** *Deceptive, Deceitful, Fraudulent*, delusive, fallacious, false, misleading. Essentially, the same distinction holds among the first three words as among deception, deceit, and fraud (see *deceit*). *Deceptive* does not necessarily imply intent to deceive; *deceitful* always does. *Fraudulent* is much stronger, implying that the intention is criminal. See *fallacious*.

The word "fishes" can be used in two senses, one of which has a *deceptive* appearance of adjustability to the "Mosaic" account.
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 196.

Woman!
Destructive, damnable, *deceitful* woman!
Otway, Orphan, iii. 1.

One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from that execrable volume [Machiavelli's "Prince"]. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

deceptively (dē-sep′tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

deceptiveness (dē-sep′tiv-nes), *n.* The power of deceiving; tendency or aptness to deceive.

deceptivity (dē-sep-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *deceptive* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being deceptive.—**2.** Something deceptive; a sham. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

deceptory (dē-sep′tō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *deceptoire* = Sp. Pg. *deceptorio*, < LL. *deceptorius*, < *deceptor*, a deceiver, < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead. [Rare.]

decerebrize (dē-ser′ē-brīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decerebrized*, ppr. *decerebrizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *cerebrum* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the cerebrum; remove the cerebrum from. [Rare.]

decern (dē-sėrn′), *v.* [< OF. *decerner, descerner, discerner*, F. *décerner* = Pr. *decernir* = Sp. *discernir* = It. *decernere*, < L. *decernere*, pp. *decretus*, decide, determine, judge, decree, < *de*, from, + *cernere*, separate, distinguish, discern: see *concern, discern*, and cf. *decree*. The word *decern* in E. and Rom. has been in part merged in *discern*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *Scots law*, to decree; judge; adjudge.

The lords *decerned* him to give Frendraught a new tack of the said teinds.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.

2†. To discern; discriminate.

They can see nothing, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them. *Cranmer*, Sacraments, fol. 83.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots law*, to decree; pass judgment: an essential word in all decrees and interlocutors.

The said lords and estates of parliament find, *decern*, and declare that the said Francis, sometime earl of Bothwell, has committed and done open treason.
Scottish Acts, Jas. I., 1593.

decerner† (dē-sėr′nėr), *n.* One who gives a judgment or an opinion.

Those slight and vulgar *decerners*.
Glanville, Lux Orientalis, Pref.

decerniture (dē-sėr′ni-tūr), *n.* [< *decern* + *-it-ure*.] In *Scots law*, a decree or sentence of a court: as, he resolved to appeal against the *decerniture* of the judge.

decernment†, *n.* [< *decern* + *-ment*; var. of *discernment*.] Discernment.

A yet more refined elective discretion or *decernment*.
Goodwin, Works, III. 488.

decerp† (dē-sėrp′), *v. t.* [< L. *decerpere*, pp. *decerptus*, pluck off, < *de*, off, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*[1].] To pluck off; crop; tear; rend.

O what mysery was the people then in! O howe this moste noble isle of the worlde was *decerpt* and rent to pieces! *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 2.

decerptible† (dē-sėrp′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp., + E. *-ible*.] That may be plucked.

decerption† (dē-sėrp′shon), *n.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp.: see *decerp*.] **1.** The act of pulling or plucking off; a cropping.—**2.** That which is pulled off or separated; a fragment.

If our souls are but particles and *decerptions* of our parents, then I must be guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors ever since Adam.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iii.

decertation† (dē-sėr-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *decertatio(n-)*, < *decertare*, contend, < *de* + *certare*, fight, contend.] Strife; contest for mastery.

A *decertation* betweene the disease and nature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

de certificando (dē sėr″ti-fi-kan′dō). [ML.: L. *de*, of, to; ML. *certificando*, abl. of *certificandus*, ger. of *certificare*, certify: see *certify*.] In *early Eng. law*, the short name of a writ requiring an officer to certify to the court something within his cognizance.

decesse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *decease*.

decession† (dē-sesh′on), *n.* [= OF. *decession* = Sp. (obs.) *decesión*, < L. *decessio(n-)*, a departure, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart: see *decede, decease*.] Departure; decrease; diminution.

(Implying the necessity of a bishop to govern in their absence or *decession* any ways) they ordained St. James the first bishop of Jerusalem.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

Blindness, dumbness, deafness, silence, death,
All which are neither natures by themselves
Nor substances, but mere decays of form,
And absolute *decessions* of nature.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

The accession and *decession* of the matter.
W. Scott, Essay on Drapery, p. 7.

decessor† (dē-ses′or), *n.* [< L. *decessor*, a retiring officer, LL. a predecessor, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, retire: see *decede, decease*.] A predecessor.

David . . . humbled himself for the sins of his ancestors and *decessors*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 777.

decharm (dē-chärm′), *v. t.* [< OF. *descharmer, decharmer*, F. *décharmer*, < *des-, de-*, priv., + *charmer*, charm: see *charm*[1].] To remove the spell or enchantment of; disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

déchaussé (dā-shō-sā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *déchausser*, take off one's shoes, make bare, < *dé-*, from, away, + *chausser*, shoe, < *chausse*, a shoe, < L. *calceus*, a shoe.] In *her.*: (*a*) Dismembered and the different parts represented as separated from one another by a little distance: said of an animal used as a bearing: as, a lion *déchaussé*. (*b*) Without claws: said of an animal used as a bearing: a term of French heraldry, sometimes used in English.

Also *demembered*.

decheerful† (dē-chēr′fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *de-* priv. + *cheerful*.] Not cheerful; sad; depressed; gloomy.

When didst thou ever come to me but with thy head hanging down? O *decheerful* 'prentice, uncomfortable servant! *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iv. 7.

dechenite (dech′en-īt), *n.* [Named after the German geologist E. H. K. von *Dechen* (1800–1889).] A native vanadate of lead, occurring massive, with botryoidal structure, and of yellowish- or brownish-red color.

dechlorometer (dē-klō-rom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *chlorometer* (with unnecessary prefix).

dechristianize (dē-kris′tian-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dechristianized*, ppr. *dechristianizing*. [= F. *déchristianiser*; as *de-* priv. + *christianize*.] To turn from Christianity; banish Christian belief and principles from; paganize. Also spelled *dechristianise*.

deci-. [Short for *decimi-*, < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] An element, meaning 'tenth,' in the nomenclature of the metric system, as in *decimeter*, the tenth of a meter, *decigram*, the tenth of a gram, etc.

deciare (des-iār′), *n.* [< F. *déciare*, < L. *deci-(mus)*, tenth, + F. *are*, are: see *are*[2].] In the *metric system*, a unit of superficial measure, the tenth part of an are, or 107.6 square feet, English measure.

decidable (dē-sī′da-bl), *a.* [< *decide* + *-able*.] That may be decided.

decide (dē-sīd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decided*, ppr. *deciding*. [< ME. *deciden*, < OF. *decider*, F. *décider* = Sp. Pg. *decidir* = It. *decidere*, < L. *decidere*, decide, also lit. cut off, < *de*, off, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *decise*, and *concise, incise*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To cut off; separate.

Our seat denies us traffick here;
The sea, too near, *decides* us from the rest.
Fuller, Holy State, ii. 20.

2. To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by some mode of arbitrament; settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; determine the issue or result of; adjust; conclude; end: as, the court *decided* the case in favor of the plaintiff; the umpire *decided* the contest; the fate of the bill is *decided*.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

They [the Greeks] were the first . . . to *decide* questions of war and policy by the free vote of the people fairly taken. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 256.

They fought with unabated ardour; and the victory was only *decided* by their almost total extermination.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. To resolve; determine in the mind: as, he *decided* to go.

Who *decided*
What our gifts, and what our wants should be?
M. Arnold, Self-Deception.

II. *intrans.* To determine; form a definite opinion; come to a conclusion; pronounce a judgment: as, the court *decided* in favor of the defendant; to *decide* upon one's course.

Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree?
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 1.

Shall I wait a day ere I *decide*
On doing or not doing justice here?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 17.

decided (dē-sī′ded), *a.* [Cf. F. *décidé* = Sp. Pg. *decidido*, pp., used in the same way.] **1.** Free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; unquestionable: as, a *decided* improvement.

I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no *decided* and public proofs of my being a Christian. *P. Henry*, in Wirt's Sketches.

2. Resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering: as, a *decided* character.

A politic caution, a guarded circumspection, were among the ruling principles of our forefathers in their most *decided* conduct. *Burke.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Decided, Decisive*, indisputable, undeniable, certain, positive, absolute. *Decided* and *decisive* are sometimes confounded, but are distinct, *decided* being passive and *decisive* active. A *decided* victory is a real, unmistakable victory; a *decisive* victory is one that decides the issue of the campaign. The battle of Bull Run ended in a *decided* victory, but not a *decisive* one; the victory at Waterloo was both *decided* and *decisive*. Compare a *decided* answer with a *decisive* one. The difference is the same as between *definite* and *definitive*. See *definite*.

He had marked preferences, and . . . his opinions were as *decided* as his prejudices. *Edinburgh Rev.*

The sentence of superior judges is final, *decisive*, and irrevocable. *Blackstone.*

All the most eminent men, . . . Hampden excepted, were inclined to half measures. They dreaded a *decisive* victory almost as much as a *decisive* overthrow.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Unhesitating.

decidedly (dē-sī′ded-li), *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

While tasting something *decidedly* bitter, sweetness cannot be thought of. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

decidedness (dē-sī'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being decided.

decidement† (dē-sīd'ment), *n.* [< *decide* + *-ment.*] The act of deciding; decision.

> Fie, signior! there be times, and terms of honour
> To argue these things in, *decidements* able
> To speak ye noble gentlemen, ways punctual,
> And to the life of credit; you're too rugged.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

decidence† (des'i-dens), *n.* [< L. *deciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *decidere*, fall off, fall down, < *de-* + *cadere*, fall: see *cadence* and *decay.*] A falling off.

> Men observing the *decidence* of the thorn do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

decider (dē-sī'dėr), *n.* One who decides; one who or that which determines a cause or contest.

> I dare not take vpon me to be umpire and *decider* of those many altercations among Chronologers.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

decidingly (dē-sī'ding-li), *adv.* In a deciding manner; decisively.

> But Herodotus who wrote his [Homer's] life hath cleared this point: . . . and so *decidingly* concludeth, etc.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

★**decidua** (dē-sid'ū-ą), *n.* [NL., sc. *membrana*, the membrane that falls off, fem. of L. *deciduus*, that falls down: see *deciduous.*] In *physiol.*, a membrane arising from alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the impregnated ovum, the name being given to it because it is discharged at parturition. At an early stage of the development of the human ovum the decidua exhibits a threefold division: a layer immediately lining the uterine cavity, called the *decidua vera* (true decidua); a second layer, immediately investing the embryo, called the *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua); and a third layer, or rather a special development of part of the *decidua vera*, called the *decidua serotina* (late decidua).

decidual (dē-sid'ū-ąl), *a.* [< *decidua* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

deciduary (dē-sid'ū-ą-ri), *a.* [< L. *deciduus* (see *deciduous*) + E. *-ary.*] Falling off; dropping away; deciduous. [Rare.]

> The shedding of the *deciduary* margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 77.

Deciduata (dē-sid-ū-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *deciduatus:* see *deciduate.*] One of the two major divisions (the other being *Non-deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See the extract.

> In the *Deciduata* . . . the superficial layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus undergoes a special modification, and unites . . . with the villi developed from the chorion of the fœtus; and, at birth, this decidual and maternal part of the placenta is thrown off along with the fœtus, the mucous membrane of the uterus . . . being regenerated during, and after, each pregnancy.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 282.

deciduate (dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* [< NL. *deciduatus*, having a decidua, < *decidua*, a decidua: see *decidua.*] 1. Having a decidua or a deciduous placenta; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Deciduata.*—2. Being deciduous, as a placenta.

deciduity (des-i-dū'i-ti), *n.* [< *deciduous* + *-ity.*] Deciduousness. *Keith.* [Rare.]

deciduous (dē-sid'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *décidu* = Sp. *deciduo*, < L. *deciduus*, that falls down, < *decidere*, fall down, < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall: see *decay.*] Falling or liable to fall, especially after a definite period of time; not perennial or permanent.

> There is much that is *deciduous* in books, but all that gives them a title to rank as literature in the highest sense is perennial.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.
>
> *Deciduous* institutions imply *deciduous* sentiments.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 458.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) Falling off at maturity or at the end of the season, as petals, leaves, fruit, etc.: in distinction from *fugacious* or *caducous* organs, which fall soon after their appearance, and from *persistent* or *permanent*, or, as applied to leaves, from *evergreen.* (2) Losing the foliage every year: as, *deciduous* trees. (*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Falling off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals. (2) Losing certain parts regularly and periodically, or at certain stages or ages: as, a *deciduous* insect.—**Deciduous cusps** or **pieces** of the mandibles, in *entom.*, appendages, one on the outer side or end of each mandible, which are generally lost soon after the insect attains the imago state, leaving scars. They are found in a single family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, the *Otiorhynchidæ.*—**Deciduous dentition.** See *dentition.*—**Deciduous insects**, those insects that cast off the wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.—**Deciduous membrane.** See *decidua.*

deciduousness (dē-sid'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being deciduous.

decigram, decigramme (des'i-gram), *n.* [< F. *décigramme* = Sp. *decigramo* = Pg. *decigrammo* = It. *decigramma*, < L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + NL. *gramma*, gram.] In the *metric system*, a weight of one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 grains ★troy.

decil, decile (des'il), *n.* [= F. *décil* = It. *decile*, irreg. < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten.*] An aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac (36°) distant from each other.

deciliter, decilitre (des'i-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décilitre* = Sp. *decilitro* = Pg. It. *decilitro*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + NL. *litra*, liter: see *liter.*] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter, or 3.52 English fluidounces, or 3.38 United States fluidounces.

decillion (dē-sil'yon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *decem*, ten, + E. (*m*)*illion.*] 1. According to English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, being a unit with sixty ciphers annexed.—2. According to the modern French notation, which is also used in the United States, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, being a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. [Owing to the ambiguity resulting from the partial adoption of the second meaning, this and similar words (except *million*) are practically disused.]

decillionth (dē-sil'yonth), *a.* and *n.* [< *decillion* + *-th.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a decillion; equal to one of a decillion equal parts; last in a series having a decillion terms.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by a ★decillion; one of a decillion equal parts.

decima (des'i-mą), *n.*; pl. *decimæ* (-mē). [< L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] 1. In *music:* (*a*) An interval of ten diatonic degrees, being an octave and a third. (*b*) An organ-stop whose pipes sound a tenth above the keys struck.—2. A Spanish money: the tenth of a real vellon, or about 5 cents in United States money. ★

decimal (des'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decimal*, F. *décimal* = Sp. Pg. *decimal* = It. *decimale* = D. *decimaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *decimal*, < ML. *decimalis*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten:* see *ten.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tenth or to tens; proceeding by tens.—2. Relating to tithes.

> Regulating the jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, *decimal*, and matrimonial.
> *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 469.

Decimal arithmetic, the ordinary method of arithmetical calculation by the Arabic notation. The term is sometimes restricted to the calculation with decimals.—**Decimal currency.** See *currency.*—**Decimal fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is a power of 10. So long as the quantity is conceived as having a power of 10 for its denominator it is properly and usually called a decimal fraction, however it may be written. The ordinary method of writing it is by prefixing to the numerator (used alone) a dot (the decimal point) with a number of zeros sufficient to make the number of places in the numerator equal to that in the denominator, less one. Thus, $\frac{1}{10}$ = .1, $\frac{1}{100}$ = .01, $\frac{1}{1000}$ = .001, etc.; $2\frac{6}{100}$ = 2.06, etc. See II.—**Decimal measure**, any measure belonging to a decimal system.—**Decimal notation**, a system of writing numbers depending on powers of 10, especially the ordinary system by means of nine digits and a cipher. The system in an imperfect form, wanting the 0 (the places being preserved by ruled columns), is believed to have been invented in India, and is explained in the Latin geometry of Boëthius (died about A. D. 525). The genuineness both of the passage and of the entire work has been much disputed, but is now more usually conceded. The system was, however, entirely disused in Europe until (having been completed by the invention of the 0) it was reintroduced through the Arabians (by whom it is called the *Indian notation*), being first systematically explained in the work of Leonardo da Pisa, about 1200. The extension of the system to fractions was accomplished much later. See II.—**Decimal numeration**, any system of naming numbers by taking them in multiples and powers of 10. Such systems have generally prevailed in all languages, being founded on the use of the ten fingers as helps to count.—**Decimal place**, the position of a figure in decimal notation.—**Decimal point**, a dot separating the whole part from the fractional part of an expression in decimal notation. The decimal point appears to have been first used by Napier (*Constructio*, 1619); the writing of it above the line by Newton. See II.—**Decimal system**, any system of measurement or of counting whose units are powers of 10; especially, the metric system (which see, under *metric*).

II. *n.* An expression denoting a decimal fraction by an extension of the decimal notation. A dot, called the *decimal point*, being placed to the right of the units' place, figures are written to the right of it, the first place in passing to the right being appropriated to tenths, the second to hundredths, etc. Thus, 199320.3 is the same as $199320\frac{3}{10}$; 19932.03 is the same as $19932\frac{3}{100}$; and 1.993203 is the same as $1\frac{993203}{1000000}$. (See *decimal fraction*, above.) The invention of decimals is usually attributed to Stevinus (1582). In his notation a mixed number, for example $1993\frac{203}{1000}$, which is now written 1993-.203, would have been written 1993(0)2(1)0(2)3(3). The decimal point may be placed above the line (a common practice) or on the line.—**Recurring decimal**, a decimal in which after a certain point the digits are continually repeated. If there is but one recurring figure, the expression is called a *repeating decimal;* if there are more than one, the expression is called a *circulating decimal.* But these distinctions are not commonly observed with strictness. A circulating decimal is denoted by means of dots over the first and last figures of the recurring period. Thus, $\frac{1}{74}$ is 0.0135, that is, 0.0135135135, etc.

decimalism (des'i-mal-izm), *n.* [< *decimal* + *-ism.*] The theory or system of a decimal notation or division, as of numbers, currency, weights, etc.

decimalist (des'i-mal-ist), *n.* [< *decimal* + *-ist.*] One who employs or advocates computation or numeration by tens.

> Of course all these fifteens and sixties were objectionable to the pure *decimalist.* *The Engineer*, LXV. 83.

decimalization (des″i-mal-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of reducing or causing to conform to the decimal system.

> When the *decimalization* of English money was first proposed, the notion of international money had never been seriously entertained, and hardly indeed conceived.
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 178.

decimalize (des'i-mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimalized*, ppr. *decimalizing.* [< *decimal* + *-ize.*] To reduce to the decimal system: as, to *decimalize* currency, weights, measures, etc.

decimally (des'i-mal-i), *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

decimate (des'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimated*, ppr. *decimating.* [< L. *decimatus*, pp. of *decimare* (> F. *décimer* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *decimar* = It. *decimare* = D. *decimeren* = G. *decimiren* = Dan. *decimere* = Sw. *decimera*), select the tenth by lot (for punishment), pay tithes, < *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] 1†. To take the tenth part of or from; tithe.

> I have heard you are as poor as a *decimated* Cavalier [referring to Cromwell's 10 per cent. income-tax on Cavaliers], and had not one foot of land in all the world.
> *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, ii. 2.

2. To select by lot and put to death every tenth man of: as, to *decimate* a captured army or a body of prisoners or mutineers (a barbarity occasionally practised in antiquity).

> God sometimes *decimates* or tithes delinquent persons, and they die for a common crime, according as God hath cast their lot in the decrees of predestination.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 280.

3. Loosely, to destroy a great but indefinite number or proportion of: as, the inhabitants were *decimated* by fever; the troops were *decimated* by the enemy's fire.

> It [England] had *decimated* itself for a question which involved no principle, and led to no result.
> *Froude*, Hist. Eng.

decimation (des-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décimation* = Pg. *decimação* = It. *decimazione*, < L. *decimatio(n-)*, < *decimare*, decimate: see *decimate.*] 1†. A tithing; specifically, an income-tax of 10 per cent. levied on the Cavaliers by Cromwell.—2. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, etc.

> By *decimation*, and a tithed death,
> . . . take thou the destin'd tenth.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

> And the whole army had cause to enquire into their own rebellions, when they saw the Lord of Hosts, with a dreadful *decimation*, taking off so many of our brethren by the worst of executioners. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., v. 9.

3. The destruction of a great but indefinite number or proportion of people, as of an army or of the inhabitants of a country; a heavy loss of life.

decimator (des'i-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *décimateur* = It. *decimatore;* as *decimate* + *-or.*] One who or that which decimates.

decime (de-sēm'), *n.* [= F. *décime*, a tenth, tithe, decime (in older form *disme*, *dime*, > E. *dime*), < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal* and *dime.*] A French coin, the tenth of a franc, or about 2 United States cents.

decimestrial (des-i-mes'tri-ąl), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-mestris*, adj. form in comp. of *mensis*, a month, q. v. Cf. *semester.*] Consisting of or containing ten months. [Rare.]

> The *decimestrial* year still survived long after regal government had ceased.
> *W. Smith*, Dict. Greek and Rom. Antiq., p. 192.

decimeter (des'i-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décimètre* (> Sp. *decímetro* = Pg. *decimetro*), < L. *deci-mus*, tenth, + F. *mètre* = E. *meter*[2].] In the *metric system*, a measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3.937 inches. A square decimeter is equal to 15.5 square inches, and a decimeter cube, or liter, is 61 cubic inches, equal to 0.88 imperial ★quart or 1.056 United States (wine) quarts.

decimo (des'i-mō; Sp. pron. dā'thē-mō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] In Spanish reckoning: (*a*) The tenth part of a peso or dollar. (*b*) The tenth part of an oncia or ounce.

decimole (des'i-mōl), *n.* [< L. *decem*, ten.] In *music*, a group of ten notes which are to be played in the time of eight or of four notes, marked by a phrase-mark or curve inclosing the notes and including the figure 10. Also called *decuplet*.

decimo-sexto (des'i-mō-seks'tō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

decinert, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decipher (dē-sī'fėr), *v. t.* [After OF. *dechiffrer*, F. *déchiffrer* = Sp. *descifrar* = Pg. *decifrar* = It. *decifrare*, *deciferare*, *dicifrare*, *diciferare*, < ML. *dechiffrare* (after F.), **decifrare*, decipher, < *de-* + *cifra*, cipher: see *cipher*.] **1.** To interpret by the use of a key, as something written in cipher; make out by discovering the key to.

Zelmane, that had the character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The virtues of them [ciphers], whereby they are to be preferred, are three: that they be not laborious to write and read; that they be impossible to *decipher;* and in some cases, that they be without suspicion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402

2. To succeed in reading, as what is written in obscure, partially obliterated, or badly formed characters.

They [Wycherley's manuscripts] were so full of erasures and interlineations that no printer could *decipher* them.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

3. To discover or explain the meaning of, as of something that is obscure or difficult to be traced or understood.

I could not help *deciphering* something in his face above his condition. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

All races which have long wandered and fought have become composite to a degree past *deciphering*.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 103.

4. To describe or delineate.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

5†. To find out; detect; discover; reveal.

What's the news?—
That you are both *decipher'd*, that's the news,
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

I have spoke with her, and we have a nay-word, how to know one another. I come to her in white and cry "mum"; she cries "budget"; and by that we know one another. . . . But what needs either your "mum," or her "budget"? the white will *decipher* her well enough.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 2.

6†. To write in cipher; conceal by means of a cipher or other disguise. [Rare.]

To be plain with you, I am the very man *deciphered* in his book, under the name of Venator.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

★=Syn. 1-3. To interpret, make out, unravel.

decipher† (dē-sī'fėr), *n.* [< *decipher*, *v.*] A description.

He was a Lord Chancellour of France, whose *decipher* agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometime Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 220.

decipherable (dē-sī'fėr-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déchiffrable* = Sp. *descifrable;* as *decipher* + *-able*.] Capable of being deciphered or interpreted.

Some of the letters seized at Mr. Coleman's are not *decipherable* by all or any of the keys found.
Preface to Letters on Popish Plot.

decipherer (dē-sī'fėr-ėr), *n.* One who interprets what is written in ciphers, or reads what is written obscurely.

Suppose that ciphers were well managed, there be multitudes of them that exclude the *decipherer*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402.

There are a sort of those narrow-eyed *decipherers* . . . that will extort strange and abstruse meanings out of any subject. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

decipherment (dē-sī'fėr-ment), *n.* [= F. *déchiffrement;* as *decipher* + *-ment*.] The act of deciphering; interpretation.

They [the Assyrian tablets exhumed by Layard and Smith] are now among the collections of the British Museum, and their *decipherment* is throwing a new and strange light on the cosmogony and religions of the early East.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 19.

decipia (dē-sip'i-a), *n.* [NL., < *decipium*, q. v.] The supposed oxid of decipium. Its formula is doubtful (perhaps DpO or Dp_2O_3), and its separate existence is not regarded as proved.

decipium (dē-sip'i-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Chemical symbol, Dp. A substance found in the samarskite of North Carolina, and said to be a metallic element intermediate in character between the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. Its salts are colorless. The acetate crystallizes easily.

decise†, *v. t.* [< L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*, and cf. *concise*, *incise*, etc.] To decide; settle; determine.

No man more profoundly discusseth or more fynely *deciseth* the vse of ceremonies. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Matthew.

decision (dē-sizh'on), *n.* [< OF. *decision*, F. *décision* = Sp. *decisión* = Pg. *decisão* = It. *decisione*, < L. *decisio(n-)*, < *decidere*, cut off, decide: see *decide*.] **1†.** The act of separating or cutting off; detachment of a part; excision.

The essence of God is incorporeal, spiritual, and indivisable; and therefore his nature is really communicated, not by derivation or *decision*, but by a total and plenary communication. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

2. Determination, as of a contest or an event; end, as of a struggle; arbitrament: as, the *decision* of a battle by arms.

When the Contract is broken, and there is no third Person to judge, then the *Decision* is by Arms.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 115.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast intent. *Dryden.*

3. Determination, as of a question or a doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion: as, the *decision* of the Supreme Court.

What shall finally be done with Spain respecting the Mississippi? becomes an interesting question, and one pressing on us for a *decision*.
Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 510.

Her clear and bared limbs
O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear
Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold,
The while, above, her full and earnest eye
Over her snow-cold breast and angry cheek
Kept watch, waiting *decision*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

4. A resolution; a fixing of a purpose in the mind.—**5.** The quality of being decided; ability to form a settled purpose; prompt determination: as, a man of *decision*.—**Fifty Decisions**, the final disposition by Justinian of fifty questions concerning which the authorities on Roman law were not agreed. They were made A. D. 529–30, and were embodied in the new (or revised) Code of Justinian.—**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Decision*, *Verdict*, *Report*, *Judgment*, *Decree*, *Order*, *Adjudication*. In law the following distinctions are usual: A *decision* is the determination of an issue by a judge or court; a *verdict*, by a jury; a *report*, one submitted to the court by a referee, master, or auditor; a *judgment*, *decree*, or *order*, the formal entry or document embodying the determination; *adjudication* is generally used in connection with the effect of a judgment, decree, or order in settling the question.—**5**. *Decision*, *Determination*, *Resolution*. *Decision* is the quality of being able to make up one's mind promptly, clearly, and firmly as to what shall be done and the way to do it. *Determination* is the settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to stick to it; it is somewhat nearer than the others to doggedness, and sometimes approaches obstinacy. *Determination* may be negative, as not to do a thing, but *resolution* is generally positive or active; it often implies more courage than the others, and is otherwise more high-minded. But these words are often used interchangeably.

Unity, secrecy, *decision* are the qualities which military arrangements require. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

When the force of habit is added, the *determination* becomes invincible, and seems to assume rank with the great laws of nature. *Foster*, Decision of Character, ii.

We cannot willingly admit that those gentle affections are totally incompatible with the most impregnable *resolution* and vigor. *Foster*, Decision of Character, v.

decisional (dē-sizh'on-al), *a.* [< *decision* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a decision; authoritative. [Rare.]

These opinions of the minority can have no *decisional* effect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 503.

decisive (dē-sī'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decisif*, F. *décisif* = Sp. Pg. It. *decisivo*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, contest, event, etc.; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy: as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* on the question.

He is inclined to substitute rapid movements and *decisive* engagements for the languid and dilatory operations of his countrymen. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

In each new threat of faction the ballot has been, beyond expectation, right and *decisive*.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

Only when a revolution in circumstances is at once both marked and permanent, does a *decisive* alteration of character follow. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 452.

2. Marked by decision or prompt determination.

Strong and *decisive* the reply I gave.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 92.

Decisive abstraction. See *abstraction*.—**Syn.** *Decided*, *Decisive*. See *decided*.

II. *n.* A decisive thing. [Rare.]

It was evidently the conduct of the Spaniards, not their armes, which was the *decisive* here.
Evelyn, Enc. between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors.

decisively (dē-sī'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

decisiveness (dē-sī'siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of ending doubt, controversy, or the like; conclusiveness.—**2.** The state of being marked by decision or prompt determination: as, *decisiveness* of character.

decisory (dē-sī'sō-ri), *a.* [< F. *décisoire* = Sp. Pg. *decisorio*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] Decisive. [Rare.]

decistère (des-i-stâr'), *n.* [< F. *décistère*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + F. *stère:* see *stere*.] In the *metric system*, a cubic measure, equal to the tenth part of a stere, or 3.531 cubic feet.

decitizenize (dē-sit'i-zn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decitizenized*, ppr. *decitizenizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *citizen* + *-ize*.] To deprive of citizenship; disfranchise.

decivilize (dē-siv'i-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decivilized*, ppr. *decivilizing*. [= F. *déciviliser;* as *de-* priv. + *civilize*.] To reduce or degrade from a civilized to a wilder or more savage state.

We have but to imagine ourselves *de-civilized*—to suppose faculty decreased, knowledge lost, language vague, criticism and skepticism absent, to understand how inevitably the primitive man conceives as real the dream-personages we know to be ideal.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 71.

★

deck (dek), *v. t.* [< ME. *decken* (rare), < MD. *decken*, D. *dekken* = MLG. *decken*, LG. *dekken* = OHG. *decchan*, MHG. G. *decken* = OFries. *thekka* = Dan. *dække* (after LG.), prop. *tække* = Sw. *täcka* = Icel. *thekkja* = AS. *theccan*, E. *thatch*, dial. *thack*, *theak*, cover: see *thatch*, *v.* *Deck* is thus a doublet, derived from the D. and LG., of the native E. *thatch*. The alleged AS. **deccan*, **ge-deccan*, to which *deck* is generally referred, are misreadings for *theccan*, *ge-theccan*. Cf. *deck*, *n.*] **1.** To cover; overspread; invest; especially, to array or clothe with something resplendent or ornamental; adorn; embellish; set out: as, to *deck* one's self for a wedding; she was *decked* with jewels.

They *deck* it [an image] with silver and gold. Jer. x. 4.

Whether to *deck* with clouds the uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.
Milton, P. L., v. 189.

The dew with spangles *decked* the ground. *Dryden.*

When, with new force, she aids her conquering eyes,
And beauty *decks* with all that beauty buys. *Crabbe.*

2. *Naut.*, to furnish with or as with a deck, as a vessel.

At last it was concluded to *decke* their long boat with their ship hatches.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 122.

3. In *mining*, to load or unload (the cars or tubs) upon the cage.—**4.** [Cf. *deck*, *n.*, 5.] To discard. *Grose.*—**Syn. 1.** *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. See ★*adorn*. See also list under *decorate*.

deck (dek), *n.* [< MD. *decke*, D. *dek*, cover, deck, = OFries. *thekke* = LG. *decke* = OHG. *decchi*, *decki*, also *decha*, MHG. G. *decke*, cover, G. *deck*, deck, = Sw. *däck* = Dan. *dæk* (after LG.), deck; from the verb: see *deck*, *v.*, and cf. *thatch*, *n.*] **1†.** A covering; anything that serves as a sheltering cover.

Being well refreshed, we vntyed our Targets that coured vs as a *Deck*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 188.

2. An approximately horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship or of a part of a ship, as of a deck-house, and supported by beams and carlines. See the supplement.
In wooden ships the deck is formed of planks, spiked to the beams and carlines; in iron ships it is formed of iron plating riveted to the beams and girders and generally covered with wooden planking. An armored deck, or protective deck, is protected by iron or steel plating. The *spar-deck* is the upper deck of those which extend from stem to stern; the *main deck* is the deck immediately below the spar-deck in a double-decked ship; the *quarter-deck* is that part of the spar-deck which is abaft the mainmast; the *topgallant forecastle-deck* is a short deck above the spar-deck in the forward part of the ship, generally extending as far aft as the foremast. In a man-of-war the *berth-deck* is the deck below the gun-deck, where the mess-lockers and -tables are placed, and where the hammocks are slung. The *gun-deck* is the deck of a man-of-war where the battery is carried; in old line-of-battle ships, where guns were carried on three decks below the spar-deck, they were called respectively the upper, middle, and lower gun-deck. A *flush deck* is a spar-deck clear from stem to stern of houses or other encumbrances. The term *half-deck* was formerly applied to the after part of the deck next below the spar-deck, and forward of the cabin bulkhead. The *hurricane-deck* is the upper light deck of side-wheel passenger-steamers. The *orlop-deck* is below the berth-deck, and is where the cables were formerly stowed. The *poop-deck* is the after part of the ship, over the cabin, when the cabin is on the spar-deck. The *turtle-deck* or *turtle-backed deck* is so called from its resemblance to the back of a turtle, and is a convex deck extending a short distance aft from the stem of an ocean steamer to shed the water in a head sea; in many iron steamships of recent model there is a similar arrangement on the stern. In river-steamers in the United

States the *boiler-deck* is the deck on which the boilers are carried. A *cambered deck* is a deck arched so as to be higher in the middle than at the stem or stern — the opposite of the usual practice.

I boarded the king's ship: now on the beak,
Now in the waist, the *deck*, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3. In *mining*, the platform of the cage; that part of the cage on which the cars stand or the men ride. Cages are sometimes built with as many as four decks.—**4†.** A pile of things laid one upon another; a heap; a store; a file, as of cards or papers.

And for a song I have
A paper-blurrer, who, on all occasions,
For all times and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the *deck*. *Massinger*, Guardian, iii. 3.

5. A pack of cards containing only those necessary to play any given game: as, a euchre *deck;* a bezique *deck*.

Well, if I chance but once to get the *deck*,
To deal about and shuffle as I would.
Solimus, Emperour of the Turks (1638).

6. That part of a pack which remains after the deal, and from which cards may be drawn during the course of the game.

Whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly finger'd from the *deck*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Cold deck, a pack of cards assorted or arranged in a known way. [Gamblers' slang.]— **Officer of the deck.** See *officer*.— **On deck**, on hand; ready for action or duty; hence, in *base-ball*, next at the bat; having the right or privilege of batting next.— **Protective deck**, in a war-ship, a steel deck several inches in maximum thickness, extending throughout the length of the ship below the water-line.— **To clear the decks**, to prepare a ship of war for action.— **To sweep the deck** or **the decks.** (*a*) To dash violently over or along the deck of a vessel, as a great wave or the fire of an enemy's guns, carrying everything before it. (*b*) To command every part of the deck, as with small arms, from the tops of an attacking vessel. (*c*) To take off or carry away all the stakes on a card-table; hence, generally, to gain everything.

deck-beam (dek′bēm), *n.* A strong transverse beam of timber or iron stretching across a ship from side to side, in order to support the deck and retain the sides at their proper distance.

deck-bridge (dek′brij), *n.* A bridge in which the roadway is laid upon the top of the truss: opposed to *bottom-road* or *through bridge*. Also called *top-road bridge*.

deck-cargo (dek′kär″gō), *n.* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel; a deck-load.

deck-cleat (dek′klēt), *n.* A cleat fastened to a deck.

deck-collar (dek′kol″är), *n.* The collar or ring which lines the hole in the roof of a railroad-car, through which the stove-pipe passes.

decked (dekt), *p. a.* **1.** Dressed; adorned.— **2.** Furnished with a deck or decks: as, a three-*decked* ship.— **3.** In *her.*, edged or purfled with another color: thus, the feathers of a bird of one tincture are *decked* of another tincture. Also *marguetté*.

deckel, *n.* See *deckle*.

decker (dek′ėr), *n.* [= D. *dekker* (*tafeldekker, driedekker*) = G. *decker* = Dan. *dækker* (in comp. *taffeldækker, tredækker*) = Sw. *täckare;* as *deck* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *thatcher*.] **1.** One who or that which decks or adorns; a coverer: as, a table-*decker*.— **2.** A vessel that has a deck or decks: as, a two-*decker*. [Only in composition.]

deck-feather (dek′feᵺ″ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

deck-flat (dek′flat), *n.* See *flat*.

deck-hand (dek′hand), *n.* A person regularly employed as a laborer on the deck of a vessel.

deck-head (dek′hed), *n.* A slipper limpet, or species of *Crepidula*.

deck-hook (dek′hůk), *n.* A heavy knee-shaped timber in the extreme end of a ship, either bow or stern, serving to support the deck and to strengthen the frame. See cut under *stem*.

deck-house (dek′hous), *n.* A small house erected on the deck of a ship for any purpose.

decking (dek′ing), *n.* **1.** The act of adorning.— **2.** Ornament; embellishment.

Such glorious *deckings* of the temple.
Homilies, ii., Against Idolatry.

No *decking* sets forth anything so much as affection.
Sir P. Sidney.

deckle (dek′l), *n.* [Also written *dekle, deckel;* = Sw. *deckel* = Russ. *dekele*, < LG. *dekkel* = G. *deckel* (cf. D. *deksel* = Dan. *dœksel*), a cover, lid, tympan, dim. of *decke*, cover, covering, *deck*, deck: see *deck*.] In *paper-making*: (*a*) In hand paper-making, a rectangular frame laid upon the wire mold on which the paper-pulp is placed, to confine it within the limits of the required size of sheet; in machine paper-making, a belt of linen and caoutchouc placed on either side of the apron, to keep the pulp from spreading out laterally and making the paper wider than is desired. (*b*) The rough or raw edge of paper; specifically, the ragged edge of hand-made paper, produced by the deckle.

deckle-edged (dek′l-ejd), *a.* See the extract.

Deckle-edged.— This term has lately been adopted in the advertisements of books to indicate that the edges of the paper have not been cut or trimmed, so that it is equivalent to the more common designation, "rough-edged."
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 227.

deckle-strap (dek′l-strap), *n.* A strap used on paper-making machines to confine the flow of the pulp and to determine the width of the sheet.

deck-load (dek′lōd), *n.* Same as *deck-cargo*.

deck-passage (dek′pas″āj), *n.* Conveyance of a passenger on the deck of a vessel.

deck-passenger (dek′pas″en-jėr), *n.* A passenger who pays for accommodation on the deck of a vessel.

deck-pipe (dek′pīp), *n.* An iron pipe through which the chain-cable is paid into the chain-locker.

deck-planking (dek′plang″king), *n.* Planking cut suitably for forming the deck of a vessel.

deck-plate (dek′plāt), *n.* A metallic plate placed about the smoke-stack or the furnace of a marine engine, to protect the wood of the deck.

deck-pump (dek′pump), *n.* A hand-pump used for washing decks.

deck-sheet (dek′shēt), *n.* The sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

deck-stopper (dek′stop″ėr), *n.* A strong stopper used for securing the cable.

deck-tackle (dek′tak″l), *n.* A heavy tackle used for hauling in cable, or for other purposes.

deck-transom (dek′tran″sum), *n.* See *transom*.

decl. An abbreviation of *declension*.

declaim (dē-klām′), *v.* [< ME. *declamen* = OF. *declamer*, F. *déclamer* (> D. *declameren* = G. *declamiren* = Dan. *deklamere* = Sw. *deklamera*) = Sp. Pg. *declamar* = It. *declamare*, < L. *declamare*, cry aloud, make a speech, < *de-* (intensive) + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*[1], *clamor*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a formal speech or oration; harangue.

With what impatience he *declaim'd!*
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of the argument. *Swift.*

To *declaim* on the temporal advantages . . . [the poor] enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or practise. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxix.

2. To speak or write for rhetorical effect; speak or write pompously or elaborately, without earnestness of purpose, sincerity, or sound argument; rant.

It is not enough in general to *declaim* against our sins, but we must search out particularly those predominant vices which by their boldness and frequency have provoked God thus to punish us. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

The Rogue has (with all the Wit he could muster up) been *declaiming* against Wit.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 2.

At least he [Milton] does not *declaim*. *J. A. St. John.*

The preacher *declaimed* most furiously, for an hour, against luxury, although . . . there were not three pairs of shoes in the whole congregation.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 21.

3. To repeat a select piece of prose or poetry in public, as an exercise in oratory or to exhibit skill in elocution.

The undergraduates shall in their course *declaime* publicly in the hall, in one of the three learned languages.
Laws of Harvard Univ. (1734), in Peirce's Hist. Harv. [Univ., App., p. 129.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter or deliver in public in a rhetorical or oratorical manner.— **2.** To speak as an exercise in elocution: as, he *declaimed* Mark Antony's speech.— **3†.** To maintain or advocate oratorically.

Makes himself the devil's orator, and *declaims* his cause.
South, Sermons, VIII. 82.

4†. To speak against; cry down; decry.

This banquet then . . . is at once declared and *declaimed*, spoken of and forbidden.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 175.

declaimant (dē-klā′mant), *n.* [< *declaim* + *-ant*, after L. *declaman(t-)s*, ppr. of *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] Same as *declaimer*. [Rare.]

declaimer (dē-klā′mėr), *n.* One who declaims; one who speaks for rhetorical effect or as an exercise in elocution; one who attempts to convince by a harangue.

Loud *declaimers* on the part
Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust. *Cowper.*

I have little sympathy with *declaimers* about the Pilgrim Fathers, who look upon them all as men of grand conceptions and superhuman foresight.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 289.

declamando (dek-lä-man′dō). [It., ppr. of *declamare*, < L. *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] ★In *music*, in a declamatory style. *E. D.*

declamation (dek-la-mā′shọn), *n.* [= D. *declamatie* = G. *declamation* = Dan. Sw. *deklamation*, < F. *déclamation* = Sp. *declamación* = Pg. *declamação* = It. *declamazione*, < L. *declamatio(n-)*, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] **1.** The act or art of declaiming or making rhetorical harangues in public; especially, the delivery of a speech or an exercise in oratory or elocution, as by a student of a college, etc.: as, a public *declamation;* the art of *declamation*.

The public listened with little emotion . . . to five acts of monotonous *declamation*. *Macaulay.*

Then crush'd by rules and weaken'd as refin'd,
For years the power of tragedy declin'd;
From bard to bard the frigid caution crept
Till *declamation* roar'd, while passion slept.
Johnson, Drury Lane, Prol.

Specifically— **2.** In *vocal music*, the proper rhetorical enunciation of the words, especially in recitative and in dramatic music.— **3.** A public harangue or set speech; an oration.

The *declamations* of the pulpit described the sufferings of the saved souls in purgatory as incalculably greater than were endured by the most wretched mortals upon earth.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 247.

4. Pompous, high-sounding verbiage in speech or writing; stilted oratory.

Many of the finest passages in his [Milton's] controversial writings are sometimes spoken of, even by favourable judges, as *declamation*. *J. A. St. John.*

Loose *declamation* may deceive the crowd.
Story, Advice to a Young Lawyer.

declamator† (dek′la-mā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *déclamateur* = Sp. Pg. *declamador* = It. *declamatore*, < L. *declamator*, < *declamare*, declaim.] A declaimer.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator* without being fir'd at his noble zeal? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 56.

declamatory (dē-klam′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *déclamatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declamatorio*, < L. *declamatorius*, declamatory, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] **1.** Pertaining to the practice of declaiming in oratory or music; having the character of declamation.

The public will enter no protest if the gaps between them are filled up with the *declamatory* odds and ends, provided something on the stage be more or less occupying their attention.
Wagner and Wagnerism, Nineteenth Century March, 1883.

2. Merely rhetorical; stilted; straining after effect: as, a *declamatory* style.

That perfection of tone which can be eloquent without being *declamatory*. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 155.

declarable (dē-klär′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déclarable;* < *declare* + *-able*.] Capable of being declared or proved.

What slender opinions the ancients held of the efficacy of this star is *declarable* from their compute.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

declarant (dē-klär′ant), *n.* [< F. *déclarant*, < L. *declaran(t-)s*, ppr. of *declarare:* see *declare*.] One who makes a declaration; specifically, in *law*, one whose admission or statement, made in writing or orally at some former time, is sought to be offered in evidence. Such declarations, even though made by a stranger to the litigation, are received in several classes of cases: as, for instance, to prove a fact of pedigree, or when made in the course of duty by a person since deceased, or against the interest of the declarant.

The acknowledgment of payment was held to be "against the *declarant's* interest," and rendered the whole statement admissible. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 741.

declaration (dek-la-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *declaracion* = D. *declaratie* = G. *declaration* = Dan. *deklaration*, < OF. *declaration*, F. *déclaration* = Sp. *declaración* = Pg. *declaração* = It. *dichiarazione, dichiaragione*, < L. *declaratio(n-)*, a declaration, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] **1†.** A clearing up; that which makes plain; explanation.

Of this forseide skale, fro the croos-lyne vnto the verre angle, is cleped vmbra versa, and the nether partie is cleped the vmbra recta. And for the more *declaration*, loo here the figure. *Chaucer.*

2. A positive or formal statement in regard to anything; affirmation; explicit assertion; avowal; publication; proclamation.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations* what God will do for the good of man. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To set forth in order a *declaration* of those things which are most surely believed among us. Luke i. 1.

3. That which is proclaimed or declared; specifically, the document or instrument by which an announcement or assertion is formally made: as, the *Declaration* of Independence.

Verefie I wold the *declaracion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6592.

4. In *law:* (*a*) At common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff formally presents the allegations on which he bases his claim for relief in a civil action: now more commonly called *complaint*. (*b*) In the criminal law of Scotland, the account which a prisoner who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime gives of himself, to be taken down in writing, on his examination.— **5.** A confession of faith or doctrine: as, the Auburn *Declaration;* the Savoy *Declaration*, etc.— **Déclaration de faillite,** in *French law*, an adjudication in bankruptcy.— **Declaration of Independence,** in *U. S. hist.*, the public act by which the Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain: often called by eminence *the Declaration*.— **Declaration of intention,** in *law*, a declaration made in court by an alien of his intent to become a citizen of the United States: required in some States as a condition of acquiring land.— **Declaration of rights.** See *Bill of Rights*, under *bill*[3].— **Declaration of Title Act,** an English statute of 1862 providing means to establish and quiet land-titles.— **Declaration of trust,** an avowal of holding specified property in trust for another person.— **Declaration of war,** an announcement or proclamation of war by the sovereign authority of a country against another country. It was formerly customary to send a declaration of warlike purpose to the menaced power before beginning hostilities; but a declaration of war is now more commonly merely an announcement of the actual existence of a state of war. In most countries the power of declaring or formally beginning war rests with the sovereign or executive; but the Constitution of the United States confines this power to Congress.— **Dying declaration,** in *law*, a declaration made by a person on his deathbed. Such declarations, when relating to the cause of death, are admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide where it can be proved that the declarant knew he was about to die and had given up all hope of recovery.— **Explicit declaration.** See *explicit*.— **Judicial declaration,** in *Scots law*, in civil causes, the statement taken down in writing of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts on which a case rests.— **Savoy Declaration,** a "declaration of the faith and order owned and practised in the Congregational churches in England," agreed upon at a meeting in the Savoy palace, London, in 1658. Doctrinally, it is a modification of the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith. It is no longer regarded as authoritative among the churches of the Congregational faith and order. Also called *Savoy Confession*.— **To emit a declaration.** See *emit*.

declarative (dē-klar′a-tiv), *a.* [= F. *déclaratif* = Sp. Pg. *declarativo* = It. *dichiarativo*, < LL. *declarativus*, < L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] **1.** Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; exhibiting or manifesting; declaratory; explanatory.

We but rarely find examples of this imperfect subjunctive in the independent *declarative* form.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 52.

2. As declared, set forth, or made known: in contrast to *essential:* as, the *declarative* glory of God.

declaratively (dē-klar′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a declarative manner; by distinct assertion, and not impliedly; by proclamation.

Christ was not primarily but *declaratively* invested with all power in heaven and on earth after he had finished his work and risen from the dead.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 652.

declarator (dē-klar′a-tọr), *n.* [< F. *déclaratoire*, < L. as if **declaratorius*, declaratory: see *declaratory*.] In *Scots law*, a declaratory action; a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact declared judicially, leaving the legal consequences of it to follow as a matter of course: as, a *declarator* of marriage, etc.— **Declarator of bastardy.** See *bastardy*.

declaratorily (dē-klar′a-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

Andreas Alciatus, the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

declaratory (dē-klar′a-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *déclaratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declaratorio*, < L. as if **declaratorius*, < *declarator*, a declarer, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; affirmative; declarative.

This [act] is of a *declaratory* nature, and recites that they are already contrary to the ancient and fundamental laws of the realm. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., vi.

Declaratory act or **statute,** an act or statute intended not to make new law, but to put an end to doubt by restating or explaining some former act or common-law rule.— **Declaratory action,** in *Scots law*, same as *declarator*.— **Declaratory decree** or **judgment,** a decree or judgment which simply declares the rights of the parties or expresses the opinion of the court on a question of law, without ordering anything to be done. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.

declare (dē-klār′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declared*, ppr. *declaring*. [< ME. *declaren*, < OF. *declarer, declerer, declairier, desclairier*, etc., F. *déclarer* = Sp. Pg. *declarar* = It. *dichiarire, dichiarare*, < L. *declarare*, make clear, manifest, show, declare, < *de* + *clarus*, clear: see *clear, clarify*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To make clear; clear up; free from obscurity; make plain.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle*.

2. To make known by words; assert explicitly; manifest or communicate plainly in any way; publish; proclaim; tell.

For a story of gallant bold Robin Hood
Unto you I will *declare*.
Robin Hood and the Shepherd (Child's Ballads, V. 238).

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. Ps. xix. 1.

I will *declare* what he hath done for my soul.
Ps. lxvi. 16.

Who shall then *declare*
The date of thy deep-founded strength?
Bryant, The Ages, xxxv.

3. To proclaim; announce.

I return'd in the evening with Sr Joseph Williamson, now *declar'd* Secretary of State.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

4. To assert; affirm: as, he *declares* the story to be false.

He says some of the best things in the world—and *declareth* that wit is his aversion. *Lamb*, My Relations.

5. In *law*, to solemnly assert a fact before witnesses: as, he *declared* a paper signed by him to be his last will and testament.— **6.** To make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty is to be paid at the custom-house.

A merchant of that guild cannot *declare* at the custom-house merchandise brought in one ship-load or land-conveyance of higher value than £2000. *Brougham*.

To declare a dividend. See *dividend*.— **To declare one's self,** to throw off reserve and avow one's opinions; show openly what one thinks, or which side one espouses.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare ourselves*. *Addison*.

To declare war, to make a declaration of war (which see, under *declaration*). = **Syn. 2-4.** *Proclaim, Publish*, etc. (see *announce*); *Affirm, Aver*, etc. (see *assert*); state, protest, utter, promulgate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make known one's thoughts or opinions; proclaim or avow some opinion, purpose, or resolution in favor or in opposition; make known explicitly some determination; make a declaration; come out: with *for* or *against:* as, the prince *declared for* the allies; victory had not *declared for* either party; the allied powers *declared against* France.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring against* them. *Jer. Taylor*.

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate.
Dryden.

Specifically— **2.** To express a formal decision; make a decision known by official proclamation or notice.

The Office did attend the King and Cabal, to discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be *declared* for, which was 2000 men for six months.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 144.

3. In *law*, to make a declaration or complaint; set forth formally in pleading the cause for relief against the defendant: as, the plaintiff *declared* on a promissory note.— **4.** In the game of bezique, to lay on the table, face up, any counting-cards or combinations of cards; show cards for the purpose of scoring.— **To declare off.** (*a*) To refuse to coöperate in any undertaking; break off one's engagements, etc. (*b*) To decide against continuing a habit or practice; break away from a custom: as, to *declare off* from smoking. [Colloq.]

declared (dē-klārd′), *p. a.* Avowed; proclaimed: open; professed: as, a *declared* enemy.

declaredly (dē-klār′ed-li), *adv.* Avowedly; openly; explicitly.

The French were, from the very first, most *declaredly* averse from treating. *Sir Wm. Temple*, Memoirs.

declaredness (dē-klār′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being declared.

declarement† (dē-klār′ment), *n.* [< OF. *declarement, declairement* = Sp. *declaramiento* = Pg. *declaramento* = It. *dichiaramento*, < ML. as if **declaramentum*, < L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] A declaration.

A *declarement* of very different parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

declarer (dē-klār′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who makes known, proclaims, or publishes; one who or that which exhibits or explains.

An open *declarer* of God's goodness.
J. Udall, On Luke xviii.

2. In *auction bridge*, the player who makes the highest bid and plays the combined hands.

déclassé (dā-kla-sā′), *a.* [F.: see *declassed*.] Same as *declassed*.

It is only the *déclassé*, the ne'er-do-well, or the really unfortunate, who has nothing to call his own.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 227.

declassed (dē-klâst′), *a.* [< *de-* + *class* + *-ed*[2], after F. *déclassé* (also used in E. as a noun).] Fallen or put out of one's proper class or place or any definite and recognized position or rank in the social system: applied to persons who by misfortune or their own fault have lost social or business standing, and are not counted as part of any recognized class of society.

declension (dē-klen′shọn), *n.* [An accom. form (term. after *extension*, etc.) of OF. *declinaison* (F. *déclinaison*), the same word as *declinasion, declinacion*, F. *déclination*, E. *declination*, < L. *declinatio*(*n*-), a bending aside, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] **1.** A sloping downward; a declination; a descent; a slope; a declivity.

The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. A sinking or falling into a lower or inferior state; deterioration; decline.

In the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years.
South, Sermons.

We never read that Jesus laughed, and but once that he rejoiced in spirit; but the *declensions* of our natures cannot bear the weight of a perpetual grave deportment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

States and empires have their periods of *declension*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 79.

But the fall, the rapid and total *declension*, of Wilkes's fame, the utter oblivion into which his very name has passed for all purposes save the remembrance of his vices, . . . this affords also a salutary lesson to the followers of the multitude. *Brougham*, John Wilkes.

3. Refusal; non-acceptance.

Declension is improperly used to signify the act of declining. It is a good word to express a state of decline or the process of decline. But we cannot say, "He sent in his *declension* of the office." . . . I do not find it (in this sense) in the works of the first class of English authors. We need a word to express the act in question; we have none but the participle "declining." . . . "Declinature" may yet make its way into reputable use.
Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

4. In *gram.*: (*a*) The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives; strictly, the deviation of other forms of such a word from that of its nominative case; in general, the formation of the various cases from the stem, or from the nominative singular as representing it: thus, in English, *man, man's, men, men's;* in Latin, *rex, regis, regi, regem, rege*, in the singular, and *reges, regum, regibus*, in the plural. (*b*) The rehearsing of a word as declined; the act of declining a word, as a noun. (*c*) A class of nouns declined on the same type: as, first or second *declension;* the five Latin *declensions*. Abbreviated *decl.*— **Declension of the needle.** See *declination*.

declensional (dē-klen′shọn-al), *a.* [< *declension* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, pertaining to or of the nature of declension.

It strenuously avoids the *declensional* and verbal pabulum usually administered to students.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 278.

declericalize (dē-kler′i-kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *declericalized*, ppr. *declericalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *clerical* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the clerical character; withdraw from clerical influence; secularize. [Rare.]

declinable (dē-klī′na-bl), *a.* [= F. *déclinable* = Sp. *declinable* = Pg. *declinavel* = It. *declinabile*, < LL. *declinabilis*, < *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] Capable of being declined; specifically, in *gram.*, capable of changing its termination in the oblique cases: as, a *declinable* noun.

In inflected languages, *declinable* words . . . usually have endings which not only determine their grammatical class and category, but are also characteristic of the language to which they belong.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., vii.

declinal (dē-klī′nal), *a.* [< *decline* + *-al*.] **1.** Bending downward; declining.— **2.** In *geol.*, sloping from an axis, as strata of rocks. See *acclinal*.

declinant (dek′li-nant), *a.* [< F. *déclinant* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinante*, < L. *declinan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] In *her.*, having the tail hanging vertically downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *declivant*.

declinate (dek'li-nāt), *a.* [< L. *declinatus*, pp. of *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. In *bot.*, bending or bent downward; declining: applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in *Amaryllis*; also applied to mosses. Also *declined* and *declinous*.—2. In *zoöl.*, declined; bending or sloping downward; declivous: opposed to *acclinate*.

declination (dek-li-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *declinacion, declinacioun* = OF. *declinacion, declinasion, declinaison*, F. *déclinaison* and *déclination* = Sp. *declinación* = Pg. *declinação* = It. *declinazione* = D. *declinatie* = G. *declination* = Dan. Sw. *deklination*, < L. *declinatio*(*n*-), a bending aside, deflection, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline*. Cf. *declension*.] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a sloping or bending from a higher to a lower level; subsidence: as, the *declination* of the shore.

Like the sun in his evening *declination*.
Johnson, Rambler.

2. A falling to a lower or inferior condition; deterioration; decline: as, *declination* in or of vigor, virtue, morals, etc.

Your manhood and courage is alwayes in increase; but our force groweth in *declination*.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

In our *declinations* now, every accident is accompanied with heavy clouds of melancholy; and in our youth we never admitted any. *Donne*, Letters, lxix.

Many brave men, finding their fortune grow faint, and feeling its *declination*, have timely withdrawn themselves from great attempts. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 10.

3. Deviation from a right line; oblique motion.

The *declination* of atoms in their descent. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from the right path or course of conduct: as, a *declination* from duty.

The *declinations* from religion, besides the privative, which is atheism, and the branches thereof, are three: heresies, idolatry, and witchcraft.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 379.

5†. Aversion; disinclination.

The returne of sundry letters into Fraunce, signefying the queen's *declination* from marriage, and the people's unwillingness, to match that way.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1581.

6. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal: as, a *declination* of an office. [U. S.] —7. In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according as the body is north or south of the equator. Great circles passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles, are called *circles of declination*. Small circles parallel to the celestial equator are termed *parallels of declination*.

He was that tyme in Geminis, as I gesse,
But litel fro his *declinacioun*
Of Cancer. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 979.

8. The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian of a place.—9. In *dialing*, the arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.—10†. In *gram.*, declension; the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.—**Apparent declination.** See *apparent*.—**Declination of atoms**, or **declination of principles** [ML. *clinamen principiorum*], the slight uncaused swerving aside of atoms from their vertical paths, which was supposed by the ancient Epicureans for the sake of explaining free will and the variety of nature.—**Declination of the compass** or **needle**, or **magnetic declination**, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place. The amount of this variation is found by a *declination needle* or *declinometer* (which see). In the northeastern part of the United States the needle points west of north (about 8° W. at New York city in 1885), while in the southern and western portions it points east of north. Further, the declination is now westerly in Europe and Africa and over the Atlantic ocean, while it is easterly for the larger part of North America, South America, the Pacific ocean, and most of Asia. The declination is subject to large secular changes (20° to 40°), embracing a cycle of several centuries; it has been increasing in the eastern United States since the early part of the nineteenth century. See *agonic* and *isogonic*.

declinational (dek-li-nā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *declination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to declination.—**Declinational tide**, a tide produced by the moon's changes of declination.

declinator (dek'li-nā-tọr), *n.* [=F. *déclinateur* = Pg. *declinador* = It. *declinatore*, < NL. *declinator*, < L. *declinare* decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] 1. An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialing, of a plane, and in astronomy, of the stars. Also *declinatory*.—2†. One who declines to join or agree with another; a dissentient.

The votes of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 65.

declinatory (dē-klī'nạ-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déclinatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinatorio*, < ML. *declinatorius*, < L. *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating refusal.—**Declinatory plea**, in *old Eng. law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court, such as the plea of benefit of clergy.

II. *n.*; pl. *declinatories* (-riz). 1. Same as *declinator*, 1.—2†. An excuse or plea for declining.

This matter came not to the judges to give any opinion; and if it had, they had a *declinatory*, of course, viz., that matters of Parliament were too high for them.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 10.

declinature (dē-klī'nā-tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **declinatura*, < *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. The act of declining or refusing; declension. See extract under *declension*, 3.

The *declinature* of that office is no less graceful.
The Scotsman (newspaper).

Specifically—2. In *Scots law*, the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited.

decline (dē-klīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declined*, ppr. *declining*. [< ME. *declinen, declynen* (= D. *declineren* = G. *decliniren* = Dan. *deklinere* = Sw. *deklinera*), < OF. *decliner*, F. *décliner* = Sp. Pg. *declinar* = It. *dichinare, dechinare, declinare*, < L. *declinare*, bend, turn aside, deflect, inflect, decline, < *de*, down, + **clinare*, bend, incline, = E. *lean*[1]: see *cline* and *lean*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to bend or slope; bend down; incline; cause to assume an inclined position; depress.

In their familiar salutations they lay their hands on their bosoms, and a little *decline* their bodies.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 50.

In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*. *Thomson.*

2†. To lower; degrade; debase.

To *decline* the conscience in compliment to the senses.
Boyle.

How would it sound in song, that a great monarch had *declined* his affections upon the daughter of a baker?
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

3†. To decrease; diminish; reduce.

You have *declined* his means. *Beau. and Fl.*

4†. To cause to deviate from a straight or right course; turn aside; deflect.

I were no man, if I could look on beauty
Distress'd, without some pity; but no king,
If any superficial glass of feature
Could work me to *decline* the course of justice.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, v. 3.

I would not stain your honour for the empire,
Nor any way *decline* you to discredit.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iii. 1.

5. To turn aside from; deviate from. [Archaic.]

Your servants: who *declining*
Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow,
Slipt down the Gemonies, and brake their necks!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 1.

The right-hand path they now *decline*,
And trace against the stream the Tyne.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 9.

6. To avoid by moving out of the way; shun; avoid in general. [Archaic.]

Him she loves most, she will seem to hate eagerliest, to *decline* your jealousy. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

He [the Baptist] exhorted the people to works of mercy; the publicans to do justice and to *decline* oppression.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 83.

7. To refuse; refuse or withhold consent to do, accept, or enter upon: as, to *decline* a contest; to *decline* an offer.

Melissa . . . gained the victory by *declining* the contest. *Johnson.*

As the squire said they could not decently *decline* his visit, he was shown up stairs.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

The gospel can never be effectually defended by a policy which *declines* to acknowledge the high place assigned to liberty in the counsels of Providence.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 271.

8. In *gram.*, to inflect, as a noun or an adjective; give the case-forms of a noun or an adjective in their order: as, *dominus, domini, domino, dominum, domine*.—**Syn. 7.** See *refuse*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bend or slant down; assume an inclined position; hang down; slope or trend downward; descend: as, the sun *declines* toward the west.

The beholder would expect it to fall, being built exceedingly *declining*, by a rare addresse of the architect.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 19, 1644.

Green cowcumbers, that on their stalks *decline*.
Stanley, Anacreon (1651), p. 86.

The coast-line is diversified, however, by numerous water-worn headlands, which on reaching Cape Hatherton *decline* into rolling hills. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 221.

2†. To deviate from a right line; specifically, to deviate from a line passing through the north and south points.

The latitudes of planets ben comunly rekned fro the Ecliptik, bicause that non of hem *declineth* but few degrees owt fro the brede of the zodiak.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 19.

3. To deviate from a course or an object; turn aside; fall away; wander.

Sundry persons, who in fauour of the sayd Sc. Q. *declining* from her Maiestie, sought to interrupt the quiet of the Realme by many euill and vndutifull practizes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

Here we began to *decline* from the Sea Coast, upon which we had Travelled so many days before, and to draw off more Easterly, crossing obliquely over the Plain.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

4. To sink to a lower level; sink down; hence, figuratively, to fall into an inferior or impaired condition; lose strength, vigor, character, or value; fall off; deteriorate.

My brother Wellbred, sir, I know not how,
Of late is much *declined* in what he was.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Rather would I instantly *decline*
To the traditionary sympathies
Of a most rustic ignorance.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

5. To stoop, as to an unworthy object; lower one's self; condescend.

From me . . . to *decline*
Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor
To those of mine. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

Is it well to wish thee happy?—having known me, to *decline*
On a range of lower feelings, and a narrower heart than mine? *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

6. To refuse; express refusal: as, he was invited, but *declined*. [Properly transitive, with the object implied or understood.]—7. To approach or draw toward the close.

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
Brought to their ears while day *declined*.
Milton, P. L., x. 99.

8†. To incline; tend.

The purple lustre . . . *declineth* in the end to the colour of wine. *Holland.*

9†. To incline morally; be favorably disposed.

Your weeping sister is no wife of mine,
Nor to her bed no homage do I owe;
Far more, far more, to you do I *decline*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

Declining dial. See *dial*.—**Syn. 4.** To droop, languish; degenerate, deteriorate.—7. To wane.

decline (dē-klīn'), *n.* [< *decline*, *v.*] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a slope; declivity; incline. [Rare.]—2. A descending; progress downward or toward a close.

At the *decline* of day,
Winding above the mountain's snowy term,
New banners shone. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, vi. 18.

Like a lily which the sun
Looks thro' in his sad *decline*.
Tennyson, Adeline.

3. A failing or deterioration; a sinking into an impaired or inferior condition; falling off; loss of strength, character, or value; decay.

Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

We are in danger of being persuaded that the *decline* of our own tongue has not only commenced, but has already advanced too far to be averted or even arrested.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 3.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) That stage of a disease when the characteristic symptoms begin to abate in violence. (*b*) A popular term for any chronic disease in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually diminish, until the patient dies: as, he is in a *decline*. (*c*) The time of life when the physical and mental powers are failing. *Quain.*—**Syn. 3.** Degeneracy, falling off, drooping.

declined (dē-klīnd'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.

decliner (dē-klī'nėr), *n.* 1. One who declines.

He was a studious *decliner* of honours and titles.
Evelyn, Diary, p. 4.

2. Same as *declining dial* (which see, under *dial*).

declinograph (dē-klī'nọ-grȧf), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An arrangement for recording automatically the observation of declination with a filar micrometer.

declinometer (dek-li-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.]

An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations. In magnetic observatories there are permanent instruments of this kind, and they are commonly made self-registering by photographic means. It is the object of such instruments to register the small hourly and annual variations in declination, and also the variations due to magnetic storms.

Instruments for determining magnetic declination are called declination needles or *declinometers*.
R. M. Ferguson, Electr., p. 19.

declivate (dek'li-vāt), *a.* [< *declive* + *-ate*[1].] Declining; sloping downward; in *entom.*, gently sloping; forming an angle of less than 45° with some surface. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

declive (dē-klīv'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *déclive*, < L. *declivis*, sloping: see *declivity*.] **I.** *a.* Inclining downward: in *surg.*, applied to the most dependent portion of a tumor or abscess.

The waters coming down from the Caspian hills, settling themselves on those *declive* and bottomie places where the said sea is.
Swan, Spec. M., vi. 2.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the posterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

declivitous (dē-kliv'i-tus), *a.* [< *declivit-y* + *-ous*.] Same as *declivous*.

declivity (dē-kliv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *declivities* (-tiz). [< F. *déclivité* = Sp. *declividad* = Pg *declividade* = It. *declività*, < L. *declivita(t-)s*, a slope, declivity, < *declivis*, sloping, < *de*, down, + *clivus*, a slope, hill, < **cli-nare*, slope, bend down: see *decline*. Cf. *acclivity*, *proclivity*.] A downward slope. Specifically—(*a*) The portion of a hill or range of mountains lying on one side or the other of the crest or axis.

It [the Ural] consists, along its western *declivity*, of the older palæozoic rocks. *Sir J. Herschel.*

The Pyrenees made then, as they make now, no very serious difference between the languages spoken on their opposite *declivities*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 277.

(*b*) In *entom.*, a part gently sloping away from the general plane of a surface.—**Declivity of the metathorax**, a sloping or perpendicular portion of the metathorax over the base of the abdomen.

declivous (dē-klī'vus), *a.* [< L. *declivis*, sloping (see *declivity*), + E. *-ous*.] Sloping downward; having the character of a declivity; declivate: specifically, in *zoöl.*, said of parts which slope gently downward: as, a *declivous* mesosternum. Also, rarely, *declivitous*.

decoct (dē-kokt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *decocten*, < L. *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*, boil down, < *de*, down, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1].] **1.** To prepare by boiling; digest in hot or boiling water; extract the strength or flavor of by boiling.

Holy thistle *decocted* in clear posset drink was heretofore much used at the beginnings of agues.
Boyle, Works, VI. 371.

2. To digest in the stomach.

There she *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
Then she distributes it to every vein;
Then she expels what she may fitly spare.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

3†. To warm as if by boiling; heat up; excite.

Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5.

4. To concoct; devise.

What villanie are they *decocting* now?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

decoct† (dē-kokt'), *a.* [ME., < L. *decoctus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cooked; digested.

Barly seede, or puls *decoct* and colde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

decoctible (dē-kok'ti-bl), *a.* [< *decoct* + *-ible*.] ★That may be boiled or digested.

decoction (dē-kok'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decoccioun*, < OF. *decoction*, F. *décoction* = Sp. *decocción* = Pg. *decocção* = It. *decozione*, < L. *decoctio(n-)*, a decoction, a boiling down, < *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*: see *decoct*.] **1.** The act of boiling in water, in order to extract the peculiar properties or virtues.

If after a *decoction* of hearbes in a winter-night we expose the liquor to the frigid air, we may observe in the morning under a crust of ice the perfect appearance . . . of the plants that were taken from it.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

2. The liquor in which an animal or a vegetable substance has been boiled; water impregnated by boiling with the properties of such a substance: as, a *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

If a plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

decoctive (dē-kok'tiv), *a.* Having power to decoct. [Rare.]

decocture (dē-kok'tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **decoctura*, < *decoctus*, pp.: see *decoct*.] A substance prepared by decoction. [Rare.]

decoit (de-koit'), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *dakoit*.

decoll†, *v. t.* [< OF. *decoller*, F. *décoller* = Sp. *degollar* = Pg. *degolar* = It. *decollare*, < L. *decollare*, behead, < *de*, from, + *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] To behead.

A speedy public dethroning and *decolling* of the king.
Parliamentary Hist., an. 1648.

decollate (dē-kol'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decollated*, ppr. *decollating*. [< L. *decollatus*, pp. of *decollare*, behead: see *decoll.*] To behead.

He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not *decollated*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 474.

All five to-day have suffered death
With no distinction save in dying—he
Decollated by way of privilege,
The rest hanged decently and in order.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 314.

decollated (dē-kol'ā-ted), *p. a.* Beheaded; specifically, in *conch.*, applied to those univalve shells which have the apex worn off in the progress of growth. This happens constantly with some shells, such as a species of *Bulimus*, which is called in consequence *B. decollatus*.

decollation (dē-ko-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decollacion*, < OF. *decollation*, F. *décollation* = Sp. *degollación*, *decolación* = Pg. *degolação* = It. *decollazione*, < L. *decollatio(n-)*, < *decollare*, behead: see *decoll*, *decollate*.] **1.** The act of beheading; decapitation; the state of one beheaded.

Their *decollations* and flagellations are quite sickening in detail, and distinguished from the tidy, decorous executions of the early Italians. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 523.

Specifically—**2.** In *surg.*, the removal of the head of the child in cases of difficult parturition.—**Decollation of St. John the Baptist**, a festival celebrated on the 29th day of August in both the Eastern and the Western Church, in memory of the decapitation of St. John the Baptist. It is entered under the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book in the words, "St. John the Baptist, beheaded."

décolleté (dā-kol-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *décolleter*, bare one's neck and shoulders, < *dé-*, < L. *de*, off, down, + *cou*, *col*, < L. *collum*, neck.] (*a*) Low-necked: said of a dress-waist so shaped as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed. (*b*) [Fem. *décolletée*.] By extension, having the neck and shoulders exposed: said of a woman the waist of whose dress is cut low in the neck.

decolor, decolour (dē-kul'or), *v. t.* [= F. *décolorer*, < L. *decolorare*, deprive of color, < *de*, from, + *color*, color: see *color*, and cf. *discolor*.] To deprive of color; bleach.

The antiputrescent and *decolouring* properties of charcoal. *Ure*, Dict., I. 415.

decolorant (dē-kul'or-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *decoloran(t-)s*, ppr. of *decolorare*: see *decolor*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing color; bleaching.

Alcohol . . . is volatile, inflammable, and *decolorant*.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 113.

II. *n.* A substance which bleaches or removes color.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorated*, ppr. *decolorating*. [< L. *decoloratus*, pp. of *decolorare*, deprive of color: see *decolor*.] To deprive of color; decolor; bleach; blanch.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *a.* [< L. *decoloratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of color; bleached.

decoloration (dē-kul-o-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décoloration* = Sp. *decoloración* = Pg. *decoloração*, < L. *decoloratio(n-)*, < *decolorare*, deprive of color: see *decolor*.] **1.** The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color.—**2.** Absence of color; colorlessness.

Decoloration, a term . . . signifying blanching or loss of the natural colour of any object. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

decolorimeter (dē-kul-o-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *décolorimètre*, < L. *decolor*, adj., deprived of color, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** An instrument for measuring the effects of bleaching-powder.—**2.** A graduated tube containing a solution of indigo and molasses, used to test the power of charcoal in a divided state in decolorizing solutions.

decolorization (dē-kul″or-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decolorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving of color; the process of blanching or bleaching. Also spelled *decolorisation*, *decolourization*, *decolourisation*.

decolorize (dē-kul'or-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorized*, ppr. *decolorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *color* + *-ize*. Cf. *decolorate*.] To deprive of color; bleach. Also spelled *decolorise*, *decolourize*, *decolourise*.

The syrup is then whitened or *decolorized* by filtering it through a bed of coarsely-powdered animal charcoal.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 99.

decolorizer (dē-kul'or-ī-zėr), *n.* That which decolorizes.

The different coloring-matters are retained in different degrees of intensity in the tissues or cell-elements, in the presence of the individual groups of *decolorizers*, such as alcohol, acetic acid, and glycerine.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 46.

decolour, decolourization, etc. See *decolor*, etc.

decomplex (dē'kom-pleks), *a.* [< *de-* + *complex*.] Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

Now the plethoric form of period, this monster model of sentence, bloated with *decomplex* intercalations, . . . is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence.
De Quincey, Style, i.

Decomplex idea. See *idea*.

decomposability (dē-kom-pō-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *decomposable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being decomposed; the quality of being decomposable.

The ready *decomposability* of vermilion . . . cannot be removed by boiling in potash. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 931.

decomposable (dē-kom-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *décomposable*; as *decompose* + *-able*.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent primary elements.

Manifestly *decomposable* states of consciousness cannot exist before the states of consciousness out of which they are composed. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 130.

decompose (dē-kom-pōs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decomposed*, ppr. *decomposing*. [= F. *décomposer*; as *de-* priv. + *compose*; cf. *decompound*.] **I.** *trans.* To separate into its constituent parts; resolve into its original elements; specifically, to reduce (an organic body) to a state of dissolution by a process of natural decay.

In some preliminary experiments it was found difficult to completely *decompose* cuprous oxide after it had been dried. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Whole No. cxxx. p. 56.

Whatever be the origin of the electricity, the quantity of water *decomposed* is proportional to the quantity of electricity which passes.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 242.

Decomposing furnace. See *furnace*.

II. *intrans.* To become resolved into constituent elements; specifically, to decay; rot; putrefy.=Syn. *Decay*, *Putrefy*, etc. See *rot*.

decomposed (dē-kom-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** In a state of decomposition.—**2.** In *ornith.*, separated: specifically said of a feather the web of which is decompounded by disconnection of the barbs, or of a bundle of feathers, as those of the crest, which stand or fall apart from one another: used like *decompound* in botany.

decomposer (dē-kom-pō'zėr), *n.* That which decomposes.

The cinnabar may be brought into intimate contact with its *decomposer*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 235.

decomposite (dē-kom-poz'it), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *decompositus*, formed from a compound, < *de-* + *compositus*, compound, composite: see *composite*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *decompound*.

II. *n.* Anything compounded of composite things.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of. *Bacon*, Questions touching Metals.

Compounds wherein one element is compound are called *decomposites*. . . . The decomposite character of such words [as midshipman, gentlemanlike] is often concealed or disguised. *Latham*, Eng. Lang., § 423.

decomposition (dē-kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *décomposition* = Sp. *descomposición* = Pg. *decomposição* = It. *decomposizione*, < NL. **decompositio(n-)*, < **decomponere*, decompose: see *decompound*, *decompose*.] **1.** The act or process of separating the constituent elements of a compound body or substance; analysis; resolution; specifically, the process of reducing an organic body to a state of decay or putrefaction.

Having obtained oxygen and hydrogen by the *decomposition* of water, it may naturally be inquired whether these substances cannot in turn be decomposed. To this question it can be simply replied that the most skilful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such *decomposition*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 105.

2. The state of being decomposed or resolved; release from previous combinations; disintegration; specifically, decay of an organic body.

The new continents are built out of the ruins of an old planet; the new races fed out of the *decomposition* of the foregoing. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.

The latter half of the nineteenth century will be known to the future historian as especially the era of the *decomposition* of orthodoxies. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 269.

3. [With ref. to *decomposite*, q. v.] The act of compounding together things which are themselves compound; a combination of compounds.

A dexterous *decomposition* of two or three words together. *Instruct. Concerning Oratory.*

Chemical decomposition. See *chemical*.—**Decomposition of forces,** in *mech.*, same as *resolution of forces* (which see, under *force*).—**Decomposition of light,** the separation of a beam of light into its prismatic colors.

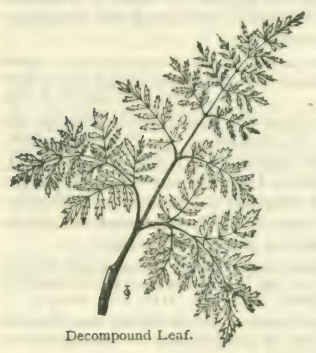
decompound (dē-kọm-pound′), *v. t.* [= Pg. *decompor* = It. *decomporre*, < NL. **decomponere*, < L. *de-* priv. (in def. 2, *de-* intensive) + *componere*, put together, compound: see *de-* and *compound*[1], and cf. *decompose*.] **1.** To decompose. [Rare.]

It divides and *decompounds* objects into a thousand curious parts. *Hazlitt.*

2. To compound a second time; compound or form out of that which is already compound; form by a second composition.

All our complex ideas whatsoever, . . . however compounded and *decompounded*, may at last be resolv'd into simple ideas. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 22.

decompound (dē-kọm-pound′), *a.* [< *de-* + *compound*, *a.*: see *decompound*, *v.*, and cf. *decomposite*.] **1.** Composed of things which are themselves compound; compounded a second time. **—2.** In *bot.*, divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle; repeatedly cleft or cut into an indefinite number of unequal segments. A decompound leaf is one in which the primary petiole gives off subsidiary petioles, each supporting a compound leaf. Also *decomposite*.



Decompound Leaf.

decompound (dē-kọm-pound′), *n.* A decomposite (which see).

decompoundable (dē-kọm-poun′da-bl), *a.* [< *decompound* + *-able*.] Capable of being decompounded.

decompoundly (dē-kọm-pound′li), *adv.* In a decompound manner.

decompt†, *n.* [< OF. *descompt*, account, back reckoning, < *descompter*, account for, account back: see *discount* and *count*[1].] Account; reckoning.

deconcentrate (dē-kọn-sen′trāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deconcentrated*, ppr. *deconcentrating*. [< *de-* priv. + *concentrate*.] To spread or scatter from a point or center; destroy the concentration of, as of bodies of troops. *Times* (London).

deconcentration (dē-kon-sen-trā′shọn), *n.* [< *deconcentrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconcentrating, or of dispersing whatever has been concentrated in one place or point: the opposite of *concentration*.

deconcoct† (dē-kọn-kokt′), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *concoct*.] To decoct or digest further or again.

Since these Benedictines have had their crudities *deconcocted*. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 267.

deconsecrate (dē-kon′sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deconsecrated*, ppr. *deconsecrating*. [< *de-* priv. + *consecrate*. Cf. F. *déconsacrer*.] To deprive of the character conferred by consecration; secularize.

Though it was possible to sweep the idols out of the Kaaba, it was not so easy to *deconsecrate* the spot, but far more convenient to give it a new sanction. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

deconsecration (dē-kon-sē-krā′shọn), *n.* [< *deconsecrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconsecrating or of depriving of sacred character; specifically, the ceremony employed in deconsecrating or rendering secular anything consecrated, as a church or a cemetery. The forms to be observed do not appear in the prayer-book, and the ceremony is of very rare occurrence.

de contumace capiendo (dē kon-tū-mā′sē kap-i-en′dō). [L. (NL.): L. *de*, of; *contumace*, abl. of *contumax*, contumacious; *capiendo*, abl. ger. of *capere*, take: see *capacious*, *capias*, etc.] In *Eng. law*, a writ issuing out of chancery, on the suggestion of an ecclesiastical court, to attach a party to a proceeding in the latter court for contempt of its authority: a procedure substituted by the act of 53 Geo. III., c. 127, for the *de excommunicato capiendo*.

decoped†, *p. a.* [ME. pp. of **decopen*, < OF. *decoper*, *decoupper*, F. *découper*, cut, slash, < *de-* + *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] Slashed; cut in figures.

Shode he was with grete maistrie
With shoon *decoped*, and with laas lace].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 843.

decopperization (dē-kop-ėr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *decopperize* + *-ation*.] The process of removing copper or freeing from copper.

decopperize (dē-kop′ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decopperized*, ppr. *decopperizing*. [< L. *de*, of, from, + *copper* + *-ize*.] To free from copper.

The zinc remaining in the *decopperised* lead is oxidised in a reverberatory furnace. *Ure*, Dict., III. 71.

decorament† (dek′ọ̄-ra-mẹnt), *n.* [< LL. *decoramentum*: see *decorement*.] Same as *decorement*.

decorate (dek′ọ̄-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorated*, ppr. *decorating*. [< L. *decoratus*, pp. of *decŏrare* (> F. *décorer* = Sp. Pg. *decorar* = It. *decorare* = D. *decoreren* = G. *decoriren* = Dan. *dekorere* = Sw. *dekorera*), adorn, distinguish, honor, < *decus* (*decŏr-*), ornament, grace, dignity, honor, akin to *decor*, elegance, grace, beauty, ornament, < *decere*, become, befit, whence ult. *decent*, q. v.] **1**†. To distinguish; grace; honor.

My harte was fully sette, and my minde deliberately determined to haue *decorated* this realme wyth wholesome lawes, statu[t]es, and audinaunces. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 23.

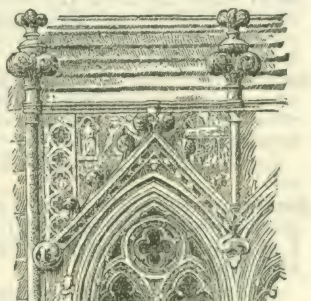
2. To deck with something becoming or ornamental; adorn; beautify; embellish: as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice.

A grave and forcible argument, *decorated* by the most brilliant wit and fancy. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

With lupin and with lavender,
To *decorate* the fading year.
D. M. Moir, Birth of the Flowers.

3. To confer distinction upon by means of a badge or medal of honor: as, to *decorate* an artist with the cross of the Legion of Honor. =**Syn. 2.** *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*), bedizen, gild, trick out, emblazon.

decorated (dek′ọ̄-rā-ted), *p. a.* Adorned; ornamented; embellished.—**Decorated style,** in *arch.*, the second style of English Pointed architecture, in use from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it degenerated into the Perpendicular. It is distinguished from the earlier Pointed style, from which it was developed, by the more flowing lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, by the more intricate and less conventional combinations of its foliage, by the greater elaboration of its capitals, moldings, finials, etc., and generally by a style of ornamentation more naturalistic and as a rule less in accordance with true artistic principles. The Decorated style has been divided into two periods: namely, the *Early* or *Geometric Decorated* period, in which the ornament consists especially of simple curves and lines and combinations of them; and the *Decorated style* proper, in which the peculiar characteristics of the style are most emphasized, and meager or involved arrangement of lines in ornament takes the place of the broad treatment of masses ★which characterizes earlier medieval work.



Decorated Architecture of the period of transition to the later Decorated style.—Tomb of Bishop Bridport, Salisbury Cathedral, England.

decoration (dek-ọ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décoration* = Sp. *decoración* = Pg. *decoração* = It. *decorazione* = D. *decoratie* = G. *decoration* = Dan. Sw. *dekoration*, < ML. *decoratio*(*n-*), < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] **1.** The act of decorating or adorning with something becoming or ornamental; the art of adorning, ornamenting, or embellishing.

We know that *decoration* is not architectural *decoration* unless it emphasizes construction. *The Century*, XXXI. 554.

2. The conferring of a badge, as of an order, or a medal of honor; hence, the badge or medal conferred.—**3.** That which embellishes; anything which decorates or adorns; an ornament.

Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and *decorations*. *Marvell*, Works, II. 208.

It is a rule, without any exception, in all kinds of composition, that the principal idea, the predominant feeling, should never be confounded with the accompanying *decorations*. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

4. In *music*, a general term for the various melodic embellishments, as the trill, the appoggiatura, etc.—**5.** In *pyrotechny*, the compositions placed in port-fires, rockets, paper shells, etc., to make a brilliant display when the case is exploded.—**Castellan decoration,** in *ceram.*, the system of decoration by means of a point producing scratches through an exterior thin layer of color, revealing the color of the body beneath: so called from the asserted origin of this decoration at Città di Castello, in Umbria, Italy. Compare *graffito*.—**Decoration day,** the day set apart in the United States for observances in memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the civil war of 1861–65: originally called *Memorial day*. The day is observed by processions and orations in honor of the dead, and particularly by decorating their graves with flowers. Originally different days were selected for this purpose in the different States; but usage has now settled upon May 30th, which has been made a legal holiday in most of the States. The custom is observed both in the North and in the South.—**Embroidery decoration,** in *ceram.*, a name given to a surface-decoration similar to that called lace-decoration, but more massive, and usually in white on a dark ground.—**Porcellana decoration,** in *ceram.*, decoration by means of blue leafage, scrolls, and the like, on a white ground, as if in imitation of Oriental porcelain: especially applied to Italian majolica so decorated.—**Trophy decoration,** decoration by means of groups of arms, musical instruments, scrolls, tools of painting and sculpture, and the like, or what may by extension be called trophies, especially in Italian decorative art. =**Syn. 3.** Embellishment, garniture, trapping.

decorative (dek′ọ̄-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *decorate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to decoration; concerned with decoration: as, *decorative* art.

Small objects which are attractive in colour and shape will naturally be used by the savage for *decorative* purposes. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 413.

2. Of an ornamental nature; decorating; embellishing.

The great choir-window of Lichfield is the noblest glass-work I remember to have seen. I have met nowhere colors so chaste and grave, and yet so rich and true, or a cluster of designs so piously *decorative*, and yet so pictorial. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 24.

Decorative art. See *art*[2].—**Decorative notes,** in *music*, short notes added to the essential notes of a melody by way of embellishment.

decorativeness (dek′ọ̄-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being decorative.

decorator (dek′ọ̄-rā-tọr), *n.* [< F. *décorateur* = Sp. Pg. *decorador* = D. *decorateur* = Dan. *dekoratör*, < ML. *decorator*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] One who decorates or embellishes; specifically, one whose business is the decoration of dwellings or public edifices.

They are careful *decorators* of their persons. *Sir S. Raffles*, Hist. Java.

decore† (dē-kōr′), *v. t.* [< OF. *decorer*, F. *décorer*, < L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] To decorate; adorn; distinguish.

This made me to esteeme of her the more,
Her name and rareness did her so *decore*.
K. James VI., Chron. S. P., iii. 479. (*Jamieson.*)

To *decore* and beautifie the house of God. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

decorement† (dē-kōr′ment), *n.* [Sc. *decoirment*, < OF. *decorement*, F. *décorement*, < LL. *decoramentum*, ornament, < L. *decorare*, decorate. Cf. *decorament*.] Decoration.

The policie and *decoirment* of this realme. *Acts James VI.*, 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 506.

These *decorements* which beautify and adorn her. *Heywood*, Description of a Ship, p. 29.

decorous (dē-kō′- or dek′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decoroso* (also *decoro*), < L. *decorus*, seemly, becoming, befitting, < *decor* (*decōr-*), seemliness, grace, etc.: see *decorate* and *decorum*.] Characterized by or conspicuous for decorum; proper; decent; especially (of persons), formally polite and proper in speech and conduct.

There is no duenna so rigidly prudent, and inexorably *decorous*, as a superannuated coquette. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 192.

He recited a list of complaints against his majesty, . . . all of them fabricated or exaggerated for the occasion, and none of them furnishing even a *decorous* pretext for the war which was now formally declared. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 169.

He [Sir Robert Peel] was uniformly *decorous*, and had a high sense of dignity and propriety. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 219.

=**Syn.** Fit, seemly, comely, orderly, appropriate.

decorously (dē-kō′- or dek′ọ̄-rus-li), *adv.* In a decorous manner; with decorum.

Salisbury's Countess, she would not die,
As a proud dame should, *decorously;*
Lifting my axe, I split her skull,
And the edge since then has been notched and dull.
Trials of Charles I and the Regicides, N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 446.

decorousness (dē-kō′- or dek′ō-rus-nes), *n.* Decency or propriety of behavior.

decorticate (dē-kôr′ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorticated*, ppr. *decorticating*. [< L. *decorticatus*, pp. of *decorticare* (> Pg. *decorticar* = F. *décortiquer*; cf. It. *scorticare*, *discorticare*, with prefix *dis-*, and Sp. *descortezar* = Pg. *descorticar* = Olt. *discorzare*, from a deriv. form of the noun), strip the bark off, < *de*, from, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, whence ult. E. *cork*: see *cork*[1], *corticate*.] To remove the bark from; in general, to deprive of the cortex, in any sense of that word; strip off the exterior coat of.

Great barley, dried and *decorticated*.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

decorticate (dē-kôr′ti-kāt), *a.* [< L. *decorticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: used specifically in lichenology.

decortication (dē-kôr-ti-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décortication* = Sp. *decorticación*, < L. *decorticatio(n-)*, < *decorticare*, decorticate: see *decorticate*.] The act of removing the cortex or outer ★layer; removal of the bark or husk.

decorticator (dē-kôr′ti-kā-tọr), *n.* A tool for stripping off bark.

decorum (dē-kō′rum), *n.* [= F. *décorum* = Sp. Pg. It. *decoro*, < L. *decorum*, fitness, propriety, decorum, neut. of *decorus*, fit, proper: see *decorous*.] 1. Propriety of speech, behavior, or dress; formal politeness; orderliness; seemliness; decency.

The true Measure of *Decorum* . . . is that which is most serviceable to the principal End.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

Where there is any dependency among one another, they observe a great *decorum*, all rising up when a superior comes in. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 182.

A first-rate beauty never studied the *decorums* of dress with more assiduity.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, civ.

2. In general, fitness, suitableness, or propriety of anything, with respect to occasion, purpose, or use.

découplé (dā-kö-plā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *découpler*, uncouple, < *dé-* priv. + *coupler*, couple.] In *her.*, uncoupled; parted into two: said especially of a chevron when the two rafters are separated by a slight space.

decours (de-körz′), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decours*, a running down, course, wane, decree, F. *décours*, wane, decrease, < L. *decursus*, a running down, descent, < *decurrere*, run down: see *decur.*] In *her.*, same as *decrescent* (*a*).

decourt† (dē-kōrt′), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *court.*] To drive or dismiss from court; deprive of court influence.

decoy (dē-koi′), *v.* [< *de-* + *coy*[1], *v.*, entice, allure: see *de-* and *coy*[1], *v.* The birds decoyed and the decoying birds being commonly ducks, the word *decoy*, esp. as a noun, was soon turned by popular etymology into *duckoy*. Hence the spelling *duckoy*, and finally the compound *duck-coy*, which, though thus developed from *decoy*, may be considered as made up of *duck* + *coy*[1], *n.*, also used in sense of *decoy*. The D. words, *eenden-kooi*, formerly *eende-kooi*, a 'duck-coy' (D. *eend* = AS. *ened*, a duck: see *drake* and *anas*), *kooi-eend*, a 'coy-duck,' *kooi-man*, a decoy-man, *vogel-kooi*, a bird-cage, a decoy, are compounded with D. *kooi*, a cage, a bird-cage, a fold, hive (the source of E. *coy*[2], q. v., but not connected with E. *coy*[1] or *decoy*), either independently of the accidentally similar E. words, or in imitation of them.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lure into a snare; entrap by some allurement or deception: as, to *decoy* ducks within gunshot; troops may be *decoyed* into an ambush.

I have heard of barbarians who, when tempests drive ships upon their coasts, *decoy* them to the rocks that they may plunder their lading. *Johnson.*

2. To allure, attract, or entice, without notion of entrapping.

The king might be *decoyed* from thence.
Clarendon, Civil War, III. 232.

=**Syn.** *Allure*, *Lure*, *Entice* (see *allure*[1]); to snare, insnare, mislead.

II. *intrans.* To be deceived by a decoy; fall into a snare.

They [ducks] are quite unsuspicious of man, and, *decoying* well, are shot in extraordinary numbers.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 201.

★**decoy** (dē-koi′), *n.* [< *decoy*, *v.*] 1. A lure employed to entice game into a snare or within the range of a weapon; specifically, an image of a bird, as a duck, or a trained living bird or animal, used to lure wild birds or animals into the power of man; hence, also, a person similarly employed with respect to other persons. Hence—2. Anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger.—3. A place, as a pond, furnished with an arrangement for luring wild fowl into it. Several channels or pipes of a curved form, covered with light hooped network, lead from the pond in various directions. The wild fowl are enticed to enter the wide mouth of the channel by tamed ducks trained for the purpose, or by grain scattered on the water. When they are well within the covered channel they are driven up into the funnel-net at the far end, where they are easily caught.

decoy-bird (dē-koi′bėrd), *n.* A bird, or an imitation of one, used as a lure to entice others into a net or within gunshot.

decoy-duck (dē-koi′duk), *n.* 1. In *fowling*, a duck, or an imitation of one, used as a decoy.—2. A person acting as a decoy for other persons.

Admit no . . . *Decoy-Duck* to wheadle you a fop-scrambling to the Play in a Mask.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

decrassify (dē-kras′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decrassified*, ppr. *decrassifying*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *crassus*, thick, + *-fy*.] To make less crass.

I might at least
Eliminate, *decrassify* my faith,
Since I adopt it; keeping what I must,
And leaving what I can.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

decrease (dē-krēs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decreased*, ppr. *decreasing*. [< ME. *decresen*, *decrecen*, < OF. *decresser*, *decrestre*, *decreistre*, *decroistre*, F. *décroître* = Sp. *decrecer* = Pg. *decrescer* = It. *decrescere* (cf., with altered prefix, ME. *discresen*, < OF. *descreistre*, *descroistre* = Pr. *descreisser* = Sp. *descrecer* = It. *discrescere*, < ML. *discrescere*), < L. *decrescere*, decrease, become less, wane, < *de*, from, away, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*. Cf. *crease*[2], *accrease*, *increase*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become less; lessen; be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence: as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

Olyves nowe and oth'r treen ichone
Do dounge hem in *decresinge* of the moone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

He must increase, but I must *decrease*. John iii. 30.

Decreasing series. See *progression*.=**Syn.** *Decrease*, *Diminish*, *Dwindle*, *Contract*; to lessen, abate, ebb, subside, fall off, fall away, shrink. The first three all mean a becoming less by degrees. *Decrease* more often implies that the causes are imperceptible or not necessarily perceptible, acting, it may be, from within the object itself: as, the swelling *decreases* daily. *Diminish* generally implies the action of some external cause which is more or less in the mind of those concerned: as, his fortune *diminishes* daily through extravagance; the troops *diminish* steadily under disease and conflict. *Decrease* is the appropriate word for reduction of bulk or volume, *diminish* for reduction of number. These distinctions are not always observed. To *dwindle* is to become small in size, amount, or number by slow and imperceptible degrees, the reduction being always undesirable and the result a sort of attenuation: as, the army *dwindled* to a few thousands; the child *dwindled* to a mere skeleton. To *contract* is to become less by shrinkage or a drawing together of parts or elements; it implies loss of size, bulk, or extent, without the loss of constituent substance or parts usually expressed by the other words.

So many wives, who have yet their husbands in their arms; so many parents, who have not the number of their children lessened; so many villages, towns, and cities, whose inhabitants are not *decreased*, their property violated, or their wealth *diminished*, are yet owing to the sober conduct and happy results of your advice.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

If the activities of a living body involve an expenditure not made good by nutrition, *dwindling* follows.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 53.

The anatomical structure of the eye is such that a moderately *contracted* pupil is in contact with the lens-surface. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 480.

II. *trans.* To make less; lessen; make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, excellence, etc.; reduce gradually or by small deductions.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior.*

decrease (dē-krēs′ or dē′krēs), *n.* [< ME. *decrees*, < OF. *decreis*, *decrois*, *descrois*, *decrece*, decrease; from the verb.] 1. A becoming less; diminution; wane (as applied to the moon); decay: as, a rapid *decrease* of revenue or of strength.

See in what time the seeds set in the increase of the moon come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The amount by which something is lessened; extent of loss or decrement: as, a great *decrease* in production or of income.

decreasingly (dē-krē′sing-li), *adv.* In a decreasing manner; by decrease.

decreation (dē-krē-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *creation.*] The undoing of an act of creation. [Rare.]

Especially the continual *decreation* and annihilation of the souls of the brutes.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.

★**decree** (dē-krē′), *n.* [< ME. *decre* (cf. Sc. *decreet*), < OF. *decret*, F. *décret* = Sp. Pg. It. *decreto* = D. *dekreet* = G. *decret* = Dan. Sw. *dekret*, < L. *decretum*, a decree, ordinance, decision, neut. of *decretus*, pp. of *decernere*, decree, decide (> E. *decern*): see *decern.*] 1. A special ordinance or regulation promulgated by civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

He made a *decree* for the rain. Job xxviii. 26.

And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august *decree*.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

On December 7, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil issued a *decree* which opened the Amazon . . . to the commerce of all the world from and after September 7, 1867.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 342.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. Among the Romans, when all legislative power was centered in the emperors, it became the custom to ask for their opinion and decision in disputed cases. Their decisions were called decrees, and formed part of the imperial constitutions.

3. An edict or a law made by an ecclesiastical council for regulating business within its jurisdiction. The term is used in ecclesiastical history chiefly as a designation of certain dogmatic and authoritative decisions on disputed points in theology and discipline in the Roman Catholic Church: as, the *Decrees* of the Council of Trent; the *Decree* of Auricular Confession by the Fourth Lateran Council.

4. A judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause; specifically, the sentence or order of a court of chancery, or of a court of admiralty or of probate, after a hearing or submission of the cause. The word *judgment* is now used in reference to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*, *charter*, *code*, *constitution*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *provision*, *statute*.

5. In *theol.*, one of the eternal purposes of God, whereby for his own glory he has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass. Whether these decrees are absolute or conditional—that is, whether they are according to the counsel of his own will, "without any foresight of faith or good works, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving him thereto" (*West. Conf. of Faith*, iii.), or are based upon his foreknowledge of the character and course of his free creatures—is a contested question, the Calvinists taking the former view, the Arminians the latter.

By the *decree* of God for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death.
West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 3.

6. The judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him.—**Absolute decree**, a decision that something shall be done with no condition attached to it.—**Berlin decree, Milan decree**, two decrees of Napoleon I. against Great Britain, enforcing his continental system. The first, issued at Berlin November 21st, 1806, closed against British commerce all continental ports under the control of France (including those of Italy, Spain, Holland, and Germany), confiscated all British merchandise wherever found, forbade correspondence with Great Britain, and ordered that all British subjects found within the jurisdiction of France or its allies should be made prisoners of war. The second decree, issued at Milan December 17th, 1807, declared all neutral vessels connected in any way with British commerce or intercourse to be thereby denentralized, and ordered that they should be treated as English.—**Declaratory decree.** See *declaratory*.—**Decree arbitral**, in *Scots law*, an award by one or more arbiters.—**Decree condemnator.** See *decree of absolvitor*, under *absolvitor*.—**Decree dative**, in *Scots law*, a decree of a commissary conferring on an executor (not being an executor nominate) the office of executor.—**Decree in absence**, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared or pleaded on the merits of the cause: the same as *judgment by default* in English common law.—**Decree nisi** (decree unless), in *Eng. law*, a decree conditioned on some future event, usually the default of the adverse party to show cause or to perform a condition.—**Decree of absolvitor.** See *absolvitor*.—**Decree of constitution.** See *constitution*.—**Decree of locality**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court allocating the modified stipend on the different heritors, in the proportions in which they are to pay it.—**Decree of modification**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court modifying a stipend to the clergyman, but not allocating it upon the different heritors.—**Decree of registration**, in *Scots law*, a decree obtained, without an

action, for payment of money secured by a bond or deed containing a clause of consent to registration for execution.—**Decree of valuation of teinds**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court determining the extent and value of a heritor's teinds.=Syn. 1 and 3. *Edict*, *Statute*, etc. See *law*[1].—4 and 6. *Judgment*, *Order*, etc. (see *decision*); proclamation, fiat, mandate.

decree (dē-krē′), *v.* [Cf. F. *décréter* = Sp. Pg. *decretar* = It. *decretare* = D. *dekreteren* = G. *dekretiren* = Dan. *dekretere* = Sw. *dekretera*, < ML. *decretare*, decree; from the noun: see *decree*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To order or promulgate with authority; issue as an edict or ordinance.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. Job xxii. 28.

He [William I.] *decreed* there should be Sheriffs in every Shire, and Justices of Peace for Punishment of Malefactors. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 27.

Wherefore fatalists that hold the necessity of all human actions and events may be reduced to these three heads: First, such as, asserting the Deity, suppose it irrespectively to *decree* and determine all things, and thereby make all actions necessary to us. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, i. 1.

In the autumn of 1535 Cromwell and his agents effected a visitation of the monasteries, the report of which insured their condemnation: and, in the last session of the Long Parliament in 1536, the dissolution of the smaller houses was *decreed*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 258.

2. To determine judicially; resolve by sentence; adjudge: as, the court *decreed* a restoration of the property.

Theirs be the laurel-wreath *decreed*,
Who both write well, and write full speed.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd.

3. To determine or resolve legislatively; determine or decide on.

They themselves *decreed*
Their own revolt, not I. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 116.

=Syn. To order, ordain, command, enact.

II. *intrans.* To determine; predetermine immutably; constitute or appoint by edict.

All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all
As my eternal purpose hath *decreed*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 172.

decreeable (dē-krē′a-bl), *a.* [< *decree* + *-able*.] Capable of being decreed.

decreement† (dē-krē′ment), *n.* [< *decree* + *-ment*.] The act of decreeing; decree.

This unjust *decreement*. *Foxe*, Martyrs.

decreer (dē-krē′ėr), *n.* [< *decree* + *-er*[1].] One who decrees.

In thy book it is written of me, says Christ, that I should do thy will; he is not willing only, but the first *decreer* of it; it is written of me. *Goodwin*, Works, I. iii. 103.

decreet (dē-krēt′), *n.* [< OF. *decret*, < L. *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] In *Scots law*, a decree. See *decree*, *n.*, 1.

Frendraught . . . obtained a *decreet* against him for ★200,000 merks. *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.

decrement (dek′rē-ment), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decremento*, < LL. *decrementum*, a decrease, < L. *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] **1.** The act or state of decreasing; the becoming gradually less; lessening; waste.

I do not believe the understanding part of man received any natural *decrement* or diminution. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement*. *Woodward*.

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; specifically, in *math.*, the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less.

The increments in time are proportional to the *decrements* in pressure. *Frankland*, Chemistry, III. i. 880.

Each increment of evolution entails a *decrement* of reproduction that is not accurately proportionate, but somewhat less than proportionate. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 364.

3. In *her.*, the condition of waning: said of the moon. It is represented by turning the horns of the crescent toward the sinister side. Also called *detriment*.—**4.** In *crystal.*, a successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which Haüy supposed secondary forms to be produced.—**Equal decrement of life**, in the doctrine of annuities of insurance companies, the theory that in a given number of lives there should be an equal annual ★decrease within a given period.

decrepit (dē-krep′it), *a.* [< OF. *decrepit*, F. *décrépit* = Sp. *decrépito* = Pg. It. *decrepito*, < L. *decrepitus*, an adj. applied to old men and old animals, and usually translated 'very old': lit. meaning uncertain; usually explained as 'noiseless' (because "old people creep about quietly" or "like shadows"), otherwise as 'broken'; < *de-* priv. + *crepitus*, pp. of *crepare*, make a noise, rattle, break with a crash: see *crepitate*.] Broken down in health, physical or mental, especially from age; wasted or worn by infirmities; weakened, especially by age.

An old *decrepit* wretch
That has no sense, no sinew. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

He was already *decrepit* with premature old age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 102.

[Sometimes incorrectly spelled *decrepid*.

Last, winter comes, *decrepid*, old, and dull. *Jenyns*, An Ode.]

decrepitate (dē-krep′i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decrepitated*, ppr. *decrepitating*. [< NL. as if **decrepitatus*, pp. of **decrepitare* (> F. *décrépiter* = Sp. Pg. *decrepitar* = It. *decrepitare*), < L. *de-* + *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare*, crackle, break with a noise: see *crepitate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To crackle, as salt when roasting.

II. *trans.* To roast or calcine in a strong heat, so as to cause a continual bursting or crackling of the substance: as, to *decrepitate* salt.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

decrepitation (dē-krep-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *décrépitation* = Sp. *decrepitación* = Pg. *decrepitação* = It. *decrepitazione*, < NL. as if **decrepitatio(n-)*, < **decrepitare*: see *decrepitate*.] The act of snapping or bursting with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, accompanying the flying asunder of their parts, made by various salts and minerals when heated. It is caused by the unequal sudden expansion of their substance by the heat, or by the expansion and volatilization of water or other liquid held mechanically within them.

decrepitly (dē-krep′it-li), *adv.* In a decrepit manner; as one broken down by infirmities.

And she rose up *decrepitly*
For a last dim look at earth and sea.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. 1.

decrepitness (dē-krep′it-nes), *n.* Decrepitude.

decrepitude (dē-krep′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *décrépitude* = Sp. *decrepitud* = Pg. *decrepitude*, < L. as if **decrepitudo*, < *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] The state of being broken down by infirmities, physical or mental, especially infirmities of age.

Many seem to pass on from youth to *decrepitude* without any reflection on the end of life. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 78.

decrepity† (dē-krep′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *decrepita(t-)s*, < L. *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] Decrepitude.

Honest Credulity
Is a true loadstone to draw on *Decrepity!*
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

decrescendo (It. pron. dā-kre-shen′dō), *n.* [It., ppr. of *decrescere*, < L. *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] In *music*, a gradual diminution of force; a passing from loud to soft: opposed to *crescendo*, and the same as *diminuendo*: often indicated by *decres.*, *dec.*, or the sign >.

decrescent (dē-kres′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *décroissant*, etc., < L. *decrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*, and cf. *crescent*.] **I.** *a.* Decreasing; becoming gradually less; waning, as the moon.

Saddening in her childless castle, sent,
Between the in-crescent and *de-crescent* moon,
Arms for her son, and loosed him from his vow.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, decreasing or waning: said of the moon when represented with the points toward the sinister side. Also *decours*. (*b*) In *bot.*, diminishing gradually from below upward.

II. *n.* In *her.*, the moon in her decrement: used as a bearing. See *decrement*, 3.

decrescent-pinnate (dē-kres′ent-pin′āt), *a.* In *bot.*, pinnate with leaflets gradually decreasing in size from the base.

decret†, *n.* See *decreet*, *decree*.

decretal (dē-krē′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *decretalis*, < L. *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a decree; containing a decree or decrees.

When any sentence of a father is cited, and inserted into a *decretal* epistle of a pope, or any part of the canon law, that sentence is thereby made authentical. *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

2†. Done according to a decree; decreed; fatal. [Rare.]

So here's a most *decretal* end of me.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

II. *n.* [= F. *décrétale* = Sp. Pg. *decretal* = It. *decretale*, < ML. *decretale*, a decree, neut. of adj. *decretalis*: see above.] **1.** An authoritative order or decree; specifically, a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law.

What principle . . . had they then to judge of heresies, . . . besides the single dictates or *decretals* of private bishops? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 315.

This is not a process of reasoning, but an act of will—a *decretal* enveloped in a scientific nimbus. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 107.

2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws; specifically [*cap.*], in the plural, the second part of the canon law: so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes determining points of ecclesiastical law.

Ac in canoun ne in the *decretales* I can nougte rede a lyne. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 428.

In the year 1230 Gregory IX. had approved of the five books of *Decretals* codified by Raymund of Pennafort from the Extravagants of the recent Popes. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

False Decretals, a collection of canon law, of the ninth century, purporting to have been made by one Isidorus Mercator, and unquestioned till the fifteenth century, but since proved to consist largely of spurious or forged papal decretals. Also called *Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals*, to distinguish them from the collection dating from the seventh century, attributed to Isidore of Seville, and consisting of genuine documents.

decretion† (dē-krē′shon), *n.* [< LL. *decretio(n-)*, decrease, < L. *decretus*, pp. of *decrescere*: see *decrease*.] A decreasing.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

decretist (dē-krē′tist), *n.* [= OF. *decretiste* (also *decretistre*: see *decretister*), F. *décrétiste* = Sp. Pg. *decretista* (cf. It. *decretalista*), < ML. *decretista*, < L. *decretum*, decree: see *decree*, *decretal*. Cf. *decretister*.] In medieval universities, a student in the faculty of law; specifically, a student of the decretals.

decretister†, *n.* [ME. *decretistre*, < OF. *decretistre*, *discretistre*, var. of *decretiste*: see *decretist*.] A decretist.

Ac this doctor and diuinour and *decretistre* of canon. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 85.

decretive (dē-krē′tiv), *a.* [< L. *decret-um*, decree, + *-ive*.] Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.

decretorial† (dek-rē-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *decretory* + *-al*.] Decretory; authoritative; critical.

Besides the usuall or calendary month, there are but foure considerable, that is, the month of peragration, of apparition, of consecution, and the medicall or *decretoriall* month. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 2.

decretorily (dek′rē-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a definitive manner; as decreed.

decretory (dek′rē-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *décrétoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *decretorio*, < L. *decretorius*, < *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] **1.** Pertaining to or following a decree; established by a decree; judicial; definitive.

They that . . . are too *decretory* and enunciative of speedy judgments to their enemies, turn their religion into revenge. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 819.

Sirs, you are not sure that when the *decretory* hour of death overtakes you, you shall have one minute of an hour allowed you to commit your spirits into the hand of the Lord Jesus Christ. *C. Mather*, Mag. Christ., iv. 7.

2†. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event.

The main considerations, which most set off this number, are observations drawn from the motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* dales dependent on that number. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

decrew† (dē-krō′), *v. i.* [For **decrue* (as *accrew* for *accrue*), < OF. *decru*, F. *décrû*, pp. of *decreistre*, *decroistre*, F. *décroître*, decrease: see *decrease*.] To decrease.

Sir Arthegall renewed
His strength still more, but she still more *decrewed*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 18.

decrial (dē-krī′al), *n.* [< *decry* + *-al*.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

Forward wits . . . can on no account afterwards submit to a *decrial* or disparagement of those raw works to which they ow'd their early character and distinction. *Shaftesbury*, Misc. Reflections, V. ii.

decrier (dē-krī′ėr), *n.* [< *decry* + *-er*[1].] One who decries or traduces clamorously.

The late fanatic *decryers* of the necessity of human learning. *South*, Sermons, VII. ii.

decrown (dē-kroun′), *v. t.* [< F. *découronner*, decrown: see *discrown*.] To deprive of a crown; discrown. [Rare.]

Dethroning and *decrowning* princes with his foot, as it pleases him [the pope]. *Hakewill*, Ans. to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 37.

He holds it to be no more sin the *decrowning* of kings than our puritans do the suppression of bishops. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters.

decrustation (dē-krus-tā′shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *crustation*.] The act of removing a crust.

decry (dē-krī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decried*, ppr. *decrying*. [< F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*, cry down,

discredit, disparage, < *des-* (L. *dis-*) + *crier*, cry: see *cry*.] **1.** To cry down; speak disparagingly of; censure as faulty or worthless; clamor against: as, to *decry* a poem.

For small errors they whole plays *decry*. *Dryden.*

Far be it from me to *decry* moral virtue, which even heathens have granted to be a reward to itself.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

Dear, charming nymph, neglected and *decried*,
My shame in crowds, my solitary pride.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 411.

2†. To deprive of credit officially.

The king may at any time *decry*, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current.
Blackstone, Com., I. 278.

=**Syn. 1.** *Decry, Depreciate, Detract from, Derogate from, Disparage*, run down, discredit. These words agree in expressing an effort to lower the esteem in which a person or thing is held. If the effort is unjust, the injustice is not so conspicuous as in the words compared under *asperse*. *Decry*, to cry down, clamor against, implies activity and publicity; it is hardly applicable to persons. *Depreciate*, primarily to lower the value of, is less forcible than *decry*, and may apply to persons. *Detract from* and *derogate from* have almost precisely the same meaning — to take from or diminish repute, as by caviling, ascribing success to accident, good conduct to low motives, etc. *Disparage*, to make a thing unequal to what it was in repute; underrate. The last four need not have a personal subject: as, it would *derogate* very much *from* his standing; it would *disparage* him in public estimation if it were known.

The Administration and its friends have been attempting to circumscribe, and to *decry*, the powers belonging to other branches. *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 1st, 1832.

Our vulgar luxury *depreciates* objects not fitted to adorn our dwellings. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 186.

If a man is honest, it *detracts* nothing *from* his merits to say he had the wit to see that honesty is the best policy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 112.

By intermingling a subject's speech with the king's message, he [the secretary] seemed to *derogate from* the honour and majesty of a king.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 398.

Why should we make it a point with our false modesty to *disparage* that man we are, and that form of being assigned to us? *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

decrystallization (dē-kris″tą-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [< **decrystallize* (< *de-* priv. + *crystallize*) + *-ation*.] The act or process of losing the crystalline structure. [Rare.]

These beautiful forms [ice-flowers] . . . may indeed be called "negative" or "inverse" crystals, developed by the breaking-down or *decrystallization* of the ice.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 62.

decubation (dē-kū-bā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **decubare* (equiv. to *decumbere*: see *decumbent*), lie down, < *de*, down, + *cubare*, lie. Cf. L. *decubare*, lie away from, < *de*, away, + *cubare*, lie.] ★The act of lying down.

decubital (dē-kū′bi-tal), *a.* [< *decubitus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bed-sore or ★decubitus.

decubitus (dē-kū′bi-tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *decumbere*, pp. **decubitus*, lie down: see *decumbent*.] **1.** The attitude assumed by a sick person when lying down in bed. See *anaclisis*.—**2.** Same as *bed-sore*.

decula (dek′ū-lą), *n.* A kind of antelope found in Abyssinia.

déculassement (de-kü-las-moṅ′), *n.* [F., < **déculer*, unbreech, < *dé-* priv. + *cul*, breech.] In *gun.*, the unbreeching of a cannon; any serious damage to one of the essential parts of the fermeture or breech-closing mechanism of a breech-loading gun.

decuman (dek′ū-man), *a.* and *n.* [Also *decumane*; = Sp. Pg. It. *decumano*, < L. *decumanus*, *decimanus*, of or belonging to the tenth part (pl. *decumani*, the tenth cohort, *porta decumana*, the decuman gate), also considerable, large, immense (applied to eggs and waves, appar. from the notion that every tenth egg or wave in a series is the largest), < *decumus*, *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *Rom. milit. antiq.*, an epithet applied to a gate of the Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts of the legions were encamped. The decuman gate was the principal entrance to the camp, and was that furthest from the enemy.

Pompey, finding the enemy in his camp, rode out of the *decuman* gate. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 182.

2. Large; immense: used especially of waves.

Overwhelmed and quite sunk by such *decumane* billowes.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 30.

That same *decumane* wave that took us fore and aft somewhat altered my pulse.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 23.

II. *n.* **1.** In *astrol.*, one of the ten divisions of the ecliptic.—**2.** A large wave.

Shocks of surf that clomb and fell
Spume-sliding down the baffled *decuman*.
Lowell, Cathedral.

decumbence, decumbency (dē-kum′bęns, -bęn-si), *n.* [< *decumbent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] The state of being decumbent or of lying down; the posture of lying down.

decumbent (dē-kum′bęnt), *a.* [< L. *decumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *decumbere*, lie down, < *de*, down, + **cumbere*, nasalized form (in comp.) of *cubare*, lie: see *cumbent*.] **1.** Lying down; reclining; prostrate; recumbent.

Underneath is the *decumbent* portraiture of a woman resting on a death's head. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, i. 2.

Specifically — **2.** In *bot.*, having the base reclining upon the ground, as an ascending stem the lower part of which rests upon the earth.

decumbently (dē-kum′bęnt-li), *adv.* In a decumbent manner.

decumbiture (dē-kum′bi-tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *decumbere*, lie down, + *-it-ure*.] **1.** The time at which a sick person takes to his bed, or during which he is confined to it by disease. [Rare.]

During his *decumbiture* he was visited by his most dear friend. *Life of Firmin* (1698), p. 82.

2. In *astrol.*, the figure of the heavens erected for the time of a person's first taking to his bed from illness. Prognostics of recovery or death were derived from this figure.

decuple (dek′ū-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *décuplo* = Pg. *decuplo* = It. *decuplo*, < L. *decuplus*, tenfold, < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*.] **I.** *a.* Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

II. *n.* A number ten times repeated.

decuple (dek′ū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decupled*, ppr. *decupling*. [= Sp. Pg. *decuplar*; from the adj.] To increase tenfold.

decuplet (dek′ū-plet), *n.* [< *decuple* + *-et*.] Same as *decimole*.

decur†, *v. i.* [ME. *decourren*, *decorren*, < OF. *decorre*, *decourre*, *descorre* = Pr. *decorre* = OSp. *decorrer*, < L. *decurrere*, run down, flow, move down, run over, run through, < *de*, down, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] To run or flow away; leave; depart; be wanting.

Of pompe and of pride the parchemyn *decorreth*,
And principaliche of alle peple but thei be pore of herte.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 193.

★**decurion** (dē-kū′ri-ọn), *n.* [= F. *décurion* = Sp. *decurión* = Pg. *decurião* = It. *decurione*, < L. *decurio(n-)*, < *decuria*, a company of ten: see *decury*.] **1.** An officer in the Roman army who commanded a decury, or a body of ten soldiers.

A *decurion* with his command of ten horsemen approached Nazareth from the South.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 123.

2. Any commander or overseer of ten; specifically, a tithing-man.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies: that is, one over every ten families.
Sir W. Temple, Heroic Virtue.

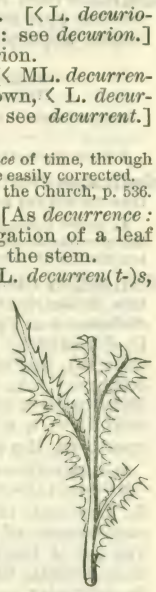
decurionate (dē-kū′ri-ọn-āt), *n.* [< L. *decurionatus*, < *decurio(n-)*, a decurion: see *decurion*.] The dignity or office of a decurion.

decurrence† (dē-kur′ęns), *n.* [< ML. *decurrentia*, a current, lit. a running down, < L. *decurren(t-)s*, ppr., running down: see *decurrent*.] Lapse; effluxion.

The erratas which by long *decurrence* of time, through many men's hands, have befaln it, are easily corrected.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 536.

decurrency (dē-kur′ęn-si), *n.* [As *decurrence*: see *-cy*.] In *bot.*, the prolongation of a leaf below the place of insertion on the stem.

decurrent (dē-kur′ęnt), *a.* [< L. *decurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] In *bot.*, extending downward beyond the place of insertion: as, a *decurrent* leaf (that is, a sessile leaf the margin of which is prolonged down the stem). Also *decurring*.


Decurrent Leaf. Thistle.

decurrently (dē-kur′ęnt-li), *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

decurring (dē-kur′ing), *a.* [Ppr. of **decur*, *v.*; < L. *decurrere*, run down: see *decurrent*.] Same as *decurrent*.

decursion† (dē-kėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. *decursio(n-)*, < *decurrere*, run down, flow: see *decur*.] **1.** The act of running down, as a stream.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a military manœuver or evolution; a march; also, a parade under arms, as at a military funeral or other solemnity.

Decursions, lectisterniums, and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies, that we should not have had so just a notion of were they not still preserved on coins. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

decursive (dē-kėr′siv), *a.* [= F. *décursif*, < NL. as if **decursivus*, < L. *decursus*, pp. of *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] Running down; decurrent. *Loudon.*

decursively (dē-kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In a decursive manner; decurrently.—**Decursively pinnate**, in *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

de cursu (dē kėr′sū). [L.: *de*, of, from; *cursu*, abl. of *cursus*, > E. *course*[1], q. v.] In *Eng. law*, of course; in ordinary course; specifically, a writ of those classes which were issuable by the cursitor on application of the party, and without special authority in each case.

decurt† (dē-kėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *decurtare*, cut off, < *de*, off, + *curtare*, cut short, < *curtus*, short: see *curt*.] To shorten by cutting off; abridge.

Your *decurted* or headlesse clause, Angelorum enim et cet., is thus Englyshed. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 147.

decurtate (dē-kėr′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurtated*, ppr. *decurtating*. [< L. *decurtatus*, pp. of *decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] **1.** To cut short; abridge. [Rare.]—**2†.** To cut off or trim the hair or beard of.

He sends for his barber to depure, *decurtate*, and spunge him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe.

decurtate (dē-kėr′tāt), *a.* [< L. *decurtatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cut short; abridged.—**Decurtate syllogism**, a syllogism with one of the premises unexpressed.

decurtation (dē-kėr-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décurtation*, < LL. *decurtatio(n-)*, < L. *decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] The act of shortening or cutting short; abridgment. [Rare.]

decurvation (dē-kėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [< *decurve* + *-ation*.] The process or result of decurving; the state of being curved downward: opposed to *recurvation*.

There are Trochilidæ which possess almost every gradation of *decurvation* of the bill. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 358.

decurvature (dē-kėr′vā-tūr), *n.* [< *decurve* + *-ature*.] Same as *decurvation*.

Constant jarring on the lower extremity of a hollow cylinder with soft (medullary) contents and flexible end walls would tend to a *decurvature* of both inferior and superior adjacent end walls.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 376.

decurve (dē-kėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurved*, ppr. *decurving*. [< L. *de*, down, + *curvare*, curve, bend. Cf. *decurved*.] To curve downward.

decurved (dē-kėrvd′), *p. a.* [< *decurve* + *-ed*[2], after L. *decurvatus*, curved back.] Curved downward; gradually turned down: opposed to *recurved*: as, the *decurved* beak of a bird.

Towards the end of May a few short-billed or jack curlew (Numenius Hudsonicus, Lath.) may be seen, like their congeneric relative with the long *decurved* rostrum.
Shore Birds, p. 9.

decury (dek′ū-ri), *n.*; pl. *decuries* (-riz). [< OF. *decurie*, F. *décurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *decuria*, < L. *decuria*, a company of ten, < *decem* = E. *ten*. Cf. *century*[1].] A body of ten men under a decurion; the office or authority of a decurion.

The fathers or senators, who at the first were an hundred, parted themselves into tens or *decuries*, and governed successively by the space of five days, one *decury* after another in order. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, V. iii. § 7.

decussate (dē-kus′āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *decussated*, ppr. *decussating*. [< L. *decussatus*, pp. of *decussare*, cross, divide crosswise, mark with an X, < *decussis*, the number ten (marked X), hence also an X, an intersection (also a ten-as piece: see *decussis*), < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *as* (*ass-*), a unit, an ace, an as: see *ace* and *as*[4].] To intersect; cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or fibers of nerves.

Sometimes nearly all, and in rare cases almost none, of the pyramidal fibres *decussate*, great individual variation being observed. *Mind*, IX. 99.

decussate, decussated (dē-kus′āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *decusado*, < L. *decussatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Crossed; intersected: specifically applied, in *bot.*, to bodies which are arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at right angles.—**2.** In *rhet.*, arranged in two pairs of repeated, contrasted, or parallelized words or phrases, the second pair reversing the order of the first; characterized by or constituting such an arrangement; chiastic. See *chiasmus*.—**Decussate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints have lateral processes or branches which alternately cross each other.


Decussate Leaves.

decussately (dē-kus′āt-li), *adv.* In a decussate manner.

★
decussation (dē-ku-sā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décussation* = Sp. *decusación* = Pg. *decussação*, < L. *decussatio(n-)*, < *decussare*, cross: see *decussate*.] **1.** The act of crossing or intersection; the crossing of two lines, rays, fibers of nerves, etc.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina . . . be inverted. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. The state of being decussated, or that which decussates; a chiasm.

decussative (dē-kus′ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *décussatif;* as *decussate* + *-ive*.] Intersecting; crossing.

Decussative diametrals, quincunciall lines and angles. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

decussatively (dē-kus′ā-tiv-li), *adv.* Crosswise; in the form of an X.

decussis (dē-kus′is), *n.*; pl. *decusses* (-ēz). [L., < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *as* (*ass-*), a copper coin, an as: see *as*[4]. Cf. *decussate*.] A large ancient copper coin, now very rare, of ten times the value of the as. See *as*[4], and *æs grave*, under *æs*. It was current, in the third century B. C., in parts of Italy (apparently not in Rome) where the as was the monetary unit. The obverse type was a helmeted female head; the reverse, the prow of a vessel.

decussorium (dē-ku-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *decussoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *decuss(us)*, ppl. of *decutere*, shake down, beat down, + *-orium*.] In *surg.*, an instrument used for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to facilitate the exit of substances effused on or under it.

decypher†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *decipher*.

dedain[1]†, *v.* [ME. *dedainen, dedaynen, dedeinen, dedeynen*, var. of *desdainen, disdainen*, disdain: see *disdain*.] **I.** *trans.* To disdain.

And we were faire and bright,
Therefore me thoght that he
The kynde of vs tane myght,
And ther-at *dedeyned* me.
York Plays, p. 22.

II. *intrans.* To be disdainful; be displeased.

The princis of prestis and scribis, seeynge the marueilouse thingis that he dide, . . . *dedeyneden*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxi. 15.

dedain[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *dedayn, dedein, dedeyn*, var. of *desdain, disdain*: see *disdain*.] Disdain.

Hee [read *him*] was *dedaine* on his deede "Madame" to segge
To any Ladie in lond, for lordlich hee karpes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 584.

dedain[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *dedeynen*, by confusion for *deynen*, deign: see *deign, dedain*[1].] To deign.

Thou art the way of oure redempcion,
For Crist of the *dedeynyt* [so two MSS.; one MS. has *hath deyned*] for to take
Bothe flesche and blood. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 51.

dedal, dædal (dē′dal), *a.* [= F. *dédale*, n., = It. *dedalo*, a., < L. *dædalus*, < Gr. *δαίδαλος*, also *δαιδάλεος*, skilfully wrought (as a proper name *Δαίδαλος*, L. *Dædalus*, a mythical artist), < *δαιδάλλειν*, work skilfully, embellish.] **1.** Displaying artistic skill; ingenious; characterized by artistic qualities or treatment.

Here ancient Art her *dædal* fancies play'd.
T. Warton, Odes, iii.

Pour forth heaven's wine, Idæan Ganymede,
And let it fill the *dædal* cups like fire.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

2. Artful; changing; inconstant; insincere.

By truth's own tongue,
I have no *dædale* heart: why is it wrung
To desperation? *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

3. Skilful; cunning.

All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His *dædale* hand would faile and greatly faynt,
And her perfections with his error taynt.
Spenser, F. Q., Prol. to III.

Also *dædale*.

dedalian, dædalian (dē-dā′liạn), *a.* [< *dedal, dædal*, + *-ian*.] Same as *dedal*.

From time to time in various sort
Dedalian Nature seems her to disport.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms. *Chapman*.

dedalous, dædalous (ded′ạ-lus), *a.* [< L. *dædalus:* see *dedal*.] Same as *dedal*.

dede[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deed*.

dede[2]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *dead*.

dede[3]†. A Middle English form of *did*, preterit of *do*[1].

dedecorate†, (dē-dek′ọ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dedecoratus*, pp. of *dedecorare* (> Pg. *dedecorar*), disgrace, dishonor, < *de-* priv. + *decorare*, honor: see *decorate*.] To dishonor; disgrace.

Why lett'st weake Wormes Thy head *dedecorate*
With worthlesse briers, and flesh-transpiercing thornes?
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

dedecoration†, (dē-dek-ọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *dedecoration*, < LL. *dedecoratio(n-)*, < L. *dedecorare:* see *dedecorate*.] A disgracing or dishonoring. *Bailey*.

dedecorous†, (dē-dē-kō′rus), *a.* [< L. *dedecorus*, LL. also *dedecorosus*, dishonorable, disgraceful, < *de-* priv. + *decorus*, honorable: see *decorous*.] Disgraceful; unbecoming. *Bailey*.

dedein, dedeyn†, *v.* See *dedain*[1].

dedentition†, (dē-den-tish′ọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *dentition*.] The shedding of teeth.

Dedentition or falling of teeth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

dedes (dē′des), *n.* [Javanese.] An odoriferous substance procured from the rasse.

dedicant (ded′i-kạnt), *n.* [< L. *dedican(t-)s*, ppr. of *dedicare*, dedicate.] One who dedicates.

The proper form of the dedication, the simple dative of the name of a divinity, . . . is shown on the very primitive altars, . . . also the name of the *dedicants*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 127.

dedicate (ded′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dedicated*, ppr. *dedicating*. [< L. *dedicatus*, pp. of *dedicare*, consecrate, declare, proclaim, devote (> It. *dedicare* = Sp. Pg. *dedicar* = F. *dédier* = Dan. *dedicere* = Sw. *dedicera*), < *de-* + *dicare*, declare, proclaim, akin to *dicere*, say, tell, appoint: see *diction*.] **1.** To set apart and consecrate to a deity or to a sacred purpose; devote to a sacred use by a solemn act or by religious ceremonies.

Joram brought . . . vessels of brass; which also king David did *dedicate* unto the Lord. 2 Sam. viii. 10, 11.

2. To devote with solemnity or earnest purpose, as to some person or end; hence, to devote, apply, or set apart in general.

The bud bit with an envious worm,
Ere he can spread his sweet leaves to the air,
Or *dedicate* his beauty to the sun. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

To the face of peril
Myself I'll *dedicate*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1.

Many famous men have studied here, and *dedicated* themselves to the Muses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 129.

We shall make no apology for *dedicating* a few pages to the discussion of that interesting and most important question. *Macaulay*.

3. To inscribe or address (a literary or musical composition) to a patron, friend, or public character, in testimony of respect or affection, or to recommend the work to his protection and favor: as, to *dedicate* a book.

The ancient custom was to *dedicate* them [books] only to private and equal friends.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

These to His Memory — since he held them dear — . . .
I *dedicate*, I consecrate with tears —
These Idylls. *Tennyson*, Idylls of the King, Ded.

4. In *law*, to devote (property, as land) to public use. = **Syn.** See *devote*.

dedicate (ded′i-kāt), *a.* [ME. *dedicat*, < L. *dedicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. [Archaic or poetical.]

Let no soldier fly:
He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

My praise shall be *dedicate* to the mind itself.
Bacon, in Spedding, I. 123.

A thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman*.

dedicatee (ded″i-kā-tē′), *n.* [< *dedicate* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom a thing is dedicated. [Rare.]

As every dedication meant a present proportioned to the circumstances of the *dedicatee*, there was a natural temptation to be lavish of them. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 514.

dedication (ded-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *dedication, dedicacion* (also *dedicace*, F. *dédicace*) = Sp. *dedicación* = Pg. *dedicação* = It. *dedicazione* = D. *dedicatie* = Dan. Sw. *dedikation*, < L. *dedicatio(n-)*, dedication, < *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] **1.** The act of consecrating to a deity or to a sacred use with appropriate solemnities; a solemn appropriation or setting apart: as, the *dedication* of a church.

And the children of Israel . . . kept the *dedication* of this house of God with joy. Ezra vi. 16.

2. The act of devoting with solemnity or earnestness of feeling to any purpose. — **3.** The act of inscribing or addressing a literary or an artistic work to a patron, friend, or public character.

Neither is the modern *dedication* of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

4. An address prefixed to a literary or musical composition, inscribed to a patron, as a means of recommending the work to his protection and favor, or, as now usually, to a private friend or to a public character, as a mark of affection or respect.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sate full-blown Bufo, puff'd by sorry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 233.

5. In *law*, a voluntary surrender or abandonment of property by the owner to public use, as of land, by consenting to the making of a highway upon it, or of an invention, by neglect to patent it. — **Feast of the Dedication**, a feast instituted at the liberation of Jerusalem from the Syrians by Judas Maccabæus, about 165 B. C., in commemoration of the purification of the Temple and dedication of a new altar, after the pollution of the Temple and former altar by Antiochus Epiphanes. See 1 Mac. iv. 43–59; 2 Mac. i. 18, x. 3–8. Also called *the Encænia*. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Consecration, devotion. — **3** and **4.** Inscription.

dedicator (ded′i-kā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *dedicatore*, < LL. *dedicator*, < L. *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] One who dedicates; specifically, one who inscribes a book to a patron, friend, or public character.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 593.

dedicatorial (ded″i-kā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *dedicatory* + *-al*.] Same as *dedicatory*.

dedicatory (ded′i-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dédicatoire;* as *dedicate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of a dedication; serving as a dedication.

An epistle *dedicatory*.
Dryden, Love's Triumph, Ep. Ded.

II.† *n.* A dedication.

Neere a kin to him who set forth a passion sermon, with a formall *dedicatory* in great letters to our Saviour.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

dedicature† (ded′i-kā-tūr), *n.* [< *dedicate* + *-ure*.] The act of dedicating; dedication.

dedimus (ded′i-mus), *n.* [< L. *dedimus*, we have given, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] In *law*, a writ to commission one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, etc. The Latin form of the writ began "Dedimus potestatem," we have given power.

dédit (dā-dē′), *n.* [F.] In *French* and *French-Canadian law*, the sum stipulated as a penalty for breach of contract.

dedition†, (dē-dish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *deditio(n-)*, < *dedere*, give up, surrender, devote, < *de*, away, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] The act of yielding anything; surrender.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

dedititiancy (ded-i-tish′iạn-si), *n.* [< L. *deditician, dedititius*, belonging to a surrender, as n., a captive (< *dedere*, pp. *deditus*, give up, surrender: see *dedition*), + *-ancy*.] In *early Rom. law*, the condition or status of the lowest class of freedmen, who were not admitted to full citizenship because of misconduct during their condition of slavery.

dedly†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *deadly*.

dedo (dā′dō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., a finger, finger-breadth, < L. *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] A Spanish and Portuguese long measure; a finger-breadth. The Spanish measure is about $\frac{7}{100}$ of an English inch; the Portuguese measure equals $\frac{11}{100}$ of an English inch.

dedolation (ded-ọ-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dédolation*, < NL. *dedolatio(n-)*, < L. *dedolare*, hew away, < *de*, away, + *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] The action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body and produces a wound accompanied by loss of substance. Wounds by dedolation most frequently occur on the head. *Dunglison*.

dedolent†, (ded′ọ-lẹnt), *a.* [< L. *dedolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dedolere*, cease to grieve, < *de-* priv. + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*[2].] Feeling no sorrow or compunction.

When once the criterion or perceptive faculty has lost its tenderness and sensibility, and the mind becomes reprobate, then darkness and light, good and evil, . . . are all one. Then . . . men are *dedolent* and past feeling.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls, p. 114.

No men [are] so accursed with indelible infamie and *dedolent* impenitency as Authors of Heresie.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

de domo reparando (dē dō′mō rep-ạ-ran′dō). [L., for the repairing of a building: *de*, of; *domo*, abl. of *domus*, a house, building; *reparando*, abl. ger. of *reparare*, repair: see *repair*[1].] A writ issued at common law at the suit of an owner against his neighbor whose house he fears will fall, to the damage of his own, or against his co-tenant to compel him to share

the expense of repairing property held in common.

deducation (ded-ū-kā′shon), *n.* A misleading; a turning in the wrong direction.

Let any one think of the amount of *deducation* attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. viii.

deduce (dē-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deduced*, ppr. *deducing*. [= F. *déduir* = Sp. *deducir* = Pg. *deduzir* = It. *dedurre*, < L. *deducere*, lead away, bring down, draw away, derive, < *de*, down, away, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*, *duke*. Cf. *adduce*, *conduce*, etc., and see *deduct*.] **1†.** To lead forth or away; conduct.

He should hither *deduce* a colony.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton, xvii.

2†. To trace the course of; describe from first to last.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, till he was swallowed up in the gulf of fatality. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The greatest News we now have here is a notable naval Fight that was lately betwixt the Spaniard and Hollander, in the Downs; but to make it more intelligible, I will *deduce* the Business from the Beginning.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 40.

3. To draw; derive; trace.

My boast is not that I *deduce* my birth
From loins enthron'd.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

The Toryism of Scott sprang from love of the past; that of Carlyle is far more dangerously infectious, for it is logically *deduced* from a deep disdain of human nature.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 141.

4. To derive or conclude as a result of a known principle; draw as a necessary conclusion; infer from what is known or believed. See *deduction*, and *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

No just Heroic Poem ever was or can be made, from whence one great Moral may not be *deduced*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

Certain propensities of human nature are assumed; and from these premises the whole science of politics is synthetically *deduced*. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

5†. To bring before a court of justice for decision. *Bacon.*—**6†.** To deduct.

A matter of four hundred
To be *deduced* upon the payment. *B. Jonson.*

deducement (dē-dūs′ment), *n.* [< *deduce* + *-ment*.] A deduced proposition; the conclusion of a logical deduction.

What other *deducements* or analogies are cited out of St. Paul, to prove a likeness between the ministers of the Old and New Testament? *Milton*, Church-Government.

deducibility (dē-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *deducible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being deducible; deducibleness. *Coleridge.*

deducible (dē-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *deduce* + *-ible*.] **1†.** Capable of being brought down.

As if . . . God [were] *deducible* to human imbecility.
State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

2. Capable of being derived by reasoning from known principles or facts; inferable by deduction.

All properties of a triangle . . . are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

I will add no more to the length of this sermon than by two or three short and independent rules *deducible* from it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

deducibleness (dē-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being deducible.

deducive (dē-dū′siv), *a.* [< *deduce* + *-ive*.] Performing an act of deduction. [Rare.]

deduct (dē-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *deductus*, pp. of *deducere*, lead away, draw away, subtract, etc.: see *deduce*.] **1†.** To lead forth or away; deduce; conduct.

The Philippians, . . . a people *deducted* oute of the citie of Philippos. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Philippians.

2†. To trace out; set forth.

For divers great and importunate considerations, which were here too long to be *deducted*.
Mary, Queen of Scots, Letter to Babington (1586), [in Howell's State Trials.

3†. To bring down; reduce.

Clerk. Why, sir? alas, 'tis nothing; 'tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many——
Gnotho. Do not *deduct* it to days, t'will be the more tedious; and to measure it by hourglasses were intolerable. *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 1.

4. To take away, separate, or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating; subtract, as a counterbalancing item or particular: as, to *deduct* losses from the total receipts; from the amount of profits *deduct* the freight-charges.

The late king had also agreed that two and a half per cent should be *deducted* out of the pay of the foreign troops. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

=**Syn. 4.** *Deduct*, *Subtract*. These words cannot properly be used interchangeably. *Deduct* is to lead away, set aside, in a general or distributive sense; *subtract*, to draw off, remove, in a literal or collective sense. In settling a mercantile account, certain items, as charges, losses, etc., are *deducted* by being added together and their total *subtracted* from the grand total of the transaction. From a parcel of goods of known value or number articles are *subtracted* or literally taken away as required; the value or number of the remainder at any time may be ascertained by *deducting* the value or number of those taken from the original package; and this again is effected by *subtracting* the figures representing the smaller amount from those representing the larger.

deductible (dē-duk′ti-bl), *a.* [< *deduct* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being deducted or withdrawn.—**2†.** Deducible.

deductio (dē-duk′shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *deduction*.] Deduction; specifically, in *music*, the regular succession of notes in the hexachords of the musical system introduced by Guido d'Arezzo, about A. D. 1024. Hence, *deductio prima*, the notes of the first hexachord; *deductio secunda*, the notes of the second hexachord; and so on to *deductio septima*.—**Deductio ad impossibile** (Latin translation of Greek ἀπαγωγὴ εἰς τὸν ἀδύνατόν, deduction to the impossible), in *logic*, the proof of the falsity of a hypothesis by showing that it leads to a conclusion known to be false.

deduction (dē-duk′shon), *n.* [< ME. *deduccioun*, < OF. *deduction*, F. *déduction* = Sp. *deducción* = Pg. *deducção* = It. *deduzione*, < L. *deductio*(*n*-), deduction, < *deducere*, lead or take away, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] **1†.** A drawing or tracing out and setting forth.

A compleate *deduction* of the progresse of navigation and com'erce, from its first principle, to ye present age.
Evelyn, To my Lord Treasurer.

2†. The act of deriving; derivation.

To them [vowels], as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the *deduction* of one language from another. *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

3. In *logic*, derivation as a result from a known principle; necessary inference; also, the result itself, as so concluded. As a term of logic, it is a translation of Aristotle's ἀπαγωγή (translated *deductio* by Boëthius), and properly signifies an illative descent from a general principle to the result of that principle in a special case; it is specially used by Aristotle when there is a doubt whether the case truly comes under the principle. By the older logicians it is little used, and not with any exact signification. In modern times it has been chiefly employed by those who hold that all reasoning is either a descent from generals to particulars (*deduction*) or an ascent from particulars to generals (*induction*). See *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Probation may be either a process of *deduction*—that is, the leading of proof out of one higher or more general proposition—or a process of induction—that is, the leading of proof out of a plurality of lower or less general judgments. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Deduction . . . is the inverse process of inferring a particular case from a law of cases assumed to be of like nature.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. iv. § 47.

It is astonishing how little of the real life of the time we learn from the Troubadours except by way of inference and *deduction*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 236.

4. The act of deducting or taking away; subtraction; abatement: as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend; prompt payment will insure a large *deduction*.—**5†.** A payment; a statement of payments.

The other Curate, of Luddyngton, payde by the Warden, as apperythe aboue in the *deduccouions* of the same College. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

Deduction for new, in *mercantile law*, the allowance, usually one third, made to one who is required to reimburse or to advance the cost of repairing a damage to a vessel caused by the perils of navigation, the presumption being that the renewed part is better than the old.—**Deduction of a claim,** in *law*, the proof of a right by showing that it results from principles of law or equity.—**Deduction of a concept,** in *Kantian philos.*, the proof that the concept has a meaning—that is, refers to an object.—**Transcendental deduction,** in *Kantian metaph.*, the proof of the objective validity of any concept.=**Syn. 3.** *Conclusion*, *Corollary*, etc. See *inference*.—**4.** Subtraction, diminution, discount, tare.

deductive (dē-duk′tiv), *a.* [= F. *déductif* = Sp. Pg. *deductivo*, < LL. *deductivus*, < L. *deducere*, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] **1.** Consisting of deduction; of the nature of or based on inference from accepted principles.

We ought therefore to be fully aware of the modes and degree in which the forms of *deductive* reasoning are affected by the theory of probability, and many persons might be surprised at the results which must be admitted.
Jevons.

Before *deductive* interpretation of the general truths, there must be some inductive establishment of them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 211.

2. Deduced; derived as a conclusion from accepted principles; relating to inference from a principle to the results of that principle in any special case.

He labours to introduce a secondary and *deductive* Atheism: that although men concede there is a God, yet they should deny his providence.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

Deductive method, in the logical system of J. S. Mill, that mode of investigation by which the law of an effect is ascertained from the consideration of the laws of the different tendencies of which it is the joint result. This method consists of three kinds of operation, the first direct induction, the second ratiocination, the third verification.

To the *deductive method*, thus characterized in its three constituent parts of induction, ratiocination, and verification, the human mind is indebted for its most conspicuous triumphs in the investigation of nature.
Mill, Logic, III. xi. § 6.

Deductive reasoning is commonly opposed to *inductive*, and is meant to include all necessary reasoning (even mathematical induction), together with those probable reasonings which predict results as true in the long run, but excluding those inferences which are regarded as being open to correction in the long run. Thus, if, from counting the letters on a single page, one concludes the proportions of the different letters which will generally be needed in a font of type, the reasoning is *inductive*; but if, knowing what the proportions generally are, one concludes what will be needed in printing a particular book or page, the reasoning is *deductive*.

deductively (dē-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* By deduction; in consequence of a general principle.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed or *deductively* contained in this work [Pliny's Natural History].
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

deduit†, *n.* [ME., also *dedute* and shortened *dute*, < OF. *deduit*, *desduit* = Pr. *desduch*, < ML. *deductus*, diversion, pleasure, lit. (in L.) a drawing away, < L. *deducere*, draw away: see *deduct*, *deduction*. For the meaning, cf. *diversion*.] Pleasure; sport; pastime.

Upon his hond he bar for his *deduyt*
An egle tame, as eny lylie whyt.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1319.

Than driue thei forth the day in *dedut* & in murthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4998.

deduplication (dē-dū-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déduplication*, < NL. **deduplicatio*(*n*-), < **deduplicare* (F. *dédoubler*), divide into two, < L. *de-* + *duplicare*, duplicate, double: see *duplicate*.] In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.

dee[1] (dē), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *die*[1].] To die.

And for bonnie Annie Lawrie
I'd lay me doun and *dee*. *Scotch song.*

dee[2] (dē), *n.* [Sc., = *dey*[1].] A dairymaid. See ★*dey*[1].

deed (dēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deede*; < ME. *deed*, *dede*, < AS. *dēd* (= OS. *dād* = OFries. *dede* = D. *daad* = OHG. MHG. *tāt*, G. *tat*, *that* = Icel. *dādh* = Sw. *dåd* = Dan. *daad* = Goth. *ga-dēds*), deed, a thing done, with formative *-d* (orig. pp. suffix: see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), < *dōn* (√ **dā*), do: see *do*[1].] **1.** That which is done, acted, performed, or accomplished; a doing; an act: a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And alle the gode *dedis* a man doth by his lyve is litill a-vaile but yef he haue gode ende.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

Ther dide Arthur merveillouse *dedes* of armes, that gretly he was be-holden, bothe on that oon part and on the tother. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 117.

The altering of religion, the making of ecclesiastical laws, with other the like actions belonging unto the power of dominion, are still termed the *deeds* of the king.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.

And Joseph said unto them, What *deed* is this that ye have done? Gen. xliv. 15.

Words are women, *deeds* are men.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

Arthur yet had done no *deed* of arms.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

The motives of the Inquisitors were, we may presume, good, but their *deeds* were diabolical.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 148.

2. Power of action; agency; performance.

Both will and *deed* created free. *Milton*, P. L., v. 549.

3. In *law*, a writing on parchment or paper, authenticated by the seal of the person whose mind it purports to declare; more specifically, such a writing made for the purpose of conveying real estate. See *indenture*, and *deed poll*, below.

Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this *deed*,
And let him sign it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 2.

Receive this scroll,
A *deed* of gift, of body, and of soul.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, ii. 1.

Bond for a deed. See *bond*[1].—**Commissioner of deeds.** See *commissioner*.—**Composition deed.** See *composition*.—**Deed of accession, deed of assumption.** See *accession, assumption*.—**Deed of bargain and sale.** See *bargain and sale*, under *bargain*.—**Deed of saying†,** the

executing what has been said or promised; performance of what has been undertaken.

In the plainer and simpler kind of people,
The *deed of saying* is quite out of use.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

Deed of trust, a conveyance to one party of property, to be by him held in trust for others. Specifically, a conveyance by or on behalf of a debtor, to a third person, of real or personal property, or both, in trust to secure payment of creditors or to indemnify sureties.—**Deed poll** [< *deed* + *poll* for *polled*, pp. of *poll*[1], shave, shear], a deed made by one party only: so called because the paper or parchment is cut even and not indented. See *indenture*.—**Estoppel by deed.** See *estoppel*.—**Gratuitous deed.** See *gratuitous conveyance*, under *conveyance*.—**In deed**, in fact; in reality: used chiefly in the phrases *in very deed*, *in deed and in truth*. See *indeed*.

One . . . wrote certaine prety verses of the Emperor Maximinus, to warne him that he should not glory too much in his owne strength, for so he did *in very deed*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 206.

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but *in deed and in truth*. John iii. 18.

Narrative of a deed. See *narrative*.—**To acknowledge a deed, to damn a deed, to extend a deed.** See the verbs.=**Syn. 1.** *Action*, *Act*, *Deed*. (See *action*.) *Exploit*, etc. See *feat*[1].

deed (dēd), *v. t.* [< *deed*, *n.*] To convey or transfer by deed: as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son.

deed-box (dēd'boks), *n.* A box for keeping deeds and other valuable papers, and often adapted to the common size of folded papers, usual in lawyers' offices, etc.

deed-doer (dēd'dō'ėr), *n.* A doer; a perpetrator.

The *deed-doers* Matrevers and Gourney . . . durst not abide the triall. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 185.

deedful (dēd'fùl), *a.* [< *deed* + *-ful*.] Characterized or marked by deeds or exploits; full of deeds; stirring.

You have made the wiser choice,
A life that moves to gracious ends
Thro' troops of unrecording friends,
A *deedful* life. *Tennyson*, To ——.

deedily (dē'di-li), *adv.* [< *deedy* + *-ly*[2].] In a deedy manner; actively; busily. [Rare.]

Frank Churchill at a table near her, most *deedily* occupied about her spectacles. *Jane Austen*, Emma, II. x.

deedless (dēd'les), *a.* [(= G. *thatenlos* = Icel. *dāðhlauss* = Dan. *daadløs*) < *deed* + *-less*.] Inactive; unmarked by deeds or exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

deeds (dēdz), *n. pl.* [E. dial. and Sc., = *deads*.] Earth, gravel, etc., thrown out in digging; specifically, in *coal-mining*, refuse rock; attle thrown upon the dump, burrow, or spoil-bank. Also *deads*. See *dead*, *n.*, 2. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it.
Agric. Surv. Peeb., p. 131. (*Jamieson.*)

deedy[1] (dē'di), *a.* [(= G. *thätig*, active) < *deed* + *-y*[1].] Industrious; active. [Rare.]

Who praiseth a horse that feeds well but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 165.

In a messenger sent is required celerity, sincerity, constancy; that he be speedy, that he be heedy, and, as we say, that he be *deedy*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 111.

There were grim silent depths in Nic's character; a small *deedy* spark in his eye, as it caught Christine's, was all that showed his consciousness of her.
T. Hardy, The Waiting Supper, iii.

deedy[2] (dē'di), *n.*; pl. *deedies* (-diz). A chicken or young fowl. [Southern U. S.]

They disputed about the best methods of tending the newly hatched *deedies*, that had chipped the shell so late in the fall as to be embarrassed by the frosts and the coming cold weather.
C. E. Craddock, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 67.

deem[1] (dēm), *v.* [< ME. *demen*, < AS. *dēman* (= ONorth. *doema* = OS. *ā-dōmian* = OFries. *dēma* = D. *doemen* = MLG. *dōmen* = OHG. *tuomen*, MHG. *tuemen* = Icel. *dœma* = Sw. *dömma* = Dan. *dömme* = Goth. *gadōmjan*), judge, deem, < *dōm*, judgment, doom: see *doom*, *n.*, and cf. *doom*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To think, judge, or hold as an opinion; decide or believe on consideration; suppose: as, he *deemed* it prudent to be silent.

And in the feld he left hym liggeng,
Demyng non other butt that he was dede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3028.

I *deem* I have half a guess of you; your name is Old Honesty. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 293.

And, listening to thy murmur, he shall *deem*
He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.
Bryant, Evening Wind.

And the men of Parga *deemed*, though they were mistaken in the thought, that to the mission of Corinth and Venice England had succeeded.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 334.

2. To hold in belief or estimation; adjudge as a conclusion; regard as being; account: as, Shakspere is *deemed* the greatest of poets.

For never can I *deem* him less than god.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, i.

Yet he who saw this Geraldine
Had *deem'd* her sure a thing divine.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

That what was *deemed* wisdom in former times, is not necessarily folly in ours. *Story*, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

The provincial writers of Latin devoted themselves with a dreary assiduity to the imitation of models which they *deemed* classical. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 239.

3†. To judge; pass judgment on; sentence; doom.

He badde vs preche and bere wittenesse
That he schulde *deme* bothe quike and dede.
York Plays, p. 466.

The Sowdon doth vs wrong, as thinkith me,
To make vs *deme* a man withoute lawe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1614.

Sixe judges were dispos'd
To view and *deeme* the deedes of armes that day.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 4.

4†. To adjudge; decree.

If ye *deeme* me death for loving one
That loves not me. *Spenser*

5†. To dispense (justice); administer (law).

By leel men and lyf-holy my lawe shal be *demyd*.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 175.

II. *intrans.* To have an opinion; judge; think.

I would not willingly be suspected of *deeming* too lightly of this drama. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

deem[1]**†** (dēm), *n.* [< *deem*[1], *v.*] Opinion; judgment; surmise.

How now? what wicked *deem* is this?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

deem[2]**†**, **deme†**, *n.* [Variants of *dime*, *disme*, q. v.] A tithe; a tenth.

There was graunted vnto him halfe a *deem* of the spiritualitie, and halfe a *deeme* of the temporalitie.
Grafton, Rich. II., an. 10.

deemer†, *n.* A judge; an adjudicator.

deemster, dempster (dēm'-. demp'stėr), *n.* [Formerly also *demster*; < ME. *demester*, *demister*, *demster*, *dempster*, a judge, < *demen*, judge: see *deem*[1] and *-ster*. A parallel form is *doomster*.] A judge; one who pronounces sentence or doom; specifically, the title of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief justices of the island, the one presiding over the northern, the other over the southern, division. Compare *doomster*.

deenet, *n.* See *din*.

deep (dēp), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *deepe*; < ME. *deep*, *depe*, < AS. *deóp* = OS. *diop*, *diap* = OFries. *diap*, *diep* = D. *diep* = MLG. *diep* = OHG. *tiuf*, MHG. G. *tief* = Icel. *djūpr* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb* = Goth. *diups*, deep; akin to *dip*, *dop*, and prob. to *dive*, *dub*[2], q. v. Hence *depth*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having considerable or great extension downward, or in a direction viewed as analogous with downward. (*a*) Especially, as measured from the surface or top downward: extending far downward; profound: opposed to *shallow*: as, *deep* water; a *deep* mine; a *deep* well; a *deep* valley.

This city [Jerusalem] stands at the south-end of a large plain, . . . and has vallies on the other three sides, which to the east and south are very *deep*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 7.

You may think long over those few words without exhausting the *deep* wells of feeling and thought contained in them. *Ruskin*.

(*b*) As measured from the point of view: extending far above; lofty: as, a *deep* sky. (*c*) As measured from without inward: extending or entering far within; situated far within or toward the center.

Ector to the erth egurly light,
The gay armur to get of the gode hew,
That he duly dessirit in his *depe* hert.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6415.

Than he smytethe himself, and makethe grete Woundes and *depe* here and there, tille he falle doun ded.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 177.

I think she loves me, but I fear another
Is *deeper* in her heart.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

The Fangs of a Bear, and the Tusks of a wild Boar, do not bite worse, and make *deeper* Gashes, then a Goose-quill, sometimes. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 2.

(*d*) As measured from the front backward: long: as, a *deep* house; a *deep* lot.

Impaled
On every side with shadowing squadrons *deep*,
To hide the fraud. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 554.

2. Having (a certain) extension as measured from the surface downward or from the front backward: as, a mine 1,000 feet *deep*; a case 12 inches long and 3 inches *deep*; a house 40 feet *deep*; a file of soldiers six *deep*.—**3.** Immersed; absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied: as, *deep* in figures.

Let him be judge how *deep* I am in love.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

I was in the Coffee-House very *deep* in advertisements.
Gray, Letters, I. 131.

4. Closely involved or implicated.

It appeared that the Duke of Marlborough was *deep* in the schemes of St. Germain's. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 292.

5. Hard to get to the bottom or foundation of; difficult to penetrate or understand; not easily fathomed; profound; abstruse.

O Lord, . . . thy thoughts are very *deep*. Ps. xcii. 5.

A people of a *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive.
Isa. xxxiii. 19.

The blindness of Cupid contains a *deep* allegory.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Deep as are the truths that matter is indestructible and motion continuous, there is a yet *deeper* truth implied by these two. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 281.

The *deep* mind of dauntless infancy.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

6. Sagacious; penetrating; profound: as, a man of *deep* insight.

The worthy, to that wegh, that was of wit noble,
Depe of discrecioun, in dole thof sho were,
Sho herknet hym full hyndly, & with hert gode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9237.

Deep clerks she dumbs. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. (Gower).

Rules [Roscommon's] whose *deep* sense and heavenly numbers show
The best of critics, and of poets too.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

7. Artful; contriving; plotting; insidious; designing: as, he is a *deep* schemer.

Keep the Irish fellow
Safe, as you love your life, for he, I fear,
Has a *deep* hand in this.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

In the way of Trade, we still suspect the smoothest Dealers of the *deepest* Designs.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 3.

8. Grave in sound; low in pitch: as, the *deep* tones of an organ.

The fine and *deep* tones of Pasta's voice had not yet lost their brilliancy, and her acting was as unrivalled as ever. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 186.

9. Great in degree; intense; extreme; profound: as, *deep* silence; *deep* darkness; *deep* grief; a *deep* black.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam.
Gen. ii. 21.

I understand with a *deep* Sense of Sorrow of the Indisposition of your Son. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 51.

On the day I quitted Sarasiab, my guide killed one [a tarantula] of a beautifully silvery white, with *deep* orange longitudinal stripes. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xii.

10. Muddy; boggy; having much loose sand or soil: applied to roads.

The ways in that vale were very *deep*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

At last, after much fatigue, through *deep* roads, and bad weather, we came, with no small difficulty, to our journey's end. *Whately*, Rhetoric, III. ii. § 12.

11. Heartfelt; earnest; affecting.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee, . . .
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Whilst I was speaking, the glorious power of the Lord wonderfully rose, yea, after an awful manner, and had a *deep* entrance upon their spirits.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

12. Profound; thorough.

Will any one disgrace himself by doubting the necessity of *deep* and continued studies, and various and thorough attainments to the bench? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 360.

13†. Late; advanced in time.

I marle how forward the day is. . . . 'Slight, 'tis *deeper* than I took it, past five! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

14. In *logic*, signifying much; having many predicates. See *depth*, 9.=**Syn. 5.** Difficult, knotty, mysterious.—**7.** Shrewd, crafty, cunning.

II. *n.* [< ME. *deepe*, *depe*, < AS. *dȳpe*, f. (= MLG. *diupi*, *diopi*, *dūpi* = OHG. *tiufi*, *tiefi*, MHG. *tiufe*, *tiefe*, G. *tiefe*, dial. *teufe*, f., = Icel. *dȳpi*, neut.), also *deóp*, neut. (= D. *diep* = G. *tief* = Icel. *djup* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb*), the deep (sea); from the adj.: see *deep*, *a.* Cf. *depth*.] **1.** That which is of great depth. Specifically—(*a*) The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean; any great body of water.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot. Job xli. 31.

(*b*) *pl.* A deep channel near a town: as, Memel *Deeps*, Prussia; Boston *Deeps*, near Boston, England. (*c*) A name given by geographers to well-marked depressions in the ocean-bed greater than two thousand fathoms. (*d*) The sky; the unclouded heavens.

The blue *deep*,
Where stars their perfect courses keep.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

(*e*) In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, especially the portion lower than the bottom of the shaft, or the levels extending therefrom. (*f*) Any abyss.

Deep calleth unto *deep* at the noise of thy waterspouts; all thy waves and thy billows are gone over me.
Ps. xlii. 7.

2. *Naut.*, the distance in fathoms between two successive marks on a lead-line: used in announcing soundings when the depth is greater than the mark under water and less than the one above it: as, by the *deep* 4. See *lead-line*. —**3.** That which is too profound or vast to be fathomed or comprehended; a profound mystery.

Thy judgments are a great *deep*. Ps. xxxvi. 6.

A great free glance into the very *deeps* of thought.
Carlyle.

4. Depth; distance downward or outward.

Immeasurable *deeps* of space crushed me.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xiv.

5. The middle point; the point of greatest intensity; the culmination.

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

In his *deepe* of sickness
He is so charitable.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

deep (dēp), *adv.* [< ME. *deepe*, *depe*, < AS. *deópe* (= OS. *diopo*, *diapo* = D. *diep* = OHG. *tiefo*, MHG. *tiefe*, *tief*, G. *tief;* cf. Dan. *dybt* = Sw. *djupt*), adv., deep, < *deóp*, deep: see *deep*, *a.*] Deeply.

Now seith the booke that the kynge Arthur was so *depe* paste in to the bateile, that they wiste not where he was be-come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself.
Milton, P. L., iv. 327.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 216.

Methodism is more fashionable than anything but brag; the women play very *deep* at both. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 149.

deep†, *v. i.* [< ME. **depen*, *deopen* (= OFries. *diupa* = D. *diepen* = MHG. *tiefen*, *teufen*, G. *tiefen*, *ver-tiefen* = Goth. **diupjan*, in comp. *gadiupjan*, make deep); from the adj.: see *deep*, *a.*, and cf. *deepen* and *dip*.] **1.** To become deep; deepen.

When you come vpon any coast, or doe finde any sholde banke in the sea, you are then to vse your leade oftener, as you shal thinke it requisite, noting diligently the order of your depth, and the *deeping* and sholding.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 436.

2. To go deep; sink.

Theonne . . . ther waxeth wunde & *deopeth* into the soule. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 288.

deep-browed (dēp'broud), *a.* Having a high and broad brow; hence, of large mental endowments; of great intellectual capacity.

Oft of one wide expanse had I been told,
That *deep-brow'd* Homer ruled as his demesne.
Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.

deep-drawing (dēp'drâ″ing), *a.* Requiring considerable depth of water to float in; sinking deep in the water.

The *deep-drawing* barks do there disgorge
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

deepen (dē'pn), *v.* [< *deep* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *deep*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become deep or deeper, in any sense; increase in depth.

The water *deepned* and sholdned so very gently, that in heaving five or six times we could scarce have a foot difference. *Dampier*, Voyage to New Holland, an. 1699.

Lo! where the giant on the mountain stands,
His blood-red tresses *deep'ning* in the sun.
Byron, Childe Harold, I. 39.

Ay me, the sorrow *deepens* down.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlix.

II. *trans.* To make deep or deeper, in any sense.

He made forts and barricadoes, heightened the ditches, *deepened* the trenches. *Stow*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1601.

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 169.

The full autumn sun brought out the ruddy color of the tiled gables, and *deepened* the shadows in the narrow streets. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

But the charm of the place [Haddon Hall] is so much less that of grandeur than that of melancholy, that it is rather *deepened* than diminished by this attitude of obvious survival and decay.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 27.

Deepening thy voice with the deepening of the night.
Tennyson, Valley of Cauteretz.

deep-fet† (dēp'fet), *a.* Fetched or drawn from or as if from a depth.

A rabble that rejoice
To see my tears, and hear my *deep-fet* groans.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

deeping (dē'ping), *n.* [< *deep* + *-ing*[1].] See the extract.

They [twine drift-nets] are . . . netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called *deepings*, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 251.

deep-laid (dēp'lād), *a.* Formed with elaborate artifice: as, a *deep-laid* plot.

deeply (dēp'li), *adv.* [< ME. *deplike*, *deopliche*, < AS. *deóplīce*, deeply, < *deoplīc*, adj., deep, < *deóp*, deep: see *deep*, *a.*] **1.** At or to a great depth; far below the surface.

I have spoke this, to know if your affiance
Were *deeply* rooted. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

The lines were *deeplier* ploughed upon his face.
R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; to a great degree: as, he was *deeply* versed in ethics.

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves. Hos. ix. 9.

3. Intensely.

The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries. *Boyle.*

Blue, darkly, *deeply*, beautifully blue.
Southey, Madoc in Wales, v.

No writer is more *deeply* imbued with the spirit of Wordsworth than Emerson. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, iv.

4. With strong feeling, passion, or appetite; eagerly; immoderately; passionately.

She's ta'en out a Bible braid,
And *deeply* has she sworn.
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed. *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 6.

5. With profound sorrow; with deep feeling.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.

Deeply mourn'd the Lord of Burleigh.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

6. With low or deep pitch: as, a *deeply* toned instrument.—**7.** With elaborate artifice; with deep purpose: as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

Either you love too dearly,
Or *deeply* you dissemble, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, v. 6.

deepmost (dēp'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *deep* + *-most.*] Deepest; of utmost or greatest depth. [Rare.]

Loud should Clan-Alpine then
Ring from her *deepmost* glen.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

deep-mouthed (dēp'moutht), *a.* Having a deep, sonorous voice; sonorous, deep, and strong, as the baying of a hound.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay *deep-mouthed* welcome as we draw near home.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 123.

deepness (dēp'nes), *n.* [< ME. *depenes*, *depnes*, *depnesse*, < AS. *deópnes*, *diopnes*, *-nis*, *-nys*, < *deóp*, deep: see *deep* and *-ness*.] The state of being deep, in any sense; depth.

And double deep for treen in *depnesse* gage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Some fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth: and forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth. Mat. xiii. 5.

deep-piled (dēp'pīld), *a.* Having a pile composed of long threads, as velvet, Oriental carpets, and similar fabrics.

deep-sea (dēp'sē), *a.* Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the ocean: as, *deep-sea* dredging.

The crews of English and American vessels engaged in what used to be termed *deep-sea* voyages are made up of much the same material. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 436.

Deep-sea lead-line, a line used for soundings from 20 to 200 fathoms, marked at every 5 fathoms and used with a lead ranging from 60 to 150 pounds in weight.—**Deep-sea sounding-machine**, the combination of mechanical contrivances by the aid of which soundings may be made to great depths, with a close approach to accuracy. This result has been attained by a combination of improvements displaying great ingenuity, in which the inventive genius of Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) has been particularly conspicuous. The principal features of the most perfect sounding-machine are: (1) the sinker, which is a cannon-ball, through which passes a cylinder provided with a valve to collect and retain a specimen of the bottom, the cylinder being, by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, detached from the shot, which remains at the bottom; (2) the line, made of steel wire, weighing about 14½ pounds to the nautical mile; (3) machinery for regulating the lowering of the sinker and for reeling in the wire with the cylinder attached in such a manner that the irregular strain due to the motion of the ship may be guarded against and the danger of breakage thus reduced to a minimum. In the deepest accurate sounding yet made the bottom was reached at the depth of 5,269 fathoms. This sounding was made on the United States steamship "Nero" in the vicinity of the island of Guam. The deepest sounding previously made in which a specimen of the bottom was brought up was that of the United States Coast Survey steamer "Blake," off Porto Rico, the depth there reached being 4,561 fathoms.

deep-seated (dēp'sē″ted), *a.* Far removed from the surface; deeply rooted or lodged; firmly implanted: as, a *deep-seated* disease; *deep-seated* prejudice.

His grief was too *deep-seated* for outward manifestation.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 257.

deep-set (dēp'set), *a.* Set deeply; fixed far downward or inward, as the eyes in their sockets.

His *deep-set* eyes,
Bright 'mid his wrinkles, made him seem right wise.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 334.

deepsome† (dēp'sum), *a.* [< *deep* + *-some.*] Deep, or somewhat deep.

This said, he [Proteus] diu'd the *deepsome* watrie heapes.
Chapman, Odyssey, iv.

deep-waisted (dēp'wās″ted), *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecastle are raised higher than usual ★above the level of the spar-deck.

deer (dēr), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. also *deere*, and often *dear*, *deare;* < ME. *der*, *deor*, < AS. *deór*, a wild animal, often in combination, *wild deór*, *wildeór*, *wilder* (whence ult. E. *wilderness*, q. v.), = OS. *dier* = OFries. *diar* = D. *dier* = LG. *deer*, *deert* = OHG. *tior*, MHG. *tier*, G. *tier*, *thier* = Icel. *dȳr* = Sw. *djur* = Dan. *dyr* = Goth. *dius*, a wild animal. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. an adj., meaning 'wild,' identical with AS. *deór*, bold, brave, vehement, OHG. *tiorlih*, wild. (The AS. *deór*, bold, brave, vehement, was merged later with *deóre*, E. *dear:* see *dear*.) Not connected with Gr. *θήρ*, Æolic *φήρ*, a wild beast, or with L. *fērus*, wild, fem. *fēra* (sc. *bestia*), a wild beast (whence ult. E. *fierce*, *ferocious*). The restricted (but not exclusive) use of the word (for *Cervus*) appears in ME., Icel., Sw., Dan., and G. (in hunters' language), and now prevails in mod. E. It is due to the importance of this animal in the chase. Similarly, in Iceland, *dȳr* is applied esp. to the fox, as the only beast of prey. In some parts of the United States the horse, as the most important of a general class, is called simply *beast* or *critter* (*creature*); 'a critter company' is a cavalry company (Prov., U. S.).] **1**†. Any wild quadruped.

But mice, and rats, and such small *deer*,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

2. The general name of the solid-horned ruminants of the family *Cervidæ*, and especially of the genus *Cervus*. See these words. Most of the deer have solid deciduous horns, of the kind called antlers, in the male only; but in the reindeer they are present in both sexes; in the musk-deer (*Moschinæ*) they are wanting. The largest living deer are the elk of Europe and the moose of America; the smallest are the muntjacs and musk-deer, which are further distinguished by the large tusk-like canine teeth of the males. The term *deer* being so comprehensive, and the animals being so conspicuous, the leading kinds have mostly received distinctive names, as the reindeer, roe-deer, musk-deer, etc. (See these words, and also *brocket*, *elk*, *moose*, *roe*, *stag*, *wapiti*, *caribou*, *blacktail*.) Deer are found fossil as far back as the Pliocene period. The best-known extinct species is the Irish elk, *Cervus giganteus*. The leading genera of living deer are *Alces*, *Rangifer*, *Dama*, *Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus*, *Cervulus*, *Moschus*, and *Hydropotes*. The species are numerous, and are found in most continental parts of the world, excepting southern Africa and Australia. The common deer of the United States is *Cariacus virginianus*. See *Cariacus*.

3. A term loosely applied to the chevrotains, of the family *Tragulidæ* (which see), from their resemblance to musk-deer.—**Axis-deer**, *Cervus axis*.—**Barasingha deer**, *Cervus duvaucelli*, of the Himalayas.—**Barbary deer**, *Cervus barbarus*, the only true deer of Africa, found along the Mediterranean coast, from Tunis to the slopes of the Atlas range.—**Cashmere deer**, *Cervus cashmirianus*.—**Fallow-deer**. See *Dama*. The Mesopotamian fallow-deer is *Dama mesopotamica*.—**Formosan deer**, *Cervus taëvanus*.—**Gemul deer**, *Furcifer chilensis*.—**Japanese deer**, *Cervus sika*.—**Manchurian deer**, *Cervus manchuricus*.—**Molucca deer**, *Cervus moluccensis*.—**Pampas deer**, *Cariacus campestris*, of South America.—**Panolia deer**, *Cervus eldi*.—**Persian deer**, *Cervus maral*.—**Philippine deer**, *Cervus philippinus*.—**Pudu deer**, *Pudua humilis*, of South America.—**Red deer**, the common stag, *Cervus elaphus*, a native of the forests of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate. Red deer were in former times very abundant in the forests of England, and were special objects of the chase. They are still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland, and care is taken in rearing them in the deer-parks throughout England. See *stag*.—**Rusa deer**, *Cervus hippelaphus*. See *Rusa*.—**Sambur deer**, *Cervus aristotelis*. (Many of the above are placed in distinct genera.) (See also *hog-deer*, *mule-deer*, *water-deer*.)

deerberry (dēr'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *deerberries* (-iz). **1.** The aromatic wintergreen of America, *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**2.** The squaw-huckleberry, *Polycodium stamineum*.—**3.** The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.

deer-fold (dēr'fōld), *n.* [< ME. **derfold*, < AS. *deór-fald*, an inclosure for animals, < *deór*, an animal, + *fald*, a fold: see *fold*[2].] A fold or park for deer.

★**deer-grass** (dēr′grȧs), *n.* Species of *Rhexia*, especially the common meadow-beauty, *R. Virginica*.

deer-hair, deer's-hair (dēr′-, dērz′hȧr), *n.* Heath club-rush, *Scirpus cæspitosus:* so called from its tufts of short slender culms, resembling coarse hair.

Moss, lichen, and *deer-hair* are fast covering those stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life.
Scott, Old Mortality, i.

deer-herd (dēr′hėrd), *n.* One who tends deer; a keeper; a forester.

deer-hound (dēr′hound), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

deerlet (dēr′let), *n.* [< *deer* + dim. *-let.*] A little deer; a pygmy musk-deer or chevrotain; a kanchil.

deer-lick (dēr′lik), *n.* A spot of ground, naturally or artificially salt, which is resorted to by deer to nibble or lick the earth.

deer-mouse (dēr′mous), *n.* **1.** A common name of the American jumping-mouse, *Zapus hudsonius*, the best known of the family *Zapodidæ* (which see): so called from its agility. It is a species about 4 inches long, with a longer scaly tail and enlarged hind quarters and hind feet, by means of which it clears several feet at a bound. The color is yellowish brown, darker on the back and paler below. Several species are found in woodland of the United States and British America.


Deer-mouse, or Jumping-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*).

2. A popular name of several species of true mice indigenous to North America, of the family *Muridæ*, and genus *Peromyscus*. It is especially applied to the common white-footed mouse (*P. leucopus*), which is of a grayish or yellowish-brown color above, with snow-white under parts and paws, and the tail bicolored. It is about 3½ inches long, the tail less, and is very generally distributed in North America.


Deer-mouse, or White-footed Mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*).

deer-neck (dēr′nek), *n.* A thin, ill-formed neck, as of a horse.

deer-reeve† (dēr′rēv), *n.* One of two officers annually chosen by Massachusetts towns in the colonial period to execute the game-laws respecting deer.

deer's-hair, *n.* See *deer-hair*.

deerskin (dēr′skin), *n.* The hide of a deer, or ★leather made from such a hide.

deer-stalker (dēr′stâ″kėr), *n.* One who practises deer-stalking.

deer-stalking (dēr′stâ″king), *n.* The method or practice of hunting deer by stealing upon ★them unawares; still-hunting.

deer's-tongue (dērz′tung), *n.* A composite plant, *Trilisa odoratissima*, of the United States, with rather fleshy leaves which are pleasantly fragrant when dry.

deer-tiger (dēr′tī″gėr), *n.* The cougar or puma, *Felis concolor:* so called from its tawny or fawn color.

dees[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *dais*. *Chaucer*.

dees[2]†, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *dice*, plural of *die*[3].

deess† (dē′es), *n.* [< OF. *deesse*, F. *déesse* = Pr. *deuessa*, *diuessa* = It. *deessa*, *diessa*, a goddess; with fem. term., F. *-esse*, < ML. *-issa* (in Sp. *diosa* = Pg. *deosa*, with simple fem. term. *-a*), < L. *deus*, > F. *dieu* = Pr. *deus* = Sp. *dios* = Pg. *deos* = It. *dio*, a god: see *deity*.] A goddess. *Croft*.

deet (dēt), *v. t.* [E. dial. form of *dight*.] To dress or make clean; hence, to winnow (corn). *Brockett*.

deev (dēv), *n.* Same as *dev*.

deevil (dē′vil), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *devil*.—**Deevil's buckie.** See *buckie*.

def-†. See *dif-* and *de-*.

deface (dē-fās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defaced*, ppr. *defacing*. [< ME. *defacen*, *defasen*, *diffacen*, < OF. *defacier*, *deffacier*, *desfacier*, *desfachier* = It. *sfacciare* (Florio), deface, < L. *dis-* priv. + *facies*, face: see *face*.] **1.** To mar the face or surface of; disfigure; spoil the appearance of: as, to *deface* a monument.

Their groves he feld; their gardins did *deface*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 83.

Still pilfers wretched plans, and makes them worse;
Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
Defacing first, then claiming for his own.
Churchill, Apology, l. 233.

Though he [Byron] had assisted his contemporaries in building their grotesque and barbarous edifices, he had never joined them in *defacing* the remains of a chaster and more graceful architecture.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. To impair or efface; blot or blot out; erase; obliterate; cancel: as, to *deface* an inscription; to *deface* a record.

Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

A letter, ever the best and most powerful agent to a mistress; it almost always persuades, 'tis always renewing little impressions that possibly otherwise absence would *deface*. *Mrs. Behn*, Lover's Watch.

Defaced coin. See *coin*[1].—**Syn. 2.** *Cancel*, *Obliterate*, etc. See *efface*.

defacement (dē-fās′ment), *n.* [< *deface* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of defacing or disfiguring; injury to the surface or exterior; disfigurement; obliteration.—**2.** That which disfigures or mars appearance.

The image of God is purity and the *defacement* sin.
Bacon.

The *defacements* of vice are the results of adverse surroundings. *The American*, VI. 410.

defacer (dē-fā′sėr), *n.* One who or that which defaces; one who impairs, mars, or disfigures.

Defacers of a public peace. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

defacingly (dē-fā′sing-li), *adv.* In a defacing manner.

de facto (dē fak′tō). [L., of or in fact: *de*, of, from; *facto*, abl. of *factum*, fact: see *de*[2] and *fact*.] In fact; in reality; actually existing, whether with or without legal or moral right: as, a government or a governor *de facto*. The phrase usually implies a question as to whether the thing existing *de facto* exists also *de jure*, or by right.

In every international question that could arise, he had his option between the *de facto* ground and the de jure ground. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

The Irish National League—the *de facto* government of Ireland—of which Mr. Parnell is president, has practically absorbed the I. R. B., or home organisation.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 123.

defadet†, *v. i.* [ME. *defaden*, *diffaden*, < *de-*, *dif-*, away, + *faden*, fade.] To fade away.

Thei wene heore honoure and heore hele,
Schal euer last and neuer *diffade*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 133.

Now es my face *defadide*, and foule es me hapnede,
Ffor I am fallene fro ferre, and frendles bylevyde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3305.

defæcate, defæcation, etc. See *defecate*, etc.

defail†, *v.* [ME. *defailen*, < OF. *defaillir*, *defallir*, *defalir*, F. *défaillir*, fail, faint, swoon, < ML. **defallere*, fail, < L. *de-*, away, + *fallere*, deceive (ML. fail): see *fail*. Cf. deriv. *default*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fail.

It falles the flesche may noghte of his vertu noghte *defaile*. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

II. *trans.* To fail; leave in the lurch; disappoint.

And if all othir for-sake the,
I schall neuere fayntely *defayle* the.
York Plays, p. 246.

defailance† (dē-fā′lans), *n.* [< OF. *defaillance*, a failing, defect, a fainting, F. *défaillance*, a fainting, a swoon, = Pr. *defaillensa*, *defalensa*, < ML. *defallentia*, < **defallere*, fail: see *defail*.] Failure; miscarriage.

Our life is full of *defailances*, and all our endeavours can never make us such as Christ made us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 179.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*. *Glanville*.

defailement†, *n.* [< OF. *defaillement*, *deffaillement*, failure, < *defaillir*, fail: see *defail*.] Failure.

A great part of such like are the Planters of Virginia, and partly the occasion of those *defailements*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 95.

defailure† (dē-fā′lūr), *n.* [Less prop. spelled *defaileur*; < *defail* + *-ure*. Cf. *failure*.] Defailance; failure.

A *defaileur* of jurisdiction.
Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.

defaisance†, *n.* See *defeasance*.

defaite†, *v.* A Middle English form of *defeat*. *Chaucer*.

defalcate (dē-fal′kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defalcated*, ppr. *defalcating*. [< ML. *defalcatus*, pp. of *defalcare*, cut away, abate, deduct: see *defalk*.] **I.** *trans.* To cut off; take away or deduct a part of; curtail: used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. [Rare.]

The natural method . . . would be to take the present existing estimates as they stand, and then to show what may be practicably and safely *defalcated* from them.
Burke, Late State of Nation.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty of defalcation; default in one's accounts.

defalcate†, *a.* [< ML. *defalcatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Curtailed.

Defalcate of their condigne praises.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

defalcation (dē-fal-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *défalcation* = It. *difalcazione*, < ML. *defalcatio(n-)*, deduction: see *defalk*, *defalcate*.] **1.** The act of cutting off or deducting a part; abatement; curtailment; specifically, in *law*, the reduction of a claim or demand on contract by the amount of a counter-claim.

When it [divine justice] comes to call the world to an account of their actions, [it] will make no *defalcations* at all for the power of custom, or common practice of the world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any manner of *defalcation*. *Addison*.

Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not *defalcation:* though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended. *Charles Huston*, . . ., 1830, Houk v. Foley, 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.), 250.

2. That which is cut off; deficit.—**3.** A deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds belonging to others; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters.

He was charged with large pecuniary *defalcations*.
Saturday Rev., May 6, 1865.

defalcator (def′al-kā-tor), *n.* [< *defalcate*.] One guilty of breach of trust or misappropriation in money matters; a defaulter.

defalk (dē-fâlk′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *defaulk*; < OF. *defalquer*, *desfalquer*, F. *défalquer* = Sp. *defalcar*, *desfalcar* = Pg. *desfalcar* = It. *diffalcare*, < ML. *defalcare*, also *difalcare*, *diffalcare*, cut off, abate, deduct, < L. *de-* or *dis-*, away, + ML. *falcare*, cut with a sickle, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate*, *defalcate*.] To defalcate; subtract; deduct.

They should be allowed 9,500, to be *defalked* in nine and a half years out of their rent.
State Trials: Lord Naas; Middlesex, an. 1624. (*E. D.*)

Justin Martyr justified it to Tryphon, that the Jews had *defalked* many sayings from the books of the old prophets.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 326.

The question is whether the damages sustained can be *defalked* against the demand in this action.
Justice Sterrett, in Gunnis v. Cluff (Pa.), 1886.

defalt†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *default*.

defamate† (def′a-māt), *v. t.* [< LL. L. *defamatus* (as adj.), *diffamatus*, pp. of *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] To defame; slander.

defamation (def-a-mā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *diffamacioun*, < OF. *diffamation*, F. *diffamation* = Pr. *difamacio* = Sp. *difamación* = Pg. *diffamação* = It. *diffamazione*, < LL. *diffamatio(n-)*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] The act of defaming; the wrong of injuring another's reputation without good reason or justification; aspersion.

Thus others we with *defamations* wound,
While they stab us; and so the jest goes round.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 99.

It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to *defamation*. *Dr. Dodd*.

[Formerly *defamation* was used more with reference to slander or spoken words. In modern use *slander* is spoken defamation and *libel* is published defamation. Both are subjects for civil action for damages. Libel alone is usually punishable criminally, the common test of criminality being that it tends to a breach of the peace.]—**Syn.** Detraction, aspersion, backbiting, scandal, libel.

defamator† (def′a-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *diffamateur* = Sp. *difamador* = Pg. *diffamador* = It. *diffamatore*, < LL. as if **diffamator*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] A defamer; a slanderer; a calumniator.

We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret out *defamators*, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin, as once we did of wolves.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 66.

defamatory (dē-fam′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *diffamatoire* = Sp. *difamatorio* = Pg. It. *diffamatorio*, < ML. *diffamatorius*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] Containing defamation; calumnious; slanderous; libelous; injurious to reputation: as, *defamatory* words or writings.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue*.

Abuse is still much more convenient than argument, and the most effective form of abuse in a civilized age is a *defamatory* nickname. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 5.

defame (dē-fām′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defamed*, ppr. *defaming*. [< ME. *defamen, diffamen*, < OF. *defamer, deffamer, desfamer, diffamer*, F. *diffamer* = Pr. Pg. *diffamar* = Sp. *difamar* = It. *diffamare*, < L. *diffamare*, spread abroad a report, esp. an ill report, defame, malign, < *dis-* priv. + *fama*, a report: see *fame*. The prefix is thus for L. *dis-*; but cf. LL. *defamatus*, dishonored, *defamis*, infamous.] 1. To slander or calumniate, as by uttering or publishing maliciously something which tends to injure the reputation or interests of; speak evil of; dishonor by false reports.

Being *defamed*, we intreat. 1 Cor. iv. 13.

If you are unjustly *defamed* and reproached, consider what contumelies and disgraces the Son of God underwent for you. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

And who unknown *defame* me, let them be
Scribblers or peers, alike are mob to me.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 139.

2. To charge; accuse; especially, to accuse falsely. [Archaic.]

Rebecca . . . is . . . *defamed* of sorcery practised on the person of a noble knight. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxviii.

3. To degrade; bring into disrepute; make infamous.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

=Syn. 1. *Calumniate, Slander*, etc. See *asperse*.

defame† (dē-fām′), *n.* [< ME. *defame*, also *diffame*, n., < OF. *diffame* (also *defamie*, < LL. *diffamia*), infamy; from the verb.] Infamy; disgrace.

So ought all faytours that true knighthood shame . . .
From all brave knights be banisht with *defame*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

defamed (dē-fāmd′), *p. a.* 1. Slandered or libeled.—2. In *her.*, deprived of its tail: said of a beast used as a bearing. Also *diffamed*.

defamer (dē-fā′mėr), *n.* A slanderer; libeler; detractor; calumniator.

The scandalous inclination of *defamers*.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

defaming (dē-fā′ming), *n.* The practice of defamation; slander; calumny.

They feed upon opinions, errors, dreams,
And make 'em truths; they draw a nourishment
Out of *defamings*, grow upon disgraces.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

defamingly (dē-fā′ming-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner.

defamous† (def′a-mus), *a.* [< LL. *defamis*, infamous, < *de-* priv. + *fama*, fame: see *defame*, and cf. *infamous*.] Conveying defamation; slanderous.

Defamous words. *Holinshed*, Chron., II. sig. Kk 1.

defatigable† (dē-fat′i-ga-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **defatigabilis*, < *defatigare*, tire out: see *defatigate*.] Liable to be wearied.

We were all made on set purpose *defatigable*, so that all degrees of life might have their existence.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls.

defatigate† (dē-fat′i-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *defatigatus*, pp. of *defatigare* (> It. *defatigare*), tire out, weary, < *de* + *fatigare*, tire, fatigue: see *fatigue*.] To weary or tire.

Which *defatigating* hill. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 200.

defatigation† (dē-fat-i-gā′shon), *n.* Weariness; faint-heartedness.

Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than inception. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil, ii.

default (dē-fâlt′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *defaut, defaute*; < ME. *defaulte*, prop. and usually *defaute*, < OF. *defaute, deffaute, defalte, defaulte, deffaulte*, F. *défaut* = Pr. *defauta* = It. *diffalta*, < ML. *defalta*, for **diffallita*, a deficiency, failure, prop. fem. pp. of **diffallire*, **defallere* (> ult. E. *defail*), fail, < L. *dis-* or *de-*, away, + *fallere*, fail: see *fail*, and cf. *fault*.] 1. A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty, obligation, or law requires; specifically, in *law*, a failure to perform a required act in a lawsuit within the required time, as to plead or appear in court, or omission to meet a pecuniary obligation when due.

And yf he fynde 3ow in *defaute* and with the false holde, Hit shal sitte 3oure soules ful soure at the laste.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 153.

Let patrons take heed, for they shall answer for all the souls that perish through their *default*.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To admit the boy's claim without enquiry was impossible; and those who called themselves his parents had made enquiry impossible. Judgment must therefore go against him by *default*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

The only question left for us of the North was, whether we should suffer the cause of the Nation to go by *default*, or maintain its existence by the argument of cannon and musket. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 94.

2. Lack; want; failure; defect.

Alle these fill by stroke of spere for *defaute* of horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 220.

Cooks could make artificial birds . . . in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

3. A fault; an offense; a misdeed; a wrong act.

Never shal he more his wyf mistriste,
Though he the soth of hir *defaute* wiste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 84.

And pardon crav'd for his so rash *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

Thine own *defaults* did urge
This two-fold punishment: the mill, the scourge.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 4.

4†. In *hunting*, a lost scent.

The houndes hadde overshot hym alle,
And were on a *defaulte* yfalle.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 384.

Judgment by default, a judgment against one by reason of his failure to plead, or to appear in court. He is then said to *suffer default*, or to be *in default*.

default (dē-fâlt′), *v.* [< ME. *defauten*, fail, be exhausted, < *defaute*, n.: see *default*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, or obligation; especially, to fail in meeting a legal or pecuniary obligation at the proper time, as appearance in court, the payment of a debt, or the accounting for funds intrusted to one's care: as, a *defaulting* defendant or debtor; he has *defaulted* on his bond, or in his trust.

"Now then!" Mr. Pancks would say to a *defaulting* lodger, "Pay up! Come on!"
Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

2†. To fail in duty; offend.

Pardon crav'd . . .
That he gainst courtesie so fowly did *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

But if in due prevention you *default*,
How blind are you that were forewarn'd before!
Greene, James IV., iii.

3†. To omit; neglect.

Defaulting, unnecessary, and partial discourses.
Hales, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.

II. *trans.* 1†. To fail in the performance of.

What they have *defaulted* toward him.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

2. In *law*, to declare (a defendant) in default and enter judgment against (him).

defaulter (dē-fâl′tėr), *n.* One who makes default; one who fails to fulfil an obligation or a duty of any kind; especially, one who fails to appear in court when required, or to pay a debt when due, or to make proper returns of funds intrusted to his care.

The day hath been wholly taken up in calling the house over. The *defaulters* are to be called over again this day se'nnight, and then they, and all who shall absent themselves in the mean time, are to be proceeded against.
Marvell, Works, I. 57.

"Pay up! Come on!" "I haven't got it," Mr. Pancks's *defaulter* would reply. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

defaultive†, *a.* [ME. *defautif*, < OF. *defautif*, < *defaute*, default.] Defective; imperfect.

Y am . . . *defautiyf* in lippis. *Wyclif*, Ex. vi. 12.

defaultless†, *a.* [ME. *defautles*; < *default* + *-less*.] Free from fault, failing, or imperfection; perfect.

Alle fayrnes of this lyfe here . . .
That any man myght ordayne *defautles*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 8697.

defaulture†, *n.* [< *default* + *-ure*.] Failure.

To admit some other person or persons to have the share of such *defaulture*.
The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 317).

defaute†, *n.* An obsolete form of *default*.

defe†, *a.* An obsolete form of *deaf*.

defeasance (dē-fē′zans), *n.* [Formerly also *defeizance*; < OF. *defeisance*, a rendering void, < *defeisant, defaisant, desfaisant*, ppr. of *defaire, desfaire*, F. *défaire*, render void, undo: see *defeat*.] 1†. An undoing; ruin; defeat; overthrow.

Being arrived where that champion stout
After his foes *defeasaunce* did remaine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 12.

2. A rendering null and void.—3. In *law*, a condition relating to a deed or other instrument, on performance of which the instrument is to be defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed (in full, a *deed of defeasance*), made at the same time with a conveyance, containing conditions on the performance of which the estate created may be defeated.

defeasanced (dē-fē′zanst), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to defeasance.

defease† (dē-fēz′), *v. t.* [ME. *defesen, defeisen*, evolved from *defesance, defeasance*, defeasance: see *defeasance*. Cf. *defeat*.] 1. To forfeit.

Twenty shillings Scots he be *defeased* to the defender.
Newbyth, Supp., Dec., p. 499. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To discharge; free from; acquit of.

He has charteris to *defese* him tharof.
Act Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

defeasible (dē-fē′zi-bl), *a.* [< AF. *defeasible*; as *defease* + *-ible*.] That may be abrogated or annulled.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

defeasibleness (dē-fē′zi-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

defeat (dē-fēt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *defeten, deffeten, defaiten* (pp. **defeted, deffeted*, also *defet*, as adj., after OF.: see first quot.), < AF. *defeter, defeater*, annul, undo, < AF. *defet*, OF. *defait, deffait, desfait, desfeit* (ML. *defactus, diffactus, disfactus*), pp. of *defaire, deffaire, desfaire*, F. *défaire* = Sp. *deshacer* = Pg. *desfazer*, < ML. *defacere, diffacere, disfacere*, undo, annul, defeat, ruin, destroy, < L. *de-* or *dis-* priv. + *facere*, do; being of the same ult. formation as L. *deficere*, fail: see *deficient*, and cf. *defeat*, *n.*, which, as compared with *defect*, *n.*, connects the notions of 'undoing' and 'failure.' Cf. also *defease, defeasance*.] 1†. To undo; do away with; deprive of vigor, prosperity, health, life, or value; ruin; destroy.

And of hymself ymagyned he ofte
To be *defet* and pale and waxen lesse
Than he was wont. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 618.

Pindarus maketh an observation, that great and sudden fortune for the most part *defeateth* men.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 291.

His unkindness may *defeat* my life.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

[In the last extract there is perhaps an allusion to *defeature*, 2.]

Specifically—2. In *law*, to annul; render null and void: as, to *defeat* a title to an estate. See *defeasance*, 3.—3. To deprive of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence: applied to persons.

The escheators *defeated* the right heir of his succession.
Hallam.

4. To frustrate; prevent the success of; make of no effect; thwart: applied to things.

Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel. 2 Sam. xv. 34.

A man who commits a crime *defeats* the end of his existence. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 223.

5. To overcome in a contest of any kind, as a battle, fight, game, debate, competition, or election; vanquish; conquer; overthrow; rout; beat: as, to *defeat* an army; to *defeat* an opposing candidate; to *defeat* one's opponent at chess.

For to draw the King on, it was given out that the Pope had *defeated* all Manfred's Forces. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 85.

=Syn. 5. *Beat, Overpower, Overwhelm, Defeat, Discomfit, Rout, Overthrow*, conquer. *Beat* is a general, somewhat indefinite, but vigorous word, covering the others. *Overpower* and *overwhelm* are the least discreditable to the one that loses in the struggle; *overpower* is least permanent in its effects. To *overpower* is to overcome by superiority of strength or numbers, but the disadvantage may be changed by the arrival of reinforcements. To *overwhelm* is to bear down utterly, to sweep clear away by superior strength. *Defeat* is to overcome or get the better of in some kind of contest, and implies less discredit, but generally greater disaster, to the defeated party than *beat*: as, that army is considered *beaten* which withdraws from the field. *Defeat* implies a serious disadvantage, because it applies more often to large numbers engaged. *Discomfit* has fallen into comparative disuse, except in its secondary sense of foiling, etc.; in that it expresses a comparatively complete and mortifying defeat. *Rout* is to defeat and drive off the field in confusion. *Overthrow* is the most decisive and final of these words; it naturally applies only to great persons, concerns, armies, etc. See *conquer*.

And though mine arms should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean fellow *beats* all conquerors.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

Our Conquerour whom I now
Of force believe almighty, since no less
Than such could have *o'erpower'd* such force as ours.
Milton, P. L., i. 145.

There the companions of his fall, *o'erwhelm'd*
With floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire,
He soon discerns. *Milton*, P. L., i. 76.

The earl of Northumberland and Hotspur *defeated* the Scots at Homildon, . . . and in that victory crowned the series of their services to Henry [IV.].
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 307.

Did the *discomfited* champions of Freedom fail?
Sumner, Speech against the Slave Power.

The armies of Charles were everywhere *routed*, his fastnesses stormed, his party humbled and subjugated.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

I have never yet been *overthrown*,
And thou hast *overthrown* me, and my pride
Is broken down, for Enid sees my fall.
Tennyson, Geraint.

defeat (dē-fēt'), *n.* [< *defeat*, *v.* Cf. F. *défaite*, OF. *defaitte*, *defaite*, *defaicte*, *deffaite*, *desfaicte*, f., defeat, ruin, deprivation, *defait*, *defaict*, *desfait*, m., evil, misfortune, < L. *defectus*, failure, want, defect, ML. also defeat, ruin, < L. *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*, and *defeat*, *v.* *Defeat*, *n.*, is thus ult. nearly the same as *defect*; but in E. it depends directly upon the verb.] **1†.** An undoing; ruin; destruction.

And made *defeat* of her virginity.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

2. In *law*, the act of annulling, or of rendering null and void; annulment: as, the *defeat* of a title.—**3.** The act of depriving a person of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence.

So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose, and be all well borne
Without *defeat*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

4. The act or result of overcoming in a contest, viewed with reference to the person overcome; overthrow; vanquishment; rout: as, to inflict a severe *defeat* upon the enemy.

Losing he wins, because his name will be
Ennobled by *defeat*, who durst contend with me.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 28.

A *defeat* like that of Culloden. *Bancroft.*

defeature† (dē-fē'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *deffaiture*, *deffature*, *deffaicture*, ruin, destruction, disguise, < *defaite*, *desfaite*, defeat, ruin, destruction: see *defeat* and *-ure*, and cf. *feature*, to which *defeature*, *n.*, 2, and *defeature*, *v.*, are now referred.] **1.** Overthrow; defeat.

The inequality of our powers will yield me
Nothing but loss in their *defeature*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

The king of Parthia,
Famous in his *defeature* of the Crassi,
Offer'd him his protection.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 1.

2. Disfigurement; disguise.

Careful hours, with Time's deformed hand,
Have written strange *defeatures* in my face.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

defeature (dē-fē'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeatured*, ppr. *defeaturing*. [< OF. *deffaiturer*, *deffacturer*, *desfaiturer*, disfigure, disguise, < *deffaiture*, disfigurement, disguise: see *defeature*, *n.*] To disfigure; deform; distort; disguise.

Events *defeatured* by exaggeration.
Fennell, Proceedings at Paris.

Features, when *defeatured* in the way I have described.
De Quincey.

defecate (def'ē-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defecated*, ppr. *defecating*. [< L. *defæcatus*, pp. of *defæcare* (> F. *déféquer* = Sp. Pg. *defecar* = It. *deficare*), cleanse from dregs, purify, refine, < *de*, away, + *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, lees, sediment: see *fæces*, *fecal*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To purify; clarify; clear from dregs or impurities; refine.

To *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber.
Boyle, Hist. Firmness.

2. To purify from admixture; clear; purge of extraneous matter.

All perfections of the Creatures are in the Creator more *defecated* and perfect. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

It is the advantage of this select company of ancients [Classics] that their works are *defecated* of all turbid mixture of contemporaneousness, and have become to us pure literature. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become clear or freed from impurities; clarify.

It [the air] soon began to *defecate*, and to depose these particles. *Goldsmith.*

2. To void excrement.

defecate (def'ē-kāt), *a.* [< L. *defæcatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Purged from dregs; clarified; defecated.

Prayer elevated and made intense by a *defecate* and pure spirit, not laden with the burden of meat and vapours.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 235.

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

defecation (def-ē-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défécation* = Sp. *defecación* = Pg. *defecação* = It. *defecazione*, < LL. *defæcatio(n-)*, < *defæcare*, defecate: see *defecate*.] **1.** The act or process of separating from lees or dregs; a cleansing from impurities or foreign matter; clarification.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood.
Harvey, Consumptions.

2. The act of discharging the fæces; the act of evacuating the bowels.—**3.** Figuratively, purification from what is gross or low.

He was afterwards an hungry (said the Evangelist), and his abstinence from meat might be a *defecation* of his faculties, and an opportunity of prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 9.

defecator (def'ē-kā-tor), *n.* One who or that which cleanses, clarifies, or purifies; specifically, in *sugar-manuf.*, an apparatus for purifying the raw syrup. Steam-heated pans or filters, or apparatus in which a spray of the liquid is exposed to the fumes of sulphurous-acid gas, are employed for this purpose.

defect (dē-fekt'), *n.* [< ME. *defaicte* (< OF. *defait*, *defaict*, *deffait*: see *defeat*, *n.*), also *defect*, *deffect* = Sp. *defecto* = Pg. *defeito* = It. *defetto*, *difetto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *defect*, < L. *defectus*, a failure, lack, < *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, fail, lack, orig. trans., undo (cf. OF. *defaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat*), < *de-* priv. + *facere*, do. Hence (from L. *deficere*) *deficit*, *deficient*, etc.] Want or lack of anything; especially, the lack of something which is essential to perfection or completeness; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection: as, a *defect* in timber; a *defect* in the organs of hearing or seeing; a *defect* of memory or judgment.

An hidde *defaicte* is sumtyme in nature
Under covert, and thereof thus thowe lere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

A complete self-sufficient Country, where there is rather a Superfluity than *Defect* of any thing.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 15.

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend—and every foe.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 213.

Either sex alone
Is half itself, and in true marriage lies
Nor equal, nor unequal; each fulfils
Defect in each. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

=**Syn.** Deficiency, lack, insufficiency, failure, error, flaw.

defect (dē-fekt'), *v.* [< L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be or become deficient; fail. [Rare.]

I looke on this [the death of the Archbishop of York] as a greate stroke to ye poore Church of England, now in this *defecting* period. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 15, 1686.

2. To desert; revolt. [Rare.]

The native troops and gunners *defected*; he was obliged to make a painful and disastrous retreat.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 280.

II.† *trans.* To affect injuriously; hurt; impair; spoil.

None can my life *defect*.
Troubles of Queen Elizabeth (1639).

Defected honour never more
Is to be got againe.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 28.

defect† (dē-fekt'), *a.* [< L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*] Defective.

Their service was *defect* and lame. *Taylor*, 1630.

defectibility (dē-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *defectibilidade*; as *defectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Deficiency; imperfection. [Rare.]

Point a moral with the *defectibility* of certitude.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 338.

defectible (dē-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *defectible* = Pg. *defectivel*, < ML. as if **defectibilis*, < L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail (see *defect*, *v.*), + E. *-ible*.] Lacking; deficient; needy. [Rare.]

The extraordinary persons thus highly favoured were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

defection (dē-fek'shon), *n.* [= F. *défection* = Sp. *defección* = Pg. *defecção* = It. *defezione*, < L. *defectio(n-)*, lack, failure, desertion, < *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, lack, fail: see *defect*.] **1.** A lack; a failure; especially, failure in the performance of duty or obligation.—**2.** The act of abandoning a person or a cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding.

I am ashamed at the rabbinical interpretation of the Jews upon the Old Testament, as much as their *defection* from the New. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

All who have been true to Him in times of trial and *defection* will have their portion for ever in the Church triumphant. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 323.

Boscan preferred to write in the Castilian; and his *defection* from his native dialect became, in some sort, the seal of its fate. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 438.

defectionist (dē-fek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *defection* + *-ist*.] One who practises or advocates defection. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

defectious† (dē-fek'shus), *a.* [< *defection* + *-ous*.] Having defects; defective; imperfect; faulty.

Perchance in some one *defectious* peece we may find a blemish. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

defective (dē-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defectif*, *deffectif*, F. *défectif* = Sp. Pg. *defectivo* = It. *defettivo*, *difettivo*, < LL. *defectivus*, imperfect, < L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, lack, fail: see *defect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having defect or flaw of any kind; imperfect; incomplete; lacking; faulty.

To be naturally *defective* in those faculties which are essential and necessary to that work which is under our hand, is a great discouragement. *Donne*, Sermons, V.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce.
Addison.

All human systems are necessarily *defective*. They partake of the limits of the human mind.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 6.

The machinery by which ideas are to be conveyed from one person to another is as yet rude and *defective*.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Specifically—**2.** In *gram.*, wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation: as, a *defective* noun or verb.—**Defective fifth**, in *music*, an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth.—**Defective hyperbola.** Same as *deficient hyperbola* (which see, under *deficient*).—**Defective syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism in the statement of which one of the premises of the conclusion is omitted.=**Syn. 1.** *Deficient*, *Defective*, incomplete, inadequate, insufficient. In the separation of the first two words, *defective* generally takes the sense of lacking some important or essential quality; *deficient*, that of lacking in quantity: as, *defective* teeth, timber, character; *deficient* supplies, means, intellect. The same difference is found between *deficiency* and *defectiveness*.

They who are *defective* in matter endeavour to make amends with words.
Montaigne, Essays, tr. by Cotton, 3d ed., xxv.

Deficient as was, in many respects, the education imparted by Charles Albert to his children, they were brought up to be brave, honest, and truthful.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 52.

II. *n.* A person who is characterized by some special mental, moral, or physical defect; specifically, one who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers.

She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many *defectives*, to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 267.

The psychology of the criminal and other classes of *defectives*. *Science*, VI. 413.

defectively (dē-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for *defectively* writing the Punicke warres. *Speed*, The Proeme.

defectiveness (dē-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being defective; imperfection; faultiness.

The unfitness and *defectiveness* of an unconjugal mind.
Milton, Divorce, i.

defectless (dē-fekt'les), *a.* [< *defect* + *-less*.] Without defect; perfect.

An absolutely *defectless* memory.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 485.

defectuosity† (dē-fek-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *défectuosité* (= Pr. *defectuositat* = It. *difettuosità*), < L. as if **defectuosita(t-)s*, < **defectuosus*, defective: see *defectuous*.] Defectiveness; faultiness. *W. Montague.*

defectuous† (dē-fek'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *défectueux* = Pr. *defectuos* = Sp. Pg. *defectuoso* = It. *difettuoso*, < L. as if **defectuosus*, < *defectus* (*defectu-*), defect: see *defect*, *n.*] Full of defects.

Nothing in Nature, or in Providence, that is scant or *defectuous*, can be stable or lasting. *Barrow*, Works, II. xv.

defedation† (def-ē-dā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *defædatio(n-)*, < LL. *defœdare*, defile, < *de-* + *fœdare*, foul, < *fœdus*, foul.] Pollution; the act of making filthy. *Bentley.*

defence, defenceless, etc. See *defense*, etc.

defend (dē-fend'), *v.* [< ME. *defenden*, also *diffenden*, < OF. *defendre*, *desfendre*, F. *défendre*, defend, forbid, interdict, = Sp. Pg. *defender* = It. *defendere*, *difendere*, < L. *defendere*, ward off, repel, avert, defend, < *de*, down, away, + **fendere*, strike, only in comp. *defendere* and *offendere*; cf. Gr. *θείνειν*, strike. Cf. *fend*, apheretic form of *defend* and *offend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drive off or away; thrust back; fend or ward off; repel. [Now only Scotch.]

To saue man saules he sall be send
And all fals trowth he sall *defende*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 67.

And all the margent round about was sett
With shady Laurell trees, thence to *defend*
The sunny beames. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 63.

2. To forbid; prohibit; forefend. [Now rare.]

Oure Lord *defended* hem, that thei scholde not telle that Avisioun, til that he were rysen from Dethe to Lyf.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

The use of wine in some places is *defended* by customs or laws. *Sir W. Temple.*

The plague is much in Amsterdam, and we in fear of it here, which God *defend*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 53.

The beggars were numerous (spite of notice-boards *defending* all mendicity). *Fraser's Mag.*

3. To ward off attack from; guard against assault or injury; shield: as, to *defend* a fortress.

How shulde treuthe not kepe hem that stonden thus to *defenden* treuthe? *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 405.

I pray yow, and requyre be the feith that ye me owen, that ye helpe me to *diffende* my londe yef he me assawte with werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 69.

I haue seene one (saith our Author) take a man aliue, and *defend* himselfe with this his prisoner, as it were with a Target. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 840.

There arose to *defend* Israel Tola the son of Puah. Judges x. 1.

4. To vindicate; uphold; maintain by force, argument, or evidence: as, to *defend* one's rights and privileges; to *defend* a cause or claim at law.

Noble patricians, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

We use alsoe, almost at the end of everie word, to wryte an idle e. This sum *defend* not to be idle, because it affectes the voual before the consonant. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

But for the execution of King Charles in particular, I will not now undertake to *defend* it. *Macaulay*, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Thou might'st *defend*
The thesis which thy words intend—
That to begin implies to end.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

=Syn. 3. *Protect*, *Shelter*, etc. (see *keep*), guard, shield.—4. *Maintain*, *Vindicate*, etc. See *assert*.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to make opposition; enter or make defense: as, the party comes into court, *defends*, and says.

When the Marquise Desmoines received . . . a letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmoines vs. Lancaster declined to *defend*, she uttered a sharp cry and dropped the letter. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 387.

defendable (dē-fen'da-bl), *a.* [< *defend* + *-able*.] Capable of being defended.

defendant (dē-fen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defendant*, *deffendant*, F. *défendant*, ppr. of *defendre*, defend: see *defend* and *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Defensive; proper for defense.

To line and new repair our towns of war,
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

2. In *law*, making defense; being in the attitude of a defendant: as, the party *defendant*.

Now growling, spluttering, wauling, such a clutter,
'Tis just like puss *defendant* in a gutter.
Dryden, King and Queen, Epil.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger; a defender.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are the appellant and *defendant*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

High towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall. *Bp. Wilkins*, Mathematical Magic.

2. In *law*, a party sued in a court of law, whether in a civil or a criminal proceeding; one who is summoned into court, that he may have opportunity to defend, deny, or oppose the demand or charge, and maintain his own right.

defendee (dē-fen-dē'), *n.* [< *defend* + *-ee*[1].] One who is defended. [Rare.]

defender (dē-fen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *defendour*, *defendor*, < OF. *defendeor*, *defendeur*, F. *défendeur* (= Pr. *defendedor* = OSp. Pg. *defendedor* = It. *difenditore*), defender, < *defendre*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** One who defends; one who protects from injury; a champion.

Men always knew that when force and injury was offered, they might be *defenders* of themselves. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

2. One who maintains, supports, or vindicates by force or argument.—**3.** In *Scots law*, the defendant; the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—**Defender of the Faith** (translation of Latin *Fidei Defensor*), a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther, confirmed by Pope Clement VII. and withdrawn later, but restored by Parliament, and used by the sovereigns of England ever since. Abbreviated *D. F.* and (for the Latin form *Fidei Defensor*) *F. D.*

defendress (dē-fen'dres), *n.* [< OF. *defenderesse*, *deffenderresse*, < *defendeor*, defender: see *defender* and *-ess*.] A female defender.

The Queene's maiesties vsuall stile of England, France, and Ireland, *defendresse* of the faith, &c. *Stow*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1586.

defendu (dē-fen'dū), *a.* [OF., pp. of *defendre*, defend.] In *her.*, having defenses: used when these are of a different tincture: as, a boar's head sable, *defendu* or. See *horned*, *tusked*, *armed*.

defensablet, *a.* An obsolete form of *defensible*.

defensative (dē-fen'sa-tiv), *n.* [< L. *defensatus*, pp. of *defensare*, freq. of *defendere*, defend (see *defense*, *v. t.*), + E. *-ive*.] That which serves to defend or protect; a protection; a guard; a defense.

A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion . . . which Pliny doth place in cock-broth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

This is that part of prudence which is the *defensative* ★or guard of a christian. *Jer. Taylor* (ed. 1835), I. 873.

defense, defence (dē-fens'), *n.* [< ME. *defense*, *defens*, *defence*, *diffense*, < OF. *defense*, *deffense*, f., *defens*, *deffens*, *desfens*, m., mod. F. *défense*, f., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *defensa* = It. *difensa*, < LL. *defensa*, defense, < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*. The spelling with *-ce*, *defence*, is rather more common than the etymologically correct spelling *defense*, and in the apheretic form *fence* (q. v.) it is now used exclusively: see *-ce*.] **1.** The act of shielding or guarding from attack or injury; the act of resisting an attack or assault.

Hernaud Leilio was slaine in *defence* of a fort. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 22.

On Saturday night they made their approches, open'd trenches, rais'd batteries, tooke the counterscarp and ravelin after a stout *defence*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 21, 1674.

2. The act of maintaining, supporting, or vindicating by force or argument.

And it was but a dream, yet it lighten'd my despair
When I thought that a war would arise in *defence* of the right. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxviii. 2.

3. Something that repels or guards against attack, violence, danger, or injury; a protection; a safeguard; a security; a fortification.

Because of his strength will I wait upon thee: for God is my *defence*. Ps. lix. 9.

4. A speech or writing intended to repel or disprove a charge or an accusation; a vindication; an apology.

Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my *defence*. Acts xxii. 1.

The *defence* of the Long Parliament is comprised in the dying words of its victim. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them. More specifically—(*b*) The opposing or denial of the charge or cause of action, or of some essential element in it, as distinguished from opposition by a counter-claim.

Defence, in its true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now its popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb, *defender*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 20.

6†. Defiance; resistance; offense.

What *defense* has thou done to our dere goddes? *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2692.

7†. A prohibition.

Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Sir W. Temple*.

8. The science of defending against attack by force of arms; skill in defending from danger by means of weapons or of the fists; specifically, fencing or boxing.

"He is," (said he) "a man of great *defence*,
Expert in battel and in deedes of armes."
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 5.

Henry VIII. made the professors of this art a company, or corporation, by letters patent, wherein the art is intituled the Noble Science of *Defence*.
The Third University of England, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 355.

9. *pl.* In *her.*, the natural weapons of an animal used as a bearing, as the tusks of a boar, or the like.—**Angle of defense.** See *angle*[3].—**Coat of defense.** See *coat*[2].—**Council of defense.** See *council*.—**Défense en droit**, in *French-Canadian law*, a defense on the law; a demurrer; a denial that the plaintiff's allegations are sufficient to show a cause of action.—**Défense en fait**, in *French-Canadian law*, a defense on the facts; a general denial of the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint, or a specific denial of some of them.—**Défense au fond en fait**, in *French-Canadian law*, a general defense of the allegations of plaintiff's complaint.—**Defense month.** Same as *fence-month*.—**Dermal defenses.** See *dermal*.—**Dilatory defense, equitable defense**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Dutch defense.** See *Dutch*.—**Line of defense.** (*a*) *Milit.*: (1) A continuous fortified line, or a succession of fortified points. (2) The distance from the salient of a bastion to the opposite flank. (*b*) A method or course to be pursued in conducting a defense of any kind.—**To be in a posture of defense**, to be prepared to resist an opponent or an enemy with all the means of defense in one's power.

defenset, defencet (dē-fens'), *v. t.* [< ME. *defensen*, < OF. *defenser*, *deffenser*, *defencer* = Pr. OSp. *defensar* = It. *difensare*, < L. *defensare*, freq. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** To defend; protect; guard; shield; fortify.

Wert thou *defenced* with circular fire, more subtle
Than the [fierce] lightning, . . . yet I should
Neglect the danger. *Shirley*, The Wedding, ii. 2.

Human invention
Could not instruct me to dispose her where
She could be more *defenced* from all men's eyes.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

2. To defend; vindicate; maintain.

This Gospell with invincible courage, with rare constancy, with hote zeale, she hath maintained in her owne countries without change, and *defenced* against all kingdomes that sought change. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

defenseless, defenceless (dē-fens'les), *a.* [< *defense*, *defence*, + *-less*.] Being without defense; without means of repelling assault or injury.

Defenceless and unarm'd, expose my Life.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

defenselessly, defencelessly (dē-fens'les-li), *adv.* In a defenseless or unprotected manner.

defenselessness, defencelessness (dē-fens'les-nes), *n.* The state of being defenseless or without protection: as, the *defenselessness* of a man's condition.

defenser, defencer†, *n.* A defender.

If I may know any of their fautors, comforters, counsellers, or *defencers*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 591.

defensibility (dē-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *defensible*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being defended; defensibleness.

defensible (dē-fen'si-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *defencible* (= ME. *defensable*, < OF. *defensable*, *deffensable*, < ML. *defensabilis*): = Sp. *defensible* = Pg. *defensivel* = It. *defensibile*, < LL. *defensibilis*, < L. *defensus*, pp. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] **1.** Capable of being defended: as, a *defensible* city.

Making the place which nature had already fortified, much more by art *defencible*. *Speed*, Henry II., IX. vi. § 56.

This part of the palace
Is yet *defensible*; we may make it good
Till your powers rescue us.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 1.

2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified: as, a *defensible* cause.

The two latter . . . have been writers of prose, before whom the poet takes precedence, by inherited and *defensible* prerogative. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 121.

3†. Contributing to defense; capable of defending; prepared to defend.

Come ageyn to ther seruice,
And euery man in *defensable* wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1888.

And that euery citezen or other wtyn the cite haue *defensable* wepyn wtyn hym self, for kepynge of the pease. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 388.

Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem *defensible*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Defensible casemate. See *casemate*[1].

defensibleness (dē-fen'si-bl-nes), *n.* Defensibility.

The *defensibleness* of religion. *Priestley*.

defensiblyt, *adv.* [ME.; < *defensible*.] With arms of defense.

Eche of you in your owne persones *defensibly* araied. *Paston Letters*, II. 422.

defensiont, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *defencion*; < OF. *defension*, *deffension* = Sp. *defensión* = Pg. *defensão* = It. *defensione*, *difensione*, < ML. *defensio(n-)*, defense, < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defense*.] A defense.

No *defencion* could take place, but all went by tyrannie and meere extortion. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 159.

defensive (dē-fen'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defensif*, F. *défensif* = Pr. *defensiu* = Sp. Pg. *defensivo* = It. *defensivo*, *difensivo*, < ML. **defensivus* (fem. *defensiva*, > OF. *defensive*, a fortification), < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defense*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to defend; proper for defense: as, *defensive* armor.

The houses which are built are as warme and *defensiue* against wind and weather as if they were tiled and slated. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 5.

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where massy balls the neighboring rocks do tear.
Waller

2. Of the nature of defense; consisting in resisting attack or aggression: as, *defensive* war, in distinction from *offensive* war, which is aggressive.

Since, therefore, we cannot win by an offensive war, at least a land-war, the model of our government seems naturally contrived for the *defensive* part. *Dryden*, Ded. of All for Love.

3. In a state or posture to defend: as, a *defensive* attitude.—**Defensive allegation.** See *allegation*.

II. *n.* That which defends or serves for defense; a safeguard; a security.

Conteininge a resolution politique, touchinge the feminyne goverment in monarchye; wth. a *defensive* of her Maties. honoure and constancye.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*.
Bacon.

The defensive, the state or attitude of defense; the state of being ready to meet or ward off attack.

Under these circumstances, *the defensive*, for the present, must be your only care. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 256.

To be on the defensive, or **to stand on the defensive**, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

From that time [the battle of Metaurus], for four more years, Hannibal could but *stand on the defensive* in the southernmost corner of the Italian peninsula.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 444.

defensively (dē-fen'siv-li), *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather then *defensively*, was not fortified. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

defensor (dē-fen'sor), *n.* [L., < *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*.] One who defends. Hence—(*a*) In *Rom. law*, a local magistrate of minor jurisdiction charged with the duty, among others, of appointing curators or guardians for infants having inconsiderable estates. The name has also been applied to one who volunteered to represent in defense an absentee or incapable person. (*b*) In *civil law:* (1) A defendant. (2) One who took up the defense, and assumed the liability, of a defendant. (3) An advocate, patron, procurator, or cognitor. (4) A curator or guardian. (*c*) In *canon law*, the counsel and custodian of the property of a church.—**Fidei Defensor.** See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

defensory (dē-fen'sō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *defensoire, deffensoire*, < ML. **defensorius* (neut. *defensorium*, a defense), < L. *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] Tending to defend; defensive. *Johnson.*

defer[1] (dē-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [< OF. *deferer*, F. *déférer* = Sp. Pg. *deferir* = It. *deferire*, charge, accuse, intr. give way, < L. *deferre* (pp. *delatus*), bring down, bring before, give, grant, also (with acc. *nomen* = E. *name*) charge, accuse, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *delate*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To offer; render; assign: as, to *defer* the command of an army.

The worship *deferred* to the Virgin. *Brevint.*

2. To refer; leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners . . . *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 67.

II. *intrans.* To yield to another's opinion; submit in opinion: with *to*.

They not only *deferred to* his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters. *Spence*, tr. of Varilla's Hist. House of Medicis [(1686), p. 306.

You—whose stupidity and insolence
I must *defer to*, soothe at every turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 278.

defer[2] (dē-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [An alteration, after *defer*[1], of *differ*, < ME. *differren* (rare), put off, < OF. *differer*, F. *différer* = Sp. *diferir* = Pg. *differir* = It. *deferire, diferire*, defer, delay, < L. *differre* (pp. *dilatus*), carry different ways, scatter, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different, whence directly E. *differ*), < *dis-*, apart, away, + *ferre*, carry, = E. *bear*[1]: see *differ, dilate, delay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To delay; put off; postpone to a future time: as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

Soldiers, *defer* the spoil of the city until night.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

God,
Nothing more certain, will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name.
Milton, S. A., l. 474.

Why should we *defer* our joys?
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

2†. To cause to wait; remand; put off: applied to persons.

[There was a] reason why he did not *defer* him at first for his answer, till some more of the magistrates and deputies might have been assembled.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 138.

Deferred annuity. See *annuity.*—**Deferred bonds**, bonds issued by a government or company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest up to a specified rate, when they are converted into or classed as active bonds. *Bithell*, Counting-House Dict.—**Deferred pay**, an allowance of twopence per day paid to soldiers and non-commissioned officers serving in the British army on discharge, or payable on death. A similar allowance of twopence per day is paid annually to all men in the army reserve, any sum earned by a man dying during the year being paid to his representatives.—**Deferred shares**, shares issued by a company which do not entitle the holder to share in the profits until the expiration of a specified time or the occurrence of some event, as, for instance, when the ordinary shares are in the enjoyment of a given annual percentage of profit. *Bithell.*

II. *intrans.* To wait; delay; procrastinate.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise;
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.
Congreve, To Cobham.

deference (def'ėr-ens), *n.* [< F. *déférence* = Sp. Pg. *deferencia* = It. *deferenza*, < L. as if **deferentia*, < *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, defer: see *defer*[1].] A yielding in opinion; submission to the opinion, judgment, or wish of another; hence, regard, respect, or submission in general: as, a blind *deference* to authority.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

Adam's Speech, at parting with the Angel, has in it a *Deference* and Gratitude agreeable to an Inferior Nature.
Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

It would be much more difficult to produce examples of injury to a state from the too speedy termination of hostilities in *deference* to the public voice. *Brougham.*

When personal inquiry has been thorough, unbiased, and entire, it seems a violation of natural law to say that the inquirer should put it aside in *deference* to others, even of presumably superior qualification.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 199.

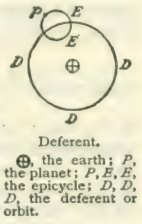
★ **deferent** (def'ėr-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déférent* = Sp. Pg. It. *deferente*, < L. *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, carry down: see *defer*[1].] **I.** *a.* Bearing off or away; carrying off; conveying away; specifically, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, efferent: opposed to *afferent:* as, the *deferent* duct of the testes.

The figures of pipes, or concaves, through which sounds pass, or the other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 220.

Deferent canal, the tube by which the seminal fluid of a male animal is conveyed from the testicles to the external sexual organs. Also called the *efferent duct*, or *vas deferens*.

II. *n.* 1. That which carries or conveys; a conductor.

Hard bodies refuse not altogether to be mediums of sounds. But all of them are dull and unapt *deferents*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 217.



Deferent.
⊕, the earth; *P*, the planet; *P, E, E*, the epicycle; *D, D, D*, the deferent or orbit.

Specifically—2. A vessel or duct in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.—**Deferent of the epicycle**, or simply the **deferent** (also called the *orbit*), in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle upon the circumference of which another circle was supposed to move, this second circle being called the *epicycle*, and carrying the body of the planet.

It was in this simple and convincing manner that Copernicus accounted for the second inequalities of the planets, by substituting the orbit of the earth for the three epicycles of the superior planets and the two *deferents* of the inferior. *Small.*

deferential (def-e-ren'shal), *a.* [= F. *déférentiel*, < L. as if **deferentialis*, < **deferentia*, < *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre:* see *deferent, deference.*] 1. Expressing or characterized by deference; respectful in manner.

Their guilt is wrapped in *deferential* names.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

2. In *anat.*, conveying away or carrying off; specifically, pertaining to the vas deferens, or deferent duct of the testes.

The *deferential* end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 548.

deferentially (def-e-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a deferential manner; with deference.

And did Sir Aylmer (*deferentially*
With nearing chair and lower'd accent) think—
For people talk'd—that it was wholly wise?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

deferment (dē-fėr'ment), *n.* [< *defer*[2] + *-ment.*] A putting off; postponement.

But, sir, my grief, joined with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment*. *Sir J. Suckling.*

deferrer (dē-fėr'ėr), *n.* [< *defer*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who postpones or puts off; a procrastinator.

A great *deferrer*, long in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

defervet†, *v. t.* [ME., < L. *defervere*, boil down, boil thoroughly, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil: see *fervent.*] To boil down.

Defrut, carene, and sape in oon manere
Of must is made. Defrut of *defervyng*
Til thicke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

defervescence, defervescency (dē-fėr-ves'ens, -en-si), *n.* [< L. *defervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *defervescere*, cease boiling, cool down, abate, < *de*, off, + *fervescere*, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent.*] 1. Abatement of heat; the state of growing cool; coolness; lukewarmness. [Rare.]

Young beginners are . . . not so easily tempted to a recession, till after a long time, by a revolution of affections, they are abated by a *defervescency* in holy actions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

2. In *pathol.*, abatement or decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

All goes well, though slowly; and as completeness is more precious than rapidity of cure, we must be content to mark time and watch gratefully the process of *defervescence*, which is proceeding satisfactorily.
London Times.

defeudalize (dē-fū'dal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeudalized*, ppr. *defeudalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *feudalize.*] To deprive of feudal character or form.

deffait, *a.* [OF., pp. of *defaire, deffaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat.*] In *her.*, same as *decapité.*

deffly† (def'li), *adv.* A corrupt form of *deftly.*

They dauncen *deffly*, and singen soote.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

defiablet, *a.* [ME. *dyffyable;* < *defy* + *-able.*] Digestible.

And he must drawe him to places of swete ayre and hungry; and ete nourishable meetes and *dyffyable* also.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 1, back.

defiance (dē-fī'ans), *n.* [< ME. *defyaunce*, < OF. *defiance, deffiance, desfiance*, F. *défiance* (= Pr. *desfiansa* = OSp. *desfianza* = It. *diffidanza, diffidenza, disfidanza*), < ML. *diffidentia, diffidantia*, lack of faith, distrust, defiance, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, ML. also *diffidare*, distrust, defy: see *defiant, diffident*, and cf. *diffidence*, ult. a doublet of *defiance.*] 1†. Suspicion; mistrust.

Major Holmes, who I perceive would fain get to be free and friends with my wife, but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath also a *defyance* against him.
Pepys, Diary, I. 245.

2. The act of one who defies; a challenge to fight; an invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to fight if he dare.

As two contentious Kings, that, on each little jar,
Defiances send forth, proclaiming open war.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 100.

He then commanded his trumpeter to sound a *defiance* to his challengers. *Scott.*

3. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.—4. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies contempt or an adversary, or disregard of any opposing force: as, he pressed forward in *defiance* of the storm.

Pride in their port, *defiance* in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 327.

Their towers that looked *defiance* at the sky,
Fallen by their own vast weight, in fragments lie.
Bryant, Ruins of Italica.

It is one thing to like *defiance*, and another thing to like its consequences. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 41.

To bid defiance to, or **to set at defiance**, to defy; brave: as, to *bid defiance to* ridicule or criticism; to *set* public opinion *at defiance.*

He *bids defiance to* the gaping crowd. *Granville.*

defiant (dē-fī'ant), *a.* [< OF. *defiant, deffiant*, F. *défiant* = Pr. *desfiant* = OSp. *desfiante* = It. *diffidente, disfidante*, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, distrustful, defiant, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust, ML. also *diffidare*, distrust, defy, > OF. *defier*, F. *défier*, defy: see *defy, diffide*, and cf. *diffident*, ult. a doublet of *defiant.*] Characterized by defiance, or bold opposition or antagonism; challenging.

He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half *defiant*, found herself on the edge of a conflict to which her own resources were manifestly inadequate.
Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, ix.

defiantly (dē-fī'ant-li), *adv.* In a defiant manner; with defiance.

defiantness (dē-fī'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being defiant.

He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quick *defiantness*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxi.

defiatory† (dē-fī'a-tō-ri), *a.* [Improp. < *defy* + *-at-ory.*] Bidding or bearing defiance.

Letters *defiatory*.
Shelford, Learned Discourses (1632), p. 276.

defibrinate (dē-fī'bri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinated*, ppr. *defibrinating*. [< *de-* priv. + *fibrin* + *-ate.*] To defibrinize.

defibrination (dē-fī-bri-nā'shon), *n.* The act or process of defibrinizing, or depriving of fibrin.

defibrinize (dē-fī'bri-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinized*, ppr. *defibrinizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *fibrin* + *-ize.*] To deprive of fibrin: specifi-

cally used of removing fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods.

deficience (dē-fish′ens), *n.* [See *deficiency.*] The state of being deficient; a deficiency. [Rare or obsolete.]

In this third part of learning, which is poesy, I can report no *deficience.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 146.

It would argue doubtless in the other party great *deficience* and distrust of themselves, not to meet the force of his reason in any field whatsoever.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

deficiency (dē-fish′en-si), *n.*; pl. *deficiencies* (-siz). [Also *deficience;* = Sp. Pg. *deficiencia* = It. *deficienza,* < ML. as if **deficientia,* < L. *defician(t-)s,* deficient: see *deficient.*] **1.** The state of being deficient; a lack or failing; a falling short; incompleteness, as of intelligence, attainments, or performance.

Marlborough was a man not only of the most idle and frivolous pursuits, but was so miserably ignorant, that his *deficiencies* made him the ridicule of his contemporaries.
Buckle, Civilization.

The *deficiency* in administration [of the U. S. government], aside from bad lawgivers, consists mainly in the lack of business order in public affairs. *N. A. Rev.,* CXL. 311.

2. That in which a person or thing is deficient; an imperfection.

The *deficiency* which causes colour-blindness cannot be supplied by any conceivable process. *Tait,* Light, § 16.

3. Lack of the necessary quantity, number, etc.; inadequacy; insufficiency: as, a *deficiency* of troops; a *deficiency* of blood.—**4.** Absence; loss. [Rare.]

Tho' thou wert scattered to the wind,
Yet is there plenty of the kind. . . .
Who'll weep for thy *deficiency?*
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Deficiency bill. See *bill*[3].—**Deficiency of an algebraical curve.** See *curve.*—**General Deficiency Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Syn.** Insufficiency, scantiness, meagerness, scarcity, dearth. For comparison with *defectiveness,* see *defective.*

deficient (dē-fish′ent), *a.* [= F. *déficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *deficiente,* < L. *deficien(t-)s,* ppr. of *deficere,* lack, fail, be wanting: see *defect.*] **1.** Lacking; wanting; incomplete.

Just as much as the love of God's law is *deficient,* must the fear of man's law be called in to supply its place.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 222.

2. Defective; imperfect; inadequate: as, *deficient* strength.

For nature so preposterously to err,
Being not *deficient,* blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not— *Shak.,* Othello, i. 3.

3. Not having a full or adequate supply: as, the country is *deficient* in the means of carrying on war.—**Deficient hyperbola,** in *math.,* a curve which meets the line at infinity at only one real point; a curve which has one and but one real asymptote, and which does not run off to infinity elsewhere. It is so called (first by Newton) as having but one asymptote instead of two. See *hyperbola.* Also called *defective hyperbola.*—**Deficient number,** in *arith.,* a number the sum of whose aliquot parts is less than the number itself: thus, 8 is a *deficient number,* as the sum of its aliquot parts, 1, 2, 4, is only 7. =**Syn.** *Deficient, Defective* (see *defective*), insufficient, inadequate.

deficiently (dē-fish′ent-li), *adv.* In a deficient manner; insufficiently; inadequately.

deficientness (dē-fish′ent-nes), *n.* The state of being deficient. [Rare.]

deficit (def′i-sit), *n.* [= F. *déficit* = Sp. Pg. It. D. G. Dan. Sw. *deficit,* < L. *deficit,* it is wanting, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *deficere,* be wanting: see *deficient.*] A failure or falling off in amount; specifically, a financial deficiency: as, a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

Squandering, and payment by loan, is no way to check a *deficit.* *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. iii. 2.

Profuse expenditure, demanding more than could be got from crippled industry, had caused a chronic *deficit.*
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 155.

defide†, *v. t.* See *diffide.*

de fide (dē fī′dē). [L., of faith: *de,* of; *fide,* abl. of *fides,* faith: see *faith.*] Of the faith; authoritative; authentic.

The poorer classes are not, for the most part, even acquainted with the distinction between what is to be believed to be *de fide* and what is popularly taught them as truth. *Pusey,* Eirenicon, p. 112.

defier (dē-fī′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *defyer;* < *defy* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *defieur.*] One who defies or dares. (*a*) A challenger; one who challenges another to combat or encounter. (*b*) One who acts in opposition or contempt: as, a *defier* of the laws.

He was ever
A loose and strong *defier* of all order.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 1.

defiguration† (dē-fig-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [< *defigure* + *-ation;* equiv. to *disfiguration.*] A disfiguring; disfiguration.

Defigurations and deformations of Christ.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 30.

defigure† (dē-fig′ūr), *v. t.* [< F. *défigurer,* formerly *desfigurer* (ML. *defigurare*), disfigure: see *disfigure.*] **1.** To disfigure.—**2.** To figure; delineate; represent figuratively.

On the pavement of the said chappel be these two stones as they are here *defigured.*
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 844.

By this [Labyrinth] *defigured* they the perplexed life of man, combred and intangled with manifold mischiefs, one succeeding another. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 88.

defilade (def-i-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defiladed,* ppr. *defilading.* [< F. *défilade,* n., < *défiler,* protect from enfilade (q. v.), defile: see *defile*[2].] In *fort.,* to arrange the plan and profile of (a fortification) so as to protect its lines from enfilading fire, and its interior from plunging or reverse fire. Also *defile.*

defilading (def-i-lā′ding), *n.* That branch of fortification the object of which is to determine the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from neighboring eminences. Also *defilement.*

defile[1] (dē-fīl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defiled,* ppr. *defiling.* [Altered, in imitation of the simple verb *file*[2], of same meaning, from ME. *defoulen,* mod. obs. *defoul,* defile, < L. *de-* + ME. *foulen,* make foul (whence mod. *foul, v.*), with parallel form *fylen,* whence mod. *file*[2]: see *defoul*[1], *defoul*[2].] **1.** To make unclean, dirty, or impure; soil; befoul.

They that touch pitch will be *defiled.*
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to sully or tarnish, as reputation, etc.

They shall *defile* thy brightness. Ezek. xxviii. 7.

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands.
Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test.

3. To make ceremonially unclean.

That which dieth of itself, or is torn with beasts, he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. Lev. xxii. 8.

He hath *defiled* the sanctuary of the Lord. Num. xix. 20.

4. To overcome the chastity of; debauch; violate; deflower.

Shechem . . . lay with her, and *defiled* her.
Gen. xxxiv. 2.

5. To taint, in a moral sense; corrupt; vitiate; debauch; pollute.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt.
Ezek. xx. 7.

God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.*

=**Syn.** To contaminate, foul, stain, dirty. See *taint, v. t.*

defile[2] (dē-fīl′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defiled,* ppr. *defiling.* [= D. *defileren* = G. *defiliren* = Dan. *defilere* = Sw. *defilera,* < OF. *defiler,* F. *défiler* (= Sp. Pg. *desfilar* = It. *difilare*), file off, defile, unravel, unstring, < *de-* priv. + *filer,* spin threads, < *fil,* a thread, a file, rank, order: see *file*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* To march off in a line, or by files; file off.

The Turks *defiled* before the enemy. *Gibbon.*

The army did not *defile* into the plains around Malaga before the following morning.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

II. *trans.* In *fort.,* same as *defilade.*

defile[2] (dē-fīl′ or dē′fīl), *n.* [Formerly also *defilee;* < F. *défilé,* a pass, defile, prop. pp. of *défiler,* defile: see *defile*[2], *v.*] **1.** A narrow passage in a mountain region; a gorge through which a body of troops or other persons can pass in column with a narrow front.

He sent the guides in the advance, and putting spurs to his horse, dashed through a *defile* of the mountain.
Irving, Granada, p. 94.

2. A march in column with a narrow front.

It was a proud sight for Siena as she watched the *defile* through her narrow and embattled streets of band after band of the envoys of the towns that acknowledged her sway.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 100.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gorge, Ravine,* etc. See *valley.*

defilement[1] (dē-fīl′ment), *n.* [< *defile*[1] + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of defiling, or the state of being defiled; foulness; uncleanness; impurity.

They are here, as at Mindanao, very superstitious in washing and cleansing themselves from *defilements:* and for that reason they delight to live near the Rivers or Streams of water. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. i. 137.

2. Corruption of morals, principles, or conduct; impurity; pollution by vice or sin.

The chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement.* *Addison,* Spectator, No. 286.

defilement[2] (dē-fīl′ment), *n.* [< F. *défilement,* < *défiler,* defile: see *defile*[2], *v.*] In *fort.,* same as *defilading.*

defiler (dē-fī′lėr), *n.* One who or that which defiles; one who corrupts or debauches; one who or that which pollutes.

Thou bright *defiler*
Of Hymen's purest bed! *Shak.,* T. of A., iv. 3.

defiliation (dē-fil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *filius,* a son, *filia,* a daughter, + E. *-ation:* see *filiation.*] The abstraction of a child from its parents; the act of rendering childless. [Rare.]

The tales of fairy-spiriting may shadow a lamentable verity, and the recovery of the young Montagu be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless *defiliations.* *Lamb,* Chimney-Sweepers.

definable (dē-fī′na-bl), *a.* [< *define* + *-able.*] Capable of being defined. (*a*) Susceptible of definition: as, *definable* words.

That Supreme Nature, which we cannot otherwise define than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were *definable,* or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding.
Dryden, Pref. to Religio Laici.

(*b*) Determinable; ascertainable: as, *definable* limits; a *definable* period.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is whether that time be *definable* or no.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

definably (dē-fī′na-bli), *adv.* In a definable manner.

define (dē-fīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defined,* ppr. *defining.* [< ME. *definen, diffinen,* < OF. *definer, deffiner, defenir, deffinir, diffiner,* define, limit, finish, end, etc., F. *définir* = Pr. *definir, diffinir* = Sp. Pg. *definir* = It. *definire, diffinire* = D. *definiëren* = G. *definiren* = Dan. *definere* = Sw. *definiera,* < L. *definire,* limit, settle, define, < *de-* + *finire,* set a limit, bound, end: see *finish,* and cf. *definish.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To determine, declare, or mark the limit of; circumscribe; determine or indicate the bounds or outlines of with precision; mark or set out clearly: as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country.

More and yet more *defined* the trunks appear,
Till the wild prospect stands distinct and clear.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 122.

The images of objects at different distances from the eye cannot be *defined* at the same time upon the retina.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 48.

2. To fix, establish, or prescribe authoritatively: as, to *define* the duties of an officer.

Even had there been only one state, and not thirteen, it would probably have been found convenient to *define* the range of each of the powers of the commonwealth in a written document. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 190.

3. To state the signification of; explain what is expressed by (a word, a phrase, etc.); state the nature or essential properties of: as, to *define* virtue; *define* your meaning more clearly.

Hard it is, through the bad expression of these Writers, to *define* this fight, whether by Sea or Land.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

Like wit, much talked of, not to be *defined.* *Otway.*

He [Canon Kingsley] *defines* superstition to be an unreasoning fear of the unknown.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 216.

4†. To determine; settle; decide.

These warlike Champions, all in armour shine,
Assembled were in field the chalenge to *define.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To determine; decide; give judgment.

The unjust judge . . . is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties.
Bacon, Judicature.

2. To state a definition.

defined (dē-fīnd′), *p. a.* Having the extent ascertained; having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit; definite.

No one had a *defined* portion of land or any certain bounds to his possessions. *Brougham.*

definement† (dē-fīn′ment), *n.* [< OF. *definement,* definition, finishing, accomplishment, < *definer, defenir,* define: see *define.*] The act of defining or describing; definition.

Sir, his *definement* suffers no perdition in you.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

definer (dē-fī′nėr), *n.* One who defines, in any sense of that word.

Let your imperfect Definition show
That nothing you, the weak *Definer,* know.
Prior, On Ex. iii. 14.

definish†, *v. t.* [ME. *definishen,* < OF. *definiss-,* stem of certain parts of *definir,* define: see *define,* and cf. *finish.*] To define. *Chaucer.*

definita, *n.* Plural of *definitum.*

definite (def'i-nit), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *definit*, F. *défini* = Sp. *definido* = Pg. It. *definito*, < L. *definitus*, limited, definite, pp. of *definire*, limit, define: see *define*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having fixed limits; bounded with precision; determinate: as, *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.

In the Bible, the highest heaven is certainly a *definite* place, where God's presence is specially manifested, although at the same time it pervades the whole universe.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 69.

2. Expressly or precisely prescribed, fixed, or established.

It was too much the habit of English politicians to take it for granted that there was in India a known and *definite* constitution by which questions of this kind were to be decided. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Before any *definite* agency for social control is developed, there exists a control arising partly from the public opinion of the living, and more largely from the public opinion of the dead. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 467.

3. Having clear limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise: as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.—**4.** Fixed; determinate; exact.

Some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

A jar of water, if you shake it, has a perfectly *definite* time in which it oscillates, and that is very easily measured. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 201.

5. In *gram.*, defining; limiting: applied to the article *the* and its correspondents in other languages.—**6.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Of a constant number, not exceeding twenty: as, stamens *definite*. (*b*) Limited in development: as, a *definite* inflorescence. See *centrifugal inflorescence*, under *centrifugal*.—**Definite proportions**, in *chem.*, the relative quantities in which bodies unite to form compounds. Also called *combining proportions*, *chemical equivalents*, or *equivalents*. See *equivalent*, and *atomic theory*, under *atomic*.—**Definite term**, in *logic*, a term which defines or marks out a particular class of beings, or a single person, as distinguished from an *indefinite term*, which does not define or mark out an object.=**Syn.** *Definite*, *Definitive*, clear. The first two are sometimes confounded, especially in the adverbial form, and they often cover essentially the same idea. He spoke *definitely*—that is, with his meaning sharply defined; he answered *definitively*—that is, so as to define or decide with certainty. *Definite* is passive, *definitive* active.

II. *n.* [ML. *definitum*, neut. of L. *definitus*, definite.] A thing defined. *Ayliffe*. [Rare or obsolete.]

definitely (def'i-nit-li), *adv.* In a definite manner.

definiteness (def'i-nit-nes), *n.* The quality of being definite or defined in extent or signification; exactness; determinateness.

The right word is always a power, and communicates its *definiteness* to our action.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 330.

★**definition** (def-i-nish'on), *n.* [= OF. *definition*, *definison*, F. *définition* = Sp. *definición* = Pg. *definição* = It. *definizione* = D. *definitie* = G. Dan. Sw. *definition*, < L. *definitio*(*n*-), a definition (tr. Gr. *ὁρισμός*, < *ὁρίζειν*, define, limit: see *horizon*), < *definire*, define: see *define*.] **1.** The determination of the limits or outlines of a thing; a marking out; the state of being clearly marked out or outlined; specifically, in *optics*, the defining power of a lens—that is, its ability to give a clear, distinct image of an object in all its important details: this depends upon the freedom of the lens from spherical and chromatic aberration; in *astron.*, the condition of the atmosphere with reference to its ability to transmit rays of light without distortion. Such distortion is caused by the passage of the rays through currents or strata of air of different densities.

The day was clear, and every mound and peak traced its outline with perfect *definition* against the sky.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 255.

2. The act of stating the signification of a word or phrase, or the essential properties of a thing.

Definition is so closely connected with classification that, until the nature of the latter process is in some measure understood, the former cannot be discussed to much purpose. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. viii. § 1.

Enthusiastically attached to the name of liberty, these historians troubled themselves little about its *definition*.
Macaulay, History.

3. A statement of the signification of a word or phrase, or of what is essential to the conception of any given thing; an explanation of how any given kind is distinguished from all other kinds.

Three conceptions of the nature of definition have prevailed at different times: (1) Aristotle taught that every strict definition consists of two parts, different in kind, one declaring the genus or higher class to which the species defined belongs, the other declaring the specific difference by which the given species differs from others of the same genus. This view influences most of the definitions of systematic botany and zoölogy. (2) The theory of logical extension and comprehension, coming into vogue on the overthrow of Aristotelianism and attaining its extreme development in the formal logic of Kant and his followers, made the definition a mere list of essential marks all standing upon one footing and aggregated together without any distinction between genus and difference. This, being an extremely nominalistic view, answers very well for the definitions of some artificial classes in mathematics, etc. (3) Modern logicians, recognizing that the elements of a definition are neither, in general, merely joined together without order nor always combined on one fixed model, conceive the definition to be an explanation of the construction of the concept to be defined out of others better known. According to the two first views alike, some concepts are indefinable because so abstract that no wider ones embracing them can be found; according to the third, no concept can be too abstract to admit of definition, the only indefinable ideas being such as the sensation of redness, the sense of fear, and the like, which direct experience alone can impart. An example of definitions conforming to the third conception is: "An *uncle* is the son of a parent of a parent"—a definition in which the notions of *son* and *parent* neither stand in the relation of genus and difference nor are merely aggregated together. Such also is the definition "*Substance* is the permanent element in the phenomenon."

Though *definitions* will serve to explain the names of substances as they stand for our ideas, yet they leave them not without great imperfection as they stand for things.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. xi. 24.

Abundant definition, a definition which specifies characters which might be omitted without widening the class of things to which the definition applies.—**Accidental definition**, a description.—**Adequate definition or mark**, a definition which applies to every individual of the class defined, and to no other.—**Analytical definition**, a definition expressing an analysis of a notion already formed, and embodied in a word or phrase already in use.—**Causal definition.** See *causal*.—**Circle in definition.** See *circle*.—**Conceptual definition**, the analysis of a concept; the exact setting forth of the contents of a notion.—**Descriptive definition**, a definition which designates the thing defined by means of inessential attributes.—**Essential definition**, a strict definition stating the true constitutive essence of the definitum.—**Nominal definition**, an explanation of the meaning of a word.—**Real definition**, the statement of the design or idea of a real kind. Thus, any artificial object, as a sewing-machine, is defined by stating the purpose and the nature of the contrivance by which the purpose is intended to be attained. The real definition of a natural species supposes the species to owe its being to some intelligible idea which the definition attempts to state.—**Synthetical definition**, a definition expressing the mode of constructing a new conception; a definition for a new term therein proposed, or for a new sense proposed for an old word.

definitional (def-i-nish'on-al), *a.* [< *definition* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to definition; used in defining.

Two distinct presentations are necessary to the comparison that is here implied; but we cannot begin with such *definitional* differentiation: we must first recognize our objects before we can compare them.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

2. Abounding in definitions.

definitive (dē-fin'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *définitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *definitivo* = D. *definitief* = G. Dan. Sw. *definitiv*, < L. *definitivus*, definitive, explanatory, LL. definite, < *definitus*, pp. of *definire*, define: see *define*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express: as, a *definitive* term.

Other authors often write dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

I had been subject to attacks of the singular disorder which physicians have agreed to term catalepsy, in default of a more *definitive* title. *Poe*, Tales, I. 332.

2. Ending; determining; final; conclusive: opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory*.

My lord, you know it is in vain;
For the Queens sentence is *definitiue*,
And we must see 't performed.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

With the four volumes first mentioned the Goethe Society in Weimar begins the publication of the *definitive* edition of Goethe's works.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 484.

They [treaties] may be principal or accessory, preliminary or *definitive*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 102.

Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*, completely formed; fixed and finished: opposed to *primitive* or *formative*: as, the *definitive* aorta; a *definitive* anus. *Huxley*. (*b*) In *logic*, applied to a judgment which is accompanied by a full assent of the mind.

To these two methods Galen addeth the third method, that is, method divisive or *definitive*. *Blundeville*.

3. In *metaph.*, having position without occupying space.

Definitive and circumscriptive—the distinction whereby theologers, that deny God to be in any place, save themselves from being accused of saying that he is nowhere.
Hobbes.

Definitive location, in *metaph.*, position without extension in space.—**Definitive whole**, the compound of a generic character and a specific difference; a metaphysical whole.=**Syn.** See *definite*.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a defining or limiting word, as an article, a demonstrative, or the like.

definitively (dē-fin'i-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** Determinately; positively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

The strong and decided policy to which Republicans throughout the country had *definitively* committed themselves. *The American*, IX. 343.

2. Finally; conclusively: as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

No man, no synod, no session of men, though call'd the church, can judge *definitively* the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. *Milton*, Civil Power.

3†. So as to have or exist in a definitive location (which see, under *definitive*).

definitiveness (dē-fin'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

At length I would be avenged; this was a point definitively settled—but the very *definitiveness* with which it was resolved precluded the idea of risk.
Poe, Tales, I. 346.

definitude (dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **definitudo*, < *definitus*, definite: see *definite*.] Definiteness; exactitude; precision.

Though thus destitute of the light and *definitude* of mathematical representations, philosophy is allowed no adequate language of its own. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

definitum (def-i-nī'tum), *n.*; pl. *definita* (-tą). [ML.] A thing defined. See *definite*, *n.*

defix† (dē-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *defixus*, pp. of *defigere*, fasten down, fix, < *de*, down, + *figere*, fasten: see *fix*.] To fix; fasten.

The country parson is generally sad [sober] because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on and with those nails wherewith his Master was.
G. Herbert, Country Parson, xxvii.

deflagrability (def-lā-grā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deflagrable*: see *-bility*.] In *chem.*, combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away.

We have been forced to spend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability* (if I may so speak) of saltpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine.
Boyle, Works, I. 362.

deflagrable (def'lā- or dē-flā'grā-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **deflagrabilis*, < *deflagrare*, burn: see *deflagrate*.] Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning up, as alcohol, oils, etc.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet . . . they would be . . . but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 538.

deflagrate (def'lā-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deflagrated*, ppr. *deflagrating*. [< L. *deflagratus*, pp. of *deflagrare*, burn, consume, < *de-* + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] **I.** *trans.* To set fire to; burn; consume: as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

A secondary condenser is always used for spectroscopic experiments, as the spark has great *deflagrating* power.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 53.

II. *intrans.* To burn; burst into flame; specifically, to burn rapidly, with a sudden evolution of flame and vapor, as a mixture of charcoal and niter thrown into a red-hot crucible.—**Deflagrating mixtures**, combustible mixtures, generally made with niter, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

deflagration (def-lā-grā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déflagration* = Sp. *deflagración* = Pg. *deflagração* = It. *deflagrazione*, < L. *deflagratio*(*n*-), < *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] A kindling or setting on fire; burning; combustion.

Specifically—(*a*) Oxidation by the rapid combustion of a substance, attended with an extremely sudden evolution of flame and vapor. It is accomplished by mixing the substance with potassium chlorate or nitrate (niter), and projecting the mixture in small portions at a time into a red-hot crucible. (*b*) The rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.

deflagrator (def'lā-grā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déflagrateur* = Sp. *deflagrador*, < NL. *deflagrator*, < L. *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] An instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances by means of the electric spark.—**Hare's deflagrator**, a voltaic cell in which the copper and zinc plates are large and are wound closely together in a spiral form, and hence offer large surface and proportionally small internal resistance. It can, therefore, produce powerful heating effects in a short external circuit.

deflate (dē-flāt'), *v. t.* [< *de-* + *flate*. Cf. *inflate*.] To remove the air from: the opposite of *inflate*. ★[Recent.]

deflation (dē-flā'shon), *n.* The act of deflating. [Recent.]

deflect (dē-flekt'), *v.* [= F. *défléchir*, < L. *deflectere*, bend aside, < *de*, away, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*, *flexible*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to turn aside; turn or bend from a right line or a regular course.

Since the Glacial Epoch there have been no changes in the physical geography of the earth sufficient to *deflect* the Pole half-a-dozen miles, far less half-a-dozen degrees.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 5.

The foreign policy of the Tory party was hardly more *deflected* by dishonourable motives than that of their adversaries. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

A beam is always *deflected*, whatever be the load it supports. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 186.

Deflecting magnet. See *magnet*.

II. *intrans.* To turn away or aside; deviate from a true course or a right line; swerve.

At some part of the Azores it [the needle] *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

All those actions which *deflect* and err from the order of this end are unnatural and inordinate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 7.

His suicide . . . is in no respect an unaccountable circumstance, or one which need cause us to *deflect* from the line of ordinary analysis. *Poe*, Tales, I. 241.

deflected (dē-flek'ted), *p. a.* Turned aside or from a direct line or course; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bent abruptly downward.

deflection (dē-flek'shọn), *n.* [Prop. but less commonly spelled *deflexion;* = F. *déflexion* = Pg. *deflexão* = It. *deflessione*, < LL. *deflexio(n-)*, a bending aside, < L. *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, bend aside: see *deflect*.] 1. The act of turning or the state of being turned aside from a straight line or course; a turning from a true line or the regular course; deviation.

Needles . . . at the very line . . . stand without *deflection*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

They traverse even the largest faults, and cross from one group of rocks into another without interruption or *deflection*. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 23.

2. Figuratively, deviation from the right, regular, or expected course of action or thought; aberration.

I find no sufficient or competent collection of the works of nature which have a digression and *deflexion* from the ordinary course. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 121.

King David found out the *deflection* and indirectness of our minds. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, i. 112.

Specifically—3. *Naut.*, the deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.—4. In *optics*, a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. See *diffraction*.

The *deflections* which the rays proceeding from any point experience are proportional to the distances of the points of incidence from the axis of the mirror. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 54.

5. In *elect.*, the deviation or swing of a magnetic needle from the zero of its position: often measured in degrees.—6. In *math.*: (*a*) The distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line. (*b*) Any effect either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction.—7. In *mech.*, the bending of material under a transverse strain, as of a beam under the weight of a load.—8. In *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being bent downward: as, a *deflection* of the side of the pronotum. (*b*) A deflected part or margin.

deflective (dē-flek'tiv), *a.* [< *deflect* + *-ive*.] Causing deflection or deviation.—**Deflective forces**, in *mech.*, those forces which act upon a moving body in a direction different from that in which it actually moves, in consequence of which it is made to deviate from its course.

deflectometer (dē-flek-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *deflectere*, deflect, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the deflection of a beam, especially the bending of a railway ★rail, by an applied weight.

deflector (dē-flek'tọr), *n.* [< *deflect* + *-or*.] 1. A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion. *E. H. Knight*.—2. A device for causing the nozle of a hydraulic mining machine to move in any desired direction.

deflex (dē-fleks'), *v. t.* [< L. *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, turn aside: see *deflect*.] To turn aside; deflect; specifically, in *zoöl.*, to bend down.

I have noticed that the smaller species, during flight, *deflex* the extremity of their antennæ. *Westwood*.

deflexed (dē-flekst'), *p. a.* [< *deflex* + *-ed*².] Deflected; specifically, in *zoöl.*, bent down: as, a *deflexed* margin.—**Deflexed antennæ**, antennæ which have the apical portion constantly bent downward, as in many *Diptera*.—**Deflexed wings**, wings which, in repose, cover the body like a roof, the internal edges of the primaries meeting and the surfaces sloping down on both sides, as in many moths and *Homoptera*.

deflexion, *n.* See *deflection*.

deflexure (dē-flek'sūr), *n.* [< *deflex* + *-ure:* see *flexure*.] A turning aside or bending; deviation.

deflorate (dē-flō'rāt), *a.* [= F. *défloré* = Sp. *desflorado* = Pg. *deflorado* = It. *deflorato*, < LL. *defloratus*, pp. of *deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower: see *deflower*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having lost its flowers: said of a plant. (*b*) Having shed its pollen: said of an anther.

defloration (def-lō-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *défloraison* = Sp. *desfloración* = Pg. *defloração* = It. *deflorazione*, < LL. *defloratio(n-)*, < *deflorare*, deflower: see *deflorate*.] 1. The act of deflowering; the act of depriving of the flower.—2. A selection of the flower or most valuable part of anything.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws. *Sir M. Hale*.

3. The act of depriving of virginity; ravishment; rape.

deflour, *v. t.* See *deflower*.

deflow† (dē-flō'), *v. i.* [< L. *de*, down, + E. *flow*, after L. *defluere*, flow down. See *de-* and *flow*, and cf. *fluent*, *defluent*.] To flow down.

Some superfluous matter *deflowing* from the body. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

deflower, deflour (dē-flou'ėr, dē-flour'), *v. t.* [< ME. *deflouren*, *defloren*, < OF. *deflorir*, *desflorir*, *desflourir*, *deflourer*, F. *déflorer* = Pr. *deflorar* = Sp. *desflorar* = Pg. *deflorar* = It. *deflorare*, < LL. *deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower, < *de-* priv. + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower* and *flour*.] 1. To deprive or strip of flowers, or of the qualities or character of a flower.

Rending the cedars, *deflouring* the gardens. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6.

Thrice had he pierced his target in the eye
At fifty paces; twice *defloured* a rose,
Striking each time the very leaf he chose.
R. H. Stoddard, Stork and Ruby.

Hence—2. To despoil of beauty or grace; spoil the appearance or nature of; damage; vitiate.

Now grizly Hair *deflowres* his polish'd Skin,
Shewing what he to Satyrs is of kin.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 171.

He died . . . before the sweetness of his soul was *defloured*. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. To deprive of virginity; ravish; violate.

deflowerer (dē-flou'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who deflowers. *Bp. Bale*.

defluency† (def'lö-ęn-si), *n.* [< *defluent:* see *defluent*, and cf. *fluency*.] Fluidity; flow.

The cold having taken away the *defluency* of the oil, . . . there appeared . . . cylinders consisting partly of concreted oil. *Boyle*, Hist. of Cold, xxi.

defluent (def'lö-ęnt), *a.* [< L. *defluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *defluere*, flow down, < *de*, down, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Running downward; decurrent: specifically used in botany.

defluous† (def'lö-us), *a.* [< L. *defluus*, flowing down, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] Flowing down; falling off. *Bailey*.

defluvium (dē-flö'vi-um), *n.* [L., a flowing down, a falling off, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] A falling off, as of the hair or the bark of a tree, from disease.

defluxt (dē'fluks), *n.* [= Sp. *deflujo* = Pg. *defluxo* = It. *deflusso*, < LL. *defluxus*, a flowing down or off, < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down or off: see *defluent*.] A flowing down; a running downward.

All impostumes engendered either by way of gathering and collection of humors, or by some *deflux* and rheumatike descent. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 25.

defluxion (dē-fluk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *défluxion* = Pg. *defluxão*, < LL. *defluxio(n-)*, < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down: see *deflux*, *defluent*.] In *med.*, a flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter from an upper to a lower part of the body; a discharge or flowing off of humors: as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in catarrh: sometimes used as synonymous with *inflammation*, from the increased flow of blood (hyperemia) to an inflamed part.

Home, and there find my wife making of tea; a drink which Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, tells her is good for her cold and *defluxions*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 175.

I have been much impaired in my health, by a *defluxion* which fell into one of my legs, caused by a slight scraze on my shin-bone. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

defly†, *adv.* A corrupt form of *deftly*.

defœdation†, *n.* See *defedation*.

defoil¹†, *v. t.* [< F. *défeuiller* (cf. Sp. *deshojar* = Pg. *desfolhar* = It. *disfogliare*, < ML. **disfoliare*), < ML. *defoliare*, deprive of leaves: see *defoliate* and *foil*¹.] To strip the leaves from.

Over and beside, in disburgening and *defoiling* a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those burgeons that are like to beare the grape, or to go with it. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

defoil²†, *v. t.* [ME. *defoilen*, var. of *defoulen*, < OF. *defoler*, etc.: see *defoul*².] To trample under foot.

defoil²†, *n.* [ME.; < *defoil*², *v.*] A trampling under foot.

Ther was fighting, ther was toile,
And vnder hors knightes *defoile*.
Arthur and Merlin, l. 7999.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defoliated*, ppr. *defoliating*. [< ML. *defoliatus*, pp. of *defoliare*, shed leaves, < L. *de-* priv. + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] To deprive of leaves; cut or pick off the leaves of.

The swarms of more robust May-beetles (Lachnosterna fusca), which begin to *defoliate* oak-groves and poplar-trees. *Science*, IV. 567.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< ML. *defoliatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of leaves; having cast its leaves.

defoliation (dē-fō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *défeuillaison* (cf. Pg. *desfolhação*), < ML. **defoliatio(n-)*, < *defoliare*, defoliate: see *defoliate*.] Loss of leaves, as by the depredations of insects; the fall of leaves in autumn or in the dry season.

The foliation and *defoliation* of trees. *Nature*, XXX. 558.

defoliator (dē-fō'li-ā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *deshojador* = Pg. *desfolhador;* as *defoliate* + *-or*.] That which defoliates or strips of verdure; specifically, in *entom.*, an insect which destroys the leaves of trees.

deforce (dē-fōrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deforced*, ppr. *deforcing*. [< OF. *deforcer*, *deforcier*, *defforcier*, *desforcier*, < ML. *difforciare*, **diffortiare*, take away by violence, < *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *de-*) + *fortia* (> OF. *force*), force: see *force*.] In *law:* (*a*) To withhold from or keep out of lawful possession, as of an estate.

Putting and establishing armed men in townes, castels, and other places to defend the land against him, to *deforce* him of his fee. *Holinshed*, Edw. I., an. 1296.

(*b*) In *Scots law*, to resist (an officer of the law in the execution of his official duty).

The herald was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly *deforced*, and his letters riven. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1768), p. 137.

deforce† (dē-fōrs'), *n.* Deforcement.

deforcement (dē-fōrs'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *deforcement* (cf. ML. *deforciamentum*), < *deforcer*, deforce: see *deforce* and *-ment*.] In *law:* (*a*) The withholding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right. It implies that the latter has not had possession.

Keeping a man . . . out of a freehold office is construed to be a *deforcement*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

(*b*) In *Scots law*, a resisting of an officer engaged in the execution of the law.

deforceor† (dē-fōr'sọr), *n.* [Also written *deforser*, *deforsor*, *deforsour;* < OF. *deforceor*, < *deforcer*, deforce.] An obsolete form of *deforciant*.

deforciant (dē-fōr'siant), *n.* [< OF. *deforciant*, ppr. of *deforcier*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In *law:* (*a*) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate. (*b*) A person against whom a fictitious action was brought in fine and recovery: abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74.

In levying a fine of lands, the person against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant is called the *deforciant*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

deforciation (dē-fōr-si-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **difforciatio(n-)*, < *difforciare*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In *law*, a distress; a seizure of goods for the satisfaction of a lawful debt.

deforest (dē-for'est), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disforest*.] To deprive of forests; cut down and clear away the forests of.

The settlement of the country and general *deforesting* of such a large portion of it have driven these hawks to more retired parts during the nesting-season. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 642.

deforestation (dē-for-es-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *deforest* + *-ation*.] The act of cutting down and clearing away the forests of a region or a tract of land.

Reasons may be assigned for the decreased fertility: for instance, drought resulting from the decay of irrigation-works, or from reckless *deforestation*, and the production of marshes from the want of river-levees. ★ *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 268.

deform¹ (dē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [< ME. *deformen*, *difformen*, < OF. *deformer*, F. *déformer* = Sp. Pg. *deformar* = It. *deformare*, *difformare*, < L. *deformare*, put out of shape, disfigure, < *de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *form*.] 1. To change or alter the form of; convert into a new form or shape.

One of the above forms [of knot] cannot be *deformed* into a circle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 127.

Specifically—2. To mar the natural form or shape of; put out of shape; disfigure, as by

malformation of a limb or some other part of the body.

A traveller, one so made out of the mixture of shreds of forms, that himself is truly *deformed*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Whose work is without labour, whose designs
No flaw *deforms*, no difficulty thwarts,
And whose beneficence no charge exhausts.
Cowper, Task, vi. 229.

The propensity to *deform*, or alter from the natural form of, some part of the body, is one which is common to human nature in every aspect in which we are acquainted with it. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 1.

3. To render ugly, ungraceful, or displeasing; mar the beauty of; spoil: as, to *deform* the person by unbecoming dress; to *deform* the character by vicious conduct.

Old men with dust *deformed* their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

Fury will *deform* the finest Face.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Our prose had at length worked itself clear from those quaint conceits which still *deformed* almost every metrical composition. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

deform[1]† (dē-fôrm′), *a.* [< ME. *defourme*, < OF. *deforme*, F. *difforme* = Sp. Pg. *deforme* = It. *difforme*, < L. *deformis*, a., deformed, < *de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *deform*, *v.*] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton*, P. L., xi. 494.

deform[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *deformen*, *defformen*, < L. *deformare*, form, shape, fashion, delineate, represent, < *de-* intensive + *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *deform*[1], *v.*] To form; fashion; delineate; engrave.

Defformyd [L. *deformata*] by lettris in stoones.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 7.

deformability (dē-fôr-ma-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *deformable*: see *-bility*.] Capacity for change of form; pliability.

Preliminary to *deformability* and elasticity.
Nature, XXXVII. 164.

deformable (dē-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [< *deform*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being deformed; capable of change of form.

deformatet†, *a.* [ME., < L. *deformatus*, pp. of *deformare*, deform: see *deform*[1], *v.*] Deformed.

And whan she sawe her visage so *deformate*,
If she in hart were wo, I ne wite, God wate.
Henryson, Complaint of Creseide, l. 349.

★ **deformation** (def-ôr-mā′shon), *n.* [= F. *difformation* = Sp. *deformación* = Pg. *deformação*, < L. *deformatio*(*n-*), < *deformare*, deform: see *deform*[1].] **1.** The act of deforming, or changing the form of; change of form.

In spite of the almost incredible *deformation* of the individual characters, the Arabic script has remained true to all the really essential characteristics of the primitive Semitic writing. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 165.

When its eggs are becoming mature, it finds its way into one of these capsules and there undergoes a remarkable *deformation*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 450.

2. An altered form.

Lepsius, who considers Middle African languages as *deformations* of Bántu languages.
Cust, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 59.

3. Deformity; disfigurement.—**4.** In *geom.* and *mech.*, a change of shape of a body or surface without any breach of the continuity of its parts, and generally without any alteration of the size of them; relative displacement of parts; strain.

The energy actually expended in the *deformation* of inelastic substances during an impact.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxx., p. 197.

Annular deformation of the skull, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by pressure applied behind the bregma and under the chin.—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull**, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by frontal and occipital pressure.

deformed (dē-fôrmd′), *p. a.* [< ME. **deformed*, *difformed*; pp. of *deform*[1], *v.*] **1.** Having the form changed, with loss of natural symmetry or beauty; disfigured; distorted; crooked.

A Monstre is a thing *difformed* agen Kynde both of Man or of Best or of ony thing elles: and that is cleped a Monstre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 47.

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, exhibiting unusual protuberances or swellings.—**3**†. Morally ugly; base; depraved.

From the rod and ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them; for it is both *deformed* and vile. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

You ne'er injured me, and that doth make
My crime the more *deform'd*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

Deformed antennæ, antennæ in which one or more joints are greatly developed over the rest: generally restricted to cases where the special development is confined to one sex; if it is common to both sexes, the antennæ are said to be *irregular*.=**Syn. 1.** Misshapen, unsightly, ill-favored.

deformedly (dē-fôr′med-li), *adv.* In a deformed or disfiguring manner.

With these [rags] *deformedly* to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of truth.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

deformedness (dē-fôr′med-nes), *n.* The state of being deformed.

deformer (dē-fôr′mėr), *n.* One who deforms or disfigures.

They are now to be remov'd, because they have been the most certaine *deformers* and ruiners of the Church.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

★ **deformity** (dē-fôr′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *deformities* (-tiz). [< OF. *deformeté*, *deformité*, *defformeté*, F. *difformité* = Sp. *deformidad* = Pg. *deformidade* = It. *deformità*, *difformità*, < L. *deformita*(*t-*)*s*, deformity, < *deformis*, deformed: see *deform*[1], *a.*] **1.** Physical malformation or distortion; disproportion or unnatural development of a part or parts. The commonest external deformities of the person are humpback, clubfoot, inequality of limbs, harelip, and squinting.

To make an envious mountain on my back,
Where sits *deformity* to mock my body.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The practice of turning out the toes, so much insisted on by dancing masters, when it becomes habitual is a *deformity*. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 77.

2. Lack of that which constitutes, or the presence of that which destroys, beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from established rules: as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character.—**3**†. Lack of uniformity or conformity.

Better it were to have a *deformity* in preaching, . . . than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, ii. 347.

Whether the ministers pray before they study, or study before they pray, there must needs be infinite *deformity* in the public worship, and all the benefits which before were the consequents of conformity and unity will be lost. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 289.

deforser†, **deforsor**†, *n.* See *deforceor*.

defossion† (dē-fosh′on), *n.* [< L. as if **defossio*(*n-*), < *defossus*, pp. of *defodere*, dig down, bury in the earth, < *de*, down, + *fodere*, dig: see *foss*, *fossil*.] The punishment of being buried alive.

defoul[1]† (dē-foul′), *v. t.* [< ME. *defoulen* (a var. of *defylen*, E. *defile*, q. v.), < *de-* + *foulen*, make foul: see *foul*, *v.*, and cf. *defile*[1], *file*[2], *v.*] To make foul or unclean; befoul; defile.

Ther was grete *defoulinge* of men and horse; but there the xlij felowes shewed merveiles with her bodies.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

It is an unclene birde *defouleth* his neste.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

Ah, dearest God, me graunt, I dead be not *defould!*
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 42.

defoul[1]†, *n.* [ME., < *defoulen*, defile: see *defoul*[1], *v.*, *defile*[1].] Defilement; soiling.

The water . . . taketh no *defoul*, but is clene inow.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 109.

defoul[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *defoulen* (also *defoilen*: see *defoil*[2]), < OF. *defoler*, *defouler*, *defuler*, *deffoler*, *desfoler* = Pr. *defolar*, trample under foot, < *de*, down, + *foler*, trample upon, press: see *foil*[2]. This verb was partly confused with *defoul*[1].] To trample upon; press down; crush, as by trampling.

She *defowlith* with hyr feet hyr metes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 2.

defoulment†, *n.* [< *defoul*[1] + *-ment*.] Defilement.

defound†, *v. t.* [< OF. *defondre*, *defundre*, melt down, pour down, < L. *defundere*, pour down, < *de*, down, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3].] To pour down. *Jamieson.*

The son schene
Begouth *defound* his bemes on the grene.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 293.

defraud (dē-frâd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *defrauden*, < OF. *defrauder*, F. *défrauder* = Sp. Pg. *defraudar* = It. *defraudare*, < L. *defraudare*, defraud, < *de-* + *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud: see *fraud*.] **1.** To deprive of right, either by procuring something by deception or artifice, or by appropriating something wrongfully through breach of trust, or by withholding from another by indirection or device that which he has a right to claim or obtain; cheat; cozen: followed by *of* before the thing taken.

We have wronged no man, we have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man. 2 Cor. vii. 2.

There is likewise a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve to his own peculiar use, and that without *defrauding* his native country.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. *Paley.*

2. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted—by the claims *defrauded*.
Paley.

To defraud the revenue, to evade by any fraudulent contrivance the payment of a tax or duty imposed by government.

★ **defraudation** (dē-frâ-dā′shon), *n.* [= F. *défraudation* = Sp. *defraudación* = Pg. *defraudação*, < LL. *defraudatio*(*n-*), < L. *defraudare*, defraud: see *defraud*.] The act of defrauding, or the state of being defrauded. [Rare.]

St. Paul permits [going to law] . . . only in the instance of *defraudation*, or matter of interest.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 222.

defrauder (dē-frâ′dėr), *n.* One who defrauds; a cheat; a cozener; a peculator; a swindler.

There were laws against *defrauders* of the revenue.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 196.

defraudment (dē-frâd′ment), *n.* [< *defraud* + *-ment*.] The act of defrauding. [Rare.]

I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual *defraudments* of truest conjugal society. *Milton*, Divorce.

defray (dē-frā′), *v. t.* [< OF. *defrayer*, *defraier*, *deffrayer*, *desfraier*, also *deffraitier*, *desfraitier*, *deffretier*, mod. F. *défrayer*, dial. (Picard) *défraitier*, pay the expense, < *de-*, *des-*, off, + *frait*, mod. F. pl. *frais*, expense, cost, < ML. *fredum*, *fredus*, *fridus*, cost, expense, tax, orig. a fine for a breach of the peace, < OHG. *fridu*, *frido*, G. *friede* = AS. *frithu*, peace: see *frith*. The syllable *-fray*, of the same origin, occurs in *affray*, a breach of the peace: see *affray*, and cf. OF. *deffrei*, *deffroi*, trouble, disturbance. For the meaning, cf. *pay*, ult. < L. *pax*, peace. The ML. *fractum*, *fractus*, expense, is a later and erroneous "restored" form of OF. *frait*, expense, after the analogy of L. *fractus*, the source of OF. *frait*, pp., broken.] **1**†. To make compensation to or for; pay for the services or discharge the cost of; pay or pay for.

Therefore (*defraying* the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them) they took their journey together through Laconia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The governour gave him a fair, red coat, and *defrayed* his and his men's diet, and gave them corn to relieve them homeward. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 319.

The Queen had gained the thirds of all Church Rents . . . upon condition of making some allowance out of it to *defray* the ministers. *Heylin*, Hist. of Presbyterians, p. 176.

2†. To satisfy; appease.

Can Night *defray*
The wrath of thundring Jove, that rules both night and day? *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 42.

The more it gauld and griev'd him night and day,
That nought but dire revenge his anger mote *defray*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 31.

3. To meet or satisfy by payment, or by an equivalent; liquidate; settle; discharge: as, to *defray* the cost of a voyage, or of a lawsuit; to *defray* a tavern-bill; the profits will not *defray* the charges or expenses.

It is easye, Irenæus, to laye a charge upon any towne, but to fore-see howe the same may be answered and *defrayed* is the cheifest parte of good advisement.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

And making prize of all that he condemns,
With our expenditure *defrays* his own.
Cowper, Task, ii. 605.

The cost of the expedition to Naxos he pledged himself to *defray*.
Thirlwall, Hist. of Greece, II. 208.

The payment was *defrayed* out of the spoils.
Freeman, Norm. Conquest, II. 404.

defrayal (dē-frā′al), *n.* [< *defray* + *-al*.] The act of defraying; payment.

The national revenue is confined to the *defrayal* of national expenses.
The American, VI. 37.

Her share . . . was confined to the *defrayal* of its cost.
W. E. Norris, No New Thing, II. 3. *N. E. D.*

defrayer (dē-frā′ėr), *n.* [= F. *défrayeur*.] One who pays or discharges expenses.

The registers and records kept of the *defrayers* of charges of common [public] plays. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 273.

defrayment (dē-frā′ment), *n.* [< OF. *deffraiement*, *deffrayement*, *desfraiement*, *desfroiement*, F. *défrayement*, < *defrayer*, etc., defray: see *defray*[1] and *-ment*.] The act of defraying; payment, as of a charge or costs.

Let the traitor pay with his life's *defrayment*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 7.

defrication† (def-ri-kā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *defricatio*(*n-*), a rubbing, < *defricare*, rub off, rub

down, < L. *de*, down, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A rubbing. *Bailey*, 1727.

defrut†, *n.* [ME., < L. *defrutum*, must boiled down, perhaps contr. of *defervitum* (sc. *mustum*, must), neut. of **defervitus*, pp. of *defervere*, boil down, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] A wine which is made of the must boiled down.

Defrut, carene, & sape in oon manere
Of must is made.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

deft (deft), *a.* [< ME. *defte*, *dafte*, simple, meek, < AS. *ge-dæfte*, meek (cf. D. *deftig* = MLG. *deftich*, LG. *deftig* (> G. *deftig*), grave, respectable), < *dæftan*, *ge-dæftan*, prepare, put in order, make fit, a secondary causal verb connected with *dafenlīc*, *ge-dafenlīc*, also simply *ge-dafen*, becoming; *ge-dēfe* (= Goth. *ga-dōbs*), becoming, seemly, meek, etc.; < **ge-dafan* (in once-occurring pp. *ge-dafen* before mentioned) = Goth. *ga-daban*, befit, behoove. See *daft*, a var. of *deft*, in deflected sense.] 1†. Simple; meek; modest.

That *defte* meiden, Marie by name.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 36.

2. Apt or dexterous; neat in action or performance; subtly clever or skilful.

He was met of a *deft* young man.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

The limping god, so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden.*

With so sure a hand and so *deft* a touch.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, i.

Scattered through the two plays are some of the curious Latin, old French, and old English lyrics which the author was so *deft* at turning. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 386.

3†. Neat; spruce; trim. *Bailey.*—4†. Foolish; daft. See *daft*.

deft. An abbreviation of *defendant*.

defterdar (def'tėr-där), *n.* [Pers., keeper of the register.] The chief treasurer of a Turkish province, sometimes acting as lieutenant of the governor-general; also, anciently, the Turkish minister of finance.

deftly (deft'li), *adv.* [< ME. *deftly* (once erroneously *defly*), earlier *daftelike*, fitly, properly, < AS. *ge-dæftlīce*, fitly, seasonably; cf. also ME. *daftig-like* (= D. *deftiglijk*), extended from *daftelike*; as *deft* + *-ly*2.] 1. Aptly; fitly; neatly; dexterously; in a skilful manner.

The harp full *deftly* can he strike.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 8.

And all the rustic train are gathered round,
Each *deftly* dizen'd in his Sunday's best,
And pleased to hail the day of piety and rest.
Southey.

Listen for a moment to the barbarous jangle which Lydgate and Occleve contrive to draw from the instrument their master had tuned so *deftly*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 258.

2. Softly; leisurely. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

deftness (deft'nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being deft; neat or subtle dexterity; aptness.

There comes by division of labor a concentration of all the powers of the individual upon his vocation, and hence the development of *deftness* or skill.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 263.

2†. Elegance; beauty.

deftster (deft'stėr), *n.* One who is deft; a proficient in his art or craft; a dabster. [Prov.]

defunct (dē-fungkt'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *défunt* = Pr. *defunct*, *deffunt* = Sp. *defunto*, *difunto* = Pg. *defunto*, *defuncto* = It. *defunto*, < L. *defunctus* (as adj. equiv. to *mortuus*, dead), pp. of *defungi*, discharge, perform, finish (an affair or an obligation, esp. an unpleasant one; *defungi vita*, or simply *defungi*, finish life, die), < *de*, off, + *fungi*, perform: see *function*.] **I.** *a.* Dead; deceased; extinct.

The anatomy is of a *defunct* patient.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 196.

No effort to raise a *defunct* past has ever led to anything but just enough galvanic twitching of the limbs to remind us unpleasantly of life. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 225.

The nameless contributors to *defunct* periodicals have departed, body and soul, and left not a wreck behind.
E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 9.

II. *n.* A dead person, or dead persons collectively; the dead: most commonly used of a recently deceased person.

Nature doth abhor to make his bed
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

defunction† (dē-fungk'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *defunctio*(*n-*), performance, death, < *defunctus*, pp. of *defungi*, perform, die: see *defunct*.] Death; decease.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land
Until four hundred one-and-twenty years
After *defunction* of King Pharamond.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

defunctionalize (dē-fungk'shọn-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defunctionalized*, ppr. *defunctionalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *functional* + *-ize*.] To deprive of function. *T. N. Gill.*

defunctive† (dē-fungk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *defunctus*, pp. (see *defunct*), + E. *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to the dead; funereal.

Let the priest in surplice white,
That *defunctive* music can,
Be the death-divining swan,
Lest the requiem lack his right.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle.

defuse†, **defused**†, etc. See *diffuse*, etc.

defy (dē-fī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defied*, ppr. *defying*. [< ME. *defien*, *defyen*, *deffyen*, *diffyen*, < OF. *defier*, *deffier*, *desfier*, F. *défier* = Pr. *desfiar*, *desfizar* = It. *disfidare*, *diffidare*, < ML. *diffidare*, renounce faith, withdraw confidence, repudiate, defy, L. *diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-*, away, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. Cf. *affy*, and *diffide*, *diffident*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To renounce; reject; refuse; repudiate; cast off.

The foweler we *deffye*
And al his crafte. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 138.

There was none of them that ever railed on him, and came so far forth to say, "He was a deceiver: . . . we *defy* him and all his works, false wretch that he was."
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 38.

All studies here I solemnly *defy*,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2†. To revolt at; reject from dislike; disapprove.

I would kiss as many of you as had . . . breaths that I *defied* not. *Shak.*, As you Like it, Epil.

3. To challenge to contest or trial with arms; dare to meet in combat.

Edmunde bi messengers the erle he *diffies*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 46.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight.
Milton, S. A., l. 1174.

4. To challenge to an action or procedure of any kind; dare to do something (generally with an implication of belief that it cannot be done, or that the action will fail of its purpose).

I *defy* the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary. *Burke.*

Since he has *defied* us to the proof, we will go fully into the question which, in our last article, we only glanced at.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. To dare; brave; manifest a contempt of or indifference to (opposition, attack, or hostile force); set at naught; resist successfully: as, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* the power of a magistrate.

The soul, secured in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger and *defies* its point.
Addison, Cato.

The riches of scholarship, the benignities of literature, *defy* fortune and outlive calamity.
Lowell, Books and Libraries.

Under pressures great enough to reduce them almost to the density of liquids these elements have still *defied* all efforts to liquefy them. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

6†. To reject; eject; void: with *out*.

The *defied out* [things *defied out* (Purv.), tr. L. *egesta*] thou shalt cover with erthe. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiii. 13.

7†. To digest.

And more mete ete and dronke then kende [nature] miȝt *defie*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 404.

Wyne of Greke, and muscadell, . . .
The reed [red] your stomake to *defye*.
Squyr of Lowe Degre (Ritson's Met. Rom., III. 176).

II.† *intrans.* To digest; be digested.

Shal neuere fysshe on the Fryday *defien* in my wombe [stomach]. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 389.

defy† (dē-fī'), *n.* [= OF. *desfi*, *deffy*, F. *défi*; from the verb.] A challenge; a defiance.

There had been in the morning a just and tournament of severall young gentlemen on a formal *defy*, to which we had been invited. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 11, 1645.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds. *Dryden.*

defyer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *defier*.

deg (deg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degged*, ppr. *degging*. [E. dial. (North.), = *dag*1, bedew.] **I.** *trans.* To sprinkle; moisten.

A dozen pounds of brown vitriol to the hundredweight is a good proportion, mixed with about three gallons of water previously to *degging* the spent madder with it.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 237.

II. *intrans.* To ooze out. [Prov. Eng.]

dégagé (dā-ga-zhā'), *a.* [Fem. *dégagée*: F., pp. of *dégager*, disengage, put at ease.] Easy; unconstrained; indifferent to conventional rules.

No dancing bear was so genteel,
Or half so *dégagé*. *Cowper*, Of Himself.

deganglionate (dē-gang'gli-ọn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deganglionated*, ppr. *deganglionating*. [< *de-* priv. + *ganglion* + *-ate*2.] To deprive of ganglia.

The *deganglionated* tissue under the influence of minimal faradaic stimulation manifested a perfectly regular rhythm of thirty contractions per minute.
G. J. Romanes, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 180.

degarnish (dē-gär'nish), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgarnir*, F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir*, *desguarnir* = Sp. Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguernire*), unfurnish, ungarrison, < *des-* priv. + *garnir*, furnish: see *garnish*.] 1. To unfurnish; strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus: as, to *degarnish* a house. —2. To deprive of a garrison or troops necessary for defense: as, to *degarnish* a city or fort. [Rare in both uses.]

degarnishment (dē-gär'nish-ment), *n.* [< *degarnish* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or equipment. [Rare.]

degender† (dē-jen'dėr), *v.* [< OF. *degenerer*, F. *dégénérer*, degenerate (cf. *engender*, < OF. *engendrer*): see *degenerate*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To degenerate.

And if then those may any worse be red,
They into that ere long will be *degendered*.
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol.

II. *trans.* To make degenerate; cause to degenerate.

degeneracy (dē-jen'ę-rā-si), *n.* [< *degenerate*: see *-cy*.] 1. The tendency to degenerate or deteriorate; decrease of excellence in essential qualities; a downward course, as from better to worse, or from good to bad.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a universal *degeneracy* of manners and contempt of religion.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

2. The state of being or of having become degenerate; a deteriorated condition: as, the *degeneracy* of the age.

There was plainly wanting a Divine Revelation to recover mankind out of their universal corruption and *degeneracy*.
Clarke, Nat. and Rev. Religion, vii.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit in a state of slavery.
Addison.

=Syn. Debasement, degenerateness.

degenerant (dē-jen'ę-rant), *a.* [< L. *degeneran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *degenerare*: see *degenerate*, *v.*] Becoming reduced or degraded in type; degenerating. [Rare.]

degenerate (dē-jen'ę-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *degenerated*, ppr. *degenerating*. [< L. *degeneratus*, pp. of *degenerare* (> F. *dégénérer* = Sp. Pg. *degenerar* = It. *degenerare*), degenerate, < *degener*, ignoble, < *de*, from, down, + *genus* (*gener-*), race, kind: see *genus*, *general*.] 1. To lose, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind, or to a prototype; become of a lower type.

You *degenerate* from your father, if you find not yourself most able in wit and body to do anything when you be most merry. *Sir H. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 42).

Without art, the noblest seeds
Of flowers *degenerate* into weeds.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight.

Specifically—2. To decay in quality; pass to an inferior or a worse state; suffer a decline in character or constitution; deteriorate.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson.*

Without that activity which its greater perfection implies and requires, the brain of the civilized man *degenerates*. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 506.

★=Syn. To deteriorate, decline.

degenerate (dē-jen'ę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *degeneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having lost, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind; having been reduced to a lower type.

The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine. Jer. ii. 21.

Specifically—2. Having fallen into a less excellent or a worse state; having declined in physical or moral qualities; deteriorated; degraded.

Farewell, faint-hearted and *degenerate* king,
In whose cold blood no spark of honour bides.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The Ottoman race has become too *degenerate* through indulgence to exhibit many striking specimens of physical beauty. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 155.

There is no doubt that many savage races as we at present see them are actually *degenerate*, and are descended from ancestors possessed of a relatively elaborate civilisation. *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 59.

3. Characterized by or associated with degeneracy; unworthy; debased: applied to inanimate objects.

Such men as live in these *degenerate* days. *Pope.*

In comparison with the great orators and authors of the past, we have fallen on *degenerate* times. *J. Caird.*

Degenerate form of an algebraic locus, a locus of any order or class consisting of an aggregation of lower forms. Thus, two straight lines form a degenerate conic.

degenerately (dē-jen′ē-rāt-li), *adv.* In a degenerate or debased manner; unworthily.

That blindness worse than this,
That saw not how *degenerately* I served.
Milton, S. A., l. 419.

degenerateness (dē-jen′ē-rāt-nes), *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which natural or original qualities are decayed or lost.

★**degeneration** (dē-jen-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dégénération* = Sp. *degeneración* = Pg. *degeneração* = It. *degenerazione*, < L. as if **degeneratio(n-)*, < *degenerare*, degenerate.] **1.** A loss or impairment of the qualities peculiar to the race or kind, or to a type; reduction to a lower type in some scale of being.

The hypothesis of *Degeneration* will, I believe, be found to render most valuable service in pointing out the true relationships of animals which are a puzzle and a mystery when we use only and exclusively the hypothesis of Balance, or the hypothesis of Elaboration.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30.

And now to inquire briefly what is meant by *degeneration*. It means literally an unkinding, the undoing of a kind, and in this sense was first used to express the change of kind without regard to whether the change was to perfect or to degrade; but it is now used exclusively to denote a change from a higher to a lower kind: that is to say, from a more complex to a less complex organisation; it is a process of dissolution, the opposite of that process of involution which is pre-essential to evolution.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 240.

Specifically—**2.** Loss or impairment of natural or proper qualities; descent to an inferior state; the act of becoming or the state of having become inferior, especially with respect to moral qualities.—**3.** In *physiol.*, any process by which a tissue or substance becomes replaced by some other regarded as less highly organized, less complex in composition, of inferior physiological rank, or less suited for the performance of its original functions. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 334.

Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

4. A degenerate animal or plant; an organism of a degraded type. [Rare.]

Those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, ægilops, and other *degenerations*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

Albuminoid degeneration, albuminous degeneration. Same as *lardaceous degeneration*.—**Amyloid degeneration.** See *lardaceous disease*, under *lardaceous*.—**Calcareous degeneration,** a morbid disturbance in the nutrition of a tissue, resulting in the deposition in it of salts of lime.—**Caseous degeneration, cheesy degeneration.** See *caseous*.—**Colloid degeneration.** See *colloid*.—**Fatty degeneration,** in *pathol.*, the conversion of protein elements into a granular fatty matter. As a morbid process, this occurs most frequently in the muscles of the heart, in the walls of capillaries, and in the urinary tubules; but it may affect any part of the body.—**Fibroid degeneration,** the conversion of a tissue into one of fibrous structure, or the substitution of a form of connective tissue for some other tissue.—**Granular degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Hypothesis of degeneration,** the hypothesis that certain organisms manifesting an inferior grade of structural and physiological characteristics are the degenerate descendants of higher forms. The theory makes the degeneration chiefly the result of disuse of parts: thus, the cetaceans are descendants from quadrupeds, and have assumed the fish-like form and lost their hind limbs in better accommodating themselves to aquatic life; the small-winged and flightless birds are descendants from those with well-developed wings, which, on account of residence in places where they were not much disturbed, have failed to exercise their wings, and finally lost the use of them, and they have aborted; the intestinal worms without an intestine are descendants from those with an intestine, but on account of their environments the skin has assumed the function of a nutrient medium and the intestine has been lost.—**Lardaceous degeneration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Mucoid degeneration,** the conversion of cells or intercellular substance into a semifluid translucent substance containing mucin.—**Parenchymatous degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Pigmentary degeneration,** disturbance of the nutrition of a part, with deposition of pigment.—**Wallerian degeneration,** the degeneration of nerve-fibers which have been separated, as by section of a nerve, from certain ganglia which exercise a nutritive influence on them.

degenerationist (dē-jen-ē-rā′shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *degeneration* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who advocates the theory of degeneration; one who believes that the general tendency of organized beings, especially of man in his mental and moral life, is to degenerate; one who maintains that the natural course of civilization is downward rather than upward.

With regard to the opinions of older writers on early civilization, whether progressionists or *degenerationists*, it must be borne in mind that the evidence at their disposal fell far short of even the miserably imperfect data now accessible. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 48.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the theory of degeneration.

The two works of Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tylor, respectively, appear to us to agree as to the main issues of which they treat, both authors being alike opponents of the doctrines which Mr. Tylor has styled *degenerationist*.
Academy (London).

degenerative (dē-jen′ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *degenerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to degenerate; of the nature of degeneration.

We were able to note some slight *degenerative* process in the gray substance. Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 195.

degenered† (dē-jen′ėrd), *a.* [Accom. form of *degenerate*, with (E.) *-ed*[2] = (L.) *-ate*[1]. Cf. *degender*, *v.*] Degenerate.

Yet of religion a *degener'd* seed
Industrious nature in each heart had sowen.
Stirling, Doomes-day, The Fifth Hour.

degenerescence (dē-jen-ē-res′ens), *n.* Same as *degeneration*.

degenerize† (dē-jen′ē-rīz), *v. i.* [As *degenerous* + *-ize*.] To degenerate; become degenerated.

Degeneriz'd, decaid, and withered quight.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

degenerous† (dē-jen′ē-rus), *a.* [< OF. *degenereus*, *degenereux*, with added suffix (E. *-ous*), < L. *degener*, ignoble, degenerated: see *degenerate*.] Degenerate.

I am thy handy-work, thy creature, Lord,
Stamp'd with thy glorious image, and at first
Most like to thee, though now a poor accurst,
Convicted caitiff and *degen'rous* creature.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

degenerously† (dē-jen′ē-rus-li), *adv.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed! *Decay of Christian Piety.*

degerminator (dē-jėr′mi-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *de-* priv. + *germen* (*germin-*), germ. Cf. F. *dégermer*, extract the germ.] In *milling*, a machine consisting essentially of two corrugated disks of iron, one fixed and the other revolving, between which wheat is passed to split the grains and extract the germs.

degest†, *a.* [Appar. < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, arrange, dispose, digest: see *digest*.] Grave; composed. *Jamieson.*

Furth held the stout and *degest* Auletes.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 321.

degestly†, *adv.* [< *degest* + *-ly*[2].] Gravely; composedly; deliberately. *Jamieson.*

Agit Alethes, that na wysdome wantit,
Bot baith was ripe in counsele and in yeris,
Unto thir wourdis *degestlie* maid ansueris.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 284.

degger (deg′ėr), *n.* One who degs or sprinkles.

degging-machine (deg′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* [< *degging*, verbal n. of *deg*, sprinkle, + *machine*.] A sprinkling-machine used in calendering cotton.

degise†, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise*.

deglaze (dē-glāz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglazed*, ppr. *deglazing*. [< *de-* priv. + *glaze*.] To remove the glaze from.

deglory† (dē-glō′ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degloried*, ppr. *deglorying*. [< *de-* priv. + *glory*. Cf. *disglory*, *n.*] To disgrace; dishonor.

His head
That was before with thorns *degloried*.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

deglube† (dē-glōb′), *v. i.* [< L. *deglubere*, peel off, < *de*, off, + *glubere*, peel.] To skin; peel.

Now enter his taxing and *deglubing* face.
Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (*E. D.*)

Deglubitores (dē-glō-bi-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *deglubere*, peel off: see *deglube*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the third order of birds; the huskers or conirostral birds. It included the finches and buntings, the tanagers, and the American blackbirds, and was therefore equivalent to the families now recognized as *Fringillidæ*, *Tanagridæ*, and *Icteridæ*. See *husker*. [Not in use.]

deglutinate (dē-glō′ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglutinated*, ppr. *deglutinating*. [< L. *deglutinatus*, pp. of *deglutinare* (> F. *déglutiner*), unglue, < *de-* priv. + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten*, glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] **1.** To unglue; loosen or separate by or as if by ungluing.

See, see, my Soule (ah, harke how It doth cracke!)
The Hand of Outrage that *deglutinates*
His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to His backe.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 16.

2. To deprive of gluten; extract the gluten from.

deglutition (deg-lō-tish′on), *n.* [= F. *déglutition* = Pg. *deglutição* = It. *deglutizione* (cf. Sp. *deglución*), < LL. **deglutitio(n-)*, < *deglutire*, swallow down, < *de*, down, + *glutire*, swallow: see *glut*.] The act or power of swallowing.

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but also to assist the mastication of the meat and *deglutition*.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

Muscles of deglutition, those muscles which are employed in the act of swallowing; the muscles of the tongue, palate, and pharynx.

deglutitious (deg-lō-tish′us), *a.* Pertaining to deglutition. [Rare.]

deglutitive (dē-glō′ti-tiv), *a.* [As *deglutit-ion* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deglutition; concerned in the act of swallowing; deglutitious; deglutitory.

deglutitory (dē-glō′ti-tō-ri), *a.* [As *deglutit-ion* + *-ory*.] Serving for deglutition.

deglycerin (dē-glis′ē-rin), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *glycerin*.] To free from glycerin.

The French process, so largely adopted in America, for *deglycerining* neutral fats before they are saponified.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 151.

degorder (deg′ôr-dėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *deg(ree)* + *order*.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

degote (deg′ōt), *n.* [Russ. *degotŭ*, birch-tar.] Oil of birch, obtained from the white birch by a process of dry distillation. It is used to give to Russia leather its peculiar odor, and to perfume imitations of it. Also called *elackert*. Less correctly written *degut*, *degutt*.

degouted†, *a.* [Sc. *degoutit*, < OF. *degouté*, *deguté*, spotted (cf. *degouter*, *degoutter*, drop, drop down), < L. *de-* + *guttatus*, spotted, < *gutta*, a drop, spot: see *guttate*.] Spotted.

A mantill . . .
Degoutit with the self in spottis blake.
King's Quair, v. 10.

★**degradation** (deg-rā-dā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dégradation* = Pr. *desgradatio* = Sp. *degradación* = Pg. *degradação* = It. *degradazione* = D. *degradatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *degradation*, < ML. *degradatio(n-)*, a reducing in rank, < *degradare*: see *degrade*.] **1.** A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; deposition, removal, or dismissal from rank or office: as, the *degradation* of a general. Specifically—(*a*) In *eccles. law*, the act of depriving an ecclesiastic of his orders or privileges, or of both. The Roman Catholic Church recognizes two methods of degradation. By the *simple* or *verbal degradation* the accused is deprived of all his orders and benefices. By the *solemn* or *real degradation* he is with great ceremony stripped of his ecclesiastical vestments and ornaments and publicly reproached by the bishop, deprived of his orders and benefices as in simple degradation, and of his various privileges. He remains, however, a priest, and can in special emergencies consecrate and administer the sacraments. Degradation is now resorted to only in extreme cases. In the early church the culprit was degraded by removal from a higher to a lower grade of office. See *deprivation*, 4. (*b*) The act of depriving a person of his degree in a university. (*c*) In early American colleges, when the students' names were arranged according to the social rank of the parents, the placing of a name, as a punishment, lower than it would otherwise be placed. *B. H. Hall.* (*d*) In the University of Cambridge, England, the postponement of a student's candidacy for a degree, etc., for one year, owing to illness or other unavoidable cause. (*e*) In the University of Oxford, the solemn canceling in convocation of the degree held by a member of the university.

2. The state of being reduced from a higher to a lower grade of power, character, or estimation; degeneracy; debasement.

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. *South.*

The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lower depths of *degradation*, the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth has ever reached, teach the same lesson [the tendency of Papal domination].
Macaulay.

3. The act of sinking to a lower level in space. [Rare.]

Lycius has sunk on one knee and with closed eyes is about to slip prone. Lamia leans over and supports his head from further *degradation*, while her left hand comforts his shoulder. *The Century*, XXXI. 249.

4. Diminution or reduction, as of strength, value, altitude, or magnitude.—**5.** In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of distant objects in a landscape, to give the effect of distance.—**6.** In *geol.*, the reduction or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, etc., by the action of water or other causes.

They [Scottish geologists] appealed to the vast quantity of sedimentary rocks . . . bearing witness in every bed and layer to the *degradation* and removal of former continents. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

7. In *biol.*, abortive structural development; retrograde metamorphosis, such as that witnessed in many parasites as a result of their parasitism.

The *degradation* of the species man is observed in some of its varieties. *Dana.*

The course of development may, in particular cases, lead to numerous retrogressions, so that we may find the adult animal to be of lower organization than the larva. This phenomenon, which is known as retrogressive metamorphosis, corresponds to the demands of the selection

theory, since under more simple conditions of life, where nourishment is more easily obtained (parasitism), *degradation* and even the loss of parts may be of advantage to the organism. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 158.

8. In *bot.*, a change consisting of abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual organs.—**9.** In *her.*, same as *abatement*.—**Degradation of energy.** See *energy*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Debasement, abasement, vitiation, depression, disgrace, dishonor, humiliation.

degradational (deg-rā-dā′shon-al), *a.* [< *degradation* + *-al*.] In *nat. hist.*, due to degradation; lowered in type through degradation; degenerated: as, a *degradational* form; *degradational* structures.

degrade (dē-grād′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degraded*, ppr. *degrading*. [< ME. *degraden*, < OF. *degrader*, F. *dégrader* = Pr. *degradar*, *desgradar* = Sp. Pg. *degradar* = It. *degradare* = D. *degraderen* = G. *degradiren* = Dan. *degradere* = Sw. *degradera*, < ML. *degradare*, reduce in rank, deprive of rank, < L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, step, degree, rank: see *grade* and *degree*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, degree, or type. Specifically—**2.** To deprive of any office or dignity; strip of honors: as, to *degrade* a general officer.

> When you disgrac'd me in my ambassade,
> Then I *degraded* you from being king.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3.
>
> Both which have been *degraded* in the senate,
> And must have their disgraces still new rubbed
> To make them smart, and labour of revenge.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

Prynne was sentenced by the Star Chamber court to be *degraded* from the bar. *Palfrey.*

3. To lower in character; cause to deteriorate; lessen the value or worth of; debase: as, drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.

> Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
> Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 304.
>
> Shall we lose our privilege, our charter,
> And wilfully *degrade* ourselves of reason
> And piety, to live like beasts?
> *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii. 2.

In the progress of moral truth, the animal passions which *degrade* our nature are by degrees checked and subdued. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 174.

4. In *biol.*: (*a*) To reduce in taxonomic rank; lower in the scale of classification: as, to *degrade* an order to the rank of a family. (*b*) To reduce in complexity of structure or function; simplify morphologically or physiologically: as, an organism *degraded* by parasitic habit.

The degree to which many of the most important organs in these *degraded* [cleistogamic] flowers have been reduced, or even wholly obliterated, is one of their most remarkable peculiarities, reminding us of many parasitic animals. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 336.

5. In *geol.*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains or icebergs; wear down, as by the weather.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded*. *Journal of Science.*

The regions within reach of abrading and *degrading* agencies were therefore of sufficient extent for the needed Paleozoic sediment-making.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 338.

6. In *optics*, to lower in position in the spectrum; increase the wave-length of (a ray of light), and hence diminish (its) refrangibility, as by the action of a fluorescent substance. See *fluorescence*.—**7.** To diminish the strength, purity, size, etc., of.

Degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 320.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Debase*, *Disgrace*, etc. (see *abase*); to dishonor, break, cashier, reduce to inferior rank.—**3.** To lower, sink, impair, injure, pervert, pollute. See list under *debase*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *nat. hist.*, to degenerate in type; pass from a higher type of structure to a lower.—**2.** To degenerate; become lower in character; deteriorate.

> No doubt vast eddies in the flood
> Of onward time shall yet be made,
> And throned races may *degrade*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

3. In a university, to take, for some particular reason, a lower degree than one is entitled to, or to avoid taking a degree at the proper or usual time; descend from a higher to a lower degree.

Degrading, or going back a year, is not allowed, except in case of illness (proved by a doctor's certificate). A man *degrading* for any other reason cannot go out afterwards in Honors. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 128, note.

degraded (dē-grā′ded), *p. a.* **1.** Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or a dignity.—**2.** Lowered in character or value; debased; low.

The Netherlands . . . were reduced practically to a very *degraded* position. *Motley.*

3. In *biol.*, reduced in taxonomic rank, or in complexity of structure or function; brought to or being in a state of degradation.

Skulls of the very meanest and most *degraded* type.
Farrar, Language, iv.

The Protozoa are the most *degraded* in organization.
Science, IV. 172.

4. In *her.*, placed upon steps. Also *degreed*.—**Cross degraded and conjoined.** See *cross*[1].

degradement (dē-grād′ment), *n.* [< OF. *degradement*, F. *dégradement* (= It. *degradamento*), < *degrader*, degrade: see *degrade*.] Deprivation of rank or office. [Rare.]

So the words of Ridley at his *degradement*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

degrading (dē-grā′ding), *p. a.* **1.** Dishonoring; debasing; disgraceful: as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions. *Wirt.*

2. Lowering; bringing to a lower level; wearing down.—**Degrading causes,** in *geol.*, those causes which contribute to the dissolving and wearing down of the elevated parts of the earth's surface, and the carrying of these parts down into lower levels, as atmospheric influences and the action of rivers and of the ocean.

degradingly (dē-grā′ding-li), *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

dégras (dā-grä′), *n.* [F.] Grease obtained as a by-product from wool, and also in the manufacture of some kinds of leather.

degravate† (deg′rā-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *degravare*, make heavy, weigh down, < *de*, down, + *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] To make heavy; burden. *Bailey*, 1727.

degravation† (deg-rā-vā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **degravatio*(*n-*), < *degravare*, make heavy, weigh down: see *degravate*.] The act of making heavy.

degrease (dē-grēs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degreased*, ppr. *degreasing*. [< *de-* priv. + *grease*, after F. *dégraisser*.] To remove the grease from, as from bones in preparing skeletons, or from feathers or hair in preparing skins. [Rare.]

degree (dē-grē′), *n.* [< ME. *degre*, *degree*, < OF. *degre*, *degret*, F. *degré* = Pr. *degrat* = Pg. *degrão*, a degree, step, rank, < L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, a step, etc.: see *grade*[1] and *gree*[1]. Cf. *degrade*.]

1†. A step, as of a stair; a stair, or set of steps.

> Round was the schap, in manere of compaas,
> Ful of *degrees*, the heighte of sixty paas,
> That whan a man was set on o *degre*,
> He lette nought his felawe for to se.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1033.

It is made with Stages and hath *Degrees* aboute, that every Man may wel se, and non greve other.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

> But when he once attains the utmost round,
> He then unto the ladder turns his back,
> Looks in the clouds, scorning the base *degrees*
> By which he did ascend. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

2. A step or single movement toward an end; one of a series of advances; a stage of progress; a phase of development, transformation, or progressive modification.

> We have feet to scale and climb
> By slow *degrees*, by more and more,
> The cloudy summits of our time.
> *Longfellow*, Ladder of St. Augustine.

Specifically—**3.** In *gram.*, one of the three stages, namely, *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*, in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. See *comparison*, 5.—**4.** The point of advancement reached; relative position attained; grade; rank; station; order; quality.

Thenne the kerver or sewer most asserve every disshe in his *degre*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 369.

> He shold serche, fro *degre* into *degre*,
> Vn-to know wherhens he descendyd is,
> Duke, Erle, or Baron, or markois if he be.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 113.
>
> Great indeed
> His name, and high was his *degree* in heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 707.

5. In universities and colleges, an academical rank conferred by a diploma, originally giving the right to teach. The earliest degree was that of *master*, which in the university of Bologna, and others modeled on that (as were the faculties of law in all the old universities), was called the degree of *doctor*. Afterward the lower degree of *determinant* (later called *bachelor*) was introduced, and the intermediate degree of *licentiate*; but these were not regular degrees, except in the faculty of arts. The degree of bachelor was conferred by the "nation" of the faculty of arts; the others were given by the chancellor, by authority of the pope. Thus, the medieval degrees were: (1) the degree of determinant, or bachelor of arts, without a diploma; (2) the license; (3) the degree of master of arts; (4) the degree of master or doctor of theology; (5) the degree of master or doctor of medicine; (6) the degree of doctor of laws. The degrees now usually conferred are bachelor, master, and doctor: as, bachelor of arts, divinity, music, or law; master of arts; doctor of divinity, law, medicine, philosophy, music, etc.

He [Wolsey] was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, the Son of a Butcher, sent to Oxford by Reason of his Pregnancy of Wit, so soon, that taking there the first *Degree* of Art, he was called the Boy Batchelor. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 261.

The Universities ceased to teach the systematic theology of the Schools, and the systematic jurisprudence of the Decretals; and the ancient *degrees* of bachelor and doctor of the canon law are known, except during the reign of Mary, no more.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

6. In *geneal.*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood: as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree*. See first extract, and *forbidden degrees*, below.

In the canon law, *degree* of relationship is reckoned by the number of steps from the person farthest from the common ancestor to him; in the civil law, by the number of steps from one person up to the common ancestor and down to the other. Thus, a grand-uncle is related to his grand-nephew in the third *degree* by the canon law, in the fourth *degree* by the civil. *Stimson.*

She was as familiar as a cousin; but as a distant one—a cousin who had been brought up to observe *degrees*.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

7. In *alg.*, the rank of an equation, as determined by the highest power under which an unknown quantity appears in it. Thus, if the exponent of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is of the third or fourth *degree*.

8. One of a number of subdivisions of something extended in space or time. Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of equal subdivisions on the scale of a meteorological or other instrument, as a thermometer. (*b*) A unit for measuring circular arcs and the angles subtended by them at their centers, being the 360th part of a circumference, or the 90th part of a right angle. Considered as angular magnitudes, all degrees are equal; considered as lengths of arcs, they are directly proportional to the radii of the circles of which they are parts. This manner of dividing the circle originated with the Babylonians about 2000 B. C., and was brought into use in Greece by the mathematician Hypsicles. It was perhaps in its origin connected with an opinion that the year consisted of 360 days. The common abbreviation or sign for "degrees" is a small circle (°) placed to the right of the top of the last figure of the number of them: as, 45°. The degree is subdivided into 60 minutes, and the minute into 60 seconds. The length of a degree of latitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a meridian, the difference of latitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. (See *latitude*.) It is 68.702 statute miles at the equator, and 69.396 at the poles. The length of a degree of longitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a plane parallel to the equator, the difference of longitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. This is nearly proportional to the cosine of the latitude, and is equal to 69.16 statute miles at the equator.

Aftre the Auctoures of Astronomye, 700 Furlonges of Erthe answeren to a *Degree* of the Firmament.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

(*c*) In *arith.*, three figures taken together in numeration: thus, the number 270,360 consists of two *degrees* (more commonly called *periods*). (*d*) In *music*: (1) One of the lines or spaces of the staff, upon which notes are placed. Notes on the same degree, when affected by accidentals, may denote different tones, as D, D♯, and D♭; and, similarly, notes on different degrees, as D♭ and C♯, may denote identical tones, at least upon instruments of fixed intonation. (2) The difference or step between a line and the adjacent space on the staff (or vice versa). Occasionally, through the use of accidentals, this difference is only apparent (see above). (3) The difference, interval, or step between any tone of the scale and the tone next above or below it, as from *do* to *re*, from *mi* to *fa*. The interval may be a whole step or tone, a half step or semitone, or (in the minor scale) a step and a half, or augmented tone. See *step*, *tone*, *interval*, *staff*, *scale*. [To distinguish between degrees of the staff and degrees of the scale, the terms *staff-degree* and *scale-degree* are sometimes used.]

9. Intensive quantity; the proportion in which any quality is possessed; measure; extent; grade.

> goure barnes sall ilkon othir wedde,
> And worshippe god in gud *degre*.
> *York Plays*, p. 55.

But as there are *degrees* of sinning, so there are of folly in it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Very different excellencies and *degrees* of perfection.
Clarke, The Attributes, viii.

The difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, is certainly one of *degree* and not of kind. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 101.

10. In *criminal law*: (*a*) One of certain distinctions in the culpability of the different participants in a crime. The actual perpetrator is said to be a principal in the *first degree*, and one who is present aiding and abetting, a principal in the *second degree*. (*b*) One of the phases of the same kind of crime, differing in gravity and in punishment. [U. S.]—**Accumulation of degrees.** See *accumulation*.—**By degrees,** step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.

Th' innumerable effects to sort aright,
And, *by degrees*, from cause to cause to climb.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Where light, to shades descending, plays, not strives,
Dies *by degrees*, and *by degrees* revives.
Dryden, Epistles, xiv. 70.

By due *degrees*, small Doubts create.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Chronic degree, one 360th part of a tropical year.—**Conjunct degrees.** See *conjunct.*—**Degree cut.** See *cut.*—**Degree of a curve**, the same as its *order*, but the latter term is preferable.—**Degree of constraint.** See *constraint.*—**Degree of freedom.** See *freedom.*—**Discrete degrees.** See *discrete.*—**Forbidden or prohibited degrees**, in *civil* and in *canon law*, degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. The determination of these in church or canon law was founded on the prohibitions contained in Lev. xviii., with adherence to the principle that a degree of relationship which bars marriage in one sex bars it equally in the other, and that by Christ's declaration (Mat. xix. 6 and Mark x. 8, confirming Gen. ii. 24) a man and his wife become one flesh. The Roman law prohibited nearly the same degrees, though marriage of a man with his niece was permitted from the time of Claudius until forbidden by Nerva, and also from the time of Caracalla to that of Constantine. Marriages with a deceased brother's wife and a deceased wife's sister were forbidden by Constantius. Theodosius the Great forbade them between first cousins, and this was the general rule of the church from that time on. From the sixth to the thirteenth century, marriages within the seventh degree were prohibited; after the fourth Lateran Council (A. D. 1215), only those within the fourth degree. Marriage between godparents and godchildren was prohibited by Justinian, and this was afterward extended to include the parents of the children, and later still other relations of these. The presenter for confirmation was put on a par with the godparents. The Council of Trent limited such spiritual relationship to sponsors, to presenters at confirmation, to the persons baptized or confirmed, and the parents of these. In England marriage between first cousins was forbidden till the Reformation. The present English law of both church and state is conformed to a statute passed under Henry VIII., and revised under Elizabeth, which forbids all marriages not without the Levitical degrees. These degrees were tabulated by Archbishop Parker in 1563, and his table is adopted in the 99th canon of 1603, and ordered to be set up publicly in every church. It will also be found printed at the end of every English prayer-book. Its provisions have been summarized as follows: A man may not marry the mother or stepmother of his own or his wife's parents; the widow of his father, father-in-law, uncle, brother, son, stepson, or nephew; the aunt, sister, daughter, or niece of himself or his wife; the daughter or stepdaughter of his own or his wife's children. A woman may not marry the father or stepfather of her own or her husband's parents; the widower of her mother, mother-in-law, aunt, sister, daughter, stepdaughter, or niece; the uncle, brother, son, or nephew of herself or her husband; the son or stepson of her own or her husband's children. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister, whether expressly forbidden by the Mosaic law or not, is prohibited as precisely analogous to that with a deceased husband's brother, the marriage of a man with his brother's wife being explicitly prohibited in Lev. xviii. Direct relationship, if in the ascending and descending line, is canonically reckoned as one degree, and marriage prohibited accordingly. In canon law an illicit connection is held to involve the same prohibitions as a marriage.—**In degree†**, greatly; to a degree.

He was greved *in degre*,
And gretely moved in mynde.
York Plays, p. 53.

Local degree, one 360th part of the zodiac.—**Simeon's degree**, a certain early medieval degree, conjectured to have been one of bachelor, and to have been conferred upon masters in the University of Oxford. The real meaning of the phrase has been forgotten; but down to 1827 every master of arts, inceptor in medicine, etc., in Oxford was compelled to swear hatred of Simeon and renunciation of his degree.—**Song of degrees**, a title given to fifteen psalms, from cxx. to cxxxiv., inclusive. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the origin and significance of the title. See *gradual psalms*, under *gradual*.—**Third degree**, in *freemasonry*, the degree of master mason, demanding of the initiate a very elaborate and severe test of his craftsmanship; hence, a severe method of examination or treatment applied to prisoners by the police in order to extract a confession. [Police cant, U. S.]—**To a degree**, to an extreme; exceedingly: as, proud *to a degree*. [Colloq.]—**Total degree**, the sum of the degrees of an algebraic expression relatively to the different letters.

degree† (dē-grē′), *v. t.* [< *degree, n.*] **1.** To advance by a step or steps.

Thus is the soul's death *degreed* up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease in the body from joint to joint. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 230.

I will *degree* this noxious neutrality one peg higher.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 189.

2. To place in a position or rank.

We that are *degreed* above our people.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

degreed (dē-grēd′), *a.* [< *degree* + *-ed*².] In *her.*, same as *degraded*, 4.

degreeingly†, *adv.* By degrees; step by step.

Degreeingly to grow to greatness.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 97.

degu (deg′ö), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American hystricomorphic rodent of the family *Octodontidæ* and genus *Octodon*, such as *O. cumingi*. See cut in next column.

deguise†, *v. t.* [ME. *deguisen, degisen, degysen*, vars. of *desgisen*, disguise; see *disguise.*] To disguise.

And ay to thame come Repentance amang,
And maid thame chere *degysit* in his wede.
King's Quair, iii. 8.



Degu (*Octodon cumingi*).

deguise†, *n.* [ME. *deguyse, degise, degyse;* from the verb.] Disguise.

In selcouthe maners and sere *degyse*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience (1517). (*E. D.*)

degum (dē-gum′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degummed*, ppr. *degumming*. [< *de-* priv. + *gum*².] To free from gum; deglutinate.

Scouring renders all common silks, whether white or yellow in the raw, a brilliant pearly white, with a delicate soft flossy texture, from the fact that the fibres which were agglutinated in reeling, being now *degummed*, are separated from each other and show their individual tenuity in the yarn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 62.

degust (dē-gust′), *v.* [< L. *degustare*, taste of, < *de-* + *gustare*, taste: see *gust*².] **I.** *trans.* To taste; relish.

A soupe au vin, madam, I will *degust*, and gratefully.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

II. *intrans.* To have a taste; be relishing.

Two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, *degusting* tenderly, and storing reminiscences—for a bottle of good wine, like a good act, shines ever in the retrospect.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 47.

degustate (dē-gus′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *degustatus*, pp. of *degustare*, taste of: see *degust.*] Same as *degust*.

degustation (dē-gus-tā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *degustación*, < LL. *degustatio(n-)*, < L. *degustare*, taste of: see *degust.*] The act of tasting.

It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetition. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 9.

Then he bustled about with the boy, and produced a variety of gifts for grace, use, and *degustation*.
M. Betham-Edwards, Next of Kin Wanted, xxxiv.

Good wine is not an optical pleasure, it is an inward emotion; and if there was a chamber of *degustation* on the premises, I failed to discover it.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 129.

degyse†, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise*.

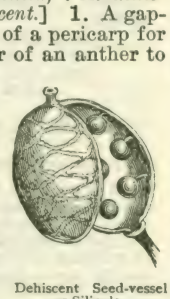
déhaché (dā-ha-shā′), *a.* [F. (in her.), pp. of OF. *dehacher, dehachier*, cut off, < *de-* priv. + *hacher*, cut: see *hack*¹, *hash.*] In *her.*, having the head, paws, and tuft of the tail cut off: said of a beast used as a bearing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 698.

dehisce (dē-his′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dehisced*, ppr. *dehiscing*. [= It. *deiscere*, < L. *dehiscere*, gape, open, < *de*, off, + *hiscere*, gape, yawn, akin to *hiare*, yawn: see *hiatus* and *yawn.*] To gape; specifically, in *bot.*, to open, as the capsules of plants.

This [a legume or pod] is a superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit, *dehiscing* by both ventral and dorsal sutures, so as to form two valves.
R. Bentley, Manual of Botany, p. 304.

The anthers *dehisced* properly, but the pollen-grains adhered in a mass to them.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 329.

dehiscence (dē-his′ens), *n.* [= F. *déhiscence* = It. *deiscenza*, < NL. **dehiscentia*, < L. *dehiscen(t-)s*, dehiscent: see *dehiscent.*] **1.** A gaping.—**2.** In *bot.*, the opening of a pericarp for the discharge of the seeds, or of an anther to set free the pollen. Regular dehiscence in the case of capsules is *septicidal*, through the septa, or *loculicidal*, directly into the cells. It is also said to be *septifragal* when the valves break away from the septa. Irregular dehiscence may be transverse, circumscissile, etc., or variously lacerated. The dehiscence of an anther is by longitudinal slits, valves, pores, etc.



Dehiscent Seed-vessel or Silicule.

The *dehiscence* of the firm external envelope.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 267.

3. In *pathol.*, a bursting open.

dehiscent (dē-his′ent), *a.* [= F. *déhiscent*, < L. *dehiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dehiscere*, gape: see *dehisce.*] **1.** Opening, as the capsule of a plant.—**2.** In *entom.*, divergent at the tips, as if tending to split apart: said especially of the elytra when they are separated at the apices.

dehonestate†, *v. t.* [< L. *dehonestatus*, pp. of *dehonestare*, dishonor, disgrace, < *de-* priv. + *honestare*, honor, < *honestus*, honorable, honest: see *honest*, and cf. *dishonest, v.*] To impugn; dishonor.

The excellent and wise pains he took in this particular, no man can *dehonestate* or reproach.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

dehonestation†, *n.* [< LL. *dehonestatio(n-)*, < L. *dehonestare*, dishonor: see *dehonestate.*] A disgracing; a dishonoring.

Who can expatiate the infinite shame, *dehonestation*, and infamy which they bring? *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 482.

dehors (dē-hôrz′; F. pron. dė-ôr′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *dehors*, < OF. *defors, deforz, deffors, deffuers, defuer, desfuer* = Pr. *defors* = Sp. *defuera*, < ML. *deforis*, outside, without, < L. *de*, from, + *foris, foras* (> OF. *fors, forz, foers, hors*, F. *hors* = Pr. *fors* = It. *fore, fuora, fuore, fuori*), out of doors, out, < *foris*, a door, = Gr. *θύρα* = AS. *duru* = E. *door*: see *door*, and *forum, foreign, foris-*, etc.] **I.** *a.* In *law*, without; foreign to; irrelevant.

II. *n.* In *fort.*, any outwork beyond or outside of the main fortification.

dehort† (dē-hôrt′), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dehortar*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade, persuade, < *de*, from, + *hortari*, advise: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort.*] To dissuade; advise to the contrary; urge not to do or not to undertake a certain thing; deter.

If the wasting of our money might not *dehort* vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 106.

The bold Galilean, St. Peter, took the boldness to *dehort* his Master from so great an infelicity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 297.

dehortation (dē-hôr-tā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *dehortatio(n-)*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort.*] Dissuasion; advice or counsel to the contrary of some act or undertaking.

Dehortations from the use of strong liquors have been the favourite topic of sober declaimers in all ages. *Lamb.*

The exhortation, which might almost be termed a *dehortation* for its severity, was ordered to follow the sermon in case of need. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

dehortative (dē-hôr′ta-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *dehortativus*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort.*] Dissuasive; dehortatory. *Coleridge.*

dehortatory (dē-hôr′ta-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *dehortatorius*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort.*] **I.** *a.* Dissuasive; belonging to dissuasion.

The text [Eph. iv. 30] you see is a *dehortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 103.

II.† *n.* A dissuasion; a dissuasive argument or reason. *Milton.*

dehorter (dē-hôr′tėr), *n.* A dissuader; one who advises to the contrary.

So long as he [Carlyle] was merely an exhorter or *dehorter*, we were thankful for such eloquence, such humor, such vivid or grotesque images, and such splendor of illustration, as only he could give.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 127.

dehumanization (dē-hū″man-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *dehumanize* + *-ation.*] The act of dehumanizing, or the state of being dehumanized. Also spelled *dehumanisation*.

Nature has put a limit to *dehumanisation* in the qualities which she exacts in order that the combination of two individuals to produce a third may take place at all.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 245.

dehumanize (dē-hū′man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehumanized*, ppr. *dehumanizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *humanize*. Cf. F. *déshumaniser.*] To deprive of distinctively human qualities: as, *dehumanizing* influences; *dehumanized* speculation. Also spelled *dehumanise*.

The grosser passions, originally conspicuous and carefully ministered to by devotees, gradually fade, leaving only the passions less related to corporal satisfactions; and eventually these, too, become partially *dehumanized*.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 343.

dehusk† (dē-husk′), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *husk.*] To deprive of the husk.

Wheat . . .
Dehusked upon the floor.
Drant, tr. of Horace, Ep. to Numilius.

dehydrate (dē-hī′drāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrated*, ppr. *dehydrating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + Gr. *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*².] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of or free from water. Thus, calcium chlorid, by reason of its strong affinity for water, *dehydrates* moist gases passing over it. Alcohol, for the same reason, *dehydrates* (dries) moist animal tissues which are placed in it.

The first and most obvious value of this reagent [alcohol] is found in its strong affinity for water, this rendering it of importance for *dehydrating* purposes.
Penhallow, Vegetable Histology, p. 9.

II. *intrans.* To lose water.

The celloid in layers are slow in *dehydrating*.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. ii. 350.

dehydrater (dē-hī′drā-tėr), *n.* That which dehydrates.

dehydration (dē-hī-drā′shọn), *n.* [< *dehydrate* + *-ion.*] In *chem.*, the removal of water as an element in the composition of a substance.

dehydrogenization (dē-hī″drō-jen-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *dehydrogenize* + *-ation.*] The removal of hydrogen, wholly or in part, from a compound containing it.

The oxidations and the *dehydrogenisations* play the most important part in the production of colour.
Ure, Dict., IV. 77.

dehydrogenize (dē-hī′drǫ-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrogenized*, ppr. *dehydrogenizing*. To deprive of hydrogen; remove hydrogen from (a compound containing it).

dehydrogenizer (dē-hī′drǫ-jen-ī-zėr), *n.* A reagent which effects the removal of hydrogen from a compound containing it.

The action of *dehydrogenisers* upon naphthylamine.
Ure, Dict., IV. 932.

deiamba (dā-iam′bä), *n.* [Native name.] The Kongo name for bhang, *Cannabis Indica*, the sun-dried leaves of which are smoked either with tobacco or alone. Also *diamba*, *ramba*.

deicide[1] (dē′i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *déicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *deicida*, < ML. as if **deicida*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*[1].] One who kills a god; specifically, one concerned in crucifying Jesus Christ. *Craig.* [Rare.]

In the Middle Ages the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of *deicides*. *The Century*, XXIV. 149.

deicide[2] (dē′i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *déicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *deicidio*, < ML. as if **deicidium*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*[2].] The act of killing a god; specifically, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. [Rare.]

Earth, profaned, yet blessed, with *deicide*.
Prior, I am that I am.

★ **deictic** (dīk′tik), *a.* [The reg. L. analogy would require **dictic* (cf. *apodictic*); < Gr. *δεικτικός*, serving to show, < *δεικνύναι*, show, akin to AS. *tæcan*, E. *teach*: see *teach*.] In *logic*, direct: applied to reasoning which proves directly, and opposed to *elenchic*, which proves indirectly.

Thirdly, into the "direct," and the "indirect" (or reductio ad absurdum); the *deictic*, and the elenctic, of Aristotle.
Whately, Rhetoric, i. 2.

deictically (dīk′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* With direct indication; in the manner of one who indicates or points out, especially with a finger or by a gesture of the hand.

Our Saviour's prediction was . . . categorically enunciative, verily I say unto you that one of you shall or will betray me, and he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it, *deictically*, i. e., Judas, is that person.
Hammond, Works, I. 703.

deid (dēd), *a.* A Scotch form of *dead*.

deid (dēd), *n.* A Scotch form of *death*.

Ilka thing that lady took,
Was like to be her *deid*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 117).

He was my father's *deid*.
Lord Maxwell's Good-night (Child's Ballads, VI. 166).

deific (dē-if′ik), *a.* [= F. *déifique* = Sp. *deífico* = Pg. It. *deifico*, < LL. *deificus*, < L. *deus*, god, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *deify*.] Making divine; deifying.

They want some *deific* impulse.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 43.

deifical (dē-if′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *deific*.

The ancient catholick fathers were not afrayd to call this supper . . . a *deifical* communion.
Homilies, On the Sacrament, i.

deification (dē″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *deification*, *deificacion*, < OF. *deification*, F. *déification* = Sp. *deificación* = Pg. *deificação* = It. *deificazione*, < LL. as if **deificatio(n-)*, < *deificare*, deify: see *deify*.] The act of deifying; the state of being raised to the rank of a deity; a deified embodiment.

Buddha being in fact a *deification* of human intellect.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, iv. 11.

deifier (dē′i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who deifies.

The memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first *deifiers* of men should have given an effectual check to the practice.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

deiform (dē′i-fôrm), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *deiforme*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *forma*, form.] 1. Like a god; godlike in form.

If the final consummation
Of all things make the creature *deiform*.
Dr. H. More.

2†. Conformable to the character or will of God.

What a pure imitation of God its life is, and how exactly *deiform* all its motions and actions are.
J. Scott, Christian Life, i. 3.

deiformity† (dē-i-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [< *deiform* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being deiform or godlike.

Thus the soul's numerous plurality
I have prov'd, and show'd she is not very God;
But yet a decent *deiformity*
Hath given her.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 27.

2. Conformity to the divine character or will.

The short and secure way to union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed. *Spiritual Conquest.*

deify (dē′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deified*, ppr. *deifying*. [< ME. *deifien*, < OF. *deifier*, F. *déifier* = Sp. Pg. *deificar* = It. *deificare*, < LL. *deificare*, deify, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] 1. To make a god of; exalt to the rank of a deity; enroll among the gods.

The seals of Julius Cæsar . . . have the star of Venus over them, . . . as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden.*

2. To regard as an object of worship; adore or worship as a deity.

He did . . . extol and *deify* the pope. *Bacon.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself. *South.*

3. To make godlike; exalt spiritually.

By our own spirits we are *deified*. *Wordsworth.*

deign (dān), *v. t.* [< ME. *deignen*, *deynen*, *daynen*, < OF. *deigner*, *daigner*, *degner*, F. *daigner* = Pr. *denhar* = Sp. Pg. *dignar* = It. *degnare*, deign, < L. *dignari*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity* and *dainty*, and cf. *dain*[1], *disdain*, *dedain*[2].] 1†. To think worthy; think well of; think worthy of acceptance.

Thou hast estranged thyself and *deignest* not our land.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 266).

I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

2†. To grant or permit, as by condescension or favor.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

3. To vouchsafe; condescend: with an infinitive for object.

But for their pride thei *deyne* not hym to knowe for her lorde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats.
Pope, Summer, l. 71.

The Son of God *deigned* not to exert His power before Herod, after Moses' pattern; nor to be judged by the multitude, as Elijah.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 301.

[Used impersonally in early English.

On her wo ne *deyneth* him not to thinke.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 184.]

deignous†, *a.* See *dainous*.

Dei gratia (dē′ī grā′shi-ä). [L.: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *gratia*, abl. of *gratia*, grace.] By the grace or favor of God: an expression usually inserted in the ceremonial statement of the title of a sovereign: as, Victoria *Dei gratia* Britanniarum regina (Victoria, by the grace of God queen of the Britains). It was originally used by bishops and abbots as expressive of their divine commission, afterward by secular rulers of various grades, and finally by monarchs as a special mark of absolute sovereignty and a divine legation.

Dei judicium (dē′ī jǭ-dish′i-um). [L.: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *judicium*, judgment: see *judicial*.] In *law*, the judgment of God: a phrase applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal.

deil (dēl), *n.* [Sc., = E. dial. *deel*, *dule*, etc., < ME. *del*, etc.; a contr. of *devil*, q. v.] 1. The devil.—2. A wicked, mischievous, or troublesome fellow.

They're a' run *deils* or jads thegither.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Deil's buckie. See *buckie*.—**Deil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).—**Deil's snuff-box**, the common puffball.—**The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster**, everything goes topsy-turvy; there is the devil to pay.

The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster, hame grows hell,
When Pate misca's ye waur than tongue can tell.
Ramsay.

Deimos (dī′mos), *n.* [< Gr. *δεῖμος*, fear, terror, personified in the Iliad, and later regarded as a son of Ares (Mars).] A satellite of Mars, revolving about its primary in 30 hours and 18 minutes. It was discovered by Asaph Hall, of Washington, in 1877.

dein[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.

dein[2] (dēn), *adv.* [Sc., also spelled *deen*; = E. *done*.] Literally, done; hence, completely; very. [Scotch (Aberdeenshire).]

What tho' fowk say that I can preach
Nae that *dein* ill.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179.

Deinacrida, *n.* See *Dinacrida*.

Deinornis, *n.* See *Dinornis*.

deinosaur, Deinosauria, etc. See *dinosaur*, etc.

Deinotherium, *n.* See *Dinotherium*.

deinous†, *a.* See *dainous*.

deinsularize (dē-in′sụ̄-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deinsularized*, ppr. *deinsularizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *insular* + *-ize.*] To deprive of insularity.

deintet, deinteet, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*. *Chaucer.*

deintegrate† (dē-in′tē-grāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *deintegratus*, pp. of *deintegrare*, < *de-* priv. + *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*.] To disintegrate.

deinteous†, *a.* See *dainteous*.

deinteth†, *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

deintrell†, *n.* See *daintrel*.

Deipara (dē-ip′a-rä), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *Deipara*, < LL. *deipara*, fem. adj.: see *deiparous*.] The Mother of God; the Theotocos: a title of the Virgin Mary. See *Theotocos*.

deiparous† (dē-ip′a-rus), *a.* [< LL. *deipara*, fem. adj., < L. *deus*, a god, + *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god: an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary. *Bailey.*

Deipnosophist (dīp-nos′ǫ-fist), *n.* [< Gr. *δειπνοσοφιστής*, sing. of *Δειπνοσοφισταί*, Deipnosophistæ, the name of a work of Athenæus (see the def.), lit. 'the learned men at dinner,' < *δεῖπνον*, dinner, + *σοφιστής*, a learned man: see *sophist*.] One who converses learnedly at dinner: in allusion to the title (see the etymology) of a celebrated work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as at dinner discoursing on literature and matters of the table.

The eye is the only note-book of the true poet; but a patchwork of second-hand memories is a laborious futility, hard to unite and harder to read, with about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the *Deipnosophists*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 222.

deirbhfine, *n.* [Ir.] See *geilfine*.

deist, *n.* A Middle English form of *dais*.

deism (dē′izm), *n.* [< F. *déisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *deismo* = D. G. *deismus* = Dan. *deisme* = Sw. *deism*, < NL. *deismus*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *-ismus*, E. *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that God is distinct and separated from the world. See *deist*, 1.—2. Belief in the existence of a personal God, accompanied with the denial of revelation and of the authority of the Christian church. Deism is opposed to atheism, or the denial of any God; to pantheism, which denies or ignores the personality of God; to theism, which believes not only in a God, but in his living relations with his creatures; and to Christianity, which adds a belief in a historical manifestation of God, as recorded in the Bible.

deist (dē′ist), *n.* [< F. *deiste* (Viret, 1563), now *déiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *deista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *deist*, < NL. *deista*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] 1. One who believes in the existence of a personal God, but in few or none of the more special doctrines of the Christian religion; one who holds to some of the more general propositions of the Christian faith concerning the Deity, but denies revelation and the authority of the church. The name in this sense is particularly appropriated to a group of English writers, mostly of the first half of the eighteenth century. See *free-thinker*.

A man who, on the account of the obscurity of Holy Writ, shall pretend to reject the christian religion, and turn *deist*, must, upon the same account, reject deism too, and turn atheist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

2. One who holds the opinion that there is a God, but no divine providence governing the affairs of men; one who holds that God is not only distinct from the world, but also separated from it.

Those who admit a transcendental theology are called *Deists*, those who admit a natural theology Theists. The former admit that we may know the existence of an original being by mere reason, but that our concept of it is transcendental only, as of a being which possesses all reality, but a reality that cannot be further determined. The latter maintain that reason is capable of determining that object more accurately in analogy with nature: namely, as a being which, through understanding and freedom, contains within itself the original ground of all other things.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

=**Syn.** *Atheist*, *Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel*.

deistic (dē-is′tik), *a.* [< *deist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to deism or to deists; of the nature of deism; embracing or containing deism: as, a *deistic* writer; a *deistic* book.

deistical (dē-is′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *deistic*.

This very doctrine [that man is by nature wicked] . . . has made the *deistical* moralists almost unanimous in proclaiming the divinity of Nature, and setting up its fancied dictates as an authoritative rule of action.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 462.

deistically (dē-is′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a deistic manner.

deisticalness (dē-is'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being deistical; deism. [Rare.]

deitate† (dē'i-tāt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *deita(t-)s*, deity, + *-ate*[1].] Possessing the nature of God; divine; deified.

One person and one Christ who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without mutation. *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner.

Deiters's cells. See *cell.*

deity (dē'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *deities* (-tiz). [< ME. *deite, deyte*, < OF. *deite*, F. *déité* = Pr. *deitat* = Sp. *deidad* = Pg. *deidade* = It. *deità*, < LL. *deita(t-)s* (for classical L. *divinita(t-)s*, divinity), the divine nature, < L. *deus* (> F. *dieu* = Pr. *deus, dieus* = Sp. *dios* = Pg. *deos* = It. *dio*), a god, God. The L. *deus* (whence also E. *deific, deify, deism, deist*, and their derivates) is one of a large group of words whose forms and etymological and mythological relations are somewhat involved. The principal L. words of the group are: (1) L. *dĕus*, earlier *dīus* (pl. *dī, dii*, dat. and abl. pl. *dīs, diis*, in inscriptions also *dībus, diibus*, gen. pl. *dīvom, dīvum;* later nom. pl. *dei*, gen. pl. *deorum*), orig. **dīus*, **dīvus*, a god; cf. Skt. *deva*, heavenly, as n. a god, = Zend *daēva*, an evil spirit, = Lith. *deva*, a god; Gael. and Ir. *dia*, God, = OW. *Diu*, W. *duw*, God, = Icel. *tīvi*, a god; prob. not connected with Gr. *θεός*, a god (whence E. *theism, theist, atheism, atheist, thearchy, theodicy, theology*, etc.). (2) L. *dīvus*, often *dius* (= Gr. *διος* or **διϝός*, divine), adj. to *deus;* hence L. *divinus*, divine (see *divine*); cf. Skt. *dāiva*, divine, *divya*, heavenly; L. *divus, dīus*, adj., as n. a god. (3) OL. *Diovis*, later *Jovis* (nom. rare; gen. *Jovis*, etc.), Jove, Jupiter (see *Jove, Jupiter*), = Gr. *Ζεύς*, Bœotian *Δεύς*, for **Δηύς* (gen. *Διός* for **Διϝός*), Zeus (see *Zeus*), = Skt. *dyāus* (gen. *divas*, stem *div-*), the sky, heaven, day, personified Heaven; the same in combination, OL. *Joupiter*, L. *Jūpiter, Juppiter*, in another form *Diespiter*, = Gr. voc. *Ζεῦ πάτερ* = Skt. voc. *Dyāush pitar*, lit. Heaven Father; = OTeut. **Tiu*, in OHG. *Zio* = AS. *Tiw* = Icel. *Tyr*, the Teutonic god of battle; the AS. *Tiw* is still preserved in E. *Tuesday*, AS. *Tiwes dæg* (see *Tiw* and *Tuesday*). (4) L. *diēs*, a day, orig. **diās*, **divās;* cf. Skt. *dyāus* (stem *div-*), day (the same as *dyāus*, the sky, etc., above), Armenian *tiv*, Ir. *dia* = W. *dyw*, day: see *dial, diurnal, journal, journey*. (5), etc.: For other L. deity-names from the same root, see *Diana, Janus, Juno*, and *Dis*. Cf. also *demon*.] **1.** Godhead; divinity; the attributes of a god; especially, the nature and essence of the one Supreme Being.

For what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

So spake the Father; and, unfolding bright
Toward the right hand his glory, on the Son
Blazed forth unclouded *deity*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 65.

2. [*cap.*] God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit: regularly with the definite article.

An Atheist's laugh's a poor exchange
For *Deity* offended!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

I seem . . . to see the benevolence of the *Deity* more clearly in the pleasures of my young children than in anything else in the world. *Paley*, Moral Philos., ii. 5.

3. A god; a divinity; a being to whom a divine or godlike nature is attributed; an object or a person worshiped as a god.

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a *deity*, or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power. He is merely reverenced as a glorified remembrance.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, iv. 11.

deject (dē-jekt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *dejeter, degeter, dejecter, degecter*, F. *déjeter* = Pr. *dejetar*, < L. *dejectus*, pp. of *deicere, dejicere*, cast down, < *de*, down, + *jacere*, cast, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *abject, adject, conject, eject*, etc.] **1**†. To cast or throw down; direct downward.

In sething water hem *dejecte*,
So lette hem sething longe tyme swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

The Austrian colours he doth here *deject*
With too much scorn.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look.
Fuller, Profane State, i.

2†. To abate; lower; diminish in force or amount.

Ere long she was able, though in strength exceedingly *dejected*, to call home her wandering senses.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. To depress the spirits of; dispirit; discourage; dishearten: now chiefly in the past participle used adjectively. See *dejected.*

In the midst of all my endeavours, there is but one thought that *dejects* me.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 99.

=**Syn. 3.** To sadden, make despondent, afflict, grieve.

deject† (dē-jekt'), *a.* [< OF. *deject* = Sp. *deyecto* = It. *dejetto*, < L. *dejectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Downcast; low-spirited; wretched; dejected.

And I, of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

dejecta (dē-jek'tă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *dejectus*, pp. of *dējicere, deicere*, thrown down: see *deject.*] Excrements.

Fungi which grow on the *dejecta* of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, &c. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 357.

dejectant (dē-jek'tant), *a.* [< *deject* + *-ant*[1].] In *her.*, same as *despectant.*

dejected (dē-jek'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Thrown down; lying prostrate. [Rare.]—**2.** Low-spirited; downcast; forlorn; depressed; melancholy from failure, apprehension, or the like.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
Nor the *dejected* haviour of the visage, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

He was much *dejected*, and made account we would have killed him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 319.

Long, with *dejected* look and whine,
To leave the hearth his dogs repine.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Dejected embowed, in *her.*, embowed with the head downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *embowed dejected.* =**Syn. 2.** Sad, disheartened, dispirited, downhearted.

dejectedly (dē-jek'ted-li), *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

The Master's fire and courage fell:
Dejectedly, and low, he bowed.
Scott, L. of L. M., i., Epil.

dejectedness (dē-jek'ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being cast down; depression of spirits.—**2.** Abjectness; meanness of spirit; lowliness.

The text gives it to the publican's *dejectedness*, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 2.

The *dejectedness* of a slave is likewise given him [Caliban], and the ignorance of one bred up in a desert island.
Dryden, Grounds of Crit. in Tragedy.

dejecter (dē-jek'tėr), *n.* One who dejects or ★casts down.

dejection (dē-jek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *déjection* = Sp. *deyeccion* = Pg. *dejecção* = It. *dejezione*, < L. *dejectio(n-)*, < *dejectus*, pp. of *dejicere, deicere*, deject: see *deject.*] **1.** The act of casting down; a casting down; prostration. [Rare.]

Such full-blown vanity he doth more loathe
Than base *dejection*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

Adoration implies submission and *dejection*. *Pearson.*

2. Depression; diminution. [Rare.]

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) Fecal discharge; evacuation. (*b*) The matter discharged or voided; dejecta: often in the plural: as, the *dejections* of cholera; watery *dejections.*—**4.** The state of being downcast; depression or lowness of spirits; melancholy.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring.
Milton, P. L., xi. 301.

A vague *dejection*
Weighs down my soul.
M. Arnold, Consolation.

5. In *astrol.*, the house furthest removed from the exaltation of a planet. =**Syn. 4.** Sadness, despondency, gloom.

dejectly† (dē-jekt'li), *adv.* [< *deject, a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a downcast manner; dejectedly. *Davies.*

I rose *dejectly*, curtesied, and withdrew without reply.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 237.

dejectory (dē-jek'tọ-ri), *a.* [< *deject* + *-ory.*] In *med.*, having power or tending to promote evacuations by stool: as, *dejectory* medicines.

dejecture (dē-jek'tūr), *n.* [< *deject* + *-ure.*] In *med.*, that which is ejected; excrement; dejecta.

dejerate† (dej'ę-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *dejerare*, take an oath, orig. *dejurare*, a form restored in LL., < *de* + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat, jury.*] To swear solemnly.

dejeration† (dej-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *dejeratio(n-)*, LL. *dejuratio(n-)*, < *dejerare*, take an oath: see *dejerate.*] The taking of a solemn oath.

Doubtless with many vows and tears and *dejerations* he labours to clear his intentions to her person.
Bp. Hall, Haman Hanged.

dejeunet, *n.* Same as *déjeuner.*

Take a *dejeune* of muskadel and eggs.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

★**déjeuner** (dā-zhė-nā'), *n.* [F., prop. inf. *déjeuner*, OF. *desjeuner, desjuner*, break fast, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *jejunare* (> F. *jeûner*), fast: see *jejune.* Cf. *dine.*] Breakfast; the morning meal. In France it is a midday meal, *breakfast* in the English and American sense not being eaten, instead of which it is usual to take, upon awaking in the morning, merely a cup of coffee or chocolate and a roll.—**Déjeuner à la fourchette** (literally, breakfast with the fork), a set meal in the middle of the day, with meat and wine; a luncheon.

A form of entertainment much in favour with society was the *déjeuner à la fourchette*. The "breakfast," always of the most recherché description, including the choicest wines and every delicacy procurable, usually began between 4.30 and 6 o'clock, and lasted for a couple of hours, after which dancing was generally kept up until one or two o'clock in the morning.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 118.

de jure (dē jö'rē). [L., of right or law: *de*, of; *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law: see *just, justice.*] By right; according to law. See *de facto.*

Dekabrist†, *n.* [< Russ. *Dekabri*, December, + *-ist.*] Same as *Decembrist.*

dekadrachm (dek'a-dram), *n.* [< Gr. *δεκάδραχμος*, worth 10 drachmas, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *δραχμή*, a drachma: see *drachma, drachm.*] An ancient silver coin of the value of 10 drachms, occasionally issued at Syracuse and in other parts of the Hellenic world. The specimen illustrated weighs 660.9 grains.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dekadrachm of Syracuse, by Evainetos, 4th century B. C.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dekagram, *n.* See *decagram.*

dekass (dek'ăs), *n.* [G., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + L. *as* (*ass-*), as: see *as*[4], *ace.*] A unit of mass; ten asses: in the grand duchy of Baden equal to 5 decigrams, or 7.7 grains troy.

dekastere, *n.* See *decastere.*

deking† (dē-king'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *king.*] To dethrone; depose.

Edward being thus *dekinged*, the embassie rode ioyfully backe to London to the parliament.
Speed, Edward III., IX. xii. § 75.

dekle, *n.* See *deckle.*

del[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deal*[1].

del[2] (del), *n.* [Singhalese.] Same as *angili-wood.*

del. An abbreviation of the Latin *delineavit*, (he) drew it, placed after an artist's name on a picture.

Delabechea (del-a-besh'ē-ă), *n.* [NL., named after the English geologist Sir H. T. *De la Beche* (1796–1855).] Lindley's genus name for the bottle-tree, *Pœcilodermis rupestris.* See cut under *bottle-tree.*

delabialize (dē-lā'bi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delabialized*, ppr. *delabializing.* [< *de-* priv. + *labialize.*] To deprive of or change from a labial character. *H. Sweet.*

delacerate† (dē-las'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delacerated*, ppr. *delacerating.* [< L. *delaceratus*, pp. of *delacerare*, tear to pieces (but found only in fig. sense 'frustrate'); cf. *dilacerare*, to tear to pieces (> E. *dilacerate*), < *de-*, from, or *di-*, away, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate.*] To tear to pieces; lacerate.

delaceration† (dē-las-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. **delaceratio(n-)*, < *delacerare*, tear in pieces: see *delacerate.*] A tearing in pieces.

delacrimation† (dē-lak-ri-mā'shọn), *n.* [Also written *delacrymation;* < L. *delacrimatio(n-)*, < *delacrimare*, shed tears, < *de*, down, + *lacrimare, lacrumare*, weep, shed tears, < *lacrima, lacruma*, a tear: see *lacrymal.*] Wateriness of the eyes; excessive secretion of tears; lacrimation; epiphora.

delactation† (dē-lak-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *lactation.*] The act of weaning.

delaine (dē-lān′), *n.* [Short for *muslin-de-laine*, < F. *mousseline de laine*, muslin of wool: see *muslin*; F. *laine*, < L. *lana*, wool.] A light textile fabric, originally of wool, afterward more commonly of mixed materials, and frequently printed. See *muslin-de-laine*.

delamination (dē-lam-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *de*, away, + *lamina*, a thin plate of metal: see *lamina*, *lamination*.] A splitting apart in layers; a laminar dehiscence: a term specifically applied in embryology to the splitting of a primitively single-layered blastoderm into two layers of cells, thus producing a two-layered germ without invagination, embolism, or proper gastrulation.

The next stage of development . . . is reached in two ways — by invagination and by *delamination*.
H. Spencer, in Nineteenth Cent., May, 1886, p. 764.

delapidate†, etc. See *dilapidate*, etc.

delapse† (dē-laps′), *v. i.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*, fall or sink down, < *de*, down, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To fall or slide down.—2. To be transmitted by inheritance.

Which Anne derived alone, the right before all other,
Of the *delapsed* crown, from Philip her fair mother.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix.

delapsion† (dē-lap′shon), *n.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*: see *delapse*.] A falling down; prolapse.

delate (dē-lāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delated*, ppr. *delating*. [= Sp. Pg. *delatar*, accuse, < ML. *delatare* (also contr. *delare*), accuse; < L. *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, bring, give, deliver, report, announce, also, as a legal term, with obj. *nomen*, name, or later with person as object, indict, impeach, accuse, denounce, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *defer*[1].] 1†. To carry; convey; transmit; carry down or away; convey to a particular point.

The bone of the cheeke . . . hath a round hole . . . through which is transmitted a portion of the thyrd conjugation of sinewes, *delated* to the muscles of the nose.
Banister, Hist. Man, I. 15. *N. E. D.*

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

2†. To publish or spread abroad; make public; relate; report.

This party division is necessary to induce each to watch and *delate* to the people the proceedings of the other.
T. Jefferson, Works, IV. 246. *N. E. D.*

When the crime is *delated* or notorious.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.

3. To bring a charge against; accuse; inform against; denounce. [In this sense the word is still used in the judicatories of the Scottish Church.]

Yet, if I do it not, they may *delate*
My slackness to my patron, work me out
Of his opinion. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

As men were *delated*, they were marked down for such a fine. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1662.

Every inmate of a house [of Jesuits] is liable to secret accusation to its superior, while the superior himself may be similarly *delated* to the provincial or the general.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 648.

delater (dē-lā′tėr), *n.* [< *delate* + *-er*[1]; equiv. to *delator*.] Same as *delator*.

delation[1] (dē-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *délation* = Sp. *delación* = Pg. *delação* = It. *delazione*, accusation, < L. *delatio*(*n*-), an accusation (not found in lit. sense 'carriage, conveyance'), < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, accuse: see *delate*[1].] 1†. Carriage; conveyance; transmission.

The *delation* of light is in an instant.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

In *delation* of sounds the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Accusation or criminal information; specifically, interested accusation; secret or sinister denunciation.

A *delation* given in against him to the said committee — for unsound doctrine.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 91.

The accusers were not to be liable to the charge of *delation*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, ii. 4.

delation[2]† (dē-lā′shon), *n.* [For *dilation*: see *dilation* and *delay*[1].] Extension; delay; postponement.

This outrage micht suffir na *delacioun*, sen it was sa ner approacheand to the wallis and portis of the town.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy.

Although sometimes the baptism of children was deferred, . . . and although there might be some advantages gotten by such *delation*; yet it could not be endured that they should be sent out of the world without it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 407.

After this judgment there was no *delation* of sufferance nor mercy. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxiii.

delator (dē-lā′tor), *n.* [= F. *delateur* = Sp. Pg. *delator* = It. *delatore*, < L. *delator*, an accuser, informer, < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, accuse: see *delate*[1].] A secret or interested accuser; an evil-disposed informer; a spy. Also spelled *delater*.

Be deaf unto the suggestions of tale-bearers, calumniators, pickthank or malevolent *delators*, who, while quiet men sleep, sowing the tares of discord and division, distract the tranquillity of charity and all friendly society.
Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 20.

Delators, or political informers, encouraged by the emperors, and enriched by the confiscated properties of those whose condemnation they had secured, rose to great influence. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 246.

delatorian (del-a-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *delatorius*, < L. *delator*, an informer: see *delator*.] Of or pertaining to an informer or a spy; of the nature of an informer.

Delawarean (del-a-wār′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Delaware* (so called from Delaware bay and river, named from Lord Delawarr, first colonial governor of Virginia, 1609–18) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Delaware.

delay[1] (dē-lā′), *v.* [< ME. *delayen*, *delaien*, < OF. *delaier*, *delayer*, *deleier*, *delear*, also *dellaier*, *deslaier*, etc., *dilaier*, *dilayer*, etc., later *delayer*, F. *délayer* = Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, also (after F.) *dilajare*, < ML. *dilatare* (also *delatare*), put off, delay, extend the time of, lit. extend, spread out, dilate, < L. *dilatus*, pp. associated with *differre*, put off, defer, > ult. E. *defer*[2], *differ*: see *dilate*, *defer*[2], *differ*. Thus *delay*[1] is a doublet of *dilate*, and practically of *defer*[2], *differ*, being ult. attached to the same L. inf. *differre*. Cf. *delay*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put off; defer; postpone; remit to a later time, as something to be done.

My lord *delayeth* his coming. Mat. xxiv. 48.

Come, are you ready?
You love so to *delay* time! the day grows on.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

In vain he may your fatal Absence mourn,
And wish in vain for your *delay'd* Return.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. To retard; stop, detain, or hinder for a time; obstruct or impede the course or progress of: as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrsis? whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal?
Milton, Comus, l. 494.

When the case is proved, and the hour is come, justice *delayed* is justice denied.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 272.

To delay creditors, in *law*, to interpose obstacles in their way, with fraudulent intent to hinder collection of their demands. = **Syn. 1.** To stave off, postpone, adjourn, procrastinate, protract, impede.

II. *intrans.* To linger; move slowly; stop for a time; loiter; be dilatory.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

Dip down upon the northern shore,
O sweet new-year *delaying* long;
Thou doest expectant nature wrong;
Delaying long, *delay* no more.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

The wheeling moth *delaying* to be dead
Within the taper's flame
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 140.

delay[1] (dē-lā′), *n.* [< ME. *delay*, < OF. *delai*, *delay*, *dilai*, *dilais*, F. *délai*, m., OF. also *delaie*, f., = It. *dilata*, f., delay; from the verb.] 1. A putting off; a deferring; an extension of the time; postponement; procrastination: as, the *delay* of trial.

And thus he seid withoute more *delay*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 441.

All *delays* are dangerous in war.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, i. 1.

O love, why makest thou *delay*?
Life comes not till thou comest.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 182.

2. A lingering; loitering; stay; hindrance to progress.

The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day. *Macaulay.*

delay[2]† (dē-lā′), *v. t.* [< F. *délayer*, dilute, mix with water, spin out a discourse, = Pr. *desleguar* = It. *dileguare*, dilute, < ML. **disliquare*, **diliquare*, the same, with slightly different prefix (*dis-*, *di-*, instead of *de-*), as L. *deliquare*, also *delicare*, clarify a liquid by straining it, < *de*, off, + *liquare*, liquefy: see *deliquate*, *liquate*, *liquid*. Appar. more or less associated, erroneously, with *delay*[1] (OF. *delayer*, etc.), *delate*[2] (which, though equiv. in sense to *delay*[2], is prop. a form of *dilate*), *dilate*, and with *allay*[1], *allay*[2].] To alloy; dilute; temper; soften; weaken.

Wine *delayed* and mixed with water. *Nomenclator.*

Those dreadfull flames she also found *delayd*
And quenched quite like a consumed torch.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 42.

delayable (dē-lā′a-bl), *a.* [< *delay* + *-able*.] Capable of delay or of being delayed. *Davies.*

Law thus divisible, debateable, and *delayable*, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 250.

delayed† (dē-lād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delay*[2], *v.*] Mixed; alloyed; diluted.

The eye, for the upper halfe of it a darke browne, for the nether somewhat yellowish, like *delayed* gold.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 476.

delayer (dē-lā′ėr), *n.* 1. One who lingers or loiters; a procrastinator.

Quintus Fabius . . . is often times called of them [the Romans] Fabius Cunctator: that is to say, the tarrier or *delayer*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 23.

2. One who or that which causes delay; one who hinders or obstructs.

Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer* of justice.
Swift, Character of Hen. II.

delayingly (dē-lā′ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to delay or detain.

And yet she held him on *delayingly*,
With many a scarce-believable excuse.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

delayment† (dē-lā′ment), *n.* [< ME. *delayement*, < OF. *delaiement*, *delayement*, *deleement*, etc., < *delaier*, delay, + *-ment*.] A lingering; stay; delay; loitering.

He made no *delayement*,
But goeth home in all hie.
Gower, Conf. Amant., IV.

del credere (del kred′e-re). [It., lit. of belief or trust: *del*, contr. of *de il*, of the (L. *de*, of, *ille*, he, that); *credere*, < L. *credere*, believe: see *credit*.] An Italian mercantile phrase, similar in import to the English *guaranty* or the Scotch *warrandice*. It is used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or mercantile agent, when he becomes bound not only to transact sales or other business for his constituent, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons with whom he contracts.—**Del credere commission**, the increased compensation paid or due to a factor or agent on such an account.

dele[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deal*[1].

dele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dell*[1].

dele[3] (dē′lē), *v. t.* [L. *dele*, impv. of *delere*, blot out, efface: see *delete*.] Take out; remove: a word used in proof-reading as a direction to printers to remove a superfluous letter or word, and usually expressed by its initial letter in the distinctive script form ℌ, or some variation of it.

deleble, delible (del′ē-bl, -i-bl), *a.* [= F. *délébile* = Sp. *deleble* = Pg. *delevel* = It. *delebile*, < L. *delebilis*, < *delere*, blot out: see *delete*. Cf. *indelible*.] That can be blotted out or erased. [Rare.]

He that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

Various is the use thereof [black-lead], . . . for pens, so usefull for scholars to note the remarkables they read, with an impression easily *deleble* without prejudice to the book. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cumberland.

delectability (dē-lek-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *deleitabilidad*; as *delectable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being delectable or pleasing; delectableness.

I think they were not prevented . . . from looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded — for its *delectability* to the eye. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 827.

delectable (dē-lek′ta-bl), *a.* [(The ME. form was *delitable*, q. v., < OF. *delitable*) = F. *délectable* = Sp. *deleitable* = Pg. *deleitavel* = It. *deletabile*, < L. *delectabilis*, delightful, < *delectare*, delight: see *delight*.] Delightful, especially to any of the senses; highly pleasing; charming; affording great enjoyment or pleasure: as, "*delectable* bowers," *Quarles*, To P. Fletcher.

We are of our own accord apt enough to give entertainment to things *delectable*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Their most resounding denunciation thundered against the enormity of allowing the rich precedence in catching at the *delectable* baits of sin.
E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 108.

Winter, at least, seemed to me to have put something into these mediæval cities which the May sun had melted away — a certain *delectable* depth of local color, an excess of duskiness and decay.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 213.

delectableness (dē-lek′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Delightfulness; the quality of imparting pleasure.

Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness. *Barret.*

delectably (dē-lek′ta-bli), *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully; charmingly.

Of myrrh, bawme, and aloes they *delectably* smell.
Bp. Bale, On Revelations, ii., sig. A vii.

delectate (dē-lek'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delectated*, ppr. *delectating*. [< L. *delectatus*, pp. of *delectare* = It. *delettare*, *dilettare* = Sp. Pg. *deleitar* = F. *délecter*, OF. *deliter* (> ME. *deliten*, E. *delight*), delight: see *delight*.] To please or charm, as the senses; render delectable; delight.

delectation (dē-lek-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *délectation* = Sp. *deleitación* = Pg. *deleitação* = It. *delettazione*, < L. *delectatio(n-)*, < *delectare*, please, delight: see *delectate*.] Great pleasure, particularly of the senses; delight.

"I ensure you, Master Raphael" (quoth I), "I took great *delectation* in hearing you: all things that you said were spoken so wittily and so pleasantly."
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Poesy serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and to *delectation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 142.

At the very moment, however, of these *delectations*, a meeting was held at Brussels of men whose minds were occupied with sterner stuff than sugar-work.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 492.

delectus personæ (dē-lek'tus pėr-sō'nē). [L., the choice of a person: *delectus*, a choice, < *deligere*, pp. *delectus*, choose out, select, < *de*, from, + *legere*, pick, choose; *personæ*, gen. of *persona*, a person: see *person*.] In *law*, the choice or selection, either express or implied, of a particular individual, by reason of some personal qualification; particularly, the right to choose partners in business; the regulation which prevents a new partner from being admitted into a firm against the will of any member of it.

delegacy† (del'ē-gā-si), *n.* [< *delega(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of delegating, or the state of being delegated.

By way of *delegacy* or grand commission.
Raleigh, Hist. World, v. 2.

2. A number of persons delegated; a delegation.

Before any suit begin, the plaintiffe shall have his complaint approved by a set *delegacy* to that purpose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delegated*, ppr. *delegating*. [< L. *delegatus*, pp. of *delegare* (> It. *delegare* = Sp. Pg. *delegar* = F. *déléguer*), send, assign, depute, appoint, < *de*, from, + *legare*, send, depute, appoint: see *legate*.] 1. To depute; appropriately, to send with power to transact business as a representative: as, he was *delegated* to the convention. —2. To intrust; commit; deliver to another's care and management: as, to *delegate* authority or power to a representative.

We can pretend to no further jurisdiction than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Let him *delegate* to others the costly courtesies and decorations of social life. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

The Iliad shows that it was usual for a Greek king to *delegate* to his heir the duty of commanding his troops.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 518.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *délégué* = Sp. Pg. *delegado* = It. *delegato*, < L. *delegatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Deputed; commissioned or sent to act for or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially.
Jer. Taylor.

II. *n.* 1. A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with power to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; an attorney.

Legates and *delegates* with powers from hell.
Cowper, Expostulation.

Conscience speaks not as a solitary, independent guide, but as the *delegate* of a higher Legislator.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 9.

In general, soldiers who should form themselves into political clubs, elect *delegates*, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from all control. *Macaulay.*

Specifically—2. In the United States: (*a*) A person elected or appointed to represent a Territory in Congress, as distinguished from the representatives of States. The territorial delegates have seats in the House of Representatives and salaries like other members, may speak, offer motions, etc., and be appointed on certain committees, but may not vote. (*b*) A person sent with representative powers to a convention, conference, or other assembly for nomination of officers, or for drafting or altering a constitution, or for the transaction of the business of the organization which such persons collectively represent.—3. In Great Britain: (*a*) A commissioner formerly appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. (*b*) One of a committee chosen by the house of convocation in the University of Oxford, with power to act.—4. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.—**Court of Delegates**, formerly, in England, the great court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes and from the decisions of the admiralty court: so called because the judges were delegated or appointed by the crown under the great seal. This court is now abolished, and its powers and functions are transferred to the sovereign in council. Also called *Commission of Delegates*.—**House of Delegates**, in the United States: (*a*) The lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Formerly called *House of Burgesses*. (*b*) The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (in full, *House of Clerical and Lay Delegates*).

delegated (del'ē-gā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Deputed; sent with authority to act for another; appointed.

Delegated Spirits comfort fetch
To her from heights that Reason may not win.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 36.

2. Intrusted; committed; held by substitution.

Whose *delegated* cruelty surpasses
The worst acts of one energetic master.
Byron, Sardanapalus, i. 2.

Faithfulness to conviction and all *delegated* trust.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

The system of provinces, of dependencies, of territories which cannot be brought into the general system of government, which need to be administered by some special *delegated* power, seems to me to be vicious in idea.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 349.

Delegated jurisdiction, in *Scots law*, jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a depute or deputy: contradistinguished from *proper jurisdiction*.

delegation (del-ē-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *délégation* = Sp. *delegación* = Pg. *delegação* = It. *delegazione*, < L. *delegatio(n-)*, < *delegare*, depute: see *delegate*.] 1. A sending or deputing; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion cannot be performed by *delegation*.
S. Miller.

These only held their power by *delegation* from the people. *Brougham.*

But of all the experiments in *delegation* to which the spiritual jurisdiction of the English Crown has been subjected, the most unhappy was the first—the Vicar-Generalship of Thomas Crumwel.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

2. A person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others; specifically, in the United States, the whole body of men who represent a single district or State in a representative assembly.—3. In Austria-Hungary, one of two bodies summoned annually by the emperor to legislate on matters pertaining to the whole empire. One delegation is chosen by the Austrian Reichsrath, the other by the Hungarian Reichstag, and each consists of sixty members.
4. In *civil law*, the act by which a debtor, in order to be freed from his debt, offers in his stead to the creditor another person, who binds himself for the debt. The delegation is said to be *perfect* when the delegating debtor is discharged by his creditor, *imperfect* when the creditor retains his rights against his original debtor.
5. In French usage, a share certificate.—6. In *banking*, an informal and non-negotiable letter employed by bankers for the transfer of a debt or credit.

delegatory† (del'ē-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *delegate* + *-ory*.] Holding a delegated or dependent position.

Some politique *delegatory* Scipio . . . they would single forth, if it might bee, whom they might depose when they list, if he should begin to tyranize.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

delenda (dē-len'dä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *delendus*, ger. of *delere*, blot out: see *delete*.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

delendung, *n.* Same as *delundung*.

delenifical† (del-ē-nif'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *delenificus*, soothing, < *delenire*, soothe, soften (< *de* + *lenire*, soften: see *lenient*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

Delesseria (del-e-sē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Benjamin *Delessert* (1773–1847), a French botanical amateur.] A genus of red marine algæ (*Florideæ*), having delicate, rosy-red leaflike fronds, which are laciniate or branched and have a central vein, usually with lateral veinlets. The tetraspores are produced in spots on the frond. Fifty or more species are known, distributed all over the world; five occur on the shores of the British isles, and three on the eastern coast of the United States.

delessite (dē-les'īt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist A. *Delesse*.] A ferruginous chloritic mineral of a dark-green color, occurring in cavities in amygdaloid.

delete (dē-lēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deleted*, ppr. *deleting*. [< L. *deletus*, pp. of *delere*, blot out, abolish, destroy, perhaps < *de*, away, + **lere*, an assumed verb related to *linere*, smear, erase: see *liniment*. In another view, L. *delere* = Gr. *δηλεῖσθαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste: see *deleterious*.] To blot out; expunge; erase.

I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and *delete*, according to better information.
Fuller, General Worthies, xxv.

I have . . . inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version, and *deleted* eight.
W. E. Aytoun.

It was not till 1879 that they [the German socialists] were provoked by the persecutions to which they were subjected by the German Government, to *delete* from their statutes the qualification of seeking their ends by legal means. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 283.

deleterious (del-ē-tē'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *délétère* = Sp. *deletéreo* = Pg. It. *deleterio*, < ML. **deleterius*, < Gr. *δηλητήριος*, noxious, deleterious, < *δηλητήρ*, a destroyer, < *δηλεῖσθαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste.] 1. Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous: as, a *deleterious* plant.

In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their *deleterious* quality by being carried abroad. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xc.

2. Hurtful in character or quality; injurious; pernicious; mischievous; unwholesome: as, a *deleterious* practice; *deleterious* food.

'Tis pity wine should be so *deleterious*,
For tea and coffee leave us much more serious.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 52.

Probably no single influence has had so *deleterious* an effect upon the physique of the rapidly civilized peoples as clothing. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 235.

deleteriously (del-ē-tē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a deleterious manner; injuriously.

deleteriousness (del-ē-tē'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being deleterious or hurtful.

deletery† (del'ē-ter-i), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **deleterius*, < Gr. *δηλητήριος*, deleterious: see *deleterious*.] **I.** *a.* Destructive; poisonous.

Doctor epidemick,
. . . stor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
(Which whosoever took is dead since).
S. Butler, Hudibras, i. 2.

II. *n.* [< ML. *deleterium*, < Gr. *δηλητήριον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), a poison, neut. of *δηλητήριος*: see I.] Anything that destroys; a destructive agent.

Such arguments in general, and remedies in particular, which are apt to become *deleteries* to the sin, and to abate the temptation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 110.

deletion (dē-lē'shon), *n.* [< L. *deletio(n-)*, < *delere*, delete: see *delete*.] 1. The act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing.—2. An erasure; a word or passage deleted.

Some *deletions*, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the article extended, have been restored. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A blotting out, as of an object; obliteration; suppression; extinction.

The great extermination of the Jewish nation, and their total *deletion* from being God's people, was foretold by Christ. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 827.

We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or *deletion* of the Moors.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 40.

The better the man and the nobler his purposes, the more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the *deletion* of his personality.
R. L. Stevenson, Ordered South.

deletitious (del-ē-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *deletitius*, prop. *deleticius*, < L. *delere*, erase: see *delete*.] From which anything has been or may be erased: applied to paper.

deletive (dē-lē'tiv), *a.* [< *delete* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deletion; deleting or erasing.

deletory (del'ē-tō-ri), *n.* [< *delete* + *-ory*.] That which erases or blots out.

Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, ii. § 2.

Dele-wine†, *n.* A kind of wine, perhaps a species of Rhenish: possibly so called from being imported at Deal, England. Also *Deal-wine*.

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated, vii. 253.

delf[1] (delf), *n.* [< ME. *delf*, a quarry, a grave, < AS. *dælf*, a ditch, *ge-delf*, a ditch, digging, < *delfan*, dig, delve: see *delve*.] 1†. Anything made by delving or digging; a mine, quarry, pit, ditch, channel, etc.

Make a *delf* with hande an handfull longe,
And doune the pointe thre greynes therin doo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

Some lesser *delfs*, the fountain's bottom sounding,
Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying.
Fletcher, Purple Island, iii. 18.

2. A catch-water drain; in a sea-embankment, the drain on the landward side. Also improperly written *delph*.—3. A bed of coal or of ironstone. [Forest of Dean and Lancashire coalfields, Eng.]—4. In *her.*, a square supposed to represent a sod of turf used as a bearing. It is one of the so-called abatements of honor, and as such is modern and false heraldry. See ★*abatement*, 3.

delf[2], **delft** (delf, delft), *n.* [Also written *delph*; prop. *delft*; short for *Delftware*, named from *Delft* in the Netherlands, whence such earthenware was first or most commonly brought to England.] Delftware. See *ware*[2].

delfynt, *n.* See *delphin*.

Delhi sore. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

Delian (dē′li-an), *a.* [< L. *Delius*, < Gr. Δήλιος, pertaining to Delos, < Δῆλος, Delos.] Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Ægean sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), and the seat in antiquity of one of the most famous sanctuaries of Apollo.—**Delian Apollo.** See *Apollo.*—**Delian problem,** the problem of the duplication of the cube—that is, of finding a cube having double the volume of a given cube: so called, it was said, because the oracle of Delos told the Athenians that a pestilence would cease when they had doubled the altar of Apollo, this altar being cubical. See *duplication.*

deliatet (del′i-bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *delibatus*, pp. of *delibare* (> It. *delibare* = Pg. *delibar*), take off, taste, < *de*, from, + *libare*, taste, sip, pour out: see *libation.*] To taste; take a sip of.

When he has travell'd and *delibated* the French and the Spanish. *Marmion*, Antiquary, iii.

delibation (del-i-bā′shon), *n.* [< L. *delibatio(n-)*, < *delibare*, taste: see *delibate.*] A taste; a skimming of the surface.

What they [Σεβόμενοι] were, our commentators do not so fully inform us; nor can it be understood without some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity. *J. Mede*, Discourses (1642), p. 82.

deliber†, *v. i.* [OSc. also *deliver*, *delyver*; ME. *deliberen*, < OF. *deliberer*, F. *délibérer*, < L. *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate.*] To deliberate; resolve.

For which he gan *deliberen* for the beste
That . . . he wolde lat hem graunte what hem liste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 169.

deliberate (dē-lib′e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliberated*, ppr. *deliberating.* [< L. *deliberatus*, pp. of *deliberare* (> It. *deliberare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deliberar* = F. *délibérer*), consider, weigh well, < *de* + **liberare*, *librare*, weigh, < **libera*, *libra*, a balance: see *librate.*] **I.** *trans.* To weigh in the mind; weigh the arguments or considerations for and against; think or reflect upon; consider.

Surprised with a question without time to *deliberate* an answer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 322.

King Ferdinand held a council of war at Cordova, where it was *deliberated* what was to be done with Alhama. *Irving*, Granada, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* 1. To think carefully or attentively; consider and examine the reasons for and against a proposition; estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of an action, in order to a choice or decision; reflect carefully upon what is to be done; consider.

At such times as we are to *deliberate* for ourselves, the freer our minds are from all distempered affections, the sounder and better is our judgment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

Kings commonly link themselves, as it were, in a nuptial bond, to their council, and *deliberate* and communicate with them. *Bacon*, Political Fables, iii., Expl.

Hence to "ponder" is to think over a subject without the test of a proper experiment, while to *deliberate* implies an accuracy like that which results from the use of a pair of scales. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 28.

2. More loosely, to pause and consider; stop to reflect.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts
(In spite of all the virtue we can boast),
The woman that *deliberates* is lost.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To ponder, cogitate, reflect, debate, think, meditate, ruminate, muse.

deliberate (dē-lib′e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *deliberatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of an action; circumspect; careful and slow in deciding: applied to persons.

O these *deliberate* fools! when they do choose,
They have the wisdom by their wit to lose.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

2. Formed or done with careful consideration and full intention; well weighed or considered; not sudden or rash: applied to thoughts or acts: as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* purpose; a *deliberate* falsehood.

Instead of rage,
Deliberate valour breathed, firm, and unmoved
With dread of death to flight or foul retreat.
Milton, P. L., i. 554.

Their conduct takes its colour more from their acquired tastes, inclinations, and habits, than from a *deliberate* regard to their greatest good. *R. Hall*, Mod. Infidelity.

3. Characterized by slowness in decision or action; slow.

Sertza Denghel having left all his baggage on the other side, and passed the river, drew up his army in the same *deliberate* manner in which he had crossed the Mareb, and formed opposite to the basha. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 232.

His enunciation was so *deliberate*. *Wirt.*

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Cautious, cool, wary, careful, thoughtful.

deliberately (dē-lib′e-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. With careful consideration or deliberation; with full intent; not hastily or carelessly: as, a *deliberately* formed purpose.

Orchards which had been planted many years before were *deliberately* cut down. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

What would be thought of one who, for the sake of a sweet fruit, should *deliberately* run the risk of bringing a plague upon his family and his neighbours? *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 184.

2. With slowness or deliberation.

I acquire *deliberately* both knowledge and liking: the acquisition grows into my brain, and the sentiment into my breast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvii.

deliberateness (dē-lib′e-rāt-nes), *n.* 1. Careful reflection or consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *Eikon Basilike.*

He would give the lords no more than the temporary veto required to insure *deliberateness* in action. *The American*, VIII. 277.

2. Slowness in decision or action.

deliberater, deliberator (dē-lib′e-rā-tėr, -tor), *n.* [= It. *deliberatore*, < L. *deliberator*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate.*] One who deliberates.

The dull and unfeeling *deliberators* of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. *V. Knox*, Essays, cxxxiii.

deliberation (dē-lib-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *deliberacion*, < OF. *deliberation*, F. *délibération* = Pr. *deliberacio* = Sp. *deliberación* = Pg. *deliberação* = It. *deliberazione*, < L. *deliberatio(n-)*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate.*] 1. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining conflicting reasons or principles; consideration; mature reflection.

And [if] the dome of yche dede were demyt before,
To grepe at the begynnyng, what may grow after;
To serche it full suerly, and se to the ende,
With due *deleberacion* for doutis of Angur;
Who shuld hastely on hond an heuy charge take?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2457.

But whom do I advise? The fashion-led,
The incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead,
Whom care and cool *deliberation* suit
Not better much than spectacles a brute.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

As motives conflict and the evils of hasty action recur to the mind, *deliberation* succeeds to mere invention and design. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 85.

2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure: as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or a council.

They would do well to exclude from their *deliberations* members of the House who had proved themselves unworthy of their position. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 120.

3. Slowness in decision or action: as, he spoke with the greatest *deliberation.*

Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treds with great *deliberation*, and his iudgment consists much in his pace. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

We spent our time in viewing the Ceremonies practis'd by the Latins at this Festival, and in visiting the several holy places; all which we had opportunity to survey with as much freedom and *deliberation* as we pleased. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.

4. In *criminal law*, reflection, however brief, upon the act before committing it; fixed and determined purpose, as distinguished from sudden impulse.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** Thoughtfulness, meditation, cogitation, circumspection, wariness, caution, coolness, prudence.—**2.** Consultation, conference.

deliberative (dē-lib′e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *délibératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *deliberativo*, < L. *deliberativus*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to deliberation or meditation; consisting of or used in discussion; argumentative; reasoning: as, a *deliberative* judgment or opinion; territorial delegates have a *deliberative* voice in Congress (that is, a right to engage in debate, though not to vote).

An oration *deliberative* is a meane whereby we doe perswade, entreate, or rebuke, exhorte, or dehorte, commende, or comforte any man. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric (1553), p. 29.

2. Characterized by deliberation; proceeding from or acting by deliberation, especially by formal discussion: as, *deliberative* thought; the legislature is a *deliberative* body.

Congress is, properly, a *deliberative* corps; and it forgets itself when it attempts to play the executive. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 154.

Mr. Riley took a pinch of snuff, and kept Mr. Tulliver in suspense by a silence that seemed *deliberative.* *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

Deliberative oratory, in *rhet.*, that department of oratory which comprises orations designed to discuss a course of action and advise it or dissuade from it; especially, oratory used in deliberative assemblies; parliamentary, congressional, or political oratory.

II. *n.* 1†. A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil.

2. In *rhet.*, the art of proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it; the art of persuasion.

deliberatively (dē-lib′e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a deliberative manner; by deliberation.

None but the thanes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly, at least while it acted *deliberatively.* *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 7.

deliberator, *n.* See *deliberater.*

delible, *a.* See *deleble.*

Distinguishing between a *delible* and an indelible character. *Erasmus* (trans.), Moriæ Enc.

To render the marks not easily *delible.* *Smeaton*, Eddystone Light.

delicacy (del′i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *delicacies* (-siz). [< ME. *delicacy*, *delicacie*; < *delica(te)* + *-cy.*] 1. The quality of being delicate; that which is delicate. Specifically—2. Exquisite agreeableness to the sense of taste or some other sense; refined pleasantness; daintiness: as, *delicacy* of flavor or of odor.

On hospitable thoughts intent
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best.
Milton, P. L., v. 333.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. Something that delights the senses, particularly the sense of taste; a dainty: as, the *delicacies* of the table.

These *delicacies*
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers,
Walks, and the melody of birds.
Milton, P. L., viii. 526.

Oysters, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little *delicacy* of that sort. *Grant Allen*, Philistia, III. *N. E. D.*

4. Pleasing fineness or refinement of detail; minute perfection in any characteristic quality, as form, texture, tint, tenuity, finish, adjustment, etc.: as, the *delicacy* of the skin or of a fabric; *delicacy* of contour; the *delicacy* of a thread or of a watch-spring.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring. *Dryden.*

5. That which is refined or the result of refinement, especially of the senses; a refinement.

Mozart is certainly the composer who had the surest instinct for the *delicacies* of his art. *Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. xii. 339.

6. Niceness; criticalness; equivocalness; the condition of requiring care or caution: as, the *delicacy* of a point or question; the *delicacy* of a surgical operation.—7. Nicety of perception; exquisite sensitiveness or acuteness, physical or mental; exquisiteness; fineness: as, *delicacy* of touch or of observation; *delicacy* of wit.

Some people are subject to a certain *delicacy* of passion, which makes them extremely sensible to all the accidents of life, and gives them a lively joy upon every prosperous event, as well as a piercing grief when they meet with misfortunes and adversity. *Hume*, Essays, i.

8. Acute or nice discrimination as to what is pleasing or unpleasing; hence, a refined perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. *Macaulay.*

9. Civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety; the quality manifested in care to avoid offense or what may cause distress or embarrassment; freedom from grossness: as, *delicacy* of behavior or feeling.

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness. *Spectator.*

True *delicacy* . . . exhibits itself most significantly in little things. *Mary Howitt.*

10. Sensitive reluctance; modest or considerate hesitation; timidity or diffidence due to refined feeling: as, I feel a great *delicacy* in approaching such a subject.

And day by day she thought to tell Geraint,
But could not out of bashful *delicacy*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

11. Tenderness, as of the constitution; susceptibility to disease; physical sensitiveness.

An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of *delicacy*, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

She had been in feeble health ever since we left, and her increasing *delicacy* was beginning to alarm her friends. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 376.

12†. The quality of being addicted to pleasure; voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness.

Of the seconde glotonie
Which cleped is *delicacie*,
Wherof ye spake here to fore,
Beseche I wolde you therefore.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VI.

13†. Pleasure; a diversion; a luxury.

He Rome brente for his *delicacie*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 489.

Our *delicacies* are grown capital,
And even our sports are dangers.
B. Jonson, To a Friend.

=**Syn. 2.** Daintiness, savoriness.—**3.** *Delicacy, Dainty, Tidbit.* A *delicacy* is specifically something very choice for eating; it may be cooked, dressed, or in the natural state: as, his table was abundantly supplied with all the *delicacies* of the season; the appetite of the sick man had to be coaxed with *delicacies*. *Dainty* is a stronger word, indicating something even more choice. A *tidbit* is a particularly choice or delicious morsel, a small quantity taken ★from a larger on account of its excellence.

delicate (del′i-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *delicate, delicat*, < OF. *delicat*, F. *délicat* = Pr. *delicat* = Sp. Pg. *delicado* = It. *delicato* (cf. ME. *delie*, < OF. *delie, delje, delgie, delge, deuge*, the vernacular form, = Pr. *delguat* = Sp. Pg. *delgado*, fine, slender), < L. *delicatus*, giving pleasure, delightful, soft, luxurious, delicate, ML. also fine, slender; usually associated with *deliciæ*, pleasure, delight, luxury, < *delicere*, allure, < *de*, away, + *lacere*, allure, entice. From the latter source are *delicious, delectable*, and *delight*, q.v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pleasing to any of the senses, especially to the sense of taste; dainty; delicious: opposed to *coarse* or *rough*.

Cer. Wrench it open;
Soft! it smells most sweetly in my sense.
2d Gent. A *delicate* odour. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2.

The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish is to be done . . . prudently. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 2.

2. Agreeable; delightful; charming.

Canst thou imagine where those spirits live
Which make such *delicate* music in the woods?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 2.

3. Fine in characteristic details; minutely perfect in kind; exquisite in form, proportions, finish, texture, manner, or the like; nice; dainty; charming: as, a *delicate* being; a *delicate* skin or fabric; *delicate* tints.

That we can call these *delicate* creatures ours,
And not their appetites. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

To me thou art a pure, ideal flower,
So *delicate* that mortal touch might mar.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 94.

And the lily she dropped as she went is yet white,
With the dew on its *delicate* sheath.
Owen Meredith, The Storm.

The *delicate* gradation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions. *J. Caird.*

Lagoons and lagoon-channels are filled up by the growth of the *delicate* corals which live there.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 151.

4. Of a fine or refined constitution; refined.

Thou wast a spirit too *delicate*
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

5. Nice in construction or operation; exquisitely adjusted or adapted; minutely accurate or suitable: as, a *delicate* piece of mechanism; a *delicate* balance or spring.—**6.** Requiring nicety in action; to be approached or performed with caution; precarious; ticklish: as, a *delicate* surgical operation; a *delicate* topic of conversation.

And if I may mention so *delicate* a subject, endeavour to check that little something, bordering on conceit and impertinence, which your lady possesses.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 44.

No doubt slavery was the most *delicate* and embarrassing question with which Mr. Lincoln was called on to deal. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

7. Nice in perception or action; exquisitely acute or dexterous; finely sensitive or exact; deft: as, a *delicate* touch; a *delicate* performer or performance.

I do but say what she is: — So *delicate* with her needle!
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

8. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by attention to the opinions and feelings of others; refined: as, *delicate* behavior or manners; a *delicate* address.—**9.** Susceptible to disease or injury; of a tender constitution; feeble; not able to endure hardship: as, a *delicate* frame or constitution; *delicate* health.—**10.** Nice in perception of what is agreeable to the senses or the intellect; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; dainty; fastidious: as, a *delicate* taste; a *delicate* eye for color.

His familiarity with the customs, manners, actions, and writings of the ancient, makes him a very *delicate* observer of what occurs to him in the present world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

It is capable of pleasing the most *delicate* Reader, without giving Offence to the most scrupulous.
Addison, Spectator, No. 26.

11†. Full of pleasure; luxurious; sumptuous; delightful.

Dives for his *delicate* life to the devil went.
Piers Plowman.

And comprehending goodly Groves of Cypresses intermixed with plaines, *delicate* gardens, artificiall fountains, all variety of fruit-trees, and what not rare.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

Haarlem is a very *delicate* town. *Evelyn.*

=**Syn. 1.** Pleasant, delicious, palatable, savory.—**8.** Fastidious, discriminating.—**10.** Sensitive.

II.† *n.* **1.** Something savory, luscious, or delicious; a delicacy; a dainty.

Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon . . . hath filled his belly with my *delicates*. Jer. li. 34.

'Tis an excellent thing to be a prince; he is served with such admirable variety of fare, such innumerable choice of *delicates*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. A fastidious person.

The rules among these false *delicates* are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature. *Tatler.*

delicately (del′i-kāt-li), *adv.* In a delicate manner, in any sense of that word.

Drynk nat ouer *delicatliche*, ne to depe neither.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 166.

They which . . . live *delicately* are in kings' courts.
Luke vii. 25.

There is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so *delicately* clear. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

delicateness (del′i-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for *delicateness* and tenderness. Deut. xxviii. 56.

delicatesse† (del-i-ka-tes′), *n.* [< F. *délicatesse*, < *délicat*, delicate: see *delicate*.] Delicacy; tact; address.

All which required abundance of finesse and *delicatesse* to manage with advantage. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

delicatessen (del-i-ka-tes′en), *n. pl.* [G., < F. *délicatesse*.] Delicacies; articles of food which are used as relishes.

delicet†, *n.* [< ME. *delice*, pl. *delices*, < OF. *delices*, F. *délices*, pl., = Sp. Pg. *delicia* = It. *delizia*, < L. *deliciæ*, acc. *delicias*, pl., pleasure, delight: see *delicate*.] A delight; a dainty; something delicately pleasing.

Quod man to Conscience, "ȝouthe axith *delice*;
For ȝouthe the course of kinde [nature] wole holde."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd
In dainty *delices*, and lavish joyes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 28.

deliciate† (dē-lish′i-āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *deliciatus*, pp. of *deliciari*, delight one's self, feast, < L. *deliciæ*, delight: see *delicate*.] To indulge in delights; feast; revel; delight one's self.

When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minions, the rose is her Adonis. *Partheneia Sacra* (1633), p. 18.

delicious (dē-lish′us), *a.* [< ME. *delicious*, < OF. *delicieus*, F. *délicieux* = Pr. *delicios* = Sp. Pg. *delicioso* = It. *delizioso*, < L. *deliciosus*, delicious, delightful, < *deliciæ*, delight: see *delicate*.] **1.** Pleasing in the highest degree; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure: as, a *delicious* viand; a *delicious* odor; *delicious* fruit or wine.

She [Venice] ministred unto me more variety of remarkable and *delicious* objects than mine eyes ever surveyed in any citie before. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 199.

That is a bitter sweetness which is only *delicious* to the palate, and to the stomach deadly. *Ford*, Line of Life.

2. Most pleasing to the mind; yielding exquisite delight; delightful.

We had a most *delicious* journey to Marseilles, thro' a country sweetely declining to the south and Mediterranian coasts. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1644.

What so *delicious* as a just and firm encounter of two, in a thought, in a feeling? *Emerson*, Friendship.

Were not his words *delicious*, I a beast
To take them as I did? but something jarr'd.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3†. Delicate; luxurious; dainty; addicted to or seeking pleasure.

Others, of a more *delicious* and airy spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyment of ease and luxury. *Milton.*

=**Syn.** *Delicious, Delightful*, luscious, savory. *Delicious* is highly agreeable to some sense, generally that of taste, sometimes that of smell or of hearing. *Delightful* is highly agreeable to the mind; it is always supersensuous, except perhaps as sight or hearing is sometimes the immediate means to high mental pleasure. *Delicious* food, odors, music; *delightful* thoughts, hopes, anticipations, news.

O faint, *delicious* spring-time violet.
W. W. Story, The Violet.

What is there in the vale of life
Half so *delightful* as a wife?
Cowper, Love Abused.

Even the phrase "*delicious* music" implies the predominance of the sensuous element in the pleasures of song.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1149.

deliciously (dē-lish′us-li), *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; daintily; delightfully; luxuriously.

How much she hath glorified herself, and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her.
Rev. xviii. 7.

deliciousness (dē-lish′us-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being delicious or very grateful to the senses or mind: as, the *deliciousness* of a repast; the *deliciousness* of a sonnet.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own *deliciousness*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

2†. That which is delicious; delicacies; luxuries; dainties.

The East sends hither her *deliciousness*.
Donne, Thomas Coryat.

3†. Indulgence in delicacies; luxury.

To drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, . . . he made another, third, law for eating and drinking.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

delict (dē-likt′), *n.* [= F. *délit* = Sp. *delicto, delito* = Pg. *delicto, delito* = It. *delitto*, < L. *delictum*, a fault, offense, crime, prop. neut. pp. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault, offend, < *de* + *linquere*, leave; cf. *delinquent*.] A transgression; an offense; specifically, in *civil* and *Scots law*, a misdemeanor. Delicts are commonly understood as slighter offenses which do not immediately affect the public peace, but which imply an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atonement to the public by suffering punishment, and also to make reparation for the injury committed. The term *delinquency* has the same signification.

The supreme power either hath not power sufficient to punish the delinquent, or may miss to have notice of the *delict*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a *delict* in the event of its violation. *Jeffrey.*

deliet†, *a.* [ME. *delie* (three syllables), < OF. *delie, delje, delgie*, F. *délié*, fine, slender, = Pr. *delguat* = Sp. Pg. *delgado*, < L. *delicatus*, delicate, etc., in ML. also fine, slender: see *delicate*.] Thin; slender; delicate.

Hyr clothes weren maked of riht *delye* thredes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

deligation (del-i-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déligation* = Sp. *deligación*, < L. as if **deligatio(n-)*, < *deligare*, bind or tie together, < *de* + *ligare*, bind, tie: see *ligation*.] In *surg.*, a binding up; a bandaging; ligature, as of arteries. [Rare.]

Rather in these fractures do we use *deligations* with many rowlers, saith Albucasius. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 1.

delight (dē-līt′), *v.* [A wrong spelling, in imitation of words like *light, might*, etc.; the analogical mod. spelling would be *delite*, < ME. *deliten, delyten*, < OF. *deleiter, deliter* = Pr. *delectar* = Sp. *deleitar, delectar* = Pg. *deleitar* = It. *delettare, dilettare*, < L. *delectare*, delight, please, freq. of *delicere*, allure: see *delicate, delectable, delicious*.] **I.** *trans.* To affect with great pleasure or rapture; please highly; give or afford a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment to: as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear; poetry *delights* the mind.

I will *delight* myself in thy statutes. Ps. cxix. 16.

To me, what is this quintessence of dust? Man *delights* not me, no, nor woman either. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To have or take great pleasure; be greatly pleased or rejoiced: followed by an infinitive or by *in*.

The squyer *delited* nothinge ther-*ynne* whan that he smote his maister, but he wiste not fro whens this corage to hym come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

I *delight* to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart. Ps. xl. 8.

The labour we *delight in* physics pain.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

delight (dē-līt′), *n.* [A wrong spelling (see the verb); earlier *delite*, < ME. *delite*, *delit*, *delyt*, < OF. *deleit*, *delit* = Pr. *delieg*, *deliet* = Sp. Pg. *deleite* = It. *diletto*, delight; from the verb.] **1.** A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; joy; rapture.

His *delight* is in the law of the Lord. Ps. i. 2.

Thus came I into England with great joy and hearts *delight*, both to my selfe and all my acquaintance.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 31.

The ancients and our own Elizabethans, ere spiritual megrims had become fashionable, perhaps made more out of life by taking a frank *delight* in its action and passion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 249.

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment.

But, man, what doste thou with alle this?
Thowe doest the *delytys* of the devylle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 172.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprites,
And show the best of our *delights*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise, . . .
To scorn *delights*, and live laborious days.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 72.

3†. Licentious pleasure; lust. *Chaucer.* =**Syn. 1.** *Joy*, *Pleasure*, etc. (see *gladness*), gratification, rapture, transport, ecstasy, delectation.

delighted (dē-lī′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delight*, *v.*] **1.** Greatly pleased; joyous; joyful.

About the keel *delighted* dolphins play.
Waller, His Majesty's Escape.

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where,
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the *delighted* spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

But thou, O Hope, with eyes so fair—
What was thy *delighted* measure?
Collins, The Passions.

[In the quotation from Shakspere the meaning of the word is doubtful.]

2†. Delightful; delighted-in.

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more white than black.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Whom best I love I cross; to make my gift,
The more delay'd, *delighted*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

delightedly (dē-lī′ted-li), *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.

Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans,
And spirits; and *delightedly* believes
Divinities, being himself divine.
Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Death of Wallenstein.

delighter (dē-lī′tėr), *n.* One who takes delight. [Rare.]

Ill-humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories.
Barrow, Sermons, I. 250.

delightful (dē-līt′fụl), *a.* [< *delight* + *-ful*, 1.] Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction: as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

The house is *delightful*—the very perfection of the old Elizabethan style. *Macaulay's Life and Letters*, I. 191.

After all, to be *delightful* is to be classic, and the chaotic never pleases long.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

=**Syn.** *Delicious*, *Delightful* (see *delicious*); charming, exquisite, enchanting, rapturous, ravishing.

delightfully (dē-līt′fụl-i), *adv.* **1.** In a delightful manner: in a manner to afford great pleasure; charmingly.

How can you more profitably or more *delightfully* employ your Sunday leisure than in the performance of such duties as these? *Bp. Porteous*, Works, I. ix.

2†. With delight; delightedly.

O voice once heard
Delightfully, Increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton*, P. L., x. 730.

delightfulness (dē-līt′fụl-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure: as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect or of scenery; the *delightfulness* of leisure.

Because it [deportment] is a nurse of peace and greatly contributes to the *delightfulness* of society, [it] hath been always much commended. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xxix.

2†. The state of being delighted; great pleasure; delight.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*
Where but a baiting place is all our portion.
Sir P. Sidney.

delightingly (dē-lī′ting-li), *adv.* **1.** In a delighting manner; so as to give delight.—**2†.** With delight; cheerfully; cordially.

He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sequiri's death. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium.

delightless (dē-līt′les), *a.* [< *delight* + *-less*.] Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.

Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale moon, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day *delightless*. *Thomson*, Spring.

delightsome (dē-līt′sum), *a.* [< *delight* + *-some*.] Delightful; imparting delight.

Then deck thee with thy loose, *delightsome* robes,
And on thy wings bring delicate perfumes.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The Kingdom of Tonquin is in general healthy enough, especially in the dry season, when also it is very *delightsom*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 31.

delightsomely (dē-līt′sum-li), *adv.* In a delightful manner; in a way to give or receive delight.

I have not lived my life *delightsomely*.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

delightsomeness (dē-līt′sum-nes), *n.* The quality of giving delight; charmfulness.

The *delightsomeness* of our dwellings shall not be envied. *Wheatly*, Schools of the Prophets, Sermon at Oxford, p. 38.

delignate† (dē-lig′nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *lignum*, wood, + *-ate*[2] (suggested by *delapidate*, *dilapidate*).] To deprive or strip of wood. *Davies.* [Rare.]

It moves me much, his accusation of covetousness dilapidating, or rather *deligating*, his bishoprick, cutting down the wood thereof, for which he fell into the Queen's displeasure. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 34.

delimit (dē-lim′it), *v. t.* [< F. *délimiter*, < LL. *delimitare*, mark out the limits, < *de-* + *limitare*, limit, bound: see *limit*.] To mark or fix the limits or boundaries of; bound.

The sporangium is a large club-shaped cell *delimited* by a transverse wall from the unicellular tubular sporangiophore. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 74.

The present system of *delimiting* the towns and preserving the memory of their bounds is an inheritance from former ages. *Science*, V. 246.

delimitation (dē-lim-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *délimitation*, < LL. *delimitare*: see *delimit*.] The marking, fixing, or prescribing of limits or boundaries.

They had had ample time for ascertaining all the facts, and for proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament. *Gladstone.*

Volumes of minute antiquarian investigation would be needed to trace . . . the progress of nomenclature and *delimitation* of the various dioceses of Britain from the first establishment of them to the present day.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 244.

If the *delimitation* of orders is difficult, that of genera is often impossible, so that they are reduced to assemblages depending on the tact or taste of the author.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 421.

deline† (dē-līn′), *v. t.* [= F. *délinéer* = Sp. Pg. *delinear* = It. *delineare*, < L. *delineare*, mark out, sketch, delineate: see *delineate*.] To mark out; delineate. *Otway.*

A certain plan had been *delined* out for a farther proceeding, to retrieve all with help of the Parliament.
Roger North, Examen, p. 523.

delineable (dē-lin′ē-ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **delineabilis*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] Capable of delineation; liable to be delineated.

In either vision there is something not *delineable*.
Feltham, Letters, xvii. (Ord MS.).

delineament (dē-lin′ē-ạ-ment), *n.* [= Sp. *delineamiento* = Pg. *deliniamento* = It. *delineamento*, < L. as if **delineamentum*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] Representation by delineation; picture; graphic sketch.

The sunne's a type of that eternall light
Which we call God, a fair *delineament*
Of that which Good in Plato's school is hight.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 11.

delineate (dē-lin′ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delineated*, ppr. *delineating*. [< L. *delineatus*, pp. of *delineare*, also *deliniare*, mark out, sketch, < *de* + *lineare*, mark out, < *linea*, a line: see *line*[2]. Cf. *deline*.] **1.** To exhibit or mark out in lines; sketch or represent in outline: as, to *delineate* the form of the earth or a diagram.—**2.** To represent pictorially; draw a likeness of; portray; depict.

They may *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalom's head. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To describe; represent to the mind or understanding; exhibit a likeness of in words: as, to *delineate* character.

The ancients have with great exactness *delineated* universal nature, under the person of Pan.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

To *delineate* character has been his principal aim.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, Pref.

Mr. [G. P. R.] James is considered by many to be a greater man than Mr. Dickens, because he *delineates* kings and nobles. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 130.

delineation (dē-lin-ē-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *délinéation* = Sp. *delineación* = Pg. *delineação* = It. *delineazione*, < LL. *delineatio(n-)*, < L. *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] **1.** The act or process of delineating; the act of representing, portraying, or depicting.

If it please the eare well, the same represented by *delineation* to the view pleaseth the eye well.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

2. Representation, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.

The softest *delineations* of female beauty. *Irving.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Sketch*, etc. (see *outline*, *n.*); drawing, draft, portrait; account, description.

delineator (dē-lin′ē-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *délinéateur* = Sp. Pg. *delineador* = It. *delineatore*, < L. as if **delineator*, < *delineare*, delineate: see *delineate*.] **1.** One who delineates or sketches, either pictorially or verbally.

A modern *delineator* of characters. *V. Knox*, Essays, lii.

Specifically—**2.** A tailors' pattern, made so as to expand in certain directions to correspond to the varying sizes of the garments.—**3.** A surveying instrument on wheels, which, on being moved over the ground, records the distance traversed and delineates the slopes or profile of the country; a perambulator.

delineatory (dē-lin′ē-ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *delineate* + *-ory*.] Delineating; describing; drawing the outline.

The *delineatory* part of his work affords the best specimen of his peculiar manner. *Scott*, Critical Essays, p. 386.

delineature† (dē-lin′ē-ạ-tụr), *n.* [= It. *delineatura*, < L. as if **delineatura*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *delineate*.] Delineation.

deliniment† (dē-lin′i-ment), *n.* [= OF. *deliniment*, < L. *delinimentum*, prop. *delenimentum*, < *delinire*, prop. *delenire*, soothe, soften, mitigate, < *de* + *lenire*, soften, < *lenis*, soft: see *lenient*, *delenifical*.] **1.** Mitigation.—**2.** A liniment. *Bailey.*

delinition† (del-i-nish′ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *delinere*, besmear, < *de* + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*, *letter*.] The act of smearing.

The *delinition* of the infant's ears and nostrils with the spittle. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, II. x. § 3.

delinquency (dē-ling′kwẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *delinquencies* (-siz). [= OF. *delinquance* = Sp. *delincuencia* = It. *delinquenza*, < LL. *delinquentia*, a fault, delinquency, < L. *delinquen(t-)s*, delinquent: see *delinquent*.] Failure or omission of duty or obligation; a dereliction; a fault; a shortcoming; an offense.

Neither moral *delinquencies* nor virtuous actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, v. 2.

=**Syn.** *Wrong*, *Sin*, etc. See *crime*.

delinquent (dē-ling′kwẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *delinkwent* = G. Sw. *delinquent* = Dan. *delinkvent* = F. *délinquant* = Sp. *delincuente* = Pg. It. *delinquente*, < L. *delinquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault (see *delict*), < *de*, away, + *linquere*, leave. Cf. *relinquent*, *relinquish*.] **I.** *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty or obligation: as, a *delinquent* tenant; a *delinquent* subscriber.

He that practiseth either for his own profit, or any other sinister ends, may be well termed a *delinquent* person.
State Trials (1640), Earl Strafford.

II. *n.* One who fails to perform a duty or discharge an obligation; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; a culprit.

Nor do I think his sentence cruel (for
'Gainst such *delinquents* what can be too bloody?)
But that it is abhorring from our state.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place of jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed. *Ayliffe.*

Delinquents who confess,
And pray forgiveness, merit anger less.
Cowper, Elegies, iv.

=**Syn.** *Offender*, *Delinquent* (see *offender*); wrong-doer.

delinquently (dē-ling′kwẹnt-li), *adv.* So as to fail in duty or obligation.

deliquate (del′i-kwāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliquated*, ppr. *deliquating*. [< L. *deliquatus*, pp. of *deliquare*, clarify a liquid by straining it; in E. taken in a lit. sense (after *deliquesce*, q. v.), melt down, < *de*, down, + *liquare*, liquefy, melt: see *liquate* and *delay*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To melt or be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor, very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*. *Boyle*, Chemical Principles.

II. *trans.* To cause to melt; dissolve.

deliquation (del-i-kwā′shon), *n.* [< *deliquate* + *-ion*.] A melting.

deliquesce (del-i-kwes′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquesced*, ppr. *deliquescing*. [< L. *deliquescere*, melt away, dissolve, < *de*, down, + *liquescere*, become liquid, inceptive of *liquere*, melt: see *liquid*.] 1. To melt or dissolve gradually, or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts; melt away.

Chromic acid crystals *deliquesce* rapidly when exposed to the air, and soon undergo a chemical change. *C. O. Whitman*, Microscopical Methods, p. 18.

Whose whole vocabulary had *deliquesced* into some half-dozen expressions. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, x.

2. In *vegetable histology*, to liquefy or melt away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth: said of certain tissues, especially the gills of fungi of the genus *Coprinus*. It differs from the analogous process in salts, being a vital phenomenon.

deliquescence (del-i-kwes′ens), *n.* [= F. *déliquescence* = Sp. *delicuescencia* = Pg. *deliquescencia* = It. *deliquescenza*, < L. as if **deliquescentia*, < *deliquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deliquescere*, melt away: see *deliquescent*.] Liquefaction by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere (a property of certain salts and other bodies); a melting away or dissolving.

I am suffering from my old complaint, the hay-fever (as it is called). My fear is, perishing by *deliquescence*; I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profluvia. *Sydney Smith*, To Dr. Holland, ix.

★ **deliquescent** (del-i-kwes′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déliquescent* = Sp. *delicuescente* = Pg. *deliquescente* = It. *deliquescente*, < L. *deliquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deliquescere*, melt away: see *deliquesce*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Liquefying in the air; capable of becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the atmosphere: as, *deliquescent* salts.

Regenerated tartar is so *deliquescent* that it is not easy to keep it dry. *Black*, Lectures on Chemistry.

Hence—2. Apt to dissolve or melt away; wasting away by or as if by melting.

Striding over the styles to church, . . . dusty and *deliquescent*. *Sydney Smith*, To Archdeacon Singleton, iii.

3. In *vegetable histology*, liquefying or melting away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth.—4. In *bot.*, branching in such a way that the stem is lost in the branches.

II. *n.* A substance which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

deliquiate (dē-lik′wi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquiated*, ppr. *deliquiating*. [Improper form of *deliquate*.] Same as *deliquesce*.

deliquiation (dē-lik-wi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *deliquiate* + *-ion*.] Same as *deliquescence*.

deliquium[1] (dē-lik′wi-um), *n.* [= F. *déliquium* = Sp. Pg. It. *deliquio*, < LL. *deliquium*, a flowing down, < L. *de*, down, + *liquere*, melt; cf. *deliquate*.] 1. In *chem.*, a melting or liquefaction by absorption of moisture, as of a salt.—2. Figuratively, a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

To fall into mere unreasoning *deliquium* of love and admiration was not good. *Carlyle*.

The sentimentalist always insists on taking his emotion neat, and, as his sense gradually deadens to the stimulus, increases his dose till he ends in a kind of moral *deliquium*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

deliquium[2]† (dē-lik′wi-um), *n.* [< L. *deliquium*, an eclipse, lit. a want (cf. *defectus*, a lack, an eclipse), < *delinquere*, fail, be wanting: see *delinquent*.] 1. An interruption or failure of the sun's light, whether caused by an eclipse or otherwise.

Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Cæsar. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 234.

2. In *med.*, a failure of vital force; syncope.

He . . . carries bisket, aqua vitæ, or some strong waters, about him, for fear of *deliquiums*, or being sick. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

deliracy† (dē-lir′a-si), *n.* [< L. as if **deliratia*, < *deliratus*, pp. of *delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirate*.] Delirium.

deliramentt (dē-lir′a-ment), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *deliramento*, < L. *deliramentum*, nonsense, absurdity, < *delirare*, be crazy: see *delirate*.] A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy.

Of whose [Mohammed's] *deliriements* further I proceed. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 285.

delirancy† (dē-lir′an-si), *n.* [< *deliran(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

Extasies of *delirancy* and dotage, that bring men first to strange fancies; then, to vent either nonsense or blasphemous and scurrilous extravagancies. *Bp. Gauden*, Sermon at Funeral of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 57.

delirant† (dē-lī′rant), *a.* [< F. *délirant* = Sp. Pg. It. *delirante*, < L. *deliran(t-)s*, ppr. of *delirare* (F. *délirer*), be crazy: see *delirate*.] Delirious.

deliratet (dē-lī′rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *deliratus*, pp. of *delirare* (> It. *delirare* = Sp. Pg. *delirar* = F. *délirer*), be crazy, rave, be out of one's wits, deviate from a straight line, < *delirus*, crazy, raving: see *delirous*, *delirious*.] To rave, as a madman. *Cockeram*.

deliration (del-i-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *deliratio(n-)*, < *delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirate*.] Mental aberration; delirium; dementation. [Archaic.]

The masters of physick tell us of two kinds of *deliration*, or alienation of the understanding. *J. Mede*, Discourses (1642), p. 122.

Repressed by ridicule as a *deliration* of the human mind. *De Quincey*.

deliriant (dē-lir′i-ant), *n.* [< *delirium* + *-ant*[1].] In *med.*, a poison which causes delirium.

delirifacient (dē-lir-i-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *delirare*, rave, + *facere*, ppr. *facien(t-)s*, make.] **I.** *a.* Tending to produce delirium.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance which tends to produce delirium.

delirious (dē-lir′i-us), *a.* [< *delirium* + *-ous*. The older form was *delirous*, q. v.] 1. Wandering in mind; having ideas and fancies that are wild, fantastic, or incoherent; light-headed; flighty; raving.—2. Characterized by or proceeding from wild excitement, exaggerated emotion, or rapture: as, *delirious* joy.

Their fancies first *delirious* grew,
And scenes ideal took for true.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses. *Longfellow*.

deliriously (dē-lir′i-us-li), *adv.* In a delirious manner.

Sweeps the Soul *deliriously* from life.
Byron, Marino Faliero, IV. i. 260.

deliriousness (dē-lir′i-us-nes), *n.* The state of ★being delirious; delirium.

delirium (dē-lir′i-um), *n.* [= F. *délire* = Sp. Pg. It. *delirio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *delirium*, < L. *delirium*, madness, delirium, < *delirus*, mad, raving: see *delirate*.] 1. A disordered state, more or less temporary, of the mental faculties, occurring during illness, especially in febrile conditions. It may be the effect of inflammatory action affecting the brain, or it may be sympathetic with disease in other parts of the body, as the heart; it may be caused by long-continued and exhausting pain, or by inanition of the nervous system.

2. Violent excitement; exaggerated enthusiasm; mad rapture.

The popular *delirium* caught his enthusiastic mind. *Irving*.

3. A hallucination or delusion; a creation of the imagination.

The poet's hand,
Imparting substance to an empty shade,
Imposed on gay *delirium* for a truth.
Cowper, Task, iv. 528.

Delirium tremens, a disorder of the brain arising from inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits, and therefore almost peculiar to drunkards. The delirium is a constant symptom, but the tremor is not always conspicuously present. It is properly a disease of the nervous system.

=Syn. 1. *Madness*, *Frenzy*, etc. See *insanity*.

delirous† (dē-lī′rus), *a.* [< L. *delirus*, crazy, raving, lit. being out of the furrow, < *de*, away, from, + *lira*, a furrow. Cf. *delirious*.] Raving; delirious.

Delirous, that doteth and swerveth from reason. *Blount*, Glossographia (ed. 1674).

delit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *delight*.

délit (dā-lē′), *n.* [F. *délit*, an offense: see *delict*.] In *law*, an act whereby a person by fraud or malice causes damage or wrong to another.—**Quasi délit**, an act by which a person causes damage to another without malice, but by some inexcusable imprudence.

delitable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *delitable*, < L. *delectabilis*, delightful, whence later E. *delectable*, q. v.] Delightful; delectable.

Many a tour and toun thou mayst biholde,
That founded were in tyme of fadres olde,
And many another *delitable* syghte.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 6.

delitably†, *adv.* [ME., < *delitable*, q. v.] Delightfully. *Chaucer*.

delitet, *v.* and *n.* The earlier spelling of *delight*.

delitet, *a.* [< OF. *delit*, delightful, adj. of *delit*, n., delight: see *delite*, *n.*, *delight*.] Delightful; blessed.

This lambe moste *delyte*,
That gave his body to man in forme of brede
On shreffe thursday to-forne or before he was dede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

delitescence, delitescency (del-i-tes′ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *délitescence*; < *delitescent*, q. v.] 1. The state of being concealed; seclusion; retirement; repose. [Obsolete or archaic.]

1669 and 1670 I sold all my estate in Wilts. From 1670 to this very day (I thank God) I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*. *Aubrey*, Life, p. 13.

Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*. *Johnson*.

The *delitescence* of mental activities. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2. In *surg.*, the sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms or the subsidence of a tumor.—**Period of delitescence**, in *med.*, the period during which certain morbid poisons, as smallpox, lie latent in the system. See *incubation*.

delitescent (del-i-tes′ent), *a.* [< L. *delitescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *delitescere*, lie hid, < *de*, away, + *latescere*, inceptive of *latere*, lie hid: see *latent*.] Concealed; lying hid.

delitigatet (dē-lit′i-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *delitigatus*, pp. of *delitigare*, scold, rail angrily, < *de* + *litigare*, quarrel: see *litigate*.] To chide or contend in words. *Cockeram*.

delitigationt (dē-lit-i-gā′shon), *n.* [< *delitigate* + *-ion*.] A chiding; a brawl. *Bailey*.

deliver[1] (dē-liv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *deliveren*, *delyveren*, *delivren*, < OF. *delivrer*, F. *délivrer* = Pr. *deslivrar*, *desliuar*, *deslieurar*, *delivrar* = Sp. Pg. *deliberar* = OSp. *delibrar* = It. *diliberare*, *deliberare*, *dilibrare*, < ML. *deliberare*, set free, deliver, < L. *de*, away, from, + *liberare*, set free, liberate, < *liber*, free: see *liberate*, *livery*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, or evil; set free; set at liberty: as, to *deliver* one from captivity.

The noyse of foulis for to ben *delyverd*
So loude rouge, "Have don and let us wende."
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 491.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked. Ps. lxxi. 4.

Ye magestrats used them courteously, and shewed them what favour they could; but could not *deliver* them, till order came from ye Counsell-table. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

2. To give or hand over; transfer; put into another's possession or power; commit; pass to another: as, to *deliver* a letter.

And thanne the *Delyved* to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax brennyng in his honde. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

They were to haue none other commission, or authoritie, but onely to *deliuer* their Emperours letter vnto the Pope. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 70.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand. Gen. xl. 13.

3. To surrender; yield; give up: as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy: often followed by *up*, and sometimes by *over*: as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods; to *deliver over* money held in trust.

Deliver up their children to the famine. Jer. xviii. 21.

The constables have *delivered* her *over* to me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Thomas Piercy Duke of Northumberland, who first rebel'd and afterwards fled into Scotland, was for a sum of Money *deliver'd* by the Earl of Morton to the Lord Hunsdon Governor of Berwick. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 347.

4. To disburden of a child in childbirth; aid in parturition; hence, figuratively, to disburden of intellectual progeny.

On her frights, and griefs, . . .
She is, something before her time, *deliver'd*.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

His [Mahomet's] mother said, That shee was *deliuered* of him without paine, and Angelicall Birds came to nourish the child. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 247.

Tully was long before he could be *delivered* of a few verses. *Peacham*, Poetry.

5. To discharge; cast; strike; fire: as, he *delivered* the blow straight from the shoulder; to *deliver* a broadside.

An uninstructed bowler . . . thinks to attain the jack by *delivering* his bowl straight forward upon it. *Scott*.

He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw,
Let argument slide, and then *deliver* swift
Some bowl from quite an unguessed point of stand—
Having the luck o' the last word, the reply!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 71.

Exposed to the fire of the two gun-boats, which was *delivered* with vigor and effect. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 367.

Other shorter swords seem to have been used like a falchion only for *delivering* a chopping blow, as they have only one edge. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 278.

6†. To make known; impart, as information.

Wel. Oh, I came not there to-night.
Bob. Your brother *delivered* us as much.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Will you *deliver* how
This dead queen re-lives? *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 3.

That mummy is medicinal, the Arabian Doctor Haly *delivereth*, and divers confirm. *Sir T. Browne*, Mummies.

7. To utter, pronounce, or articulate, as words; produce, as tones in singing; enunciate formally, as before an assemblage: as, to *deliver* an oration; he *delivered* the notes badly.

The vowell is alwayes more easily *deliuered* then the consonant. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 101.

Both the Oracles of Delphos and Sibillas prophecies were wholly *deliuered* in verses. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

To deliver battle, to deliver an attack, to give battle; attack an enemy.

Masséna *delivered* two *battles* at Fuentes de Onoro. *Pop. Encyc.*

=Syn. 1. To set free, liberate, extricate.—3. To cede, grant, relinquish, give up.—7. *Pronounce*, etc. See *utter*.

II. *intrans.* In *molding*, to leave the mold easily. Thus, plaster-of-Paris molds in potteries are often left unoiled so as to absorb the water freely from the clay, which will then *deliver*. Molds for plaster casts are oiled for the same reason. See *draw*.

deliver[2] (dē-liv'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *deliver, delyvere*, < OF. *delivre*, free, prompt, alert, < ML. **deliber* (cf. adv. *delibere*, promptly), < L. *de* + *liber*, free; cf. adv. *libere*, freely. Cf. *deliver*[1], formed of the same elements.] Free; nimble; active; light; agile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Of his stature he was of evene lengthe,
And wonderly *delyvere*, and gret of strengthe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 84.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leane, and *deliver* men. *Holinshed.*

Pyrocles, of a more fine and *deliver* strength, watching his time when to give fit thrusts, . . . would . . . soon have made an end of Anaxius. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

deliver[3]†, *v. i.* See *deliber*. *Chaucer.*

deliverable (dē-liv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *deliver*[1] + ★*-able*.] That may be or is to be delivered.

deliverance (dē-liv'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *deliverance, deliveraunce*, < OF. *delivrance* (F. *délivrance* = Pr. *delivransa* = Sp. *delibranza* (obs.) = It. *deliberanza*), < *delivrer*, deliver: see *deliver*[1] and *-ance*.] 1. The act of setting free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, danger, or evil of any kind.

In hir standeth all your *deliuerance*,
Or elles your deth without doubt any.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1863.

God sent me . . . to save your lives by a great *deliverance*. Gen. xlv. 7.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. Luke iv. 18.

2. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.—3. Parturition; childbirth; delivery.

In the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon.*

Hence—4. The act of disburdening of anything; especially, the act of disburdening the mind by uttering one's thoughts.

Assume that you are saying precisely that which all think, and in the flow of wit and love roll out your paradoxes in solid column, with not the infirmity of a doubt. So at least shall you get an adequate *deliverance*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 217.

5. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.—6. Utterance; declaration; also, a particular statement, especially of opinion; specifically, an authoritative or official utterance by speech or writing; a decision in a controversy.

You have it from his own *deliverance*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 5.

To be of any use in the controversy, then, the immediate *deliverance* of my consciousness must be competent to assure me of the non-existence of something which by hypothesis is not in my consciousness. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 162.

Indeed, so incessant and persistent have been the *deliverances* of their lordships upon the subject, that it might almost seem as though a bishop would have considered himself lacking in duty if he had omitted any opportunity of sounding the note of alarm. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 99.

7. In *Scots law*, the expressed decision of a judge or an arbitrator, interim or final. When interim, it is technically called an *interlocutor*.

deliverer (dē-liv'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *delyverer;* < *deliver* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who delivers, rescues, or sets free; a savior or preserver.

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to the children of Israel. Judges iii. 9.

2. One who delivers by transferring or handing over: as, a *deliverer* of parcels or letters.—3†. One who declares or communicates.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that thereof God himself was inventor, . . . deviser, discusser, *deliverer*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. § 460.

deliveress (dē-liv'ėr-es), *n.* [< *deliver* + *-ess*.] A female deliverer. [Rare.]

Joan d'Arc, . . . the *deliveress* of the towne from our country men when they beseiged it. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, April 21, 1644.

deliverly (dē-liv'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *delyverly, -liche;* < *deliver*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Nimbly; cleverly; jauntily; actively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whan Gaheries saugh his brother Gawein, he lepte vpon his feet, and sette on his heed his hatte *delyuerly*, and hente a-gein his swerde, and appareilede hym to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 196.

Where be your ribbands, maids? swim with your bodies,
And carry it sweetly and *deliverly*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

Every time we say a thing in conversation, we get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and *deliverly*. *Emerson*, Clubs.

deliverness† (dē-liv'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *delyvernes, -nesse;* < *deliver*[2] + *-ness*.] Agility; nimbleness; speed. *Chaucer.*

This, for his *delyuernesse* and swiftenesse, was surnamed Herefote. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. ccviii.

delivery (dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *deliveries* (-iz). [< *deliver*[1] + *-y*, after *livery*.] 1. The act of setting free; the act of freeing from bondage, danger, or evil of any kind; release; rescue; deliverance.

He . . . swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

In the *deliuery* of them that suruiue, no mans particular carefulnesse saued one person, but the meere goodnesse of God himselfe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 70.

2. A giving or passing from one to another; the act of transferring or handing over to another: as, the *delivery* of goods or of a deed; the *delivery* of a parcel or a letter.—3. Surrender; a giving up.

The *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army. *Sir J. Denham.*

4. In *law*, the placing of one person in legal possession of a thing by another.—5. Aid given in the act of parturition; the bringing forth of offspring; childbirth.—6. Utterance; enunciation; manner of speaking or singing.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*. *Addison.*

7. The act of sending or putting forth; emission; discharge: as, the *delivery* of the ball in base-ball, cricket, etc.; the *delivery* of fire or of a charge in battle; the *delivery* of a blow from the shoulder.—8. Capacity for pouring out or disburdening of contents: as, the *delivery* of a pipe.—9†. Free motion or use of the limbs; activity; agility.

The duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

10. In *founding*, allowance or free play given to a pattern so that it can be readily lifted from the mold. Also called *draw-taper*.—**Actual delivery**, or **delivery in fact**, in *law*, a transfer of physical possession.—**Constructive delivery**, in *law*, such a change in the situation as in legal effect imports a transfer of possession.—**Delivery of juridical possession**, in *law*, a term used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico to denote the formal transfer of the possession of land required by Mexican law, which was necessary to the complete investure of title: corresponding to the common-law livery of seizin. Under Mexican administration it was performed by a magistrate of the vicinage, and it included the establishment of boundaries when they were uncertain. The purchaser, in the presence of the magistrate and witnesses, pulled up grass and stones and threw them to the four winds of heaven, in token of his legal and legitimate possession. The magistrate made a record of these proceedings, duly attested by the witnesses, and gave a copy to the new owner.—**Delivery-roller**, in *mach.*, the last of a series of rollers, or that which finally carries the object from the operative parts of the machine.—**Delivery-valve**, the valve through which a pumped fluid is discharged.—**General delivery**, the delivery of mail from the delivery-window of a post-office upon application of the persons to whom it is addressed.—**Good delivery**, in the law of sales, and particularly in the stock exchange, a delivery or tender by the seller proper to fulfil his obligation.—**Jail delivery**. See *jail-delivery*.—**Symbolical delivery**, in *law*, the delivery of property by handing over something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as, for instance, the key of the warehouse containing it.
=Syn. 6. *Elocution, Delivery*. See *elocution*.

dell[1] (del), *n.* [< ME. *delle* = MD. *delle*, D. *del*, a dale, vale, = G. dial. *telle*, a hollow; a deriv. (as dim.) of ME. *dal*, dale, E. *dale:* see *dale*[1]. For the relation of forms, cf. *tell, tale*.] A small valley between hills; a little dale; a glen; a ravine.

That break [in the forest] is a *dell;* a deep, hollow cup, lined with turf. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

In a little *dell* among the trees there is a small ruined mosque. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 54.

dell[2]† (del), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young girl; a wench. [Thieves' cant.]

My *dell* and my dainty wild *dell*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Della Crusca (del'ä krus'kä). [It.: *della*, of the (< L. *de*, of, + *illa*, that); *crusca*, bran.] The name of an academy founded at Florence in 1582, mainly for promoting the purity of the Italian language. Its emblem was a sieve, and its name referred to its purpose of sifting out the bran or refuse from the language. After a short period of incorporation in the Florentine Academy, it was revived in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Della-Cruscan (del-a-krus'kan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Academy della Crusca or its methods. The epithet Della-Cruscan was applied to a school of English poetry started by certain Englishmen at Florence toward the end of the eighteenth century, whose sentimentalities and affectations found many imitators in England. Against it the satire of Gifford's "Baviad" (1794) was directed.

The pent-up imagination, which here and there had trickled off in *Della-Cruscan* dilettanteism. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 63.

II. *n.* A member of the Academy della Crusca, or of the English school of poetry named after it.

Della Robbia ware. See *ware*[2].

delocalize (dē-lō'ka-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delocalized*, ppr. *delocalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *localize*.] To free from the limitations of locality; widen the scope or interests of.

We can have no St. Simons or Pepyses till we have a Paris or London to *delocalize* our gossip and give it historic breadth. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 92.

The principle of representation was constantly *delocalizing* the town, and bringing into the arena subjects which reminded men of their relationship to the state and the crown. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 20.

deloo (de-lö'), *n.* [N. African.] A kind of North African duykerbok, *Cephalolophus grimmia*, one of the pygmy antelopes. It is about 3 feet long, of a fawn color with whitish flanks, black ankles, and a black stripe on the face running up to the tuft of hair on the poll.

deloul, *n.* See *delul*. *Layard.*

Deloyala (dē-lō-ī'a-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῆλος*, clear, + *ὐαλος*, glass.] A genus of tortoise-beetles: a synonym of *Coptocycla*. The name was used by Chevrolet in Dejean's catalogue without diagnosis. An American species, *Deloyala* or *Coptocycla clavata*, is 7.6 millimeters long, very broadly oval, pale, testaceous, and has the elytra brown, tuberculate, and gibbous, with a large hyaline spot in the middle of the side margin and a similar small subapical spot, whence the name. It feeds on sweet-potato vines.



Clubbed Tortoise-beetle (*Deloyala clavata*). (Line shows natural size.)

delph, *n.* An improper spelling of *delf*[1], *delf*[2].

Delphacida (del-fas'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphax* (*-ac-*) + *-ida*.] A group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Delphax*, regarded as one of the numerous subfamilies of *Fulgoridæ*, or referred to the *Cixiidæ*.

Delphax (del'faks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέλφαξ*, a young pig.] A genus of lantern-flies of the homopterous family *Fulgoridæ*. *D. saccharivora* is a West Indian species very injurious to the sugar-cane.

Delphian (del'fi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Delphi* + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece, on Mount Parnassus in Phocis, or to the sanctuary of Apollo at that place, the most celebrated fane of Greek worship.

The *Delphian* vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind. *Halleck.*

2. Of or pertaining to Apollo (as Apollo Delphinius, of Delphi), or to his priestess (the Pythoness) of the oracle of Delphi, who under inspiration delivered the responses of the oracle; hence, inspired.

An inward *Delphian* look.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 322.

Also *Delphinian*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Delphi.

The *Delphians* contributed a fourth, and collected everywhere for it. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 80.

2. With the definite article, Apollo.

Delphic (del'fik), *a.* [< L. *Delphicus*, < Gr. Δελφικός, pertaining to Δελφοί, Delphi.] Same as *Delphian*.

For still with *Delphic* emphasis she spann'd
The quick invisible strings. *Keats.*

delphin[1]† (del'fin), *n.* [ME. *delphin, delfyn*, < L. *delphinus*, ML. also *delfinus*, < Gr. *δελφίς*, later also *δελφίν*, a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*). Hence *dolphin* and *dauphin*, q. v.] A dolphin.

Thar buth oft ytake *delphyns*, & se-calues, & balenes (gret fysch, as hyt were of whaales kunde). *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, i. 41.

delphin[1] (del'fin), *a.* [< L. *delphinus*, also *delphin*, a dolphin (in ML. applied to the eldest son of the king of France: see *dauphin*): see *delphin*[1], *n.*, and *dolphin*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to a dol-

phin, or to the *Delphinidæ*.—2. Pertaining or relating to the Dauphin of France.

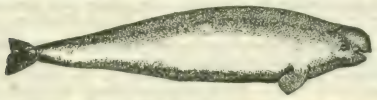
Also *delphine, delphinian*.

Delphin editions of the classics, a set of Latin classics prepared by thirty-nine scholars under the superintendence of Montausier, Bossuet, and Huet, for the use of the dauphin (*ad usum Delphini*), son of Louis XIV. They are not now valued except for their indexes of words.

delphin[2] (del'fin), *n.* [For *delphinine* (which is in use in another chem. sense), < *Delphinus* + *-ine*[2].] A neutral fat found in the oil of several members of the genus *Delphinus*.

Delphinapterinæ (del-fi-nap-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinapterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, containing the beluga or white whale (*Delphinapterus*) and the narwhal (*Monodon*), as together contrasted with other delphinoids collectively. They have the cervical vertebræ all distinct, and not more than 6 phalanges in any digit.

Delphinapterus (del-fi-nap'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν, dolphin, + ἄπτερος, wingless (taken as 'finless,' with ref. to the absence of a dorsal fin), < ἀ- priv. + πτερόν, a wing, a fin: see *apterous*.] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, typical of the subfamily *Del-*



Beluga, or White Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*).

phinapterinæ, containing the beluga or white whale (*D. leucas*). It is related to *Monodon*, and resembles the narwhal except in dentition. It has 32 to 40 teeth; 50 vertebræ, the cervical vertebræ being free; 11 ribs; short, broad, and rounded fins; a low ridge in place of a dorsal fin; the head rounded; and the snout very slightly projecting, if at all. The species attains a length of 12 feet, is white, and chiefly inhabits arctic seas. *Beluga* is a synonym.

2. A genus of dolphins (*Delphininæ*) which have no dorsal fin, as *D. peroni:* now called *Leucorhamphus*. See *Delphinus*, 1.

delphinate (del'fi-nāt), *n.* [< *delphin-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a base.

delphine, *a.* See *delphin*[1].

Delphinia (del-fin'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. Δελφίνιος (an epithet of Apollo), taken as 'of Delphi' (< Δελφοί, Delphi), but in form < δελφίς, δελφίν, a dolphin: see *dolphin, Delphic*.] A festival of Apollo Delphinius (the Dolphin or protector of navigation, the god of Delphi), of expiatory character, celebrated at Athens and Ægina, and generally among Ionian colonies along the Mediterranean coasts. At Athens it was held on the 6th of Mounychion (end of March), toward the close of the period of winter storms at sea, and included a procession in which seven boys and seven maidens bore olive-branches, bound with fillets of white wool, to the Delphinian temple near the temple of the Olympian Zeus.

delphinia (del-fin'i-ạ), *n.* Same as *delphinine*[2].

Delphinian (del-fin'i-an), *a.* 1. Same as *Delphian*. Compare *Pythian*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *delphin*[1].—**Delphinian Apollo.** See *Apollo*.

delphinic (del-fin'ik), *a.* [< L. *delphinus*, dolphin: see *delphin*[1], *n.*] Noting an acid discovered by Chevreul first in dolphin-oil and afterward in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose. It is identical with isovaleric acid.

Delphinidæ (del-fin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of odontocete cetaceans. By recent authors it has been limited to those having normally numerous teeth in both jaws; a short symphysis of the mandible, not exceeding one third the length of the jaw; no distinct lacrymal bones; the pterygoids short, scroll-like, and involuted; the capitular articulations of the ribs disappearing backward; the costal cartilages ossified; and the blow-hole median, transversely crescentic, and concave forward. In size and shape the *Delphinidæ* vary greatly. With few exceptions they are marine. As above described, the family includes all the marine cetaceans known as dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc., as well as the caaing- or pilot-whales, belugas or white whales, and the narwhal. It has been divided into *Pontoporiinæ*, *Delphinapterinæ*, *Delphininæ*, and *Globicephalinæ*.

Delphininæ (del-fi-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, containing the dolphins and porpoises proper, together with the killers, as distinguished from the belugas, narwhals, blackfish, etc. They have no cervical constriction, the postaxial cervical vertebræ are more or less consolidated, and the second and third digits have from 5 to 9 phalanges. See cuts under *dolphin* and *porpoise*.

delphinine[1] (del'fi-nin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphininæ*.

II. *n.* A species of *Delphininæ*.

delphinine[2] (del'fi-nin), *n.* [< *delphin-ium* + *-ine*[2].] A highly poisonous vegetable alkaloid discovered in the plant *Delphinium Staphisagria*. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling it becomes hard and brittle like resin. Applied externally, its effects are analogous to those of veratrine, and it has been used as a substitute for it in the treatment of neuralgia. Also *delphinia, delphia, delphinin, delphin*.

Delphinium (del-fin'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δελφίνιον, larkspur (so called from the form of the nectary, which resembles the ordinary representations of the dolphin), < δελφίς, δελφίν, a dolphin: see *dolphin*.] An extensive genus of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with usually blue, purple, or white flowers. The flowers are in loose racemes, and are very irregular, consisting of five colored sepals and only two conspicuous petals, the spurs of which are inclosed in the long spur of the upper sepal. There are 120 species or more, scattered over the north temperate zone, a fourth of which are found in the United States. Two species peculiar to California have red or yellowish flowers. Many are cultivated in gardens under the name of larkspur, chiefly *D. Ajacis* and *D. Consolida* of Europe, and *D. elatum* from Siberia, with numerous hybrids. One species, the *D. Staphisagria*, commonly called stavesacre, yields the vegetable alkaloid delphinine.



Flower of Larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*), cut longitudinally.

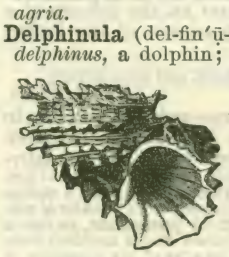
delphinoid (del'fi-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. δελφινοειδής, like a dolphin, < δελφίς, δελφίν, a dolphin, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinidæ* or *Delphinoidea;* like or likened to a dolphin.

II. *n.* One of the *Delphinidæ* or *Delphinoidea;* a dolphin, porpoise, or any other living toothed cetacean not a cachalot.

Delphinoidea (del-fi-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-oidea*. See *delphinoid*.] A superfamily group of odontocete cetaceans, containing all the living toothed whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc., excepting the sperm-whales or cachalots. The families are the *Iniidæ*, *Platanistidæ*, *Delphinidæ*, and *Ziphiidæ*. The association is made entirely on cranial characters.

delphinoidine (del-fi-noi'din), *n.* [< *Delphinium* + *-oid* + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

Delphinula (del-fin'ū-lạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *delphinus*, a dolphin; so called on account of an imagined likeness to the conventional dolphin.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Delphinulidæ*.



Delphinula laciniata.

Delphinulidæ (del-fi-nū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinula* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Delphinula*. They are destitute of cephalic lobes, but have cirriform appendages to the foot, and otherwise the animals resemble those of the families *Turbinidæ* and *Trochidæ*. The shell is turbinate or discoidal and has a circular aperture. The operculum is multispiral and corneous, but sometimes provided with a thin calcareous layer. The living species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Numerous extinct forms have been referred to the family.

delphinuloid (del-fin'ū-loid), *a.* [< *Delphinula* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinulidæ;* like a member of the genus *Delphinula*.

Delphinus (del-fī'nus), *n.* [L., a dolphin: see *delphin*[1] and *dolphin*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Delphinidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the authors of the Linnean school it was used for all the cetaceans with teeth in both jaws, and consequently for the *Delphinidæ* (except *Monodon*), *Platanistidæ*, and *Iniidæ*. (*b*) By later authors it was restricted to *Delphinidæ*, but included at first all except those of the genera *Phocæna* and *Delphinapterus;* gradually others were excluded. (*c*) By recent authors it is restricted to species of *Delphininæ* whose chief peculiarity is in the deep longitudinal grooves on the sides of the palate, separating the alveolar border from the median ridge. They have numerous (more than 80) small pointed teeth, close set along each jaw; from 50 to 90 vertebræ; the rostral part of the skull longer than the cranial portion, whence the head has a pointed snout marked off from the forehead by a groove; the dorsal fin large, triangular or falcate, sometimes wanting; and the flippers of moderate size, narrow, pointed, and falcate, with the lateral digits small or rudimentary. As thus defined, the genus contains the animals to which the word *dolphin* should be restricted, as the original dolphin of the ancients, *Delphinus delphis*, but which are commonly called *porpoises* by confounding them with the species of *Phocæna*, sometimes called *bottle-nosed* or *bay porpoises*. The tursio, *D. tursio*, is a larger and bulkier species. Sundry dolphins marked with white, and having from 80 to 90 vertebræ, constitute a group to which the name *Lagenorhynchus* is applied. A Chinese species, with only about 50 vertebræ, is called *Steno sinensis*. A species from the south seas, *D. peroni*, without a dorsal fin, has been called *Leucorhamphus* and *Delphinapterus*. See cut under *dolphin*.

2. One of the ancient constellations, representing a dolphin. It is situated east of Aquila.

delphisine (del'fi-sin), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*. It appears in crystalline tufts.

Delsartian (del-sar'ti-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to François Delsarte (1811–1871), a French musician, or to the method of developing bodily grace and strength founded by him.

delta (del'tạ), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. Sp. Pg. It., etc., *delta*, < L. *delta*, < Gr. δέλτα, the name of the 4th letter, also anything so shaped, esp. a triangular island formed by the mouths of large rivers, as of the Nile, Indus, etc.; < Heb. *daleth*, the 4th letter of the alphabet, lit. a door: see *D*.] 1. The name of the Greek letter Δ, δ, answering to the Latin and English *D*. See *D*.—2. A triangular island or alluvial tract included between the diverging branches of the mouth of a great river: as, the *delta* of the Nile, of the Ganges, of the Mississippi, etc.—3. In *anat.*, a triangular space or surface.—**Delta fornicis,** in *anat.*, the delta of the fornix; the triangular entocœlian area of the inferoposterior surface of the fornix, constituting the roof of the aula. In the cat its base coincides with a line between the portæ, and its two other sides are ripæ, or the lines of reflection of the endyma upon the intruded auliplexus. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 477.—**Delta mesoscapulæ,** in *anat.*, the delta of the mesoscapula; the triangular area at the root of the spine of the scapula, at the vertebral end of the mesoscapula. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 156.

deltafication (del″ta-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *delta* + *-fication*, ult. < L. *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] The process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

deltaic (del-tā'ik), *a.* [< *delta* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or like a delta.

> The Hugli is formed by the three most westerly of the *deltaic* spill-streams of the Ganges.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

2. Having or forming a delta.

> It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltaic* river. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

delta-metal (del'tạ-met″al), *n.* [< *delta*, a triangular figure (in allusion to the three constituent metals), + *metal*.] An alloy of copper and zinc with a small percentage of iron, recently introduced and put to use in England and Germany. It resembles Aich metal and sterro-metal (see these words), the principal difference being that in the manufacture of delta-metal improvements have been made by means of which a fixed percentage of iron can be introduced, which was not the case with the other alloys mentioned, whence these never came into general use. Delta-metal is said to be as strong as mild steel, and to have the great advantage of not rusting. A small steamer has been constructed of this alloy for navigating the rivers of Central Africa. It is said, also, that it has been introduced as a material for rolls in powder-mills because not liable to give rise to sparks as steel rollers do, and that it is coming into use for many other purposes where strength is desired, and where the facility with which steel rusts makes its employment undesirable.

deltidium (del-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *deltidia* (-ạ). [NL., dim. of Gr. δέλτα, the letter Δ: see *delta*.] In *zoöl.*, the triangular space between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells. It is usually covered in by a shelly plate.



Dorsal view of a Brachiopod (*Waldheimia flavescens*), showing *d*, deltidium.

deltohedron (del-tō-hē'dron), *n.*; pl. *deltohedra* (-drạ). [< Gr. δέλτα, delta, + ἕδρα, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a hemihedral isometric solid bounded by twelve faces, each a quadrilateral. The corresponding holohedral form is a trigonal trisoctahedron.

deltoid (del'toid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *deltoïde* = Sp. *deltóide* = Pg. It. *deltoide*, < NL. *deltoides*, < Gr. δελτοειδής, delta-shaped, < δέλτα, delta (Δ), + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Resembling the Greek letter Δ; triangular.

> A visit to the shore showed its mouth to be *deltoid* in character, three mouths being noticed, and probably more existing. *Science*, III. 706.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) Forming a triangular place or part; being triangular: as, the *deltoid* muscle. (2) Relating to the deltoid muscle: as, the *deltoid* crest of the humerus. (*b*) In *entom.*, pertaining to or resembling the pyralid moths, or *Deltoides*. (*c*) In *bot.*, triangular and about as broad as long, like the Greek letter delta: as, a *deltoid* leaf or bract.—**Deltoid moth,** a popular name given to various species of the lepidopterous family *Pyralidæ*, which in repose spread their wings over the back in the form of a triangle.



Deltoid Leaf.

II. *n.* The large, coarse-fibered, triangular muscle of the shoulder, covering and protecting the joint, arising from the spine of the scapula, the acromion, and the clavicle, and inserted into the deltoid crest of the humerus. Its action raises the arm away from the side of the body. See cut under *muscle*.

deltoidal (del-toi′dal), *a.* [< *deltoid* + *-al*.] Triangular; deltoid.

From ancient times down to the twelfth century, square, rectangular, or *deltoidal* instruments of the harp kind appear to have been very common.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dv.

deltoidei, *n.* Plural of *deltoideus*.

deltoides (del-toi′dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *deltoid*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the deltoid muscle. See *deltoid, n.*

The *deltoides* proceeds from the clavicle and scapula to the humerus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 48.

2. [*cap.*] [Used as a plural.] In *entom.*, a division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera;* the deltoid *Lepidoptera* of early entomologists, inexactly corresponding with the pyralid moths or family *Pyralidæ* of later systems.

deltoideus (del-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *deltoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *deltoid*.] The deltoid muscle. See *deltoid, n.*

delubrum (dē-lū′brum), *n.*; pl. *delubra* (-brȧ). [L., a temple, shrine, sanctuary, prob. so called as the place of expiation; the lit. sense is more obvious in ML. *delubrum*, a baptismal font; < L. *deluere*, wash off, cleanse, < *de*, away, + *luere*, wash.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary, by some scholars believed to have contained a basin or fountain in which persons coming to sacrifice washed. But the actual distinction between *delubrum* and *templum* is uncertain.—**2.** In *eccles. arch.*, a church furnished with a font.—**3.** A font or baptismal basin.

deludable (dē-lū′da-bl), *a.* [< *delude* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed upon or misled.

For well understanding the omniscience of his nature, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cognition is in no way *deludable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

delude (dē-lūd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deluded*, ppr. *deluding*. [< ME. *deluden*, < OF. *deluder*, also *deluer*, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, mock, make sport of, deceive, < *de* + *ludere*, play, jest. Cf. *allude, collude, illude*.] **1.** To deceive; impose upon; mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile; cheat.

Shouldst thou *deluded* feed
On hopes so groundless, thou art mad indeed.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 103.

Peterborough wrote two letters to the governor, one of which he contrived to have intercepted by the Spanish general, with the result of *deluding* him into the belief that he was surrounded by a large army.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 195.

2†. To frustrate or disappoint; elude; evade.

They which during life and health are never destitute of ways to *delude* repentance, do notwithstanding oftentimes, when their last hour draweth on, . . . feel that sting which before lay dead in them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Whate'er his arts be, wife, I will have thee
Delude them with a trick, thy obstinate silence.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Mislead, Delude* (see *mislead*); to cozen, dupe, lead astray.

deluder (dē-lū′dėr), *n.* One who deceives or beguiles; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song. *Pope.*

deluge (del′ūj), *n.* [< ME. *deluge*, < OF. *deluge, deluve*, F. *déluge* = Pr. *diluvi* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluvio*, < L. *diluvium*, a flood, < *diluere*, wash away, < *di-, dis-*, away, + *luere*, wash. Cf. *diluvial*.] **1.** Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth (called the *universal deluge*) which, according to the account in Genesis, occurred in the days of Noah, or any of the similar floods found in the traditions of most ancient peoples, accompanied by a nearly total destruction of life. See *flood*.

The apostle doth plainly intimate that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. Anything analogous to an inundation; anything that overwhelms or floods.

A fiery *deluge* fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed.
Milton, P. L., i. 68.

Saw Babylon set wide her two-leav'd brass
To let the military *deluge* pass.
Cowper, Expostulation.

After me the deluge (F. *après moi le déluge*), a saying ascribed to Louis XV., who expressed thus his indifference to the results of his policy of selfish and reckless extravagance, and perhaps his apprehension of coming disaster.

deluge (del′ūj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deluged*, ppr. *deluging*. [< *deluge, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pour over in a deluge; overwhelm with a flood; overflow; inundate; drown.

Still the battering waves rush in,
Implacable, till, *delug'd* by the foam,
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss.
Philips.

Lands *deluged* by unbridled floods.
Wordsworth, The Brownie's Cell.

2. To overrun like a flood; pour over in overwhelming numbers: as, the northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies. —**3.** To overwhelm; cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood, . . .
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 137.

II. *intrans.* To suffer a deluge; be deluged. [Rare.]

I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again.
Marquis of Montrose, Death of Charles I.

delul (de-löl′), *n.* [Ar.] A female dromedary. Also written *deloul*.

Bedouins bestriding naked-backed *Deluls*, and clinging like apes to the hairy humps.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 259.

de lunatico inquirendo (dē lū-nat′i-kō in-kwi-ren′dō). [L., of investigating a lunatic: *de*, of; *lunatico*, abl. of *lunaticus*, a lunatic (see *lunatic*); *inquirendo*, abl. ger. of *inquirere*, inquire, question, investigate (see *inquire*).] The old title of the writ or commission (now commonly called an *inquisition*) issued formerly out of Chancery, and now by various courts, appointing commissioners to investigate, with the aid of a jury, the mental condition of a person alleged to be of unsound mind, in order that, if found incapable of managing his own affairs, a committee may be appointed to take charge of them, and his dealing with others who might impose upon him be interdicted.

delundung (de-lun′dung), *n.* The native name of the weasel-cat or linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*) of Java and Malacca, of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ* and family *Viverridæ*. It is one of the civets, but has no scent-pouches. It is beautifully spotted, and has a long cylindrical tail and a slender body. ★Also *delendung*.



Delundung, or Linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*).

delusion (dē-lū′zhọn), *n.* [= OF. *delusion* = Sp. *dilusión* = Pg. *delusão* = It. *delusione*, < L. *delusio(n-)*, < *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] **1.** The act of deluding; a misleading of the mind; deception.

For God hath justly given the nations up
To thy *delusions*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 443.

The major's good judgment—that is, if a man may be said to have good judgment who is under the influence of love's *delusion*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

2. The state of being deluded; false impression or belief; error or mistake, especially of a fixed nature: as, his *delusion* was unconquerable. See the synonyms below.

God shall send them strong *delusion*, that they should believe a lie. 2 Thes. ii. 11.

Some angry power cheats with rare *delusions*
My credulous sense.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

Of all the *delusions* against which history and historical geography have to strive, there is none more deeply rooted than the notion that there has always been a land called Switzerland and a people called the Swiss.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 383.

=**Syn. 2.** *Illusion, Delusion, Hallucination.* As now technically used, especially by the best authorities in medical jurisprudence, *illusion* signifies a false mental appearance or conception produced by an external cause acting through the senses, the falsity of which is capable of detection by the subject of it by examination or reasoning. Thus, a mirage, or the momentary belief that a reflection in a mirror is a real object, is an *illusion*. A *delusion* is a fixed false mental conception, occasioned by an external object acting upon the senses, but not capable of correction or removal by examination or reasoning. Thus, a fixed belief that an inanimate object is a living person, that all one's friends are conspiring against one, that all food offered is poisoned, and the like, are *delusions*. A *hallucination* is a false conception occasioned by internal condition without external cause or aid of the senses, such as imagining that one hears an external voice when there is no sound to suggest such an idea. If a person walking at twilight, seeing a post, should believe it to be a spy pursuing him, and should imagine he saw it move, this would be an *illusion;* a continuous belief that every person one sees is a spy pursuing one, if such as cannot be removed by evidence, is a *delusion;* a belief that one sees such spies pursuing, when there is no object in sight capable of suggesting such a thought, is a *hallucination*. *Illusions* are not necessarily indications of insanity; *delusions* and *hallucinations*, if fixed, are. In literary and popular use an *illusion* is an unreal appearance presented in any way to the bodily or the mental vision; it is often pleasing, harmless, or even useful. The word *delusion* expresses strongly the mental condition of the person who puts too great faith in an illusion or any other error: he "labors under a *delusion*." A *delusion* is a mental error or deception, and may have regard to things actually existing, as well as to illusions. *Delusions* are ordinarily repulsive and discreditable, and may even be mischievous. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy, hope, youth, and the like, but of the *delusions* of a fanatic or a lunatic. A *hallucination* is the product of an imagination disordered, perhaps beyond the bounds of sanity; a flighty or crazy notion or belief, generally of some degree of permanence; a special aberration of belief as to some specific point: the central suggestion in the word is that of the groundlessness of the belief or opinion.

Poetry produces an *illusion* on the eye of the mind, as a magic lantern produces an *illusion* on the eye of the body. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Dreams or *illusions*, call them what you will,
They lift us from the commonplace of life
To better things. *Longfellow*, Michael Angelo.

The people never give up their liberties but under some *delusion*. *Burke*, Speech at County Meeting in Bucks, 1784.

Those other words of *delusion* and folly, Liberty first and Union afterward. *D. Webster*, Reply to Hayne.

Mankind would be subject to fewer *delusions* than they are, if they constantly bore in mind their liability to false judgments due to unusual combinations, either artificial or natural, of true sensations.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 292.

A few *hallucinations* about a subject to which the greatest clerks have been generally such strangers may warrant us to dissent from his opinion. *Boyle.*

delusional (dē-lū′zhọn-al), *a.* [< *delusion* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of delusion.

The hitherto recognized *delusional* insanities.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 644.

2. Afflicted with delusions: as, the *delusional* insane.

In a third case a systematized *delusional* lunatic had delusions of persecution. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IV. 462.

delusionist (dē-lū′zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *delusion* + *-ist*.] One who causes or is a subject of delusion; a deluding or deluded person.

The principles of evidence that have heretofore commanded the world's acceptance make no distinction in the quality or quantity of testimony for different varieties of claims. . . . Under this feature of current logic *delusionists* of all kinds have consistently and persistently found refuge. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 332.

delusive (dē-lū′siv), *a.* [= Sp. *delusivo*, < L. as if **delusivus*, < *delusus*, pp. of *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] **1.** Apt to delude; causing delusion; deceptive; beguiling: as, *delusive* arts; *delusive* appearances.

A fox
Stretched on the earth, with fine *delusive* sleights,
Mocking a gaping crow. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

That fond, *delusive*, happy, transient spell,
That hides us from a world wherein we dwell.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 209.

2. Of the nature of a delusion; unreal; imaginary. [Rare.]

There is no such thing as a fictitious, or *delusive*, sensation. A sensation must exist to be a sensation, and if it exists, it is real and not *delusive*.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 270.

=**Syn. 1.** See *fallacious* and *deceptive*.

delusively (dē-lū′siv-li), *adv.* In a delusive manner; so as to delude.

delusiveness (dē-lū′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

When they have been driven out by opposite evidence, . . . then indeed we may discover their *delusiveness*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

delusory (dē-lū′sọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *delusoire*, F. *délusoire* = Sp. It. *delusorio*, < LL. as if **delusorius*, < *delusor*, a deceiver, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, deceive, delude: see *delude*.] Apt to deceive; deceptive; delusive.

These *delusory* false pretences, which have neither truth nor substance in them. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II. iv. 2.

deluviet, *n.* See *diluvie*.

delvauxene, delvauxite (del-vō′zēn, -zīt), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist *Delvaux.*] A variety of dufrenite containing a large excess of water.

delve (delv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *delved* (pret. formerly *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), ppr. *delving.* [< ME. *delven* (pret. *dalf*, *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), < AS. *delfan* (pret. *dealf*, pl. *dulfon*, pp. *dolfen*) = OFries. *delva* = D. *delven*, dig, = OS. *bi-delbhan* = OHG. *bi-telban*, bury.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dig; turn up or excavate with a spade or some other tool.

> Do *delve* up smal the moolde of every roote.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.
>
> *Delve* of convenient depth your thrashing-floor.
> *Dryden.*

2†. To bury.

> Salamon for this cause made it to be taken vp and *doluen* depe in the grounde. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise digging; labor with the spade.

> The common people . . . doe dig and *delve* with vndefatigable toyle. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 215.
>
> When Adam *delv'd* and Eve span,
> Who was then a gentleman? *Old rime.*
>
> Ever of her he thought when he *delved* in the soil of his garden. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Figuratively, to carry on laborious or continued research or investigation, as one digging for hidden treasure.

> Not in the cells where frigid learning *delves*
> In Aldine folios mouldering on their shelves.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Poetry.
>
> He remained satisfied with himself to the last, *delving* in his own mine. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 26.

delve (delv), *n.* [< ME. *delve*; the same word as *delf*[1], q. v.; from the verb.] **1†.** A place dug or hollowed out; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave.

> In *delves* deepe is sette thair [almonds'] appetite,
> Thaire magnitude a larger lande requireth.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.
>
> It is a darksome *delve* farre under ground.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. i. 20.

2. That which is dug out: as, a *delve* of coals (a certain quantity of coal dug from a mine). [Prov. Eng.]

delver (del′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *delvere*, < AS. *delfere*, a digger, < *delfan*, dig: see *delve.*] **1.** One who digs with or as if with a spade.

> It is so goode that in the blossomynge
> She wol not lese a floure that forth is brought.
> The *delver* is to help her with delvynge.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.
>
> He turned and looked as keenly at her
> As careful robins eye the *delver's* toil.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Figuratively, a patient and laborious investigator.

delving (del′ving), *n.* **1.** Digging.—**2.** Figuratively, search; laborious investigation; research.

> It was no ordinary *delving* which struck into the dispersed veins of the dim and dark mine of our history.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 279.

demagnetization (dē-mag″net-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *demagnetize* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act or process of depriving of magnetic polarity.—**2.** In *mesmerism*, the act of restoring a person in the mesmeric trance to a normal state of consciousness; demesmerization.

Also spelled *demagnetisation.*

demagnetize (dē-mag′net-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demagnetized*, ppr. *demagnetizing.* [< *depriv.* + *magnetize.*] **1.** To deprive of magnetic polarity.

> A thunder-storm *demagnetized* the compass of his Britannic majesty's ship Wren, in which I was then a midshipman. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxix.
>
> The induction of a magnet on itself always tends to diminish the magnetisation, and acts like a *demagnetising* force. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 386.

2. To demesmerize; restore from a mesmerized state to normal consciousness.

Also spelled *demagnetise.*

demagogic, demagogical (dem-a-goj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *démagogique* = Sp. *demagógico* = Pg. *demagogico* (cf. D. G. *demagogisch* = Dan. Sw. *demagogisk*), < Gr. *δημαγωγικός*, of or fit for a demagogue, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue: see *demagogue.*] Relating to or like a demagogue; given to pandering to the rabble from self-interest.

> *Demagogic* leaders from South Germany stumped the province and stirred up the people. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 363.

demagogism, demagoguism (dem′a-gog-izm), *n.* [< *demagogue* + *-ism.*] The practices and principles of a demagogue; a pandering to the multitude for selfish ends.

> There has been nothing of Cleon, still less of Strepsiades striving to underbid him in *demagogism*, to be found in the public utterances of Mr. Lincoln.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 176.

demagogue (dem′a-gog), *n.* [< F. *démagogue* = Sp. Pg. It. *demagogo* = D. *demagoog* = G. Dan. Sw. *demagog* = Russ. *demagogŭ*, < NL. *demagogus*, < Gr. *δημαγωγός*, a leader of the people, < *δῆμος*, the people, the populace, + *ἀγωγός*, a leader, < *ἀγειν*, lead: see *agent*, *act.*] **1.** Historically, a leader of the people; a person who sways the people by oratory or persuasion.

> Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*
>
> All the popular jealousies and alarms at regal authority would have been excited by *demagogues* in the senate as well as in the comitia; for there are in all nations aristocratical *demagogues* as well as democratical.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 524.

2. An unprincipled popular orator or leader; one who endeavors to curry favor with the people or some particular portion of them by pandering to their prejudices or wishes, or by playing on their ignorance or passions; specifically, an unprincipled political agitator; one who seeks to obtain political power or the furtherance of some sinister purpose by pandering to the ignorance or prejudice of the populace.

> A plausible insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and deceitful weapon.
> *South*, Works, II. ix.
>
> To lessen the hopes of usurping *demagogues*, we must enlighten, animate, and combine the spirit of freemen.
> *Ames*, Works, II. 273.
>
> The doctrine of State rights can be so handled by an adroit *demagogue* as easily to confound the distinction between liberty and lawlessness in the minds of ignorant persons. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 169.

demagoguery (dem′a-gog-e-ri), *n.* [< *demagogue* + *-ery.*] Action characteristic of a demagogue; demagogism.

> An element of *demagoguery* tampered with the Irish vote in the person of Jerry, nominally porter.
> *The Century*, XXXII. 258.

demagoguism, *n.* See *demagogism.*

demagogy (dem′a-goj-i), *n.* [= G. *demagogie* = Dan. Sw. *demagogi*, < F. *démagogie* = Sp. Pg. It. *demagogia*, < Gr. *δημαγωγία*, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue: see *demagogue.*] Demagogism.

> American *demagogy* . . . devotes more efforts to convincing . . . the public conscience than to enlightening the public mind upon the economic or sociological bearings of the [Chinese] question. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 506.

demain (dē-mān′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demaine*, *demean*, *demeasne*, *demesne* (the last being the spelling now usual); < ME. *demayn*, *demaine*, *demeine*, *demeyne*, *demeigne*, < OF. *demaine*, *demeine*, *demagne*, *demoine*, power, dominion, a var. of *domaine* (whence the other E. form *domain*), < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, power, dominion: see *domain* and *demesne*, doublets of *demain*, and see *dominion*, *damage.*] **1†.** Power; dominion.

> There finde I now that every creature
> Somtime a yere hath love in his *demaine.*
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 349.
>
> That al the worlde weelded in his [Alexander's] *demeyne.*
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 675.

2†. Same as *domain.*—**3.** Same as *demesne.*

> Come, take possession of this wealthy place,
> The Earth's sole glory: take, (deer Son) to thee
> This Farm's *demains*, leaue the Chief right to me.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.
>
> You know
> How narrow our *demeans* are, and, what's more,
> . . . we hardly can subsist.
> *Massinger*, The Picture, i. 1.

In his demain (or **demesne**) **as of fee,** in *old Eng. law*, the technical expression for an estate of fee simple in possession.

> In England there is no Land (that of the Crown only excepted) which is not held of a Superiour; for all depend either mediately or immediately on the Crown: So that when a Man in Pleading would signify his Lands to be his own, he says, That he is or was seized or possessed thereof *in his Demaine as of Fee*; whereby he means, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever, yet it is not true Demaine, but depending upon a Superiour Lord.
> *E. Phillips*, 1706.

demaine[1]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *demain.*

demaine[2]**†,** *v. t.* An obsolete form of *demean*[1].

demand (dē-mand′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *demaund*; < ME. **demanden* (not found, but the noun occurs), < OF. *demander*, F. *demander* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demandar* = It. *demandare*, < ML. *demandare*, demand, L. give in charge, intrust, < *de*, away, + *mandare*, intrust, commit: see *mandate*, and cf. *command*, *remand.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask or require as by right or authority, or as that to which one has some valid claim; lay claim to; exact: as, parents *demand* obedience; what price do you *demand?*

> Ne ought *demaunds* but that we loving bee,
> As he himselfe hath lov'd us afore-hand.
> *Spenser*, Heavenly Love.
>
> The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,
> Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.
>
> We *demand* of superior men that they be superior in this—that the mind and the virtue shall give their verdict in their day, and accelerate so far the progress of civilization. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. To ask or interrogate by authority or in a formal manner. [Now rare.]

> The officers of the children of Israel . . . were beaten, and *demanded*, Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick? Ex. v. 14.
>
> Will you, I pray, *demand* that demi-devil,
> Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.
>
> He was *demanded*, if he were of the same opinion he had been in about the petition or remonstrance.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 325.
>
> And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent
> Her maiden to *demand* it of the dwarf.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To ask for with insistence or urgency; make a positive requisition for; exact as a tribute or a concession: as, the thief *demanded* my purse.

> And when all things were ready, the people with shouts *demaunded* the Sacrifice, which vsually was accustomed for the health of their Nation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 663.
>
> A proper jest, and never heard before,
> That Suffolk should *demand* a whole fifteenth,
> For costs and charges in transporting her!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

4. To call for; require as necessary or useful: as, the execution of this work *demands* great care.

> All that fashion *demands* is composure and self-content.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 2d ser., p. 131.
>
> Sacrifices are not accomplished simply because occasions *demand* them. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 305.

5. In *law*, to summon to court: as, being *demanded*, he does not come.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1].

II. *intrans.* To make a demand; inquire peremptorily; ask.

> The soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do? Luke iii. 14.

★**demand** (dē-mand′), *n.* [< ME. *demande*, *demaunde*, < OF. *demande*, F. *demande* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demanda* = It. *dimanda*, a demand; from the verb.] **1.** An asking for or a claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an authoritative claim; an exaction: as, the *demands* of one's creditors.

> He will give you audience: and wherein
> It shall appear that your *demands* are just,
> You shall enjoy them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.
>
> He that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands* will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. An insistent asking or requisition; exaction without reference to right: as, the *demands* of a blackmailer.—**3.** That which is demanded or required; something claimed, exacted, or necessary: as, what are your *demands* upon the estate? the *demands* upon one's time; the *demands* of nature.

> The sufferings of the poor are not caused by their having little as compared with the rich; but by their having little as compared with the simplest *demands* of human nature. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 203.

4. The state of being in request or sought after; requisition; call.

> In 1678 came forth a second edition [of the "Pilgrim's Progress"] with additions; and then the *demand* became immense. *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

Specifically—**5.** In *polit. econ.*, the desire to purchase and possess, coupled with the power of purchasing: sometimes technically called *effectual demand*: as, the supply exceeds the *demand*; there is no *demand* for pig-iron; also, the quantity of a commodity that will be taken by purchasers at a certain price: as, "*demand* and supply are equal."

> Adam Smith, who introduced the expression *effectual demand*, employed it to denote the demand of those who are willing and able to give for the commodity what he calls its natural price: that is, the price which will enable it to be permanently produced and brought to market.
> *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. ii. § 3.

6. In *law*: (*a*) The right to claim anything from another person, whether founded on contract or tort, or superior right of property. (*b*) The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.—**7.** Inquiry; question; interrogation.

> Than they axed hym many *demaundes*, but he wolde speke no more. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 16.
>
> The good Anchises raised him with his hand,
> Who, thus encouraged, answered our *demand.*
> *Dryden*, Æneid, iii.

Alternative demand. See *alternative.*—**Demand and supply,** in *polit. econ.*, the relation between the desire to

sell and that to buy, or between those things of exchangeable value which are for sale and those which can be purchased: used most commonly in the expression *law of demand and supply*, the law that as the demand for a given commodity increases, or while the demand remains the same the supply falls off, the price of that commodity rises; and as the demand falls off, or the supply increases without a corresponding increase of demand, the price falls.

Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 2.

Demand note, a note payable on demand—that is, on presentation; specifically, in the financial history of the United States, one of the notes which composed the issue of $50,000,000 of paper money authorized by a law enacted by Congress in July, 1861, for that purpose.—**Effectual demand**, in *polit. econ.* See 5.—**In demand**, in request; much sought after or courted: as, these goods are *in demand;* his company is *in* great *demand.*—**On demand**, on being claimed; on presentation: as, a bill payable *on demand;* all checks are payable *on demand.*

demandable (dē-mán′da-bl), *a.* [< *demand* + *-able.*] That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required: as, payment is *demandable* at the expiration of the credit.

demandant (dē-mán′dant), *n.* [< F. *demandant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *demandante*), ppr. of *demander*, demand: see *demand.*] In *law*, one who demands; the plaintiff in a real action (so called because he demands something); any plaintiff.

demander (dē-mán′dèr), *n.* [< *demand* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *démandeur* = Pr. *demandaire, demandador* = Sp. Pg. *demandador* = It. *dimandatore.*] One who demands.

Yet, to so fair and courteous a *demander*,
That promises compassion, at worst pity,
I will relate a little of my story.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

demandress (dē-mán′dres), *n.* [< *demander* + *-ess.*] In *law*, a female demandant.

demantoid (de-man′toid), *n.* [< G. *demant, diamant*, diamond, + *-oid.*] A light-green to emerald-green variety of garnet, found in the Ural mountains. It is transparent and of brilliant luster, and is classed as a gem.

demarcate (dē-mär′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demarcated*, ppr. *demarcating.* [< NL. **demarcatus*, pp. of **demarcare*, mark off, set the bounds of: see *demark.*] 1. To mark off from adjoining land or territory; set the limits or boundaries of.

The thoughtful critics argue that it was a mistake for us to *demarcate* the frontier of Afghanistan, for by so doing we have defined and increased our responsibilities.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 477.

2. To determine the relative limits of; separate or clearly discriminate.

Matter and motion, force and cause, have also their transcendental elements, and it is the province of metaphysics to *demarcate* these from the known and knowable elements. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 43.

demarcation (dē-mär-kā′shọn), *n.* [Also written *demarkation;* < F. *démarcation* = Sp. *demarcación* = Pg. *demarcação* = It. *demarcazione*, < NL. **demarcatio(n-)*, < **demarcare*, set the bounds of: see *demarcate, demark.*] 1. The act of marking off limits or boundaries; determination by survey of the line of separation between adjoining lands or territories; delimitation: as, the *demarcation* of the frontiers.

The Russian ministers proposed that, before proceeding to actual *demarcation*, we should settle with them the general principles and cardinal points upon which the joint commission should work. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 6.

2. In general, the act of determining the relative limits or extent of anything; separation; discrimination.

The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

demarch[1]† (dē-märch′), *n.* [< F. *démarche*, gait, walk, step, a step taken with the object of securing anything, < OF. *demarcher*, march, walk, advance, < *de-* + *marcher*, march: see *march*[3].] March; excursion; manner of proceeding.

Imagination enlivens reason in its most extravagant *demarches*. *London Journal*, 1721.

demarch[2] (dē′märk), *n.* [< L. *demarchus*, < Gr. *δήμαρχος*, < *δῆμος*, a district, deme, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] 1. The ruler or magistrate of an ancient Attic deme.—2. The mayor of a modern Greek town.

demark (dē-märk′), *v. t.* [< F. *démarquer* = Sp. Pg. *demarcar* = It. *demarcare*, < NL. **demarcare*, mark off, set the bounds of, bound, < L. *de*, off, + ML. *marcare*, mark, < *marca*, bound, mark, march: see *mark*[1], *march*[1].] To mark off; fix the limits or boundaries of; demarcate.

demarkation, *n.* See *demarcation.*

dematerialization (dē-mā-tē″ri-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *dematerialize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of dematerializing, or divesting of material qualities.

Miss Jemima's dowry . . . would suffice to prevent that gradual process of *dematerialisation* which the lengthened diet upon minnows and sticklebacks had already made apparent in the fine and slow-evanishing form of the philosopher. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 17.

2. In *mod. spiritualism*, the alleged act or process of dissolving and vanishing after materialization (which see).

Also spelled *dematerialisation.*

dematerialize (dē-mā-tē′ri-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dematerialized*, ppr. *dematerializing.* [= F. *dématérialiser;* as *de-* priv. + *materialize.*] **I.** *trans.* To divest of material qualities or characteristics.

Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter. *Milman.*

II. *intrans.* In *mod. spiritualism*, to dissolve and disappear, as alleged, after materialization.

If he [the ghost] ever "materialized," he was careful to *dematerialize* again before any one could get a sample of his beautiful work. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 410.

Also spelled *dematerialise.*

Dematieæ, Dematiei (dem-a-tī′ē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dematium* + *-eæ, -ei.*] The largest family of hyphomycetous fungi. The mycelium is usually abundant, fuscous or black, and somewhat rigid. The fertile hyphæ and conidia are typically colored like the mycelium, though either, but not both, may be hyaline. Conidia are borne at the top or sides of the fertile hyphæ, and are septate in a majority of the species. Many species grow on dead wood and other organic matter; but many also grow on living plants, in some cases causing serious injury to crops. Some are known to be conidial forms of ascomycetous fungi. These fungi are popularly called *black molds.*

Dematium (de-mat′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεμάτιον*, dim. of *δέμα(τ-)*, a bundle, a bend, < *δέειν*, tie, bind.] A small genus of *Dematieæ*, in which the conidia are borne in chains on the sides of the fertile hyphæ.

demay† (dē-mā′), *v. i.* [ME. *demayen*, var. of *desmayen*, dismay: see *dismay.*] To be dismayed; fear.

Dere dame, to day *demay* yow neuer.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 470.

demayne[1]†, *n.* See *demain, demesne.*

demayne[2]†, *n.* Same as *demean*[1].

deme[1]† (dēm), *v.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *deem*[1]. *Chaucer.*

deme[2] (dēm), *n.* [< Gr. *δῆμος*, a district, the people.] 1. A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

The eponymous hero of a *deme* in Attica. *Grote.*

Eleusis was the only Attic *deme* which (perhaps on account of its sacred character) was allowed by Athens to coin money. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 328.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides (see *meris*); a zoöid. (*b*) Any undifferentiated aggregate of plastids or monads. See extract.

The term colony, corm, or *deme* may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

demean[1] (dē-mēn′), *v. t.* [< ME. *demenen, demeynen, demaynen, demanen*, < OF. *demener, deminer, demaner, demoner*, drive, push, lead, guide, conduct, manage, employ, direct, do, F. *démener*, refl., throw one's self about, stir, struggle, = Pr. *demenar* = It. *dimenare*, < ML. as if **deminare*, conduct, < *de*, down, away, + *minare*, lead, L. drive, deponent *minari*, threaten: see *menace, mine*[2].] 1†. To lead; guide; conduct.

After that the swymming oil doo gete
Into sum thing with fetheres faire and clene,
And in sum goodly vessel it *demene.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

And what ye think that I shall do trewly,
In this mater *demeane* me as ye list.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 788.

2†. To conduct; manage; control; exercise; do.

Is it not a grete mischaunce,
To let a foole hav governaunce
Of thing that he cannot *demeyne?*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 959.

How doth the youthful general *demean*
His actions in these fortunes?
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 2.

Our obdurat clergy have with violence *demean'd* the matter. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 45.

3. Reflexively, to behave; carry; conduct.

And loke ye *demene yow* so, that noon knowe what wey we shull ride. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 381.

The king could not be induced to patronize the design, and promised only a connivance in it so long as they *demeaned themselves* peaceably. *Everett*, Orations, I. 220.

demean[1]† (dē-mēn′), *n.* [Also archaically *demayne;* < *demean*[1], *v.*; cf. *mien.*] 1. Dealing; management; treatment.

All the vile *demeane* and usage bad
With which he had those two so ill bestad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 18.

Seeke . . . to winne fauour and liking of the people, by gifts and friendly *demeane* towards them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 434.

2. Mien; demeanor; behavior; conduct.

Then, turning to the Palmer, he gan spy
Where at his feet, with sorrowfull *demayne*
And deadly hew, an armed corse did lye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 23.

You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court,
Sirnamed gentle for your fair *demean*,
Here I do take of you my last farewell.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

With grave *demean* and solemn vanity.
West, On Travelling.

demean[2] (dē-mēn′), *v. t.* [Improp. < *de-* + *mean*[1], base; orig. a misuse of *demean*[1].] To debase; lower; lower the dignity or standing of; bemean. [This is in origin a misuse of *demean*[1] by association with the adjective *mean*[2]. Being thus illegitimate in origin and inconvenient in use, from its tendency to be confused with *demean*[1] in its proper sense, the word is avoided by scrupulous writers. See *bemean*[2].]

You base, scurrilous old—but I won't *demean* myself by naming what you are. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

It was of course Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

demean[3]†, *n.* [Var. of *demain, demesne*, q. v.] Same as *demain.*

demeanance† (dē-mē′nans), *n.* [< *demean*[1] + *-ance.*] Demeanor; behavior.

demeanant†, *a.* [ME. *demenaunt*, < OF. *demenant*, ppr. of *demener*, manage, conduct, demean: see *demean*[1] and *-ant*[1].] Carrying on business; trading; dealing.

That no citezen resident withyn the cite and *demenaunt*, havynge eny proteccyon, or beynge outlawed or acursed, bere non office wtyn this cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

demeaning† (dē-mē′ning), *n.* [< ME. *demening;* verbal n. of *demean*[1], *v.*] Demeanor; behavior.

He was wild in all his *demening*,
Vnto the tyme he drew to more sadnesse;
Thanne afterward he was withoute feyning
A nobyll knyght. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1345.

demeanor, demeanour (dē-mē′nor), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *demeanure*, < ME. *demenure*, < *demenen*, E. *demean*[1], + *-ure*, E. *-our, -or.*] 1†. Conduct; management; treatment.

God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the *demeanour* of every grown man. *Milton.*

2. Behavior; carriage; bearing; deportment: as, decent *demeanor;* sad *demeanor.*

This King Athore was a goodly personage, higher by a foot and a halfe then any of the French, representing a kinde of Maiestie and grauitie in his *demeanure.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 771.

The men, as usual, liked her artless kindness and simple, refined *demeanour.* *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

A lad who has, to a degree that excites wonder and admiration, the character and *demeanour* of an intelligent man of mature age, will probably be that, and nothing more, all his life. *Whately*, Bacon's Essay, "Youth and Age."

=Syn. 2. *Conduct, Deportment*, etc. (see *behavior*), manner, mien, bearing, air.

demeanure†, *n.* See *demeanor.*

demember† (dē-mem′bèr), *v. t.* [< ME. *demembren*, < ML. *demembrare*, deprive of a limb or of the limbs (equiv. to *dismembrare*, > OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer*: see *dismember*), < L. *de-* priv. + *membrum*, member.] To dismember.

demembered (dē-mem′bèrd), *a.* [< *demember* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. F. *démembré*, pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember.*] In *her.*, same as *déchaussé.*

demembration (dē-mem-brā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *demembratio(n-)*, < *demembrare*, deprive of a limb: see *demember.*] In *Scots law*, the offense of maliciously cutting off or otherwise separating any limb or member from the body of another.

démembré (dā-moṅ′brā), *a.* [F., pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*, and cf. *demembration.*] In *her.*, same as *dismembered.*

demenaunt†, *a.* Same as *demeanant.*

demency (dē′men-si), *n.* [< F. *démence* = Sp. Pg. *demencia* = It. *demenzia*, < L. *dementia*, q. v.] Same as *dementia.* [Rare.]

dement (dē-ment′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dément* = Sp. Pg. It. *demente*, < L. *demen(t-)s*, out of one's mind, mad, demented, < *de-* priv. + *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental.*] **I.** *a.* Out of one's mind; insane; demented. *J. H. Newman.*

II. *n.* A demented person; one affected by loss of mental capacity.

It was difficult to keep his sensitive patients from coming on a group of *dements* in their daily walks.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 500.

The congestion or inflammation of the brain that converts a man of giant intellect into a maniac or a *dement* beyond the hope of cure, also irreparably ruins the soul, which, we are told, never dies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 3.

dement (dē-ment′), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dementar* = It. *dementare*, < L. *dementare*, drive mad, make mad, also, like *dementire*, be mad, rave, < *demen(t-)s*, mad, out of one's mind: see *dement*, *a.*] To bring into a state of dementia; destroy the mind of.

I dug eagerly, and now and then caught myself actually looking . . . for the fancied treasure, the vision of which had *demented* my unfortunate companion.
Poe, Tales, I. 62.

Do not the gods *dement* those whom they mean to destroy? *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 259.

dementate (dē-men′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dementated*, ppr. *dementating*. [< L. *dementatus*, pp. of *dementare*, make mad: see *dement*.] To make mad or insane; dement. [Rare.]

Many Antichrists and heretics were abroad, many sprung up since, many now present, and will be to the world's end, to *dementate* men's minds.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 623.

dementate (dē-men′tāt), *a.* [< L. *dementatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Demented; mad.

Arise, thou *dementate* sinner, and come to judgement.
Hammond, Works, IV. 522.

dementation (dē-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *dementate* + *-ion*.] The act of making demented. [Rare.]

Supposing the distemper under command from breaking out into any other sins besides its own *dementation* or stupidity. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 512.

demented (dē-men′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dement*, *v.* Cf. *dement*, *a.*] Having lost the normal use of the reason; insane; specifically, afflicted with or characterized by dementia.

Demented persons are generally quiet and inactive.
Pritchard.

dementedness (dē-men′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being demented.

It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, *dementedness*. *Pritchard*, Cyc. Pract. Med.

dementia (dē-men′shiạ), *n.* [< L. *dementia*, madness, insanity, < *demen(t-)s*, mad, insane: see *dement*, *a.* Cf. *amentia*.] An extremely low condition of the mental function; profound general mental incapacity. It may be congenital (idiocy) or acquired. Acquired dementia may be a primary insanity, or it may form the final stage of mania or melancholia.—**Acute primary dementia**, a form of temporary and often extreme dementia occurring in the young, usually before the twentieth year, and more often in girls than in boys, accompanied by general physical exhaustion, and ensuing on conditions likely to produce exhaustion, such as scanty or improper food, rapid growth, overwork, or dissipation. The prospect of complete recovery under proper treatment is very good.—**Dementia paralytica**, a chronic insanity beginning in slight failure of mind, slight change of character, and slight loss of muscular strength and accuracy of muscular adjustment, and proceeding, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, with occasional temporary improvement, to complete dementia and general paralysis. The sensory functions are likewise somewhat impaired. In its well-developed stages the disease is marked by delusions, especially of grandeur (megalomania), and by epileptiform or apoplectiform attacks, often attended with local paralysis, frequently mending rapidly. It occurs usually between the ages of 35 and 50, and in 7 or 8 males to 1 female. Anatomically there is atrophy of the fibers of nervous network of the cerebral cortex and increase of the sustentacular tissue of the brain. Also called *general paralysis, general paresis, progressive paralysis, paretic dementia, cirrhosis of the brain, pericerebritis, periencephalomeningitis diffusa chronica, encephalitis interstitialis corticalis*, and popularly *softening of the brain*.—**Senile dementia**, the failure of mind which occurs in advanced life. It depends probably in part on arterial obstruction.

demephitization (dē-mef″i-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *demephitize* + *-ation*.] The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

demephitize (dē-mef′i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demephitized*, ppr. *demephitizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *mephitis*, foul air, + *-ize*.] To purify from foul or unwholesome air.

demerge† (dē-mėrj′), *v. t.* [= OF. *demergier*, < L. *demergere* = It. *demergere*, plunge into, < *de*, down, + *mergere*, plunge: see *merge*, and cf. *demerse*, *immerse*.] To sink or dip; immerse.

I found the receiver separated from its cover, and the air breaking forth through the water in which it was *demerged*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 519.

demerit[1]† (dē-mer′it), *v.* [< L. *demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, also deponent, *demereri*, merit or deserve (a thing), esp. deserve well of (a person), < *de*, of, + *merere*, *mereri*, deserve, merit: see *merit*. Cf. *demerit*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deserve; merit; earn.

They brought with them also besyde theyr trybute assigned them, further to *demerite* the favour of oure men, great plentie of vytayles. *Eden*, tr. of P. Martyr.

Stella, a nymph within this wood, . . .
The highest in his fancy stood,
And she could well *demerit* this.
M. Roydon (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 285).

2. To deserve to lose from lack of merit or desert.

In thy creation, although thou didst not deserve a being, yet thou *demerited* it not.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 370.

II. *intrans.* To be deserving; deserve.

I will be tender to his reputation,
However he *demerit*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

demerit[1]† (dē-mer′it), *n.* [Cf. OF. *demerite*, *demirite*, desert, merit (in neut. sense); from the verb: see *demerit*[1], *v.*] That which one merits; desert.

By many benefits and *demerits* whereby they obliged their adherents, [they] acquired this reputation.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1101.

We have heard so much of your *demerits*,
That 'twere injustice not to cherish you.
Shirley, Humorous Courtier.

demerit[2]† (dē-mer′it), *v. t.* [< F. *déméríter* = It. *demeritare*, deserve ill, do amiss; from the noun or as freq. of the earlier verb, OF. *demerir*, < ML. *demerere*, deserve ill, do amiss, < L. *de-* priv. + *merere*, *mereri*, deserve: see *merit*. Cf. *demerit*[1], *v.*] To lower the merit of; discredit; depreciate.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not *demerit* justice and righteousness.
Bp. Woolton, Christian Manual, sig. c. iv.

demerit[2] (dē-mer′it), *n.* [< OF. *demerite*, F. *démérite* = Sp. Pg. *demerito* = It. *demerito*, *demerto*, < ML. *demeritum*, fault, demerit, prop. neut. of *demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, deserve ill, do amiss: see *demerit*[2], *v.* Cf. *demerit*[1], *n.*] That which merits ill; censurable conduct; wrong-doing; ill desert: opposed to *merit*.

Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden*, Fables.

He [William I.] took no Man's living from him, nor dispossess'd any of their Goods, but such only whose *Demerit* made them unworthy to hold them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 23.

Demerit mark, in schools, a mark for bad conduct or deficiency.=**Syn.** Ill desert, delinquency.

demerlaik†, *n.* [ME. *demerlayk*, earlier *dweomerlak*, < AS. **dwimor*, in comp. *gedwimor*, *gedwimer*, *gedwomer*, an illusion, a phantom, + *lāc*, play.] Magic; witchcraft; sorcery.

That con dele wyth *demerlayk*, & deuine lettres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1561.

demerse† (dē-mėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*, plunge into: see *demerge*.] To plunge; immerse.

The receiver being erected, the mercury will again be stagnant at the bottom of the phial, and the orifice of the tube . . . will be found *demersed* in it.
Boyle, Works, IV. 515.

demersed (dē-mėrst′), *a.* [< L. *demersus*, pp.: see *demerse*.] In *bot.*, situated or growing under water: applied to leaves of plants: same as *submersed*.

demersion (dē-mėr′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *demersio(n-)*, < L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*: see *demerse*, *demerge*.] **1.** The act of plunging into a fluid; immersion.—**2.** The state of being overwhelmed. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

The sinking and *demersion* of buildings into the earth.
Ray, Diss. of World, v. § 1.

demesmerization (dē-mez-mėr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* The act of demesmerizing.

demesmerize (dē-mez′mėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demesmerized*, ppr. *demesmerizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *mesmerize*.] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

demesne (de-mēn′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demeasne*, prop. *demain*, *demean*, < ME. *demaine*, *demeine*, etc., < OF. *demaine*, *demeine*, etc., vars. of *domaine*, right of ownership, power, dominion, domain: see *demain* and *domain*. The corrupt spelling *demesne* (cf. OF. *demesne*, *demeisne*, corrupt spellings of *demaine*, *demeine*, adj., of a domain) has been preserved through legal conservatism.] **1**†. Power; dominion; possession. See *demain*.

Whether from the circumstances of their original formation, or from the prevalence of commendation to a lord for purposes of protection, the bulk of English villages were now "in *demesne*"—that is to say, in the "dominion" or lordship of some thegn, or bishop, or in that of the crown itself. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 315.

2. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord of the manor keeps in his own occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, originally called bookland or charter-land, and folk-land or estates held in villeinage, from which sprang copyhold estates. Copyhold estates, however, have been accounted *demesnes*, because the tenants are judged to have their estates only at the will of the lord.

The defects in those acts . . . have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen.
Swift.

3. Any estate in land.

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly train'd.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

My father's dead; I am a man of war too,
Moneys, *demesnes*; I have ships at sea too, captains.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 5.

The *demesnes* of John, Lord of Biscay, . . . amounted to more than eighty towns and castles.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Ancient demesne, collectively, the manors that, according to the Doomsday book, were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Edward the Confessor or William the Conqueror, though they may have been subsequently granted to tenants.—**Demesne lands**, lands which the lord has not let out in tenancy, but has reserved for his own use and occupation.

The *demesne lands* of the crown . . . were abundantly sufficient to support its dignity and magnificence.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

In his demesne as of fee. See *demain*.

demesnial (de-mē′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *demesne* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to a demesne. [Rare.]

Demeter (dē-mē′tėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. Δημήτηρ, Doric Δαμάτηρ, usually explained as for *Γημήτηρ, < γῆ, = Doric δᾶ, earth, + μήτηρ = E. *mother*; but the identification of δᾶ, which is found independently only in a few exclamatory phrases, with γῆ, earth, is very doubtful.] In *anc. Gr. myth.*, the goddess of vegetation and of useful

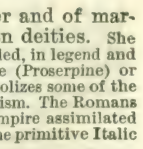


Demeter of Cnidus, in the British Museum.

fruits, protectress of social order and of marriage; one of the great Olympian deities. She is usually associated, and even confounded, in legend and in cult, with her daughter Persephone (Proserpine) or Kora, whose rape by Hades (Pluto) symbolizes some of the most profound phases of Hellenic mysticism. The Romans of the end of the republic and of the empire assimilated to the Hellenic conception of Demeter the primitive Italic chthonian divinity Ceres.

demi (dē-mī′), *n.* Same as *demy*, 2.

demi-. [OF. F. *demi-*, < OF. F. *demi*, half, < L. *dimidius*, half, < *di-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *medial*, *middle*. Cf. *demy*.] A prefix denoting 'half.' It occurs especially in technical terms taken from the French, many of them not Anglicized, especially in terms of heraldry, fortification, etc. It is also freely used as an English prefix. In heraldry the half of an animal used as a bearing is always the upper half, including the head and fore legs. Usually the creature is in an upright attitude, rampant, combatant, or the like.



Demi-lion.

demi-ass (dem′i-ȧs), *n.* A book-name of the hemione (*Equus hemionus*), translating the specific name.

demi-bain (dem′i-bān), *n.* [F., < *demi-*, half, + *bain*, a bath.] Same as *demi-bath*.

demi-bastion (dem′i-bas″tiọn), *n.* [F., < *demi-*, half, + *bastion*, bastion.] In *fort.*, a bastion that has only one face and one flank.

demi-bath (dem′i-bȧth), *n.* [< *demi-* + *bath*; cf. *demi-bain*.] A bath in which only one portion of the body is immersed. Also *demi-bain*.

demi-bombard†, *n.* A cannon used in the second half of the sixteenth century, having sometimes a chamber, and sometimes a uniform bore.

demi-brassart (dem'i-bras″ärt), *n.* In *plate-armor*, the partial covering of the arm, usually worn over the sleeve of the hauberk; especially, that covering the upper arm at the back, as distinguished from the vambrace, which covered the arm below the elbow. Also *demigarde-bras*.

demi-cadence (dem'i-kā″dens), *n.* In *music*, a half cadence. It usually denotes the progression from tonic to dominant. See *cadence*.

demi-cannon (dem'i-kan″ŏn), *n.* A name given to one of the larger kinds of heavy gun, as used in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is said to have been a piece having a bore of 6¾ inches, and throwing a shot weighing 33½ pounds. Some authors describe it as larger than this.

demi-caponiere (dem'i-kap-ō-nēr'), *n.* In *fort.*, a ditch so arranged that a fire can be delivered from one side only. Also *half-caponiere*.

demicarlino (dem'i-kär-lē″nō), *n.* A coin equal in value to half a carlino.

demi-castor (dem'i-kas″tor), *n.* 1. An inferior quality of beaver. Hence — 2†. A hat made of beaver of this quality.

I know in that more subtil air of yours tinsel sometimes passes for tissue, Venice beads for pearl, and *demi-castors* for beavers. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 2.

demi-chamfron (dem'i-cham″frŏn), *n.* A variety of the chamfron that covered the head between the ears and the forehead as far as below the eyes. See *chamfron*.

demicircle (dem'i-sėr-kl), *n.* A simple instrument for measuring and indicating angles, sometimes used as a substitute for the theodolite. It consists essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle, a movable rule pivoted on the center so as to sweep the graduated arc, and a compass to show the magnetic bearings. The two objects whose angle is to be measured are sighted along the rule and along the diameter of the scale. *E. H. Knight.*

demi-cuirass (dem'i-kwē″ras), *n.* The demi-placate or pansiere.

demi-culverin (dem'i-kul″vėr-in), *n.* A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is described as having a bore of 4½ inches and throwing a shot weighing 9½ pounds.

They had planted me three *demi-culverins* just in the mouth of the breach. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

One [piece of ordnance] . . . was exceeding great, and about sixteene foote long, made of brasse, a *demy culverlin*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 125.

demideify (dem-i-dē'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demideified*, ppr. *demideifying*. [< *demi-* + *deify*.] To treat as a demigod. [Rare.]

Thus by degrees self-cheated of their sound
And sober judgment that he is but man,
They *demideify* and fume him so
That in due season he forgets it too.
Cowper, Task, v. 266.

demi-distance (dem'i-dis″tans), *n.* In *fort.*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

demi-ditone (dem'i-dī″tōn), *n.* In *music*, a minor third.

demifarthing (dem-i-fär'ᴛʜing), *n.* A coin of Ceylon current at the value of half an English farthing, or one fourth of a United States cent.

demi-galonier† (dem'i-gal-ō-nēr″), *n.* A vessel for table use, apparently of the capacity of half a gallon. See *galonier*.

demigarde-bras (dem'i-gärd″bras), *n.* Same as *demi-brassart*.

demi-gauntlet (dem'i-gânt″let), *n.* In *surg.*, a bandage, resembling a glove, used in setting disjointed fingers.

demigod (dem'i-god), *n.* [Formerly as *demy-god*; < *demi-* + *god*; cf. F. *demi-dieu*.] An inferior or minor deity; one partaking of the divine nature; specifically, a fabulous hero produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

He took his leave of them whose eyes bad him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

We . . . find ourselves to have been deceived, they declaring themselves in the end to be frail men, whom we judged *demigods*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

To be gods, or angels, *demigods*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 937.

View him [Voltaire] at Paris in his last career,
Surrounding throngs the *demigod* revere.
Cowper, Truth, l. 312.

demigoddess (dem'i-god″es), *n.* A female deity of the minor or inferior order.

demi-gorge (dem'i-gôrj), *n.* In *fort.*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space of or entrance into a bastion.

demigrate† (dem'i-grāt), *v. i.* [< L. *demigratus*, pp. of *demigrare*, migrate from, < *de*, from, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To emigrate; expatriate one's self. *Cockeram.*

demigration† (dem-i-grā'shŏn), *n.* [< L. *demigratio(n-)*, < *demigrare*, migrate from: see *demigrate*.] Emigration; banishment.

We will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, to put ourselves from the side of Eden into the land of Nod, that is, of *demigration*. *Bp. Hall*, Quo Vadis? § 22.

demi-grevière† (dem'i-gre-viär'), *n.* Same as *demi-jambe*.

demi-hag†, *n.* [Also *demi-hake*, *demi-haque*, < *demi-* + **hag*, **hake*, **haque*, short for *hagbut*, *hackbut*.] A kind of firearm, a smaller kind of hackbut, in use in the second half of the sixteenth century. See *hackbut*.

The short gun, the hagbut, and the *demi-hake* were derivatives, in the natural order of evolution, from the bombards of Crécy and the more perfect pieces of artillery that had enabled Henry VII. to establish his supremacy over the remnant of the nobles left by the wars of the Roses. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 282.

demi-island† (dem'i-ī″land), *n.* A peninsula.

The place from which the Turks were to have had the aforesaid booty was almost in manner an island. . . . Thus was the Persian armie quite discomfited in this *demi-island*. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

demi-jambe†, *n.* A piece of armor covering the front of the leg only. Compare *bainberg*. Also called *demi-grevière*.

demijohn (dem'i-jon), *n.* [Also *demijan*, *damijan*, < F. *dame-jane* (1684), later *damejeanne*, a demijohn, an amplification (as if *Dame Jeanne*, Lady Jane) of the older *jane*, a vessel for containing vinegar, etc. (Cotgrave, 1611). The word passed from F. into It. and thence into Turkish and Arabic, and gave rise to the erroneous statement that the name was derived from *Damagan*, a town in northern Persia, once famous for its glass-works.] A large glass vessel or bottle with a bulging body and small neck, usually cased in wickerwork, but sometimes in a wooden box with a notch in the top extending over the neck of the vessel, to aid in pouring out its contents.

demi-lance (dem'i-lâns), *n.* 1. A short and light spear introduced in the sixteenth century.

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gall the foe.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. A lightly armed horseman, especially one armed with a demi-lance. The demi-lances seem to have succeeded the hobblers of the middle ages, and to have been the prototypes of the more modern light horse.

Pedro, did you send for this tailor? or you, Moncado? This light French *demi-lance* that follows us?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

To equip, in especial, as many *demi-lances*, or light horsemen, as they could, and to meet the Duke at Walden. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. The armor worn by such a horseman, consisting of open helmet, breast- and back-pieces, usually fitted with pauldrons, tassets, and, rarely, brassarts or demi-brassarts.

Also formerly *dimilance*.

demilune (dem'i-lūn), *n.* and *a.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *lune*, moon: see *lune*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A crescent.

It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a *demi-lune* with a bar in the middle of the concave.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 228.

In some cases we find alveoli in which these small cells are not arranged in *demilunes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 672.

2. In *fort.*, a crescentic or triangular defensible outwork which covers the entrance to the main fortification and also the walls of the caponiere or main work in its rear. Also called *ravelin*.

Bastion, horn-work, ravelin, or *demilune*.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, viii.

Demilunes of Heidenhain. Same as *crescents of Gianuzzi* (which see, under *crescent*).

II. *a.* Crescent-shaped.

The *demilune* cells and the serous cells which are present in considerable number in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 215.

demi-mentonnière (dem'i-men-to-niär'), *n.* In *armor*, a mentonnière for the tilt, protecting the left side strongly, high and heavy, and secured firmly to the breastplate, but leaving the right side unprotected. Compare *just*.

demi-metamorphosis (dem'i-met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* Incomplete or imperfect metamorphosis, as of an insect; hemimetabolism.

demi-metope (dem'i-met″ō-pē), *n.* In *arch.*, a half metope, sometimes found at the angles of a Doric frieze in Roman, Renaissance, or other debased examples.

demi-monde (dem'i-mond), *n.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *monde*, the world, society, < L. *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] 1. A term introduced by Alexandre Dumas the younger to denote (as defined by himself) that class of women who occupy an equivocal position between women of good reputation and social standing on the one hand and courtezans on the other; women of equivocal reputation and standing in society. — 2. Commonly, but less correctly, courtezans in general.

demiostage (dem-i-os'tāj), *n.* A variety of tamin. *Dict. of Needlework.*

demi-parallel (dem'i-par″a-lel), *n.* In *fort.*, a place of arms between the second and third parallels, designed to protect the head of the advancing sap. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

demi-parcel† (dem'i-pär″sl), *n.* The half; the half part.

My tongue denies for to set forth
The *demi-parcel* of your valiant deeds.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

demi-pauldron (dem'i-pâl″drŏn), *n.* A defense for the shoulder; the smaller pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century.

demi-pectinate (dem'i-pek″ti-nāt), *a.* Pectinate on one side only, as the antenna of an insect; semi-penniform.

demi-pike (dem'i-pīk), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

demi-placard (dem'i-plak″ärd), *n.* In *armor*, same as *demi-placate*.

demi-placate (dem'i-plā″kāt), *n.* A piece of plate-armor covering a part only of the breast or of the back, used either alone or over a gambeson or similar coat of fence, or forming part of an articulated breastplate. Compare *pansiere*.

demiquaver (dem'i-kwā″vėr), *n.* In *music*, a sixteenth note. Also called *semiquaver*.

demi-relief (dem'i-rē-lēf″), *n.* Same as *mezzo-rilievo*.

demirep (dem'i-rep), *n.* [Said to be short for **demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

The Sirens . . . were reckoned among the demigods as well as the *demi-reps* of antiquity.
Dr. Burney, Hist. Music, I. 306.

demirepdom (dem'i-rep-dum), *n.* [< *demirep* + *-dom*.] Demireps collectively; the demi-monde.

Him, Lady B., and *demirepdom*.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 137.

demi-revetment (dem'i-rē-vet″ment), *n.* In *fort.*, that form of retaining-wall for the face of a rampart which is carried up only as high as cover exists in front of it, leaving above it the remaining height, in the form of an earthen mound at the natural slope, exposed to but invulnerable by shot.

demisability (dē-mī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *demisable*: see *-bility*.] In *law*, the state of being demisable.

demisable (dē-mī'za-bl), *a.* [< *demise* + *-able*.] That may be demised or leased: as, an estate *demisable* by copy of court-roll.

demisang (dem'i-sang), *n.* [< F. *demisang*; < *demi*, half, + *sang*, blood.] In *law*, one who is of half-blood.

demise (dē-mīz'), *n.* [< OF. *demis*, *desmis*, fem. *demise*, F. *démis*, *démise*, pp. of OF. *demettre*, *desmettre*, F. *démettre*, resign, < L. *dimittere*, send away, resign, dismiss: see *demit*[2] = *dimit*, *dismiss*.] 1†. Transfer; transmission; devolution, as of a right or an estate in consequence of death, forfeiture of title, etc.

The greate Convention resolved that King James having deserted the kingdom . . . had by *demise* abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1689.

2. In *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease in fee, for life or for a term of years; in modern use, a lease for years. Hence — 3. Death, especially of a sovereign or other person transmitting important possessions or great fame: often used as a mere euphemism for *death*, without other implication.

So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his [the king's] death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*. *Blackstone*, Com., I. 7.

The crown at the moment of *demise* must descend to the next heir. *Macaulay.*

Demise and redemise, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land or something out of it. = **Syn. 3.** *Death*, *Decease*, *Demise*. See *decease*.

demise (dē-mīz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demised*, ppr. *demising*. [< *demise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bequeath; grant by will.

> What state, what dignity, what honour
> Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. In *law*, to transfer or convey, as an estate, for life or for years; lease.

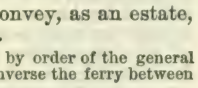
> The governour and treasurer, by order of the general court, did *demise* to Edward Converse the ferry between Boston and Charlestown.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 427.

> The words grant and *demise* in a lease for years create an implied warranty of title and a covenant for quiet enjoyment. *Justice Swayne*, 92 U. S., 109.

II. *intrans.* To pass by bequest or inheritance; descend, as property.

> Now arose a difficulty — whether the property of the late King *demised* to the king or to the crown.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 8, 1823.

★ **demisemiquaver** (dem′i-sem-i-kwā′vėr), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note relatively equivalent in time-value to half of a semiquaver; a thirty-second note. Its form is either *a* or *b* when alone, or *c* or *d* when in groups.—**Demisemiquaver rest**, in *musical notation*, a rest or sign for a silence equivalent in time-value to a demisemiquaver or thirty-second note; a thirty-second rest. Its form is :



demisent† (dem′i-sent), *n.* [< OF. *demiceinct*, a half-girdle, < *demi-*, half, + *ceinct*, girdle: see *ceint*.] A form of girdle worn by women in the sixteenth century.

demi-sheath (dem′i-shēth), *n.* In *entom.*, one of a pair of plates or channeled setæ which, when united, form a tube encircling an organ: specifically applied to elongate organs which cover the ovipositor of ichneumons and some other insects.

demisphere (dem′i-sfēr), *n.* [OF. *demisphere*, < *demi-*, half, + *sphere*, sphere.] Same as *hemisphere*. [Rare.]

demiss (dē-mis′), *a.* [= OF. *demis*, *desmis* = Sp. *demisso* = Pg. *demisso* = It. *dimisso*, *dimesso*, humble, submissive, < L. *demissus*, pp. of *demittere*, let down, cast down: see *demit*[1].] **1.** Downcast; humble; abject. [Rare.]

> He downe descended, like a most *demisse*
> And abject thrall, in fleshes fraile attyre.
> *Spenser*, Heavenly Love.

> Neither is humility a virtue made up of wearing old clothes, . . . or of sullen gestures, or *demiss* behaviour.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

2. In *bot.*, depressed; flattened. *E. Tuckerman.*

demission[1] (dē-mish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *demission*, F. *démission* = Sp. *dimisión* = Pg. *demissão* = It. *dimessione*, a humbling, lowering, < L. *demissio*(*n-*), a letting down, lowering, sinking, abatement, < *demittere*, let down, lower, demit: see *demit*[1].] A lowering; degradation; depression.

> *Demission* of mind. *Hammond*, Works, I. 238.

> Their omission or their *demission* to a lower rank.
> *The American*, VI. 214.

demission[2] (dē-mish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *demission*, *desmission*, F. *démission* = Sp. *dimisión* = Pg. *demissão* = It. *dimessione*, a giving up, resignation, demising, dismission, < L. *dimissio*(*n-*), a sending away, dismission, discharge, < *dimittere*, send away, dismiss: see *demit*[2] = *dimit*, *dismiss*, and cf. *dimission* and *dismission*, doublets of *demission*[2].] A laying or letting down; relinquishment; resignation; transference.

> Even in an active life . . . some recesses and temporary *demissions* of the world are most expedient.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 96.

> Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

demissionary[1] (dē-mish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *demission*[1] + *-ary*[1].] Degrading; tending to lower or degrade.

demissionary[2] (dē-mish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *demission*[2] + *-ary*[1]. Cf. F. *démissionnaire* = Pg. *demissionario*, one who has resigned an office.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will.

demissive† (dē-mis′iv), *a.* [As *demiss* + *-ive*.] Humble; downcast; demiss.

> They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to shew their fear and reverence. *Lord*, The Banians, p. 72.

demissly† (dē-mis′li), *adv.* In a humble manner.

demissory (dē-mis′ọ̄-ri), *a.* [Var. of *dimissory*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, tending to the resignation or laying down of an office.

demi-suit (dem′i-sūt), *n.* The suit of light armor common in the fifteenth century and later. In its later form it was without jambes or other leg-defenses than tassets, and often without iron gauntlets, thus closely resembling the corselet. See *corselet*, 3.

demit[1]† (dē-mit′), *v. t.* [< L. *demittere*, pp. *demissus*, send down, drop down, cast down, lower, let fall, < *de*, down, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*, and cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, etc. Cf. also *demit*[2] = *dimit*.] **1.** To lower; cause to droop or hang down; depress.

> They [peacocks] presently *demit* and let fall the same [their trains]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. To submit; humble.

> She, being heaven-born, *demits* herself to such earthly drudgery. *Norris.*

demit[2] (dē-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demitted*, ppr. *demitting*. [= OF. *demetre*, *desmetre*, *desmettre*, F. *démettre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. Pg. *dimitir* = It. *dimettere*, < L. *dimittere*, send away, dismiss, let go, release, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, apart, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *dimit*, a doublet of *demit*[2], and see *dismiss*, etc.] **1**†. To let go; dismiss.

> Let us here *demit* one spider and ten flise.
> *Heywood*, Spider and Fly (1556).

2. To lay down formally, as an office; resign; relinquish; transfer.

> The rest of the lords enterprisers, after they had secured the queen in Lochlevin, began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to *demit* the government to the prince her son. *Melvill*, Memoirs, p. 85.

> General Conway *demitted* his office, and my commission expired, of course. *Hume*, Private Correspondence.

demi-tint (dem′i-tint), *n.* [< *demi-* + *tint*, after F. *demi-teinte*. Cf. *mezzotint*.] In *painting*, a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade. Commonly called *half-tint*.

demitone (dem′i-tōn), *n.* In *music*, same as *semitone*. [Little used.]

demiurge (dem′i-ėrj), *n.* [< L. *demiurgus*, < Gr. *δημιουργός*, contr. of earlier (Epic) *δημιοεργός*, lit. a worker for the people, a handicraftsman, a skilled workman, a maker, an architect, the Maker of the world, the Creator (see def.), < *δῆμος*, of the people (< *δῆμος*, the people), + **ἐργειν*, work, *ἔργον*, a work, = E. *work*.] **1.** A maker or creator; the Creator of the world; specifically, a supernal being imagined by some as the creator of the world in subordination to the Supreme Being. In the Gnostic system the Demiurge (also called Archon, and Jaldabaoth, or son of Chaos) was represented as the chief of the lowest order of spirits or eons of the Pleroma. Mingling with Chaos, he evolved from it a corporeal, animated world. He could not, however, impart to man the true soul or *pneuma*, but only a sensuous one, *psyche*. He was identified with the Jehovah of the Jews, and was by some regarded as the originator of evil.

> God defined as First Cause . . . would not be God, but a *demiurge*, or subordinately creative deity, created to create the world. *Hodgson*, Phil. of Reflection, III. xi. § 6.

> It is much easier to believe that in some way unknown to our finite intelligence the power and goodness of God are compatible with the existence of evil than that the world is the work of an inferior *demiurgus* or other demon. *Edinburgh Rev.*

> The Gnostics agreed in attributing the world in which we live to an Angel, or a *Demiurge*, inferior to the infinite God. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 385.

2. In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, one of a class of public officers who in some cases appear to have constituted the chief executive magistracy.

demiurgeous (dem′i-ėr-jus), *a.* [< *demiurge* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling a demiurge; of demiurgic character. [Rare.]

> There is, in our drunken land, a certain privilege extended to drunkenness. . . . Our *demiurgeous* Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Familiar Studies of Men and Books, Pref.

demiurgic, demiurgical (dem-i-ėr′jik, -ji-kạl), *a.* [< L. as if **demiurgicus*, < Gr. *δημιουργικός*, < *δημιουργός*, demiurge: see *demiurge*.] Pertaining to a demiurge, or to the act or process of creation.

> Far beyond all other political powers of Christianity is the *demiurgic* power of this religion over the kingdoms of human opinion. *De Quincey.*

> To play the part of a demiurge was a delight to Shelley; even to have an interest in the *demiurgic* effort was no mean happiness. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 304.

demi-vambrace (dem′i-vam″brās), *n.* In *armor*, a plate of iron protecting the outside of the forearm, and adjusted over a sleeve of mail or a sleeve of gamboised work.

demi-vill (dem′i-vil), *n.* In *law*, a half-vill. See *vill*.

demi-vol (dem′i-vol), *n.* In *her.*, a single wing of a bird, used as a bearing.

demi-volt (dem′i-volt), *n.* [< F. *demi-volte*, < *demi-*, half, + *volte*, a leap, vault: see *vault*[2].] In the *manège*, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he makes a half turn with the fore legs raised.

> Fitz-Eustace, . . . making *demi-volte* in air,
> Cried, "Where's the coward that would not dare
> To fight for such a land?" *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 30.

demi-wolf (dem′i-wụlf), *n.*; pl. *demi-wolves* (wụlvz). A half-wolf; a mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

> Spaniels, curs,
> Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped
> All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

demobilization (dē-mō″bi-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *démobilisation*, < *démobiliser*, demobilize: see *demobilize*.] The act of disbanding troops; the reduction of military armaments to a peace footing; the condition of being demobilized, and not liable to be moved on service. Also written *demobilisation*. See *mobilization*.

demobilize (dē-mō′bi-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demobilized*, ppr. *demobilizing*. [< F. *démobiliser*, < *dé-* priv. + *mobiliser*, mobilize: see *mobilize*.] To disband; change from a condition of mobilization. Also written *demobilise*.

democracy (dē-mok′ra-si), *n.*; pl. *democracies* (-siz). [Formerly *democraty*, *democratie*; < OF. *democratie*, F. *démocratie* (*t* pron. s) = Sp. Pg. *democracia* = It. *democrazia* = D. G. *demokratie* = Dan. Sw. *demokrati*, < Gr. *δημοκρατία*, popular government (cf. *δημοκρατεῖσθαι*, have popular government), < *δῆμος*, the people, + *κρατειν*, rule, be strong, < *κράτος*, strength, < *κρατύς*, strong, = Goth. *hardus* = E. *hard*, q. v.] **1.** Government by the people; a system of government in which the sovereign power of the state is vested in the people as a whole, and is exercised directly by them or their elected agents.

> The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

> In this open *democracy* [of the town meeting], every opinion had utterance; every objection, every fact, every acre of land, every bushel of rye, its entire weight.
> *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

2. A state or civil body in which the people themselves exercise all legislative authority, and confer all executive and judicial powers, either by direct collective action or through elected representatives. Athens and some of the other ancient Greek states, and, within the limits of their power, the canton of Appenzell in Switzerland and the towns of the northern United States, are instances of democracies of the first class. In democratic republics generally, however, all power is exercised by delegated authority. See *republic*.

3. Political and social equality in general; a state of society in which no hereditary differences of rank or privilege are recognized: opposed to *aristocracy*.

> Rank nor name nor pomp has he
> In the grave's *democracy*.
> *Whittier*, Grave by the Lake.

4. [*cap.*] In *U. S. polit. hist.*: (*a*) The system of principles held by the Democratic party. See *democratic*. (*b*) The members of the Democratic party collectively.

> [The Missouri controversy] was a political movement for the balance of power, balked by the Northern *democracy*, who saw their own overthrow, and the eventual separation of the States, in the establishment of geographical parties divided by a slavery and anti-slavery line.
> *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 10.

5. In a collective sense, the people; especially, the people regarded as exercising political powers.

> Thence to the famous orators repair,
> Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
> Wielded at will that fierce *democratie*.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 269.

Social democracy. See *social*.

democrat (dem′ọ̄-krat), *n.* [= D. *demokraat* = G. Dan. Sw. *demokrat*, < F. *démocrate* = Sp. *demócrata* = Pg. *democrata*, < NL. **democrata*, < Gr. *δημοκρατ-*, base of *δημοκρατ-ικ-ός*, *δημοκρατ-ία*: see *democratic*, *democracy*.] **1.** One who believes in or adheres to democracy as a principle of government or of organized society; one who believes in political and natural equality; an opponent of arbitrary or hereditary distinctions of rank and privilege: opposed to *aristocrat*.

> Like most women of first-rate ability, she was at bottom a *democrat*; rank was her convenience, but she had no respect for it or belief in it. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 157.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party in the United States.

> The name *Democrat*, now in use by one of the great parties North and South, was originally a term of reproach, like that of Jacobin, and subsequently like that of Locofoco, and has been freely accepted at the South only since the Rebellion.
> Quoted by *Thurlow Weed*, Autobiog., p. 135.

3. A light wagon without a top, containing several seats, and usually drawn by two horses. Originally called *democratic wagon*. [Western and Middle U. S.]—**Social democrat.** See *social*.

democratic (dem-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [= F. *démocratique* = Sp. Pg. It. *democratico* (cf. D. *demokratisch* = G. *demokratisch* = Dan. Sw. *demokratisk*), < NL. **democraticus*, < Gr. *δημοκρατικός*, < *δημοκρατία*, democracy: see *democrat*.] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a principle of government.

The *democratic* theory is that those constitutions are likely to prove steadiest which have the broadest base, that the right to vote makes a safety-valve of every voter, and that the best way of teaching a man how to vote is to give him the chance of practice. *Lowell*, Democracy.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *U. S. politics*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Democratic party; being a supporter of the Democratic party: as, a *Democratic* newspaper; the *Democratic* platform; a *Democratic* convention.

He was *democratic*, not in the modern sense of the term, as never bolting a caucus nomination, and never thinking differently from the actual administration; but on principle, as founded in a strict, in contradistinction to a latitudinarian, construction of the constitution.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, II. 188.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a social principle; maintaining or manifesting equal natural rights and privileges; hence, free from forced inequality or servility; being on a common level: opposed to *aristocratic*: as, a *democratic* community or assemblage; *democratic* manners.—**Democratic party,** a political party of the United States, whose distinctive principles are strict construction of the Constitution with respect to the powers delegated to the general government and those reserved to the States, and the least possible interference of government with individual and local liberty of action. Hence it has opposed national centralization, supported liberal extensions of the electoral franchise, advocated low tariff duties with a view to revenue rather than protection, and contended for close limitation of the objects of public expenditure. It was at first known as the Anti-Federal party, then took the name of Republican, and finally (about 1795) that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years before Democratic was generally accepted as its shortened name instead of Republican, the change beginning about 1810. See *Republican*.

democratical (dem-ō-krat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Characterized by democracy; of a democratic nature or tendency; democratic.

Although their condition and fortunes may place them many spheres above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgaritie, and the *Democraticall* enemies of truth. *Sir T. Browne*, Pseud. Epid. (1646), I. iv. 13.

Every expansion of the scheme of government they [the framers of the American Constitution] elaborated has been in a *democratical* direction. *Lowell*, Democracy.

II. *n.* Same as *democrat*, 1. *Hobbes.*

democratically (dem-ō-krat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a democratic manner.

The democratical embassy was *democratically* received. *Algernon Sidney.*

democratie†, *n.* See *democraty*.

democratifiable (dem″ō-krat-i-fī'a-bl), *a.* [< **democratify* (< *democrat* + *-i-fy*) + *-able*.] That may be made democratic. [Rare.]

The remnant of United Irishmen, whose wrongs make them hate England, I have more hopes of. I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are *democratifiable*. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 245.

democratisation, democratise. See *democratization, democratize*.

democratism (dē-mok'ra-tizm), *n.* [= Sp. *democratismo*; as *democrat* + *-ism*.] The principles or spirit of democracy. [Rare.]

democratist (dē-mok'ra-tist), *n.* [< *democrat* + *-ist*.] A believer in or supporter of democracy; a democrat. [Rare.]

He endeavours to crush the aristocratick party, and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furious *democratists* in France.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

democratization (dem″ō-krat-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *democratize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering or the process of becoming democratic: as, the *democratization* of European institutions. Also spelled *democratisation*.

democratize (dē-mok'ra-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *democratized*, ppr. *democratizing*. [= F. *démocratiser* = Pg. *democratizar*; < *democrat* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *δημοκρατίζειν*, be on the democratic side.] To render democratic; make popular or common; bring to a common level. Also spelled *democratise*.

It is a means of *democratizing* art, of furnishing innumerable impressions of a plate. *The Atlantic*, LX. 168.

There was a great impetus given by politics to the *democratizing* of the nation, and, in the rapid social changes of the day, the educated class found itself well shaken up with the mechanic. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 151.

democraty†, **democratie**† (dē-mok'ra-ti), *n.* [See *democracy*.] Democracy.

They stoop not, neither change colour for Aristocracy, *democraty*, or Monarchy. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Democritean (dē-mok-ri-tē'an), *a.* [< *Democritus* + *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to Democritus, a Greek philosopher born about 460 B. C., or to the atomic theory associated with his name. See *atomic*.

He [Xenocrates] seems to have identified the Platonic ideas with numbers, and the *Democritean* atoms with the units of which the latter were composed, and to have regarded the soul as a certain εἶδος or number.
J. M. Rigg, Mind, XI. 89.

Democritic (dem-ō-krit'ik), *a.* Same as *Democritean*.

Democritical (dem-ō-krit'i-kal), *a.* In the style of Democritus: applied to incredible works or fables on natural history, on account of his writings on the language of birds, etc. *Davies.*

Not to mention *democritical* stories, do we not find by experience that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive tree?
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 394.

Demodex (dem'ō-deks), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *δημός*, fat, + *δῆξ* (*δηκ-*), a worm in wood, < *δάκνειν*, bite.] The typical genus of follicular parasitic mites of the family *Demodicidæ*. *D. folliculorum* infests domestic animals and man, living in the hair-follicles and sebaceous follicles. *Simonea* is a synonym. See *comedo*.

Demodicidæ (dem-ō-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Demodecidæ*, < *Demodex* (*-dec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of itch-insects or mange-mites, of the order *Acarida*, consisting of the single genus *Demodex*. These minute parasitic arachnids have an elongated worm-like body, most of the length of which is a circularly ringed abdomen; four pairs of short, two-jointed foot-stumps; styliform jaws; and a suctorial proboscis. Also called *Dermatophili*.

Demogorgon (dē-mō-gôr'gon), *n.* [LL. *Demogorgo(n-)*, first mentioned by Luctatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, a scholiast on Statius (about A. D. 450); appar. < Gr. *δῆμος*, people, + *γοργός*, grim, terrible, whence Γοργώ, Gorgon: see *Gorgon*.] A mysterious divinity, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship, by some regarded as the author of creation, and by others as a famous magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected.

And by them stood
Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name
Of *Demogorgon*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 965.

demographer (dē-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who is versed in demography.

demographic (dem-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to demography.

The high value of vaccination and re-vaccination was clearly shown in the *Demographic* Section of the Congress. *Nature*, XXXVI. 618.

demography (dē-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *démographie*, < Gr. *δῆμος*, people, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That department of anthropology which relates to vital and social statistics and their application to the comparative study of races and of nations.

demoiselle (dem-wo-zel'), *n.* [F.: see *damsel*1.] **1.** A young lady; a damsel.—**2.** A bird, the



Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo*: so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form.

The gall-bladder . . . [was] wanting in two out of six *demoiselles*. *Owen*, Anat., xvii.

3. In *entom.*, a damsel-fly; a dragon-fly.—**4.** A shark, *Galeocerdo tigrinus*, about 12 feet long. *Playfair.*—**5.** A fish of the genus *Pomacentrus*; one of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

De Moivre's property of the circle, De Moivre's theorem. See *circle, theorem*.

demolish (dē-mol'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *demoliss-*, stem of certain parts of *demolir*, F. *démolir* = Pr. *demolhir* = Sp. *demoler* = Pg. *demolir* = It. *demolire* = G. *demoliren* = Dan. *demolere* = Sw. *demolera*, < L. *demoliri*, throw down, pull down, demolish, < *de*, down, + *moliri*, build, construct, set in motion, exert oneself at, endeavor, < *moles*, a pile, huge mass, whence E. *mole*3, q. v. Cf. *amolish*.] **1.** To throw or pull down; destroy the structural character of, as a building or a wall; reduce to ruins.

The men who *demolished* the images in cathedrals have not always been able to *demolish* those which were enshrined in their minds. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. To destroy in general; put an end to; ruin utterly; lay waste.

Our family had now made several attempts to be fine; but some unforeseen disaster *demolished* each as soon as projected. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

=**Syn.** *Raze, Demolish.* *Raze*, to level with the ground; *demolish*, to destroy by complete separation of parts. A house is *razed* when it is leveled, even if it largely holds together; it is *demolished* if torn to pieces, even if some parts of it stand in place.

He . . .
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns,
And in a moment makes them desolate.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

In *demolishing* the temples at Alexandria, the Christians found hollow statues fixed to the walls, into which the priests used to enter and thence deliver oracles.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

demolisher (dē-mol'ish-ėr), *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

The *demolishers* of them can give the clearest account, how the plucking down of churches conduceth to the setting up of religion. *Fuller*, Worthies, Exeter.

demolishment† (dē-mol'ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *demolissement, desmolissement*, < *demolir* (*demoliss-*), demolish: see *demolish* and *-ment*.] The act of demolishing or shattering; demolition.

Look on his honour, sister;
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it;
No sad *demolishment* nor death can reach it.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

demolition (dem-ō-lish'on), *n.* [< OF. *demolition*, F. *démolition* = Pr. *demolition* = Sp. *demolición* = Pg. *demolição* = It. *demolizione* = D. *demolitie*, < L. *demolitio(n-)*, < *demoliri*, pull down: see *demolish*.] **1.** The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying, as a structure; hence, destruction or ruin in general: as, the *demolition* of a house or of military works; the *demolition* of a theory.

Even God's *demolitions* are super-edifications, his anatomies, his dissections are so many recompactings, so many resurrections. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

Their one great object was the *demolition* of the idols and the purification of the sanctuary.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

After scattering all arguments for a political institution, he often opposes its *demolition*, from expediency.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

2. In *French law*, abatement; annulment: as, an action in *demolition* of a servitude or a nuisance.

demolitionist (dem-ō-lish'on-ist), *n.* [< *demolition* + *-ist*.] One who favors demolition or destruction, as of institutions; a radical revolutionist. *Carlyle.*

demon (dē'mon), *n.* [Also, in L. spelling, *dæmon*; = D. *demon* = G. Sw. *dämon* = Dan. *dæmon* = OF. *demon*, F. *démon* (cf. Pr. *demoni* = Sp. Pg. It. *demonio*, < LL. *dæmonium*, < Gr. *δαιμόνιον*, dim.), < L. *dæmon*, a spirit, genius, lar, eccles. an evil spirit, < Gr. *δαίμων* (*δαιμον-*), a god or goddess, deity, a tutelary deity, a genius, lar, a god of lower rank, later also a departed soul, a ghost, in N. T. and eccles. an evil spirit; of uncertain origin: (1) by some identified with *δαήμων*, knowing (which is also found, perhaps by error, in the form *δαίμων*), < *δαῆναι*, learn, teach, akin to *διδάσκειν*, teach, L. *docere*, teach (see *didactic* and *docile, doctrine*); (2) by some derived, with formative *-μων*, as 'the distributer of destinies,' < *δαίειν*, divide, distribute; (3) by some regarded as for orig. **δαιϝμων*, < **δαιϝ-*, *διϝ-*, as in **διϝος*, *δῖος*, heavenly, L. *divus, divinus*, divine, *deus*, god, *deita(t-)s*, deity, etc.: see *deity*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a supernatural agent or intelligence, lower in rank than a god; a spirit holding a middle place between gods and men; one of a class of ministering spirits, sometimes regarded as including the souls of deceased persons; a genius: as, the *demon* or good genius of Socrates. Sometimes written *daimon*.

Thy *dæmon* (that's thy spirit which keeps thee) is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3

Those *Demons* that are found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whose power hath a true consent
With planet, or with element.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 93.

Soon was a world of holy *demons* made,
Aërial spirits, by great Jove design'd
To be on earth the guardians of mankind.
T. Cooke, tr. of Hesiod's Works and Days, i.

A *dæmon*, in the philosophy of Plato, though inferior to a deity, was not an evil spirit, and it is extremely doubtful whether the existence of evil *dæmons* was known either to the Greeks or Romans till about the time of the advent of Christ. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 404.

2. An evil spirit; a devil: from the belief of the early Christian world that all the divinities of the pagans were devils.

If that same *demon*, that hath gull'd thee thus,
Should with his lion gait walk the whole world,
He might return to vasty Tartar back,
And tell the legions, I can never win
A soul so easy as that Englishman's.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, an atrociously wicked or cruel person; one characterized by demoniac passions or conduct.—**4.** [*cap.*] A certain genus of *Coleoptera*.

demoness (dē'mon-es), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ess*.] A female demon.

The Sichemites . . . had a goddess or *demoness*, under the name of Jephthah's daughter.
J. Mede, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 31.

demonetization (dē-mon″e-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *demonetize* + *-ation*; = F. *démonétisation*.] The act of demonetizing; the condition of being demonetized. Also spelled *demonetisation*.

The object to be accomplished, by diminishing the amount of legal-tender paper, is precisely the same object which was sought to be accomplished by the *demonetization* of silver. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 119.

demonetize (dē-mon'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonetized*, ppr. *demonetizing*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *moneta*, money, + E. *-ize*; = F. *démonétiser*.] To divest of standard monetary value; withdraw from use as money; deprive of the character of money. Also spelled *demonetise*.

They [gold mohurs] have been completely *demonetized* by the [East India] Company. *Cobden*.

Germany and England, in *demonetizing* silver, have created a money pressure there unparalleled in our times.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 101.

demoniac (dē-mō'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *demoniak* = F. *démoniaque* = Pr. *demoniayx*, *demoniat* = Sp. Pg. It. *demoniaco*, < LL. *dæmoniacus*, < Gr. as if **δαιμονιακός*, for which only *δαιμονικός* (whence LL. *dæmonicus*, E. *demonic*), < *δαίμων*, a god, genius, spirit: see *demon*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a demon or spirit.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chase thee, with the terrour of his voice,
From thy *demoniack* holds. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 628.

2. Produced by demons; influenced by demons.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy.
Milton, P. L., xi. 485.

3. Of the character of a demon; acting as if possessed by demons; wild; frantic; extremely wicked or cruel.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is supposed to be possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties seem to be overpowered, restrained, or disturbed in their regular operation by an evil spirit; specifically, a lunatic.

Raving and blaspheming incessantly, like a *demoniac*, he came to the court. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

In the synagogue was a *demoniac*, a lunatic with that dual consciousness which sprang out of a real or supposed possession by an evil spirit.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 437.

2. [*cap.*] One of a section of the Anabaptists who maintained that the devils would ultimately be saved. *Imp. Dict.*

demoniacal (dē-mō-nī'a-kal), *a.* Of demoniac character or origin; like a demon; demoniac. —**Demoniacal possession**, possession by demons or evil spirits. In the New Testament, especially the Gospels, persons are spoken of as being possessed with devils. By the Rationalistic school of writers these are regarded as insane persons, whose condition the popular belief of the time ascribed to the influence of evil spirits; by evangelical writers it is believed that evil spirits actually exercised a controlling influence over the spirits of men in the time of Christ, and that his superior power was attested by casting these evil spirits out.

demoniacally (dē-mō-nī'a-kal-i), *adv.* In a demoniacal manner; as a demoniac.

demoniacism (dē-mō-nī'a-sizm), *n.* [< *demoniac* + *-ism*.] The state of being a demoniac; the practices of demoniacs.

demonial (dē-mō'ni-al), *a.* [< OF. *demonial*, < ML. **demonialis*, < Gr. *δαιμόνιος*, of or belonging to a demon, < *δαίμων*, demon: see *demon*.] Of the nature or character of a demon; relating or pertaining to a demon; characteristic of or performed by a demon or demons. [Rare.]

No man who acknowledges *demonial* things can deny demons. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 264.

demonian (dē-mō'ni-an), *a.* [As *demonial* + *-an*.] Having the qualities or characteristics of a demon. [Rare.]

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath.
Milton, P. R., ii. 122.

demonianism (dē-mō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *demonian* + *-ism*.] The state of being possessed by a demon. [Rare.]

The teachers of the gospel in the fullness of their inspiration must needs be secure from an error which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate as *demonianism* did, if it were an error.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ix., notes.

demoniasm (dē-mō'ni-azm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **δαιμονιασμός*, < *δαιμονιᾶν*, also *δαιμονᾶν*, be under the power of a demon, < *δαίμων*, demon: see *demon*.] The state of being under demoniacal influence; possession by a demon. [Rare.]

What remained but to ascribe both to enthusiasm or *demoniasm*? *Warburton*, Sermons, p. 255. (*Latham*.)

demonic (dē-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δαιμονικός*, < *δαίμων*, a demon: see *demon*.] Pertaining to or like a demon; demoniac. Also *dæmonic*.

He may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of *dæmonic* strength, because they seem inexplicable.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xv.

demonifuge (dē-mon'i-fūj), *n.* [< LL. *dæmon*, a demon, + *fugare*, put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons.

Of these, Isabella . . . I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment; for few stood more in need of a *demonifuge*.
Pennant, London, p. 271.

★ **demonism** (dē'mon-izm), *n.* [= F. *démonisme*; as *demon* + *-ism*.] Belief in the existence of demons; character or action like that of demons.

The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of *demonism*.
Farmer, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 7.

demonist (dē'mon-ist), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ist*.] A believer in or worshiper of demons.

To believe the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a *Demonist*. *Shaftesbury*.

demonize (dē'mon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonized*, ppr. *demonizing*. [< ML. *dæmonizare*, make demoniac, < Gr. *δαιμονίζεσθαι*, be under the power of a tutelary deity or spirit, in N. T. be possessed by a demon.] To subject to the influence of demons; make like a demon; render demoniacal or diabolical.

Man's choices free or fetter, elevate or debase, deify or *demonize* his humanity. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 184.

Christ is now [in his temptation] to have his part in a state *demonized* by evil.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 158.

demonocracy (dē-mon-ok'ra-si), *n.* [= F. *démonocratie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-κρατία*, government, < *κρατεῖν*, rule, be strong.] The power or government of demons.

demonographer (dē-mon-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [= F. *démonographe*; < *demonography* + *-er*[1].] A writer on demons and demonology; a demonologist.

The *demonographers* of the sixteenth to the eighteenth century continually allude to the flight of Simon Magus across the Forum as effected by the aid of demons.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 4.

demonography (dē-mon-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *démonographie* = Pg. *demonographia*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The descriptive stage of demonology. *O. T. Mason*. [Rare.]

demonolater (dē-mon-ol'ā-tėr), *n.* [= F. *démonolâtre*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-λάτρης*, < *λατρεύειν*, worship. Cf. *idolater*.] A demon-worshiper.

Certain *demonolators* in the present day, as far as the outward evidence of their affliction goes, display as plain signs of demoniacal possession as ever were displayed 1800 years ago.
Bp. Caldwell, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p. 421.

demonolatry (dē-mon-ol'ā-tri), *n.* [= F. *démonolâtrie* = Sp. *demonolatría* = Pg. *demonolatria*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of evil spirits; the worship of evil personified as a devil.

Demonolatry, Devil-dancing, and Demoniacal possession. *Bp. Caldwell*, Contemporary Rev., Feb., 1876.

demonologer† (dē-mon-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *demonology* + *-er*[1].] A demonologist. *North*.

demonologic, demonological (dē″mon-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to demonology.

demonologist (dē-mon-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *demonology* + *-ist*.] One versed in demonology.

demonology (dē-mon-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *démonologie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** A discourse or treatise on demons; an account of evil spirits and their character, agency, etc.

Demonology, the branch of the science of religion which relates to demons, is much obscured in the treatises of old writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 54.

2. The study of popular superstitions concerning demons or evil spirits.

demonomagy (dē-mon-om'ā-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *μάγος*, magic, a magician: see *magic*.] Magic dependent upon the agency of demons. [Rare.]

The author had rifled all the stores of *demonomagy* to furnish out an entertainment. *Bp. Hurd*.

demonomancy (dē'mon-ō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *démonomancie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination while under the influence or inspiration of the devil or of demons.

demonomania (dē″mon-ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [= F. *démonomanie* = Pg. *demonomania*, < NL. *dæmonomania*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *μανία*, mania.] In *pathol.*, a kind of mania in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

demonomist† (dē-mon'ō-mist), *n.* [< *demonomy* + *-ist*.] One who lives in subjection to ★the devil or to evil spirits.

demonomy (dē-mon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-νομία* (cf. *νόμος*, law), < *νέμειν*, regulate.] **1**†. The dominion of demons or evil spirits.—**2.** The deductive and predictive stage of demonology. *O. T. Mason*.

demonopathy (dē-mon-op'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Demonomania.

demonopolize (dē-mō-nop'ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonopolized*, ppr. *demonopolizing*. [< priv. + *monopolize*.] To destroy the monopoly of; withdraw from the power of monopoly.

Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been *demonopolized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 154.

demonry (dē'mon-ri), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ry*.] Demoniacal influence. [Rare.]

What *demonry*, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?
J. Baillie.

demonship (dē'mon-ship), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ship*.] The state of being a demon.

demonstrability (dē-mon-stra-bil'i-ti), *n.* Demonstrableness.

demonstrable (dē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *demostrable* = Pg. *demonstravel*, < LL. *demonstrabilis*, < L. *demonstrare*: see *demonstrate*.] Capable of being demonstrated; susceptible of being proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

It is *demonstrable* that light cannot reach our system from the nearest of the fixed stars in less than five years, and telescopes disclose to us objects probably many times more remote.
Sir J. Herschel, in Tyndall's Light and Elect., p. 21.

demonstrableness (dē-mon'stra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

demonstrably (dē-mon'stra-bli), *adv.* In a demonstrable manner; so as to demonstrate; beyond the possibility of doubt; manifestly.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the public peace. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

demonstrance† (dē-mon'strans), *n.* [< ME. *demonstraunce*, < OF. *demonstrance*, *demoustrance* (= It. *dimostranza*), < NL. as if **demonstrantia*, < L. *demonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *demonstrare*, demonstrate: see *demonstrate*. Cf. *monstrance*.] Demonstration; proof; exhibition of the truth of a proposition. *Holland*.

He leyed them in the mydle of the cyté, and abode the *demonstraunce* of god. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient *demonstrance* of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect, even the best recorded in Scripture?
R. Junius, Cure of Misprision.

demonstratable (dem'on-strā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *demonstrate* + *-able*.] Capable of being demonstrated; demonstrable. [Rare.]

It is a fact dynamically *demonstratable* that the total amount of vis viva in any moving system abandoned to the mutual reaction of its particles . . . has a maximum value which it cannot exceed, and a minimum below which it cannot descend. *Herschel*, Pop. Lectures, p. 469.

demonstrate (dē-mon'- or dem'on-strāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonstrated*, ppr. *demonstrating*. [< L. *demonstratus*, pp. of *demonstrare*

(> Sp. *demostrar* = Pg. *demonstrar* = It. *dimostrare* = D. *demonstreren* = G. *demonstriren* = Dan. *demonstrere* = Sw. *demonstrera*), point out, indicate, designate, show, < *de-* + *monstrare*, show: see *monstration*, *monster*. Cf. *remonstrate*.] **1.** To point out; indicate; make evident; exhibit.

How he lov'd the People, other Arguments then affected sayings must *demonstrat*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

For the Gardens, one may safely affirm that if Solomon made them in the Rocky ground which is now assign'd for them, he *demonstrated* greater power and wealth in finishing his design, than he did wisdom in choosing the place for it. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 89.

Specifically—**2.** To exhibit, describe, and explain, as the parts of a dissected body; teach by the ocular use of examples, as a physical science, especially anatomy or any of its principles.—**3.** To establish the truth of; fully establish by arguments; adduce convincing reasons for belief in, as a proposition.

As the proving of these two things will overthrow all atheism, so it will likewise lay a clear foundation for the *demonstrating* of a deity distinct from the corporeal world. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 145.

★**demonstration** (dem-on-strā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *demonstracion*, < OF. *demonstration*, *demonstroison*, F. *démonstration* = Sp. *demostración* = Pg. *demonstração* = It. *dimostrazione* = D. *demonstratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *demonstration*, < L. *demonstratio*(*n*-), < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **1.** The act of pointing out or exhibiting; an exhibition; a manifestation; a show: as, a *demonstration* of friendship or sympathy.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any *demonstration* of grief? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

2. The exhibition and explanation of examples in teaching an art or a science, especially anatomy.—**3.** *Milit.*, an exhibition of warlike intentions; a warlike attitude or movement; specifically, a military operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.

He was compelled by the national spirit to make a *demonstration* of war. *Hallam.*

If any uncertainty remains as to the enemy's disposition, *demonstrations* should be made generally along the front, to oblige him to show his hand.
Macdougall, Modern Warfare, viii.

4. A public exhibition, by a number of persons, of sympathy with some political or other cause, as in a mass-meeting or a procession.—**5.** Proof, either (*a*) a process of stating in an orderly manner indubitable propositions which evidently cannot be true without the truth of the conclusion so proved, or (*b*) the propositions so stated. Properly, demonstration is restricted to perfect proof, especially mathematical proof. (See the extract from Burgersdicius, below.) According to the Aristotelian doctrine, which has greatly influenced the use of the word, *demonstration* must be drawn from principles not only self-evident, but also underived from any higher principles; and the conclusion must not only be shown to be true, but also to be a mere special case of the truth of one or more of the principles from which it is derived. It was supposed that this was the character of the best mathematical proofs; but mathematical proof consists in constructing a diagram or formula according to certain rules which prescribe that certain relations shall exist between the parts of that diagram, and then in showing by observation (directly or indirectly) that certain additional relations exist between those parts; and no important mathematical proof is of the nature of the Aristotelian demonstration. The word has consequently acquired two significations: first, its original sense of a perfect mathematical proof; second, the sense of a proof drawn from principles, as in the Aristotelian theory. There is also a third signification, according to which a *demonstration* is any proof which leaves no room for reasonable doubt, such as Kepler's proof that the orbit of Mars is an ellipse. Writers who adopt the Aristotelian view hold that the *reductio ad absurdum* and the Fermatian mode of proof, though entirely convincing, are not perfect demonstrations.

Some an admirable delight drew to Musicke; and some, the certainty of *demonstration* to the Mathematickes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Demonstration is a syllogism made of such propositions as are true, first immediate, and manifestly known, and be the causes of the conclusion. First and immediate here is all one, signifying such propositions as need not be proved or made more evident by any other former propositions. *Blundeville.*

Demonstration, in the Greek ἀποδείξις, is amongst the geometricians a delineation of a diagram, in which they exhibit the truth of their propositions to be seen by the eye. To that is opposed pseudographema: that is, a description or false delineation. Now these words, as many others, which are used in the doctrine of syllogism, are translated from geometry into logic; and there *demonstration* is taken sometimes for any certain and perspicuous proof, but here in this place strictly for syllogism scientific, and pseudographema, or false syllogism, for syllogism begetting error or contrary to science.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Demonstration [is] nothing but the perception of such agreement [of ideas] by the intervention of other ideas or mediums. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. iv. 7.

Direct demonstration, demonstration τοῦ διότι, or *demonstratio quia*, a proof proceeding from the true cause of the fact proved.—**Imperfect demonstration.** See *a posteriori*.—**Indirect demonstration, demonstration** τοῦ ὅτι, or *demonstratio quid*, a proof which does not show the true cause of the fact proved.—**Ostensive demonstration,** in *math.*, a demonstration which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition.

demonstrative (dē-mon′strā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *demonstratif*, < F. *démonstratif* = Pr. *demostratiu* = Sp. *demostrativo* = Pg. *demonstrativo* = It. *dimostrativo*, < L. *demonstrativus*, < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or indicating with clearness: as, a *demonstrative* figure in painting.—**2.** In *rhet.*, expressing or explaining with clearness, force, and beauty.—**3.** Characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling or quality; energetically expressive: as, a *demonstrative* manner; a *demonstrative* person.

May hasn't been too officious about me and too *demonstrative*. *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of proof; having the power of proving or demonstrating; indubitably conclusive: as, a *demonstrative* argument; *demonstrative* reasoning.

A syllogism *demonstrative* is that which is made of necessary, immediate, true, certain, and infallible propositions, being first and so known as they need none other proof. *Blundeville.*

It is impossible by any solid or *demonstrative* reasons to persuade a man to believe the conversion of the needle to the north. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 48.

Probations are *demonstrative* in the stricter sense of that term when the certainty they necessitate is absolute and complete: that is, when the opposite alternative involves a contradiction. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Demonstrative certainty. See *certainty*.—**Demonstrative judgment,** a judgment in which something is held to be necessarily proved.—**Demonstrative legacy.** See *legacy*.—**Demonstrative pronoun,** in *gram.*, a pronoun that points to, rather than defines or describes, the object to which it relates: the name is applied to English *this*, *that*, *you*, and to their correspondents in other languages.—**Demonstrative root,** a name sometimes applied to the pronominal roots in general, as implying position and direction rather than quality.

II. *n.* A demonstrative pronoun.

demonstratively (dē-mon′strā-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a manner to prove or demonstrate; with proof which cannot be questioned; with certainty; convincingly.

First, I *demonstratively* prove
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

No man, he [Plato] thought, could see clearly and *demonstratively* what was right and what was wrong and not act accordingly. *Adam Smith*, Moral Sentiments, vii. § 2.

2. In a demonstrative manner; with energetic exhibition of feeling: as, he spoke very *demonstratively*.

demonstrativeness (dē-mon′strā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrative, in any of its senses.

demonstrator (dem′on-strā-tor), *n.* [= F. *démonstrateur*, OF. *demonstreur* = Sp. *demostrador* = Pg. *demonstrador* = It. *dimostratore*, < L. *demonstrator*, < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **1.** One who points out, exhibits, or explains by examples; specifically, in *anat.*, one who exhibits, describes, and explains the parts when dissected; a teacher of practical anatomy.

In 1805, he [Sir Benjamin Brodie] assisted Mr. Wilson in teaching anatomy, and in 1809 officiated as *demonstrator*. *Gallery of Medicine*, Sir B. Brodie.

2. One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence.

Whether an algebraist, fluxionist, geometrician, or *demonstrator* of any kind, can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, xliii.

3. The index finger. *Dunglison.*

demonstratorship (dem′on-strā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *demonstrator* + *-ship*.] The position or office of a demonstrator in anatomy.

When Valsalva was transferred to Parma, Morgagni succeeded to his anatomical *demonstratorship*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 822.

demonstratory (dē-mon′strā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *demonstratorius*, < L. *demonstrator*: see *demonstrator*.] Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative. [Rare.]

demoraget, *n.* An obsolete form of *demurrage*.

demoralization (dē-mor″al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *démoralisation* = Sp. *desmoralización* = Pg. *desmoralização* = It. *demoralizzazione*; as *demoralize* + *-ation*.] The act of demoralizing, or the state of being demoralized. Also spelled *demoralisation*.

The cause [of the crimes of the Creoles] is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the invariable *demoralization* which this accursed practice produces is not checked by any system of religious teaching. *Quarterly Rev.*, Nov., 1810.

The *demoralization* among the Confederates from their defeats at Henry and Donelson, their long marches from Bowling Green, Columbus, and Nashville, and their failure at Shiloh, . . . was so great that a stand for the time would have been impossible.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 374.

demoralize (dē-mor′al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demoralized*, ppr. *demoralizing*. [= F. *démoraliser* = Sp. Pg. *desmoralizar* = It. *demoralizzare* = D. *demoraliseren* = G. *demoralisiren* = Dan. *demoralisere* = Sw. *demoralisera*; as *de-* priv. + *moral* + *-ize*.] **1.** To corrupt or undermine the morals of; weaken or destroy the effect of moral principles on.

When the Doctor [Noah Webster] was asked how many words he had coined for his Dictionary, he replied, only one, "to *demoralize*," and that . . . in a pamphlet published in the last century.
Sir C. Lyell, Travels in the United States, p. 53

It is always *demoralizing* to extend the domain of sentiment over questions where it has no legitimate jurisdiction. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 158.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy; dishearten; destroy the courage, confidence, or hope of; render incapable of brave or energetic effort: specifically used in relation to troops: as, the charge of our cavalry completely *demoralized* the enemy's left wing.

But war often for a time exhausts and *demoralizes*, it sometimes perpetuates injustice, it is occasionally undertaken against the clearest provisions of the law of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 208.

3. To throw into confusion in general; bring into disorder; confuse mentally: as, he was badly *demoralized* by fright. [Colloq.]

★ Also spelled *demoralise*.

demos (dē′mos), *n.* [< Gr. δῆμος, the people: see *deme*[2].] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, the people; the public; the commonwealth.—**2.** The populace; the common people.

Only thus is there hope of arresting the general defection from the religious life observable both in the intellectual classes and through large strata of the *Demos*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 25.

★ Also *demus*.

Demospongiæ (dē-mō-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δῆμος, the people (see *deme*[2], 2), + σπόγγος, sponge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a subclass of *Silicispongiæ* in which sexradiate spicules are absent. It is divided into two orders, *Monaxonida* and *Tetractinellida*.

demospongian (dē-mō-spon′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Demospongiæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Demospongiæ*.

Demosthenian, Demosthenean (dē-mos-thē′-ni-an, dē-mos-thē-nē′an), *a.* Same as *Demosthenic*.

Emphatic and abnormal position of single words and phrases was a distinctly *Demosthenian* device, to prick his hearers as it were, and keep their attention at a high degree of tension. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 127.

Demosthenic (dē-mos-then′ik), *a.* [< L. *Demosthenicus*, < *Demosthenes*, < Gr. Δημοσθένης, a celebrated orator. The name means 'strong with the people,' < δῆμος, the people, + σθένος, strength.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Demosthenes, a celebrated Athenian orator and patriot (384–322 B. C.), especially famous for his "Philippics," or orations delivered against the encroachments of Philip, king of Macedon.

★**demotic** (dē-mot′ik), *a.* [= F. *démotique* = Sp. *demótico*, < Gr. δημοτικός, of or for the common people, popular, democratic, < δήμοτης, one of the common people, < δῆμος, the common people. Cf. *democratic*.] Popular; pertaining to the common people: specifically applied to a certain mode of writing used in Egypt for epistolary and business purposes from about the seventh century B. C., as distinguished from the *hieratic* and *hieroglyphic*. Also called *enchorial*.

In Egyptian writing the *demotic* or enchorial system is a corruption of the hieratic. *Farrar*, Language, xiii.

It [the Rosetta stone] was engraved in three sets of characters, the first being in the ancient hieroglyphics, the second in the more recent and popular language and characters called *demotic*, and the third in the Greek.
H. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 19

dempnet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damn*. *Chaucer.*

dempster, *n.* See *deemster*.

dempt† (dempt). [ME. *dempt*, contr. of *demed*, pp. of *demen*, deem, judge: see *deem*[1].] An obsolete preterit and past participle of *deem*[1].

Till partiall Paris *dempt* it Venus dew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 51

Therefore, Sir knight,
Aread what course of you is safest *dempt*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 24

demulce† (dē-muls′), *v. t.* [= It. *demulcere*, < L. *demulcere*, stroke down, soften, < *de*, down, + *mulcere*, stroke, allay.] To soothe, mollify, or pacify.

Wherewith Saturn was *demulced* and appeased.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 64.

demulcent (dē-mul′sent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *demulcente*, < L. *demulcen(t-)s*, ppr. of *demulcere*: see *demulce*.] **I.** *a.* Softening; mollifying; soothing: as, a *demulcent* medicine.

There are other substances, which are opposite to both sorts of acrimony, which are called *demulcent* or mild.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

II. *n.* Any medicine which assuages the effects of irritation; that which softens, soothes, or mollifies, as gums, oils, flaxseed, and other mucilaginous substances.

It [gum-acacia] is much used in medicine as a simple *demulcent*, for lubricating abraded surfaces.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 171.

demulsion† (dē-mul′shon), *n.* [An erroneous form (by confusion with *emulsion*, q. v.) for **demulction*, < L. as if **demulctio(n-)*, < *demulctus*, pp. of *demulcere*, stroke: see *demulce*.] **1.** The act of soothing or imparting comfort or content.—**2.** That which soothes or contents; flattery.

Vice garlanded with all the soft *demulsions* of a present contentment. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 57.

demur (dē-mėr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demurred*, ppr. *demurring*. [Early mod. E. also *demurre;* < ME. **demoren, demeoren, demeren*, < OF. *demorer, demourer, demurer, demeurer*, F. *démeurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demorar* = It. *dimorare*, < L. *demorari*, delay, retard, < *de* + *morari*, delay, < *mora*, hesitation, delay.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To delay; linger; tarry.

Yet durst they not *demur* nor abide upon the camp.
Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 73.

2†. To hesitate; suspend proceedings; delay conclusion or action.

The French King by Composition taketh Louviers, Gerbury, and Vernoile, whilst the Regent stands *demurring* what was best to be done. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 189.

3. To have or suggest scruples or difficulties; object irresolutely; take exception: as, they *demurred* to our proposals.

My process was always very simple—in their younger days, 'twas "Jack, do this;" if he *demurred*, I knocked him down; and if he grumbled at that, I always sent him out of the room. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

If he accepts it, why should you *demur*?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 159.

4. In *law*, to interpose a demurrer.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To put off; delay; keep in suspense.

He demands a fee,
And then *demurs* me with a vain delay.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

2. To doubt of; scruple concerning; hesitate about: as, "to *demur* obedience," *Fenton*.

demur (dē-mėr′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demurre, demeure;* < OF. *demor, demour, demeur*, m., *demore, demeure*, f., stop, delay; from the verb.] **1.** Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding or decision.

The suit we join'd in must not
Fall by too long *demur*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

Works adjourned have many stays,
Long *demurs* breed new delays. *Southwell*.

2. Exception (taken); objection (urged).

Caesar also, then hatching Tyranny, injected the same scrupulous *demurrs* to stop the sentence of death in full and free Senat decreed on Lentalus and Cethegus.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

All my *demurs* but double his attacks. *Pope*.

He yielded, wroth and red, with fierce *demur*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

demure (dē-mūr′), *a.* [< ME. *demure*, < OF. *de murs*, for *de bounes murs* (*buens murs, boines mours*), lit. of good manners (in formation like *debonair*, q. v.): *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; *murs, mors, mours*, m., f., F. *mœurs*, f., manners, < L. *mores*, manners: see *moral*.] **1.** Sober; grave; modest; formally decorous: as, a *demure* look.

I sawe there Iuges, sittyng fulle *demvre*,
With out semblant [regard], othir to moste or leest,
Notwithstandyng thei hadde them vnder cure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

Loe! two most goodly Virgins came in place, . . .
With countenance *demure*, and modest grace.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 12.

His fashion and *demure* Habit gets him in with some Town-precisian, and maks him a Guest on Fryday nights.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

2. Affectedly modest; making a demonstration of gravity or decorum. [This is the sense in which the word is now chiefly used.]

The *demure* parlour-maid, as she handed the dishes and changed the plates, saw that all was not right, and was more *demure* than ever. *Trollope*, The Warden, x.

demure† (dē-mūr′), *v. i.* [< *demure, a.*] To look with reserve or bashfulness.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, . . .
Demuring upon me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

demurely (dē-mūr′li), *adv.* With a grave countenance; with a show of gravity.

Nay, to see how *demurely* he will bear himself before our husbands, and how jocund when their backs are turned. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Hoe, i. 2.

Esop's damsel sat *demurely* at the board's end. *Bacon*.

demureness (dē-mūr′nes), *n.* The state or aspect of being demure; gravity of countenance or demeanor, real or affected; a show of modesty.

demurity (dē-mū′ri-ti), *n.* [< *demure* + *-ity*.] **1**†. Demureness; decorum.

They pretend to such *demurity* as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 182.

They placed their justification upon their patience and suffering for tneir opinions, and on their righteous life and retired *demurity*, and affected singularity both in word and gesture.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 281.

2. An impersonation of demureness; one who behaves demurely. [Humorous.]

She will act after the fashion of Richardson's *demurities*. *Lamb*, To Southey.

demurrable (dē-mėr′a-bl), *a.* [< *demur* + *-able*.] That may be demurred to; that exception may be taken to.

demurrage (dē-mėr′āj), *n.* [Formerly *demorage;* < OF. *demorage, demourage, demoraige*, < *demorer*, delay: see *demur* and *-age*.] **1.** In *maritime law:* (*a*) Any detention of a vessel by the freighter in loading or unloading beyond the time originally stipulated. When a vessel is thus detained she is said to be *on demurrage*. (*b*) The compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention.

This day Captain Taylor brought me a piece of plate, a little small state dish, he expecting that I should get him some allowance for *demorage* of his ship William, kept long at Tangier, which I shall, and may justly do.
Pepys, Diary, II. 56.

The claim for *demurrage* ceases as soon as a ship is cleared out and ready for sailing.
M'Culloch, Dict. of Commerce.

2. (*a*) A charge for detention of railway-cars, etc. (*b*) A charge of 1½*d.* per ounce, made by the Bank of England in exchanging notes or coin for bullion.

demurral (dē-mėr′al), *n.* [< *demur* + *-al*.] Hesitation in proceeding or decision; demur. *Southey*.

demurrer[1] (dē-mėr′ėr), *n.* [< *demur* + *-er*[1].] One who demurs.

And is Lorenzo a *demurrer* still?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1366.

demurrer[2] (dē-mėr′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *demorer, demurer*, inf. as noun: see *demur*.] **1.** In *law*, a pleading in effect that, even conceding the facts to be as alleged by the adversary, he is not entitled to the relief he asks. A *general demurrer* is one that does not specify an objection, but rests on some defect in substance; a *special demurrer* is one that specifies some defect in the form of the adversary's allegation.

This *demurrer* our suit doth stay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 529).

2. A demur; an objection. [Rare.]

"Surely you would not have this misery continue!" exclaims some one, if you hint a *demurrer* to much that is now being said and done.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 28.

Demurrer ore tenus, an informal oral demurrer; an objection taken orally, on the argument of some proceeding in the cause, that the facts alleged do not constitute a cause of action, that the court has no jurisdiction, or the like.—**Demurrer to evidence**, an admission, on the trial, of the truth of the evidence offered by the other party, coupled with an objection that it is insufficient, and a submission of the controversy to the court thereon.—**Demurrer to interrogatory**, a reason given by a witness for refusing to answer an interrogatory. [Rare.]—**Plea of parole demurrer**. Same as *age-prayer*.

demus (dē′mus), *n.* [L.] See *deme*[2] and *demos*.

demy (dē-mī′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *demi*, half: see ★*demi-*.] **I.** *a.* Half: used to indicate a particular size of paper. See II.

II. *n.*; pl. *demies* (-mīz′). **1.** A particular size of paper. In America this name is applied only to writing-paper of the size 16 × 21 inches. In Great Britain the printing-paper known as demy is 17½ × 22 inches, and double-demy is 26 × 38½ inches. English writing-demy is 15 × 20 inches.

2. A holder of one of certain scholarships in Magdalen College, Oxford. Also spelled *demi*.

He maintained his school attachment to Addison, then a *demy* at Magdalen. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xiii.

3. A Scotch gold coin issued by James I. in 1433, and worth at that time 3*s.* 4*d.* English. Obverse type, arms in a lozenge; reverse, cross in tressure.—**4**†. A short close vest. *Fairholt*.

He . . . stript him out of his golden *demy* or mandillion, and flead him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

demy-pourpoint†, *n.* A pourpointed or stuffed garment covering the body only, without skirts, worn in the fourteenth century.

demyship (dē-mī′ship), *n.* [< *demy* + *-ship*.] In Magdalen College, Oxford, one of certain scholarships, namely, eight Senior, of the annual value of £100 each, open to members of the university who have passed all the examinations requisite for the degree of B. A., and thirty Junior, of the annual value of £50 each.

Dr. Lancaster . . . obtained for him [Addison] in 1698 one of the *demyships* at Magdalen.
Dict. Nat. Biog., I. 122.

den[1] (den), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denne;* < ME. *den, denne*, a den, lair, < AS. *denn*, a den, lair (of wild beasts), = OD. *denne*, a den, cave; perhaps connected with AS. *denu*, ME. *dene*, a valley: see *den*[2], *dean*[1]. Cf. OD. *denne*, a floor, deck, = OHG. *tenni, denni*, neut., MHG. *tenne*, neut. and fem., G. *tenne*, fem., *tenn*, neut., a floor, threshing-floor.] **1.** A hollow place in the earth or in a rock; a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security: as, a lion's *den*.

The beasts go into *dens*. Job xxxvii. 8.

The children of Israel made them the *dens* which are in the mountains. Judges vi. 2.

2†. A grave.

Whanne thei be doluen in her *den*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

3. Any squalid place of resort or residence; a haunt: always used in a bad sense: as, *dens* of misery.

Those squalid *dens*, . . . the reproach of large capitals.
Macaulay.

4. A small or secluded private apartment; a retreat for work or leisure. [Colloq.]

Mr. Jones has to go into his *den* again to serve the last arrival. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 152.

Another door in the audience-room leads to Prince Bismarck's private apartments, the first of which is the library, containing books on all subjects of general interest, and presenting by no means the character of a bookworm's favourite *den*. Quoted in *Lowe's* Bismarck, II. 501.

den[1] (den), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *denned*, ppr. *denning*. [< ME. *dennen;* < *den*[1], *n.*] To dwell in or as if in a den.

Sluggish salvages that *den* below.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

To den up, to retire into a den for the winter: said of hibernating animals, as bears. [Colloq., U. S.]

den[2] (den), *n.* [A variant of *dean*[1], < ME. *dene*, < AS. *denu*, a valley: see *dean*[1].] A narrow valley; a glen; a dell. [Chiefly Scotch.]

The dowie *dens* o' Yarrow. *Old Ballad*.

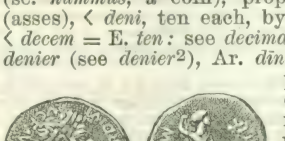
It's up and down in Tiftie's *den*,
Where the burn runs clear and bonny,
I've often gone to meet my love.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 193).

den[3]† (den), *n.* [In the phrase *good den*, in the early dramatists; also written *goodden, godden*, and in the fuller phrase *God give you good den*, or *God ye good den*, and corruptly as one word, *Godgigoden, Godigeden* (Shak., 1623); prop. *good e'en, good even*, and often so written: see *good* and *even*[2], *evening*.] A corruption of *even* in the phrase *good even*.

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.
Mer. God ye *good den*, fair gentlewoman.
Nur. Is it *good den?* *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

denarcotize (dē-när′kō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denarcotized*, ppr. *denarcotizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *narcotize*.] To deprive of narcotin: as, to *denarcotize* opium.

denarius (dē-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *denarii* (-ī). [L. (sc. *nummus*, a coin), prop. containing ten (asses), < *deni*, ten each, by tens, for **decni*, < *decem* = E. *ten:* see *decimal*, etc. Hence F. *denier* (see *denier*[2]), Ar. *dīnār*, etc.] **1.** The principal silver coin of the Romans under the republic and the empire. It was first minted in 269 or 268 B. C., when it weighed 72 grains; the weight was shortly afterward reduced to 60 grains troy. The obverse bore



Obverse. Reverse.

Denarius, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the helmeted head of Roma and the mark of value, *X*—that is, ten asses; the reverse, Castor and Pollux. Other mythological and historical types were substituted under the later republic. The denarii of the empire bore the emperors' heads. About A. D. 215 the denarius was so debased that it contained only about 40 per cent. of pure silver, and it began to be supplanted about that time by the argenteus. In A. D. 296 Diocletian applied the name denarius to a copper coin issued by him. The value of the denarius under the republic and the earlier empire was about 17 cents. The denarius of Tiberius (see cut on preceding page) is the penny of the New Testament (authorized version of 1611).

2. A Roman weight, the 86th or 94th of a Roman pound.—**3.** In English monetary reckoning, a penny, represented by the abbreviation *d.*, the penny having been originally, like the Roman denarius, the largest silver coin: as, 6*s.* 8*d.* (six shillings and eight pence).

denaro (dā-nä′rō), *n.* [It., var. of *denario*, < L. *denarius*: see *denarius*.] An old Italian money of account; also, a weight. As a money, the denaro was the twelfth part of the soldo—that is, on the average, about the twelfth part of a United States cent. As a weight, the denaro varied in different localities from 17 to 20 grains troy.

denary (den′ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *denarius*, containing ten: see *denarius*.] **I.** *a.* Containing ten; tenfold.

The symbol 40 in our *denary* scale represents ten times four; . . . generally, the binary scale would call for about three and a half times as many figures as the *denary*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 424.

II. *n.*; pl. *denaries* (-riz). **1.** A division by tens; a tithing: as, "tythings or *denaries*," *Holinshed*.

Centenaries that are composed of *denaries*, and they of units. *Sir K. Digby*, Supp. to Cabala, p. 248. (*Latham.*)

2. A denarius.

An hundreth *denaries*, or pieces of syluer coyne.
J. Udall, On Mat. xix.

denationalization (dē-nash″ọn-ạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénationalisation*; as *denationalize* + *-ation*.] The act of denationalizing, or the condition of being denationalized. Also spelled *denationalisation*.

Mr. Chase, whose creed on slavery was in one word *Denationalization*. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 139.

denationalize (dē-nash′ọn-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denationalized*, ppr. *denationalizing*. [= F. *dénationaliser*; as *de-* priv. + *nationalize*.] **1.** To divest of nationality, or of existing national relations or rights; subvert or change the nationality of, as a ship, a person, a people, or a territory, by change of flag, connection, or allegiance; give a new national character or relation to.

Another curious feature of the *denationalizing* character of the Feudal system in France is found in this, that the King of England was the real governor or feudal sovereign of nearly half of the present territory of France during almost a century. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 148.

The Paris journal, "La France," which wrote "We are Europe;" and which had appealed for subscriptions in aid of the *denationalised* Danes. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 449.

2. To divest of national scope or importance; limit to a particular locality; render local: as, to *denationalize* slavery or polygamy.

They [the Republicans] agreed . . . that the virgin soil of our territories should be unpolluted by slavery, and that this crime against humanity, and plague of our politics, should be *denationalized*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 266.

3. To deprive of national limitations or peculiarities; widen the relations, scope, or applicability of; make cosmopolitan.

The object is to construe a belief in its most inclusive, not exclusive, acceptation, . . . to *denationalize* a purely local faith by making it as universal as the limits of the world and of humanity.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 84.

★ Also spelled *denationalise*.

denaturalize (dē-nat′ū̆-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denaturalized*, ppr. *denaturalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *naturalize*.] **1.** To render unnatural; alienate from nature.—**2.** To deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.—**3.** To deprive of citizenship; denationalize; expatriate.

Denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, . . . publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and . . . enlisting under the banners of his enemies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

denay† (dē-nā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *denayen*, a var. of *denyen*, deny: see *deny*. The form *denay* in mod. use is prob. in simulation of *nay*.] To deny; refuse.

What were those three,
The which thy proffred curtesie *denayd*?
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 57.

Let not wonted fealty be *denayed*. *Old Play.*

denay† (dē-nā′), *n.* [< *denay*, *v.*] Denial; refusal.

My love can give no place, bide no *denay*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

dendrachate (den′dra-kāt), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ἀχάτης*, agate: see *agate*[2].] Arborescent agate; agate containing figures resembling shrubs or parts of plants. Commonly called *moss-agate*.

Dendragapus (den-drag′ạ-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ἀγάπη*, love.] Same as *Canace*.

dendral (den′dral), *a.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to trees; of the nature of a tree. [Rare.]

The exquisite tracery of trees, especially of all such trees as that *dendral* child of God, the elm.
H. W. Beecher, Christian Union, Jan. 28, 1874, p. 72.

dendranthropology (den-dran-thrọ̄-pol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + E. *anthropology*.] A supposititious system or theory that man has sprung from trees. *Davies.* [Humorous.]

Although the Doctor traced many of his acquaintance to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation, he did not discover such symptoms in any of them as led him to infer that the object of his speculations had existed in the form of a tree. . . . He formed, therefore, no system of *dendranthropology*. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxv.

Dendraspididæ (den-dras-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendraspis* (*-pid-*), the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of venomous African serpents, of the group *Proteroglypha*, represented only by the genus *Dendraspis*. They have a normal tail, ungrooved fangs, and postfrontals, and are closely related to the *Elapidæ*, with which they are associated in one family by some authors. Also *Dendraspidæ*.

Dendraspis (den-dras′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἀσπίς*, asp.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Dendraspididæ*. The best-known species is *Dendraspis angusticeps*, the narrow-headed dendraspis. It is about 6 feet long, slender, and a good climber. Its color is olive-brown washed with green.



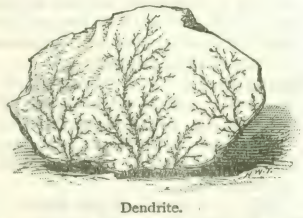
Tree-asp (*Dendraspis angusticeps*).

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dendraspides* (-pī-dēz). A serpent of this genus.

Dendrerpeton (den-drėr′pe-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἑρπετόν*, reptile: see *herpetology*.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, from the coal-measures of Nova Scotia and Permian of Bohemia: so called from being based upon remains consisting of teeth and bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria. It has been referred to the group *Temnospondyli* of the order *Labyrinthodonta*.

dendriform (den′dri-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in form; arborescent; dendritic. Also ★*dendritiform*.

dendrite (den′drīt), *n.* [= F. *dendrite* = Sp. *dendrita* = It. *dendrite*, < NL. *dendrites*, < Gr. *δενδρίτης*, of a tree, tree-, < *δένδρον*, a tree.] **1.** A stone or a mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses. The appearance is often due to arborescent crystallization, resembling frost-work on windows. The figures are most abundant on the surfaces of fissures and in joints in rocks, where they are attributable to the presence of the hydrous oxid of manganese, which generally assumes such forms.



Dendrite.

2. A complex crystalline growth of arborescent form, such as is common with metallic silver and copper.

dendritic, dendritical (den-drit′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= F. *dendritique* = Sp. *dendrítico*, < Gr. *δενδρίτης*; as *dendrite* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] **1.** Resembling a tree; tree-like; arborescent in form; dendriform.

In these fine curves and strokes of *dendritic* scripture a graceful sylvan idyl might perchance be deciphered by the curious. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 394.

2. Marked by figures resembling shrubs, mosses, etc.: said of certain minerals. See *dendrite*.

dendritically (den-drit′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a dendritic manner; as a tree: as, *dendritically* branched.

In some species [Bacteria] the zooglœa is *dendritically* ramified. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 60.

dendritiform (den-drit′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *dendrites*, dendrite, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a dendrite.

Dendrobates (den-drob′ạ-tēz), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *δενδροβατεῖν*, climb trees), < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *βατός*, verbal adj. (> *βατεῖν*, mount), < *βαίνειν*, go. Cf. *acrobat*.] **1.** In *herpet.*, a genus of South American tree-frogs, typical of the family *Dendrobatidæ*. *D. tinctorius* is a species inhabiting Cayenne. *Wagler*, 1830.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of South American woodpeckers, of the family *Picidæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Dendrobatidæ (den-drọ̄-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrobates* + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternial, salient, anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dendrobates*. They are without teeth, and have subcylindrical sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few species of tropical America and Madagascar, having the toes dilated at the end. Also called *Hylaplesiidæ*.

Dendrobium (den-drō′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *βίος*, life.] **1.** An extensive genus of orchidaceous epiphytes, distributed through southeastern Asia from India to Japan, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific.



Dendrobium Falconeri.

The species are very numerous, exceeding 300 in number, varying extremely in habit, some being little larger than the mosses among which they grow, while others are surpassed in height by few of the order. Upward of 80 species have been cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their flowers.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant*.

Dendrocalamus (den-drō-kal′ạ-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κάλαμος*, a reed.] A genus of arboreous grasses, distinguished from the bamboo (*Bambos*) by a nut-like fruit. There are 9 species, all of southeast Asia, some of which attain a height of over 100 feet. The stems of *D. strictus*, known in India as the male bamboo, are very strong and elastic, are nearly solid, and are in general use for spear-handles, building purposes, and basketwork.

Dendrochelidon (den-drō-kel′i-don), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of tree-swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Cypselinæ*, the type of which is *D. klecho* of Java, Sumatra, the Malay peninsula, etc.

Dendrochirotæ (den″drō-kī-rō′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *χειρωτός*, lit. handed, < *χείρ*, hand.] A group (generally ranked as a family) of pedate holothurians, with dendriform branching tentacles. It includes such genera as *Psolus* and *Cucumaria*, and is equivalent to the family *Psolidæ*. It is contrasted with *Aspidochirotæ*.

The holothurians . . . feed on the smaller marine animals, which, in the *Dendrochirotæ*, are carried to the mouth by means of the branched tree-like tentacles.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 299.

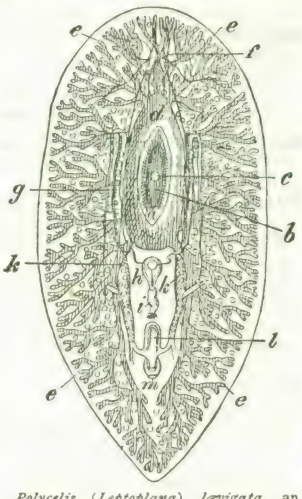
dendrochirotous (den″drō-kī-rō′tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dendrochirotæ*.

Dendrocitta (den-drọ̄-sit′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1833), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κίττα*, *κίσσα*, a chattering bird, the jay or magpie.] A genus of Asiatic tree-crows, frequently included in the genus *Crypsirhina*. The Chinese *D. sinensis* is an example; there are several other species.

dendrocœl, *a.* Same as *dendrocœlous*.

Such flat worms as the *Dendrocœl* Planarians.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 656.

Dendrocœla (den-drō-sē′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dendrocœlus:* see *dendrocœlous.*] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Turbellaria:* contrasted with *Rhabdocœla.* They are characterized by a broad flat body, often with plicated lateral margins, tentacular processes at the anterior end of the body, a muscular and usually protrusile pharynx, and an arborescent or dendriform alimentary canal, whence the name. They are aproctous and mostly hermaphrodite. There are two subdivisions of the group: *Monogonopora,* land and fresh-water planarians, with a single sexual outlet; and *Digonopora,* mostly marine forms, with double sexual opening. There are several families. Commonly called *planarians.*



Polycelis (*Leptoplana*) *lævigata,* an aproctous dendrocœlous turbellarian or planarian (*Planariida*), magnified.

a, oral orifice; *b,* buccal cavity; *c,* esophageal orifice; *d,* gastric cavity, with *e, e, e, e,* its many cæcal ramifications; *f,* ganglia; *g,* testes; *h,* vesiculæ seminales; *i,* male genital canal and penis; *k,* oviducts; *l,* spermathecal dilatation at their junction; *m,* vulva.

dendrocœlan (den-drō-sē′lan), *n.* [< *dendrocœl* + *-an.*] One of the *Dendrocœla;* a planarian.

dendrocœle (den′drō-sēl), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlous. Huxley.*

Dendrocœlomata (den″drō-sē-lō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + NL. *cœlomata,* q. v.] Sponges having branched extensions or dendritic diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt,* Origin of Tissue, p. 114.

dendrocœlomatic (den-drō-sē-lō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *Dendrocœlomata* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Dendrocœlomata.*

dendrocœlomic (den″drō-sē-lom′ik), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlomatic.*

dendrocœlous (den-drō-sē′lus), *a.* [< NL. *dendrocœlus,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κοιλία,* belly.] Having a branched or dendriform intestine; specifically, pertaining to the *Dendrocœla.* Also *dendrocœl* and (properly) *dendrocœle.*

Dendrocœlum (den-drō-sē′lum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *dendrocœlus:* see *dendrocœlous.*] A genus of dendrocœlous turbellarians, of the family *Planariidæ,* having lobed cephalic processes and a sheathed copulatory organ. *D. lacteum* is an example.

Dendrocolaptæ (den″drō-kō-lap′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dendrocolaptes:* see *Dendrocolaptes.*] In Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group coextensive with the *Pici, Picidæ,* or *Piciformes,* and *Saurognathæ* of modern authors; the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

Dendrocolaptes (den″drō-kō-lap′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + **κολαπτής,* taken for *κολαπτήρ,* a chisel (taken in sense of 'pecker'), < *κολάπτειν,* peck with the bill, chisel.] The typical genus of South American tree-creepers, of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ.* The name was formerly used with much latitude, and was nearly equivalent to *Dendrocolaptinæ;* it is now more restricted in application. It is still an extensive genus, having as its type *D. giganteus,* and being divided into sections called *Dendrocopus, Dendrexetastes, Dendroplex, Dendrornis,* etc.



Tree-creeper (*Dendrocolaptes longirostris*).

Dendrocolaptidæ (den″drō-kō-lap′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocolaptes* + *-idæ.*] A family of South American non-oscine passerine birds; the tree-creepers. It is a very extensive group, highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna, but its characters and limits are unsettled. The name is loosely synonymous with *Anabatidæ* (which see), in which usage it covers an assemblage of about 50 current genera and 300 species. In Sclater's arrangement it includes the furnariine, synallaxine, and sclerurine forms, as well as the dendrocolaptine proper.

Dendrocolaptinæ (den-drō-kō-lap-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocolaptes* + *-inæ.*] The South American tree-creepers proper, or the hook-billed creepers, typified by the genus *Dendrocolaptes.* They have generally lengthened, slender, and curved bills, stiff acuminate tail-feathers, and the scansorial habit of woodpeckers. Leading genera, besides *Dendrocolaptes* and its subdivisions, are *Xiphorhynchus, Picolaptes, Dendrocincla, Sittasomus, Glyphorhynchus,* and *Pygarrhichus.*

dendrocolaptine (den″drō-kō-lap′tin), *a.* [< *Dendrocolaptes* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the South American tree-creepers or hook-billed creepers.

Dendrocolaptine birds are not, strictly speaking, songsters. *Nature,* XXXIII. 201.

Dendrocometes (den″drō-kō-mē′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κομήτης,* hairy: see *comet.*] The typical genus of *Dendrocometidæ,* containing sessile animalcules with indurated cuticle and many-branched tentacles. *D. paradoxus* is a parasite of fresh-water crustaceans.

Dendrocometidæ (den″drō-kō-met′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocometes* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, with simple animalcules, which are multitentaculate and have the tentacles branched.

Dendrocopus (den-drok′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δενδροκόπος* (cf. *δενδροκοπεῖν,* cut down trees), < *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κόπτειν,* cut.] In *ornith.:* (*a*) A genus of tree-creepers, the *Dendrocolaptes. Vieillot,* 1816. (*b*) A genus of woodpeckers, like *Picus major. Koch,* 1816. (*c*) A genus of American woodpeckers, like *Picus principalis;* the ivory-bills. *Bonaparte,* 1838.

Dendrocygna (den-drō-sig′nä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + L. *cygnus, cycnus,* Gr. *κύκνος,* a swan: see *cygnet.*] A genus of arboricole duck-like geese; the tree-ducks. The bill is longer than the head, and ends in a prominent decurved nail; the lamellæ do not project; and the small oval nostrils are subbasal. The legs are very long; the tibiæ are denuded below; the tarsi are entirely reticulate; the hallux is lengthened; and the feet are adapted for perching. There are several species, of various warm parts of the world; the fulvous tree-duck (*D. fulva*) and the autumnal tree-duck (*D. autumnalis*) occur in the United States along the southern border. *D. arborea* is a West Indian and *D. eytoni* an Australian species.



Australian Tree-duck (*Dendrocygna eytoni*).

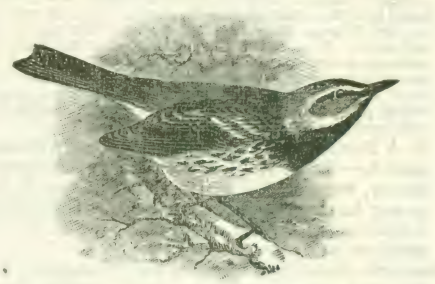
dendrodentine (den-drō-den′tin), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + E. *dentine.*] That modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a mass, presenting, by the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, a dendritic appearance.

dendrodont (den′drō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dendrodus* (*dendrodont-*): see *Dendrodus.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Dendrodus;* having teeth consisting of dendrodentine, or presenting a dendriform or dendritic appearance on section.

II. *n.* A fossil of the genus *Dendrodus.*

Dendrodus (den′drō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil fishes, from the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone. It is generally referred to the ganoids, and placed in a family variously called *Glyptodipterini, Holoptychiidæ,* and *Cyclodipterini.*

Dendrœca (den-drē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *οἶκος,* house.] The most extensive and beautiful genus of American sylvicoline warblers, of the family *Dendrœcidæ, Sylvicolidæ,* or *Mniotiltidæ.* It is highly characteristic of the North American bird-fauna, and is especially numerous in species and individuals in the eastern United States. Upward of 23 species, a large majority of the genus, inhabit North America. They are small birds, from 4½ to 6 inches long, endlessly varied in coloration, migratory, insectivorous,



Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendrœca virens*).

and usually nesting in trees or bushes. The bill is conic-acute, of moderate length, and garnished with bristles; the wings are pointed and longer than the tail, which is almost always blotched with white on the inner webs; and the tarsus is longer than the middle toe and claw. See *warbler.* Also spelled *Dendroica. G. R. Gray,* 1842.

Dendrœcidæ (den-drē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrœca* + *-idæ.*] A name of the American fly-catching warblers, derived from that of the largest genus. They are usually called *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ* (which see).

Dendrogæa (den-drō-jē′ä), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *γαία,* the earth.] In *zoögeog.,* a prime zoölogical division or realm of the earth's surface, including Central America and the West Indies, south of the Anglogæan or Nearctic realm, and the tropical portions of South America. It is less comprehensive than the Neotropical region, since the latter includes all of South America. See *Amphigean,* 2.

Dendrogean (den-drō-jē′an), *a.* Of or relating to *Dendrogæa.*

dendrography (den-drog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *dendrographie,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] Same as *dendrology.*

Dendrohyrax (den-drō′hi-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *ὗραξ,* hyrax.] A genus of the family *Hyracidæ,* including the arboreal conies of Africa, such as *D. arboreus* and *D. dorsalis.* The molar teeth are patterned somewhat as in *Palæotherium,* the upper incisors being separated by a wide diastema, and the lower being trilobate. The vertebræ are: cervical 7, dorsal 21, lumbar 7, sacral 5, and caudal 10.

dendroid (den′droid), *a.* [= F. *dendroïde,* < Gr. *δενδροειδής,* also contr. *δενδρώδης,* tree-like, < *δένδρον,* a tree, + *εἶδος,* form.] Tree-like; dendriform; ramified or arborescent; branching like a tree.

dendroidal (den-droi′dal), *a.* [< *dendroid* + *-al.*] Same as *dendroid.*

Dendrolagus (den-drol′a-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *λαγῶς,* a hare.] A genus of kangaroos; the tree-kangaroos. They are adapted for arboreal life, having the tail less robust than that of the ground-kangaroos, and the limbs better proportioned, with stronger claws. They move in the trees by leaping. The species are peculiar to New Guinea and northern Australia.



Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus inustus*).

dendrolite (den′drō-līt), *n.* [= F. *dendrolithe,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *λίθος,* a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

dendrological (den-drō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *dendrology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to dendrology.

Dendrological science has met with a great, an almost irreparable, loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée, the best-known and most successful student and collector of trees of this generation. *Science,* IV. 10.

dendrologist (den-drol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *dendrology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in dendrology.

dendrologous (den-drol'ō-gus), *a.* [< *dendrology* + *-ous.*] Relating to dendrology.

dendrology (den-drol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *dendrologie* = Pg. *dendrologia*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. Also *dendrography.*

dendrometer (den-drom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *dendromètre*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the heights of trees. It consists essentially of a square board pivoted at one corner to a stake set up at a known distance from the tree to be measured. A sight on the board enables the operator to fix the instrument on a level with the base of the tree; then on sighting the top of the tree its height is ascertained from the position of a plumb-line and scale on the face of the board.

Dendrometridæ (den-drō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-μέτρης*, a measure, < *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-idæ.*] A group of geometrid moths, in some systems called a family, represented by such genera as *Geometra*, *Abraxas*, etc. The larvæ are known as measuring-worms or loopers, from their mode of progression.

Dendromyinæ (den″drō-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendromys* + *-inæ.*] An Ethiopian subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, including a number of small mouse-like arboreal species. The genera are *Dendromys* and *Steatomys.*

Dendromys (den'drō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse.*] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dendromyinæ.* It is characterized by grooved incisors, slender form, long scant-



Dendromys typus.

haired tail, and the first and fifth digits much shorter than the others. *D. typus* or *mesomelas* is about 3½ inches long, the tail 4½ inches, of a grayish color, with a black stripe on the back, arboreal in habit, and found in South Africa.

Dendronotidæ (den-drō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendronotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods. They have dorsal gills, a small frontal veil, the tentacles laminated and retractile within sheaths, the vent lateral, jaws distinct, and the lingual ribbon broad and with many rows of teeth.

Dendronotus (den-drō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr.



Dendronotus arborescens.

δένδρον, a tree, + *νῶτος*, back.] The typical genus of the family *Dendronotidæ.*

Dendrophidæ (den-drof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrophis* + *-idæ.*] A family of harmless colubriform or aglyphodont arboreal serpents; the Indian and African tree-snakes. They have a very thin or slender elongate form, the head flat and distinct from the neck, the ventral scutes usually doubly carinate, and the subcaudal scutes in two rows. They are very agile, live in trees, and feed chiefly on small reptiles, as lizards. In color they vary with their surroundings. There are two genera, *Dendrophis* and *Chrysopelea.* By most authors both genera are referred to the family *Colubridæ* and quite widely separated.

Dendrophis (den'drō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] The typical genus of tree-snakes of the family *Dendrophidæ.* The East Indian *D. picta* and *D. caudolineolata* are examples. See cut in next column.

Dendrophryniscidæ (den″drō-fri-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrophryniscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of toads, typified by the genus *Dendrophryniscus.* They have no maxillary teeth, and have subcylindric sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few Neotropical toad-like species. Also called *Batrachophrynidæ.*



Tree-snake (*Dendrophis caudolineolata*).

Dendrophryniscus (den″drō-fri-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *φρύνη*, *φρῦνος*, a toad, + dim. *-ισκος*: see *Phryniscus.*] A genus



Dendrophryniscus brevipollicatus.

of tailless amphibians or toads, typical of the family *Dendrophryniscidæ.*

Dendrortyx (den-drôr'tiks), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1845), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ὄρτυξ*, a quail.] A genus of American partridges; the tree-partridges. *D. leucophrys*, *D. macrurus*, and *D. barbatus*, of Mexico and Central America, are examples.

Dendrosaura (den-drō-sâ'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] One of many names applied to a division of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, consisting of the *Chamæleontidæ* or chameleons alone. Also called *Vermilinguia*, *Rhiptoglossa*, *Chamæleonida*, etc.

Dendrosoma (den-drō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *σῶμα*, body.] The typical genus of *Dendrosomidæ*, containing multitentaculate animalcules forming branched, naked, sessile colonies. It is one of the most remarkable forms of the whole infusorial class, resembling a polyp in many respects, and is the one compound or aggregate type among the suctorial or tentaculiferous infusorians. *D. radians*, which grows on aquatic plants in fresh water, was originally described by Ehrenberg as a kind of sun-animalcule of the genus *Actinophrys.*

Dendrosomidæ (den-drō-som'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrosoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, typified by the genus *Dendrosoma.* The animalcules are multitentaculate and form branching colonies.

dendrostyle (den'drō-stīl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*².] The axial style or stalk of the hydroid stage of the rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans.

dene†, *n.* See *dean*¹, *den*².

dene² (dēn), *n.* [Also *dean*; a var. of *din*: see *din.*] Din. [Prov. Eng.]

deneer†, **deneere**†, *n.* See *denier*².

denegate† (den'ē-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *denegatus*, pp. of *denegare*, deny: see *deny.*] To deny.

denegation† (den-ē-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dénégation* = Sp. *denegación* = Pg. *denegação* = It. *denegazione*, < L. as if **denegatio*(*n-*), < *denegare*, deny: see *denegate.*] Denial.

dene-hole (dēn'hōl), *n.* [< *dene*¹ = *dean*¹ (or *den*²) + *hole*¹.] One of the many ancient artificial excavations or pits found in the Chalk formation of the south of England.

The general conclusion seems to be that these *deneholes* were probably used for the secret storage of grain in British or Romano-British times. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888.

Denelage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Danelaw.*

denerel†, *n.* [OF., the sixth of a bushel.] In Guernsey, formerly, a measure equal to one sixth of a bushel.

The action was to enforce payment of an annual Chef rente [in Guernsey] of 4 qrs. 0 dls. 0½ *denerel*, one-half and three-sixteenths of a fifth of a *denerel* of wheat, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 244.

dengue (deng'gā), *n.* [W. Ind. Sp. *dengue*, a word resembling or conformed to Sp. *dengue*, prudery, fastidiousness, but prop. *dinga*, Egyptian Ar. *ding*, said to be from an African source and prob. from Swahili *dinga*, as used in a phrase describing the fever.] A febrile epidemic disease, occurring in the tropics and in subtropical regions in summer, characterized by severe pain, particularly in the joints, and an eruption somewhat resembling that of measles. The attack is violent but brief, and is seldom fatal. "In the British West Indies, called by the negroes *dandy*. Both names appear to be popular adaptations, of the 'sparrow-grass' type, of the Swahili name, with a mocking reference to the stiffness of the head and shoulders, and dread of motion, exhibited by the patients." *N. E. D.*
Also called *dandy-fever*, *breakbone fever.*

The majority of physicians who have encountered epidemics of *dengue* are undecided as to whether or not it be contagious. *Buck*, Ref. Handbook Med. Sci., III. 401.

deniable (dē-nī'a-bl), *a.* [< *deny* + *-able.*] Capable of being denied or contradicted.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Sir T. Browne.*

denial (dē-nī'al), *n.* [< *deny* + *-al.*] **1.** The act of denying or contradicting; the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirmation; negation; contradiction.

A *denial* of the possibility of miracles is a *denial* of the possibility of God. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 285.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation or refusal of a request or a petition; non-compliance.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*,
I must and will have Katharine to my wife.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string.
Hence with *denial* vain, and coy excuse.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 18.

3. Refusal to accept or acknowledge; a disowning; rejection: as, a *denial* of God; a *denial* of the faith or the truth.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil; those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

4. In *law*, a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set up by the other; a defense. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* = Syn. 3. Disavowal, disclaimer.

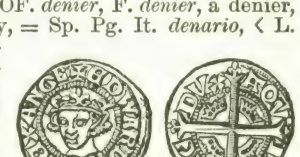
denier¹ (dē-nī'ėr), *n.* [< *deny* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who denies or contradicts.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. One who refuses or rejects. — **3.** One who disowns; one who refuses to own, avow, or acknowledge.

Paul speaketh sometimes of *deniers* of God, not only with their lips and tongue, but also with their deed and life. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 233.

denier² (de-nēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deneer*, *deneere*; < OF. *denier*, F. *denier*, a denier, denarius, money, = Sp. Pg. It. *denario*, < L. *denarius*: see *denarius.*] A silver coin (also called the *novus denarius*) introduced by the Carolingian dynasty into France, and soon issued, with varying types and legends, by other countries. It weighed about 22 grains, and was practically the sole silver coin of western Europe till the middle of the twelfth century. In England the corresponding silver coin was called a *penny.* The name *denier d'Aquitaine* was given by Edward III. of England to a silver coin (see cut above) struck for his French dominions.



Obverse. Reverse.

Denier d'Aquitaine of Edward III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Witty. Faith, 'tis somewhat too dear yet, gentlemen.
Sir Ruin. There's not a *denier* to be bated, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, v. 2.

denigrate† (den'i-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denigrated*, ppr. *denigrating.* [< L. *denigratus*, pp. of *denigrare* (> F. *dénigrer* = Sp. *denigrar* (cf. Pg. *denegrir*) = It. *denigrare*), blacken, < *de* + *nigrare*, make black, < *niger*, black: see *negro.*] To blacken; make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

denigration (den-i-grā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *denigracion* = Sp. *denigración* = Pg. *denigração* = It. *denigrazione*, < LL. *denigratio(n-)*, < L. *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] The act of making or becoming black, literally or figuratively; a blackening. [Archaic.]

In these several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle*, Works, I. 714.

I do not care to occupy myself with the *denigration* of a man [Comte] who, on the whole, deserves to be spoken of with respect. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 151.

denigrator (den′i-grā-tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **denigrator*, < *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] One who or that which blackens.

denigrature† (den′i-grā-tūr), *n.* [< *denigrate* + *-ure*.] A making black. *Bailey*, 1727. See *denigration*.

denim (den′im), *n.* [Said to be < F. *serge de Nim* (*Nimes*).] A colored twilled cotton material used largely for overalls.

denitrate (dē-nī′trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrated*, ppr. *denitrating*. [< *de-* priv. + *nitr(ic)* + *-ate*[2].] To free from nitric acid.

denitration (dē-nī-trā′shọn), *n.* [< *denitrate* + *-ion*.] A freeing from nitric acid.

denitrification (dē-nī″tri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ation*. See *nitrification*.] The removal or destruction of nitrates.

denitrificator (dē-nī′tri-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ator*. See *denitrification*.] An apparatus used in sulphuric-acid factories to impregnate the sulphurous acid obtained from burning sulphur or pyrites with nitrous fumes. It consists of a tower in which strong oil of vitriol charged with nitrous fumes from the Gay-Lussac tower and weak chamber-acid (sulphuric acid as drawn from the leaden chambers of the factory) are allowed to flow down over pieces of flint or coke against the current of hot sulphurous gases. The strong acid on dilution gives up its nitrous fumes, which are swept on with the other gases into the acid-chambers. Also called *Glover's tower* or *denitrating tower*.

denitrify (dē-nī′tri-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *denitrified*, ppr. *denitrifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *nitrify*.] To remove or destroy nitrates.

Nitrogen that may be present in a nitrified form, or in a form easily nitrified, may escape assimilation by being set free by the *denitrifying* ferment described by Gayon and Dupetit and Springer. *Science*, IX. 111.

denization (den-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< AF. *denization*; as *denize* + *-ation*.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

A vast number of charters of *denization* were granted to particular persons of Irish descent from the reign of Henry II. downwards. *Hallam*.

At Venice he had himself gained the rights of citizenship in 1476, only after the residence of fifteen years, which was required of aliens before *denization*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 10.

denize† (de-nīz′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *dennize*; < *denize(n)*, simulating verbs in *-ize*.] To make a denizen, subject, or citizen of; naturalize.

There was a private act made for *denizing* the children of Richard Hill. *Strype*, Edw. IV., 1552.

denizen (den′i-zn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*, *denizon*; < ME. *denesyn*, *denezen*, *denysen*, *denyzen*, < AF. *denzein*, *denszein*, *denzeyn*, *denezyn*, *deincein*, OF. *deinzein*, denizen, a denizen—that is, one within (ML. *intrinsecus*), as opposed to *forein*, one without (ML. *forinsecus*) the privileges of the city franchise, < OF. *deinz*, *deins*, *dens*, F. *dans*, within, < L. *de intus*, from within: *de*, from; *intus*, within, < *in* = E. *in*.] **I.**† *a.* Within the city franchise; having acquired certain rights or privileges of citizenship.

Prouided also, that yf eny citezen *denesyn* or foreyn departe out of the seid cite, and resorte ayein wtyn a yere, that then he haue benefice of alle libertees and priuylages of the seid citee. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

II. *n.* 1. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country; in *Eng. law*, an alien admitted to citizenship by the sovereign's letters patent, but ineligible to any public office. The word has a similar meaning in South Carolina.

Also thot no seriaunts ne seriaunt go for hur offerynge vn Cristemas day, ne gedre no fees of eny *denyzen* nor foreyn at other sesons, but as he or they wolle agree by their fre wylle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 392.

Hereupon all Frenchmen in England, not *Denizens*, were taken Prisoners, and all their Goods seiz'd for the King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 306.

In the early Roman republic . . . the alien or *denizen* could have no share in any institution supposed to be coeval with the State. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 48.

2. A citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant.

He summons straight his *denizens* of air. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 55.

The scene . . . is the spiritual world, of which we are as truly *denizens* now as hereafter. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 48.

denizen (den′i-zn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*; < *denizen*, *n.*; cf. *denize*.] To make a denizen; admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; endenizen.

Out of doubt, some new *denizen'd* lord. *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

We have a word now *denizened*, and brought into familiar use amongst us, compliment. *Donne*, Sermons, xvi.

The Hones, Williamsons, and Nicolsons were among the first glass painters of the time; all natives of Holland, or born, as is said, "in the Emperor's Dominions," but *denizened* in England. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 482.

denizenship (den′i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *denizen* + *-ship*.] The state of being a denizen.

denk (dengk), *a.* Same as *dink*. [Scotch.]

Denmark satin. See *satin*.

dennet (den′et), *n.* [Prob., like many other names of vehicles, from a proper name (*Dennet*?).] A light, open, two-wheeled pleasure carriage suspended on two half elliptic springs, and one cross spring; a gig.

In those days men drove "gigs" as they since have driven . . . *dennets*. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. xi.

denominable (dē-nom′i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **denominabilis*, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] Capable of being denominated or named.

An inflammation either simple, consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else *denominable* from other humours. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 3.

denominant (dē-nom′i-nant), *n.* [< L. *denominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] The abstract noun corresponding to an adjective that signifies an accidental quality, as *bravery*. Also *denominator*. See *denominative*.

denominate (dē-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominated*, ppr. *denominating*. [< L. *denominatus*, pp. of *denominare* (> F. *dénommer* = Pr. *denommar* = Sp. *denominar* = Pg. *denomear* = It. *denominare*), name, < *de* + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To name; give a name or epithet to; call.

This is the residence of the pasha of Tripoli, from which city the whole pashalic is *denominated*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 101.

The stuff which is *denominated* everlasting, and used as pantaloons by careful parents for their children. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Holland, ix.

Adversity . . . has been wisely *denominated* the ordeal of true greatness. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

The minister was sometimes *denominated* the priest. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 218.

=Syn. To call, style, entitle, designate, dub.

denominate (dē-nom′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *denominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *arith.*, denoting a number, and used with the name of the kind of unit treated of; qualifying: opposed to *abstract*. Thus, in the expression *seven pounds*, *seven* is a *denominate* number, while *seven*, without reference to concrete units, is an *abstract* number.

denomination (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénomination* = Pr. *denominatio* = Sp. *denominación* = Pg. *denominação* = It. *denominazione*, < L. *denominatio(n-)*, a naming, metonymy, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. The act of naming: as, Linnæus's *denomination* of plants.

The witty *denomination* of his chief carousing cups. One he calls his bull, another his bear, another his horse. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 4.

2. A name or appellation; especially, a collective designation.

Is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gaules yet remaynyng in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

From hence that tax had the *denomination* of shipmoney. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 68.

All these came under the *denomination* of Anabaptists. *Strype*, Abp. Parker.

3. A class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; specifically, a religious sect: as, the Methodist *denomination*.—**Internal denomination**†, **external denomination**†, respectively, an attribute denoting something which is in the subject, and something which is not in it, but belongs to it in consequence of a relation to another thing; that which is intrinsic, and that which is extrinsic.

A subject receives adjuncts internal into itself: as snow, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge: external to itself; as the sight, color; soldiers, arms, etc. Internal give to the subject *internal denomination*; external, *external*: for when snow is denominated from whiteness, it is an *internal denomination*; but when a soldier is said to be armed, or the eye to see anything, it is an *external denomination*. Vulgarly these denominations are called intrinsical and extrinsical. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

=Syn. 2. *Appellation*, etc. See *name*, *n.*

denominational (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *denomination* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a name or appellation.—2. Pertaining to a denomination or sect.

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their *denominational* differences. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. iii.

denominationalism (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn-al-izm), *n.* [< *denominational* + *-ism*.] The tendency to divide into sects or denominations; specifically, the inclination to emphasize the distinguishing tenets of a religious denomination, in contradistinction to the general principles adhered to by the whole class; a denominational or sectarian spirit.

The struggle going on between Secularism and *Denominationalism* in teaching. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 68.

"Politics" and "theology"—*denominationalism*, in whatever form, educational or any other—are the only subjects against which the College shuts its doors. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 246.

denominationalist (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *denominational* + *-ist*.] A member or an adherent of a denomination; one who favors denominationalism or sectarianism.

To some of the thorough-going *denominationalists* this seemed a good joke. *The Century*, XXV. 183.

denominationalize (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominationalized*, ppr. *denominationalizing*. [< *denominational* + *-ize*.] To render denominational in character and aims: as, to *denominationalize* education. [Rare.]

The religious sentiment somewhat but not too much *denominationalized*—to coin a new word. *The Nation*, March 11, 1869, p. 190.

denominationally (dē-nom-i-nā′shọn-al-i), *adv.* In a denominational manner; by denomination or sect.

denominative (dē-nom′i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dénominatif* = Pr. *denominatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *denominativo*, < LL. *denominativus*, pertaining to derivation, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of receiving a denomination or name; namable.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute. *Cocker*, Arithmetic.

2. Constituting a distinct appellation; appellative; naming.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. iii. § 6.

3. In *gram.*, formed from a noun- or adjective-stem: applied especially to verbs so made.

II. *n.* 1. That which has the character of a denomination, or term that denominates or describes.—2. Specifically, in *gram.*, a word, especially a verb, formed from a noun, either substantive or adjective.

Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantness is the denominator, valiant the *denominative*, and Peter the denominated; for Peter is the subject whereunto the denominator doth cleave. *Blundeville*.

denominatively (dē-nom′i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* By denomination.

denominator (dē-nom′i-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dénominateur* = Sp. Pg. *denominador* = It. *denominatore*, < NL. *denominator*, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. One who or that which gives a name; one from whom or that from which a name is derived.

Eber, . . . the Father of the Hebrews, and *denominator* of the Hebrew tongue. *Lightfoot*, Harmony of Old Testament, p. 27.

Specifically—2. In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, that term of a fraction which indicates the value of the fractional unit; that term of a fraction which represents the divisor, and is, in common fractions, written below the dividend or numerator. See *fraction*. Thus, in ⅗, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts, 3 of which parts are taken. (*b*) In *alg.*, a divisor placed under a dividend, as in a numerical fraction.—3. Same as *denominant*.

denotable (dē-nō′ta-bl), *a.* [< *denote* + *-able*.] That may be denoted or marked.

In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellanies, p. 25.

denotate† (dē-nō′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *denotatus*, pp. of *denotare*, denote: see *denote*.] To denote; signify.

Those terms of all and for ever in Scripture, are not eternall, but only *denotate* a longer time, which by many examples they prove. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 716.

Wherefore serve names, but to *denotate* the nature of things? *Bp. Hall*, Against Romanists, § 38.

denotation (dē-nō-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénotation* = Sp. *denotación* = Pg. *denotação* = It. *denotazione*, < LL. *denotatio(n-)*, a marking or pointing out, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote: see *denote*.] 1. The act of denoting or indicating by a name or other sign; the attaching of a

designation to an object; that function of a name or other designation by which it calls up to the mind addressed the idea of an object for which it may stand.

A term used as a term of *denotation* is used "without prejudice," as English lawyers sometimes say, to the real meaning or true connotation of the term, which is left to be settled afterwards. *Hodgson*, Mind, IX. 58.

2. That which a word denotes, names, or marks, in distinction from that which it means or signifies. See *connotation*.

We may either analyse its [a general term's] connotation or muster its *denotation*, as the context or the cast of our minds may determine. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

When a name has fallen into this state, [it] can only be made serviceable by stripping it of some part of its multifarious *denotation*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. iii. § 7.

denotative (dē-nō′ta-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *denotativo;* as *denotate* + *-ive*.] Having power to denote.

What are the effects of sickness? The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health. *Letters upon Physiognomy*, p. 121.

denotatively (dē-nō′ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a denotative manner; by way of denotation.

The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented *denotatively* by literal symbols, w, x, y, z. *Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 36.

I use the word given *denotatively*, to designate what I mean, abstracting from that part of its connotation which involves a giver and receiver. *Hodgson*, Mind, IX. 63.

denote (dē-nōt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denoted*, ppr. *denoting*. [< OF. *denoter*, F. *dénoter* = Sp. Pg. *denotar* = It. *denotare*, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote, < *de-* + *notare*, mark, < *nota*, a mark: see *note*. Cf. *connote*.] **1.** To mark off from others; identify by a mark; designate; name; signify by a sign, especially a visible sign: as, the character × *denotes* multiplication. See *connote*.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
That can *denote* me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

The serpent with the tail in its mouth *denotes* the eternity of God, that he is without beginning and without end. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 415.

On several imperial coins we meet with the figure of a funeral pile, without anything to *denote* the burning of it, though indeed there is on some of them a flambeau sticking out on each side, to let us know it was to be consumed to ashes. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

The word man *denotes* Peter, James, John, and an indefinite number of other individuals, of whom, taken as a class, it is the name. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. ii. § 5.

2. To be the sign or symptom of; show; indicate: as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.

Thy wild acts *denote*
The unreasonable fury of a beast. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.

=Syn. **1.** *Note, Denote, Connote.* See the definitions of these words.—**2.** To betoken, imply.

denotement (dē-nōt′ment), *n.* [< *denote* + *-ment*.] Sign; indication. [Rare.]

dénouement (dā-nö′moṅ), *n.* [F., also *dénoûment*, < *dénouer*, untie, < *dé-* priv. + *nouer*, tie, knot, < L. *nodare*, tie, knot, < *nodus* = E. *knot:* see *node* and *knot*.] The solution of a mystery; the winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, etc.; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

The end, the climax, the culmination, the surprise, the discovery, are all slightly different in meaning from that ingenious loosening of the knot of intrigue which the word *dénouement* implies. *Saturday Rev.*, No. 1474.

I grieve not to be able to point my tale with the expected moral, though perhaps the true *dénouement* may lead to one as valuable. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 215.

denounce (dē-nouns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denounced*, ppr. *denouncing*. [< ME. *denouncen*, < OF. *denoncer, denuncer*, F. *dénoncer* = Sp. Pg. *denunciar* = It. *denunziare*, < L. *denunciare, denuntiare* (pp. *denunciatus*, whence the other E. form *denunciate*), declare, announce, threaten, denounce, < *de-* + *nunciare, nuntiare*, announce, < *nuncius*, more correctly *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *announce, enounce, pronounce, renounce*.] **1†.** To make known in a formal manner; proclaim; announce; declare.

And ther the Aungell *denowncyd* to Zacharie the Nativite of Seynt John the Baptyst. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

I *denounce* and declare, by the authority of God's word and doctrine of Christ, that ye be truly baptized within. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

2. To proclaim or declare as impending or threatened; formally or publicly threaten to do or effect; make a menace of: as, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* punishment.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. Deut. xxx. 18.

The great Master of the Prussians sent an Herault to *denounce* warre unto the King. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 146.

To the wicked, God hath *denounc'd* ill success in all that they take in hand. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

The laws of the United States have *denounced* heavy penalties against the traffic in slaves. *D. Webster*, in Lodge, p. 276.

3. To proclaim censure or condemnation of; brand publicly; stigmatize; arraign: as, to *denounce* one as a swindler, or as a coward.

To *denounce* the immoralities of Julius Cæsar. *Brougham*, Fox. (*Latham.*)

No man is *denounced* for acting or thinking in the sixteenth century what the sixteenth century acted and thought. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

In terrible earnest he *denounced* the public crime, and meted out to every official, high and low, his due portion. *Emerson*, Theodore Parker, p. 272.

I . . . think they [the Puritans] were right in *denouncing* the Court of High Commission and all its works. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 325.

4. To make formal or public accusation against; inform against; accuse: used especially where knowledge of wrongful acts has been acquired confidentially or stealthily: as, to *denounce* a confederate in crime; to *denounce* one to the authorities.

He soon found that it was necessary for him openly to *denounce* the Jacobins to the Legislative Assembly and the nation, as the enemies of the country. *Everett*, Orations, I. 497.

5. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law:* (*a*) To lay an information against (a mine) as forfeit because of abandonment, or through being insufficiently worked; hence, to claim the right to work (such a mine) by laying an information against it. (*b*) To announce and register the discovery of (a new mine or mineral deposit), and thus preëmpt; hence, to lay claim to on the ground of discovery and registry.—**6.** In *diplomacy*, to announce the intention of abrogating (a treaty) in accordance with its provisions or arbitrarily.

denouncement (dē-nouns′ment), *n.* [< OF. *denoncement, denuncement*, < *denoncer*, denounce: see *denounce* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of denouncing; the declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. [Rare.]

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than I can bear. *Sir T. Browne.*

He receiv'd his due *denouncement* from God. *Milton*, Civil Power.

2. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law*, application to the authorities for the grant of the right to work a mine, either on the ground of new discovery, or on the ground of forfeiture of the rights of a former owner, through abandonment or contravention of the mining-law. See *denounce*, 5.

The title to these deposits is a *denouncement* as discoverer of four pertenencias—twenty-four Mexican feet in length, with an appropriate width, depending on the inclination of the vein. *Mowry*, Arizona and Sonora, p. 112.

denouncer (dē-noun′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who denounces; one who threatens or menaces.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate. *Dryden.*

2. One who endeavors to obtain possession of or right to a mine or other land by denouncement.

de novo (dē nō′vō). [L.: *de*, of; *novo*, abl. of ★*novus* = E. *new*.] Anew; from the beginning.

dens (denz), *n.*; pl. *dentes* (den′tēz). [L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *dentistry*, a tooth. —**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tooth-like or dentate part or organ. See *tooth*.—**Dens bicuspis**, a bicuspid tooth; a premolar.—**Dens caninus**, a canine tooth.—**Dens incisivus**, an incisor tooth.—**Dens molaris.** (*a*) A molar tooth; a grinder, whether molar proper or premolar. (*b*) The incus or anvil, one of the little bones of the ear, so called from its shape in man.—**Dens sapientiæ**, a wisdom-tooth; a last molar.—**Dens sectorius**, ★a sectorial tooth. *Owen.*

dense (dens), *a.* [= F. *dense* = Sp. Pg. It. *denso*, < L. *densus*, thick, close, set close, dense (opposed to *rarus*, thin, rare), = Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] **1.** Having great or unusual consistency of elements or closeness of parts; closely compacted or conglomerated; compact; close; thick: as, a *dense* body; a *dense* cloud or fog; a *dense* panicle of flowers.

The cause of cold is the density of the body, for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

This surrounding chaos . . . was far from being solid: he resembles it to a *dense* though fluid atmosphere. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, I. 29.

The boundless ether back to roll,
And to replace the cloudy barrier *dense*. *Cowper*, Iliad, v.

The decks were *dense* with stately forms. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. In *zoöl.*, closely set; separated by very small intervals: as, *dense* punctures, hairs, etc.—**3.** In *photog.*, more or less opaque; strong in the contrast of lights and shades: said of a negative exhibiting these characteristics, and capable of giving a brilliant print, or even, if it be too dense, a harsh one, as distinguished from a *weak* or *thin* negative, the picture on which presents small contrasts, while its film is inclined to be more or less transparent, even in the lights, and the resulting print is flat. Also expressed by *strong* and *intense*.

With good *dense* negatives the printing may be conducted in direct sunshine. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 257.

4. Figuratively, without break or interruption; difficult to penetrate; solid and heavy: as, *dense* ignorance; *dense* wit; *dense* stupidity.—**5.** Thick-headed; obtuse; stolid; stupid; dull.

I must needs conclude the present generation of playgoers more virtuous than myself, or more *dense*. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

=Syn. **1.** Condensed, compressed.

densely (dens′li), *adv.* **1.** In a dense manner; compactly.

The citadel . . . was *densely* crowded with dwellings. *Jowett*, Plato, III. 683.

2. Figuratively, intensely; grossly: as, to be *densely* ignorant.

densen (den′sn), *v. t.* [< *dense* + *-en*[1].] To make dense or more dense. [Rare.]

In 1800 there is some *densening* of population within the old lines and a western movement along the Mohawk in New York State. *T. W. Higginson*, Harper's Mag., June, 1884.

denseness (dens′nes), *n.* The state of being dense; condition as to density.

denshire, densher (den′shēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denshired, denshered*, ppr. *denshiring, denshering*. [First quoted as *densher;* so called from *Denshire*, contr. of *Devonshire*.] To improve (land) by burning parings of earth, turf, and stubble, which have been cast in heaps upon it, and then spreading the ashes over the ground as a compost.

denshiring, denshering (den′shēr-ing), *n.* The act or process of improving land, as defined under *denshire*. Also called *burn-beating* (which see).

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is Devonshiring or Denbighshiring, because most used, or first invented there. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Mr. Beshop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by burn-beking, *Denshering*, about 1639. *Aubrey*, Wilts. Royal Soc. MS., p. 287. (*Halliwell.*)

densimeter (den-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *densímetro*, < L. *densus*, dense, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the specific gravity or comparative density of a solid or liquid, as metals, gunpowder, or sea-water. That used for testing the density of gunpowder consists essentially of a vessel in which the gunpowder is weighed in connection with mercury. The vessel is first partially filled with mercury by creating a vacuum; it is then emptied and a known weight of powder is placed in it, and the mercury again added under the influence of the same vacuum, less being admitted, however, in consequence of the space occupied by the powder. A comparison of the amount of mercury admitted with the weight of the powder gives the specific gravity of the powder. The *optical densimeter* of Hilgard consists of a glass prism for holding salt water, and a collimating telescope for examining a ray of light passing through the water in the prism, the refraction of the light giving the density of the water by comparison with the known angle of refraction of distilled water or sea-water of a known density. *Huch's densimeter* is used for ascertaining the density of ★syrups while boiling. See *salinometer*.

density (den′si-ti), *n.* [= F. *densité* = Sp. *densidad* = Pg. *densidade* = It. *densità*, < L. *densita(t-)s*, thickness, < *densus*, thick: see *dense*.] **1.** The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness, actual or relative.

The *density* of the ether is greater in liquids and solids than in gases, and greater in gases than in vacuo. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 62.

2. The mass or amount of matter per unit of bulk. In the c. g. s. system, density is the mass, in grams, of a cubic centimeter of the substance. Since the gram is, very closely indeed, the mass of 1 cc. of water at 4° C., the numerical quantity which expresses the density in grams per cc. gives also the density in terms of that of water. Density in terms of water as a standard is commonly called *specific gravity*. The standard of comparison for gases is sometimes hydrogen or air. The density of fluids is often determined by weighing a flask when filled with the substance,

then when filled with water, and then when empty. The density of solids is conveniently found by weighing in air and in water, which gives, by the principle of Archimedes, the weights (and consequently the masses) of equal volumes of water and of the substance. The ratio of these weights is the specific gravity or relative density. The following table shows the density of several important substances: iridium, 22.4; platinum, 21.4; gold, 19.3; mercury, 13.6; lead, 11.3; silver, 10.5; copper, 8.9; nickel, 8.7; iron, 7.8; tin, 7.3; zinc, 7.2; the earth, 5.6; diamond, 3.5; aluminium, 2.6; sulphur, 2.0; magnesium, 1.7; the human body, 1.1; india-rubber, 1.0; alcohol, 0.8; ether, 0.7; lithium, 0.6; vapor of iodide of arsenic, 1.02; air, 0.0013; aqueous vapor, 0.0008; hydrogen, 0.00009. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.

The quantity of matter per unit of space is defined as the *density* of the mass filling that space.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 194.

The *density* of a body is measured by the number of units of mass in a unit of volume of the substance.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 82.

3. In *elect.*, the quantity of electricity per unit of volume at a point in space, or the quantity of electricity per unit of area at a point on a surface.

The electric volume-density at a given point in space is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the volume of the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. . . . The electric *density* at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit.
Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 64.

Gravimetric density of gunpowder, the weight of a measured quantity of gunpowder. It is expressed by the weight, in ounces, of a cubic foot of the powder.—**Magnetic density**, the rate of distribution of lines of force in a magnetic field. The unit is the gauss or one c. g. s. line per square centimeter.

dent[1] (dent), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dent*, a var. of *dint*: see *dint*, *dunt*. In the sense of 'notch' the word belongs rather to *dent*[2], the two words being partly confused.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A stroke; a blow.

Whenne he com the cheyne too,
With hys ax he smot it in two; . . .
It was a noble *dent*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2619.

2†. Force; weight; dint.

Sle no man with yuel wille,
Ensaumple, or tunge, or strokis *dent*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

3. A hollow mark made by a blow or by pressure; a small hollow or depression on the surface of a solid or a plastic body; an indented impression; a dint.

The bullet, shot at the distance of 20 yards, made a very considerable *dent* in a door. *Hist. Royal Society*, I. 367.

II. *a.* Marked by a dent or impression; dented: only in the phrase *dent corn*, Indian corn which has a depression in each kernel. [U. S.]

The few trials made with *dent* (or soft) *corns* lead me to think their albuminoids have a higher digestion coefficient than the flints. *E. F. Ladd*, Amer. Chem. Jour., VIII. 434.

dent[1] (dent), *v.* [< ME. **denten*, var. of *dinten*, *dunten*, knock, strike, dint: see *dint*, *v.*, and *dent*[1], *n.* Cf. *indent*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make a dent or small hollow in; mark with dents or impressions.

Now Crummie's cloots
Dent a' the lone.
English, Scotch, and Latin Poems, p. 91.

I *dente*, Jenfondre.—It was an horryble stroke; se howe it hath *dented* in his harnesse. *Palsgrave.*

The street of the tombs, with its deeply *dented* chariot-ruts. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 177.

II.† *intrans.* To aim a denting or effective blow.

My heart, although *dented* at with ye arrowes of thy burning affections, . . . shall alwayes keepe his hardnesse.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 373.

dent[2] (dent), *n.* [< F. *dent*, OF. *dent* = Sp. *diente* = Pg. It. *dente*, < L. *den(t-)s* = Goth. *tunthus* = AS. *tōth*, E. *tooth*: see *tooth*, and cf. *dental*, *dentist*, etc. This word in E. is in part confused with *dent*[1], *n.*] **1†.** A notch; an indentation.

High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
In *dents* embattled like a castle-wall.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

2. A tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card. —**3.** A salient tooth or knob in the works of a lock. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** A tooth of a gear-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A cane or wire of the reed frame in a weavers' loom.

dent[2]**†** (dent), *v. t.* [< ME. *denten*, by apheresis for *indenten*, < OF. *endenter*, < ML. *indentare*, tooth, notch, indent: see *indent*[2] and *dent*[2], *n.* This word is in part confused with *dent*[1], *v.*] To notch; indent.

Dentyn or yndentyn, [L.] *indento*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 118.

The sylour deir of the deise daytely was *dent*.
Gawan and Gologras, i. 6.

dentagra (den-tag'rạ), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. *ἀγρα*, a hunting, catching, taken in the senses it has in *ποδάγρα*, a trap for the feet, also gout in the feet (> E. *podagra*), *χειράγρα*, gout in the hands (> E. *chiragra*).] **1.** The toothache.—**2.** An instrument for drawing teeth; a ★tooth-forceps.

dental (den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dental* = Sp. Pg. *dental* = It. *dentale*, < NL. *dentalis*, pertaining to the teeth (L. only in neut., *dentale*, n., the share-beam of a plow), < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2] and *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the teeth.—**2.** In *gram.*, formed or pronounced at or near the front upper teeth, with the tip or front of the tongue: as, *d*, *t*, and *n* are *dental* letters. The name *dental* is very imperfectly descriptive, as the teeth bear no important part in producing the sounds in question, and even, in the utterance of many communities, no part at all. Hence some phonetists avoid the term, using instead *lingual*, *tongue-point*, or the like.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

3. Connected with or used in dentistry: as, *dental* rubber; a *dental* mallet or hammer.—**Dental arch**, the curved line of the teeth in their sockets, corresponding to the alveolar border of each jaw. The somewhat parabolic curve of this arch in man, and its continuity, are among the diagnostic zoological characters of the genus *Homo*.—**Dental canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Dental cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Dental cavity**, the natural hollow of a tooth; the pulp-cavity (which see).—**Dental chisel, cut, drill, file, foramen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Dental formula**, a formal or tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth a mammal may have; a formula of the dentition, in which the letters *i.*, *c.*, *pm.*, and *m.* respectively denote *incisor*, *canine*, *premolar*, and *molar*, and figures are used to indicate the number of each kind of teeth, the figures above a horizontal line (like the numerator of a fraction) referring to the upper jaw, those below the line to the lower jaw. When the letter *d* is prefixed to *i.*, *c.*, *pm.*, and *m.*, it signifies *deciduous*, and consequently the formula is that of the milk-dentition. The dental formula is usually written in full, as in the subjoined extract; but since there are always the same number of teeth on each side of either jaw, sometimes only each half jaw is indicated: thus, the formula for adult man would be: $i.\ \frac{2}{2}$, $c.\ \frac{1}{1}$, $pm.\ \frac{2}{2}$, $m.\ \frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 32$. See the extract.

The *dental formula* of a child over two years of age is thus:

$$di.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ dc.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ dm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2} = 20;$$

which means that the child should have two incisors, one canine, and two molars, on each side of each jaw. . . . The formula of the permanent dentition in man is written:

$$i.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ c.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ pm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ m.\ \frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32;$$

there being two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molars on each side above and below.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

Dental hammer. See *hammer*.—**Dental letter.** See II., 1.—**Dental mallet.** See *mallet*.—**Dental pulp.** (*a*) The soft, sensitive, nervous and vascular substance which fills the cavity of a mature tooth. (*b*) The tissue or structure out of which a tooth is formed, and from which, as in the case of rodents, it may continue to grow for an indefinite period, in which case the teeth are said to have *persistent pulps*.—**Dental sac**, a closed dental follicle. See the extract.

The teeth are moulded upon papillæ of the mucous membrane, which may be exposed, but are more usually sunk in a fold or pit, the roof of which may close in so as to form a *dental sac*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

II. *n.* **1.** A sound formed by placing the end of the tongue against or near the upper teeth, as *d*, *t*, and *n* (see I., 2).—**2.** In *conch.*, a tooth-shell; a shell of the family *Dentaliidæ*.

Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

dentaliid (den-tal'i-id), *n.* A solenoconch of the family *Dentaliidæ*.

Dentaliidæ (den-ta-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dentalium* + *-idæ*.] A family of mollusks, constituting the class *Scaphopoda* (or order *Cirribranchiata* of *Gastropoda*); the tooth-shells. They are dœcious, headless, eyeless, with a trilobate foot, rudimentary lateral jaws, the mouth surrounded with filiform tentacles; the shell slender, conical, curved, open at both ends, with circular aperture and posterior attachment of the animal; the mantle saccular, open at both ends, the foot being protruded through the larger opening. The larvæ are free-swimming and ciliate, with a somewhat bivalvular shell, which subsequently becomes tubular. There are about 150 living and upward of 250 extinct species, beginning with the Devonian. The animals live buried in the mud, where they crawl slowly about. (See *Scaphopoda, tooth-shell.*) The family has been divided by recent systematists into various genera, for which the names *Dentalium*, *Antale*, and *Entalis* have been used. Also *Dentalidæ*, *Dentaliadæ*.

Dentalina (den-ta-lī'nạ), *n.* [< NL. *dentalis*, of the teeth (see *dental*), + *-ina*.] A genus of perforate foraminifers.

dentalite (den'tal-īt), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil tooth-shell.

dentality (den-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being dental, as a consonant.

Dentalium (den-tā'li-um), *n.* [< NL. *dentalis*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dental*.] The typical and leading genus of the family *Dentaliidæ*. Different limits have been assigned to it. By the older conchologists it was used for all the *Dentaliidæ*, or forms with tusk-like shells; but more recently it has been restricted to *Dentaliidæ* with the posterior end of the tusk-like shell furnished with an internal slightly projecting tube provided with a dorsoventrally elongated opening.

dentalization (den-tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion to a dental, as to *d* or *t*: said of articulate sounds.

The latter [Sanskrit k or c], usually designated by k[2] (or q), is frequently liable to labialization (or *dentalization*) in Greek. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 270.

Dentaria (den-tā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth: see *dentary*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, natives of the cooler portion of the north temperate zone. It is nearly allied to *Cardamine*, with which it is united by some authorities, differing mainly in its few opposite or subverticillate cauline leaves, and in its scaly creeping or tuberous rootstocks. From its toothed pungent roots it derives the names of coral-root, toothwort, pepper-root, etc. The flowers are large, white or light-purple.

dentary (den'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the teeth; dental.—**2.** Bearing teeth: as, the *dentary* bone. See II.

Each ramus of the lower jaw is composed of an articular and a *dentary* piece. *Owen*, Anat., iv.

Dentary apparatus, in echinoderms, the oral skeleton. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.

II. *n.*; pl. *dentaries* (-riz). The distal or symphyseal piece or element of the compound lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals: so called because it bears or may bear teeth. It commonly forms most of the lower jaw as visible from the outside. In birds without teeth it forms about that part of the under mandible which is sheathed in horn. The dentary, as a rule, effects symphysis or unites with its fellow of the opposite side at its distal end; at its proximal end it is articulated or ankylosed with other bones, forming the proximal part of each half of the lower jaw. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, and *temporomastoid*.

dentata (den-tā'tạ), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *vertebra*) of *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] The odontoid vertebra or axis; the second cervical vertebra: so called from the odontoid or tooth-like process which forms a pivot about which ★the atlas turns. See cut under *axis*.

dentate (den'tāt), *a.* [= F. *denté* = Pr. *dentat* = Sp. Pg. *dentado* = It. *dentato*, toothed (= E. *toothed*), < L. *dentatus*, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] Toothed; notched. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, in a general sense, having a toothed margin; more especially, having acute teeth which project outward: as, a *dentate* leaf; or having tooth-like projections: as, a *dentate* root. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having tooth-like processes or arrangements of parts, especially in series along an edge, margin, or border, like the teeth of a saw; serrate; denticulate. Also *dentated*.—**Dentate antennæ**, those antennæ in which each joint has an angular projection on one side, near the apex.—**Dentate body**, the corpus dentatum (which see, under *corpus*).—**Dentate mandible**, a mandible provided with blunt or sharp projections on the inner side.—**Dentate margin**, properly, a margin having a series of sharp projections, the sides of which are equal, with the apex opposite the middle of the base; but the term is often applied to any toothed margin, whether the projections are sharp or blunt.—**Dentate maxillæ**, maxillæ which are armed at the apex with sharp teeth.—**Dentate wings**, wings with dentate margins.



Dentate leaf of *Viburnum dentatum*.

dentate-ciliate (den'tāt-sil'i-āt), *a.* [< *dentate* + *ciliate*.] In *bot.*, having the margin dentate and fringed or tipped with cilia or hairs.

dentated (den'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *dentate*.

dentately (den'tāt-li), *adv.* In a dentate manner.

dentate-serrate (den'tāt-ser'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, both serrated and toothed: applied to a serrate margin when each projection or denticulation is toothed along its edge.

dentate-sinuate (den'tāt-sin'ū-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having angular teeth with incurved spaces between them.

dentation (den-tā'shon), *n.* [< *dentate* + *-ion*.] **1.** Dentate character or condition. [Rare.]

How, in particular, did it get its barb—its *dentation*?
Paley, Nat. Theol., xiii.

2. In *entom.*, an angular projection of a margin: used especially in describing the wings of *Lepidoptera*.

dented[1] (den'ted), *p. a.* [< *dent*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having dents; impressed with little hollows.

dented[2] (den'ted), *p. a.* [< *dent*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having teeth or notches; notched.

dentel, dentelated. See *dentil*, etc.

dentelle (den-tel'), *n.* [F., lace, edging, < ML. *dentellus*, dim. of L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentil*.] 1. Lace.—2. In *bookbinding*, a style of angular decoration, which in its simplest form is like a row of saw-teeth, and in an ornate form is like the points of point-lace.

dentelure (den'te-lūr), *n.* [< F. *dentelure*, denticulation, indentation, < *denteler*, indent, notch, < **dentel*, a tooth: see *dentil*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

Dentex (den'teks), *n.* [NL., < L. *dentix*, a sort of sea-fish, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Denticinæ*.

Denticinæ (den-ti-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dentex* (*-tic-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Dentex*, with all the teeth conic, some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the cheeks scaly. Also *Denticini*.

denticine (den'ti-sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Denticinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Denticinæ*.

Denticini (den-ti-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Denticinæ*. *Bonaparte*.

denticle (den'ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *denticulus*, dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*. Cf. *denticule*, *dentil*.] 1. A small tooth or projecting point; a denticulation; specifically, one of the long slender elements of the morphologically compound teeth of the Cape ant-eater, *Orycteropus capensis*, the only example of such structure among mammals.

The tooth is really made up of a number of very elongated and slender *denticles* anchylosed together into one solid mass. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 276.

2. Any small toothed or tooth-like part: as, the shagreen *denticles* of the shark.

Thin almury is cleped the *denticle* of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 23.

Dermal denticle, an enameled dentinal tegumentary structure, as a placoid scale of a selachian.

As they agree with teeth in structure, they may be spoken of as *dermal denticles*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 424.

Denticrura (den-ti-krö'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, represented by such genera as *Oxytelus*, *Osorius*, etc.

denticulate, denticulated (den-tik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, < *denticulus*, a small tooth: see *denticle*, *denticule*. Cf. *dentilated*.] 1. Finely dentate; edged with minute tooth-like projections: as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, etc.

Fringed with small *denticulate* processes. *Owen*, Anat.

2. In *arch.*, formed into dentils.

denticulately (den-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a denticulate manner: as, *denticulately* serrated.

denticulation (den-tik-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *denticulate* + *-ion*.] 1. A denticulated condition or character.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *N. Grew*, Museum.

2. A denticle, or projection on a denticulate margin; a small tooth, or set of small teeth or notches: frequently used in the plural.

denticule (den'ti-kūl), *n.* [< F. *denticule*, a denticule, < L. *denticulus*: see *denticle* and *dentil*.] 1. A dentil.—2. In *her.*, one of a number of small squares ranged in a row, or following the outline of the shield in a sort of border. They are supposed to represent the dentils of the architectural entablature.

denticulus (den-tik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *denticuli* (-lī). [L.: see *denticle*.] 1. Same as *denticle*.—2. In *arch.*, a dentil.

dentifactor (den'ti-fak-tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *factor*, a maker: see *factor*.] A machine for the manufacture of the artificial teeth, gums, and palate used in mechanical dentistry.

dentiform (den'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *dentiforme* = Pg. *dentiforme*, < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; odontoid; specifically, in *entom.*, projecting and pointed, the section approaching an equilateral triangle, as a process.

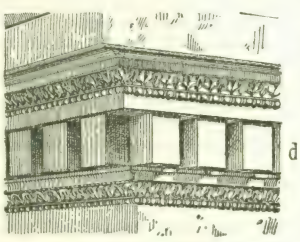
dentifrice (den'ti-fris), *n.* [< F. *dentifrice* = Pg. It. *dentifricio*, < L. *dentifricium*, a tooth-powder, < *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth. The term is now also applied to liquid preparations for the same purpose.

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature; most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *N. Grew*, Museum.

dentigerous (den-tij'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *dentigère*, < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing or supporting teeth; supplied with teeth.

The cranial structure of the *Murænidæ*, in which the intermaxillaries are absent, and the nasal bone *dentigerous*. *Owen*, Anat.

dentil, dentel (den'til, -tel), *n.* [< OF. **dentel*, **denteil* (cf. OF. *dentel*, var. of *dental*, *dentail*, < L. *dentale*, part of a plowshare) = Pr. *dentelh*, *dentilh* = It. *dentello*, < ML. *dentellus*, *dentillus*, equiv. to L. *denticulus*, a little tooth, a modillion, dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*, and cf. *dentelle*, *denticle*, *denticule*.] 1. In *arch.*, one of a series of little cubes into which the square member in the bed-molding of an Ionic, a Corinthian, a Composite, or occasionally a Roman Doric cornice is cut.



Ionic Dentils (*d*).—Caryatid porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

These [Corinthian] pillars stand on pedestals, which are very particular, as the lower member of the cornish is worked in *dentils*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 208.

Columns and round arches . . . support square windows which are relieved from ugliness by a slight moulding, the *dentel*, . . . which is seen everywhere.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 213.

2. In *her.*, one of the teeth or indents in anything indented or dancetté: used alike of the projecting teeth and of the notches between them.

dentilabial (den-ti-lā'bi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] I. *a.* Formed or articulated by means of the teeth and lips, as a sound.

A *dentilabial* instead of a purely labial sound.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 64.

II. *n.* A sound formed by the combined action of the teeth and lips, as English *v*.

dentilated, dentelated (den'til-ā-ted, -tel-ā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *dentellado* = It. *dentellato*, < ML. **dentellatus*, equiv. to L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, < *denticulus*, a little tooth: see *dentil*, *denticle*, and *denticulate*.] Having teeth or notches; marked with notches or indentations. Also written *dentillated*.

An observation made by Berard at Toulon during the then recent eclipse, "of a very fine red band, irregularly *dentelated*, or, as it were, crevassed here and there."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 90.

The Syrians restricted ornament to *dentellated* leaves of a conventional form deeply marked and sharply cut out. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxi.

dentilation (den-ti-lā'shọn), *n.* [As **dentilate* + *-ion*.] Same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

dentile (den'til), *n.* [< ML. *dentillus*, a small tooth: see *dentil*.] In *conch.*, a small tooth like that of a saw.

dentilingual (den-ti-ling'gwal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*: see *lingual*. Cf. *linguadental*.] I. *a.* Formed between the teeth and the tongue: said especially of the two *th* sounds of *thin* and *this*, less properly of the sounds generally called *dental* (which see). Also called *linguadental*.

II. *n.* A consonant formed between the teeth and the tongue.

Real *dentilinguals*, produced between the tongue and teeth. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 65.

Less properly *dentolingual*.

dentiloquist (den-til'ọ-kwist), *n.* [< *dentiloquy* + *-ist*.] One who practises dentiloquy; one who speaks through the teeth.

dentiloquy (den-til'ọ-kwi), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] The act or practice of speaking through the teeth, or with the teeth closed.

dentin, dentine (den'tin), *n.* [= F. *dentine* (= It. *dentina*), < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The proper substance or tissue of teeth, as ivory, for instance, as distinguished from enamel, cement, or pulp. Dentin resembles bone, but is ordinarily denser and harder. The difference is seen on microscopic section, when a multitude of very fine closeset tubules or canaliculi (the dentinal tubes) are seen following a parallel straight or wavy course, and no corpuscles or lacunæ appear, while bone-tissue shows abundant corpuscles with the canaliculi radiating in every direction. The corpusculated parts of teeth are the softer constituents, as the cement or pulp, for example, whence the canaliculi alone penetrate the dentin, which is therefore comparable to the canalicular substance of bone in a state of extreme density and hardness. See cut under *tooth*.

dentinal (den'ti-nal), *a.* [< *dentin* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to dentin.—**Dentinal tubes**, the minute tubes of the dentin or ivory tissue of the tooth. See *dentin*.

dentine, *n.* See *dentin*.

dentiphone (den'ti-fōn), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound.] An instrument for conveying sonorous vibrations to the inner ear by means of the teeth. See *audiphone*.

dentiroster (den-ti-ros'tėr), *n.* A bird of the tribe *Dentirostres*.

dentirostral (den-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [< NL. *dentirostris*, toothed-billed (< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *rostrum*, a beak), + *-al*.] Having the character assigned to the Cuvierian *Dentirostres*. The notch, nick, or tooth of the bill of the *Dentirostres* is not to be confounded with the tooth of the bill of certain birds of prey, as falcons, nor with the series of teeth of the lamellirostral birds, as ducks. In very many technically dentirostral birds there is no trace whatever of a notch or tooth.


Dentirostral Bill (Shrike).

dentirostrate (den-ti-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *dentirostral*.

Dentirostres (den-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dentirostris*, toothed-billed: see *dentirostral*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his *Passerinæ*, "wherein the upper mandible is notched on each side towards the point. It is in this family that the greatest number of insectivorous birds occur, though many of them feed likewise upon berries and other soft fruits." They are contrasted with *Fissirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Tenuirostres*. The immense assemblage of birds here indicated is definable by no common character, least of all by the one assigned by Cuvier, and the term consequently fell into disuse. It is still employed, however, in a modified sense, for a superfamily group of oscine passerine birds approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* of Wallace. See *Passeres*, *Turdiformes*.

2. In Sundevall's system of classification, a phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*: synonymous with *Laniiformes*, as the name of a superfamily group embracing the shrikes and their immediate relatives.—3. In Sclater's arrangement of 1880, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, practically equivalent to the *Cichlomorphæ* of Sundevall.

dentiscalp (den'ti-skalp), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *scalpere*, scrape.] An instrument for scraping or cleaning the teeth.

dentist (den'tist), *n.* [= F. *dentiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *dentista*, < NL. **dentista*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] One whose profession it is to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones; one who practises dental surgery and mechanical dentistry; a dental surgeon.

dentistic, dentistical (den-tis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *dentist* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to dentistry or dentists.

Even the crocodile likes to have his teeth clean; insects get into them, and, horrible reptile though he be, he opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful *dentistical* bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.
Bulwer, My Novel, iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

dentistry (den'tis-tri), *n.* [< *dentist* + *-ry*.] The art or profession of a dentist; dental surgery.

Notwithstanding the merit possessed by a few of the German works upon the teeth, practical *dentistry* has not attained as high a degree of perfection in the German states and provinces as it has in some other countries.
Harris, Dict. of Dental Science.

★**dentition** (den-tish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *dentition* = Sp. *dentición* = Pg. *dentição* = It. *dentizione*, < L. *dentitio(n-)*, teething, < *dentire*, cut teeth, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*.] 1. The process of cutting teeth; teething.—2. The time during which teeth are being cut.—3. The kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth proper to any animal: as, the *carnivorous dentition*, in which the teeth are normally specialized as incisors, canines, premolars, and molars; the *rodent dentition*, in which some or all of the teeth grow indefinitely from persistent pulps,

the incisors are scalpriform, and canines are absent; the *monophyodont dentition*, in which there is but one set of teeth; the *diphyodont dentition*, in which there are two sets of teeth, etc. Many dentitions are known technically by the name of the genus or other group of animals to which they pertain, as the *diprotodont dentition*, the *polyprotodont dentition*, the *bunodont*, *bathmodont*, etc., the adjective in such cases being frequently applied to the animals themselves as well as to the number and arrangement of their teeth. See cuts under *acrodont* and *ruminant*. For formulas of dentition, see *dental formula*, under *dental*, *a.*

Greatly as the *dentition* of the highest ape differs from that of man, it differs far more widely from that of the lower and lowest apes. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 101.

4. The state of being toothed or dentate; denticulation.—**Milk dentition, deciduous dentition,** the set of teeth which are shed and replaced by another set, as in man and other diphyodont animals.

dentity†, *n.* [< L. *dens* (*dent-*), tooth, + *-ity*.] The age or period of teething. [Rare.]

Infancy, *dentity*, and another . . . age, and then puberty itselfe.
T. Whitaker, Blood of Grape, p. 43. *N. E. D.*

dentoid (den'toid), *a.* [< L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*, + Gr. εἶδος, form: see *-oid*.] Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth; tooth-like.

dentolingual (den-tō-ling'gwal), *a.* and *n.* See *dentilingual*.

dentology (den-tol'ō-ji), *n.* The science of the teeth; odontology.

den-tree (den'trē), *n.* An Australian name for the *Eucalyptus polyanthema*.

denture (den'tūr), *n.* [< F. *denture*, a set of teeth, < *dent* (< L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*) + *-ure*.] The provision of teeth in the jaws; specifically, in *dentistry*, a set of artificial teeth, a whole set being called a *full denture*.

denty (den'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *dainty*.

denucleated (dē-nū'klē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *nucleus* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2]: see *nucleated*.] Characterized by the disappearance of nuclei.

denudate† (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denudated*, ppr. *denudating*. [< L. *denudatus*, pp. of *denudare*, make bare, strip: see *denude*.] To strip; denude. *Hammond*.

Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

denudate, denudated (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *denudatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, deprived of covering, as of foliage or pubescence; naked; glabrate.—2. In *zoöl.*, destitute of scales, hair, or other covering; nude: specifically, in *entom.*, said of the wings of *Lepidoptera* when they are clear in parts, appearing as if the scales had been rubbed off.—3. In *geol.*, denuded. See *denudation*.

★**denudation** (den-ū-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénudation* = Sp. *denudación* = Pg. *denudação* = It. *denudazione*, < LL. *denudatio(n-)*, < L. *denudare*, denude: see *denude*.] 1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, how pleasing soever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects.
Bp. Hall, Devout Soul, § 10.

2. In *geol.*, the wearing away and removal by natural agencies, such as rain, rivers, frost, ice, and wind, of a part of the solid matter of the earth's surface. The matter thus carried away is said to have been *eroded*, and the terms *erosion* and *denudation* are alike as indicating the result of the work of erosive or denuding agencies.

Prof. Geikie has calculated that, at the present rate of *denudation*, it would require about 5½ million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 148.

denude (dē-nūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denuded*, ppr. *denuding*. [= OF. *denuer*, F. *dénuer*, also *denuder* = Sp. **denudar*, *desnudar* = Pg. *denudar* = It. *denudare*, < L. *denudare*, make bare, strip, < *de*, off, + *nudare*, make bare, < *nudus*, bare: see *nude*.] 1. To strip or divest of all covering; make bare or naked.

The eye, with the skin of the eyelid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp*, Surgery.

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity.
Ray, Works of Creation.

Specifically—2. In *geol.*, to wear away and remove surface or overlying matter, and thus make bare and expose to view (the underlying strata). 'Denude' is most appropriately used where the erosive processes actively lay bare the underlying rock; and 'degrade,' where the erosive processes, acting more slowly, do not strip away the detrital material or rock waste more rapidly than it is supplied.

=**Syn.** To bare, lay bare, uncover.

denuded (dē-nū'ded), *p. a.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.—**Denuded rocks,** in *geol.*, rocks exposed by the action of denudation. See *denudation*.

denumerant (dē-nū'mẹ-rạnt), *n.* [< L. *de-* + *numeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *numerare*, number, numerate: see *numerate*.] The number of solutions of a determinate system of equations.

The *denumerant* may be algebraical or arithmetical. In estimating the former, all solutions count, whether or not deducible from one another by interchange between the unknowns. In estimating the latter, solutions which become identical by permuting the unknowns are regarded as one and the same solution. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1868.

★**denumeration** (dē-nū-mẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **denumerare* (> OF. *dénombrer*), count over, enumerate, < *de*, down, + *numerare*, count: see *numerate*, *number*.] In *law*, present payment; payment down or on the spot.

denuncia (dā-nön'thi-ä), *n.* [Sp., < *denunciar*, denounce: see *denounce*.] In Mexico and Spanish America: (*a*) The judicial proceedings by which a person claims and secures the right to a mine which he has discovered, or one the title to which has been lost or forfeited by the neglect of the owner to work it or by his having violated the mining-ordinances. (*b*) A similar judicial proceeding by which waste or abandoned lands may be preëmpted.

denunciable (dē-nun'si-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *denunciable*, < NL. as if **denuntiabilis*, < L. *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denounce*.] Subject to denouncement; fit or proper to be denounced. See *denouncement*.

denunciant (dē-nun'si-ạnt), *a.* [< L. *denuncian(t-)s*, *denuntian(t-)s*, ppr. of *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denunciate*.] Ready or prone to denounce; denunciative.

Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed by *denunciant* Friend, by triumphant Foe. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 5.

denunciate (dē-nun'si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denunciated*, ppr. *denunciating*. [< L. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatus*, pp. of *denunciare*, more correctly *denuntiare*, declare, denounce: see *denounce*.] Same as *denounce*.

The vicinage of Europe had not only a right, but an indispensable duty and an exigent interest, to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

denunciation (dē-nun-si-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénonciation* = Pr. *denunciatio* = Sp. *denunciación* = Pg. *denunciação* = It. *denunziazione*, < L. *denunciatio(n-)*, *denuntiatio(n-)*, < *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, pp. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatus*, denounce: see *denounce*.] 1†. The act of denouncing or announcing; announcement; publication; proclamation; annunciation: as, a faithful *denunciation* of the gospel.

She is fast my wife,
Save that we do the *denunciation* lack
Of outward order. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

This publick and reiterated *denunciation* of banns before matrimony is an institution required and kept both by the churches of the Roman correspondence and by all the Reformed. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

2. Solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace; a declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace: as, a *denunciation* of war or of wrath.

When they rejected and despised all his prophesies and *denunciations* of future judgments, then follows the sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

Christ tells the Jews that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins; did they never read those *denunciations*?
Bp. Ward.

Uttering bold *denunciations* of ecclesiastical error.
Motley.

3. In *Scots law*, the act by which a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning is outlawed or proclaimed a rebel.—4. In *civil law*, accusation against one of a crime before a public prosecuting officer.—5. The act of denouncing a treaty.

denunciative (dē-nun'si-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dénonciatif* = Pg. *denunciativo*, < LL. *denuntiativus*, < L. *denuntiare*: see *denunciate*.] Partaking of the character of a denunciation; denunciatory; prone to denunciation; ready to denounce.

The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative*. *Farrar*, Language, iv.

denunciator (dē-nun'si-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dénonciateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *denunciador* = It. *denunziatore*, < LL. *denuntiator*, < L. *denuntiare*: see *denounce*, *denunciate*.] 1. One who denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.—2. In *civil law*, one who lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgement, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

denunciatory (dē-nun'si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *denunciatorio*, < LL. as if **denuntiatorius*, < *denuntiator*, a denouncer: see *denunciator*.] Relating to or implying denunciation; containing a public threat; comminatory.

denutrition (dē-nū-trish'ọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *nutrition*.] Want or defect of nutrition: the opposite of *nutrition*. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

deny (dē-nī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *denied*, ppr. *denying*. [< ME. *denyen*, rarely *denoyen*, also *denayen* (see *denay*), < OF. *denier*, *deneer*, *deneier*, *denoier*, F. *dénier* = Pr. *denegar*, *deneyar*, *desnegar*, *desnedar* = Sp. Pg. *denegar* = It. *denegare*, deny, < L. *denegare*, deny, < *de-* + *negare*, deny, say no: see *negation*.] I. *trans.* 1. To say "no" or "nay" to; gainsay; contradict.

I put it all vpon yow, and kepe ye myn honoure as ye owe to do. And what ye ordeyne I shall it not *denye*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 83.

His own way he will still have, and no one dare *deny* him. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 127.

2. To declare to be untrue or untenable; reject as false or erroneous; refuse to admit, accept, or believe: as, to *deny* an accusation, or the truth of a statement or a theory; to *deny* a doctrine.

When the knewen all the cause, tho kynges bydene,
All *denyde* it anon; no mon assentid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8009.

Reason, joining or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm or what *deny*.
Milton, P. L., v. 107.

But she loved Enoch; tho' she knew it not,
And would if ask'd *deny* it.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

No one, except under constraint of some extravagant theory, *denies* that pleasure is good.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 368.

3. To refuse; refuse to grant or give; withhold or withhold from: as, to *deny* bread to the hungry; to *deny* a request.

To stande in fatte lande wol it not *denye*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

He [St. Augustine] cannot mean simply that audience should altogether be *denied* unto men, but either that if men speak one thing and God himself teaches another, then he, not they, to be obeyed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 7.

Think not ill manners in me for *denying*
Your offer'd meat; for, sure, I cannot eat
While I do think she wants.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

'Twill be hard for us to *deny* a Woman any thing, since we are so newly come on Shore.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

4. To reject as non-existent or unreal; refuse to believe in the existence of; disallow the reality of. [Rare.]

Many *deny* witches at all, or if there be any they can do no harm. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 128.

Though they *deny* two persons in the Trinity, they hold, as we do, there is but one God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

5. To refuse access to; keep from being seen; withhold from view or intercourse: as, he *denied* himself to visitors.

The butler . . . ushered me very civilly into the parlour, and told me though my lady had given strict orders to be *denied*, he was sure I might be admitted.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; disavow; renounce; disown.

And if he do he shall be compelled incontynently to *denye* his fayth and crystendome, or ellys he shalbe put to execucion of deth by and by.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 44.

He that *denieth* me before men shall be *denied* before the angels of God. Luke xii. 9.

Here's a villain, that would face me down . . .
That I did *deny* my wife and house.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

7. To forbid.

I am *denied* to sue my livery here,
And yet my letters-patent give me leave.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

You may *deny* me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following. *Johnson*, Rasselas, xiv.

8†. To contradict; repel; disprove.

Nay, that I can *deny* by a circumstance.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

To deny one's self, to exercise self-denial; refrain from the gratification of one's desires; refrain or abstain from: as, to *deny one's self* the use of spirituous liquors; to *deny one's self* a pleasure.

If any man will come after me, let him *deny himself*, and take up his cross, and follow me. Mat. xvi. 24.

Worthy minds in the domestic way of life *deny themselves* many advantages, to satisfy a generous benevolence.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

=**Syn.** 6. To disclaim, renounce, abjure.

II. *intrans.* To answer in the negative; refuse to comply.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. Gen. xviii. 15.

If proudly he *deny*,
Let better counsels be his guides. *Chapman.*

deny†, *n.* [< OF. *deni, denie, denoi*, F. *déni*, denial, refusal; from the noun. Cf. *denay, n.*] Denial. [Rare.]

Yet vse no threats, nor giue them flat *Denies*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

denyingly (dē-nī'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner indicating denial.

How hard you look, and how *denyingly!*
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

deobstruct (dē-ọb-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *obstruct.*] To remove obstructions or impediments to (a passage); in *med.*, to clear from anything that hinders passage: as, to *deobstruct* the pores or lacteals.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

deobstruent (dē-ob'strō-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *obstruent.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, removing obstructions. See II.

All sopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient: as, calomel is a powerful *deobstruent*.

It [tar-water] is . . . a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectick and hysterick cases. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 6.

deoculate (dē-ok'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoculated*, ppr. *deoculating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular.*] To deprive of eyes or eyesight; blind. [Ludicrous.]

Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have *deoculated* two of your dearest relations in life.
Lamb, To Wordsworth, April 9, 1816.

deodand (dē'ō-dand), *n.* [< ML. *deodandum*, i. e., *Deo dandum*, a thing to be given to God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God (see *deity*); *dandum*, neut. of *dandus*, to be given, ger. of *dare*, give (see *date*[1]).] Formerly, in *Eng. law*, from the earliest times, a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason given to God—that is, forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand, and the coroner's jury was required to fix the value of the forfeited property. The pious object of the forfeiture was early lost sight of, and the king might and often did cede his right to deodands within certain limits as a private perquisite. Deodands were not abolished till 1846.

For love should, like a *deodand*,
Still fall to th' owner of the land.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 103.

deodar (dē-ọ̄-där'), *n.* [< NL. *deodara*, < Skt. *devadāru*, divine tree, < *deva*, divine, a god (see *deva*), + *dāru*, wood, a species of pine, related to *dru*, a tree, and to E. *tree.*] In India, a name given to different trees, principally of the family *Pinaceæ*, when growing at some place held sacred by the Hindus. The tree more commonly known by this name, and often mentioned by the Indian poets, is *Cedrus Deodara*, nearly related to the cedar of Lebanon. It is a large tree, widely distributed in the Himalayas from Nepal to Afghanistan. The wood is very extensively used on account of its extreme durability. At Simla in India, *Cupressus torulosa.*

We set out for a walk through a magnificent forest of *deodar*, yew, fir, and oak.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 166.

deodate† (dē'ō-dāt), *n.* [< L. *Deo datus*, given to (or by) God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *deodand* and *date*[1].] 1. A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the name of God.

Long it were to reckon up particularly what God was owner of under the Law: . . . of this sort [was] whatsoever their Corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's *deodate* was laid up. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

2. A gift from God. *Davies.*

He observed that the Dr. was born of New-Year's Day, and that it was then presaged he would be a *deodate*, a fit new-year's gift for God to bestow on the world.
H. Paman (1653), in D'Oyly's Sancroft, ii.

deodorant (dē-ō'dọr-ant), *n.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *odoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *odorare*, smell, < *odor*, a smell: see *odor.*] A deodorizer.

deodorization (dē-ō″dọr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *deodorize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of correcting or removing any foul or noxious effluvia through chemical or other agency, as by quicklime, chlorid of lime, etc. Also spelled *deodorisation.*

deodorize (dē-ō'dọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deodorized*, ppr. *deodorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *odor* + *-ize.*] To deprive of odor or smell, especially of the fetid odor resulting from impurities: as, charcoal or quicklime *deodorizes* nightsoil. Also spelled *deodorise.*

A very minute proportion of perchlorid of iron added to fresh sewage in a tank preserved the liquid from putrefaction for nine days during very hot weather in July. Such *deodorized* sewage soon becomes putrid when it is allowed to mingle with river water.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 684.

deodorizer (dē-ō'dọr-ī-zėr), *n.* That which deprives of odor; specifically, a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorin, chlorid of zinc, nitrate of lead, etc.

Deo favente (dē'ō fā-ven'tē). [L., God favoring: *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *favente*, abl. of *faven(t-)s*, ppr. of *favere*, favor: see *favor.*] With God's favor; with the help of God.

Deo gratias (dē'ō grā'shi-as). [L., thanks to God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *gratias*, acc. pl. of *gratia*, grace, favor, thanks: see *grace.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the response at the end of the epistle, and after the last gospel. In the Mozarabic rite it follows the announcement of the epistle. It is also the response to the *Ite, missa est* or *Benedicamus Domino* at the end of the mass.

deoneratet (dē-on'ėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *deoneratus*, pp. of *deonerare*, unload, < *de-* priv. + *onerare*, load, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden: see *onerous.* Cf. *exonerate.*] To unload.

deontological (dē-on-tọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Relating to deontology.

deontologist (dē-on-tol'ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *deontology* + *-ist.*] One versed in deontology.

deontology (dē-on-tol'ọ̄-ji), *n.* [= F. *déontologie;* < Gr. *δέον* (*δεοντ-*), that which is binding, needful, right, proper (neut. ppr. of *δεῖ*, it is necessary, it behooves), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of duty; ethics. The word was invented by Bentham to express the utilitarian conception of ethics, but has been accepted as a suitable name for the science, irrespective of philosophical theory.

Medical *deontology* treats of the duties and rights of physicians, including medical etiquette. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

deoperculate (dē-ọ̄-pėr'kū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deoperculated*, ppr. *deoperculating*. [< NL. **deoperculatus*, pp. of **deoperculare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *operculum*, lid (operculum): see *operculum.*] To cast the operculum; dehisce: said of some liverworts.

Capsule *deoperculating* above the middle.
Bulletin of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 35.

★**deoperculate** (dē-ọ̄-pėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **deoperculatus:* see the verb.] In *bot.*, having lost the operculum: applied to the capsule of a moss or liverwort after the operculum has fallen off.

deoppilate† (dē-op'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoppilated*, ppr. *deoppilating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oppilate*, q. v.] To free from obstruction; deobstruct; clear a passage through.

deoppilation† (dē-op-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoppilate* + *-ion.*] The removal of obstructions.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 22.

deoppilative† (dē-op'i-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *deoppilatif;* as *deoppilate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Deobstruent; aperient.

Indeed I have found them generally to agree in divers of them, as in their being somewhat diaphoretick and very *deoppilative*. *Boyle*, Sceptical Chymist, iii.

II. *n.* A medicine to clear obstructions.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

deordination† (dē-ôr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *deordinatio(n-)*, < L. *de-* priv. + *ordinatio(n-)*, ordination.] 1. Violation of or departure from the fixed or natural order of things.

Miraculous events to us are *deordinations*, and the intervention of them, had man been more perfect than he is, would have been unnecessary: they are no compliment to the powers of human intellect.
Berington, Hist. Abeillard, p. 186.

2. Lack of order; disorder.

Excess of riot and *deordination*.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

Such a general *deordination* gives a taste and relish to the succeeding government.
Abp. Sancroft (?), Modern Policies, § 10.

deorganization (dē-ôr″gạn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *deorganize* + *-ation.*] Loss or deprivation of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorganize (dē-ôr'gạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deorganized*, ppr. *deorganizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *organize.*] To deprive of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorsum (dē-ôr'sum), *adv.* [L., also *deorsus*, downward, contr. of *devorsum, devorsus*, orig. pp. of *devortere, devertere*, turn down, turn away, < *de*, down, away, + *vortere, vertere*, turn.] Down; downward; hence, below; beneath: opposed to *sursum.* [Rare.]

deosculate† (dē-os'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *deosculatus*, pp. of *deosculari*, kiss, < *de-* + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate.*] To kiss. *Cockeram.*

deosculation (dē-os-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *deosculate* + *-ion.*] A kissing.

The several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz., processions, genuflections, thurifications and *deosculations*. *Stillingfleet.*

deossification (dē-os″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *deossify* + *-ation.* Cf. *ossification.*] Progressive diminution or reduction of ossification; disappearance of ossification from parts normally ossified.

The branchial apparatus has undergone, as in the eels, successive *deossification* (by retardation).
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 328.

deossify (dē-os'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deossified*, ppr. *deossifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *ossify.*] To deprive of bones; hence, to destroy the strength of; weaken.

Deo volente (dē'ō vō-len'tē). [L.: *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *volente*, abl. of *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle* = E. *will:* see *voluntary*, etc.] God willing; with God's permission: as, I start for Europe to-morrow, *Deo volente.* Generally abbreviated *D. V.*

deoxidate (dē-ok'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidated*, ppr. *deoxidating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxidate.*] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxid, as by heating a substance with carbon or in a stream of hydrogen gas: as, to *deoxidate* iron or copper. Also *deoxydate, disoxidate.*

deoxidation (dē-ok-si-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxidate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxid. Also spelled *deoxydation.*

Chemically considered, vegetal life is chiefly a process of *de-oxidation*, and animal life chiefly a process of oxidation; . . . animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de-oxidizers. *H. Spencer.*

deoxidization (dē-ok″si-di-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxidize* + *-ation.*] Deoxidation. Also spelled ★*deoxidisation.*

deoxidize (dē-ok'si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidized*, ppr. *deoxidizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxid* + *-ize.*] To deoxidate. Also spelled *deoxidise, deoxydize.*

Those metals which differ more widely from oxygen in their atomic weights can be *de-oxidized* by carbon at high temperatures. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

deoxidizer (dē-ok'si-dī-zėr), *n.* A substance that deoxidizes.

The addition of oxidizers and *deoxidizers*.
Science, XI. 155.

deoxygenate (dē-ok'si-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenated*, ppr. *deoxygenating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxygen* + *-ate*[2].] To deprive of oxygen.

deoxygenation (dē-ok″si-je-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *deoxygenate* + *-ion.*] The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

deoxygenize (dē-ok'si-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenized*, ppr. *deoxygenizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxygen* + *-ize.*] To deprive of oxygen; deoxygenate.

The air is so much *deoxygenized* as to render a renewal of it necessary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 687.

deozonize (dē-ō'zọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deozonized*, ppr. *deozonizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *ozone* + *-ize.*] To free from or deprive of ozone.

Ozonized air is also *deozonized* by transmission over cold peroxide of manganese, peroxide of silver, or peroxide of ★lead. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 338.

dep. An abbreviation of *deputy:* as, *Dep.* Q. M. G., Deputy Quartermaster-General.

depaint (dē-pānt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *depeynten* (pp. *depeynt, depeint, depeynted*), < OF. *depeint, depint*, later *depeinct*, pp. of *depeindre*, F. *dépeindre* = Pr. *depenher, despenher* = It. *dipignere, dipingere*, < L. *depingere*, pp. *depictus*, paint, depict, < *de-* + *pingere*, paint: see *depict* and *paint.*] 1. To paint; depict; represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of.

In the Chirche, behynde the highe Awtere, in the Walle, is a Table of black Wode, on the whiche somtyme was *depeynted* an Ymage of oure Lady, that turnethe into Flesche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 124.

And doe unwilling worship to the Saint,
That on his shield *depainted* he did see.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 11.

Or should, by the excellencie of that nature, *depainted* in due colours, be carryed to worshipping of Angels.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 7.

2. To describe or depict in words.

In few words you shall there see the nature of many memorable persons . . . *depainted.*
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 331.

Thus [I] but slightly shadow out your sins,
But if they were *depainted* out for life,
Alas, we both had wounds enough to heal!
Greene, James IV., v.

Can breath *depaint* my unconceived thoughts?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. To mark with or as with color; stain.

Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depaint*. *Fairfax.*

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

depainter† (dē-pān′tėr), *n.* A painter.

depardieux†, *interj.* [OF.: *de*, of; *par*, by; *dieu*, *dieux*, God: see *pardieu*, *parde*.] In God's name; verily; certainly.

Depardieux, I assente. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1058.

deparochiate† (dē-pa-rō′ki-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *de*, away, + *parochia*, parish (see *parish*), + *-ate*2.] To leave or desert a parish. *Davies.*

The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury if such a number of peasants were to *deparochiate*.
Foote, The Orators, i.

depart (dē-pärt′), *v.* [< ME. *departen*, *deperten*, < OF. *departir*, *depertir*, *deppartir*, also *despartir*, F. *départir*, divide, part, separate, refl. depart, go away, = Pr. *departir* = Sp. Pg. *departir*, also *despartir* = It. *departire*, *dipartire*, also *spartire*, < L. *dispartire*, divide, separate, distribute, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire*, divide, separate, part, < *par(t-)s*, a part: see *part*. Cf. *dispart*, which is a doublet of *depart*. The Rom. forms in *de-* are variants of the orig. forms in *dis-*, *des-*, after L. *de*, away.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To divide; separate into parts; dispart.

This werke I *departe* and dele in seuen bookes.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 27.

Seye to my brother that he *departe* with me the eritage.
Wyclif, Luke xii. 13.

Amonge your Freinds *depart* your Goods, but not your Conscience.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

2†. To separate; sunder; dispart.

The Rede see . . . *departeth* the south side of Inde from Ethiopia. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 63.

He hastily did draw
To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,
And to *depart* them, if so be he may.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 4.

The Chetham Library possesses a fourteenth century MS. which contains the Marriage Service in the old "swinging" form. Here it reads, "I N [the head of a man combined with the initial] take the N [the head here being that of a woman] to my wedded wyyf . . . til deth us *departe*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 315.

I N. take the N. to my wedded wyf to have and to holde fro this day forwarde for better: for wors: for richere: for poorer: in sykenesse and in hele: tyl dethe us *departe*, if holy chyrche it woll ordeyne, and therto I plight the my trouthe.
Marriage Service, 1552 (Procter's Hist. Book of Common Prayer, p. 409).

[At the Savoy Conference (1661) the use of the word *depart* in the marriage service was objected to by the Nonconformist divines. It was therefore changed (in 1662) to *do part*, as in the present prayer-book.]

3. To depart from; quit; leave (by ellipsis of the usual *from*).

The Caraibes forbad the Women and Children to *depart* their houses, but to attend diligently to singing.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 845.

This answer not pleasing the King, an edict was presently issu'd forth, that Godwin and his Sons within five days *depart* the Land. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

He *departed* this life at his house in the country, after a few weeks' sickness. *Addison*, Death of Sir Roger.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To share; give or take a part or share.

I shall also in wurchippe the avaunce,
And largely *departe* with the also.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3418.

Be content to *departe* to a man wylling to learne suche thinges as thou knowest. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

2†. To separate into parts; become divided.

Lityll above Fferare the Poo *departeth* in to two parts. The oon goth to Fferare, And so in too the see, And the other parte to Padow.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

3†. To separate from a place or a person; go a different way; part.

Here's my hand, my name's Arthur-a-Bland,
We two will never *depart*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 228).

4. To go or move away; withdraw, as from a place, a person, etc.

The kyng knewe wele ther was non other way,
They must *departe*, and that was all his thought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 207.

And you shall be married at this same time,
Before we *depart* away.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 282).

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.
Mat. xxv. 41.

He which hath no stomach to this fight
Let him *depart*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., Iv. 3.

5. To deviate; go back or away, as from a course or principle of action, authoritative instructions, etc.; desist.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, . . . he *departed* not therefrom. 2 Ki. iii. 3.

Depart from evil, and do good. Ps. xxxiv. 14.

6. In *law*, to deviate in a subsequent pleading from the title or defense in the previous pleading.—**7.** To die; decease; leave this world. [Biblical and poetic.]

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. Luke ii. 29.

To depart with†, to part with; give up; yield; resign.

To a friend in want, he will not *depart with* the weight of a soldered groat. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

We must
Receive him like ourself, and not *depart with*
One piece of ceremony. *Massinger*, Renegado, i. 2.

Where I may have more money, I can *depart with* the more land. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 415.

depart† (dē-pärt′), *n.* [< OF. *depart*, F. *départ*; from the verb.] **1.** Division; separation, as of a compound substance into its elements: as, "water of *depart*," *Bacon*.—**2.** The act of going away; departure.

Friends, fare you well; keep secret my *depart*.
Greene, James IV., iii.

I had in charge at my *depart* for France . . .
To marry princess Margaret.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hence—**3.** Death.

departable† (dē-pär′ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *departable*, < OF. *departable*, < *departir*, separate, part: see *depart* and *-able*.] **1.** That may be divided into parts; divisible.

The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not be *departable* amongst daughters.
Bacon, Case of the Postmaster.

2. That may be separated; separable; distinguishable.

Abraham seith that he seigh [saw] holy the Trinite,
Thre persones in parcelles, *departable* fro other,
And alle thre but o [one] god.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 26.

departed (dē-pär′ted), *p. a.* Gone; vanished; dead.

To pray unto saints *departed* I am not taught.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

His leave he took, and home he went;
His wife *departed* lay.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 85).

The departed, the deceased (person or persons); those who have departed from the world, or one of them.

Read the names of those buried a couple of centuries ago. . . . What a pitiful attempt to keep the world mindful of *the departed!*
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 153.

departer (dē-pär′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *departer*; < *depart* + *-er*1.] **1**†. One who divides; a distributer or apportioner.

And oon of the puple seide to him, Maister, seye to my brother that he departe with me the eritage. And he seyde to him, Man, who ordeyned me a domesman or a *departer* on you? *Wyclif*, Luke xii. 13, 14.

2. One who refines metals by separation.—**3**†. In *old law*. See the extract.

Departer is a word properly used of him that, first pleading one thing in barre of an action, and being replied thereunto, doth in his rejoinder show another matter contrary to his first plea. *Minsheu.*

departing (dē-pär′ting), *n.* [< ME. *departynge*; verbal n. of *depart*, *v.*] **1**†. Division; distribution; expenditure.

Lothest *departyng* where is grettest richesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 77.

2†. Separation; parting.

Take ye hym this ryng,
He gave it me atte our last *departeng*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 362.

3. Departure; leave-taking.

By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the *departing* of the children of Israel. Heb. xi. 22.

One there is
. . . to hold through woe and bliss
My soul from its *departing*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

departison†, *n.* [ME., also *departson*; < OF. *departison*, vernacular form of **departition*: see *departition*.] Departure.

At ther *departson* had thay gret dolour.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 104.

departition† (dē-pär-tish′on), *n.* [< ME. *departision*, < OF. **departition*, vernacularly *departison* (see *departison*), < L. *dispertitio(n-)*, a division, destruction, < *dispartire*, *dispertire*, divide, separate: see *depart*, and cf. *departison*.] Division; distribution; partition.

Peraventure thei seke *departysion* of ther heritage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 33.

departizanize (dē-pär′ti-zan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *departizanized*, ppr. *departizanizing*. [< depriv. + *partizan* + *-ize*.] To free from partizan influence and control; render non-partizan.

★[Rare.] *The American*, IX. 198.

department (dē-pärt′ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *departement*, < OF. *departement*, *depparte-ment*, *despartement*, F. *département* = Pr. *departi-ment*, *departement* = OSp. *despartimiento*, Sp. *departimiento* = Pg. *departimento*, a division (also in technical senses 2, 3, Sp. Pg. *departamento*, after F.), = It. *dipartimento*, < ML. as if **dis-partimentum*, < L. *dispartire*, *dispertire*, depart, divide: see *depart* and *-ment*.] **1.** A separate part or division of a complex whole; a distinct branch or province; a subdivision, as of a class or group of activities, organizations, or the like: as, the various *departments* of life, knowledge, science, business, etc.; the *departments* of an army or a factory.—**2.** A division of official duties or functions; a branch of government; a distinct part of a governmental organization: as, the legislative, executive, and judicial *departments*; the *Department* of State, of the Treasury, etc. See phrases below. The heads of the principal departments of the United States government are members of the President's cabinet. Abbreviated *dept.*

3. A division of territory; one of the provinces or principal districts into which some countries are divided for governmental or other purposes, such as the departments of France and the military administrative departments of the United States: as, the *department* of Saône-et-Loire in France; the *department* of the East. The United States military departments are Luzon and Mindanao (in the Division of the Philippines), California, the Columbia, and Hawaii (in the Western Division), the East and the Gulf (in the Eastern Division), the Lakes, the Missouri, and Texas (in the Central Division).

4†. A going away; departure: as, "the separation, *department*, and absence of the soul from the body," *Barrow*, Works, II. 382.—**Department of Agriculture**, an executive department of the United States government, the duties of which are to acquire and diffuse useful information on subjects connected with agriculture; to procure, propagate, and distribute new and valuable seeds and plants; to supervise the agricultural experiment-stations deriving support from the national treasury; to control the import and export of cattle, including cattle-carrying vessels; to direct interstate quarantine when rendered necessary by contagious cattle diseases; to control the preservation, distribution, and introduction of birds and animals, game-birds and other wild birds and animals in the United States, and the protection of wild game-animals and wild birds in Alaska; to provide for the protection, maintenance, and care of the national forest reserves; and to investigate the adulteration of foods, drugs, and liquors. The head of the department is the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is assisted by an assistant secretary, a chief clerk, and other officers.—**Department of Commerce**, an executive department of the United States government, established in 1903 and separated from the Department of Labor in 1913, in charge of a Secretary of Commerce. It includes Bureaus of the Census, Fisheries, Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Standards, and Navigation, the Light-house Board, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Steamboat-inspection Service, etc.—**Department of Justice**, in the United States, a department under the direction of the Attorney-General, who is required to give his advice and opinion on questions of law whenever requested by the President or by the head of any executive department. He exercises general superintendence and direction over the district attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States and Territories, and appears in person or by regular or special assistants in all cases where the United States is a party. In this department are also a solicitor-general and six assistant attorneys-general.—**Department of State**, an executive division of the United States government, presided over by the Secretary of State, who ranks as first in importance among the cabinet officers. He is the authorized organ of communication for the government in all its relations with foreign powers. He conducts all negotiations, and directs the correspondence with all diplomatic and consular agents of the government accredited to other countries. In this department are also an assistant secretary and a second and third assistant secretaries.—**Department of the Interior**, a division of the government of the United States, under charge of the Secretary of the Interior, which has jurisdiction of various branches of internal administration specifically assigned to it. Its principal divisions are the General Land Office, Patent Office, Pension Office, Bureaus of Indian Affairs, Mines, and of Education, and the national geological survey. Besides the heads of these divisions, there are in the department a commissioner of railroads and officers in charge of minor matters.—**Department of the Navy**, an executive division of the United States government, at the head of which is the Secretary of the Navy, who is charged with the control and administration of affairs connected with the Navy Department, naval service, navy-yards, and naval stations, and the United States Marine Corps. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy is appointed from civil life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and performs such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy or required by law, and acts as Secretary of the Navy in the absence of that officer. The principal functions of the department are distributed among the Bureaus of Navigation, Yards and Docks, Equipment, Ordnance, Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Medicine and Surgery, and Supplies and Accounts, and

the United States Marine Corps. The chiefs of bureaus are appointed from officers of the navy not below the grade of commander, and while filling this position have the rank of rear-admiral. The commandant of the United States Marine Corps has the rank of major-general and is appointed from officers of the corps not below the grade of major.—**Department of the Treasury**, the division of the United States government having charge of all matters concerning the public revenues and disbursements, besides a number of others not directly related to finance. Its chief is the Secretary of the Treasury, and the principal financial officers under him are three assistant secretaries, one controller, six auditors, the United States treasurer, register of the Treasury, commissioner of internal revenue, two deputy commissioners, controller of the currency, deputy controller, and director of the mint. The department also has control of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the revenue-cutter service, the life-saving service, the erection and maintenance of national buildings, public health, and marine hospital service.—**Department of War**, an executive department of the United States government, under charge of the Secretary of War, having control of all matters relating to the general management and administration of the army, under the supervision of the President as commander-in-chief. In addition to the Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary of War, its principal officers are the chief of the general staff, the inspector-, quartermaster-, paymaster-, commissary-, and surgeon-general, judge-advocate-general, chief of engineers, chief of ordnance, chief signal officer, the military secretary, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and a corps of general staff-officers. It has charge of the national buildings and grounds at Washington, of the improvements of rivers and harbors, of fortifications, and of the civil administration in the Philippine Islands.—**Medical Department** (*milit.*), a non-combatant staff-corps of an army, which has charge of all field and general hospitals, and whose officers attend the sick and wounded, and are responsible for all hospital and medical stores.—**Ordnance Department**, a department in the United States army, the duties of which are to provide, preserve, distribute, and account for the artillery, small arms, and munitions of war required for fortresses, armies in the field, and the militia of the Union. In these duties are comprised those of determining the general principles of construction, of prescribing in detail the models and forms of all military weapons, and of prescribing the regulations for the proof and inspection of these weapons, for maintaining uniformity and economy in their fabrication, for insuring their good quality, and for their preservation and distribution. It is commanded by the Chief of Ordnance.—**Post-office Department**, of the United States, a division of the government, presided over by the Postmaster-General, whose duty it is to conduct the postal service, to establish and discontinue post-offices, to grant mail contracts, to appoint many minor officials, and to superintend generally the business of the department, and execute all laws relating to the postal service. There are four assistant postmasters-general.

departmental (dē-pärt-men′tal), *a.* [= F. *départemental;* as *department* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a department or division, as of a country.—2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch, as of a government, a manufacturing or business undertaking or concern, public office, and the like.

The petty details of *departmental* business.
Sir E. S. Creasy, Hist. Turks, II. v.

departmentally (dē-pärt-men′tal-i), *adv.* By or with reference to departments; as regards departments.

departson†, *n.* See *departison.*

departure (dē-pär′tūr), *n.* [< OF. *departeure*, ★*desparteure*, < *departir*, depart: see *depart* and *-ure.*] 1†. The act of separating or parting; separation.

No other remedy . . . but absolute *departure*. *Milton.*

2. The act of going away; a moving from a place: as, his *departure* from home.

Departure from this happy place. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 303.

3. The act of leaving the present life; decease; death.

I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my *departure* is at hand. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

4. Deviation or divergence, as from a standard, rule, or plan; a turning away, as from a purpose or course of action.

Any *departure* from a national standard. *Prescott.*

It is well known that the succession of classes of Vertebrates is measured first by their adaptation to aëration in water, and then by their successive *departures* from this type in connection with the faculty of breathing air.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 196.

5. In *navigation:* (*a*) The distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or due west: in the former case it is called *easting*, and in the latter, *westing*. When the two places are on the same parallel, the departure is the same as the distance sailed. (*b*) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead-reckoning.—6. In *law*, the abandonment of one's former ground, in pleading or process, which is implied by interposing a pleading stating as the grounds of action or defense matter inconsistent with or substantially different from that originally indicated; the change involved or attempted after beginning an action or a defense on one ground, in endeavoring to continue it on one substantially different. Incongruity between successive causes of action or defenses in one and the same pleading, when disallowed, is termed *misjoinder.*—**Angle of departure.** See *angle*[3].—**Departure of an imaginary quantity**, its argument. See *argument*, 8.—**New departure**, a change of purpose or method; a new course of procedure: as, this constitutes a *new departure* in the photographic art.

We candidly admit that in these remarkable works he takes a *new departure*. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 186.

To take a departure, to determine the place of a ship in starting on a voyage. This is done by referring to some other position of known latitude and longitude.=Syn. 2. Withdrawal, exit, retirement, removal.

depas (dep′as), *n.* [Gr. δέπας.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a drinking-cup or -bowl.—**Depas amphikypellon**, a twofold or double cup; a cup having two handles or ears, or one divided into two parts by a partition: sometimes interpreted as a vessel consisting of two bowls joined by their bottoms, so that either can serve as a foot for the other. It is generally agreed that the vessel so called by Homer was a simple two-handled cup of the same class as that shown in the illustration.



Depas Amphikypellon, found in the "Second City" at Hissarlik. (From Schliemann's "Troja.")

depascent†, (dē-pas′ent), *a.* [< L. *depascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *depascere* (> It. *dipascere*), also deponent *depasci*, feed upon, consume, < *de-* + *pasci*, feed: see *pasture*, *pastor.*] Feeding.

depasture (dē-pas′tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depastured*, ppr. *depasturing*. [< *de-* + *pasture;* cf. *depascent.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To eat up; consume; strip.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To pasture; graze.

If 40 sheep yield 80 lbs. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Visions of countless flocks to be *depastured*, and wide estates to be carved out of the bountiful land.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 7.

II. *intrans.* To feed or pasture; graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment.
Blackstone, Com.

After a given day the temporary fences were removed, and the cattle of all the clansmen were allowed to *depasture* on the stubble.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 225.

depatriate (dē-pā′tri-āt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *depatriated*, ppr. *depatriating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *patria*, one's country; cf. equiv. ML. *dispatriare* and E. *expatriate.*] To leave one's country; go into exile; exile or expatriate one's self. [Rare.]

A subject born in any state
May, if he please, *depatriate*.
Mason, Dean and Squire.

depauperate (dē-pâ′pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperated*, ppr. *depauperating*. [< ML. *depauperatus*, pp. of *depauperare* (> OF. *depauperer* = Sp. *depauperar* = It. *depauperare*), make poor, < L. *de-* + *pauperare*, make poor, < *pauper*, poor: see *pauper* and *poor.*] To make poor; impoverish; deprive of fertility or richness: as, to *depauperate* the soil.

Abjection and humility of mind, which *depauperates* the spirit, making it less worldly and more spiritual.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 192.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

depauperate (dē-pâ′pėr-āt), *a.* [< ML. *depauperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Impoverished; made poor. Specifically, in *bot.*, imperfectly developed; diminutive from want of nourishment or other unfavorable conditions.

depauperated (dē-pâ′pėr-ā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *depauperate.*

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions . . . will give chiefly *depauperated* and degraded forms. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 228.

depauperization (dē-pâ″pėr-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *depauperize* + *-ation.*] The act of depauperizing; the state of being or becoming depauperate.

After such extreme retrogression, the *depauperization* of certain parts and organs observable in the Anomoura is easily to be understood and admitted.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 656.

depauperize (dē-pâ′pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperized*, ppr. *depauperizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *pauperize.*] To emancipate from a condition of poverty or pauperism; free from paupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at *depauperizing* the children of paupers would be more successful if the process were not carried on in a lump. *Edinburgh Rev.*

depeach† (dē-pēch′), *v. t.* [< OF. *depeschier*, F. *dépêcher*, despatch, discharge: see *despatch*, the present form of the verb. For the form, cf. *impeach.*] To despatch; discharge.

They shalbe first and forthwith heard, as soon as the party which they shal sind before our Iustices shalbe *depeached*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 267.

depeculate†, *v. t.* [< L. *depeculatus*. See *depeculation.*] To plunder by peculation: said of public officials. *N. E. D.*

He . . . left Syria in his short lieutenancy miserably exhausted and *depeculated*.
Bp. Mountagu, Acts and Mon., p. 319.

depeculation† (dē-pek-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *depeculatus*, pp. of *depeculari*, embezzle, < *de-* + *peculari*, embezzle public money: see *peculate.*] A robbing or embezzling.

Also robbery and *depeculation* of the public treasure or revenues is a greater crime than the robbing or defrauding of a private man. *Hobbes*, Commonwealth, xxvii.

depeinct†, **depeint**†, *v. t.* See *depaint.*

depel†, *v. t.* [< L. *depellere*, drive away, < *de*, away, + *pellere*, drive. Cf. *dispel* and *depulse.*] To drive away; remove; dispel.

Because through hunger the faults of the stomacke which haue beene taken eyther by much drinking or surfetting, or by any other meanes, may be *depelled* and remoued. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 258.

depeller†, *n.* One who or that which removes or dispels.

The very thought of her is mischief's bar,
Depeller of misdeeds.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, vi.

depend (dē-pend′), *v. i.* [< ME. *dependen*, < OF. *dependre*, F. *dépendre* = Sp. Pg. *depender* = It. *dipendere*, *dependere*, < L. *dependēre*, hang down, hang upon, depend, < *de*, down, + *pendēre*, hang: see *pendant*, *pendent*, and cf. *append*, *impend*, *perpend*, *suspend.*] 1. To hang; be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: used absolutely or followed by *from.*

Th' heauy Water, pronest to descend,
'Twixt Air and Earth is able to *depend*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend*. *Dryden.*

2. To be a conditional effect or result; be contingent or conditioned. The verb is followed by *on* or *upon* governing a designation of a condition or cause without which the effect or result, the subject of the verb, cannot exist or will not be produced: as, the price asked for a commodity *depends upon* the amount on hand or the amount that can profitably be supplied at that price, and also *depends upon* the supposed amount that can be sold at that price.

Our lives *depend upon* their gentle pities.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

The fate of Christendom *depended on* the temper in which he [James II.] might then find the Commons.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Our happiness *depends* little *on* political institutions, and much *on* the temper and regulation of our own minds.
Macaulay.

Success in battle does not *depend* wholly *on* relative numbers or relative strengths.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 295.

3. To be in suspense; be undetermined: only in the present participle: as, the suit is still *depending* in court. See *pending.*

Matters of greatest moment were *depending*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

He informed me that . . . [the law-suit] had been *depending* for several years.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcviii.

While his cause was *depending*, the people took arms to defend him against the signori.
J. Adams, Works, V. 21.

4. To rely; rest in full confidence or belief: with *on* or *upon:* as, you may *depend upon* the accuracy of the report.

First, then, a woman will or won't—*depend on* 't;
If she will do 't, she will; and there's an end on 't.
A. Hill, Zara, Epil.

This, you may *depend on* it, is the whole truth of the matter. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. To rely for that which is necessary or desired; rest conditionally or in subordination; be dependent: with *on* or *upon:* as, children *depend upon* their parents; to *depend upon* a foreign market for supplies; we *depend on* the newspapers for intelligence.

'Tis foolish to *depend on* others' mercy.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 1.

6†. To rest in suspense; wait expectantly.

Captaine Bartholomew Gosnoll . . . at last prevailed with some Gentlemen, as Captaine Iohn Smith, Mr. Edward-maria Wingfield, Mr. Robert Hunt, and divers others, who *depended* a yeare vpon his proiets.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 149.

Have not I, madam, two long years, two ages, with humblest resignation *depended* on your smiles?
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

7†. To hang in suspense over; impend.

This day's black fate on more days doth *depend;*
This but begins the woe, others must end.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

dependable (dē-pen'da-bl), *a.* [< *depend* + *-able.*] Capable or worthy of being depended on; reliable; trustworthy.

To fix and preserve a few lasting *dependable* friendships.
Pope, To Gay.

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any *dependable* data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained. *Sir J. Herschel.*

I kept within a foot of my *dependable* little guide, who crept gently into the jungle.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 93.

dependableness (dē-pen'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dependable; reliableness.

The regularity and *dependableness* of a storage cistern may very well make it desirable to put up with some waste provided it be not excessive. *Engin. Mag.*, XXXI. 480.

dependance, dependancy (dē-pen'dans, -dan-si), *n.* See *dependence, dependency.*

dependant (dē-pen'dant), *a.* and *n.* See *dependent.*

dependence (dē-pen'dens), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *dependance*, after F. *dépendance;* = Sp. Pg. *dependencia* = It. *dipendenza, dependenza*, < ML. *dependentia*, < L. *dependen(t-)s*, ppr., dependent: see *dependent.*] **1.** The fact of being dependent or pendent; the relation of a hanging thing to the support from which it hangs; a hanging; also, the hanging thing itself. [Rare.]

And made a long *dependence* from the bough. *Dryden.*

2. The relation of logical consequent to its antecedent, of conclusion to premise, or of a contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends; the relation of effect to cause. In this sense dependence is said to be *in ferri, in esse*, or *in operari: in ferri*, when the cause brings the effect into being; *in esse*, when the continued existence of the effect is due to the cause; *in operari*, when the effect cannot itself act as a cause without the coöperation of its cause. The word is also applied in this sense to the relation of accident to substance; also, to the accident itself, as being in this relation.

Causality and *dependence:* that is, the will of God, and his power of acting. *Clarke*, The Attributes, iii.

3. The state of deriving existence, support, or direction from another; the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force; subjection or subordination to another or to something else: as, *dependence* is the natural condition of childhood; the *dependence* of life upon solar heat.

Having no relation to or *dependence* upon the court.
Clarendon, Civil War, III. 623.

All our *dependance* was on the Drafts, which only pointed out to us where such and such Places or Islands were, without giving us any account, what Harbour, Roads, or Bays there were. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 416.

It [the word colony] suggests the notion of a body of settlers from some country who still remain in a state of greater or less *dependence* on the mother-country.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 24.

4. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on something: as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.

When once a true principle of piety and of a religious *dependance* on God is duly excited in us, it will operate beyond the particular cause from whence it sprang.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

The great *dependence* is upon the Duke; the soldiers adore him, and with reason. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 4.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The quality of being conditional on something else. See *dependent*, 5. (*b*) Pendency; the condition of awaiting determination.

My father is to advance me a sum to meet, as I have alleged, engagements contracted during the *dependence* of the late negotiation. *Shelley*, in Dowden, II. 8.

An action is said to be in *dependence* from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.
Bell.

Moral dependence, the relation of the will to the moral law. = **Syn.** *Dependence, Dependency.* See *dependency.*

dependency (dē-pen'den-si), *n.*; pl. *dependencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *dependancy;* an extension of *dependence.* See *-ence, -ency.*] **1.** Same as *dependence.*

They must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

The country has risen from a state of colonial *dependency.* *D. Webster*, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which depends for its existence upon something else.

Of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice *dependencies.*
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 30.

3. An accident or a quality; something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as *dependencies*, or affections of substances. *Locke.*

4. That which is subordinate to and dependent upon something else; especially, a territory subject to the control of a power of which it does not form an integral part; a dependent state or colony: as, the sun and its *dependencies;* the *dependencies* of Great Britain.

The rapidly rising importance of the Anglo-Indian and Australian Colonies and *dependencies.*
Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 42.

The great *dependency* of India, with its two hundred millions of people. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 763.

5†. The subject or cause of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of *dependencies*, to take up
A drunken brawl. *Massinger.*

6. An out-building; in the plural, offices; minor buildings adjoining or adjacent to a principal structure: as, the hotel and its *dependencies.*

It was the Indian way to call the place a fort where the palace and all its *dependencies* were situated.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 446.

= **Syn.** *Dependence, Dependency.* These forms are now seldom used interchangeably, as they were formerly, *dependence* being employed almost exclusively in abstract senses, and *dependency* in concrete ones, or for things or facts instead of relations or states.

dependent (dē-pen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly and sometimes still spelled *dependant* (see note below); < OF. *dependant*, F. *dépendant* = Sp. *dependente, dependiente* = Pg. It. *dependente*, dependent, < L. *dependen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dependere*, hang upon, depend: see *depend.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hanging down; pendent: as, a *dependent* leaf.

The whole furrs in the tails were *dependent.* *Peacham.*

2. Subordinate; subject to, under the control of, or needing aid from some extraneous source: as, the *dependent* condition of childhood; all men are largely *dependent* upon one another.

Who for a poor support herself resign'd
To the base toil of a *dependent* mind.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 176.

England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank. *Macaulay.*

This country is independent in government, but totally *dependent* in manners, which are the basis of government.
N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 163.

3. Contingent; resultant; derived from as a source; related to some ground or condition: as, an effect may be *dependent* on some unknown cause.—**4.** Relative: as, *dependent* beauty (which see, under *beauty*).—**5.** In *law*, conditioned on something else: as, the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually so expressed in the contract of purchase as to be *dependent* on performance of the vendor's covenant to convey. Such covenants are usually *mutually dependent.*—**Dependent covenant**, ens, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor; a retainer: as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of *dependents.*

Can you love me? I am an heir, sweet lady,
However I appear a poor *dependant.*
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

He lives in the family rather as a relation than a *dependant.* *Addison*, Sir Roger at Home.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary.

The parliament of 1 H. IV. c. 3, 4. repealed this parliament of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and *dependents.* *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty of Papists, i. 32.

[As the spelling of this class of words depends solely upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly from the French or directly from the Latin, and as usage is divided, there is no good reason for insisting upon a distinction in spelling between the noun and the adjective, as is done by many, the former being spelled *dependant* and the latter *dependent.*]

dependently (dē-pen'dent-li), *adv.* In a dependent manner.

depender (dē-pen'dėr), *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

dependingt (dē-pen'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *depend, v.*] Suspense; anxious uncertainty.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, *depending* worst.
B. Jonson, To W. Roe.

dependingly (dē-pen'ding-li), *adv.* In a dependent or submissive manner.

If thou givest me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use it thankfully; and, nevertheless, *dependingly;* for I will renew my petition for my daily bread still. *Hale*, On the Lord's Prayer.

depeople (dē-pē'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depeopled*, ppr. *depeopling.* [< OF. *depeupler, depopler*, also *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler* (see *dispeople*), < ML. *depopulare*, depopulate: see *depopulate.*] To depopulate; dispeople. [Rare.]

All eyes
Must see Achilles in first sight *depeopling* enemies.
Chapman, Iliad, ix.

deperditt (dē-pėr'dit), *n.* [< L. *deperditus*, pp. of *deperdere* (> OF. *deperdre*), destroy, lose, < *de* + *perdere*, lose: see *perdition.*] That which is lost or destroyed.

No reason can be given why, if these *deperdits* ever existed, they have now disappeared.
Paley, Nat. Theol., v. § 4.

deperditelyt (dē-pėr'dit-li), *adv.* [< **deperdite*, adj. (see *deperdit, n.*), + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of one ruined; desperately.

The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness. *Bp. King*, Sermon (1608), p. 17.

deperditiont (dep-ėr-dish'on), *n.* [= F. *déperdition* = Pr. *deperdicio* = Sp. Pg. *desperdicio* = It. *deperdizione*, < L. as if **deperditio(n-)*, < *deperdere*, destroy, lose: see *deperdit.*] Loss; waste; destruction; ruin. See *perdition.*

The old [body] by continual *Deperdition* and insensible Transpirations evaporating still out of us, and giving Way to fresh. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

depersonalize (dē-pėr'son-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depersonalized*, ppr. *depersonalizing.* [< depriv. + *personal* + *-ize.*] To regard as not individually personal; remove the idea of personality or of individuality from, as by ascribing a work, like the Iliad or the Odyssey, to many writers or authors, instead of to one writer or author. Also spelled *depersonalise.*

Modern democracy, whatever political form it may assume, . . . will have to ground its doctrine of human right, not upon theories which *depersonalise* man, but upon the primary facts of free will and moral obligation, which constitute him a person.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 47.

depertiblet (dē-pėr'ti-bl), *a.* [For *departable*, q. v., partly accommodated to L. *dispertire*, the more common form of *dispartire*, the orig. of ME. *departen, deperten*, E. *depart:* see *depart.*] Divisible; separable; diffusible.

It may be, also, that some bodies have a kinde of lentour, and more *depertible* nature than others, as we see it evident in colouration. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 857.

dephal (dep'hal), *n.* [The Bengali name.] *Artocarpus Lakoocha*, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the breadfruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit, which is of the size of an orange. The juice is used for bird-lime.

dephlegm (dē-flem'), *v. t.* [= F. *déflegmer* = Sp. *desflemar* = Pg. *desfleimar, deflegmar* = It. *deflemmare*, < NL. *dephlegmare* or *disphlegmare*, < L. *de-* or *dis-* priv. + *phlegma*, phlegm: see *phlegm.*] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; dehydrate; desiccate; dephlegmate.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

dephlegmate (dē-fleg'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlegmated*, ppr. *dephlegmating.* [< NL. *dephlegmatus*, pp. of *dephlegmare*, dephlegm, dehydrate: see *dephlegm.*] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; rectify: said of spirits or acids.

We *dephlegmated* some by more frequent . . . rectifications. *Boyle*, Works, I. 329.

dephlegmation (dē-fleg-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déflegmation* = Sp. *desflemación* = Pg. *deflegmação* = It. *deflemmazione*, < NL. **dephlegmatio(n-)*, **disphlegmatio(n-)*, < *dephlegmare, disphlegmare*, dephlegm: see *dephlegmate.*] The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation.* *Boyle.*

dephlegmator (dē-fleg'mā-tor), *n.* A condensing apparatus for stills, consisting sometimes of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them, the liquid flowing successively from one space to the next, and sometimes of a worm or continuous pipe in large coils.

dephlegmedness† (dē-flem'ed-nes), *n.* [< *dephlegmed*, pp. of *dephlegm*, + *-ness*.] The state of being freed from phlegm or watery matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine depends . . . much upon the strength of the former liquor and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter.
Boyle, Works, I. 442.

★**dephlogisticate** (dē-flō-jis'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlogisticated*, ppr. *dephlogisticating*. [< *de-* priv. + *phlogisticate*, q. v.] To deprive of phlogiston, once supposed to exist as the principle of inflammability. See *phlogiston*.—**Dephlogisticated air.** See *air*[1].

Are we not authorized to conclude that water is composed of *dephlogisticated air* and phlogiston deprived of part of their latent . . . heat?
J. Watt, Philos. Transactions (1784), p. 332.

dephlogistication (dē-flō-jis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability, to be separated from bodies.

★**dephosphorization** (dē-fos″for-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dephosphorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus.

dephosphorize (dē-fos'for-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephosphorized*, ppr. *dephosphorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *phosphorize*.] To deprive of phosphorus; eliminate phosphorus from: as, to *dephosphorize* iron.

The problem of *dephosphorising* iron ores is one of great importance, as the most extensive deposits are nearly all contaminated with this impurity. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 450.

★**depict** (dē-pikt'), *v. t.* [< ME. **depicten* (only as a pp., *depict*), < OF. *depicter*, depict, < L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, paint, depict: see *depaint*.] **1.** To portray; paint; form a likeness of in colors: as, to *depict* a lion on a shield.

I founde a liknesse *depict* upon a walle,
Armyd in vertues, as I walkyd up and downe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

His armes are fairly *depicted* in his chamber.
Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To portray in words; describe: as, to *depict* the horrors of war.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language.
Motley, Dutch Republic.

=**Syn.** To delineate, sketch, set forth.

depicter (dē-pik'tėr), *n.* [< *depict* + *-er*[1].] One who depicts or portrays.

The sculptor Canova, an accurate *depicter* of a certain low species of nature. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 75.

★**depiction** (dē-pik'shon), *n.* [= OF. *depiction*, < LL. *depictio(n-)*, < L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, depict: see *depict*.] The act of depicting or portraying.

Even here, in the very sphere where Music is summoned to take on the *depiction* of definable passions to the utmost of her power, the vague but powerful expression of these is but a fraction of what she has done and is ready to do for word and scene. *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1883.

We must leave out of account that [instrumentality] of *depiction*, as just instanced, because its employment belongs to a much more advanced state of cultivation, and leads the way to the invention not of speech, but of the analogous and auxiliary art of writing.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

depicture (dē-pik'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depictured*, ppr. *depicturing*. [< *de-* + *picture*, after *depict*.] To portray; paint; picture.

Several persons were *depictured* in caricature.
Fielding, Journey from this World to the Next.

Anacreon *depictures* in glowing colours the uninterrupted felicity of this creature [the cicada].
Donovan, Insects of China, p. 397.

By painting saintship I *depicture* sin,
Beside the pearl, I prove how black the jet.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

depilate (dep'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depilated*, ppr. *depilating*. [< L. *depilatus*, pp. of *depilare* (> F. *dépiler* = Pr. *depilar* = It. *depelare*, *dipelare*), pull out the hair, < *de*, away, + *pilare*, put forth hair, also deprive of hair, < *pilus*, a hair: see *pile*[3].] To strip of hair; remove the hair from.

The treatment [in tinea sycosis] consists in shaving every second or third day, together with the extraction of the diseased hairs, for which purpose a pair of *depilating* forceps should be used. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases.

depilation (dep-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dépilation* = Pr. *depilacio* = Pg. *depilação* = It. *depilazione*, < L. as if **depilatio(n-)*, < *depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] The act or process of removing hair from the skin or from a hide; loss of hair.

depilator (dep'i-lā-tor), *n.* An instrument for pulling out hairs.

depilatory (dē-pil'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépilatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depilatorio*, < L. as if **depilatorius*, < *depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing hair from the skin.

Ælian says that they were *depilatory*, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard.
Chambers's Cyc., art. Urtica marina.

II. *n.*; pl. *depilatories* (-riz). An application used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin, as calx sulphurata.

The effects of the *depilatory* were soon seen.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

depilous† (dep'i-lus), *a.* [< L. *depilis*, without hair, < *de-* priv. + *pilus*, hair.] Without hair; hairless.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and *depilous*: that is, without wool, fur, or hair.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 14.

deplanate (dep'lā-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *deplanatus*, pp. of *deplanare*, make level, < *de*, down, + *planare*, level, < *planus*, level: see *plane*.] Flattened or expanded; made level: same as *explanate*.

de plano (dē plā'nō). [L., from or on a level, i. e., not on the bench: *de*, from; *plano*, abl. of *planum*, a level, plane, neut. of *planus*, level, plane: see *plane*, *plain*. The phrase *de plano* or *e plano* was used by the Romans with reference to judgments in cases so evident that the judgment could be delivered by the pretor standing on a level with the suitors, without ascending the judgment-seat for the hearing of argument.] In *law*, by self-evident or manifest right; clearly; too plainly for argument.

deplant (dē-plant'), *v. t.* [= F. *déplanter*, < L. *deplantare*, take off a shoot or twig, set in the ground, < *de*, away, + *plantare*, plant, < *planta*, a plant: see *plant*.] To remove plants from, as a bed; transplant, as a tree. [Rare.]

deplantation (dē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déplantation*; as *deplant* + *-ation*.] The act of clearing from plants, or of transplanting. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

deplete (dē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depleted*, ppr. *depleting*. [< L. *depletus*, pp. of *deplere*, empty, < *de-* priv. + *plere*, fill, related to *plenus*, full, = E. *full*: see *full*[1], *plenty*, etc. Cf. *complete*, *replete*.] **1.** To empty, reduce, or exhaust by drawing away, as the strength, vital powers, resources, etc.: as, to *deplete* a country of inhabitants.

At no time were the Bank cellars *depleted* to any alarming extent. *Saturday Rev.*

As a *depleting* outlet, therefore, of the river, the bayou Manchac is utterly insignificant.
Gov. Rep. on Mississippi River, 1861 (ed. 1876), p. 421.

2. In *med.*, to empty or unload, as overcharged vessels, by bloodletting, purgatives, or other means.

To support the vital energies by suitable means, and to *deplete* the vascular system at the same time.
Copland, Dict. Pract. Med., art. Apoplexy.

deplethoric (dē-pleth'ō-rik), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *plethoric*.] Characterized by an absence of plethora.

Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that . . . the *deplethoric* state is favorable to fertility.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 39.

depletion (dē-plē'shon), *n.* [= F. *déplétion* = Sp. *depleción*, < L. as if **depletio(n-)*, < *deplere*, *deplete*, empty: see *deplete*.] **1.** The act of emptying, reducing, or exhausting: as, the *depletion* of the national resources. Specifically—**2.** In *med.*, the act of relieving congestion or plethora by any remedial means, as bloodletting, purging, sweating, vomiting, etc.; also, any general reduction of fullness, as by abstinence.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself.
Arbuthnot.

depletive (dē-plē'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déplétif*; as *deplete* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to deplete; producing depletion.

Depletive treatment is contraindicated.
Wardrop, Bleeding.

II. *n.* That which depletes; specifically, any medical agent of depletion.

She had been exhausted by *depletives*.
Wardrop, Bleeding.

depletory (dē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [< *deplete* + *-ory*.] Tending to deplete; depletive.

deplication (dep-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **deplicatio(n-)*, < *deplicare*, unfold, < L. *de-* priv. + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*. Cf. *deploy*.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. *Bailey.*

deplorability (dē-plōr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deplorable*: see *-bility*.] Deplorableness. [Rare.]

Specious arguments of the *deplorability* of war in general. *Times* (London), Jan. 18, 1856.

deplorable (dē-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déplorable* = Sp. *deplorable* = Pg. *deploravel* = It. *deplorabile*, < L. as if **deplorabilis*, < *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] **1.** That may or must be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched: as, a *deplorable* calamity.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Lord Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Nothing could be more *deplorable* than the state even of the ablest men, who at that time depended for subsistence on their writings. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Pitiable; contemptible: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.=**Syn. 1.** Distressing, dismal, mournful, melancholy, regrettable.

deplorableness (dē-plōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

To discern the sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate.
Hammond, Works, IV. 536.

deplorably (dē-plōr'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably: as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

Metaphysicians consider it *deplorably* superficial to accept the appearance of things for realities.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 395.

deplorate† (dē-plō'rāt), *a.* [< L. *deploratus*, pp. of *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

deploration† (dep-lō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déploration* = Pg. *deploração* = It. *deplorazione*, < L. *deploratio(n-)*, < *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] The act of lamenting; a lamentation.

He will leave to those her beneficiaries the farther search of this argument and *deploration* of her fortune.
Speed, Henry VII., IX. xx. § 16.

deplore (dē-plōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deplored*, ppr. *deploring*. [= OF. *depleurer*, *deplourer*, F. *déplorer* = Sp. Pg. *deplorar* = It. *deplorare*, < L. *deplorare*, lament over, bewail, < *de-* + *plorare*, wail, weep aloud; origin uncertain. Cf. *implore*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lament; bewail; mourn; feel or express deep and poignant grief for or in regard to.

But if Arcite thus *deplore*
His sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 442.

I learn'd at last submission to my lot,
But, though I less *deplor'd* thee, ne'er forgot.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

I have no dreams of a golden age; there will always be more than enough to *deplore*, more than enough to mend.
Gladstone, Might of Right.

2†. To despair of; regard or give up as desperate.

The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

In short, he is an animal of a most *deplored* understanding, without reading and conversation.
Dryden, Pref. to Notes on Empress of Morocco.

A true Poetick State we had *deplor'd*.
Congreve, To Lord Halifax.

3†. To tell of sympathetically.

Never more
Will I my master's tears to you *deplore*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To bemoan, grieve for, sorrow over.

II. *intrans.* To utter lamentations; lament; moan. [Rare.]

All Nature mourns; the Floods and Rocks *deplore*.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

'Twas when the sea was roaring
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay *deploring*,
All on a rock reclined.
Gay, The What d'ye Call 't, ii. 8.

deploredly† (dē-plōr'ed-li), *adv.* In a deplored way; lamentably. *Jer. Taylor.*

deploredness† (dē-plōr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being deplored; deplorableness.

But for thee, O blessed Jesu, so ardent was thy love to us that it was not in the power of our extreme misery to abate it; yea, so as that the *deplorednes* of our condition did but highten that holy flame.
Bp. Hall, A Pathetical Meditation, § 2.

deplorer (dē-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

Not to be a mere spectator, or a lazy *deplorer* of the danger. *Considerations about Reason and Religion* [(1675), Pref., p. vii.

★**deploy** (dē-ploi'), *v.* [< F. *déployer*, unroll, unfold, < OF. *desployer*, earlier *despleier*, *displeier*, > ME. *displayen*, E. *display*, which is thus a doublet of *deploy*: see *display*, and cf. *deplication*.] **I.** *trans. Milit.*, to expand; display; extend in a line of small depth, as a division or a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

Carr's division was *deployed* on our right, Lawler's brigade forming his extreme right and reaching through these woods to the river above.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 524.

II. *intrans. Milit.*, to open out; extend; move so as to form a more extended front or line: as, the regiment *deployed* to the right.

A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself, so as to display its front. *Sullivan.*

deploy (dē-ploi'), *n.* [< *deploy*, *v.*] *Milit.*, the expansion or opening out of a body of troops previously compacted into a column, so as to present a more extended front.

deployment (dē-ploi'mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *déploiement*, < *déployer*, deploy: see *deploy* and *-ment*.] The act of deploying.

deplumate (dē-plö'māt), *a.* [< ML. *deplumatus*, pp. of *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] In *ornith.*, bare or stripped of feathers; denudated.

deplumation (dē-plọ̈-mā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **deplumatio(n-)*, < *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; molting.

The violence of her moulting, or *deplumation*.
Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ, iii. 3.

2. In *pathol.*, an affection of the eyelids in which the eyelashes drop out.

deplume (dē-plöm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deplumed*, ppr. *depluming*. [< ME. *deplumen* = F. *déplumer* = Sp. Pg. *desplumar* = It. *spiumare*, < ML. *deplumare*, pluck of feathers, < L. *de*, off, + *plumare*, cover with feathers, < *pluma*, a feather, plume: see *plume*.] To strip or pluck the feathers from; deprive of plumage; pluck.

And twies a yere *depluned* may thai [geese] be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Fortune and Time fettered at their feet with adamantine chains, their wings *deplumed* for starting from them.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

depolarization (dē-pō/la-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépolarisation* = It. *depolarizzazione*; as *depolarize* + *-ation*.] The act of depriving of polarity or removing the effects of polarization. Specifically—(*a*) In *optics*, the change in the direction of the plane of polarization, as by a section of a crystal, so that the polarized ray before arrested can pass through the analyzer. (*b*) In *elect.*, the removal of the polarizing film of gas from the negative plate of a voltaic cell. (*c*) In *magnetism*, the destruction of magnetic polarity in a mass of iron or steel. See *polarization*. Also spelled *depolarisation*.

depolarize (dē-pō'la-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depolarized*, ppr. *depolarizing*. [= F. *dépolariser* = It. *depolarizzare*; as *de-* priv. + *polarize*.] To deprive of polarity; remove the effects of polarity from. (*a*) In *optics*, to cause to reappear, as a polarized ray before arrested by the analyzer. (*b*) To destroy that polarity in (metallic electrodes immersed in an electrolytic substance, or the metal plates of a battery) which results from the passage of a current, and opposes and weakens the current to which it is due. (*c*) To deprive of magnetic polarity. Also spelled *depolarise*.

depolarizer (dē-pō'la-rī-zẹr), *n.* That which depolarizes; specifically, in *elect.*, a substance used in a battery-cell for the purpose of preventing polarization. Depolarizers usually act by entering into combination with the gases liberated, and thus preventing their accumulating on the battery-plates and giving rise to polarization. Also spelled *depolariser*.

depolish (dē-pol'ish), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *polish*, after F. *dépolir* = Pg. *depolir*, depolish.] To destroy the polish of; remove the glaze from; dull.

The surface should now appear somewhat *depolished*.
Ure, Dict., II. 639.

depolishing (dē-pol'ish-ing), *n.* The process of removing polish or glaze; specifically, in *ceram.*, a process whereby the glaze on ware is removed. It corresponds to the *deglazing* of glass. Ware with the resulting dull surface is said to have a mat finish.

depone (dē-pōn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deponed*, ppr. *deponing*. [= Sp. *deponer* = Pg. *depor* = It. *deporre*, *diporre* = D. *deponeren* = G. *deponiren* = Dan. *deponere* = Sw. *deponera*, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down or aside, give in charge, intrust, ML. also testify, < *de*, down, away, + *ponere*, lay, place: see *ponent* and *pose*[2], and cf. *depose*, *deposit*, etc.] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To lay down; deposit.

What basins, most capacious of their kind,
Enclose her, while the obedient element
Lifts or *depones* its burthen. *Southey.*

On this I would *depone*
As much as any cause I've known.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To testify; state in a deposition; declare on oath.

Farther Sprot *deponeth*, that he entered himself thereafter in conference with Bour.
State Trials, George Sprot, an. 1606.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, to give testimony; bear witness; depose.

deponent (dē-pō'nẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *deponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deponere*, lay aside (LL. *deponen(t-)s*, adj., also as a noun (sc. *verbum*), a verb that 'lays aside' its proper passive sense: tr. Gr. *ἀποθετικός*: see *apothesis*), ML. also testify: see *depone*.] **I.** *a.* Laying down.—**Deponent verb**, in *Latin gram.*, a verb which has a passive form with an active signification, as *loqui*, to speak: so called because such verbs were regarded as having laid down or dispensed with an active form and a passive sense.

II. *n.* **1.** In *Latin gram.*, a deponent verb.—**2.** One who deposes or makes a deposition, especially under oath; one who makes an affidavit; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose. Abbreviated *dpt.*

He observed how the testimony of the other *deponents* confirmed that of Houseman. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

depopulacy† (dē-pop'ū-lā-si), *n.* [< *depopulate*: see *-acy*.] Depopulation.

Mars answered: O Jove, neither she nor I,
With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy*
From off the frogs.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Batrachomyomachia.

depopularize (dē-pop'ū-la-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depopularized*, ppr. *depopularizing*. [= F. *dépopulariser* = Pg. *depopularizar*; as *de-* priv. + *popularize*.] To render unpopular. *Westminster Rev.* [Rare.]

depopulate (dē-pop'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depopulated*, ppr. *depopulating*. [< L. *depopulatus*, pp. of *depopulari*, ML. also *depopulare* (> It. *depopulare* = Sp. **depopular*, *despoblar* = Pg. *depopular* = Pr. *depopular* = OF. *depopuler*, *deppopuler*, *despopuler*, also *depeupler*, *depopler*, *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler*, > E. *depeople*, *dispeople*), lay waste, ravage, plunder, ML. also deprive of people, dispeople, < *de-* + *populari*, lay waste, ravage, plunder, destroy, a word usually derived from *populus*, people, and explained as "prop. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region," or "to fill with (hostile) people," or otherwise, in the comp. *depopulari*, ML. *depopulare*, with *de-* priv., 'deprive of people or inhabitants,' this sense being involved in the Rom. and E. words (cf. also *depeople* and *dispeople*). But the uses of the L. *populari* throw doubt on the assumed original connection with *populus*, people, and the word is by some regarded as a kind of freq. of *spoliare*, spoil, despoil, plunder, being in this view reduplicated (**spo-*, **spol-*) from the base **spol-* of *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part, whether by death or by expulsion; dispeople; reduce the population of.

Many towns and villages upon the sea coasts are, of late years, wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully *depopulated*. *Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

II. *intrans.* To become dispeopled. [Rare or obsolete.]

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be *depopulating* or not.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., Ded.

depopulate (dē-pop'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *depopulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Depopulated. [Rare.]

When the sea-mew
Flies, as once before it flew,
O'er thine isles *depopulate*.
Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

depopulation (dē-pop-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépopulation* = Sp. *depopulación* = Pg. *depopulação* = It. *depopulazione*, < L. *depopulatio(n-)*, a laying waste, plundering, < *depopulari*, lay waste: see *depopulate*, *v.*] The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated; reduction of population; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

It [Milan] hath suffered many devastations and *depopulations*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 130.

The only remedy and amends against the *depopulation* and thinnesse of a Land within, is the borrow'd strength of firme alliance from without.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

depopulator (dē-pop'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépopulateur* = Sp. *depopulador* = It. *depopulatore*, < L. *depopulator*, a plunderer, marauder, < *depopulari*, plunder: see *depopulate*.] One who depopulates.

Our puny *depopulators* allege for their doings the king's and country's good. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 237.

deport (dē-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *deporter*, bear, suffer, banish, refl. cease, desist, forbear, F. *déporter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deportar* = It. *diportare* = D. *deporteren* = G. *deportiren* = Dan. *deportere* = Sw. *deportera*, < L. *deportare*, carry away, get, acquire, carry off, banish, ML. also bear, suffer, favor, forbear, < *de*, away, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3], and cf. *apport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *transport*, and see esp. *disport*.] **1.** To transport or carry off; carry away, or from one country to another; specifically, to transport forcibly, as to a penal colony or a place of exile.

The only sure way of bringing about a healthy relation between the two countries [England and America] is for Englishmen to clear their minds of the notion that we are always to be treated as a kind of inferior and *deported* Englishman whose nature they perfectly understand.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 81.

2. To carry; demean; behave: with a reflexive pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

How do the Christians here *deport them*, keep
Their robes of white unspotted by the world?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 212.

deport† (dē-pōrt'), *n.* [< OF. *deport*, *depport*, m., *deporte*, f., deportment: from the verb.] Deportment; mien.

But Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 389.

deportation (dē-pōr-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *déportation* = Sp. *deportación* = Pg. *deportação* = It. *deportazione* = D. *deportatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *deportation*, < L. *deportatio(n-)*, a carrying away, < *deportare*, carry away: see *deport*.] A carrying away; a removing from one country to another, or to a distant place; transportation; specifically, forcible transportation, especially to a penal colony.

The wings seemed to be like the wings of a stork; another expression of that sudden transmigration and *deportation*. *D. Stokes*, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 497.

In their [the Jews'] *deportations*, they had often the favour of their conquerors.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. v.

Emancipation [of the slaves], even without *deportation*, would probably enhance the wages of white labor.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 325.

deportator† (dē'pōr-tā-tọr), *n.* [L. as if **deportator*, < *deportare*, deport: see *deport*.] One who deports or transports. *Davies.*

This island of ours, within these late days, hath bred a great number of these field-briers, . . . oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, *deportators*, depravators.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 481.

deportment (dē-pōrt'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *deportement*, F. *déportement* = It. *diportamento*, < ML. as if **deportamentum*, < L. *deportare*, deport: see *deport*.] Carriage or bearing in intercourse; manner of acting toward or before others; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management.

What's a fine person, or a beauteous face,
Unless *deportment* gives them decent grace?
Churchill, The Rosciad.

This produced such a change in his whole *deportment*, that his neighbours took him to be a new man, and were amazed at his conversion from prodigious profaneness to a moral and religious life. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

At these primitive tea-parties the utmost propriety and dignity of *deportment* prevailed.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

=**Syn.** *Carriage*, *Conduct*, etc. See *behavior*.

deposable (dē-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *déposable*; as *depose* + *-able*.] Capable of being deposed or deprived of office.

Keepers of the Great Seal, which, for Title and Office, are *deposable*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv.

deposal† (dē-pō'zal), *n.* [< *depose* + *-al*.] The act of deposing or divesting of office.

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is become proverbial. *Fox*, Hist. James II., p. 14.

depose (dē-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deposed*, ppr. *deposing*. [< ME. *deposen*, lay aside, deprive of office, also intrust, < OF. *deposer*, F. *déposer* (= OSp. *deposar*), lay down, deposit, testify, with senses of L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down, etc. (see *depone*), but in form confused with OF. *poser*, ML. *pausare*, place; so with the other compounds, *appose*, *compose*, *expose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *trans-*

pose: see *pose*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay down; let fall; deposit. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take leves green ynough of Citur tree, . . .
And into must that yit not fervent be
Depose, and close or faste it closed se.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

I pray thee *depose*
Some small piece of silver; it shall be no loss.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

The long-enduring ferns in time will all
Die and *depose* their dust upon the wall.
Crabbe, Works, II. 24.

2†. To lay aside.

God hath *deposed* his wrath towards all mankind.
Barrow.

3†. To remove; eject; evict.

We have summoned you hither, to dispossess you of those places and to *depose* you from those rooms, whereof indeed by virtue of our own grant, yet against reason, you are possessed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

4. To remove from office, especially from royalty, or from high executive, ecclesiastical, or judicial office; dethrone; divest of office: as, to *depose* a king or a bishop.

Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*,
A greater Edward in his room arose.
Dryden, Epistles, x., To Congreve.

The Jews well know their power: ere Saul they chose,
God was their king, and God they durst *depose*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 418.

They had *deposed* one tyrant, only to make room for a thousand. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 40.

5†. To take away; strip off (from one); divest (one of).

You may my glories and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those.
Shak, Rich. II., iv. 1.

Your title speaks you nearest heaven, and points
You out a glorious reign among the angels;
Do not *depose* yourself of one, and be
Of the other disinherited. *Shirley*, The Traitor, iii. 3.

6. To testify to; attest.

To *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands. *Bacon.*

I am ready to *depose*, when I shall be lawfully called, that no European did ever visit those countries before me. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

7. To examine on oath; take the deposition of.

Depose him in the justice of his cause.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bear witness.

A man might reason with us all day long, without persuading us that we slept through the day, or that we returned from a long journey, when our memory *deposes* otherwise. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 191.

Specifically—**2.** To give testimony on oath; especially, to give testimony which is embodied in writing in a deposition or an affidavit; give answers to interrogatories intended as evidence in a court: as, he *deposed* to the following facts; the witness *deposes* and says that, etc.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

deposer (dē-pō′zėr), *n.* **1.** One who deposes or degrades from office.—**2.** A deponent; a witness.

deposit (dē-poz′it), *v.* [Formerly *deposite;* < OF. *depositer* = Sp. Pg. *depositar* = It. *depositare, dipositare*, < ML. *depositare*, deposit, freq. of *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay aside, deposit: see *depone* and *depose*, and cf. *deposit, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay down; place; put: as, a crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand; soil *deposited* by a river.

On both sides of these apartments [catacombs] are three stories of holes, big enough to *deposite* the bodies in.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 9.

2. To lay away; lay in a place for preservation or safe-keeping; store: as, to *deposit* goods in a warehouse.

Here might be the temple of Diana, a place of security, where Hannibal *deposited* his vases of lead, as if they were full of money, and left carelessly in his house some brass statues, which he filled with his gold.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 253.

Stow tells us that, in his memory, great part of Leaden Hall was appropriated to the purpose of painting and *depositing* the pageants for the use of the city.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 26.

3. To place for care or custody; lodge in trust; place: as, to *deposit* money in a bank; to *deposit* bonds or goods with a creditor as security.

The people with whom God thought fit to *deposit* these things for the benefit of the world.
Clarke, Works, II. clxiii.

4†. To lay or set aside; get rid of.

If what is written prove usefull to you, to the *depositing* that which I cannot but deem an errour.
Hammond, Works, I. 704.

It has been often alleged, that the passions can never be wholly *deposited*. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

II. *intrans.* To settle or be formed by deposition; descend and rest or become attached.

When the strata of the Cordilleras were *depositing*, there were islands which even in the latitude of Northern Chile, where now all is irreclaimably desert, supported large coniferous forests. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 409.

When no more silver *deposits* on the copper, the operation is completed. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 198.

★**deposit** (dē-poz′it), *n.* [Formerly *deposite* (in ME. *depost*, < OF. *depost*, F. *dépôt*, > E. *depot*); = Sp. Pg. It. *deposito*, < L. *depositum* (ML. also *depostum*), a thing laid aside or given in trust, neut. of *depositus*, pp. of *deponere*, lay aside: see the verb.] **1.** That which is laid or thrown down; matter laid down or lodged in a place, or settled by subsidence or precipitation, as from a fluid medium.

Throws the golden sands,
A rich *deposit*, on the border lands.
Cowper, Charity.

Meanwhile the hours were each leaving their little *deposit*, and gradually forming the final reason for inaction—namely, that action was too late.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 378.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, any mass of material which has been thrown down from, or moved and gathered together by, water, or which has been separated from a solution by chemical agencies. Irregularity of form is rather a characteristic of a deposit; if the material be evenly and uniformly distributed, it would more generally be termed a *bed* or *layer*. The products of volcanic agencies are rarely designated by the term *deposit*.

The most characteristic distinction between the lacustrine and marine deltas consists in the nature of the organic remains which become imbedded in their *deposits*.
Lyell.

(*b*) In *mining*, the most general term for an accumulation, or "occurrence," of ore, of whatever form or nature it may be; but the word *ore* is generally added. (See *ore-deposit.*) By some authors the term *deposit* is used as meaning a mode of occurrence of ore supposed to be less permanent in its character than a true vein. Thus, flat masses or sheets would often be called *deposits*, especially if not exhibiting any of the special characters of true or fissure veins. (See *vein.*) (*c*) The metallic coating precipitated by galvanic action from a chemical solution upon a ground or base, as the film of gold or silver on plated articles, or of copper on copper-faced type, or the copper shell of an electrotype plate.

2. Anything intrusted to the care of another; something given into custody for safe-keeping; specifically, money lodged in a bank for safety or convenience.

It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her *deposit* as her dear friends . . . would make us believe.
Hammond, Works, II. i. 677.

I do not at all doubt that the arrangement is in a certain degree at haphazard, but it seems to me that there must have been a meaning in the prominence given to *Deposits* in the Roman and Hindu law, and in the prominence assigned to Thefts in the law both of the Romans and of the Salian Franks.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 383.

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. [Rare.]—**4.** The state or fact of being deposited or stored in the care of another; storage: as, to have money on *deposit* in a bank; safe *deposit*.—**5.** A pledge; a pawn; something given as security. Specifically—**6.** In *law:* (*a*) A sum of money which one puts into the hands of another to secure the fulfilment of some agreement, or as a part payment in advance. (*b*) A naked bailment of personal property, to be kept for the bailor without recompense, and to be returned when he shall require it. (*c*) In *Scots law*, same as *depositation*.—**7†.** Deposition.

I desire that this may not be looked upon as a full and finished character, but my solemn *deposit* of the truth, to the best of my knowledge. *Chesterfield*, Miscellanies.

Certificate of deposit. See *certificate.*—**Contact deposit.** See *contact.*—**Coralline deposits**, in *geol.*, a term applied to those recent or alluvial strata which consist of the marine banks, shoals, and islands entirely composed of coral, and thence extended to the lower Pliocene deposits of Suffolk, England, the white or coralline crag.—**Melanic deposit.** See *melanic.*—**Special deposit**, a deposit in a bank which the bank is not entitled to use, but must keep specifically to be returned.

depositary (dē-poz′i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépositaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depositario*, < LL. *depositarius*, only as a noun, one who receives a trust, < L. *depositum*, a trust, deposit: see *deposit, n.*] **I.** *a.* Of deposit; receiving deposits: said of banks.

No loss has resulted in this class of deposits for the past eighteen years, although a number of failures have taken place among the *depositary* banks.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 88.

II. *n.*; pl. *depositaries* (-riz). **1.** A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. Also *depository*.

For a hundred years they [the Puritans] were the sole *depositaries* of the sacred fire of liberty in England.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 47.

The Liverpool house was the authorized *depositary* of Confederate funds in Europe.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 182.

The first apostles alone were the *depositaries* of the pure and perfect evangel.
Swinburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170.

2. In *law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense.

depositate† (dē-poz′i-tāt), *a.* [< ML. *depositatus*, pp.: see *deposit, v.*] Deposited.

A marble inscription . . . signifying that his corpse is *depositate* within. *Woodrow Correspondence*, III. 86.

deposition (dē-poz-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **depositatio*(*n-*), < *depositare*, deposit: see *deposit, v.*] In *Scots law*, a contract by which something belonging to one person is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another (called the *depositary*), to be redelivered on demand. A *proper deposition* is one where a special subject is deposited, to be restored without alteration. An *improper deposition* is one where money or other fungibles are deposited, to be returned in kind. Also *deposit*.

depositing-dock (dē-poz′i-ting-dok), *n.* See ★*dock*[3].

deposition (dep-ō-zish′on), *n.* [< OF. *deposition*, F. *déposition* = Sp. *deposición* = Pg. *deposição* = It. *deposizione*, < LL. *depositio*(*n-*), a laying down, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down, deposit: see *deposit, depose, depone.*] **1.** The act of depositing; a laying down; lodgment or precipitation: as, the *deposition* of stones by a moving glacier, or of sediment by a river; the *deposition* of a metallic coating by galvanism.

A benefactress to the convent, happening to die, was desirous of being buried in the cloister. . . . The society considered the *deposition* of their benefactress among them as a very great honour.
Goldsmith, Cyrillo Padovano.

The sediment brought down from the land would only prevent the growth of the coral in the line of its *deposition*. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 89.

The *deposition* of a delta is the work of tens of thousands of years. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 378.

2. That which is deposited or placed; a deposit. [Rare.]—**3†.** The act of laying down or bringing to notice; presentation.

The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ix. § 2.

4. Declaration; assertion; specifically, in *law*, testimony taken under interrogatories, written or oral, before an authorized officer, to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court. The term is sometimes loosely used to include affidavits, which are *ex-parte* statements in writing, sworn to, but not taken judicially or quasi-judicially, as are depositions strictly so called. In a deposition there may have been cross-examination; in an affidavit, none. A deposition is evidence; an affidavit may be evidence.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side. *Sir K. Digby.*

5. In *civil* and *common law:* (*a*) A deposit; a naked bailment of goods, to be kept for the bailor without reward, and to be returned when he shall require it, or delivered according to the object or purpose of the original trust. *Story*, Bailments, iv. 41. (*b*) The thing so deposited.—**6.** The act of deposing a person from an office, or of depriving him of a dignity; specifically, the act of dethroning, or of removing from some important office or trust.

After his *deposition* by the council of Lyons, the affairs of Frederic II. went rapidly into decay.
Hallam, Middle Ages, vii. 2.

7†. In *surg.*, the depression of the lens of the eye in the operation of couching.—**8.** The burial of a saint's body, or the act of transferring his remains or relics to a new resting-place or shrine; the festival commemorating such burial or translation: as, the *Deposition* of St. Martin.—**Deposition from the cross**, the taking down of Christ's body from the cross, or the representation of that act in a work of art.=**Syn. 4.** *Testimony*, etc. See *evidence.*

depositive (dē-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *depositif;* as *deposit* + *-ive.*] Depositing; tending to deposit: in *pathol.*, applied to inflammation of the corium when the effusion of lymph into that membrane gives rise to small, hard elevations or pimples on the surface.

depositor (dē-poz′i-tor), *n.* [= F. *dépositeur*, < LL. *depositor*, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, deposit: see *deposit.*] One who makes a deposit; specifically, one who deposits money in a bank.

It is ordained by the sages of Hindustan that a *depositor* shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended depositary; who, if he undertake to keep the goods, shall preserve them with care and attention.
Sir W. Jones, Law of Bailments.

Savings Banks, where the smallest sums are placed in perfect safety . . . and are paid . . . the moment they are demanded by the *depositors*. *McCulloch*, Com. Dict.

depository (dē-poz′i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *depositories* (-riz). [< ML. **depositorium*, a place of deposit, < L. *depositus*, pp. of *deponere*, deposit.] 1. A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping: as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods.

It may be said . . . that the Constitutional Monarch is only a *depository* of power, as an armory is a *depository* of arms; but that those who wield the arms, and those alone, constitute the true governing authority.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 169.

2. [Prop. *depositary*.] A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping; a depositary. [Rare.]

If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. *Junius*, Letters, Ded.

One who was the director of the national finances, and the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state, might render inestimable services. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

deposit-receipt (dē-poz′it-rē-sēt″), *n.* A note or an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, on which a higher rate of interest is allowed than on the balance of a current account.

deposit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *deposit*.

depot (de-pō′ or dē′pō), *n.* [< F. *dépôt*, a deposit, a place of deposit, a storehouse, depot, < OF. *depost*, a deposit, pledge, < L. *depositum*, a deposit: see *deposit*, *n.*] 1. A place of deposit; a depository; a warehouse or storehouse for receiving goods for storage, sale, or transfer, as on a railroad or other line of transportation.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *depôts* of this kingdom. *British Critic* (1794), p. 203.

Specifically—2. A railroad-station; a building for the accommodation and shelter of passengers and the receipt and transfer of freight by railroad. [U. S.]—3. *Milit.*: (*a*) A military magazine, as a fort, where stores, ammunition, etc., are deposited; or a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain. (*b*) The headquarters of a regiment, where all supplies are received and whence they are distributed. (*c*) In Great Britain, that portion of a battalion, generally consisting of two companies, which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign service.—4. In *fort.*, a particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

Sometimes written with the French accents, *dépôt* or *depôt*.

=**Syn. 2.** *Depot*, *Station*, *Freight-house*. In the United States, at first the places for landing railroad-passengers and -freight were called *depots*, *passenger-depots*, *freight-depots*; but the use of *station* for the landing-place of passengers is gradually increasing, while *freight-house* is the most common word for a separate storage-place.

depotentiate (dē-pō-ten′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depotentiated*, ppr. *depotentiating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *potentia*, power: see *potency*.] To deprive of potency or power.

The gospel of Christ himself we may therefore expect to see greatly *depotentiated*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 175.

depravate (dep′ra-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depravated*, ppr. *depravating*. [< L. *depravatus*, pp. of *depravare*, deprave: see *deprave*.] 1†. To defame; vilify.

Whereat the rest, in depth of scorne and hate,
His Diuine Truth with taunts doe *deprauate*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7.

2. To render depraved. [Rare.]

With natures *depravated*, and affinities already distempered by the sin of progenitors.
Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 178.

depravation (dep-ra-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dépravation* = Sp. *depravación* = Pg. *depravação* = It. *depravazione*, < L. *depravatio(n-)*, < *depravare*, deprave: see *deprave*.] 1†. The act of perverting or distorting; perversion; vilification.

Do not give advantage
To stubborn critics, apt, without a theme,
For *depravation*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

That learning should undermine the reverence of laws and government . . . is assuredly a mere *depravation* and calumny. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 23.

2. The act of making or becoming bad or worse; the act or process of debasement; deterioration.

It is to these . . . [circumstances] that the *depravation* of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, ii.

3. Depraved or corrupt quality or character; degeneracy; depravity.

Notwithstanding this universal *depravation* of manners, behold how untouched he [Noah] stood, and what a character he bore! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

4. A depraved tendency; inclination toward evil or corruption. [Rare.]

What befell Asdrubal or Cæsar Borgia is as much an illustration of the mind's powers and *depravations* as what has befallen us. *Emerson*, History.

=**Syn.** *Depravity*, *Depravation*, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, contamination, debasement. *Depravation* is especially the act of depraving or the process of becoming depraved; *depravity*, the state resulting from the act or process. The use of *depravation* for *depravity* is uncommon.

Its coarseness [that of Dryden's day] was not external, like that of Elizabeth's day, but the outward mark of an inward *depravity*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 32.

I do not believe there ever was put upon record more *depravation* of Man, and more despicable frivolity of thought and aim in Woman, than in the novels which purport to give the picture of English fashionable life.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 139.

deprave (dē-prāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depraved*, ppr. *depraving*. [< ME. *depraven*, < OF. *depraver*, pervert, calumniate, accuse, F. *dépraver* = Sp. Pg. *depravar* = It. *depravare*, < L. *depravare*, pervert, distort, corrupt, < *de-* + *pravus*, crooked, misshapen, wicked, depraved.] 1†. To pervert; distort; speak evil of; misreport; calumniate; vilify.

See! how the stubborne damzell doth *deprave*
My simple meaning with disdaynfull scorne.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxix.

Gone about to *deprave* and calumniate the person and writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Unjustly thou *depravest* it with the name
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains.
Milton, P. L., vi. 174.

2. To make bad or worse; pervert; vitiate; corrupt: as, to *deprave* the heart, mind, understanding, will, tastes, etc.; to *deprave* the morals, government, laws, etc.

Whose pryde *depraves* each other better part.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxxi.

All things proceed, and up to him return,
If not *depraved* from good. *Milton*, P. L., v. 471.

The ingenuity once so conspicuously displayed in every department of physical and moral science has been *depraved* into a timid and servile cunning.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The ceremony of kneeling at the Sacrament was included among the rest: but the free and glad acknowledgment of that ceremony was not to be expected from one who had notoriously *depraved* it.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

depraved (dē-prāvd′), *p. a.* 1. Perverted; vitiated: as, a *depraved* appetite.

Their taste in time became so *depraved*, that what was at first a poetical license not to be justified they made their choice. *Swift*, Improving the English Tongue.

2. Morally bad; destitute of moral principle; corrupt; wicked: as, a *depraved* nature.=**Syn. 2.** *Illegal*, *Iniquitous*, etc. (see *criminal*), base, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

depravedly (dē-prā′ved-li), *adv.* In a depraved manner; with corrupt motive or intent.

The writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitly imprinted.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, To the Reader.

depravedness (dē-prā′ved-nes), *n.* The state of being depraved or vitiated; corruption; taint.

Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond*.

depravement (dē-prāv′ment), *n.* [< *deprave* + *-ment*.] Perversion; vitiation. [Rare.]

He maketh men believe that apparitions . . . are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

depraver (dē-prā′vėr), *n.* 1†. One who perverts or distorts the character of a person; a traducer; a vilifier.

Do you think I urge any comparison against you? no, I am not so ill-bred as to be a *depraver* of your worthiness.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

2. A corrupter; one who vitiates.

For *depravers* of the Prayer-Book it was ten pounds fine or three months for the first offence.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

depravingly (dē-prā′ving-li), *adv.* In a depraving manner.

depravity (dē-prav′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *de-* + *pravity*, q. v.; as if < E. *deprave* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being depraved or corrupt; corruption; degeneracy: as, *depravity* of manners or morals.

Succeeding generations change the fashion of their morals, . . . wonder at the *depravity* of their ancestors.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

To remove the offender, to preserve society from those dangers which are to be apprehended from his incorrigible *depravity*, is often one of the ends of punishment.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Specifically—2. In *theol.*, the hereditary tendency of mankind, derived from Adam through his descendants, to commit sin; original sin. By many theologians depravity is distinguished from actual sin, which they regard as consisting wholly in voluntary action.—**Total depravity**, in *theol.*, the total unfitness of man for the moral purposes of his being until born again by the influence of the Spirit of God. In defining the nature of this unfitness theologians disagree. Some consider man as "utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposed unto all that is spiritually good, and wholly inclined to evil and that continually" (*West. Conf. of Faith*). Others concede to man certain natural traits of character which are innocent, amiable, or even commendable, but hold that the moral character is determined by the controlling energy and disposition, which is by nature totally indifferent or averse to the law of God.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Depravity*, *Depravation*. See *depravation*.—2. Profligacy, baseness, degeneracy, vice, demoralization.

deprecable (dep′rē-ka-bl), *a.* [= It. *deprecabile*, < LL. *deprecabilis*, that may be entreated, < L. *deprecari*, pray against, pray for: see *deprecate*.] That is to be deprecated.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject. *Eikon Basilike*.

deprecate (dep′rē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprecated*, ppr. *deprecating*. [< L. *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecari* (> Sp. Pg. *deprecar*), pray against (a present or impending evil), pray for, intercede for (that which is in danger), rarely imprecate, < *de*, off, + *precari*, pray: see *pray*.] 1. To pray against; pray or entreat the removal or prevention of; pray or desire deliverance from.

We are met here to acknowledge our sin, to express our public detestation of it, and to *deprecate* the vengeance which hath pursued, and doth still, I fear, pursue us on the account of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Bp. Smalridge*.

2. To plead or argue earnestly against; urge reasons against; express disapproval of: said of a scheme, purpose, and the like.

His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. *Scott*.

The self-dependence which was honored in me is *deprecated* as a fault in most women.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 40.

O, still as ever, friends are they
Who, in the interest of outraged truth,
Deprecate such rough handling of a lie!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 227.

3†. To imprecate; invoke.

Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they *deprecated* no vengeance, though that of the whole nation was justly merited. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 442.

deprecatingly (dep′rē-kā-ting-li), *adv.* By deprecation; with expressions or indications of protest or disapproval.

deprecation (dep-rē-kā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *deprecation*, F. *déprécation* = Sp. *deprecación* = Pg. *deprecação* = It. *deprecazione*, < L. *deprecatio(n-)*, < *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] 1. The act of deprecating something, as harm or disapproval; counter-prayer or petition; earnest desire for exemption or deliverance.

I, with leave of speech implored,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied.
Milton, P. L., viii. 378.

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Sir T. Browne*.

They use no *deprecations* nor complaints,
Nor suit for mercy.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Specifically—2. In litanies, a petition to be delivered from some evil, temporal or spiritual. In Latin litanies each single deprecation is usually followed by the response, "Libera nos, Domine" (Deliver us, O Lord). In the Anglican litany the deprecations begin, "From all evil and mischief," and end, "From hardness of heart, and contempt of thy Word and Commandment," and are collected in groups, after each of which comes the response, "Good Lord, deliver us." The obsecrations, which succeed, have the same response. See *litany*.
3. A praying for removal or prevention; entreaty or earnest desire for an averting or delaying: as, to urge reasons in *deprecation* of war or of a severe judgment; "*deprecation* of death," *Donne*.—4†. An imprecation; a curse.

We may, with too much justice, apply to him the Scriptural *deprecation*—"He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him." *W. Gilpin*, Sermons, III. xi.

deprecative (dep′rē-kā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *deprecatif*, F. *déprécatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *deprecativo*, <

LL. *deprecativus*, < L. *deprecari:* see *deprecate.*] Serving to deprecate; deprecatory.

The form itself is very ancient, consisting . . . of two parts, the first *deprecative*, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it.
Comber, Companion to the Temple, I. 752.

deprecator (dep′rē-kā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *deprecator*, < *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate.*] One who deprecates.

deprecatory (dep′rē-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *deprecatoire*, F. *déprécatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *deprecatorio*, < LL. *deprecatorius*, < L. *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecator*, *deprecate.*] **I.** *a.* Serving or intended to deprecate or avert some threatened evil or action; characterized by entreaty or protest intended to avert something evil or painful.

Humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king.
Bacon.

The eyes of his little menial turned upon him that *deprecatory* glance of inquiry so common to slave children.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 350.

II.† *n.* A deprecating speech or act.

There the author strutted like an Hector, now he is passive, full of *deprecatories* and apologetics.
Roger North, Examen, p. 343.

deprece†, *v. t.* See *depress.*

depreciate (dē-prē′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depreciated*, ppr. *depreciating.* [< LL. *depreciatus*, pp. of *depreciare*, prop. *depretiare* (> F. *déprécier* = Sp. *despreciar* = Pg. *depreciar*; cf., with equiv. prefix *dis-*, It. *dispregiare* = OF. *despreiser*, *despriser*, > E. *dispraise*, *disprize*), lower the price of, undervalue, < L. *de*, down, + *pretium*, price: see *price*, *prize*[2], *precious*, etc., and cf. *disprize.* Cf. also *appreciate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lessen the value of; bring down in value or rate: as, to *depreciate* goods or prices; to *depreciate* railroad stocks.

The disturbances in question are the same in character as have always accompanied the use of a *depreciated*, fluctuating currency. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 802.

2. To undervalue or underrate; represent as of little value or merit, or of less than is commonly supposed; belittle.

It is very natural for such as have not succeeded to *depreciate* the work of those who have. *Spectator.*

To prove the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself. *Burke.*

We are all inclined to *depreciate* whatever we have overpraised, and, on the other hand, to show undue indulgence where we have shown undue rigour.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Another injurious consequence, resulting, in a great measure, from asceticism, was a tendency to *depreciate* extremely the character and the position of women.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 357.

=**Syn. 1.** To lower.—**2.** *Disparage*, *Detract from*, etc. (see *decry*); to traduce, underrate, slur.

II. *intrans.* To fall in value; become of less worth: as, a paper currency will *depreciate* unless it is convertible into specie; real estate is *depreciating.*

The wealthy inhabitants opposed . . . all paper currency, from the apprehension that it would *depreciate*, as it had done in New England. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 112.

depreciation (dē-prē-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépréciation* = Pg. *depreciação*, < L. as if **depretiatio(n-)*, < *depretiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate.*] **1.** The act of lessening or bringing down price or value.—**2.** A fall in value; reduction of worth.

This *depreciation* of their funds. *Burke.*

Paper continues to be issued without limit, and then comes *depreciation.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 436.

3. A belittling or running down of value or merit; conscious undervaluation or underestimation of the merits of a person, action, or thing; unfavorable judgment or scant praise: as, he is much given to the *depreciation* of even his best friends.

I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, and from others some *depreciation.*
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 83.

A statue of Handel by Roubiliac was erected in Vauxhall in 1738, but of the general *depreciation* and condemnation of his music there can be no doubt.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

depreciative (dē-prē′shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *depreciate* + *-ive.*] Tending to depreciate or undervalue; undervaluing or underrating.

depreciator (dē-prē′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépréciateur* = Sp. *despreciador* = Pg. *depreciador* = It. *dispreziatore*, < LL. *depretiator*, < *depretiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate.*] One who depreciates.

No doubt, in times past, kings have been the most notorious false coiners and *depreciators* of the currency, but there is no danger of the like being done in modern times.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange.

depreciatory (dē-prē′shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *depreciate* + *-ory.*] Tending to depreciate.

depredable (dep′rē-da-bl), *a.* [< LL. as if **deprædabilis*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate.*] Liable to depredation.

The two precedent intend this, That the spirits and aire in their actions may be the lesse depredatory; and the two latter that the blood and juice of the body may be the lesse *depredable.* *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

depredate (dep′rē-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depredated*, ppr. *depredating.* [< LL. *deprædatus*, pp. of *deprædari* (> OF. *depreder*, *depreer*, F. *dépréder* = Pg. *depredar* = It. *depredare*), plunder, < L. *de-* + *prædari*, rob, plunder, < *præda*, prey: see *prey.*] **I.** *trans.* To prey upon, either by consumption or destruction, or by plunder and pillage; despoil; lay waste.

It maketh the . . . body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That kind of war which *depredates* and distresses individuals. *Marshall.*

II. *intrans.* To take plunder or prey; commit waste: as, wild animals *depredate* upon the corn; thieves have *depredated* on my property.

depredation (dep-rē-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépréda-tion* = Sp. *depredación* = Pg. *depredação* = It. *depredazione*, < LL. *deprædatio(n-)*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate.*] **1.** The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

I have now a plentiful estate, external affluence; what if at this moment I were bereft of all, either by fire or *depredation?* *Sir M. Hale*, Afflictions.

To guard against the *depredations* of birds or mice.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

2. Waste; consumption.—**3.** In *Scots law*, the offense of driving away numbers of cattle or other beasts by the masterful force of armed persons: otherwise called *hership.*

depredator (dep′rē-dā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépréda-teur* = Sp. Pg. *depredador* = It. *depredatore*, < LL. *deprædator*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate.*] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

They [briony and colewort] be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 492.

depredatory (dep′rē-dā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **deprædatorius*, < *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredator* and *depredate.*] Plundering; spoiling; consisting in or involving pillage.

They are a stout, well-made, bold, warlike race of people, redoubtable neighbours to both nations of the Koriacs, who often feel the effects of their *depredatory* incursions.
Cook, Voyages, VII. v. 7.

deprehend† (dep-rē-hend′), *v. t.* [< OF. *deprehender*, *deprendre*, catch, seize (cf. OF. *desprendre*, with prefix *des-* priv., let go, F. *déprendre*, separate, detach), = Sp. *deprender* = Pg. *deprehender* = It. *deprendere*, < L. *deprehendere*, contr. *deprendere*, seize upon, catch, find out, < *de-* + *prehendere*, seize, take: see *prehend*, *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend.*] **1.** To catch; take unawares or by surprise; seize, as a person committing an unlawful act.

As if thou wert persude,
Euen to the act of some light sinne, and *deprehended* so.
Chapman, Iliad, v.

Before the law was thoroughly established, when Moses came down from God, and *deprehended* the people in that idolatry to the calf. *Donne*, Sermons, i.

He is one that sneaks from a good action, as one that had pilferd and dare not iustifie it, and is more blushingly *deprehended* in this then others in sin.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

For it were fitting you did see how I live when I am by myselfe, . . . *deprehending* me (as you did) at a tyme when I was to gratifie so many curious persons.
Evelyn, To Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

2. To apprehend; learn.

But yet they [motions of minute parts of bodies] are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

deprehensible† (dep-rē-hen′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *deprehens-us*, pp. of *deprehendere* (see *deprehend*), + E. *-ible.*] Capable of being discovered, apprehended, or understood. Also *deprensible.* *E. Phillips.*

deprehensibleness† (dep-rē-hen′si-bl-nes), *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered. *Bailey.*

deprehension† (dep-rē-hen′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *deprehensão*, < L. *deprehensio(n-)*, < *deprehendere*, seize: see *deprehend.*] A catching or seizing unawares; a discovering. *E. Phillips.*

Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame; such is the corrupt judgment of the world: to do ill troubles not man, but to be taken in doing it.
Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

We must conceal our actions from the surprises and *deprehensions* of suspicion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

deprensible†, *a.* Same as *deprehensible.*

Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or *deprensible* by certain experiments.
Sir W. Pettie, Advice to Hartlib (1648), p. 15.

depress (dē-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *depressen*, *depresen*, *deprecen*, < OF. *depresser*, press down, lower, < L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere* (> F. *déprimer* = Sp. Pg. *deprimir* = It. *deprimere*), press down, < *de*, down, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1]. Cf. *compress*, *express*, etc.] **1.** To press or move downward; make lower; bring to a lower level: as, to *depress* the muzzle of a gun; to *depress* the eye.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 46.

2. To force or keep down; cause to fall to or remain in a low or lower condition; lower in vigor, amount, estimation, etc.: as, to *depress* stocks or the price of merchandise; business is *depressed.*

In any other man this had been boldness,
And so rewarded. Pray *depress* your spirit.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 3.

Slow rises worth by poverty *depressed.*
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 177.

It was soon found that the best way to *depress* an hated character was to turn it into ridicule.
Burke, Hints for Ess. on the Drama.

Revolutions of opinion and feeling . . . during the last two centuries have alternately raised and *depressed* the standard of our national morality. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

3. To weigh upon; lower in feeling; make dull or languid; deject.

If the heart of man is *depress'd* with cares,
The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

He . . . admitted that his spirits were *depressed.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 191.

But it was only natural . . . [that they] should be alternately elated and *depressed* as the plot went on disclosing itself to them. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

4†. To depreciate; rate meanly; belittle.

For confidence, it is the last but surest remedy; namely, to *depress* and seem to despise whatsoever a man cannot attain. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 337.

5†. To repress.

I swim upon their angers to allay 'em,
And, like a calm, *depress* their fell intentions.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

6. In *alg.*, to reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.—**7**†. To reduce to subjection; overpower.

Hit watȝ Ennias the athel, & his highe kynde
That sithen *depreced* prouinces, & patrounes bicovme
Welneȝe of al the wele in the west iles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

8†. To pardon; release; let go.

Bot wolde ȝe, lady louely, then leue me grante,
& *deprece* your prysoun [prisoner], & pray hym to ryse.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1219.

To depress the pole (*naut.*), to cause the pole (that is, the polar star) to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator.=**Syn. 1.** To sink.—**3.** To cast down, discourage, dishearten, dispirit, chill, dampen.

depress† (dē-pres′), *a.* [< L. *depressus*, pp.: see *depress*, *v.*] Pressed down; hollow in the center; concave.

If the seal be *depress* or hollow, tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it. *Hammond*, Works, I. 259.

Depressa (dē-pres′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, containing such genera as *Aleochara*, etc.

depressant (dē-pres′ant), *n.* [< *depress* + *-ant*[1].] In *med.*, a sedative.

The bromides have been considered defibrinators and *depressants.* *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 536.

Depressaria (dep-re-sā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] A genus of moths, family *Tineidæ*, whose caterpillars do great mischief to various umbelliferous plants, as carrots and parsnips, when left for seed, by eating off the flowers and capsules, sometimes also boring into the stems.

depressed (dē-prest′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *depress*, *v.*] **1.** Pressed down; lowered; put on a level with or below the surface: as, a *depressed* railroad. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pressed downward, or flattened from above, and therefore broader than high: as, a *depressed* fish—for example, the skate; the *depressed* bill of a bird, as that of the swallow: opposed to *compressed.*—**3.** In *bot.*, flattened vertically; sunk below the surrounding margin: as, a *depressed*

plant (one whose growth is lateral rather than upward).—4. In *her.*, surmounted or debruised. See *debruised*. [Rare.]

depressible (dē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [< *depress* + *-ible*.] Capable of being depressed.

They [hinged teeth] are, however, *depressible* in one direction only. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 654.

depressingly (dē-pres'ing-li), *adv.* In a depressing manner.

depression (dē-presh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *depression*, < OF. *depression*, F. *dépression* = Sp. *depresión* = Pg. *depressão* = It. *depressione*, < L. *depressio(n-)*, < *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress*.] 1. The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down. Specifically—2. In *astron.*: (*a*) The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as the observer recedes from the pole toward the equator. (*b*) The angular distance of a star below the horizon, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle passing through the star and intercepted between the star and the horizon.

And than is the *depressioun* of the pole antartik: that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik bynethe the orisonte the same quantite of space, neither mor ne lasse. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 25.

3. In *gun.*, the lowering of the muzzle of a gun, corresponding to the raising of the breech.—4. In *surg.*, a kind of couching.—5. In *music*, the lowering or flatting of a tone: denoted in printed music by a ♭, or, after a ♯, by a ♮.—6. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a forcing inward: as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions*; the *depression* of the skull.

Should he [one born blind] draw his hand over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the several prominences and *depressions* of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvas, that has in it no unevenness or irregularity. *Spectator*, No. 416.

7. Figuratively, the act of lowering or abasing: as, the *depression* of pride.

Another very important moral result to which asceticism largely contributed was the *depression* and sometimes almost the extinction of the civic virtues. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

8. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation: as, *depression* of the mind.

Lambert, in great *depression* of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape, but when he saw he could not prevail, submitted. *Baker*, Charles II., an. 1660.

9. A low state of strength; physical exhaustion.

It tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions fatal *depression*. *West*, Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, xxv.

10. A state of dullness or inactivity: as, *depression* of trade; commercial *depression*.—**Angle of depression**, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon. See *dip*.—**Barometric depression**, a relatively low state of the barometer, due to diminished atmospheric pressure.—**Depression of an equation**, in *alg.*, the reduction of it to a lower degree, by dividing both sides of it by a common factor.=**Syn.** 6. Cavity, indentation, dent.—7. Humiliation, fall.—8. Melancholy, despondency.

depressive (dē-pres'iv), *a.* [= OF. *depressif*, F. *dépressif*; as *depress* + *-ive*.] Able or tending to depress or cast down.

May Liberty, . . .
Even where the keen *depressive* North descends,
Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers. *Thomson.*

depressiveness (dē-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being depressive; tendency to depress.

To all his . . . troubles, moreover, must be added this continual one of ill-health, and its concomitant *depressiveness*. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 224.

depressor (dē-pres'ọr), *n.* [= Sp. *depresor* = Pg. *depressor*, < NL. *depressor*, < L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress*.] 1. One who presses down; an oppressor.

The greatest *depressors* of God's grace, and the advancers of men's abilities, were Pelagius and Celestius. *Abp. Ussher*, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ii.

2. Pl. *depressores* (dep-re-sō'rēz). In *anat.*, a muscle that depresses or draws down: as, the *depressor* anguli oris (the muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth).—3. In *surg.*, an instrument like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing a protruding part into place.—**Depressor alæ nasi**, a muscle of the face which draws down the nostrils.—**Depressor anguli oris**, or *triangularis menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the corner of the mouth.—**Depressor labii inferioris**, or *quadratus menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the lower lip.—**Depressor mandibulæ**, the depressor of the mandible, a muscle which depresses the lower jaw and thus assists in opening the mouth in many vertebrates, as birds and reptiles. It resembles the human digastric in function, but not in appearance.—**Depressor nerve**, an afferent branch of the vagus, running to the cardiac plexus, which when stimulated lowers the vasomotor tone.—**Depressor palpebræ inferioris**, the depressor of the lower eyelid, a muscle which in many animals, but not in man, serves to pull down the lower eyelid.

depreter (dep're-tėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Plastering made to imitate tooled ashler-work. It is first pricked up and floated, as for set or stucco, and then small stones are forced on dry from a board. *E. H. Knight.*

depriment (dep'ri-mẹnt), *a.* [< L. *deprimen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress*.] Serving to depress: specifically applied to certain muscles which pull downward, as the rectus inferior oculi, which draws down the eyeball. [Rare or obsolete.]

deprisure† (dē-prī'zūr), *n.* [< F. *dépriser*, undervalue (see *disprize*), + *-ure*.] Low esteem; contempt; disdain.

deprivable (dē-prī'va-bl), *a.* [< *deprive* + *-able*.] Liable to be deprived, dispossessed, or deposed.

Upon surmise . . . they gather that the persons that enjoy them [certain grants and tolerations] possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours! *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 81.

Or else make kings as resistable, censurable, *deprivable*, and liable to all kinds of punishments. *Prynne.*

deprival (dē-prī'val), *n.* [< *deprive* + *-al*.] Deprivation. [Rare.]

The *deprival* of 's sight does render him incapable
Of future sovereignty. *Chapman*, Revenge for Honour, iii. 2.

deprivation (dep-ri-vā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *deprivatio(n-)*, < *deprivare*, deprive: see *deprive*.] 1. The act of depriving; a taking away.

Deprivation of civil rights is a species of penal infliction. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion.

2. The state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement.

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

3. Degradation from office, rank, or position; deposition: now used chiefly of the deposition of a bishop or other clergyman. This is of two kinds: *deprivation a beneficio*, or deprivation of living or preferment; and *deprivation ab officio*, or deprivation of order, otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation*.

Hence haply it was that Assuerus would needs make shew of Vashti the Queene in his magnificent feast, which occasioned her *depriuation* and Esters succession. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 374.

The *deprivation*, death, and destruction of the queen's majesty. *State Trials*, Duke of Norfolk, an. 1571.

There had been recent instances of the *deprivation* of bishops by a sentence of the Witan; and though we have no record of such a step, we may gather that Robert was himself deprived of his see. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 519.

They [the civil courts] would enforce the *deprivation* of a Wesleyan minister by the authorities of his own communion for preaching in an Anglican pulpit. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 397.

deprivative (dep'ri-vā-tiv), *a.* [< *deprive* + *-ative*. Cf. *privative*.] Depriving or tending to deprive or divest of property, office, etc. [Rare.]

deprive (dē-prīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprived*, ppr. *depriving*. [< ME. *depriven*, < OF. *depriver* < ML. *deprivare*, deprive of office, depose, < L. *de-* + *privare*, deprive, pp. *privatus*, separate, private: see *private*, *privation*.] 1†. To take away; end; injure or destroy.

'Tis honour to *deprive* dishonour'd life. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1186.

Melancholy hath *deprived* their judgments. *Reginald Scot.*

2. To divest; strip; bereave: as, to *deprive* one of pain, of sight, of property, of children, etc.

In his [William I.'s] Time, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, was for divers Causes *deprived* of his Dignity, and kept private all his Life after in the Castle of Winchester. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

Most happy he
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance of all pains which him oppress. *Spenser.*

As he [the prime minister] comes into power without any formal election or nomination, so he can be *deprived* of power without any formal deposition. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 194.

Hence—3. To divest of office; degrade. See *deprivation*, 3.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

He [Heath of Worcester] was called before the council February 8, and after a month committed to the Fleet, where he remained to the end of the reign; and before the reign came to an end he was *deprived*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

He [Robert South] was ordained by one of the *deprived* bishops in 1658. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 75

4. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; debar; withhold.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. Job xxxix. 17.

The short time that I spent there *deprived* me of the opportunity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 140.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*
His blessed countenance. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 316.

=**Syn.** 2. To dispossess, strip, rob, despoil.

deprivement† (dē-prīv'mẹnt), *n.* [< *deprive* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; deprivation.

Our Levites, undergoing no such law of *deprivement*, can have no right to any such compensation. *Milton*, Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church.

The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*. *Sir P. Rycaut*, Pres. State of Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 306.

depriver (dē-prī'vėr), *n.* One who or that which deprives, takes away, divests, or bereaves.

Depriver of those solid joys
Which sack creates. *Cleaveland*, Poems, etc., p. 38.

de profundis (dē prō-fun'dis). [L., out of the depths: *de*, of; *profundis*, abl. pl. of *profundum*, depth: see *profound*, *n.*] Out of the depths: the first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm, which in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches is one of the seven penitential psalms: often used (with capitals) as a name for this psalm.

deproperation† (dē-prop-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **deproperatio(n-)*, < *deproperare*, make haste, < *de-* + *properare*, hasten: see *properate*.] A making haste or speed. *Bailey*, 1727.

deprostrate† (dē-pros'trāt), *a.* [< *de-* + *prostrate*.] Extremely prostrate; very low; mean.

How may weak mortal ever hope to file
His unsmooth tongue, and his *deprostrate* style? *G. Fletcher.*

deprovincialize (dē-prō-vin'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprovincialized*, ppr. *deprovincializing*. [< *de-* priv. + *provincialize*.] To divest of provincial characteristics; expand the views or interests of.

The camp is *deprovincializing* us very fast. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 10.

The country had grown rich, its commerce was large, and wealth did its natural work in making life softer and more worldly, commerce in *deprovincializing* the minds of those engaged in it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 237.

dept. A contraction of *department*.

depth (depth), *n.* [< ME. *depthe* (not in AS.) = D. *diepte* = Icel. *dȳpt* = Dan. *dybde* = Goth. *diupitha*, depth: with formative *-th*, < ME. *dep*, E. *deep*: see *deep*, *a.*, and cf. *deep*, *n.*] 1. Deepness; distance or extension, as measured—(*a*) From the surface or top downward: opposed to *height*: as, the *depth* of the ocean, of a mine, a ditch, etc.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon.*

Her [the ship's] *Depth* from the Breadth is 19 Feet and four Inches. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 33.

(*b*) Upward or forward from the point of view: as, the *depth* of the sky. (*c*) From without inward, or from the front to the rear: as, the *depth* of a wound; the *depth* of a building.—2. A deep place, literally or figuratively; an abyss; the sea.

The *depth* closed me round about. Jonah ii. 5.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the *depths* and shoals of honour. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryden.*

3. The deepest, innermost, or most central part of anything; the part most remote from the boundary or outer limits: as, the *depth* of winter or of night; in the *depths* of a jungle or a forest.

The Earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored: as, the *depth* of a science.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison*, Whig Examiner.

5. Immensity; infinity; intensity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! Rom. xi. 33.

Tears from the *depth* of some divine despair. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

6. Profoundness; profundity; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating: as, *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.

He was a man that God endued with a clear and wonderful *depth*: a discerner of others' spirits, and very much a master of his own.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The splendid colouring of the Flemish artists covers but does not conceal the entire want of *depth*, of imagination, of spiritual vision.
F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 84.

7. In *painting*, darkness and richness of tone: as, great *depth* of color.—**8.** In *logic*, the quantity of comprehension; the totality of those attributes which an idea involves in itself, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it. This use of the word was borrowed by Hamilton from certain late Greek writers.

By the informed *depth* of a term, I mean all the real characters (in contradiction to mere names) which can be predicated of it (with logical truth on the whole) in a supposed state of information; no character being counted twice over knowingly in the supposed state of information. The *depth*, like the breadth, may be certain or doubtful, actual or potential. By the essential *depth* of a term, I mean the really conceivable qualities predicated of it in its definition. Substantial *depth* is the real concrete form which belongs to everything of which a term is predicable with absolute truth. *C. S. Peirce.*

Beyond one's depth, in water too deep for safety; hence, beyond one's ability or means.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory;
But far *beyond my depth*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know;
How far your genius, taste, and learning go;
Launch not *beyond your depth*, but be discreet.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 50.

Depth of a sail, the size of a sail between the head and the foot-rope. It is also called the *drop* or *hoist*.—**Depth of the hold**, in *ship-building*, the depth from the upper side of the lower deck-beams to the upper side of the floor-timbers.—**Focal depth**, the penetrating power of a lens—that is, the vertical range through which the parts of an object, a scene, etc., viewed by the lens are seen with satisfactory distinctness.

depthen (dep'thn), *v. t.* [< *depth* + *-en*[1].] To increase the depth of; deepen.—**Depthening tool.** (*a*) A countersink used to make a hole deeper. (*b*) A tool used by watchmakers in gaging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates.

depthless (depth'les), *a.* [< *depth* + *-less*.] Wanting depth; shallow.

Notions, the *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena. *Coleridge.*

depucelate† (dē-pū'se-lāt), *v. t.* [< F. *dépuceler* (< *dé-* priv. + *pucelle*, a maid: see *pucel*, *pucelle*) + E. *-ate*[2].] To deflower; rob of virginity. *Cotgrave; Bailey.*

depudicate† (dē-pū'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depudicated*, ppr. *depudicating*. [< LL. *depudicatus*, pp. of *depudicare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *pudicus*, chaste, modest.] To deflower; ravish. *Wor.*

depudorate† (dē-pū'dō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *pudor*, shame, + E. *-ate*[2].] To render void of shame.

Partly *depudorated* or become so void of shame as that, though they do perceive, yet they will obstinately and impudently deny the plainest things.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 193.

depulper (dē-pul'pėr), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *pulp* + *-er*[1].] An apparatus for freeing from pulpy matter. See the extract.

The term *depulper* has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice [of beets]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1839.

depulsation† (dē-pul-sā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **depulsatio(n-)*, < *depulsare*, pp. *depulsatus*, drive or thrust away, < *de*, away, + *pulsare*, drive, thrust: see *pulsate*. Cf. *depulse*.] A thrusting or driving away; a repelling. *Bailey*, 1727.

depulse† (dē-puls'), *v. t.* [< L. *depulsus*, pp. of *depellere*, drive away: see *depel* and *pulse*.] To drive away. *Cockeram.*

depulsion† (dē-pul'shọn), *n.* [< L. *depulsio(n-)*, a driving away, < *depellere*, *depulsus*, drive away: see *depulse*.] A driving or thrusting away; expulsion.

The errour or weaknesse of the Burgundian Dutchesse and her Perkin, suffering their enemy in this sort to puruey for his owne security and their *depulsion*.
Speed, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 38.

depulsory† (dē-pul'sọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *depulsorius*, serving to avert, < *depulsor*, one who drives away, < *depellere*, drive away: see *depulse*.] Driving or thrusting away; averting. *Nares.*

Making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the meanes of certaine *depulsorie* sacrifices.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

depurant (dep'ū-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *depuran(t-)s*, ppr. of *depurare*: see *depurate*.] **I.** *a.* Removing impurities; depurative.

II. *n.* That which tends to remove impurities, as a medicine.

Meat broths and milk . . . arouse the emunctories and prove excellent *depurants*. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 17.

depurate (dep'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depurated*, ppr. *depurating*. [< ML. *depuratus*, pp. of *depurare*, purify: see *depure*.] **1.** To purify; free from impure or heterogeneous matter; clarify; cleanse.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analize them. *Boyle.*

I . . . doubt whether . . . wars . . . do not serve, as motion to waters, to *depurate* states of . . . a great number of vices. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Seven Years' War, Pref.

2. [The prefix *de-* taken as priv.] To render impure. [Rare.]

Priestley began by ascertaining that air *depurated* by animals was purified by plants. *Nature.*

depurate† (dep'ū-rāt), *a.* [< ML. *depuratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cleansed; pure: as, "a very *depurate* oil," *Boyle*, Works, II. 209.

depuration (dep-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépuration* = Pr. *depuracio* = Sp. *depuración* = Pg. *depuração* = It. *depurazione*, < ML. as if **depuratio(n-)*, < *depurare*, purify: see *depurate*.] The act of purifying, clarifying, or cleansing; a freeing from feculent, impure, or heterogeneous matter: as, the *depuration* of a fluid or of a wound.

The ventilation and *depuration* of the blood, . . . one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

depurative (dep'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépuratif* = Pr. *depuratiu* = It. *depurativo*; as *depurate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; tending to or connected with the removal of impurities.

The function of the segmental organ had been shown to be excretory, *depurative*. *Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 239.

II. *n.* That which cleanses or purifies; specifically, in *med.*, formerly, a remedy supposed to purify the blood or humors.

depurator (dep'ū-rā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *depuratore*; as *depurate* + *-or*.] One who or that which cleanses. Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, a depurant or depurative.

The remedies indicated to correct constructive diseases are chiefly *depurators* and nutrients.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 540.

(*b*) An apparatus designed to assist the expulsion of morbid matter through the excretory ducts of the skin. This is accomplished by withdrawing from the surface of the body the natural pressure of the air. (*c*) A machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning, invented in France.

depuratory† (dep'ū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépuratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depuratorio*; as *depurate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; purifying.

II. *n.* That which purifies. *Sydenham.*

depure† (dē-pūr'), *v. t.* [< ME. *depuren*, < OF. *depurer*, F. *dépurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *depurar* = It. *depurare*, < ML. *depurare*, purify, < L. *de*, off (taken as intensive), + *purare*, make pure, < *purus*, pure: see *pure*. Cf. *depurate*.] To make pure; cleanse; purge.

Thoug brennynge watir be .7. tymes distillid, gitt it is not fully *depurid* fro his brennynge heete.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

He shall yrst . . . be *depured* and clensed, before that he shall be layde up for pure gold in the treasures of God.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 800.

depurgatory† (dē-pėr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **depurgatorius*, < *depurgatus*, pp. of *depurgare*, cleanse, purge, < *de*, off, + *purgare*, purge: see *purge*.] Purging; serving to cleanse or purify.

depurition† (dep-ū-rish'ọn), *n.* An improper form of *depuration*. *Craig.*

deputable (dep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *depute* + *-able*.] Capable of being or fit to be deputed.

A man *deputable* to the London Parliament.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

deputation (dep-ū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *deputation* = D. *deputatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *deputation*, < F. *députation* = Sp. *diputación* = Pg. *deputação* = It. *deputazione*, < ML. as if **deputatio(n-)*, < *deputare*, pp. *deputatus*, select, appoint: see *depute*.] **1.** Appointment or authority to represent or act for another or others.

We have . . . given his *deputation* all the organs
Of our own power. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

The favourites that the absent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was personal in the Irish war.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Their . . . *deputation* to offices of power and dignity.
Barrow, Works, II. xxi.

2. The person or persons authorized to represent or act for another or others: as, the local societies were represented by large *deputations*.—**3.** In *Eng. forestry law*, formerly, a license conferring the rights of a gamekeeper. See the extracts.

He . . . had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the *deputation*, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, iii.

The gamekeeper was a man appointed by a document granted by a lord of a manor under statutory authority, termed a *deputation*. This *deputation* enabled him to kill game within the manor, and exercise the statutory powers of a gamekeeper under the Acts for the preservation of game: but it was necessary that his name should be entered with the clerk of the peace of the county or division where the manor was, who, on payment of 1s., gave him a certificate of registration.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 272.

deputator† (dep'ū-tā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. as if **deputator*, < L. *deputare*, pp. *deputatus*, select, depute: see *depute*.] One who deputes; one who grants deputation. *Locke.*

depute (dē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deputed*, ppr. *deputing*. [< ME. *deputen*, impute, = D. *deputeren* = G. *deputiren* = Dan. *deputere* = Sw. *deputera*, < OF. *deputer*, F. *députer* = Sp. *diputar* = Pg. *deputar* = It. *deputare*, depute, < L. *deputare*, cut off, prune down, count among, LL. also destine, allot, ML. also select, appoint, < *de*, off, + *putare*, cleanse, prune, also estimate, think. Cf. *compute*, *count*[1], *repute*.] **1.** To appoint as a substitute or agent; appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act in the name of a principal.

There is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee.
2 Sam. xv. 3.

The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2†. To set aside or apart; assign.

The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues. *Barrow.*

3. To assign to a deputy; transfer: as, he *deputed* his authority to a substitute.

If legislative authority is *deputed*, it follows that those from whom it proceeds are the masters of those on whom it is conferred. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 231.

4†. To impute.

The apostil . . . shewith neithir thurȝ his riȝtfulnesse haue this deserued, but al what euere to be *depute* to the grace of God. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Romans.

depute (dep'ūt), *n.* [ME. *depute* (3 syllables): see *deputy*.] A deputy: as, a sheriff *depute* or an advocate *depute*. [Scotch.]

The fashion of every *depute* carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-*depute*, between 1807 and 1810.
Lord Cockburn, Memoirs.

deputize (dep'ū-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deputized*, ppr. *deputizing*. [< *depute* or *deputy* + *-ize*; an unnecessary substitute for *depute*.] **I.** *trans.* To appoint as deputy; empower to act for another, as a sheriff; depute. [U. S.]

It is only learned foreigners, who desire to study our institutions, that suppose the affairs of the nation are governed by a series of *deputized* expressions originating in the town meeting and working upward.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 105.

II. *intrans.* To act as a deputy. [U. S.]

deputy (dep'ū-ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *deputie*, *debyte*, < OF. *deputé* = Sp. *diputado* = Pg. *deputado* = It. *deputato*, < ML. *deputatus*, a deputy, prop. pp. of *deputare*, depute: see *depute*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *deputies* (-tiz). **1.** A person appointed or elected to act for another or others; one who exercises an office in another's right; a lieutenant or substitute.

The vicar and *debyte* of Christ.
J. Udall, On Revelations xvii.

He hath committed this other office of preserving in healthful constitution the inner-man, which may be term'd the spirit of the soul, to his spiritual *deputy*, the minister of each Congregation. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Specifically—**2.** One deputed to represent a body of electors; one elected to the office of representative: as, the *deputies* to the French Chamber of Deputies.

Each district has now its respective *deputy* to the general diet, although the canton has but one vote, and consequently loses its voice if the two *deputies* are of different opinions. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 314.

That certain men have been chosen as *deputies* of the people—that there is a piece of paper stating such *deputies* to possess certain powers—these circumstances in themselves constitute no security for good government.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

3. In *law*, one who by authority exercises another's office or some function thereof, in the

name or place of the principal, but has no interest in the office. A deputy may in general perform all the functions of his principal, or those specially deputed to him, but cannot again depute his powers. Specifically— (*a*) A subordinate officer authorized to act in place of the principal officer, as, for instance, in his absence. If authorized to exercise for the time being the whole power of his principal, he is a *general deputy*, and may usually act in his own name with his official addition of deputy, etc. (*b*) A subordinate officer authorized to act in a particular matter or service, as, for instance, to serve a writ, or to aid in keeping the peace on a particular occasion. In such case he is a *special deputy*.— **Chamber of Deputies**, the (English) title of the second house of the national parliament or assembly in France, Italy, Spain, and Rumania. In France it consists of 597 members, elected for four years by universal suffrage, each arrondissement electing one deputy unless its population is in excess of 100,000, when it is divided into two or more constituencies. The number of members is 508 in Italy, 183 in Rumania, and one for each fifty thousand inhabitants in Spain. The chamber is the popular branch of the legislative assembly, and is in general the branch in which financial measures originate. =**Syn.** Substitute, representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor, proxy.

II. *a.* Serving as a deputy; deputed: as, a *deputy* sheriff.

dequace†, *v. t.* See *dequass*.

dequantitate† (dē-kwon′ti-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de*, from, + *quantita(t-)s*, quantity: see *quantity*.] To diminish the quantity of.

Brown has words still more extraordinary, as feriation, for keeping holiday, . . . *dequantitate*, for diminish.
Beattie, Elem. of Mor. Science, v. 1.

dequass†, *v. t.* [ME. **dequassen*, *dequacen*, < OF. *dequasser*, *decasser*, *decacier*, *desquasser*, shatter, throw down, overthrow, < ML. *dequassare*, lit. shake down, < L. *de*, down, + *quassare*, shake, shatter, quash: see *quash*.] To shake down.

deracinate (dē-ras′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deracinated*, ppr. *deracinating*. [< F. *déraciner*, OF. *desraciner*, *desracener*, uproot, < *des-* priv. + *racine* = Pr. *racina*, a root, < L. as if **radicina*, < *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radix*, *radical*, and cf. *eradicate*.] To pluck up by the roots; eradicate; extirpate: as, to *deracinate* hair.

The coulter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

Disemboweling mountains and *deracinating* pines!
The Century, XXVII. 188.

deræum (de-rē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δέραιον, a collar, < δέρη, the neck.] In *ornith.*, the root of the neck. *Illiger*, 1811.

deraign[1]†, **derain**† (dē-rān′), *v. t.* [Also written, esp. in second sense, *darraign*, *darrain*, the most correct spelling being *derain*; < ME. *derainen*, *deraynen*, *dereynen*, sometimes *derreynen*, *darreynen*, < OF. *deraisnier*, *deresnier*, *derainier*, *deraigner*, *derenier*, etc., *desrainier*, *desresner*, etc., < ML. *derationare*, *disrationare*, justify or vindicate, esp. by arms, < *de-*, *dis-*, + *rationare*, discourse, contend in law, < L. *ratio*(*n-*), reason: see *reason*, *ratio*. Cf. *arraign*[1].] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, to prove; justify; vindicate, as an assertion; clear one's self, either by proving one's own case or by refuting that of an adversary: sometimes used of an abstract or chronologic tracing of a chain of title to real estate.

There was no buerne with that bold the batell to take,
The right to *derayne* with the ranke duke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13084.

Desrener [F.], to *dereine*; to justifie, or make good, the deniall of an act, or fact. *Cotgrave.*

When it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To claim and try to win by battle or combat; fight for.

Philip . . . brodes in haste
For to lache as lorde, the lond for to haue,
Or *deraine* it with dintes & deedes of armes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 124.

3. To arrange (an army); draw up in order of battle. [This sense may have arisen from confusion with *arrange*.]

And thus was Solyman victorious and happie, otherwhere victorious and vnhappie, when he was forced to *darreine* battaile against his owne bowels.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 285.

Darraign your battle, for they are at hand.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

deraign[2]† (dē-rān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desraigner*, *desregner*, erroneous form of *desrenger*, *desranger*, derange, overthrow: see *derange*.] To derange; disorder; disarrange. *E. Phillips.*

deraignment[1]†, **derainment**† (dē-rān′ment), *n.* [< OF. *deraisnement*, *derainement*, *desrainement*, etc., < *deraisnier*, deraign: see *deraign*[1].] In *old Eng. law*, the act of deraigning; proof; justification.

deraignment[2]† (dē-rān′ment), *n.* [< *deraign*[2] + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of disordering or disarranging; a turning out of course.—**2.** A renunciation, as of religious or monastic vows.

derail (dē-rāl′), *v.* [< L. *de*, from, + E. *rail*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To cause to leave the rails or run off the track, as a railroad-train: as, the engine was *derailed* at the crossing.

II. *intrans.* To run off the track or rails.

The train, near Lake Ivanhoe, *derailed* on Tuesday.
Times (London), Sept. 15, 1887, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., IV. 365.

derailment (dē-rāl′ment), *n.* [< *derail* + *-ment*.] The act of derailing, or causing to leave the rails, as a railroad-train or -car.

Preventing them [the cars] from separating in case of *derailment*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 307.

derain†, **derainment**†. See *deraign*[1], *deraignment*[1].

derange (dē-rānj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deranged*, ppr. *deranging*. [< F. *déranger*, OF. *desrengier*, *desrangier*, *desranger* = Pr. *desrengar*, *desrencar*, *desrancar*, put out of order, < *des-* priv. + *rengier*, *renger*, *ranger*, put in order, range: see *range*.] **1.** To disturb the regular order of; throw into confusion; disconcert; disarrange: as, to *derange* plans or affairs.

The republic of regicide . . . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, broke to pieces all the rest.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

Time and tide are strangely changed,
Men and manners much *deranged*.
Emerson, The Initial Love.

Self-regulating as is a currency when let alone, laws cannot improve its arrangements, although they may, and continually do, *derange* them.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 434.

2. To disturb the state, action, or functions of; put out of proper order or condition; disorder; unsettle: as, to *derange* a machine; his health is much *deranged;* to *derange* one's mind or reason.

A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts, and the rest of life is distress and misery.
Blair, Sermons, IV. xviii.

All old philosophers knew that the fabric of the State rested ultimately upon a way of thinking, a habit of opinion, a "discipline," which was a thing so delicate and easily *deranged* that in the opinion of some of them new tunes coming into vogue might be enough to cause a revolution. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 198.

3. To disorder the mind of; unsettle the reason of, as a person. =**Syn. 1.** To disarrange, displace, unsettle, confuse, embarrass, discompose, disconcert.

derangeable (dē-rān′ja-bl), *a.* [< *derange* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being deranged; liable to derangement: as, *derangeable* health. *Sydney Smith.*

deranged (dē-rānjd′), *p. a.* Unsettled in mind; insane.

It is the story of a poor *deranged* parish lad.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

★ **derangement** (dē-rānj′ment), *n.* [< F. *dérangement*, < *déranger*, derange: see *derange* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of deranging, or the state of being deranged; a putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; disorder.

From the complexity of its mechanism . . . liable to *derangement*. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., x.

2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

In all forms of mental *derangement* there are two underlying pathological conditions: the one dynamical, being a functional dissociation or severance of the nerve centres that have been organized to act together physiologically, whence naturally for the time being an incoherence of function and a discontinuity of individual being; the other statical, consisting in a structural change in the nerve cells or in their uniting fibre, whence a permanent disintegration of the substance of ideas.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 264.

=**Syn. 1.** Irregularity, confusion.—**2.** Lunacy, madness, etc. See *insanity*.

deray† (dē-rā′), *v.* [< ME. *derayen*, *deraien*, *drayen*, < OF. *desreer*, *desreier*, *desroeier*, *desrayer*, *derroier*, derange, disorder, confuse, trouble, refl. go wild, quarrel, < *des-* priv. + *rei*, *roi*, *rai*, order: see *array*, *v.*, and cf. *disarray*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To derange; disorder; reflexively, to go wild; rage.

He *deraied him* as a deuel & dede him out a-geine.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2061.

Thus despitusly the duk *drayed him*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1210.

II. *intrans.* To rage.

Nectanabus anon right with his nices werkes,
Too begile the gome graithes hym soone,
Deraide as a dragoun dreedfull in fight.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 883.

deray (dē-rā′), *n.* [< ME. *deray*, *derai*, and contr. *dray*; also *disray*, < OF. **desrei*, *desroy*, *derei* (= Pr. *desrey*), < *desreer*, *desreier*, *desroier*, derange, disorder: see *deray*, *v.*, and cf. *array*, *disarray*, *n.*] Tumult; disorder.

Was neuir in Scotland hard nor sene
Sic dansing nor *deray*. *Chr. Kirk*, st. 1.

So have we found weddings celebrated with an outburst of triumph and *deray* at which the elderly shook their heads. *Carlyle.*

Derbe (dėr′bē), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < (?) Gr. Δέρβη, a city in Lycaonia.] The typical genus of the family *Derbidæ*.

derbend (dėr′bend), *n.* [Turk., = Ar. *darbend*, < Pers. *darband*, a narrow mountain pass, < *dar*, a door, gate, + *band*, confinement, band.] A wayside guard-house in Turkey, especially on mountain roads.

Derbian (dėr′bi-an), *a.* Relating or dedicated to an earl of Derby. Also *Derby*.—**Derbian flycatcher**, *Pitangus derbianus*, a large stout bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*, inhabiting Mexico and Texas. See *Pitangus*.— **Derbian pheasant**, *Oreophasis derbianus*, a Central American bird of the family *Cracidæ*, the only representative of the subfamily *Oreophasinæ* (which see).

Derbida (dėr′bi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derbe* + *-ida*.] The *Derbidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*. The regular form would be *Derbinæ*.

Derbidæ (dėr′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derbe* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Derbe*.

derboun (dėr′bön), *n.* A variety of black wolf of Arabia and Syria.

Derby (dėr′bi or där′bi), *n.* and *a.* [The race is named after the twelfth Earl of *Derby*. The earldom takes its name from the county and town of *Derby*, < ME. *Dereby*, *Derebi*, < AS. *Deórbȳ*, *Deóra bȳ*, a name of Scand. origin (the AS. name having been *Northworthig*), lit. appar. habitation of deer (wild beasts), < AS. *deóra*, gen. pl. of *deór* = Dan. *dyr*, a deer, wild beast, + AS. (ONorth.) *bȳ*, *bū*, a habitation (see *deer* and *by*[2]); but the first element is perhaps of other origin.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Derbies* (-biz). **1.** The most important annual horse-race of England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at Epsom, Surrey, in the spring, generally on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide. —**2.** [*l. c.*] A masons' two-handled float.

A *derby* or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated coat of lime or hair.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 504.

3. [*l. c.*] A stiff felt hat with rounded crown and more or less narrow brim, worn by men, and sometimes also by women, for walking or riding. It came in as a fashionable novelty in the year 1874, and is now commonly worn in England and America. —**Derby day**, the day on which the Derby sweepstakes is run.—**Derby dog**, something that "turns up" without fail, as the proverbial dog on the race-course on Derby day, after the track is otherwise cleared for the races. [Local, Eng.]

An eccentric, Quaker-sort of person who acts as a kind of annual *Derby-dog* to the German diet, and may be met with every year at the meetings of the Society for Promoting International Arbitration.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 404.

II. *a.* Same as *Derbian*.

Derbyshire drop. Same as *blue-john*.

Derbyshire neck, spar. See the nouns.

Dercetidæ (dėr-set′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dercetis* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct fishes, typified by the genus *Dercetis:* a synonym of *Hoplopleuridæ* (which see).

Dercetis (dėr′se-tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dercetis*, *Dercete*, < Gr. Δερκίτις, Δερκετώ, a Syrian goddess, also called *Atargatis*.] A genus of fossil teleost fishes from the Chalk formation, having an elongated eel-like body, and in England commonly called *petrified eels*.

Dercetum (dėr′se-tum), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Dercetis*.] A genus of myriapods: same as *Heterostoma*.

derdoing†, *n.* See *derring-do*.

dere[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *deren*, *derien*, < AS. *derian*, hurt, injure, = OS. *derian* = OFries. *dera* = D. *deren* = OHG. *terian*, *terran*, hurt. Cf. *dare*[2].] To hurt; injure; wound.

No thyng here sall the be *derand*,
In this blis sall be ghour beeldyng.
York Plays, p. 2.

And the duke with a dynt *derit* hym agayn,
That the viser & the ventaile voidet hym fro.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7030.

And ye shul bothe anon unto me swere,
That neveremo ye shul my corowne *dere*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 964.

dere[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *daru* (= OHG. *tara*), injury: see *dere*[1], *v.*] Hurt; harm.

They dreȝe him up to the drye, and he na *dere* sufird.
King Alisaunder, p. 189.

Dere fadir, lyff is full swete,
The drede of dede dose all my *dere*.
York Plays, p. 65.

dere[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *dear*[1].

dere[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deer*.

derecho (dā-rā′chō), *n.* [Sp., right, justice, < ★ML. *derectum*, right, justice: see *direct* and *droit*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law:* (*a*) Right; justice; just claim. (*b*) [*pl.*] Imposts; taxes; customs-duties.—**Derecho comun**, common (civil, Roman) law.

dereignment†, *n.* Same as *deraignment*[1].

dereine†, *v. t.* See *deraign*[1].

derelict (der′e-likt), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *derelicto* = It. *derelitto*, < L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, forsake utterly, < *de-* + *relinquere*, forsake, abandon: see *relict*, *relinquent*, *relinquish*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Left; abandoned by the owner or guardian. [Now rare except in law.]

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands. *Sir P. Pett*, Letters, To A. Wood, I. 611.

The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers have no grounds of nature or assiduity, but civility and opinion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

2. Unfaithful; neglectful of requirement or responsibility: as, *derelict* in duty.

The vacant, unoccupied, and *derelict* minds of his friends. *Burke*, American Taxation.

It was generally admitted that Mr. Grant was hopelessly *derelict*, and neglectful of his social duties.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 108.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is abandoned; in *law*, an article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; specifically, a vessel abandoned at sea.

When I am a little disposed to a gay turn of thinking, I consider, as I was a *derelict* from my cradle, I have the honour of a lawful claim to the best protection in Europe.
Savage, Wanderer, v., note.

The crown [of Jerusalem] became a *derelict;* the title was borne after Conrad by his half-brother Henry, the son of Isabella of England; and subsequently by a number of ruling houses.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 176.

The cruiser Atlanta towed into the Capes of Delaware a dangerous *derelict* which had been drifting about off the coast for weeks. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 20, 1887.

2. Land left dry by a change of the water-line.

dereliction (der-e-lik′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *derelicção*, < L. *derelictio*(*n-*), an abandoning, < *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, abandon: see *derelict*.] **1.** The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; abandonment. [Now rare except in law.]

When the man repents, he is absolved before God, before the sentence of the church, upon his contrition and *dereliction* only. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. The state of being forsaken or abandoned.

Hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished; thy *dereliction* is our safety. *Bp. Hall.*

3. The gaining of land from the water by a change of the water-line.—**4.** The land so gained.—**5.** Unfaithfulness or remissness; neglect: as, a *dereliction* of duty.

The pretence was the Persian war, which Argos declined. This was called a base *dereliction*, and excited, by the help of Spartan emissaries, hatred and contempt.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 511.

=**Syn. 1.** Desertion, relinquishment.—**5.** Failure, unfaithfulness.

dereligionize (dē-rē-lij′ọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dereligionized*, ppr. *dereligionizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *religionize*.] To make irreligious; oppose or discourage religion in or among. [Rare.]

He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others.
De Quincey.

derelingt, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*.

dereynet, *v. t.* A variant form of *deraign*[1].

derft, *a.* [ME., also *darf*, prob. (the AS. **deorf*, ONorth. **dearf*, not being authenticated) < Icel. *djarfr* = Sw. *djerf* = Dan. *djerv*, bold, daring, = (with additional suffix) OS. *derbhi* = OFries. *derve*, bold, fierce.] Bold; brave; strong; mighty; terrible.

"Do way," quoth that *derf* mon, "my dere, that speche. For that durst I not do, lest I denayed were."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1492.

Doughty of dedis, *derfe* of his hondes,
None wighter in werre, ne of wille bettur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3816.

derfly†, *adv.* [ME., also *derfliche*, *derflike*, etc. (= Icel. *djarfliga*); < *derf* + *-ly*[2].] Boldly; bravely; sorely; greatly.

I dare loke no man in the face,
Derfely for dole why ne were I dede.
York Plays, p. 107.

derham (der-ham′), *n.* [Also *dirhem;* Ar. *derham*, *dirhem*, Turk. *dirhem*, Pers. *dirham*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, a drachma: see *drachma*, *drachm*, *dram*.] An Arabian weight and silver coin, intended originally to be two thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy); a dram. Its value was fixed, not by reference to a prototype, but by the rule that $\frac{1}{576}$ part of a derham should weigh as much as 70 average grains of mustard-seed. There was a difference between the monetary and ponderal (Arabic *keil*) derham. The former, by



Obverse. Reverse.

Derham of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 177 (= A. D. 793), in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

weighings of numerous early coins, has been found equal to 43.7 grains troy, making the value of the coin about 9 United States cents; while the latter is said to be heavier in the ratio of 10 to 9, so that it would be 48 grains. This is still approximately the mass of the derham (weight) in most localities; though in some places it sinks nearly to 46 and in others rises almost to 50 grains, and in Abyssinia is even said to be only 40 or 41 grains. There was in early times a derham of half the usual weight, and two units of this name now employed in Persia are equal to nearly 150 and 300 grains respectively. The Morocco coin, the derham, is reckoned equivalent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ United States cents.

deric (der′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρος*, skin, + *-ic*.] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the ectoderm, or outer germ-layer: the opposite of *enteric*.

The Fungi which spread in the *deric* tissues of the higher animals. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

deride (dē-rīd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *derided*, ppr. *deriding*. [= OF. *derider*, *derire*, F. dial. *dérire* = It. *deridere*, *diridere*, < L. *deridere*, mock, laugh at, < *de-* + *ridere*, laugh: see *ridicule*, *risicle*. Cf. *arride*.] To laugh at in contempt; turn to ridicule or make sport of; mock; treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also . . . *derided* him. Luke xvi. 14.

Men have rather sought by wit to *deride* and traduce much of that which is good in professions, than with judgment to discover and sever that which is corrupt.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 281.

=**Syn.** *Ridicule*, etc. (see *taunt*), banter, rally, jeer, gibe, scout, scoff at, insult.

derider (dē-rī′dėr), *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

Deriders of religion. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

deridingly (dē-rī′ding-li), *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

deringer (der′in-jėr), *n.* [Also *derringer:* from the inventor, an American.] A short-barreled pistol of large caliber.

derisible (dē-riz′i-bl), *a.* [= It. *derisibile*, < L. as if **derisibilis*, < *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Subject to derision; worthy of derision.

In every point of intellectual character I was his hopeless and *derisible* inferior.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

derision (dē-rizh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *dérision* = Pr. *derrizio* = It. *derisione*, *dirisione*, < LL. *derisio*(*n-*), < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] **1.** The act of deriding; subjection to ridicule or mockery; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in *derision*. Ps. ii. 4.

British policy is brought into *derision* in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arms.
Burke, Present Discontents.

2. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. Lam. iii. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** Ridicule, mockery, gibes, scoffing, taunts, insults.

derisionary (dē-rizh′on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *derision* + *-ary*[1].] Derisive. [Rare.]

There was a club that ate a calf's head on January 30, in ridicule of the commemoration of Charles I.'s death. This is spoken of as "that *derisionary* festival."
Tom Brown, Works, II. 215.

derisive (dē-rī′siv), *a.* [= OF. *derisif* = It. *derisivo*, < L. as if **derisivus*, < *derisus*, pp. of *deridere*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

His [Christ's] head harrowed with the thorns, and his *derisive* purple stained, yea drenched, with blood.
Bp. Gauden, On the Sacrament, p. 98.

Meantime, o'er all the dome they quaff, they feast,
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate addrest.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

derisively (dē-rī′siv-li), *adv.* With derision or mockery.

The Persians . . . [were] thence called Magussæi *derisively* by other ethnicks.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 243.

derisiveness (dē-rī′siv-nes), *n.* The state of being derisive. *Imp. Dict.*

derisory (dē-rī′sọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *dérisoire* = Pr. *derisori* = It. *derisorio*, < LL. *derisorius*, serving for laughter, < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, deride: see *deride*.] Characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

The comick or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 2.

derivability (dē-rī-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *derivable:* see *-bility*.] The character of being derivable.

A *derivability* of the one from the other.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 360.

derivable (dē-rī′va-bl), *a.* [= F. *dérivable* = Sp. *derivable;* as *derive* + *-able*.] Capable of being derived, received, or obtained. (*a*) Obtainable, as from a source: as, income is *derivable* from land, money, or stock; an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.

He here confounds the pleasure *derivable* from sweet sounds with the capacity for creating them.
Poe, Tales, I. 360.

Having disregarded the warning *derivable* from common experience, he was answerable for the consequences.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 47.

(*b*) Traceable, as to a source; obtainable by derivation: as, a word *derivable* from the Greek. (*c*) Deducible, as from premises.

The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads. *Wilkins.*

derivably (dē-rī′va-bli), *adv.* By derivation.

derivant (der′i-vant), *n.* [< L. *derivan*(*t-*)*s*, ★ppr. of *derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] In *math.*, a homogeneous and isobaric function of f_i which is a covariant of f, where f_i denotes

$$\frac{(n-i)!}{n!} D_x^i f.$$

derivate (der′i-vāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dérivé* = Sp. Pg. *derivado* = It. *derivato* (= G. Dan. Sw. *derivatum*, Sw. also *derivat*, n.), < L. *derivatus* (neut. *derivatum*, in NL. as a noun), pp. of *derivare*, derive: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Derived. [Rare.]

Putting trust in Him
From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*,
In its own blood to trample treason out.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, i. 7.

II. *n.* A word derived from another; a derivative. [Rare.]

derivation (der-i-vā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *derivaison*, *derivoison*, *diriveson*, F. *dérivation* = Sp. *derivación* = Pg. *derivação* = It. *derivazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *derivation*, < L. *derivatio*(*n-*), derivation, < *derivare*, pp. *derivatus*, derive: see *derive*.] **1.** A drawing from or turning aside, as a stream of water or other fluid from a natural course or channel; a stream so diverted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

An artificial *derivation* of that river. *Gibbon.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, etc., over it or at a distance from it. (*b*) In *teleg.*, a diversion of the electric current.

In telegraphy, *derivations* generally arise from the wire touching another conductor.
R. S. Culley, Pract. Teleg., p. 43.

2. The act or fact of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source: as, the *derivation* of being; the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital.

My *derivation* was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Shrubs and flowers, indigenous or of distant *derivation*.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 17.

3. In *philol.*, the drawing or tracing of a word in its development or formation from its more original root or stem; a statement of the origin or formative history of a word. See *etymology*.

Derivation, in its broadest sense, includes all processes by which new words are formed from given roots.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 193.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) The operation of finding the derivative, or differential coefficient; differentiation. (*b*) The operation of passing from any point on a cubic curve to that point at which the

tangent at the first point cuts the curve. (*c*) The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may in the context be termed its derivative. The word *derivation*, in its first mathematical sense, was invented by Lagrange, who thought it possible to develop the calculus without the use of infinitesimals.

5. In *biol.*, descent with modification of an organism from antecedent organisms; evolution: as, the *derivation* of man; the doctrine of *derivation*—that is, the derivative theory (which see, under *derivative*).

According to the doctrine of *derivation*, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal, but which in their lowest forms are mere shreds of jelly-like protoplasm.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 442.

6. In *gun.*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun, due to its angular rotation about its longer axis and to the resistance of the air. Sometimes called *drift*.—**7.** The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obsolete.]

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they lay claim to. *Glanville.*

Arbogast's calculus of derivations [named for the French analyst L. F. A. *Arbogast*, 1759–1803], a method of expanding and otherwise dealing with functions of functions expressible as series in ascending powers of one or more variables.

derivational (der-i-vā′shon-al), *a.* [< *derivation* + *-al.*] Relating to derivation.

derivationist (der-i-vā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *derivation* + *-ist.*] Same as *derivatist.*

We have sometimes in the preceding pages used the words evolutionist or *derivationist.*
Le Conte, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 311.

derivatist (dē-riv′a-tist), *n.* [< *derivative* + *-ist.*] A believer in the doctrine of derivation or evolution; an evolutionist. [Rare.]

The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters *derivatists.*
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 215.

★ **derivative** (dē-riv′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dérivatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *derivativo*, < LL. *derivativus*, derivative (in grammatical sense), < L. *derivare*, derive: see *derive.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary: as, a *derivative* word; a *derivative* conveyance.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Sir M. Hale.*

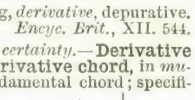
Exclusive sovereignty of ownership of the soil is a *derivative* right. *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Making the authority of law *derivative*, and not original.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 19.

2. In *biol.*, relating to derivation, or to the doctrine of derivation: as, the *derivative* theory.—**3.** In *med.*, having a tendency to lessen inflammation or reduce a morbid process.

It [a hot-air bath] is stimulating, *derivative*, depurative.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 544.

Derivative certainty. See *certainty.*—**Derivative character.** See *character.*—**Derivative chord,** in *music*, a chord derived from a fundamental chord; specifically, a chord derived from another by inversion; an inversion.—**Derivative conveyance.** See *conveyance.*—**Derivative function,** in *math.*, a function expressing the rate of change of the value of another function relatively to that of the variable.—**Derivative theory,** in *biol.*, the view that species change in the course of time by virtue of their inherent tendencies, not by natural selection.


Fundamental and Derivative Chords.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, a therapeutic method or agent employed to lessen a morbid process in one part by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part, as cupping, leeching, blisters, catharsis, etc.—**2.** That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Specifically—**3.** A word derived or formed either immediately from another, or remotely from a primitive or root: thus, 'verb,' 'verbal,' 'verbose' are *derivatives* of the Latin *verbum;* 'duke,' 'duct,' 'adduce,' 'conduce,' 'conduct,' 'conduit,' etc., are *derivatives* of the Latin *ducere;* 'feeder' is a *derivative* of 'feed,' and 'feed' a *derivative* of 'food.' See *derivation*, 3. —**4.** In *music:* (*a*) The root or generator from which a chord is derived. (*b*) Same as *derivative chord* (which see, above).—**5.** In *math.*: (*a*) A derivative function; a differential coefficient. (*b*) The slope of a scalar function; a vector function whose direction is that of most rapid increase of a scalar function (of which it is said to be the derivative), and whose magnitude is equal to the increase in this direction of the scalar function per unit of distance. (*c*) More generally, any function derived from another. —**Derivative of a manifold of points,** the aggregate of all points having a number of points of the manifold greater than any assignable number within any assigned distance, however small.—**Rational derivative** of a point on a plane cubic curve, a point whose trilinear coordinates are rational integral functions of those of the former point.—**Schwartzian derivative** of any function y of x, the function

$$\frac{y'''}{y'} - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{y''}{y'}\right)^2,$$

where the accents signify differentiations relative to x.

derivatively (dē-riv′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

The character which essentially and inherently belongs only to him [Christ] will *derivatively* belong to them [his disciples] also. *Horne*, On Ps. xv.

derivativeness (dē-riv′a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being derivative. *Imp. Dict.*

derive (dē-rīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derived*, ppr. *deriving.* [< ME. *deriven*, < OF. *deriver*, F. *dériver* = Sp. Pg. *derivar* = It. *derivare* = G. *derivieren* = Dan. *derivere* = Sw. *derivera*, < L. *derivare*, lead, turn, or draw off (a liquid), draw off, derive (one word from another, in last sense for earlier *ducere*), < *de*, away, + *rivus*, a stream: see *rival.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To turn aside or divert, as water or other fluid, from its natural course or channel: as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

The solemn and right manner of *deriving* the water.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 190.

The whole pond is very great; but that part of it which is *derived* towards this font is but little.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 36.

2†. Figuratively, to turn aside; divert.

And her dew loves *deryv'd* to that vile witches shayre.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 2.

That saving grace which Christ originally is or hath for the general good of his whole Church, by sacraments he severally *deriveth* into every member thereof.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 57.

The Siamites are the sinke of the Easterne Superstitions, which they *deriue* to many Nations.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 460.

If we take care that the sickness of the body *derive* not itself into the soul, nor the pains of one procure impatience of the other, we shall alleviate the burden.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 332.

3. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin, or by regular transmission: as, to *derive* ideas from the senses; to *derive* instruction from a book; his estate is *derived* from his ancestors.

For by my mother I *derived* am
From Lionel duke of Clarence.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

Elizabeth clearly discerned the advantages which were to be *derived* from a close connection between the monarchy and the priesthood. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

It is from Rome and Germany that we *derive* our domestic law. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 186.

Specifically—**4.** To draw or receive (a word) from a more original root or stem: as, the word 'rule' is *derived* from the Latin; 'feed' is *derived* from 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—**5.** To deduce, as from premises; trace, as from a source or origin: involving a personal subject.

A sound mind will *derive* its principles from insight.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

These men *derive* all religion from myths.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 202.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in *deriving* the name of the village of Allonley, in Cumberland. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 207.

6. To communicate or transfer from one to another, as by descent. [Rare.]

His [Bathurst's] learning, and untainted manners, too,
We find, Athenians, are *derived* to you.
Dryden, Epilogue spoken at Oxford, l. 22.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebraisms which are *derived* to it out of the passages of Holy Writ. *Addison.*

The plaintiff could not prove the place in question to be within his patent, nor could *derive* a good title of the patent itself to Mr. Rigby.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 314.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations. *Felton.*

Derived conductors, in *elect.*, the two or more branches, reuniting further along, into which a conductor is sometimes divided.—**Derived current,** in *elect.*, a current flowing through a derived conductor.—**Derived group.** See *group.*

II. *intrans.* To come, proceed, or be derived. [Rare.]

It were but reasonable to admire Him, from whom really all perfections do *derive.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 22.

Pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

The wish, that of the living whole
No life may fail beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likest God within the soul?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

The new school *derives* from Hawthorne and George Eliot. *Howells.*

derivement† (dē-rīv′ment), *n.* [< OF. *derivement*, derivation (in lit. sense), < *deriver*, derive: see *derive* and *-ment.*] An inference or a deduction.

I offer these *derivements* from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. 4.

deriver (dē-rī′vėr), *n.* **1.** One who derives or deduces from a source.—**2.** One who diverts a thing from its natural course to or upon something else. [Rare.]

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself. *South*, Sermons, II. 6.

derk†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *dark*[1]. *Chaucer.*

derling†, *n.* A Middle English form of *darling.*

derm (dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *derma*, q. v.] Same as *derma.*

derma (dėr′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, hide (of beasts, later of man), < *δέρειν*, skin, flay, = E. *tear*[1], q. v.] **1.** The true skin, or cutis vera; the corium.—**2.** Skin; the skin in general: synonymous with *integument* or *tegumentum.*

Also *derm*, *dermis.*

dermad (dėr′mad), *adv.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + L. *ad*, to: see *-ad*[3].] Toward the skin—that is, from within outward in any direction; ectad. *Barclay.*

dermahemal, dermahæmal, *a.* See *dermohemal.*

dermal (dėr′mal), *a.* [< *derma* + *-al.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, pertaining to skin, or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin; cutaneous; tegumentary. The word properly relates to the derma or corium: as, the *dermal* layer of the skin; but it has also acquired a more general sense: as, *dermal* appendages—that is, hair, feathers, etc.; the *dermal* skeleton.

2. In *bot.*, pertaining to the epidermis.—**Dermal bone,** an ossification in the derma or cutis.—**Dermal defenses,** in *ichth.*, the placoid exoskeleton; the shagreen, ichthyodorulites, etc., of elasmobranchiate fishes.—**Dermal denticle.** See *denticle.*—**Dermal muscle,** a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle; a muscle developed in, attached to, or specially acting upon the derma or skin proper, as the platysma myoides of man.

As we regard the *dermal muscles* as primitively forming a common complex with those which belong to the skeleton, we must distinguish from it those which belong to the integument as such.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 492.

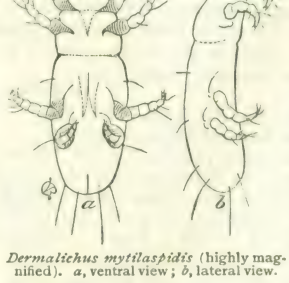
Dermal musculature, the set or system of dermal muscles as a whole; cutaneous muscles, collectively considered.

The *dermal musculature* is more highly developed in mammalia. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 493.

Dermal skeleton, the exoskeleton of an animal, or those hard parts which cover the body, as the integument of an insect or a crustacean.

dermalgia (dėr-mal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, a painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin. Also *dermatalgia.*

Dermalichus (dėr-ma-lī′kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *λείχειν*, lick.] A genus of parasitic mites or acarids, of the family *Sarcoptidæ*, or itch-insects, founded by Koch, 1843: synonymous with *Analges.* The species are mainly parasitic on birds. The larvæ are hexapod, the adults octopod; the male is larger than the female, and is often provided with exaggerated legs, especially the third pair. The species here figured feeds upon the oyster-shell bark-louse of the apple. Also *Dermaleichus.*


Dermalichus mytilaspidis (highly magnified). *a*, ventral view; *b*, lateral view.

dermaneural, *a.* See *dermoneural.*

Dermaptera (dėr-map′te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Dermoptera* (which is in use in another application), neut. pl. of *dermopterus*, < Gr. *δερμόπτερος*, with membranous wings, as a bat: see *dermopterous.*] **1†.** An old and disused group of insects; in De Geer's system, one of three groups (the others being *Hemiptera* and *Cole-*

optera) of his *Vaginata*.—2. The earwigs, *Forficulidæ*, as an order of *Insecta:* now usually called *Euplexoptera* (which see). *Kirby.*

Also *Dermatoptera.*

dermapteran (dėr-map'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dermaptera.*

dermapterous (dėr-map'tę-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera.*

dermatalgia (dėr-ma-tal'ji-ą), *n.* Same as *dermalgia.*

Dermatemydidæ (dėr″ma-te-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dermatemys* (*-temyd-*) + *-idæ.*] In Gray's classification, a family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Dermatemys.* It includes those which have the alveolar surface of the upper jaw surmounted by a triangular ridge parallel to the proper edge of the jaw, and a short transverse ridge attached in the middle in front and separated from the front by a deep pit; the lower jaw with 3 or 5 strong teeth in front fitting into a pit in the upper jaw; and the alveolar surface flat, with a subcentral groove along each side. The toes are weak and broadly webbed. The group includes several fresh-water tortoises of Central and South America, and some fossil species have also been (erroneously) referred to it. By most chelonologists the group is referred to the family *Emydidæ.* Also *Dermatemydæ.*

Dermatemydinæ (dėr-ma-tem-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dermatemys* (*-temyd-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of emydoid tortoises. Also *Dermatemyinæ.*

Dermatemys (dėr-mat'e-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermatemydidæ.*

dermatic (dėr-mat'ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δερματικός*, ‹ *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin: see *derma.*] Dermal; cutaneous; pertaining to the skin. Also *dermatine.*

dermatin, dermatine[2] (dėr'ma-tin), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A dark olive-green variety of hydrophyte, of a resinous luster, found in Saxony: so called because it frequently occurs as a skin or crust upon serpentine. It also occurs in reniform masses.

dermatine[1] (dėr'ma-tin), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δερμάτινος*, ‹ *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin.] Same as *dermatic.*

dermatine[2], *n.* See *dermatin.*

dermatitis (dėr-ma-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the skin. Also called *cytitis.*

Dermatobranchia, Dermatobranchiata (dėr″ma-tō-brang'ki-ą, -brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dermobranchia.*

dermatogen (dėr'ma-tō-jen), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-γενης*, -producing: see *-gen.*] In *bot.*, one of the three meristematic regions in plant-embryos and in the growing ends of stems and roots, a single layer of cells giving rise to the epidermis.

dermatography (dėr-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-γραφία*, ‹ *γράφειν*, write.] The anatomical description of the skin. Also *dermography.*

dermatoid (dėr'ma-toid), *a.* [‹ Gr. **δερματοειδής*, contr. *δερματώδης*, like skin, ‹ *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling skin; skin-like.

dermatological (dėr″ma-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Having to do with dermatology; pertaining or devoted to dermatology.

The case is one to which no precedent has been found after a careful search of *dermatological* literature.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 484.

dermatologist (dėr-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [‹ *dermatology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in dermatology.

dermatology (dėr-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the skin; knowledge concerning the skin and its diseases. Also *dermology.*

dermatolysis (dėr-ma-tol'i-sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *λύσις*, solution, dissolution, ‹ *λύειν*, loose.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin. (*b*) Pachydermia.

dermatomycosis (dėr″ma-tō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis:* see *mycosis.*] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin caused by a vegetable parasite.

dermatonosis (dėr-ma-ton'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

Dermatophili (dėr-ma-tof'i-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of minute parasitic arachnids or follicle mites, corresponding to the family *Demodicidæ.*

Dermatophysa (dėr″ma-tō-fī'są), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *φῦσα*, a bellows.] In Owen's system of classification, an order of *Arachnida*, including the *Arctisca* or water-bears, the *Podosomata*, and certain mites, as *Demodex*, characterized by the absence of distinct respiratory organs. Also *Dermophysa.*

dermatophyte (dėr'ma-tō-fīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *φυτόν*, a growth, plant.] A plant that grows upon the skin; a fungus of a low type which is parasitic upon the skin of men and other animals, causing various diseases. The best-known species are *Achorion Schœnleinii*, the fungus of favus; *Trichophyton tonsurans*, the fungus of ringworm; and *Microsporon furfur.*

dermatophytic (dėr″ma-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [‹ *dermatophyte* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, dermatophytes: as, *dermatophytic* diseases.

Dermatopnoa (dėr-ma-top'nō-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *πνοή*, a blowing, ‹ *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] A group of gastropodous mollusks with rudimentary gills or none. It consists of such genera as *Limapontia*, *Phyllirhoë*, and *Elysia.* Also called *Pellibranchiata*, *Abranchiata*, *Saccoglossa*, and *Apneusta.*

Dermatoptera (dėr-ma-top'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermatopterus*, ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *πτερόν*, a wing. Cf. *Dermoptera*, *dermopterous.*] 1. In *entom.*, same as *Dermaptera.*—2. In *mammal.*, same as *Dermoptera.*

dermatorrhea, dermatorrhœa (dėr″ma-tō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *dermatorrhœa*, ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, ‹ *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dermatosclerosis (dėr″ma-tō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *σκλήρωσις*, a hardening: see *sclerosis.*] Same as *sclerodermia.*

dermatosis (dėr-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-osis.*] 1. The state or condition of having a bony integument, or osseous exoskeleton, as exemplified by a sturgeon, turtle, or armadillo.—2. In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

dermatoskeletal (dėr″ma-tō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [‹ *dermatoskeleton* + *-al.*] Same as *dermoskeletal.*

dermatoskeleton (dėr″ma-tō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL. (Carus, 1828), ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] Same as *dermoskeleton.*

dermatoxerasia (dėr-ma-tok-sę-rā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *ξηρασία*, dryness, ‹ *ξηραίνειν*, dry, parch, ‹ *ξηρός*, dry.] In *pathol.*, same as *xerodermia.*

Dermestes (dėr-mes'tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + (irreg.) *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family *Dermestidæ.* The larvæ devour dead bodies, skins, leather, and other animal substances. One species, *D. lardarius*, is known by the name of bacon-beetle; another, *D.* or *Anthrenus musæorum*, is peculiarly destructive in museums of natural history. See cut under *bacon-beetle.*

dermestid (dėr-mes'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermestidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Dermestidæ.*

Dermestidæ (dėr-mes'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), ‹ *Dermestes* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera.* The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxæ are large, conical, and prominent; the posterior coxæ are not prominent; the antennæ are moderate in length, and capitate; the posterior coxæ are sulcate for the thighs; and the body is usually scaly or pubescent.

dermestoid (dėr-mes'toid), *a.* [‹ *Dermestes* + *-oid.*] Resembling the genus *Dermestes;* of or pertaining to the *Dermestidæ.*

dermic (dėr'mik), *a.* [‹ *derm* or *derma* + *-ic.*] 1. In *anat.*, dermal; enderonic; of or pertaining to the dermis: as, the *dermic* layer of the skin.

When the *dermic* process is papilliform, and sunk in a pit of the dermis, the conical cap of modified epidermis which coats it is either a hair or a feather.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 40.

2. In *med.*, cutaneous; pertaining to the skin: as, a *dermic* disease.—**Dermic remedies**, remedies which act through the skin.

dermis (dėr'mis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, conformed in term. to *epidermis.*] Same as *derma.*

Dermobranchia (dėr-mō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of marine opisthobranchiate gastropodous mollusks. They respire by means of external gills in the form of dorsal membranous layers, tufts, or filaments, and there is no mantle or shell in the adult. The common sea-lemon, *Doris* (which see), is an example. It is an extensive and diversiform group, containing all the opisthobranchiate gastropods excepting the *Pleurobranchiata.* It is subdivided into the *Abranchiata* and the *Nudibranchiata* or *Notobranchiata*, the largest and typical group, a synonym of *Dermobranchia* itself, which is also divided into *Ceratobranchia*, *Cladobranchia*, and *Pygobranchia.* Also *Dermatobranchia*, *Dermatobranchiata*, *Dermobranchiata.*

Dermobranchiata (dėr-mō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermobranchiatus:* see *dermobranchiate.*] Same as *Dermobranchia.*

dermobranchiate (dėr-mō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [‹ NL. *dermobranchiatus*, ‹ *Dermobranchia*, q. v.] Pertaining to the *Dermobranchia;* nudibranchiate.

Dermochelydidæ (dėr″mō-ke-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dermochelys* (*-chelyd-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of soft-shelled turtles, named from the genus *Dermochelys:* usually called *Sphargididæ* (which see).

Dermochelys (dėr-mok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermochelydidæ:* same as *Sphargis*, and of prior date.

dermogastric (dėr-mō-gas'trik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Pertaining to the skin and to the stomach; connecting the alimentary canal with the integument; furnishing communication between the intestinal tube and the exterior of the body: as, a *dermogastric* pore.

The number of the pore-canals (*dermo-gastric* pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 111.

dermography (dėr-mog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *dermatography.*

dermohemal, dermahemal (dėr-mō-, dėr-ma-hē'mal), *a.* [Improper forms for **dermemal*, **dermæmal*, or **dermathæmal*, ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Pertaining to the skin on the hemal or ventral aspect of the body: specifically applied to dermoskeletal elements of the median ventral fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermoneural.* Also spelled *dermohæmal, dermahæmal.*

dermohemia, dermohæmia (dėr-mō-hē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *dermohæmia*, improp. for **dermæmia* or **dermathæmia*, ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, hyperemia of the skin.

dermohumeral (dėr-mō-hū'me-ral), *a.* [‹ NL. *dermohumeralis*, ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + L. *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, humerus.] Connecting the humerus with the skin; specifically, pertaining to the dermohumeralis.

dermohumeralis (dėr″mō-hū-mę-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *dermohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *dermohumeral.*] That part of the panniculus carnosus, or fleshy pannicle, by which the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin: a muscle in many animals, not represented in man.

dermoid (dėr'moid), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *εἶδος*, form. More accurately *dermatoid*, q. v.] Same as *dermal.*—**Dermoid cyst**, a cystic tumor of congenital origin, found in the ovary, the testicle, the region of the mouth, neck, and orbit, and rarely elsewhere, containing sebaceous matter. Its walls resemble true skin, and may develop hairs and teeth.

dermology (dėr-mol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *dermatology.*

dermomuscular (dėr-mō-mus'kū-lăr), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + L. *musculus*, muscle.] Pertaining to skin and muscle; consisting of dermal and muscular tissue: as, the *dermomuscular* tube of a worm.

The suckers found in the Trematoda, Cestoda, and Hirudinea are special differentiations of the *dermo-muscular* tube. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 143.

dermoneural (dėr-mō-nū'ral), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Pertaining to the skin on the neural or dorsal aspect of the body: specifically applied to the dermoskeletal elements of the median dorsal fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermohemal.* Also *dermaneural, dermatoneural.*

dermoösseous (dėr-mō-os'ē-us), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + L. *os* (*oss-*), bone.] Having the character of ossified integument or bony tissue developed in the skin; bony, as the dermal skeleton; exoskeletal.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally), as the cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed or *dermoösseous* characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46.

dermoössification (dėr-mō-os″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin, + E. *ossification.*] Dermal ossification; formation of bony tissue in the integument as a part of the dermoskeleton, or a bony exoskeletal element: as, "*dermoössification* of the cranium," *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 48.

dermoössify (dėr-mō-os'i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dermoössified*, ppr. *dermoössifying.* [‹ Gr. *δέρμα*,

the skin, + *ossify.*] To ossify dermally; become dermoösseous; form a dermoössification or a dermoskeleton. *E. D. Cope.*

dermopathic (dėr-mō-path'ik), *a.* [< *dermopathy* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to dermopathy.

dermopathy (dėr-mop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the skin; dermatopathy.

Dermophysa (dėr-mō-fī'sä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dermatophysa.*

Dermoptera (dėr-mop'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermopterus:* see *dermopterous.*] A suborder of *Insectivora*, containing the single family *Galeopithecidæ* (which see). Also *Dermatoptera, Pterophora.*

dermoptere (dėr'mop-tēr), *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Dermopteri.*

Dermopteri (dėr-mop'tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermopterus:* see *dermopterous.*] In Owen's system of classification, the lowest of five subclasses of the class *Pisces*, characterized by a vermiform limbless body, a notochordal membrano-cartilaginous endoskeleton, and no skull, or a skull with no lower jaw. It thus covered the acranial, leptocardian, cirrostomous, or pharyngobranchiate vertebrates, as the lancelets; and the monorhine, cyclostomous, or marsipobranchiate vertebrates, as the hags and lampreys. It was divided into two orders, *Cirrostomi* and *Cyclostomi*, respectively containing the lancelets and the hags and lampreys. These groups are very distinct from each other, and are now generally regarded as different classes of *Vertebrata.* Also called *Dermopterygii.* [Not in use.]

dermopterous (dėr-mop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dermopterus*, < Gr. *δερμόπτερος*, having membranous wings, as a bat (Aristotle), < *δέρμα*, the skin, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the characters of the *Dermopteri.*

dermopterygian (dėr-mop-tę-rij'i-an), *a.* [As *Dermopterygii* + *-an.*] Same as *dermopterous.*

Dermopterygii (dėr-mop-tę-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *πτερύγιον* or *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, fin, < *πτερόν*, wing.] Same as *Dermopteri.*

Dermorhynchi (dėr-mō-ring'kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermorhynchus:* see *dermorhynchous.*] The lamellirostral birds; the duck tribe: so called from the soft-skinned bill.

dermorhynchous (dėr-mō-ring'kus), *a.* [< NL. *dermorhynchus*, < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] Having a skinny bill, as a duck; specifically, pertaining to the *Dermorhynchi.*

dermosclerite (dėr-mō-sklē'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclerotic.*] A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the *Actinozoa.*

dermoskeletal (dėr-mō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *dermoskeleton* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the dermoskeleton; exoskeletal.

dermoskeleton (dėr-mō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or bony integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the body and as a fixed point of attachment to the organs of movement. In fishes and reptiles the dermoskeleton is the skin with the scales; in turtles it is the shell united with parts of the endoskeleton, such as the vertebræ and ribs; insects and crustaceans have a dermoskeleton only. See *exoskeleton.* Also *derm-skeleton, dermatoskeleton.*

dermotensor (dėr-mō-ten'sor), *n.*; pl. *dermotensores* (-ten-sō'rēz). [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + NL. *tensor*, stretcher: see *tensor.*] A tensor muscle of the skin.—**Dermotensor patagii,** the tensor of the skin of the patagium, a propatagial muscle of the wings of some birds. *R. W. Shufeldt.*

dermotomy (dėr-mot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-τομία*, < *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy.*] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

derm-skeleton (dėrm'skel″e-ton), *n.* Same as *dermoskeleton.*

dern[1]† (dėrn), *a.* [Also written *dearn* and *darn;* < ME. *derne, dern, dærne, durne,* < AS. *dyrne,* rarely *derne,* secret, = OS. *derni* = OFries. *dern, dren* (in comp.) = OHG. *tarni,* hidden, > F. *terne,* dull, > *ternir,* tarnish, > E. *tarnish:* see *tarnish.*] Hidden; secret; private.

> In parfyte charitee,
> That ilke *derne* dede do noman ne sholde.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 189.
>
> Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit,
> Yet shoulder not all light from the *dern* pit.
> *Dr. H. More,* Immortal. of the Soul, i. 10.
>
> Through dreary beds of tangled fern,
> Through groves of nightshade dark and *dern.*
> *J. R. Drake,* Culprit Fay.

In dern, in secret.

> My dule *in dern* bot gif thow dill,
> Doutles bot dreid I dé.
> *Robene and Makyne* (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

dern[1] (dėrn), *v.* [< ME. *dernen, dærnen,* < AS. *dyrnan* = OS. *dernian* = OHG. **tarnjan, tarnen,* MHG. *ternen,* hide; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* To hide; secrete, as in a hole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He at length escaped them by *derning* himself in a fox-earth. *H. Miller.*

II. *intrans.* To hide one's self; skulk.

> But look how soon they heard of Holoferne
> Their courage quail'd, and they began to *derne.*
> *T. Hudson,* tr. of Du Bartas, in England's Parnassus.

dern[2] (dėrn), *n.* Same as *dearn*[2].

dern[3] (dėrn), *v. t.* Same as *darn*[2], a minced form of *damn.* Also written *durn.* [Vulgar, U. S.]

dernful† (dėrn'fůl), *a.* [Irreg. < *dern*[1] + *-ful.*] Solitary; hence, sad; mournful.

> The birds of ill presage this lucklesse chance foretold
> By *dernfull* noise.
> ★ *L. Bryskett* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 268).

dernier (dėr'ni-ėr or, as F., der-nyā'), *a.* [F. *dernier,* < ML. as if **deretranarius* (cf. OF. *derrain,* > E. *darrein,* q. v.), < **deretranus,* < L. *de,* down, + *retro,* back: see *rear*[2], *retro-.*] Last; final; ultimate: now used only as French, as in the phrase *dernier ressort,* last resort, final resource.

> After the *dernier* proof of him in this manner . . . he was dismissed. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 620.

dernly† (dėrn'li), *adv.* [Also written *dearnly;* < ME. *dernly, derneliche,* secretly, < *derne,* secret, + *-ly, -liche:* see *dern*[1], *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] **1.** Secretly.

> Hit watz the ladi, loflyest to be-holde,
> That droz the dor after hir ful *dernly* & stylle.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

2. Solitarily; hence, sadly; mournfully.

> They heard a ruefull voice, that *dearnly* cride.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., II. i. 35.

derodontid (der-ō-don'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derodontidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Derodontidæ.*

Derodontidæ (der-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derodontus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at base; and the anterior coxæ are conical, transverse, and seldom prominent.

Derodontus (der-ō-don'tus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1861), < Gr. *δέρη*, the neck, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of the family *Derodontidæ.* They are moderately small beetles, two species of which, *D. maculatus* and *D. trisignatus,* are North American.

derogant (der'ō-gant), *a.* [< F. *derogant, derogeant,* now *dérogeant* = It. *derogante,* < L. *derogan(t-)s,* ppr. of *derogare,* derogate: see *derogate, v.*] Derogatory; disrespectful. [Obsolete or rare.]

> The other is both arrogant in man, and *derogant* to God.
> *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 12.

derogate (der'ō-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derogated,* ppr. *derogating.* [< L. *derogatus,* pp. of *derogare* (> It. *derogare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *derogar* = F. *déroger*), repeal part of a law, take away, detract from, < *de,* from, + *rogare,* propose a law, ask: see *rogation.* Cf. *abrogate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To destroy or impair the force and effect of; lessen the extent, authority, etc., of.

> Neither willeth he, nor may not do, any thing including repugnance, imperfection, or that should *derogate,* minish, or hurt his glory and his name.
> *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.
>
> By several contrary customs . . . many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated.*
> *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To detract from; abate; disparage. [Rare.]

> There is none so much carried with a corrupt mind . . . that he will *derogate* the praise and honour due to so worthy an enterprise. *Hooker.*

3. To take away; retrench; remove (from). [Rare.]

> Just so much respect as a woman *derogates* from her own sex, in whatever condition placed, . . . she deserves to have diminished from herself on that score.
> *Lamb,* Modern Gallantry.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take away a part; detract; make an improper or injurious abatement: with *from.* [The word is generally used in this sense.]

> We should be injurious unto virtue itself, if we did *derogate from* them whom their industry hath made great.
> *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.
>
> The contemplation of second causes doth *derogate from* our dependance upon God.
> *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i. 7.
>
> Queen Elizabeth answer'd, That tho' she would no way *derogate from* her Right, yet she should be loth to endanger her own security. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 331.

2. To fall away in character or conduct; degenerate. [Rare.]

> Would Charles X. *derogate* from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? *Hazlitt.*
>
> Shall . . . man
> *Derogate,* live for the low tastes alone,
> Mean creeping cares about the animal life?
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 80.

=**Syn.** 1. *Depreciate, Derogate from,* etc. See *decry.*

derogate (der'ō-gāt), *a.* [< L. *derogatus,* pp. of *derogare:* see the verb.] Lessened in extent, estimation, character, etc.; invalidated; degenerate; degraded; damaged. [Rare.]

> The chief ruler beyng in presence, the authoritie of the substitute was clerely *derogate.* *Hall,* Hen. VI., an. 10.
>
> From her *derogate* body never spring
> A babe to honour her! *Shak.,* Lear, i. 4.

derogately (der'ō-gāt-li), *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from; disparagingly.

> That I should
> Once name you *derogately,* when to sound your name
> It not concern'd me. *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 2.

derogation (der-ō-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dérogation* = Sp. *derogación* = Pg. *derogação* = It. *derogazione,* < L. *derogatio(n-),* a partial abrogation of a law, < *derogare,* repeal a part of a law, derogate: see *derogate, v.*] **1.** The act of impairing effect in whole or in part; limitation as to extent, or restraint as to operation: as, a statute in *derogation* of the common law must not be enlarged by construction.

> Such a demand may not, in strictness, be in *derogation* of public law. *Lincoln,* in Raymond, p. 420.

2. The act of impairing or seeking to impair merit, reputation, or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

> What dishonor is this to God? Or what *derogation* is this to heaven? *Latimer,* Sermon of the Plough.
>
> The *derogations* therefore, which grow to learning from the fortune or condition of learned men, are either in respect of scarcity of means, or in respect of privateness of life. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i. 25.
>
> He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep. *Robertson.*

derogative (dē-rog'a-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **derogativus,* < *derogare,* derogate: see *derogate, v.*] Lessening; belittling; derogatory.

> Absurdly *derogative* to all true nobility.
> *State Trials,* Marquis of Argyle, an. 1661.

derogatively (dē-rog'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derogative manner; derogatorily.

derogatorily (dē-rog'a-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner.

> It is the petition of a people: I should act *derogatorily* to its importance if I did not state that. *Grattan.*

derogatoriness (dē-rog'a-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being derogatory. *Bailey,* 1727.

derogatory (dē-rog'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *derogatoire,* F. *dérogatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *derogatorio,* < LL. *derogatorius,* < L. *derogare:* see *derogate, v.*] **I.** *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something away; that lessens extent, effect, estimation, etc.: with *to,* sometimes *from.*

> *Derogatory from* the wisdom and power of the Author of nature. *Cheyne.*
>
> His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory to* their order.
> *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., x.

Derogatory clause in a testament. See *clause.*—**Syn.** Depreciative, discreditable, disgraceful.

II.† *n.* A derogatory act or statement; a disparagement. *Cotgrave.*

Deroptyus (de-rop'ti-us), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *πτίνον*, a winnowing-shovel or fan, < *πτίνειν*, spew out, cast out, = E. *spew,* q. v.] A genus of South American short-tailed parrots, having a large erectile nuchal crest. *D. coronatus* is the crested hawk-parrot, also called *hia.*



South American Hawk-parrot (*Deroptyus accipitrinus*).

Derostomidæ (der-ō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derostomum* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, having the mouth anterior and a dilated pharynx.

Derostomum (de-ros'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical ge-

nus of the family *Derostomidæ*. *D. schmidtianum* is an example. Also *Derostoma*.

Derotremata (der-ō-trē′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *τρῆμα*(*τ*-), a hole, < *τετραίνειν* (√ **τρα*), bore.] A group of urodele batrachians. They have no external gill-tufts, but usually gill-slits or branchial apertures. The maxillary and vomerine teeth are in single series. The group is distinguished on the one hand from *Siren*, *Proteus*, and *Necturus*, and on the other from the salamandrines proper. It consists of the genera *Amphiuma*, *Cryptobranchus*, and *Megalobatrachus*, and corresponds to the families *Cryptobranchidæ* and *Amphiumidæ*. Also *Derotrema*.

Other [than perennibranchiate] Urodela are devoid of external gills, but (as is the case in Menopoma and Amphiuma) present one or two small gill-clefts on each side of the neck, and are thence called *Derotremata*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 162.

derotrematous (der-ō-trem′a-tus), *a.* [< *Derotremata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derotremata*.

derotreme (der′ō-trēm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *τρῆμα*, hole.] **I.** *a.* In *Amphibia*, having holes in the neck in which gills are concealed; cryptobranchiate, as an amphibian; derotrematous.

★ **II.** *n.* One of the *Derotremata*.

derrick (der′ik), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *derric;* from *Derrick*, also written *Derick*, a hangman employed at Tyburn, London, at the beginning of the 17th century, and often mentioned in contemporary plays: e. g.,

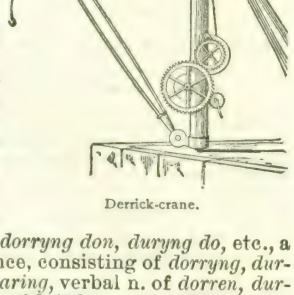
The theefe that dyes at Tyburne . . . is not halfe so dangerous . . . as the Politick Bankrupt. I would there were a *Derick* to hang him up too.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins (ed. Arber), p. 17.

He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light.
The Bellman of London (1616).

The name was applied to a gallows, and then to a sort of crane. The name *Derrick* is < D. *Dierrijk*, contr. *Dirk*, earlier *Diederik*, also (after G.) *Dietrick* = OHG. *Diotrich*, MHG. G. *Dietrich* = AS. *Theódrīc* = Goth. **Thiudareiks* (Latinized *Theodoricus*, *Theodericus*), lit. chief of the people, < *thiuda* (= AS. *theód*, etc.), people, + *reiks* = AS. *rīce*, chief, mighty, rich: see *Dutch* and *rich*. The same term. *-rick* appears in the proper name *Frederick*, and disguised in *Henry*.] An apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights. It is similar to the crane, but differs from it in having the boom, which corresponds to the jib of the crane, pivoted at the lower end so that it may take different inclinations from the perpendicular. The weight is suspended from the end of the boom by ropes or chains that pass through a block at the end of the boom and thence directly to the *crab*, a winding-apparatus or motor at the foot of the post. Another rope connects the top of the boom with a block at the top of the post, and thence passes to the motor below. The motions of the derrick are a direct lift, a circular motion round the axis of the post, and a radial motion within the circle described by the point of the boom. On shipboard a derrick is a spar raised on end, with the head steadied by guys and the heel by lashings, and having one or more purchases depending from it to raise heavy weights.—**Floating derrick**, a movable derrick erected on a float, barge, or other vessel especially designed to carry it.

derrick-car (der′ik-kär), *n.* A railroad-car upon which a small derrick is mounted, used especially for clearing the line of wrecks or other obstructions.

derrick-crane (der′ik-krān), *n.* A crane in which the post is supported by fixed stays in the rear and the jib is pivoted like the boom of a derrick. It has the radial motion of a derrick without its freedom of circular motion, the travel of the load being limited by the fixed stays.


Derrick-crane.

derring-do, derring dot, *n.* [Also *derring doe*, a phrase adopted by Spenser from Chaucer and mistakenly used as a noun: ME. *dorryng don*, *duryng do*, etc., a syntactic sequence, consisting of *dorryng*, *duryng*, etc., mod. *daring*, verbal n. of *dorren*, *durren*, mod. *dare*[1], with inf. *don*, *do*, followed by *that* ('that which'), etc. Cf. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 837.] Daring deeds; daring action. [A pseudo-archaism: see etym.]

For ever, who in *derring-doe* were dreade,
The loftie verse of hem was loved aye.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

derring-doert, *n.* [See *derring-do*.] A daring and bold doer.

derringer (der′ in-jėr), *n.* See *deringer*.

derry (der′i). [Repr. Ir. *doire*, an oak-wood, < *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro*), an oak, = W. *dar* and *derw*, an oak, = Gr. *δρῦς*, an oak, orig. tree, = Goth. *triu* = AS. *treów*, E. *tree*, q. v.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Derry*, *Derry*brian, London*derry*.

The ancient name of London*derry* was *Derry*calgagh, the oak-wood of Calgach. After St. Columba erected his monastery there, in 546, it was called *Derry*-Columkille, until James I. granted it to a company of London merchants, who named it London*derry*.
Scotsman (newspaper).

derryt, derry-downt. A meaningless refrain or chorus in old songs.

dertht, *n.* An obsolete form of *dearth*.

dertra, *n.* Plural of *dertrum*.

dertron (dėr′tron), *n.* Same as *dertrum*.

dertrotheca (dėr-trō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρτρον*, a vulture's beak (see *dertrum*), + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the dertrum, however distinguished from the rest of the covering of the beak. It is quite distinct in some birds, as petrels.

dertrum (dėr′trum), *n.*; pl. *dertra* (-trä). [NL., also *dertron*, < Gr. *δέρτρον*, the caul or membrane enveloping the bowels (L. *omentum*), also later used of a vulture's beak, < *δέρειν*, skin, flay, = E. *tear*[1], q. v.] In *ornith.*, the extremity of the upper mandible of a bird, in any way distinguished from the rest of the bill, as by the hook in a bird of prey or a petrel, the hard part in a pigeon, or the nail in a duck.

dervish (dėr′vish), *n.* [Also formerly *dervis*, *dervise*, *dervisse*, *derviche*, *darvise*, etc.; = F. *derviche*, *dervis* = Sp. Pg. *derviche* = It. *dervis* = G. *derwisch*, < Turk. *dervish*, Ar. *darwīsh*, < Pers. *darvīsh* or *darwīsh*, a dervish, so called from his profession of extreme poverty, lit. poor, indigent, being equiv. to Ar. *faqīr*, a fakir, lit. poor, indigent: see *fakir*.] A Mohammedan monk, professing poverty, humility, and chastity; a Mohammedan fakir. There are thirty-six orders of regular dervishes, who for the most part observe celibacy, and live in convents of not more than forty persons, under the supervision of a sheik or elder. Some, however, are permitted to marry and live with their families, but are required to spend at least two nights of each week in the monastery. The novitiate is severe, and the rules of the orders are strict. They are generally divided into two classes, viz.: *spinning* or *whirling dervishes* (*Mevlevis*) and *howling dervishes* (*Rufais*). To the violent circular dances and pirouetting of the spinning dervishes the latter add vociferous shouting and cries to Allah. The most important order of dervishes is that of the Mevlevis, whose monasteries (Turkish *tekye*) are found at Konieh in Asia Minor, at Constantinople, and elsewhere.

And many of these *Daruises* there maintained, to look to his Sepulchre, and to receiue the offerings of such as come.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 308.

A small Gothic chapel . . . is now converted into a mosque, belonging to a Mahometan convent, in which there is only one *derviche*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 28.

There were *dervishes* with beards stained of a fiery-red color, and wearing queer conical hats, who, if they did not regularly belong to the howling sect of Constantinople, most decidedly showed themselves qualified for admission to it by the fashion in which they yelled, screamed, and groaned, exhorting me in the name of the blessed Ali, and the Imams Hassan and Hussein, not forgetting Haziret Abass, and many other holy people, to give them charity.
O'Donovan, Merv, x.

Desargues's theorem. See *theorem*.

desart, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *desert*[1].

descant (des′kant), *n.* [Also *discant;* < OF. *descant*, *descaunt*, usually *deschant*, F. *déchant* (as a historical term), descant, = Pr. *deschans*, descant, = Sp. *discante* = Pg. *descante* = G. Dan. Sw. *diskant*, descant, < ML. *discantus*, a part-song, refrain, descant, < L. *dis-*, away, apart, + *cantus*, song, a concert (see *cant*[2] and *chant*); or rather from the verb, ML. *discantare*, sing, descant: see *descant*, *v.* The word has also been explained as a variant (with *dis-*, Gr. *δυς-*, *δι-*, for L. *bis-*) of an assumed ML. **biscantus*, 'double-song,' < L. *bis-*, *bi-*, two-, + *cantus*, song.] **1†.** In *music:* (*a*) A counterpoint added to a given melody or cantus firmus, and usually written above it. (*b*) The art of contriving such a counterpoint, or, in general, of composing part-music. Descant was the first stage in the development of counterpoint; it began about 1100. (*c*) In part-music, the upper part or voice, especially the soprano or air.

He that alwayes singeth one note without *deskant* breedeth no delight.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 137.

The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft;
The Thrush replyes; the Mavis *descant* playes.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 81.

He . . . should hear, as I have very often, the clear airs, the sweet *descants*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

After the angel had told his message in plain song, the whole chorus joined in *descant*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

2. A varied song; a song or tune with various modulations.

Late in an euen, I walked out alone,
To heare the *descant* of the Nightingale.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 87.

Wee must have the *descant* you made upon our names, ere you depart.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow *descant* more.
Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

The *descant* of the watch, relieved by violent cock-crows, disturbed us all night.
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 643.

3. A continued discourse or series of comments upon a subject; a disquisition; comment; remark.

And look you, get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Upon this occasion . . . the disciples of Jesus in after-ages have pleased themselves with fancies and imperfect *descants*, as that he cursed this tree in mystery and secret intendment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 289.

But books of jests being shown her, she could read them well enough, and have cunning *descants* upon them.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.


Descant Clef.

Descant clef, the soprano or treble clef—that is, the C clef when placed on the first line of the staff.—**Plain, florid, double descant.** See *counterpoint*.

descant (des-kant′), *v. i.* [= OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*, *dechanter*, later sometimes *discanter*, sing, descant, also recant, F. *déchanter*, change one's note, = Pr. *deschantar* = Sp. *discantar* = Pg. *descantar*, chant, sing, compose or recite verses, quaver upon an air, discourse copiously, < ML. *discantare*, sing, descant, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *cantare*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*, and cf. *descant*, *n.* Cf. ML. *discantare* (> It. *discantare* = OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*), disenchant, < L. *dis-* priv. + *cantare*, sing. Cf. also *decantate*[2].] **1†.** In *music*, to run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; sing.

Come, Philomel, that sing'st of ravishment, . . .
For burden-wise I'll hum on Tarquin still,
While thou on Tereus *descant'st* better skill.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1134.

2. To make copious and varied comments; discourse; remark again and again in varied phrase; enlarge or dwell on a matter in a variety of remarks or comments about it: usually with *on* or *upon* before the subject of remark: as, to *descant upon* the beauties of a scene, or the shortness of life.

Affirming that he chased him from him, of which some *descant* whether it [be] by exile or excommunication, or some other punishment.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

Thus old and young still *descant on* her name.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat (ed. Hazlitt), p. 21.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting on* his actions.
Addison.

descanter (des-kan′tėr), *n.* One who descants.

descant-viol (des′kant-vī″ol), *n.* The smallest or treble viol; a violin: so called because it is fitted to play the descant or upper part in part-music.

Descartes's rule. See *rule*.

descemetitis (de-sem-e-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *Descemet* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membrane ★of Descemet (which see, under *membrane*).

descend (dē-send′), *v.* [< ME. *decenden*, < OF. *descendre*, F. *descendre* = Pr. *deissendre*, *dissendre* = Sp. Pg. *descender* = It. *descendere*, *discendere*, < L. *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, come down, go down, fall, sink, < *de*, down, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan*, *scandent*. Cf. *ascend*, *condescend*, *transcend*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; move, come, or go downward; fall; sink: as, he *descended* from the tower; the sun is *descending*.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came.
Mat. vii. 25.

Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point,
And must *descend*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 2.

From Cambrian wood and moss
Druids *descend*, auxiliars of the Cross.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 10.

[He], with holiest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 111.

2. To come or go down in a hostile manner; invade, as an enemy; fall violently: with *on*.

The Grecian fleet *descending on* the town.
Dryden.

And *on* the suitors let thy wrath *descend*.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. To proceed from a source or original; be derived lineally or by transmission; come or pass

downward, as offspring in the line of generation, or as property from owner to heir.

From these our Henry lineally *descends*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

Another was Cardinal Pool, of a Dignity not much inferior to Kings, and by his Mother *descended* from Kings.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 318.

To heirs unknown *descends* th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 149.

4. To pass, as from general to particular statements: as, having explained the general subject, we will *descend* to particulars.

Omitting . . . introductions, I will *descend* to the description of this thrise worthy citie [Venice].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

Historians rarely *descend* to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

5. To come down from a certain moral or social standard; lower or abase one's self morally or socially: as, to *descend* to acts of meanness; to *descend* to an inferior position; hence, to condescend; stoop.

That your Grace would *descend* to command me in any thing that might conduce to your Contentment and Service. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 14.

His birth and bringing vp will not suffer him to *descend* to the meanes to get wealth.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Younger Brother.

6. In *astron.*, to move to the southward, or toward the south, as a star.

II. *trans.* To move or pass downward upon or along; come or go down upon; pass from the top to the bottom of: as, to *descend* a hill; to *descend* an inclined plane.

But never tears his cheek *descended*.
Byron, Parisina, st. 20.

descendable (dē-sen'da-bl), *a.* [< OF. *descendable*, < *descendre*, descend: see *descend* and ★*-able*.] Same as *descendible*.

descendant (dē-sen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *descendant*, F. *descendant* = Sp. *descendente*, *descendiente* = Pg. *descendente* = It. *discendente* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *descendent*, < L. *descenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendent*. The adj., not common in either spelling, is usually spelled *descendent*, after the L.; but the noun is nearly always *descendant*. Cf. *ascendant*, *ascendent*, *dependant*, *dependent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* See *descendent*.

II. *n.* **1.** An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, near or remote.

It happeneth sometimes that the grandchild, or other *descendant*, resembleth the ancestor more than the son.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 19.

As we would have our *descendants* judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

Are not improved steam engines or clocks the lineal *descendants* of some existing steam engine or clock? Is there ever a new creation in art or science any more than in nature? *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 295.

Before a cocoa-nut tree has ripened its first cluster of nuts, the *descendants* of a wheat plant, supposing them all to survive and multiply, will have become numerous enough to occupy the whole surface of the earth.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 339.

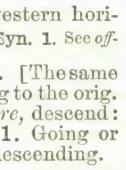
2. In *astrol.*, the descending or western horizon or cusp of the seventh house. =Syn. 1. See *offspring*.

descendent (dē-sen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [The same as *descendant*, conformed in spelling to the orig. L. *descenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Going or coming down; falling; sinking; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. In *her.*, flying downward and showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. **3.** Proceeding or descending from an original, as an ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race.
Pope.


An Eagle Descendent.

Descendent displayed, in *her.*, flying downward with the wings displayed or opened widely.

II. *n.* See *descendant*.

descendentalism (dē-sen-den'tal-izm), *n.* [< *descendent* + *-al* + *-ism*, after *transcendentalism*.] A disposition or tendency to depreciate or lower; depreciation.

With all this *Descendentalism*, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative; whereby if on the one hand he degrade man below most animals, except those jacketed Gouda cows, he on the other exalts him beyond the visible heavens, almost to an equality with the gods.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 10.

descendentalist (dē-sen-den'tal-ist), *n.* [< *descendent* + *-al* + *-ist*.] One given to descendentalism; a depreciator: as, "a respectable *descendentalist*," *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 579.

descender (dē-sen'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who descends.—**2.** That which descends, as a descending letter (which see, under *descending*).

descendibility (dē-sen-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *descendible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors: as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown.

descendible (dē-sen'di-bl), *a.* [< *descend* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being descended with safety or comparative ease; that permits of a safe downward passage: as, a *descendible* hill. —**2.** That can descend from an ancestor to a descendant; capable of being transmitted, as from father to son: as, a *descendible* estate.

There are some who . . . [assert that] the Benefices, which at first were held for life, became at last *descendible* from father to son.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 132.

Also spelled *descendable*.

descending (dē-sen'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *descend*, *v.*] **1.** Moving or directed downward; characterized by downward direction.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow. *Dryden*.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, turned downward: as, a *descending* ovule; the *descending* axis of a plant, the root, in distinction from the stem or ascending axis. (*b*) In *entom.*, sloping steeply from the surface behind; directed obliquely downward or toward the ventral surface of the body: as, the rostrum of a weevil with *descending* scrobes. (*c*) In *her.*, having the head turned toward the base of the shield: said of an animal used as a bearing.

2. Characterized by descent or decrease as regards the value or importance of its constituent members; indicating a continued lowering as regards position, value, or importance: as, a *descending* scale or series.—**Descending axis.** See *axis*[1], 8.—**Descending letters**, in *type-founding*, letters with a long stem that descends below the line, as *g*, *j*, *p*, *q*, *y*. —**Descending node**, the point at which a planet passes from the north to the south side of the ecliptic or of the equator.—**Descending rhythm**, in *pros.*, a rhythm composed of feet in which the metrically unaccented part, commonly known as the *thesis*, follows the metrically accented part, commonly known as the *arsis*: so called because the voice is regarded as rising on the first and falling on the second part of each foot. According to the ancient mode of pronunciation, however, the first part of such feet took the stress, and the second not, regardless of pitch. The trochee (⏑ ⏒), dactyl (⏑ ⏒ ⏒), Ionic a majore (⏑ ⏒ ⏒ ⏒), first pæon (⏑ ⏒ ⏒ ⏒), and antibacchius (⏑ ⏒ ⏒) form cola or verses with descending rhythm, in contrast with the iambus (⏒ ⏑), anapest (⏒ ⏒ ⏑), Ionic a minore (⏒ ⏒ ⏑ ⏒), fourth pæon (⏒ ⏒ ⏒ ⏑), and Bacchius (⏒ ⏑ ⏒), which form series or lines with ascending rhythm. —**Descending series**, in *math.*, a series in which each term is numerically less than that preceding it; also, an infinite series in descending powers of the variable—that is, a series of the form $a + bx^{-1} + cx^{-2} +$, etc.

descenset (dē-sens'), *n.* [< OF. *descense*, *descence*, f., *descens*, m., = Sp. Pg. *descenso*, < L. *descensus*, a going down, descent, < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] Descent.

A Reioynder to Doctor Hil concerning the *Descense* of Christ into Hell. By Alexander Hume, Maister of Artes.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Pref., ix.

descension (dē-sen'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *descention*; < ME. *descencioun*, < OF. *descension*, *descention*, F. *descension* = Sp. *descensión* = Pg. *descensão* = It. *descensione*, < L. *descensio(n-)*, < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] **1.** The act of going down or downward; descent, either literal or figurative.

In Christ's *descension*, we are to consider both the place from which it did commence, and the place to which it did proceed. *South*, Works, VII. i.

2. A falling or precipitation; fall; declension.

Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base *descention*, and sinks beneath hell.
Middleton, Sir R. Sherley Sent Ambassador.

3†. In *old chem.*, the deposition or precipitation of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter. See *distillation by descent*, under *descent*.—**4.** In *old astron.*, negative ascension, the angular amount by which the projection of a star from the pole upon the equinoctial is below the horizon. If this horizon passes through the poles (as for an observer on the earth's equator), the angle is called *right descension*; if the horizon does not pass through the poles (as for an observer not at the equator), the angle is called *oblique descension*.

5. In old *astrol.*, the house or portion of the sky just above the western horizon: a planet ★"in his descension" is just about to set. *Skeat*.

descensional (dē-sen'shon-al), *a.* [< *descension* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to descension or descent.—**Descensional difference†**, in *old astron.*, the difference between the right and the oblique descension of the same star or point of the heavens.

descensive (dē-sen'siv), *a.* [< ML. ★*descensivus* (adv. *descensive*), < L. *descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.

descensory†, *n.* [ME., = OF. *descensoire*, *descensoir*, < ML. ★*descensorium*, prop. neut. of LL. *descensorius*, descending, < L. *descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] A vessel used in old chemistry in which distillation by descent was performed. *Chaucer*.

descent (dē-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *descent*, < OF. *descente*, f., AF. also *descent*, m., F. *descente*, descent, < *descendre*, descend: see *descend*. Cf. *ascent*, *ascend*.] **1.** The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place by any form of motion.

The *descent* of the mountaine I found more wearysome . . . than the ascent. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

2. A downward slope or inclination; a declivity.

I see no danger yet; for the *descent*, methinks, is thus far green, even, and easy.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 231.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down
The dark *descent*, and up to reascend.
Milton, P. L., iii. 20.

3. A fall or decline from a higher to a lower state or station; declension; degradation.

O foul *descent!* that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 163.

4. A sudden or hostile coming down upon a person, thing, or place; an incursion; an invasion; a sudden attack.

They feared that the French and English fleets would make a *descent* upon their coasts.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

Ferdinand, who had already completed his preparations in Sicily, made a *descent* on the southern extremity of Calabria. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

In 1778 he [Paul Jones] made a *descent* upon Whitehaven, in Scotland, set fire to the shipping, [and] took two forts.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

5. In *law*, the passing of real property to the heir or heirs of one who dies without disposing of it by will; transmission by succession or inheritance; the hereditary devolution of real property either to a single heir at law (common in England) or to the nearest relatives in the same degree, whether in a descending, ascending, or collateral line. See *heir*.

Jefferson . . . had taken care for the equal *descent* of real estate, as well as other property, to children of both sexes. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 113.

6. Genealogical extraction from an original or progenitor; lineage; pedigree; specifically, in *biol.*, evolution; derivation: said of species, etc., as well as of individuals.

Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
From yon blue heavens above us bent
The gardener Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long *descent*.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

The researches of Professor Marsh into the palæontology of the horse have established beyond question the *descent* of the genus equus from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 366.

7†. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy, traced from the common ancestor.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

From son to son, some four or five *descents*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

8†. Offspring; issue; descendants collectively.

If care of our *descent* perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe.
Milton, P. L., x. 979.

9†. A rank; a step or degree.

Infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee.
Milton, P. L., viii. 410.

There were about forty-three degrees of seats, and eleven *descents* down from the top [of the theater], which are two feet wide, and the uppermost are about fifty-five feet apart; those *descents* are made by dividing each seat into two steps. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 73.

10†. The lowest place.

From the extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust beneath thy feet.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

11. *pl.* In *fort.*, a hole, vault, or hollow place made by undermining the ground.—**12.** In *music*, a passing from a higher to a lower pitch. —**13.** In *logic*, an inference from a proposition containing a higher term to a proposition containing a lower term. This is also called *arguitive descent*, in opposition to *divisive descent*, which is a proposition dividing a genus into its species.—**Angle of de-**

scent. See *angle*[3].—**Collateral descent,** descent from a collateral relative, as from brother or sister, uncle or aunt.—**Descent cast,** in *law*, the devolution of an estate in land upon the heir at the death of the ancestor or possessor; descent which has apparently taken effect. The special significance of the term, as contrasted with *descent*, is in its use to designate the devolution of an estate of inheritance claimed by the heirs of a wrongful possessor. While the wrongful possessor lived, the rightful owner could enter against him. After his death, the right of entry was said to be tolled, or taken away, because not allowable after descent cast.—**Descent of bodies,** in *mech.*, their motion or tendency toward the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely along inclined planes or curves. The curve of swiftest descent is the cycloid.—**Descent of souls,** the supposed entrance of preëxistent souls into their bodies.—**Descents into the ditch,** cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the counterscarp beneath the covered way. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**Distillation by descent,** in *old chem.*, a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and around the vessel, whose orifice was at the bottom, by which means the vapors were made to distil lownward.—**In descent,** in *her.*, in the act or attitude of descending: thus, a lion *in descent* is one represented with the hind legs in one corner of the chief, and the head and fore paws in the diagonally opposite corner of the base.—**Lineal descent,** descent from father to son, through successive generations.=**Syn. 2.** Gradient, grade.—**3.** Debasement.—**4.** Foray, raid.—**6.** Generation, parentage, derivation.

descloizite (dā-cloi′zīt), *n.* [After A. L. O. *Des Cloizeaux*, a French mineralogist (born 1817).] A rare vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in small black or dark-brown crystals. It is related in form and composition to the copper phosphate libethenite, and is found in the Argentine Republic, and in various localities in Arizona and New Mexico.

describable (des-krī′ba-bl), *a.* [< *describe* + *-able.*] That may be described; capable of description.

Keith has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and *describable.*
Paley, Nat. Theol., ix.

describe (des-krīb′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *described*, ppr. *describing.* [Earlier *descrive* (the form *describe* being a reversion to the L. form), < ME. *descriven, descreven* (see *descrive*), < OF. *descrivre*, contr. *descrire*, F. *décrire* = Pr. *descriure* = Sp. *describir* = Pg. *descrever* = It. *descrivere*, < L. *describere*, copy off, transcribe, sketch off, describe in painting or writing, < *de*, off, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe* and *shrive.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To delineate or mark the form or figure of; trace out; outline: as, to *describe* a circle with the compasses.

He that would haue a sight of these things, let him resort to Thomaso Porcacchi his Funerali Antichi, where these things are not only discoursed in words, but *described* in artificiall pictures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

2. To form or trace by motion: as, a star *describes* an ellipse in the heavens.

The bucket, which was a substitute for the earth, *describing* a circular orbit round about the globular head and ruby visage of Professor Von Poddingcoft, which formed no bad representation of the sun.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 39.

3†. To write down; inscribe.

His name was *described* in the book of life.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 262.

4. To represent orally or by writing; portray in words; give an account of: as, to *describe* a person or a scene; to *describe* a battle.

Similes are like songs in love:
They much *describe;* they nothing prove.
Prior, Alma, iii.

There are no books which I more delight in than in travels, especially those that *describe* remote countries.
Addison, Frozen Words.

5†. To distribute into classes or divisions; divide for representation.

The men went and passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book.
Josh. xviii. 9.

=Syn. 4. *Describe, Narrate*, portray, explain. *Describe* applies primarily to what exists — space, and by extension to what occurs — time, but *narrate* applies only to the latter: as, to *describe* a view, a race, or a siege; to *narrate* an experience or a history. *Describe* implies often the vividness of personal observation; *narrate* is more applicable to long series of events. A single narrative may contain many descriptions of separate events.

He is *described* as a mighty warrior, wielding preternatural powers.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 332.

Illustrating the events which they *narrated* by the philosophy of a more enlightened age.
Macaulay, History.

II. *intrans.* To make descriptions; use the power of describing.

describent (des-krī′bent), *n.* [< L. *describen(t-)s*, ppr. of *describere*, describe: see *describe.*] In *geom.*, the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or a solid is supposed to be generated or described.

describer (des-krī′bėr), *n.* One who describes or depicts by words or signs.

Seven of these stones [of the burnt pillar] now remain, though an exact *describer* of Constantinople says there were eight. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 131.

Our chronicler [the author of the book of Genesis] does not profess to be a zoölogist, but only an observer and *describer* of a passing scene.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 157.

descrier (des-krī′ėr), *n.* [< *descry* + *-er*[1].] One who discovers or comes in sight of; a discoverer; a detector.

Streams closely sliding, erring in and out,
But seeming pleasant to the fond *descrier.*
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 2.

★ **description** (des-krip′shon), *n.* [< ME. *description, descripcioun*, < OF. *description, descripcion, descrition, descrision*, F. *description* = Sp. *descripción* = Pg. *descripção* = It. *descrizione*, < L. *descriptio(n-)*, a marking out, delineation, copy, transcript, representation, description, < *describere*, pp. *descriptus*, describe: see *describe.*] **1.** The act of delineating or depicting; representation by visible lines, marks, colors, etc.

The *description* is either of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles, or of the water considered by itself; and is not so much a *description* of that, as of the mariner's course upon it, or to show the way of a ship upon the sea. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma, p. 257.

2. The act of representing a thing by words or signs, or the account or writing containing such representation; a statement designed to make known the appearance, nature, attributes, accidents, or incidents of anything: as, a *description* of a house or of a battle.

The seventh species of imperfect definition consists of a coacervation or heaping up of circumstances and common adjuncts. And this is properly a *description;* although use has now obtained that every imperfect definition be called a *description.* For example: Man is a two-footed animal uncovered with hair or feathers, of an erect countenance, and endued with hands: which formula of definition is used by historians and poets in the *description* of persons, facts, places, and the like singular things.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The poet makes a most excellent *description* of it.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

For her own person,
It beggar'd all *description.* *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

Milton has fine *descriptions* of morning. *D. Webster.*

Firdusi's . . . great work abounds throughout in bold and animated *descriptions*, and in certain portions rises to the highest sublimity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 332.

3. The qualities expressed in a representation; the combination of qualities which go to constitute a class or an individual, and would be mentioned in describing it; hence, a variety; sort; kind.

Double six thousand, and treble that,
Before a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair through Bassanio's fault.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

The plates were all of the meanest *description.*
Macaulay.

He had received from Shelley, as a token of remembrance, the manuscript of three tales. . . . "They were of a very wild and romantic *description*," he adds, "but full of energy." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 94.

The entertainment is said by the press throughout the country to be of the most interesting *description.*
Washington Chronicle.

Organic description of curves. See *curve.*—**Syn. 2.** *Relation, Narrative*, etc. (see *account*), delineation, portrayal, sketch.—**3.** Sort, cast, quality.

descriptive (des-krip′tiv), *a.* [= F. *descriptif* = Sp. Pg. *descriptivo* = It. *descrittivo*, < LL. *descriptivus*, < L. *descriptus*, pp. of *describere*, describe: see *describe.*] Containing description; serving or aiming to describe; having the quality of representing: as, a *descriptive* diagram; a *descriptive* narration.

Descriptive names of honour, . . . arising during early militancy, become in some cases official names.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 400.

Descriptive anatomy, anthropology, astronomy. See the nouns.—**Descriptive book** (*milit.*), a record-book of a military company, containing descriptive lists of its men, also generally a record of the officers who have served with it.—**Descriptive botany.** See *botany.*—**Descriptive definition,** in *logic.* See *definition.*—**Descriptive geography, geometry,** etc. See the nouns.—**Descriptive list.** (*a*) *Naval*, a report or return made out when men in the United States naval service are discharged, or transferred from one ship to another. In it are noted the previous service and a personal description of each man. (*b*) *Milit.*, a short military history of each enlisted man, with a description of his person, and an abstract of his account with the government. [U. S.]—**Descriptive muster-roll.** See *muster-roll.*—**Descriptive** (opposed to *metrical*) **property** or **proposition,** in *geom.*, usually defined to be a property or proposition which can be stated without introducing the idea of magnitude. But it would be better to say that it is a property or proposition which relates to the incidence or coincidence of points, lines, and other geometrical elements, in general, or that it is one which does not depend upon the particular system of measurement adopted. Thus, the proposition that two triangles are equal if a side and two angles of the one are equal to the corresponding side and angles of the other, may be regarded as descriptive; while the proposition that through any point in space a single parallel to a given line can be drawn, is indisputably metrical, not descriptive.

We have in the plane a special line, the line infinity; and on this line two special (imaginary) points, the circular points at infinity. A geometrical theorem has either no relation to the special line and points, and it is then *descriptive;* or it has a relation to them, and it is then metrical. *Salmon.*

descriptively (des-krip′tiv-li), *adv.* By description; so as to delineate or represent.

descriptiveness (des-krip′tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being descriptive.

descrive (des-krīv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *descrived*, ppr. *descriving.* [< ME. *descriven, descreven*, < OF. *descrivre*, < L. *describere*, describe: see *describe*, which has taken the place in E. of the older *descrive.*] To describe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Thenne cam Couetyse, ich can nat hym *discryue,*
So hongerliche and so holwe.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 196.

How shall frayle pen *descrive* her heavenly face?
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 25.

Let me fair nature's face *describe.*
Burns, To William Simpson.

descry (des-krī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *descried*, ppr. *descrying.* [< ME. *descryen, discryen*, < OF. *descrier, decryer*, proclaim, announce, cry, < *des-, de-*, + *crier*, cry: see *cry*, and cf. *decry.* The word seems to have been partly confused in ME. with *descrive*, q. v.] **1†.** To proclaim; announce; make known.

Harowdes [heralds] of armes than they went
For to *dyscrye* thys turnament
In eche londys 3ende. *Sir Eglamour*, l. 1177.

And senne we on this wise
Schall his counsaile *diiscrie,*
Itt nedis we vs avise,
That we saye no3t serely.
York Plays, p. 466.

He would to him *descrie*
Great treason to him meant.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 12.

His Purple Robe he had thrown aside, lest it should *descry* him, unwilling to be found. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. To detect; find out; discover (anything concealed).

Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen-mother at her own table; in neither place *descryed*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Sir H. Wotton.*

When she saw herself *descried*, she wept.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 447.

3†. To spy out; explore; examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Beth-el.
Judges i. 23.

It is the soul that sees; the outward eyes
Present the object, but the mind *descries.*
Crabbe, Works, IV. 211.

4. To discover by vision; get a sight of; make out by looking: as, the lookout *descried* land.

I *descry*
Figures of men that crouch and creep unheard,
And bear away the dead. *Bryant*, The Fountain.

But, on the horizon's verge *descried,*
Hangs, touch'd with light, one snowy sail!
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

Cannot memory still *descry* the old school-house and its porch, somewhat hacked by jack-knives, where you spun tops and snapped marbles? *Emerson*, Works and Days.

There are Albanian or Dalmatian heights from which it is said that, in unusually favourable weather, the Garganian peninsula may be *descried.*
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 316.

descry† (des-krī′), *n.* [< *descry*, *v.*] Discovery; something discovered. [Rare.]

Edg. But, by your favour,
How near's the other army?
Gent. Near, and on speedy foot; the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

desecrate (des′ē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desecrated*, ppr. *desecrating.* [< L. as if **desecratus*, pp. of **desecrare* (> It. *dissacrare, dissagrare* = OF. F. *dessacrer*), desecrate, < *de-* priv. + *sacrare*, make sacred, < *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred;* formed as the opposite of *consecrate.* There is a rare LL. *desecrare, desacrare*, with the positive sense 'consecrate,' < L. *de-* intensive + *sacrare*, make sacred.] To divest of sacred or hallowed character or office; divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; treat with sacrilege; profane; pollute.

The Russian clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being previously *desecrated.* *Tooke.*

Why should we *desecrate* noble and beautiful souls by intruding on them? *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 192.

There is a great friars' church on this side too, the *desecrated* church of Saint Francis.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 16.

As for the material universe, that has long been almost completely *desecrated*, so that sympathy, communion with the forms of Nature, is pretty well confined to poets, and is generally supposed to be an amiable madness in them.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 48.

desecrater (des'ē-krā-tėr), *n.* One who desecrates. Also *desecrator*.

Man, the *desecrater* of the forest temple.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 74.

desecration (des-ē-krā'shon), *n.* [< *desecrate:* see *-ation*.] The act of diverting from a hallowed purpose or use; deprivation of a sacred character or office; sacrilegious or profane treatment or use.

Various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day.
Bp. Porteous, Profanation of the Lord's Day.

=**Syn.** *Sacrilege*, etc. See *profanation*.

desecrator (des'ē-krā-tọr), *n.* Same as *desecrater*.

The tide of emotion [in Burke's breast] . . . filled to the brim the cup of prophetic anger against the *desecrators* of the church and the monarchy of France.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 129.

desegmentation (dē-seg-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *segment* + *-ation*.] The process or result of uniting several segments of the body in one; the concrescence of several originally distinct metameric segments into one composite segment; the state or quality of not being segmented. Thus, the thorax of an insect, or the carapace of a lobster, or the cranium of a vertebrate, is a *desegmentation* of several segments.

A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments in which the separate metameres lose their individuality. . . . This state of things results in a *desegmentation* of the body.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 228.

desegmented (dē-seg'men-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *segment* + *-ed*2.] Exhibiting or characterized by desegmentation; coalesced, as two or more segments in one; reduced in number of segments, as the body or some part of the body.

desert1 (dē-zėrt'), *v.* [< OF. *deserter*, F. *déserter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desertar* = It. *desertare, disertare* = D. *deserteren* = G. *desertiren* = Dan. *desertere* = Sw. *desertera*, < ML. *desertare*, desert (also lay waste), freq. of L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert, abandon, forsake, lit. undo one's connection with, < *de-* priv. + *serere*, join, bind: see *series*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To abandon, either in a good or a bad sense; forsake; hence, to cast off or prove recreant to: as, to *desert* a falling house; a *deserted* village; to *desert* a friend or a cause.

Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 80.

On one occasion he [Cervantes] attempted to escape by land to Oran, a Spanish settlement on the coast, but was *deserted* by his guide and compelled to return.
Sumner, Orations, I. 238.

Amidst an ancient cypress wood,
A long-*deserted* ruined castle stood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 324.

2. To leave without permission; forsake; escape from, as the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty: as, to *desert* an army; to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* a ship.

Not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have *deserted* his flag. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 149.

To desert the diet, in *Scots criminal law*, to abandon proceedings in the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court. =**Syn.** *Desert, Abandon*, etc. (see *forsake*); to quit, vacate, depart from, run away from. See list under *abandon*.

II. *intrans.* To quit a service or post without permission; run away: as, to *desert* from the army.

The poor fellow had *deserted*, and was now afraid of being overtaken and carried back. *Goldsmith*, Essays.

Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who *deserts*, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to *desert?* *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 359.

★**desert**1 (dez'ėrt), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier often *desart;* < ME. *desert, deserte, dezert, desart, deserd, diserd* (only as noun), < OF. *desert, dessert, dezert*, F. *désert*, desert (as a noun, OF. *desert*, F. *désert*, m., OF. *deserte*, f., a desert), = Pr. *desert* = Sp. *desierto* = Pg. *deserto* = It. *deserto, diserto*, < L. *desertus*, deserted, solitary, waste (neut. *desertum*, pl. *deserta*, a desert), pp. of *deserere*, desert, abandon, forsake: see *desert*1, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Deserted; uncultivated; waste; barren; uninhabited.

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

Stray all ye Flocks, and *desart* be ye Plains.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Amidst thy *desert* walks the lapwing flies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 45.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Pertaining to or belonging to a desert; inhabiting a desert: as, the *desert* folk.—**Desert lands,** in the land law of the United States, lands which in their existing condition are unfit for cultivation, and are sold on easy terms on condition of being made cultivable within a certain period.

II. *n.* A desert place or region; a waste; a wilderness; specifically, in *geog.*, a region of considerable extent which is almost if not quite destitute of vegetation, and hence uninhabited, chiefly on account of an insufficient supply of rain: as, the *desert* of Sahara; the Great American *Desert*. The presence of large quantities of movable sand sometimes adds to the desert character of a region. The word is chiefly and almost exclusively used with reference to certain regions in Arabia and northern Africa and others lying in central Asia. (See *steppe*.) The only region in North America to which the word is applied is the Great American Desert, a tract of country south and west of Great Salt Lake, once occupied by the waters of that lake when they extended over a much larger area than they now occupy. The name *Great American Desert* was originally given to the unexplored region lying beyond the Mississippi, without any special designation of its limits. Colonel Dodge, U. S. A., says in "The Plains of the Great West" (1877): "When I was a schoolboy my map of the United States showed between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains a long and broad white blotch, upon which was printed in small capitals 'The Great American Desert — Unexplored.' . . . What was then regarded as a desert supports, in some portions, thriving populations." In Fremont's report the Great Basin is frequently spoken of as "the Desert." It is also called the *Great Desert Basin*.

Than thei ȝeven the Pilgrimes of here Vitaylle, for to passe with the *Desertes*, toward Surrye [Syria].
Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

One simile that solitary shines
In the dry *desert* of a thousand lines.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 111.

Oh! that the *desert* were my dwelling-place,
With one fair spirit for my minister.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 177.

=**Syn.** *Wilderness, Desert.* Strictly, a *wilderness* is a wild, unreclaimed region, uninhabited and uncultivated, while a *desert* is largely uncultivable and uninhabitable owing to lack of moisture. A *wilderness* may be full of luxuriant vegetation. In a great majority of the places where *desert* occurs in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version changes it to *wilderness*.

A pathless *wilderness* remains
Yet unsubdued by man's reclaiming hand.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

Look to America. Two centuries ago it was a *wilderness* of buffaloes and wolves. *Macaulay*, Speech, 1846.

A patch of sand is unpleasing; a *desert* has all the awe of ocean. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.

desert2 (dē-zėrt'), *n.* [< ME. *deserte, desert, dissert*, < OF. *deserte, desserte*, merit, recompense, < *deservir, desservir*, deserve: see *deserve*.] 1. A deserving; that which makes one deserving of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; good conferred, or evil inflicted, which merits an equivalent return: as, to reward or punish men according to their *deserts*. [When used absolutely, without contrary indication, the word always has a good sense.]

A rare Example, where *Desert* in the Subject, and Reward in the Prince, strive which should be the greater.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 124.

In squandering wealth was his peculiar art:
Nothing went unrewarded but *desert*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 560.

By what accident it matters not, nor upon what *desert*, but just then . . . I had obtained a very considerable degree of public confidence. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Material good has its tax, and if it came without *desert* or sweat, it has no root in me, and the next wind will blow it away. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. That which is deserved; reward or penalty merited.

God of his grace graunte ech mane his *deserte;*
But, for his love, a-mong your thoughtis alle
As think vp-on my wofulle sorowe smerte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

Render to them their *desert*. Ps. xxviii. 4.

Those that are able of body and mind he leaves to their *deserts*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 18.

=**Syn.** 1. *Desert, Merit, Worth.* *Desert* expresses most and *worth* least of the thought or expectation of reward. None of them suggests an actual claim. He is a man of great *worth* or excellence; intellectual *worth;* moral *worth;* the *merits* of the piece are small; he is not likely to get his *deserts*.

When I compare myself with other men, it seems as if I were more favored by the gods than they, beyond any *deserts* that I am conscious of. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 143.

A Roman soldier was allowed to plead the *merit* of his services for his dismission at such an age.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

Old letters breathing of her *worth*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

desert3, *n.* See *dessert*.

desert-chough (dez'ėrt-chuf), *n.* A bird of the genus *Podoces*.

desertedness (dē-zėr'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being deserted, uninhabited, or desolate.

It is this metaphysical *desertedness* and loneliness of the great works of architecture and sculpture that deposits a certain weight upon the heart.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 62.

deserter (dē-zėr'tėr), *n.* [< *desert*1, *v.*, + *-er*1. Cf. D. G. *deserteur* = Dan. Sw. *desertör*, < F. *déserteur* = Sp. Pg. *desertor* = It. *desertore, disertore*, < L. *desertor*, a deserter, < *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*1, *v.*] A person who forsakes his cause, his duty, his party, or his friends; particularly, a soldier or seaman who absents himself from his position without leave, and without the intention of returning.

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost capacity. *Tatler*, No. 59.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou, mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood!
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 30.

desert-falcon (dez'ėrt-fâ″kn), *n.* One of several large true falcons inhabiting deserts and prairies of various parts of the world, sometimes grouped in a subgenus *Gennæa*. They are closely related to the peregrines, but share the dull grayish or brownish coloration which characterizes many birds of arid open regions. The well-known lanner of the old world and the prairie-falcon of western North America, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, are examples.

desertful (dē-zėrt'fûl), *a.* [< *desert*2 + *-ful*, 1.] Of great desert; meritorious; deserving. [Rare.]

When any object of *desertful* pity
Offers itself.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

Therein
He shows himself *desertful* of his happiness.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

desertfully† (dē-zėrt'fûl-i), *adv.* Deservedly.

Upon this occasion, Aristotle (and very *desertfully*) calleth the common-wealth of the Massilians oligarchia and not aristocrateia. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 58.

★**desertion** (dē-zėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *désertion* = Sp. *deserción* = Pg. *deserção* = It. *deserzione*, < LL. *desertio(n-)*, < L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*1, *v.*] 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a cause, or the post of duty; the act of quitting without leave, and with an intention not to return.

In an evil hour for his fame and fortunes he [Fox] . . . abandoned his connection with Pitt, who never forgave this *desertion*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. The state of being deserted or forsaken. [Rare.]

The *desertion* in which we lived, the simple benches, the unhewn rafters, the naked walls, all told me what it was I had done. *Godwin*, St. Leon, I. 211.

3. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency. [Not now in use.]

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South.*

4. In *law*, a wilful abandonment of an employment or a duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation. *Bigelow*, Ch. J. In the law of divorce, the wilful withdrawal of one of the married parties from the other, or the voluntary refusal of one to renew a suspended cohabitation, without justification in either the consent or the wrongful conduct of the other. *Bishop.*—**Desertion of the diet,** in *Scots law*, the abandoning judicially, in a criminal process, of proceedings on the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court.

desertless (dē-zėrt'les), *a.* [< *desert*2 + *-less*.] Without merit or claim to favor or reward; undeserving.

I was only wond'ring why Fools, Rascals, and *desertless* Wretches shou'd still have the better of Men of Merit with all Women, as much as with their own common Mistress, Fortune. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

desertlessly (dē-zėrt'les-li), *adv.* Undeservedly. [Rare.]

People will call you valiant — *desertlessly*, I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight with me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

desertness† (dez'ėrt-nes), *n.* [< *desert*1, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Desert state or condition.

The *desertness* of the countrey lying waste & saluage did nothing feare them from coming to him.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

desertrice† (dē-zėr'tris), *n.* [< LL. *desertrix* (*desertric-*), fem. of L. *desertor*, a deserter: see *deserter*.] A female who deserts.

Cleave to a wife and let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *desertrice*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

desert-snake (dez'ėrt-snāk), *n.* A colubriform serpent of the family *Psammophidæ* (or sub-

family *Psammophinæ* of the family *Colubridæ*); a sand-snake.

deserve (dē-zėrv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deserved*, ppr. *deserving*. [< ME. *deserven, desserven, disserven*, < OF. *deservir, desservir*, deserve, < L. *deservire*, serve devotedly, be devoted to, ML. deserve, < *de-* intensive + *servire*, serve: see *serve*. Cf. *disserve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To merit; be worthy of; incur, as something either desirable or undesirable, on account of good or bad qualities or actions; more especially, to have a just claim or right to, in return for services or meritorious actions; be justly entitled to, as wages or a prize.

We *deserve* God's grace no more than the vessel doth *deserve* the water which is put into it.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth*.
Job xi. 6.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll *deserve* it.
Addison, Cato, i. 2.

2†. To serve or treat well; benefit.

A man that hath so well *deserved* me. *Massinger*.

3†. To repay by service; return an equivalent for (service rendered).

Thou hast so moche don for me,
That I nemay it nevere more *deserve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 387.

4†. To require; demand the attention of.

I mention your noble brother, who is gone to Cleave, not to return till towards Christmas, except the business *deserve* him not so long. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxvi.

II. *intrans.* To merit; be worthy or deserving: as, he *deserves* well of his country.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

deservedly (dē-zėr′ved-li), *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

God's Judgment had *deservedly* fallen down upon him for his Blasphemies. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Addison*.

deserver (dē-zėr′vėr), *n.* One who deserves or merits; one who is worthy: used generally in a good sense.

Whose love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
'Till his deserts are passt. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

deserving (dē-zėr′ving), *n.* [ME. *deserving*; verbal n. of *deserve*, *v.*] The act of meriting; desert; merit or demerit.

Ye . . . have done unto him according to the *deserving* of his hands. Judges ix. 16.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republic. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, ii.

deserving (dē-zėr′ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *deserve*, *v.*] Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation: as, a *deserving* officer.

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Otway*.

deservingly (dē-zėr′ving-li), *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown gentry to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and we hope *deservingly*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

deshabille, *n.* See *dishabille*.

deshonour†, *n.* and *v.* See *dishonor*.

desi (dā′sē), *a.* Same as *dacey*.

desiccant (des′i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *desiccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *desiccare*, dry up: see *desiccate*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; desiccating.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application that dries the surface to which it is applied.

We endeavour by moderate detergents & *desiccants* to cleanse and dry the diseased parts.
Wiseman, Surgery, viii. 5.

desiccate (des′i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desiccated*, ppr. *desiccating*. [< L. *desiccatus*, pp. of *desiccare* (> It. *deseccare, diseccare, disseccare* = Sp. *desecar* = Pg. *deseccar, dessecar* = F. *dessécher*), dry up, < *de-* intensive + *siccare*, dry, < *siccus*, dry: see *siccous*.] **I.** *trans.* To dry; deprive of moisture; expel moisture from; especially, to bring to a thoroughly dry state for preservation, as various kinds of food.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon*.

II. *intrans.* To become dry.

desiccate† (des′i-kāt), *a.* [< ME. *desiccate*, < L. *desiccatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dry; dried.

But daies thre this seede is goode bewette
In mylk or meth, and after *desiccate*
Sette hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

desiccation (des-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *desiccation* = Sp. *desecación* = Pg. *deseccação, dessecação, dessicação* = It. *disseccazione*, < L. as if **desiccatio(n-)*, < *desiccare*, dry up: see *desiccate*, *v.*] The act of making dry, or the state of being dry; the act or process of depriving of moisture; especially, the evaporation of the aqueous portion of a substance, as wood, meat, fruit, milk, etc., by artificial heat, as by a current of heated air.

They affirm that much of this country is poorly fitted for agriculture on account of the extreme *desiccation* of the soil every summer. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 682.

desiccative (des′i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *desiccatif* = Sp. *desecativo* = Pg. *deseccativo, dessecativo* = It. *disseccativo*; as *desiccate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; tending to dry.

II. *n.* That which dries or evaporates; an application that dries up secretions.

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 979.

desiccator (des′i-kā-tor), *n.* [< *desiccate* + *-or*.] **1.** One who or that which desiccates or dries. Specifically—(*a*) One who prepares desiccated foods. (*b*) A machine or an apparatus for drying something. A desiccator used in laboratories consists of a porcelain dish with depressions or saucers to receive the substances to be dried, with a closely fitting glass cover and a recipient for some absorbent of moisture. Commercial desiccators, or evaporators, for fruit, meat, vegetables, milk, etc. operate by the agency of heat, applied either directly or by means of a current of hot air.

2. Same as *exsiccator*.—**Tan-bark desiccator**, an apparatus for drying leached tan-bark. The bark is received on an endless apron, which passes through a hopper over the leaching-vat and carries a second hopper, from which it is passed between hollow heated rollers, which express the liquid. *E. H. Knight*.

desiccatory† (des′i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *desiccate* + *-ory*.] Desiccative.

Pork is *desiccatory*, but it strengthens and passes easily. *Travels of Anacharsis*, II. 467.

desiderable† (dē-sid′e-ra-bl), *a.* [ME. *desiderable, desederabill*, < OF. *desiderable, desirable* (> E. *desirable*) = Sp. *desiderable*, < L. *desiderabilis*, desirable, < *desiderare*, desire: see *desiderate*, *v.*, and *desirable*.] Desirable; to be desired.

Sothely, Ihesu, *desederabill* es thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

desiderata, *n.* Plural of *desideratum*.

desiderate (dē-sid′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiderated*, ppr. *desiderating*. [< L. *desideratus*, pp. of *desiderare*, long for, desire: see *desire*, the earlier form of the same word.] To feel a desire for or the want of; miss; desire.

We cannot look that his place can ever in all respects be so filled that there will not still be much, very much, to *desiderate*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.

What we *desiderate* is something which may supersede the need of personal gifts by a far-reaching and infallible rule. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 251.

desiderate† (dē-sid′e-rāt), *n.* [Also *desiderat*; < L. *desideratum*: see *desideratum*.] A desire; a desired thing; preference.

And really gentlemen . . . deprive themselves of many advantages to improve their tyme, and do service to the *desiderats* of philosophy. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Maddox.

desideration (dē-sid-e-rā′shon), *n.* [= It. *desiderazione*, < L. *desideratio(n-)*, < *desiderare*, desire: see *desiderate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of desiderating, or of desiring with sense of want or regret.

Desire is aroused by hope, while *desideration* is inflicted by reminiscence. *W. Taylor*.

2. The thing desiderated; a desideratum. [Rare in both senses.]

desiderative (dē-sid′e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *désidératif* = It. *desiderativo*, < LL. *desideratīvus*, desiderative, < L. *desideratus*, pp.: see *desiderate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire: as, a *desiderative* verb.—**2.** Pertaining to a desiderative verb.

Apart from the probable identity of origin between the *desiderative* and the aoristic "s," there are many cases where any characteristic of *desiderative* formation is wanting [in Sanskrit]. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 3.

II. *n.* **1.** An object of desire; something desired.—**2.** In *gram.*, a verb formed from another verb, and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.

desideratum (dē-sid-e-rā′tum), *n.*; pl. *desiderata* (-tä). [= F. Sp. *desideratum*, < L. *desideratum*, something desired, neut. of *desideratus*, pp.: see *desiderate*.] Something desired or desirable; that which is lacking or required.

The great *desiderata* are taste and common sense.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

To feel that the last word has been said on any subject is not a *desideratum* with the true philosopher, who knows full well that the truth he announces to-day will open half a dozen questions where it settles one.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 292.

desidiose†, desidious† (dē-sid′i-ōs, -us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *desidioso*, < L. *desidiosus*, idle, lazy, < *desidia*, idleness, slothfulness, < *desidēre*, sit long, continue sitting, be idle, < *de*, down, + *sedēre*, sit: see *sit* and *sedentary*.] Idle; lazy; indolent.

Yee fight the battells of the Lord; bee neither *desidious* nor perfidious. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 75.

desidiousness† (dē-sid′i-us-nes), *n.* Idleness; laziness; indolence.

Now the Germans, perceiving our *desidiousness* and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spoileth them [ancient authors] and cutteth them out of libraries.
Leland, To Secretary Cromwell.

desightment (dē-sīt′ment), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *sight* + *-ment*.] The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [Rare.]

Substitute jury-masts at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk. *Times* (London).

design (dē-zīn′ or -sīn′), *v.* [< OF. *designer, desseigner*, F. *désigner* = Pr. *designar, dezignar, desegnar* = Sp. Pg. *designar* = It. *designare*, < L. *designare*, also *dissignare*, mark out, point out, describe, design, contrive, < *de-* (or *dis-*) + *signare*, mark, < *signum*, a mark: see *sign*, and cf. *assign, consign*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw the outline or figure of, especially of a proposed work of art; trace out; sketch, as a pattern or model.

In the Flore of one of the Octogone Towers they have *designed* with great accurateness and neatness with Ink an Universal Map in a vast Circle.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 53.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*
The new-elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryden*.

Hence—**2.** To plan or outline in general; determine upon and mark out the principal features or parts of, as a projected thing or act; plan; devise.

The Roman bridges were *designed* on the same grand scale as their aqueducts, though from their nature they of course could not possess the same grace and lightness.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 374.

3. To contrive for a purpose; project for the attainment of a particular end; form in idea, as a scheme.

Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally *designed*, and they will answer, . . . "As a protection for the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful." *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

The experimenter can only obtain the result which his experiment is *designed* to obtain.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 9.

4. To devote to mentally; set apart in intention; intend.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I *design* him to be the refuge of the family in their distress. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 30.

We now began to think ourselves *designed* by the stars to something exalted. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

His lordship is patriarchal in his taste—one wife at a time was insufficient, and he *designed* us the honour of his left hand. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xl.

We fear that Allston and Greenough did not foresee and *design* all the effect they produce on us. *Emerson*, Art.

5. To purpose; intend; mean: with an infinitive as object: as, he *designs* to write an essay, or to study law.

In the afternoon . . . we took our leaves of Damascus and shaped our course for Tripoli; *designing* in the way to see Balbeck, and the Cedars of Libanus.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 133.

6†. To mark out by tokens; indicate; point out; designate; appoint.

King Edward the Confessor being himself without Issue, had in his Life-time sent into Hungary for his Nephew Edward, called the Outlaw, the Son of Edmund Ironside, with a purpose to *design* him his Successor in the Crown.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 19.

We examined the witnesses, and found them fall short of the matter of threatening, and not to agree about the reviling speeches, and, beside, not able to *design* certainly the men that had so offended.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

7†. To signify.

'Tis much pity, madam,
You should have had any reason to retain
This sign of grief, much less the thing *designed*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To do original work in a graphic or plastic art; compose a picture, or make an original plan, as an architect, a landscape-gardener, or an inventor.—**2.** To invent.—**3†.** To set out or start, with a certain destination in view; direct one's course.

From this citty she *designed* for Collin [Cologne], conducted by the Earl of Arundell.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1641.

The venturous merchant who *design'd* more far . . .
Shall here unlade him, and depart no more.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1198.

At this Isle we thought to have sold our Sugar among the English Ships that came hither for Salt; but failing there, we *design'd* for Trinidada, an Island near the main, inhabited by the Spaniards. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 57.

★**design** (dē-zīn′ or -sīn′), *n.* [= OF. *dessein, desseing, desing*, F. *dessein*, design; from the verb.] **1.** A drawing, especially in outline or little more; any representation made with pencil, pen, or brush.—**2.** A plan or an outline in general; any representation or statement of the main parts or features of a projected thing or act; specifically, in *arch.*, a plan of an edifice, as represented by the ground-plans, elevations, sections, and whatever other drawings may be necessary to guide its construction.

Internally the architect has complete command of the situation; he can suit his *design* to his colours, or his colours to his *design*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 35.

3. Artistic invention in drawing or sculpture; the practical application of artistic principles or exercise of artistic faculties; the art of designing.

Design is not the offspring of idle fancy; it is the studied result of accumulative observation and delightful habit. *Ruskin.*

4. The arrangement or combination of the details of a picture, a statue, or an edifice.

Silent light
Slept on the painted walls, wherein were wrought
Two grand *designs*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Though great elegance is found in parts, Italy can hardly produce a single church which is satisfactory as a *design*, or which would be intelligible without first explaining the basework of those true styles from which its principal features have been borrowed.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 423.

5. A scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim.

Now, it is a Rule, that great *Designs* of State should be Mysteries till they come to the very Act of Performance, and then they should turn to Exploits.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Envious commands, invented with *design*
To keep them low whom knowledge might exalt.
Milton, P. L., iv. 524.

One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this *design*, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 15.

Specifically—**6.** An intention or a plan to act in some particular way; a project; especially, in a bad sense, a plan to do something harmful or illegal: commonly with *upon*.

He believes nothing to be in them that dissent from him, but faction, innovation, and particular *designes*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

After Christmas we went back again to the Northward, having a *design upon* Arica, a strong Town advantageously situated in the hollow of the Elbow or bending of the Peruvian Coast. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. iv., Int.

He uses no artifice in the world, but makes use of men's *designs upon* him to get a maintenance out of them.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

7. Contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end: as, the evidence of *design* in a watch.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
With delicate spire and whorl,
How exquisitely minute,
A miracle of *design*! *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv.

The so-called intelligent *design* and execution of an act neither implies the existence of a pre-designing consciousness nor requires the intervention of any extra-physical agency in the individual organism.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 85.

8. The purpose for which something exists or is done; the object or reason for something; the final purpose.

The *design* of these pools seems to have been to receive the rain water for the common uses of the city, and probably even to drink in case of necessity.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 26.

Something must suggest the *design*, and present ideas of the means tending thereto, before we can enter upon the prosecution. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, III. viii.

Argument from design, the argument that the world must have an intelligent creator, because in the anatomy of animals and in other things there is seen an adaptation of means to ends of too elaborate and detailed a kind to be otherwise accounted for.—**School of design**, or **academy of design**, an institution in which persons are instructed in the arts or principles of design, especially as applied in manufacture; sometimes, an association of artists which holds periodical art exhibitions, and also carries on courses of instruction in the fine arts, with the object of educating artists, and of promoting art in general by diffusing knowledge of it and taste for it. See *academy*, 3.=**Syn. 1.** Drawing, outline, draft, delineation.—**5.** *Project, Scheme*, etc. (see *plan, n.*), intent, aim, mark, object.

designable (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **designabilis*, < *designare*, design: see *design, designate.*] **1.** Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable. [Rare.]

The *designable* parts of these corpuscles are therefore unseparable, because there is no vacuity at all intercepted between them. *Boyle*, Works, I. 413.

2. Capable of being designed or portrayed.

designate (des′ig-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *designated*, ppr. *designating*. [< L. *designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design: see *design, v.*] **1.** To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, name, or something known and determinate: as, to *designate* the limits of a country; to *designate* the spot where a star appears in the heavens; to *designate* the place where the troops landed, or shall land.—**2.** To point out; distinguish from others by indication; name; settle the identity of: as, to be able to *designate* every individual who was concerned in a riot.—**3.** To appoint; select or distinguish for a particular purpose; assign: with *for, to*, or an infinitive: as, to *designate* an officer *for* the command of a station; this captain was *designated to* the command of the party, or to command the party.

A mere savage would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, *designating* the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator.
J. Barlow, Advice to the Privileged Orders, i. 27.

★=**Syn. 2.** To mention, characterize, specify.—**3.** To allot.

designate (des′ig-nāt), *a.* [< L. *designatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; marked out. [Obsolete in general use.]

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Glocester, . . . was the younger son of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth son of that royal family, and King of England, *designate* by King Henry the Sixth. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., p. 3.

Bishop designate, a priest nominated by royal or other authority to a vacant bishopric, but not yet elected or consecrated.

designation (des-ig-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désignation* = Pr. *dezignacio* = Sp. *designación* = Pg. *designação* = It. *designazione*, < L. *designatio*(*n*-), < *designare*, pp. *designatus*, design: see *design, v., designate, v.*] **1.** The act of pointing or marking out; a distinguishing from others; indication: as, the *designation* of an estate by boundaries.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town.
Swift.

2. Nomination; appointment: as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.

He is an High-priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First, by his Father's eternal *designation*.
Hopkins, Sermons, xxv.

3. A selecting and appointing; assignment: as, the *designation* of an officer to a particular command.—**4.** The application of a word to indicate or name a particular thing or things; denotation.

Finite and infinite seem to be . . . attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts. *Locke.*

5. Description; character; disposition.

Such are the accidents which, sometimes remembered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produced that particular *designation* of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.
Johnson.

6. That which designates; a distinctive appellation; specifically, an addition to a name, as of title, profession, trade, or occupation, to distinguish the person from others.—**7.** In *Scots law*, the setting apart of manses and glebes for the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the bounds.—**8.** In *oyster-culture*: (*a*) A right to plant oysters in a given piece of ground designated for such purpose by oyster-commissioners or other authority. (*b*) The ground itself so designated. [U. S.]

=**Syn. 6.** *Appellation*, etc. See *name, n.*

designative (des′ig-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *désignatif* = Pr. *designatiu* = Sp. Pg. *designativo*, < ML. **designativus* (adv. *designative*), < L. *designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design, designate: see *design, designate.*] Serving to designate or indicate.

designator (des′ig-nā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *designator*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate.*] **1.** One who designates or points out.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies; a marshal or master of ceremonies.

designatory (des′ig-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **designatorius*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate.*] That designates; designative. *Imp. Dict.*

designedly (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ned-li), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally: opposed to *accidentally, ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*.

Most of the Egyptians often lie *designedly*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 398.

Art creates as imagination pictures, regularly without conscious law, *designedly* without conscious aim.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 569.

designedness (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ned-nes), *n.* The attribute or quality of being designed or intended; contrivance. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

designer (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who designs, plans, or plots; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. In *manuf.* and the *fine arts*, one who conceives or forms a design of any kind, including designs for decorative work; one who invents or arranges motives and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

The Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Addison.*

designful† (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′fụl), *a.* [< *design* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of design; designing.

designfulness† (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being designful or given to artifice.

Base *designfulness*, and malitious cunning.
Barrow, Works, II. vii.

designing (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ning), *a.* [< *design* + *-ing*2.] Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought.
Southern.

I have passed my days among a parcel of cool, *designing* beings, and have contracted all their suspicious manner in my own behaviour.
Goldsmith, To Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

=**Syn.** Wily, cunning, crafty, tricky, sly.

designless (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′les), *a.* [< *design* + *-less.*] Aimless; heedless.

That *designless* love of sinning and ruining his own soul.
Hammond, Works, IV. 513.

designlessly (dē-zīn′- or dē-sīn′les-li), *adv.* Unintentionally; aimlessly; without design.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers. *Boyle.*

designment†, *n.* [< *design* + *-ment.*] **1.** Design; sketch; delineation.

For though some meaner artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light;
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own.
Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell, l. 96.

2. Purpose; aim; intent; plot.

Know his *designments*, and pursue mine own.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 2.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate and of the duke's *designments* against her.
Sir J. Hayward.

3. Enterprise; undertaking.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

desilicated (dē-sil′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *silica* + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] Deprived of silica: as, *desilicated* rock.

desilicidation (dē-si-lis-i-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *silic*(*on*) + *-id-* + *-ation.*] The removal from a substance of silicon or any of its compounds.

desilicification (dē-si-lis″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *desilicify*: see *-fy* and *-ation.*] Same as *desilicidation.*

desilicify (dē-si-lis′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilicified*, ppr. *desilicifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *silic*(*on*) + *-fy.*] Same as *desiliconize*

desilicized (dē-sil′i-sīzd), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *silic*(*on*) + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Freed from silicon or its compounds.

desiliconize (dē-sil′i-kọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiliconized*, ppr. *desiliconizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *silicon* + *-ize.*] To free from silicon or any of its compounds. Also *desilicify.*

The decarbonizing and *desiliconizing* of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 333.

desilver (dē-sil′vėr), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *silver.*] To deprive of silver; extract the silver contained in: as, to *desilver* lead.

desilverization (dē-sil″vėr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *desilverize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of depriving lead of the silver present in its ore. Also spelled *desilverisation.*

desilverize (dē-sil′vėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilverized*, ppr. *desilverizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *silver* + *-ize.*] To separate silver from, as from its combination with other metals, and especially from lead. See *pattinsonize*, and *Parkes*

process and *Pattinson process*, under *process*. Also spelled *desilverise*.

desinence (des'i-nens), *n.* [< OF. *desinence*, F. *désinence* = Sp. Pg. *desinencia* = It. *desinenza*, ending, termination, < NL. **desinentia*, < L. *desinen(t-)s*, closing: see *desinent*.] Ending; close; termination; specifically, in *gram.*, the termination or formative or inflectional suffix of a word.

Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desinence* of rhyme.
Bp. Hall, Satires, Postscript.

desinent (des'i-nent), *a.* [< L. *desinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *desinere*, cease, end, close, < *de*, off, + *sinere*, leave.] Ending; terminal.

Sea-tritons, . . . their upper parts human, . . . their *desinent* parts fish. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

desipience (dē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [= Sp. *desipiencia*, < L. *desipientia*, foolishness, < *desipien(t-)s*, foolish: see *desipient*.] Silliness; trifling; nonsense. [Rare.]

The *desipience* of such a man as John Locke is never out of place, and is as sweet to listen to now as it could have been to his thoughtful and affectionate self to indulge in.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 37.

desipient (dē-sip'i-ent), *a.* [= Sp. *desipiente*, < L. *desipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *desipere*, be foolish, < *de-* priv. + *sapere*, be wise: see *sapient*.] Trifling; foolish; playful. *Smart.* [Rare.]

desirability (dē-zīr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *desirable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being desirable; desirableness.

desirable (dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *desirable*, < OF. *œsirable*, F. *désirable*; OF. also uncontracted *desiderable* (> E. *desiderable*) = Sp. *desiderable* (cf. Sp. *deseable* (= Pg. *desejavel*), < *desear* = Pg. *desejar*: see *desire*, *v.*) = It. *desiderabile*, < L. *desiderabilis*, desirable, < *desiderare*, long for, desire: see *desire*, *v.*] Worthy to be desired; that is to be wished for; fitted to excite a wish to possess.

Oh deare, sweete, and *desireable* child, how shall I part with all this goodness and virtue?
Evelyn, Diary, March 10, 1685.

Here are also strong Currents, sometimes setting one way, sometimes another; which . . . it is hard to describe with that Accuracy which is *desirable*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

No school can avoid taking for the ultimate moral aim a *desirable* state of feeling, called by whatever name—gratification, enjoyment, happiness.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.

desirableness (dē-zīr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being desirable; desirability.

The human character . . . is so constituted that a man's desire for things he does not possess is not in proportion to their *desirableness*, but in proportion to the ease with which they seem attainable.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 205.

The *desirableness* of a pleasure must always express its relation to some one else than the person desiring the enjoyment of the pleasure.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 369.

desirably (dē-zīr'a-bli), *adv.* In a desirable manner.

desirant†, *a.* [ME. *desiraunt*, < OF. *desirant*, ppr. of *desirer*, desire: see *desire*.] Desiring; desirous.

desire (dē-zīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desired*, ppr. *desiring*. [< ME. *desiren*, *desyren*, < OF. *desirer*, earlier *desirrer*, F. *désirer* = Pr. *desirar* (cf. Sp. *desear* = Pg. *desejar*, desire, appar. in part of other origin) = It. *desirare*, *desiare*, *desiderare*, < L. *desiderare*, long for, desire, feel the want of, miss, regret, appar. < *de-* + *sidus* (*sider-*), a star (see *sidereal*), but the connection of thought is not clear; cf. *consider*. Cf. also *desiderate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wish or long for; be solicitous for; have a wish for the possession, enjoyment, or being of; crave or covet: as, to *desire* another's happiness; to *desire* the good of the commonwealth; to *desire* wealth or fame.

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. Ex. xxxiv. 24.

Certainly that man were greedy of life who should *desire* to live when all the world were at an end.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

When one is contented, there is no more to be *desired*; and where there is no more to be *desired*, there is an end of it. *Cervantes*, Don Quixote (trans.).

2. To express a wish to obtain; ask; request; pray for.

Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my lord?
2 Ki. iv. 28.

So *desiring* leave to visite him sometimes, I went away.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1671.

I whispered him, and *desired* him to step aside a little with me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

3†. To invite.

I would *desire*
My famous cousin to our Grecian tents.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

4†. To require; claim; call for.

A doleful case *desires* a dolefull song.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

5. To long for, as some lost object; regret; miss. [Archaic.]

He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired*. 2 Chron. xxi. 20.

She shall be pleasant while she lives, and *desired* when she dies. *Jer. Taylor*, The Marriage Ring.

His chair *desires* him here in vain.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

=**Syn. 1.** To crave, want, hanker after, yearn for.—**2.** To beg, solicit, entreat.

II. *intrans.* To be in a state of desire or longing.

Tho *desired*[e] the quene muche after the nailes thre
War-with our lord was Inailed to the tre.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

For not to *desire* or admire, if a man could learn it, were more
Than to walk all day like the sultan of old in a garden of spice. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 7.

desire (dē-zīr'), *n.* [< ME. *desire*, *desir*, *desere*, < OF. *desir*, *desier*, F. *désir* (after the verb) = Pr. *desire*, *dezir* (cf. Sp. *deseo* = Pg. *desejo*) = It. *desiro*, *desire*, *desira*, *desia*, *desio*, *desiderio*, < L. *desiderium*, desire, longing, regret, < *desiderare*, desire, long for: see *desire*, *v.*] **1.** An emotion directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, whether sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion consisting in uneasiness for want of the object toward which it is directed, and the impulse to attain or possess it, in the widest sense, a state or condition of wishing.

But upon that Montayne to gon up this Monk had gret *desir*; and so upon a day he wente up.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 148.

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire*
Of their kind manager. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 380.

By this time the Pilgrims had a *desire* to go forward, and the Shepherds a *desire* they should; so they walked together towards the end of the Mountains.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 182.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke*.

He cared little for wine or for beauty, but he desired riches with an ungovernable and insatiable *desire*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

As *desire* is found to be the incentive to action where motives are readily analyzable, it is probably the universal incentive. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 43.

Desire always in the first instance looks outward to the object, and only indirectly through the object at the self; pleasure comes of the realisation of *desire*, but the *desire* is primarily for something else than the pleasure; and though it may gradually become tinctured by the consciousness of the subjective result, it can never entirely lose its objective reference. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 213.

2. A craving or longing; yearning, as of affection; longing inclination toward something.

Thy *desire* shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. Gen. iii. 16.

3. Appetency; sensual or natural tendency.

Fulfilling the *desires* of the flesh. Eph. ii. 3.

The secretion [of *Drosera*] dissolves bone, and even the enamel of teeth, but this is simply due to the large quantity of acid secreted, owing, apparently, to the *desire* of the plant for phosphorus. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 269.

4. A prayer; petition; request.

He will fulfil the *desire* of them that fear him.
Ps. cxlv. 19.

5. The object of longing; that which is wished for.

I knowe no better counseile, ne more trewe; and so shalt thow a-complisshe thy *desere* of thyn herte that thow art moste desiraunt. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

The *desire* of all nations shall come. Hag. ii. 7.

Here Busca and the Emperour had their *desire*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 26.

Baptism of desire. See *baptism.*=**Syn. 1** to **3.** Inclination, appetency, hankering, craving, eagerness, aspiration. See *wish*.

desiredly† (dē-zīr'ed-li), *adv.* In a desired manner; with desire. [Rare.]

O that I had my heat from thee, most holy fire! how sweetly dost thou burn! how secretly dost thou shine! how *desiredly* dost thou inflame me!
Quarles (tr. of S. August. Soliloq., xxxiv.), Emblems, v.

desireful (dē-zīr'fûl), *a.* [< *desire* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of desire or longing. [Rare.]

desirefulness (dē-zīr'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being desireful; eager longing. [Rare.]

The pleasure of a goode turne is muche diminished whan it is at first obteyned. The *desirefulnesse* of our mindes muche augmenteth and encreaseth our pleasure.
Udall, Preface vnto the Kinges Maiestie.

desireless (dē-zīr'les), *a.* [< *desire* + *-less*.] Without desire; indifferent.

The appetite is dull and *desireless*.
Donne, Devotions, p. 25.

desirer (dē-zīr'ėr), *n.* One who desires, asks, or calls for; one who wishes or craves.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

desirous (dē-zīr'us), *a.* [< ME. *desirous*, < OF. *desiros*, F. *désireux* = Pr. *desiros* (cf. Sp. *deseoso* = Pg. *desejoso*) = It. *desideroso*, < L. as if **desideriosus*, < *desiderium*, desire: see *desire*, *n.*] **1.** Wishing to obtain; wishful; solicitous; anxious; eager.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties: for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3.

Jesus knew that they were *desirous* to ask him.
John xvi. 19.

Behold at the door stood a great company of men, as *desirous* to go in, but durst not.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 105.

2†. Desirable.

The kynge de Cent chiualers hym socoured anoon with iiml men, whiche was a worthi knyght and *desirouse* in armes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

desirously (dē-zīr'us-li), *adv.* With desire; with earnest wish or longing.

The people of God . . . do with their hearts acknowledge his right and title to them, and do most *desirously* close with him. *Bates*, Everlasting Rest of the Saints.

desirousness (dē-zīr'us-nes), *n.* The state of being desirous; affection or emotion of desire.

We shall find a common *desirousenes* in all men to seeke their welfare.
Trewnesse of the Christian Religion, p. 338 (Ord MS.).

desist (dē-sist' or -zist'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desister*, F. *désister* = Sp. Pg. *desistir* = It. *desistere*, < L. *desistere*, intr. leave off, cease, tr. set down, < *de*, down, + *sistere*, set, place, causal of *stare*, stand, = E. *stand*, q. v. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] To stop; cease from some action or proceeding; forbear: used absolutely or with *from*.

Ceres, however, *desisted* not, but fell to her entreaties and lamentations afresh. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

What do we, then, but draw anew the model
In fewer offices; or, at least, *desist*
To build at all? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Travelling after fortune is not the way to secure her; and, indeed, of late, I have *desisted from* the pursuit.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

=**Syn.** To pause, stay, desist (from), leave (off), discontinue, give (over), break (off).

desistance, desistence (dē-sis'tans, -tens, or dē-zis'tans, -tens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *desistencia*; as *desist* + *-ance*, *-ence*.] A desisting; a ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle*, Works, I. 269.

The creature's sensations will ever prompt *desistance* from the more laborious course.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., II. 364.

desistive† (dē-sis'tiv or -zis'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *desistivo*; as *desist* + *-ive*.] Ending; concluding. [Rare.]

desition† (dē-sish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **desitio(n-)*, < *desinere*, pp. *desitus*, cease: see *desinence*.] End; termination; conclusion.

The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or *desition*. *The Soul's Immortality Defended* (1645), p. 27.

desitive† (des'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **desitivus*, < *desitus*, pp. of *desinere*, cease: see *desinence*.] **I.** *a.* Final; conclusive.

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort. The fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish: therefore the sun is not yet risen.
Watts.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a proposition which relates to an end or termination.

Inceptives and *desitives*, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything: as, the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. 6.

desk (desk), *n.* [< ME. *deske*, a desk, reading-desk, < OF. *desque*, *disque*, F. *disque* = Sp. Pg. *disco* = It. *desco*, a table, < L. *discus*, a disk, quoit, ML. *discus*, also *desca*, a table, desk, whence also AS. *disc*, E. *dish*, and mod. E. *disc*, *disk*, and, through F., *dais*, which are thus all ult. the same word: see *dish*, *disk*, *dais*.] A table specially adapted for convenience in writing or reading, frequently made with a sloping top, which may lift on hinges to give access to an interior compartment, as in the ordinary form of school-desk, or combined with drawers, and sometimes with book-shelves; also, a frame or case with a sloping top, intended to rest on a table, and to hold a book or paper conveniently for reading or writing.

The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which such a sloping frame is attached, as in the Church of England to the stall from which the morning and evening services are read, in Scotch churches to the stall of the precentor, and in the United States to the pulpit or the lectern in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his Bible before him. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

Who first invented work, and bound the free
And holiday-rejoicing spirit down . . .
To that dry drudgery at the *desk's* dead wood?
Lamb, Work.

The pulpit, or as it is here [in Connecticut] called, the *desk*, was filled by three, if not four, Clergymen.
Kendall, Travels, I. 4.

They are common to every species of oratory, though of rarer use in the *desk*. *Adams*, Lectures on Rhetoric.

Roll-top desk. Same as *cylinder-desk*.

desk† (desk), *v. t.* [< *desk*, *n.*] To shut up in or as if in a desk; treasure up. [Rare.]

In a walnut shell was *desked*.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

Or if you into some blind convent fly,
You're inquisition'd strait for heresy,
Unless your daring frontispiece can tell
News of a relic or brave miracle;
Then you are entertained and *deskt* up by
Our Ladie's psalter and the rosary.
John Hall, Poems, p. 2.

desk-cloth (desk'klôth), *n.* *Eccles.*, the hanging of the lectern.

desk-work (desk'wėrk), *n.* Work done at a desk; habitual writing, as that of a clerk or a literary man.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years
Of dust and *deskwork*. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

★**desma** (des'mą), *n.*; pl. *desmata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *δέσμα*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] A kind of sponge-spicule of polyaxial or irregular figure. See the extract.

Amongst one group of Lithistid sponges (Rhabdocrepida) the normal growth of a strongyle is arrested at an early stage; it then serves as a nucleus upon which further silica is deposited, and in such a manner as to produce a very irregularly branching sclere or *desma*, within which the fundamental strongyle can be seen enclosed.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

desmachymatous (des-ma-kī'ma-tus), *a.* [< *desmachyme* (*-chymat-*) + *-ous.*] Connective, as a sponge-tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to desmachyme: as, a *desmachymatous* sheath. *Sollas.*

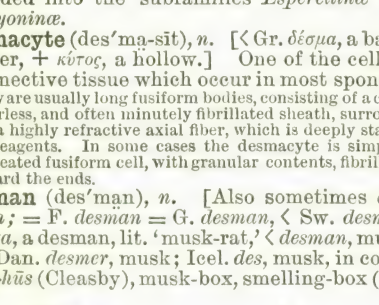
desmachyme (des'ma-kīm), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμα*, a bond, fetter, + *χυμός*, juice, *χύμα*(*τ*-), a liquid: see *chyme*[1].] The proper connective tissue of sponges, arising from desmacytes.

Desmacidon (des-mas'i-don), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Desmacidonidæ*. *Bowerbank*, 1862.

Desmacidonidæ (des-mas-i-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmacidon* + *-idæ.*] A family of marine sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ*, typified by the genus *Desmacidon*, having diversiform megascleres and chelate microscleres. The genera are numerous, and the family is divided into the subfamilies *Esperellinæ* and *Ectyoninæ*.

desmacyte (des'ma-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμα*, a band, fetter, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] One of the cells of connective tissue which occur in most sponges. They are usually long fusiform bodies, consisting of a clear, colorless, and often minutely fibrillated sheath, surrounding a highly refractive axial fiber, which is deeply stained by reagents. In some cases the desmacyte is simply a nucleated fusiform cell, with granular contents, fibrillated toward the ends.

desman (des'man), *n.* [Also sometimes *dæsman*; = F. *desman* = G. *desman*, < Sw. *desmanråtta*, a desman, lit. 'musk-rat,' < *desman*, musk; cf. Dan. *desmer*, musk; Icel. *des*, musk, in comp. *des-hūs* (Cleasby), musk-box, smelling-box (*hūs*, house, case), *des-köttr* (Haldorsen), 'musk-cat,' civet-cat (*köttr*, cat), *des-lygt* (Haldorsen), the smell of musk (*lygt*, prop. *lykt*, = Dan. *lugt*, smell); the second element of the Sw. name (*råtta*, rat) being ignored in the E., F., and G. word.] 1. A musk-shrew or musk-rat: the name of two distinct species of aquatic insectivorous mammals of the genus *Myogale* or *Galemys*, constituting the subfamily *Myogalinæ* (which see). The Muscovitic desman, *M. moschata* or *muscovitica*, is common on the Volga and the Don; it is about 8 inches long, swims and dives with great facility, and lives in holes in the banks. The Pyrenean desman, *M. pyrenaica*, is a smaller species with a relatively longer tail, found in southwestern Europe.

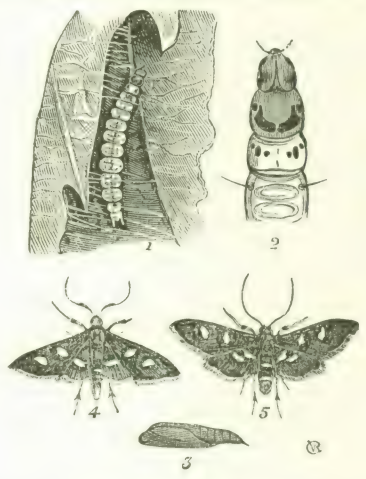


Muscovitic Desman (*Myogale moschata*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the musk-shrews. *Lacépède.*

desmata, *n.* Plural of *desma*.

Desmia (des'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Dasmia* for *Desmia*), < Gr. *δέσμιος*, binding, bound, < *δεσμός*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] 1. A genus of the lepidopterous family *Pyralidæ*, characterized chiefly by the elbowed or knotted antennæ of the male. Of the two described North American species, the more familiar is *D. funeralis*, which is nearly one inch in expanse of wings. The general color is brownish black, with a metallic luster. The fore wings bear two large oval white spots, and the hind wings one, usually divided in the female. The larva folds grape-leaves, and is known as the *grape-leaf folder*.



Grape-leaf Folder (*Desmia funeralis*).
1, caterpillar in folded leaf; 2, head and anterior joints, enlarged; 3, chrysalis; 4, male moth, and 5, female moth, natural size.

2. A genus of cœlenterates, of the family *Turbinolidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1848.

desmid, desmidian (des'mid, des-mid'i-an), *n.* A plant of the family *Desmidiaceæ*.

Desmidiaceæ, Desmidieæ (des-mid-i-ā'sē-ē, des-mi-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmidium* (< Gr. as if **δεσμίδιον*, dim. of *δεσμός*, a band, chain), the typical genus, + *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.] A family of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algæ, belonging to the class *Conjugatæ*. They are usually free, but sometimes united in chains which are embedded in mucilage. The cells are cylindrical or fusiform, and sometimes have horn-like processes; or the general outline is circular or elliptic and variously divided, the principal constriction in the middle forming symmetrical halves. Many of the forms are very beautiful. Reproduction takes place by cell-division at the middle and by conjugation. *Desmidiaceæ* differ from *Diatomaceæ* in their green color and the absence of silex. See cut under *Closterium*.

desmidian, *n.* See *desmid*.

Desmidieæ, *n. pl.* See *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidiologist (des-mid-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *desmidiology* + *-ist.*] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidiology (des-mid-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Desmidium* (see *Desmidiaceæ*) + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmine (des'min), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, also, as *δεσμή*, a bundle (< *δεῖν*, bind), + *-ine*[2].] A zeolitic mineral commonly occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals. Also called *stilbite* (which see).

Desmiospermeæ (des″mi-ō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέσμιος*, binding (see *Desmia*), + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-eæ*.] A division of algæ, subclass *Floridæ*, in which the spores are arranged in definite series with respect to a placenta or common point of attachment.

desmitis (des-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a ligament.

desmo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *δεσμό-ς*, a band or bond, anything for binding or fastening, a halter, cable, strap, chain, etc., < *δεῖν*, bind, fasten.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning a 'band,' 'bond,' or 'ligament.'

Desmobacteria (des″mō-bak-tē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *βακτήριον*, a staff (mod. bacterium, bacteria).] A group of genera of filiform bacteria with elongated cylindrical joints, isolated, or united into more or less extended chains. It includes the genera *Bacillus*, *Leptothrix*, etc.

Desmobrya (des-mob'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, chain, + *βρύον*, a kind of moss] seaweed.] Ferns in which the fronds are produced at the tip of the rootstock or caudex, and the stipes are continuous with it (not articulated). This is the case with most ferns; but in the tribe represented by *Polypodium* the stipes are articulated with the rootstock (eremobryoid).

desmobryoid (des-mob'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Desmobrya* + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Desmobrya*.

Desmodactyli (des-mō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *desmodactylus*: see *desmodactylous*.] A name given by Forbes to the family *Eurylæmidæ* considered as a superfamily group of *Passeres*, and distinguished from all other *Passeres* (or *Eleutherodactyli*) by having a strong band joining the tendon of the hind toe to that of the other toes.

desmodactylous (des-mō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *desmodactylus*, < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Having the flexor tendons of the toes bound together, as in the *Desmodactyli*: distinguished from *eleutherodactylous*.

Desmodidæ (des-mod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmodus* (stem prop. *Desmodont-*) + *-idæ.*] The *Desmodontes* as a family of bats.

Desmodium (des-mō'di-um), *n.* [NL. < Gr. as if **δεσμώδης*, like a chain, < *δεσμός*, a chain, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *desmoid*.] A later name for *Meibomia*, a genus of leguminous herbs and shrubs with pinnately trifoliolate (rarely simple) leaves and flat, deeply lobed pods. Each joint of the pod is one-seeded and usually covered with minute hooked hairs. There are about 150 species, tropical in Asia, and also extratropical in America, Africa, and Australia. The United States flora includes 35 species. The most remarkable member of the genus is an Indian species, *M. gyrans*, the telegraph-plant, so called from the spontaneous movement of its leaflets.



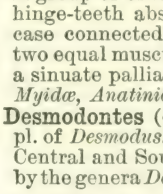
Telegraph-plant (*Meibomia gyrans*).

desmodont (des'mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the *Desmodonta*.

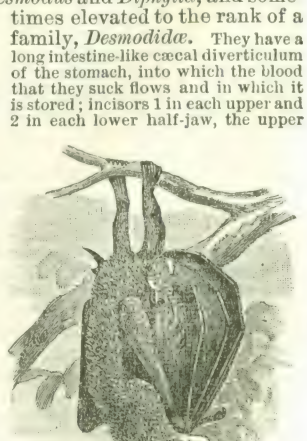
II. *n.* One of the *Desmodonta*.

Desmodonta (des-mō-don'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks, with the hinge-teeth absent or irregular (in the latter case connected by the ligamental processes), two equal muscular impressions or ciboria, and a sinuate pallial line. It includes the families *Myidæ*, *Anatinidæ*, *Mactridæ*, *Solenidæ*, etc.

Desmodontes (des-mō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Desmodus*. Cf. *Desmodidæ*.] A group of Central and South American bats, represented by the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, and sometimes elevated to the rank of a family, *Desmodidæ*. They have a long intestine-like cæcal diverticulum of the stomach, into which the blood that they suck flows and in which it is stored; incisors 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, the upper pair being very large and trenchant, and making with the lower an incised or punctured wound; the molars 1 in each half-jaw (in *Diphylla*) or none (in *Desmodus*); no tail; small interfemoral membrane; a short calcar or none; and a short conical snout with distinct nose-leaf. The bats of this remarkable group



Teeth of Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*), much enlarged.



True Vampire, or Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*).

are the true vampires, in the sense of bloodsuckers, and the only ones in the new world known to have the habit, though the term *vampire* is commonly applied, like the name of the genus *Vampyrus*, to numerous large insectivorous and frugivorous species of a different section.

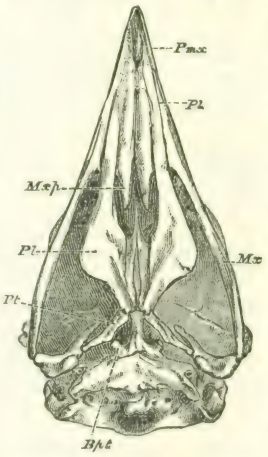
Desmodus (des'mō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a bundle, band, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable genus of South American phyllostomine bats, typical of the group *Desmodontes*, family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having no molar teeth and no calcar. *D. rufus*, a common and troublesome blood-sucking species, is the type.

Desmognathæ (des-mog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *aves*, birds) of *desmognathus*: see *desmognathous*.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is called the "bound-palate" type of structure of the upper jaw, as in those wading and swimming birds which are not schizognathous, in the birds of prey, and in various non-passerine perching birds. See *desmognathism*.

Desmognathidæ (des-mog-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmognathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Desmognathus*. The series of palatine teeth are transverse, and on the posterior portion of vomers; the dentigerous plates are on the parasphenoid; the vertebræ are opisthocœlian; the parasphenoid teeth are in two elongate patches; and the tongue is free laterally and behind.

desmognathism (des-mog'nā-thizm), *n.* [As *desmognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the "bound-palate" type of palatal structure, such as is exhibited, for example, by a duck, pelican, hawk, or parrot; the state or quality of being desmognathous. The vomer is either abortive or very small (when existing it usually tapers to a point in front); the maxillopalatines are united across the median line, either directly or by means of ossifications in the nasal septum; and the posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids articulate directly with the rostrum of the sphenoid (as in schizognathism). Recognized varieties of this formation are: (*a*) direct; (*b*) indirect; (*c*) imperfectly direct; (*d*) imperfectly indirect; (*e*) double; (*f*) compound. *W. K. Parker*, Encyc. Brit.

desmognathous (des-mog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *desmognathus*, < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *γνάθος*, a jaw.] Having the "bound-palate" type of structure; exhibiting desmognathism; belonging or relating to the *Desmognathæ*: as, a *desmognathous* palate; a *desmognathous* bird.



Desmognathous Skull (Secretary-bird). *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pl*, palatine; *Mxp*, maxillopalatine; *Mx*, maxilla; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Bpt*, basipterygoid process.

Desmognathus (des-mog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1849), < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Desmognathidæ*.

desmography (des-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the ligaments of the body.

desmoid (des'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, bundle, ligament, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a bundle. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, applied to certain firm and tough fibromata or tumors which, on section, present numerous white, glistening fibers, intimately interwoven or arranged in bundles, constituting circles or loops intercrossing one another. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, ligamentous; tendinous; aponeurotic; sinewy: said of fibrous tissues which bind parts together.

desmology (des-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The anatomy of the ligaments.

Desmomyaria (des″mō-mī-ā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *μῦς*, a muscle (see *mouse, muscle*), + *-aria*.] A group of free-swimming tunicates or ascidians, the salps, regarded as an order of *Thaliacea*: opposed to *Cyclomyaria*. See *Salpidæ*.

Desmoncus (des-mong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὄγκος*, barb; so called from the long, attenuate, and strongly hooked ends of the leafstalks.] A genus of palms found in the forests of tropical America. They have long, slender, flexible stems, climbing among the branches of trees by the stout recurved spines which arm the elongated rachis of the pinnate leaves. The fruit is small and globose. There are about 25 species.

desmopelmous (des-mō-pel'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot, + *-ous*.] In *ornith.*, having the plantar tendons bound together; having the flexor hallucis muscle connected by a band with the flexor digitorum, so that the hind toe cannot be bent independently of the front toes. The several ways in which the union occurs are distinguished as *antiopelmous*, *symplemous*, and *heteropelmous*: opposed to *nomopelmous* or *schizopelmous*: as, a *desmopelmous* disposition of the tendons; a *desmopelmous* bird.

Desmoscolex (des-mō-skō'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *σκώληξ*, a worm, esp. the earthworm.] The typical genus of nematoid threadworms of the family *Desmoscolicidæ*, notable in having the body much more distinctly segmented than that of other *Nematoidea*, and the papillæ and setæ resembling those of annelids.

Desmoscolicidæ (des″mō-skō-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmoscolex* (*-lic-*) + *-idæ*.] An aberrant group of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Desmoscolex*.

Desmosticha (des-mos'ti-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *στίχος*, a row, a line.] The endocyclic or regular sea-urchins, having the ambulacra equal and band-like, and not expanded as in the *Petalosticha* or spatangoids. The group consists of the families *Cidaridæ*, *Echinidæ*, *Echinometridæ*, etc. See cuts under *Cidaris* and *Echinus*.

desmostichous (des-mos'ti-kus), *a.* [< *Desmosticha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*.

desmoteuthid (des-mō-tū'thid), *n.* A squid of the family *Desmoteuthidæ*.

Desmoteuthidæ (des-mō-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmoteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Desmoteuthis*. The body is much elongated, and the siphon has three peculiar special thickenings, or raised processes, in its basal portion.



Desmoteuthis tenera.

Desmoteuthis (des-mō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *τευθίς*, a squid.] A genus of squids, giving name to the family *Desmoteuthidæ*: a synonym of *Taonius*.

desmotomy (des-mot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-τομία*, < *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy*.] The act or art of dissecting ligaments.

desocialization (dē-sō″shal-i-zā'-shọn), *n.* [< **desocialize* (< *de-* priv. + *social* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The act of rendering unsocial; the derangement or loss of social instincts or habits. Also spelled *desocialisation*.

> Their [hysterical women's] example proves also how the derangement of the social sense leads naturally and inevitably to a deterioration of moral feeling and will; it is demoralization following *desocialisation*.
> *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 258.

desolate (des'ọ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desolated*, ppr. *desolating*. [< ME. *desolaten*, < L. *desolatus*, pp. of *desolare* (> It. *desolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *desolar* = F. *désoler*), leave alone, forsake, abandon, < *de-* intensive + *solare*, make lonely, lay waste, desolate, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*[2].] 1. To render lonely, as a place or region, by depopulation or devastation; make desert; lay waste; ruin; ravage.

> The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*
>
> Those who with the gun, . . .
> Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields.
> *Thomson*, Winter.
>
> Wind-blown hair
> Of comets, *desolating* the dim air.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, Anactoria.

> We hear of storms washing away and *desolating* the islets [atolls] to an extent which astonished the inhabitants.
> *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 166.

2. To overwhelm with grief; afflict; make very sorry or weary: as, his heart was *desolated* by his loss; your misfortune *desolates* me; to be *desolated* by ennui. [In the last example a Gallicism.]

desolate (des'ọ-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *desolate*, *desolat*, < L. *desolatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Solitary; lonely; without companionship; forsaken.

> Many a gentill lady be lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden *dysolat*, and with-outen counseile.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.
>
> No one is so accursed by fate,
> No one so utterly *desolate*,
> But some heart, though unknown,
> Responds unto his own.
> *Longfellow*, Endymion.
>
> Hope touched her heart; no longer *desolate*,
> Deserted of all creatures did she feel.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 234.

2. Overwhelmed with grief; deprived of comfort; afflicted.

> And in hym self they stode soo *desolate*;
> Whanne kyng Boylyn saw they were putte to flight,
> That in noo wise they wold no lenger fight.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3083.

> So Tamar remained *desolate* in her brother Absalom's house. 2 Sam. xiii. 20.

> My heart within me is *desolate*. Ps. cxliii. 4.

3†. Destitute; lacking.

> I were ryght now of tales *desolat*.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 33.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited; lonely; abandoned: as, a *desolate* wilderness; *desolate* altars; *desolate* towers.

> I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix. 11.

> Behold, your house is left unto you *desolate*. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.
> Mat. xxiii. 38, 39.

> A *desolate* island. *Broome.*

> This delicious Plain is now almost *desolate*, being suffer'd, for want of culture, to run up to rank weeds.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 53.

> Any one who sees the *desolate* country about Jerusalem may conclude what a sad alteration all these parts have undergone since the time of Josephus, who says that the whole territory abounded in trees.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 24.

5†. Lost to shame; abandoned; dissolute.

> Ever the heyer he is of estaat,
> The more is he holden *desolaat*.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 136.

=**Syn. 1.** Companionless.—**2.** Forlorn, cheerless, miserable, wretched.—**4.** Abandoned, unfrequented, lonely, waste, wild, barren, dreary.

desolately (des'ọ-lāt-li), *adv.* In a desolate manner; as one forsaken, abandoned, or overwhelmed with ruin or grief.

> Nehemiah, whom all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was *desolately* miserable. *Bates*, Works, IV. iv.

desolateness (des'ọ-lāt-nes), *n.* The state of being desolate, in any sense of the word.

> In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my *desolateness*. *Bacon*, Works, VI. 98.

desolater (des'ọ-lā-tėr), *n.* See *desolator*.

desolation (des-ọ-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désolation* = Sp. *desolación* = Pg. *desolação* = It. *desolazione*, < LL. *desolatio*(*n-*), < L. *desolare*: see *desolate*, *v.*] 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; devastation; a laying waste.

> What with your prayses of the countrey, and what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof, made by those . . . Scottes, you have filled me with great compassion. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> Long e'er thou shalt be to Manhood grown,
> Wide *Desolation* will lay waste this Town.
> *Congreve*, Iliad.

2. A desolate place; a waste, devastated, or lifeless place or region.

> How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! Jer. l. 23.
>
> Let the rocks
> Groan with continual surges; and behind me
> Make all a *desolation*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

> Some great world, as yet unknown, slow moving in the outer *desolation* beyond the remotest of the present planetary family. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 55.

3. A desolate or desolated condition or state; destruction; ruin.

> Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to *desolation*. Mat. xii. 25.

> Between York and Durham, the space of 60 Miles, for nine Years together, there was so utter *Desolation*, as that neither any House was left standing, nor any Ground tilled.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 25.

> Choose them for your lords who spoil and burn whole countries and call *desolation* peace. *Fisher.*

> The wide area of watery *desolation* was spread out in dreadful clearness around them.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 7.

4. Personal affliction; the state of being desolate or forsaken; sadness.

> The king shall mourn, and the prince shall be clothed with *desolation*. Ezek. vii. 27.

> This bosom's *desolation*. *Byron.*
>
> She rested, and her *desolation* came
> Upon her, and she wept beside the way.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

=**Syn. 1.** Ravage.—**3** and **4.** Misery, wretchedness, gloom.

desolator (des'ọ-lā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *desolator*, < L. *desolare*, desolate: see *desolate*, *v.*] One who desolates or lays waste; that which desolates. Also spelled *desolater*.

> He shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations, be a *desolater* or make desolation. *J. Mede*, On Daniel, p. 39.

The *desolator* desolate!
The victor overthrown!
The arbiter of others' fate
A suppliant for his own.
Byron, Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.

Pity, not scorn, I felt, though desolate
The *desolator* now.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

desolatory (des′ō-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *desolatorius*, making desolate, < L. *desolatus*, pp.: see *desolate*, *v.*] Causing desolation. [Rare.]

The *desolatory* judgments are a notable improvement of God's mercy. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 55.

desophisticate (dē-sō-fis′ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desophisticated*, ppr. *desophisticating*. [< *de-* priv. + *sophisticate*.] To clear from sophism or error. *Hare. Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

Desoria (de-sō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., from Édouard *Desor* (1811–82), a Swiss geologist and paleontologist.] 1. A genus of collembolous insects, of the family *Poduridæ*, or springtails; the glacier-fleas, found on the glaciers of the Alps. They differ from the common flea in that they jump by the aid of a special apparatus provided for the purpose at the posterior extremity, and not by means of the legs. *Nicolet*, 1841.

2†. A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins: same as *Linthia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1851.

desoxalate (des-ok′sạ-lāt), *n.* [< *desoxal-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of desoxalic acid.

desoxalic (des-ok-sal′ik), *a.* [< **des-* for *dis-* priv. + *oxalic*.] In *chem.*, formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid.—**Desoxalic acid**, $C_5H_6O_8$, a tribasic acid, when pure forming a crystalline deliquescent solid having a refreshing acid taste like that of tartaric acid. Also called *racemo-carbonic acid*.

despair (des-pãr′), *v.* [< ME. *despayren*, *despeyren*, *despeiren*, < OF. *desperer*, *desesperer*, mod. F. *désespérer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desesperar* = It. *disperare*, *disperare*, < L. *desperare*, be without hope, < *de-* priv. + *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope. Cf. *desperate*, *disesperate*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To lose hope; be without hope; give up all hope or expectation: followed by *of* before an object.

We *despaired* even *of* life. 2 Cor. i. 8.

The ancients seem not to have *despaired of* discovering methods and remedies for retarding old age.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Never *despair of* God's blessings here or *of* his reward hereafter. *Wake.*

Nature, whose free, light, cheerful air,
Oft made thee, in thy gloom, *despair*.
M. Arnold, Morality.

=Syn. *Despair*, *Despond*. See *despond*.

II.† *trans.* 1. To give up hope of; lose confidence in.

I would not *despair* the greatest design that could be attempted. *Milton.*

2. To cause to despair; deprive of hope.

Having no hope to *despair* the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands.
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 30.

despair (des-pãr′), *n.* [< ME. *dispair*, *despeir*, *despeyre*, also *desespeire*, *desespeyre*, < OF. *desespeir*, *desespoir*, F. *désespoir* = Pr. *desesper*, despair; from the verb.] 1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; utter lack of hope or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in *despair*. 2 Cor. iv. 8.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. § 11.

Nothing is more certain than that *despair* has almost the same effect upon us with enjoyment, and that we are no sooner acquainted with the impossibility of satisfying any desire, than the desire itself vanishes.
Hume, Human Nature, Int.

2. That which causes hopelessness; that of which there is no hope.

The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The attempt of the Alexandrian Platonists to substitute the visions of trances for the conclusions of intellect has been called the *despair* of reason; and modern spiritualism, when it is not a drawing-room amusement, is too often a moment in the *despair* of faith.
Encyc. Brit., II. 202.

=Syn. 1. *Despondency*, *Despair*, *Desperation*. *Despondency* is a loss of hope sufficient to produce a loss of courage and a disposition to relax or relinquish effort, the despondent person tending to sink into spiritless inaction. *Despair* means a total loss of hope; *despondency* does not. *Despair* naturally destroys courage and stops all effort, but may produce a new kind of courage and fierce activity founded upon the sense that there is nothing worse to be feared. In this *despair* is akin to *desperation*, which is an active state and always tends to produce a furious struggle against adverse circumstances, even when the situation is utterly hopeless.

The calmness of his temper preserved him alike from extravagant elation and from extravagant *despondency*.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

What reinforcement we may gain from hope;
If not, what resolution from *despair*.
Milton, P. L., i. 191.

Pride and *despair* have often been known to nerve the weakest minds with fortitude adequate to the occasion.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

None of his division were made prisoners, though many were killed; a circumstance that testifies the *desperation* of their resistance. *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 35, note.

despairer (des-pãr′ėr), *n.* One who despairs or is without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

despairful (des-pãr′fụl), *a.* [< *despair* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of or indicating despair; hopeless. [Rare.]

Other cries amongst the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with *despairful* outcries. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

His conscience made *despairfull*.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

despairing (des-pãr′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *despair*, *v.*] 1. Prone to despair or lose hope: as, a *despairing* disposition.—2. Characterized by or indicating despair: as, a *despairing* cry.

despairingly (des-pãr′ing-li), *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness; in despair.

He speaks severely and . . . *despairingly* of our society.
Boyle, Works, I. 237.

In our overcharged House of Commons, . . . for one thing of consequence that is done, five or ten are *despairingly* postponed. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 207.

despairingness (des-pãr′ing-nes), *n.* The state of being despairing; hopelessness. *Clarke.*

despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach′), *v.* [First found in early mod. E. (also spelled *dispach*); < OF. *despechier*, *despeschier*, *despeechier*, *despeceschier*, *despecquier*, *despesquier*, *despeesquier*, also *depeschier*, *deppaschier*, *dapauchier*, later *despecher*, *depecher* (> ME. *depechen*, E. *depeach*, q. v.), mod. F. *dépêcher*, rid, discharge, hasten, expedite, despatch; cf. Sp. Pg. *despachar*, It. *dispacciare*, *spacciare*, *spicciare*, despatch, etc. If these forms had a common source, some confusion or corruption must have occurred in their development. (1) The F. form suggests ML. **dispedicare*, lit. disentangle, < *dis-* priv. + **pedicare* (found in LL. *impedicare*, entangle, catch, whence Pr. *empedegar* = OF. *empechier*, *empeechier*, *empeescher*, *empescher*, *empegier*, *empiegier*, etc., entangle, embarrass, hinder, stop, bar, impeach, whence E. *impeach*, q. v.), < L. *pedica*, a snare, trap, gin, shackle, fetter, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. (2) The Sp., Pg., and It. forms, if not dependent on the F., would seem to point to ML. **dispactare* or **dispactiare*, lit. unfasten, < *dis-* priv. + **pactare*, freq. of L. *pangere*, pp. *pactus*, fasten, bind: see *pact*. According to the first explanation, *despatch* is coradicate with its equiv. *expede*, *expedite*, and their opposites *impede*, *impedite*: see *impeach*, in which the second syllable is the same as the second syllable of *depeach*, an obs. var. of *despatch*. The spelling *dispatch* is etymologically the more correct form, but *despatch*, rare before its use in Johnson's dictionary, has largely displaced it.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To deliver; rid; free; disentangle; discharge: usually reflexive.

I had clean *dispatched myself* of this great charge.
J. Udall, Pref. to Matthew.

2. To send to a destination; cause to start for or go to an appointed place; put under way: usually implying urgent importance or haste as to purpose, or promptness and regularity as to time: as, to *despatch* a messenger or a letter asking for assistance; to *despatch* an envoy to a foreign court; to *despatch* a ship.

The King was at Beverly when he heard of his Brother's Death, and presently thereupon *dispatched* away Edmund Earl of Mortaigne into Normandy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 176.

What peace of mind a sinner can have in this world who knows not how soon he may be *dispatched* to that place of torment. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Some hero must be *dispatch'd*, to bear
The mournful message to Pelides' ear.
Pope, Iliad, xvii.

Moses was . . . *despatched* to borrow a couple of chairs.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

3. To transact or dispose of speedily or with promptness; attend to; bring to an end; accomplish: as, to *despatch* business.

Speak with poor men when they come to your houses, and *despatch* poor suitors.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Ere we put ourselves in arms, *despatch* we
The business we have talk'd of.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Wheresoever they [merchants] go they certainly *dispatch* their business so as to return back again with the next or contrary Monsoon. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 22.

The Three First Books I have already *dispatched*, and am now entring upon the Fourth.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

Hence—4. To finish or make an end of by promptly putting to death; kill.

The company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords. Ezek. xxiii. 47.

If 't please your grace to have me hang'd, I am ready; 'Tis but a miller and a thief *despatch'd*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

The infidel . . . was instantly *dispatched*, to prevent his giving an alarm. *Irving*, Granada, p. 31.

=Syn. 2. To hasten off.—3. To make short work of, dispose of (quickly).—4. *Slay*, *Murder*, etc. See *kill*.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To go expeditiously; be quick.

Despatch, I say, and find the forester.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

2. To conclude or dispose of an affair or matter; make a finish.

They have *despatch'd* with Pompey, he is gone.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 2.

'Twill be
An hour before I can *dispatch* with him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

I might have finish'd ere he went, and not
Delay'd his business much; two or three words,
And I had *dispatch'd*. *Shirley*, The Traitor, ii. 1.

despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach′), *n.* [= D. *depêche* = G. Dan. *depesche* = Sw. *depesch*, < OF. *despeche*, *despesche*, haste, riddance, discharge, despatch, F. *dépêche*, despatch; cf. Sp. Pg. *despacho*, It. *dispaccio*, *spaccio*, despatch; from the verb.] 1. A sending off or away; a prompt or regular starting or transmission, as of some one on an errand or a commission, or of a ship, freight, etc., on its prescribed course or toward its destination: as, the *despatch* of the mails; the *despatch* of troops to the front.

The several messengers
From hence attend *despatch*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

But because it would have taken up a long time to Load our Vessel with our own Boat only, we hired a Periago of the Logwood-cutters to bring it on Board; and by that means made the quicker *dispatch*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 18.

2. A sending away or getting rid of something; a putting out of the way, or a doing away with; riddance; dismissal.

A *despatch* of complaints. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

Cato gave counsel in open senate, that they should give him [Carneades] his *dispatch* with all speed, lest he should infect and inchant the minds and affections of the youth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

3. Prompt or expeditious performance; complete or regular execution or transaction; the act of bringing to a conclusion.

The daughter of the king of France,
On serious business, craving quick *despatch*,
Importunes personal conference with his grace.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

Despatch of each day's little growth
Of household occupation.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

Their permanent residence was assigned in the old alcazar of Seville, where they were to meet every day for the *despatch* of business. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

4. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence: as, repairing done with neatness and *despatch*; go, but make *despatch*.

Sets down her babe, and makes all swift *dispatch*
In pursuit of the thing she would have stay.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

Letters of greater consequence, that require *dispatch*, are sent by foot messengers across the deserts directly to Cairo. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 14.

Our axes were immediately set to work to cut down trees, and, our men being dexterous in the use of them, great *despatch* was made. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 234.

The earl's utmost *despatch* only enabled him to meet the queen as she entered the great hall.
Scott, Kenilworth, xv.

No two things differ more than *hurry* and *despatch*. *Hurry* is the mark of a weak mind, *despatch* of a strong one. *Colton*, Lacon.

5†. Conduct; management.

You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

6. A written message sent or to be sent with expedition: as, a telegraphic *despatch*.—7. An official letter relating to public affairs, as from a minister to an ambassador or a commander, or from the latter to the former, usually conveyed by a special messenger or bearer of despatches.

Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt
In the *despatch*. *Byron.*

8. A conveyance or an organization for the expeditious transmission of merchandise, money, etc.: as, the Merchants' *Despatch*; it was sent by *despatch*.—9†. A decisive answer.

To-day we shall have our *despatch*,
On Saturday we will return to France.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

Bearer of despatches, a person employed, either specially or regularly, in conveying official despatches, as between a government and its foreign envoys, or to or from a military or naval commander.—**Happy despatch**, a humorous name given to the form of judicial suicide known among the Japanese as *hara-kiri*.—**Pneumatic despatch**. See *pneumatic*.

despatch-boat (des-pach′bōt), *n.* A government vessel for the conveyance of despatches.

despatch-box (des-pach′boks), *n.* A box or case in which official despatches are carried by ★a special messenger.

despatcher, dispatcher (des-, dis-pach′ėr), *n.* One who despatches: as, a train-*despatcher*; a mail-*despatcher*.

despatchful†, dispatchful† (des-, dis-pach′fụl), *a.* [< *despatch*, *dispatch*, + *-ful*, 1.] Marked by or exercising despatch; energetic; speedy.

Fall like a secret and *despatchful* plague
On your secured comforts.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, ii. 2.

So saying, with *dispatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for delicacy best.
Milton, P. L., v. 331.

Let one *dispatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

despatch-tube (des-pach′tūb), *n.* The tube or pipe of a pneumatic despatch system. See *pneumatic*.

despecificate (dē-spē-sif′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despecificated*, ppr. *despecificating*. [< *de-* priv. + *specificate*.] To change the specific use or meaning of; make specifically different; differentiate. [Rare.]

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully *despecificated*; and only the latter now imports "folly."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305.

despecification (dē-spes″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *despecificate*: see *-ation*.] Change of specific use or meaning; differentiation. [Rare.]

It is their *despecification*—not the words themselves—that belongs to our period.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 306, note.

despect (dē-spekt′), *n.* [< L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon: see *despise*, and cf. *despite*, a doublet of *despect*.] Despection; contempt. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

despectant (dē-spek′tant), *a.* [< L. *despectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *despectare*, look down upon: see *despite*, *v.*] In *her.*, looking downward; having the head bent downward: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *dejectant*.

despection (dē-spek′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *despection*, < L. *despectio(n-)*, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise: see *despise*.] A looking down upon; contempt; disdain. [Rare.]

They who take either of these guides, reason or grace, to carry them up to this cliff of meditation, may cast down their thoughts in a calm *despection* of all those shining attractions which they see to be so transitory.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6.

despence†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispense*.

despend†, *v. t.* See *dispend*.

dispense†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispense*.

desperado (des-pe-rā′dō), *n.*; pl. *desperados* or *-does* (-dōz). [< OSp. *desperado*, < L. *desperatus*, pp., desperate: see *desperate*.] A desperate or reckless man; one urged by furious passions; one habituated to lawless deeds either for himself or for others.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private *desperadoes* of that faction.
The Cloak in its Colours, p. 9 (1679).

A frowzy *desperado*, shaggy as a bison, in a red shirt and jack-boots, hung about the waist with an assortment of six-shooters and bowie-knives. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

With a cool, professionally murderous look, like that of our border *desperadoes*. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

desperance†, *n.* [ME., also *desperaunce*, < OF. *desperance*, *desparance* (also *desesperance*, F. *désespérance*) (= It. *desperanza*, *disperanza*), < *desperer*, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] Desperation; despair.

I am in tristesse all amidde
And fulfilled of *desperaunce*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 119.

desperate (des′pe-rāt), *a.* [= D. *desperaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperat* = OF. *desperé* = OSp. *desperado* = It. *disperato*, < L. *desperatus*, pp. of *desperare*, be without hope, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] 1†. Having no hope; hopeless; despairing.

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2.

May he not be *desperate* of his own merit to think himself the only exiled abject, banished from out the acceptance of a lady's favour? *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, 1st Pos.

2. Without care for safety; extremely rash; reckless from despair, passion, or ferocity: as, a *desperate* man.

Proceed not to this combat. Be'st thou *desperate*
Of thine own life? yet, dearest, pity mine!
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Supposing that it was a Malaya Vessel, he ordered the men not to go aboard, for they are accounted *desperate* Fellows. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 401.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave,
And level for the charge your arms are laid,
Where lives the *desperate* foe that for such onset staid?
Scott.

3. Done or resorted to without regard to consequences, or in the last extremity; showing despair or recklessness; extremely hazardous: as, a *desperate* undertaking; *desperate* remedies.

Som new disguised garment, or *desperate* hat, fond [foolish] in facion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

Beware of *desperate* steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

His enthusiasm, barred from the career which it would have selected for itself, seems to have found a vent in *desperate* levity. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The highest results are often accomplished by those who work with *desperate* energy, quite regardless of self.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 322.

4. Beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irremediable; hopeless: as, *desperate* fortunes; a *desperate* situation or condition.

They are now
But *desperate* debts again, I ne'er look for 'em.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

For e'en the perfect angels were not stable,
But had a fall more *desperate* than we.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

They were fellows of *desperate* fortunes, forced to fly from the places of their birth on account of their poverty or their crimes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 4.

5. Such as to be despaired of; extremely difficult to do, manage, cure, or reclaim.

Your bended honesty we shall set right, sir;
We surgeons of the law do *desperate* cures, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Concluding all were *desp'rate* sots and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 271.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Headlong, violent, mad, wild, furious, frantic.

desperately (des′pe-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a desperate manner; recklessly; without fear or restraint.

The French, rather than to endure the Arrows of the English, or be taken, *desperately* leaped into the Sea.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 119.

Ye all want money, and you are liberal captains,
And in this want will talk a little *desperately*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

2. Excessively; violently; unrestrainedly.

The heart is deceitful above all things, and *desperately* wicked. Jer. xvii. 9.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Addison.*

desperateness (des′pe-rāt-nes), *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence.

You are too rash, you are too hot,
Wild *desperateness* doth valour blot.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 3.

The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and *desperateness* next hour.
Carlyle.

desperation (des-pe-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *desperacion*, < OF. *desperacion*, *desperation* (cf. *desesperation* = F. *désespération*) = OSp. *desperacion* (Sp. *desesperación* = Pg. *desesperação*) = It. *disperazione*, *disperazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperation*, < L. *desperatio(n-)*, hopelessness, despair, < *desperare*, despair: see *desperate*, *despair*, *v.*] 1†. A despairing; hopelessness; despair.

This *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we sin on because we have sinned. *Hammond.*

2. A desperate state of mind, either active or passive; recklessness arising from failure or misfortune; despairing rashness or fury: as, deeds of *desperation*.

Drede of *desperacion* dryueth a-weye thanne grace,
That mercy in her mynde may naugt thanne falle:
Good hope, that helpe shulde, to wanhope [despair] torneth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 307.

The very place puts toys of *desperation*,
Without more motive, into every brain.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

The Portuguese, ever mindful of Don Christopher, fought with a bravery like to *desperation*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 190.

The mass of men lead lives of quiet *desperation*. What is called resignation is confirmed *desperation*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 10.

=Syn. 2. See *despair*.

despicability (des″pi-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *despicable*: see *-bility*.] Despicableness; contemptibleness. [Rare.]

Such courage we indeed esteem an exceeding small matter, capable of co-existing with a life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and *despicability*.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 94.

despicable (des′pi-ka-bl), *a.* [= It. *despicabile*, < LL. *despicabilis*, contemptible, < *despicari*, despise, < L. *despicere*, despise: see *despise*. Cf. *despisable*.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; vile; worthless: applicable equally to persons and things: as, a *despicable* man; a *despicable* gift.

It is less *despicable* to beg a supply to a man's hunger than his vanity. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 251.

In proportion as he became contemptible to others, he became *despicable* to himself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Such a disposition to fly to pieces as possessed the minds of the Greeks would divide America into thousands of petty, *despicable* states. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 509.

=Syn. *Paltry*, *Pitiful*, etc. See *contemptible*.

despicableness (des′pi-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; vileness; worthlessness.

Even in the vilest [creatures], the maker's art shines through the *despicableness* of the matter.
Boyle, Works, II. 13.

despicably (des′pi-ka-bli), *adv.* Meanly; basely; contemptibly: as, *despicably* stingy.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor. *Addison.*

despicience†, despiciency† (dē-spish′ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *despicient*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] A looking down upon; a despising; contempt. [Rare.]

It is very probable, that to shew their *despiciency* of the poore Gentiles, and to pride themselves on their prerogative and discretion from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done. *J. Mede*, Diatribæ, p. 191.

despicient† (dē-spish′ent), *a.* [< L. *despicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *despicere*, look down, despise: see *despise*.] Looking down upon. *Bailey*, 1731.

despight†, despightful†. False spellings of *despite*, *despiteful*.

despiritualization (dē-spir″i-tụ-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< **despiritualize* (< *de-* priv. + *spiritualize*) + *-ation*.] The act of lessening the force, or impeding and removing the influences, of the nobler or spiritual nature and relations of men; the state of being so affected.

Worldliness includes the materialism of sin, the *despiritualization* of man. *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 19, 1885.

despisable (des-pī′za-bl), *a.* [< OF. *despisable*, *despiçable*, < *despiser*, despise: see *despise* and *-able*.] Deserving to be despised; despicable; contemptible. [Colloq.]

despisal† (des-pī′zal), *n.* [< *despise* + *-al*.] Contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of *despisal*, and may find means to shew his resentment.
Bp. Patrick, On Prov. xi. 12.

despise (des-pīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despised*, ppr. *despising*. [< ME. *despisen*, *dispisen*, < OF. *despiser*, *despicer*, despise, < *despis*, *despiz*, pp. of *despire*, *despier*, *dispire*, despise, < L. *despicere*, look down upon, despise, scorn, < *de*, down, + *specere*, look at, behold: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*. Cf. *despicient*, *despect*, *despite*.] 1. To look down upon; contemn; scorn; disdain.

Yf any Brother of the fforsayd ffraternyte and crafte *dysspysse* anoder, callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname, he schall pay, at the ffyrst deffaute, xij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. Prov. i. 7.

Men have *despised* to be conversant in ordinary and common matters. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 261.

Till it [the fire] had gained so considerable a force that it *despised* all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings which stood in its way.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

The Oriental Christians, who have been *despised* for centuries, are, with some few exceptions, despicable enough.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.

Hence—2†. To reject; throw away.

In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes
Dispiseth alle the labour and expence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3†. To look upon; contemplate. [A forced and doubtful use.]

Thy God requireth thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despisest* to live with him for ever. *Bacon.*

=Syn. 1. *Contemn*, *Disdain*, etc. See *scorn*.

despisedness (des-pī′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being despised.

He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to blind strength, *despisedness* to vanquish pride.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

despiser (des-pī′zėr), *n.* [< ME. **despisere*, *despysere*; < *despise* + *-er*[1].] One who despises; a scorner.

Behold, ye *despisers*, and wonder, and perish.
Acts xiii. 41.

despisingly (des-pī'zing-li), *adv.* With contempt.

despite (des-pīt'), *n.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despight;* < ME. *despite, despit, despyte, dispite, dispit,* < OF. *despit, despeit,* F. *dépit* = Pr. *despieyt, despieg* = Sp. *despecho* = Pg. *despeito* = It. *dispetto,* < L. *despectus,* a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere,* pp. *despectus,* look down upon, despise: see *despise.* Hence by apheresis *spite,* q. v.] **1.** Scorn; contempt; extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous aversion; spite.

Gawein vndirstode her manaces, and hir pride, and he hadde ther-of grete *dispite.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Wherin, as it is sayde, Absolon is buryed, and whan so euer any Sarrasyn cometh by yt sepulcre he casteth a stone thereat with grete violence and *despyte,* bycause yt the sayd Absolon pursued his father kyng Dauid and caused hym to fle. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 34.

Thou hast . . . rejoiced in heart with all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. Ezek. xxv. 6.

2. Defiance with contempt of opposition; contemptuous challenge.

Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight,
Goes to meet danger with *despite,*
Proudly as thou the tempest's might,
Dark-rolling wave!
Longfellow, tr. of Evald's King Christian.

3. An act of malice or injury. [Poetic.]

Do not presume, because you see me young;
Or caste *despites* on my profession.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

Which would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High.
Milton, P. L., vi. 906.

But, as I said to him, his own *despites*
Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xiv. 71.

In despite of, in defiance or contempt of; in defiant opposition to; notwithstanding: later abbreviated to *in spite of,* or simply *despite* as a preposition.

Why doo I longer live *in* lifes *despight,*
And doo not dye then *in despight of* death?
Spenser, Daphnaïda, vi.

Seized my hand *in despite of* my efforts to the contrary.
Irving.

despite (des-pīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despited,* ppr. *despiting.* [< OF. *despiter* (> ML. *despitare*), F. *dépiter* = Pr. *despechar, despeytar* = Sp. *despechar* = Pg. *despeitar* = It. *dispettare,* < L. *despectare,* look down upon, despise, freq. of *despicere,* pp. *despectus,* look down upon, despise: see *despise.* Hence by apheresis *spite, v. t.*] **1.** To treat with contempt; set at naught; despise. [Rare.]

Hee chuseth him as the fittest subiect in whose ruine to *despite* his Maker. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 25.

The great founder of Rome, I heard in Holland, slew his brother for *despiting* the weakness of his walls.
Landor, Peter the Great and Alexis.

2. To vex; offend; spite. [Rare.]

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

despite (des-pīt'), *prep.* [Short for *in despite of:* see *despite, n.*] In despite of; notwithstanding. See *in despite of,* under *despite, n.*

But archwyfes, eger in their violence,
Ferse as a tigre for to make affray,
They haf, *despite* and agayne conscience,
list not of pride theyre hornys cast away.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 46.

Plants of great vigor will almost always struggle into blossom, *despite* impediments.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 49.

Faith held fast, *despite* the plucking fiend.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 199.

The moon will draw the sea, *despite* the storms and darkness that brood between.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 123.

=**Syn.** *Notwithstanding, In spite of, Despite.* See *notwithstanding.*

despiteful (des-pīt'fûl), *a.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despightful;* < *despite* + *-ful,* 1. Hence by apheresis *spiteful.*] Full of despite or spite; malicious; spiteful: as, a *despiteful* enemy [Rare.]

Backbiters, haters of God, *despiteful,* proud boasters.
Rom. i. 30.

Wrinkled face for looks delightful,
Shall acquaint the Dame *despiteful.*
Lodge (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 15).

despitefully (des-pīt'fûl-i), *adv.* With despite; maliciously; viciously.

Pray for them which *despitefully* use you and persecute you. Mat. v. 44.

despitefulness (des-pīt'fûl-nes), *n.* Malice; ill will; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience.
Wisdom, ii. 19.

despiteous, dispiteous (des-, dis-pit'ē-us), *a.* [Extended from earlier *despitous, dispitous* (as *piteous* from earlier *pitous*), < ME. *despitous:* see *despitous.* In mod. poet. use appar. regarded as < *dis-* priv. + *piteous.*] Despiteful; malicious; furious. [Archaic.]

I Pilate am, . . that by unrighteous
And wicked doome, to Jewes *despiteous*
Delivered up the Lord of life to dye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 62.

The most *dispiteous* out of all the gods.
A. C. Swinburne, Phaedra.

despiteously† (des-pit'ē-us-li), *adv.* [Extended from earlier *despitously,* q. v., as *despiteous* from *despitous.*] Despitefully; cruelly. *Spenser.*

despitous†, **dispitous**†, *a.* [ME. *despitous, dispitous,* < OF. *despitous, despeitos, despiteus,* later *despiteux,* F. *dépiteux* (= Sp. *despechoso* = Pg. *despeitoso* = It. *dispettoso*), < *despit:* see *despite, n.* Cf. *despiteous,* the later form of *despitous.*] Same as *despiteous.*

And though he holy were, and vertuous,
He was to sinful man nought *despitous.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 516.

Thei ben . . . more *dispytous* than in ony other place, and han destroyed alle the Chirches.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

despitously†, **dispitously**†, *adv.* [ME. *despitously, despitusly, dispitously;* < *despitous* + *-ly*2.] Despiteously; maliciously; angrily; cruelly.

Out the child he hente
Despitously. *Chaucer,* Clerk's Tale, l. 478.

despoil (des-poil'), *v. t.* [< ME. *despoilen, despuilen,* < OF. *despoiller, despuiller* (F. *dépouiller* = Pr. *despuelhar, despolhar* = Sp. *despojar* = Pg. *despojar* = It. *despogliare, dispogliare, spogliare,* despoil, < L. *despoliare,* plunder, < *de-* intensive + *spoliare,* plunder, strip, rob, < *spolium,* spoil: see *spoil.* Cf. *depopulate.*] **1.** To spoliate; take spoil from; strip of possessions; pillage: as, the army *despoiled* the enemy's country.

The Dom schalle begynne, suche houre as oure Lord descended to Helle and *dispoyled* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

2. To deprive by spoliation; strip by force; plunder; bereave: with *of:* as, to *despoil* one *of* his goods or *of* honors.

The earl of March, following the plain path which his father had trodden out, *despoiled* Henry the father and Edward the son both *of* their lives and their kingdoms.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 12.

Waited with hellish rancour imminent
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliss!
Milton, P. L., ix. 411.

3. To strip; divest; undress: used absolutely or with *of.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

He bad
That wommen sholde *dispoilen* hir ryght there.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 318.

And *despoylled* hym *of* alle hys clothes in to his sherte.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

And thei made *despoile* the quene to go to hir bedde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain,
The surgeons soon *despoil'd* them *of* their arms,
And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc.

despoil† (des-poil'), *n.* [< *despoil, v.*] Spoil; plunder; spoliation.

My houses be, by the oversight, *despoil,* and evil behaviour of such as I did trust, in ruin and decay. *Wolsey.*

despoiler (des-poi'lėr), *n.* One who despoils or strips by force; a plunderer.

Henry VIII., the founder of the reformation in this country, and the *despoiler* of the clergy.
Petre, Reflections, p. 29.

despoilment (des-poil'ment), *n.* [< OF. *despoillement, depoillement,* F. *dépouillement* = Pr. *despoillament, despulhament;* as *despoil* + *-ment.*] The act of despoiling; a plundering. *Hobhouse.*

despoliation (des-pō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *despoliation,* < LL. *despoliatio(n-),* < L. *despoliare,* pp. *despoliatus,* despoil: see *despoil, v.*] The act of despoiling, stripping, or plundering.

despond (des-pond'), *v. i.* [< L. *despondere,* give up, yield (with or without *animum,* courage), lose courage, despair, despond; also (with *de-* intensive) promise, pledge; < *de,* away, + *spondere,* promise: see *sponsor, spouse.* Cf. *respond.*] To lose heart, resolution, or hope; be cast down; be depressed or dejected in mind.

The Pilgrims then, especially Christian, began to *despond,* and looked this way and that, but could find no way by which to escape the River.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 210.

Others depress their own minds [and] *despond* at the first difficulty. *Locke.*

The men who labour and digest things most
Will be much apter to *despond* than boast.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse, l. 162.

I should despair, or at least *despond.* *Scott,* Letters.

=**Syn.** *Despair, Despond.* *Despair* implies a total loss of hope; *despond* does not. *Despondency* produces a disposition to relax or relinquish effort; *despair* generally stops all effort. See *despair, n.*

I shall *despair.*— There is no creature loves me.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I have seen, without *desponding* even for a moment, the hours which America has styled her gloomy ones.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 281.

despond (des-pond'), *n.* [< *despond, v.*] Despondency. [Archaic.]

This miry slough is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run; and therefore it is called the Slough of *Despond.*
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.

despondence (des-pon'dens), *n.* [< *despondent*) + *-ce.*] A despondent condition; despondency. [Rare.]

The people, when once infected, lose their relish for happiness, saunter about with looks of *despondence.*
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

despondency (des-pon'den-si), *n.* [< *despondent*) + *-cy.*] A sinking or dejection of spirits from loss of hope or courage in affliction or difficulty; deep depression of spirit.

Let not disappointment cause *despondency,* nor difficulty despair. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., i. 1.

We poets in our youth begin in gladness:
But thereof come in the end *despondency* and madness.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

=**Syn.** *Desperation,* etc. (see *despair*), discouragement, melancholy, gloom.

despondent (des-pon'dent), *a.* [< L. *despondent-)s,* ppr. of *despondere,* despond: see *despond, v.*] Losing courage; falling into dejection; depressed; spiritless.

A man might be *despondent* had he spent a lifetime on a difficult task without a gleam of encouragement.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., II. 8.

despondently (des-pon'dent-li), *adv.* In a despondent manner.

He thus *despondently* concludes.
Barrow, Sermons, p. 319.

desponder (des-pon'dėr), *n.* One who desponds.

I am no *desponder* in my nature. *Swift.*

desponding (des-pon'ding), *p. a.* Given to or caused by despondency; despondent.

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *desponding* weakness than, . . . when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

despondingly (des-pon'ding-li), *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window to gape away the time.
Sheridan, Swift.

desponsate† (des-pon'sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *desponsatus,* pp. of *desponsare* (> It. *disposare* = Sp. Pg. *desposar*), betroth, intensive of *despondere,* pp. *desponsus,* promise to give: see *spouse* and *despond, v.*] To betroth.

desponsate† (des-pon'sāt), *a.* [< L. *desponsatus.* See *desponsate, v.*] **1.** Betrothed; espoused.

He shold be the man that shold be *desponsate* and maryed to the Vyrgyne Mary.
Caxton, Gold. Leg., p. 285.

2. Chemically combined.

desponsation† (des-pon-sā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *desponsatio(n-),* < L. *desponsare,* betroth: see *desponsate.*] A betrothing. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

desponsories† (des-pon'sō-riz), *n. pl.* [< Sp. *desposorios,* betrothal, < L. *despondere,* pp. *desponsus,* betroth. See *desponsate.*] A betrothal; a document recording a betrothal.

despot (des'pot), *n.* [Formerly also *despote;* = D. *despoot* = G. Dan. Sw. *despot,* < OF. *despot, despost,* F. *despote* = Sp. *déspota* = Pg. *despota* = It. *despota, despoto,* < ML. *despota, despotus,* < Gr. *δεσπότης,* a master, lord, ruler, appar. orig. comp., < *δεσ-,* origin unknown, + **πότις,* later *πόσις,* husband, orig. master, = Skt. *pati,* lord, = Lith. *patis,* lord, = L. *potis,* able, cf. L. *potent(-)s,* strong, potent: see *potent, posse.*] **1.** An absolute ruler; one who governs according to his own will, under a recognized right or custom, but uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions or the wishes of his subjects; a sovereign who is himself theoretically the source of all law.

The case of Pausanias and other such cases were regarded by the Spartans themselves as showing the tendency of generals to become *despots.*
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 250.

The nation knew that the king was not an arbitrary *despot,* but a sovereign bound by oaths, laws, policies, and necessities, over which they had some control.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 366.

Hence—**2.** A tyrant; an oppressor; one who or a body which exercises lawful power tyrannically or oppressively, as either sovereign or master.

A *despot* is the individual or class in whose favour and for whose benefit such a government is carried on. A *despot* may thus include any number of persons from unity upward—from a monarch to a mob. *Chambers's Encyc.*

3. An honorary title of the Byzantine emperors, afterward of members of their families, and then conferred as a title of office on vassal rulers and governors: as, the *despots* of Epirus

Paleologus was both by the patriarke and the young emperor honored with the title of the *despot*, another step into the empire. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 112 (Ord MS.).

=**Syn.** Autocrat, dictator.

despotat (des'pot-at), *n.* [< F. *despotat*; < *despot* + *-ate*[3].] Government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot. See *despot*, 3. [Rare.]

The absence of all feudal organization . . . gave the *despotat* of Epirus a Byzantine type. *Finlay*, Medieval Greece and Trebizond, vi. § 1.

despote†, *n.* An obsolete form of *despot*.

despotic, despotical (des-pot'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= OF. and F. *despotique* = Sp. *despótico* = Pg. It. *despotico* (cf. D. G. *despotisch* = Dan. Sw. *despotisk*), < Gr δεσποτικός, of a lord or despot, < δεσπότης, a lord, despot: see *despot*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a despot or despotism; unlimited; arbitrary; tyrannical: as, a *despotic* ruler; *despotic* government or power; a *despotic* will.

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotick* prince. *Addison.*

In a barbarous age the imagination exercises a *despotic* power. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Despotic monarchy. See *monarchy*.=**Syn.** Autocratic, imperious, dictatorial.

despotically (des-pot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a despotic manner; with unlimited power; arbitrarily.

Alike in Hindu and in Russian village-communities we find the group of habitations, each *despotically* ruled by a pater-familias. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 41.

despoticalness (des-pot'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being despotic; absolute or arbitrary authority.

despoticon (des-pot'i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. δεσποτικόν (sc. σῶμα, body), the Lord's body (the name being given by specialization to the largest portion of the host), neut of δεσποτικός, of the Lord, of a lord or despot: see *despotic*.] In the *Coptic Ch.*, the central part of the corban or oblate, occupying the intersection of the upright and transverse pieces of the cross marked upon it. The despoticon itself is divided by a cross into four divisions, the whole oblate containing sixteen. Also *isbodicon* and *spoudicon*.

The Priest . . . dips the *despoticon* in the chalice. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 521.

despotism (des'pot-izm), *n.* [= F. *despotisme* = Sp. Pg *despotismo* = It. *despotismo* = D. *despotie, despotismus* = G. *despotismus* = Dan. *despotisme* = Sw. *despotism*; as *despot* + *-ism*.] **1.** Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions, and depending only on the will of the prince: as, the *despotism* of Louis XIV.

We are ready to wonder that the best gifts are the most sparingly bestowed, and rashly to conclude that *despotism* is the decree of heaven, because by far the largest part of the world lies bound in its fetters. *Ames*, Works, II. 258.

[Cæsar Borgia] tolerated within the sphere of his iron *despotism* no plunderer or oppressor but himself. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. An arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Even the mighty Roman Republic, . . . after attaining the highest point of power, passed, seemingly under the operation of irresistible causes, into a military *despotism*. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 85.

The Roman government, at least from the time of Diocletian and Constantine, was a pure and absolute *despotism*. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 33.

3. Figuratively, absolute power or controlling influence.

Such is the *despotism* of the imagination over uncultivated minds. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Despotism, Tyranny, Autocracy, Absolutism.* All these words imply absolute power. *Tyranny* is the abuse of absolute power, legal or usurped, and implies oppression. *Despotism*, in its earlier and still frequent meaning, does not necessarily imply either regard or disregard for the welfare of the subject; but there is also a tendency to give it essentially the same meaning as *tyranny*, using *absolutism* or *autocracy* where an unfavorable meaning is not intended. See *oppression*.

The cruelty and inhumanity which flourished in the [Roman] republic, professing freedom, found a natural home under the emperors—the high-priests of *despotism*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 215.

Is there any *tyranny* anywhere equal to that which a savage ruler exercises upon his subjects, with abject submission on their part, in enforcing the sacred "customs" of the tribe? *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 176.

As a champion of *Absolutism*, and of the Church, Charles Felix was naturally attracted towards Austria. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, v.

despotist (des'pot-ist), *n.* [< *despot* + *-ist*.] One who supports or who is in favor of despotism. [Rare.]

I must become as thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 66.

despotize (des'pot-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *despotized*, ppr. *despotizing*. [= F. *despotiser*; as *despot* + *-ize*.] To be a despot; act the part of a despot; be despotic.

despotocracy (des-po-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. δεσπότης, despot, + *-κρατία*, < κρατεῖν, govern: see *-cracy*.] Government by a despot; despotism as a principle of government. [Rare.]

Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages, the leprosy of society, came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king. *Theodore Parker*, Works, V. 262.

despumate (dē-spū'māt or des'pū-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *despumated*, ppr. *despumating*. [< L. *despumatus*, pp. of *despumare* (> F. *despumer* = Sp. *despumar* = It. *dispumare*), skim off, deposit a frothy matter, < *de*, off, + *spumare*, foam, < *spuma*, foam: see *spume*.] **I.** *intrans.* To throw off impurities; froth; form froth or scum; clarify [Rare.]

That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to *despumate* and purify, and so to get into perfect good health. *G. Cheyne*, English Malady, p. 304.

II. *trans.* To throw off in froth. [Rare.]

They were thrown off and *despumated* upon the larger emunctory and open glands. *G. Cheyne*, English Malady, p. 360.

★ **despumation** (des-pū-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *despumation* = Sp. *despumación*, < LL. *despumatio(n-)*, < L. *despumare*, skim off: see *despumate*.] The rising of excrementitious matter to the surface of a liquor in the form of froth or scum; a scumming.

desquamate (des-kwā'māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *desquamated*, ppr. *desquamating*. [< L. *desquamatus*, pp. of *desquamare* (> F. *desquamer*), scale off, < *de*, off, + *squama*, scale.] To scale off; peel off; exfoliate; be shed, cast, or molted in the form of scales or flakes.

The cuticle now begins to *desquamate*. *S. Plumbe*, Diseases of the Skin.

desquamation (des-kwā-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *desquamation*; as *desquamate* + *-ion*.] The process of desquamating; a scaling or exfoliation, as of skin or bone; especially, separation of the epidermis in scales or patches: a common result of certain diseases, as scarlatina.

The separation of the cuticle in small branny fragments—in one word, *desquamation*. *Sir T. Watson*, Lectures on Physic, xi.

desquamative (des-kwam'a-tiv), *a.* [< *desquamate* + *-ive*.] Relating to, consisting in, or partaking of the character of desquamation.—**Desquamative nephritis**, a nephritis in which the epithelium of the urinary tubules and Malpighian bodies is shed to a greater or less extent.

desquamatory (des-kwam'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *desquamate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to desquamation; desquamative.

II. *n.* Pl. *desquamatories* (-riz). In *surg.*, a kind of trepan formerly used for removing the laminæ of exfoliated bones.

dess (des), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *dass*; origin unknown, but cf. *des*, in Icel. *hey-des*, a hay-stack.] **1.** A stratum or layer.—**2.** A layer or cut of hay removed for immediate use.—**3.** A pile, as of hay or straw. [Scotch and North of Eng.]

dess (des), *v. t.* and *i.* [E. dial. and Sc., < *dess*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To arrange or pile up in layers.—**2.** To cut a section from, as hay from a stack.

II. *intrans.* To dig or hew out a particular stratum or layer, as in *dessing* for jet, near Whitby, England. [Scotch and North Eng.]

desse†, *n.* [ME. *des, dese, deis*, a dais: see *dais*.] An obsolete form of *dais*.

dessert (de-zėrt' or -sėrt'), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *desert*; < OF. *dessert*, F. *dessert*, dessert, < *desservir*, clear the table, < *des-*, *de-*, away, + *servir*, serve: see *serve*.] A service of fruits and sweetmeats at the close of a repast; the last course at table: in the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes.

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

The supper, with a handsome *dessert*, would do honour to the Guildhall. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 109.

Dessert-service, the dishes, plates, etc., used in serving dessert.

dessert-spoon (de-zėrt'spön), *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, used for eating dessert.

dessiatine, dessyatine (des'ya-tin), *n.* [< Russ. *desyatina*, a measure of land (see def.), lit. a tenth, < *desyatĭ* = E. *ten*, q. v.] A Russian land measure equal to 2.700 English acres. Also written *desiatine, dessatine*, and (Latinized) *dessatina*, and, improperly, *deciatine*.

The right of personal vote belongs to those who possess 100 male serfs, or 300 *dessiatines* of ground. *Brougham.*

The calculation is made per *dessyatine*, or, as we should say, per acre. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 518.

It is singular, however, that where the extent of productive forest in Russia is smaller, the yield per *dessiatine* is greater. *Nature*, XXX. 398.

dessus (de-sü'), *n.* [F. *dessus*, soprano, lit. upper part, noun use of *dessus*, over, upon, < *de*, from, + *sus*, over, upon, < L. *susum*, occasional contr. of *sursum*, above, up, upward, contr. of **subvorsum*, < *sub*, below, + *vorsum*, orig. neut. pp. of *vertere*, turn; cf. *sub-ver-t.*] The French name for *soprano*, formerly used also by English musicians.

destance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *distance*.

destemper (des-tem'pėr), *v.* and *n.* See *distemper*[2].

destin†, *n.* [< OF. *destine*, f., destiny, end, *destin*, m., F. *destin* (= Pr. *desti* = Sp. Pg. It. *destino*), destination, intention, < *destiner*, destine: see *destine*. Cf. *destiny*.] Destiny: as, "the *destin's* adamantine band," *Marston*.

destinable† (des'ti-na-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *destinable*, < *destiner*, destine: see *destine* and *-able*.] Determinable by fate or destiny; fated.

By the order of necessite *destynable*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

destinably† (des'ti-na-bli), *adv.* In a destinable manner. *Chaucer.*

destinal† (des'ti-nal), *a.* [ME., < *destine* + *-al*.] Pertaining to destiny; determined by destiny; fated.

But I axe yif ther be any liberte of fre wil, in this ordre of causes, that clyven thus togidere in hymself, or elles I wolde if that the *destynal* cheyne constreynith the movynges of the corages of men. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 2.

destinate† (des'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *destinatus*, pp. of *destinare*, destine: see *destine*.] To design or appoint; destine.

A destructive God, to create our souls, and *destinate* them to eternal damnation. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 652.

Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree *destinated* to the dead. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 65.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray* Works of Creation.

destinate† (des'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *destinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; destined; determined.

Ye are *destinate* to another dwelling than here on earth. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 223.

destination (des-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *destination, destinacion*, F. *destination* = Pr. *destinacio* = Sp. *destinación* = Pg. *destinação* = It. *destinazione*, < L. *destinatio(n-)*, < *destinare*, pp. *destinatus*, destine: see *destine*.] **1.** The act of destining or appointing; appointment; designation.

Designed by nature . . . for the propagation of the species: which *destination* . . . appears to have been preordained by the author of mankind for the continuation of it. *Boyle*, Works, V. 423.

2. The purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design; predetermined object or use: as, every animal is fitted for its *destination*.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destinations* without losing their way. *Glanville*, Sceep. Sci.

3. The place to which a thing is appointed or directed; the predetermined end of a journey, voyage, or course of transmission, goal: as, the ship's *destination* was unknown; the *destination* of a letter or package.—**4.** In *Scots law*, a term, generally speaking, applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title, or by the will of the proprietor: but usually applied in a more limited sense to a nomination of successors in a certain order, regulated by the will of the proprietor.=**Syn. 2.** Purpose, intention, lot, fate.—**3.** Goal, harbor, haven.

destine (des'tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *destined*, ppr. *destining*. [< ME. *destenen*, *desteynen*, < OF. *destiner*, F. *destiner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destinar* = It. *destinare*, < L. *destinare*, make fast, establish, determine, design, intend, destine, appar. < *de-* intensive + **stan-are*, an assumed form, < *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] 1. To set apart, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, office, or place.

> The rain comes down, it comes without our call,
> Each pattering drop knows well its *destined* place.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 87.

> The tyrant could not bear to see the triumph of those whom he had *destined* to the gallows and the quartering-block. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

> What fitter use
> Was ever husband's money *destined* to?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 139.

2. To appoint or predetermine unalterably, as by a divine decree; doom; devote.

> And makes us with reflective Trouble see
> That all is *destin'd*, which we fancy free.
> *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

> We are decreed,
> Reserved, and *destined* to eternal woe.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 160.

> Not enjoyment and not sorrow
> Is our *destined* end or way.
> *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

=Syn. To intend, mark out, consecrate, dedicate, decree, allot.

destinezite (des-ti-nā'zīt), *n.* [After M. *Destinez.*] A variety of diadochite from Visé in Belgium.

destinism (des'ti-nizm), *n.* [< *destiny* + *-ism.*] Fatalism. *E. D.* [Rare.]

destinist (des'ti-nist), *n.* [< *destiny* + *-ist.*] A believer in destiny. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

destiny (des'ti-ni), *n.*; pl. *destinies* (-niz). [< ME. *destynie*, *destenye*, *destenee*, *destene*, *distyne*, < OF. *destinee*, F. *destinée* = Pr. *destinada* = It. *destinata*, < ML. as if **destinata*, destiny, prop. pp. fem. of L. *destinare*, destine: see *destine*.] 1. An irresistible tendency of certain events to come about by force of predetermination, whatever efforts may be made to prevent them; overruling necessity; fate.

> On monday by goode *distyne* we shall meve alle to go towarde Clarence. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 582.

> You are three men of sin, whom *destiny*
> (That hath to instrument this lower world
> And what is in't) the never-surfeited sea
> Hath caus'd to belch up. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

> With the Stoicks they [the Turks] attribute all accidents to *destiny*, and constellations at birth.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 45.

> Whate'er betides, by *destiny* 'tis done;
> And better bear like men than vainly seek to shun.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 249.

2. That which is predetermined and sure to come true.

> The kith that hee comme fro or hee com till,
> Hee shall bee doluen [buried] & ded as *destenie* falles.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

> 'Tis *destiny* unshunnable, like death.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

3. That which is to become of any person or thing in the future; fortune; lot; luck: often in the plural.

> Now wot i neuer in this world of wham y am come,
> ne what *destene* me is digt, but god do his wille!
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 315.

> As a Fish cannot live out of Water, no more was it in the *Destiny* of this King [Stephen] to live out of Trouble.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 51.

> The *destinies* of the human race were staked on the same cast with the freedom of the English people.
> *Macaulay.*

> The revolutions in England could not but affect the *destinies* of the colonies. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 195.

4. [*cap.*] *pl.* In *classical myth.*, the Fates or Parcæ; the powers supposed to preside over human life. See *fate.*

> *Destinies* do cut his thread of life. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 2.

> The *destinies*, or the natures and fates of things, are justly made Pan's sisters. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

> The *Destinies*, I hope, have pointed out
> Our ends alike, that thou mayst die for love,
> Though not for me.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 2.

Manifest destiny, that which clearly appears destined to come to pass; a future state, condition, or event which can be foreseen with certainty, or is regarded as inevitable. This phrase has been much used in American politics, especially about the time of the Mexican war, by those who believed that the United States were destined in time to occupy the entire continent.

> The *manifest destiny* of the "Anglo-Saxon" race and the huge dimensions of our country are favourite topics with Fourth-of-July orators, but they are none the less interesting on that account when considered from the point of view of the historian. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 102.

=Syn. *Destiny*, *Fate*, *Doom*. *Fate* is stronger than *destiny*, and less the appointment of a personal being or other discernible cause; but the words are often used interchangeably. *Doom* is an unhappy destiny.

> No man of woman born,
> Coward or brave, can shun his *destiny*.
> *Bryant*, Iliad, vi.

> Love is not in our choice, but in our *fate*.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 328.

> In the midst of its revels [the Greek world] trembled at the thought of the *doom* that was awaiting it; despair was at its heart. *Faiths of the World*, p. 172.

destituent† (des-tit'ū-ent), *a.* [< L. *destituen(t-)s*, ppr. of *destituere*, forsake; improp. used in sense of 'wanting': see *destitute.*] Wanting; deficient.

> When any condition . . . is *destituent* or wanting, the duty itself falls. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, I. 446.

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [< L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituere* (> F. *destituer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destituir* = It. *destituire*), set down, put away, leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert, < *de*, down, away, + *statuere*, set, put, place, < *status*, a position: see *statute*, *state*, and cf. *constitute*, *institute.*] 1†. To forsake; desert; abandon; leave to neglect.

> We see also that the science of medicine, if it be *destituted* and forsaken by natural philosophy, it is not much better than an empirical practice.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 182.

> It is the sinfullest thing in the world to forsake or *destitute* a plantation [colony]. *Bacon*, Plantations.

2. To deprive, as of property, preferment, or office; divest: used absolutely or with *of*. [Archaic.]

> He was willing to part with his places, upon hopes not to be *destituted*, but to be preferred to one of the baron's places in Ireland. *Bacon*, Letters, p. 48 (Ord MS.).

> I have given you . . . the amount of a considerable fortune, and have *destituted* myself, for the purpose of realizing it, *of* nearly four times the amount.
> *Shelley*, To Godwin, in Dowden, II. 323.

3†. To disappoint.

> It is good in all cases for every man to understand not only his own advantages, but also his disadvantages; lest . . . he be needlessly offended when his expectation is *destituted*. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 8.

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *destitute* = F. *destitué* = Sp. Pg. *destituido* = It. *destituto*, *destituito*, < L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituere*, forsake, abandon, desert: see *destitute*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Deprived; bereft; under complete lack or privation, whether of what has been lost or of what has never been possessed: with *of*: as, *destitute of* honor or *of* prudence; *destitute of* the necessaries of life.

> Of all places, Suez is the most *destitute of* every thing that the earth produces. They have neither water, grass, corn, nor any sort of herb or tree near it.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 136.

> Totally *destitute of* all shadow of influence. *Burke.*

> The moon . . . has withered into a dry, volcanic cinder, *destitute of* water and air.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 90.

2. Without means; indigent; needy; poor: as, the family has been left *destitute*. =Syn. 2. Penniless, necessitous, pinched, distressed.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A destitute person, or destitute persons collectively.

> He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*. Ps. cii. 17.

> Have pity on this poor *destitute*.
> *P. St. John*, Sermons (1737), p. 224.

destituteness (des'ti-tūt-nes), *n.* The state of being destitute; destitution. [Rare.]

destitution (des-ti-tū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *destitution* = Sp. *destitución* = Pg. *destituição* = It. *destituzione*, < L. *destitutio(n-)*, a forsaking, < *destituere*, forsake: see *destitute.*] 1. Deprivation; absence of anything desired.

> I am unhappy — thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a *destitution?*
> *Sterne*, Letters, xci.

2. Deprivation of office; dismissal; discharge. See *destitute*, *v.*, 2. [Rare.]

> The man [the unjust steward] not so much as attempting a defence, his *destitution* follows: "Give an account of thy stewardship: for thou mayest be no longer steward."
> *Abp. Trench*, On the Parables, p. 326.

3. Deprivation or absence of means; indigence; poverty; want.

> Left in so great *destitution*. *Hooker.*

=Syn. 3. *Indigence*, *Penury*, etc. (see *poverty*); privation, distress.

desto (des'tō), *adv.* [It., awaked, lively, active, brisk, < *destare*, awake, rouse, renew, < L. *de*, off, away, + *stare*, stand.] In a sprightly manner: a direction in music.

destraint†, *v.* An obsolete form of *distrain.*

destra mano (des'trä mä'nō). [It.: *destra*, fem. of *destro*, < L. *dexter*, right; *mano*, < L. *manus*, hand: see *dexter* and *manual.*] In *music*, the right hand: in pianoforte-music used as a direction over a passage to be played with the right hand. Abbreviated *D. M.*

destreinet, *v.* A Middle English form of *distrain.*

destrert, *n.* [ME. *destrer*, *destrere*, *dextrer*, < OF. *destrier*, *destrer* = Pr. *destrier* = It. *destriere*, *destriero*, < ML. *dextrarius*, a war-horse (so called because led at the right hand until wanted in battle), < L. *dexter*, right hand: see *dexter.*] A war-horse.

> By him baiteth his *dextrer*
> Of herbes fyne and goode.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 202.

> As for the Duke, we left him on foot, an enemy as dangerous on foot as when mounted on his *destrier*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, III. 325.

destriet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy.*

destriert, *n.* See *destrer.*

destroy (des-troi'), *v. t.* [< ME. *destroyen*, *destroien*, *destruyen*, *destryen*, *destruen*, *destrien*, *distroyen*, etc. (also by apheresis *stroyen*: see *stroy*), < OF. *destruire*, F. *détruire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destruir* = It. *destruire*, *destruere*, *distruggere*, < L. *destruere*, pull down, ruin, destroy, < *de-* priv. + *struere*, build: see *structure*, *construct*, *instruct*, etc., and also *destruct*, *destruction*, etc.] 1. To pull down; unbuild (that which has been built or constructed); demolish: as, to *destroy* a building or a fortification; to *destroy* a city.

> On the west side the Cyclopean wall of the acropolis of Mycenæ is almost totally *destroyed* for a distance of forty-five feet. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 522.

2. To overthrow; lay waste; ruin; make desolate.

> Sir, lo yonder theym by whos comaundement the londe is *destroied* of yow and youre barouns.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 598.

> Go up against this land, and *destroy* it. Isa. xxxvi. 10.

> Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

3. To kill; slay; extirpate: applied to men or animals.

> Ye shall *destroy* all this people. Num. xxxii. 15.

> 'Tis that unruly regiment within me, that will *destroy* me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 10.

> If him by force he can *destroy*, or, worse,
> By some false guile pervert. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 91.

4. To bring to naught; put an end to; annihilate; obliterate entirely; cause to cease, or to cease to be: as, to *destroy* one's happiness or peace of mind by worry.

> Ouer-plente pryde norssheth, ther pouerte *destrueth* hit.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 234.

> Our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be *destroyed*. Rom. vi. 6.

> Venice is a still more remarkable instance: in her history we see nothing but the state; aristocracy had *destroyed* every seed of genius and virtue.
> *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

> The fury of a corrupt populace may *destroy* in one hour what centuries have slowly consolidated.
> *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

5. To counteract or render of no avail; take away, detract from, or vitiate the power, force, value, use, or beauty of; ruin; spoil: as, to *destroy* a person's influence.

> The exceptions do not *destroy* the authority of the rule.
> *Macaulay*, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

6. To refute; disprove.

> *Destroy* his fib or sophistry, in vain,
> The creature's at his dirty work again!
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 91.

> It is by making the unphilosophic inference that because we cannot know the objective reality therefore there exists none, that idealism *destroys* itself.
> *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 79.

Destroying angels. See *angel.* =Syn. To consume, throw down, raze, subvert, dismantle, desolate, devastate, extinguish, quench, eradicate, root out.

destroyable (des-troi'a-bl), *a.* [< *destroy* + *-able.*] Capable of being destroyed; destructible. [Rare.]

> Propagating themselves in a manner everywhere, and scarcely *destroyable* by the weather, the plough, or any art. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 11.

destroyer (des-troi'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *destroyere*, *distriere*; < *destroy* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which destroys; one who or that which kills, ruins, or makes desolate.

> By powring-forth the pure and plentious Flood
> Of his most precious Water-mixed Blood,
> Preserue his People from the drad *Destroyer*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

> To be styled great conquerours,
> Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;
> *Destroyers* rightlier call'd, and plagues of men.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 697.

2. Specifically, a torpedo-boat destroyer. See *torpedo-boat.*

destruct† (dē-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy.* Cf. *construct*, *instruct.*] To destroy.

> The creatures belonging to them . . . either wholly *destructed* or marvellously corrupted from that they were before. *J. Mede*, Paraphrase on St. Peter (1642), p. 12.

destructibility (dē-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *destructibilidad* = Pg. *destructibilidade;* as *destructible* + *-ity.*] The quality of being capable of destruction.

destructible (dē-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *destructible* = It. *distruggibile,* < LL. *destructibilis,* < L. *destructus,* pp. of *destruere,* destroy.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Therefore forms, qualities, and essences are producible by composition, *destructible* by dissolution.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 2.

destructibleness (dē-struk'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being destructible.

destructile†, *a.* [< LL. *destructilis,* destructible, < L. *destructus,* pp. of *destruere,* destroy: see *destroy.*] That may be destroyed; destructible. *Bailey,* 1727.

destruction (dē-struk'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *destruction, destruccion, destruccioun,* < OF. *destruction,* also *destruison,* F. *destruction* = Sp. *destrucción* = Pg. *destruição* = It. *distruzione,* < L. *destructio(n-),* a pulling down, destroying, < *destruere,* pp. *destructus,* pull down, destroy: see *destroy.*] **1.** The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down, as of a building; subversion or overthrow, as of a government or a principle; ruin, as of a town, a crop, reputation, virtue, etc.; annihilation or deprivation of existence, as of a man or a forest.

And 5 myle fro Sarphen is the Cytee of Sydon: of the whiche Citee Dydo was Lady, that was Eneas Wyf aftre the *Destruccioun* of Troye. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 30.

The messagers of Cornewaile and of Orcanye com to hem and tolde hem the losse and the *distruxion* of the Sarazins that dide thourgh ther londes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city.
1 Sam. v. 11.

If material equality is ever to be secured at all, it will be secured only by the *destruction* of civilization, not by any distribution of the finer existing fruits of it.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 39.

2. The state of being destroyed; ruin.

When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*

Such longings, as she knew,
To swift *destruction* all her glory drew.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 114.

3. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague or ruinous infliction; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. Ps. xci. 6.

The *destruction* of the poor is their poverty. Prov. x. 15.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, eradication, extermination, extinction, devastation.

destructionist (dē-struk'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *destruction* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who favors or engages in destruction; a destructive.

An Anarchist may or may not be a *destructionist* — revolutionist — though most of them are.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 204.

2. In *theol.,* one who believes in the final complete destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

destructive (dē-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *destructif* = Pr. *destructiu* = Sp. Pg. *destructivo* = It. *distruttivo,* < LL. *destructivus,* < L. *destructus,* pp. of *destruere,* destroy: see *destroy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing destruction; having a tendency to destroy or the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; hurtful: with *of* or *to* before an object: as, a *destructive* fire; a *destructive* disposition; intemperance is *destructive of* health; evil examples are *destructive to* the morals of youth.

Rewards that either would to virtue bring
No joy, or be *destructive of* the thing.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 182.

Now I myself,
A Tory to the quick, was as a boy
Destructive, when I had not what I would.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. In *logic,* refuting; disproving: as, a *destructive* dilemma.—**Destructive dilemma.** See *dilemma.*—**Destructive distillation.** See *distillation.*—**Destructive hypothetical syllogism.** See *hypothetical.*

=**Syn. 1.** Mortal, deadly, fatal, malignant, baleful, fell, deleterious, desolating, subversive.

II. *n.* One who or that which destroys; one who favors the destruction of anything for some ulterior purpose, as progress or public convenience; an overthrower of existing institutions, customs, or the like.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dyslogistic names of the day, Anarchist, *Destructive,* and the like. *Finlay,* Hist. Greece.

Notwithstanding his skepticism, Ockam is not an extreme *destructive.* *J. Owen,* Evenings with Skeptics, II. 400.

destructively (dē-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish!
Decay of Christian Piety.

The doctrine that states the time of repentance *destructively* to a pious life. *South,* Sermons, VII. vi.

destructiveness (dē-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy or ruin.—**2.** In *phren.,* the tendency to destroy or overthrow, supposed to be located in a special organ of the brain. See cut under *phrenology.*

destructor (dē-struk'tọr), *n.* [= F. *destructeur* = Pr. *destruydor* = Sp. Pg. *destruidor* = It. *destruttore,* < LL. *destructor,* a destroyer, < L. *destruere,* pp. *destructus,* destroy: see *destroy.*] **1**†. A destroyer; a consumer.

Helmont doth somewhere wittily call the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things.
Boyle, Works, I. 527.

2. Specifically, a furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse.

Bearing in mind the undesirability of filling up hollows with refuse, and subsequently erecting buildings upon it, the *destructor* becomes a most desirable means of dealing with it. *A. Hill,* Sanitarian, XVII. 35.

destruie†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy.*

desudation (des-ū-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désudation* = Pg. *desudação,* < LL. *desudatio(n-),* a violent sweating, < L. *desudare* (> It. *desudare* = Sp. *desudar*), pp. *desudatus,* sweat greatly, < *de-* intensive + *sudare,* sweat, = E. *sweat,* q. v.] In *med.,* a profuse or morbid sweating, frequently causing or accompanied by sudamina or heat-pimples.

desudatory† (dē-sū'dā-tọ-ri), *n.* [< NL. **desudatorium,* < L. *desudare,* sweat: see *desudation.*] A sweating-bath. *Bailey,* 1727.

desuete (des-wēt'), *a.* [< L. *desuetus,* pp. of *desuescere,* disuse, put out of use, grow out of use, < *de-* priv. + *suescere,* inceptive of *suere,* be used, be accustomed.] Out of use; fallen into desuetude. [Rare.]

desuetude (des'wē-tūd), *n.* [= F. *désuétude* = It. *desuetudine, dissuetudine,* < L. *desuetudo,* disuse, < *desuescere,* pp. *desuetus,* disuse: see *desuete.*] Discontinuance of use, practice, custom, or fashion; disuse: as, many words in every language have fallen into *desuetude.*

The laws give place, and . . . disappear by *desuetude.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

The gradual *desuetude* of old observances.
Lamb, Elia, p. 32.

After the fourteenth century, the practice of cathedral architecture of the old kind fell fast into *desuetude.*
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 103.

Of every form of sad *desuetude* and picturesque decay Haddon Hall contains some delightful example.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 28.

desulphur (dē-sul'fėr), *v. t.* [= F. *désulfurer;* as *de-* priv. + *sulphur.*] To free from sulphur; desulphurize.

A yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been *de-sulphured.*
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 85.

desulphurate (dē-sul'fū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurated,* ppr. *desulphurating.* [< *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *desulphurize.*

desulphuration (dē-sul-fū-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désulfuration;* as *desulphurate* + *-ion.*] Same as *desulphurization.*

desulphureted, desulphuretted (dē-sul'fū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *sulphuret* + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of sulphur.

The *desulphuretted* soda makes the best white-curd soap.
Ure, Dict., III. 847.

desulphurization (dē-sul″fū-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *desulphurize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of depriving (an ore, a mineral, etc.) of sulphur.

desulphurize (dē-sul'fū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurized,* ppr. *desulphurizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ize.*] To free from sulphur; remove the sulphur from (an ore, a mineral, etc.) by some suitable process: as, iron ores containing pyrites may be *desulphurized* by roasting; coke may be *desulphurized* by heating to redness in a current of steam.

desultorily (des'ul-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a desultory or random manner; without method; loosely.

Mind or consciousness is supposed to follow, *desultorily* and accidentally, after matter of fact.
Grote, in Shairp's Culture and Religion, p. 187.

desultoriness (des'ul-tọ-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being desultory; disconnectedness; discursiveness: as, the *desultoriness* of a speaker's remarks.

It is customary to reproach the natives of Oceania with invincible indolence; and, if it be a fault, I fear they must be convicted of *desultoriness* and unsteadiness in their work. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXX. 204.

desultorious†, (des-ul-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *desultorius:* see *desultory.*] Desultory. *Jer. Taylor.*

desultory (des'ul-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *desultorius,* of or pertaining to a vaulter or circus-rider, inconstant, fickle, < *desultor,* a vaulter, circus-rider, who leaped from horse to horse without stopping, < *desilire,* pp. *desultus,* leap down, < *de,* down, + *salire,* leap: see *salient.*] **1.** Leaping; hopping about; moving irregularly. [Archaic.]

It was amazing that the *desultory* and rapid motions of this dam should not oblige her litter to quit their hold.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne.

2. Swerving from point to point; irregularly shifting in course; devious: as, *desultory* movements; a *desultory* saunter.

The broken surface of the ground . . . was peculiarly favorable to the *desultory* and illusory tactics of the Moors.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

Thenceforth their uncommunicable ways
Follow the *desultory* feet of Death.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, xxx., Known in Vain.

3. Veering about from one thing to another; whiffling; unmethodical; irregular; disconnected: as, a *desultory* conversation.

He knew nothing accurately; his reading had been *desultory.* *Macaulay,* Oliver Goldsmith.

To turn these moments to any profit at all, we must religiously methodize them. *Desultory* reading and *desultory* reverie are to be forever abandoned.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 212.

Desultory research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist, p. 41.

4. Coming suddenly, as if by leaping into view; started at the moment; random.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for anything but the super-inducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Rambling, roving, unsystematic, irregular. See *irregular.*

desume† (dē-sūm'), *v. t.* [< L. *desumere,* pick out, choose, take upon oneself, < *de,* from, + *sumere,* take: see *assume, consume,* etc.] To take from; borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed.*
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 76.

desynonymization (dē-si-non″i-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *desynonymize* + *-ation.*] The act or process by which synonymous words come to be discriminated in meaning and use; the differentiation of words. *Coleridge.*

desynonymize (dē-si-non'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desynonymized,* ppr. *desynonymizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *synonymize.*] To deprive of synonymous character, as words of similar meaning; differentiate in signification; discriminate (synonymous words or phrases). Also spelled *desynonymise.*

The process of *desynonymizing,* . . . that is, of gradually coming to discriminate in use between words which have hitherto been accounted perfectly equivalent, and, as such, indifferently employed.
Abp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 178.

In an eloquent review of Goethe's Leben, by Prof. Blackie, . . . these two forms [egoism and egotism] are thus *desynonymized.* *N. and Q.,* 6th ser., IX. 426.

det† (det), *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt.*

detach (dē-tach'), *v.* [First in the military sense; < F. *détacher,* OF. *destacher, destachier, destechier* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *destacar* = It. *distaccare*), detach, separate, unfasten, < *des-* priv. + *-tacher,* fasten, only in this verb and its opposite *attacher:* see *attach.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unfasten; disunite; disengage and separate, as one thing from another: as, to *detach* a locomotive from a train; to *detach* a rock from its bed; to *detach* the seal from a document; to *detach* a man from his party.

Thus tragedy was gradually *detached* from its original institution, which was entirely religious.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

The ingenuity of man has always been dedicated to the solution of one problem — how to *detach* the sensual sweet, the sensual strong, the sensual bright, etc., from the moral sweet, the moral deep, the moral fair.
Emerson, Compensation.

Never once does he *detach* his eye
From those ranged there to slay him or to save.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 36.

2. To separate for a special purpose or service; send away, as from a post of duty or a larger body, on a distinct mission: chiefly in military use: as, to *detach* a ship or a regiment for some

special duty; to *detach* an officer from a ship or station.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison.*

=**Syn. 1.** To sever, withdraw, draw off, disjoin, disconnect, unhitch.—**2.** To detail.

II. *intrans.* To become detached or separated; separate or disunite itself or one's self. [Rare.]

Detaching, fold by fold,
From those still heights, and slowly drawing near,
A vapour heavy, hueless, formless, cold,
Came floating on. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, iii.

detachability (dē-tach-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *detachable:* see *-bility.*] The capability of being detached; detachable character or condition: as, the *detachability* of the parts of a thing.

It is believed that the feature of *detachability*, as arranged in the Lee system, will particularly commend itself to the minds of military authorities.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., II. 194.

detachable (dē-tach′a-bl), *a.* [< *detach* + *-able.*] Capable of being detached or separated.

Dante is not so absolutely individual as to seem to us *detachable* from his time; he was led up to through generations of Florentine history. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

detached (dē-tacht′), *p. a.* [< *detach* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Disjoined or dissociated; not united or not contiguous; being or becoming separate; unattached: as, *detached* rocks or portions of rock; a *detached* house; *detached* bodies of troops.

The Europeans live in *detached* houses, each surrounded by walls inclosing large gardens. *W. H. Russell.*

A *detached* body of the French lying in their way, there followed a very sharp engagement.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709.

2. Of a separate character; belonging to a detached person or body: chiefly military: as, to be employed on *detached* service or duty; a *detached* mission.—**Detached bastion, escapement,** etc. See the nouns.—**Detached coefficients,** in *alg.*, coefficients written down without the literal factors, for the sake of brevity.

detachedly (dē-tach′ed-li), *adv.* In a separate or isolated form or manner; disconnectedly.

Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given *detachedly* by Rushworth and Whitelocke.
State Trials, Judge Jenkins, an. 1647.

detaching-hook (dē-tach′ing-hůk), *n.* **1.** A safety-appliance for releasing a hoisting-cage when the hoisting-rope is overwound.—**2.** A device for releasing a horse from a vehicle.—**3.** A device for releasing a boat from a ship's davits.

detachment (dē-tach′ment), *n.* [< F. *détachement* (= Sp. Pg. *destacamento* = It. *distaccamento*), < *détacher*, detach: see *detach.*] **1.** The act of detaching, unfastening, or disconnecting.—**2.** The state of being detached or apart; in recent use, a state of separation or withdrawal from association or relation with something.

The same quiet clearness, the *detachment* from error, of a woman whose self-scrutiny has been as sharp as her deflection. *The Century*, XXX. 257.

Her *detachment*, her air of having no fatuous illusions, and not being blinded by prejudice, seemed to meat times to amount to an affectation.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

3. That which is detached; specifically, a body of troops selected or taken from the main army or body, and employed on some special service or expedition, or a number of ships taken from a fleet and sent on a separate service.

A strong *detachment* of Sarsfield's troops approached.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

Sparta . . . sent a *detachment* to support the partisans of aristocracy in Argolis, Achaia, and Arcadia.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 497.

4. An order detaching an officer from duty at a given station.—**Gun detachment,** the men detailed for the service of a gun or mortar.

detail (dē-tāl′), *v.* [< OF. *detaillier, detailler, detailher, destaillier*, F. *détailler* (= Sp. *detallar* = Pg. *detalhar* = It. *distagliare, stagliare*, cut up, divide, cf. *dettagliare*, after F., detail, cut up, retail, narrate in particulars), < *de-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + *tailler*, cut: see *tail*2, *tailor, tally*, and cf. *retail.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide or set off; specifically, to set apart for a particular service; appoint to a separate duty: chiefly in military use: as, to *detail* a corporal's guard for fatigue duty or as an escort; to *detail* an officer.—**2.** To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; recite the particulars of; particularize; tell fully and distinctly: as, to *detail* all the facts in due order.

Strange as the events *detailed* in the succeeding narrative may appear, they are . . . true to the letter.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 176.

He *detailed* to them the history of all the past transactions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

II. *intrans.* To give details or particulars about something.

There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic,—when they *detail* like a witness in court. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 273.

To detail on the plane, in *arch.*, to appear in profile or section on a plane, as a molding which abuts against the plane, or is cut by it. ★

detail (dē-tāl′ or dē′tāl), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *detail* = Sw. *detalj*, < OF. *detail*, F. *détail* (= Sp. *detalle* = Pg. *detalhe* = It. *dettaglio*), detail, retail; from the verb.] **1.** An individual part; an item; a particular: as, the account is accurate in all its *details;* the point objected to is an unimportant *detail;* collectively (without a plural), particulars; particulars considered separately and in relation to the whole: as, a matter of *detail.*

It is a fact of history and of observation that all efficient men, while they have been men of comprehension, have also been men of *detail.*
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 288.

2. In the *fine arts*, etc., a relatively small, subordinate, and particular part, as distinguished from a general conception or from larger parts or effects; also, such parts collectively (in the singular).

One or two capitals show that the Ragusan architect knew of the actual Renaissance. But it was only in that one *detail* that he went astray.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 251.

The Assyrian honeysuckle . . . forms as elegant an architectural *detail* as is anywhere to be found.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 254.

In the works of Alma Tadema, the most careful study of antiquarian *detail* is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, iv.

There is a castle at Nantes which resembles . . . that of Angers, . . . but has, . . . within, much more interest of *detail.* *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 103.

3. A minute account; a narrative or report of particulars: as, he gave a *detail* of all the transaction.

We spend the first five minutes in a *detail* of symptoms.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 93.

4. *Milit.*, the selection of an individual or a body of troops for a particular service; the person or persons so selected; a detachment.

The force so organized will constitute the guard of the line from Duckport to Milliken's Bend. They will furnish all the guards and *details* required for general hospitals. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 470.

Details of a plan, in *arch.*, drawings or delineations for the use of workmen. Otherwise called *working-drawings.*—**In detail.** (*a*) Circumstantially; item by item.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more *in detail* without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

(*b*) Individually; part by part.

"Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwhelm him *in detail,*" is the great principle of military action. *Macdougall*, Modern Warfare, iii.

Office of detail, in the United States Navy Department, the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders to officers regarding their duty, leaves of absence, etc., are issued.=**Syn. 3.** Relation, recital.—**4.** Squad.

detailed (dē-tāld′), *p. a.* [< *detail* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Related in particulars; minutely recited: as, a *detailed* account.—**2.** Exact; minute; particular.

A *detailed* examination. *Macaulay.*

A *detailed* picture of the inhabitants of the largest Arab city. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

detailer (dē-tā′lėr), *n.* One who details.

Individuality was sunk in the number of *detailers.*
Seward, Letters, VI. 135.

detain (dē-tān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *detenir, detener*, F. *détenir* = Sp. *detener* (cf. Pg. *deter*) = It. *ditenere*, < L. *detinere*, hold off, keep back, detain, < *de*, off, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable, tenant.* Cf. *abstain, contain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain*, etc.] **1.** To keep back or away; withhold; specifically, to keep or retain unjustly. [Rare.]

Detain not the wages of the hireling. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding; stay or stop: as, we were *detained* by the rain.

Those theeves, which her in bondage strong
Detaynd. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 2.

Let us *detain* thee, until we shall have made ready a kid for thee. Judges xiii. 15.

Whole captive hosts the conqueror *detains*
In painful bondage and inglorious chains.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. In *law*, to hold in custody.=**Syn. 2.** To retard, delay, hinder, check, retain.

detain† (dē-tān′), *n.* [< *detain, v.*] Detention.

And gan enquire of him with mylder mood
The certaine cause of Artegals *detaine.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 15.

detainer1 (dē-tā′nėr), *n.* [< *detain* + *-er*1, after OF. *deteneor, deteneur*, one who detains.] One who withholds; one who detains, stops, or prevents from proceeding.

The *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Jer. Taylor.* ★

detainer2 (dē-tā′nėr), *n.* [< OF. *detener*, inf. (used as a noun): see *detain, v.* Cf. *retainer*2.] In *law:* (*a*) A holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. It usually implies wrongfulness. (*b*) In Great Britain, a process lodged with the sheriff authorizing him to continue to hold a person already in his custody; specifically, a writ by which a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor may be detained at the suit of another.—**Forcible detainer.** See *forcible.*

detainment† (dē-tān′ment), *n.* [< OF. *detenement*, < *detenir*, detain: see *detain* and *-ment.*] The act of detaining; detention.

Concerning our surprise, *detainment*, and escape.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 324).

Though the original taking was lawful, any subsequent *detainment* of them after tender of amends is wrongful.
Blackstone.

Detarium (de-tā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *detar*, the native name in Senegal.] A genus of leguminous trees of western Africa, of which only two species are known, *D. Senegalense* and *D. microcarpum.* The former is a tree from 20 to 35 feet high, bearing a somewhat oval, fleshy, one-seeded fruit about the size of an apricot, of which there are two varieties, the one bitter and the other sweet. The sweet fruit is sold in the markets, and prized by the negroes, as well as eagerly sought after by monkeys and other animals. The bitter fruit is regarded as a violent poison. The wood of the tree is hard, and resembles mahogany.

detaste† (dē-tāst′), *v. t.* [Var. of *distaste.*] To distaste; dislike; loathe.

detect (dē-tekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *detectus*, pp. of *detegere*, uncover, expose, < *de-* priv. + *tegere*, cover: see *tegument, tile, thatch.*] **1**†. To uncover; lay bare; expose; show.

Sham'st thou not . . .
To let thy tongue *detect* thy base-born heart?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Be sure, thou nothing of the Truth *detect.*
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Where the divine vertue . . . is not felt in the soul, and waited for, and lived in, imperfections will quickly break out, and shew themselves, and *detect* the unfaithfulness of such persons.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

2. To discover; find out; ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of: as, to *detect* an error in an account; to *detect* the presence of arsenic.

Though, should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal.
Milton, P. L., x. 136.

Like following life through creatures you dissect,
You lose it in the moment you *detect.*
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 30.

A good ear *detects* several gradations between tones which to a bad ear seem alike.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

Look in his face to meet thy neighbor's soul,
Not on his garments, to *detect* a hole.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. To find out the action or character of; discover a fault or wrong in; unveil, as a person: as, to *detect* a man in the act of cheating; to *detect* a hypocrite.

I will prevent this, *detect* my wife, be revenged on Falstaff. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4†. To reveal the guilt or alleged guilt of; inform against; complain of; accuse.

He was vntruly judged to have preached such articles as he was *detected* of. *Sir T. More*, Works, p 112.

But hast thou not betray'd me, Foible? Hast thou not *detected* me to that faithless Mirabell?
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

=**Syn. 2.** To find, ascertain, descry, make out, ferret out, penetrate.

detectable, detectible (dē-tek′ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *detect* + *-able, -ible.*] That may be detected.

Parties not *detectable.* *Fuller.*

These errors are *detectible* at a glance. *Latham.*

It is . . . pretty well established . . . that in some of the minuter details of the lunar topography there are real changes in progress, *detectable* by just such observation [microscopic]. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 57.

detected (dē-tek′ted), *a.* [< *detect, v.*, 1, + *-ed*2.] In *entom.*, uncovered: applied to the hemelytra of heteropterous *Hemiptera* when, as in most species, they are not covered by the scutellum: opposed to *obtected.*

detecter (dē-tek′tėr), *n.* See *detector.*

detectible, *a.* See *detectable.*

detection (dē-tek'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *detectio(n-)*, a revealing, < L. *detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect*.] **1.** Discovery; finding by search or observation.

Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who, in the year 1497, made a further *detection* of the more southern regions in this continent. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 1.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. *Woodward.*

2. The act of detecting, finding out, or bringing to light; a discerning; the state or fact of being detected or found out: as, the *detection* of faults, crimes, or criminals.

detective (dē-tek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *detect* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting: as, the *detective* police.—**2.** Relating to detectives or to detection: as, a *detective* story.—**Detective agency** or **bureau.** See *private detective*, under II.—**Detective camera.** See *camera*.

II. *n.* A person whose occupation it is to discover matters as to which information is desired, particularly concerning wrong-doers, and to obtain evidence to be used against them. His duties differ from those of the ordinary policeman in that he has no specific beat or round, and in that he is concerned with the investigation of specific cases, or the watching of particular individuals or classes of offenders, rather than with the general guardianship of the peace, and does not wear a distinguishing uniform.

For once the police were not charged with stupidity, nor were the *detectives* blamed for inability to construct bricks without straw. *Saturday Rev.*, April 29, 1865.

Private detective, a person engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for or guarding the private interests of those who employ him. In large cities private detectives are often organized in considerable numbers, under a head or chief, in what are called *detective agencies* ★or *bureaus*.

detector (dē-tek'tọr), *n.* [Also *detecter*; < LL. *detector*, a revealer, < L. *detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect*.] **1.** One who or that which detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal; a revealer; a discoverer.

A death-bed's a *detector* of the heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

2. An instrument or a device for indicating the presence or state of a thing. Specifically—(*a*) An arrangement of the parts of a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is frustrated and indicated. (*b*) A low-water indicator for boilers. (*c*) A form of galvanometer, generally small and convenient for transportation, which indicates the passage of a current of electricity, showing its direction, but not its strength. Also called *galvanoscope*. (*d*) An instrument for detecting the presence of torpedoes in an enemy's harbor.—**Bank-note detector**, in the United States, a periodical publication containing a description of all bank-notes in circulation, and a statement of the standing of the banks represented by them, to facilitate the detection of forged, worthless, or depreciated notes. The public need of such an aid has greatly diminished since the control of paper currency was transferred from the States to the national government in 1864. See *National Bank Act*, under *bank*[2].

Sometimes written *detecter*.

detector-lock (dē-tek'tọr-lok), *n.* A lock fitted with a device for indicating any attempt to pick or force it open.

detenebrate† (dē-ten'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *tenebratus*, pp. of *tenebrare*, make dark, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] To remove darkness from.

detent (dē-tent'), *n.* [< LL. *detentus*, a holding back, < L. *detinere*, pp. *detentus*, hold back: see *detain*.] Anything used to check or prevent motion or approach; a catch; specifically, a pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine. The detent in a clock falls into the striking-wheel and stops it when the right number of strokes have been given. The detent of a ratchet-wheel prevents backward motion.

detention (dē-ten'shọn), *n.* [< F. *détention* = Pr. *detention* = Sp. *detención* = Pg. *detenção* = It. *detenzione*, < L. as if **detentio(n-)*, < *detinere*, pp. *detentus*, detain: see *detain*.] **1.** The act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding or keeping of what belongs to or is claimed by another.

How goes the world that I am thus encounter'd
With clamorous demands of date-broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long-since-due debts,
Against my honour? *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

2. The state of being detained or held back; restraint; confinement.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms . . . but their *detention* under safe custody.
Spotswood, Church of Scotland, an. 1570.

Except for political offences, the old prisons were principally employed as places of *detention* before trial.
Everett, Orations, II. 198.

3. Forced stoppage; hindrance; delay from necessity or on account of obstacles.—**House of detention**, a place where offenders (and sometimes witnesses) are detained while awaiting trial; a lock-up.

detentive (dē-ten'tiv), *a.* [< L. *detentus*, pp. of *detinere*, detain (see *detent*), + *-ive*.] Used in detaining, as intruding insects; seizing and holding.

The *detentive* surface [of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*] is represented by the fluid secretion which is invariably present. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 139.

detent-joint (dē-tent'joint), *n.* In *ichth.*, the joint by which the pectoral spine of a siluroid fish is kept erect or pointed from the side.

deter (dē-tėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterred*, ppr. *deterring*. [< OF. *deterrer*, < L. *deterrere*, frighten from, prevent, < *de*, from, + *terrere*, frighten: see *terrible*, *terrify*, *terror*.] To discourage and stop by fear; hence, to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding by any countervailing motive: as, we are often *deterred* from our duty by trivial difficulties; the state of the road or a cloudy sky may *deter* a man from undertaking a journey.

Unto laws that men do make for the benefit of men it hath seemed always needful to add rewards which may more allure unto good than any hardness *deterreth* from it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Dragons and serpents were seen in the most hideous attitudes, to *deter* the spectator from approaching.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

A million of frustrated hopes will not *deter* us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason.*

=**Syn.** To hinder, restrain, keep back.

deterge (dē-tėrj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterged*, ppr. *deterging*. [= F. *déterger* = Pg. *detergir* = It. *detergere*, < L. *detergere*, wipe off, < *de*, off, + *tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe, scour: see *terse*.] To cleanse; clear away foul or offensive matter from, as from the body or from a wound or ulcer.

detergence, detergency (dē-tėr'jens, -jen-si), *n.* [< *detergen(t)* + *-ce*, *-cy*.] The quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.

Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and middling heat so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 290.

detergent (dē-tėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *détergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *detergente*, < L. *detergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *detergere*: see *deterge*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; purging.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*.
Arbuthnot.

II. *n.* Anything that cleanses.

The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean salt of amber, are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a *detergent*. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 23.

detergible (dē-tėr'ji-bl), *a.* [< *deterge* + *-ible*.] Capable of being removed by any cleansing process.

deteriorate (dē-tē'ri-ọ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deteriorated*, ppr. *deteriorating*. [< LL. *deteriorates*, pp. of *deteriorare* (> It. *deteriorare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *deteriorar* = F. *détériorer*), make worse, < *deterior*, worse, comp. of **deter*, lit. lower, inferior, comp. of *de*, down: see *de-*, and cf. *exterior*, *interior*, *inferior*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To make worse; reduce in quality; lower the essential character or constitution of: as, to *deteriorate* a race of men or their condition.

At the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, *deteriorating* the mind.
Whately, Rhetoric, Int.

He knew that the sham Empire had *deteriorated* the once puissant French army into nearly as great a sham as itself. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 51.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse; be or become impaired in quality; degenerate.

Under such conditions the mind rapidly *deteriorates*.
Goldsmith, Essays.

deteriorated (dē-tē'ri-ọ-rā-ted), *p. a.* [< *deteriorate* + *-ed*[2].] Of degenerate character or quality; reduced to an inferior condition: as, *deteriorated* bioplasm.

deterioration (dē-tē″ri-ọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *détérioration* = Sp. *deterioración* = Pg. *deterioração* = It. *deteriorazione*, < ML. *deterioratio(n-)*, < LL. *deteriorare*, make worse: see *deteriorate*.] A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Although, . . . in a strictly mechanical sense, there is a conservation of energy, yet, as regards usefulness or fitness for living beings, the energy of the universe is in process of *deterioration*.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 57.

The moral *deterioration* attendant on a false and shallow life. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.

=**Syn.** Degeneracy, debasement, degradation, depravation.

deteriorative (dē-tē'ri-ọ-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *deteriorate* + *-ive*.] Causing or tending to deterioration.

The *Deteriorative* Power of Conventional Art over Nations. *The Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 489.

deteriority (dē-tē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **deteriorita(t-)s*, < *deterior*, worse: see *deteriorate*.] Worse state or quality. [Rare.]

I have shewn that this diminution of age is to be attributed either to the change of the temperature of the air as to salubrity or equality, or else to the *deteriority* of the diet, or to both these causes. *Ray*, Diss. of the World, iii.

determ†, *v. t.* [ME. *determen*, short for *determinen*, determine: see *determine*, and cf. *term*.] To determine.

Lymmitt & ordinit be the thre estatis in parliament to *determe* all causes in the said parlyament.
Act. Audit, A. 1489, p. 145. (*Jamieson.*)

Nocht on heid, without discretioun,
Determe withouttin Iust cognitioun.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 424.

determa (de-tėr'mä), *n.* A native wood of Guiana, used for masts, booms, and as planking for vessels. It is avoided by insects.

determent (dē-tėr'ment), *n.* [< *deter* + *-ment*.] The act of deterring, or the state of being deterred; a cause of hindrance; that which deters.

Nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

determinability (dē-tėr″mi-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *determinable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being determinable.

determinable (dē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< ME. *determynable*, < OF. *determinable*, F. *déterminable* = Sp. *determinable*, < LL. *determinabilis*, that has an end, < L. *determinare*, limit, determine: see *determine*.] **1.** Capable of being determined, fixed, or ascertained with certainty; able to be clearly defined or decided upon: as, a *determinable* quantity; the meaning of Plato's expression is not *determinable*.

In sauter [psalter] is sayd a verce ouerte
That spekeȝ a poynt *determynable*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 593.

The point now before us is not wholly *determinable* from the bare grammatical use of the words.
South, Sermons, IV. vi.

Social change is facile in proportion as men's places and functions are *determinable* by personal qualities.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 445.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Subject to premature termination: as, a lease *determinable* at the option of the lessor. (*b*) Liable to be terminated by a contingency yet uncertain or unknown: as, a *determinable* fee. Thus, a devise being made to A, but in case he should die without leaving issue, then to B, the estate in A during his life is a fee because it may be forever, but is determinable by reason of the contingent limitation. See *fee*[2].

determinableness (dē-tėr'mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being determinable. [Rare.]

determinacy (dē-tėr'mi-nā-si), *n.* [< *determina(te)* + *-cy*.] Determinateness. [Rare.]

The ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and *determinacy*.
Helmholtz, Pop. Sci. Lect. (trans.), p. 80.

determinance (dē-tėr'mi-nans), *n.* [< OF. *determinance*, < ML. *determinantia*, an order, decree, ordinance, conclusion, < L. *determinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*, *determinant*.] In old universities, the degree or grade of bachelor of arts. See *de-* ★*termination*, 12.

determinant (dē-tėr'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déterminant* = Sp. Pg. It. *determinante*, < L. *determinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to determine; determinative. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* **1.** That which determines, fixes, defines, or establishes something.

However variable the visible antecedents may be, the real *determinants*—the co-operant factors—are in each case invariant.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 93.

2. In old universities, one who, having taken the lowest degree in arts, had been admitted to act as chief respondent in the Lenten disputations. See *determination*, 12.

Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillelmus Lauder appears among the *Determinants* in that College [St. Leonard's, in St. Andrews University]; which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., vi.

3. In *math.*, the sum of all the products which can be formed of a square block of quantities, each product containing as a factor one number from each row and one from each column of the block, and each product being affected by the plus or minus sign according as the arrangement of rows from which its factors are

taken (these factors being arranged in the order of the columns from which they are taken) requires an even or an odd number of transpositions to reduce it to the arrangement in the square. A determinant is conventionally denoted by writing the square block of quantities between two vertical lines. For example,

$$\begin{vmatrix} A, & B \\ a, & b \end{vmatrix} = Ab - aB.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A, & B, & C \\ a, & b, & c \\ \alpha, & \beta, & \gamma \end{vmatrix} = Ab\gamma - A\beta c + a\beta C - abC + aBc - aB\gamma.$$

The different products of which a determinant is the sum are called its *terms*. The different quantities which are multiplied to form the terms are called the *elements of the determinant*. The oblique line of places from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand corner is called the *principal diagonal*. The conjugate line of places is called the *secondary diagonal*. The square root of the number of elements is the ordinal number of the *order* or *degree* of the determinant.—**Adjugate determinant,** one each of whose terms is the cofactor of the corresponding term of the determinant to which it is adjugate.—**Axisymmetric determinant.** Same as *symmetric determinant*. See below.—**Bialar determinant.** See *bialar*.—**Bordered determinant,** a determinant whose matrix is formed from another by adding new rows and columns, especially where a single row and column are added, with a zero at their intersection.—**Centrosymmetric determinant,** one which is symmetric with respect to both diagonals.—**Characteristic determinant** of a matrix, the determinant of a matrix formed from the given matrix by adding the same indeterminate quantity to each element of the principal diagonal.—**Complementary determinant,** a determinant related to a partial determinant, to which it is said to be complementary, by having for its elements all the elements of the total determinant which belong to rows and columns from neither of which any element of the partial determinant has been taken, the sign of the complementary determinant being determined by taking its matrix as it stands in the lower right-hand corner of the matrix of the total determinant, when the matrix of the partial determinant has been brought to the upper left-hand corner, without altering the value of the total determinant.—**Composite determinant,** a sum of determinants whose matrices are obtained by successively omitting all the different combinations of n-columns from a rectangular block of quantities having m-rows and m- and n-columns. The composite determinant is usually denoted by writing its oblong matrix with two vertical lines on each side.—**Compound determinant,** a determinant whose elements are themselves determinants.—**Cubic determinant,** a quantity formed on the analogy of a determinant proper from a cube of quantities as elements.—**Cyclic determinant.** Same as *circulant*.—**Determinant of a linear transformation** or **substitution,** the determinant whose elements are the coefficients of the equations of transformation regularly arrayed.—**Functional determinant,** one in which all the elements in each row are differential coefficients of one quantity, while all the elements in each column are differential coefficients with respect to one variable.—**Gauche determinant.** Same as *skew determinant*. See below.—**Minor determinant,** or **minor of a determinant,** a determinant whose matrix is formed from the matrix of another determinant by erasing part of the rows and columns. *First minor*, a minor formed by erasing one row and one column; *second minor*, a minor formed by erasing two rows and two columns, etc.—***N*-dimensional determinant** of the rth order, a function of r^n elements, analogous to an ordinary determinant.—**Orthosymmetric determinant,** one all the elements of which, having the sum of the ordinal places of the row and column the same, are equal.—**Partial determinant.** Same as *minor determinant*.—**Persymmetric determinant,** one which is symmetrical with reference to both diagonals.—**Reciprocal determinant,** a determinant each element of which is the corresponding first minor of the determinant of which it is the reciprocal.—**Skew determinant,** one in which every element of the ith row and j^{th} column is in every case the negative of the one in the jth row and i^{th} column, except on the principal diagonal. Also called *gauche determinant*.—**Skew symmetric determinant,** a skew determinant in which all the elements of the principal diagonal vanish.—**Symmetric determinant,** one in which the element in the ith row and j^{th} column is in every case equal to that in the jth row and i^{th} column.—**Zeroaxial determinant,** one in which the elements of the principal diagonal are all zeros. [The name *determinant* in a narrower sense was introduced by Gauss, and was first applied in the present sense by Cauchy.]

determinantal (dē-tėr′mi-nan-tal), *a.* [< *determinant* + *-al*.] In *math.*, of or pertaining to determinants.

The existence of a notation for the elements of a *determinantal* product and a knowledge of the properties of the elements facilitate very much the investigation of the laws of repeated *determinantal* multiplication.
T. Muir, Bipartite Functions, Trans. Royal Soc. of Edin., [XXXII. 478.

determinate† (dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare*, limit, fix, determine: see *determine*.] To bring to an end; terminate.

The sly-slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

★ **determinate** (dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *determinat* = F. *déterminé* = Sp. Pg. *determinado* = It. *determinato*, < L. *determinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having defined limits; fixed; definite; clearly defined or definable; particular: as, a *determinate* quantity of matter.

A *determinate* number of feet.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

He talks of power, for example, as if the meaning of the word power were as *determinate* as the meaning of the word circle.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. Predetermined; settled; positive: as, a *determinate* rule or order.

Being delivered by the *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God. Acts ii. 23.

3†. Decisive; conclusive.

I' the progress of this business,
Ere a *determinate* resolution, he
(I mean the bishop) did require a respite.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

4†. Determined upon; intended.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

5†. Fixed in purpose; resolute; determined.

Like men disused in a long peace; more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney.*

There are some curiosities so bold and *determinate* as to tell the very matter of her prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

Determinate idea, an idea not vague, but distinguished from every other.—**Determinate individual,** in *logic*, a particular individual, designated by name or otherwise, distinguished from others.—**Determinate inflorescence,** in *bot.*, same as *centrifugal inflorescence* (which see, under *centrifugal*).—**Determinate judgment** (Gr. *ὡρισμένον ἀξίωμα*), a proposition whose subject is a demonstrative pronoun: a term of Stoical logic.—**Determinate problem,** in *geom.* and *analysis*, a problem which admits of one solution only, or at least a certain and finite number of solutions: being thus opposed to an *indeterminate problem*, which admits of an infinite number of solutions.

determinately (dē-tėr′mi-nāt-li), *adv.* 1. With certainty; precisely; in a definite manner.

The principles of religion are . . . *determinately* true or false. *Tillotson.*

I have inquired much about Dr. Mead, but can't tell you any thing *determinately*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 226.

We perceive the distance of visible objects more exactly and *determinately* with two eyes than one.
Reid, Enquiry, vi. § 22.

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

Determinately bent that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

Before the Reformation, not only were early marriages *determinately* discouraged, but the opportunity for them did not exist. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 139.

determinateness (dē-tėr′mi-nāt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

On the whole, the variations in the object pursued as good . . . have consisted in its acquisition of greater fulness and *determinateness*.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 257.

2. The quality of being determined or of persevering fixedness of purpose; determination.

His *determinateness* and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiv.

★ **determination** (dē-tėr-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *determynation* = OF. *determinaison, determinoison*, F. *détermination* = Sp. *determinación* = Pg. *determinação* = It. *determinazione*, < L. *determinatio(n-)*, boundary, conclusion, end, < *determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, bound, determine: see *determine*.] 1. An ending; a putting an end to; termination: as, the *determination* of an estate.

The kynge, by thadvise of his counsell and consent of the parties, makethe a fynall ende and *determynation*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

And of the great appearance there was of a speedy *determination* of that war. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 339.

2. Delimitation; the act of setting bounds to or of determining the limits of; specifically, assignment to the proper place in a classification or series.

The particular *determination* of the reward or punishment belongeth unto them by whom laws are made.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

3. A determining or deciding, as after consideration or examination; specifically, definite or authoritative judicial settlement, as of a controversy or suit.

It may be a question who shal haue the *determination* of such controuersie as may arise whether this or that action or speach be decent or indecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 220.

4. A decision arrived at or promulgated; an authoritative or final ruling; a determinate opinion or conclusion.

His [the Mufti's] authoritie is so esteemed that the Emperour will neuer alter a *determination* made by him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 312.

I have this hour received a despatch from our resident with the *determination* of the republic on that point.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 21.

5. The mental act of deciding or resolving; the fixing or settling of a mental purpose; the act of resolve.

For in every voluntary *determination* there are certainly two elements: the consciousness of an energy or effort, and a distinct feeling of satisfaction in making the effort.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 87.

What I affirm is that you have a power of determining to act, a power of freely forming the internal act of *determination* to do something.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

6. A state of mental decision or resolution with regard to something; determined purpose; fixed intention: as, *determination* to succeed in an enterprise; his *determination* was inflexible.

On the part of the people it [the moral sense] gives rise to what we call a jealousy of their liberties — a watchful *determination* to resist anything like encroachment upon their rights. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 266.

7. The quality of being determined; fixedness of purpose; decision of character; resoluteness: as, a man of *determination*.

Violent impulse is not the same as a firm *determination*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 177.

8†. In *old med.*, the turning or determining point; the crisis.

He carefully noted the *determination* of these maladies.
Swan, tr. of Sydenham.

9. Tendency or direction. (*a*) Of the intellect or will toward some object or end by an antecedent mental state (idea or motive), determination being in the mental what causation is in the physical world.

Examination is consulting a guide. The *determination* of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 50.

(*b*) Of the blood: abnormal afflux or flow: as, *determination* of blood to the head.

10. The solution of a problem, mathematical or other; an ascertainment of any magnitude or the value of any quantity; especially, a scientific evaluation based upon exact physical measurements: as, a *determination* of the length of the seconds-pendulum.—11. In *logic:* (*a*) The process of adding characters to a notion, and thus rendering it more definite, whether this is done by limiting its scope or by an increase of information.

This notion, in which ego and non-ego are thought as mutually determining, is called by Fichte the category of reciprocal *determination* (Wechselbestimmung).
Adamson, Fichte, p. 168.

In the most complete *determination* within our reach, the conception still does not suffice to enable any one to say positively what the perfection of his life would be.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 370.

(*b*) The differentiating character itself that is added in this process.

The different *determinations* of a substance, which are nothing but particular modes in which it exists, are called accidents. *Kant*, tr. by Max Müller.

12. [ML. *determinatio quæstionis*, the answering a question, the posting of theses to be defended.] In Oxford and other old universities: (*a*) A solemn disputation in which the respondent is a bachelor of arts, and which is preparatory to graduation as master of arts. (*b*) A disquisition or other act substituted in recent times for the old disputation. The determinations were kept in Lent, and hence often called the *Lent determinations*. Originally, in the University of Paris (the model of most of the old universities of northern Europe, and especially of Oxford and Cambridge), there was but one degree, that of master of arts, carrying with it the right to lecture regularly in the university. The purpose of the determinations was to enable the masters to judge whether the candidate was fit to be presented to the chancellor as candidate for the mastership; and since there were no examinations, there was no other regular means of ascertaining the candidate's fitness. The baccalaureate was at first called the *determinance*, and was originally not a degree, nor conferred by the university, but merely a permission to *determine* or act as chief respondent in the Lent disputations, and was conferred by the "nation." In consequence of this inseparable connection between the baccalaureate and the determinations, the latter are often considered as conditions of the former, although they follow in time.

Hence—13†. A discussion of a question according to the scholastic method, after the model of a disputation.

Another diversity of Method, which is likewise of great weight, is the handling of knowledge by . . . Questions and their *Determinations*, the latter kind whereof, if it be immoderately followed, is as prejudicial to the proceeding of learning as it is to the proceeding of an army to go about to besiege every little fort or hold.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

He [Wyclif] broached some singular opinions on several abstruse points of metaphysics, which led to *determinations* or treatises being published against him.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 411.

=**Syn. 3.** Conclusion, settlement, termination.—**7.** *Resolution*, etc. (see *decision*), firmness.

determinative (dē-tėr′mi-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *determinatif*, F. *déterminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *determinativo*, < L. as if **determinativus*, < *de-*

terminatus, pp. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having power to determine, fix, or decide; tending or serving to shape or direct; conclusive.

The *determinative* power of a just cause.
Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

Incidents . . . *determinative* of their course. *I. Taylor.*

2. Of use in ascertaining the species; serving to determine the precise kind of a thing: as, *determinative* tables in the natural sciences (that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., and to assist in assigning them to their species); *determinative* signs in hieroglyphics; *determinative* ornaments or structures.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension: as, Every pious man shall be happy.
Watts, Logic, ii. 2.

Determinative judgment, in *logic*, a definitive judgment; one in which something is held as true: opposed to *problematical* or *interrogative judgment*.

II. *n.* That which determines or indicates the character or quality of something else. Specifically—(*a*) In *hieroglyphics*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word expressed by a phonetic sign, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus, the conventional figure of a tree in the Egyptian hieroglyphics is determinative of the general idea *tree*, the particular kind of tree being expressed by the phonetic sign preceding it.

For instance, the picture of a man squatting down is used as the generic *determinative* for the proper names of persons, for pronouns, and participles.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 60.

(*b*) In *gram.*, a determinative or demonstrative word.

determinato (dā-ter-mē-nä′tō), *adv.* [It., determined, pp. of *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, determine: see *determinate*, *a.*, and *determine*.] In *music*, with resolution or firmness.

determinator (dē-tėr′mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= OF. *determineor*, *determinour*, also *determinateur* = It. *determinatore*, < LL. *determinator*, < L. *determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, determine: see *determine*.] One who determines or decides; an arbitrator. [Rare.]

Choose them an author out of all protestant divines, whom they would make umpire and *determinator* between us and them. *Bp. Morton*, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 29.

★**determine** (dē-tėr′min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *determined*, ppr. *determining*. [< ME. *determinen*, < OF. *determiner*, F. *déterminer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *determinar* = It. *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, bound, limit, prescribe, fix, determine, < *de-* + *terminare*, bound, limit: see *term*, *terminate*, *determinate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fix the bounds of; mark off; settle; fix; establish.

[God] hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath *determined* the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation. Acts xvii. 26.

2. To limit in space or extent; form the limits of; bound; shut in: as, yonder hill *determines* our view.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight. *Bacon.*

3. To ascertain or state definitely; make out; find out; settle; decide upon, as after consideration or investigation: as, to *determine* the species of an animal or a plant; to *determine* the height of a mountain, or the quantity of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

New Holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet *determined* whether it is an Island or a main Continent.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 463.

It would be presumption to attempt to *determine* the employments of that eternal life which good men are to pass in God's presence.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 4.

Here be facts, charactery; what they spell
Determine, and thence pick what sense you may!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 124.

4. In *logic*, to explain or limit by adding differences.—5. To bring to a conclusion; put an end to; end.

Death *determineth* the manifold incommodities and painfulness of this wretchedness of this life.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxx.

Those . . . would flourish but a short period of time, and be out of vogue when that was *determined*.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

An act of the will whereby an estate at will is *determined* or put an end to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 146.

Specifically—6. To find, as the solution of a problem; end, as a dispute, by judicial or other final decision: as, the court *determined* the cause.

They still besiege him, being ambitious only
To come to blows, and let their swords *determine*
Who hath the better cause.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

Milton's subject . . . does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

In convocation, on the 31st, the question that the pope has no more power than any other bishop was *determined*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 286.

7. To fix or settle definitely; make specific or certain; decide the state or character of.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *Edwards.*

The outer and living margin of the reef grows up to a height *determined* by the constant breaking of the waves.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 170.

We all, each in his measure, help to *determine*, even if quite unknowingly, what the spirit of the age shall be.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 216.

8. To come to a definite intention in respect of; resolve on; decide: as, he *determined* to remain.

Paul had *determined* to sail by Ephesus. Acts xx. 16.

The surest way not to fail is to *determine* to succeed.
Sheridan.

Murder was *determined*, dared and done.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 185.

9. To give direction or tendency to; decide the course of: as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point.

In the tale of Melibæus his [Chaucer's] inimitable faculty of story-telling comes to his aid, and *determines* his sentences to a little more variety and picturesqueness.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 16.

Let celestial aspects admonish and advertise, not conclude and *determine* thy ways.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 7.

Uneasiness is the great motive that works on the mind to put it upon action, which for shortness' sake we will call *determining* of the will. *Locke.*

10. To influence the choice of; cause to come to a conclusion or resolution: as, this circumstance *determined* him to the study of law.

Clara Clairmont . . . took credit to herself for having *determined* Shelley to travel abroad.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 7.

=**Syn. 2.** To limit.—6. To ascertain, find out.—8. To decide, conclude.—10. To induce, influence, lead.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To come to a decision or resolution; settle definitively on some line of conduct.

Bind 'em fast: when fury hath given way to reason,
I will *determine* of their sufferings,
Which shall be horrid.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

If you have laid my papers and books by, I pray let this messenger have them; I have *determined* upon them.
Donne, Letters, xxiii.

2. To come to a close; end; terminate.

Rather deye I wolde and *determyne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 379.

3. To come to a determinate end in time; reach a fixed or definite limit; cease to exist or to be in force.

Some estates may *determine* on future contingencies.
Blackstone.

The power of a magistrate was supposed to *determine* only by his own resignation. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 530.

The Parliament, according to law, *determined* in six months after the decease of the sovereign.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The tax [on sugar] was not imposed without considerable opposition from the merchants, and, granted for eight years only, *determined* in 1693.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 23.

determined (dē-tėr′mind), *p. a.* [Pp. of *determine*, *v.*] 1. Limited; restricted; confined within bounds; circumscribed.

His power is *determined*, he may terrify us, but not hurt. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

2. Definite; determinate; precisely marked.

The person of a noun singular is *determined* or undetermined. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Those many shadows lay in spots *determined* and unmoved. *Wordsworth.*

3. Characterized by or showing determination or fixed purpose; resolute: as, a *determined* man; a *determined* countenance; a *determined* effort.—4. Unfaltering; unflinching; unwavering.

Strictly speaking, it is only Sparta and Athens that can be regarded as *determined* enemies to the Persians.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 171.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** Firm, inflexible, stanch, steadfast.

determinedly (dē-tėr′mind-li), *adv.* In a determined manner; with determination; unwaveringly.

He [the Highlander] is courteous, dutiful, *determinedly* persevering, unflinching as a foe, unwearied as a friend.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 50.

determiner (dē-tėr′mi-nėr), *n.* 1. One who decides or determines.

No man or body of men in these times can be the infallible judges or *determiners* in matters of religion to any other mens consciences but thir own. *Milton*, Civil Power.

One might as well hope to dissect one's own body and be merry in doing it, as to take molecular physics . . . to be your dominant guide, your *determiner* of motives, in what is solely human. *George Eliot*, in Cross, III. xvii.

2. A determinant bachelor in a university. See *determinant*, 2.

determining (dē-tėr′mi-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *determine*, *v.*] In medieval universities, the act of qualifying for a degree by the exercises of determination. See *determination*, 12.

determining (dē-tėr′mi-ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *determine*, *v.*] Having the power of fixing; directing, regulating, or controlling: as, *determining* influences or conditions.

determinism (dē-tėr′mi-nizm), *n.* [< *determine* + *-ism*.] 1. A term invented by Sir William Hamilton to denote the doctrine of the necessitarian philosophers, who hold that man's actions are uniformly determined by motives acting upon his character, and that he has not the power to choose to act in one way so long as he prefers on the whole to act in another way. *Determinism* does not imply materialism, atheism, or a denial of moral responsibility; while it is in direct opposition to fatalism and to the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

If man is only a sample of the universal *determinism*, yet forms purposes, contrives for their accomplishment, and executes them, definite causality and prospective thought can work together, and the field which is occupied by the one is not preoccupied against the other.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 195.

2. In general, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is entirely determined by antecedent causes; the doctrine that the science of phenomena consists in connecting them with the antecedent conditions of their existence.

Such knowledge as we are capable of obtaining is strictly limited to what Claude Bernard calls the *determinism* of phenomena; that is to say, we can know only under what determining conditions events capable of recognition through our senses or through consciousness take place.
The Atlantic, Sept., 1878.

determinist (dē-tėr′mi-nist), *n.* and *a.* [< *determine* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who supports or favors determinism.

He [man] knows how he himself, though conscious of self-disposal as well as of subjection of nature, presents to the *determinist* the aspect of a machine.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 196.

II. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of determinism.

It seems to me that the root of the Positivists' scorn for theology is the *determinist* doctrine which, in spite of all the evidence of the ages, denies the possibility, and of course therefore the reality, of sin.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 492.

deterministic (dē-tėr-mi-nis′tik), *a.* [< *determinist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imbued with the philosophy of determinism.

The *deterministic* doctrine would stand on just as firm a foundation as it does if there were no physical science.
Huxley, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 801.

deterration† (dē-te-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **deterratio*(*n-*), < **deterrare* (> OF. *deterrer*, F. *déterrer*, dig up), < *de*, from, + *terra*, earth.] The carrying down of earth, as from hillsides, by the action of water, landslides, etc. [Rare.]

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

deterrence (dē-tėr′ens), *n.* [< *deterren*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The act of deterring, or that which deters; a hindrance; a deterrent. [Rare.]

Whatever punishment any crime required for *deterrence* from its repetition. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 111.

★**deterrent** (dē-tėr′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *deterren*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *deterrere*, deter: see *deter*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power or tendency to deter; hindering through fear; preventive.

The *deterrent* effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty. *Bentham*, Rationale of Punishment.

The punishments of a future state [have] lost much of their *deterrent* influence.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 182.

II. *n.* That which deters or tends to deter.

No *deterrent* is more effective than a punishment which, if incurred, . . . is sure, speedy, and severe.
Bentham, Rationale of Punishment.

But long credits have always been known to be dangerous, and the danger has never proved an effectual *deterrent*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 262.

detersion (dē-tėr′shon), *n.* [= F. *détersion* = Sp. *detersión* = Pg. *detersão*, < L. as if **detersio*(*n-*), < *detergere*, pp. *detersus*, wipe off: see *deterge*.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

I endeavoured *detersion*: but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersive (dē-tėr′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *détersif* = Sp. Pg. It. *detersivo*, < L. as if **detersivus*, < *detersus*, pp. of *detergere*: see *deterge*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; detergent.

The ashes . . . are so acrimonious that they make a lye extreamly *detersive*.
Plutarch's Morals (trans.), iii. 319 (Ord MS.).

II. *n.* A medicine which cleanses.

Painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersively (dē-tėr′siv-li), *adv.* In a detersive manner.

detersiveness (dē-tėr′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detersive.

detest (dē-test′), *v. t.* [< F. *détester* = Sp. Pg. *detestar* = It. *detestare*, < L. *detestari*, imprecate evil while calling the gods to witness, denounce, hate intensely, < *de-* + *testari*, testify, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*[2], *testify*. Cf. *attest*, *contest*, *protest*, *obtest*.] To hold worthy of malediction; execrate; hate; dislike intensely: as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love the offender, yet *detest* th' offence?
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 192.

But they *detest* Venice as a place of residence, being naturally averse to living in the midst of a people who shun them like a pestilence. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

=**Syn.** *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. (see *hate*); to execrate, view with horror.

detestability (dē-tes-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *detestabilite;* as *detestable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being detestable; detestableness.

Nevertheless it is plausibly urged that, as young ladies (Mädchen) are, to mankind, precisely the most delightful in those years, so young gentlemen (Bübchen) do then attain their maximum of *detestability*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 88.

detestable (dē-tes′ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *detestable*, F. *détestable* = Sp. *detestable* = Pg. *detestavel* = It. *detestabile*, < L. *detestabilis*, execrable, abominable, < *detestari*, execrate, abominate, detest: see *detest*.] To be detested; hateful; abominable; execrable; very odious.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things. Ezek. v. 11.

Bad affairs and extortions always overtake you in this *detestable* country, at the very time when you are about to leave it. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

=**Syn.** Odious, execrable, abhorred, vile. See list under *abominable*.

detestableness (dē-tes′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness.

It is their intrinsic hatefulness and *detestableness* which originally inflames us against them.
Adam Smith, Moral Sentiments, ii. § 2.

detestably (dē-tes′ta-bli), *adv.* In a detestable manner; very hatefully; abominably; execrably.

A temper of mind rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South*.

detestant (dē-tes′tant), *n.* [< L. *detestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *detestari*, detest: see *detest*.] Same as *detester*. [Rare.]

You know not what to term them, unless *detestants* of the Romish idolatry. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 121.

detestate† (dē-tes′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *detestatus*, pp. of *detestari:* see *detest*.] To detest.

Whiche, as a mortall enemy, the doctrine of the Ghospel dooeth *detestate* & abhorre. *J. Udall*, On John, Pref.

detestation (dē-tes-tā′shon), *n.* [< F. *détestation* = Pr. *detestatio* = Sp. *detestación* = Pg. *detestação* = It. *detestazione*, < L. *detestatio(n-)*, < *detestari*, pp. *detestatus*, detest: see *detest*.] Extreme dislike; hatred; abhorrence; loathing: with *of*.

In how different a degree of *detestation* numbers of wicked actions stand there, tho' equally bad and vicious in their own natures! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 18.

We are heartily agreed in our *detestation of* civil wars. *Burke*.

detester (dē-tes′tėr), *n.* One who detests.

To rob men, and make God the receiver, who is the *detester*, and will be the punisher, of such crimes.
Bp. Hopkins, On the First Commandment.

dethrone (dē-thrōn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dethroned*, ppr. *dethroning*. [< ML. *dethronare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *thronus*, a seat, throne: see *throne*. Cf. *disthrone*.] 1. To remove or drive from a throne; depose; divest of royal authority and dignity.

The former class demanded a distinct recognition of the right of subjects to *dethrone* bad princes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To divest of rule, or of supreme power or authority.

The republicans, being *dethroned* by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., VI. lxi.

dethronement (dē-thrōn′ment), *n.* [< *dethrone* + *-ment*.] Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, an emperor, or any supreme ruler.

The *dethronement* of a lawful king was held to be as little of a crime as the deposition of a wrongful usurper.
Carte, Hist. Eng.

dethroner (dē-thrō′nėr), *n.* One who dethrones.

The hand of our *dethroners* . . . hath prevailed against and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacerdotal throne.
Arnway, The Tablet (ed. 1661), p. 176.

dethronization† (dē-thrō-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **dethronizatio(n-)*, < *dethronizare*, pp. *dethronizatus*, equiv. to *dethronare*, dethrone: see *dethrone*. Cf. *disthronize*.] The act of dethroning. [Rare.]

As for the queene, when shee was (God knows how farre guilty) advertised of her husband's *dethronization*, shee outwardly expressed . . . great extremity of passion.
Speed, Edw. II., IX. xii. § 73.

detinet (det′i-net), *n.* [L., he detains, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *detinere*, detain: see *detain*.] An old action of debt at common law (chiefly in the phrase *action in the detinet*), founded on the allegation that defendant kept back the money, whether it was money due as his own debt (*debet* and *detinet*, he owes and detains), or was merely withheld, as where he was executor of the debtor. Sometimes used similarly of replevin for a chattel. ★

detinue (det′i-nū), *n.* [< OF. *detinu*, *detenu*, F. *détenu*, pp. of *detenir*, F. *détenir*, detain, < L. *detinere:* see *detain*.] In *law*, an old form of action, now little used, brought to recover possession of specific articles of personal property unlawfully detained.

By Action of debt, action of *detinue*, bill, plaint, information, or otherwise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

detiny† (det′i-ni), *n.* Detention; holding back what is due.

But this little *detiny* is great iniquity.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 145.

detonable (det′ō-na-bl), *a.* [< *deton(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of detonating, or exploding on ignition.

These grades of dynamite are only rendered *detonable* by the admixture of explosive salts; and therefore the presence of these explosive salts does serve to perform a useful function. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 68.

detonate (det′ō-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonated*, ppr. *detonating*. [< L. *detonatus*, pp. of *detonare* (> F. *détoner* = Sp. Pg. *detonar*), thunder, < *de-* intensive + *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to explode; specifically, to cause to explode with great suddenness and with evolution of great heat.

II. *intrans.* To explode with great suddenness and with a loud noise: as, dry mercury fulminate *detonates* with great violence.

detonating (det′ō-nā-ting), *p. a.* Exploding; igniting with a sudden report.—**Detonating bulb**, a small glass bulb cooled quickly as soon as made, and thus subjected to unequal strains of contraction. It will bear considerable handling, but if a portion of the tail is broken off the bulb will fly into pieces. Also called *Prince Rupert's drop*.—**Detonating powders**, or *fulminating powders*, certain chemical compounds which, on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck, explode with a loud report, owing to the fact that one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assume the gaseous state. The chlorid and iodide of nitrogen are very powerful detonating substances. The compounds of ammonia with silver and gold, and the fulminates of silver and mercury, detonate by slight friction, or by the agency of heat, electricity, or sulphuric acid.—**Detonating tube**, a species of eudiometer, being a stout glass tube used in chemical analysis for detonating gaseous bodies. It is generally graduated into centesimal parts, and perforated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric spark through the gases which are introduced into it, and are confined within it over mercury and water.

detonation (det-ō-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *détonation* = Sp. *detonación* = Pg. *detonação*, < L. as if **detonatio(n-)*, < *detonare*, thunder: see *detonate*.] The very sudden change of a substance from the solid or liquid to the gaseous state with evolution of great heat. Detonation may be called an explosion of the first order and involves a very rapid change accompanied by a shattering effect as distinguished from an explosion of the second order, where the change of state is relatively slower and is accompanied by a propelling or pushing effect.

Sometimes this action results in the propulsion of solids, or liquids, to some distance, or in a local disruption of matters in the immediate vicinity. Where the second action is very pronounced and projection is at a minimum, the term *detonation* is applied to the action, to distinguish it from explosion. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 363.

detonative (det′ō-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *detonate* + *-ive*.] Capable of detonating; explosive. When gunpowder is exploded by nitroglycerin, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes *detonative;* the temperature is much higher, the gas is produced in a much shorter time, and the explosive consequently develops a very much greater force than when exploded alone.

detonator (det′ō-nā-tor), *n.* [< *detonate* + *-or*.] That which detonates; a detonating preparation; a percussion-cap or primer.

The man drew a pistol from under his cloak, and fired full in his face. Had it happened in these days of *detonators*, Frank's chance had been small.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 89.

detonization (det″ō-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *detonize* + *-ation*.] The act of detonating, as certain combustible bodies.

detonize (det′ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonized*, ppr. *detonizing*. [< L. *deton-are*, thunder (see *detonate*), + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to ignite with an explosion; detonate.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

II. *intrans.* To take fire with a sudden report; detonate.

This precipitate . . . *detonizes* with a considerable noise. *Fourcroy*.

detorsion†, *n.* See *detortion*.

detort† (dē-tôrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *detortus*, pp. of *detorquere* (> F. *détorquer*), turn aside, twist out of shape, < *de*, away, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. Cf. *distort*.] Same as *distort*.

They . . . have *detorted* texts of Scripture. *Dryden*. ★

detortion† (dē-tôr′shon), *n.* [= F. *détorsion*, < L. as if **detortio(n-)* or **detorsio(n-)*, < *detorquere*, pp. *detortus* or *detorsus*, turn aside, twist out of shape: see *detort*.] Same as *distortion*. Also spelled *detorsion*.

Cross those *detorsions*, when it [the heart] downward tends,
And when it to forbidden heights pretends.
Donne, Poems, p. 327.

detour (de-tör′), *n.* [< F. *détour*, a turn, bend, circuit, < *détourner*, turn aside: see *deturn*.] A turning; a roundabout or circuitous way; deviation from the direct or shortest road or route.

The path reached an impassable gorge, which occasioned a *detour* of two or three hours.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 162.

Rhymes . . . sometimes, even in so abundant a language as the Italian, have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward *détour*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 329.

detract (dē-trakt′), *v.* [< F. *détracter* = Sp. *detractar* = It. *detrattare*, < L. *detractare*, also (with vowel-change) *detrectare*, depreciate, detract from, also decline, refuse, freq. of *detrahere* (> It. *detrarre* = Sp. *detraer* = Pg. *detrahir* = Pr. *detraire* = OF. *detraire*, > ME. *detrayen:* see *detray*), pp. *detractus*, pull down, take away, disparage, detract from, < *de*, away, down, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take away; withdraw; abate: now always with a quantitative term as direct object, followed by *from:* as, the defect *detracts little from* the intrinsic value.

Shall I . . . *detract* so *much from* that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

The multitude of partners does *detract nothing from* each man's private share. *Boyle*.

2†. To depreciate the reputation or merit of; disparage; belittle; defame.

To malign, traduce, or *detract* the person or writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Should I *detract* his worth,
'Twould argue want of merit in myself.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Decry*, *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, etc. See *decry*.

II. *intrans.* To take away a part; hence, specifically, to take away reputation or merit: followed by *from*.

King Philip did not *detract from* the nation when he said he sent his armado to fight with men, and not to combat with the winds. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

Such motives always *detract from* the perfect beauty even of good works. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

"Virtue" and "utility" are ideas not only fundamentally distinct, but so far in natural opposition, that the existence of utility in an action may now and again *detract from* its virtue. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 150.

detracter, *n.* See *detractor*.

detractingly (dē-trak′ting-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner; injuriously.

Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him than *detractingly* blaze it.
Bp. Henshaw, Daily Thoughts (ed. 1651), p. 13.

detraction (dē-trak′shon), *n.* [< ME. *detraction*, *-tioun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *detraction*, F. *détraction* = Pr. *detraccio*, *detractio* = Sp. *detracción* = Pg. *detracção* = It. *detrazione*, < L. *detractio(n-)*, a taking away, purging, LL. detraction, < *detrahere*, pp. *detractus*, take away, detract: see *detract*.] **1**†. A withdrawing; a taking away; removal.

You shall enquire of the lawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild fowl, &c.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge, p. 18

2. The act of disparaging or belittling the reputation or worth of a person, with the view to lessen or lower him in the estimation of others; the act of depreciating the powers or performances of another, from envy or malice.

Speaking well of all Mankind is the worst kind of *Detraction;* for it takes away the Reputation of the good Men in the World, by making all alike.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

Let malice and the base *detraction* of contemporary jealousy say what it will, greater originality of genius, more expansive variety of talent, never was exhibited than in our country since the year 1793.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

=**Syn. 2.** Depreciation, disparagement, slander, calumny, defamation, derogation.

detractious† (dē-trak'shus), *a.* [< *detraction;* cf. *ambitious,* < *ambition.*] Containing detraction; lessening reputation. *Johnson.*

detractive (dē-trak'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *detractif;* as *detract* + *-ive.*] **1**†. Having the quality or power of drawing or taking away.

Finding that his patient hath any store of herbes in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a *detractive* plaster. *E. Knight,* Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 28.

2. Seeking or tending to lessen repute or estimation; depreciative; defamatory.

The iniquity of an envious and *detractive* adversary.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 276.

I'll not give
Such satisfaction to *detractive* tongues,
That publish such foul noise against a man
I know for truly virtuous.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

detractiveness (dē-trak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detractive. *Bailey,* 1727. [Rare.]

detractor (dē-trak'tor), *n.* [< ME. *detractour,* < L. *detractor,* < *detrahere,* pp. *detractus,* disparage: see *detract.*] One who detracts, or takes away or injures the good name of another; one who attempts to disparage or belittle the worth or honor of another. Sometimes written *detracter.*

His [Milton's] *detractors,* however, though outvoted, have not been silenced. *Macaulay,* Milton.

There was a chorus of praise from former *detractors.*
Literary Era, II. 152.

=**Syn.** Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier.

detractory (dē-trak'tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *detractorius,* disparaging, < L. *detractor,* a detractor: see *detractor.*] Depreciatory; calumnious; disparaging.

This is . . . *detractory* unto the intellect and sense of man. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., i. 5.

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

detractress (dē-trak'tres), *n.* [< *detractor* + *-ess.*] A female detractor; a censorious woman. [Rare.]

If any shall detract from a lady's character unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

detrain (dē-trān'), *v.* [< *de-* priv. + *train.*] **I.** *trans.* To remove from or cause to leave a railway train: said especially of bodies of men: as, to *detrain* troops. [Of recent introduction.]

II. *intrans.* To quit a railway train: as, the volunteers *detrained* quickly and fell into line.

The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars *detrain.*
West Chester (Pa.) Republican, V. 142.

detray†, *v. t.* [ME. *detrayen,* < OF. *detraire, detrere,* draw away, detract: see *detract.*] To draw away; detract.

But ouere I passe, prayyng withe spyrit gladde
Of this labour that no wihte me *detray.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

detrect† (dē-trekt'), *v.* [< L. *detrectare, detractare,* refuse, decline, also take away, detract: see *detract.*] **I.** *trans.* To refuse; decline.

He [Moses] *detrected* his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent.
Fotherby, Atheomastix (1622), p. 194.

II. *intrans.* To refuse.

Do not *detrect;* you know th' authority
Is mine. *B. Jonson,* New Inn, ii. 6.

detrectation† (dē-trek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *detrectatio(n-),* < *detrectare,* pp. *detrectatus,* refuse: see *detrect.*] The act of refusing; a declining. *Cockeram.*

detriment (det'ri-ment), *n.* [< OF. *detriment,* F. *détriment* = Sp. Pg. It. *detrimento,* < L. *detrimentum,* loss, damage, lit. a rubbing off, < *deterere,* pp. *detritus,* rub off, wear: see *detrite.*] **1.** Any kind of harm or injury, as loss, damage, hurt, injustice, deterioration, diminution, hindrance, etc., considered with specific reference, expressed or implied, both to its subject and to its cause: as, the cause of religion suffers great *detriment* from the faults of its professors; let the property suffer no *detriment* at your hands; the consuls must see that the republic receives no *detriment;* the *detriment* it has suffered is past remedy.

Also, not to be passionate for small *detriments* or offences, nor to be a reuenger of them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep surmise of others' *detriment.*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1579.

That barefoot Augustinian whose report
O' the dying woman's words did *detriment*
To my best points.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 320.

2. That which causes harm or injury; anything that is detrimental: as, his generosity is a great *detriment* to his prosperity.—**3.** In England, a charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages in the rooms they occupy; a charge for wear and tear of table-linen, etc.—**4.** In *astrol.,* the sign opposite the house of any planet: as, Mars in Libra is in his *detriment;* the *detriment* of the sun is Aquarius, because it is opposite to Leo. It is a sign of weakness, distress, etc.—**5.** In *her.:* (*a*) Same as *decrement.* (*b*) The state of being eclipsed—that is, represented as partially obscured: said of the sun or moon used as a bearing.

=**Syn. 1.** Disadvantage, prejudice, hurt, evil. See *injury* and *loss.*

detriment† (det'ri-ment), *v. t.* [< ML. *detrimentari,* cause loss, < L. *detrimentum,* harm, loss: see *detriment, n.*] To injure; do harm to; hurt.

Others might be *detrimented* thereby. *Fuller.*

detrimental (det-ri-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **detrimentalis,* < L. *detrimentum,* harm: see *detriment.*] **I.** *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing harm or damage.

Luxuries are rather serviceable than *detrimental* to an opulent people. *Goldsmith,* Voltaire.

Political economy teaches that restrictions upon commerce are *detrimental. H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 501.

=**Syn.** Prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.

II. *n.* See the extract. [Slang.]

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what a *detrimental* is. He is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the intentions of others.
Auberon Herbert.

detrimentally (det-ri-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a detrimental manner; injuriously.

That the impoverishment of any country, diminishing both its producing and consuming powers, tells *detrimentally* on the people of countries trading with it, is a commonplace of political economy.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 81.

detrimentalness (det-ri-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being detrimental. *Bailey,* 1727. [Rare.]

detrital (dē-trī'tal), *a.* [< *detritus* + *-al.*] Consisting of fragments or particles broken or worn away.

The *detrital* matter which is worn away from the land, and carried along by rivers, contains materials of every degree of coarseness. *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 132.

Detrital rock, a rock made up of the debris of other rocks—that is, of material derived from rocks previously consolidated, then broken up by atmospheric or other agencies, and more or less worn by friction or by the action of water.

detrite (dē-trīt'), *a.* [< L. *detritus,* pp. of *deterere,* rub down or away, < *de,* down, away, + *terere,* rub: see *trite.* Cf. *detriment.*] Worn away; worn out. *Clarke.*

detrited (dē-trī'ted), *a.* [< *detrite* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Worn away; reduced by detrition.

A halfpenny *detrited.* *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IV. 194.

2. Disintegrated; of the nature of detritus.

Long, symmetrical tables, two hundred feet long by eighty broad, covered with large angular rocks and boulders, and seemingly impregnated throughout with *detrited* matter. *Kane,* Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 157.

detrition (dē-trish'on), *n.* [= F. *détrition,* < ML. *detritio(n-),* < L. *deterere,* pp. *detritus,* rub off: see *detrite, detritus.*] A wearing off; the act of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual *detrition* of time.
Steevens, Note on Shakspere's 2 Hen. VI.

★**detritus** (dē-trī'tus), *n.* [< L. *detritus,* a rubbing away, < *deterere,* pp. *detritus,* rub away: see *detrite.*] **1.** In *geol.,* loose, uncompacted fragments of rock, either water-worn or angular. The term is especially applicable to a material which would be a breccia or conglomerate if consolidated into a rock. See *gravel, sand,* and *drift.*

2. More comprehensively, any broken or comminuted material worn away from a mass by attrition; any aggregate of loosened fragments or particles.

Here Dr. Schliemann encountered a great depth of soil, partly due to the accumulation of *detritus* from the rocky ground above. *C. T. Newton,* Art and Archæol., p. 257.

Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire, are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and transporting the resulting *detritus.*
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 178.

Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of *detritus* of which modern languages are composed. *Farrar,* Language, xv.

de trop (dė trō). [F., too much, too many: *de,* of; *trop* = It. *troppo,* too much, < ML. *troppus, tropus,* a flock, troop: see *troop.*] Literally, too much; hence, in the way; not wanted: applied to a person whose presence is inconvenient: as, he saw he was *de trop,* and therefore retired.

detrude (dē-tröd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruded,* ppr. *detruding.* [= It. *detrudere,* < L. *detrudere,* pp. *detrusus,* thrust down, < *de,* down, + *trudere,* thrust. Cf. *extrude, intrude, protrude.*] To thrust down or out; push down with force; force into, or as if into, a lower place or sphere.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire,
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

Those philosophers who allow of transmigration . . . are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 27.

It [envy] . . . leads him into the very condition of devils, to be *detruded* [from] Heaven for his meerly pride and malice. *Feltham,* Resolves, ii. 56.

detruncate (dē-trung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruncated,* ppr. *detruncating.* [< L. *detruncatus,* pp. of *detruncare,* lop off, < *de,* off, + *truncare,* lop, shorten by cutting off, < *truncus,* cut short: see *trunk, truncate.*] To reduce or shorten by lopping or cutting off a part.

detruncation (dē-trung-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *detruncatio(n-),* < *detruncare,* lop off: see *detruncate.*] **1.** The act of reducing or shortening; the cutting or lopping off of a part.

It may sometimes happen, by hasty *detruncation,* that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed.
Johnson, Dict., Pref.

2. In *obstet.,* separation of the trunk from the head of the fetus. *Dunglison.*

detrusion (dē-trö'zhon), *n.* [< LL. *detrusio(n-),* < L. *detrudere,* pp. *detrusus:* see *detrude.*] The act of thrusting or driving down or away.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.
Keill, Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Force of detrusion, in *mech.,* the strain to which a body, as a beam, is subjected when it is compressed in a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibers, the points of support being very near to and on opposite sides of the ★place at which the force is applied.

detrusor (dē-trö'sor), *n.*; pl. *detrusores* (dē-trō-sō'rēz). [NL., < L. *detrudere,* pp. *detrusus,* expel: see *detrude.*] In *anat.,* a muscle that ejects or expels.

dette†, *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt.*

detumescence† (dē-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [= F. *détumescence,* < L. *detumescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *detumescere,* cease swelling, settle down, < *de,* down, + *tumescere,* inceptive of *tumere,* swell: see *tumid.*] Diminution of swelling: opposed to *intumescence.*

The wider the circulating wave grows, still hath it the more subsidence and *detumescence.*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 581.

detur (dē'tėr), *n.* [L., let it be given, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *dare,* give; so called from the first word of the Latin inscription accompanying the gift: see *date*[1].] A prize of books given annually to a certain number of meritorious students at Harvard College.

At one o'clock all those who were fortunate enough to obtain *deturs* went to the President [of Harvard College] to receive them. *Josiah Quincy,* Figures of the Past, p. 50.

deturb† (dē-tėrb'), *v. t.* [< L. *deturbare,* drive, thrust, or cast down, < *de,* down, + *turbare,* throw into disorder, < *turba,* disorder, a crowd, troop: see *turbid.* Cf. *disturb.*] To throw into confusion; throw down with violence.

As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne *deturbed* as he can be foiled that is defenced with thy power. *Bp. Hall,* Invisible World.

deturn† (dē-tėrn'), *v. t.* [< F. *détourner,* < OF. *destourner, destorner,* turn away, < *des-,* away, + *tourner,* turn. Cf. *detour* and *disturn.*] To turn away or aside; divert.

His majestie grantit his express license . . . to alter and *deturne* a litill the said way, to the mair commodious & better travelling for the lieges.
Acts Jas. VI., 1607 (ed. 1816), p. 388

The sober aspect and severity of bare precepts *deturn* many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul, iii.

deturpate† (dē-tėr'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deturpated*, ppr. *deturpating*. [< L. *deturpatus*, pp. of *deturpare*, disfigure, < *de-* intensive + *turpare*, defile, < *turpis*, foul: see *turpitude*.] To defile.

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the Church. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

deturpation† (dē-tėr-pā'shon), *n.* [< *deturpate*: see *-ation*.] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

The books of the fathers have passed through the corrections, and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, iv. 109.

deuce[1] (dūs), *n.* [Also formerly *deuse*, *duce*, *dewce*, *dewse*, dial. *dooce*, *doose*; prob. from LG. *dūs*, *duus*, G. *daus*, *taus*, used like the E. word: LG. *de duus!* G. *der daus!* the deuce! G. *was der daus!* what the deuce! *dass dich der daus!* deuce take you! Cf. Fries. *dūs*, a goblin (Outzen); D. *droes*, a giant, LG. *droos*, a lubber, Holstein *druuss*, a giant, used like *dūs*; D. *de droes!* LG. *de droos!* the deuce! LG. *dat di de droos slaa!* Holstein *dat ti de druuss hale!* deuce take you! The forms show some confusion, but the E. *deuce*, LG. *dūs*, etc., are prob. orig. identical with *deuce*, *dūs*, the two at cards or dice: see *deuce*[2]. As 'the deuce' was the lowest throw, the phrase, uttered in vexation, seems to have come to be accepted as an equivalent to 'the plague,' 'the mischief,' and, with a little more emphasis, to 'the devil,' with which the alliteration would readily associate it. Like other words used in colloquial imprecation, *deuce* has lost definite meaning, and has been subjected (in LG., G., and Scand.) to more or less wilful variation of form and to some mixture with other words. Cf. LG. *de duks!* equiv. to E. *the dickens!* LG. *düker*, *deuker*, *deiker*, the deuce.] The devil: used, with or without the definite article, chiefly in exclamatory or interjectional phrases, expressing surprise, impatience, or emphasis: as, *deuce* take you! go to *the deuce!* *the deuce* you did!

Owe! *dewes!* all goes downe! *York Plays*, p. 4.

I wish you could tell what a *Duce* your Head ails. *Prior*, Down-Hall, st. 40.

It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it;
Well! *the deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it. *Congreve.*

Last May a braw wooer cam' down the lang glen,
And sair wi' his love he did deave me;
I said there was naething I hated like men,—
The deuce gae wi'm to believe me!
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer, i.

The deuce and all, everything; an extraordinary amount: generally implying something disagreeable in the way of work or trouble. [Colloq.]

There has been . . . *the deuce and all* to do. *Sterne*, Tr. Shandy, V. xxviii.

The deuce to pay, a great amount of trouble; an extremely disagreeable or troublesome situation.

Here'll be *the deuce to pay!* *G. P. Morris*, Poems, p. 251.

To play the deuce, to do mischief or damage; annoy or injure a person or thing: often followed by *with*.

Three of them left the door open, and the other two pulled it so spitefully in going out that the little bell *played the* very *deuce with* Hepzibah's nerves. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 73.

deuce[2] (dūs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dewce*, *deus*; = MLG. *dus* = OHG. *dūs*, G. *daus* = Sw. Dan. *dus*, deuce in cards, < OF. *deus*, *dous*, F. *deux*, < L. *duos*, acc. of *duo* = E. *two*, q. v.] 1. In *cards* and other games, two; a card or die with two spots.—2. In *lawn-tennis*, a stage of the game in which both players or sides have scored 40, and one must score 2, or, if the other has vantage, 3 points in succession in order to win the game.

deuce-ace (dūs'ās), *n.* Two and one; a throw of two dice, one of which turns up one and the other two.

Moth. Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce-ace* amounts to.
Arm. It doth amount to one more than two.
Moth. Which the base vulgar call three. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

deuced (dū'sed), *a.* [Sometimes written *deused*, and, for colloq. effect, *doosed*, *doosid*; < *deuce*[1] + *-ed*[2]. The word combines in a mitigated form the ideas of *devilish* and *damned*.] Devilish; excessive; confounded: as, it is a *deuced* shame: often used adverbially. [Slang.]

Everything is so *deuced* changed. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, viii. 4.

It'll be a *deuced* unpleasant thing if she takes it into her head to let out when those fellows are here. *Dickens.*

deucedly, deusedly (dū'sed-li), *adv.* Devilishly; confoundedly.

deus†, *n.* See *deuce*[1].

deuse, deused, etc. See *deuce*[1], etc.

Deus misereatur (dē'us miz″ē-rē-ā'tėr). [L., God be merciful: *Deus*, God; *misereatur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *misereri*, be merciful: see *miserere*.] The sixty-seventh psalm: so called from its first words in the Latin version. It is used in the Anglican Church as a canticle alternate to the *Nunc dimittis* after the second lesson at Evening Prayer, except on the twelfth day of the month, because it then occurs as one of the appointed psalms for the day. In the American Prayer-book it was the leading canticle in this place till the *Nunc dimittis* was restored in 1886, and has, in turn, the *Benedic, anima mea*, as its alternate.

Deut. An abbreviation of *Deuteronomy*.

deutencephalic (dū-ten-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *deutencephalon* + *-ic*.] Same as *diencephalic*.

deutencephalon (dū-ten-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Same as *diencephalon*.

deuterion† (dū-tē'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δευτέριον*, or pl. *δευτέρια*, the afterbirth, neut. of *δευτέριος*, < *δεύτερος*, second.] In *anat.*, the afterbirth or secundines.

deutero-. [LL., NL., etc., *deutero-*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, < *δύο*, = E. *two*, + compar. suffix *-τερος*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'second.'

deuterocanonical (dū″tę-rō-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *canonical*.] Forming or belonging to a second canon.—**Deuterocanonical books**, those books of the Bible as received by the Roman Catholic Church which are regarded as constituting a second canon, accepted later than the first, but of equal authority. These books are, in the Old Testament, most of those called the Apocrypha in the King James Bible, and in the New Testament those known as antilegomena. See *antilegomena* and *Apocrypha*.

deuterogamist (dū-tę-rog'a-mist), *n.* [< *deuterogamy* + *-ist*.] One who marries a second time.

★He had published for me against the *deuterogamists* of the age. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

deuterogamy (dū-tę-rog'a-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutérogamie*, < Gr. *δευτερογαμία*, a second marriage, < *δεύτερος*, second, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife, or the custom of contracting such marriages.

You behold before you . . . Dr. Primrose, the monogamist. . . . You here see that . . . divine who has so long . . . fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

deuterogenic (dū″tę-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *γένος*, race (see *genus*), + *-ic*.] Of secondary origin: specifically applied in geology to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action.

deuteromesal (dū″tę-rō-mē'sal), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *μέσος*, middle, + *-al*.] Literally, second and median: applied in entomology, by Kirby and other early entomologists, to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells by most modern hymenopterists.

Deuteronomic (dū″tę-rō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *Deuteronomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the book of Deuteronomy: as, the *Deuteronomic* code.

Deuteronomical (dū″tę-rō-nom'i-kal), *a.* Same as *Deuteronomic*.

This is the second code, and is called the *Deuteronomical* Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy. *Mivart*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 39.

Deuteronomist (dū-tę-ron'ō-mist), *n.* [< *Deuteronomy* + *-ist*.] 1. The writer or one of the writers of the book of Deuteronomy.

It appears certain that the decalogue as it lay before the *Deuteronomist* did not contain any allusion to the creation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 125.

2. One of the school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

Deuteronomistic (dū-tę-ron-ō-mis'tik), *a.* [< *Deuteronomist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the writer or writers of the book of Deuteronomy. The word is used in that school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

The process of "prophetic" or "*Deuteronomistic*" editing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 111.

Deuteronomy (dū-tę-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutéronome* = Sp. Pg. It. *deuteronomio*, < LL. *deuteronomium*, < LGr. *δευτερονόμιον*, the second law, the fifth book of the Pentateuch, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *νόμος*, law.] The second law, or second statement of the law: the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch, consisting chiefly of three addresses purporting to have been made by Moses to Israel shortly before his death. The Mosaic origin of the book is disputed by many modern critics, as is also the date of composition, which some regard as subsequent to Isaiah. Abbreviated *Deut.*

deuteropathia (dū″tę-rō-path'i-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *deuteropathy*.] Same as *deuteropathy*.

deuteropathic (dū″tę-rō-path'ik), *a.* [= F. *deutéropathique*; as *deuteropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to deuteropathy.

deuteropathy (dū-tę-rop'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *deutéropathie*, < NL. *deuteropathia*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a secondary affection, the result of another and antecedent affection, as retinitis from nephritis.

deuteroscopy (dū-tę-ros'kō-pi), *n.* [= F. *deutéroscopie*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. Second sight. [Rare.]

I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers, whom their gift of *deuteroscopy* compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eyes. *Scott.*

2. The second view, or that which is seen upon a second view; the meaning beyond the literal sense; second intention. [Rare.]

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

deuterostoma (dū-tę-ros'tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *deuterostomata* (dū″tę-rō-stō'mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A secondary blastopore; a blastopore formed after or otherwise than as an archæostoma.

Deuterostomata (dū″tę-rō-stō'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *deuterostomatus*: see *deuterostomatous*.] A prime division of the phylum *Vermes*, including those worms, such as most annelids, the *Polyzoa*, and *Sagitta*, which are deuterostomatous: opposed to *Archæostomata*.

deuterostomatous (dū″tę-rō-stom'ą-tus), *a.* [< NL. *deuterostomatus*, < *deuterostoma*, q. v.] Having a deuterostoma; characterized by a secondary instead of a primary blastopore: opposed to *archæostomatous*.

In certain . . . *deuterostomatous* Metazoa, the mesoblast becomes excavated, and a "perivisceral cavity" and vessels are formed in quite another fashion. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 52.

deuterozoöid (dū″tę-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *zoöid*, q. v.] A secondary zoöid; a zoöid produced by gemmation from a zoöid; a proglottis.

deuthydroguret, deutohydroguret (dūt-, dū″tō-hī-drog'ū-ret), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] In *chem.*, an old term for a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

deuto-. [Abbr. of *deutero-*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second: see *deutero-*.] In *chem.*, a prefix which denotes strictly the second term in an order or a series. Often used as equivalent to *bi-* or *di-* with reference to the constitution of compounds, distinguishing them from *mono-* or *proto-* compounds.

deutohydroguret, *n.* See *deuthydroguret*.

deutomala (dū-tō-mā'lą), *n.*; pl. *deutomalæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, next, + L. *mala*, cheek-bone, jaw, < *mandere*, chew, masticate: see *mandible*.] The second pair of jaws, or mouth-appendages, of the *Myriapoda*, forming the so-called labium or under lip of Savigny and later authors. In the chilognaths they have a superficial resemblance to the labium of winged insects; but the corresponding pair of appendages in *Chilopoda* are not only unlike the labium of *Hexapoda*, but entirely different in structure from the homologous parts in chilognaths.

deutomalal (dū-tō-mā'lal), *a.* [< *deutomala* + *-al*.] Same as *deutomalar*.

deutomalar (dū-tō-mā'lär), *a.* [< *deutomala* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the deutomala of a myriapod.

deutomerite (dū-tom'ę-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *μέρος*, a part, + *-ite*[2].] In *zoöl.*, the larger posterior one of the two cells of a dicystidan or septate gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior one called *protomerite*.

deutoplasm (dū'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *embryol.*, secondary, nutritive plasm, or food-yolk: a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of an egg or ovum which furnishes food for the nourishment of the embryo, but does not enter directly into its formation or germination. The great bulk of the yolk of meroblastic ova, as birds' eggs, consists of the nutritive deutoplasm or food-

yolk, as distinguished from the protoplasm or tread, which makes up into the body of the chick.

In fact, the contents of every egg consist of two parts — (1) of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the *deutoplasm* or food yolk. The first is derived from the protoplasm of the original germinal cell, while the yolk is only secondarily developed with the gradual growth of the first; and not unfrequently it is derived from the secretion of special glands.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 111.

deutoplasmic (dū-tō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *deutoplasm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to deutoplasm; having the character or quality of deutoplasm; consisting of deutoplasm. Also *deutoplastic.*

In the young unfertilized ova a small protoplasmic and larger *deutoplasmic* portion are readily distinguished.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 224.

deutoplasmigenous (dū″tō-plaz-mij′e-nus), *a.* [NL., < *deutoplasm* + *(-i)-genous*, q. v.] Producing deutoplasm, as a deutoplastic ovum, or an animal whose ova are meroblastic. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 425.

deutoplastic (dū-tō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, + *-ic:* see *plastic.*] Same as *deutoplasmic.*

deutopsyche (dū-top-sī′kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *ψυχή*, breath, life, spirit, soul.] Haeckel's name for that part of the brain which is usually called the *diencephalon* or *thalamencephalon;* a part of the brain consisting chiefly of the optic thalami.

deutoscolex (dū-tō-skō′leks), *n.*; pl. *deutoscolices* (-li-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *σκώληξ*, worm.] A secondary scolex or daughter-cyst developed within or from a scolex or cystic worm; a bladder-worm inclosed in another, as, in an echinococcus, the hydatid of *Tænia echinococcus.* See cut under *Tænia.*

deutotergite (dū-tō-tėr′jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + L. *tergum*, back, + *-ite*[2].] In *entom.*, the second dorsal segment of the abdomen.

deutova, *n.* Plural of *deutovum.*

deutovertebra (dū-tō-vėr′tē-brą), *n.*; pl. *deutovertebræ* (-brē). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] In Carus's nomenclature (1828), one of the segments of the vertebral column exclusive of ribs and limbs; a vertebra in an ordinary sense.

He [Carus] makes what he calls proto-, *deuto-*, and trito-*vertebræ;* the first (ribs) enveloping the body and its viscera in relation with vegetative life; the second (vertebræ) protecting the nervous system; and the third (limbs) becoming the osseous framework which sustains the muscular and locomotive organs.
S. Kneeland, Jr., Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

deutovertebral (dū-tō-vėr′tē-brąl), *a.* [< *deutovertebra* + *-al.*] Having the character or quality of a deutovertebra; vertebral in an ordinary sense.

deutovum (dū-tō′vum), *n.*; pl. *deutova* (-vą). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + L. *ovum*, egg.] Same as *metovum.*

deutoxid (dū-tok′sid), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *oxid.*] In *chem.*, a term formerly employed to denote the second stage of oxidation, that which comes next to the protoxid (which see): as, the *deutoxid* of copper; the *deutoxid* of mercury, etc. Also *deutoxide, binoxid, binoxide,* and *deutoxyde, binoxyde, dioxid.*

Later in the earth's history are the *deutoxides*, tritoxides, peroxides, etc.; in which two, three, four, or more atoms of oxygen are united with one atom of metal or other element.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 40.

Deutzia (dūt′si-ą, or doit′si-ą), *n.* [NL., named after *Deutz*, a botanist of Amsterdam.] A saxifragaceous genus of handsome flowering shrubs of China and Japan, frequent in cultivation, bearing numerous panicles of white flowers. There are eight or ten species, the common cultivated ones being *D. crenata* and the smaller species *D. gracilis*, of which there are several varieties.

deux-temps (dė′toṅ′), *n.* [F.: *deux*, two; *temps*, < L. *tempus*, time: see *deuce*[2] and *temporal.*] A rapid form of the waltz, containing six steps to every two of the trois-temps or regular waltz. The name is given both to the dance and to the music composed for it. Also called *valse à deux temps* or *deux-temps waltz.*

A girl who could . . . sit in the saddle for a twenty-mile ride and dance the *deux-temps* half the night afterward.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 612.

deuzan†, *n.* A kind of apple.

Nor is it ev'ry apple I desire,
Nor that which pleaseth ev'ry palate best;
'Tis not the lasting *deuzan* I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 2.

dev (dev), *n.* [Hind. *dev*, Pers. *dīv*, Zend *daeva*, a demon, an evil spirit, Skt. *deva*, a god: see *deva, deity.*] In *Persian myth.*, an evil spirit; a ministering demon of Ahriman. Sometimes written *deev* (Pers. *dīv*). See *deva.*

Among the Persians the Indian terminology is transposed, the great Asura representing the good creating principle, and the *devs* being the evil spirits.
Amer. Cyc., V. 793.

deva (dā′vą), *n.* [Skt. (Hind., etc.), divine, a divinity, a god: see *deity.*] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, a god or divinity; one of an order of good spirits, opposed to the *asuras*, or wicked spirits.

The *Devas* knew the signs, and said,
Buddha will go again to help the World.
E. Arnold, Light of Asia, i. 13.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1857.

devalgate (dē-val′gāt), *a.* [< NL. **devalgatus*, < L. *de*, away, + *valgus*, bow-legged.] Having bowed legs; bandy-legged. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

devall (de-väl′), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *devald;* appar. < OF. *devaller*, < ML. *devallare*, descend, send down, demit (cf. *devallis*, down-hill), < L. *de*, down, + *vallis*, valley. Cf. *avale.* The sense in E. is appar. due in part to *defail, default.*] To intermit; cease. *Jamieson.*

devall (de-väl′), *n.* [Sc., also written *devald;* from the verb.] Stop; cessation; intermission: as, it rained ten days without *devall.*

Deva-nagari (dā-vą-nä′gą-ri), *n.* [Skt., lit. Nagari of the gods, < *dēva*, a god, + *nāgarī*, one of the alphabets of India, that in which the Sanskrit is usually written: see *Nagari.*] The Sanskrit alphabet: same as *Nagari.*

The term *Devanagari*, which would mean the divine or sacred Nagari, is not used by the natives of India, and seems to have been invented by some ingenious Anglo-Indian about the end of the last century. It has, however, established itself in works on Indian Palæography, and may be conveniently retained to denote that particular type of the Nagari character employed in printed books for the sacred Sanskrit literature, while the generic term Nagari may serve as the designation of the whole class of vernacular alphabets of which the *Devanagari* is the literary type. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 349.

devaporation (dē-vap-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [< **devaporate*, *v.* (< *de-* priv. + *vapor* + *-ate*[2]): see *-ation*, and cf. *evaporate.*] The change of vapor into water, as in the formation of rain. *Smart.*

devast† (dē-vast′), *v. t.* [< F. *dévaster* = Sp. Pg. *devastar* = It. *devastare*, < L. *devastare*, lay waste: see *devastate.*] To lay waste; devastate.

The thirty years' war that *devasted* Germany did not begin till the eighteenth year of the seventeenth century, but the seeds of it were sowing some time before.
Bolingbroke, Study of History.

devastate (dev′as-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devastated*, ppr. *devastating.* [< L. *devastatus*, pp. of *devastare*, lay waste (see *devast*), < *de*, away, + *vastare*, lay waste, < *vastus*, waste, desolate, vast: see *vast* and *waste.*] To lay waste; ravage; make desolate.

In the midst of war Cyprus was again, for the third time since the Black Death, *devastated* by the plague.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 200.

All the tides
Of death and change might rise
And *devastate* the world, yet I could see
This steady shining spark
Should live eternally.
C. Thaxter, Footprints in the Sand.

=**Syn.** To harry, waste, strip, pillage, plunder.

devastation (dev-as-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dévastation* = Sp. *devastación* = Pg. *devastação* = It. *devastazione*, < L. as if **devastatio(n-)*, < *devastare*, devastate: see *devastate.*] 1. The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; waste; ravage; havoc.

Even now the *devastation* is begun,
And half the business of destruction done.
Goldsmith.

Simple *devastation*
Is the worm's task, and what he has destroyed
His monument. *Lowell*, Oriental Apologue.

2. In *law*, waste of the goods of a deceased person by an executor or administrator. =**Syn.** 1. Waste, destruction, ruin, rapine.

devastative (dev′as-tā-tiv), *a.* Having the property of devastating; wasting; ravaging. *N. E. D.*

Devastative, like the whirlwind. *Carlyle*, Chartism, v.

devastator (dev′as-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dévastateur* = Sp. Pg. *devastador* = It. *devastatore*, < LL. *devastator*, < L. *devastare*, lay waste: see *devastate.*] One who or that which devastates or lays waste. *Emerson.*

devastavit (dev-as-tā′vit), *n.* [L., he has wasted, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *devastare:* see *devastate.*] In *law*, the waste or misapplication of the assets of a deceased person committed by an executor or administrator.

devaunt† (dē-vänt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desvanter*, boast much, < *des-* + *vanter*, boast: see *vaunt.*] To boast; vaunt. *Davies.*

To the most notable slaunder of Christ's holy evangely, which in the forme of our professyon, we did ostentate and openly *devaunt* to keep moost exactly.
Quoted in *Fuller's* Ch. Hist., VI. 320.

deve[1]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deaf* or *deave.*

deve[2] (dēv), *v.* [Prov. Eng.] A dialectal form of *dive.*

devel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *devil.*

devel[2] (dev′l), *n.* [Sc., also written *devle*, a blow. Origin uncertain.] A very hard blow.

Death's gien the lodge an unco *devel*—
Tam Samson's deid!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

Ae gude downright *devel* will split it, I'se warrant ye.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

devel[2] (dev′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *develed, develled*, ppr. *develing, develling.* [< *devel*[2], *n.*] To give a heavy blow to.

develin (dev′ę-lin), *n.* See *deviling*, 3.

develop (dē-vel′up), *v.* [Also *develope;* < F. *développer*, OF. *desveloper, desveloper, desvoleper, desvoloper* (> E. *disveloped*), unfold, unwrap, set forth, reveal, explain, bring out, develop (= Pr. *desvolupar, devolupar* = It. *sviluppare*), < *des-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + **veloper*, found elsewhere only in *enveloper*, wrap up: see *envelop.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To uncover or unfold gradually; lay open by successive steps; disclose or make known in detail, as something not apparent or withheld from notice; bring or work out in full: as, the general began to *develop* the plan of his operations; to *develop* a plot; to *develop* an idea.

The character of Tiberius is extremely difficult to *develope*. *Cumberland.*

From the day of his first appearance, [Pitt was] always heard with attention; and exercise soon *developed* the great powers which he possessed. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

Would you learn at full
How passion rose thro' circumstantial grades
Beyond all grades *develop'd?*
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

In him [Keats] a vigorous understanding *developed* itself in equal measure with the divine faculty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

2. In *photog.*, to induce the chemical changes in (the film of a plate which has been exposed in the camera or of a gelatino-bromide print) necessary to cause a latent image or picture to become visible, and, in the case of a negative, to assume proper density to admit of reproduction by a process of printing.—3. In *biol.*, to cause to go through the process of natural evolution from a previous and lower stage, or from an embryonic state to a later and more complex or perfect one.

Where eyes are so little *developed* that approaching objects are recognized only as intercepting the sunshine, it is obvious that contrasts of light and shade which seem marked to animals with *developed* eyes are quite imperceptible. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) To express in an extended form, as in a series, which lends itself more readily to computation or other treatment. (*b*) To bend, as a surface; especially, to unbend into a plane. =**Syn.** 1. To uncover, unfold, disentangle, exhibit, unravel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; specifically, in *biol.*, to pass from the lowest stage through others of greater maturity toward the perfect or finished state: as, the fetus *develops* in the womb; the seed *develops* into the plant.

Because not poets enough to understand
That life *develops* from within.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii.

The peripheral cells of the *developing* wood become those which have their liquid contents squeezed out longitudinally and laterally with the greatest force.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 282.

2. To become apparent; show itself: as, his schemes *developed* at length; specifically, in *photog.*, to become visible, as a picture under the process of development. See *development*, 5.—3. In *biol.*, to evolve; accomplish an evolutionary process or result.

developable (dē-vel′up-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *develop* + *-able*, after F. *développable.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of developing or of being developed.

Music at this time bounds forward in the joy of an infinitely *developable* principle.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 143.

2. In *geom.*, reducible to a plane by bending: applied to a particular species of ruled surface, otherwise called a *torse*, which is conceived as formed by an infinite succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next.—**Developable helicoid.** See *helicoid.*

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a singly infinite continuous succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next; a torse. The word *developable* is used as a noun by modern geometers, because they do not consider this locus to be properly a surface. It is rather a skew curve regarded under a particular aspect. A developable is generated by a line which turns about a point in itself, while this point moves along the line. The locus of the point is a skew curve, called the edge of regression of the developable, to which the line is constantly tangent. The developable is thus the locus of tangents of a skew curve. Considering the osculating plane at any fixed point of this curve, the moving tangent comes up to this plane so that for an instant its motion is in the plane and then passes off; and the result is that the curve is a cuspidal edge of the developable considered as a surface.—**Polar developable** of a skew curve, the surface enveloped by its normal planes. The locus of the center of curvature of the skew curve is the edge of regression, while the axis of curvature is the generator of the polar developable.

developed (dē-vel'upt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *develop, v.*] 1. Unfolded; laid open; disclosed.—2. In *her.*, same as *disveloped.*

developer (dē-vel'up-ėr), *n.* One who or that which develops or unfolds.

The first *developers* of jury trial out of the different processes and judicial customs which various races and rulers had imported into this island, or had created here.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const.

Specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical bath in which a sensitized plate or paper is, after a photographic exposure to the light, immersed to develop or bring out the latent image. Developers for the ordinary dry-plate process may be divided into two principal classes, *alkaline developers* and *ferrous-oxalate developers*, the first generally employing carbonate of soda or potash in combination with pyrogallic acid, and the second using oxalate of potash with protosulphate of iron. The results obtained are practically the same with either bath, the latent image in the film being made visible, and the chemical changes induced being *fixed*, or made permanent in the fixing bath, which follows the developing bath. Many other chemicals may be used in development, either in combination with some of those mentioned above or in independent combinations. See *photography.*

M. Balagny claims "that with this chemical he has developed plates without fog in such a light as would have been impossible . . . with other known *developers.*"
Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 28, 1888.

★**development** (dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* [Also *developement*, < F. *développement*, < *développer*, develop: see *develop* and *-ment.*] 1. A gradual unfolding; a full disclosure or working out of the details of something, as the plot of a novel or a drama, an architectural or a military plan, a financial scheme, etc.; the act of evolving or unraveling.—2. The internal or subjective process of unfolding or expanding; the coming forth or into existence of additional elements, principles, or substances; gradual advancement through progressive changes; a growing out or up; growth in general: as, the *development* of the mind or body, or of a form of government; the *development* of the principles of art or of civilization.

A new *development* of imagination, taste, and poetry.
Channing.

But this word *development* . . . implies not only outward circumstances to educate, but a special germ to be educated. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, i. 7.

Specifically—3. In *biol.*, the same as *evolution:* applied alike to an evolutionary process and its result.

Development, then, is a process of differentiation by which the primitively similar parts of the living body become more and more unlike one another.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 20.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) The expression of any function in the form of a series; also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; also, the series resulting from such a process. (*b*) The bending of a surface into a plane, or of all its infinitesimal parts into parts of a plane. (*c*) The bending of a non-plane curve into a plane curve.—5. In *photog.*, the process by which the latent image in a photographically exposed sensitive film is rendered visible through a chemical precipitation on that portion of the sensitized surface which has been acted on by light. The matter deposited varies with the nature of the process. In the daguerreotype process it is mercury; in negative processes with salts of silver it is silver combined with organic matter.

6. In *music:* (*a*) The systematic unfolding, by a varied rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic treatment, of the qualities of a theme, especially in a formal composition like a sonata. (*b*) That part of a movement in which such an unfolding of a theme takes place.—**Alkaline development.** See *alkaline.*—**Binomial development.** See *binomial.*—**Theory of development.** (*a*) In *theol.*, the theory that man's conception of his relations to the infinite is progressive but never complete. (*b*) In *biol.*, the theory of evolution (which see, under *evolution*). = **Syn. 1.** Unraveling, disentanglement.—3. Growth, evolution, progress, ripening.

developmental (dē-vel'up-men-tal), *a.* [< *development* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to development; formed or characterized by development: as, the *developmental* power of a germ.

For, while the plant had first to prepare the pabulum for its *developmental* operations, the animal has this already provided for it.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 421.

2. In *biol.*, the same as *evolutionary.*

The Greek nose, with its elevated bridge, coincides not only with æsthetic beauty, but with *developmental* perfection. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 148.

developmentally (dē-vel'up-men-tal-i), *adv.* In a developmental manner; by means of or in accordance with the principles of the development theory; as regards development.

I conceive then that the base of the skull may be demonstrated *developmentally* to be its relatively fixed part, the roof and sides being relatively moveable.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 171.

developmentist (dē-vel'up-men-tist), *n.* [< *development* + *-ist.*] One who holds or favors the doctrine of development; an evolutionist.

The assumption among religious *developmentists* is that we cannot have the artistic and literary progress without an increased complication of creeds and dogmas, but to that I distinctly demur.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 220.

devenustate†, *v. t.* [< LL. *devenustatus*, pp. of *devenustare*, disfigure, deform, < L. *de-* priv. + LL. *venustare*, make beautiful, < L. *venustus*, beautiful, < *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty: see *Venus.*] To deprive of beauty or grace.

Of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 245.

devert, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devour*, < ME. *dever*, < AF. **dever*, OF. *deveir, devoir*, F. *devoir*, debt, duty, homage, < *deveir, devoir*, F. *devoir* = Pr. *dever* = Sp. Pg. *deber* = It. *devere*, owe, < L. *debere*, owe: see *debt, debit*, and cf. *devoir*, a mod. form of *dever.* Hence *endeavor*, q. v.] Duty; obligation.

Than seide the kynge Carados, "I wote not what eche of yow will do; but as for me, I will go hym a-geyns, and yef I haue nede of socour and helpe, so do ye youre *dever.*"
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 162.

devergence, devergency (dē-vėr'jens, -jen-si), *n.* Same as *divergence, divergency.* [Rare.]

deversoir (de-ver'swor), *n.* [< F. *déversoir*, < *déverser*, lean, bend, < *dévers*, bent, curved, < L. *deversus*, pp. of *devertere*, turn away, < *de*, away, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse.*] A reservoir which receives the overflow of another.

devest (dē-vest'), *v.* [= OF. *devestir*, F. *dévêtir* = Pr. *devestir, desvestir* = It. *divestire*, < L. *devestire* (ML. also *divestire*), undress, < *de-* (or *dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, < *vestis*, dress, garment: see *vest.* Cf. *divest*, the more common form.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To remove vesture from; undress.

Like bride and groom
Devesting them for bed. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

2†. To divest; strip; free.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.
Sir J. Denham.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *devest.* *Prior.*

3. In *law*, to alienate; annul, as title or right; deprive of title.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

The rescinding act of 1796 . . . could not *devest* the rights acquired under . . . [previous] contract.
Chief-Justice Marshall, quoted in H. Adams's Randolph, [p. 105.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

devex† (dē-veks'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *devexus*, sloping, shelving, orig. another form of *devectus*, pp. of *devehere*, carry down; passive in middle sense, go down, descend; < *de*, down, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle, vex.*] **I.** *a.* Bending down.

Thai love lande *devexe* and inclinate.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

II. *n.* Same as *devexity.*

Following the world's *devex*, he meant to tread,
To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

Devexa† (dē-vek'sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *devexus*, sloping, steep (see *devex*); in allusion to the great stature and sloping neck of the giraffe.] A family of ruminants, of which the giraffe is the only living representative. See *Giraffidæ. Illiger.*

devexity† (dē-vek'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *devexita(t-)s*, < *devexus*, sloping: see *devex.*] A bending or sloping down; incurvation downward. Also *devex.*

That heaven's *divexity* [devexity].
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. N i. b.

deviant† (dē'vi-ant), *a.* [ME. *deviaunt*, < OF. *deviant*, < LL. *devian(t-)s*, ppr. of *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate.*] Deviating; straying; wandering. *Rom. of the Rose.*

deviate (dē'vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deviated*, ppr. *deviating.* [< LL. *deviatus*, pp. of *deviare* (> It. *deviare* = Sp. *desviar* = Pg. *deviar, desviar* = OF. *devier, desvier*), go out of the way, < L. *devius*, out of the way: see *devious.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn aside or wander from the way or course; err; swerve: as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course.

What makes all physical or moral ill?
There *deviates* nature and here wanders will.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 112.

2. To take a different course; diverge; differ.

He writes of times with respect to which almost every other writer has been in the wrong; and, therefore, by resolutely *deviating* from his predecessors, he is often in the right. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Deviating force. See *force.* = **Syn.** To stray, digress, depart, diverge, vary.

II. *trans.* 1†. To cause to swerve; lead astray.

A wise man ought not so much to give the reins to human passions as to let them *deviate* him from the right path. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne, xxxv.

2. To change the direction or position of, as a ray of light or the plane of polarization. See ★*biquartz.*

deviation (dē-vi-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *déviation* = Sp. *deviación, desviación* = Pg. *deviação* = It. *deviazione*, < ML. *deviatio(n-)*, < LL. *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate.*] 1. The act of deviating; a turning aside from the way or course.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least *deviation.* *Cheyne.*

2. Departure from a certain standard or from a rule of conduct, an original plan, etc.; variation; specifically, obliquity of conduct.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it.
Holder.

The least *deviation* from the rules of honour introduces a train of numberless evils. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 251.

3. In *com.*, the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity, or without reasonable cause, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. In the law of insurance it includes unreasonable delay on the voyage, as well as beginning an entirely different voyage.

4. In *astron.*, the oscillatory motion of a plane; especially, in the Ptolemaic system, the oscillation of the plane of the orbit of a planet, which was supposed to account for certain inequalities in the latitude.—**Conjugate deviation,** in *pathol.*, the forced and persistent turning of both eyes toward one side, without altering their relations to each other, seen in some cases of brain lesion.—**Deviation of a falling body,** that deviation from the perpendicular line of descent which is caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis.—**Deviation of a projectile,** its departure from a normal trajectory.—**Deviation of a ray of light,** in *optics*, the change of direction a ray undergoes in passing from one medium to another. (See *refraction.*) The minimum of deviation, or least change of direction, for a ray passing through a prism, takes place when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal.—**Deviation of the compass,** the deviation of the north point of a ship's compass from the magnetic meridian, caused by the counter-attraction of the iron in the ship. For ships which are to remain in the same magnetic latitude, this error may be corrected or compensated by placing magnets near the affected compass. Compasses are frequently elevated above the deck on tripods or masts to obviate the effects of the ship's magnetism, the direction and amount of which depends to a certain extent upon the position of the ship's head with reference to the points of the compass while building. In iron ships a careful determination of this error, with the ship's head on every point of the compass successively, is essential to safe navigation.—**Primary deviation,** in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the weaker eye from that position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the healthy eye.—**Secondary deviation,** in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the healthy eye from the position which would make its visual line pass through the object-★point of the weaker eye.

deviator (dē'vi-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *déviateur*, adj., producing deviation; < LL. *deviator*, one who deviates, < *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate.*] One who deviates.

The greatest men of genius . . . do not stand forth in their respective generations as *deviators* from the intel-

lectual life of their fellow-men, with an antecedent as well as contemporary separation, but are each the outcome of circumstances. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

deviatory (dē′vi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *deviate* + *-ory*.] Deviating. *Latham.* [Rare.]

device (dē-vīs′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devise;* < ME. *devise, devyse, devis, devys* = D. *devies* = G. Dan. Sw. *devise,* < OF. *devise, divise, devize,* f., *devis, divis,* m., division, difference, disposition, will, opinion, plan, contrivance, device, F. *devise,* f., device, motto, *devis,* m., estimate, also (obs.) chat, talk, = Pr. *devisa,* f., *devis,* m., = Sp. Pg. It. *divisa,* f., a division, device, < ML. *divisa,* f., a division, limit, difference, judgment, mark, device, < L. *divisus,* fem. *divisa,* pp. of *dividere,* divide: see *devise* and *divide*.] **1†.** Disposition; desire; will; pleasure.

Yef the knyght be goode, he heth a horse at his *device*, and I trowe yef he will do all his power that he sholde discounfite soche xx as be here. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 532.

2†. Opinion; view.

Certis, as at my *devys*,
Ther is no place in Paradys
So good inne for to dwelle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 651.

3. The act or state of devising or inventing; invention; inventiveness; a contriving.

Your Inuention being once deuised, take heede that neither pleasure of rime, nor varietie of *deuise*, do carie you from it. *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 2.

Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

Much of our social machinery, academic, literary, philosophic, is of his [Franklin's] *device*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

4. An invention or a contrivance; something devised or fitted for a particular use or purpose, especially something of a simple character or of little complexity: as, a *device* for checking motion.

Bale-tie, a *device* for fastening the ends of the hoops by which bales of cotton are held in compact form.
E. H. Knight.

5. A scheme or plan; something devised or studied out for promoting an end; specifically, something contrived for an evil or a selfish purpose; a wrongful project, stratagem, or trick.

Some witty *deuise* and fiction made for a purpose.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty. Job v. 12.

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. Jer. li. 11.

His [the Attorney-General's] Head is full of Proclamations and *Devices* how to bring Money into the Exchequer.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 11.

6. Something fancifully designed, as a picture, a pattern, a piece of embroidery, the cut or ornament of a garment, etc.

And, lo, behold these talents of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously impleach'd,
I have received from many a several fair,
Their kind acceptance weepingly beseech'd. . . .
Lo, this *device* was sent me from a nun,
Or sister sanctified, of holiest note.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 232.

7. The representation of some object, group of objects, or scene, generally accompanied by a motto or other legend, and used as an expression of the bearer's aspirations or principles. It is usually emblematic in character, and often contains a puzzle or a very recondite allusion. It differs from the *badge* and the *cognizance* in not being necessarily public and used for recognition, although the device, or a part of it, was often used as a cognizance. Book-plates formerly often bore a device, and still occasionally display one. See *emblem, impress*.


Device of Francis I.

The *device* of our public seal is a crane grasping a pigmy in his right foot. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

Hence—**8.** The motto attached to or suited for such an emblem.

A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange *device*,
Excelsior!
Longfellow, Excelsior.

9†. A spectacle; a show.

Masques and *devices*, welcome!
Shirley (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation.

At device† [OF. *a devis, a devise*, at will, in good order], choicely; excellently.

Whan the two sones of kynge Vrien herde sey that the saisnes were passed, thei wende to haue no dowte, and armed hem wele and lepte on horse, and rode oute of the castell of randoll, and were foure hundred wele armed *at devise*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 278.

Overreaching device. See *overreach*.—**Point device.** See *point*.—**Syn. 5.** *Contrivance, Shift*, etc. (see *expedient, n.*; see also *artifice*), wile, ruse, manœuver, trick.—**7.** Design, symbol.

deviceful (dē-vīs′fúl), *a.* [< *device* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of devices; ingenious; cunning; curious or curiously contrived. [Rare.]

To tell the glorie of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *devicefull* sights,
The bridegromes state, the brides most rich aray.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 3.

devicefully (dē-vīs′fúl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *devisefully;* < *deviceful* + *-ly*2.] So as to form a design or device; with skilful or curious arrangement; with artistic skill.

Flowers . . . *devisefully* being set
And bound up, might with speechless secresy
Deliver errands mutely and naturally.
Donne, Elegies, vii.

★ **devil** (dev′l), *n.* [Also formerly *devel* (*devell*, etc.), also and still dial. or colloq. *divel* (*divell*, etc.), and contr. *deil, decl, deal, deale, dule*, etc.; < ME. *devil, devel, devell, divell, deovel*, contr. *deul, dule, del*, etc., < AS. *deófol, deóful*, oldest form *dióbal* = OS. *diubal* = OFries. *diovel, divel*, = D. *duivel* = MLG. *duvel*, LG. *dävel* = OHG. *tiufal, tiuval, tiefal*, MHG. *tiuvel, tiufel, tiefel, tuvel*, G. *teufel* = Icel. *djöfull* = Sw. *djefvul* = Dan. *djævel* = Goth. *diabula, diabaulus, diabulus* = OF. *diable, deable*, F. *diable* = Pr. *diable, diabol* = Sp. *diablo* = Pg. *diabo* = It. *diavolo*, < LL. *diabolus*, a devil, the devil, = OBulg. *diyavolŭ, dĭyavolŭ*, Bulg. *diyavol* = Serv. *dyavo* = Bohem. *d'abel* = Pol. *djabel, dyabel* (barred *l*) = Sorbian *dyabol* = Russ. *dĭyavolŭ, diavolŭ*, devil, < Gr. *διάβολος*, a slanderer, in New Testament and eccl. use the devil, < *διαβάλλειν*, slander, traduce, lit. throw across, < *διά*, through, across, + *βάλλειν*, throw. Cf. *diabolic*, etc.] **1†.** A false accuser; a traducer or slanderer.

Jesus answered them, Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a *devil?* He spake of Judas Iscariot the son of Simon; for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve. John vi. 70, 71.

[This use of the original term *διάβολος* occurs several times in the New Testament (1 Tim. iii. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. ii. 3), but this is the only instance in which, when so used, it is rendered *devil* in the English versions.]

2. In Christian theology, a powerful spirit of evil, otherwise called Satan (the adversary or opposer): with the definite article, and always in the singular. He is frequently referred to as the Evil One, the prince of the powers of the air, the prince of darkness, Beelzebub, Belial, the tempter, the old serpent, the dragon, etc. He is represented in the New Testament as a person, the enemy of God and of holiness, and bent on the ruin of man, but possessing only limited power, subordinate to God, able to operate only in such ways as God permits, and capable of being made subservient to God's will. In this respect he differs from Ahriman, the evil principle in the dualistic system of the Persians, who was coeval and coördinate with Ormuzd, the spirit of light and goodness, and from the devil of the Gnostic and Manichean systems. The medieval conception of the devil was largely derived from pagan mythology.

Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of *the devil*. Mat. iv. 1.

Dost thou, in the name of this Child, renounce *the devil* and all his works?
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Lady M. Are you a man?
Mac. Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal *the devil*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Note, that the climax and the crown of things
Invariably is, *the devil* appears himself,
Armed and accoutred, horns and hoofs and tail!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 190.

3. [Used in the English versions of the New Testament to translate the Greek *δαιμόνιον* and *δαίμων*, a spirit or demon: see *demon*.] A subordinate evil spirit at enmity with God, and having power to afflict man both with bodily disease and with spiritual corruption; one of the malignant spirits employed by Satan as his agents in his work of evil; a demon. See *demoniacal*.

3if the *Devylle* that is with inne answere that he schalle lyve, thei kepen him wel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 201.

He [Jesus] appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven *devils*. Mark xvi. 9.

4. A false god; an idol. [In the authorized version of the Old Testament the word *devil* occurs four times: twice (Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chron. xi. 15) translating Hebrew *sairim*, rendered in the revised version "he-goats" or "satyrs," and twice (Deut. xxxii. 17; Ps. cvi. 37) translating Hebrew *shedim*, rendered "demons" in the revised version. In the New Testament *δαιμόνιον*, or *demon*, is in one instance (see extract) rendered "devil," in the sense of an object of gentile worship, an idol, a false god.]

The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to *devils*, and not to God. 1 Cor. x. 20.

5. A person resembling a devil or demon in character; a malignantly wicked or cruel person; a fierce or fiendish person: often used with merely expletive or exaggerative force: as, he's the very *devil* for reckless dash.

Whan the cristin saugh this grete *deuell* [the gigantic Saxon king] comynge, thei douted [feared] for to mete hym, the beste and the moste hardyest of all the cristin hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

If Beverley should ask you what kind of a man your friend Acres is, do tell him I am a *devil* of a fellow—will you, Jack? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

6. A fellow; a rogue: used generally with an epithet (*little, poor*, etc.), and expressing slight contempt or pity: as, a shrewd *little devil;* a *poor devil* (an unfortunate fellow). [Colloq.]

Is it not a pity that you should be so great a Coxcomb, and I so great a Coquette, and yet be such *poor Devils* as we are? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

I am apt to be taken with all kinds of people at first sight, but never more so than when a *poor devil* comes to offer his service to so *poor* a *devil* as myself.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 32.

Why, sure, you are not the *poor devil* of a lover, are you? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 2.

7. As an expletive: (*a*) The deuce: now always with the article *the*, but formerly sometimes with the article *a*, or used absolutely, preceding a sentence or phrase, and serving, like *deuce* and other words of related import, as an ejaculation expressing sudden emotion, as surprise, wonder, vexation, or disgust. [Low.]

What *a devil* ails thee?
Dost long to be hang'd?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

Within. Sir Giles, here's your niece.
Hor. My niece! *the devil* she is!
Shirley, Love will Find out the Way, iv.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how *the devil* they got there.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 172.

(*b*) Before the indefinite article with a noun, an emphatic negative: as, *devil a* bit (not a bit). Compare *fiend*, Scotch *fient*, in similar use.

It is a fine thing to visit castles, and lodge in inns at a man's pleasure, without paying the *devil a* cross.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 25.

The *devil a* good word will she give a servant.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
The devil was well, the *devil a* monk was he!
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 24.

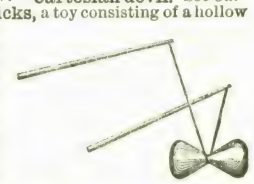
Why then, for fear, the *devil a* bit for love,
I'll tell you, Sir. *Digby*, Elvira, iv. 1.

8. An errand-boy in a printing-office. See *printer's devil*, below.—**9.** A name of several instruments or mechanical contrivances. (*a*) A machine for forming flocks of wool into a more uniform mass, and at the same time removing the mechanical impurities. Also called *willower, willy*. (*b*) A temporary mandrel or piece used by blacksmiths to fill a hole, to prevent it from collapsing or changing form under the manipulations of the workmen. When the work is completed, the mandrel is punched out. (*c*) A machine for making wooden screws. *E. H. Knight*. (*d*) In *paper-making*, a rag-engine, or spiked mill for tearing woolen rags into shoddy, or linen and cotton rags, to make paper-pulp. *E. H. Knight*.

[The rags must be dusted] by the *devil*, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 119.

(*e*) Among jewelers, a bunch of matted wire on which the parts of lockets are placed for soldering. *Goldsmiths' Handbook*, p. 87.

10†. *Naut.*, the seam of a ship which margins the waterways: so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. Hence the phrase *the devil to pay*, etc. See below.—**Cartesian devil.** See *Cartesian*.—**Devil on two sticks,** a toy consisting of a hollow and well-balanced piece of wood turned in the form of an hour-glass. It is first placed upon a cord loosely hanging from two sticks held in the hands, and upon being made to rotate by the movement of the sticks it exhibits effects somewhat similar to those of a top.—**Devil's advocate.** See *advocate*.—**Devil's apron.** See *devil's-apron*.—**Devil's claw.** See *claw*.—**Devil's coach-horse,** the popular English name of a large rove-beetle, *Ocypus* or *Goërius olens*, belonging to the family *Staphylinidæ* and tribe *Brachelytra* of the pentamerous *Coleoptera;* it is common in Great Britain, where it is also called *cocktail*, from its habit of cocking up the long jointed abdomen when alarmed or irritated. When it assumes this attitude, standing its ground defiantly with open jaws, it presents a diabolical appearance, which has suggested the popular name. Also called *devil's-cow*.


Devil on Two Sticks, showing the manner of rotating it.


Devil's Coach-horse (*Ocypus olens*), natural size.

As this atrocious tale of his turned up joint by joint before her, like a *devil's coach-horse*, mother was too much amazed to do any more than look at him, as if the earth must open.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

Devil's cotton. See *devil's-cotton*.—**Devil's cow.** See *devil's-cow*.—**Devil's daisy.** Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).—**Devil's darning-needle.** (*a*) The common

name in the United States of the dragon-flies of the families *Libellulidæ*, *Agrionidæ*, and *Æschnidæ*: so called from their long, slender, needle-like bodies. (*b*) The Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten*, from the long tapering beaks of the fruit.—**Devil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).—**Devil's ear.** See *devil's-ear.*—**Devil's finger.** See *devil's-finger.*—**Devil's snuff-box,** the puffball, a species of the fungus *Lycoperdon*, from its supposed deleterious qualities, and from the clouds of snuff-like spores that come from it.—**Forest devil,** the name given in some localities to a stump-extractor.—**Go to the devil!** clear out! be off! an objurgation expressing impatience and contempt.—**Like the devil looking over Lincoln,** or **as the devil looks over Lincoln,** a proverbial expression the origin of which is unknown. "Some refer this to Lincoln Minster [England], over which, when first finished, the devil is supposed to have looked with a fierce and terrific countenance, as incensed and alarmed at this costly instance of devotion. Ray thinks it more probable that it took its rise from a small image of the devil placed on the top of Lincoln College, Oxford, over which he looks, seemingly with much fury." (*Grose*, Local Proverbs.)

Than wold ye looke ouer me with stomoke swolne
Like *as the diuel lookt ouer Lincolne.*
Heywood, Dialogues, ii. 9 (Spenser Soc., p. 75).

Lord Sp. Has your ladyship seen the dutchess since your falling out?
Lady Sm. Never, my lord, but once at a visit; and she looked at me *as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.*
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

Printer's devil, an errand-boy in a printing-office; originally, the boy who took the printed sheets from the tympan of the press.

They do commonly so black and dedaub themselves that the workmen do jocosely call them *devils.* *Moxon.*

Tasmanian or **native devil,** the ursine dasyure, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania. See *dasyure.*

That very fierce animal, called from its evil temper the *Tasmanian devil.* *J. G. Wood*, Out of Doors, p. 22.

The devil on his neck. See the extract.

Certain strait irons called *the divel on his neck* being after an horrible sort devised, straitening and winching the neck of a man with his legs together in such sort as the more he stirreth in it the straiter it presseth him, so that within three or four hours it breaketh and crusheth a man's back and body in pieces. *Foxe.*

The devil rides on a fiddlestick, a proverbial expression, apparently meant to express something new, unexpected, and strange.

Heigh, heigh! *the devil rides upon a fiddlestick;* What's the matter? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

The devil's books. See *book.*—**The Devil's Own,** a name jocosely given to the 88th regiment of foot in the British army on account of its bravery in the Peninsular war (1808–14), and also to the volunteer regiment of the Inns of Court, London, the members of which are lawyers.—**The devil's tattoo.** See *tattoo.*—**The devil to pay,** great mischief afoot; riotous disturbance; any serious and especially unexpected difficulty or entanglement; a difficulty to be overcome: often with the addition, *and no pitch hot,* to express want of readiness or means for the emergency. The whole phrase is of nautical origin, the devil being a certain seam so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. See def. 10, and *pay.*—**To give the devil his due,** to do justice even to a person of supposed bad character, or to one greatly disliked.

To *give the devil his due,* John Calvin was a great man. *Bp. Berkeley.*

To go to the devil, to go to ruin.—**To hold a candle to the devil,** to abet an evil-doer.—**To play the devil** (or **very devil**) **with,** to ruin; destroy; molest or hurt extremely.

He fights still,
In view o' the town; he *plays the devil with* 'em,
And they the Turks with him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

And, in short, in your own memorable words, to *play the very devil with* everything and everybody.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xvi.

To say the devil's paternoster, to grumble.

What *devills pater noster* is this he is *saying?* What would he? What saist thou honest man? Is my brother at hand? *Terence in English* (1614).

To whip the devil round the stump, to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation. ★

devil (dev'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviled* or *devilled*, ppr. *deviling* or *devilling.* [< *devil*, *n.*] **1.** To make devilish, or like a devil.—**2.** In *cookery,* to season highly with mustard, pepper, etc., and broil.

A *deviled* leg of turkey. *Irving.*

The *deviled* chicken and buttered toast.
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 2.

3. To bother; torment. [Colloq.]—**4.** To cut up, as cloth or rags, by means of a machine called a devil.

devil-bean (dev'l-bēn), *n.* Same as *jumping-seed.*

devil-bird (dev'l-bėrd), *n.* A name of the Indian drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicruridæ.*

devil-bolt (dev'l-bōlt), *n.* A bolt with false clinches, sometimes fraudulently used in shipbuilding.

devil-carriage (dev'l-kar″āj), *n.* A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart. *E. H. Knight.*

devil-dodger (dev'l-doj″ėr), *n.* A ranting preacher. [Humorous.]

These *devil-dodgers* happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy) that they soon sent John home, crying out, he should be damn'd. *Life of J. Lackington*, Letter vi.

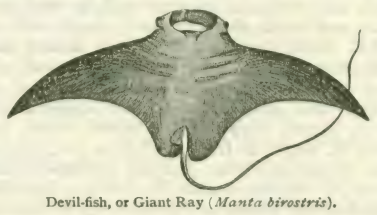
deviless (dev'l-es), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ess.*] A she-devil. [Rare.]

Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils and *devilesses,* we should . . . be all courtesy and kindness. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 188.

devilet (dev'l-et), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-et.*] A little devil; a devilkin. [Rare.]

And pray now what were these *Devilets* call'd?
These three little Fiends so gay?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 392.

devil-fish (dev'l-fish), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a name of various marine animals of large size or uncanny appearance. (*a*) The popular name of a large pediculate fish, *Lophius piscatorius,* otherwise called *angler, fishing-frog, sea-devil, toad-fish,* etc. See cut under *angler.* (*b*) In the United States, a name applied chiefly to a gigantic cephalopteroid ray, *Manta birostris* or *Ceratoptera vampyrus,* which has very wide-spreading sides or pectoral fins, long cephalic fins turned forward and inward, a terminal mouth, and small teeth, in the lower jaw only. The width of this great batoid fish sometimes exceeds 20 feet. It progresses in the ocean by flapping its sides or pectorals up and down, and is occasionally hunted by sportsmen with harpoons. It is viviparous, and generally has but a single young one at a birth. (*c*) In California, a name sometimes given to the gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus.*



Devil-fish, or Giant Ray (*Manta birostris*).

devilhood (dev'l-hůd), *n.* [< *devil* + *-hood.*] The quality, nature, or character of a devil. *E. D.*

devil-in-a-bush (dev'l-in-ą-bůsh′), *n.* A garden-flower, *Nigella damascena,* so called from its horned capsules looking out from the finely divided involucre. Also called *love-in-a-mist.*

deviling (dev'l-ing), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-ing.*] **1**†. A little devil; a young devil.

Engender young *deuilings.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

2. A fretful, troublesome woman. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** The swift, *Cypselus apus.* Also called *devil-screecher.* Also written *develin.* [Prov. Eng.]

devilish (dev'l-ish), *a.* [= D. *duivelsch* = G. *teuflisch* = Sw. *djefvulsk* = Dan. *djævelsk;* as *devil* + *-ish*[1]. The earlier adj. was ME. *deoflich,* < AS. *deóflic* for **deófollic* (= OHG. *tiufallīch* = Icel. *djöfulligr*), < *deófol*, devil, + *-līc*, E. *-ly.*] **1.** Characteristic of the devil; befitting the devil, or a devil or demon; diabolical; malignant: as, a *devilish* scheme; *devilish* conduct.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart.
Sir P. Sidney.

We pronounce
Count Guido *devilish* and damnable;
His wife Pompilia in thought, word, and deed
Was perfect pure, he murdered her for that.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 14.

2. Extreme; enormous. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

Thy hair and beard are of a different die,
Short of one foot, distorted of one eye,
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat.
Addison.

=**Syn. 1.** Satanic, infernal, hellish, impious, wicked, atrocious, nefarious.

devilish (dev'l-ish), *adv.* [< *devilish*, *a.*] Excessively; enormously. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

As soon as the bear felt the blow, and saw him, he turns about, and comes after him, taking *devilish* long strides.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

Ha! ha! 'twas *devilish* entertaining, to be sure!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

He's hard-hearted, sir, is Joe—he's tough, sir, tough, and *de-vilish* sly! *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, vii.

devilishly (dev'l-ish-li), *adv.* **1.** In a devilish manner; diabolically; wickedly.

That which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God. *South*, Sermons, I. 450.

2. Greatly; excessively. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

devilishness (dev'l-ish-nes), *n.* Resemblance to the qualities of the devil; infernal or devilish character.

Doubtless the very Devils themselves, notwithstanding all the *devilishness* of their temper, would wish for a holy heart, if by that means they could get out of hell.
Edwards, Freedom of Will, iii. § 5.

Alas, how can a man with this *devilishness* of temper make way for himself in life?
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 90.

devilism† (dev'l-izm), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ism.*] Diabolism; devilishness.

Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but meer *devilism.*
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 150.

devilize (dev'l-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devilized*, ppr. *devilizing.* [Formerly also *divelize;* < *devil* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act or be like a devil.

To keep their kings from *divelizing.*
N. Ward, Simple Cobler (1647), p. 48.

II. *trans.* To make a devil of; place among devils. [Rare.]

He that should deify a saint should wrong him as much as he that should *devilize* him. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 13.

devilkin (dev'l-kin), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-kin.*] A little devil.

No wonder that a Beelzebub has his *devilkins* to attend his call. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 14.

devil-may-care (dev'l-mā-kâr′), *a.* [A sentence, *the devil may care* (sc. *I don't*), used as an adj.] Reckless; careless. [Slang.]

Toby Crackit, seeming to abandon as hopeless any further effort to maintain his usual *devil-may-care* swagger, turned to Chitling and said, "When was Fagin took, then?"
Dickens, Oliver Twist, l.

You know I don't profess to have any purpose in life—perfectly *devil-may-care.*
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 292.

devilment (dev'l-mėnt), *n.* [Irreg. < *devil* + *-ment.*] Deviltry; trickery; roguishness; mischief: often used in a ludicrous sense without necessarily implying malice: as, he did it out of mere *devilment.*

This is our ward, our pretty Rose—brought her up to town to see all the *devilments* and things.
Morton, Secrets worth Knowing, i. 1.

Somethin' to keep me hard at it away from all sorts of *devilment?* *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 298.

devilry (dev'l-ri), *n.*; pl. *devilries* (-riz). [< *devil* + *-ry*; cf. F. *diablerie.*] Devilish character or conduct; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief.

He calleth the Catholike church the Antichristian synagogue, and the vnwritten verities starke lyes and *deuilry.*
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1129.

There's mair o' utter *deevilry* in that woman than in a' the Scotch witches that ever flew by moonlight ower North Berwick Law. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 97.

But better this honest simplicity than the *devilries* of the Faust of Goethe. *Hazlitt*, Dram. Literature.

devil's-apron (dev'lz-ā″prun), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of the genus *Laminaria*, an olive-brown alga with a very large, dilated, stipitate lamina, especially to *L. saccharina*, in which the frond is elongated and entire, with a wavy margin.

The stems of the *devil's aprons,* Laminariæ, are used by surgical-instrument makers in the manufacture of sponge-tents. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 9.

devil's-bird (dev'lz-bėrd), *n.* A Scotch name of the yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, the note of which is translated "deil, deil, deil take ye." *Macgillivray.*

devil's-bit (dev'lz-bit), *n.* [Translating ML. *morsus diaboli* (L. *morsus*, a bite; *diaboli*, gen. of LL. *diabolus:* see *morsel* and *devil*), G. *Teufels-abbiss*—"so called," says the Ortus Sanitatis, on the authority of Oribasius, "because with this root [the scabious] the Devil practised such power that the Mother of God, out of compassion, took from the devil the means to do so with it any more; and in the great vexation that he had that the power was gone from him he bit it off, so that it grows no more to this day."] The popular name of several plants. (*a*) In Europe, a species of scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*, a common pasture-weed with a fleshy premorse root and heads of blue flowers. (*b*) In the United States, the blazing-star, *Chamælirium luteum*, a liliaceous plant with a thick premorse rootstock. (*c*) The button-snakeroot, *Laciniaria spicata.* ★

devil's-claw (dev'lz-klâ), *n.* A scorpion-shell, *Pteroceras scorpio*, found in the Indian ocean.

devil's-club (dev'lz-klub), *n.* A prickly araliaceous plant, *Echinopanax horridus*, occurring from Oregon to Alaska, and in Japan.

devil's-cotton (dev'lz-kot″n), *n.* A small tree, *Abroma augusta*, a native of India, the fibers of which are used in some localities as a substitute for hemp in cordage.

devil's-cow (dev'lz-kou), *n.* Same as *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).

devil-screecher (dev'l-skrē″chėr), *n.* Same as *deviling*, 3.

devil's-dung (dev'lz-dung), *n.* An old pharmaceutical name of asafetida.

devil's-dust (dev'lz-dust), *n.* Flock made out of old woolen materials by the machine called a devil; shoddy. See *devil*, *n.*, 9 (*d*).

Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of *devil's dust* instead of true wool? *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 239.

devil's-ear (dev'lz-ēr), *n.* See the extract.

It was a wake-robin, commonly known as dragon-root, *devil's ear*, or Indian turnip. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

devil's-fig (dev'lz-fig), *n.* Same as *infernal fig.*

devil's-finger (dev'lz-fing″gėr), *n.* A starfish.

devil's-guts (dev'lz-guts), *n.* A name of species of dodder (*Cuscuta*), from the resemblance of their slender yellow stems to catgut, and from the mischief they cause.

devilship (dev'l-ship), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ship.*] The person or character of a devil; the state of being a devil.—**His devilship**, a ludicrous title of address, on type of *his lordship*, to the devil.

But I shall find out counter charms,
Thy airy *devilship* to remove
From this circle here of love.
Cowley, Description of Honour.

devil's-horse (dev'lz-hôrs), *n.* One of the popular names applied to orthopterous insects of the family *Mantidæ;* a rear-horse.

devil's-milk (dev'lz-milk), *n.* **1.** Certain species of *Euphorbia*, especially *E. Peplis* and *E. Helioscopia:* so called from their acrid, poisonous milk.—**2.** The celandine, *Chelidonium majus.*

devil's-shoestrings (dev'lz-shō″stringz), *n.* The goat's-rue, *Cracca Virginiana:* so called from its tough, slender roots.

devil-tree (dev'l-trē), *n.* An evergreen apocynaceous tree, *Pala scholaris* (*Alstonia scholaris* of Robert Brown), of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. Both wood and bark (called *dita bark*) are bitter, and are used as a tonic and febrifuge. The milky juice yields a substance resembling gutta-percha.

deviltry (dev'l-tri), *n.*; pl. *deviltries* (-triz). [Irreg. for *devilry*, q. v.] Diabolical action; malicious mischief; devilry.

The rustics beholding crossed themselves and suspected *deviltries*. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xcv.

Would hear from *deviltries* as much as a good sermon. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

devil-wood (dev'l-wůd), *n.* The *Osmanthus Americanus*, a small tree of the southern United States, allied to the European olive. The wood is very heavy and strong, and so tough that it cannot be split.

devil-worship (dev'l-wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of evil spirits by incantations intended to propitiate them. It is prevalent among many of the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, under the assumption that the Deity does not trouble himself about the world, or that the powers of evil are as mighty as the powers of good, and must in consequence be bribed and conciliated.

devil-worshiper (dev'l-wėr″shi-pėr), *n.* One who worships a devil, a malignant deity, or an evil spirit; specifically, a member of the tribe properly called Yezidis, living in Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kurdistan, and other parts of Turkey in Asia, and noted for adding the worship of Satan to a professed belief in the Old Testament, and respect for the New Testament and the Koran.

The Izedis or Yezidis, the so-called *Devil-worshippers*, still remain a numerous though oppressed people in Mesopotamia and adjacent countries.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 299.

devint, **devinet**, *n.* Old forms of *divine.*

devioscope (dē'vi-ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *devius*, going out of the way, devious, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for illustrating the principles of the resolution and composition of rotations.

Sire has described an apparatus, which he calls a *devioscope*, for ascertaining directly the relation which exists between the angular velocity of the earth and that of a horizon around the vertical of any place whatever.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 334.

devious (dē'vi-us), *a.* [< L. *devius*, lying off the high road, out of the way, < *de*, off, away, + *via*, way. Cf. *deviate.*] **1.** Out of the direct or common way or track; circuitous; rambling: as, a *devious* course.

The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads. *Rowe.*

To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson.*

And pursuing
Each one its *devious* path, but drawing nearer and nearer,
Rush together at last. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Moving on or pursuing a winding or confused course. [Rare.]

When a shoal
Of *devious* minnows wheel from where a pike
Lurks balanced 'neath the lily-pads.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Fell here and there through the branches a tremulous gleam of the moonlight,
Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and *devious* spirit. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

=**Syn.** Circuitous, roundabout, tortuous, indirect, erratic, roving, rambling, straying. See *irregular.*

deviously (dē'vi-us-li), *adv.* In a devious manner.

A nuthatch scaling *deviously* the trunk of some hardwood tree. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 51.

deviousness (dē'vi-us-nes), *n.* Departure from a regular course; wandering. *Bailey*, 1727.

devirginate† (dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *devirginatus*, pp. of *devirginare* (> F. *dévirginer*), deflower, < *de-* priv. + *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin.] To deprive of virginity; deflower.

Only that virgin soul, *devirginated* in the blood of Adam, but restored in the blood of the Lamb, hath . . . this testimony, this assurance, that God is with him.
Donne, Sermons, ii.

devirginate† (dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *devirginatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of virginity.

Fair Hero, left *devirginate*,
Weighs, and with fury wails her state.
Chapman and Marlowe, Hero and Leander, iii., Arg.

devirgination† (dē-vėr-ji-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *devirginate:* see *-ation.*] Deprivation of virginity.

Even blushing brings them to their *devirgination.*
Feltham, Resolves.

devisable (dē-vī'za-bl), *a.* [< *devise* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being invented or contrived.

God hath not prevented all exceptions or cavils *devisable* by curious or captious wits, against his dispensations.
Barrow, Works, II. ii.

2. Capable of being bequeathed or assigned by will.

It seems sufficiently clear that, before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will. *Blackstone*, Com.

devisal (dē-vī'zal), *n.* [< *devise* + *-al.*] **1.** The act of devising; a contriving or forming.

Each word may be not unfitly compared to an invention; it has its own place, mode, and circumstances of *devisal.* *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 309.

2. The act of bequeathing; assignment by will.

deviscerate (dē-vis'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviscerated*, ppr. *deviscerating.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *viscera*, the internal organs: see *viscera.* Cf. *eviscerate.*] To eviscerate or disembowel.

devisceration (dē-vis-e-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *deviscerate:* see *-ation.*] The operation of removing the viscera.

devise (dē-vīz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devised*, ppr. *devising.* [Early mod. E. also *devize;* < ME. *devisen, devysen, divisen, devicen,* < OF. *deviser*, distinguish, regulate, bequeath, talk, F. *deviser* = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. *devisar* = It. *divisare*, divide, share, describe, think, < ML. as if **divisare*, < *divisa*, a division of goods, portion of land, bound, decision, mark, device: see *device.*]

I. *trans.* **1**†. To divide; distinguish.

Now thanne the Firmament is *devysed*, be Astronomeres, in 12 Signes; and every Signe is *devysed* in 30 Degrees, that is 360 Degrees, that the Firmament hathe aboven. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

2†. To say; tell; relate; describe.

What sholde I more *devise?*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 662.

I schalle *devise* 3ou sum partie of thinges that there ben, whan time schalle ben, aftre it may best come to my mynde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

After they had thus saluted and embraced each other, they mounted againe on horsebacke, and rode toward the Citie, *deuising* and recounting, how being children they had passed their youth in friendly pastimes.
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).

3†. To imagine; conjecture; guess, or guess at.

Forto reken al the arai in Rome that time,
Alle the men vpon mold ne mi3t hit *deuice*,
So wel in alle wise was hit arayed.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1603.

If it be I, of pardon I you pray;
But if ought else that I mote not *devyse*,
I will, if please you it discure, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.

He . . . *deviseth* first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 8.

4. To think or study out; elaborate in the mind; invent; contrive; plan: as, to *devise* a new machine, or a new method of doing anything; to *devise* a plan of defense; to *devise* schemes of plunder.

Thei ben alle clothed in Clothes of Gold or of Tartaries or of Camokas, so richely and so perfytly, that no man in the World can amenden it, ne better *devisen* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 233.

To *devise* curious works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass. Ex. xxxv. 32.

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
And let us two *devise* to bring him thither.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

Satan from without, and our hearts from within, not passive merely and kindled by temptation, but *devising* evil, and speaking hard things against God.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 90.

5†. To plan or scheme for; purpose to obtain.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by vowes *devize.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

6. To give, assign, make over, or transmit (real property) by will.

One half to thee I give and I *devise.*
Crabbe, Works, V. 215.

Was it ever intended that the king could empower his subjects to *devise* their freeholds or to levy fines of their entailed lands? *Hallam.*

=**Syn. 4.** To concoct, concert.

II. *intrans.* To consider; lay a plan or plans; form a scheme or schemes; contrive.

Let us *devize* of ease and everlasting rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 17.

Then shall we further *devise* together upon all things, what order shall be best to take.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 298).

Taste is nothing in the world except the faculty which *devises* according to the laws of beauty, which executes according to the laws of beauty.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 50.

devise (dē-vīz'), *n.* [A former spelling of *device;* in legal senses due to the verb *devise:* see *device, n., devise, v.*] **1**† (dē-vīs'). An obsolete spelling of *device.*—**2.** In *law:* (*a*) The act of bequeathing by will.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable. *Locke.*

(*b*) A will or testament. (*c*) A gift of real property by will: sometimes loosely used of personal property.

A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as real property, is called a *devise.*
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 124.

(*d*) The clause in a will by which such gift is made.—**Executory devise**, a future and contingent interest in real property in contravention of the strict rules of the old common law; a future interest, created by will, which is not preceded by an estate of freehold created by the will of the same testator, or which, being so preceded, is limited to take effect before or after, and not at the expiration of, such prior estate of freehold. *Jarman; Brown and Hadley.*

devisee (dev-i-zē'), *n.* [< *devise* + *-ee*1.] The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

deviseful†, **devisefully**†. Obsolete forms of *deviceful, devicefully.*

deviser (dē-vī'zėr), *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Lydgat a translatour onely and no *deuiser* of that which he wrate. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

devisor (dē-vī'zọr), *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths real property or tenements.

devitable† (dev'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **devitabilis*, < *devitare*, avoid, < *de*, away, + *vitare*, shun, avoid. Cf. *evitable.*] Avoidable. *Bailey.*

devitalization (dē-vī″tal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *devitalize* + *-ation.*] The act of depriving of vitality: as, the *devitalization* of tissue.

devitalize (dē-vī'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitalized*, ppr. *devitalizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *vitalize.*] To deprive of vitality; take away life or life-sustaining qualities from.

To air thus changed or deteriorated I gave the name of *devitalized* air. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 528.

The most finished and altogether favorable example of this *devitalized* scholarship with many graceful additions was Edward Everett. *The Nation*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 559.

devitation† (dev-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *devitatio(n-)*, < *devitare*, pp. *devitatus*, avoid: see *devitable.*] A warning off; warning: the opposite of *invitation.*

If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, maugre all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 277.

devitrification (dē-vit″ri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *dévitrification;* as *devitrify* + *-ation.* See *-fication.*] Loss, either partial or entire, of the glassy or vitreous condition, or the process by which this result is attained. The most conspicuous illustration of devitrification is the production of "Réaumur porcelain" from glass by the long-continued action of heat. (See *porcelain.*) The term *devitrification* is much employed by petrographers in describing the changes which have taken place in rocks consisting originally, either wholly or in large part, of glass. The term is sometimes incorrectly applied to primary crystallization in either natural or artificial glass, but should refer only to changes in a solid glass. It may have taken place in consequence of the action of water, either with or without the aid of heat, after the rocks had become solidified. Pressure is also regarded by many as being an agent of high importance. The changes thus indicated may be begun in a rock during its consolidation, and afterward continued under the combined influence of heat, water, and pressure, even to the entire obliteration of its original vitreous character, the result being the production of a purely lithoid structure. The devitrification of glassy rocks has often proceeded from perlitic cracks,

giving access to the solutions effecting the change. Lines representing these cracks may frequently be seen in thin sections under the microscope, even when devitrification is complete.

devitrify (dē-vit′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitrified*, ppr. *devitrifying*. [< F. *dévitrifier;* as *de-* priv. + *vitrify*.] To destroy or change, either in part or wholly, the vitreous condition of. See *devitrification* and *glass*.

devive (dē-vīv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devived*, ppr. *deviving*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *vivus*, living: see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] To deprive of life; render inert or unconscious. [Rare.]

Prof. Owen has remarked that "there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, *devive* and revive many times." *Beale.*

devocalization (dē-vō″kạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *devocalize* + *-ation*.] The act of making voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet.*

devocalize (dē-vō′kạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devocalized*, ppr. *devocalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *vocal* + *-ize*.] To make voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet.*

devocate† (dev′ọ̄-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *devocatus*, pp. of *devocare*, call away, call off, allure, < *de*, away, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*.] To call away; entice; seduce.

The Commons of you doo complain
From them you *devocate*.
T. Preston, King Cambises.

devocation† (dev-ọ̄-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **devocatio(n-)*, < L. *devocare:* see *devocate*.] A calling away; seduction.

To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering *devocations*.
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p. 97.

devoid† (dē-void′), *v. t.* [< ME. *devoiden*, make empty, leave, < OF. *desvoidier, desvuidier*, empty out, < *des-*, away, + *voidier, vuidier*, void, < *void, vuid, vuit*, empty, void: see *void*.] **1.** To avoid; leave; depart from.

He took hys doughter by the hand,
And had her swithe *devoyde* hys land.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 1227.

2. To do away; put aside; destroy.

Ofte haf I wayted wyschande that wele,
That wont wat3 whyle *devoyde* my wrange [wrong].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 15.

devoid (dē-void′), *a.* [Short for *devoided* (pp. of *devoid, v.*); conformed to *void*, q. v.] **1**†. Empty; vacant; void.

I awoke, and found her place *devoid*. *Spenser*, F. Q.

2. Destitute; not possessing; lacking: with *of:* as, *devoid of* understanding.

Her life was beastly and *devoid of* pity.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

No long dull days *devoid of* happiness,
When such a love my yearning heart shall bless.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 335.

=Syn. **2.** *Void*, etc. See *vacant*.

devoir (dev-wor′), *n.* [F., duty, < *devoir*, inf., owe, be obliged, < L. *debere*, owe, be obliged: see *debt*. Cf. *dever*, earlier form of the same word.] Duty or service; hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another: as, we paid our *devoirs* to our host.

Content to vse their best *deuoire*,
In furdering eche honest harmelesse cause.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

To do your highness service and *devoir*,
And save you from your foes, Berkeley would die.
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 2.

The time you employ in this kind *devoir* is the time that I shall be grateful for. *Mrs. Behn*, Lover's Watch.

To ancient females his *devoirs* were paid.
Crabbe, Works, II. 39.

devolute† (dev′ọ̄-lūt), *v. t.* [< L. *devolutus*, pp. of *devolvere*, roll down: see *devolve*.] To devolve.

Government was *devoluted* and brought into the priests' hands. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 329.

devolution (dev-ọ̄-lū′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dévolution* = Sp. *devolución* = Pg. *devolução* = It. *devoluzione*, < ML. *devolutio(n-)*, < L. *devolvere*, pp. *devolutus*, roll down: see *devolve*.] **1.** The act of rolling down. [Rare.]

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration.
Woodward.

2. The act of devolving, transferring, or handing over; transmission from one person to another; a passing or falling to a successor, as of office, authority, or real estate.

There never was any *devolution* to rulers by the people of the power to govern them. *Brougham.*

In all these Athenian rules, it is to be observed that, while the ancestral sacrifices are constantly mentioned, the object of special care is the *devolution* of the estate in the household. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 95.

3. In *Scots law:* (*a*) The reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion to an oversman or umpire to determine the difference. (*b*) The falling of a purchase made under articles of roup to the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest bidder to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.—**4.** The opposite of evolution; degeneration. [Rare.]

Not only its [speech's] evolution, but its *devolution*, its loss and impairment in disease, have been wrought out.
Science, VII. 555.

Clause of devolution. See *clause*.

devolve (dē-volv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devolved*, ppr. *devolving*. [= Sp. Pg. *devolver* = It. *devolvere*, < L. *devolvere*, roll down, < *de*, down, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*. Cf. *evolve, revolve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To roll downward or onward. [Rare.]

Every headlong stream
Devolves his winding waters to the main.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

He spake of virtue : . . .
And with a sweeping of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.
Tennyson, A Character.

2. To transfer, as from one person to another; turn over; transmit.

What madness is it for them who might manage nobly thir own Affairs themselves, sluggishly and weakly to *devolve* all on a single Person. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

All men are passionate to live according to that state in which they were born, or to which they are *devolved*, or which they have framed to themselves.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

They *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To roll down; come or arrive by rolling down or onward. [Rare.]

The times are now *devolved*
That Merlin's mystic prophecies are absolved.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Streams that had . . . *devolved* into the rivers below.
Lord, The Banians, p. 18.

2. To be transferred or transmitted; pass from one to another; fall by succession or transference.

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death *devolved* to Lord Somerville of Scotland. *Johnson.*

The melancholy task of recording the desolation and shame of Italy *devolved* on Guicciardini.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

On King John's death, in 1495, the crown of Portugal *devolved* on Emanuel. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

3. To degenerate. [Rare.]

A gentleman and scholar *devolving* into the buffoon, for example, is an unseemly sight in the eye of the profound moralist. *Jon Bee*, Ess. on Samuel Foote.

devolvement (dē-volv′mẹnt), *n.* [< *devolve* + *-ment*.] The act of devolving. *Imp. Dict.*

Devonian (de-vō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Devonia*, Latinized form of *Devon*, < AS. *Defenas, Defnas*, pl., the inhabitants of Devon, a name of Celtic origin: W. *Dyfnaint*, Devon.] Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England.

Eas'ly ambling down through the *Devonian* dales.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 284.

The term was applied specifically, in *geol.*, by Sedgwick and Murchison to a great part of the Paleozoic strata of North and South Devon, and used by them as synonymous with *Old Red Sandstone*, for which Murchison substituted it, "because the strata of that age in Devonshire — lithologically very unlike the old red sandstone of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh counties — contain a much more copious and rich fossil fauna, and were shown to occupy the same intermediate position between the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks." Later geologists do not use the terms as identical, the conditions under which the strata were deposited being very different.

Devonic (de-von′ik), *a.* Same as *Devonian*.

Devon kerseys. See *kersey*.

devonshire (dev′ọn-shēr), *v. t.* Same as *denshire*.

Devonshire colic, lace, etc. See the nouns.

devoration† (dev-ọ̄-rā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *devoratio(n-)*, < L. *devorare*, pp. *devoratus*, devour: see *devour*.] The act of devouring.

They [bear-wards] have either voluntarilie, or for want of power to master their sauage beasts, beene occasione of the death and *deuoration* of manie children.
Holinshed, Description of England, x.

devorst, *n.* An obsolete form of *divorce*.

devotary† (dē-vō′ta-ri), *n.* [< ML. *devotarius*, < L. *devotus*, devoted: see *devote, a.*, and *votary*.] A votary.

To whose shrine [Diana's] there went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries* than to any holy land of their's whatsoever. *Gregory*, Works, p. 50.

devote (dē-vōt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devoted*, ppr. *devoting*. [< L. *devotus*, pp. (> *devotare*, freq.) of *devovere*, vow, give up, devote, < *de*, away, + *vovere*, vow: see *vow* and *devout*. Cf. *devow*.] **1.** To appropriate by or as if by vow; set apart or dedicate by a solemn act or with firm intention; consecrate.

No *devoted* thing, that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, . . . shall be sold or redeemed: every *devoted* thing is most holy unto the Lord. Lev. xxvii. 28.

For, since the substance of your perfect self
Is else *devoted*, I am but a shadow.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

It behooves each to see, when he sacrifices prudence, to what god he *devotes* it. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 286.

Hence — **2.** To doom; consign to some harm or evil; doom to destruction: used absolutely, to curse or execrate.

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born.
Rowe.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despight.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Yet not for thy advice or threats I fly
These wicked tents *devoted*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 890.

Here I *devote* your senate! *Croly*, Catiline.

3. To addict or surrender, as to an occupation or a pursuit; give or yield up; direct in action or thought.

He hath *devoted* and given up himself to the contemplation, mark, and denotement of her parts and graces.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Wise-seeming censors count that labour vain
Which is *devoted* to the hopes of love.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

The hours between breakfast and dinner the ladies *devoted* to dress and study. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

They *devoted* themselves to leisure with as much assiduity as we employ to render it impossible.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

=Syn. *Devote, Dedicate, Consecrate, Hallow*, destine, set apart. In *dedicate* and the cognate words *devote, devout*, etc., the root idea is always that of a complete mental consecration; thus, *devotion* (def. 2) is the consecration of the entire mind to God and his worship; and a *devout* (def. 1) spirit is one entirely absorbed in the worship or service of God. To *devote* indicates the inward act, state, or feeling; to *dedicate* is to set apart by a promise, and indicates primarily an external act; to *consecrate* is to make sacred, and refers to an act affecting the use or relations of the thing consecrated; to *hallow* is to make holy, and relates to the character of the person or thing hallowed. Thus, we *devote* ourselves by an act of the mind; we *dedicate* our lives or property by a more formal act; we *consecrate* to sacred uses a building not before sacred; and we *hallow* the name of God, recognizing in it its inherent holy character.

Mysterious and awful powers had laid their unimaginable hands on that fair head and *devoted* it to a nobler service. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 272.

Let no soldier fly:
He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the chantry by; there, before him,
And underneath that *consecrated* roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

And, from work
Now resting, bless'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 592.

3. *Addict, Devote*, etc. See *addict*.

devote† (dē-vōt′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *devote*, < OF. *devot*, F. *dévot* = Pr. *devot* = Sp. Pg. *devoto* = It. *divoto*, < L. *devotus*, pp., devoted: see *devote, v.* Doublet, *devout*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Devoted; devout.

We do offer the said Master of ours, and our whole company, vnto your highnes, as your perpetual and *deuote* friends. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 148.

Lawyers, physicians, philosophers, scholars are his, wholly *devote* to his service.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

II. *n.* A devotee.

One professeth himself a *devote*, or peculiar servant to our Lord. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

devoted (dē-vō′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *devote, v.*] **1.** Set apart; given up, especially to some harm or evil; doomed.

No wonder they revolted from accumulating new woes on her *devoted* head. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11, note.

No more ignoble yet more dangerous creature had yet been loosed upon the *devoted* soil of the Netherlands.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 530.

The workmen either perished in the flames, or fled from the *devoted* spot in terror and despair.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

2. Ardent; zealous; assiduous; strongly attached or addicted: as, a *devoted* friend; a *devoted* student of philosophy.

The most *devoted* champion. *Macaulay.*

devotedness (dē-vō′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being devoted, attached, or addicted; zealous faithfulness and attachment.

The owning of our obligation unto virtue may be styled natural religion: that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

In human nature there is a principle that delights in heroic virtue, that admires and reveres men illustrious for self-sacrificing *devotedness*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 235.

devotee (dev-ō-tē′), *n.* [< *devote* + *-ee*[1].] One who is devoted or self-dedicated to a cause or practice; a votary; specifically, one given wholly to religious devotion; an extravagantly or superstitiously devout person.

A *devotee* is one of those who disparage religion by their indiscreet and unreasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

Christianity has had, in all ages and in all sects, its *devotees* and martyrs. *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

=**Syn.** Zealot, enthusiast.

devoteeism (dev-ō-tē′izm), *n.* [< *devotee* + *-ism.*] The tendency or disposition to be or become a devotee.

Ritualistic *devoteeism* is the unhealthy development of religious introspection. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 477.

devotement (dē-vōt′ment), *n.* [< *devote* + *-ment.*] The act of devoting or consecrating by a vow; the state of being devoted. [Rare.]

Her [Iphigenia's] *devotement* was the demand of Apollo. *Bp. Hurd*, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

devoter (dē-vō′tėr), *n.* 1. One who devotes.—2†. A worshiper. *Piers Plowman.*

devoterer†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advoutrer.* Cf. *devotor*[2].] An adulterer.

He that breaketh wedlock with his neighbour's wife, let him be slain, both the *devoterer* and the advouteress. *Becon*, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 450.

devotion (dē-vō′shon), *n.* [< ME. *devotioun, devocion, devocioun,* < OF. *devotion*, F. *dévotion* = Pr. *devotio* = Sp. *devoción* = Pg. *devoção* = It. *divozione*, < L. *devotio(n-)*, devotion, < *devotus*, pp. of *devovere*, devote: see *devote.*] 1. The act of devoting; a definitive setting apart, appropriating, or consecrating: as, the *devotion* of one's means to a certain purpose; the *devotion* of one's life to the service of God.

Its purpose [Brook Farm] was so sincere, its conduct so irreproachable, its *devotion* to ends purely humane so evident, that malice could find no grounds for assailing it. *O. B. Frothingham*, George Ripley, p. 191.

2. The state of being devoted. (*a*) Application to or observance of religious duties and practices; especially, earnestness in acts of worship; devoutness.

Neverthelesse to them that with *Devocion* behold it [the golden gate of the temple of Solomon] a ffar ys grauntyd clene remission. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

Devotion consists in an ascent of the mind towards God, attended with holy breathings of soul. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

There was still a sadness of heart upon her, and a depth of *devotion*, in which lay all her strength. *Ruskin.*

(*b*) Earnest and faithful service arising from love, friendship, patriotism, etc.; enthusiastic manifestation of attachment.

Sacrificing to the wishes of his Parliament a minister whose crime had been a *devotion* too zealous to the interests of his prerogative. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The Plantagenet history can show no such instances of enthusiastic *devotion* as lighted up the dark days of the Stewarts. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 457.

(*c*) Close attention or application in general: as, his *devotion* to this pursuit impaired his health.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

Their . . . tyrannie did inforce them to embrace my offer with no small *devotion*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 206.

3. An act of worship; a religious exercise. (*a*) Practice of prayer and praise: now generally in the plural.

An aged, holy man, . . .
That day and night said his *devotion*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 46.

Saying so many Ave-Maries and Pater-Nosters, as is their *devotion*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 7.

They returned again to our Lady Church, where was performed very long and tedious *devotion*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 39.

(*b*) Alms given as an act of worship; offerings made at divine service. [Archaic.]

The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit persons . . . shall receive the Alms for the Poor, and other *Devotions* of the People, in a decent Basin. *Book of Common Prayer*, Holy Communion.

4†. Something consecrated; an object of devotion.

As I passed by and beheld your *devotions* [in the revised version, "observed the objects of your worship"]. Acts xvii. 23.

Churches and altars, priests and all *devotions*,
Tumbled together into one rude chaos. *Beau. and Fl.*

5†. Power of devoting or applying to use; disposal; bidding.

Take my keys,
Gold, plate, and jewels, all's at thy *devotion*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 2.

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon.*

By these insinuations he [Colonel Nathaniel Bacon] wrought his men into so perfect an unanimity, that they were one and all at his *devotion*. *Beverley*, Virginia, ¶ 97.

=**Syn.** 1. Consecration, dedication, devotedness.—2 (*a*). *Piety, Godliness*, etc. (See *religion.*) (*b*). *Attachment, Affection*, etc. (see *love*), zeal, fidelity, constancy.

devotionair† (dē-vō-shon-ãr′), *n.* [< F. as if **dévotionnaire*, < *dévotion*, devotion: see *devotion.*] A devotee. *Davies.*

The Lord Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both *devotionair* and moralist, affected natural philosophy. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 264.

devotional (dē-vō′shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *devotion* + *-al.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to religious devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion: as, a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises; a *devotional* frame of mind.

How much the *devotional* spirit of the church has suffered by that necessary evil, the Reformation! *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

=**Syn.** *Devout, Devotional.* See *devout.*

II.† *n. pl.* Forms of devotion.

Nor have they had either more cause for, or better success in, their disputings against the *devotionals* of the Church of England. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 87.

devotionalist (dē-vō′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *devotional* + *-ist.*] Same as *devotionist.* [Rare.]

It is but to give a religious turn to his natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French *devotionalist.* *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, ii.

devotionally (dē-vō′shon-al-i), *adv.* In a devotional manner; toward devotion: as, *devotionally* inclined.

devotionist (dē-vō′shon-ist), *n.* [< *devotion* + *-ist.*] A person given to devotion; one who is superstitiously or formally devout. Also *devotionalist.* [Rare.]

devotiousness† (dē-vō′shus-nes), *n.* [< **devotious* (not used) (< *devotion* + *-ous*) + *-ness.*] Devoutness; piety. *Hammond.*

devoto† (dē-vō′tō), *n.* [It., < L. *devotus:* see *devote* and *devout.*] A person zealously devoted to religion or religious observances, or to the service of a cause, person, etc.; a devotee. *N. E. D.*

In confidence of this conceit, such numbers of *devotos* in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary illapse from heaven. *J. Spencer*, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), Pref. a. 2.

devotor †, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advouter.*] An adulterer.

devour[1] (dē-vour′), *v.* [< ME. *devouren*, < OF. *devorer, devurer, devorir, devourir*, F. *dévorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *devorar* = It. *devorare*, < L. *devorare*, devour, < *de*, down, + *vorare*, consume, devour: see *voracious, vorant.*] I. *trans.* 1. To eat up entirely; eat ravenously; consume as food.

We will say, Some evil beast hath *devoured* him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

And ever and anon the wolf would steal
The children and *devour*. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

2. To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; make away with; destroy; waste.

As soon as this thy son was come, which hath *devoured* thy living with harlots. Luke xv. 30.

Devouring pestilence hangs in our air. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

They never adventured to know any thing; nor euer did any thing but *devoure* the fruits of other mens labours. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 145.

We all know . . . what a *devouring* passion it [the war fever] becomes in those whom it assails. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 3.

3. To swallow up, literally or figuratively; draw into conjunction or possession; absorb; engorge; take in: as, to *devour* a book; the usurers have *devoured* his estate.

I saw (alas) the gaping earth *devoure*
The spring, the place, and all cleane out of sight. *Spenser*, Visions of Petrarch.

Which [the scribes] *devour* widows' houses, and for a shew make long prayers. Luke xx. 47.

I perceive these lords
At this encounter do so much admire,
That they *devoure* their reason; and scarce think
Their eyes do offices of truth. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Now speak of the Haven; rather *devouring* then encreased by a little river. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 29.

Our ocean shall these petty brooks *devour*. *Dekker and Webster*, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 6.

4. To gaze at absorbingly; look upon with avidity; view with delight.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*

With an unguarded look she now *devour'd*
My nearer Face. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

Hence—5. To give delight to; charm; enchant. [Rare.]

Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou
Perform'd, my Ariel; a grace it had, *devouring.* *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

To devour the (or **one's**) **way, distance, or course,** to accomplish the distance with impetuous haste.

He seem'd in running to *devour the way*,
Staying no longer question. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Wat was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight (Sword-bearer to the King then in presence), for *devouring his distance*, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 346.

The signal once given, they [the horses] strike, *devour the course*, hurrying along with unremitting velocity. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 101.

=**Syn.** 1. *Consume*, etc. See *eat.*

II. *intrans.* To consume. [Rare.]

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. Joel ii. 3.

devour[2]†, *n.* See *dever.*

devourable (dē-vour′a-bl), *a.* [< *devour*[1] + *-able.* Cf. OF. *devorable, devourable*, devouring, voracious.] Capable of or fit for being devoured.

A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders everything sweet and delightful to a sound body, and (as Homer expresses it) *devourable*. *Plutarch*, Morals, ii. 116 (Ord MS.).

devourer (dē-vour′ėr), *n.* 1. One who devours; one who or that which eats greedily, consumes, or preys upon.

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being *devourers* of their spawn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. A local English name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa.*

devouress†, *n.* [ME. *devouresse;* < *devour*[1] + *-ess*, after equiv. OF. *devoreresse, devoureresse.*] A female devourer. *Wyclif.*

devouringly (dē-vour′ing-li), *adv.* In a devouring manner.

devourment (dē-vour′ment), *n.* [< *devour* + *-ment.* Cf. OF. *devorement, devourement.*] The act or process of devouring or consuming.

Could not thy remorseless foeman brook
Time's sure *devourment?* *R. W. Gilder*, A Portrait of Servetus.

devout (dē-vout′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *devout*, also *devote*, < OF. *devot, devoult*, F. *dévot* = Sp. Pg. *devoto* = It. *devoto, divoto*, < L. *devotus*, devoted, pp. of *devovere*, vow, devote: see *devote, v.* and *a.* The adj. *devote* is a doublet of *devout.*] I. *a.* 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; devoted to the worship and service of God; pious; religious; consecrated in spirit.

The same man was just and *devout*. Luke ii. 25.

The Spaniard is very *devout* in his Way, for I have seen him kneel in the very Dirt when the Ave-Mary-bell rings. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

Let a man consider, . . . when he prays in private, whether he be as composed, and reverent, and *devout* in his behaviour as he is when the eyes of a great assembly are upon him. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xii.

And holy hymns from which the life *devout*
Of saints and martyrs has wellnigh gone out. *Whittier*, On a Prayer-book.

2. Expressing devotion or piety.

I love a holy *devout* Sermon. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

With uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heaven. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 863.

3. Sincere; solemn; earnest: as, you have my *devout* wishes for your safety.=**Syn. 1.** *Devout, Devotional;* prayerful, godly, saintly. *Devout* pertains especially to the internal, *devotional* to the external; but this distinction is not always observed. A *devout* heart, a *devout* man, a *devout* look—that is, a look such as would be produced by devout feeling (see extracts above); a *devotional* attitude, a *devotional* book.

There is something . . . natively great and good in a person that is truly *devout*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

In Mr. Farrer, the head of the family, [was seen] a *devotional* energy, put forth in continual combat with the earthly energies that tempted him away to the world. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

II.† *n.* 1. A devotee.

They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devouts*, and as it were sworn slaves. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 247.

2. A devotional composition.

This is the substance of his first section till we come to the *devout* of it, modelled into the form of a private psalter. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

devoute†, *adv.* [ME.; < *devout, a.*] Devoutly. *Chaucer.*

devoutful† (dē-vout′fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *devout* + *-ful*, 1. A similar formation is *grateful.*] 1. Full of or characterized by devoutness; devout.—2. Sacred; solemn.

To take her from austerer check of parents,
To make her his by most *devoutful* rights. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 3.

devoutless† (dē-vout'les), *a.* [< *devout* + *-less.*] Destitute of devotion. *E. D.* [Rare.]

devoutlessness† (dē-vout'les-nes), *n.* Want of devotion. [Rare.]

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurisme.
Bp. of Chichester, Two Sermons, sig. C 6 b.

devoutly (dē-vout'li), *adv.* [< ME. *devoutly, devotly, -liche*; < *devout* + *-ly*2.] **1.** In a devout manner; with devout feelings; with solemn reverence and submission to God; with ardent devotion.

Sunday, the xix Day of Julii, we cam all to Mounte Syon to Masse, which was song ther ryght *Devowtly*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

At length her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar: where she kneel'd, and, saint-like,
Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd *devoutly*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

2. Religiously; with pious thoughts.

One of the wise men, having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

3. Sincerely; earnestly; solemnly.

A consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

devoutness (dē-vout'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being devout.

devove† (dē-vōv'), *v. t.* [< L. *devovere*, devote: see *devote*, *v. t.*] To dedicate by vow; devote; doom to destruction; destine for sacrifice.

'Twas his own son, whom God and mankind loved,
His own victorious son, whom he *devoved*.
Cowley, Davideis, iv

devow† (dē-vou'), *v. t.* [< OF. *devouer*, F. *dévouer*, devote, give up, < L. *devotare*, freq. of *devovere*, devote: see *devote*. The second sense is appar. taken from *disavow*.] **1.** To devote; apply.

Those clear causes, to the inquiry
And search of which your mathematical head
Hath so *devowed* itself.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

2. To disavow; disclaim.

There too the armies angelic *devow'd*
Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dew1 (dū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dewe, deaw;* < ME. *dew, deu, deaw,* < AS. *deáw* = OFries. *daw* = D. *dauw* = MLG. *dow, douwe, dawe, dau,* LG. *dau* = OHG. *tou, tau* (*touw-*), MHG. *tou* (*touw-*), G. *tau, thau* = Icel. *dögg* = Sw. *dagg,* dew, cf. *dugg,* drizzling rain, = Dan. *dug,* dew (ODan. *dugregn,* drizzling rain), = Goth. **daggwa-* (?), not recorded. From the Scand. is derived E. *dag*1, dew: see *dag*1, *deg.*] **1.** The aqueous vapor which is deposited from the atmosphere by condensation, especially during the night, in the form of small drops on the surface of bodies. The formation of dew is explained by the loss of heat by bodies on the earth's surface through radiation at night, by which means they and the air immediately about them are cooled below the dew-point (which see). Dew is thus deposited chiefly on bodies which are good radiators and poor conductors of heat, like grass; hence also it appears chiefly on calm and clear nights—that is, when the conditions are most favorable for radiation. It never appears on nights both cloudy and windy. In winter dew becomes hoar frost.

They [in Peru] haue large and deepe ditches, in which they sow or set, and that which groweth is nourished with the *deaw*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 873.

Since *dew* is made of steams of the terrestrial globe, which, whilst they retain that form, and were not yet convened into drops, did swim to and fro in the air, and made part of it; the phænomena that shew the power of *dew* in working on solid bodies may help to manifest how copiously the air may be impregnated with subtile saline parts. *Boyle*, Hist. of Air, xi.

She . . . wash'd her hands with the *dew*[*s*] of heav'n,
That on sweet roses fall.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VI. 296).

The *dews* of the evening most carefully shun,—
Those tears of the sky for the loss of the sun.
Chesterfield, Advice to a Lady in Autumn.

2. Something likened to dew: (*a*) As falling lightly, or as serving to refresh.

Never yet one hour in his bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of sleep,
But with his timorous dreams was still awak'd.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

I thought for thee, I thought for all
My gamesome imps that round me grew,
The *dews* of blessing heaviest fall
Where care falls too. *Jean Ingelow.*

(*b*) As suggestive of the morning, and hence of freshness and youth.

Fair-haired, azure-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion,
Having the *dew* of his youth, and the beauty thereof.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, i.

3. Moisture standing in little drops on anything.

Next unto him was Neptune pictured. . . .
His face was rugged, and his hoarie hed
Dropped with brackish *deaw*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

Mountain dew, illicit whisky. [Slang.]

dew1 (dū), *v. t.* [< ME. *dewen,* < AS. *deáwian* = OFries. *dawa* = D. *dauwen* = LG. *dauen* = OHG. *touwōn, towōn, towēn,* MHG. *touwen,* G. *tauen, thauen* = Icel. *döggva* = Sw. *dagga,* dew, cf. *dugga,* drizzle, = Dan. *dugge,* dew; from the noun. Cf. *bedew.*] To wet with or as if with dew; moisten; bedew.

Phœbus himself shall kneel at Cæsar's shrine,
And deck it with bay garlands *dewed* with wine.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Dew'd with showery drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

dew2†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *due*1.

dewan (dē-wän'), *n.* [Also written *deewan*, and more correctly *divan, dīwān,* < Hind. *dīwān*, a tribunal, council, minister, head officer of finance and revenue, < Pers. *dīvān:* see *divan.*] In India: (*a*) A financial officer formerly appointed under the Mohammedan governments in each province for the purpose of superintending the collection of the revenue, etc.

Shah Alam gave letters patent to Lord Clive investing the English Company with the office of *Dewan*. . . . The *Dewan* was the accountant-general or finance minister, and looked solely after the revenue and expenditure.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 311.

(*b*) The chief financial minister of a state. (*c*) The prime minister of a native state. (*d*) The chief native officer of certain government establishments, as the mint. (*e*) In Bengal, a native servant in confidential charge of the dealings of a house of business with natives, or of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. *Yule and Burnell.*

dewani, dewanny (dē-wä'ni), *n.* [< Hind. *dīwānī*, prop. adj., relating to a *dīwān;* as noun, the office, jurisdiction, etc., of a *dīwān:* see *dewan.*] The office of dewan.

dew-beater (dū'bē″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who walks out early and brushes off the dew.

The *dew beaters* have trod their way for those that come after them. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 57.

★**2.** *pl.* A pair of oiled shoes. *Halliwell.*

dewberry (dū'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *dewberries* (-iz). [< *dew*1 + *berry*1; appar. in allusion to its being a low-lying shrub.] **1.** In England, the popular name of the *Rubus cæsius*, a bramble which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields; the fruit of this plant. The fruit is black, with a bluish dewy bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste.

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. *Rubus procumbens*, the low blackberry, a trailing plant which has a large sweet fruit; the fruit of this plant. See the supplement. [U. S.]

dew-besprent (dū'bē-sprent″), *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

The chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dew-besprent*, and were in fold. *Milton*, Comus, l. 542.

dew-claw (dū'klâ), *n.* **1.** The rudimentary inner toe of the foot, especially the hind foot, of some dogs.



Left Fore Foot of a Terrier. *X*, dew-claw.

In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the *dew-claw*. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 438.

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates.

dew-clawed† (dū'klâd), *a.* Furnished with dew-claws; ungulate.

By Brownists I mean not Independents, but *dew-clawd* Seperatists. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 11.

dew-cup (dū'kup), *n.* **1.** The first allowance of beer to harvest laborers. *Mackay.* Also *dew-drink.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A common name in Scotland of the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

dew-drink (dū'dringk), *n.* Same as *dew-cup*, 1.

dewdrop (dū'drop), *n.* [= D. *dauwdropp-el* = ★G. *thautropfen* = Dan. *dugdraabe* = Sw. *daggdroppe.*] A drop of dew.

I must go seek some *dew-drops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

dewe1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *dew*1.

dewe2†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *due*1.

dewe3†, *v. t.* See *due*2.

deweylite (dū'i-līt), *n.* [< Chester *Dewey*, an American scientist (1784–1867), + *-lite.*] A hydrated silicate of magnesium occurring in amorphous masses of a yellowish color and resembling gum arabic. It is related to serpentine, but contains more water.

dewfall (dū'fâl), *n.* [= Dan. *dugfald.*] **1.** The falling of dew; a fall of dew.

Expanding while the *dewfall* flows.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

Noiseless as *dew-fall*, heed it well—
Thy Father's call of love!
Whittier, Call of the Christian.

2. The time when dew begins to fall; early evening.

dewful†, *a.* See *dueful.*

dew-grass† (dū'gràs), *n.* A name of the ★manna-grass.

dewiness (dū'i-nes), *n.* [< *dewy* + *-ness.*] The state of being covered or damp with dew.

dewitt† (dē-wit'), *v. t.* [After two Dutch statesmen named *De Witt*, opponents of William III., Prince of Orange, massacred in 1672 by a mob, without inquiry.] To lynch. [Rare.]

To her I leave thee, gloomy peer.
Think on thy crimes committed;
Repent, and be for once sincere;
Thou ne'er wilt be *De-Witted*.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 55.

One writer, in a pamphlet which produced a great sensation, expressed his wonder that the people had not, when Tourville was riding victorious in the Channel, *De-witted* the nonjuring prelates. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

★**dewlap** (dū'lap), *n.* [< ME. *dewlap, dewlappe* (= Dan. *doglæp*); < *dew*1 + *lap*1 (= Dan. *læp*), a loose hanging piece. Otherwise explained, fancifully, as the part which *laps* or licks the dew in grazing: see *lap*3.] **1.** The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows; hence, the pendulous skin under the throat of some other animals, as dogs.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung.
Addison.

2. The flesh on the human throat when flaccid with age. [Humorous and rare.]

And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

3. The large median fleshy fold or single wattle of the domestic turkey.

There is a great difference [between the wild and the tame turkey] in the possession by the latter of an enormous *dewlap*.
S. F. Baird, Birds of North America (ed. 1858), p. 616.

4. *pl.* In *her.*, same as *wattles.*

dewlapped, dewlapt (dū'lapt), *a.* Furnished with a dewlap, or a similar appendage.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind; . . .
Crook-knee'd and *dewlapp'd* like Thessalian bulls.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

dew-plant (dū'plant), *n.* **1.** Same as *ice-plant.*

★—**2.** Same as *sundew.*

dew-point (dū'point), *n.* [= D. *dauwpunt* = Dan. *dugpunkt.*] The temperature indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited; that temperature of the air at which the moisture present in it just saturates it. See *saturation.* The dew-point varies with the nature of the nucleus on which the vapor is deposited; being lowest for particles of dust and highest for positively electrified ions or corpuscles. The more humid the atmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and vice versa. When the air is saturated with moisture and any colder body is brought into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on its surface. See *hygrometer.*

The point of saturation or *dew-point*.
A. Geikie, Phys. Geog., p. 74.

dew-retted (dū'ret″ed), *a.* Retted or rotted by exposure to dew.

dew-retting (dū'ret″ing), *n.* The exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew by spreading it on grass, to render easier the separation of the fiber from the feculent matter. Also *dew-rotting, dew-softening.*

dew-shoe (dū'shö), *n.* The heel of the sheath of a sword, which touches the ground.

When the godlike Siguror strode through the full-grown field of corn, the *dew-shoe* of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears.
Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 387.

dewstone (dū'stōn), *n.* A species of limestone occurring in Nottinghamshire, England, which is supposed to collect a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dewtry (dū'tri), *n.* [Cf. *Datura.*] The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium.* *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

dew-worm (dū′wėrm), *n.* The common earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris*.

dewy (dū′i), *a.* [< ME. **dewy*, < AS. *deáwig* (= G. *tauig, thauig* = Sw. *daggig*), < *deáw*, dew, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to dew.

Ere the hot sun count
His *dewy* rosary on the eglantine.
Keats, Isabella, st. 24.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And a *dewy* splendour falls
On the little flower.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

2. Of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew: as, *dewy* tears.

A *dewy* mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground.
Milton, P. L., vii. 333.

3. Moist with or as if with dew.

His *dewy* locks distill'd
Ambrosia. *Milton*, P. L., v. 56.

4. Accompanied with dew; abounding in dew.

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to *dewy* eve,
A summer's day. *Milton*, P. L., i. 743.

But now the sun
With orient beams had chased the *dewy* night
From earth and heaven. *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

5. Falling gently, or refreshing, like dew: as, "*dewy* sleep ambrosial," *Cowper*, Iliad, ii.—**6.** In *bot.*, appearing as if covered with dew.

Dexia (dek′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεξιός*, on the right hand or side: see *dexter*.] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*.

Dexiidæ (dek-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dexia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dexia*. It is a small group, allied to the *Tachinidæ*, represented in North America by about 40 species, 30 of which belong to *Dexia*. It was founded by Macquart in 1835. Also called *Dexiariæ*.

dexiocardia (dek″si-ō-kär′di-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *δεξιός*, on the right hand, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] ★Same as *dextrocardia*.

dexiotropic (dek″si-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεξιός*, on the right hand, + *τροπικός*, < *τρόπος*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turning or turned to the right (of the animal), as the whorls of certain gastropod shells: opposed to *lævotropic*.

In Planorbis, which is *dexiotropic* . . . instead of being leiotropic, the osphradium is on the left side, and receives its nerve from the left visceral ganglion, the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dexter (deks′tėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dextre* = Sp. *diestro* = Pg. It. *destro*, < L. *dexter*, right, on the right hand or side, handy, dexterous, also (according to Greek notions of omens) fortunate, = Gr. *δεξιτερός*, right, comparative forms (with compar. suffix *-ter* = *-τερος*) < L. *dex-* = Gr. *δεξιός*, right, fortunate, dexterous, = Skt. *daksha*, able, dexterous, strong (cf. *dakshina*, able, dexterous, right, south), = Goth. *taihswa*, right, *taihswo*, the right hand, = OHG. *zeso* (*zesw-*), right, = W. *deheu*, right, south, = Gael. and Ir. *deas*, right, south (cf. *deasil*), = OBulg. *desĭnŭ*, *destŭ*, right, *desĭnitsa*, the right hand, = Russ. *desnitsa*, the right hand; referred to a root represented by Skt. √ *daksh*, suit, be able, dexterous, or strong.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right, as opposed to left: as, the *dexter* side of a shield.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister
Bounds-in my father's. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew. *Pope.*

Dexter base, in *her.*, the dexter side of the base of the field.—**Dexter base point,** in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the base point and the dexter edge of the field. See cut under *point*.—**Dexter chief,** in *her.*, the dexter side of the chief of the field.—**Dexter chief point,** in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the chief point and the dexter edge of the field. See cut under *point*.—**Dexter diagonal,** in *math.* See *diagonal*.

II. *n.* In *her.*, that side of the shield which is toward the right when the shield is braced or fitted upon the arm; hence, the side of the field toward the left of the spectator.

dexterity (deks-ter′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dextérité* = Pg. *dexteridade* = It. *destorità*, < L. *dexterita(t-)s*, < *dexter*, right, right-hand: see *dexter*.] **1.** Greater facility in using the right hand than the left; right-handedness. [Not in common use.]

The proportion of left-hand drawings [of the cave-men of France] is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal *dexterity* of the whole historic period.
Science, V. 460.

Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately. *Lancet.*

2. Manual skill; skill in using the hands, especially in mechanical or artistic work; hence, physical suppleness or adroitness in general; that readiness in action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or precision of motion.

Dexterity of hand, even in common trades, cannot be acquired without much practice and experience.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

The company being seated round the genial board, and each furnished with a fork, evinced their *dexterity* in launching at the fattest pieces in this mighty dish.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 169.

The Tahitians have the *dexterity* of amphibious animals in the water. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 184.

3. Mental adroitness or skill; cleverness; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations.

I have dispatch'd some half a Dozen Duns with as much *Dexterity* as a hungry Judge does Causes at Dinner-time.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 2.

A thousand vexations . . . which nothing is required to remove but a little *dexterity* of conduct.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 137.

By his incomparable *dexterity*, he [Francis Sforza] raised himself from the precarious and dependent situation of a military adventurer to the first throne of Italy.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

=**Syn.** 3. Address, facility, faculty, tact, cleverness, aptness, aptitude, ability, art, knack.

dexterous, dextrous (deks′tę-rus, deks′trus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, ready (see *dexter*), + *-ous*.] **1.** Having greater skill in using the right hand than the left; right-handed. [Rare.] —**2.** Possessing manual skill; hence, skilful or adroit in the use of the body in general; quick and precise in action.

Whether the Muzlings were stoln by our own Men, or the Dutch, I cannot say; for we had some very *dextrous* thieves in our Ship. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 529.

For both their *dext'rous* hands the lance could wield.
Pope.

3. Having mental adroitness or skill; ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; clever; expert: as, a *dexterous* manager.

The Coptis . . . are well acquainted with all affairs, are very *dextrous* at keeping accounts, which they do in a sort of Coptic characters understood by no body else.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 176.

The *dexterous* Capuchins never choose to preach on the life and miracles of a saint, until they have awakened the devotional feelings of their auditors by exhibiting some relic of him, a thread of his garment, a lock of his hair, or a drop of his blood. *Macaulay.*

4. Exhibiting dexterity, in any sense; skilful; artful; clever: as, *dexterous* management.

Cnossus was also famous for its bows and arrows, and for a *dextrous* use of that sort of arms.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 256.

The *dexterous* use of plausible topics for recommending any opinion whatever to the favor of an audience.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

=**Syn.** *Expert, Skilful*, etc. (see *adroit*), nimble, brisk, agile.

dexterously, dextrously (deks′tę-rus-li, deks′trus-li), *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly.

The good parts he hath he will learn to shew to the full, and use them *dexterously*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 96.

dexterousness, dextrousness (deks′tę-rus-nes, deks′trus-nes), *n.* Dexterity; adroitness. *Bailey*, 1727.

dextrad (deks′trad), *adv.* [< L. *dexter* + *-ad*[3], toward: see *-ad*[3].] To the right hand; to, on, or toward the right side; dextrally: opposed to *sinistrad*.

dextral (deks′tral), *a.* [< ML. *dexteralis*, **dextralis*, on the right, < L. *dexter*, right: see *dexter*.] **1.** Right, as opposed to left; right-hand.

Any tunicles or skins which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

2. In *conch.*, dextrorse: applied to univalve shells whose aperture is on the right side when the shell is held in front of the observer with the apex upward and the aperture downward toward him: opposed to *sinistral*. Most shells are dextral.

dextrality (deks-tral′i-ti), *n.* [< *dextral* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being on the right side, as opposed to the left.—**2.** Superiority in strength and facility in action of the right side of the body; right-handedness.

Did not institution, but nature, determine *dextrality*, there would be many more Scævolas than are delivered in story. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

dextrally (deks′tral-i), *adv.* By or toward the right side, as opposed to the left; dextrad.

It is a curious fact that the spathes are rolled up indifferently either way—either *dextrally* or sinistrally—in about equal numbers.
Jour. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 237.

dextran, dextrane (deks′tran, -trān), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *-an, -ane*.] A gum found in unripe beet-root and in molasses, and formed, together with mannite, by the mucic fermentation of sugar. It is a white amorphous substance readily soluble in water, and dextrorotatory. It has the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$.

dextrer†, *n.* See *destrer*. *Chaucer.*

dextrine (deks′trin), *n.* [= F. *dextrine*, < L. *dexter*, right, + *-ine*[2].] The soluble or gummy matters, having the general formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, into which starch is convertible by diastase or by certain acids. It is white, insipid, and without smell, and is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name. Its composition is the same as that of starch. By the action of hot diluted acids, or of an infusion of malt, dextrine is finally converted into grape-sugar. It is used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts. Also called *gommeline, moist gum, starch-gum, British gum*, and *Alsace gum*.

dextrocardia (deks-trō-kär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *dexter*, right, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] In *teratol.*, a congenital condition in which the heart is turned toward the right instead of the left side. Also *dexiocardia*.

dextro-compound (deks′trō-kom″pound), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + E. *compound*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound substance which causes the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Dextrine, glucose, tartaric acid, malic acid, and cinchonine are dextro-compounds.

dextroglucose (deks′trō-glō″kōs), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right (see *dextrose*), + E. *glucose*.] Dextrorotatory glucose. Formerly called *dextrose*.

dextrogyrate (deks-trō-jī′rāt), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn: see *gyrate*.] Causing to turn toward the right hand: as, a *dextrogyrate* crystal (that is, a crystal which in circular polarization turns the plane of polarization to the right). See *polarization*. Also *dextrorotatory*.

If the analyzer has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed or *dextrogyrate*. *Rodwell.*

dextrogyrous (deks-trō-jī′rus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre*.] Gyrating ★or circling to the right.

dextrorotatory (deks-trō-rō′tạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + E. *rotatory*.] Same as *dextrogyrate*.

dextrorsal (deks-trôr′sạl), *a.* [< *dextrorse* + *-al*.] Same as *dextrorse*.

dextrorse (deks-trôrs′), *a.* [< L. *dextrorsum*, uncontracted *dextrovorsum, -versum*, toward the right, < *dexter*, right, + *vorsus, versus*, pp. of *vortere, vertere*, turn: see *vertex, vortex, verse*. Cf. *sinistrorse*.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant. [In botany this word is used in opposite senses by different authorities. Bentham, Hooker, Darwin, Gray, etc., use it as above defined. Linnæus, Braun, the De Candolles, and many others give it the opposite meaning.]

dextrose (deks′trōs), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *-ose*.] The name formerly given to a sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) which crystallizes from aqueous solution with one molecule of water in nodular masses of six-sided scales. It is readily soluble in water and alcohol, has a taste less sweet than ordinary cane-sugar, and directly reduces alkaline copper solution. It is dextrorotatory to polarized light. Dextrose is widely distributed, being found in most sweet fruits, grapes, raisins, cherries, etc., always associated with *l*-fructose. It also occurs sparingly in various animal tissues and juices, and in excessive quantity in diabetic urine. Dextrose is manufactured from starch in large quantity by the action of sulphuric acid. It is used for making cheap syrup, called glucose syrup, in the manufacture of beer, and for adulterating molasses. Now called *dextroglucose, grape-sugar*, and *starch-sugar*.—**Dirctatory dextrose.** See *birotation*.

dextrotropous (deks-trot′rō-pus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + Gr. *-τροπος* (cf. *τροπή*, a turning), < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turning to the right: opposed to *lævotropous*. Also *dextrotropic*.

dextrous, dextrously, etc. See *dexterous*, etc.

dey[1]†, *n.* [ME. *dey, deye, deie, daie*, a maid-servant (sometimes applied to a man-servant) about a farm, a milkmaid, < Icel. *deigja*, a maid-servant, esp. a dairymaid, = Sw. *deja*, a dairymaid, = Norw. *deigja, deia, deie*, a maid-servant, usually in comp., as in *bu-deigja*, a maid in charge of the cattle (*bu*, household, farmstead, live stock), *bakster-deigja*, a baker (*bakster*, baking), *rakster-deigja*, a maid employed in raking hay (*rakster*, raking), = ODan. *deje*, in comp. *mælkedeje*, milkmaid (*mælke*,

milk), *munkedeje*, monk's concubine (*munk*, monk), etc. Usually referred to Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Norw. *deig*, dough, = E. *dough*, as if the *deigja* were orig. a 'baker' (cf. *baksterdeigja*, above); but there is no evidence of this except the perhaps accidental similarity of form. Among the duties of the dey is mentioned that of feeding the young and weak of a flock or herd with foreign milk; this, in connection with the regular duty of milking the cows, gives some color to the phonetically doubtful derivation from Sw. *dægga*, OSw. *dæggja*, suckle, = Dan. *dægge*, feed with foreign milk, cade, coddle (prob. not connected with Sw. *dia* = Dan. *die*, suck, = AS. ppr. "**diende*, lactantes" (only in Benson's Lex.): see *dug*[2]. Hence *dairy*, q. v.] A female (sometimes a male) servant who had charge of a dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general.

> She was as it were a maner *deye*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 26.
>
> There my father he is an auld cobler,
> My mother she is an auld *dey*.
> *Lizie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

The *dey* or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii.

dey[2] (dā), *n.* [< F. *dey*, < Turk. *day*, a maternal uncle, also "a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently afterwards became pasha or regent of the colony; hence, our misnomer of *dey* as applied to the latter officer" (*Redhouse*, Turk. Dict.).] The title of the governor of Algiers under Turkish suzerainty from 1710 till its conquest by the French in 1830. From 1600 the deys were the elected chiefs of the janissaries of the country, who divided power with the pashas appointed by the Porte, and in 1710 superseded them. Tripoli and Tunis were in former times also sometimes ruled by deys, in place of their legitimate beys.

deye[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *die*[1].
deye[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *dye*[2].
deyer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dyer*.
deyhouse (dā'hous), *n.* [Also *dayhouse*; < *dey*[1] + *house*.] A dairy. [Prov. Eng.]
deymaid†, *n.* See *daymaid*.
deyne†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.
deynous†, *a.* See *dainous*.
deyntet, deynteet, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*.
deys†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dais*.
dezincification (dē-zingk″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *zinc* + *-(i)fication*.] Separation of zinc from a composition or an alloy in which it is present.
dezymotize (dē-zī'mọ̄-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dezymotized*, ppr. *dezymotizing*. [< *de-* priv. + ★*zymot(ic)* + *-ize*.] To free from disease-germs.
D. F. An abbreviation of the Latin *defensor fidei*, defender of the faith. See *defender*.
dft. A contraction (*a*) of *draft*, used in commercial writings; (*b*) sometimes, of *defendant*.
D. G. An abbreviation of the Latin *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.
dha (dä), *n.* [Burmese.] A measure of length used in Burma; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.
dhabb (dab), *n.* [Ar. *dhabb*, a lizard (the skink).] The dried flesh of the skink, *Scincus officinalis*, used as a medicine.
dhadium (dā'di-um), *n.* A weight of Ballari in India, one fourth of the Ballari maund, or 6 pounds 5 ounces 8 drams avoirdupois.
dhak (dâk), *n.* [Hind. *dhāk*, *dhākā*, or *dhākhā* (Anglo-Ind. *dawk*); also called *palāsa*.] A handsome leguminous tree of India, *Butea monosperma*, which yields an astringent gum known commercially as *Bengal kino*. See *Butea*.
dhal (däl), *n.* Same as *dholl*.
dhalee (dal'ē), *n.* A necklace, usually of gold beads, worn in the Levant.
dhamnoo (dam'nö), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tiliaceous tree of India, *Grewia elastica*, the wood of which is very tough and elastic.
dhan (dan), *n.* [Hind. Beng. *dhān*.] A gold and silver weight of Bengal, the 384th part of a tola. It is now, by law, 0.469 of a grain troy, but was formerly 0.585 of a grain.
dhar (där), *n.* [Burmese.] The curved sword of the Burmese, also used as a chopping-implement.

The Burmese dropped their lances and *dhars*, and fled yelling back toward the pagoda.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 421.

dharri (dar'i), *n.* [Hind. *dharī*, also *dharā*, a weight (5 seers).] An East Indian unit of weight, always a quarter of a maund, but ranging from 6 to 20 pounds; a stone. Also called *dhurrah*.
dhauri (dâ'ri), *n.* [E. Ind.] A lythraceous shrub, *Woodfordia floribunda*, common throughout India. Its long spreading branches are covered with brilliant red flowers, which are dried and used in dyeing.
dhobie, dhoby (dō'bi), *n.* [Hind. *dhōbī*, a washerman, < *dhōb*, a wash.] In India and the East, a native washerman. Also *dobie, dobee*.

In 1877 the introduction of a steam laundry broke the monopoly of the *dhoby*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 142.

Dhobie's itch, *Tinea circinata*, a kind of ringworm common in hot, moist climates. Also called *washerman's itch*, *Indian ringworm*, etc.

dhobieman, dhobyman (dō'bi-man), *n.*; pl. *dhobiemen, dhobymen* (-men). In the East, a washerman.

[The] *dhobyman* was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance — a black washerman, dressed in cotton. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 110.

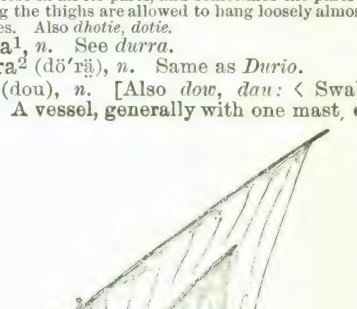
dhole (dōl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of East Indian dog, the wild dog of the Deccan, *Canis*



Dhole (*Canis dukkunensis*).

dukkunensis. It is of moderate size and a rich bay color. It hunts in packs, and is capable of running down large game.

dholl (dōl), *n.* The East Indian name for *Cajan Cajan*, or pigeon-pea, a kind of pulse, ★dried and split, much used in India as a porridge. Also *dhal, dal*.
dhoney, dhony, *n.* See *doni*.
dhotee, dhoty (dō'tē, -ti), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. ★Hind. *dhotī*.] A garment worn by men in India, consisting of a long narrow cloth passed round the waist, then between the thighs, and returned under itself at the waist behind. It is sometimes drawn close in all its parts, and sometimes the parts surrounding the thighs are allowed to hang loosely almost to the knees. Also *dhotie, dotie*.
dhourra[1], *n.* See *durra*.
Dhourra[2] (dō'rä), *n.* Same as *Durio*.
dhow (dou), *n.* [Also *dow, dau:* < Swahili *dau*.] A vessel, generally with one mast, em-



Dhow.— From Model in South Kensington Museum, London.

ployed in trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.
dhu (dö). [The common form (erroneously supposed to be the Gael. spelling) in E. works of the Gael. and Ir. *dubh* (*bh* scarcely sounded) = W. *du*, black.] A common element in Celtic local and personal names, meaning 'black,' as in *Dhu* Loch, black lake; Roderick *Dhu*, black Roderick (*Scott*, Lady of the Lake). The proper form (Gaelic and Irish) is *dubh* (see etymology): *Dublin*, originally *dubh linn*, black pool; Irish *Dubh-abhainn*, a river in Ireland, now called *Blackwater* (*abh*, a river).
dhunchee (dun'chē), *n.* [Bengali *dhanichā*.] A tall annual plant of the tropics, *Sesban bispinosa* (*Æschynomene bispinosa*). It is cultivated in India for the fibers of its stem, which are durable in water, and are used for fishing-nets.
dhurra, *n.* See *durra*.
dhurries (dur'iz), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] A kind of coarse but durable carpeting made in India, usually in fringed squares, without positive patterns or bright colors. See *derries*.

Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable; gaol-*dhurries* have no intricate patterns, like those we term "oriental," but are merely intended for rough wear. *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 19.

Di. (*a*) The chemical symbol of the metal *didymium*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of Latin *dimidius*, half.
di-[1]. [L. *di-*: see *dis-*. Cf. *de-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the form of *dis-* before certain consonants: see *dis-*. In some words in earlier English the prefixes *di-* and *de-* often interchanged; whence in modern English some with original *de-* have now also or only *di-*, as *divest*, while others with original *di-* have now *de-*, as *devise, device*, etc.
di-[2]. [L., etc., *di-*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, double, combining form of *δίς*, adv., twice, doubly (= L. *bis*, *bi-* = Skt. *dvi-* = E. *twi-*, etc.), < *δύο* = E. *two*: see *bi-*[2], *twi-*, *two*.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with *bi-*[2] (which see), and meaning 'two-,' 'twofold,' 'double,' as in *dipterous*, two-winged, *diptych*, a two-leaved tablet, *diarchy*, government by two, etc. In chemistry it denotes that a compound contains two units of the element or radical to which *di-* is prefixed: as, manganese *di*oxid, MnO_2, a compound of one atom of manganese and two of oxygen.
di-[3]. A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *dia-* before a vowel. See *dia-*.
dia-. [L., etc., *dia-*, < Gr. *δια-*, prefix, *διά*, prep., through, throughout, during, across, over, by, etc., orig. **δFιya*, < **δFo*, *δύο* = E. *two*, connected with *δίς*, doubly, and L. *dis-*, *di-*, apart, asunder: see *di-*[1], *di-*[2], *di-*[3], *dis-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning in Greek, and so, with modifications, in modern speech, 'through, right through, in different directions, asunder, between,' etc.: often intensive, 'thoroughly, utterly,' etc.
diabantite (dī-a-ban'tīt), *n.* [Irreg. < *diabase* (altered as if Gr. *διαβάς* (*διαβαντ-*), 2d aor. part. of *διαβαίνειν*, go through or over: see *diabase*) + *-ite*[2].] A chloritic mineral found filling cavities ★in basic eruptive rocks, like basalt and diabase.
diabase (dī'a-bās), *n.* [< *dia-*, erroneously for *di-*[2], double, + *base*[2]. The form simulates Gr. *διάβασις*, a crossing over, < *διαβαίνειν*, go through or over, < *διά*, through, + *βαίνειν*, go: see *basis*.] The name originally given by A. Brongniart to a rock which Haüy later designated as *diorite*, which name Brongniart himself adopted in preference to that of *diabase*. Later (in 1842) Hausmann again introduced the word *diabase*, and by it designated a variety of pyroxenic rock, occurring in the Harz, and characterized by the presence of chlorite in considerable quantity. At the present time the name *diabase* is used to designate a crystalline-granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinic feldspar, with more or less magnetite or titaniferous iron, or both. Some authorities regard the ophitic texture (which see) as essential to diabase. The range in chemical composition is great, at one extreme being quartz-bearing varieties (= *quartz-diabase*), while at the other olivin becomes prominent (= *olivin-diabase*). The rocks to which the name 'diabase' was formerly applied were in most cases more or less decomposed and the common alteration product, chlorite, known also as *viridite*, was long considered to be an essential constituent. Diabase is one of the rocks included under the popular designation of *greenstone*, and also under that of *trap*.
diabase-porphyrite (dī'a-bās-pôr'fi-rīt), *n.* See *porphyrite*.
diabasic (dī-a-bā'sik), *a.* [< *diabase* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to, or composed of, diabase.

Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by *diabasic* eruptives. *Science*, III. 762.

diabaterial (dī″a-bā-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *διαβατήρια* (sc. *ἱερά*), offerings before crossing the border or a river, < *διαβατός*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνειν*, cross over, < *διά*, across, + *βαίνειν*, go, = L. *venire* = E. *come*.] Passing beyond the ★borders of a place. *Mitford*. [Rare.]
diabetes (dī-a-bē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr *διαβήτης*, diabetes, also a compass, a siphon, < *διαβαίνειν*, make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart, also cross over, pass through: see *diabaterial*.] In *pathol.*, the name of two different affections, *diabetes mellitus*, or persistent glucosuria, and *diabetes insipidus*, or polyuria, both characterized in ordinary cases by an abnormally large discharge of urine. The former is distinguished by the presence of an excessive quantity of sugar in the urine, and to it there is a strong tendency to restrict the name. Light and evanescent grades of glucosuria are not considered as diabetes, and doubtless frequently have an entirely different causation. The disease is chronic and generally fatal. Its essential pathology is unknown. It is not an affection of the kidneys, but depends upon the accumulation of sugar in the blood, or glucohemia. (See *glucosuria*.) Diabetes insipidus, or polyuria, is characterized by the discharge of abnormally large quantities of ordinary or watery urine.

diabetic (dī-a-bet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *diabetes* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to diabetes.—2. Affected with diabetes: as, a *diabetic* patient.—**Diabetic sugar,** $C_6H_{12}O_6$, the sweet principle of diabetic urine, which often contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of it. It is identical with starch-sugar, grape-sugar, sugar of fruits, etc., the name common to all of which is *glucose.* See *glucose.*

II. *n.* A person suffering from diabetes.

After following a strict diet for two or three weeks, *diabetics* lose their craving for prohibited articles of food.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 571.

diabetical (dī-a-bet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diabetic.*

diablerie, diablery (dī-ä'blę-ri), *n.* [< F. *diablerie*, OF. *diablerie, deablerie* (= Pr. *diablia* = Sp. *diablura* = Pg. *diabrura* = It. *diavoleria*), devilry, sorcery, < *diable*, devil: see *devil.* Cf. *devilry.*] 1. Mischief; wickedness; devilry.—2. Magic arts; incantation; sorcery.

Those were the times when men believed in witchcraft and every kind of *diablerie.*
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. liv.

I pinched my arm to make sure that I was not the subject of some *diablerie.* *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 272.

diabolarch (dī-ab'ō-lärk), *n.* [< Gr. *διάβολος*, devil, + *ἀρχός*, ruler, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The ruler of the devils; the chief devil. [Rare.]

Supposing, however, this Satan to be meant of a real angel, there will be no need to expound it of the *diabolarch.* *J. Oxlee*, Confutation of the Diabolarchy, p. 9.

diabolarchy (dī-a-bol'är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *διάβολος*, devil, + *-αρχία*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The rule of the devil. *J. Oxlee.* [Rare.]

diabolic, diabolical (dī-a-bol'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *diabolicus*, < Gr. *διαβολικός*, devilish, < *διάβολος*, devil: see *devil.*] Pertaining to the devil; partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish; hence, infernal; impious; atrocious; outrageously wicked: as, a *diabolic* plot; a *diabolical* temper.

Which, in other beasts observed,
Doubt might beget of *diabolic* power
Active within, beyond the sense of brute.
Milton, P. L., ix. 95.

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. *Ray.*

=Syn. See list under *devilish.*

diabolically (dī-a-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; atrociously.

So *diabolically* absurd . . . as to denie that to be . . . vnlawfull unto Christians, which they haue renounced . . . in their baptism. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. ii. (cho.).

diabolicalness (dī-a-bol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity.

I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness.*
J. Warton, Satire on Ranelagh House.

diabolify (dī-a-bol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolified*, ppr. *diabolifying.* [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-fy.*] To ascribe diabolical qualities to; treat as a devil. [Rare.]

The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and *diabolifies* him. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), p. 59.

diabolish (dī-ab'ō-lish), *adv.* [Humorously substituted for *devilish*, < LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-ish*[1]: see *devilish.*] Devilishly. [Humorous.]

A *diabolish* good word. *O. W. Holmes.*

diabolism (dī-ab'ō-lizm), *n.* [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + *-ism.*] 1. The actions or influence of the devil; conduct worthy of the devil.

While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism.* *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

He was now projecting . . . the farce of *diabolisms* and exorcisms. *Warburton*, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 238.

3. In *occultism*, black magic; sorcery; invocation of evil spirits.

diabolize (dī-ab'ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolized*, ppr. *diabolizing.* [< LL. *diabolus*, devil, + E. *-ize.*] To render diabolical or devilish; impart diabolical ideas to. [Rare.]

He [the reformer] should resolve, with all his might, to divinize instead of *diabolize* public life.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 249.

There were two things, when I was a boy, that *diabolized* my imagination—I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape which prowled round the neighborhood where I was born and bred.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, p. 235.

diabology (dī-a-bol'ō-ji), *n.* [A contr. of **diabolology*, < Gr. *διάβολος*, the devil, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of the devil; diabolical lore: as, the *diabology* of Milton's "Paradise Lost." [Rare.]

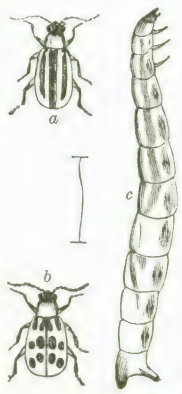
Remember the theology and the *diabology* of the time.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 355.

diabolus (dī-ab'ō-lus), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διάβολος*, an accuser, adversary, the devil: see *devil* and *diabolic.*] 1. In *occultism*, the spirit of evil personified; the devil.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of marsupials, containing the ursine dasyure or Tasmanian devil, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus.*

diabrotic (dī-a-brot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαβρωτικός*, able to eat through, corrosive, < *διαβιβρώσκειν* (*διαβρω-*), eat through, < *διά*, through, + *βιβρώσκειν* (√ **βρω*), eat: see *broma.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of corroding; corrosive: as, a *diabrotic* substance; *diabrotic* action.

★ **II.** *n.* In *med.*, a corrosive.

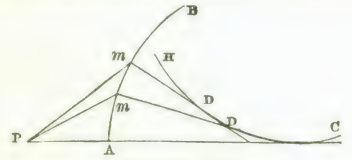
Diabrotica (dī-a-brot'i-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαβρωτικός*, being able to eat through: see *diabrotic.*] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ* and subfamily *Galerucinæ.* They have the claws acutely toothed, the tibiæ not sulcate, the front carinate, and the prothorax with two deep impressions. There are numerous new-world species, of rather small size. Their larvæ are more elongate than the typical *Chrysomelidæ*, and live under ground on the roots of plants. A very common North American species is *D. vittata* (Fabricius), of a bright-yellow color, the head and two stripes on each wing-cover black, as are the abdomen and parts of the legs; the elytra are punctate in rows. The species is injurious to squashes and allied plants, and is known as the striped cucumber-beetle. *D. duodecimpunctata*, another common species, has 12 large black spots on the elytra.



a, Striped Cucumber-beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), and *b*, *D. duodecimpunctata*, both natural size; *c*, larva of *D. vittata* (line shows natural size).

diacatholicon (dī″a-ka-thol'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *καθολικός*, universal: see *catholicon.*] A kind of purgative medicine formerly in use, compounded of many substances: so called from its supposed general usefulness.

diacaustic (dī-a-kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + E. *caustic*, in math. sense.] **I.** *a.* In *math.*, belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. If rays P*m*, issuing from a luminous point P, be refracted by the curve A*m*B, so that the sines of incidence are to the sines of refraction



Diacaustic Curve.

AB, refracting curve; P, radiant; P*m*D, P*m*D, rays refracted at *m*. CDDH, the envelop of all such rays, is the diacaustic.

in a given ratio, the curve CDDH, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic curve*, or *caustic by refraction.* *Brande and Cox.* See *caustic*, *n.*, 3.

The principle, being once established, was applied to atmospheric refractions, optical instruments, *diacaustic* curves (that is, the curves of intense light produced by refraction), and to various other cases. *Whewell.*

II. *n.* [In math. sense, from the adj. *diacaustic*, above; in med. sense, of same formation, with reference to *caustic* in its literal sense.] 1†. In *med.*, a double-convex lens, employed to cauterize a part.—2. A diacaustic curve. See I.

diacetin (dī-a-sē'tin), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *acet-ic* + *-in*[2].] A liquid having a biting taste, formed by the combination of two acetic-acid radicals with the trivalent alcohol glycerol or glycerin. Also called *acetidin.*

diachenium (dī-a-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *diachenia* (-ä). [NL., < *di-*[2] + *achenium*: see *achene.*] In *bot.*, same as *cremocarp*: so called from its resemblance to a doubled achene.

diachorial (dī-a-kō'ri-al), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαχωρεῖν*, go through, < *διά*, through, + *χωρεῖν*, make room, go.] Passing through.

diachylon, diachylum (dī-ak'i-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *diachyla* (-lä). [ML. NL., < Gr. *διὰ χυλῶν*, lit. 'of juices': *διά*, through, by, of; *χυλός*, juice: see *chyle.*] In *med.*: (*a*) Formerly, an emollient plaster composed of the juices of herbs.

The common plaister called *diachylon.*
Boyle, Works, I. 7.

He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatick *diachylon.* *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

(*b*) Now, another name for *lead-plaster.*

diachyma (dī-ak'i-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *χύμα*, liquid, juice: see *chyme*[1].] In *bot.*, the parenchyma or green cellular matter of leaves: a term proposed by Link, but not in use.

diacid (dī-as'id), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *acid.*] Capable of saturating two molecules of a monobasic acid: applied to certain hydroxids and basic oxids.

diaclasis (dī-ak'la-sis), *n.* Refraction.

diacodium (dī-a-kō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *diacodion*, a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice, < Gr. *διά κωδειῶν*, from poppy-heads: *διά*, through; *κώδεια*, the head, esp. of a plant, a poppy-head.] In *med.*, a syrup made of poppies.

diacœlia (dī-a-sē'li-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, between, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, < *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*, the third or middle ventricle of the brain.

diaconal (dī-ak'ō-nal), *a.* [< ML. *diaconalis*, < LL. *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon.*] Pertaining to a deacon; of the nature of a deacon's duties: as, the *diaconal* office; *diaconal* ministrations.

diaconate[1] (dī-ak'ō-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *diaconus*, a deacon, + *-ate*[1].] Superintended or managed by deacons. [Rare.]

There should be a common treasury for this one great *diaconate* church. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 189.

diaconate[2] (dī-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* [= F. *diaconat* = Sp. Pg. It. *diaconato*, < LL. *diaconatus*, the office of a deacon, < *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon.*] 1. The office or dignity of a deacon.—2. A body of deacons.

diaconica (dī-a-kon'i-kä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *διακονικά*, neut. pl. of *διακονικός*, < *διάκονος*, a deacon: see *deacon.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the suffrages at the beginning of the liturgy; the deacon's litany. Also called *irenica* and *synapte.* See *irenica* and *ectene.*

diaconicon, diaconicum (dī-a-kon'i-kon, -kum), *n.*; pl. *diaconica* (-kä). [< Gr. *διακονικόν*, neut. of *διακονικός*, < *διάκονος*, a deacon: see *diaconica.*] In Greek churches, a room, usually on the south side of the bema or sanctuary, answering to the prothesis on the north side.

It communicates by a door with the bema, and generally has an outside door besides. Sometimes it is placed in a different part of the church; or there may be two. It is used to contain vestments, sacred vessels, etc., and thus corresponds to the sacristy of a Western church. Other names for it are *metatorium* and *sceuophylacium.* The diaconicon and prothesis are found in early times comprehended under the common name of *pastophoria.* See cut under *bema.*

On the opposite side of the bema was the *diaconicon* or sacristy. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 191.

diacope (dī-ak'ō-pē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διακοπή*, a gash, cleft (MGr. NGr. interruption, cessation), < *διακόπτειν*, cut in two, < *διά*, asunder, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] 1. In *gram.*, same as *tmesis.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of percoid fishes having the operculum notched and tuberculate. There are several large and beautiful species in the Indian seas, some of them upward of 3 feet long. *Cuvier*, 1817.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—4. In *surg.*, a deep wound, particularly of the skull and its integuments; an incision, a fissure, or a longitudinal fracture. [Rare.]

diacoustic (dī-a-kös'tik or -kous'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀκουστικός*, < *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic.*] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds. Also *diaphonic, diaphonical.*

diacoustics (dī-a-kös'tiks or -kous'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diacoustic*: see *-ics.*] The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media of different density. Also called ★*diaphonics.*

diacranterian (dī″a-kran-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, apart, + *κραντῆρες*, the wisdom-teeth, so called as completing the set, lit. completers, < *κραίνειν*, accomplish, complete.] Having teeth in rows separated by an interval: applied to the dentition of serpents in which the posterior teeth are separated by a considerable interval from the anterior: opposed to *syncranterian.* Also *dicranterian.*

diacrisiography (dī-a-kris-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *διάκρισις*, separation (secretion) (< *διακρίνειν*, separate: see *diacritic*) + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the organs of secretion. *Dunglison.*

diacritic (dī-a-krit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διακριτικός*, able to distinguish, separative, < *διακρίνειν*, distinguish, separate, < *διά*, between, + *κρίνειν*, separate, distinguish: see *critic.* Cf. *discern, discreet*, which are of similar formation.] **I.** *a.* Serving to distinguish: same as *diacritical* (which is the more common form).

II. *n.* A diacritical mark (which see, under *diacritical*).

diacritical (dī-a-krit'i-kal), *a.* Serving to distinguish; distinguishing; distinctive: as, a

diacritical mark, point, or sign.—**Diacritical current,** in *elect.*, a magnetic current which will produce in an iron coil diacritical magnetization, or a magnetization equal to one half saturation.—**Diacritical mark, point, or sign,** a dot, line, or other mark added or put adjacent to a letter or sign in order to distinguish it from another of similar form, or to give it a different phonetic value, or to indicate some particular accent, tone, stress, or emphasis, as in schemes for the transliteration of foreign languages into Roman letters, or for indicating the exact pronunciation of words, as in the scheme of marking pronunciation used in this dictionary. Thus, the marks attached to *a* in the forms ä, ā, ą, are diacritical marks, or diacritics. So in the angular German running-hand the letter **u** (*u*) is written thus, *ŭ*, to distinguish it from **n** (*n*); and the dot over the *i*, formerly used also over *y*, has a like office. Diacritical marks and points are regularly used as a part of the alphabetical systems of many languages.

From "f," in the Icelandick alphabet, "v" is distinguished only by a *diacritical point.*
Johnson, Grammar of the English Tongue.

diact (dī'akt), *a.* A contracted form of *diactine.*

diactinal (dī-ak'ti-nąl), *a.* [< *diactine* + *-al.*] Same as *diactine.*

diactine (dī-ak'tin), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] Having two rays; sharp-pointed at each end, as a sponge-spicule of the monaxon, biradiate, or rhabdus type. *W. J. Sollas.*

diactinic (dī-ak-tin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray: see *actinic.*] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.

diadelph (dī'ą-delf), *n.* [< NL. **diadelphus:* see *diadelphous.*] In *bot.*, a plant the stamens of which are united into two bundles or sets by their filaments.

Diadelphia (dī-ą-del'fi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < **diadelphus:* see *diadelphous.*] Linnæus's seventeenth class of plants, in which the filaments are united in two sets.

diadelphian (dī-ą-del'fi-an), *a.* [< NL. *Diadelphia,* q. v.] Same as *diadelphous.*

diadelphic (dī-ą-del'fik), *a.* [As *diadelph-ous* + *-ic.*] Being one of a group of two.

diadelphite (dī-ą-del'fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *-ite*2.] A manganese arseniate occurring in red rhombohedral crystals at Nordmark in Sweden. The name has reference to its close relation to synadelphite and other similar minerals from the same locality. Also called *hematolite.*

diadelphous (dī-ą-del'fus), *a.* [< NL. **diadelphus,* < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] In *bot.*, having stamens united in two sets by their filaments, the sets being equal or unequal; grouped together in two sets: as, *diadelphous* stamens. In papilionaceous flowers, out of ten stamens nine are often united, while one (the posterior one) is free. Also *diadelphian.*


Diadelphous Stamens of *Indigofera tinctoria.*

★

diadem (dī'ą-dem), *n.* [< ME. *diademe* (= D. *diadeem* = G. Dan. Sw. *diadem*), < OF. *diademe,* F. *diadème* = Sp. Pg. It. *diadema,* < L. *diadēma,* < Gr. *διάδημα*, a band or fillet, < *διαδέειν*, bind round, < *διά*, through, + *δεῖν*, bind, tie.]


1 2
1. Parthian Diadem. 2. Jeweled Diadem of Constantine. (From ancient coins.)

1. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and encircled the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind, so as to fall on the neck. It was originally white and plain, but was later embroidered with gold or set with pearls or precious stones, and little by little increased in richness until it was developed into the modern crown.

The hair, instead of being arranged in spiral curls over the brow and temples, is twined as if round a concealed *diadem.* *A. S. Murray,* Greek Sculpture, I. 108.

2. Anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty; a crown.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights
To him who wears the regal *diadem.*
Milton, P. R., ii. 461.

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;
They crown'd him long ago
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a *diadem* of snow. *Byron,* Manfred, i. 1.

3. Figuratively, supreme power; sovereignty.

What more can I expect while David lives?
All but his kingly *diadem* he gives.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit.

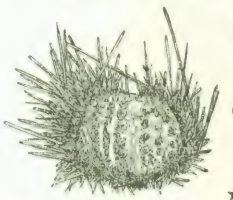
4. In *her.*, one of the arches which rise from the rim or circle of a crown, and support the mound or globe at the top.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, a certain monkey, *Cercopithecus diadematus.*

diadem (dī'ą-dem), *v. t.* [< ME. *diademen,* in pp. used as adj., after L. *diadematus,* diademed; from the noun.] To adorn with or as if with a diadem; crown.

And Dauid shal be *diademyd,* and daunten alle oure enemyes. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 444.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from Virtue's shrine.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 232.

Diadema (dī-ą-dē'mą), *n.* [NL., < L. *diadema,* a diadem: see *diadem.*] **1.** A genus of *Crustacea. Schumacher,* 1817. —**2.** The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Diadematidæ. D. mexicanus* and *D. setosum* are examples. *J. E. Gray,* 1825.—**3.** A genus of nymphalid butterflies. *Boisduval,* 1832.—**4.** A genus of *Mollusca. Pease,* 1868.


Diadema setosum.

diadematid (dī-ą-dem'-ą-tid), *n.* A sea-urchin of the family *Diadematidæ.*

Diadematidæ (dī″ą-de-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diadema*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of desmostichous or regular sea-urchins, order *Endocyclica,* represented by the genus *Diadema,* having a thin test, very long, hollow, fragile verticillate spines, crenulate perforate tubercles, and notched peristome.

diademed (dī'ą-demd), *p. a.* [< *diadem* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*, surrounded or surmounted by a circle, like a halo or glory: applied to the eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, the two heads of which were anciently diademed to distinguish them from the similar bearings of other princes, which were simply crowned.

diadem-spider (dī'ą-dem-spī″dėr), *n.* A name of *Epeira diadema,* the common garden-spider: so called from its markings. See cut under *cross-spider.*

diadexis (dī-ą-dek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδεξις*, a taking from, succession, relief, < *διαδέχεσθαι*, take from, succeed to, < *διά*, through, + *δέχεσθαι*, take, receive.] In *pathol.*, a transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former in both its nature and its seat. *Dunglison.*

Diadochi (dī-ad'ō-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδοχοι*, pl. of *διάδοχος*, a successor, prop. adj., succeeding, < *διαδέχεσθαι*, succeed to, receive from another: see *diadexis.*] The Macedonian generals of Alexander the Great, who, after his death in 323 B. C., divided his empire.

Since the time of Alexander many Jews have been led to settle beyond Palestine, either with commercial objects or attracted by the privileges conferred by the *diadochi* on the inhabitants of the cities they founded.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 760.

Diadochian (dī-ą-dō'ki-ąn), *a.* [< *Diadochi* + *-ian.*] Relating to the Diadochi.

Near the marble steps were various remains belonging to a monument of small dimensions and lavish *Diadochian* ornamentation.
J. T. Clarke, Rep. of Assos Expedition, 1881, p. 40.

diadochite (dī-ad'ō-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διάδοχος*, a successor (see *Diadochi*) (in allusion to its relation to the arseniate pitticite or iron sinter), + *-ite*2.] A hydrous iron phosphate with iron sulphate occurring in stalactitic forms of a yellowish-brown color and resinous luster.

Diadophis (dī-ad'ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < Gr. *διάδ(ημα)*, a band or fillet, + *ὄφις*, a snake.] A genus of *Colubridæ*, having the head distinct, the body slender with smooth scales, the postabdominal scutella bifid, the subcaudals all divided, the cephalic plates normal, with a well-developed loral, 2 postorbitals, 2 anteorbitals, and 2 nasals, between which latter is the nostril. The best-known species is *D. punctatus,* the ring-necked snake, found in many parts of the United States, a very common and pretty snake, quite harmless, of small size, and dark-green color above and yellowish below, with a yellowish ring round the neck. There are several others.

diadrom† (dī'ą-drom), *n.* [< Gr. *διαδρομή*, *διάδρομος*, a running through, < *διαδραμεῖν*, run through, < *διά*, through, + *δραμεῖν*, run, second aor. associated with *τρέχειν*, run.] **1.** A course or passing.—**2.** A vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

A philosophical foot [is] one third of a pendulum, whose *diadroms,* in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

diæresis, *n.* See *dieresis.*

diæretic, *a.* See *dieretic.*

diageotropic (dī-ą-jē-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, across, + *γῆ*, the earth, + *τρόπος*, a turning (< *τρέπειν*, turn), + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, growing horizontally or transversely to the direction of gravitation.

diageotropism (dī″ą-jē-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* [As *diageotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] Transverse geotropism; growth or movement in a direction at right angles to that of gravitation. *Darwin.*

diaglyph (dī'ą-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *διαγλύφειν*, carve through, carve in intaglio, < *διά*, through, + *γλύφειν*, carve: see *glyph.*] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.

diaglyphic (dī-ą-glif'ik), *a.* [< *diaglyph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to sculpture, engraving, etc., in which the design is sunk into the general surface.

diagnose (dī-ag-nōs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosed,* ppr. *diagnosing.* [< *diagnos-is.*] In *pathol.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, to determine the diagnosis of; ascertain, as a disease, from its symptoms; distinguish; discriminate; diagnosticate.

★

diagnosis (dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. *diagnoses* (-sēz). [= F. *diagnose* = Sp. Pg. *diagnosis* = It. *diagnosi,* < NL. *diagnosis,* < Gr. *διάγνωσις*, a distinguishing, < *διαγιγνώσκειν*, distinguish, discern, < *διά*, between, + *γιγνώσκειν* (√ **γνω*), know, = E. *know*1, q. v. Cf. *gnosis, gnostic,* etc.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; a short distinctive description, as of a plant. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the recognition of a disease from its symptoms; the determination of the nature of a diseased condition. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a specific characterization; a brief, precise, correct, and exclusively pertinent definition. In this sense *diagnosis* is nearly synonymous with *definition:* both differ from *description* in omitting details or non-essential particulars; but *definition* may include points equally applicable to some other object, the particular combination of points given making it a *diagnosis.* —**Differential diagnosis,** the distinction between two more or less similar diseases or objects of natural history.

diagnost (dī'ag-nost), *n.* [< *diagnost-ic.*] One who diagnoses.

diagnostic (dī-ag-nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diagnostique* = Sp. *diagnóstico* = Pg. It. *diagnostico,* < Gr. *διαγνωστικός*, able to distinguish, < *διάγνωσις*, a distinguishing: see *diagnosis.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diagnosis; determining a diagnosis; indicating the nature; constituting a ground of discrimination.

The great *diagnostic* point between amnesic and ataxic aphasia is, that in the former the patient can always articulate the forgotten word when it is suggested to him; in the latter, no prompting or assistance can enable him to enunciate the proper sound. *Encyc. Brit.,* II. 171.

II. *n.* **1.** In *pathol.*, a symptom of value in diagnosis. Diagnostics are of two kinds: the *adjunct,* or such as are common to several diseases; and the *special* or *pathognomonic,* which distinguish a certain disease from all others.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a term or phrase which constitutes a diagnosis; a definition or characterization.

diagnosticate (dī-ag-nos'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosticated,* ppr. *diagnosticating.* [< *diagnostic* + *-ate*2.] To make or give a diagnosis of; discriminate or characterize, as one species or disease from another; diagnose.

Woman as well as man can sell goods, plan buildings, make statues, resolve nebulæ, discover elements, *diagnosticate* diseases, construct philosophies, write epics.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 229.

diagnostician (dī″ag-nos-tish'ąn), *n.* [< *diagnostic* + *-ian.*] One skilled in diagnosis.

The injured tissue which puts forth an immediate effort at repair is a *diagnostician* and a doctor on a minute scale.
Mind in Nature, I. 51.

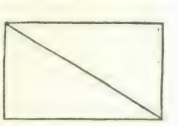
diagnostics (dī-ag-nos'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diagnostic:* see *-ics.*] That department of medicine which relates to the study of the symptoms as indicating the disease; symptomatology.

But Radcliffe, who, with coarse manners and little book learning, had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in *diagnostics,* uttered the more alarming words—small-pox. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., xx.

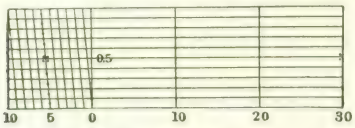
diagometer (dī-ą-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διάγειν*, conduct (< *διά*, through, + *ἄγειν*, lead), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of electroscope, consisting of a dry pile and a magnetized needle for an indicator, used for ascertaining the conducting power of different bodies. It was first employed by Rousseau to detect adulterations in olive-oil, which is said to have less conducting power than other fixed oils.

★

diagonal (dī-ag'ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *diagonal* = It. *diagonale* = D. *diagonaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *diagonal,* < L. *diagonalis,* < *diagonios,* < Gr. *διαγών-ιος*, from angle to angle, diagonal, < *διά*, through, across, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *geom.*, extending, as a line, from


Diagonal of a Rectangle.

one angle to another not adjacent of any polygon.—2. Being in an oblique direction; lying obliquely.—3. Marked by oblique lines: as, *diagonal* cloth.—**Diagonal bellows,** in *organ-building,* a bellows whose two sides are placed at an angle to each other: distinguished from *horizontal bellows.*—**Diagonal bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Diagonal brace** or **diagonal tie.** See *angle-brace* (*a*).—**Diagonal cloth,** a twilled fabric so made that the diagonal ridges are somewhat prominent and noticeable. Especially—(*a*) A soft material used as a ground for embroidery, generally made very wide, and dyed in plain colors without pattern. (*b*) A material for men's wear, especially for coats and waistcoats.—**Diagonal couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Diagonal plane,** in *bot.,* any plane passing more or less vertically through a flower in a direction diagonal to the axis of the flower.—**Diagonal point** of a quadrangle, one of the three points, other than the points of the quadrangle, where the six lines intersect.—**Diagonal scale,** a ruler on which is drawn a set of parallel lines marked off into equal divisions by cross-lines, one of the divisions at one extremity of the ruler being subdivided



Diagonal Scale.

by parallel lines drawn obliquely at equal distances across the parallels. Such a scale facilitates laying down small fractions of the unit of measurement. Thus, if, in the figure, the distance from 0 to 10—one inch—is divided into 10 equal parts, the diagonal which ends at 0 cuts off upon the parallel lines $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{2}{100}$, etc., inch respectively; the next diagonal cuts off $\frac{11}{100}$, $\frac{12}{100}$, etc.—**Diagonal triangle,** a triangle formed by the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral, or the three diagonal points of a quadrangle.

II. *n.* 1. A straight line drawn from one angle to another, not adjacent, in any plane or solid figure.—2. Any oblique line.

I moved as in a strange *diagonal,*
And maybe neither pleased myself nor them.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

Specifically—3. In *chess, checkers,* etc., a line of squares running diagonally across the board. See *chess*[1].—4. Same as *diagonal cloth,* especially in the United States: a term introduced about 1875.—**Dexter diagonal,** in *math.,* a diagonal from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand angle.—**Principal diagonal,** that diagonal which passes through the angle considered as the first. See *determinant,* 3.

diagonal-built (dī-ag′ō-nal-bilt), *a.* Built, as a boat, in such a way that the outer skin is formed by two layers of planking at right angles to each other and making an angle of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions.

diagonally (dī-ag′ō-nal-i), *adv.* In a diagonal direction; crosswise.

The next leaf may be single; stitch it across with double silk *diagonally,* and cross those stitches with others.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 5.

diagonial† (dī-a-gō′ni-al), *a.* [< Gr. *διαγώνι-ος* + E. *-al:* see *diagonal.*] Diagonal; diametrical: ★as, "*diagonial* contraries," *Milton.*

diagram (dī′a-gram), *n.* [< F. *diagramme,* < L. *diagramma,* a scale, the gamut, in music, < Gr. *διάγραμμα*(*τ*-), that which is marked out by lines, a figure, a written list, register, decree, the gamut, or a scale, in music, < *διαγράφειν,* mark out by lines, draw, describe, < *διά,* across, through, + *γράφειν,* write: see *gram*[2], *graphic.*] 1. In *geom.,* a drawing or scheme delineated for use in connection with a demonstration.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very specious in the *diagram,* but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

The *diagrams* in a geometrical demonstration.
Berkeley, Analyst, § 50.

2. An illustrative figure giving only the outlines or a general scheme (not an exact representation) of the object; a figure for ascertaining or exhibiting certain relations between objects under discussion by means of analogous relations between the parts of the figure.

Dr. Dalton, in his Elements of Chemistry, . . . published a large collection of *diagrams,* exhibiting what he conceived to be the configuration of the atoms in a great number of the most common combinations of chemical elements. *Whewell,* Hist. Scientific Ideas, vii. 3.

A *diagram* is a figure drawn in such a manner that the geometrical relations between the parts of the figure help us to understand relations between other objects.
Clerk Maxwell, Encyc. Brit., VII. 149.

3. In *old music,* a table representing all the sounds of the system; a musical scale.—**Acceleration-diagram.** (*a*) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative accelerations of particles. Also called *acceleration-polygon.* (*b*) A diagram in which the accelerations of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Configuration-diagram,** a diagram which shows the relative positions of the parts of a system by means of the relative situations of points, but does not, like a plan, show the forms of different bodies.—**Contrast-diagram,** a color-diagram showing the relations of contrast between colors.—**Displacement-diagram.** (*a*) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative displacements of particles. Better called *displacement-polygon.* (*b*) A diagram in which the displacements of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Force-diagram,** a diagram in which the lines of action of forces are represented by lines.—**Frame-diagram,** a diagram of a frame in which the positions of the axes of the joints are shown by points, while the rigid or elastic connections are shown by lines between the points. Such a diagram of the configuration of the frame is, in graphical statics, united with a diagram of the forces, the latter being so resolved that all the components pass through joints. By means of a second diagram, the frame-diagram is then completed by the addition of the resultant diagram.—**Funicular diagram,** a diagram in which every joint of a frame is represented by a funicular polygon, and every link in the frame by a line, the side of a funicular polygon or polygons; a stress-diagram.—**Indicator-diagram,** the diagram traced by the steam-indicator. It is a curve having rectangular coordinates of which the abscissas represent distances of piston-travel from the beginning of the stroke and the ordinates pressures at these distances. The area of the diagram divided by its length gives the mean pressure on the piston during the stroke. This work, expressed in foot-pounds, divided by Joule's equivalent, gives the heat-equivalent of the work performed, in British thermal units. (See *indicator.*) These diagrams may be obtained from nearly all kinds of heat-engines. Also called (with the paper on which it is traced) *indicator-card.*—**Metrical diagram,** a figure drawn to scale from numerical data for the purpose of ascertaining the values of other quantities by measurement.—**Newton's diagram,** a diagram in which the points represent colors, weights attached to points represent luminosities, and collinear points represent colors which can be produced by mixtures of two colors.—**Reciprocal diagrams,** two diagrams such that to every point of concourse of lines in either corresponds a closed polygon in the other.—**Resultant diagram,** a line upon a force-diagram showing the direction and position of the resultant of the forces.—**Stereoscopic diagrams,** a pair of diagrams, perspective representations of a solid diagrammatic figure, intended to be optically combined by means of a stereoscope.—**Stress-diagram.** Same as *funicular diagram.*—**Velocity-diagram,** a diagram defined like an acceleration-diagram by substituting *velocity* for *acceleration.* (See also *color-diagram.*)

diagram (dī′a-gram), *v. t.* [< *diagram, n.*] To draw or put into the form of a diagram; make a diagram of.

They are matters which refuse to be . . . *diagramed,* which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of. *Carlyle.*

diagramically (dī-a-gram′i-kal-i), *adv.* A shortened form of *diagrammatically.* [Rare.]

The folds of her skirts hanging *diagramically* and stiffly.
Philadelphia Times, April 18, 1885.

diagrammatic (dī″a-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **διαγραμματικός,* < *διάγραμμα*(*τ*-), a diagram.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, a diagram; represented by means of a diagram; consisting of a diagram; more generally, schematic and abstract.

Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain *diagrammatic* contrast of the figures. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Diagrammatic reasoning, reasoning which proceeds by first constructing a diagram or other visible schema by means of given relations, and then observing in this diagram other relations not made use of, as such, in constructing the diagram.

diagrammatically (dī″a-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a diagram; by means of a diagram or diagrams; schematically.

diagrammatize (dī-a-gram′a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagrammatized,* ppr. *diagrammatizing.* [< Gr. *διάγραμμα*(*τ*-), a diagram, + E. *-ize.* Cf. Gr. *διαγραμμίζειν,* divide by lines, play at draughts.] To represent by a diagram; put into the form of a diagram. Also spelled *diagrammatise.*

It can be *diagrammatised* as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. *Mind,* IX. 18.

diagrammeter (dī-a-gram′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *διάγραμμα,* diagram, + *μέτρον,* a measure.] An instrument for subdividing the length of indicator-diagrams into equal parts, used much like a parallel rule.

diagraph (dī′a-grâf), *n.* [< Gr. *διαγράφειν,* mark out by lines: see *diagram.*] 1. An instrument by which persons without knowledge of drawing or perspective can reproduce the figures of objects before their eyes. It consists of a carriage for a pencil governed by a system of cords and pulleys working at right angles to one another, and set in motion by the movement of a pointer, which is passed by the operator, who is careful to keep his eye at a fixed point of view, around the apparent outlines of his subject. The pencil describes on the paper the exact motions of the pointer, and thus reproduces the desired object.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting. *E. H. Knight.*

diagraphic, diagraphical (dī-a-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διαγράφειν,* mark out by lines: see *diagraph* and *graphic.*] Descriptive. *Imp. Dict.*

diagraphics (dī-a-graf′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diagraphic:* see *-ics.*] The art of design or drawing.

diagrydiate (dī-a-grid′i-āt), *n.* [< *diagrydium* + *-ate*[1].] A strong purgative in which scammony is an ingredient.

diagrydium (dī-a-grid′i-um), *n.* [NL. ML., also *diagridium,* < LL. *diagrydium,* < Gr. *διαγρύδιον,* the juice of a purgative plant, *Convolvulus scammonia.*] An old commercial name for scammony.

diagyios (dī-a-jī′i-os), *a.* [LL. *diagyios* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. *διάγυιος* (Aristides Quintilianus) for *δίγυιος,* of two members, < *δι-,* two-, + *γυῖον,* limb, member.] In *anc. pros.,* consisting of two members: a distinctive epithet of the pæon or pæonic foot in the form commonly known as the Cretic.—**Pæon diagyios,** the ordinary cretic, a pæonic foot of two semeia or divisions (⏑ ‒ | ‒), as distinguished from the *pæon epibatus* (⏑ | ‒ | ⏑ ‒ | ‒), a compound foot of double the magnitude, divided into four parts. See *epibatus* and *pæon.*

diaheliotropic (dī-a-hē″li-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά,* through, across, transversely, + E. *heliotropic,* q. v.] In *biol.,* turning or growing transversely to the direction of incident light, as horizontal branches or other organs of a plant.

The movements of leaves and cotyledons . . . when moderately illuminated are *diaheliotropic.*
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

diaheliotropism (dī-a-hē-li-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *diaheliotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] In *biol.,* the tendency to move or grow transversely to the direction of incident light; specifically, the tendency of dorsiventral plant-organs to place their long axes perpendicular to the direction of incident light.

★**dial** (dī′al), *n.* [< ME. *dial, dyal,* a dial, < ML. *dialis,* daily (cf. *diale,* as much land as could be plowed in a day), < L. *dies,* a day: see *deity.* From L. *dies* come also *diary, diurnal, journal, journey,* etc.; cf. *diet*[2].] 1. An instrument for indicating the hour of the day by means of a shadow thrown upon a graduated surface. For dials with a style or gnomon, see *sun-dial;* for portable dials, see *ring-dial, poke-dial,* and *solarium.*

Read on this *dial,* how the shades devour
My short liv'd winter's day.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 13.

The sly shadow steals away upon the *dial,* and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.
Glanville.

2. The face of a clock or watch, upon which the hours and minutes are marked, and over which the hands move.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a *dial.*
P. J. Bailey, Festus: Scene, A Country Town.

Hence—3†. A timepiece of any kind; a clock or watch. In the first extract Shakspere may have meant a portable dial of the kind described below; but in the second a watch of some kind seems to be clearly indicated.

And then he drew a *dial* from his poke;
And looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, "It is ten o'clock;
Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags."
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Then my *dial* goes not true. *Shak.,* All's Well, ii. 5.

4. Any plate or face on which a pointer or an index moves, marking revolutions, pressure, etc., according to the nature of the machinery of which it forms part: as, the *dial* of a steam-gage, gas-meter, or telegraphic instrument.—5. In *teleg.* and *horol.,* an insulated stationary wheel exhibiting upon its face letters, numerals, or other characters.—6. The lettered or numbered face-plate of a permutation-lock.—7†. A mariners' compass. [Rare.]

W' are not to Ceres so much bound for Bread . . .
As (Signior Flauio) to thy witty triall,
For first inuenting of the Sea-mans *Diall.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

8. In *mining,* a compass or graduated circle with a magnetic needle, arranged for underground surveying where great accuracy is not required. [Eng.]—9. A lapidaries' instrument for holding a gem while it is being cut. It carries the dop to which the gem is directly fixed.—**Azimuth dial.** See *azimuth.*—**Catoptric dial.** See *catoptric.*—**Center of a dial.** See *center*[1].—**Cylindrical dial,** a dial drawn on a cylindrical surface.—**Declining dial,** a dial the plane of which intersects the horizon in a line not directed to a cardinal point; a dial the azimuth of whose plane is neither east, west, north, nor south. Also called *decliner.*—**Direct dial,** a dial the azimuth of whose plane is east, west, north, or south.—**East dial,** a direct dial which is exposed toward the east.—**Equatorial dial.** Same as *equinoctial dial.*—**Equinoctial dial,** a dial whose plane is perpendicular to the earth's axis.—**Erect dial,** a dial whose plane is vertical.—**Fixed dial,** a dial which is intended to have a fixed position, and to show the time by means of the hour-

angle of the sun or moon.—**Horizontal dial**, a dial the plane of which is horizontal.—**Inclining dial, inclined dial**, a dial the plane of which leans forward so that a plumb-line dropped from the upper part will fall outside the wall.—**Meridian line on a dial.** See *meridian*.—**Night** or **nocturnal dial**, a dial for showing the time by means of the moon's shadow, a rough calculation from the moon's age being used.—**North dial**, a direct dial exposed to the north.—**Phosphorescent dial**, a dial made of enameled paper or thin cardboard, and covered with varnish or a solution of white wax in turpentine, over which is dusted powdered sulphid of barium. Such a dial is luminous in the dark, so that it can be read without a light. It loses its phosphorescence after a time, but this may be restored by exposure to sunlight or to the flame of magnesium-wire.—**Polar dial**, a dial the plane of which passes through the pole of the heavens. Such a dial presents the peculiarity that its center is at infinity.—**Portable dial**, a dial used as a pocket-timepiece. If such a dial is provided with a magnetic or solar compass, it shows the time on the same principle as the fixed dial; but if there is no such compass, as when such dials were in common use there generally was not, the time is only roughly shown by the altitude of the sun.—**Primary dial**, a dial whose plane is parallel or perpendicular either to the plumb-line or to the earth's axis.—**Quadrantal dial**, a portable dial in the shape of the quadrant, with different graduated circles to be used in different months of the year.—**Reclining dial**, a dial whose plane is not vertical, but leans backward so that a plumb-line can be let fall to a point on the lower part from a point outside the body on which the dial is drawn.—**Reflecting dial**, a dial which marks the time by means of a spot of light thrown upon it from a mirror.—**Refracting dial**, a dial which uses refracted light.—**Secondary dial**, a dial not primary.—**South dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the south.—**Tide-dial**, an instrument for showing the state of the tide.—**Universal dial**, a dial having an adjustable gnomon, for use in all latitudes.—**Vertical dial**, a dial whose plane is vertical.—**West dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the west.

dial (dī′al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialed* or *dialled*, ppr. *dialing* or *dialling*. [< *dial*, *n.*] **1.** To measure with or as if with a dial; indicate upon or as if upon a dial.

Hours of that true time which is *dialled* in heaven.
Talfourd.

2. In *mining*, to survey with the aid of the dial or miners' compass, as a mine or underground workings. [Eng.]

dial-bird (dī′al-bėrd), *n.* [< *dial*, an accom. E. form of its native name *dahil*, q. v., + *bird*[1].] A bird of the genus *Copsichus;* a magpie-robin.

The name is extended to the whole of the genus, from the native name of the best-known species, the dahil or dayal (*Copsichus saularis*) of India. There are several species of Asia, the East Indies, and Africa. The dial-bird of the Seychelles in the Indian ocean, *C. seychellarum*, is peculiar to the islands whence it takes its specific name. It is about as large as a blackbird, black in color, with large white wing-spots. See cut under *Copsichus*.

dialect (dī′a-lekt), *n.* [< F. *dialecte* = Sp. Pg. *dialecto* = It. *dialetto* = G. *dialect* = D. Dan. Sw. *dialekt*, < L. *dialectos* or *dialectus*, < Gr. *διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, common language or talk, speech, way of talking, language of a country, esp. the dialect of a particular district, < *διαλέγεσθαι*, discourse, discuss, argue, use a dialect or language, act. *διαλέγειν*, distinguish, choose between, < *διά*, between, + *λέγειν*, choose, speak. Cf. *dialogue*, from the same source.] **1.** Language; speech; mode of speech; manner of speaking.

O sacred *Dialect!* in thee the names
Of Men, Towns, Countries register their fames
In brief abridgements.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South.*

His style is a *dialect* between the familiarity of talking and writing, and his letter such as you cannot distinguish whether print or manuscript. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

2. One of a number of related modes of speech, regarded as descended from a common original; a language viewed in its relation to other languages of the same kindred; the idiom of a district or class, differing from that of other districts or classes. Thus, the Scotch is a dialect of English; English is a dialect of the Germanic or Teutonic group; Germanic speech is an Aryan or Indo-European dialect. Of the various dialects of Greek—Attic, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, and so on—the Attic finally became the common dialect of all cultivated Greeks. Every literary language is originally one of a body of related dialects, to which favoring circumstances have given vogue and general acceptance.

The Dane was converted; he sank into the general mass of Englishmen; his tongue became simply one of the local *dialects* of English. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 152.

3. The idiom of a locality or class, as distinguished from the generally accepted literary language, or speech of educated people.—**4†.** Dialectic; logic.

Logique, otherwise caalled *dialect* (for thei are bothe one) is an art to trie the corne from the chaffe, the trueth from every falshod. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1553).

Æolic dialect, Attic dialect, common dialect, creole dialect, etc. See the adjectives.—**Doric dialect.** See *Doric*, *n.*—**Hellenic dialect.** See *common dialect*, under *common*.=**Syn. 1** to **3.** *Idiom*, *Diction*, etc. (see *language*), tongue, phraseology.

dialectal (dī-a-lek′tal), *a.* [< *dialect*, *n.*, + *-al*.] Of or belonging to a dialect; relating to or of the nature of a dialect: as, 'cauld' is a *dialectal* (Scotch) form of 'cold.'

It was a mere *dialectal* distinction appertaining to the court language.
H. O'Brien, Round Towers of Ireland, p. 121.

dialectality (dī′a-lek-tal′i-ti), *n.* The character of being dialectal.

dialectally (dī-a-lek′tal-i), *adv.* In dialect; as a dialect.

Common *dialectally* in Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 388.

dialectic (dī-a-lek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dialecticus*, < Gr. *διαλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation, < *διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, disputation (the sense 'belonging to a dialect' is modern, < *dialect* + *-ic*): see *dialect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the art of reasoning about probabilities; pertaining to scholastic disputation. Kantians sometimes use the word in the sense of pertaining to false argumentation.

Master of the *dialectick* sciences, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the understanding in possession of it.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 337.

2. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

Even languages of so limited area as the Basque in the Pyrenees, as some of the tongues in the Caucasus, have their well-marked *dialectic* forms.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

Practically they [English and Dutch] have become two languages. They have passed the stage of *dialectic* difference. They are for practical purposes mutually unintelligible. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 76.

Also *dialectical*.

Dialectic Methodists. See *Methodist*.

II. *n.* [= F. *dialectique* = Sp. *dialéctica* = Pg. *dialectica* = It. *dialettica* = G. Dan. Sw. *dialektik*, < L. *dialectica*, < Gr. *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the dialectic art, the art of discussion, logical debate, also the logic of probabilities, fem. of *διαλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation: see I.] **1.** Logic, or a branch of logic; specifically, the art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; inductive logic applied to philosophy; the logic of probable reasoning; the art of discussion and of disputation; logic applied to rhetoric and refutation. The invention of the art of dialectic is attributed to Zeno the Eleatic, whose arguments against motion are examples of the original meaning of the Greek word. The famous dialectic of Socrates and Plato, their chief instrument of philosophical inquiry, was a conversational discussion with inductive appeals to special instances. Dialectic was limited by Aristotle to logic accommodated to the uses of the rhetorician, appealing only to general belief, but not to first principles. The Stoics, who probably introduced the term *logic*, divided that art into rhetoric and dialectic, the former being the art of continuous discourse, the latter that of discussion with an interlocutor. Cicero and other Latin writers, influenced by Stoic doctrine, understand by dialectic "the art of discussing well" (*ars bene disserendi*). It thus became the name of that branch of the trivium of the Roman schools which we call logic, and retained that meaning throughout the middle ages. Hence, in all the earlier English literature, it is the synonym of *logic*, differing from that word only by a more distinct suggestion of the idea of disputation. Modern logicians have frequently restricted it to the doctrines of the Topics and Sophistical Elenchi, or to the former alone. It has also been used as a synonym of *syllogistic*. Kant named the constructive part of his Transcendental Logic *transcendental analytic*, and the destructive part *transcendental dialectic*. For the sake of this phrase, he makes dialectic, in general, the theory of fallacies. According to Hegel, each concept in the development of thought by a primitive necessity develops its own diametrical opposite, and to this reaction of thought against itself, regarded not as final, but as subject to a subsequent reconcilement in a higher order of thought, he gave the name of *dialectic*.

There hath not been, to my understanding, sufficiently inquired and handled the true limits and use of reason in spiritual things, as a kind of divine *dialectic*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 364.

We termed *Dialectic* in general a logic of appearance. This does not signify a doctrine of probability; for probability is truth, only cognized upon insufficient grounds, and though the information it gives us is imperfect, it is not therefore deceitful. *Kant*, tr. by Meiklejohn.

St. Paul, though bred in the *dialectic* of the Greek schools, came late by his conversion to the new faith, and remained a Jew to the last. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 99.

It remains true that the value of the *Dialectic* which asks and gives such an account of ideal good as at once justifies and limits obedience to practical authorities is conditional upon its finding in the individual a well-formed habitual morality.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 328.

2. Skill in disputation. Also *dialectics*.

dialectical (dī-a-lek′ti-kal), *a.* **1.** Same as *dialectic*, 1.

A *dialectical* syllogism is nothing more than a syllogism generating opinion, or any other assent besides science.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The flow of wit, the flash of repartee, and the *dialectical* brilliancy of some of the most famous comic scenes in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 159.

I know very well that you like to amuse yourself with *dialectical* gymnastics, but I do not care about talking for talking's sake, and have no talent for badinage.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

Intellectual courage and a certain *dialectical* skill are united with a surprising ignorance of the complexity of the problems attacked. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 159.

2. Same as *dialectic*, 2.

Schultens supposes that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small *dialectical* variation only
Hodges, On Job, Preliminary Discourse.

Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient *dialectical* words, and therefore seldom gives them any place in his dictionary.
Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

Dialectical disputation, syllogism, etc. See the nouns.

dialectically (dī-a-lek′ti-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** Logically.

Theory you may not find *dialectically* sustained, but you are sure to glean facts which will be useful to your own generalizations. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 342.

The evolution of thought is the evolution of being—a maxim *dialectically* good but practically weak.
H. Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 27.

2. In the manner of a dialect; in regard to dialect.

Two coins, differing *dialectically* in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris in 1818, and are now in the British Museum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 641.

dialectician (dī″a-lek-tish′an), *n.* [= F. *dialecticien*; as *dialectic* + *-ian*.] One skilled in dialectic; a logician; a master of the art of discussion and disputation.

This was a logic which required no subtle *dialectician* to point and enforce. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

Let us see if doctors or *dialecticians*
Will dare to dispute my definitions.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

dialecticism (dī-a-lek′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *dialectic* + *-ism*.] Dialectal speech or influence; the characteristics or nature of dialect; a dialectal word or expression.

Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis, and so forth.
The Academy, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

dialectics (dī-a-lek′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *dialectic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *dialectic*, 2.

dialectologer (dī″a-lek-tol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *dialectology* + *-er*[1].] One versed in or engaged in the study of dialectology.

The good custom has been established of giving them [popular tales] in the vernacular of the narrators. And in this way the compilers themselves have been forced to become *dialectologers*.
Quoted by *J. A. H. Murray*, in 8th Ann. Add. to [Philol. Soc.

dialectological (dī-a-lek-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to dialectology: as, a *dialectological* introduction.

dialectologist (dī″a-lek-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *dialectology* + *-ist*.] A dialectologer.

The *dialectologist* must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material, where he can only study both form and phonetics for almost every shading of every dialect belonging to the group.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 490.

dialectology (dī″a-lek-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διάλεκτος*, a dialect, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects.

The paramount importance of *dialectology* for the proper discrimination and classification of any set of language-elements is now generally recognized, and constitutes the most striking difference between the leading drift of language-study to-day and ten to fifteen years ago.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 486.

dialector† (dī′a-lek-tor), *n.* [Irreg. (as if L.) < *dialect*.] One skilled in dialectics; a dialectician. *Imp. Dict.*

dialer, dialler (dī′al-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, one who uses a dial. See *dial*, 8.

dialing, dialling (dī′al-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dial*, *v.*] The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial; gnomonics.

This hypothesis may be tolerated in physics, as it is not necessary in the art of *dialling* or navigation to mention the true system or earth's motion.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 285.

Dialling, sometimes called gnomonics, is a branch of applied mathematics which treats of the construction of sun-dials: that is, of those instruments, either fixed or portable, which determine the divisions of the day by the motion of the shadow of some object on which the sun's rays fall. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 153.

Dialing lines or **scale**, graduated lines placed on rulers, or the edges of quadrants and other instruments, to facilitate the construction of dials.—**Dialing sphere**, an instrument made of brass, with several semicircles sliding

over one another upon a movable horizon, serving to demonstrate the nature of spherical triangles, as well as to give the true idea of drawing dials on all sorts of planes.

dialist (dī'al-ist), *n.* [< *dial* + *-ist.*] A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialing.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.
J. Moxon, Mechanick Dialling.

diallage (dī-al'a-jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαλλαγή*, interchange, a change, difference, < *διαλλάσσειν*, interchange, change, make different, < *διά*, between, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος*, other.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then brought to bear all upon one point.—**2.** A variety of pyroxene, commonly of a green color, characterized by its lamellar or foliated structure. As formerly used, the term covered metalloidal diallage or bronzite, also schillerspar and hypersthene.

diallel† (dī'a-lel), *a.* [< Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another, < *διά*, through, + *ἀλλήλων*, gen. pl., of one another. See *parallel.*] Meeting and intersecting, as lines; crossing; not parallel. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

diallelon (dī-a-lē'lon), *n.*; pl. *diallela* (-lä). [< Gr. *διάλληλον*, neut. of *διάλληλος*: see *diallel*, *diallelus.*] In *logic*, a tautological definition; a definition which contains the word defined; the definition of a term by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; definition in a circle.

The ancients called the circular definition . . . by the name of *diallelon*, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other (δι' ἀλλήλων).
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxiv.

diallelous (dī-a-lē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another: see *diallel*, *diallelus.*] In *logic*, involving the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle—that is, the proving of one position by assuming another identical with it, or defining two things each by the other.

diallelus (dī-a-lē'lus), *n.*; pl. *dialleli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *διάλληλος*, through one another; *διάλληλος τρόπος*, argument in a circle: see *diallel.*] In *logic*, a circle in proof; an attempt to prove one proposition by another which is itself proved only by the first.

The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the . . . *diallelus.*
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvi.

dialler, dialling. See *dialer*, *dialing.*

dial-lock (dī'al-lok), *n.* A lock provided with one or more dials, each with a hand or pointer connected with the mechanism of the lock in such a way that the bolt will not move unless the hands are set in a particular manner.

diallogite, *n.* See *dialogite.*

diallyl (dī-al'il), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *allyl.*] See *allyl.*

dialogic, dialogical (dī-a-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *dialogique* = Pg. It. *dialogico*, < Gr. *διαλογικός*, < *διάλογος*, discourse: see *dialogue.*] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a dialogue; dialogistic. *Burton.*—**Dialogic method**, the method of the Socratic dialogue, in which the teacher asks the learner such questions as to direct his understanding to the recognition of the truth.

dialogically (dī-a-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue; dialogistically. *Goldsmith.*

dialogism (dī-al'ō-jizm), *n.* [= F. *dialogisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *dialogismo*, < LL. *dialogismos*, < Gr. *διαλογισμός*, consideration, < *διαλογίζεσθαι*, consider, converse. see *dialogize.*] **1.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) Deliberation or discussion with one's self, as in soliloquy, of what course to pursue. (*b*) Introduction into an oration of two or more persons as engaged in dialogue.

Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their *dialogisms* and colloquies.
D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets, Pref. (1659).

2. A necessary inference having a single premise and a disjunctive conclusion: as, Enoch and Elijah did not die; hence, either Enoch and Elijah were not men, or some men do not die.

dialogist (dī-al'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *dialogiste* = Sp. *dialoguista* = Pg. It. *dialogista*, < LL. *dialogista*, < Gr. **διαλογιστής*, a converser, < *διαλογίζεσθαι*, converse: see *dialogize.*] **1.** A speaker in a dialogue.

The like doth Cicero assert in many places, sometimes in the persons of his *dialogists*, sometimes according to his own sense.
Barrow, Sermons, II. viii.

2. A writer of dialogues.

I am very far from conceitedly insinuating that this *dialogist* is the only person who hath managed the dispute I speak of with candour.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, Pref.

dialogistic, dialogistical (dī″a-lō-jis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *dialogist* + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Having the form of a dialogue; consisting in dialogue.

dialogistically (dī″a-lō-jis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.

In his prophecy, he [Malachi] proceeds most *dialogistically*. *Bp. Richardson*, Observations on Old Test., p. 449.

dialogite (dī-al'ō-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διαλογή*, doubt, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a rose-red color, which crystallizes in rhombohedrons and related forms, and also occurs massive with rhombohedral cleavage. It is a carbonate of manganese. Sometimes erroneously spelled *diallogite.* Also called *rhodochrosite.*

dialogize (dī-al'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dialogized*, ppr. *dialogizing.* [= F. *dialogiser* = Sp. *dialogizar* = Pg. *dialogisar* = It. *dialogizzare*, < Gr. *διαλογίζεσθαι*, consider, converse, < *διάλογος*, a conversation, *διαλογή*, a conversation, enumeration: see *dialogue.*] To discourse in dialogue. Also spelled *dialogise.* *Richardson.*

dialogue (dī'a-log), *n.* [< ME. **dialoge*, miswritten *dialoke*, = D. *dialoog* = G. Dan. Sw. *dialog*, < F *dialogue* = Sp. *diálogo* = Pg. It. *dialogo*, < L. *dialogus*, < Gr. *διάλογος*, also *διαλογή*, a conversation, dialogue, < *διαλέγεσθαι*, converse: see *dialect.*] **1.** A conversation between two or more persons; a colloquy; a talk together.

So pass'd in pleasing *dialogue* away
The night; then down to short repose they lay.
Pope, Odyssey, xv.

Specifically—**2.** A literary work in the form of an imaginary conversation or discussion—(*a*) Used as the means of conveying views or opinions: as, the *Dialogues* of Plato.

The [Grecian] philosophers adopted the form of *dialogue*, as the most natural mode of communicating knowledge.
Macaulay, History.

(*b*) Used as part of a play to be acted, or to be spoken as a school exercise.

dialogue (dī'a-log), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dialogued*, ppr. *dialoguing.* [< *dialogue*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To discourse together; converse; talk; confer.

Var. Serv. How dost, fool?
Apem. Dost *dialogue* with thy shadow?
Var. Serv. I speak not to thee. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To express as in dialogue; put in the form of a dialogue.

And *dialogued* for him what he would say,
Ask'd their own wills and made their wills obey.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 132.

Dialonian (dī-a-lō'ni-an), *n.* [< *Dial* (see def.) + *-onian*, as in *Babylonian*, etc.] An inhabitant of the Seven Dials, a locality in London long noted for its misery and crime.

The editors of the "Times" and the "Daily News" . . . should know those who can tell them what the *Dialonians* feel and what the outcasts in the New Cut suffer.
Contemporary Rev., L. 670.

dial-plate (dī'al-plāt), *n.* **1.** The plate of a dial, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day.—**2.** The face of a clock or watch, on which the time of the day is shown.—**3.** Any kind of index-plate.

dial-resistance (dī'al-rē-zis″tans), *n.* In *elect.*, a set of resistance-coils arranged in the circumference of a circle, so that they may be thrown into the circuit by moving an arm attached to the center of the dial.

dial-telegraph (dī'al-tel″e-graf), *n.* A telegraph in which the receiving and transmitting instruments have the letters of the alphabet arranged on the circumference of a circle. The mechanism is so arranged that when a movable index on the transmitter points to any letter, the index of the receiver points to the same.

dial-wheel (dī'al-hwēl), *n.* One of those wheels placed between the dial and the pillar-plate of a watch. Also called *minute-wheel.*

dial-work (dī'al-wėrk), *n.* The motion-work of a watch between the dial and the movement-plate.

dialycarpous (dī″a-li-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. **dialycarpus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit composed of separate carpels: same as *apocarpous.*

Dialypetalæ (dī″a-li-pet'a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dialypetalus*: see *dialypetalous.*] In *bot.*, same as *Choripetalæ.* See supplement.

dialypetalous (dī″a-li-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *dialypetalus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, same as *choripetalous.*

dialyphyllous (dī″a-li-fil'us), *a.* [< NL. **dialyphyllus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves: applied to a polysepalous calyx or a polypetalous corolla.

dialysable, *a.* See *dialyzable.*

dialysate (dī-al'i-sāt), *n.* [< *dialysis* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, the portion of a solution removed by dialysis.

dialyse, *v. t.* See *dialyze.*

dialysepalous (dī″a-li-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **dialysepalus*, irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, separate, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having a calyx composed of separate sepals; polysepalous.

dialyser, *n.* See *dialyzer.*

dialysis (dī-al'i-sis), *n.* [LL., a separation ★(rhet.), < Gr. *διάλυσις*, a separation, breaking up, dissolution, dissolving, dialysis, < *διαλύειν*, separate, dissolve, < *διά*, apart, + *λύειν*, loose, dissolve. Cf. *analysis*, *paralysis.*] **1.** In *gram.*: (*a*) Division of one syllable into two; dieresis. (*b*) In Latin grammar, specifically, resolution of the semivowels *j* and *v* (i. e., *y* and *w*) into the corresponding vowels *i* and *u* respectively.—**2.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) Interruption of a sentence by a clause independent of it in construction; parenthesis. (*b*) Succession of clauses without connectives; asyndeton. Also called *dialyton.*—**3.** In *anat.*, separation of parts in general; dissolution of continuity of parts previously united.—**4.** In *med.*, loss of strength; weakness of the limbs.

—**5.** In *chemistry* and *physics*, the act or process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloidal ones, depending on the principle that the former will diffuse readily through a moist membrane, while colloids diffuse very slowly, if at all. This may be done by pouring a mixed solution of crystalloid and colloid on a sheet of parchment-paper stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha hoop, the whole being floated in a basin of water, or by inclosing the solution in a tube made of parchment-paper and immersing it in water. Diffusion immediately commences, the crystalloid passing through and dissolving in the water beneath, while the colloid remains behind. The process is commonly resorted to for the purpose of preparing pure colloids; but may also be used, as in toxicology, for separating crystalline substances, such as arsenic, corrosive sublimate, or alkaloid salts from a mass of organic colloids, which would prevent their detection by the usual tests.

6. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects. ★*Walker*, 1850.

dialytic (dī-a-lit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαλυτικός*, able to dissolve, < *διάλυτος*, dissolved, verbal adj. of *διαλύειν*, dissolve: see *dialysis.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of dialysis, in any sense of that word.—**2.** In *med.*, unloosing; unbracing, as the fibers; relaxing.—**3.** In *math.*, pertaining to the process of differentiating equations successively until the different powers of the unknown quantities can be regarded as independent.—**Dialytic elimination**, in *math.*, a method invented by Sylvester, leading to the same result as Euler's method. It consists in increasing the number of equations by successively multiplying them by combinations of powers of the unknowns, until a system of equations is obtained from which the unknown factors of the different terms can be eliminated as independent quantities, the equations being regarded as linear.—**Dialytic telescope**, a telescope in which the flint-glass lens is brought down to about half the distance of the crown-glass lens from the eye. It was invented by Littrow in 1827, and constructed by Ploessl.

dialyton (dī-al'i-ton), *n.* [LL., < LGr. *διάλυτον*, dialysis, orig. neut. of Gr. *διάλυτος*, dissolved, separated: see *dialytic.*] In *rhet.*, same as *dialysis*, 2 (*b*).

dialyzable (dī-a-lī'za-bl), *a.* [< *dialyze* + *-able.*] Capable of separation by dialysis. Also spelled *dialysable.*

dialyze (dī'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialyzed*, ppr. *dialyzing.* [< *dialysis*, like *analyze* < *analysis*, after verbs in *-ize*, *-ise.*] In *chem.*, to separate by dialysis. Also spelled *dialyse.*—**Dialyzed iron**, a feeble chalybeate for medical use, consisting of a solution of ferric oxychlorid in water. It is prepared by adding ammonia to a solution of ferric chlorid and dissolving the resulting precipitate by agitation. This solution is then dialyzed till all crystalloid salts are removed.

Dialyzed iron has been injected hypodermatically, but in some instances with the following of abscess at the site of puncture.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 226.

dialyzer (dī'a-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *dialyze* + *-er*[1].] The parchment-paper, or septum, stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha ring, used in the operation of dialysis. Also spelled *dialyser.*

diamagnet (dī'a-mag-net), *n.* [As *diamagnet-*★*ic*, after *magnet.*] A diamagnetic substance.

diamagnetic (dī″a-mag-net'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diamagnétique*, < Gr. *διά*, through, across, + *μάγνης* (*μαγνητ-*), magnet: see *magnet*, *magnetic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting diamagnetism.

II. *n.* A substance which is diamagnetic in a magnetic field of force. See *diamagnetism*, 1.

Paramagnetics tend to move from weak to strong places of force, while *diamagnetics* tend to go from strong to weak places. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 17.

diamagnetically (dī″a-mag-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diamagnetic manner; as a diamagnetic.

When submitted to magnetic influence, such crystals [having one axis of figure] take up a position so that their optic axis points *diamagnetically* or transversely to the lines of magnetic force. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 171.

diamagnetism (dī-a-mag′net-izm), *n.* [= F. *diamagnétisme;* as *diamagnet-ic* + *-ism.*] **1.** The phenomena exhibited by a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, take a position with the longer axis at right angles to the magnetic lines of force. From the experiments of Faraday it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two divisions, the *paramagnetic* and the *diamagnetic*. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances; and among the latter are bismuth, antimony, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a paramagnetic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horseshoe maguet, it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the *axial line*. On the other hand, when a diamagnetic substance is suspended in the same manner, it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction at right angles to the axial line.

The magnetism of two iron particles lying in the line of magnetization is increased by their mutual action, but, on the contrary, the *diamagnetism* of two bismuth particles lying in this direction is diminished by their mutual action. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 21.

If, however, the magnetism of the molecules were so much increased that they held each other tight, and so could not be turned round by ordinary magnetizing forces, it is shown that effects would be produced like those of *diamagnetism*. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 241.

2. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.

diamagnetization (dī-a-mag″net-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< **diamagnetize* (< *diamagnet* + *-ize*) + *-ation.*] The state of diamagnetic polarity.

diamagnetometer (dī-a-mag-ne-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *diamagnetic* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the intensity of the diamagnetic power of different substances.

diamant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *diamond*.

diamantiferous (dī″a-man-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< F. *diamantifère*, < *diamant*, diamond (see *diamond*), + *-fère* (E. *-ferous*), -bearing, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding or bearing diamonds; producing diamonds.

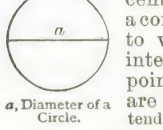
Note on the minerals associated with the diamond in the newly-discovered *diamantiferous* district of Salobro. *Nature*, XXX. 188.

★**diamantine**† (dī-a-man′tin), *a.* [< F. *diamantin* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamantino*, adamantine: see *adamantine* and *diamond.*] Adamantine.

For in the Heav'ns, aboue all reach of ours,
He dwels immur'd in *diamantine* Towers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

diamesogamous (dī″a-me-sog′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *μέσος*, middle, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, fertilized by the intervention of some external agent, as wind, water, or insects: applied to flowers.

diameter (dī-am′e-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *diametre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *diameter*, < OF. *diametre*, F. *diamètre* = Sp. *diámetro* = Pg. It. *diametro*, < L. *diametros*, < Gr. *διάμετρος*, the diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle (cf. *διαμετρεῖν*, measure through), < *διά*, through, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*[2].] **1.** In *geom.*, a chord of a circle or a sphere which passes through its center; in general—(*a*) a chord of a conic cutting it at points tangents to which are parallel; (*b*) a line intersecting a quadric surface at points where the tangent planes are parallel. The conception was extended by Newton to other algebraic curves by means of the following theorem:



a, Diameter of a Circle.

If on each of a system of parallel chords of a curve of the *n*th order there be taken the center of mean distances of the *n* points where the chord meets the curve, the locus of this center is a straight line, which may be called a *diameter* of the curve.

2. The length of a diameter; the thickness of a cylindrical or spherical body as measured, in the former case on a diameter of a cross-section made perpendicular to the axis, and in the latter on a line passing through the center: as, a tree two feet in *diameter;* a ball three inches in *diameter*. In *arch.*, the diameter of the lower face of the shaft of a column, divided into 60 parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of a classical order are commonly measured. The 60th part of the diameter is called a minute, and 30 minutes make a module.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth. *Raleigh.*

Apparent diameter of a heavenly body. See *apparent.*—**Biparietal diameter.** See *biparietal.*—**Conjugate diameters of a conic.** See *conjugate.*—**Ideal diameter,** an ideal chord through the center. See *ideal.*—**In diameter**†, diametrically.

He fals off again warping and warping till he come to contradict himselfe *in diameter*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Tactical diameter, in *naval tactics*, the space occupied by a ship in turning 180° from a straight course; the diameter of the circle in which the ship turns after her motion has become uniform is called her *final diameter*. Tactical diameters vary according to the angle at which the rudder is held.

diametral (dī-am′e-tral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *diamétral* = Sp. Pg. *diametral* = It. *diametrale* = D. *diametraal* = Dan. Sw. *diametral*, < NL. **diametralis*, < L. *diametros*, diameter: see *diameter* and *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a diameter; diametrical: used especially in the physical sense.

So *diametral*
One to another, and so much opposed,
As if I can but hold them all together, . . .
I shall have just occasion to believe
My wit is magisterial.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

This band shall occupy a *diametral* position along the whole height of the vessel, and thus receive the friction the same as the walls of the tube do. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 41.

Diametral circle, a circle doubly tangential to a Cartesian oval on its axis of symmetry.—**Diametral number.** (*a*) A number equal to $\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{1}{2}(1-\sqrt{2})^n$, where n is any integer. These numbers are 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, etc. (*b*) A number resolvable into two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. Thus, 120 is such a number, because $120 = 8 \times 15$ and $8^2 + 15^2 = 17^2$.—**Diametral planes,** in *crystal.*, those planes which are parallel to the vertical and one of the lateral axes; a prism formed by such planes is called a *diametral prism*.

II. *n.* A diameter; a diagonal.

diametrally (dī-am′e-tral-i), *adv.* In a diametral manner.

diametric (dī-a-met′rik), *a.* Same as *diametrical.* [Rare.]

diametrical (dī-a-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διαμετρικός*, < *διάμετρος*, diameter: see *diameter.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a diameter; along a diameter; diametral. *Prynne.*

Every portion of a current proceeding in a *diametrical* direction from the equator to the centre must progressively rise in temperature. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 282.

2. Pertaining to the extremities, as if of a diametrical line; extreme in degree; absolute; utmost: as, their characters are *diametrical* opposites.—**Diametrical opposition,** an expression applied by Aristotle to the extreme of opposition; the relation between two propositions which differ as much from each other as two propositions in the same terms can.

At all events he had exposed himself to reproach by *diametrical opposition* to the profession of his whole life. *Macaulay.*

diametrically (dī-a-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly; in an extreme degree.

These Sayings seemed to clash with one another, and to be *Diametrically* opposite. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 17.

The real leaders of the party . . . were men bred in principles *diametrically* opposed to Toryism. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

★**diamine** (dī′am-in), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *am(monia)* + *-ine*[2].] The name of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting two amino groups, NH_2, in place of two hydrogen atoms of a hydrocarbon: as, $CH_2 \cdot NH_2$ / $CH_2 \cdot NH_2$ ethylene *diamine*.

diamond (dī′a-mond), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *diamaunde, dyamand, diamaunt, diamant* = D. *diamant* = MHG. *diamant, diemant*, G. *diamant, demant* = Dan. Sw. *diamant*, < OF. (and F.) *diamant* = Pr. *diaman* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamante* (ML. *diamantes, diamentum*, MGr. *διαμάντε*, after Rom.), < L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), (1) adamant, (2) the diamond: see *adamant.* The change of form (in simulation of words with prefix *dia-*, < Gr. *διά*) is supposed to have been due to some association with It. *diafano* = F. *diaphane*, < Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous.*] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Adamant; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability.

Then zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete *diamond*, ascends his fiery chariot. *Milton.*

2. A precious stone, distinguished from all others by being combustible and by its extreme hardness, as well as by its superior refractive and dispersive power. It consists of pure or nearly pure carbon, leaving only a very small quantity of ash when burned. Its specific gravity is about 3½; its crystalline form is the isometric, and it cleaves readily in planes parallel to the faces of the regular octahedron. Natural crystals are found in a great variety of forms belonging to the isometric system. The crystalline planes of the diamond have this peculiarity, that they are frequently more or less convex, instead of being flat, as those of crystals usually are. The range of color of the diamond is extensive, but hues of light yellow, or straw-color, and brown are of most common occurrence. Diamonds of a decided color, such as green, blue, or even red, are found, but they are extremely rare; only one deep-red diamond is known. A diamond is of the *first water* when it is without flaw or tint of any kind. The value of the gem increases in an increasing ratio with its weight up to a moderate size; beyond that there is no fixed value. A first-water diamond of one carat being considered worth $100, one of two carats would be held at $300, and one of ten at $11,000. The most desirable form in which the diamond may be cut is called the *brilliant.* (See cuts under *brilliant.*) Diamonds formerly came chiefly from India, and later from Brazil; the present principal source of supply is southern Africa, where they are found associated with a peculiar rock of volcanic origin. In all other diamantiferous regions diamonds have been found only in the surface detrital material, or else, rarely, in rock of fragmental origin. See the supplement.

Thei ben so harde, that no man may pollysche hem: and men clepen hem *Dyamandes* in that Contree, and Hamese in another Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 157.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for my *diamond*, the chain you promis'd.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3.

3. A geometrical figure bounded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a lozenge; specifically, such a figure printed in red on a playing-card. —**4.** A playing-card stamped with one or more red lozenge-shaped figures.—**5.** A tool armed with a diamond, used for cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and they are so mounted as to act upon the glass, not by an angle, but by a curvilinear edge of the crystal.

6. In *base-ball*, the square space inclosed within the four bases. See *base-ball.*—**7.** In *her.*, the tincture black in blazoning by means of precious stones. See *blazon, n.*—**8.** The smallest size of printing-type in common use; a size smaller than pearl. Brilliant, very rarely used, is the only regular size below it.

This line is printed in diamond.

Black diamond. (*a*) Same as *bort*, 2. (*b*) Mineral coal, as consisting, like diamonds, of carbon. [Colloq.]—**Bristol diamond.** Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*).—**Cornish diamonds,** quartz crystals found in the tin mines of Cornwall.—**Diamond cut diamond,** the case of an encounter between two very sharp persons.—**Matura diamond,** a name given in Ceylon to zircon from the district of Matura.—**Plate diamond.** See the extract.

The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called *plate diamonds*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 381.

Point diamond. See the extract.

When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished, . . . jewellers call [it] a *point diamond*. *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 30.

Rose diamond. See *rose-cut.*—**Rough diamond,** a diamond uncut; hence, a person of genuine worth, but rude and unpolished.—**Table diamond.** See *brilliant.*

II. *a.* **1.** Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds: as, a *diamond* luster; a *diamond* necklace; a *diamond* ring.

For all the haft twinkled with *diamond* sparks,
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work
Of subtlest jewellery. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Lozenge-shaped; rhombic: as, *diamond* window-panes.—**3.** Having rhomboid figures or markings: as, the *diamond* rattlesnake.—**Diamond cotton,** a fine fabric of cotton and linen.—**Diamond couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Diamond-cut glass.** See *glass.*—**Diamond drill.** See *drill.*—**Diamond edition,** an edition of a work printed in diamond, or in some other very small type.—**Diamond fret.** See *fret*[3].—**Diamond linen,** a name given to various kinds of diaper, such as toweling, the pattern of which is in small lozenges.—**Diamond-molded glass.** See *glass.*—**Diamond netting.** See *netting.*—**Diamond pencil,** a cutting instrument used by glaziers and glass-cutters.—**Diamond rattler, diamond rattlesnake,** *Crotalus adamanteus.*

diamond (dī′a-mond), *v. t.* [< *diamond, n.*] To set or decorate with diamonds.

He plays, dresses, *diamonds* himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 241.

diamond-back (dī′a-mond-bak), *n.* The diamond-backed turtle (which see, under *diamond-backed*).

diamond-backed (dī′a-mond-bakt), *a.* Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.—**Diamond-backed turtle,** *Malaclemmys concentrica*, a tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ*. The shell is keeled, with the shields pale yellow, and marked with brownish rings, which are often impressed; the head and limbs are grayish-black, spotted and lined; the temples are naked; and the nape is covered with soft, spongy skin. It inhabits the salt-water marshes of the middle and eastern Atlantic States, and is especially abundant in Chesapeake bay. This is the "terrapin" of the Philadelphia, Balti-

more, and Washington markets, highly esteemed for food. They are mostly caught in the autumn, and pent up in yards or "corrals," to be reserved for the winter months.

diamond-beetle (dī′a-mond-bē″tl), *n.* A splendid South American beetle, *Entimus imperialis*, of the family *Curculionidæ*.



Diamond-beetle (*Entimus imperialis*), natural size.

diamond-bird (dī′a-mond-bėrd), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of the shrikes of the genus *Pardalotus*, as *P. punctatus:* so called from the marking of the plumage.

diamond-breaker (dī′a-mond-brā″kėr), *n.* A seal-engravers' instrument, consisting of an air-tight chamber of steel provided with a closely fitting pestle, which under the blows of a hammer pulverizes a diamond without waste.

diamond-cutter (dī′a-mond-kut″ėr), *n.* One who cuts and polishes diamonds.

diamond-cutting (dī′a-mond-kut″ing), *n.* One of three processes by which diamonds are prepared for use as ornaments or in the arts, the others being diamond-cleaving and diamond-polishing. Diamond-cutting is performed by rubbing together two diamonds secured with shellac in wooden holders or handles, one of which is held in each hand of the cutter over the edge of a box called a cutters' box, into which the dust is allowed to fall. This rubbing is continued until each diamond assumes the proper outline, whether brilliant, rose, or briolette, the smaller facets being afterward made by polishing. Both stones are cut at the same time, irrespective of size or shape, or of the outline to be produced. Diamond-cutting is sometimes performed by machinery. In this case one of the handles or dops is stationary and the other is moved backward and forward, both diamonds being cut at the same time, but more rapidly and accurately than by hand.

diamond-draft (dī′a-mond-drȧft), *n.* In *weaving*, a method of drawing the warp-threads through the heddles. *E. H. Knight.*

diamond-dust (dī′a-mond-dust), *n.* Same as *diamond-powder*.

diamonded (dī′a-mon-ded), *a.* [< *diamond* + *-ed*².] **1.** Furnished or adorned with diamonds, or as with diamonds: as, all *diamonded* with dew.

When in Paris the chief of the police enters a ball-room, . . . many *diamonded* pretenders shrink and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can, or give him a supplicating look as they pass. *Emerson*, Behavior.

2. Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, rhomb, or lozenge.

Break a stone in the middle, or lop a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the grain thereof (by some secret cause in nature) *diamonded* or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. *Fuller*, Profane State, p. 368.

diamond-gage (dī′a-mond-gāj), *n.* A staff in which are set small crystals of sizes decreasing from ¼ to $\frac{1}{64}$ of a carat, used by jewelers in estimating the sizes of small diamonds.

diamond-knot (dī′a-mond-not), *n.* An ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope.

diamond-mortar (dī′a-mond-môr″tȧr), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a hard steel mortar used to grind diamonds into a fine powder for use in engraving or cutting. It is also used by chemists for pulverizing hard substances.

diamond-plaice (dī′a-mond-plās), *n.* A local English name (Sussex) of the common plaice, ★*Pleuronectes platessa*.

diamond-plate (dī′a-mond-plāt), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a plate of steel on which diamond-powder and oil are spread to prepare it for the rubbing down of the surfaces of stones before ★and after designs are cut on them.

diamond-point (dī′a-mond-point), *n.* A stylus having a fragment of a diamond at the end, used in ruling glass, in etching, and in ruling-machines.—**Diamond-point chisel.** See *chisel*².

diamond-powder (dī′a-mond-pou″dėr), *n.* A fine dust produced in diamond-cutting by the abrasion of two stones against each other. It is used in cutting and polishing diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and topazes, and in making cameos, intaglios, etc. Also called *diamond-dust*.

diamond-setter (dī′a-mond-set″ėr), *n.* One who sets or mounts diamonds and other gems in gold, platinum, or other metals.

diamond-shaped (dī′a-mond-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a lozenge; rhombic.

diamond-snake (dī′a-mond-snāk), *n.* **1.** A large Australian serpent, *Morelia spilotes*, a kind of boa or python: so called from the pattern of its coloration.—**2.** A venomous serpent of Tasmania, *Hoplocephalus superbus*.

diamond-spar (dī′a-mond-spär), *n.* Another name for *corundum*.

diamond-truck (dī′a-mond-truk), *n.* A cartruck the side frames of which are diamond-shaped and made of iron.

diamond-weevil (dī′a-mond-wē″vl), *n.* A name of species of the genus *Entimus*, as *E. imperialis*. See *diamond-beetle*.

diamond-wheel (dī′a-mond-hwēl), *n.* In *gem-cutting:* (*a*) A wheel made of copper and charged with diamond-powder and oil, used in grinding any gem. (*b*) A similar wheel made of iron, used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds. It makes from 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions a minute. Also called *skive*.

diamond-work (dī′a-mond-wėrk), *n.* In *masonry*, a method of laying stones so that the ★joints form lozenge-shaped designs.

diamorphosis (dī-a-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *διαμόρφωσις*, a forming, shaping, < *διαμορφοῦν*, form, shape, < *διά*, through, + *μορφοῦν*, form, < *μορφή*, form.] Same as *dimorphism*. [Rare.]

On the *Diamorphosis* of Lyngbya, Schizogonium, and Prasiola. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 240.

diamotosis (dī″a-mō-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαμότωσις*, < *διαμοτοῦν*, put lint into a wound, < *διά*, through, + *μοτός*, lint.] In *surg.*, the introduction of lint into a wound.

Diana (dī-an′ȧ or dī-ā′nȧ), *n.* [L., in OL. also *Jana* (and rarely *Deiana*), fem. corresponding to *Janus*, q. v.; from same root as *Diovis* = *Jovis*, *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Dis*, and other names of deities: see *deity*.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, an original Italian goddess dwelling in groves and about fountains, presiding over the moon, and forbidding the approach of man. She was the patron divinity of the plebeians, and her worship was not favored by the patricians. She was later completely identified in characteristics and attributes with the Greek Artemis (which see).

2. [*l. c.*] The alchemical name of silver.—**3.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] A large African monkey, *Cercopithecus diana:* so called from a fancied resemblance of its white coronet to the silver bow of Diana. Also called *roloway*. (*b*) A genus of fishes, the type of a peculiar family *Dianidæ;* the young state of *Luvarus* (which see). *Risso*, 1826. (*c*) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Laporte* and *Gory*, 1837. (*d*) A genus of *Mollusca*. *Clessin*, 1878.—**4.** The moon personified as a goddess. *N. E. D.*—**Diana of the Ephesians,** or **Ephesian Artemis,** an ancient Asiatic divinity whose worship was adopted by the Ionian Greeks. She was a personification of the fruitfulness of nature, and was quite distinct from the Greek goddess, though assimilated to her by the Ephesians from some resemblance of attributes. She was represented wearing a mural crown and with many breasts, and with the lower part of her body cased, like a mummy, in a sheath bearing mystical figures.—**Tree of Diana,** the dendritic amalgam which is precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver. *N. E. D.*



Diana Monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*).



Diana of the Ephesians.—From statue in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

A . . . metallic vegetation in glass jars . . . called the *tree of Diana*. *J. R. Jackson*, Minerals.

diancistra (dī-an-sis′trȧ), *n.*; pl. *diancistræ* (-trē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀγκιστρον*, pl. *ἀγκιστρα*, hook.] In sponges, a flesh-spicule in the form of a rod with a hook at each end divided by an incision.

diander (dī-an′dėr), *n.* [< NL. **diandrus:* see *diandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having two stamens.

Diandria (dī-an′dri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < **diandrus*, having two stamens: see *diandrous*.] The second class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only two stamens, which are free, distinct, and of equal length.

diandrian (dī-an′dri-an), *a.* [As *diandr-ous* + ★*-ian*.] Same as *diandrous*.

diandrous (dī-an′drus), *a.* [< NL. **diandrus*, having two stamens, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen.] In *bot.*, having two stamens; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diandria*.



Diandrous Flower of *Veronica officinalis*.

Dianidæ (dī-an′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dianа*, 3 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: a synonym of *Luvaridæ*. Also *Dianides*. *Risso*, 1826.

dianite (dī′a-nīt), *n.* [< *dian-ium* (see def.) (< *Diana*) + *-ite*².] A name given by Franz von Kobell to the columbite of Bodenmais, Bavaria, on the supposition that it contained a new metal called by him *dianium*.

dianodal (dī-a-nō′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + L. *nodus*, a knot: see *node* and *nodal*.] In *math.*, passing through a node.—**Dianodal center,** a point related to a system of given points, all but two of which may be arbitrarily chosen, in such a way that if a surface of a certain order has nodes at those given points any additional nodes that it may have must be at one or more of the dianodal centers.—**Dianodal curve,** a curve so related to a determinate number of given points, all but one of which may be arbitrarily chosen, that if a surface of a given order has nodes at all those points any additional node which it may have must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on the dianodal curve. The dianodal curve for a quartic surface is of the 18th order.—**Dianodal surface,** a surface on which must lie (except in certain cases) any nodes of a surface of a given order which is to have a certain number of nodes at certain arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points, any eighth node which it may have, unless it is at a certain point, must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on a certain sextic surface, the dianodal surface of the seven nodes.

dianoetic (dī″a-nō-et′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διανοητικός*, of or for thinking, intellectual, < *διανοητός*, verbal adj. of *διανοεισθαι*, think of, think over, purpose, < *διά*, through, + *νοεῖν*, think, < *νόος*, contr. *νοῦς*, mind, thought.] **I.** *a.* Thinking; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

II. *n.* That part of logic which treats of ratiocination. Sir William Hamilton proposed to extend the meaning of the term so as to include the whole science of the laws of thought.

I would employ . . . *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxvii.

dianoialogy (dī″a-noi-al′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for the analogically reg. **dianœology*, < Gr. *διάνοια*, intelligence, understanding, thought, purpose (cf. *διανοεισθαι*, think of, purpose: see *dianoetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

dianome (dī′a-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. *διανομή*, distribution, < *διανέμειν*, distribute.] In *math.*, a surface, especially a quartic surface, having all its nodes, over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located, situated on the dianodal surface of the latter.



a. China Pink (*Dianthus Chinensis*). *b*. Clove Pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

Dianthus (dī-an'thus), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς (Δίς), + ἄνθος, flower; perh. < Gr. διανθής, double-flowering, < δι-, two-, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A large genus of herbaceous plants of the family *Silenaceæ*, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, distinguished from related genera by a calyculate tubular calyx and peltate seeds with a straight embryo. Various species are known by the common English name of *pink*, and several have long been in cultivation for the fragrance and beauty of their flowers. From the clove-pink (*D. Caryophyllus*) of southern Europe have originated all the numerous forms of the carnation. (See *carnation*1.) The sweet-william or bunch-pink (*D. barbatus*), the pheasant's eye (*D. plumarius*), and the China or Indian pink (*D. Chinensis*), in many varieties, are common in gardens, as well as hybrids of these and other species. See *pink*, and cut on preceding page.

diapase† (dī'a-pās), *n.* Same as *diapason*.

And make a tunefull *Diapase* of pleasures.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

diapasm† (dī'a-pazm), *n.* [= F. *diapasme*, < Gr. διάπασμα, scented powder to sprinkle over the person, < διαπάσσειν, sprinkle, < διά, through, + πάσσειν, sprinkle.] A perfume consisting of the powder of aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together to be worn as a chain.

There's an excellent *diapasm*, in a chain too, if you like it.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

diapason (dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* [= D. G. F. Sp. It. *diapason* = Pg. *diapasão*, < L. *diapason*, an octave, < Gr. διαπασῶν, the concord of the first and last tones, more correctly written separately, ἡ διὰ πασῶν, an abbrev. of the phrase ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, a concord through all the tones — that is, a concord of the two tones obtained by passing through all the tones: διά, prep., through; πασῶν, gen. pl. fem. of πᾶς, all; χορδῶν, gen. pl. of χορδή, a string; συμφωνία, symphony: see *dia-*, *pant-*, *chord*, *symphony*.] In *music*: (*a*) In the ancient Greek system, the octave.

The *diapason* or eight in musick is the sweetest concord; inasmuch as it is in effect an unison.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 103.

(*b*) The entire compass of a voice or an instrument.

But cheerfull Birds, chirping him sweet Good-morrows,
With Natures Musick do beguile his sorrows;
Teaching the fragrant Forrests, day by day,
The *Diapason* of their Heav'nly lay.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in Man.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day, 1687, l. 15.

(*c*) Correct tune or pitch.

Love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good.
Milton, A Solemn Music, l. 23.

(*d*) (1) A rule by which organ-pipes, flutes, etc., are constructed, so as to produce sounds of the proper pitch. (2) A fixed standard of pitch, as the French *diapason normal*, according to which the A next above middle C has 435 vibrations per second. See under *pitch*, 3, *n.* (*e*) In *organ-building*, the two principal foundation-stops, called respectively the *open diapason* and the *stopped diapason*. The open diapason has metal pipes of large scale, open at the top, giving that full, sonorous, majestic tone which is the typical organ-tone. The stopped diapason has wooden pipes of large scale, stopped at the top by wooden plugs, giving that powerful, flute-like tone which is the typical flute-tone of the organ. The most important mutation-stops of the open-diapason species are the *double open diapason*, sounding the octave below the key struck; the *principal* or *octave*, sounding the octave above; and the *fifteenth*, sounding the second octave above. Those of the stopped-diapason species are the *bourdon*, sounding the octave below; the *flute*, sounding the octave above; and the *piccolo*, sounding the second octave above. Many varieties of each of these occur. See *stop*. — **Diapason diapente**, or **diapason cum diapente**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a fifth, or a twelfth. — **Diapason diatessaron**, or **diapason cum diatessaron**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a fourth, or an eleventh. — **Diapason ditone**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a major third, or a major tenth. — **Diapason normal**, the pitch which is recognized as the standard in France. See *pitch*. — **Diapason semi-ditone**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a minor third, or a minor tenth. — **Out of diapason**, out of tune.

diaped (dī'a-ped), *n.* In *math.*, a line common to the planes of two non-contiguous faces of a polyhedron, just as the diagonal of a polygon is the line joining two non-contiguous vertices.

diapedesis (dī″a-pē-dē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διαπήδησις, a leaping through, an oozing through the tissues, < διαπηδᾶν, leap through, ooze through, < διά, through, + πηδᾶν, leap, spring.] The oozing of the blood-corpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels without visible rupture.

diapedetic (dī″a-pē-det'ik), *a.* [< *diapedesis* (*-det-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis.

Diapensiaceæ (dī-a-pen-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diapensia* (Linnæus), the typical genus (< Gr. διὰ πέντε, by five, in ref. to the flower: see *diapente*), + *-aceæ*.]



Diapensia Lapponica.

A small family of sympetalous dicotyledons, somewhat allied to the *Ericaceæ*, including 6 genera and 8 or 9 species, widely separated in their distribution. *Diapensia*, of 2 species, alpine or arctic in eastern North America, northern Europe and Asia, and India, and *Pyxidanthera*, of the pine-barrens of New Jersey, are dwarf heath-like evergreens. The other genera, *Shortia*, *Galax*, etc., of the Alleghany mountains, Japan, and Tibet, are acaulescent scapigerous plants with creeping rootstocks and evergreen leaves.

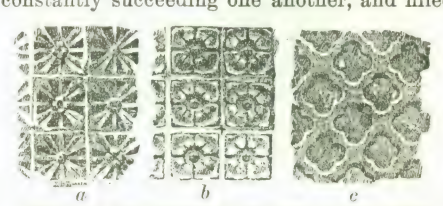
diapente (dī-a-pen'tē), *n.* [< L. *diapente*, < Gr. διὰπεντε, for ἡ διὰ πέντε, sc. χορδῶν συμφωνία, the interval of a fifth (cf. *diapason*): διά, prep., through; πέντε = E. *five*.] 1. In *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of a fifth. — 2. In *phar.*, a composition of five ingredients; an old electuary consisting of the diatessaron with the addition of another medicine. — **Diapason diapente.** See *diapason*.

diaper (dī'a-pėr), *n.* [< ME. *dyaper*, *diapery*, < OF. *diapre*, *diaspre* = Pr. *diaspre*, < ML. *diasprus*, *diaspra*, a kind of ornamented cloth, diapered cloth; < ML. *diasprus*, < MGr. διάσπρος, adj., < Gr. διά, prob. here intensive, + ἄσπρος, white: see *asper*2.] 1. Originally, a silken fabric of one color having a pattern of the same color woven in it; now, a textile fabric having a pattern not strongly defined, and repeated at short intervals; especially, such a fabric of linen, where the pattern is indicated only by the direction of the thread, the whole being white or in the unbleached natural color. Compare *damask*, 1 (*d*). The pattern of such diaper is usually a series of squares, lozenges, and the like, or of sets of squares, etc., one within another.

Anie weaver, which his worke doth boast
In *dieper*, in damaske, or in lyne. . . .
Might in their divers cunning ever dare
With this so curious networke to compare.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 364.

Six chests of *diaper*, four of damask.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

2. A pattern for decoration of any kind consisting of a simple figure often repeated, as in the woven fabric. Hence — 3. Any pattern constantly repeated over a relatively large surface, whether consisting of figures separated by the background only, or of compartments constantly succeeding one another, and filled



a *b* *c*

Diapers. — *a*, from Westminster Abbey, and *b*, *c*, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

with a design, especially a geometric design, or one based on a flower-form. It is used in architecture, especially medieval, sculptured in low relief as an ornamental ground, and is frequent as a background in manuscript illumination, in painted panels, especially with gilding, and as a decoration for other flat surfaces. 4. In *her.*, same as *diapering*. — 5†. A towel or napkin.

Let one attend him with a silver bason, . . .
Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

6. A square piece of cloth for swaddling the nates and adjacent parts of an infant; a clout. — **Bird's-eye diaper**, a kind of toweling.

diaper (dī'a-pėr), *v.* [ME. only in pp. *diapred*, *dyapred*, after OF. *diapré*, pp. of *diaprer*, F. *diaprer*, diaper, ornament with diaper-work; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; flower: as, *diapered* silk.

Let the ground whereas her foot shall tread,
For feare the stones her tender foot should wrong,
Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along,
And *diapred* lyke the discolored mead.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 51.

Down-droop'd in many a floating fold,
Engarlanded and *diaper'd*
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. To draw or work in diaper, or as part of a diaper; introduce in a diapered pattern or fabric.

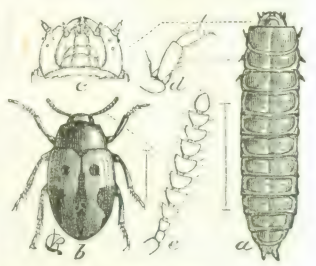
A cope covered with trees and *diapered* birds.
Inventory in S. K. Textiles, p. 33.

II. *intrans.* To draw a series or succession of flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half: for reason tells you that your fold must cover somewhat unseen.
Peacham, Drawing.

diapering (dī'a-pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *diaper*, *v.*] 1. (*a*) A diaper pattern. (*b*) A surface covered with diaper ornament. — 2. In *her.*, the decoration of the surface with ornament other than heraldic bearings: said of the field or of any ordinary. Also called *diaper*.

Diaperis (dī-a-pē'ris), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. διαπείρειν, drive through, perforate, < διά, through, + πείρειν, pierce, perforate.] A genus of atracheliate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ* and subfamily *Tenebrioninæ*. It is characterized by the broadly oval body, entirely corneous front, eyes emarginate in front, pygidium not exposed, and the first joint of the tarsi slender, but not longer than the second. The few species known, both of the old and the new world, live, in the larva and imago states, in fungi growing on old logs. *D. hydni* (Fabricius), of the eastern United States, is a shining-black beetle, with bright orange-red elytra with variable black markings.



Diaperis hydni.

a, larva; *b*, beetle; *c*, under side of head of larva; *d*, leg of same; *e*, antenna of beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

diaperyt, *n.* See *diaper*.

diaphanal† (dī-af'a-nal), *a.* [As *diaphan-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *diaphanous*.

Divers *diaphanal* glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like so many stones of orient and transparent hues.
B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.

diaphane (dī'a-fān), *n.* [= F. *diaphane*, transparent, < Gr. διαφανής, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] 1. A silk fabric having figures more translucent than the rest of the stuff. — 2. In *anat.*, a cell-wall; the investing membrane of a cell or sac. [Rare.]

diaphaneity (dī″a-fā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *diaphanéité*, irreg. < Gr. διαφάνεια, transparency, < διαφανής, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; diaphanousness; pellucidness.

It [the garnet] varies in *diaphaneity* from transparent to nearly opaque.
Encyc. Brit., X. 81.

diaphanic† (dī-a-fan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. διαφανής, transparent, + *-ic*.] Same as *diaphanous*. *Raleigh*.

diaphanometer (dī″a-fā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. διαφανής, transparent, + μέτρον, a measure.] 1. An instrument for estimating the transparency of the air. — 2. An instrument for testing spirits by comparing their transparency with that of spirits of known purity.

diaphanoscope (dī-a-fan'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. διαφανής, transparent, + σκοπεῖν, view: see *diaphanous*.] A dark box in which transparent positive photographs are viewed, either with or without a lens. The positive should be placed as far from the eye as the equivalent focal length of the lens with which the negative was taken; and when a lens is used for viewing the picture, its focal length should be the same as that of the lens with which it was taken.

diaphanotype (dī-a-fan'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. διαφανής, transparent, + τύπος, impression.] In *photog.*, a picture produced by coloring on the back a positive lightly printed on a translucent paper, and placing this colored print exactly over a strong duplicate print.

diaphanous (dī-af'a-nus), *a.* [(Cf. F. *diaphane* = Pr. *diafan* = Sp. *diáfano* = Pg. *diaphano* = It. *diafano*) < Gr. διαφανής, transparent, < διαφαίνειν, show through, < διά, through, + φαίνειν, show: see *fancy* = *fantasy* = *phantasy*, *fantom* = *phantom*.] Transmitting light; permitting the passage of light; transparent; clear; translucent.

Behold the daybreak!
The little light fades the immense and *diaphanous* shadows!
Walt Whitman.

diaphanously (dī-af'a-nus-li), *adv.* Transparently.

diaphanousness (dī-af'a-nus-nes), *n.* The quality of being diaphanous.

diaphemetric (dī-af-ē-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. δία, through, + ἁφή, touch, + μέτρον, measure, + *-ic*.] Relating to the measurements of the

tactile sensibility of parts: as, *diaphemetric* compasses. *Dunglison.*

diaphonic, diaphonical (dī-a-fon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διάφωνος*, dissonant, discordant, taken in lit. sense of 'sounding through or across,' < *διά*, through, across, + *φωνή*, a sound.] Same as *diacoustic.*

diaphonics (dī-a-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diaphonic*: see *-ics.*] Same as *diacoustics.*

diaphony (dī-af'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *διαφωνία*, dissonance, discord, < *διάφωνος*, dissonant, discordant: see *diaphonic.* Cf. *symphony.*] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a dissonance: distinguished from *symphony.*—2. In *medieval music*, the earliest and crudest form of polyphony, in which two, three, or four voices proceeded in strictly parallel motion, at such intervals with one another as the octave, the fifth, and the fourth. Also called *organum.*

diaphoresis (dī″a-fō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., perspiration, < Gr. *διαφόρησις*, a carrying off, perspiration, < *διαφορεῖν*, spread abroad, carry off, throw off by perspiration, < *διά*, through, + *φορεῖν*, carry, freq. of *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *med.*, perspiration, especially when artificially produced.

The insensible halitus, when in a quantity to be condensed, and in this state sensible to the feelings, is the *diaphoresis.* *Parr*, Med. Dict. (Ord MS.).

diaphoretic (dī″a-fō-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαφορητικός*, promoting perspiration, < *διαφορεῖν*, throw off by perspiration: see *diaphoresis.*] **I.** *a.* Promoting or increasing perspiration; sudorific.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

Diaphoretic antimony. See *antimony.*

II. *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Arbuthnot.*

diaphoretical (dī″a-fō-ret'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diaphoretic.*

diaphorite (dī-af'ō-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διάφορος*, different (< *διαφέρειν*, differ: see *differ*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral having the same composition as freieslebenite, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

diaphragm (dī'a-fram), *n.* [< F. *diaphragme* = Sp. *diafragma* = Pg. *diaphragma* = It. *diafragma*, < LL. *diaphragma*, < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, a partition-wall, barrier, the midriff, diaphragm, < *διαφραγνύναι*, separate by a barrier, barricade, < *διά*, between, + *φραγνύναι*, equiv. to the more common *φράσσειν*, fence, inclose, = L. *farcire*, stuff, whence ult. E. *farce* and *force*[3], q. v.] 1. A partition; something which divides or separates. Specifically—2. In *mech.*: (*a*) A thin piece, generally of metal, serving as a partition, or for some other special purpose: as, the vibrating *diaphragm* of a telephone, for the communication of transmitted sounds. (*b*) A ring, or a plate pierced with a circular hole so arranged as to fall in the axis of the instrument, used in optical instruments to cut off marginal beams of light, as in a camera or a telescope. Such diaphragms are often made movable, especially for photographic lenses, so that one with a large opening may be inserted when it is desired to admit abundant light to the lens, in order to use a short exposure, and one with a small opening when sharpness of detail is more desirable than shortness of exposure.

3. In *anat.*, the midriff; the musculomembranous partition which separates the thoracic from the abdominal cavity in mammals. In man the diaphragm consists of a muscular sheet whose fibers radiate from a trefoil tendinous center to attach themselves to the lower margins of the thorax, and behind form a large bundle on either side, called *pillars of the diaphragm.* The diaphragm is pierced by three principal openings: the *esophageal*, for the passage of the esophagus accompanied by the pneumogastric nerves; the *aortic*, for the passage of the aorta, thoracic duct, and large azygous vein; and the *caval*, for the inferior vena cava; besides some others for splanchnic nerves, etc. The diaphragm is invested on its thoracic surface by the pleural and pericardial serous membranes; on its abdominal surface by the peritoneum, a fold of which, reflected upon the liver, forms the suspensory ligament of that organ. The diaphragm is deeply concavo-convex, the convexity upward; the general figure is that of an umbrella. It is a powerful respiratory muscle, contracting at each inspiration and so flattening, while its relaxation in expiration renders it more convex; its contraction also assists in defecation and in parturition, and its spasmodic action is concerned in hiccough and sneezing; when most relaxed it rises to the level of about the fifth rib. A rudimentary diaphragm exists in birds; it is best developed in the apteryx.



Lower Surface of Human Diaphragm.
E, esophagus; *VCI*, inferior vena cava; *ThD*, thoracic duct; *Ao*, aorta.

4. In *bot.*, in the angiosperms, the plates (usually oblique) which interrupt the continuity of the larger air-spaces; in *Equisetum*, a transverse partition in the stem at the node; in *Characeæ*, a constriction formed by the enveloping cells near the tip of the oögonium.—5. In *conch.*, a septum or shelf-like plate extending into the cavity of a shell, more or less partitioning it.—**Alæ of the diaphragm.** See *ala.*—**Crura of the diaphragm.** See *crus.*—**Iris diaphragm**, a form of diaphragm used with lenses, in which the size of the aperture is varied at will, and at the same time kept nearly circular by the simultaneous motion of a large number of small shutters.—**Ligaments of the diaphragm**, the internal and external arcuate ligamentous border of the mammalian diaphragm, where it arches over the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles.—**Pillars of the diaphragm.** See def. 3.—**Revolving diaphragm**, in *optics*, a lens-diaphragm consisting of a disk pierced with holes of various diameters, and pivoted in such a position that by rotating it any opening desired may be brought in line with the axis of the lens.—**Trefoil of the diaphragm**, the three leaflets into which the musculomembranous part of the diaphragm is disposed.

diaphragmal (dī-a-frag'mal), *a.* [< *diaphragm* (LL. *diaphragma*) + *-al.*] 1. Partitioning or separating, as a partition between two cavities; septal.—2. Same as *diaphragmatic.*

diaphragmalgia, diaphragmalgy (dī″a-frag-mal'ji-ä, -ji), *n.* [NL. *diaphragmalgia*, < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, diaphragm, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphragmatic (dī″a-frag-mat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *diaphragma(t-)*, diaphragm, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm. Also *diaphragmal.*—**Diaphragmatic foramina.** See *foramen.*—**Diaphragmatic ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Diaphragmatic gout.** Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

diaphragmatitis (dī-a-frag-ma-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < LL. *diaphragma(t-)*, diaphragm, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the diaphragm or of its serous coats. Also *diaphragmitis.*

diaphragmatocele (dī″a-frag-mat'ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *διάφραγμα(τ-)*, diaphragm, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia, or a tumor, from a part of the viscera escaping through the diaphragm.

diaphragmodynia (dī-a-frag-mō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, diaphragm, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphyses, *n.* Plural of *diaphysis.*

diaphysial (dī-a-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *diaphysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a diaphysis; extending continuously between two ends, as the shaft of a bone.

diaphysis (dī-af'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *diaphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάφυσις*, a growing through, bursting of the bud, < *διαφύεσθαι*, grow through, of buds, < *διά*, through, + *φύεσθαι*, grow: see *physic*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, an abnormal elongation of the axis of a flower or of an inflorescence; a form of prolification.—2. In *anat.*, the continuity of a bone between its two ends; the shaft of a long bone, as distinguished from its epiphyses or apophyses.

diaplasis (dī-ap'la-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάπλασις*, a putting into shape, setting of a limb (Galen), < *διαπλάσσειν*, form, mold, set a limb, < *διά*, through, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, reduction, as of a dislocation or fracture. *Dunglison.*

diaplastic (dī-a-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. **διάπλαστος*, verbal adj. of *διαπλάσσειν*, form (see *diaplasis*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diaplasis: as, a *diaplastic* medicine or embrocation.

II. *n.* A medicine used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

diaplex (dī'a-pleks), *n.* Same as *diaplexus.*

diaplexal (dī-a-plek'sal), *a.* [< *diaplex* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the diaplexus.

diaplexus (dī-a-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + L. *plexus*: see *plexus.*] The choroid plexus of the diacœlia or third ventricle of the brain. Also *diaplex.*

diapnoe† (dī-ap'nō-ē), *n.* [< Gr. *διαπνοή*, a passage, outlet, evaporation, perspiration, < *διαπνεῖν*, blow through, < *διά*, through, + *πνεῖν*, blow.] Sweating; perspiration. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

diapnoic (dī-ap-nō'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diapnoique*; as *diapnoe* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing a very slight, insensible perspiration; gently diaphoretic.

II. *n.* A remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration; a mild diaphoretic.

diapnotic (dī-ap-not'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαπνοή*, passage, outlet, perspiration (see *diapnoe*), + *-ot-ic.*] Promoting gentle perspiration.

diapophyses, *n.* Plural of *diapophysis.*

diapophysial (dī″a-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *diapophysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a diapophysis; having the morphological character of a diapophysis: as, a *diapophysial* process; the *diapophysial* element of a vertebra. *Geol. Jour.*

diapophysis (dī-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *diapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀπόφυσις*, outgrowth: see *apophysis.*] The transverse process proper of a vertebra; the lateral process from each side of the neural arch, paired with its fellow of the opposite side of the same vertebra. It is one of the most constant and characteristic of the several vertebral apophyses. When there are more than one pair of transverse processes, the diapophysis is the dorsad or neurad one, as distinguished from a parapophysis or pleurapophysis. In cervical vertebræ the diapophyses are commonly confluent with pleurapophyses, forming a compound transverse process, pierced by the vertebrarterial foramen, the posterior tubercular being the proper diapophysial portion of such formations. See cuts under *atlas*, *cervical*, and *dorsal.*

diaporesis (dī″a-pō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διαπόρησις*, a doubting, a rhetorical figure so called, < *διαπορεῖν*, doubt, be at a loss, < *διά*, through, apart, + *ἀπορεῖν*, be at a loss: see *aporia.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the speaker professes to be in doubt which of several statements to make, which of several courses to pursue or recommend, where to begin or end, or, in general, what to say on a topic: as, What shall I do—remain silent or speak freely? Shall I call this folly, or shall I call it crime? If a judge, the audience, or an opponent is asked to settle the doubt, the figure is called *anacœnosis.*

Diapria (dī-ap'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of *Diapriinæ.*

Diapriinæ (dī-ap-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diapria* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ.* They have entire hind wings, 1-spurred fore tibiæ, antennæ inserted above the mouth, and the broad hind wings with no middle vein. The subfamily was established by Haliday in 1840.

diapry†, *a.* [< F. *diapré*, diapered, pp. of *diaprer*, diaper, adorn with diaper-work: see *diaper, v.*] Adorned with diaper-work; variegated.

The *Diapry* Mansions, where man-kinde doth trade,
Were built in Six Daies: and the Seav'nth was made
The sacred Sabbath.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

diapyesis (dī″a-pī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαπύησις*, suppuration, < *διαπυεῖν*, suppurate: see *diapyetic.*] Suppuration. *Dunglison.*

diapyetic (dī″a-pī-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαπυητικός*, promoting suppuration, < *διαπυεῖν*, suppurate, < *διά*, through, + *πῦον*, pus.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing suppuration; suppurative.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces suppuration; a suppurative.

diapyle (dī'a-pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *πύλη*, gate, entrance.] A term applied by Miers to a perforation through the testa at the end of a seed, for the passage of the raphe.

diarchy (dī'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *diarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. as if **διαρχία*, < **διάρχος*, only in pl. *δίαρχοι*, lit. two rulers, < *δι-*, two-, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A government in which the executive power is vested in two persons, as that of the two joint kings of Sparta or of Siam, or as in the case of William and Mary of England. Also, erroneously, *dinarchy.*

diarhodon† (dī-ar'ō-don), *n.* [ML. **diarhodon*, **diarrhodon*, also *diarhodinus*, < Gr. *διάρροδος*, compounded of roses, < *διά*, between, + *ῥόδον*, a rose.] A color mentioned in medieval descriptions of stuffs: probably, from its derivation, a brilliant red.

diarial (dī-ā'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *diarium*, a diary, + *-al.*] Same as *diarian.*

diarian (dī-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *diarium*, a diary, + *-an.*] Pertaining to a diary or journal; journalistic.

You take a name; Philander's odes are seen,
Printed, and prais'd, in every magazine;
Diarian sages greet their brother sage,
And your dark pages please th' enlighten'd age.
Crabbe, News-paper.

diarist (dī'ạ-rist), *n.* [< *diary* + *-ist.*] One who keeps a diary.

Incidents written down by a monk in his cell, or by a *diarist* pacing the round with majesty, would be equally warped by the views of the monastery in the one case, or by a flattering subservience to the higher power in the other. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 274.

William [of Malmesbury] stands next in order of time after Bede in the series of our historical writers, properly so called, as distinguished from mere compilers and *diarists*. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit.

diarize (dī'ạ-rīz), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *diarized*, ppr. *diarizing*. [< *diary* + *-ize.*] To record in a diary; write a diary.

The history that the earliest men of New England wrote was what we may call contemporaneous history; it was historical *diarizing*. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 116.

★**diarrhea, diarrhœa** (dī-ạ-rē'ạ), *n.* [= F. *diarrhée* = Sp. *diarrea* = Pg. *diarrhea* = It. *diarrea* = D. *diarrhoea* = G. *diarrhöe* = Dan. Sw. *diarrhe*, < LL. *diarrhœa*, < Gr. *διάρροια*, diarrhea, lit. a flowing through, < *διαρρεῖν*, flow through, < *διά*, through, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the bowels, generally arising from inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and commonly caused by errors in regimen, as the use of food hurtful from its quantity or quality; intestinal catarrh.

diarrheal, diarrhœal (dī-ạ-rē'ạl), *a.* [< *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resulting from diarrhea; having the character of or characterizing diarrhea; catarrhal, with reference to the intestines.

That three thousand and more individuals, mostly children, died from *diarrhoeal* diseases, does not surprise one who is familiar with the intense heat of our summer. *Science*, IX. 86.

diarrheic, diarrhœic (dī-ạ-rē'ik), *a.* [< *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhea: as, a *diarrheic* flux.

diarrhetic, diarrhœtic (dī-ạ-ret'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-t-ic.*] Same as *diarrheic*.

diarthrodial (dī-är-thrō'di-ạl), *a.* [< *diarthrosis*, after *arthrodial.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis: as, a *diarthrodial* articulation; *diarthrodial* movement.

diarthromere (dī-är'thrō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *arthromere*, q. v.] A vertebrate metamere; the typical double-ring or figure-8 segment of the body of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to a theoretically complete vertebra and its accompaniments. *Coues*, 1868.

diarthromeric (dī-är-thrō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *diarthromere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a diarthromere or metamere of a vertebrate. *Coues.*

diarthrosis (dī-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *diarthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάρθρωσις*, division by joints, articulation, < *διαρθροῦν*, divide by joints, < *διά*, between, + *ἀρθροῦν*, join, articulate, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis.*] In *anat.*, that articulation of bones which leaves them free to move in some or any direction; free, as distinguished from fixed, arthrosis; thorough-joint: applied both to the joints themselves and to the motion resulting from such mechanism. The principal kinds of articulation thus designated are *enarthrosis*, or ball-and-socket joint, the freest of all, as seen in the hip and shoulder; *ginglymus*, or hinge-joint, as in the elbow and knee; and *cyclarthrosis*, or pivot-joint. See *arthrosis.* Also called *abarthrosis.*—**Rotatory diarthrosis.** Same as *cyclarthrosis.*

diary (dī'ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **diarius*, adj. (only as noun: see II.), < *dies*, day: see II.] **I.**† *a.* Lasting for one day: as, a *diary* fever. *Bacon.*

II. *n.*; pl. *diaries* (-riz). [= Sp. Pg. It. *diario*, < L. *diarium*, a daily allowance for soldiers, LL. also a diary, neut. of **diarius*, adj., < *dies*, day: see *dial*, *deity*. The synonym *journal* is of the same ult. origin.] 1. An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; specifically, a daily record kept by a person of any or all matters within his experience or observation: as, a *diary* of the weather; a traveler's *diary.*

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men . . . make *diaries;* but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, . . . they omit it. *Bacon*, Travel.

2. A book prepared for keeping a diary; especially, a book with blank leaves bearing printed dates for a daily record, often including other printed matter of current use or interest: as, a lawyers' *diary.*

diaschisis (dī-as'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάσχισις*, division, cleft, < *διασχίζειν*, cleave: see *diaschisma.*] A disturbance or loss of function in a part of the brain more or less remote from the seat of actual lesion. It occurs most commonly when the lesion is suddenly produced.

diaschisma (dī-ạ-skiz'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάσχισμα*, anything cloven, in music half the diesis, < *διασχίζειν*, cleave, sever, < *διά*, asunder, + *σχίζειν*, cut, separate: see *schism.*] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a minute interval whose size is variously given.—2. In *modern music*, the larger subdivision of a syntonic comma (see *comma*, 5, *b*), represented by the ratio 2048 : 2025. In strict intonation it is the interval between C and D♭♭. A diaschisma and a schisma together equal a syntonic comma.

diascordium (dī-ạ-skôr'di-um), *n.*; pl. *diascordia* (-ạ). [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *σκόρδιον*, a certain plant: see *scordium.*] An electuary in the composition of which the plant scordium or water-germander formed an important element. *Dunglison.*

diasia (dī-ā'si-ạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Διάσια*, pl., < *Ζεύς* (gen. *Διός*), Zeus.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios (the Propitious), celebrated without the walls, with sacrifices and rejoicing, in the latter half of the month Arthesterion (beginning of March).

diaskeuasis (dī-ạ-skū'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. **διασκεύασις*, < *διασκευάζειν*, revise: see *diaskeuast.*] Revision; editing.

The authorship of this work is aptly attributed to Vyâsa, "the arranger," the personification of Indian *diaskeuasis.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 281.

diaskeuast (dī-ạ-skū'ast), *n.* [< Gr. *διασκευαστής*, a reviser, an interpolator, < *διασκευάζειν*, get quite ready, set in order, revise for publication, < *διά*, through, + *σκευάζειν*, make ready, prepare, < *σκεῦος*, implement, tool, equipment.] A reviser; an interpolator: used especially with reference to old recensions of Greek writings. Also written *diasceuast.*

I should be inclined to suspect the hand of the *diaskeuast* in this passage more than in almost any other of the poems. *Gladstone*, Studies on Homer, II. 83.

But these fables only purport to be Babrius spoiled, after having passed through the hands of a *diasceuast:* that is, some late writer who has turned his verses into barbarous Greek and wretched metre. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 181.

Diaspinæ (dī-as-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diaspis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Coccidæ*, typified by the genus *Diaspis;* the scale-lice. Also written *Diaspina.*

Named *Diaspina* from its principal genus, Diaspis. It contains some of the most pernicious insects in existence, which, by reason of their vast multiplicity, ruin or destroy whole orchards of valuable fruit trees, or groves of shade trees. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 214.

Diaspis (dī-as'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] The typical genus of scale-insects of the subfamily *Diaspinæ.*

diaspora (dī-as'pō-rạ), *n.* [< Gr. *διασπορά*, a scattering, dispersion, collectively, in the Septuagint and New Testament, the dispersed Jews, < *διασπείρειν*, scatter, sow abroad, < *διά*, throughout, + *σπείρειν*, scatter, sow.] The dispersion of the Jews; among the Hellenistic Jews and in the New Testament, the whole body of Jews living scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity: also used by the Jewish Christians of the apostolic age for their fellow Christians outside of Palestine (rendered "the strangers" in the authorized version of 1 Pet. i. 1, and "the Dispersion" in the revised version).

The development of Judaism in the *diaspora* differed in important points from that in Palestine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 760.

diaspore (dī'ạ-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *διασπορά*, a scattering: see *diaspora.*] A hydrate of aluminium occurring in crystals and foliated masses, colorless or of a pearly gray. It is infusible, and a small fragment placed in the flame of a candle, or exposed to the flame of the blowpipe, almost instantly decrepitates and is dispersed: hence its name.

diaspret†, *n.* [< ML. *diasprus*, diaper, jasper: see *diaper, jasper.*] Same as *jasper.*

Great stones like to Corneolaes, Granats, Agats, *Diaspry*, Calcidonij, Hematists, and some kinde of naturall Diamonds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 216.

diaspront (dī-as'prọn), *n.* [ML., var. of *diasprus*, diaper, jasper, etc.: see *diaper.*] Same as *diaper.*

diastaltic (dī-ạ-stal'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διασταλτικός*, able to distinguish, in music able to expand or exalt the mind, < *διαστέλλειν*, dilate, expand, distinguish, < *διά*, apart, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *Gr. music*, dilated or extended: applied both to particular intervals and to a general heroic ★quality in a melody.

diastase (dī'ạ-stās), *n.* [< F. *diastase*, diastase, lit. separation (see def.), < Gr. *διάστασις*, separation: see *diastasis.*] A substance existing in barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes after germination. It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of three parts of water and one of alcohol, at a temperature of 113°, a certain quantity of germinated barley ground and dried in the open air, and then putting the whole under pressure and filtering it. Diastase is solid, white, and soluble in water and diluted alcohol, but insoluble in strong alcohol. In solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at the temperature of 150° F., transforming it into dextrin and maltose.

diastasis (dī-as'tạ-sis), *n.*; pl. *diastases* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάστασις*, a separation, < *διαστῆναι*, pres. *διστάναι*, separate, cause to stand apart, < *διά*, apart, + *στῆναι*, pres. *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, = E. *sta-nd.*] Forcible separation of bones without fracture, as the result of external mechanical injury or direct violence; dislocation; luxation.

diastatic (dī-ạ-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαστατικός*, separative (cf. *διάστασις*, separation: see *diastase*), < *διαστῆναι*, pres. *διστάναι*, separate: see *diastasis.*] Of or pertaining to diastase; possessing the properties of diastase: as, a *diastatic* ferment.

diastatically (dī-ạ-stat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of diastase.

The quantity of the *diastatically* acting albuminous substances increases with the progress of germination. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 291.

diastem (dī'ạ-stem), *n.* [< LL. *diastema*, interval: see *diastema.*] Same as *diastema*, 2.

diastema (dī-ạ-stē'mạ), *n.*; pl. *diastemata* (-ma-tạ). [LL., an interval, esp. in music, < Gr. *διάστημα*, an interval, difference, < *διαστῆναι*, separate: see *diastasis.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an interval between any two consecutive teeth, especially between any two series or kinds of teeth, as between the canines and premolars or incisors, or among the incisors, as in many bats. When there are no canines, as in rodents, diastema occurs between the incisors and the premolars. It necessarily occurs when opposing teeth are so long that they cross each other when the mouth is shut. Man is notable as having normally no diastemata, his teeth forming a continuous series, and being all of approximately equal lengths. But the same is the case with some other mammals, as in the genera *Tarsius* and *Anoplotherium.*

2. In *anc. Gr. music*, an interval. Also *diastem.*

diaster (dī-as'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In *biol.*, a double star; the karyokinetic figure which results when the daughter chromosomes move from the equator toward the poles of the spindle. See *aster* and *karyokinesis.*

A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the *diaster.* *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 833.

diastimeter (dī-ạ-stim'e-tėr), *n.* [Prop. **diastasimeter*, < Gr. *διάστασις*, distance, interval (< *διστάναι*, *διαστῆναι*, stand apart), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances. *E. H. Knight.*

diastole (dī-as'tọ-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διαστολή*, dilatation, expansion, lengthening of a syllable, < *διαστέλλειν*, dilate, expand, put asunder: see *diastaltic.*] 1. The normal rhythmical dilatation or relaxation of the heart or other blood-vessel, which alternates with *systole* or contraction, the two movements together constituting pulsation or beating: as, auricular *diastole;* ventricular *diastole.* The term is also extended to some other pulsating organs, as lymph-hearts, and specifically to the expanding action of the contractile vesicle of infusorians and other protozoans.

2. The period or length of time during which a rhythmically pulsating vessel is relaxed or dilated; the time-interval which alternates with systole.—3. In *Gr. gram.*, a mark similar in position and shape to a comma, but originally semicircular in form, used to indicate the correct separation of words, and guard against a false division, such as might pervert the sense. Such a sign was needed to obviate the confusion arising from the ancient practice of writing without division between words. The diastole is still occasionally used, generally in order to distinguish the pronominal forms ὅ,τι and ὅ,τε, 'whatever, which,' from the particles ὅτι, 'that,' and ὅτε, 'when.' The usual practice at present, however, is to use a space instead of the diastole. When the present shape of the comma came into use, more or less confusion between it and the diastole necessarily ensued. Also called *hypodiastole.* See *hyphen.*

4. In *anc. pros.*, lengthening or protraction of a syllable regularly short; especially, protraction of a syllable preceding a pause or taking the ictus: as,

Ire negabamūs et tecta ignota subire.
Ovid, Metamorph., xiv. 250.

Most cases of diastole in Latin poetry are supposed to be instances of reversion to an older pronunciation, though the pause which usually follows could of itself make good the metrical deficiency. This reversion is seen chiefly in verb-terminations with final *t* and *r*: as,

Callidus ut soleät humeris portare viator.
Horace, Satires, I. v. 90.

diastolic (dī-ą-stol'ik), *a.* [< *diastole* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by diastole.

diastoly† (dī-as'tō-li), *n.* An obsolete form of *diastole*.

Diastopora (dī-ą-stop'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., for **Diastatopora*, < Gr. *διάστατος*, split up, divided (< *διαστῆναι*, separate: see *diastasis*), + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Diastoporidæ*.

Diastoporidæ (dī-as-tō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diastopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans.

diastyle (dī'ą-stīl), *a.* [< L. *diastylos*, < Gr. *διάστυλος*, having the columns wide apart (whence *διαστύλιον*, the space between columns), < *διά*, apart, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, pertaining to that arrangement of columns in a classical order in which the intercolumniation measures three diameters. See cut under *intercolumniation*.

Diastylidæ (dī-ą-stil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diastylis* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous thoracostracous crustaceans, equivalent to the suborder *Cumacea* of some authors, containing remarkable annectent forms related on the one



Diastylis quadrispinosa.

hand to schizopods, on the other to copepods, and exhibiting in some respects a persistence of a larval type of the higher *Crustacea*. They are *Thoracostraca* or *Podophthalmia* with a small cephalothoracic shield, typically 5 thoracic somites, 6 pairs of legs, of which at least the two anterior pairs are biramous or of the schizopod type, maxillipeds in 2 pairs, and the abdomen elongated, of 6 somites, and in the male bearing several pairs of swimming-feet besides the terminal appendages. *Diastylis* and *Leucon* are leading genera. As understood by recent naturalists, it is limited to *Diastylis* and *Leptostylis*; these have the integuments strongly indurated, body and tail sharply defined, and the carapace large and vaulted, with a conspicuous rostriform prominence.

Diastylis (dī-as'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάστυλος*: see *diastyle*.] The typical genus of the family *Diastylidæ*.

diasyrm (dī'ą-sirm), *n.* [< Gr. *διασυρμός*, disparagement, ridicule, in rhet. a figure of speech so called, < *διασύρειν*, disparage, ridicule, tear in pieces, < *διά*, apart, + *σύρειν*, drag, draw.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech expressing disparagement or ridicule.

diatessaron (dī-ą-tes'ą-ron), *n.* [L., < Gr. *διατεσσάρων*, for *ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων*, sc. *χορδῶν συμφωνία*, the interval of a fourth (see *diapason*, *diapente*): *τεσσάρων*, gen. pl. fem. of *τέσσαρες* = E. *four*; see *tessara* and *four*.] **1.** In *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of a fourth.—**2.** [Gr. *τὸ διὰ τεσσάρων* (Tatian, in Eusebius).] A harmony of the four Gospels. The first work of this kind was that of Tatian (latter half of the second century), a Christian apologist, but afterward a Gnostic.

Who would lose, in the confusion of a *Diatessaron*, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

3. In *old phar.*, an electuary composed of four medicines: gentian, birthwort, bayberries, and myrrh.—**Diapason diatessaron.** See *diapason*.

diathermal (dī-ą-thėr'mal), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *θερμός*, heat, + *-al*. Cf. *diathermanous*.] Same as *diathermanous*.

diathermance, diathermancy (dī-ą-thėr'mans, -man-si), *n.* [< *diatherman-ous* + *-ce, -cy*, after Gr. *θέρμανσις*, heating, < *θερμαίνειν*, heat.] The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermanous.

diathermaneity (dī-ą-thėr-ma-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *diathermanéité*; as *diatherman-ous* + *-e-ity*.] Same as *diathermance*.

diathermanism (dī-ą-thėr'mą-nizm), *n.* [As *diatherman-ous* + *-ism*.] The transmission of radiant heat.

diathermanous (dī-ą-thėr'mą-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *διαθερμαίνειν* (*διαθερμαν-*), warm through, < *διά*, through, + *θερμαίνειν*, warm, heat, < *θερμός*, heat.] Freely permeable by the infra-red rays of the spectrum. The term is specifically applied to certain substances, such as rock-salt, etc., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, in the same way as transparent or diaphanous bodies allow of the passage of light. See *absorption*.

diathermic (dī-ą-thėr'mik), *a.* [As *diatherm-al* + *-ic.*] Same as *diathermanous*.

In thin plates some descriptions tint the sun with a greenish hue: others make it appear a glowing red without any trace of green. The latter are by far more *diathermic* than the former. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 8.

diathermometer (dī″ą-thėr-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *θερμός*, heat, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

diathermous (dī-ą-thėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *θερμός*, heat.] Same as *diathermanous*.

The *diathermous* forenoon atmosphere.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxix. p. 390.

★ **diathesis** (dī-ath'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάθεσις*, arrangement, disposition, state, condition (of body or mind), < *διατιθέναι*, arrange, dispose, place separately, < *διά*, apart, + *τιθέναι*, place, put. Cf. *thesis*.] **1.** In *med.*, a predisposing condition or habit of body; constitutional predisposition: as, a strumous or scrofulous *diathesis*.

She inherited a nervous *diathesis* as well as a large dower of intellectual and æsthetic graces.
E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 98.

2. A predisposing condition or state of mind; a mental tendency; hence, a predisposing condition or tendency in anything.

In whichever rank you see corruption, be assured it equally pervades all ranks—be assured it is the symptom of a bad social *diathesis*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 256.

All signs fail in a drought, because the predisposition, the *diathesis*, is so strongly toward fair weather.
The Century, XXV. 675.

diathetic (dī-ą-thet'ik), *a.* [< *diathesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or dependent upon diathesis; constitutional: as, *diathetic* tumors.

Diathetic diseases: that is to say, diseases dependent upon a peculiar disposition of body or mind, or both.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 505.

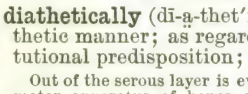
diathetically (dī-ą-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diathetic manner; as regards diathesis, or constitutional predisposition; constitutionally.

Out of the serous layer is evolved the whole voluntary motor apparatus of bones, muscles, aponeuroses, ligaments, and serous tissues; so that . . . they are related to each other nutritionally and *diathetically*.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 346.

diatite (dī'ą-tīt), *n.* [< *diat(om)* + *-ite*[2].] A cement composed of a mixture of shellac and finely divided silica.

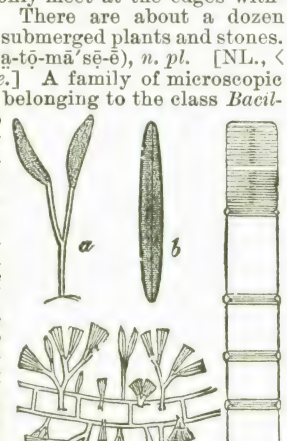
diatom (dī'ą-tom), *n.* A member of the *Diatomaceæ*.—**Diatom prism.** See *prism*.

Diatoma (dī-at'ō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **διάτομος*, verbal adj. of *διατέμνειν*, cut through, < *διά*, through, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *bot.*, a genus of *Diatomaceæ*, in which the frustules are connected together by their angles, forming a zigzag chain, and the valves composing them only meet at the edges without overlapping. There are about a dozen species, found on submerged plants and stones.



Diatoma, magnified.

Diatomaceæ (dī″ą-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diatoma* + *-aceæ.*] A family of microscopic unicellular algæ, belonging to the class *Bacillarieæ*. They are characterized by having a silicification of the cell-wall and by the presence of a brownish pigment which conceals the green of the chlorophyl. The cells are either isolated or united into threads, etc., and often secrete a thin jelly in which they live socially. Each frustule is composed of two separate and similar parts (valves), the edges of which usually fit one over the other like the lid of a box. Reproduction takes place by division, by conjugation, and by spores formed within the cell. Diatoms exist in all parts of the world in immense numbers at the bottom of the sea and of fresh water, and are also found attached to the submerged parts of aquatic plants, etc., and among mosses and in other damp localities. There are many genera, and the number of known species exceeds 10,000. They vary greatly in the form and markings of the valves, which are often exquisitely sculptured, forming beautiful objects under the microscope and testing its highest powers. In some species the lines are found to equal 125,000 to the inch. Extensive fossil deposits of the silicious remains of *Diatomaceæ* occur in various localities, as at Bilin in Bohemia, and in Virginia, Nevada, and California. They are sometimes used as polishing-powder. They are abundant in guano. Preferably called *Bacillariaceæ*.



Diatomaceæ, magnified.

a, young individuals of *Cymbella lanceolata*; *b*, longitudinal view of a single frustule of *Striatella interrupta*, showing striæ; *c*, *Gomphonema exiguum*, attached to a filament of *Conferva*; *d*, *Striatella interrupta*: many individuals united laterally to form a strap-shaped colony, with a lateral pedicel. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

diatomacean (dī″ą-tō-mā'sē-an), *n.* [< *diatomace-ous* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the family ★*Diatomaceæ*.

diatomaceous (dī″ą-tō-mā'shius), *a.* [< *Diatomaceæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling *Diatomaceæ*.

During the voyage of the Challenger, a . . . *diatomaceous* ooze was found, as a pale straw-coloured deposit, in certain parts of the Southern Ocean. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 232.

diatomic (dī-ą-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἄτομος*, atom, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, consisting of two atoms: as, a *diatomic* radical: specifically applied to hydroxids which have two hydrogen atoms united to the nucleus radical by oxygen. It is these hydrogen atoms alone which are easily replaced by metallic or other radicals.

The alcohols and fat acids are monatomic, the glycols are *diatomic*, and the glycerines are triatomic compounds.
J. P. Cooke, Chem. Philos., p. 117.

diatomiferous (dī″ą-tō-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Diatoma* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Containing or yielding diatoms.

diatomin, diatomine (dī'a-tō-min), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The buff or yellowish-brown substance which, together with chlorophyl, forms the melinophyl of diatoms and gives them their characteristic color.

diatomist (dī-at'ō-mist), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-ist.*] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Diatomaceæ*.

diatomite (dī-at'ō-mīt), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-ite*[2].] Diatomaceous earth; infusorial earth.

diatomoscope (dī-ą-tom'ō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *Diatoma* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the examination of diatoms.

diatomous (dī-at'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. as if **διάτομος*, verbal adj. of *διατέμνειν*, cut through: see *Diatoma*.] In *mineral.*, having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

diatonic (dī-ą-ton'ik), *a.* [= F. *diatonique* = Sp. *diatónico* = Pg. It. *diatonico* (cf. D. G. *diatonisch* = Dan. Sw. *diatonisk*), < LL. *diatonicus*, < Gr. *διατονικόν*, also simply *διάτονον* (sc. *γένος*, class), the diatonic scale, neut. of *διάτονος*, extending through, < *διατείνειν*, stretch through, extend, < *διά*, through, + *τείνειν*, stretch, > *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*.] **1.** In *Gr. music*, noting one of the three standard tetrachords, consisting of four tones at the successive intervals of a half tone, a tone, and a tone: distinguished from *chromatic* and *enharmonic*. See *tetrachord*.—**2.** In *modern music*, using the tones, intervals, or harmonies of the standard major or minor scales without chromatic alteration.—**Diatonic instruments**, instruments constructed to produce only the tones of the standard major or minor scales of their fundamental tone.—**Diatonic melody**, a melody without modulation.—**Diatonic modulation**, a modulation to a closely related key. See *modulation*.—**Diatonic progression**, a melodic passage in which the tones of the standard scale, major or minor, are used in succession upward or downward.—**Diatonic scale**, a standard scale, major or minor. See *scale*.

diatonically (dī-ą-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

diatonous (dī-at'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *διάτονος*, extending through: see *diatonic*.] Extending from front to back: in *masonry*, said of stones which extend entirely through a wall so that they appear on both sides of it.

diatriba†, *n.* Same as *diatribe*, 1.

I have read yr learned *Diatriba* concerning Prayer, & do exceedingly prayse your method.
Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.

diatribe (dī'ą-trīb), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *diatriba*; = F. *diatribe* = Sp. *diatriba* = Pg. *diatribe* = It. *diatriba*. < ML. *diatriba*, a disputation (L. *diatriba*, a school), < Gr. *διατριβή*, a wearing away, pastime, way of spending time, a school, a discussion, waste of time, < *διατρίβειν*, rub away, waste, spend time, discuss, < *διά*, through, + *τρίβειν*, rub: see *trite*.] **1.** A continued discourse or disputation.

I have made . . . a *diatribe* on the subject of descriptive poetry. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

Specifically—**2.** A bitter and violent criticism; a strain of invective.

Her continued *diatribe* against intellectual people.
M. C. Clarke.

A really insolent *diatribe*, . . . which Knox boasted himself to have launched at the Duke and the Marquis of Winchester. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

diatribist (dī-a-trī'bist), *n.* [< *diatribe* + *-ist.*] One who writes or utters diatribes.

Diatryma (dī-a-trī'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *τρῦμη*, a hole, < *τρίειν*, bore, pierce.] A genus of gigantic ratite fossil birds from the Wahsatch group of the Eocene of New Mexico, supposed to be the same as *Gastornis* (which see) The type-species is *D. gigantea*. *Cope.*

diauli, *n.* Plural of *diaulos.*

diaulos (dī-â'los), *n.*; pl. *diauli* (-lī). [< L. *diaulos*, a double course, < Gr. *δίαυλος*, a double pipe or channel, a double course, < *δι-*, two-, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, flute.] **1.** An ancient Greek musical instrument, consisting of two single flutes, either similar or different, so joined at the mouthpiece that they could be played together. See cut under *auletris.*—**2.** In *anc. Greek games*, a double course, in which the racers passed around a goal at the end of the course, and returned to the starting-place.

Besides the foot-race in which the course was traversed only once, there were now the *diaulos* or double course and the "long" foot-race (dolichos).
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 766.

3. An ancient Greek itinerary measure, the equivalent of two stadia.

diaxon (dī-ak'son), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἄξων*, axis.] **I.** *a.* Having two axes, as a sponge-spicule. See extract under *diaxonia.*

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule with two axes.

diaxonia (dī-ak-sō'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *diaxon* + *-ia.*] Sponge-spicules having two axes.

When one of the rays of this triact spicule becomes rudimentary, *Diaxonia* can theoretically be produced. It is however advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the Triaxonia.
Von Lendenfeld, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1886, p. 560.

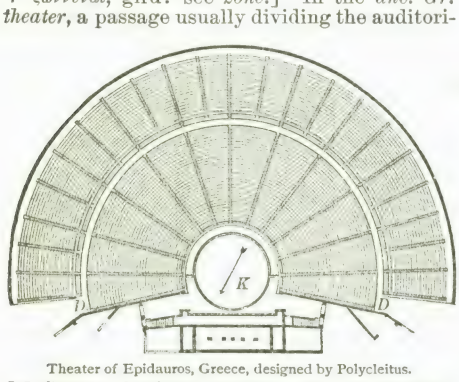
diazeuctic (dī-a-zūk'tik), *a.* [Also improp. *diazeutic*; < Gr. *διαζευκτικός*, disjunctive, < *διαζευγνύναι*, disjoin (cf. *τὸ διεζευγμένον σύστημα*, the disjunct system of music), < *διά*, apart, + *ζευγνύναι* = L. *jungere*, join: see *disjunct, join, zeugma*, etc.] Disjunct: in *anc. Gr. music*, applied to two successive tetrachords that were separated by the interval of a tone, and also to the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diazeutic (dī-a-zū'tik), *a.* Improper form of ★*diazeuctic.*

diazeuxis (dī-a-zūk'sis), *n.* [Gr. *διάζευξις*, disjunction, < *διαζευγνύναι*, disjoin: see *diazeuctic.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, the separation of two successive tetrachords by the interval of a tone, and also the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diazo-. [< *di-*[2] + *azo(te).*] In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that a compound contains a group of two nitrogen atoms of which, in the aromatic series, only one is combined with carbon.

diazoma (dī-a-zō'mä), *n.*; pl. *diazomata* (-ma-tä). [L., < Gr. *διάζωμα*, a girdle, partition, lobby, < *διαζωννύναι*, gird round, < *διά*, through, + *ζωννύναι*, gird: see *zone.*] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, a passage usually dividing the auditorium longitudinally at about the middle, cutting the radial flights of steps, and serving to facilitate communication. In some examples there are more than one diazoma, and in some small or rude theaters none is present. In the Roman theater it was called *præcinctio.*



Theater of Epidauros, Greece, designed by Polycleitus.
D D, diazoma; *K*, orchestra, or konistra. (From the Proceedings (Πρακτικά) for 1883 of the Archæological Society of Athens.)

dib[1] (dib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dibbed*, ppr. *dibbing.* [Early mod. E. *dibbe*; < ME. *dibben*, a var. of *dippen*, dip: see *dip*, *v.* Cf. *dab*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* To dip.

And Jesus blisced thaim on an,
And bad thaim *dib* thair cuppes alle
And ber tille bern best in halle.
Early Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 121.

II. *intrans.* To dip; specifically, in *angling*, to dibble.

In *dibbing* for roach, dace, or chub, I must not let my motion be swift: when I see any of them coming towards the bait, I must make two or three short removes, and then let it glide gently with the stream, if possible towards the fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 107, note.

dib[1] (dib), *n.* [< *dib*[1], *v.*; var. of *dip*, *n.*] **1.** A dip.—**2.** A depression in the ground.—**3.** A valley. [Prov. Eng.]

dib[2] (dib), *n.* [A var. of *dub*[3].] A pool; a dub. [Scotch.]

The *dibs* were full; the roads foul.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 312.

dib[3] (dib), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] **1.** One of the small bones, or huckle-bones, of a sheep's leg; the knee-pan or the ankle-bone. See *astragalus.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** *pl.* A children's game, consisting in throwing up the small bones of the legs of sheep, or small stones, and catching them first on the palm and then on the back of the hand. As played with pebbles, this game is also called *chackstones, jackstones.* In Scotland called *chuckies, chucks*, or *chuckie-stanes*, and played with pebbles.

3. *pl.* Money. [Eng. slang.]

Pray come with more cash in your pocket:
Make nunky surrender his *dibs.*
James Smith, Rejected Addresses, George Barnwell.

-dib, -div. [Hind. *dīp*, *dwīp*, < Skt. *dvīpa*, island.] The final element of many place-names in India and the East: as, Seren*dib* (an old name of Ceylon), Mald*ive*s, Lacca*dive*s.

Dibamidæ (dī-bam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dibamus* + *-idæ.*] A family of true lacertilians, typified by the genus *Dibamus.* They have the clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped, the premaxillary double, no interorbital septum, no columella cranii, no arches, and no osteodermal plates.

Dibamus (dī-bā'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίβαμος*, poet. for **δίβημος*, on two legs, < *δι-*, two-, + *βῆμα*, a step, pace: see *bema.*] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Dibamidæ.*

dibasic (dī-bā'sik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βάσις*, base, + *-ic.*] Same as *bibasic.*

dibatis (di-bā'tis), *n.* [An artificial word.] In *logic*, same as *dimaris.*

dibber (dib'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *dib*[1] for *dip* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *dibble*[1].] **1.** An instrument for dibbling; a dibble, or a tool having a series of dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground.—**2.** An iron tool with a sharp-pointed end of steel, or the pointed end of a claw-bar, used by miners and others for making holes.

The pointed ends of claw-bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions. The end . . . is called a *dibber*, for making holes.
Wm. Morgan, Man. of Mining Tools, p. 158.

★**dibble**[1] (dib'l), *n.* [< ME. *dibbille, debylle, *dibel*; appar. < *dib*[1], dip, + *-el*, equiv. to *-er*[1].] A pointed tool, often merely a short, stout, pointed stick, used in gardening and agriculture to make holes in the ground for planting seeds or bulbs, setting out plants, etc.

I'll not put
The *dibble* in the earth to set one slip of them.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Take an old man's advice, youth, . . . bend thy sword into a pruning-hook, and make a *dibble* of thy dagger.
Scott, Abbot, xxviii.

dibble[1] (dib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling.* [< *dibble*[1], *n.*] To plant with a dibble, or to make holes in for planting seeds, etc.; make holes or indentations in, as if with a dibble.

An' he's brought fouth o' foreign leeks,
An' *dibblet* them in his yairdie.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 144.

A skipping deer,
With pointed hoof *dibbling* the glebe, prepared
The soft receptacle, in which, secure,
Thy rudiments should sleep the winter through.
Cowper, Yardley Oak (1791).

Thaw sets in—
After an hour a dripping sound is heard
In all the forests, and the soft-strewn snow
Under the trees is *dibbled* thick with holes.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

dibble[2] (dib'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling.* [Freq. of *dib*[1] for *dip.*] To dip or let the bait fall gently into the water, as in angling.

This stone fly, then, we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler.

Man in a small boat fishing: ask him civilly what he's doing. He answers . . . "*Dibbling* for chub." . . . All the villagers *dibble*. *F. C. Burnand*, Happy Thoughts, v.

dibbler (dib'lėr), *n.* One who dibbles, or an instrument for dibbling.

dibbling (dib'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dibble*[2], *v.*] The act of dipping, as in angling.

Not an inch of your line being to be suffered to touch the water in *dibling*, it may be allowed to be the stronger.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 241.

dib-hole (dib'hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, and especially of the shaft, into which the water is drained or conducted so that it may be raised to the surface by pumping or otherwise. [Lancashire, Eng.] Called *sump* in Cornwall and in the United States, and *lodge* in various coal-mining districts of England.

diblastula (dī-blas'ṭū-lä), *n.*; pl. *diblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *blastula*, q. v.] The two-cell-layered sac into which the single cells or plastids constituting the germs of the *Enterozoa* first develop. *E. R. Lankester.*

dibothrian (dī-both'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, a pit.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dibothriidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dibothriidæ*; a tapeworm with only two facets or fossettes on the head, as in the genera *Dibothrium* and *Bothriocephalus.* The broad tapeworm, *Bothriocephalus latus*, is a dibothrian.

Dibothriidæ (dī-both-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dibothrium* + *-idæ.*] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms, having only two suckers on the head: a synonym of *Bothriocephalidæ.*

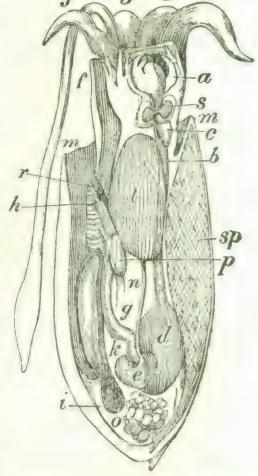
Dibothrium (dī-both'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] The typical genus of the family *Dibothriidæ.*

dibrach, dibrachys (dī'brak, -is), *n.* [< LL. *dibrachys*, < LGr. *δίβραχυς* (= LL. *bibrevis*), of two short syllables, < *δι-* (= L. *bi-*), two-, + *βραχύς* = L. *brevis*, short.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

dibranch (dī'brangk), *n.* One of the *Dibranchiata.*

A whole lobe or arm of a Decapod or Octopod *Dibranch.*
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

Dibranchiata (dī-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dibranchiatus*: see *dibranchiate.*] An order of acetabuliferous cephalopods, containing the decapod and octopod *Cephalopoda.* It is one of the prime divisions of *Cephalopoda* (the other being *Tetrabranchiata*), having two gills in the mantle-cavity, from 8 to 10 arms bearing suckers, a complete infundibulum or funnel, and usually an ink-bag, with, or more frequently without, a shell. (See cut under *ink-bag.*) All the living cephalopods, excepting the pearly nautilus, belong to the *Dibranchiata*, such as cuttlefishes, squids, calamaries, etc., together with the paper-nautilus. (See cuts under *argonaut* and *Argonautidæ.*) Belemnites are fossil forms of the order. The order is divided into three suborders, *Octopoda* or *Octocera*, *Decapoda* or *Decacera*, and *Belemnoidea.* Also called *Cryptodibranchiata.* See also *belemnite* and *cuttlefish.*



Female Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*), illustrating anatomy of *Dibranchiata.*

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the produced and modified margins of the foot, constituting the so-called arms or brachia; *a*, buccal mass, with lips, jaws, and tongue; *b*, esophagus; *c*, salivary gland; *d*, stomach; *e*, pyloric cæcum; *f*, infundibulum; *g*, intestine; *h*, anus; *i*, ink-bag; *k*, place of systemic heart; *l*, liver; *m*, *m*, mantle; *n*, left hepatic duct; *o*, ovary; *p*, oviduct; *q*, one of the apertures by which the water-chambers communicate with the exterior; *r*, one of the branchiæ; *s*, esophageal ganglia; *sp*, the cuttlebone or sepiost.

dibranchiate (dī-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dibranchiatus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having two gills; specifically, in cephalopods, pertaining to the *Dibranchiata.*

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the order *Dibranchiata*; a dibranch.

dibs (dibz), *n.* [Ar.] A thick molasses or syrup made in Syria by boiling down grape-juice; also, syrup or honey of dates.

dibstone (dib'stōn), *n.* **1.** A little stone or bone used in the game of dibs.—**2.** *pl.* Same as *dib*[3], 2.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibstones.*
Locke.

dicacious (di-kā'shus), *a.* [< L. *dicax* (*dicaci-*), talking sharply or satirically, witty (< *dicere*, say: see *diction*), + E. *-ous.*] Satirical; pert; saucy. *Imp. Dict.*

dicacity† (di-kas'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *dicacita(t-)s*, raillery, wit, < *dicax* (*dicaci-*), witty: see *di-*

cacious.] Satiricalness; sauciness; pertness. *Cockeram*, 1632.

Lucilius . . . had a scornful name given him by the military *dicacity* of his own company.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 133.

This gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, i. 8.

Dicæidæ (dī-sē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dicæum* + *-idæ.*] An artificial family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Dicæum*, usually merged in *Nectariniidæ*. It includes, according to some authors, 19 genera of chiefly Indian, Australian, and Polynesian birds, resembling the sun-birds in many respects.

dicæology (dī-sē-ol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [⟨ LL. *dicæologia*, ⟨ Gr. *δικαιολογία*, a plea in defense, ⟨ *δίκαιος*, right, just, neut. *τὸ δίκαιον*, a right, a just claim (⟨ *δίκη*, justice), + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] In *rhet.*, a mode of defense by which the accused admits the act charged as stated, but seeks to justify it as lawful, or by pleading mitigating circumstances.



Swallow Sun-bird (*Dicæum hirundinaceum*).

Dicæum (dī-sē′um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] An extensive genus of Indian and East Indian tenuirostral passerine birds, of the family *Nectariniidæ* and subfamily *Drepaninæ;* a group of small sun-birds, having a slender, acute, arcuate bill, the tarsi short, and the plumage more or less red. *D. hirundinaceum* of Australia has a relatively broad and flattened beak, like a swallow's (whence the name), and is the type of a subgenus *Microchelidon*. It was formerly called the *swallow-warbler*. Also written *Diceum*. *Strickland*, 1843.

dicarbonate (dī-kär′bǫ-nāt), *n.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *carbonate*[1].] In *chem.*, same as *bicarbonate*.

dicarpellary (dī-kär′pe-lā-ri), *a.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *carpel(l)* + *-ary*[1].] In *bot.*, composed of two carpels.

dicast (dī′kast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δικαστής*, a judge (in Athens rather a juryman, the presiding judge being *ὁ κριτής*: see *critic*), ⟨ *δικάζειν*, judge, ⟨ *δίκη*, justice.] In ancient Athens, one of 6,000 citizens who were chosen by lot annually to sit as judges, in greater or less number according to the importance of the case, and whose functions corresponded to those of the modern juryman and judge combined. The 6,000 dicasts were divided by lot into 10 sections of 500 each, with a supplementary section of 1,000, from which accidental deficiencies or absences were supplied. The sections were assigned from time to time to the different courts; and, according to the character of the case to be tried, a single section sat, or two or more sections together, or a fractional part of a section. In cases pertaining to religion or military matters, etc., trial was sometimes had before a selected panel of dicasts (a special or struck jury), who sat as experts. In cases of importance one of the thesmothetes served as president of the court. Also *dikast.*

dicastery (dī-kas′te-ri), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δικαστήριον*, a court of justice, ⟨ *δικάζειν*, judge: see *dicast.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a court of justice; especially, in Athens, one of the courts in which dicasts sat; hence, the court or body of dicasts themselves. The dicastery differed from the modern jury in that the former may be regarded as the whole body of citizens represented by a numerous section sitting in judgment, while the jury is a group of peers, originally also friends or acquaintances, of the parties concerned.

dicatalectic (dī-kat-ạ-lek′tik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δικατάληκτος* (Hephæstion), ⟨ *δι-*, two-, double, + *καταληκτός*, catalectic, ⟨ *καταλήγειν*, leave off: see *catalectic.*] In *pros.*, characterized by double catalexis, both interior and final; having an incomplete foot both in the middle and at the end. The dactylic pentameter is an example of a dicatalectic line, the third and the last foot both being incomplete:

$$-\smile\smile\,|\,-\smile\smile\,|\,-\,|\,-\smile\smile\,|\,-\smile\smile\,|\,-.$$

See *catalectic* and *procatalectic*.

dicatalexis (dī-kat-ạ-lek′sis), *n.* [NL. (cf. LGr. *δικαταληξία* — Marius Victorinus), ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, double, + *κατάληξις*, catalexis: see *catalexis.*] In *pros.*, concurrence of interior and final catalexis; incompleteness of both a middle and a final foot in a line.

dice (dīs), *n. pl.* [⟨ ME. *dice*, *dyce* (sometimes in double pl. *dyces*), irreg. spelling of *dyse*, *deys*, *des*, *dees*, pl. of *dee*, die: see *die*[3].] **1.** The plural of *die*[3]. — **2.** A game with dice. See *die*[3].

dice (dīs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diced*, ppr. *dicing.* [⟨ ME. *dycen*, play with dice, also cut into cubes or squares, ⟨ *dyce*, *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play with dice.

Againe they *dice* as fast, the poorest rogues of all
Will sit them downe in open field, and there to gaming fall.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 388.

I . . . *diced* not above seven times a week.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cut into cubes or squares. — **2.** To sew a kind of waved pattern on (the border of a garment). — **3.** To decorate with a pattern (especially a woven one) resembling cubes seen diagonally — that is, with hexagons so shaded by the run of the thread as to resemble cubes so placed; less properly, to weave with a pattern of squares or lozenges touching one another. — **To dice away**, to lose at dice; gamble away. [Rare.]

An unthrift, that will *dice away* his skin,
Rather than want to stake at ordinaries.
Shirley, The Wedding, v. 2.

dice-box (dīs′boks), *n.* **1.** A box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually in the form of a cylinder contracted in the middle.

The common method of throwing the dice is with a hollow cylinder of wood, called the *dice-box*, into which they are put, and thence, being first shaken together, thrown out upon the table. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

2. A species of insulator for telegraph-wires, shaped like a box for throwing dice, along the axis of which the wire is carried.

dice-coal (dīs′kōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, certain layers of coal which break readily into small cubical fragments resembling dice in form. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

dicellate (dī-sel′āt), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δίκελλα*, a two-pronged hoe (⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *κέλλειν*, drive, urge), + *-ate*[1].] Two-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

Dicentra (dī-sen′trạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δικέντρος*, with two stings or points, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *κέντρον*, a point, sting, spur: see *center*[1].] A name given by Bernhardi in 1833 to *Bikukulla*, a genus of perennial herbs, of the family *Papaveraceæ*, of about 15 species, natives of North America and Asia. They have glaucous dissected leaves and a heart-shaped or two-spurred corolla. The



Bleeding-heart (*Bikukullia spectabilis*).

squirrel-corn, *B. Canadensis*, and Dutchman's-breeches, *B. Cucullaria*, are common species of the northern United States. The bleeding-heart, *B. spectabilis* (*Dicentra spectabilis* of Lemaire), a very ornamental species from northern China, is frequent in gardens. Also called *Dielytra* and *Diclytra*.

dicephalous (dī-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δικέφαλος*, two-headed, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having two heads on one body; bicapitate.

dice-play† (dīs′plā), *n.* The game of dice.

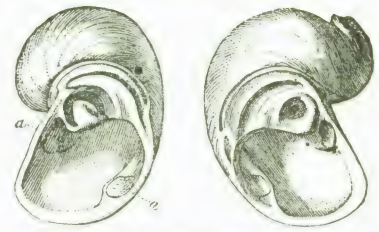
Dice-play, and such other foolish and pernicious games, they know not. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

dice-player (dīs′plā″ėr), *n.* [⟨ ME. *diceplayer;* ⟨ *dice* + *player.*] One who plays at dice; a dicer.

dicer (dī′sėr), *n.* [⟨ ME. *dyser*, *dysar*, ⟨ *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *v.*] One who plays at dice; a gamester.

As false as *dicers'* oaths. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Diceras (dis′ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκερας*, a double horn: see *dicerous.*] **1.** A genus of dimyarian bivalves, having subequal valves with spirally prolonged umbones and a very thick hinge, with prominent teeth, two in one valve and one in the other, occurring in the Oölite,



Right and Left Valves of *Diceras arietinum*.
a, *a*, adductor impressions.

and referred to the family *Chamidæ:* named from the pair of beaks twisted like a ram's horns. *Lamarck*, 1805. — **2.** A genus of worms. *Rudolphi*, 1810.

dicerion (dī-ser′i-on), *n.* [MGr. *δικέριον*, ⟨ Gr. *δίκερως*, two-horned (*δίκερας*, a double horn), ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A candlestick with two lights, representing the two natures of Christ, used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *tricerion*.

dicerous (dis′ẹ-rus), *a.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκερως* (*δικερωτ-*, *δικερω-*), also *δίκερας* (*δικερατ-*), two-horned (cf. *Dicrurus*), ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, horn. Cf. *bicorn.*] In *entom.*, having a pair of developed antennæ.

dicht. A corrupt form, usually explained as standing for *d' it* (do it).

Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus!
Tim. Captain Alcibiades, your heart's in the field now.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

Dichætæ (dī-kē′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those two-winged flies which have the proboscis or sucker composed of two pieces. It contains the family *Muscidæ* and others. The common house-fly is an example.

The number of pieces composing the haustellum varies — two, four, or six; and on this character Macquart has founded his arrangement, naming his divisions *Dichætæ*, Tetrachætæ, and Hexachætæ, respectively.
Packard, Zoöl. Class., p. 123.

dichætous (dī-kē′tus), *a.* [As *Dichætæ* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dichætæ*.

dichas (dī′kas), *n.* [Gr. *διχάς* (*διχαδ-*), the half, ⟨ *δίχα*, in two, ⟨ *δίς* (*δι-*), twice: see *di-*[2].] A half foot in ancient Greek long measure. The Attic measure is supposed to have been 5.84 inches, the late Egyptian (Philetærian) 7 inches, English measure.

dichasia, *n.* Plural of *dichasium*.

dichasial (dī-kā′si-ạl), *a.* [⟨ *dichasium* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a dichasium.

The *dichasial* form of inflorescence.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 124.

dichasium (dī-kā′si-um), *n.*; pl. *dichasia* (-ạ). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *διχασις*, division: see *dichastasis.*] In *bot.*, a cyme having two main axes.

dichastasis (dī-kas′tā-sis), *n.* [NL., improp. for **dichasis*, ⟨ Gr. *διχασις*, division, half, ⟨ *διχάειν*, *διχάζειν*, divide, ⟨ *δίχα*, in two, ⟨ *δίς* (*δι-*), twice: see *di-*[2].] Spontaneous subdivision. *Dana*.

dichastic (dī-kas′tik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *διχασις*, division; cf. *dichastasis.*] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

dichet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ditch*.

Dichelesthiidæ (dī″kē-les-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dichelesthium* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Dichelesthium*, having abortive limbs. Also written *Dichelestiidæ*.

Dichelesthium (dī-kē-les′thi-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ (?) Gr. *διχηλος*, also *δίχαλος*, cloven-hoofed, orig. 'two-parted' (neut. *δίχηλον*, forceps; ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *χηλή*, a hoof, cloven hoof, claw, spur, forked probe, notch, etc., orig. anything parted, ⟨ √ **χα* in *χαίνειν*, gape, yawn, part), + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.]



Dichelesthium sturionis, magnified.

The typical genus of fish-lice of the family *Dichelesthiidæ*. Also written *Dichelestium*. *Hermann*, 1804.

Dichitonida (dī-ki-ton′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χιτών*, tunic (chiton), + *-ida.*] A group of tunicaries, ascidians, or sea-squirts, equivalent to the order *Ascidioida*.

dichlamydeous (dī-klā-mid′ē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak (see *chlamys*), + *-eous.*] In *bot.*, having a double perianth, consisting of both calyx and corolla.

dichlorid (dī-klō′rid), *n.* Same as *bichlorid.*

dichloro-methane (dī-klō″rō-mē′thān), *n.* [< *dichlor(id)* + *methane.*] Methylene dichlorid.

dicho-. [< Gr. *διχο-*, combining form of *δίχα*, in two, apart, < *δίς* (*δι-*), twice, two-: see *di-*2.] The first element in several scientific terms, meaning 'in two parts,' 'in pairs.'

dichobune (dī′kō-būn), *n.* An animal of the genus *Dichobunus.*

Dichobunidæ (dī-kō-bū′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dichobunus* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct artiodactyl quadrupeds. They are related to the anoplotheres, but have the body somewhat leporiform, with the hind limbs disproportionately longer than the fore, and the teeth more specialized than in the *Anoplotheriidæ.* The teeth are 44 in number, with 6 persistent upper incisors. The dichobunes are supposed to have had a diffuse placenta and a tripartite stomach with no developed psalterium, and hence to have been non-ruminant. The leading genera are *Dichobunus* and *Cœnotherium*, from the Eocene. Equivalent to *Cœnotheriidæ.*

Dichobunus (dī-kō-bū′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *βουνός*, a hill, height, mound, prob. a Cyrenaic word.] A fossil genus of non-ruminant or bunodont artiodactyl quadrupeds of Eocene age, of the family *Cœnotheriidæ:* so called from their bunodont molars.

dichogamic (dī-kō-gam′ik), *a.* [< *dichogamy* + *-ic.*] Relating to dichogamy.

dichogamous (dī-kog′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

With *dichogamous* plants, early or late flowers on the same individual may intercross.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 259.

★ **dichogamy** (dī-kog′a-mi), *n.* [As *dichogam-ous* + *-y.*] In *bot.*, a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization by a difference in the time of maturity of the anthers and stigma. It is distinguished as *proterandrous* or *proterogynous*, according as the anthers or the stigmas are the first to become mature.

The same end [cross-fertilization] is gained by *dichogamy* or the maturation of the reproductive elements of the same flower at different periods.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

Dicholophidæ (dī-kō-lof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicholophus* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, taking name from the genus *Dicholophus:* a synonym of *Cariamidæ* (which see). *J. J. Kaup*, 1850.

Dicholophus (dī-kol′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *λόφος*, a crest, ridge.] A genus of birds: same as *Cariama*, 2.

dichord (dī′kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχορδον*, an instrument with two strings, neut. of *δίχορδος*, two-stringed, < *δι-*, two-, + *χορδή*, string: see *chord*, *cord*1.] **1.** An ancient musical instrument, of the lute or harp class, having two strings.—**2.** A general term for musical instruments having two strings to each note.

dichoree (dī-kō′rē), *n.* Same as *dichoreus.*

dichoreus (dī-kō-rē′us), *n.*; pl. *dichorei* (-ī). [L., also, later, *dichorius*, < Gr. *διχόρειος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *χορεῖος*, choreus.] A double choreus or trochee; a trochaic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. Also called *dichoree* and *ditrochee* (which see).

dichotomal (dī-kot′ō-mal), *a.* [As *dichotom-ous* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, growing in or pertaining to the forks of a dichotomous stem: as, a *dichotomal* flower.

dichotomic (dī-kō-tom′ik), *a.* [As *dichotom-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *dichotomous.*—**Dichotomic synoptical table.** Same as *dichotomous key* (which see, under *dichotomous*).

dichotomically (dī-kō-tom′i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *dichotomously.*

dichotomise, *v.* See *dichotomize.*

dichotomist† (dī-kot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *dichotomy* + *-ist.*] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by subdivision into pairs.

These *dichotomists* . . . would wrest . . . whatsoever doth not aptly fall within those dichotomies.
Bacon, On Learning, VI. ii. § 1.

dichotomization (dī-kot″ō-mi-zā′shon), *n.* [< *dichotomize* + *-ation.*] Division into two parts; separation or classification by dual or binary subdivision.

dichotomize (dī-kot′ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dichotomized*, ppr. *dichotomizing.* [< Gr. *διχοτομεῖν*, cut in two (*διχότομος*, adj., cut in two), + *-ize:* see *dichotomous.*] **I.** *trans.* To cut into two parts; divide into pairs; specifically, to classify by subdivision into pairs.

II. *intrans.* To separate into pairs; become dichotomous.

The leaf in Dracunculus has a very peculiar shape: it consists of a number of lobes which are disposed upon a stalk which is more or less forked (tends more or less to *dichotomise*). *Nature*, XXX. 272.

Also spelled *dichotomise.*

dichotomous (dī-kot′ō-mus), *a.* [< LL. *dichotomos*, < Gr. *διχοτόμος*, cutting in two, proparoxytone *διχότομος*, cut in two, divided equally, < *δίχα*, in two, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Pertaining to or consisting of a pair or pairs; divided into two, or having a dual arrangement or order.

Take the classification of the sciences, and it is seen that the process begins at its widest sweep with a pure *dichotomous* division: it is the contrast of the Abstract and the Concrete. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 251.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, regularly dividing by pairs from below upward; two-forked: as, a *dichotomous* stem. True dichotomy is rare in the phanerogams but is found in the *Lycopodiaceæ* and algæ. See cut under *dichotomy.*

It is in this manner that the *dichotomous* character is given to the entire stipes. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 294.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Branching by pairs; biramous; bifurcate; forked: as, the *dichotomous* division of a deer's antlers; the *dichotomous* foot of a crustacean. (2) Distichous; bifarious; two-rowed or two-ranked; parted in the middle: as, the *dichotomous* hairs of a squirrel's tail. (*c*) In *classification*, binary; dual; arranged in two ranks or series; opposed by pairs, as a set of characters, or a number of objects characterized by dichotomization. Also *dichotomic.*—**Dichotomous key** or **table,** in *nat. hist.*, a tabular guide to the orders, genera, etc., as of a flora, arranged artificially, so that by a series of contrasts and exclusions the desired order is finally reached.

dichotomously (dī-kot′ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a dichotomous manner; by subdivision into two parts or into pairs. Also *dichotomically.*

All the Sauropsida possess a larynx, a trachea, and one or two lungs. The bronchi do not divide *dichotomously*, as they do in Mammalia. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 267.

★ **dichotomy** (dī-kot′ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *dichotomies* (-miz). [< Gr. *διχοτομία*, a cutting in two, < *διχοτόμος*, cutting in two: see *dichotomous.*] A cutting in two; division into two parts or into twos; subdivision into halves or pairs; the state of being dichotomous.

Nor contented with a general breach or *dichotomy* with their church, [they] do subdivide and mince themselves almost into atoms. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 8.

Specifically—(*a*) In *logic*, the division of a whole into two parts; binary classification. Ramus revived, against the Aristotelians, the Platonic doctrine, which has had many adherents, that all classification should be by dichotomy. But the opinion has found little favor since Kant.

We cannot by any logical *dichotomies* accurately express relations which, in Nature, graduate into each other insensibly. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 75.

(*b*) In *astron.*, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures. (*c*) In *bot.*, a mode of branching by constant forking, as is shown in some stems, the venation of some leaves, etc. This mode of branching in plants is variously modified, as when only one of the branches at each fork becomes further developed, in which case the dichotomy is said to be *sympodial.* If these undeveloped branches lie always upon the same side of the axis, the sympodial dichotomy is *helicoid;* if alternately upon opposite sides, it is *scorpioid.*—**Argument from dichotomy,** one of the arguments of Zeno the Eleatic against plurality and magnitude. Anything having magnitude must consist of two parts, and those again of two, *ad infinitum.* Thus, the ultimate parts have no magnitude, and hence not the whole.


Dichotomy.
Inflorescence of *Valerianella dentata.*

dichotriæne (dī-kō-trī′ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *τρίαινα*, a trident: see *triæne.*] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a dichotomous triæne; a cladose rhabdus whose three cladi or arms divide into two. See *triæne.*

The arms of a triæne may bifurcate (*dichotriæne*) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

dichroic (dī-krō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ic.*] **1.** Characterized by dichroism: as, a *dichroic* crystal.—**2.** Same as *dichromatic.*

dichroism (dī′krō-izm), *n.* [< *dichro-ic* + *-ism.*] In *optics:* (*a*) A property possessed by many doubly refracting crystals of exhibiting different colors when viewed in different directions. Thus, palladium chlorid appears of a deep-red color along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction. Mica affords another example, being nearly opaque when viewed in one direction, but transparent and of a different color in another. This property is due to the difference in the absorption of the light-vibrations in the different directions. See *pleochroism.* (*b*) The exhibition of essentially different colors by certain solutions in different degrees of dilution or concentration.

dichroistic (dī-krō-is′tik), *a.* [< *dichro-ism* + *-istic.*] Having the property of dichroism. Also *dichroous.*

dichroite (dī′krō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ite*2.] Iolite (which see): so called from its variation in color.

Dichromanassa (dī″krō-ma-nas′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *νᾶσσα*, Doric form of *νῆσσα*, *νῆττα*, a duck: see *Anas.*] A genus of herons exhibiting dichromatism; the dichroic egrets, as the reddish egret, *D. rufa*, which in one state is pure white (and known as Peale's egret), in another variously colored.

dichromate (dī-krō′māt), *n.* [< *di-*2 + *chromate.*] Same as *bichromate.*

dichromatic (dī-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color: see *chromatic.* Cf. *dichromic.*] Having or producing two colors; exhibiting or characterized by dichromatism. Also *dichroic* and *bichromatic.*

dichromatism (dī-krō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< *dichromat-ic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being dichromatic; the state or condition of normally presenting two different colors or systems of coloration: in *zoöl.*, said of animals which, being ordinarily of a given color, regularly or frequently exhibit a different coloration, due to melanism, erythrism, etc. The red and gray plumages of many owls, the red and green plumages of sundry parrots, the white and colored states of various herons, are examples of dichromatism. See *color-variation.*

Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting *dichromatism*, or permanent normal difference in color. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 656.

★ **dichromic** (dī-krō′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχρωμος*, two-colored, < *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chrome*, etc.] Relating to or embracing two colors only; bichromatic: used by Herschel to describe the vision of a color-blind person who lacks the perception of one of the three primary colors assumed in accordance with the Young-Helmholtz theory of color (which see, under *color*).

Herschel regarded the vision of Dalton as *dichromic*, the red being wanting. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 63.

★ **dichronous** (dī′krō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *dichronus*, < Gr. *δίχρονος*, having two times or quantities, < *δι-*, two-, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Having two times or quantities; varying in time; sometimes long and sometimes short; common; doubtful (Latin *anceps*): as, a *dichronous* vowel or syllable; representing a doubtful vowel-sound: as, a *dichronous* letter. In Greek grammar the three vowel-letters *α*, *ι*, *υ*, which may be either long or short in sound, are called *dichronous*, in contrast to the four remaining vowel-letters, which are fixed in quantity (*ε* and *ο* always short, *η* and *ω* always long). (*b*) Consisting of two normal short times or moræ; disemic: as, a *dichronous* foot; lasting for the space of two times or moræ: as, a *dichronous* long (that is, an ordinary long, equal to two shorts, distinguished from a *trichronous* or other protracted long): as, a *dichronous* pause. See *disemic.*

dichroous (dī′krō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, *δίχρους*, *δίχρως*, two-colored, < *δι-*, two-, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, color.] **1.** Same as *dichromatic.*—**2.** Same as *dichroistic.*

dichroscope (dī′krō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals, usually consisting of an achromatized double-image prism of Iceland spar, fixed in a brass tube which has a small square hole at one end and a convex lens at the other, of such power as to give a sharp image of the square hole. On looking through the instrument the square hole appears double, the light which passes through being divided into two rays polarized in planes at right angles to each other; and if a dichroic crystal is placed in front of it, the two images, corresponding to the two sets of light-vibrations, will appear of different colors. A dichroscope may be combined with the polarizing apparatus of a microscope.

dichroscopic (dī-krō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *dichroscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the dichroscope: as, *dichroscopic* observations.

dichtings, *n. pl.* See *dightings.*

dicing (dī′sing), *n.* [< ME. *dysyng*, verbal n. of *dysen*, *dycen*, dice: see *dice*, *v.*] **1.** Gaming with dice.

Where *dicing* is, there are other follies also.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. A method of decorating leather in squares or diamonds by pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

dicing-house (dī′sing-hous), *n.* A house in which games with dice are played; a gaming-house.

The public peace cannot be kept where public *dicing-houses* are permitted.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 472. (*Latham.*)

dick1 (dik), *n.* [Var. of *dike* and of *ditch.*] The mound or bank of a ditch; a dike. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dick[2] (dik), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *dek*, a cover, a horse-cloth (cf. *deken*, a coverlet, blanket, quilt), the same as *dek*, a deck: see *deck*, *n.*, of which *dick* is thus appar. a var. form. The E. form may be due in part to association with the proper name *Dick*. Hence dim. *dicky*[2], q. v.] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A bib. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

dick-dunnock (dik'dun″ǫk), *n.* [< *dick* (see *dicky-bird*) + *dunnock*.] A local British name of the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. *Macgillivray.*

dickens (dik'enz), *n.* [A vague popular use of the once common personal name *Dickon*, *Diccon*, an old dim. nickname for *Richard* (see *dicky*[1]), whence the surnames *Dickens*, *Dickonson*, *Dicconson*, *Dickenson*, *Dickinson*, etc. The word was substituted, like the later *deuce*[1], for the profane word *devil*.] The deuce: used interjectionally, with the definite article (formerly sometimes with the indefinite).

Ford. Where had you this pretty weathercock?
Mrs. Page. I cannot tell what *the dickens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

What *a dickins* does he mean by a trivial Sum?
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 1.

To play the dickens. Same as *to play the deuce* (which see, under *deuce*[1]).

It is not a safe matter to undertake to disperse these robust monkeys who *play the dickens* with the telegraph lines. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XII. 6.

dicker[1] (dik'ėr), *n.* [= Sc. *daker*, *dakir*, *daiker*, a quantity of ten (hides, etc.), < ME. *dyker* = Icel. *dekr* = Sw. *decker* = Dan. *deger* = LG. *deker* = G. *decher*, ten (hides, etc.) (ML. *decore*, *decara*, *dicora*, *dacra*, *dacrum*, OF. *dakere*, *dacre*, after the Teut. forms), < L. *decuria*, a division consisting of ten, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decury* and *ten*.] The number or quantity ten; particularly, ten hides or skins, forming the twentieth part of a last of hides. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Also that no maner foreyn sille no lether in the seid cite, but it be in the yelde halle of the same, payinge for the custom of euery *dyker*, j. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

dicker[2] (dik'ėr), *v.* [Prob. < *dicker*[1], with reference to the frontier trade in hides, skins, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To trade by petty bargaining and barter; haggle.

The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to *dicker* and to swap.
Cooper, Oak Openings.

After years of *dickering*, highly discreditable to a great State, Tennessee and her creditors agreed on sixty cents as the figure at which the State's obligations should be settled. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 136.

II. *trans.* To barter; trade off; swap. [Rare.] [U. S.]

dicker[2] (dik'ėr), *n.* [< *dicker*[2], *v.*] Trading on a small scale by bargain and barter; a transaction so conducted. [U. S.]

Selfish thrift and party held the scales
For peddling *dicker*, not for honest sales.
Whittier, The Panorama.

dickey, *n.* See *dicky*[2].

dickinsonite (dik'in-sǫn-īt), *n.* [After the Rev. John *Dickinson*.] A phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, occurring in crystals and crystalline aggregates of a green color and micaceous structure at Branchville, Connecticut.

Dicksonia (dik-sō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., after James *Dickson*, a British botanist (died 1822). The surname *Dickson*, otherwise spelled *Dixon*, is equiv. to *Dick's son*, *Dick* being a familiar form of *Richard*, and used both as a Christian name and as a surname. Cf. *dicky*[1].] A genus of tree-ferns having large, much-divided fronds, and sori placed close to the margin of the frond at the apex of a vein. The sorus is borne within a bivalvate structure consisting of the extrorse indusium proper and the scarcely modified opposed segment of the leaf-margin. There are about 15 species, a majority of which are Melanesian. An Australian species, *D. antarctica*, is one of the most ornamental tree-ferns in cultivation. The common hay-scented fern of eastern North America, *Dennstædtia punctilobula*, is sometimes erroneously called *Dicksonia pilosiuscula*.

Dicksoniites (dik-sō-ni-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Dicksonia* + *-ites*.] A generic name given by Sterzel in 1883 to a type of Paleozoic ferns resembling in frond-division and fructification the living *Dicksonia*. The type species, *D. Pluckenetii* (*Filicites Pluckenetii* of Schlotheim), occurs in the coal-measures and Permian of Europe and ★America.

dicky[1] (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies* (-iz). [E. dial., also called *dick-ass*; a familiar use of the proper name *Dick*, dim. *Dicky*; cf. *jack*, *jack-ass*, of similar origin. The name *Dick*, otherwise *Rick*, is a familiar form of *Richard*, a favorite name in England since the time of *Richard* Cœur de Lion. The name is F., of OHG. origin: OHG. *rīhhi*, *rīchi*, powerful, rich; *harti*, in comp. *-hart*, strong, brave: see *rich* and *hard*. Cf. *dickens*.] An ass; a donkey.

Time to begin the *dicky* races,
More famed for laughter than for speed.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

dicky[2], **dickey** (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies*, *dickeys* (-iz). [Of dial. origin; dim. of *dick*[2], q. v.] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A child's bib.—3. A shirt-front; a separate front worn over the breast in place of a shirt, or to hide a shirt not fit to be seen. Separate shirt-fronts of this kind, also called *false bosoms* and *shams*, were worn over plain shirts for many years in the first half of the nineteenth century. 4. A kind of high standing shirt-collar formerly worn. [New Eng.]

My soul swells till it almost tears the shirt off my buzzum, and even fractures my *dickey*.
J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches, iii. 34.

5. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not; a seat behind the body of a carriage for servants, etc.

Three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat, of course, in his own particular little *dickey* at the side. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvi.

dicky-bird (dik'i-bėrd), *n.* [Also *dickey-bird*; < *dicky*, dim., applied familiarly to animals (see *dicky*[1]), + *bird*[1].] A little bird.

'Twas, I know, in the spring-time when Nature looks gay,
As the poet observes, and on tree-top and spray
The dear little *dickey-birds* carol away.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 329.

Gladly would I throw up history to think of nothing but *dickey-birds*, but it must not be yet. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 41.

diclesium (dī-klē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *diclesia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλῆσις*, a shutting up, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1].] In *bot.*, a dry fruit consisting of an achenium inclosed within the persistent hardened base of the perianth, as in the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

diclinic, diclinate (dī-klin'ik, dī'kli-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλίνειν*, incline (see *clinic*, *incline*), + *-ic*, *-ate*[1].] In *crystal.*, having two of the intersections of the axes oblique: applied to a system so characterized. No crystals in nature are known which belong to this system, and it is in fact only a variety of the triclinic system, possessing no higher degree of symmetry. Also *diclinous*.

diclinism (dī'kli-nism), *n.* [< *diclin-ous* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the state of being diclinous.

Diclinism may appear everywhere and is actually observed in many species, in which sexual cells are endowed with free motion, whether active or passive.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 231.

diclinous[1] (dī'kli-nus), *a.* [As *diclin-ic* + *-ous*.] In *crystal.*, same as *diclinic*.

diclinous[2] (dī'kli-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλίνη*, a bed, < *κλίνειν*, recline. Cf. *diclinic*.] In *bot.*, having only stamens or pistils: applied to unisexual flowers.

They [anemophilous plants] are often *diclinous*: that is, they are either monœcious with their sexes separated on the same plant, or dicœcious with their sexes on distinct plants. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 408.

dicoccous (dī-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] In *bot.*, formed of two cocci: applied to fruits having two separable lobes.

dicœlous (dī-sē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Cupped or hollowed at both ends, as a vertebra; amphicœlous. *R. Owen.* (*b*) Having two cavities, in general; bilocular.

dicola, *n.* Plural of *dicolon*.

dicolic (dī-kō'lik), *a.* [As *dicolon* + *-ic*.] 1. In *pros.*, consisting of two cola or members: as, a *dicolic* line, verse, or period. In Greek and Roman poetry dicolic periods preponderate. The most frequent kinds of verse, the dactylic hexameter and the anapestic and trochaic tetrameters (but not the iambic trimeter, which is monocolic), are examples. See *colon*[1].

The first two lines of each stanza resemble the two cola of a Greek *dicolic* line, or two musical phrases making up a longer strain. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 85.

2. In *rhet.*, consisting of two clauses or groups of clauses: as, a *dicolic* period.

dicolon (dī-kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *dicola* (-lạ). [NL., < Gr. *δίκωλος*, having two members, < *δι-*, two-, + *κῶλον*, member.] In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two cola or members. See *dicolic*.

dicondylian (dī-kon-dil'i-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *δικόνδυλος*, double-knuckled, < *δι-*, double-, + *κόνδυλος*, knuckle: see *condyle*.] Having two occipital condyles, as the skull of a mammal or an amphibian: opposed to *monocondylian*.

The Amphibia are the only air-breathing Vertebrata which, like mammals, have a *dicondylian* skull.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 370.

Dicoryne (dī-kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1859), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κορίνη*, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans or tubularian hydroids, giving name to a family *Dicorynidæ*. *D. conferta* is an example.

Dicorynidæ (dī-kǫ-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicoryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, the generative zoöids of which are free-swimming polyps with two tentacles and without a mouth, carrying two ova each. These zoöids bud only on polypostyles, and never on the alimentary zoöids which have one verticil of filiform tentacles.

dicotyledon (dī-kot-i-lē'dǫn), *n.*; pl. *dicotyledons* (-dǫnz) or *dicotyledones* (-dǫ-nēz). [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοτυληδών*, a cavity: see *cotyledon*.] 1. A plant which produces an embryo having two cotyledons.—2. Any plant belonging to the subclass *Dicotyledones*.

Dicotyledones (dī-kot-i-lē'dǫn-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. See *dicotyledon*.] A subclass of angiospermous plants, characterized by the two opposite cotyledons, an exogenous mode of growth, and a netted venation of the leaves, and by seldom having a trimerous arrangement of the parts of the flower. From the structure of the stem, increasing by external growth, they have sometimes been called exogens, but the gymnosperms, in which the embryo has several cotyledons in a whorl, are also exogenous. The *Dicotyledones* are subdivided into two series, the *Archichlamydeæ* and the *Metachlamydeæ*. See *Archichlamydeæ*, *Metachlamydeæ*, *Choripetalæ*, and *Sympetalæ*, in the supplement.

dicotyledonous (dī-kot-i-lē'dǫn-us), *a.* [As *dicotyledon* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two cotyledons: as, a *dicotyledonous* embryo, seed, or plant.

Dicotyles (dī-kot'i-lēz), *n.* [NL., so named by Cuvier in allusion to the curious glandular organ on the back, which was regarded by old travelers as a second navel; < Gr. *δικότυλος*, having two hollows, < *δι-*, two-, + *κοτύλη*, a hollow, hollow vessel, cup, cymbal, etc.: see *cotyle*. Sometimes ignorantly written *Dycotyles* (intended for **Dyscotyles*), and said to be < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, bad, in allusion to the bad smell of the gland.] The typical genus of the family *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries. *D. torquatus*, the leading species, is the collared peccary of Texas. The white-lipped peccary is *D. labiatus*, sometimes referred to a different genus, *Notophorus*. See *peccary*.

Dicotylidæ (dī-kǫ-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + *-idæ*.] A family of swine having a peculiar odoriferous dorsal gland, whence the name (see *Dicotyles*). It is the only family of dicotyliform swine, is confined to America, and consists of the peccaries. See *peccary*

dicotyliform (dī-kǫ-til'i-fôrm), *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicotyliformia*; having the characters of a peccary.

Dicotyliformia (dī-kǫ-til-i-fôr'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + L. *forma*, shape.] The *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries alone, as a superfamily group of swine, contrasted with the other swine collectively, the distinction resting chiefly upon detailed cranial characters. The canines are acute and trenchant, simply decurved, not twisted outward, as in the males of ordinary swine, and the condyles of the lower jaw are simply transverse.

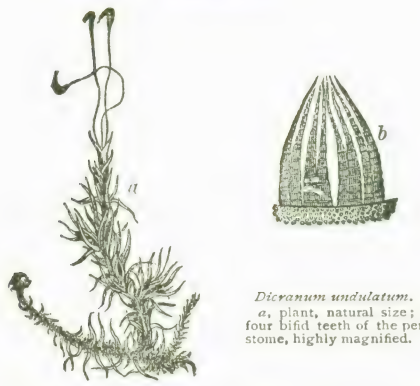
Dicranobranchia (dī-krā-nǫ-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed (see *Dicranum*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A suborder of rhipidoglossate gastropods. The gills are in two symmetrical dorsal plumes (whence the name); the body and shell are not spiral; the foot is slightly bearded; the eyes are subsessile; and the median teeth of the odontophore are of two kinds, the inner being small and similar, and the outer large and dissimilar. The group was named by J. E. Gray for the family *Fissurellidæ*, or keyhole-limpets.

Dicranoceros (dī-krā-nos'ę-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, + *κέρας*, horn.] Same as *Antilocapra*. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

dicranoid (dī-krā'noid), *a.* [< *Dicranum* + *-oid*.] Resembling plants of the genus *Dicranum*; bifid, as in *Dicranum*: said of the teeth of the peristome of mosses.

dicranterian (dī-kran-tē'ri-ạn), *a.* Same as *diacranterian*.

Dicranum (dī-krā'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, < *δι-*, two-, + *κρανίον*, the skull.] A large genus of mosses, comprising many species. The plants are usually large, and have spreading



Dicranum undulatum.
a, plant, natural size; *b*, four bifid teeth of the peristome, highly magnified.

or secund leaves with a strong costa. In this, as in allied genera, the teeth of the peristome are bifid to the middle (dicranoid).

dicrotal (dī-krō′tal), *a.* Same as *dicrotic.*

dicrotic (dī-krot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκροτος*, double-beating, < *δι-*, two-, double, + *κρότος*, a rattling noise, beat, clash.] 1. Double-beating: applied to the pulse when for one heart-beat there are two arterial pulses as felt by the finger or shown by the sphygmograph.—2. Pertaining to a dicrotic pulse.—**Dicrotic notch**, the notch in a sphygmogram preceding the dicrotic crest. See *sphygmogram.* —**Dicrotic wave** or **crest.** (*a*) The second of the two large waves of a dicrotic pulse as traced in a sphygmogram. (*b*) The smaller corresponding crest or wave in pulses not dicrotic.

dicrotism (dik′rō-tizm), *n.* [< *dicrot-ic* + *-ism.*] The state of being dicrotic.

This *dicrotism*, however, characterizes particularly septic and typhoid types of fever. *Med. News*, LII. 401.

dicrotous (dik′rō-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκροτος*, double-beating: see *dicrotic.*] Dicrotic.

Dicruridæ (dī-krö′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-idæ.*] A large family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of Asia, the East Indies, etc., and also of Africa; the drongos or drongo-shrikes. They have comparatively slender bodies, a long forked tail, long rounded wings, a stout hooked bill with rictal vibrissæ, small but stout feet, and mostly black or dark plumage and red eyes. The *Dicruridæ* are not shrikes in the proper sense of that term, but rather crow-like birds of insectivorous nature and somewhat the habits of flycatchers. There are upward of 50 species. The leading genera are: *Dicrurus*, of which *Edolius* is a synonym, chiefly Indian and East Indian, but with one African group of species; *Dissemurus*, in which the length of the tail is at a maximum; *Bhringa*, *Chibia*, *Chaptia*, and *Melænornis*, the last African. The genus *Irena* is sometimes brought under this family. The term *Dicruridæ* is sometimes extended to the swallow-shrikes, *Artamidæ*. *Edoliidæ* or *Edolianæ* is a synonym. See cut under *drongo.*

Dicrurinæ (dī-krö-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-inæ.*] The drongos as the typical subfamily of the *Dicruridæ*, and containing all the family excepting *Ireninæ*, or as a subfamily of some other family.

Dicrurus (dī-krö′rus), *n.* [NL., lit. fork-tailed, < Gr. *δίκρος*, shorter form of *δίκρους*, contr. of *δίκροος*, forked (equiv. to *δίκραιος*, forked, cloven, lit. two-horned, contr. of *δικέραιος*, two-horned, < *δι-*, two-, + *κεραία*, a horn, point, < *κέρας*, a horn; cf. *dicerous*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical and largest genus of *Dicruridæ;* the drongos proper. The fînga or king-crow of Bengal, *D. macrocercus*, is a typical example. The genus is often called *Bhuchanga* or *Buchanga*. *Edolius* also is a synonym, but sometimes used for a section of the genus represented by the Madagascan *E. forficatus*. Another section of the genus contains the singing drongos of Africa, as *D. musicus*. A section with the tail most deeply forficate is *Dissemurus*, containing such as the Indian bee-king, *D. paradiseus*. See *drongo.*

dict (dikt), *n.* [ME. *dicte;* < L. *dictum*, a thing said: see *dictum.*] A saying; a dictum. [Archaic.]

What, the old *dict* was true after all?
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxxvi.

dicta, *n.* Plural of *dictum.*

dictament† (dik-tā′men), *n.* [< LL. ML. *dictamen*, < L. *dictare*, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate.*] A dictate; a precept; an injunction.

I must tell you (not out of mine own *dictamen*, but the author's) a good play is like a skein of silk; which, if you take by the right end, you may wind off at pleasure.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

dictament† (dik′ta-ment), *n.* [< ML. **dictamentum*, < L. *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate.* Cf. *dictamen.*] A dictate.

If any followed, in the whole tenor of their lives, the *dictaments* of right reason.
Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici.

Dictamnus (dik-tam′nus), *n.* Same as *Dictamnus*, 2.

dictamnus (dik-tam′nus), *n.* [L., also *dictamnum*, < Gr. *δίκταμνος*, *δίκταμνον*, also *δίκταμον*, dittany, a plant which grew on Mounts Dicte and Ida in Crete; hence ult. E. *dittany*, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Dictamnus.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of rutaceous plants, of a single species, *D. albus*, the fraxinella or dittany, a native of southern Europe and central Asia. It is an old inhabitant of country gardens, cultivated for its showy flowers, which are of various colors, and for its fragrance. The whole plant is covered with glands which secrete an oil so volatile that in hot weather the air about the plant becomes inflammable.

dictanum† (dik-tā′num), *n.* Dictamnus.

dictaphone (dik′ta-fōn), *n.* [L. *dictum*, a thing said, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice.] A phonographic instrument that records and orally reproduces dictation. [Trade-name.]

dictate (dik′tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dictated*, ppr. *dictating.* [< L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare* (> It. *dettare*, *dittare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dictar* = F. *dicter*, > D. *dicteren* = G. *dictiren* = Dan. *diktere* = Sw. *diktera*), say often, pronounce, declare, dictate (to another for writing), prescribe, order; freq. of *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To declare or prescribe with authority; direct or command positively, as being right, necessary, or inevitable: as, conscience *dictates* truthfulness and fair dealing; to *dictate* a course of conduct, or terms of surrender.

I hope God hath given me ability to be master of my own passion, and endowed me with that reason that will *dictate* unto me what is for my own good and benefit.
State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

The conduct of life [in Russia] was *dictated* to the citizens at large in the same way as to soldiers.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

2. To be the determining cause or motive of; fix or decide positively or unavoidably: as, necessity *dictated* the abandonment of the ship; his conduct is *dictated* by false pride.

I find his present prosecution was *dictated* by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

3. To express orally for another to write down; give utterance or form to, as something to be written: as, to *dictate* a letter to a clerk.

The mind which *dictated* the Iliad. *Wayland.*

=Syn. 1. To command, prescribe, enjoin, require.

II. *intrans.* To practise dictation; act or speak dictatorially; exercise controlling or arbitrary authority; assume a dictatorial, dogmatic, or commanding attitude.

A woman *dictates* before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterward.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 80.

From the compulsory saintship and cropped hair of the Puritans men rushed or sneaked, as their temperaments *dictated*, to the opposite cant of sensuality and a wilderness of periwig. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 393.

dictate (dik′tāt), *n.* [= D. *dictaat* = G. *dictat* = Dan. *diktat*, a dictate, = OF. *dicte*, *dite*, m., a dictation, F. *dictée*, f., dictation (see *ditty*), = Sp. Pg. *dictado* = It. *dittato*, *dettato*, < L. *dictatum*, usually in pl. *dictata*, what is dictated, neut. pp. of *dictare:* see *dictate*, *v.* Cf. *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, ult. < L. *dictare.*] 1. A positive order or command; an authoritative or controlling direction.

Those right helps of art which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

Besides his duties at Westminster, he must attend to his constituents, must show himself among them from time to time, and must be ever ready to listen to complaints, suggestions, or even *dictates.*
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 205.

2. An authoritative rule, maxim, or precept; a guiding principle: as, the *dictates* of conscience or of reason.

The Laws of well-doing are the *dictates* of right Reason.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say. *Prior.*

This is an obvious *dictate* of our common sense.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 97.

It was, or it seemed, the *dictate* of trade to keep the negro down. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

3†. Dictation. [Rare.]

Many bishops . . . might be at Phillippi, and many were actually there, long after St. Paul's *dictate* of the epistle. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183.

4†. That which is dictated; a dictated utterance.

The public prayers of the people of God, in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be voluntary *dictates* proceeding from any man's extemporal wit.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 25.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Injunction, admonition.

dictation (dik-tā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *dictatio(n-)*, < L. *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictate.*] 1. The act or practice of dictating, directing, or prescribing: as, he wrote the passage at the teacher's *dictation.*

What heresies and prodigious opinions have been set on foot, . . . under the pretence of the *dictation* and warrant of God's Spirit! *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 148.

2. Authoritative command or control; positive or arbitrary prescription, direction, or order: as, his *dictation* brought affairs into great confusion.

If either of these two powers [France and Spain] had disarmed, it would soon have been compelled to submit to the *dictation* of the other. *Macaulay.*

=Syn. Injunction, prescription, direction.

dictator (dik-tā′tor), *n.* [= F. *dictateur* = Sp. Pg. *dictador* = It. *dettatore*, *dittatore* = D. G. *dictator* = Dan. Sw. *diktator* = Gr. *δικτάτωρ*, < L. *dictator*, a commander, dictator, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, command, dictate: see *dictate.*] 1. A person possessing unlimited powers of government; an absolute ruler. In ancient Rome dictators were appointed in times of exigency and distress for a term of six months; and there were also dictators with powers limited to specific acts. In later times usurpers have often made themselves dictators, and dictatorial powers have been expressly conferred. The rulers of Paraguay bore the title of dictator for many years, and those of several other Spanish-American countries have done so for longer or shorter periods.

Government must not be a parish clerk, a justice of the peace. It has, of necessity, in any crisis of the state, the absolute powers of a *Dictator.*
Emerson, Amer. Civilization.

All classes have had to submit to that sort of authority which assumed its most innocent shape in the office of the Roman *Dictator*, its most odious in the usurpation of the Greek Tyrant.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 84.

2. A person invested with or exercising absolute authority of any kind; one who assumes to control or prescribe the actions of others; one who dictates.

Unanimous, they all commit the care
And management of this main enterprise
To him, their great *dictator.* *Milton*, P. R., i. 113.

The great *dictator* of fashions. *Pope.*

dictatorial (dik-tā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *dictatorial;* as *dictatory* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited.

Military powers quite *dictatorial.* *Irving.*

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; imperious; overbearing; dogmatic.

The disagreeable effect that accompanies a tone inclined to be *dictatorial.* *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 4.

I have just read yours of the 19th inst. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and *dictatorial* tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 210.

=Syn. *Authoritative*, *Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial.*

dictatorially (dik-tā-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In a dictatorial or commanding manner; dogmatically.

These are strong statements; they are made *dictatorially*, because want of space forbids anything but assertion.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 478.

dictatorialness (dik-tā-tō′ri-al-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dictatorial.

A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous *dictatorialness.*
George Eliot, in Cross, III. 212.

dictatorian† (dik-tā-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< *dictatory* + *-an.*] Dictatorial.

A *dictatorian* power, more accommodate to the first production of things. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 347.

dictatorship (dik-tā′tor-ship), *n.* [< *dictator* + *-ship.*] 1. The office or dignity of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship.*
Sir H. Wotton.

2. Absolute authority; dogmatism.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

dictatory† (dik′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dictatorio*, < L. *dictatorius*, of or belonging to a dictator, < *dictator*, a dictator: see *dictator.*] Dictatorial.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a *dictatory* presumption Englished. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

dictatress (dik-tā′tres), *n.* [< *dictator* + *-ess.*] A female dictator; a woman who commands arbitrarily and irresponsibly.

dictatrix (dik-tā′triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *dictator:* see *dictator.*] Same as *dictatress.*

dictature† (dik-tā′tūr), *n.* [= F. *dictature* = Sp. Pg. *dictadura* = It. *dettatura*, *dittatura* = D. *dictatuur* = G. *dictatur* = Dan. Sw. *diktatur*, < L. *dictatura*, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictator*, *dictate.*] Dictatorship.

Some spake what a strange resolution it was in Lucius Sylla to resign his *dictature*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 92.

dictery† (dik'tę-ri), *n.* [= Sp. Pg *dicterio*, < L. *dicterium*, a witty saying, in form as if < Gr. *δεικτήριον*, a place for showing, eccles. a sort of pulpit (< *δεικτός*, verbal adj. of *δεικνύναι*, show), but in sense < L. *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction*.] A witty saying; a jest; a scoff.

I did heap up all the *dicteries* I could against women, but now recant. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 558.

diction (dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *diction*, OF. *diction*, *disiun* = Sp. *dicción* = Pg. *dicção* = It. *dizione* = D. *dictie* = G. *diction* = Dan. Sw. *diktion*, < L. *dictio*(*n*-), a saying, expression, kind of delivery, style, use of a word, LL. also a word (whence ML. *dictionarium*, a dictionary), < *dīcĕre*, pp. *dictus*, say, tell, declare, name, appoint, related to *dīcāre*, declare, proclaim, publish, = Gr. *δεικ-νύναι*, show, point out, = Skt. √ *diç*, show, point out, = Goth. *ga-teihan*, tell, announce, = OHG. *zihan*, MHG. *zihen*, G. *zeihen*, accuse (whence OHG. *zeigōn*, MHG. G. *zeigen*, point out), = AS. *teón* (orig. **tihan*), accuse. From the same Teut. root come AS. *tācan*, point out, E. *teach*, and AS. *tācn*, E. *token*, q. v. The L. *dīcĕre* and *dīcāre* are the ult. sources of a great many E. words: namely, from L. *dīcĕre*, E. *dict*, *edict*, *verdict*, *dictum*, *ditto*, etc., *diction*, *dictionary*, *condition*, *addict* *contradict*, *interdict*, *predict*, *addiction*, *contradiction*, *indiction*, *prediction*, etc., *benediction* = *benison*, *malediction* = *malison*, *valediction*, etc.; from the freq. *dictāre*, E. *dictate*, *ditty*, *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, etc.; from *dīcāre*, E. *abdicate*, *dedicate*, *indicate*, *predicate*, *preach*, *predicament*, etc., *index*, *judge*, *judicate*, *adjudicate*, etc.; from the Gr. *δεικνύναι*, E. *deictic*, *apodictic*, *apodixis*, etc.] **1.** Expression of ideas by words; manner of saying; choice or selection of words; style.

It is the imperishable *diction*, the language of Shakspeare before Shakspeare wrote, which diffuses its enchantment over the "Arcadia."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 105.

His command of language was immense. With him died the secret of the old poetical *diction* of England—the art of producing rich effects by familiar words.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Nothing but the charm of narrative had saved Ariosto, as Tasso had been saved by his *diction*, and Milton by his style. *Lowell*, Fielding.

2†. A word.

In *dictions* are first to be considered their etymology and conjugation. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

=**Syn.** *Diction*, *Phraseology*, *Style*. *Diction* refers chiefly to the choice of words in any utterance or composition. *Phraseology* refers more to the manner of combining the words into phrases, clauses, and sentences: as, legal *phraseology*; but it also necessarily involves diction to some extent. *Style* covers both and more, referring not only to the words and the manner in which they are combined, but to everything that relates to the form in which thought is expressed, including peculiarities more or less personal to the writer or speaker.

The book of Job, indeed, in conduct and *diction*, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Milton's] dramas. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The Book of Sophisms [in Aristotle's "Organon"] . . . still supplies a very convenient *phraseology* for marking concisely some of the principal fallacies which are apt to impose on the understanding in the heat of a viva voce dispute. *D. Stewart*, The Human Mind, II. iii. § 3.

The genius of the great poet seeks repose in the expression of itself, and finds it at last in *style*, which is the establishment of a perfect mutual understanding between the worker and his material.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 181.

Dialect, *Idiom*, etc. See *language*.

dictionarian (dik-shọ-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< *dictionary* + *-an*.] The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer. *Dawson*. [Rare.]

dictionary (dik'shon-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *dictionnaire* (> G. *dictionär* = Sw. *diktionär* = Dan. *diktionær*) = Sp. Pg. *diccionario* = It. *dizionario*, < ML. *dictionarium*, neut., also *dictionarius*, m. (sc. L. *liber*, book), lit. a word-book, < LL. *dictio*(*n*-), a word: see *diction*. First used, it is said, by Joannes de Garlandia (died about A. D. 1250), the compiler of a *dictionarius*, a classified list of words. Exactly equiv. in etymological meaning are *vocabulary*, *lexicon*, and *word-book*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *dictionaries* (-riz). A book containing either all or the principal words of a language, or words of one or more specified classes, arranged in a stated order, usually alphabetical, with definitions or explanations of their meanings and other information concerning them, expressed either in the same or in another language; a word-book; a lexicon; a vocabulary: as, an English *dictionary*; a Greek and Latin *dictionary*; a French-English or an English-French *dictionary*. In the original and most usual sense a dictionary is chiefly linguistic and literary, containing all the common words of the language with information as to their meanings and uses. In addition to definitions, the larger dictionaries include etymologies, pronunciation, and variations of spelling, together with illustrative citations, more or less explanatory information, etc. Special or technical dictionaries supply information on a single subject or branch of a subject: as, a *dictionary* of medicine or of mechanics; a biographical *dictionary*. A dictionary of geography is usually called a *gazetteer*.

What speech esteem you most? The king's, said I.
But the best words? O, Sir, the *dictionary*.
Pope, Donne Versified, iv.

The multiplication and improvement of *dictionaries* is a matter especially important to the general comprehension of English. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

=**Syn.** *Glossary*, *Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or contained in a dictionary.

The word having acquired in common usage a vituperative connotation in addition to its *dictionary* meaning.
J. S. Mill, Logic, v. 7.

dictograph (dik'tọ-gráf), *n.* [L. *dictum*, a thing said, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A kind of telephonic instrument for receiving, transmitting, and magnifying sounds. It consists of a sound-collector connected with a distant ear-piece by an electric current. In a compact form it may be concealed and used in various kinds of detective work, conveying to the waiting listener, unknown to the suspected person or persons, what is being said. In a more elaborate form it is used to connect conversationally the various departments of a business establishment. [Trade-name.]

dictum (dik'tum), *n.*; pl. *dicta* (-tä). [= F. *dictum* = Sw. *dictum*, < L. *dictum*, something said, a word, a witty saying, a proverb, an order, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dīcĕre*, say: see *diction*. In older E. form *dict*, q. v.] **1.** A positive or judicial assertion; an authoritative saying.

In spite of Dr. Johnson's *dictum*, poetry is not prose.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 180.

2. In *law*, an opinion of a judge which does not embody the resolution or determination of the court, and is made without argument, or full consideration of the point, and is not the professed deliberate determination of the judge himself. *Chief-Justice Folger*.— **3.** In *logic*, that part of a modal proposition which consists of the proposition to which the modality is applied.

It is necessary that God be good. The *dictum* is that God be good, the mode, necessary.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Dictum de omni et de nullo (concerning every and none), the rule of direct syllogism that if all A is B and all B is C, then all A is C. Some logicians render this as comprising two dicta: the *dictum de omni*, that whatever is true of all is true of each, and the *dictum de nullo*, that whatever is true of none is false of each. The canon is given by Aristotle.— **Dictum of Kenilworth**, an award designed for the pacification of the kingdom, made between King Henry III. of England and Parliament in 1266, during the siege of Kenilworth. It is published among the statutes of the realm, I. 12.— **Dictum simpliciter.** See *simpliciter*.— **Obiter dicta**, legal dicta (def. 2) uttered by the way (*obiter*), not upon the point or question pending, as if turning aside for the time from the main topic of the case to collateral subjects.=**Syn. 1.** *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

Dictyocysta (dik″ti-ọ-sis'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *κύστις*, bladder.] The typical genus of *Dictyocystidæ*, containing pelagic free-swimming animalcules with a fenestrated silicious lorica and tentaculiform cilia. *D. cassis* and *D. elegans* are examples. *Ehrenberg*.

Dictyocystidæ (dik″ti-ọ-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dictyocysta* + *-idæ*.] A group of free marine heterotrichous infusorians, having a bell-shaped body protected by a cancellated silicious test, and a circular oral collar with many long flagelliform cilia. Also *Dictyocystida*. *Haeckel*, 1873.

dictyogen (dik'ti-ọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-γενής*, -producing: see *-gen*.] A member of a division of plants proposed by Lindley to include such endogenous genera as have net-veined leaves. They belong chiefly to the *Dioscoreaceæ* and to some tribes of the *Liliaceæ*.

dictyogenous (dik-ti-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< *dictyogen* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a dictyogen; having the general character of a monocotyledon, but with netted leaf-veins.

Dictyograptus (dik″ti-ọ-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + NL. *Graptus*.] A genus of widely distributed and important fossils, originally described by Eichwald under the name of *Gorgonia flabelliformis*, and later by Hall under that of *Dictyonema*, and by him at that time (1852) considered to be corals, having a structure similar to that of *Fenestella*. Later the name *Dictyograptus* was improperly substituted for *Dictyonema*. This fossil has been considered by some as a plant, but is now referred to the graptolites, from which it differs but slightly, if at all. *Dictyograptus* (*Dictyonema*) is characteristic of the highest zone of the Cambrian in America and Europe and occurs also in both Silurian and Devonian formations.

dictyonal (dik'ti-ọ-nal), *a.* See *dictyonine*.

Dictyonema (dik″ti-ọ-nē'mä), *n.* [NL.] See ★*Dictyograptus*.

Dictyonina (dik″ti-ọ-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zittel), < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-ina*2.] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges, whose parenchymal hexacts unite in a regular firm skeleton: contrasted with *Lyssacina*. The families *Farreidæ*, *Euretidæ*, *Mellitionidæ*, *Coscinoporidæ*, *Tretodictyidæ*, and *Meandrospongidæ* compose the suborder.

dictyonine (dik'ti-ọ-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dictyonina*. Also *dictyonal*.

Dictyophora (dik-ti-of'ọ-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] The typical genus of *Dictyophoridæ*. *Germar*, 1833.

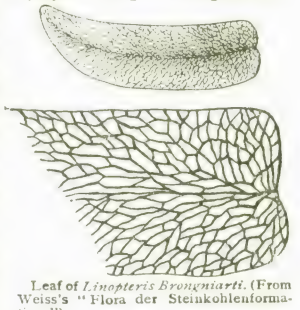
Dictyophoridæ (dik″ti-ọ-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dictyophora* + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*, or other group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dictyophora*. As a subfamily the regular form would be *Dictyophorinæ*. Also *Dictyophoridæ*.

Dictyophyllum (dik″ti-ọ-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, net, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns. It was established by Lindley and Hutton for certain palmate fronds with deeply pinnatifid pinnæ and confluent lobes which, in addition to the simple distinct primary nerve traversing each lobe, have a remarkable double system of nervation, consisting of larger meshes inclosing smaller ones, the whole bearing considerable resemblance to leaves of dicotyledonous plants. The annulate sporangia, arranged in very numerous minute sori, connect the genus with the *Polypodiaceæ*. *Dictyophyllum* is characteristic of the older Mesozoic, where it ranges from the base of the Rhætic to the top of the Jurassic.

Dictyophyton (dik-ti-of'i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] The name given by Hall in 1863 to a group of fossils believed by him to be of algous nature but subsequently shown to be silicious hexactinellid sponges and referred to the family *Dictyospongidæ*, of which the genus *Dictyospongia* is the type. These sponges are characterized by their regularly reticulated skeleton, vertical silicious strands being crossed by transverse strands of like nature and the intermediate spaces or meshes filled with independent spicules of a great variety of shapes. They grew in extensive plantations and with extravagant expression of form in the Devonian seas, and Hall and Clarke have described 70 species from the Chemung formation alone. They continued in considerable abundance into the early Carboniferous seas. The first of these fossils discovered was described by Conrad as *Hydnoceras* under the impression that it was a cephalopod, and this name having priority is now employed in preference to the term *Dictyophyton*.

Dictyoptera (dik-ti-op'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, *Blattidæ* or *Blattina*, elevated to the ★rank of an order. *Leach*; *Burmeister*.

Dictyopteris (dik-ti-op'tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] **1.** A genus of algæ (which see in the supplement).— **2.** The name given by Gutbier in 1835 to a genus of Paleozoic ferns having a reticulate nervation. The name being preoccupied the genus was renamed *Linopteris* by Presl in 1838. See *Linopteris*.



Leaf of *Linopteris Brongniarti*. (From Weiss's "Flora der Steinkohlenformation.")

Dictyopyge (dik″ti-ọ-pī'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πυγή*, buttocks.] A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes, remains of which are very widely distributed: so called from the reticulated appearance of the large anal fin.

Dictyotaceæ (dik″ti-ọ-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δικτυωτός*, netted, latticed (< *δίκτυον*, a net), + *-aceæ*.] A family of olive-brown algæ with expanded membranous fronds. Because the reproductive bodies are non-ciliated and certain spores are divided into fours, they have been classed with the *Florideæ*. However, all their characters taken together indicate clearly that they are *Phæophyceæ*.

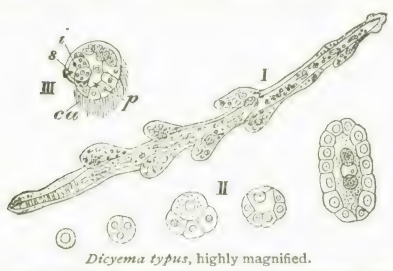
Dictyoteæ (dik-ti-ọ'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δικτυωτός*, netted, latticed, + *-eæ*. See *Dictyotaceæ*.] Same as *Dictyotaceæ*.

dictyoxylon (dik-ti-ok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The name given by Brongniart to a type of Paleozoic cortex in which radial sinuous bands of scle-

renchyma anastomose to form meshes which are occupied by parenchyma.

dicyan, dicyanogen (dī-sī'an, dī-sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *cyan(ogen).*] See *cyanogen.*

Dicyema (dis-i-ē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύημα*, an embryo, a fetus, < *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] A remarkable genus of ciliated filiform parasites found in the renal organs of cephalopods. The body consists of an elongated axial cell extending from one end to the other, invested in a single layer of comparatively small, flattened, nucleated, and ciliated cortical cells arranged like a pavement epithe-



Dicyema typus, highly magnified.

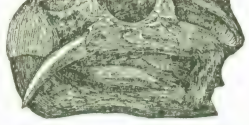
I. Adult, showing large papillæ of the cortical layer and germs in interior of axial cell. II. Vermiform embryo in different stages of development. III. Infusoriform embryo: *p*, the urn; *ca*, its capsule; *s*, its lid; *i*, multinucleate cells in its interior.

lium around the axial cell, the anterior of these, or polar cells, being distinguished from the succeeding or paraporal cells. The organism is a simple cell-aggregate, without connective, muscular, or nervous tissues. Reproduction takes place by the formation of germs on the axial cell. The embryos are of two different kinds, vermiform and infusoriform, whence the name. Those *Dicyemida* which give rise to the former kind are termed *Nematogena*, the others *Rhombogena*.

Dicyemida (dis-i-em'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicyema* + *-ida.*] A division of animals proposed to be established by E. Van Beneden for the genus *Dicyema*, which has no mesoblastic layer, and is therefore regarded as intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*.

Dicyemidæ (dis-i-em'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicyema* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Dicyemida*.

Dicynodon (dī-sin'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog (= E. *hound*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of *Dicynodontidæ*. Remains of species have been found in southern Africa, in the Ural mountains, and in India, in strata supposed to be of Triassic age.



Skull of *Dicynodon lacerticeps*, left side.

dicynodont (dī-sin'-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicynodontia:* as, a *dicynodont* dentition; a *dicynodont* reptile.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontia.*

Only the crocodiles now show a like extent of ossification of the occiput, and only the chelonians the trenchant toothless mandible. . . . In mammals alone do we find a development of tusks like that in the *dicynodonts.*
Owen, Anat., I. 161.

Dicynodontia (dī-sin-ō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dicynodon(t-)*: see *Dicynodon.*] **1.** A suborder of extinct reptiles, probably of the Triassic period, remains of which have been found in Asia and Africa: a division of *Anomodontia.* Two of the genera, *Dicynodon* and *Oudenodon*, include lacertiform animals, sometimes of large size, with crocodilian vertebræ, four or five of which form a sacrum; with a massive skull, lacertilian in most of its characters, but with chelonian jaws, which were doubtless incased in a horny beak; and as a rule with two great tusks, one on each side of the upper jaw, deeply socketed in the maxilla, and growing from persistent pulps.

2. A family or subordinal group of *Anomodontia:* same as *Dicynodontidæ.*

dicynodontian (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dicynodontia.*

The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, *Dicynodontian*, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed, without further consideration, as a monstrous and unwarranted assumption.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 213.

II. *n.* One of the *Dicynodontia.*

dicynodontid (dī-sin-ō-don'tid), *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontidæ.*

Dicynodontidæ (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicynodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil reptiles, typified by the genus *Dicynodon.*

Dicystidæ (dī-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicystis* (< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύστις*, bladder, mod. 'cyst'), the typical genus, + *-idæ.*] Same as *Gregarinidæ.*

Dicystidea (dī-sis-tid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicystis* (see *Dicystidæ*) + *-idea.*] A division of *Gregarinida* containing those in which the body is composed of two cysts: contrasted with *Monocystidea.*

did (did). Preterit of *do*[1], *do*[2].

didactic (di-dak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *didactique* = Sp. *didáctico* = Pg. *didactico* (cf. D. *didactisch*, a., *didactiek*, n., = G. *didactisch*, a., *didaktik*, n., = Dan. Sw. *didaktisk*, a.), < Gr *διδακτικός*, apt at teaching, < *διδακτός*, verbal adj. of *διδάσκειν*, teach (for **δι-δακ-σκειν?*), = L. *docere*, teach (see *docile*), cf. *disc-ere*, learn (see *disciple*); cf. Gr. aor. inf. *δαῆναι*, learn, redupl. 2d aor. *δέδαε*, he taught, perf. *δεδάηκα*, also *δέδαα*, I know; cf. Zend √ *dā*, know.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fitted or intended for instruction; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; instructive; expository; edifying: as, a *didactic* treatise; *didactic* poetry.

Plato himself, in two of his Dialogues, had used the Carthaginian voyages as materials for *didactic* fiction.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 81.

2. Pertaining to instruction; of an edifying quality, character, or manner; used in or given to exposition: as, a *didactic* style; *didactic* methods; a *didactic* lecturer.

Deep obligations lie upon you, . . . not only to be blameless, but to be *didactic* in your lives.
Jer. Taylor, Works, III. x.

We . . . shall have our lightest pleasures commented upon by *didactic* dullness. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *n.* A treatise on education. *Milton.*

didactical (di-dak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *didactic* + *-al.*] Same as *didactic.* [Rare.]

We shall not need here to describe, out of their *didactical* writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 9.

didactically (di-dak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a didactic manner; in the form of instruction.

Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or *didactically.*
Bp. Andrews, Ans. to Cardinal Perron, p. 50.

didactician (did-ak-tish'an), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ian.*] One who teaches; a writer who aims to convey instruction; one who writes didactically.

His essays are illuminated by his poetic imagination, and he thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere *didactician* ever could be. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 100.

didacticism (di-dak'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ism.*] The practice of conveying or of aiming to convey instruction; the tendency to be didactic in matter or style.

That contemplative method which rose to imagination in the high discourse of Wordsworth . . . too often sinks to *didacticism* in the perplexed and timorous strains of his disciples. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 413.

didacticity (did-ak-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ity.*] The quality of being didactic; didacticism. *Hare.* [Rare.]

didactics (di-dak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *didactic:* see *-ics.*] The art or science of teaching; pedagogics.

didactive (di-dak'tiv), *a.* [< *didact-ic* + *-ive.*] Didactic. [Rare.]

He is under the restraint of a formal or *didactive* hypocrisy. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

didactyl, didactyle (dī-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διδάκτυλος*, two fingers long or broad, lit. having two fingers, < *δι-*, two-, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having only two digits, as fingers or toes; two-fingered or two-toed: in the arthropods, applied to limbs which terminate in a forceps or chela. Also *bidactyl.*

II. *n.* An animal having two toes only on each foot, as the *Bradypus didactylus* or two-toed sloth.

didactylous (dī-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [As *didactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *didactyl.*

didapper (did'ap-ėr), *n.* [Also *diedapper, didopper* (also in restored forms *divedapper, divedopper*), < ME. **didopper, dydoppar*, the same, with suffix of agent *-er*[1], as the older **divedoppe, devedoppe, dyvedap*, used by Wyclif (as *dippere*, i. e., *dipper*, by Purvey) to translate L. *mergulus* in Deut. xiv. 17 and Lev. xi. 17 (where the A. V., and also the R. V., has "pelican" and "cormorant"); < AS. *dūfedoppa*, a general term for a diving bird (used to translate L. *pelicanus*, pelican), < *dūfan*, dive, + *doppettan*, dop, dip: see *dive, dop, dopper, dip, dipper, dabchick.*] **1.** The dabchick or little grebe of Europe, *Podicipes* or *Sylbeocyclus minor.*—**2.** One of sundry other small grebes, as the pied-billed dabchick, *Podilymbus podicipes.*

didascalar (di-das'ka-lär), *a.* [As *didascal-ic* + *-ar.*] Same as *didascalic.* *Bulwer.* [Rare.]

didascalic (did-as-kal'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *didascálico* = Pg. It. *didascalico*, < Gr. *διδασκαλικός*, of or for teaching, < *διδάσκαλος*, a teacher, < *διδάσκειν*, teach: see *didactic.*] Didactic; preceptive; conveying instruction. [Rare.]

Under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalic* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

Didascalic syllogism, a demonstrative syllogism.

didder (did'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial. also *dither*, < ME. *dyderen*, also *dederen*, shiver, tremble with cold or fear. Another form with the same sense is E. dial. *dodder*, shiver, tremble, shake (cf. dial. *dadder*, confound, perplex), < ME. *daderen*, shiver, etc.; cf. redupl. *didder-dodder*, tremble; Icel. *dadra* (Haldorsen), *dadhra* (Cleasby), wag the tail. Similar but independent forms are *titter*[2] = *teeter*, and *totter*, q. v. See *diddle*[1] and *daddle.*] To shake; tremble; shiver with or as with cold. *Sherwood.*

He did cast a squinting look upon Goatsnose *diddering* and shivering his chaps. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 20.

diddest (did'est). A rare and nearly obsolete form of *didst.*

diddle[1] (did'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling.* [A var. of *didder*, the freq. suffixes *-er* and *-le* being interchangeable. Cf. *daddle*, and *dadder* mentioned under *didder.*] To toddle, as a child in walking; move rapidly up and down, or backward and forward; jog; shake. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And when his forward strength began to bloom,
To see him *diddle* up and down the room!
O, who would think so sweet a babe as this
Should e'er be slain by a false-hearted kiss?
Quarles, Divine Fancies, i. 4.

Lang may your elbuck jink an' *diddle.*
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

diddle[2] (did'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *diddled*, ppr. *diddling.* [A slang word, of obscure origin; perhaps < *diddle*[1], though the connection is not obvious. A connection with AS. *dyderian, bedyderian*, deceive, delude, is possible, but ME. forms are lacking.] To cheat; overreach by deception; swindle. [Slang.]

I should absolutely have *diddled* Hounslow if it had not been for her confounded pretty face flitting about my stupid brain. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 3.

diddler (did'lėr), *n.* [< *diddle*[2] + *-er*[1].] A cheat; a swindler. [Slang.]

didet. A Middle English form of *did.* See *do*[1].

didecahedral (dī-dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *decahedral.*] In *crystal.*, having the form of a decahedral or ten-sided prism with pentahedral or five-sided bases.

didelph (dī'delf), *n.* A member of the *Didelphia;* a marsupial.

Didelphia (dī-del'fi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δελφύς*, womb. Cf. *Didelphys.*] The *Marsupialia* or marsupial implacental mammals; one of the three subclasses of *Mammalia*, the other two being *Ornithodelphia* and *Monodelphia.* They have no placenta, save in *Perameles*, and the womb is double, that is, the uterine dilatations of the oviducts continue through life distinct from each other, right and left, and open into two distinct vaginæ, which debouch in turn into a urogenital sinus, forming, with the termination of the rectum, a common cloaca embraced by the external sphincter muscle, and in the male lodging the penis, which thus appears to protrude from the anus. The female has usually an abdominal pouch or marsupium, formed by a fold of the skin of the belly, in which the mammary glands open, and into which the blind, naked, and imperfectly developed young are received and carried for some time hanging to the nipples. The scrotum of the male occupies a similar position. Both the marsupium and the scrotum are supported to some extent by the marsupial bones characteristic of this group, being ossifications in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, articulated with the pubes. A cremasteric muscle in relation with these bones acts in the female upon the mammary glands, effecting their compression, and consequently the flow of milk into the mouths of the helpless young. There are true teeth of two or three kinds. The coracoid is reduced to a process of the scapula, as in ordinary mammals, not reaching the sternum, as in monotremes. The corpus callosum is rudimentary or wanting, and the brain relatively small. The *Didelphia* are among the oldest known mammals, and formerly had an extensive range, but are now mainly confined to the Australian region, the American opossums offering the principal exception. Some of the extinct forms were of great size; the kangaroos are the largest living representatives. The marsupials are notable for their great physiological adaptation to all the modes of life of ordinary mammals, their structure being modified in relation to the carnivorous, the herbivorous, the rodent, and other habitudes, and their modes of progression and general economy being no less diverse. There is but one order, *Marsupialia* (which see).

didelphian, didelphic (dī-del'fi-an, -fik), *a.* [< *Didelphia* + *-an, -ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Didelphia.*

didelphid (dī-del'fid), *n.* A member of the *Didelphia;* especially, one of the *Didelphyidæ.*

Didelphidæ, *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Didelphyidæ.*

didelphoid (dī-del'foid), *a.* [< *Didelphia* + *-oid.*] Double, as the uterus in the subclass *Didelphia.*

Didelphyidæ, Didelphidæ (dī-del-fī'i-dē, dī-del'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didelphys* + *-idæ.*] A family of marsupial animals; the opossums. They have the feet pedimanous—that is, the hind feet as well as the fore with an apposable thumb, and thus fitted for grasping; all the toes clawed excepting the hallux; the tail generally long, scaly, and prehensile; and the pouch in some forms complete, in others rudimentary or wanting. The dental formula is: 5 incisors in each upper, 4 in each lower half-jaw; 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 4 molars in each half-jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical 7, dorsal 13, lumbar 6, sacral 2, caudal 19 or more. The family is confined to America, where it alone represents the division of marsupial mammals. The leading genera are *Didelphys*, including most of the species, and *Chironectes*, the water-opossums. See *Didelphys*, *opossum*.

Didelphys (dī-del'fis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δελφύς*, womb.] The typical and leading genus of marsupial implacental mammals of the family *Didelphyidæ*, containing the American opossums which are not web-footed. The genus is now restricted to the American continent. The species are terrestrial and arboreal, but not aquatic, the water-opossums being separated under the name *Chironectes*. The pouch is usually well developed, as in the best-known species, *D. virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States, but is rudimentary in some of the South American forms. See *Didelphyidæ*, *opossum*.

Didemnidæ (dī-dem'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didemnum* + *-idæ.*] A family of compound ascidians, typified by the genus *Didemnum*, having the body divided into thoracic and abdominal portions, and the viscera mostly situated behind the branchial cavity.

Didemnum (dī-dem'num), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + (?) *δέμνιον*, a bed.] A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidæ*, or made the type of a family *Didemnidæ*. *D. candidum* is an example.

Dididæ (dī'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didus* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds of which the dodo is the type. The leading genera are *Didus* and *Pezophaps*. See *dodo*.

didine (dī'din), *a.* [⟨ NL. *didinus*, ⟨ *Didus*, q. v.] Pertaining to the genus *Didus* or family *Dididæ*; being or resembling a dodo.

didn't (did'nt). A contraction of *did not*, in frequent colloquial use.

dido (dī'dō), *n.* [ME. *dido*; in allusion to the familiar tale of the trick played by *Dido*, the legendary queen of Carthage, in bargaining for as much land as could be covered by a hide, and cutting the hide into a long thin strip so as to inclose a large tract: L. *Dido*, Gr. Διδώ.] **1†.** An old story.

> "This is a *Dido*," quath this doctour, "a disours tale!"
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 171.

2. A caper; a prank; a trick.—**To cut a dido,** to make mischief; play a prank; cut a caper.

> Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber, showin' their teeth, and *cuttin' didoes* at a private concert.
> *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in Eng.

didodecahedral (dī-dō″dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *dodecahedral.*] In *crystal.*, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral bases.

didopper (did'op-ėr), *n.* Same as *didapper*.

didrachm (dī'dram), *n.* [⟨ *didrachma*, q. v.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two drachmæ. See *drachma*.

> Their [earlier coins of Corcyra's] reverse-type is, in the case of *didrachms*, two figures of square or oblong shape, whereof one has in the midst a small square and the other a small rhombus or lozenge. *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 6.

> Before the age of Solon, Aeginetan *didrachms* averaging about 194 grs. would seem to have been the only money current in Attica as in Bœotia and Peloponnesus.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xlii.

didrachma (dī-drak'mą), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. *δίδραχμον*, a double drachm, ⟨ *δι-*, two, + *δραχμή*, a drachm: see *drachm.*] Same as *didrachm*.

didrachmon (dī-drak'mon), *n.* Same as *didrachm*.

didst (didst). The second person singular of the preterit of *do*[1], *do*[2].

diducement† (di-dūs'ment), *n.* [⟨ **diduce* (⟨ L. *diducere*, draw apart, separate, ⟨ *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *ducere*, draw; cf. *deduce*) + *-ment.*] A drawing apart; separation into distinct parts. *Bacon.*

diduction† (dī-duk'shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *diductio(n-)*, ⟨ *diducere*, pp. *diductus*, draw apart: see *diducement.*] **1.** Separation by withdrawing one part from the other; a drawing or pulling apart; separation.

> The strings . . . must draw as forcibly as those within the bladder so as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides.
> *Boyle*, Spring of Air, III. iv. (1682), 70. *N. E. D.*

2. Dilatation; expansion.

> The 1260 days being but the *diduction* of those larger measures of three times and a half or of forty-two months.
> *H. More*, Myst. Iniq., p. 214. *N. E. D.*

Didunculidæ (dī-dung-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didunculus* + *-idæ.*] A family of columbine birds, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculinæ (dī-dung-kū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didunculus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculus (di-dung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Didus*, the generic name of the dodo. See *Didus.*] A remarkable genus of pigeons, constituting the subfamily *Didunculinæ* of the family *Columbidæ*, or made the type of a different family, *Didunculidæ*. It is considered to be the nearest living representative of the dodo, whence the name.



Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*).

The genus is also called *Gnathodon*, from the denticulation of the lower mandible. The tooth-billed pigeon of the Samoan islands, *D. strigirostris*, is the only species; it is already a rare bird, but is said to be increasing in numbers. The color is blackish; the total length is about 14 inches; the beak, besides being toothed, is remarkably large and strong, with a very convex culmen, like that of a bird of prey.

Didus (dī'dus), *n.* [NL., Latinized form of *dodo*, altered to give it a classical look, as if after *Dido*, the mythical foundress of Carthage: see *dodo.*] The typical genus of *Dididæ*, containing the extinct dodo of Mauritius, *D. ineptus*. The general character of the genus is columbine or pigeon-like, but the size was comparatively enormous, the body massive and unwieldy, the wings unfit for flight, and the beak stout and hooked. The genus has become extinct since 1650. See *dodo*.

Didymic comma. See *comma*, 5 (*b*).

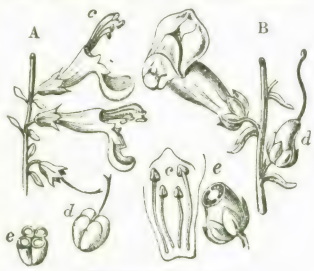
didymium (dī-dim'i-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin: see *didymous.*] **1.** Chemical symbol, D or Di. A supposed element announced by Mosander in 1841, so named from being, as it were, the twin brother of lanthanum, previously discovered in the same minerals which yielded didymium, and from whose compounds those of didymium are separated with much difficulty. The most recent investigations have shown that didymium is a mixture of two elements, neodymium and praseodymium.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Myxomycetes*. The sporangia have a double wall, which is covered externally with crystals of lime, either scattered or compacted into a separable crust.

didymous (did'i-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *δύο*, = E. *two*, + suffix *-μος.*] **1.** In *bot.*, twofold; twin; growing double, as the fruits of umbelliferous plants, the anthers of bedstraw, or the tubers of some orchids.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, twain; paired: applied to two spots, spines, tubercles, etc., when they form a pair touching each other.—**Didymous wing-cell,** in *entom.*, a wing-cell almost but not quite divided into two by a projecting short nervure.

didynam (did'i-nam), *n.* A plant of the class *Didynamia*.

Didynamia (did-i-nā'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (so named because the two larger stamens appear to dominate over the shorter), ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic.*] The fourteenth class in the Linnean vegetable system, including plants with four stamens in unequal pairs. It was divided by Linnæus into two orders: *Gymnospermia*, having the fruit composed of single-seeded achenes, which he mistook for naked seeds; and *Angiospermia*, with many seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel. The first included most of the *Menthaceæ* and *Verbenaceæ*, the latter many *Scrophulariaceæ*, etc.



Didynamous Flowers.

A, Angiospermia (*Teucrium Scorodonia*): *c*, stamens; *d*, divided ovary; *e*, section of ovary. *B*, Gymnospermia (*Antirrhinum majus*): *c*, stamens; *d*, capsule; *e*, section of capsule.

didynamian, didynamic (did-i-nā'mi-ąn, -nam'ik), *a.* [⟨ *Didynamia* + *-an*, *-ic.*] Same as *didynamous*.

didynamous (dī-din'ą-mus), *a.* [⟨ NL. **didynamus*, ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power. Cf. *Didynamia.*] In *bot.*, in two unequal pairs: applied to flowers having four stamens in two unequal pairs, as most *Menthaceæ*, etc.; specifically, belonging to the *Didynamia*.

didynamy (dī-din'ą-mi), *n.* [⟨ NL. **didynamia*, ⟨ **didynamus*: see *didynamous.*] In *bot.*, the condition of being in two unequal pairs, as stamens.

die[1] (dī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying.* [Early mod. E. also *dye* (and dial., Sc., etc., *dee*); ⟨ ME. *dien*, *dyen*, *deien*, *deyen*, *deghen*, *degen*, *digen*, etc. (not in AS., where 'die' was expressed by *sweltan* (see *swelt*) or *steorfan* (see *starve*); but the derived forms *deád*, dead, and *deáth*, death, occur), ⟨ Icel. *deyja* (strong verb, pret. *dō*, pp. *dāinn*) = Goth. **diwan* (strong verb, pret. **dau*, pp. *diwans*, found only as an adj. used as a noun, *thata diwano*, the mortal, mortality, and in deriv. *undiwanei*, immortality); the other Teut. forms are weak: Norw. *döya* = Sw. *dö* = Dan. *dö* = OS. *dōian* = OHG. MHG. *touwen*, die (cf. Goth. *af-daujan*, harass, distress, OFries. *deia*, *deja*, kill), ⟨ Teut. √ **dau*, whence also ult. E. *dead* and *death*, q. v. Cf. OBulg. *daviti* = Bohem. *daviti* = Russ. *davitĭ*, choke, = Lith. *doviti*, plague, vex.] **1.** To cease to live; lose or part with life; expire; suffer death; perish: said of sentient beings, and used absolutely (as, all must *die*), or with *of*, *by*, or *from*, to express the cause of death, or with *for* to express the object or occasion of dying: as, to *die of* smallpox, or *by* violence; to *die for* one's country.

> There *dyede* Seynte Johne, and was buryed behynde the highe Awtiere, in a Toumbe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 22.

> Christ *died for* our sins. 1 Cor. xv. 3.

> And what we call to *die*, is not to appear
> Or be the thing that formerly we were.
> *Dryden*, Pythagorean Philos., l. 392.

> "Whom the gods love *die* young," was said of yore.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iv. 12.

> Every individual eventually *dies from* inability to withstand some environing action.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 339.

2. To lose vital power or action; become devitalized or dead: said of plants or parts of plants, as a decayed tree or a withered limb or stem: as, certain plants *die* down to the ground annually, while their roots live.—**3.** To sink; faint.

> His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.
> 1 Sam. xxv. 37.

Hence—**4.** To come to an end or come to nothing; cease, or cease to exist; perish; be lost.

> When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy *dies* in me.
> *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

> Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator.*

> Nothing *died* in him
> Save courtesy, good sense, and proper trust.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 130.

5. To come to an end gradually; become extinct by degrees; vanish by or as if by death: usually with *away*, *out*, or *down*.

> For 'tis much if a Ship sails a Mile before either the Wind *dyes* wholly *away*, or at least shifts about again to the South. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 6.

> So gently shuts the eye of day;
> So *dies* a wave along the shore.
> *Mrs. Barbauld*, Death of the Virtuous.

> There, waves that, hardly weltering, *die away*,
> Tip their smooth ridges with a softer ray.
> *Wordsworth*, Evening Walk.

> The living airs of middle night
> *Died* round the bulbul as he sung.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

> The system of bribery did not long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly *died out*; and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions. *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. vi.

> In the course of his ten years' attendance, all the inmates *died out* two or three times, and were replaced by new ones. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

6. To become less and less subject to, or cease to be under the power or influence of, a thing: followed by *to* or *unto*: as, to *die to* sin.—**7.** To languish with affection or love.

> The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

8. To be consumed with a great yearning or desire; be very desirous; desire keenly or greatly: as, she was just *dying* to go. [Colloq.]—

9. In *theol.*, to be cut off from the presence or favor of God; suffer eternal punishment in the world to come.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die.*
Hakewill, Apology.

To die away. (*a*) See def. 5. (*b*) To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies away*,
And melts in visions of eternal day.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 221.

To die game, to maintain a bold, resolute, and defiant spirit to the last.

Nor should we forget the game-cock, supplying as it does a word of eulogy to the mob of roughs who witness the hanging of a murderer, and who half condone his crime if he *dies game.* *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 186.

Weeds have this virtue: they are not easily discouraged; they never lose heart entirely; they *die game.*
J. Burroughs, Notes of a Walker, iii.

To die hard. (*a*) To suffer, struggle, or resist in dying; be long in dying; part reluctantly with life. (*b*†) To die in a hardened or impenitent state.

That there are now and then instances of men who, . . . after leading very dissolute lives, have yet *died hard*, as the phrase is, without any seeming concern for what was past, or dread of what was to follow.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

To die in harness, to die while actively engaged in one's work.

I recommend all in whom consumption is hereditary, whose occupation is in the open air, to take to heart the motto of this man, to make up their minds to *die in harness.* *Dr. Richardson*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 91.

To die in the last ditch, to fight to the end, preferring death to defeat.

"There is one certain means," replied the Prince [William of Orange], "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin — I will *die in the last ditch.*"
Hume, Hist. Eng., 1672.

To die in the pain†, to die in the attempt.

Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholy bent to revenge the villanies done to theyr persons by the Romains, or to *die in the peyne.* *Holinshed*, Chron. (ed. 1577).

To die off, to die quickly, or in rapid succession or large numbers.

It is usual with sick Men coming from the Sea, where they have nothing but the Sea-Air, to *die off* as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 113.

To die out. See def. 5.—**To die the death** (an intensive form for *die*), to die without fail; die in a predestined or threatened manner.

Of ye tree of knowledge of good and bad se that thou eate not: for euen ye same day thou eatest of it thou shalt *dye ye deth.* Gen. ii. 17 (1551).

Either to *die the death*, or to abjure
For ever the society of men.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Die, Expire, Decease, Perish.* To *die* is to cease to live, part with life, or become dead from any cause, and under any circumstances; it is the plainest and most direct of the words. *Expire* is often used as a softer word than *die;* it means to breathe out the life or emit the last breath. *Decease* is a euphemism, like *expire*, but is often an affectation. *Perish* represents death as occurring under harsh circumstances of some sort, as violence or neglect; it emphasizes the idea of finality.

There taught us how to live; and (Oh! too high
The price for knowledge) taught us how to *die.*
Tickell, Death of Addison, l. 82.

One kiss the maiden gives, one last,
Long kiss, which she *expires* in giving.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

The thrice three Muses mourning for the death
Of learning, late *deceas'd* in beggary.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Prostrate the beauteous ruin lies, and all
That shared its shelter *perish* in its fall.
W. Pitt, Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, No. 36.

die[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dye*[1].

die[3] (dī), *n.*; pl., in the 1st sense, *dice* (dīs); in ★the remaining senses, *dies* (dīz). In def. 2 the word hardly admits of a plural. [The mod. sing. form *die* is due to the peculiar form of the pl., *dice*, ME. *dys*, etc. (see *dice*); the sing. would otherwise be **dce*, < ME. *dee*, a die, < OF. *de*, earlier *det*, pl. *dez*, F. *dé* = Pr. *dat* = Sp. Pg. It. *dado*, a die, cube, pedestal (whence E. *dado*, q. v.) (cf. ML. *dadus*, a die, after the Rom. forms), < L. *datum*, lit. what is given, but taken in the sense of 'what is cast or thrown,' neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give, in many phrases used as equiv. to 'cast' or 'throw' (cf. G. *würfel*, a die, < *werfen*, throw). Thus *die*[3] is a doublet of *date*[1], *datum*, and *dado:* see *date*[1].] **1.** A small cube marked on its faces with spots numbering from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the highest number of spots turned up, and in several other ways. The numbers on opposite faces of a die always add up to 7, but otherwise there is no uniformity in the arrangement of the numbers. The number of dice used is either one, two, three, or five, according to the game.



Roman Die, found in the south of France.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die.*
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

'Tis a precious craft to play with a false *die*
Before a cunning gamester.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 1.

Will ye gae to the cards or *dice*,
Or to a tavern fine?
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 296).

Herodotus attributes both *dice* and chess to the Lydians, a people of Asia; in which part of the world, it is most probable, they originated at some very remote but uncertain period. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

2†. Hazard; chance.

Such is the *die* of war. *Spenser*, F. Q.

3. Any small cube or square block.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies.* *Watts.*

4. In *arch.*, the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice. See cut under *dado.*

Thus Rauch's monument of Frederick the Great at Berlin is . . . an equestrian colossus raised high upon two *dies*, of which, in each, the four faces are covered with paneled bas-reliefs; and around the lower *die*, upon an elevated stylobate, are grouped four equestrian figures on the corners, and between them twenty figures on foot, all colossal. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 284.

5. An engraved stamp used for stamping a design, etc., in some softer material, as in coining money.

Such variety of *dies*, made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

Sighing that Nature formed but one such man,
And broke the *die* — in moulding Sheridan.
Byron, Death of Sheridan, l. 117.

6. One of two or more pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws. In use they are fitted into a groove in a contrivance called a die-stock, and are generally adjustable, so that one die may cut screws of different diameters.

7. In *metal-working*, a bed-plate or disk having an opening in the center, used in a punching-machine to support the metal from which any piece is punched.—**8.** A knife by which blanks of any desired shape and size are cut out, as in the sole-shaped cutting-dies used in shoe-factories.—**Bit-brace die.** See *bit-brace.*—**Counter die,** an upper die or stamp.—**Loaded dice,** dice made heavier on one side than the others by the fraudulent insertion of a bit of lead, so that the highest number of spots shall be turned up when the dice are thrown in playing.

Professed gamblers . . . will not trust to the determination of fortune, but have recourse to many nefarious arts to circumvent the unwary; hence we hear of *loaded dice*, and dice of the high cut.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 404.

Open-die machine, a screw-threading machine having movable cutting-dies fitting in blocks in the traveling die-head, thus saving time in fitting in different dies. An insertable steel block with a universal clinch to hold taps is provided for converting the machine quickly into a nut-tapper.—**The die is cast,** the affair is decided; the fate of the person or thing in question is settled; there is no recalling the act.—**The whole box and dice,** the ★whole number of persons or things. [Slang.]

die[3] (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying.* [< *die*[3], *n.*] To mold or form with a die or with dies.

Every machine-made shoe also has an "inner-sole" *died* out or moulded to correspond in shape with the "outer sole." *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

die-away (dī'ạ-wā″), *a.* [Adj. use of phrase *die away.* See *die*[1], 5.] Languid; languishing; expiring.

As a girl she had been . . . so romantic, with such a soft, sweet, *die-away* voice. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xix.

Pray do not give us any more of those *die-away* Italian airs. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiv.

dieb (dēb), *n.* A species of wild dog, *Canis anthus*, found in northern Africa.

die-back (dī'bak), *n.* A disease of the orange-tree and other citrous fruits, limited to Florida. The exact cause is unknown, but it is probably due to malnutrition or the excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers.

diecian (dī-ē'shạn), *a.* Same as *diœcious.*

diecious, dieciously, etc. See *diœcious*, etc.

diedral (dī-ē'drạl), *a.* Same as *dihedral.*

Dieffenbachia (dē-fen-bak'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Dieffenbach.*] A genus of plants, of the family *Araceæ*, natives of tropical America. There are half a dozen species, of which two, *D. Seguine* and *D. picta*, are well-known decorative plants in greenhouses, varying exceedingly in the color and form of the foliage. The roots, as in many other plants of the family, are very acrid and caustic, and the name *dumb-cane* has been given to *D. Seguine* in the West Indies, from its effect upon the speech when its root is bitten.

diegesis (dī-ē-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διήγησις*, narration, < *διηγεῖσθαι*, set forth in detail, narrate, < *διά*, through, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] In *rhet.*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts; the narration (which see).

die-holder (dī'hōl″dėr), *n.* A form of chuck, consisting of a head-clutch or clamp, for dies in a stock, brace, or machine. *E. H. Knight.*

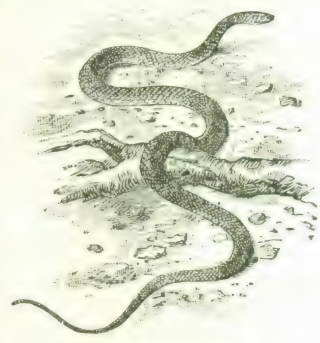
dielectric (dī-ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< *di-* for Gr. *διά*, through, + *electric.*] **I.** *a.* Transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting.—**Dielectric after-working,** a term used by Boltzmann for the phenomenon called by Faraday *residual charge* or *electric absorption.* See *residual.*—**Dielectric capacity.** Same as *specific inductive capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).

II. *n.* A substance through or across which electric force is acting. The walls of a Leyden jar; the intervening medium, solid, liquid, or gaseous, between the plates of a condenser; and the insulating sheath around the conductor of a telegraph-cable, are examples of dielectrics. Electric induction across a dielectric causes a stress in it which, if great enough, will produce rupture. The maximum intensity of this stress which the material can bear is called its *dielectric strength.* When the dielectric strength of the air between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth, is unable to withstand the electric forces, a flash of lightning takes place. The fracture of stones in buildings, of trees, etc., in a thunderstorm are illustrations of the effect of excessive dielectric stress.

Until this subject [induction] was investigated by Faraday, the intervening non-conducting body or *dielectric* was supposed to be purely negative, and the effect was attributed to the repulsion at a distance of the electrical fluid. Faraday showed that these effects differed greatly according to the *dielectric* that was interposed.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 85.

Dielytra (dī-el'i-trạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἔλυτρον*, sheath, shard: see *elytrum.*] Same as *Dicentra.*

Diemenia (dē-mē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named from Van *Diemen's* Land.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ. D. reticularia* is an example.



Diemenia reticularia.

dien (dī'en), *n.* An abbreviation of *diencephalon.*

diencephal (dī-en-sef'-ạl), *n.* Same as *diencephalon.* See extract under *encephal.*

diencephala, *n.* Plural of *diencephalon.*

diencephalic (dī″en-se-fal'ik or dī-en-sef'ạ-lik), *a.* [< *diencephalon* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the diencephalon. Also *deutencephalic.*

diencephalon (dī-en-sef'ạ-lon), *n.*; pl. *diencephala* (-lạ). [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon.*] In *anat.*, the interbrain or middle brain, otherwise known as the *deutencephalon* and *thalamencephalon.* It is that encephalic segment or division of the brain which lies between the mesencephalon and the prosencephalon, and consists chiefly of the optic thalami; its cavity is the third ventricle, or diacœlia. Also *diencephal.*

dier[1] (dī'ėr), *n.* One who dies, or is about to die. [Rare.]

Aur. I should be dead
Before you were laid out!
Lac. Now fie upon thee for a hasty *dier!*
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 1.

"I suppose I'm a *dier*," she said to me; "I used to think I never should die." *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 839.

dier[2], *n.* See *dyer.*

dieresis, diæresis (dī-er'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *diérèse* = Sp. *diéresis* = Pg. *dieresis* = It. *dieresi*, < LL. *diæresis*, < Gr. *διαίρεσις*, a division, distinction, separation, < *διαιρεῖν*, divide, distinguish, separate, < *διά*, apart, + *αἱρεῖν*, take.] **1.** The separate pronunciation of two vowels usually united as a diphthong; by extension of meaning, separate pronunciation of any two adjacent vowels, or the consequent division of one syllable into two. See *dialysis* and *distraction*, 8.—**2.** The sign (¨) regularly placed over the second of two contiguous vowels to indicate that they are pronounced separately; the same sign used for other purposes. The dieresis is used most frequently over *e* preceded by *a* or *o*, in distinction from the diphthongs or digraphs *æ* and *œ*. In Greek manuscripts these dots were frequently written over *ι* and *υ* beginning a word or a syllable, thus serving also to show that they did not form the close of a diph-

thong (αι, ει, οι, υι, αυ, ευ, ου), and their modern use is an extension of this. The employment of the dieresis to mark the full pronunciation of the letters *-ed*, as termination of the preterit and past participle (for instance, *praisëd*), though sometimes seen, is not established usage, the acute or grave accent being more common. A similar sign consisting of dots is used merely as a diacritical mark, as in the notation of pronunciation in this book (for instance, *ä, ö, ü*). A similar mark is used in German to indicate the umlaut. See *umlaut*.

3. In *pros.*, the division made in a line or a verse by coincidence of the end of a foot and the end of a word; especially, such a division at the close of a colon or rhythmic series. It is strictly distinct from, but often included under, cesura (which see).—**4.** In *pathol.*, a solution of continuity, as an ulcer or a wound.

dieretic, diæretic (dī-ē-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαιρετικός*, divisive, separative, < *διαίρετος*, divided, < *διαιρεῖν*, divide: see *dieresis*.] In *med.*, having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive.

Diervilla (dī-ėr-vil'ä), *n.* [NL.; named from M. *Dierville*, who sent it from Canada to Tournefort.] A genus of shrubby plants of the family *Caprifoliaceæ*, including 8 species, natives of North America, China, and Japan. They are nearly allied to the honeysuckle, but have a funnel-shaped or campanulate corolla and a two-celled capsule. The genus includes the bush-honeysuckle, *D. Diervilla*, of the eastern United States, with yellow flowers, and *D. Japonica* of eastern Asia, many showy varieties of which are frequent in cultivation, more usually known as species of *Weigela*.



Diervilla Japonica.

dies fausti (dī'ēz fâs'-tī). [L.: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *fausti*, masc. pl. of *faustus* for **favostus*, favorable, fortunate, < *favere*, favor: see *favor*.] Auspicious days; days which the ancient Romans considered lucky, and on which, therefore, the pretors could administer justice and the comitia could be held: contrasted with *dies infausti*, inauspicious or unlucky days.

die-sinker (dī'sing″kėr), *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.

die-sinking (dī'sing″king), *n.* The process of engraving dies for stamping coins, medals, etc.

diësis (dī'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *dièse*, formerly *diésis*, = Sp. *diesi* = Pg. It. *diesis*, < L. *diesis*, < Gr. *δίεσις*, a sending through, discharge; in music, a semitone, later a quarter-tone, taken by Aristotle for the least subdivision or unit of musical intervals; < *διέναι*, send through, let through, < *διά*, through, + *ἑναι*, send.] **1.** In *Gr. music*, the Pythagorean semitone, being the difference between a fourth and two major tones, represented by the ratio 256 : 243. Also used of two theoretical subdivisions of a major tone, amounting respectively to about a third or a fourth of a tone, called the *chromatic* and the *enharmonic diesis*. **2.** In *modern music*, the difference between an octave and three major thirds, represented by the ratio 128 : 125. Also called the *modern enharmonic diesis*.—**3.** In *printing*, the mark ‡, commonly called *double dagger*. See *dagger*[1].

dies nefasti (dī'ēz nē-fas'tī). [L.: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *nefasti*, pl. of *nefastus*, not lawful, < *ne-*, not, + *fastus*, allowing judgment to be pronounced, *fasti*, pl., a court-day: see *fasti*.] In *Rom. law*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced; blank days. See *feriæ*.

dies non (dī'ēz non). [L., abbr. of *dies non juridicus*, not a court day: *dies*, a day; *non*, not; *juridicus*, of a court, juridical: see *dial*, *non-*, and *juridical*.] In *law*, a day on which courts are not held, as Sunday, etc.; a blank day.

die-stock (dī'stok), *n.* A contrivance for holding the dies used in screw-cutting. It is made in various forms.



Die-stock.

diet[1] (dī'et), *n.* [< ME. *diete*, < OF. *diete*, F. *diète* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dieta* = D. *diëet* = G. *diät* = Dan. *diæt* = Sw. *diet* = Pol. *dyet* = Russ. *dieta*, < L. *diæta*, LL. and ML. also *dieta*, and sometimes *zæta*, *zeta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, a dwelling-place, summer-house, etc., ML. also food, < Gr. *δίαιτα*, manner of living, esp. a prescribed manner of living, diet, also a dwelling, perhaps < **διάεινν*, supposed orig. form of *ζάειν*, contr. *ζῆν*, live, perhaps = Skt. √ *jīv* = Zend √ *jī*, live, akin to L. *vivus* = E. *quick*, living: see *quick*, *vivid*, *vital*, etc.] **1.** Food and drink; specifically, food considered in relation to its quality and effects: as, milk is a wholesome article of *diet*.

> He saw she wold not mend,
> Nor that she wold be quiet,
> Neither for stroakes nor locking up,
> Nor yet for want of *dyet*.
> *Taming of a Shrew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 186).
>
> This bread and water hath our *diet* been.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.
>
> I will suffer one to keep me in *diet*, another in apparel, another in physic, another to pay my house-rent.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iv. 1.
>
> Good broth with good keeping do much now and then;
> Good *diet* with wisdom best comforteth men. *Tusser.*

2. A course of food regulated by a physician or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind and quantity; dietetic regimen; dietary.

> I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons than frequent use of physic. *Bacon*, Regimen of Health.

3†. Allowance of provision; supply of food.

> For his diet, there was a continual *diet* given him of the king of Babylon. Jer. lii. 34.
>
> I dined at the Comptroller's [of the Household]; . . . it was said it should be the last of the public *diets* or tables at Court. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 20, 1663.

4†. Allowance for expenses of living.

> The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his *diets*, were ever unpaid; and he was reduced to sell his lands in England to keep himself abroad.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

=**Syn. 1.** Subsistence, fare, provision.—**2.** Regimen.

diet[1] (dī'et), *v.* [< ME. *dieten* (cf. Gr. *διαιτᾶν*, v.); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide diet or food for; feed; nourish. [Rare.]

> Nor sent thy Spouse this Token to destroy
> Thine Eye's, but *diet* them with sparkling joy.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 76.

2. To prescribe food for; regulate the food or regimen of.

> 1*st Lord.* We shall not then have his company to-night.
> 2*d Lord.* Not till after midnight; for he is *dieted* to his hour. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.
>
> We have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption by plying it with physick instead of food.
> *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To eat; feed.

> Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 46.
>
> Inbred worm,
> That *diets* on the brave in battle fall'n.
> *Cowper*, Iliad, xxiv.

2. To eat according to rules prescribed: as, to *diet* in an attack of dyspepsia.

diet[2] (dī'et), *n.* [< OF. *diete*, F. *diète* = Sp. Pg. It. *dieta*, < ML. *dieta*, *diæta*, a public assembly (orig. one held on a set day), a set day of trial, a day's journey; the same in form as *dieta*, *diæta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, but no doubt regarded as a derivative (a quasi pp. fem. noun) of L. *dies*, a day: see *dial*. Cf. D. *rijksdag* = G. *reichstag* = Dan. *rigsdag* = Sw. *riksdag*, the national assembly, lit. the diet of the realm; *tag*, etc., = E. *day*.] **1.** A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, political, ecclesiastical, or municipal purposes; meeting; session: specifically applied by English and French writers to the legislative assemblies in the German empire, Austria, etc. The *Diet* or *Reichstag* of the old Roman-German empire was the meeting of the estates. Its sessions often received specific titles from the places in which they were held: as, the *Diets* of Worms, 1495 and 1521; the *Diet* of Augsburg, 1530. The Diet sat in three colleges: (1) that of the electoral princes; (2) that of the princes, in two benches, the temporal and the spiritual; and (3) that of the imperial cities. Each college deliberated by itself, the agreement of all three, with the assent of the emperor, being necessary. See *Reichstag* and *Landtag*.

2. The discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time: as, a *diet* of examination; a *diet* of visitation. [Scotch.]—**3†.** An excursion; a journey.

> Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis *dyett*, followed fast to Leith eftir him.
> *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1728), p. 212.

Desertion of the diet. See *desertion*.—**Diet of compearance**, in *Scots law*, the day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court.—**To desert the diet.** See *desert*[1].

dietal (dī'e-tal), *a.* [< *diet*[2] + *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to a diet or assembly.

> Until the putting in execution of the consequent *Dietal* decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both powers. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 568.

dietarian (dī-ē-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *dietary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to a dieting or to a dietary.

II. *n.* One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; one who considers the regulation of a course of food as important for the preservation of health; a dietetist.

dietary (dī'e-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **diætarius*, adj. (used as noun, a valet), < *diæta*, diet, etc.: see *diet*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

> Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, *dietary* tables, commissioners' rules, sub-commissioners' reports.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby.

II. *n.*; pl. *dietaries* (-riz). **1.** A system or course of diet; a system of rules of diet.

> To be rulid bi this *diatorie* [read *dietarie*] do thi diligence,
> For it techith good diete & good gouernaunce.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.
>
> From Dr. William Lambe, of Warwick, a friend of the poet Landor, Mr. Newton had learnt the fatal effects of our flesh-meat *dietary*. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 307.

2. An allowance and regulation of food, especially for the inmates of a hospital, prison, or poorhouse.

diet-book† (dī'et-bůk), *n.* A diary; a journal.

> It [conscience] is a *diet-booke*, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.
> *Epistle of a Christian Brother* (1624), p. 25.

diet-bread (dī'et-bred), *n.* **1.** A delicate sweet cake, formerly much esteemed in England.—**2.** A name given to various fine breads suitable for invalids.

diet-drink (dī'et-dringk), *n.* Medicated liquor; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

> The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

Lisbon diet-drink, a celebrated medicinal draught resembling the compound tincture of sarsaparilla.

dieter (dī'e-tėr), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who diets.—**2.** One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by dietetic rules.

> He cut our roots in characters,
> And sauc'd our broths, as Juno had been sick
> And he her *dieter*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

dietetic (dī-ē-tet'ik), *a.* [= F. *diététique* = Sp. *dietético* = Pg. It. *dietetico* (cf. D. *diëetetisch* = G. *diätetisch* = Dan. *diætetisk* = Sw. *dietetisk*), < LL. *diæteticus*, < Gr. *διαιτητικός*, of or for diet, < *διαιτᾶν*, follow a certain diet, < *δίαιτα*, diet: see *diet*[1], *n.*] Pertaining to diet; specifically, relating to medical rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

> This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the *dietetick* philosophy.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, Pref.

dietetical (dī-ē-tet'i-kal), *a.* [< *dietetic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietetic*.

> He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.
>
> I have seen palates, otherwise not uninstructed in *dietetical* elegancies, sup it up with avidity.
> *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

dietetically (dī-ē-tet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dietetical manner. *Imp. Dict.*

dietetics (dī-ē-tet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dietetic*: see *-ics*. Cf. LL. *diætetice*, < Gr. *διαιτητική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), dietetics.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

> To suppose that deciding whether a mathematical or a classical education is the best is deciding what is the proper curriculum, is much the same thing as to suppose that the whole of *dietetics* lies in determining whether or not bread is more nutritive than potatoes!
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 28.

dietetist (dī-ē-tet'ist), *n.* [= F. *diététiste* = Pg. *dietetista*; as *dietet-ic* + *-ist*.] One who lays great stress upon diet; a physician who gives the first place to dietetics in the treatment of disease. *Dunglison.*

dietic (dī-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-ic*. Cf. *dietetic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diet; dietetic: used to note those diseases which are caused by or connected with the use of improper or bad food.

II. *n.* A course of diet. [Rare.]

> Gentle *dietics* or healing applications.
> *Ep. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 397.

dietical (dī-et'i-kal), *a.* [< *dietic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietic*.

> The three fountains of physick, namely, *dietical*, chirurgical, and pharmaceutical.
> *Chilmead*, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640), [p. 237.

dietine (dī'e-tin), *n.* [< F. *diétine*, dim. of *diète*, diet: see *diet*[2].] A diet of inferior rank; specifically, in *Polish hist.*, one of the local assemblies of the nobility, which met to elect deputies to the national diet and to receive the reports of their actions.

Ladislaus . . . called an assembly of prelates, barons, and military gentlemen, in their respective provinces, in order to obtain an additional tribute. These provincial assemblies gave birth to the *dietines;* they now . . . only elect the nuncios or representatives for the diet.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 363.

Poland was torn by factions; its diets and *dietines* were hotbeds of intrigue. *Edinburgh Rev.,* CLXVI. 523.

dieting (dī′e-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *diet*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of eating or taking nourishment.

You know not how delicate the imagination becomes by *dieting* with antiquity day after day.
Shelley, in Dowden, II. 256.

2. The act or process of subjecting to a diet or regimen.

It's the *dieting* and rubbing of the race-horse that makes him thin as a flash, that he may be as swift too.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 333.

dietist (dī′e-tist), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-ist.*] One skilled in diet. *Quarterly Rev.*

dietitian (dī-e-tish′an), *n.* [< *diet*[1] + *-itian* for *-ician.*] Same as *dietist. Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

diet-kitchen (dī′et-kich″en), *n.* An establishment, usually connected with a dispensary or with the outdoor department of a hospital, for preparing and dispensing suitable diet for invalids, especially among the poor.

dietrichite (dē′trich-it), *n.* [After Dr. *Dietrich,* who first analyzed it.] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, zinc, and iron, occurring as a recent formation at Felsö-Bánya in Hungary.

Dieu et mon droit (diė ā môn drwo). [F.: *Dieu,* < L. *deus,* a god; *et,* < L. *et,* and; *mon,* < L. *meus,* mine, < *me,* me; *droit,* < ML. *directum,* right: see *deity, me, direct, adroit.*] Literally, "God and my right," the watchword of Richard I. of England at the battle of Gisors in 1195, and adopted as the motto on the royal arms of England.

dieu-garde†, *n.* [F. *Dieu garde,* God keep or save (you); as a noun, "*un dieu-gard,* a salutation, or a God save you" (Cotgrave): *Dieu,* God; *garder,* keep, save, guard: see *deity* and *guard.*] A form of salutation or asseveration.

And in this faith desires to be numbred in your familie, so in your studies to attend, as your least becke may be his *dieugarde.* *Florio,* It. Dict., Ep. Ded.

His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or *Dieu-gard. Bp. Hall,* Works, IX. 278.

diewt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *due*[1].

die-work (dī′wėrk), *n.* Surface ornamentation of metal by means of dies, upon which the metal is forced. The process is employed for metal in either a heated or a cold state; when executed upon cold metal, the work usually requires chasing to complete it.

diezeugmenon (dī-e-zūg′me-non), *n.* [Gr. *διεζευγμένον*: see *diazeuctic.*] In *Gr. music,* the lower tetrachord of the upper octave in the two-octave or greater perfect system.

dif-. **1.** The assimilated form of *dis-* before *f.* See *dis-.*—**2**†. A form of *de-* before *f.* See *de-.*

diffamet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *defame.*

diffamed (di-fāmd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffame, v.*] In *her.:* (*a*) Same as *defamed.* (*b*) Turned toward the sinister: said of an animal, especially a beast of prey, used as a bearing. [Rare.]

diffarreation (di-far-ē-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *diffarreatio*(*n-*), < L. *dis-,* apart, + *farreatio*(*n-*), for the more common L. *confarreatio*(*n-*), the use of spelt-cake in the marriage ceremony: see *confarreation.*] The parting of a cake made of spelt: a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife. See *confarreation.*

diffence†, *n.* An obsolete form of *defense.*

diffend†, *v.* An obsolete form of *defend.*

differ (dif′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *differen* = F. *différer* = Sp. *diferir* = Pg. *differir* = It. *differire,* < L. *differre,* carry apart, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different), < *dis-,* apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]; cf. Gr. *διαφέρειν,* carry apart, differ (> *διάφορος,* different, > ult. E. *adiaphorous,* etc., *diaphorite*), < *διά,* through, apart, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *defer*[2], a doublet of *differ.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various in nature, condition, form, or qualities: used absolutely or with *from:* as, the two things *differ* greatly; men *differ from* brutes; a statue *differs from* a picture; wisdom *differs from* cunning.

One star *differeth from* another star in glory.
1 Cor. xv. 41.

The courts of two countries do not so much *differ from* one another, as the court and city in their peculiar ways of life and conversation. *Addison,* Coffee House Politicians.

Even in the important matter of cranial capacity, Men *differ* more widely *from* one another than they do *from* the Apes; whilst the lowest Apes *differ* as much, in proportion, *from* the highest, as the latter does *from* Man.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 95.

In all that I have seen, my main feeling is one of wonder how little the younger England *differs from* the elder.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

2. To disagree; be of a contrary opinion; dissent; be at variance; vary in opinion or action: used absolutely or with *from* or *with:* as, they *differ* in their methods; he *differs from* other writers on the subject.

If the honourable gentleman *differs with* me on that subject, I *differ* as heartily *with* him. *Canning.*

The first thing that tests a boy's courage is to dare to *differ from* his father. *W. Phillips,* Speeches, p. 247.

They agree as to the object of existence; they *differ* as to the method of reaching it.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. 4.

3. To express disagreement or dissent by word of mouth; come into antagonism; dispute; contend: followed by *with.*

We'll never *differ with* a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

To differ by the whole of being, in *logic,* to have no essential resemblance, as an orange differs from virtue. =**Syn. 1.** To vary.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to be different or unlike. [Rare.]

Something 'tis that *differs* me and thee. *Cowley.*

2. To cause difference or dispute between; divide. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to *differ* them. *Saxon and Gael,* I. 79.

3†. To put off; defer. See *defer*[2].

differ (dif′ėr), *n.* [< *differ, v.*] Difference. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared,
An' shudder at the niffer [exchange];
But cast a moment's fair regard
What mak's the mighty *differ.*
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

★ **difference** (dif′e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *difference,* < OF. *difference,* F. *différence* = Sp. *diferencia* = Pg. *differença* = It. (obs.) *differenzia, differenza,* < L. *differentia,* difference, < *differen*(*t-*)*s,* ppr., different: see *different.*] **1.** The condition or relation of being other or different; the relation of non-identity; also, the relation between things unlike; dissimilarity in general.

Not like to like, but like in *difference.*
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. Any special mode of non-identity; a relation which can subsist only between different things; also, a special relation involving unlikeness; a particular dissimilarity.

There is no *difference* between the Jew and the Greek.
Rom. x. 12.

But at last it is acknowledged by the Men who love to be called the Men of wit in this Age of ours that there is a God and Providence, a future state, and the *differences* of good and evil. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. iii.

Strange all this *difference* should be
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.
Byrom, Feuds between Händel and Buononcini.

3. A character which one thing or kind of things has and another has not.

Difference is the same that is spoken of many, which differ in fourme and kinde, when the question is asked, What maner of thing it is, as when we saie: What maner of thing is man? We must aunswere: he is endued with reason: If the question be asked, what a man is: We must aunswere by his Genus, or generall woorde, he is a living creature. If the question be asked, what maner of thing a Beast is? We maie saie: He is without the gift of reason. Every *difference* that is moste propre to every thing, is naturally and substancially joigned to the kinde which is comprehended under the generall woorde.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1531).

4. Controversy, or ground of controversy; a dispute; a quarrel.

Iach. What was the *difference?*
French. I think 'twas a contention in public.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5.

I would not, for more wealth than I enjoy,
He should perceive you raging; he did hear
You were at *difference* now, which hasten'd him.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

A right understanding of some few things, in *difference* amongst the sincere and godly, was procured.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

I am myself a good deal ruffled by a *difference* I have had with Julia. *Sheridan,* The Rivals, iv. 3.

5†. An evidence or a mark of distinction.

An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent *differences.* *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 2.

6. The act of distinguishing; discrimination; distinction.

We make some things necessary, some things accessary and appendent only: . . . our Lord and Saviour himself doth make that *difference. Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 3.

To make a *difference* between the unclean and the clean.
Lev. xi. 47.

7. In *math.:* (*a*) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted. (*b*) The increment of a function produced by increasing the variable by unity. The operation of taking the difference in this sense is denoted by the letter Δ. The *second difference,* Δ^2, is the difference of the function that represents the difference of another. So *third, fourth,* etc., *difference.* The following table is an example:

n	n^3	Δn^3	$\Delta^2 n^3$	$\Delta^3 n^3$
1	1	7	12	6
2	8	19	18	6
3	27	37	24	6.
4	64	61	30	
5	125	91		
6	216			

8. In *her.,* a bearing used to discriminate between shields or achievements of arms, as of brothers who inherit an equal right to the paternal coat. The most common form of differencing is *cadency;* another is the *baston.*

You must wear your rue with a *difference.*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

9. On the exchanges, the amount of variation between the price at which it is agreed to sell and deliver a thing at a fixed time and the market-price of the thing when that time arrives. In wagering contracts, payment of the difference is expected and accepted in lieu of actual delivery.—**10**†. A part or division.

There bee of times three *differences:* the first from the creation of man to the Floud or Deluge, . . . the second from the Floud to the first Olympias, etc.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 34.

[*Difference* is often followed by a prepositional phrase indicating the things or persons that differ. The preposition is usually *between* or *among,* or *from,* but sometimes also *to* (after the formula *different to:* see remarks under *different*).

What serious *difference* is there in this behavior [of plants] *to* that of the lower animals, the curious creatures of sea life which are hardly one thing or the other?
Harper's Weekly, March 1, 1884, p. 143.]

Accidental difference, in *logic,* a difference in respect to some accident.—**Actual difference,** in *metaph.,* one concerning what actually takes place.—**Ascensional difference**†. See *ascensional.*—**Calculus of finite differences.** See *calculus.*—**Descensional difference**†. See *descensional.*—**Difference of potentials,** or **potential difference,** in *elect.,* the difference in degree of electrification of two bodies, or parts of the same body, which produces or tends to produce a flow of electricity or an electrical current between them. See *potential.*—**Difference-tone.** See *tone.*—**Equation of differences.** See *equation.*—**First difference.** (*a*) In *logic,* the most fundamental difference. (*b*) In *math.,* the result of performing the operation of taking the difference once.—**Individual difference.** Same as *numerical difference* (*b*).

The many slight differences which frequently appear in the offspring from the same parents, or which may be presumed to have thus arisen, from being frequently observed in the individuals of the same species inhabiting the same confined locality, may be called *individual differences.* *Darwin,* Origin of Species, p. 53.

Inverse difference, in *math.,* the sum of all the values of a function, for all the discrete values of the variable less than the actual value.—**Mixed differences,** differences partly finite and partly infinitesimal (differentials). See *equation.*—**Numerical difference.** (*a*) A difference of numbers, as between two assemblages of persons or things, two reckonings, or the like. (*b*) A difference between individuals of the same species; a character possessed by one individual and not by the others of the same species. Also frequently called *individual, individuant,* or *singular difference.*—**Partial difference,** in *math.,* the increment of a function of two variables which would result from increasing one of them by unity.—**Specific difference,** in *logic,* a character which, added to the genus, makes the definition of the species. Also called *essential, divisive, completive,* or *constitutive difference.*—**To make a difference,** to alter a case; matter, or be material to a case: as, that *makes a* great *difference;* it *makes* no *difference* what you say.

If he miss the mark, it *makes* no *difference* whether he have taken aim too high or too low.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

Virtual difference, a difference in respect to what would happen under certain contingencies. Thus, one egg and another, though they appear to have no actual differences, may have virtual differences, in that one will hatch a male and the other a female. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Difference, Distinction, Diversity, Dissimilarity, Disparity, Disagreement, Variance, Discrimination,* contrariety, dissimilitude, variety. The first five words express the fact of unlikeness; *difference* and *distinction* apply also to that wherein the unlikeness lies, and *discrimination* to the act of making or marking a difference, and to the faculty of discerning differences. (See *discernment.*) *Distinction* applies also to the eminence conferred on account of difference. *Difference* is the most general, applying to things small or great, internal or external. *Distinction* is generally, but not always, external, and generally marks delicate differences: as, the *distinction* between two words that are almost synonymous. *Diversity,* by its derivation, is a great or radical difference, equal to going in opposite directions. *Dissimilarity* is unlikeness, generally in large degree or essential points. *Disparity* is inequality, generally in rank or age. *Disagreement* and *variance* are weak words by their original meaning, but through euphemistic use have come to stand for dissimilarity of opinion of almost any degree, and for the resulting alienation of feeling, or even dissension and strife.

The sub-kingdom Annulosa shows us an immense *difference* between the slow crawling of worms and quick flight of insects. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol., § 1.

War is at this very moment doing more to melt away the petty social *distinctions* which keep generous souls apart from each other than the preaching of the Beloved Disciple himself would do. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 8.

The extent of country and *diversity* of interests, character, and attainments of voters repress the pretentious and undeserving. *N. A. Rev.*, XL. 312.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life whenever the attractions of self cease, the acquired principles of *dissimilarity* must repel these beings from their centre. *Cheyne.*

The *disparity* between our powers and our performance is life's tragedy. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 44.

From these different relations of different things, there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke*, Attributes, xiv.

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable *variance* is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted. *Madison*, The Federalist, No. xxxviii.

It is rather a question whether . . . they have not sinned themselves beyond all the apprehensions and *discriminations* of what is good and what is evil. *Sharp*, Sermons, III. xvi.

4. Dissension, contest, falling out, strife, wrangle, altercation.

difference (dif'e-rens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *differenced*, ppr. *differencing*. [< *difference*, *n.* Cf. *differentiate*, *v.*] **1.** To cause a difference or distinction in or between; make different or distinct.

One as the King's, the other as the Queen's, *differenced* by their garlands only. *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

He that would be *differenced* from common things would be infinitely divided from things that are wicked. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 634.

In the Samson Agonistes, colloquial language is left at the greatest distance, yet something of it is preserved, to render the dialogue probable; in Massinger the style is *differenced*, but *differenced* in the smallest degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poetry. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

2. To distinguish; discriminate; note the difference of or between.

And this was a non feasans, and in that he *differenced* it from the case of estovers, being an actual Tort to stub the wood up. *Sir Peyton Ventris* (1695).

3. In *her.*, to bear with a difference; add a difference to.

Very frequently, even in the earliest times, the eldest son *differenced* his father's coat by a label. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 687.

4. In *math.*, to take the difference of (a function); also, to compute the successive differences of the numbers in a table.

difference-engine (dif'e-rens-en"jin), *n.* A machine for the automatic calculation of mathematical tables, from the initial values of the function and of its successive differences. See *calculating-machine*.

difference-equation (dif'e-rens-ē-kwā"zhon), *n.* In *math.*, an equation of finite differences or enlargements; an expressed relation between functions and their differences. See *equation*.

differencing (dif'e-ren-sing), *n.* In *her.*, the distinction between shields made by one or more differences. See *difference*, *n.*, 8.

different (dif'e-rent), *a.* [< F. *différent* = Sp. *diferente* = Pg. It. *differente*, < L. *differen(t-)s*, ppr. of *differre*, differ: see *differ*, *v.*] Not the same; two; many; plural; also, characterized by a difference or distinction; various or contrary in nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

I have been always so charitable as to think that the Religion of Rome and the Court of Rome were *different* Things. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 5.

All the elders met at Ipswich: they took into consideration the book which was committed to them by the general court, and were much *different* in their judgments about it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 108.

Things terrestrial wear a *diff'rent* hue,
As youth or age persuades; and neither true.
Cowper, Hope.

[When in the predicate, *different* is either used absolutely: as, the two things are very *different*; or followed by *from*: as, the two things are very *different from* each other; he is very *different from* his brother. But the relation of opposition is often lost in that of mere comparison, leading to the use of *to* instead of *from*. This use is regarded as colloquial or incorrect, and is generally avoided by careful writers.

Different to is, essentially, an English colloquialism; and, like many colloquialisms, it evinces how much stronger the instinct of euphony is than the instinct of scientific analogy. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 83.

An amazement which was very *different to* that look of sentimental wonder. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, p. 182.]

=**Syn.** *Different*, *Distinct*, *Separate*, *Several*. These words agree in being the opposite of *same*. *Different* applies to nature or quality as well as to state of being: as, the African and Asiatic climates are very *different*. The other three words are primarily physical, and are still affected by that fact: we speak of *distinct* or *separate* ideas, colors, sounds, etc. *Several* is used chiefly of those things which are in some sense together without merging their identity: as, three *several* bands.

The heat at eighty degrees of Fahrenheit is one thing, and the heat at eighty degrees of Réaumur is a very *different* matter. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xiv.

Is not every case of apparently continuous perception really a case of successive *distinct* images very close together? *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 115.

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or *separate* beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

You shall have very useful and cheering discourse at *several* times with two *several* men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.

differentia (dif-e-ren'shi-ä), *n.*; pl. *differentiæ* (-ē). [L., difference: see *difference*, *n.*] **1.** In *logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other species of the same genus; specific difference (which see, under *difference*).

Whatever term can be affirmed of several things must express either their whole essence, which is called the species, or a part of their essence (viz., either the material part, which is called the genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called *differentia*, or, in common discourse, characteristic), or something joined to the essence. *Whately*, Logic, i. 4.

2. In *Gregorian music*, a cadence or trope. Also ★called *distinctio*.

differentiable (dif-e-ren'shi-a-bl), *a.* [< NL. as if **differentiabilis*, < **differentiare*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] Capable of being differentiated or discriminated.

In these exchanges of structure and function between the outer and quasi-outer tissues, we get undeniable proof that they are easily *differentiable*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

differentiæ, *n.* Plural of *differentia*.

differential (dif-e-ren'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. ★*différentiel* = Sp. *diferencial* = Pg. *differencial* = It. *differenziale*, < NL. *differentialis* (Leibnitz, 1676), < L. *differentia*, difference: see *difference*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Making or exhibiting a difference or distinction; discriminating; distinguishing; special.

For whom he procured *differential* favors. *Motley.*

2. Having or exhibiting a difference.—**3.** In *math.*, pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical processes in which they are employed.—**Differential block, calculus, capacity.** See the nouns.—**Differential characters,** in *zoöl.*, the distinctive or diagnostic characters by which one organism is distinguished from another with which it is compared or contrasted: a statement of such characters constitutes a *differential diagnosis*.—**Differential coefficient.** See *coefficient*.—**Differential coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Differential derivative.** Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential diagnosis.** See *diagnosis*.—**Differential duty.** Same as *discriminating duty*.—**Differential equation, feed,** etc. See the nouns.—**Differential gear,** in *mech.*, a combination of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced, as exemplified when two wheels fixed on the same axis are made to communicate motion to two other wheels on separate axes, the velocities of the latter axes differing proportionately to the difference of the diameters of the respective wheels acting upon them, or to the numbers of their teeth. This combination is extensively employed in lathes and boring-machines.—**Differential invariant,** a differential expression which is only multiplied by a power of dy/dx by a linear transformation of the variables.—**Differential motion,** a mechanical contrivance in which two pieces are connected at once in two ways, so that any velocity imparted to the one communicates to the other the difference of two velocities, as the Chinese windlass and the differential screw.—**Differential piston,** a single piston exposed on its opposite sides to different pressures, or a combination of pistons of different diameters connected so as to act as one, each under the same or a different pressure per unit of area. The total effective pressure is that due, in the case of the single piston, to the difference between the total pressures on the opposite sides, and, in the case of connected pistons of different diameters, to the difference of pressure upon a unit of area of each piston multiplied by the area of the piston.—**Differential pulley.** See *pulley*.—**Differential pump,** a steam-pump whose point of cut-off is controlled by the combined motions of the pump-rod, or its connections, and some independent moving part, so that the steam supply is determined by and apportioned to the load upon the pump.—**Differential quotient.** Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential resolvent,** a differential equation the complete integral of which contains all the roots of a given algebraic equation.—**Differential scale.** See *scale*.—**Differential screw.** See *screw*.—**Differential thermometer.** See *thermometer*.—**Differential tone.** See *tone*.—**Differential winding,** a method of winding coils for galvanometers, instruments for duplex telegraphy, and other electrical devices. It consists in winding two insulated wires side by side, so that each makes the same number of turns. For electric motors it is a series winding carrying current in a direction opposite to that in the shunt winding.

II. *n.* **1.** In *math.*: (*a*) An infinitesimal difference between two values of a variable quantity. In the differential and integral calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on one another, and subject to variations of value, their corresponding differentials are any other quantities whose ratios to one another are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero; but the differentials are commonly understood to be infinitesimal. (*b*†) A logarithmic tangent.—**2.** In *biol.*, a morphological difference; a distinction or distinctive characteristic of form or structure: correlated with *equivalent*. [Rare.]

Characteristics are divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological *differentials*. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 358.

Partial differential, an infinitesimal increment of a function of two or more variables, corresponding to an infinitesimal increment of one of these variables.—**Total differential,** a sum of all the partial differentials of a function, so that more than one independent differential appear in its expression.

differentially (dif-e-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a differential manner; by differentiation.

I will . . . state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider,—mark *differentially* the three periods at which I have been looking. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 210.

differentiant (dif-e-ren'shi-ant), *n.* [< NL. **differentian(t-)s*, ppr. of **differentiare*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] In *math.*, a rational integral function of the coefficients of a binary quantic, of equal weight in all its terms in respect to either variable, subject to satisfy the condition

$$(a\frac{d}{db} + 2b\frac{d}{dc} + 3c\frac{d}{dd} + \text{etc.})\,D = 0,$$

where *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., multiplied by binomial coefficients, give the coefficients of the quantic, and where *D* is the differentiant.—**Monomial differentiant,** a differentiant which (with the usual convention as to $a = 1$) may be expressed as a permutation-sum of a single product of differences of roots of the parent ★quantic, or quantic system. *J. J. Sylvester.*

differentiate (dif-e-ren'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *differentiated*, ppr. *differentiating*. [< NL. **differentiatus*, pp. of **differentiare* (> It. *differenziare* = Sp. *diferenciar* = Pg. *differenciar* = F. *différencier*, *différentier*), < L. *differentia*, difference: see *difference*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make different; distinguish by differences; constitute a difference between: as, color of skin *differentiates* the races of men.

Believing that sexual selection has played an important part in *differentiating* the races of man, he has found it necessary to treat this subject in great detail. *A. R. Wallace.*

Specifically—**2.** In *biol.*, to accomplish or develop differentiation in; make unlike by modification; specialize in structure or function.

The conversion of . . . protoplasm into various forms of organized tissues, which become more and more *differentiated* as development advances, is obviously referable to the vital activity of the germ. *W. B. Carpenter*, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 414.

3. In *logic*, to discriminate between, by observing or describing the differences.—**4.** In *math.*, to obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of: as, to *differentiate* an equation.

II. *intrans.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. *Huxley.*

differentiate (dif-e-ren'shi-āt), *n.* [< NL. **differentiatum*, neut. of **differentiatus*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] A differential coefficient.

differentiation (dif-e-ren-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *differentiate*, *v.*: see *-ation*.] **1.** The formation of differences or the discrimination of varieties.

There can be no *differentiation* into classes in the absence of numbers. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

The Faculties arose by process of natural *differentiation* out of the primitive university. *Huxley.*

Specifically—**2.** Any change by which something homogeneous is made heterogeneous, or like things are made unlike; especially, in *biol.*, the evolutionary process or result by which originally indifferent parts or organs become differentiated or specialized in either form or function; structural or functional modification; specialization. Thus, the primitively similar appendages of a lobster undergo *differentiation* in being specialized, some into mouth-parts, some into prehensile claws, others into walking- or swimming-organs, etc.

In the contents of a single anther-cell we see a surprising degree of *differentiation* in the pollen: namely, grains cohering by fours, then being either tied together by threads or cemented together into solid masses, with the exterior grains different from the interior ones. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 259.

Differentiation implies that the simple becomes complex or the complex more complex; it implies also that this increased complexity is due to the persistence of former changes; we may even say such persistence is essential to the very idea of development or growth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 45.

3. In *logic*, discrimination; the act of distinguishing things according to their respective differences.

The logical distinctions represent real *differentiations*, but not distinct existents.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 451.

4. In *math.*, the operation of finding the differential or differential coefficient of any function. —**Direct differentiation,** differentiation by an elementary procedure.—**Explicit differentiation,** the differentiation of an explicit function of the independent variable.—**Implicit differentiation,** the opposite of *explicit differentiation.*—**Partial differentiation,** finding a partial differential.—**Total differentiation,** finding a total differential.

differentiator (dif-ē-ren′shi-ā-tor), *n.* One who or that which differentiates: as, the radicals of written Chinese serve as *differentiators* of the sense, while the phonetics play the same part as regards sound.

differentio-differential†, *a.* Relating to differentials of differentials.

differently (dif′e-rent-li), *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

The questions have been settled *differently* in every church, who should be admitted to the feast, and how often it should be prepared. *Emerson*, The Lord's Supper.

differentness (dif′e-rent-nes), *n.* The state of being different. *Bailey*, 1727.

differing (dif′ē-ring), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *differ*, *v.*] **1.** Unlike; dissimilar; different.

As in Spain, so in all other Wine Countries, one cannot pass a Day's Journey but he will find a *differing* Race of Wine. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Wise nature by variety does please;
Clothe *differing* passions in a *differing* dress.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 559.

2. Quarreling; contending; conflicting.

His *differing* fury. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 543.

O daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite
The *differing* tittles of the red and white.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., Ded., l. 152.

differingly (dif′ē-ring-li), *adv.* In a differing or different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly* as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

difficile† (di-fis′il), *a.* [< F. *difficile* = Pr. *difficil* = Sp. *difícil* = Pg. *difficil* = It. *difficile*, < L. *difficilis*, in older form *difficul*, hard to do, difficult, < *dis-* priv. + *facilis*, easy: see *facile*. Cf. *difficult*.] **1.** Difficult; hard; arduous; perplexing.

Mounte of Quarentena, where our Lorde fasted .xl. dayes and .xl. nyghte: it is an hyghe hyll and *diffycyll* to ascende. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 52.

Latin was no more *difficile*
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 53.

2. Reluctant; scrupulous.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

difficileness† (di-fis′il-nes), *n.* Difficulty; impracticability; specifically, difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficileness*, or the like. *Bacon*, Goodness.

difficilitate†, *v. t.* [< L. as if **difficilita(t-)s* for *difficulta(t-)s*, difficulty. Cf. *difficultate*.] To render difficult.

The inordinateness of our love *difficilitateth* this duty [charity]. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xv. § 4.

difficult (dif′i-kult), *a.* [Developed from *difficulty*, q. v.; the proper adj. (after L.) is *difficile*, q. v.] Not easy; requiring or dependent on effort; hard; troublesome; arduous. Specifically —(*a*) Hard as to doing or effecting; wanting facility of accomplishment: with an infinitive: as, it is *difficult* to convince him; a thing that is *difficult* to do or to find.

Satire is . . . more *difficult* to be understood by those that are not of the same age with it than any other kind of poetry. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

(*b*) Hard to do, perform, or overcome; attended with labor, pains, or opposition; laborious: as, a *difficult* undertaking.

There is as much Honour to be won at a handsome Retreat as at a hot Onset, it being the *difficultest* Piece of War. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 4.

Eloquence is not banished from the public business of this country as useless, but as *difficult*, and as not spontaneously arising from topics such as generally furnish the staple of debate. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

The *difficult* mountain-passes, where, from his rocky eyrie, the eagle-eyed Tyrolese peasant had watched his foe. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 2.

(*c*) Hard to please or satisfy; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere: as, a person of *difficult* temper.

Nothing will please the *difficult* and nice,
Or nothing more than still to contradict.
Milton, P. R., iv. 157.

Well, if he refuses, . . . I'll only break my glass for its flattery, . . . and look out for some less *difficult* admirer. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

Olives and cypresses, pergolas and vines, terraces on the roofs of houses, soft iridescent mountains, a warm yellow light—what more could the *difficult* tourist want? *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 142.

(*d*) Hard to persuade or induce; stubborn in yielding; obstinate as to opinion: as, he was *difficult* to convince.

This offer pleasing both Armies, Edmund was not *difficult* to consent. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

His Majesty further said that he was so extreamly *difficult* of miracles for feare of being impos'd upon. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 16, 1685.

(*e*) Hard to understand or solve; perplexing; puzzling: as, a *difficult* passage in an author; a *difficult* question or problem. =**Syn.** *Difficult, Hard, Arduous* (see *arduous*), laborious, toilsome; obscure, knotty.

difficult (dif′i-kult), *v. t.* [< F. *difficulter*, make difficult, < *difficulté*, difficulty: see *difficulty*. In E. as if < *difficult*, *a.*] **1**†. To make difficult; impede.

Their pretensions . . . had *difficulted* the peace. *Sir W. Temple*, Works, II. 484 (Ord MS.).

2. To perplex; embarrass. [Local, U. S.]

There is no break in the chain of vital operation; and consequently we are not *difficulted* at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old. *George Bush*, The Resurrection, p. 51.

difficultate† (dif′i-kul-tāt), *v. t.* [< *difficult* + *-ate*2.] To render difficult.

Difficulter. To *difficultate*, or difficilitate; to make difficult or uneasie. *Cotgrave.*

difficultly (dif′i-kult-li), *adv.* With difficulty: as, gutta-percha is *difficultly* soluble in chloroform. [Rare.]

He himself had been only guilty, and the other had been very *difficultly* prevailed on to do what he did. *Fielding.*

difficulty (dif′i-kul-ti), *n.*; pl. *difficulties* (-tiz). [< ME. *difficultee*, < OF. *difficulte*, F. *difficulté* = Pr. *difficultat* = Sp. *dificultad* = Pg. *difficuldade* = It. *difficultà*, < L. *difficulta(t-)s*, < *difficul*, older form of *difficilis*, hard to do, difficult: see *difficile* and *difficult*.] **1.** Want of easiness or facility; hindrance to the doing of something; hardness to be accomplished or overcome; the character or condition of an undertaking which renders its performance laborious or perplexing: opposed to *facility*: as, a work of labor and *difficulty*.

The next morning two peasants, subjects of Gingiro, shewed them the ford, where their beasts passed over with great *difficulty* and danger, but without loss. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 319.

2. That which is hard to accomplish or to surmount: as, to mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities.

The wise and prudent conquer *difficulties* by daring to attempt them. *Rowe.*

3. Perplexity; complication or embarrassment of affairs, especially of pecuniary affairs; trouble; dilemma; whatever renders action or progress laborious or painful: as, a gentleman in *difficulties*.

Why do I make a *difficulty* in speaking of my worthy ancestor's failings? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

More than once, in days of *difficulty*
And pressure, had she sold her wares for less
Than what she gave. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. Objection; cavil; obstruction to belief or consent.

If the Sorcerers or Inchanters by their lots or diuinations affirmed that any sicke bodie should die, the sicke man makes no *difficultie* to kill his owne sonne, though he had no other. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 883.

Men should consider that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

It seems, then, that *difficulties* in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 211.

5. An embroilment; a serious complication of feeling or opinion; a falling out; a variance or quarrel.

Measures for terminating all . . . *difficulties*. *Bancroft.*

=**Syn. 1.** Laboriousness, troublesomeness, arduousness. —**2.** *Obstruction, Impediment*, etc. (see *obstacle*), hindrance. —**3.** Distress, exigency, trial, emergency, pinch.

diffide† (di-fīd′), *v. i.* [= It. *diffidare*, < L. *diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-* priv. + *fidere*, trust, < *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. See also *defy*, *diffident*, and cf. *affy*, *confide*.] To have or feel distrust; have no confidence.

Mr. Pinch. No, Sir, I'll ne'er trust you any way.
Horn. But why not, dear Jack? why *diffide* in me thou know'st so well? *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 1.

The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 533.

diffidence (dif′i-dens), *n.* [= Sp. *difidencia* = Pg. *diffidencia* = It. *diffidenza*, *diffidenzia*, < L. *diffidentia*, want of confidence, < *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffident*. See also *defiance*.] **1.** Distrust; want of confidence in regard to anything; doubt of the ability or disposition of others. [Now rare or obsolete in this application, originally the prevailing one.]

Hee had brought the Parlament into so just a *diffidence* of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes to his disposal, much less an Army to his conduct.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts. *Milton*, S. A., l. 454.

2. More especially, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; retiring disposition; modest reserve; shyness.

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 567.

She lifts . . . [her eyes] by degrees, with enchanting *diffidence*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

An Englishman's habitual *diffidence* and awkwardness of address. *Irving.*

By learning conspicuous before the world, his [John Pickering's] native *diffidence* withdrew him from its personal observation. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 138.

=**Syn. 2.** *Modesty, Shyness*, etc. (see *bashfulness*), fear, timidity, hesitation, apprehension.

diffident (dif′i-dent), *a.* [= Sp. *difidente* = Pg. It. *diffidente*, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffide*. See also *defiant*.] **1.** Distrustful; wanting confidence in another's power, will, or sincerity. [Now rare or obsolete.]

Piety so *diffident* as to require a sign. *Jer. Taylor.*

Be not *diffident*
Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 562.

2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; reserved; timid; shy: as, a *diffident* youth.

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

The limited nature of my education, . . . so far from rendering me *diffident* of my own ability to comprehend what I had read, . . . merely served as a farther stimulus to imagination. *Poe*, Tales, I. 7.

Although Ximenes showed no craving for power, it must be confessed he was by no means *diffident* in the use of it. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

The *diffident* accost each other with a certain coy respectfulness, having its rise in self-reverence, a regard for persons and principles. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 83.

=**Syn. 2.** Bashful, shamefaced, sheepish.

diffidently (dif′i-dent-li), *adv.* With distrust; in a shy or hesitating manner; modestly.

In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care.
Smart, Hymn to the Supreme Being.

diffidentness (dif′i-dent-nes), *n.* Distrust; suspiciousness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

diffind† (di-find′), *v. t.* [< L. *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, + *findere*, cleave, split, = E. *bite*, q. v.] To cleave in two. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffine†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *define*.

To *diffyne*
Al here sentence. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 529.

diffinish†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *definish*.

diffinition†, *n.* A former variant of *definition*.

diffinitive†, *a.* A former variant of *definitive*.

The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive* (which is no small advantage), I now promised to ease his memory myself with an abstract of what I had said.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 537.

diffission† (di-fish′on), *n.* [< L. *diffissio(n-)*, breaking off a matter till the following day, deferring it, lit. a cleaving in two, < *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave in two: see *diffind*.] The act of cleaving asunder. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffixed† (di-fikst′), *a.* [< ML. as if **diffixus*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix*.] Loosened; unfastened. *Bailey*, 1727.

diflate† (di-flāt′), *v. t.* [< L. *diflatus*, pp. of *diflare*, blow apart, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *flare* = E. *blow*1.] To blow away; scatter. *E. D.*

diflation† (di-flā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **diflatio(n-)*, < *diflare*: see *diflate*.] A blowing in different directions; a scattering by a puff of wind. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffluan (dif′lō-an), *n.* [< L. *diffluere*, flow away, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble in water. The same as *allanturic acid*, or *glyoxylurea*, $C_3H_4N_2O_3$.

diffluence (dif′lō-ens), *n.* [= F. *diffluence* = Pg. *diffluencia*; as *diffluen(t)* + *-ce*.] **1**†. The quality of flowing away on all sides, as a fluid; fluidity: opposed to *consistence*. Also *diffluency*. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, specifically, the peculiar mode of disintegration or dissolution of infusorians; the "molecular effusion" of Dujardin.

diffluency† (dif′lō-en-si), *n.* [< *diffluen(t)* + *-cy*.] Same as *diffluence*, 1.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air; whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffluency*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

diffluent (dif'lö-ent), *a.* [= F. *diffluent* = Pg. *diffluente*, < L. *diffluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffluere* (> Sp. *difluir*), flow in different directions, < *dis-*, away, apart, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] Tending to flow away on all sides; not fixed; readily dissolving.

A formless, apparently *diffluent* and structureless mass.
A. Gray, in Nat. Sci. and Rel., p. 14.

Difflugia (di-flö'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., formed (improp.) from the L. base *difflug-* (as in pp. *diffluxus*) of *diffluere*, flow apart: see *diffluent.*] A genus of ordinary amœbiform rhizopods, of the order *Amœboidea* and family *Arcellidæ*, having a kind of test or shell made of foreign particles agglutinated together, as grains of sand, diatoms, etc.: so called from the flowing out or apart of the pseudopods. *D. urceolata* is an example.

difform (dif'ôrm), *a.* [< F. *difforme*, OF. *desforme* = Sp. Pg. *disforme* = It. *difforme*, < ML. **difformis*, var. of L. *deformis*, deformed: see *deform*, *a.*] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; deformed. — 2. Unlike; dissimilar.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Newton.*

difformed (di-fôrmd'), *a.* Same as *difform.*

difformity (di-fôr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *difformities* (-tiz). [< F. *difformité* = Sp. *disformidad* = Pg. *disformidade* = It. *difformità*, < ML. *difformita(t-)s*, var. of L. *deformita(t-)s*, deformity: see *difform* and *deformity.*] Difference or diversity in form; lack of uniformity.

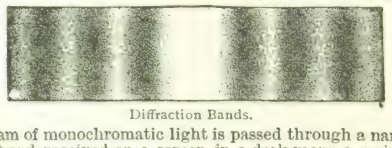
Just as . . . hearing and seeing are not inequalities or *difformities* in the soul of man, but each of them powers of the whole soul. *Clarke*, Ans. to Sixth Letter.

diffract (di-frakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *diffractus*, pp.: see the verb.] To break in pieces; in *optics* and *acoustics*, bend (a beam of light or a sound-wave) around the edge of a screen or obstacle.

diffract (di-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *diffractus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *lichenology*, broken into distinct areoles separated by chinks.

diffracted (di-frak'ted), *a.* [< *diffract* + *-ed*2.] In *entom.*, bending in opposite directions: as, ★elytra *diffracted* at the tips.

diffraction (di-frak'shọn), *n.* [= F. *diffraction* = Pg. *diffracção* = It. *diffrazione*, < L. as if **diffractio(n-)*, < *diffringere*, pp. *diffractus*, break in pieces: see *diffract*, *v.*] 1. In *optics*, the spreading of light or deflection of its rays, accompanied by phenomena of interference: occasioned by the neighborhood of an opaque body to the course of the light, as when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture, the luminous rays appearing to be bent or deflected from their straight course and mutually interfering with one another; also the effect produced by the transmission of light through, or reflection from, a system of fine opaque lines, particles, or open spaces regularly distributed at small distances. See *interference.* Thus, if a



Diffraction Bands.

beam of monochromatic light is passed through a narrow slit and received on a screen in a dark room, a series of alternately light and dark bands or fringes is seen, which diminish in intensity and distinctness on either side of the central line; if white light is employed, a series of colored spectra of different orders is obtained. Similar phenomena of diffraction are obtained from diffraction gratings, which consist of a band of equidistant parallel lines (sometimes having 30,000 or more to the inch), ruled on a surface of glass or of polished metal; the spectra obtained by this means are called *interference* or *diffraction spectra.* They differ from prismatic spectra and are called *normal*, since in them the colors are distributed according to their wave-length; while in the latter the less refrangible (red) rays are crowded together, and the more refrangible (blue, violet) are dispersed. Diffraction gratings are now much used, especially in the study of spectra. The best gratings are ruled on speculum metal. Those with a concave surface (often called *Rowland gratings*, after Professor Henry A. Rowland of Baltimore) give an image of the spectrum directly, without the use of a lens.

The street lamps at night, looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show *diffraction* phenomena.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 95.

Hence — 2. In *acoustics*, the analogous modification produced upon sound-waves when passing by the edge of a large body, as a building. The chief difference between the two classes of phenomena is due to the relatively enormous length of the waves of sound, as compared with those of light. — **Diffraction circles.** See *circle.*

diffractive (di-frak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *diffractif*; as *diffract* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to diffraction; causing diffraction.

diffractively (di-frak'tiv-li), *adv.* By or with diffraction; in a diffractive manner.

In the first place, a marked distinction is to be drawn between those objectives of low or moderate power which are to be worked dioptrically and those of high power which are to be worked *diffractively.*
W. B. Carpenter, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 268.

diffrangibility (di-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *diffrangible*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being diffrangible; the degree of diffraction.

Just the same thing holds good of light; it also consists of pulsations, and the refrangibility of a ray and its *diffrangibility*, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface. The more frequent the pulsations the more it will be refracted, and the less it will be diffracted.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 98.

diffrangible (di-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [< L. **diffrangere*, assumed for *diffringere*, break (see *diffract*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being diffracted, as light passing through a narrow slit, or reflected from a diffraction grating. See *diffraction*, 1.

diffugient (di-fū'ji-ent), *a.* [< L. *diffugien(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffugere*, flee in different directions, scatter, disappear, < *dis-*, apart, + *fugere*, flee.] Dispersing; fleeing; vanishing. [Rare.]

To-morrow the *diffugient* snows will give place to spring.
Thackeray, Round about the Christmas Tree.

diffusate (di-fū'sāt), *n.* [< *diffuse* + *-ate*1.] The solution of crystalline or diffusible substances resulting from liquid diffusion.

diffuse (di-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diffused*, ppr. *diffusing.* [= F. *diffuser*, < L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, pour in different directions, spread by pouring, pour out, < *dis-*, away, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; cause to flow and spread.

Our bounty, like a drop of water, disappears when *diffused* too widely. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

2. To spread abroad; scatter; send out or extend in all directions.

The mind, when it is withdrawn and collected into itself, and not *diffused* into the organs of the body, hath some extent and latitude of prenotion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

Believe her [Vanity] not, her glass *diffuses*
False portraitures. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

All around
A general Sigh *diffus'd* a mournful Sound.
Congreve, Iliad.

I see thee sitting crown'd with good,
A central warmth *diffusing* bliss.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

=**Syn. 2.** To scatter, disseminate, circulate, disperse, distribute, propagate.

II. *intrans.* To spread, as a fluid, by the wandering of its particles in amongst those of a contiguous fluid. Thus, if a layer of salt water be placed beneath fresh water, the salt water will gradually penetrate into the fresh water, against the action of gravity.

diffuse (di-fūs'), *a.* [< ME. **diffuse* (in adv. *diffuseli*) = OF. *diffus*, F. *diffus* = Sp. *difuso* = Pg. It. *diffuso*, < L. *diffusus*, pp.: see *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Widely spread or diffused; extended; dispersed; scattered.

A *diffuse* and various knowledge of divine and human things. *Milton*, To the Parliament of England.

Specifically — (*a*) In *pathol.*, spreading widely and having no distinctively defined limits: as, a *diffuse* inflammation or suppuration: opposed to *circumscribed.* (*b*) In *bot.*, spreading widely and loosely. (*c*) In *embryol.*, applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the fetal villi form a broad belt. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, sparse; few and scattered, as markings; especially, in *entom.*, said of punctures, etc., when they are less thickly set than on a neighboring part from which they appear to be scattered off.

2. Prolix; using many words; verbose; rambling: said of speakers and writers or their style.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

He was a man of English make, taciturn, of few words, no *diffuse* American talker. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 165.

3†. Hard to understand; perplexing; requiring extended effort.

The toun-clerk of the seid cite for the tyme beinge shall yeve no jugement in the Baillies name of the same cite for the tyme beynge, in or vppon eny *diffuse* matier biforn them, w'tout the aduise of the Recordor of the same cite for the tyme beynge. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

Johnn Lydgate
Wryteth after an hyer rate;
It is *diffuse* to fynde
The sentence of his mynd.
Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 806.

Diffuse ganglion. See *ganglion.* =**Syn. 2.** Loose, rambling, wordy, long-winded, diluted, spun out.

diffused (di-fūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Spread; dispersed.

It is the most flourishing, or, as they may be called, the dominant species — those which range widely, are the most *diffused* in their own country, and are the most numerous in individuals — which oftenest produce well-marked varieties, or, as I consider them, incipient species.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 63.

The gray hidden moon's *diffused* soft light . . .
His sea-girt island prison did but show.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 403.

2†. Spread out; extended; stretched.

See how he lies at random, carelessly *diffused*,
With languish'd head unpropp'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 118.

3†. Confused; irregular; wild; negligent.

Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4.

But [we] grow, like savages, . . .
To swearing, and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And everything that seems unnatural.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

The strangest pageant, fashioned like a court,
(As least I dreamt I saw it) so *diffused*,
So painted, pied, and full of rainbow strains,
As never yet, either by time or place,
Was made the food to my distasted sense.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

4. In *zoöl.*, ill-defined; without definite edges: applied to colored marks when they appear to merge gradually into the ground-color at their edges, and especially to marks on the wings of butterflies and moths when the scales forming them become scattered at the edges.

diffusedly (di-fū'zed-li), *adv.* 1. In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion. — 2†. Confusedly; irregularly; negligently (as to dress).

Go not so *diffusedly*;
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii.

So *defusedlie* written that letters stood for whole words.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, xxii.

3. In *zoöl.*, in a spreading manner; so as to fade into the surrounding parts: as, a mark *diffusedly* paler on one side.

diffusedness (di-fū'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being widely spread.

Mr. Warburton's text, as well as all others, read "She would infect to the north-star;" and it is the *diffusedness*, or extent of her infection, which is here described.
T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism, xxii.

diffusely (di-fūs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *diffuseli*; < *diffuse* + *-ly*2.] 1. Widely; extensively.

Pleas'd that her magic fame *diffusely* flies,
Thus with a horrid smile the hag replies.
Rowe, Lucan, vi.

2. Copiously; amply; fully; prolixly.

Luk . . . tellith more *diffuseli* how man stieth [ascendeth] up to God, from Adam to the Trinite (Luke iii. 23–38). *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 391.

A sentiment which, expressed *diffusely*, will barely be admitted to be just; expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. *Blair*, Lectures, xviii.

3. In *entom.*, thinly and irregularly: as, a surface *diffusely* punctured.

diffuseness (di-fūs'nes), *n.* The quality of being diffuse; specifically, in speaking or writing, want of concentration or conciseness; prolixity.

The *diffuseness* of Blue-Books has been a standard subject of criticism since Blue-Books began.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 594.

★**diffuser** (di-fū'zėr), *n.* One who or that which diffuses; specifically, in *physics*, an apparatus consisting of a number of thin metal plates, designed to conduct away the heat of a thermo-electric battery by exposing a large surface to the air. Also spelled *diffusor.*

It is his mastery of ridicule which renders Sydney Smith so powerful as a *diffuser* of ideas, for in order to diffuse widely it is necessary to be able to address fools.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, ii.

★**diffusibility** (di-fū-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *diffusible*: see *-bility.*] The character of being diffusible; the tendency of a fluid to penetrate a contiguous fluid by the wandering of its particles.

Water is probably a liquid of a high degree of *diffusibility*; at least it appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol, and four or six times more rapidly than the less diffusive salts. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1853, p. 178.

diffusible (di-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [= F. *diffusible*; as *diffuse* + *-ible.*] Capable of diffusing, as a fluid; diffusive. — **Diffusible stimulants.** See *stimulant.*

diffusibleness (di-fū'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Diffusibility. *Craig.*

diffusile† (di-fū'sil), *a.* [< L. *diffusilis*, diffusive, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] Spreading. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffusimeter (dif-ū-sim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *diffusiometer.*

diffusiometer (di-fū-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *diffusio(n-)*, diffusion, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus devised by Graham for ascertaining the rate of diffusion between gases. It consists essentially of a tube, containing the gas under

experiment, with the lower end plunged in mercury and the upper end closed with a porous plug; the rate of diffusion is determined from the rapidity with which the mercury rises in the tube as the diffusion of the gas goes on through the porous plug.

diffusion (di-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *diffusion* = Pr. *diffusio* = Sp. *difusión* = Pg. *difusão* = It. *diffusione*, < L. *diffusio(n-)*, < *diffundere*, pp. *diffusus*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused. (*a*) The gradual and spontaneous mixing of two substances which are placed in contact one with the other. It takes place without the application of external force and even when opposed by the action of gravity. It is explained by the motion and mutual attraction of the particles of the substances. Diffusion is most rapid and marked between gases, but is also an important phenomenon of liquids. Diffusion of solids has likewise been observed, as when lead and gold have been left in contact with one another for a very long time. See *diffusion of gases* and *diffusion of liquids*, below.

The process of *diffusion* is one which is continually performing an important part in the atmosphere around us.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 3.

(*b*) A scattering, dispersion, or dissemination, as of dust or seed, or of animals or plants.

The process of *diffusion* would often be very slow, depending on climatal and geographical changes, on strange accidents, and on the gradual acclimatization of new species to the various climates through which they might have to pass. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 305.

(*c*) Propagation or spread, as of knowledge or doctrine.

Another measure of culture is the *diffusion* of knowledge. *Emerson*, Civilization, p. 21.

To our mediæval forefathers the great *diffusion* of the arts of reading and writing which followed on the invention of printing was a boon beyond all words.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 242.

(*d*†) Diffuseness; prolixity.

To abregge
Diffusioun of speche. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 296.

Diffusion apparatus, an apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water.—**Diffusion circles**, luminous circles, as those thrown upon a screen by a lens when the object is either too near or too far to be in exact focus.—**Diffusion of electricity and magnetism**, propagation analogous to the conduction of heat.

This *diffusion* and decay of the induction-current is a phenomenon precisely analogous to the diffusion of heat from a part of the medium initially hotter or colder than the rest. *Clerk Maxwell.*

Diffusion of force, the phenomena of viscosity in moving fluids.—**Diffusion of gases**, the diffusion through each other which takes place when two bodies of gas are placed in contact, as when a bell-jar of hydrogen is placed base to base over one containing oxygen. After a certain time a homogeneous mixture is obtained, even if the heavier gas is placed below. When separated by a porous diaphragm the relative rate of diffusion can be measured (see *diffusiometer*); it is found to be the more rapid with the lighter gas.—**Diffusion of heat.** (*a*) A phrase employed to express the modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected, viz., by conduction, radiation, and convection. The term is also used, like *diffusion of light* (see *light*), to describe the irregular reflection or scattering of the incident heat (and light) from the surface of a body not perfectly smooth. (*b*) Conduction of heat.—**Diffusion of liquids**, the diffusion through each other which occurs when two liquids that are capable of mixing, such as alcohol and water, are placed in contact, even in spite of the action of gravity. It is closely related to the phenomena of exosmosis and endosmosis (which see), which take place when the liquids are separated by a porous diaphragm. See also *dialysis*.—**Diffusion of taxes**, the theory that the community as a whole must bear the burden of any tax, no matter upon what commodity or persons it is originally levied. This theory rests on the assumption of perfect competition.—**Diffusion tube**, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases.=**Syn.** Spread, circulation, expansion, dissemination, distribution.

diffusion-osmose (di-fū′zhọn-oz′mōs), *n.* Osmose due to the diffusibility of the liquids, and not to the chemical action of the membrane.

diffusion-volume (di-fū′zhọn-vol′ūm), *n.* The volume of a fluid which diffuses into a second in the same time that a given volume of the second diffuses into the first.

diffusive (di-fū′siv), *a.* [= F. *diffusif* = Sp. *difusivo* = Pg. It. *diffusivo*, < L. as if **diffusivus*, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*.] 1. Having the quality of diffusing or spreading by flowing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles: as, water, air, light, dust, smoke, and odors are *diffusive* substances.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive*.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Diffusive Cold does the whole Earth invade,
Like a Disease, through all its Veins 'tis spread.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

2. Extending in all directions; widely reaching; extensive: as, *diffusive* charity or benevolence.

No fear that the religious opinions he holds sacred, . . . or the politics he cultivates, . . . will keep back any from his share of the *diffusive* good.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 203.

He [Hartley Coleridge] thinks intellect is now of a more *diffusive* character than some fifty years since, for progressive it can not be. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 21.

I seem in star and flower
To feel thee some *diffusive* power.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxx.

diffusively (di-fū′siv-li), *adv.* Widely; extensively; in every direction.

diffusiveness (di-fū′siv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being diffusive: as, the *diffusiveness* of odors.—2. The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

Of a beautiful and magnificent *diffusiveness* Cicero is, beyond doubt, the most illustrious example.
Blair, Rhetoric, xviii.

diffusivity (dif-ū-siv′i-ti), *n.* [< *diffusive* + *-ity*.] The power or rate of diffusion. [Rare.]

The *diffusivity* of one substance in another is the number of units of the substance which pass in unit of time through unit of surface. *Tait*, Properties of Matter, p. 257.

diffusor (di-fū′zọr), *n.* See *diffuser*.

dig (dig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dug* or *digged*, ppr. *digging*. [< ME. *diggen*, *dyggen* (once *deggen*, for a rime) (pret. *diggede*, *digged*, pp. *digged*), prob. altered (through Dan. influence?) from earlier *dikien*, usually *diken* or assibilated *dichen*, dig, < AS. *dīcian*, make a ditch (= Dan. *dige*, raise a dike, = Sw. *dika*, ditch, dig ditches), < *dīc*, a ditch, etc.: see *dike*, *ditch*, *v.* and *n.* The pret. *dug*, for earlier *digged*, like *stuck* for *sticked*, is modern.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a ditch or other excavation; turn up or throw out earth or other material, as in making a ditch or channel or in tilling: as, to *dig* in the field; to *dig* to the bottom of something.

Thei wente to the tresour, as Merlin hem taught, in the foreste, and lete *digge* in the erthe and fonde the tresour that neuer er [before] was seyn, and toke it oute of the erthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

I cannot *dig*; to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvi. 3.

The scripture says, Adam *digged*; Could he *dig* without arms? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

2. To study hard; give much time to study; grind. [Students' slang, U. S.]

Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who *dug* sixteen hours per diem.
Harvard Register, 1827–28, p. 303.

To dig out, to decamp or abscond suddenly: as, the defaulter stole a horse, and *dug out*. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To excavate; make a passage through or into, or remove, by loosening and taking away material: usually followed by an adverb: as, to *dig up* the ground; to *dig out* a choked tunnel.

Who *digs* hills because they do aspire,
Throws down one mountain to cast up a higher.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

2. To form by excavation; make by digging: as, to *dig* a tunnel, a well, a mine, etc.; to *dig* one's way out.

Whoso *diggeth* a pit shall fall therein. Prov. xxvi. 27.

I believe more Men do *dig* their Graves with their Teeth than with the Tankard. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 3.

3. To break up and turn over piecemeal, as a portion of ground: as, to *dig* a garden with a spade; a hog *digs* the ground with his snout.

Dikeres and delueres *digged* [var. *dikeden* (A), vii. 100] vp the balkes. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 109.

4. To excavate a passage or tunnel for; make a way of escape for by digging: as, he *dug* himself out of prison.

Look you, th' athversary . . . is *digged* himself four yards under the countermines. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

5. To obtain or remove by excavation; figuratively, to find or discover by effort or search; get by close attention or investigation: often followed by *up* or *out*: as, to *dig* potatoes; to *dig* or *dig out* ore; to *dig up* old records; to *dig out* a lesson.

There let Julianus Apostata *dyggen* him [John the Baptist] *up*, and let brennen [burn] his Bones.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 107.

As appeareth by the coynes of the Tyrians and Sidonians, which are *digged out* and found daily.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 46.

6. To cause to penetrate; thrust or force in: followed by *into*: as, he *dug* his spurs *into* his horse's flanks; he *dug* his heel *into* the ground.—**To dig down**, to undermine and cause to fall by digging.

In their selfwill they *digged down* a wall. Gen. xlix. 6.

To dig in, to cover or incorporate by digging: as, to *dig in* manure.—**To dig over**, to examine or search by digging: as, he *dug over* the spot very carefully, but found nothing.

dig (dig), *n.* [< *dig*, *v.*] 1. A thrust; a punch; a poke: as, a *dig* in the ribs: often used figuratively of sarcasm and criticism.—2. A diligent or plodding student. [Students' slang, U. S.]

The many honest *digs* who had in this room consumed the midnight oil. *Collegian*, p. 231.

digallic (dī-gal′ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *gallic*[2].] Used only in the following phrase.—**Digallic acid**, an anhydrid of gallic acid having the composition $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$.

digamist (dig′a-mist), *n.* [< *digamy* + *-ist*.] One who has been married twice; a widower or widow who marries a second time. See *bigamist*. [Rare.]

Digamists, according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digamma (dī-gam′ä), *n.* [< L. *digamma*, also *digammon*, *digammos*, < Gr. *δίγαμμα*, also *δίγαμμον*, *δίγαμμος*, the digamma, a name first found in the grammarians of the first century (so called because its form, F, resembles two gammas, Γ, set one above the other); < *δι-*, two-, twice, + *γάμμα*, gamma.] A letter corresponding in derivation and alphabetic place to the Latin and modern European F, once belonging to the Greek alphabet, and retained longest among the Æolians. It was a consonant, and appears to have had the force of the English *w*. It went out of use with the disappearance of the sound signified by it from Greek pronunciation, but is restorable on metrical and other evidence in many ancient Greek words, especially in Homer.

digammated (dī-gam′ā-ted), *a.* [< *digamma* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed or spelled with a digamma; using a digamma.

It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous *digammated* Iliad—or rather Vilviad—of Homer. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 56.

To the *digammated* and older form of the Greek oblique cases there corresponds also the Latin Jovem, Jovis, Jovi. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 193.

2. Formed as if with a digamma: as, the *digammated* cross, a phallic symbol.

digamous (dig′a-mus), *a.* [< LL. *digamus*, < Gr. *δίγαμος*, married a second time, < *δι-*, two-, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Relating to digamy, or a second marriage.—2. In *bot.*, same as *androgynous*. [Rare.]

digamy (dig′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **διγαμία*, < *δίγαμος*: see *digamous*.] Second marriage; marriage after the death of the first spouse. [Rare.]

Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanagoras as "a decent adultery." *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digastric (dī-gas′trik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *digastrique* = Pg. It. *digastrico*, < NL. *digastricus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as a muscle: as, the omohyoid, the biventer cervicis, etc., are *digastric* muscles. (*b*) Pertaining to the digastric.—**Digastric fossa.** (*a*) A shallow depression on the inner surface of the inferior border of the lower jaw, on either side of the symphysis. (*b*) The digastric groove.—**Digastric groove**, the depression on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Digastric lobe of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum*.—**Digastric muscle.** See *muscle*.—**Digastric nerve**, a branch of the facial nerve, supplying the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of the lower jaw: so called because in man it has two bellies. In its generalized condition it is a principal depressor of the lower jaw, opening the mouth and antagonizing the temporal and masseteric muscles. It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. In man and many other animals (though not in most) it becomes digastric or double-bellied, the intervening tendon being bound by an aponeurotic loop to the hyoid bone, and the muscle thus becoming an elevator of the hyoid as well as a depressor of the jaw. It arises from the digastric groove of the mastoid, and is inserted into the symphysis menti. With the lower border of the jaw its two bellies, which meet at an angle, bound the surgical triangle of the neck known as the submaxillary space.

digastricus (dī-gas′tri-kus), *n.*; pl. *digastrici* (-sī). [NL.: see *digastric*.] In *anat.*, the digastric muscle.

digby (dig′bi), *n.*; pl. *digbies* (-biz). A smoked herring exported from the town of Digby in Nova Scotia; a Digby herring.

Digenea[1] (dī-jen′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of **digeneus*, < Gr. *διγενής*, of two kinds or sexes: see *digenous*.] A genus of Asiatic flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidæ*, related to *Niltava*. *D. superciliaris* of India is an example. *Hodgson*, 1844.

Digenea[2] (dī-jen′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **digeneus*: see *Digenea*[1].] A division of trematode worms or flukes, containing those which leave the egg as free ciliated organisms: opposed to *Monogenea*.

digeneous (dī-jen′ē-us), *a.* [< NL. **digeneus*: see *Digenea*[2].] Having the characters of the *Digenea*; pertaining to the *Digenea*: as, a *digeneous* fluke.

digenesis (dī-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, successive generation by two different processes, as sexual

and asexual; parthenogenesis alternating with ordinary sexual reproduction.

digenetic (dī-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *digenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of digenesis.

digenous (dij'e-nus), *a.* [< ML. *digenus*, of two kinds, < Gr. *διγενής*, of two kinds or sexes, < *δι-*, two-. + *γένος*, kind, sex: see *genus*.] Bisexual; of or pertaining to both sexes; done by the two sexes; syngenetic; originating from opposite sexes.

The *digenous* or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 97.

digerent† (dij'e-rent), *a.* [< L. *digeren(t-)s*, ppr. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Digesting. *Bailey.*

digest (di-jest'), *v.* [< ME. *digest*, only as pp., < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere* (> It. *digerire* = Sp. Pg. *digerir* = F. *digérer*), carry apart, separate, divide, distribute, arrange, set in order, digest, dissolve, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*, *jest*. Cf. equiv. *disgest*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To divide; separate.

This part of invention . . . I purpose . . . to propound, having *digested* it into two parts. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 217.

Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters' dowers, *digest* the third. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

2. To analyze and distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles, usually with condensation, so as to state results in concise form; arrange in convenient order; dispose methodically.

Many laws . . . were read over, and some of them scanned, but finding much difficulty in *digesting* and agreeing them, . . . another committee was chosen. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 317.

A series of an emperor's coins is his life, *digested* into annals. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

Such a man seemed to her the properest person to *digest* the memoirs of her life. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

Matthew Paris . . . was a compiler who appropriated and *digested* the work of a whole school of earlier annalists. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 79.

3†. To draw up in order; arrange.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did *digest* my bands in battell-ray. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 763.

4. To arrange methodically in the mind; think out with due arrangement of parts; ponder; settle in one's mind: as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not *digested* when it is a sin to take something for money lent, or when not. *G. Herbert.*

Father Christopher took upon him, with the greatest readiness, to manage the letters, and we *digested* the plan of them. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 35.

5. To prepare for assimilation, as food, by the physiological process of digestion; in *bot.*, (*a*) to convert non-diffusible plant substance into diffusible form; (*b*) in insectivorous plants, to dissolve and absorb prey.

Most of them [leaves] were not able to digest the third fly. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 311.

Hence—**6.** To assimilate mentally; obtain mental nourishment or improvement from by thorough comprehension: as, to *digest* a book or a discourse.

Grant that we may in such wise hear them [the Scriptures], read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for Second Sunday in [Advent.

The pith of oracles
Is to be then *digested* when th' events
Expound their truth. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 3.

7. To bear with patience or with an effort; brook; receive without resentment; put up with; endure: as, to *digest* an insult.

Then, howsoe'er thou speak'st, . . .
I shall *digest* it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

There may be spirits also that *digest* no rude affronts. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works. *Coleridge.*

8. In *chem.*, to soften and prepare by heat; expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for operations.

The fifthe maner is that the brennynge water be 10 tymes distillid in hors dounge contynuely *digest*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

9. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—**10**†. In *med.*, to dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or a wound.—**11.** To mature; ripen. [Rare.]

Well *digested* fruits. *Jer. Taylor.*

=**Syn. 2.** To classify, codify, systematize, methodize, reduce to order.—**4.** To study out, meditate, ponder, work upon.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To carry on the physiological process of digestion.

It is the stomach that *digesteth*, and distributeth to all the rest. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 109.

2. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat,
Which best *digests* when it is sauc'd with sweat. *Brome*, To his Friend, Mr. J. B.

3. To be prepared by heat.—**4**†. To suppurate; generate pus, as an ulcer or a wound.—**5.** To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

digest (dī'jest), *n.* [< ME. *digest* = F. *digeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *digesto*, < LL. *digestum*, usually in pl. *digesta*, a collection of writings arranged under different heads, esp. of Justinian's code of laws, the Pandects; neut. of L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, distribute, set in order, arrange: see *digest*, *v.*] **1.** A collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of literary, legal, scientific, or historical matter, arranged in some convenient order.

They made and recorded a sort of institute and *digest* of anarchy, called the Rights of Man. *Burke*, The Army Estimates.

A *digest* of ancient records, of tradition, and of observation. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 146.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] The collection or body of Roman laws prepared by order of the emperor Justinian. See *pandect*.

The volumes of the modern doctors of the civil law exceed those of the ancient jurisconsults, of which Tribonian compiled the *digest*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 369.

If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages, such as that of the monks of Canterbury against the archbishops, you will find that its citations from the Code and *Digest* are at least as numerous as from the Decretum. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

3. In *law*, a compilation of concise statements, summaries, or analyses of statutes or of reported cases, or of both, arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, usually with analytic subdivisions, so as to form a systematic compend of the authorities represented in the collection.

=**Syn. 1.** *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

digestation† (dī-jes-tā'shon), *n.* [< *digest* + *-ation*.] A digesting, ordering, or disposing. *Bailey*, 1727.

digestedly (di-jes'ted-li), *adv.* In a well-arranged manner. *Mede.*

digester (di-jes'tėr), *n.* One who or that which digests. (*a*) One who analyzes and arranges in due order; one who makes a digest.

We find this *digester* of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, equalizer of public burthens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

(*b*) One who digests food. (*c*) That which assists the digestion of food, as a medicine or an article of food that strengthens the digestive power of the alimentary canal. (*d*) A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with an air-tight lid, in which is a safety-valve. In this vessel animal or other substances are placed, and submitted to a higher degree of heat than could be obtained in open vessels, by which means the solvent power of the liquid is greatly increased. It is called in this form (first described in 1681) *Papin's digester*, from its inventor, Denis Papin, a Frenchman. The principle is applied in other forms, and by it various useful products are obtained on a large scale from animal carcases unfit for other use. In other kinds of digesters the operation is chemical, and does not imply the extreme pressures employed in that above described. Thus, in one kind, nut-galls or other vegetable products are placed in a vessel and saturated with ether; the volatile extract falls in minute drops into a closed vessel below, which is connected by means of a pipe with the top of the upper vessel to prevent the escape of the ether. See *rendering-tank*. Also *digestor*.

digestibility (di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *digestibilité*; as *digestible* + *-ity*.] The character or quality of being digestible.

digestible (di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< ME. *digestible*, < OF. *digestible*, F. *digestible* = Sp. *digestible* = Pg. *digestivel* = It. *digestibile*, < LL. *digestibilis*, < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Capable of being digested.

A snug little supper of something light
And *digestible*, ere they retire for the night. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 220.

digestibleness (di-jes'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Digestibility.

digestion (di-jes'tyon), *n.* [< ME. *digestioun*, < OF. *digestion*, F. *digestion* = Pr. *digestio* = Sp. *digestión* = Pg. *digestão* = It. *digestione*, < L. *digestio(n-)*, digestion, arrangement, < *digerere*, pp. *digestus*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] **1**†. Order; arrangement.

The chaos of eternal night,
To which the whole *digestion* of the world
Is now returning. *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, v. 1.

2. The physiological process of converting the food from the state in which it enters the mouth to that in which it can pass from the alimentary canal into the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The principal features of the process, apart from the comminution of the food, are the conversion of starch into sugar and of proteids into peptones, and the emulsionizing of the fats. These changes are effected by the action of soluble ferments furnished by the salivary glands, the gastric glands, the pancreas, and the intestinal glands. The bile is also of service, especially in the emulsionizing of the fats.

Hence—**3.** The function or power of assimilating nutriment.

Digne not on the morewe to-fore thin appitide;
Cleer eir & walking makith good *digestioun*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired *digestion*. *South*, Sermons.

Something seriously the matter this time with his *digestion*; dyspepsia in good earnest now. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 319.

4. In *bot.*: (*a*) The process of converting non-dialyzable matter into diffusible form, to permit its transfer through the plant and absorption by the protoplasm. (*b*) In insectivorous plants, an action of secreted fluids upon insects or other organic matter, similar to the process of digestion in animals.—**5.** In *chem.*: (*a*) The operation of exposing bodies to heat or to the solvent action of liquids. (*b*) The action of a solvent on any substance, especially under the influence of heat and pressure; solution; liquefaction. See *digester* (*d*).

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some metals will produce gold. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

6. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; coördination.

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in [the] senate. *Sir W. Temple.*

7†. The process of maturing an ulcer or a wound, and disposing it to generate pus; maturation.—**8.** The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

digestive (di-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *digestive*, n.; = F. *digestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *digestivo*, < LL. *digestivus*, digestive, < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the physiological process of digestion. In *biol.*: (*a*) Alimentary in general; pertaining in any way to digestion or alimentation: as, the *digestive* tract—that is, the whole alimentary canal from mouth to anus (see cut under *alimentary*); a *digestive* act or process. (*b*) Specifically applied by Oken to sundry low organisms whose chief or only obvious physiological activity is digestion: as, a *digestive* animal.

2. Promoting digestion: as, a *digestive* medicine.

Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, ci.

3. Pertaining to or used in the chemical process of digestion. See *digester* (*d*).—**4.** Pertaining to the process of analyzing and arranging; analytical.

To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,
His future rule is into method brought. *Dryden*, Astræa Redux.

5†. In *surg.*, causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, any preparation or medicine which aids digestion.

So I seie of medicyns comfortatyues[,] *digestyues*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

2†. In *surg.*, an application which ripens an ulcer or a wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

I dressed it with *digestives*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

digestively (di-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of digestion. *Wilkie Collins.*

digestor (di-jes'tor), *n.* See *digester*.

digesture† (di-jes'tūr), *n.* [< *digest* + *-ure*.] Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1, a pig; 2, a pole of ling and mustard; and 3, a pipe of tobacco for *digesture*. *Apothegms of King James* (1669).

diggable (dig'a-bl), *a.* [< *dig* + *-able*.] That may be dug.

digger (dig'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diggere*; < *dig* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *diker*, *ditcher*.] **1.** A person or an animal that digs; an instrument for digging.—**2.** [*cap.*] One of a degraded class of Indians in California, Nevada, and adjacent regions, belonging to several tribes, all more or less intimately connected with the Shoshones: so called because they live

chiefly upon roots dug from the ground. Collectively called *Digger Indians*.

Among all these Indians the most miserable are the root-*diggers*, who live almost entirely on the scanty roots of plants which are found in the ravines or plains. These poor wretches suffer all the hardships of hunger and want. They are compelled to spend two thirds of the year among the mountains, with no other resource than a little fish and roots. When both these provisions fail, it is impossible to picture the wretched state of these pariahs of the wilderness. Yet they are not downcast; they are ever cheerful, and endure their suffering with dignity. They are open and sociable with strangers and perfectly honest in their transactions.

Abbé Domenech, Deserts of North America (trans.), II. 60.

3. *pl.* In *entom.*, specifically, the hymenopterous insects called *digger-wasps* or *Fossores*. See *Fossores* and *digger-wasp*.

digger-wasp (dig'ėr-wosp), *n.* The popular name of the fossorial hymenopterous insects of the families *Scoliidæ*, *Pompilidæ*, and *Sphegidæ*, most of which dig burrows in the ground, in which they lay their eggs, provisioning each



Ichneumon-like Digger-wasp (*Sphex ichneumonea*), natural size.

cell with the bodies of other insects, on which their larvæ feed after hatching. *Sphex ichneumonea* is a large rust-colored species which digs holes six inches deep and provisions them with grasshoppers; *Chlorion cæruleum* provisions the nest with spiders, and *Ammophila pictipennis* with cutworms. See also cut under *Ammophila*.

digging (dig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dig*, *v.*] **1.** The act of excavating, especially with spade or shovel, or, in general, with simple tools and without the aid of blasting. Excavation in this general sense receives various names, according to the nature and object of the work done. See *excavation*, *mine*, and *quarry*.

2†. The act of undermining; plotting; manœuvering.

Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and *diggings* so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded till our grand-children have forgotten our virtues or our vices. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2 (Ord MS.).

3†. *pl.* That which is dug out.

He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable *diggings* of an open mine.

Bacon, Impeachment of Waste.

4. *pl.* A region or locality where mining is carried on. [Western U. S. and Australia.] Hence—**5.** *pl.* Region; place; locality: as, business is dull in these *diggings*. [Colloq., western U. S.]

She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realizes what is being done in these *diggings*?

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxi.

Dry diggings, placer mines at a distance from water, or where water cannot be conveniently got for washing the material excavated.

digging-machine (dig'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for spading or breaking up the ground. It employs either a gang of spade-like tools that are thrust into the ground and then withdrawn with a twisting motion, or a wheel armed with shares like a plowshare, which are thrust into the ground as the wheel is revolved by the forward motion of the machine.

dight (dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dight*. [< ME. *dighten*, *dihten*, *digten* (later sometimes without the guttural, *dyten*, etc.), < AS. *dihtan* (pret. *dihte*, pp. *ge-diht*), set in order, arrange, direct, dispose, prescribe, = D. *dichten* = OHG. *dihtōn*, MHG. G. *dichten*, invent, write verses, = Icel. *dikta*, compose in Latin, romance, lie, = Sw. *dikta*, feign, fable, = Dan. *digte*, invent, romance, write verses, < L. *dictare*, repeat, pronounce, dictate for writing, compose, order, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate*, *v.*] **1†.** To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Thise were *dizt* on the des, & derworthly serued,
& sithen mony siker segge at the sidbordez.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 114.

2†. Reflexively, to set or address.

To Cartage she bad he shoulde *him dighte*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1000.

And after him, full many other moe, . . .
'Gan *dight themselves* t' express their inward woe
With doleful lays unto the tune addrest.

Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 265).

3†. To put into a certain condition or position.

"O stop! O stop! young man," she said,
"For I in dule am *dight*."

Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

4†. To dispose of; treat.

Say vs how thou wil him *dizt*,
And we salle giue the dome ful riȝt.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

5. To prepare; make ready. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Nygh thi bestes *dight*
A fire in colde; it wol thyne oxen mende,
And make hem faire, yf thai the fyre attende.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

They promised to *dight* for him
Gay chapelets of flowers and gyrlonds trim.

Spenser, Astrophel, l. 41.

(*a*) To prepare or make ready by dressing or cooking.

Jacob *dight* a mease of meete. *Coverdale*, Gen. xxv.

Curls through the trees the slender smoke,
Where yeomen *dight* the woodland cheer.

Scott, Cadyow Castle.

(*b*) To prepare or make ready by equipping or arraying; dress; equip; array; deck; adorn.

Whan the kynge and his peple were armed, and redy *dight*, they com to the baill of the toure well arrayde hem to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 113.

And the Crowne lythe in a Vesselle of Cristalle richely *dyghte*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 12.

Oft had he seene her faire, but never so faire *dight*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 23.

What fouler object in the world, than to see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsomely *dighted*?

Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iv. i.

How, in Sir William's armour *dight*,
Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight,
He took on him the single fight.

Scott, L. of L. M., v. 27.

6. To put into the proper or any desired condition by removing obstructions or inequalities; dress; clean. Specifically—(*a*) To dress or smooth, as a stone by chiseling or a board by planing. (*b*) To clean. (1) By rubbing or wiping: as, to *dight* one's nose; to *dight* away a tear.

O she's ta'en out her handkerchief,
It was o' the holland sae fine,
And aye she *dighted* her father's bloody wounds,
That were redder than the wine.

The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

Ye bonnie lasses, *dight* your een,
For some o' you ha'e tint [lost] a frien'.

Burns, Elegy on the Year 1788.

(2) By sifting or winnowing: as, to *dight* corn. [In sense 6, Scotch (pronounced dicht, and sometimes spelled *dicht*) and North. Eng.]—**To dight one's doublet**, to give one a sound drubbing. [Scotch.]

dight† (dīt), *adv.* [< *dight*, *pp.*] Finely; well.

The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree,
And I wat it sang fu' *dight*.

Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

dighter (dīch'tėr), *n.* A person who dights or dresses wood or stone, or winnows grain. [Scotch.]

dightings (dīch'tingz), *n. pl.* [< *dight*, *v.*] Refuse. [Scotch.] Also spelled *dichtings*.

For had my father sought the world round,
Till he the very *dightings* o't had found,
An odder hag cou'd not come in his way.

Ross, Helenore, p. 35.

dightly (dīt'li), *adv.* [< *dight*, *pp.*, + *-ly*2.] Handsomely: as, "houses *dightly* furnished," *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 27.

digit (dij'it), *n.* [< L. *digitus*, a finger, a toe, a finger's breadth, perhaps orig. **decetos* = Gr. *δάκτ-υλ-ος*, a finger, a toe (whence ult. E. *dactyl*, q. v.), prob. akin to *δέχεσθαι*, dial. *δέκεσθαι*, take, catch, receive; cf. E. *finger*, similarly related to *fang*, take, catch. Prob. not, as generally supposed, cognate with E. *toe*, q. v. The Teut. word never means 'finger,' and the human toes are not used, normally, to 'take' or 'catch' anything.] **1.** A finger or toe; in the plural, the third segment of the hand (manus) or foot (pes), consisting of the fingers or toes, each of which has usually three, sometimes two, occasionally one, and rarely more than three, joints or phalanges. In anatomy and zoölogy the term is generic, covering all the modifications of a hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. The digits are specified by qualifying terms: as, the index *digit*, the forefinger; the middle *digit*, etc. The inner digits of the hand and foot, respectively, when there are five, as in man, are the thumb and great toe, or the pollex and hallux. See cuts under *foot* and *hand*. In common use *digit* is applied only to a finger.

2. A fingerbreadth; a dactyl; one fourth of a palm: a measure of length. The Roman digit was 18.5 millimeters or 0.73 of an English inch. See *dactyl* and *fingerbreadth*.—**3.** In *astron.*, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: used in expressing the quantity of an eclipse: as, an eclipse of six *digits* (one which hides one half of the diameter).—**4.** One of the first nine numbers, indicated by the fingers in counting on them; also, one of the nine Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Any number which can be written with one figure onely is named a *digit;* and therefore 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are onely *digits* and all the *digits* that are.

T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 7 b.

digit† (dij'it), *v. t.* [< *digit*, *n.*; in allusion to the L. phrase *digito monstrari* (or *demonstrari*), be pointed out with the finger, i. e., be distinguished, be famous.] To point at or out with the finger.

I shall never care to be *digited* with a "That is he."

Feltham, Resolves, i. 28.

digital (dij'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *digital* = It. *digitale*, < L. *digitalis*, < *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a digit or digits: as, the *digital* phalanges.—**2.** Resembling digits; digitate.—**Digital cavity**, in *anat.*, the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Digital fossa**, in *anat.*, a pit on the greater trochanter of the thighbone, where five muscles (the pyriformis, the obturator externus and internus, and the two gemelli) are inserted together. The depression is about large enough to admit the end of one's finger.—**Digital impressions**, in *anat.*, the slight depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.—**Digital sheaths**, in *anat.*, the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the digits.

II. *n.* **1.** A digit; a finger or toe. [Rare.]

Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed *digitals*. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? iv. 9.

2. The fifth and last joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally larger than the preceding joints, sometimes much swollen, and in the males modified to form the complicated sexual or palpal organs.

3. One of the keys or finger-levers of instruments of the organ or piano class.

digitalia (dij-i-tā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Digitalis*, q. v.] Same as *digitalin*.

digitalic (dij-i-tal'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Digitalis*: as, *digitalic* acid.

digitaliform (dij-i-tal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, like the corolla of plants of the genus *Digitalis*.

digitalin, digitaline (dij'i-ṭal-in), *n.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The substance or substances isolated from the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* as its active principle: a glucoside, $C_{35}H_{56}O_{14}$, which is decomposed by heating with dilute alcoholic hydrochloric acid, yielding digitaligenin, glucose, and digitalose. It is easily soluble in alcohol and chloroform, and insoluble in ether. It acts as a narcotic.

Digitalina (dij″i-tā-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Bory, 1824), < L. *digitalis*, digital, + *-ina*1.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, referred to the family *Vorticellidæ*. They commonly grow on the back of the minute crustaceous animals which live in fresh water, as the common water-flea, etc., covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to swim about.

Digitalis (dij-i-tā'lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers (see *digital*): so named by Fuchs (A. D. 1542), after the G. name *fingerhut* (lit. 'finger-hat,' i. e., thimble); cf. the E. names *foxglove*, *fox-fingers*, *ladies'-fingers*, *deadmen's-bells*, etc., F. *gants de Notre Dame* (Our Lady's gloves), *doigts de la Vierge* (the Virgin's fingers), etc. The allusion is to the pendulous, finger-like flowers. See *foxglove*.] A genus of herbs of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, containing 22 species, natives of Europe, the Canaries, and western Asia. The foxglove, *D. purpurea*, the handsomest of the genus, bearing a tall raceme of large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, is common in cultivation. It is used in medicine to increase vasomotor tone, raise the blood-tension, favor diuresis, and improve the nutrition of the heart.



Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

Digitaria (dij-i-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A name for *Syntherisma*, a genus of grasses related to *Panicum*.

digitate (dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *digitatus*, having fingers or toes, < *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] **1.** In *bot.*, having deep radiating divisions, like fingers: applied to leaves and roots. By later botanists it is restricted chiefly to compound leaves with leaflets borne at the apex of the petiole. **2.** In *zoöl.*, characterized by digitation; having or consisting of a set of processes like digits. Also *digitated*.—**Digitate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, those tibiæ in which the exterior edge, near the apex, has several long, finger-like projections, as in a mole-cricket.—**Digitate wings**, in *entom.*, those wings which have deep incisions extending from the margin, between the veins or nervures, toward the base, as in many *Pterophoridæ*: each division of such wings is called a radius.



Digitate Leaf.

digitate† (dij'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] To point out, as if with a finger.

The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason. *J. Robinson*, Eudoxa, p. 46.

digitated (dij'i-tā-ted), *a.* Same as *digitate*, 2.

Animals multifidous, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

digitately (dij'i-tāt-li), *adv.* In a digitate manner.—**Digitately pinnate**, in *bot.*, applied to digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

digitation (dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *digitate*, *a.*, + *-ion*.] **1.** Digitiform arrangement or disposition of parts; division into finger-like parts; the state or quality of being digitate: as, the *digitation* of the serratus magnus muscle; the *digitation* of the tendon of the obturator internus. —**2.** A finger-like process; one of a series of digital parts.

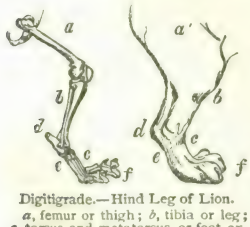
The serratus magnus . . . arises by nine fleshy *digitations* from the outer surface and upper border of the right upper ribs. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 430.

digiti, *n.* Plural of *digitus*.

digitiform (dij'i-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *digitus*, finger, + *forma*, shape.] Digital in form; digitate; finger-like; disposed like a set of fingers.

Digitigrada (dij-i-tig'ra-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *digitigradus*: see *digitigrade*.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the second tribe of his third family *Carnivora*, "the members of which walk on the ends of their toes": distinguished from *Plantigrada*, etc. The division contained the cat and dog families and some others. It was to some extent natural, and the distinction implied is obvious; but the word is not in use, except as a convenient collective or descriptive term, the several families of carnivorous quadrupeds being now otherwise arranged in superfamily groups.

digitigrade (dij'i-ti-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *digitigradus*, walking on the toes, < L. *digitus*, finger, toe, + *gradi*, walk: see *grade*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking on the toes, with the heel raised from the ground; not stepping on the whole sole of the foot: applied chiefly to carnivorous quadrupeds, and opposed to *plantigrade*, but without special reference to the *Digitigrada* as framed by Cuvier. Most quadrupeds are digitigrade. Specifically —**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Digitigrada*; having the characters of the *Digitigrada*.



Digitigrade.—Hind Leg of Lion.
a, femur or thigh; *b*, tibia or leg; *c*, tarsus and metatarsus, or foot exclusive of toes; *d*, calx or heel; *e*, planta, or sole of foot; *f*, digits or toes.

II. *n.* One of the *Digitigrada*.

digitigradism (dij'i-ti-grā-dizm), *n.* [< *digitigrade* + *-ism*.] The character of being digitigrade; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits without putting the whole foot to the ground.

In some Anurous Batrachia there is a partial *digitigradism*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 264.

digitinerved (dij'i-ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *digitus*, finger, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the petiole.

digitize† (dij'i-tīz), *v. t.* [< *digit* + *-ize*.] To finger; handle.

None but the devil, besides yourself, could have *digitiz'd* a pen after so scurrilous a manner.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 211.

digitorium (dij-i-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *digitoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A small portable instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing. It is shaped like a diminutive piano, and has a keyboard with five keys resting on strong metal springs. Also called *dumb piano*.

digitoxin (dij-i-tok'sin), *n.* [< NL. *Digi(talis)* + L. *tox(icum)*, poison, + *-in*2.] A poisonous principle obtained from *Digitalis* in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholic solution it is decomposed by dilute acids, yielding digitoxigenin and two molecules of a sugar called digitoxose.

digitule (dij'i-tūl), *n.* [= F. *digitule*, < L. *digitulus*, a little finger, toe, claw, dim. of *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] **1.** A little finger or toe; a small digit.—**2.** A minute process of the tarsal claws of some insects. Digitules are specially notable in the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, where they take the form of knobbed or pointed, bristle-like, movable organs arising near the base of the tarsal claw.

digitus (dij'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *digiti* (-tī). [L.: see *digit*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a digit; a finger or toe; specifically, a digit of the fore limb, or a finger, as distinguished from *dactylus*, a toe. *Wilder and Gage.* [Rare.]—**2.** In *entom.*, one of the joints of the tarsus exclusive of the basal joint, which is called the *metatarsus*, *palma*, or *planta*: used in describing bees. Some writers use the term collectively for all the joints after the metatarsus. *Kirby and Spence.* See *dactylus* (*b*).

digladiate† (dī-glad'i-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *digladiatus*, pp. of *digladiari*, fight for life or death, contend warmly, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **gladiari*, fight with a sword (see *gladiator*), < *gladius*, a sword.] To fence; quarrel. *Hales.*

digladiation† (dī-glad-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *digladiatio(n-)* in *digladiatio linguæ*, a biting remark, < L. *digladiari*, pp. *digladiatus*, contend: see *digladiate*.] A combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispute; a disputation. [Rare.]

Their fence playes, or *digladiations* of naked men.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

They [schoolmen] see such *digladiation* about subtilties and matters of no use.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 46.

Avoid all *digladiations*, facility of credit, or superstitious simplicity; seek the consonancy and concatenation of truth. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Diglossa (dī-glos'ä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *δίγλωσσος* (speaking two languages), having two tongues (a split tongue): see *diglot*.] **1.** A genus of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, or honey-creepers, of the American family *Cœrebidæ* or *Dacnididæ*. They have a very acute curved bill



Pectoral Honey-creeper (*Diglossa pectoralis*).

finely serrate along a part of the cutting edges, and the tongue bifid, whence the name. There are about 12 species, inhabiting the warm parts of continental America, such as *D. baritula*, *D. carbonaria*, *D. mystacalis*, *D. personata*, and *D. lafresnayi*, respectively representing five sections of the genus. *D. pectoralis* is a very rare species from Peru, lately described.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of brachelytrous *Coleoptera* or rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*.

Diglossinæ (dī-glo-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diglossa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ*, represented by the genera *Diglossa* and *Diglossopis*, having the bill hooked.

diglot, diglott (dī'glot), *a.* [< Gr. *δίγλωττος*, *δίγλωσσος*, speaking two languages, < *δι-*, two-, + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] Using, speaking, or written in two languages.

The first enterprise of this kind [a book containing parallel versions of the same text in several different languages] is the famous Hexapla of Origen; but here only Hebrew and Greek were employed, . . . so that the work was rather *diglott* than polyglott in the usual sense.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 417.

diglottic (dī-glot'ik), *a.* [As *diglott* + *-ic*.] Same as *diglot*.

The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men *diglottic* to an extent which has no parallel in history.
W. Smith, Bible Dict., III. 1557.

diglyph (dī'glif), *n.* [= F. *diglyphe*, < Gr. *δίγλυφος*, doubly indented, < *δι-*, two-, doubly, + *γλύφειν*, carve, cut.] In *arch.*, an ornament consisting essentially of two associated cuts or channels. Compare *triglyph*.

dignation† (dig-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *dignatio(n-)*, a deeming worthy, also dignity, < *dignari*, pp. *dignatus*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*.] The act of rendering worthy, or of ascribing worthiness to; the act of conferring dignity or honor.

Therefore ought I most heartily to rejoice of this *dignation* and tender kindness of the Lord towards me.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 190.

St. Elizabeth . . . was carried into ecstasy, wondering at the *dignation* and favour done to her by the mother of her Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 32.

digne†, *a.* [ME., also rarely *dign*, < OF. *digne*, F. *digne* = Pr. *digne* = Sp. Pg. *digno* = It. *degno*, < L. *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*. Cf. *condign*, and *deign*, *dain*1.] **1.** Worthy; deserving.

To ben holden *digne* of reverence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 141.

I graunte youre request, ffor ye be full *digne* to resceyve the ordre of chiualrie, and ther-fore all youre will shall be performed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 583.

2. Proud; disdainful.

Thei bene as *digne* as the devel that droppeth fro heuene. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 355.

Ne of his speche daungerous ne *digne*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 517.

dignely†, *adv.* [ME., < *digne* + *-ly*2.] **1.** Worthily; deservingly. *Chaucer.*

He has don his deuere *dignely* as he out.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 520.

2. Proudly; haughtily; disdainfully. *Chaucer.*

dignification† (dig″ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *dignify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of dignifying or honoring; promotion.

Where a noble and ancient descent and such merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 38.

dignified (dig'ni-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dignify*, *v.*] **1.** Exalted; honored; invested with dignity: as, the *dignified* clergy.

Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. Marked with dignity; noble; grave or stately: as, *dignified* conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified*. *Buckminster.*

=**Syn.** Elevated, majestic, imposing, august, lofty, grave.

dignifiedly (dig'ni-fīd-li), *adv.* In a dignified manner.

Periwig on head, and cane in hand,
[Did] sally forth *dignifiedly* into the Square.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 111.

dignify (dig'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dignified*, ppr. *dignifying*. [< OF. *dignifier* = Sp. Pg. *dignificar* = It. *degnificare*, < ML. *dignificare*, think worthy, lit. make worthy, < L. *dignus*, worthy, + *facere*, make.] **1.** To invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; promote.

Treasons and guilty men are made in states,
Too oft, to *dignify* the magistrates.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

They [tyrants] were set up thus to be deluded, rather then *dignified*. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. iv. § 2.

2. To confer honor upon; make illustrious; give celebrity to; honor.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

Thou didst *dignifie* our fathers dayes with many revelations above all the fore-going ages since thou tookst the flesh. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

That luxury of wandering thought which one is apt to *dignify* with the name of reflection.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 158.

3†. To make worthy of admiration and respect; elevate.

He shines in the council by a natural eloquence; and he would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to *dignify* his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 5.

=**Syn. 1.** To prefer, advance.—**2.** To grace, adorn, ennoble, lend or give luster to.

dignitary (dig'ni-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *dignitaries* (-riz). [= F. *dignitaire* = It. *dignitario*, < ML. as if **dignitarius*, irreg. < L. *dignita(t-)s*, dignity, rank, office: see *dignity*.] One who holds an exalted rank or office; especially, an ecclesiastic who ranks higher than a priest or canon.

Only about one hundred *dignitaries* and eight parochial priests resigned their benefices, or were deprived.
Hallam, Const. Hist., I. iii.

Dignitary benefice. See *benefice*, 2.

dignity (dig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *dignities* (-tiz). [< ME. *dignitee*, *dignetee*, *dignete*, < OF. *dignite*,

digniteit, F. *dignité* = Pr. *dignitat* = Sp. *dignidad* = Pg. *dignidade* = It. *dignità, degnità*, < L. *dignita(t-)s*, worthiness, merit, dignity, grandeur, authority, rank, office, < *dignus*, worthy, prob. akin to *decus*, honor, esteem (whence ult. E. *decorate, decorous, decorum*, etc.), and *decere*, become (whence ult. E. *decent*, q. v.). *Dignity* is a doublet of *dainty*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being worthy; nobleness or elevation of mind; worthiness: as, *dignity* of sentiments.

> True *dignity* abides with her alone
> Who, in the silent hour of inward thought,
> Can still respect, can still revere herself,
> In lowliness of heart. *Wordsworth.*

2. Elevation; honorable place or elevated rank; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature: as, man is superior in *dignity* to brutes.

> And there is a decencie, that euery speech should be to the appetite and delight or *dignitie* of the hearer.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

> Whatever has a value can be replaced by something else which is equivalent; whatever, on the other hand, is above all value, and therefore admits of no equivalent, has a *dignity*. *Kant*, tr. by Abbott.

3. Elevation and repose of aspect or of deportment; nobility of mien: as, a man of native *dignity*; "*dignity* of attitude," *J. Caird.*

> Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
> In every gesture *dignity* and love.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 489.

> Another mechanical method of making great men, and adding *dignity* to kings and queens, is to accompany them with halberds and battle axes. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 42.

4. Height; importance; rank.

> Small habits well pursued betimes
> May reach the *dignity* of crimes.
> *Mrs. H. More*, Florio, i.

> Even in treason there is sometimes a *dignity*. It is by possibility a bold act, a perilous act.
> *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii. 87.

5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical; hereditary rank or title, or official distinction.

> The Pope spared not to threaten Excommunication to K. Henry himself, if he restored not Becket to his *Dignity*.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

> He [Frederic I. of Prussia] succeeded in gaining the great object of his life, the title of King. In the year 1700 he assumed this new *dignity*. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

> In vain the Protestant bishops pleaded in the House of Lords that their position was intolerable and their *dignity* a mere mockery.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 322.

6. The rank or title of a nobleman; the right to use a title of honor, originally in virtue of an estate and accompanied by an official function.

> All were surprised to see so many new faces in the most eminent *dignities*. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

7. One who holds high rank; a dignitary.

> These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*.
> Jude 8.

8. Any honor conferred; promotion.

> For those [honors] of old,
> And the late *dignities* heap'd up to them,
> We rest your hermits. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

9. In *rhet.*, avoidance of unseemly or trivial tropes and figures.—**10.** In *astrol.*, a situation in which a planet has an influence more powerful than usual.

> The lord of the assendent sey they that he is fortunat, whan he is in god place fro the assendent as in angle; or in a succedent, where-as he is in *dignite* & conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes & resceived.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 4.

11†. A self-evident truth; an axiom. This word is one of the fantastical learned fabrications with which some old writers ornament their pages. It is a Latin imitation of the Greek ἀξίωμα, which means both axiom and dignity in the sense of worth.

> These sciences [mathematics], concluding from *dignities* and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and peremptory asseverations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

Accidental dignity, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a good aspect as to light, motion, etc.—**Cap of dignity.** Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Essential dignity**, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a favorable part of the zodiac.—**Syn. 2.** Station, standing, eminence, loftiness, exaltation, greatness.—**3.** Majesty, stateliness, gravity.

dignotion† (dig-nō′shọn), *n.* [< L. *dignotus*, pp. of *dignoscere*, usually *dinoscere*, know apart, distinguish, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + **gnoscere, noscere*, know, = E. *know*[1].] Distinguishing mark; sign.

> That [temperamental] *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

digoneutic (dī-gọ-nū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γονεύειν*, beget (< *γόνος*, offspring, race, stock), + *-ic.*] In *entom.*, double-brooded; having two broods during a single year.

digoneutism (dī-gọ-nū′tizm), *n.* [< *digoneut-ic* + *-ism.*] In *entom.*, the state or quality of being digoneutic or double-brooded.

Digonopora (dī-gọ-nop′ọ̄-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *digonoporus*: see *digonoporous*.] A division of dendrocœlous turbellarian worms, having separate genital pores: opposed to *Monogonopora*. It contains the marine planarians of such genera as *Stylochus, Leptoplana*, and *Eurylepta*.

digonoporous (dī-gọ-nop′ọ̄-rus), *a.* [< NL. *digonoporus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *-γονος* (< ✓ **γεν*, produce) + *πόρος*, passage.] Having separate genital pores, as a planarian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Digonopora*: opposed to *monogonoporous*.

digonous (dig′ọ̄-nus or dī′gọ-nus), *a.* [= F. *digone*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γωνία*, angle.] In *bot.*, having two angles: as, a *digonous* stem.

di grado (dē grä′dọ̄). [It., step by step, lit. from step: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *grado*, < L. *gradus*, step: see *grade*.] In *music*, moving by conjunct degrees.

digram (dī′gram), *n.* [= F. *digramme*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γράμμα*, a thing written, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *digraph*.

digraph (dī′grȧf), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γράφειν*, write.] **I.** *n.* Two letters used to represent one sound, as *ea* in *head*, *th* in *path*.

> All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, *digraphs*, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for. *T. Sheridan.*

> There are five elementary consonants represented by *digraphs*: *th* (*thin*), *th* = *dh* (*thine*, *then*), *sh* (*she*), *zh* (azure), *ng* (*sing*). *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, VIII.

II. *a.* Consisting of two letters used to represent one sound: as, *digraph* signs; *digraph* consonants.

digraphic (dī-graf′ik), *a.* [< *digraph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digraph.

digress (di- or dī-gres′), *v. i.* [< L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, go apart, step aside, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *gradi*, go, step: see *grade*. Cf. *aggress, congress, egress, ingress, progress, regress*.] **1.** To turn aside from the direct or appointed course; deviate or wander away, as from the main road, from the main tenor and purpose in speaking or writing, or from the principal line of argument, study, or occupation.

> I have *digressed*, because of the extreme prejudice which both religion and philosophy have received and may receive by being commixed together.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 154.

> I will a little *digress* from my maine discourse of Padua, and . . . speak something of him.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 155.

> In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

> Let the student of our history *digress* into whatever other fields he will. *J. Stephens.*

2. To turn aside from the right path; transgress; offend. [Rare.]

> Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
> This deadly blot in thy *digressing* son.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3.

digress† (di- or dī-gres′), *n.* [< L. *digressus*, n., a going apart, < *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart: see *digress*, *v.*] A digression.

> A *digress* from my history. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 43.

digression (di- or dī-gresh′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *digression* = OF. *digressiun*, F. *digression* = Pr. *disgressio* = Sp. *digresion* = Pg. *digressão* = It. *digressione*, < L. *digressio(n-)*, < *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart: see *digress*, *v.*] **1.** The act of digressing; deviation from a regular or appointed course; especially, a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

> But what? Methinks I deserve to be pounded for straying from poetry to oratory: but both have such an affinity in the wordish considerations, that I think this *digression* will make my meaning receive the fuller understanding. *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie (ed. 1810), p. 97.

> *Digressions* in a book are like foreign troops in a state, which argue the nation to want a heart and hands of its own. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

2. Deviation from the path of virtue; transgression. [Rare.]

> Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
> That it will live engraven in my face.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 202.

3. In *astron.*, the angular distance in the ecliptic of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.

digressional (di- or dī-gresh′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *digression* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.

> Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional* ornaments. *T. Warton*, Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems.

> In particular, the notion of episodes, or *digressional* narratives, interwoven with the principal narrative, was entirely Aristotelian. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

digressive (di- or dī-gres′iv), *a.* [= F. *digressif* = Sp. *digresivo* = Pg. It. *digressivo*, < LL. *digressivus*, < L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, digress: see *digress*, *v.*] Tending to digress; departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.

> The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the *digressive* sallies of imagination, would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme. *Johnson*, Young.

digressively (di- or dī-gres′iv-li), *adv.* By way of digression.

digyn (dī′jin), *n.* [< NL. **digynus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γυνή*, woman (mod. bot. pistil).] A plant having two styles or carpels.

Digynia (dī-jin′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < **digynus*: see *digyn*, *digynous*.] The name given by Linnæus, in his artificial system, to such plants as have two styles, or a single style deeply cleft into two parts, forming the second order in each of his first thirteen classes.

digynian (dī-jin′i-ạn), *a.* [As *Digynia* + *-an.*] Having two styles or carpels.

digynous (dij′i-nus), *a.* [< NL. **digynus*: see *digyn*.] Same as *digynian*.

dihedral (dī-hē′drạl), *a.* [Also *diedral*; < *dihedron* + *-al.*] Having two sides, as a figure; having two plane faces, as a crystal.—**Dihedral angle**, the mutual inclination of two intersecting planes, or the angular space included between them, as the angle between the two planes ABD and ABC.



Dihedral Angle.

dihedron (dī-hē′drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base; cf. *δίεδρος*, a seat for two persons.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

dihelios†, dihelium† (dī-hē′li-os, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἥλιος*, sun.] That chord of the elliptic orbit of a planet which passes through the focus where the sun is and is perpendicular to the transverse axis. Also *dihely*.

dihely† (dī-hē′li), *n.* [= F. *dihélie*, < NL. *dihelios, dihelium*: see *dihelios*.] Same as *dihelios*.

dihexagonal (dī-hek-sag′ọ̄-nạl), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *hexagonal.*] Twelve-sided: as, a *dihexagonal* prism or pyramid: also used to describe a double six-sided pyramid or quartzoid.

dihexahedral (dī-hek-sạ-hē′drạl), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *hexahedral.*] In *crystal.*, having the form of a hexahedral or six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

dihexahedron (dī-hek-sạ-hē′drọn), *n.*; pl. *dihexahedrons, dihexahedrȧ* (-drọns, -drạ). [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἕξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base: see *di-*[2] and *hexahedron*.] In *crystal.*, a six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

> *Dihexahedra* of quartz, and various rare minerals are noted in them. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 247.

dihydrite (dī-hī′drīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ite*[2].] A phosphate of copper containing two equivalents of water. It is found in small green monoclinic crystals.

diiamb, diiambus (dī-ī-amb′, -am′bus), *n.*; pl. *diiambs, diiambi* (-ambz′, -bī). [< LL. *diiambus*, < Gr. *δίαμβος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *ἴαμβος*, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, two iambi, or an iambic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. The name *diiambus*, strictly belonging to the iambic dipody in its normal form (⏑ – ⏑ –), can be extended to its epitritic variety also (– – ⏑ –).

Diipolia, Dipolia (dī-ip-ọ̄-lī′ạ, dī-pol′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Διπόλεια* or *Διπόλια*, contr. of *Διϊπόλεια* or *Διϊπόλια*, neut. pl., prop. adj., < *Ζεύς* (gen. *Διός*, dat. *Διΐ*), Zeus, + *Πολιεύς*, guardian of the city, an epithet of Zeus, < *πόλις*, city.] An ancient Athenian festival celebrated annually, with sacrifice of an ox, on the 14th of Skirophorion (about the end of June), on the Acropolis, in honor of Zeus Polieus—that is, Protector of the City. Also called *Bouphonia*.

dijudicant† (dī-jö′di-kạnt), *n.* [< L. *dijudican(t-)s*, ppr. of *dijudicare*, decide: see *dijudicate*.] One who dijudicates, determines, or decides.

> And if great philosophers doubt of many things which popular *dijudicants* hold as certain in their creeds, I suppose ignorance itself will not say it is because they are more ignorant. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

dijudicate† (dī-jö′di-kāt), *v.* [< L. *dijudicatus*, pp. of *dijudicare*, decide, determine, distinguish between, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *judicare*, judge: see *judicate, judge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To judge; determine.

The Church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the Church in *dijudicating* of Scriptures, seems only to speak of herself.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 260.

II. *trans.* To determine; decide.

That is a lawful Council with which, while acting as Œcumenical, the whole Church communicates, and, the matter being *dijudicated*, holds it to be adhered to.
Quoted in *Pusey's* Eirenicon, p. 39.

dijudication† (dī-jō-di-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *dijudicatio(n-)*, < *dijudicare*, pp. *dijudicatus*, decide: see *dijudicate*.] Judicial distinction.

It cannot be otherwise but that the love of ourselves should strongly incline us in our most abstracted *dijudication*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

dika-bread (dī′kä-bred), *n.* [< *dika*, West African, + E. *bread*[1].] A fatty substance resembling chocolate, prepared principally from the roasted almond-like kernel of the fruit of *Irvingia Gabonensis*, used as food by the natives of the west coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. Also *dika-butter*, *dika-fat*.

dikamali (dik-a-mä′li), *n.* [Marathi *dikāmālī*.] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida* and *G. gummifera*, rubiaceous shrubs of India. It has a strong, peculiar odor, and is useful in the treatment of sores and cutaneous diseases. In India it is employed as a remedy for dyspepsia. Also *cambi resin*.

dikast, *n.* See *dicast*.

dike (dīk), *n.* [Also spelled, less correctly, ★*dyke*; < ME. *dike*, *dyke*, *dik*, *dic* (also assibilated *diche*, *dyche*, *dich*, *dych*, > mod. E. *ditch*), < AS. *dīc*, m., f., a ditch, channel, dike, wall, = OS. *dīk*, m., a fish-pond, = OFries. *dīk*, m., a bank, dam, = D. *dijk*, m., a bank, dam, = MLG. *dīk*, LG. *diek*, m., a pond, usually a bank, dam, = MHG. *tīch*, *dīch*, m., a ditch, canal, pond, fish-pond, marsh, G. *teich*, m., a pond, fish-pond, tank, *deich*, m., a bank, dam (this sense and form, with initial *d* for *t*, after LG. and D.), = Icel. *dīk*, neut., *dīki*, m., a ditch, = Norw. *dike*, neut., a ditch, a puddle, = Sw. *dike*, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. *dige*, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam; hence (from LG.) OF. *dicque*, *digue*, F. *digue* = Sp. Pg. *dique* = It. *diga*, a bank, dam. The neut. forms have been compared with Gr. τεῖχος, a wall, rampart, τοῖχος, the wall of a house (for orig. *θειχος, *θοιχος, ult. connected with θιγγάνειν, touch, and L. *fingere*, form, *figura*, a form: see *figure*, *fictile*, etc.); but the relation is improbable. The orig. sense of the neut. word is 'ditch,' a channel dug out (cf. *dig*, ult. from this noun) (cf. also Gr. τῖφος, a marsh, swamp), *ditch* being in fact an assibilated form of the same word. The correlative sense of 'a bank' or 'a wall' is not usual in ME. and AS.; it is due in part to the usage of the Low Countries, where dikes in this sense are conspicuous and important.] **1.** A channel for water made by digging; a ditch; a moat. See *ditch*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Al the thinges the in wer[l]de ben,
Twen heuone hil and helle *dik*.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 281.

Aboute the castel was a *dyke*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6021.

From one fountain in a garden there should be little channels or *dykes* cut to every bed, and every plant growing therein. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

Like a shoal
Of darting fish, that on a summer morn
Adown the crystal *dykes* at Camelot
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A small pond or pool. [Prov. Eng.] — **3.** A ridge or bank of earth thrown up in excavating a canal or a ditch; specifically, such a ridge or bank thrown up to prevent low lands from being overflowed; a continuous dam confining or restraining the waters of a stream or of the sea: as, the Netherlands are defended from the sea by *dikes*.

The injured nation [the Dutch], driven to despair, had opened its *dikes*, and had called in the sea as an ally against the French tyranny. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant,
Shut out the turbulent tides. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

4. A low wall or fence of stone or turf, dividing or inclosing fields, etc. A *dry dike* is such a wall built without mortar. See *faildike*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Ye've been wash'd in Dunny's well,
And dried on Dunny's *dyke*.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 137).

The hiest *dyke* that we come to,
I'll turn and tak you up.
The Duke of Athol (Child's Ballads, IV. 96).

5. In *geol.*, a long and relatively narrow body of eruptive rock, which, while in a state of fusion, has entered a fissure in older rocks and has there chilled and solidified. Dikes arise from some reservoir of molten rock at relatively great depth. In their typical development they stand vertical or nearly so; as they approach the horizontal or are found between nearly or quite horizontal beds, they pass into *sheets*. When two or more successive intrusions enter the same fissure the result is a *composite* dike; where a number of closely related and parallel fissures are filled, a *multiple* dike. Dikes which radiate from an eruptive center are called *radiating* dikes; if they are basic with otherwise acidic eruptives, *complementary* dikes. Dikes are specifically contrasted with veins, which are deposited from solution; yet there are rocks, the pegmatites, which share the characters of both.



Section showing dikes traversing stratified rocks.
a, *b*, simple dikes; *c*, branching dike.

dike (dīk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diked*, ppr. *diking*. [< ME. *diken*, *dyken* (also assibilated *dichen*, > mod. E. *ditch*, *v.*), dig, dig out, surround with a ditch, < AS. *dīcian*, also in comp. *be-dīcian*, *ge-dīcian*, make a ditch, surround with a ditch or dike (= OFries. *dīka*, *ditsa*, *ditsia*, dig, make a ditch, also raise a dike or dam, = D. *dijken*, raise a dike or dam, = MLG. LG. *dīken*, > G. *deichen*, raise a dike or dam), < *dīc*, a ditch, = D. *dijk*, etc., a bank, dam: see *dike*, *n.*, and cf. *ditch*, *v.*, and *dig*.] **I**†. *intrans.* To make a ditch; dig; delve. See *dig*.

He wolde thresshe and therto *dyke* and delve.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 536.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To dig; dig out; excavate. See *dig*.

He criede, and comaundede alle Cristyne people
To delue and *dike* a deop diche al aboute Vnite,
That holychurche stod in holynesse as hit were a pile.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 365.

2†. To inclose with a ditch or with ditches.

With all mycht that he mycht get,
To the toune ane assege set;
And gert *dyk* thaim . . . stalwartly.
Barbour, MS., xvii. 271.

3. To furnish with a dike; inclose, restrain, or protect by an embankment: as, to *dike* a river; to *dike* a tract of land.—**4**†. To surround with a stone wall.

Dike and park the samin [landis] surelie and keip thame sikkerlie. *Balfour's Pract.* (A. 1555), p. 145.

dike-grave (dīk′grāv), *n.* [< D. *dijkgraaf* (= MLG. *dīkgreve*, LG. *diekgräve*, > G. *deichgräfe*), an overseer of dikes, < *dijk*, dike, + *graaf*, count (steward, reeve): see *dike*, and *greeve*, *graf*, and cf. *dike-reeve*.] In the Low Countries, a superintendent of dikes.

The chief *Dike-grave* here is one of the greatest officers of Trust in all the Province. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 5.

diker (dī′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *dikere*, < AS. *dīcere*, < *dīcian*, dig: see *dike*, *v.* Cf. *ditcher*, *digger*.] **1.** A ditcher. — **2.** One who builds dikes.

dike-reeve (dīk′rēv), *n.* [< *dike* + *reeve*[2].] An officer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes. *Halliwell*. Compare *dike-grave*.

dilacerate (di- or dī-las′ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dilacerated*, ppr. *dilacerating*. [< L. *dilaceratus*, pp. of *dilacerare* (> It. *dilacerare* = Sp. Pg. *dilacerar* = F. *dilacérer*), tear in pieces, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear; rend asunder; separate by force; lacerate. [Rare.]

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

dilaceration (di- or dī-las-ę-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *dilacération* = Sp. *dilaceración* = Pg. *dilaceração*, < LL. *dilaceratio(n-)*, < L. *dilacerare*, pp. *dilaceratus*, tear in pieces: see *dilacerate*.] The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rending; laceration. [Rare.]

All the riddles of Sphinx, therefore, have two conditions annexed: viz., *dilaceration* to those who do not solve them; and empire to those that do.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

dilambdodont (dī-lamb′dǫ-dont), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, twice, two-, + λάμβδα, the letter lambda (Λ), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having oblong molar teeth with two V-shaped ridges; specifically, having the characters of the *Dilambdodonta*: as, a *dilambdodont* dentition; a *dilambdodont* mammal.

Dilambdodonta (dī-lamb-dǫ-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dilambdodont*.] A group or series of insectivorous mammals, a division of the order *Bestiæ*, having oblong molars whose crowns present two V-shaped transverse ridges, like the letter W. Such teeth are characteristic of the insectivores of northerly or temperate regions, thus contrasted with tropical forms of *Zalambdodonta* (which see). *Gill*.

dilamination (dī-lam-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *lamination*.] In *bot.*, the congenital development of a lamina upon the surface of an organ: a form of deduplication or chorisis.

dilaniate† (dī-lā′ni-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *dilaniatus*, pp. of *dilaniare* (> It. *dilaniare*), tear in pieces, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *laniare*, tear, rend.] To tear; rend in pieces; mangle.

The panther, when he hunts his prey, hiding his grim visage, with the sweetness of his breath allures the other beasts unto him, who, being come within his reach, he rends and cruelly doth *dilaniate* them. *Ford*, Line of Life.

dilaniation† (dī-lā-ni-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if *dilaniatio(n-)*, < *dilaniare*, pp. *dilaniatus*, tear in pieces: see *dilaniate*.] A tearing in pieces. *Cockeram*.

dilapidate (di- or dī-lap′i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilapidated*, ppr. *dilapidating*. [Formerly also *delapidate*; < LL. *dilapidatus*, pp. of *dilapidare* (> It. *dilapidare* = Sp. Pg. *dilapidar* = F. *dilapider*), throw away, squander, consume, destroy, lit. scatter like stones, < L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapidate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring into a ruinous condition; impair or reduce to a state of ruin; especially, to ruin by misuse or neglect.

If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church. *Blackstone*.

2. To waste; squander.

Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of the church? *Bp. Hurd*.

3. To give the appearance of dilapidation to. [Rare.]

You see a very respectable-looking person in the street, and it is odds but, as you pass him, his hat comes off, his whole figure suddenly *dilapidates* itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness, and you hear the everlasting "qualche cosa per carità." *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

II. *intrans.* To fall into partial or total ruin; fall by decay.

Large the domain, but all within combine
To correspond with the dishonor'd sign;
And all around *dilapidates*. *Crabbe*, The Borough.

★**dilapidation** (di- or dī-lap-i-dā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *delapidation*; = F. *dilapidation* = Sp. *dilapidación* = Pg. *dilapidação* = It. *dilapidazione*, < LL. *dilapidatio(n-)*, a squandering, wasting, < *dilapidare*, pp. *dilapidatus*, squander, waste: see *dilapidate*.] **1.** Gradual ruin or decay; disorder; especially, impairment or ruin through misuse or neglect.

Whom shall their [the bishops'] successors sue for the *dilapidations* which they make of that credit?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

By keeping a strict account of incomes and expenditures, a man might easily preserve an estate from *dilapidation*.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, i.

Specifically — **2.** In *Eng. eccles. law*, the pulling down, suffering to go to decay, or ruin of any building or other property in possession of an incumbent.

dilapidator (di- or dī-lap′i-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dilapidateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilapidador* = It. *dilapidatore*; as *dilapidate* + *-or*.] One who causes dilapidation.

It is alleged that non-residence and dilapidations for the most part go hand in hand; that you shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a *dilapidator*.
H. Wharton, Defence of Pluralities, p. 156.

dilatability (di- or dī-lā-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dilatabilité* = Sp. *dilatabilidad* = Pg. *dilatabilidade* = It. *dilatabilità*, < NL. *dilatabilita(t-)s*, < *dilatabilis*: see *dilatable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being dilatable, or of admitting expansion, either by inherent elastic force or by the action of a force exerted from without: opposed to *contractibility*.

It was purely an accident dependent on the *dilatability* of the particular quality of alcohol employed which made the boiling-point of water 80°. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 308.

dilatable (di- or dī-lā′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *dilatable* = Pg. *dilatavel* = It. *dilatabile*, < NL. *dilatabilis*, capable of expansion, < L. *dilatare*, expand: see *dilate*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic: as, a bladder is *dilatable* by the force of air; air is *dilatable* by heat.

dilatableness (di- or dī-lā′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Capacity for dilatation; dilatability. *Bailey*, 1727.

dilatancy (di- or dī-lā′tan-si), *n.* [< *dilatan(t)* + *-cy*.] The property of granular masses of expanding in bulk with change of shape. It is due to the increase of space between the individually rigid particles as they change their relative positions.

If evidence of *dilatancy* were to be obtained from tangible matter, it was to be sought on the most commonplace, and what had hitherto been the least interesting, form, that of hard, separate grains — corn, sand, shot, &c. *O. Reynolds*, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

★**dilatant** (di- or dī-lā′tant). *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dilatant*, ‹ L. *dilatan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Dilating; relating to dilatancy, or to a substance possessing this property.

The most striking evidence of dilatancy is obtained from the fact that, since *dilatant* material cannot change its shape without increasing in volume, by preventing change of volume all change of shape is prevented. *O. Reynolds*, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

II. *n.* 1. A substance having the property of dilatancy.—2. In *med.*, a remedy causing dilatation as of the arteries or the pupil; a dilator.

dilatate (di- or dī-lā′tāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dilatado* = It. *dilatato*, ‹ L. *dilatatus*, pp. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] Dilated; broadened or widened out: specifically said, in zoölogy, of an organ or a part which is disproportionately broad along a portion of its length.

dilatation (dil-ā- or dī-lā-tā′shon), *n.* [‹ ME. *dilatacioun*, ‹ OF. (and F.) *dilatation* = Pr. *dilatacio* = Sp. *dilatación* = Pg. *dilatação* = It. *dilatazione*, ‹ LL. *dilatatio(n-)*, an extension, ‹ L. *dilatare*, expand, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] 1. The act of expanding; expansion, as by heat; a spreading or enlarging in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended; distention.

I conceive the intire idea of a spirit in generall, or at least of all finite created and subordinate spirits, to consist in these several powers or properties, viz.: self-penetration, self-motion, self-contraction and *dilatation*, and indivisibility. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, I. iv. § 3.

His [Spenser's] genius is rather for *dilatation* than compression. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 162.

Specifically — 2. Diffuseness of speech; prolixity; enlargement.

What nedeth gretter *dilatacioun*? *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 134.

3. An abnormal enlargement of an aperture or a canal of the body, or one made for the purposes of surgical or medical treatment. See *expansion*.—4. A dilated part of anything; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a dilated portion of an organ or a mark.

dilatator (dil′ā- or dī′lā-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dilateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilatador* = It. *dilatatore*, a dilatator, ‹ LL. *dilatator*, one who propagates or spreads abroad, ‹ L. *dilatare*, pp. *dilatus*, spread abroad, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] That which dilates; a dilator: in *anat.*, specifically applied to various muscles, as of the nose or the pupil.

In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a *dilatator* muscle, which are also present in a modified form in Birds. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 547.

Dilatator iridis, the muscle of the iris whose action dilates the pupil; the radiating muscular fibers of the iris, antagonizing the sphincterial or circular fibers.—**Dilatator tubæ**, the tensor palati muscle.

dilate (di- or dī-lāt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilated*, ppr. *dilating*. [= F. *dilater* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, ‹ L. *dilatare*, spread out, extend, dilate, ‹ *dilatus*, pp., associated with *differre*, carry apart, spread abroad, scatter, also differ, and intr. differ (> E. *differ* and *defer*2), ‹ *dis-*, apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1. For pp. *latus*, see *ablative*. *Dilate* is a doublet of *delay*1, and practically of *defer*2 and *differ*: see *delay*1, *defer*2, *differ*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To expand; distend; spread out; enlarge or extend in all directions: as, air *dilates* the lungs; to *dilate* the pupil of the eye.

Induced with a zelous deuotion and ardent desire to protect and *dilate* the Christian faith. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II., Ded.

Satan, alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremoved.
Milton, P. L., iv. 986.

Chapman abounds in splendid enthusiasms of diction, and now and then *dilates* our imaginations with suggestions of profound poetic depth. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 315.

2†. To set forth at length; relate at large; relate or describe with full particulars, enlarge upon.

Found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Dilate the matter to me. *Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

=**Syn.** To swell, spread out, amplify.

II. *intrans.* 1. To spread out; expand; distend; swell; enlarge.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

My heart *dilated* with unutterable happiness. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxii.

His nostrils visibly *dilate* with pride. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 149.

2. To speak at length; dwell on particulars; enlarge; expatiate; descant: used absolutely or with *upon* or *on*.

I purpose to speak actively without digressing or *dilating*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 106.

I leave it among the divines to *dilate upon* the danger of schism as a spiritual evil. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

dilate† (di- or dī-lāt′), *a.* [‹ L. *dilatus*, pp.: see *dilate*, *v.*] Broad; extended.

Whom they, out of their bounty, have instructed
With so *dilate* and absolute a power. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 2.

dilated (di- or dī-lā′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dilate*, *v.*] Expanded; extended; enlarged. Specifically—(*a*) Unusually widened, or wider than the rest of the part or organ. Also *distended*. (*b*) In *her.*, opened; standing open, as a pair of compasses or the like.—**Dilated antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ unusually widened in any part.—**Dilated margin**, in *entom.*, a margin spread out laterally more than usual, or beyond the surrounding parts.—**Dilated striæ** or **punctures**, in *entom.*, those striæ or punctures which are broader than usual, and distinctly rounded within.—**Dilated tarsi**, in *entom.*, those tarsi in which two or more joints are broad, somewhat heart-shaped, and spongiose or densely hairy beneath, as in *Coleoptera*. Also called *enlarged tarsi*.

dilater (di- or dī-lā′tėr), *n.* One who or that which enlarges or expands. *Shelton.*

dilation1 (di- or dī-lā′shon), *n.* [A short form of *dilatation*.] The act of dilating; expansion; dilatation.

At first her eye with slow *dilation* roll'd
Dry flame, she listening. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

dilation2† (di- or dī-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilation* = Sp. *dilación* = Pg. *dilação* = It. *dilazione*, ‹ L. *dilatio(n-)*, delay, ‹ *differre*, pp. *dilatus*, defer: see *defer*2 and *dilate*, *v.*] Delay.

What construction canst thou make of our wilful *dilations*, but as a stubborn contempt? *Ep. Hall*, Zaccheus.

dilative (di- or dī-lā′tiv), *a.* [‹ *dilate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dilate; causing dilatation. *Coleridge.*

dilator (di- or dī-lā′tor), *n.* [‹ NL. *dilator*, short for *dilatator*, q. v.; as if ‹ E. *dilate* + *-or*. L. *dilator* means 'a delayer.'] 1. One who or that which widens or expands; specifically, a muscle that dilates; a dilatator.—2. A surgical instrument, of various forms, used for dilating a wound, a canal, or an external opening of the body.

dilatorily (dil′ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a dilatory manner; with delay; tardily.

dilatoriness (dil′ā-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dilatory; slowness in action; delay in proceeding; tardiness; procrastination.

These lamented their *dilatoriness* and imperfection, or trembled at the reaction of his bigotry against themselves. *Hallam.*

★**dilatory** (dil′ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *dilatoire* = Pr. *dilatori* = Sp. Pg It. *dilatorio*, ‹ LL. *dilatorius*, tending to delay, ‹ L. *dilator*, a delayer, ‹ *differre*, pp. *dilatus*, delay: see *delay*1, *dilate*, *v.*] 1. Marked by or given to procrastination or delay; slow; tardy; not prompt: as, *dilatory* measures; a *dilatory* messenger.

I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

2. Intended to bring about delay, or to gain time and defer decision: as, a *dilatory* motion.

To the Petition of the Lords he made a *dilatory* Answer. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 79.

His *dilatory* policy. *Motley.*

Dilatory defense, in *law*, a defense intended to defeat or delay the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy, as an objection to the jurisdiction or to the present capacity of a party.—**Dilatory plea**, in *law*, a plea which if successful would defeat the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy.

=**Syn.** *Tardy*, etc. (see *slow*), loitering, lingering, procrastinating, backward, laggard, behindhand, inactive, sluggish, dawdling.

dildo1† (dil′dō), *n.* A term of obscure cant or slang origin, used in old ballads and plays as a mere refrain or nonsense-word; also used, from its vagueness, as a substitute for various obscene terms, and in various obscene meanings.

He has the prettiest love-songs for maids, . . . with such delicate burthens of "*dildos*" and "fadings." *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

With a hie *dildo* dill and a *dildo* dee.
Burden of an Old Ballad.

dildo2 (dil′dō), *n.* A tall columnar cactus of Jamaica, *Pilocereus lanuginosus*, woolly at the summit and bearing pale-red flowers. The dried fibrous portions of the stems were used as torches by the Indians.

dilection† (di-lek′shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilection* = Sp. *dilección* = Pg. *dilecção* = It. *dilezione*, ‹ LL. *dilectio(n-)*, ‹ L. *diligere*, pp. *dilectus*, love much, value highly. see *diligent*. Cf. *predilection*.] A loving; preference; choice.

The privilege of his *dileccioun*
In you confirmed God upon a tree
Hanging. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 122.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

dilemma (di- or dī-lem′ä), *n.* [= F. *dilemme* = Sp. *dilema* = Pg. It. *dilemma* = D. G Dan. Sw. *dilemma*, ‹ LL. *dilemma*, ‹ Gr. *δίλημμα*, a conclusion from two premises, ‹ *δι-* + *λῆμμα*, a proposition, assumption: see *lemma*. Not "an argument in which the adversary is 'caught between' (*διαλαμβάνεται*) two difficulties," nor derived from *διαλαμβάνεσθαι*, be caught between.] 1. A form of argument in which it is shown that whoever maintains a certain proposition must accept one or other of two alternative conclusions, and that each of these involves the denial of the proposition in question. The alternatives are called the *horns of the dilemma*, which is also called a *horned syllogism*. The argument is also called a dilemma, in a looser sense, when the number of such horns exceeds two. The dilemma originated in rhetoric, and was not noticed by logicians before the revival of learning; consequently there has been some dispute as to its logical definition and analysis. The standard example (from Aulus Gellius) is as follows: Every woman is fair or ugly; it is not good to marry a fair wife, because she will flirt; it is not good to marry an ugly wife, because she will not be attractive; therefore, it is not good to marry at all. The essential peculiarity of this reasoning is that it involves the principle of excluded middle, the falsity of which would leave ordinary syllogism intact. Logicians, however, have made the dilemma a matter of form of expression, saying that the above argument, for instance, is not a dilemma as long as the first premise reads as above, but that it becomes one if that premise is put in this form: If it is good to marry, it is good to marry a fair wife, or it is good to marry an ugly wife. They have at different times recognized the following forms as dilemmas or as parts of dilemmas, for many logicians hold that a dilemma consists of three syllogisms: (1) *Simple constructive dilemma:* If A, then C; if B, then C; but either B or A; hence, C. (2) *Simple destructive dilemma:* If A is true, B is true; if A is true, C is true; B and C are not both true; hence, A is not true. (3) *Complex constructive dilemma:* If A, then B: if C, then D; but either A or C; hence, either B or D. (4) *Complex destructive dilemma:* If A is true, B is true; if C is true, D is true: but B and D are not both true; hence, A and C are not both true. The importance of the kind of reasoning now called *dilemma* was first strongly insisted upon by the Stoics. Nevertheless, in the Stoical terminology a *dilemma* is opposed to a *monolemma*, as a conclusion from two premises. This was the origin of the word, and it is only later that it is met with in the modern sense.

Dilemma is an argument made of two members, repugnant one to another, wherof which soever thou grantest, thou art by and by taken. *Blundeville*, Logic, v. 27.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice, a state of things in which the alternatives appear to be equally bad or undesirable.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

The doctrine of a Messiah offers a *dilemma* — a choice between two interpretations — one being purely spiritual, one purely political. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

dilemmatic (dil-e- or dī-le-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *dilemmatique* = Pg. *dilemmatico*; as *dilemma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] In *logic*, pertaining to or of the nature of a dilemma.—**Dilemmatic argument.** See *argument*.—**Dilemmatic proposition**, a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent: as, if A, then either B or C; or a categorical proposition with a disjunctive predicate: as, A is either B or C.—**Dilemmatic reasoning**, reasoning depending upon the principle of excluded middle as its chief principle.—**Dilemmatic syllogism**, a syllogism having for its minor premise a dilemmatic proposition.

dilemmist (di- or dī-lem′ist), *n.* [‹ *dilemma* + *-ist*.] A person who bases argument or belief on a dilemma or dilemmas: used specifically in translation of the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy. See the extract.

[The philosophic school] of the Vaibhāshikas, or *dilemmists*, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known. *Amer. Cyc.*, III. 403.

★**Dilephila** (dī-lef′i-lä), *n.* [NL.; also written *Deilephila*, prop. **Dilophila*; ‹ Gr. *δείλη*, the afternoon, evening, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ*. *D. lineata* is a handsome species, common in the United States, and known as *morning-sphinx*. See cut under *morning-sphinx*.

dilettant (dil-e-tänt′), *n.* [See *dilettante*.] See *dilettante*.

dilettante (dil-e-tän′te), *n.* and *a.* [Also *dilettant*· = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilettant* = F. *dilettante*, ‹ It. *dilettante*, prop. ppr. of *dilettare*, delight, ‹ L. *delectare*, delight: see *delight*, *delectable*.] **I.** *n.* Pl. *dilettanti* (-ti). An admirer or lover of the fine arts, science, or letters; an amateur; one who pursues an art or literature desultorily

and for amusement: often used in a disparaging sense for a superficial and affected dabbler in literature or art.

The main characteristic of the *dilettante* is that sort of impartiality that springs from inertia of mind, admirable for observation, incapable of turning it to practical account. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 160.

II. *a.* Relating to dilettantism; having the characteristics of dilettanti.

I heard no longer
The snowy-banded, *dilettante*,
Delicate-handed priest intone.
Tennyson, Maud, viii.

dilettanteism, *n* See *dilettantism*.

dilettantish, dilettanteish (dil-e-tän'tish, -te-ish), *a.* [< *dilettant, dilettante,* + *ish*[1].] Inclined to or characterized by dilettantism. *George Eliot.*

dilettantism, dilettanteism (dil-e-tän'tizm, -te-izm), *n.* [= F. *dilettantisme;* as *dilettant, dilettante,* + *-ism.*] The quality characteristic of a dilettante; specifically, in a disparaging sense, desultory or affected pursuit of art, science, or literature.

Dilettantism, hypothesis, speculation, a kind of amateur search for truth; this is the sorest sin. *Carlyle.*

★*Dilettanteism*, which is the twin sister of scepticism, began. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

diligence[1] (dil'i-jens), *n.* [Formerly also *diligency;* < ME. *diligence,* < OF. *diligence,* F. *diligence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligenzia, diligenza,* < L. *diligentia,* carefulness, attentiveness, < *diligen(t-)s,* careful, etc.: see *diligent.*] **1.** Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; constancy in the performance of duty or the conduct of business; persistent exertion of body or mind; industry; assiduity.

If your *diligence* be not speedy, I shall be there afore you. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5.

Prithee, fellow, wait;
I need not thy officious *diligence.*
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

Why shouldst thou then obtrude this *diligence,*
In vain, where no acceptance it can find?
Milton, P. R., ii. 387.

2. Care; heed; caution; heedfulness.

Men may also doon other *diligence*
Aboute an oylcellar, it for to warme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Keep thy heart with all *diligence.* Prov. iv. 23.

3. In *law*, the attention and care due from a person in a given situation. The degree of care necessary to constitute diligence depends on the relation of the persons concerned to each other and the circumstances of the transaction.

4. In *Scots law:* (*a*) The warrant issued by a court for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings. (*b*) The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. —**Common** or **ordinary diligence,** that degree of diligence which men in general exert in respect to their own affairs; that common prudence which men of business and heads of families usually exhibit in conducting matters which interest them. *Broom and Hadley.*—**To do one's diligence,** to use one's best efforts. [Archaic.]

I would not haue the master either froune or chide with him, if the childe haue *done his diligence.*
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

=**Syn. 1.** *Industry, Application,* etc. (see *assiduity*), assiduousness.—**2.** Caution, circumspection, vigilance.

diligence[2] (dil'i-jens; F. pron. dē-lē-zhoṅs'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *diligence* = Sw. *diligens,* < F. *diligence,* a stage-coach (= Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligenza*), a particular use of *diligence,* expedition, despatch, speed, care: see *diligence*[1]. Hence by abbr. *dilly*[1].] A public stage-coach: usually with reference to France, but also applied to such stage-coaches elsewhere.

If it were possible to send me a line by the *diligence* to Brighton, how grateful I should be for such an indulgence! *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 401.

diligency† (dil'i-jen-si), *n.* Same as *diligence*[1]. *Milton.*

diligent (dil'i-jent), *a.* [< ME. *diligent,* < OF. *diligent,* F. *diligent* = Pr. *diligent* = Sp. Pg. It. *diligente,* < L. *diligen(t-)s,* careful, attentive, diligent prop. loving, esteeming, ppr. of *diligere,* love, esteem much, lit. choose, select, < *di-, dis-,* apart, + *legere,* choose: see *elect, select.*] **1.** Constant in study or effort to accomplish what is undertaken; attentive and persistent in doing anything; industrious; assiduous.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. Prov. xxii. 29.

Chance without merit brought me in; and diligence only keeps me so, and will, living as I do among so many lazy people that the *diligent* man becomes necessary, that they cannot do anything without him. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 319.

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; painstaking: as, make *diligent* search.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition.
Deut. xix. 18.

Diligent cultivation of elegant literature. *Prescott.*

=**Syn.** Active, sedulous, laborious, persevering, indefatigable, unremitting, untiring, painstaking.

diligent†, *adv.* [< *diligent, a.*] Diligently.

They may the better, sewrer, and more *diligenter*, execute, obserue, and ministre their said Officez.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

diligently (dil'i-jent-li), *adv.* With diligence, or steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Being by this Means in the King's Eye, he so *diligently* carried himself that he soon got into the King's Heart.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 261.

Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 17.

For all Paul's miracles, the Jews studied the scripture the *diligenterly*, to see whether it were as he said or no. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 98.

diligentness (dil'i-jent-nes), *n.* Diligence. *Bailey*, 1727.

dill[1] (dil), *n.* [< ME. *dille, dylle,* < AS. *dile* = D. *dille* = OHG. *tilli,* MHG. *tille* (G. *dill,* after the D. form) = Dan. *dild* = Sw. *dill,* dill; origin unknown.] **1.** An erect glaucous annual plant, *Anethum graveolens,* of the family *Apiaceæ,* with finely divided leaves, yellow flowers, and an agreeably aromatic fruit. It is a native of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region, is a weed in many countries, and is frequently cultivated in gardens. It is extensively grown in India, where the seeds are much used for culinary and medicinal purposes. They yield a volatile oil having a lemon-like odor, and the distilled water is used as a stomachic and carminative, and as a vehicle for other medicines.

Now *dile* in places colde is goode to sowe,
Hit may with everie ayer under the skye.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Vervain and *dill*
Hinder witches of their will.
Old English Proverb.

2. The two-seeded tare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dill[2] (dil), *v. t.* [North. E. and Sc.; < ME. *dillen, dyllen,* var. of *dullen,* dull, blunt: see *dull, v.*, of which *dill*[2] is a doublet.] **1**†. To dull; blunt.—**2.** To soothe; still; calm.

I haif thee luiot baith loud and still,
Thir tomwonds twa or thre;
My dule [grief] in dern bot giff [unless] thou *dill,*
Doubtless but dreid Ill die.
Robin and Makyne, Percy's Reliques.

I know what is in this medicine. It'll *dill* fevers.
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 140.

dill[3]† (dil), *n.* [Another form of *dell*[2]. Cf. *dilling.*] Same as *dell*[2].

Who loves not his *dill*, let him die at the gallows.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

dill[4]† (dil), *v. t.* [ME. *dillen,* < Icel. *dylja* = Sw. *dölja* = Dan. *dölge,* conceal, hide.] To conceal; hide.

The rigt rode thai went to *dille*
Out of the cristen mennis skille,
That if with chaunce men on ham hit
Quilk thai sulde haue thai sulde nogt witt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

dill[5]† (dil), *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *dole*[2].

Dillenia (di-lē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. J. *Dillen* (1687–1747), a professor of botany at Oxford.] A genus of lofty trees, type of the family *Dilleniaceæ,* native from tropical Asia to Australia. They have large leaves and showy white or yellow flowers. *D. pentagyna* is a handsome tree, common in the forests of India and Burma. *D. Indica* is also a fine tree, frequently planted in India for ornament; its large acid fruits are used in curries, and for making jelly, etc. The leaves of some of the species, as in other genera of the family, are very firm and rough, and are used like sandpaper for polishing woodwork.



Dillenia Indica.

Dilleniaceæ (di-lē-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dillenia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of archichlamydeous plants, including about 12 genera and approximately 280 species, trees or shrubs, mostly tropical.

dilleniaceous (di-lē-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the family of plants *Dilleniaceæ.*

dilling† (dil'ing), *n.* [Appar. an assimilation of *derling,* older form of *darling,* q. v.] **1.** A darling; a favorite.

The youngest and the last, and lesser than the other,
Saint Helen's name doth bear, the *dilling* of her mother.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 114.

Sunne, moone, and seaven starres make thee the *dilling* of fortune. *Marston*, What You Will, ii. 1.

2. A child born when the father is very old. *Minsheu.*

dillisk (dil'isk), *n.* [Cf. *dulse.*] The Irish name for the dulse, *Rhodymenia palmata.*

dills (dilz), *n.* Same as *dulse.*

dillue (dil'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dillued,* ppr. *dilluing.* [Cornish *dyllo,* send forth, let out.] In *mining,* to finish the dressing of (tin-ore) in very fine hair sieves: a process now little used, if at all. [Cornwall, Eng.]

dilluer (dil'ū-ėr), *n.* [See *dillue.*] A fine hair sieve for tin-ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The smallest tin which passes through the wire sieve is put into another finely weaved horse-hair sieve, called a *Dilluer*, by which and the skill of the workman it is made merchantable. *Pryce* (1788).

dillweed (dil'wēd), *n.* [Also written *dilweed;* < *dill*[1], 2, + *weed*[1].] Mayweed.

dilly[1] (dil'i), *n.* An abbreviation of *diligence*[2].

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby *dilly*, carrying three insides.
G. Canning, in Loves of the Triangles.

dilly[2] (dil'i), *n.* Same as *daffodil, daffodilly.*

dilly[3] (dil'i), *n.* [Abbrev. of *Sapodilla* (Catesby).] A small tree, *Mimusops Sieberi,* specifically called the *wild dilly,* found on the Florida keys and in the West Indies. Its wood is very heavy and hard, of a dark-brown color, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

dilly-dally (dil'i-dal'i), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *dally.* Cf. *shilly-shally.*] To loiter; delay; trifle. [Colloq.]

What you do, sir, do; don't stand *dilly-dallying.*
Richardson, Pamela, I. 275.

dilo (dē'lō), *n.* A Fijian name for the *Calophyllum Inophyllum.* See *Calophyllum.*

dilogical (di- or dī-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *dilogy* + *-ical.*] Having a double meaning; equivocal; ambiguous. [Rare.]

Some of the subtler have delivered their opinions in such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 10.

dilogy (dil'ō-ji or dī'lō-ji), *n.* [< L. *dilogia,* < Gr. *διλογία,* repetition (cf. *διλογεῖν,* repeat), < *δι-, δίς,* twice, + *λέγειν,* speak.] In *rhet.*: (*a*) The use of a word or words twice in the same context; repetition, especially for the sake of emphasis. Unnecessary or ill-judged dilogy results in tautology (which see). (*b*) Intentional use of an ambiguous expression; the word or expression so used. Ambiguity in a wider sense is called *amphiboly* or *amphibology.*

dilucid† (di- or dī-lū'sid), *a.* [< L. *dilucidus,* clear, bright, < *dilucere,* be clear, < *di-, dis-,* apart, + *lucere,* be light: see *lucid.*] Clear; lucid.

[Obscurity of laws springs] from an ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and *dilucide*, description of laws.
Bacon, Learning, viii. 3.

dilucidate† (di- or dī-lū'si-dāt), *v. t.* [< ML. **dilucidatus,* pp. of **dilucidare* (> It. *dilucidare* = Sp. Pg. *dilucidar* = F. *dilucider*), make clear, < L. *dilucidus,* clear: see *dilucid.* Cf. *elucidate.*] To make clear; elucidate.

Dilucidating it with all the light which . . . the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, III. xxxvii.

dilucidation† (di- or dī-lū-si-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dilucidation* = Sp. *dilucidación* = Pg. *dilucidação* = It. *dilucidazione,* < LL. *dilucidatio(n-),* < L. **dilucidare,* make clear: see *dilucidate.*] The act of making clear.

If such *dilucidations* be necessary to make us value writings . . . written in an European language, and in times and countries much nearer to ours, how much do you think we must lose of the elegancy of the Book of Job . . . and other sacred composures? *Boyle*, Works, II. 260.

dilucidity† (dil-ū-sid′i-ti), *n.* [< *dilucid* + *-ity*. Cf. *lucidity*.] The quality of being dilucid or clear. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch.

dilucidly† (di- or dī-lū′sid-li), *adv.* Clearly; lucidly.

Nothing could be said more *dilucidly* and fully to this whole matter. *Hammond*, Works, II. iv. 192.

diluent (dil′ū-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *diluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *diluere*, dilute: see *dilute*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Diluting; serving for dilution.

Every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

II. *n.* **1.** That which dilutes, or makes more fluid; a fluid that weakens the strength or consistence of another fluid upon mixture.

There is no real *diluent* but water. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

2. In *med.*, a substance which increases the percentage of water in the blood. Diluents consist of water and watery liquors.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diluted*, ppr. *diluting*. [< L. *dilutus*, pp. of *diluere* (> It. *diluire* = Sp. Pg. *diluir* = F. *diluer*), wash away, dissolve, cause to melt, dilute, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, apart, + *luere* = Gr. *λούειν*, wash. Hence also (< L. *diluere*) *diluent*, *diluvium*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To render more liquid; make thin or more fluid, as by mixture of a fluid of less with one of greater consistence; attenuate the strength or consistence of: often used figuratively: as, to *dilute* a narrative with weak reflections.

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Hence—**2.** To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water or other liquid, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated.—**3.** To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture; reduce the strength or standard of.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton.*

II. *intrans.* To become liquid or more liquid; become thin or reduced in strength: as, vinegar *dilutes* easily.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt′), *a.* [= It. *diluto*, < L. *dilutus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

Dilute acids are almost without action. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 121.

2. Weak; paltry; poor.

They had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. iii.

diluteness (di- or dī-lūt′nes), *n.* The state of being dilute; thinness.

What that *diluteness* is which Vossius saith is more proper to F than Q, I understand not. *Bp. Wilkins*, Real Character, iii. 12.

diluter (di- or dī-lū′tėr), *n.* One who or that ★which dilutes.

dilution (di- or dī-lū′shon), *n.* [= F. *dilution* (cf. Sp. *dilución* = Pg. *diluição*), < L. as if **dilutio(n-)*, < *diluere*, pp. *dilutus*, dilute: see *dilute*.] **1.** The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid; the thinning or weakening of a fluid by mixture; the state of being diluted: often used figuratively with respect to argument, narration, or the like.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

2. A diluted substance; the result of diluting.

dilutionist (di- or dī-lū′shon-ist), *n.* [< *dilution* + *-ist*.] In *homœopathy*, one who advocates the medicinal use of drugs in a diluted or attenuated state.—**High-dilutionist**, a homeopathist who advocates extreme dilution or attenuation of drugs.—**Low-dilutionist**, one who takes a less extreme view than the preceding.

diluvial (di- or dī-lū′vi-al), *a.* [= F. Pg. *diluvial*, < LL. *diluvialis*, of a flood, < L. *diluvium*, a flood: see *diluvium*.] **1.** Pertaining to a flood or deluge, especially to the deluge recorded in Genesis.—**2.** In *geol.*, related to or consisting of diluvium.

diluvialist (di- or dī-lū′vi-al-ist), *n.* [< *diluvial* + *-ist*.] One who endeavors to explain geological phenomena by reference to a general flood ★or deluge, particularly the Noachian deluge.

diluvian (di- or dī-lū′vi-an), *a.* [= F. *diluvien* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluviano*; as *diluvium* + *-an*.] Relating to or of the nature of a deluge; diluvial.

Interior Alps, gigantic crew,
Who triumphed o'er *diluvian* power!
Wordsworth, Desultory Stanzas.

diluvianism (di- or dī-lū′vi-an-izm), *n.* [< *diluvian* + *-ism*.] A geological theory which is largely based on the supposition of the former occurrence of a universal deluge. In the early history of geology the deluge played an important part, and many leading facts were explained by reference to it.

Linguistic philology has been actually created by it [the scientific movement of the age] out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of *diluvianism*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 765.

diluviate† (di- or dī-lū′vi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *diluviatus*, pp. of *diluviare*, overflow, deluge, < *diluvium*, a flood, deluge: see *diluvium*, and cf. *deluge*, *v.*] To overflow; run, as a flood.

These inundations have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion, sig. S 2 (1605).

diluvie†, **diluvy**†, *n.* [< ME. *diluvie*, *deluvie*, < L. *diluvium*, flood, deluge: see *diluvium* and *deluge*.] Deluge.

This *deluvie* of pestilence. *Chaucer*, L'Envoy to Scogan, l. 14.

In the *dyluuy* or generall floud, he saued the marryed howshold of Noe, ye foren virgines peryshing therein. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 101.

The *diluuye* drowned not the worlde in one daye. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

diluvion (di- or dī-lū′vi-on), *n.* [= F. *diluvion*, < L. *diluvio(n-)*, equiv. to *diluvium*: see *diluvium*.] Same as *diluvium*.

diluvium (di- or dī-lū′vi-um), *n.* [= F. *diluvium* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluvio*, < L. *diluvium* (also *diluvies* and *diluvio*, a flood, deluge (whence ult. E. *deluge*, q. v.), < *diluere*, wash away: see *dilute*.] **1.** A deluge or an inundation; an overflowing.—**2.** Coarse detrital material, wherever found: a term introduced into geology in consequence of a general belief in the past occurrence of a universal deluge. Finer materials, usually occupying the lower parts of valleys, and occurring especially along the courses of great rivers, were called *alluvium* (which see). In the use of the words *diluvium* and *alluvium* (*diluvial*, *alluvial*) there is an obscure recognition of a fundamental fact in geology, namely, that rivers have been gradually diminishing in volume, a condition which necessarily connects itself with diminished erosive power. But the idea of a catastrophic period of diluvial action, preceded and followed by repose, such as lies at the base of the belief in the deluge, is no longer in vogue. Diluvium was of chief importance before the nature of the glacial drift was understood.

diluvy†, *n.* See *diluvie*.

dilweed, *n.* See *dillweed*.

dim (dim), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dim*, *dym*, < AS. *dim*, *dimm* = OFries. *dim* = OS. **dim* (found only once, altered to *thim*, in a verse alliterating with *th*) = Icel. *dimmr*, dim (cf. Sw. *dimma*, a fog, mist, haze, *dimmig*, foggy), = OHG. *timber*, MHG. *timber*, *timmer*, dark, dim. Prob. not connected with OHG. *demar*, MHG. *demere*, twilight (whence G. *dämmern* (> Dan. *dæmre*), be dim, *dämmerung* (> Dan. *dæmring*), dimness, twilight), L. *tenebræ* for **temebræ*, darkness, = Skt. *tamisrā*, dark, night; cf. Skt. *tamas*, gloom, Lith. *tamsus*, dark, *tamsa*, darkness, Russ. *temnuii*, dim, dark, *temno*, darkly, Ir. *teim*, dim.] **I.** *a.*; comp. *dimmer*, superl. *dimmest*. **1.** Faintly luminous; somewhat obscure from lack of light or luminosity; dark; obscure; shadowy.

Whan ony schalle dye, the Lyghte begynnethe to chaunge and to wexe *dym*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a *dim* religious light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 160.

2. Not clearly seen; indistinct; obscured by some intervening medium imperfectly transparent, as mist or haze; misty; hazy; hence, figuratively, not clearly apprehended; faint; vague: as, a *dim* prospect; a *dim* recollection.

Vnto me es this mater *dym*,
Bot sum knawing I haue by him.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

I have most *dim* apprehensions of the four great monarchies. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the shade of power. *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 2.

The light about the altar was the only light in the church; the nave and aisles were *dim* in the twilight. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

3. Dull in luster; lusterless; tarnished.

How is the gold become *dim!* how is the most fine gold changed! Lam. iv. 1.

4. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct, as the eye.

On the stranger's *dim* and dying eye
The soft, sweet pictures of his childhood lie.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, vi.

Eyes grown *dim*
With hope of change that came not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 263.

5. Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*. *Rogers.*

=**Syn. 2.** Indistinct, ill-defined, indefinite, shadowy, confused, mysterious, imperfect.

II.† *n.* The dark; darkness; night.

Wen the day vp drogh, & the *dym* voidit,
All the troiens full tit tokyn thaire armys,
That were hoole and vnhurt hastid to fild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7133.

dim (dim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimmed*, ppr. *dimming*. [< ME. *dimmen*, make dim, become dim, < AS. **dimmian*, in comp. *ā-dimmian*, *for-dimmian*, make dim (= Icel. *dimma*, become dim), < *dim*, a.: see *dim*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dim, faint, or obscure; render less bright, clear, or distinct; becloud; obscure; tarnish; sully: as, to *dim* the eye; to *dim* the vision; to *dim* the prospect; to *dim* gold.

I hate to see, mine eyes are *dimd* with teares. *Spenser*, Daphnaïda, v.

Hee is natures fresh picture newly drawn in Oyle, which time and much handling *dimmes* and defaces. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimm'd* his face,
Thrice changed with pale ire, envy, and despair.
Milton, P. L., iv. 114.

II. *intrans.* To become dim, faint, or obscure; fade.

Turning the *dimming* light into yellow murk. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 157.

★**dim.** An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

dimaris, dimatis (dim′a-ris, -tis), *n.* [An artificial term.] The mnemonic name of that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which has affirmative propositions for its premises, one universal, the other particular. The oldest name for this mood seems to have been *dimatis*, of which *dimatis* is an improvement, and *dimaris* is now most commonly in use. The following is an example of this mood: Some commendable actions are recognized by the political economists; but every action recognized by the economists is a selfish one; therefore, some selfish actions are commendable. The letters of the word have the following significations: *i*, *a*, and *i* show the quantity and quality of the propositions; *d*, that the reduction is to *darii*; *m*, that the premises are transposed in reduction; *s*, that the conclusion of the reduction is to be simply converted. See *A*[1], 2 (*b*), and *conversion*, 2.

Dimastiga (dī-mas′ti-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip (flagellum).] A division of the pantostomatous or true flagellate infusorians, containing those which have two flagella: distinguished from *Monomastiga* and *Polymastiga*.

dimastigate (dī-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [As *Dimastiga* + *-ate*[1].] Biflagellate; having two flagella; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dimastiga*.

dimatis, *n.* See *dimaris*.

dimble† (dim′bl), *n.* [The equiv. form *dingle* seems to be a variation of *dimble*, and *dimble* a variation (perhaps through association with *dim*; cf. the epithet *gloomy* in the quotations) of the equiv. E. dial. *dumble*, a wooded dingle. Origin unknown; possibly a dim. of *dump*[3], a pit, a pool, a deep hole containing water: see *dump*[3]. Cf. E. dial. *drumble*, *drumbow*, a dingle or ravine, appar. not connected with *dumble*.] A dingle; a glen; a retired place.

And Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell,
Run whooting to the hills to clap their ruder hands.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 190.

Within a gloomy *dimble* shee doth dwell,
Down in a pit, o'ergrown with brakes and briars.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

dime (dīm), *n.* and *a.* [Also, as a historical term (def. I., 1), *disme*; < ME. *dyme*, *disme*, tithe, < OF. *disme*, F. *dîme*, tithe, tenth, = Pr. *desme*, *deime*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A tithe.

Take her [their] landes, ȝe lordes and let hem [prelates] lyue by *dymes*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 526.

The Acte of Parlement for tythynges of trees aboue XX yere growinges, &c. . . . Persuns vicars of holi chirche ye said marchauntes enpleden and trauaill in crysten coast for ye *dymes* of ye said woede. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. 45.

2†. The number ten.

Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

3. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4$\frac{7}{8}$ pence English.



Obverse. Reverse.
Dime of the United States. (Size of the original.)

II. *a.* Sold for a dime. — **Dime**

novel, a story printed in a cheap form, and usually sold for a dime: applied especially to sensational literature. [U. S.]

Dimecodon (dī-mē′kō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μῆκος*, length, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A notable genus of Japanese moles, of the family *Talpidæ*, related to *Urotrichus*, having teeth of two lengths (whence the name), and the anterior incisors broad and spatulate. The dental formula is: 3 incisors in each upper, 2 in each lower half-jaw, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each half-jaw. The type-species is *D. pilirostris*, having the general aspect of *Urotrichus talpoides*; tail vertebræ half the length of the head and body, soles and palms entirely scaly, and snout pilose. Originally misspelled *Dymecodon*. ★*F. W. True*, 1886.

dimension (di-men′shon), *n.* [< OF. *dimension*, F. *dimension* = Pr. *dimencio* = Sp. *dimensión* = Pg. *dimensão* = It. *dimensione* = D. *dimensie* = G. Dan. Sw. *dimension*, < L. *dimensio(n-)*, a measuring, extent, dimension, diameter or axis, < *dimetiri*, pp. *dimensus*, measure off, measure out (cf. ppr. *dimetien(t-)s*, as a noun, diameter), < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] **1.** Magnitude measured along a diameter; the measure through a body or closed figure along one of its principal axes; length, breadth, or thickness. Thus, a line has one dimension, length; a plane surface two, length and breadth; and a solid three, length, breadth, and thickness. The number of dimensions being equal to the number of principal axes, and that to the number of independent directions of extension, it has become usual, in mathematics, to express the number of ways of spread of a figure by saying that it has two, three, or *n* dimensions, although the idea of measurement is quite extraneous to the fact expressed. The word generally occurs in the plural, referring to length, breadth, and thickness.

> So doe those skils, whose quick eyes doe explore
> The just *dimension* both of earth and heaven.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing, st. 95.
>
> A dark
> Illimitable ocean, without bound,
> Without *dimension*, where length, breadth, and highth,
> And time, and place, are lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 893.
>
> These as a line their long *dimension* drew,
> Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 480.

Hence—2. A mode of linear magnitude involved (generally along with others) in the quantity to which it belongs. (*a*) In *alg.*, a variable factor, the number of dimensions of an expression being the number of variable factors in that term for which this number is the largest. (*b*) In *phys.*, a linear measure of length, time, mass, or any kind of quantity regarded as a fundamental factor of the quantity of which it is a dimension. If M, L, T, are the units of mass, length, and time, the *dimensions* of a velocity are said to be LT^{-1}, or one dimension of length and minus one of time; those of an acceleration are said to be LT^{-2}; those of a momentum, MLT^{-1}; those of a force, MLT^{-2}; those of a quantity of energy, ML^2T^{-2}; those of the action of a moving system, ML^2T; those of a horse-power, ML^2T^{-3}; those of a pressure, $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$; those of a density, ML^{-3}; etc.

> We are justified in considering the range, the flat pencil, and the axial pencil, as of the same *dimensions*, since to every point in the first corresponds one ray in the second and one plane in the third.
> *Cremona*, Projective Geometry (tr. by Leuesdorf).

3. Bulk; size; extent or capacity: commonly in the plural: as, the question is assuming great *dimensions*.

> The shapely limb and lubricated joint,
> Within the small *dimensions* of a point.
> *Cowper*, Retirement.
>
> In *dimension*, and the shape of nature,
> A gracious person. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.
>
> My friend's *dimensions* as near as possible approximate to mine. *Lamb*, Bachelor's Complaint.

4†. That which has extension; matter; especially, the human body and its organs: so often in the plural.

> A spirit I am, indeed:
> But am in that *dimension* grossly clad,
> Which from the womb I did participate.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.
>
> Why bastard? wherefore base?
> When my *dimensions* are as well compact,
> My mind as generous, and my shape as true
> As honest madam's issue? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

Method of dimensions, a method of treating some dynamical and other problems, by considering only the dimensions of the different quantities, not their magnitudes.

dimension (di-men′shon), *v. t.* [< *dimension*, *n.*] To measure the dimensions of; proportion. [Rare.]

> I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and *dimension*. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 335.

dimensional (di-men′shon-al), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to extension in space; having a dimension or dimensions; measurable in one or more directions: used in composition: as, a line is a one-*dimensional*, a surface a two-*dimensional*, and a solid a three-*dimensional* object.—**2.** Relating to dimension; as, a *dimensional* equation.

dimensionality (di-men-shon-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *dimension* + *-ality*.] The number of dimensions of a quantity.

dimensioned (di-men′shond), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-ed*².] Having dimensions. [Rare.]

> A mantle purple-ting'd, and radiant vest,
> *Dimension'd* equal to his size. *Pope*, Odyssey, xix.

dimensionless (di-men′shon-les), *a.* [< *dimension* + *-less*.] Without dimensions or bulk.

> Their prayers
> Flew up, nor miss'd the way: . . . in they pass'd
> *Dimensionless* through heavenly doors.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 17.

dimension-lumber (di-men′shon-lum″bėr), *n.* Lumber cut to specified sizes.

dimension-work (di-men′shon-wėrk), *n.* Masonry consisting of stones whose dimensions are fixed by specification.

dimensity† (di-men′si-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri* (see *dimension*), after *immensity*.] Dimension; extent; capacity.

> Of the smallest stars in sky
> We know not the *dimensity*.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 44.

dimensive† (di-men′siv), *a.* [< L. *dimensus*, pp. (see *dimension*), + *-ive*.] Diametral; pertaining to the principal axes of a body or figure.

> All bodies have their measure and their space,
> But who can draw the soule's *dimensive* lines?
> *Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum, st. 88.

dimensum (di-men′sum), *n.* [< ML. *dimensum* (neut. of L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri*, measure out: see *dimension*), equiv. to L. *demensum*, a measured allowance, ration (of slaves), neut. of *demensus*, pp. of *demetiri*, measure out, measure, < *de*, down, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] A portion measured out; a dole.

> You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians
> So cruelly, defraud 'em of their *dimensum*.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iii. 1.

Dimera (dim′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dimerus*: see *dimerous*.] **1.** A group of coleopterous insects. *Latreille*, 1807.—**2.** A division of hemipterous insects in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the *Aphididæ* and *Psyllidæ*, or plant-lice. The group was formerly a section of *Homoptera*; it corresponds to the modern group *Phytophthiria*, excepting the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, whose tarsi are one-jointed. *Westwood*, 1840.

dimeran (dim′e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dimera* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimera*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dimera*.

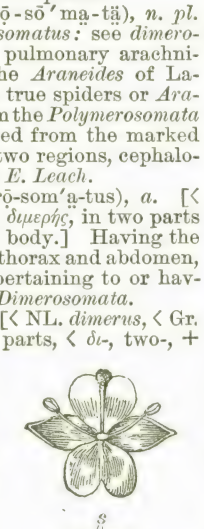
dimerism (dim′e-rizm), *n.* [< *dimer-ous* + *-ism*.] An arrangement of floral organs in which there are two of each kind; the quality of being dimerous.

dimerli, *n.* A dry measure of Rumania equal to about 1.2 United States bushels at Ibraila: elsewhere from 3 bushels to 3 pecks.

Dimerosomata (dim″e-rō-sō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **dimerosomatus*: see *dimerosomatous*.] An order of pulmonary arachnidans, corresponding to the *Araneides* of Latreille, and containing the true spiders or *Araneida*, as distinguished from the *Polymerosomata* or scorpions, etc.: so called from the marked division of the body into two regions, cephalothorax and abdomen. *W. E. Leach*.

dimerosomatous (dim″e-rō-som′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. **dimerosomatus*, < Gr. *διμερής*, in two parts (see *dimerous*), + *σῶμα(τ-)*, body.] Having the body divided into cephalothorax and abdomen, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimerosomata*.

dimerous (dim′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dimerus*, < Gr. *διμερής*, divided into two parts, < *δι-*, two-, + *μέρος*, a part.] **1.** Consisting of or divided into two parts; bipartite. Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*, having two members in each whorl: said of flowers. Sometimes written by botanists 2-*merous*.—**3.** In *entom.*, having two-jointed tarsi; specifically, pertaining to the *Dimera*.—**Dimerous thorax**, one in which the mesothorax and metathorax are closely united, but the prothorax is distinct, as in most *Coleoptera*.



Dimerous Flower (*Circæa*) and diagram of same.
b, bract; *s*, sepals; *p*, petals; *st*, *st*, stamens; *o*, two-celled ovary.

dimetallic (dī-me-tal′ik), *a.* [< *di-*² + *metallic*.] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of a metallic element.

dimeter (dim′e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δίμετρος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of two measures; divisible into two feet or dipodies.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two feet or dipodies: as, an Ionic *dimeter*; iambic *dimeters*.

dimethylaniline (dī-meth-i-lan′i-lin), *n.* [< *di-*² + *methyl* + *aniline*.] An oily liquid, $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$, obtained by heating aniline with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. It solidifies at 33° F., and forms salts with acids. It is a base from which certain dyes are prepared.

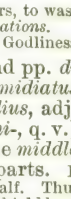
dimetric (dī-met′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-ic*. See *dimeter*.] In *crystal.*, having the vertical axis longer or shorter than the two equal lateral axes, as the square octahedron.—**Dimetric system.** See *tetragonal*.

dimication† (dim-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *dimicatio(n-)*, a fight, < *dimicare*, pp. *dimicatus*, fight, lit. brandish (one's weapons against the enemy), < *di-*, *dis-* (intensive) + *micare*, move quickly to and fro, shake, vibrate, flash.] A battle or fight; contest; the act of fighting. *Johnson*.

> Let us now be not more sparing of our tears, to wash off the memory of these our unbrotherly *dimications*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Mystery of Godliness.

dimidiate (di-mid′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimidiated*, ppr. *dimidiating*. [< L. *dimidiatus*, pp. of (LL.) *dimidiare*, halve, < *dimidius*, adj., half, neut. *dimidium*, a half (> ult. *demi-*, q. v.), < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *middle*, *medium*.] To divide into two equal parts. In *her.*: (*a*) To cut in halves, showing only one half. Thus, when a shield bearing a lion is impaled with a shield bearing a chevron, these bearings may be each represented in full in the half shield, or each bearing may be *dimidiated*—that is, one half of the lion and one half of the chevron only shown. This, however, is liable to lead to confusion, and is rare. (*b*) To cut off a part, as a half or nearly so, from any bearing. Thus, a sword *dimidiated* would show the hilt and half of the blade only, and would appear as if the other half had been cut away.

dimidiate (di-mid′i-āt), *a.* [< L. *dimidiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; hence, half the usual size, or half as large as something else. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.* and *entom.*, having, as an organ, one part so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing, or altogether wanting. (*b*) Split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. (*c*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, representing or represented by only one half; one-sided: specifically applied to cases of hermaphroditism in which the organism is male on one side of the body and female on the other. See *hermaphroditism*.


Dimidiate Calyptra (def. *b*).

Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or *dimidiate* hermaphroditism. *Owen*, Anat.

(*d*) In *her.*, reduced or diminished by half.—**Dimidiate elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra which cover but half of the abdomen.—**Dimidiate fascia, line**, etc., in *entom.*, one which traverses half of a wing or elytron, or extends halfway round a part, as the antennæ.

dimidiation (di-mid-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *dimidiatio(n-)*, < *dimidiare*, halve: see *dimidiate*, *v.*] The act of halving; division into two equal parts; the state of being halved.

> The earliest system of impalement was by *dimidiation*: that is, by cutting two shields in half, and placing together the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other, and thus forming a single composition.
> *C. Boutell*, Heraldry, p. 220.

Dimidiation formula, an expression for the sine, etc., of the half of an angle in terms of similar functions of the angle itself.

dimilance†, *n.* Same as *demi-lance*.

dimin. An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

diminish (di-min′ish), *v.* [Early mod. E., with ★suffix *-ish*² (after *minish*), for ME. *diminuen*, < F. *diminuer* = Pr. *diminuir*, *diminuar*, *demenir* = Sp. Pg. *diminuir* = It. *diminuire*, < ML. *diminuere*, a common but incorrect form of L. *deminuere*, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < *de*, from, + *minuere*, lessen, make small, < *minus*, less: see *minus*, *minish*, *minute*. L. *diminuere* (or *dimminuere*) means 'break into small pieces,' < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *minuere*, make small.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lessen; make or seem to make less or smaller by any means; reduce: opposed to *increase* and *augment*: as, to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by reducing the customs.

> The passions are inflamed by sympathy; the fear of punishment and the sense of shame are *diminished* by partition. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.
>
> Concave glasses are called *diminishing* glasses.
> *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 89.

2. To lower in power, importance, or estimation; degrade; belittle; detract from.

> I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Ezek. xxix. 15.

This impertinent humour of *diminishing* every one who is produced in conversation to their advantage runs through the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

3. To take away; subtract: with *from*, and applied to the object removed.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought *from* it. Deut. iv. 2.

Nothing was *diminished from* the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. In *music*, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.

II. *intrans.* To lessen; become or appear less or smaller; dwindle: as, the prospect of success is *diminishing* by delay.

What judgment I had increases rather than *diminishes*. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly.
Pope, Odyssey.

=**Syn.** *Dwindle, Contract*, etc. (see *decrease*); to shrink, subside, abate, ebb, fall off.

diminishable (di-min′ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *diminish* + *-able*.] Capable of being reduced in size, volume, or importance.

diminished (di-min′isht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diminish*, *v.*] Lessened; made smaller; contracted; hence, belittled; degraded.

At whose sight all the stars
Hide their *diminish'd* heads.
Milton, P. L., iv. 35.

She feels the Change, and deep regrets the Shame
Of Honours lost, and her *diminish'd* Name.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Diminished arch, an arch less than a semicircle.—**Diminished bar**, in *joinery*, the bar of a sash which is thinnest on its inner edge.—**Diminished chord**, in *music*, a chord having a diminished interval between its upper and lower tones. See *chord*, 4.—**Diminished interval**, in *music*, an interval one semitone shorter than the corresponding perfect or the corresponding minor interval. See *interval*.—**Diminished subject**, in *music*, a subject or theme repeated or imitated in diminution (which see).—**Diminished triad**, in *music*, a triad consisting of a tone with its minor third and its diminished fifth—that is, two minor thirds superposed; in the major scale, the triad on the seventh tone. See *triad*.

diminisher (di-min′ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which diminishes.

The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority. *Clarke*, Sermons, p. 241.

diminishingly (di-min′ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a way to belittle reputation.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one who was absent. *Locke.*

diminishing-rule (di-min′ish-ing-röl), *n.* In *arch.*, a broad rule cut with a concave edge: used to ascertain the swell of a column, to try its curvature, etc.

diminishing-scale (di-min′ish-ing-skāl), *n.* In *arch.*, a scale of gradation used to find the different points in drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute.

diminishing-stuff (di-min′ish-ing-stuf), *n.* In *ship-building*, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank.

diminishment† (di-min′ish-mẹnt), *n.* [< *diminish* + *-ment*.] Diminution; abatement.

You . . . shall conserue the same whole and entire, without *diminishment*, vntill you shall haue deliuered . . . the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 233.

Euerye man seeth by and by what foloweth, a great *diminishment* of the strength of the realme. *Sir J. Cheke*, Hurt of Sedition.

diminuet†, *v.* See *diminish*.

diminuendo (It. pron. dē-mē-nö̤-en′dō̤). [It., < *diminuire*, diminish: see *diminish*.] In *music*, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound: often indicated by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or by the sign >: the opposite of *crescendo*.

diminuent (di-min′ū-ẹnt), *a.* [< ML. *diminuen(t-)s* for L. *deminuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Diminishing; lessening. [Rare or obsolete.]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a *diminuent* term. *Bp. Sanderson*, Sermons, Pref.

diminute† (dim′i-nūt), *a.* [< ML. *diminutus* for L. *deminutus*, small, pp. of *deminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Reduced; small.

In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to conceal the secret and undiscernible faults of the merchandize; but we must acknowledge them, or else affix prices made *diminute*, and lessened to such proportions and abatements as that fault should make. *Jer. Taylor*, Christian Simplicity.

Diminute being, being in the divine mind before creation.—**Diminute conversion**, in *logic*. See *conversion*, 2.

diminutely† (dim′i-nūt-li), *adv.* In a manner which lessens; as reduced.

An execration only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered. *Bp. Sanderson.*

★**diminution** (dim-i-nū′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *diminution, diminucion*, < OF. *diminution*, F. *diminution* = Pr. *diminutio* = Sp. *disminución* (cf. Pg. *diminuição*) = It. *diminuzione*, < LL. ML. *diminutio(n-)* for L. *deminutio(n-)*, a lessening, < *deminuere*, pp. *deminutus*, lessen: see *diminish*.] **1.** The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing; a making smaller; a lowering in amount, value, dignity, estimation, etc.: as, the *diminution* of wealth, of importance, of power.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Bp. Gauden.*

It is to poor Estcourt I chiefly owe that I am arrived at the happiness of thinking nothing a *diminution* to me, but what argues a depravity of my will. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 468.

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips.*

2. The process of becoming less: as, the apparent *diminution* of a receding body; the *diminution* of the velocity of a projectile.

Never did we see a case in which the increase of the bulk was so evidently a *diminution* of the value. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In *music*, the repetition or imitation of a subject or theme in notes having one half or one quarter the duration of those first used: a favorite device in contrapuntal composition. See *canon*, *counterpoint*, and *imitation*.—**4.** In *law*, an omission in the record of a case sent up from an inferior court to the court of review.—**5.** In *her.*, differencing, especially that kind of differencing called *cadency*.—**6.** In *arch.*, the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Decrease, reduction, abridgment, abatement.

diminutival (di-min-ū-tī′val or di-min′ū-ti-val), *a.* [< *diminutive*, *n.*, 3, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive.

In such words as braggart, I have long been inclined to think that the t is excrescent, and that the syllable ar is a *diminutival* suffix. *T. H. Key*, Philol. Essays, p. 213.

diminutive (di-min′ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diminutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *diminutivo* (= G. *diminutiv* = Sw. Dan. *diminutiv*, in grammar), < ML. *diminutivus* for LL. *deminutivus* (in grammar), < L. *deminutus*, pp. of *deminuere*, make small: see *diminish*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Small; little; narrow; contracted: as, a race of *diminutive* men; a *diminutive* house.

The poor wren,
The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

2. Having the power of diminishing or lessening; tending to diminish, decrease, or abridge.

Diminutive of liberty. *Shaftesbury.*

3. In *gram.*, expressing something small or little: as, a *diminutive* word; the *diminutive* suffixes '-kin,' '-let,' '-ling,' etc. See II., 3.

II. *n.* **1**†. Anything very small as to size, importance, value, etc.: as, a dainty *diminutive*.

Ah, how the poor world is pestered with such water-flies; *diminutives* of nature. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

Most monster-like, be shown
For poor'st *diminutives*, for dolts.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

2†. In *old med.*, something that diminishes or abates.

Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 403.

3. In *gram.*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind: as, in Latin, *lapillus*, a little stone, from *lapis*, a stone; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French, *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*; *rivulet*, which is a double diminutive, being from Latin *rivulus*, a diminutive of *rivus*, a river, with the English diminutive termination *-et*. Many terminations originally diminutive, or words having such terminations, have lost diminutive force. The principal suffixes in English recognized as diminutive are *-et*, *-kin*, *-let*, *-ling*, *-ock*, *-in*, and *-y* or *-ie*. See also *-el*, *-elle*, *-ule*, *-cule*, etc.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Babyisms and dear *diminutives*
Scatter'd all over the vocabulary
Of such a love. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

In some languages, as Italian for instance, adjectival repetition is really almost like mathematical multiplication, increasing or diminishing the effect according as the term is in itself an augmentative or *diminutive*. *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 56.

diminutively (di-min′ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a manner to lessen; on a small scale.

Magnify the former [pictures], they are still *diminutively* conceived: if a glass could expand Cooper's pictures to the size of Vandyck's, they would appear to have been painted for that proportion. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

diminutiveness (di-min′ū-tiv-nes), *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk, dignity, importance, etc.

While he stood on tiptoes thrumming his bass-viol, the *diminutiveness* of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. *Student*, II. 225.

diminutize (di-min′ū-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diminutized*, ppr. *diminutizing*. [As *diminut-ive* + *-ize*.] To put (a word) into the form of a diminutive; form as a diminutive of another word: as, Certhiola is Certhia *diminutized*. [Recent.]

dimish, *a.* See *dimmish*.

dimission† (di-mish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *dimissio(n-)*, a sending forth, dismission, < *dimittere*, pp. *dimissus*, send away: see *dimit*, *dismiss*, and cf. *demission*, *dismission*.] Leave to depart. *Barrow.*

The wise man doth explicate his owne meaning, and sheweth in what case he doth forbid this manner of *dimission* with procrastination. *Cleaver*, Proverbs, p. 59.

dimissorial (dim-i-sō′ri-al), *n.* [As *dimissory* + *-al*.] Same as *dimissory letter* (which see, under *dimissory*).

dimissory (dim′i-sọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *dimissoire* = Sp. *dimisorio* = Pg. It. *dimissorio*, < LL. *dimissorius* (only in the phrase *dimissoriæ litteræ*, dimissory letter), < L. *dimissus*, pp. of *dimittere*, send away: see *dimit*, *v.*] **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.—**2.** Granting leave to depart.—**Dimissory letter.** (*a*) In the ancient church, an episcopal letter dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another in which he was about to take up his residence. (See *commendatory*.) (*b*) In the modern church, a letter authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination. In the Church of England it is used when a candidate has a title in one diocese and is to be ordained in another. It can be issued only by the bishop, or, under special circumstances, by the vicar-general. In the Roman Catholic Church it may be given by the pope to ordinands from any part of the world, by a bishop to one of his own subjects, by the superior of a religious order to subordinates, and by a vicar capitular in a vacant see. Also called *dimissorial* and *letter dismissory*.

Without the bishop's *dimissory letters*, presbyters might not go to another diocess. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 218.

dimit (di-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimitted*, ppr. *dimitting*. [= Sp. *dimitir* = Pg. *dimittir*, let go, dismiss, resign, abdicate, < L. *dimittere*, send away, dismiss, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *dismiss*.] **1.** To dismiss; permit to go.

Hee greets Gehezi with the same word wherewith hee lately was *dimitted* by his master. *Bp. Hall*, Elisha with Naaman.

2. To grant; farm; let.

dimit (di-mit′), *n.* [< *dimit*, *v.*] In *freemasonry*, a dimissory letter; written permission to leave a lodge, implying good standing in the lodge left, and thus no disability to affiliate with ★another lodge.

dimity (dim′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dimities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *dimitty*; = D. *diemet*, *diemit* = Dan. *dimiti* (< E.) = Sp. *dimite* = It. *dimito*, < ML. *dimitum* = Ar. Pers. *dimyātīy*, < Gr. *δίμιτος*, dimity, lit. two-threaded, < *δι-*, two-, + *μίτος*, a thread of the woof; equiv. thus to E. *twill*. Cf. *samite*, ult. < MGr. *ἑξάμιτος*, six-threaded.] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom with raised stripes or fancy figures, and usually employed undyed for bed and bedroom furniture. Patterns are sometimes printed upon it in colors.

Go, put on
One of thy temple suits, and accompany us,
Or else thy *dimity* breeches will be mortal.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, i. 4.

Dimity binding, a kind of binding or galloon with plain, straight edges, and ornamented with a raised pattern.

dimly, *a.* An error for *dimming* (Dickson) in the following as sometimes printed.

No *dimly* cloud o'ershadows thee,
Nor gloom, nor darksome night.
But every soul shines as the sun.
O Mother dear, Jerusalem!

dimly (dim′li), *adv.* [< ME. *dimly, dimliche*, < AS. **dimlīce*, adv., < *dimlīc*, adj.: see *dimly*, *a.*, and *-ly*2.] In a dim or obscure manner; with dull or imperfect vision or a faint light; not brightly or clearly.

Doest thou now looke *dimly*, and with a dull eye vpon all Goodnes? *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 24.

To us invisible or *dimly* seen. *Milton*, P. L., v. 157.

The barn's wealth *dimly* showing through the dark.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

dimmish (dim′ish), *a.* [< *dim* + *-ish*[1].] Partially dim; rather dim. Also spelled *dimish*.

My eyes are somewhat *dimmish* grown. *Swift.*

dimmy† (dim′i), *a.* [< *dim* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat dim; dimmish.

You *dimmy* clouds, which well employ your staining
This chearful Air. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

dimness (dim′nes), *n.* [<ME. *dimnes*, < AS. *dimnes*, < *dim*, dim: see *dim*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state of being dim or obscure; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness; vagueness: applied either to the object or to the medium of vision or perception: as, the *dimness* of a view, of color, or of gold; the *dimness* of twilight or of the sky; *dimness* of vision, of understanding, memory, etc.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception was the whole system and body of their religion.
Decay of Christian Piety.

With such thick *dimness* of excited dust
In their impetuous march they fill'd the air.
Cowper, Iliad, iii.

Until his failing sight
Faints into *dimness* with its own delight.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, i. 6.

=Syn. *Obscurity*, *Gloom*, etc. See *darkness*.

di molto (dē mōl′tō). [It., adv. phrase: *di*, < L. *de*, of; *molto*, < L. *multus*, much: see *multi-*.] In *music*, very much: as, allegro *di molto*, very fast.

dimorph (dī′môrf), *n.* [= F. *dimorphe* = It. *dimorfo* (chiefly adj.), < NL. *dimorphus*, < Gr. *δίμορφος*, having two forms, < *δι-*, two-, + *μορφή*, form.] One of the forms assumed by a dimorphous substance: as, calcite is a *dimorph*.

Dimorpha (dī-môr′fä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *dimorphus*: see *dimorph*.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Jurine*, 1807.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Gray*, 1840.—3. A genus of birds. *Hodgson*, 1841.

dimorphic (dī-môr′fik), *a.* [As *dimorph* + *-ic*.] 1. Existing in two distinct forms; dimorphous. See *dimorphous*.

A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus *dimorphic*. *Nat. Hist. Rev.*

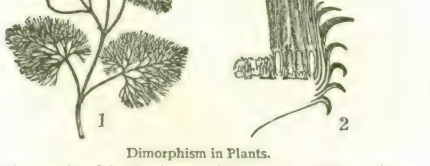
2. Pertaining to dimorphism; exhibiting or characterized by dimorphism, in any sense of that word.

Dimorphic females among insects have been observed. . . . In these cases, as a rule, one of the female forms is more nearly related in form and color to the male, . . . in other cases the differences are more connected with climate and season, and also affect the male.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 155.

★ **dimorphism** (dī-môr′fizm), *n.* [= F. *dimorphisme* = It. *dimorfismo*; as *dimorph* + *-ism*.] 1. The property of assuming or of existing under two distinct forms. Specifically—2. In *crystal.*, the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from each other, as by crystallization. Thus, sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature. Hence, the same chemical substance may form two or more distinct mineral species. Carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite, etc.

According to the observation of Pasteur, instances of *dimorphism* usually occur when the two forms are nearly upon the limit of their respective systems.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 4.

3. In *bot.*, the occurrence of two distinct forms



Dimorphism in Plants.
1. Submerged and floating leaves of *Cabomba*. 2. Disk- and ray-florets of *Aster*.

of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species.

Dimorphism in flowers may affect the perianth only, and not the γονή or essential organs; or there may be two kinds of flowers as respects these also, but with no reciprocal relations, as in cleistogamous *dimorphism*; or of two kinds essentially alike except in stamens and pistil, and these reciprocally adapted to each other, which is heterogonous *dimorphism*, or, when of three kinds, trimorphism. *A. Gray*, Struct. Bot., p. 225.

4. In *zoöl.*, difference of form, structure, size, coloration, etc., between individuals of the same species. Sexual dimorphism is the rule in the animal kingdom; and differences between the male and female other than in the sexual organs, as well as constant differences between individuals of each sex, without reference to sex, are instances of dimorphism.

Dimorphism is thus seen to be a specialized result of variation, by which new physiological phenomena have been developed. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 158.

The phenomena of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in the same species, and the sexual differences which have been developed in animals originally hermaphrodite, may be quoted as important evidence of the extensive influence of adaptation. . . . The numerous cases of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in either sex of the same species should be regarded from the same point of view.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 154.

5. In *philol.*, the existence of a word under two or more forms called doublets; thus, *dent* and *dint*, *fat* and *vat*, *church* and *kirk*, exhibit *dimorphism* developed within English, and *card* and *chart*, *choir*, *quire*, and *chorus*, *reason*, *ration*, *ratio*, etc., exhibit *dimorphism* arising outside of English.

Where it [bifurcation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called *dimorphism*: ration, reason.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.

Dimorphodon (dī-môr′fō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίμορφος*, of two forms (see *dimorph*), + *ὀδών*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of extinct pterosaurian reptiles, or pterodactyls: so called from the fact that their teeth were of two kinds, the anterior long, the posterior mostly very short. The tail was long, and the other characters mostly as in *Rhamphorhynchus*; the metacarpus was comparatively short, and the first digit of the wing represented by a styliform bone. From the Lias.

dimorphous (dī-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *dimorphus*, < Gr. *δίμορφος*, having two forms: see *dimorph*.] Existing in two forms; dimorphic: specifically applied in crystallography to a substance whose crystals occur in two distinct forms. Thus, calcium carbonate crystallizes in the rhombohedral form as calcite, and in the orthorhombic as aragonite. See *dimorphism*.

Bodies capable of . . . assuming two forms geometrically incompatible are said to be *dimorphous*.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 4.

It is not unlikely that the Guinea worm, . . . which infests the integument of Man in hot climates, may answer to the hermaphrodite state of a similarly *dimorphous* Nematoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 552.

★ **dimple** (dim′pl), *n.* [Origin uncertain (not in ME. or AS.); usually regarded as a nasalized form of **dipple*, a dim. of *dip*, a depression: see *dip*, *n.* Cf. OHG. *dumphilo*, MHG. *tumpfel*, *tümpfel*, G. *tümpel*, *dümpfel*, a pool. Cf. Norw. *depil*, a pool: see *dapple*. See *dimble* and *dingle*[1].] 1. A natural or transient dent or small hollow in some soft part of the surface of the human body, most common in youth, produced especially in the cheek by the act of smiling, and hence regarded in that situation as a sign of joyousness or good humor.

Smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in *dimple* sleek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 30.

Dimple—that link between a feature and a smile.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

2. A slight depression or indentation on any surface, as on water when slightly agitated.

In *dimples* still the water slips
Where thou hast dipt thy finger-tips.
Lowell, To the Muse.

dimple (dim′pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimpled*, ppr. *dimpling*. [< *dimple*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To form dimples; sink into depressions or little inequalities.

As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 316.

Gayly we leaped the crag and swam the pool,
And swept with *dimpling* eddies round the rock.
Bryant, Sella.

II. *trans.* To mark with dimples; produce dimples in: as, a smile *dimpled* her cheeks.

dimpled (dim′pld), *a.* [< *dimple* + *-ed*[2].] Set with dimples; marked by dimples.

On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

The storm was hush'd, and *dimpled* ocean smil'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 53.

A *dimpled* hand,
Fair as some wonder out of fairy land.
Keats, Calidore.

dimplement (dim′pl-ment), *n.* [< *dimple* + *-ment*.] The state of being marked with dimples or gentle depressions. [Rare or poetical.]

Thou sitting alone at the glass,
Remarking the bloom gone away,
Where the smile in its *dimplement* was.
Mrs. Browning, A False Step.

dimply (dim′pli), *a.* [< *dimple* + *-y*[1].] Full of dimples or small depressions.

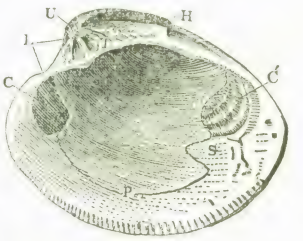
As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood,
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.
J. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

dimpsy (dimp′si), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A preserve made from apples and pears cut into ★small pieces. *Imp. Dict.*

Dimyaria (dim-i-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dimyarius*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μῦς*, a muscle, a mouse, = E. *mouse*.] A general name for those bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct and widely removed from each other, as in the mussel or clam. The two muscular attachments are always visible on the inside of the shell, constituting the impressions called *ciboria*. These muscles are anterior and posterior. The *Dimyaria* include by far the largest number of bivalves, such as the clams, cockles, etc. *Bimusculosa* is a synonym.

dimyarian (dim-i-ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Dimyaria* + *-an*.]

I. *a.* Double-muscled; having two muscles: specifically said, in *conch.*, of those bivalve shells which have a pair of adductor muscles, as the clam: opposed to *monomyarian*.



Right Valve of Clam (*Venus mercenaria*).
C, *C′*, the two muscular scars, or ciboria; *P*, pallial impression; *S*, sinus for retractor of siphons; *L*, lunule; *U*, umbo; *H*, hinge.

II. *n.* A bivalve of the order *Dimyaria*.

dimyary (dim′i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dimyarius*, *dimyarium*: see *dimyarian*.] Same as *dimyarian*.

Dimylus (dim′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μύλος*, a mill, a millstone, a grinder: see *mill*[1].] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, apparently related to the hedgehogs, or of the family *Erinaceidæ*, founded upon remains from the Miocene and later Tertiary periods.

din (din), *n.* [< ME. *dyn*, prop. and usually in two syllables, *dyne*, *dune*, *dine*, *dene*, < AS. *dyne* (once *dyn*), a loud noise (comp. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake), = Icel. *dynr*, a din, = Sw. *dån*, a din, = Dan. *dön*, rumble, booming; cf. Skt. *dhuni*, roaring, a torrent, *dhvani*, a sound, din. See the verb.] A loud noise of some duration; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or resonant sound, long continued: as, the *din* of arms.

My mither she is fast asleep,
And I darena mak na *din*.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

The guests are met, the feast is set—
May'st hear the merry *din*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

The *din* of war resounds throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

din (din), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinned*, ppr. *dinning*. [< ME. *dinnen*, *dynnen*, *dunnen*, *dinien*, *dynien*, *dunien*, intr., < AS. *dynian*, make a noise, resound, = OS. *dunian*, rumble, = Icel. *dynja*, pour, rattle down, like hail or rain (cf. *duna*, thunder), = Sw. *dåna* = Dan. *döne*, rumble, boom; cf. Skt. √*dhvan*, roar, sound, buzz. See the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with continued or confused noise; vex with noise; harass with clamor or persistent protestations.

To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Otway*, Venice Preserved.

You are ever *dinning* my Ears with Notions of the Arts of Men. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

2. To press or force with clamor or with persistent repetition: as, to *din* one's complaints into everybody's ears.

II. *intrans.* To make a noise or clamor.

Of Arowes & Awblasters the aire wex thicke,
And *dynnyt* with dyntes, that delte were that tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5708.

The gay viol *dinning* in the dale.
Seward, Sonnets, p. 25.

To be curious, to speculate much, to be *dinning* always in argument. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 181.

Dinacrida (dī-nak′ri-dä), *n.* [NL., also *Deinacrida*, < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, + *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκριδ-*), a locust.] A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, containing New Zealand crickets inhabiting decaying trees and holes in old wood. They are of large size and carnivorous habits, and their bite is severe.

dinanderie (dē-noṅ′dē-rē), *n.* [F., < *Dinant*, a city in Belgium, formerly celebrated for its copper ware.] Utensils of copper for the kitchen and other common uses; especially—(*a*) Me-

tallic vessels of old make and graceful or unusual form, sometimes decorated with coats-of-arms and other ornaments executed in repoussé. (*b*) By extension, the ornamental ★brass-work of India and the Levant.

dinar (dē-när′), *n.* [Ar., < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] The name of a gold coin issued by the califs of Damascus: it was also applied to the gold coins of various Arab dynasties, and was the generic name of Arab gold coins. The dinar was originally 65.4 grains troy. In Persia accounts are reckoned in dinars or thousandths of the kran (7.5 U. S. cents).



Obverse. Reverse.

Dinar of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 172 (= A. D. 788), British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Dinas brick. A peculiar kind of fire-brick, consisting almost exclusively of silica, the material for which is obtained from the Dinas rock in the Vale of Neath, Wales. The rock is supposed to be the equivalent of the millstone-grit, and is closely related to the ganister rock. See *ganister*.

dindin (din′din), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A Hindu musical instrument of the cymbal class.

dindle[1] (din′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dindled*, ppr. *dindling*. [Sc. and prov. Eng., also *dinnle*, *dinle*; < ME. *dyndelen*, tingle (?). Cf. *dandle*.] **1.** To tremble; reel; stagger.—**2.** To tingle, as the fingers with cold; thrill.

dindle[2] (din′dl), *n.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *dindle*[1].] **1.** The common corn sow-thistle; also, sow-thistle.—**2.** Hawkweed. [Local, Eng., in both senses.]

dindle-dandle (din′dl-dan′dl), *v. t.* [A varied redupl. of *dandle*.] To dandle or toss about.

Judge, whether it be seemly that Christ's body should be so *dindle-dandled* and used as they use it.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 284.

Dindymene (din-di-mē′nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dindymene*, < Gr. Δινδυμήνη, a name of Cybele, perhaps < Δίνδυμον, L. *Dindymus* or *Dindymon*, a mountain in Asia Minor where Cybele was worshiped.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Dindymenidæ*. (*b*) A genus of *Vermes*. *Kinball*, 1865.

Dindymenidæ (din-di-men′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dindymene* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites: same as *Zethidæ*.

dine (dīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dined*, ppr. *dining*. [< ME. *dinen*, *dynen*, *denen*, < OF. *disner*, sometimes spelled *disgner*, *digner*, F. *dîner* = Pr. *disnar*, *dirnar*, *dinar* = It. *disinare*, *desinare* (ML. *disnare*, after OF.), dine; origin disputed. (1) As conjectured by Diez, Scheler, Littré, and others, < L. (ML.) as if **decenare*, < *de-* intensive + *cenare*, dine, sup, < *cena*, dinner, supper. (2) More prob., since OF. *disner* was used rather of breakfast than of dinner, it is a contr. of *disjuner*, *desjuner*, *desjeuner*, *desjeusner*, F. *déjeuner*, breakfast, > E. *disjune*; if this is so, It. *disinare*, *desinare*, is of F. origin, the prop. It. form, corresponding to OF. *desjuner*, being *digiunare* = Pr. *dejunar*, fast: see *disjune*, *déjeuner*. Hence *dinner*.] **I.** *intrans.* To eat the chief meal of the day; take dinner; in a more general sense, to partake of a repast; eat.

We went all to Mounte Syon to masse; and the same day we *dyned* with ye warden and freres there, where we had a right honest dyner.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

There came a bird out o' a bush,
On water for to *dine*.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 198).

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that jurymen may *dine*.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 25.

Serenely full, the epicure would say,
Fate cannot harm me, I have *dined* to-day.
Sydney Smith, Receipt for Salad.

To dine out, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.—**To dine with Duke Humphrey**, to be dinnerless: a phrase said to have originated from the circumstance that a part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's, London, was called Duke Humphrey's Walk (being near his tomb), and that those who could not pay for a dinner at a tavern were accustomed to promenade there, in the hope of meeting an acquaintance and getting an invitation to dine. The phrase, however, may be connected with the report that Duke Humphrey, son of Henry IV., was starved to death.

II. *trans.* **1.** To give a dinner to; furnish with the principal meal; entertain at dinner: as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. *Scott.*

I was never so effectually deterred from frequenting a man's house by any kind of Cerberus whatever as by the parade one made about *dining* me.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 155.

2†. To dine upon; have to eat.

What wol ye *dene?* *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 129.

dine (dīn), *n.* [< *dine*, *v.* Cf. *dinner*.] **1.** Dinner.

"And dinna ye mind, love Gregor," she says,
"As we twa sat at *dine*,
How we chang'd the rings frae our fingers,
And I can shew thee thine."
Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 102).

2. Dinner-time; midday.

And by there came a harper fine, . . .
That harped to the king at *dine*.
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 242).

We twa hae paidl't i' the burn
From mornin' sun till *dine*.
Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

★ [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

dinero (dē-nā′rō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] A Peruvian silver coin, the tenth of a sol, or about one United States dime.

diner-out (dī′nėr-out′), *n.* One who is in the habit of dining from home, and in company; one who accepts many invitations to dinner.

A liberal landlord, graceful *diner-out*. *Mrs. Browning.*

This is a very tiresome device, savouring too much of the professional *diner-out*.
The Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 15.

dineticalt (di-net′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δινητός*, whirled around, verbal adj. of *δνεῖν*, whirl around; cf. *δίνη*, *δινος*, a whirling.] Whirling round; turning on an axis; spinning.

It hath . . . a *dinetical* motion and rowls upon its own poles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 5.

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

dinette (di-net′), *n.* [F., dim. of *dîner*, dinner, < *dîner*, dine: see *dine*, *v.*] A sort of preliminary dinner; a luncheon. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

ding[1] (ding), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinged* or *dung*, ppr. *dinging*. [< ME. *dingen*, *dyngen* (strong verb, pret. *dang*, *dong*, pp *dungen*), strike, throw, beat; not in AS., the alleged **dencgan* being unauthenticated; prob. of Scand. origin: Icel. *dengja*, hammer, = Sw. *dänga* = Dan. *dænge*, bang, beat (weak verbs).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; beat; throw or dash with violence.

We sall noght byde, but *dyng* tham doune,
Tylle all be dede, with-outen drede.
York Plays, p. 91.

Christe suffered most mekely and paciently his enemies for to *dinge* out with sharpe scourges the bloude that was betwene his skyn and his flesh.
State Trials, W. Thorpe, an. 1407.

Sur. Down with the door.
Kas. 'Slight, *ding* it open.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

Then Willie lifted up his foot,
And *dang* him down the stair.
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 337).

Every acute reader, upon the first sight of a pedantick licence, will be ready with these like words to *ding* the book a coits distance from him.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

To see his poor auld mither's pot
Thus *dung* in staves.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

2. To prove too much for; beat; nonplus. [Scotch.]

The stream was strang, the maid was stout,
And laith, laith to be *dang*,
But, ere she wan the Lowden banks,
Her fair colour was wan.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 301).

But a' your doings to rehearse . . .
Wad *ding* a Lawland tongue, or Erse.
Burns, Address to the Deil.

3. To beat; thrash. [Scotch.]

As fair greets [cries] the bairn that is *dung* after noon as he that is *dung* before noon.
Scotch Proverb (Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., 1678, p. 358).

I'd just like to *ding* that man o' a shoemaker — sending me home a pair o' boots like this when well he knew what state my feet were in. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vii.

Dinged work, embossed work, done by means of blows which raise one surface and depress the other.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To strike.

Jason grippede graithly to a grym sworde,
Dange on the deuyll with a derffe wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 931.

2. To bluster; storm.

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To descend; fall; come down: used as in the phrase "It's *dingin'* on," applied to a fall of rain or snow. [Scotch.]

He headlong topsie turvie *dingd* downe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

4. To be defeated or overturned; yield. [Scotch.]

But facts are chiels that winna *ding*
And downa be disputed. *Burns*, A Dream.

ding[2] (ding), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *ding-dong* and *ring*.] **I.** *intrans.* To sound, as a bell; ring, especially with wearisome continuance.

The din of carts, and the accursed *dinging* of the dustman's bell. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 146.

II. *trans.* To keep repeating; impress by reiteration: with reference to the monotonous striking of a bell.

If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep *dinging* it, *dinging* it into one so.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

ding[3] (ding), *v. t.* Same as *dang*[2].

ding[4]**†**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *dung*[1]. Compare *dingy*[1].

ding-dong (ding′dông), *n.* [A reduplication of *ding*[2], in imitation of the sound of a bell. Cf. equiv. Sw. *dingdang*, *dingelidang* = Dan. *dingdang*.] **1.** The sound of a bell, or any similar sound of repeated strokes.—**2.** A device in which two bells of different tone are struck alternately, used in striking the quarter-hours on a clock.—**To go at** or **to it ding-dong**, to fight in good earnest.

His courage was flush'd, he'd venture a brush,
And thus they *went to it ding-dong*. *Old Ballad.*

dinged (dingd), *a.* or *adv.* [A weak form of *danged*, pp. of *dang*[2], which is a compromise with *damn*.] Darned: a mild form of *damned*. [U. S.]

If I ever takes another [thrashing] . . . may I be *dinged*, and dug up and *dinged* over again.
H. Watterson, quoted in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 47.

dinghy, dingey (ding′gi), *n.* [< Hind. *dingī*, a boat, wherry, passage-boat, *dingā*, a ship, sloop, coasting-vessel.] An East Indian name for a boat varying in size in different localities. The dinghies of Bombay are from 12 to 20 feet long, 5 to 7 feet broad, and about 2 feet deep, with a raking mast, and are navigated by three or four men. The dinghies of Calcutta are small passage-boats for the poorer classes, rarely used with a sail; they are not painted, but merely rubbed with nut-oil. The name is also applied to a ship's working-boat, especially to the smallest boat of a man-of-war; and in some parts of the United States it is used for a flat-bottomed boat, which is also called a *dory*. Also written *dhingy*, *dingy*, *dingee*, and *dinky*.

The Commissioner was fain to set out sleepy and breakfastless towards the shore in the *dingy*, accompanied by guns, ammunition, false birds, and the paraphernalia of the fatal art. *Shore Birds*, p. 30.

dingily[1] (din′ji-li), *adv.* [< *dingy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a dingy manner; so as to give a dingy appearance.

A kind of careless peignoir of a dark-blue material, dimly and *dingily* plaided with black.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxi.

dingily[2]**†** (ding′i-li), *adv.* [< **dingy* (irreg. < *ding*[1] + *-ly*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] Forcibly, as one that dings a thing down; downright.

These be so manifest, so plain, and do confute so *dingily* the sentence and saying of Floribell.
Philpot, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 370.

dinginess (din′ji-nes), *n.* The quality of being dingy or tarnished; a shabby or soiled appear-★ance.

dingle[1] (ding′gl), *n.* [Supposed to be another form of *dimble*, q. v.] **1.** A small, secluded, and embowered valley.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood.
Milton, Comus, l. 312.

The stream thenceforward stole along the bottom of the *dingle*, and made, for that dry land, a pleasant warbling in the leaves. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 129.

2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]

dingle[2] (ding′gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dingled*, ppr. *dingling*. [Sc., var. of *dinnle* and *dindle*[1]. Cf. Dan. *dingle* = Sw. *dingla*, dangle, swing, vibrate.] To shake; vibrate.

Garring the very stane-and-lime wa's *dingle* wi' his screeching. *Scott*, Waverley, xliv.

dingle-dangle (ding′gl-dang′gl), *adv.* [Reduplication of *dangle*. Cf. Dan. *dingeldangel*, n., gewgaws, bobs.] Loosely; in a dangling manner.

Boughs hanging *dingle-dangle* over the edge of the dell.
T. Warton, On Milton's Juvenile Poems.

Dingley Act. See *act*.

dingo (ding′gō), *n.* [Native Australian name.] The Australian dog, *Canis dingo*, of wolf-like appearance and extremely fierce. The ears are short and erect, the tail is rather bushy, and the hair is of a reddish-dun color. It is very destructive to flocks, and is systematically destroyed. See cut on following page.

dingthrift† (ding′thrift), *n.* [< *ding*[1] + obj. *thrift*.] A spendthrift.

Wilt thou, therefore, a drunkard be,
A *dingthrift* and a knave?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

dingy[1] (din′ji), *a.* [< *ding*[4] for *dung* + *-y*[1]; being thus equiv. to *dungy*: see *dung*, *dungy*.]



Dingo (*Canis dingo*).

1. Foul; dirty. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Soiled; tarnished; of a dusky color; having a dull-brownish tinge.

Even the Postboy and the Postman, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of *dingy* paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

The snow-fall, too, looked inexpressibly dreary (I had almost called it *dingy*) coming down through an atmosphere of city smoke.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 18.

Other men, scorched by sun, and caked with layers of Bulgarian dust, looked disreputably *dingy* and travel-soiled. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 86.

=Syn. 2. Tarnished, rusty, dull.

dingy[2], *n.* See *dinghy*.

dinical (din'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, + *-ical*. Cf. *dinetical*.] Pertaining to giddiness: applied to medicines that remove giddiness. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Dinictis (dī-nik'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, large, + *ἴκτις*, a weasel or marten.] A genus of fossil feline quadrupeds, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar. *Leidy*, 1854.

Dinifera (di-nif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diniferus*: see *diniferous*.] An order of dinoflagellate infusorians which have a transverse groove, and also usually a longitudinal one.

diniferous (di-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *diniferus*, < Gr. *δῖνος*, also *δίνη*, a whirling, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinifera*.

dining-room (dī'ning-röm), *n.* A room in which dinner is eaten, or the principal meals are taken; the room in which all meals are served in a dwelling-house or a hotel, or a room specially set apart for public feasts or entertainments.

dinitro-. [< *di-*[2] + *nitric*.] In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that the compound of the name of which it forms a part contains two nitro-groups (NO_2).

dinitrocellulose (dī-nī″trō-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *nitric* + *cellulose*[2].] A substance, analogous to guncotton, but differing from it in being soluble in alcohol and ether, produced by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids on cotton. Collodion is a solution of this substance in ether and alcohol. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*.

dink (dingk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To deck; dress; adorn. [Scotch.]

Do as you will—for me, I am now too old to *dink* myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames. *Scott*, Abbot, xx.

dink (dingk), *a.* [See *dink*, *v.*] Neatly dressed; trim; tidy. [Scotch.] Also *denk*.

My lady's *dink*, my lady's drest,
The flower and fancy o' the west.
Burns, My Lady's Gown.

The mechanic, in his leathern apron, elbowed the *dink* and dainty dame, his city mistress.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxv.

dinman, dinmont (din'man, din'mont), *n.* [Also *dilmond*, *dimment*; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of *twelvemonth*, equiv. to *yearling*.] A wether between one and two years old, or that has not yet been twice shorn. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

dinna (din'ä). [Sc., < *do* (Sc. also *div*) + *na* = E. *no*[1], *adv.* So Sc. *canna*, *wilna* or *winna*, *isna*, etc.] Do not.

Hout lassie, . . . *dinna* be sae dooms down-hearted as a' that. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

dinner (din'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diner*, *dyner*, < OF. *disner*, dinner, or rather breakfast, F. *dîner*, dinner; prop. inf., OF. *disner*, F. *dîner*, dine, used as a noun: see *dine*.] 1. The principal meal of the day, taken at midday or later, even in the evening. In medieval and modern Europe the common practice, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, was to take this meal about midday, or in more primitive times even as early as 9 or 10 A. M. In France, under the old régime, the dinner-hour was at 2 or 3 in the afternoon; but when the Constituent Assembly moved to Paris, since it sat until 4 or 5 o'clock, the hour for dining was postponed. The custom of dining at 6 o'clock or later has since become common, except in the country, where early dinner is still the general practice. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

They washed togyder and wyped bothe,
And set tyll theyr *dynere*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 50).

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*: go, get it ready.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. An entertainment; a feast; a dinner-party.

Thenne Nychodemus receyued hym in to his house and made hym a grete *dyner*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

He that will make the Feste will seye to the Hostellere,
Arraye for me, to morwe, a gode *Dyner*, for so many folk.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 214.

Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*. Mat. xxii. 4.

To-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political *dinner*
To half the squirelings near.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

dinner (din'ėr), *v. i.* [< *dinner*, *n.*] To take dinner; dine. [Scotch.]

Sae far I sprachled up the brae,
I *dinner'd* wi' a lord.
Burns, On Meeting Lord Daer.

dinner-hour (din'ėr-our), *n.* The hour at which dinner is taken; dinner-time. See *dinner*.

The Court *dinner-hour*, in the reign of George III., was at the Hanoverian hour of four o'clock. During the reign of George IV. it gradually crept up to six o'clock, and finally became steady at the Indian hour of seven, and so remained until the reign of Her Most gracious Majesty, when the formal Court *dinner-hour* became eight o'clock. These innovations on the national hours of meals did not meet the approval of the medical faculty, and in consequence a dinette at two o'clock was prescribed. This has ever since been the favourite Court meal, being in reality a substantial hot repast, which has exploded the old-fashioned luncheon of cold viands.
The Queen (London newspaper).

dinnerless (din'ėr-les), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-less*.] Having no dinner or food; fasting.

To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be *dinnerless*.
Fuller, Worthies, London.

Then with another humorous ruth remark'd
The lusty mowers labouring *dinnerless*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

dinnerly (din'ėr-li), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to dinner. *Copley*.

dinner-table (din'ėr-tā″bl), *n.* The table at which dinner is eaten.

dinner-time (din'ėr-tīm), *n.* The usual time of dining; the dinner-hour. See *dinner*.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Ali. What hour is 't, Lollio?
Lol. Towards belly-hour, sir.
Ali. Dinner time? thou means't twelve o'clock?
Middleton, Changeling, i. 2.

Move on; for it grows towards *dinner-time*.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 249.

dinner-wagon (din'ėr-wag″on), *n.* A set of light shelves, as a dumb-waiter, usually mounted on casters and easily movable, for the service of a dining-room. Compare *dumb-waiter*.

dinnery (din'ėr-i), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-y*[1].] Suggesting dinner; having the odor of dinner.

I . . . disliked the *dinnery* atmosphere of the salle à manger. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Curious if True.

dinnle (din'nl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dinnled*, ppr. *dinnling*. [Sc.: see *dindle*[1].] 1. Same as *dindle*[1].—2. To make a great noise.

The *dinlin* drums alarm our ears,
The sergeant screeches fu' loud.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 28.

dinnle (din'nl), *n.* [Sc., < *dinnle*, *v.*] A tremulous motion, especially with reverberation; a vibration; a thrill. [Scotch.]

Ane aye thinks, at the first *dinnle* o' the sentence, they hae heart eneugh to die rather than bide out the sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a' that.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxv.

dino-. [NL., etc., also sometimes *deino-*, < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, fearful, mighty, < *δέος*, fear, terror.] An element in many scientific words of Greek origin, meaning 'terrible, mighty, huge.'

dinobryian (din-ō-brī'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dinobryon* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinobryina*.

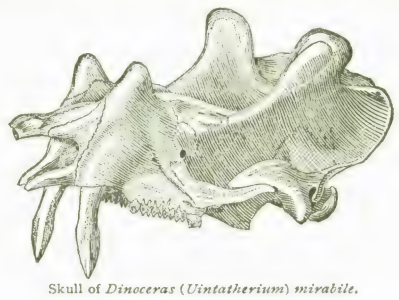
II. *n.* A member of the *Dinobryina*.

Dinobryidæ (din-ō-brī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinobryon* + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryina (di-nob-ri-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinobryon* + *-ina*[2].] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate unappendaged infusorians of changeable form.—2. In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryon (di-nob'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, a round area, + *βρίον*, seaweed, tree-moss, lichen.] A genus of collar-bearing monads or flagellate infusorians, type of the family *Dinobryidæ*. These animalcules inhabit fresh water. They are biflagellate, with one long and one short flagellum, attached by a posterior contractile ligament within the individual cells or loricæ of a compound branching polythecium, built up by successive terminal gemmation of zoöids. The endoplasm contains two lateral color-bands and usually an anterior pigment-spot like an eye. The best-known species is *D. sertularia*. Also written *Dinobryum*. *Ehrenberg*, 1834.

Dinoceras (dī-nos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *κέρας*, horn.] One of the genera of the *Dinocerata*, giving name to the group: so called from the extraordinary protuberances of the skull, representing three pairs of horncores. The species, as *D. mirabile*, *D. laticeps*, were huge ungulates, with 5-toed feet and 3 pairs of horns, 6 molars,



Skull of *Dinoceras* (*Uintatherium*) *mirabile*.

long, trenchant upper canines, and no upper incisors. Their remains occur in the early Tertiary deposits of North America. Now generally called *Uintatherium*.

Dinocerata (dī-nō-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Dinocera(t-)s*.] A group of extinct Eocene perissodactyl mammals. By some the forms are held to constitute an order; by others they are referred to an order *Amblypoda* (which see), or placed in a family *Uintatheriidæ* (which see). The leading genera are *Uintatherium*, *Dinoceras*, *Tinoceras*, and *Loxolophodon*.

dinocerate (dī-nos'e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Dinocerata*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinocerata*.

Dinoflagellata (din-ō-flaj-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dinoflagellatus*: see *dinoflagellate*.] Those flagellate infusorians commonly called *Cilioflagellata* (which see). The name was given because the structure before regarded as a girdle of cilia seemed to be a second flagellum lying in the transverse groove which nearly all these infusorians possess in addition to the longitudinal one. The *Dinoflagellata* are named as a class, and divided into *Adinida* and *Dinifera*. *Bütschli*.

dinoflagellate (din-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *dinoflagellatus*, < Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, a round area, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellum*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinoflagellata*; cilioflagellate, in the usual sense of that word.

dinomic (dī-nom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *νομός*, a district (or *νομή*, distribution), < *νέμειν*, distribute.] Belonging to two of the great divisions of the earth: used in relation to the distribution of plants.

Dinomyidæ (dī-nō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinomys* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents of South America, combining characters of the cavies, agoutis, and chinchillas with the general appearance of the paca. They have four toes on each foot with somewhat hoof-like nails, and the upper lip cleft, contrary to the rule in this series of rodents. There is but one genus, *Dinomys*.

Dinomys (dī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1873), < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Dinomyidæ*. *D. branicki*, the only species, resembles the paca; it is about 2 feet long, with a bushy tail 9 inches long, the body stout, the ears and limbs short, and the pelage harsh, of a grizzled color, with two white stripes and many white spots on the back and head. It inhabits Peru.

Dinopidæ (dī-nop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinopis* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltigrade spiders distinguished by very long and fine extremities. They build a long irregular web, generally between trees, and sit in the middle with the front pair of legs stretched out.

Dinopis (dī-nō'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινωπός*, *δεινώψ* (*-ωπ-*), fierce-eyed (of the Erinyes), < *δεινός*, terrible, fierce, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Dinopidæ*.

Dinornis (dī-nôr'nis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *Deinornis*, < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *ὄρνις*, bird.]



Skeleton of *Dinornis*. Museum of Natural History, New York.

The typical and only genus of the extinct family *Dinornithidæ*. Numerous species, as *D. giganteus*, *D. elephantopus*, etc., have been described by Owen, differing much in size; the largest must have stood about 14 feet high, and had thighbones stouter than those of a horse. The general figure of these huge flightless birds was like that of the ostrich, but the size was much greater, and the legs were both relatively and absolutely much stouter. See *moa*.

= **Dinornithes** (dī-nôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*).] A general name of the moas and moa-like birds; a superfamily containing the *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*. Also called *Immanes*.

dinornithic (dī-nôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinornithidæ*; moa-like.

A large bird, combining *dinornithic* and struthious characters. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit.

Dinornithidæ (dī-nôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gigantic extinct ratite birds of New Zealand; the moas. They were characterized by an enormous development of the legs and pelvis in comparison with the rest of the skeleton, a ratite or flat sternum, and total absence of wings. The extinction of the group is quite recent, since portions of the soft parts and the eggs have been found, and traditions are current respecting the living birds; but the period to which they survived is not exactly known. See *moa*.

Dinornithoideæ (dī-nôr-ni-thoi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds: same as *Dinornithes* or *Immanes*.

dinos (dī'nos), *n.*; pl. *dini* (-nī). [Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, a round area, a round vase or goblet. Cf. *dinus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large open vase of full curved shape. It may be considered a form of ★the crater.



Apodal Dinos, or Crater, resting on a stand, or hypocrater. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

dinosaur (dī'nō-sâr), *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*. Also spelled *deinosaur*.

Dinosauria (dī-nō-sâ'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., less prop. *Deinosauria*, < *Dinosaurus*, q. v.] A group of extinct Mesozoic reptiles, mostly of gigantic or colossal size. They were characterized by usually socketed teeth; generally flat or slightly cupped vertebræ, some of which were opisthocœlous; a sacrum of four or more vertebræ; numerous caudal vertebræ; a structure of the skull in many respects intermediate between the crocodilian and lacertilian types; ambulatory or saltatory limbs; fore limbs reduced and not known to have had clavicles; and hind limbs usually disproportionately developed, and with the pelvis presenting a series of modifications tending toward the characters of birds, on which account the group is also called *Ornithoscelida* (which see). The ornithic structure of the legs is best seen in the smaller genera, such as *Compsognathus*; it is exhibited in the presence of a cnemial crest, the reduction of the distal end of the fibula, the disposition of the distal end of the tibia, and the relations of the astragalus. In some genera there was a bony dermal armor, in some cases developing great spines. The *Dinosauria* were a polymorphic as well as an extensive group, the limits of which are not settled, owing to the wide range of variation presented by them. They ranged in size from that of the huge iguanodon down to about two feet. By some they are supposed to have included the remote ancestors of birds; others find in them features that recall mammals, especially pachyderms. The order is by some divided into *Dinosauria* proper and *Compsognatha* (which see). The *Dinosauria* are sometimes ranked as a subclass of *Reptilia*, and divided into *Sauropoda*, *Predentata*, and *Theropoda*.

dinosaurian (dī-nō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dinosauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*.

Also *deinosaurian*.

Dinosaurus (dī-nō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of theromorphous reptiles not related to the *Dinosauria*. Also *Deinosaurus*.

dinothere (dī'nō-thēr), *n.* A fossil animal of the genus *Dinotherium*.

dinotheria, *n.* Plural of *dinotherium*, 2.

Dinotheriidæ (dī-nō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinotherium* + *-idæ*.] The family represented by the genus *Dinotherium*, and commonly regarded as allied to the *Proboscidea* or elephants, mastodons, etc. Also *Deinotheria*.

Dinotherium (dī-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *θηρίον*, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] **1.** A genus of extinct ungulate quadrupeds of great size, related to the elephants, mammoths, and mastodons. It had (?) incisors in the upper and 2 in the lower jaw, no canines, 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of each jaw—all in position at once, the premolars replacing milk molars as usual in diphyodont mammals—and enormous lower incisors, turned down or away from the mouth, the end of the under jaw being modified to correspond. There are several species, from the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *D. giganteum*, from Eppelsheim near Mainz, estimated to have been about 18 feet long.



Dinotherium (restored).

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dinotheria* (-ą). An animal of the genus *Dinotherium*; a dinothere.

Also spelled *Deinotherium*.

dinoxid (dī-nok'sid), *n.* An erroneous form of *dioxid*.

dinsome (din'sum), *a.* [< *din* + *-some*.] Full of din or noise; noisy. [Scotch.]

Block and studdie ring and reel
Wi' *dinsome* clamour.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

dint (dint), *n.* [< ME. *dint*, *dynt*, *dunt*, also *dent* (whence the other E. form *dent*[1], q. v.), < AS. *dynt*, a blow, = Icel. *dyntr*, *dynta*, assimilated *dyttr*, a dint (as a nickname), = Sw. dial. *dunt*, a stroke. Perhaps akin to L. *tundere*, beat, strike, thump: see the verb.] **1.** A blow; a stroke.

The Duke had dyed of the *dynt* doutles anon,
But the souerayn hym-seluon was surly enarmyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1237.

That mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist.
Milton, P. L., ii. 813.

2. A mark made by a blow or by pressure on a surface: now *dent*.—**3.** Force; power: now chiefly in the phrase *by dint of*: as, *by dint of* argument.

Strong were our sires, and as they fought they writ,
Conquering *with* force of arm and *dint of* wit.
Dryden, On "The Double Dealer."

And now *by dint of* fingers and of eyes,
And words repeated after her, he took
A lesson in her tongue. *Byron*, Don Juan.

Painfully struggling into being, like the other states of the Peninsula, *by dint of* fierce, unintermitted warfare with the infidel. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

dint (dint), *v. t.* [< ME. *dynten*, *dunten*, strike, beat (not in AS.), = Icel. *dynta*, dint, = Sw. dial. *dunta*, strike, shake; from the noun. See *dent*[1], *v.*] To make a mark or depression on or in by a blow or stroke: now usually *dent*.

His wounds worker, that with lovely dart
Dinting his brest had bred his restlesse paine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 31.

dintless (dint'les), *a.* [< *dint* + *-less*.] Without a dint or dent.

Lichen and mosses, . . . meek creatures! the first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its *dintless* rocks. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, V.

dinumeration† (dī-nū-mę-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *dinumeratio*(*n-*), a counting over, < *dinumerare*, pp. *dinumeratus*, count over, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *numerare*, count: see *number*, *numerate*.] **1.** The act of numbering singly. *Johnson.*—**2.** In *rhet.*, same as *aparithmesis*.

di nuovo (dē nwō'vō). [It., < L. *de novo*, q. v.] In *music*, anew; again: a direction to repeat.

dinus (dī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, vertigo.] In *pathol.*, vertigo; dizziness.

diobol (dī-ob'ol), *n.* [< Gr. *διώβολον*, < *δι-*, two-, + *ὀβολός*, obol.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two obols. See *obol*.

dioc. An abbreviation of *diocese* and *diocesan*.

diocesan (dī'ō-sē-san or dī-os'e-san), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dyocesan* (n.), < OF. *diocesain*, F. *diocésain* = Sp. Pg. It. *diocesano*, < ML. *diœcesanus*, pertaining to a diocese, < LL. *diœcesis*, a diocese: see *diocese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.

The *diocesan* jurisdiction was helpless without the king's assistance. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

Diocesan courts, the consistorial or consistory courts in the Church of England.

II. *n.* **1.** A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others. *Tatler.*

2†. One of the clergy or people in a diocese; a diocesener.

Faithful lovers who . . . are content to rank themselves humble *diocesans* of old Bishop Valentine.
Lamb, Valentine's Day.

diocese (dī'ō-sēs), *n.* [Formerly less prop. *diocess*; < ME. *diocise*, < OF. *diocise*, *dioccse*, F. *diocèse* = Pr. *diocezi*, *diocesa* = Sp. *diócesi*, *diócesis* = Pg. *diocese*, *diecese* = It. *diocesi* = D. *diocese* = G. *diöcese*, < L. *diœcesis*, a governor's jurisdiction, a district, LL. and ML. a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, < Gr. *διοίκησις*, housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, < *διοικεῖν*, keep house, conduct, govern, < *διά*, through, + *οἰκεῖν*, inhabit, dwell, < *οἶκος*, a dwelling, a house, = L. *vicus*, a village (> ult. E. *wick*, a town), = Skt. *veça*, a house.] **1.** A district or division of a country; a province: now obsolete except when used with reference to Norway, an episcopal diocese (*stift*) of which, as a geographical division of the country, is sometimes regarded as a province, though it has no provincial civil administration.

Wild boars are no rarity in this *diocess*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime.
L. Addison, West Barbary, ii.

2. Under the Roman empire after Diocletian and Constantine, a subdivision of a prefecture, comprising a number of provinces; hence, a corresponding extent of territory as an ecclesiastical division, including a number of provinces or eparchies, each province again containing a number of parœciæ, which themselves finally came to be called dioceses in the following (modern) sense.—**3.** The district, with its population, falling under the pastoral care of a bishop.

The local compass of his [a bishop's] authority we term a *diocess*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Meletius of Antioch . . . visited the *diocesses* of Syria, and the several religious persons famous for severe undertakings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

The boundaries of the kingdom or principality became the boundaries of the bishop's *diocese*, and, as kingdoms and shires shifted more than bishoprics did, the boundaries of the *dioceses* became in Britain, as in Gaul, the best guide to the earlier geography of the country.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

diocesener† (dī-ō-sē'se-nėr), *n.* [< *diocese* + *-en-er*; the term. appar. after that of *parishion-er*, ME. *parissh-en*.] One who belongs to a diocese.

They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or *dioceseners*, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. *Bacon*, Works.

diocesst, *n.* An obsolete form of *diocese*.

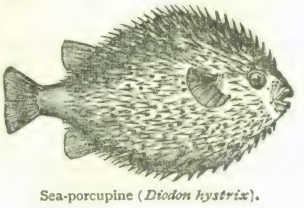
diock (dī'ok), *n.* A name of the crimson-beaked weaver-bird, *Quelea sanguinirostris*, of Africa.

dioctahedral (dī-ok-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *octahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

Dioctes (dī-ok'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διώκτης*, equiv. to *διωκτήρ*, a pursuer, < *διώκειν*, pursue.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. The type is *D. pyrrholæma* of Mexico. *Reichenbach*, 1850.

Diodia (dī-ō-dī'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διοδεία*, also *διοδος*, a passage through, < *δία*, through, + *ὁδός*, way; so called because many of the species grow by the waysides.] A genus of herbs or shrubs of the family *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of America and Africa. The species are chiefly decumbent and herbaceous, with small white flowers. The two North American species, *D. Virginiana* and *D. teres*, are called *button-weed*.

Diodon (dī'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀδών*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** In *ichth.*: (*a*) A genus of globe-



Sea-porcupine (*Diodon hystrix*).

fishes, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and order *Plectognathi*. The jaws are tipped with ivory-like enamel instead of teeth; this beak is undivided in each jaw, so that there appears to be a tooth above and another below, whence the name. *D. hystrix*, of the East Indian and South American coasts, is an example. Like the other globe-fishes, it blows itself into a globular shape by swallowing air, and the skin is beset with spiny processes; hence it is known as *porcupine-fish, sea-porcupine, sea-hedgehog,* and *prickly globe-fish.* (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Diodon.*—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of two-toothed falcons of South America: same as *Bidens, Diplodon,* or *Harpagus.* *Lesson,* 1831.—**3.** In *mammal.*, a genus of cetaceans: same as *Ziphius.*—**4.** In *herpet.*, same as *Anodon*, 2.

Diodoninæ (dī″ō-dō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. ‹ *Diodon*, 1, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes: same as *Diodontidæ.*

diodont (dī′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having two teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diodontidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Diodontidæ.*

Diodontidæ (dī-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Diodon(t-)*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, named from the genus *Diodon*, including all the known *Diodontoidea.* The body is covered with long spines often capable of erection, the belly is inflatable, and the dorsal and anal fins are small, posterior, and opposite. The species are mostly inhabitants of tropical seas, although a few extend northward and southward far into the temperate zones; they are generally known as *porcupine-fishes* and *globe-fishes.*

Diodontinæ (dī″ō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Diodon(t-)*, 1, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes, typified by the genus *Diodon;* the *Diodontidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Tetraodontidæ.*

diodontoid (dī-ō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diodontidæ* or *Diodontoidea.*

II. *n.* A diodont.

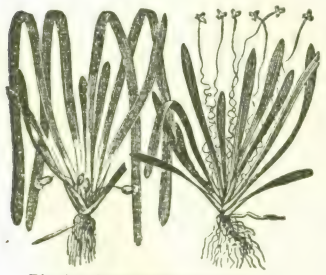
Diodontoidea (dī″ō-don-toi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Diodon(t-)*, 1, + *-oidea.*] In Gill's system of classification, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes. The technical characters are: no pelvis; a normally developed caudal region; the intermaxillary and dentary bones coössified into single sutureless arches, the supramaxillary portions extending laterally behind; the ethmoid retracted backward under the frontal; and the postfrontals retracted inward to the sides of the supraoccipital and behind the frontals.

Dioecia (dī-ē′shiä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dioecius:* see *dioecious.*] The twenty-second class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. It comprehends such genera as have male or stamen-bearing flowers on one plant, and female or pistil-bearing flowers on another, as willows.

dioecian, diecian (dī-ē′shan), *a.* [As *dioeci-ous* + *-an.*] Same as *dioecious.*

dioeciopolygamous (dī ē′shiō-pō-lig′a-mus), *a.* In *bot.*, polygamous with a tendency to dioeciousness, or to the prevalence of flowers of one sex upon individual plants.

dioecious, diecious (dī-ē′shus), *a.* [‹ NL. *dioecius*, ‹ Gr. δ-, two-, + οἶκος, house.] **1.** In *bot.*, having the male and female flowers borne on separate plants, as in the willow, prickly ash, cel-grass, and hemp. — **2.** Having the flowers unlike on different plants of the same species: used only with modifying prefixes, as *androdioecious*, when the flowers on some plants are all male and on others all hermaphrodite (a hypothetical case), and *gynodioecious*, when they are in like manner female and hermaphrodite.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, sexually distinct; having the two sexes in different individuals: opposed to *monœcious.* Also *diœcian, dioic, dioicous.*



Dioecious Plants (Male and Female) of *Vallisneria spiralis.*

dioeciously, dieciously (dī-ē′shus-li), *adv.* In a dioecious manner; with a tendency to dioeciousness.

The reproductive organs are distributed monoeciously or *dioeciously.* *Sachs,* Botany (trans.), p. 309.

dioeciousness, dieciousness (dī-ē′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dioecious. Also *dioecism, diecism.*

Dioeciousness —self-sterility — the prepotency of pollen from another individual over a plant's own pollen. *Darwin,* Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

In many of the plants of this division [*Pteridophyta*] there is a strong tendency toward *dioeciousness* in the prothallia, and in the higher genera it becomes the invariable rule. *Bessey,* Botany, p. 362.

dioecism (dī-ē′sizm), *n.* [‹ *dioec(ious)* + *-ism.*] Same as *dioeciousness.*

Diogenes-crab (dī-oj′e-nēz-krab), *n.* [So called from its choosing a shell for its residence; with allusion to the famous Cynic philosopher *Diogenes*, who, according to the tradition, chose to live in a tub. The name, Gr. Διογένης, is prop. an adj., Διογενής, Zeus-born, ‹ Ζεύς (Διο-), Zeus (see *deity*), + *-γενης*, -born: see *-gen.*] A West Indian hermit-crab of the genus *Cenobita* and family *Paguridæ.*

Diogenes-cup (dī-oj′e-nēz-kup), *n.* The cup-like cavity formed by the palm of the hand, when the fingers are slightly bent, the little and third fingers being drawn over toward the thumb.

Diogenic (dī-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [‹ *Diogenes* (see *Diogenes-crab*) + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Diogenes, a celebrated Greek philosopher of the Cynic school, who flourished in the fourth century B. C. See *Cynic*, *n.*, 1.

We omit the series of Socratic, or rather *Diogenic* utterances, not unhappy in their way, whereby the monster, "persuaded into silence," seems soon after to have withdrawn for the night. *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, p. 98.

dioic, dioicous (dī′oik, dī-oi′kus), *a.* [‹ Gr. δι-, two-, + οἶκος, a house; same as *diœc-i-ous*, but imitating the Gr. spelling.] Same as *diœcious.*

Diomedea (dī″ō-mē-dē′ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Diomedes*, Gr. Διομήδης, a famous hero at the siege of Troy, lit. Zeus-counseled, ‹ Ζεύς (Διο-), Zeus, + μῆδος, pl. μήδεα, counsels.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Diomedeinæ*, containing most of the albatrosses. *D. exulans* and *D. brachyura* are characteristic examples. See cut under *albatross.*

Diomedeinæ (dī-ō-mē-dē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Diomedea* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Procellariidæ*, including the albatrosses. They are characterized by having the hind toe rudimentary and the nostrils disconnected from each other, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. *Diomedea* is the typical genus, and others, as *Phœbetria*, are recognized by some naturalists. See *albatross.*

Dion (dī′on), *n.* See *Dioön.*

Dionæa (dī-ō-nē′ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Dionæus*, ‹ Gr. Διωναῖος, pertaining to Dione, fem. Διώνη, Aphrodite, ‹ Διώνη, Dione, the mother of Aphrodite by Zeus, later applied to Aphrodite herself, ‹ Ζεύς (Διο-), Zeus: see *Zeus, deity.*] **1.** A genus of plants, of the family *Droseraceæ.* Only one species is known, *D. muscipula* (Venus's fly-trap), a native of the sandy savannas of North and South Carolina. It has a rosette of root-leaves, from which rises a naked scape bearing a corymb of rather large white flowers. The leaves have a dilated petiole and a slightly stalked 2-lobed lamina or appendage with three very delicate hairs and a fringe of stout marginal bristles on each lobe. The hairs are remarkably irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect the lobes of the leaf suddenly close on the insect and capture it. This is followed by the copious secretion of an acid liquid for the digestion of the prey, and by its absorption. This may be repeated several times by the same leaf.



Venus's Fly-trap (*Dionæa muscipula*).
(From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy,* 1830. Also *Dionea.*

dionym (dī′ō-nim), *n.* [‹ Gr. διώνυμος, with two names, ‹ δι-, two-, + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, a name: see *onym.*] A name consisting of two terms; a binomial name in zoölogy, as *Homo sapiens. Coues.*

dionymal (dī-on′i-mal), *a.* [As *dionym* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a dionym; binomial; binominal.

The binomial (or *dionymal*) system. *J. A. Allen,* The Auk, I. 352.

Dionysia (dī-ō-nis′i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., ‹ Gr. Διονύσια (sc. ἱερά, offerings), neut. pl. of Διονύσιος, pertaining to Dionysus: see *Dionysus.*] In *classical antiq.*, the orgiastic and dramatic festivals celebrated periodically in various parts of Greece, in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus. The most important of these festivals, in the historic period, were those of Attica, which were four in number, celebrated annually: the *Rural* or *Lesser Dionysia*, the *Lenæa*, the *Anthesteria*, and the *Dionysia in the City*, or *Greater Dionysia.* The Lesser Dionysia were a vintage-festival, celebrated through the rural demes in the month of Poseideon (December), with universal merriment and freedom from restraint, extended even to slaves. Plays were performed during this festival, and from its characteristic songs and jests comedy was developed. The Greater Dionysia were observed at Athens in the second half of March, with a grand procession, a set chorus of boys, and the production in competition at the expense of the state, in the Dionysiac theater, in honor of the god, of the comedies and tragedies of which those surviving constitute our most precious treasures of ancient literature. See *Bacchus, Lenaia, Anthesteria, choragic,* and *choragus.*

Dionysiac (dī-ō-nis′i-ak), *a.* [‹ L. *Dionysiacus*, ‹ Gr. Διονυσιακός, ‹ Διονυσία, Dionysia: see *Dionysia, Dionysus.*] In *Gr. myth.*, of or pertaining to the festivals called Dionysia, in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus, the god of wine; Bacchic.

It [the Bacchæ] is a magnificent play, alone among extant Greek tragedies in picturesque splendour, and in that sustained glow of *Dionysiac* enthusiasm to which the keen irony lends the strength of contrast. *Encyc. Brit.,* VIII. 678.

Dionysiac amphora or **vase.** Same as *Bacchic amphora* or *vase.* See *Bacchic.*

Dionysian (dī-ō-nis′i-an), *a.* [‹ Gr. Διονύσιος, pertaining to Dionysus (as a proper name, L. *Dionysius*), ‹ Διόνυσος, Dionysus: see *Dionysus.*] **1.** Same as *Dionysiac.*

The *Dionysian* routs and processions. *C. O. Müller,* Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 390.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of Dionysius the Elder or Dionysius the Younger, tyrants of Syracuse (about 405–343 B. C.), both notorious for cruelty, but especially the former.

He . . . [Francia] lived a life of republican simplicity, and punished with *Dionysian* severity the slightest want of respect. *Encyc. Brit.,* IX. 688.

3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius Exiguus, who, in the sixth century, introduced the present vulgar reckoning of the years.—**Dionysian period,** a period of 532 Julian years, at the end of which full moons fall on the same days of the year. It was invented for the purpose of computing the time of Easter.

Dionysius's ear. See *ear*[1].

Dionysus (dī-ō-nī′sus), *n.* [L., also written *Dionysos*, ‹ Gr. Διόνυσος, the earlier name of Bacchus: see *Bacchus.*] In *Gr. myth.*, the youthful and beautiful god of wine and the drama. Also called *Bacchus.* See *Bacchus.*

Dioön (dī-ō′on), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. δι-, two, + ὠόν = L. *ovum*, an egg.] An emendation of Lindley's name *Dion* for a genus of cycadaceous plants of Mexico, of which there are only two species. The stem is very short and stout, with a crown of large, rigid, and spine-tipped pinnate leaves. The female cone is of the size of a child's head, each scale bearing two seeds as large as chestnuts.

Dioönites (dī-ō-ō-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Dioön* + *-ites.*] A genus of fossil plants related to the living genus *Dion* (*Dioön*), occurring in numerous localities in the Mesozoic of Europe and America.

Diophantine (dī-ō-fan′tin), *a.* [‹ LL. *Diophantus*, Gr. Διόφαντος, a proper name, + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated Greek arithmetician, who flourished in the fourth century.—**Diophantine analysis,** indeterminate analysis: a method of solving Diophantine problems, namely, of solving indeterminate algebraic equations, the solutions being rational numbers. The method consists in introducing an equation involving an indeterminate coefficient, in such a way that the square of one of the unknowns may be eliminated. It therefore depends upon the ingenuity and experience of the calculator. The following is an example: Required to separate a given square number, N^2, into the sum of two squares. Let x^2 be one of these squares, and let the root of the other be $ax - N$, where a is indeterminate. Then, the sum of the two squares will be $(1 + a^2)x^2 - 2aNx + N^2$. Since this is equal to N^2, we have $(1 + a^2)x = 2aN$, or $x = 2aN/(1 + a^2)$, which is rational.

diophthalmus (dī-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Same as *binoculus*, 3.

diophysite, diophysitism. See *diphysite*, etc.

Dioplotherium (dī-op-lō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὅπλα*, arms (as those possessed by animals for defense or attack), + *θηρίον*, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians from South Carolina, characterized by the presence of two incisors, whence the name.

diopside (dī-op′sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. *δίς*, two, + *ὄψις*, view: also taken as < Gr. *διόψις*, a view through.] A variety or subspecies of pyroxene, containing as bases chiefly calcium and magnesium, with more or less iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, and of a pale-green or a greenish- or yellowish-white color. Fine specimens come from the Mussa Alp, in the Ala valley in Piedmont. Also called *alalite* and *mussite*.

Diopsis (dī-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὄψις*, view. Cf. *diopside*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*, or flies. It is characterized by the immense prolongation of the sides of the head, which thus appears as if it were furnished with long horns knobbed at the end. All the known species are from tropical regions of the old world.



A species of *Diopsis*.

2. A genus of turbellarian worms.

dioptase (dī-op′tās), *n.* [< F. *dioptase*, < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὀπτασία*, later form of *ὄψις*, view; cf. *ὀπτάζεσθαι*, be seen.] Emerald copper ore; silicate of copper, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

diopter (dī-op′tėr), *n.* [Also, as L., *dioptra*, < Gr. *διόπτρα*, a leveling instrument consisting of a plank turning through a semicircle on a stand, and provided with sights at the two ends and a water-level, < *διά*, through, + *ὀπτ-*, √ **ὀπ*, in *ὄψεσθαι*, see, *ὀπτικός*, optic, etc.: see *optic*.] 1. An ancient form of theodolite.—2. The alidade or index arm of a graduated circle.—3. An instrument used in craniometry for obtaining projections of the skull.—4. A dioptry.

dioptra, *n.* Plural of *dioptron*.

dioptrate (dī-op′trāt), *a* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὀπτ-*, √ **ὀπ* in *ὄψεσθαι*, see (see *diopter*), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, divided by a transverse partition, as the compound eyes of certain aquatic beetles; divided by a transverse line, as the central spot or pupil of an ocellate or eye-like ★mark.

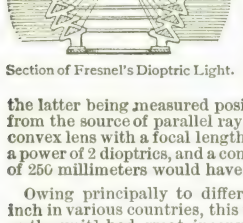
dioptric (dī-op′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διοπτρικός*, pertaining to the use of the diopter, < *διόπτρα*, diopter: see *diopter*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting vision in the view of distant objects.

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

These *dioptric* images, when formed by lenses free from Spherical and Chromatic aberration, are geometrically correct pictures. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 157.

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, a mode of lighting in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, the rays from which are transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Also called the *refracting system*.



Section of Fresnel's Dioptric Light.

II. *n.* A unit of refractive power of a lens (or inverse focal length), equal to unity divided by a meter. The numerical measure of the power of a lens expressed in dioptrics is the ratio of one meter to the focal length of the lens, the latter being measured positively in the direction away from the source of parallel rays entering the lens; so that a convex lens with a focal length of half a meter would have a power of 2 dioptrics, and a concave lens with a focal length of 250 millimeters would have a power of −4 dioptrics.

Owing principally to differences in the length of the inch in various countries, this method [the inch being used as the unit] had great inconveniences, and is now giving place to a universal system, in which the unit is the refractive power of a lens whose focal length is one metre. This unit is called a *dioptric* (usually written "D"). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 373.

dioptrical (dī-op′tri-kal), *a.* Same as *dioptric*.

dioptrically (dī-op′tri-kal-i), *adv.* By refraction.

And now that it has been shown that these images are not formed *dioptrically*, but are the result of numerous "diffraction-spectra," it is impossible to entertain the same confidence as before. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 277.

dioptrics (dī-op′triks), *n.* [Pl. of *dioptric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ διοπτρικά*, the science of dioptrics.] That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media, as air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses. The term is now not much used by scientific writers, the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of *refraction*.

dioptron (dī-op′tron), *n.*; pl. *dioptra* (-trä). [< ★Gr. *διόπτρον*: see *diopter*.] A surgical speculum.

dioptry (dī-op′tri), *n.* [< F. *dioptrie*. See *dioptric*.] A dioptric: the form preferred in recent optometry.

diorama (dī-ō-rä′mä), *n.* [< Gr. as if **διόραμα*, < *διοράν*, see through, < *διά*, through, + *ὁράν*, see. Cf. *panorama*.] 1. A spectacular painting, or a connected series of paintings, intended for exhibition to spectators in a darkened room, in a manner to produce by optical illusions an appearance of reality. The paintings are so executed and arranged that a variety of effects may be induced by varying the direction, intensity, and color of the light; one of the most notable of these effects coming from light transmitted through the picture itself, which is painted in transparent coloring on a thin fabric. Different scenes may be painted on the two faces of the fabric, and a change from one to the other may be made by altering the source of the illumination. A daylight scene may be thus changed with wonderful realism to one by moonlight, or a desert place may become all at once peopled by a busy crowd. The diorama was devised in 1822 by Daguerre (the chief inventor of photography) and Bouton.

2. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

dioramic (dī-ō-ram′ik), *a.* [< *diorama* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diorama.

diorism (dī′ō-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *διορισμός*, division, distinction, < *διορίζειν*, divide, distinguish, draw a boundary through, < *δία*, through, + *ὁρίζειν*, draw a boundary, < *ὅρος*, a boundary: see *horizon*.] 1. Distinction; definition. [Rare.]

To eat things sacrificed to idols is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetical *diorism*, it signifies idolatry in general. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

2. In *math.*, a statement of the conditions under which the problem to which it belongs is soluble.

dioristic, dioristical (dī-ō-ris′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διοριστικός*, distinctive, < *διορίζειν*, distinguish: see *diorism*.] Distinguishing; defining. *Smart.* [Rare.]

dioristically (dī-ō-ris′ti-kal-i), *adv.* So as to distinguish; by definition. [Rare.]

Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the lusts of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism *dioristically*, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

diorite (dī′ō-rīt), *n.* [So called because formed of distinct portions; irreg. < Gr. *διορ(ίζειν)*, separate, distinguish (see *diorism*), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Haüy to a rock included among those varieties which had before that time been generally designated by the name *greenstone*. Diorite consists essentially of a crystalline-granular aggregate of soda-lime feldspar and hornblende, or mica, in very varying proportions. Rocks containing hornblende are often called *diorite proper;* those with mica, *mica-diorite*. Some petrographers distinguish diorite from diabase through the composition of the feldspar contained in them, those rocks with strongly sodic plagioclase being called *diorite* and those with highly calcic feldspars being called *diabase*. In this view there may be augite-diorites. At the silicious end of the series is *quartz-diorite*, known also as *tonalite*.

dioritic (dī-ō-rit′ik), *a.* [< *diorite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diorite.

diorthosis (dī-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διόρθωσις*, a making straight, as the setting of a limb, amendment, correction, < *διορθοῦν*, make straight, < *διά*, through, + *ὀρθοῦν*, make straight, < *ὀρθός*, straight.] 1. In *surg.*, the reduction of a fracture or dislocation, or the restoration of crooked or distorted limbs to their proper shape.—2. A recension or critical edition of a literary work.

diorthotic (dī-ôr-thot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διορθωτικός*, corrective, < *διόρθωσις*, correction: see *diorthosis*.] 1. Relating to the emendation or correction of texts; corrective.

No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of *diorthotic* criticism. *Quarterly Rev.*

2. In *surg.*, relating to diorthosis.

Dioscorea (dī-os-kō′rē-ä), *n.* [NL., in honor of *Dioscorides*, a famous Greek physician and botanist.] A large genus of twining plants, the type of the family *Dioscoreaceæ*. There are about 150 species, belonging chiefly to the warmer regions of America and Asia. They have fleshy tuberous roots, containing a large amount of starch, and several species are extensively cultivated for food in many tropical and subtropical regions. The principal species thus cultivated, commonly known as yams, are *D. sativa*, *D. aculeata*, *D. alata*, and the Chinese or Japanese yam, *D. Batatas*. See *yam*.



Chinese or Japanese Yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*).
1. Female flowers and fruit. 2. Male flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Dioscoreaceæ (dī-os-kō-rē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dioscorea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants distinguished by their ribbed, reticulately veined leaves, tuberous roots or knotted rootstocks, twining stems, and inconspicuous dicœcious flowers. It includes 9 genera and about 170 species, and is represented in the United States by a single species, *Dioscorea villosa*.

dioscoreaceous (dī-os-kō-rē-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Dioscoreaceæ*.

dioscorein (dī-os-kō′rē-in), *n.* [< *Dioscorea* + *-in*[2].] A precipitate formed by adding water to the tincture of the roots of *Dioscorea villosa*, used medicinally by eclectic physicians.

Dioscuri (dī-os-kū′rī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Διόσκουροι*, later and Ionic form of *Διόσκοροι*, pl. (rarely in sing. *Διόσκορος*), < *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus, + *κόρος*, Ionic *κοῦρος*, a son, a boy, lad.] In *Gr. myth.*, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda, Castor and Polydeuces or Pollux, warrior gods, and tutelary protectors of sailors. At a comparatively late date the Dioscuri were partly confused with the Cabiri.

To the *Dioscuri*, who always retained very much of their divine nature, belongs a perfectly unblemished youthful beauty, an equally slender and powerful shape, and, as an almost never-failing attribute, the half-oval form of the hat, or at least hair lying close at the back of the head, but projecting in thick curls around the forehead and temples. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 414.

Dioscurian (dī-os-kū′ri-an), *a.* [< *Dioscuri* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Dioscuri.

Diosma (dī-os′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖος*, divine, + *ὀσμή*, odor.] A genus of heath-like rutaceous plants, of about a dozen species, natives of South Africa. The foliage is resinous-dotted, and they all diffuse a strong and generally disagreeable odor. Several species are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses for their white or pinkish flowers.

diosmose (dī-os′mōs), *n.* [< NL. *diosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *diosmosis*.

diosmosis (dī-os-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὠσμός*, a thrusting, pushing, < *ὠθεῖν*, push: see *osmose*.] In *physics*, the transudation of a fluid through a membrane; transfusion through imperceptible openings. The way in which the maternal and fetal circulations mingle in the placenta is an example of *diosmosis*. See *osmosis*, *exosmosis*, *endosmosis*.



diosmotic (dī-os-mot′ik), *a.* [< *diosmosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to diosmosis; osmotic.

Diospyros (dī-os′pi-ros), *n.* [NL., < L. *diospyros* (Pliny), < Gr. *διόσπυρος*, a certain plant, i. e., *Διός πυρός*, lit. Zeus's wheat: *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus (see *Zeus, deity*); *πυρός*, wheat.] A large genus of trees and shrubs, of the family *Diospyraceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of the world, but belonging for the most part to Asia and Mauritius.



Flower and Fruit of Persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*).

Of the 150 species, only two are American, of which one is the common persimmon of the United States, *D. Virginiana*, sometimes called *date-plum*. The wood is hard and heavy, and many species yield woods that are valuable for carving, furniture-making, etc. Ebony is the heart-wood of several species, the best and most costly, with the blackest and finest grain, being obtained from *D. tesselaria* of Mauritius and *D. Ebenum* of Ceylon. *D. quæsita* of Ceylon yields calamander-wood, and *D. Kurzii* the marble-wood of the Andaman islands. *D. Kaki*, the Chinese or Japanese persimmon, is cultivated for its fruit, which resembles the plum in texture and flavor, and has been introduced into southern Europe and the United States. *D. Lotus* of southern Europe has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients, but its fruit is hardly eatable. It is used as a remedy for diarrhea. The fruits of most of the species are exceedingly astringent when immature, owing to the amount of tannic acid which they contain.

diothelism (dī-oth'e-lizm), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelism*, < LGr. *διθελής*, with two volitions (< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θέλειν*, will), + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ during his earthly life possessed two wills, a human and a divine: opposed to *monothelism*. Also *dyothelism*. [Rare.]

diothelite (dī-oth'e-līt), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelite*; as *diothel-ism* + *-ite*[2].] One who holds to the doctrine of diothelism. Also *dyothelite*.

dioxia (dī-ok-sī'ä), *n.* [< Gr. *διοξειῶν*, i. e., *δι' ὀξειῶν*, in full *ἡ διὰ ὀξειῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία* (cf. *diapason*, *diapente*, etc.): *ὀξειῶν*, gen. pl. of *ὀξεῖα*, fem. of *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In *Gr. music*, the interval of a fifth: later called *diapente* (which see).

dioxid (dī-ok'sid), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *oxid*.] An oxid consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen. Also written, erroneously, *dinoxid*.—**Carbon dioxid.** Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

dioxy-. [< *di-*[2] + *oxy(gen)*.] A chemical prefix signifying that the compound to which it is prefixed contains either two oxygen atoms or two oxygen atoms additional to another compound. Thus, succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_4$, and dioxy-succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_6$.

dip (dip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dipped* or *dipt*, ppr. *dipping*. [Early mod. E. also *dippe*, *dyppe* (also dial. *dib:* see *dib*[1]); < ME. *dippen*, *dyppen*, < AS. *dyppan*, *dippan* (pret. *dypte*, pp. *dypped*) (= Dan. *dyppe*), dip, plunge, immerse, a secondary form, orig. **dupian* (equiv. to ONorth. *dēpan*, baptize, = OS. *dōpian* = D. *doopen* = LG. *döpen* = OHG. *toufen*, MHG. *toufen*, G. *taufen* = Sw. *döpa* = Dan. *döbe* = Goth. *daupjan*, all in sense of 'baptize,' the orig. and lit. sense 'dip' being found only in OHG., MHG., and Goth.), a causative verb, < *deóp*, Goth. *diups*, etc., deep: see *deep*. Related words are *dop*, *dopper*, *dap*, *dab*[1], etc., and perhaps *dimple*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To plunge or immerse temporarily in water or other liquid, or into something containing it; lower into and then raise from water or other liquid: as, to *dip* a person in baptism; to *dip* a boat's oars; to *dip* one's hands into water.

> The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. Lev. iv. 6.
>
> The bason then being brought up to the bishop, he often *dipped* a large lettice into it, and several times sprinkled all the people. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

2. To lower and raise as if in temporary immersion; hence, to perform by a downward and an upward movement: as, to *dip* a flag in salutation; the falcon *dipped* his wings for flight; to *dip* a courtesy.—**3.** To raise or take up by a dipping action; lift by bailing or scooping: as, to *dip* water out of a boat; to *dip* out soup with a ladle; to *dip* up sand with a bucket.—**4.** To immerse or submerge partly; plunge or sink to some extent into water; hence, to plunge, as a person, into anything that involves activity or effort, as difficulties or entanglements; engage; entangle.

> He was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden*, Fables.
>
> In the green waves did the low bank *dip*
> Its fresh and green grass-covered daisied lip.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 405.

5†. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage. *Latham.*

> Put out the principal in trusty hands,
> Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires.

6. To plunge into; begin to sink into or be immersed in. [Rare.]

> But ere he [the sword Excalibur] *dipt* the surface, rose an arm
> Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
> And caught him by the hilt. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

7†. To affect as if by immersion; moisten; wet.

> A cold shuddering dew
> *Dips* me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
> Speaks thunder. *Milton*, Comus, l. 803.

We saw two boats overset and the gallants forced to be pulled on shore by the heels. . . . Among others I saw the ministers . . . sadly *dipped*. *Pepys*, Diary, May 15, 1660.

Dipping the axle. See *axle*.—**To dip snuff,** to take snuff by dipping a stick into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums. [Southern U. S.]

> Sam Upchinch smoked his pipe, and Peggy *dipped snuff*, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 586.

To dip the flag. See *flag*[2].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To plunge into water or other liquid and quickly emerge.

> Unharmed the water-fowl may *dip*
> In the Volsinian mere.
> *Macaulay*, Horatius, vii.

2. To plunge one's finger or hand, or a dipper, ladle, or the like, into anything; make a transitory plunge or entrance; hence, to engage or interest one's self temporarily or to a slight extent: with *in* or *into:* as, to *dip into* speculation.

> Who can call him his friend,
> That *dips in* the same dish?
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2.
>
> Suppose
> I *dipped* among the worst and Staius chose?
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii. 38.
>
> We *dipt in* all
> That treats of whatsoever is.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.
>
> A blasphemy so like these Molinists',
> I must suspect you *dip into* their books.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 39.

3. To incline downward; sink, as if below the horizon: as, the magnetic needle *dips:* specifically, in *geol.*, said of strata which are not horizontal.

> The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.
>
> Where the steep upland *dips* into the marsh.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

★**dip** (dip), *n.* [< *dip*, *v.*] **1.** The act of dipping; immersion for a short time in water or other liquid; a plunge; a bath: as, the *dip* of the oars; a *dip* in the sea.

> The *dip* of the wild fowl, the rustling of trees.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, i.

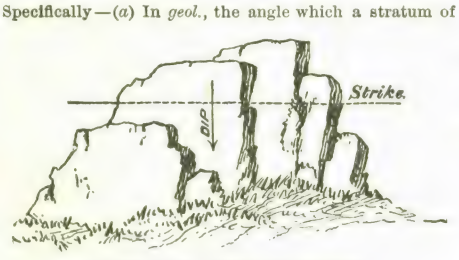
2. That which is dipped; specifically, a candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly in melted tallow.

> He gazes around,
> And holds up his *dip* of sixteen to the pound.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 55.
>
> It is a solitary purser's *dip*, as they are termed at sea, emitting but feeble rays. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. xix.

3. The act of dipping up, as with a ladle or dipper: as, to take a *dip* from the bowl.—**4.** Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.

> Ev'n to the last *dip* of the vanishing sail
> She watch'd it. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, the angle which a stratum of



Outcrop of Rock, showing Dip and Strike.

rock makes with a horizontal plane. The dip is the complement of the *hade* or *underlay*. See these words.

If a stratum or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to dip; the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of *dip*, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizontal line is called the amount of *dip*.
Lyell, Manual of Geol., v.

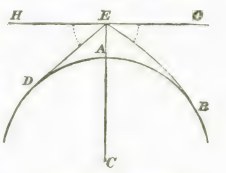
(*b*) In *mining:* (1) A heading driven to the dip in mines in which the beds of coal have a steep inclination. Also called *dip-head*. (2) Rarely, a heading driven to the rise. [North. Staffordshire, Eng.] (*c*) In *teleg.*, the distance from a point in a wire midway between two adjacent supports to the middle point of a straight line joining the points on these supports to which the wire is attached. (*d*) A correction to be applied to the altitude of heavenly bodies observed at sea, varying according to the height of the observer's eye.

5. Any liquid into which something is to be dipped.

> The bronzing *dip* may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water ½ lb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. The metal should not be allowed to remain in this *dip* any longer than is necessary to produce the desired colour. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 244.

Specifically—(*a*) Drawn butter, or milk thickened with flour, served with toast. (*b*) A sauce served with puddings. [Local, U. S.]

6. A pickpocket. [Thieves' slang.]—**Dip of the horizon,** the angular amount by which the horizon line lies below the level of the eye. It is due to the convexity of the earth, and is somewhat diminished by the refraction of light. The figure gives an exaggerated representation of the phenomenon, on the left without refraction and on the right with it.—**Dip of the needle,** the angle which the magnetic needle, freely poised on its center of gravity, and symmetrically formed in both its arms, makes with the plane of the horizon. It is otherwise termed the *inclination of the needle*. In the United States the dip of the needle varies from 55° to 70°; at the magnetic poles it is 90°, and on the magnetic equator it is 0°.—**Direction of the dip,** the point of the compass toward which a stratum of rock is inclined.



Dip of the Horizon.
E is the station vertically above *A* at the sea-level; *DAB* is an arc of a great circle having its center at *C*, the center of the earth; the angle *HED* is the true, and *OEB* the apparent, dip.

dipaschal (dī-pas'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πάσχα*, passover: see *paschal*.] Including two passovers. *Carpenter.*

dip-bucket (dip'buk″et), *n.* A bucket contrived to turn and sink, or pour out readily, used on shipboard and in wells.

dipchick (dip'chik), *n.* [< *dip* + *chick*[1]; equiv. to *dabchick*, q. v.] Same as *dabchick*. *Carew.*

dip-circle (dip'sėr″kl), *n.* A form of dipping-compass (which see).

> One of the snow-houses (built not far from the observatory) was designed for the *dip-circle*, and the other for the declinometer. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 218.

Dipeltidæ (dī-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipeltis* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossils described as xiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Dipeltis*, of Carboniferous age. They are now regarded as larval forms of the *Coleoptera*.

Dipeltis (dī-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Dipeltidæ*. *D. diplodiscus* is an example.

dipenthemimeres (dī-pen-thē-mim'ē-rēz), *n.* [< Gr. *διπενθημμερής*, < *δι-*, two-, + *πενθημμερής*, penthemimeres: see *penthemimeres*.] In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of two penthemimeres, or groups of five half-feet (two and a half feet) each: as, for example, a line composed of a dactylic pentameter and an iambic monometer hypercatalectic, ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ –.

dipetalous (dī-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. a petal), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two petals.

di petto (dē pet'tō). [It.: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *petto*, < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] In *music*, with the natural voice, as opposed to *falsetto*.

dip-head (dip'hed), *n.* Same as *dip*, 4 (*b*) (1).

> It frequently happens that the *dip-head* level intersects the cutters in its progress at a very oblique angle.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 328.

diphenic (dī-fen'ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *phenic*.] Used in the phrase *diphenic acid*, an oxidation product ($C_{14}H_{10}O_4$) of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar.

diphenylamine (dif-e-nil'a-min), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *phenyl* + *amine*.] A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, having an agreeable odor and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, or by heating aniline hydrochlorid and aniline together. It is used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs, and as a reagent in microchemical analysis for the detection of minute quantities of nitrates and nitrites, which yield with it a dark-blue color.—**Diphenylamine-blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.

diphrelatic (dif-rē-lat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διφρηλάτης*, a chariot-driver, < *δίφρος*, a chariot-board, the chariot itself, so called because it accommodated two (the driver and his master), for **διφόρος*, bearing two, < *δι-*, two-, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = ★E. *bear*[1].] Of or pertaining to chariot-driving.

diphtheria (dif- or dip-thē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called with reference to the leathery nature of the membrane formed), < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared hide, skin, piece of leather, perhaps < *δέφειν*, soften, knead till soft, akin to L. *depsere*, knead, make supple, tan leather.] An infectious disease, characterized by the formation over the affected and inflamed parts of a firm whitish or grayish pellicle, or false membrane (which is removed with difficulty and leaves a raw surface), and by general prostration. It is not infrequently followed by more or less extended paralysis. The air-passages of the head are the most frequent seat of the diphtheritic membrane, although it may appear on other mucous surfaces and in wounds. The disease is very frequently fatal. It is due to the presence of a special micro-organism, the *Bacillus diphtheriæ* or Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

Diphtheria is not an hereditary disease; but a special aptitude to receive and develop the poison evidently pertains to certain individuals and families.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 375.

diphtheritic (dif- or dip-thē-rit′ik), *a.* [< *diphtheritis* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, or affected by diphtheria: as, *diphtheritic* laryngitis; a *diphtheritic* membrane; a *diphtheritic* patient.

diphtheritically (dif- or dip-thē-rit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of diphtheria; with regard to diphtheria.

Do the violent reactions of the tonsils of these persons to weather changes involve likelihood of rendering them *diphtheritically* infectious? *Sanitarian*, XVII. 202.

diphtheritis (dif- or dip-thē-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared skin (membrane) (see *diphtheria*), + *-itis.*] Same as *diphtheria*.

diphtheroid (dif′- or dip′thē-roid), *a.* [< *diphtheria* + *-oid.*] Resembling diphtheria.

The vesiculo-papules broke, leaving excoriated surfaces of a *diphtheroid* character, from which there exuded an exceedingly abundant, foul-smelling discharge.
Dr E. B. Bronson, Med. News, XLIX. 270.

diphthong (dif′- or dip′thông), *n.* [Formerly also *dipthong*; = F. *diphthongue* = Pr. *diptonge* = Sp. *diptongo* = Pg. *diphthongo*, *ditongo* = It. *dittongo* = D. *diphthongus* = G. *diphthong* = Dan. Sw. *diftong*, < LL. *diphthongus*, < Gr. *δίφθογγος*, also *διφθογγον*, a diphthong, fem. and neut. respectively of *διφθογγος*, with two sounds, < *δι-*, two-, + *φθόγγος*, voice, sound, < *φθέγγεσθαι*, utter a sound.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a proper diphthong both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *noise*, *bound*, *out*. An "improper" diphthong is not a diphthong at all, being merely a collocation of two or more vowels in the same syllable, of which only one is sounded, as *ea* in *breach*, *eo* in *people*, *ai* in *rain*, *eau* in *beau*. (See *digraph*.) In Greek grammar, a proper diphthong is a diphthong the first vowel of which is short; an improper diphthong, a diphthong the first vowel of which is long. The proper diphthongs are *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, *αυ*, *ευ*, *ου*; the improper, *ᾱι*, *ηι*, *ωι* (commonly written *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*: see *iota subscript*, under *subscript*), *ηυ*, *ωυ*. An improper diphthong not usually distinguished as such is *ᾱυ*, as in *νᾱῦς*, Epic *νηῦς*. Some include *υι* in this class, and some limit the term to *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*.

Whether there were any true *diphthongs* in Old-English, and if not, when they were introduced, is a question which cannot now be answered.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxii.

diphthongal (dif- or dip-thông′gal), *a.* [< *diphthong* + *-al.*] Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable.

To the joint operation . . . of these two causes, universal reading and climatic influences, we must ascribe our habit of dwelling upon vowel and *diphthongal* sounds.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

diphthongally (dif- or dip-thông′gal-i), *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

diphthongation (dif- or dip-thông-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *diphthongaison*; as **diphthongate*, equiv. to *diphthongize*, < *diphthong* + *-ate*[2]: see *-ation.*] In *philol.*, the formation of a diphthong; the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by adding another vowel: as, Greek *φαίν-ειν*, from root **φαν*; French *rien*, from Latin *rem*; Italian *fuoco*, from Latin *focus*, and the like.

diphthongic (dif- or dip-thông′ik), *a.* [< *diphthong* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong.

diphthongization (dif″- or dip″thông-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *diphthongize* + *-ation.*] Same as *diphthongation*. Also spelled *diphthongisation*.

The *diphthongization* of ĕ into ie. *Encyc. Brit.*

diphthongize (dif′- or dip′thông-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diphthongized*, ppr. *diphthongizing*. [< *diphthong* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To change, as a vowel, into a diphthong: thus the *u* of many Anglo-Saxon words has been diphthongized into *ow* in modern English, as in the word *now*.

A tendency to *diphthongise* vowels in general.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 515.

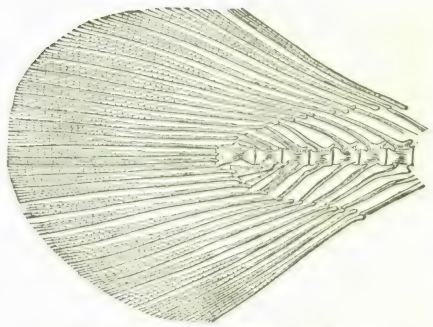
II. *intrans.* To unite in forming a diphthong.

This second (J) may *diphthongize* with any preceding vowel. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 251.

Also spelled *diphthongise*.

diphycerc (dif′i-sėrk), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διφυής*, of double nature or form (see *Diphyes*), + *κέρκος*, tail.] Same as *diphycercal*.

diphycercal (dif-i-sėr′kal), *a.* [< *diphycerc* + *-al.*] In *ichth.*, having the tail symmetrical, or consisting of equal upper and lower halves, with respect to the bones which support it, the end of the spinal column or the notochord not being bent upward as is usually the case in fishes. See *homocercal*, *hypural*, *heterocercal*.



Diphycercal Tail of Spotted Burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

Whatever the condition of the extreme end of the spine of a fish, it occasionally retains the same direction as the trunk part, but is far more generally bent up. . . . In the former case, the extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphycercal*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

diphycercy (dif′i-sėr-si), *n.* [As *diphycerc* + *-y.*] The state of being diphycercal.

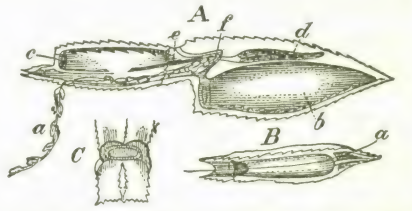
Diphydæ, Diphydes (dif′i-dē, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Diphyidæ*.

Diphyes (dif′i-ēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *διφυής*, of double nature or form, < *δι-*, two-, + *φύειν*, produce, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] The typical genus of the family *Diphyidæ*. *D. acuminata*, a dioecious form, is an example; it has a fluid reservoir or somatocyst in the upper nectocalyx.

diphyid (dif′i-id), *n.* One of the *Diphyidæ*.

Each group of individuals [in the *Calycophora*] consists of a small nutritive polyp, a tentacle with naked kidney-shaped groups of nematocysts, and gonophores. To these is usually added a funnel or umbrella-shaped hydrophyllium. These groups of individuals may in some *diphyids* become free and assume a separate existence as Eudoxia.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 249.

Diphyidæ (di-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyes* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, of the order *Siphonophora*, having a



A. Diphyes appendiculata: *a*, hydranths and hydrophyllia on the hydrosoma or cœnosarc; *b*, proximal nectocalyx; *c*, aperture of distal nectocalyx; *d*, somatocyst; *e*, the prolongation of the distal nectocalyx, by which it is attached to the hydrosoma; *f*, point of attachment of the hydrosoma in the hydrœcium of the proximal nectocalyx. *B*. Distal nectocalyx, with a bristle, *a*, through the canal traversed by the hydrosoma in *A*. *C*. Extremity of distal nectocalyx, with its muscular velum. (All slightly enlarged.)

pair of large swimming-bells or nectocalyces opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. It is represented by the genera *Diphyes* and *Abyla*. (See extract under *diphyid*.) Also *Diphydæ*, *Diphydes*.—**Monogastric Diphyidæ**, or **Diphydæ**. See extract under *diphyzoöid*.

Diphylla (dī-fil′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of true blood-sucking or vampire bats of the warmer parts of America, composing with *Desmodus* the group *Desmodontes* of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*, differing from *Desmodus* in having one molar in each jaw, and a calcar. See *Desmodus*. *Spix*, 1823.

Diphyllidæ (dī-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, a leaf (cf. *Diphylla*), + *-idæ.*] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms. They have a circlet of hooklets on the neck and four (apparently two, whence the name) pedunculate unarmed suckers or facets on the head. It is represented by the ★genus *Echinobothrium* (which see).

Diphyllidea (dif-i-lid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diphyll-idæ* + *-id-ea.*] A division of the *Cestoidea*, or cestoid worms, including those tapeworms which when adult have parts or organs of the head in pairs, as two suckers and two rostellar eminences: they have also a collar of hooklets on the neck.

Diphyllidia (dif-i-lid′i-ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Diphyllidea.*] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: a synonym of *Pleurophyllidia* (which see).

diphyllidiid (dif-i-lid′i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Diphyllidiidæ*.

Diphyllidiidæ (dī-fil-i-di′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyllidia* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Diphyllidia*: synonymous with *Pleurophyllidiidæ*.

Diphyllocera (dif-i-los′e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *κέρας*, horn.] **1.** A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*.—**2.** A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*.

Diphyllodes (dī-fi-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1835), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, containing the magnificent bird of paradise, *D. speciosa* or *magnifica*: so called from the bundle of long, silky, yellow plumes on the nape. Another species, *D. wilsoni*, is sometimes placed in this genus.

diphyllous (dī-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous.*] Having two leaves: said of a calyx formed of two sepals, etc.

diphyodont (dif′i-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *diphyodon(t-)s*, < Gr. *διφυής*, of double form, twofold (see *Diphyes*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*]

I. *a.* Having two sets of teeth, as a mammal; growing in two sets, as teeth: applied both to the system of dentition and to the animals which have such a system: opposed to *monophyodont* and *polyphyodont*. See II.

In the Marsupialia the *diphyodont* condition is in a rudimentary stage, for it is confined to one tooth only on either side of the jaw.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 552.

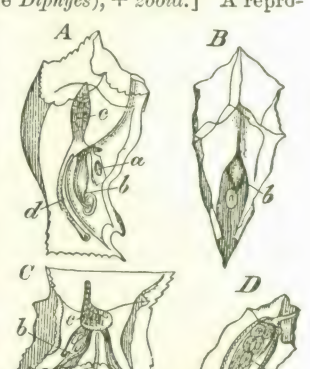
II. *n.* A mammal which has two sets of teeth. Most mammals have a definite set of milk-teeth which are deciduous, and are displaced and replaced by a permanent set. The latter, as a rule, differ both numerically and otherwise from the former, particularly in the appearance of true molars, which are lacking in the milk-dentition. Thus, in a child there are 20 teeth, none of them molars proper; in the adult there are 32, an increase of three molars above and below on each side.

diphyozoöid (dif″i-ō-zō′oid), *n.* Same as *diphyzoöid*.

diphysite (dif′i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*[2].] One who held the doctrine of diphysitism. Also improperly *diophysite*.

diphysitism (dif′i-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *diphysite* + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to *monophysitism*. According to the usual view, these two natures coexist in one person, whereas the Nestorians affirm the existence of a distinct person for each nature. Also improperly *diophysitism*.

diphyzoöid (dif-i-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *διφυής*, of double form (see *Diphyes*), + *zoöid.*] A reproductive zoöid of the oceanic hydrozoans of the order *Calycophora*, detached and free-swimming by means of its nectocalyx, representing the complex distal set of appendages. Also *diphyozoöid*.



A, *B*. Diphyzoöid (*Sphenoides*), lateral and front views. *C*. Diphyzoöid of *Abyla* (*Cuboides*): *a*, *c*, gonophore, or reproductive organ; *b*, hydranth; *c*, phyllocyst, with its process, *d*. *D*. Free Gonophore, its manubrium, *a*, containing ova. (All enlarged.)

The distal set of appendages [in the calycophorans] is the oldest, and, as they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex *Diphyzoöid*. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera of what were termed monogastric Diphydæ.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 131.

Dipina (di-pī′nä), *n. pl.* Same as *Dipodidæ*.

diplacanthid (dip-la-kan′thid), *a.* Having biserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diplacanthida*. *F. J. Bell*.

Diplacanthida (dip-la-kan′thi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diplacanthus* + *-ida.*] Those echinoids which have biserial adambulacral spines. *F. J. Bell*.

Diplacanthus (dip-la-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double (see *diploë*), + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] A genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a heterocercal tail, very small scales, and two dorsal fins, and strong spines between the paired fins, whence the name.

diplanetic (dī-pla-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, twice, + *πλανητικός*, disposed to wander, < *πλανητός*, wandering: see *planet.*] In *cryptogamic bot.*, having two periods of activity separated by one of rest, as the zoöspores of certain genera of *Saprolegniaceæ*.

diplanetism (dī-plan′e-tizm), *n.* [< *diplanet-ic* + *-ism.*] In *cryptogamic bot.*, the property of

being twice active, with an intervening period of rest. It occurs in the zoöspores of certain genera of *Saprolegniaceæ*, in which the zoöspores escape without cilia from the sporangium, and come to rest in a cluster, each forming a cell-wall. After some hours of rest the protoplasm of each spore escapes from its cell-wall, acquires cilia, and enters upon a period of active movement.

diplantidian (dip-lan-tid'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἀντί*, against, + *εἶδος*, form, image.] Showing two images, one reversed and the other direct: applied to a telescope proposed in 1778 by Jeaurat, to be used in taking transits, the coincidence of the two images serving in place of a transit over an illuminated wire. The difficulties of the execution of such an instrument are, however, far greater than those of illuminating a wire.

Diplarthra (dip-lär'thrä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diplarthrus:* see *diplarthrous.*] Diplarthrous mammals; those hoofed quadrupeds which exhibit or are characterized by diplarthrism. They are the artiodactyls and the perissodactyls, or the *Ungulata* in a proper restricted sense, collectively distinguished from the *Taxeopoda* (which see).

diplarthrism (dip-lär'thrizm), *n.* [< *diplarthr-ous* + *-ism.*] The quality or condition of being diplarthrous; the alternation of the several bones of one row of carpals or tarsals with those of the other row respectively, instead of that linear arrangement of the respective bones of both rows which constitutes taxeopody (which see): so called because each bone of one row interlocks with two bones of the other row.

Diplarthrism appears in that foot before it does in the fore foot, as in the Proboscidia.
E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI. 988.

diplarthrous (dip-lär'thrus), *a.* [< NL. *diplarthrus*, < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] Doubly articulated, as a bone of one row of carpal or tarsal bones with two bones of the other row; characterized by or exhibiting diplarthrism; not taxeopodous: as, a *diplarthrous* carpus or tarsus; a *diplarthrous* ungulate mammal.

The conversion of a taxeopod into a *diplarthrous* ungulate. *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 986.

diplasiasmus (dī-plā-si-as'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλασιασμός*, a doubling, as of a letter or word, < *διπλασιάζειν*, double, < *διπλάσιος*, double: see *diplasic.*] **1.** A figure of orthography, consisting in writing a letter double which is usually written single, as, in Greek *τοσσός* for *τοσός*.— **2.** In *rhet.*, repetition of a word or name for the sake of emphasis: as, "O *Jerusalem, Jerusalem*, thou that killest the prophets," Mat. xxiii. 37. Also called *epizeuxis.*

diplasic (dī-plas'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλάσιος*, double, < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλασιος*, -fold, connected with *-πλόος*, and ult. with E. *full*[1], *-fold.*] Double; twofold; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of two to one: as, the *diplasic* ratio (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, *diplasic* rhythm; a *diplasic* foot; the *diplasic* class (of feet). The diplasic class of feet comprises those feet in which the thesis or metrically accented part (called by many the arsis) has double the length of the arsis or metrically unaccented part (called by many the thesis). The diplasic feet are (1) the trisemic feet (equal to ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ or ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑), the tribrach, trochee, and iambus, and (2) the hexasemic feet (equal to ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ or ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), the Ionic a majore, the Ionic a minore, Molossus, and choriamb.

The *diplasic* ratio answers to our common time.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 98.

diplasion (dī-plā'si-on), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλάσιον*, neut. of *διπλάσιος*, double: see *diplasic.*] **1.** In *anc. Gr. music*, a triple rhythm in which there was an alternation of tones whose durations were as two and one respectively.— **2.** In *medieval music*, the interval of an octave. See *diapason.*— **3†.** A form of pianoforte with two keyboards, used in the eighteenth century.

Diplax (dī'plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπλαξ*, twofold, < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλαξ*, -fold; cf. *diplasic.*] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ*.— **2.** A genus of rotifers or wheel-animalcules. *P. H. Gosse.*

diple (dī'plē), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλῆ*, a critical mark (as in def.), prop. fem. of *διπλοῦς*, contr. form of *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë.*] In *paleog.*, a critical mark like a Υ or Λ laid on its side (≻, ≺), used as a mark of a paragraph, the change from one speaker to another in a drama, different readings, rejection of a reading, etc.

diplegia (dī-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of corresponding parts on the two sides of the body, as of the two arms or of the two sides of the face.

diplegic (dī-plej'ik), *a.* [< *diplegia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of diplegia.— **Diplegic contractions**, contractions which, when the anode of a galvanic current is applied to the mastoid process and the large cathode is placed between the shoulder-blades, have in some cases been seen in the muscles of the arm on the side opposite that to which the anode is applied.

dipleidoscope (di-plī'dō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, appearance, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun or a star over the meridian by the coincidence of two images of the object, the one formed by single and the other by double reflection. It consists of an equilateral hollow prism, two of whose sides are silvered on the inside so as to be mirrors, while the third is formed of glass. The prism is adjusted so that one of the silvered sides shall be exactly in the plane of the meridian, and the transparent side toward the object. So long as the object has not reached the meridian, the image produced by that portion of the rays reflected directly from the glass surface, and that produced by the rays transmitted through the glass to the silvered side, reflected from it to the other, and thence through the glass, are not coincident, but gradually approach as the sun or star approaches the meridian, until they exactly coincide at the instant the center of the object is on the meridian; then an eye stationed at the side of the prism and looking toward the transparent side sees only one object.

Dipleura (dī-plö'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **dipleurus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side. Cf. *dipleuric.*] In *morphol.*, those organic forms which are dipleural: distinguished from *Tetrapleura.*

Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into Tetrapleura and *Dipleura.*
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 844.

dipleural (dī-plö'ral), *a.* [As *dipleur-ic* + *-al.*] In *morphol.*, zygopleural with only two antimeres; dipleuric. *Haeckel.*

dipleuric (dī-plö'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *-ic.*] Being right and left, as sides; having right and left sides; being symmetrically bilateral, or exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

Dipleurobranchia (dī-plö-rō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A superfamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous branchiæ situated in a fold on each side, and no shell, and containing the families *Phyllidiidæ* and *Pleurophyllidiidæ*, which are thus contrasted with *Monopleurobranchia.* The group is also called *Inferobranchiata* or *Hypobranchiata.*

dipleurobranchiate (dī-plö-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Dipleurobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia.*

diplex (dī'pleks), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + L. *-plex*, as in *duplex;* a distinctive var. of *duplex.*] Double: applied to a method of transmitting two messages in the same direction and at the same time over a single telegraph-line.

The terms contraplex and *diplex* are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission to which we wish to refer is effected. Thus, for instance, two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term *diplex* for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite directions. *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 346.

diplobacteria (dip″lō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*, q. v.] Bacteria which consist of two cells or adhere in pairs.

These *diplo-bacteria* may assume a curved or sausage shape. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 123.

diploblastic (dip-lō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic.*] In *biol.*, having two germinal layers, endoblastic and ectoblastic, or a two-layered blastoderm: correlated with *monoblastic* and *triploblastic.*

A third layer, the mesoblast or mesoderm, occurs; hence these are known as triploblastic animals, in contradistinction to those with only hypoblast and epiblast, which are called *diploblastic.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. xi.

diplocardiac (dip-lō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-πλόος*, double, + *καρδία* = E. *heart:* see *cardiac.*] Having the heart double—that is, with completely separated right and left halves, and consequently distinct pulmonary and systemic circulation of the blood, as all birds and mammals.

diplococcus (dip-lō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *diplococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] In *biol.*, a coupled spherule; a cell or similar organism resulting from the process of conjugation of two or more cells.

Coupled spherules are called *diplococci.*
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 185.

Diploconidæ (dip-lō-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diploconus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acantharians with a shell having in its axis a pair of strong spicules running in opposite directions, and shaped like an hour-glass or a double cone.

Diploconus (dip-lō-kō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κῶνος*, cone.] A genus of monocyttarian radiolarians, giving name to the family *Diploconidæ.* *Haeckel*, 1860.

diplodal (dip'lō-dal), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὁδός*, way, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, having both prosodal and aphodal canals, or canals of entrance and exit, well developed, as a sponge. The genus *Chondrosia* is an example.

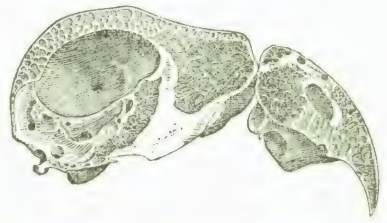
This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and aphodal canals may be termed the *diplodal* type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely.
W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

Diplodocidæ (dip-lō-dos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplodocus* + *-idæ.*] A family of sauropod dinosaurs, formed for the reception of the genus *Diplodocus.*

Diplodocus (di-plod'ō-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *δοκός*, a bearing-beam, main beam, any beam or bar.] A genus of immense dinosaurs upward of 80 feet in length, based on remains from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado. It is characterized by dentition confined to the fore part of the jaws, and the rami of the ischia straight, not expanded distally, and meeting in the middle line. *O. C. Marsh*, 1878.

Diplodontia (dip-lō-don'shiä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Pachydermata*, herbivorous *Cetacea*, *Rodentia*, and *Ruminantia* of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

diploë (dip'lō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόη*, fem. of *διπλόος*, contr. *διπλοῦς*, twofold, double (= L. *duplus*, > ult. E. *double*, q. v.), < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλοος*, akin to L. *plus*, more, and E. *full*[1].] **1.** In *anat.*, the light spongy substance or open cancellated or reticulated structure of bone between the hard dense inner and outer tables of the cranial bones.— **2.** In *bot.*, the parenchyma of a leaf, lying between the two epidermal surfaces. Also called *meditullium.* [Rare.]



Section through the Skull of a Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), showing the Diploë filling the space between the inner and outer walls of the cranium.

diploëtic (dip-lō-et'ik), *a.* [< *diploë* + (impropr.) *-etic.*] Same as *diploic.*

Diplogangliata (dip-lō-gang-gli-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *-ata*[2].] In Grant's classification, a division of animals, partially synonymous with the *Articulata* of Cuvier, or the modern *Arthropoda.*

diplogangliate (dip-lō-gang'gli-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Diplogangliata.*

diplogenesis (dip-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *teratol.*, the duplication of parts normally single, or the production of a double monster.

diplogenic (dip-lō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γένος*, kind, + *-ic.*] Producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies.

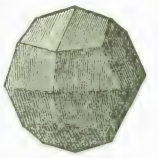
Diploglossata (dip″lō-glo-sā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ata*[2].] A group of saltatorial orthopterous insects, established for the reception of the genus *Hemimerus.* *De Saussure.*

diplograph (dip'lō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γράφειν*, write.] A Swiss writing-apparatus for the use of the blind, consisting of lettered disks with mechanism to rotate them and to bring any letter desired in position to imprint it on a sheet of paper placed in the machine. It is practically a clumsy form of the type-writer. *E. H. Knight.*

Diplograptus (dip-lō-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γραπτός*, a scratching.] A genus of graptolites, of the suborder *Diprionidæ*, having the cells arranged back to back on each side of the axis, like the vanes of a feather. Specimens of *Diplograptus* are found in the Upper and Lower Silurian strata. Also *Diplograpsus.*

diploic (di-plō'ik), *a.* [< *diploë* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the diploë: as, *diploic* tissue; *diploic*

structure. Also *diploëtic.*—**Diploic veins**, veins ramifying in the diploë. They are comparatively numerous and of large size, with extremely thin walls, adherent to the hard tissue, so that they do not collapse when cut or torn, but remain patulous, giving rise to persistent hemorrhage.



Diploid.

★**diploid** (dip′loid), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a solid belonging to the isometric system, with 24 trapezoidal planes. It is the parallel-hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. Also called *dyakis-dodecahedron.*

diploïdion (dip-lō-id′i-on), *n.*; pl. *diploïdia* (-ä). [Gr. *διπλοΐδιον*, dim. of *διπλοΐς* (*διπλοϊδ-*), a garment in two thicknesses or folds: see *diploïs.*] In *anc. Gr. costume:* (*a*) A particular form of the female chiton or tunic, in which the garment is double from the shoulders to the waist, the outer fold hanging loose, like a sort of sleeveless mantle. (*b*) More rarely, a separate garment so disposed over the chiton as to give the whole arrangement the appearance of a single piece.



Diploïdion.

From a metope of the temple of Zeus at Olympia.

Her [Demeter's] chiton is of a thick material, forming deep folds, and having over her breast a *diploïdion*, which throws out strong and simple masses.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 82.

diploïs (dip′lō-is), *n.* [Gr. *διπλοΐς*, a garment in two thicknesses or folds, < *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë.*] In *anc. Gr. costume*, same as *diploïdion.*

A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with *diploïs.* *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 177.

Diploleparіæ (dip′lō-le-pā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Diplolepis*, < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *λεπίς*, a scale, rind, a genus of hymenopterous insects, + *-ariæ.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the same as *Gallicolæ*, or the gall-flies, ★of the modern family *Cynipidæ.*

diploma (di-plō′mä), *n.* [= F. *diplôme* = Sp. Pg. It. *diploma* = D. *diploma* = G. Dan. Sw. *diplom*, < L. *diploma*, < Gr. *δίπλωμα*(*τ-*), a paper folded double, a letter of recommendation or introduction, later a letter of license or privilege granted by a person in authority, < *διπλοῦν*, double, < *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë.*] **1.** Originally, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded. Hence—**2.** Any letter, literary muniment, or public document. See *diplomatics.*—**3.** In modern use, a letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some honor, privilege, or power, as that given by a college in evidence of a degree, or authorizing a physician to practise his profession, and the like.

The granting of *diplomas* by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill.

Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix. 17.

diploma (di-plō′mä), *v. t.* [< *diploma*, *n.*] To furnish with a diploma; certify by a diploma. [Rare.]

Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries. *Carlyle.*

diplomacy (di-plō′ma-si), *n.*; pl. *diplomacies* (-siz). [= D. *diplomatie* = G. *diplomatie* = Dan. Sw. *diplomati*, < F. *diplomatie* (*t* pron. s) = Sp. Pg. *diplomacia* = It. *diplomazia*, < L. as if **diplomatia*, diplomacy, < *diploma*(*t-*), a diploma: see *diploma.*] **1.** The science of the forms, ceremonies, and methods to be observed in conducting the actual intercourse of one state with another, through authorized agents, on the basis of international law; the art of conducting such intercourse, as in negotiating and drafting treaties, representing the interests of a state or its subjects at a foreign court, etc.

As *diplomacy* was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 235.

2. The act or practice of negotiation or official intercourse, as between independent powers; diplomatic procedure in general; the transaction of international business: as, the history of European *diplomacy.* [Rare in the plural.]

Richard [I.], by a piece of rough *diplomacy*, prevailed on Guy of Lusignan to surrender his claim to the shadowy crown of Jerusalem, and to accept the lordship of Cyprus instead. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 162.

A victory of the North over the South, and the extraordinary clemency and good sense with which that victory was used, had more to do with the concession of the franchise to householders in boroughs, than all the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone and all the *diplomacies* of Mr. Disraeli. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXI. 161.

Hence—**3.** Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management with the view of securing advantages; diplomatic tact.—**4.** A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court. [Rare.]

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investure of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck with "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of this majestic senate!

Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

5. Same as *diplomatics.* [Rare.]

These [forms of ancient Anglo-Saxon letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon *diplomacy.* *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 130.

diplomat (dip′lō-mat), *n.* [Also written *diplomate*; = D. *diplomaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *diplomat*, < F. *diplomate* = Pg. *diplomata*, < NL. as if **diplomata*, one provided with letters of authority, < L. *diploma*(*t-*), diploma: see *diploma.*] One who is employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

Unless the *diplomats* of Europe are strangely misinformed, general political differences have not come, and are not likely to come, just at present under discussion.

Saturday Rev.

diplomatal (di-plō′ma-tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a diploma.

diplomate (dip′lō-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diplomated*, ppr. *diplomating.* To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma.

He was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660.

A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

diplomate (dip′lō-māt), *n.* One who holds a diploma.

diplomatic (dip-lō-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diplomatique* = Sp. *diplomático* = Pg. It. *diplomatico* (cf. D. G. *diplomatisch* = Dan. Sw. *diplomatisk*), < L. as if **diplomaticus*, < *diploma*(*t-*), diploma: see *diploma.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to diplomas or diplomatics.

Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, chords, records, and other monuments of antiquity. *Astle*, Orig. and Prog. of Writing, Int.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of diplomacy; concerned with the management of international relations: as, a *diplomatic* agent.

The *diplomatic* activity of Henry II. throughout his reign was enormous; all nations of Europe came by envoys to his court, and his ministers . . . ran about from one end of Europe to another.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

Several of our earlier and best Secretaries of State had had the benefit of personal experience in the *diplomatic* service abroad. *E. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 8.

3. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; artful in negotiation or intercourse of any kind; politic in conduct.—**Diplomatic corps** or **body**, the entire body of diplomatists accredited to and resident at a court or capital, including the ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, the secretaries of legation, the military and naval attachés, etc.

II. *n.* A minister, an official agent, or an envoy to a foreign court; a diplomat.

diplomatical (dip-lō-mat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *diplomatic.*

diplomatically (dip-lō-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** According to the rules or art of diplomacy.

Write *diplomatically*; even in declaring war men are quite courteous. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 558.

2. Artfully; with or by good management.—**3.** With reference to diplomatics; from the point of view of diplomatics.

The indiction-number in n. 16 is *diplomatically* uncertain, and so of no independent value.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 192.

diplomatics (dip-lō-mat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diplomatic*: see *-ics.*] The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher such instruments, or to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.

diplomatism (di-plō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< L. *diploma*(*t-*) + *-ism.*] Diplomatic action or practice; something characteristic of diplomacy. [Rare.]

diplomatist (di-plō′ma-tist), *n.* [< L. *diploma*(*t-*) + *-ist*; = F. *diplomatiste.*] A person officially employed in international intercourse, as an ambassador or a minister; in general, one versed in the art of diplomacy; a diplomat.

The talents and accomplishments of a *diplomatist* are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

diplomatize (di-plō′ma-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diplomatized*, ppr. *diplomatizing.* [< L. *diploma*(*t-*) + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To practise diplomacy; use diplomatic art or skill.

Not being a scheming or a *diplomatising* man himself, he did not look upon others as if they were always driving at something. *Max Müller*, Biograph. Essays, p. 132.

II. *trans.* **1.** To actuate or effect by diplomacy. [Rare.]

Louis Napoleon had not long been menaced out of Mexico, and *diplomatised* out of Luxemburg, when, from his inveterate habit of putting his finger into every man's pie, he suddenly found himself in possession of Rome.

Lowe, Bismarck, I. 479.

2. To confer a diploma upon. *Thackeray.*

Also spelled *diplomatise.*

diplomatology (di-plō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλωμα*(*τ-*) (see *diploma*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The study or science of diplomatics. [Rare.]

Certain it is that many of the young docents whose specialty is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archæology, or Church history, or *diplomatology*, have no deep interest in or little knowledge of the distinctively Christian doctrines. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 14.

Diplomorpha (dip-lō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *μορφή*, form.] A group of hydrozoans: a synonym of *Calyptoblastea.*

Diploneura (dip-lō-nū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, sinew.] In Grant's system of classification, a group of annelids or worms.

Diplophysa (dip-lō-fī′sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *φῦσα*, a bellows.] **1.** A supposed genus of oceanic hydroids, of the order *Calycophora*, being detached diphyzoöids of *Sphæronectes*, as *D. inermis* from *Sphæronectes gracilis.* *Gegenbaur*, 1853. [Not in use.]—**2.** ★A genus of fishes.

diplopia (di-plō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition of vision in which a single object appears double. Also *diplopy.*

diplopic (di-plop′ik), *a.* [< *diplopia* + *-ic.*] Seeing double; affected with diplopia; caused by diplopia, as a double visual image.

diploplacula (dip-lō-plak′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *diploplaculæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *placula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, a placula composed of two layers of cells resulting from transverse fission following vertical fission.

In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the *diploplacula.*

Hyatt, Proc. Brit. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, XXIII. 89.

diploplacular (dip-lō-plak′ū-lär), *a.* [< *diploplacula* + *-ar*3.] Two-layered, as a germ; pertaining to or having the character of a diploplacula.

diploplaculate (dip-lō-plak′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *diploplacula* + *-ate*1.] Same as *diploplacular. Hyatt.*

Diplopnoi (di-plop′nō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *-πνοος*, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] Same as *Dipnoi.*

diplopod (dip′lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Double-footed: an epithet applied to the chilognathous *Myriapoda* or *Diplopoda*, which have two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body.

It [a new form of *Gregarinidæ*] was found in the digestive tube of Glomeris, one of the *diplopod* myriopods, and has been named Cnemidospora lutea.

Smithsonian Report, 1883, Zoölogy.

II. *n.* One of the *Diplopoda* or *Chilognatha.*

Diplopoda (di-plop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The millepeds as an order of myriapods; the *Chilognatha* (which see): so called from the doubling in number of the legs, most of the segments of the body having two pairs: contrasted with *Chilopoda.*

diplopodous (di-plop′ō-dus), *a.* [As *diplopod* + *-ous.*] Diplopod; chilognathous.

Diploprion (di-plop′ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of serranoid fishes with serrature to the preoperculum as well as to the suboperculum, typical of the subfamily *Diplopriontinæ.*

Diplopriontinæ (di-plop″ri-on-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diploprion*(*t-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Serranidæ*, represented by the genus *Diploprion*, with distinct spinous and soft dorsals and two anal spines. The only known species, *Diploprion bifasciatus*, ranges from the Japanese to the Indian sea

Diploptera (di-plop′tẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diplopterus:* see *diplopterous.*] In Latreille's classification, the third family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, having the fore wings longitudinally folded when at rest. It contains the true wasps, and corresponds to the modern family *Vespidæ* (which see). See also *wasp.* Also *Diplopteryga.*

Diplopteri (di-plop′tẹ-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Diplopterus,* q. v.] In Bleeker's ichthyological system (1859), an order of fishes restricted to the family *Diplopteroidei.*

Diplopteridæ (dip-lop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil crossopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus.* They had an elongated form, rhomboidal scales, heterodiphycercal tail, two short dorsals, smooth headbones, and a median as well as paired jugular plates. They lived during the Devonian and Carboniferous epochs; the best-known genera are *Diplopterus* and *Osteolepis.*

Diplopteroidei (di-plop-tẹ-roi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-oidei.*] An extinct family of fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus,* and including also *Dipterus, Osteolepis, Tripterus, Glyptopomus,* and *Staganolepis.* Also called *Dipteroidei.*

diplopterous (di-plop′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *diplopterus,* < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτερόν,* a wing.] In *entom.,* having the fore wings folded, as a wasp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diploptera.*

Diplopterus (di-plop′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτερόν,* a wing, a fin.] 1. In *ichth.,* a genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, typical of the family *Diplopteridæ:* so called from the two dorsal fins. *Agassiz,* 1835. —2. In *ornith.,* a genus of American groundcuckoos, of the subfamily *Saurotherinæ,* sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Diplopterinæ. D. nævius* is an example. *D. phasianellus* represents a different section of the same genus. *Boie,* 1826.

Diplopteryga (dip-lop-ter′i-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, fin.] Same as *Diploptera.*

Which Kirby, because the termination -ptera denotes the names of orders of insects, changed into *Diplopteryga.*
E. P. Wright, Animal Life, p. 505.

diplopy (dip′lō-pi), *n.* Same as *diplopia.*

Diplosoma (dip-lō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σῶμα,* body.] A genus of tunicates, typical of the family *Diplosomidæ.*

Diplosomidæ (dip-lō-sō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplosoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of composite tunicates, typified by the genus *Diplosoma.* The colony forms a thin incrusting layer; the zoöids have two distinct regions (thorax and abdomen); and the branchial sac is large and has four rows of stigmata. A few small shallow-water species are known.

diplosphenal (dip-lō-sfē′nal), *a.* [< *diplosphene* + *-al.*] Same as *hyposphenal.* [Rare.]

These vertebræ show the *diplosphenal* articulation seen in Megalosaurus.
O. C. Marsh, Amer. Jour. Sci., No. 160, p. 334.

diplosphene (dip′lō-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σφήν,* a wedge.] Same as *hyposphene. Marsh.* [Rare.]

diplospondylic (dip″lō-spon-dil′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος,* a vertebra (here in sense of 'centrum' or 'body of a vertebra'), + *-ic.*] In *zoöl.,* having two centra, as a vertebral segment; having twice as many centra as arches, as a vertebral column, in consequence of the presence of an intercentrum between any two consecutive centra; embolomerous: applied to the vertebræ of fishes and batrachians, when only every alternate centrum bears a neural or a hemal arch.

diplospondylism (dip-lō-spon′di-lizm), *n.* [< *diplospondyl-ic* + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.,* the state or quality of being diplospondylic; that formation of a vertebral column in which, in consequence of the development of intercentra between centra proper, there appear to be twice as many bodies as arches of vertebræ, or in which every alternate vertebral body supports no arches; embolomerism.

diplostemonous (dip-lō-stē′mō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *στήμων,* the warp, a thread (mod. a stamen), + *-ous.*] In *bot.,* having twice as many stamens as petals or sepals.

We say [the flower is] *diplostemenous* if the stamens are double the number [of the sepals and petals], as in stonecrop. *R. Bentley,* Botany, p. 246.

diplostemony (dip-lō-stē′mō-ni), *n.* [As *diplostemon-ous* + *-y.*] In *bot.,* the condition of a flower in which there are twice as many stamens as petals or sepals. Of the two whorls of stamens, the inner may be antipetalous and the outer antisepalous, or the reverse. The first case is normal or direct diplostemony; the latter is called *obdiplostemony.*

Diplostomidea (dip″lō-stō-mid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *στόμα,* opening, + *-idea.*] A group of dipneumonous or pneumonophorous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see): same as *Decacrenidia. Semper.*

Diplostomidea, . . . established by Semper to contain the singular Rhopalodina lageniformis, is characterized by a nearly spherical body with the mouth and anus close together, and ten ambulacra. Semper regards it as the type of a fifth class of echinoderms.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 183.

diplostomidean (dip″lō-stō-mid′ē-an), *a.* [< *Diplostomidea* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the *Diplostomidea.*

diplosyntheme (dip-lō-sin′thēm), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *σύνθημα,* agreement, connection, < *συντιθέναι,* put together: see *synthesis.*] Same as *disyntheme.*

diplotegia (dip-lō-tē′ji-ä), *n.*; pl. *diplotegiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *τέγος,* roof.] In *bot.,* a dry fruit invested with an adnate calyx, usually dehiscent; an inferior capsule.

Diplozoön (dip-lō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *ζῷον,* an animal.] A genus of monogeneous trematode worms infesting the gills of fishes. *D. paradoxum* is an example. The animal is double, two individuals being fused together to form an X-shaped double organism, the posterior ends of which have two large suckers divided into four pits. The solitary young are known as *diporpæ;* they have a ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla, by which the junction of two individuals is effected, the sucker of one receiving the dorsal papilla of the other. The sexually matured double animals lay eggs at fixed periods, usually in the spring. The eggs are furnished with very long coiled threads. The embryos when hatched enter upon the diporpa-stage, there having two eye-spots and lateral and posterior cilia. See *diporpa.* Also written *Diplozoum.*

dip-net (dip′net), *n.* A net with a long handle or pole, usually a circular rim made of metal, and a conical bag, used to catch fish by dipping it into the water; a scoop-net.

Dipneumona (dip-nū′mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipneumonus:* see *dipneumonous.*] 1. A division of *Dipnoi,* or lung-fishes, containing the mudfishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus,* as distinguished from *Monopneumona* (*Ceratodus*). They have the lungs paired, a conus arteriosus resembling that of the batrachians, and slender paired fins, with a jointed cartilaginous axis having rays only on one side. See cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *mudfish.*
2. A division of holothurians, of the order *Pneumonophora,* having two ramose branchiæ: opposed to *Apneumona.* It contains the branchiate holothurians, excepting *Rhopalodina.*

Dipneumoneæ (dip-nū-mō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Dipneumones* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Dipneumones,* 2.

Dipneumones (dip-nū′mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πνεύμων,* usually pl., *πνεύμονες,* the lungs.] 1. In Haeckel's classification, a division of the *Dipneusta,* or *Dipnoi,* containing those dipnoans which are double-lunged, namely, *Protopterus* and *Lepidosiren:* distinguished from *Monopneumones.*—2. In *entom.,* a division of *Araneida* or true spiders, having but two lungs, six spinnerets, and scattered ocelli: distinguished from *Tetrapneumones.* Most spiders belong to this division. Also *Dipneumoneæ.*

dipneumonous (dip-nū′mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. *dipneumonus,* < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πνεύμων,* lung.] In *zoöl.:* (*a*) Having two lungs, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipneumones.* (*b*) Having two lungs, as a lung-fish; specifically, having the characters of the *Dipneumona.* (*c*) Having a pair of respiratory organs, as a holothurian; pertaining to such branchiate *Holothurioidea.*

Dipneusta (dip-nūs′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + **πνευστός,* < *πνεῖν,* breathe.] Same as *Dipnoi.*

dipneustal (dip-nūs′tal), *a.* [< *Dipneusta* + *-al.*] Same as *dipnoan.*

Dipneusti (dip-nūs′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Dipneusta.*] Same as *Dipnoi.*

Dipnoa (dip′nō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipnoi.*

dipnoan (dip′nō-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dipnoi* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi.* Also *dipneustal.*
II. *n.* One of the *Dipnoi;* a lung-fish.

Dipnoi (dip′nō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dipnous,* doubly breathing: see *dipnoöus.*] A subclass of fishes, by some considered to be a peculiar class of vertebrates intermediate between fishes and batrachians, and by others an order of fishes (by some ranked as a suborder of ganoid fishes), containing the lung-fishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protopterus* (*Dipneumona*) and *Ceratodus* (*Monopneumona*), and many extinct relatives. They have both branchial and pulmonary respiration, whence the name; no distinct suspensorium is developed, but the lower jaw articulates directly with descending processes of the cranium; there is a median pelvic element; and the limbs are multiarticulate. The skeleton is partially osseous, with persistent notochord; the heart has two auricles and one ventricle; there is a muscular conus arteriosus and spiral intestinal valve; the gills are free, with a narrow opening and rudimentary gill-cover; and the air-bladder is nearly or quite double, and developed into functional lungs permanently communicating with the esophagus. The body is covered with cycloid scales. The living *Dipnoi* are divisible into two groups, *Dipneumona* with paired lungs, and *Monopneumona* with a single lung of two symmetrical halves. Some old extinct relations are referred to another order (or suborder) called *Ctenodipterini,* by others endowed with the rank of a family only. See *barramunda, Ceratodidæ, Ctenodipterini, Dipteridæ, Lepidosirenidæ, mudfish,* and *Sirenoidea.* Also called *Diplopnoi, Dipneusta, Dipneusti, Dipnoa.*

It is a remarkable circumstance, that while the *Dipnoi* present in so many respects a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient Crossopterygian Ganoids than to those of any other fishes.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 148.

dipnoid (dip′noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi.*

Among the ganoids there is a divergence from the *dipnoid* organization. *Day* (1880).

II. *n.* A fish of the subclass *Dipnoi;* a lung-fish.

Among the *Dipnoids* we see an air-bladder having a lung-like function. *Day* (1880).

dipnoous (dip′nō-us), *a.* [< NL. *dipnous* (see *Dipnoi*), < Gr. *δι-,* doubly, + *-πνοος,* breathing, < *πνεῖν,* breathe.] 1. Having both gills and lungs, as the *Dipnoi;* specifically, pertaining to the *Dipnoi.*

Dipnoous and Osteoglossoid types.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 673.

2. Having two openings, as a wound.

Dipoda† (dip′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*), two-footed, biped: see *dipode, Dipus.*] A division of the animal kingdom made for man alone.

Dipodæ (dip′ō-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A contracted form of *Dipodidæ.*

dipode (dī′pōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*) (= L. *bipes:* see *biped*), two-footed, < *δι-,* two-, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having only two feet; walking on two feet; biped.
II. *n.* A lizard of the genus *Bipes,* having the fore limbs rudimentary, and therefore appearing as if biped.

dipodic (dī-pod′ik), *a.* [< *dipody* + *-ic.*] In *pros.:* (*a*) Constituting a dipody: as, a *dipodic* measure; a *dipodic* colon. (*b*) Determined or computed by dipodies: as, *dipodic* division or measurement.

Dipodidæ (dī-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of saltatorial myomorphic rodents; the jerboas. They have a graceful form; the fore limbs and anterior portions of the body small in comparison with the great hind quarters; long hind limbs with from three to five digits, fitted for leaping; a long tail, usually hairy or tufted; a skull with the brain-case short and broad; the infraorbital foramen very large, rounded; the zygomata slender, decurved; and the mastoid portion of the auditory bulla highly developed. The family as here defined includes three well-marked types, *Dipodinæ, Pedetinæ,* and *Zapodinæ;* the last two are often made types of distinct families, in which case the characters of *Dipodidæ* are the same as those of *Dipodinæ.* Also called *Dipodina, Dipodæ, Dipina.* See first cut under *deer-mouse.*

Dipodina (dip-ō-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-ina*2.] Same as *Dipodidæ.*

Dipodinæ (dip-ō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod-*) + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Dipodidæ;* the jerboas proper. The cervical vertebræ are more or less ankylosed; the metatarsus is greatly elongated; the metatarsal bones are often fused into a single cannon-bone; the hind feet have only three functional digits; the tail is thickly covered with hair and often tufted; and the grinding teeth are rooted. There are three genera, *Dipus, Alactaga,* and *Platycercomys.* See *Dipus, jerboa.*

Dipodomyinæ (dī-pod″ō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipodomys* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of saltatorial myomorphic rodents, of the family *Heteromyidæ.* The technical characters are: external cheek-pouches; rootless molars; compressed sulcate upper incisors; the mastoid and tympanic region of the skull enormously inflated; the hind limbs elongated, jerboa-like, fitted for leaping, with the inner digit rudimentary and elevated, and soles densely hairy, like a rabbit's; the second, third, and fourth cervical vertebræ ankylosed; the pelage soft; and the tail long and hairy. The subfamily is peculiar to America, where it represents to some extent the jerboas, though belonging to an entirely different family, that of the pocket-mice. The animals are also known as *kangaroo-rats* or *kangaroo-mice.* The genera are *Dipodomys, Microdipodops* and *Perodipus.*

Dipodomys (dī-pod′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (*διποδ-*), two-footed (see *dipode*), + *μῦς* =

E. *mouse.*] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dipodomyinæ*. *D. phillipsi*, the earliest described species, inhabits the Valley of Mexico. It is about four inches long, with the tail half as long again, and has brown or gray upper parts and snowy under parts, a white stripe



Kangaroo-rat (*Dipodomys phillipsi*).

along each side of the tail, and another over the hips. A closely related species, *D. deserti*, inhabits the interior Rocky Mountain region. They are known as *kangaroo-rats*, from the shape of the body and limbs and their great power of leaping.

dipody (dip′ō-di), *n.*; pl. *dipodies* (-diz). [< LL. *dipodia* (Atilius Fortunatianus, Marianus Victorinus, etc.), < Gr. διποδία, a dipody, two-footedness, < διπόδης, two-footed, < δι-, two-, + ποδς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] In *pros.*, a group of two like feet; a double foot; especially, a pair of feet constituting a single measure. A dipody is marked as a unit by making the ictus of one of the two feet stronger than that of the other. In ancient prosody iambi and trochees are regularly, and anapests usually, measured by dipodies. Sometimes the word *syzygy* is used as equivalent to *dipody*.

One trochaic or iambic *dipody* for thesis, and one for arsis. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 101.

dipolar (dī-pō′lär), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *polar.*] 1. Having two poles; differentiated in respect to a pair of opposite directions, but not with respect to the difference between these directions: as, polarized light is *dipolar*.

When a *dipolar* quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, extensions, compressions and distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are *dipolar* quantities.
Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 381.

Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is *dipolar* symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is *dipolar* asymmetry. *Tait*, Light, § 298.

2. Pertaining to two poles.

Dipolia, *n. pl.* See *Diipolia*.

diporpa (dī-pôr′pä), *n.*; pl. *diporpæ* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + πόρπη, a buckle, clasp.] A supposed genus of trematode worms, being a stage in the development of members of the genus *Diplozoön* (which see), before two individuals are united by a kind of conjugation to form the double animal.

The *Diporpæ*, when they leave the egg, are ciliated and provided with two eye-spots, with a small ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla. After a time the *Diporpæ* approach, each applies its ventral sucker to the dorsal papilla of the other, and the coadapted parts of their bodies coalesce.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 182.

Dippel's oil. See *oil*.

dipper (dip′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dippere* (only as the ★name for a water-bird: see defs. 5 and 6, and cf. *didapper*); < *dip* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which dips. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] [Cf. *dopper.*] Same as *Dunker*[1].—3. In *paper-manuf.*, the workman who mixes the pulp and puts it upon the mold.—4. One who dips snuff. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]

The fair *dipper* holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush. This is ever and anon taken out, thrust into the bottle, and returned to the mouth loaded, as a bee's leg is with pollen, with the yellow powder.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 75.

5. A bird of the genus *Cinclus* or family *Cinclidæ*: so called because it dips, ducks, or dives under water. The common European dipper, also called *water-ouzel* and by many other names, is *C. aquaticus*, a small dark-colored bird with a white breast, of aquatic habits, inhabiting streams, and walking or flying under water with ease. The American dipper is a similar but distinct species, *C. mexicanus*, entirely dark-colored when adult. There are in all about 12 species of dippers, mostly inhabiting clear mountain-streams of various parts of the world. They belong to the turdiform group of oscine *Passeres*, in the vicinity of the thrushes, and are notable as the only thoroughly aquatic passerine birds. See cut in next column, and also cut under *Cinclidæ*.

Hence—6. Any swimming bird which dives with great ease and rapidity, as a grebe, dabchick, or didapper; especially, in the United



European Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*).

States, the buffle, *Bucephala albeola*, which is also called *spirit-duck* for the same reason. See cut under *buffle*.—7. A vessel of wood, iron, or tin, with a handle usually long and straight, used to dip water or other liquid.—8. [*cap.*] The popular name in the United States of the seven principal stars in Ursa Major, or the Great Bear: so called from their being arranged in the form of the vessel called a dipper. The corresponding stars in Ursa Minor are called the Little Dipper. See cuts under *Ursa*.—9. In *photog.*, a holder or lifter for plunging plates into a sensitizing or fixing bath; especially, such a holder used in the wet-plate process for plunging the collodionized plate into the sensitizing bath of nitrate of silver.—10. A simple form of scoop-dredge. See *dredging-machine*.

dipper-clam (dip′ėr-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Mactridæ*, *Mactra solidissima*, inhabiting the eastern coast of the United States. It attains a large size, is of a subtriangular form, and its valves are sometimes used as dippers or suggest such use, whence the name.

dipperful (dip′ėr-fůl), *n.* [< *dipper* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dipper will contain.

All hands continually dip up at random gauze *dipperfuls* of water. *The Century*, XXVI. 732.

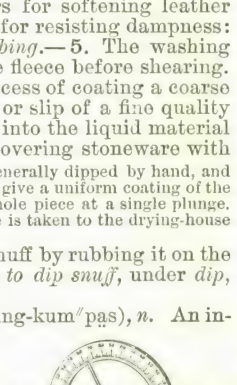
dipping (dip′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dip*, *v.*] 1. The act of plunging or immersing.

That which is dyed with many *drippings* is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 4.

Specifically—2. Baptism by immersion.—3. The process of brightening ornamental brasswork, usually by first "pickling" it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterward plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure nitric acid.—4. A composition of boiled oil and grease, used in Scotland by curriers for softening leather and making it more fit for resisting dampness: in England called *dubbing*.—5. The washing of sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing.—6. In *ceram.*, the process of coating a coarse clay body with enamel or slip of a fine quality by plunging the vessel into the liquid material for the coating, or of covering stoneware with a glaze. Each piece is generally dipped by hand, and a skilful workman is able to give a uniform coating of the covering material to the whole piece at a single plunge. As soon as dipped, the piece is taken to the drying-house or hothouse.

7. A mode of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth and gums. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]

dipping-compass (dip′ing-kum″pas), *n.* An instrument consisting essentially of a dipping-needle (which see), a vertical graduated circle whose center coincides with the axis of the needle, and a graduated horizontal circle, the whole being supported upon a tripod stand; an inclinometer. It is used to measure the angle of dip or inclination of the magnetic needle.



Dipping-compass.

dipping-frame (dip′ing-frām), *n.* 1. A frame which holds the wicks to be dipped in the hot tallow-bath for making candles.—2. A frame on which a fabric is stretched while being dipped in a dye-bath.

dipping-house (dip′ing-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, the building in which the biscuit is dipped into the glaze or enamel. See *dipping*, 6.

dipping-liquor (dip′ing-lik″or), *n.* Dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, used by founders and others to clean the surface of metal. See *pickle*.

dipping-needle (dip′ing-nē″dl), *n.* An instrument for showing the direction of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length, and passes as exactly as possible through the center of gravity, about which it moves in a vertical plane. When a needle thus mounted is placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, it dips or points downward; and if the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian, the position which it assumes shows at once the direction of the magnetic force. See cut under *dipping-compass*.

dipping-pan (dip′ing-pan), *n.* A cast-iron tray or flask in which stereo-casts are made.

dipping-tube (dip′ing-tūb), *n.* Same as *fishing-tube*.

dipping-vat (dip′ing-vat), *n.* The tank containing the slip or glazing-film in which pottery is dipped to give it a fine surface.

dipping-wheel (dip′ing-hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for catching fish, consisting of a wheel placed in a narrow race or fishway in a stream, and acting as a current-wheel. The blades of the wheel are formed of nets, in which fish ascending the stream are caught, and from which they are thrown out upon the bank by the revolution of the wheel.

dip-pipe (dip′pīp), *n.* A valve in a gas-main arranged so as to dip into water or tar, and thus form a seal; a seal-pipe.

dip-regulator (dip′reg″ū-lā-tọr), *n.* In *gas-works*, a device for regulating the seal of the dip-pipes in the hydraulic main, and for drawing off the heavy tar from the bottom of the main without disturbing the seal. *E. H. Knight.*

diprionidian (dī-prī-ō-nid′i-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + πρίων, a saw (also a sawyer, prop. ppr. of πρίειν, saw), + *-id-ian.*] An epithet applied to a suborder of the graptolites the polypary of which has a row of cellules on each side: opposed to *monoprionidian*. They are confined to the Lower and Upper Silurian formations.

diprismatic (dī-priz-mat′ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *prismatic.*] 1. Doubly prismatic.—2. In *crystal.*, having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

dip-rod (dip′rod), *n.* A rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped into melted tallow.

dip-roller (dip′rō″lėr), *n.* In a printing-press, a roller which dips ink out of the fountain.

diprosopus (dī-pro-sō′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διπρόσωπος, two-faced, < δι-, two-, + πρόσωπον, face.] In *teratol.*, duplication of the face, in any of its grades, from simple duplication of the mouth-cavity to complete development of two entirely separate faces.

Diprotodon (dī-prō′tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + πρῶτος, first, + ὀδών, Ionic form of ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] 1. A genus of extinct marsupial quadrupeds, surpassing the rhinoceros in size. They had 3 incisors on each side of the upper and 1 on each side of the lower jaw; no canines; 1 premolar and 4 molars on each side of each jaw; the median upper incisors large and scalpriform; the molars transversely ridged, as in the kangaroo, but without the longitudinal connecting ridge; and the hind limbs less disproportionately enlarged. The dentition of this genus gives name to the diprotodont pattern of primitive herbivorous marsupials. *D. australis* is a species found in the Post-tertiary of Australia.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Diprotodon, an animal holding the same place amongst the Australian mammals that the pachyderms do amongst the fauna of other continents. *Science*, VI. 321.

diprotodont (dī-prō′tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Diprotodon*(*t-*).] I. *a.* Having two lower front teeth; noting the herbivorous type of dentition in marsupial mammals, in which the median incisors are prominent, and the lateral incisors and canines small or wanting; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Diprotodon*: opposed to *polyprotodont*.

II. *n.* An animal of the genus *Diprotodon*; a marsupial with diprotodont dentition.

Diprotodontia (dī-prō-tō-don′shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diprotodon*(*t-*) + *-ia*[2].] A group of marsupials characterized by the diprotodont dentition.

Dipsacaceæ (dip-sa-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., sometimes improp. *Dipsaceæ*, < *Dipsacus* + *-aceæ.*] A small family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, with opposite leaves and the small flow-

ers in heads: nearly allied to the *Asteraceæ*, but having the anthers quite distinct. It includes 10 genera and about 150 species, all confined to the old world, and natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. The larger genera are *Scabiosa* and *Dipsacus*.

dipsacaceous (dip-sa-kā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the family *Dipsacaceæ*.

dipsaceous (dip-sā′shius), *a.* Same as *dipsacaceous*.

Dipsacus (dip′sa-kus), *n.* [NL. (L. *dipsacos*—Pliny), < Gr. *δίψακος*, the teazel, so named with reference to the leaf-axils, which in some species hold water (cf. *διψακος*, a certain disease attended with violent thirst), < *δίψα*, thirst, > *διψᾶν*, *διψῆν*, thirst.] **1.** A small genus of prickly biennial plants, of about a dozen species, the type of the family *Dipsacaceæ*. The principal species is *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teazel, the prickly flower-heads of which are used to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See *teazel*.



Fullers' Teazel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).
a, scale of the receptacle; *b*, corolla.

2†. In *conch.*, an old genus of gastropods: same as *Eburna*.

Dipsadidæ (dip-sad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipsas* (*-sad-*), 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of snakes, typified by the genus *Dipsas*: same as the subfamily *Dipsadinæ*.

Dipsadinæ (dip-sa-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipsas* (*-sad-*), 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of innocuous colubriform or aglyphodont serpents, found in tropical regions. Their habits are nocturnal, and they ascend trees for prey. They have usually posterior grooved teeth, and a slender, attenuated, and strongly compressed form, with a distinct short tail, broad at the end. The leading genera are *Dipsas* and *Leptodira*.



Dipsas irregularis.

dipsadine (dip′sa-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipsadinæ*.

dipsas (dip′sas), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δίψας*, a venomous serpent whose bite caused intense thirst, prop. adj., used as fem. of *δίψιος*, thirsty, causing thirst, < *δίψα*, thirst.] **1.** A serpent whose bite was said to produce a mortal thirst.

> Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
> And *dipsas*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 526.
>
> It thirsted
> As one bit by a *dipsas*.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of serpents of the family *Dipsadidæ*. *D. dendrophila* is East Indian, *D. fasciata* West African. *Laurenti*, 1768.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fresh-water bivalves, of the family *Unionidæ*, or river-mussels. *W. E. Leach*, 1814.—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Lycænidæ*. *Doubleday*, 1847.

dip-sector (dip′sek″tor), *n.* An instrument constructed on the principle of the sextant, used ★to ascertain the dip of the horizon.

dipsetic (dip-set′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διψητικός*, provoking thirst, thirsty, < *διψᾶν*, thirst, v., < *δίψα*, thirst, n.] Producing or tending to produce thirst. *E. D.*

dipsey (dip′si), *n.* [In comp. *dipsey-line*, and, as first found, *dipsin-lead* (q. v.), being prob. orig. a naut. corruption, easily occurring in comp., of *deep-sea* (*-line*, *-lead*) (cf. E. dial. *dipness* for *deepness*). It cannot be formed from *dip*.] A plummet or sinker, usually conical, used in fishing. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).] *Bartlett*.

dipsey-line (dip′si-līn), *n.* A fishing-line with a dipsey attached; particularly, such a line having several branches, each with a hook. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).]

dipsin-lead†, *n.* [Appar. a corruption of **dipsey-lead*, orig. *deep-sea lead:* see *dipsey*.] A plummet.

> Sound with your *dipsin lead*, and note diligently what depth you finde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 435.

dipsomania (dip-sō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] In *pathol.*, an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

dipsomaniac (dip-sō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [< *dipsomania* + *-ac:* see *maniac*.] **I.** *n.* One who suffers from an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to dipsomania.

dipsomaniacal (dip″sō-mā-nī′a-kal), *a.* Same as *dipsomaniac*.

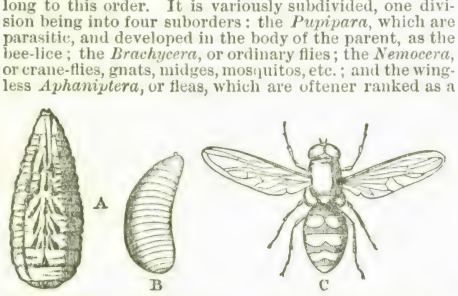
dipsopathy (dip-sop′a-thi), *n.* [Intended to mean 'thirst-cure,' < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *πάθος*, suffering (taken, as in other words in *-pathy*, in assumed sense of 'cure').] In *med.*, a mode of treatment which consists in limiting to a very small quantity the amount of water ingested.

dipsosis (dip-sō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, morbid thirst; excessive or perverted desire for drinking.

dip-splint (dip′splint), *n.* Same as *chemical match* (which see, under *match*[1]).

dipter (dip′tėr), *n.* A dipterous insect.

Diptera (dip′tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipterus*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] **1.** An order of metabolous hexapod insects. They are two-winged insects, or flies, with two membranous wings with radiating nervures, not folded at rest, a posterior pair being only represented by halteres or poisers; no mandibles as such, but a suctorial proboscis instead, formed of modified mandibles, maxillæ, and the central labium, here called glossarium; usually two maxillary but no labial palpi; antennæ generally short; two large compound eyes, often of thousands of facets, and three ocelli or simple eyes; and the prothorax and metathorax reduced, the mesothorax being correspondingly developed. Metamorphosis is complete; the larvæ are apodal, or with only rudimentary feet; the pupæ are usually coarctate (see cut under *coarctate*), sometimes obtected. The common house-fly, bluebottle, etc., are characteristic examples. The power which many of these insects have of walking on smooth surfaces with back downward is due to the construction of the feet, which act as suckers. They have, besides the ordinary two claws, several little cushions called pulvilli, beset with fine hairs expanded at their tips into a kind of disk; the adhesion is aided in some cases by a viscid secretion of these hairs. The order is a very large one: there are said to be 9,000 European species alone, supposed to be not a twentieth part of the whole number. About 4,000 are described as North American. A few are useful scavengers, but many are injurious insects, and some are great pests. Gnats, mosquitos, gad-flies, blow-flies, bot-flies, tzetzes, etc., belong to this order. It is variously subdivided, one division being into four suborders: the *Pupipara*, which are parasitic, and developed in the body of the parent, as the bee-lice; the *Brachycera*, or ordinary flies; the *Nemocera*, or crane-flies, gnats, midges, mosquitos, etc.; and the wingless *Aphaniptera*, or fleas, which are oftener ranked as a distinct order. Another division is into the suborders *Orthorhapha* and *Cyclorhapha*, according to the character of the metamorphosis: the former with two sections, *Nematocera* and *Brachycera;* the latter with also two sections, *Aschiza* and *Schizophora*.



Syrphus ribesii, one of the *Diptera*. *A*, larva; *B*, pupa; *C*, imago. (Enlarged.)

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *dipteron*.

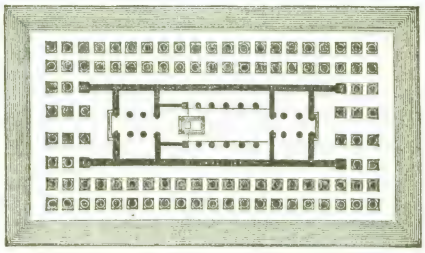
Dipteraceæ (dip-tę-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipterocarpeæ*.

dipterad (dip′tę-rad), *n.* In *bot.*, a member of the order *Dipteraceæ* or *Dipterocarpeæ*.

dipteral (dip′tę-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged; of a temple, with double peristyle: see *dipterous*, *dipteros*.] **1.** In *entom.*, having two wings only; dipterous.—**2.** In *arch.*, consisting of or furnished with a double range of columns: said of a portico. A dipteral temple, or dipteros, was characterized by a double row of columns entirely surrounding the cella. See cut in next column.

dipteran (dip′tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *dipterous*.

II. *n.* A dipterous insect; a member of the order *Diptera*. Also *dipteron*.



Plan of a Dipteral Temple.—Temple of Diana at Ephesus, according to Wood.

Dipteridæ (dip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic dipnoous fishes, typified by the genus *Dipterus*. They had an elongated form, a heterocercal tail, and two short dorsals on the posterior half of the body, opposite the ventrals and anal respectively. They were inhabitants of the Devonian and Carboniferous seas. Also called *Dipterini*, *Ctenodipterini*, and *Ctenodipteridæ*.

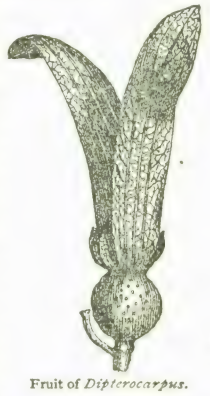
Dipterini (dip-tę-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes: same as *Dipteridæ*. *L. Agassiz*, 1843.

dipterist (dip′tę-rist), *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-ist*.] One versed in the study of the *Diptera;* a collector of *Diptera*. Also *dipterologist*.

Dipterix, *n.* [NL.] See *Dipteryx*.

Dipterocarpaceæ (dip″tę-rō-kär-pā′sē-ē). *n. pl.* [NL. (Hecim, 1892), < *Dipterocarpus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees of the order *Hypericales*, natives of the tropics of the old world. It includes 19 genera and over 300 species. They are characterized by two wings upon the summit of the fruit (formed by an enlargement of two calyx-lobes), and by their resinous balsamic products. The family includes the gurjun-balsam trees (species of *Dipterocarpus*), the Sumatra camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), the white dammar-tree (*Vateria Indica*), and the sal- or saul-tree (*Shorea robusta*).

Dipterocarpus (dip″tę-rō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of East Indian trees, chiefly insular, type of the family *Dipterocarpaceæ*. There are about 65 species, mostly very large trees, abounding in resin which is used as a varnish, for torches, in medicine as a substitute for balsam of copaiba, etc. Wood-oil, or gurjun-balsam, is the product chiefly of *D. alatus* and *D. turbinatus*.



Fruit of *Dipterocarpus*.

dipterocecidium (dip″tę-rō-sē-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *dipterocecidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, + *κηκίς* (*κηκιδ-*), a gall-nut, also ink made therefrom (> dim. *κηκίδιον*, ink), prop. juice or sap, < *κηκίειν*, gush or bubble forth.] A gall or abnormal growth caused in a vegetable structure by the attack of a dipterous insect.

Dipteroidei (dip-tę-roi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipterus* for *Diplopterus*, q. v., + *-oidei*.] An alternative name in Bleeker's ichthyological system for his family *Diplopteroidei*.

dipterological (dip″tę-rō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *dipterology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to dipterology.

dipterologist (dip-tę-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *dipterology* + *-ist*.] Same as *dipterist*.

dipterology (dip-tę-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< *Diptera* + *-ology*.] The science of the *Diptera;* that department of entomology which relates to the dipterous insects, or two-winged flies.

dipteron (dip′tę-ron), *n.*; pl. *diptera* (-rą). [< Gr. *δίπτερον*, neut. of *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipteros*, *dipterous*.] **1.** Same as *dipteros*.—**2.** Same as *dipteran*.

dipteros (dip′tę-ros), *n.* [Gr. *δίπτερος*, sc. *ναῦς*, a temple with double peristyle, prop. adj., two-winged: see *dipterous*.] A dipteral building or temple; a portico with two ranges of columns. See *dipteral*, 2.

dipterous (dip′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dipterus*, < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτερόν*, wing.] **1.** In *entom.*, having two wings; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the order *Diptera* (which see).—**2.** In *bot.*, having two wing-like membranous appendages; bialate: applied to stems, fruits, seeds, etc.

Dipterus (dip′tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] The typical genus of Paleozoic fishes of the family *Dipteridæ*.

Dipterygii (dip-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πτερύγιον*, a fin, a little wing, dim. of *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] In Bloch and Schneider's classification, an artificial group or class of fishes, distinguished simply by having two fins, or supposed to be so distinguished. It was based on error of observation, and included a tetraodontid (*Ovum*) and the genera *Petromyzon* and *Leptocephalus*. [Never used except by Bloch and Schneider.]

Dipteryx (dip'te-riks), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Dipterix*, lit. 'two-winged' (in allusion to its two enlarged calyx-lobes), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing.] A name given in 1791 to *Coumarouna*, a genus of leguminous trees found chiefly in Brazil and Guiana. It comprises 8 species. The fruit is of a character unusual in the order, being a one-seeded drupe. *C. odorata* and *C. opositifolia* furnish the Tonquin or Tonka or Angostura bean, used for scenting snuff, for sachets, etc. The wood is very hard, strong, and durable, and is sometimes known as *gaiac* or *camara-wood*. *C. oleifera*, the eboe-tree of the Mosquito coast, Nicaragua, is a large tree, of which the wood is excessively heavy.

diptote (dip'tōt), *n.* [< LL. *diptota*, pl., < Gr. *δίπτωτος*, with a double case-ending, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτωτός*, falling (*πτῶσις*, case), < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun which has only two cases, as the Latin *suppetiæ*, *suppetias*, assistance.

diptych (dip'tik), *n.* [< LL. *diptycha*, pl., < Gr. *δίπτυχα*, pl., a pair of writing-tablets (earlier *δίπτυχον δελτίον*, lit. a double-folded tablet), neut. of *δίπτυχος*, double-folded, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτυχή*, fold, < *πτίσσειν*, fold. The second element exists also in *policy*[2], q. v.] 1. A hinged two-leaved tablet of wood, ivory, or metal, with waxed inner surfaces, used by the Greeks and Romans for writing with the style. In Rome, during the empire, consuls and other officials were in the habit of sending as presents to their friends artistic diptychs inscribed with their names, date of entering upon office, etc.

2. In the *early church:* (*a*) The tablets on which were written the names of those who were to be especially commemorated at the celebration of the eucharist. (*b*) The list of names so recorded. (*c*) The intercessions in the course of which these names were introduced. The recitation of the name of any prelate or civil ruler in the diptychs was a recognition of his orthodoxy; its omission, the reverse. The mention of a person after death recognized him as having died in the communion of the church, and the introduction of his name into the list of saints or martyrs constituted canonization. In liturgics the diptychs are distinguished as *the diptychs of the living* and *the diptychs of the dead*, the latter including also the commemoration of the saints. In most liturgies the diptychs are included in the *great intercession* (see *intercession*). In the Western Church the use of the diptychs died out between the ninth and the twelfth century; in the Eastern Church it still continues. [In the ecclesiastical sense it is always plural with the definite article — *the diptychs.*]

What used anciently to be called the *diptychs*, but in latter times the bead-roll. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 346.

3. In *art*, a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels hinged together. They are common in Byzantine and medieval art, and in the later examples are generally of a religious character. See *triptych*. [In this sense usually singular.]

Little worm-eaten *diptychs*, showing angular saints on gilded panels. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 286.

Dipus (dī'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (= L. *bipes*), two-footed, < *δι-*, two-, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of jerboas of the family *Dipodidæ* and subfamily *Dipodinæ:* so called from the mode of progression, which is by means of great leaps with the hind legs, aided by the long tail, as in the kangaroo. *Dipus sagitta* is an example. See *Dipodidæ, jerboa.*

dipygus (di-pī'gus), *n.*; pl. *dipygi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πυγή*, rump, buttocks.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the pelvis and the lumbar portion of the spinal column are duplicated.

dipylon (dip'i-lon), *n.*; pl. *dipyla* (-lä). [L., < Gr. *δίπυλον*, neut. of *δίπυλος*, with two gates, < *δι-*, two-, + *πύλη*, gate.] In *anc. Gr. fort.*, a gate consisting of two separate gates placed side by side. It is to be distinguished from the form of double gate, composed of an outer and an inner gate with a walled court between them — a usual disposition of Greek fortress gates. The most conspicuous example of the dipylon is the Sacred Gate of Athens (called *the Dipylon* by way of eminence), on the northwest of the city, which afforded access to the outer Ceramicus and to the Academy, and through which passed the Sacred Way to Eleusis and the main road to the Piræus.

dipyre (di-pīr'), *n.* [< LL. *dipyros*, < Gr. *δίπυρος*, twice put in the fire, < *δι-*, twice, + *πῦρ* = E. *fire*.] A mineral occurring in square prisms, either single or adhering to one another in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name indicates the double effect of fire upon it in producing first phosphorescence and then fusion. It consists chiefly of silicate of alumina, with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, and belongs to the scapolite family.

dipyrenous (dī-pī-rē'nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πυρήν*, the stone of a stone-fruit (see *pyrene*), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, containing two stones or ★pyrenes.

diradiation (dī-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *radiatio(n-)*, radiation.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous body; radiation.

Dirca (dėr'kä), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *Dirce*, Gr. *Δίρκη*, a fountain near Thebes in Bœotia.] A genus of apetalous shrubs, of the family *Daphnaceæ* and the only genus of the family indigenous in North America. There are two species, *D. palustris* of the Atlantic States and *D. occidentalis* of California. They are known as *leatherwood*, from the very tough inner bark. The flowers precede the leaves, and are followed by a small reddish drupaceous fruit. All parts of the plant are acrid. The bark of *D. palustris* produces violent vomiting when taken into the stomach, and erythema and ultimate vesication when applied to the skin.

Dircæa (dėr-sē'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dircæa*, fem. of *Dircæus*, pertaining to *Dirce:* see *Dirca.*] A genus of beetles, of the family *Melandryidæ*. The species inhabit northern Europe and North America. Seven have been described, five of which are American. *D. concolor* occurs in the middle States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1798.

Dircæidæ (dėr-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dircæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Dircæa*. *Kirby*, 1837. [Not in use.]

dirdum (dir'dum), *n.* [Sc., also *dirdam, durdum;* cf. Gael. *diardan*, anger, surliness, snarling.] 1. Tumult; uproar.

There is such a *dirdum* forsooth for the loss of your gear and means. *W. Guthrie*, Sermons, p. 17.

2. A blow; hence, a stroke of misfortune; an ill turn. — 3. A scolding; a scoring.

My word! but she's no blate to show her nose here. I gi'ed her such a *dirdum* the last time I got her sitting in our laundry as might hae served her for a twelvemonth. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 280.

dire (dīr), *a.* [< L. *dirus*, fearful, awful, dreadful, akin to Gr. *δεινός*, fearful, terrible, *δειλός*, fearful, frightened, *δείδειν*, fear, v., *δέος*, fear.] Causing or attended by great fear or terrible suffering; dreadful; awful: as, *dire* disaster; the *dire* results of intemperance.

Medusa was so *dire* a monster as to turn into stone all those who but looked upon her. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

Dire was the noise
Of conflict. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 211.

What *dire* distress
Could make me cast all hope of life aside?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 163.

=**Syn.** Fearful, woeful, disastrous, calamitous, destructive, terrific, awful, portentous. ★

direct (di-rekt'), *a.* [< ME. *directe* = F. Pr. *direct* = Sp. Pg. *directo*, Pg. also *direito* = It. *diretto* = D. G. *direct* = Dan. *direkte* = Sw. *direkt*, < L. *directus*, straight, level, upright, steep, pp. of *dirigere* (also *derigere*, with prefix *de-*), set in a straight line, straighten, direct, guide, steer, arrange, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart (or *de-*, down), + *regere*, keep straight, direct, rule: see *regent, right.* From L. *directus* come also ult. *dress, address, droit, adroit, maladroit.*] 1. Straight; undeviating; not oblique, crooked, circuitous, refracted, or collateral: as, to pass in a *direct* line from one body or place to another; a *direct* course or aim; a *direct* ray of light; *direct* descent (that is, descent in an unbroken line through male ancestors).

It was no time by *direct* means to seek her.
Sir P. Sidney.

There were six Dukes of Normandy in France, in a *direct* Line succeeding from Father to Son.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 20.

2. In *astron.*, appearing to move forward in the zodiac according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east: opposed to *retrograde:* as, the motion of a planet is *direct.* — 3. Having a character, relation, or action analogous to that of straightness of direction or motion: as, a *direct* interest (that is, part ownership) in a property or business.

It is scarcely too much to say, that Lord Byron never wrote without some reference, *direct* or indirect, to himself. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

In a great modern state it is comparatively few who have any *direct* personal knowledge of foreign affairs or any *direct* personal interest in them.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 245.

Differences on subjects of the first importance are always painful, but the *direct* shock of contrary enthusiasms has something appalling about it.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 3.

4. In the natural, unreflecting way; proceeding by a simple method to attain an object; without modifying one's procedure owing to recondite considerations; explicit; free from the influence of extraneous circumstances. Thus, a *direct* accusation is one made with the avowed intent of bringing the alleged offender to justice: opposed to a speech or writing which has the same effect without the avowal of the purpose, or perhaps not even of the meaning.

5. Plain; express; not ambiguous; straightforward; positive: as, he made a *direct* acknowledgment.

Add not a doubtful comment to a text
That in itself is *direct* and easy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

Being busy above, a great cry I hear, and go down; and what should it be but Jane in a fit of *direct* raving, which lasted half an hour. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1668.

6. Straightforward; characterized by the absence of equivocation or ambiguousness; open; ingenuous; sincere.

There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct;* not crafty and involved. *Bacon.*

I want a simple answer, and *direct,*
But you evade; yes! 'tis as I suspect.
Crabbe, The Borough.

7. In *logic*, proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc. — **Direct action.** See *action*, and *direct-action, a.* — **Direct battery, congruity, contempt, conversion, demonstration, dial, evidence, examination, fire,** etc. See the nouns. — **Direct illumination, rays,** etc., illumination, rays, etc., without reflection or refraction. — **Direct induced current.** See *induction.* — **Direct interval.** See *interval.* — **Direct motion,** in *music*, the motion of two voices in the same direction, up or down. It is also called *similar motion*, and includes parallel motion. See *motion.* — **Direct operation,** in *math.*, an operation performed by the direct application of a rule, and not by trial or approximation: opposed to *inverse operation.* — **Direct predication,** in *logic*, one the subject of which denotes an object while the predicate signifies a character: opposed to *indirect predication*, in which the subject conveys the quality while the predicate indicates the object. — **Direct product,** the scalar quantity obtained by multiplying together the lengths of two vectors and the cosine of their included angle. — **Direct proof,** proof which proceeds from a rule and the statement of a case as coming under that rule to the application of the rule to that case: as, few men wounded in the liver recover; this man is wounded in the liver; this man will probably not recover. — **Direct ratio,** or **direct proportion.** See *ratio.* — **Direct rhythm.** See *rhythm.* — **Direct sphere,** a sphere whose pole coincides with the zenith or lies on the horizon. — **Direct tax.** See *tax.* — **Direct turn,** in *music*, a melodic embellishment. See *turn.* — **Direct vision,** vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays. — **Direct-vision spectroscope.** See *spectroscope.* — **Direct way around** an inclosure or a circuit, in *math.*, that way around in which the inside of the inclosure is kept at the left-hand side.

direct (di-rekt'), *v.* [< ME. *directen*, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere* (> It. *dirigere* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dirigir* = F. *diriger* = D. *dirigeren* = G. *dirigiren* = Dan. *dirigere* = Sw. *dirigera*), straighten, direct: see *direct, a.*, and cf. *dress, v.* Cf. also *dirge, dirigible.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or an object; cause to move, act, or work toward a certain object or end; determine in respect to direction: as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.

The master of the ship is judged by the *directing* his course aright. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

But though the rank which you hold in the royal family might *direct* the eyes of a poet to you, yet your beauty and goodness detain and fix them.
Dryden, Ded. of Indian Emperor.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should appoint such Marks to *direct* their faces toward in Prayer. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 14.

2. To point out or make known a course to; impart information or advice to for guidance: as, to *direct* a person to his destination; he *directed* his friend's attention to an improved method.

Direct me, if it be your will,
Where great Aufidius lies. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4.

3. To control the course of; regulate; guide or lead; govern; cause to proceed in a particular manner: as, to *direct* the steps of a child, or the affairs of a nation.

Let discretion
Direct your anger.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

They taught how to *direct* the voice unto harmony.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 175.

And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind, and *directs* the storm.
Addison, The Campaign, l. 292.

4. To order; instruct; point out to, as a course of proceeding, with authority; prescribe to.

I'll first *direct* my men what they shall do.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

The Prophet *directed* his followers to order their children to say their prayers when seven years of age.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 67.

5. In *music*, to conduct; lead (a company of vocal or instrumental performers) as conductor or director.—6. To superscribe; write the name and address of the recipient on; address: as, to *direct* a letter or a package.

Sir Plyant. Carry it to my Lady. . . .
Boy. 'Tis *directed* to your Worship.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 7.

7. To aim or point at, as discourse; address.

Words sweetly plac'd, and modestly *directed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

O moral Gower, this boke I *direct*
To the. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i.

8. In *astrol.*, to calculate the arc of the equator between the significator and the promotor. —**Directed right line**, a line which is regarded as differentiated in respect to the distinction between the two directions in which it might be passed over by a moving point.=**Syn. 3.** *Guide*, *Sway* (see *guide*); *Conduct*, etc. (see *manage* and *govern*); to dispose, rule, command (see *enjoin*), control.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act as a guide; point out a course; exercise power or authority in guiding.

Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. Eccl. x. 10.

He controls and *directs* absolutely.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 592.

2. In *music*, to act as director or conductor.

direct (di-rekt'), *n.* [< *direct*, *v.*] In *musical notation*, the sign 𝄇 placed at the end of a staff or of a page to indicate to the performer the position of the first note of the next staff or page.

direct (di-rekt'), *adv.* [< ME. *directe*; < *direct*, *a.*] In a direct manner; directly; straight: as, he went *direct* to the point.

And faire Venus, the beaute of the night,
Upraise, and set vnto the west ful right
Her golden face in oppositioun
Of God Phebus *directe* discending down.
Henryson, Testament of Cressida, l. 14.

direct-action (di-rekt'ak″shọn), *a.* In *mech.*, characterized by direct action: a term applied to engines which have the piston-rod or cross-head connected directly to, or by a connecting-rod with, the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side levers: as, a *direct-action* steam-engine. A rectilinear motion of the piston is insured by a cross-head at the end of the piston-rod, which slides in parallel guides, or, in the case of the oscillating engine, the cylinder vibrates in accordance with the movement of the crank. Special types of direct-action engines are the annular double-cylinder, double-piston, inclined-cylinder, inverted-cylinder, oscillating, sliding-cover, steeple-, and trunk-engines. Also applied to steam-pumps which have the steam-piston connected by the piston-rod directly to the pump-piston or plunger, and which have valve-gear that prevents stopping at either end of the stroke. Such pumps work without cranks or fly-wheels.

direct-draft (di-rekt'drȧft), *a.* Having a single direct flue: applied to steam-boilers.

directer (di-rek'tẹr), *n.* See *director*.

directing (di-rek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *direct*, *v.*] Giving or affording direction; guiding.—**Directing circle.** See *gabion*.—**Directing plane**, in *perspective*, a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.—**Directing point**, in *perspective*, ★the point where any original line meets the directing plane.

direction (di-rek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *direction* = Sp. *dirección* = Pg. *direcção* = It. *direzione* = D. *directie* = G. *direction* = Dan. Sw. *direktion*, < L. *directio*(*n*-), a making straight, a straight line, a directing (toward anything), < *dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] **1.** Relative position considered without regard to linear distance. The direction of a point, A, from another point, B, is or is not the same as the direction of a point, C, from another point, D, according as a straight line drawn from B through A and continued to infinity would or would not cut the celestial sphere at the same point as a straight line drawn from D through C and also continued to infinity. Every motion of a point has a determinate direction; for if any motion from any instant were to lose all curvature, it would tend toward a determinate point of the celestial sphere, which would define its direction at the instant when it ceased to be deflected. It is inaccurate to say that a line has a determinate direction, because a motion along that line has either one of two opposite directions. Yet the word *direction* is sometimes used in a loose sense in which, opposite directions not being distinguished, the direction of a line is spoken of, meaning the pair of opposite directions.

The *direction* of a star is seen at a glance, while the most profound science and the most accurate observations have not enabled the astronomer to ascertain its distance.
B. Peirce.

The *direction* in which a force tends to make the point to which it is applied move is called the *direction* of the force. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 5.

Hence—**2.** The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence: as, the *direction* of public affairs, of domestic concerns, of a bank, of conscience; to study under the *direction* of a tutor.

I put myself to thy *direction*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 291.

3. The act of directing, aiming, pointing, or applying: as, the *direction* of good works to a good end.—**4.** The end or object toward which something is directed.—**5.** An order; a prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed.

Iago hath *direction* what to do. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

The next day there was also a leuy for the repairing two Forts: but that labour tooke not such effect as was intended, for want of good *directions*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 140.

Follow but our *direction*, and we will accommodate matters. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

6. In *equity pleading*, that part of the bill containing the address to the court.—**7.** In *music*, the act or office of a conductor or director.—**8.** A superscription, as on a letter or package, directing to whom and where it is to be sent; an address.

These letters [Lord Chesterfield's] retain their *directions* and wax seals, and bear the postmarks of the period.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 425.

9. A body or board of directors; a directorate. —**10.** In *astrol.*, the difference of right or oblique ascension between the significator and promotor.—**Angle of direction.** See *angle*3.—**Direction cosine** of a straight line, the cosine of an angle made with the positive ray of one of a system of rectangular coördinate axes in space by one of the two rays from the origin parallel to the straight line.—**Direction ratio**, the ratio of one of the three oblique coördinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin.—**Line of direction.** (*a*) In *gun.*, the direct line in which a piece is pointed. (*b*) In *mech.*: (1) The line in which a body moves or tends to proceed, according to the force impressed upon it. Thus, if a body falls freely by gravity, its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the horizon, or one which, if produced, would pass through the earth's center. (2) A line drawn from the center of gravity of any body perpendicular ★to the horizon.=**Syn. 2.** Oversight, government, control.

directional (di-rek'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *direction* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to direction.

The *directional* character of the properties of the ray, on account of its analogy to the *directional* character of a magnet or an electric current, suggested the idea of polarity. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 5.

Directional coefficient. See *coefficient*.

directitude† (di-rek'ti-tūd), *n.* A word used in burlesque in the following passage, which appears to contain some allusion not now intelligible.

3*d Serv.* Which friends, sir, (as it were,) durst not (look you, sir) show themselves (as we term it) his friends while he's in *directitude*.
★ 1*st Serv. Directitude!* what's that? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

directive (di-rek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *directif* = Sp. Pg. *directivo* = It. *direttivo*, < ML. *directivus* (in the phrase *directiva litera*, a letter addressed), < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] **1.** Having the power of directing; causing to take or occupy a certain direction.

A compass-needle experiences from the earth's magnetism sensibly a couple (or *directive*) action, and is not sensibly attracted or repelled as a whole.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 563.

2. Pointing out the proper direction; guiding; prescribing; indicating.

Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.
Thomson.

The very objects of speculative contemplation being selected and created under the *directive* influences of some deep-seated want.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 2.

It is the office of the inverse symbol to propose a question, not to describe an operation. It is, in its primary meaning, interrogative, not *directive*.
Boole, Differential Equations, p. 377.

3†. Capable of being directed, managed, or handled.

Limbs are his instruments,
In no less working, than are swords and bows
Directive by the limbs. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

4. Dealing with direction: as, *directive* algebra. —**Directive corpuscle**, an apoblast (which see).

directly (di-rekt'li), *adv.* **1.** In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; in the natural and primitive way: as, aim *directly* at the object; gravity tends *directly* to the center of the earth. In mechanics a body is said to strike or impinge directly against another when the stroke is in a direction perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact. Also, a sphere is said to strike directly against another when the line of direction passes through both their centers. Two equal flat pencils in the same plane or parallel planes are said to be directly equal when they could be generated by equal displacements of rays, these displacements being in the same direction of rotation.

2. In a direct manner; without the intervention of any medium; immediately.

All [the ancient Greeks] who were qualified to vote at all voted *directly*, and not through representatives, in the greatest affairs of state.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 273.

It is manifest that before the development of commerce, and while possession of land could alone give largeness of means, lordship and riches were *directly* connected.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

3. Straightway; without delay; immediately; at once; presently: as, he will be with us *directly*.

He will *directly* to the lords, I fear.
Milton, S. A., l. 1250.

[In this sense *directly*, when it happens to precede a dependent temporal clause, often assumes, by the improper omission of the temporal conjunction *when* or *as*, the apparent office of a conjunction, "when," "as soon as." It is more common in English than in American use.

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed by four men.
Dickens.]

4. Clearly; unmistakably; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.

That wise Solon was *directly* a Poet, it is manifest, having written in verse the notable fable of the Atlantick Iland. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

We found our Sea cards most *directly* false.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 109.

I n ver *directly* defame, but I do what is as bad in the consequence. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 136.

Directly proportional, in *math.* See *proportional*. =**Syn. 3.** Promptly, instantly, quickly.—**4.** Absolutely, unambiguously.

directness (di-rekt'nes), *n.* **1.** Straightness; a straight course. *Sheridan.*—**2.** Straightforwardness; openness; freedom from ambiguity.

I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity, *directness* of conception. *Carlyle.*

★**director** (di-rek'tọr), *n.* [= F. *directeur* (> D. *directeur* = Dan. Sw. *direktör*) = G. *director* = Sp. Pg. *director* = It. *direttore*, < NL. *director*, < L. *dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] **1.** One who directs; one who guides, superintends, governs, or manages.

Nature hath some *director* of infinite knowledge to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of persons, appointed or elected under provision of law, having authority to manage and direct the affairs of a corporation or company. All the directors collectively constitute a *board of directors*. They are agents of the corporation, and not of the stockholders. Generally they are elected for one year. (*b*) In *music*, the leader or conductor of a company of vocal or instrumental performers: as, a choir *director*; an orchestral *director*.

2. Anything that directs or controls.

Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

Safety from external danger is the most powerful *director* of national conduct. *A. Hamilton.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ or making incisions generally. (*b*) In *elect.*, a metallic instrument on a glass handle connected by a chain with the pole of a battery, and applied to the part of the body to which a shock is to be sent.—**Director circle.** See *circle*.

Sometimes spelled *directer*.

directorate (di-rek'tō-rāt), *n.* [= F. *directorat*; as *director* + *-ate*3.] **1.** The office of a director. —**2.** A body of directors.

directorial (dir-ek-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *director* + *-ial*.] **1.** That directs; invested with direction or control.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive.
W. Guthrie, Geog., Germany.

2. Belonging to a director or a body of directors, as the French Directory.

directorize† (di-rek'tō-rīz), *v. t.* [< *directory* + *-ize*.] To bring under the power or authority of a directory (in the extract, of the Presbyterian Directory for Public Worship).

These were to do the Journey work of Presbytery, . . . undertaking to *Directorize*, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 609.

directorship (di-rek'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *director* + *-ship*.] The condition or office of a director. *Mickle.*

directory (di-rek'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *directoire* = Sp. Pg. *directorio* = It. *direttorio*, < LL. *directorius*, serving to direct, ML. NL. neut. *directorium*, a directory, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] **I.** *a.* Guiding or directing; directive.

This needle the mariners call their *directory* needle.
J. Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 281.

I must practise a general *directory* and revisory power in the matter. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 361.

Directory statute, a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the official or other person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction. *Bishop.*

II. *n.*; pl. *directories* (-riz). **1.** A guide; a rule to direct; particularly (*eccles.*), a book of directions for saying the various church offices and for finding the changes in them re-

quired by the calendar; especially, in medieval English usage, a book of directions for saying the hours. Also called *ordinal*, *pica*, or *pie*. The directory of the Greek Church is called the *typicum*.

There may be usefully set forth by the Church a common *directory* of publick prayer, especially in the administration of the Sacraments.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

"So pray ye," or after this manner: which if we expound only to the sense of becoming a pattern, or a *directory*, it is observable that it is not only directory for the matter but for the manner too.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 278.

The principal ecclesiastical directories are: (1) The set of rules drawn up in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, to take the place of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, ratified by Parliament in 1645, and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly the same year. (2) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a list, drawn up by authority of the bishop, containing directions as to the mass and office to be said on each day of the year. The number of feasts in the present calendar, and the frequent necessity of transferring some, commemorating or omitting others, makes the Directorium (or, as it is usually called, the Ordo) necessary for the clergy. The "Catholic Directory," familiar to English Catholics, contains, besides the Ordo, a list of clergy, churches, etc. An annual called the "Catholic Directory" occupies the same field in the United States as the English Directory. *Cath. Dict.*

Specifically—2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, district, or the like, with their occupation, place of business, and abode.—3. A board of directors; a directorate. Specifically—4. [*cap.*] The body constituting the executive in France during a part of the revolutionary epoch, consisting of five members called directors, one of whom retired each year. Succeeding the government of the Convention, it existed from October, 1795, to November 9th, 1799, when it was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte (*coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire), and succeeded by the Consulate. Under the Directory the legislative power was vested in a Council of Ancients, or Senate, of 250 members, composed of men above forty years of age, and a Council of Five Hundred, or Lower House, with which rested the initiative in legislation.

directress (di-rek'tres), *n.* [< *director* + *-ess.*] ★A female director; a directrix.

directrix (di-rek'triks), *n.* [= F. *directrice* = It. *direttrice*, < NL. *directrix*, fem. of *director*: see *director*.] 1. A woman who governs or directs.—2. In *math.*, a fixed line, whether straight or not, that is required for the description of a curve or surface.—3. In *gun.*, the center line in the plane of fire of an embrasure or platform. *Tidball.* See *embrasure.*—**Directrix of a conic**, a line from which the distance of the variable point on the conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from a given focus; the polar of a focus. —**Directrix of electrodynamic action** of a given circuit, the magnetic force due to the circuit.

direful (dīr'fûl), *a.* [< *dire* + *-ful*, 1, irreg. suffixed to an adj.] Characterized by or fraught with something dreadful; of a dire nature or appearance: as, a *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune.

Saturn combust,
With *direful* looks at your nativity,
Beheld fair Venus in her silver orb.
Greene, James IV., i.

=**Syn.** See list under *dire*.

direfully (dīr'fûl-i), *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.

direfulness (dīr'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being direful; dreadfulness; calamitousness.

The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

direly† (dīr'li), *adv.* In a dire manner; fearfully.

And of his death he *direly* had forethought.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

dirempt† (di-rempt'), *v. t.* [< L. *diremptus*, pp. of *dirimere* (> It. *dirimere* = Sp. Pg. *dirimir* = F. *dirimer*), take apart, part, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *emere*, take. Cf. *adempt*, *exempt*, *redemption*.] To separate by violence; put asunder; break off.

He writ the indiciall examination for a prouiso: that if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement, the diffinitiue strife might be *dirempted* by sentence.
Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, xxxiii.

dirempt† (di-rempt'), *a.* [< L. *diremptus*, pp.: ★see the verb.] Parted; separated. *Stow.*

diremption (di-remp'shon), *n.* [< L. *diremptio(n-)*, < *dirimere*, pp. *diremptus*, separate: see *dirempt*.] 1. A forcible separation; a tearing asunder. [Rare.]—2. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*. [Not used.]

direness (dīr'nes), *n.* Terribleness; horribleness; fearfulness.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

direption† (di-rep'shon), *n.* [< L. *direptio(n-)*, < *diripere*, pp. *direptus*, tear asunder or away, ravage, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *rapere*, snatch. Cf. *correption*.] A plundering or ravaging; robbery.

This lord for some *direptions* being cast
Into close prison.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 515.

You shall "suffer with joy the *direption* of your goods," because the best part of your substance is in heaven.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

direptitious† (dir-ep-tish'us), *a.* [After *surreptitious* (q. v.), < L. *direptus*, pp. of *diripere*, tear away: see *direption*.] Relating to or of the nature of direption. *E. D.*

direptitiously† (dir-ep-tish'us-li), *adv.* By way of direption or robbery.

Grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained.
Strype, Memorials, an. 1532.

dirge (dėrj), *n.* [Sc. also *dirgie*, etc. (see *dirgie*); < ME. *dirge*, *dorge*, *dyrge*, *dirige*, *deregy*, funeral service, the office for the dead; so called from an antiphon therein sung beginning "*Dirige*, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam" (Direct, O Lord my God, my way in thy sight), the words being taken from the Psalms ("Domine . . . dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam"; Vulgate, Ps. v. 8): L. *dirige*, impv. of *dirigere*, make straight, direct: see *direct*. In ME. the *dirge* or *dirige* is often mentioned in connection with the *placebo*, so named for a similar reason.] A funeral hymn; the funeral service as sung; hence, a song or tune expressing grief, lamentation, and mourning.

Resort, I pray you, vnto my sepulture,
To sing my *dirige* with great deuocion.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, l. 641.

And ouer yt he ordeyned ther, to be contynued for euer, one day in ye weke, a solempne *dirige* to be songe, and vpon ye morowe a masse. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1422.

With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

First will I sing thy *dirge*,
Then kiss thy pale lips, and then die myself.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

As the first anthem at matins commenced with "Dirige," . . . the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a "Dirige" or *Dirge*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 503.

=**Syn.** *Dirge*, *Requiem*, *Elegy*, lament, threnody, coronach. The first three are primarily and almost uniformly suggested by the death of some person. A *dirge* or a *requiem* may be only music or may be a song. An *elegy* is a poem, which may or may not be sung. A *requiem*, being originally sung for the repose of the soul of a deceased person, retains a corresponding character when the music does not accompany words.

A dark-haired virgin train
Chanted the death-*dirge* of the slain.
Longfellow, Burial of the Minnisink.

The silent organ loudest chants
The master's *requiem*. *Emerson*, Dirge.

Now change your praises into piteous cries,
And Eulogies turne into *Elegies*.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 372.

dirge-ale† (dėrj'āl), *n.* A wake, or funeral gathering, at which ale was served. Also called *soul-ale*. See *dirgie*.

With them the superfluous numbers of idle wakes, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also *dirge-ales*, with the heathenish rioting at bride-ales, are well diminished and laid aside.
Holinshed, Description of England, ii. 1.

dirgee, *n.* See *durjee*.

dirgeful (dėrj'fûl), *a.* [< *dirge* + *-ful*, 1.] Funereal; wailing; mournful.

Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind. *Coleridge.*

dirgie (dėr'ji), *n.* [Sc., also written *dergie*, *dergy*, and transposed *drigie*, *dregie*, *dredgie*, = E. *dirge*, < ME. *dirge*, *dyrge*, *dirige*, *deregy*, etc., the service for the dead: see *dirge*.] A funeral company; entertainment at a funeral. *Selden.*

dirhem, *n.* See *derham*.

Dirichlet's principle. See *principle*.

dirige†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dirge*.

dirigent (dir'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dirigeant* = Sp. Pg. It. *dirigente*, < L. *dirigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] **I.** *a.* Directing; serving to direct: formerly applied, in chemistry, to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were supposed to guide the action of the rest.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; ★the directrix.

dirigible (dir'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **dirigibilis*, < *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] That may be directed, controlled, or steered.

It is stated by the London "Engineering" that a *dirigible* balloon of colossal dimensions has been for some time in course of construction in Berlin. *Science*, VIII. 367.

dirigo (dir'i-gō). [L.: 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] I guide or direct: the motto on the arms of the State of Maine.

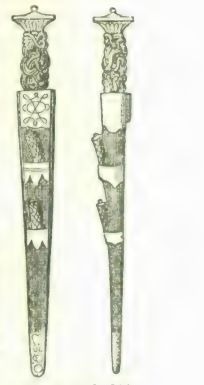
dirigo-motor (dir'i-gō-mō″tor), *a.* Productive of muscular motion, and directing that motion to an end.

Certain inferior *dirigo-motor* acts are unconscious; but omitting these, the law is that with each muscular contraction there goes a sensation more or less definite.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 46.

diriment (dir'i-ment), *a.* [< L. *dirimen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirimere*: see *dirempt*, *v.*] Nullifying. —**Diriment impediments of marriage**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, such impediments as render marriage null and void from the very beginning, as consanguinity, affinity, certain crimes, etc.

Bishops . . . may often dispense from certain *diriment impediments* as apostolic delegates. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 436.

dirk[1] (dėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *durk*. Ir. *duirc* is from English.] A stabbing weapon; a dagger. Especially—(*a*) The long and heavy dagger worn as a part of the equipment of the duniwassal, or gentleman, among the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland. It had different forms at different times. The more modern style has a scabbard with one or two minor sheaths in it for small knives.


Front and Side Views of Scottish Highland Dirk.

He took the engagement . . . in the only mode and form which . . . he considered as binding—he swore secrecy upon his drawn *dirk*.
Scott, Waverley, lxv.

(*b*) The common side-arm of a midshipman in the British naval service. It is usually straight, but is sometimes a very short, curved cutlas.

dirk[1] (dėrk), *v. t.* [< *dirk*[1], *n.*] To poniard; stab.

I thought of the Ruthvens that were *dirked* in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, iii.

And *dirked* his foe with his own hand.
The Century, XXVII. 329.

dirk[2]† (dėrk), *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* An occasional Middle English and Scotch form of *dark*[1]. *Chaucer.*

I praye thee, speake not so *dirke*;
Such myster saying me seemeth to mirke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

dirk-knife (dėrk'nīf), *n.* A large clasp-knife with a dirk-like blade.

dirkness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *darkness*. *Chaucer.*

dirl (dirl), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *drill*, pierce: see *drill*[1], *thrill*.] 1. To thrill.—2. To vibrate or shake, especially with reverberation; tremble.

He screwed his pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did *dirl*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

dirl (dirl), *n.* [< *dirl*, *v.*] A blow such as produces a tingling sensation or a quavering sound; the sensation or sound itself; vibration. [Scotch.]

I threw a noble throw at ane; . . .
It just played *dirl* on the bane.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Dirochelyoidæ (dī-rok″e-li-oi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dirochelys* + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of tortoises, named by Agassiz, in the form *Deirochelyoidæ*, in his family *Emydoidæ*, from the genus *Dirochelys*.

Dirochelys (dī-rok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δειρή, neck, + χέλυς, tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, alone representing the *Dirochelyoidæ*, having an elongated flexible neck, webbed feet, and ★a movable plastron. Also *Deirochelys*.

dirt (dėrt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also spelled *durt*; transposed from ME. *drit* (= MD. *drijt*, D. *dreet* = Icel. *drit*, mod. *dritr*), excrement: see *drit*, *drite*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, or pitch; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul, unclean, or offensive.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, . . . whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*. Isa. lvii. 20.

And being downe, is trodde in the *durt*
Of cattell, and brouzed, and sorely hurt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Thou shouldst have heard . . . how he beat me because her horse stumbled; how she waded through the *dirt* to pluck him off me. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. Earth, especially loose earth; disintegrated soil, as in gardens; hence, any detrital or disintegrated material. [Colloq., U. S.]

The love of *dirt* is among the earliest passions.
C. D. Warner, My Summer in a Garden.

The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as *dirt*.
J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 130.

Specifically—**3.** In *placer-mining*, the detrital material (usually sand and gravel) from which the gold is separated by washing.

The miners talk of rich *dirt* and poor *dirt*, and of stripping off so many feet of top *dirt* before getting to pay *dirt*, the latter meaning *dirt* with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. *Borthwick*, California, p. 120.

4†. Meanness; sordidness; baseness.

Honours which are . . . sometimes thrown away upon *dirt* and infamy. *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 29.

5. Abusive or scurrilous language.—**Pay dirt,** earth containing a remunerative quantity of gold. See extract under def. 3.—**To eat dirt,** to submit to some degrading humiliation; swallow one's own words.—**To fling dirt at,** to attack with scurrilous abuse, as an opponent.

II. *a.* Consisting or made of loose earth: as, a *dirt* road (a road not paved or macadamized). [Colloq., U. S.]

We walked on *dirt* floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. *Peter Cartwright*, Autobiog., p. 486.

dirt (dėrt), *v. t.* [< *dirt*, *n.* Cf. *drit*, *drite*, *v.*] To make foul or filthy; soil; befoul; dirty. [Rare, except in colloq. use.]

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* most those whom he loves best. *Swift.*

Mosques are also closed in rainy weather (excepting at the times of prayer), lest persons who have no shoes should enter and *dirt* the pavement and matting.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 96.

dirt-bed (dėrt'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, any stratum in which the remains of an ancient soil are conspicuous. The most remarkable dirt-beds are in the Purbeckian group, a fresh- and brackish-water formation at the summit of the Jurassic series. In this group, so named from the Isle of Purbeck in England, where the stratum is best developed, there are layers of ancient soil containing the stumps of trees which once grew in them.

dirt-board (dėrt'bōrd), *n.* In a vehicle, a board placed so as to keep the axle-arm free from dirt.

dirt-cheap (dėrt'chēp), *a.* As cheap as dirt; very cheap. [Colloq.]

I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be *dirt-cheap* at the money. *Huxley*, Tech. Education.

dirt-eating (dėrt'ē″ting), *n.* **1.** The practice of some savage or barbarous tribes, as the Ottomacs of South America, of using certain kinds of clay for food; geophagism.—**2.** Cachexia Africana, a disorder of the nutritive functions among negroes, and in certain kinds of disturbances of health among women, in which there is a morbid craving to eat dirt.

dirtily (dėr'ti-li), *adv.* [< *dirty*, *a.*] **1.** In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.—**2.** Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

Dirtily and desperately gull'd. *Donne*, Elegies, xii.

dirtiness (dėr'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness.

Paris, which before that time was called Lutecia, because of the mudde and *dirtinesse* of the place wherein it standeth. *Stow*, The Romans, an. 386.

If gentlemen would regard the virtues of their ancestours, . . . this degenerate wantonness and *dirtiness* of speech would return to the dunghill.
Barrow, Works, I. xiii.

His [a collier's] high wages arise altogether from the hardship, disagreeableness, and *dirtiness* of his work.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.—**3.** Sloppiness; muddiness; uncomfortableness: as, the *dirtiness* of the weather.

dirt-scraper (dėrt'skrā″pėr), *n.* A road-scraper or a grading shovel, used in leveling or grading ground.

dirty (dėr'ti), *a.* [Formerly also spelled *durty*, *durtie*; < *dirt* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of or imparting dirt or filth; causing foulness; soiling: as, a *dirty* mixture; *dirty* work.

And all his armour sprinckled was with blood,
And soyld with *durtie* gore that no man can
Discerne the hew thereof. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 41.

And here the maiden, sleeping sound
On the dank and *dirty* ground.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. Characterized by dirt; unclean; not cleanly; sullied: as, *dirty* hands; *dirty* employment.

In their dress, as well as in their persons, they are generally slovenly and *dirty*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 343.

3. Appearing as if soiled; dark-colored; impure; dingy.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one. *Locke.*

4. Morally unclean or impure; base; low; despicable; groveling: as, a *dirty* fellow; a *dirty* job or trick.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere *dirty* interests. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. Repulsive to sensitive feeling; disagreeable; disgusting.

I'd do the *dirty* work with pleasure, since *dirty* work has to be done, provided that we believe in what we are working for. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 106.

6. Foul; muddy; squally; rainy; sloppy; uncomfortable: said of the weather or of roads.
=**Syn. 1.** *Filthy*, *Foul*, etc. See *nasty*.—**2.** Unclean, soiled, sullied, begrimed.—**4** and **5.** Vile, scurvy, shabby, sneaking, despicable, contemptible, gross, obscene.

dirty (dėr'ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dirtied*, ppr. *dirtying*. [< *dirty*, *a.*] **1.** To defile; make filthy; soil; befoul: as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain,
Like a very foul mop, *dirty* more than they clean. *Swift.*

2. To soil or tarnish morally; sully.

If our fortune . . . be great, public experience hath made remonstrance, that it mingles with the world, and *dirties* those fingers which are instrumental in consecration.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

dirty-allen (dėr'ti-al″en), *n.* [E. dial., < *dirty* + *allen*, var. of *aulin*, q. v.] A local English name of the dung-bird.

diruption† (di-rup'shọn), *n.* [< L. *diruptio(n-)*, < *dirumpere* or *disrumpere*, pp. *diruptus*, *disruptus*, break apart: see *disrupt*.] A bursting or rending asunder. See *disruption*.

Dis (dis), *n.* [L., related, but prob. not directly, with *dīs* (*dīt-*), contr. of *dives* (*divit-*), rich (cf. *Pluto*, < Gr. Πλούτων, as related to πλοῦτος, rich), both akin to *dīus*, *dīvus*, divine, *deus*, a god: see *deity*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a name sometimes given to Pluto, and hence to the infernal world.

Since they did plot
The means that dusky *Dis* my daughter got,
Her and her blind boy's scandal'd company
I have forsworn. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

dis-. [ME. *dis-*, *des-*, OF. *des-*, *dis-*, *de-*, F. *des-*, *dé-* = Sp. Pg. *des-*, *dis-* = It. *dis-*, *des-*, *s-* (the Rom. forms varying according to position, age, or other circumstances, and often coexisting), < L. *dis-*, an inseparable prefix, remaining unchanged before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, and *t* (and sometimes *g*, *h*, *j*, and *r*, and in ML. at will, and hence in Rom., etc., in all positions), and usually before a vowel, regularly changed to *di-* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v*, to *dif-* before *f*, to *dir-* before a vowel (as in *diribere* and *dirimere*: see *dirempt*), orig. 'in two,' hence 'apart,' 'asunder,' etc. (connected with *bis*, orig. **dvis* = Gr. δίς, twice), < *duo* = Gr. δύο = E. *two*: see *di-*[1], *di-*[2], *di-*[3], and *two*. In ML. and Rom. the prefixes *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *dis-*) and *de-* (OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, etc.) in the separative and privative senses were often used interchangeably; hence many words having original L. *de-* may appear in the modern languages with *dis-* (*dif-*, etc.), while others having original L. *dis-* (*dif-*, etc.) may appear with *de-*; cf. *defer*[2] = *differ*, *defame*, *deform*, *defy*, etc., in which *de-* and *dif-* are involved. The prefix *dis-*, in ME. almost indifferently *dis-* or *des-*, becomes in mod. E. exclusively *dis-* (when not reduced to or merged with *de-*), except in a few words in which the force of the prefix is less obvious, and the archaic form *des-* accordingly remains in use along with the regular modern form *dis-*, as in *discant*, *descant*, *dispatch*, *despatch*.] A prefix of Latin origin (in other forms *di-*, *dif-*), in force—(1) separative or disjunctive, 'apart,' 'asunder,' 'in different directions,' etc., as in *distend*, *dispart*, *dissident*, etc., this force being often only indistinctly felt in the English word, as in *dispose*, *dissent*, *distract*, etc., and passing even in Latin into a merely intensive use, not felt at all in English, as in *dispute*; (2) privative or negative, like the English *un-*, reversing or negativing the primitive, as in *dissimilar*, etc., having come, in this use, from its frequency in Middle Latin and Old French, to be recognized as a regular English prefix, and as such usable with almost any verb and adjective, as in *disable*, *disesteem*, *disfavor*, *disoblige*, *disfellowship*, etc., and in colloquial or dialectal use in such forms as *disremember*, *disrecollect*, etc. In some words the prefix *dis-* was early reduced by apheresis to *s-*, a form common in Italian, and seen in English in *spend*, *splay*, *sport*, etc., as compared with *dispend*, ★*display*, *disport*, etc.

dis. An abbreviation of *discount*.

disability (dis-a-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *disabilities* (-tiz). [= It. *disabilità*; as *dis-* priv. + *ability*.] **1.** Want of competent power, strength, or physical or mental ability; weakness; incapacity; impotence: as, *disability* arising from infirmity; a blind person labors under great *disability*.

The debate . . . in the House of Commons began at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till after midnight, without interruption. . . . "Many," says Clarendon, "withdrew from pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion." *Everett*, Orations, II. 121.

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his *disability*.
Bancroft.

Specifically—**2.** Want of competent means or instruments.—**3.** Want of legal capacity or qualification; legal incapacity; incapacity to do an act with legal effect.

This disadvantage which the Dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive Church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

The pagan laws during the empire had been continually repealing the old *disabilities* of women, and the legislative movement in their favour continued with unabated force from Constantine to Justinian, and appeared also in some of the early laws of the barbarians.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 358.

=**Syn.** *Disability*, *Inability*, incompetence, incapacity, disqualification, unfitness. *Disability* implies deprivation or loss of power; *inability* indicates rather inherent want of power. One declines an office from *inability* to discharge its duties, but is not elected to it because of some external *disability* disqualifying him for being chosen.

disable (dis-ā'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disabled*, ppr. *disabling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *able*[1], *v.*] **1.** To render unable; deprive of ability, physical, mental, or legal; weaken or destroy the capability of; cripple or incapacitate: as, a ship is *disabled* by a storm or a battle; a race-horse is *disabled* by lameness; loss of memory *disables* a teacher.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and *disables* his children to inherit. *Blackstone.*

A single State or a minority of States ought to be *disabled* to resist the will of the majority.
N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 123.

2. To impair; diminish; impoverish.

I have *disabled* mine estate
By something showing a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

3†. To pronounce incapable; hence, to detract from; disparage; undervalue.

He *disabled* my judgment. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

This Year the King being at his Manor of Oking, Wolsey, Archbishop of York, came and shewed him Letters that he was elected Cardinal; for which Dignity he *disabled* himself, till the King willed him to take it upon him, and from thenceforth called him Lord Cardinal.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 263.

=**Syn. 1.** To cripple, paralyze, enfeeble, unfit, disqualify.

disable† (dis-ā'bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *able*[1], *a.*] Wanting ability; incompetent.

Our *disable* and unactive force. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

disablement (dis-ā'bl-mẹnt), *n.* [< *disable* + *-ment*.] Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment; disability.

The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a *disablement* to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

But still this is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any *disablement* of the faculty.
South, Sermons, V. iv.

dis-abridge†, *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *abridge*.] To extend; lengthen.

And hee, whose life the Lord did *dis-abridge*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 11.

disabuse (dis-ạ-būz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disabused*, ppr. *disabusing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *abuse*, *v.*] To free from mistake; undeceive; relieve from fallacy or deception; set right: as, it is our duty to *disabuse* ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

Everybody says I am to marry the most brutal of men. I would *disabuse* them. *Goldsmith*, Grumbler.

The first step of worthiness will be to *disabuse* us of our superstitious associations with places and times, with number and size. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 234.

disaccommodate (dis-ạ-kom'ọ-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaccommodated*, ppr. *disaccommodating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *accommodate*, *v.*] To put to inconvenience; discommode.

I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, cxcii.

disaccommodation (dis-ạ-kom-ọ-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit, unsuited, or unprepared.

They were such as were great and notable devastations, sometimes in one part of the earth, sometimes in another; . . . in some places more than in other, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 217.

disaccord (dis-ạ-kôrd'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desacorder*, *desaccorder*, F. *désaccorder*, < *des-* priv. + *acorder*, agree: see *dis-* and *accord*, *v.*] To disagree; refuse assent.

But she did *disaccord*,
Ne could her liking to his love apply.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 7.

Nothing can more *disaccord* with our experience than the assertion that our thoughts and desires never do or can intervene as causes in the events of our lives.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 212.

disaccordant (dis-ạ-kôr'dạnt), *a.* [< OF. *desacordant, desaccordant*, ppr. of *desacorder, desaccorder*, disagree: see *disaccord*, and cf. *accordant*.] Not agreeing; not accordant.

disaccustom (dis-ạ-kus'tọm), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disaccustome;* < OF. *desaccoustumer*, F. *désaccoutumer* (= Sp. *desacostumbrar* = Pg. *desacostumar*), < *des-* priv. + *accoustumer*, accustom: see *dis-* and *accustom*, *v.*] To cause to lose a habit by disuse; render unaccustomed as by disuse: as, he has *disaccustomed* himself to exercise.

disacidify (dis-a-sid'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disacidified*, ppr. *disacidifying*. [= F. *désacidifier;* as *dis-* priv. + *acidify*.] To deprive of acidity; free from acid; neutralize the acid present in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disacknowledge† (dis-ak-nol'ej), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *acknowledge*.] To refuse to acknowledge; disown.

By words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

disacquaint† (dis-ạ-ĸwānt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desacointer, desaccointer*, disacquaint, < *des-* priv. + *acointer*, acquaint: see *dis-* and *acquaint*, *v.*] To render unfamiliar or unacquainted; estrange.

My sick heart with dismal smart
Is *disacquainted* never. *Herrick.*

'Tis held a symptom of approaching danger,
When *disacquainted* sense becomes a stranger,
And takes no knowledge of an old disease.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

disacquaintance† (dis-ạ-kwān'tạns), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *acquaintance*.] Want of acquaintance; unacquaintance; unfamiliarity.

The straungenesse thereof proceedes but of noueltie and *disaquaintance* with our eares.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

disadjust (dis-ạ-just'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *adjust*, *v.*] To destroy the adjustment of; disarrange; disturb; confuse.

When the thoughts are once *disadjusted*, why are they not always in confusion? *Hervey*, Meditations, II. 32.

disadorn (dis-ạ-dôrn'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *adorn*, *v.* Cf. OF. *desaorner, desaourner*, despoil.] To deprive of ornaments.

When she saw grey Hairs begin to spread,
Deform his Beard, and *disadorn* his Head.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

disadvance† (dis-ạd-vạns'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disadvaunce;* < ME. *disavauncen*, < OF. *desavancer, desavancier, desadvancier*, hinder, thrust or throw back, < *des-* priv. + *avancer*, advance: see *dis-* and *advance*, *v.*] **1.** To drive back; repel; hinder the advance of.

To speken of an ordinaunce
How we the Grekes myghten *disavaunce*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 511.

Ther were many full noble men and trewe that hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowesse that holy cherche and cristin feith were *disavaunced*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

And [he] lefte the hoste on the left side, and that was to *disavaunce* the Emperour, and by-reve hym the way to Oston. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 658.

2. To draw back.

Through Cambels shoulder it unwarely went,
That forced him his shield to *disadvaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 8.

disadvantage (dis-ạd-vàn'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *disadvauntage, disavauntage*, < OF. *desavantage*, F. *désavantage* (= Sp. *desventaja* = Pg. *desvantagem* = It. *svantaggio*), < *des-* priv. + *avantage*, advantage: see *dis-* and *advantage*, *n.*] **1.** Absence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; any unfavorable circumstance or condition: as, the *disadvantage* of poverty or imperfect education.

After all, Horace had the *disadvantage* of the times in which he lived; they were better for the man, but worse for the satirist. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Well, this is taking Charles rather at a *disadvantage*, to be sure. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

The exact spot through which the English soldiers fought their way against desperate *disadvantages* into the fort is still perfectly discernible.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 325.

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, reputation, credit, profit, or other good: as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*.

They would throw a construction on his conduct to his *disadvantage* before the public. *Bancroft.*

=Syn. Detriment, injury, hurt, harm, damage, prejudice, drawback.

disadvantage (dis-ạd-vàn'tāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disadvantaged*, ppr. *disadvantaging*. [< OF. *desadvantager*, F. *désavantager*, hinder, disadvantage; from the noun.] To hinder or embarrass; do something prejudicial or injurious to; put at disadvantage.

Let every man who is concerned deal with justice, nobleness, and sincerity, . . . without tricks and stratagems, to *disadvantage* the church by doing temporal advantages to his friend or family.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 169.

That they [the philanthropic] may aid the offspring of the unworthy, they *disadvantage* the offspring of the worthy through burdening their parents by increased local rates. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 20.

disadvantageable† (dis-ạd-vàn'tāj-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *advantageable*.] Not advantageous; contrary to advantage or convenience.

Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon*, Expense.

disadvantageous (dis-ad-vạn-tā'jus), *a.* [= F. *désavantageux* = Sp. *desventajoso* = Pg. *desvantajoso* = It. *svantaggioso;* as *dis-* priv. + *advantageous*.] **1.** Attended with disadvantage; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; unfavorable; detrimental.

Unequal combinations are always *disadvantageous* to the weaker side. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

In short, the creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely *disadvantageous*.
Emerson, Old Age, p. 286.

2†. Biased; unfriendly; prejudicial.

Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may entertain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal both of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public justice. *Hume*, Prin. of Government.

disadvantageously (dis-ad-vạn-tā'jus-li), *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

When we come to touch it, the coy delusive plant [the sensitive plant] immediately shrinks in its displayed leaves, and contracts itself into a form and dimensions *disadvantageously* differing from the former.
Boyle, Works, I. 260.

disadvantageousness (dis-ad-vạn-tā'jus-nes), *n.* Want of advantage or suitableness; unfavorableness.

This *disadvantageousness* of figure he [Pope] converted, as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual spur to rescue and deliver himself from scorn.
Tyers, Hist. Rhapsody on Pope, v.

disadventure† (dis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *disaventure*, < OF. *desaventure, desadventure, desadvanture* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desaventura* = It. *disavventura*), < *des-* priv. + *aventure*, adventure: see *dis-* and *adventure*.] Misfortune; misadventure.

This infortune or this *disaventure*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 297.

Such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure*. *Raleigh*, Arts of Empire, p. 176.

Hee died of his owne sword, which falling out of his scabbard as hee mounted his Horse, killed him, not fearing in this countrey of Syria any such *disaduenture*, because the Oracle of Latona in Egypt had tolde him hee should die at Ecbatana. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 354.

disadventurous† (dis-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [< *disadventure* + *-ous*.] Unfortunate; attended by misfortune or defeat.

Now he hath left you heare
To be the record of his ruefull losse,
And of my dolefull *disaventurous* deare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 48.

All perill ought be lesse, and lesse all paine,
Then losse of fame in *disaventrous* field.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 55.

disadvise† (dis-ad-vīz'), *v. t.* [Chiefly in p. a. *disadvised*, after OF. *desavise*, unadvised, rash, < *des-* priv. + *avise*, pp. of *aviser*, advise: see *dis-* and *advise*. Cf. *disadvised*.] To advise against; dissuade from; deter by advice. [Rare.]

I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it.
Boyle, Works, V. 464.

disadvised†, *p. a.* [See *disadvise*.] Ill-advised.

In what soeuer you doe, be neyther hasty nor *disaduised*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

disaffect (dis-ạ-fekt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affect*[2].] **1.** To alienate the affection of; make less friendly; make discontented or unfriendly: as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army. —**2.** To lack affection or esteem for; not to affect; dislike; stand aloof from: as, to *disaffect* society. [Rare or archaic.]

Unless you *disaffect*
His person, or decline his education.
Shirley, The Brothers, i. 1.

Making plain that truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect* only because it hath not been well represented to them.
Chillingworth. Relig. of Protestants, Ded.

3†. To throw into disorder; derange.

It *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. *Hammond*, Sermons, xxiii.

disaffected (dis-ạ-fek'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disaffect*, *v.*] **1.** Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly, as one displeased with the actions of a superior, a government, or a party.

I believe if I were to reckon up, I could not find above five hundred *disaffected* in the whole kingdom.
Goldsmith, Essays, From a Common-Councilman.

The tyranny of Wentworth, and the weak despotism of Charles, all conspired to make the Irish *disaffected* and disloyal. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 57.

2†. Morbid; diseased.

As if a man should be dissected
To find what part is *disaffected*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 506.

disaffectedly (dis-ạ-fek'ted-li), *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

disaffectedness (dis-ạ-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being disaffected.

Yet the king had commonly some in these houses that were otherwise minded, and discovered the treachery and *disaffectedness* of the rest. *Strype*, Memorials, an. 1534.

disaffection (dis-ạ-fek'shọn), *n.* [< F. *désaffection* (= Sp. *desafición* = Pg. *desaffeição*), disaffection, < *des-* priv. + *affection*, affection: see *dis-* and *affection*, and cf. *disaffect*.] **1.** Alienation of affection, attachment, or good will; estrangement; or, more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or hostility; disloyalty: as, the *disaffection* of a people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.

Difference in Opinion may work a *Disaffection* in me, but not a Detestation. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

The whole Crew were at this time under a general *Disaffection*, and full of very different Projects; and all for want of Action. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 371.

True it is, some slight *disaffection* was shown on two or three occasions, at certain unreasonable conduct of Commodore Hudson. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 88.

The Irish *disaffection* is founded on race antipathy and not on political principle.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

2†. In a physical sense, disorder; constitutional defect. [Rare.]

The disease took its origin merely from the *disaffection* of the part. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

=Syn. 1. Dissatisfaction, ill will, hostility, disloyalty.

disaffectionate† (dis-ạ-fek'shọn-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affectionate*, after F. *désaffectionné* = Sp. *desaficionado* = Pg. *desaffeiçoado* = It. *disaffezionato*.] Not well disposed; lacking affection; unloving.

A beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife.
Hayley, Milton.

disaffirm (dis-ạ-fèrm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affirm*.] **1.** To deny; contradict.—**2.** In *law*, to overthrow or annul, as in the reversal of a judicial decision, or where one, having made a contract while an infant, repudiates it after coming of age.

The Supreme Court of the United States has *disaffirmed* the view of the Post-office Department, and affirmed that of the company.
New York Tribune, XLIII., No. 13319, p. 5.

disaffirmance (dis-ạ-fèr'mạns), *n.* [< *disaffirm*, after *affirmance*.] **1.** Denial or negation of something said or done; refutation.

A demonstration in *disaffirmance* of anything that is affirmed. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. In *law*, overthrow or annulment.

If it had been a *disaffirmance* by law, they must have gone down in solido; but now you see they have been tempered and qualified as the King saw convenient.
State Trials, The Great Case of Impositions (1606).

disaffirmation (dis-af-èr-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *disaffirm* + *-ation*, after *affirmation*.] The act of disaffirming; disaffirmance. *Imp. Dict.*

disafforest (dis-a-for'est), *v. t.* [< OF. *desaforester*, < ML. *disafforestare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *afforestare*, afforest: see *dis-* and *afforest*.] In England, to free from the restrictions of forest laws; reduce from the legal state of a forest to that of common land.

By Charter 9 Henry III. many forests were *disafforested*. *Blackstone.*

The rapid increase of population [in Great Britain] has led to the *disafforesting* of woodland.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 398.

disafforestation (dis-a-for-es-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *disafforest* + *-ation*.] The act or proceeding of disafforesting.

The steady progress of *disafforestation*.
The Athenæum, No. 3150, p. 302.

disafforestment (dis-a-for'est-ment), *n.* [< *disafforest* + *-ment.*] The act of disafforesting, or the state of being disafforested.

The benefit of the *disafforestment* existed only for the owner of the lands. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 409.

disaggregate (dis-ag'rē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaggregated*, ppr. *disaggregating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *aggregate*. Cf. Sp. *desagregar* = Pg. *desaggregar* = It. *disaggregare*, disaggregate.] To separate into component parts, or from an aggregate; break up the aggregation of.

The particles . . . are not small fragments of iron wire, artificially *disaggregated* from a more considerable mass, but iron precipitated chemically.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 129.

disaggregation (dis-ag-rē-gā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desagregación* = Pg. *desaggregação*; as *disaggregate* + *-ion*: see *-ation*.] The act or operation of breaking up an aggregate; the state of being disaggregated.

A further consequence of this *disaggregation* was . . . the necessity for an official building.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 87.

disagio (dis-aj'i-ō or -ā'ji-ō), *n.* [< *dis-* + *agio*.] Discount on a depreciated currency. See *agio*.

disagree (dis-a-grē'), *v. i.* [< F. *désagréer*, displease; as *dis-* priv. + *agree*.] **1.** To differ; be not the same or alike; be variant; not to accord or harmonize: as, two ideas or two statements *disagree* when they are not substantially identical, or when they are not exactly alike; the witnesses *disagree*.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree:* that is, the one not to be the other.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. i. 4.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason.
Bp. Atterbury.

2. To differ in opinion; be at variance; express contrary views: as, the best judges sometimes *disagree*.

Since in these cases [election of a pastor] unanimity and an entire agreement of hearts and voices is not to be expected, you would at least take care to *disagree* in as decent and friendly and christian a manner as is possible.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree?*
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 1.

3. To be in a state of discord or altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

United thus, we will hereafter use
Mutual concession, and the gods, induc'd
By our accord, shall *disagree* no more.
Cowper, Iliad, iv.

4. To conflict in action or effect; be incompatible or unsuitable: as, food that *disagrees* with the stomach.=**Syn. 1.** To vary (from).—**2.** To differ (with), dissent (from).—**3.** To bicker, wrangle, squabble, fall out.

disagreeability (dis-a-grē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disagreeable:* see *-bility*. Cf. OF. *desagreablete*, disagreement.] The quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Rare.]

He, long-sighted and observant, had seen through it sufficiently to read all the depression of countenance which some immediate *disagreeability* had brought on.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 334.

disagreeable (dis-a-grē'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *desagreable*, F. *désagréable* (= Sp. *desagradable* = Pg. *desagradavel* = It. *sgradevole*), disagreeable, < *des-* priv. + *agreable*, agreeable: see *dis-* and *agreeable*, and cf. *disagree*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Now rare in this sense.]

Preache you trulye the doctrine whiche you haue receyued, & teach nothing that is *disagreeable* therevnto.
J. Udall, On Mark iv.

No man ought to have the esteem of the rest of the world for any actions which are *disagreeable* to those maxims which prevail as the standards of behaviour in the country wherein he lives. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

Some demon . . . had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind or to the senses; distasteful; repugnant: as, one's manners may be *disagreeable;* food may be *disagreeable* to the taste.

The long step of the camel causes a very great motion in the riders, which to some is very *disagreeable.*
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

That which is *disagreeable* to one is many times agreeable to another, or *disagreeable* in a less degree.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

=**Syn. 2.** Unpleasant, distasteful, unwelcome, ungrateful, obnoxious.

II. *n.* A disagreeable thing.

I had all the merit of a temperance martyr without any of its *disagreeables.* *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiv.

His open and manly style did much to relieve him from *disagreeables.* *Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 422.

disagreeableness (dis-a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable. (*a*) Unsuitableness; incongruity; contrariety. [Rare.] (*b*) Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses: as, the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound, or smell.

Many who have figured Solitude, having set out the most noted properties thereof, have sought to sweeten all they could the *disagreeableness.*
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. 1.

disagreeably (dis-a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* In a disagreeable manner or degree; unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

His [Bourdaloue's] style is verbose, he is *disagreeably* full of quotations from the fathers, and he wants imagination. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xxix.

disagreeance† (dis-a-grē'ans), *n.* [< *disagree* + *-ance*.] Disagreement.

There is no *disagreeance* where is faith in Jesus Christ and consent of mind together in one accord.
J. Udall, On Acts viii.

disagreement (dis-a-grē'ment), *n.* [< *disagree* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *désagrément*, disagreeableness, defect.] **1.** Want of agreement; difference, either in form or in essence; dissimilitude; diversity; unlikeness: as, the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two stories, or of any two objects in some respects similar.

These carry . . . plain and evident notes and characters either of *disagreement* or affinity. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

As touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, . . . in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To account, by any current hypothesis, for the numberless *disagreements* in men's ideas of right and wrong . . . seems scarcely possible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 471.

3. Unsuitableness; unfitness; lack of conformity.

From these different relations of different things there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke*, On the Attributes, xiv.

4. A falling out; a wrangle; contention.

His resignation was owing to a *disagreement* with his brother-in-law and coadjutor, Sir Robert Walpole, which had long subsisted. *Coxe.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Distinction, Diversity*, etc. (see *difference*); unlikeness, discrepancy.—**4.** Variance, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, jarring, clashing, strife.

disallieget (dis-a-lēj'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + **alliege* (influenced by *liege*) for **allege*, a verb assumed from *allegiance*.] To alienate from allegiance.

And what greater dividing then by a pernicious and hostile peace to *disalliege* a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?
Milton, Art. of Peace with Irish.

disallow (dis-a-lou'), *v.* [< ME. *disalowen*, < OF. *desalouer, desalower, desaloer*, < ML. *disallocare*, mixed with **disallaudare*, written (after OF.) *disaloudare*, disallow, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *allocare*, assign, allow, L. *allaudare*, praise, ML. approve, allow, > OF. *alouer*, allow: see *dis-* and *allow*[1], *allow*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To refuse or withhold permission to or for; refuse to allow, sanction, grant, or authorize; disapprove: as, to *disallow* items in an account.

It is pitie that those which have authoritie and charge to allow and *dissalow* bookes to be printed be no more circumspect herein than they are.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

They *disallowed* self-defence, second marriages, and usury. *Bentley*, Freethinking, § 11.

2. To decline or refuse to receive; reject; disown.

To whom coming as unto a living stone, *disallowed* indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. ii. 4.

They *disallowed* the fiue bookes of Moses.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 148.

=**Syn.** To prohibit, forbid, condemn, set aside, repudiate.

II. *intrans.* To refuse allowance or toleration; withhold sanction.

What follows if we *disallow* of this?
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

He returnes againe to *disallow* of that Reformation which the Covnant vowes, as being the partiall advice of a few Divines. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

disallowable (dis-a-lou'a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *allowable*[1].] Not allowable; not to be sanctioned or permitted.

That he [Murē] had vsed dansing in Asia, where he was gouernour for a season, which deed was so *disalowable* that he durst not defend it for wel done, but stifly denied.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 13.

disallowableness (dis-a-lou'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disallowable. *Ash.*

disallowance (dis-a-lou'ans), *n.* [< *disallow* + *-ance*, after *allowance*[1].] Disapprobation; refusal to admit or sanction; prohibition; rejection.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South.*

The *disallowance* of the Anti-Chinese Bill the other day is another source of dissatisfaction to her [British Columbia]. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 47.

disally (dis-a-lī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disallied*, ppr. *disallying*. [< *dis-* + *ally*[1].] To disregard or undo the alliance of.

Nor both so loosely *disallied*
Their nuptials. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1022.

disalternt, *v. t.* [< *dis-* + L. *alternare*, alternate.] To alter or change for the worse.

But must I ever grind? and must I earn
Nothing but stripes? O wilt thou *disaltern*
The rest thou gav'st? *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 4.

disamis (dis'a-mis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism of which the major premise is a particular affirmative and the minor premise a universal affirmative proposition. The following is an example: Some acts of homicide are laudable, but all acts of homicide are cruel, therefore, some cruel acts are laudable. The vowels of the word, *i, a, i*, show the quantity and quality of the propositions; the initial letter, *d*, shows that the mood is to be reduced to *darii;* the two *s*'s show that the major premise and conclusion are to be simply converted in the reduction; and the letter *m* shows that the premises are to be transposed. Thus every letter of the word is significant. See *barbara.*

disanalogalt (dis-a-nal'ō-gal), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *analogal.*] Not analogous.

The idea or image of that knowledge which we have in ourselves . . . is utterly unsuitable and *disanalogal* to that knowledge which is in God.
Sir M. Hale, Works of God.

disanchort (dis-ang'kor), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *anchor*[1].] To free or force from the anchor, as a ship; weigh the anchor of.

The saill reised vp, the winde softe gan blow,
Anon *disancred* the shippe in a throw [brief space].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3360.

disangelicalt (dis-an-jel'i-kal), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *angelical.*] Not angelical; carnal; gross.

That learned casuist . . . who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their *disangelical* nature.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, ii.

disanimate (dis-an'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disanimated*, ppr. *disanimating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *animate.*] **1†.** To deprive of life.

That soul and life that is now fled and gone from a lifeless carcase is only a loss to the particular body of compages of matter, which by means thereof is now *disanimated.* *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 38.

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; discourage; dishearten; deject. [Rare.]

The presence of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it *disanimates* his enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

disanimation (dis-an-i-mā'shon), *n.* [< *disanimate*: see *-ation*.] **1†.** Privation of life.

True it is, that a glowworm will afford a faint light almost a daye's space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death and term of *disanimation.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. [Rare.]

disannext (dis-a-neks'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desannexer;* as *dis-* priv. + *annex.*] To separate; disunite; disjoin.

That when the provinces were lost and *disannexed*, and that the king was but king de jure ouer them and not de facto, yet neuertheless the privilege of naturalization continued. *State Trials*, Case of the Postnati (1608).

disannul (dis-a-nul'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disannulled*, ppr. *disannulling.*] [< *dis-*, here intensive (like *un-* in *unloose*), + *annul.*] **1.** To make void; annul; deprive of force or authority; cancel.

Whatsoever laws he [God] hath made they ought to stand, unless himself from Heaven proclaim them *disannulled*, because it is not in man to correct the ordinance of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

Now, trust me, were it not against our laws,
Against my crown, my oath, my dignity,
Which princes, would they, may not *disannul*,
My soul should sue as advocate for thee.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

That rude law is torne
And *disannuld*, as too too inhumane.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. ii.

2. To deprive (of). [Rare.]

Are we *disannulled* of our first sleep, and cheated of our dreams and fantasies? *Middleton*, The Black Book.

disannuller (dis-a-nul'ėr), *n.* One who disannuls, annuls, or cancels.

Another, to her everlasting fame, erected
Two ale-houses of ease: the quarter-sessions
Running against her roundly; in which business
Two of the *disannullers* lost their night-caps.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, ii. 5.

disannulment (dis-ạ-nul′ment), *n.* [< *disannul* + *-ment.*] Annulment.

disanoint (dis-ạ-noint′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *anoint.*] To render invalid the consecration of; deprive of the honor of being anointed.

They have juggled and paltered with the world, banded and borne arms against their king, divested him, *disanointed* him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

disapparel (dis-ạ-par′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappareled* or *disapparelled*, ppr. *disapparelling* or *disapparelling*. [< OF. *desapareillier, desaparillier, desappareiller*, F. *désappareiller* (= Sp. *desaparejar* = Pg. *desapparelhar*), < *des-* priv. + *apareiller, appareiller*, apparel: see *dis-* and *apparel, v.*] To disrobe; strip of raiment.

Drink *disapparels* the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind. *F. Junius*, Sin Stigmatized (1635), p. 81.

disappear (dis-ạ-pēr′), *v. i.* [< OF. *desaperer*, < *des-* priv. + *aperer*, appear: see *dis-* and *appear*. Cf. F. *disparaître* (< L. as if **disparescere*), OF. *disaparoistre, desaparoistre* = Sp. *desaparecer* = Pg. *desapparecer* (< ML. as if **disapparescere*) = It. *sparire* (< ML. *disparere*: see *disparition*), of similar ult. formation.] 1. To vanish from or pass out of sight; recede from view; cease to appear; be no longer seen.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*. *Locke.*

This is the way of the mass of mankind in all ages, to be influenced by sudden fears, sudden contrition, sudden earnestness, sudden resolves, which *disappear* as suddenly. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 284.

The black earth yawns · the mortal *disappears:*
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To pass out of existence or out of knowledge; cease to exist or to be known: as, the epidemic has *disappeared.*

The Cretaceous Dinosaurs and Cephalopods *disappear* without progeny, though one knows no reason why they might not still live on the Pacific Coast.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 236.

3. To end somewhat gradually or without abrupt termination: as, the path *disappeared* in the depths of the forest; in *entom.*, a line on the wing *disappearing* at the subcostal vein.

disappearance (dis-ạ-pēr′ans), *n.* [< *disappear* + *-ance.* Cf. *appearance.*] The act of disappearing; removal or withdrawal from sight or knowledge; a ceasing to appear or to exist: as, the *disappearance* of the sun, or of a race of animals.

A few days after Christ's *disappearance* out of the world, we find an assembly of disciples at Jerusalem, to the number of "about one hundred and twenty."
Paley, Evidences, ii. 9.

disappendency† (dis-ạ-pen′den-si), *n.* In *law*, the state of not being appendent. See *appendent*, 2.

disappoint (dis-ạ-point′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desapointer, desapointier*, F. *désappointer*, disappoint, < *des-* priv. + *apointer*, appoint: see *dis-* and *appoint.*] 1. To frustrate the desire or expectation of; balk or thwart in regard to something intended, expected, or wished; defeat the aim or will of: as, do not *disappoint* us by staying away; to be *disappointed* in or of one's hopes, or about the weather.

Arise, O Lord, *disappoint* him, cast him down: deliver my soul from the wicked. Ps. xvii. 13.

Being thus *disappointed* of our purpose, we gathered the fruit we found ripe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 101.

I have such confidence in your reason that I should be greatly *disappointed* if I were to find it wanting.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 474.

2. To defeat the realization or fulfilment of; frustrate; balk; foil; thwart: as, to *disappoint* a man's hopes or plans.

He *disappointeth* the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise. Job v. 12.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed.* Prov. xv. 22.

3†. To hinder of intended effect; frustrate; foil.

Many times what man doth determine God doth *disappoint.* *T. Sanders*, 1584 (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 12).

His retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow.
Addison.

They endeavour to *disappoint* the good works of the most learned and venerable order of men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

No prudence of ours could have prevented our late misfortune; but prudence may do much in *disappointing* its effects. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

disappointed (dis-ạ-poin′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disappoint, v.*] 1. Baffled; balked; thwarted; frustrated: as, a *disappointed* man; *disappointed* hopes.—2. Not appointed or prepared; unprepared or ill-prepared. [Rare.]

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

disappointing (dis-ạ-poin′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disappoint, v.*] Causing disappointment; not equal to or falling short of one's expectation; unsatisfactory.

But the place [Gorizia] itself is, considering its history, a little *disappointing.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 48.

disappointment (dis-ạ-point′ment), *n.* [< *disappoint* + *-ment*, after F. *désappointement.*] 1. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan: as, he has had many *disappointments* in life.—2. The state of being disappointed or defeated in the realization of one's expectation or intention in regard to some matter, or the resulting feeling of depression, mortification, or vexation.

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them.
Addison, Spectator.

disappreciate (dis-ạ-prē′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappreciated*, ppr. *disappreciating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *appreciate.* Cf. Sp. Pg. *desapreciar.*] To fail to appreciate; undervalue. *Imp. Dict.*

disapprobation (dis-ap-rō-bā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désapprobation* = Sp. *desaprobación* = Pg. *desapprovação* = It. *disapprovazione*, as *dis-* priv. + *approbation.*] The act or state of disapproving; a condemnatory feeling or utterance; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

We have ever expressed the most unqualified *disapprobation* of all the steps. *Burke.*

=**Syn.** *Disapprobation* and *Disapproval* show the same difference as *approbation* and *approval.* See *approbation.*

disapprobatory (dis-ap′rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *approbatory.*] Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. *Smart.*

disappropriate (dis-ạ-prō′pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappropriated*, ppr. *disappropriating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *appropriate, v.*] 1. To remove from individual possession or ownership; throw off or aside; get rid of.

How much more law-like were it to assist nature in *disappropriating* that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive! *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

Specifically—2. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated.* *Blackstone.*

3. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church; exclude or debar from possession.

disappropriate (dis-ạ-prō′pri-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *appropriate, a.*] Deprived of appropriation; not possessing appropriated church property. In the Church of England a disappropriate church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways. *Blackstone.*

disappropriation (dis-ạ-prō-pri-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désappropriation* = Pg. *desapropriação*; as *dis-* priv. + *appropriation.*] 1. The act of withdrawing from an appointed use. Specifically—2. The act of alienating church property from the purpose for which it was designed.

disapproval (dis-ạ-prō′vạl), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *approval.*] The act of disapproving; disapprobation; dislike.

There being not a word let fall from them in *disapproval* of that opinion. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

=**Syn.** See *disapprobation.*

disapprove (dis-ạ-prōv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disapproved*, ppr. *disapproving.* [= F. *désapprouver* = Sp. *desaprobar* = Pg. *desapprovar* = It. *disapprovare*; as *dis-* priv. + *approve*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with disfavor; think wrong or reprehensible; censure or condemn in opinion or judgment: now generally followed by *of*: as, to *disapprove of* dancing, or *of* late hours.

I *disapprove* alike
The host whose assiduity extreme
Distresses, and whose negligence offends.
Cowper, Odyssey, xv.

2. To withhold approval from; reject as not approved of; decline to sanction: as, the court *disapproved* the verdict.

II. *intrans.* To express or feel disapprobation.

There is no reason to believe that they ever *disapprove* where the thing objected to is the execution of some order unquestionably proceeding from the Emperor.
Brougham.

Rochester, *disapproving* and murmuring, consented to serve. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

disapprovingly (dis-ạ-prō′ving-li), *adv.* In a disapproving manner; with disapprobation.

disard†, *n.* Same as *dizzard.*

disarm (dis-ärm′), *v.* [< ME. *desarmen*, < OF. ★*desarmer*, F. *désarmer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desarmar* = It. *disarmare*, < ML. *disarmare*, disarm, < L. *dis-* priv. + *armare*, arm: see *dis-* and *arm*[2], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of arms; take the arms or weapons from; take off the armor from: as, he *disarmed* his foe; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *disarm* one *of* his weapons.

These justes fynished, euery man withdrew, the kynge was *disarmed*, & at time conuenient he and the queene heard evensong. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

Specifically—2. To reduce to a peace footing, as an army or a navy.—3. To deprive of means of attack or defense; render harmless or defenseless: as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

Security *disarms* the best-appointed army. *Fuller.*

4. To deprive of force, strength, means of injuring, or power to terrify; quell: as, to *disarm* rage or passion; religion *disarms* death of its terrors.

His designe was, if it were possible, to *disarme* all, especially of a wise feare and suspition.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Nothing *disarms* censure like self-accusation.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 230.

II. *intrans.* To lay down arms; specifically, to reduce armaments to a peace footing; dismiss or disband troops: as, the nations were then *disarming.*

disarmament (dis-är′mạ-ment), *n.* [= F. *désarmement* = Sp. *desarmamiento* = Pg. *desarmamento* = It. *disarmamento*, < ML. **disarmamentum*, < *disarmare*, disarm: see *disarm*, and cf. *armament.*] The act of disarming; the reduction of military and naval forces from a war to a peace footing: as, a general *disarmament* is much to be desired.

He [Napoleon], in a fit of irresolution, broached in Berlin the question of mutual *disarmament.*
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 489.

disarmature (dis-är′mā-tūr), *n.* [< *disarm* + *-ature*, after *armature.*] The act of disarming or disabling; the act of divesting one's self or another of any equipment; divestiture. [Rare.]

On the universities which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous *disarmature.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

disarmed (dis-ärmd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disarm, v.*] 1†. Unarmed; without arms or weapons.

I hold it good polity not to go *disarmed.*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. Stripped of arms; deprived of means of attack or defense.

Elsewhere he saw where Troilus defy'd
Achilles, and unequal combat try'd,
Then where the boy *disarm'd*, with loosen'd reins,
Was by his horses hurry'd o'er the plains.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

3. In *her.*, without claws, teeth, or beak: an epithet applied to an animal or a bird of prey.

disarmer (dis-är′mėr), *n.* One who disarms.

disarrange (dis-ạ-rānj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarranged*, ppr. *disarranging.* [< OF. *desarrenger*, F. *désarranger* = Pg. *desarranjar*, disarrange, disarray; as *dis-* + *arrange.*] To put out of order; unsettle or disturb the order or arrangement of; derange.

This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas.
T. Warton.

We could hardly alter one word, or *disarrange* one member without spoiling it. Few sentences are to be found more finished or more happy. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xx.

=**Syn.** To disorder, derange, confuse.

disarrangement (dis-ạ-rānj′ment), *n.* [< *disarrange* + *-ment.*] The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged.

In his opinion, the very worst part of the example set is in the late assumption of citizenship by the army, and the whole of the arrangement or rather *disarrangement* of their military. *Burke*, The Army Estimates.

disarray (dis-ạ-rā′), *v.* [< OF. *desareer, desareier, desarreier, desaroyer, desarroyer*, etc., < *des-* priv. + *areer, areier*, etc., array: see *dis-* priv. and *array, v.* Cf. *deray.*] I. *trans.* 1. To undress or disrobe; divest, as of clothes or attributes.

Vanities and little instances of sin . . . *disarray* a man's soul of his virtue. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

Departing found,
Half *disarray'd* as to her rest, the girl.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The forest, *disarrayed*
By chill November.
O. W. Holmes, An Old Year Song.

2. To throw into disorder; rout, as troops.

Great Amythaon, who with fiery steeds
Oft *disarrayed* the foes in battle ranged.
Fenton, Odyssey, xi.

II. *intrans.* To undress or strip one's self.

disarray (dis-ạ-rā′), *n.* [< ME. *disaray, disray, desray,* < OF. **desarrei, desarroi, desroi,* F. *désarroi,* disorder; from the verb: see *disarray, v.*, and cf. *deray, n.*, and *array, n.*] **1.** Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.

Disarray and shameful rout ensue. *Dryden*, Fables.

He proceeded to put his own household effects into that perfunctory and curious *disarray* which the masculine mind accounts order. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 669.

2. Imperfect attire; undress.

And him behynd a wicked Hag did stalke,
In ragged robes and filthy *disaray*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

Clad in a strange *disarray* of civilized and savage costume. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

disarticulate (dis-är-tik′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarticulated*, ppr. *disarticulating*. [< *dis-* + *articulate;* cf. F. *désarticuler.*] To divide, separate, or sunder the joints of.

Their [the trustees of the British Museum's] most liberal and unfettered permission of examining, and, when necessary, *disarticulating* the specimens in the magnificent collection of Cirripedes. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, Pref.

Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 302.

disarticulation (dis-är-tik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désarticulation;* as *dis-* + *articulation.*] Division of the ligaments of a joint, so as to amputate at that point; amputation at a joint.

disassent† (dis-ạ-sent′), *n.* [< ME. *disasenten,* < OF. *desassentir,* < *des-* priv. + *assentir,* assent: see *dis-* and *assent.*] Dissent.

But whether he departed without the Frenche kynge's consent or *disassent*, he, deceaued in his expectacion, and in maner in dispayre, returned agayn to the Lady Margaret. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 7.

disassent† (dis-ạ-sent′), *v. i.* To refuse to assent.

All the most of the mighty, with a mayn wille,
Dyssaisent to the dede, demyt hit for noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9369.

disassenter† (dis-ạ-sen′tėr), *n.* One who refuses to assent or concur; a dissenter.

Thirdly, the alledging the noting of the names of the *disassenters* could not at the first be conceived to imply an officious prying into the gesture of the prince, but rather a loyal fear of incurring the king's displeasure.
State Trials, Lord Balmerino, an. 1634.

disassiduity† (dis-as-i-dū′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *assiduity.*] Want of assiduity or care; want of attention; inattention; carelessness.

But he came in, and went out; and, through *disassiduity*, drew the curtain between himself and light of her [Queen Elizabeth's] favour. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Regalia.

disassociate (dis-ạ-sō′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disassociated*, ppr. *disassociating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *associate.* Cf. F. *désassocier* = Sp. *desasociar.* Cf. *dissociate.*] To dissociate; sever or separate from association.

Our mind . . . *disassociating* herself from the body.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 630.

Aphasia, whether amnesic or ataxic, may, but seldom does, exist *disassociated* from absolute insanity.
Encyc. Brit., II. 171.

disassociation (dis-ạ-sō-si-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *disassociate:* see *-ation.*] The act of disassociating, or the state of being disassociated; dissociation.

M. Reimann believes that there is *disassociation* of the elements of the alum. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 59.

disaster (di-zȧs′tėr), *n.* [< OF. *desastre,* F. *désastre* = Pr. *desastre* = Sp. Pg. *desastre* = It. *disastro,* disaster, misfortune, < L. *dis-,* here equiv. to E. *mis-,* ill, + *astrum* (> It. Sp. Pg. *astro* = Pr. F. *astre*), a star (taken in the astrological sense of 'destiny, fortune, fate': cf. ML. *astrum sinistrum,* misfortune, lit. unlucky star; Pr. *benastre,* good fortune, *malastre,* ill fortune; G. *unstern,* 'evil star'; E. *ill-starred,* etc.), < Gr. ἄστρον, a star: see *aster.*] **1**†. An unfavorable aspect of a star or planet; an ill portent; a blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet.

As stars with trains of fire and dews of blood,
Disasters in the sun. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event; especially, a sudden or great misfortune: a word used with much latitude, but most appropriately for some unforeseen event of a very distressing or overwhelming nature.

Whilst these Things went on prosperously in France, a great *Disaster* fell out in England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 182.

Nor will it be less my duty faithfully to record *disasters* mingled with triumphs, and great national crimes and follies far more humiliating than any *disaster.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Calamity, Catastrophe,* etc. (see *misfortune*); blow, stroke, reverse.

disaster† (di-zȧs′tėr), *v. t.* [< *disaster, n.*] **1.** To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet. *Spenser.*—**2.** To injure; afflict.

In his own . . . fields the swain
Disaster'd stands. *Thomson*, Winter.

3. To blemish; disfigure.

The holes where eyes should be, which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

disasterly† (di-zȧs′tėr-li), *adv.* [< *disaster* + *-ly*2.] Disastrously.

Nor let the envy of envenom'd tongues,
Which still is grounded on poor ladies' wrongs,
Thy noble breast *disasterly* possess.
Drayton, Lady Geraldine to Surrey.

disastrous (di-zȧs′trus), *a.* [= F. *désastreux* = Sp. Pg. *desastroso* = It. *disastroso;* as *disaster* + *-ous.*] **1.** Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

As when the sun, . . .
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds.
Milton, P. L., i. 597.

Drawing down the dim *disastrous* brow
That o'er him hung, he kiss'd it.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

2. Ruinous; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning great distress or injury: as, the day was *disastrous;* the battle proved *disastrous.*

The nine and twentieth of June, the King held a great Just and Triumph at Westminster, but a *disastrous* Seafight was upon the Water, where one Gates, a Gentleman, was drowned in his Harness. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 284.

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love. *Dryden.*

The insurrectionary force suffered a *disastrous,* though, fortunately, a comparatively bloodless defeat.
Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 43.

disastrously (di-zȧs′trus-li), *adv.* Very distressingly; calamitously; ruinously.

Ill health lessened his [Hood's] power to work, and kept him poor, and poverty in turn reacted *disastrously* upon his health. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 89.

The war went on *disastrously* for the overmatched Danes.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 335.

disastrousness (di-zȧs′trus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disastrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

disattire† (dis-ạ-tīr′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *attire, v.*] To disrobe; undress. *Spenser.*

disattune (dis-ạ-tūn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disattuned,* ppr. *disattuning.* [< *dis-* priv. + *attune.*] To put out of tune or harmony. *Bulwer.*

disaugment (dis-âg-ment′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *augment.*] To diminish or lessen. [Rare.]

There should I find that everlasting treasure
Which force deprives not, fortune *disaugments* not.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

disauthorize (dis-â′thọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disauthorized*, ppr. *disauthorizing.* [= OF. *desautoriser, desauthoriser,* F. *désautoriser* = Sp. Pg. *desautorizar* = It. *disautorizzare;* as *dis-* priv. + *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority; discredit. *W. Wotton.* [Rare.]

disavail† (dis-ạ-vāl′), *v. t.* To injure; prejudice; disadvantage; harm. *Paston Letters,* III. 23.

disavail† (dis-ạ-vāl′), *n.* Injury. *Lydgate.*

disavaunce†, *v. t.* See *disadvance.*

disaventure†, *n.* See *disadventure.*

disavouch† (dis-ạ-vouch′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *avouch.*] To disavow.

Neither believing this, because Luther affirmed it, nor disapproving that, because Calvin hath *disavouched* it.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 5.

disavow (dis-ạ-vou′), *v. t.* [< ME. *desavouen,* < OF. *desavouer,* F. *désavouer,* disavow, < *des-* priv. + *avouer,* avow: see *avow*1.] **1.** To disown; disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or connection with; repudiate; deny concurrence in or approval of; refuse to own or acknowledge; disclaim.

Which of all those oppressive Acts or Impositions did he ever disclaime or *disavow*, till the fatal aw of this Parlament hung ominously over him? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

If I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to *disavow* my principles.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

Kings may say, we cannot trust this ambassador's undertaking, because his senate may *disavow* him.
Brougham.

France *disavowed* the expedition, and relinquished all pretensions to Florida. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I, 62.

2†. To deny; disprove.

Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth,
Or *disavow* my blood Plantagenet's. *Ford.*

disavowal (dis-ạ-vou′ạl), *n.* [< *disavow* + *-al,* after *avowal.*] Denial; disowning; rejection; repudiation.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

disavowance† (dis-ạ-vou′ạns), *n.* [< OF. *desavouance,* < *desavouer,* disavow: see *disavow* and *-ance.*] Disavowal.

The very corner stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and *disavowance* of this point [the pope's supremacy]. *South*, Works, VI. i.

disavower (dis-ạ-vou′ėr), *n.* One who disavows.

disavowment (dis-ạ-vou′ment), *n.* [< OF. *desavouement,* < *desavouer,* disavow: see *disavow* and *-ment.*] Denial; a disowning.

For as touching the Tridentine History, his holiness (says the Cardinal) will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letter to the Regius Professor.

disband (dis-band′), *v.* [< OF. *desbander, desbender,* F. *débander* (= It. *disbandare, sbandare*), untie, loosen, scatter, disband, < *des-* priv. + *bander,* tie: see *dis-* and *band*3, *v.* The senses of the E. *disband* involve a ref. to *band*1, *band*2, and *band*3.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To release from a bond, restriction, or connection of any kind; unbind; set free.

What savage bull, *disbanded* from his stall,
Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make?
Stirling, Aurora, st. 4.

2. To break up the band or company of; dismiss or dissociate from united service or action; especially, to discharge in a body from military service: as, to *disband* an orchestra or a society; to *disband* troops, a regiment, or an army.

This course [retrenchment] *disbanded* many trades; no merchant, no cook, no lawyer, no flatterer, no divine, no astrologer, was to be found in Lacedaemonia.
Penn, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

3. To dismiss or separate from a band or company; dissociate from a band: as, a *disbanded* soldier.

After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be *disbanded;* and then the Village where he was born must send another man to serve in his room.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 71.

I come, . . . bidding him
Disband himself, and scatter all his powers.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4†. To break up the constitution of; disintegrate; destroy.

Some imagine that a quantity of water sufficient to make such a deluge was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodward.*

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To be released from a bond, restriction, or connection; become disunited, separated, or dissolved.

When both rocks and all things shall *disband.*
G. Herbert.

We use not to be so pertinacious in any pious resolutions, but our purposes *disband* upon the sense of the first violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 84.

Human society may *disband.* *Tillotson.*

2. To retire from united service or action; separate; break up: as, the army *disbanded* at the close of the war; the society *disbanded* on the loss of its funds.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding.* *Bacon.*

disbandment (dis-band′ment), *n.* [< *disband* + *-ment.*] The act of disbanding, or the state of being disbanded.

The *disbandment* of a considerable part of the great army of mercenaries. *The American*, VI. 279.

disbar (dis-bär′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbarred,* ppr. *disbarring.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bar*1. Cf. *debar.*] In *law,* to expel from the bar, as a barrister; strike off from the roll of attorneys.

disbark1 (dis-bärk′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bark*2.] To strip off the bark of; divest of bark.

The wooden houses, whose walls are made of fir-trees (unsquared and only *disbarked*). *Boyle*, Works, II. 730.

disbark2 (dis-bärk′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbarquer,* F. *débarquer* (> also E. *debark,* q. v.), < *des-* priv. + *barque,* bark: see *bark*3, and cf. *disembark.*] To disembark. [Rare.]

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep an off'ring to the Gods.
Pope, Odyssey, xi.

disbarment (dis-bär'ment), *n.* [< *disbar* + *-ment.*] The act of disbarring, or the state of being disbarred.

disbase† (dis-bās'), *v. t.* [< *dis-*, taken as equiv. to *de-*, + *base*[1]; a var. of *debase.*] To debase. [Rare.]

First will I die in thickest of my foe,
Before I will *disbase* mine honour so.
Greene, Alphonsus, v.

disbecome† (dis-bē-kum'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *become.*] To misbecome.

Anything that may *disbecome*
The place on which you sit.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, v. 2.

disbelief (dis-bē-lēf'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *belief.*] **1.** Positive unbelief; the conviction that a proposition or statement for which credence is demanded is not true.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

So
Did I stand question, and make answer, still
With the same result of smiling *disbelief.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 317.

Atheism is a *disbelief* in the existence of God — that is, a *disbelief* in any regularity in the Universe to which a man must conform himself under penalties.
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 608.

2. A negation or denial of the truth of some particular thing. [Rare.]

Nugatory *disbeliefs* wound off and done with. *I. Taylor.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Disbelief, Unbelief*, incredulity, distrust, skepticism, infidelity. *Disbelief* is more commonly used to express an active mental opposition which does not imply a blameworthy disregard of evidence. *Unbelief* may be a simple failure to believe from lack of evidence or knowledge; but its theological use has given it also the force of wilful opposition to the truth.

No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than a *disbelief* in great men.
Carlyle, Hero-Worship, i.

A *disbelief* in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 37.

I obtained mercy because I did it ignorantly in *unbelief.*
1 Tim. i. 13.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; *unbelief*, in denying them. *Emerson*, Montaigne.

disbelieve (dis-bē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disbelieved*, ppr. *disbelieving.* [< *dis-* priv. + *believe.*] **I.** *trans.* To reject the truth or reality of; hold to be untrue or non-existent; refuse to credit.

Such who profess to *disbelieve* a future state are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings.
Bp. Atterbury.

I *disbelieve* that any one who is not himself full of love and tenderness has ever, since the world began, yet transmitted to another soul the truth that God is love.
F. P. Cobbe, Ministry of Religion, p. 257.

II. *intrans.* Not to believe; to deny the truth of any position; refuse to believe in some proposition or statement; especially, to refuse belief in a divine revelation.

As doubt attacked faith, unbelief has avenged faith by destroying doubt. Men cease to doubt when they *disbelieve* outright. *Cardinal Manning.*

disbeliever (dis-bē-lē'vėr), *n.* One who disbelieves; one who refuses belief; one who denies the truth of some proposition or statement; an unbeliever.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the Church.
Watts.

=**Syn.** *Unbeliever, Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel.*

disbench (dis-bench'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bench.*] **1.** To drive from, or cause to leave, a bench or seat. [Rare.]

Sir, I hope my words *disbench'd* you not.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2.

2. In *Eng. law*, to deprive of the status and privileges of a bencher.

disbend (dis-bend'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbender*, < ML. *disbendare*, unbend, loosen; in E. as if *dis-* priv. + *bend*[1]. Cf. *disband.*] To unbend; relax; hence, figuratively, to render unfit for efficient action. [Rare.]

As liberty a courage doth impart,
So bondage doth *disbend*, else break, the heart.
Stirling, Julius Cæsar, cho. 3.

disbind† (dis-bīnd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bind.* Cf. *disbend* and *disband.*] To unbind; loosen.

Nay, how dare we *disbind* or loose ourselves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God, which the Christian church from her first beginnings durst not doe?
J. Mede, Discourses, i. 2.

disblame† (dis-blām'), *v. t.* [< ME. *desblamen*, < OF. *desblasmer, desblamer*, excuse, < *des-* priv. + *blasmer, blamer*, blame: see *dis-* and *blame.*] To exonerate from blame.

Desblameth me if any worde be lame,
For as myn auctor seyde, so seye I.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 17.

disbloom (dis-blöm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bloom.*] To deprive of bloom or blossoms. [Rare.]

A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [gravediggers], but sophisticated and *disbloomed.*
R. L. Stevenson.

disbodied† (dis-bod'id), *a.* [Pp. of **disbody*, equiv. to *disembody.*] Disembodied.

They conceive that the *disbodyed* soules shall return from their unactive and silent recesse, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared ayre.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

disbord† (dis-bôrd'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desborder*, F. *déborder*, which, however, has not the exact sense of 'disembark,' but means 'overthrow, go beyond, naut. sheer off, get clear,' < *des-* priv. + *bord*, edge, border, board, etc.] To disembark.

And in the arm'd ship, with a wel-wreath'd cord,
They streightly bound me, and did all *disbord*
To shore to supper. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv.

disboscation† (dis-bos-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *disboscatio(n-)*, < *dis-* priv. + *boscus*, a wood: see *boscage, bush*[1].] The act of disforesting; the act of converting woodland into arable land. *Scott.*

disbosom (dis-bůz'um), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bosom.*] To make known, as a secret matter; unbosom.

Home went Violante and *disbosomed* all.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 118.

disbourgeon, *v. t.* See *disburgeon.*

disbowel (dis-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disboweled, disbowelled*, ppr. *disboweling, disbowelling.* [< ME. *disbowelen* (spelled *dysbowaylyn* —Prompt. Parv.); < *dis-* priv. + *bowel.*] To disembowel: usually in a figurative sense.

A great Oke drie and dead, . . .
Whose foote in ground hath left but feeble holde,
But halfe *disbowel'd* lies above the ground.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 28.

Nor the *disbowelled* earth explore
In search of the forbidden ore.
Addison, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 3.

'Twas bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur,
A dead *disbowelled* mystery.
D. G. Rossetti, The Burden of Nineveh.

disbrain (dis-brān'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *brain.*] To deprive of the brain; remove the brain from. [Rare.]

If the cerebrum were removed, then all energy was transposed into reflex movement, and consequently *disbrained* and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements than did such animals as possessed this secondary derivation. *Nature*, XXX. 260.

disbranch (dis-brånch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbrancher, desbranchir*, disbranch, < *des-* priv. + *branche*, branch: see *dis-* and *branch.*] **1.** To cut off or separate the branches of, as a tree; prune. [Rare.]

Such as are newly planted need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

2. To sever or remove, as a branch or an offshoot. [Rare.]

She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her material sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

disbud (dis-bud'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbudded*, ppr. *disbudding.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bud*[1].] To deprive of buds or shoots; remove the unnecessary buds of, as a tree or vine. This is done for the needs of training, and in order that there may be more space and nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain.

disburden (dis-bėr'dn), *v.* [Also *disburthen*; < *dis-* priv. + *burden*[1], *burthen*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove a burden from; rid of a burden; relieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or annoying; disencumber; unburden; unload.

My meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being thus *disburdened.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

The Ship having *disburdened* her selfe of 70 persons, . . . Captaine Newport with 120 chosen men . . . set forward for the discovery of Monacan.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 196.

How have thy travels
Disburthen'd thee abroad of discontents?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

When we have new perception, we shall gladly *disburden* the memory of its hoarded treasures as old rubbish.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. To lay off or aside as oppressive or annoying; get rid of; relieve one's self of.

Disburden all thy cares on me. *Addison.*

=**Syn. 1.** To disencumber, free, lighten, discharge, disembarrass.

II. *intrans.* To ease the mind; be relieved.

Adam . . .
Thus to *disburden* sought with sad complaint.
Milton, P. L., x. 719.

disburgeon (dis-bėr'jọn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *burgeon.*] To strip of buds or burgeons. Also spelled *disbourgeon.*

When the vine beginneth to put out leaves and looke green, fall to *disburgeoning.* *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

disburse (dis-bėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbursed*, ppr. *disbursing.* [< OF. *desbourser*, F. *débourser* (whence also *deburse*, q. v.) (= It. *sborsare*), < *des-*, apart, + *bourse*, a purse: see *dis-* and *burse, bourse, purse.*] To pay out, as money; spend or lay out; expend.

The twelve men stuck at it, and said, Except he would *disburse* twelve crowns, they would find him guilty.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To meet the necessary expenses, large sums must be collected and *disbursed.* *Calhoun*, Works, I. 18.

disburse† (dis-bėrs'), *n.* [< *disburse, v.*] A payment or disbursement.

The annual rent to be received for all those lands after 20 years would abundantly pay the public for the first *disburses.* *Defoe*, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 342.

disbursement (dis-bėrs'mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *déboursement* = It. *sborsamento*; as *disburse* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of paying out or expending, as money.

It is scarcely desirable that the Government whip should be supplied with even ten thousand a year for *disbursement*, as he thinks proper in his capacity as a party manager. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 133.

2. Money paid out; an amount or sum expended, as from a trust or a corporate or public fund: as, the *disbursements* of the treasury, or of an executor or a guardian.

disburser (dis-bėr'sėr), *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

disburthen (dis-bėr'ŦHn), *v.* See *disburden.*

disc, *n.* See *disk.*

discage (dis-kāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discaged*, ppr. *discaging.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cage.*] To take out of a cage. [Rare.]

Until she let me fly *discaged*, to sweep
In ever-highering eagle-circles up.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

★ **discal** (dis'kal), *a.* [< *disc, disk*, + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to a disk in any way; like a disk; discoidal.—**2.** On the disk or central part of a surface. In ichthyology, applied specifically by Gill to the teeth of the lampreys on the surface of the subcircular oral disk between the mouth and the teeth, concentric with the periphery of the disk.—**Discal cell**, in *entom.*, a large cell at the base of the wing of lepidopters, sometimes divided longitudinally into two.—**Discal spot**, in *entom.*, a round spot behind the middle of the wing, seen in most species of the lepidopterous family *Noctuidæ.* Also called *orbicular spot.*

discalceate† (dis-kal'sē-āt), *v. t.* [= F. *déchaussé*, < L. *discalceatus*, unshod, < *dis-* priv. + *calceatus*, shod, pp. of *calceare*, shoe: see *dis-* and *calceate.*] To pull or strip off the shoes or sandals from. *Cockeram.*

discalceation† (dis-kal-sē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *discalceate*: see *-ation.*] The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived . . . to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

discalced (dis-kalst'), *a.* [< L. *discalceatus*, unshod: see *discalceate.*] Without shoes; unshod; barefooted: specifically applied to a branch of the Carmelite monks known as *Discalceati* (the barefooted).

discamp† (dis-kamp'), *v. t.* [< OF. *descamper*, < *des-* priv. + *camp*, camp: see *dis-* and *camp*[2]. Cf. *decamp.*] To force from a camp; force to abandon a camp. *Minsheu.*

No enemie put he ever to flight, but he *discamped* him and draue him out of the field (quin castris exueret).
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 242.

discander†, *v. i.* A corrupt form, found only in the passage from Shakspere (A. and C., iii. 11) cited under *discandy.*

discandy† (dis-kan'di), *v. i.* [Appar. < *dis-* priv. + *candy*[1], *v.*; i. e., melt out of a candied or solid state.] To melt; dissolve.

Fortune and Antony part here; even here
Do we shake hands. All come to this? The hearts
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 10.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the *discandying* [var. *discandering*—Knight] of this pelleted storm,
Lie graveless. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

discant (dis'kant), *n.* See *descant.*

discapacitate (dis-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discapacitated*, ppr. *discapacitating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *capacitate.*] To incapacitate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discard (dis-kärd'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *descartar* = It. *scartare*, discard, reject, dismiss; as *dis-*

+ *card*[1]. Cf. *decard*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) In some games, to throw aside or reject from the hand, as a card dealt to the player which by the laws of the game is not needed or can be exchanged. (*b*) In other games, as whist, to throw away on a trick, as a card (not a trump) of a different suit from that led, when one cannot follow suit and cannot or does not wish to trump.

Having ace, king, queen, and knave of a suit not led, you would *discard* the ace. *Pole*, Whist, v.

2. To dismiss, as from service or employment; cast off.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should . . . resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

Their [the Hydes'] sole crime was their religion; and for this crime they had been *discarded*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. To thrust away; reject: as, to *discard* prejudices.

I am resolv'd: grief, I *discard* thee now;
Anger and fury in thy place must enter.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Still, though earth and man *discard* thee,
Doth thy Heavenly Father guard thee.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

=**Syn. 2.** To turn away, discharge.

II. *intrans.* In *card-playing*, to throw cards out of the hand. See I.

In *discarding* from a suit of which you have full command, it is a convention to throw away the highest. *Pole*, Whist, iv.

★**discard** (dis-kärd′), *n.* [< *discard*, *v.*] **1.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) The act of throwing out of the hand such cards as are unnecessary in the game, or of playing, as in whist, a card not a trump of a different suit from that led.

In the modern game, your first *discard* should be from a weak or short suit. *Pole*, Whist, ii.

(*b*) The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

The *discard* must be placed face downwards on the table, apart from the stock and from the adversary's *discard*. *Cavendish*, Whist.

Hence—**2.** One who or that which is cast out or rejected. [Rare.]

The *discard* of society, living mainly on strong drink, fed with affronts, a fool, a thief, the comrade of thieves. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pulvis et Umbra.

discardment (dis-kärd′ment), *n.* [< *discard* + *-ment*.] The act of discarding. [Rare.]

Just at present we apparently are making ready for another *discardment*. *Science*, VII. 295.

discardure (dis-kär′dūr), *n.* [< *discard* + *-ure*.] A discarding; dismissal; rejection. [Rare.]

In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discardure* of religion? *Hayter*, On Hume's Dialogues (1780), p. 38.

★**discarnate** (dis-kär′nāt), *a.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *carnatus*, of flesh, fleshy, fat, corpulent, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnate*.] Stripped of flesh; fleshless.

A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

discase (dis-kās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discased*, ppr. *discasing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *case*[2].] To take the case or covering from; uncase; strip; undress.

Discase thee instantly, . . . and change garments with this gentleman. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

discatter†, *v. t.* See *disscatter*.

disceivable†, *a.* See *deceivable*. *Chaucer.*

disceptation† (dis-ep-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *disceptation* = Sp. *disceptación* = Pg. *disceptação*, < L. *disceptatio*(*n-*), < *disceptare*, pp. *disceptatus*, dispute, prop. settle a dispute, determine, < *dis-*, apart, + *captare*, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, seize.] Controversy.

The proposition is . . . such as ought not to be admitted in any science, or any *disceptation*. *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

disceptator† (dis′ep-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. *disceptator*, < *disceptare*, dispute: see *disceptation*.] A disputant.

The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age would, at the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their ergo into amen to the evangelical philosopher. *Cowley*, Essays, xxix.

discepter†, *v. t.* See *disscepter*.

discern (di-zèrn′), *v.* [< ME. *discernen*, < OF. *discerner*, *descerner*, *discernir*, F. *discerner* = Sp. Pg. *discernir* = It. *discernere*, *scernere*, < L. *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, separate, divide, distinguish, discern, < *dis-*, apart, + *cernere* = Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate: see *certain*, *critic*, etc. Hence *discreet*, *discrete*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To distinguish; perceive the difference between (two or more things); discriminate.

Discern thou what is thine with me, and take it to thee. Gen. xxxi. 32.

For as an angel of God, so is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad. 2 Sam. xiv. 17.

How easy is a noble spirit *discerned*
From harsh and sulphurous matter, that flies out
In contumelies! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 1.

They are like men who have lost the faculty of *discerning* colours, and who never, by any exercise of reason, can make out the difference between white and black. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 234.

2†. To indicate or constitute the difference between; show the distinction between.

The only thing that *discerneth* the child of God from the wicked is this faith, trust, and hope in God's goodness, through Christ. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 138.

The coward and the valiant man must fall,
Only the cause, and manner how, *discerns* them.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3. To see distinctly; separate mentally from the general mass of objects occupying the field of vision; perceive by the eye; descry.

I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. Prov. vii. 7.

For though our eyes can nought but colours see,
Yet colours give them not their powre of sight;
So, though these fruits of sense her objects bee,
Yet she *discernes* them by her proper light.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Bellonius reports that the dores thereof [Sancta Sophia] are in number equall to the days of the yeare; whereas if it hath five, it hath more by one then by me was *discerned*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

It being dark, they could not see the make of our Ship, nor very well *discern* what we were. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 301.

4. To discover by the intellect; gain knowledge of; become aware of; distinguish.

A wise man's heart *discerneth* both time and judgment. Eccl. viii. 5.

The nature of justice can be more easily *discerned* in a state than in one man. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 4.

To *discern* our immortality is necessarily connected with fear and trembling and repentance, in the case of every Christian. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 17.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** To perceive, recognize, mark, note, espy, descry.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perceive a difference or distinction; make or establish a distinction; discriminate: as, to *discern* between truth and falsehood.

Another faculty we may take notice of in our minds is that of *discerning* and distinguishing between the several ideas it has. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xi. 1.

The Philosopher whose discoveries now dazzle us could not once *discern* between his right hand and his left. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 116.

2†. To see; penetrate by the eye.

On the north side there was such a precipice as they could scarce *discern* to the bottom. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 81.

3†. To have judicial cognizance: with *of*.

It *discerneth of* forces, frauds, crimes various, *of* stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

Most of the magistrates (though they *discerned of* the offence clothed with all these circumstances) would have been more moderate in their censure. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 380.

discernable† (di-zèr′na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *discernable*, F. *discernable*; as *discern* + *-able*.] See *discernible*.

discernance† (di-zèr′nans), *n.* [< *discern* + *-ance*.] Discernment. *Nares.*

discerner (di-zèr′nèr), *n.* **1.** One who discerns; one who observes or perceives.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2†. That which distinguishes or separates; that which serves as a ground or means of discrimination.

The word of God is quick and powerful, . . . a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Heb. iv. 12.

discernible (di-zèr′ni-bl), *a.* [= It. *discernibile*, *discernevole*, < LL. *discernibilis*, discernible, < L. *discernere*, discern: see *discern*.] Capable of being discerned; perceivable; observable; distinguishable. Formerly sometimes spelled *discernable*.

There are some Cracks *discernable* in the white Varnish. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Too many traces of the bad habits the soldiers had contracted were *discernible* till the close of the war. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

=**Syn.** Perceptible, perceivable, noticeable, apparent, visible.

discernibleness (di-zèr′ni-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being discernible. *Johnson.*

discernibly (di-zèr′ni-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be discerned; distinguishably; perceptibly. *Hammond.*

discerning (di-zèr′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discern*, *v.*] Having power to discern; discriminating; penetrating; acute: as, a *discerning* man; a *discerning* mind.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Bp. Atterbury.*

A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise;
But every man has not *discerning* eyes.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 801.

True modesty is a *discerning* grace,
And only blushes in the proper place.
Cowper, Conversation.

discerningly (di-zèr′ning-li), *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully.

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, are generally too apt not only to expatiate in their similes, but introduce them too frequently. These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid, Pref.

discernment (di-zèrn′ment), *n.* [< F. *discernement* = Sp. *discernimiento* = Pg. *discernimento* = It. *discernimento*, *scernimento*; as *discern* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of discerning.

It is in the *discernment* of place, of time, and of person that the inferior artists fail. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Acuteness of judgment; discrimination; a considerable power of perceiving differences in regard to matters of morals and conduct: as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment;* also, the faculty of distinguishing; the exercise of this faculty.

The third operation of the mind is *discernment*, which expresses simply the separation of our ideas. *J. D. Morell.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Penetration*, *Discrimination*, *Discernment*, judgment, intelligence, acuteness, acumen, clear-sightedness, sagacity, shrewdness, insight. *Penetration*, or insight, goes to the heart of a subject, reads the inmost character, etc. *Discrimination* marks the differences in what it finds. *Discernment* combines both these ideas.

An observing glance of the most shrewd *penetration* shot from under the penthouse of his shaggy dark eyebrows. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

Of simultaneous smells the *discrimination* is very vague; and probably not more than three can be separately identified. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 68.

This ancient, singular, isolated nation [the Chinese] has from the earliest time shown a most remarkable genius for accurate moral *discernment*. *Faiths of the World*, p. 353.

discerp† (di-sèrp′), *v. t.* [< L. *discerpere*, tear in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*[1].] **1.** To tear in pieces; rend.

This [sedition] divides, yea, and *discerps* a city. *Dr. Griffith*, Fear of God and the King, p. 100.

2. To separate; disjoin.

In this consequence of its substantiality, that it was part of God, *discerped* from him, and would be resolved again into him, they all, we say, agreed. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

discerpibility (di-sèr-pi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discerpible*: see *-bility*.] Capability or tendency to be torn asunder or disunited. *Wollaston.* [Obsolete or rare.]

By actual divisibility I understand *discerpibility*, gross-tearing or cutting one part from another. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, I. ii. 9.

discerpible (di-sèr′pi-bl), *a.* [< *discerp* + *-ible*.] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disjoined by violence. [Obsolete or rare.]

A man can no more argue from the extension of substance that it is *discerpible* than that it is penetrable; there being as good capacity in extension for penetration as descerption. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. ii. 12.

discerptibility (di-sèrp-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discerptible*: see *-bility*.] Same as *discerpibility*. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural *discerptibility* and susceptivity of various shapes and modifications. *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, v.

discerptible (di-sèrp′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ible*.] Same as *discerpible*. [Obsolete or rare.]

According to what is here presented, what is most dense and least porous will be most coherent and least *discerptible*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

discerption (di-sèrp′shon), *n.* [< L. *discerptio*(*n-*), < *discerpere*, pp. *discerptus*, tear in pieces: see *discerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces or of separating into parts.

Maintaining that space has no parts, because its parts are not separable and cannot be removed from any other by *discerption*. *Leibnitz*, Letter v. in Letters of Clarke and Leibnitz.

discerptive (di-sèrp′tiv), *a.* [< L. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ive*.] Separating or dividing. *North Brit. Rev.*

discession† (di-sesh′on), *n.* [< L. *discessio*(*n-*), a separation, departure, < *discedere*, pp. *discessus*, put asunder, go apart, < *dis-*, asunder, apart, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*. Cf. *decede*, *decession*.] Departure.

There might seem to be some kinde of mannerly order in this guilty departure: not all at once, least they should seeme violently chased away by this charge of Christ; now their slinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary *discession*.
Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

★**discharge** (dis-chärj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discharged*, ppr. *discharging*. [< ME. *dischargen, deschargen*, < OF. *descharger, deschargier, deschargier, deskargier*, F. *décharger* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *descargar*, Pg. also *descarregar* = It. *discaricare, discarcare, scaricare*, < ML. *discargare, discaricare*, unload, < *dis-* priv. + *carricare* (> OF. F. *charger*), load, charge: see *dis-* and *charge*.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To unload; disburden; free from a charge or load: as, to *discharge* a ship by removing the cargo, a bow by releasing the arrow, a gun by firing it off, a Leyden jar by connecting its inner and outer coatings, etc.

Every man should be ready *discharged* of his irons by eight o'clock on the next day at night.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 206).

The galleys also did oftentimes out of their prows *discharge* their great pieces against the city.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

No sooner was ye boate *discharged* of what she brought, but ye next company tooke her and wente out with her.
W. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

When the charge of electricity is removed from a charged body it is said to be *discharged*.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.

2. To remove, emit, or transfer; clear out or off; send off or away. Specifically—(*a*) To take out or away; clear away by removing, unloading, or transferring: as, to *discharge* a cargo from a ship, or goods from a warehouse; to *discharge* weight from a beam by lessening or distributing it; to *discharge* dye from silk.

We arrived at Cadiz, and there *discharged* certain merchandize, and took other aboard.
Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 33).

(*b*) To give vent to; cause or allow to pass off; send or throw out; emit: as, a pipe *discharges* water; an ulcer *discharges* pus; this medicine will *discharge* bad humors from the blood; he *discharged* his fury upon the nearest object.

For some distance from the mouth of the Mississippi the sea is not salt, so great is the volume of fresh water which the river *discharges*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

Hapless is he on whose head the world *discharges* the vials of its angry virtue; and such is commonly the case with the last and detected usufructuary of a golden abuse which has outlived its time. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 148.

(*c*) To send forth by propulsion; let drive: as, to *discharge* a shot from a gun, or a blow upon a person's head.

They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

(*d*) To clear off by payment, settlement, or performance; settle up; consummate: as, to *discharge* a debt or an obligation.

I will *discharge* my bond, and thank you too.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

Many Pilgrims resort to *discharge* their vowes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Having *discharged* our visit to Ostan Bassa, we Rid out after Dinner to view the Marine.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 31.

3. To pay or settle for; satisfy a demand or an obligation for. [Rare.]

He had gamed too, and lost his money, so that I was obliged to *discharge* his lodgings, and defray his expenses on the road. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 55.

4. To set free; dismiss; absolve; release from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service: as, to *discharge* a prisoner, a debtor, a jury, a servant, etc.; to *discharge* one's conscience of duty; to *discharge* the mind of business.

I grant and confess, Friend Peter, myself *discharged* of so much labour, having all these things ready done to my hand, that almost there was nothing left for me to do.
Sir T. More, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 4.

I here *discharge* you
My house and service; take your liberty.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

The deputy . . . had, out of court, *discharged* them of their appearance. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 103.

Grindal . . . was *discharged* the government of his see.
Milton.

5. To carry on, as an obligatory course of action; perform the functions of, as an employment or office; execute; fulfil: as, to *discharge* the duties of a sheriff or of a priest; to *discharge* a trust.

How can I hope that ever he'll *discharge* his place of trust . . . that remembers nothing I say to him?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

6†. To clear one's self of, as by explanation; account for.

At last he bade her (with bold stedfastnesse)
Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large,
Or come before high Jove her doings to *discharge*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

7. In *dyeing*, to free from the dye. (*a*) In *silk-dyeing*, to free (the silk) from the dye, if from any cause it is found to have taken the color in an unsatisfactory manner.

Raw silk, souple and *discharged* silk, must be acted upon differently by chemical agents.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.

(*b*) In *calico-* or other *cloth-printing*, to free (the cloth) from the color in the places where the figure is to appear.

Printing a highly acid colour upon the cloth to be *discharged*, and then plunging it into a solution of bleaching-powder in water.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

(*c*) To remove (the color). See *discharge style*, below.

When the colour is *discharged* clear water is passed through. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

8. In *silk-manuf.*, to deprive (silk) of (its) external covering, the silk-glue.—**To discharge of record**, to enter, or procure to be entered, on the record of an obligation or encumbrance, an official memorandum that it has been discharged.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To throw off a burden.—**2.** To deliver a load or charge: as, the troops loaded and *discharged* with great rapidity.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The Captaine gaue the word and wee presently *discharged*, where twelue lay, some dead, the rest for life sprawling on the ground.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 28.

3. To blur or run: as, the lines of an india-ink drawing are liable to *discharge* if gone over with a wash of water-color.

The ink is as easy to draw with as it is without carbolic acid, but dries quickly, and may even be varnished without *discharging*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 336.

Discharging arch. Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*[1]).—**Discharging rod.** In *elect.*, same as ★*discharger*.

★**discharge** (dis-chärj'), *n.* [< OF. *descharge*, F. *décharge* = Sp. Pg. *descarga, descargo*, Pg. also *descarrega* = It. *discarico, scarico;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of unloading or disburdening; relief from a burden or charge: as, the *discharge* of a ship. As applied to an electrical jar, battery, etc., it signifies the removal of the charge by communication between the positive and negative surfaces or poles, or with the earth. The discharge may be *disruptive*, as when it takes place by a spark through a resisting medium like the air, glass, wood, etc.; or *conductive*, through a conductor, as a metallic wire; or *convective*, by the motion of electrified particles of matter, as of air. Specifically—**2.** The act of firing a missile weapon, as a bow by drawing and releasing the string, or a gun by exploding the charge of powder.

The fictitious foresters first amused them with a double *discharge* of their arrows.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 459.

3. The act of removing or taking away; removal, as of a burden or load, by physical means, or by settlement, payment, fulfilment, etc.: as, the *discharge* of a cargo, of a debt, or of an obligation.—**4.** A flowing out; emission; vent: as, the *discharge* of water from a river or from an orifice, of blood from a wound, of lightning from a cloud.

Sleep . . . implies diminished nervous *discharge*, special and general. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 39.

5. The act of freeing; dismissal; release or dismissal from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service; also, a certificate of such release or dismissal: as, the *discharge* of a prisoner, of a debtor, or of a servant.

Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now, and full *discharge*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1572.

Which word imports . . . an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon . . . full trial and cognizance of his cause.
South.

"I grant," quoth he, "our Contract null,
And give you a *Discharge* in full."
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

6. The rate of flowing out: as, the *discharge* is 100 gallons a minute.—**7.** That which is thrown out; matter emitted: as, a thin serous *discharge;* a purulent *discharge*.—**8.** Performance; execution: as, a good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties.

For the better *Discharge* of my Engagement to your Ladyship, I will rank all the ten before you, with some of their most signal Predictions. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business. *Motley.*

9. In *dyeing*, a compound, as chlorid of lime, which has the property of bleaching, or taking away the color already communicated to a fabric, by which means white patterns are produced on colored grounds. If to this compound a color be added which is not affected by it, the first color is destroyed as before, and this second color takes the place of the white pattern.—**Arch of discharge.** See *arch*[1].—**Certificate of discharge.** See *certificate*, 2.—**Charge and discharge.** See *charge*.—**Discharge in bankruptcy** or **insolvency**, release from obligation, by act of the law, on surrendering one's property to be divided among creditors.—**Discharge of fluids**, the name given to that branch of hydraulics which treats of the issuing of water through apertures in the sides and bottoms of vessels.—**Discharge style**, a method of calico-printing in which a piece of cloth is colored, and from parts of which the color is afterward removed by a discharge, so as to form a pattern. See def. 9.—**Honorable discharge**, in the United States navy, a discharge at the expiration of a full term of enlistment, with a certificate of service and good conduct, entitling a seaman to a bounty of four months' ★pay if he reënlists for four years within that time.

discharger (dis-chär'jėr), *n.* One who or that which discharges. Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, an instrument or a device by means of which the electricity is discharged from a Leyden jar, condenser, or other charged body. (*b*) In *dyeing*, a discharge. See *discharge*, 9.—**Mail-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail-bag*.

discharge-valve (dis-chärj'valv), *n.* In steam-engines, a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump and opens upward. It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston from returning.

discharity (dis-char'i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *charity*.] Want of charity. [Rare.]

When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by *discharity* towards his creatures. *Brougham.*

dischevelet, *a.* See *dishevele*.

Dischidia (dis-kid'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named with reference to an obscure process in the conformation of the flower, < Gr. διαχιδής, cloven, divided, parted, < δι-, two-, + σχίζειν, split: see *schism*.] A genus of *Asclepiadaceæ* found in India, the Philippines, Australia, and New Guinea. They are herbaceous or somewhat woody epiphytes, rooting and climbing on trees, or pendulous, with small white or red flowers, and the fleshy leaves sometimes forming pitcher-like appendages.


Dischidia Rafflesiana.

dischurch (dis-chėrch'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *church*.] **1.** To deprive of the rank of a church.

This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing company of Christians, neither are they other from themselves upon this diversity of opinion. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 402.

2. To cut off from church membership.

disci, *n.* Plural of *discus*.

Discida (dis'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *discus*, a disk, + *-ida*.] A family of peripylæan silico-skeletal radiolarians of discoidal flattened form.

discidet (di-sīd'), *v. t.* [< L. *discidere*, cut in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *cædere*, cut.] To divide; cut in pieces; cleave.

Her lying tongue was in two parts divided,
And both the parts did speake, and both contended;
And as her tongue so was her hart *discided*,
And never thoght one thing, but doubly stil was guided.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 27.

★**disciferous** (di-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *discus*, disk, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing disks; provided with a disk.

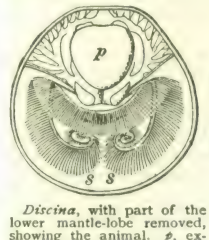
discifloral (dis'i-flō-ral), *a.* [< L. *discus*, a disk, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having flowers in which the receptacle is expanded into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary, and usually distinct from the calyx: applied to a large series of choripetalous families, including the *Rutaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Sapindaceæ*, etc.

disciform (dis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *discus*, a disk, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a disk or quoit in shape; discoidal.

Discina (di-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *discus*, a disk, + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of brachiopods of the family *Discinidæ*. The genus ranges from the Silurian to the present day.

discinct† (di-singkt'), *a.* [< L. *discinctus*, ungirt, pp. of *discingere*, ungird, < *dis-* priv. + *cingere*, gird: see *ceint, cincture*.] Ungirded.

discindt (di-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *discindere*, cut asunder, separate, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *scindere*, cut. Cf. *discission*.] To cut in two; divide: as, "nations . . . *discinded* by the main," *Howell*, Letters, To the Knowing Reader.


Discina, with part of the lower mantle-lobe removed, showing the animal. *p*, expanded surface of pedicle; *ss*, spiral terminations of the extremities of the labial arms.

discinid (dis'i-nid), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Discinidæ*.

Discinidæ (di-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discina* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods. It is characterized by a short peduncle, passing through a foramen of the ventral valve; fleshy brachial appendages, curved backward and with small terminal spires directed downward; valves subcircular or subovate; and the shell-substance calcareous or horny. It is a group of about 6 genera, most of which are extinct.

disciple (di-sī′pl), *n.* [< ME. *disciple, desciple, deciple, decyple*, etc., < OF. *disciple, desciple*, F. *disciple* = Pr. *disciple* = Sp. *discípulo* = Pg. *discipulo* = It. *discepolo* = AS. *discipul* (rare; the AS. gospels translate L. *discipulus* by *leornungcniht*, lit. 'learning-boy' (see *knight*), a youth engaged in learning) = D. Dan. Sw. *discipel*, < L. *discipulus*, a learner, < *discere*, learn, akin to *docere*, teach.] **1.** A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another: as, the *disciples* of Plato.

> And grete well Chaucer, when ye mete,
> As my *disciple* and my poete.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., VIII.

2. A follower; an adherent of the doctrines of another.

> To his *disciples*, men who in his life
> Still followed him; to them shall leave in charge
> To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
> And his salvation. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 438.

Disciples of Christ. (*a*) The twelve men specially called or selected by Jesus Christ to be his immediate associates or followers during the three years of his ministry. (*b*) A Baptist denomination of Christians founded in the United States by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son (originally Irish Presbyterians), and first organized by the latter as a separate body in western Virginia in 1827. The members of this denomination call themselves *Disciples of Christ*, and they are also known as *Campbellites*, or simply *Christians*, the last of which names is more distinctively appropriated by another denomination. (See *Christian*, 5.) Their original purpose was to find a basis upon which all Christians could unite, and hence they rejected all formulas or creeds but the Bible itself; but their belief is generally orthodox or evangelical, including the doctrine of the Trinity. In general, the only terms of admission to the denomination are the acceptance of the Bible as a sufficient and infallible rule of faith and practice, and adult baptism by immersion. In church government they are congregational. They have representatives in Great Britain and its colonial possessions, but exist in the greatest numbers in the western and southwestern portions of the United States.—**The seventy disciples**, in the *Mormon Ch.*, a body of men who rank in the hierarchy next after the twelve apostles.=**Syn. 1.** Pupil, student, catechumen.

disciple (di-sī′pl, formerly dis′i-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discipled*, ppr. *discipling*. [< *disciple*, *n.* Also contracted *disple*, q. v.] **1.** To teach; train; educate. [Rare.]

> That better were in vertues *discipled*,
> Then with vaine poemes weeds to have their fancies fed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV., Prol.

2. To make a disciple or disciples of; convert to the doctrines or principles of another. [Rare.]

> This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. *E. D. Griffin.*

3†. To punish; discipline.

discipleship (di-sī′pl-ship), *n.* [< *disciple* + *-ship*.] The state of being a disciple or follower of another in doctrines and precepts. *Johnson.*

disciplesst (di-sī′ples), *n.* [< *disciple* + *-ess*.] A female student or follower. [Rare.]

> She was afterwards recommended to a *disciplesse* of the said lady, named Athea, and made gouernesse of a monastery of the ladies. *Speed*, Egbert, VII. xxxi. § 20.

disciplinable (dis′i-plin-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *disciplinable* = Sp. *disciplinable* = Pg. *disciplinavel* = It. *disciplinabile*, < ML. *disciplinabilis*, docile (cf. LL. *disciplinabilis*, to be learned by teaching), < L. *disciplina*, teaching, discipline: see *discipline*, *n.*] **1.** Capable of being disciplined by instruction and of improvement in learning.

> An excellent capacitie of wit that maketh him more *disciplinable* and imitatiue then any other creature.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

2. Capable of being made matter of discipline: as, a *disciplinable* offense in church government.—**3.** Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

disciplinableness (dis′i-plin-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disciplinable, or amenable to instruction or discipline.

> We find in animals . . . something of sagacity, providence, [and] *disciplinableness*.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 16.

disciplinal (dis′i-plin-al), *a.* [< ML. *disciplinalis*, < L. *disciplina*, discipline: see *discipline*.] Relating to or of the nature of discipline; disciplinary. [Rare.]

> Leaving individual cases, which may be exceptional, out of sight, it may be said that no system of education will bear the strain of wide experience which excludes that *disciplinal* use of artificial pain.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 8.

Disciplinant (dis′i-plin-ant), *n.* [< ML. *disciplinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *disciplinare*, subject to discipline: see *discipline*, *v.*] One of a religious order formerly existing in Spain, so called from their practice of scourging themselves in public and inflicting upon themselves other severe tortures.

disciplinaria, *n.* Plural of *disciplinarium*.

disciplinarian (dis″i-pli-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *disciplinary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

> What eagerness in the prosecution of *disciplinarian* uncertainties. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

II. *n.* **1.** One who disciplines. (*a*) One who teaches rules, principles, and practices. [Rare.] (*b*) One who enforces discipline; a martinet: as, he is a good *disciplinarian*.

> He, being a strict *disciplinarian*, would punish their vicious manners. *Fuller*, Holy War, iv. 12.
>
> He was a *disciplinarian*, too, of the first order. Woe to any unlucky soldier who did not hold up his head and turn out his toes when on parade.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

2†. A Puritan or Presbyterian: so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

> They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as Puritans, or *disciplinarians*.
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Pax Ecclesiæ.

disciplinarium (dis″i-pli-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *disciplinaria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of *disciplinarius*, adj.: see *disciplinary*.] A scourge for penitential flogging.

disciplinary (dis′i-pli-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *disciplinaire* = Sp. *disciplinario* = Pg. *disciplinar* = It. *disciplinario*, < ML. *disciplinarius*, pertaining to discipline, < L. *disciplina*, discipline: see *discipline*, *n.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly conduct.

> The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers, and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial.
> *Buckminster.*

Specifically—**2.** Used for self-inflicted torture as a means of penance: as, a *disciplinary* belt (one to which are attached sharp points which penetrate the skin).—**3.** Pertaining to the training or regulation of the mind; developing; maturing.

> Studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way.
> *Milton*, Education.
>
> There is a knowledge of history for ordinary practical purposes which may be acquired without either the love of the subject or going through the *disciplinary* study of it by way of culture.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 107.

disciplinate† (dis′i-pli-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *disciplinatus*, pp. of *disciplinare*, discipline: see *discipline*, *v.*] To discipline.

> A pedagogue, one not a little versed in the *disciplinating* of the juvenal frie.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

★ **discipline** (dis′i-plin), *n.* [< ME. *discipline, discepline, dissipline*, < OF. *discipline, descepline, decipline, desepline*, F. *discipline* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *disciplina* = D. *discipline* = G. Dan. Sw. *disciplin*, < L. *disciplina*, also unc̆ontr. *discipulina*, teaching, instruction, training, < *discipulus*, a learner, disciple: see *disciple*, *n.*] **1.** Mental and moral training, either under one's own guidance or under that of another; the cultivation of the mind and formation of the manners; instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; specifically, training to act in accordance with rules; drill: as, military *discipline;* monastic *discipline*.

> Mi dere sone, first thi silf able
> With al thin herte to vertuose *discipline*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.
>
> To the studie of religion I doe joyne the *discipline* of maners, and all civill doctrine and hystories.
> *T. Browne*, A Ritch Storehouse (1570), fol. 14.
>
> He openeth also their ear to *discipline*. Job xxxvi. 10.
>
> Their wildness lose, and, quitting nature's part,
> Obey the rules and *discipline* of art.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

2. A set or system of rules and regulations; a method of regulating practice: as, the *discipline* prescribed for the church.

> To give them the inventory of their cates aforehand were the *discipline* of a tavern.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Specifically, *eccles.*: (*a*) The laws which bind the subjects of a church in their conduct, as distinguished from the dogmas or articles of faith which affect their belief. (*b*) The methods employed by a church for enforcing its laws, and so preserving its purity or its authority by penal measures against offenders. Three kinds of discipline were known to the ancient synagogue, all of which are entitled *excommunication*. In most modern Protestant churches discipline consists of three penalties: public censure, suspension, and excommunication.

3. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to control; obedience to rules and commands: as, the school was under good *discipline*.

> The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*. *Rogers.*

4. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; hence, edification or correction by means of misfortune or suffering.

> *Discipline* is not only the removall of disorder, but, if any visible shape can be given to divine things, the very visible shape and image of vertue.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.
>
> Without *discipline*, the favourite child,
> Like a neglected forester, runs wild. *Cowper.*
>
> A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed to educate us. *Macaulay.*

5. That which serves to instruct or train; specifically, a course of study; a science or an art.

> Though the Ramæan *discipline* be in this college preferred unto the Aristotelæan, yet they do not confine themselves unto that neither.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., p. 312.
>
> Having agreed that Metaphysics, or the science of the highest generalities, is possible, we may now inquire whether it should be detached from the sciences which severally furnish those generalities, and be erected into a separate *Discipline*, . . . or whether, in conformity with Comte's classification, Metaphysics should not be thus detached, but distributed among the sciences from which its data are drawn.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 64.

6. An instrument of punishment; a scourge, or the like, used for religious penance. See *disciplinarium*.—**Book of Discipline**, in the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, the common designation of a volume published quadrennially, after the meeting of the General Conference, entitled "The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church."—**Books of Discipline**, two documents constituting the original standards of government for the Church of Scotland, known respectively as the *First* and the *Second Book of Discipline*. The former, adopted by an assemblage of reformers led by John Knox in January, 1561, dealt only with the government of individual churches or congregations; the latter, adopted by the General Assembly in April, 1578, abolished episcopacy and regulated the organization and functions of the various governing bodies or ecclesiastical courts of the church. Neither was ratified by the state authorities, but they were generally accepted, and were the groundwork of the ultimate constitution of the church.—**Discipline of the secret** (*disciplina arcani*), a phrase designating the custom of secrecy practised in the early church concerning certain of its rites and doctrines.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Training, Education*, etc. See *instruction*.

discipline (dis′i-plin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disciplined*, ppr. *disciplining*. [< ME. *disciplinen*, < OF. *discipliner, disceplener, decepliner*, F. *discipliner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *disciplinar* = It. *disciplinare* = D. *disciplineren* = G. *discipliniren* = Dan. *disciplinere* = Sw. *disciplinera*, < ML. *disciplinare*, subject to discipline, chastise, < L. *disciplina*, discipline: see *discipline*, *n.*] **1.** To train or educate; prepare by instruction; specifically, to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; drill: as, to *discipline* troops.

> The High-landers flocking to him [the Marquis of Montrose] from all quarters, though ill armed and worse *disciplin'd*, made him undervalue any enemy who, he thought, was yet to encounter him. *Milton*, Areopagitica.
>
> They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation. *Addison*, Defence of Christ. Relig.
>
> It is not by turning over libraries, but by repeatedly perusing and intently contemplating a few great models, that the mind is best *disciplined*.
> *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.
>
> That delightful labor of the imagination which is not mere arbitrariness, but the exercise of *disciplined* power—combining and constructing with the clearest eye for probabilities and the fullest obedience to knowledge.
> *G. Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 180.

2. To correct; chastise; punish.

> Has he *disciplined* Aufidius soundly? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.
>
> Half a dozen wretched creatures, who with their faces covered, but naked to the waist, are in a side chapel *disciplining* themselves with scourges full of iron prickles.
> *Gray*, Letters, I. 69.

Specifically—**3.** To execute the laws of a church upon (an offender).—**4.** To keep in subjection; regulate; govern.

> *Disciplining* them [appetites] with fasting.
> *Scott*, Works, II. 26.

=**Syn. 1.** To train, form, educate, instruct, drill, regulate.

discipliner (dis′i-plin-ėr), *n.* One who disciplines.

> Had an angel been his *discipliner*.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica.

★ **discission** (di-sish′on), *n.* [< LL. *discissio(n-)*, a separation, division, < L. *discindere*, pp. *discissus*, cut apart: see *discind*.] A cutting asunder. [Now only in technical use.]

> So gentle Venus to Mercurius dares
> Descend, and finds an easy intromission,
> Casts ope that azur curtain by a swift *discission*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 48.

Discission of cataract, an operation for cataract in the young. A needle is introduced into the lens, breaking it up somewhat and allowing access of the aqueous humor through the lacerated capsule. The lens-substance is in consequence absorbed.

disclaim (dis-klām′), *v.* [< OF. *disclaimer, desclamer*, < ML. *disclamare*, renounce, disavow, <

L. *dis-* priv. + *clamare*, cry out, claim: see *dis-* and *claim*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deny or relinquish all claim to; reject as not belonging to one's self; renounce: as, he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he *disclaims* all pretension to military skill.

Here I *disclaim* all my paternal care. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Is it for us to *disclaim* the praise, so grateful, so just, which the two eminent gentlemen . . . have bestowed on our Bench and our law? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 371.

2. To deny responsibility for or approval of; disavow; disown; deny.

He calls the gods to witness their offence,
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence.
Dryden, Æneid.

On the contrary, they expressly *disclaim* any such desire. *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

3. To refuse to acknowledge; renounce; reject.

Sir, if I do, mankind *disclaim* me ever!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

I *disclaim* him;
He has no part in me, nor in my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 1.

You are my friends, however the world may *disclaim* your friendship. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus.
Farmer, Demoniacs of the New Testament, ii.

4. In *law*, to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.—**5.** In *her.*, to subject to a disclaimer; declare not to be entitled to bear the arms assumed. See *disclaimer*, 4.

II.† *intrans.* To disavow all claim, part, or share: with *in*.

You cowardly rascal, nature *disclaims in* thee: a tailor made thee. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

The sourer sort
Of shepherds now *disclaim in* all such sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

disclaimer (dis-klā′mėr), *n.* **1.** A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—**2.** The act of disclaiming; denial of pretensions or claims.

I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the *disclaimer* of the proceedings of this society. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. In *law:* (*a*) Of a trust or estate: a refusal to accept; a renunciation, as by one named executor in a will. (*b*) A plea in equity, or an answer under the code practice, by a defendant, renouncing all claim upon or interest in the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff, and thus barring the action as against him. (*c*) An express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

The civil crime of *disclaimer:* as where a tenant neglected to render due services to his lord, and, on action brought to recover them, disclaimed to hold of his lord.
L. A. Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 22.

(*d*) An instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention. By this means a patent may be saved which otherwise would be void because too comprehensive.—**4.** In *her.*: (*a*) A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of such persons as were found claiming or using armorial bearings to which they had no right. (*b*) The record of such a proclamation.

disclamation (dis-klā-mā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **disclamatio*(*n-*), < *disclamare*, pp. *disclamatus*, disclaim: see *disclaim*.] The act of disclaiming; a disavowing; specifically, in *Scots law*, the act of a vassal disavowing or disclaiming a person as his superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

disclamatory (dis-klam′a-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *disclamatus*, pp. of *disclamare*, disclaim, + *-ory*.] Of the nature of a disclamation; disclaiming. [Rare.]

His answer was a shrug with his palms extended and a short *disclamatory* "Ah."
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 61.

disclame†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disclaim*.

disclander† (dis-klan′dėr), *n.* [ME. *desclandre, disclaundre*, < AF. *disclaunder*, slander, scandal, with altered prefix, < OF. *esclandre*, earlier *escandre, escandle*, F. *esclandre*, < LL. *scandalum*, slander, scandal: see *slander, scandal*.] Slander; reproach; opprobrium; scandal.

It moste be *disclaundre* to hire name.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 564.

Ichaue a neihgebor me neih, I haue anuyzed him ofte,
Ablamed him be-hynd his bak to bringe him in *disclaundre*. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 75.

disclander† (dis-klan′dėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *disklanderen, desclandren, disclaundren*, later *deslaunder* (Palsgrave), slander; from the noun.] To slander; speak abusively of.

I shal *disclaundre* hym over al ther I speke.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 504.

The sayde John Brende went to Matthu Chub, and *disklandered* the sayde John Matthu, for sertayne langage.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

disclanderous† (dis-klan′dėr-us), *a.* [< *disclander* + *-ous*.] Slanderous. *Fabyan.*

discloak† (dis-klōk′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *discloke*; < *dis-* priv. + *cloak*.] To uncloak; hence, to uncover; expose. [Rare.]

Now go in, *discloak* yourself, and come forth.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

disclose†, *a.* [ME. *disclose, disclos*, < OF. *desclos*, F. *déclos*, pp. of *desclore, desclorre*, F. *déclore* = Pr. *desclaure* = It. *dischiudere, schiudere*, unclose, open, < L. *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, shut up separately, keep apart, part, open, unclose, < *dis-*, apart, + *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*[1], *close*[2].] Unclosed; open; made public.

And helde her in her chambre close,
For drede it shulde be *disclose*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 285.

disclose (dis-klōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disclosed*, ppr. *disclosing*. [< ME. *disclosen, desclosen*, reveal, open, inform, < *disclos*, adj., revealed, open, manifest: see *disclose, a.*, and cf. *close*[1], *v.*, as related to *close*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To uncover; lay open; remove a cover from and expose to view.

Her shelles to *disclose*
And write upon the cornel hool outetake,
Or this or that.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Now the morn *disclosed* her purple rays,
The stars were fled; for Lucifer had chased
The stars away, and fled himself at last.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Does every hazel-sheath *disclose* a nut?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 136.

2. To cause to appear; allow to be seen; bring to light; make known; reveal, either by indication or by speech: as, events have *disclosed* the designs of the government; to *disclose* a plot.

She that could think, and ne'er *disclose* her mind,
See suitors following, and not look behind.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

How softly on the Spanish shores she plays,
Disclosing rock, and slope, and forest brown!
Byron.

His purpose is *disclosed* only when it is accomplished.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

3†. To open; hatch.

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

=**Syn. 1.** To unveil, unfold, discover.—**2.** To divulge, communicate, confess, betray.

II. *intrans.* To burst open, as a flower; unclose. *Thomson.*

disclose† (dis-klōz′), *n.* [< *disclose*, *v.*] Disclosure; discovery.

Glasses, that revelation to the sight:
Have they not led us deep in the *disclose*
Of fine-spun nature, exquisitely small,
And, though demonstrated, still ill conceived?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disclosed (dis-klōzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disclose, v.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings spread: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially of one not a bird of prey: the same as *displayed*, said of an eagle. (*b*) Open, but not widely spread, as if about to take flight. The term is differently explained by different heralds, and the delineations are not exact.—**Disclosed elevated**, having the wings opened and raised so that the points are uppermost: said of a bird used as a bearing.

discloser (dis-klō′zėr), *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

disclosive (dis-klō′ziv), *a.* [< *disclose* + *-ive*.] Tending to disclose or to be disclosed. [Rare.]

Feelings may exist as latent influences as well as *disclosive* ones. *H. W. Beecher*, Independent, June 5, 1862.

disclosure (dis-klō′zūr), *n.* [< *disclose* + *-ure*; cf. *closure*. Cf. OF. *desclosture*, F. *déclôture*, disclosure.] **1.** The act of disclosing; a making known or revealing; discovery; exposure; exhibition.

An unseasonable *disclosure* of flashes of wit may sometimes do a man no other service than to direct his adversaries how they may do him a mischief.
Boyle, Occasional Reflections, § 3.

2. That which is disclosed or made known: as, his *disclosures* were reduced to writing.

discloud† (dis-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cloud*[1].] To free from clouds; free from whatever obscures.

The breath which the child lost had *disclouded* his indarkened heart. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 22.

disclout† (dis-klout′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *clout*[1].] To divest of a clout or covering.

Though must he buy his vainer hope with price,
Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.
Bp. Hall, Satires, ii. 3.

disclusion (dis-klō′zhọn), *n.* [< LL. *disclusio*(*n-*), a separation, < L. *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, separate, keep apart: see *disclose, a.*] A separation; a throwing out. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

discoached (dis-kōcht′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *coach* + *-ed*[2].] Dismounted from a coach. [Rare.]

Madam, here is prince Lodwick,
Newly *discoach'd*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

discoast† (dis-kōst′), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *coast*.] To quit the coast; quit the neighborhood of any place or thing; be separated; depart.

To *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xiv.

As far as Heaven and earth *discoasted* lie.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

discoblastic (dis-kọ-blas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *βλαστός*, a germ, + *-ic*.] Undergoing discoidal segmentation of the vitellus: applied to those meroblastic eggs which thereby produce a discogastrula in germinating. *Haeckel.*

discoblastula (dis-kọ-blas′tụ-lạ), *n.*; pl. *discoblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *blastula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the blastula-stage or vesicular morula which results from the blastulation of a discomorula in a meroblastic egg of discoidal segmentation. See these terms. *Haeckel.*

discobole (dis′kọ-bōl), *n.* A fish of the group *Discoboli*.

Discoboli (dis-kob′ọ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *discobolus*: see *discobolus*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the third family of *Malacopterygii subbrachiati*, having the ventrals formed into a disk or sucker, as in the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. [Not in use.] (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii gobiiformes*, having at most two anal spines, and ventral fins entirely modified into a perfect disk adherent to the body. It comprises the *Cyclopteridæ*, *Liparididæ*, and *Gobiesocidæ*.

discobolus (dis-kob′ọ-lus), *n.*; pl. *discoboli* (-lī). [L., < Gr. *δισκοβόλος*, < *δίσκος*, a discus, a disk, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] In *classical antiq.*, a thrower of



Discobolus.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

the discus; one engaged in the exercise of throwing the discus; specifically [*cap.*], a famous ancient statue by Myron (fifth century B. C.), representing a man in the act of throwing a discus.

Compare, for example, the other well-known type of a *discobolus*, who, as seen in two statues in Rome, stands with one foot drawn back in the act of beginning to collect his impulse for the throw.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 233.

discocarp (dis′kọ-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *discocarpium*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A fruit consisting of distinct achenes within a hollow receptacle; a cynorrhodon. (*b*) In discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens, the fruit, consisting of a disk-like hymenium, which bears the asci exposed while maturing: same as *apothecium*.

discocarpium (dis-kọ-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *discocarpia* (-ạ). [NL.: see *discocarp*.] Same as *discocarp*.

discocarpous (dis-kō-kär'pus), *a.* [< *discocarp* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by a discocarp.

Gymnocarpous and *discocarpous* forms.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 198.

Discocephali (dis-kō-sef'ą-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *discocephalus*: see *discocephalous.*] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the single family *Echeneididæ*, or sucking-fishes, as the remora (which see).

discocephalous (dis-kō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< NL. *discocephalus*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a sucking-disk on the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discocephali.*

discocytula (dis-kō-sit'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *discocytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *cytula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell or cytula which results from a discomonerula by the reformation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by partial and discoidal segmentation of the yolk, to develop in succession into a discomorula, a discoblastula, and a discogastrula. *Haeckel.*

discodactyl, discodactyle (dis-kō-dak'til), *a.* [< NL. *discodactylus*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Having toes dilated at the end into a sort of disk; platydactyl: applied specifically to certain groups of batrachians, as tree-toads and tree-frogs, in distinction from *oxydactyl.*

Discodactyla (dis-kō-dak'ti-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discodactylus*: see *discodactyl.*] A group of tongued salient batrachians having the toes dilated at the ends, as in the *Hylidæ*; tree-frogs or tree-toads. a synonym of *Platydactyla.*

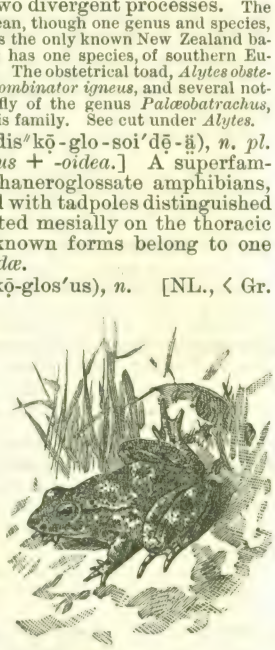
discodactyle, *a.* See *discodactyl.*

discogastrula (dis-kō-gas'trö-lą), *n.*; pl. *discogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, a disk-gastrula; that special form of metagastrula or kinogenetic gastrula which results from discoidal egg-cleavage, or discoidal segmentation of the vitellus. *Haeckel.*

Discoglossidæ (dis-kō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoglossus* + *-idæ.*] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Discoglossus*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids and coracoids slightly divergent and generally tapering, and with the sternum emitting two divergent processes. The family is chiefly European, though one genus and species, *Liopelma hochstetteri*, is the only known New Zealand batrachian. *Discoglossus* has one species, of southern Europe. (See cut below.) The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*, the common *Bombinator igneus*, and several notable fossil forms, chiefly of the genus *Palæobatrachus*, are also included in this family. See cut under *Alytes.*

Discoglossoidea (dis″kō-glo-soi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoglossus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of arciferous phaneroglossate amphibians, with short ribs, and with tadpoles distinguished by a spiracle situated mesially on the thoracic region. All the known forms belong to one family, *Discoglossidæ.*

Discoglossus (dis-kō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of tailless batrachians, the type of the family *Discoglossidæ.*



Discoglossus pictus.

discohexaster (dis″kō-hek-sas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ἑξ*, six, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, a hexaster the rays of which end in disks.

discoid (dis'koid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *discoïde* = Pg. *discoide*, < LL. *discoides*, < Gr. *δισκοειδής*, disk-shaped, < *δίσκος*, a disk, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a disk; pertaining to a disk. Specifically applied—(*a*) In *conch.*, to certain univalve shells whose whorls are disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disk, as in the genus *Planorbis.* (*b*) In *embryol.*, to—(1) that form of deciduate placenta which is circular and flattened, as in man, quadrumanes, bats, insectivores, and rodents; (2) that form of yolk-cleavage or segmentation of the vitellus of a meroblastic egg which results in a flat germ-disk lying on the surface of a mass of food-yolk, as occurs in many fishes, in reptiles, and in all birds.—**Discoid head,** in the *Compositæ*, a flower-head destitute of rays, the flowers being all tubular, as in the tansy, boneset, etc.—**Discoid pith,** pith which is broken up into small horizontal compartments separated by disk-like partitions, as in the walnut. Also *discoidal.*

II. *n.* Something in the form of a disk or quoit.

Discoida (dis-koi'dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] A family of spumellarians, of the suborder *Sphærellaria. Haeckel.*

discoidal (dis-koi'dal), *a.* [< *discoid* + *-al.*] Same as *discoid.*

Each frustule is of *discoidal* shape.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 289.

Discoidal cell or **areolet,** in *entom.*, a name variously applied, in different orders of insects, to cells near the center of the wing. In the dragon-flies they are exterior to the triangle; in the *Aphides* they are the cells limited by the oblique nervures; and in the *Hymenoptera* they are two or three cells near the center of the wing, between the cubital and anal nervures.—**Discoidal cleavage, egg-cleavage,** or **segmentation of the vitellus,** one of several forms of cleavage distinguished by Haeckel. (See *discoid.*) It occurs in meroblastic eggs, or those in which there is a large quantity of food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm in comparison with the small amount of germ-yolk or formative protoplasm. It occurs in all birds' eggs, in which the round, flat germ-disk, commonly called the *cicatricula* or *tread*, may be observed upon the surface of the yellow. In impregnated eggs, even when freshly laid, the germ-disk may be resolved by moderate magnifying power into a flattened mass of little cells which have already arisen by this form of cleavage of the original parent-cell or discocytula, and have become a discomorula, or even advanced to the stage of a discoblastula or discogastrula.—**Discoidal epipleuræ,** in *entom.*, borders of the elytra which are strongly deflexed, appearing like processes of the lower surface of the disk. *Kirby.*—**Discoidal nervures,** in *entom.*, the nervures in the center of the wing, entirely unconnected with other nervures, as in certain *Coleoptera.*—**Discoidal placenta,** a placenta or afterbirth which has the form of a circular flattened cake, as that of man, monkeys, bats, insectivores, and the ★rodents.

Discoidea (dis-koi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] 1. One of two primary groups into which Huxley divides the deciduate *Mammalia* (the other being *Zonaria*, which see), consisting of those *Deciduata* which have a discoidal placenta.

In the *Discoidea* . . . the placenta takes the form of a thick disc, which is sometimes more or less lobed.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 350.

2. A group of echinoderms. *Gray*, 1825.

Discoideæ (dis-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δισκοειδής*: see *discoid.*] In some systems of classification, a suborder of siphonophorous hydrozoans, corresponding to the family *Velellidæ* (*Velella, Porpita*), which is oftener referred to *Physophoræ*; the discoidal physophorans. The stem is reduced to a flat disk, with a system of canals in the central cavity; the discoidal pneumatocyst is above, and the polypoid or medusoid appendages are below; there is a large nutritive polyp surrounded by smaller ones to which the gonophores are attached; and there are ★dactylozoöids near the edge of the disk.

discolith (dis'kō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A calcareous body with an organic structure found embedded in bathybius.

Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *Discoliths* and Cyatholiths. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 409.

discolor[1], **discolour** (dis-kul'or), *v. t.* [< ME. *descolouren*, < OF. *descolorer, descoulourer, descolorir* (F. *décolorer*: see *decolor*) = Sp. *descolorar, descolorir* = Pg. *descorar* = It. *discolorare, discolorire, scolorare, scolorire*, < ML. *discolorare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *colorare*, color: see *dis-* and *color.*] 1. To alter the natural hue or color of; change to a different color or shade; stain; tinge.

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt.
Sir W. Temple.

2. To alter the complexion of; change the appearance of; give a false appearance to.

Jealousy with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd. *Dryden.*

The former [executive departments] are generally the objects of jealousy; and their administration is always liable to be *discoloured* and rendered unpopular.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 49.

discolor[2] (dis'kō-lor), *a.* [= F. *discolore*, < L. *discolor*, of another color, party-colored, < *dis-*, apart, + *color*, color.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of varied or different colors; variegated; discolorous; not concolor: said of any single object. —2. In *zoöl.*, differing in color, as one thing from another; discolorate; not concolor: usually with *with*: as, elytra *discolor with* the thorax.

Also *discolorous, discolorate.*

discolorate (dis-kul'or-āt), *a.* [< *discolor*[2] + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, same as *discolor*[2].

discoloration (dis-kul-o-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *descoloration, discoloracion*, F *décoloration* = Pr. *descoloracio* = It. *discolorazione*; as *discolor*[1] + *-ation.*] 1. The act of discoloring, or the state of being discolored; alteration of color.—2. That which is discolored; a discolored spot; a stain: as, spots and *discolorations* of the skin. Specifically—3. In *entom.*, an indistinct, paler, or discolored part of a surface; that which is colorless or nearly so, as if faded out.

The mandibles are black, with a slight pale *discoloration* on the inner tooth. *Packard.*

4. Alteration of complexion or of the appearance of things: as, the *discoloration* of ideas.

discolored, discoloured (dis-kul'ord), *p. a.* [< ME. *discoloured*; pp. of *discolor*[1], *discolour, v.*] 1. Of dimmed or darkened color; stained; blotched: as, a *discolored* spot on the skin or on a garment.

The walls and pavement checkred with *discoloured* marble. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 93.

2†. Variegated; being of diverse colors; discolor.

A *discolourd* Snake, whose hidden snares
Through the greene gras his long bright burnisht back declares. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 28.

Nor purple pheasant . . . with a perched pride
Wave his *discoloured* neck and purple side.
B. Jonson, Vision of Delight.

3. Without colors or color. [Rare.]

Amo. You have still in your hat the former colours.
Mer. You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play *discoloured.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discolorous (dis-kul'or-us), *a.* [< *discolor*[2] + *-ous.*] Same as *discolor*[2].

Usually they [apothecia] are *discolorous*, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rusty-red, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.

discolour, discoloured. See *discolor*[1], *discolored.*

Discomedusa (dis″kō-mē-dū'są), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *medusa*, q. v.] A genus of discoidal jelly-fishes, of the family *Aureliidæ*, with large oral arms with branched vessels and two marginal tentacles. *D. lobata* of ★the Adriatic is an example. *Claus.*

Discomedusæ (dis″kō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Discomedusa.*] An order of the class *Hydrozoa* and subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, including the discophorous hydrozoans, or *Discophora* in a strict sense, as those acalephs commonly called jelly-fishes: so called from the large umbrella-like disk which these organisms possess. Most jelly-fishes belong to this order. They are technically characterized as *Scyphomedusæ* which develop as sexual medusiform individuals by transverse fission from a scyphistoma (which see), or else directly from the egg; with 4 perradial, 4 interradial, and sometimes accessory adradial tentaculicysts; 4 or 8 genital lobes developed from the endoderm forming the oral floor of the enteric cavity, which is extended into 4 or 8 pouches; and with the mouth either opening simply at the end of a rudimentary manubrium or provided with 4 or 8 arm-like processes. According to the character of the mouth, the *Discomedusæ* are divided into three suborders, *Cannostomæ, Semostomæ*, and *Rhizostomæ.* To the last of these belongs the genus *Cephea.* (See cut under *Discophora.*) The order as here defined is contrasted with the three orders *Stauromedusæ, Peromedusæ*, and *Cubomedusæ*, and is included with them in the class *Scyphomedusæ.* Characteristic genera of discomedusans are *Linerges* and *Nausithoë* among the simple cannostomous forms; the semostomous *Chrysaora, Pelagia, Cyanea*, and *Aurelia*; and the rhizostomous *Cephea, Cassiopeia*, and *Pilema.* The term *Discomedusæ* has also been wrongly extended to other scyphomedusans, thus becoming synonymous with the subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, or with *Discophora* in one of its senses.

discomedusan (dis″kō-mē-dū'san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Discomedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discomedusæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Discomedusæ.*

discomedusoid (dis″kō-mē-dū'soid), *a.* [< *Discomedusæ* + *-oid.*] Resembling a discomedusan; related or belonging to the *Discomedusæ.*

discomfit (dis-kum'fit), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomfiten, disconfiten* (also by apheresis *scomfiten*: see *scomfit*), < OF. *desconfit* (< ML. *disconfectus, disconfictus*), pp. of *desconfire, descunfire, descumfire, desconfir*, F. *déconfire* = Pr. *desconfir* = It. *disconfiggere, sconfiggere*, < ML. *disconficere*, defeat, rout, discomfit, < L. *dis-* priv. + *conficere*, achieve, accomplish, < *con-* (intensive) + *facere*, do: see *dis-* and *comfit, confect.*] 1. To foil or thwart in battle; overcome completely in fighting; defeat; rout.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. Ex. xvii. 13.

He, fugitive, declined superior strength,
Discomfited, pursued. *Philips.*

2. To disconcert; foil; frustrate the plans of; throw into perplexity and dejection.

Well, go with me, and be not so *discomfited.*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Overpower, Rout*, etc. See *defeat.*

discomfit† (dis-kum′fit), *n.* [< *discomfit, v.*] Rout; defeat; discomfiture.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit* as shall quite despoil him.
Milton, S. A., l. 469.

discomfiture (dis-kum′fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *discomfiture* (also by apheresis *scomfiture:* see *scomfiture*), < OF. *desconfiture*, defeat, F. *déconfiture* = Pr. *desconfitura* = It. *sconfittura*, < ML. *disconfectura*, defeat, < *disconficere*, pp. *disconfectus*, defeat, discomfit: see *discomfit, v.*] **1.** Rout; defeat in battle; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. 1 Sam. xiv. 20.

Your Lordship hath also heard of the Battle of Leipsick, where Tilly, notwithstanding the Victory he had got over the D. of Saxony a few Days before, received an utter *Discomfiture*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 35.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

After five days' exertion, this man of indomitable will and invincible fortune resigns the task in *discomfiture* and despair. *Disraeli.*

discomfort (dis-kum′fȯrt), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomforten, disconforten*, trouble, discourage, < OF. *desconforter*, F. *déconforter* = Pr. *desconfortar, descofortar* = Pg. *desconfortar* = It. *disconfortare, sconfortare*, discomfort, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *confortare*, comfort: see *dis-* and *comfort, v.*] To disturb the comfort or happiness of; make uncomfortable or uneasy; pain; grieve; sadden; deject.

Cecropia . . . came unto them, making courtesy the outside of mischief, and desiring them not to be *discomforted;* for they were in a place dedicated to their service.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

So Björn went comfortless but for his thought,
And by his thought the more *discomforted*.
Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

discomfort (dis-kum′fȯrt), *n.* [< ME. *discomfort, disconfort*, < OF. *desconfort*, F. *déconfort* = Pg. *desconforto* = It. *disconforto, sconforto*, discomfort; from the verb.] Absence of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; sorrow; disquietude.

What mean you, sir,
To give them this *discomfort?* Look, they weep.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 2.

I will strike him dead
For this *discomfort* he hath done the house.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our life is overlaid and interwoven with a web of many skeins, and a strain, a hitch, or a tangle, at any one of a thousand points of interlacing, spreads *discomfort* which is felt as disaster. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 28.

discomfortable (dis-kum′fėr-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *desconfortable*, < *desconforter*, discomfort: see *discomfort* and *-able*, and cf. *comfortable.*] **1**†. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad.

Out of al question, continual wealth interrupted with no tribulation is a very *discumfortable* token of euerlasting damnation.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 47.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable? Sir P. Sidney.*

2†. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort.

Discomfortable cousin. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

3. Causing discomfort; discommodious; uncomfortable. [Rare.]

A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets. *Thackeray.*

The gracious air,
To me *discomfortable* and dun, became
As weak smoke blowing in the under world.
A. C. Swinburne, At Eleusis.

discommend (dis-kō-mend′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commend.*] To express or give occasion for disapprobation of; hold up or expose to censure or dislike: the opposite of *recommend.*

Let not this saynge In no wyse thee offende,
For playnge of instrumentes He doth not *discommende*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 345.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry.
Pepys, Diary, II. 152.

discommendable (dis-kō-men′da-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commendable.*] Not recommendable; blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

Which [effeminate, amorous, wanton musicke] as it is *discommendable* in feasts and merry-meetings, so much more in churches. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II., v. 10.

discommendableness (dis-kō-men′da-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation. *Bailey*, 1727.

discommendation (dis-kom-en-dā′shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commendation.*] Blame; censure; reproach.

It were a blemish rather then an ornament, a *discommendation* then a prayse. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 289.

discommender (dis-kō-men′dėr), *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser. *Imp. Dict.*

discommission (dis-kō-mish′on), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commission*[1].] To deprive of a commission.

All this, for no apparent cause of publick Concernment to the Church or Commonwealth, but only for *discommissioning* nine great Officers in the Army.
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

discommodate† (dis-kom′ō-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + *commodatus*, pp. of *commodare*, make fit or suitable, < *commodus*, fit: see *accommodate*, and cf. *discommode.*] To discommode; incommode.

These Wars did . . . drain and *discommodate* the King of Spain, by reason of his Distance.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

discommode (dis-kō-mōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discommoded*, ppr. *discommoding.* [< OF. *descommoder*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *commodare*, make fit or suitable: see *commode*, and cf. *discommodate.*] To put to inconvenience; incommode; trouble. *Bailey*, 1727.

discommodious (dis-kō-mō′di-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commodious.*] Inconvenient; troublesome.

In the fifth edict, all strangers are forbidden to carry out of the city above the value of five crowns of gold, a statute very *discommodious*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 657.

discommodiously (dis-kō-mō′di-us-li), *adv.* In a discommodious manner. *Imp. Dict.*

discommodiousness (dis-kō-mō′di-us-nes), *n.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble.

So it was plain the fight could not be but sharp and dangerous, for the *discommodiousness* of the place.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 24.

discommodity (dis-kō-mod′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *discommodities* (-tiz). [< *dis-* priv. + *commodity.* Cf. *discommode, discommodious.*] **1.** Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

As hee that, hauing a faire Orchard, seeing one tree blasted, recomteth the *discommoditie* of that, and passeth ouer in silence the fruitefulnesse of the other.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 189.

You go about in rain or fine, at all hours, without *discommodity*. *Lamb.*

2. That which causes trouble, inconvenience, or hurt; anything that injures; a loss; a trouble; an injury.

We read that Crates the Philosopher Cinicke, in respect of the manifold *discommodities* of mans life, held opinion that it was best for man neuer to haue bene borne or soone after to dye. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 171.

The *discommodities;* either imperfections or wants.
Leigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 647).

Discommodity is, indeed, properly an abstract form signifying inconvenience or disadvantage; . . . but as the noun commodities has been used in the English language for four hundred years at least as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 63.

discommon (dis-kom′on), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomenen*, < *dis-* priv. + *comen, comon*, common: see *common.*] **1.** To deprive of the character of a common, as a piece of land; appropriate to private ownership, as common land, by separating and inclosing it.

To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually *discommoning* the other from the broad fields of natural right.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 290.

2. To deprive of the right of a common.

Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyne.
Bp. Hall, Satires, v. 3.

3. To deprive of the privileges of a place; especially, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to prohibit (a tradesman or townsman who has violated the regulations of the university) from dealing with the undergraduates. The power to do this lies with the vice-chancellor.

Declared the said persons nott *discomened* nor disfraunchesid for any matter or cause touchyng the variances bytwext the sayd Mayer, baileffes, and Communalte.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

discommons (dis-kom′onz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commons:* see *commons*, 4.] Same as *discommon*, 3.

The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being *discommonsed*.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 108, note.

discommunity (dis-kō-mū′ni-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *community.*] Want of community; absence of common origin or qualities. [Rare.]

Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove *discommunity* of descent.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 404.

discomonerula (dis″kō-mō-ner′ö-lä), *n.*; pl. *discomonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. *monerula.*] In *embryol.*, the monerula-stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes discoidal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk, and in germinating becomes in succession a discocytula, discomorula, discoblastula, and discogastrula. It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one pole, and very distinct nutritive yolk at the other. *Haeckel.*

discomorula (dis-kō-mor′ö-lä), *n.*; pl. *discomorulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. *morula.*] In *embryol.*, the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative vitellus or yolk of a meroblastic egg (amphicytula), and proceeds to develop successively into a discoblastula and a discogastrula. It is in the shape of a flat disk of similar cells at the animal pole of the egg. A bird's egg is an example, the tread, or cicatricula, being found in all the stages above mentioned. *Haeckel.*

discompanied† (dis-kum′pa-nid), *a.* [< **discompany* (< OF. *descompaignier, desconpagnier*, separate, isolate, < *des-* priv. + *compaignier*, accompany: see *dis-* and *company, v.*) + *-ed*[2].] Without company; unaccompanied.

That is, if she be alone now, and *discompanied*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

discomplexion† (dis-kom-plek′shon), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *complexion.*] To change the complexion or color of; discolor.

His rich cloaths be *discomplexioned*
With bloud.
Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, i. 1.

discompliance† (dis-kom-plī′ans), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *compliance.*] Non-compliance.

A *discompliance* [will discommend me] to my lord-chancellor. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 152.

discompose (dis-kom-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discomposed*, ppr. *discomposing.* [= F. *décomposer;* as *dis-* priv. + *compose.* Cf. Sp. *descomponer* = Pg. *descompor* = It. *discomporre, scomporre*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *componere*, compose. Cf. *decompose.*] **1.** To bring into disorder; disturb; disarrange; unsettle.

A great impiety . . . hath stained the honour of a family, and *discomposed* its title to the divine mercies.
Jer. Taylor.

2. To disturb peace and quietness in; agitate; ruffle, as the temper or mind of.

We are then [in private] placed immediately under the eye of God, which awes us; but under no other eyes, and in the neighbourhood of no other objects, which might divert or *discompose* us. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

I am extremely *discomposed* when I hear scandal.
Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

Croaker. Don't be *discomposed*.
Lofty. Zounds! Sir, but I am *discomposed*, and will be *discomposed*. To be treated thus!
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

3†. To displace; discard; discharge.

He never put down or *discomposed* counsellor, or near servant, save only Stanley. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 242.

=**Syn. 1.** To derange, jumble, confuse.—**2.** To disconcert, embarrass, fret, vex, nettle, irritate, annoy, worry.

discomposedness (dis-kom-pō′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being discomposed; disquietude.

Believe it, sickness is not the fittest time either to learn virtue or to make our peace with God; it is a time of distemper and *discomposedness*.
Sir M. Hale, Preparative against Afflictions.

discomposition† (dis-kom-pō-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *décomposition* = Sp. *descomposición* = Pg. *descomposição* = It. *scomposizione;* as *discompose* + *-ition*, after *composition.*] Inconsistency; incongruity.

O perplexed *discomposition*, O riddling distemper,
O miserable condition of man!
Donne, Devotions, p. 8.

discomposure (dis-kom-pō′zūr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *composure.*] **1.** The state of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation: as, *discomposure* of mind.

His countenance was cheerful, and all the time of his being on the scaffold there appeared in him no fear, disorder, change of countenance, or *discomposure*.
State Trials, Earl of Holland, an. 1649.

2†. Inconsistency; incongruity; disagreement.

How exquisite a symmetry . . . in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now puzzle me! *Boyle*, Works, II. 275.

discompt†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *discount.*

Discomycetes (dis″kō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, fungus.] A large group of ascomycetous fungi, in which

the hymenium is exposed and the fruiting body is cupular, discoid, or club-shaped, and sometimes convoluted. In texture they are fleshy or waxy, and often brilliantly colored. They grow chiefly on the ground and on dead wood, but some are parasitic. *Peziza* is the largest genus, and includes the cup-shaped species. (See cut under *cupule.*) *Morchella* is the edible morel. Also called *Helvellaceæ.*

discomycetous (dis″kō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [As *Discomycet-es* + *-ous.*] Producing asci upon an exposed hymenium; specifically, belonging to the *Discomycetes,* or resembling them in character: in lichens, same as *gymnocarpous.*

disconcert (dis-kon-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *disconcerter,* F. *déconcerter* = Sp. Pg. *desconcertar* = It. *disconcertare, sconcertare,* disconcert, < L. *dis-* priv. + *concertare,* contend, ML. concert: see *concert, v.*] 1. To throw into disorder or confusion; come in the way of; disarrange; obstruct.

Some unforeseen difficulties constantly occur to *disconcert* my design. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, cxxi.

Obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,
To *disconcert* what Policy has plann'd.
Cowper, Expostulation.

Maria Theresa again fled to Hungary, and was again received with an enthusiasm that completely *disconcerted* her enemies. *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To unsettle the mind of; discompose; disturb the self-possession of; confuse.

The slightest remark from a stranger *disconcerted* her. *Macaulay,* Madame D'Arblay.

The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen unshorn and perfumed with tobacco might well do. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair.

=Syn. 2. To ruffle. See list under *discompose.*

disconcert (dis-kon′sėrt), *n.* [= F. *déconcert* = Sp. *desconcierto* = Pg. *desconcerto* = It. *sconcerto;* from the verb.] Disunion; disagreement; disconcertment. [Rare.]

The waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions, and there was a brief *disconcert* of the whole grave company. *Poe,* Masque of the Red Death.

disconcertion (dis-kon-sėr′shon), *n.* [< *disconcert, v.,* + *-ion.*] The act of disconcerting, or the state of being disconcerted; confusion.

If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the *disconcertion* of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. *State Trials,* H. Rowan, an. 1794.

disconcertment (dis-kon-sėrt′ment), *n.* [= F. *déconcertement;* as *disconcert, v.,* + *-ment.*] The state of being disconcerted or disturbed.

House-hunting, under these circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and *disconcertment* to the stranger. *Howells,* Venetian Life, viii.

disconducive (dis-kon-dū′siv), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *conducive.*] Not conducive; disadvantageous; obstructive; impeding. *Imp. Dict.*

disconformable† (dis-kon-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *conformable.*] Not conformable.

As long as they are *disconformable* in religion from vs, they cannot be but halfe my subjects. *Stow,* K. James, an. 1603.

disconformity (dis-kon-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *desconformidad* = Pg. *desconformidade;* as *dis-* priv. + *conformity.*] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter *disconformity.* *Milton,* Tetrachordon.

discongruity (dis-kon-grö′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *congruity.*] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

That great disproportion betwixt God and man; that much *discongruity* betwixt him and us. *W. Montague,* Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 6.

disconnect (dis-kō-nekt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *connect.*] 1. To sever or interrupt the connection of; break the connection of or between; disunite; disjoin: as, to *disconnect* a locomotive from a train; to *disconnect* church and state.

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Walsh.*

2. To disjoin the parts of; deprive of connection or coherence; separate into parts; dissociate: as, to *disconnect* an engine by detaching the connecting-rod. [Rare in the more general sense.]

The commonwealth itself would, in a few generations, crumble away, be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

disconnectedly (dis-kō-nek′ted-li), *adv.* In a disconnected or incoherent manner.

disconnecter (dis-kō-nek′tėr), *n.* One who or that which disconnects; specifically, some mechanical device for effecting disconnection.

disconnection (dis-kō-nek′shon), *n.* The act of separating or disuniting, or the state of being disunited; separation; interruption or lack of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, *disconnection,* and confusion. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

disconsecrate (dis-kon′sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disconsecrated,* ppr. *disconsecrating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *consecrate.*] To deprive of sacredness; desecrate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disconsent† (dis-kon-sent′), *v. i.* [< OF. *desconsentir,* < *des-* priv. + *consentir,* consent: see *dis-* and *consent.* Cf. *dissent.*] To differ; disagree; not to consent; dissent.

A man must immediately love God and his commandments, and therefore disagree and *disconsent* unto the flesh, and be at bate therewith, and fight against it. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 142.

If, therefore, the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the Apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular ends, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of Episcopacy. *Milton,* Prelatical Episcopacy.

disconsolacy† (dis-kon′sō-lā-si), *n.* [< *disconsola(te)* + *-cy.*] The state or condition of being disconsolate; disconsolateness.

In all spiritual doubts and *disconsolacies.* *Waterhouse,* Apol. Learning, p. 148.

Penury, baseness, and *disconsolacy.* *Barrow,* Expos. of Creed.

disconsolate (dis-kon′sō-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *disconsolat* = OF. *desconsole,* F. *déconsolé* = Sp. Pg. *desconsolado* = It. *disconsolato, sconsolato,* < ML. *disconsolatus,* comfortless, < L. *dis-* priv. + *consolatus,* pp. of *consolari,* console: see *console*[1].] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy.

One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood *disconsolate.*
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

2. Causing or manifesting discomfort; sad or saddening; cheerless; gloomy: as, *disconsolate* news; a *disconsolate* look or manner.

The *disconsolate* darkness of our winter nights. *Ray.*

=Syn. 1. Inconsolable, forlorn.

disconsolated† (dis-kon′sō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *disconsolate* + *-ed*[2].] Disconsolate.

A *disconsolated* figure, who sate on the other end of the seat, seem'd no way to enjoy the serenity of the season. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, li.

disconsolately (dis-kon′sō-lāt-li), *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

Upon the ground *disconsolately* laid,
Like one who felt and wail'd the wrath of fate.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 79.

disconsolateness (dis-kon′sō-lāt-nes), *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

In his presence there is life and blessedness; in his absence, nothing but dolour, *disconsolateness,* despair. *Bp. Hall,* Remains, p. 98.

disconsolation† (dis-kon-sō-lā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desconsolación* = Pg. *desconsolação* = It. *disconsolazione, sconsolazione,* < ML. as if **disconsolatio(n-),* < *disconsolatus,* disconsolate: see *disconsolate.*] Want of comfort; disconsolateness.

The earth yeelded him nothing but matter of *disconsolation* and heavinesse. *Bp. Hall,* Ziklag Spoiled and Revenged.

discontent (dis-kon-tent′), *a.* [< OF. *descontent* = It. *discontento, scontento,* adj.; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *a.*] Uneasy; dissatisfied; discontented.

He's wondrous *discontent;* he'll speak to no man. *Fletcher,* Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

discontent (dis-kon-tent′), *n.* [= It. *scontento,* n.; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *n.* Cf. *discontent, a.*] 1. Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction with some present state of things; displeasure.

Now is the winter of our *discontent*
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

From *discontent* grows treason,
And on the stalk of treason, death.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 2.

'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face
When *discontent* sits heavy at my heart.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

2†. One who is discontented; a malcontent.

Fickle changelings and poor *discontents,*
Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news
Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Two other *discontents* so vpbraided More with that doctrine, and stood to maintaine it, he impaneled a Iury. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 128.

He was a *discontent* during all Oliver's and Richard's government. *The Mystery,* etc. (1660), p. 45.

discontent (dis-kon-tent′), *v. t.* [< OF. *descontenter, descontanter,* discontent; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *v.*] To make discontented; deprive of contentment; dissatisfy; displease.

Those that were there thought it not fit
To *discontent* so ancient a wit.
Suckling, Session of the Poets.

discontentation† (dis-kon-ten-tā′shon), *n.* [< *discontent* + *-ation.*] Discontent; dissatisfaction.

The election being done, he made countinance of great *discontentation* thereat. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 134.

The coming on of the night and the tediousness of his fruitless labour made him content rather to exercise his *discontentation* at home than there. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iv.

discontented (dis-kon-ten′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *discontent, v.*] Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet.

A diseased body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

discontentedly (dis-kon-ten′ted-li), *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood. *Bp. Hall.*

discontentedness (dis-kon-ten′ted-nes), *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, casting up his face to heaven, with a noble air of grief and *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addison,* Travels in Italy, Florence.

discontentful (dis-kon-tent′fūl), *a.* [< *discontent* + *-ful,* 1.] Full of discontent. *Howe.* [Rare.]

discontenting (dis-kon-ten′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discontent, v.*] 1. Giving uneasiness.

How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable! *Milton,* Divorce.

2†. Discontented; feeling discontent.

And (with my best endeavours, in your absence)
Your *discontenting* father strive to qualify
And bring him up to liking. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

discontentment (dis-kon-tent′ment), *n.* [< OF. *descontentement, descontantement* = It. *discontentamento, scontentamento;* as *discontent* + *-ment.*] The state of being uneasy in mind; dissatisfaction; inquietude; discontent.

She nothing said, no words of *discontentment*
Did from her lips arise.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 213).

The politic and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes . . . is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments.* *Bacon,* Seditions and Troubles.

discontiguous (dis-kon-tig′ū-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *contiguous.*] Not contiguous: as, *discontiguous* lands. *Imp. Dict.*

discontinuable (dis-kon-tin′ū-a-bl), *a.* [< *discontinue* + *-able.*] Capable of being discontinued. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discontinuance (dis-kon-tin′ū-ans), *n.* [< OF. *discontinuance, discontinuaunce,* < *discontinuer,* discontinue: see *discontinue.*] 1. The act of discontinuing; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him are always sweet and refreshing, and we are uneasy and impatient under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *Bp. Atterbury,* Works, II. vi.

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; solution of continuity; want of union; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance.* *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

3. In *old Eng. law,* the effect of the alienation by a tenant in tail of a larger estate than he was entitled to, followed by the feoffee holding possession after the death of the former. This was said to work a discontinuance of the estate of the heir in tail, because he had no right to enter on the land and turn out the person in possession under deed of feoffment, but had to assert his title by process of law. Sometimes called *ouster by discontinuance.*

The effect of a feoffment by him [the tenant] . . . was to work a *discontinuance:* that is, his issue had after his death no right to enter on the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting their title by process of law, or, in the technical phrase, they were "put to their action." *F. Pollock,* Land Laws, p. 78.

Discontinuance of a suit, the termination of a suit by the act of the plaintiff, as by notice in writing, or by neglect to take the proper adjournments to keep it pending. Sometimes loosely used of dismissal against the plaintiff's will. See *abandonment of an action,* under *abandonment.*

discontinuation (dis-kon-tin-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *discontinuacion, discontinuation,* F. *discontinuation* = Sp. *descontinuación* = Pg. *descontinuação* = It. *discontinuazione,* < ML. *discontinuatio(n-),* < *discontinuare,* pp. *discontinuatus,* discontinue: see *discontinue.*] Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

discontinue (dis-kon-tin′ū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discontinued*, ppr. *discontinuing*. [< OF. *discontinuer*, F. *discontinuer* = Sp. Pg. *descontinuar* = It. *discontinuare*, *scontinuare*, < ML. *discontinuare*, discontinue, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuare*, continue: see *dis-* and *continue*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cease from; cause to cease; put an end to; break off; stop: as, to *discontinue* a habit or practice; to *discontinue* a suit at law, or a claim or right; their partnership has been *discontinued*.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued*. *T. Pickering.*

2. To interrupt; break the continuity of; intermit.

They modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

3. To cease to take or receive; abandon; cease to use: as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

Taught the Greek tongue, *discontinued* before in these parts the space of seven hundred years. *Daniel*, Defence of Rhyme.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cease; come to a stop or end: as, the uproar *discontinued* at that moment; the fever has *discontinued*.—**2.** To be severed or separated.

And thou, even thyself, shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. Jer. xvii. 4.

3. To lose cohesion of parts; suffer disruption or separation of substance. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

discontinuee (dis-kon-tin-ū-ē′), *n.* [< *discontinue* + *-ee*[1].] In *old law*, one whose possession or right to possession of something is discontinued, or liable to be discontinued.

discontinuer (dis-kon-tin′ū-ėr), *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice. Also *discontinuor*.

discontinuity (dis-kon-ti-nū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *discontinuité* = Pr. *discontinuitat*, < ML. *discontinuita(t-)s*, < *discontinuus*, discontinuous: see *discontinuous*, *continuity*.] **1.** The fact or quality of being discontinuous; want of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion. See *continuity*.

Both may pass for one stone and be polished both together without any blemishing *discontinuity* of surface. *Boyle*, Works, III. 549.

The *discontinuity* of memory between different stages of the hypnotic trance and its continuity between recurrences of the same stage. *Mind*, XII. 619.

2. In *math.*, that character of a change which consists in a passage from one point, state, or value to another without passing through a continuously infinite series of intermediate points (see *infinite*); that character of a function which consists in an infinitesimal change of the variables not being everywhere accompanied by an infinitesimal change (including no change) of the function itself. An *essential discontinuity* is a discontinuity in which the value of the function becomes entirely indeterminate.

discontinuor (dis-kon-tin′ū-ọr), *n.* Same as *discontinuer*: the form used in law.

discontinuous (dis-kon-tin′ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. *descontinuo* = It. *discontinuo*, < ML. *discontinuus*, not continuous, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuus*, continuous: see *dis-* and *continuous*.] **1.** Broken off; interrupted; lacking continuity.

A path that is zigzag, *discontinuous*, and intersected. *De Quincey.*

Matter is *discontinuous* in the highest degree, for it consists of separate particles or molecules which are mutually non-interpenetrable. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 225.

2†. Breaking continuity; severing the relation of parts; disjunctive.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro convolved; so sore
The griding sword with *discontinuous* wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 329.

3. In *math.* See the extract.

The term *discontinuous*, as applied to a function of a single variable, has been used in two totally different senses. Sometimes a function is called *discontinuous* when its algebraic expression for values of the variable lying between certain limits is different from its algebraical expression for values of the variable lying between other limits. Sometimes a function of x, $f(x)$, is called continuous when, for all values of x, the difference between $f(x)$ and $f(x+h)$ can be made smaller than any assignable quantity by sufficiently diminishing h, and in the contrary case *discontinuous*. If $f(x)$ can become infinite for a finite value of x, it will be convenient to consider it as *discontinuous* according to the second definition. *Stokes.*

discontinuously (dis-kon-tin′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a discontinuous manner; with discontinuity.

The figure-discs must be driven *discontinuously*. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 144.

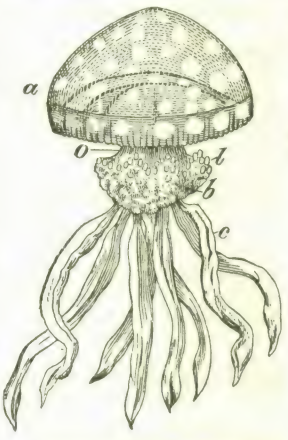
disconvenience† (dis-kon-vē′niens), *n.* [ME. *disconvenience* = OF. *desconvenance*, F. *disconvenance* = Pr. *disconveniencia*, *descovinensa* = Sp. Pg. *desconveniencia* = It. *disconvenienza*, *disconvenenza*, *sconvenienza*, *sconvenenza*, < LL. *disconvenientia*, disagreement, < L. *disconvenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree: see *disconvenient*.] Inconvenience; incongruity; disagreement.

A necessary *disconvenience*, where anything is allowed to be cause of itself. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 213.

disconvenient† (dis-kon-vē′nient), *a.* [= F. *disconvenient* (16th cent.), *disconvenant* = Pr. *desconvinent* = Sp. Pg. *desconveniente* = It. *disconveniente*, *sconveniente*, < L. *disconvenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree, < *dis-* priv. + *convenire*, agree, be convenient: see *dis-* and *convenient*.] Inconvenient; incongruous.

Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydropick body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare. *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, xl.

Discophora (dis-kof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorous*.] **1.** The discoidal hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa*, comprising most of the organisms known as jelly-fishes, sea-jellies, or sea-nettles. The latter name is given them from the power they possess, like other hydrozoans, of stinging by means of their thread-cells. The hydrosome consists of a single umbrella-like disk, by the rhythmical contraction of which the creature swims, and from the center of which hangs a single polypite or digestive individual, or, less frequently, several. They are free-swimming oceanic animals, whose body consists of such soft gelatinous substance that a specimen weighing several pounds when alive weighs when dried hardly as many grains. The *Discophora* include many acalephs, in the usual sense of that term, and are also called *Medusæ*, *Ephyromedusæ*, and *Acraspeda*. They have been divided into *Calycozoa* (lucernarians), *Rhizostomea*, and *Monostomea*. The term *Discophora* is also restricted to the last two of these, excluding the *Lucernarida*. Thus, by Claus, the *Discophora* are made a suborder of *Scyphomedusæ*, synonymous with *Acraspeda*, and characterized as disk-shaped acalephs with the margin of the disk 8-lobed, at least 8 submarginal sense-organs, as many ocular lobes, and 4 great cavities in the umbrella for the generative organs. In this strict sense the *Discophora* correspond to the *Discomedusæ* (which see). For several wider and inconsistent uses of the term, see the extract.



Cephea, one of the *Discophora*.
a, disk, or umbrella; *b*, ramifications of the brachia which terminate in *c*, the tentacles; *O*, pillars supporting the brachiferous disk which floors the subumbrellar cavity; *i*, short clavate tentacles between the oral pores.

The binary division of the Hydrozoa was established by Eschscholtz (1829), whose Discophoræ phanerocarpæ correspond to the Scyphomedusæ, whilst his Discophoræ cryptocarpæ represent the Hydromedusæ. The terms point to distinctions which are not valid. In 1853 Kölliker used the term *Discophora* for the Scyphomedusæ alone, an illegitimate limitation of the term which was followed by Louis Agassiz in 1860. Nicholson has used the term in a reverse sense for a heterogeneous assemblage of those medusæ not classified by Huxley as Lucernaridæ, nor yet recognized as derived from hydroid trophosomes. This use of the term adds to the existing confusion, and renders its abandonment necessary. . . . The term *Discophora* is used by Claus for the Discomedusæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 556.

2. An order of suctorial worms, the leeches: so called from their sucking-disks. See *Hirudinea*.

Discophoræ (dis-kof′ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorous*.] Same as *Discophora*.—**Discophoræ cryptocarpæ**†, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Hydromedusæ* (which see).—**Discophoræ phanerocarpæ**†, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Scyphomedusæ* (which see).

discophoran (dis-kof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Discophora* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discophora*.

II. *n.* One of the *Discophora*.

discophore (dis′kō-fōr), *n.* One of the *Discophora*. *Huxley.*

discophorous (dis-kof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *discophorus*, < Gr. *δισκοφόρος*, bringing the discus (bearing a disk), < *δίσκος*, a discus, disk, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Provided with a gelatinous bell or disk, as a discophoran; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 1).—**2.** In *Annelida*, having a sucking-disk, as a leech; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 2).

discoplacenta (dis″kō-plā-sen′tä), *n.*; pl. *discoplacentæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + NL. *placenta*, q. v.] A discoid placenta. See *placenta*.

discoplacental (dis″kō-plā-sen′tal), *a.* [< NL. *discoplacentalis*, < *discoplacenta*, q. v.] Having a discoid deciduate placenta: as, a *discoplacental* order of mammals.

Discoplacentalia (dis″kō-plā-sen-tā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discoplacentalis*: see *discoplacental*.] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is discoidal, as contrasted with *Zonoplacentalia*. The group includes the rodents, some edentates, the insectivores, bats, lemurs, monkeys, and man.

discopodium (dis-kō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *discopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a quoit, disk, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated.

Discoporella (dis″kō-pō-rel′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Discoporellidæ*.

Discoporellidæ (dis″kō-pō-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoporella* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Discoporella*. They have the zoœcium discoid, sometimes confluent, adnate or stipitate, the cells distinct or closely connate, and the intermediate surface cancellated or porous.

discord (dis′kôrd), *n.* [< ME. *discord*, *descord*, < OF. *descorde*, F. *discord* = Pr. *descort*, later *discord* = Sp. Pg. *discordia* = It. *discordia*, *scordia*, < L. *discordia*, discord, < *discors* (*discord-*), disagreeing, at variance, inharmonious, < *dis-*, apart, + *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*. Cf. *accord*, *concord*.] **1.** Want of concord or harmony between persons or things; disagreement of relations; especially, as applied to persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces passion, contest, disputes, litigation, or war.

And so trowed the Jewes for to have Pes when Crist was ded; For thei seyd that he made *Discord* and Strif amonges hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 11.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 291.

Peace to arise out of universal *discord* fomented in all parts of the empire. *Burke.*

2. In *music*: (*a*) The combination of two tones that are inharmonious with each other, or inconclusive in combined effect; a dissonance.

Discord is . . . due partly to beats, partly to difficulty in identifying pitch. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 425.

(*b*) The interval between two such tones; any interval not a unison, octave, perfect fifth, perfect fourth, major or minor third, or major or minor sixth. In medieval music all but the first three of the above intervals were at first regarded as discords. (*c*) Either of the two tones forming such an interval. (*d*) A chord containing such intervals. See *dissonance*.

Why rushed the *discords* in, but that harmony should be prized? *Browning*, Abt Vogler.

Hence—**3.** Any confused noise; a mingling or clashing of sounds; a harsh clang or uproar.

Arms on armour clashing bray'd
Horrible *discord*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 209.

Apple of discord. See *apple*.—**Syn. 1.** Discordance, dissension, rupture, clashing, jarring.

discord (dis-kôrd′), *v. i.* [< OF. *descorder*, *discorder*, F. *discorder* = Pr. *descordar* = Sp. Pg. *discordar* = It. *discordare*, *scordare*, < L. *discordare*, disagree, < *discors*, disagreeing: see *discord*, *n.*] **1.** To disagree; jar; clash.—**2.** To be discordant or dissonant.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other, . . . the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

discordable† (dis-kôr′da-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *descordable*, *discordable*, < L. *discordabilis*, discordant, < *discordare*, disagree: see *discord*, *v.*] Discordant. *Gower.*

What *discordable* cause hath to rent, and vnioined the byndyng or the aliaunce of thynges: that is to sain, the coniunccions of God and of man? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v.

discordance, discordancy (dis-kôr′dans, -dan-si), *n.* [< ME. *discordance*, < OF. *discordance*, *descordance*, F. *discordance* = Sp. Pg. *discordancia* = It. *discordanza*, *scordanza*, < ML. *discordantia*, < L. *discordan(t-)s*, ppr., discordant: see *discordant*.] **1.** The state of being discordant; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

The *discordance* of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted.
Horsley, Works, III. xxxix.

The most baneful result of such an institution as that of caste is, that it turns religion . . . into a principle of division and *discordancy*. *Faiths of the World*, p. 27.

2†. Discord of sound.

Discordant euer fro armony,
And distoned from melody —
In floites made he *discordaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose.

★**discordant** (dis-kôr'dạnt), *a.* [< ME. *descordaunt*, < OF. *descordant*, *discordant*, F. *discordant* = Sp. Pg. *discordante* = It. *discordante*, *scordante*, < L. *discordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discordare*, disagree: see *discord*, *v.*] **1.** Not harmoniously related or connected; disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; clashing: as, *discordant* opinions; *discordant* rules or principles.

But it is greatly *discordant*
Unto the scholes of Athene.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VII.

Discordant opinions are reconciled by being seen to be two extremes of one principle.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 280.

Such *discordant* effect of incongruous excellence and inharmonious beauty as belongs to the death-scene of the Talbots when matched against the quarrelling scene of Somerset and York. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 34.

Colours which are chromatically closely related to one another, such as green and yellow, are *discordant* when they are arranged so that there is an abrupt transition from one to the other. *Field*, Chromatography, p. 56.

2. Opposite; contrary; not coincident: as, the *discordant* attractions of comets or of different planets.—**3.** Inharmonious; dissonant; harsh, grating, or disagreeable to the ear.

War, with *discordant* Notes and jarring Noise,
The Harmony of Peace destroys.
Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Landor was never mastered by his period, though still in harmony with it; in short, he was not a *discordant*, but an independent, singer. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 33.

discordantly (dis-kôr'dạnt-li), *adv.* In a discordant manner.

If they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle*, Works, I. 741.

discordantness (dis-kôr'dạnt-nes), *n.* Discordance. [Rare.]

discorded† (dis-kôr'ded), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ed*².] At variance; disagreeing.

Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

discordful† (dis-kôrd'fụl), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ful*, 1.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

But Blandamour, full of vainglorious spright,
And rather stird by his *discordfull* Dame,
Upon them gladly would have prov'd his might.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 3.

discordous† (dis'kôr-dus), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *descordieus*, *discordieux*, < L. *discordiosus*, < *discordia*, discord.] Discordant; dissonant.

Then crept in pride, and peevish covetise,
And men grew greedie, *discordous*, and nice.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *corporate*, *a.*] Divested of corporate character. [Rare.]

Corporations of all sorts have perished (from corpulence); and now, instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four-and-twenty millions of *discorporate* selfish. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 198.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. t.* To deprive of corporate privileges.

discorrespondent† (dis-kor-es-pon'dent), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *correspondent*.] Lacking correspondence or congruity.

It would be *discorrespondent* in respect of God.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 3.

discostate (dis-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *costa*, rib: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having radiately divergent ribs: applied to leaves, etc.

Discostomata (dis-kō-stō'ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] In Saville Kent's classification, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads, or *Spongida* and *Choanoflagellata*: so called from the characteristic discoidal configuration of the introceptive area: contrasted with *Pantostomata*, *Eustomata*, and *Polystomata*. It is divided by this author into two sections: the *Discostomata gymnozoida*, which are the ordinary collar-bearing monads or *Choanoflagellata* of most authors; and the *Discostomata cryptozoida*, which are the sponges or *Spongida*. The term *Discostomata sarcocrypta* is an alternative designation of the latter, perhaps by an oversight.

discostomatous (dis-kō-stom'ạ-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discostomata*.

discounsel† (dis-koun'sel), *v. t.* [< OF. *desconseillier*, *descunseillier*, *desconsillier*, *desconseiller*, etc., < *des-* priv. + *conseillier*, etc., counsel: see *dis-* and *counsel*, *v.*] To dissuade.

By such good meanes he him *discounselled*
From prosecuting his revenging rage.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 11.

discount (dis'kount or dis-kount'), *v. t.* [Formerly sometimes *discompt*; < OF. *disconter*, *descunter*, later *descompter*, reckon off, account back, discount, F. *décompter* = Sp. Pg. *descontar* = It. *scontare* (cf. D. *disconteren* = G. *discontiren* = Dan. *diskontere* = Sw. *diskontera*), < ML. *discomputare*, deduct, discount, < L. *dis-*, away, from, + *computare*, reckon, count: see *count*¹, *v.*, *compute*.] **1.** To reckon off or deduct in settlement; make a reduction of: as, to *discount* 5 per cent. for cash payment of a bill.—**2.** To leave out of account; disregard.

His application is to be *discounted*, as here irrelevant.
Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In *finance*, to purchase, or pay the amount of in cash, less a certain rate per cent., as a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., to be collected by the discounter or purchaser at maturity: as, to *discount* a bill or a claim at 7 per cent. Compare *negotiate*.

Power to *discount* notes imports power to purchase them. *Pape vs. Capitol Bank of Topeka*, 20 Kan. 440.

The first rule, . . . to *discount* only unexceptionable paper. *Walsh.*

Hence—**4.** To make a deduction from; put a reduced estimate or valuation upon; make an allowance for exaggeration or excess in: as, to *discount* a braggart's story; to *discount* an improbable piece of news.—**5.** To reckon or act upon in advance; diminish by anticipation the interest, pleasure, etc., of; take for granted as going to happen: as, to *discount* one's future prospects; to *discount* the pleasure of a journey.

Speculation as to the political crisis is almost at an end, and the announcement to be made to-morrow in the House of Commons has been already so fully *discounted* that it is shorn of much of its interest. *Scotsman* (newspaper).

6. In *billiards*, to allow discount to: as, to *discount* an inferior player. See *discount*, *n.*, 4.

discount (dis'kount), *n.* [= OF. *descompte*, F. *décompte* = Sp. *descuento* = Pg. *desconto* = It. *sconto*, formerly *disconto* (> D. G. *disconto* = Dan. *diskonto* = Sw. *diskont*), < ML. *discomputus*, discount; from the verb: see *discount*, *v.*] **1.** An allowance or deduction, generally of so much per cent., made for prepayment or for prompt payment of a bill or account; a sum deducted, in consideration of cash payment, from the price of a thing usually sold on credit; any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time.—**2.** In *finance*, the rate per cent. deducted from the face value of a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., when purchasing the privilege of collecting its amount at maturity. *Bank discount* is simple interest paid in advance, and reckoned, not on the sum advanced in the purchase, but on the amount of the note or bill. This is the method recognized in business and in law. *True discount* is a technical term for the sum which would, if invested at the same rate, amount to the interest on the face value of the note or bill when due: thus, $5 is the bank discount at the rate of 5 per cent. on a bill drawn at twelve months for $100; while $4.7619 is the true discount, because that sum if invested at 5 per cent. would at the end of a year amount to $5. True discount may be found by multiplying the amount of a bill or note by the rate of discount and dividing by 100 increased by the rate; while bank discount is computed in the same manner as simple interest.

3. The act of discounting: as, a note is lodged in the bank for *discount*; the banks have suspended *discounts*.—**4.** In *billiards*, an allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one count from his string for every count made by the latter. A *double discount* deducts two counts for one; *three discounts*, three; and so on up to the *grand discount*, which deprives the player who discounts his opponent (gives the odds) of all prior counts whenever the latter makes a successful shot.—**At a discount**, below par; hence, in low esteem; in disfavor.

Originality, vigour, courage, straightforwardness are excellent things, but they are *at a discount* in the market.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 18.

Discount day, the specified day of the week on which a bank discounts notes or bills.

discountable (dis-koun'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *discount* + *-able*.] That may be discounted: as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank.

discount-broker (dis'kount-brō"kėr), *n.* One who cashes notes or bills of exchange at a discount, and makes advances on securities.

discountenance (dis-koun'tẹ-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discountenanced*, ppr. *discountenancing*. [< OF. *descontenancer*, F. *décontenancer*, abash, put out of countenance, < *des-* priv. + *contenance*, countenance: see *dis-* and *countenance*, *v.*] **1†.** To put out of countenance; put to shame; abash.

This hath *discountenanced* our scholaris most richly.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An infant grace is soon dashed and *discountenanced*, often running into an inconvenience and the evils of an imprudent conduct. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 6.

The hermit was somewhat *discountenanced* by this observation. *Scott.*

2. To set the countenance against; show disapprobation of; hence, to discourage, check, or restrain: as, to *discountenance* the use of wine; to *discountenance* the frivolities of the age.

Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Be careful to *discountenance* in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger. *Tillotson*, Works, I. li.

Now the more obvious and modest way of *discountenancing* evil is by silence, and by separating from it.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 157.

discountenance† (dis-koun'tẹ-nans), *n.* [< OF. *descontenance*, F. *décontenance*; from the verb.] Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

discountenancer (dis-koun'tẹ-nan-sėr), *n.* One who discountenances; one who refuses to countenance, encourage, or support.

Scandale and murmur against the king, and his gouernement; taxing him for a great taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his nobilitie. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

discounter (dis'koun-tėr), *n.* One who discounts; specifically, one who buys mercantile paper at a discount.

In order to gorge the whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-*discounters* at the corners of streets, [have they not] starved the poor of their Christian flocks, and their own brother pastors?
Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

discourage (dis-kur'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discouraged*, ppr. *discouraging*. [< ME. *discouragen*, < OF. *descoragier*, *descourager*, F. *décourager* (= It. *scoraggiare*, *scoraggire*), dishearten, < *des-* priv. + *coragier*, *couragier*, encourage: see *dis-* and *courage*, *v.*, and cf. *encourage*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of, or cause to lose, courage; dishearten; depress in spirit; deject; dispirit.

Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be *discouraged*. Col. iii. 21.

When we begin to seek God in earnest, we are apt, not only to be humbled (which we ought to be), but to be *discouraged* at the slowness with which we are able to amend, in spite of all the assistances of God's grace.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 232.

2. To lessen or repress courage for; obstruct by opposition or difficulty; dissuade or hinder from: as, to *discourage* emigration; ill success *discourages* effort; low prices *discourage* industry.

In our return, when I staid some time ashore, the boatmen cut down a tree; some labourers near spoke to them not to do it, and I likewise *discourag'd* it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 114.

The apostle . . . *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption. *Rogers.*

If revelation speaks on the subject of the origin of evil, it speaks only to *discourage* dogmatism and temerity.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

II.† *intrans.* To lose courage.

Because that poore Churche shulde not utterly *discourage*, in her extreme adversities, the Sonne of God hath taken her to His spowse.
Vocacyon of Johan Bale, 1553 (Harl. Misc., VI. 464).

discourage† (dis-kur'āj), *n.* [< *discourage*, *v.*] Want of courage; cowardice.

There undoubtedly is grievous *discourage* and peril of conscience; forasmuch as they omit oftentimes their duties and offices. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, fol. 209.

discouragement (dis-kur'āj-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *descouragement*, F. *découragement* = It. *discoraggiamento*, *scoraggiamento*; as *discourage* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking.

Over-great *discouragement* might make them desperate.
State Trials, H. Garnet, an. 1606.

2. The state of being discouraged; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort.

The Czar was walking up and down that private walk of his in the little garden at the back of his quarters, his head drooping on his breast, his shoulders bent, his whole attitude eloquent of *discouragement*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

3. That which discourages; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking or from a course of conduct.

The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

The steddy course of a virtuous and religious life, . . . resisting all the temptations of the world, overcoming all difficulties, and persevering to the end under all *discouragements.* *Clarke*, Works, II. 8.

=**Syn. 1.** Dissuasion.—**2.** Dejection, hopelessness.—**3.** Hindrance, opposition, obstacle, impediment.

discourager (dis-kur′ā-jėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which discourages, disheartens, or depresses the courage.—**2.** One who discourages, discountenances, or deters: as, a *discourager* of or from marriage.

Those *discouragers* and abaters of elevated love. *Dryden*, The Assignation, iii. 1.

discouraging (dis-kur′ā-jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discourage*, *v.*] Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage; disheartening: as, *discouraging* prospects.

discouragingly (dis-kur′ā-jing-li), *adv.* In a ★discouraging manner.

discourse (dis-kōrs′), *n.* [< ME. *discourse* = D. G. *discours* = Dan. Sw. *diskurs*, < OF. *discours*, F. *discours* = Sp. Pg. *discurso* = It. *discorso*, discourse, < L. *discursus*, a running to and fro, a running about, a pace, gait, LL. a discourse, conversation, ML. also reasoning, the reasoning faculty, < *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run to and fro, run through or over, hasten, LL. go over a subject, speak at length of, discourse of (> It. *discorrere* = Sp. *discurrir* = Pg. *discorrer* = F. *discourir*, discourse), < *dis-*, away, in different directions, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1], and cf. *course*[1], *concourse*. Hence *discursive*, etc.] **1.** A running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words; expression of ideas; mutual intercourse; talk; conversation.

Rich she shall be, . . . of good *discourse*, an excellent musician, and her hair shall be of what colour it please God. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

His wisdom was greate, and judgment most acute; of solid *discourse*, affable, humble, and in nothing affected. *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 4.

The vanquished party with the victors joined,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind.
Dryden.

You shall have very useful and cheering *discourse* at several times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.

2. A running over in the mind of premises and deducing of conclusions; the exercise of, or an act of exercising, the logical or reasoning faculty; hence, the power of reasoning from premises; rationality.

Sure, he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before, and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To fust in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

Reason is her [the soul's] being,
Discursive or intuitive: *discourse*
Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours.
Milton, P. L., v. 488.

Our modern philosophers have too much exalted the faculties of our souls when they have maintained that by their force mankind has been able to find out that there is one Supreme Agent or Intellectual Being which we call God; that praise and prayer are his due worship; and the rest of those deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation, and unattainable by our *discourse*. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

Discourse indicates the operation of comparison, the running backwards and forwards between the characters and notes of objects; this term may, therefore, be properly applied to the elaborative faculty in general. The terms *discourse* and discursus are, however, often, nay generally, used for the reasoning process, strictly considered. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A formal discussion or treatment of a subject; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like: as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity, of Cicero on old age; an eloquent *discourse*.—**4†.** Debate; contention; strife.

The villaine . . .
Himselfe addrest unto this new debate,
And with his club him all about so blist,
That he which way to turne him scarcely wist. . . .
At last the caytive, after long *discourse*,
When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite,
Resolved in one t' assemble all his force.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 14.

[In this passage the editors usually but erroneously give *discourse* a literal sense, 'a running about, hence a shifting of ground.']

5†. Intercourse; dealing; transaction. *Beau. and Fl.*

discourse (dis-kōrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discoursed*, ppr. *discoursing*. [< *discourse*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hold discourse; communicate thoughts or ideas orally, especially in a formal manner; treat in a set manner; hold forth: expatiate; converse: as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effect of faith.

Thu. How likes she my discourse?
Pro. Ill, when you talk of war.
Thu. But well, when I *discourse* of love and peace?
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2.

Nay, good my lord, sit still; I'll promise peace,
And fold mine arms up; let but mine eye *discourse*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

He had always in his house doctors and masters, with whom he *discoursed* concerning the knowledge and the books he studied. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 334.

2. To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke.*

3†. To narrate; give a relation; tell.

Or by what means got'st thou to be released?
Discourse, I prithee, on this turret's top.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

4. To reason; argue from premises to consequences.

Nor can the soule *discourse* or judge of aught
But what the sense collects and home doth bring;
And yet the power of her *discoursing* thought,
From these collections, is a divers thing.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To treat of; talk over; discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And hear at large *discoursed* all our fortunes.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Medicines and cures were first found out, and then after the reasons and causes were *discoursed*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 210.

Some of them *discoursing* their travels, and of their tedious captivity in the Turk's galleys.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. To utter or give forth.

Give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will *discourse* most excellent music. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

3†. To talk or confer with.

I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to *discourse* the minister about it. *Evelyn.*

I have *discoursed* several Men that were in that Expedition, and if I mistake not, Captain Sharp was one of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 129.

I waked him, and would *discourse* him.
Walpole, Letters, II. 156.

discourseless† (dis-kōrs′les), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-less*.] Without discourse or reason.

To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good is the part of rash and *discourseless* brains. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi.

discourser (dis-kōr′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.

This man is perfect;
A civiler *discourser* I ne'er talk'd with.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, iii. 7.

2†. A writer of a treatise or dissertation.

The Historian makes himself a *Discourser* for profit; and an Orator, yea, a Poet sometimes, for ornament.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

discoursing† (dis-kōr′sing), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-ing*[2].] Wandering; incoherent; discursive.

A factious hart, a *discoursing* head.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

We, through madness,
Frame strange conceits in our *discoursing* brains.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

discoursive† (dis-kōr′siv), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-ive*, after *discursive*, q. v.] **1.** Discursive.—**2.** Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is . . . interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3. Conversable; communicative.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discoursive*. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 225.

discourteous (dis-kėr′tē-us), *a.* [< OF. *descourtois*, F. *discourtois* (= Sp. *descortés* = Pg. *descortez* = It. *discortese*, *scortese*), < *des-* priv. + *courtois*, courteous: see *dis-* and *courteous*.] Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight.
Cervantes, Don Quixote (trans.).

discourteously (dis-kėr′tē-us-li), *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Duke. What, is Signior Veterano fall'n asleep, and at the recitation of such verses! . . .
Pet. Has he wrong'd me so *discourteously?* I'll be reveng'd, by Phœbus! *Marmion*, The Antiquary, iv. 1.

discourteousness (dis-kėr′tē-us-nes), *n.* Incivility; discourtesy. *Bailey*, 1727.

discourtesy (dis-kėr′te-si), *n.*; pl. *discourtesies* (-siz). [< OF. *discourtoisie*, F. *discourtoisie* (= Sp. *descortesía* = Pg. *descortezia* = It. *discortesia*, *scortesia*), < *descourtois*, discourteous: see *discourteous*, and cf. *courtesy*.] **1.** Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners.

Be calm in arguing; for fiercenesse makes
Errour a fault, and truth *discourtesie*.
G. Herbert, Church Porch.

2. An act of disrespect or incivility.

Proclamation was made, none vpon paine of death to presume to doe vs any wrong or *discourtesie*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 167.

Lancelot knew that she was looking at him,
And yet he glanced not up, nor waved his hand,
Nor bad farewell, but sadly rode away.
This was the one *discourtesy* that he used.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

discourtship† (dis-kōrt′ship), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *courtship*.] Want of respect; discourtesy.

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtship*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discous (dis′kus), *a.* [< *disc*, disk, + *-ous*.] Disk-shaped; discoid. See *discoid*.

discovenant (dis-kuv′ē-nant), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *covenant*.] To dissolve covenant with. *Craig.*

discover (dis-kuv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *discoveren*, *diskoveren*, *descuveren*, also *diskeveren* (> mod. E. dial. *diskiver*), and contr. *discuren*, *descuren* (see *discure*), < OF. *descovrir*, *descuvrir*, *descouverir*, F. *découvrir* = Pr. *descobrir*, *descubrir* = Sp. *descubrir* = Pg. *descobrir* = It. *discoprire*, *discovrire*, *scoprire*, *scovrire*, < ML. *discooperire*, discover, reveal, < L. *dis-* priv. + *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To uncover; lay open to view; disclose; make visible; hence, to show.

Than sholde ye haue sey shotte of arowes and quarelles fle so thikke that noon durste *discouer* his heed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 660.

Pan . . . *discovered* her to the rest.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests [revised version, "strippeth the forests bare"]. Ps. xxix. 9.

The opening of the Earth shall *discover* confused and dark Hell. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

2. To exhibit; allow to be seen and known; act so as to manifest (unconsciously or unintentionally); betray: as, to *discover* a generous spirit; he *discovered* great confusion. [Archaic.]

O, I shall *discover* myself! I tremble so unlike a soldier. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

I think the lady *discovered* both generosity and a just way of thinking, in this rebuke which she gave her lover.
Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

It was inevitable that time should *discover* the differences between characters and intellects so unlike.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 130.

3. To make known by speech; tell; reveal.

Then, Joan, *discover* thine infirmity;
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

I find him in great anxiety, though he will not *discover* it, in the business of the proceedings of Parliament.
Pepys, Diary, III. 390.

4. To gain a sight of, especially for the first time or after a period of concealment; espy: as, land was *discovered* on the lee bow.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. Acts xxi. 3.

Hence—**5.** To gain the first knowledge of; find out, as something that was before entirely unknown, either to men in general, to the finder, or to persons concerned: as, Columbus *discovered* the new world; Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; we often *discover* our mistakes when too late.

Marchants & trauellers, who by late nauigations haue surueyed the whole world, and *discouered* large countries and strange peoples wild and sauage.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

Crimes of the most frightful kind had been *discovered*; others were suspected. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

6†. To explore; bring to light by examination.

In the mean time, we had sent men to *discover* Merrimack, and found some part of it above Penkook to lie more northerly than forty-three and a half.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 365.

7†. To cause to cease to be a covering; make to be no longer a cover.

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered* and thy heels made bare. Jer. xiii. 22.

=**Syn. 3.** To communicate, impart.—**4.** To descry, discern, behold.—**5.** *Discover*, *Invent*, agree in signifying to find out; but we *discover* what already exists, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist: as, to *discover* the applicability of steam, to the purposes of locomotion, and to *invent* the machinery necessary to use steam for these ends. (See *invention*.) Some things are of so mixed a character that either word may be applied to them.

A great poet *invents* nothing, but seems rather to re-*discover* the world about him, and his penetrating vision gives to things of daily encounter something of the strangeness of new creation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 203.

The great jurist is higher far than the lawyer; as Watt, who *invented* the steam-engine, is higher than the journeyman who feeds its fires and pours oil upon its irritated machinery. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 157.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To uncover; unmask one's self.

Phœ. *Discover* quickly.
Fid. Why, will you make yourself known, my lord?
Middleton, The Phœnix, ii. 2.

2. To explore.

Vpon all those relations and inducements, Sir Walter Raleigh, a noble Gentleman, and then in great esteeme, vndertooke to send to *discover* to the Southward.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 80.

discoverability (dis-kuv″ėr-ą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discoverable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being discoverable. *Carlyle.*

discoverable (dis-kuv′ėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *discover* + *-able.*] Capable of being discovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known.

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered . . . by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

Much truth, *discoverable* even at the present stage of human improvement, as we have every reason to think, remains undiscovered. *Everett*, Orations, I. 276.

discoverer (dis-kuv′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *discover* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *découvreur* = Sp. *descubridor* = Pg. *descobridor* = It. *discopritore, discovritore, scopritore.*] **1.** One who discovers; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.

Those ways, thro' which the *discoverers* and searchers of the land had formerly pass'd.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. v. § 3.

2†. One who uncovers, reveals, or makes known; an informer.

All over Ireland the trade of the *Discoverer* now rose into prominence. Under pretence of improving the king's revenue, these persons received commissions of inquiry into defective titles, and obtained confiscations and grants at small rents for themselves. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

3†. A scout; an explorer.

Send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

discovert (dis-kuv′ėrt), *a.* [< ME. *discovert*, < OF. *descovert, descouvert*, F. *découvert* = Sp. (obs.) *descubierto* = Pg. *descoberto* = It. *discoperto, discoverto, scoperto, scoverto*, < ML. *discoopertus*, uncovered, pp. of *discooperire*, uncover, discover: see *discover.*] **1†.** Uncovered; unprotected.—**2†.** Revealed; shown forth.

And if youre grace to me be *Discouerte.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

3. In *law*, not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony: applied either to a woman who has never been married or to a widow.

discovert† (dis-kuv′ėrt), *n.* [ME. *discovert*, < OF. *descovert, descouvert*, m., also *descoverte, descouverte*, F. *découverte*, opening, discovery, exposed position or condition, < *descovert, descouvert*, pp.: see *discovert, a.* Cf. *covert, n.*] An exposed or uncovered condition or position.

An idel man is like to a place that hath no walles; thereas deviles may . . . shoot at him at *discoverte* by temptation on every side. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

But er the kynge myght his shelde recouer, the catte sesed hym at *discouert* be the sholdres.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

Alisaunder . . . smot him in the *discoverte*
Ryghte with the strok into the heorte
Faste by the chyne bon.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 7417.

discoverture (dis-kuv′ėr-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *descoverture, descouverture*, F. *découverture* (= Pg. *descobertura* = It. *scopertura, scovertura*), uncovering, < *descovrir*, discover. In E. in technical sense; cf. *coverture.*] In *law*, the state of being free from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

discovery (dis-kuv′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *discoveries* (-iz). [< *discover* + *-y.* The ME. word was *descuvering*, i. e., *discovering.* Cf. OF. *descouverte*, F. *découverte* (see *discovert, n.*); OF. *descouvrement*, F. *découvrement*, discovery.] **1.** The act of disclosing to view.—**2.** The act of revealing; a making known; a declaration; disclosure: as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects. [Archaic except in legal use.]

She dares not thereof make *discovery*,
Lest he should hold it her own gross abuse,
Ere she with blood had stain'd her stain'd excuse.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1314.

Then covenant and take oath
To my *discovery.* *Chapman.*

The Weakness of which Adam here gives such distant *discoveries* brings about that fatal Event which is the Subject of the Poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

3. The act of gaining sight of; the act of espying: as, the *discovery* of land after a voyage. —**4.** The act of finding out or of bringing to knowledge what was unknown; first knowledge of anything.

Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Territory extended by a brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest. *Prescott.*

5. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known: as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery.*

Great and useful *discoveries* are sometimes made by accidental and small beginnings. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

In religion there have been many *discoveries*, but (in true religion, I mean) no inventions. *Abp. Trench.*

6. In the *drama*, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or story of a comedy or tragedy.—**7.** In *law*, disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, as of facts within his memory or of a document within his control. It was formerly a distinguishing feature of the proceedings of a court of chancery or equity that it could compel the defendant to make discovery of all material facts and documents within his power, while in courts of common law compelling discovery has been introduced only by modern statutes.

8†. Exploration.

Upon the more exact *discovery* thereof, they found it to be no harbour for ships, but only for boats.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 41.

=**Syn. 5.** *Discovery, Invention.* See *invention.*

discovery-claim (dis-kuv′ėr-i-klām), *n.* In *mining*, the portion of mining-ground held or claimed by right of discovery, the claimant being the first to discover the mineral deposit, lode, or vein on which the claim is made. The discoverer and locater of a new lead is, in most mining districts, entitled to one extra claim for discovery. [Cordilleran mining-region.]

discradle† (dis-krā′dl), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cradle, v.*] To come forth from or as if from a cradle; emerge or originate.

This airy apparition first *discradled*
From Tournay into Portugal.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

discrase, discrasite (dis′krās, -krą-sīt), *n.* Same as *dyscrasite.*

discredit (dis-kred′it), *v. t.* [= F. *discréditer, décréditer* = It. *discreditare, screditare* (= Sp. Pg. *desacreditar;* cf. *accredit*); as *dis-* + *credit, v.* Cf. OF. *discreer* = Sp. *descreer* = Pg. *descrer* = It. *discredere, scredere*, < ML. *descredere*, disbelieve, < L. *dis-* priv. + *credere*, believe: see *credit.*] **1.** To disbelieve; give no credit to; not to credit or believe: as, the report is *discredited.*

While one part of the "wisdom of the world" has been *discredited* as resting solely on authority, another large division of it is now rejected as resting on insufficient induction, and another as resting on groundless assumptions. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 7.

2. To injure the credit or reputation of; make less esteemed or honored; fail to do credit to.

He has *discredited* my house and board
With his rude swaggering manners.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

He . . . least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame,
Far liefer than so much *discredit* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To deprive of credibility; destroy confidence in.

Substantive evidence is that adduced for the purpose of proving a fact in issue, as opposed to evidence given for the purpose of *discrediting* a witness (i. e., showing that he is unworthy of belief) or of corroborating his testimony. *Rapalje and Lawrence*, Evidence, § 12.

discredit (dis-kred′it), *n.* [= F. *discrédit* = Sp. *descrédito* = Pg. *descredito* = It. *discredito, scredito;* from the verb.] **1.** Want of credit or good repute; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem: applied to persons or things: as, frauds that bring manufactures into *discredit;* a transaction much to his *discredit.*

As if it were a *discredit* for a Gentleman to seeme learned, and to shew him selfe amorous of any good Art. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

I think good to deliver it from the *discredits* and disgraces which it hath received.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 6.

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief: as, his story is received with *discredit.*
=**Syn. 1.** Disrepute, dishonor, ill repute.—**2.** Distrust, doubt.

discreditable (dis-kred′i-tą-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *creditable.* Cf. *discredit.*] Tending to injure credit or reputation; disreputable; disgraceful.

He [Rochester] had no scruple about employing in self-defense artifices as *discreditable* as those which had been used against him. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

discreditably (dis-kred′i-tą-bli), *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

discreditor (dis-kred′i-tọr), *n.* One who discredits. [Rare.]

The licencious *discreditors* of future accounts.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iii. § 3.

discreet (dis-krēt′), *a.* [< ME. *discret, discrete, discreet;* = D. *discreet* = G. *discret* = Dan. Sw. *diskret*, < OF. F. *discret* = Sp. Pg. It. *discreto*, prudent, also distinct, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, and *discrete*, doublet of *discreet.*] **1†.** Distinct; distinguishable; discrete. See *discrete*, the usual spelling in this sense.

The waters fall, with difference *discreet*,
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2. Wise or judicious in avoiding mistakes or faults, or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

It [English poetry] is a metricall speach corrected and reformed by *discreet* iudgements, and with no lesse cunning and curiositie then the Greeke and Latine Poesie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

When her [Queen Anne's] Indictment was read, she made unto it so wise and *discreet* Answers, that she seemed fully to clear her self of all Matters laid to her charge.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 283.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison.*

A room in a sober, *discreet* family, who would not be averse to admit a sober, *discreet*, virtuous, frugal, regular, good-natured man of a bad character. *Hume.*

3. Civil; polite. [Scotch.]

I canna say I think it vera *discreet* o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way. *Blackwood's Mag.*

=**Syn. 2.** See list under *cautious.*

discreetly (dis-krēt′li), *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; judiciously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.
Waller, On Roscommon's Trans. of Horace.

Low hills over which slender trees are so *discreetly* scattered that each one is a resting-place for a shepherd.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 153.

discreetness (dis-krēt′nes), *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

Mirth, and free mindednesse, simplicitie,
Patience, *discreetnesse*, and benignitie.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 58.

discrepance (dis-krep′ans or dis′kre-pans), *n.* [< OF. *discrepance* = Sp. Pg. *discrepancia* = It. *discrepanza*, < L. *discrepantia*, discordance, dissimilarity, < *discrepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrepare:* see *discrepant.*] Same as *discrepancy.* *Sir T. Elyot.*

discrepancy (dis-krep′an-si or dis′kre-pan-si), *n.*; pl. *discrepancies* (-siz). [See *discrepance.*] Difference; disagreement; variance or contrariety, especially of facts or sentiments.

Distinguishing a different *discrepancy* betwixt wit and wisdom. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iv.

A negative *discrepancy* arises where one witness passes over in silence what another witness positively avers. A positive *discrepancy* arises where one witness explicitly affirms something which another witness explicitly denies.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Such, at last, became the *discrepancy* between him and his Cabinet, that he removed the chief men from office.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, v.

At this *discrepancy* of judgments—mad,
The man took on himself the office, judged.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 197.

discrepant (dis-krep′ant or dis′kre-pant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *discrepant* = Sp. Pg. It. *discrepante*, < L. *discrepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrepare*, differ in sound, differ, disagree, < *dis-*, apart, + *crepare*, make a noise, crackle: see *crepitate.*] **I.** *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary; at variance.

This time
Is many ages *discrepant* from thine;
This was the season when desert was stoopt to.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

As our degrees are in order distant,
So the degrees of our strengths are *discrepant.*
Heywood.

The Author of our being has implanted in us our *discrepant* tendencies, for wise purposes, and they are, indeed, a part of the law of life itself.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

A cognition which may be widely *discrepant* from the truth. *Mind*, IX. 341.

II.† *n.* One who disagrees or dissents from another, especially in religious belief; a dissenter.

If you persecute heretics or *discrepants*, they unite themselves as to a common defence.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 385.

discrete (dis-krēt'), *a.* [Same as *discreet*, but directly < L. *discretus*, distinguished, separated, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, separate: see *discern* and *discreet*.] **1.** Separate; distinct from others; individual: opposed to *concrete*. In *logic*, *discrete terms* or *suppositions* are such as refer to single individuals. In *music*, *discrete tones* are such as are separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as those of a pianoforte.

There are two laws *discrete*,
Not reconciled,—
Law for man, and law for thing.
Emerson, Ode to Channing.

A society, formed of *discrete* units, and not having had its type fixed by inheritance from countless like societies, is much more plastic [than other social organizations].
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

Its seeming continuity is broken up into *discrete* molecules, separated from each other as the stars in the Milky Way are separated.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 29.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; not continuous. *Discrete quantity* is quantity composed of distinct units, like rational numbers; a system of quantities capable of being in one-to-one correspondence with the series of positive, integer numbers. *Discrete proportion* is a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, not to that of the second to the third. **3.** In *med.*, opposed to *confluent*: as, *discrete* exanthemata. *Dunglison.*—**4.** In *bot.*, not coalescent; distinct.—**5.** Disjunctive; consisting of parts united by some extrinsic bond of connection. Thus, the notion of "women, sailors, and idiots" is a *discrete* notion.—**6.** Discretive; containing exceptions, real or apparent.—**Discrete degrees**, degrees or states of existence so differentiated from one another that their respective subjects can by no means pass from one to another of them: applied by Swedenborg to the higher or lower levels of spiritual life, here and hereafter, to which it is possible for differently constituted, or in the future life differently developed, individuals to attain.

discrete† (dis-krēt'), *v. t.* [< L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish: see *discrete*, *a.*, and *discern*.] To separate; discontinue. *Sir T. Browne.*

discretely (dis-krēt'li), *adv.* In a discrete manner; separately; individually.

We reflect upon the relation of each human atom to each other human atom, and to the great Giver of personalities to these atoms—how each is indissolubly bound to each and to Him, and yet how each is *discretely* parted and impassably separated from each and from Him.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 7.

discreteness (dis-krēt'nes), *n.* The state of being discrete, separated, or distinct; discontinuity.

On the theory, which he is combating, of absolute *discreteness*, every line or distance is divisible into an infinite number of parts. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 126.

The term [infinite], when translated into experience, expresses the fact of continuity of existence underlying all *discreteness* of quantitative division.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 6.

discretion (dis-kresh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *discrecion*, *discrecioun*, *discression*, < OF. *discretion*, F. *discrétion* = Pr. *discretio* = Sp. *discreción* = Pg. *discrição* = It. *discrezione*, *discrizione*, < L. *discretio*(*n*-), a separation, distinction, discernment, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, discern: see *discern* and *discreet*.] **1**†. Separation; disjunction.

Wysedome es forgetynge of erthely thynges and thynkynge of heuen, with *discrecyone* of all mene dedys.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

To shew their [the Jews'] despiciency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them. *J. Mede*, Diatribæ, p. 191.

2. The quality of being discreet; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; prudence; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.

Thus thei assaide Arthur, and nought cowde fynde in hym but high vertu and grete *discrecion*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

Is that your *Discretion?* trust a Woman with herself?
Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 3.

The happiness of life depends on our *discretion*.
Young.

The quality the most necessary for the execution of any useful enterprise is *discretion;* by which we carry on a safe intercourse with others, give due attention to our own and to their character, weigh each circumstance of the business we undertake, and employ the surest and safest means for the attainment of any end or purpose.
Hume, Prin. of Morals, vi.

3. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; independent determination: as, he is left to his own *discretion;* it is at your *discretion* to go or to stay.

You may ballance this Matter in your own *Discretion*.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.

The Staff, and all officers about him, have a general *discretion* to lay on with stick or sword whenever they observe any fellows pillaging.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 309.

4. In *law*, that part of the judicial power which depends, not upon the application of rules of law or the determination of questions of strict right, but upon personal judgment to be exercised in view of the circumstances of each case, and which therefore is not usually reviewed by an appellate tribunal, unless abused. Thus, the question how many witnesses a party may call to testify to one and the same fact rests in *discretion*, but the question whether a particular witness is competent does not.—**Age of discretion.** See *age*, 3.—**Arbitrary discretion**, that which is exercised without respect to the sufficiency of legal or equitable reasons.—**At discretion.** (*a*) According to one's own judgment.

Where history gives you a good heroic outline for a play, you may fill up with a little love *at* your own *discretion*.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 1.

(*b*) At the mercy of an antagonist or enemy. Thus, to surrender *at discretion* is to surrender without terms.

If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being *at discretion*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 154.

Judicial discretion, that discretion which the parties have a right to require to be exercised with due reference to sound reason and the usage of the courts.—**Years of discretion**, majority; full age; hence, the time of life when one should exercise prudence and sober reflection.

If you have occasion to mention me, let it be by Parthenissa, for that's the Name I have assum'd ever since I came to *Years of Discretion*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** *Prudence*, *Providence*, etc. See *wisdom* and *prudence*.

discretional (dis-kresh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *discretion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

What is the security for a judge's just exercise of his *discretional* powers? *Horsley*, Speech, June, 1803.

Henry Warden had, with the animation proper to the enthusiastic reformers of the age, transgressed, in the vehemence of his zeal, the bounds of the *discretional* liberty allowed to his sect. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

discretionally (dis-kresh'ọn-al-i), *adv.* At discretion; at will; by choice.

If hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude.
Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 80.

discretionarily (dis-kresh'ọn-ā-ri-li), *adv.* At discretion. *Imp. Dict.*

discretionary (dis-kresh'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *discrétionnaire;* as *discretion* + *-ary*[1].] Left to discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgment: as, an ambassador invested with *discretionary* powers (that is, empowered to act according to circumstances).

Wherever a *discretionary* power is lodged in any set of men over the property of their neighbors, they will abuse it. *A. Hamilton*, Continentalist, No. 6.

There is, indeed, no power of the government without restriction; not even that which is called the *discretionary* power of Congress. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 253.

discretive (dis-krē'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *discretif* = It. *discretivo*, < LL. *discretivus*, serving to distinguish, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, discern: see *discreet* and *discrete*.] **1.** Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition: as, a *discretive* proposition. See below. [Rare.]—**2.** Separate; distinct. [Rare or obsolete.]

His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism, neither *discretive* nor exhaustive. *W. Taylor* (1798).

Discretive distinction, in *logic*, a distinction implying opposition as well as difference: as, not a man, *but* a beast.—**Discretive proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, etc.: as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper; Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.

Discretive propositions are such wherein various and seemingly opposite judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles "but, though, yet," etc. *Watts*, Logic, II. v. § 6.

discretively (dis-krē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a discretive manner; in a distinct and separate manner. *Bp. Richardson.*

Man alone (of the animal creation) has the inspiration of Deity. This is the august peculiarity which separates him *discretively* and everlastingly from the animal creation. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 189.

discrimen†, *n.* [< L. *discrimen*, a division, separation: see *discriminate*.] In *surg.*, a bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein.

discriminable (dis-krim'i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **discriminabilis*, < *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] That may be discriminated. *Bailey.* [Rare or obsolete.]

discriminal (dis-krim'i-nal), *a.* [< LL. *discriminalis*, that serves to divide, < L. *discriminare*, divide: see *discriminate*.] Serving to divide or separate. The *discriminal line*, in palmistry, is the line marking the separation between the hand and ★the arm. It is also called the *dragon's-tail*.

discriminant (dis-krim'i-nant), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *discriminan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] **I.** *n.* In *math.*, the eliminant of the *n* differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of *n* variables. [Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for *determinant*.]

The vanishing of the *discriminant* of an algebraical equation expresses the condition that the equation shall have equal roots; and the vanishing of the *discriminant* of the equation of a curve or surface expresses the condition that the curve or surface shall have a double point.
Salmon.

II. *a.* Implying equal roots or a node.—**Discriminant relation**, a onefold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

discriminantal (dis-krim'i-nan-tal), *a.* [< *discriminant* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a discriminant.—**Discriminantal index** of a singular point of a curve, the number which expresses the multiplicity of the factor of the equation to the curve which produces the singular point.—**Total discriminantal index** of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discriminated*, ppr. *discriminating*. [< L. *discriminatus*, pp. of *discriminare* (> Pg. *discriminar*), divide, separate, distinguish, < *discrīmen*, a space between, division, separation, distinction, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, divide, separate, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, *discreet*, *discrete*. Cf. *crime*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To distinguish from something else, or from each other; separate; observe or mark the differences between, absolutely or by some note or sign of distinction: as, to *discriminate* true from false modesty; to *discriminate* animals by names.

That they keep themselves a peculiar people to God, in outward fashions . . . *discriminated* from all the nations of the earth. *Hammond*, On Mat. xxiii.

The language of the serious parts is deserving of high praise, and the more prominent characters are skilfully *discriminated* and powerfully sustained.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

That art of reasoning by which the prudent are *discriminated* from fools. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 172.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to *discriminate* colours or recognize faces. *Macaulay.*

2. To select; pick out; make a distinction in regard to: as, to *discriminate* certain persons from a crowd of applicants.

II. *intrans.* To make a difference or distinction; observe or note a difference; distinguish: as, to *discriminate* between degrees of guilt.

The Indian Vedas say, "He that can *discriminate* is the father of his father." *Emerson*, Old Age.

We acknowledge that his [G. P. R. James's] novels are interesting, . . . but we *discriminate* between the kind of interest they excite and the interest of "Tom Jones" or "Ivanhoe." *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

Discriminating cubic, in *math.*, a cubic equation whose roots are the reciprocals of the maximal-minimal radii vectors of a quadric surface referred to its center.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *discriminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Discriminating; perceiving nice differences.

My eye and spirit, that had swept the whole
Wide vision, grew *discriminate*, and traced
The crystal river pouring from the North
Its twinkling tide. *J. G. Holland*, Kathrina, i.

2 Distinctive; discriminated.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

discriminately (dis-krim'i-nāt-li), *adv.* With discrimination; with minute distinction; particularly.

His conception of an elegy he has in his preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained.
Johnson, Shenstone.

discriminateness (dis-krim'i-nāt-nes), *n.* The character of being discriminate.

discriminating (dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discriminate*, *v.*] **1.** That discriminates; noting distinctions and differences with accuracy and nicety; distinguishing: as, a *discriminating* mind.

Marine appetites are not *discriminating*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, ii.

2. Serving as a ground or means of discrimination; distinctive.

From the Baptist's own mouth they had learnt that the doing of miracles should be one illustrious and *discriminating* mark of the Messiah.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

Souls have no *discriminating* hue,
Alike important in their Maker's view.
Cowper, Charity.

Discriminating duty. (*a*) A higher duty levied and collected on certain merchandise when imported indirectly from the country where it is produced than when imported directly, or when imported from one country than from another. (*b*) A higher tonnage-duty on vessels not owned by citizens of the importing country than on vessels owned wholly or in part by such citizens. Also called *differential duty.*

discriminatingly (dis-krim′i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a discriminating manner; with judgment or discrimination.

Let my good qualities be spoken of *discriminatingly*, by all means; but not too *discriminatingly*.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 857.

★ **discrimination** (dis-krim-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *discriminatio*, < L. *discriminare*, pp. *discriminatus*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] **1.** The act of distinguishing; the act of observing, making, or marking a difference; distinction: as, the *discrimination* between right and wrong.

The sculptors of the last age, from not attending sufficiently to this *discrimination* of the different styles of painting, have been led into many errors.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, x.

To blame might be hazardous; for blame demands reasons; but praise enjoys a ready dispensation from all reasons and from all *discrimination*. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Specifically—**2.** The power of distinguishing or discriminating; discriminative judgment; penetration: as, a man of *discrimination*.

Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God as to baffle their *discrimination*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 8.

Unable to praise or blame with *discrimination*, the masses tempt their leader to folly by assuring him beforehand of plenary absolution. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 154.

3. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or set apart.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillingfleet.*

4. That which serves to discriminate; a mark of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public *discriminations* in matters of religion. *Bp. Gauden.*

Specifically—**5.** An invidious distinction.

Reproaches and all sorts of unkind *discriminations* succeeded. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 16.

=**Syn. 2.** Discernment, clearness, acuteness, acumen, nicety, insight. See *difference* and *discernment*.

discriminative (dis-krim′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *discriminate* + *-ive*.] **1.** That marks distinction; constituting a difference; characteristic: as, the *discriminative* features of men.

There is a set of special distinctions between special orders of phenomena . . . which in some cases exceed in *discriminative* accuracy any of the corresponding empirical distinctions which the human mind is able to recognize. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 28.

2. Making distinctions; discriminating.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

We have also shown that in the cases of the retina and skin every sensible total may be subdivided by *discriminative* attention into sensible parts, which are also spaces, and into relations between the parts, these being sensible spaces too. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 30.

discriminatively (dis-krim′i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.

But it is far less probable that sensation is thus immediately and *discriminatively* cognizant of molecular neural processes, than that the inseparable motor impulses which attend every form of external stimulation are the immediate cause or objects of sensation.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 234.

discriminator (dis-krim′i-nā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *discriminator*, < L. *discriminare*, pp. *discriminatus*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] One who discriminates.

discriminatory (dis-krim′i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *discriminate* + *-ory*.] Discriminative. *Imp. Dict.*

discriminoid (dis-krim′i-noid), *n.* [< L. *discrimen* (*-min-*), difference (see *discriminate*), + *-oid*.] In *math.*, a function whose vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. *Cockle*, 1879.

discriminoidal (dis-krim-i-noi′dạl), *a.* [< *discriminoid* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a discriminoid.

discriminous† (dis-krim′i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *discriminosus*, critical, LL. (in adv. *discriminose*) decisive, < L. *discrimen* (*-min-*), a division: see *discriminate*.] Hazardous; critical; decisive.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

discrivet, *v. t.* Same as *descrive*. *Chaucer.*

discrown (dis-kroun′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *crown*. Cf. OF. *descouronner*, discrown.] To deprive of a crown; remove a crown from.

The chief
Seems royal still, though with her head *discrowned*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 167.

discruciating† (dis-krō′shi-ā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **discruciate*, < L. *discruciatus*, pp. of *discruciare*, torture violently, < *dis-* (intensive) + *cruciare*, torture, < *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.] Torturing; excruciating.

To single hearts doubling is *discruciating;* such tempers must sweat to dissemble, and prove but hypocritical hypocrites. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

discubitory† (dis-kū′bi-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **discubitorius*, < L. *discubitus*, pp. of *discumbere*, lie down: see *discumbency*.] Leaning; inclining; fitted to a leaning posture. *Sir T. Browne.*

disculpate† (dis-kul′pāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *disculpatus*, pp. of *disculpare* (> It. *discolpare*, *scolpare* = Sp. *disculpar* = Pg. *desculpar* = OF. *descolper*, *descoulper*, *descouper*, F. *disculper*), free from blame, < L. *dis-* priv. + *culpare*, blame, < *culpa*, a fault: see *culprit*. Cf. *exculpate*, *inculpate*.] To free from blame or fault; exculpate; excuse.

"How hast thou escaped from above? thou hast corrupted thy guards, and their lives shall answer it." "My poverty," said the peasant calmly, "will *disculpate* them."
H. Walpole, Castle of Otranto, p. 31.

disculpation† (dis-kul-pā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *disculpation* = Sp. *disculpación* = Pg. *desculpação*, < ML. **disculpatio*(*n-*), < *disculpare*, pp. *disculpatus*, free from blame: see *disculpate*.] Freeing from blame or fault; exculpation.

This innoxious and ineffectual character, that seems formed upon a plan of apology and *disculpation*, falls miserably short of the mark of public duty.
Burke, Present Discontents.

disculpatory† (dis-kul′pā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *disculpate* + *-ory*.] Tending to disculpate. *Imp. Dict.*

discumbency (dis-kum′bẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *discumben*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *discumbere*, lie down, < *dis-* (intensive) + *cubare* (*-cumbere*), lie: see *cubit*.] The act of reclining at meals, according to the manner of the ancients. [Rare.]

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

discumbert† (dis-kum′bẹr), *v. t.* [< OF. *descombrer*, *desconbrer*, *descumbreir*, < *des-* priv. + *combrer*, etc., cumber: see *dis-* and *cumber*. Cf. *disencumber*.] To disencumber; relieve of something cumbersome.

His limbs *discumbers* of the clinging vest,
And binds the sacred cincture round his breast.
Pope, Odyssey, v.

discuret, *v. t.* [ME. *discuren*, *descuren*, contr. of *descuweren*, *discoveren*, discover: see *discover*.] To discover; reveal.

"Ye shull wite it well," quod Merlin, "but, loke ye, *discure* it not to noon creature, as ye will haue my love."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 46.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.

discurrent† (dis-kur′ẹnt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *current*[1], *a.*] Not current. *Sir E. Sandys.*

discursion (dis-kėr′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *discursion*, < LL. *discursio*(*n-*), a running different ways, a hasty passing through, ML. discoursing, < L. *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run different ways, etc.: see *discourse*, *n.*] **1**†. A running or rambling about.—**2**†. Rambling or desultory talk; expatiation.

Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it *discursion*.
Hobbes, Human Nature, iii.

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning. *Coleridge.*

discursist† (dis-kėr′sist), *n.* [< LL. *discursus*, a discourse (see *discourse*, *n.*), + *-ist*.] A disputer. [Rare.]

Great *discursists* were apt to . . . dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.
L. Addison, Western Barbary (1671), Pref.

discursive (dis-kėr′siv), *a.* [= F. *discursif* = Pr. *discursiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *discursivo*, < ML. **discursivus*, < L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, run to and fro, LL. speak at length: see *discourse*. Cf. *discoursive*.] **1.** Relating to the understanding, or the active faculty of knowing or of forming conclusions; ratiocinative: opposed to *intuitive*.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or intuitive. *Milton*, P. L., v. 488.

These four acts of acquisition, conservation, reproduction, and representation form a class of faculties which we may call the subsidiary, as furnishing the materials to a higher faculty, the function of which is to elaborate these materials. This elaborative or *discursive* faculty is comparison; for under comparison may be comprised all the acts of synthesis and analysis, generalization and abstraction, judgment and reasoning. Comparison, or the elaborative or *discursive* faculty, corresponds to the dianoia of the Greeks, to the Verstand of the Germans. This faculty is thought proper; and logic, as we shall see, is the science conversant about its laws. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.

It is a regular code, . . . of an extent so considerable and of a character so free and *discursive*, that we can fairly judge from it the condition of the prose language of the time. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 44.

Heart-affluence in *discursive* talk
From household fountains never dry.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, clx.

3†. Passing over an object, as in running the eye over the parts of a large object of vision.

All in Himselfe as in a glasse Hee sees,
For from Him, by Him, through Him, all things bee:
His sight is not *discoursive*, by degrees,
But seeing the whole, each single part doth see.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Discursive judgment, one that is the result of reasoning; a dianoetic judgment.

discursively (dis-kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In a discursive manner. (*a*) Digressively. (*b*) Argumentatively; by reasoning or argument.

We do *discursively* and by way of ratiocination deduce one thing from another.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22.

discursiveness (dis-kėr′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being discursive.

Each head is treated sufficiently, while all temptation to *discursiveness* is stoutly resisted.
The Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 15.

discursory (dis-kėr′sọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *discursus*, discourse (see *discourse*, *n.*), + *-ory*.] Having the nature of discourse or reason; rational; argumentative. [Rare.]

Here shall your Majesty find . . . positive theology with polemical; textual with *discursory*.
Bp. Hall, Works, I., Ep. Ded.

discursus (dis-kėr′sus), *n.* [LL., a conversation, discourse: see *discourse*, *n.*] Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse.

discus (dis′kus), *n.*; pl. *disci* (-sī). [L. (NL., etc.), a discus, the disk of a dial, < Gr. δίσκος, a flattish discus, disk, etc. Hence *dish*, *disk*, *desk*, and *dais*: see these words.] **1.** A circular piece of stone or plate of metal, about 12 inches in diameter, pitched from a fixed point to the greatest possible distance, as a gymnastic exercise and as an athletic contest. The throwing of the discus was a favorite exercise in the athletic games of Greece, and was one of the five exercises which constituted the pentathlon. Discus-throwing has been revived in modern athletic sports.

2. In *anat.*, *phys.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a disk of any kind.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mollusks. (*b*) A genus of acalephs. *Lesson*, 1837. (*c*) A genus of scombroid fishes. *Campbell*, 1879.—**Discus blastodermicus.** Same as *blastodermic disk* (which see, under *blastodermic*).—**Discus proligerus**, in *anat.*, a mass of cells derived from the membrana granulosa of the Graafian vesicle, accumulated around the ovum in a kind of granular zone.

discuss (dis-kus′), *v. t.* [< ME. *discussen* (= OIt. *discussare*), examine, scatter, < L. *discussus*, pp. of *discutere* (> It. *discutere* = Sp. Pg. *discutir* = OF. *discuter*, *discutir*, F. *discuter* = D. *discuteren* = G. *discutiren* = Dan. *diskutere* = Sw. *diskutera*, discuss), strike or shake apart, break up, scatter, also, in derivatives and in ML., examine, discuss, < *dis-*, apart, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *percuss*.] **1.** To shake or strike asunder; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete except in surgical use.]

Supposing we should grant that a vigorous heat and a strong arm may by a violent friction *discuss* some tumor of a distempered body. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulc, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

A pomade of virtue to *discuss* pimples.
Rambler, No. 130.

2†. To shake off; put away.

All regard of shame she had *discust*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 48.

3†. To examine; consider and declare one's opinion concerning; hence, to explain; declare; speak about.

Now have yhe herd
How Crist at his last commyng
Sal in dome sitte and *discusse* alle thyng.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6247.

That no brother no sister ne shalle *discuse* the counseil of this fraternite to no straungere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Discuss the same in French unto him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

4. To agitate; debate; argue about; reason upon; sift the considerations for and against.

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they *discuss* it freely.
Macaulay, Southey's Colloquies.

We might *discuss* the Northern sin,
Which made a selfish war begin.
Tennyson, To F. D. Maurice.

Hence—5. To examine or investigate the quality of by consuming, as something to eat or drink: as, to *discuss* a fowl; to *discuss* a bottle of wine. [Humorous and colloq.]

A meal was soon *discussed*, and in an hour we were again on the move. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 148.

We *discussed* tariff and currency and turkey and champagne w'th the Pittsburg iron and steel lords in the evening. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 53.

6. In *civil law*, to exhaust legal proceedings against for debt, as the actual debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt. See *benefit of discussion*, under *discussion*.—**7.** In *French-Canadian law*, to procure the sale of (the property of a debtor) by due process of law and apply the proceeds toward the payment of the debt.=**Syn. 4.** *Dispute, Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

discussable (dis-kus'ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *discuss* + *-able*.] Capable of being discussed, debated, or reasoned about. *J. S. Mill.*

discusser (dis-kus'ėr), *n.* One who discusses; one who reasons or examines critically. *Johnson.*

discussion (dis-kush'ọn), *n.* [= D. *discussie* = G. *discussion* = Dan. Sw. *diskussion*, < F. *discussion* = Pr. *discussion* = Sp. *discusión* = Pg. *discussão* = It. *discussione*, < L. *discussio(n-)*, a shaking, LL. an examination, discussion, < *discutere*, pp. *discussus*, shake apart (discuss): see *discuss*.] **1.** The act or process of breaking up or dispersing; dispersion, as of a swelling or an effusion. [Obsolete except in surgical use.] —**2.** Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth or gain a cause; argument about something.

The authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of *discussion* and of individual action never before known. *Macaulay.*

3. In *civil law*, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt.—**Benefit of discussion**, in *civil law*, the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum, in case of the failure to pay it of the person primarily liable, to require a diligent attempt to be made to collect it by law from the latter before demand is made upon himself: a right in Louisiana ordinarily belonging to a guarantor and to the purchaser of property subject to a mortgage, when part of the mortgaged property is still owned by the mortgager, etc.—**Discussion of property**, in *French-Canadian law*, the selling of the property of a debtor by due process of law at the instance of a creditor, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the debt. See *benefice*.

discussional (dis-kush'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *discussion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discussion. *Edinburgh Rev.*

discussive (dis-kus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< *discuss* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Breaking up and scattering morbid affections, as tumors; discutient.

If ought be obstructed, he puts in his opening and *discussive* confections. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

2. Having the power to settle or bring to a conclusion; determinative; decisive. [Rare.]

II. *n.* [= F. *discussif*.] A medicine that disperses or scatters; a discutient.

discutient (dis-kū'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *discutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *discutere*, shake apart, disperse, scatter, etc.: see *discuss*.] **I.** *a.* Dispersing morbid matter.

I then made the fomentation more *discutient* by the addition of salt and sulphur. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 7.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application which disperses a swelling or an effusion.

disdain (dis-dān'), *v.* [< ME. *disdainen, desdainen, disdeynen, disdeignen* (also *dedeynen*, etc.: see *dedain*[1]), < OF. *desdaignier, desdeigner, desdegner*, F. *dédaigner* = Pr. *desdegnar* = Sp. *desdeñar* = Pg. *desdenhar* = It. *disdegnare, sdegnare*, disdain, < L. *dis-* priv. + *dignari*, deign, think worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *deign*, and *dainty*, ult. = *dignity*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To think unworthy or worthless; reject as unworthy of notice or of one's own character; look upon with contempt and aversion; contemn; despise: as, to *disdain* a mean action.

His clownish gifts and curtsies I *disdaine*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Whose father's I would have *disdained* to have set with the dogs of my flock. Job xxx. 1.

The bloody proclamation to escape
. . . taught me to shift
Into a madman's rags; to assume a semblance
That very dogs *disdain'd*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

There is nothing that my Nature *disdains* more than to be a Slave to Silver or Gold. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

2†. To fill with scorn or contempt.

"Pity!" said Pyrocles, with a bitter smiling, *disdained* with so currish an answer; "no, no, Arcadian, I can quickly have pity of myself, and would think my life most miserable which should be a gift of thine."
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

=**Syn. 1.** *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*), scout, spurn. See comparison of nouns under *arrogance*.

II.† *intrans.* To be filled with scorn or contempt.

Ajax, deprived of Achilles armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, *disdains;* and, growing impatient of the injury, rageth and runs mad.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

disdain (dis-dān'), *n.* [< ME. *disdayn, disdein, disdeyn* (also *dedayn:* see *dedain*[1]), < OF. *desdaign, desdaing, desdeign, desdain*, F. *dédain* = Pr. *desdaing* = Sp. *desdeño* (obs.), now *desdén*, = Pg. *desdem* = It. *disdegno, sdegno*, disdain; from the verb.] **1.** A feeling of contempt mingled with aversion; contempt; scorn.

I haue ther-of grete *disdeyn*, that he thourgh his grete pride leste to a-rise a-gein Rome as longe as he knoweth me on lyve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 639.

A man whose wisdom is in weighty affairs admired would take it in some *disdain* to have his counsel solemnly asked about a toy. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

You sought to prove how I could love,
And my *disdain* is my reply.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2†. The state of being despised; the state of feeling one's self disgraced; ignominy; disgrace.

They say he yesterday coped Hector in the battle, and struck him down; the *disdain* and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting and waking.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

3†. That which is worthy of disdain.

Th' other halfe did womans shape retaine,
Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile *disdaine*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** *Pride, Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*), scornfulness, contemptuousness. See *scorn*, *v.*

disdained† (dis-dānd'), *a.* [< *disdain* + *-ed*[2].] Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and *disdain'd* contempt
Of this proud king. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

disdainful (dis-dān'fụl), *a.* [< *disdain* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of or expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty.

Yet I gesse vnder *disdainfull* brow
One beam of ruth is in her cloudy looke,
Which comfortes the mind, that erst for fear shooke.
Wyatt, The Wauering Louer, etc.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a *disdainful* smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.
Gray, Elegy.

disdainfully (dis-dān'fụl-i), *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

Disdainfully she look'd; then turning round,
But fix'd her eyes unmov'd upon the ground.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

disdainfulness (dis-dān'fụl-nes), *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

There was never such beastliness of minds, such *disdainfulness* in hearts. *Strype*, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

disdainous† (dis-dā'nus), *a.* [< ME. *desdaynous*, < OF. *desdaigneux*, F. *dédaigneux* = Pr. *desdenhos* = Sp. *desdeñoso* = Pg. *desdenhoso* = It. *disdegnoso, sdegnoso;* as *disdain* + *-ous*. Cf. *dainous*.] Disdainful.

His loking was not *disdeynous*
Ne proude, but meke and ful pesyble;
About his necke he bare a Byble.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7410.

Thy scorns, mocks, and other *disdainous* words and behaviours. *Latimer*, On the Card, ii.

disdainously† (dis-dā'nus-li), *adv.* Disdainfully.

Remembre howe *disdaynouslye* and lothsomly they are pleased wyth gyftes that haue thys homelye adage in theyr mouthes, he geueth me a pygge of myne owne sowe.
Bp. Bale, Apology, Pref.

disdeign† (dis-dān'), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *disdain*.

disdiaclast (dis-dī'ạ-klȧst), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δίς* (in comp. prop. *δι-*), twice, + **διάκλαστος*, assumed verbal adj. of *διακλᾶν*, break in twain, < *διά*, through, + *κλᾶν*, break.] A name given by Brücke to hypothetical small doubly refracting elements, of which he supposed the anisotropous disks of striated muscle to be composed.

disdiaclastic (dis-dī-ạ-klas'tik), *a.* [As *disdiaclast* + *-ic*.] Doubly refractive: an epithet applied to disdiaclasts.

disdiapason (dis-dī-ạ-pā'zọn), *n.* [LL., < Gr. (*τὸ*) *δὶς διὰ πασῶν*, disdiapason: *δίς*, twice (see *di-*[2]); *διὰ πασῶν*: see *diapason*.] In *medieval music*, the interval of a double octave or fifteenth.

disdiplasion† (dis-dī-plā'zi-on), *n.* [< Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *διπλάσιος*, double, twofold: see *diplasic*.] In *medieval music*, same as *disdiapason*.

disease (di-zēz'), *n.* [< ME. *disese*, rarely *desese*, < AF. **disese, disease, desaese*, OF. *desaise, desayse*, F. *désaise* = Pr. *desaise*, uneasiness, trouble, pain, disease, = Pg. *desazo*, dullness, blockishness, = It. *disagio*, trouble, inconvenience, want; as *dis-* priv. + *ease*.] **1†.** Lack or absence of ease; uneasiness; pain; distress; trouble; discomfort.

"Charite," he seith, "is pacient,
Alle *disesis* meekli suffringe."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

We sall noght here doute to do hym *disesse*,
But with countenaunce full cruell
We sall crake her his croune. *York Plays*, p. 124.

All that night they past in great *disease*,
Till that the morning, bringing earely light
To guide mens labours, brought them also ease.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 40.

2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) In general, a morbid, painful or otherwise distressing physical condition, acute or chronic, which may result either in death or in a more or less complete return to health; deviation from the healthy or normal condition of any of the functions or tissues of the body.

Disease . . . is a perturbation of the normal activities of a living body. *Huxley*, Biol. Sci. and Med.

Specifically—(*b*) An individual case of such a morbid condition; the complex series of pathological conditions causally related to one another exhibited by one person during one period of illness; an attack of sickness.

Yet, through a life which was one long *disease*, the force of his [William of Orange's] mind never failed, on any great occasion, to bear up his suffering and languid body. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

(*c*) A special class of morbid conditions grouped together as exhibiting the same or similar phenomena (symptoms, course, result), as affecting the same organs, or as due to the same causes: as, the *diseases* of the lungs, as pneumonia, consumption; the *diseases* of the brain. The forms of expression used in reference to cases of disease are largely framed on the old fanciful conception of them as substantive things entering into and possessing for the time being the person of the patient.

As every climate has its peculiar *diseases*, so every walk of life has its peculiar temptations.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

3. Any disorder or depraved condition or element, moral, mental, social, or political.

An 't please you, it is the *disease* of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troubled withal.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Though all afflictions are evils in themselves, yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our *disease* and tend to our cure. *Tillotson*, Works, I. ix.

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have everywhere perished. *Madison.*

Addison's disease, a disease characterized by a fibrocaseous metamorphosis of the suprarenal capsules, a brownish-olive coloration of the skin, anemia, and prostration: first described by Thomas Addison, an English physician (1793–1860). Also called *suprarenal melasma* and *bronzed-skin disease*.—**Animals' Contagious Diseases Acts**, English statutes of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 125), 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 70), 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 75), and 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 74), for the protection of cattle from disease; and one of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 13), regulating the landing and transportation of animals from foreign countries.—**Basedow's disease**, exophthalmic goiter (which see, under *exophthalmic*).—**Bell's disease** [from Luther V. *Bell*, an American physician, 1806–62], a form of acute cerebral disease, characterized by maniacal delirium succeeded by apathy and coma, accompanied by fever, and exhibiting anatomically more or less superficial encephalitis. Also called *periencephalitis, mania gravis*, and *typhomania*.—**Bright's disease**, a disease, or group of diseases, first described in 1827 by Richard Bright, an English physician (1789–1858). The name is usually applied to forms of kidney disease characterized by albuminuria and general dropsy. Anatomically, in the chronic forms, several types may be distinguished: (1) parenchymatous nephritis, principally marked by a disturbance of nutrition in the epithelial cells; (2) interstitial nephritis, by inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue; (3) lardaceous infiltration; (4) diffuse nephritis. Acute Bright's disease may present the anatomical characters of diffuse or parenchymatous nephritis, or may leave no distinct changes in the renal tissue (exudative nephritis).—**Brill's disease**, an acute fever of low type, but seldom fatal, the nature of which was at first unrecognized, but which is now believed to be a mild form of typhus fever.—**Brodie's disease**, chronic gelatinous synovitis.—**Charcot's disease.** (*a*) Multiple sclerosis of the cerebrospinal axis. (*b*) Certain inflammatory conditions of joints attendant on locomotor ataxia.—**Contagious Diseases Acts**, English statutes of 1866 (29 and 30 Vict., c. 35) and 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 96), for the control of venereal diseases at certain naval and military stations in England and Ireland.—**Corrigan's disease**, aortic regurgitation.—**Fish-skin disease.** See *ichthyosis*.—**Foot-and-mouth disease.** See *foot*.—**Functional disease**,

a term applied to a disease when no anatomical change can be found in the tissues involved. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Graves's disease.** Same as *Basedow's disease.*—**Hip-joint disease,** caries of the bones forming the hip-joint. Also called *morbus coxarius.*—**Hodgkin's disease,** pseudo-leucocythemia.—**Hydrocephaloid, lardaceous,** etc., **disease.** See the adjectives.—**Plant-disease,** an abnormal condition in plants, produced in most cases by insects or parasitic fungi. The principal injuries which they produce are destruction of tissues and nutritive materials, impairment of assimilative power, and distortion.—**Pott's disease,** caries of the spinal column, producing angular curvature.—**Raynaud's disease,** a disease characterized by local spasm of the small vessels, more or less completely obstructing the circulation of the part, and often leading to gangrene. The parts affected are symmetrically placed, the tips of the fingers and toes being most apt to be attacked. It belongs especially to middle life, and affects predominantly the female sex. It is not fatal. Also called *symmetrical gangrene* and *local asphyxia.*—**Stationary diseases,** a name given by some authorities to certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others. *Dunglison.*—**The black disease,** the black plague or pestilence, the *morbus niger* of the Latin writers: same as *the black death* (which see, under *death*).—**Wool-sorters' disease.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*). [For special classes of diseases, see *acute, chronic, endemic, enthetic, epidemic, occult, organic, zymotic,* etc.]=**Syn. 2.** *Indisposition, Infirmity, Distemper, Malady, Disease,* ailment, illness, complaint. Most of these words are weaker and more general than *disease. Indisposition* is light and temporary. *Infirmity* is disabling, often local, and perhaps permanent, and is not always properly a morbid condition: as, the *infirmity* of deafness; the *infirmity* of old age. There is a tendency to restrict *distemper* to animals, but it may still be applied to human beings. It is a morbid state of a part or the whole of the body. *Malady* is a lingering, deep-seated, unmanageable, painful, or fatal disorder. *Disease* is a definite morbid condition, commonly of serious character and generally active: as, his *disease* proved to be typhoid fever. See *debility* and *illness.*

The king neither can nor ought to absent himself from his parliament, unless he be really indisposed in health; nor then neither, till twelve of the peers have been with him to inspect his body, and give the parlament an account of his *indisposition.*
Milton, A Defence of the People of England.

Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends;
I have a strange *infirmity*, which is nothing
To those that know me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

We must not
So stain our judgment, or corrupt our hope,
To prostitute our past-cure *malady*
To empirics. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

The remedy is worse than the *disease.*
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 31.

disease (di-zēz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diseased*, ppr. *diseasing.* [< ME. *disesen*, < OF. *desaiser* = Pr. *dezaisir* = It. *disagiare*, make uneasy; from the noun.] **1†.** To make uneasy; pain; distress.

The flode was come a-gein that gretly hem *disesed*, and with grete peyne thei passed the greves and com a-gein to the hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

His double burden did him sore *disease.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 12.

List! fast asleep;
. . . I must *disease* you straight, sir.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 3.

The sweet afflictions that *disease* me. *Carew*, Song.

2. To affect with disease; make ill; disorder the body or mind of: used chiefly or only in the passive voice or the past participle.

He was *diseased* in body and mind. *Macaulay.*

diseasedness (di-zē′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness.*
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

diseaseful† (di-zēz′fûl), *a.* [< *disease* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Occasioning uneasiness; troublesome.

Where the majesty of the king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the king and *diseaseful* to the people if the ways near abouts be not fair and good. *Bacon*, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

2. Abounding with disease; diseased.

Yf his bŏdye were neglected, it is like that his languishing sowle, being disquieted by his *diseasefull* bodye, would utterly refuse and lothe all spirituall comforte.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Producing disease: as, a *diseaseful* climate.

Then famine, want, and pain,
Sunk to the grave their fainting limbs; but us,
Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess,
And feverish luxury destroy.
T. Warton, The Enthusiast.

diseasefulness† (di-zēz′fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being diseaseful.

But as before the consideration of a prison had disgraced all ornaments, so now the same consideration made them attend all *diseasefulness.*
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

disease̤ment† (di-zēz′ment), *n.* [< *disease* + *-ment.*] Uneasiness; inconvenience.

For it is not probable that men of great means and plentiful estate will endure the travel, *diseasements*, and adventures of going thither in person.
Bacon, Plantations in Ireland.

diseasy†, *a.* [< ME. *disesy*, < *disese*, uneasiness: see *disease*, *n.*] Uneasy.

All the daies of a pore man ben yvele [var. *disesy*].
Wyclif, Prov. xv. 15 (Purv.).

disedge (dis-ej′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disedged*, ppr. *disedging.* [< *dis-* priv. + *edge.*] To deprive of an edge; blunt; make dull. [Rare.]

I hold him prudent that in these fastidious times will helpe *disedged* appetites with convenient condiments.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

Served a little t̤o *disedge*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart.
Tennyson, Geraint.

disedification (dis-ed″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *disedify*: see *-fy* and *-ation.* Cf. *edification.*] The act of disedifying; a scandal. [Rare.]

Cardinal Wiseman, in his "Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church," delivered in 1836, speaks of "*Disedification* committed before the church." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

disedify (dis-ed′i-fī), . *t.* [< *lis-* priv. + *edify.* Cf. OF. *desedifier*, demolish, destroy, of like formation, in lit. sense.] Tc fail of edifying; impart false doctrine to. *Warburton.*

The "Church Times" of March 4, 1887, tells its readers that "such an admission is *disedifying* to Roman Catholics" (p. 109, col. ?). *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

disembargo (dis-em-bär′gō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embargo.*] To release from embargo.

disembark (dis-em-bärk′), *v.* [Formerly also *disimbark*; < OF. *desembarquer*, F. *débarquer* (= Sp. Pg. *desembarcar* = It. *disimbarcare*), disembark, < *des-* priv. + *embarquer*, embark: see *dis-* and *embark.* Cf. *disbark*[2], *debark.*] **I.** *trans.* To debark; remove from on board a ship to the land; unload; put on shore; land: as, the general *disembarked* the troops at sunrise.

Go to the bay, and *disembark* my coffers.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To land from a ship; go on shore, as at the end of a voyage.

There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not *disembark* at Malta.
W. H. Russell, The War, i.

disembarkation (dis-em-bär-kā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *desembarcación* = Pg. *desembarcação*; as *disembark* + *-ation.*] The act of disembarking.

disembarkment (dis-em-bärk′ment), *n.* [< F. *débarquement*; as *disembark* + *-ment.*] The act of disembarking.

disembarrass (dis-em-bar′as), *v. t.* [< OF. *desembarrasser*, F. *débarasser* (= Sp. *desembarazar* = Pg. *desembaraçar* = It. *disimbarazzare*), disentangle, < *des-* priv. + *embarrasser*, embarrass: see *dis-* and *embarrass.* Cf. *debarrass.*] To free from embarrassment, or from anything that causes embarrassment; clear; extricate: as, her affability completely *disembarrassed* him; to *disembarrass* one of a load of care, or of a load of parcels.

We have *disembarrassed* it of all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension, of which the Romans had no fewer than five. *Blair*, Rhetoric, viii.

Thus *disembarrassed* of the most formidable means of annoyance, the French monarch went briskly forward with his preparations. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

=**Syn.** *Disentangle, Release*, etc. See *disengage.*

disembarrassment (dis-em-bar′as-ment), *n.* The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated, from embarrassment, or from anything that embarrasses.

disembattled (dis-em-bat′ld), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embattled*[2].] Deprived of battlements.

It [the wall of Chester] is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts, and completes its long irregular curve without a frown or menace in all its *disembattled* stretch.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 9.

disembay† (dis-em-bā′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embay.*] To navigate clear out of a bay.

The fair inamorata . . .
Had spy'd the ship, which her heart's treasure bare,
Put off from land: and now quite *disembay'd*,
Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd,
Whilst gentle gales her swelling sails did court.
Sherburne, Forsaken Lydia.

disembellish (dis-em-bel′ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disimbellish*; < OF. *desembelliss-*, stem of certain parts of *desembellir*, F. *désembellir* (cf. Sp. *desembellecer*), disfigure, < *des-* priv. + *embellir*, embellish: see *dis-* and *embellish.*] To deprive of embellishment. *Carlyle.*

disembitter (dis-em-bit′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embitter.*] To free from bitterness; clear from acrimony; render sweet or pleasant.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men. *Addison*, Freeholder.

disembodiment (dis-em-bod′i-ment), *n.* [< *disembody* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of disembodying. —**2.** The condition of being disembodied.

disembody (dis-em-bod′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disembodied*, ppr. *disembodying.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embody.*] **1.** To divest of body; free from flesh.

How shall I know thee in the sphere that keeps
The *disembodied* spirits of the dead? *Bryant.*

Mr. Spencer asserts that all forms of religious sentiment spring from the primitive idea of a *disembodied* double of a dead man. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 308.

2. To discharge from military incorporation; disarm (a military body) and release from service for a specified period: as, the militia was *disembodied.*

disembogue (dis-em-bōg′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disembogued*, ppr. *disemboguing.* [Formerly *disemboque*; < Sp. *desembocar* (= Pg. *desembocar*), disembogue, < *des-* priv. + *embocar* (= Pg. *embocar*), enter by the mouth, or by a narrow passage: see *dis-* and *embogue.*] **I.** *trans.* To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; hence, to vent; cast forth or eject.

Indus, which diuideth it in the middle, . . . after nine hundred miles iourney, with two nauigable mouths *disemboquing* it selfe into the Ocean.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 479.

If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
Nor my aunt's curses, shall *disembogue* me.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

Two ships' lading of these precious saints [German reformers] was *disembogued* in Scotland, where they set up again, and broached anew their pernicious principles.
Dryden, Postcript to Hist. of League.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.
Addison.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flow out, as at the mouth; become discharged; gain a vent: as, innumerable rivers *disembogue* into the ocean.

This River, though but small, yet it is big enough for Pereagoes to enter. It *disembogues* on the South side, near the middle of the Lagune.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 51.

Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue.* *Young.*

2. *Naut.*, to pass across, or out of the mouth of, a river, gulf, or bay, as a ship.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to *disembogue*, tackled and mann'd
Even to my wishes.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

disemboguement (dis-em-bōg′ment), *n.* [< *disembogue* + *-ment.*] Discharge, as of the water of a river into the ocean or a lake. *Smart.*

disemboquet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disembogue.*

disembosom (dis-em-bůz′um), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embosom.*] To separate from the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape,
Who, *disembosom'd* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disembowel (dis-em-bou′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disemboweled* or *disembowelled*, ppr. *disemboweling* or *disembowelling.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embowel.*] **1.** To deprive of the bowels, or of parts analogous to the bowels; eviscerate: as, to *disembowel* a carcass; to *disembowel* a book by tearing out leaves.—**2.** To wound in the abdomen in such a manner as to permit the bowels to protrude or escape, as in suicide by hara-kiri.—**3.** To take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider. [Rare.]

So her *disembowell'd* web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies.
J. Philips, The Splendid Shilling.

disembowelment (dis-em-bou′el-ment), *n.* The act or process of disemboweling; evisceration.

One woman will eviscerate about two dozen of herrings in a minute; and when nearly 2000 of them are working . . . the amount of *disembowelment* may be more easily imagined than described. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

disembower (dis-em-bou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embower.*] To remove from or deprive of a bower. *Bryant.*

disembrangle† (dis-em-brang′gl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embrangle.*] To free from litigation; free from dispute, squabbling, or quarreling.

For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters, that I may be at ease to mind my own affairs.
Bp. Berkeley, Letters, p. 109.

disembroil (dis-em-broil′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embroil.*] To free from broil or confusion; extricate from confusion or perplexity; disentangle.

It is by this means that Monsieur Vaillant has *disembroiled* a history that was lost to the world before his time, and out of a short collection of medals has given us a chronicle of the kings of Syria.
Addison, Ancient Medals. i

disemic (dī-sē′mik), *a.* [< LL. *disemus*, < Gr. δίσημος, having two moræ, of doubtful quantity, < δι-, two-, + σῆμα, a sign, mark, σημεῖον, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to two moræ, or units of time; equivalent to or constituting two normal shorts or one ordinary long: as, a *disemic* time, thesis, or arsis. A *disemic long* is the ordinary long, equal to ⏑ ⏑, as distinguished from the *trisemic*, *tetrasemic*, and *pentasemic longs*, equal to ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, and ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ respectively. A *disemic pause* (also called a *prosthesis*) is a pause of two times (⏑ ⏑): that is, a space of two shorts essential to the rhythm, but not represented by syllables in the text. A pyrrhic, or foot of two short syllables, is apparently disemic, but according to the best authorities was really trisemic in delivery. See *dichronous*.

disemploy† (dis-em-ploi′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employ*, *v.*] To throw out of employment; relieve or dismiss from business.

If personal defailance be thought reasonable to *disemploy* the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 245.

disemployed† (dis-em-ploid′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employed*.] Unemployed.

The smallest sins and irregularities of our life, which usually creep upon idle, *disemployed*, and curious persons.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

disemployment† (dis-em-ploi′ment), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employment*.] Want of employment; the state of being unemployed.

In this glut of leisure and *disemployment*, let them set apart greater portions of their time for religion.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, i. 1.

disempower (dis-em-pou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *empower*.] To divest or deprive of power or authority previously conferred or enjoyed.

disenable† (dis-en-ā′bl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enable*.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; disable; deprive of ability or means.

The sight of it might damp me and *disenable* me to speak.
State Trials, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.

Not *disinabl'd* to sustain those many glorious labours of his life both in peace and war.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

Through indisposition of body, he is *disenabled* from going forth again.
New England's Memorial, App., p. 467.

disenamoured (dis-en-am′ȯrd), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enamoured*; = F. *désenamouré*.] Freed from the bonds of love. Also spelled *disenamored*.

He makes Don Quixote *disenamoured* of Dulcinea del Toboso.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xviii.

disenchain (dis-en-chān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenchainer*, F. *désenchaîner* = Sp. *desencadenar* = Pg. *desencadear*, *desencadeiar*; as *dis-* priv. + *enchain*.] To set free from chains or restraint. *Poe*.

disenchant (dis-en-chant′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenchanter*, F. *désenchanter* = Sp. Pg. *desencantar* = It. *disincantare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *incantare*, enchant: see *dis-* and *enchant*.] To free from enchantment; deliver from the power of charms or spells, or of an enchanter; free from fascination or delusion.

Let your own brain *disenchant* you.
Sir P. Sidney.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

No reading or study had contributed to *disenchant* the fairy-land around him.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

disenchanter (dis-en-chan′tėr), *n.* [< *disenchant* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *désenchanteur*.] One who or that which disenchants.

disenchantment (dis-en-chant′ment), *n.* [< F. *désenchantement* = Sp. *desencantamiento* = Pg. *desencantamento*; as *disenchant* + *-ment*.] The act of disenchanting, or the state of being disenchanted.

All concluded in the promise, which he held for certain, of the *disenchantment* of Dulcinea.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxii.

disenchantress (dis-en-chan′tres), *n.* [< F. *désenchanteresse*; as *disenchanter* + *-ess*.] A female disenchanter.

If he loved his *disenchantress*? Ach Gott! His whole heart and soul and life were hers.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 101.

disencharm† (dis-en-chärm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + **encharm*, < *en-*[1] + *charm*.] To free from a charmed or enchanted condition; disenchant.

This lasted till he was told of his duty and matter of obedience, and the fear of a sin had *disencharmed* him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 763.

disenclose, *v. t.* See *disinclose*.

disencourage (dis-en-kur′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disencouraged*, ppr. *disencouraging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *encourage*. Cf. *discourage*.] To deprive of encouragement; discourage. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

disencouragement† (dis-en-kur′āj-ment), *n.* [< *disencourage* + *-ment*.] Deprivation or absence of encouragement; discouragement.

On the 24th of July, 1659, our author [South] preached the assize sermon at St. Mary's, wherein he took occasion to speak of the great *disincouragement* of learning.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

disencrease†, *v. i.* [ME. *disencresen*; as *dis-* priv. + *increase*.] To decrease. *Chaucer.*

disencrease†, *n.* [ME. *disencrese*; from the verb.] Diminution. *Complaint of the Black Knight.*

disencumber (dis-en-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *desencombrer*, F. *désencombrer* = Pr. *desencombrar*; as *dis-* priv. + *encumber*. Cf. *discumber*.] To free from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber, burden, hamper, or impede; disburden: as, the troops *disencumbered* themselves of their baggage; to *disencumber* the mind of its prejudices; to *disencumber* an estate of debt.

Ere dim night had *disencumber'd* heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 700.

I have *disencumbered* myself from rhyme.
Dryden, All for Love, Pref.

The struggling elements of the modern Spanish were *disencumbering* themselves from the forms of the corrupted Latin.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 37.

disencumberment (dis-en-kum′bėr-ment), *n.* [< *disencumber* + *-ment*.] The act of disencumbering, or of freeing from encumbrance: as, the *disencumberment* of an estate from debt by paying off the mortgage.

disencumbrance (dis-en-kum′brans), *n.* [< *disencumber* + *-ance*. Cf. *encumbrance*.] Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber or burden: as, the *disencumbrance* of an estate.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitle them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

disendow (dis-en-dou′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *endow*.] To deprive of an endowment or of endowments, as a church or other institution.

Mr. Borlase seems, almost as a matter of course, to assume that the Church is to be presently *disendowed* upon the scheme of the Liberation Society.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 567.

disendowed (dis-en-doud′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *endowed*.] Not endowed; destitute of means or privileges; in a state of poverty or dependence; hence, proletarian; plebeian.

He implored them to bestow upon the *disendowed* classes, as they were called, all the benefits of civilization.
Victor Hugo and his Times.

disendowment (dis-en-dou′ment), *n.* [< *disendow* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving or divesting of an endowment or endowments.

There must, of course, be *Disendowment* [of the Established Church] as well as Disestablishment, and the appropriation of the funds will be incomparably the more important process of the two.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 25.

disenfranchise (dis-en-frân′chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disenfranchised*, ppr. *disenfranchising*. [< *dis-* priv. + *enfranchise*.] To disfranchise. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disenfranchisement (dis-en-frân′chiz-ment), *n.* [< *disenfranchise* + *-ment*.] Disfranchisement. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disengage (dis-en-gāj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disengaged*, ppr. *disengaging*. [< OF. *desengager*, F. *désengager*, < *des-* priv. + *engager*, engage: see *dis-* and *engage*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set free or release from pledge or engagement; release from promise, engagement, or vow.

I lack you here, for my Lord of Dorset, he might make a cheap bargain with me now, and *disengage* his honour, which in good faith is a little bound.
Donne, Letters, xlix.

2. To release or set free from union, attachment, or connection; detach; loosen or unfasten, and set free; release: as, to *disengage* a metal from its gangue, or a garment from a clinging bramble; to *disengage* the mind from study.

Common sense and plain reason, while men are *disengaged* from acquired opinions, will ever have some general influence upon their minds.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, v.

In saying this she *disengaged* her hand, with a look which I thought a sufficient commentary upon the text.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

She had sunk twice, nor was it in my power to *disengage* myself in time to bring her relief.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Faraday found the quantity of electricity *disengaged* by the decomposition of a single grain of water in a voltaic cell to be equal to that liberated in 800,000 discharges of the great Leyden battery of the Royal Institution.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 154.

3. In *fencing*, to carry or pass the point of (the weapon) from one side to the other over or under the adversary's, when the previous relative position or engagement of the blades is to the opponent's advantage. The movement is executed by describing with the point of the weapon a very small circle. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

—**Engaging and disengaging machinery.** See *engage*.

=**Syn.** *Disengage*, *Release*, *Liberate*, *Disentangle*, *Disembarrass*, *Extricate*, are here arranged in the order of strength. *Disengage* suggests that one has been caught in some way and detained; *release*, that he has been caught and held; *liberate*, that he has been caught and held securely; *disentangle*, that he has been well snarled up, and can be set free only with time and painstaking; *disembarrass*, that he has been kept from progress by something that hampered him or weighed him down; *extricate*, that he has got into a pitfall or quagmire and needs to be pulled out. Physical suggestions thus qualify the meanings of them all.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw; become separated.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees.
Jeremy Collier, Thought.

From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage*! *Young.*

disengaged (dis-en-gājd′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *engaged*.] **1.** Not engaged; not under engagement; unoccupied; at liberty.—**2.** Free from care or attention; easy.

Everything he says must be in a free and *disengaged* manner.
Spectator, No. 618.

3. In *entom.*, not adhering to other parts, except at the base. Specifically applied to the maxillæ when they are free from the labrum and ligula, or connected only by membrane.

disengagedness (dis-en-gā′jed-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being unengaged or unpledged.—**2.** The state of being disengaged, unattached, or free from union, entanglement, or preoccupation; freedom from occupation, care, attention, prejudice, etc.

It is probable also that France will continue to be the principal scene of these interesting observations [on hypnotism]; partly owing to a spirit of *disengagedness* and openness to new ideas, which seems specially to characterise the medical faculty of that country.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 217.

disengagement (dis-en-gāj′ment), *n.* [< OF. *disengagement*, F. *désengagement*, < *desengager*, disengage: see *disengage* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act or process of disengaging or setting free; a releasing or freeing; extrication.

If the paste is heated, a copious *disengagement* of sulphur dioxide takes place and the colour turns to a scarlet.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 202.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses.
Lavoisier (trans.).

2. The state of being disengaged or free.

The *disengagement* of the spirit from the voluptuous appetites of the flesh is to be studied and intended.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 1.

3. Freedom from engrossing occupation; vacancy; leisure.

Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment.
Bp. Butler.

4. Freedom from constraint; ease; grace.

Oh, Madam! your Air!—The Negligence, the *Disengagement* of your Manner!
Steele, The Funeral, iii. 1.

5. A manœuver in fencing. See *disengage*, *v. t.*, 3.

The *disengagement* is made either as an attack, or as a return after defending one's self from a thrust, and is executed both under and over the wrist or foils.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

disennoble (dis-e-nō′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disennobled*, ppr. *disennobling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *ennoble*.] To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles; render ignoble; degrade.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world.
Guardian, No. 137.

disenroll (dis-en-rōl′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenrouler*, F. *désenrôler*, < *des-* priv. + *enrouler*, enroll: see *dis-* and *enroll*.] To erase from a roll or list. Also spelled *disenrol*.

From need of tears he will defend your soul,
Or make a rebaptizing of one tear;
He cannot (that's, he will not) *disenroll*
Your name.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

disensanity† (dis-en-san′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *dis-* (here intensive) + **ensanity* for *insanity*.] Insanity; folly.

What tediosity and *disensanity*
Is here among ye!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

disenshroud (dis-en-shroud′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enshroud*.] To divest of a shroud or similar covering; unveil.

The *disenshrouded* statue.
Browning.

disenslave† (dis-en-slāv′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enslave*.] To free from bondage or an enslaved condition.

They expected such an one as should *disenslave* them from the Roman yoke.
South, Works, III. viii.

disentail (dis-en-tāl′), *v. t.* [Also formerly *disintail, disintale;* < *dis-* priv. + *entail.*] 1. To free from entail; break the entail of: as, to *disentail* an estate.—2. To free from connection; divest.

In all these respects with much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and *disintal'd* of all jurisdiction whatsoever. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

disentail (dis-en-tāl′), *n.* [< *disentail, v.*] The act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.

disentangle (dis-en-tang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentangled*, ppr. *disentangling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *entangle.*] 1. To free from entanglement; extricate from a state of involvement, disorder, or confusion: as, to *disentangle* a skein of thread, a mass of cordage, a set of accounts, or the affairs of a bankrupt firm.

The humbler skill
Of Prudence, *disentangling* good and ill
With patient care.
Wordsworth, Sonnets to Liberty and Order, iv.

2. To loose from that in or by which anything is entangled; extricate from whatever involves, perplexes, embarrasses, or confuses; disengage: as, to *disentangle* an object from a mass of twisted cord; to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.

To *disentangle* truth from error. *D. Stewart.*

disentanglement (dis-en-tang′gl-ment), *n.* [< *disentangle* + *-ment.*] The act of disentangling, or the state of being disentangled.

In the *disentanglement* of this distressful tale [the Nutbrowne Mayde], we are happy to find that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his inconstancy the most invariable truth. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. § 26.

disenter† (dis-en-tėr′), *v. t.* See *disinter.*

disenthrall (dis-en-thrâl′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disinthral, disinthrall;* < *dis-* priv. + *enthrall.*] To free from thraldom; liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; free or rescue from anything that holds in subjection, whether physical or mental. Also spelled *disenthral.*

In straits and in distress
Thou didst me *disenthrall.* *Milton*, Ps. iv.

Perhaps his [Cowper's] poetry bears truer witness to his habitual feeling, for it is only there that poets *disenthrall* themselves of their reserve and become fully possessed of their greatest charm—the power of being franker than other men. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 35.

disenthralment (dis-en-thrâl′ment), *n.* [< *disenthrall* + *-ment.*] A freeing, or the state of having been freed, from thraldom; emancipation from slavery or subjection of any kind. Also spelled *disinthralment.*

disenthrone† (dis-en-thrōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enthrone.*] To dethrone; depose from sovereign authority.

To *disenthrone* the King of Heaven
We war. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 229.

disentitle (dis-en-tī′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentitled*, ppr. *disentitling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *entitle.*] To deprive of title or claim.

To do an action against nature is the greatest dishonour and impiety in the world, . . . and *disentitles* us to all relations to God. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 39.

Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father. *South*, Works, VIII. v.

The offence thus met at its birth by Baxter's protest is the unaltered wrong which we still deplore, as *disentitling* the "Church of England" to its comprehensive name. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 7.

disentomb (dis-en-tōm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entomb.*] To take out of a tomb; disinter.

Not least among the curiosities which the day brought together were some of the graduates, posthumous men, as it were, *disentombed* from country parishes and district schools, but perennial also. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 61.

disentrail† (dis-en-trāl′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *entrail.*] To draw forth from the entrails or internal parts.

All the while the *disentrayled* blood
Adowne their sides like litle rivers stremed.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 28.

disentrance (dis-en-trâns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentranced*, ppr. *disentrancing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *entrance*[2].] To awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; arouse from a reverie; free from a delusion.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanced.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii.

disentrancement (dis-en-trâns′ment), *n.* [< *disentrance* + *-ment.*] The process or result of coming out of the trance state; recovery of normal consciousness after trance.

disentrayle†, *v. t.* See *disentrail.*

disentwine (dis-en-twīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentwined*, ppr. *disentwining*. [< *dis-* priv. + *entwine.*] To free from the state of being twined or twisted; untwine; untwist. *Shelley.*

disepalous (dī-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having two sepals.

disert† (di-sėrt′), *a.* [< L. *disertus*, for **dissertus*, skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent, pp. of *disserere*, discourse, discuss, argue, < *dis-*, apart, + *serere*, join, set in order: see *series.* Cf. *desert*[1].] Fluent; eloquent; clear in statement.

I have a long while thought it very possible, in a time of Peace, and in some Kings Reigne, for *disert* Statesmen to cut an exquisite thred between Kings Prerogatives and Subjects Liberties of all sorts. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 53.

disertly† (di-sėrt′li), *adv.* In a disert manner; eloquently; clearly.

Heraclitus directly and *disertly* nameth war the father . . . of all the world. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch.

disespeir†, *n.* [ME., also *desespeir, dessespeir,* < OF. *desespeir, desespoir*, F. *désespoir* (= Pr. *desesper*), despair, < *desesperer*, F. *désespérer*, despair, < *des-* priv. + *esperer*, < L. *sperere*, hope: see *despair* and *esperance.*] Despair.

Love . . . with *dessespeir* so sorwefully me offendeth. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 605.

disesperate†, *a.* [ME. *disesperat*, var. of *desperate*, after *disespeir*, q. v.] Desperate; hopeless.

Disesperat of alle blys. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 2015.

disesperaunce†, *n.* [ME., also *desesperaunce,* < OF. *desesperance*, F. *désespérance* (= Cat. *desesperança* = OSp. *desesperanza*), < *desesperer*, F. *désespérer*, despair: see *disespeir*, and cf. *desperance, esperance.*] Despair.

Send me swich penaunce
As liketh the; but from *desesperaunce*
Thou be my shelde for thi benignite.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 530.

disespouse† (dis-es-pouz′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *espouse.*] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; divorce.

Rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disespoused.*
Milton, P. L., ix. 16.

disestablish (dis-es-tab′lish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *establish.*] 1. To deprive of the character of being established; cause to cease to be established; specifically, to withdraw from exclusive state recognition or privileges, as a church.—2. To unsettle; set aside; remove from established use. [Rare.]

The logical accent is to *disestablish* this rhythm. *S. Lanier*, English Verse, p. 87.

disestablishment (dis-es-tab′lish-ment), *n.* [< *disestablish* + *-ment.*] The act of depriving, or the condition of being deprived, of the position and privileges of an established body; especially, the act of withdrawing a church from a privileged relation to the state: as, the *disestablishment* of the Irish Church by Parliament in 1869.

The earnest and active attention of the Society is directed to procure not only the repeal of the Blasphemy laws, "as a special matter affecting its members," and the *disestablishment* and disendowment of all State Churches, but also the redistribution of real and personal property, the regulation of wages, and the abolition of the House of Lords. *Saturday Rev.*

His [Mr. Fawcett's] position on the *disestablishment* and disendowment of the Established Church illustrates the many-sidedness of his judgment. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 24.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desestimer*, F. *désestimer* (= Sp. Pg. *desestimar* = It. *disistimare*), disesteem, < *des-* priv. + *estimer*, esteem: see *dis-* and *esteem, v.*] 1. To regard without esteem; consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; slight.

He that truly *disesteems* himself is content that others should do so too. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 303.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.
Sir J. Denham.

Her acquaintance began to *disesteem* her in proportion as she became poor. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

2†. To bring into disrepute or disfavor; lower in esteem or estimation.

What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed?*
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxi.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm′), *n.* [< *disesteem, v.*] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.

If her ladyship's
Slighting, or *disesteem*, sir, of your service
Hath formerly begot any distaste.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Was this man ever likely to be advis'd, who with such a prejudice and *disesteem* sets himself against his chos'n and appointed Counselers? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

disestimation† (dis-es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desestimación* = Pg. *desestimação;* as *dis-* priv. + *estimation:* see *disesteem.*] Disesteem; bad repute.

Three kinds of contempt: *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny. *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, xxx.

disexercise† (dis-ek′sėr-sīz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *exercise.*] To deprive of exercise; cease to use.

The *disexercising* and blunting our abilities. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 5.

disfame (dis-fām′), *n.* [< *dis-* + *fame.* Cf. OF. *disfame, diffame:* see *defame.*] Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy.

And what is Fame in life but half *disfame*,
And counterchanged with darkness?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

disfancy† (dis-fan′si), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *fancy.*] Not to fancy; not to be pleased with; to dislike.

Orthodox and heretical titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies.* *Hammond*, Works, IV. 545.

disfashion† (dis-fash′on), *v. t.* [< OF. *desfaçonner, deffaçonner*, F. *défaçoner*, disfigure, destroy, < *des-* priv. + *façonner*, fashion: see *dis-* and *fashion, v.*] To put out of fashion or shape; disfigure.

It [gluttony] disfigureth the face, discoloureth the skin, and *disfashioneth* the body. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 99.

disfavor, disfavour (dis-fā′vor), *n.* [< OF. *desfaveur*, F. *défaveur* = Sp. *disfavor* = Pg. *desfavor* = It. *disfavore*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *favor*, favor: see *dis-* and *favor, n.*] 1. Unfavorable regard; slight displeasure; discountenance; disesteem; disparagement: as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavor* of his sovereign; to speak in one's *disfavor.*

As unjust favor put him in, why doubt
Disfavor as unjust has turned him out?
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

Those same misdeeds have raised an energetic . . . sentiment of *disfavour* against its ally. *Gladstone*, Church and State.

2. Want of favor; the state of being regarded unfavorably: as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

Many a good acquaintance has been lost from a general prepossession in his *disfavour.* *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

3†. An act of disregard, dislike, or unkindness.

He might dispense favours and *disfavours.* *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 49.

=Syn. *Disfavor, Disgrace*, etc. See *odium.*

disfavor, disfavour (dis-fā′vor), *v. t.* [= It. *disfavorire, sfavorire* (cf. OF. *desfavoriser*, F. *défavoriser* = Sp. Pg. *desfavorecer*), < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. **favorire, favorare* (*favorizare*), favor: see *dis-* and *favor, v.* Cf. *disfavor, n.*] 1. To withdraw or withhold favor, friendship, or support from; check or oppose by disapprobation; discountenance.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

2†. To mar; blemish; disfigure.

Rub these hands
With what may cause an eating leprosy,
E'en to my bones and marrow: anything
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

disfavorable†, **disfavourable**† (dis-fā′vor-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *défavorable* = Pg. *desfavoravel* = It. *disfavorevole;* as *disfavor, disfavour,* + *-able.*] Unfavorable.

And manie other valient personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune *disfauourable.* *Stow*, Rich. II., an. 1377.

disfavorably†, **disfavourably**† (dis-fā′vor-a-bli), *adv.* Unfavorably.

These occurrences, which look so aversly to our reasons, and so *disfavourably* to our nature. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. iv. § 4.

disfavorer, disfavourer (dis-fā′vor-ėr), *n.* One who disfavors or discountenances.

It was verily thought that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

disfeature (dis-fē′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfeatured*, ppr. *disfeaturing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *feature.* Cf. *defeature.*] To mar the features of; deprive of a feature or of features; disfigure; deface.

A fitting-on of noses to *disfeatured* bishops, and a rearrangement of the mantle-folds of strait-laced queens, discomposed by the centuries. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 46.

disfellowship (dis-fel'ō-ship), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfellowshiped* or *disfellowshipped*, ppr. *disfellowshiping* or *disfellowshipping*. [< *dis-* + *fellowship, v.*] To exclude from fellowship; refuse to have intercourse with: used especially of a person or a church excluded from religious fellowship by formal action. [U. S.]

disfen (dis-fen'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfenned*, ppr. *disfenning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *fen.*] To change from the character of a fen. [Rare.]

Disfenned, or stripped of peat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 62.

disfiguratet, *a.* [ME. *disfigurat*, < ML. **disfiguratus*, pp. of **disfigurare*: see *disfigure.*] Disfigured; deformed. *Chaucer.*

disfiguration (dis-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *desfiguration, deffiguration* = Sp. *desfiguración* = Pg. *desfiguração* = It. *disfigurazione*, < ML. **disfiguratio(n-)*, < **disfigurare*, pp. **disfiguratus*, disfigure: see *disfigure.*] 1. The act of disfiguring or marring the external form of; defacement.—2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement; deformity.

One thing that often leads to *disfiguration* of the landscape is the manner and form in which the planting [of trees for shelter] is originally done.
Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

disfigure (dis-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfigured*, ppr. *disfiguring*. [< ME. *disfiguren*, < OF. *desfigurer* (also *defigurer*, F. *défigurer*; cf. *defigure*) = Sp. Pg. *desfigurar* = It. *disfigurare, sfigurare*, < ML. **disfigurare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *figurare*, fashion, form: see *figure, v.* and *n.*] 1. To mar the external figure of; impair the shape or form of; injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; deface; deform, either actually or by incongruous addition.

So abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own;
Or if his likeness, by themselves defaced.
Milton, P. L., xi. 521.

Gaudy ribbons and glaring colours being now out of use, the sex has no opportunity given them to *disfigure* themselves, which they seldom fail to do whenever it lies in their power. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

It cannot be denied that his [Petrarch's] merits were *disfigured* by a most unpleasant affectation.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

2†. To carve: said of a peacock.

Dysfygure that pecocke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

3†. To disguise, especially by putting on inferior habiliments.

So slyly and so wele I shal me gye,
And me so wel *disfigure*, and so lowe,
That in this world ther shall no man me knowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2046.

=Syn. 1. *Cripple, Maim*, etc. See *mutilate.*

disfiguret, *n.* [< ME. *disfigure, v.*] Disfigurement; deformity. *Chaucer.*

disfigurement (dis-fig'ūr-ment), *n.* [= F. *défigurement*; as *disfigure* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured; blemish; defacement; change of external form for the worse.

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*,
But boast themselves more comely than before.
Milton, Comus, l. 74.

Grace doth us this good office, by a detecting to us the nakedness of our nature, not by a covering and palliation of her *disfigurements.*
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 2.

2. Something that disfigures.

Uncommon expressions . . . are a *disfigurement* rather than any embellishment of discourse. *Hume*, Essays, xx.

This building, lately cleared from the *disfigurements* and partition of its profane use, forms one of the noblest round churches to be found. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 133.

disfigurer (dis-fig'ūr-ėr), *n.* One who disfigures.

disflesh (dis-flesh'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *flesh.*] To deprive of flesh; render less fleshy.

The best is, said the other, not to run, that the lean strain not himself with too much weight, nor the fat man *disflesh* himself. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxv.

disfoliage (dis-fō'li-āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfoliaged*, ppr. *disfoliaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *foliage.*] To deprive or strip of foliage.

In winter the tempering influence of the pine-forest preponderated over that of the *disfoliaged* forest.
Science, V. 352.

disforest (dis-for'est), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *forest.* Cf. *disafforest.*] 1. Same as *disafforest.*

The Crown forests, with the exception of the New Forest, having almost all been *disforested.*
The American, VII. 85.

2. To strip of forest; clear of trees, as a wooded tract; destroy the forests of, as a country or region.

disformityt (dis-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [A "restored" form of *difformity* (q. v.) for *deformity.*] Irregularity of form or method; absence of fixed or regular form.

Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies. *S. Clarke.*

disfranchise (dis-fran'chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfranchised*, ppr. *disfranchising*. [Early mod. E. *disfraunchyse*; < *dis-* priv. + *franchise.*] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; deprive of chartered rights and immunities; deprive of any franchise, especially of the right of voting in elections. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchise.*

Suppose woman, though equal, to differ essentially in her intellect from man—is that any ground for *disfranchising* her? *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 20.

disfranchisement (dis-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* [< *disfranchise* + *-ment.*] The act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, or of membership in a corporation, or of some particular immunity or privilege, especially that of voting. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchisement.*

Disfranchisement is as great folly as applied to the whites, as omission to enfranchise is wickedness toward the negroes.
Springfield Rep., quoted in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 30.

disfriart (dis-frī'ar), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *friar.*] To depose from being a friar; divest of the office and privileges of a friar; unfrock.

That ouer-great severity would cause a great number to *disfriar* themselves, and fly to Geneva.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

disfurnish (dis-fėr'nish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *furnish.*] To deprive or divest of furnishment; strip of or cause to be without adjuncts or belongings.

All wanting that they would haue, and bringing what they want, furnishing their Mokisso with those things whereof they complaine themselues to bee *disfurnished.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 699.

I am a thing obscure, *disfurnish'd* of
All merit. *Massinger*, The Picture, iii. 5.

I found the house altogether *disfurnish'd*, and his books packing up. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 7, 1691.

The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for *disfurnishing* the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

disfurnishment (dis-fėr'nish-ment), *n.* [< *disfurnish* + *-ment.*] The act of disfurnishing, or the state of being disfurnished.

Early in life he found himself invested with ample revenues; which . . . he took almost immediate measures entirely to dissipate and bring to nothing. . . . Thus furnished by the very act of *disfurnishment*, . . . he set forth, like some Alexander, upon his great enterprise, "borrowing and to borrow." *Lamb*, Elia, p. 46.

disfurnituret (dis-fėr'ni-tūr), *n.* A disfurnishing; removal; deprivation.

We may consequently, with much ease, bear the *disfurniture* of such transitory movables as were rather ornaments then materials of our fabrick.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. viii. § 3.

disgaget (dis-gāj'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gage*; cf. OF. *desgager*, disengage, < *des-* priv. + *gager*, pledge: see *dis-* and *gage*[1]. Cf. *dégagé* and *disengage.*] To free or release from pledge or pawn; redeem.

He taketh those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods, and remain under the burden of usury, than to sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 232.

disgallantt (dis-gal'ant), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gallant.*] To strip or divest of gallantry, courage, or confidence.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit; you must not sink under the first disaster.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

disgarlandt (dis-gär'land), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *garland.*] To divest of a garland.

Forsake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee,
Thy locks *disgarland.* *Drummond*, Songs, ii. 13.

disgarnish (dis-gär'nish), *v. t.* [< ME. *disgarnishen*, < OF. *desgarniss-*, stem of certain parts of *desgarnir, desguarnir*, F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir, desguarnir* = Sp. Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguernire*), < *des-* priv. + *garnir*, garnish: see *dis-* and *garnish.*] To strip or divest, as of something that garnishes or furnishes; disfurnish; degarnish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Ffor thei wolde not *disgarnysshe* the londe of peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 291.

Also ther were xx kynges that after that thei herde that the cristin were comynge, thei wolde neuer be *disgarnysshed* of her armes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

If your master haue louing frendes and faithful subiectes, I am, thanke God, not *disgarnished* nor vnprouided of the same. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

We have quite *disgarnished* that kingdom [Ireland] of troops. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 431.

disgarrison (dis-gar'i-son), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *garrison.*] To deprive of a garrison. [Rare.]

Be thou our king; set up thy throne in our hearts; dismantle, and *disgarrison*, all the strong holds and fortifications of sin. *Hewyt*, Prayer bef. Sermon.

disgavel (dis-gav'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgavelled*, ppr. *disgavelling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *gavel*[1].] In *Eng. law*, to relieve (land) from the law of gavel-kind, and particularly from subjection to the rule of partition at the owner's death.

A large number of properties were *disgavelled* in Kent by statute in the reign of Henry the Eighth, upon the petition of the owners. In the same reign all the lands in Wales were *disgavelled.* But the rights of the tenants do not appear to have been injured by the new legislation.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxxiv.

disgeneric (dis-jē-ner'ik), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *generic.*] Belonging to different genera, as two or more species; not of the same genus as another species: the opposite of *congeneric.*

disgestt (dis-jest'), *v. t.* [Var. of *digest.*] To digest. *Bacon.*

Who can *disgest* a Spaniard, that's a true Englishman?
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 40.

disgestiont (dis-jes'tyon), *n.* [Var. of *digestion.*] Digestion. *Bacon.*

disglorify (dis-glō'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disglorified*, ppr. *disglorifying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compared with idols,
Disglorified, blasphemed, and had in scorn.
Milton, S. A., l. 442.

disglory† (dis-glō'ri), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *glory.*] Deprivation of glory; dishonor.

To the *disglory* of God's name. *Northbrooke.*

disgorge (dis-gôrj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgorged*, ppr. *disgorging*. [< OF. *desgorger*, F. *dégorger*, bring up from the throat, vomit, clear out, disgorge (= It. *sgorgare*, disgorge, overflow), < *des-*, away, + *gorge*, throat: see *dis-* and *gorge, v.*] 1. To eject or throw out from, or as if from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; vomit forth; discharge; pour out: generally with an implication of force or violence.

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

The empire,
In which thou liv'st a strong continu'd surfeit,
Like poison will *disgorge* thee.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iii. 1.

To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught.
Dryden.

Four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.
Milton, P. L., ii. 575.

The barbarous North *disgorged* her ambitious savages on Europe. *Everett*, Orations, I. 124.

2. To give up, as something that has been taken wrongfully; surrender: as, he *disgorged* his ill-gotten gains.

That which . . . no miscreant or malefactor . . . was ever so desperate as to *disgorge* in contempt of so fruitfully received customs, is now their voice that restore as they say the ancient purity of religion.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 64.

disgorgement (dis-gôrj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desgorgement*, F. *dégorgement* = It. *sgorgamento*; as *disgorge* + *-ment.*] The act of disgorging.

The very presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 162.

★ **disgorger** (dis-gôr'jėr), *n.* A device for removing a gorged hook from the mouth of a fish. It is pushed down along the line, and forces back the barbed point, thus enabling the hook to be withdrawn.

disgospelt (dis-gos'pel), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gospel.*] To manage or treat in a way inconsistent with the precepts or doctrines of the gospel; deprive of a gospel character.

Who possesse huge Benefices for lazie performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruell *disgospelling* jurisdiction.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

disgownt (dis-goun'), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gown.*] To divest one's self of a clerical gown; hence, to renounce holy orders.

Then, desiring to be a convert, he was reconciled to the Church of Rome; so he *disgowned* and put on a sword.
Roger North, Examen, p. 222.

disgrace (dis-grās'), *n.* [< OF. *disgrace*, disgrace, ill favor, ill fortune, F. *disgrâce* = Sp. *desgracia* = Pg. *desgraça* = It. *disgrazia, sgrazia* (obs.), < ML. *disgratia*, disfavor, ill favor, ill fortune, disgrace, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gratia*, favor, grace: see *dis-* and *grace.*] 1. A state of being out of favor; exclusion from favor, confidence,

or trust: as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace*.

He was turned out of his place of Library Keeper to the King, and died in *Disgrace*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 102.

They will slink back to their kennels in *disgrace*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 133.

2. A state of ignominy, dishonor, or shame; subjection to opprobrium.

France, bound as she was by solemn stipulations, could not, without *disgrace*, make a direct attack on the Austrian dominions. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

These old pheasant-lords, . . .
Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing
Since Egbert—why, the greater their *disgrace!*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. A cause of shame or reproach; that which dishonors: as, honest poverty is no *disgrace*.—**4.** Want of grace of person or mind; illfavoredness; ungracious condition or character. [Archaic.]

Their faces
Most foule and filthie were, their garments yet,
Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their *disgraces*
Did much the more augment.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 28.

Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or *disgrace* that is in us.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, v.

5†. An act of unkindness; an ill turn.

The interchange continually of favours and *disgraces*.
Bacon.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Disgrace, Dishonor*, etc. (see *odium*), discredit, ignominy, infamy, disrepute, reproach, contempt, opprobrium, obloquy.—**3.** Scandal, blot.

disgrace (dis-grās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgraced*, ppr. *disgracing*. [< OF. *disgracier*, F. *disgracier* = Sp. *desgraciar* (obs.) = Pg. *desgraçar* = It. *disgraziare, sgraziare* (obs.), < ML. **disgratiare*, disgrace; from the noun.] **1.** To put out of favor; dismiss with discredit.

In thee [the Countess of Pembroke] the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harpe is *disgraced*.
Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 500).

Flatterers of the *disgraced* minister. *Macaulay.*

2. To treat or affect ignominiously; bring or cast shame or reproach upon; dishonor; put to shame.

His ignorance *disgraced* him. *Johnson.*

Let Greece be humbled, and the Trojans rise;
Till the proud king and the Achaian race
Shall heap with honours him they now *disgrace*.
Pope, Iliad, ii.

We will pass by the instances of oppression and falsehood which *disgraced* the early part of the reign of Charles. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3†. To revile; upbraid; heap reproaches upon.

The goddess wroth 'gan foully her *disgrace*. *Spenser.*

I command you, and do you command your fellows,
That when you see her next, *disgrace* and scorn her.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Debase, Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*); to shame, mortify, dishonor; tarnish, blot, stain, sully. See list under *debase*.

disgraceful (dis-grās'fûl), *a.* [< *disgrace* + *-ful*, 1.] Partaking of disgrace; shameful; dishonorable; disreputable; bringing or deserving shame.

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.
Pope.

Cranmer rose into favour by serving Henry in the *disgraceful* affair of his first divorce.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=**Syn.** Discreditable, ignominious, scandalous, base, vile, opprobrious, infamous.

disgracefully (dis-grās'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disgraceful manner; with disgrace: as, the troops fled *disgracefully*.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

disgracefulness (dis-grās'fûl-nes), *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

disgracer (dis-grā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which disgraces or exposes to disgrace; one who or that which brings disgrace, shame, or contempt upon others, or upon a cause.

Perhaps the lowest class of either sex would be properly assigned to those two *disgracers* of the human species, commonly called a beau and a fine lady.
Fielding, Conversation.

disgracious† (dis-grā'shus), *a.* [< OF. **disgracieux* (F. *disgracieux*), < *disgrace*, disgrace: see *disgrace*, and cf. *gracious*.] Ungracious; unpleasing.

If I be so *disgracious* in your eye,
Let me march on, and not offend you, madam.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

disgracive† (dis-grā'siv), *a.* [Irreg. < *disgrace* + *-ive*.] Disgraceful.

He that will question every *disgracive* word which he hears is spoken of him shall have few friends.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 78.

They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance which is not *disgracive*. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 27.

disgradation (dis-grā-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *disgrade* + *-ation*; equiv. to *degradation*.] In *Scots law*, degradation; deposition; specifically, the stripping from a person of a dignity or degree of honor, and taking away the title, badge, and privileges thereof.

disgrade† (dis-grād'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgrader* (= Sp. *desgradar* (obs.) = Pg. *desgraduar*), degrade, < *des-* priv. + *grade*, rank. Cf. *degrade*.] To degrade; lower in rank.

Being now lately become a Courtier he shew not himself a craftsman, & merit to be *disgraded*, & with scorne sent back againe to the shop.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 250.

disgregate (dis'grē-gāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *disgregatus*, pp. of *disgregare*, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *grex* (*greg-*), a flock. Cf. *congregate*.] To separate; effect the disgregation of.

disgregation (dis-grē-gā'shọn), *n.* [< *disgregate*: see *-ation*.] Separation; specifically, in *chem.*, the separation of the molecules within a substance, which is brought about by heat or other chemical agents: as, the *disgregation* of a body is greater in the gaseous than in the liquid state.
Imp. Dict.

disgression†, *n.* [ME.; var. of *digression*.] Digression. *Chaucer.*

disgruntle (dis-grun'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgruntled*, ppr. *disgruntling*. [Of E. dial. origin; humorously formed < *dis-* + **gruntle*, freq. of *grunt*, implying disgust.] To disappoint; disconcert; chagrin; disgust; offend; throw into a state of sulky dissatisfaction: usually in the participial adjective *disgruntled*. [Colloq.]

This continual grasping after authority for the purpose of meeting the individual case of some *disgruntled* persons should receive the stamp of this committee's disapprobation. *Providence* (R. I.) *Journal*, March 1, 1877.

Those that were *disgruntled* because Dutch and German were dropped [in the names of the Reformed Churches] staid where they were because they did not know where to go. *The Churchman*, Suppl., Oct. 30, 1886.

disguise (dis-gīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disguised*, ppr. *disguising*. [Early mod. E. also *disguize*; < ME. *disguisen, disgisen, desguisen, desgisen* (also *deguisen, degisen*: see *deguise*), < OF. *desguiser*, F. *déguiser* (= Pr. *desguisar*), counterfeit, put on a false guise, < *des-* priv. + *guise*, guise, manner, fashion: see *dis-* and *guise*, *v.*] **1.** To conceal the personal identity of, by changes of guise or usual appearance, such as those produced by differences in dress or in the hair or beard, the use of a mask, etc.

She cast her wit in sondry wise—
How she him mighte so *desguise*,
That no man shulde his body knowe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 227.

The children of honour, called the Henchemen, which were freshly *disguysed* and daunced a Morice before the kyng. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

The tradition is that, during those evil days, Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a waggoner.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

This copier of the mien and gait and garb
Of Peter and Paul, that he may go *disguised*,
Rob halt and lame, sick folk i' the temple-porch!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 195.

I venture to see in the Norman Conqueror a friend *disguised* in the garb of an enemy.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 153.

2. To conceal or cover up the real or original character of by a counterfeit form or appearance; cloak by false show, deceptive statement or speech, or an artificial manner: as, to *disguise* the handwriting; to *disguise* the taste of a drug; to *disguise* sentiments or intentions.

Disguise it not—we have one human heart—
All mortal thoughts confess a common home.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, viii. 19.

Literature and taste, indeed, still *disguised* with a flush of hectic loveliness and brilliancy the ravages of an incurable decay. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

If we call it by one name up to a certain year, and by some other name after that year, we *disguise* the fact that the historical identity of the language has never been broken. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 96.

They agree in another respect, as well as in style. All are either ruins, or fragments *disguised* by restoration.
Ruskin.

3. To alter the appearance of; make difficult of recognition by some change not intended for concealment.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguised* in death. *Dryden*, Æneid.

4. To change in voice or behavior by the use of strong drink; intoxicate. [Euphemistic.]

Come, I will shew you the way home, if drink
Or too full diet have *disguised* you.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Harp. I am a prince disguised.
Hir. Disguised! how? drunk?
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

Fail. Will not ale serve thy turn, Will?
Bib. I had too much of that last night; I was a little *disguised*, as they say. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, i. 1.

It is most absurdly said of any man that he is *disguised* in liquor; for, on the contrary, most men are disguised by sobriety, . . . and it is when they are drinking that men display themselves in their complexion of character.
De Quincey.

5†. To distinguish by a difference of form or guise.

The newe lage [law] . . . is zothliche newe, and *desgised* uram [from] othre lages. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 97.

Amonges wymmen he spanne
In theyre habyte *disguysed* from a man.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 90.

=**Syn. 2**. *Simulate*, etc. (see *dissemble*), mask, veil.

disguise (dis-gīz'), *n.* [< *disguise*, *v.*] **1.** That which disguises; something that serves or is intended for concealment of identity, character, or quality; a deceptive covering, condition, manner, etc.

I will assume thy part in some *disguise*,
And tell fair Hero I am Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

This calumnious *disguise* [a long ulster] was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 98.

That is a thin *disguise* which veils with care
The face, but lets the changeless heart lie bare.
T. B. Aldrich, Epigram.

2. The act of disguising, or the state of being disguised; a false or misleading appearance; concealment under a disguised form, manner, etc.: as, his attempted *disguise* was unsuccessful; a thief in *disguise*.

So *disguise* shall, by the disguised,
Pay with falsehood false exacting.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

Praise undeserved is scandal in *disguise*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 413.

That close alliance which, under the *disguise* of the most deadly enmity, has always subsisted between fanaticism and atheism is still unbroken.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

3. Change of behavior and utterance by drink; intoxication. [Euphemistic.]

You see we've burnt our cheeks: . . . and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antick'd us. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

4†. A masque; an interlude.

Never prince was more wholly given to his affairs, nor in them more of himself; insomuch as in triumphs of justs and tourneys, and balls and masks, which they then called *disguises*, he was rather a princely and gentle spectator than seem much to be delighted.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII. (ed. Bohn), p. 477.

Disguise was the old English word for a masque, sir, before you were an implement belonging to the Revels.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

O, what a mask was there, what a *disguise!*
Milton, The Passion, l. 19.

disguisedly (dis-gī'zed-li), *adv.* With or in disguise. [Rare.]

I find that he travelled England *disguisedly*, and concealed his state there. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 589.

disguisedness (dis-gī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being disguised. [Rare.]

But alas! the painted faces, and mannishnesse, and monstrous *disguisedness* of the one sex!
Bp. Hall, The Impress of God, ii.

disguisement (dis-gīz'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desguisement*, F. *déguisement* (= Pr. *desguisamen*), < *desguiser*, disguise: see *disguise*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] The act of disguising; a disguise. [Rare.]

She through his late *disguizement* could him not descrie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 29.

He was exposed in a jacket resembling those which London lamp-lighters formerly delighted in, with a cap of the same. . . . In this *disguisement* he was brought into the hall. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 35.

disguiser (dis-gī'zėr), *n.* **1.** One who changes the appearance of another by a disguise; a disfigurer.

O, death's a great *disguiser:* and you may add to it.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

2. One who conceals his real sentiments; one who assumes a disguise.

You are a very dexterous *disguiser*. *Swift.*

3†. A masquer; a mummer.

The *Disguisers* to come in aftir this manour following, with iii torcheis to be borne before theim at their riding into the Hall, with iii yomen waiters suche as shall be appointed by the Marshallis to do it.
Quoted in *J. P. Collier's* Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 18, note.

disguisily†, *adv.* [ME. *disgisili*; < *disguisy* + *-ly*^{2}.] Strangely; extraordinarily.

Desparaged were i *disgisili* gif i dede in this wise.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 485.

disguisiness†, *n.* [ME. *disgisines;* < *disguisy* + *-ness.*] Strangeness; extraordinary appearance.

Precious clothyng is coupable for the derthe of it, and for his softnesse and for his strangenesse and *disgisinesse* [var. *degisynesse*]. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

disguising (dis-gī'zing), *n.* [< ME. *desgysyng;* verbal n. of *disguise, v.*] **1.** The act of assuming a disguise, or of giving a false appearance.

These & many such like *disguisings* do we find in mans behauiour, & specially in the Courtiers of forraine Countreys. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

2†. Theatrical mummery or masking.

At such a time
As Christmas, when *disguising* is o' foot.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Sonday at night the fifteenth of June, 1523, in the great halle at Wyndsore, the emperor Maximilian and Henry VIII. being present, was a *disguisiyng* or play.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 235.

disguisy†, *a.* [ME. *disgisi, disgesye,* < OF. *desguisé,* pp. of *desguiser,* disguise: see *disguise, v.*] **1.** Disguised; masked.

Daunces *disgisi* redy digt were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

2. Concealed; strange.

Long thei caired ouer cuntres as that crist wold,
Ouer dales & downes & *disgesye* weyes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

disgust (dis-gust'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgouster,* distaste, dislike, F. *dégoûter* = Sp. *disgustar* = Pg. *desgostar* = It. *disgustare, sgustare,* disgust, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gustare,* taste, < *gustus,* a tasting: see *dis-* and *gust*[2], *v.*] **1.** To excite nausea or loathing in; offend the taste of.—**2.** To offend the mind or moral sense of: with *at* or *with,* formerly with *from:* as, to be *disgusted at* foppery or *with* vulgar pretension.

What *disgusts* me *from* having anything to do with this race of answer-jobbers is, that they have no sort of conscience. *Swift.*

3†. To feel a distaste for; have an aversion to; disrelish.

By our own fickleness and inconstancy *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came. *Tillotson*, Sermons, xxxii.

disgust (dis-gust'), *n.* [< OF. *desgoust,* F. *dégoût* = Sp. *disgusto* = Pg. *desgosto* = It. *disgusto,* disgust: see the verb.] **1.** Strong disrelish or distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; nausea; loathing.

The term *disgust,* in its simplest sense, means something offensive to the taste.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

2. Repugnance excited by something offensive or loathsome; a strong feeling of aversion or repulsion; extreme distaste or dislike.

In a vulgar hack-writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust.* *Macaulay.*

Noble too, of old blood thrice-refined
That shrinks from clownish coarseness in *disgust.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 174.

=**Syn. 2.** *Hatred, Dislike,* etc. (see *antipathy*), loathing, detestation, abhorrence.

disgustful (dis-gust'fûl), *a.* [< *disgust* + *-ful,* 2.] Offensive to the taste; nauseous; hence, morally or esthetically offensive.

The British waters are grown dull and muddy,
The fruit *disgustful.* *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

If any lesson may be drawn from the tragical and too often *disgustful* history of witchcraft, it is not one of exultation at our superior enlightenment, or shame at the shortcomings of the human intellect. It is rather one of charity and self-distrust.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 148.

disgustfulness (dis-gust'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being disgustful or disgusting.

disgusting (dis-gus'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disgust, v.*] Causing disgust; offensive to the taste, physical, moral, or esthetic.

A smear of soup on a man's beard looks *disgusting,* though there is of course nothing *disgusting* in the soup itself. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

disgustingly (dis-gus'ting-li), *adv.* In a disgusting manner.

It is really lamentable to observe in many families the aged parent slighted and neglected. . . . Such treatment is *disgustingly* unnatural. *V. Knox*, Essays, xxxix.

disgustingness (dis-gus'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being disgusting. *Kingsley.*

dish[1] (dish), *n.* [< ME. *dissh, disch,* < AS. *disc,* a dish, plate, = OS. *disk,* a table, = MD. D. *disch* = MLG. *disk, disch,* LG. *disch* = OHG. *tisc, disc,* MHG. *tisch, disch,* also *tis, dis,* G. *tisch,* a table, = Icel. *diskr,* a dish, plate, = Sw. Dan. *disk,* a dish, also a counter, = OF. *dais,* a table (> ME. *dees,* E. *dais,* q. v.), = Sp. Pg. *disco,* a disk, quoit, = It. *disco,* a disk, quoit, *desco,* a table, < L. *discus,* a discus, disk, plate, dish, face of a sun-dial, ML. also (with var. *descus*) a table, dais, desk, pulpit, < Gr. δίσκος, a discus, disk, dish, trencher, plate. From the same source are *disk, disc, desk,* and *dais,* which are thus doublets of *dish.*] **1.** Any rimmed and concave or hollow vessel, of earthenware, porcelain, glass, metal, or wood, used to contain food for consumption at meals. Originally applied to very shallow or flat vessels, as plates and platters, the term now usually includes any large open vessel, more or less deep, and with or without a cover, used to contain food or table-drink, such as tea, coffee, or chocolate. The use of the term to include drinking-vessels, as bowls and cups, is less common and seems to be obsolescent, except as such vessels are included in the collective plural *dishes.* A *set of dishes* includes all the vessels (except drinking-glasses) requisite for furnishing a table, as platters, plates of various sizes, vessels for vegetables, fruits, preserves, etc., tureens, bowls, and cups and saucers.

Aftre take also a drope of Bawme, and put it in to a *Dissche* or in a Cuppe with Mylk of a Goot.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

You must bring two *Dishes* of Chocolate and a Glass of Cinnamon-water. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 7.

A porcelain *dish,* o'er which in many a cluster
Plump grapes hung down, dead-ripe and without lustre.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

2. The food or drink served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food served at table; a supply for a meal: as, a *dish* of veal or venison; a cold *dish.*

'Tis an ordinary thing to bestow twenty or thirty pounds on a *dish,* some thousand crowns upon a dinner.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 142.

If you please, let us walk up to supper; and to-morrow, if the day be windy, as our days here commonly are, 'tis ten to one but we shall take a good *dish* of fish for dinner.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

We were roused from a peaceful *dish* of tea by a loud hubbub in the street. *Beckford*, Italy, II. 70.

Nothing could be plainer than his table, yet his society often attracted the wealthy to share his single *dish.*
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

3. In *Eng. mining:* (*a*) A rectangular box about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. [Lead-mines of Derbyshire.]

The *dish* of the Low Peak is reputed to hold 14 Winchester pints, when level-full; while in the High Peak 16 pints are reckoned to the *dish.* *Farey.*

(*b*) Formerly, in Cornwall, a measure holding one gallon, used for tin ore dressed ready for the smelter. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall (1769).—**4**†. A discus.

Thei hastiden for to be maad felawis of wrastlyng, and . . . of *dishe,* or pleyinge with ledun *dishe* [var. in ocupacioums of a *disch,* ether pleiyng with a ledun *disch,* Purv.]. *Wyclif*, 2 Mac. iv. 14 (Oxf.).

5. The state of being concave or like a dish; concavity: as, the *dish* of a wheel.—**Brazen dish.** ★See *brazen.*

dish[1] (dish), *v.* [= G. *tischen,* serve the table, sit at table; cf. ODan. *diske,* go to dinner, Dan. *diske (op),* dish or serve (up), = Sw. *diska,* wash dishes; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in a dish or dishes, as food; serve at table: often with *up:* as, to *dish up* the dinner.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes; though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

Get me . . . your best meat, and *dish* it in silver dishes. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

2. To cause to resemble a dish; make concave. Thus, a carriage-wheel is said to be *dished* when the spokes (either by construction or as the result of accident) are inclined to the nave, so that the wheel is concave on one side.

Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground *dished* a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 370.

The slicer is hammered into a slightly arched or *dished* form. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 203.

3. To use up, as if by serving on a dish, or making a meal of; frustrate or disappoint; damage; ruin; cheat. [Slang.]

For of this be assured, if you "go it" too fast,
You'll be *dish'd.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 204.

Where's Brummell? *Dished.* *Byron.*

But in Canada, as in England, demagogues *dish* each other by extensions of the franchise.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 27.

To dish out, to form (coves) by wooden ribs.

II. *intrans.* To be concave or have a form resembling that of a dish: as, the wheel or the ground *dishes.* See I., 2.

We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel *dishing* frequently. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 387.

dish[2] (dish), *v. t.* [Var. of *dush.*] To push or thrust violently; shove. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

He would hae gart [made] me trow that they [London folk] hae horns on their heads to *dish* the like o' me, and hooves to tread upon us when doon.
Galt, Sir A. Wylie, Works, I. 70.

dishabilitate (dis-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabilitated,* ppr. *dishabilitating.* [< ML. **dishabilitatus,* pp. of **dishabilitare* (> OF. *deshabiliter,* F. *déshabiliter* = Pg. *deshabilitar*), < *dis-* priv. + *habilitare,* habilitate: see *dis-* and *habilitate.*] To disqualify; in *old Scots law,* to corrupt the blood of; attaint.

The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity *dishabilitated* to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland.
Stair, Suppl., Dec., p. 243.

dishabilitation (dis-ha-bil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déshabilitation,* < ML. **dishabilitatiō(n-),* < **dishabilitare,* disqualify: see *dishabilitate.*] Disqualification; in *old Scots law,* the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

All prior acts of *dishabilitatioun* pronuncit againes the posteritie of the said . . . Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell.
Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), V. 55.

dishabille (dis-a-bēl'), *n.* [Also *deshabille;* < F. *déshabillé,* undress, prop. pp. of *déshabiller,* undress, < *dés-* priv. + *habiller,* dress: see *dis-* and *habiliment.*] Undress, or negligent dress; specifically, a loose morning-dress.

Her *Dishabille,* or Flame-colour Gown call'd Indian, and Slippers of the same.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v.

Two or three ladies, in an easy *dishabille,* were introduced. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

dishabit† (dis-hab'it), *v. t.* [< OF. *deshabiter,* F. *déshabiter* = Sp. Pg. *deshabitar,* desert a place, = It. *disabitare,* depopulate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *habitare,* dwell in, inhabit: see *dis-* and *habit, v.*] To drive from a habitation; dislodge.

Those sleeping stones . . . from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited.* *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

dishabituate (dis-ha-bit'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabituated,* ppr. *dishabituating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *habituate.* Cf. F. *déshabituer* = Sp. Pg. *deshabituar.*] To render unaccustomed to or unfamiliar with.

He had lived at Geneva so long that he had . . . become *dishabituated* to the American tone.
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller.

dishable†, *v. t.* [Same as *disable;* < *dis-* priv. + *hable* for *able*[1], *v.*, q. v.] **1.** To disable.—**2.** To disparage.

She oft him blam'd
For suffering such abuse as knighthood sham'd,
And him *dishabled* quyte. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 21.

dishallow (dis-hal'ō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hallow, v.*] To make unholy; desecrate; profane.

Ye that so *dishallow* the holy sleep,
Your sleep is death.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

But once a year, on the eve of All-Souls,
Through these arches *dishallowed* the organ rolls.
Lowell, The Black Preacher.

disharmonic (dis-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *déshar-monique* = It. *disarmonico* (cf. G. *disharmonisch,* > Dan. Sw. *disharmonisk*); as *dis-* priv. + *harmonic.*] Not harmonic; anharmonic. *Anthrop. Inst. Jour.*, XVII. 160.

disharmonious (dis-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *harmonious.*] Inharmonious; discordant; incongruous.

The ego [according to Preuss] is composed of painful and *disharmonious* sensations.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 45.

disharmonize (dis-här'mō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disharmonized,* ppr. *disharmonizing.* [= F. *déshar-moniser* = Pg. *desharmonizar,* deprive of harmony, = It. *disarmonizzare,* want harmony; as *dis-* priv. + *harmonize.*] To deprive of harmony; render inharmonious.

Differences which *disharmonize* and retard and cripple the general work in hand.
Penn. School Jour., XXXII. 381.

disharmony (dis-här'mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *disharmonies* (-niz). [= F. *déshar-monie* = Sp. *desarmonía* = Pg. *desharmonia* = It. *disarmonia* = G. *disharmonie* = Dan. Sw. *disharmoni;* as *dis-* priv. + *harmony.*] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

A *disharmony* in the different impulses that constitute it [our nature]. *Coleridge.*

The more *disharmonies* [according to Preuss], the more organisms; hence, at first all matter was organized, and at last none will be. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 46.

dish-cloth (dish'klôth), *n.* A cloth used for washing dishes.

A sort of banner, composed of an old towel or *dish-cloth.*
R. Buchanan, Heir of Linne, i.

dish-clout (dish'klout), *n.* A 'clout' or cloth for use in washing dishes; a dish-cloth.

Those same hanging cheeks, . . .
That look like frozen *dish-clouts* set on end!
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

That old rag of a *dishclout* ministry, Harry Furnese, is to be the other lord. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 493.

In the wringing of a dish-clout, immediately.

disheart† (dis-härt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *heart.*] To discourage; dishearten.

Car. Have I not seen the Britons——
Bond. What?
Car. Dishearted. Run, run, Bonduca.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 1.

dishearten (dis-här′tn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hearten.*] To discourage; depress the spirits of; deject; impress with fear.

Be not utterly *disheartened;* we have yet a small relick of hope left. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

disheartenment (dis-här′tn-ment), *n.* [< *dishearten* + *-ment.*] The act of disheartening, or the state of being disheartened or discouraged.

The sum of petty mortifications, discomforts, and *disheartenments* which one called to such a trial would inevitably have to undergo. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 791.

disheir† (dis-ãr′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *heir.*] To deprive of heirs; debar from transmitting or from being transmitted by inheritance.

Yet still remember that you wield a sword
Forg'd by your foes against your sovereign Lord;
Design'd to hew th' imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and *disheir* the crown.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 1999.

dishelm (dis-helm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *helm*[2].] To divest of a helmet.

She saw me lying stark,
Dishelm'd and mute, and motionlessly pale.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

disher (dish′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dissheere;* < *dish* + *-er*[1].] A maker of or dealer in wooden bowls or dishes.

disheress†, *n.* [< ME. *dyssheres;* < *disher* + *-ess.*] A female disher. *Piers Plowman.*

disherison (dis-her′i-zon), *n.* [Formerly *disherisown;* contr. of **disheritison*, < OF. *desheritison, deshereteson, desheritoison*, etc., < ML. **disheréditatio(n-)*, disinheritance, < *dishereditare*, pp. *dishereditatus*, disinherit: see *disherit.*] The act of disinheriting, or of cutting off from inheritance.

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just *disherison* of his . . . father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 143.

O never-rejecting roof of blue,
Whose rash *disherison* never falls
On us unthinking prodigals. *Lowell*, Al Fresco.

disherit† (dis-her′it), *v. t.* [< ME. *disheriten*, < OF. *desheriter, deshereder*, F. *déshériter* = Pr. *desheretar, deseretar* = Sp. *desheredar* = Pg. *desherdar* = It. *diseredare*, < ML. *dishereditare*, disinherit, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *hereditare*, inherit: see *inherit, heritage.*] To disinherit.

Wee have ben in perpetuelle Pees tille now, that thou come to *disherite* us. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 294.

• Gentill kynge, ne wepe nought, but go we in the name of god and fight with hem, ffor better it is to dye with honoure than dye olde and pore and *disherited.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 273.

disheritance† (dis-her′i-tans), *n.* [< OF. *desheritance, disheritance*, < *desheriter*, disherit: see *disherit.*] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Having chid me almost to the ruin
Of a *disheritance*, for violating
So continued and so sacred a friendship.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

disheritor (dis-her′i-tor), *n.* [< *disherit* + *-or.*] One who disherits, or deprives of inheritance.

dishevel (di-shev′el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dishevelled* or *dishevelled*, ppr. *disheveling* or *dishevelling.* [< ME. *dischevelen* (in p. a. *dischevele:* see *dishevele*), < OF. *descheveler*, F. *décheveler* = Pr. *descabelhar* = Sp. Pg. *descabellar* = It. *scapigliare*, < ML. *discapillare*, pull off, tear, or disorder the hair, dishevel, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *capillus* (> OF. *chevel*, F. *cheveu*), hair: see *capillary.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To cause to have a disordered or neglected appearance; disarrange: said originally of the hair, but now often extended to the dress.

Mourning matrons with *dishevelled* hair. *Dryden.*

2. To disorder or disarrange the hair or dress of; derange with regard to any covering of loose materials.

Thick did they scatter upon every Plain
A flow'ry verdure, and *dishevel* May
Round Tellus's springing face.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 9.

[In both senses used chiefly in the past participle and as an adjective.]

II. *intrans.* To be spread or to hang in disorder, as the hair. [Rare.]

Their hair, curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 300.

dishevele†, **dishevely**†, *a.* [< ME. *dischevele, dishevely, disshivill*, disheveled, adj., prop. pp., < OF. *deschevele*, F. *décheveléé*, pp. of *descheveler:* see *dishevel.*] Disheveled.

She was all *discheuelee* in her heer, and Taurus hir heilde be the tresses and drough hir after his horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 298.

dishevelment (di-shev′el-ment), *n.* [< *dishevel* + *-ment.*] The act of disheveling, or the state of being disheveled. *Carlyle.*

dishevely†, *a.* See *dishevele.*

dish-faced (dish′fāst), *a.* 1. Having a face in ★which the nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop: applied to dogs. This peculiarity is frequently seen in pointers. *Vero Shaw*, Book of the Dog.—2. Having a round flattish face, like a reversed plate: said of persons.

dishful (dish′fůl), *n.* [< ME. *dischful, disseful;* < *dish* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dish will hold.

dishing (dish′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dish*, *v.*] Taking or having the form of a dish; concave; hollowing: as, a *dishing* wheel; the lay of the ground was slightly *dishing.*

dishonest (dis-on′est), *a.* [< ME. *dishonest*, < OF. *deshoneste, deshonneste*, F. *déshonnête* = Pr. *deshonest* = Sp. Pg. *deshonesto* = It. *disonesto*, < ML. **dishonestus*, dishonest, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honestus*, honest: see *dis-* and *honest, a.*] 1. Not honest; without honesty; destitute of probity or integrity; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, or defraud.—2. Not honest in quality; proceeding from or exhibiting lack of honesty; fraudulent; knavish: as, a *dishonest* transaction.

Gaming is too unreasonable and *dishonest* for a gentleman to addict himself to it. *Lord Lyttelton.*

3†. Dishonored; disgraced.

Dishonest [tr. of L. *inhonesto*], with lop'd arms, the youth appears;
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

4†. Dishonorable; disgraceful; ignominious.

Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 326.

And, looking backward with a wise affright,
Saw seams of wounds, *dishonest* to the sight.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 72.

5†. Unchaste; lewd.

I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. False, unfair, disingenuous, unscrupulous, perfidious, treacherous, slippery.

dishonest† (dis-on′est), *v. t.* [< ME. *dishonesten*, < OF. *deshonester, deshonnester* = Sp. Pg. *deshonestar* = It. *disonestare*, < ML. **dishonestare*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honestare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honest, v.* Cf. *dehonestate.*] To dishonor; disgrace.

Some young widows do *dishonest* the congregation of Christ, and his doctrine.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 156.

Does hee hope to *dishonest* me?
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

dishonestly (dis-on′est-li), *adv.* 1. With dishonesty; without probity or integrity; with fraudulent intent; knavishly.

One thing was very *dishonestly* insinuated, that the prisoner was a Papist, which was only to incense the jury against him, and it had its effect.
State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

2†. Dishonorably; ignominiously.

Marius caused Caius Cesar . . . to be violently drawē to the sepultre of one Uarius, a simple and seditious persone, and there to be *dishonestly* slayne.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

3†. Unchastely; lewdly.

She that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness.
Ecclus. xxii. 4.

dishonesty (dis-on′es-ti), *n.* [< OF. *deshonestete, deshoneste, deshonneste*, F. *deshonnêteté* = Pr. *dezonestat* = Sp. *deshonestidad* = Pg. *deshonestidade* = It. *disonestà, disonestade, disonestate*, < ML. **dishonesta(t-)s*, < **dishonestus*, dishonest: see *dishonest.* Cf. *honesty.*] 1. The quality of being dishonest; lack of honesty; want of probity or integrity; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray.

The reckless assumption of pecuniary obligations does not ordinarily originate in *dishonesty* of intention.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 220.

2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity.

For the said earl saith that the assurances which he gave his late majesty and his majesty that now is, concerning these treaties, were such as had been *dishonesty* and breach of his duty and trust for him to have held back. *State Trials*, The Duke of Buckingham, an. 1626.

3†. Unchastity; lewdness.

Heaven be my witness . . . if you suspect me of any *dishonesty.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

=Syn. 1. Knavishness, deceitfulness, perfidiousness, unscrupulousness, unfairness, slipperiness.

dishonor, dishonour (dis-on′ọr), *n.* [< ME. *deshonour*, < OF. *deshonor*, later *deshonneur*, F. *déshonneur* = Sp. Pg. *deshonor* = It. *disonore*, < ML. *dishonor*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honor:* see *dis-* and *honor, n.*] 1. Want of honor; dishonorable character or conduct.

For since *dishonour* traffics with man's nature,
He is but outside. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

2. The state of being disgraced, or considered dishonorable; disgrace; shame; reproach.

It [the dead body] is sown in *dishonour;* it is raised in glory. 1 Cor. xv. 43.

There lies he now with foule *dishonor* dead,
Who, whiles he livde, was called proud Sans foy.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 25.

It is the great *dishonour* of too many among us that they are more ashamed of their Religion than they are of their sins. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Disgrace inflicted; violation of one's honor or dignity.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonour.*
Ezra iv. 14.

Whatever tends to the *dishonour* of God, to the injury of others, or to our own destruction, it is all the reason in the World we should abstain from.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

4. In *com.*, failure or refusal of the drawee or acceptor of a bill of exchange or note to accept it, or, if it is accepted, to pay and retire it. See *dishonor, v. t.*, 4.=Syn. *Dishonor, Disfavor*, etc. See *odium*, and list under *disgrace.*

dishonor, dishonour (dis-on′ọr), *v. t.* [< OF. *deshonorer*, F. *déshonorer* = Pr. *desonorar* = Sp. Pg. *deshonrar* = It. *disonorare*, < ML. *dishonorare*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honorare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honor, v.*] 1. To deprive of honor; violate the honor or dignity of; disgrace; bring reproach or shame on; stain the character of; lessen in reputation.

Most certain it is that nothing but orly sin doth *dishonour* God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 2.

Nothing . . . that may *dishonour*
Our law, or stain my vow of Nazarite.
Milton, S. A., l. 1385.

2. To treat with indignity.

Justice, sweet prince, against that woman there, . . .
That hath abused and *dishonour'd* me.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

3. To violate the chastity of; ravish; seduce.—4. In *com.*, to refuse to honor; refuse or fail to accept or pay: as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange. A bill or note is also said to be dishonored when overdue and unpaid, although there may have been no actual demand or refusal to pay.

Any cheques or bills refused payment [when presented to the banks] are called "returns," and can generally be sent back to the Clearing House the same day, and entered again as a reverse claim by the bank *dishonouring* them on the banks which presented them.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 266.

5†. To disgrace by the deprivation of, or as of, ornament. [Rare.]

His scalp . . . *dishonour'd* quite of hair.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

=Syn. 1. To shame, degrade, discredit.—2. To insult.

dishonorable, dishonourable (dis-on′ọr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *deshonorable, deshonnorable, deshonourable*, F. *déshonorable*, < *des-* priv. + *honorable*, honorable: see *dis-* and *honorable.* Cf. *dishonor*, etc.] 1. Showing lack of honor; base; bringing or meriting shame or reproach; staining character and lessening reputation: as, a *dishonorable* act.

In our age there can be no peace that is not honorable; there can be no war that is not *dishonorable.*
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. Destitute of honor; characterized by want of honor or good repute: as, a *dishonorable* man.

We petty men . . . find ourselves *dishonourable* graves.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

3. In a state of neglect or disesteem. [Rare.]

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches, and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty. Ecclus. x. 31.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Disreputable, discreditable, disgraceful, ignominious, infamous.

dishonorableness, dishonourableness (dis-on′ọr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dishonorable.

dishonorably, dishonourably (dis-on′ọr-a-bli), *adv.* In a dishonorable manner; with dishonor.

We sailed to the island of Capri, the antient Capreæ, to which Tiberius retired so *dishonourably* from the care of the public. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 203.

dishonorary (dis-on′ọr-ā-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *honorary.*] Causing dishonor; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

dishonorer, dishonourer (dis-on′ọr-ėr), *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

> Preaching how meritorious with the gods
> It would be to ensnare an irreligious
> *Dishonourer* of Dagon. *Milton*, S. A., l. 861.

dishorn (dis-hôrn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *horn.*] To remove the horns from; deprive of horns.

> The truth being known,
> We'll all present ourselves, *dishorn* the spirit,
> And mock him home to Windsor.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4.

dishorse (dis-hôrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishorsed*, ppr. *dishorsing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *horse.*] To unhorse.

> He burst his lance against a forest bough,
> *Dishorsed* himself and rose again.
> *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

dish-rag (dish′rag), *n.* A dish-cloth.

dishumor†, dishumour† (dis-hū′mọr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *humor, n.*] Ill humor. [Rare.]

> We did not beforehand think of the creature we are enamoured of as subject to *dishumour*, age, sickness, impatience, or sullenness. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 479.

dishumor†, dishumour† (dis-hū′mọr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *humor, v.*] To put out of humor; make ill-humored. [Rare.]

> Here were a couple unexpectedly *dishumoured*.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

★**dish-washer** (dish′wosh″ėr), *n.* 1. One who washes dishes.—2. The pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. The grinder, or restless flycatcher, *Seisura inquieta.* See *Seisura.* [Australian.]

dish-water (dish′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

disillude (dis-i-lūd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disilluded*, ppr. *disilluding.* [< *dis-* + *illude.*] To free from illusion; disillusion. [Rare.]

> I am obliged to *disillude* many of my visitors, though I cannot reduce my titles below "General Sahib," or "Lord Sahib Bahadoor."
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 98.

disillusion (dis-i-lū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *désillusion;* as *dis-* priv. + *illusion.*] A freeing or becoming free from illusion; the state of being disillusioned or disenchanted; disenchantment.

> He [Spenser] speaks of the Court in a tone of contemptuous bitterness, in which, as it seems to me, there is more of the sorrow of *disillusion* than of the gall of personal disappointment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 145.

disillusion (dis-i-lū′zhọn), *v. t.* [= F. *désillusionner;* from the noun.] To free from illusion; disenchant.

> "Egypt," the product of a much *disillusioned* observer.
> *The Nation*, No. 967.

> The auto da fés of Seville and Madrid, . . . the desolated plains of Germany, and the cruelties of Alva in the Netherlands, *disillusioned* Europe of those golden dreams which had arisen in the earlier days of humanism.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 394.

disillusionize (dis-i-lū′zhọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disillusionized*, ppr. *disillusionizing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *illusion* + *-ize.*] To free from illusion, disenchant; disillusion.

> I am not sure that chapter of Herder's did not unconsciously operate as a *disillusionizing* medium.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 173.

disillusionment (dis-i-lū′zhọn-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *désillusionnement;* as *disillusion, v.*, + *-ment.*] The process of disillusioning; the state of being disillusioned.

> Guicciardini seems to glory in his *disillusionment*, and uses his vast intellectual ability for the analysis of the corruption he had helped to make incurable.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 256.

> And therein was the beginning of *disillusionments*.
> *The Century*, XXXII. 939.

disimbark†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disembark.*

disimpark (dis-im-pärk′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *impark.*] To free from the limits of a park. *Craig.* [Rare.]

disimprison (dis-im-priz′ọn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *imprison.*] To discharge from a prison; set at liberty; free from restraint. *Lockhart.* [Rare.]

> French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vi. 1.

disimprove (dis-im-pröv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disimproved*, ppr. *disimproving.* [< *dis-* priv. + *improve.*] **I.** *trans.* To render worse; injure the quality of. [Rare.]

> No need to *disimprove* the royal banks to pay thanks to the bishops. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse. [Rare.]

disimprovement (dis-im-pröv′mẹnt), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *improvement.*] Reduction from or want of improvement; non-improvement. [Rare.]

> Beside that the presence of God serves to all this, it hath also especial influence in the *disimprovement* of temptations. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 112.

disincarcerate (dis-in-kär′sẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincarcerated*, ppr. *disincarcerating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *incarcerate.* Cf. Sp. *desencarcelar* = Pg. *desencarcerar.*] To liberate from prison; set free from confinement. *Harvey.* [Rare.]

disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inclination.*] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection (generally implying a positive inclination toward the opposite course or thing); slight dislike or aversion.

> Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex.
> *Arbuthnot.*

=**Syn.** Indisposition, unwillingness, reluctance, hesitation, repugnance.

disincline (dis-in-klīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclined*, ppr. *disinclining.* [< *dis-* priv. + *incline.*] To make averse or indisposed; make unwilling.

> The Provençal poets . . . willingly established themselves . . . under a prince full of knightly accomplishments, and yet not *disinclined* to the arts of peace.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 277.

> *Disinclined* to help from their own store
> The opprobrious wight.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 129.

> [This] . . . produced so much effect upon the Committee as to *disincline* them to report this measure favorably. *The American*, VII. 292.

disinclose, disenclose (dis-in-klōz′, -en-klōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclosed, disenclosed*, ppr. *disinclosing, disenclosing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inclose, enclose.*] To free from inclosure; throw open (what has been inclosed); specifically, to dispark.

disincorporate (dis-in-kôr′pọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincorporated*, ppr. *disincorporating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *incorporate, v.* Cf. F. *désincorporer* = Sp. Pg. *desincorporar.*] **1.** To deprive of corporate powers or character.—**2.** To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

disincorporate† (dis-in-kôr′pọ-rāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *desincorporado;* as *dis-* priv. + *incorporate, a.*] Disunited from a body or society; unembodied. *Bacon.*

disincorporation (dis-in-kôr-pọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désincorporation* = Sp. *desincorporación* = Pg. *desincorporação;* as *disincorporate* + *-ion:* see *-ation.*] **1.** Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.—**2.** Detachment or separation from a body, corporation, or society.

disincrustant (dis-in-krus′tant), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *incrust* + *-ant*[1].] Something which serves to prevent or to remove incrustation.

> Zinc as a *Disincrustant* in Steam Boilers.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 1012.

disindividualize (dis-in-di-vid′ū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disindividualized*, ppr. *disindividualizing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *individualize.*] To deprive of individuality.

> The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired, not by his friends or his townspeople or his contemporaries, but by all men, and which is to be more beautiful to the eye in proportion to its culture, must *disindividualize* himself, and be a man of no party, and no manner, and no age, but one through whom the soul of all men circulates, as the common air through his lungs.
> *Emerson*, Art.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt′), *v. t.* [= F. *désinfecter* = Sp. Pg. *desinfectar* = It. *disinfettare;* as *dis-* priv. + *infect.*] To cleanse from infection; purify from contagious or infectious matter; destroy the germs of disease in.

disinfectant (dis-in-fek′tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *désinfectant* = Sp. Pg. *desinfectante* = It. *disinfettante;* as *disinfect* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Serving to disinfect; disinfecting.

II. *n.* An agent used for destroying the contagium or germs of infectious diseases. The disinfectants most used at present are heat, mercuric chlorid, sulphur dioxid (formed by burning sulphur), zinc chlorid, Labarraque's disinfecting solution (liquor sodæ chloratæ), chlorinated lime, or so-called chlorid of lime (calx chlorata), and formaldehyde. Deodorizers, or substances which destroy smells, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not always have an odor.

> The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral *disinfectant*.
> *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

disinfection (dis-in-fek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désinfection* = Sp. *desinfección* = Pg. *desinfecção;* as *disinfect* + *-ion.*] Purification from infectious matter; the destruction of the contagium or germs of infectious diseases.

> *Disinfection* consists in the destruction of something infectious, and we fail to see any justification for the popular use of the term which makes it synonymous with deodorization. *Science*, VI. 328.

disinfector (dis-in-fek′tọr), *n.* [< *disinfect* + *-or.*] One who or that which disinfects; specifically, a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air to purify it, or destroy contagion.

disingenuity† (dis-in-je-nū′i-ti), *n.* [< *disingenuous* + *-ity*, after *ingenuity*, q. v.] Disingenuousness; unfairness; want of candor.

> A habit of ill nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 321.

disingenuous (dis-in-jen′ū-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *ingenuous.*] Not ingenuous; not open, frank, or candid; uncandid; insincere: as, a *disingenuous* person; a *disingenuous* answer.

> Such kinds of Pleasantry are very unfair and *disingenuous* in Works of Criticism. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

> Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinions they defend. *Hume*, Prin. of Morals, § 1.

> Lovable as he was, it would be *disingenuous*, as well as idle, to attempt to show that Steele was a prudent man.
> *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxvi.

disingenuously (dis-in-jen′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; not openly and candidly.

disingenuousness (dis-in-jen′ū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being disingenuous; want of candor.

> The *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance.
> *Government of the Tongue.*

disinhabit† (dis-in-hab′it), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inhabit.* Cf. *dishabit.*] To deprive of inhabitants.

> It was *disinhabited* sixe and thirtie yeres before Saint Helen's time for lacke of water. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 109.

disinherison (dis-in-her′i-zọn), *n.* [See *disherison.*] **1.** The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.—**2.** The state of being disinherited.

> The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into the family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

disinherit (dis-in-her′it), *v. t.* [< OF. **disheriter;* as *dis-* priv. + *inherit.* Cf. *disherit.*] To deprive of an inheritance or of the right to inherit; prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of property or right which by law or custom would devolve on him in the course of descent, as by an adverse will or other act of alienation, or by right of conquest.

> He was a murderer before a parent; he *disinherited* all his children before they were born, and made them slaves before they knew the price of liberty.
> *Bates*, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, ii.

disinheritance (dis-in-her′i-tans), *n.* [< OF. *disinheritance,* < **disheriter:* see *disinherit* and *-ance.* Cf. *disheritance.*] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

> Sedition tendeth to the *disinheritance* of the king.
> *State Trials*, W. Stroud, an. 1620.

disinhume (dis-in-hūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinhumed*, ppr. *disinhuming.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inhume.*] To disinter. [Rare.]

> Once more the Church is seized with sudden fear,
> And at her call is Wicliffe *disinhumed*.
> *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 17.

disintail†, disintale†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *disentail.*

disintegrable (dis-in′tẹ-gra-bl), *a.* [< *disintegra-te* + *-ble.*] Capable of being disintegrated.

> Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere. *Kirwan.*

disintegrate (dis-in′tẹ-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disintegrated*, ppr. *disintegrating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *integrate.*] **I.** *trans.* To separate into component parts; reduce to fragments; break up or destroy the cohesion of: as, rocks are *disintegrated* by frost and rain.

> The Carolingian empire, first parting into its large divisions, became in course of time further *disintegrated* by subdivision of these. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 453.

II. *intrans.* To break up; separate into its ★component parts.

disintegration (dis-in-tẹ-grā′shọn), *n.* [< *disintegrate:* see *-ation.*] The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of its elements; destruction of the cohesion of constituent parts; specifically, in *geol.*, the wearing down of rocks, resulting chiefly from the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences.—**Disintegration milling.** See *milling.*

disintegrative (dis-in'tē-grā-tiv), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to disintegrate; disintegrating.

The *disintegrative* process which results in the multiplication of individuals. *H. Spencer.*

Feudalism itself . . . was by no means purely *disintegrative* in its tendencies. ★ *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 86.

disintegrator (dis-in'tē-grā-tọr), *n.* [< *disintegrate* + *-or.*] One who or that which disintegrates; specifically, a machine for pulverizing, crushing, or breaking up various kinds of materials. A common form used for breaking up ores, rock, artificial manures, oil-cake, etc., and for mixing mortar, etc., as well as for grinding corn, is a mill consisting essentially of a number of beaters projecting from the faces of two parallel disks revolving in opposite directions at a high speed.

disintegratory (dis-in'tē-grā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ory.*] Disintegrating; disintegrative. [Rare.]

Kant has truly said that now criticism has taken its place among the *disintegratory* agencies, no system can pretend to escape its jurisdiction.
G. H. Lewes, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 419.

disinter (dis-in-tėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinterred*, ppr. *disinterring.* [Formerly *disenter;* < OF. *desenterrer*, F. *désenterrer* = Sp. Pg. *desenterrar*, disinter, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *interrare* (> OF. *enterrer*, etc.), inter: see *inter*[1].] **1.** To take out of a grave or out of the earth; exhume: as, to *disinter* a dead body. — **2.** To take out as if from a grave; bring from obscurity into view.

The philosopher . . . may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*, and have brought to light. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 215.

disinterested†, **disinterest**† (dis-in'tėr-est), *a.* [Also written *disinteress'd;* with E. suffix *-ed*[2] (*-t*[2]), < OF. *desinteresse*, F. *désintéressé* (= Sp. *desinteresado* = Pg. *desinteressado* = It. *disinteressato*), pp. of *desinteresser*, rid of interest: see *disinterest, v.*] Disinterested. See *disinterested*, which has taken the place of *disinteressed.*

The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterest*, and even, and dispassionate, and full of observation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 740.

Because all men are not wise and good and *disinteress'd.*
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 5.

disinteressment† (dis-in'tėr-es-mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *désintéressement* (= Sp. *desinteresamiento*), < *désintéresser*, rid of interest: see *disinterest, v.*] Disinterestedness; impartiality.

He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment.*
Prior, Postscript to Pref. to Poems.

disinterest† (dis-in'tėr-est), *n.* [= Sp. *desinterés* = Pg. *desinteresse* = It. *disinteresse*, disinterest; as *dis-* priv. + *interest, n.* Cf. *disinterest, v.*] **1.** What is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury.

They ought to separate from her [the Church of Rome], that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches.

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.

disinterest† (dis-in'tėr-est), *v. t.* [For **disinteress*, < OF. *desinteresser*, F. *désintéresser* = Sp. *desinteresar* = Pg. *desinteressar* = It. *disinteressare*, rid or discharge of interest, < ML. *dis-* priv. + *interesse*, interest: see *dis-* and *interest, v.* and *n.*, and cf. *disinterest, n.*] To rid of interest; disengage from private interest or advantage; destroy the interest of.

A noble courtesy . . . conquers the uncompellable mind, and *disinterests* man of himself.
Feltham, Sermon on Luke xiv. 20.

disinterest†, *a.* See *disinteressed.*

disinterested (dis-in'tėr-es-ted), *a.* [A later form of *disinteressed, disinterest, a.*, as if < *disinterest, v.* or *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Free from self-interest; unbiased by personal interest or private advantage; acting from unselfish motives.

Every true patriot is *disinterested.* *Whately.*

2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage: as, a *disinterested* decision.

Friendship is a *disinterested* commerce between equals. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Love of goodness impersonated in God is not a less *disinterested*, though naturally a more fervent, sentiment than love of goodness in the abstract.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 19.

=**Syn.** Unbiased, impartial, unbought, incorruptible, unselfish, dispassionate, magnanimous. *Disinterested* and *uninterested* are sometimes confounded in speech, though rarely in writing. A *disinterested* person takes part in or concerns himself about the affairs of others without regard to self-interest, or to any personal benefit to be gained by his action; an *uninterested* one takes no interest in or is indifferent to the matter under consideration: as, a *disinterested* witness; an *uninterested* spectator.

disinterestedly (dis-in'tėr-es-ted-li), *adv.* In a disinterested manner; unselfishly.

I have long since renounced your world, ye know:
Yet weigh the worth of worldly prize foregone,
Disinterestedly judge this and that
Good ye account good.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.

disinterestedness (dis-in'tėr-es-ted-nes), *n.* The character of being disinterested or unselfish; the fact of having no personal interest in a question or an event; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; unselfishness; generosity.

Wholly to abstract our views from self undoubtedly requires unparalleled *disinterestedness.*
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 264.

The conception of pure *disinterestedness* is presupposed in all our estimates of virtue. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 72.

disinteresting (dis-in'tėr-es-ting), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *interesting.*] Uninteresting. [Rare.]

There is such a dull, heavy succession of long quotations of *disinteresting* passages that it makes their method quite nauseous. *Warburton*, To Birch.

He rarely paints a *disinteresting* subject.
The Studio, III. 130.

disinterment (dis-in-tėr'mẹnt), *n.* [= Sp. *desenterramiento* = Pg. *desenterramento;* as *disinter* + *-ment.*] The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth or the grave, literally or figuratively; exhumation.

Our most skilful delver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of *disinterments*, has brought up this proclamation. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 373.

disinthral†, **disinthrall**† (dis-in-thrâl'), *v. t.* See *disenthrall.*

disinthralment (dis-in-thrâl'mẹnt), *n.* See *disenthralment.*

disintricate (dis-in'tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disintricated*, ppr. *disintricating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *intricate.*] To free from intricacy; disentangle.

It is therefore necessary to *disintricate* the question, by relieving it of these two errors, bad in themselves, but worse in the confusion which they occasion.
Sir W. Hamilton.

disinure† (dis-i-nūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinured*, ppr. *disinuring.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom; render unfamiliar or unaccustomed.

We are hinder'd and *dis-inur'd* by this cours of licencing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 42.

disinvagination (dis-in-vaj-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *invagination.*] In *med.*, the relief or reduction of an invagination, as of one part of the intestine in another.

disinvalidity† (dis-in-va-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *invalidity.*] Invalidity.

Againe, I doe call those some men's doctrines in this point, private opinions; and so well may I doe, in respect of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them.
W. Montague, Appeal to Cæsar, ii.

disinvestiture (dis-in-ves'ti-tụ̄r), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *investiture.*] The act of depriving or the state of being deprived of investiture.

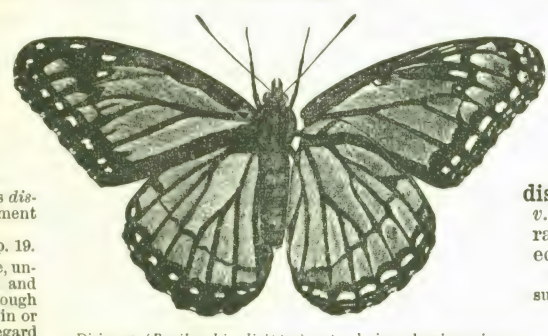
disinvigorate (dis-in-vig'ọr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinvigorated*, ppr. *disinvigorating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *invigorate.*] To deprive of vigor; weaken; relax.

This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate!
Sydney Smith, Letters (1844), p. 52.

disinvite† (dis-in-vīt'), *v. t.* [= F. *désinviter* = It. *disinvitare;* as *dis-* priv. + *invite.*] To recall an invitation to.

I was, upon his highness's intimation, sent to *disinvite* them. *Sir J. Finett*, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 143.

disinvolve (dis-in-volv'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *desenvolver;* as *dis-* priv. + *involve.*] To uncover; unfold or unroll; disentangle.



Disippus (*Basilarchia disippus*), natural size, showing wings on the left side in their proper position, and on the right side reversed, to show under surface.

disippus (di-sip'us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < (?) Gr. *δίς*, twice, double-, + *ἵππος*, horse, as in *archippus* (in ref. to its imitation of the archippus).] A common and wide-spread species of butterfly, *Basilarchia disippus*, feeding in the caterpillar state on the willow, poplar, and plum, and hibernating in the same state in cases made of rolled leaves. It occurs in the United States as far north as Maine, in lower Canada, in the West Indies, and in northern South America. The adult is supposed to mimic the milkweed butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*). See cut in preceding column.

disjaskit (dis-jas'kit), *a.* [Sc., said to be a corruption of **disjected* for *dejected.*] Jaded; decayed; worn out.

In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaskit* state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had undergone. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 261.

disjecta membra (dis-jek'tạ mem'brạ). [L.: *disjecta*, neut. pl. of *disjectus*, scattered; *membra*, pl. of *membrum*, member: see *disjection* and *member.*] Scattered members; disjointed portions or parts.

disjection† (dis-jek'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **disjectio(n-)*, < *disicere, disjicere*, pp. *disjectus*, throw apart, scatter, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *adject, conject, deject*, etc.] The act of overthrowing or dissipating.

A very striking image of the sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's Host. *Horsley*, Biblical Criticism, IV. 395.

disjoin (dis-join'), *v.* [< ME. *disjoynen*, < OF. *desjoindre*, F. *disjoindre, déjoindre* = Pr. *desjonher, dejonher* = It. *disgiugnere, disgiungere*, < L. *disjungere* or *dijungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, separate, < *dis-, di-*, apart, + *jungere*, join: see *join.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sever the junction or union of; dissolve or break up the connection of; disunite; sunder: as, to *disjoin* the parts of a machine; they have *disjoined* their interests.

You shine now in too high a sphere for me;
We are planets now *disjoin'd* for ever.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

My Father was appointed Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex before they were *disjoyned.* *Evelyn*, Diary, 1634.

2. To prevent from junction or union; keep separate or apart; divide.

The riuer Nilus of Ægypt *disioyneth* Asia from Africa.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 103.

Cross disjoined, in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted* (which see, under *cross*[1], *n.*).

II. *intrans.* To be separated; part.

Two not far *disjoining* vallies there are that stretch to each other. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 17.

disjoint (dis-joint'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *joint, v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To separate or disconnect the joints or joinings of. (*a*) Anatomically, to disarticulate; dislocate: as, to *disjoint* an arm or a foot; to *disjoint* the vertebræ. (*b*) Mechanically, to separate the joined parts of; take apart; pull to pieces: as, *disjointed* columns; to *disjoint* a tool.

2. To break the natural order and relations of; put out of order; derange.

They are so *disjoynted*, and every one commander of himselfe, to plant what he will.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 259.

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so little, it would at once overstep its bounds; the equilibrium would be disturbed; the framework of affairs would be *disjointed.* *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi.

II.† *intrans.* To fall in pieces.

Let the frame of things *disjoint*, both the worlds suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

disjoint† (dis-joint'), *a.* [< ME. *disjoynt*, < OF. *desjoint, desjoinct*, F. *disjoint* (= Sp. *disyunto* = It. *disgiunto*, < L. *disjunctus*), pp. of *desjoindre*, disjoin: see *disjoin.*] Disjointed; disjunct; separated.

Thinking, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Carrying on a *disjoynt* and privat interest of his own.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

disjoint†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *desjointe, desjoincte*, separation, division, rupture, < *desjoint*, pp. of *desjoindre*, disjoin: see *disjoint, a.*, and *disjoin.*] A difficult situation; disadvantage.

But sith I se I stonde in this *disjoynt*,
I wol answere you shortly to the poynt.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 411.

disjointed (dis-join'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disjoint, v.*] **1.** Having the joints or connections separated: as, a *disjointed* fowl; hence, disconnected; incoherent: as, a *disjointed* discourse.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Trust me, I could weep
Rather; for I have found in all thy words
A strange *disjointed* sorrow.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

A young author is apt to run into a confusion of mixed metaphors, which leave the sense *disjointed*.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

2. Out of joint; out of order or sorts; badly jointed together.

Melancholy books,
Which make you laugh that any one should weep,
In this *disjointed* life, for one wrong more.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

disjointedly (dis-join′ted-li), *adv.* In a disjointed or disconnected manner.

disjointedness (dis-join′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being disjointed.

disjointly† (dis-joint′li), *adv.* In a divided state.

When they are perfect, then are they joined; but, *disjointly*, no way can they be perfect.
Sandys, Prudence.

disjunct (dis-jungkt′), *a.* [< L. *disjunctus* or *dijunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, and *disjoint*, *a.*] **1.** Disconnected; separated; distinct. Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by a deep incision.—**Disjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the sign of modality separates the dictum into two parts. See *conjunct modal*, under *conjunct*.—**Disjunct motion.** See *motion*.—**Disjunct proposition**, a disjunctive proposition.

So when I say, Tomorrow it will rain or it will not rain, this *disjunct proposition* is necessary, but the necessity lies upon the disjunction of the parts, not upon the parts themselves. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. iii. § 12.

Disjunct species, in *logic*, different species considered as coming under one genus.—**Disjunct tetrachord.** See ★*tetrachord*.

disjunction (dis-jungk′shon), *n.* [= OF. *disjoinction*, *desjoinccion*, F. *disjonction* = Sp. *disyunción* = Pg. *disjuncção* = It. *disgiunzione*, < L. *disjunctio*(*n*-) or *dijunctio*(*n*-), separation, < *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, *disjunct*.] **1.** The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; division; distinction.

The *disjunction* of the body and the soul. *South*, Sermons.

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or *disjunction* . . . of its objects. In Conception—that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions)—it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, i.

It is presupposed that there are "two kinds" of consciousness, one individual, the other universal. And the fact will be found to be, I imagine, that consciousness is the unity of the individual and the universal; that there is no purely individual or purely universal. So the *disjunction* made is meaningless. *Mind*, XLI. 17.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic*, the relation between the members of a disjunctive proposition or term.

One side or other of the following *disjunction* is true.
Paley, Evidences, i. 3.

disjunctive (dis-jungk′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *disjoinctif*, F. *disjonctif* = Sp. *disyuntivo* = Pg. *disjunctivo* = It. *disgiuntivo*, < LL. *disjunctivus* or *dijunctivus*, < L. *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjunct*, *disjoin*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving or tending to disjoin; separating; dividing; distinguishing: as, a *disjunctive* conjunction.—**2.** Incapable of joining or uniting. [Rare.]

Atoms . . . of that *disjunctive* nature as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew*.

3. Comprising or marked by a disjunction or separation of parts.

Now, in the whole sphere of experience there is a certain unity, corresponding formally to the category of reciprocity, or *disjunctive* totality. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

4. In *music*, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords: as, a *disjunctive* interval.—**Disjunctive conjunction**, in *gram.*, a word which joins, or brings into relation with each other, sentences or parts of a sentence disjoined in meaning—that is, which express opposed or contrasted ideas: as, he is good *but* rough; I *neither* love him *nor* fear him.—**Disjunctive equation**, in *math.*, a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal to some unspecified one of the other set.—**Disjunctive judgment** or **inference.** Same as *alternative judgment* or *inference* (which see, under *alternative*).—**Disjunctive proposition**, a proposition asserting one or other of two separately described states of things to be true: as, either you will give me your money, or I will take your life.—**Disjunctive syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism in which the major proposition is disjunctive: as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a word that disjoins; a disjunctive conjunction, as *or*, *nor*, *neither*.—**2.** In *logic*, a disjunctive proposition.

disjunctively (dis-jungk′tiv-li), *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; by disjunction.

disjunctor (dis-jungk′tor), *n.* [< NL.**disjunctor*, < L. *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjunct*, *disjoin*.] In *gun.*, a device employed to break simultaneously the electric circuits which pass through the wire targets used for obtaining the velocity of a projectile.—**Disjunctor reading**, the small correction applied to the instrumental reading of any velocimeter to obtain the true reading.

disjuncture (dis-jungk′tūr), *n.* [= OF. *desjointure*, *desjoincture* = It. *disgiuntura*; as *disjunct* + *-ure*. Cf. *juncture*.] The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; disjunction.

Bruises, *disjunctures*, or brokenness of bones.
Goodwin, Works, II. iv. 347.

disjune (dis-jön′), *n.* [Also *dejeune*; < OF. *desjun*, *desjeun*, *desjung*, breakfast, < *desjuner*, *desjeuner*, breakfast: see *dejeune*, *déjeuner*. Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast. [Scotch.]

In the mornyng up scho gatt,
And on hir hairt laid hir *disjune*.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

Did I not tell you, Mysie, that it was my especial pleasure on this occasion to have everything in the precise order wherein it was upon that famous morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his *disjune* at Tillietudlem?
Scott, Old Mortality, xi.

★**disk, disc** (disk), *n.* [< L. *discus*, < Gr. δίσκος, a discus, disk, a dish, trencher: see *discus*, *dish*, *desk*, *dais*.] **1.** Same as *discus*, 1.

Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope*.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten.—**3.** Any flat, or approximately or apparently flat, circular plate or surface.

So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand,
Came to an open space and saw the *disk* of the ocean.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

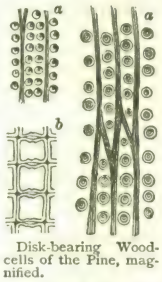
The sun just dipping behind the western mountains, with a *disk* all golden. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

A cellar, in which I this very past summer planted some sunflowers to thrust their great *disks* out from the hollow and allure the bee and the humming-bird.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 4.

Specifically—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The flat surface of an organ, such as a leaf, in distinction from the margin. (*b*) Any flat, circular, discus-shaped growth, as the adhesive disks which form on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper. (*c*) In the family *Asteraceæ*, the series of flowers having a tubular corolla, and forming the central portion or whole of the head, as distinct from a surrounding ligulate-flowered ray; also, the central portion of any radiate inflorescence. (*d*) An enlargement of the torus of a flower about the pistil. This assumes many forms, and is usually glandular or nectariferous. It may be either free (hypogynous) or adnate to the calyx (perigynous), or when the ovary is inferior it may be upon its summit (epigynous). It may also be entire or variously lobed. (*e*) A name sometimes given to the bordered pits (otherwise called dots and discoid markings) which characterize the woody tissue of gymnosperms, as the pine. (*f*) The hymenium of a discocarp; the cup-like or otherwise expanded surface on which the asci are borne in *Discomycetes*.—**5.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any flattened and rounded surface or part; a discus. Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, the part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. (*b*) In *ornith.*, either side of the face of an owl; the set of feathers, of peculiar shape or texture, radiating from the eye as a center, including the loral bristles and the auriculars or opercular feathers, and the ruff which margins the whole. (*c*) In *entom.*, the most elevated part of the thorax or elytra, seen from above; the central portion of the wing.—**6.** In *armor*, same as *roundel*.—**7.** One of the collars separating and securing the cutters on a horizontal mandrel.—**Accessory disk.** See *accessory*.—**Anisotropous disk.** See *striated muscle*, under *striated*.—**Arago's disk**, a disk rotating in its own plane in a field of magnetic force.—**Blastodermic disk.** See *blastodermic*.—**Bowman's disks**, the disks formed by the transverse cleavage of muscular fibers.—**Brachiferous disk.** See *brachiferous*.—**Choked disk**, in *pathol.*, a condition of the optic disk or papilla in which it is swollen, with obscure margins, and the retinal vessels are tortuous. It appears to be an inflammatory condition of the papilla, and is found in connection with intracranial tumors and other affections. Also called *papillitis*.—**Disk coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Disk crank.** See *crank*2.—**Gelatinous disk**, the bell or umbrella of discophorous hydrozoans.—**Germinal disk.** Same as *germ-disk*.—**Maxwell color-disks**, disks having each a single color and slit radially so that one may be made to lap over another to any desired extent. By rotating them on a spindle, the effect of combining certain colors in varying proportions can be studied.—**Newton's disk**, a cardboard disk with radial sectors showing the colors of the spectrum. When rapidly rotated it appears nearly white.—**Oral disk**, in *Polyzoa*, the lophophore (which see). See also *Plumatella*.—**Proligerous disk.** See *discus proligerus*, under *discus*.—**Trochal disk.** See *trochal*. See also *blood-disk*.


Flower of Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). *r*, *r*, rays; *d*, disk.


Epigynous and Hypogynous Disks.
A. Umbelliferous flower: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary. *B*. Flower of the orange family: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary.


Disk-bearing Woodcells of the Pine, magnified.
a, *a*, longitudinal section of cells; *b*, cross-section of cells.

disk-armature (disk′är″mā-tūr), *n.* A dynamo-armature so wound that its coils lie in the form of a disk, which revolves with its plane at right angles to the lines of force of the magnetic field.

disk-clutch (disk′kluch), *n.* A form of friction-clutch in which a disk upon one shaft has an annular plunge which enters an annular groove in the adjacent disk.

disk-dynamo (disk′dī″na-mō), *n.* A dynamo with a disk-armature.

disk-gastrula (disk′gas″trö-lä), *n.* A discogastrula.

disk-harrow (disk′har″ō), *n.* A triangular harrow having a number of sharp-edged concave disks set at such an angle that as the machine is drawn along they pulverize the soil and turn it over in furrows, the disks being kept free from dirt by scrapers.

diskindness (dis-kīnd′nes), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *kindness*.] **1.** Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.—**2.** An ill turn; an injury; a detriment. [Rare in both senses.]

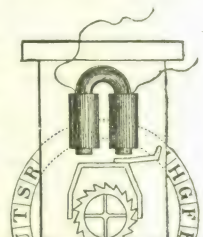
This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause that it does it a real service. *Woodward*.

disknow† (dis-nō′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *know*.] To disown; refuse to acknowledge.

And when he shall (to light thy sinfull load)
Put manhood on, *disknow* him not for God.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

disk-owl (disk′oul), *n.* The barn-owl: so called because the facial disk is complete. See *disk*, 5 (*b*).

disk-telegraph (disk′tel″e-gräf), *n.* A telegraph in which the letters of the alphabet or figures are placed on a circular plate in such a manner that they can be brought in succession to an opening, or indicated in succession in some ★other way, as by a pointer.


Disk-telegraph.

disk-valve (disk′valv), *n.* A valve consisting of a perforated disk with a partial and reciprocating, or a complete, rotation upon a circular seat, the openings in which form ports for steam and other ★fluids.

disk-wheel (disk′hwēl), *n.* A worm-wheel in which a spiral thread on the face of the disk drives a spur-gear the space of one tooth at each revolution, the shafts of the disk and gear being at right angles to each other.

disladet (dis-lād′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lade*.] To unlade. *Heywood*.

dislady† (dis-lā′di), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lady*.] To deprive of the reputation or position of a lady. *B. Jonson*.

dislawyer† (dis-lâ′yėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lawyer*.] To deprive of the standing of a lawyer. *Roger North*.

disleal†, *a.* [< OF. *desleal*, *desleel*, disloyal: see *disloyal* and *leal*.] Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

Disleall Knight, whose coward corage chose
To wreake itselfe on beast all innocent.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 5.

disleave (dis-lēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disleaved*, ppr. *disleaving*. [< *dis-* priv. + *leave*3.] To deprive of leaves. *Sylvester*. [Rare.]

Where June crowded once, I see
Only bare trunk and *disleaved* tree.
Lowell, The Nest.

dislikable (dis-lī′ka-bl), *a.* [< *dislike* + *-able*.] Worthy of being disliked; displeasing; distasteful. Also spelled *dislikeable*.

A lively little Provençal figure, not *dislikeable*.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 71.

dislike (dis-līk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disliked*, ppr. *disliking*. [< *dis-* priv. + *like*3, *v.* Cf. *mislike*.] **1.** To annoy; vex; displease. [Archaic.]

To vs there may bee nothing more grieuous and *disliking* then that any thing should happen through the default of our Subjects. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 145.

Iago. I pray you call them in.
Cas. I'll do't; but it *dislikes* me. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Would I had broke a joint
When I devised this, that should so *dislike* her.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

2. To be displeased with; regard with some aversion or displeasure; disrelish; not to like.

2d *Gent.* I never heard any soldier *dislike* it.
Lucio. I believe thee: for I think thou never wast where grace was said. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2.

dislike (dis-līk'), *n.* [< *dislike*, *v.*] 1. The feeling of being displeased; fixed aversion or distaste; repugnance; the attitude of one's mind toward one who or that which is disagreeable.

At length a reverend sire among them came,
And of their doings great *dislike* declared,
And testified against their ways.
Milton, P. L., xi. 720.

Our likings and *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addison.*

2†. Discord; disagreement.

A murmur rose
That showed *dislike* among the Christian peers.
Fairfax.

=**Syn. 1.** *Hatred*, *Dislike*, *Antipathy*, etc. (see *antipathy*); disrelish, distaste, disapprobation. *Disfavor*, *Dishonor*, etc. See *odium*.

dislikeable, *a.* See *dislikable*.

dislikeful (dis-līk'fûl), *a.* [< *dislike* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of dislike; disaffected; disagreeable.

I thinke it best by an union of manners, and conformitye of myndes, to bring them to be one people, and to putt away the *dislikefull* conceit both of the one and the other. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Now were it not, sir Scudamour, to you
Dislikefull paine so sad a taske to take.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 40.

dislikelihood (dis-līk'li-hûd), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *likelihood*.] Want of likelihood; improbability. *Scott.* [Rare.]

disliken† (dis-lī'kn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *liken*.] To make unlike; disguise. [Rare.]

Muffle your face;
Dismantle you; and, as you can, *disliken*
The truth of your own seeming.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

dislikeness† (dis-līk'nes), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *likeness*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

For that which is not design'd to represent any thing but itself can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it.
Locke, Human Understanding, iii. 4.

disliker (dis-lī'kėr), *n.* One who dislikes or disapproves.

Among many *dislikers* of the queen's marriage.
Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 28.

dislimb (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *limb*.] To tear the limbs from; dismember. *Latham.* [Rare.]

dislimn† (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *limn*.] To obliterate the lines of; efface; disfigure.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dislink (dis-link'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *link*[1].] To unlink; disconnect; separate.

There a group of girls
In circle waited, whom the electric shock
Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

dislive†, *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *live* for *life*, as in *alive*, abbr. *live*[2].] To deprive of life.

No, she not destroys it
When she *dislives* it.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

disload (dis-lōd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *load*.] To relieve of a load; disburden. *Carlyle.*

dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dislocated*, ppr. *dislocating*. [< ML. *dislocatus*, pp. of *dislocare* (> It. *dislocare*, *dislogare*, *slogare* = Sp. *dislocar* = Pg. *deslocar* = OF. *disloquer*), displace, < L. *dis-* priv. + *locare*, place: see *dis-* priv. and *locate*.] 1. To displace; put out of regular place or position; hence, to interrupt the continuity or order of; throw out of order; disjoint; derange.

The archbishop's see, *dislocated* or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again.
Fuller.

Numerous dikes . . . intersect the strata, which have in several places been *dislocated* with considerable violence, and thrown into highly-inclined positions.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 5.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, to put out of joint or out of position, as a limb or an organ; particularly, to displace from the socket of the joint, as a bone; luxate; disjoint, as by violence.—**Dislocated line** or **stria,** in *entom.*, a line or stria that is interrupted, the parts divided not forming a right line.—**Dislocated margin,** in *entom.*, a margin in which the general direction or curve is broken in one place by an abrupt outward or inward flexion.

dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *dislocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dislocated. *Montgomery.*

★**dislocatedly** (dis'lō-kā-ted-li), *adv.* In a dislocated or disjointed manner. [Rare.]

dislocation (dis-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dislocation* = Sp. *dislocación* = Pg. *deslocação*, < ML. **dislocatio(n-)*, < *dislocare*, pp. *dislocatus*, displace: see *dislocate*, *v.*] 1. Displacement; derangement or disorder of parts.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel;
Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation.*
Clough, Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich.

Stopping the purchase and coinage of silver is the first step and the best which the United States can take in doing their great part to repair the monetary *dislocation* of the world. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. xxxv.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*: (*a*) The displacement or separation of the parts of a joint; the unjointing of a limb; luxation. When dislocation takes place as the result of violence, it is called *primitive* or *accidental*; and when it happens as a consequence of disease, which has destroyed the tissues forming the joint, it is called *consecutive* or *spontaneous*. A *simple dislocation* is a dislocation unattended by a wound communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and a *compound dislocation* is a dislocation which is attended by such a wound.

But he [Ravillac] scaped only with this, his body was pull'd between four horses that one might hear his bones crack, and after the *dislocation* they were set again.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 18.

(*b*) Anatomical displacement, as of an organ through disease or violence; malposition.—3. In *geol.*, a break in the continuity of strata, always attended with more or less movement of the rocks on one side or the other, so that, in following any one stratum, it will be found to be above or below the place which it would have occupied had no break or dislocation occurred. See *fault*.

dislodge (dis-loj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dislodged*, ppr. *dislodging*. [< OF. *desloger*, F. *déloger* (= It. *disloggiare*, *diloggiare*, *sloggiare*; ML. *dislogiare*), < *des-* priv. + *loger*, lodge: see *lodge*.] I. *trans.* To remove or drive from a lodgment or resting-place; displace from a normal or a chosen position or habitation: as, to *dislodge* a stone from a cliff; to *dislodge* an army or the occupants of a house.

The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcius gone.
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shore. *Woodward.*

In single file they move, and stop their breath,
For fear they should *dislodge* the o'erhanging snows.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

On arrival at the ford, I found it in possession of a small body of Arabs, which I had no difficulty in *dislodging*.
Quoted in *E. Sartorius's* In the Soudan, p. 50.

II. *intrans.* To go from a place of lodgment, abode, or rest.

They . . . thought it better to *dislodge* betimes to some place of better advantage & less danger, if any such could be found. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad accommodations will make him *dislodge*.
South, Sermons, IX. 157.

dislodgment (dis-loj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desloge-ment*, F. *délogement*, < *desloger*, dislodge: see *dislodge*.] The act of dislodging, or the state of being dislodged; displacement; forcible removal.

dislogistic, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *dyslogistic*.

disloign†, *v. t.* [< OF. *desloignier*, *deslongier*, remove to a distance, < *des-*, apart, + *loignier*, remove. Cf. *eloign*.] To remove to a distance.

Low looking dales, *disloignd* from common gaze.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 24.

disloyal (dis-loi'al), *a.* [< OF. *desloial*, *desloyal* (also *desleal*, *desleel*, > E. *disleal*, q. v.), F. *déloyal* (= Sp. Pg. *desleal* = It. *disleale*), disloyal, < *des-* priv. + *loial*, *loyal*, loyal.] 1. Not true to one's allegiance; false to one's obligation of loyalty to a sovereign, state, or government; not loyal.

William Malmesbury writes, that the King was killed by two Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, hired by the same *disloyal* Edrick. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 16.

Hence—2. Not true to one's obligations or engagements; inconstant in duty or in love; faithless; perfidious.

Such things in a false *disloyal* knave
Are tricks of custom. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

The kindest eyes that look on you
Without a thought *disloyal*. *Mrs. Browning.*

disloyally (dis-loi'al-i), *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of loyalty; faithlessly; perfidiously.

disloyalness† (dis-loi'al-nes), *n.* Disloyalty. *Bailey*, 1727.

disloyalty (dis-loi'al-ti), *n.* [< OF. *desloiaute*, *desloyaute*, *desloyaulte*, also *deslealte*, *desleaute*, F. *déloyauté* (= Sp. *deslealtad* = Pg. *deslealdade* = It. *dislealtà*), disloyalty, < *desloial*, disloyal: see *disloyal*. Cf. *loyalty*.] 1. Want of loyalty; specifically, violation of allegiance or duty to a sovereign, state, or government.

He [Suffolk] . . . prayed that if any one would charge him with treason or *disloyalty*, he would come forth and make a definite accusation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 345.

2. Want of fidelity to one's obligations or engagements; inconstancy in duty or in love; faithlessness; perfidy. *Spectator.*=**Syn.** Unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidy, undutifulness, disaffection.

disluster, dislustre (dis-lus'tėr), *v. t.* [= F. *délustrer* = Sp. Pg. *deslustrar* = It. *slustrare*, deprive of luster; as *dis-* priv. + *luster*.] To deprive of luster.

And Winter suddenly, like crazy Lear,
Reels back, and brings the dead May in his arms,
Her budding breasts and wan *dislustred* front
With frosty streaks and drifts of his white beard
All overblown. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

dismade† (dis-mād'), *a.* [< *dis-*, for *mis-*, + *made*, pp. of *make*.] Ugly; ill-shaped.

Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell,
Some like to houndes, some like to apes, *dismayd*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

dismail† (dis-māl'), *v. t.* [< ME. **dismaillen*, *dismallen*, < OF. *desmaillier*, *desmailier*, *desmailler*, *desmaeler*, *desmaller*, F. *démailler*, break the mail of, < *des-* priv. + *maille*, mail: see *dis-* and *mail*[1].] To break the mail of; divest of a coat of mail.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,
And hys hauberke *dismalled* all expresse,
In many places holes gret and small.
Rom. of Partenay, p. 151.

Their mightie strokes their haberjeons *dismayld*,
And naked made each others manly spalles.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

★**dismal** (diz'mal), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dismall*, *diesmall*, *dismold*, *dysmel*, *dysemol*; < ME. *dismal*, *dismall*, *dismale*, *disemal*, *dysmall*, found first as a noun in the phrase "in the *dismal*" (see quot. under II., 1), a word of which the etymology was long unrecognized, in consequence of the fusion of a phrase into an apparent single noun and the use of this noun as an adjective and the non-appearance of the AF. original: ME. *dismal*, < AF. *dis mal*, < L. *dies mali*, evil days: see *dial* and *mal-*.] I. *a.* 1. Evil; unlucky: used with *days* or *day* (being in fact *dismal*, *n.*, with the explanatory word *days* added).

The *dies mali* were Jan. 1, 25; Feb. 4, 26; March 1, 28; April 10, 20; May 3, 25; June 10, 16; July 13, 22; Aug. 1, 30; Sept. 3, 21; Oct. 3, 22; Nov. 5, 28; Dec. 7, 22. They are said to have been called 'Egyptian days' because first discovered or computed by Egyptian astrologers; though some mediæval writers connected them with the plagues of ancient Egypt (cf. the Chaucer quot. 1369, where the word appears to be treated as OF. *dis mal*, ten evils, or plagues, plāgæ; see Prof. Skeat's note, Chaucer, I. 493); some, still more fancifully, associated them with the gloom of 'Egyptian' darkness. *N. E. D.*

Her *disemale daies* and her fatal houres.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, iii.

One only *dismall day*.
Gascoigne, Works (ed. Hazlitt), i. 204.

But, full of princely bounty and great mind,
The conqueror nought cared him to slay;
But, casting wronges and all revenge behind,
More glory thought to give life than decay,
And sayd; "Paynim, this is thy *dismall day*;
Yet if thou wilt renounce thy miscreaunce,
And my true liegeman yield thyselfe for ay,
Life will I graunt thee for thy valiaunce,
And all thy wronges will wipe out of my sovenaunce.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 455.

A Highlander, says Mr. Pennant, never begins any Thing of Consequence on the Day of the Week on which the Third of May falls, which he calls the *dismal Day*.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 219.

2. Gloomy; dreary; cheerless; melancholy; doleful; dolorous: originally, as an adjective, in the phrase *dismal day* or *dismal days* (see etymology), whence it was extended to any visible physical surroundings, or anything perceived or apprehended, tending to depress or chill the spirits.

To what things *dismal* as the depth of hell
Wilt thou provoke me?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

They have some tradition that Solomon's house and gardens were there; but it is a very bad situation, and there is no prospect from it but of the *dismal* hills on the other side. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 43.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the *dismal* tidings when he frown'd.
Yet he was kind; or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault;
The village all declar'd how much he knew.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 204.

II. *n.* **1†.** Evil days; certain days, otherwise called 'Egyptian days,' regarded as unlucky.

I not [ne wot, know not] wel how that I began,
Ful evel rehersen hit I can,
And eek, as helpe me God withal,
I trow hit was *in the dismal*
That was the woundes of Egipte.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1206.

2. Gloom; melancholy; dumps: usually in the plural, in the phrase *in the dismals*. [Colloq.]

Dismal, a mental disease, probably melancholy.
Polwart. (*Jamieson.*)

He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up *in the dismals*. What can be the matter now? *Foote*, The Liar, ii.

3. *pl.* Mourning-garments.

As my lady is decked out in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint. *Foote*, Trip to Calais, iii.

4. A name given in the southern Atlantic States, in the region bordering on the sea and sounds, and especially in North Carolina, to a tract of land, swampy in character, often covered by a considerable thickness of half-decayed wood and saturated with water. Some of the so-called dismals are essentially peat-swamps or bogs. They often inclose island-like knobs and hummocks of firm land. The soil and forest-growth of the dismals vary in different regions. The Great Dismal Swamp lies on the border of North Carolina and Virginia. Much of this is a peat-bog, and a very large part is covered by a stunted growth of shrubs and dwarfed trees.

5†. The devil.

Ye *dismall*, devill, [L.] diabolus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 13, l. 20.

How suld he kyth mirakil, and he sa evil?
Never bot by the *dysmel*, or the devil.
Priest's Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems Repr., I. 17).

dismal (diz'mal), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dismaled* or *dismalled*, ppr. *dismaling* or *dismalling*. [< *dismal*, *a.*] To feel dismal or melancholy. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Miss L. sung various old elegies of Jackson, Dr. Harrington, and Linley, and O! how I *dismalled* in hearing them. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 344.

dismality (diz-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dismalities* (-tiz). [< *dismal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being dismal; that which is dismal. *Davies.*

What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities?*
Miss Burney, Camilla, vi. 14.

dismally (diz'mal-i), *adv.* In a dismal manner; with gloom or sorrow; cheerlessly; depressingly.

dismalness (diz'mal-nes), *n.* The state of being dismal.

There is one pleasure . . . that your deepest *dismalness* will never resist. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

disman (dis-man'), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *dismanned*, ppr. *dismanning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *man*.] **1.** To deprive of men; destroy the male population of. *Kinglake.*—**2†.** To deprive of humanity; unman.

Though, indeed, if we consider this dissolution, man by death is absolutely divided and *disman'd*.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 47.

dismantle (dis-man'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismantled*, ppr. *dismantling*. [< OF. *desmanteller*, take off one's cloak, raze or beat down the wall of a fortress, dismantle, F. *démanteler* = Sp. Pg. *desmantelar* = It. *dismantellare*, *smantellare;* as *dis-* priv. + *mantle:* see *dis-* and *mantle*.] **1†.** To deprive of dress; strip; divest; undress.

Take your sweetheart's hat,
And pluck it o'er your brows; muffle your face;
Dismantle you. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2. To loose; throw open or off; undo. [Rare.]

That she who even but now was your best object, . . .
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Specifically—**3.** To deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or the like: as, to *dismantle* a ship, a fortress, a town, etc.

When Ptolemais was taken, Saladine, fearing the Christians further proceeding, *dismantles* all the best Towns that were near it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 63.

None but an accomplished military engineer could attempt to give an account of the remains of all the fortifications, Venetian and English, *dismantled*, ruined, or altogether blown up. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 360.

4†. To break down; make useless; destroy.

His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose, *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.
Dryden.

dismarry† (dis-mar'i), *v. t.* [< OF. *desmarier*, F. *démarier* = Sp. *desmaridar* (obs.), unmarry; as *dis-* priv. + *marry*[1].] To divorce.

Howebeit agaynst the yonge mannes mynde he was *dismaryed*, and maryed agayne to another gentylwoman.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. exc.

dismarshal† (dis-mär'shal), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *marshal*.] To derange; disorder.

What was *dismarshall'd* late
In this thy noble frame,
And lost the prime estate,
Hath re-obtain'd the same,
Is now most perfect seen.
Drummond, Sonnets.

dismask† (dis-mask'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desmasquer*, F. *démasquer* (= Pg. *desmascarar* = It. *dismascherare*, *smascherare;* cf. Sp. *desenmascarar*), < *des-* priv. + *masquer*, mask: see *dis-* and *mask*, *v.*] To strip a mask from; uncover; remove that which conceals; unmask.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in their bud;
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shown,
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

dismast (dis-mast'), *v. t.* [= F. *démâter* (cf. Pg. *desmastrear*); as *dis-* priv. + *mast*[1].] To deprive of a mast or masts; break and carry away the masts from: as, a *dismasted* ship.

We lay
Leaky, *dismasted*, a most hopeless prey
To winds and waves.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 63.

dismastment (dis-mast'ment), *n.* [= F. *démâtement* (cf. Pg. *desmastreamento*); as *dismast* + *-ment*.] The act of dismasting, or the state of being dismasted. [Rare.]

dismaw† (dis-mâ'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *maw*[1].] To disgorge from the maw.

Now, Mistress Rodriguez, you may unrip yourself and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. vii.

dismay (dis-mā'), *v.* [< ME. *dismayen*, *desmayen*, also *demayen*, terrify, dishearten, intr. lose courage, < OF. **desmayer*, **dismayer*, in pp. *dismaye*, as adj. (equiv. to *esmayer*, *esmoyer* = Pr. *esmaiar*, with different prefix *es-*, < L. *ex*), = Sp. *desmayar* = Pg. *desmaiar* = It. *dismagare*, now *smagare*, lose courage, trans. terrify, dismay, < L. *dis-* priv. + Goth. **magan* = OHG. *magan*, G. *mögen* = AS. **magan* (pres. ind. *mæg*, E. *may*[1]), have power; cf. OHG. *magēn*, be strong, *unmagēn*, become weak, and see *may*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break down the courage of, as by sudden danger or insuperable difficulty; overcome with fear of impending calamity or failure; fill with despairing apprehension; utterly dishearten: usually in the past participle.

Than thei toke the queene and ledde hir to hir chambre sore affraied, and thei badde hir be nothinge *dismayed*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 465.

Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed*. Josh. i. 9.

Be not *dismay'd*, for succour is at hand.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Thisbe . . . saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
And ran *dismay'd* away. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

The guests in silence prayed and shook,
And terror dimmed each lofty look,
But none of all the astonished train
Was so *dismayed* as Deloraine.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 27.

2†. To defeat by sudden onslaught; put to rout.

When the bold Centaures made that bloudy fray
With the fierce Lapithes which did them *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 13.

3†. To disquiet; trouble: usually reflexive.

And *dismaye yow* not in no maner, but trust verely in god, and often repeireth to me, for I duell not fer hens.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

"Madame," quod she, "*dismay yow* neuer a dele,
Be of good chere, hurt not yow to soore."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 743.

He shewd him selfe to be *dismayd*,
More for the love which he had left behynd,
Then that which he had to Sir Paridel resynd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 37.

=**Syn. 1.** To appal, daunt, dispirit, deject, frighten, paralyze, demoralize.

II.† *intrans.* To be daunted; stand aghast with fear; be confounded with terror.

Dismay not, princes, at this accident,
Nor grieve that Rouen is so recovered.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

dismay (dis-mā'), *n.* [< *dismay*, *v.* Cf. F. *émoi*, anxiety, flutter, < OF. *esmoi* (= Pr. *esmai* = It. *smago*), < *esmoyer*, *esmayer*, v.: see *dismay*, *v.*] **1.** Sudden or complete loss of courage; despairing fear or apprehension; discouraged or terrified amazement; utter disheartenment.

And each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 422.

He who has learned to survey the labor without *dismay* has achieved half the victory. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 532.

Ask how thou such sights
May'st see without *dismay*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2†. Ruin; defeat; destruction.

Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives
Upon a rocke with horrible *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

=**Syn. 1.** *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. (see *alarm*); discouragement.

dismayedness† (dis-mād'nes), *n.* The state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

All the time of the storm few of our people were sick, . . . and there appeared no fear or *dismayedness* among them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 12.

dismayful (dis-mā'fûl), *a.* [< *dismay* + *-ful*, **1.**] Full of dismay; causing dismay.

Greatly queld,
And much dismayd with that *dismayfull* sight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 26.

dismaying† (dis-mā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dismay*, *v.*] Dismay.

He says it was pure *dismaying* and fear that made them [the captains of the ships] all run upon the Galloper, not having their wits about them; and that it was a miracle they were not all lost. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 409.

dismayl†, *v. t.* Same as *dismail*.

dismet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dime*.

dismeasured† (dis-mezh'ūrd), *a.* [< *dis-* + *measure* + *-ed*[2], after OF. *desmesure* (F. *démesuré* = Sp. Pg. *desmesurado* = It. *dismisurato*, *smisurato*), pp. of *desmesurer*, go beyond measure, be unrestrained, < *des-* priv. + *mesurer*, measure.] **1.** Not rightly measured; mismeasured. *Worcester.*—**2.** Without measure; unrestrained.

I will not that my penne bee so *dismeasured* to reprove so muche the aunciente men, that the glorie all onely shoulde abyde with them that be present.
Golden Boke, Prol.

dismember (dis-mem'bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *dismembren*, *desmembren*, *demembren*, < OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desmembrar* = It. *dismembrare*, *smembrare*), < ML. *dismembrare* (equiv. to *demembrare:* see *demember*), dismember, < L. *dis-* priv. + *membrum*, member.] **1.** To separate the members of; divide limb from limb; tear or cut in pieces; dilacerate.

Whan this kynge saugh hym-self so *dismembred* he fill in swowne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

Dysmembre that heron. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*

2. To strip of members or constituent parts; sever and distribute the parts of; take a part or parts from: as, to *dismember* a kingdom.

Any philosophy reported entire, and *dismembered* by articles. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 181.

The only question was, by whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that mighty empire [Spain]. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. i.

The settlers of the western country . . . have gone to add to the American family, not to *dismember* it.
Everett, Orations, I. 348.

3. To withdraw or exclude from membership, as of a society or body; declare to be no longer a member. [Rare.]

Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics. *Walpole*, Letters (1769), III. 290.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To disjoint, pull apart, break up.

dismembered (dis-mem'bėrd), *a.* [< *dis-* + *member* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *déchaussé*. (*b*) Having a principal part cut away, as the legs and tail: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *démembré*. [Rare.]

dismemberer (dis-mem'bėr-ėr), *n.* One who dismembers.

dismemberment (dis-mem'bėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *desmembrement*, F. *démembrement* (= Pr. *desmembrament* = Sp. *desmembramiento* = Pg. *desmembramento* = It. *dismembramento*, *smembramento*, < ML. **dismembramentum*, < *dismembrare*, dismember: see *dismember* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; severance of limbs or parts from the main body: as, the *dismemberment* of an animal or of a country.

After the three *dismemberments* of the old kingdom, the name of Poland was chiefly retained by the part of the divided territory annexed to Russia.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 306.

2. Severance of membership; a breaking off of connection as a member. [Rare.]

The aversion of the inhabitants to the *dismemberment* of their country from the Aragonese monarchy.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

dismembrator (dis-mem'brā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *desmembrador*, < ML. *dismembrator* (a plunderer), < *dismembrare*, pp. *dismembratus*, dismember: see *dismember*.] A device for separating flour from bran. See the extract.

In some mills a machine called a *dismembrator* is used. . . It has two steel disks, one stationary and one revolving, each carrying a multitude of needles, which work like the pins on a threshing-machine. The effect is to knock off pieces of flour and middlings attached to bran.
The Century, XXXII. 45.

dismettled† (dis-met'ld), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *mettled*.] Without mettle or spirit. *Llewellen.*

dismiss (dis-mis'), *v. t.* [First in early mod. E., being modified, after L. pp. *dimissus*, < ME. *dismitten*: see *dismit, dimit, demit*[2].] **1.** To send away; order or give permission to depart.

He *dismissed* the assembly. Acts xix. 41.

With thanks, and pardon to you all,
I do *dismiss* you to your several countries.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

They abode with him 12 daies, and were *dismiss'd* with rich presents. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

2. To discard; remove from office, service, or employment.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
To every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

The existence of the king gives our House of Commons the power of practically *dismissing* the executive government, as soon as it simply ceases to approve of its policy.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 380.

3. To put aside; put away; put out of mind: as, to *dismiss* the subject.

Man may *dismiss* compassion from his heart,
But God will never. *Cowper*, The Task, vi. 442.

4. In *law*, to reject; put out of court: as, the complaint was *dismissed* for lack of proof; the appeal was *dismissed* for irregularity.—**Syn. 1.** To let go.—**2.** To discharge, turn off, turn out, cashier.

dismiss† (dis-mis'), *n.* [< *dismiss*, *v.*] Discharge; dismissal.

His majesties servants, with great expressions of grief for their *dismiss*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation, and so departed.
Sir T. Herbert, Threnodia Carolina, I. 14.

dismissal (dis-mis'al), *n.* [< *dismiss* + *-al*.] **1.** The act of dismissing, or the state or fact of being dismissed. (*a*) Command or permission to depart.

He wept, he prayed
For his *dismissal*. *Wordsworth.*

(*b*) Discharge; displacement from employment or office. (*c*) The act of discarding, or the state of being discarded.

In Mohammedan law, . . . in ordinary divorce or *dismissal* the wife claims her dowry.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 92.

2. Liberation; manumission. [Rare.]

All those wronged and wretched creatures
By his hand were freed again; . . .
He recorded their *dismissal*, . . .
And the monk replied, "Amen!"
Longfellow, The Norman Baron.

dismission (dis-mish'on), *n.* [< *dismiss* + *-ion*, after *dimission*, *demission*[2], < L. *dimissio(n-)*, < *dimittere*, dismiss: see *demission*[2], *dimission*.] **1.** The act of sending away; leave or command to depart; dismissal: as, the *dismission* of the grand jury.

You must not stay here longer, your *dismission*
Is come from Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dismission* from the sky.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 346.

As any of ye rest came over them, or of ye other returned upon occasion, they should be reputed as members without any further *dismission* or testimoniall.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 42.

2. Removal from office or employment; discharge; in universities, the sending away of a student without all the penalties attending expulsion. Thus, the dismissed student may take a degree at another university, and in some cases even reënter the same university.

3. In *law*, a decision that a suit is not or cannot be maintained; rejection as unworthy of being noticed or granted.

dismissive† (dis-mis'iv), *a.* [< *dismiss* + *-ive*.] Giving dismission; dismissory: as, "the *dismissive* writing," *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

dismissory (dis-mis'ō-ri), *a.* [< *dismiss* + *-ory*. Cf. *dimissory*, *demissory*.] **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.—**2.** Granting leave to depart.—**Letter dismissory.** See *dimissory letter*, under *dimissory*.

dismit† (dis-mit'), *v. t.* [ME. *dismitten*, *dismytten*, < OF. *desmettre*, *desmetre* (= It. *dismettere*, *smettere*, as if < L. **dismittere*), var. of *demettre*, *demetre*, F. *démettre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. *dimitir* = Pg. *dimittir* = It. *dimettere*, dismiss, give up, < L. *dimittere*, pp. *dimissus*, send away, dismiss: see *demit*[2] and *dimit*, doublets of *dismit*, and cf. *dismiss*, which has taken the place of *dismit*.] To send away; dismiss.

Bretheren *dismitteden* Poul and Silas in to Beroan.
Wyclif, Acts xvii. 10 (Oxf.).

dismortgage (dis-môr'gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismortgaged*, ppr. *dismortgaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind him a great mass of gold. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove.

dismount (dis-mount'), *v.* [< OF. *desmonter*, F. *démonter* = Sp. Pg. *desmontar* = It. *dismontare*, *smontare*, < ML. *dismontare*, dismount, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *montare* (F. *monter*, etc.), mount: see *mount*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To descend from a height; come or go down.

Now the bright Sunne gynneth to *dismount*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

2. To get off from a horse or other ridden animal; descend or alight, as a rider from the saddle: as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount*.

When any one *dismounts* on the road, the way of getting up is on the back of the Arab, who stoops down, and so they climb up the neck of the camel.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

II. *trans.* **1.** To throw or bring down from an elevation, or from a place or post of authority. [Rare or obsolete.]

Samuel, . . . ungratefully and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxv.

2. To throw or bring down from a horse; unhorse: as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.

When the fight became visible, half the knights on each side were *dismounted*, some by the dexterity of their adversary's lance, some by superior weight and strength of opponents, which had borne down both horse and man.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xii.

3. To remove or throw down, as cannon or other artillery from their carriages, or from a parapet or intrenchment; destroy the mountings of, so as to render useless.—**4.** To remove from a frame, setting, or other mounting: as, to *dismount* a picture or a jewel.—**Dismounting battery** (*milit.*), a battery placed and directed to breach or destroy the parapet of a fortification, and disable the enemy's cannon. Dismounting batteries employing direct fire are generally termed *breaching batteries* or *counter-batteries*; when employing flank or reverse fire, *enfilading batteries*.

disna (diz'nä). Scotch for *does not*.

He *disna* like to be disturbed on Saturdays wi' business.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

disnaturalize (dis-nat'ū-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnaturalized*, ppr. *disnaturalizing*. [= F. *dénaturaliser* = Sp. Pg. *desnaturalizar*; as *dis-* priv. + *naturalize*.] To make alien or unnatural; denaturalize. [Rare.]

There is this to be said in favour of retaining the usual form and pronunciation of this well-known name [Job], that if it were *disnaturalised* and put out of use, an etymology in our language would be lost sight of.
Southey, The Doctor, cxv.

disnature (dis-nā'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnatured*, ppr. *disnaturing*. [< ME. *disnaturen*, < OF. *desnaturer*, F. *dénaturer* = Pg. *desnaturar* = It. *disnaturare*; as *dis-* priv. + *nature*.] To change the nature of; make unnatural. [Rare.]

Ymage repaired and *disnatured* fro kynde, holde thy pees, ne enquere no mo thinges, for nought will I telle the but be-fore the Emperour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her!
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

The king
Remembered his departure, and he felt
Feelings which long from his *disnatured* breast
Ambition had expelled. *Southey.*

disnest (dis-nest'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *nest*.] **1.** To free from use or occupation as if for a nest.

Any one may see that our author's chief design was to *disnest* heaven of so many immoral and debauched deities.
Dryden, Life of Lucian.

2. To dislodge as if from a nest.

disobedience (dis-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* [< ME. *disobedience*, < OF. *desobedience* (= Sp. Pg. *desobediencia* = It. *disobbedienza*, *disubbidienza*), < *desobedient*, disobedient: see *disobedient*.] **1.** The fact of being disobedient; lack of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command, injunction, or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbidden; disregard of duty prescribed by authority.

By one man's *disobedience* many were made sinners.
Rom. v. 19.

Thou, Posthumus, that didst set up
My *disobedience* 'gainst the king my father.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Because no *disobedience* can ensue,
Where no submission to a judge is due.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 485.

2. Non-compliance, as with a natural law; failure to submit to a superior influence.

This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Sir R. Blackmore.

disobediency† (dis-ō-bē'di-en-si), *n.* Disobedience. *Taylor.*

disobedient (dis-ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* [Not found in ME. (which had *disobeisant*, q. v.); < OF. *desobedient* (= Pr. *desobediens*), disobedient, < *des-* priv. + *obedient*, obedient: see *dis-* and *obedient*. Cf. *disobey*, *disobeisant*.] **1.** Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; acting with disregard of duty; not submitting to rules or regulations prescribed by authority: as, children *disobedient* to parents; citizens *disobedient* to the laws.

I was not *disobedient* unto the heavenly vision.
Acts xxvi. 19.

Thou knowest since yesterday
How *disobedient* slaves the forfeit pay.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 264.

2. Not yielding to exciting force or agency; not to be influenced; insensible.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

disobediently (dis-ō-bē'di-ent-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

He *disobedientlie* refused to come, pretending some feare of bodilie harm, through the malice of some that were about the king. *Holinshed*, Edw. III., an. 1340.

disobeisance†, *n.* [< OF. *desobeissance*, F. *désobéissance*, < *desobeissant*, disobedient: see *disobeisant*. Cf. *obeisance*.] Disobedience.

For lacke of whiche dylygence, thei that were disposed to do *disobeysaunce* were incoraged and inboldened.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 4.

disobeisant†, *a.* [ME. *disobeisaunt*, *disobeysaunt*, < OF. *desobeissant*, F. *désobéissant*, < *des-* priv. + *obeissant*, obedient: see *dis-* and *obeisant*.] Disobedient.

And if that I to hyre be founde vntrewe,
Disobeysaunt, or wilful necligent.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 428.

Thenne they all with one voyce answered, we wyll that this be done, for surely he is *disobeysaunt* and a rebell agaynst you. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., xliii.

disobey (dis-ō-bā'), *v.* [< ME. *disobeyen*, *disobeien*, < OF. *desobeir*, F. *désobéir* (= Pr. *desobedir* = It. *disobbedire*, *disubbidire*; cf. Sp. Pg. *desobedecer*), disobey, < *des-* priv. + *obeir*, obey: see *dis-* and *obey*.] **I.** *trans.* To neglect or refuse to obey; transgress or violate a command or injunction of; refuse submission to: as, children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* the laws.

I needs must *disobey* him for his good;
How should I dare obey him to his harm?
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* To refuse obedience; disregard authority or command; violate rules or regulations.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

disobeyer (dis-ō-bā'ėr), *n.* One who disobeys.

disobligation† (dis-ob-li-gā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *desobrigação* = It. *disobbligazione*; as *disoblige* + *-ation*: see *disoblige*.] **1.** Freedom from obligation.

If it [the law] had been de facto imposed, it could not oblige the conscience; then the conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 3.

2. The act of disobliging; an act showing disregard of obligation, or unwillingness to oblige.

He [Selden] intended to haue given his owne library to the Vniversity of Oxford, but received *disobligation* from them, for that they would not lend him some MSS.
Aubrey MSS., in Selden's Table-Talk, p. 7.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince . . . that he would never forget it. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. i. 16.

disobligatory† (dis-ob'li-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [As *disoblige* + *-atory*.] Releasing from obligation. *King Charles*, Letter to Henderson.

disoblige (dis-ō-blīj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disobliged*, ppr. *disobliging*. [< OF. *desobliger*, F. *désobliger* (= Sp. *desobligar* = Pg. *desobrigar* = It. *disobbligare*), disoblige, < *des-* priv. + *obliger*, oblige: see *dis-* and *oblige*.] **1.** To refuse or neglect to oblige; act contrary to the desire or convenience of; fail to accommodate.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*. *Addison.*

Your sister here, that never *disobliged* me in her life.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

2. To incommode; put to inconvenience. [Colloq.]

"I am rambling about the country," said he, "and pursue whatever is novel and interesting, and hope my presence, Madam, will not *disoblige* you."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

3†. To release from obligation.

The taking of priestly orders *disobliges* the suscipient from receiving chrism or confirmation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 401.

No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xxx.

disobligement (dis-ō-blīj′ment), *n.* [< *disoblige* + *-ment.*] The act of disobliging. *Milton.*

To the great *disobligement* [said Mr. Bacon], as we had reason to know, of some of his [Gallatin's] strong political friends at that time. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 450.

disobliger (dis-ō-blī′jėr), *n.* One who disobliges.

disobliging (dis-ō-blī′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disoblige*, *v.*] Not obliging; not disposed to please or to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating: as, a *disobliging* landlord.

disobligingly (dis-ō-blī′jing-li), *adv.* In a disobliging manner; churlishly.

He could not but well remember how foully that business had been managed, and how *disobligingly* he himself had been treated by that ambassadour.
Clarendon, Civil War, I. 14.

disobligingness (dis-ō-blī′jing-nes), *n.* Unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to please or accommodate.

disoccident (dis-ok′si-dent), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *occident.*] **1.** To throw out of reckoning as to the west. Hence—**2.** To confuse as to direction in general.

Perhaps some roguing boy that managed the puppets turn'd the city wrong, and so *disoccidented* our geographer.
Marvell, Works, III. 39.

disoccupation (dis-ok-ū-pā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désoccupation* = Sp. *desocupación* = Pg. *desoccupação* = It. *disoccupazione;* as *dis-* priv. + *occupation.*] Want of occupation; the state of being unoccupied.

He graced the curbstone there with the same lily-like *disoccupation*, and the same sweetness of aspect.
Howells, The Century, XXIX. 493.

Disoma (dī-sō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσωμος*, double-bodied, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα*, body. Cf. *disomatous.*] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Nerinidæ*.

disomatous (dī-sō′mą-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δισώματος*, double-bodied, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body.] Having two bodies; double-bodied.

disopinion (dis-ō-pin′yọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *opinion.*] Difference of opinion; want of belief. [Rare.]

Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, iv.

disorb (dis-ôrb′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *orb.*] To throw out of orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *dis-orb'd*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

disordene†, *a.* [ME., also *disordeyn*, commonly *desordene*, adj. (equiv. to *disordinate*, q. v.), < OF. *desordene*, pp. of *desordener*, throw into disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate.*] Disorderly; vicious.

The *desordene* covetyse of men.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 2.

★ **disorder** (dis-ôr′dėr), *n.* [< OF. *desordre*, F. *désordre* = Pr. *desorde* = Sp. *desorden* = Pg. *desordem* = It. *disordine*, disorder, < L. *dis-* priv. + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *dis-* and *order*, *n.*] **1.** Lack of order or regular arrangement; irregularity; indiscriminate distribution; confusion: as, the troops were thrown into *disorder;* the papers are in *disorder.*

Light shone, and order from *disorder* sprung.
Milton, P. L., iii. 713.

The Achæans are driven in *disorder* to their ships.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 461.

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; breach of public order or law.

It is said that great *disorders* had been committed here by the Greeks at the time of his [St. Polycarp's] festival.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 36.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd *disorder*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. Neglect of rule; disregard of conventionality.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 152.

4. Morbid irregularity, disturbance, or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; physical or mental derangement; properly, a diseased state of either mind or body that does not wholly disable the faculties; but it is often applied more comprehensively.

The following lines upon delirious dreams may appear very extravagant to a reader who never experienced the *disorders* which sickness causes in the brain.
Thompson, Sickness, iii., note.

5. A specific or particular case of disorder; a disease; a derangement, mental or physical: as, gout is a painful *disorder.*—**6.** Mental perturbation; temporary excitement or discomposure; agitation.

I will not keep this form upon my head,
When there is such *disorder* in my wit.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

She looked with wistful *disorder* for some time in my face.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 112.

=**Syn. 1.** Disarrangement, disorganization, disarray, jumble.—**2.** Commotion, turbulence, riotousness.—**4** and **5.** Illness, ailment, complaint, malady.

disorder (dis-ôr′dėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *desordrer*, var. of *desordener*, *desordoner*, *desordonner* = Sp. Pg. *desordenar* = It. *disordinare*, < ML. *disordinare* (found also as *disordonare*, countermand), throw into disorder, < L. *dis-* priv. + *ordinare*, order, regulate: see *dis-* and *order*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate.*] **1.** To destroy or derange the order of; derange; disturb the regular disposition or arrangement of; throw into confusion; disarrange; confuse.

Thou daign'st to shake Heav'ns solid Orbs so bright;
Th' Order of Nature to *dis-order* quight?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The incursions of the Goths and other barbarous nations *disordered* the affairs of the Roman Empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To derange the physical or mental health of; bring into a morbid condition of body or mind; indispose.

The monks are so strongly possessed with the notion of the bad air that they told me several persons had been much *disordered*, and some had even died, by going to the Dead Sea. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 38.

3. To produce mental disturbance in; unsettle the mind of; perturb; agitate.

He said, he looked, he did — nothing at all
Beyond his wont, yet it *disordered* me.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

4. To derange the natural or regular functions of; throw out of order or balance; unsettle the normal condition of: as, to *disorder* one's liver; his mind is *disordered.*

A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit. *Macaulay.*

It is a great Folly to *disorder* our selves at the Pleasure of our Enemies, or at such Accidents which we can neither prevent nor remove. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

5†. To depose from holy orders.

Let him be stripped and *disordered*. I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

disordered (dis-ôr′dėrd), *p. a.* [< *disorder* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Thrown into disorder; disarranged; irregular in state or action; confused.

Men so *disorder'd*, so debosh'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

2. Deranged.

The story he had told of that *disordered* maid affected me not a little. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 109.

disorderedness (dis-ôr′dėrd-nes), *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion. *Knolles.*

disorderliness (dis-ôr′dėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being disorderly.

A child who finds that *disorderliness* entails the subsequent trouble of putting things in order . . . not only experiences a keenly-felt consequence, but gains a knowledge of causation. *H. Spencer*, Education.

★ **disorderly** (dis-ôr′dėr-li), *a.* [< *disorder* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Being without proper order or disposition; confused; unmethodical; irregular: as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.

His forces seemed no army, but a crowd,
Heartless, unarm'd, *disorderly*, and loud.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

2. Not kept in restraint; unrestrained; tumultuous; turbulent.

If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions within ourselves, we should live more easily and quietly with others. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. i.

3. Lawless; violating or disposed to violate law and good order, or the restraints of morality; specifically, so conducted as to be a nuisance; disreputable: as, a *disorderly* house. In criminal law *disorderly* is a technical term, which by statute covers a variety of offenses against the public peace, order, morals, or safety.

4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly: as, *disorderly* cattle.—**5.** Not acting in an orderly or regular way, as the functions of the body.=**Syn. 1.** Confused, jumbled.—**2** and **3.** Riotous, vicious. See *irregular.*

disorderly (dis-ôr′dėr-li), *adv.* [< *disorderly*, *a.*] **1.** Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disordered manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh *disorderly*. 2 Thes. iii. 6.

disordinance†, *n.* [ME. *disordinance*, < OF. *desordenance*, *desordonnance* (= Pg. *desordenança* = It. *disordinanza*), < *desordener*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate* and *ordinance.*] Disarrangement; disturbance.

For right as reson is rebel to God, right so is sensualitee rebel to reson, and the body also, and certes this *disordinance*, and this rebellion, our Lord Jesu Christ abought upon his precious body ful dere. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

disordinate (dis-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *disordinat* = Sp. Pg. *desordenado* = It. *disordinato*, thrown into disorder, < ML. *disordinatus*, pp. of *disordinare:* see *disorder*, *v.*] **1.** Out of right order; unregulated; disorderly. [Rare.]

Our popular style . . . has been artificial, by artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet at the very same time careless and *disordinate*.
De Quincey, Style, i.

2†. Extreme; inordinate.

With a *disordinate* desire he began to affect her.
Greene, Never too Late (ed. Dyce), Int., p. xxi.

Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffering,
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton*, S. A., l. 701.

disordinately† (dis-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a disordinate manner. (*a*) Irregularly.

The temporall landes deuoutely geuen, and *disordinately* spent. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

(*b*) Inordinately.

Thé sorrow don so *disordinatly*
Off that wurde which he pronounced openly!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3560.

disordination† (dis-ôr-di-nā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *desordenación* = It. *disordinazione*, < ML. as if **disordinatio*(*n-*), < *disordinare*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, *disordinate.*] Disarrangement.

disorganization (dis-ôr″gą-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désorganisation* = Sp. *desorganización* = Pg. *desorganização;* as *disorganize* + *-ation.*] **1.** Destruction of organization; disunion or disruption of constituent parts; a breaking up of order or system: as, the *disorganization* of a government or of an army.—**2.** The absence of organization or orderly arrangement; disarrangement; disorder; confusion.

The magazine of a pawnbroker in such total *disorganization*. *Scott.*

disorganize (dis-ôr′gą-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorganized*, ppr. *disorganizing.* [= F. *désorganiser* = Sp. Pg. *desorganizar* = It. *disorganizzare;* as *dis-* priv. + *organize.*] To destroy the organization, systematic arrangement, or orderly connection of the parts of; throw into confusion or disorder.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot's Biog. Dict.*

disorganizer (dis-ôr′gą-nī-zėr), *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

disorient (dis-ō′ri-ent), *v. t.* [= F. *désorienter* = Sp. Pg. *desorientar;* as *dis-* priv. + *orient.*] **1.** To turn from the east; throw out of direction with respect to the east. Hence—**2.** To confuse as to direction in general; cause to lose one's bearings.—**3.** Figuratively, to cause to lose the knowledge of the direction in which the truth lies; cause to lose one's reckoning with respect to the truth: the east being taken metaphorically for the truth.

I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disoriented* when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v.

disorientate (dis-ō-ri-en′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorientated*, ppr. *disorientating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *orientate.*] To disorient.

disour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *disour*, *diseor*, *diseur*, a speaker, talker, story-teller, a pleader, advocate, arbiter, judge, F. *diseur*, a talker, < *dire*, < L. *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction.*] A story-teller; a jester.

Nomeliche atte mete suche men eschuwe,
For thei ben the deueles *disours* I do the to vndurstonde.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 50.

disown[1] (dis-ōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *own*[1], *v.*] To refuse to acknowledge as belonging or per-

taining to one's self; deny the ownership of or responsibility for; not to own or acknowledge; repudiate.

They *disown* their principles out of fear.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

Through a false shame, we *disown* religion with our lips, and next our words affect our thoughts.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 306.

disown[2] (dis-ōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *own*[2]. A different word from *disown*[1] (as *own*[2] from *own*[1]), but now hardly distinguished in use.] **1.** To deny; not to allow; refuse to admit.

Then they, who brothers' better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.
Dryden, Æneid.

Nor does the village Church-clock's iron tone
The time's and season's influence *disown*.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, i.

2. Specifically, in the Society of Friends, to remove from membership; dismiss.

The monthly meeting to which he belongs may *disown* him if the case require it.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 94.

=**Syn.** To disavow, disclaim, disallow, renounce.

disownment (dis-ōn′ment), *n.* [< *disown*[2] + *-ment.*] The act of disowning; repudiation; specifically, expulsion from membership in the Society of Friends. *J. J. Gurney.*

The monthly meeting . . . is at liberty . . . to proceed even to the *disownment* of the offender.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 91.

disoxidate (dis-ok′si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxidated*, ppr. *disoxidating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *oxidate.*] Same as *deoxidate.*

disoxidation (dis-ok-si-dā′shon), *n.* [< *disoxidate:* see *-ation.*] Same as *deoxidation.*

disoxygenate (dis-ok′si-je-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxygenated*, ppr. *disoxygenating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *oxygenate.*] To deoxidate.

disoxygenation (dis-ok″si-je-nā′shon), *n.* [< *disoxygenate:* see *-ation.*] Deoxidation.

dispace† (dis-pās′), *v.* [One of Spenser's manufactured words, appar. < *dis-*, in different directions, + *pace*, walk; or else meant for *dispace*, < L. *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *spatiari*, walk, walk about: see *space* and *expatiate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To range or wander about.

When he spide the joyous Butterflie,
In this faire plot *dispacing* too and fro.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 250.

II. *trans.* To cause to wander or walk about.

Thus wise long time he did himselfe *dispace*
There round about. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 265.

dispack† (dis-pak′), *v. t.* [< OF. *despacquer*, < *des-* priv. + *pacquer*, pack: see *pack.*] To unpack.

When God the mingled Lump *dispackt*,
From Fiery Element did Light extract.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

dispaint† (dis-pānt′), *v. t.* [Improp. for *depaint.* Cf. OF. *despeindre*, paint out, efface.] To paint.

His chamber was *dispainted* all within
With sondry colours. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 50.

dispair† (dis-pār′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pair.* Cf. L. *disparare*, part, of similar formation: see *disparate.*] To dissociate, as the members of a pair. [Rare.]

Forgive me, lady,
I have . . . *dispair'd* two doves.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

dispand† (dis-pand′), *v. t.* [= OF. *despandre*, < L. *dispandere*, spread out, expand, < *dis-*, apart, + *pandere*, spread. Cf. *expand.*] To spread out; display. *Bailey*, 1727.

dispansion† (dis-pan′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **dispansio(n-)*, < *dispandere*, pp. *dispansus*, spread out: see *dispand.*] The act of spreading out or displaying. *Bailey*, 1731.

disparadise (dis-par′a-dīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disparadised*, ppr. *disparadising*. [< *dis-* priv. + *paradise.*] To remove from paradise. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

disparage†, *n.* [< ME. *disparage*, < OF. *desparage*, an unequal marriage, < *des-* priv. + *parage*, equal rank, rank: see *parage*, *peerage*. Cf. *disparage*, *v.*] Disparagement; disgrace resulting from an unequal match.

Him wolde thinke it were a *disparage*
To his estaat, so lowe for talyghte,
And voyden hir as sone as ever he myghte.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 852.

To match so high, her friends with counsell sage
Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 50.

disparage (dis-par′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disparaged*, ppr. *disparaging*. [< ME. *disparagen*, *desparagen*, < OF. *desparager*, *desparagier*, marry to one of inferior condition or rank, offer unworthy conditions, disparage, < *des-* priv. + *parage*, equal rank, rank: see *disparage*, *n.*] **1**†. To marry to one of inferior condition or rank; degrade by an unequal match or marriage; match unequally.

Allas! that any of my nacioun
Sholde evere so foule *disparaged* be.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 213.

And that your high degree
Is much *disparag'd* to be match'd with me.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 381.

2. To injure or dishonor by a comparison, especially by treating as equal or inferior to what is of less dignity, importance, or value.

I advert to these considerations, not to *disparage* our country. *Story*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

Hence—**3.** To undervalue; criticize or censure unjustly; speak slightingly of; vilify.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms.
Milton, S. A., l. 1130.

We are to consider into what an evil condition sin puts us, for which we are . . . disgraced and *disparaged* here, marked with disgraceful punishments, despised by good men. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 729.

We shall not again *disparage* America, now that we see what men it will bear. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 322.

4. To bring reproach on; lower the estimation or credit of; discredit; dishonor.

His religion sat . . . gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Bp. Atterbury.*

If I utter fallacies, I may have the sympathy of men who know how easy it is, in matters where head and heart are alike engaged, to *disparage* truth by exaggeration.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

=**Syn. 3.** *Depreciate, Detract from*, etc. See *decry.*

disparageable† (dis-par′āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *disparage* + *-able.*] Tending to disparage; unequal; unsuitable.

They disdained this marriage with Dudley as altogether *disparageable* and most unworthy of the bloud royal and regal majesty. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1563.

disparagement (dis-par′āj-ment), *n.* [< OF. *desparagement*, *disparagement* (F. *déparagement*), < *desparager*, marry to one of inferior condition: see *disparage*, *v.*] **1**†. The matching of a man or a woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency.

And thought that match a fowle *disparagement*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 12.

Grace. Now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this wise gentleman that you see; or else I must pay value o' my land.
Quar. 'Slid, is there no device of *disparagement*, or so? Talk with some crafty fellow, some picklock of the law.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. Hence—**3.** The act of undervaluing or lowering the estimation or character of a person or thing; the act of depreciating; detraction.

The attending to his discourses may not be spent in vain talk concerning him or his *disparagements*, but may be used as a duty and a part of religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 757.

He chill'd the popular praises of the King,
With silent smiles of slow *disparagement*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor: as, poverty is no *disparagement* to greatness.

To have commandment over galley-slaves is a *disparagement* rather than an honour.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

What disgraces
And low *disparagements* I had put upon him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

It can be no *disparagement* to the most skilful Pilot to have his Vessel tossed upon a tempestuous Sea; but to escape with little damage when he sees others sink down and perish shews the great difference which wisdom gives in the success, where the dangers are equal & common.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

=**Syn. 3.** Derogation, depreciation, debasement, degradation.

disparager (dis-par′āj-ėr), *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who belittles, vilifies, or disgraces.

disparagingly (dis-par′āj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading? *Peters*, On Job, p. 428.

disparate (dis′pa-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *disparate* = It. *disparato*, *sparato*, < L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparare*, separate, < *dis-* priv. + *parare*, make equal, < *par*, equal. Cf. *compare*[2], and see *disparity*, *dispair.*] **I.** *a.* Essentially different; of different species, unlike but not opposed in pairs; also, less properly, utterly unlike; incapable of being compared; having no common genus. Sir William Hamilton and his school define disparate predicates as those which belong to a common subject or similar subjects.

If the office of an evangelist be higher [than that of a bishop], then as long as they are not *disparate*, much less destructive of each other, they may have leave to consist in subordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 169.

His [the geometrician's] subject matter is perfectly homogeneous, instead of being made up of perfectly *disparate* orders of existence.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 31.

We can severally form concepts of a word-termination, of a word-root, and of the process of budding; but the three concepts are wholly *disparate*, and refuse to unite into a thinkable proposition. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 66.

II. *n.* One of two or more things or characters of different species; something that is opposite but not contrary.

Disparates are those of which one is opposed to many after the same manner. So man and horse, and white and blue, are *disparates;* because man is not only opposed to horse, but also to dog, lion, and other species of beasts; and white not only to blue, but also to red, green, and the other mediate colours, in the same manner—that is, in the same genus of opposition.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

disparately (dis′pa-rāt-li), *adv.* In a disparate manner; unequally.

After the retina is destroyed . . . the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move *disparately.*
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 251.

disparateness (dis′pa-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disparate.

There is a *disparateness* between hearing clicks and counting, as there is between hearing the bell and seeing the index. *Mind*, XI. 60.

In 1838, Wheatstone, in his truly classical memoir on binocular vision and the stereoscope, showed that the *disparateness* of the points on which the two images of an object fall does not . . . affect its seen singleness.
W. James, Mind, XII. 337.

disparcle†, *v.* See *disparkle.*

disparition† (dis-pa-rish′on), *n.* [< F. *disparition*, < ML. as if **disparitio(n-)*, < *disparere*, disappear: see *disappear.*] Disappearance.

Perhaps, though they knew that to be the prophet's last day, yet they might think his *disparition* should be sudden, and insensible; besides, they found how much hee affected secrecie in this intended departure.
Bp. Hall, Rapture of Elijah.

disparity (dis-par′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *disparities* (-tiz). [< F. *disparité* = Sp. *disparidad* = Pg. *disparidade* = It. *disparità*, < ML. *disparita(t-)s*, inequality, < L. *dispar*, unequal, < *dis-* priv. + *par*, equal. Cf. *parity.*] **1.** The state or character of being disparate. (*a*) Inequality in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence: as, *disparity* in or of years, age, circumstances, or condition.

You not consider, sir,
The great *disparity* is in their bloods,
Estates, and fortunes.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

There must needs be a great *disparity* between the first Christians and those of these latter ages.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

Though in families the number of males and females differs widely, yet in great collections of human beings the *disparity* almost disappears.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

(*b*) Dissimilitude; extreme unlikeness; specifically, a degree of unlikeness so great that it renders comparison impossible.

Just such *disparity*
As is 'twixt air and angels' purity,
'Twixt woman's love and man's will ever be.
Donne, Air and Angels.

2†. One of two or more unlike things; a disparate.

There may be no such vast chasm or gulf between *disparities* as common measures determine.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

=**Syn.** *Dissimilarity*, etc. (see *difference*), disproportion.

dispark (dis-pärk′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *park.*] **1.** To divest of the character or uses of a park; throw open to common use, as land forming a park.

You have fed upon my seignories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

The gentiles were made to be God's people when the Jews' enclosure was *disparked.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 774.

A great portion of the Frith . . . had formerly been a Chase. . . . Since the Reformation, however, it had been *disparked.* *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 132.

2. To set at large; release from inclosure or confinement.

Hereupon he *disparks* his seraglio, and flies thence to Potan with Asaph-Chawn's lovely daughter only in his company. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 87.

disparkle† (dis-pär′kl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *disparcle;* a modification of the older and imperfectly understood *disparple* (q. v.), with reference to *sparkle* taken in the sense of 'scatter.'] To scatter abroad; disperse; divide.

When the inhabitoures that dwelled in cottages *disparkled* thereabouts saw men comming whome they iudged to be theire enemies, . . . [they] fled to the wilde mountaynes that were full of snowe.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

The sect of Libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparkled* over all lands. *R. Clerke*, Sermons (1637), p. 471.

disparple† (dis-pär′pl), *v.* [Sometimes also *disperple;* also by apheresis *sparple, sperple;* < ME. *disparplen, desparplen,* also *disparpoilen, disparblen,* divide, scatter, intr. disperse, < OF. *desparpeillier, desparpaillier, desparpeler, disparpeillier, desperpouillier,* etc. (= Sp. *desparpajar* = It. *sparpagliare;* also with different but equiv. prefix *es-*, OF. *esparpeiller,* F. *éparpiller* = Pr. *esparpalhar*), scatter, disperse, appar. orig. flutter about, as a butterfly, < *des-*, in different directions, + **parpeille* (F. *papillon*) = Pr. *parpalho* = It. dial. *parpaja, parpaj,* It. *parpaglione,* a butterfly, a popular variation of L. *papilio*(*n-*), a butterfly: see *papilio* and *pavilion.* So mod. Pr. *esfarfalná,* scatter, < *farfalla,* a butterfly, another variation of L. *papilio*(*n-*).] **I.** *trans.* To scatter; disperse.

The wolf ravyschith and *disparplith,* or scaterith the scheep. *Wyclif,* John x. 12.

I bath'd, and odorous water was
Disperpled lightly, on my head, and necke.
Chapman, Odyssey, x.

II. *intrans.* To be scattered; be dispersed.

As a flock of scheep without a schepperde, the which departeth and *desparpleth.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 3.

Her wav'ring hair *disparpling* flew apart
In seemly shed. *Hudson,* Judith, iv. 339.

dispart (dis-pärt′), *v.* [< OF. *despartir,* F. *départir* = Sp. Pg. *despartir* = It. *dispartire, spartire,* < L. *dispartire, dispertire,* distribute, divide, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire,* part, divide: see *part.* Cf. *depart.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide into parts; separate; sever.

When all three kinds of love together meet,
And doe *dispart* the hart with powre extreme.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 1.

Disparted Britain mourn'd their [Heroes'] doubtful Sway. *Prior,* Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 6.

Once more
Were they united, to be yet again
Disparted—pitiable lot!
Wordsworth, Vaudracour and Julia.

Whilst thus the world will be whole, and refuses to be *disparted,* we seek to act partially, to sunder, to appropriate. *Emerson,* Compensation.

2. In *gun.*: (*a*) To set a mark on the muzzle-ring of, as a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. (*b*) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim.

Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece. *Lucar.*

II. *intrans.* To separate; open; break up.

The silver clouds *disparted.* *Shelley,* Queen Mab, i.

The wild rains of the day are abated: the great single cloud *disparts* and rolls away from heaven.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

dispart (dis-pärt′), *n.* [< *dispart, v.*] In *gun.*: (*a*) The difference between the semi-diameter of the base-ring at the breech of a gun and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. (*b*) A dispart-sight.

dispart-sight (dis-pärt′sīt), *n.* In *gun.*, a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

dispassion† (dis-pash′ọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *passion.*] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

Called by the Stoics apathy, or *dispassion.*
Sir W. Temple, Gardening.

dispassionate (dis-pash′ọn-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *passionate.* Cf. Sp. *desapasionado* = Pg. *desapassionado* = It. *disappassionato.*] 1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; unmoved by strong emotion; cool: applied to persons: as, *dispassionate* men or judges.

The hazard of great interests cannot fail to agitate strong passions; we are not disinterested; it is impossible we should be *dispassionate.* *Ames,* Works, II. 38.

Quiet, *dispassionate,* and cold. *Tennyson,* A Character.

2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: applied to actions or sentiments: as, *dispassionate* proceedings; *dispassionate* views.

Reason requires a calm and *dispassionate* situation of the mind to form her judgments aright.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. xxi.

Cranmer had a greater capacity than either Henry or Crumwel: he had much of the *dispassionate* quality of the statesman. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

=Syn. Cool, serene, temperate, moderate, collected, unruffled, sober.

dispassionately (dis-pash′ọn-āt-li), *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

They dispute without strife, and examine as *dispassionately* the events and the characters of the present age as they reason about those which are found in history.
Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng.

dispassioned (dis-pash′ọnd), *a.* [< *dispassion* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *dispassionate.*] Free from passion.

Yet ease and joy, *dispassion'd* reason owns,
As often visit cottages as thrones.
Cawthorn, Equality of Human Conditions.

dispatch, dispatcher, etc. See *despatch,* etc.

dispathy (dis′pa-thi), *n.*; pl. *dispathies* (-thiz). [= F. *dispathie,* an antipathy or natural disagreement (Cotgrave), < Gr. *δυσπάθεια,* insensibility, firmness in resisting deep affliction, < *δυσπαθής,* hardly feeling, impassive, insensible, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πάθος,* feeling. The word would thus be spelled properly **dyspathy,* but it is prob. regarded by its users as < *dis-* priv. + *-pathy,* as in *apathy, sympathy,* etc.] Want of sympathy; antipathy; an opposite taste or liking; uncongeniality. [Rare.]

It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathies.*
Palgrave, Hist. Norm. and Eng. (1857), II. 110.

dispauper (dis-pâ′pėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pauper.*] To decide or declare to be no longer a pauper, and thus to be disqualified from suing as a pauper, or in forma pauperis; deprive (one who has been permitted to sue in forma pauperis) of the right or privilege of continuing to sue as a pauper. See the extract.

If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupered.*
Phillimore, Reports, I. 185.

dispauperize (dis-pâ′pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispauperized,* ppr. *dispauperizing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pauperize.*] To release or free from the state of pauperism; free from paupers.

As well as by that of many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration.
J. S. Mill.

dispeace (dis-pēs′), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *peace.*] Want of peace or quiet; dissension. *Russell.*

dispeed† (dis-pēd′), *v. t.* [For **disspeed,* < *dis-* + *speed;* perhaps suggested by *dispatch.*] To despatch; dismiss.

To that end he *dispeeded* an embassadour to Poland.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

Thus having said,
Deliberately, in self-possession still,
Himself from that most painful interview
Dispeeding, he withdrew. *Southey.*

dispel (dis-pel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispelled,* ppr. *dispelling.* [< L. *dispellere,* drive away, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *pellere,* drive: see *pulse.* Cf. *depel.*] To drive off or away; scatter or disperse effectually; dissipate: as, to *dispel* vapors, darkness, or gloom; to *dispel* fears, cares, sorrows, doubts, etc.; to *dispel* a tumor, or humors.

I lov'd, and love *dispell'd* the fear
That I should die an early death.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

The dreams of idealism may, I think, be thus effectually *dispelled* by a thorough analysis of what is given us in perception. *Mivart,* Nature and Thought, p. 122.

=Syn. *Disperse, Scatter,* etc. (see *dissipate*), banish, remove.

dispeller (dis-pel′ėr), *n.* One who or that which dispels: as, the sun is the *dispeller* of darkness.

dispend† (dis-pend′), *v. t.* [< ME. *dispenden, despenden,* < OF. *despendre* = Sp. Pg. *despender* = It. *dispendere, spendere,* < ML. *dispendere,* by apheresis *spendere* (> AS. *ā-spendan,* E. *spend* = D. *spenderen* = G. *spendiren* = Dan. *spendere* = Sw. *spendera*), expend, L. *dispendere,* weigh out, dispense, < *dis-*, apart, + *pendere,* weigh: see *pendent.* Cf. *spend, expend.*] To pay out; expend.

Oure godys, oure golde vngaynly *dispendit,*
And oure persons be put vnto pale dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9333.

This nest of gallants . . . can *dispend* their two thousand a-year out of other men's coffers.
Middleton, The Black Book.

Had women navigable rivers in their eyes,
They would *dispend* them all.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

dispender† (dis-pen′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *dispendour, despendour,* < OF. *despendeor, despendeour, despendeur,* < *despendre,* dispend: see *dispend* and *-er*[1].] One who dispends.

The gretter riches that a man hath, the moo *despendours* he hath. *Chaucer,* Melibeus, § 53.

dispensability (dis-pen-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dispensable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being dispensable in any sense; capability of being dispensed or dispensed with, or of receiving, or being abrogated or remitted by, dispensation. See *dispensation,* 5.

In convocation the two questions on which the divorce turned were debated in the manner of University disputations; the theologians disputed as to the *dispensability* of a marriage with a brother's widow, the canonists on the facts of Arthur's marriage with Katherine.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 284.

dispensable (dis-pen′sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *dispensable* = Sp. *dispensable* = Pg. *dispensavel* = It. *dispensabile,* that may be dispensed (cf. OF. *despensable,* prodigal, abundant, < ML. *dispensabilis,* pertaining to expenses); as *dispense* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

Laws of the land . . . *dispensable* by the ordinary courts.
State Trials, Col. Andrewe, an. 1680.

2. Capable of being spared or dispensed with.

There are some things, which indeed are pious and religious, but *dispensable,* voluntary, and commutable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

Dispensable, at least, if not superfluous.
Coleridge, Lit. Remains, IV. 259.

Not a tone of colour, not a note of form, is misplaced or *dispensable.* *Swinburne,* Essays, p. 118.

3. Capable of receiving or being the subject of dispensation; hence, excusable; pardonable.

If straining a point were at all *dispensable,* it would certainly be so rather to the advance of unity than increase of contradiction. *Swift,* Tale of a Tub, vi.

dispensableness (dis-pen′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed or dispensed with. *Hammond.*

dispensary (dis-pen′sa-ri), *n.*; pl. *dispensaries* (-riz). [= F. *dispensaire,* a dispensary (cf. OF. *despensaire,* expense), < ML. *dispensarius,* adj. (as a noun, a steward, spencer: see *dispenser*), < *dispensa,* provisions, a buttery, larder, spence: see *spence,* and *dispend, dispense.*] 1. A room or shop in which medicines are dispensed or served out: as, a hospital *dispensary.*

The *dispensary,* being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor.
Garth, Dispensary, Pref.

2. A public institution, primarily intended for the poor, where medical advice is given and medicines are furnished free, or sometimes for a small charge to those who can afford it.

dispensation (dis-pen-sā′shọn), *n.* [= D. *dispensatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *dispensation,* < OF. *despensation,* F. *dispensation* = Sp. *dispensación* = Pg. *dispensação* = It. *dispensazione,* < L. *dispensatio*(*n-*), management, charge, direction, < *dispensare,* pp. *dispensatus,* manage, regulate, distribute, dispense: see *dispense, v.*] 1. The act of dispensing or dealing out; distribution: as, the *dispensation* of royal favors; the *dispensation* of good and evil by Divine Providence.

A *dispensation* of water . . . indifferently to all parts of the earth.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. A particular distribution of blessing or affliction dispensed by God to a person, family, community, or nation, in the course of his dealings with his creatures; that which is dispensed or dealt out by God: as, a sad *dispensation;* a merciful *dispensation.*

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

The kind and chief design of God, in all his severest *dispensations,* is to melt and soften our hearts to such degrees as he finds necessary in order to the good purposes of his grace. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. xvi.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) The method or scheme by which God has at different times developed his purposes, and revealed himself to man; or the body of privileges bestowed, and duties and responsibilities enjoined, in connection with that scheme or method of revelation: as, the old or Jewish *dispensation;* the new or Gospel *dispensation.* See *grace.* (*b*) A period marked by a particular development of the divine purpose and revelation: as, the patriarchal *dispensation* (lasting from Adam to Moses); the Mosaic *dispensation* (from Moses to Christ); the Christian *dispensation.*

There is, perhaps, no part of divinity attended with so much intricacy, and wherein orthodox divines so much differ, as the stating the precise agreement and difference between the two *dispensations* of Moses and of Christ.
Edwards, Works, I. 160.

Personal religion is the same at all times; "the just" in every *dispensation* "shall live by faith."
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 247.

4†. Management; stewardship; an act or action as manager or steward.

God . . . hath seen so much amiss in my *dispensations* (and even in this affair) as calls me to be humble.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 279.

5. A relaxation of the law in some particular case; specifically, a license granted (as by the pope or a bishop) relieving or exempting a person in certain circumstances from the action, obligations, or penalties of some law or regulation. The ecclesiastical laws of the Roman Catholic Church give to the pope the power of granting dispensations in certain cases, and of deputing this power to bishops and others. In universities a dispensation is a permission to omit some exercise.

The Jews in general drink no Wine without a *Dispensation.* *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Yet appeals did not cease, and the custom of seeking *dispensations*, faculties, and privileges in matrimonial and clerical causes increased. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 403.

The necessity of *dispensation* arises from the fact that a law which is made for the general good may not be beneficial in this or that special case, and therefore may be rightly relaxed with respect to an individual, while it continues to bind the community. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

dispensational (dis-pen-sā′shon-al), *a.* [< *dispensation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a dispensation.

The limits of certain *dispensational* periods were revealed in Scripture. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 237.

dispensative (dis-pen′sā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *dispensatif*, F. *dispensatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispensativo*, < ML. *dispensativus*, < L. *dispensatus*, pp. of *dispensare*, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] **1†.** Administrative; official. — **2.** Pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations: as, *dispensative* power.

All poyntes that be *dispensative.* *Rede Me and Be not Wrothe* (ed. Arber), p. 55.

dispensatively (dis-pen′sā-tiv-li), *adv.* By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively.* *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 328.

dispensator (dis′pen-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dispensateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensador* = It. *dispensatore*, *spensatore*, < L. *dispensator*, < *dispensare*, pp. *dispensatus*, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] A dispenser.

The Holy Spirit is the great *dispensator* of all such graces the family needs. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 276.

dispensatorily (dis-pen′sā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By dispensation; dispensatively. *Goodwin.*

dispensatory (dis-pen′sā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *dispensatoire* = Pg. It. *dispensatorio*, < LL. *dispensatorius*, relating to dispensing or managing (as a noun, in neut., ML. *dispensatorium*, a distributing pipe for water, NL. a dispensatory), < L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to dispensing; having the power to dispense, or grant dispensations.

II. *n.*; pl. *dispensatories* (-riz). A book containing an account of the substances used as medicines, and of their composition, uses, and action; properly, a commentary upon the pharmacopœia.

The description of the whole oyntment is to be found in the chymicall *dispensatory* of Crollius. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 997.

I confess, I have not without wonder, and something of indignation, seen, even in the publick *dispensatories*, I know not how many things ordered to be distilled with others in balneo. *Boyle*, Works, II. 126.

dispensatress† (dis-pen′sā-tres), *n.* [< *dispensator* + *-ess*, = F. It. *dispensatrice.*] A female dispenser.

dispense (dis-pens′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispensed*, ppr. *dispensing.* [Formerly also *dispence*; < ME. *dispensen* = D. *dispenseren* = G. *dispensiren* = Dan. *dispensere* = Sw. *dispensera*, < OF. *despenser*, *despencer*, F. *dispenser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensar* = It. *dispensare*, *spensare*, < L. *dispensare*, weigh out, pay out, distribute, regulate, manage, control, dispense, freq. of *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, weigh out, ML. expend: see *dispend.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deal or divide out; give forth diffusively, or in some general way; practise distribution of: as, the sun *dispenses* heat and light; to *dispense* charity, medicines, etc.

Abundaunt wyne the north wynde wol *dispence*
To vynes sette agayne his influence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Wine can *dispense* to all both Light and Heat.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

With balmy sweetness soothe the weary sense,
And to the sickening soul thy cheering aid *dispense.*
Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

He is delighted to *dispense* a share of it to all the company. *Scott.*

2. To administer; apply, as laws to particular cases; put in force.

When Rotten States are soundly mended from head to foot, proportions duly admeasured, Justice justly *dispenced;* then shall Rulers and Subjects have peace with God. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 35.

We find him . . . scattering among his periods ambiguous words, whose interpretation he will afterwards *dispence* according to his pleasure. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

3. To relieve; excuse; set free from an obligation; exempt; grant dispensation to.

P. jun. A priest!
Cyn. O no, he is *dispensed* withal. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Longinus *dispenses* himself from all investigations of this nature, by telling his friend Terentianus that he already knows everything that can be said upon the question. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

4†. To atone for; secure pardon or forgiveness for.

His sinne was *dispensed*
With golde. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dispense*, *Distribute*, *Allot*, *Apportion*, *Assign.* *Dispense* is to be distinguished from the others in that it expresses an indiscriminate or general giving, while they express a particular and personal giving: as, to *distribute* gifts; to *assign* the parts in a play, etc.

The great luminary . . .
Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 579.

It is but reasonable to suppose that God should call men to an account in that capacity; and to *distribute* rewards and punishments according to the nature of their actions. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

How distant soever the time of our death may be, since it is certain that we must die, it is necessary to *allot* some portion of our life to consider the end of it. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 18.

Money was raised by a forced loan, which was *apportioned* among the people according to the rate at which they had been assessed. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

How we might best fulfil the work which here
God hath *assign'd* us. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 231.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To make amends; compensate.

One loving howre
For many yeares of sorrow can *dispence.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 30.

2†. To bargain for a dispensation; compound.

Canst thou *dispense* with Heaven for such an oath?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Hence — **To dispense with.** (*a*) To permit the neglect, disregard, or omission of, as a law, a ceremony, or an oath: as, the general *dispensed with* all formalities.

He [the pope] hath *dispensed with* the oath and duty of subjects against the fifth commandment. *Bp. Andrews.*

Don't you shudder at such perjury? and this in a republic, and where there is no religion that *dispenses with* oaths! *Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

Sympathizing too little with the popular worship, they worship by themselves and *dispense with* outward forms. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 119.

(*b*) To give up the possession or use of; do without: as, to *dispense with* all but the bare necessaries of life; I can *dispense with* your services.

He will *dispense with* his right to clear information. *Jeremy Collier.*

Switzerland has altogether *dispensed with* the personal chief whom both Britain and America have kept in different shapes. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 382.

(*c*†) To give up the observance or practice of; do away with; disregard.

I have *dispens'd with* my attendance on
The duke, to bid you welcome.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

I never knew her *dispense with* her word but once. *Richardson.*

(*d*†) To put up with; allow; condone.

I pray be pleased to *dispense with* this slowness of mine, in answering yours of the first of this present. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

About this Time Cardinal Wolsey obtained of Pope Leo Authority to *dispense with* all offences against the Spiritual Laws. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

Conniving and *dispensing with* open and common adultery. *Milton.*

(*e*†) To excuse; exempt; set free, as from an obligation.

She [Lady Cutts] would on no occasion *dispense with* herself from paying this duty [private prayer]: no business, no common accident of life, could divert her from it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vi.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(*f*) To do or perform: as, to *dispense with* miracles. *Waller.* (*g*) To dispose of; consume.

We had celebrated yesterday with more glasses than we could have *dispensed with*, had we not been beholden to Brooke and Hellier. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 362.

[The last two are erroneous and unwarrantable uses, though still occasionally met with in careless writing.]

dispense† (dis-pens′), *n.* [Also *dispence*; < ME. *dispense*, *despense*, also *dispence*, *despence*, < OF. *despense* (also *despens*), F. *dispense* (> Sw. *dispens*) = Pr. *despensa* (also *despens*) = OSp. *despesa* = Pg. *despesa*, *despeza* = It. *dispensa*, < ML. *dispensa*, expense, provision, also a buttery, larder, spence (see *spence*, which is an abbr. of *dispense*), < L. *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, dispend, expend: see *dispend.*] **1.** Dispensation.

For wraththe hath no Conscience,
He makith ech man otheris foo;
Ther-with he getith his *dispence.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 492.

2. Expense; expenditure; profusion.

Maria, which had a preeminence
Aboue alle women, in bedlem whan she lay,
At cristis byrth, no cloth of gret *dispence,*
She weryd a keuerche.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

It was a vaut ybuilt for great *dispence,*
With many raunges reard along the wall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

3. A larder; a spence. *Mabbe.*

dispenser (dis-pen′sėr), *n.* [< ME. *despenser*, *despencer*, < OF. *despensier*, *despencier*, < ML. *dispensarius*, manager, steward, < *dispensa*, provision, buttery, larder; cf. equiv. OF. *dispenseor*, *dispensour*, a steward, < L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator* and *dispense*, *n.* Hence by apheresis *spenser*, *spencer.* In mod. use *dispenser* is regarded as *dispense*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A manager; a steward. — **2.** One who dispenses or distributes; one who administers: as, a *dispenser* of medicines; a *dispenser* of gifts or of favors; a *dispenser* of justice.

The good and merciful God grant, through the great steward and *dispenser* of his mercies, Christ the Righteous. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

The drowsy hours, *dispensers* of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

dispensing (dis-pen′sing), *p. a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations; that may be exercised in relaxing the law, or in releasing from some legal obligation or penalty: as, the *dispensing* power of the pope. — **2.** That dispenses, deals out, or distributes: as, a *dispensing* chemist or druggist.

dispeople (dis-pē′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispeopled*, ppr. *dispeopling.* [< OF. *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler* (= Sp. *despoblar* = Pg. *despovoar*), var., with prefix *des-*, of *depeupler*, *depopler*, *depopuler*, < L. *depopulari*, ravage, depopulate: see *depeople* and *depopulate.*] To depopulate; empty of inhabitants.

Lest his heart exalt him in the harm
Already done, to have *dispeopled* heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 151.

France was almost *dispeopled.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 3, 1685.

dispeopler (dis-pē′plėr), *n.* [< *dispeople* + *-er*[1]. Cf. Sp. *despoblador* = Pg. *despovoador.*] One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

Thus then with force combin'd, the Lybian swains
Have quash'd the stern *dispeopler* of the plains.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, ix.

disperance†, *n.* Same as *desperance.*

disperge† (dis-pėrj′), *v. t.* [= Pr. *disperger* = It. *dispergere*, *spergere*, < L. *dispergere*, scatter about, disperse: see *disperse.*] To disperse.

dispermatous (dī-spėr′ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-ous.*] Same as *dispermous.* *Thomas.*

dispermous (dī-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + σπέρμα, seed, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, containing only two seeds: applied to fruits and their cells.

disperple† (dis-pėr′pl), *v.* Same as *disparple.*

dispersal (dis-pėr′sal), *n.* [< *disperse* + *-al.*] Dispersion.

In several places Republican meetings were frightened into *dispersal* by an aggressive display of force. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 279.

disperse (dis-pėrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispersed*, ppr. *dispersing.* [< F. *disperser* = Sp. Pg. *dispersar*, < L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter abroad, disperse, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *spargere*, pp. *sparsus*, scatter: see *sparse.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter; separate and send off or drive in different directions; cause to separate in different directions: as, to *disperse* a crowd.

Two lions in the still dark night
A herd of beeves *disperse.* *Chapman.*

And now all things on both sides prepar'd, the Spanish Navy set forth out of the Groyne in May, but were *dispers'd* and driven back by Weather. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 375.

Her feet *disperse* the powdery snow,
That rises up like smoke. *Wordsworth*, Lucy Gray.

2†. To distribute; dispense.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *disperseth* that blood. *Bacon.*

The goods landed in the store houses hee sent from thence, and *dispersed* it to his workemen in generall.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 136.

3. To diffuse; spread.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. Prov. xv. 7.

He hath *dispersed* good sentences, like Roses scattered on a dung-hill. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 255.

He [the admiral] gave order that the sick Men should be scattered into divers Ships, which *dispersed* the Contagion exceedingly. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

It was the end of the adversary to suppresse, but Gods to propagate the Gospel; theirs to smother and put out the light, Gods to communicate and *disperse* it to the utmost corners of the Earth.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

4†. To make known; publish.

The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument.
B. Jonson.

Their own divulged and *dispersed* ignominy.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

5. To dissipate; cause to vanish: as, the fog is *dispersed*.

I'll *disperse* the cloud
That hath so long obscur'd a bloody act
Ne'er equall'd yet.
Fletcher (*and another?*) Prophetess, ii. 2.

=**Syn. 1** and **5**. *Dispel*, *Scatter*, etc. See *dissipate*.—**3**. To distribute, deal out, disseminate, sow broadcast.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To separate and move apart in different directions without order or regularity; become scattered: as, the company *dispersed* at 10 o'clock.

The clouds *disperse* in fumes, the wondering moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

The cadi went away, and the mob *dispersed*, and we directed a Moor to cry, That all people should in the night-time keep away from the tent, or they would be fired at.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 110.

2†. To become diffused or spread; spread.

Th' Almighties Care doth diuersly *disperse*
Ore all the parts of all this Vniverse.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

3. To vanish by diffusion; be scattered out of sight.

Glory 'is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till, by broad spreading, it *disperse* to nought.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

The dust towered into the air along the road and *dispersed* like the smoke of battle.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 84.

disperse†, *a.* [ME. *dispers*, < OF. *dispers*, *dispars*, < L. *dispersus*, scattered, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter: see *disperse*, *v.*] Scattered; dispersed. *Gower.*

dispersed (dis-pėrst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disperse*, *v.*] Scattered: specifically, in *entom.*, said of spots, punctures, etc., which are placed irregularly, but near together—*scattered* being applied to spots that are both irregular and far apart.—**Dispersed harmony.** See *harmony*.

dispersedly (dis-pėr'sed-li), *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Bailey*, 1731.

dispersedness (dis-pėr'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered. *Bailey*, 1728.

dispersenest (dis-pėrs'nes), *n.* A scattered state; sparseness; thinness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *dispersëness* of habitations or towns in Africk.
Brerewood, Languages.

disperser (dis-pėr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which disperses: as, a *disperser* of libels.

The *disperser* of this copy was one Munsey, of that college, whom (as he thought) they made their instrument.
Strype, Abp. Whitgift (1595).

An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the *disperser*, is placed over each fire [in brewing] to disperse the heat and prevent the malt immediately above from taking ★fire. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 269.

dispersion (dis-pėr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dispersion* = Pr. *dispersio* = Sp. *dispersión* = Pg. *dispersão* = It. *dispersione*, *spersione*, < LL. *dispersio*(*n*-), a scattering, dispersion, < L. *dispergere*, pp. *dispersus*, scatter: see *disperse*, *v.*] **1.** The act of dispersing or scattering.

Norway . . . was the great centre of *dispersion* of the ice [of the glacial epoch], and here it has been found that the sheet attained its greatest thickness.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 247.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad: as, the *dispersion* of the Jews.

He appeared to men and women, to the clergy and the laity, . . . to them in conjunction and to them in *dispersion*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.

Thus, from the first, while the social structure of New England was that of concentration, the social structure of Virginia was that of *dispersion*.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 85.

3. In *optics*, the separation of the different colored rays in refraction, arising from their different wave-lengths. The point of dispersion is the point where refracted rays begin to diverge. When a ray of sunlight is made to pass through prisms of different substances, but of such angles as to produce the same mean deviation of the ray, it is found that the spectra formed are of different lengths. Thus, the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is found to be two or three times longer than one formed by a glass prism; the oil of cassia is therefore said to disperse the rays of light more than the glass, or to have a greater dispersive power. It is also found that in spectra formed by prisms of different substances the colored spaces have to one another ratios differing from the ratios of the lengths of the spectra which they compose; and this property has been called the *irrationality of dispersion* or of the colored spaces in the spectrum. See *prism* and *refraction*.

Dispersion has been accounted for by the different speeds of light of different wave-lengths in the same refracting medium. *Tait*, Light, § 72.

In consequence of . . . *dispersion* of the colours in various directions of vibration, white light becomes broken up in a mode which is comparable with the *dispersion* of colour by ordinary refraction, and on this account has received the name of circular or rotary *dispersion*.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 334.

4. In *med.* and *surg.*, the scattering or removal of inflammation from a part and the restoration of the part to its natural state.—**5.** In *math.*, the excess of the average value of a function at less than an infinitesimal distance from a point over the value at that point, this excess being divided by $\frac{1}{12}$ of the square of the limiting infinitesimal distance.—**Anomalous dispersion,** in *optics*, a phenomenon exhibited by solutions of some substances, as fuchsin, which give spectra differing from the usual prismatic spectrum in the order of the colors.—**Cone of dispersion.** See *cone*.—**Dispersion of the bisectrices,** in *crystal.*, the separation of the bisectrices for different colors observed in many monoclinic and triclinic crystals when the position of the three axes of light-elasticity is not the same for all the rays of the spectrum. It may be *crossed*, *horizontal*, or *inclined*. It is *crossed* when the acute bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis. When a section of a biaxial crystal cut normal to the acute bisectrix is viewed in converging polarized light, the dispersion of the optic axes or bisectrices is generally marked by the arrangement of the colors in the interference-figures seen. It is *horizontal* when the obtuse bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis; and *inclined*, in monoclinic crystals, when the optic axes lie in the plane of symmetry.—**Dispersion of the optic axes,** in *crystal.*, the separation of the axes for different colors in biaxial crystals, which takes place when the axial angles have different values; it is usually described as $\rho > v$, or $\rho < v$, according as the angle for red rays is greater or less than that for blue rays.—**Epipolic dispersion.** See *epipolic*.—**The dispersion,** the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles during and after the Babylonian captivity; the diaspora: most frequently used of the scattered communities of Jews referred to in the New Testament, either of such communities collectively and in general, or of the communities in some single country or group of countries: as, *the* Parthian *dispersion*; *the dispersion* of Asia Minor; *the* Egyptian *dispersion*; *the dispersion* in Rome. See *diaspora*.

The epistle [of James] is addressed "to the twelve tribes which are of *the dispersion*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 553.

dispersive (dis-pėr'siv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispersif*; as *disperse* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to dispersion; dispersing; separating and scattering.

By its *dispersive* power [that of a particular kind of glass, as flint, crown, etc.] is meant its power of separating the colors so as to form a spectrum, or to produce chromatic aberration. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 61.

dispersively (dis-pėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a dispersive manner; by dispersion: as, *dispersively* refracted light.

dispersiveness (dis-pėr'siv-nes), *n.* Dispersive quality or state.

dispersonalize (dis-pėr'sọn-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonalized*, ppr. *dispersonalizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *personal* + *-ize*.] To disguise the personality of; render impersonal; dispersonate. [Rare.]

I regret that I killed off Mr. Wilbur so soon, for he would have enabled me . . . to *dispersonalize* myself into a vicarious egotism. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

dispersonate (dis-pėr'sọn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonated*, ppr. *dispersonating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *personate*. Cf. ML. *dispersonare*, pp. *dispersonatus*, treat injuriously, insult.] To divest of personality or individuality; dispersonalize. *Hare.* [Rare.]

dispersonification (dis-pėr-son″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *dispersonify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of divesting an animate object of whatever personal attributes had been ascribed to it. [Rare.]

The ascription of social actions and political events entirely to natural causes, thus leaving out Providence as a factor, seems to the religious mind of our day as seemed to the mind of the pious Greek the *dispersonification* of Helios and the explanation of celestial motions otherwise than by immediate divine agency.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispersonify (dis-pėr-son'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonified*, ppr. *dispersonifying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *personify*.] To divest of ascribed personality or personal attributes. [Rare.]

When the positive spirit of inquiry had made considerable progress, Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for *dispersonifying* Helios, and trying to assign invariable laws to the solar phenomena.
Grote, quoted in H. Spencer's Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispill†, *v. t.* [< *dis-*, apart, + *spill*.] To spill.

For I have boldly blood full piteously *dispilled*.
The World and the Child (1522) (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 251).

dispirit (dis-pir'it), *v. t.* [For *disspirit*, < *dis-* priv. + *spirit*.] **1.** To depress the spirits of; deprive of courage; discourage; dishearten; deject; cast down.

Not *dispirited* with my afflictions. *Dryden.*

Our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 268.

The debilitating effect of the sirocco upon the system, and its lowering and *dispiriting* influence upon the mind, are due to a heated atmosphere surcharged with moisture.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 382.

2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily vigor of. [Rare.]

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch. *Collier*

=**Syn. 1.** To damp, depress, intimidate, daunt.

dispirited (dis-pir'i-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispirit*, *v.*] **1.** Indicating depression of spirits; discouraged; dejected.

Arribato . . . sees Revulgo at a distance, on a Sunday morning, ill-dressed, and with a *dispirited* air.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 233.

2 Spiritless; tame; wanting vigor: as, a poor, *dispirited* style.

Dispirited recitations. *Hammond*, Works, IV., Pref.

dispiritedly (dis-pir'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a dispirited manner; dejectedly.

dispiritedness (dis-pir'i-ted-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits; dejection.

Arsenical appensa have . . . caused, in some, great faintness and *dispiritedness*. *Boyle*, Works, V. 45.

dispiritment (dis-pir'it-ment), *n.* The act of dispiriting, or the state of being dispirited or dejected; discouragement.

You honestly quit your tools; quit a most muddy, confused coil of sore work, short rations, of sorrows, *dispiritments*, and contradictions, having now done with it all.
Carlyle.

There are few men who can put forth all their muscle in a losing race; and it is characteristic of Lessing that what he wrote under the *dispiritment* of failure should be the most lively and vigorous.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 328.

dispise†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *despise*.

dispite†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *despite*.

dispiteous†, *a.* See *despiteous*.

dispitous†, dispitously†. See *despitous*, *despitously*.

displace (dis-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displaced*, ppr. *displacing*. [< OF. *desplacer*, F. *déplacer*, displace, < *des-* priv. + *placer*, place: see *place*.] **1.** To remove to a different place; put out of the usual or proper place: as, to *displace* books or papers.

The greenhouse is my summer seat:
My shrubs *displac'd* from that retreat
Enjoy'd the open air.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

2. To remove from any position, office, or dignity; depose: as, to *displace* an officer of government.

Liable not only to have its acts annulled by him, but to be *displaced*, as regards the individuals composing it, or annihilated as an institution. *Brougham.*

The wish of the ministry was to *displace* Hastings, and to put Clavering at the head of the government.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3†. To disorder; disturb; spoil.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd disorder. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

4. To take the place of; replace.

Each kingdom or principality had its bishop, who in no way *displaced* the king or ealdorman, but took his place alongside of him. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

=**Syn. 2.** To dislodge, oust, dismiss, discharge.

displaceable (dis-plā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *displace* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being displaced or removed. *Imp. Dict.*

displaced (dis-plāst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *displace*, *v.*] Removed from a particular regiment, but at liberty to serve in some other corps: applied to certain officers in the British service when so transferred by reason of misconduct, or for ★any other cause.

displacement (dis-plās'ment), *n.* [= F. *déplacement*; as *displace* + *-ment*.] **1.** A putting out of place; removal from a former or usual or proper place, or from a position, dignity, or office.

The *displacement* of the centres of the circles.
Asiatic Researches.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. *A. Hamilton.*

Before we can ascertain the rate of motion of a star from its angular *displacement* of position in a given time, we must know its absolute distance.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 312.

2. A putting in the place of another or of something else; substitution in place; replacement by exchange.

The French term remplacement is usually but inaccurately rendered replacement; the true meaning of the latter word is putting back into its place, and not *displacement* or substitution, which conveys the meaning of the French word more correctly.
W. A. Miller, Chemistry, III. § 1072.

3. In *hydros.*, the quantity of a liquid which is displaced by a solid body placed in it. If the weight of the displacement is equal to that of the body, the latter will float; if less, it will sink to the bottom, as a stone. A buoyant material sinks to a level where the pressure of the fluid displaced is sufficient to counterbalance its weight. The term is most frequently used in connection with ships: as, a ship of 3,000 tons *displacement*.

4. In *phar.*, a method by which the active principles of organic bodies are extracted from them. The body, reduced to a powder, is subjected to the action of a liquid which dissolves the soluble matter. When this has been sufficiently charged, it is displaced or replaced by a quantity of the same or of another liquid. Same as *percolation*.

5. In *mech.*, the geometrical difference or exact relation between the position of a body at any moment and its initial position.

The curve which represents the history of the *displacements* of all particles at the same time represents also the history of the *displacement* of any one particle at different times. *Minchin*, Uniplanar Kinematics, i. 10.

Center of displacement. See *center*[1].—**Composition of displacements.** See *composition*.—**Displacement diagram.** See *diagram*.—**Displacement of zero,** the change (rise) in the position of the zero of a thermometer often observed a considerable length of time after it has been made, and regarded as due to a gradual change in the bulb, which requires several years to reach a constant volume.—**Electric displacement,** the quantitative measure of the electric polarization of a dielectric. The quantity of electricity which flows across any plane in a dielectric due to a change of the electric forces is the electric displacement across that plane.

Further, he [Maxwell] has regarded the electric charge of the system as the surface manifestation of a change which took place in the medium when the electrification was set up. This change he has called *Electric Displacement*.
A. Gray, Absol. Meas. in Elect. and Mag., I. 133.

Tangential displacement of a curve, the integral of the tangential components of the displacement of elements of the curve. It makes a difference whether this be reckoned tangentially to the initial or to the final position of the curve; and it depends not merely on the positions of the curve, but also on the corresponding points.

displacency† (dis-plā′sen-si), *n.* [< ML. *displacentia*, restored form of L. *displicentia* (> E. *displicence*, *displicency*), dislike, dissatisfaction, < *displicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *displicere*, ML. also *displacere*, displease: see *displease*. Cf. *displicence*, *displicency*, *displeasance*, doublets of *displacency*.] Dislike; dissatisfaction; displeasure.

A *displacency* at the good of others, because they enjoy it though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 12.

displacer (dis-plā′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which displaces.—**2.** In *chem.*, an apparatus used in the chemical process of displacement or percolation; a percolator.

displant (dis-plant′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desplanter*, F. *déplanter* = Sp. Pg. *desplantar* = It. *dispiantare*, *spiantare*, < ML. as if **displantare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*, *v.*] **1.** To pluck up; dislodge from a state of being planted, settled, or fixed.

Unless philosophy can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

But after the Ionians and Greeks had planted certain Colonies thereabout, and *displanted* the barbarous, it [the Black Sea] was called Euxine. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 30.

2. To strip of what is planted, settled, or established: as, to *displant* a country of inhabitants.

They [the French] had them tell all the plantations, as far as forty degrees, that they would come with eight ships, next year, and *displant* them all.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 198.

displantation (dis-plan-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *déplantation* = Sp. *desplantación* = It. *spiantazione*; as *displant* + *-ation*.] The act of displanting; removal; displacement. *Raleigh*.

displat (dis-plat′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displatted*, ppr. *displatting*. [< *dis-* priv. + *plat*[3].] To unbraid. *Hakewill*.

display (dis-plā′), *v.* [< ME. *displayen*, *desplayen*, < OF. *despleier*, *desploier*, *desploer*, *desplier*, F. *déployer* (> E. *deploy*, q. v.) = Pr. *desplegar*, *despleyar* = Sp. *desplegar* = Pg. *despregar* = It. *dispiegare*, *spiegare*, < ML. *displicare*, unfold, display, L. (in pp. *displicatus*) scatter, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*, *plicate*. Hence by apheresis *splay*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unfold; lay open; spread out; expand; disclose, as in carving or dissecting a body.

Berthe up his fethrys *displayed* like a sayle.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 156.

Dysplaye that crane. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

So having said, eftsoones he gan *display*
His painted nimble wings, and vanisht quite away.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 8.

The Sunne no sooner *displayed* his beames, than the Tartar his colours. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 27.

2. To show; expose to the view; exhibit to the eyes; especially, to show ostentatiously; parade flauntingly.

For then the choice and prime women of the City, if the deceased were of note, do assist their obsequies, with bosoms *displaid*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 65.

Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order. *Prescott*.

He spoke, and one among his gentlewomen
Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom,
Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue
Play'd into green. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To exhibit to the mind; make manifest or apparent; bring into notice: as, to *display* one's ignorance or folly.

His growth now to youth's full flower, *displaying*
All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve
Things highest, greatest. *Milton*, P. R., i. 67.

Paint the Reverse of what you've seen to Day,
And in bold Strokes the vicious Town *display*.
Congreve, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

Nothing can be more admirable than the skill which Socrates *displays* in the conversations which Plato has reported or invented. *Macaulay*, History.

It is in the realising of grand character that the strength of historical genius chiefly *displays* itself.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 98.

In fact, we may say that the great mass of purely biological phenomena may be *displayed* for some time by an organism detached from its medium, as by a fish out of water. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 54.

4†. To discover; descry.

And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorned with towers.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 74.

5. In *printing*, to make conspicuous or attractive; give special prominence to, as particular words or lines, by the use of larger type, wider space, etc.=**Syn. 2.** To parade, show off.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lay anything open, as in carving or dissecting.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator*.

2. To make a show or display.—**3.** To make a great show of words; talk demonstratively.

The very fellow which of late
Display'd so saucily against your highness.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

★ **display** (dis-plā′), *n.* [< *display*, *v.*] An opening, unfolding, or disclosing; a spreading of anything to the view, commonly with the sense of ostentation or a striving for effect; show; exhibition: as, a great *display* of banners; a *display* of jewelry.

He died, as erring men should die,
Without *display*, without parade.
Byron, Parisina, xvii.

Human nature, it is true, remains always the same, but the *displays* of it change. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 223.

=**Syn.** *Show*, *Parade*, etc. See *ostentation*.

displayed (dis-plād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *display*, *v.*] **1.** Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; manifested; disclosed.—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially a bird of prey. Compare *disclosed*. (*b*) Gardant and extendant: said of a beast used as a bearing. [Rare.] Also *extendant*.—**3.** In *printing*, printed in larger or more prominent type, or conspicuously arranged to attract attention.—**Descendent displayed.** See *descendent*.—**Displayed foreshortened,** in *her.*, represented with the wings extended and with the head outward, as if flying out of the field: said of a bird used as a bearing.—**Displayed recursant,** in *her.*, having the wings crossed behind the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back; when in this position, it is sometimes said to be *displayed tergiant*.


Eagle Displayed.

displayer (dis-plā′ėr), *n.* One who or that which displays.

The *displayer* of his high frontiers.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.

display-letter (dis-plā′let″ėr), *n.* Same as *display-type*.

display-stand (dis-plā′stand), *n.* A rack, shelf, or other contrivance for showing goods in a window or on a counter.

display-type (dis-plā′tīp), *n.* A type, or collectively types, of a style more prominent or attractive than the ordinary text-type. Also *display-letter*.

displet† (dis′pl), *v. t.* [Contr. of *disciple*, *v.*] To discipline.

And bitter Penaunce, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* every day.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 27.

displeasance† (dis-plez′ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *displeasaunce*; < ME. *displeasance*, *displeasaunce*, < AF. *displesance*, OF. *displeisance*, *desplaisance*, F. *déplaisance* = Pr. *desplazensa* = Sp. Pg. *displicencia* = It. *displacenza*, *dispiacenzia*, *spiacenza*, < ML. *displacentia* (> E. *displacency*), a restored form of L. *displicentia* (> E. *displicence*), displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent: see *displacency*, *displeasant*, *displease*, and cf. *pleasance*.] Displeasure; dissatisfaction; discontent; annoyance; vexation.

Such greues & many other happyth vnto the hunter, whyche for *displeasaunce* of theym yt love it I dare not reporte. *Jul. Berners*, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 1, back.

Cordeill said she lov'd him as behoov'd:
Whose simple answere, wanting colours fayre
To paint it forth, him to *displeasaunce* moov'd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 28.

displeasant† (dis-plez′ant), *a.* [< ME. **displesant*, < AF. **displesant*, restored form of OF. *desplaisant*, F. *déplaisant*, < ML. *displacen(t-)s*, L. *displicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *displicere*, ML. also *displacere*, displease: see *displease*. Cf. *pleasant*.] Unpleasant or unpleasing; showing or giving displeasure.

The King's highnesse, at his upriseing and comeing thereunto, may finde the said chamber pure, cleane, wholsome, and meete, without any *displeasant* aire or thing, as the health, commodity, and pleasure of his most noble person doth require.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

If it were God's pleasure to give them into their enemies' hands, it was not they that ought to show one *displeasant* look or countenance there against.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 202).

That no man would invite
The poet from us, to sup forth to-night,
If the play please. If it *displeasant* be,
We do presume that no man will.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

displeasantly† (dis-plez′ant-li), *adv.* Unpleasantly; offensively.

He thought verily the Emperor should take it more *displeasantly* than if his holiness had declared himself.
Strype, Hen. VIII., an. 1528.

displease (dis-plēz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *displeased*, ppr. *displeasing*. [< ME. *displesen*, *desplesen*, < AF. **displeser*, OF. *desplaisir*, later *desplaire*, mod. F. *déplaire* = Pr. *desplazer* = Sp. *desplacer* = Pg. *desprazer* = It. *dispiacere*, *spiacere*, < ML. *displacere*, restored form of L. *displicere*, displease, < *dis-* priv. + *placere*, please: see *please*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fail to please; offend; be disagreeable to; excite aversion in: as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste; glaring colors *displease* the eye; his conduct *displeased* his relatives.

God was *displeased* with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. 1 Chron. xxi. 7.

If strange meats *displease*,
Art can deceive, or hunger force my taste.
Donne, Satires.

Soon as the unwelcome news
From earth arrived at heaven-gate, *displeased*
All were who heard. *Milton*, P. L., x. 22.

Adversity is so wholesome, . . . why should we be *displeased* with it? *Barrow*, Works, III. vii.

Always teasing others, always teas'd,
His only pleasure is—to be *displeas'd*.
Cowper, Conversation.

2†. To fail to accomplish or satisfy; fall short of.

I shall *displease* my ends else. *Beau. and Fl.*

[Frequently followed by *to* in old English.]
=**Syn. 1.** To annoy, chafe, provoke, pique, fret.

II. *intrans.* To excite disgust or aversion.

Foul sights do rather *displease* in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

displeasedly (dis-plē′zed-li), *adv.* In a displeased or disapproving manner; in the manner of one who is displeased.

He looks down *displeasedly* upon the earth, as the region of his sorrow and banishment.
Bp. Hall, The Happy Man.

displeasedness (dis-plē′zed-nes), *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness. *W. Montague*.

displeaser (dis-plē′zėr), *n.* One who or that which displeases.

displeasing (dis-plē′zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *displease*, *v.*] Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disagreeable.

His position is never to report or speak a *displeasing* thing to his friend. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

displeasingly (dis-plē′zing-li), *adv.* In a displeasing, annoying, or offensive manner.

From their retreats
Cockroaches crawl *displeasingly* abroad.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, i.

displeasingness (dis-plē′zing-nes), *n.* Distastefulness; offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of annoyance or offense.

displeasurable (dis-plezʻūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pleasurable*.] Disagreeable; giving or imparting no pleasure.

The pleasures men gain by labouring in their vocations, and receiving in one form or another returns for their services, usually have the drawback that the labours are in a considerable degree *displeasurable*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

displeasure (dis-plezʻūr), *n.* [< AF. *displeasure* (F. *déplaisir*), < **displeser*, OF. *desplaisir*, F. *déplaire*, displease: see *displease*, and cf. *dis-* and *pleasure*.] **1.** The state of feeling displeased; specifically, a feeling of intense or indignant disapproval, as of an act of disobedience, injustice, etc.: as, a man incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeasure* of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum.

The States return answer, That they are heartily sorry they should incur her *displeasure* by conferring upon the E[arl of Leicester] that absolute Authority, not having first made her acquainted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 366.

They even meet to complain, censure, and remonstrate, when a governor gives *displeasure*. *Brougham.*

2. Discomfort; uneasiness; dolefulness: opposed to *pleasure*. [Archaic.]

A feeling . . . as distinct and recognizable as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of *displeasure* at a toothache. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 126.

3. Offense; umbrage. [Archaic.]

King Lewis took *displeasure* that his Daughter was not crowned as well as her Husband. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 54.

4. A displeasing or offensive act; an act which causes, or is fitted to cause or rouse, a feeling of dissatisfaction, annoyance, or resentment; an ill turn or affront: generally preceded by *do*.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I *do* them a *displeasure*. Judges xv. 3.

5†. A state of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham*, Music.

=**Syn. 1.** Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, distaste, dislike, anger, vexation, indignation, resentment, annoyance.

displeasure (dis-plezʻūr), *v. t.* [< *displeasure*, *n.*] To displease; be displeasing or annoying to: as, it *displeasures* me to see so much waste. [Archaic.]

When the way of pleasuring and *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. *Bacon*, Ambition.

displenish (dis-plenʻish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *plenish*.] To disfurnish; deprive of plenishing; dispose of the plenishing of; render void or destitute: as, a *displenishing* sale (that is, one in which the entire household furniture is disposed of). [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It was admitted, indeed, that large areas of forest-land had been *displenished*. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 1.

displenishment (dis-plenʻish-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of displenishing.—**2.** The condition of being displenished.

displicence, displicency (disʻpli-sens, -sen-si), *n.* [< L. *displicentia*, displeasure, dissatisfaction: see *displacency*, *displeasance*, doublets of *displicence*, *displicency*.] Displeasure; dislike. [Rare.]

He, then, is the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguings, to clear to himself these obscure interjections of *displicence* and ill-humour.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, i.

Hence arose, . . . I will not say a grudge against them, for they had no sin, yet a kind of *displicency* with them, as mere creatures. *Goodwin*, Works, I. i. 135.

In so far as a man's life consists in the abundance of the things he possesseth, we see then why it dwindles with these. The like holds where self-complacency or *displicency* rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

displode† (dis-plōd′), *v.* [< L. *displodere*, pp. *displosus*, spread out, burst asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, + *plaudere*, strike, clap, beat. Cf. *applaud*, *explode*.] **I.** *intrans.* To burst with a loud report; explode.

Like rubbish from *disploding* engines thrown.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

II. *trans.* To cause to burst with a loud report; explode.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 605.

displosion† (dis-plōʻzhon), *n.* [< L. as if **displosio(n-)*, < *displodere*, pp. *displosus*, burst asunder: see *displode*.] The act of disploding; explosion.

The vast *displosion* dissipates the clouds.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

displosive† (dis-plōʻsiv), *a.* [< L. *displosus*, pp. of *displodere*, displode, + *-ive*.] Explosive.

displume (dis-plōmʻ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displumed*, ppr. *displuming*. [< OF. *desplumer*, F. *déplumer* = Sp. Pg. *desplumar* = It. *spiumare*, strip of feathers, < L. *dis-* priv. + *plumare*, feather: see *plume*, *v.* Cf. *deplume*.] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; hence, to strip of honors, or of badges of honor.

You have sent them to us . . . so *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The sun shone wide over open uplands, the *displumed* hills stood clear against the sky.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 17.

dispoint (dis-pointʻ), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *point*, *n.*] To deprive of a point or points.

While Nergal speeds his Victory too-fast,
His hooks *dis-pointed* disappoint his haste.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

dispondaic (dī-spon-dāʻik), *a.* [As *dispondee* + *-ic*, after *spondaic*.] Of or pertaining to a dispondee; consisting of or constituting two spondees: as, the *dispondaic* close of a dactylic hexameter.

dispondee (dī-sponʻdē), *n.* [< L. *dispondēus*, LL. also *dispondīus*, < Gr. *δισπόνδειος*, a double spondee, < *δι-*, two-, + *σπονδεῖος*, spondee: see *spondee*.] In *pros.*, a double spondee; two spondees regarded as forming one compound foot.

dispondeus (dī-spon-dēʻus), *n.*; pl. *dispondei* (-ī). [L.: see *dispondee*.] Same as *dispondee*.

dispone (dis-pōnʻ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disponed*, ppr. *disponing*. [Formerly also *dispon*; < ME. *disponen*, < OF. *disponer*, dispose, *despondre*, expose, expound, explain, F. dial. *dépondre*, disjoin, detach, let go, = Sp. *disponer* = Pg. *dispor* = It. *disporre*, *disponere* = D. *disponeren* = G. *disponiren* = Dan. *disponere* = Sw. *disponera*, dispose, < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, set in different places, distribute, arrange, set in order, dispose, settle, determine, < *dis-*, apart, in different directions, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent*, and cf. *dispose*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Syn God seth every thing, out of doutance,
And hem *disponeth* thorugh his ordinaunce.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 964.

2. In *Scots law*, to make over or convey to another in a legal form.

He has *disponed* . . . the whole estate. *Scott.*

II.† *intrans.* To make disposition or arrangement; dispose: absolutely or with *of*.

Of my moble thou *dispone*
Right as the semeth best is for to done.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 300.

Man propons but God *dispons*.
Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed. (1678), p. 384.

disponee (dis-pō-nēʻ), *n.* [< *dispone* + *-ee*[1].] In *Scots law*, one to whom anything is disponed or made over.

disponent (dis-pōʻnent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *disponente*, < L. *disponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone*.] Disposing or fitting for the end in view.—**Disponent form**, in *metaph.* See *form*.

disponer (dis-pōʻnėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

disponge† (dis-punjʻ), *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *sponge*.] To discharge, as from a sponge; distil or drop. Also *dispunge*.

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *disponge* upon me.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

disport (dis-pōrtʻ), *v.* [< ME. *disporten*, **desporten*, divert, play, < OF. *desporter* = It. **disportar* (in deriv.) (< ML. as if **disportare*), var. of *deporter*, *depporter*, bear, support, manage, dispense, spare, banish, divert, amuse, refl. divert or amuse one's self, also forbear, desist, cease, F. *déporter*, carry away, transport, refl. desist, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deportar* = It. *diportare*, deport, divert, < L. *deportare*, carry away, transport, ML. also bear, suffer, forbear, also (by a turn of thought seen also in similar senses of *distract*, *divert*, *transport*), divert, amuse, < *de*, away, + *portare*, carry. See *deport*. Hence by apheresis *sport*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To carry away; transport; deport.

And in the first parliament of his raigne there was this act of indemnity passed, That all and singular persons comming with him from beyond the seas into the realme of Englande, taking his party and quarrell, in recovering his just title and right to the realme of England, shall be utterly discharged quite, and unpunishable for ever, by way of action, or otherwise, of or for any murther, slaying of men, or of taking and *disporting* of goods, or any other trespasses done by them.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iii. 45.

2. To divert; cheer; amuse sportively or gaily: usually with a reflexive pronoun.

Bisily they gonnen hire conforten, . . .
And with hire tales wenden hire *disporten*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 724.

Tho was this wofull wife comforted
By alle waies and *disported*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 75.

3. To display in a gay or sportive manner; sport.

The new varieties of form in which his genius now *disported* itself were scarcely less striking.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 241.

II. *intrans.* To play; sport; indulge in gaiety.

With that entred the Emperour in to his chamber and the sauage man and his prive counseile, and ther thei rested and *disported*, and spake of many thinges.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

That cup-board where the Mice *disport*,
I liken to St. Stephen's Court.
Prior, Erle Robert's Mice.

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 66.

disport (dis-pōrtʻ), *n.* [< ME. *disport*, *disporte*, *desporte*, < OF. **desport*, *disport*, *deport* = Pg. *desporto* (obs.) = It. *disporto* (ML. *disportus*), disport; from the verb. Hence by apheresis *sport*, q. v.] Diversion; amusement; play; sport; pastime; merriment.

Non other Cytee is not lyche in comparisoun to it, of faire Gardynes, and of faire *Desportes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 123.

Than com the kynge Arthur and his companye from theire *disporte*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

All prepare
For revels and *disport*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 3.

Thy feathered lieges bill and wings
In love's *disport* employ.
Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

disportment (dis-pōrtʻment), *n.* The act of disporting; play; amusement. [Obsolete or rare.]

disposable (dis-pōʻza-bl), *a.* [< *dispose* + *-able*.] Subject to disposal; that may be disposed of; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; available: as, *disposable* property; the whole *disposable* force of an army.

To whom should the infant community, . . . as yet not abounding in *disposable* means—to whom should they look? *Everett*, Orations, I. 347.

The English law has always enjoyed even more than its fair share of the *disposable* ability of the country.
Maine, Cambridge Essays, p. 28.

disposal (dis-pōʻzal), *n.* [< *dispose* + *-al*.] **1.** The act of disposing or placing; a setting or arranging; disposition or arrangement: as, the *disposal* of the troops in two lines; the *disposal* of books in a library.—**2.** A disposing of by bestowal, alienation, riddance, etc.: as, the *disposal* of money by will; the *disposal* of a daughter in marriage; the *disposal* of an estate by sale; the *disposal* of sewage.

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler*, No. 75.

3. Regulation, ordering, or arrangement, by right of power or possession; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived;
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise.
Milton, S. A., l. 210.

4. Power or right to dispose of or control: preceded usually by *at*, sometimes by *in* or *to*: as, everything is left *at*, *in*, or *to* his *disposal*; the results are *at* or *in* the *disposal* of Providence.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next *in* his *disposal*? *Bp. Atterbury.*

I am *at* your *disposal* the whole morning.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Of all the tools *at* Law's *disposal*, sure
That named Vigiliarum is the best—
That is, the worst—to whoso has to bear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 74.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Disposition, distribution.—**3** and **4.** Control, ordering, direction.

dispose (dis-pōzʻ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disposed*, ppr. *disposing*. [< ME. *disposen*, < OF. *disposer*, *desposer*, F. *disposer*, dispose, arrange, order, accom. after *poser*, set, place (see *pose*[3]), < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange, dispose, etc.: see *dispone*, and cf. *disposition*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set in order; place or distribute in a particular order; put; arrange: as, the ships were *disposed* in the form of a crescent; the trees are *disposed* in the form of a quincunx.

The xxxth day x pounde hony *dispose*
In it wel scommed first, and use it soo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

As for the Pools, they are three in number, lying in a row above each other; being so *dispos'd* that the waters of the uppermost may descend into the second, and those of the second into the third.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 88.

In the Orang the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue are arranged in a V, as in Man. In the Chimpanzee they are *disposed* like a T, with the top turned forward.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 412.

She wore a thin, black silk gown, charmingly *disposed* about the throat and shoulders.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 188.

Specifically—**2.** To regulate; adjust; set in right order.

There were in these quarters of the world, sixteen hundred years ago, certain speculative men, whose authority *disposed* the whole religion of those times.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Who hath *disposed* the whole world? Job xxxiv. 13.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.
Dryden, Fables.

Benign Creator, let thy plastic Hand
Dispose its own Effect. *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

3. To place, locate, or settle suitably: chiefly reflexive.

The planters (not willing to run any hazard of contention for place in a country where there was room enough) gave over their purpose, and *disposed themselves* otherwise. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 308.

Do you proceed into the Fumitory, . . . and so *dispose yourself* over the burning heap that the smoke will reach your whole body. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

4. To give direction or tendency to; set, place, or turn (toward a particular end, consequence, or result, or in a particular direction); adapt.

Dispose thi youth aftir my doctryne,
To all norture thi corage to enclyne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

But if thee list unto Court to throng,
And there to hunt after the hoped pray,
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 504.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden.*

5. To incline the mind or heart of.

He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia. Acts xviii. 27.

Suspicions . . . *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, [and] wise men to irresolution and melancholy.
Bacon, Suspicion.

Fribourg . . . lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks, which at first sight *dispose* a man to be serious.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

6†. To make over or part with, as by gift, sale, or other means of alienation; alienate or bestow: as, "he *disposed* all church preferments to the highest bidder," *Swift*.

You should not rashly give away your heart,
Nor must you, without me, *dispose* yourself.
Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 2.

Some were of opinion that, if Verin would not suffer his wife to have her liberty, the church should *dispose* her to some other man who would use her better.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 341.

You have *disposed* much in works of public piety.
Bp. Sprat.

Disposing form. See *form.*=**Syn. 1.** To range, rank, group.—**2.** Order, regulate, fit.—**5.** Lead, induce.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make disposition; determine the arrangement or settlement of something.

Man proposes, God *disposes*. *Old proverb.*

To whom you shall leave your goods it is hid from you; for you may purpose, but God will *dispose*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 236.

The dramatist creates; the historian only *disposes*.
Macaulay, On History.

2†. To bargain; make terms.

You did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

To dispose of. (*a*) To make a disposal of; part with, get rid of, or provide for, as by bestowal, alienation, sale, arrangement, contrivance, occupation, etc.: as, he has *disposed of* his house advantageously; he *disposed of* his daughter in marriage; he has *disposed of* his books among his friends; I have *disposed of* that affair; more correspondence than one can *dispose of*; they knew not how to *dispose of* their time.

A rural judge *disposed of* beauty's prize. *Waller.*

Hearing that Mrs. Sarah is married, I did joy her and kiss her, she owning of it; and it seems it is to a cooke. I am glad she is *disposed of*, for she grows old and is very painfull. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 347.

Well, Biddy, since you would not accept of your Cousin, I hope you han't *disposed of* yourself elsewhere.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

But, sir, as I understand you want a few hundreds immediately—is there nothing you could *dispose of?*
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

(*b*) To exercise control over; direct the disposal or course of: as, they have full power to *dispose of* their possessions.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord. Prov. xvi. 33.

This brow was fashion'd
To wear a kingly wreath, and your grave judgment
Given to *dispose of* monarchies.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 1.

When I went first to give him Joy, he pleased to give me the *disposing of* the next Attorney's Place that falls void in York. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

A planet *disposes of* any other which may be found in its essential dignities. Thus, if ☉ be in ♈, the house of ♂, then ♂ *disposes of* ☉, and is said to rule, receive, or govern him. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 340.

Disposing mind and memory. See *memory.*

dispose† (dis-pōz′), *n.* [< *dispose*, *v.*] **1.** Disposal; power of disposing; management.

All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

I rest most dutious to your *dispose*.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

There, take the maid; she is at her own *dispose* now.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 3.

2. Dispensation; act of government; management.

But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of empires.
Speed, The Saxons, VII. xxxi. § 2.

3. Cast of behavior; demeanor.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected, fram'd to make women false.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Carries on the stream of his *dispose*,
Without observance or respect of any.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

disposed (dis-pōzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispose*, *v.*] **1.** Characterized by a particular tendency of disposition, character, or conduct: with such adverbs as *well*, *ill*, etc.: as, an *ill-disposed* person.

God send rest and coumfort, be ye sure,
To euery *wele disposid* creature.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1043.

2. Characterized by a particular condition of body or of health: with *well* or *ill*.

And wel I wot, thy breeth ful soure stinketh,
That sheweth wel thou art not *wel disposed*.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, Prol., l. 33.

That now you cannot do: she keeps her chamber,
Not *well dispos'd*, and has denied all visits.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 1.

My Lord Sunderland is still *ill disposed*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 33.

3. Inclined; minded; in the mood.

Her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] . . . is well and excellently *disposed* to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback and continues the sport long.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 71.

disposedly (dis-pō′zed-li), *adv.* With arrangement; in good order; properly.

She . . . paced along . . . gravely and *disposedly*.
Whyte Melville, The Queen's Maries.

disposedness (dis-pō′zed-nes), *n.* Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]

disposer (dis-pō′zėr), *n.* One who or that which disposes; a distributer, bestower, or director.

The gods appoint him
The absolute *disposer* of the earth,
That has the sharpest sword.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 1.

Forget not those virtues which the great *Disposer* of all bids thee to entertain. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

Leave events to their *Disposer*. *Boyle.*

I am but a gatherer and *disposer* of other men's stuff.
Wotton.

disposingly (dis-pō′zing-li), *adv.* In a manner ★to dispose, regulate, or govern.

disposition (dis-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *disposition*, *disposicion*, *disposicioun* = D. *dispositie* = G. Dan. Sw. *disposition*, < OF. *disposition*, F. *disposition* = Sp. *disposición* = Pg. *disposição* = It. *disposizione*, < L. *dispositio*(*n*-), arrangement, etc., < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange: see *dispone* and *dispose*.] **1.** A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution: as, the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the *disposition* of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

Disposicion is a certain bestowing of thinges, and an apt declaring what is meete for every parte, as tyme and place doe beste require. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetoric (1553).

No diligence can rebuild the universe in a model, by the best accumulation or *disposition* of details.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 408.

A big church . . . looked out on a square completely French, a square of a fine modern *disposition*, . . . embellished with trees . . . and allegorical statues.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178.

McPherson brought up Logan's division while he deployed Crocker's for the assault. Sherman made similar *dispositions* on the right.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 504.

2. Disposal; plan or arrangement for the disposal, distribution, or alienation of something; definite settlement with regard to some matter; ultimate destination: as, he has made a good *disposition* of his property; what *disposition* do you intend to make of this picture?

Indeed I will not think on the *disposition* of them which have sinned before death, before judgment, before destruction: but I will rejoice over the *disposition* of the righteous, and I will remember also their pilgrimage and the salvation and the reward that they shall have.
2 Esd. viii. 38, 39.

3. In *arch.*, the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). It differs from *distribution*, which signifies the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.

4. Guidance; control; order; command; decree: as, the *dispositions* of the statute.

I putte me in thy protecciouu,
Dyane, and in thi *disposicioun*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1506.

Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels.
Acts vii. 53.

Appoint [*i. e.*, arraign] not heavenly *disposition*, father;
Nothing of all these evils hath befallen me
But justly. *Milton*, S. A., l. 373.

5. Aptitude; inclination; tendency; readiness to take on any character or habit: said of things animate or inanimate, but especially of an emotional tendency or mood.

When the accident of sickness and the natural *disposition* do second the one the other, this disease should be more forcible. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 64.

Disposition is an habit begun, but not perfected: . . . for example, of the *disposition* that a man hath to learning, he is said to be studious: but of perfect habit, gotten by continual study in learning, he is said to be learned, which importeth a perfection which is more than a *disposition*. *Blundeville.*

I have ever endeavoured to nourish the merciful *disposition* and humane inclination I borrowed from my parents. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

6. Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and moral bent; innate temper: as, an amiable or an irritable *disposition*.

Thei that purposen to be good and trewe,
Weel sette by noble *disposicioun*,
Contynue in good condicioun,
Thei are the first that fallen in damage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

This is not the first day wherein thy wisdom is manifested; but from the beginning of thy days all the people have known thy understanding, because the *disposition* of thine heart is good. Judith viii. 29.

I am in love with your *Disposition*, which is generous, and I verily think you were never guilty of any pusilanimous Act in your Life. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

7. In *Scots law*, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially heritable property, is conveyed.—**8.** Health; bodily well-being. [A Gallicism, perhaps.]

Grace, and good *disposition*, 'tend your ladyship.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

9. Maintenance; allowance.

I crave fit *disposition* for my wife;
Due reference of place, and exhibition;
With such accommodation, and besort,
As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Disposition and settlement, in *Scots law*, the name usually given to a deed by which a person provides for the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Adjustment, regulation, bestowment, classification, grouping, ordering.—**5** and **6.** *Inclination, Tendency*, etc. See *bent*[1].

dispositional (dis-pō-zish′ọn-al, *a.* [< *disposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to disposition.

dispositive† (dis-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispositif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispositivo*, < ML. *dispositivus*, < L. *dispositus*, pp. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone*, *dispose*.] **1.** Relating to disposal; disposing or regulating.

Without his eye and hand, his *dispositive* wisdom and power, the whole frame would disband and fall into confusion and ruin. *Bates*, Great Duty of Resignation.

2. Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition.

Conversation . . . so impertinent and extravagant as is not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 84.

Dispositive clause. See *clause.*

dispositively† (dis-poz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a dispositive manner; distributively. *Sir T. Browne.*—**2.** By natural or moral disposition.

One act may make us do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally, . . . break all the ten commandments at once. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 10.

dispositor† (dis-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *despositor*, *dispositour* = Pg. *dispositor* = It. *dispositore*, <

L. as if **dispositor*, < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, dispose: see *dispone*, *dispose*.] **1.** A disposer. —**2.** In *astrol.*, a planet in one of whose essential dignities another planet is, the former being said to "dispose of" the latter.

When the *dispositor* of the planet signifying the thing asked after is himself disposed by the lord of the ascendant, it is a good sign. *Raymond Lully* (trans.).

dispossess (dis-pọ-zes′), *v. t.* [< OF. *despossesser*, *depposseser* = Pr. *despossezir* = It. *dispossessare*, *spossessare*; as *dis-* priv. + *possess*, *v.* Cf. OF. *desposser*, also *desposseder*, F. *déposséder* = Sp. *desposeer* (cf. Pg. *despossar*, *desapossar*), < ML. *dispossidere*, dispossess, < *dis-* priv. + *possidere*, possess: see *dis-* and *possess*.] **1.** To put out of possession; deprive of actual occupancy, particularly of real property; dislodge; disseize: usually followed by *of* before the thing possessed: as, to *dispossess* a tenant *of* his holding.

Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants *of* the land, and dwell therein. Num. xxxiii. 53.

The Christians were utterly *dispossest of* Judea by Saladine the Aegyptian Sultan. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 113.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South*, Sermons.

The Confederates at the west were narrowed down for all communication with Richmond to the single line of road running east from Vicksburg. To *dispossess* them *of* this, therefore, became a matter of the first importance. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 383.

2. To relieve or free from or as if from demoniac possession.

They have three ministers, (one a Scotchman,) who take great pains among them, and had lately (by prayer and fasting) *dispossessed* one possessed with a devil. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 159.

Dispossess proceedings, proceedings at law summarily to eject a tenant, as for non-payment of rent. [Colloq.] —**Dispossess warrant**, a warrant awarded in such proceedings, to eject the occupant. [New York.]

dispossessed (dis-pọ-zest′), *a.* [< *dis-* + (*self-*) *possessed*.] Having lost one's self-possession or self-command. [Rare.]

Miss Susan, deeply agitated, and not knowing what to say or do, stood also, *dispossessed*, looking from the child to the woman, and from the woman to the child. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

dispossession (dis-pọ-zesh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *dépossession*; as *dispossess* + *-ion*. Cf. *possession*.] **1.** The act of putting out of possession, or the state of being dispossessed.—**2.** The act of relieving or freeing from demoniac possession, or the like.

That heart [Mary Magdalene's] . . . was freed from Satan by that powerful *dispossession*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

3. In *law*, same as *ouster*.

dispossessor (dis-pọ-zes′ọr), *n.* One who dispossesses.

The heirs (blessed be God!) are yet surviving, and likely to out-live all heirs of their *dispossessors* besides their infamy. *Cowley*, Government of Oliver Cromwell.

dispost† (dis-pōst′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *post*².] To remove from a post; displace.

Now, thinke thou see'st this Soule of sacred zeale,
This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie,
Disposted all in post. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 12.

disposure† (dis-pō′zụr), *n.* [< *dispose* + *-ure*. Cf. L. *dispositura*, disposition, arrangement.] **1.** Disposal; the power of disposing; control; direction; management.

She has worn as good [gowns], they sit so apted to her, And she is so great a mistress of *disposure*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 4.

Would you have me,
Neglecting mine own family, to give up
My estate to his *disposure*?
Massinger, City Madam, i. 3.

A true and truly-loving knight's liberty ought to be enchained to the *disposure* of his lady.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

2. Posture; disposition; state.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Distribution; allotment.

In my *disposure* of employments of the brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the master.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, p. 94.

4. A state of orderly arrangement.

A life that knew nor noise nor strife;
But was, by sweetening so his will,
All order and *disposure* still.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, x.

5. Natural disposition.

His sweet *disposure*,
As much abhorring to behold, as do
Any unnatural and bloody action.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

dispraisable† (dis-prā′zạ-bl), *a.* [< *dispraise* + *-able*.] Unworthy of praise. *Rev. T. Adams.*

dispraise (dis-prāz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispraised*, ppr. *dispraising*. [Early mod. E. also *disprayse*; < ME. *dispreisen*, *dispreysen*, < OF. *despreiser*, *despreser*, *desprisier*, *dispriser* (> E. *dispize*) = Pr. *desprezar*, *despreciar* = Sp. *despreciar* = Pg. *desprezar* = It. *disprezzare*, *dispregiare*, dispraise, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *pretiare*, prize, praise: see *dis-* and *praise*, *prize*², and cf. *disprize*.] To speak disparagingly of; mention with disapprobation, or some degree of censure.

I *dispraised* him before the wicked. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Of such
To be *dispraised* is the most perfect praise.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

dispraise (dis-prāz′), *n.* [< *dispraise*, *v.*] Disparaging speech or opinion; animadversion; censure; reproach.

Their language is one, and yet exceedingly diuersified, according as they [the Japanese] differ in State or Sexe: or as they speake in praise or *dispraise*, vsing a diuers Idiom. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 524.

The general has seen Moors
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i.

There is a luxury in self-*dispraise*;
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

The long-neck'd geese of the world that are ever hissing *dispraise*,
Because their natures are little. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 9.

=**Syn.** Disparagement, opprobrium.

dispraiser (dis-prā′zẹr), *n.* One who dispraises. *Bailey*, 1727.

dispraisingly (dis-prā′zing-li), *adv.* By way of dispraise; with disapproval or some degree of reproach. *Shak.*

dispread (dis-pred′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispread*, ppr. *dispreading*. [For **disspread*, < *dis-*, in different directions, + *spread*.] **I.** *trans.* To extend or spread in different ways or directions; expand to the full width. [Rare.]

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes *dispread*
Upon that town. *Fairfax.*

II. *intrans.* To expand or be diffused; spread widely. [Rare.]

Heat, *dispreading* through the sky,
With rapid sway his burning influence darts
On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream.
Thomson, Summer.

dispreader† (dis-pred′ẹr), *n.* One who dispreads; a publisher; a divulger. *Milton.*

dispreise†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *dispraise*.

disprejudice† (dis-prej′ụ-dis), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *prejudice*.] To free from prejudice.

Those . . . will easilie be so far *disprejudic'd* in point of the doctrine as to seek the acquainting their understandings with the grounds and reasons of this religion. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 5.

dispreparе† (dis-prẹ-pār′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *prepare*.] To render unprepared.

The kingdom of darkness . . . is nothing else but a confederacy of deceivers . . . that . . . endeavour . . . to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to *disprepare* them for the kingdom of God to come. *Hobbes*, The Kingdom of Darkness.

disprison (dis-priz′n), *v. t.* [< OF. *desprisoner*, *desprisonner*, *disprisonner* (= It. *sprigionare*), < *des-* priv. + *prisoner*, *prisonner*, imprison: see *dis-* and *prison*, *v.*] To loose from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

disprivacied (dis-prī′vạ-sid), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *privacy* + *-ed*².] Deprived of or debarred from privacy. [Rare.]

But now, on the poet's *dis-privacied* moods,
With do this and do that the pert critic intrudes.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

disprivilege (dis-priv′i-lej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disprivileged*, ppr. *disprivileging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *privilege*.] To deprive of a privilege. [Rare.]

So acting and believing *disprivileges* them for ever of that recompence which is provided for the faithful. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, iv.

disprize (dis-prīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disprized*, ppr. *disprizing*. [< OF. *dispriser*, *desprisier*, var. of *despreiser*, *despreser*, undervalue, > E. *dispraise*: see *dispraise*, of which *disprize* is historically a doublet; cf. *prize*², *praise*.] To undervalue; depreciate; disparage. [Rare.]

Nor is 't the time alone is here *disprised*,
But the whole man of time, yea, Cæsar's self,
Brought in disvalue. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

disprofess† (dis-prō-fes′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *profess*.] To renounce the profession of.

His armes, which he had vowed to *disprofesse*,
She gathered up, and did about him dresse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

disprofit (dis-prof′it), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *profit*.] Loss; detriment; damage. [Rare.]

Whereas he sought profite, he fell into double *disprofite*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1710.

disprofitable† (dis-prof′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *desprofitable*, *desprouffitable*, < *des-* priv. + *profitable*, profitable.] Unprofitable.

It is said, that the thing indifferent is to be left free to use it or not use it, as it shall seem profitable or *disprofitable* unto the conscience of the user. *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 377.

disproof (dis-prōf′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *disproofe*, *disprouſe*; < *disprove* (as if < *dis-* priv. + *proof*), after *prove*.] Proof to the contrary; confutation; refutation: as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of an allegation.

Bent as he was
To make *disproof* of scorn, and strong in hopes.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

disproperty† (dis-prop′ẹr-ti), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *property*.] To deprive of property; dispossess.

He would
Have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders,
And *dispropertied* their freedoms. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

disproportion (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *disproportion*, F. *disproportion* = Sp. *desproporción* = Pg. *desproporção* = It. *disproporzione*, *sproporzione*; as *dis-* priv. + *proportion*, *n.*] Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of the same thing; lack of symmetry; absence of conformity or due relation in size, number, quantity, etc.: as, the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body, or of means to an end; the *disproportion* between supply and demand.

Faultless does the Maid appear;
No *disproportion* in her soul, no strife.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 23.

The simple Indians were often puzzled by the great *disproportion* between bulk and weight. . . . Never was a package of furs known to weigh more than two pounds in the market of Communipaw. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 102.

He had yet enough of growing prosperity to enable him to increase his expenditure in continued *disproportion* to his income. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

Disproportion, some say, is the cause of the keenest misery in the world: for instance, the *disproportion* between the powers, capacities, and aspirations of man and his circumstances—especially as regards his physical wants. *Helps.*

disproportion (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn), *v. t.* [= F. *disproportionner* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionar* = It. *sproporzionare*, < ML. *disproportionare*; as *dis-* priv. + *proportion*, *v.*] To make unsuitable in dimensions or quantity; mismatch; join unfitly.

To shape my legs of an unequal size;
To *disproportion* me in every part.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He can perform whatever he strenuously attempts. His words never seem *disproportioned* to his strength. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 179.

disproportionable (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *disproportion* + *-able*.] Disproportional; disproportionate. [Rare.]

Such *disproportionable* and unlikely matches can wealth and a fair fortune make. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

How great a monster is human life, since it consists of so *disproportionable* parts. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 362.

disproportionableness (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being out of proportion. [Rare.]

Considering my own great defects, the incompetency and *disproportionableness* of my strength. *Hammond*, Works, III., Advertisement.

disproportionably (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-ạ-bli), *adv.* Disproportionally; without regard to just proportion. [Rare.]

Hath the sheriff rated Mr. Hampden *disproportionably*, according to his estate and degree? If he hath, let him tell. *State Trials*, John Hampden, an. 1637.

disproportional (dis-prọ-pōr′shọn-al), *a.* [= F. *disproportionnel*; as *disproportion* + *-al*.] Not having due proportion, absolutely or relatively; destitute of proportion or symmetry; unconformable or unequal in dimensions or quantity: as, the porch is *disproportional* to the building; *disproportional* limbs; *disproportional* tasks.

Nay rather the perfection consists in this, that out of many moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilitudes that are not vastly *disproportional* arises the goodly and graceful symmetry that commends the whole pile and structure. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

disproportionality (dis-prọ-pōr-shọn-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *disproportional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being disproportional.

The world so's setten free
From that untoward *disproportionalitie*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 60.

disproportionally (dis-prō-pōr'shon-al-i), *adv.* Without proportion; unconformably; unequally.

disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* [= F. *disproportionné* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionado* = It. *disproporzionato, sproporzionato,* < ML. *disproportionatus,* pp. of *disproportionare:* see *disproportion, v.,* and cf. *proportionate.*] Out of proportion; unsymmetrical; without due proportion of parts or relations: as, a *disproportionate* development; means *disproportionate* to the end.

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

The United States are large and populous nations in comparison with the Grecian commonwealths, or even the Swiss cantons; and they are growing every day more *disproportionate,* and therefore less capable of being held together by simple governments. *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 287.

disproportionately (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-li), *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately or excessively. *Boyle.*

disproportionateness (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being disproportionate; want of proportion.

dispropriate† (dis-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispropriated,* ppr. *dispropriating.* [< ML. **dispropriatus,* pp. of **dispropriare* (> OF. *desproprier*), dispropriate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *propriare,* appropriate, < *proprius,* one's own, proper: see *proper, appropriate, expropriate,* etc.] To destroy the appropriation of; disappropriate.

And who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not supplant these Supplanters, and *dispropriate* them of that which in a iuster proprietie was giuen them in their first foundations? *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 133.

disprovable (dis-prö'va-bl), *a.* [< *disprove* + *-able.*] Capable of being disproved or refuted. Formerly also spelled *disproveable. Bailey,* 1727.

disproval (dis-prö'val), *n.* [< *disprove* + *-al.*] The act of disproving; disproof.

The *disproval* of Koch's theories must come from actual work upon the subject [cholera bacillus], and not from literary efforts. *Science,* V. 63.

disprove (dis-pröv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disproved,* ppr. *disproving.* [< ME. *disproven,* usually *despreven,* < OF. *desprover, desprouver,* refute, contradict, disprove, < *des-* priv. + *prover, prouver,* prove: see *dis-* and *prove.*] **1.** To prove to be false or erroneous; confute; refute: as, to *disprove* an assertion, an argument, or a proposition.

I cannot assert that, nor would I willingly undertake to *disprove* it. *Everett,* Orations, I. 414.

The revelation of the interdependence of phenomena greatly increases the improbability of some legends which it does not actually *disprove. Lecky,* Europ. Morals, I. 376.

2. To prove not to be genuine, real, or just; set aside by contrary proof; invalidate: as, to *disprove* a person's claim to land.

The apostles opened their heavenly commission, and executed it publicly, challenging those who looked on, with all their curiosity, subtlety, and spite, to *disprove* or blemish it. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. iii.

That formidable armada, so vainly arrogating to itself a title which the very elements joined with human valour to *disprove. Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 18.

3†. To convict of the practice of error. *Hooker.* —**4**†. To disapprove; disallow.

This iest also, when they saw the Cardinall not *disproue* it, every man toke it gladly, sauyng only the Frear. *Sir T. More,* Utopia (ed. Arber), p. 53.

Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness that men are only not *disproved* nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

St. Ambrose neither approves nor *disproves* it. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 202.

disproveable, *a.* See *disprovable.*

disprovement (dis-pröv'ment), *n.* [< *disprove* + *-ment.*] The act of disproving; confutation.

The scientific discovery . . . around which all Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centered was the *disprovement* of Liebig's mineral-ash theory. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 695.

disprover (dis-prö'vėr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

disprovide† (dis-prō-vīd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *provide.*] To fail to provide or furnish with.

This makes me sadly walk up and down in my laboratory, like an impatient lutanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether *disprovided* of strings. *Boyle,* Works, VI. 40.

dispunct[1] (dis-pungkt'), *v. t.* [< L. *dispunctus,* pp. of *dispungere,* check off an account, etc.: see *dispunge*[1].] To point or mark off; separate; set aside. [Rare.]

I desire the reader so to take me as though I doe not here deale withall, nor speake of the matter, but utterly to haue pretermitted and *dispuncted* the same. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 646.

Even the Mediterranean extent of Africa must have been unknown to Herodotus, since all beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc., would wind up into a small inconsiderable tract, as being *dispuncted* by no great states or colonies. *De Quincey,* Herodotus.

dispunct[2]† (dis-pungkt'), *a.* [A forced form, which may be regarded as short for **dispunctilious,* < *dis-* priv. + *punctilious.*] Wanting in punctilious respect; discourteous; impolite.

Aso. I' faith, master, let's go; nobody comes. . . .
Amo. Stay. That were *dispunct* to the ladies.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dispunge[1]† (dis-punj'), *v. t.* [With imputed sense of *expunge* (?), q. v., but in form < L. *dispungere,* check off an account, examine, settle, < *dis-,* apart, + *pungere,* prick.] To expunge; erase.

Thou then that hast *dispong'd* my score,
And dying wast the death of Death.
Sir J. Wotton, Hymn in Time of Sickness.

dispunge[2] (dis-punj'), *v. t.* Same as *disponge.*

dispunishable† (dis-pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* + *punishable.*] Not punishable; not liable to punishment.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Last Will of Dean Swift.*

dispurpose (dis-pėr'pos), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispurposed,* ppr. *dispurposing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *purpose.*] **1.** To dissuade; turn from a purpose.—**2.** To cross, as a purpose; frustrate. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

She, but in a contrary manner, seeing her former plots *dispurposed,* sends me to an old witch called Acrasia, to help to wreck her spite upon the senses. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iv. 8.

dispurse† (dis-pėrs'), *v. t.* [Cf. *burse, purse.*] Same as *disburse.*

dispurvey† (dis-pėr-vā'), *v. t.* [< OF. **despourveier, desporvoir, despourvoir,* F. *dépourvoir,* deprive, < *des-* priv. + *pourveier,* purvey: see *dis-* and *purvey.*] To deprive of provision; empty; strip.

For not oonly the patrone, but al the pylgrymes and also the galyotes, were clerely *dyspurueyde* of brede, wyne, and all other vytaylle. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 60.

They *dispurvey* their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare. *Heywood.*

dispurveyance† (dis-pėr-vā'ans), *n.* [< *dispurvey* + *-ance.*] Want of provision; lack of food.

Daily siege, through *dispurvayaunce* long
And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 10.

disputability (dis-pū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disputable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being disputable or controvertible.

disputable (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *disputable* = Sp. *disputable* = Pg. *disputavel* = It. *disputabile,* < L. *disputabilis,* disputable, < *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] **1.** That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible: as, *disputable* statements, propositions, arguments, points, or cases.

Faith, 'tis a very *disputable* question; and yet I think thou canst decide it. *Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, i. 1.

He let down a shower of tears, weeping over undone Jerusalem in the day of his triumph, leaving it *disputable* whether he felt more joy or sorrow. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 298.

2†. Disputatious; contentious.

And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too *disputable* for my company: I think of as many matters as he; but I give heaven thanks, and make no boast of them. *Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 5.

disputableness (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disputable.

disputacity† (dis-pū-tas'i-ti), *n.* [Improp. form, < *disputatious,* on the supposed analogy of *audacity, audacious,* etc.] Proneness to dispute.

Lest they should dull the wits and hinder the exercise of reasoning [and] abate the *disputacity* of the nation. *Bp. Ward,* Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674.

disputant (dis'pū-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *disputant,* < L. *disputan(t-)s,* ppr. of *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] **I.** *a.* Disputing; debating; engaged in controversy.

There wast found
Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.
Milton, P. R., iv. 218.

II. *n.* One who disputes or debates; one who argues in opposition to another; a debater.

A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious *disputant.* *Macaulay.*

disputation (dis-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *disputacioun, desputasioun,* < OF. *desputation, desputacion* (ME. also *disputison, disputeson, disputisoun, desputeson,* early mod. E. also contr. *dispicion,* < OF. *desputison, despuiteison, desputaison, desputoison*), F. *disputation* = OSp. *disputacion* = It. *disputazione* = D. *disputatie* = G. *disputation* (cf. Dan. *disputats*) = Sw. *disputation,* < L. *disputatio(n-),* an arguing, argument, dispute, < *disputare,* pp. *disputatus,* argue, dispute: see *dispute, v.*] **1.** The act of disputing or debating; argumentation; controversy; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, or proposition.

Merlyn hym ansuerde to alle the questiouns that he asked the very trouthe as it was, and so indured longe the *disputacion* be-twene hem tweyne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Our Lord and Saviour himself did hope by *disputation* to do some good, yea by *disputation* not only of, but against the truth, albeit with purpose for the truth. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

2. An exercise in which parties debate and argue on some question proposed, as in a school or college. The medieval logics, under the head of *obligations,* give minute rules for these exercises. The first party, the respondent, undertakes to defend a given thesis. The second party, the opponent, begins by giving a number of arguments against the thesis. If there are several opponents, they all offer arguments. The respondent then gives positive reasons in syllogistic form, after which he responds briefly to all the arguments of the opponents in order. The latter may or may not be allowed to reply. Finally, the moderator sums up and renders his decision. *Doctrinal disputation* concerns a matter of certain knowledge, *dialectical disputation* a matter of opinion. *Tentative disputation* is intended to try the knowledge of the parties, or of one of them. *Sophistical disputation* is intended to deceive.

All the *disputation* of the learned never brought to light one effect of nature before unknown. *Bacon,* Praise of Knowledge (1590), Works, VIII. 124.

Academical *disputations* are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary *disputations* are those which are privately performed in colleges every day . . . in termtime; extraordinary *disputations* I call those that are perform'd in the public schools of the university as requisite qualifications for degrees. *Amhurst,* Terræ Filius (March 24, 1721), No. xx.

At Cambridge, in my day [1823–27], . . . every B. A. was obliged to perform a certain number of *disputations.* . . . Some were performed in earnest; the rest were huddled over. . . . The real *disputations* were very severe exercises. I was badgered for two hours with arguments given and answered in Latin . . . against Newton's first section, Lagrange's derived functions, and Locke on innate principles. *De Morgan,* Budget of Paradoxes, p. 305.

Augustine disputation. See *Augustine.*

disputatious (dis-pū-tā'shus), *a.* [< *disputation* + *-ous.*] **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by disputation; controversial; polemical; contentious: as, a *disputatious* temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period. *Buckminster.*

They began to contract a *disputatious* turn, which Franklin says he had already caught by reading his father's books of dispute on religion. *Everett,* Orations, II. 17.

2. Inclined to dispute or wrangle; apt to debate, cavil, or controvert: as, a *disputatious* theologian.

Religious, moral, both in word and deed,
But warmly *disputatious* in his creed.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 67.

I shall not, therefore, I think, rightly be thought rash or *disputatious* if I venture to express difference from those modern political schools with which I feel that I cannot sympathise at all. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 225.

disputatiously (dis-pū-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In a disputatious manner.

disputatiousness (dis-pū-tā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being disputatious.

disputative (dis-pū'ta-tiv), *a.* [= It. *disputativo,* < LL. *disputativus,* < L. *disputatus,* pp. of *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] Given to or characterized by disputation; disputatious; argumentative. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Phylosopher (sayth hee) teacheth a *disputative* vertue, but I doe an actiue. *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie.

I'll have thee a doctor;
Thou shalt be one, thou hast a doctor's look,
A face *disputative,* of Salamanca.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

It is a sign of a peevish, an angry, and quarrelling disposition, to be *disputative,* and busy in questions. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 744.

Disputative science, logic.

dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disputed,* ppr. *disputing.* [< ME. *disputen, desputen,* < OF. *desputer,* F. *disputer* = Sp. Pg. *disputar* = It. *disputare* = G. *disputiren* = Dan. *disputere* = Sw. *disputera,* < L. *disputare,* dispute, discuss, examine, compute, estimate, < *dis-,* apart, + *putare,* reckon, consider, think, orig. make clean, clear up, related to *purus,* pure: see *pure.* Cf.

compute, count[1], *impute, repute, amputate,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To engage in argument or discussion; argue in opposition; oppose another in argument: absolutely or with *with* or *against.*

There shalbe one who shall reade and teache bothe Logick and Rethorick, and shall weekely, on certen dayes therefore apoincted, see his schollers *dispute* and exercize the same. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Therefore *disputed* he in the synagogue *with* the Jews. Acts xvii. 17.

He doth often so earnestly *dispute with* them [Jews] that he hath converted some of them to Christianity. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 156.

Hence—**2.** To engage in altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

Mrs. Fidget and Mrs. Fescue *disputed* above half an hour for the same chair. *Addison,* Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

3. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; compete: as, to *dispute* for the prize.

II. *trans.* **1.** To argue about; discuss.

What was it that ye *disputed* among yourselves by the way? Mark ix. 33.

The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein. *Milton.*

2. To argue against; attempt to disprove or overthrow by reasoning; controvert; deny: as, to *dispute* an assertion, opinion, claim, or the like.

We do not *dispute* that the royal party contained many excellent men and excellent citizens. *Macaulay,* Hallam's Const. Hist.

Dispute the claims, arrange the chances;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win?
Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

There has never been a time when the necessity of religion, in the broad sense of the word, has been so clear, if there has never been a time when its value in the narrow sense has been so much *disputed.* *J. R. Seeley,* Nat. Religion, p. 124.

3. To call in question; express doubt of or opposition to; object to.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

I had rather be unobserved than conspicuous for *disputed* perfections. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 348.

4. To strive to gain or to maintain; contest: as, to *dispute* a prize.

Our swords—our swords shall *dispute* our pretences. *Steele,* Lying Lover, ii. 1.

5†. To encounter; strive against.

Mal. *Dispute* it like a man.
Macd. I shall do so;
But I must also feel it as a man.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

To dispute the weather-gage, to manœuver, as two vessels or fleets, to get to windward of each other.=**Syn.** *Debate, Discuss,* etc. See *argue.*

dispute (dis-pūt'), *n.* [= D. *dispuut* = G. *disput, dispüt* = Dan. Sw. *disput, dispyt,* < F. *dispute* = Sp. Pg. It. *disputa,* dispute; from the verb.] **1.** Argumentative contention; earnest discussion of opposing views or opinions; controversial strife.

This . . . produced a *dispute* attended with some acrimony. *Goldsmith,* Vicar, ii.

Disputes are multiplied as if everything were uncertain, and these *disputes* are managed with the greatest warmth, as if everything were certain. *Hume,* Human Nature, Int.

From expostulations with the king, the matter of religion turned into *disputes* among the priests, at which the king always assisted in person. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 196.

2. Wrangling; contention; strife; quarrel.

Could we forbear *dispute* and practise love,
We should agree as angels do above.
Waller, Divine Love, iii.

Nor is it aught but just
That he who in debate of truth hath won
Should win in arms, in both *disputes* alike
Victor. *Milton,* P. L., vi. 123.

3. A contest of any kind.

The four Men of War made sail for the forts, against which we anchored about one in the afternoon; and after four hours' *dispute* [firing], went to the westward. *Retaking of the Island of Sainta Helena* (Arber's Eng. [Garner, I. 61).

Beyond, without, or **past dispute,** indisputably; incontrovertibly.

In prose and verse was owned *without dispute*
Through all the realms of nonsense absolute.
Dryden.

He . . . forged and falsified
One letter called Pompilia's, *past dispute.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 139.

To be in dispute, to be under discussion; be the subject of controversy.=**Syn.** *Controversy, Dispute* (see *controversy*), debate, discussion, altercation.

disputer (dis-pū'tėr), *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputation or controversy.

Where is the *disputer* of this world? 1 Cor. i. 20.

It is enough to weary the spirit of a *disputer,* that he shall argue till he hath lost his voice, and his time, and sometimes the question too; and yet no man shall be of his mind more than was before. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), Ded.

disputison†, *n.* A Middle English form of *disputation.*

disqualification (dis-kwol″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déqualification;* as *dis-* + *qualification.* See *disqualify.*] **1.** The act of disqualifying.—**2.** The state of being disqualified; want of qualification; absence or deprivation of ability, power, or capacity; any disability or incapacity.

I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications* which you have been pleased to overlook. *Sir J. Shore.*

3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates: as, conviction of crime is a *disqualification* for public office.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, "God forgive him." *Spectator.*

In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as *disqualifications.* *Emerson,* Society and Solitude.

disqualify (dis-kwol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disqualified,* ppr. *disqualifying.* [= F. *déqualifier;* as *dis-* priv. + *qualify.*] To deprive of the necessary qualifications; deprive of natural or legal power, or the qualities or rights necessary for some purpose; disable; unfit: generally with *for,* sometimes with *from:* as, ill health *disqualifies* the body *for* labor and the mind *for* study; a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man *for* being a witness.

Men are not *disqualified* by their engagements in trade *from* being received in high society. *Southey.*

In spite of the law *disqualifying* hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money. *C. H. Pearson,* Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.

Instead of educating himself to take his place in the world, he has *disqualified* himself *for* being anything but a student all his life. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103.

disquantity (dis-kwon'ti-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disquantitied,* ppr. *disquantitying.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quantity.*] **1†.** To diminish the quantity of; lessen.

Be then desir'd . . .
A little to *disquantity* your train.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable.

Horace Walpole's nephew, the Earl of Orford, when he was in his cups, used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman, whose hiccupings threw in here and there a kind of cæsural pause, and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the *disquantitied* syllables. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 218.

disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *a.* and *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quiet.*] **I.** *a.* Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [Rare.]

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet.*
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

Harke! harke! now softer melody strikes mute
Disquiet Nature. *Marston,* Sophonisba, iv. 1.

II. *n.* **1.** Want of quiet, rest, or peace; an uneasy or unsettled state of feeling, as in a person or a community; restlessness; unrest.

His palms are folded on his breast;
There is no other thing express'd
But long *disquiet* merged in rest.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

The usual elements of *disquiet* which always threaten danger to an established order of things. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., i.

2. A disquieting occurrence or condition; a disturbance; an alarm, or a state of alarm. [Archaic.]

[They] rack and torture themselves with cares, fears, and *disquiets.* *Bacon,* Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

In the midst of these intestine *disquiets,* we are threatened with an invasion. *Swift,* Gulliver's Travels, i. 4.

disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *v. t.* [< *disquiet, n.*; or < *dis-* priv. + *quiet, v.*] To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb; vex.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou *disquieted* within me? Ps. xliii. 5.

Next to the eldest reigned his second Son Ethelbert; all whose Reign, which was only five Years, was perpetually *disquieted* with Invasions of the Danes. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 8.

disquietal† (dis-kwī'e-tal), *n.* [< *disquiet, v.,* + *-al.*] Want of quiet; disquietude; unrest.

At its own fall
Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume,
And roars and strives 'gainst its *disquietall,*
Like troubled ghost forc'd some shape to assume.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 21.

disquieter (dis-kwī'e-tėr), *n.* One who or that which disquiets.

The archbishop, the *disquieter* both of the kingdom and the church. *Holinshed,* Hen. II., an. 1164.

disquietful† (dis-kwī'et-fûl), *a.* [< *disquiet, n.,* + *-ful,* 1.] Producing disquiet. *Barrow.*

disquietive† (dis-kwī'e-tiv), *a.* [< *disquiet, v.,* + *-ive.*] Tending to disquiet; disquieting. *Hawkins.*

disquietly (dis-kwī'et-li), *adv.* **1.** Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously: as, he rested *disquietly* that night.—**2.** In a disquieting manner; in such a manner as to destroy quiet or tranquillity. [Rare in both uses.]

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves! *Shak.,* Lear, i. 2.

disquietment† (dis-kwī'et-ment), *n.* The act of disquieting, or the state of being disquieted.

Such a peace of conscience is far worse and more dangerous than the most horrid troubles and *disquietments* of conscience can be. *Hopkins,* Sermons, xxvi.

disquietness (dis-kwī'et-nes), *n.* The state of being disquiet; unrest.

"All otherwise" (saide he) "I riches read,
And deeme them roote of all *disquietnesse.*"
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 12.

Their *disquietness* and ranting will be insufferable. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

disquietous† (dis-kwī'e-tus), *a.* [< *disquiet, n.,* + *-ous.*] Causing uneasiness; disquieting.

Concerning therefore this wayward subject against prelaty, the touching whereof is so distastfull and *disquietous* to a number of men. *Milton,* Church-Government, Pref., ii.

disquietude (dis-kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quietude.*] An uneasy or disturbed state of mind; a feeling of slight alarm or apprehension; perturbation.

These people are under continual *disquietudes,* never enjoying a minute's peace of mind. *Swift,* Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

Such is the sad *disquietude* I share,
A sea of doubts, and self the source of all.
Cowper, Vicissitudes Experienced in the Christian Life.

disquiparancy, disquiparance (dis-kwip'a-ran-si, -rans), *n.* [< ML. *disquiparantia,* a word appearing early in the 14th century, appar. contr. from **disæquiparantia,* < L. *dis-* priv. + **æquiparantia,* < *æquiparan(t-)s,* ppr. of *æquiparare,* compare: see *equiparancy.*] The denotation of two objects, as being related, by different names. Thus, father and son, master and servant, are said to be "relates of *disquiparancy.*" [Rare.]

Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of æquiparancy, . . . heteronymous, of *disquiparancy.* *Burgersdicius,* tr. by a Gentleman, p. 22.

disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'on), *n.* [= F. *disquisition* = Sp. *disquisición* = Pg. *disquisição* = It. *disquisizione,* < L. *disquisitio(n-),* an inquiry, investigation, < *disquirere,* pp. *disquisitus,* inquire, investigate, < *dis-,* apart, + *quærere,* seek: see *query, question, acquire, inquire,* etc., and cf. *acquisition, inquisition,* etc.] **1†.** A seeking; search; investigation.

On their return from a *disquisition* as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy whom he had taken into service. *H. Brooke,* Fool of Quality, I. 82.

2. A formal or systematic inquiry into or investigation of some problem or topic; a formal discussion or treatise; a dissertation; an essay: as, a *disquisition* on government or morals.

Former times have had their *disquisitions* about the antiquity of it [angling]. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 37.

It was falsely said that he had spoken with contumely of the theological *disquisitions* which had been found in the strong box of the late king, and which the present king had published. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

disquisitional (dis-kwi-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *disquisition* + *-al.*] Relating to disquisition.

disquisitionary (dis-kwi-zish'on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *disquisition* + *-ary*[1].] Same as *disquisitional. Imp. Dict.*

disquisitive (dis-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **disquisitivus,* < *disquisitus,* pp. of *disquirere,* inquire: see *disquisition.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of disquisition.—**2†.** Inclined to discussion or investigation; inquisitive.

disquisitorial (dis-kwiz-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [As *disquisitory* + *-al.*] Pertaining to disquisition; partaking of the nature of a disquisition; critical. *Cumberland.*

disquisitory (dis-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *disquisitus,* pp. of *disquirere,* inquire (see *disquisition*), + *-ory.*] Same as *disquisitorial. Edinburgh Rev.*

disrank† (dis-rank'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *rank*[2]. Cf. *derange.*] **1.** To reduce to a lower rank; degrade.—**2.** To disorder the ranks of; throw out of rank or into confusion.

Nor hath my life
Once tasted of exorbitant affects,
Wilde longings, or the least of *disranct* shapes.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

I stood
The volleys of their shot: I, I myself,
Was he that first *disrank'd* their woods of pikes.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

disrate (dis-rāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disrated*, ppr. *disrating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *rate*[1].] *Naut.*, to reduce to a lower rating, as from petty officer to seaman.

disray† (dis-rā'), *n.* [ME. *disray*, var. of *deray*, < OF. *desrei*, etc., disorder: see *deray*, and cf. *disarray*.] 1. Disorder; disarray.

Come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie . . . and put it in *disray*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 368.

2. Confusion; commotion.

Whan the knyghtes of the rounde table it wisten thei gan make soche a *disray* a-monge hem that noon a-bode other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *regard*.] To omit to regard or take notice of; overlook; specifically, to treat as unworthy of regard or notice.

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore.*

Conscience at first warns us against sin; but if we *disregard* it, it soon ceases to upbraid us.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 51.

Noble, poor and difficult,
Ungainly, yet too great to *disregard*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129.

=Syn. *Slight*, etc. See *neglect*, *v. t.*

disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *n.* [< *disregard*, *v.*] Failure to regard or notice; specifically, deliberate neglect of something considered unworthy of attention.

Disregard of experience. *Whewell.*

disregarder (dis-rē-gär'dėr), *n.* One who disregards.

He [the social non-conformist] feels rather complimented than otherwise in being considered a *disregarder* of public opinion. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 110.

disregardful (dis-rē-gärd'fûl), *a.* [< *disregard* + *-ful*, 1.] Exhibiting disregard; negligent; neglectful.

All social love, friendship, gratitude, . . . draws us out of ourselves, and makes us *disregardful* of our own convenience and safety.
Shaftesbury, Enquiry concerning Virtue.

disregardfully (dis-rē-gärd'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disregardful manner; negligently; neglectfully. *Bailey*, 1731.

disregular† (dis-reg'ū-lär), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *regular*.] Irregular.

It remains now that we consider whether it be likely there should any men be, who, in all the rest, do enjoy a true philosophique liberty, and who (not having more *disregular* passions) despise honours, pleasures, riches.
Evelyn, Liberty and Servitude.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *relish*.] 1. To dislike the taste of; hence, to dislike for any reason; feel some antipathy to: as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food; to *disrelish* affectation.

Neither can the excellencies of heaven be discerned, but by a spirit *disrelishing* the sottish appetites of the world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 87.

It is true, there is a sort of morose, detracting, ill-bred people, who pretend utterly to *disrelish* these polite innovations. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

2. To destroy the relish of or for; make unrelishing or distasteful. [Rare.]

Savoury fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between.
Milton, P. L., v. 305.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *n.* [< *disrelish*, *v.*] 1. Dislike of the taste of something; hence, dislike in general; some degree of disgust or antipathy.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. Absence of relish; distastefulness. [Rare.]

With hatefulest *disrelish* writhed their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton*, P. L., x. 569.

disrelishable† (dis-rel'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *relishable*.] Distasteful. *Bp. Hacket.*

disrelishing (dis-rel'ish-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disrelish*, *v.*] Offensive to the taste; disgusting.

When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be *disrelishing*. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

disremember (dis-rē-mem'bėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *remember*.] Not to remember; to forget. [Vulgar.]

Somebody told me, I'm sure; I *disremember* who.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 294.

disrepair (dis-rē-pâr'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *repair*[1].] The state of being out of repair or in bad condition; the condition of needing repair.

All spoke the master's absent care,
All spoke neglect and *disrepair*.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 17.

Beyond an occasional chance word or two, . . . the friendship had outwardly fallen into *disrepair*.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 202.

disreputability (dis-rep″ū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disreputable*: see *-bility*.] The state of being disreputable. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disreputable (dis-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reputable*. See *disrepute*.] 1. Not reputable; having a bad reputation: as, a *disreputable* person.—2. Bringing into ill repute; discreditable; dishonorable: as, a *disreputable* act.

I have declared that there was nothing *disreputable*, in the public opinion here, in sending children to schools supported at the public charge. *Everett*, Orations, I. 314.

disreputably (dis-rep'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

Propositions are made not only ineffectually, but somewhat *disreputably*, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

disreputation† (dis-rep-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reputation*. See *disrepute*.] Privation of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow.
Bacon.

Jesus refused to be relieved, . . . rather than he would do an act, which . . . might be expounded a *disreputation* to God's providence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 100.

What *disreputation* is it to Horace, that Juvenal excels in the tragical satire, as Horace does in the comical?
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

disrepute (dis-rē-pūt'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *repute*.] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor.

The belief in astrology was almost universal in the middle of the seventeenth century; . . . in the beginning of the eighteenth the art fell into general *disrepute*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iv.

The colony was fast falling into *disrepute*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 117.

=Syn. Ill repute, low esteem, disrespect.

disrepute† (dis-rē-pūt'), *v. t.* [< *disrepute*, *n.*] To bring into discredit or disgrace.

Grant that I may so walk that I neither *disrepute* the honour of the Christian institution, nor stain the whitenesses of that innocence which thou didst invest my soul withal. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 102.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respect*, *v.*] To have or show no respect for; hold in disesteem. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Ah, fool! that doat'st on vain, on present toys,
And *disrespect'st* those true, those future joys.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

I must tell you that those who could find in their Hearts to love you for many other Things do *disrespect* you for this [swearing]. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

In the ship . . . he was much *disrespected* and unworthily used by the master, one Ferne, and some of the passengers. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 275.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respect*, *n.*] Want of respect or reverence; manifestation of disesteem; incivility.

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? *Pope.*

Such fancies do we then affect,
In luxury of *disrespect*
To our own prodigal excess
Of too familiar happiness.
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

=Syn. Discourtesy, impoliteness, slight, neglect.

disrespectability (dis-rē-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disrespectable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character of being disrespectable. [Rare.]

Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

2. One who or that which is disreputable. [Humorous.]

The demi-monde are a class to which we have no counterpart in America; they are respectable *disrespectabilities*, lead the fashions, and give the tone to the society in the outside, superficial world. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 370.

disrespectable (dis-rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respectable*.] Not respectable; not worthy of any, or of much, consideration or esteem. [Rare.]

It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, i.

disrespecter (dis-rē-spek'tėr), *n.* One who disrespects; a contemner. [Rare.]

I shall . . . take it for granted that there have been, and are, but too many witty *disrespecters* of the Scripture.
Boyle, Works, II. 295.

disrespectful (dis-rē-spekt'fûl), *a.* [< *disrespect* + *-ful*, 1; or < *dis-* priv. + *respectful*.] Showing disrespect; wanting in respect; manifesting disesteem or want of respect; irreverent; uncivil: as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion; *disrespectful* behavior.

Slovenly in dress, and *disrespectful* in manner, he was the last man to be feared as a rival in a drawing-room.
Godwin, Fleetwood.

=Syn. Discourteous, impolite, rude, ungentlemanly, impudent, pert.

disrespectfully (dis-rē-spekt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

To speak *disrespectfully*, or to prophesy against the temple, was considered by the Jews as blasphemy, and of course a capital offence. *Bp. Porteous*, Lectures, xxi.

disrespectfulness (dis-rē-spekt'fûl-nes), *n.* Manifestation of disrespect; want of respect in manner or speech.

disrespective† (dis-rē-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *disrespect* + *-ive*; or < *dis-* priv. + *respective*.] Disrespectful.

A *disrespective* forgetfulness of thy mercies.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, lxii.

disrespondency†, *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respondency*.] Lack of respondency. *Sir Aston Cokain.*

disreverence† (dis-rev'e-rens), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reverence*.] To deprive of reverence; treat irreverently; dishonor.

And also we should of our dutie to God rather forbeare the profyte that ourselfe might attayne by a masse, than to see his maiestye *disreuerenced*, by the bold presumpcion of such an odyous minister as he hath forboden to come about him. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 227.

disrobe (dis-rōb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disrobed*, ppr. *disrobing*. [< OF. *desrober*, *desrouber*, F. *dérober*, < *des-* priv. + *robe*, a robe: see *dis-* and *robe*, and cf. *rob*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divest of a robe or garments; undress. Hence—2. To divest of any enveloping appendage; denude; uncover: as, autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

I am still myself,
. . . though *disrob'd* of sovereignty, and ravish'd
Of ceremonious duty that attends it.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 4.

II. *intrans.* To divest one's self of a robe or of one's garments.

Pallas *disrobes;* her radiant veil unty'd . . .
Flows on the pavement of the Court of Jove.
Pope, Iliad, v.

disrober (dis-rō'bėr), *n.* One who strips of clothing or covering.

disroot (dis-röt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *root*[2].] 1. To tear up the roots of; tear up by the roots.

Whate'er I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Hence—2. To tear from a foundation; loosen or undermine.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

disrout† (dis-rout'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desrouter*, *desroter*, *disruter*, *desroupter*, F. *dérouter*, break up, scatter, rout, < ML. as if **disruptare*, < L. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, break or burst asunder: see *disrupt*.] To rout; throw into confusion.

The Black Prince . . . not only *disrouted* their mighty armies, killing many and defeating all, but brought the King, Dauphin, and all the Prince Peers of the land, prisoners. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

disrulily† (dis-rö'li-li), *adv.* [ME. *disrewlilye*; < **disrewly*, *disruly*, + *-ly*[2].] In a disruly manner.

It . . . maketh hym love yvelle companye
And lede his lyf *disrewlilye*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4900.

disruly† (dis-rö'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *disrulie*; < ME. **disrewly* (in adv. *disrewlilye*: see *disrulily*), < *dis-* priv. + **rewly*, ruly: see *dis-* and *ruly*, and cf. *unruly*. Cf. OF. *desrieule*, disorder, < *des-* priv. + *rieule*, rule.] Unruly.

Disrulie, [L.] irregularis.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 99, l. 47.

disrupt (dis-rupt'), *v. t.* [< L. *disruptus*, commonly *diruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, commonly *dirumpere*, break or burst asunder, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, asunder, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *disrout*.] To break or burst asunder; separate forcibly.

A convention, elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of *disrupting* the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 142.

The charges necessary to *disrupt* the piers and roof from their connection with the bed-rock.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 441.

disrupt (dis-rupt'), *a.* [< L. *disruptus*, *diruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] Torn from or asunder;

severed by rending or breaking. *Ash.* [Rare or obsolete.]

disruption (dis-rup′shọn), *n.* [< L. **disruptio*(*n-*), equiv. to *diruptiō*(*n-*), < *disrumpere*, pp. *disruptus*, commonly *dirumpere*, pp. *diruptus*, disrupt: see *disrupt*, *v.*] A rending asunder; a bursting apart; forcible separation or division into parts; dilaceration.

Sought
To make *disruption* in the Table Round.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Rosalind . . . has since ordered her conduct according to the conventions of society, with the result that her inward being suffers *disruption* and all but moral ruin.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 130.

Disruption of the Scottish Church, the rupture of the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, when about 200 commissioners, composed of ministers and elders, presenting a protest against the General Assembly as a church court, at its meeting on May 18th, on the ground that it had been deprived of its just freedom and powers by the action of the government, chiefly through the enforcement of lay patronage in the settlement of ministers, withdrew from it and organized the new Free Church of Scotland. About 470 ministers seceded, forfeiting benefices of fully £100,000 aggregate value. The controversy preceding the disruption is known as the "ten years' conflict."

disruptive (dis-rup′tiv), *a.* [< *disrupt* + *-ive.*] **1.** Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending; bursting or breaking through.

Nor can we imagine a cohesive tenacity so great that it might not be overcome by some still greater *disruptive* force such as we can equally well imagine.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 5.

It [his death] let loose all the *disruptive* forces which Bedford had been able to keep in subjection.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 339.

2. Produced by or following on disruption: as, *disruptive* effects.—**Disruptive discharge.** See *discharge*, 1.

disruptiveness (dis-rup′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disruptive.

The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., *disruptiveness*, is common to both kinds of discharge.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 110.

disrupture (dis-rup′tūr), *n.* [< *disrupt* + *-ure*, after *rupture*. Cf. OF. *desrouture*, disruption.] Disruption; a rending asunder. [Rare.]

disrupture (dis-rup′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disruptured*, ppr. *disrupturing*. [< *disrupture*, *n.*] To rupture; rend; sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting. [Rare.]

diss (dis), *n.* [Ar. *dīs.*] An Algerian name for the *Ampelodesma tenax*, a reedy grass, the fibers of which are used for making cordage.

dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak′shọn), *n.* [< *dissatisfy:* see *satisfaction.*] The state of being dissatisfied; lack of pleasure or content in some thing, act, or situation; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointment.

The ambitious man . . . is subject to uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*.
Addison, Spectator.

=**Syn.** Discontentment, distaste, dislike, displeasure, disapprobation, disappointment, annoyance.

dissatisfactoriness (dis-sat-is-fak′tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissatisfactory; inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

Sensible he must needs be not only of the shortness and uncertainty of sensible enjoyments, but also of their poorness, emptiness, insufficiency, *dissatisfactoriness*.
Sir M. Hale, Enquiry touching Happiness.

dissatisfactory (dis-sat-is-fak′tō-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *satisfactory.*] Not satisfactory; unsatisfying; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different states to one uniform rule would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the states as difficult for the convention.
A. Hamilton.

dissatisfied (dis-sat′is-fīd), *p. a.* **1.** Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

The *dissatisfied* factions of the autocracy.
Bancroft.

2. Arising from or manifesting dissatisfaction: as, a *dissatisfied* look.

The camels were groaning laboriously, and the horses were standing around in *dissatisfied* silence in the white heat of noon.
O'Donovan, Merv, xxiv.

dissatisfy (dis-sat′is-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissatisfied*, ppr. *dissatisfying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *satisfy.*] To render discontented; displease; frustrate or come short of one's wishes or expectations.

When a new government is established, by whatever means, the people are commonly *dissatisfied*.
Hume, The Original Contract.

The Italian allies, who had borne so great a share of the burthen of Rome's conquests, and who had reaped so small a share of their fruits, were naturally *dissatisfied* with their dependent position.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 326.

dissavage† (dis-sav′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissavaged*, ppr. *dissavaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *savage.*] To tame; civilize.

Those wild kingdoms
Which I *dissavaged* and made nobly civil.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, i. 1.

disscatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *deskateren*; < *des-*, *dis-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + *scatter.*] To scatter abroad; disperse.

Hit [the silver] is so *deskatered* bothe hider and thidere, That halvendel shal ben stole ar hit come togidere and acounted. *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 337.

dissceptert, *v. t.* [< OF. *desceptrer*, F. *désceptrer*, deprive of a scepter, depose, < *des-* priv. + *sceptre*, scepter: see *dis-* and *scepter*, *v.*] To deprive of a scepter.

A hundred kings, whose temples were impall'd
In golden diadems, set here and there
With diamonds, and gemmed every where,
And of their golden virges none *disceptred* were.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth.

disseat† (dis-sēt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *seat.*] To unseat; overthrow.

Seyton! I am sick at heart
When I behold—Seyton, I say—This push
Will cheer me ever, or *dis-seat* me now.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

★**dissect** (di-sekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *dissectus*, pp. of *dissecare* (> Sp. *disecar* = Pg. *dissecar* = F. *disséquer* = D. *dissekeren* = Dan. *dissekere* = Sw. *dissekera*), cut asunder, cut up, < *dis-*, asunder, + *secare*, cut: see *section.*] **1.** To cut in pieces; divide into parts with or as with a cutting instrument: as, to *dissect* a fowl. Specifically—**2.** To cut in pieces, or separate the distinct or elementary parts of, as an animal or a plant, for the purpose of studying its organization or the functions and morbid affections of its organs and tissues; anatomize.

Where, with blunted Knives, his Scholars learn
How to *dissect*, and the nice Joints discern.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

Like following life through creatures you *dissect*,
You lose it in the moment you detect.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 29.

Hence—**3.** To examine part by part or point by point; treat or consider piecemeal; analyze, as for the purpose of criticism; describe in detail: as, to *dissect* a man's character.

Chief mastery to *dissect*
With long and tedious havoc fabled knights,
In battle feign'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 29.

If men can so hardly endure to have the deformity of their vices represented to them though very imperfectly here, how will they bear the *dissecting* and laying them open in the view of the whole world?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

Dissected map or picture, a map or picture mounted on a board and divided into more or less irregular parts, designed to be joined together as a puzzle.

Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a *dissected map?*
Ruskin.

Dissecting aneurism. See *aneurism.*

dissected (di-sek′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissect*, *v.*] In *bot.*, deeply cut into numerous segments: applied to leaves, etc.

dissectible (di-sek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *dissect* + *-ible.*] ★Capable of being dissected.

dissection (di-sek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dissection* = Sp. *disección* = Pg. *dissecção* = It. *dissezione*, < L. as if **dissectio*(*n-*), < *dissecare*, pp. *dissectus*, cut up: see *dissect.*] **1.** The operation of cutting open or separating into parts. Specifically—**2.** The process of cutting into parts an animal or a plant, or a part of one, in such a way as to show its structure or to separate one or more of its organs or tissues for examination: as, the *dissection* of a dog; the *dissection* of a hand or a flower.

In our *dissection* of lake ice by a beam of heat we noticed little vacuous spots at the centres of the liquid flowers formed by the beam.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 119.

Hence—**3.** The act of separating anything into distinct or elementary parts for the purpose of critical examination; treatment or consideration of something in detail or point by point.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence.
Granville.

4†. A segment; a division; a part.

All his kindnesses are not only in their united forms, but in their several *dissections* fully commendable.
Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie, p. 554.

Canonical dissection. See *canonical.*

dissector (di-sek′tọr), *n.* [= F. *dissecteur* = Sp. *disector* = Pg. *dissector* = It. *dissettore*, < NL. **dissector*, < L. *dissecare*, pp. *dissectus*, dissect: see *dissect.*] One who dissects; one who practises dissection for the purpose of studying or demonstrating organization and functions.

disseize (dis-sēz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseized*, ppr. *disseizing*. [Also *disseise*; < OF. *desseisir*, *dessaisir*, F. *dessaisir* (= Pr. *dessazir*), dispossess, < *des-*, *dis-*, priv., + *seisir*, *saisir*, take possession of: see *dis-* and *seize.*] In *law*, to dispossess wrongfully; deprive of actual seizin or possession: followed by *of:* as, to *disseize* a tenant *of* his freehold. See *disseizin.*

Then thus gan Jove: Right true it is, that these
And all things else that under heaven dwell
Are chaung'd of Time, who doth them all *disseise*
Of being. *Spenser*, F. Q., V.II. vii. 48.

A man may frequently suppose himself to be *disseised*, when he is not so in fact. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

And pilfering what I once did give,
Disseize thee *of* thy right.
G. Herbert, Submission.

disseizee (dis-sē-zē′), *n.* [< *disseize* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, a person unlawfully put out of possession of an estate. Also spelled *disseisee.*

disseizin (dis-sē′zin), *n.* [Also *disseisin*; < OF. (AF.) *disseisin*, m., *disseisine*, *desseisine*, *dessaisine*, f., disseizin, < *desseisir*, *dessaisir*, disseize: see *disseize*, and cf. *seizin.*] In *law:* (*a*) In the most general sense, the wrongful privation of seizin; ouster. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, the violent termination of seizin by the actual ouster of the feudal tenant, and the usurpation of his place and relation. It was a notorious and tortious act on the part of the disseizor, by which he put himself in the place of the disseizee, and, in the character of tenant of the freehold, made his appearance at the lord's court. (*Kent.*) In more modern use it includes silent entry and usurpation of enjoyment, under pretense of right, with or without title.—**Assize of novel disseizin**, an obsolete common-law writ for the recovery of land, where the demandant himself had been turned out of possession.—**Disseizin by election**, a legal fiction by which the owner was permitted to admit that he had been disseized, irrespective of the actual fact of technical disseizin, in order to have a remedy against the adverse claimant.—**Equitable disseizin**, the loss or deprivation of an equitable seizin: a term sometimes used, but disapproved by the highest authorities. (Compare, for the analogies afforded by similar phrases, *equitable waste*, under *waste*; *equitable estate*, under *estate*; and *equitable seizin*, under *seizin.*)

disseizor (dis-sē′zọr), *n.* [Also *disseisor*, *disseiser*; < OF. (AF.) *disseisor*, *disseisour*, < *disseisir*, disseize: see *disseize.*] In *law*, one who wrongfully dispossesses another, or puts another out of possession.

Where ent'ring now by force, thou hold'st by might,
And art *disseiser* of another's right.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

disseizoress (dis-sē′zọr-es), *n.* [< *disseizor* + *-ess.*] In *law*, a woman who wrongfully puts another out of possession. Also spelled *disseisoress.* [Rare.]

disselboom (dis′el-bōm), *n.* [D., the pole of a wagon, < *dissel*, shaft, axletree, + *boom*, pole, boom, beam: see *beam*, *boom*[2].] The neap or pole of an ox-wagon. [South African.]

I took the only precaution in my power, viz., to unfasten the chain, trek-tow, from the *disselboom*, so that that important portion of my gear should not act as a conductor to the inflammable part of my load.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 619.

dissemblable† (di-sem′bla-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dessemblable*, F. *dissemblable* (= Sp. *desemejable*), < *dessembler*, be different: see *dissemble*, and cf. *semblable.*] Not resembling; dissimilar. *Puttenham.*

dissemblance[1] (di-sem′blans), *n.* [< OF. *dessemblance*, F. *dissemblance* (= Pr. *dessemblanza* = Sp. *desemblanza*, *desemejanza* = Pg. *dessemelhança* = It. *dissimiglianza*), < *dessemblant*, unlike, different, ppr. of *dessembler*, be unlike: see *dissemble*, and cf. *semblance.*] Want of resemblance; dissimilarity. [Rare.]

Nor can there be a greater *dissemblance* between one wise man and another. *Osborne*, Advice to a Son.

It must, however, be remembered that the *dissemblance* of the hieroglyphic and hieratic characters appears greater than it really is. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 100.

dissemblance[2]† (di-sem′blans), *n.* [< *dissemble* + *-ance*; the same in form as *dissemblance*[1], but with sense due directly to *dissemble.*] The act of or faculty for dissembling.

I wanted those old instruments of state,
Dissemblance and suspect.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, i. 4.

Without *dissemblance* he is deep in age.
Middleton, The Phœnix, i. 1.

dissemble (di-sem′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissembled*, ppr. *dissembling*. [< OF. *dessembler*, *dessambler*, F. *dissembler*, be unlike (cf. OF. *dessembler*, *dessambler*, *dessenbler*, *dessanbler*, separate, disjoin, divide—opposed to *assembler*, assemble: see *assemble*), = Pr. Cat. *dessembler* = Sp. *desemejar*, be unlike, dissemble, = Pg. *des-*

semelhar, dessimilhar, make unlike, = It. *dissimigliare*, be unlike, differ; these forms (partly < ML. *dissimilare*, **dissimiliare*, be or make unlike: see *dissimilate*) being partly mingled with OF. *dissimuler*, F. *dissimuler* = Sp. *disimular* = Pg. *dissimular* = It. *dissimulare*, < L. *dissimulare*, feign to be different, dissimulate, dissemble, < *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* priv. + *similis*, like: see *similar, dissimilar*, and cf. *assemble*[2], *assimulate, assimilate, dissimule, dissimulate, dissimilate, resemble, semble*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make unlike; cause to look different; disguise.

I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will *dissemble* myself in't. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

2. To give a false impression about; cause to seem different or non-existent; mask under a false pretense or deceptive manner.

A man must frame some probable cause why he should not do his best, and why he should *dissemble* his abilities. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 337.

To leave off loving were your better way;
Yet if you will *dissemble* it, you may.
Dryden, Helen to Paris, l. 149.

The wrongs of the Puritans could neither be *dissembled* nor excused. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 238.

3†. To put on the semblance of; simulate; pretend.

Your son Lucentio . . .
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Then it seems you *dissemble* an Aversion to Mankind only in compliance to my Mother's Humour.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 1.

So like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he meditates his prey.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 243.

4†. To assume the appearance of; appear like; imitate.

The gold *dissembled* well her yellow hair. *Dryden.*

=Syn. 2. *Dissemble, Simulate, Dissimulate, Disguise*, cloak, cover. (See *hide*.) To *dissemble* is to pretend that a thing which is is not: as, to *dissemble* one's real sentiments. To *simulate* is to pretend that a thing which is not is: as, to *simulate* friendship. To *dissimulate* is to hide the reality or truth of something under a diverse or contrary appearance: as, to *dissimulate* one's poverty by ostentation. To *disguise* is to put under a false guise, to keep a thing from being recognized by giving it a false appearance: as, I cannot *disguise* from myself the fact. See *dissembler* and *conceal*.

I thought it best, however, to *dissemble* my wrath, and to treat them with promises and fair words, until . . . an opportunity of vengeance should be afforded me.
Poe, Tales, I. 6.

The scheme of *simulated* insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.

Compelled to *disguise* their sentiments, they will not, however, suppress them.
I D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To give a false appearance; make a deceptive impression or presentation.

What wicked and *dissembling* glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's sphery eyne?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. To assume a false seeming; conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense; mask the truth about one's self.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. Jer. xlii. 20.

I did *dissemble* with her
Myself to satisfy.
William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 50).

To seeming sadness she compos'd her look;
As if by force subjected to his will,
Though pleas'd, *dissembling*, and a woman still.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 311.

dissembler (di-sem'blėr), *n.* One who dissembles; one who conceals his opinions, character, etc., under a false appearance; one who pretends that a thing which is is not.

The French are passing courtly, ripe of wit,
Kind, but extreme *dissemblers*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

A deep *dissembler*, not of his affections only, but of religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

=Syn. *Dissembler, Hypocrite*. A *dissembler* is one who tries to conceal what he is; a *hypocrite*, one who tries to make himself appear to be what he is not, especially to seem better than he is. See *dissemble*.

The old sovereign of the world [Tiberius as depicted by Tacitus], . . . conscious of failing strength, raging with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the keenest of observers, the most artful of *dissemblers*, and the most terrible of masters. *Macaulay*, On History.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, *hypocrites!* for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Mat. xxiii. 27.

dissemblingly (di-sem'bling-li), *adv.* In a dissembling manner; deceptively.

And yet *dissemblingly* he thought to dallye and to play.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

disseminate (di-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseminated*, ppr. *disseminating*. [< L. *disseminatus*, pp. of *disseminare* (> It. *disseminare* = Sp. *diseminar* = Pg. *dissominar* = F. *disséminer*), scatter seed, < *dis-*, apart, + *seminare*, sow; see *dis-* and *seminate*.] 1. To scatter or sow, as seed, for propagation.

Seeds are *disseminated* by their minuteness—by their capsule being converted into a light balloon-like envelope— . . . by having hooks and grapnels of many kinds and serrated awns, so as to adhere to the fur of quadrupeds—and by being furnished with wings and plumes as different in shape as elegant in structure, so as to be wafted by every breeze. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 187.

Hence—2. To spread by diffusion or dispersion: generally with reference to some intended or actual result.

A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. To scatter by promulgation, as opinions or doctrines; propagate by speech or writing.

Nor can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion, till it had been for many years preached, and *disseminated*, and had taken deep root in the world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

Alexis. Sire, I never have attempted to *disseminate* my opinions.
Peter. How couldst thou? the seed would fall only on granite. *Landor*, Peter the Great and Alexis.

dissemination (di-sem-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dissémination* = Sp. *diseminacion* = Pg. *dissiminação* = It. *disseminazione*, < L. *disseminatio(n-)*, < *disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, scatter seed: see *disseminate*.] 1. The act of sowing or scattering seed for propagation. Hence—2. A spreading abroad for some fixed purpose or with some definite effect; propagation by means of diffusion or dispersion; extension of the influence or establishment of something.

He therefore multiplied them to a great necessity of a dispersion, that they might serve the ends of God and of the natural law, by their ambulatory life and their numerous *disseminations*.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 12.

That dispersion, or rather *dissemination* [of people after the flood], hath peopled all other parts of the world.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreading abroad for or with acceptance, as of opinions.

The Gospel is of universal *dissemination*.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 4.

The *dissemination* of speculative notions about liberty and the rights of man. *Horsley*, Speech on Slave Trade.

disseminative (di-sem'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *disseminate* + *-ive*.] Tending to disseminate or to become disseminated.

Heresy is, like the plague, infectious and *disseminative*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iv. 1.

disseminator (di-sem'i-nā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *diseminador* = It. *disseminatore*, < LL. *disseminator*, < L. *disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, disseminate: see *disseminate*.] One who or that which disseminates or spreads by propagation.

The open canals, picturesque *disseminators* of disease, have all been closed. *The American*, XII. 10.

dissension (di-sen'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *dissention*; < ME. *dissencion, dissenciun, -cioun*, < OF. *dissension, dissencion*, F. *dissension* = Pr. *dissencio, dissention* = Sp. *disensión* = Pg. *dissensão* = It. *dissensione*, < L. *dissensio(n-)*, disagreement, dissension, < *dissentire*, pp. *dissensus*, differ in opinion: see *dissent, v.*] Disagreement in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.

Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* and disputation with them. Acts xv. 2.

The Council of France procured a Reconcilement between the King and the Dauphin, who had been in long Jealousies and *Dissention*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 186.

=Syn. Difference, dispute, variance.

dissensious, dissensiously. See *dissentious, dissentiously*.

dissensualize (dis-sen'sū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissensualized*, ppr. *dissensualizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *sensualize*.] To deprive of sensuality; render free from sensual qualities or tendencies.

We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be *dissensualized* by the view from the windows. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 258.

dissent (di-sent'), *v. i.* [< ME. *dissenten*, < OF. *dissentir*, F. *dissentir* = Sp. *disentir* = Pg. *dissentir* = It. *dissentire*, < L. *dissentire*, differ in opinion, disagree, differ, < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, feel, think.] 1. To be of a different or contrary opinion or feeling; withhold approval or assent: with *from* before the object.

As they were intimate friends, they took the freedom to *dissent from* one another in discourse, or upon occasion to speak a Latin sentence without fearing the imputation of pedantry or ill-breeding. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

The bill passed . . . without a *dissenting* voice. *Hallam.*

In almost every period of the middle ages, there had been a few men who in some degree *dissented from* the common superstitions. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 103.

It [science] *dissents* without scruple *from* those whom it reverences most. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 6.

2. *Eccles.*, to refuse to acknowledge, conform to, or be bound by the doctrines or rules of an established church. See *dissenter*.—3†. To differ; be of a different or contrary nature.

Every one ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

dissent (di-sent'), *n.* [< *dissent, v.*] 1. The act of dissenting; a holding or expressing of a different or contrary opinion; refusal to be bound by an opinion or a decision that is contrary to one's own judgment.

If bare possibility may at all intangle our assent or *dissent* in things, we cannot fully misbelieve the absurdest fable in Æsop or Ovid.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. ix. § 3.

2. A declaration of disagreement in opinion about something: as, the minority entered their *dissent* on the records of the house.—3. *Eccles.*, refusal to acknowledge or conform to the doctrines, ritual, or government of an established church, particularly in England and Scotland.

In religion there was no open *dissent*, and probably very little secret heresy. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The open expression of difference and avowed opposition to that which is authoritatively established constitutes *Dissent*, whether the religion be Pagan or Christian, Monotheistic or Polytheistic.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 238.

4†. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.

Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals. *Bacon.*

dissentaneous (dis-en-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *dissentaneo*, < L. *dissentaneus*, disagreeing, < *dissentire*, disagree: see *dissent, v.* Cf. *consentaneous*.] Disagreeing; contrary; inconsistent.

They disprove it as *dissentaneous* to the Christian religion. *Rycaut*, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 306.

Dissentaneous argument, in *logic*, a middle term for argumentation drawn from the opposites of the terms of the question.

dissentany† (dis'en-tā-ni), *a.* [< L. *dissentaneus*, disagreeing: see *dissentaneous*.] Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete or *dissentany*, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

[The form of the word in this extract is doubtful.]

dissentation† (dis-en-tā'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissent* + *-ation*.] The act of dissenting; dispute. *W. Browne.*

dissenter (di-sen'tėr), *n.* 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casuist, to convince the *dissenters* from this doctrine.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays (1654), iii. 104.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, one who refuses to accept the authority or doctrines, or conform to the ritual or usages, of an established church; a nonconformist: specifically applied in England to those who, while they agree with the Church of England (which is Episcopal) in many essential doctrines, differ from it on questions of church government, relation to the state, and rites and ceremonies. The word appears to have come into use in the seventeenth century as synonymous with *nonconformist*, although its equivalent may be said to have existed in Poland in the name *dissident*, a term which first appears in the acts of the Warsaw Confederation of 1573, and there denotes a Polish Protestant, in contradistinction to a member of the established Catholic Church. The name *dissenter* is not ordinarily given to the Episcopalians in Scotland, though they dissent from the Established Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian.—**Dissenters' Chapels Act.** See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act*, under *act*.—**Dissenters' Marriages Act**, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85), authorizing marriages between persons who are not identified with the Church of England according to the rites of their own church.=Syn. 2. *Nonconformist*, etc. See *heretic*.

dissenterism (di-sen'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *dissenter* + *-ism*.] The spirit or the principles of dissent or of dissenters. [Rare.]

He . . . tried to lay plans for his campaign and heroic desperate attempts to resuscitate the shop-keeping *Dissenterism* of Carlingford into a lofty Nonconformist ideal.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, iii.

dissentience (di-sen'shens), *n.* [< *dissentient:* see *-ence, -ce.*] The state of dissenting; dissent. [Rare.]

Hence what appears to some an irreconcilable *dissentience*, an obstinate determination not to be convinced, may really have another character.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 238.

dissentient (di-sen'shent), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *dissenziente*, < L. *dissentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissentire*, dissent: see *dissent, v.*] **I.** *a.* Disagreeing; expressing dissent; dissenting.

Without one *dissentient* voice.
V. Knox, Winter Evenings, xxxvii.

The youthful friend, *dissentient*, reason'd still
Of the soul's prowess, and the subject will.
Crabbe, Works, V. 13.

Three of the four united colonies declared for war; yet the *dissentient* Massachusetts interposed delay.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 359.

II. *n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

There were eleven observers [of the sound-producing powers of four different kinds of gunpowder], all of whom, without a single *dissentient*, pronounced the sound of the fine-grain powder loudest of all. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 277.

dissenting (di-sen'ting), *p. a.* Having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters: as, a *dissenting* minister or congregation; a *dissenting* chapel. See *dissenter.*—**Dissenting Chapels Acts.** See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act*, under *act.*

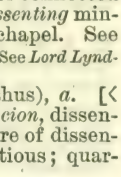
dissentious, dissensious (di-sen'shus), *a.* [< OF. *dissencieux, discencieux*, < *dissencion*, dissension: see *dissension.*] Of the nature of dissension; given to dissension; contentious; quarrelsome.

Either in religion they haue a *dissentious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 93.

They love his grace but lightly
That fill his ears with such *dissensious* rumours.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

dissentiously, dissensiously (di-sen'shus-li), *adv.* In a dissentious or quarrelsome manner. *Chapman.*

dissepiment (di-sep'i-ment), *n.* [< LL. *dissæpimentum*, less correctly *dissepimentum*, a partition, < L. *dissæpire*, less correctly *dissepire*, separate, divide by a boundary, < *dis-*, apart, + *sæpire*, less correctly *sepire*, hedge in, fence: see *septum.*] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A partition; especially, one of the partitions within ovaries and fruits formed by the coherence of the sides of the constituent carpels. *Spurious* or *false dissepiments* are partitions otherwise formed. (*b*) In hymenomycetous fungi, same as *trama.*—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) In general, a septum or partition; that which puts asunder two or more things by coming between them: as, the *dissepiment* of the nostrils. (*b*) Specifically—(1) One of the imperfect horizontal plates which connect the vertical septa in corals, and divide the loculi between the septa into a series of intercommunicating cells. (2) The internal separation or division between the segments of annelids, as worms.—**Tabular dissepiment**, in the tabular corals, one of several horizontal plates reaching entirely across the cavity of the theca, one above the other. See *millepore.*


a a, Dissepiments.

In the Tabulata, horizontal plates, which stretch completely across the cavity of the theca, are formed one above the other and constitute *tabular dissepiments.*
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 130.

dissepimenta, *n.* Plural of *dissepimentum.*

dissepimental (di-sep-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *dissepiment* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissepiment.

dissepimentum (di-sep-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *dissepimenta* (-tä). [LL.: see *dissepiment.*] A dissepiment.

dissert† (di-sėrt'), *v. i.* [< F. *disserter* = Sp. *disertar* = Pg. *dissertar*, < L. *dissertare*, discuss, argue, discourse, freq. of *disserere*, pp. *dissertus* (usually *disertus*, as adj. well-spoken, fluent: see *disert*), discuss, argue, discourse about, lit. disjoin, i. e., set apart in order, < *dis-*, apart, + *serere*, join: see *series.* Cf. *desert*[1].] To discourse; expatiate.

A venerable sage, . . . whom once I heard *disserting* on the topic of religion. *Harris*, Happiness.

As I once had some theatrical powers myself, I *disserted* on such topics with my usual freedom.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

dissertate (dis'ėr-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dissertated*, ppr. *dissertating.* [< L. *dissertatus*, pp. of *dissertare*, argue, discuss, discourse about: see *dissert.*] To discourse in the style of a dissertation; write dissertations. *J. Foster.*

dissertation (dis-ėr-tā'shon), *n.* [= D. *dissertatie* = Sw. *dissertation* = F. *dissertation* = Sp. *disertación* = Pg. *dissertação* = It. *dissertazione*, < LL. *dissertatio(n-)*, a spoken dissertation, discourse, < L. *dissertare*, pp. *dissertatus*, discuss: see *dissert.*] **1.** A set or formal discourse.

He began to launch out into a long *dissertation* upon the affairs of the North.
Addison, The Political Upholsterer.

He was easily engaged in a keen and animated *dissertation* about Lochleven trout, and sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, and char, which never rise to a fly.
Scott, Abbot, xxiv.

2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition: as, Newton's *dissertations* on the prophecies.

You would laugh at me, says Philander, should I make you a learned *dissertation* on the nature of rusts. I shall only tell you there are two or three sorts of them, which are extremely beautiful in the eye of an antiquary, and preserve a coin better than the best artificial varnish.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

dissertational (dis-ėr-tā'shon-al), *a.* [< *dissertation* + *-al.*] Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertationist (dis-ėr-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *dissertation* + *-ist.*] One who writes dissertations; a dissertator. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertator (dis'ėr-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dissertateur* = Sp. *disertador* = Pg. *dissertador*, < LL. *dissertator*, < L. *dissertare*, pp. *dissertatus*, discuss: see *dissert.*] One who discourses formally; one who writes a dissertation.

Our *dissertator* learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away.
Boyle, on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 114.

dissertly†, *adv.* See *disertly.*

disserve (dis-sėrv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disserved*, ppr. *disserving.* [< OF. *desservir, deservir*, F. *desservir* = Pr. *desservir* = Sp. *deservir* = Pg. *desservir* = It. *disservire*, disserve, < L. *dis-* priv. + *servire*, serve: see *serve.* Cf. *deserve.*] To serve or treat badly; injure; do an ill turn to. [Rare.]

I have neither served nor *disserved* the interest of any party of christians. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, Ded.

He would receive no person who had *disserved* him into any favour or trust, without her privity and consent.
Brougham.

A man may *disserve* God, disobey indications not of our own making but which appear, if we attend, in our consciousness—he may disobey, I say, such indications of the real law of our being in other spheres besides the sphere of conduct. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

disservice (dis-sėr'vis), *n.* [< F. *desservice* (= Sp. *deservicio* = Pg. *desserviço* = It. *disservigio, disservizio*), < *desservir*, disserve: see *disserve*, and cf. *service.*] Service resulting in harm rather than benefit; an ill turn, intentional or unintentional.

So that too easy and too severe decisions have alike done *disservice* to religion.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a *disservice* which his heart never intended any man.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 1.

disserviceable (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *serviceable.* Cf. *disserve.*] Of no service or advantage; hence, unhelpful; hurtful; detrimental.

I confess, there were some of those persons whose names deserve to live in our book for their piety, although their particular opinions were such as to be *disserviceable* unto the declared and supposed interests of our churches.
C. Mather, Mag. Christ., i.i., Int.

disserviceableness (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being disserviceable; tendency to harm. *Bailey*, 1727.

disserviceably (dis-sėr'vis-a-bli), *adv.* In a disserviceable manner; without service or advantage. *Bp. Hacket.*

dissettle† (dis-set'l), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *settle.*] To unsettle.

Under whose government [that of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not be *dissettled* by the inlets of any higher light.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

dissettlement† (dis-set'l-ment), *n.* [< *dissettle* + *-ment.*] The act of unsettling, or the state of being unsettled; disturbance.

No conveyancer could ever in more compendious or binding terms have drawn a *dissettlement* of the whole birthright of England. *Marvell*, Works, I. 515.

dissever (di-sev'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *disseveren, deseveren*, < OF. *dessevrer, desevrer, desceivrer, disseverer* = Pr. *dessebrar, desebrar* = It. *disceverare, discevrare, sceverare*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *separare* (> OF. *sevrer*, etc.), sever, separate: see *dis-* and *sever, separate.*] **I.** *trans.* To dispart; divide asunder; separate; disunite by any means: as, the Reformation *dissevered* the Catholic Church.

When from the Goats he shall his Sheep *disseuer:*
These Blest in Heav'n, those Curst in Hell for euer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To part; separate.

Than was the ban cried that eche man sholde go on whiche part that he wolde, and thei *disseuered* and wente eche to his baner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 485.

Then when flesh and soul *dissever.*
Hymn, Religious Herald, March 25, 1886.

disseverance (di-sev'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *disseveraunce, deseveraunce*, < OF. *dessevrance, desevrance* (= Pr. *dessebransa* = It. *discevéranza*), < *dessevrer*, dissever: see *dissever.*] The act of dissevering, or the state of being dissevered; separation.

Tyl ȝe of ȝoure dulnesse *deseueraunce* made.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 50.

Mr. Miall is the leader of those in England who accept the voluntary method, who desire the entire *disseverance* of the State from all religious bodies.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 227.

disseveration (di-sev-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *dissever* + *-ation.*] Same as *disseverance.* [Rare.]

disseverment (di-sev'ėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *dessevrement, desevrement* (= It. *disceveramento*), < *dessevrer*, dissever: see *dissever* and *-ment.*] The act of dissevering; disseverance.

The *disseverment* of bone and vein.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

disshadow† (dis-shad'ō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *shadow.*] To free from shadow or shade.

But soon as he again *disshadowed* is,
Restoring the blind world his blemished sight.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dissheathe† (dis-shēTH'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sheathe.*] **I.** *trans.* To unsheathe, as a sword.

II. *intrans.* To drop or fall from a sheath.

In mounting hastily on horseback, his sword, *dissheathing*, pierced his own thigh.
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. iv. § 3.

disship† (dis-ship'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *ship.*] To remove or discharge from a ship.

The Captaine by discretion shall from time to time *disship* any artificer or English seruingman or apprentice out of the Primrose into any of the other three ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

disshiver† (dis-shiv'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-*, asunder, + *shiver*[1].] To shiver or shatter in pieces.

Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 21.

dissidence (dis'i-dens), *n.* [= F. *dissidence* = Sp. *disidencia* = Pg. *dissidencia*, < L. *dissidentia*, < *dissiden(t-)s*, dissident: see *dissident.*] Difference or separation in opinion; disagreement; dissent.

Dissidence in Poland is dissent in England.
Latham, Nationalities of Europe, v.

dissident (dis'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissident* = Sp. *disidente* = Pg. *dissidente*, < L. *dissiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissidere*, sit apart, be remote, disagree, < *dis-*, apart, + *sedere* = E. *sit.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Different; at variance.

Our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 9.

2. Dissenting; not conforming; specifically, dissenting from an established church. [Rare.]

Dissident priests also give trouble enough. *Carlyle.*

II. *n.* One who differs or dissents from others in regard to anything; especially, an opponent of or dissenter from a prevailing opinion, method, etc.

Two only out of forty-four canonists who were personally present . . . were found to deny that the marriage of Arthur and Katharine had been consummated. The names of the *dissidents*, the particulars of the discussions, are unknown. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of England, iii.

The *dissidents* are few, and have nothing to say in defense of their unbelief, except what is easily refuted as misapprehension, or want of logical consistency.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 199.

Specifically—(*a*) A dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.

Next year we hope a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass; and then . . . we shall find all the popular literature of the day deriding all countries where a political oath is exacted from *dissidents* as the seats of the queerest old-fashioned bigotry. *Saturday Rev.*, July 29, 1865.

[The University of London] has not become, as many apprehended, a nursery for *dissidents* and agnostics, or developed a novel and heretical school of opinion in ethics, history, or psychology. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 42.

Especially—(*b*) Under the old elective monarchy of Poland, when the established church was Roman Catholic, a Lutheran, Calvinist, Arminian, or adherent of the Greek Church, who was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the *dissidents*. *Chesterfield*, Letters, No. 410.

dissilience, dissiliency (di-sil'i-ẹns, -ẹn-si), *n.* [< *dissilien(t)* + *-ce, -cy.*] The act of starting or flying asunder.

dissilient (di-sil'i-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *dissilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissilire*, fly apart, < *dis-*, apart, + *salire*, leap: see *salient.*] Starting or flying asunder; bursting open with some force, as the dry pod or capsule of some plants.



Dissilient Capsule of *Impatiens Balsamina* at the moment of bursting.

dissilition (dis-i-lish'ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *dissilire*, fly apart: see *dissilient.*] The act of bursting open; the act of starting or flying apart. [Rare.]

The air in the smaller having so much room in the greater to receive it, the *dissilition* of that air was great. *Boyle*, Works, I. 92.

dissimilar (di-sim'i-lạr), *a.* [= F. *dissimilaire* = Sp. *disimilar* = Pg. *dissimilar*, equiv. to It. *dissimile*, < L. *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* priv. + *similis*, like: see *dis-* and *similar.*] Unlike as to appearance, properties, or nature; not similar; different; heterogeneous: as, *dissimilar* features; *dissimilar* dispositions.

Two characters altogether *dissimilar* are united in him. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Dissimilar foci. See *focus.*—**Dissimilar whole,** in *logic*, a whole whose parts are heterogeneous.

dissimilarity (di-sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dissimilarité*; as *dissimilar* + *-ity.* Cf. *similarity.*] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; difference: as, the *dissimilarity* of faces or voices.

We might account even for a greater *dissimilarity* by considering the number of ages during which the several swarms have been separated from the great Indian hive, to which they primarily belonged. *Sir W. Jones*, The Chinese, vii.

=**Syn.** *Diversity*, etc. See *difference.*

dissimilarly (di-sim'i-lạr-li), *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

dissimilate (di-sim'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissimilated*, ppr. *dissimilating.* [< ML. *dissimilatus*, pp. of *dissimilare* (*dissimulare:* see *dissimulate, dissemble*), make unlike, < *dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar.*] To make unlike; cause to differ. [Rare.]

dissimilation di-sim-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *dissimilate:* see *-ation.*] The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different.

Most of these assimilations and *dissimilations* [in alphabetic form] may be traced to reasons of mere graphic convenience. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 332.

Specifically—(*a*) In *philol.*, the change or substitution of a sound to or for another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other, as in Latin *alienus* for **aliinus*, Italian *pelegrino* from Latin *peregrinus*, English *number* (= German *nummer*) from Latin *numerus*, etc. (*b*) In *biol.*, catabolism (which see): opposed to *assimilation.*

dissimilative (di-sim'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissimilate* + *-ive.*] Tending to render dissimilar or different; specifically, in *biol.*, catabolic (which see): opposed to *assimilative.*

dissimile†, *v. t.* See *dissimule.*

dissimilitude (dis-i-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *dissimilitude* = Sp. *disimilitud* = Pg. *dissimilitude* = It. *dissimilitudine*, < L. *dissimilitudo* (*-tudin-*), unlikeness, < *dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar*, and cf. *similitude.*] **1.** Unlikeness; want of resemblance; difference: as, a *dissimilitude* of form or character.

Every later one [church] endeavoured to be certain degrees more removed from conformity with the church of Rome than the rest before had been: whereupon grew marvellous great *dissimilitudes*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Dissimilitude is a diversity either in quality or passion. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Where many *dissimilitudes* can be observed, and but one similitude, it were better to let the shadow alone than hazard the substance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 396.

2. In *rhet.*, a comparison by contrast.

dissimulance† (di-sim'ū-lans), *n.* [< *dissimule* + *-ance.* Cf. *dissemblance.*] Dissembling. *Bailey*, 1727.

dissimulate (di-sim'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissimulated*, ppr. *dissimulating.* [< L. *dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulare*, dissemble: see *dissimule* and *dissemble*, and cf. *dissimilate.*] **I.** *trans.* To simulate the contrary of; cause to appear different from the reality.

Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be *dissimulated* by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iii.

=**Syn.** *Simulate, Disguise*, etc. See *dissemble.*

II. *intrans.* To practise dissimulation; make pretense; feign.

dissimulate† (di-sim'ū-lāt), *a.* [ME., < L. *dissimulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dissembling; feigning.

Under smiling she was *dissimulate*. *Henryson*, Testament of Creseide, l. 225.

dissimulation (di-sim-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *dissimulation* = F. *dissimulation* = Sp. *disimulación* = Pg. *dissimulação* = It. *dissimulazione*, < L. *dissimulatio(n-)*, dissembling, < *dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble, dissimulate: see *dissimulate, dissemble.*] The act of dissimulating; concealment of reality under a diverse or contrary appearance; feigning; hypocrisy; deceit.

Let love be without *dissimulation*. Rom. xii. 9.

Before we discourse of this vice, it will be necessary to observe that the learned make a difference between simulation and *dissimulation*. Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is. *Tatler*, No. 213.

I am arrived at last in the presence of a man so real and equal that I may drop even those undermost garments of *dissimulation*, courtesy, and second thought, which men never put off. *Emerson*, Friendship.

=**Syn.** Simulation (see *dissemble* and *dissembler*), duplicity, deceit.

dissimulator (di-sim'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dissimulateur* (OF. *dissimuleur:* see *dissimulour*) = Sp. *disimulador* = Pg. *dissimulador* = It. *dissimulatore*, < L. *dissimulator*, < *dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble: see *dissimulate.*] One who dissimulates or feigns; a dissembler.

Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxvii.

dissimule†, **dissimile**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *dissimulen, dissimilen*, < OF. *dissimuler*, F. *dissimuler* = Sp. *disimular* = Pg. *dissimular* = It. *dissimulare*, < L. *dissimulare*, conceal, dissemble: see *dissemble, dissimulate.*] To dissemble; conceal.

His wo he gan *dissimilen* and hyde. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 322.

Howbeit this one thing he could neither *dissimule* nor passe over with silence. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

In the church, some errours may be *dissimuled* with less inconvenience than they can be discovered. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

dissimuler†, (di-sim'ū-lėr), *n.* A dissembler; one who dissimulates.

My duty is to exhort you . . . to search and examine your own consciences, and that not lightly, nor after the manner of *dissimulers* with God. *The Order of the Communion* (1548).

[Also in the First Prayer-book (1549).]

Christ calleth them hypocrites, *dissimulers*, blind guides, and painted sepulchres. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 45.

dissimuling†, (di-sim'ū-ling), *n.* [< ME. *dissimulynge, dissimilynge;* verbal n. of *dissimule, v.*] The act of dissembling or dissimulating; dissimulation.

Swich subtil loking and *dissimulinges*. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 277.

dissimulour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *dissimuleur*, **dissimilour*, < L. *dissimulator*, a dissembler: see *dissimulator.*] A dissembler. *Chaucer.*

dissipable (dis'i-pạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dissipable*, < L. *dissipabilis*, that may be dissipated, < *dissipare*, dissipate: see *dissipate.*] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed. [Rare.]

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

dissipate (dis'i-pāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissipated*, ppr. *dissipating.* [< L. *dissipatus*, pp. of *dissipare*, also written *dissupare* (> OF. *dissiper*, F. *dissiper* = Sp. *disipar* = Pg. *dissipar* = It. *dissipare*), scatter, disperse, demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate, < *dis-*, apart, + *supare, suppare* (rare), throw, also in comp. *insipare*, throw into.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to pass or melt away; scatter or drive off in all directions; dispel: as, wind *dissipates* fog; the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapor; mirth *dissipates* care.

The more clear light of the gospel . . . *dissipated* those foggy mists of errour. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, x.

The reader will perhaps find the rays of evidence, thus brought to a focus, sufficient to *dissipate* the doubts that may hitherto have lingered with him. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 504.

The heat carried up by the ascending current at the equator . . . is almost wholly *dissipated* into the cold stellar space above. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 9.

2. To expend wastefully; scatter extravagantly or improvidently; waste, as property by foolish outlay, or the powers of the mind by devotion to trivial pursuits.

The vast wealth that was left him, being reckoned no less than eighteen hundred thousand pounds, was in three years *dissipated*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1509.

If he had any grain of virtue by descent, he has *dissipated* it with the rest of his inheritance. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

The extreme tendency of civilization is to *dissipate* all intellectual energy. *Hazlitt.*

The extravagance of the court had *dissipated* all the means which Parliament had supplied for the purpose of carrying on offensive hostilities. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dissipate, Dispel, Disperse, Scatter.* These words are often interchangeable. *Dissipate* and *dispel*, however, properly apply to the dispersion of things that vanish and are not afterward collected; *dissipate* is the more energetic, and *dispel* is more often used figuratively: as, to *dissipate* vapor; to *dissipate* a fortune; to *dispel* doubt; to *dispel* uncertainty. *Disperse* and *scatter* are applied to things which may be again brought together: as, to *scatter* or *disperse* troops; or to things which are quite as real and tangible after scattering or dispersing as before: as, to gather up one's *scattered* wits.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to *dissipate* the dreamy stupor which was stealing over my senses. *Poe*, Tales, I. 367.

From what source did he [the sun] derive that enormous amount of energy which, in the form of heat, he has been *dissipating* into space during past ages? *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 298.

I saw myself the lambent easy light
Gild the brown horror, and *dispel* the night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 1230.

Let me have
A dream of poison; such soon-speeding gear
As will *disperse* itself through all the veins.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

In the year 1484, the Earl of Richmond, with forty Ships, and five thousand waged Britains, took to sea; but that Evening, by Tempest of Weather, his whole Fleet was *dispersed*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 230.

A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. Prov. xx. 8.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become scattered, dispersed, or diffused; come to an end or vanish through dispersion or diffusion.—**2.** To engage in extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; be loose in conduct.

dissipated (dis'i-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissipate, v.*] Indulging in or characterized by extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; intemperate, especially in the use of intoxicating drinks: as, a *dissipated* man; a *dissipated* life.

dissipation (dis-i-pā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *dissipation* = Sp. *disipación* = Pg. *dissipação* = It. *dissipazione*, < L. *dissipatio(n-)*, a scattering, < *dissipare*, pp. *dissipatus*, scatter: see *dissipate.*] **1.** The act of dissipating, dispelling, or dispersing; the state of being dissipated; a passing or wasting away: as, the *dissipation* of vapor or heat; the *dissipation* of energy.

This was their vaine arrogance and presumption, . . . when their guiltie consciences threatned a *dissipation* and scattering by diuine Iustice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forced rout. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 598.

The *dissipation* of those renowned churches. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

2. The act of wasting by misuse; wasteful expenditure or loss: as, the *dissipation* of one's powers or means in unsuccessful efforts.—**3.** Distraction of the mind and waste of its energy, as by diverse occupations or objects of attention; anything that distracts the mind or divides the attention.

A *dissipation* of thought is the natural and unavoidable effect of our conversing much in the world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

Mere reading is not mental discipline, but rather mental *dissipation*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 845.

4. Undue indulgence in pleasure; specifically, the intemperate pursuit of enjoyment through excessive use of intoxicating drink, and its attendant vices.

What! is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money? *Wirt.*

Circle of dissipation, in *optics*, the circular space upon the retina of the eye which is taken up by one of the extreme pencils of rays issuing from any object.—**Dissipation function.** See *function.*—**Dissipation of energy.** See *energy.*—**Radius of dissipation,** the radius of the circle of dissipation.

dissipative (dis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissipate* + *-ive.*] **1.** Tending to dissipate or disperse; dispersive.

For as it is a distinction between living and non-living bodies that the first propagate while the second do not, it is also a distinction between them that certain actions

which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, *dissipative*.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 324.

2. Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the dissipation of energy. See *energy*.—**Dissipative function.** Same as *dissipativity* (*b*).—**Dissipative system,** in *physics*, a system in which energy is dissipated.

dissipativity (dis″i-pā-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *dissipative* + *-ity*.] In *physics:* (*a*) Half the rate of the dissipation of energy in any given system. (*b*) The function which expresses this half rate.

The electric energy U, the magnetic energy T, and the *dissipativity* Q. *Philos. Mag.*, XXV. 131.

dissitet (di-sīt′), *a.* [< LL. *dissitus*, lying apart, remote, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *situs*, placed: see *dis-* and *site*.] Situated apart; scattered; separate.

Far *dissite* from this world of ours, wherein we ever dwelt. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 46.

dissociability (di-sō-shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sociability*.] **1.** Want of sociability. *Warburton.* [Rare.]—**2.** Capability of being dissociated.

dissociable (di-sō′shia-bl), *a.* [< F. *dissociable*, unsociable, dissociable, < L. *dissociabilis*, irreconcilable, < *dissociare*, separate: see *dissociate*.] **1.** Not well associated, united, or assorted; not sociable; incongruous; not reconcilable.

They came in two by two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner, and mingled together in a kind of dance. *Addison*, Vision of Public Credit.

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mission, but is *dissociable* with all truth.
Warburton, Sermons, iii.

2. Capable of being dissociated.

When blood or a solution of oxyhæmoglobin is shaken up with carbon monoxide, the "*dissociable*" or "respiratory" oxygen is displaced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 484.

dissocial (di-sō′shal), *a.* [< LL. *dissocialis*, irreconcilable, < L. *dis-* priv. + *socialis*, social: see *dis-* and *social*.] **1.** Unfriendly; interfering or tending to interfere with sociability or friendship.—**2.** Disinclined to or unsuitable for society; not social; contracted; selfish: as, a *dissocial* passion.

A *dissocial* man? *Dissocial* enough; a natural terror and horror to all phantasms, being himself of the genus reality. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

dissocialize (di-sō′shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissocialized*, ppr. *dissocializing*. [< *dissocial* + ★*-ize*.] To make unsocial; disunite. *Clarke.*

dissociate (di-sō′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissociated*, ppr. *dissociating*. [< L. *dissociatus*, pp. of *dissociare* (> Sp. *disociar* = Pg. *dissociar* = F. *dissocier*), separate from fellowship, disjoin, < *dis-* priv. + *sociare*, associate, unite, < *socius*, a companion: see *social*.] **1.** To sever the association or connection of; dissever; disunite; separate.

By thus *dissociating* every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Unable to *dissociate* appearance from reality, the savage, thinking the effigy of the dead man is inhabited by his ghost, propitiates it accordingly.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 158.

In passing into other races Christianity could not but suffer by being *dissociated* from the tradition of Jewish prophecy. It could not but lose the prophetic spirit, the eager study of the future.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 223.

Specifically—**2.** In *chem.*, to resolve, through variation of some physical condition, into simpler substances that are capable of reuniting to form the original one; produce dissociation in. See the supplement.

dissociation (di-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *dissociation* = Sp. *disociación* = Pg. *dissociação*, < L. *dissociatio*(*n-*), a separation, < *dissociare*, pp. *dissociatus*, separate: see *dissociate*. Cf. *association*, *consociation*.] **1.** The severance of association or connection; disunion.—**2.** In *chem.*, the act or process consisting in the reversible resolution or decomposition of substances with more complex molecules into those with simpler ones, when produced by a variation in the physical conditions; also, the state resulting from such a process. The term is properly applied only to such changes as will take place in the reverse direction when the original conditions are restored; thus the decomposition by heat of sugar into carbon, water, and various other substances is not a case of dissociation, but that of carbon dioxid into carbon monoxid and oxygen at a high temperature and that of salt into sodium and chlorin ions, when dissolved in water, are typical examples. Dissociation is ordinarily produced by increase of temperature, increase of volume, reduction of pressure, or solution in a suitable solvent. A decomposition resulting from a chemical reaction with a second substance is not termed 'dissociation.' See the supplement.

dissociative (di-sō′shiā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissociate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dissociate; specifically, in *chem.*, resolving or tending to resolve a compound into its elements or into simpler compounds.

One of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into *dissociative* action. *Edinburgh Rev.*

dissocioscope (di-sō′shi-ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissoci*(*ation*) + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of apparatus devised by Tommasi for showing the dissociation of ammoniacal salts. It consists of a glass tube within which is placed a strip of blue litmus-paper moistened with a neutral solution of ammonium chlorid. If the tube is plunged into boiling water, the ammonium chlorid is dissociated and the litmus-paper becomes red; in cold water, the ammonia and hydrogen chlorid reunite and the paper becomes blue again.

dissolubility (dis″ō-lū-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dissolubilité* = Sp. *disolubilidad*; as *dissoluble* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capacity of being dissolved. *Sir M. Hale.*

dissoluble (dis′ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *dissoluble* = Sp. *disoluble* = Pg. *dissoluvel* = It. *dissolubile*, < L. *dissolubilis*, that may be dissolved, < *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **1.** Capable of being dissolved; convertible into a fluid.—**2.** That may be disunited or separated into parts.

The gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains
Might sometimes covet *dissoluble* chains.
Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere.

If all be atoms, how then should the Gods
Being atomic not be *dissoluble*?
Tennyson, Lucretius.

dissolubleness (dis′ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissoluble. *Richardson.*

dissolute (dis′ō-lūt), *a.* [< ME. *dissolut* = OF. *dissolu*, F. *dissolu* = Pr. *dissolut* = Sp. *disoluto* = Pg. It. *dissoluto*, < L. *dissolutus*, loose, lax, careless, licentious, dissolute, pp. of *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **1**†. Loose; relaxed; enfeebled.

At last, by subtile sleights she him betraid
Unto his foe, a Gyaunt huge and tall;
Who him, disarmed, *dissolute*, dismaid,
Unwares surprised. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 51.

2. Loose in behavior and morals; not under the restraints of law; given to vice and dissipation; vicious; wanton; lewd: as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.—**3.** Characterized by dissoluteness; devoted to pleasure and dissipation: as, a *dissolute* life.

And forasmuch as wee be in hand with laughinge, which is a signe of a verye light and *dissolute* minde, let her see that shee laugh not vnmeasureably.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, I. 6.

They made themselues garlands, and ran vp and downe after a *dissolute* maner.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

They are people of very *dissolute* habits.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Immoral*, *Depraved*, etc. (see *criminal*), uncurbed, unbridled, disorderly, wild, rakish, lax, licentious, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

dissoluted† (dis′ō-lū-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of **dissolute*, *v.*] Loosened; unconfined.

The next, mad Mathesis; her feet all bare,
Ungirt, untrimm'd, with *dissoluted* hair.
C. Smart, Temple of Dulness.

dissolutely (dis′ō-lūt-li), *adv.* **1**†. In a loose or relaxed manner; so as to loosen or set free.

Then were the prisons *dissolutely* freed,
Both field and town with wretchedness to fill.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

2†. Unrestrainedly.

I haue seene forraine Embassadours in the Queens presence laugh so *dissolutely* at some rare pastime or sport that hath beene made there, that nothing in the world could worse haue becomen them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

3. In a moral sense, loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint: as, to spend money *dissolutely*.

The queen's subjects lived *dissolutely*, vainly, and luxuriously, with little fear of God and care of honesty.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1563.

dissoluteness (dis′ō-lūt-nes), *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation: as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

Our civil confusions and distractions . . . do not only occasion a general licentiousness and *dissoluteness* of manners, but have usually a proportionally bad influence upon the order and government of families.
Tillotson, Sermons, I. i.

★**dissolution** (dis-ō-lū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *dissolucioun*, < OF. *dissolution*, F. *dissolution* = Pr. *dissolucio* = Sp. *disolución* = Pg. *dissolução* = It. *dissoluzione*, < L. *dissolutio*(*n-*), < *dissolvere*, pp. *dissolutus*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **1.** The act of dissolving, or changing from a solid to a liquid state; the state of undergoing liquefaction.

A man . . . as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

2†. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum; a solution. *Bacon.*—**3.** Separation into parts, especially into elementary or minute parts; disintegration; decomposition or resolution of natural structure, as of animal or vegetable substances. Specifically—**4.** Death; the separation of soul and body.

Noblest minds fell often upon doubtful deaths and melancholy *dissolutions*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

We expected
Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day.
Milton, P. L., x. 1049.

He waits the day of his *dissolution* with a resignation mixed with delight. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

5. Separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body: as, the *dissolution* of nature; the *dissolution* of government.

For, doutles, throuch diuisioun
Proceidis *dissolutioun*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

To make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

If in any community loyalty diminishes at a greater rate than equity increases, there will arise a tendency toward social *dissolution*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 464.

6. The process of retrogression or degeneration: opposed to *evolution*. [Rare.]

The evolution of a gas is literally an absorption of motion and disintegration of matter, which is exactly the reverse of that which we here call Evolution—is that which we here call *Dissolution*.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 97.

7. The breaking up of an assembly or association of any kind, or the bringing of its existence to an end: as, a *dissolution* of Parliament, or of a partnership; the *dissolution* of the English monasteries under Henry VIII.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. *Blackstone.*

Henry IV., in 1402, invited both houses to dine with him on the Sunday after the *dissolution*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 446.

8†. The act of relaxing or weakening; enervation; looseness or laxity, as of manners; dissipation; dissoluteness.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering.
Jer. Taylor.

9†. The determination of the requisites of a mathematical problem.—**Dissolution of the blood**†, in *med.*, that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate when withdrawn from the body. =**Syn. 4** and **5.** Termination, destruction, ruin.—**7.** ★*Recess*, *prorogation*, etc. See *adjournment*.

dissolutive† (dis′ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< L. *dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvere*, dissolve (see *dissolve*), + *-ive*.] Dissolving in the chemical sense.

Because these last mentioned are the most unlikely to be readily dissoluble by a substance belonging to the animal kingdom, . . . I shall subjoin two trials that I made to evince this *dissolutive* power of the spirit of blood.
Boyle, Human Blood.

dissolvability (di-zol-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dissolvable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being dissolved; solubility.

dissolvable (di-zol′va-bl), *a.* [< *dissolve* + *-able*.] Capable of being dissolved; that may be converted into a liquid: as, sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies. Also *dissolvible*.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature *dissolvible*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

dissolvableness (di-zol′va-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being soluble.

dissolve (di-zolv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissolved*, ppr. *dissolving*. [< ME. *dissolven* = OF. *dessoudre*, *dissoudre*, *dessouldre*, later also *dissoluer*, *dissolver*, F. *dissoudre* = Pr. *dissolvre*, *dissolver* = Sp. *disolver* = Pg. *dissolver* = It. *dissolvere*, < L. *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, disunite, dissolve, < *dis-*, apart, + *solvere*, loose: see *solve*. Cf. *absolve*, *resolve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To liquefy by the disintegrating action of a fluid; separate and diffuse the particles of, as a solid body in a liquid; make a solution of: as, water *dissolves* salt and sugar; to *dissolve* resin in alcohol; to *dissolve* a gas in a liquid. See *solution*.—**2.** In general, to melt; liquefy by means of heat or moisture; soften by or cover with moisture: chiefly figurative and poetical. See *melt*.

With well-heap'd logs *dissolve* the cold,
And feed the genial hearth with fires.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. ix. 7.

Our globe seen by God is a transparent law, not a mass of facts. The law *dissolves* the fact and holds it fluid.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.

3. To disunite; break up; separate into parts; loosen the connection of; destroy, as any connected system or body, or a union of feeling, interests, etc.; put an end to: as, to *dissolve* a

government; to *dissolve* Parliament; to *dissolve* an alliance; to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship.

Them that ye can not refuse, . . . *dissolue* and breake them into other feete by such meanes as it shall be taught hereafter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106.

Who would not wish to be
Dissolv'd from earth, and with Astræa flee
From this blind dungeon to that sun-bright throne?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 15.

In the name of God and the Church they *dissolve* their fellowship with him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

He [the prime minister] may indeed, under some circumstances, *dissolve* Parliament; but if the new House of Commons disapproves of his policy, then he must resign. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 193.

4. To explain; resolve; solve. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thou canst . . . *dissolve* doubts. Dan. v. 16.

I will now for this day return to my question, and *dissolve* it, whether God's people may be governed by a governor that beareth the name of a king, or no?
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou hadst not between death and birth
Dissolved the riddle of the earth.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

5. To destroy the power of; deprive of force; annul; abrogate: as, to *dissolve* a charm or spell; to *dissolve* an injunction.

The running stream *dissolved* the spell,
And his own elvish shape he took.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 13.

6. To consume; cause to vanish or perish; end by dissolution; destroy, as by fire. [Obsolete as used of death.]

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii. 11.

His death came from a sudden catarrh which caused a squinancy by the inflammation of the interiour muscles, and a shortness of breath followed which *dissolved* him in the space of twelve hours.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 227.

We may . . . be said to live . . . when we have in a great measure conquered our dread of death, . . . and are even prepared, and willing to be *dissolved*, and to be with Christ. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

Dissolved blood†, blood that does not readily coagulate on cooling. =**Syn. 1.** *Thaw*, *Fuse*, etc. See *melt*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To enter into solution; mingle with a fluid so as to form a homogeneous mixture the constituents of which cannot be separated by mechanical means.

A distinction is made between chemical and physical solution; in the former case the substance is first altered chemically by the solvent, and the new body thus formed goes into solution; in the latter, the substance *dissolves* without alteration of its chemical nature. *Ferguson*.

2. To be disintegrated by or as if by heat or force; melt or crumble; waste away.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall *dissolve*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

3. To become relaxed; lose force or strength; melt or sink away from weakness or languor.

The charm *dissolves* apace. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Till all *dissolving* in the trance we lay,
And in tumultuous raptures died away.
Pope, Sappho to Phaon.

4. To separate; break up: as, the council *dissolved*; Parliament *dissolved*.

She, ending, waved her hands; thereat the crowd,
Muttering, *dissolved*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

5. To break up or pass away by degrees; disappear gradually; fade from sight or apprehension: as, *dissolving* views (see *view*); his prospects were rapidly *dissolving*.

dissolvent (di-zol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissolvant* = Sp. *disolvente* = Pg. It. *dissolvente*, < L. *dissolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **I.** *a.* Having power to dissolve; solvent.

II. *n.* **1.** A solvent.

Unless a part of the metal is fairly melted in the crucible, with proper *dissolvents*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 4.

2. That which disintegrates, breaks up, or loosens.

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce. *Motley*.

3. In *med.*, a remedy supposed to be capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, etc.; a resolvent.

I have not yet myself seen any severe and satisfactory trial made to evince the efficacy of insipid *dissolvents*.
Boyle, Works, II. 98.

dissolver (di-zol'vėr), *n.* One who or that which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving, in any sense of that word.

These men were the *dissolvers* of Episcopacie.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

dissolvible (di-zol'vi-bl), *a.* [< *dissolve* + *-ible*.] ★Same as *dissolvable*.

dissonance (dis'ō-nans), *n.* [= D. *dissonans* = G. *dissonanz* = Dan. Sw. *dissonans*, < F. *dissonance* = Sp. *disonancia* = Pg. *dissonancia* = It. *dissonanza*, *dissonanzia*, < LL. *dissonantia*, dissonance, < L. *dissonan(t-)s*, dissonant: see *dissonant*. Cf. *assonance*, *consonance*, *resonance*.] **1.** The quality or fact of being dissonant; an inharmonious mixture or combination of sounds; harshness of combined sounds; discord.

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous *dissonance*.
Milton, Comus, l. 550.

Specifically — **2.** In *music*: (*a*) The combination of tones that are so far unrelated to each other as to produce beats: distinguished from *consonance*. See *beat*[1], *n.*, 7. (*b*) The interval between two such tones. See *discord*. — **3.** Discord in general; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency. *Milton*.

The praise of goodness from an unsound hollow heart must certainly make the grossest *dissonance* in the world.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 5.

dissonancy† (dis'ō-nan-si), *n.* Same as *dissonance*.

The ugliness of sin [and] the *dissonancy* of it unto reason. *Jer. Taylor*, Contemplations, i. 9.

dissonant (dis'ō-nant), *a.* [< F. *dissonant* = Sp. *disonante* = Pg. It. *dissonante*, < L. *dissonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissonare*, disagree in sound (cf. *dissonus*, disagreeing in sound), < *dis-*, apart, + *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*. Cf. *assonant*, *consonant*, *resonant*.] **1.** Discordant in sound; harsh; jarring; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear: as, *dissonant* tones or intervals.

You are yet too harsh, too *dissonant*;
There's no true music in your words, my lord.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

With loud and *dissonant* clangor
Echoed the sound of their brazen drums.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

2. Discordant in general; disagreeing; incongruous.

For it must needs be that, how far a thing is *dissonant* and disagreeing from the guise and trade of the hearers, so far shall it be out of their belief.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Dissonant chord, any chord not a major or minor triad. See *triad*.— **Dissonant interval**, the interval between two tones less closely related to each other than a minor third or sixth. See *discord*.

dissonantly (dis'ō-nant-li), *adv.* In a dissonant manner; with dissonance.

dissonate†, *a.* [< L. *dissonatus*, pp. of *dissonare*. See *dissonant*.] Dissonant.

disspirit (dis-spir'it), *v. t.* Same as *dispirit*.

dissuade (di-swād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissuaded*, ppr. *dissuading*. [Formerly spelled *disswade*; < OF. *dissuader*, F. *dissuader* = Sp. *disuadir* = Pg. *dissuadir* = It. *dissuadere*, < L. *dissuadere*, dissuade, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, persuade: see *suasion*, and cf. *persuade*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To advise or exhort against something; attempt to draw or divert from an action by the presentation of reasons or motives: as, he *dissuaded* his friend from his rash purpose.

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, *dissuaded* her with great ardour; and I stood neuter. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

We would persuade our fellow to this or that; another self within our eyes *dissuades* him.
Emerson, New England Reformers.

2. To change from a purpose by persuasion or argument.

We submit to Cæsar, . . . promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

3†. To give advice against; represent as undesirable, improper, or dangerous.

War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 187.

II. *intrans.* To give advice in opposition to some proposed course of action.

Here Essex would have tarried, in expectation of the Indian Fleet, but that Graves the Pilot *dissuaded*, because the Harbour was not good.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 385.

dissuader (di-swā'dėr), *n.* One who dissuades; a dehorter.

dissuasion (di-swā'zhon), *n.* [= F. *dissuasion* = Sp. *disuasion* = Pg. *dissuasão* = It. *dissuasione*, < L. *dissuasio(n-)*, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **1.** The act of dissuading; advice or exhortation in opposition to something; diversion or an attempt to divert from a purpose or measure by advice or argument; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasion* from love as its votaries call invectives against it.
Boyle.

2. A dissuasive influence or motive; a deterring action or effect.

But for the *dissuasion* of two eyes,
That make with him foul weather or fine day,
He had abstained, nor graced the spectacle.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 309.

dissuasive (di-swā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissuasif* = Sp. *disuasivo* = Pg. It. *dissuasivo*, dissuasive, < L. *dissuasus*, pp. of *dissuadere*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to dissuade or divert from a purpose; dehortatory.

The young lovers were too much enamoured of each other to attend to the *dissuasive* voice of avarice.
Goldsmith, True History for the Ladies.

II. *n.* Argument or advice employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is intended or tends to divert from any purpose or course of action.

A hearty *dissuasive* from . . . the practice of swearing and cursing. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, IV. xviii.

dissuasively (di-swā'siv-li), *adv.* In a dissuasive manner. *Clarke*.

dissuasory (di-swā'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *dissuasorio*, < L. as if **dissuasorius*, < *dissuasor*, a dissuader, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to dissuade; dissuasive. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *dissuasories* (-riz). A dissuasion; a dissuasive exhortation. [Rare.]

This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill luck in all his *dissuasories*. *Jeffrey*.

dissue, *v. i.* See *dizzue*.

dissunder†, *v. t.* [< *dis-*, apart, + *sunder*.] To separate; rend asunder.

Whose misrule Automedon restraines,
By cutting the intangling geres, and so *dissundering* quite
The brave slaine beast. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi.

dissweeten† (dis-swē'tn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sweeten*.] To deprive of sweetness.

By excess the sweetest comforts will be *dissweetened*.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on Old Test., p. 296.

dissyllabet, *n.* See *dissyllable*.

dissyllabic (dis-i-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *dissyllabique*, < *dissyllabe*, dissyllable: see *dissyllable*.] Consisting of two syllables only: as, a *dissyllabic* foot in poetry.

dissyllabification (dis-i-lab″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *dissyllabify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Formation into two syllables.

dissyllabify (dis-i-lab'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissyllabified*, ppr. *dissyllabifying*. [< *dissyllabe* + *-fy*, make.] To form into two syllables.

dissyllabism (di-sil'a-bizm), *n.* [< *dissyllabe* + *-ism*.] The character of having only two syllables.

Of some of them [tongues related and unrelated to Chinese] the roots are in greater or less part dissyllabic; and we do not yet know that all *dissyllabism*, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 774.

dissyllabize (di-sil'a-bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissyllabized*, ppr. *dissyllabizing*. [< *dissyllabe* + *-ize*.] To dissyllabify.

dissyllable (di-sil'a-bl or dis'i-la-bl), *n.* [Altered to suit *syllable*, from earlier *dissyllabe*, < F. *dissyllabe* = Sp. *disílabo* = Pg. *dissyllabo*, < L. *disyllabus*, of two syllables, < Gr. *δισύλλαβος*, improp. *διασύλλαβος*, of two syllables, < *δι-*, two-, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of two syllables only, as *paper*, *whiteness*, *virtue*.

dissymmetric, dissymmetrical (dis-si-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + Gr. *σύμμετρος*, symmetric: see *symmetric*.] Having no plane of symmetry; especially, having the same form but not superposable, as the right- and left-hand gloves. Thus, the crystals of tartaric acid, which are optically right- and left-handed, are dissymmetric, and were conceived by Pasteur to be built up of dissymmetric molecules.

Pasteur invoked the aid of helices and magnets, with a view to rendering crystals *dissymmetrical* at the moment of their formation. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

★**dissymmetry** (dis-sim'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + Gr. *συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Want of symmetry, specifically that characteristic of dissymmetric bodies. See *dissymmetric*.

By both helices and magnets Faraday caused the plane of polarisation in perfectly neutral liquids and solids to rotate. If the turning of the plane of polarisation be a demonstration of molecular *dissymmetry*, then, in the twinkling of an eye, Faraday was able to displace symmetry by *dissymmetry*, and to confer upon bodies, which in their ordinary state were inert and dead, this power of rotation which M. Pasteur considers to be the exclusive attribute of life. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

This device acts . . . as a pyromagnetic motor, the heat now passing through the tubes in such a way as to produce a *dissymmetry* in the lines of force of the iron field. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 133.

dissympathy (dis-sim'pā-thi), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sympathy.*] Want of sympathy or interest; indifference. *Johnston.* [Rare.]

dist. An abbreviation of *district:* as, *Dist.* Atty., District Attorney.

distackle† (dis-tak'l), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *tackle.*] To divest of tackle or rigging.

At length, these instruments of their long wandrings . . . tossed their *distackled* fleet to the shore of Libya. *Warner*, Albion's England, Addition to ii.

distad (dis'tad), *adv.* [< *dist(ance)* + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, in the direction of the end or distal part; away from the center.

distaff (dis'tȧf), *n.*; pl. *distaffs* (-tȧfs), rarely *distaves* (-tāvz). [< ME. *distaf, dystaf, disestaf, dysestaf,* < AS. *distæf, disstæf,* distaff, < **dise* (> late ME. *disen, dysen,* furnish a distaff with flax, E. *dizen,* dial. *dize,* deck out, array) (prob. = East Fries. *dīssen* = LG. *diesse,* the bunch of flax on the distaff, > G. dial. *diesse* (naut.), tow, oakum) + *stæf,* staff: see *dize, dizen,* and *staff.* A connection of the first element with OHG. *dehsa,* MHG. *dehse,* a distaff, < (MHG.) *dehsen,* break or swingle flax (orig. prepare, form, fashion as with a hatchet, ax, or other implement), whence also OHG. *dehsala,* a hatchet, ax, etc. (see *ask*[2]), is doubtful.] **1.** In the earliest method of spinning, the staff, usually a cleft stick about 3 feet long, on which was wound a quantity of wool, cotton, or flax to be spun. The lower end of the distaff was held between the left arm and the side, and the thread, passing through and gaged by the fingers of the left hand, was drawn out and twisted by those of the right, and wound on a suspended spindle made so as to be revolved like a top, which completed the twist. In Eastern countries and in some districts of Europe, especially in Italy, the primitive distaff and spindle are still used; but after the introduction of the spinning-wheel into Europe, about the fifteenth century, the distaff became an attachment only of that designed for flax, and thus continued in general use till a recent period, modified in form.

The loaded *distaff* in the left hand placed,
With spongy coils of snow-white wool was graced;
From these the right hand lengthening fibres drew,
Which into thread 'neath nimble fingers grew.
Catullus (trans.).

He's so below a beating that the women find him not worthy of their *distaves.*
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex.

His crown usurped, a *distaff* on the throne. *Dryden.*

Distaff day, or **Saint Distaff's day,** the day after Twelfth-day, or the festival of Epiphany: formerly so called in England because on that day the women resumed their distaffs and other ordinary employments, after the relaxation of the holidays.—**Distaff side,** or **distaff side of the house,** an old collective phrase for the female members of a family, as the distaff was always used by women, and was common among all ranks: used especially with reference to relationship and descent, and opposed to *spear side:* as, he is connected with the family on the *distaff side;* he traces his descent through the *distaff side of the house.* Also called *spindle side.*

distain (dis-tān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *disteinen, disteignen,* < OF. *desteindre, destaindre,* F. *déteindre* = Pr. *destengner* = Sp. *desteñir* = Pg. *destingir* = It. *stignere, stingere,* distain, take away the color, < L. *dis-* priv. + *tingere,* tinge, color: see *dis-* and *tinge, tint, taint.* Now abbr. *stain,* q. v.] **1**†. To take away the color of; hence, to weaken the effect of by comparison; cause to pale; outvie.

And thou, Tesbe, that hast of love suche peyne,
My lady comith, that al this may *disteyne.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 262.

2. To tinge with any color different from the natural or proper one; discolor; stain: as, a sword *distained* with blood. [Archaic.]

Divers of the women I have seen with their chinnes *distained* into knots and flowers of blue, made by pricking of the skin with needles. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 85.

Colors that *distain*
The cheeks of Proteus or the silken train
Of Flora's nymphs. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 14.

The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and *distained.*
R. L. Stevenson, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, p. 4.

3. To blot; sully; defile; tarnish.

Thoughe one his tonge *distayne*
With cursid speche, to doo hym silf a shame.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth,
If that the prais'd himself bring the praise forth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Have ye fair daughters? Look
To see them live, torn from your arms, *distained,*
Dishonored. *Miss Mitford*, Rienzi.

distal (dis'tal), *a.* [< *dist(ance)* + *-al,* on analogy of *central.*] In *anat.*, situated away from the center of the body; being at the end; terminal; peripheral: the opposite of *proximal:* as, the *distal* end of a limb, a bone, or other part or organ. Thus, the nails are at the *distal* ends of the fingers; the *distal* extremity of the thigh-bone is at the knee; the *distal* organs or appendages of a hydrozoan are at the end of the main stem.

An insect, in entering . . . to suck the nectar, would depress the *distal* portion of the labellum [in *Epipactis palustris*], and consequently would not touch the rostellum. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 97.

Each pair of the extremities . . . have a proximal and a *distal* end; the former being that nearest the trunk, the latter the most remote.
J. H. Wishart (trans.), Scarpa's Treat. of Hernia, p. [xvi. *N. E. D.*

distally (dis'tal-i), *adv.* In a distal situation or direction; toward the distal end or extremity; remotely; terminally; peripherally.

The humerus is a stout bone—prismatic, and with a rounded head at its proximal end, flattened and broad *distally.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 185.

Ribs may also bifurcate *distally.*
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 71.

distance (dis'tans), *n.* [< ME. *distance, destance, destaunce* = D. *distantie* = G. *distanz* = Dan. *distance* = Sw. *distans,* < OF. *distance, destance,* distance, separation, disagreement, disaccord, F. *distance,* distance, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *distancia* = It. *distanza, distanzia,* < L. *distantia,* distance, remoteness, difference, < *distan(t-)s,* distant: see *distant.*] **1.** The measure of the interval between two objects in space, or, by extension, between two points of time; the length of the straight line from one point to another, and hence of time intervening between one event or period and another: as, the *distance* between New York and San Francisco; the *distance* of two events from each other; a *distance* of five miles; events only the *distance* of an hour apart. In navigation distances are usually measured along rhumb-lines.

Space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them, is called *distance.* *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 2.

2. A definite or measured space to be maintained between two divisions of a body of troops, two combatants in a duel, or the like: as (in command), take your *distances.*

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, *distance,* and proportion. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

3. In *horse-racing,* the space measured back from the winning-post which a horse, in heat-races, must have reached when the winning horse has covered the whole course in order to be entitled to enter subsequent heats. In the United States the distances for trotting-races are now as follows: mile-heats, 80 yards (100 yards when eight or more start in a heat) on mile tracks; two-mile heats, 150 yards; three-mile heats, 220 yards; mile-heats, best three in five, 100 yards; four-mile heats, 290 yards. The distances for running-races are as follows: Three-quarter-mile heats, 25 yards; mile-heats, 30 yards; two-mile heats, 50 yards; three-mile heats, 60 yards; four-mile heats, 70 yards. A horse which fails to reach the distance-post before the heat has been won, or whose rider or driver is adjudged to have made certain specified errors, is said to be *distanced.*

4. In *music,* the interval or difference between two tones. See *interval.*—**5.** Remoteness of place or time; a remote place or time: as, at a great *distance;* a light appeared in the *distance.*

'Twere an ill World, I'll swear, for ev'ry Friend,
If *Distance* could their Union end.
Cowley, Friendship in Absence, st. 3.

'Tis *distance* lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

6. Remoteness in succession or relation: as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor; there is a much greater *distance* between the ranks of major and captain than between those of captain and first lieutenant.—**7.** Remoteness in intercourse; reserve of manner, induced by or manifesting reverence, respect, dignity, dislike, coldness or alienation of feeling, etc.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld.
Bp. Atterbury.

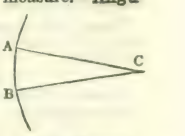
On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste.
Milton, P. L., ix. 9.

8†. Dissension; strife; disturbance.

Tho wolde the baylies that were come from Fraunce,
Dryve the Flemisshe that made the *destaunce.*
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

After mete, without *distans,*
The cockwolds schuld together danse.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 23).

Accessible distances, such distances as may be measured by the application of any linear measure.—**Angular distance,** the angle of separation included by the directions of two objects from a given point. Also called *apparent distance.*—**Center of mean distances.** See *center*[1].—**Curtate distance.** See *curtate.*—**Focal distance.** See *focal.*—**Horizontal distance,** distance measured in the direction of the horizon.—**Inaccessible distances,** such distances as cannot be measured by the application of any linear measure, but only by triangulation.—**Law of distances.** See *Bode's law,* under *law.*—**Line of distance,** in *persp.,* a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point of the plane.—**Mean distance** of a planet from the sun, an arithmetical mean between its greatest and least distances.—**Meridional distance,** in *navig.,* the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing.—**Middle distance,** in *painting,* the space intermediate between the foreground and the background. Also called *middle ground.*—**Moon in distance.** See *moon.*—**Point of distance,** in *persp.,* that point in the horizontal line which is at the same distance from the principal point as the eye is.—**Striking distance** of an electrical discharge, the thickness of the layer of dry air or other material across which the spark will pass. It is not proportional to the difference of potentials of the two electrified surfaces.—**To devour the distance.** See *devour.*—**To keep one at a distance,** to avoid familiarity with one; treat one with reserve.



Angular Distance.
The angle ACB is the angular distance between A and B as viewed from C.

There is great reason why superiors should *keep* inferiors thus *at a distance,* and exact so much respect of them. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 182.

To keep one's distance, to show proper respect or reserve; not to be too familiar.

If a man makes me *keep my distance,* the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

distance (dis'tans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distanced,* ppr. *distancing.* [= Dan. *distancere* = Sw. *distansiera* = F. *distancer* = Pg. *distanciar;* from the noun.] **1.** To place at a distance; situate remotely.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty miles *distanced* thence. *Fuller.*

2. To cause to appear at a distance; cause to appear remote. [Rare.]

His peculiar art of *distancing* an object to aggrandize his space. *H. Miller.*

3. In *horse-racing,* to beat in a race by at least the space between the distance-post and the winning-post; hence, to leave behind in a race; get far ahead of. See *distance, n.,* 3.

She had *distanced* her servant, and . . . turned slightly in her saddle and looked back at him.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 30.

Hence—**4.** To get in advance of; gain a superiority over; outdo; excel.

He *distanced* the most skilful of his cotemporaries.
Milner.

distance-block (dis'tans-blok), *n.* A block inserted between two objects to separate them or keep them a certain distance apart.

distance-judge (dis'tans-juj), *n.* In *horse-racing,* a judge stationed at the distance-post to note what horses have not reached it when the winner passes the winning-post.

distanceless (dis'tans-les), *a.* [< *distance* + *-less.*] **1.** Not affording or allowing a distant or extensive view; dull; hazy. [Rare.]

A silent, dim, *distanceless,* rotting day.
Kingsley, Yeast, i.

Specifically—**2.** Appearing as if near by; without effect of distance, as a landscape in some states of light and atmosphere in which all the outlines are hard and clear-cut, and the usual bluish haze tinting hills and other objects is lacking.

distance-piece (dis'tans-pēs), *n.* A distance-block.

distance-post (dis'tans-pōst), *n.* In *horse-racing,* the post or flag placed at the end of the distance. See *distance, n.,* 3.

distance-signal (dis'tans-sig'nal), *n.* In *rail.,* the distant signal, the one controlling the line immediately beyond the first signal of a block.

distancy† (dis'tan-si), *n.* Distance. *Dr. H. More.*

distant (dis'tant), *a.* [< ME. *distant,* < OF. *distant,* F. *distant* = Sp. Pg. It. *distante,* < L. *distan(t-)s,* ppr. of *distare,* stand apart, be separate, distant, or different, < *di-, dis-,* apart, + *stare,* stand: see *stand,* and cf. *constant, extant, instant, restant.*] **1.** Standing or being apart from a given point or place; situated at a different point in space, or, by extension, in time; separated by a distance: as, a point a line or a hair's-breadth *distant* from another; Saturn is estimated to be about 880,000,000 miles *distant* from the sun.

We passed by certain Cisterns, some mile and better *distant* from the City. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 169.

2. Remote; far off or far apart in space, time, connection, prospect, kind, degree, sound, etc.: as, *distant* stars; a *distant* period; *distant* relatives; a *distant* hope; a *distant* resemblance.

Banners blazed
With battles won in many a *distant* land.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick.

In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the *distant* line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature. *Emerson*, Nature.

The boy's cry came to her from the field,
More and more *distant*. *Tennyson*, Dora.

Specifically—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Thinly placed or scattered: as, *distant* punctures, striæ, spines, etc.: opposed to *close*, *contiguous*, etc. (*b*) Widely separated, or more separated than usual: opposed to *approximate*: as, *distant* eyes (widely separated at the base); *distant* legs or antennæ. (*c*) Separated by an incisure or joint, as the head and thorax of a beetle. *Kirby.*—**4.** Indirect; not obvious or plain.

In modest terms and *distant* phrases.
Addison, Spectator.

5. Not cordial or familiar; characterized by haughtiness, coldness, or reserve; cool; reserved; shy: as, *distant* manners.

Good day, Amintor; for to me the name
Of brother is too *distant*: we are friends,
And that is nearer.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

You will be surpriz'd, in the midst of a daily and familiar Conversation, with an Address which bears so *distant* an Air as a publick Dedication.
Steele, Tender Husband, Ded.

=**Syn. 1.** Removed.—**5.** Cool, cold, haughty, frigid.

distantial† (dis-tan'shal), *a.* [< L. *distantia*, distance (see *distance*, *n.*), + *-al.*] Remote in place; distant. *W. Montague.*

distantly (dis'tant-li), *adv.* **1.** Remotely; at a distance.—**2.** In *entom.*, sparsely; so that the component parts are distant from one another: as, *distantly* punctured or spinose.—**3.** With reserve or haughtiness.

distaste† (dis-tāst'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *taste.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To disrelish; dislike; loathe: as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons.

One *distastes*
The scent of roses, which to infinites
Most pleasing is and odoriferous.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 1.

If the multitude *distast* wholsome doctrine, shall we to humor them abandon it?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To offend; disgust; vex; displease; sour.

Suitors are so *distasted* with delays and abuses.
Bacon, Suitors.

Honourable and worthy Country men, let not the meanesse of the word fish *distaste* you, for it will afford as good gold as the Mines of Guiana or Potassie.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 253.

'Tis dull and unnatural to have a Hare run full in the Hound's Mouth, and would *distaste* the keenest Hunter.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

3. To spoil the taste or relish of; change to the worse; corrupt.

Her brain-sick raptures
Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel
Which hath our several honours all engag'd
To make it gracious. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

An envious apoplexy, with which his judgment is so dazzled and *distasted* that he grows violently impatient of any opposite happiness in another.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. *intrans.* To be distasteful, nauseous, or displeasing.

Poisons,
Which, at the first, are scarce found to *distaste*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

distaste (dis-tāst'), *n.* [< *distaste*, *v.*] **1.** Want of taste or liking for something; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it; hence, dislike in general.

If one dissent, he shall sit down, without showing any further *distaste*, publicly or privately.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 9.

A positive crime might have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of *distaste* for the foreign comestibles.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vi.

A certain taste for figures, coupled with a still stronger *distaste* for Latin accidence, directed his inclination and his father's choice towards a mercantile career.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 37.

2†. Discomfort; uneasiness; annoyance.

Now, brother, I should chide;
But I'll give no *distaste* to your fair mistress.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

So many gratifications attend this public sort of obscurity, that some little *distastes* I daily receive have lost their anguish. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

3†. That which is distasteful or offends.

Our ear is now too much profaned, grave Maro,
With these *distastes*, to take thy sacred lines.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Repugnance, disinclination, displeasure, dissatisfaction.

distasteful (dis-tāst'fûl), *a.* [< *distaste* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; hence, offensive in general.

Why shou'd you pluck the green *distasteful* fruit
From the unwilling bough,
When it may ripen of itself and fall?
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

Our ordinary mental food has become *distasteful*.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

2. Indicating distaste, dissatisfaction, or dislike; repulsive; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks, . . . and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** Unpalatable, unsavory, disagreeable.

distastefully (dis-tāst'fûl-i), *adv.* In a displeasing or offensive manner. *Bailey*, 1727.

distastefulness (dis-tāst'fûl-nes), *n.* Disagreeableness to the taste, in any sense.

The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and *distastefulness* of our physick.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 2.

Distastefulness alone would, however, be of little service to caterpillars, because their soft and juicy bodies are so delicate, that if seized and afterwards rejected by a bird they would almost certainly be killed.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 118.

distastive† (dis-tās'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *distaste* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Having distaste or dislike.

Your vnwilling and *distastiue* ear.
Speed, Hen. V., IX. xv. § 10.

II. *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion. *Whitlock.*

distasture† (dis-tās'tūr), *n.* [< *distaste* + *-ure.*] The state of being displeased, dissatisfied, or vexed.

This duke (saith Grafton), being an aged man and fortunate before in all his warres, vpon this *distasture* impressed such dolour of minde, that for very griefe thereof he liued not long after.
Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 32.

distemonous (dī-stē'mō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στήμων*, stamen, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having two stamens; diandrous.

distemper[1] (dis-tem'pėr), *v.* [< ME. *distemperen*, < OF. *destemprer* = Sp. *destemplar* = Pg. *destemperar*, disorder, = It. *distemperare*, *distemprare*, *stemperare*, *stemprare*, disorder, distemper (now chiefly in sense of *distemper*[2]), < ML. *distemperare*, derange, disorder, distemper, < L. *dis-* priv. + *temperare* (> OF. *temprer*, F. *tremper*, etc.), temper: see *temper*. Cf. *distemper*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To change the temper or due proportions of.

The fourthe is, whan thurgh the gret abundance of his mete the humours in his body ben *distempered*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. To disease; disorder; derange the bodily or mental functions of.

This variable composition of man's body hath made it as an instrument easy to *distemper*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

You look very ill: something has *distempered* you.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

He had abord his vessels aboute 80. lustie men (but very unruly), who, after they came ashore, did so *distemper* them selves with drinke as they became like maddmen. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 441.

But body and soul are *distempered* when out of tune, unmodulated, unbalanced.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 290.

3. To deprive of temper or moderation; ruffle; disturb.

Distempre you nought.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 495.

Men's spirits were . . . *distempered*, as I have related, and it might have been expected that they would have been much divided in their choice.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 272.

Strange that th's Monviedro
Should have the power so to *distemper* me.
Coleridge.

But the dust of prejudice and passion, which so *distempers* the intellectual vision of theologians and politicians, is seen to make . . . no exception of the perspicacity of philologists. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 350.

II.† *intrans.* To become diseased. [Rare.]

The stones on thi lande is for to drede;
For thai be somer hoote and winter colde,
That vyne, and greyne, and tree *distempre* wolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

★ **distemper**[1] (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *distemper*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An unbalanced or unnatural temper; want of balance or proportion.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

We read a great deal of the disappointments of authors, and a prevalent *dis-temper* resulting therefrom.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 431.

Hence—**2.** Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it: now most commonly applied to the diseases of brutes.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

The person cured was known to have laboured under that *distemper* some years before our Saviour was born.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

Specifically—**3.** A disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder. It is in general characterized by a running from the nose and eyes as one of the first and leading symptoms, and is usually accompanied by a short dry cough, and succeeded by wasting of the flesh and loss of strength and spirits.

4†. Want of due temperature; severity of climate or weather.

Those countries . . . directly under the tropic were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

5†. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles.

Temper and *distemper* [of empire] consist of contraries.
Bacon, Empire.

6†. Ill humor; bad temper.

He came, he wrote to the governour, wherein he confessed his passionate *distemper*, and declared his meaning in those offensive speeches.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 20.

The said Weston . . . gave such cutting and provoking speeches as made the said captain rise up in great indignation and *distemper*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 106.

7†. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.*—**8.** Uneasiness; disorder of mind.

There is a sickness
Which puts some of us in *distemper*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Infirmity*, *Malady*, etc. (see *disease*), complaint, disorder, ailment.

II.† *a.* Lacking self-restraint; intemperate. *Chaucer.*

distemper[2] (dis-tem'pėr), *v. t.* [Also written *destemper*; < OF. *destemprer*, later *destremper*, F. *détremper*, soak, steep, dilute, soften by soaking in water, = Sp. *destemplar* = Pg. *destemperar* = It. *distemperare*, *stemperare*, dissolve, dilute, weaken, < ML. *distemperare*, dissolve, dilute, melt, lit. temper; being the same word as *distemper*[1], but with prefix *dis-* distributive, not privative.] To prepare, as a pigment, for use in distemper painting.

Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by *distempering* the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.
Sir W. Pettie, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 286.

distemper[2] (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* [Also written *destemper*; = F. *détrempe*, distemper, water-colors, a painting in water-colors; from the verb.] **1.** A method of painting in which the colors are mixed with any binding medium soluble in water, such as yolk of egg and an equal quantity of water, yolk and white of egg beaten together and mixed with an equal quantity of milk, fig-tree sap, vinegar, wine, ox-gall, etc. Strictly speaking, distemper painting is painting in water-color with a vehicle of which yolk of egg is the chief ingredient, upon a surface usually of wood or canvas, covered with a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum, this ground itself being frequently called *distemper*. See *distemper-ground*. If the glutinous medium is present in too great quantity, the colors will scale off when the painting is exposed to the air, so that they should be applied in thin layers and not be retouched until they are perfectly dry.

They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on which they painted in *distemper*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. 44.

This mode of painting [tempera], which is undoubtedly the most ancient, and which, in trade purposes, is called *distemper* painting, derives its name from the fact that the colours are "tempered" or mixed with some liquid or medium to bind their separate particles to each other and to the surface to which the paint is to be applied.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 160.

2. A pigment prepared for painting according to this method.

There has also lately a curious fact been discovered, namely, that a couch of *distemper*, which covered the envelope of a mummy, was composed of plaister mixed with animal glue.
W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and [Fresco, p. 218.

Common distemper, a coarse method of painting used for walls or other rough or commercial purposes, in which the colored pigments are mixed with white, with the addition of gum or glue.—**Distemper colors.** See *color.*

distemperance† (dis-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *destempraunce*, < OF. *destemprance* = Pr. *des-*

tempransa = Sp. *destemplanza* = Pg. *destemperança* = It. *distemperanza, stemperanza,* ⟨ ML. *distemperantia,* perturbation, disturbance of condition, ⟨ *distemperan(t-)s,* ppr. of *distemperare,* distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*] **1.** Intemperance; self-indulgence. *Chaucer.*—**2.** Intemperateness; inclemency; severity. *Chaucer.*—**3.** Distempered condition; distemper; disease.

They [meats] annoye the body in causyng *distemperaunce.* *Sir T. Elyot,* Castle of Health, ii.

Distemperance rob thy sleepe.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, i. 3.

distemperate† (dis-tem′pėr-āt), *a.* [⟨ ML. *distemperatus* (> Sp. *destemplado* = Pg. *destemperado*), pp. of *distemperare,* distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*, and cf. *temperate, intemperate.*] **1.** Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposes to be in all places directly under the sun.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

2. Diseased; distempered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemperate* and out of rule.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1693), p. 295.

distemperately (dis-tem′pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In a distemperate, disproportioned, or diseased manner.

If you shall judge his flame
Distemperately weake, as faulty much
In stile, in plot, in spirit.
Marston, The Fawne, Epil.

distemperature (dis-tem′pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *stemperatura;* as *distemperate* + *-ure,* after *temperature.* Cf. *distemperure.*] **1**†. Derangement or irregularity of temperature; especially, unduly heightened temperature.

This year [1079], by reason of *Distemperature* of Weather, Thunders and Lightenings, by which many Men perished, there ensued a Famine. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 29.

A *distemperature* of youthful heat
Might have excus'd disorder and ambition.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

2†. Intemperateness; excess.—**3.** Violent tumultuousness; outrageous conduct; an excess.

It is one of the *distemperatures* to which an unreasoning liberty may grow, no doubt, to regard law as no more nor less than just the will—the actual and present will—of the actual majority of the nation.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 156.

4. Perturbation of mind.

Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his *distemperature.* *Scott.*

"You are discomposed or displeased, my lord," replied Tressilian; "yet there is no occasion for *distemperature.*"
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxviii.

5. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder.—**6.** Illness; indisposition.

A huge infectious troop
Of pale *distemperatures,* and foes to life.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

I found so great a *distemperature* in my body by drinking the sweete wines of Piemont, that caused a grievous inflammation in my face. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 96.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

distemper-brush (dis-tem′pėr-brush), *n.* A brush made of bristles which are set into the handle with a cement insoluble in water.

distempered (dis-tem′pėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distemper*[1], *v.*] **1.** Diseased or disordered.

His maister had mervell what it ded mene
So sodenly to see hym in that case,
All *distemperyd* and out of colour clene.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 766.

The Person that Died was so *Distempered* that he was not expected to live. *Lister,* Journey to Paris, p. 235.

Their [early monks'] imaginations, *distempered* by self-inflicted sufferings, peopled the solitude with congenial spirits, and transported them at will beyond the horizon of the grave. *Lecky,* Rationalism, II. 35.

O Sun, that healest all *distempered* vision,
Thou dost content me so, when thou resolvest
That doubting pleases me no less than knowing.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xi. 91.

2. Put out of temper; ruffled; ill-disposed; disaffected.

The king . . .
Is in his retirement, marvellous *distempered.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords!
The king, by me, requests your presence straight.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Should I have heard dishonour spoke of you,
Behind your back, untruly, I had been
As much *distemper'd* and enrag'd as now.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; intemperate: as, *distempered* zeal.

A woman of the church of Weymouth being cast out for some *distempered* speeches, by a major party, . . . her husband complained to the synod.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 338.

Pardon a weak, *distempered* soul, that swells
With sudden gusts, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison,* Cato, i. 1.

4. Disordered; prejudiced; perverted: as, *distempered* minds.

The imagination, when completely *distempered,* is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

distemperedness (dis-tem′pėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being distempered. *Bailey,* 1727.

distemper-ground (dis-tem′pėr-ground), *n.* A ground of chalk or plaster mixed with a glutinous medium, and laid on a surface of wood, plaster, etc., to prepare it for painting in distemper; or such a ground laid on without reference to subsequent operations. See *distemper*[2], *n.*, 1.

There are, for instance, many pictures of Titian painted upon a red ground; generally, they are painted upon *distemper grounds,* made of plaster of Paris and glue.
W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and [Fresco, p. 16.

distemperment† (dis-tem′pėr-ment), *n.* [⟨ OF. *destemprement, destrempement,* a mixture, temperament (also prob. a distempered state), = Pg. *destemperamento* = It. *distemperamento, stemperamento,* ⟨ ML. *distemperamentum,* a distempered state, ⟨ *distemperare,* distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*] Distempered state; distemperature.

Then, as some sulphurous spirit sent
By the torne air's *distemperment,*
To a rich palace, finds within
Some sainted maid or Sheba queen.
Feltham, Lusoria, xxiv.

distemperure†, *n.* [ME., ⟨ OF. *destemprure, destrempure,* temper: see *distemper*[1] and *-ure.* Cf. *distemperature.*] Distemperature. *Minsheu.*

distend (dis-tend′), *v.* [⟨ OF. *destendre,* F. *distendre* = It. *distendere, stendere,* ⟨ L. *distendere,* pp. *distentus,* LL. *distensus,* stretch asunder, ⟨ *dis-,* asunder, apart, + *tendere,* stretch: see *tend*[1], *tension.* Cf. *attend, contend, extend,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stretch or spread in all directions; dilate; expand; swell out; enlarge: as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the lungs.

The effect of such a mass of garbage is to *distend* the stomach. *J. C. Prichard,* Phys. Hist. Mankind.

How such ideas of the Almighty's power
(Ideas not absurd) *distend* the thought!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

2. To stretch in any direction; extend. [Rare.]

Upon the earth my body I *distend.*
Stirling, Aurora, ii.

What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven
Distended, as the brow of God appeased?
Milton, P. L., xi. 880.

3. To widen; spread apart. [Rare.]

The warmth *distends* the chinks.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

II. *intrans.* To become distended; swell.

And now his heart
Distends with pride. *Milton,* P. L., i. 572.

distended (dis-ten′ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distend, v.*] In *entom.,* dilated: as, *distended* tarsi. [Rare.]

distender (dis-ten′dėr), *n.* One who or that which distends.

distensibility (dis-ten-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [⟨ *distensible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being distensible; capacity for distention.

Its [the spleen's] yielding capsule and its veins, remarkable for their large calibre and great *distensibility,* even when the distending force is small.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1509.

distensible (dis-ten′si-bl), *a.* [⟨ LL. *distensus,* later form of L. *distentus,* pp. of *distendere,* distend (see *distend*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being distended, dilated, or expanded.

distension, *n.* See *distention.*

distensive (dis-ten′siv), *a.* [= It. *stensivo,* ⟨ LL. *distensus,* later form of L. *distentus,* pp. of *distendere,* distend: see *distend.*] **1.** That may be distended.—**2.** Having the property of distending; causing distention. *Smart.*

distent (dis-tent′), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *distentus,* pp. of *distendere,* stretch asunder: see *distend.*] **I.** *a.* Spread; distended. [Rare.]

Nostrils in play, now *distent,* now distracted.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 360.

II.† *n.* Breadth.

distention (dis-ten′shọn), *n.* [⟨ L. *distentio(n-),* ⟨ *distendere,* pp. *distensus,* stretch asunder: see *distend.*] **1.** The act of distending, or the state of being distended; dilatation; a stretching in all directions; inflation: as, the *distention* of the lungs or stomach.—**2.** A stretching in any direction; extension. [Rare.]

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention.*
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

dister† (dis-tėr′), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *desterrer,* F. *déterrer,* deprive of one's country, also dig or take out of the ground, ⟨ L. *dis-* priv. + *terra,* land, country, earth. Cf. *atter*[2], *inter.*] To banish from a country.

The Moors, whereof many thousands were *disterred* and banished hence to Barbary. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 24.

disterminate† (dis-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *disterminatus,* pp. of *disterminare* (> It. *disterminare*), separate by a boundary, ⟨ *dis-,* apart, + *terminare,* set a boundary, ⟨ *terminus,* a boundary: see *term, terminate.*] Separated by bounds.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far *disterminate* in places, however segregated and infinitely severalized in persons. *Bp. Hall,* The Peace-Maker, i. 3.

determination† (dis-tėr-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [⟨ *disterminate:* see *-ation.*] Separation; secession.

This turning out of the church, this church-banishment or *distermination.* *Hammond,* Works, I. 450.

disthene (dis′thēn), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *σθένος,* strength.] Cyanite: a mineral so called by Haüy on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively.

disthrone† (dis-thrōn′), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *desthroner,* ⟨ *des-* priv. + *throne,* a throne: see *dis-* and *throne.* Cf. *dethrone.*] To dethrone.

Nothing can possibly *disthrone* them but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise.
Dr. John Smith, Portrait of Old Age, Pref.

disthronize† (dis-thrō′nīz), *v. t.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *throne* + *-ize.*] To dethrone.

By his death he it recovered:
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 44.

distich (dis′tik), *a.* and *n.* [First, in E., as a noun; sometimes, as L., *distichon;* early mod. E. also *distick;* ⟨ L. *distichon,* ⟨ Gr. *δίστιχον,* a distich, neut. of *δίστιχος,* having two rows or verses, ⟨ *δι-,* two-, + *στίχος,* a row, rank, line, verse: see *stich.*] **I.** *a.* Having two rows: same as *distichous.*

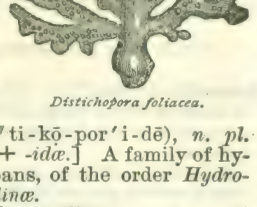
II. *n.* In *pros.,* a group or system of two lines or verses. A familiar example is the elegiac distich. (See *elegiac.*) A distich in modern and riming poetry is more generally called a *couplet.*

The first distance for the most part goeth all by *distick,* or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

distichiasis (dis-ti-kī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίστιχος,* having two rows: see *distich.*] A malformation consisting of a double row of eyelashes.

Distichodontinæ (dis″ti-kō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Distichodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Characinidæ,* having an adipose fin, the teeth in both jaws well developed, the dorsal fin short, rather elongate, and gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus. The species are all African. Also *Distichodontina.*

Distichodus (dis-tik′ō-dus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίστιχος,* with two rows (see *distich*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of characinoid fishes, representing a subfamily *Distichodontinæ.* Also *Distichodon.* *Müller and Troschel.*


Distichopora foliacea.

Distichopora (dis-ti-kop′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίστιχος,* having two rows (see *distich*), + *πόρος,* a pore.] A genus of hydrocorallines, representing the family *Distichoporidæ.*

Distichoporidæ (dis″ti-kō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Distichopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of hydrozoans, of the order *Hydrocorallinæ.*


Distichous Leaves.

distichous (dis′ti-kus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δίστιχος,* having two rows: see *distich.*] Disposed in two rows; biserial; bifarious; dichotomous; specifically, in *bot.,* arranged alternately in two vertical ranks upon opposite sides of the axis, as the leaves of grasses, elms, etc. Also *distich.*—**Distichous antennæ,** in *entom.,* antennæ in which the joints have on each side, near the apex, a long process which is directed forward, lying against the succeeding joint: a modification of the bipectinate type.

distichously (dis'ti-kus-li), *adv.* In a distichous manner; in two rows or ranks: as, *distichously* branched stems.

distil, distill (dis-til'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *distilled*, ppr. *distilling*. [< ME. *distillen* = D. *distilleren* = G. *destilliren* = Dan. *destillere* = Sw. *destillera*, < OF. *distiller*, F. *distiller* = Pr. *distillar* = Sp. *destilar* = Pg. *distillar* = It. *destillare*, *distillare*, < L. *distillare*, also and preferably written *destillare*, drop or trickle down, < *de*, down, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*[2], *v.*, which is an abbr. of *distil*. Cf. *instil*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To drop; fall in drops.

Soft showers *distill'd*, and suns grew warm in vain.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 54.

Flowers in tears of balm *distil*.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

Peace, silent as dew, will *distil* on you from heaven.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 24.

2. To flow in a small stream; trickle.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

High rocky mountaines, from whence *distill* innumerable sweet and pleasant springs.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

3. To use a still; practise distillation.

II. *trans.* **1.** To let fall in drops; dispense by drops; hence, to shed or impart in small portions or degrees.

The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had *distilled*. *Drayton.*

The roof [of the grotto] is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 446.

The drowsy hours, dispensers of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings,
Distilling odours on me as they went
To greet their fairer sisters of the East.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Some inarticulate spirit that strove to *distill* its secret into the ear. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 231.

2. To subject to the process of distillation; rectify; purify: as, to *distil* water.—**3.** To obtain or extract by the process of distillation: as, to *distil* brandy from wine; to *distil* whisky.

To draw any Observations out of them [letters] were as if one went about to *distil* Cream out of Froth.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

Burke could *distil* political wisdom out of history, because he had a profound consciousness of the soul that underlies and outlives events.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

4. To use as a basis of distillation; extract the spirit or essence from: as, to *distil* grain or plants.

Sume *destyllen* Clowes of Gylofre and of Spykenard of Spayne and of othere Spices, that ben well smellynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

5. To dissolve or melt. [Rare.]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

Distilled blue. See *blue*.

distillable (dis-til'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *distillable*, F. *distillable*, < *distiller*, distil: see *distil* and *-able*.] Capable of being distilled; fit for distillation.

Much of the obtained liquor coming from the *distillable* concretes. *Boyle*, Works, II. 225.

distillate (dis-til'āt), *n.* [< L. *distillatus*, pp. of *distillare*, distil: see *distil* and *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a fluid distilled and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus; the product of distillation.

Sufficient air is admitted to burn the *distillates*, and thus to produce the heat required for the distillation itself.
Science, VI. 525.

★ **distillation** (dis-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distillation*, *distillacion*, *distillacioun* = D. *distillatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *destillation*, < OF. *distillation*, F. *distillation* = Pr. *distillacio* = Sp. *destilación* = Pg. *distillação* = It. *destillazione*, *distillazione*, < L. **distillatio(n-)*, *destillatio(n-)*, a dripping down, distilling, catarrh, < *distillare*, *destillare*, pp. *distillatus*, *destillatus*, drop down: see *distil*.] **1.** The act of distilling, or of falling in drops: a producing or shedding in drops.

Gayn [against] fals enuy, thynk on my charite,
My blode alle spilt by *distillacion*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 112.

2. The volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, a still and refrigeratory, or a retort and receiver; the operation of obtaining the spirit, essence, or essential oil of a substance by the evaporation and condensation of the liquid in which it has been macerated; rectification; in the widest sense, the whole process of extracting the essential principle of a substance. The most common method of conducting the process of distillation consists in placing the liquid to be distilled in a boiler of copper or other suitable material, called the *still*, having a movable head from which proceeds a coiled tube called the *worm*, which passes through water constantly kept cold. Heat being applied to the still, the liquid in it is volatilized, and rises in vapor into the head of the still, whence, passing down the curved tube or worm, it becomes condensed by the cold water, and makes its exit in a liquid state. The object of distillation is to separate volatile liquids from non-volatile liquids and solid matters, and also, by the operation called *fractional distillation* (which see, below), to separate from each other volatile liquids which have different boiling-points. The process is used in the arts, in the manufacture of alcohol and spirituous liquors, for preparing essences and essential oils, and for a great variety of other purposes.

I study here the mathematics,
And *distillation*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. The substance extracted by distilling.

I suffered the pangs of three several deaths; . . . to be stopped in, like a strong *distillation*, with stinking clothes that fretted in their own grease.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4†. That which falls in drops, as in nasal catarrh.

It [exercise injudiciously used] bredeth Rheumes, Catarrhs and *distillations*.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 104.

Distillation by descent. See *descent*.—**Dry** or **destructive distillation**, the destruction of a substance by heat in a closed vessel and the collection of the volatile matters evolved. Thus, illuminating gas is a product of the *destructive distillation* of coal.—**Fractional distillation**, an operation for separating two liquids which have different boiling-points. The mixture is distilled in an apparatus which admits of constant observation of the temperature, and the liquids obtained between certain intervals of temperature (five or ten degrees) are collected separately. The more volatile liquid will be found chiefly in the "fractions" first collected; and by repeating the process with the first fraction, this more volatile liquid may be obtained in a state of comparative or absolute purity.

distillatory (dis-til'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *distillatorie* = F. *distillatoire* = Sp. *destilatorio* = Pg. *distillatorio* = It. *distillatorio*, *destillatorio*, < ML. **distillatorium*, < L. *distillare*, *destillare*, pp. *distillatus*, *destillatus*, distil: see *distil*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to distillation; used for distilling: as, *distillatory* vessels.

Having in well closed *distillatory* glasses caught the fumes driven over by heat. *Boyle*, Works, I. 136.

II. *n.*; pl. *distillatories* (-riz). An apparatus used in distillation; a still.

Thanne muste ȝe do make in the furneis of aischin, a *distillatorie* of glas al hool of oo pece.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

★ **distiller** (dis-til'ėr), *n.* One who or that which distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.—**Distillers' Company**, one of the livery companies of London, which has no hall, but transacts its business at Guildhall.

distillery (dis-til'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *distilleries* (-iz). [< F. *distillerie*, a distillery, < *distiller*, distil: see *distil*.] **1.** The act or art of distilling. [Rare.]—**2.** The building and works where distilling is carried on.

The site is now occupied by a *distillery*, and several other buildings. *Pennant*, London, p. 41.

distillery-fed (dis-til'ėr-i-fed), *a.* Fed with grain or swill from distilleries, as cattle or hogs.

distilment, distillment (dis-til'ment), *n.* [< OF. *distillement*, < *distiller*: see *distil* and *-ment*.] That which is produced by distillation. [Rare.]

In the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

distinct (dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< ME. *distinct*, < OF. *distinct*, F. *distinct* = Sp. It. *distinto* = Pg. *distincto* = G. *distinct* = Sw. Dan. *distinkt*, < L. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinguish*.] **1.** Distinguished; not identical; not the same; separate; specifically, marked off; discretely different from another or others, or from one another.

To offend and judge are *distinct* offices.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

The intention was that the two armies which marched out together should afterward be *distinct*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Not more *distinct* from harmony divine,
The constant creaking of a country sign.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 9.

Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.
Montgomery, Ocean, l. 54.

2. Clearly distinguishable by sense; that may be plainly perceived; well defined; not blurred or indeterminate: as, a *distinct* view of an object; *distinct* articulation; to make a *distinct* mark or impression.

And the clear voice, symphonious yet *distinct*.
Cowper, The Task, iv. 162.

Dark-blue the deep sphere overhead,
Distinct with vivid stars inlaid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

It is not difficult to understand a character which is so plain, the features so *distinct* and strongly marked.
Theodore Parker, Washington.

3. Clearly distinguishable by the mind; unmistakable; indubitable; positive: as, a *distinct* assertion, promise, or falsehood.

He [Churchill] . . . commits an act, not only of private treachery, but of *distinct* military desertion.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Very plain and intelligible in thought or expression. The distinction made by writers on vision between imperfection of vision due to want of light (obscurity) and that owing to distance (confusion) was transferred to psychology by Descartes. With him a *distinct* idea is one which resists dialectic criticism. Later writers, adhering more closely to the optical metaphor, make a *clear* idea to be one distinguishable from others, and a *distinct* idea to be one whose parts can be distinguished from one another; hence, one which can be abstractly defined.

While things yet
Are in confusion, give us, if thou canst,
Eye-witness of what first or last was done,
Relation more particular and *distinct*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1595.

The most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine and *distinct*, and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

A *distinct* idea is that wherein the mind perceives a difference from all other.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.

5. Distinguishing clearly; capable of receiving or characterized by definite impressions; not confused or obscure: as, *distinct* vision; *distinct* perception of right and wrong.

The straight line extending directly in front of each eye, upon which alone objects are distinctly perceived, is called the "line of *distinct* vision." *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 391.

6. Decorated; adorned. [A rare Latinism.]

Divers flowres *distinct* with rare delight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 23.

Nor less on either side tempestuous fell
His arrows, from the fourfold-visaged Four,
Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 846.

Distinct antennæ, those antennæ which are not contiguous at the base.—**Distinct cauda** or **tail**, a tail separated from the abdomen by a constriction or narrow joint, as in the scorpion.—**Distinct scutellum**, a scutellum separated by a suture from the pronotum.—**Distinct spots, striæ, punctures**, etc., those spots, striæ, etc., which do not touch one another, but are separated by narrow spaces.—**Syn. 1.** *Separate*, etc. See *different*.—**2** and **3.** Well marked, plain, obvious, unmistakable. See *distinctly*.

distinct† (dis-tingkt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distincten*, < OF. *distincter*, *destincter*, *destinter*, *delinter*, distinguish, < *distinct*, distinct: see *distinct*, *a.*] To make distinct; distinguish.

There can no wight *distincte* it so
That he dare seye a worde thereto.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6199.

Clerkes that were confessours coupled hem togedere,
Forte construe this clause and *distinkte* hit after.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 133.

We haue, by adding some word to both in English and Latin, *Distincted* and expounded the same.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., Pref., p. 5.

distinctify (dis-tingk'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distinctified*, ppr. *distinctifying*. [< *distinct* + *-i-fy*, make.] To make distinct. *Davies.* [Rare.]

distinctio (dis-tingk'shi-ō), *n.* [L., distinction, separation, comma: see *distinction*.] In *Gregorian music*: (*a*) The pause or break by which melodies are divided into convenient phrases. In a verse of a psalm there are usually three such breaks: as,

Domine | libera animam meam | a labiis iniquis | et a lingua dolosa. Ps. cxx. 2 (Vulgate).

(*b*) Same as *differentia*, 2.

distinction (dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distinction*, *distinctioun*, *distincciouu*, < OF. *distinction*, *destinctiun*, *destintion*, F. *distinction* = Pr. *distinctio*, *distinzion* = Sp. *distinción* = Pg. *distincção* = It. *distinzione* = D. *distinctie* = G. *distinction* = Dan. Sw. *distinktion*, < L. *distinctio(n-)*, a distinguishing, difference, separation, setting off, < *distinguere*, pp. *distinctus*, distinguish: see *distinct*, *distinguish*.] **1.** The act of distinguishing, either by giving a distinctive mark or character to the object or objects distinguished, or by observing the existing marks and differences.

Number is *distinction* of person be one and moe; and soe is singular and plural.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Standards and gonfalons twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for *distinction* serve
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.
Milton, P. L., v. 590.

The *distinction* which is sometimes made between civil privileges and political power is a *distinction* without a difference. *Macaulay*, Disabilities of Jews.

Men do indeed speak of civil and religious liberty as different things; but the *distinction* is quite arbitrary.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 237.

2. A note or mark of difference; a distinguishing quality or character; a characteristic difference: followed by *between*.

I had from my youth studied the *distinctions between* religious and civil rights. *Milton*, Second Defence.

Ev'n Palinurus no *distinction* found
Betwixt the night and day; such darkness reign'd around.
Dryden, Æneid, iii.

If he does really think that there is no *distinction between* virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our spoons.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1763.

3. Difference in general; the state or fact of not being the same.

God . . . having set them [simple ideas] as marks of *distinction* in things, whereby we may be able to discern one thing from another.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxii. 14.

There are *distinctions* that will live in heaven,
When time is a forgotten circumstance! *N. P. Willis.*

4†. Distinctness.

There is no greater difference betwixt a ciuill and brutish vtteraunce then cleare *distinction* of voices.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

5. The power of distinguishing differences; discrimination; discernment; judgment.

She [Nature] left the eye *distinction*, to cull out
The one from the other.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill.

Yet take heed, worthy Maximus; all ears
Hear not with that *distinction* mine do.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

6. The state of being distinguished; eminence; superiority; elevation of character or of rank in society; the manifestation of superiority in conduct, appearance, or otherwise.

All the Houses of Persons of *Distinction* are built with Porte-cocheres: that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 8.

When there is fully recognized the truth that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power — when the wish to be admired is in large measure replaced by the wish to be loved — that strife for *distinction* which the present phase of civilization shows us will be greatly moderated.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 494.

He was a charming fellow, clever, urbane, free-handed, and with that fortunate quality in his appearance which is known as *distinction*. *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, ii.

7. That which confers or marks eminence or superiority; office, rank, or favor.

To be a really great historian is perhaps the rarest of intellectual *distinctions*. *Macaulay*, History.

8. The act of distinguishing or treating with honor.

The *distinctions* lately paid us by our betters awaked that pride which I had laid asleep but not removed.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

Socinios received him with great marks of *distinction* and kindness. He decorated him with a chain and bracelets of gold, and gave him a dagger of exquisite workmanship, mounted with the same metal.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 300.

Accidental distinction, discretive distinction, etc. See the adjectives. — **Without distinction,** indiscriminately.

Maids, women, wives, *without distinction*, fall. *Dryden.*

=Syn. *Distinctness, Distinction. Distinctness* has kept the narrower literal sense of the state or quality of being distinct; *distinction* has been extended to more active meanings, as the mark of difference, the quality distinguishing, superiority by difference, outward rank, honors rendered to one as superior, etc.

And so, in grateful interchange
Of teacher and of hearer,
Their lives their true *distinctness* keep
While daily drawing nearer.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

Pomponius preferred the honour of becoming an Athenian, by intellectual naturalisation, to all the *distinctions* which were to be acquired in the political contests of Rome. *Macaulay*, History.

To William Penn belongs the *distinction*, destined to brighten as men advance in virtue, of first in human history establishing the Law of Love, as a rule of conduct, in the intercourse of nations. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 114.

3. *Diversity*, etc. See *difference*. — 7. Rank, note, repute, fame, renown, celebrity.

distinctional (dis-tingk'shon-al), *a.* [< *distinction* + *-al.*] Serving for distinction, as of species or groups: as, *distinctional* characters; ★*distinctional* colors. [Rare.]

distinctive (dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *distinctif* = Sp. *distintivo* = Pg. *distinctivo* = It. *distintivo*, < L. as if **distinctivus*, < *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct.*] **1.** Marking distinction, difference, or peculiarity; distinguishing from something diverse; characteristic: as, *distinctive* names or titles; the *distinctive* characteristics of a species.

All the *distinctive* doctrines of the Puritan theology were fully and even coarsely set forth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Nearly all cities have their own *distinctive* colour. That of Venice is a pearly white, . . . and that of Florence is a sober brown.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 172, note.

I doubt greatly whether Washington or any other of the leaders of your War of Independence ever used the word "English" as the *distinctive* name of those against whom they acted. So far as I have seen, the name that was then used in that sense was "British."
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 56.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; discerning. [Rare.]

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

distinctively (dis-tingk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a distinctive manner; with distinction from or opposition (expressed or implied) to something else; peculiarly; characteristically: as, he was by this fact separated *distinctively* from all the others; this work is *distinctively* literary. **=Syn.** *Distinctively, Distinctly.* The former emphasizes merely the fact of separation or distinction from other things by some peculiarity or specific difference; the latter emphasizes more especially the definiteness and clearness with which this separation or distinction exists or is perceived. Thus, *distinctively* literary work is peculiarly, or clearly and obviously, literary, as distinguished from other kinds of writing.

And if Greece was *distinctively* the cultured nation of antiquity, Germany may claim that distinction in modern Europe. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 253.

To what end also doth he *distinctly* assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the father, of ministeries to the son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? *Barrow*, Works, II. xxiv.

distinctiveness (dis-tingk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character; individuality.

But the effort to add any other qualities to this refreshing one instantly takes away the *distinctiveness*, and therefore the exact character to be enjoyed in its appeal to a particular humour in us. *Ruskin.*

distinctly (dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* **1.** In a distinct manner; with distinctness; not confusedly, unclearly, or obscurely; so as not to be confounded with anything else; without the blending of one part or thing with another: as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined.

Pronounce thy speeche *distinctly*, see thou mark well thy worde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

When all were plac'd in seats *distinctly* known,
And he their father had assum'd the throne,
Upon his ivory scepter first he leant.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 229.

Hence — **2.** Without doubt; obviously; evidently; incontrovertibly.

To despair of what a conscientious collection and study of facts may lead to, and to declare any problem insoluble, because difficult and far off, is *distinctly* to be on the wrong side in science. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 22.

Your conduct has been *distinctly* and altogether unpardonable. *L. W. M. Lockhart*, Mine is Thine, xxxix.

He has . . . *distinctly* weakened his position by claiming as Cyprian the Catalogue of Ships.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 479.

3†. Separately; in different places.

Sometime I'd divide
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and bowsprit, would I flame *distinctly*,
Then meet and join. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Distinctly, Clearly*, explicitly, definitely, precisely, unmistakably. The first two are sometimes distinguished thus: I see it *clearly* — that is, fully outlined from all other objects; I see it *distinctly* — that is, with its features separate to the eye. This, however, is a rather uncommon refinement of meaning. See *distinctively.*

distinctness (dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being distinct, in any sense of that word.

Whenever we try to recall a scene we saw but for a moment, there are always a few traits that recur, the rest being blurred and vague, instead of the whole being revived in equal *distinctness* or indistinctness.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

Extensive distinctness. See *extensive.* **=Syn.** *Distinctness, Distinction* (see *distinction*), plainness, perspicuity, explicitness, lucidity.

distinctor† (dis-tingk'tor), *n.* [< LL. *distinctor*, < L. *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct, distinguish.*] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

But certes, in my fantasie such curious *distinctors* may be verie aptlie resembled to the foolish butcher, that offered to haue sold his mutton for fifteen grots, and yet would not take a crowne.
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland), i.

distincture (dis-tingk'tūr), *n.* [< *distinct* + *-ure.*] Distinctness. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

distinguet†, *v. t.* [ME. *distingwen, destingen*, < OF. *distinguer, destinguer*, F. *distinguer* = Pr. *distinguir, destinguir* = Sp. Pg. *distinguir* = It. *distinguere* = D. *distingeren* = Dan. *distingvere* = Sw. *distingvera*, < L. *distinguere:* see *distinguish.*] To distinguish. *Chaucer.*

distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), *v.* [With added suffix, after other verbs in *-ish*; < ME. *distingwen, destingen* (see *distingue*), < OF. *distinguer*, < L. *distinguere*, separate, divide, distinguish, set off, adorn, lit. mark off, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **stinguere* = Gr. στίζειν, prick, = E. *sting:* see *sting, stigma, style*[1]. Cf. *extinguish.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark or note in a way to indicate difference; mark as distinct or different; characterize; indicate the difference of.

It was a purple band, or of blew colour, *distinguished* with white which was wreathed about the Tiara.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 362.

Our House is *distinguish'd* by a languishing Eye, as the House of Austria is by a thick Lip.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

2. To recognize as different or distinct from what is contiguous or similar; perceive or discover the differences or characteristic marks or qualities of; recognize by some distinctive mark; know or ascertain difference in through the senses or the understanding; perceive or make out.

Let her take any shape,
And let me see it once, I can *distinguish* it.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Sometimes you fancy you just *distinguish* him [the lark], a mere vague spot against the blue, an intenser throb in the universal pulsation of light.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 150.

Hence — **3.** To establish, state, or explain a difference or the differences between two or more things; separate by classification or definition; discriminate; set off or apart.

The seasons of the year at Tonquin, and all the Countries between the Tropicks, are *distinguished* into Wet and Dry, as properly as others are into Winter and Summer.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 32.

The mind finds no great difficulty to *distinguish* the several originals of things into two sorts.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. 2.

Death must be *distinguished* from dying, with which it is often confounded. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

In ancient Rome the semi-slave class *distinguished* as clients originated by this voluntary acceptance of servitude with safety. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 459.

4. To discern critically; judge.

No more can you *distinguish* of a man
Than of his outward show.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

As men are most capable of *distinguishing* merit in women, so the ladies often form the truest judgments of us. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; treat with distinction or honor; make eminent or superior; give distinction to.

Next to Deeds which our own Honour raise,
Is, to *distinguish* them who merit Praise.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 164.

The beauty, indeed, which *distinguished* the favourite ladies of Charles was not necessary to James.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a distinction; find or show a difference: followed by *between.*

The reader must learn by all means to *distinguish between* proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

In contemporaries, it is not so easy to *distinguish betwixt* notoriety and fame. *Emerson*, Books.

We are apt to speak of soul and body, as if we could *distinguish between* them, and knew much about them; but for the most part we use words without meaning.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 273.

2†. To become distinct or distinguishable; become differentiated.

The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first *distinguishes* into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle, which, after some days' abode, grows into two little spots, and they, if cherished by nature, will become eyes.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar.

distinguishable (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *distinguish* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from something else.

When Bruce and Baliol, with ten other competitors, conduct a litigation before Edward I. of England respecting the right to the Scottish Crown, the arguments are not *distinguishable* in principle from arguments on the inheritance of an ordinary fief.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 125.

2. Capable of being perceived, recognized, or made out; perceptible; discernible: as, a scarcely *distinguishable* speck in the sky.

Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is marked by no *distinguishable* line;
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 7.

3. Capable of being distinguished or classified according to distinctive marks, characteristics, or qualities; divisible: as, sounds are *distinguishable* into high and low. — **4.** Worthy of note or special regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

distinguishableness (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being distinguishable. *Bailey*, 1731.

distinguishably (dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv* So as to be distinguished.

We have both spices of Carissa in this province; but they melt, scarce *distinguishably*, into each other. *Sir W. Jones*, Select Indian Plants.

distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht), *p. a.* 1. Separated by some mark of distinction: as, *distinguished* rank; *distinguished* abilities.—2. Possessing distinction; separated from the generality by superior abilities, achievements, character, or reputation; better known than others in the same class or profession; well known; eminent: as, a *distinguished* statesman, author, or soldier.

A *distinguished* Protestant writer indeed complained not long ago that "Protestantism has no saints." *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 37.

=Syn. *Celebrated*, *Eminent*, etc. (see *famous*); marked, conspicuous, excellent.

distinguishedly (dis-ting'gwisht-li), *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently. *Swift.*

distinguisher (dis-ting'gwish-er), *n.* One who or that which distinguishes, or separates one thing from another by indicating or observing differences.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. *Dryden*, King Arthur, Ded.

distinguishing (dis-ting'gwish-ing), *p. a.* Constituting a difference or distinction; characteristic; peculiar.

Innocence of life, and great ability, were the *distinguishing* parts of his character. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

Milton's chief Talent, and indeed his *distinguishing* Excellence, lies in the sublimity of his Thoughts. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

Distinguishing pennant, a flag used in signaling in a squadron of vessels to indicate the special ship to which signals are made.

distinguishingly (dis-ting'gwish-ing-li), *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference; markedly.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

distinguishment† (dis-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* [< *distinguish* + *-ment.*] Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and beggar! *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

distitle† (dis-tī'tl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *title.*] To deprive of title or claim to something. [Rare.]

That were the next way to *dis-title* myself of honour. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

★**Distoma** (dis'tō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δίστομος, two-mouthed, < δι-, two-, + στόμα, mouth.] 1. The typical and leading genus of the family *Distomidæ;* a genus of trematoid or suctorial parasitic worms, or flukes, of which *D. hepaticum*, the liver-fluke, is the best-known. *D. hepaticum* is oftenest found in the liver of sheep, in which it causes the disease called rot, but it also occurs in man and various other animals. In form it is ovate, flattened, and presents two suckers (whence the name), of which the anterior is perforated by the oral aperture, and the posterior median one is approximated to it; there is a complicated branched water-vascular system; the intestine is branched and without an anus. It has been shown that the ciliated embryo passes into *Limnæus truncatulus*, and there gives rise to a sporocyst which develops rediæ, which produce other rediæ, or cercariæ, which are tadpole-like larvæ; these after swimming for a time become encysted, as, for example, on blades of grass, and in this state are eaten by sheep. Numerous species of the genus are described. *D. hæmatobium*, from the veins of man, is now referred to the genus *Bilharzia*. See cut under *cercaria*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal belonging to this genus.

The developmental stages of Distoma militare may be summed up as: (1) Ciliated larva, (2) Redia, (3) Cercaria, (4) Cercaria, tailless and encysted, or incomplete *Distoma*, (5) Perfect *Distoma*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 181.

★3. Same as *Distomus*, 1. *Savigny*, 1816.

Distomea (dis-tō'mē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δίστομος, two-mouthed: see *Distoma.*] A superfamily group of trematoid worms or flukes. They have at most two suckers and no hooks. They develop by a complicated alternation of generations, the larval and asexual forms chiefly inhabiting mollusks, while the sexually mature individuals live mostly in the alimentary canal of vertebrates or its appendages. The group includes the families *Distomidæ* and *Monostomidæ*.

Dimorphic forms are found in certain species of the genera Monostomum and Distomum; . . . one individual develops only male sexual organs, the other only female. Such *Distomea* are morphologically hermaphrodite, but practically of separate sexes. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 321.

Distomeæ (dis-tō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δίστομος, two-mouthed: see *Distoma.*] Same as *Distomea*, regarded as one of two orders of *Trematoda*, comprising those flukes which have two suckers or only one: distinguished from *Polystomeæ*.

Distomidæ (dis-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of digeneous trematoid worms or flukes, having two suckers without hooks, as the liver-flukes. The suckers are approximated at one end of the body; reproduction is by an alternation of generations. The principal genera are *Distoma* and *Bilharzia*. See cut under *cercaria*.

Distomum (dis'tō-mum), *n.* Same as *Distoma*.

Distomus (dis'tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *Distoma.*] 1. A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidæ*, with six-rayed anal and branchial orifices. Also *Distoma*.—2. A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Stephens*, 1827.

distoned†, *p. a.* Out of tune; inharmonious.

distort (dis-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *distortus*, pp. of *distorquere* (> It. *distorcere*, *storcere*, twist, untwist, = Sp. *destorcer* = Pg. *destorcer*, untwist, = OF. *destordre*, *desteurtre*, *detordre*, *detortre*, F. *distordre*, distort), twist different ways, distort, < *dis-*, apart, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*, *torsion*, and cf. *contort*, *detort*, *extort*, etc.] 1. To twist or wrest out of shape; alter the shape of; change from the proper to an improper or unnatural shape; represent by an image having a shape somewhat different from nature.

At last this odious offspring whom thou seest,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way,
Tore through my entrails, that, with fear and pain
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 784.

Looking along a hot poker or the boiler of a steamboat, we see objects beyond *distorted:* i. e., we no longer see each point in its true direction. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 583.

The low light flung a queer, *distorted* shadow of him on the wall. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, x.

Hence—2. To turn away or pervert; cause to give or to receive erroneous views or impressions; mislead; bias.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

It views the truth with a *distorted* eye,
And either warps or lays it useless by.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 669.

We all admit that passion *distorts* judgment. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 196.

3. To wrest from the true meaning; pervert the truth regarding; misrepresent.

Grievances . . . *distorted*, magnified,
Coloured by quarrel into calumny.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 72.

Distorted crystal. See *crystal.* =Syn. 1 and 2. To contort, deform, bend.—3. To misapply, misuse.

distort† (dis-tôrt'), *a.* [< L. *distortus*, pp.: see the verb.] Twisted out of shape; distorted.

Her face was ugly and her mouth *distort*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xii. 36.

distortedly (dis-tôr'ted-li), *adv.* In a distorted manner; crookedly.

Men . . . born with silver spoons in their mouths, and prone to regard human affairs as reflected in those—somewhat *distortedly*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 370.

distorter (dis-tôr'tėr), *n.* One who or that which distorts.

distortion (dis-tôr'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *destorcion*, F. *distorsion* = It. *distorsione*, *storsione*, < L. *distortio(n-)*, < *distorquere*, distort: see *distort*, *v.*] 1. The act of distorting. (*a*) A forcible alteration of the shape of a body by twisting or wresting; the change of any shape from the proper or natural one to an improper or unnatural one; the representation of a visible object by an image of an altered shape.

We prove its use
Sovereign and most effectual to secure
A form not now gymnastic as of yore,
From rickets and *distortion*. *Cowper*, The Task, ii.

(*b*) In *math.*, any change of shape not involving a breach of continuity. But a mere alteration of size in the same ratio in all directions is not considered to be a distortion. (*c*) A twisting or writhing motion: as, the facial *distortions* of a sufferer.

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; a deviation from the natural or regular shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts, from whatever cause.

More ordinary imperfections and *distortions* of the body in figure. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

In some, *Distortions* quite the Face disguise. *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. A perversion of the true meaning or intent.

These absurdities are all framed . . . by a childish *distortion* of my words. *Bp. Wren*, Monarchy Asserted (1659), p. 147.

distortive (dis-tôr'tiv), *a.* [< *distort* + *-ive.*] 1. Tending to distort; causing distortions. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. Having distortions; distorted.

distortor (dis-tôr'tọr), *n.*; pl. *distortores* (dis-tôr-tō'rēz). [NL., < ML. *distortor*, distorter, < L. *distorquere*, pp. *distortus*, distort: see *distort.*] 1. In *anat.*, that which distorts.—**Distortor oris**, in *anat.*, a muscle of the mouth, so called from its distorting the mouth, as in rage, grinning, etc.; the zygomaticus major.

distourble†, *v. t.* See *distrouble.*

distract (dis-trakt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distracten*, < ML. *distractare*, freq. of L. *distrahere*, pp. *distractus* (> OF. *destraier*, *destraer*, *destraher*, F. *distraire* = Pr. *distraire* = Sp. *distraer* = Pg. *distrahir* = It. *distraere*, *distraggere*, *distrarre*, *straere*, *strarre* = Dan. *distrahere* = Sw. *distrahera*), draw asunder, pull in different directions, divide, perplex, < *dis-*, asunder, + *trahere*, draw: see *trace*, *tract.* *Distraught* is an old form of the adj. *distract*, q. v., and is not a part of the E. verb.] 1. To draw apart; pull in different directions and separate; divide. *Shak.* [Rare.]—2. To turn or draw away from any object; divert from any point toward another point, or toward various other objects: as, to *distract* a person's attention from his occupation.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South*, Sermons.

3. To cause distraction in; draw in different directions or toward different objects; confuse by diverse or opposing considerations; perplex; bewilder: as, to *distract* the mind with cares.

They are *distracted* as much in opinion as in will. *Bacon*, Political Fables, i., Expl.

A principle that is but half received does but *distract*, instead of guiding our behaviour. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

A thousand external details must be left out as irrelevant, and only serving to *distract* and mislead the observer. *J. Caird.*

Multitudes were *distracted* by doubts, which they sought in vain to repress, and which they firmly believed to be the suggestions of the devil. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 72.

4. To disorder the reason of; derange; render frantic or mad.

A poor mad soul, . . . poverty hath *distracted* her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Let me not see thee more; something is done
That will *distract* me, that will make me mad,
If I behold thee. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

Time may restore their wits, whom vain ambition
Hath many years *distracted*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

distract† (dis-trakt'), *a.* [< ME. *distract* (after the L.), also *distrauht*, mod. *distraught* (after E. forms like *taught*, etc.), also *destrat*, *destret*, after OF. *destrait*, F. *distrait*, < L. *distractus*, distracted, perplexed, pp. of *distrahere*, draw asunder, perplex, etc.: see *distract*, *v.*] Distracted; frantic; deranged: same as *distraught*.

Thou shalt ben so *destrat* by aspre thinges. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 8.

With this she fell *distract*,
And, her attendants absent, swallow'd fire.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

When any fall from virtue,
I am *distract;* I have an interest in 't.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

distracted (dis-trak'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distract*, *v.*; equiv. to *distract*, *a.*] 1. Perplexed; harassed or bewildered by opposing considerations.

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this *distracted* globe. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

The wicked, who, surprized,
Lose their defence, *distracted* and amazed.
Milton, S. A., l. 1286.

A fraternity acting together with a harmony unprecedented amongst their *distracted* countrymen of that age. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

2. Disordered in intellect; deranged; mad; frantic.

What both you and all the rest of you say about that matter is but the fruit of *distracted* brains. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 204.

=Syn. 1. *Abstracted*, *Diverted*, etc. See *absent.*

distractedly (dis-trak'ted-li), *adv.* In a distracted manner; as a distracted person.

O'er hedge and ditch *distractedly* they take,
And happiest he that greatest haste could make.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

distractedness (dis-trak'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being distracted, harassed, or perplexed in mind; a perplexed condition or state.

Such experiments as the unfurnishedness of the place and the present *distractedness* of my mind will permit me. *Boyle*, Works, I. 41.

2. A disordered or deranged condition of the mind; madness.

distracter (dis-trak'tėr), *n.* One who or that which distracts.

distractful† (dis-trakt'fûl), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ful*, irreg. suffixed to verb or adj.] Distracting.

Arise, kneel not to me,
But thanke thy sisters, they apparell'd thee
In that *distractful* shape.
Heywood, Love's Mistress, sig. F, 9.

distractible (dis-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ible*.] Capable of being distracted or drawn away.

distractile (dis-trak'til), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ile*.] In *bot.*, widely separated: applied by Richard to anthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective, as in the ★genus *Salvia*.

distraction (dis-trak'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *distraccioun* (but used appar. in sense of *detraction*), < OF. *distraction*, F. *distraction* = Sp. *distracción* = Pg. *distracção* = It. *distrazione* = D. *distractie* = Dan. Sw. *distraktion*, < L. *distractio*(*n*-), a pulling asunder, parting, dissension, < *distrahere*, pp. *distractus*, pull asunder: see *distract*.]

1. The act of drawing or the state of being drawn apart; separation.

Thou who wert uncapable of *distraction* from him, with whom thou wert one, would'st yet so much act man as to retyre, for the opportunity of prayer.
Bp. Hall, The Walk upon the Waters.

2. A drawing away of the mind from one point or course to another or others; diversion of thought or feeling into a different channel or toward different objects.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction*.
1 Cor. vii. 35.

She listened to all that was said, and had never the least *distraction* or absence of thought. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

Distraction is the removal of our attention from a matter with which we are engaged, and our bestowal of it on another which crosses us. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A drawing of the mind in different directions; mental confusion arising from diverse or opposing considerations; perplexity; bewilderment: as, the *distraction* caused by a multitude of questions or of cares.

Comes in one mistress Page; gives intelligence of Ford's approach; and in her invention and Ford's wife's *distraction*, they conveyed me into a buck-basket.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder: as, political *distractions*.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

5. Violent mental excitement, or extreme agony of mind, simulating madness in its tendencies or outward exhibition; despairing perturbation: as, this toothache drives me to *distraction*.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been fitted,
In the *distraccion* of this madding fever!
Shak., Sonnets, cxix.

This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from *distraction*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 85.

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

6. A state of disordered reason; frenzy; insanity; madness.

What new crotchet next?
There is so much sense in this wild *distraction*,
That I am almost out of my wits too.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Forc'd to the field he came, but in the rear;
And feign'd *distraction* to conceal his fear.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 52.

To live upon the hopes of unseen things is madness and *distraction*, if there be no heaven, no unseen things for us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

7. A cause of diversion or of bewilderment, as of the attention or the mind; something that distracts, in any sense: as, the *distractions* of gayety or of business; labor is often a *distraction* from gloomy thoughts.

The invitation offered an agreeable *distraction* to Maggie's tears. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 4.

He [Shakspere] allows us here and there the repose of a commonplace character, the consoling *distraction* of a humorous one. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 182.

8. In *Gr. gram.*, the dialectic or poetical use of two similar vowels identical in pronunciation, or differing only in quantity, for a single long vowel in the ordinary Greek form: as, *φόως* for *φῶς*, *ὁρόω* for *ὁρῶ*, *κράατος* for *κρᾶτος*, *κληδών* for *κληδών*, etc. Such forms are really examples of assimilation, as an intermediate stage between an earlier open form with different vowels and the later contracted form: as, (1) *ὁράω*, (2) *ὁρόω*, (3) *ὁρῶ*.

9. In *French-Canadian law*, the diverting of the right to costs from the client or other person presumptively or ordinarily entitled, and the declaration of it to belong to the attorney, guardian, or other person equitably entitled.—

10†. A confusing division or course; a misleading separation or detachment of parts. [Only in the passage cited.]

While he was yet in Rome,
His power [army] went out in such *distractions* as
Beguil'd all spies. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

=Syn. 6. Derangement, aberration of mind, delirium, mania.

distractious† (dis-trak'shus), *a.* [< *distraction* + *-ous*.] Distractive.

Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and *distractious*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, Pref.

distractive (dis-trak'tiv), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ive*.] Causing perplexity: as, *distractive* cares. *Dryden.*

distractively (dis-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a distracting or perplexing manner. *Carlyle.*

distrain (dis-trān'), *v.* [< ME. *distreynen*, *destreynen*, *destraynen*, < OF. *destraindre*, *destreindre*, *distraindre*, compel, constrain, restrain, = Pr. *destrenger*, *destrenher* = It. *distringere*, *distrignere*, < L. *distringere*, pp. *districtus*, pull asunder, stretch out, engage, hinder, molest, ML. also compel, coerce, as by exacting a pledge by a fine or by imprisonment, < *dis-*, apart, + *stringere*, draw tight, strain: see *strain*[2], *strict*, *stringent*, etc., and cf. *constrain*, *restrain*. See also *district*, *distringas*, *distress*.]

I. *trans.* 1†. To pull or tear asunder; rend apart.

That same net so cunningly was wound,
That neither guile nor force might it *distraine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 82.

2†. To press with force; bear with force upon; constrain; compel.

The gentyl faucon that with his feet *distraynith*
The kyngis hand.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 337.

Distreyne here herte as faste to retorne,
As thou dost myn to longen here to se.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 596.

3†. To restrain; bind; confine.

Distrained with chaynes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

4†. To distress; torment; afflict.

Palamon, that love *destreyneth* so,
That wood out of his wit he goth for wo.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 597.

Moch he were *distrained* in thought,
And . . . for the dede sighed full ofte there.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 614.

Some secret sorrow did her heart *distraine*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 38.

5†. To gain or take possession of; seize; secure.

The proverbe saith, he that to muche enbraceth *distraineth* litell. *Testament of Love.*

Here's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king,
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

6. In *law*: (*a*) To take and withhold (another's chattel), in order to apply it in satisfaction of the distrainor's demand against him, or to hold it until he renders satisfaction. The right to distrain was recognized at common law as a private remedy in the nature of a reprisal, by which a person might take the personal property of another into his possession, and hold it as a pledge or security until satisfaction was made, as by the payment of a debt, the discharge of some duty, or as reparation for an injury done, with the right in certain cases to sell it to obtain satisfaction — as in the instance of the impounding of cattle, damage feasant, or the taking by the landlord of the goods and chattels of a tenant while still upon the premises, for the non-payment of rent.

If anie member, of his froward disposition or otherwise, refuse to pay quarterage, penalties, arrearages, or other amerciaments, the master and wardens, with their officers, shall have power at lawful times to enter such member's shop, and *distrain* the same.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii., note.

They thought it lawfull, and made it a use to *distrayne* one anothers goodes for small detts.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The plaintiff in the action was the owner of the *distrained* cattle, and the defendant was the distrainor.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 265.

(*b*) To seize and hold in satisfaction of a demand or claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation; seize under judicial process or authority: said of any movable property, or of goods and chattels. See *distringas* and *distress*.

II. *intrans.* To make seizure of goods in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt.
Camden, Remains.

For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other certain personal service, the lord may *distrain* of common right. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

Unless the complainant who sought to *distrain* went through all the acts and words required by the law with the most rigorous accuracy, he in his turn . . . incurred a variety of penalties.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

distrainable (dis-trā'na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *destraignable*, *destreignable*, < *destraindre*, distrain: see *distrain* and *-able*.] Liable to be distrained, or seized in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of some obligation.

Instead therefore of mentioning those things which are *distrainable*, it will be easier to recount those which are not so, with the reason of their particular exemption.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

distrainer, distrainor (dis-trā'nėr, -nọr), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *destreinor*, < *destreindre*, distrain: see *distrain*.] One who distrains or seizes goods for debt or service; one who makes or causes seizure by way of distress.

The *distrainer* has no other power than to retain them [chattels which have been seized] till satisfaction is made.
Blackstone, Com., III. i.

The Sheriff first of all demanded a view of the impounded cattle; if this were refused, he treated the *distrainor* as having committed a violent breach of the King's peace.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 264.

distrainment (dis-trān'ment), *n.* The act of distraining, or the state of being distrained.

distrainor, *n.* See *distrainer*.

distraint (dis-trānt'), *n.* [< OF. *destrainte*, *destraincte*, *distraincte*, restraint, < *distraint*, pp. of *destraindre*, distrain: see *distrain*.] In *law*, the act of distraining; a distress.

The *distraint* of cattle for damage still retains a variety of archaic features. It is not a complete remedy. The taker merely keeps the cattle until satisfaction is made to him for the injury, or till they are returned by him on an engagement to contest the right to distrain in an action of Replevin. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

distrait (dis-trā'), *a.* [F., = E. *distract*, *distraught*, < L. *distractus*: see *distract*, *a.*] 1. Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

And then she got Grace supper, and tried to make her talk; but she was *distrait*, reserved.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxvi.

2. In *French law*, awarded to another. See *distraction*, 9.

distrat†, *a.* See *distract*. *Chaucer.*

distraught (dis-trât'), *p. a.* [< ME. *distrauht*, another form of *distract*, *destrat*, distracted, etc.: see *distract*, *a.*] 1†. Drawn apart; separated.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught, . . .
And, in his nape arriving, through it thrild
His greedy throte, therewith in two *distraught*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

2. Distracted; bewildered; perplexed; being in or manifesting a state of distraction.

Distrauhte in thouhte, refourme hem to resoun.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 206.

To doubt betwixt our senses and our souls
Which are the most *distraught* and full of pain.
Mrs. Browning.

His aspect was so dazed and *distraught* as to suggest the suspicion that the sherry had been exceptionally potent. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 165.

distraughted†, *a.* [< *distraught* + *-ed*[2].] Distraught.

My weake *distraughted* mynd.
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty.

distream† (dis-trēm'), *v. i.* [< L. *dis-* + E. *stream*.] To flow out or over.

Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear.
Shenstone.

distress (dis-tres'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distressen*, *distresen*, < OF. *destresser*, *destrecier*, *destrechier*, *destroisser*, restrain, constrain, put in straits, afflict, distress, < ML. as if **districtiare*, an assumed freq. form of L. *distringere*, pp. *districtus*, pull asunder, stretch out, ML. compel, coerce, distrain: see *distrain* and *district*. Hence (in part), by apheresis, *stress*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To constrain or compel by pain, suffering, or force of circumstances.

Though the distrust of futurity is a strange error, yet it is an error into which bad men may naturally be *distressed*. For it is impossible to bid defiance to final ruin without some refuge in imagination, some presumption of escape.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii., Pref.

Men who can neither be *distressed* or won into a sacrifice of duty. *Hamilton.*

Muley Abul Hassan now abandoned all hope of carrying the place by assault, and attempted to *distress* it into terms by turning the channel of the river which runs by its walls. *Irving*, Granada, p. 44.

2. To afflict with pain, physical or mental; oppress or crush with suffering, misfortune, or calamity; make miserable.

Whan the kynge Belynans com to the batalle as was grete nede to the kynge Brangore, and to the kynge Carados, ffor thei were so *distrussed* that thei were euen at flight. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

We are troubled on every side, yet not *distressed*.
2 Cor. iv. 8.

What in their tempers teased us or *distress'd*
Is, with our anger and the dead, at rest.
Crabbe, Works, II. 26.

3. In *law*, to seize for debt; distrain. See *distrain*, 6. =**Syn. 2.** *Trouble, Harass*, etc. See *afflict*.

distress (dis-tres'), *n.* [< ME. *distresse, destresse*, < OF. *destresse, destrece, destresce, destreche, destraiche*, F. *détresse* = Pr. *destressa, destrecha*, constraint, distress; from the verb. Hence, by apheresis, *stress*, *n.*, q. v.] **1†.** Constraint; restraint; forcible control; oppression.

This Eolus, with harde grace,
Held the wyndes in *distresse*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1587.

2†. Compulsion; requirement.

The sayde John Brendon . . . to make amends to the sayde John Matthu after the *distresse* of the Master and Wardonys forsayde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

3. Pain or suffering of body or mind; great pain, anxiety, or grief.

The thorny point
Of bare *distress* hath ta'en from me the show
Of smooth civility. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

With sorrow and heart's *distress*
Wearied I fell asleep. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 613.

4. In general, a state of suffering or trouble; calamity; adversity; affliction; misery arising from want or misfortune.

Upon the earth *distress* of nations. Luke xxi. 25.

There was not enough local *distress* for charity to find interest in relieving it. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 491.

From those thy words, I deem from some *distress*
By deeds of mine thy dear life I might save.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 330.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The act of distraining. See *distrain*, 6.

He would first demaund his dett, and yf he were not payed, he would straight goe and take a *distress* of his goodes and chattels, where he could find them, to the valewe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

All who should set up such games should forfeit two hundred pounds, to be levied by *distress* on the offender's goods. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

(*b*) The common-law remedy by distraining.

The practice of *Distress* — of taking nams, a word preserved in the once famous law-term withernam — is attested by records considerably older than the Conquest. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

(*c*) The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

As these *distresses* cannot be sold, the owner, upon making satisfaction, may have his chattels again. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

(*d*) In *old Scots law*, a pledge taken by the sheriff from those who came to fairs or markets for their good behavior, which at their close was delivered back if no harm had been done. — **Abuse of distress.** See *abuse*. — **Distress sale**, a sale of the thing distrained, in order to satisfy the claim. — **Distress warrant**, a judicial process authorizing an officer to distrain. — **Double distress**, in *Scots law*, a process used by two or more creditors to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third person. — **Flag of distress.** See *flag*[2]. — **Infinite distress**, in *law*, a distress not limited in quantity, and which might be repeated from time to time until the adverse party should yield. — **Signal of distress** (*naut.*), a signal that help is needed. =**Syn. 3.** *Grief, Sorrow*, etc. See *affliction*. — **4.** Hardship, straits, perplexity.

distressed (dis-trest' or dis-tres'ed), *p. a.* Suffering distress; exciting pity; miserable: as, a poor *distressed* object of charity. Also *distrest*.

The poor *distress'd* Lear is i' the town. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

He exhausted all his fortune in relieving the wants of the *distressed*. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

distressedness (dis-trest'nes), *n.* The state of being distressed or greatly pained. *Bailey*, 1731.

distressful (dis-tres'fûl), *a.* [< *distress* + *-ful*.] **1.** Inflicting or bringing distress; distressing; calamitous: as, a *distressful* event.

And often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke
That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The separation of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most *distressful* circumstances attendant on penury. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish: as, *distressful* cries.

One glance into Claude's face, darkened with perplexity, anger, and a *distressful* effort to look amiable and comfortable, was one too many; Tarbox burst into a laugh. *G. W. Cable*, An Large, xxi.

3†. Attended with poverty or misery; gained by severe or painful toil.

Not all these, laid in bed majestical,
Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave,
Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

distressfully (dis-tres'fûl-i), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distressing (dis-tres'ing), *p. a.* Very painful or afflicting: as, a *distressing* sickness. =**Syn.** Acute, grievous, trying, afflictive, torturing, miserable.

distressingly (dis-tres'ing-li), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distrest, *p. a.* See *distressed*.

distreynet, *v.* A Middle English form of *distrain*.

distributable (dis-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *distribute* + *-able*.] Capable of being distributed; available for distribution.

Let them melt up their eagles, and add the mass to the ★*distributable* fund. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 421.

★**distributary** (dis-trib'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *distributarius*, < L. *distributus*, pp.: see *distribute*.] Distributing; distributive; designed for distribution. *Imp. Dict.*

distribute (dis-trib'ūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *distributed*, ppr. *distributing*. [< L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuere* (> It. *distribuire, stribuire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *distribuir* = F. *distribuer*), divide, distribute, < *dis-*, apart, + *tribuere*, give, impart: see *tribute*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide or parcel out; allot in shares; bestow in parts or shares, or in due proportion; apportion; divide among several: as, Moses *distributed* lands to the tribes of Israel; Christ *distributed* the loaves to his disciples; to *distribute* justice.

From hence a hundred rivers are supplied, which *distribute* health and verdure to the various countries through which they flow. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

Walk your dim cloister, and *distribute* dole.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

The shore . . . is very vneuen, *distributed* into hills and dales. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 112.

2. To separate and put in place or order; arrange by classification or location: as, to *distribute* printing-types into their respective boxes (see II., 2); to *distribute* animals into classes, orders, genera, and species; to *distribute* the books in a library according to their subjects.

His time, the day, and night, he *distributed* by the burning of certain Tapours into three equall portions. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

3. To spread; scatter; disperse.

The marques of Cadiz, with his confederate commanders, *distributed* themselves along the walls, to direct and animate their men in the defense. *Irving*, Granada, p. 43.

4. To spread out; cover a surface or fill a space with: as, to *distribute* ink (that is, spread it evenly and smoothly) on printing-rollers; to *distribute* manure over a field; to *distribute* heat in a building. — **5.** In *logic*, to employ in its full extent, as a term. — **Distributed force.** See *force*[1]. — **Distributed term**, in *logic*, a term employed in its full extent, so as to comprehend all its significates, or everything to which it is applicable. =**Syn. 1.** *Apportion, Allot, Assign* (see *dispense*); partition, portion out. — **2.** To classify, arrange, sort, assort, dispose.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make distribution; exercise charity.

Distributing to the necessity of saints. Rom. xii. 13.

2. In *printing*, to put dead matter (that is, composed types that are no longer needed for printing) into the cases, by holding a quantity of it upright in the left hand on a support, and throwing the separate types from a number taken between the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand into their proper boxes; to ★"throw in": as, he *distributes* rapidly.

distributer (dis-trib'ū-tėr), *n.* One who or that which distributes.

I am also by office an assisting sister of the deacons, and a denourer, instead of a *distributer* of the alms. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

distributing-machine (dis-trib'ū-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *printing*, an apparatus for the mechanical performance of the work of type-distribution. Each type has distinct nicks on its body, which, when brought opposite its equally distinctive ward, is clutched and arranged with its mates in a separate channel. ★

distribution (dis-tri-bū'shon), *n.* [= F. *distribution* = Pr. *distribucio* = Sp. *distribución* = Pg. *distribuição* = It. *distribuzione, stribuzione*, < L. *distributio(n-)*, < *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute*.] **1.** The act of dividing or parceling out; allotment in shares or according to requirement; apportionment; division among several: as, the *distribution* of an estate among the heirs; the *distribution* of justice or of alms; the *distribution* of parts in a play.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*. *Bacon*, Riches.

I know that it is common to rail at the unequal *distribution* of riches as the great source of jealousies, broils, and heart-breakings. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

It is evidently on the real *distribution* of power, and not on names and badges, that the happiness of nations must depend. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. That which is distributed or apportioned.

Sit quiet in the soft showers of Providence, and favourable *distributions* in this world, either to thyself or others. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

Our charitable *distributions*. *Bp. Atterbury*.

3. The act or process of separating and arranging, or the special arrangement secured; separation into distinct order, parts, or classes; systematic or natural arrangement: as, the *distribution* of printing-types into their boxes (see *distribute*, II., 2); the *distribution* of plants into genera and species.

The regular *distribution* of power into distinct departments. *Hamilton*.

Our knowledge of *distribution* in Time, being derived wholly from the evidence afforded by fossils, is limited to that geologic time of which some records remain: cannot extend to those pre-geologic times the records of which have been obliterated. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 107.

The *distribution* of the positions and velocities of each set of spheres is independent of the remaining sets, and is in all respects the same as if that particular set alone existed in the region of space under consideration. *H. W. Watson*, Kinetic Theory of Gases, p. 22.

4. The act of spreading out as over a surface; in *printing*, the spreading of ink in an even film over the inking-rollers and the inking-table. — **5.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) Enumeration of several persons or things, with attribution to each of a special office, function, or characteristic. (*b*) The classification of the topics of a discourse by dividing them under different heads: now more commonly called *division*.

I do not mean that in every discourse a formal division, or *distribution* of it into parts, is requisite. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xxxi.

6. In *logic*: (*a*) The distinguishing of a universal whole into its several kinds or species: thus differing from *division*, by which an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts. (*b*) The acceptation of a term in a general sense to apply to many individuals. This use of *distributio* appears in the early part of the thirteenth century. Petrus Hispanus says, "*Distribution* is a multiplication of a common term made by a universal sign; thus, when we say *every man*, the latter term is distributed or confounded by the sign *every*, so that there is a multiplication."

He will tell you that this axiom containes a *distribution*, and that all such axioms are generall; and lastly, that a *distribution* in which any part is wanting, or abundant, is faulty and fallacious. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

7. In *arch.*, the arrangement of a plan with reference to walls and open spaces, or to the various services and uses to which the different apartments of an interior are destined; also, the artistic combination of masses, ornaments, wall-openings, various kinds of masonry, etc. — **8.** In *polit. econ.*, the division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among the individuals who compose it, or among the factors of production. Distribution among individuals is sometimes called *personal distribution*; among the factors, *functional distribution*. — **9.** In steam-engines, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston. — **Accommodate distribution**, in *logic*. See *accommodate*. — **Civil distribution**, in *logic*, the acceptation of a term for nearly all its singulars, according to the every-day loose usage of speech. — **Distribution of a curve**, in *geom.* See *curve*. — **Distribution of electricity**, a phrase employed to signify the density of the electricity on a body, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies, which act inductively upon it. — **Distribution of heat**, a phrase expressive of the several ways by which the rays of heat, as they fall upon the surface of a solid or liquid body, may be disposed of, as by reflection, by absorption, or by transmission. — **Geographical distribution**, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the distribution of plants and animals over the earth's surface in more or less well-defined areas, according to climatic conditions and the configuration of the earth; the distribution of the present life of the globe as distinguished from geological distribution, which deals with extinct forms and their occurrence in various strata. The sciences which deal with this subject are *zoögeography*, which treats of animal life, and *phytogeography*, which treats of plants. — **Parametric distribution**, in *math.*, the manner of correspondence of different values of a parameter with points of a curve. Thus, when the coördinates of the variable points of a bicursal curve are represented by elliptic functions of a parameter, to each point of the curve there belongs a twofold infinity of values of the parameter, and the precise description of the correspondence is the *parametric distribution*. — **Province of distribution**, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a faunal and floral area; a chorological region. See the extract.

Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants which are not found elsewhere. . . . Such areas are termed *Provinces of Distribution*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 24.

Statute of distributions, in *law*, a statute which regulates the distribution of the personal estate of intestates. =**Syn. 1.** Apportionment, partition, division, disposition, ★grouping.

distributional (dis-tri-bū'shon-al), *a.* [< *distribution* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to distribu-

tion; specifically, in *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals; chorological.

The orang has the smallest *distributional* area, being confined to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 403.

distributionist (dis-tri-bū'shon-ist), *n.* [< *distribution* + *-ist.*] One who advocates or promotes distribution; a believer in distribution. [Rare.]

The *distributionists* trembled, for their popularity was at stake. . . . The popularity of the distribution society among the ladies of our parish is unprecedented
Dickens, Sketches, Ladies' Societies.

distributival (dis-trib-ū-tī'val or dis-trib'ū-ti-val), *a.* [< *distributive*, *n.*, + *-al.*] In *gram.*, of or pertaining to a distributive; of the nature of a distributive.

distributive (dis-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *distributif* = Pr. *distributiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *distributivo*, < LL. *distributivus* (in grammatical sense), < L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** That distributes; dividing and assigning in portions; dealing to each his proper share.

The other part of justice is commonly called *distributive*, and is commanded in this rule, "Render to all their dues."
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii., Pref.

The plain foundations of a *distributive* justice, and due order in this world, may lead us to conceive a further building. *Shaftesbury*, in Fowler's Shaftesbury and [Hutcheson, p. 111.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic*, showing that a statement refers to each individual of a class separately, and not to these individuals as making up the whole class. The *distributive acceptation* of such an adjective as *all* is that in which whatever is said of all is said of each: opposed to *collective acceptation*, in which something is said of the whole which is not true of the parts. Thus, in the sentence "All the planets are seven," the *all* is *collective;* in the sentence "All the planets revolve round the sun," it is *distributive.*

3. Expressing separation or division: as, a *distributive* prefix: specifically, in *gram.*, used to denote the persons or things that constitute a pair or number, as considered separately and singly: as, a *distributive* pronoun; a *distributive* numeral. The distributive pronouns in English are *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither.* The distributive numerals in Latin are *singuli*, one by one, one each; *bini*, by twos, two each; *terni*, three each, etc.

4. In *math.*, operating upon every part in operating upon the whole.—**Distributive finding of the issue**, in *law*, an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant.—**Distributive formula**, in *math.*, a formula which expresses that two operations, as F and Φ, are so related that, for all values of *x*, *y*, *z*, etc., we have

$$F\,\Phi\,(x, y, z, \text{etc.}) = \Phi\,(Fx, Fy, Fz, \text{etc.}).$$

In a more general sense, every formula which expresses that the operations *f*, F, Φ, are so related that in every case $\Phi\,F(x, y) = f(\Phi x, \Phi y)$.—**Distributive function**, in *math.*, a function such that $f(x + y) = fx + fy$.—**Distributive operation**, in *math.*, an operation subject to a distributive formula.—**Distributive principle**, in *math.*, a rule expressed by a distributive formula.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

distributively (dis-trib'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively; in a distributive sense.

When an universal term is taken *distributively*, sometimes it includes all the individuals contained in its inferior species: as when I say, every sickness has a tendency to death, I mean every individual sickness, as well as every kind. *Watts*, Logic, ii. 2.

Distributively satisfied composite relation, one of which no factor is wholly unsatisfied.

distributiveness (dis-trib'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* **1.** Desire of distributing; generosity. [Rare.]

A natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, § 2.

2. In *math.*, the fact of operating upon every part in operating upon the whole; the being subject to a distributive formula.

distributor (dis-trib'ū-tor), *n.* [< OF. *distribuour*, *distribueur* = F. *distributeur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *distribuidor* = It. *distribuitore*, *distributore*, < LL. *distributor*, < L. *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute.*] Same as *distributer.*

The suppression of unnecessary *distributors* and other parasites of industry. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism.

district (dis'trikt), *n.* [< F. *district* = Sp. *distrito* = Pg. *districto* = It. *distretto*, *distritto* = D. *distrikt* = G. *district* = Dan. Sw. *distrikt*, < ML. *districtus*, a district within which the lord may distrain, also jurisdiction, < L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, draw asunder, compel, distrain: see *distrain.*] **1.** A limited extent of country marked off for a special purpose, administrative, political, etc.; a circuit or territory within which may be exercised or to which are limited certain rights or powers; any portion of land or country, or any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. In British India and in various European countries a district is a subdivision of a province. In reference to political divisions in the United States, it generally imports that the inhabitants act together for some one specific purpose: as, a highway *district;* a school *district;* an election *district* (as a senate, assembly, or congressional *district*). In some States the term is applied to a class of towns. In South Carolina, during most of the period from 1768 to 1868, the chief subdivision of the State (excepting the coast region) was called a *district*, instead of a county as in the other States. In Virginia and West Virginia the chief subdivision of a county is called a *magisterial district*, with reference to the organization of local justice. In Tennessee it is called a *civil district;* in Kentucky, a *justice's district;* in Georgia, a *militia district;* in Maryland, an *election district.* In other States these divisions are called *towns* or *townships.* In colonial and provincial Massachusetts the district was a part set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the district is a territorial subdivision of a conference, comprising a number of churches and societies, under the charge of a presiding elder. A *military district* of a country is a division of a military territorial department. The federal territory containing the national capital is called the *District of Columbia.* Abbreviated *dist.*

Even the decrees of general councils bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in their respective *districts* and dioceses, of which I am to give an account in the following periods. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 1.

2. A region in general; a territory within definite or indefinite limits: as, the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle; the *districts* of Russia covered by forest.—**District attorney**, an officer appointed to act as attorney for the people or government within a specified district.—**District conference.** See *conference*, 2.—**District court**, a court of limited jurisdiction having cognizance of causes within a district defined by law.—**District court martial.** See *court martial*, under *court.*—**District school**, a public or free school for the inhabitants of a specified district.—**Metropolitan district**, a title used in a few instances (as in the territory collectively known as London, in England, with its suburbs) for a division of country, including a chief city, defined by statute for the purposes of government and municipal regulation, such as for supervision in respect to fires, health, police, etc.—**Mining district**, a settlement of miners organized after the plan which, in the first years of mining in the westernmost part of the United States, the miners, in independence of all other authority, devised for their own self-government.—**Parish district**, in England, a division of a parish for general ecclesiastical purposes.—**Taxing district**, in the United States, the territory or region into which (for the purpose of assessment merely) a State, county, town, or other political district is divided. *H. H. Emmons.*—**United States district courts**, the lowest courts of the federal judicial system, having jurisdiction chiefly in admiralty, bankruptcy, and criminal matters.—**Syn.** Division, quarter, locality, province, tract.

district (dis'trikt), *v. t.* [< *district*, *n.*] To divide into districts or limited portions of territory: as, in the United States, States are *districted* for the choice of certain officers; counties or towns are *districted* for the maintenance of schools, etc.

district† (dis'trikt), *a.* [< L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, draw asunder, stretch tight: see *distrain*, and *district*, *n.*] Stringent; rigorous; strict.

They should not inforce nor compell the citizens . . . to more difficult or *district* proofes of their Articles of complaints. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 165.

Punishing with the rod of *district* seuerity.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 782.

districtly† (dis'trikt-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; stringently; rigorously.

We send our mandats againe vnto your brotherhood, in these apostolical writings, *districtlie* and in virtue of obedience commanding you. Quoted in *Foxe's* Martyrs, p. 218.

distrife†, *n.* [ME., appar. irreg. < *dis-* + *strife.*] Strife; contention.

For he wolde not haue in no wise *distrif* be-twene hem two. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 536.

distringas (dis-tring'gas), *n.* [Law L., 2d pers. sing. subj. pres., with impv. meaning, of ML. *distringere*, distrain: see *distrain.*] In *law:* (*a*) A process, now little used, directing the sheriff to distrain or make distress—that is, to seize and withhold the goods of the person sought to be coerced. It was used to compel a defendant to appear; also, after judgment for plaintiff in an action of detinue, to compel the defendant, by repeated distresses of his goods, to give up the chattel detained. (*b*) A process commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain their lands and goods. (*c*) A process in equity against a body corporate refusing to obey the summons and direction of the court. (*d*) An order of chancery, in favor of a party claiming to be interested in any stock in the Bank of England, by which a notice is served on the bank directing its officers not to permit its transfer, or not to pay any dividend on it.

distrix (dis'triks), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *δις*, *δι-*, two-, + *θριξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Forky hair; a disease of the hair in which it splits at the end. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

distroublet (dis-trub'l), *v. t.* [< ME. *distroublen*, *distroblen*, *destroblen*, also *distourblen*, *disturblen*, trouble, disturb, < OF. **destourbler* (cf. *destourblier*, *desturblier*, *destoublier*, trouble, vexation, = Pr. *desturbelhar*), var. of *destourbier*, *destorbier*, *desturbier*, equiv. to *destourber*, *destorber*, *desturber*, > ME. *destourben*, *disturben*, disturb, trouble, after OF. *tourbler*, *trobler*, *turbler*, > ME. *troublen*, trouble: see *disturb* and *trouble.*] To disturb; trouble greatly.

Mychel they [nettles, thorns, etc.] *distourblede* me,
For sore I drad to harmed be. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1713.

That was a thynge that gretly hem *distrubled* in her armynge, and ther-ynne thei caught grete damage.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

Her former sorrow into sudein wrath
(Both coosen passions of *distroubled* spright)
Converting. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

distroublet, *n.* [ME., < *distrouble*, *v.*] Trouble.

And rode so fro morowe to euen that no *distrouble* thei ne hadde till thei com to Roestok.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

distrust (dis-trust'), *n.* [< *dis-* + *trust*, *n.*] **1.** Absence of trust; doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance: as, to listen with *distrust;* to look upon a project with *distrust.*

Therefore to the ende that thou shalt not bee in any mannier *distruste*, it is God that is the maker of this promisse. *J. Udall*, On Luke i.

So is swearing an affect of *distrust*, and want of faith or honesty, on one or both sides.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

The self-accusations of such a man are to be received with some *distrust*, not of his sincerity, but of his sober judgment. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 13.

Nor does deception lead more surely to *distrust* of men than self-deception to suspicion of principles.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 151.

2. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.
Milton, P. L., xi. 166.

distrust (dis-trust'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *trust*, *v.* Cf. *distrust*, *n.*] To withhold trust or confidence from; doubt or suspect; refuse to confide in, rely upon, or give credence to: as, to *distrust* a man's veracity; I *distrust* his intentions.

I am ready to *distrust* mine eyes. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3.

T' intrench in what you grant — unrighteous laws,
Is to *distrust* the justice of your cause.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

distruster (dis-trus'tėr), *n.* One who distrusts.

distrustful (dis-trust'fûl), *a.* [< *distrust* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mistrustful.

The doubtful and *distrustful* man Heaven frowns at.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

These men are too *distrustful*, and much to blame to use such speeches. *Burton.*

2. Not confident; apprehensive; diffident; modest: as, *distrustful* of ourselves.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 626.

distrustfully (dis-trust'fûl-i), *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

Many are they,
That of my life *distrustfully* thus say:
No help for him in God there lies.
Milton, Ps. iii. 5.

distrustfulness (dis-trust'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence.

But notwithstanding, many of them, through too much *distrustfulness*, departed and prepared to depart with their packets at the first sight of vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 159.

distrustingly (dis-trus'ting-li), *adv.* Suspiciously; with distrust.

distrustless (dis-trust'les), *a.* [< *distrust* + *-less.*] Free from distrust or suspicion; confident.

The same Divine teacher enjoins his Apostles to consider the lillies, or (as some would have it) the tulips of the field, and to learn thence that difficult virtue of a *distrustless* reliance upon God. *Boyle*, Works, II. 29.

distunet (dis-tūn'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *tune.*] To put out of tune.

For Adams sin, all creatures else accurst;
Their Harmony *distuned* by His iar.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

disturb (dis-tėrb'), *v. t.* [< ME. *disturben*, *desturben*, *destourben*, *destorben*, < OF. *destourber*, *destorber*, *desturber*, *disturber*, also *destourbier.*

destorbier, *desturbier* = Pr. OSp. *destorbar* = Sp. Pg. *disturbar* = It. *disturbare*, *sturbare*, ⟨ L. *disturbare*, drive asunder, separate by violence, disorder, disturb, ⟨ *dis-*, apart, + *turbare*, disorder, throw into confusion, trouble: see *turbulent*, *trouble*. Cf. *distrouble*.] **1.** To stir; trouble; agitate; molest; move from a state of rest or tranquillity: as, to *disturb* a sleeper; to *disturb* the sediment.

If he be at his book, *disturb* him not.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

2. To move or agitate; discompose; disquiet; throw into perplexity or confusion.

You groan, sir, ever since the morning light,
As something had *disturb'd* your noble sprite.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

We seldom mix long in conversation without meeting with some accident that ruffles and *disturbs* us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

I feared my brain was *disturbed* by my sufferings and misfortunes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 2.

Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above.
Cowper, Iliad, xi.

3. To interfere with; interrupt; hinder; incommode; derange.

For which men seyn may nought *disturbed* be
That shall bytyden of necessite.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 622.

Care *disturbs* study. *Johnson.*

The utmost which the discontented colonies could do was to *disturb* authority. *Burke.*

4. To turn aside; cause to deviate; throw out of course or order.

And *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destined aim.
Milton, P. L., i. 167.

=**Syn. 1.** To disorder, unsettle, molest.—**2.** To perplex, trouble, annoy, vex, worry, plague.—**3.** To impede, interrupt.

disturb† (dis-tėrb′), *n.* [⟨ *disturb*, *v.*] Disturbance.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward moved embattel'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 549.

★**disturbance** (dis-tėr′bans), *n.* [⟨ ME. *disturbance*, *destourbance*, *destourbaunce*, ⟨ OF. *destourbance*, *desturbance*, *distourbance*, *distorbance* (= It. *disturbanza*, *sturbanza*), ⟨ *destourber*, *disturber*, disturb: see *disturb*.] **1.** Interruption of arrangement or order; violent change; derangement: as, a *disturbance* of the electric current.

The latest measurements tell us that a light-producing *disturbance* travels at the rate of 186,000 miles in a second of time. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 28.

2. An interruption of thought or conversation; as, to read without *disturbance*.

Sylvia enjoyed her own thoughts, and any conversation would have been a *disturbance* to her.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

3. A violent interruption of the peace; a violent stir or excitement tending to or manifested in a breach of the peace; a tumult; an uproar; in a more extended sense, public disorder; agitation in the body politic.

The *disturbance* was made to support a general accusation against the province. *Bancroft.*

4. Emotion or disorder of the mind; agitation; perturbation; confusion: as, the merchant received the news of his losses without apparent *disturbance*.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

5. In *law*, the wrongful obstruction of the owner of an incorporeal hereditament in its exercise or enjoyment: as, the *disturbance* of a franchise, of common, of ways, or of tenure.
★*Stephen.*

disturbant† (dis-tėr′bant), *a.* [⟨ L. *disturban(t-)s*, ppr. of *disturbare*, disturb: see *disturb*.] Causing disturbance; agitating; turbulent.

Every man is a vast and spacious sea; his passions are the winds that swell him in *disturbant* waves.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 62.

disturbation† (dis-tėr-bā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *destourbeson*, *destorbeson* = It. *sturbazione*, ⟨ LL. *disturbatio(n-)*, destruction, ⟨ L. *disturbare*, pp. *disturbatus*, trouble, disturb, destroy: see *disturb*.] Disturbance.

Since by this way
All future *disturbations* would desist.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

disturber (dis-tėr′bėr), *n.* **1.** One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace or harmony; one who causes tumult or disorder.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blamable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. One who or that which excites disgust, agitation, or tumult; that which causes perturbation.

And [they] wente the right wey to Sorhant with-oute eny other *disturbier*, and were gladde and mery after the aventure that was hem befallen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*,
Are they that I would have thee deal upon.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

3. In *law*, one who hinders or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his rights.

disturblance†, *n.* [ME. *disturblaunce*, ⟨ *disturblen*, *distroublen*, disturb: see *distrouble*, and cf. *disturbance*.] Trouble; disturbance. *Bp. Pecock*, Repressor, I. 86.

disturn† (dis-tėrn′), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *destourner*, *destorner*, F. *détourner* = It. *distornare*, *stornare*, ⟨ ML. *distornare*, turn aside or away, ⟨ L. *dis-*, away, + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*.] To turn aside.

Thi fader, prey, al thilke harm *disturne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 718.

Glad was to *disturne* that furious streame
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 20.

distutor (dis-tū′tor), *v. t.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *tutor*.] To divest of the office or rank of a tutor.

Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *distutored*.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 536.

distyle (dis′tīl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *distyle*, ⟨ Gr. *διστῦλος, ⟨ δι-, two-, + στῦλος, column, style: see *style*[2].] **I.** *a.* Noting a portico of two columns: applied rather to a portico with two columns in antis than to a plain two-columned porch. See cut under *anta*.

The coin shows a small *distyle* temple on a rock, flanked by two tall terminal figures, and by two cypress trees.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 347.

The favourite arrangement was a group of pillars "*distyle* in antis," as it is technically termed, viz., two circular pillars between two square piers.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 184.

II. *n.* A portico of two columns.

disulphate (dī-sul′fāt), *n.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *sulphate*.] **1.** In *chem.*, a sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic element or radical; an acid sulphate.—**2.** A sulphate having the general formula $R_2S_2O_7$; a salt of disulphuric acid: as, potassium *disulphate*, $K_2S_2O_7$.

disulphid (dī-sul′fid), *n.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *sulphid*.] In *chem.*, a sulphid containing two atoms of sulphur.

disulpho-. In *chem.*, in composition, indicating certain acids formed by substituting two radicals having the formula SO_2OH for two hydrogen atoms in a hydrocarbon.

disulphuric (dī-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *sulphuric*.] Containing two sulphur trioxid radicals. Used only in the following phrase.—**Disulphuric acid**, an acid, $H_2S_2O_7$, formed in the manufacture of Nordhausen sulphuric acid and separated from it in white crystals. It decomposes easily, but forms stable salts. Also called *pyrosulphuric acid*.

disuniform† (dis-ū′ni-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *uniform*.] Not uniform.

disunion (dis-ū′nyon), *n.* [= F. *désunion* = Sp. *desunión* = Pg. *desunião* = It. *disunione*; as *dis-* priv. + *union*.] **1.** Severance of union; separation; disjunction; rupture.

The royal preacher in my text, assuming that man is a compound of an organized body and an immaterial soul, places the formality and essence of death in the *disunion* and final separation of these two constituent parts.
Bp. Horsley, Works, III. xxxix.

If *disunion* was out of the question, consolidation was not less repugnant to their feelings and opinions.
J. C. Calhoun, Works, I. 193.

2. A breach of amity; rupture of union in feeling or opinion; contentious disagreement.

That rub, which must prove fatal to Ireland in a short time, and might grow to such a *disunion* between the two Houses as might much cloud the happiness of this kingdom. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 327.

disunionist (dis-ū′nyon-ist), *n.* [⟨ *disunion* + *-ist*.] An advocate of disunion; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those who, prior to and during the civil war of 1861–65, favored or sought the disruption of the United States.

It would do for the *disunionists* that which of all things they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 143.

The Federalists characterized their opponents . . . as disorganizers, *disunionists*, and traitors.
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, ii. 162.

★**disunite** (dis-ū-nīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disunited*, ppr. *disuniting*. [⟨ LL. *disunitus*, pp. of *disunire* (⟩ It. *disunire* = Sp. Pg. *desunir* = OF. *desunir*, *desuner*, F. *désunir*), disjoin, ⟨ L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *unire*, unite: see *dis-* and *unite*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To separate; disjoin; part: as, to *disunite* particles of matter.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope*, Odyssey, iii.

2. To set at variance; alienate.

Go on both hand in hand, O Nations; never be *disunited;* be the praise and the heroick song of all posterity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

II. *intrans.* To part; fall asunder; become divided.

The several joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite*. *South.*

disuniter (dis-ū-nī′tėr), *n.* One who or that which disjoins or separates.

disunity (dis-ū′ni-ti), *n.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *unity*.] **1.** Want of unity; a state of separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter.
Dr. H. More.

2. The absence of unity of feelings or interests; want of concord.

disusage (dis-ū′zāj), *n.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *usage*. Cf. *disuse*.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect or relinquishment of use or practice.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

disuse (dis-ūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disused*, ppr. *disusing*. [⟨ ME. *disusen*, ⟨ OF. *desuser* (= Sp. Pg. *desusar* = It. *disusare*), disuse, ⟨ *des-* priv. + *user*, use: see *dis-* and *use*, *v.*] To cease to use; neglect or omit to employ; abandon or discard from exercise or practice.

This custom was probably *disused* before their invasion or conquest. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, ii.

disuse (dis-ūs′), *n.* [⟨ *disuse*, *v.* Cf. *use*, *n.*] **1.** Cessation of use, practice, or exercise: as, *disuse* of wine; *disuse* of sea-bathing; *disuse* of words.

It is curious to see the periodical *disuse* and perishing of means and machinery which were introduced with loud laudation a few years or centuries before.
Emerson, Self-reliance.

2. Cessation of custom or observance; desuetude.

Church discipline then fell into *disuse*. *Southey.*

disused (dis-ūzd′), *p. a.* **1.** No longer used; abandoned; obsolete: as, *disused* words.

Arms long *disused*. *Sir J. Denham*, Æneid, ii. 11.

The tortures of the former modes of punishment are *disused*. *Everett*, Orations, II. 200.

Below its piers stand several Moorish mills, *disused*, but as yet unbroken by age or floods.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 88.

2. Disaccustomed; not wonted or habituated: with *in* or *to*, and formerly sometimes *with*: as, *disused to* toil.

Like men *disused in* a long peace; more determinate to do, than skilful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Priam *in* arms *disused*. *Dryden.*

disutility (dis-ū-til′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *disutilità*; as *dis-* priv. + *utility*.] The state or quality of producing harm, hindrance, injury, or other undesirable conditions: the opposite or negative of *utility*.

For the abstract notion, the opposite or negative of utility, we may invent the term *disutility*, which will mean something different from inutility, or the absence of utility. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., iii.

disutilize (dis-ū′til-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disutilized*, ppr. *disutilizing*. [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *utilize*.] To divert from a useful purpose; render useless.

Annulled the gift, *disutilized* the grace. *Browning.*

disvaluation (dis-val-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [⟨ *disvalue* + *-ation*, after *valuation*.] Disesteem; disparagement. [Rare.]

What can be more strange or more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard? *Bacon*, War with Spain.

disvalue† (dis-val′ū), *v. t.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *value*.] To diminish in value; depreciate; disparage.

Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

It is at least necessary that virtue be not *disvalued* and imbased under the just price.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 336.

disvalue† (dis-val′ū), *n.* [⟨ *disvalue*, *v.*] Disesteem; disregard.

Cæsar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalue*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii.

disvantageous† (dis-van-tā′jus), *a.* [(= It. *disvantaggioso*) contr. of *disadvantageous*.] Disadvantageous.

Warwick by and by
With his left wing came up, and charg'd so home and round,
That had not his light horse by *disvantageous* ground
Been hinder'd, he had struck the heart of Edward's host.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii.

disvelop† (dis-vel′ŏp), *v. t.* [< OF. *desveloper*: see *develop*.] To develop. *Johnson.*

disveloped (dis-vel′ŏpt), *p. a.* [Also written *disvelloped*; pp. of *disvelop*, *v.*] In *her.*, unfurled and floating: said of a flag used as a bearing. Also *developed*.

disventure† (dis-ven′tūr), *n.* [Contr. of *disadventure*.] Disadventure.

Don Quixote heard it and said, What noise is that, Sancho? I know not, quoth he, I think it be some new thing; for adventures, or rather *disventures*, never begin with a little. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6.

disvouch† (dis-vouch′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *vouch*.] To discredit; contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* other. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

diswarn† (dis-wârn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *warn*.] To warn against an intended course; dissuade or prevent by previous warning.

Lord Brook *diswarning* me (from his Majestie) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines. *Lord Keeper Williams*, To the Duke of Buckingham, [Cabala, p. 73.

diswarren (dis-wor′en), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *warren*.] To deprive of the character of a warren; make common.

disweapon (dis-wep′n), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *weapon*.] To deprive of weapons; disarm.

diswere†, *n.* [ME. *diswere*, *diswayre*, < *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *were*, doubt, hesitation.] Doubt.

Dyswere, or dowte, dubium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 123.

diswitted† (dis-wit′ed), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *wit* + *-ed*2.] Deprived of wits or understanding; demented.

Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted*.
Drayton, Court of Fairy.

diswont† (dis-wunt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *wont*.] To deprive of wonted usage or habit; disaccustom.

As if my tongue and your eares could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 19.

disworkmanship† (dis-wėrk′man-ship), *n.* [< *dis-*, equiv. to *mis-*, + *workmanship*.] Bad workmanship.

When I would have taken a particular account of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own *disworkmanship*. *Heywood*, Apology for Actors.

disworship† (dis-wėr′ship), *n.* [< *dis-*, equiv. to *mis-*, + *worship*.] A perversion or loss of worship or honor; disgrace; discredit.

A reproach and *disworship*. *Barret.*

A thing which the rankest politician would think it a shame and *disworship* that his laws should countenance. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 4.

disworship† (dis-wėr′ship), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *diswurship*; < *disworship*, *n.*] To dishonor; deprive of worship or dignity; disgrace.

By the vncomlynesse of any parte the whole body is *diswurshipped*. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xii.

disworth† (dis-wėrth′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *worth*.] To diminish the worth of; degrade.

There is nothing that *disworths* a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 37.

disyntheme (dī-sin′thēm), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σύνθημα*, *σύνθεμα*, a collection, assembly, < *συντιθέναι*, put together: see *synthesis*.] A set of sets, each of the latter being formed of a certain number of elements out of a given collection of them, so that each element occurs just twice among all the sets. Thus, (AB)(BC)(CD)(AD) is a dyadic disyntheme—that is, one composed of pairs. See *dyadic*. Also *diplosyntheme*.

disyoke (dis-yōk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disyoked*, ppr. *disyoking*. [< *dis-* priv. + *yoke*.] To unyoke; free from any trammel.

Who first had dared
To leap the rotten pales of prejudice,
Disyoke their necks from custom.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

dit1 (dit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ditted*, ppr. *ditting*. [< ME. *ditten*, *dutten*, < AS. *dyttan*, stop up, close (an aperture, as the mouth, eye, ear), prob. connected with *dott*, a point, dot: see *dot*1.] To stop up; close. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The dor drawen, & *dit* with a derf haspe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1233.

Ditt your mouth with your meat. *Scotch proverb.*

Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye.
Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict.

dit2† (dit), *n.* [Also *ditt*, < ME. *dit*, partly an abbreviation of *dite*, *ditee*, a ditty, a sound, and partly < OF. *dit*, *dict*, a saying, speech, word: see *ditty*, and *dict*, *dictum*.] 1. A word; a saying; a sentence. *Kelham.*

From the second half of the 13th century the collections of sentences, *dits*, apologues, and moral tales become very numerous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 354.

2. A ditty; anything sung. *Chaucer.*

No song but did contain a lovely *ditt*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 13.

dita, dita-bark (dē′tä, -bärk), *n.* Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*2).

dital (dit′al), *n.* [< It. *ditale*, a thimble, fingerstall, < *dito*, < L. *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] In *music*, a thumb- or finger-key, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be temporarily raised a semitone: in contradistinction to *pedal*, a foot-key. Compare *digital*, *n.*, 3.—**Dital harp**, a kind of chromatic harp-lute, invented and named by Edward Light, an Englishman, in 1798, and improved by him in 1816. It resembled a guitar in shape, but had from 12 to 18 strings, each string being furnished with a dital, which could raise its tone a half step, thus producing a complete chromatic scale. It is not now in use.

ditamy (dit′a-mi), *n.* An old form of *dittany*.

ditander†, *n.* See *dittander*.

ditane†, **ditany**†, *n.* See *dittany*.

ditation† (dī-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **ditatio(n-)*, < *ditare*, enrich, < *dis* (*dit-*), centr. of *dives* (*divit-*), rich.] The act of making rich.

After all the presents of those easterne worshippers (who intended rather homage than *ditation*), the blessed Virgin comes in the forme of poverty with her two doves unto God. *Bp. Hall*, The Purification.

ditch (dich), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ditche*, *diche*, *dyche*; < ME. *diche*, an assibilated form, with shortened vowel, of *dike*, *dic*, < AS. *dīc*, a dike, ditch: see *dike*.] 1. A trench made by digging; particularly, a trench for draining wet land, or for making a barrier to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or a fortress. In the latter sense it is also called a *foss* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and the counterscarp. See cut under *castle*.

For thei make *Dyches* in the Erthe alle aboute in the Halle, depe to the Knee, and thei do pave hem: and whan thei wil ete, thei gon there in and sytten there.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

Thou art no company for an honest dog,
And so we'll leave thee to a *ditch*, thy destiny.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by digging test-holes in various places, and also by taking advantage of any quarries, deep *ditches*, or other cuttings in the proximity. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 332.

2. Any narrow open passage for water on the surface of the ground.

Takes no more care thence-forth to those effects,
But lets the stream run where his *Ditch* directs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

It was characteristic of mining nomenclature that the stream of pure swift-running water which formed this peninsula, taken from the infant Arkansas, should be called a *ditch*. *The Century*, XXXI. 69.

Advance-ditch. See *advance*, *n.*, 6.—**Second ditch**, in *fort.*, in low wet ground, a ditch beyond the glacis.—**To die in the last ditch.** See *die*1.

ditch (dich), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ditche*, *diche*, *dyche*; < ME. *dichen*, *dychen*, assibilated forms of *diken*, make a dike or ditch: see *dike*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches: as, *ditching* and delving; hedging and *ditching*.

II. *trans.* 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; drain by a ditch: as, to *ditch* moist land.

Lord. Where was this lane?
Post. Close by the battle, *ditch'd*, and wall'd with turf.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. To surround with a ditch.

Than next we come to Bethlem, which hath ben a stronge lytell Cytie, well walled and *dyched*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

3. To throw or run into or as if into a ditch: as, to *ditch* a railway-train.

Often *ditched* by washouts in wild, unsettled districts, there is no engine which can be so quickly set on its legs again. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8791.

ditch-bur (dich′bėr), *n.* [Formerly spelled *dyche-bur*; so called from its growing on sandy dikes.] The clot-bur, *Xanthium strumarium*.

ditch-dog (dich′dog), *n.* A dead dog thrown into a ditch.

Poor Tom, . . . that in the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages, eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the old rat and the *ditch-dog*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

ditcher (dich′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dichere*, assibilated form of *dikere*, < AS. *dīcere*, ditcher, digger: see *diker*, *digger*, and *ditch*, *dike*.] One who or that which digs ditches.

A combined cultivator and potato digger. . . . It has a plow or *ditcher* shovel formed from a plate of metal. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 74.

ditch-fern (dich′fėrn), *n.* A name in England for the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

ditch-grass (dich′gràs), *n.* An aquatic naiadaceous plant, *Ruppia maritima*, growing in salt or brackish water, with long thread-like stems and almost capillary leaves.

ditch-water (dich′wâ″tėr), *n.* The stale or stagnant water collected in a ditch.

dite1†, *v. t.* An obsolete occasional spelling of *dight*.

dite2 (dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dited*, ppr. *diting*. [< ME. *diten*, < OF. *ditier*, *dicter*, compose, write, indict, < L. *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate*, and *indite*, *indict*.] 1. To dictate: as, you write, I'll *dite*.—2. To write. [In both senses obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He made a boke, and let it write,
Wherin his lif he did all *dite* [var. *write*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6786.

dite3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dit*2 and *ditty*.

diteet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ditty*.

dithecal (dī-thē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θήκη*, a case, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, two-celled, as anthers.

dithecous (dī-thē′kus), *a.* Same as *dithecal*.

ditheism (dī′thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *dithéisme*; < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θεός*, a god, + *-ism*. Cf. *dyotheism*.] The doctrine of the existence of two supreme gods; religious dualism. See *Manicheism*. Arianism was called ditheism by the orthodox Christians, who asserted that the Arians believed in "one God the Father, who is eternal, and one God the Son, not eternal."

Zoroastrism is practically *ditheism*, and Buddhism anytheism. *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 501.

ditheist (dī′thē-ist), *n.* [As *ditheism* + *-ist*.] One who believes in ditheism. *Cudworth.*

ditheistic, ditheistical (dī-thē-is′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of ditheism. *Cudworth.*

dither (dith′ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *didder*1, q. v.] To shake; tremble: same as *didder*1. *Mackay.*

dither (dith′ėr), *n.* [< *dither*, *v.*] A trembling; vibration.

The range of the reciprocation of the tool is so small that it is not much more than a vibration or *dither*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 163.

dithering-grass (dith′ėr-ing-gràs), *n.* Quaking-grass, *Briza media*.

dithionic (dith-i-on′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-on-ic*.] In *chem.*, an epithet applied to an acid ($H_2S_2O_6$) formerly called hyposulphuric acid. It is a dibasic acid which cannot be isolated in the pure state, but forms crystallizable salts.

Dithyra† (dith′i-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θύρα* = E. *door*.] The *Lamellibranchiata*: so called from being bivalve.

dithyramb, dithyrambus (dith′i-ramb, dith-i-ram′bus), *n.*; pl. *dithyrambs, dithyrambi* (-rambz, -ram′bī). [< L. *dithyrambus*, < Gr. *διθύραμβος*; origin unknown.] A form of Greek lyric composition, originally a choral song in honor of Dionysus, afterward of other gods, heroes, etc. First given artistic form by Arion (about 625 B. C.) and rendered by cyclic choruses, it was perfected, about a century later, by Lasos of Hermione, and at about the same time tragedy was developed from it in Attica. Its simpler and more ma estic form, as composed by Lasos, Simonides, Bacchylides, and Pindar, assumed in the latter part of the fifth century a complexity of rhythmical and musical form and of verbal expression which degenerated in the fourth century into a mimetic performance rendered by a single artist. From these different stages in its history the word *dithyramb* has been used in later ages both for a nobly enthusiastic and elevated and for a wild or inflated composition. In its distinctive form the dithyramb is ἀλλοιόστροφος (consists of a number of strophes no two of which are metrically identical).

dithyrambic (dith-i-ram′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dithyrambicus*, < Gr. *διθυραμβικός*, < *διθύραμβος*, a dithyramb: see *dithyramb*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In the style of a dithyramb. Hence—2. Intensely lyrical; bacchanalian.

So Pindar does new Words and Figures roll
Down his impetuous *Dithyrambique* Tide.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, iii. 2.

II. *n.* A dithyramb.

Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambics*. *Walsh.*

dithyrambist (dith-i-ram′bist), *n.* A writer of dithyrambs.

dithyrambus, *n.* See *dithyramb*.

dition† (dish′ŏn), *n.* [< L. *ditio(n-)*, prop. *dicio(n-)*, dominion, power, jurisdiction, < *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction*. Cf. *condition*.] Rule; power; government; dominion.

He [Mohammed] destroyit the christian religion throuch out al tha pairtis quhilk nou ar vndir the *dition* of the Turk. *Nicol Burne*, F. 129, b.

ditionary† (dish′ŏn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **ditionarius*, prop. **dicionarius*, < *dicio(n-)*, dominion, power: see *dition*.] **I.** *a.* Under rule, subject; tributary.

II. *n.* A subject; a tributary.

He sent one capitayne Hoieda, whom the *ditionaries* of Counaboa had enforced to keepe his houlde bysiegeinge for the space of xxx days the fortress of Saynte Thomas.
Eden, tr. of P. Martyr. (*Latham.*)

★ **ditokous** (dit'ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *διτόκος*, having borne two at a birth, < *δι-*, two-, + *-τοκος* (cf. *τόκος*, birth), < *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] In *zoöl.*, having twins; producing two at a birth; also, laying two eggs, as the pigeon and humming-bird.

Ditomidæ (dī-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ditomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Ditomus*. *Laporte*, 1834. Also *Ditominæ*.

Ditomus (dit'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1813), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of caraboid beetles, giving name to the family *Ditomidæ*. The mentum is strongly excavate, with an acute median tooth shorter than the lateral lobes. The numerous species are mostly confined to the Mediterranean region, though some occur further north. They live in dark places, under stones, and the larvæ resemble those of the *Cicindelidæ*. *D. tricuspidatus* is a leading species.

ditone (dī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *δίτονον*, the ancient major third, neut. of *δίτονος*, of two tones, < *δι-*, two-, + *τόνος*, tone.] In *Gr. music*, the interval formed by adding together two major tones; a Pythagorean major third, having the ratio 81 : 64, which is a comma greater than a true major third. The use of this tuning of the major third until about the twelfth century prevented its recognition till that time as a consonance.—**Diapason ditone.** See *diapason*.

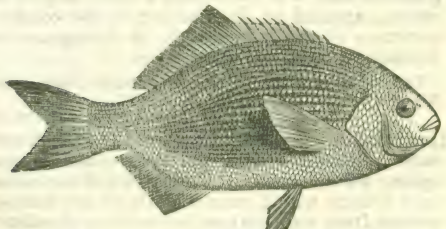
Ditrema (dī-trē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τρῆμα*, hole: see *trematode*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, the type of the family *Ditremidæ*. They are viviparous, and have two apertures, an anal and a genital, whence the name. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

Ditremata (dī-trē'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τρῆμα(τ-)*, a hole.] 1. A division of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, containing those which have the external male and female orifices widely separate: the opposite of *Monotremata*, 2, and of *Syntremata*.—2. A group of echinoderms. *Gray*, 1840.—3. A family of fishes: same as *Ditremidæ*. *Fitzinger*, 1873.

ditrematous (dī-trē'ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ditremata*.

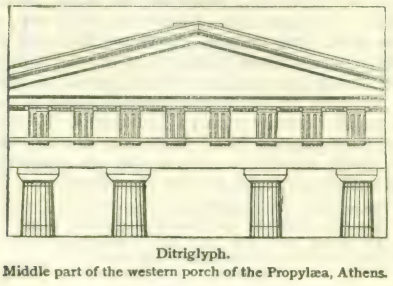
ditremid (dī-trē'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ditremidæ*.

Ditremidæ (dī-trē'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ditrema* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Ditrema*. They have an oblong compressed body, cycloid scales, entire lateral line, moderate head, toothless palate, united inferior pharyngeal bones, long dorsal fin with its anterior portion spinigerous, and dorsal and anal fins ensheathed at the base by a row or rows of scales differentiated from the others. The species all inhabit the north Pacific, and are especially abundant along the western American coast. They are viviparous, thus differing from all related forms. On account of some superficial resemblances, they are called *porgy* and *perch*. The usual and preferable name is *surf-fish*. They are marketable, but inferior as food-fishes. Usually and properly called *Embiotocidæ*.



Striped Surf-fish (*Tæniotoca lateralis*).

ditrichotomous (dī-tri-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τρίχα*, threefold (< *τρεῖς*, *τρι-*, = E. *three*), + *ταμός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Divided into twos and threes: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a leaf or stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications.



Ditriglyph.
Middle part of the western porch of the Propylæa, Athens.

ditriglyph (dī'trī-glif), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *triglyph*.] In *arch.*, an interval between two columns such as to admit of two triglyphs in the entablature instead of one, as usual: used in the Greek Doric order for the central intercolumniation over gateways, where a wide passage was necessary, as in the Propylæa and the gate of ★Athena Archegetis at Athens.

ditrigonal (dī-trig'ō-nal), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *trigonal*.] In *crystal.*, twice-three-sided. A *ditrigonal prism* is a six-sided prism, the hemihedral form of a twelve-sided or dihexagonal prism.

Ditrocha (dit'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *τροχός*, a runner (cf. *τροχαντήρ*, a runner, the ball of the hip-bone: see *trochanter*).] In *entom.*, a primary division of the *Hymenoptera*, embracing all those in which the trochanters are composed of two distinct joints. It embraces the *Phyllophaga* (saw-flies), *Xylophaga* (horntails), and *Parasitica* (ichneumons and gall-flies).

ditrochæus (dī-trō-kē'us), *n.* Same as *ditrochee*.

ditrochean (dī-trō'kē-an), *a.* [< *ditrochee* + *-an*.] In *pros.*, containing two trochees.

ditrochee (dī-trō'kē), *n.* [< LL. *ditrochæus*, < Gr. *διτρόχαιος*, a double trochee, < *δι-*, two-, + *τροχαῖος*, a trochee: see *trochee*.] In *pros.*, two trochees, or a trochaic dipody, regarded as constituting a single compound foot. As equivalent to a trochaic dipody it can appear not only in its normal form, ⏑–⏑–, but also with an irrational long in the last place as an apparent second epitrite, ⏑–⏑––. Also called *dichoree*, *dichoreus*.

ditroite (dit'rō-īt), *n.* [< *Ditro* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of elæolite-syenite occurring at Ditro in Transylvania, and containing blue sodalite in abundance. See *elæolite-syenite*.

ditt[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dit*[1].

ditt[2]† (dit), *n.* See *dit*[2].

dittander (di-tan'dėr), *n.* [Also formerly *ditander*; < ME. *ditaundere*; an altered form of *dittany*, which name has been attached to several different plants: see *dittany*.] 1. Same as *dittany*, 1.—2. A popular English name of the pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*, a cruciferous herb found in salt marshes. It has a hot biting taste, and has been used instead of pepper. Also called *cockweed*.

dittany (dit'a-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dittayne*, *ditten* (also, in var. form, *dittander*, q. v.); < ME. *ditane*, *dytane*, also *detany*, *detane*, < OF. *ditain*, *diptam*, *diptame*, *dictam*, *dictame*, F. *dictame* = Pr. *diptamni* = Sp. Pg. *dictamo* = It. *dittamo* = D. *diptam* = MHG. *dictam*, < L. *dictamnus*, *dictamnum* (ML. also variously *dictamus*, *diptamnus*, *diptamus*, *diptannus*, *dictannum*, *diptannum*, *ditanus*, *diptanus*, etc.), < Gr. *δίκταμνος*, also *δίκταμνον* and *δίκταμον*, dittany, a plant which grew, among other places, on Mount *Dicte* (*Δίκτη*) in Crete, whence, as popularly supposed, its name: see *Dictamnus*.] 1. A common name in England for the plant *Dictamnus albus*.

Dictame [F.]: The herb *Dittany*, Dittander, garden Ginger. *Dictame de Candie: Dittany*, and *Dittany* of Candia, the right Dittander. *Cotgrave.*

Now when his chariot last
Its beams against the zodiac-lion cast,
There blossom'd suddenly a magic bed
Of sacred *ditamy*, and poppies red.
Keats, Endymion, i. 555.

2. In the United States, *Cunila origanoides*, a fragrant labiate of the Atlantic States.—3. A labiate, *Origanum Dictamnus*, the so-called dittany of Crete.

A branch of sov'reign *dittany* she bore,
From Ida gather'd on the Cretan shore.
Quoted in *Bacon's* Advancement of Learning, ii. 211.

dittay (dit'ā), *n.* [Sc., < OF. *dité*, *ditté*, *dicté*, < L. *dictatum*, lit. a thing dictated; a doublet of *ditty* and *dit*[2], and of *dictate*, *n.*] In *Scots law*: (*a*) The matter of charge or ground of indictment against one accused of crime. (*b*) The charge itself; an indictment.

dittent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dittany*.

ditto (dit'ō), *n.* [It., that which has been said, < L. *dictum*, a saying, neut. of *dictus* (> It. *detto*), pp. of *dicere* (> It. *dire*), say: see *dictum*, and cf. *ditty*.] 1. That which has been said; the aforesaid; the same thing: a term used to avoid repetition. It is abbreviated *do.*, and is also expressed by two inverted commas, ", sometimes by the dash, —, and sometimes, especially in writing, by two minute-marks, ".
2. A duplicate. [Colloq.]

It was a large bare-looking room, the furniture of which had no doubt been better when it was newer, with a spacious table in the centre, and a variety of smaller *dittos* in the corners. *Dickens.*

There is an insect whose long thin body is a perfect *ditto* of the dry twig on which he perches.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 175.

3. *pl.* A suit of clothes of the same color or material throughout. Also called *ditto-suit*. [Colloq.]

A sober suit of brown or snuff coloured *dittos* such as beseemed his profession. *Southey*, The Doctor, lvi.

ditto (dit'ō), *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

dittobolo (di-tob'ō-lō), *n.* [< Gr. *διττός*, double, + *ὀβολός*, an obolus.] In the Ionian isles, a copper coin equal to two oboli, or two United States cents.

dittography (di-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. **διττογραφία*, **δισσογραφία*, a double writing or reading (lection), < **διττογράφος*, **δισσογράφος*, writing in two ways, < *διττός*, Attic form of common Gr. *δισσός*, Ionic *διξός*, double, twofold (< *δίχα* (*διχ-*), doubly, < *δίς*, *δι-*, double: see *di-*[2]), + *γράφειν*, write.] In *paleography* and *textual criticism*: (*a*) Mechanical or unconscious repetition of a series of letters or words in copying a manuscript. (*b*) A passage or reading so originated. Opposed to *haplography* (which see).

dittology (di-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διττολογία*, *δισσολογία*, repetition of words, < *διττολόγος*, *δισσολόγος*, speaking doubly, speaking two languages, < *διττός*, Attic form of common Gr. *δισσός*, Ionic *διξός*, + *λέγειν*, speak.] A twofold reading or interpretation, as of a passage in the Bible.

ditto-suit (dit'ō-sūt), *n.* Same as *ditto*, 3. [Colloq.]

ditty (dit'i), *n.*; pl. *ditties* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *dittie*, *ditie* (also *dit*: see *dit*[2]); < ME. *dite*, *dyte*, *ditee* (also *dit*), < OF. *dite*, *ditte*, *ditie*, *dittie*, *dictie*, m., a story, poem, song, or other composition, < L. *dictatum*, a thing dictated for writing, neut. of *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate*. Cf. *dittay* and *dictate*, *n.*, and see *dight*, from the same source.] 1. A song, or poem intended to be sung, usually short and simple in form, and set to a simple melody; any short simple song. Originally applied to any short poetical composition (lyric or ballad) intended to be sung, the word came to be restricted chiefly to songs of simple rustic character, being often used of the songs of birds.

This litel short *dyte*
Rudely compyled. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 48.

Meanwhile the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Tempered to the oaten flute. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 32.

The shortest staffe conteineth not vnder foure verses, nor the longest aboue ten; if it passe that number it is rather a whole *ditty* then properly a staffe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

Those little nimble musicians of the air, that warble forth their curious *ditties*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

The blackbird has fled to another retreat,
Where the hazel affords him a screen from the heat,
And the scene, where his melody charmed me before,
Resounds with his sweet-flowing *ditty* no more.
Cowper, Poplar Field.

2†. The words of a song, as opposed to the *tune* or music.

The *dittie*, or matter of a song. Canticum, periocha, praecentio, ὠδή. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

Though there was no great matter in the *ditty*, yet the note was very untuneable. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 3.

3†. A refrain; a saying often repeated.

To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying *ditty*.
Sir T. Browne.

4†. Clamor; cry; noise.

The dyn & the *dite* was dole for to here,
Of men that were murtheret at the meane tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11946

ditty† (dit'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dittied*, ppr. *dittying*. [< *ditty*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To sing a ditty; warble a tune.

Which bears the under song unto your cheerful *dittying*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, i

II. *trans.* To sing.

With his soft pipe and smooth-*dittied* song.
Milton, Comus, l. 86.

ditty-bag (dit'i-bag), *n.* [< **ditty* (origin obscure) + *bag*.] A small bag used by sailors for needles, thread, and similar articles; a housewife.

And don't neglect to take what sailors call their *ditty-bag*. This may be a little sack of chamois leather, about 4 inches wide by 6 inches in length.
G. W. Sears, Woodcraft (1884), p. 16.

ditty-box (dit'i-boks), *n.* A small box used like a ditty-bag.

diuca (dī-ū'kä), *n.* [Chilian.] 1. A Chilian finch.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of this bird, *Diuca grisea*.

diuresis (dī-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **διούρησις*, < *διουρεῖν*, urinate, < *διά*, through, + *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, an excessive secretion of urine.

diuretic (dī-ū-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diurétique* = Sp. *diurético* = Pg. It. *diuretico*, < LL. *diureticus*, < Gr. διουρητικός, promoting urine, < διουρεῖν, urinate: see *diuresis*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, exciting the secretion of urine.

II. *n.* A medicine that excites the secretion and discharge of urine.

diuretical (dī-ū-ret′i-kal), *a.* Same as *diuretic*.

diurnt, diurnet, *a.* [ME. *diurne*, < OF. *diurne*, F. *diurne* = Sp. Pg. It. *diurno*, daily (as a noun, OF. *jour*, *jor*, F. *jour* = It. *giorno*, day), < L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day: see *dial*, *deity*.] Daily; diurnal.

Performed hath the sonne his ark *diurne*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 551.

Diurna (dī-ėr′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *diurnus*, daily, of the day: see *diurn*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The butterflies; the diurnal *Lepidoptera* or *Rhopalocera*, as distinguished from the *Crepuscularia* and *Nocturna*, or *Heterocera* (moths). They correspond to the old Linnean genus *Papilio*, and are so called because they show themselves only during the day. (*b*) An occasional name of insects which in the mature state live only a day or so, as the *Ephemeræ* or day-flies.

Diurnæ (dī-ėr′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*.] In *ornith.*, the diurnal birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *Nocturnæ*.

diurnal (dī-ėr′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *diurnal* = F. *diurnal* = Sp. Pg. *diurnal* = It. *diurnale*, < L. *diurnalis*, daily, < *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*. See also *journal*, a doublet of *diurnal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night: opposed to *nocturnal*: as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours; *diurnal* habits, as of an animal.—**2.** Daily; happening every day: as, a *diurnal* task.

Love's my *diurnal* Course, divided right
'Twixt Hope and Fear, my Day and Night.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love and Life.

3. Performed in or occupying one day; lasting but for one day; ephemeral.

In the short Course of a *Diurnal* Sun,
Behold the Work of many Ages done!
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

4. Constituting the measure of a day, either on the earth or one of the other planets: as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth, or of Mars or Jupiter.—**5.** Characterized by some change or peculiarity which appears and disappears with the daytime. (*a*) In *med.*, being most intense in the daytime: as, a *diurnal* fever. (*b*) In *ornith.*, flying abroad by day, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *nocturnal* birds of prey. (*c*) In *entom.*, flying by day, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the *Diurna*: opposed to *nocturnal* and to *crepuscular*. (*d*) In *bot.*, opening by day and closing at night, as certain flowers.—**Diurnal aberration of the fixed stars**, that part of the aberration which depends upon the earth's motion of rotation, and is consequently different in different places. See *acceleration*, and *aberration*, 5.—**Diurnal arc.** See *arc*[1].—**Diurnal circle.** See *circle*.—**Diurnal inequality,** in *magnetism*, *meteorology*, etc., an inequality the period of which is one day.—**Diurnal motion of a planet,** the number of degrees, minutes, etc., which a planet moves in twenty-four hours.

II. *n.* **1.** A day-book; a diary; a journal. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Certain *diurnals* of the honoured Mr. Edward Winslow have also afforded me good light and help.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 10.

2. A daily newspaper. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We writers of *diurnals* are nearer in our style to that of common talk than any other writers.
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

He showed me an Oxford newspaper containing a full report of the proceedings. . . . I suppose the pages of that *diurnal* were not deathless, and that it would now be vain to search for it.
Peacock, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 124.

3. A Roman Catholic service-book containing the offices for the daily hours of prayer.—**4.** In *ornith.*, a diurnal bird of prey.—**5.** In *entom.*, one of the *Diurna*.

diurnalist† (dī-ėr′nal-ist), *n.* [< *diurnal* + *-ist*. Cf. *journalist*.] A journalist.

By the relation of our *diurnalists*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 9.

diurnally (dī-ėr′nal-i), *adv.* **1.** By day; in the daytime.—**2.** Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick. *Tatler*.

diurnalness (dī-ėr′nal-nes), *n.* The quality of being diurnal.

diurnation (dī-ėr-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *diurnus*, daily, + E. *-ation*; cf. *hibernation*.] The quiescent or somnolent state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night. *Marshall Hall*.

diurnet, *a.* See *diurn*.

diuturnal (dī-ū-tėr′nal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *diuturno*, < L. *diuturnus*, of long duration, < *diu*, for a long time, also by day, < *dies*, a day, a space of time: see *dial*, *deity*.] Lasting; being of long continuance. [Rare.]

Things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and *diuturnal*. *Milton*.

diuturnity (dī-ū-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *diuturnidad* = Pg. *diuturnidade* = It. *diuturnità*, < L. *diuturnita(t-)s*, length of time, < *diuturnus*, of long duration: see *diuturnal*.] Length of time; long duration. [Rare.]

What prince can promise such *diuturnity* unto his relics? *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

div (div), *v.* [Sc., developed from a peculiar pronunciation (dü) of *do*.] A Scotch form of *do*[1], auxiliary.

And *div* ye think . . . that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and get naething for their fish? *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

-div. See *-dib*.

diva (dē′vä), *n.* [It. *diva*, a goddess, < L. *diva*, a goddess, fem. of *divus*, a god, divine: see *deity*, *divine*.] A prima donna; a distinguished female singer.

divagation (dī-vā-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *divagation* = Sp. *divagación* = Pg. *divagação*, < L. as if **divagatio(n-)*, < *divagari*, wander about, < *di-* for *dis-*, in different directions, + *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*, *vagabond*.] A wandering; deviation; digression.

Let us be set down at Queen's Crawley without further *divagation*, and see how Miss Rebecca Sharp speeds there.
Thackeray, Vani'y Fair.

When we admit this personal element into our *divagations* we are apt to stir up uncomfortable and sorrowful memories. *R. L. Stevenson*, Child's Play.

divaguely (dī-vāg′li), *adv.* [An absurd combination, as if < **divague*, L. *divagari*, wander (see *divagation*), + *-ly*[2], after E. *vaguely*.] Wanderingly; in an aimless and uncertain manner. [Rare.]

They drifted *divaguely* over the great pacific ocean of feminine logic. *C. Reade*, Art, p. 1.

divalent (dī′vā- or div′a-lent), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-* for *δίς*, twice, + L. *valen(t-)s*, having power; cf. *bivalent*, the preferable form.] In *chem.*, having power to combine with two monovalent atoms. Thus, the oxygen atom and the radical CH_2 are divalent.

divan (di-van′), *n.* [Also *diwan*; also (Anglo-Ind.) in some senses *dewan*, *deewan* (see *dewan*) = F. Sp. Pg. *divan* = It. *divano*, divan, = D. G. Dan. Sw. *divan*, < Turk. Ar. *dīwān*, Pers. *dīvān*, *dīwān*, a council, a court of justice or of revenue, a minister, esp. a minister or officer of revenue (hence Anglo-Ind. *dewan*, q. v., and ult. F. *douane*, customs), a council-chamber, also a collection of writings, a book, account-book, register, album, also (in Ar.) a kind of sofa.] **1.** A council, especially a council of state; specifically, in Turkey, the chief or privy council of the Porte, presided over by the grand vizir and made up of the ministers and heads of departments. It meets twice a week.

It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as is agreeable to the *Divan* and country [Egypt].
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 162.

The Abbaside caliphs had a "*Divan* of Oppression," which inquired into charges of tyranny against officers of state. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 292.

2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court; a state- or reception-room in palaces and the houses of richer citizens.

The *divan* in which we sat was brightly coloured in arabesque—the ceiling being particularly rich.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 246.

3. A kind of coffee-house where smoking tobacco is the principal enjoyment.—**4.** A cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a kind of sofa: a sense derived by transfer from that of 'council-chamber' or 'hall' (def. 2) as furnished with low sofas, covered with rich carpets, and provided with many cushions.

The only signs of furniture in the sitting-room are a *divan* round the sides and a carpet in the centre. . . . (The *divan* is a line of flat cushions ranged round the room, either placed upon the ground, or on wooden benches, or on a step of masonry, varying in height according to the fashion of the day. Cotton-stuffed pillows, covered with chintz for summer and silk for winter, are placed against the wall, and can be moved to make a luxurious heap.) *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 188.

5. A book, especially a collection of poems by a single author: as, the *divan* of Sadi.

Many *Diwáns*, or complete editions of the works of poets, have come down to us. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 595.

[Used with reference to the Turks, Arabs, Persians, and other Orientals; in sense 4 also (in the form *divan* only) used in a general application.]

divaporation (dī-vap-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vaporatio(n-)*, a steaming, etc., < *vaporare*, steam, emit vapor, < *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*, and cf. *evaporation*.] The driving out of vapors by heat.

divaporization (dī-vap″ō-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* + E. *vaporization*. Cf. *evaporization*.] Same as *divaporation*.

divaricate (dī-var′i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divaricated*, ppr. *divaricating*. [< L. *divaricatus*, pp. of *divaricare* (> It. *divaricare*), spread apart, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *varicare*, spread apart, straddle, < *varicus*, straddling, < *varus*, bent, stretched outward.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spread or move apart; branch off; turn away or aside; diverge: with *from*: as, to *divaricate from* the will of God.

The men of this age are divided principally into two great classes, which *divaricate* widely in the direction of their desires. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 241.

We infer then that all the languages in question are the *divaricated* representatives of a single tongue.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 174.

Specifically—**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, to branch off at nearly, or more than, a right angle.

II. *trans.* To divide into branches; cause to diverge or branch apart.

Nerves curiously *divaricated* about the tongue and mouth to receive the impressions of every gusto.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 5.

divaricate (dī-var′i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *divaricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** In *bot.*, branching off, as from a stem or axis, at nearly or more than a right angle; widely divergent.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, divergent at any considerable angle; standing off from one another; spreading away, as two parts of something; forked or furcate: specifically applied to the wings of insects when they are incumbent on the body in repose, but spreading apart toward their tips.

divaricated (dī-var′i-kā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *divaricate*, *a.*

divaricately (dī-var′i-kāt-li), *adv.* In a divaricate manner; with divarication.

divarication (dī-var-i-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *divarication* = It. *divaricazione*, < L. **divaricatio(n-)*, < *divaricare*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] **1.** The act of branching off or diverging; separation into branches; a parting, as from a main stem or stock.

The same force . . . causing not only the variation of a single language from age to age of its existence, but also, under the government of external circumstances, its variation in space, its *divarication* into dialects.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 152.

2. Specifically, in *bot.*, a branching or divergence at nearly or more than a right angle: in *entom.*, applied to the parting of the veins or nervures of the wings.—**3**†. A divergence or division in opinion; ambiguity.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

divaricator (dī-var′i-kā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *divaricator*, < L. *divaricare*, pp. *divaricatus*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] That which divaricates, as a muscle which causes parts to separate or recede from each other; something divellent. Specifically—(*a*) In *Brachiopoda*, a considerable muscle which opens the valves of the shell. See cut under *Waldheimia*. (*b*) In *Polyzoa*, a small muscle which opens the jaws of an avicularium.

Muscles pass . . . and doubtless act as *divaricators* of the wall of the sac. *Huxley*.

dive (dīv), *v.*; pret. *dived*, sometimes *dove*, pp. *dived*, ppr. *diving*. [Early mod. E. also *dyve*; < ME. *diven*, *dyven deven*, *duven* (pret. **difde*, *defde*), < AS. *dȳfan* (weak verb, pret. *dȳfde*) (= Icel. *dȳfa*), dip, immerse, causal of *dūfan* (strong verb, pret. *deáf*, pl. *dufon*, pp. *dofen*; early ME. *duven*, pret. *def*, *deaf*), dive, sink, penetrate (in comp. *ge-dūfan*, dive, *be-dūfan*, cover with water, submerge (= OLG. *bedöven*, be covered with water, LG. *bedaven*, pp. covered, esp. with water), *thurh-dūfan*, dive through, etc.). Perhaps ult. connected with *dip*, q. v. The mod. pret. is prop. *dived*, but the pret. *dove*, after the assumed analogy of *drove* from *drive* (cf. *strove* for earlier *strived*, pret. of *strive*), is common in colloquial speech, and is found in good literary use.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To descend or plunge head first into water; thrust the body suddenly into water or other fluid; plunge deeply: as, to *dive* for shells.

Provide me (Lord) of Steers-man, Star, and Boat,
That through the vast Seas I may safely float:
Or rather teach me *dyue*, that I may view
Deep vnder water all the Scaly crew.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Straight into the river Kwasind
Plunged as if he were an otter,
Dived [in early editions *dove*] as if he were a beaver.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, vii.

Hence—**2.** To make a plunge in any way; plunge suddenly downward or forward, especially so as to disappear: as, to *dive* down a precipice or into a forest.

She stood for a moment, then *dove* into the dense fog which had floated in from the river, and disappeared.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 23.

3. To plunge or enter deeply into something that engrosses the attention; engage deeply in anything: as, to *dive* to the bottom of a subject; to *dive* into the whirl of business.

How can they pretend to *dive* into the secrets of the human heart? *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lvii.

I
Dived in a hoard of tales that dealt with knights,
Half-legend, half-historic. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

II. *trans.* To explore by diving. [Rare.]

The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame.
Sir J. Denham.

dive (dīv), *n.* [< *dive*, *v.*] **1.** A descent or plunge head first into water or other fluid; a "header": as, a *dive* from a spring-board.—**2.** A sudden attack or swoop: as, to make a *dive*.—**3.** A disreputable place of resort, where drinking and other forms of vice are indulged in, and, commonly, vulgar entertainments are given: so called because often situated in basements or other half-concealed places into which the resorters may "dive" with little risk of observation. [Colloq.]

There are 150 gambling *dives*, the approaches to which are generally so barricaded as to defy police detection.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 33.

They [the New York police] have been well backed up in closing the more iniquitous *dives* and disreputable resorts.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 227.

divedapper†, divedopper† (dīv'dap″ėr, -dop″ėr), *n.* [See *didapper*.] **1.** Same as *didapper*.

Certaine *diue-doppers* or water-foules.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 59.

2. A pert fellow: in contempt.

There's no good fellowship in this dandiprat,
This *dive-dapper*, as is in other pages.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

divel[1] (div'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devil*.

divel[2]† (dī-vel'), *v. t.* [< L. *divellere*, pull asunder, rend, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *vellere*, pull.] To pull asunder; rend.

At the first littering, their eyes are fastly closed—that is, by coalition or joining together of the eye-lids, and so continue until about the twelfth day; at which time they begin to separate and may be easily *diuelled* or parted asunder. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

divelize (div'l-īz), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devilize*.

divellent (dī-vel'ent), *a.* [= F. *divellent*, < L. *divellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *divellere*, pull asunder: see *divel*[2].] Drawing asunder; separating. *Smart.* [Rare.]

divellicate (dī-vel'i-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *vellicatus*, pp. of *vellicare*, pull, pluck, < *vellere*, pull. Cf. *divel*[2].] To pull in pieces. [Obsolete or rare.]

My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had *divellicated* his character behind his back.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 6.

diver[1] (dī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *diver*, *dyver*.] **1.** One who or that which dives or plunges into water.

The sayd *dyuer* dyde all that busynes beynge vnderneth the water. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

The king he call'd his *divers* all,
To dive for his young son.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 299).

Specifically—(*a*) One who makes a business of diving, as for pearl-oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc. See *submarine armor*, under *armor*. (*b*) A bird that habitually dives, as a loon, grebe, auk, or penguin; specifically, one or any of the birds variously known as *Brachypteræ*, *Mergitores*, *Urinatores*, *Pygopodes*, or *Spheniscomorphæ*. The term is especially applied to the loons, family *Colymbidæ* (which see). There are three leading species: the great northern diver, *Colymbus torquatus*; the black-throated diver, *C. arcticus*; and the red-throated diver, *C. septentrionalis*. All three inhabit the northern hemisphere generally, and are noted not only for their quickness in diving, but also for the length of time they remain and the distance they traverse under water, in which they move both by swimming with the feet and by paddling with the wings. See *loon*. Also *diving-bird*.

2. One who plunges into or engages deeply in anything.—**Cartesian diver.** See *Cartesian*.

diver[2]† *n.* See *dyvour*.

diverb (dī'vėrb), *n.* [< L. *diverbium*, the dialogue of a comedy (an imperfect translation of Gr. διάλογος, dialogue), < *di-* for *dis-*, apart (or else repr. Gr. διά), + *verbum* = E. *word*. Cf. *proverb*.] A proverbial saying; a proverb; a byword. [Rare.]

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women: as the *diverbe* goes.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 597.

diverberate† (dī-vėr'be-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *diverberatus*, pp. of *diverberare*, strike asunder, cleave, divide, < *di-*, *dis-*, asunder, + *verberare*, strike, beat, whip: see *verberate*, and cf. *reverberate*.] To cleave or penetrate through, as sound.

These cries for blamelesse blood *diverberate*
The high resounding Heau'n's convexitie.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

diverberation† (dī-vėr-be-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *diverberatus*, pp. of *diverberare*, strike asunder, cleave, divide, strike, beat: see *diverberate*, and cf. *reverberation*.] A cleaving or penetrating, as sound.

diverbium (dī-vėr'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *diverbia* (-ạ). [L.: see *diverb*.] In the *anc. Rom. drama*, any passage declaimed or recited by the actors without musical accompaniment or singing; the dialogue, or a scene in dialogue: opposed to *canticum*. The diverbia are generally composed in iambic trimeters (senarii).

diverge (di-vėrj'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diverged*, ppr. *diverging*. [= D. *divergeren* = G. *divergiren* = Dan. *divergere* = Sw. *divergera*, < F. *diverger* = Sp. *divergir* = Pg. *divergir*, *divergir* = It. *divergere*, < ML. **divergere*, < L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *vergere*, incline, verge, tend: see *verge*, *converge*.] **1.** To move or lie in different directions from a common point; branch off: opposed to *converge*.

In the catchment-basin all the branches converge to the main stream; in the delta they all *diverge* from the trunk channel. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 145.

Hence—**2.** In general, to become or be separated from another, or one from another; take different courses or directions: as, *diverging* trains of thought; lives that *diverge* one from the other.

And wider yet in thought and deed
Diverge our pathways, one in youth.
Whittier, Memories.

3. To differ from a typical form; vary from a normal state or from the truth.—**4.** In *math.*, to become larger (in modulus) without limit: said of an infinite series when, on adding the terms, beginning with the first, the sum increases indefinitely toward infinity. A series may be divergent without *diverging*. See *divergent series*, under *divergent*.

divergement (di-vėrj'ment), *n.* [< *diverge* + ★*-ment*.] The act of diverging. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

divergence (di-vėr'jens), *n.* [Sometimes also *devergence*; = G. *divergenz* = Dan. Sw. *divergens*, < F. *divergence* = Sp. Pg. *divergencia* = It. *divergenza*, < ML. **divergentia*, < **divergen(t-)s*, ppr. of **divergere*, diverge: see *divergent* and *-ence*.] **1.** The act or state of diverging, or moving or pointing in different directions (not directly opposed) from a common point; a receding one from another: opposed to *convergence*: as, the *divergence* of lines.

The nearer the direction of the incident rays to that of the optic axis, the less the *divergence* between the ordinary and the extraordinary rays.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 20.

Double images in sleepiness are certainly due to *divergence*, not convergence, of the optic axes.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 253.

Hence—**2.** Departure from a course or standard; differentiation in action or character; deviation: as, the *divergence* of religious sects; *divergence* from rectitude.

In our texts, it is true, the employment of the case-endings is usually according to their original signification; the number of *divergences* from this is relatively small.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 494.

3. In *math.*, the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function. It is so called because if the vector function represents displacements of the parts of a fluid, the divergence represents the decrement of density at any point due to this displacement.—**Angle of divergence.** See *angle*[3].

divergency (di-vėr'jen-si), *n.* [As *divergence*.] The state of being divergent, or of having ★verged. Also rarely *devergency*.

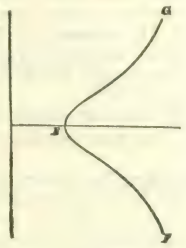
divergent (di-vėr'jent), *a.* [= D. *divergent*, < F. *divergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *divergente*, < ML. **divergen(t-)s*, ppr. of **divergere*, diverge: see *diverge*.] **1.** Moving or situated in different directions from a common point, as lines which intersect: opposed to *convergent*.—**2.** In general, separating or separated one from another; following different courses or directions.

There was hardly an expedition, hardly a negotiation, in which bickerings and *divergent* counsels did not appear.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent. i.

3. Deviating from something taken as a standard or reference; variant.

In England the ideas of the multitude are perilously *divergent* from those of the thinking class.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 199.

Divergent parabola, a name given by Newton to a cubic parabola or cubic curve having the line at infinity as its inflexional tangent.—**Divergent rays**, rays which, proceeding from a point of a visible object, continually depart from one another in proportion as they recede from the object: opposed to *convergent rays*. Concave lenses render parallel rays divergent, convex lenses convergent.—**Divergent series**, an infinite series such that, if we begin adding the terms together in their order, we do not ultimately approximate indefinitely toward a finite limit, but either oscillate from one value to another or move toward infinity. Only in the latter case, according to the usage of mathematicians, is a divergent series said to diverge. Thus, for instance, the infinite series $1-1+1-1+1-1+1$ is *divergent* without diverging.—**Divergent strabismus.** See *strabismus*.—**Divergent wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose are horizontal but spread apart, receding from the abdomen, as in many flies.



Divergent Parabola, *FEG.*

diverging (di-vėr'jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *diverge*, *v.*] Same as *divergent*.

divergingly (di-vėr'jing-li), *adv.* In a diverging manner.

divers (dī'vėrz), *a.* [< ME. *divers*, *dyvers*, *diverse*, *dyverse*, < OF. *divers*, F. *divers* = Pr. *divers* = Sp. Pg. It. *diverso*, < L. *diversus*, various, different, also written *divorsus*, pp. of *divertere*, *divortere*, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert: see *divert*. According to modern analogies, the word *divers* would be written *diverse* (pron. dī'vėrs); association with the F. original favored the spelling *divers*; and this form, with the plurality involved in the word, caused it to be regarded as a plural (whence the pron. dī'vėrz). Hence in mod. speech *divers* is used only with a plural noun. It is now obsolete or archaic, the form *diverse*, regarded as directly from the L., having taken its place. In earlier use *divers* and *diverse* are merely different spellings of the same word; early quotations are therefore here all put under *divers*. See *diverse*.] **1†.** Different in kind, quality, or manner; various.

In Egypt also there ben *dyverse* Langages and *dyverse* Lettres, and of other manere condicioun, than there ben in other parties. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 53.

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *divers* seeds.
Deut. xxii. 9.

At what a *divers* price do *divers* men
Act the same things!
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

Thus, like Sampsons Foxes, their heads are *diuers* wayes, but they are tyed together by the tayles.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number: as, we have *divers* examples of this kind.

There be *divers* fishes that cast their spawn on flags or stones. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 47.

I believe, besides Zoroaster, there were *divers* that writ before Moses. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 23.

He has *divers* MSS., but most of them astrological, to wch study he is addicted. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 23, 1678.

=**Syn.** *Divers*, *Diverse*. *Divers* implies difference only, and is always used with a plural noun; *diverse* (with either a singular or a plural noun) denotes difference with opposition. Thus, the evangelists narrate the same events in *divers* manners, but not in *diverse*. *Trench*.

diverse (di-vėrs' or dī'vėrs), *a.* [Same as *divers*, but resting more closely on the L. *diversus*: see *divers*.] **1.** Different in kind; essentially different; different as individuals of one kind or as different kinds, but not as being affected by different accidents. Thus, Philip drunk and Philip sober, though different, are not *diverse*.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. Dan. vii. 3.

The Pilgrims were clothed with such kind of raiment as was *diverse* from the raiment of any that traded in that Fair. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 155.

Woman is not undevelopt man,
But *diverse*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Owing to this variety of interchangeable names for the chaplaincy question, *diverse* minds were enabled to form the same judgment concerning it.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 201.

2†. Capable of assuming many forms; various; multiform.

Eloquence is a *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson.*

=**Syn.** *Divers*, *Diverse*. See *divers*.

diverse (dī-vėrs′), *adv.* In different directions.

And with tendrils creep *diverse*. *Philips.*

diverse† (di-vėrs′), *v.* [< ME. *diversen*, < OF. *diverser*, make or be diverse, differ, diverge, vary, = Pr. *diversar* = Pg. *diversar*, discern, distinguish, = It. *diversare*, be diverse, < ML. *diversare*, diverge, turn, vary, < L. *diversus*, pp. of *divertere*, turn or go different ways: see *divert*, *diverse*, *a.*, *divers*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make diverse; diversify. *Chaucer.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To differ; be diverse.

Iewes, Gentiles, and Sarrasines ingen hemselue
That lecliche thei by-leyuen and gut here [their] law *dyuerseth*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 133.

2. To turn aside; turn out of one's way.

The Redcrosse Knight *diverst*, but forth rode Britomart. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 62.

diversely (di-vėrs′li or dī′vėrs-li), *adv.* [< ME. *diversly*, *dyversly*, *diverseliche*; < *divers*, *diverse*, + *-ly*2.] In diverse or different ways or directions; differently; variously. Also formerly *diversly*.

Wonder it is to see in diverse mindes
How *diversly* love doth his pageaunts play. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 1.

In the teaching of men *diversly* temper'd different ways are to be try'd. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

diversifiable (di-vėr′si-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *diversifiable* = Pg. *diversificavel*; as *diversify* + *-able*.] That may be diversified or varied.

The almost infinitely *diversifiable* contextures of all the small parts. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 281.

diversification (di-vėr″si-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *diversification* = It. *diversificazione*, < ML. **diversificatio*(*n*-), < *diversificare*, diversify: see *diversify*.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various: as, *diversification* of labor.

There will be small reason to deny these to be true colours, which more manifestly than others disclose themselves to be produced by *diversifications* of the light. *Boyle*, Works, I. 691.

In business, *diversification* and rivalry should be encouraged rather than stamped out by the iron heel of grasping monopoly. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 388.

2†. Diversity or variation; change; alteration: as, "*diversification* of voice," *Sir M. Hale.*

diversified (di-vėr′si-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diversify*, *v.*] Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects: as, *diversified* scenery; a *diversified* landscape; *diversified* industry.

diversiflorous (di-vėr-si-flō′rus), *a.* [= F. *diversiflore*, < NL. *diversiflorus*, < L. *diversus*, various, + *flos* (*flor*-), > E. *flower*.] In *bot.*, bearing flowers of two or more sorts.

diversifolious (di-vėr-si-fō′li-us), *a.* [< NL. *diversifolius*; < L. *diversus*, various, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having leaves differing in form or color, etc.

diversiform (di-vėr′si-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. *diversiforme*, < L. *diversus*, various, + *forma*, shape.] Of a different form; of various forms.

It [search] produced a marvellous facility for detecting doubtful or imperfect truths, an instinctive recognition of the manifold *diversiform* phases that every speculative or moral truth must necessarily possess. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 305.

diversify (di-vėr′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diversified*, ppr. *diversifying*. [< F. *diversifier* = Pr. *diversifiar*, *diversificar* = Sp. Pg. *diversificar* = It. *diversificare*, < ML. *diversificare*, < L. *diversus*, diverse, + *facere*, make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; give variety or diversity to: as, to *diversify* the colors of a fabric; mountains, plains, trees, and lakes *diversify* the landscape; to *diversify* labor.

It was much easier . . . for Homer to find proper sentiments for an assembly of Grecian generals than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

This soul of ours . . .
Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers;
And so are her effects *diversify'd*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xi.

diversiloquent (dī-vėr-sil′ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *diversus*, different, + *loquen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking in different ways. *Craig.* [Rare.]

diversion (di-vėr′shon), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *diversion*, < F. *diversion* = Sp. *diversión* = Pg. *diversão* = It. *diversione*, < ML. *diversio*(*n*-), < L. *divertere*, pp. *diversus*, divert: see *divert*.] 1. The act of turning aside from a course; a turning into a different direction or to a different point or destination: as, the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of the mind from business or study, or to another object.

Cutting off the tops and pulling off the buds work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which diverts; that which turns something from its proper or natural course or tendency; specifically, that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus rests and amuses; sport; play; pastime: as, the *diversions* of youth; works of wit and humor furnish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

Fortunes, honours, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy.

We will now, for our *diversion*, entertain ourselves with a set of riddles, and see if we can find a key to them among the ancient poets. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

The necessities of hunger and thirst were his greatest *diversions* from the reflection on his lonely condition. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

3. The act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army when the principal attack is to be made on the other wing or the center; also, generally, any act intended to draw one's attention away from a point aimed at, or a desired object. =Syn. 2. *Amusement*, *Recreation*, etc. (see *pastime*), relaxation.

diversity (di-vėr′si-ti), *n.*; pl. *diversities* (-tiz). [< ME. *diversite*, < OF. *diversite*, F. *diversité* = Pr. *diversitat* = Sp. *diversidad* = Pg. *diversidade* = It. *diversità*, < L. *diversita*(*t*-)*s*, difference, contrariety, < *diversus*, different, diverse: see *diverse*, *divers*, *a.*] 1. The fact of difference between two or more things or kinds; essential difference; variety; separateness: as, the *diversity* in unity of the true church; the *diversity* of objects in a landscape.

That Babyloyne that I have spoken offe, where that the Soudan duellethe, is not that gret Babyloyne where the *Dyversitee* of Langages was first made. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 40.

Great *diuersytie* between pryde and honesty is seene. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
And more *diversity* of sounds. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

2. That in which two or more things differ; a difference; a distinction: as, *diversities* of opinion.—3†. Variegation; diversification.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 84.

Diversity of person, in *law*, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was attainted.—**Diversity of reason**†, that diversity by which things are distinguished only in conception.—**Diversity of reason reasoned**†, a distinction arising from two ways of conceiving a thing, as when we say that a trilateral figure is a triangle.—**Diversity of reason reasoning**†, a distinction arising from a thing being conceived twice over in the same way, as when we say that A is A.—**Diversity of the diameter**, in the Ptolemaic theory of the moon, an arc of the ecliptic by which the prosthaphæresis of the epicycle is greater in perigee than in apogee. Also called the *excess*.—**Real diversity**, such a distinction that some fact is true of one or more things which is not true of another or others. =Syn. *Dissimilarity*, etc. See *difference*.

diversivolent†, *a.* [< L. *diversus*, contrary, + *volen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *velle*, will, desire: see *divers*, *a.*, and *voluntary*.] Desiring strife. [Rare.]

Yon *diversivolent* lawyer, mark him! knaves turn informers, as maggots turn to flies; you may catch gudgeons with either. *Webster*, White Devil, iii. 2.

diversly†, *adv.* See *diversely*.

diverso intuitu (di-vėr′sō in-tū′i-tū). [LL.: L. *diverso*, abl. masc. of *diversus*, different; *intuitu*, abl. of *intuitus*, look, view, consideration, < *intuere*, look upon, consider: see *divers* and *intuition*.] In *law*, from a different motive or purpose; with a diverse intention. Thus, if two persons together contract with a third, but each engages for a separate thing on a separate consideration, although by the same instrument, they may be said to contract *diverso intuitu*, as distinguished from contracting jointly, or as by principal and collateral stipulations.

diversory† (di-vėr′sō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **diversorius*, < *divertere*, pp. *diversus*, divert: see *divert*.] Serving to divert. *North.*

divert (di-vėrt′), *v.* [< ME. *diverten* = D. *diverteren* = G. *divertiren* = Dan. *divertere* = Sw. *divertera*, < OF. *divertir*, F. *divertir* = Sp. Pg. *divertir* = It. *divertire*, *divertere*, < L. *divertere*, *divortere*, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vertere*, *vortere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *evert*, *invert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn aside or away, change the direction or course of; cause to move or act in a different line or manner: as, to *divert* a stream from its bed; to *divert* the mind from its troubles; he was *diverted* from his purpose.

This tastes of passion,
And that must not *divert* the course of justice.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

O, impious sight!
Let me *divert* mine eyes. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Other care perhaps
May have *diverted* from continual watch
Our great Forbidder. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 813.

2. To turn to a different point or end; change the aim or destination of; draw to another course, purpose, or destiny.

He has *diverted* all the ladies, and all your company thither, to frustrate your provision, and stick a disgrace upon you. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

Miss Noble carried . . . a small basket, into which she *diverted* a bit of sugar, which she had first dropped in her saucer as if by mistake. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 185.

3. To turn from customary or serious occupation; furnish diversion to; amuse; entertain.

It [Emmaus] is the pleasantest spot about Jerusalem, and the Jews frequently come out here on the sabbath to *divert* themselves. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

O, I have been vastly *diverted* with the story! Ha! ha! ha! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

4†. To subvert; destroy.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

=Syn. 1. To draw away. See *absent*, *a.*—3. *Amuse*, *Divert*, *Entertain*, etc. (see *amuse*); to delight, exhilarate.

II.† *intrans.* To turn aside; turn out of one's way; digress.

If our thoughts do at any time wander, and *divert* upon other objects, bring them back again with prudent and severe arts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641.

★ **diverter** (di-vėr′tėr), *n.* One who or that which diverts. *I. Walton.*

divertible (di-vėr′ti-bl), *a.* [< *divert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being diverted.

diverticle (di-vėr′ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *diverticulum*, more correctly *deverticulum*, old form *devorticulum*, a byway, a digression, an inn, < *devertere*, *devortere*, turn away, turn aside, < *de*, away, + *vertere*, *vortere*, turn.] 1†. A turning; a byway.

The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 12.

2. In *anat.*, a diverticulum. [Rare.]

diverticula, *n.* Plural of *diverticulum*.

diverticular (dī-vėr-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *diverticulum* + *-ar*3.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diverticulum.

Another form of respiratory organ is developed from the wall of the gut, in the form of a *diverticular* outgrowth of the anterior portion of that organ. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 49.

diverticulated (dī-vėr-tik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *diverticulum* + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] 1. Made or become a diverticulum; given off as a blind process; cæcal.—2. Furnished with one or more diverticula; having blind processes.

diverticulum (dī-vėr-tik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *diverticula* (-lą). [NL., a specific use of L. *diverticulum*: see *diverticle*.] In *anat.*, a cæcum; a blind tubular process; a hollow offset ending blindly; a cul-de-sac. Diverticula are very frequent formations, especially in connection with the alimentary canal, in which case they are usually known as *cæca*. (See cut under *alimentary*.) The term, however, is of very general applicability.

The lungs of the air-breathing Vertebrata . . . are *diverticula* of the alimentary canal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p 59.

Diverticulum superius ventriculi tertii (upper diverticulum of the third ventricle), the recessus infra pinealis (which see, under *pineal*).

diverting (di-vėr′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divert*, *v.*] Pleasing; amusing; entertaining: as, a *diverting* scene or sport.

The Little Plays were very *Diverting* to me, particularly those of Molière. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 171.

divertingly (di-vėr′ting-li), *adv.* In a manner that diverts; so as to divert; amusingly.

He confuted it by saying that it was not meant of boys in age, but in manners, . . . and then added, *divertingly*, that this argument therefore arose of wrong understanding the word. *Strype*, Aylmer, xiv.

divertingness (di-vėr′ting-nes), *n.* The quality of affording diversion. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

divertisant†, *a.* [< F. *divertissant*, ppr. of *divertir*, divert: see *divertise*.] Diverting; entertaining; interesting.

Doubtlesse one of the most *divertisant* and considerable vistas in ye world. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

divertise†, *v. t.* [< F. *divertiss-*, stem of certain parts of *divertir*, divert: see *divert*.] To divert; amuse; entertain.

But how shall we *divertise* ourselves till Supper be ready? *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, i. 1.

★**divertisement** (di-vėr'tiz-ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *divertissement*, < F. *divertissement* (cf. Sp. *divertimiento* = Pg. It. *divertimento*), diversion, < *divertir*, divert: see *divertise*.] 1. Diversion; amusement; recreation.

My haste, perhaps, is not so great but it might dispense with such a *divertisement* as I promise myself in your company. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 226.

Brahma, the poem which so mystified the readers of the Atlantic Monthly, was one of his [Emerson's] spiritual *divertisements*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 397.

2. A short ballet or other entertainment given between acts or longer pieces.

divertising†, *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divertise*, *v.*] Amusing; entertaining.

To hear the nightingales and other birds, and hear fiddles, and there a harp, and here a Jew's trump, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty *divertising*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 138.

divertive† (di-vėr'tiv), *a.* [< *divert* + *-ive*.] Tending to divert; diverting.

For if the subject's of a serious kind,
Her thoughts are manly, and her sense refin'd;
But if *divertive*, her expressions fit,
Good language, join'd with inoffensive wit.
Pomfret, Strephon's Love for Delia.

divest (di-vest'), *v. t.* [Also *devest*; < OF. *devestir*, also *desvestir*, F. *dévêtir* = Pr. *devestir*, *desvestir* = It. *divestire*, *svestire*, < L. *devestire*, ML. also *divestire*, *disvestire*, undress, < *de-* (or *di-*, *dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, clothe, < *vestis*, clothing, garment. The form *devest*, q. v., is now used only as a technical term in law.] 1. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; hence, to strip of anything that surrounds or attends; despoil: opposed to *invest*: as, to *divest* one of his reputation.

Neither of our lives are in such extremes; for you living at court without ambition, which would burn you, or envy, which would *devest* others, live in the sun, not in the fire. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

Even these men cannot entirely *divest* themselves of humanity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxv.

The people, who forever keep the sole right of legislation in their own representatives, but *divest* themselves wholly of any right to the administration.
N. Webster, A Plan of Policy.

2. To strip by some definite or legal process; deprive: as, to *divest* a person of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.

By what means can government, without being *divested* of the full command of the resources of the community, be prevented from abusing its powers?
Calhoun, Works, I. 10.

3†. To strip off; throw off.

In heaven we do not say that our bodies shall *divest* their mortality, so, as that naturally they could not die; for they shall have a composition still; and every compounded thing may perish. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

divestible (di-ves'ti-bl), *a.* [< *divest* + *-ible*.] Capable of being divested.

Liberty being too high a blessing to be *divestible* of that nature by circumstances. *Boyle*, Works, I. 248.

divestiture (di-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [= F. *dévestiture*, < ML. *divestitus*, for L. *devestitus*, pp. of *devestire*, divest: see *divest* and *-ure*.] 1. The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving.

He is sent away without remedy, with a *divestiture* from his pretended Orders. *Bp. Hall*, Works, X. 226.

2. In *law*, the act of surrendering one's effects or any part thereof: opposed to *investiture*.

divestment (di-vest'ment), *n.* [< OF. *devestement*, *desvestement*, F. *dévêtement*, < *devestir*, divest: see *divest* and *-ment*.] The act of divesting. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

divesture† (di-ves'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *devesteure*, *desvesture*, < *devestir*, divest: see *divest* and *-ure*.] An obsolete form of *divestiture*. *Boyle*.

dividable (di-vī'da-bl), *a.* [< *divide* + *-able*. Cf. *divisible*.] Divisible. [Rare.]

That power by which the several parts of matter, such as stone, wood, or the like, firmly hold together, so as to make them hard and not easily *dividable*.
Pearce, Works, I. ii.

dividant† (di-vī'dant), *a.* [Irreg. < *divide* + *-ant*[1].] Divided; separate.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb—
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

★**divide** (di-vīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divided*, ppr. *dividing*. [Early mod. E. also *devide*; < ME. *dividen*, *dyvyden*, *deviden* = D. *divideren* = G. *dividiren* = Dan. *dividere* = Sw. *dividera* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dividir* = It. *dividere* (= F. *diviser* = Pr. *devezir*, *divizir*, divide, from the L. pp. *divisus*: see *devise*, *n.* and *v.*), < L. *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide, separate, distinguish, part, distribute, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **vidĕre*, of uncertain origin, prob. akin to *vidēre*, see (= Gr. *ἰδεῖν*, **Fιδεῖν*, see, = E. *wit*, know: see *vision*, and *wit*, *v.*), being thus orig. 'see, or put so as to see, apart.' Some assume for **vidĕre* a root **vid* or **vi*, separate; cf. Skt. √ *vich*, separate, *vi*, prep. and prefix, apart, asunder, away.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate into parts or pieces; sunder, as a whole into parts; cleave: as, to *divide* an apple.

Divide the living child in two. 1 Ki. iii. 25.

To him which *divided* the Red sea into parts.
Ps. cxxxvi. 13.

2. To separate; disjoin; dispart; sever the union or connection of, as things joined in any way, or made up of separate parts: as, to *divide* soul and body; to *divide* an army.

In their death they were not *divided*. 2 Sam. i. 23.

Calamity, that severs worldly friendships,
Could ne'er *divide* us.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) To perform the operation of division on. In common arithmetic, to divide is to separate into a given number of equal parts: thus, if we *divide* 22 by 7, the quotient will be 3 and the remainder 1. See *division*, 2. (*b*) To be a divisor of, without leaving a remainder: as, "7 *divides* 21."—4. To cause to be separate; part by any means of disjunction, real or imaginary; make or keep distinct: as, the equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

Let it [the firmament] *divide* the waters from the waters.
Gen. i. 6.

Behold his goodly feet, Where one great cleft
Devides two toes pointed with iron claws.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 174.

5. To make partition of; distribute; share: as, to *divide* profits among shareholders, between partners, or with workmen.

Also next this place is an Aulter where the crucifyers of our Sauyoure Criste *deuydyd* his clothes by chaunce of dyce. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

The moon is up, and yet it is not night;
Sunset *divides* the sky with her.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 27.

Division of labour cannot be carried far when there are but few to *divide* the labour among them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

6. To mark off into parts; make divisions on; graduate: as, to *divide* a sextant, a rule, etc.—7. To disunite or cause to disagree in opinion or interest; make discordant.

There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two. Luke xii. 52.

The learned World is very much *divided* upon Milton as to this Point. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

8. To embarrass by indecision; cause to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions.

This way and that *dividing* the swift mind.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

9. In *music*, to perform, as a melody, especially with variations or divisions.

Most heavenly melody
About the bed sweet musicke did *divide*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 17.

10. In *logic*: (*a*) To separate (in thought or speech) into parts any of the kinds of whole recognized by logic: as, to *divide* a conception into its elements (species into genus and difference), an essential whole into matter and form, or an integral whole into its integrate parts.

The Law of Moses is *divided* into three parts, for either it is morall, judiciall, or ceremoniall.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

He could distinguish and *divide*
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 67.

(*b*) Especially, to separate (a genus) into its species. Hence—11. To expound; explain.

They urge very colourably the Apostle's own sentences, requiring that a minister should be able to *divide* rightly the word of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Her influence was one thing, not to be *divided* or discussed, only to be felt with gratitude and joy.
R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench*.—**To divide the house**, to take a vote by division. See *division*, 1 (*c*).—**Syn. 2.** To sever, sunder, bar apart, divorce.—**5.** To allot, apportion, deal out, parcel out.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become separated into parts; come or go apart; be disunited.

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers *divide*.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

She seem'd to *divide* in a dream from a band of the blest.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii. 1.

2. To vote by division. See *division*, 1 (*c*).

The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals.
Gibbon.

When the bill has been read a third time, the Speaker puts the question as to whether it shall pass. The House then *divides*; those in favour of the bill pass out into one lobby, and those against it into another. The two divisions are counted by the "tellers."
A. Buckland, Nat. Institutions, p. 28.

3. To come to an issue; agree as to what are the precise points in dispute, or some of them.

★**divide** (di-vīd'), *n.* [< *divide*, *v.*] 1. In *phys. geog.*, a water-shed; the height of land which separates one drainage-basin or area of catchment from another; often, but not always, a ridge or conspicuous elevation. [In common use in the United States, but much less frequently heard in England.]

That evening we started over the low "*divide*" to Sun Bay, where we were delayed for a few minutes in an attempt to kill a wolf which was seen near.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 261.

In looking east from the summit of the great "continental *divide*" at this point, we saw in the distance a vast plain bounded by a chain of lofty mountains.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 401.

2. The act of dividing; a division or partition, as of winnings or gains of any kind: as, a fair *divide*. [Colloq., U. S.]

divided (di-vī'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *divide*, *v.*] Parted; separated; disunited; distributed: as, a *divided* hoof; a *divided* estate. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cut into distinct segments; cleft to the base or to the midrib: applied to a leaf, calyx, etc. (*b*) In *entom.*, said of any part that is normally simple or undivided, when by exception it is formed of two parts. (*c*) In *music*, used of two instruments or voices that are usually in unison, but are temporarily given independent parts: as, with flutes *divided*; with sopranos *divided*.—**Divided palpi**, those palpi in which the last joint is split longitudinally into two parts.—**Divided proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition in which a sign of modality intervenes between the subject and the predicate.—**Divided pygidium**, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen when it is formed of two plates, as in the males of certain *Rhynchophora*.—**Divided sense**, in *logic*, that sense of a sign of modality which it has in a divided proposition.

dividedly (di-vī'ded-li), *adv.* Separately; by division.

In this the middle term is taken *dividedly* or distributively in one premise. *Atwater*, Logic, p. 168.

★**dividend** (div'i-dend), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *dividend* = F. *dividende* = Sp. Pg. It. *dividendo*, < L. *dividendus*, to be divided, ger. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*, *v.*] 1. A sum to be divided into equal parts, or one to be distributed proportionately. Particularly—(*a*) In *math.*, a number or quantity which is to be divided by another called the *divisor*, the result being called the *quotient*. (*b*) A sum to be divided as profits among the shareholders of a stock company, or persons jointly interested in an enterprise. (*c*) A sum out of an insolvent estate to be divided among its creditors.

2. The share of one of the individuals among whom a sum is so divided; a share or portion.

Concerning bishops, how they ought to behaue themselues toward their clerks, or of such oblations as the faithfull offer vpon the altar; what portions or *dividents* ought to be made thereof. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 105.

Cumulative dividend, a dividend with regard to which it is agreed that if at any time it is not paid in full, the difference shall be added to the following payment. Thus if a cumulative dividend is 5 per cent., and only 4 per cent. is paid, the amount due at the next payment is 6 per cent.—**Dividend of** (so much) **per cent.**, a percentage on a capital stock or any other aggregate sum, of the rate named, to be distributed proportionately among shareholders or others entitled to it.—**Dividend on** (or **off**), a stock-exchange phrase meaning that, on the day of closing the transfer-books of any stock for a dividend, the transactions in such stock for cash include (or do not include) the dividend up to the time officially designated for closing the books. In stock-exchange reports usually written *cum* (or *ex*) *dividendo*, *dividend*, *div.*, or *d.*—**Dividend warrant**, an order or authority on which a shareholder or stockholder receives his dividend.—**Stock dividend**, a division of profits, actual or anticipated, payable in reserved or additional stock instead of cash.—**To declare a dividend**, to announce readiness to pay a specified dividend.—**To make a dividend**, to set apart a sum to be divided among the persons interested in the property from which the sum is taken.—**To pass a dividend**, to omit to make a regular or expected dividend. [U. S.]

divident[1]†, *n.* [< L. *dividen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *dividere*, divide.] One who divides; a divider. [Rare.]

"Divide," says one, "and I will choose." If this be but once agreed upon, it is enough; for the *divident*, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better half. *Harrington*, quoted in J. Adams's Works, IV. 411.

divident[2]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *dividend*.

divider (di-vī'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which divides; that which separates into parts.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter the divided body.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

2. A distributer; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? Luke xii. 14.

3. One who or that which disunites or keeps apart.

Money, the great *divider* of the world. *Swift.*

Ocean, men's path and their *divider* too.
Lowell, Bon Voyage!

4. *pl.* A pair of small compasses, of which the opening is adjusted by means of a screw and

nut, used for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses in general. See *compass*, 8.—5. An attachment to a harvester for separating the swath of grain on the point of being cut from the portion left standing.—6. *pl.* In *mining*, same as *buntons*.—**Bisecting dividers**, dividers having the legs pivoted in such a way that the distance between one set of points shall always be half of the distance between another set of points.—**Proportional dividers**, dividers with a sliding pivot, so that the opening between the legs at one end bears any desired proportion to that at the other.

dividing-engine (di-vī′ding-en″jin), *n.* An apparatus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Also called *dividing-machine* and *graduation-engine*.

dividingly (di-vī′ding-li), *adv.* By division.

dividing-machine (di-vī′ ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *dividing-engine*.

divi-divi (div′i-div′i), *n.* [Galibi or Carib.] 1. The native name of *Cæsalpinia coriaria* and its pods.



Pods of Divi-divi (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*).

The pods, about 2 inches long by ¾ inch broad, and curled in a remarkable manner, are exceedingly astringent, containing a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, and are for this reason much used by tanners and dyers. The plant is a native of tropical America.

2. A name given to the similar pods of *C. tinctoria*, which are used in Lima for making ink.

dividual (di-vid′ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dividuus*, divisible (see *dividuous*), + *-al*. Cf. *individual*.] I. *a.* Divided; participated in; shared in common with others. [Obsolete or rare.]

> True love 'tween maid and maid may be
> More than in sex *dividual*.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.
>
> A man may say his religion is now no more within himself, but is becom a *dividuall* movable.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 89.
>
> Her reign
> With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 382.

But inasmuch as we can only anatomise the dead, and as nature certainly is not dead and *dividual* but living and unity, we perforce sacrifice or lose much by these enforced divisions. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 283.

II. *n.* In *arith.* and *alg.*, one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

dividually† (di-vid′ū-al-i), *adv.* In a dividual manner. *Imp. Dict.*

dividuous (di-vid′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *dividuus*, divisible, < *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] Divided; individual; special; accidental; without universal significance. [Rare.]

> The accidental and *dividuous* in this quiet and harmonious object is subjected to the life and light of nature.
> *Coleridge*, Lay Sermons.

divinal†, **divinalle**†, *n.* [ME. *divinaile*, *divynaile*, < OF. *divinaille*, *devinaille*, *devinalle*, divination, a word or sign used in divination (cf. *divinal*, *devinel*, divine), < *deviner*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] Divination; a sign used in divination.

> What seye we of hem that bileeven in *divynailes*, as by flight or by noyse of briddes or of beestes, or by sort, by geomancie, by dremes, by chirkynge of dores, or crakynge of houses, by gnawynge of rattes, and suich manere wrecchednesse? *Chaucer* (ed. Gilman), Parson's Tale.

divination (div-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< F. *divination* = Pr. *divinacio* (cf. Sp. *adivinación* = Pg. *adevinhação*) = It. *divinazione* = D. *divinatie* = Dan. Sw. *divination* (in comp.), < L. *divinatio*(*n-*), the faculty of foreseeing, divination, < *divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, foresee, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] 1. The act of divining; the pretended art of foretelling by supernatural or magical means that which is future, or of discovering that which is hidden or obscure. The practice of divination is very ancient, and has played an important part in the theologies of almost all nations. The first attempt to raise divination to the dignity of a science is attributed to the Chaldeans. The innumerable forms which have been in use for thousands of years may be reduced to two classes: (1) that effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; and (2) that effected by the observation of certain dispositions and collocations of things, circumstances, and appearances, etc., as the flight of birds, the disposition of the clouds, the condition of the entrails of slaughtered animals, the falling of lots, etc.

> *Divination* hath been anciently and fitly divided into artificial and natural; whereof artificial is when the mind maketh a prediction by argument, concluding upon signs and tokens; natural is when the mind hath a presention by an internal power, without the inducement of a sign.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 203.

2. Figuratively, a sort of instinctive prevision; a presentiment and knowledge of a future event or events; conjectural presage; omen.

> There is much in their nature, much in their social position, which gives them a certain power of *divination*. And women know at first sight the characters of those with whom they converse. *Emerson*, Woman.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*: (*a*) A transaction in a criminal suit, in which one of several accusers of one and the same person was chosen as the chief prosecutor in the case, the others joining in it only as subscribers. (*b*) The speech or oration asking authority to fill such a rôle.=**Syn. 1.** *Prognostication*, etc. See *prediction*.

divinator (div′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *divinateur* = Pr. *devinador* = It. *divinatore* (cf. OF. *adivineur* = Sp. *adivinador* = Pg. *adevinhador*), < LL. *divinator*, < L. *divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] One who practises divination.

> In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass., published within a stone's throw of the university, a professed *divinator* has kept for years a large, business-like, and soberly worded advertisement of his services. *Science*, IV. 559.

divinatory (di-vin′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *divinatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *divinatorio*, < LL. **divinatorius*, < *divinator*: see *divinator*.] Pertaining to a divinator or to divination; divining.

> We have seen such places before; we have visited them in that *divinatory* glance which strays away into space for a moment over the top of a suggestive book.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 308.

divine (di-vīn′), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* [< ME. *divine*, *devine*, < OF. *divin*, *devin*, F. *divin* = Pr. *devin*, *divin* = Sp. Pg. It. *divino*, divine, < L. *divinus*, divine, inspired, prophetic, belonging to a deity, < *divus*, *dius*, a deity, prop. adj., belonging to a deity; cf. *deus*, a god, a deity: see *deity*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or proceeding from God, or a god or heathen deity: as, *divine* perfections; *divine* judgments; the *divine* honors paid to the Roman emperors; a being half human, half *divine*; *divine* oracles.

> The Soul is a Spark of Immortality, she is a *divine* Light, and the Body is but a Socket of Clay.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 21.
>
> "Know thyself," was the maxim of Thales, the old Greek realist: a maxim thought so *divine* that the ancients said it fell from heaven. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 93.
>
> Theology cannot say the laws of Nature are not *divine*; all it can say is, they are not the most important of the *divine* laws. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 22.

2. Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; sacred: as, *divine* worship; *divine* service, songs, or ascriptions.

> Ful wel sche sang the servise *divyne*.
> *Chaucer* (ed. Morris), Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 122.

3. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human.

> A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king.
> Prov. xvi. 10.
>
> Over all this weary world of ours,
> Breathe, *diviner* Air!
> *Tennyson*, The Sisters (No. 2).
>
> A snug prebendary, rejoicing in the reputation of being the *divinest* wit and wittiest divine of the age.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.
>
> He [Wesley] saw the dead in sin coming to life all around him; he passed his happy years in this *divinest* of labors. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 79.

4†. Divining; presageful; foreboding; prescient.

> Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
> Misgave him. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 845.

5. Relating to divinity or theology.

> Church history and other *divine* learning. *South*.

Divine assistance. See *assistance*.—**Divine office**, the stated service of daily prayer; the canonical hours.—**Divine right.** (*a*) *Of kings*, the doctrine that the king stands toward his people *in loco parentis*, deriving his authority, not from the consent of the governed, but directly from God. This doctrine, which in English history was especially developed under the Stuarts, though still held by some as a matter of theory, has generally ceased to have practical political significance.

> The *Divine right of kings*, independent of the wishes of the people, has been one of the most enduring and influential of superstitions, and it has even now not wholly vanished from the world. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 285.

(*b*) *Of the clergy*, a claim of divine authority for particular persons and particular forms of ecclesiastical government. An instance in the Roman Catholic Church is the still unsettled claim of the bishops to power in their several dioceses, as opposed to the papal theory that they rule mediately through the pope.—**Divine service**, the public worship of God; especially, the stated or ordinary daily and Sunday worship; in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the hours or the daily morning and evening prayer, and the celebration of the eucharist.—**Tenure by divine service**, in *Eng. law*, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants had to perform certain religious services, as to sing a specified number of masses, expend a certain sum in alms, etc.—**The divine remedy** (*divinum remedium*), the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium*, or masterwort, which was formerly highly esteemed in medicine, but seems to have few virtues except those of an aromatic stimulant.=**Syn. 2.** Holy, sacred.—**3.** Supernatural, superhuman.

II. *n.* [< ME. *divine*, *devine*, *devyn*, a soothsayer, theologian, < OF. *devin*, a soothsayer, theologian, F. *devin*, a soothsayer (cf. Sp. *adivino* = Pg. *adevinho*, a soothsayer), = It. *divino*, a soothsayer, theologian, < L. *divinus*, a soothsayer, augur, ML. a theologian, < *divinus*, adj.: see I. The last sense, 'divinity,' is directly from the adj.] 1. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian: as, a great *divine*; "the Revelation of St. John the *Divine*."

> Voltaire was still a courtier; and . . . he had as yet published little that a *divine* of the mild and generous school of Grotius and Tillotson might not read with pleasure. *Macaulay*.

2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

> It is a good *divine* that follows his own instructions.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

3†. A diviner; a prophet.

> A grete *devyn* that cleped was Calkas.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 66.
>
> And thys ther he knew by a good *deuyn*,
> Which somtyme was clerke Merlyn vnto.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5973.

4†. Divinity.

> I sauh ther bisschops bolde and bachilers of *diuyn*
> Bi-coome clerkes of a-counte.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), Prol., l. 90.

Assembly of Divines at Westminster. See *assembly*.—**Ecumenical divines.** See *ecumenical*.=**Syn. 2.** *Clergyman*, *Priest*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

divine (di-vīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divined*, ppr. *divining*. [< ME. *devinen*, *devynen*, foresee, foretell, interpret, < OF. *deviner*, F. *deviner* (cf. Sp. *adivinar* = Pg. *adevinhar*) = It. *divinare*, < L. *divinare*, foresee, foretell, divine, < *divinus*, divinely inspired, prophetic, as a soothsayer, prophet: see *divine*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To learn or make out by or as if by divination; foretell; presage.

> Why dost thou say King Richard is depos'd?
> Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
> *Divine* his downfall? *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4.
>
> Those acute and subtile spirits, in all their sagacity, can hardly *divine* who shall be saved.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 57.

2. To make out by observation or otherwise; conjecture; guess.

> She is not of us, as I *divine*.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvii. 7.
>
> The gaze of one who can *divine*
> A grief and sympathise.
> *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult.
>
> In you the heart some sweeter hints *divines*,
> And wiser, than in winter's dull despair.
> *Lowell*, Bankside, ii.

3†. To render divine; deify; consecrate; sanctify.

> She . . . seem'd of Angels race,
> Living on earth like Angel new *divinde*.
> *Spenser*, Daphnaïda, i.

=**Syn. 1.** To prognosticate, predict, prophesy.—**2.** To see through, penetrate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use or practise divination.

> They [Gipsies] mostly *divine* by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, &c., intermixed with them.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 109.

2. To afford or impart presages of the future; utter presages or prognostications.

> The prophets thereof *divine* for money. Micah iii. 11.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

> Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

4. To make a guess or conjecture: as, you have *divined* rightly.

divinely (di-vīn′li), *adv.* 1. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.

> Born from above and made *divinely* wise.
> *Cowper*, Verses from Valediction.
>
> As when a painter, poring on a face,
> *Divinely* thro' all hindrance finds the man
> Behind it. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. By the agency or influence of God: as, a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.

> In his [St. Paul's] *divinely*-inspired judgment, this kind of knowledge so far exceeds all other that none else deserves to be named with it. *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, I. xviii.

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree: as, *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

> The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men a name expressing both beauty and goodness. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.
>
> *Divinelier* imaged, clearer seen,
> With happier zeal pursued.
> *M. Arnold*, Obermann Once More, st. 75.

divinement†, (di-vīn′ment), *n.* [< OF. *devinement* = Pr. *devinamen* (cf. Sp. *adivinamiento* = It. *divinamento*; as *divine*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Divination. *North*.

divineness (di-vīn′nes), *n.* 1. Divinity; participation in the divine nature: as, the *divineness* of the Scriptures.

He seconde person in *diuinenesse* is,
Who vs assume, and bring vs to the blis
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 207.

All true work is sacred; in all work, were it but true hand-labour, there is something of *divineness*. *Carlyle.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

An earthly paragon! Behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

diviner (di-vī′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *divinour, devinour, devinor*, a soothsayer, a theologian, < OF. *devineor, devinur*, F. *devineur*, < LL. *divinator*, a soothsayer: see *divinator*.] **1.** One who professes or practises divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal hidden things, by the aid of superior beings or of supernatural means, or by the use of the divining-rod.

And wetith it wele that he is the wisest man, and the beste *devynour* that is, saf only god.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 35.

These nations . . . hearkened unto observers of times, and unto *diviners*. Deut. xviii. 14.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

A notable *diviner* of thoughts. *Locke.*

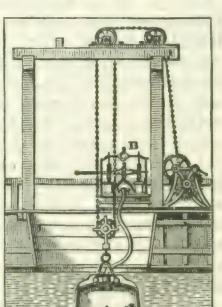
Bird-diviner†. Same as *bird-conjurer* (which see, under *conjurer*).

divineress (di-vī′nėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *devinerese*, < F. *devineresse;* fem. of *diviner*.] A female diviner or soothsayer; the priestess of an ancient oracle. [Rare.]

The *divineress* ought to have no perturbations of mind, or impure passions, at the time when she was to consult the oracle; and if she had, she was no more fit to be inspired than an instrument untuned to render an harmonious sound. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

diving-beetle (dī′ving-bē″tl), *n.* A popular name for various aquatic beetles of the family *Dytiscidæ*. They swim freely in the water, and may often be seen diving rapidly to the bottom, whence their name. See cut under *Dytiscus*.

diving-bell (dī′ving-bel), *n.* A mechanical contrivance consisting essentially of an inverted cup-shaped or bell-shaped chamber filled with air, in which persons are lowered beneath the surface of the water to perform various operations, such as examining the foundations of bridges, blasting rocks, recovering treasure from sunken vessels, etc. Diving-bells have been made of various forms, such as that of a bell, or a hollow truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller end closed and the larger one, which is placed lowermost, open. The air contained within the bell prevents it from being filled with water on submersion, so that the diver may descend in it and breathe freely, provided he is furnished with a new supply of fresh air as fast as the contained air becomes vitiated by respiration. The diving-bell is now generally made of cast-iron in the form of an oblong chest (A), open at the bottom, and with several strong convex lenses set in its upper side or roof, to admit light to the interior. It is suspended by chains from a barge or other suitable vessel, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure, in accordance with signals given by the persons within, who are supplied with fresh air injected into a flexible pipe by means of a forcing-pump (B) placed in the vessel, while the vitiated air escapes by a cock in the upper part of the bell. An improvement on this form, called the *nautilus*, enables the occupant, instead of depending upon the attendants above, as in the older forms, to raise or sink the bell, move it about at pleasure, or raise great weights with it and deposit them in any desired spot.



Diving-bell.

diving-bird, *n.* Same as *diver*[1], 1 (*b*).

diving-buck (dī′ving-buk), *n.* A book-name of the antelope *Cephalophus mergens*, translating the Dutch name *duykerbok* (which see): so called from the way in which the animal ducks or dives in the brush. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

diving-dress (dī′ving-dres), *n.* Submarine armor (which see, under *armor*).

diving-spider (dī′ving-spī″dėr), *n.* An aquatic spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which builds its nest under water, and habitually dives to reach it, carrying down bubbles of air, with which it fills its nest on the principle of the diving-bell. It is thus enabled to remain under water, though fitted only for breathing air. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

diving-stone (dī′ving-stōn), *n.* A name given to a species of jasper.

divining-rod (di-vī′ning-rod), *n.* A rod or twig used in divining; especially, a twig, generally of hazel, held in the hand and supposed by its bending downward to indicate spots where metalliferous deposits or water may be found by digging. It is usually made of two twigs of hazel, or of apple or some other fruit-tree, tied together at the top with thread, or of a naturally forked branch, and is grasped by both hands in such a way that it moves when attracted by the sought-for deposit. This method of searching for ore or water has been in use for centuries, but its efficacy is now rarely credited by intelligent persons.

Shall we have most likelihood of success if we dig from east to west, or from west to east?—or will you assist us . . . with your *divining-rod* of witches-hazel?
Scott, Antiquary, xxiii.

The *divining-rod* of reverential study.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

divining-staff (di-vī′ning-stȧf), *n.* Same as *divining-rod*.

The mitre of high priests and the *divining-staff* of soothsayers were things of envy and ambition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 695.

divinister†, *n.* [ME. *dyvynistre;* < *divine* + *-ist* + *-er*.] A diviner; a revealer of hidden things by supernatural means.

Therfore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistre*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1953.

divinity (di-vin′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *divinities* (-tiz). [< ME. *divinite, devynite*, < OF. *devinite, divinite*, F. *divinité* = Pr. *divinitat* = Sp. *divinidad* = Pg. *divindade* = It. *divinità, divinitade, divinitate*, < L. *divinita(t-)s*, divinity, < *divinus*, divine: see *divine*.] **1.** The character of being divine; deity; godhead; the nature of God; divine nature.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*cap.*] God; the Deity; the Supreme Being: generally with the definite article.

'Tis *the Divinity* that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

3. In general, a celestial being; a divine being, or one regarded as divine; a deity.

There's a *divinity* that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Prudence was the only *Divinity* which he worshipped, and the possession of virtue the only end which he proposed. *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

4. That which is divine in character or quality; a divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1.

There's such *divinity* doth hedge a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would,
Acts little of his will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

There is more *divinity*
In beauty than in majesty.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

When the Church without temporal support is able to doe her great works upon the unforc't obedience of men, it argues a *divinity* about her.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

5. The science of divine things; the science which treats of the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology: as, a system of *divinity;* a doctor of *divinity*.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

In some places the Author has been so attentive to his *Divinity* that he has neglected his Poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

One ounce of practical *divinity* is worth a painted shipload of all their reverences have imported these fifty years.
Sterne.

Children are . . . breviaries of doctrine, living bodies of *divinity*, open always and inviting their elders to peruse the characters inscribed on the lovely leaves.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 57.

Berkshire Divinity, a name sometimes given to the theological system of Edwards, Hopkins, and others, who resided in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.—**Divinity calf.** See *calf*[1].—**Divinity hall**, the name given in Scotland to a theological college, or to that department of a university in which theology is taught.—**New Divinity, New-light Divinity**, names given to the New England theology of Edwards and others, in the earlier history of its development.—**New Haven Divinity**, a popular title for a phase of modified Calvinism, deriving its name from the residence of its chief founder, N. W. Taylor (1786–1858) of Yale Theological Seminary in New Haven, Connecticut.

divinization (div″i-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *divinisation* = It. *divinizzazione;* as *divinize* + *-ation*.] The act of divinizing; deification: as, the *divinization* of pleasure. Also *divinisation*. [Rare.]

With this natural bent [toward pleasure, life, and fecundity] . . . in the Indo-European race, . . . where would they be now if it had not been for Israel, and the stern check which Israel put upon the glorification and *divinization* of this natural bent of mankind, this attractive aspect of the not ourselves?
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

divinize (div′i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divinized*, ppr. *divinizing*. [= F. *diviniser* = Sp. *divinizar* = Pg. *divinisar* = It. *divinizzare;* as *divine* + *-ize*.] To deify; render divine; regard as divine. Also *divinise*.

Man is . . . the animal transfigured and *divinized* by the Spirit. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 181.

In pagan Rome, Vice was not regarded as heinous, because the Deities whom Rome worshipped were vicious, and thus Vices themselves were *divinized*.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 168.

diviset†, *a.* [< L. *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*. Cf. *devise, v.*] Divided; loose; crumbling.

Thai [oranges] loveth lande that rare is and *divise*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

divisi (dē-vē′zē). [It., pl. of *diviso*, < L. *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide.] In *music*, separate: a direction that instruments playing from a single staff of music are to separate, one playing the upper and the other the lower notes.

divisibility (di-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *divisibilité* = Sp. *divisibilidad* = Pg. *divisibilidade* = It. *divisibilità*, < ML. **divisibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *divisibilis*, divisible: see *divisible*.] **1.** The capacity of being divided or separated into parts. —**2.** In *arith.*, the capacity of being exactly divided—that is, divided without remainder.—**Infinite divisibility**, the character of being divisible into parts which are also divisible, and so on ad infinitum. As applied to matter, the term implies properly that any portion of matter may, by the exercise of sufficient force, be separated into parts. After the general acceptance of the Daltonian theory of atoms, the term *infinite divisibility of matter* was long retained with the meaning of the infinite divisibility of space.

The geometricians (you know) teach the *divisibility* of quantity *in infinitum*, or without stop, to be mathematically demonstrable. *Boyle*, Things above Reason.

I said at first that *infinite divisibility of matter* was the doctrine now in vogue amongst the learned, but upon second thoughts I believe I have misrepresented them, and the mistake arose from want of distinguishing between *infinite* and indefinite *divisibility*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. iii. § 12.

divisible (di-viz′i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *divisible* = Sp. *divisible* = Pg. *divisivel* = It. *divisibile*, < LL. *divisibilis*, divisible, < L. *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; consisting of separable parts or elements: as, a line is *divisible* into an infinite number of points.

The outermost layer of the body is a dense chitinous cuticula, usually *divisible* into several layers.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 546.

2. In *arith.*, capable of division without remainder: as, 100 is *divisible* by 10.

II. *n.* That which is susceptible of division.

The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or indivisibles, is a question which must be rank'd with the indissolvables. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

divisibleness (di-viz′i-bl-nes), *n.* Divisibility; capability of being divided.

The *divisibleness* of nitre into fixed and volatile parts.
Boyle, Works, I. 376.

divisibly (di-viz′i-bli), *adv.* In a divisible manner.

Besides body, which is impenetrably and *divisibly* extended, there is in nature another substance . . . which doth not consist of parts separable from one another.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 834.

★**division** (di-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *divisioun, devisioun*, < OF. *devision, division*, F. *division* = Pr. *devision, devezio* = Sp. *división* = Pg. *divisão* = It. *divisione* = D. *divisie* = G. Dan. Sw. *division*, < L. *divisio(n-)*, division, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] **1.** The act of dividing or separating into parts, portions, or shares: as, the *division* of a word (as by means of a hyphen at the end of a line); the *division* of labor; the *division* of profits.

I'll make *division* of my present with you:
Hold, there is half my coffer. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) [L. *divisio(n-)*, tr. of Gr. διαίρεσις.] In *logic*, the enumeration and naming of the parts of a whole; especially, the enumeration of the species of a genus. The latter is also distinguished as *logical division*. *Division* is mainly distinguished from *classification* in that the latter is a modern word, and supposes minute observation of the facts, while the former, as an Aristotelian term, denotes a much ruder proceeding, based on ordinary knowledge, and undertaken at the outset of the study of the genus divided. One of the distinctive doctrines of the Ramist school of logicians was that all division should proceed by dichotomy.

Division is a dividyng of that whiche is more commune into those whiche are lesse commune. As a definicion therefore dooeth declare what a thing is, so the *division* sheweth how many thinges are conteined in the same.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Division is the parting or dividing of a word or thing that is more generall, unto other words or things lesse generall. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), ii. 3.

(*b*) In *her.*, the separating of the field by lines in the direction of the bend, the bar, etc. (called *division bendwise,*

barwise, etc.), also for the purpose of impaling two shields together, or in quartering. (*c*) The separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote. This is effected in the British House of Commons by the passing of the affirmative and negative sides into separate lobbies, to be counted by tellers; in American legislatures, by their rising alternately, or, as is frequently done in the House of Representatives, by passing between tellers standing in front of the Speaker's desk. In the British House of Commons the usual method of voting on any contested measure is by division; in the United States, by ayes and noes, or affirmative and negative answers on a call of the roll.

The motion passed without a *division*. *Macaulay.*

2. In *math.*: (*a*) The operation inverse to multiplication; the finding of a quantity, the quotient, which, multiplied by a given quantity, the divisor, gives another given quantity, the dividend. In elementary arithmetic division is often defined as, for example, "the partition of a greater summe by a lesser" (*Recorde*, 1540); but such a definition applies only when the quotient is an abstract number and an integer. Division is denoted by various signs. Thus, *a* divided by *b* may be written in any of the following ways:

$$a \div b, \quad \frac{a}{b}, \quad a/b, \quad a:b, \quad ab^{-1}.$$

Where multiplication is not commutative (that is, where xy is not generally equal to yx) there are two kinds of division; for if $xy = z$, x may be regarded as the quotient of z divided by y, or y as the quotient of z divided by x. These two kinds of division are denoted as follows:

$$xy \div y = x, \quad \frac{xy}{x} = y, \quad xy/y = x, \quad xy:y = x, \quad x^{-1}(xy) = y.$$

Division is one of the fundamental operations in arithmetic, common algebra, and quaternions; but in other forms of algebra it generally gives an indeterminate quotient, and so loses its importance. (*b*) A rule or method for ascertaining the quotient of a divisor into a dividend: as, long *division*. (*c*) A section; the separation of a geometrical figure into two parts.—**3.** The state of being divided; separation of parts: as, an army weakened by *division*; *divisions* among Christians.

Hate is of all things the mightiest divider; nay, is *division* itself. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 21.

4. That which divides or separates; a dividing line, partition, or mark of separation; any sign or cause of separation or distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. Ex. viii. 23.

5. A part separated or distinguished in any way from the rest; a minor part or aggregate; a distinct portion: as, the *divisions* of an orange; a *division* of mankind or of a country; the *divisions* of a book or of a discourse.

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can. *Swift.*

Specifically—(*a*) A definite part of an army or of a fleet, consisting of a certain number of brigades or of vessels under a single commander.

For his *divisions*, as the times do brawl,
Are in three heads. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

(*b*) A part of a ship's company set apart for a certain service in action. Those who serve at the guns are classed as the *first*, *second*, *third*, and *fourth divisions*; the *powder division* provide the guns with ammunition; the *master's division* steer the ship and work the sails; and the *engineer's division* manage the engines and the boilers. (*c*) A geographical military command, consisting of two or more departments. Thus, the Military Eastern Division consists of the department of the East, the department of the Gulf, and the Panama Canal Zone; the Central Division, of the Lakes, the Missouri, and Texas. In the military organization of the United States there are at present 4 divisions, viz.: the Eastern, Central, Western, and Philippines divisions, which embrace 10 departments, the Panama Canal Zone, and military reservations. See *department*. (*d*) In *nat. hist.*: (1) In zoölogical classification, any group of species forming a part of a larger group: in entomology, sometimes specifically applied to a group smaller than a suborder and larger than a family, as the division *Gymnocerata* of the *Heteroptera*. A *section* may be equivalent in value to a division, or a group subordinate to it; a *series* is a division in which the minor groups show a regular gradation in structure. (2) In botanical classification, one of the higher grades in the sequence of groups, equivalent to *subkingdom* or *series*, as the phænogamous and cryptogamous *divisions* of plants. It is also often used as subordinate to *class*, as the polypetalous, apetalous, etc., *divisions* of dicotyledonous plants. By some authors it has been used to designate a grade between *tribe* and *family*.

6. The state of being divided in sentiment or interest; disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a *division* among the people. John vii. 43.

Betwixt these two
Division smoulders hidden.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb,
Are they not sign and symbol of thy *division* from Him?
Tennyson, The Higher Pantheism.

7. In *music*, a rapid and florid melodic passage or phrase, usually intended to be sung at one breath to a single syllable: so called because originally conceived as the elaboration of a phrase of long tones by the division of each into several short ones. It was common in the music of the eighteenth century.

Sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division*, to her lute.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Music, advance thee on thy golden wing,
And dance *division* from sweet string to string.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

Now that the manager has monopolized the Opera-house, haven't we the signors and signoras calling here, sliding their smooth semibreves, and gargling glib *divisions* in their outlandish throats?
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

8. The precise statement of the points at issue in any dispute. [Rare.]

The *devision* is an openyng of thynges wherein we agree and rest upon, and wherein we stick and stand in travers, shewing what we have to saie in our owne behalfe.
Sir T. Wilson, Rhetoric (1553).

9. See the extracts.

At the University of Cambridge, England, each of the three terms is divided into two parts. *Division* is the time when this partition is made.
B. H. Hall, College Words.

The terms are still further divided, each into two parts; and, after *division* in the Michaelmas and Lent terms, a student who can assign a good plea for absence to the College authorities may go down and take holiday for the rest of the time. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 87.

Accidental division, a division of a subject according to its accidents: as, good things are, according to Aristotle, either qualities of mind, qualities of body, or accidents of fortune.—**Centesimal division.** See *centesimal*.—**Complementary division**, a method of division given by Boëthius. The smallest round number larger than the divisor is used, and also the complement of the divisor, or the remainder after subtracting it from the round number. The first figure of the quotient is set down, from the dividend is subtracted the product of this by the round number, and to the remainder is added the product of the same figure of the quotient by the complement of the divisor. The sum is treated as a new dividend.—**Complex** or **compound division**, the division of a complex or compound number either by a number of the same sort or by an abstract number, as the division of 3 days 13 hours 17 minutes by 1 day 18 hours 28 minutes 36 seconds, or by 7.—**Direct division.** (*a*) Division not complementary. (*b*) A rule for dividing one number by another, so as to obtain the entire period of the circulating decimal of the quotient. Both dividend and divisor are multiplied by the same number so as to make the last significant figure of the divisor 9. By striking off from the divisor so multiplied the 9, together with any ciphers which may follow it, and increasing the truncated remnant by 1, a number is obtained called the current multiplier. The last figure of the multiplied dividend is now struck off, multiplied by the current multiplier, and the product added to the truncated dividend. The sum is treated as a new dividend; and this process is continued until the dividends begin to repeat themselves. The successive figures struck off from the dividend from last to first are now written down from left to right as a whole number, and subtracted from the circulating part of the same figures repeated indefinitely into the decimal places. The remainder, after shifting the decimal point as many places to the left as there were zeros struck off from the divisor along with the 9, is the quotient sought.—**Division by circulating decimals**, a method of dividing by means of a table of circulating decimals.—**Division by factors**, the process of dividing successively by factors of the divisor.—**Division by logarithms**, a method of dividing based on the fact that the logarithm of the quotient is the logarithm of the dividend diminished by the logarithm of the divisor.—**Division of a ratio**, the reduction of a proportion from $a:b = c:d$ to $b - a:a = d - c:c$.—**Division of labor**, in *polit. econ.*, the dividing up of a process or an employment into particular parts, so that each person employed can devote himself wholly to one section of the process.—**Division of the question**, in a legislative body, the division of a complex proposition or motion into distinct propositions, in order that each may be considered and voted upon separately: a course resorted to, upon motion or demand, when any of the members favor parts but not the whole of the measure. The presiding officer usually has the power of deciding whether such division is admissible.—**Division viol.** See *viol.*—**General of division.** See *general, n.*—**Golden division**†, arithmetical division not complementary.—**Harmonic division of a line.** See *harmonic*.—**Iron division**†. Same as *complementary division*.—**Logical division**, any division not a partition, being either a nominal, substantial, or accidental division.—**Long division**, the common modern method of arithmetical division when the divisor is a number larger than 10. The greatest number of times that the divisor is contained in the first figures of the dividend, beginning with the left (a sufficient number being taken to make a number greater than the divisor), is set down to the right of the dividend, as the first figure of the quotient; the divisor is then multiplied by this quotient, and the product is subtracted from the left-hand part of the dividend; to the remainder the next figure to the right in the dividend is then annexed, and the number thus formed is treated as a new dividend; and so on. The same method is extended in algebra to the division of polynomials in general. The rule is of Italian origin. See *scratch division*.—**Nominal division**, an enumeration of the different senses of an equivocal word or expression; a distinction.—**Partible division**, the mental division of a whole into its parts, as of the English nation into sovereign, lords, and commons; partition.—**Real division**, a division relating to facts, not a mere distinction between different meanings of a word, embracing substantial, partible, and accidental division; the explication of a whole by its parts.—**Scratch division**, the ordinary method of division before long division came into general use, late in the seventeenth century. The products were not set down at all, but only the remainders. The divisor was set down under the dividend; the first figure of the quotient was then set down and was multiplied by the first figure of the divisor and the remainder was set down over the corresponding figures of the dividend, which were immediately canceled, together with the first figure of the divisor. This process having been repeated until the whole divisor had been canceled, the latter was written down again one place further to the right, the second figure of the quotient was set down, and the whole proceeding repeated until a remainder was obtained less than the divisor. The following shows the successive stages of the division of 351 by 13:

```
                          2    2
      1   19  19  19  19  19   19
351 ( 351 (2 351 (2 351 (2 351 (27 351 (27
13    13    13    133   133   133
                  1     1     1
```

The rule was derived from Arabian writers.—**Short division**, a process of division practised with a divisor not larger than 10, in which the quotient is set down directly, being written from left to right, usually below a line under the dividend, without auxiliary figures.—**Substantial division**, or **division per se**, the division of a genus into its species.—**To run division**†, in *music*, to make florid variations on a theme.

Running division on the panting air.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

He could not *run division* with more art
Upon his quaking instrument than she,
The nightingale, did with her various notes
Reply to. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

She launches out into descriptions of christenings, *runs divisions* upon a head-dress. *Addison*, Lady Orators.

=**Syn. 1.** Demarcation, apportionment, allotment, distribution.—**5.** *Section*, *Portion*, etc. (see *part, n.*), compartment, class, head, category, detachment.—**6.** Disagreement, breach, rupture, alienation.

divisional (di-vizh′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *division* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or serving for division; noting or making division: as, a *divisional* line. Also *divisionary*.—**2.** Belonging to a division, as of an army, or to a district constituting a division for any purpose; having to do with a division: as, a *divisional* general (that is, a general of division in the French service); a *divisional* surgeon of police.

Stern soldier as Davoust was, the correspondence shows him to have been on friendly, if not indeed affectionate, terms with his *divisional* generals.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 202.

Divisional bonds. See *bond*[1].

divisionary (di-vizh′ọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *division* + *-ary*[1].] Same as *divisional*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*

divisioner† (di-vizh′ọn-ėr), *n.* One who divides.

division-mark (di-vizh′ọn-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a horizontal curve inclosing a numeral which is placed over or under notes that are to be performed in a rhythm at variance with the general rhythm of the piece. The numeral indicates the desired rhythm. See *triplet*, *quintole*, *sextolet*, etc.

division-plate (di-vizh′ọn-plāt), *n.* In a gear-cutting lathe, a disk or wheel perforated with circular systems of holes, representing the divisions of a circumference into a certain number of parts.

divisive (di-vī′siv), *a.* [= F. *divisif* = Pr. *diviziu* = Sp. Pg. It. *divisivo*, < L. as if **divisivus*, < *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] **1.** Forming or expressing division or distribution.

Those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, . . . &c.
J. Mede, On Daniel, p. 12.

2. Creating division or discord: as, *divisive* courses.

In this discharge of the trust put upon us by God, we would not be looked upon as sowers of sedition, or broachers of national and *divisive* motions.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

There is nothing so fundamentally *divisive* as superficial misunderstanding. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 198.

Divisive descent. See *descent*, 13.—**Divisive difference.** Same as *specific difference* (which see, under *difference*).—**Divisive members**, the parts which come into view by the division of a whole.—**Divisive method**, Galen's method of treating a subject by successive definitions and divisions: otherwise called the *definitive method*.

divisively (di-vī′siv-li), *adv.* In a divisive manner; by division. *Hooker.*

divisiveness (di-vī′siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being divisive; tendency to split up or separate into units.

So invincible is man's tendency to unite with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 1.

★**divisor** (di-vī′zọr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *divisor*, < F. *diviseur* = Sp. Pg. *divisor* = It. *divisore*, < L. *divisor*, a divider, distributor, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] In *arith.*: (*a*) A number or quantity by which another number or quantity (the dividend) is divided. (*b*) A number which, multiplied by an integer quotient, gives another number of which it is said to be a divisor.—**Common divisor**, or *common measure*, in *math.*, a number or quantity that divides each of two or more numbers or quantities without leaving

a remainder.—**Cyclotomic divisor,** a divisor of a cyclotomic function.—**Divisor of a form,** in *arith.*, a whole number which exactly divides some number of the given form.—**Intrinsic** (opposed to **extrinsic**) **divisor,** a cyclotomic divisor which at the same time divides the index of the congruence.—**Method of divisors,** a method for finding the commensurable roots of an equation by first rendering them integral and then searching for them among the factors of the absolute term.—**Theory of divisors,** that part of the theory of numbers which relates to the divisibility of numbers, embracing the greater part of the subject.

divisural (di-viz'ū-ral), *a.* [< **divisure* (< L. *divisura*, a division, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide) + *-al.*] Divisional: in *bot.*, applied to the median line of the teeth of mosses, along which splitting occurs.

divorce (di-vōrs'), *n.* [< ME. *divorse, devorse,* < OF. *divorce*, F. *divorce* = Pr. *divorsi* = Sp. Pg. *divorcio* = It. *divorzio,* < L. *divortium*, a separation, divorce, < *divortere, divertere*, separate: see *divert.*] **1.** A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage. In its strictest application the term means a judicial decree or legislative act absolutely terminating or nullifying a marriage, more specifically called *divorce a vinculo matrimonii.* It is often used, however, to signify a judicial separation, or termination of cohabitation, more specifically called a *limited divorce*, or a *divorce a mensa et thoro* (from bed and board); and it is sometimes also used more broadly still of a judicial decree that a supposed marriage never had a valid existence, as in case of fraud or incapacity.

A bill of *divorce* I'll gar write for him;
A mair better lord I'll get for thee.
Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

Hence—**2.** Complete separation; absolute disjunction; abrogation of any close relation: as, to make *divorce* between soul and body; the *divorce* of church and state.

Never may ill office, or fell jealousy, . . .
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make *divorce* of their incorporate league.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

And as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heaven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

3. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

divorce (di-vōrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divorced*, ppr. *divorcing.* [= F. *divorcer* = Sp. Pg. *divorciar* = It. *divorziare,* < ML. *divortiare*, divorce; from the noun.] **1.** To dissolve the marriage contract between by process of law; release legally from the marriage tie; release by legal process from sustaining the relation or performing the duties of husband or wife: absolutely or with *from* in this and the following senses. See *divorce, n.*, 1.

She was *divorc'd,*
And the late marriage made of none effect.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Hence—**2.** To release or sever from any close connection; force asunder.

Sabbath rites
Have dwindled into unrespected forms,
And knees and hassocks are well-nigh *divorc'd.*
Cowper, The Task, i. 748.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
For every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Sin—sin everywhere, and the sorrow that never can be *divorced from* sin. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xx.

3. To take away; put away. [Rare.]

Nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

divorceable (di-vōr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-able.*] That can be divorced. Also *divorcible.*

If therefore the mind cannot have that due society by marriage that it may reasonably and humanly desire, it can be no human society, and so not without reason *divorcible.* *Milton*, Colasterion.

divorcement (di-vōrs'ment), *n.* [< *divorce* + *-ment.*] The act or process of divorcing; divorce.

Let him write her a bill of *divorcement.* Deut. xxiv. 1.

Now haud your tongue, my daughter dear,
Leave off your weeping, let it be;
For Jamie's *divorcement* I'll send over;
Far better lord I'll provide for thee.
Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 288).

divorcer (di-vōr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which produces a divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond*, Cypress Grove.

divorcible (di-vōr'si-bl), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-ible.*] Same as *divorceable.*

divorcive (di-vōr'siv), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-ive.*] Having power to divorce.

All the *divorcive* engines in heaven and earth.
★ *Milton*, Divorce, i. 8.

divot (div'ot), *n.* [Sc. and North. E., also written *divet*, and *diffat* and in different form *dowatt;* origin obscure.] A piece of turf; a square sod, of a kind used to cover roofs, build outhouses, etc.

The old shepherd was sitting on his *divot*-seat without the door mending a shoe. *Hogg*, Brownie, ii. 153.

Fail and divot. See *fail*[2].

divoto (dē-vō'tō), *a.* [It., < L. *devotus*, devout: see *devout*, and *devote, a.*] In *music*, devout; grave; solemn.

divot-spade (div'ot-spād), *n.* A spade for cutting divots or sods, having a semicircular blade, like a chopping-knife, and a long wooden handle with a crutch-head.

divulgate (di-vul'gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *divulgatus*, pp. of *divulgare*, make common, divulge: see *divulge.*] To spread abroad; publish. [Rare.]

It were very perillous to *dyvulgate* that noble scyence to commune people, not lerned in lyberall sciences and philosophy. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iv.

divulgate† (di-vul'gāt), *a.* [< L. *divulgatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Published.

Pacience and sufferaunce, by which the fayth was *dyvulgate* and spred almost thorowe the worlde in litel while. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 110.

divulgation (div-ul-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *divulgation* = Sp. *divulgación* = Pg. *divulgação* = It. *divulgazione,* < LL. *divulgatio(n-)*, < L. *divulgare*, pp. *divulgatus*, make common: see *divulge.*] The act of spreading abroad or publishing. [Rare.]

Secrecy hath no lesse use then *divulgation.*
Bp. Hall, Lazarus Raised.

divulgatory (di-vul'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *divulgate* + *-ory.*] Publishing; making known. [Rare.]

Nothing really is so self-publishing, so *divulgatory*, as thought. *Emerson*, Speech, Free Religious Association.

divulge (di-vulj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divulged*, ppr. *divulging.* [= F. *divulguer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *divulgar* = It. *divulgare,* < L. *divulgare*, make common, spread among the people, publish, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vulgare*, make public, < *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make public; send or scatter abroad; publish. [Obsolete or archaic in the general sense.]

Of the benefite and commodity wherof there was a book *divulged* in Print not many years since.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 82.

After this the Queen commanded another Proclamation to be *divulged.* *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

Specifically—**2.** To tell or make known, as something before private or secret; reveal; disclose; declare openly.

His fate makes table talk, *divulg'd* with scorn,
And he, a jest, into his grave is borne.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 218.

It would be endless to describe the different sensations of both families, when I *divulged* the news of our misfortune. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

3†. To declare by a public act; proclaim.

God . . . marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven.
Milton, P. R., iii. 62.

4†. To impart, as a gift or faculty; confer generally.

Think the same vouchsafed
To cattle and each beast; which would not be
To them made common, and *divulg'd.*
Milton, P. L., viii. 583.

=**Syn. 2.** To let out, disclose, betray, impart, communicate.

II.† *intrans.* To become public; be made known; become visible.

To keep it [disease] from *divulging*, let it feed
Even on the pith of life. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

divulgement (di-vulj'ment), *n.* [= It. *divulgamento;* as *divulge* + *-ment.*] The act of divulging. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

divulgence (di-vul'jens), *n.* [< *divulge* + *-ence.*] A making known; a divulging; revelation. [Rare.]

The Chancellor, in particular, was highly incensed at the *divulgence* of his threat to throw himself into the arms of France in the event of his advances being rejected by England. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 244.

divulger (di-vul'jėr), *n.* One who or that which divulges or reveals.

We find that false priest Watson and arch traitor Percy to have been the first devisers and *divulgers* of this scandalous report. *State Trials*, Gunpowder Plot, an. 1606.

divulse† (di-vuls'), *v. t.* [< L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear asunder: see *divel*[2].] To pull or tear apart or away; rend.

Vaines, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not?
Burst and *divul'st* with anguish of my griefe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

divulsion (di-vul'shon), *n.* [= F. *divulsion* = Pg. *divulsão* = It. *divulsione,* < L. *divulsio(n-)*, a tearing asunder, < *divellere*, pp. *divulsus*, tear asunder: see *divel*[2].] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder; violent separation.

Water and massy bodies move to the centre of the earth; but rather than to suffer a *divulsion* in the continuance of nature, they will move upwards.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 265.

The *divulsion* of a good handful of hair. *Landor.*

On the *divulsion* of Belgium from Holland, in 1831, the treaty of separation again provided for the free navigation of this river [the Scheldt].
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 58.

divulsive† (di-vul'siv), *a.* [< L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart (see *divel*[2]), + *-ive.*] Tending to pull or tear asunder; rending. *Bp. Hall.*

divulsor (di-vul'sor), *n.* [NL., < L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart: see *divel*[2].] In *surg.*, an instrument for the forcible dilatation of a passage.

diwan (di-wan'), *n.* Same as *divan.*

diwani (di-wan'i), *n.* Same as *dewani.*

dizain† (di-zān'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dizayne;* < F. *dizain*, < *dix*, ten, < L. *decem* = E. *ten.*] A poem of one or more stanzas, each of ten lines.

Strephon again began this *dizain.*
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 217.

The Assoile at large moralized, in three *Dizaynes.*
Puttenham, Partheniades.

dize (dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dized*, ppr. *dizing.* [E. dial., also *dise:* see *dizen.*] To dizen (in def. 1). [Prov. Eng.]

dizen (diz'n or dī'zn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disen, dysyn;* not found in ME., but appar. ult. < AS. **dise*, E. dial. **dizen, dyson* (= LG. *diesse*), the bunch of flax on a distaff, whence in comp. AS. *disstæf, distæf*, distaff: see *distaff.* Cf. *bedizen.*] **1.** To dress with flax for spinning, as a distaff.

I *dysyn* a distaffe, I put the flax upon it to spin.
Palsgrave.

2. To dress with clothes; attire; deck; bedizen.

Come, Doll, Doll, *dizen* me.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6.

Like a tragedy queen he has *dizen'd* her out.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 67.

dizz† (diz), *v. t.* [Developed from *dizzy.*] To astonish; puzzle; make dizzy.

Now he [Rozinante] is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables, which are ever approached but never entered. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

dizzard† (diz'ärd), *n.* [Also written *dizard, disard;* < *dizzy*, foolish, + *-ard.* Cf. *dotard.*] A blockhead.

How many poor scholars have lost their wits, or become *dizards!* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 188.

He that cannot personate the wise-man well amongst wizards, let him learn to play the fool amongst *dizzards.*
Campion, Chapman, and Beaumont, Mask of the Middle [Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

dizzardly† (diz'ärd-li), *a.* [< *dizzard* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dizzard or blockhead.

Where's this prating asse, this *dizzardly* foole?
R. Wilson, Cobbler's Prophecy, sig. A, 4.

dizzen (diz'n), *n.* [Sc. var. of *dozen.*] A dozen; specifically, a dozen cuts of yarn. [Scotch.]

A country girl at her wheel,
Her *dizzen*'s done, she's unco weel.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

dizzily (diz'i-li), *adv.* In a dizzy or giddy ★manner.

dizziness (diz'i-nes), *n.* [< *dizzy* + *-ness.*] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

dizzue (diz'ū), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dizzued*, ppr. *dizzuing.* [E. dial. (Corn.).] To break down or mine away the "country" on one side of a small and rich lode, so that this may afterward be taken down clean and free from waste. Also spelled *dissue*, and occasionally *dzhu.* *Pryce.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

dizzy (diz'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dizzie;* < ME. *dysy, dysi, desi, dusy, dusi,* < AS. *dysig, dyseg*, foolish, stupid (also as a noun, foolishness, stupidity), = MD. *duysigh, deusigh*, foolish, stupid, giddy, = Fries. *düsig* = MLG. *dusich*, foolish, stupid, LG. *düsig, dösig* (> G. dial. *düsig*), giddy; also in comp., AS. **dysiglīc, dyselīc, dyslīc*, foolish, stupid, = D. *duizelig* = LG. *duselig, dusselig, düselig*, > G. (chiefly dial.) *duselig, dusselig, düselig, düselicht, düslig, duslicht*, giddy; with suffix *-līc*, LG. *-lig*, G. *-lich*, partly accom. in LG. and G. to *-ig* (as if < **dusel* + *-ig*), whence the later noun, LG. *dusel*, > G. *dusel, dussel*, giddiness, vertigo (> MD. *duyselen*, D. *duizelen* = LG. *düseln, dusseln*, > G. *duseln*,

dusseln, be giddy), < **dus*, **dūs* (prob. connected with MHG. *tōre*, *tōr*, G. *thor*, *tor*, a fool), which may be regarded as a contr. of **dwas*, AS. *dwæs* = MD. *dwaes*, D. *dwaas*, foolish. The Dan. *dösig*, drowsy, belongs rather to the root of *doze*: see *doze* and *daze*. The sense of 'giddy' is not found before mod. E., and the word is scarcely found at all in later ME. Hence *dizzy*, *v.*, and *dizzard*.] **1†.** Foolish; stupid.

Than waxes his hert hard and hevy,
And his head feble and *dysy*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 770.

Ase *dusie* men and adoted doth. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 222.

2. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

'Tis looking downward makes one *dizzy*.
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence.

3. Causing giddiness: as, a *dizzy* height.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

So, with painful steps we climb
Up the *dizzy* ways of time.
Whittier, My Dream.

4. Arising from or caused by giddiness.

A *dizzy* mist of darkness swims around. *Pitt.*

5. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain,
Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost?
Milton, P. R., ii. 420.

dizzy (diz'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dizzied*, ppr. *dizzying*. [< ME. **dysien*, *desien*, < AS. *dysigian*, *dysegian*, *dysigan*, *dysian*, be foolish, act or talk foolishly (= OFries. *dusia*, be dizzy); from the adj.] **I.†** *intrans.* To be foolish; act foolishly.

II. *trans.* To make giddy; confuse.

If the jangling of thy bells had not *dizzied* thy understanding. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, ii.

Merrily, merrily whirled the wheels of the *dizzying* dances
Under the orchard-trees and down the path to the meadows. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

djebel, *n.* See *jebel*.

djereed, djerrid, *n.* See *jereed*, *jerrid*.

djiggetai, *n.* See *dziggetai*.

djinn, djinnee. See *jinn*, *jinnee*.

djolan (jō'lan), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of the year-bird, *Buceros plicatus*, a hornbill with a white tail and a plicated membrane at the base of the beak, inhabiting the Sunda islands, Malacca, etc.

D-link (dē'link), *n.* In *mining*, a flat iron bar suspended by chains in a shaft so that it may be raised or lowered at pleasure, and used to support a man engaged in making repairs or changes in the pit-work. The man sits on the bar, and is supported in part by a strap which goes round his body under the arms.

D. M. In *music*, an abbreviation of *destra mano* (which see).

D. M., D. Mus. Abbreviations of *Doctor of Music*.

do[1] (dö), *v.*; pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *doest* or *dost* (you *do*), 3 *does*, *doeth*, or *doth*, pl. *do*; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing*. The forms *doth* and *dost* are confined almost entirely to the auxiliary use; *doeth* and *doest* are never auxiliary. [(*a*) Inf. *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*, *dooe*, archaically *don*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*; 2 *dost*, *doest*, early mod. E. also *doost*; 3 *does*, early mod. E. also *dooes*, *do's*; *doth*, *doeth*, early mod. E. also *dooth*), < ME. *do*, *doo*, with inf. suffix *don*, *doon*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *dost*, *dest*, 3 *doth*, *deth*, pl. *do*, *don*, *doon*, earlier *doth*), < AS. *dōn* (pres. ind. 1 *dō*, 2 *dēst*, 3 *dēth*, pl. *dōth*) = OS. *dōn*, *duon*, *duan*, *dōan* = OFries. *dua* = D. *doen* = MLG. LG. *dōn* = OHG. *tōn*, *tuon*, *tuan*, *tuen*, *tōan*, MHG. *tuon*, G. *tun*, *thun* (not in Scand. or Goth. except as in pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, subj. *-dēdjau*, = Icel. *-dha*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-de* = Dan. *-de* = AS. *-de*, E. *-d*, *-ed*: see *-ed*[1]); (*b*) pret. *did* (2d pers. sing. *didst*, *didest*, *diddest*), < ME. *did*, *dyd*, *dide*, *dyde*, *dede*, *dude*, pl. *dide*, *diden*, *dyden*, *deden*, *duden*, < AS. *dide*, *dyde*, pl. *didon*, *dydon* = OS. *deda*, pl. *dedun*, *dadun* = OFries. *dede*, pl. *deden* = D. *deed* = MLG. LG. *dede*, pl. *deden* = OHG. *teta*, pl. (3) *tātun*, MHG. *tete*, *tate*, pl. *taten*, G. *tat*, *that*, pl. *taten*, *thaten* (in Scand. and Goth. only as pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, pl. (3) *-dēdun*: see above): this pret. form being a reduplication of the present stem (cf. the reduplicated forms of the present in Gr. and Skt.), and the only form in mod. Teut. which retains visible traces of that method of indicating past time (this pret. *did*, used in the earliest Teut. as a suffix to form the pret. of verbs then formed, became reduced in Goth. to *-da*, in AS. to *-de*, in E. to *-d*, usually treated as *-ed*, with the preceding stem-vowel: see *-ed*[1]); (*c*) pp. *done*, < ME. *don*, *doon*, or *i-don*, *y-don*, often without the suffix *do*, *doo*, *i-do*, *y-do*, < AS. *gedōn* = OS. *dōn*, *duan*, *dān* = OFries. *dēn*, *dān* = D. *gedaan* = MLG. *gedān*, LG. *daan* = OHG. *tān*, MHG. *getan*, G. *getan*, *gethan*; (*d*) ppr. *doing*, < ME. *doinge*, earlier *doende*, *doande*, < AS. *dōnde* = OS. OFries. **duand* (not found) = OHG. *tuont*, MHG. *tuend*, G. *tuend*, *thuend*: a widely extended Indo-European root, 'do, make, put,' = L. *-dere*, put, in comp. *abdere*, put away (see *abditive*), *condere*, put together, put up (see *condite*, *condiment*), *abs-condere*, put away, hide (see *abscond*), *indere*, put upon, impose, *subdere*, put under, substitute (see *subdititious*), *credere*, trust (see *credit*) (the L. verb being merged in form and sense with *dare*, in comp. *-dere*, give: see *date*[1]), = Gr. √ **θε*, **θη*, in reduplicated pres. *τιθέναι*, ind. *τίθημι*, put, place, *θέμα*, a thing laid down, a proposition, theme, *θέσις*, a putting, position, thesis, *θήκη*, a case, etc. (see *theme*, *thesis*, *theca*, *antithesis*, etc.), = OBulg. *děti*, *dějati* = Slov. *dyati*, put, lay, say, etc. (being widely developed in the Slav. tongues), = Lith. *deti* = Lett. *dēt*, put, lay, = OPers. √ *dā* = Skt. √ *dhā* (pres. *dadhāmi*), put, lay. The orig. sense 'put' appears especially in the compounds, originally contractions, of *do* with a following adverb, namely, *don* (< *do on*), *doff* (< *do off*), *dout* (< *do out*), *dup* (< *do up*). Peculiar inf. forms, consisting of *do* combined with the prepositional sign, appear as nouns in *ado* and *to-do*. Deriv. *deed*, *doom*, *deem*, *-dom*, etc. Cf. *do*[2]. The uses of *do*, as a verb expressing almost any kind of activity, are so various, and are involved in so many idiomatic constructions, that a complete discrimination and exhibition of them in strict sequence is impossible, the coloring of the verb being largely due to its context.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put; place; lay. [The use of the word in this sense is now obsolete, except in combination with certain adverbs in some idiomatic phrases, as *do away*, *do away with*, *do up*. (See phrases below.) In composition it appears in the existing words *don* (*do on*) and *doff* (*do off*), and in the obsolete words *dout* (*do out*) and *dup* (*do up*). All the examples given show obsolete uses except the fourth and last: *do to death* has held its ground in literature as an archaic expression.]

He hit [the body] wolde *do* in golde.
Eleven Thousand Virgins (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall), l. 154.

To Crist
That *don* was *on* the tre. *Sir Tristrem*, i. 36.

The gode erle of Warwik was *don* to the suerd [sword].
Langtoft's Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 47.

He *dude* to deth deliuerli flue gode knigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3427.

And for he wald tell no resoun,
He was *done* in depe dungeoun,
And thore he lay in mirknes grete.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

In that place ther be *done*
Holy bones mony on.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 116.

Lady Maisry *did on* her green mantle,
Took her purse in her hand.
Chil Ether (Child's Ballads, IV. 300).

Who should *do* the duke to death?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. To perform; execute; achieve; carry out; effect by action or exertion; bring to pass by procedure of any kind: as, he has nothing to *do*; to *do* a man's work; to *do* errands; to *do* good.

This Josaphathe was Kyng of that Contree, and was converted by an Heremyte, that was a worthi man, and *dide* moche gode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

"Certeyn," quod she, "I will gladly *do* your counsell."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 8.

And Ther fast by ys the Place wher kyng David *dyd* penaunce. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.

Six days shalt thou labour and *do* all thy work. Ex. xx. 9.

A miracle is, in the nature of it, somewhat *done* for the conversion of infidels; it is a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

Take this one rule of life and you never will rue it—
'Tis but *do* your own duty and hold your own tongue.
Lowell, Blondel.

It is more shameful to *do* a wrong than to receive a wrong. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. To treat or act in regard to (an object) so as to perform or effect the action required by the nature of the case: as, to *do* (transact) business with one; to *do* (dress) the hair; to *do* (cook) the meat thoroughly; to *do* (visit and see the sights of) a country; *do* (trim) my beard first; be sure and *do* (make) the shoes first; to *do* (work out) a problem in arithmetic. In this use, *do* is the most comprehensive of verbs, as it may assert any kind of action.

Many of them will, as soone as the Sunne riseth, light from their horses, turning themselues to the South, and will lay their gownes before them, with their swords & beads, and so standing vpright *doe* their holy things.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 390.

All ye expences of ye Leyden people [were] *done* by others in his absence.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 288.

You really have *done* your hair in a more heavenly style than ever: you mischievous creature, do you want to attract everybody? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 51.

We had two brave dishes of meat, one of fish, a carp and some other fishes, as well *done* as ever I eat any.
Pepys, Diary, March 2, 1660.

When he [Johnson] wrote for publication, he *did* his sentences out of English into Johnsonese.
Macaulay, Boswell's Life of Johnson.

It was a lovely afternoon in July that a party of Eastern tourists rode into Five Forks. They had just *done* the Valley of Big Things. *Bret Harte*, Fool of Five Forks.

Another wrote: "I cannot understand why you *do* lyrics so badly." *R. L. Stevenson*, A College Magazine, i.

4. To perform some act imparting or causing (some effect or result), or manifesting (some intention, purpose, or feeling); afford or cause by action, or as a consequence of action; cause; effect; render; offer; show: with a direct object, and an indirect object preceded by *to* or *for*, or itself preceding the direct object: as, to *do* good *to* one's neighbor; to *do* reverence *to* a superior; to *do* a favor *for* a friend; to *do* homage *for* land, as a vassal; he has *done* you a great favor; to *do* a patron honor or credit; to *do* a person harm or wrong.

But the Comaynz chaced him out of the Contree, and *diden* hym meche Sorwe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 37.

He waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to *do* him reverence.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

You are treacherous,
And come to *do* me mischief.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Their [the Hansiatic League's] want of a Protector did *do* them some Prejudice in that famous Difference they had with our Queen. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

This had been to *do* too great force *to* our assent, which ought to be free and voluntary.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. x.

It is a very good office one man *does* another, when he tells him the manner of his being pleased.
Steele, Tatler, No. 182.

As it were a duty *done to* the tomb,
To be friends for her sake, to be reconciled.
Tennyson, Maud, xix.

5. To bring to a conclusion; complete; finish: as, the business being *done*, the meeting adjourned.

Thys *don*, we passed owt of the Vestre, and so to the hye Auter. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

It is not so soone *done* as said.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 245).

As when the Pris'ner at the bar has *done*
His tongue's last Plea. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 71.

6†. To deliver; convey.

Foure or flue times he yawns; and leaning on
His (Lob-like) elbowe, hears This Message *don*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

May one that is a herald, and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly ears?
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

He injoyn'd me
To *do* unto you his most kinde commends.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

7†. To impart; give; grant; afford.

Do me sikernesse thereto, seis Joseph thenne.
Joseph of Arimathie, l. 623.

To contrite hertis I *do* remission.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

It *dooth* us coumfort on thee to calle.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

8. To serve.

I went and bought a common riding-cloak for myself, to save my best. It cost but 30*s.*, and will *do* my turn mighty well. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 415.

9. To put forth; use in effecting something; exert: as, I will *do* my endeavor in your behalf; *do* your best.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

After him many good and godly men, divine spirits, have *done* their endeavors, and still *do*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 626.

10†. To cause; make: with an object and an infinitive: as, "*do* him come," *Paston Letters*, 1474–85 (that is, cause him to come).

For she, that *doth* me all this wo endure,
Ne rekketh never whether I synke or flete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1538.

From Ierusalem he *dede* hem come
In-to the holy place of Rome.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 127.

But ye knowe not the cause why, but yef I *do* yow to vndirstonde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

Then on his brest his victor foote he thrust:
With that he cryde; "Mercy! *doe* me not dye."
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 12.

Moreover, brethren, we *do* you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.
2 Cor. viii. 1.

11†. To cause: with an infinitive (without *to*): as, he *did* make (that is, he caused to make); "to *do* make a castell," *Palsgrave*, 1530 (that is, to cause to make a castle, or to cause a castle to be made or erected).

He estward hath upon the gate above,
In worschipe of Venus, goddesse of Love,
Don make an auter and an oratorye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1047.

And he founde wyth him one his sone of the age of ten yeres whom he dyde *doo* baptyse. and lyfte him fro the fonte. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

12. To hoax; cheat; swindle; humbug; overreach: as, to *do* a man out of his money. [Familiar slang.] — **13†.** To outdo, as in fighting; beat; overcome.

I have *done* the Jew, and am in good health.
R. Humphreys.

To do away. (*a*†) To give up; lay aside. *Chaucer.* (*b*) To put away; remove; annul; abolish; obliterate: now usually in the form *to do away with*.

It [praise] is the most excellent part of our religious worship; enduring to eternity after the rest shall be *done away*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

Time's wasting hand has *done away*
The simple Cross of Sybil Grey.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.

To do (a person) brown. See *brown*.

Why they'll laugh at and quiz us all over the town,
We are all of us *done* so uncommonly *brown!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 287.

To do duty for, to take the place of; act as a substitute for. — **To do no cure†, to do no force.** See the nouns. — **To do one cheer†.** See *cheer*1. — **To do one proud,** to make one feel proud: as, sir, you *do me proud*. [Colloq. or jocular.] — **To do one right†, to do one reason†,** to pledge one in drinking.

Do me right,
And dub me knight.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3 (song).

Your master's health, sir,
I'll *do you reason*, sir.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours.

To do one's business, to do one's diligence. See the nouns. — **To do over.** (*a*) To repeat the doing of; perform again: as, *do* your exercise *over*. (*b*) To coat, as with paint; smear. [Rare.]

Boats . . . *done over* with a kind of slimy stuff. *Defoe.*

To do the business for. See *business*. — **To do to death.** See *death*. — **To do up.** (*a*†) To put up; raise; open. See *dup*.

Up the wyndow *dide* he hastily.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 613.

(*b*) To wrap and tie up, as a parcel: as, *do up* these books neatly, and send them off at once. (*c*) To dress and fasten, as the hair.

It is easy to be merry and good-humored when one's new dress fits exquisitely, and one's hair hasn't been fractious in the *doing up*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, iv.

(*d*) To freshen, as a room with paint, paper, and upholstery, or a garment by remodeling.

An old black coat which I have had *done up*, and smartened with metal buttons and a velvet collar.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 389.

(*e*) To iron, or starch and iron: as, a laundress who *does up* muslins well. — **To do with.** (*a*) To effect or accomplish through employment or disposal of: as, I don't know what to *do with* myself, or *with* my leisure.

There dwellen gode folk and resonable, and manye Cristene men amonges hem, that ben so riche, that thei wyte not what to *done with* hire Godes.
Mandeville, Travels, p 300.

What will He *Do with* It? [title of a book]. *Bulwer.*

(*b*) To have concern or business with; deal with, get on with: as, I can *do* nothing *with* this obstinate fellow. — **To have to do with,** to have concern or connection with.

What *have* I *to do with* you? 2 Sam. xvi. 10.

All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him *with* whom we *have to do*. Heb. iv. 13.

I vow, Amintor, I will never eat,
Or drink, or sleep, or *have to do with* that
That may preserve life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Dangle. What *has* a woman *to do with* politics, Mrs. Dangle?
Mrs. Dangle. And what *have* you *to do with* the theatre, Mr. Dangle? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

What's to do here? what is the matter here? what is all this about?

What's to do here, Thomas Tapster? Let's withdraw.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act; be in action; be active in performing or accomplishing; exert one's self in relation to something.

Doing is activity, and he will still be *doing*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

Be but your self,
And do not talk, but *do*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Mechanic soul, thou must not only *do*
With Martha, but with Mary ponder too.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7, Epig.

Let us then be up and *doing*.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

2. To act or behave; conduct one's self: with adverbial adjuncts indicating manner of acting: as, to *do* well by a man.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall *do* well to repress any more Copies of the Satire.
Howell, Letters, ii. 2.

Behold God hath judg'd and *don* to him in the sight of all men according to the verdict of his owne mouthe.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

3. To succeed (well or ill) in some undertaking or action; get along; come through.

On the Tuesday they went to the tourney; where they *did* very nobly. *Stow* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478).

4. To arrange; contrive; shift: as, how shall we *do* for food?

How shall we *do* for money for these wars?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

How shall I *do* to answer as they deserve your two last letters? *Richardson.*

5. To be (well or ill); be in a state with regard to sickness or health; fare: as, we asked him how he *did*; how do you *do*?

How *does* my cousin Edward, uncle?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Sir John Walter asked me lately how you *did*, and wished me to remember him to you.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 24.

My dear Lady Sneerwell, how do you *do* to-day? Mr. Snake, your most obedient.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Learn of the language 'How d'ye *do?*'
And go and brag that they 've been there.
Patmore, Angel in the House.

Have done, desist; give over.

Moses. Sir, this is Mr. Premium, a gentleman of the strictest honour and secresy; . . . Mr. Premium, this is——
Charles S. Pshaw! *have done.*—Sir, my friend Moses is a very honest fellow, but a little slow at expression.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To do for. (*a*) To act for or in behalf of; provide or manage for: as, he *does* well *for* his family. (*b*) To ruin; defeat effectually, injure fatally.

This pretty smooth dialogue has *done for* me.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

"They have *done for* me at last, Hardy," said he [Nelson], as he was raised up from the deck; "my backbone is shot through." *Amer. Cyc.*, XII. 222.

To do without, to dispense with; succeed or get along without: as, I can *do without* the book till Saturday.

The Romance words are some of them words which we cannot *do without* for some particular purposes, but which are not, by the first needs of speech, always on our lips.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

To have done with, to have come to an end of; have finished; cease to have part or interest in or connection with: as, I *have done with* speculating; I *have done with* you for the future.

III. *auxiliary* and *substitute.* **1.** As an auxiliary, *do* is inflected, while the principal verb is in the infinitive without *to*, and originally and strictly the object of *do:* thus, *I do know* is I perform an act of knowing. Compare *shall* and *will*.

O blessed Bond! O happy Marriage!
Which *doost* the match 'twixt Christ and vs presage!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

The youth *did* ride, and soon *did* meet
John coming back amain. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

Certain uses of *do* as an auxiliary, with both transitive and intransitive verbs, may be pointed out. (*a*) In forming interrogative and negative expressions: as, *do* you want this book? I *do* not long for it; *does* he do his work well? he *does* not do it as well as I expected.

You seem to marvel I *do* not marry all this while, considering that I am past the Meridian of my Age.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

(*b*) With the imperative, sometimes, to help the expression of the subject: as, *do* thou go (instead of go, or go thou); *do* you stay here (instead of stay, or stay you here). (*c*) To express emphasis: as, I *do* wish you had seen him: I *did* see him; *do* be quick: *do* not (*don't*) do that. (*d*) Sometimes (now chiefly in poetry, where it is often used for merely metrical reasons, but formerly often in prose) merely as an inflection of the principal verb, with no other effect.

A fair smooth Front, free from least Wrinkle,
Her Eyes (on me) like Stars *do* twinkle.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

Greeks and Jews, together with the Turks, *doe* inhabit the towne, and are admitted their churches and synagogues. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

For deeds *doe* die, how ever noblie donne,
And thoughts of men *do* as themselves decay.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 400.

Ros. My lord, you once *did* love me.
Ham. So I do still, by these pickers and stealers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden.*

2. *Do*, being capable of denoting any kind of action required by the circumstances in connection with which it is used, is often employed as a substitute for the principal verb, or for the whole clause directly dependent upon it, to avoid repetition: as, conduct your business on sound principles; so long as you *do*, you are safe. In such an expression there is an ellipsis either of the principal verb or of *this, that, these things, so*, etc.: as, I intend to come, but if I *do* not you will know how to act; so long as you *do* (so), you are safe.

The next morow we sayd masse as we *ded* the tewysday be for. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 45.

I held it great injustice to believe
Thine enemy, and *did* not.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Thus my Soul still moves Eastward, as all the heavenly Bodies *do*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

I . . . chose my wife as she *did* her wedding-gown, not for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as would wear well. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

do[1] (dö), *n.* [Formerly also *doe;* < *do*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Endeavor; duty; all that is required of one, or that one can do.

No sooner does he peep into
The world but he has done his *doe*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

"But," says he, "I have done my *do* in helping to get him out of the administration of things for which he is not fit." *Pepys*, Diary, III. 316.

2†. To-do; bustle; tumult; stir; fuss.

Dissenters in Parliament may at length come to a good end, tho' first there be a great deal of *do*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

To Gresham College, where a great deal of *do* and formality in choosing of the Council and Officers.
Pepys, Diary, April 11, 1666.

3. A trick; a cheat; a hoax. [Slang.]

I thought it was a *do*, to get me out of the house.
Dickens, Sketches.

do[2] (dö), *v. i.*; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing*. [Now identified in form and inflection with the much more common and comprehensive verb *do*[1]. The senses of *do*[1] and *do*[2], *v. i.*, are so intermingled that it is impossible to separate them completely. All uses not obviously belonging to *do*[2] it is best to refer to *do*[1]. Same as Sc. and E. dial. *dow*, which is phonetically the right modern form: see *dow*[1].] To suit; be fit or suitable; serve the purpose or end in view; avail, suffice: as, will this *do*?

Abs. Well, recruit will *do* — let it be so.
Fag. O, sir, recruit will *do* surprisingly.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

"Let women vote!" cries one. "Why, wives and daughters might be Democrats, while their fathers and husbands were Whigs. It would never *do*."
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 24.

Not so careful for what is best as for what will *do*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

To do for, to suit for; serve as; answer the purpose of; be sufficient for: satisfy: as, this piece of timber will *do for* the corner post, a trusty stick will *do for* a weapon; very plain food will *do for* me.

Of course, it is a great pleasure to me to sit and talk with Mrs. Benson, while you and that pretty girl walk up and down the piazza all the evening; but I'm easily satisfied, and two evenings *did for* me
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 53.

do[3]†. An old English form of *done*, past participle of *do*[1].

With thy Rygth kne lette hit be *do*,
Thy worshyp thou mayst saue so.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

do[4] (dō), *n.* [A mere syllable, more sonorous than *ut*, for which it is substituted.] In *solmization*, the syllable now commonly used for the first tone or key-note of the musical scale, and also for the tone C (as the key-note of the typical scale of the pianoforte keyboard). About 1670 it replaced the Aretinian *ut*, which is still somewhat used in France. In the tonic sol-fa system it is spelled *doh*, and indicated by its initial *d;* its significance is limited to the first tone of the scale, without reference to the keyboard. In teaching sight-singing by the help of solmization, two general methods are in use: (*a*) the *fixed-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to tones bearing the letter-name C, whether they are key-notes or not; and (*b*) the *movable-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to the key-note, whatever be its letter-name. The second method is generally regarded as the more scientific, and is far the more practical, although the first has had the support of many excellent musicians.

do. An abbreviation of *ditto*.

doab[1] (dōb), *n.* [Ir. *dob*, plaster, gutter, mire; *dobaim*, I plaster, daub.] A dark sandy clay found in the neighborhood of many bogs in Ire-

land. It is used for floors, and, mixed with lime, for plastering walls.

doab[2], **dooab** (dō′ab), *n.* [Hind. *doāb*, also *duāb*, a tract of land between two rivers, < *do*, in comp. also *du* (< Skt. *dva* = Pers. *dū* = E. *two*), + *āb*, < Skt. *āp*, water, a river.] In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers. Also written *duab*.

doable (dō′a-bl), *a.* [< *do*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being done or executed. [Rare.]

It was *doable*, it was done for others.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 316.

do-all (dō′âl), *n.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A servant, an official, or a dependent who does all sorts of work; a factotum. *Fuller*.

doandt. A Middle English form of the present participle of *do*[1].

doat, doating, etc. See *dote*[1], etc.

dob (dob), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A Scotch name of the razor-fish, a bivalve, *Solen ensis*.

dobbeldaler (dob′el-dä-lėr), *n.* [Dan., = E. *double dollar*.] A coin formerly current in Norway and Denmark, and worth about $1.12.

dobbin (dob′in), *n.* [A familiar use of the proper personal name *Dobbin*, which is a dim. of *Dob* or *Dobb* (now more frequently in the patronymic form *Dobbins*, *Dobbs*), these being variations of *Robin*, *Rob*, diminutives of *Robert*. Cf. *dicky*[1], an ass, similarly derived from a dim. of *Richard*.] A common English name for a work-horse. [As a quasi-proper name it is often written with a capital letter.]

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than *Dobbin* my phill-horse has on his tail. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

The hard-featured farmer reins up his grateful *dobbin* to inquire what you are doing. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 171.

dobby (dob′i), *n.*; pl. *dobbies* (-iz). [Sc. also *dobbie;* dim. of *Dob*, *Dobb*, like *Hob*, var. of *Rob*, abbr. of *Robert;* a familiar use of the proper name. Cf. *dobbin*.] **1.** A fool; a childish old man.—**2.** A sprite or apparition. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or *dobbie*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

3. Same as *dobby-machine*.

Taylor's loom does not appear to have come into use, but a small Jacquard machine, or *dobby*, was introduced in the silk trade in 1830 by Mr. S. Dean, of Spitalfields.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 279.

dobby-machine (dob′i-ma-shēn″), *n.* A loom for weaving fancy patterns, constructed on a principle similar to that of the Jacquard loom.

dobchick (dob′chik), *n.* Same as *dabchick*.

dobee (dō′bē), *n.* Same as *dhobie*.

dobhash (dō′bash), *n.* [Also *dubash*, *debash:* < Hind. *dobāshī*, 'man of two languages'; Tamil *tupāshi*, an interpreter (Madras), < Hind. *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dva* = E. *two*), + Hind. Skt. *bhāshā*, language.] In the East Indies, an interpreter; one who speaks two or more languages; a commissionaire.

dobie[1] (dō′bi), *n.* [By apheresis from *adobe*.] Adobe. [Colloq., U. S.]

dobie[2], *n.* Same as *dhoby*.

Dobie's line, Dobie's stripe. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).

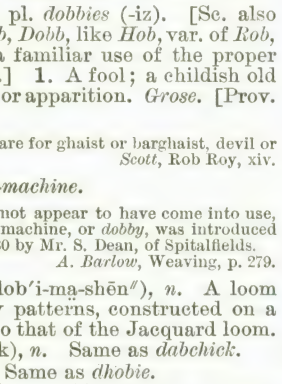
dobla (dō′blä), *n.* [OSp. (= Pg. *dobra*), fem. of *doblo*, now *doble*, = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly used in Spain. The earliest coins so called are Moorish dinars, coined by the Almohade dynasty, and distinguished from the earlier dinars by having the full weight of a mithcal, while the fineness was reduced so that they should be of the same value. As coined by John II. of Castile in 1442, there were 49 to the mark (230.04 grams), of a fineness of 19 carats, making the value $2.47.

doblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *double*.

doblert, *n.* An obsolete form of *doubler*.

doblett, *n.* An obsolete form of *doublet*.

dobra (dō′brä), *n.* [Pg., a coin (see def.), also a fold, plait, double, fem. of *dobro* = Sp. *doble* = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly current in Portugal, first issued by John V., in the eighteenth century. Its value varied: the specimen here illustrated was worth £3 11*s.* 9½*d.*, or about $17.35.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dobra of John V., King of Portugal, 1732.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dobrao (dō-brä′ō), *n.* [Pg. *dobrão* = Sp. *doblón*, > F. *doublon*, > E. *doubloon*, q. v.] A gold coin, equal to 12,800 reis, or about $14, formerly current in Portugal, but now taken only at a valuation.

dobson (dob′sọn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The larva of one of various species of neuropterous insects of the family *Sialidæ*, especially of the genus *Corydalus* (which see). Also called *hellgrammite*, *clipper*, and *crawler*.

dobule (dob′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *dobula;* origin obscure.] A name of a fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus dobula* (or *vulgaris*), allied to the roach and dace.

docedt, *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

docent (dō′sẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *docent*, a university teacher, < L. *docen(t-)s*, ppr. of *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] **I.**† *a.* Teaching.

The church here is taken for the church as it is *docent* and regent, as it teaches and governs.
Abp. Laud, Against Fisher, xxxiii.

II. *n.* See *privat-docent*.

Docetæ (dō-sē′tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. Δοκηταί, < *δοκεῖν*, seem.] A sect of heretics of the first and second centuries who denied the human origin of Christ's body, some holding that it was a mere phantom, and others that it was real but of celestial substance. Thus they believed the incarnation, crucifixion, and resurrection of Christ to have been mere appearances or illusions. Strictly this name seems to have belonged to a single sect of the second century, but it is commonly used indifferently or collectively of the various Gnostic sects which held similar views on this point. Certain Monophysites afterward taught a doctrine as to Christ's body related to that of the Docetæ. See *Aphthartodocetæ*, *Phantasiast*.

Docetic (dō-set′ik), *a.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or held by the Docetæ: as, "*Docetic* gnosticism," *Plumptre*.

Docetism (dō-sē′tizm), *n.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Docetæ.

Docetist (dō-sē′tist), *n.* [< *Docetæ* + *-ist*.] One of the Docetæ.

These *Docetists*, as they were called, had a whole series of successors in the early church. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 736.

Docetistic (dō-sē-tis′tik), *a.* [< *Docetist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Docetæ or their doctrines; Docetic.

The Gnostic heresy . . . sunders Christianity from its historical basis, resolves the real humanity of the Saviour into a *Doketistic* illusion.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 73.

doch-an-doris, doch-an-dorach (doċh′an-dō′ris, -raċh), *n.* [Sc., also written *deuch-an-doris*, *deuch-an-dorach*, repr. Gael. *deoch an doruis*, a stirrup-cup, lit. a drink at the door: *deoch*, drink; *an*, the; *doruis*, gen. of *dorus*, door.] A stirrup-cup; a parting-cup.

dochme (dok′mē), *n.* [Gr. *δοχμή* or *δόχμη*, the space contained in a handbreadth, < *δέχεσθαι*, receive.] An ancient Greek measure of length: same as *palæste*. See *palm*.

dochmiac (dok′mi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δοχμιακός*, < *δόχμιος*: see *dochmius*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*: (*a*) Having or characterized by a difference of more than one between the number of times or moræ in the thesis and that in the arsis: as, a *dochmiac* foot; *dochmiac* rhythm. (*b*) Consisting of dochmii: as, a *dochmiac* verse, trimeter, strophe.—**Dochmiac rhythm.** See *rhythm*.

II. *n.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a verse or series composed of dochmii.

dochmius (dok′mi-us), *n.*; pl. *dochmii* (-ī). [L., < Gr. *δόχμιος*, sc. *πούς*, foot; lit. across, athwart, aslant.] **1.** In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a foot of five syllables having the following form: ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ –. —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidæ*. *D. duodenalis* is an intestinal parasite from which a large part of the population of Egypt suffer, often fatally. By means of its large, hard, and dentate mouth it pierces the intestinal mucous membrane and sucks the blood, the repeated bleedings thus caused resulting in what is known as Egyptian chlorosis. This formidable parasite is about four tenths of an inch long. It is the cause also of St. Gothard disease or tunnel-disease. The same worm or one of an allied species infests natives of the southern United States. Another species, *D. trigonocephalus*, infests dogs.

dochter (doċh′tėr), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *daughter*.

Agasia, the kyng of Britonis *dochter*.
Bellenden, Chron., fol. 19, a.

docibility (dos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *docibilite*, < LL. *docibilita(t-)s*, < *docibilis*, docible: see *docible*.] Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

To persons of *docibility*, the real character may be easily taught in a few days. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 446.

docible (dos′i-bl), *a.* [< OF. *docible* = It. *docibile*, < LL. *docibilis*, that learns easily, teachable, < L. *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] **1.** Docile; tractable; ready to be taught; easily taught or managed. [Rare or obsolete.]

Their Camels also are *docible;* they will more bee perswaded to hold on a iourney further then ordinarie by songs then blowes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 557.

They shall be able to speak little to the purpose, so as to satisfy sober, humble, *docible* persons, who have not passionately espoused an errour. *Bp. Bull*, Sermons, vi.

2. That may be imparted by teaching; communicable. [Rare.]

Whom nature hath made docile, it is injurious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *docible*.
Bp. Hacket.

docibleness (dos′i-bl-nes), *n.* Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

I might enlarge myself in the commendation of Hunting, and of the noble Hound especially, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 31.

The World stands in Admiration of the Capacity and *Docibleness* of the English. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

docile (dos′il or dō′sil), *a.* [Formerly also *docil;* = F. *docile* = Sp. *dócil* = Pg. *docil* = It. *docile*, < L. *docilis*, easily taught, teachable, < *docere*, teach. Cf. *didactic*.] **1.** Teachable; easily taught; quick to learn; amenable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful.
H. Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.

2. Tractable; easily managed or handled.

The ores are *docile* and contain ruby-silver and sub-sulphides. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 95.

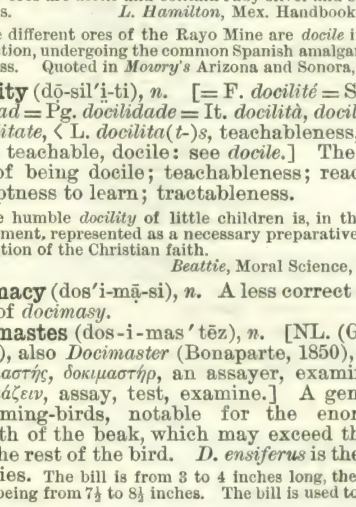
The different ores of the Rayo Mine are *docile* in their reduction, undergoing the common Spanish amalgamation process. Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 148.

docility (dō-sil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *docilité* = Sp. *docilidad* = Pg. *docilidade* = It. *docilità*, *docilitade*, *docilitate*, < L. *docilita(t-)s*, teachableness, < *docilis*, teachable, docile: see *docile*.] The quality of being docile; teachableness; readiness or aptness to learn; tractableness.

The humble *docility* of little children is, in the New Testament, represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith.
Beattie, Moral Science, I. ii. 5.

docimacy (dos′i-mā-si), *n.* A less correct spelling of *docimasy*.

Docimastes (dos-i-mas′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), also *Docimaster* (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *δοκιμαστής*, *δοκιμαστήρ*, an assayer, examiner, < *δοκιμάζειν*, assay, test, examine.] A genus of humming-birds, notable for the enormous length of the beak, which may exceed that of all the rest of the bird. *D. ensiferus* is the only species. The bill is from 3 to 4 inches long, the whole bird being from 7½ to 8½ inches. The bill is used to probe



Sword-bearing Humming-bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*).

long tubular flowers for food, whence the generic name. This remarkable humming-bird inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The male is chiefly green, varied with bronze and purplish tints; the throat, bill, and feet are black, the throat varied with buff, and behind the eye is a white spot.

docimastic (dos-i-mas′tik), *a.* [= F. *docimastique*, a., docimastic (cf. Sp. *docimástica* = Pg. It. *docimastica*, n., docimasy), < Gr. δοκιμαστικός, < δοκιμαστής, an assayer, examiner, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, test, examine, scrutinize, < δόκιμος, assayed, tested, examined, approved, < δέχεσθαι, take, approve.] Proving by experiments or tests; assaying; specifically, relating to the assaying of metals: as, the *docimastic* art. Also ★*dokimastic*.

docimasy (dos′i-mā-si), *n.* [Also written *dokimasy*, and less correctly *docimacy*; = F. *docimasie* = Sp. Pg. It. *docimasia*, < Gr. δοκιμασία, an assay, examination, scrutiny, < δοκιμάζειν, assay, examine: see *docimastic*.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a judicial inquiry into the civic standing, character, and previous life of all persons elected for public office, of youths applying for enrolment on the list of full citizens, of persons aiming at political leadership, etc. The inquiry was public; any citizen might denounce the subject of it, and his civic privileges were suspended if he could not justify himself.

2. The art or practice of assaying metals, or the art of separating metals from foreign matters, and of determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral.—**3.** The art of ascertaining the nature and properties of medicines and poisons, or of ascertaining certain facts pertaining to physiology.

docimology (dos-i-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. δόκιμος, assayed, examined, tested (see *docimastic*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the art of assaying or examining metallic substances.

docious (dō′shus), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *docile*, with suffix *-ous*. Cf. *docity*.] Docile; amenable. [Colloq., western U. S.]

> I can hardly keep my tongue *docious* now to talk about it. *Spirit of the Times* (New York).

docity (dos′i-ti), *n.* [Also *dossity*, dial. pron. of *dacity*, q. v., a contr. of *audacity*.] Quickness of comprehension; sense; gumption. *Grose*; ★*Bartlett*. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

dock[1] (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke*; < ME. *docke*, *dokke* (> OF. *doque*, *doque*, *doke*, F. dial. *doque*, *dogue*, dock, patience), < AS. *docce*, rarely *docca* (gen. *doccan*, whence late ME. *dokan*, E. dial. *docken*, *dockan*), dock (L. *lapathum*, *rumex*), used also with descriptive adjectives, *seó fealwe docce*, the fallow-dock, golden dock (*Rumex maritimus*), *seó reáde docce*, the red dock (*R. sanguineus*), *seó scearpe docce*, the sharp dock (*R. acetosa*), and in comp. *eá-docce* (= ODan. *å-dokke*), water-dock (water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*), *sūr-docce*, sour dock (*R. acetosa*), *wudu-docce*, wood-dock (*R. acetosa*); = MD. *docke* (in comp. *docke-blæderen* (glossed *petasites*), Flem. *dokke-bladeren*) = G. *docke* (prob. < D.), *Colchicum autumnale*, in comp. *docken-blätter*, *Rumex acutus*; *docken-kraut*, burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; *wasser-docke*, water-lily. The relation of these forms to the Celtic is not clear; cf. Gael. *dogha*, burdock, Ir. *meacan-dogha*, burdock (*meacan*, a tap-rooted plant, as the carrot, parsnip, etc.).] **1.** The common name of those species of *Rumex* which are characterized by little or no acidity and the leaves of which are not hastate. They are coarse herbs, mostly perennials, with thickened rootstocks. Some of the European species are troublesome weeds and widely naturalized. The roots are astringent and slightly tonic and laxative, and have been used as a remedy in cutaneous affections and numerous other diseases. Particular designations are *bitter dock*, *R. obtusifolius*; *curled* or *yellow dock*, *R. crispus*; *fiddle-dock* (from the shape of the leaves), *R. pulcher*; *golden dock*, *R. maritimus*; *patience dock*, *R. Patientia*; *sharp* or *sour dock*, *R. Acetosa*; *swamp-dock*, *R. verticillatus*; *water-dock*, *R. Britannica* and *R. Hydrolapathum*; and *white dock*, *R. salicifolius*.

> Nothing teems
> But hateful *docks*, rough thistles, kecksies, burs.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

2. A name of various other species of plants, mostly coarse weeds with broad leaves, as *dove-dock*, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; *elf-dock*, the elecampane, *Inula Helenium*; *prairie-dock*, *Silphium terebinthinaceum*; *round dock*, the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; *spatter-dock*, the yellow pond-lily, *Nymphæa advena*; *gentle dock*, *Polygonum Bistorta*; *velvet dock*, the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *burdock*, *candock*, and *hardock*.—**In dock, out nettle**, a formula used as an incantation in the north of England. If a person is stung with a nettle, dock-leaves are rubbed on the affected part, and the formula is repeated. It was long used proverbially to express unsteadiness or inconstancy, or sudden change.

> Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,
> But here, there, everywhere; *in dock, out nettle*.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

> Who fight with swords for life sure care but little,
> Since 'tis no more than this, *in dock, out nettle*.
> *Wrangling Lovers* (1677).

dock[2] (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke*; < (1) ME. *dok* (rare), < Icel. *dockr*, a short stumpy tail (Haldorsen); cf. *doggr*, a conical projection (Haldorsen); supposed to be nearly related to (2) Icel. *dokk*, *dokka*, a windlass, and to Icel. *docka* (Haldorsen) = Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dukke*, a skein, = Fries. *dok*, a bundle, bunch, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), = LG. *dokke*, a bundle (of straw, thread, etc.), a skein of silk or yarn, whence G. *docke*, a bundle, bunch, plug, skein of thread, etc., a thick, short piece of anything. These words, again, are prob. identical with (3) Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dukke* = MD. *docke* = East Fries. *dok*, *dokke* = LG. *dokke* = OHG. *toccha*, *tocha*, a doll, MHG. *tocke*, a doll, a young girl, G. *docke* (after LG.), a doll. From the LG. form in this third group are derived (prob.) E. *duck*[3], q. v., and *doxy*, q. v.] **1.** The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of a tail.—**2**†. The buttocks; the rump.

> I will not go to school but when me lest [list],
> For there beginneth a sorry feast
> When the master should lift my *dock*.
> *The World and the Child* (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 247).

> Some call the Bishops weathercocks
> Who where there heads were turn their *docks*.
> *Colvil*.

3. The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the rump. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.—**5.** A piece of leather forming part of a crupper. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** The crupper of a saddle. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** The stern of a ship. [Scotch.]

> She bare many canons, . . ., with three great bassils, two behind in her *dock*, and one before.
> *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 108.

★**dock**[2] (dok), *v. t.* [< ME. *docken*, *dokken*, cut off the tail, cut short, curtail, < *dok*, tail: see *dock*[2], *n.* The connection of thought between 'tail' and 'cut short' appears again in the perverted form *curtail*, orig. *curtal*. The resemblance to W. *tocio*, *twcio*, clip, dock, is prob. accidental. Hence *docked*.] **1.** To cut off, as the end of a thing; cut short; clip; curtail: as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

> His heer was by his eres round yshorn,
> His top was *docked* lyk a preest beforn.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 590.

> To pluck the eyes of Sentiment,
> And *dock* the tail of Rhyme.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Music-Grinders.

Hence—**2.** To deduct a part from; shorten; curtail; diminish: as, to *dock* one's wages.

> We know they [bishops] hate to be *dockt* and clipt.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

> They . . .
> Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea:
> For which his gains were *dock'd*, however small.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

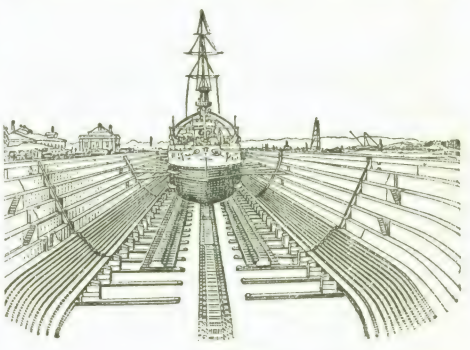
> Some pretend to find defects in the work, and *dock* the payments without a shadow of justice.
> *The American*, XIV. 344.

3. *Naut.*, to clue up (a corner of a sail) when it hinders the helmsman from seeing: usually with *up*.—**4.** To cut off, rescind, or destroy; ★bar: as, to *dock* an entail.

dock[3] (dok), *n.* [< MD. *docke* = D. *dok* = Flem. *dok*, a dock; cf. (from the E. or D.) Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dok*, *dokke* = G. *dock*, *docke* = F. *dock*, a dock. Origin unknown; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage (see *dock*[4]); Icel. *dökk*, *dökdh*, a pit, pool, = Norw. *dokk*, *dekk*, *dekt*, a hollow, low ground surrounded by hills. The word is by some connected with It. *doccia*, a canal, conduit, pipe, formerly also "a damme of a mill" (Florio), ult. < L. *ducere*, lead (see *douche*, *duct*), or with ML. *doga*, a ditch, canal, also a vessel, cup, perhaps < Gr. δοχή, a receptacle, < δέχεσθαι, receive.] In *hydraulic engin.*, strictly, an inclosed water-space in which a ship floats while being loaded or unloaded, as the space between two wharves or piers; by extension, any space or structure in or upon which a ship may be berthed or held for loading, unloading, repairing, or safe-keeping. The water-space may communicate freely with the stream or harbor, or the entrance to it may be closed by a gate or by a lock. If provided with a lock or gate, the level of the water within the dock remains at all times nearly the same, as the gate is opened only at full tide, when the level without and within is the same. If a lock is employed, vessels can pass in and out at all stages of the tide, but this does not materially affect the level of the water inside the dock. In an open dock the tide continually lowers or raises the vessel, and this interferes in some degree with the work of loading or unloading. The closed docks are free from this inconvenience, while a greater advantage is found in the absence of currents. In a larger sense the term is also applied to a basin or inclosed water-space for the storage of floating timber or the safe-keeping of river-steamers, barges, or canal-boats laid up for the winter, and by a further extension is made to include the wharves and warehouses on or in the neighborhood of a dock. The largest closed docks are at Liverpool and London, in England. In a particular sense the term is also applied to the construction and apparatus used in repairing and building ships, as the *floating dock*, *dry-dock*, *depositing-dock*, and *sectional dock*.

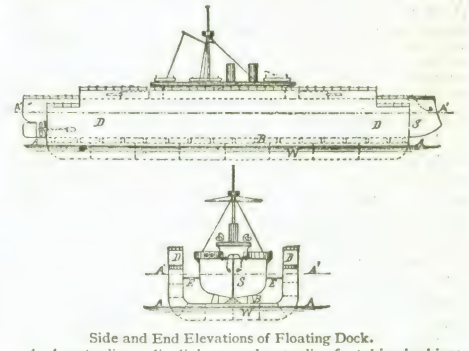
> The saide shippe, called the Holy Crosse, was so shaken in this voyage, and so weakened, that she was layd vp in the *docke*, and neuer made a voyage after.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 98.

Depositing-dock, a caisson or an elevator for lifting vessels from the water and placing them upon stagings or wharves erected for the purpose. The lifting apparatus consists of a series of caissons or pontoons, placed side by side and joined at one end to another pontoon that, with a series of upright tubular structures, forms a girder and makes the back of a comb-like structure, of which the pontoons are the teeth. In the rear of the girder is a large floating pontoon, connected with it by two rows of heavy booms that, being pivoted at each end, serve as a series of parallel bars and keep the entire structure upright while afloat. To lift a vessel, a row of blocks with shores and chocks is arranged on top of all the pontoons. The air is allowed to escape, and the entire structure, except the float in the rear, sinks till the vessel can be floated over the pontoons. When the vessel is in position the water is pumped out of the pontoons, and they all rise together, lifting the vessel out of the water.—**Dry-dock**, a dock or an excavated basin adjoining navigable water, provided with a gate or caisson at its entrance, and so arranged that, after the entrance of a ship, the water can be exhausted from it. Such docks are long and narrow, with sloping sides



Dry-dock.

formed in steps. The method of construction is to excavate the basin in the shore, and to drive heavy piling along the bottom and under the sloping sides and rear end. Upon the piles is built up a tub-like structure of concrete with a partial or complete interior lining of stone or brick. A less durable form of construction in wood is sometimes adopted, in which heavy timbers are used to form the floor and the steps at the sides, the wall outside the side timbers being formed by clay puddle filled in among the side piles supporting the timbers. At the entrance are double gates opening outward, and meeting at an angle when closed, to resist the pressure of the water on the outside when the dock is empty. The modern method of closing a dry-dock is by means of a floating gate or caisson, which is floated into position across the entrance and loaded with water-ballast till it sinks, fitting tightly by a keel into a groove in the gateway. To use the dock, the gate is opened, or floated away at high water, and the ship is drawn into the dock and held afloat over a line of blocks along the center of the dock. The gate is then put in position, and sunk till the dock is closed water-tight. The water within the dock is then exhausted by steam-pumps, leaving the ship supported on the blocks, and braced on both sides by shores extending to the dock-steps.—**Floating dock**, a capacious wooden or iron structure, generally rectangular, intended to serve as a graving-dock. Floating docks are built in water-tight compartments, and can be sunk to the required



Side and End Elevations of Floating Dock.

A, *A*, water-line; *A'*, *A'*, immersed water-line for taking in ships; *B*, blocks for supporting ships; *D*, *D*, dock; *E*, *E*, shores for side support; *S*, ship raised on dock; *W*, water-tight compartments.

depth by the admission of water into these compartments. When the vessel is docked, the floating dock is raised by pumping, till its bottom touches the keel of the ship. Shores are then added to keep the ship in position, and the dock is raised higher. Instead of compartments, water-tight tanks are occasionally used, and the dock is raised and

lowered on the same principle. A floating dock may also be made so heavy as to sink by its own weight deep enough to receive the largest vessel, and be raised by means of empty water-tight tanks, which lift dock and ship by their buoyancy.—**Graving-dock**, a dry-dock: so called because used in graving or cleaning the bottom of ships. The graving-docks in the navy-yards of Brooklyn, Boston, and Norfolk are important examples.—**Half-tide dock**, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.—**Sectional dock**, a floating dock composed of a succession of pontoons or caissons attached to a platform below the vessel. Steam-pumps are used to remove the water from the caissons, and, as they float, the vessel is raised.

dock[3] (dok), *v. t.* [= D. Flem. *dokken* = Dan. *dokke*, dock; from the noun.] To bring or draw into or place in a dock.

It floweth 18. foot, that you may make, *dock*, or carine ships with much facilitie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

dock[4] (dok), *n.* [Appar. the same word as *dock*[3]; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage.] The place where a criminal stands in court.

Here will be officers, presently; bethink you
Of some course sodainely to scape the *dock*;
For thither you'll come else.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 5.

dockage[1] (dok'āj), *n.* [< *dock*[2] + *-age*.] Curtailment; deduction, as of wages.

There is no docking for accidental delays. . . . I do not find in the time-book a single instance of *dockage* for any reason. *Phila. Times*, March 20, 1886.

dockage[2] (dok'āj), *n.* [< *dock*[3] + *-age*.] Provision for the docking of vessels; accommodation in a dock; the act of docking a vessel; the charge for the use of a dock: as, the port has ample *dockage; dockage*, so much (in an account).

The plethora of "cities" and "city sites," whose prospects the vast *dockage* and trade territory of Chicago has superseded. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 334.

dockan, *n.* See *docken*.

dock-block (dok'blok), *n.* A pulley-block secured to a dock, and used in loading and unloading vessels.

docked (dokt), *p. a.* [< ME. *docked;* pp. of *dock*[2], *v.*] Cut off short; having the end or tail cut off; specifically, in *entom.*, cut off sharply in any direction, as if with a knife; truncated, as a tip or apex.

docken, dockan (dok'en, -an), *n.* [Dial. var. of *dock*[1].] The dock, a plant of the genus *Rumex*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Wad ye compare yer sell to me,
A *docken* till a tansie?
Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 182.

docker (dok'ėr), *n.* [< *dock*[2], *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] A stamp used to cut and perforate the dough for crackers or sea-biscuit.

docket (dok'et), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *docquet* (as if of F. origin), and with altered form *dogget;* < late ME. *docket;* appar. < *dock*, *v.*, + dim. *-et* (less prob. < ME. *docket*, var. of *docked*, pp. of *dock*, *v.*, and thus lit. 'a thing cut short,' 'an abridgment').] **1.** In general, a summarized statement; an abridgment or abstract; a brief.

On the outer edge of these tablets a *docket* is occasionally inscribed in alphabetic characters, containing a brief reference to the contents, evidently for the purpose of enabling the keeper of the records to find any particular document in the archives where they were piled up.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 253.

2. In *law:* (*a*) A summary of a larger writing; a paper or parchment, or a marginal space, containing the heads of a writing; a digest. (*b*) A register of judgments, more specifically of money judgments. Thus, a judgment for the foreclosure of a mortgage and sale of the property is not docketed in this sense; but if after sale there remains a deficiency for which a defendant is personally liable, the judgment for the deficiency is docketed against him, thus being made a lien on his real property in the county or district. (*c*) A list of causes in court for trial or hearing, or of the names of the parties who have causes pending, usually made in the order in which the causes are to be called. (*d*) In England, the copy of a decree in chancery, left with the record and writ clerk, preparatory to enrolment.—**3.** A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods, specifying their measurement. See *ticket.*—**4.** A shred or piece. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A woodman's bill. [Prov. Eng.]—**To strike a docket**, in *Eng. law*, to give a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove the debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a fiat of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor: said of a creditor.

docket (dok'et), *v. t.* [< *docket*, *n.*] **1.** In *law:* (*a*) To make an abstract or summary of the heads of, as a document; abstract and enter in a book: as, judgments regularly *docketed.* (*b*) To make a judgment a lien on lands.—**2.** To enter in a docket; write a brief of the contents of, as on the back of a writing.

They were all *docketed* and marked, and tied with red tape. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

3. To mark with a docket or ticket.

docking (dok'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dock*[2], *v. t.*] **1.** A cutting or clipping, as of a horse's tail.—**2.** The operation of cutting and piercing the dough for sea-biscuit.

dockmackie (dok'mak-i), *n.* A common name in the United States for the *Viburnum acerifolium*, sometimes used as an application to tumors.

dock-master (dok'mâs″tėr), *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.

dock-rent (dok'rent), *n.* Charge for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.

dock-warrant (dok'wor″ant), *n.* In England, a certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks; a warehouse-receipt. When a transfer is made, the certificate is indorsed with an order to deliver the goods to the purchaser. The warrant thus becomes an authority for the removal of the goods.

The holder of a *dock-warrant* has a prima-facie claim to the pipes of wine, bales of wool, hogsheads of sugar, or other packages named thereon.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 207.

dockyard (dok'yärd), *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. Dockyards belonging to the government (called in the United States *navy-yards*) usually include dry-docks for repairing ships, and slips on which new vessels are built, besides the storehouses and workshops.

docmac (dok'mak), *n.* A siluroid fish of the genus *Bagrus* (*B. docmac*), inhabiting the Nile. It is a kind of catfish.

The genus Bagrus, of which the Bayad (B. bayad) and *Docmac* (B. docmac) frequently come under the notice of travellers on the Nile. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 68.

Docoglossa (dok-ō-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δοκός, a bearing-beam, a beam, bar, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A group or order of dicœcious gastropods, characterized by having transverse rows of beam-like teeth on the odontophore or lingual ribbon. Different limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) In Troschel's system it was made to include the limpet-like gastropods and the chitons. (*b*) In Gill's and later systems it is restricted to the limpet-like forms, as the families *Patellidæ*, *Aemœidæ*, and *Lepetidæ*.

docoglossate (dok-ō-glos'āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Docoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Docoglossa;* being one of the *Patellidæ* or limpets.

At any rate, it is certain that the old views of a close relation between the Polyplacophore and the *docoglossate* Gastropoda had very little morphological basis.
Science, IV. 335.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the order *Docoglossa.*

docquet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *docket.*

doctor (dok'tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doctour;* < ME. *doctour, doctur, doctor, doktor*, a doctor (of divinity, law, or medicine), < OF. *doctour, doctur*, F. *docteur* = Pr. Sp. *doctor* = Pg. *doutor* = It. *dottore* = D. G. *doctor* = Dan. Sw. *doktor*, < L. *doctor*, a teacher, ML. esp. in the university sense, < *docere*, teach: see *docile.*] **1.** A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; one skilled in a learned profession.

But freres hauen forȝetten this, . . .
Wher [whether] Fraunceis or Domynik other Austen ordeynide
Any of this dotardes *doctur* to worthe [become].
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 580.

Then stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of the law. Acts v. 34.

The best and ablest *doctors* of Christendom have been actually deceived in matters of great concernment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 377.

Who shall decide, when *doctors* disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?
Pope, Epistle to Lord Bathurst, l. 1.

2. In a university, one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty: as, a *doctor* in divinity. The degree is also regularly conferred by certain technical schools, as those of medicine, and, under certain conditions, by colleges. An honorary degree of doctor, as of divinity or laws, is often conferred by universities and colleges. The degree of *doctor* differs only in name from that of *master.* When there was but one degree in each faculty, the graduate was called a *master* in Paris, a *doctor* in Bologna. The faculty of the decretals being modeled after that of Bologna, those who took the highest degree in law were called *doctors.* This title was afterward extended to masters in theology, and finally to masters in medicine. Among the degrees of doctor conferred by universities, colleges, and professional schools are *doctor of divinity* (L. *divinitatis doctor*, abbreviated *D. D.*; or *sacræ theologiæ doctor*, abbreviated *S. T. D.*; or *doctor theologiæ*, abbreviated *D. T.*); *doctor of medicine*, abbreviated *D. M.* (L. *medicinæ doctor*, abbreviated *M. D.*); *doctor of laws* (L. *legum doctor*, abbreviated *LL. D.*); *doctor of civil law*, abbreviated *D. C. L.* (L. *legis civilis doctor*); *doctor of both laws* (civil and canon) (L. *juris utriusque doctor*, abbreviated *J. U. D.*); *doctor of philosophy*, abbreviated *D. P.* (L. *philosophiæ doctor*, abbreviated *Ph. D.*); *doctor of science* (L. *scientiæ doctor*, abbreviated *Sc. D.*); *doctor of music*, abbreviated *D. M.* (L. *musicæ doctor*, abbreviated *Mus. D.*)—the abbreviations of the Latin forms being more commonly used; *doctor of dental surgery*, abbreviated *D. D. S.*; *doctor of veterinary surgery*, abbreviated *D. V. S.*

With us ther was a *Doctour* of Phisik,
In al this world ne was ther non him lik
To speke of phisik and of surgerye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 411.

And the noumbre of *doctoures* of Cyuyle and physyk was grete excedyngly. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

The *doctor* of the civil law had to prove his knowledge of the Digest and the Institutes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 311.

Specifically—**3.** A person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases. [In the second and third senses much used as a title before the person's name (and then often abbreviated *Dr.*), or alone, as a customary term of address: as, *Doctor* Martin Luther; *Doctor* Johnson; *Dr.* Holmes; come in, *doctor.*]

When ill, indeed,
E'en dismissing the *doctor* don't always succeed.
Colman the Younger, Lodgings for Single Gentlemen.

4. A minor part of certain pieces of machinery employed in regulating the feed or in removing surplus material; specifically, the roller in a power printing-press which serves as a conductor of ink to the distributing rollers (see *crab-roller, drop-roller*): as, a color-*doctor;* a cleaning-*doctor;* a lint-*doctor*, etc. [In some uses the word is probably a corruption of L. *ductor*, leader.]—**5.** An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine.—**6.** In *wine-making:* (*a*) A liquor used to mix with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or to give it a resemblance to a better wine. (*b*) A liquor used to darken the color of wine, as boiled must mixed with pale sherry to produce brown sherry. See *sherry, mosto*, and *must.*—**7.** A translation of a local name in North Africa of the bird *Emberiza striolata.* See the extract.

The house-sparrow is not found; between Morocco and Mogador its place is taken by a beautiful bird (Emberiza striolata), locally called tabib, or "the *doctor.*"
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 833.

8. Same as *doctor-fish.*—**9.** *pl.* False or doctored dice. [Old slang.]

Now, Sir, here is your true dice; a man seldom gets anything by them; here is your false, Sir; hey how they run! Now, Sir, those we generally call *doctors.*
Mrs. Centlivre, Gamester, i.

Doctor of philosophy. (*a*) In the German universities, a degree corresponding to master of arts. (*b*) In some American universities, a degree superior to that of master of arts. Abbreviated *Ph. D.* See above, 2.—**Doctors' Commons.** See *commons.*

doctor (dok'tor), *v.* [= ML. *doctorare*, make or become a doctor, confer the degree of doctor on; from the noun. See *doctor, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To treat, as a doctor or physician; treat medicinally; apply medicines for the cure of; administer medicine or medical treatment to: as, to *doctor* a disease; to *doctor* a patient. Hence—**2.** To repair; mend; patch up. [Colloq.]—**3.** To confer the degree of doctor upon. [Rare.]

I am taking it into serious deliberation whether I shall or shall not be made a Doctor, and . . . I begin to think that no man who deliberates is likely to be *Doctored.*
Southey, Letters, III. 196.

Albertus Magnus was thirty-five years of age before he was *doctored* by the University of Paris in 1228.
Laurie, Universities, p. 218.

4. To disguise by mixture or manipulation; especially, to alter for the purpose of deception; give a false appearance to; adulterate; cook up; tamper with: as, to *doctor* wine or an account. [Colloq. or slang.]

The Cross Keys . . . had *doctored* ale, an odour of bad tobacco, and remarkably strong cheese.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

The news all came through Northern channels, and was *doctored* by the government, which controlled the telegraph. *H. Greeley*, in New York Independent, June, 1862.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise physic.—**2.** To receive medical treatment; take medicine: as, to *doctor* for ague. [Colloq.]

doctoral (dok'tō-ral), *a.* [Formerly also *doctorall;* = F. *doctoral* = Sp. *doctoral* = Pg. *doutoral* = It. *dottorale*, < NL. **doctoralis*, < L. *doctor*, doctor: see *doctor.*] Relating or pertaining to the degree of doctor, or to the profession of a teacher or doctor.

But Rabbi in Israel, and Rab and Mar in Babylon, began to be *Doctoral* titles about that time.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 173.

Magisterial or *doctoral* authority and truth.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 311.

The dignity with which he [Nicias] wears the *doctoral* fur renders his absurdities infinitely more grotesque.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

doctorally (dok'to-ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.* [Rare.]

doctorate (dok'to-rāt), *n.* [< F. *doctorat* = Sp. *doctorado* = Pg. *doutorado* = It. *dottorato* = D. *doctoraat* = Sw. *doctorat*, < ML. *doctoratus*, doctorship, doctorate, < L. *doctor*, a doctor: see *doctor* and *-ate*[3].] The degree of doctor.

I thank you . . . for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*.
Bp. Hurd, To Warburton, Letters, ccvi.

According to Wood, in 1659 Nicolas Staughton, of Exeter College, was admitted doctor both of civil and canon law; and it is not impossible that there were other attempts to revive the canon law *doctorate* as an adjunct to the degree in civil law.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 330.

doctorate (dok'to-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doctorated*, ppr. *doctorating*. [< *doctor* + *-ate*[2]; appar. with ref. to *doctorate*, *n.*] To make a doctor of; confer the degree of doctor upon. *Warton.* [Rare.] Also *doctorize*.

Even after Salernum had a teacher of law it could not *doctorate* in law. *Laurie*, Universities, p. 123.

doctor-box (dok'tor-boks), *n.* In *dyeing*, a piece of copper attached to doctor-shears to prevent the exposure of too much color to the atmosphere: used for colors susceptible to quick oxidation, such as pencil-blue.

There is less especial difficulty in printing pencil-blue with the cylinder. Thousands of pieces are weekly printed in America, and a considerable number here. The apparatus used is a *doctor-box*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 483.

doctoress, doctress (dok'tor-es, -tres), *n.* A female physician.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctoress* would have a shaking fit of laughter.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 47.

doctor-fish (dok'tor-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Acanthurus* or *Teuthis*: from the sharp and glassy, lancet-like, movable spines with which it is armed on each side of the tail, so that it cannot be handled incautiously with impunity. All the species belong to the tropics. Also called *doctor*, *surgeon*, *surgeon-fish*, *barber-fish*.

doctor-gum, doctor's-gum (dok'tor-gum, dok'torz-gum), *n.* A gum-resin derived from *Metopium Metopium*. It is one of the forms of *hog-gum* (which see).

doctorial (dok-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *doctor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a doctor, professor, or teacher.

His humour of sententiousness and *doctorial* stilts is a mask he delights in, but you ought to know him and not be frightened by it. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxvii.

doctorization (dok″to-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *doctor* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The ceremony of investing a candidate for the doctorate with the doctor's hood.

doctorize (dok'tor-īz), *v. t.* [< *doctor* + *-ize*.] Same as *doctorate*.

Lord Northampton and I were *doctorized* in due form.
Ticknor, W. H. Prescott.

doctorly† (dok'tor-li), *a.* [< *doctor* + *-ly*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly. *Bp. Hall.*

doctorship (dok'tor-ship), *n.* [< *doctor* + *-ship*.] The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate.

In one place of Cartwright's book he spake of Whitgift's "bearing out himself, by the credit of his *doctorship* and deanery." *Strype*, Whitgift, an. 1573.

doctress, *n.* See *doctoress*.

doctrinaire (dok-tri-nār'), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *doctrinair* = Dan. Sw. *doktrinär*, < F. *doctrinaire*, < ML. **doctrinarius*, pertaining to doctrine, < L. *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist; an ideologist; one who undertakes to explain things by one narrow theory or group of theories, leaving out of view all other forces at work.

He [Melbourne] said a *doctrinaire* was a fool, but an honest man. *Greville*, Memoirs, Sept. 25, 1834.

In our opinion, there is no more unsafe politician than a conscientiously rigid *doctrinaire*, nothing more sure to end in disaster than a theoretic scheme of policy that admits of no pliability for contingencies.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 160.

2. In *French hist.*, during the period of the Restoration (1815–30) and later, one of a class of politicians and political philosophers who desired a constitution constructed on historical principles, especially after the analogy of the British constitution. They were opposed to absolutism and to revolutionary ideas, and were devoted to abstract doctrines and theories rather than to practical politics. Their chief leaders were Royer-Collard and Guizot.

II. *a.* Characteristic of a doctrinaire or unpractical theorist; merely theoretical; insisting upon the exclusive importance of a one-sided theory.

The whole scheme [of civil-service organization] of 1870 and 1875 must be pronounced to have been a grave mistake: it is *doctrinaire*, academical, and quite unsuited to the practical requirements of the public offices.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 501.

In his [Justus Moser's] wayward and caustic style, he often criticizes effectively the *doctrinaire* narrowness of his contemporaries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 364.

doctrinal (dok'tri-nal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *doctrinall*; = F. *doctrinal* = Sp. *doctrinal* = Pg. *doutrinal* = It. *dottrinale*, < LL. *doctrinalis*, pertaining to doctrine, theoretical (ML. neut. *doctrinale*, a book of doctrine), < L. *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to doctrine; consisting of or characterized by doctrine; relating or pertaining to fundamental belief or instruction: as, *doctrinal* theology; *doctrinal* soundness in religion, science, or politics; a *doctrinal* controversy.

There be four kinds of disputation, whereof the first is called *doctrinal*, because it appertaineth to science. The second is called dialectical, which belongeth to probable opinion. *Blundeville.*

The *doctrinal* element is not a thing independent, purely theoretic, disconnected from the realities of life and history. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 3.

2. Serving for instruction or guidance; having the office or effect of teaching.

The word of God no otherwise serveth, than . . . in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Action is *doctrinal*, and teaches both art and virtue.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 39.

Doctrinal disputation. See *disputation*, 2.

II. *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine; a tenet or article of belief.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South.*

doctrinally (dok'tri-nal-i), *adv.* In a doctrinal manner; in the form of doctrine; by way of teaching or positive direction; as regards doctrine. *Milton.*

doctrinarian (dok-tri-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. **doctrinarius* (see *doctrinaire*) + *-an*.] A doctrinaire; a political theorist. *J. H. Newman.*

doctrinarianism (dok-tri-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *doctrinarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or practices of doctrinarians or doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical principles; blind adhesion to one-sided theories.

He [the student of Russian civilization] will find the most primitive institutions side by side with the latest products of French *doctrinarianism*, and the most childish superstitions in close proximity with the most advanced free-thinking. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 82.

doctrine (dok'trin), *n.* [< ME. *doctrine*, < OF. *doctrine*, F. *doctrine* = Pr. Sp. *doctrina* = Pg. *doutrina* = It. *dottrina* = G. *doctrin* = Dan. Sw. *doktrin*, < L. *doctrina*, teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge, < *doctor*, a teacher, < *docere*, teach: see *doctor*.] 1. In general, whatever is taught; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; hence, a principle or body of principles relating to or connected with religion, science, politics, or any department of knowledge; anything held as true; a tenet or set of tenets: as, the *doctrines* of the gospel; the *doctrines* of Plato; the *doctrine* of evolution.

If they learne pure and cleane *doctryne* in youth, they poure out plentye of good workes in age.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

That they may adorn the *doctrine* of God our Saviour in all things. Tit. ii. 10.

The New Testament contains not only all *doctrine* necessary to salvation, but necessary to moral teaching.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 294.

2†. The act of teaching; instruction; course of discipline; specifically, instruction and confirmation in the principles of religion.

For Seint Poul saith that al that writen is
To oure *doctrine* it is iwrite ywis.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 622.

He shall be wel taught in curtesie and speche,
For suche *doctrine* schal hym lere and teche.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

This art hath two several methods of *doctrine*, the one by way of direction, the other by way of caution.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 223.

Doctrine of chances. See *probability*.—**Doctrine of correspondences.** See *correspondence*.—**Doctrine of cy-pres.** See *cy-pres*.—**Doctrine of definite proportions.** See *atomic theory*, under *atomic*.—**Doctrine of enumerated powers.** See *enumerate*.—**Doctrine of occasional causes.** See *occasional*.—**Monroe doctrine**, in American politics, the doctrine of the non-intervention of European powers in matters relating to the American continent. It received its name from statements contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in December, 1823, at the period of a suspected concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. The following are the most significant passages in the message: "We could not view an interposition for oppressing them [the Spanish-American republics] or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." "The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."

The only thing which the *Monroe Doctrine* really contains is the intimation on the part of the United States of a right to resist attempts of European Powers to alter the constitutions of American communities.
G. P. Fisher, Outlines of Universal Hist., p. 602.

=**Syn. 1.** *Precept*, *Doctrine*, *Dogma*, *Tenet*. *Precept* is a rule of conduct, generally of some exactness, laid down by some competent or authoritative person, and to be obeyed; it differs from the others in not being especially a matter of belief. (See *principle*.) *Doctrine* is the only other of these words referring to conduct, and in that meaning it is biblical and obsolescent. In the Bible it refers equally to teaching as to the abstract truths and as to the duties of religion: "In vain they do worship me, teaching for *doctrines* the commandments of men." (Mat. xv. 9.) As distinguished from *dogma* and *tenet*, *doctrine* is a thing taught by an individual, a school, a sect, etc., while a *dogma* is a specific doctrine formulated as the position of some school, sect, etc., and pressed for acceptance as important or essential. *Dogma* is falling into disrepute as the word for an opinion which one is expected to accept on pure authority and without investigation. *Tenet* is a belief viewed as held, a doctrinal position taken and defended. It is equally applicable to the beliefs of an individual and of a number; it has no unfavorable sense.

Here [shall] patriot Truth her glorious *precepts* draw,
Pledged to religion, liberty, and law.
Story, Motto of Salem Register, Life of Story.

How the bold teacher's *doctrine*, sanctified
By truth, shall spread throughout the world dispersed.
Wordsworth, Wiclif.

Dogmas and creeds concerning Christ have been built up on texts taken from Paul's writings.
J. F. Clarke, Ideas of the Apostle Paul, p. 266.

His faith, perhaps, in some nice *tenets* might
Be wrong; his life, I'm sure, was in the right.
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

★**document** (dok'ū-ment), *n.* [< ME. *document*, < OF. *document*, F. *document* = Sp. Pg. It. *documento* = D. Dan. Sw. *dokument* = G. *document*, < L. *documentum*, a lesson, example, proof, instance, ML. also an official or authoritative paper, < L. *docere*, teach: see *docile*, *doctor*.] 1†. That which is taught; precept; teaching; instruction; direction; authoritative dogma.

For alle of tendre age
In curtesye resseyve shulle *document*,
And vertues knowe, by this lytil coment.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

If punishment were instantly and totally inflicted, it would be but a sudden and single *document*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 815.

2. Strictly, a written or printed paper containing an authoritative record or statement of any kind; more generally, any writing or publication that may be used as a source of evidence or information upon a particular subject or class of subjects; specifically, in the *law of evidence*, anything bearing a legible or significant inscription or legend; anything that may be read as communicating an idea (including thus a tombstone, a seal, a coin, a sign-board, etc., as well as paper writings).

Saint Luke professes not to write as an eye-witness, but to have investigated the original of every account which he delivers: in other words, to have collected them from such *documents* and testimonies as he . . . judged to be authentic. *Paley*, Evidences, viii.

Document bill, a bill of exchange accompanied by a document as collateral security, such as a bill of lading, policy of insurance, or the like, of merchandise on its way to market, given to a banker or broker in return for an advance of money. The bill is drawn against a part of the estimated value of the goods covered by the collateral security. Used especially of an Indian bill drawn on London. Also called *documentary exchange*.—**Public document,** one of the regular official publications of a government, containing reports, statistics, etc. Often abbreviated *pub. doc.*

document (dok'ū-ment), *v. t.* [< *document*, *n.*] 1†. To teach with authority; instruct; school.

I am finely *documented* by mine own daughter.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

What, you are *documenting* Miss Nancy, reading her a Lecture upon the pinch'd Coif, I warrant ye.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, ii.

2. To support by recorded evidence; bring evidence of; prove. *Jamieson.*

This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be *documented*.
Blue Blanket, p. 4.

Since the story [La Terre] cannot remain valuable as literature, but must have other interest as a scientific study, . . . it seems a great pity it should not have been fully *documented*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 642.

3. To furnish with documents; furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts: as, a ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.

No state can exclude the properly *documented* subjects of another friendly state, or send them away after they

have been once admitted, without definite reasons, which must be submitted to the foreign government concerned. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 59.

There were 256 disasters to *documented* vessels. *The American*, XII. 286.

documental (dok-ū-men'tal), *a.* [< *document* + *-al.*] 1†. Pertaining to instruction. *Dr. H. More.*—2. Same as *documentary.*

documentary (dok-ū-men'ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from documents; consisting in documents.

We have, through the whole, a well-ordered and *documentary* record of affairs. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 169.

Documentary evidence. See *evidence.*—**Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—**Documentary hypothesis,** in Biblical criticism, the hypothesis that the Pentateuch is composed of two or more documents of which Moses or some later and unknown author was the editor. See *Elohistic, Jehovistic.*

documentation (dok″ū-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *documentatio(n-)*, a reminding, < L. *documentum*, a lesson, example, warning, etc.: see *document.*] Instruction; teaching.

"I am to be closeted, and to be documentized," proceeded he. "Not another word of your *documentations*, dame Selby; I am not in a humour to hear them; I will take my own way." *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 157.

documentize† (dok'ū-men-tīz), *v.* [< *document* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be didactic.

II. *trans.* To instruct; admonish.

The Attorney-General . . . desired the wife would not be so very busy, being, as he said, well *documentised*, meaning by this Whiteacre. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 294.

dod[1] (dod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dodded*, ppr. *dodding.* [ME. *dodden*; an imitative verb, like *bob, cut, hit*, etc. Hence *dodded, doddy*[1].] To cut off; lop; shear.

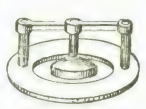
Doddyn trees or herbys and other lyke, [L.] decomo, capulo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 125.

The more that he *doddide* the heeris [hairs], so mych more thei wexen [grew]. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. xiv. 26 (Oxf.).

dod[2] (dod), *n.* [< Gael. *dod*, peevishness, a pet. Hence *doddy*[2].] A fit of ill humor or sullenness. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak' the *dods* now and then. *Galt*, The Entail, II. 143.

dod[3] (dod), *n.* [From *dod*[1], *v.*] 1. The reed-mace. [North. Eng.]—2. A shell. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *tile-making*, a mold with an annular throat through which clay is forced to form drain-pipe.



Dod[3], 3.

dod[4]† (dod), *v. t.* [Same as *dad*[2], beat, etc.: see *dad*[2].] To beat; beat out.

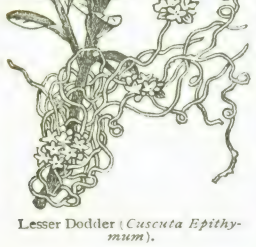
Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the Sheriffes of several Counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions. *Fuller*, Worthies, xv.

dodaers†, *n.* [A (Dutch) sailors' name; also written *dodaars*, mod. D. as if **doodaars*, < *dood*, = E. *dead*, + *aars* = E. *arse*: see further under *dodo.*] Same as *dodo. Bontius.*

doddart† (dod'ärt), *n.* [Perhaps < *dod*[1] (in reference to the stick) + *-art, -ard.*] The game of hockey or shinny. See *hockey.*

dodded (dod'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dod*[1], cut off, lop, shear: see *doddy*[1].] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle; polled. [Scotch.]

dodder[1] (dod'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dodder;* < ME. *doder, dodur*, < AS. *dodder*, **doder* = MLG. *doder, dodder*, late MHG. *todter*, G. *dotter* = Dan. *dodder* = Sw. *dodra*, dodder. Perhaps connected, with ref. to yellowness, with AS. *dydrin*, **dydren* = OS. *dodro* = MLG. *doder, dodder, dudder* = OHG. *totoro, tutaro*, MHG. *toter*, G. (with D. *d*) *dotter*, dial. *dottern* (cf. D. *dojer*), the yolk of an egg.] The common name of plants of the genus *Cuscuta*, a group of very slender, branched, twining, leafless, yellowish or reddish annual parasites, constituting the family *Cuscutaceæ.* They are found on many kinds of herbs and low shrubs. The seed germinates on the ground, but the young plant soon attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Some species have proved very injurious to cultivated crops, especially to flax and clover. See *Cuscuta.*



Lesser Dodder (*Cuscuta Epithymum*).

dodder[2] (dod'ėr), *v. i.* [Also E. dial. *dadder*, equiv. to *doddle, daddle*[1]: see *doddle, daddle*[1].] To shake; tremble.

Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm,
The sailor hugs thee to the *doddering* mast,
Of shipwreck negligent, while thou art kind.
Thomson, Sickness, iv.

doddered (dod'ėrd), *a.* [Properly *doddard*, a substitute for *dottard.*] Same as *dottard, dotard, a.*

The peasants were enjoined
Sere-wood, and firs, and *doddered* oaks to find.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 905.

dodder-grass (dod'ėr-gras), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media:* so called from the trembling of its spikelets. Also called locally in England *doddering grass* or *doddle-grass, doddering dickies* or *jockies*, and *dodderin' Nancy.*

dodders (dod'ėrz), *n.* Same as *malis.*

dodder-seed (dod'ėr-sēd), *n.* A name sometimes given to the seeds of *Camelina sativa*, occasionally cultivated in Europe for their oil.

doddle (dod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doddled*, ppr. *doddling.* [Sc., = *daddle*[1].] To toddle.

doddy[1] (dod'i), *n.*; pl. *doddies* (-iz). [Sc., also written *doddie*, dim., equiv. to *dodded*, pp., < *dod*[1], cut off.] A cow without horns.

doddy[2] (dod'i), *a.* [< *dod*[2] + *-y*[1]; cf. Gael. *dodach*, pettish, < *dod.*] Ill-natured; snappish. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

I fancy dogs are like men. . . . Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 166.

doddypate†, *n.* See *dodipate.*

doddypoll†, *n.* See *dodipoll.*

dodeca-. [< L. (NL.) *dodeca-*, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, poet. *δυώδεκα*, twelve, < *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *δέκα* = E. *ten.* Cf. E. *twelve.*] The first element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'twelve.'

Dodecactiniæ (dō″de-kak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + NL. *Actinia.*] A group of polyps.

dodecadactylon† (dō″dek-a-dak'ti-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Same as *dodecadactylus.*

dodecadactylus† (dō″dek-a-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, finger's breadth. See *duodenum.*] The duodenum.

dodecagon (dō-dek'a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *δωδεκάγωνον*, a dodecagon, < *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *γωνία*, angle.] A polygon having twelve sides and twelve angles.—**Regular dodecagon,** one whose sides are all equal and whose angles are all equal.

dodecagonal (dō-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *dodecagon* + *-al.*] Having twelve sides and twelve angles.

dodecagyn (dō-dek'a-jin), *n.* [< NL. *dodecagynus*, adj.: see *dodecagynous.*] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve styles.

Dodecagynia (dō″dek-a-jin'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dodecagynous.*] Linnæus's name for the orders which in the first 13 classes of his system of plants have 11 or 12 styles.

dodecagynian (dō″dek-a-jin'i-an), *a.* Belonging to one of the Linnean orders, *Dodecagynia.*

dodecagynous (dō-de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. *dodecagynus*, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a style or pistil).] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having twelve styles or pistils. (*b*) Same as *dodecagynian.*

dodecahedral (dō″dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< *dodecahedron* + *-al.*] Having the form of a dodecahedron: as, the *dodecahedral* cleavage of sphalerite. Also *duodecahedral.*

dodecahedron (dō″dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [= F. *dodécaèdre*, < NL. *dodecahedron*, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having twelve faces. Also *duodecahedron.*—**Great dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which has the same boundaries as five covertical

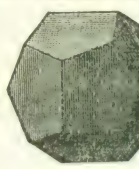


Great Dodecahedron.



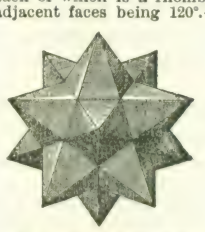
Great Stellated Dodecahedron.

faces of an ordinary icosahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 summits, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 edges per summit. The succession of faces about a summit inwraps the summit twice, the succession of vertices about a face incloses the face once, and the center is triply inclosed.—**Great stellated dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which is formed by stellating a face of the great dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 summits, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 3 edges per vertex. The succession of faces about a summit goes once round the summit, while the succession of vertices about a face goes twice round the center of the face, and the center is quadruply inclosed.—**Ordinary regular dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular body, a species of pentagonal dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 summits, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 3 edges per summit. Its surface is 20.64578 times the square of an edge, its volume 7.663119 times the cube of an edge. The ordinary regular dodecahedron of geometry is an impossible form among crystals, for its faces extended would cut the axes at distances from the center having an irrational ratio to each other. The form approximating most closely to it is the pentagonal dodecahedron, or the pyritohedron, in which the faces are five-sided, but not regular pentagons.—**Regular dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a dodecahedron whose faces are all regular polygons, and whose summits are all regular solid angles. There are in fact four such figures; but those which inclose the center more than once being commonly neglected, the term *regular dodecahedron* is used for the ordinary regular dodecahedron.—**Rhombic dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a solid contained by twelve similar faces, each of which is a rhomb, the angle between any two adjacent faces being 120°.—**Small stellated dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a solid formed by stellating each face of the ordinary dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 summits, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 5 edges per summit. The succession of faces about a summit goes round the summit once, the succession of vertices around a face goes round the center of the face twice, and the center of the solid is twice inclosed.—**Truncated dodecahedron,** a dyocætriacontahedron formed by cutting off the faces of the regular dodecahedron parallel to those of the coaxial icosahedron so as to leave the former decagons. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

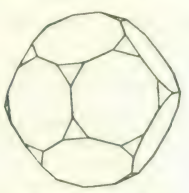


Rhombic Dodecahedron.

Pentagonal Dodecahedron.



Small Stellated Dodecahedron.



Truncated Dodecahedron.

dodecamerous (dō-de-kam'ę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *μέρος*, part.] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in twelves. Also written 12-*merous.*

dodecander (dō-de-kan'dėr), *n.* [< *dodecandrous*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class *Dodecandria.*

Dodecandria (dō-de-kan'dri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dodecandrous.*] The eleventh Linnean class of plants having twelve (or any number from eleven to nineteen inclusive) equal and distinct stamens separate from the pistils.

dodecandrian (dō-de-kan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *dodecandrous.*

dodecandrous (dō-de-kan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having twelve stamens; belonging to the class *Dodecandria.*



Dodecandrous Plant (Common Housleek).

dodecapetalous (dō″dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having twelve petals; having a corolla consisting of twelve parts.

dodecarchy (dō'de-kär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-ἀρχία*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Government by twelve chiefs or kings. [Rare.]

The so-called *Dodecarchy*, or "government of the twelve" petty kings, appears now in an interregnum of the Dynasties. *H. S. Osborn*, Ancient Egypt, p. 95.

dodecasemic (dō″dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δωδεκάσημος*, of twelve times, < *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, mora, < *σῆμα*, a sign, mark.] In *pros.*, consisting of twelve moræ or units of time; having a magnitude of twelve normal shorts: as, a *dodecasemic* foot (for instance, the trochee semantus). An Ionic dipody, a dactylic or an anapestic tripody, a trochaic or an iambic tetrapody, is *dodecasemic.*

dodecastyle (dō′dek-a-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*².]
I. *a.* In *arch.*, having twelve columns in front: said of a portico, etc.
II. *n.* A portico having twelve columns in front.

dodecasyllabic (dō″dek-a-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< *dodecasyllab-le* + *-ic.*] Containing twelve syllables.

dodecasyllable (dō″dek-a-sil′a-bl), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable.*] A word of twelve syllables.

dodecatemorion (dō″dek-a-tē-mō′ri-on), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον*, a twelfth part, < *δωδέκατος*, twelfth (< *δώδεκα*, twelve), + *μόριον*, a part.] A twelfth part. [Rare.]

dodecatemory (dō″dek-a-tem′ō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *dodecatemorion*, < Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον*: see *dodecatemorion.*] A twelfth part: a term formerly sometimes used for a sign of the zodiac, as being the twelfth part of a circle.

Dodecatheon (dō-de-kath′ē-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *dodecatheon*, an herb, so called after the twelve greater gods, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *θεός*, a god.] A North American genus of primulaceous plants, much resembling the cyclamen of Europe. They are smooth perennials, with a rosette of basal leaves and an upright scape bearing an umbel of handsome purple, pink, or white nodding flowers. The more common eastern species, *D. Meadia*, is known as *shooting-star*. There are several other species ranging from California and the Rocky Mountains to Alaska.

dodecuplet (dō-dek′ū-plet), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-u-ple*, as in *quintuple, octuple*, etc., + *-et*. Cf. *octuplet.*] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight. ★

dodge (doj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dodged*, ppr. *dodging*. [First recorded in early mod. E., perhaps (the term. *-ge* being appar. due to a ME. form **dodien*, **dodyen*; cf. *soldier*, pron. sōl′jėr) connected with Sc. *dod*, jog, North. E. *dad*, shake, whence the freq. forms *dodder, doddle, dadder, daddle*; cf. *didder, diddle*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To start suddenly aside; shift place by a sudden start, as to evade a blow or escape observation.

As I am an old fox-hunter, I should have turned and *dodged*, and have played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before.
Addison, Sir Roger at the Play.

2. To shift about; move cautiously, as in avoiding discovery, or in following and watching another's movements: as, he *dodged* along byways and hedges; the Indians *dodged* from tree to tree.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodged with him, betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
Milton, Ep. Hobson, i.

3†. To play tricks; be evasive; play fast and loose; raise expectations and disappoint them; quibble.

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties, *dodge*
And palter in the shifts of lowness.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 9.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she *dodged* with me above thirty years.
Addison.

4. To jog; walk in a slow, listless, or clumsy manner. [Colloq., North. Eng.]
II. *trans.* **1.** To evade by a sudden shift of place, or by trick or device; escape by starting aside, or by baffling or roundabout movements: as, to *dodge* a blow; to *dodge* a pursuer or a creditor; to *dodge* a perplexing question.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it near'd and near'd:
As if it *dodged* a water-sprite,
It plunged, and tacked, and veered.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

It might have begun otherwise or elsewhere, but war was in the minds and bones of the combatants, it was written on the iron leaf, and you might as easily *dodge* gravitation. *Emerson*, Emancipation Proclamation.

2. To play fast and loose with; baffle by shifts and pretexts; trick. [Colloq.]

He *dodged* me with a long and loose account.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

dodge (doj), *n.* [< *dodge*, *v.*] A shifty or ingenious trick; an artifice; an evasion. ★

Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent *dodges*, if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries. *Thackeray.*

In the friction of competition, expedients which their successful deviser thinks fair enough may become *dodges* in the eyes of his fellows, who had not happened to think of them.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 84.

dodger (doj′ėr), *n.* [< *dodge* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

A scurvy haggler, a lousy *dodger*, or a cruel extortioner.
Cotgrave.

He had a rather flighty and dissolute mode of conversing, and furthermore avowed that among his intimate friends he was . . . known by the sobriquet of "The Artful *Dodger*." *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, viii.

2. A small handbill distributed in the streets or other public places. [U. S.]

A number of printed *dodgers* were distributed in different parts of the city, and also posted on the doors of all houses occupied by the Chinese.
Philadelphia Times, Sept. 28, 1885.

3. Same as *corn-dodger*. [U. S.]

dodgery (doj′ėr-i), *n.* [< *dodge* + *-ery.*] Trickery; a trick.

When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a feast of laughter to him.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 98.

dodgily† (doj′i-li), *adv.* [< *dodgy* + *-ly*².] Artfully; cunningly.

The Ewerer strains water into his basins, on the upper one of which is a towel folded *dodgily.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 323, note.

dodgy (doj′i), *a.* [< *dodge* + *-y*¹.] Disposed to dodge; evasive; artful; cunning.

Beggars divide themselves in several classes:—the humourous, the poetical, the sentimental, the *dodgey*, and the sneaking. *Wynter*, Soc. Bees, p. 237. *N. E. D.*

dodipate†, **doddypate**† (dod′i-pāt), *n.* [< ME. *dodypate*, equiv. to *dodipoll*, with *pate* instead of *poll.*] Same as *dodipoll.*

dodipoll, doddypoll (dod′i-pōl), *n.* [Also written *dodipole, doddipole, doddypole*, earlier *dottipole*, ME. *dottypol*; a rustic term of abuse, appar. < *dote* (cf. *doty*) + *poll*, head.] A stupid person; a thickhead.

Some will say, our curate is naught, an asse-head, a *dodipoll.* *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

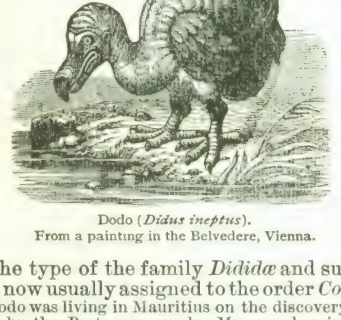
This Noah was laughed to scorn; they, like *dodipoles*, laughed this godly father to scorn.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

dodkin (dod′kin), *n.* [Also written *dotkin*; var. of *doitkin*: see *doitkin.*] See *doitkin.*

dodman† (dod′man), *n.* [A childish name, from *dod*³, 2, a shell (of a snail), + *man*. Variations are *hodmandod* and *hoddy-doddy.*] A snail (with a shell). [Prov. Eng.]

As yt is to se a sely *dodman* crepe.
Bp. Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 7.

dodo (dō′dō), *n.* [< Pg. *doudo*, a dodo, < *doudo, doido*, a simpleton, a fool, < *doudo, doido*, adj., simple, foolish. According to Diez, this word, which is unknown in Spanish, came from England (?): E. dial. (Devon) *dold*, stupid, confused: see *dolt.* Cf. *booby*, a bird so named for a similar reason. The bird was also named by the Dutch (1) *walgh-vogel*, now *walg-vogel*, lit. 'nauseous bird'; also (2) *dod-aers*, lit. 'dead-arse,' "propter fœdam posterioris partis crassitiem" (note dated 1626), or because of some resemblance to the dabchick or little grebe, which was also so called; also (3) *dronte* (> Dan. *dronte* = Sw. *dront*); origin unknown. The NL. name is *didus*, Sp. *dido*: see *Didus.*] A recently extinct bird of Mauritius, *Didus ineptus*, the type of the family *Dididæ* and suborder *Didi*, now usually assigned to the order *Columbæ*. The dodo was living in Mauritius on the discovery of that island by the Portuguese under Mascarenhas in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it is known to have survived until July, 1681. Knowledge of the bird was for some time confined to the quaint and often questionable narratives of voyagers, certain pictures, mostly by Dutch artists, and a few fragmentary remains. In 1866 bones in abundance were found, and the osseous structure has been described in detail. The dodo was a massive, clumsy, flightless, and defenseless bird, about as large as a swan, covered with downy feathers, with a very stout hooked bill, short strong legs, short tail, and wings too small for flight; so that it soon succumbed under the new conditions which the occupation of the island introduced, its extinction being probably due as much to the animals which man introduced as to the human invaders of the island. The solitaire (*Pezophaps solitarius*) of Rodriguez, an island of the same group, was similar to the dodo, but sufficiently distinct to be placed in a different genus. (See *solitaire.*) The neighboring island of Réunion or Bourbon also had a dodo, in all probability a third kind.



Dodo (*Didus ineptus*).
From a painting in the Belvedere, Vienna.

You shall receue . . . a strange fowle: which I had at the Iland Mauritius called by ye Portingalls a *Do Do:* which for the rareness thereof I hope wilbe welcome to you. *Emanuel Altham*, letter written in 1628.

[This is the earliest known English mention of the bird.]

The *Dodo* comes first to a description: here and in Dygarrois [Rodriguez] (and no where else, that I ever could see or heare of) is generated the *Dodo* (a Portuguize name it is, and has reference to her simpleness), a Bird which for shape and rareness might be call'd a Phœnix (wer 't in Arabia). *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638).

Dodonæan (dō-dō-nē′an), *a.* [< L. *Dodonæus*, < *Dodona*, < Gr. Δωδώνη, Dodona.] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Dodona, beneath Mount Tomarus in Epirus, and to the famed sanctuary and oracle of Zeus (Jupiter) seated in a grove of oaks at that place. The oracle was one of the most ancient of the Greeks, and ranked with those of Delphi in Greece and of Zeus Ammon in Libya as one of the three in highest repute. Recent excavations on the site have brought to light a rich collection of works of art, particularly of small bronzes, and a large number of inscriptions, many of them on leaden plates. Also written *Dodonaian, Dodonian.*

The wreath of wild olive distinguishes the Olympian from the *Dodonæan* Jupiter, who has the crown of oak-leaves. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 350.

It is in the great prayer, where Achilles addresses Zeus as *Dodonaian* and Pelasgic.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 186.

dodrans (dō′dranz), *n.* [L., contr. of **dequadrans*, three fourths, lit. less one fourth, < *de*, away, + *quadrans*, a fourth: see *quadrant.*] **1.** In *Rom. metrology*, three fourths; especially, three fourths of a Roman foot, equal to 8.73 English inches.—**2.** An ancient Roman coin.

dodrum (dod′rum), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *dod*².] A whim; a crotchet. *Jamieson.*

Ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *dodrums.*
Galt, The Entail, III. 21.

doe¹ (dō), *n.* [< ME. *doo, do*, earlier *da*, < AS. *dā* (once, glossing L. "damma vel dammula") = Dan. *daa*, in comp. *daa-dyr* (*dyr* = E. *deer*), deer, fallow deer, *daa-hind* (*hind* = E. *hind*), doe, *daa-hjort* (*hjort* = E. *hart*), buck, *daa-kalv* (*kalv* = E. *calf*), fawn, = Sw. *dof-*, in comp. *dof-hind*, a doe, *dof-hjort*, a buck, = OHG. *tāmo, dāmo*, MHG. *tāme*, G. *dam-*, in comp. *dam-bock* (*bock* = E. *buck*), *dam-hirsch* (*hirsch* = E. *hart*), *dam-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*), *dam-wild, dann-, tann-wild* (*wild* = E. *wild*), a deer, = F. *daim*, m., deer, *daine*, f., doe, = Pr. *dam* = Sp. *dama* = It. *daino*, m., *daina*, f., *damma*, f., < L. *dāma, damma* (f., used also as m.), a deer, prob. connected with *domare* = E. *tame*, q. v. The AS., Scand., and mod. G. forms are variously altered from the normal form in their derivation from the L. *dāma.* The native AS. word is *hind*: see *hind*¹.] **1.** The female of the deer (the feminine corresponding to *buck*) and of most antelopes.

There might men *does* and roes yse,
And of squyrels ful gret plente.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1401.

It was a stag, a stag of ten,
Bearing his branches sturdily; . . .
It was there he met with a wounded *doe*,
She was bleeding deathfully.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 25.

2. The female of the hare or rabbit.

doe²†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *do*¹.

doe³ (dō), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] The wooden ball used in the game of shinty. Also called *knowt.*

doe-bird, *n.* See *dough-bird.*

Dœdicurus (dē-di-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Dœdycurus*, < Gr. *δοίδυξ* (*δοιδυκ-*), a pestle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of glyptodons or fossil armadillos, having only three digits on the fore feet and four on the hind. *D. giganteus* is the typical species, from the Pleistocene of South America. *Burmeister*, 1875.

doer (dō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *doer, doere*, < AS. *dōere*, < *dōn*, do: see *do*¹.] **1.** One who does something; one who performs or executes; an efficient actor or agent.

If we should now excommunicate all such wicked *doers*, there would be much ado in England.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The *doers* of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13.

Tut, tut, my lord, we will not stand to prate:
Talkers are no good *doers*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

Thy story I'll have written, and in gold too,
In prose and verse, and by the ablest *doers*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

Specifically—**2.** In *Scots law*, an agent or attorney.

does (duz). [Early mod. E. also *dooes, do's*, < ME. *dos, dus*, commonly *doth, deth*: see *do*¹, *v.*] The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *do.* See *do*¹.

★**doeskin** (dō′skin), *n.* **1.** The skin of a doe.—**2.** A very close and compact woolen cloth, smoothly finished on the face, made for wearing-apparel, especially for men.

doff (dof), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *doffe;* in 17th century sometimes printed *d'off;* < ME. *doffe*, orig., in impv. (in which form the word first appears) *dof*, contr. of *do of*, inf. *don of*, put off: see *do* and *off*. Cf. *don*, *dout*, *dup*. Cf. E. dial. *gauf* (for **goff*), contr. of *go off*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or take off, as dress, or any article of dress, especially the hat or cap.

Then to her he did *doffe* his cap.
Robin Hood and the Tanners Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 335).

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Heaven's king who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear.
Crashaw.

Would I could *doff* my royal robes, and be
One of the people who are ruled by me.
R. H. Stoddard, King's Bell.

2†. To strip; uncover; lay bare.—**3†.** To put or drive off; thrust aside or away.

Every day thou *doff'st* [*daff'st* or *daffest* in most editions] me with some device. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

With their tails do sweep
The dewy grass, to *do'ff* the simpler sheep.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

4. To throw, as something taken off or rejected; put or thrust so as to be out of the way. [Rare.]

This need for a special organ, not included within the range of sensible Experience, is *doffed* aside.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. [vii. § 84.

5. In *textile manuf.*: (*a*) To strip off, as cotton or wool for spinning from the cards or carding-cylinder, etc. (see *doffer*); also, to remove or take away, as full bobbins, to make way for empty ones. (*b*) To mend or piece together, as broken threads.

II. *intrans.* To remove the hat from the head in salutation.

And feeding high, and living soft,
Grew plump and able-bodied;
Until the grave churchwarden *doff'd*,
The parson smirk'd and nodded.
Tennyson, The Goose.

doffer (dof′ėr), *n.* One who or that which doffs; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which doffs or strips off the cotton from the cards. See cut under *carding-machine*.

The *doffers*, who refused to pack yarn, are still making trouble.
Strike of American Linen Co., New York Evening Post, [March 1, 1888.

doffing-cylinder (dof′ing-sil″in-dėr), *n.* A carded cylinder in a carding-machine for removing fibers from the teeth of the main cylinder.

doffing-knife (dof′ing-nīf), *n.* In a carding-machine, a steel blade with a finely toothed edge, which is reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the doffer, for the purpose of taking off from it the carded wool ★which is collected into a sliver.

dog (dog or dôg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dogg*, *dogge;* < ME. *dog*, *dogge*, < AS. *docga* (found only once, in a gloss, in gen. pl. *docgena*) = MD. *dogge*, D. *dog* = LG. *dogge*, > G. *dogge*, dial. *dog*, *docke* = Sw. *dogg* = Dan. *dogge*, a dog, mastiff; cf. (from LG. or E.) OF. and F. *dogue* = Sp. *dogo* = Pg. *dogo*, *dogue* = It. *dogo*, a mastiff, bulldog; origin unknown. The general Teut. and Indo-European name for the dog appears in *hound*, q. v. Hence in comp. *bandog*, *bulldog*, etc.] **1.** A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, *C. familiaris*. The origin of the dog is a question most difficult of solution. Some think the breed is derived from the wolf, others affirm it to be from a familiarized jackal; all agree that no trace of it is to be found in a primitive state, the dhole of India and the dingo of Australia being wild descendants from domesticated ancestors. The view now generally taken by naturalists is that the dog is neither a species, in the zoölogical sense, nor even the descendant of any one species modified by domestication, but that the dogs of different parts of the world have a correspondingly various ancestry, from different wild species of the genus *Canis*, as wolves, foxes, and jackals. This view is supported not only by the enormous differences between dogs, but also by the readiness with which nearly all dogs cross with their wild relatives; and, accordingly, the name *Canis familiaris* is a conventional rather than a proper zoölogical designation of the dog as a species. No satisfactory classification of the different kinds of dogs has been arrived at, what some naturalists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mongrels. An old classification grouped dogs in three classes, the *Celeres*, *Sagaces*, and *Pugnaces*. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domestic dog into six sections: (1) the *wolf-dogs*, including the Siberian, Eskimo, Newfoundland, Great St. Bernard, sheep-dog, etc.; (2) *watch-* and *cattle-dogs*, including the German boar-hound, Danish dog, dog of the North American Indians, etc.; (3) the *greyhounds*, as the different kinds of greyhound, Irish hound, lurcher, Egyptian street-dog, etc.; (4) the *hounds*, as the blood-hound, staghound, foxhound, harrier, beagle, pointer, setter, spaniel, springer, cocker, Blenheim dog, poodle, etc.; (5) the *curs*, including the terrier and its allies; (6) the *mastiffs*, including the different kinds of mastiff, bulldog, pug-dog, etc. All these are artificial varieties, having comparatively little stability, their distinctive characters being soon lost by reversion to a more generalized type if they are left to interbreed. This tendency to reversion requires to be constantly counteracted by "artificial selection" at the hands of breeders, in order that the several strains may be kept pure, and their peculiarities be perpetuated along the desired lines of specialization. The best-bred dogs, of whatever kind, are those furthest removed from an original or common type of structure. The differences between dogs of all kinds are vastly greater than those found among individuals of any species in a state of nature; so great that, were they not known to be artificial, the dog would represent several different genera of the family *Canidæ* in ordinary zoölogical classification. In fact, some genera, based upon actual and constant differences in the dental formula, have been named in order to signalize certain structural modifications which are found to exist, affording an example of the evolution of generic characters as well as of specific differences. These variations extend not only to size and general configuration, character of the pelage, and other outward features, but also to positive osteological and dental peculiarities, more marked probably than those of any other domesticated animals. The corresponding physiological and psychological differences are equally decided, as witnessed in the dispositions and temperaments of dogs, their comparative docility, intelligence, etc., and consequently the uses to which they are or may be put. In the matter of size alone, for example, some toy dogs are tiny enough to stand easily on one of the fore paws of a large dog. Throughout the endless varieties, however, the influence of heredity is witnessed in the readiness with which dogs interbreed with one another, and cross with wolves, foxes, and jackals, bearing fertile progeny in all cases, and the readiness with which they revert to the wild state of their several ancestors. See the names of the several breeds. See also *Canidæ* and *Canis*.

Now is a *dogge* also dere that in a dych lygges.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1792.

Many pretty ridiculous aspersions are cast vpon *dogges*, so that it would make a *dogge* laugh to heare and vnderstand them: as, I haue heard a man say, I am as hot as a *dogge*, or, as cold as a *dogge;* I sweat like a *dogge* (when indeed a *dogge* never sweats); as drunke as a *dogge;* hee swore like a *dogge;* and one told a man once that his wife was not to be beleev'd, for shee would lye like a *dogge*.
John Taylor, The Worlde Runnes on Wheeles (Works, [1630), p. 232.

He asks no angel's wings, no seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful *dog* shall bear him company.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 112.

2. In distinguishing sex, a male dog, as opposed to *bitch;* hence sometimes used in composition for the male of other animals, as in *dog-fox*, *dog-ape*.—**3.** *pl.* Canine quadrupeds in general; the family *Canidæ* (which see).—**4.** The prairie-dog. [Colloq., western U. S.]—**5.** The dogfish. [Local, Eng.]—**6.** A mean, worthless fellow; a currish or sneaking scoundrel: applied in reproach or contempt.

A! *dogg!* the deuyll the drowne! *York Plays*, p. 82.

Whoever saw the like? what men have I?—
Dogs! cowards! dastards!—I would ne'er have fled,
But that they left me midst my enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

7. A gay or rakish man, especially if young; a sport or gallant: applied, usually with an epithet (*young*, *impudent*, etc.), in mild or humorous reprobation.

I love the *young dogs* of this age. *Johnson*, in Boswell.

Here, sir, I give my daughter to you, who are the most *impudent dog* I ever saw in my life.
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 4.

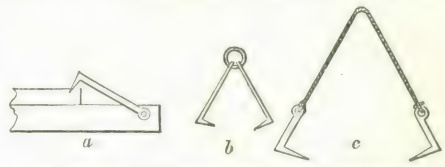
8. In *astron.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] One of two ancient constellations lying south of the zodiac, known as *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. See *Canis*. (*b*) The dog-star.

The burnt air, when the *Dog* reigns, is not fouler
Than thy contagious name.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

9. A name of various mechanical devices, tools, and pieces of machinery. (*a*) *pl.* Andirons: specifically called *fire-dogs*.

Dogs for andirons is still current in New England, and in Walter de Biblesworth I find chiens glossed in the margin by andirons. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

(*b*) Same as *dog-head*, 1. (*c*) A sort of iron hook or bar, with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, which



a. Bench-dog. *b*. Ring- or Span-dogs. *c*. Sling-dogs.

may be fastened into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of moving it: used with various specific prefixes. See cut. (*d*) An iron with fangs for fastening a log in a saw-pit or on the carriage of a saw-mill. (*e*) Any part of a machine acting as a claw or clutch, as the carrier of a lathe, or an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine-tool. (*f*) *pl.* The set-screws which adjust the bed-tool of a punching-press. (*g*) A grappling-iron which lifts the monkey or hammer of a pile-driver. (*h*) A click or pallet to restrain the back-action of a ratchet-wheel by engaging the teeth; a pawl. (*i*) *pl.* In *ship-building*, the final supports which are knocked aside when a ship is launched; a dogshore. (*j*) In a lock, a tooth, projection, tusk, or jag which acts as a detent. (*k*) A grab used to grasp well-tubes or -tools, to withdraw them from bored, drilled, or driven wells. (*l*) *pl.* Nippers used in wire-drawing. They resemble carpenters' strong pincers or pliers, and are sometimes closed by a sliding ring at the end of the strap or chain which slides down the handles of the nippers.—**A dog's age,** a comparatively long time; as, I haven't seen him in *a dog's age*. [Colloq.]—**A dog's death,** a humiliating or disgraceful death, such as is inflicted upon a worthless or dangerous dog.

Let neither my father nor mother get wit
This *dog's death* I'm to die.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

A hair of the dog that bit him. See *hair*[1].—**Burrowing dog,** the prairie-wolf or coyote, *Canis latrans*.—**Curtal dog.** See *curtal*.—**Dalmatian dog,** the coach-dog; an artificial breed of dogs, resembling the pointer in form and stature, but white in color, profusely spotted with black. It is trained to run under a vehicle, and is kept mainly as an appendage to an equipage, having little sagacity, and being practically worthless for other purposes. Also called *Danish dog*.—**Derby dog.** See *Derby*.—**Dog Fo, Dog of Fo.** See *Fo*.—**Dog in the manger,** a churlish fellow who will neither use a thing himself nor let another use it, or who from mere perversity stands in the way of the interest or enjoyment of another without benefiting himself: referring to the fable of an ill-natured dog which, stationing himself in a horse's manger, will not let the horse eat the food in it, although he cannot eat it himself.—**Dog to** or **for the bow†,** a dog used in shooting. Such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people. *Davies*.

And eek to Januarie he gooth as lowe
As evere dide a *dogge for the bowe*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 770.

Eskimo dog, one of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of America and of eastern Asia. It is rather heavier than the English pointer, but appears smaller on account of the shortness of its legs. It has oblique eyes, an elongated muzzle, and a bushy tail, which characteristics give it a wolfish appearance. The color is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with a darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to his sledge the Eskimo can travel 60 miles a day for several successive days.—**Field-dog,** a dog used for the pursuit of game in the field. In the United States the term is commonly applied to pointers and setters.—**Hunting-dog.** (*a*) A dog used for hunting. (*b*) The painted hyena or cynhyene. See *Lycaon*.—**Maltese dog,** a very small kind of spaniel with long silky hair, generally white, and with a round muzzle.—**Newfoundland dog,** a fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, where it is employed in drawing sledges and little carriages laden with wood, fish, or other commodities. There are several varieties of this dog, the principal being a very large breed with broad muzzle, head carried well up, noble expression, waving or curly hair, thick and bushy curled tail, black and white color. Another breed is smaller and almost entirely black. Some breeds seem to be crossed with hounds, mastiffs, etc. The Newfoundland dog is remarkable for its sagacity, patience, and good nature, and for its affection for its master. No dog excels it as a water-dog, its broad half-webbed paws making it an excellent and powerful swimmer.—**Pouched dog,** a marsupial, the thylacine dasyure of Tasmania. See *hyena*, 2, and *zebra-wolf*.—**Prairie dog.** See *prairie-dog*.—**To rain cats and dogs.** See *cat*[1].—**To the dogs,** to waste, ruin, perdition, etc.: used with *give*, *go*, *send*, *throw*, etc.

Give not that which is holy *unto the dogs*. Mat. vii. 6.

Throw physic *to the dogs*, I'll none of it.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

If that mischievous Até that has engaged the two most mighty monarchs in the world in a bloody war were *sent* to her place, i. e., *to the dogs*.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 266.

dog (dog or dôg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dogged*, ppr. *dogging*. [Early mod. E. *dogge;* < *dog*, *n.*] **1.** To follow like a dog; follow with or as with dogs, as in hunting with dogs; hunt, follow pertinaciously or maliciously; keep at the heels of; worry with importunity: as, to *dog* deer; to *dog* a person's footsteps.

We'll *dog* you, we'll follow you afar off.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid. *Pope*.

On your crests sit fear and shame,
And foul suspicion *dog* your name.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 25.

This it is to *dog* the fashion: i. e., to follow the fashion at a distance, as a dog follows the heels of his master.
Whalley, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, iv. 6.

2. To fasten, as a log by means of a dog (see *dog*, *n.*, 9 (*d*)), for sawing.

When the log reached the carriage it was *dogged*, not with the old-fashioned lever dog driven by a mallet, but by the simple movement of a lever.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 345.

It has novel features of construction, and is particularly intended for *dogging* small tapering logs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 170.



1



5



9



2



6



10



3



7



11



4



8



12

NOTE.—Following the name of each breed of dog are the average height and weight of a good dog of that breed. The height is measured to the top of the shoulder-blade, standard measure. Where the weight of a breed varies, or where there is an extended or divided scale of size or weight, a medium dog has been chosen.

1 **Bulldog.** Medium height, 15 inches; weight, 45 pounds.
2 **Airedale Terrier.** Height, 21 inches; weight, 48 pounds.
3 **Scottish Terrier.** Height, 10 inches; weight, 18 pounds.
4 **Blenheim Spaniel.** Height, 10 inches; weight, 10 pounds.
5 **French Bulldog.** Medium height, 12 inches; weight, 23 pounds.
6 **Pomeranian (miniature).** Medium height, 7 inches; weight, 7 pounds.
7 **Pekingese.** Medium height, 7 inches; weight, 8 pounds.
8 **Dachshund.** Height, 8 inches; weight, 16 pounds.
9 **Boston Terrier.** Medium height, 14 inches; weight, 18 pounds.
10 **Smooth Fox-terrier.** Height, 16 inches; weight, 18 pounds.
11 **Yorkshire Terrier.** Medium height, 7 inches; weight, 5 pounds.
12 **Cocker Spaniel.** Height, 12 inches; weight, 22 pounds.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

NOTE.—Following the name of each breed of dog are the average height and weight of a good dog of that breed. The height is measured to the top of the shoulder-blade, standard measure. Where the weight of a breed varies, or where there is an extended or divided scale of size or weight, a medium dog has been chosen.

1 Pointer. Height, 23 inches; weight, 55 pounds.
2 English Setter. Height, 23 inches; weight, 50 pounds.
3 Poodle. Height, 20 inches; weight, 35 pounds.
4 Russian Wolf-hound. Height, 29 inches; weight, 70 pounds.
5 Great Dane. Height, 31 inches; weight, 150 pounds.
6 Bloodhound. Height, 25 inches; weight, 75 pounds.
7 St. Bernard. Height, 30 inches; weight, 140 pounds.
8 Collie. Height, 23 inches; weight, 45 lbs.

3. *Naut.*, to grip, as a rope, to a spar or cable so that the parts bind on each other, to prevent slipping, and causing it to cling.

dogal (dō′gal), *a.* [< ML. *dogalis*, var. (after It. *doge*, doge: see *doge*) of *ducalis*, ducal: see *ducal*.] Belonging or pertaining to a doge. *Millhouse.*

dogana (dō-gä′nä), *n.* [It., = F. *douane*, customs, a custom-house: see *douane, divan*.] A custom-house.

dog-and-chain (dog′and-chān′), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a bent lever with a chain attached, by means of which props are withdrawn from the goaf without endangering the safety of the miner.

dog-ape (dog′āp), *n.* A male ape.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliment is like the encounter of two *dog-apes*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5.

dogaressa (dō-ga-res′ä), *n.* [It., fem. < *doge*, doge.] The wife of a doge.

Bas-reliefs of the doge and the *dogaressa* kneeling at the feet of the enthroned Christ.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 205.

dogate (dō′gāt), *n.* [= F. *dogat* = It. *dogato*, < ML. *ducatus*, *docatus*, a duchy: see *ducat, duchy*.] The office or dignity of a doge. Also written *dogeate*. *E. D.*

dogbane, *n.* See *dog's-bane*.

dog-bee (dog′bē), *n.* **1.** A drone or male bee. —**2.** A fly troublesome to dogs.

dog-belt (dog′belt), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a strong broad belt of leather to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men drawing dans or sledges in the low works. [Eng.]

dogberry (dog′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *dogberries* (-iz). **1.** The berry of the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. —**2.** In Nova Scotia, the mountain-ash, *Sorbus Americana*.

dogberry-tree (dog′ber″i-trē), *n.* **1.** The dogwood.—2. In the United States, the chokeberry, *Aronia arbutifolia*.

dog-biscuit (dog′bis″kit), *n.* A kind of biscuit made with scraps of meat, for feeding dogs.

dogblow (dog′blō), *n.* In Nova Scotia, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

dog-bolt† (dog′bōlt), *n.* [Appar. < *dog* + *bolt* (obscure); a vague term of contempt. There is no basis of fact for the fanciful explanation of the word as "a corruption of AS. *dolgbote* [meaning *dolgbōt*, compensation for a wound] —*dolg*, a wound, and *bote* [meaning *bōt*], recompense; hence, a pettifogger who first provoked an assault and then sued for damages therefor"!] A fool; a butt: a term of contempt.

On me attendeth simple Sir John, (a chaplayne more meet to serve a thatcher, than in the church,) who is made a doulte and a *dog-bolte* by every servinge-man.
Ulpian Fulwell, Ars Adulandi, the Arte of Flatterie.

I have been fool'd and jaded, made a *dog-bolt*:
My daughter's run away. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 1.

O, ye *dog-bolts!*
That fear no hell but Dunkirk.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

dog-brier (dog′brī″ėr), *n.* A brier, the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

dog-cart (dog′kärt), *n.* **1.** A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; hence, a carriage for ordinary driving similar to a village cart, but with two transverse seats back to back, the second of which, as originally made, could be shut down, thus forming a box to hold dogs.

We have never yet satisfactorily discovered whether the *dog-cart* be an English or French invention, as it is common with both nations, where it is used for hunting as well as for pleasure-riding.
E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 240.

2. A small cart made to be drawn by dogs.

dog-catcher (dog′kach″ėr), *n.* An official, as of a town, charged with seizing stray or unlicensed dogs.

dog-cheap (dog′chēp), *a.* [< *dog* (as a type of worthlessness) (see *dog*, *n.*, 6) + *cheap*, *a.*] Very cheap; in little estimation.

Vil, vile [It.], vile, base, . . . good cheape, of little price, *dogge cheape*. *Florio.*

They afforded their wares so *dog-cheape*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 22.

The nearest to the Chæronean in virtue and wisdom is Trajan, who holds all the gods *dog-cheap*. *Landor.*

dog-cole†, *n.* Dog's-bane. *Palsgrave.*

dog-collar (dog′kol″ėr), *n.* **1.** A collar for a dog.—**2.** An ornamental band or collar made of metal, beads, velvet, etc., and worn close round the throat by women.

dog-daisy (dog′dā″zi), *n.* The field-daisy. [North. Eng.]

dog-days (dog′dāz), *n. pl.* A part of the year about the time of the heliacal rising of the dog-star. Various dates, from July 3d to August 15th, have been assigned for the first dog-day, and various durations, from 30 to 54 days. Pliny says they began with the heliacal rising of Procyon, which took place, he says, July 19th, N. S.; and this date has been widely accepted. But he also says the sun was then entering Leo, which rule, making the dog-days begin July 23d, has also been used. Hippocrates (450 B. C.) says they were in the hottest and most unhealthy part of summer. If the season was of Babylonian origin, it would originally probably have been in early summer. Perhaps they are now most usually reckoned from July 3d to August 11th, inclusive.

I should have look'd as soon for frost
In the *Dog-days*, or another inundation,
As hop'd this strange conversion above miracle.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

I generally lay aside the *dog-days* and the hot time of the summer for the teaching of this part of the exercise.
Addison, The Fan Exercise.

dog-drave† (dog′drāv), *n.* A kind of sea-fish mentioned in early charters. *Hamersly.*

dogdraw† (dog′drâ), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, an apprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest when he was found drawing after the deer by the scent of a led hound, especially after a deer which he had wounded with crossbow or longbow.

doge (dōj), *n.* [= F. *doge* = Sp. Pg. *doge* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *doge*, < It. *doge*, prop. dial. (Venetian) for **doce*, *duce*, It. usually *duca* (after MGr. *δοῦκα*, acc. of *δούξ*), < L. *dux* (*duc-*), leader, duke: see *duke*.] The title of the chief magistrate of the old republics of Venice and Genoa. In Venice the office was established in the eighth century; the doge was chosen for life, at first by the citizens, but toward the end of the twelfth century the election was restricted to a small committee of the Great Council. The power and dignity of the doges were originally very great, but gradually became limited through the jealousy of the Venetian aristocracy. In Genoa the dignity was established in the fourteenth century; the doge was at first elected for life, but from the first part of the sixteenth century the term was restricted to two years, and the authority of the doge became more limited. The office disappeared in Venice in 1797, at the overthrow of the republic, and in Genoa in the same year, although there was a temporary restoration of it in the latter city a few years later.


Doge of Venice.—Vecellio.

dog-eared (dog′ērd), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves curled over and soiled by use, as a book. Also *dog's-eared*.

Statute books before unopened, not *dog-eared*.
Lord Mansfield.

dogeate (dō′jāt), *n.* [< *doge* + *-ate*³.] Same as *dogate*.

dogeship (dōj′ship), *n.* [< *doge* + *-ship*.] The office and dignity of a doge.

It is hard to acquit the Venetian commonwealth, under the *dogeship* of Giovanni Mocenigo, of risking the lasting interests of all Christendom, and of their Eastern dominion as part of it, to serve the momentary calls of a petty Italian policy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 319.

dog-faced (dog′fāst), *a.* Same as *dog-headed* (*a*).

dog-fancier (dog′fan″si-ėr), *n.* One who breeds dogs and keeps them for sale.

dog-fennel, *n.* See *dog's-fennel*.

dogfish (dog′fish), *n.* **1.** A name of various selachians and fishes belonging to widely distinct families. (*a*) The shark *Squalus acanthias*, of the family *Squalidæ* or *Spinacidæ*, having similar teeth in both jaws, of subquadrate form, with nearly horizontal cutting edges pointed outward, and with a spine in the front of each dorsal fin. It is the common dogfish of New England fishermen, and is often called *piked dogfish* by the English. It attains a length of from 1 to 3 feet, and is regarded as a pest, being very destructive to food-fishes. (*b*) A general name of sharks of the family *Squalidæ* or *Spinacidæ*. (*c*) A shark of the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carchariidæ*, as *Cynias canis*, etc., having flattened teeth forming a pavement in both jaws, and unarmed dorsal fins. (*d*) Any shark of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*. (*e*) A shark of the family *Scyllidæ*, as the spotted dogfish, *Catulus catulus*, the rough skin of which is used by joiners and other artificers in polishing various substances, as wood. The small-spotted dogfish is a second species, *Scylliorhinus canicula*. (*f*) A name of the mudfish, *Amia calva*. (*g*) A name of *Dallia pectoralis*. See *Dalliidæ*. Also called *blackfish*. (*h*) A kind of wrasse, *Crenilabrus caninus*.


Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

2. A name of the menobranchus or mud-puppy, *Necturus maculatus*, a batrachian.

dog-fisher† (dog′fish″ėr), *n.* An obsolete name of the otter.

The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

dog-fly (dog′flī), *n.* [< ME. *dogflye*; < *dog* + *fly*².] A voracious biting fly, common in woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. The name is applied to any one of the smaller *Tabanidæ*.

dog-footed (dog′fůt″ed), *a.* Digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws, as a dog; cynopodous: specifically applied to a division of the *Viverridæ*: opposed to *cat-footed* or *æluropodous*. *J. E. Gray.*

dog-fox (dog′foks), *n.* **1.** A male fox.

The policy of those crafty swearing rascals—that stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor, and that same *dog-fox*, Ulysses—is not proved worth a blackberry.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4.

2. A name of some small burrowing species of *Vulpes*, as the corsak, *V. corsac*, with reference to their resemblance to both the dog and the fox (which see). They inhabit the warmer portions of Asia and Africa. The American representative of the same group is the kit-fox, *Vulpes velox*. See cut under *corsak*.

dogged (dog′ed), *a.* [< ME. *dogged*, sullen, morose, doggish; < *dog* + *-ed*².] **1**†. Having the meaner qualities of a dog; malicious; mean; contemptible; surly.

How found thou that filthe in thi fals wille,
Of so *dogget* a dede in thi derf hert?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10379.

Arriving at Chickahamania, that *dogged* Nation was too well acquainted with our wants, refusing to trade, with as much scorne and insolency as they could expresse.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 198.

2. Having the pertinacity of a dog; silently obstinate; unyielding.

You will find him [the barbel] a heavy and a *dogged* fish to be dealt withal. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 14.

In the Presidency, as in the war, he [Grant] showed a tenacious, *dogged* will, and a certain massive force, which carried him far toward his ends.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 112.

=Syn. 2. Stubborn, mulish, inflexible, headstrong.

dogged (dog′ed), *adv.* [< *dogged*, *a.*] Very: as, a *dogged* mean trick. [Prov. Eng., and colloq., U. S.]

doggedly (dog′ed-li), *adv.* [< ME. *doggedly*, *doggetly*; < *dogged* + *-ly*².] **1.** In a dogged manner; with the pertinacity of a dog; persistently; unyieldingly.

He [Johnson] verified his own doctrine, that a man may always write well when he will set himself *doggedly* to it.
Boswell.

Of all stupidities there are few greater, and yet few in which we more *doggedly* persist, than this of estimating other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 253.

2. Badly; basely; shamefully. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

doggedness (dog′ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogged; stubbornness; firm or sullen determination or obstinacy.

Now you are friendly,
Your *doggedness* and niggardize flung from you,
And now we will come to you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

There was a churlish and unusual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time a little frightened, he had screwed himself into *doggedness*.
Disraeli, Coningsby, viii. 6.

dogger¹ (dog′ėr), *n.* [= Sp. *dogre* = G. *dogger*, < MD. *doggher*, D. *dogger*, also in comp. *dogger-boot*, MD. *doggher-boot*, also *dogghe-boot* (*boot* = E. *boat*).] A Dutch fishing-vessel used in the North Sea, particularly in the cod- and herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts, and somewhat resembles a ketch.


Dutch Dogger.

dogger[2] (dog'ėr), *n.* [Sc. also *doggar:* see below. The term was introduced into English geology by Young and Bird in 1822.] A sandy and oölitic ironstone. The term *Dogger Series*, however, is generally taken to include not only the dogger proper, but the gray and yellow sands which underlie it. The Dogger Series rests upon the alum shale (Upper Lias) in Yorkshire, where *dogger* is a provincial word meaning a rounded stone, in allusion to the rounded appearance caused by atmospheric action on the large blocks into which the rock is divided by joints. The dogger is much worked for the iron ore which it contains. This name as used by Continental geologists is the equivalent of that part of the Jurassic series which corresponds to the Lower Oölite of the English geologists. It is the Brown Jura of the Germans, and is there divided into three groups, distinguished by their fossil remains. The entire series consists of many alternations of clays, marls, shales, and sandstones, frequently containing iron ore, as is the case in England.

doggerel (dog'ėr-el), *a.* and *n.* [Sometimes written *doggrel;* < ME. *dogerel*, adj.; origin unknown. Prob. orig. a burlesque term, based on *dog;* cf. *dog-Latin.*] **I.** *a.* An epithet originally given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of "Hudibras," but now more generally applied to mean verses defective alike in sense and in rhythm.

"Now such a rym the devel I beteche!
This may wel be rym *dogerel*," quod he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 7.

I confesse the most part to be so rude, blunt, and harsh, and so full of tautologie (which I could not avoide), that they are not worthy to be accompted for verses or meeters, but rather for rime *doggrel*.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), Pref.

Two fools that . . .
Shall live in spite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 411.

II. *n.* **1.** Burlesque poetry, generally in irregular measure.

Doggerel like that of Hudibras. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. Mean, paltry verses, defective in sense and in rhythm.

The rhyming puffs of blacking, cosmetics, and quack medicines are well-known specimens of *doggerel*, which only the ignorant class style poetry. *W. Chambers.*

The author of the Dialogus de Scaccario and the Latin biographer of Richard I. both run into what would be *doggerel* if it were not Latin, apparently out of the very glee of their hearts and devotion to their subject-matter.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

doggerelist (dog'ėr-el-ist), *n.* [< *doggerel* + *-ist.*] A writer of doggerel. [Rare.]

The greatest modern *doggerelist* was John Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, whose satirical and scurrilous verses fill several volumes. *W. Chambers.*

doggerelize (dog'ėr-el-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doggerelized*, ppr. *doggerelizing.* [< *doggerel* + *-ize.*] To write doggerel: as, to *doggerelize* for advertising purposes. *E. D.*

doggerelizer (dog'ėr-el-ī-zėr), *n.* One who doggerelizes; a writer of mean rimes.

A sarcastical and ill-tempered *doggerelizer*.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 178.

Master Dove, a *doggerelizer* and satyrist.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 418.

doggerman (dog'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *doggermen* (-men). [< *dogger*[1] + *man.*] A sailor belonging to a dogger.

doggery (dog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *doggeries* (-iz). [< *dog* + *-ery.*] **1.** Doggish conduct; mean, low, or worthless character; quackery.—**2.** A low drinking-house; a groggery. [Slang, U. S.]

doggett† (dog'et), *n.* An old form of *docket.*

dogging (dog'ing), *n.* [< *dog* + *-ing*[1].] The method or practice of hunting game with dogs: as, the *dogging* of deer.

doggish (dog'ish), *a.* [< *dog* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish.

Or if we will be so vnordinate, and (with reuerence be it spoken, without offence to God or man) so *doggish* and currish, one to another, the Lord lacketh not his dog-strikers to whip vs. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 17.

doggishly (dog'ish-li), *adv.* In a doggish manner; as a dog.

doggishness (dog'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being doggish.

dog-gone, dog-on (dog'gôn', -ôn'), *interj.* [An allusive mitigation of the oath *God damn.*] A minced oath, used imperatively, equivalent to *darn*[2] as a euphemism for *damn.* [Colloq. and low.]

dog-goned (dog'gônd'), *a.* [See *dog-gone.*] Confounded: a minced epithet equivalent to *darned* as a euphemism for *damned.* [Colloq. and low, U. S.]

An' reckoned he warn't goin' to stan' no sech *doggauned* econ'my. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 22.

But when that choir got up to sing
I couldn't catch a word;
They sung the most *dog-gondest* thing
A body ever heard.
Will Carleton, Farm Ballads, p. 80.

dog-grass (dog'gras), *n.* A coarse grass, *Agropyrum caninum*, resembling couch-grass, but with fibrous roots and longer awns. Also *dog's-grass, dog-wheat.*

dog-grate (dog'grāt), *n.* A fire-grate of the general shape of a basket, supported on fire-dogs or andirons.

A grate with standards, which we still call a *dog-grate*.
G. T. Robinson, in Art Journal, 1881.

doggrel (dog'rel), *a.* and *n.* See *doggerel.*

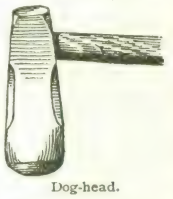
doggy[1] (dog'i), *a.* [< *dog* + *-y*[1].] Doggish; currish. [Eng.]

Pack hence, *doggye* rakhels! *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 145.

doggy[1] (dog'i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [< *dog* + dim. *-y*[2].] A little dog: a pet term for a dog.

doggy[2] (dog'i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [E. dial.] In *coal-mining*, the overlooker or "boss" of a certain number of men and boys. [South Staffordshire and north of Eng.]

dog-head (dog'hed), *n.* **1.** Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer. [Scotch.] Also called *dog.*


Dog-head.

Ye stand there hammering *dog-heads* for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman.
Scott, Waverley, xxx.

2. A hammer used by saw-makers.

dog-headed (dog'hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a dog; cynocephalous: specifically applied (*a*) to sundry baboons, also called *dog-faced;* (*b*) to a South American boa, *Xiphosoma caninum.*

dog-hearted (dog'här″ted), *a.* Having, as it were, the heart of a dog; hence, cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His *dog-hearted* daughters. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

dog-hole (dog'hōl), *n.* A hole or kennel for a dog; a place fit only for dogs; a vile habitation.

France is a *dog-hole*, and it no more merits
The tread of a man's foot. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

Shall I never return to mine own house again? We are lodg'd here in the miserablest *dog-hole*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

Though the best room in the house, in such a narrow *dogg-hole* we were crammed that it made me loathe my company and victuals. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 23, 1662.

In the gallery there is a model of a wretched-looking *dog-hole* of a building, with a ruined tower beside it.
Greville, Memoirs, Aug. 19, 1834.

doghood (dog'hůd), *n.* [< *dog* + *-hood.*] The condition of being a dog; dogs collectively.

But a lapdog would be necessarily at a loss in framing to itself the motives and adventures of *doghood* at large.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

★

dog-hook (dog'hůk), *n.* **1.** A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring-rods.—**2.** A bar of iron with a bent prong, used in handling logs. *E. H. Knight.*

dog-house (dog'hous), *n.* A box in the shape of a house, for the use of dogs; a small kennel.

dog-kennel (dog'ken″el), *n.* A house or kennel for dogs. See *kennel*[1].

dog-Latin (dog'lat″in), *n.* Barbarous Latin.

dog-leech (dog'lēch), *n.* One who treats the diseases of dogs. Formerly also spelled *dogleach.*

This *dog-leech*,
You style him doctor, 'cause he can compile
An almanac. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Suspicion of "Servility," of reverence for Superiors, the very *dogleech* is anxious to disavow.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 161.

dog-legged (dog'legd), *a.* In *arch.*, a term applied to stairs which have no well-hole, the rail and balusters of the upper and under flights falling in the same vertical plane.

dog-letter (dog'let″ėr), *n.* The letter or sound *r.* Also called *canine letter.* See *R.*

dog-lichen (dog'lī″ken), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Peltigera canina.* The frond is prostrate, foliaceous, irregular in outline, membranous, brownish-green or grayish above, whitish and spongiose beneath. The apothecia are attached to the upper side of extended lobes. It is very common on damp ground, stones, and trunks of trees. It was formerly supposed to be a specific for hydrophobia.

dog-looked† (dog'lůkt), *a.* Having a hang-dog look.

A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's Visions, i.

dog-louse (dog'lous), *n.* A louse which infests dogs, as the *Hæmatopinus piliferus*, a mallophagous insect of the family *Pediculidæ* and order *Hemiptera*, or the *Trichodectes canis.*

dogly† (dog'li), *a.* [< *dog* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dog; churlish.

dogma (dog'mą), *n.*; pl. *dogmas* (-mąz) or *dogmata* (-mą-tą). [= F. *dogme* = Sp. Pg. *dogma* = It. *dogma, domma* = D. G. *dogma* = Dan. *dogme* = Sw. *dogm*, < L. *dogma*, < Gr. δόγμα(τ-), that which seems good, an opinion, view, a public decree, edict, or ordinance, < δοκεῖν, think, seem, appear, seem good (that is, be one's opinion, pleasure, or will, be decreed), = L. *decere*, behoove: see *decent.*] **1.** A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet held as being firmly established.—**2.** A principle or doctrine propounded or received on authority, as opposed to one based on experience or demonstration; specifically, an authoritative religious doctrine.

A *dogma* is a proposition; it stands for a notion or for a thing; and to believe it is to give the assent of the mind to it, as standing for one or for the other.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

The confused masses of partial traditions and *dogmata* with which it has become encumbered.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 219.

3. Authoritative teaching or doctrine; a system of established principles or tenets, especially religious ones; specifically, the whole body or system of Christian doctrine, as accepted either by the church at large or by any branch of it.

The truth of any religion lies not in its *dogma*, but in its moral beauty or poetical imperishability.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 319.

Literature and *Dogma* [title of a book]. *M. Arnold.*

4. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a directly synthetical proposition based on concepts of the understanding. It is distinguished (1) from an analytical judgment, (2) from a fact of experience, (3) from a mathematical proposition, and (4) from an indirectly synthetical apodeictic proposition, such as the law of sufficient reason.=**Syn.** *Precept, Tenet*, etc. See *doctrine.*

dog-mad (dog'mad), *a.* Mad as a mad dog; utterly demented.

You are *dog-mad*, yet perceive it not;
Very far mad, and whips will scant recover you.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

dog-man (dog'man), *n.* One who deals in dog's-meat.

And filch the *dog-man's* meat
To feed the offspring of God.
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

dogmaolatry (dog-mą-ol'ą-tri), *n.* [Irreg. for **dogmatolatry*, < Gr. δόγμα(τ-), dogma, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of dogma; undue fondness or reverence for dogmatic teachings or doctrines. [Rare.]

The *dogmaolatry* of the last two centuries (Popish and Protestant). *Kingsley*, Life (1852), I. 268.

dogmata, *n.* Greek plural of *dogma.*

dogmatic (dog-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmático* = Pg. It. *dogmatico* (cf. D. G. *dogmatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatisk*), < LL. *dogmaticus*, < Gr. δογματικός, < δόγμα(τ-), a dogma: see *dogma.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a dogma or an authoritatively settled doctrine; pertaining to dogma or authoritative doctrine in general: as, *dogmatic* theology.

Lipsius therefore is wrecked on the antinomy between *dogmatic* knowledge and spiritual incapacity of knowing.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 472.

The deliverances of the Roman Catholic Church upon the subject are *dogmatic*, and based upon the assumption or belief that it cannot err, and must be obeyed, whether reasons are given or not. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 356.

2. Asserting, or disposed to make positive assertions of, opinion, doctrine, or fact without presenting argument or evidence, or in an overbearing and arrogant manner.

We grow more and more impatient of generalisations and idealisations, and more and more intolerant of *dogmatic* assumptions, the longer we study them.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 371.

3. In the *Kantian philosophy*, relating to that kind of metaphysics which deduces its doctrines syllogistically, or from the analysis of conceptions, setting out with those which seem perfectly clear and distinct: opposed to *critical.*—**Dogmatic Christianity.** See *Christianity*, 1 (*b*).=**Syn. 2.** *Authoritative, Magisterial, Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*); *Sure, Certain, Confident*, etc. (see *confident*); oracular, categorical.

II. *n.* [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmático* = G. *dogmatik* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatik.*] **1.** Same as *dogmatics.*

The possibility and the need of such a science as *dogmatic* rest upon the specific nature of Christianity as the perfect form of a divinely given religion.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 334.

2. A dogmatist.

dogmatical (dog-mat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Given to or characterized by dogmatism; dogmatic.

One of these authors is . . . so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

II.† *n. pl.* Same as *dogmatics.*

It had not been possible for wits so subtile as have managed these things to have offered it to the world, but that they hasted to their theories and *dogmaticals*, and were imperious and scornful toward particulars.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 214.

dogmatically (dog-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a dogmatic manner; positively; in a magisterial or authoritative manner; arrogantly.—**2.** In the *Kantian philosophy*, by a dogmatic method. See *dogmatic, a.*, 3.

dogmaticalness (dog-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

In this were to be considered the natures of scepticism, *dogmaticalness*, enthusiasm, superstition, etc.
Bp. Hurd, Warburton.

dogmatician (dog-ma-tish'an), *n.* [< *dogmatic* + *-ian.*] One who practises dogmatism; a maker or propounder of dogmas; a dogmatist. [Rare.]

The traditions of the *dogmaticians*, or the imaginings of the "Christian consciousness."
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 254.

dogmatics (dog-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dogmatic*: see *-ics.*] The science which treats of the arrangement and statement of religious doctrines, especially of the doctrines received in and taught by the Christian church; doctrinal theology. Also *dogmatic.*

The Avesta, then, is not a system of *dogmatics*, but a book of worship. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, v. § 6.

Dogmatics is a scientific unfolding of the doctrinal system of Christianity from the Bible and Christian consciousness, and in harmony with true reason as enlightened by revelation. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 4.

I once studied theology, and was in my day well up in *dogmatics*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 257.

dogmatisation, dogmatise, etc. See *dogmatization*, etc.

dogmatism (dog'ma-tizm), *n.* [= F. *dogmatisme*, < ML. *dogmatismus*, < Gr. as if **δογματισμός*, < *δογματίζειν*, dogmatize: see *dogmatize.*] **1.** The character of being dogmatic; authoritative, positive, or arrogant assertion of doctrines or opinions.

The self-importance of his demeanour and the *dogmatism* of his conversation. *Scott.*

Nothing is more commendable in a philosopher than the courage, in the face of the opposing *dogmatisms* of materialistic and metaphysical theories of the universe, to admit that there are some things which we do not know.
Mind, XII. 594.

2. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a dogmatic method in metaphysics; an uncritical faith in the presumptions of reason.

Our critique is not opposed to the dogmatical procedure of reason, as a science of pure knowledge (for this must always be dogmatical—that is, derive its proof from sure principles, a priori), but to *dogmatism* only—that is, to the presumption that it is possible to make any progress with pure philosophical knowledge, consisting of concepts, and guided by principles, such as the reason has long been in the habit of employing, without first enquiring in what way, and by what right, it has become possessed of them. *Dogmatism* is therefore a dogmatical procedure of pure reason, without a previous criticism of its own powers.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Do we explain experience as the product of the non-Ego, we have the system which may be called *Dogmatism;* do we explain the whole as springing from the Ego, we have Idealism. *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 126.

3. The doctrine of the sect of physicians known as Dogmatists.

dogmatist (dog'ma-tist), *n.* [= F. *dogmatiste* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatista*, < LL. *dogmatistes*, < Gr. *δογματιστής*, one who maintains dogmas, < *δόγμα(τ-)*, dogma: see *dogma.*] **1.** One who is dogmatic or maintains a dogma or dogmas; a magisterial teacher; one who asserts positively doctrines or opinions unsupported by argument or evidence.

He who is certain, or presumes to say he knows, is in that particular, whether he is mistaken or in the right, a *dogmatist*. *Shaftesbury*, Misc. Reflections.

The most unflinching sceptic of course believes in the objections to knocking his head against a post as implicitly as the most audacious *dogmatist*.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 57.

2. [*cap.*] One of a sect of ancient physicians founded by Hippocrates, and named in contradistinction to *Empirics* and *Methodists.* They based their practice on conclusions or opinions drawn from certain theoretical inferences which they considered might be logically defended or proved.

dogmatization (dog″ma-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dogmatize* + *-ation.*] The act of dogmatizing; the act of drawing up or stating in a dogmatic form. Also spelled *dogmatisation.*

The syllabus is part of that series of acts to which the *dogmatizations* of 1854 and 1870 also belong, and it bridges over the interval between them.
Gladstone, Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1875.

dogmatize (dog'ma-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dogmatized*, ppr. *dogmatizing.* [= F. *dogmatiser* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatizar* = It. *dogmatizzare* = G. *dogmatisiren* = Dan. *dogmatisere* = Sw. *dogmatisera*, < LL. *dogmatizare*, < Gr. *δογματίζειν*, lay down as an opinion, < *δόγμα(τ-)*, an opinion, dogma: see *dogma.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make dogmatic assertions; utter or write positive statements, but without adducing arguments or evidence in support of what is asserted.

I question whether ever any man has produc'd more experiments to establish his opinions without *dogmatising*.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

Whose pious hope aspires to see the day
When moral evidence shall quite decay,
And damns implicit faith, and holy lies,
Prompt to impose, and fond to *dogmatise*.
Pope, The Dunciad, iv. 464.

If a man *dogmatize* in a mixed company on Providence and the divine laws, he is answered by a silence which conveys well enough to an observer the dissatisfaction of the hearer. *Emerson*, Compensation.

II. *trans.* **1.** To assert or deliver as a dogma; make a dogma of. [Rare.]

Then they would not endure persons that did *dogmatize* anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, xiv. § 4.

2. To treat dogmatically; make a subject of dogmatism: as, to *dogmatize* a political question. [Rare.]

Without adducing one fact, without taking the trouble to perplex the question by one sophism, he placidly *dogmatises* away the interest of one half of the human race.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

Also spelled *dogmatise.*

dogmatizer (dog'ma-tī-zėr), *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter; a magisterial or authoritative teacher. Also spelled *dogmatiser.*

An earnest disputer, or a peremptory *dogmatizer*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 307.

dogmatory† (dog'ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< *dogma(t-)* + *-ory.*] Dogmatical. *E. D.*

dog-nail (dog'nāl), *n.* A nail of large size having a projection on one side, used by carpenters and locksmiths.

dog-on, *interj.* See *dog-gone.*

dog-pan (dog'pan), *n.* A long, narrow wooden water-trough lined with lead or iron, used in grinding cutlery.

dog-parsley (dog'pärs″li), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-pig (dog'pig), *n.* A sucking pig.

dog-poison (dog'poi″zn), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-power (dog'pou″ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which the weight of a dog traveling in a drum or on an endless track is utilized as a motive power.

dogrose (dog'rōz), *n.* The wild brier, *Rosa canina*, of the family *Rosaceæ.* It is a common British plant, with pale red flowers, growing in thickets and hedges. The fruit is known as the *hip.*

dog-salmon (dog'sam″on), *n.* A salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, as *O. keta*, of less value as food than the king salmon or red salmon: also ★*chum* or *calico salmon.* It is the *saki* of Japan.

dog's-bane, dogbane (dogz'-, dog'bān), *n.* **1.** The popular name of the plant *Apocynum androsæmifolium.* The root is intensely bitter, and has been used in America as a substitute for ipecacuanha. See *Apocynum.*

2. The wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum.*

dog's-body (dogz'bod″i), *n.* A name given by seamen to a pease-pudding boiled in a cloth.

dog's-chop (dogz'chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembryanthemum caninum.*

dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *n.* **1.** The corner of a leaf in a book bent over like the ear of a dog by careless use.—**2.** *Naut.*, the bight formed in the leech-rope of a topsail or course in reefing.

dog's-ear (dogz'ēr), *v. t.* [< *dog's-ear, n.*] To bend over in dog's-ears, as the leaves in a book.

Lady Slattern Lounger, who had just sent it [a novel] home, had so soiled and *dog's-ear'd* it, it wa'n't fit for a Christian to read. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

A "register," meagerly inscribed, led a terribly public life on the little bare desk, and got its pages *dog's-eared* before they were covered.
H. James, Jr., The Bostonians, xxxv.

★**dog's-fennel, dog-fennel** (dogz'-, dog'fen″el), *n.* Mayweed: so called from its bad smell and from some resemblance of its leaf to that of fennel.

dog's-grass (dogz'gràs), *n.* Same as *dog-grass.*

dog's-guts (dogz'guts), *n.* A fish of the family *Synodontidæ*, *Harpodon nehereus:* same as *bummalo.*

dog-shark (dog'shärk), *n.* A scyllioid shark, *Scylliorhinus canicula.*

dogshore (dog'shōr), *n.* [< *dog*, 9 (*i*), + *shore*[2].] In *ship-building*, one of the shores or pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting during the removal of the keel-blocks preparatory to launching.

dog-show (dog'shō), *n.* An exhibition of dogs; a bench-show.

dog-sick (dog'sik), *a.* Very sick; nauseated.

dogskin (dog'skin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The skin of a dog, or the leather made from it: also applied to a kind of leather (sheepskin) not actually made of a dog's skin. It is somewhat thicker than the leather of which kid gloves are made, and is used for gloves for men's wear, driving-gloves, etc.

II. *a.* Made of the skin of a dog, or of the leather so called.

dog-sledge (dog'slej), *n.* A sledge designed to be drawn by dogs. Such sledges are used by the Eskimos and in northern Asia.

dog-sleep (dog'slēp), *n.* A light sleep like that of a dog, disturbed by the slightest sound.

My sleep was never more than what is called *dog-sleep;* so that I could hear myself moaning, and was often, as it seemed to me, wakened suddenly by my own voice.
De Quincey, Opium-eater, p. 35.

dog's-meat (dogz'mēt), *n.* Scraps and refuse of meat used as food for dogs; especially, inferior meat set apart by a butcher to be sold for such use.

dog's-mercury (dogz'mėr″kū-ri), *n.* The common name of *Mercurialis perennis*, of the family *Euphorbiaceæ.* See *mercury.*

dog's-nose (dogz'nōz), *n.* A kind of mixed drink. See the extracts. [Eng.]

Dog's nose, which your committee find . . . to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin and nutmeg (a groan, and "so it is," from an elderly female).
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxii.

The sergeant rose as Philip fell back, and brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire *dog's nose*).
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

dog's-tail grass. See *grass.*

dog-star (dog'stär), *n.* Sirius or Canicula, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, the heliacal rising of which (see *heliacal*) occurring in the hottest part of the year gave name to the dog-days (which see). See also *Canicula*, and cut under *Canis.*

The *Dog-star* rages! nay, 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 3.

dog-stone (dog'stōn), *n.* A rough or shaped stone used for a millstone.

dogstones (dog'stōnz), *n.* An orchidaceous ★plant, *Orchis mascula.*

dog's-tongue (dogz'tung), *n.* A plant, *Cynoglossum officinale.* Also called *hound's-tongue.*

His remedies were womanish and weak. Sage and wormwood, . . . *dog's-tongue*, . . . feverfew, and Faith, and all in small quantities, except the last.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xciv.

Dog's-tooth grass. See *grass.*

dog-tent (dog'tent), *n.* A kind of tent, so called because its size and form resemble those of a common kind of dog-kennel.

If tents are used, the small *dog tent* is the best.
Sportsman's Gazette, p. 651.

dog-tick (dog'tik), *n.* A tick which infests dogs. The commonest dog-tick of Great Britain, to which the name specifically applies, is *Ixodes ricinus.* It is also called *I. reduvius*, and occurs frequently on cattle and sheep. There is no distinctive dog-tick in the United States, but *Boöphilus annulatus* and *Amblyomma americanum* are often found on dogs.

dog-tired (dog'tīrd), *a.* Tired as a dog after a long chase.

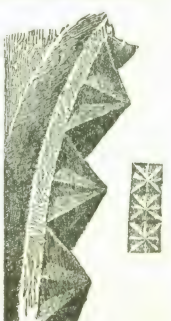
Tom is carried away by old Benjy, *dog-tired* and surfeited with pleasure.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

dog-tooth (dog'töth), *n.* **1.** The canine tooth of man; a canine. Also called *eye-tooth.*—**2.** A popular English name of the shells of *Dentalium.*—**3.** A steel punch used in working marble.

dog-tooth (dog'töth), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *arch.*, an epithet applied to an ornamented molding cut in projecting teeth, of frequent occurrence in early medieval architecture.

II. *n.* Dog-tooth molding.

The western door [of the church] adds Norman *dog-tooth* and chevron to the Saracenic billet.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, [p. 172.



Dog-tooth Molding.—Church of Retaud, Charente-Inférieure, France.

dog-tooth spar, violet. See the nouns.

dog-town (dog′toun), *n.* A colony or settlement of prairie-dogs, *Cynomys ludovicianus* or *C. columbianus*. [Western U. S.]

The black-footed ferret . . . will . . . work extraordinary havoc in a *dog town*, as it can follow the wretched little beasts down into the burrows.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 666.

dog-tree (dog′trē), *n.* 1. The cornel or dogwood.

The knot fastned vnto it was of the barke of the Cornell or *dogge-tree*, wouen with such art that a man could neither finde beginning nor end thereof.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 326.

2. The alder. [North. Eng.]

dog-trick (dog′trik), *n.* A currish or mean trick; an ill-natured practical joke.

I will heere, in the way of mirthe, declare a prettie *dog-tricke* or gibe as concerninge this mayden.
Polydore Vergil (trans.).

dog-trot (dog′trot), *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

At half-past twelve we were off again on a *dog-trot*, keeping a straight course for the outermost point of a large cape, hoping to reach it by noon of the following day. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 346.

dog-vane (dog′vān), *n.* [< *dog* + *vane*.] *Naut.*, a small vane, composed of thread, cork, and feathers or bunting, set on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.

dog-watch (dog′woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch of two hours, arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each division of the crew. The first dog-watch is from 4 to 6 P. M., the second from 6 to 8 P. M. See *watch*.

As the *dog-watches* come during twilight, after the day's work is done, and before the night-watch is set, they are the watches in which everybody is on deck.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 14.

dog-weary (dog′wēr″i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dogge-wearie*.] Very tired; much fatigued; dog-tired.

O master, master, I have watch'd so long
That I am *dog-weary*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2.

dog-whelk (dog′hwelk), *n.* A popular English name of univalve shells of the genus *Nassa*, as *N. reticulata* or *N. arcularia*.



Dog-whelk (*Nassa arcularia*).

dog-whipper (dog′hwip″ėr), *n.* A church beadle. [North. Eng.]

It were verie good the *dog-whipper* in Paules would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saterday.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

In the neighbourhood of Sheffield a sexton is still called a *dog-whipper*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 316.

★**dogwood** (dog′wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *dog* + *wood*[1].] Some suppose *dogwood*, as applied to the wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*, to be a corruption of **dagwood* (< *dag*[1] + *wood*[1]), a name equiv. to its other names, *prick-wood*, *skewer-wood*, so called because, being firm, hard, and smooth, it is used to make butchers' skewers; but the form **dagwood* is not found, and in this, as well as in its other applications (see def. 3), and in similar popular names of plants, it is not necessary to assume a definite intention in the use of the animal name.] 1. A tree of the genus *Cornus;* the cornel; especially, in Europe, the wild or male cornel, *C. sanguinea*. Also called *dogwood-tree*. In the United States some of the species are familiar, as the flowering dogwood, *C. florida*, a highly ornamental tree, of moderate size, covered in May or early June with a profusion of large white or pale-pink flowers; the Californian dogwood, *C. Nuttallii;* the swamp-dogwood, *C. Amomum;* and the dwarf dogwood, *C. Canadensis*. See *Cornus*.

2. The wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*. Dogwood is so exceptionally free from silex that watchmakers use small splinters of it for cleaning out the pivot-holes of watches, and opticians for removing dust from small deep-seated lenses.

3. Any cornel-like shrub so called, as in England *Euonymus Europæus*. The black dogwood of Europe is *Rhamnus Frangula*, also *Prunus Padus;* that of the West Indies, a form of *Ichthyomethia Piscipula;* false or striped dogwood, *Acer Pensylvanicum;* Jamaica or white dogwood, *Piscidia Erythrina;* poison dogwood, *Rhus Vernix;* pond-dogwood, *Cephalanthus occidentalis;* and the white dogwood of England, *Viburnum Opulus*. The Tasmanian dogwood, *Bedfordia salicina*, of the family *Asteraceæ*, has a beautifully marked wood, used in cabinet-work. The dogwood of Australia is a leguminous shrub, *Piptomeris scoparia* (*Jacksonia scoparia* of Robert Brown).

dogwood-bark (dog′wůd-bärk), *n.* The bark of the *Cornus florida*, used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark in cases of fever. *Ure*, Dict., II. 69.

dogwood-tree (dog′wůd-trē), *n.* Same as *dogwood*, 1.

doil (doil), *n.* An obsolete variant of *dole*, grief, mourning.

doilt (doilt), *a.* [Sc., also written *doylt*, *doil'd*, confused, stupid, crazed, appar. a var. of *dulled* or *dolt:* see *dolt*. Cf. *doil*.] Stupid; confused; crazed.

doily (doi′li), *n.*; pl. *doilies* (-liz). [Said to be named from the first maker, Mr. *Doily* or *Doyley*, "a very respectable warehouseman, whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll's the banker's from the time of Queen Anne" (N. and Q.). The slight resemblance to E. dial. (Norfolk) *dwile*, a small towel, a coarse napkin, < D. *dwaal* = E. *towel*, appears to be accidental, but it may have affected the present use of the word.] 1. An old kind of woolen stuff. Also used attributively.

The stores are very low, sir; some *doiley* petticoats and manteaus we have, and half a dozen pairs of laced shoes.
Dryden, Limberham, iv. 1.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine; a fool, and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 10.

2. A small ornamental napkin, often in colors, fringed and embroidered, and brought on the dinner-table on a dessert-plate, with the finger-bowl, etc., arranged upon it: also used for many similar purposes.

Also spelled *doyley*.

doing (dö′ing), *n.* [< ME. *doinge*, pl. *doinges;* verbal n. of *do*[1], *v.*] 1. A thing done; a transaction, feat, or action, good or bad. [Rare in the singular.]

Thou takest witnesse of God that he approve thi *doynge*.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

"You are brave fellows!" said the bishop,
"And the king of your *doings* shall know."
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 295).

2. *pl.* Course of action; the steps or measures taken in regard to something; proceedings; movements.

For submitting your *doinges* to mi iudgement, I thanke you. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 5.

The long fantastic night
With all its *doings* had and had not been.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

doit[1] (doit), *n.* [= LG. and G. *deut* = Dan. *döit*, < D. *duit* (pron. nearly doit), formerly *duyt*, also called *duycken*, a small coin (see def.); origin unknown. Cf. *doitkin* = *dotkin* = *dodkin*.] 1. A small copper coin (the eighth part of a



Obverse. Reverse.
Doit struck for Java by the Dutch, 1765; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

stiver) formerly current in the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies, and worth about a farthing. —2. Any trifling coin or sum of money.

Morel. You will give me my gold again?
1st Guard. Not a *doit*, as I am virtuous and sinful.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage.

And force the beggarly last *doit*, by means
That his own humour dictates, from the clutch
Of Poverty. *Cowper*, Task, v. 316.

Hence—3. A trifle: as, I care not a *doit*.

doit[2]† (doit), *v. i.* An obsolete (Scotch) variant of *dote*[1].

doited (doi′ted), *a.* [Var. of *doted*, q. v.] Same as *doted*, 1. [Scotch.]

Thou clears the head o' *doited* Lear,
Thou cheers the heart o' drooping Care.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

doiter (doi′tėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *dodder*[2] and *totter;* also *doit*[2] = *dote*[1].] To walk in a feeble manner, as an aged or infirm person; totter. [Scotch.]

doitkin (doit′kin), *n.* [Also *dodkin*, *dotkin;* < D. *duitken*, dim. of *duit*, a doit.] A small Dutch coin which was illegally imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century: also applied generally to any small coin or sum of money.

Thence he brought him to an oil cellar, and where they sold olives; here you shall have (quoth he) a measure called Chœnix, for two brazen *dodkins* (a good market, beleeve me). *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 126.

For, sir, you must understand that she's not worth a *dodkin* for a queen. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote.

dokaret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker*.

doke[1]†. An obsolete spelling of *duck*[1], *duck*[2].

doke[2] (dōk), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dalk*[2].] 1. A deep dint or furrow.—2. A contusion. *Dunglison.*—3. A small brook. *Halliwell.*—4. A flaw in a boys' marble. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

dokeret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker*.

dokhma, dokmeh (dok′mä, -me), *n.* [< Pers. *dakhma*.] A receptacle for the dead used by the Parsees, consisting of a low round tower built of large stones, on the grated top of which the bodies are exposed till, being stripped of their flesh by carnivorous birds, their bones drop through the grating into the pit of the tower.

After all, there is something sublime in that sepulture of the Parsees, who erect near every village a *dokhma*, or Tower of Silence, upon whose summit they may bury their dead in air. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 157.

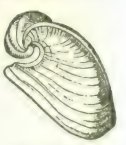
dokimastic, dokimasy, *a.* Same as *docimastic, docimasy*.

dokmeh, *n.* See *dokhma*.

doko (dō′kō), *n.* [African.] A name of a dipneumonous lung-fish or mudfish of Africa, *Protopterus* (*Lepidosiren*) *annectens*. See *mudfish*, and cut under *Protopterus*. Also called *komtok*.

dol. An abbreviation of *dollar* or *dollars*.

Dolabella (dō-la-bel′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *dolabella*, dim. of *dolabra*, a hatchet: see *dolabra*.] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Aplysiidæ*, or sea-hares: so called from the shape of the shell. The species are found in the Mediterranean and eastern seas.



Dolabella scapula.

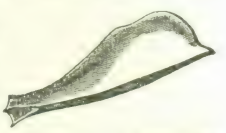
dolabra (dō-lā′brä), *n.*; pl. *dolabræ* (-brē). [L., a kind of hatchet or ax (see def.), < *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a cutting or digging implement of various shapes, used, according to shape and purpose, as a hatchet, an ax, a knife, a chisel, a mattock, or a pickax. Dolabræ were used by the Roman soldiers in making intrenchments and destroying fortifications. Others of a more ornate form were employed by the pontifices in slaughtering their sacrificial victims, and others again of various shapes were used in gardening.



Pontifical Dolabræ.

dolabrate (dō-lā′brāt), *a.* [< *dolabra* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *dolabriform*.

dolabriform (dō-lab′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *dolabra*, q. v., + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an ax or a cleaver. (*a*) In *bot.*, applied to certain fleshy leaves which are straight and thick on one side, thinning to an acute edge on the other, and attenuate toward the base. (*b*) In *conch.*, applied to the foot of certain bivalves. (*c*) In *entom.*, applied to parts which are cylindrical, or nearly so, at the base, but spread out on one side above, so as to form ★a convex sharp edge or keel.



Dolabriform Leaf of *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*.

dolcan (dol′kan), *n.* Same as *dulciana*.

dolce (dōl′chē), *a.* and *n.* [It., < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, sweet: an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

II. *n.* A soft-toned organ-stop.

dolce far niente (dōl′che fär nien′te). [It., lit. sweet do nothing: *dolce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; *far*, *fare*, < L. *facere*, do; *niente*, nothing: see *dulce*, *douce*, and *fact*. Cf. *fainéant*.] Sweet idleness; pleasing inactivity.

dolcemente (dōl-che-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *dolce*, sweet.] In *music*, softly and sweetly: noting a passage to be so performed: a direction equivalent to *dolce*.

dolciano, dolcina (dōl-chē-ä′nō, -chē′nä), *n.* [It., < *dolce*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A musical instrument of the bassoon kind, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

dold (dōld), *a.* [See *dolt*.] Stupid; confused. [Prov. Eng.]

doldrums (dol′drumz), *n. pl.* [Also in sing. *doldrum;* perhaps connected with *dold*, stupid: see *dolt*.] 1. Low spirits; the dumps: as, he is in the *doldrums*. [Colloq.]—2. *Naut.*, certain parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; also, the calms or variations of weather characteristic of those parts. The region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several hundred miles, and shifts its extreme limits at different seasons between latitude 5° S. and 15° N. It is overhung at a great height by a permanent belt of cloud, gathered by opposing currents of the trade-winds.

Now, these are the very months when the equatorial calms, or *doldrums*, are farthest north of the equator. *Science*, III. 41.

dole[1] (dōl), *n.* [< ME. *dole, dol*, earlier *dale, dal*, < AS. *dāl*, a division, a part, *ge-dāl*, division; the same as the more common umlauted form, AS. *dǣl*, ME. *del*, E. *deal*[1], a part, etc.: see *deal*[1].] **1.** A part apportioned or divided out; portion; share; lot; fortune: same as *deal*[1], 1. [Now only poetical.]

For vrthely herte myȝt not suffyse
To the tenthe *dole* of tho gladnes glade.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 136.

And crimes were set to sale, and hard his *dole*
Who could not bribe a passage to the skies.
Bryant, The Ages.

Flatter me not, for hath not our great Queen
My *dole* of beauty trebled?
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. In *mining*, one of the shares or parts into which a parcel of ore is divided for distribution among the various persons to whom it belongs. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**3.** A portion of money, food, or other things distributed in charity; what is given in charity; alms; gratuity.

To greden after Goddis men [cry for the friars] when ȝe delen *doles*. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 71.

Alms are *doles* and largesses to the necessitous and calamitous people. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 8.

Doles were used at Funerals, as we learn from St. Chrysostom, to procure Rest to the Soul of the Deceased, and that he might find his Judge propitious.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 36.

Let me . . .
Walk your dim cloister, and distribute *dole*
To poor sick people. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

4†. The act of dealing out or distributing: as, the power of *dole* and donative.

It was your presurmise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Others whom mere ambition fires, and *dole*
Of provinces abroad, which they have feigned
To their crude hopes, and I as amply promised.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Happy man be his dole†, his dole or lot in life be that of a happy man: a proverbial expression.

If it be my luck, so; if not, *happy man be his dole!*
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

Let every man beg his own way, and *happy man be his dole!* *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

dole[1] (dōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doled*, ppr. *doling*. [< *dole*[1], *n.*; ult. the same as *deal*[1], *v.*] To give in portions or small quantities, as alms to the poor; apportion; distribute; deal: commonly with *out*: often implying that what is distributed is limited in quantity or is given grudgingly.

The supercilious condescension with which even his reputed friends *doled out* their praises to him. *De Quincey.*

Some poor keeper of a school
Whose business is to sit thro summer months
And *dole out* children's leave to go and play.
Browning, In a Balcony.

dole[2] (dōl), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *dool, dule, dill*, < ME. *dol, doel, dowle, duel, deol*, < OF. *dol, doel, duel*, F. *deuil* (= Pr. *dol* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. (obs.) *doilo* = It. *duolo*), mourning, grief, verbal n. of OF. *doloir*, F. *douloir* = Pr. Sp. *doler* = Pg. *doer* = It. *dolere*, < L. *dolere*, feel pain, grieve. Hence also (from L. *dolere*) ult. E. *dolent, dolor, condole.*] **1.** Grief; sorrow; lamentation; mourning. [Now only poetical.]

She yede anoon to the holy man that hadde taught hir the right creaunce, full hevy and pensif, makynge grete *doell* and sorow. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

For vs is wrought, so welaway!
Doole endurand nyght and day. *York Plays*, p. 30.

Till on a daye it so beffell
Great *dill* to him was dight.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

And drest in *dole*, bewailde hir death.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 101.

She died,
So that day there was *dole* in Astolat.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Specifically—**2.** The moaning of doves.—**3.** In *falconry*, a flock of turtle-doves.

dole[3] (dōl), *n.* [= F. *dol* = Pr. *dol* = Sp. Pg. It. *dolo*, < L. *dolus*, artifice, wile, guile, deceit, fraud, < Gr. *δόλος*, a bait, a cunning artifice, wile, guile, deceit, akin to *δέλεαρ*, also *δέλος*, a bait.] In *Scots law*, malevolent intention; malice.

There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*. *Erskine's Institutes*, IV. iv. § 5.

dole[4] (dōl), *n.* [Also E. dial. *dool, dowl*, Sc. also *dool, dule*, the goal in a game, *dule*, a boundary, landmark. = D. *doel*, neut., the mark, butt, mound of earth used as a butt, in archery; cf. *doel*, m., the place where the armed burgesses used to assemble. The sense 'mound of earth' is correlative to that of MHG. G. *dole*, a canal, < OHG. *dola*, an underground drain, entrance to a mine, etc. Cf. Icel. *dæla*, a groove or trough, = Norw. *dæla*, a trough, channel, a little stream, etc. Cf. *dole*[5].] **1†.** A boundary; a landmark.

Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbour's *doles* or marks. *Homilies*, ii., Exhortation for Rogation Week.

2. The goal in a game.—**3.** A strip of land left unplowed between two plowed portions; a broad balk. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** [< *dole*[1].] A part or portion of a field in which several persons have shares. See *dole-meadow*. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A division or share of land held in a common field; an allotment, marked off only by boundary stones.—**Dole moors**, certain lands at Puxton, formerly uninclosed common lands, annually allotted to those who possessed rights of common.

dole-bag† (dōl'bag), *n.* A bag formerly worn by an official charged with the distribution of alms, especially one worn on stated occasions as a badge of office. [Eng.]

dole-beer† (dōl'bēr), *n.* Beer given as a dole or in alms.

I know, yo' were one, could keepe
The buttry-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the *dole-beere* to aqua-vitæ-men.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

dole-bread† (dōl'bred), *n.* Bread given as a dole, or in alms; especially, bread begged on All Saints' Day.

Pain d'aumosne [F.]. *Dole-bread.* *Nomenclator.*

dole-fish (dōl'fish), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, the portion of fish that falls to each of several fishermen who work in company.—**2.** The common cod: formerly so called by the fishermen in the North Sea, because they took their pay or dole in this kind of fish.

doleful (dōl'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *doleful, dolful, dulfull, duelful*, etc.; < *dole*[2] + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of dole or grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* sire cry'd to me, tarry, son,
When first he spied my love. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Expressing or causing grief; of a mournful or dismal character; gloomy: as, a *doleful* whine; a *doleful* cry.

All crysten men that walke me by,
Be-hold and se this *dulfull* syght.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 93.

She, poor bird, as all forlorn,
Lean'd her breast up till a thorn,
And there sung the *dolefull'st* ditty.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 65.

3†. Crafty; cunning; wily. *Minsheu.*

He . . . hadde wele garnysshed alle the forteresses of his londe that noon ne myght not gretly forfete, and thei were so *doilfull* that the sarazins so distroied the londe as ye haue herde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 192.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Mournful, woeful, rueful, lugubrious, dolorous, piteous, cheerless.

dolefully (dōl'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *dolfulli, dulfulli, deolfulliche, delfulliche*, etc.; < *doleful* + *-ly*[2].] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

God sente to Saul by Samuel the prophete,
That Agag of Amalek and al hus lyge puple
Sholde deye *delfulliche* for dedes of here eldren.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 419.

dolefulness (dōl'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being doleful; melancholy; gloominess; dismalness. *Bailey*, 1727.

dole-meadow (dōl'med″ō), *n.* [< *dole*[1] + *meadow*.] A meadow in which several persons have shares, the portion of each being marked off only by boundary stones. [Prov. Eng.]

dolent (dō'lent), *a.* [< ME. *dolent* = OF. *dolent, doleant*, F. *dolent* = Sp. *doliente* = Pg. *doente* = It. *dolente*, < L. *dolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dolere*, grieve, sorrow: see *dole*[2].] Grieving; full of grief; sorrowful. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Whan Adragain saugh his felow fallen, it was no nede to aske yef he were *dolent*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 331.

Dal. The king is angry.
Craw. And the passionate duke
Effeminately *dolent*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

Through me the way is to the city *dolent*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 1.

doler†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dollar*.

dolerite (dol'e-rīt), *n.* [= F. *dolérite*, < Gr. *δολερός*, deceptive, < *δόλος*, deceit: see *dole*[3].] A name given by Haüy to a rock of the basalt family, called by some a basaltic greenstone, the deception implied in the name referring to the difficulty of distinguishing the rock from other varieties also designated as greenstone. As limited at the present time, dolerite includes the coarser-grained varieties of basalt, in which the component minerals can be detected by the naked eye. See *basalt* and *greenstone*.

doleritic (dol-e-rit'ik), *a.* [< *dolerite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or like dolerite: as, *doleritic* lava.

dolerophanite (dol-e-rof'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δολερός*, deceptive, + *-φάνης*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A sulphate of copper occurring in small brown monoclinic crystals at Vesuvius.

dolesome (dōl'sum), *a.* [< *dole*[2] + *-some*.] Doleful; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful.

The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky.
Pope, Odyssey.

dolesomely (dōl'sum-li), *adv.* In a dolesome manner. *E. D.*

dolesomeness (dōl'sum-nes), *n.* Gloom; dismalness.

If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot countervaile the *dolesomnesse* of the grave, what doe I beleeving?
Bp. Hall, Meditation of Death.

dolesst (dō'les), *a.* [< *do*[2], *v.*, + *-less*; var. of *dowless*.] Shiftless; good-for-nothing. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

dolestone (dōl'stōn), *n.* A landmark: same as *dole*[4], 1. [Prov. Eng.]

dolfin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dolphin*.

dolia, *n.* Plural of *dolium*.

doli capax (dō'lī kā'paks). [L.: *doli*, gen. of *dolus*, guile (see *dole*[3]); *capax*, capable (see *capacious*).] In *law*, literally, capable of criminal intention; hence, of sufficient age to distinguish between right and wrong. At common law a child between 7 and 14 is presumptively *doli incapax*, but may be proved to be *doli capax*. The limit is modified by modern statutes in some jurisdictions, as in New York by the substitution of 12 for 14.

Dolichidæ† (dō-lik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brullé, 1838), < *Dolichus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ground-beetles, typified by the genus *Dolichus*.

dolichocephali (dol″i-kō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dolichocephalus*: see *dolichocephalous*.] In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index is below 75, and who are consequently dolichocephalic.

dolichocephalic (dol″i-kō-sef'a-lik or -se-fal'ik), *a.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-ic*.] Long-headed; pertaining to a long head: as, a *dolichocephalic* person or race; a *dolichocephalic* skull. This word is applied in ethnology to the persons or races having skulls the diameter of which from side to side, or the transverse diameter, is small in comparison with the longitudinal diameter, or that from front to back. The West African negro presents an example of the dolichocephalic skull. Broca applies the term *dolichocephalic* to skulls having a cephalic index of 75 and under, and this limit is generally adopted. Compare *brachycephalic*. Also *dolichocephalous*.

dolichocephalism (dol″i-kō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being dolichocephalic.

The Esquimaux are long-headed, and are allied by language and customs to the Kutchin and other races of North America, who are of good bodily development; so that the imagined resemblance to them would not necessarily militate against the stature or *dolichocephalism* of the European aborigines.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 243.

dolichocephalous (dol″i-kō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *dolichocephalus*, < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Long-headed: same as *dolichocephalic*.

The prevailing form of the negro head is *dolichocephalous*. Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

dolichocephaly (dol″i-kō-sef'a-li), *n.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-y*[3].] Same as *dolichocephalism*.

The existing cranial types most nearly approaching this are those of the Australians and Bushmans, but their *dolichocephaly* is equalled by that of the Mongoloid Eskimo.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 251.

Dolichocera (dol-i-kos'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *κέρας*, horn.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscides*, including species of the genus *Tetanocera* and its immediate allies.

Dolichoderus (dol-i-kod'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lund, 1831), < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *δέρη*, Attic for *δειρή*, the neck.] **1.** A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidæ*, confined to the new world. Four species are found in North America and several in South America, characterized by the cubical metathorax, the horizontal, nearly flat face and wings, and the females with two complete submarginal cells. *D. pustulatus* inhabits the eastern United States.

2. A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, founded by Castelnau in 1840. It contains 3 species only, all from Madagascar.

dolichodirous (dol″i-kō-dī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *δολιχόδειρος*, long-necked, < *δολιχός*, long, + *δειρή*, the neck.] Long-necked.

Dolichonyx (dō-lik'ō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *ὄνυξ*, nail.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridæ*, having a conical bill and general fringilline aspect, acute tail-feathers, and comparatively long curved claws, whence the name. The type

of the genus is the bobolink or reed-bird, *D. oryzivorus;* there are several other species. See cut under *bobolink.*

Dolichopodidæ (dol″i-kō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dolichopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tetrachætous brachycerous dipterous insects, containing a number of flies with long legs, brilliant metallic colors, and active predaceous habits, as the well-washers. About 1,200 species are known. They feed upon other insects, and inhabit damp places covered with rich vegetation. The larvæ are long, slender, and cylindrical, and live in the ground or in decomposing vegetation. The adult flies have the first basal cell of the wing short, the second united with the discal cell, and a terminal or dorsal bristle on the simple 3-jointed antennæ. Also *Dolichopidæ* and *Dolichopodes.*

Dolichopus (dō-lik′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), ‹ Gr. *δολιχόπους,* with long feet, ‹ *δολιχός,* long, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of the family *Dolichopodidæ,* characterized by the presence of spines on the hind metatarsi. *D. funditor,* which is common in the eastern United States, is an example.



Dolichopus funditor.
(Line shows natural size.)

Dolichos (dol′i-kos), *n.* [NL., named from the length of the pod, ‹ Gr. *δολιχός,* long.] A genus of herbaceous or sometimes shrubby leguminous plants, nearly related to the common bean, *Phaseolus,* natives of tropical and temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with a few species in South America. Several species are extensively cultivated for food in warm regions, especially *D. Lablab,* often called the Egyptian or black bean, grown also for ornament; and *D. biflorus,* the horse-gram of the East Indies. *D. sesquipedalis* is the asparagus-bean of gardens, a native of South ★America.

Dolichosauria (dol″i-kō-sâ′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dolichosaurus.*] A group of fossil *Lacertilia* from the Cretaceous formation. They are characterized by the great number of the cervical vertebræ (seventeen in the typical genus, *Dolichosaurus*) and the extremely slender elongated body. They possess limbs, and a sacrum composed of two vertebræ.

Dolichosaurus (dol″i-kō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δολιχός,* long, + *σαῦρος,* a lizard.] The typical genus of *Dolichosauria.*

A very singular Lacertilian found in the chalk, and resembling an eel in size and form, has been described by Professor Owen, under the name of *Dolichosaurus.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 197.

Dolichotis (dol-i-kō′tis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *δολιχούατος,* long-eared), ‹ Gr. *δολιχός,* long, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) (also *οὖας, οὐατ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] A genus of



Patagonian Cavy (*Dolichotis patachonica*).

South American rodents, of which the Patagonian cavy, *D. patachonica,* is the type: so named from the long ears, which are like those of a rabbit.

dolichuric (dol-i-kū′rik), *a.* [‹ *dolichurus* + *-ic.*] In *anc. pros.,* having one syllable too many at the end: an epithet of dactylic hexameters the last foot of which is apparently trisyllabic. Such verses are not really unrhythmical, the apparent fault being obviated by synizesis, or due to the loss of some ancient peculiarity of pronunciation (as in the Homeric dialect) inadequately represented in the extant text. See *miurus* and *macrocephalic.*

dolichurus (dol-i-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δολιχοῦρος,* long-tailed, ‹ *δολιχός,* long, + *οὐρά,* tail.] **1.** In *pros.,* a dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable, or one apparently redundant, in the last foot. See *dolichuric.*—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.,* a genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Pompilidæ,* or digger-wasps. There are two species, both European.

Dolichus (dol′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1813), ‹ Gr. *δολιχός,* long.] A genus of ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ,* containing, as at present restricted, the single south European species *D. flavicornis.* Five South African species were included by Dejean, but were separated by Chandoir and Lacordaire and placed in *Cymindis.*

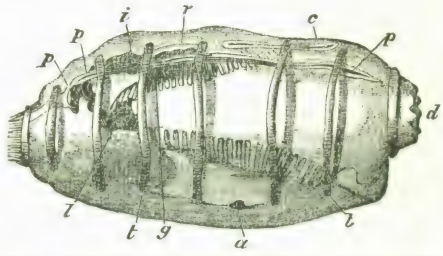
doliid (dō′li-id), *n.* A member of the *Doliidæ.*

Doliidæ (dō-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dolium* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomous gastropods. The animal is very large, and has a wide head, elongate distant tentacles, greatly developed cylindrical proboscis, and a very large foot, lobed and dilated in front and having a horizontal groove. The shell has a very large body-whorl, relieved by revolving ridges and corresponding grooves. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Some of them are known as *tuns.* See cut under *Dolium.*

doliman (dol′i-man), *n.* Same as *dolman,* 1.

doliolid (dō-lī′ō-lid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Doliolidæ.*

Doliolidæ (dol-i-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Doliolum* + *-idæ.*] A family of oceanic cyclomyarian ascidians, related to the salps, represented by the genus *Doliolum,* and representing with some authors an order *Cyclomyaria* (which see) of compound tunicaries. They are transparent,



Sexual Ascidiozoöid of *Doliolum denticulatum,* highly magnified.

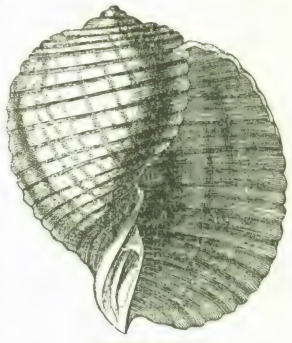
a, ganglion; *c,* endostyle; *d,* oral opening (atrial opening at opposite end); *g,* esophagus; *i,* stomach; *l,* intestine; *p, p, p,* testis; *r,* heart; *t, t,* muscles.

free-swimming, cask-shaped organisms, moving by contracting the body and so squirting water out of one or the other end, developing by an alternation of generations, and provided with ciliated ribbon-shaped branchiæ, dividing the respiratory cavity into two portions. The branchial lamellæ are pierced with numerous slits. In sexual generation the ovaries and testes mature simultaneously.

Doliolum (dō-lī′ō-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *dolium,* a very large jar: see *dolium.*] The typical genus of the family *Doliolidæ. D. denticulatum* and *D. mülleri* are examples.

dolite (dō′līt), *n.* [‹ *Dolites* (Krüger, 1823), ‹ *Dolium* + *-ites.*] A fossil shell of the genus *Dolium.*

dolium (dō′li-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *dolium,* a very large jar.] **1.** Pl. *dolia* (-ạ). In *Rom. antiq.,* a very large jar or vase of rough pottery, usually of approximately spherical form, used like a cask at the present day, to contain wine, oil, and other liquids, as well as grain and other dry commodities. It was more anciently called *calpar,* and is equivalent to the Greek *pithos.*—**2.** [*cap.*] The typical genus of gastropods of the family *Doliidæ. Dolium galea* is a leading species.



Dolium galea.

They are all characterized by a ventricose spirally furrowed shell, with a very small spire and an enormous aperture with crenate lip, and no operculum. They are known as *tuns.*

doll[1]† (dol), *n.* [A general use of *Doll, Dolly,* a woman's name, an abbr. of *Dorothy,* ‹ F. *Dorothée,* ‹ L. *Dorothea,* ‹ Gr. Δωροθέα, fem. of Δωρόθεος, lit. gift of God, ‹ *δῶρον,* a gift (‹ *διδόναι,* give: see *date*[1]), + *θεός,* God. *Theodore,* fem. *Theodora,* is composed of the same elements reversed. Cf. *doll*[2].] A sweetheart; a mistress; ★a paramour; a doxy. Also *dolly.* [Old slang.]

doll[2] (dol), *n.* [In childish speech common also in the dim. form *dolly;* prob. a particular use of *Doll, Dolly,* a familiar dim. of the proper name *Dorothy.* See *doll*[1], and cf. *dolly*[1], *dolly*[2]. Cf. also *jack,* as the name of a toy. The common explanation of *doll* as an abbr. of *idoll, idol,* is certainly wrong. There is nothing to connect the word with East Fries. *dolske,* a wooden doll, *dokke, dok,* a doll: see *duck*[3].] A puppet representing a child, usually a little girl (but also sometimes a boy or a man, as a soldier, etc.), used as a toy by children, especially by girls.

Those who . . . live only to display a pretty face . . . can scarce rank higher than a painted *doll.*
V. Knox, Essays, I. xxxvi.

doll[3] (dol), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] **1.** Dung, especially of pigeons.—**2.** A large cake of sawdust mixed with dung, used for fuel. *Jamieson.* [Angus.]—**3.** A large lump.

dollar (dol′ạr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doller, doler, daller, daler;* ‹ MD. *daler,* D. *daalder* = LG. *daler* = Sw. Dan. *daler* = Pg. *dollar* (‹ E.) = It. *tallero* (NL. *dalerus, thalerus*), ‹ G. *taler, thaler, thaller,* now usually spelled *thaler,* a dollar, short for *Jochimstaler, Jochimsthaler, Joachimsthaler,* orig. *Jochimstaler gulden-groschpfennig,* i. e., the 'gulden-groschen (florin) penny (coin) of Jochimsthal,' so called because first coined (toward the end of the 15th century) from silver obtained from mines in *Joachimsthal,* i. e., Joachim's dale (G. *thal* = E. *dale*[1]), in Bohemia. They were also sometimes called *Schlickenthaler,* because coined by the counts of Schlick. The "Spanish dollar" is called in Sp. a *peso.*] **1.** The English name of the large silver German coin called *thaler:* also applied to similar coins of the Low Countries and of Scandinavia; to the large silver coin of Spain, the celebrated "Spanish dollar," or peso, also called *pillar dollar* (from its figure of the Pillars of Hercules) and *piece of eight* (as containing 8 reals); and later to a large silver coin succeeding the Spanish dollar in Spanish America.

The Duke of Wirtemberg is agreed wt Magister Teutonici ordinis, so that the duke shall have for his charges 66,000 *dalers.*
Quoted in *E. Lodge's* Illus., etc., Reign of Edw. VI., [No. 23.

He disbursed at St. Colmes' inch
Ten thousand *dollars* to our general use.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

Now touching Danske money, . . . they have their Grasshe, whereof 30 make 1 gilderne, which is woorthe 4 shillings sterling, and they have also *Dollars* olde and new; their common *dollar* is 35 grasshe, but of their new *dollars* some are woorthe 24 grasshe, some 26, and some 30.
Recorde, Grounde of Artes, fol. 159.

2. The monetary unit or standard of value of the United States and Canada, containing 100 cents, and equal to about 4*s.* 1½*d.* English. In the United States it is represented in the currency by gold and silver coins and by notes; in Canada by notes only. A two-dollar gold coin is current in Newfoundland. This unit was established in the United States under the confederation of the States, by resolution of Congress, July 6th, 1787. It was represented by a silver piece, the coinage of which was authorized by the act of Congress, August 8th, 1786, by which was also established the decimal system of coinage. The coinage was not begun until two years after the law of April 2d, 1792, establishing the mint. That law provided for the coinage of "dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar," as that coin was then current, and to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver. The Spanish dollar above mentioned was that struck in Spanish America. Spanish-American dollars, and coins representing halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of them (the last two known as *shillings* and *sixpences* in New York and some other States, and by other names elsewhere), were abundant in the United States during the latter part of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. The Spanish dollar coined in Spain was rare, but the intrinsic value of the two coins was the same. By an act of January 18th,



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dollar of the United States, 1795.
(Size of the original.)

1837, the dollar was made to consist of 412½ grains ⁹⁄₁₀ fine, the quantity of pure silver remaining the same, 371¼ grains. This dollar, being worth in market value from 100 to 104 cents, went out of circulation. An act of March 3d, 1849, directed the coinage of gold dollars of 25.8 grains ⁹⁄₁₀ fine, 23.22 being pure gold; and by act of February 12th, 1873, this was declared the unit of value of the United States. The coinage of gold dollars was suspended by the act of September 26th, 1890. An act of February 28th, 1878, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion, not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 per month, and cause it to be coined into standard silver dollars. This was repealed by the (Sherman) act of July 14th, 1890, which provided for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month and the coinage of 2,000,000 ounces a month. This act was repealed in 1893. The coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are: in silver, the half-dollar and quarter-dollar, or 50-cent and 25-cent pieces, and the dime or 10-cent piece; in nickel, the half-dime or 5-cent piece (originally in silver, and inconveniently small); and in bronze, the cent (originally in copper, and much larger) and the 2-cent piece (until 1873). There was a 3-cent piece, coined in silver until 1873, and in nickel until 1890, which has been little used owing to its inconvenient smallness in both forms. By the term *dollar* in the United States notes is intended the coined dollar of the United States, a certain quantity in weight and fineness of gold or silver, authenticated as such by the stamp of the government. Sometimes abbreviated *dol.*, but commonly represented by the symbol $ (the dollar-mark) before the number. The coinage of the silver dollar ceased in 1904. See *coinage ratio*, under *coinage*.

The Almighty *Dollar*, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land.
Irving, The Creole Village.

The Congress of 1792 fixed the monetary unit of the United States in coin, gave it the name *Dollar*, made it the unit of the money of account in their offices and courts, [and] named also its multiples and fractions.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xlv.

Almighty dollar. See *almighty*.—**Buzzard dollar.** See *buzzard*.—**Dollar of the fathers,** in American political parlance, the silver dollar: a phrase used by those who advocated the resumption of its coinage, effected in 1878, when for a quarter of a century it had formed no part of the coinage of the country, and when, owing to depreciation in the value of silver, it no longer possessed its original actual value.—**Lion dollar** [also *lyon dollar;* a Dutch coin, so called because it bore the figure of a lion: D. *leeuw*, a lion, also a coin so called], a Dutch (Brabant) coin in circulation in the province of New York in colonial times.

There is an Act to raise the value of the *Lyon Dollars* which were apprehended to be all carried out of the Province, because under their proportion in value to other foreign coin.
Gov. Burnet to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 14, 1720 (Docs. [relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y., V. 583).

Trade dollar, a former silver coin of the United States, weighing 420 grains, authorized by an act of 1873, and intended chiefly for the uses of the trade with China and Japan. An act of March 1st, 1887, authorized the Treasurer of the United States to redeem in standard silver dollars all trade dollars presented within the following six months.

dollar-bird (dol′är-bėrd), *n.* One of the rollers (*Coraciidæ*) of the genus *Eurystomus*, as *E. pacificus* or *australis*, of the Australian and Papuan regions: so called from the large round white spot on the wing. See cut under *Eurystomus*.

dollardee (dol′är-dē), *n.* [< *dollar* + *dee* (a mere finishing syllable?); cf. *dollar-fish.*] The blue copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*, a fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*, of common occurrence in most parts of the United States.

dollar-fish (dol′är-fish), *n.* 1. A carangoid fish, *Vomer setipinnis:* so named from the roundness and silvery color of the young. Also called *moonfish* (which see).—2. A stromatoid fish, *Poronotus triacanthus:* so named from its round form and silvery color. Also called *butter-fish* and *harvest-fish*. See cut under *butter-fish*.

dollar-mark (dol′är-märk), *n.* The character $, signifying 'dollar' or 'dollars.' Thus, $5 means five dollars; $3.75 means three dollars and seventy-five cents.

dollee-wood (dol′ē-wůd), *n.* [Cf. *dali.*] The wood of *Virola Surinamensis*, a tall tree of tropical America, with aromatic foliage. See *dali*.

dollin (dol′in), *n.* [E. dial.] A small earthenware jug with a spout. [Wales and west. Eng.]

dollop (dol′ọp), *n.* [E. dial., also *dallop*, q. v.] 1. A lump; a mass. [Colloq.]

The great blunderbuss, moreover, was choked with a *dollop* of slough-cake. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, ii.

2. See *dallop*.

dollop (dol′ọp), *v. t.* [E. dial.; cf. *dollop*, *n.*] 1. To beat.—2. To handle awkwardly. [Prov. Eng.]

dolly[1] (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [See *doll*[1].] Same as *doll*[1].

Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play,
Kisse our *dollies* night and day. *Herrick.*

dolly[2] (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [A dim. of *doll*[2]; ult. identical with *dolly*[1].] A doll. See *doll*[2].

dolly[3] (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Prob. from the familiar name *Dolly*. Cf. *doll*[1], *jack, jenny, billy*, etc., as similarly applied to various mechanical contrivances.] 1. In *mining*, the flat disk of wood which moves up and down in the keeve or dolly-tub in the process of concentrating ore by tossing and packing. See *toss*. [Cornwall, Eng.]—2. In *pile-driving*, an extension-piece placed on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the pile is beyond the reach of the monkey. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disk furnished with from three to five legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the center. The dolly is jerked rapidly around in different directions in a tub or box in which the clothes to be washed are immersed in water.

dolly[3] (dol′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dollied*, ppr. *dollying*. [< *dolly*[3], *n.*] In *mining*, to concentrate or dress (ore) by the use of the dolly.

dolly[4] (dol′i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Hind. *dālī*, a tray.] In India, a complimentary offering of fruit and flowers, sweetmeats, and the like, usually presented on trays or brass dishes. *Yule and Burnell.*

The English call these offerings *dollies;* the natives, dáli. They represent in the profuse East the visiting cards of the meagre West. *G. A. Mackay*, Ali Baba, p. 84.

In the evening the Rana's *dolly*, or offering, was brought in, consisting of fruit, of atta, rice, grain, and . . . half-a-dozen of champagne.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 202.

dolly-bar (dol′i-bär), *n.* [< *dolly*[3] + *bar*[1].] A bar or block placed in the trough of a grindstone to raise the level of the water and bring it into contact with the stone.

dolly-shop (dol′i-shop), *n.* [Now understood as < *dolly*[2] (in reference to the black doll suspended over the door as a sign) + *shop;* but prob. a corruption of orig. *tally-shop*, q. v.] In Great Britain, a shop where rags and refuse are bought and sold; an illegal pawn-shop.

dolly-tub (dol′i-tub), *n.* The keeve forming a part of the so-called dollying- or dolling-machine, used in Cornwall in the process of tossing and packing tin-stuff. See *toss* and *dolly*[3].

Dolly Varden (dol′i vär′dn). [From *Dolly Varden*, a character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."] 1. A woman's gown of gay-flowered material, usually a muslin print, made with a pointed bodice and a skirt tucked up or draped over a petticoat of solid color: worn about 1865–70.—2. [In allusion to the coloring: see def. 1.] A species of trout or char of California and Alaska, *Salvelinus malma*.

dolma (dol′mä), *n.* [Turk. *dolma*, lit. stuffing, < *dolmaq*, fill, stuff, become full.] A Turkish dish made of vine-leaves, egg-plant, gourds, etc., stuffed with rice and chopped meat.

dolman (dol′man), *n.* [Also written, in first sense, *doliman*, formerly *dollymant*, < F. *doliman* (def. 1), *dolman* (def. 3) = G. *dollman, doliman* = Dan. Sw. *dolman* (def. 3) = Bohem. *doloman* = Russ. *dolomanŭ, dolmanŭ* = Bulg. Serv. *dolama* = Hung. *dolmany*, < Turk. *dolama* (def. 1).] 1. A long robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments.—2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, richly ornamented with braid, and peculiar in that it is worn like a cloak with one or both sleeves hanging loose.—3. An outer garment worn by women, with a cape or hanging piece over the arm instead of a sleeve; a kind of mantle.

dolmen (dol′men), *n.* [Also sometimes *tolmen;* < F. *dolmen*, < Bret. *dolmen*, < *tôl*, *taol*, a table, + *men* = W. *maen*, a stone. Cf. W. *tolfaen*, an omen-stone (*faen* in comp. for *maen*, a stone).]



Dolmen.

A chamber the walls of which are formed of large unhewn stones set up on end, while the roof is formed of a single large stone: the whole structure was originally partly covered with earth: a term formerly used as synonymous with *cromlech*. The name is sometimes given also to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery. The most remarkable monument of this kind is probably that known as the Pierre Couverte, near Saumur, in France. It is 64 feet long, 14 feet wide, and about 6 feet high, and consists of four upright stones on each side, one at each end, and four on the top. It is now generally believed that dolmens were sepulchres, although afterward they may have been used as altars. They are often present within stone circles. The dolmen was probably a copy of a primitive rude dwelling, and may sometimes have been the actual structure in which the savage sheltered himself, converted afterward into his tomb. In several cases one of the stones is pierced with a hole. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Similar structures are found in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circassia, etc.

dolmenic (dol-men′ik), *a.* [< *dolmen* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to dolmens.—2. Building dolmens.

The ethnological character and the migrations of the supposed *dolmenic* people.
N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 158.

Dolomedes (dol-ō-mē′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολομήδης*, wily, crafty, < *δόλος*, wile, craft, + *μῆδος*, in pl. *μήδεα*, counsels, plans, arts, cunning, < *μήδεσθαι*, plan, plot, contrive.] A genus of citigrade spiders, of the family *Lycosidæ*, or wolf-spiders. *D. mirabilis* is an example, and is one of the spiders which carry their eggs about in special webs.

dolomite (dol′ō-mīt), *n.* [Named from the French geologist *Dolomieu* (1750–1801).] 1. A native carbonate of calcium and magnesium, occurring as a crystallized mineral, and also on a large scale in white granular crystalline rock-masses, and then often called *dolomite marble*. The proportions of the carbonates vary from 1:1 to 1:3 or 1:5.—2. A rock consisting essentially of this mineral. It occurs in large masses in various regions, and especially in Austrian Tyrol, where so many lofty mountains consist of white dolomitic marble, that the region is called "The Dolomites." Dolomites are also prominent in Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

dolomitic (dol-ō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *dolomite* + *-ic.*] Containing dolomite: said of a limestone when it contains a considerable percentage of carbonate of magnesia, or of dolomite, intermixed with the more or less pure calcareous material of which limestone ordinarily consists.

dolomitization (dol-ō-mit-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *dolomite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into dolomite; the partial replacement of calcium carbonate in limestone by magnesium carbonate, yielding dolomite, and attended by a shrinkage in volume of about 11 per cent. Also *dolomitisation, dolomization*.

dolomize (dol′ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dolomized*, ppr. *dolomizing*. [< *dolom(ite)* + *-ize.*] To form into dolomite.

dolor, dolour (dō′lọr), *n.* [< ME. *dolour, dolur*, < OF. *dolor, dolur, dolour*, F. *douleur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dolor* = It. *dolore*, < L. *dolor*, pain, smart, ache, grief, sorrow, < *dolere*, feel pain, grieve, sorrow: see *dole*[2].] 1†. Pain; pang; suffering; distress.

Shortly she his *dolour* hath redrest.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon*, Death.

Besides, it [the water of the Nile] . . . cureth the *dolour* of the reins. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

2. Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [Now only poetical.]

Where, for ouer moche sorowe and *dolour* of herte, she sodenly fell into a sowne and forgetfulnes of her mynde.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

Her wretched dayes in *dolour* she mote waste.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 17.

The tongue's office should be prodigal
To breathe the abundant *dolour* of the heart.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Dolors of the Virgin Mary, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, certain events in the life of the Virgin Mary which are made the subjects of special meditation and prayer. They are seven, namely, the prophecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the three days' loss of Jesus, the meeting of Jesus on the way to Calvary, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, and the entombment. Hence the Virgin is entitled *Our Lady of Dolors*.—**Feast of Dolors,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) The Friday after Passion Sunday. (*b*) A lesser feast established by Pope Pius VII. in 1814 for the third Sunday of September.

doloriferous (dol-ọ-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *dolor*, pain, + *ferre*, produce, bear, + *-ous.*] Producing pain or grief.

Whether or not wine may be granted in such *doloriferous* affects in the joints.
Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 74.

dolorific, dolorifical (dol-ọ-rif′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *dolorífico* = Pg. It. *dolorifico*, < ML. *dolo-*

rificus, < L. *dolor*, pain, grief, + *facere*, make.] Causing or expressing pain or grief.

Dissipating that vapour, or whatever else it were, which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free passage again. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

doloroso (dō-lō-rō′sō), *a.* [It., < LL. *dolorosus*: see *dolorous*.] In *music*, noting a soft and pathetic manner.

dolorous (dol′o-rus), *a.* [< ME. *dolerous*, < OF. *doloreux*, F. *douloureux* = Sp. Pg. It. *doloroso*, < LL. *dolorosus*, painful, sorrowful, < L. *dolor*, pain, sorrow: see *dolor*.] 1. Exciting or expressing sorrow, grief, or distress; dismal; mournful: as, a *dolorous* object; a *dolorous* region; *dolorous* sighs.

Ther was Carados of the *dolerouse* toure.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

But when the *dolorous* day
Grew drearier toward twilight falling, came
A bitter wind, clear from the North.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2†. Painful; giving pain.

Ther was *dolerouse* fight, and the mortalite so grete, that ther ran stremes of blode as a rennynge river thourgh the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 337.

Their despatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

=Syn. 1. See list under *doleful*.

dolorously (dol′o-rus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *dolerously*; < *dolorous* + *-ly*².] Sorrowfully; in a manner to express grief or distress; painfully.

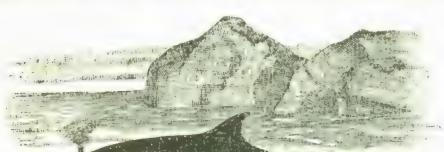
v of tho pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth betinge hym *dolerously*, and I praye yow and requere that ye will telle me what ye be, and for what cause ye be come? *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 544.

Made the wood *dolorously* vocal with a thousand shrieks and wails. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.

dolorousness (dol′o-rus-nes), *n.* Sorrowfulness.

dolour, *n.* See *dolor*.

dolphin (dol′fin), *n.* [< ME. *dolphyn*, *dolfin* ★(also *delphin*, *delfin*, < L.), < OF. *dalphin*, *daulphin*, F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin* = Sp. *delfín* = Pg. *delfim* = It. *delfino*, < L. *delphinus*, poet. *delphin*, < Gr. δελφίς, later δελφίν (δελφιν-), a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*): see *Delphinus*. Cf. *dauphin*.] 1. The popular name of the cetaceous mammals of the family *Delphinidæ* and genus *Delphinus*, most of which are also known as and more frequently called *porpoises*, this word being interchangeable with *dolphin*. The dolphin proper is *Delphinus delphis*, having a longer and sharper snout than the porpoise proper, divided by a constriction with convexity forward from the convex fore-



Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

head. It abounds in the Mediterranean and the temperate parts of the Atlantic, is an agile animal, and often follows ships in large herds, executing amusing gambols, describing semicircular curves which bring the blow-hole out of water to enable itself to breathe. A usual length is about 6 feet.

That even yet the *Dolphin*, which him [Arion] bore
Through the Aegean seas from Pirates vew,
Stood still by him astonisht at his lore.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 23.

2. A general and popular name of fish of the family *Coryphænidæ*: so called from some confusion with the mammals of the same name. Species are *Coryphæna hippurus*, *C. equisetis*, etc., of an elongated antrorsiform shape with a high protuberant forehead and very long dorsal fin, inhabiting the high seas of warm and temperate latitudes. They range up to 5 or 6 feet in length, and are remarkable for the change of color they undergo when taken out of the water. Also called *dorado*. See cut under *Coryphæna*.

Parting day
Dies like the *dolphin*, whom each pang imbues
With a new colour, as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, till — 'tis gone — and all is gray.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 29.

3. In *Gr. antiq.*, a ponderous mass of lead or iron suspended from a special yard on a naval vessel, and, if opportunity presented, let fall into the hold of a hostile ship to sink her by breaking through her bottom. — 4. *Naut.*: (*a*) A spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. (*b*) A mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of a series of piles driven near to one another in a circle, and brought together and capped over at the top. The name is also sometimes applied to the mooring-posts placed along a quay or wharf.

5. In *early artillery*, a handle cast solid on a cannon. Usually two of these were placed at the balancing-point, so that the gun would hang horizontal if suspended by them. They were commonly made in the conventional form of a dolphin; hence the name.

6. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, an ancient northern constellation, Delphinus (which see). — 7. In *arch.*, a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water. — 8. In *Christian archæol.*, an image or representation of a dolphin, constituting an emblem of love, diligence, and swiftness. It was frequently introduced in architectural sculpture, etc., or worn as an ornament by the early Christians. It was often represented entwined about an anchor.

9†. Same as *dauphin*. — **Dolphin of the mast** (*naut.*), a kind of wreath formed of plaited cordage, formerly fastened round the masts of a vessel as a support to the puddening. *Falconer*. See *puddening*.

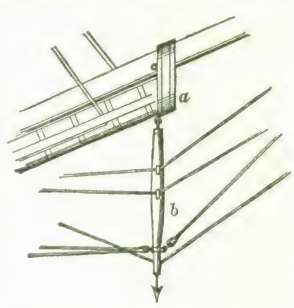
dolphinet (dol′fin-et), *n.* [< *dolphin* + *-et*.] A female dolphin.

The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove
Her deare, the Dolphin his owne *Dolphinet*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 866.

dolphin-flower (dol′fin-flou″ėr), *n.* A name of cultivated species of *Delphinium*; the larkspur.

dolphin-fly (dol′fin-flī), *n.* An insect of the aphis tribe, *Aphis fabæ*, which destroys the leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary quantity of seeds to perfection. Also called, from its black color, the *collier-aphis*.

dolphin-striker (dol′fin-strī″kėr), *n.* A ship's spar extending perpendicularly downward from the cap of the bowsprit, and serving to support the jib-boom by means of the martingale-stays. Also called *martingale*.



a, Bowsprit-cap; *b*, Dolphin-striker.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; appar. a var. of E. dial. *dold*, stupid, confused, < ME. *dold*, another spelling of *dulled*, *dult*, dulled, pp. of *dullen*, *dollen*, make dull or stupid: see *dull*, *v.*] A dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

O gull! O *dolt*!
As ignorant as dirt! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

dolt (dōlt), *v. i.* [< *dolt*, *n.*] To waste time foolishly; behave foolishly. [Rare.]

doltish (dōl′tish), *a.* [< *dolt* + *-ish*¹.] Like a dolt; dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.

The most arrant, *doltish* clown that I think ever was without the privilege of a bauble.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

doltishly (dōl′tish-li), *adv.* In a doltish manner; stupidly.

doltishness (dōl′tish-nes), *n.* The character of a dolt; stupidity.

In that comicall part of our Tragedy, we haue nothing but scurrility, vnwoorthy of any chast eares: or some extreame shew of *doltishnes*, indeed fit to lift vp a loude laughter, and nothing els.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

dolvent. A Middle English past participle of *delve*.

dom¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *doom*.

dom² (dom), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *don*, < L. *dominus*, lord, master: see *don*².] 1. The Portuguese form of *don*², used in Portugal and Brazil. In Portugal this title is used by royalty, cardinals, bishops, and by others upon whom it has been specially conferred. — 2. The three of trumps in the game of dom pedro. — 3. [Abbr. of L. *dominus*.] A title given to the pope, and afterward to Roman Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders.

-dom. [< ME. *-dom*, < AS. *-dōm* = OS. *-dōm* = D. *-dom* = OHG. *-tuom*, MHG. *-tum*, G. *-tum*, *-thum* = Dan. *-dom*, *-dömme* = Sw. *-dom*, *-döme*, prop. an independent word, AS. *dōm*, judgment, law, jurisdiction, E. *doom*: see *doom*.] A suffix, originally an independent word, meaning 'jurisdiction,' hence province, state, condition, quality, as in *kingdom*, *earldom*, *popedom*, etc., *Christendom*, *freedom*, *halidom*, *wisdom*, etc.: much used also in colloquial or humorous formations, as in *uppertendom*.

domable† (dom′a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *domable*, < L. *domabilis*, tamable, < *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*. Cf. *daunt*, *domitable*.] That may be tamed. *Cockeram*, 1623.

Peaceable in the world as *domable*, or indomable doves.
Tell, Impr. Sea, p. 205. *N. E. D.*

domableness† (dom′a-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being tamed. *Bailey*, 1727.

domage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *damage*.

domain (dō-mān′), *n.* [= D. *domein* = G. ★*domäne* = Dan. *domæne* = Sw. *domän*, < OF. *domaine* (also *demaine*, > E. *demain* and *demesne*), F. *domaine* = Sp. *dominio* (obs. *domanio*, after OF.) = Pg. *dominio* = It. *dominio*, *domino*, domain, < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, property, dominion: see *dominion*, *dominate*. Cf. *demain*.] 1. Dominion; province of action; range or extent of authority: as, to trench on one's *domain* by interference.

Me thought bi hym, as my witt couthe suffice,
His hert was noo thyng in his owen *demayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

2. The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over by a sovereign, or under the government of a commonwealth: as, the *domains* of Great Britain. — 3. An estate in land; landed property.

The large *domain* his greedy sons divide.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

The village, in becoming more populous from some cause or other, has got separated from its cultivated or common *domain*; or the *domain* has been swallowed up in it. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 118.

4. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. — 5. In *law*, ownership of land; immediate or absolute ownership; permanent or ultimate ownership. In the last two senses the word coincides with *demain*, *demesne*. — 6. The range or limits of any department of knowledge or sphere of action, or the scope of any particular subject: as, the *domain* of religion, science, art, letters, agriculture, commerce, etc.; the judicial *domain*.

Thou unrelenting past!
Strong are the barriers round thy dark *domain*.
Bryant, The Past.

7. In *logic*, the breadth, extension, circuit, or sphere of a notion. — **Crown domains, royal domains.** Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*). — **Direct domain** (F. *domaine directe*), in *French-Canadian law*, a right of superiority which the feudal seignior or grantor reserved to himself on a grant of real property held under feudal tenure or by emphyteutic lease. — **Domain of use** (F. *domaine utile*), the use and enjoyment of the right of ownership of real property held under a grant from the feudal seignior or by emphyteutic lease, subject to certain dues and services to the feudal seignior or grantor, who retains his right of superiority. — **Eminent domain, right of eminent domain,** the superiority or dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken.

The Act of Virginia legislators which stretched the doctrine of *eminent domain* to the borders of modern socialism. *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies*, 3d ser., p. 35.

Public domain, national domain, state domain. (*a*) In Europe, the property belonging directly to and controlled by the state, such as lands set apart for state or public uses, roads, canals, navigable rivers, fortifications, public buildings, etc. (*b*) In the United States, the lands owned by the federal government or by a State; the public lands held for sale or reserved for specific uses.

domal (dō′mal), *a.* [< ML. **domalis*, < L. *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] In *astrol.*, pertaining to a house.

News that ought to make the heart of a coward tremble. Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities.
Addison, The Drummer, iii. 1.

domanial (dō-mā′ni-al), *a.* [< F. *domanial*, < ML. *domanialis*, < *domanium*, an altered form (after F.) of L. *dominium*, domain: see *domain*.] Relating to domains or landed estates.

In all *domanial* and fiscal causes, and wherever the private interests of the Crown stood in competition with those of a subject, the former enjoyed enormous and superior advantages. *Hallam*.

domba (dom′bä), *n.* [Cingalese *dombe*.] A large tree, *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, of the East Indies and Polynesia. The seeds furnish a fragrant oil; the wood is hard.

dombe†, *a.* A Middle English form of *dumb*.

Dombeya (dom′bē-ä), *n.* [NL., named for J. *Dombey*, a French botanist (1742–93).] An untenable name for *Assonia*, a genus of sterculiaceous shrubs and trees, natives of Africa and the adjacent islands, including about 80 species. The bark of many of the species yields a fiber that is used for making cordage. *Assonia Burgessiæ*, of South Africa, is known as the Zulu cherry.

Domboc (AS. pron. dōm′bōk), *n.* [AS., lit. 'doom-book,' i. e., book of laws: see *doom* and *book*.] The book of laws compiled under the direction of King Alfred of England, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. Also *Doombook*.

These would probably include the standard work of Alfred, known as the *Domboc*, and those counterparts of charters which served the purpose of a primitive enrollment. *Athenæum*, No. 3083, p. 706.

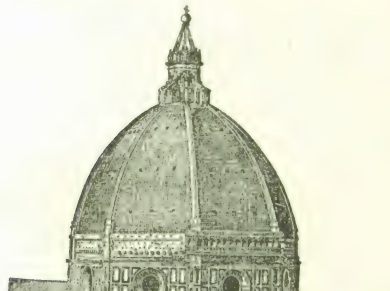
dome[1] (dōm), *n.* [< OF. *dome*, also spelled, erroneously, *dosme*, a town-house, state-house, a dome, cupola, F. *dôme*, a cupola, dome, = It. *duomo*, a dome, cupola, cathedral, = OS. *dōm* = OFries. *dōm* = OHG. *dōm*, *duom*, a house, MHG. *duom*, *tuom*, a temple, a church, = G. *thum* (obs.), *dom*, a cathedral (in comp. *domkirche*, whence the accom. Icel. *dōmkirkja* = Sw. *domkyrka* = Dan. *domkirke*, a cathedral), < L. *dōmus* (ML. also prob. *dōmus*), a house, ML. *domus Dei* or simply *domus*, or with a saint's name attached, e. g., *domus Sancti Petri*, a church, cathedral, often roofed with a cupola, < Gr. *δόμος*, a house, a temple, < *δέμειν*, build, akin to E. *timber*, q. v. The above forms were partly mixed with ML. *dōma*, a house, roof, cupola, < LL. *dōma*, a house, roof, < Gr. *δῶμα*(*τ*-), a house, a temple, < *δέμειν*, build.] **1.** A building; a house; especially, a stately building; a great hall; a church or temple. [Poetical.]

Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share. *Pope.*

The aspiring youth that fired the Ephesian *dome*
Outlives in fame the pious fool that raised it.
Cibber, Rich. III. (altered), iii. 1.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-*dome* decree.
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

2. In *arch.*, a cupola; a vault upon a plan circular or nearly so; a hemispherical or approximately hemispherical coving of a building.



Dome of Brunnelleschi (1420), Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence.

This restricted application of the term arose from the fact that the churches of Italy were almost universally built with a cupola at the intersection of the nave and the transept, or over the sanctuary. In some instances *dome* may refer equally well to the church or cathedral, or to the cupola which is its most conspicuous feature.

At the south side of the court there is a fine mosque covered with a large *dome*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 122.

Life, like a *dome* of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

The hand that rounded Peter's *dome*
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity.
Emerson, The Problem.

A true Gothic *dome*—grand arches leading up to a grander *dome* within, concentric story above story without, rising with forests of pinnacles clustered around the tall central spire.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 311.

3. Anything shaped like a cupola. (*a*) A hemispherical arch. (*b*) The steam-chamber of a locomotive. (*c*) In *metal.*, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. (*d*) The raised roof or monitor-roof of a railroad-car of American pattern, serving for lighting and ventilation, or a similar feature over the chief cabin or saloon of some steamers.

4. The dome-shaped part of the roof of an astronomical observatory, placed over a telescope. It is usually hemispherical and is so arranged that any desired part of the heavens may be disclosed to the instrument. In some forms this is accomplished by means of a continuous series of shutters; in others, a complete longitudinal section of the dome, from apex to base, can be removed or thrown open as far as desired, and a mechanism is provided to revolve the dome so that the aperture can be made to command any part of the heavens.

5. In *crystal.*, a form whose planes intersect the vertical axis, but are parallel to one of the lateral axes: so called because it has above or below a horizontal edge like the roof of a house; also, one of the faces of such a form. In the orthorhombic system, a dome, if parallel to the longer lateral axis, is a *macrodome;* if parallel to the shorter lateral axis, a *brachydome*. In the monoclinic system a dome is an *orthodome* or *clinodome* according as it is parallel to that lateral axis which is respectively perpendicular or oblique to the vertical axis.—**Floating dome**, a form of rotating astronomical dome floating in an annular tank filled with a fluid, in which the base of the dome is plunged.

dome[1] (dōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domed*, ppr. *doming*. [< *dome*[1], *n.*] To furnish or cover with a dome; give the shape of a dome to.

Once more the Heavenly Power
Makes all things new,
And *domes* the red-plough'd hills
With loving blue. *Tennyson*, Early Spring.

So far as I know, all the *domed* buildings erected by the Romans up to the time of Constantine, and indeed long afterwards, were circular in the interior.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 347.

The ceiling is divided into square *domed* panels, each containing medallions and enrichment finished in citrine, cream, light blue, and a profusion of gold.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

dome[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *doom*.

Domebook, *n.* Same as *Domboc*.

dome-cover (dōm′kuv″ėr), *n.* In a locomotive, the cover of thin sheet-metal which incloses the dome to prevent radiation of heat. See *dome*[1], *n.*, 3 (*b*).

dome-head (dōm′hed), *n.* The top of the dome of a tank-car.

domel (dō′mel), *a.* A dialectal form of *dumble*[1]. *Grose.*

doment (dō′ment), *n.* [< *do*[1] + *-ment.*] Performance; doings. [Colloq.]

A public ball, or any such great formal *do-ment*.
Rhoda Broughton, Joan.

domesday†, domesman†, etc. Obsolete forms of *doomsday*, etc.

domestic (dō-mes′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *domestick, domestike;* < OF. *domestique*, vernacularly *domesche, domeche, domeiche, domesgue*, etc., F. *domestique* = Pr. *domesgue, dometgue, domestic, domestegue* = Sp. *doméstico* = Pg It. *domestico*, < L. *domesticus*, belonging to the household, < *domus*, house, household: see *dome*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating or belonging to the home or household, or to household affairs; pertaining to one's place of residence, or to the affairs which concern it, or used in the conduct of such affairs: as, *domestic* concerns; *domestic* life; *domestic* duties; *domestic* servants; *domestic* animals.

Who addeth that they liued not without men, but that they put the men to *domestike* drudgeries, and exercised the women in the field. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 398.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has surviv'd the fall!
Cowper, Task, iii. 41.

In these simple vales
The natural feeling of equality
Is by *domestic* service unimpaired.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

2. Attached to the occupations of the home or the family; pertaining to home life, or to household affairs or interests: as, a *domestic* man or woman.

Well, you see, master Premium, what a *domestic* character I am; here I sit of an evening surrounded by my family. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his *domestic* feelings were unusually strong.
Macaulay, Bunyan.

The *domestic* man, who loves no music so well as his kitchen clock, and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 206.

3. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; internal; not foreign: as, *domestic* dissensions; *domestic* goods; *domestic* trade.

Lo here maye ye see this beast to be no stranger, borne farr off, for Paul saith, he sitteth in the temple of God; he is therefore a *domestye* enimye.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.

If there be any proposition universally true in politics, it is this, that foreign attachments are the fruit of *domestic* misrule. *Macaulay*, Disabilities of Jews.

Domestic peace is maintained without the aid of a military establishment. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I., Int.

4. Home-made: an epithet applied to certain cotton cloths of American manufacture. See II., 5.

A stack of unbleached *domestic* cloth for a bolster.
E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 46.

Domestic architecture. (*a*) The art of designing and executing buildings for domestic or private use, as cottages, farm-houses, villas, mansions, etc. (*b*) Collectively, the styles or methods pursued in building for domestic purposes; the character or quality of domestic buildings: as, the *domestic architecture* of England as compared with that of France.—**Domestic commerce, domestic corporation.** See the nouns.—**Domestic economy,** the manner in which matters relating to the family are conducted; specifically, the economical management of household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.—**Domestic medicine,** medicine as practised by unprofessional persons in their own families.—**Domestic motor.** See *motor*.

II. *n.* **1.** A household servant; a servant residing with a family.

The master labours, and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the *domestics*.
Knox, Duty of Servants, Sermons, xvi.

Many a gallant gay *domestic*
Bows before him at the door.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

2†. A native of a country.

If he were a forreiner for birth, yet he was a *domestick* in heart. *Bp. Hall*, Good Centurion.

3†. An inmate of a house.

The great Basil mentions a certain art, of drawing many doves, by anointing the wings of a few with a fragrant ointment, and so sending them abroad, that by the fragrancy of the ointment they may allure others unto the house whereof they are themselves the *domesticks*.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

4†. A domestic animal; a native plant.

All exoticks . . . may probably be reduced to some such *domesticks* [as they may resemble].
Grew, Anat. Plants, § 8.

5. *pl.* Home-made cotton cloths, either bleached or unbleached, of the grades in common use, and neither printed nor dyed. [U. S.]

domestical (dō-mes′ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *domesticall;* < *domestic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Same as *domestic*.

Abandoned and forsaken, yea even of his own *domesticall* servants.
Quoted in *Raleigh's* Hist. World, Pref., p. 34.

The original, proceedings and successe of the Northren *domestical* and forren trades and traffiques of this Isle of Britain. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 124.

2. Of a home-like character; of local origin. [Rare.]

The Catholic Church . . . has made in fourteen centuries [in England] a massive system, . . . at once *domestical* and stately. *Emerson*, English Traits.

II.† *n.* **1.** A family; a household.

Amongest whom, ther were many his parentes & *domesticals* or housholdes. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 41.

2. A domestic; a servant. *Southwell.*

domestically (dō-mes′ti-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In relation to domestic affairs.

As the conception of life in the Hebrew heaven elaborated, . . . the ascribed arrangements did not, like those of the Greeks, parallel terrestrial arrangements *domestically*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 105.

Her brother's life struck her as bare, ungarnished, helpless, socially and *domestically* speaking.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 98.

2. Privately; as one of a family.

domesticant† (dō-mes′ti-kant), *a.* [< ML. *domestican(t-)s*, ppr. of *domesticare:* see *domesticate*.] Forming part of the same family.

The power . . . was virtually residing and *domesticant* in the plurality of his assessors.
Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 71.

domesticate (dō-mes′ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *domesticated*, ppr. *domesticating*. [< LL. *domesticatus*, p. a., prop. pp. of (ML.) *domesticare* (> It. *domesticare* = Pg. Sp. *domesticar* = Pr. *domesgar, domesjar* = F. *domestiquer*, OF. *domescher*), live in a family, trans. tame, < L. *domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make domestic; accustom to remain much at home: as, to *domesticate* one's self.—**2.** To make an inmate of a household; associate in family life; hence, to make intimate or cause to become familiar, as if at home.

Having the entry into your house, and being half *domesticated* by their situation.
Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

I would not be *domesticated* all my days with a person of very superior capacity to my own.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

To marry is to *domesticate* the Recording Angel.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, ii.

This proposition I beg the reader to *domesticate* in the most intimate and familiar part of his knowledge.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 748.

If we dilate in beholding the Greek energy, the Roman pride, it is that we are already *domesticating* the same sentiment. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 234.

3. To convert to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants; tame or bring under control or cultivation; reclaim from a state of nature.

The *domesticated* reindeer still retains his wild instincts, and never fails to protest against the necessity of labor.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 144.

II. *intrans.* To live much at home; lead a quiet home life; become a member of a family circle.

I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to *domesticate* with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 305.

domestication (dō-mes-ti-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *domestication* = Sp. *domesticación* = Pg. *domesticação* = It. *domesticazione*, < ML. as if **domesticatio(n-)*, < *domesticare*, domesticate: see *domesticate*.] 1. The act of becoming domestic, or the state of being domesticated; home life; home-like association or familiarity.—2. The act of converting to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants, by taming or cultivation; the state of being made domestic: as, the *domestication* of the zebra has been attempted; the *domestication* of the potato.

domesticative (dō-mes′ti-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *domesticate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or of the nature of domestication: as, *domesticative* breeding.

domesticity (dō-mes-tis′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *domesticities* (-tiz). [= F. *domesticité* = Sp. *domesticidad* = Pg. *domesticidade*, < ML. *domesticita(t-)s*, < L. *domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] 1. The state of being domestic.

These great artists [who succeeded "the masters"] brought with them mystery, despondency, *domesticity*, sensuality: of all these good came, as well as evil.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 184.

Some of the aspects of a soldier's career, its nomadic character, its want of *domesticity*.
The Century, XXXII. 935.

2. A domestic affair, act, or habit.

The *domesticities* of life. *J. Martineau.*

domesticize (dō-mes′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domesticized*, ppr. *domesticizing*. [< *domestic* + *-ize*.] To render domestic; domesticate. *Southey.*

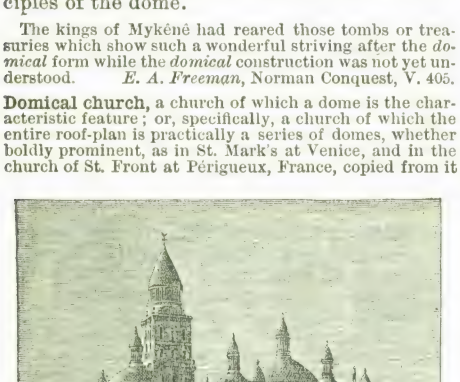
domett (dom′et), *n.* [Prob. from a proper name.] A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

domeykite (dō-mā′kīt), *n.* [After I. *Domeyko*, a Chilian mineralogist.] A native copper arsenid, occurring massive in Chili, of a tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

domical (dō′mi-kal), *a.* [< ML. **domicalis*, *domicialis*, < L. *domus*, a house, ML. a church, etc.: see *dome*.] Related to or shaped like a dome; characterized by the presence of a dome or domes; influenced in construction by the principles of the dome.

The kings of Mykénê had reared those tombs or treasuries which show such a wonderful striving after the *domical* form while the *domical* construction was not yet understood. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 405.

Domical church, a church of which a dome is the characteristic feature; or, specifically, a church of which the entire roof-plan is practically a series of domes, whether boldly prominent, as in St. Mark's at Venice, and in the church of St. Front at Périgueux, France, copied from it



Domical Church.—Cathedral of Périgueux, France; 11th century.

in the eleventh century, or not apparent from the exterior, as is common in the medieval churches of Anjou and bordering provinces. This system of construction is of Byzantine origin, and presents a highly interesting and important phase of architectural development.

[Périgord] is the land alike of flint implements and of *domical churches*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 325.

domically (dō′mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a domical manner; as or with a dome: as, *domically* roofed chapels.

domicella (dom-i-sel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] The specific name of a lory of the Moluccas, *Lorius domicella* (Linnæus), adopted by some authors as the genus name instead of the barbarous word *Lorius*. In some usages it is nearly conterminous with the subfamily *Lorinæ*, including *Eos*, *Coriphilus*, etc.



Domicella (*Lorius domicella*).

domicile, domicil (dom′i-sil), *n.* [= D. *domicilie* = G. Dan. Sw. *domicil*, < OF. *domicile*, F. *domicile* = Pr. *domicili* = Sp. Pg. It. *domicilio*, < L. *domicilium*, a habitation, abode, < *domus*, a house (see *dome*), + **-cilium*, perhaps connected with *colere*, dwell in, inhabit, cultivate: see *cult*, *agriculture*, etc.] 1. In general, a place of residence of a person or a family; in a narrower sense, the place where one lives; a place of habitual abode, in contradistinction to a place of temporary sojourn.

Let him have no culinary fire, no *domicil;* let him, when very hungry, go to the town for food.
Sir W. Jones, Ordinances of Menu, xii.

2. In *law*, the place where a person has his home, or his principal home, or where he has his family residence and personal place of business; that residence from which there is no present intention to remove, or to which there is a general intention to return. The domicile depends not on citizenship, nor on presence, but on the concurrence of two elements: 1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the person to make that place his home. Thus, a man may be a citizen of one country, have his domicile in another, and temporarily reside in a third. Domicile is of three kinds: 1st, *domicile of origin* or *nativity*, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, *domicile of choice*, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, *domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife arising from marriage. The term *domicile* is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction. All questions relating to personal property, in matters of debt, intestacy, or testamentary disposition, are determined by the law of the place of domicile, while those relating to real property are subject to the law of the place where it is situated. The property of a foreigner domiciled in a country with which his own is at war is held to be subject to seizure as that of an alien enemy.

It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the *domicil* of a person in which his habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing therefrom.
Story, Conflict of Laws, iii. § 43.

"Two things must concur," says the same eminent jurist [Story], "to constitute *domicile* — first, residence, and secondly, intention of making it the home of the party," and when once *domicile* is acquired it is not shaken off by occasional absences for the sake of business or of pleasure, or even by visits to a former *domicile* or to one's native country. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 67.

domicile (dom′i-sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciled*, ppr. *domiciling*. [= D. *domicilieren* = G. *domiciliren* = Dan. *domiciliere* = Sw. *domiciliera*, < F. *domicilier* = Sp. Pg. *domiciliar*, < NL. **domiciliare* (see *domiciliate*), domicile; from the noun.] To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes continuance in abode; domiciliate.

He has now been a fortnight *domiciled* at Oriel.
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 86.

domiciliar† (dom-i-sil′i-ėr), *a.* and *n.* [See *domiciliary*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a domicile.

II. *n.* Short for *domiciliar canon*, a canon of a minor order having no voice in a chapter. *N. E. D.*

domiciliary (dom-i-sil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [= OF. and F. *domiciliaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *domiciliario*, < ML. *domiciliarius*, prop. adj., domestic, < L. *domicilium*, abode, domicile: see *domicile*.] 1. Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or a family.

The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen.
Motley.

Domiciliary visitation of the poor is the great need of the city. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 325.

2. In *zoöl.*, constituting or pertaining to a protective or investing envelop or case in which an animal lives: as, the *domiciliary* structure of an infusorian; a *domiciliary* secretion.—**Domiciliary visit**, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching or inspecting it under authority, as in police supervision or in house-to-house visitation by sanitary officers.

Whether or not official oversight [in ancient Egypt] included *domiciliary visits*, it at any rate went to the extent of taking note of each family.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

domiciliate (dom-i-sil′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciliated*, ppr. *domiciliating*. [< NL. **domiciliatus*, pp. of **domiciliare*, < L. *domicilium*, a domicile: see *domicile*, *v.*] 1. To provide with or establish in a domicile; fix in a place of residence.

The *domiciliated* classes of one of the most interesting nations of the world.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

2†. To render domestic; tame.

The *domiciliated* animals.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 61.

domiciliation (dom-i-sil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< *domiciliate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being domiciliated; inhabitancy.—2†. The act of taming or rendering domestic; the state of being tamed or domesticated: as, the *domiciliation* of wild fowls.

domiculture (dō′mi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *domus*, a house, household, + *cultura*, cultivation.] Housekeeping and cookery; domestic economy. *Worcester's Dictionary.*

domify† (dō′mi-fī), *v. t.* [As ML. *domificare*, build, < L. *domus*, a house, + *facere*, make: see *dome*[1] and *-fy*.] In *astrol.*, to divide (the heavens) into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope by means of six great circles, called circles of position.

domina (dom′i-nä), *n.*; pl. *dominæ* (-nē). [L., mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus*, master, lord; used as titles in ML.: see *dominus*.] In *law*, a title formerly given to an honorable woman who held a barony in her own right.

dominance, dominancy (dom′i-nans, -nan-si), *n.* [< OF. *dominance*, *dominence*, F. *dominance*, < *dominant*, dominant: see *dominant*. Cf. *predominance*.] Rule; control; authority; ascendancy.

dominant (dom′i-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *dominant*, F. *dominant* = Sp. Pg. It. *dominante*, < L. *dominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*. Cf. *predominant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Exercising rule or chief authority; governing; predominant: as, the *dominant* party or faction.

From the beginning the militant class, being by force of arms the *dominant* class, becomes the class which owns the source of food — the land.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

Hence — 2. Having a controlling effect or influence; most conspicuous or effective; overshadowing.

In the view from the railway Saint Nicholas' tower is *dominant*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 16.

Moral existence is often thoughtlessly confounded with spiritual, because it is so *dominant* a form of natural existence as to seem something apart from it.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 116.

But once originated, the conception of the constancy of the order of Nature has become the *dominant* idea of modern thought. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 2.

Dominant branch of a tree, in *math.*, one containing at least half of all the knots of the tree.—**Dominant chord** or **triad**, in *music*, the triad based upon the dominant or fifth tone of the scale. This triad precedes that of the tonic in the complete or authentic cadence.—**Dominant section**, in *music*, an intermediate section of a piece, written in the key of the dominant, and thus contrasted with the first and last sections, in the key of the tonic.—**Dominant tenement**, the tenement or parcel of land in favor of which a servitude exists over another tenement, called the *servient tenement*. The owner of the dominant tenement is sometimes called the *dominant owner*.

II. *n.* [= D. G. *dominante* = Dan. Sw. *dominant*, < It. *dominante:* see I.] In *music:* (*a*) The reciting tone in Gregorian scales or modes. (*b*) The fifth tone in the modern scales or modes: so called because of its importance in relation to the key-note or tonic.

Ancient Greek music seems . . . to have deviated from ours by ending on the *dominant* instead of the tonic.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 371.

dominantly (dom′i-nant-li), *adv.* In a dominant manner; so as to control or sway.

It is owing to its *dominantly* materialistic side, and to its power in increasing the capacity for pain, as well as actual pain, that civilization has developed modern pessimism. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 27.

dominate (dom′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dominated*, ppr. *dominating*. [< L. *dominatus*, pp. of *dominari* (> It. *dominare* = F. *dominer* = Sp. Pg. *dominar:* see also *domineer*), rule, be lord,

< *dominus*, lord, master: see *dominus*. Hence in comp. *predominate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear rule over; control by mastery; govern; sway.

We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or *dominated*. *Tooke*, Hist. Russia.

Hence—**2.** To affect controllingly or most prominently; have chief influence over or effect upon; overshadow: as, a *dominating* feature in a landscape.

The spectral form of an awful fate *dominating* all things human and divine. *J. Caird.*

The credulity of the Christians was *dominated* by conscience, and they detected a polluted impostor with as sure an instinct as the most cultivated Epicurean. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 135.

II. *intrans.* To hold control; predominate; prevail.

The system of Aristotle, however, still *dominated* in the universities. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 2.

The Mount of Olives is a steep and rugged hill, *dominating* over the city and the surrounding heights. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 76.

How explain the charm with which he [Shakspere] *dominates* in all tongues, even under the disenchantment of translation? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

domination (dom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *domynacion*, < OF. *dominaciun*, *dominacion*, *domination*, F. *domination* = Pr. *domination* = Sp. *dominación* = Pg. *dominação* = It. *dominazione*, < L. *dominatio*(*n*-), rule, dominion (also used in a concrete sense, in sing. or pl., rulers, lords, ML. a title of kings, etc., also in pl. one of the supposed orders of angels), < *dominari*, pp. *dominatus*, rule: see *dominate*.] **1.** The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; sovereignty; lordship; government.

This lyon crowned hadde in his companye xviij lyonsewes crowned, whereof eche of hem hadde lordshippe and *domynacion* ouer the tother bestes that were turned to the lyon crowned. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 413.

Thou, and thine, usurp
The *dominations*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed boy. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

2. Control by means of superior ability, influence, position, or resources; prevailing force: as, the *domination* of strong minds over weak; the *domination* of reason over the passions.

That austere and insolent *domination* [of the aristocracy]. *Burke*, Present Discontents (1770).

3. *pl.* An order of angels, supposed to be mentioned in two passages of the New Testament (Eph. i. 21, Col. i. 16), where the authorized version uses the word *dominions*. In the scheme of the celestial hierarchy (see *hierarchy*) of Dionysius the pseudo-Areopagite (first cited in the sixth century), and afterward generally accepted, the dominations constitute the fourth among the nine orders of angels, ranking as the first order of the second or intermediate triad. The form *domination* rather than *dominion* is due to the Latin *dominatio* of the Vulgate, the rendering of the Greek κυριότης, dominion, lordship, power and rank of a lord, the word also used by Dionysius.

Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers;
Hear my decree. *Milton*, P. L., v. 607.

=**Syn. 1.** Rule, command.—**2.** *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. See *authority*.

dominative (dom′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dominatif* = Sp. Pg. *dominativo*, < ML. *dominativus*, < L. *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*.] Presiding; governing; dominating. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nothing should be despisable in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and sovereignty of power, the nobility in wisdom and *dominative* virtue. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

dominator (dom′i-nā-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dominatour*; = F. *dominateur* = Sp. Pg. *dominador* = It. *dominatore*, < L. *dominator*, a ruler, < *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*.] A ruler; a ruling power; a presiding or predominant influence.

The great pride of the Greekes and Latines, when they were *dominatours* of the world, reckoning no language so sweete and ciuill as their owne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 209.

Jupiter with Mars [are] *dominators* for this north-west part of the world. *Camden*, Remains, Britain.

Great deputy, the welkin's vicegerent, and sole *dominator* of Navarre. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

domineer (dom-i-nēr′), *v.* [In the 17th century also *domineere*, *domminere*; < MD. *domineren*, feast luxuriously (lit. play the master; cf. quot. from Shakspere under def. 2), D. *domineren* = G. *dominiren* = Dan. *dominere* = Sw. *dominera*, domineer, < OF. *dominer*, F. *dominer*, < L. *dominari*, rule, be master: see *dominate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rule in an overbearing or arrogant manner; have or get the upper hand.

The bishop of Ely, chancelor,
Was left a vice-roy here,
Who like a potent emperor
Did proudly *domminere*.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 362).

A Iustice of peace hee is to *domineere* in his Parish, and doe his neighbour wrong with more right. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Vp-start Countrey [Knight.

As when the feudal lords were strongest, the towns sought protection under their castles, so in Italy, when the towns and their factions *domineered*, the feudal lords were fain to seek their safety in becoming citizens. *Brougham.*

2. To give orders or directions in an arrogant, blustering manner; make an overbearing assertion of authority; play the master: often with *over*.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

His Wishes tend abroad to roam;
And her's, to *domineer* at home. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

Viragos, who discipline their husbands and *domineer over* the whole neighbourhood. *Goldsmith*, Female Warriors.

=**Syn. 1.** To tyrannize.—**2.** To swagger, lord it.

II. *trans.* To govern; sway; influence.

The barbara *domineereth* all the other syllogisms. *Sir T. Browne.*

Think'st thou, because my friend, with humble fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable, *domineers* in turn
His brain's distemper'd nerves?
H. Walpole, Mysterious Mother, ii. 2.

domineering (dom-i-nēr′ing), *p. a.* Overbearing.=**Syn.** *Authoritative*, *Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial*.

domini, *n.* Plural of *dominus*.

dominical (dō-min′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *dominical*, F. *dominical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dominical* = It. *domenicale*, < ML. *dominicalis*, pertaining to Sunday (*dominica*, or, in full, *dominica dies* or *dominicus dies*, the Lord's day, Sunday, > It. *domenica* = Sp. *domingo* = Pg. *domingo*, *dominga* = F. *dimanche*, Sunday) (neut. *dominicale*, a book containing the lessons or services for Sunday, also a costume or veil for Sunday), or to the Lord, < L. *dominicus* (> Sp. *dominico*), pertaining to a lord, LL. and ML. pertaining to the Lord, < L. *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Lord's day, or Sunday.

And who knows not the superstitious rigor of his Sundays Chappel, and the licentious remissness of his Sundays Theater; accompanied with that reverend Statute for *Dominical* Jigs and Maypoles, publisht in his own Name, and deriv'd from the example of his Father James. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

2. Relating to Christ as Lord: as, the *dominical* prayer.

Some words altered in the *dominical* gospels. *Fuller.*

Dominical or **Sunday letter**, one of the seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in calendars to mark the Sundays throughout the year. The first seven days of the year being marked by the above letters in their order, the following seven and all consecutive sets of seven days to the end of the year are similarly marked, except that in leap-years the 24th and 25th of February receive the same letter; so that on whatever day the first Sunday of the year falls, the letter which marks it will mark all the other Sundays of the year, except in leap-year, when after February 24th the dominical letter for the remainder of the year changes to the one preceding. (Many modern writers make the change of letter to occur after the end of February, the 29th taking no letter.) After twenty-eight years the same letters return in their order. The use of the dominical letter is primarily to aid in determining the date of Easter; but it may be used, by calculation, for finding the day of the week on which a given date falls in any year, past or future. To find the dominical letter of any year, let p, q, r, s, respectively, be the digits in the thousands', hundreds', tens', and units' places of the number of the year. Then, if the year is new style, find the sum $6p + 2q + 5r + 4s + 1$, and diminish it by the quotient of the year divided by 400 (neglecting the remainder). If it is old style, form the sum $3(p + 1) + q + 5r + 4s$. In either case increase the result by double the remainder after dividing the year by 4 (this remainder being taken as 4 for January and February of a leap-year). Divide the result by 7, and the remainder is the ordinal number of the dominical letter in the alphabet (the ordinal number of G being called 0).

II.† *n.* **1.** The Lord's day; Sunday.—**2.** The Lord's house; a building used for religious service.

Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or *dominicals* to outshine the Temples of the Heathen Gods. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 351.

3. A dominical letter.

Kath. Fair as a text B in a copy-book.
Ros. 'Ware pencils! How? let me not die your debtor,
My red *dominical*, my golden letter. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

4. A garment or veil for Sundays. See *dominicale*.

Wee decree that euery woman, when she dooth communicate, haue her *dominical*: if she haue it not, let her not communicate vntil the next Sonneday. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Harding, p. 73.

dominicale (dō-min-i-kā′lē), *n.* [ML.: see *dominical*.] A general term for a costume or a single garment appropriated to Sunday and attendance on divine service, especially a veil, of which the use is retained in Italy to the present day, and was common among Roman Catholics elsewhere until a recent date.

Dominican (dō-min′i-kạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dominicain* = Sp. Pg. *dominicano*, *dominico* = It. *domenicano* (chiefly as a noun) = D. *Dominikaan* = G. *Dominicaner* = Dan. Sw. *Dominikaner* (as a noun), < ML. *Dominicanus*, pertaining to Dominicus, a Dominican, < *Dominicus*, a man's name, referring to Dominic de Guzman, called St. Dominic. The name *Dominicus*, E. *Dominic*, F. *Dominique*, Sp. *Domingo*, It. *Domenico*, means 'belonging to the Lord': see *dominical*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the Dominicans.—**2.** Noting certain South American tanagers of the genus *Paroaria*, as *P. cucullata*, of dark-gray color with a pointed scarlet crest.

II. *n.* One of an order of mendicant friars instituted by the Spaniard Domingo de Guzman in Languedoc in France, and confirmed by the pope in 1216. The official name of the order is Fratres Prædicatores (rendered in English Friars Preachers, Preaching Brethren or Friars, Predicants, or Order of Preachers), preaching and instruction being the chief objects of its foundation. It was established by Dominic himself also in Italy and Spain, and spread rapidly in other countries. In England its members were called Black Friars, from their black cloaks, and in France Jacobins, from the church and hospital of St. Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established in Paris. Their rules, based upon those of St. Augustine, enjoin poverty, chastity, fasting, and silence; but the last two may be dispensed with when they would interfere with active duties. The officers of the order are all elective. The highest, holding his place six years, is termed general; provincial and conventual priors have charge respectively of provinces and convents. The Dominicans and Franciscans, originating about the same time and long vehement rivals, were the leading orders of the Roman Church until the rise of the Jesuits in the sixteenth century. They still exist in many countries, but with reduced influence. The dress of the order is a black mantle and a white habit and scapular. An order of Dominican nuns was also founded by Dominic.

dominicide[1] (dō-min′i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *dominus*, lord, master, + *-cida*, killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his master. *Blount.*

dominicide[2] (dō-min′i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *dominus*, lord, master, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a master. *E. D.*

dominie (dom′i-ni or dō′mi-ni), *n.* [= Sp. *dómine*, a schoolmaster, < L. *domine*, voc. of *dominus*, a lord or master; the word being formerly used in the vocative as a regular term of address to clergymen, schoolmasters, and others in authority.] **1.** A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Scotch and Old Eng.]

The dainty *dominie*, the schoolmaster. *Beau. and Fl.*

Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, *Dominie* Sampson. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, ii.

2. In some parts of the United States, a clergyman; a parson; especially, a settled minister or pastor: a title used (generally in the Latin form *domine*) specifically in the (Dutch) Reformed Church, and colloquially in other churches, particularly in New York and New Jersey.

dominio (dō-mē′ni-ō), *n.* [Sp.: see *dominion*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*, equivalent to *dominium*.

dominion (dō-min′yon), *n.* [< ME. *dominion*, *domynyon*, < OF. *dominion* (F. *dominion*, as applied to the Dominion of Canada), < ML. *dominio*(*n*-), equiv. to L. *dominium* (> Sp. Pg. It. *dominio*), lordship, right of ownership, < *dominus*, lord: see *domain*, *demain*, *demesne*, all from the same source.] **1.** Lordship; sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; empire: as, a territory under the *dominion* of a foreign power.

Hit is also vnder the *dommyon* of the Venysians. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

For till his dayes, the chiefe *dominion*
By strength was wielded without pollicy. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 39.

I praised and honoured him that liveth for ever, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion*. Dan. iv. 34.

2. The right of uncontrolled possession, use, and disposal; power of control.

Study thou the *dominion* of thyself, and quiet thine own commotions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 24.

He could not have private *dominion* over that which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

What am I
That I dare to look her way;
Think I may hold *dominion* sweet,
Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast?
Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 1.

3. A territory and people subject to a specific government or control; a domain: as, the *dominions* of Prussia.

Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his *dominion*. Ps. cxiv. 2.

All thay that dwell in that *Dominion*, whereof the city is head. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.

I have seen now all the King of Great-Britain's *Dominions*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 38.

Youth, Manhood, Age, that draws us to the ground, . . . Glide to thy dim *dominions*, and are bound. *Bryant*, The Past.

4. *pl.* Same as *dominations*. See *domination*, 3.

Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers. Col. i. 16.

Act of dominion, in *law*, an act tantamount to an exercise of ownership.—**Arms of dominion,** in *her.* See *arm*², 7 (*a*).—**Dominion day,** a national holiday observed in the Dominion of Canada on the first day of July, in celebration of the proclamation of the union of the provinces under that name on July 1st, 1867, in accordance with the act of the British Parliament, passed March 29th of that year, called the British North American Act.—**Old Dominion,** a name popularly given to the State of Virginia.

And what more prolific mother of nobility was there in the eighteenth century than the *Old Dominion?* *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 9.

=**Syn. 1.** Sovereignty, sway, control, rule, mastery, ascendancy.

dominium (dō-min′i-um), *n.* [L., lordship, dominion: see *dominion.*] In *civil law*, the ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a particular person.

Dominium gives to him in whom it is vested the power of applying the subject to all purposes, except such as are inconsistent with his relative or absolute duties. Servitus gives the power of applying the subject only to exactly determined purposes. *Gordon Campbell*, Roman Law, p. 251.

We cannot give a reason, other than mere chance, why power over a wife should have retained the name of manus, why power over a child should have obtained another name, potestas, why power over slaves and inanimate property should in later times be called *dominium*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 313.

Dominium directum. (*a*) The legal title to land, as distinguished from the right to use it. (*b*) The right of the feudal lord in land, as distinguished from that of his vassal. (*c*) The right of the landlord in land, as distinguished from that of his tenant.—**Dominium utile,** the right of the beneficiary, vassal, or tenant in land, as distinguished respectively from the three meanings of *dominium directum*. *Dominium directum* and *dominium utile*, whether vested in the same person or not, together make up the ownership of the land in its widest sense.

domino (dom′i-nō), *n.*; pl. *dominoes* or *dominos* (-nōz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *domino* = F. *domino* = Sp. *dominó* = Pg. It. *domino*, masquerade dress, < ML. *domino* (in sense 1), < L. *dominus*, lord, master, in ML. a title common to ecclesiastics (see *dominic*); cf. ML. *dominicale*, a kind of veil. The game is said to be so called from the black under surface or part of the pieces with which it is played.] **1.** (*a*) An ecclesiastical garment worn over other vestments in cold weather, made loose, and furnished with a hood. (*b*) By restriction, the hood alone.—**2.** A garment made in partial imitation of that described in def. 1, and used at masked balls. It is usually made of thin silk, loose, and with large sleeves and a hood.



Sir Joshua Reynolds in Domino.—After Thackeray.

His Majesty of Denmark, Gold *Domino*, trimmed with silver and Italian Flowers. *Court Milliner's List of Kinʒ of Denmark's Mas-querade*, N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 64.

3. A person wearing a domino.

The old Carnival . . . comes back and throngs the place with motley company,—*dominoes*, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime, and perhaps even the Doge himself. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

4. A half-mask formerly worn over the face by ladies when traveling, at masquerades, etc., as a partial disguise for the features.—**5.** One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See def. 6.—**6.** *pl.* A game regularly played with twenty-eight flat oblong pieces of ivory, bone, or wood, usually black on one side, the back, and white on the other, the face, the latter being divided into two parts by a crossline. The face of one domino, the double blank, is unmarked, and that of the others is marked on one or both ends with pips or spots from one to six in number, the highest piece being the double six. Dominoes, however, are made in different styles, and for some games a larger number of pieces and higher markings are used. All play with dominoes consists in matching the pieces in a line by the corresponding ends so long as this can be done, but the scoring varies according to the object, which may be to block the adversary from playing, or to make the two ends of the line some multiple of five, or exactly seven, or to make both ends the same, etc.

dominotier (do-mē-nō-tiā′), *n.* [F. *dominotier*, a maker of dominoes (in def. 1, above); hence, by extension, as in def.; < *domino*, domino.] A maker of colored or marbled paper; an engraver or a colorer of woodcuts.

The makers of such paper, as well as the engravers and colourers of wood-cuts, were called *dominotiers*. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 45.

dominus (dom′i-nus), *n.*; pl. *domini* (-nī). [L., a master, lord, owner, proprietor, ruler, in LL. and ML. applied especially to the Lord, in ML. also a title common to ecclesiastics and gentlemen (in this use being often abbreviated in writing and speech to "*Dom.*"); fem. *domina*, lady, mistress. Hence the Rom. forms *dan*¹, *don*², *dom*², *dame*, *dam*², *doña*, *donna*, *dueña*, *duenna*, *damsel*, *donzel*, *madam*, *madame*, *madonna*, etc. L. *dominus* = Skt. *damana*, in comp., conquering, also as a proper name, < Skt. √*dam*, tame, = L. *domare* = E. *tame.*] **1.** Master; sir: a title formerly given to a clergyman (in the University of Cambridge to a bachelor of arts), gentleman, or lord of a manor. See *dominie*, *don*², *dan*¹.—**2.** In *civil law*, one who possesses something by right.—**3.** In *feudal law*, one who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another.—**Dominus vobiscum,** the versicle "The Lord be with you," employed in Western liturgies and offices, like the similar *Pax vobiscum* (Peace be with you), as a brief prayer of the priest for the people, the people in turn praying for the priest in the response *Et cum spiritu tuo* (And with thy spirit).

domitable† (dom′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **domitabilis*, < *domitare*, tame (> E. *daunt*), freq. of *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*, *daunt.* Cf. *domable.*] Capable of being tamed.

Those animals of the more voracious and fierce nature are less subject to be disciplined, tamed, and brought into subjection; the other are by their very nature more *domitable*, domestick, and subject to be governed. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 369.

domite (dō′mīt), *n.* [< *Dôme* (Puy-de-Dôme, a department of France) + *-ite*².] A variety of trachyte occurring in the volcanic region of central France.

domitic (dō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *domite* + *-ic.*] Composed of or similar to domite.

dom pedro (dom pē′drō). [Pg. *Dom Pedro* = Sp. *Don Pedro*, lit. Sir Peter; *Pedro* being a very common Sp. and Pg. Christian name, < L. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter.] A name given to the game of sancho pedro when the trey and the joker are used and counted toward game.

dompynget, *n.* [ME., mod. as if **dumping*, < *dump*, plunge: see *dump*².] The dabchick.

In mareis and in mores, in myres and in wateres *Dompynges* dyueden [dived]; "deere god," ich sayde, "Wher hadden these wilde suche witt and at what scole?" *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 169.

don¹ (don), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *donned*, ppr. *donning.* [A contr. of *do on*, at first prob. (like *doff*, < *do* + *off*) in the impv.; ME. *don on*, AS. *dōn on*, pret. *dyde on*: see *do*¹. Cf. *doff.*] To put on; invest with.

Then up he rose, and *donn'd* his clothes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

Come, *don* thy cap, and mount thy horse. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 31.

Odin *donn'd* His dazzling corslet and his helm of gold. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

don² (don), *n.* [< Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, a title equiv. to E. *Mr.*, < ML. *dominus*: see *dominus.* The word is ult. the same as ME. *dan*: see *dan*¹.] **1.** [*cap.*] A title in Spain and Italy prefixed to a man's Christian name, like *Sir* in Great Britain. Formerly, in Spain, it was confined to men of high rank, but is now applied to all persons of the better classes, and is a mere title of courtesy.

The title of *Don*, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courtesy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

2. A gentleman; a man bearing the title of or addressed as "Don."

One will bee sicke forsooth, and bid her maid deny her to this *don*, that earle, the other marquesse, nay to a duke. *Rawlins*, The Rebellion, i. 1.

3. Any person of high importance or leading position: applied ironically to one giving himself airs of importance.

The great *dons* of wit. *Dryden.*

4. In Great Britain, a fellow of a college, or any college authority. [University slang.]

I find that the reverend *dons* in Oxford are already alarmed at my appearance in public. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, Jan. 28, 1721.

The college authorities (in University slang-phrase the *Dons*) are designated in the most general terms as the Master and Fellows. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 31.

doña (dō′nyä), *n.* [Sp.: see *donna*, and *dueña*, *duenna.*] A lady: the Spanish equivalent of *donna*, especially as a conventional title of respect.

There was the Countess of Medina Celi; . . . And *Doña* Serafina, and her cousins. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 1.

donable (dō′nạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *donabilis*, that deserves to be presented or presented with, < *donare*, present: see *donate.*] Capable of being donated or given. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

Donacia (dō-nā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *δόναξ*, a reed.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, typifying the subfamily *Donaciinæ*, and somewhat resembling longicorns, the antennæ being filiform and the prothorax narrow and not margined. They are small species, mostly of metallic colors, and covered with water-proof hairs. The larvæ feed on the roots and stems of water-plants and algæ. It is a wide-spread genus, of over 100 species, 25 of which inhabit the United States.

Donacidæ¹ (dō-nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Donax.* They are closely related to the *Tellinidæ*, and by many referred to the same family. They differ in the form of the shell, which is wedge-shaped, with the front produced and rounded, and the posterior short and very oblique. Over 100 species are known.

Donacidæ² (dō-nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Donaciidæ. Lacordaire*, 1845.

Donaciidæ (don-ạ-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donacia* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera:* same as *Donaciinæ.* Also written *Donaciadæ* and *Donacidæ.*

Donaciinæ (don-ạ-si-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donacia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Chrysomelidæ*, typified by the genus *Donacia.* Usually written *Donacinæ. Lacordaire*, 1845.

Donacinæ¹ (don-ạ-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Tellinidæ:* same as the family *Donacidæ*¹.

Donacinæ² (don-ạ-sī′nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Donaciinæ.*

donacite (dō′nạ-sīt), *n.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-ite*².] A fossil shell of the genus *Donax*, or closely resembling a species of that genus.

Donacobius (don-ạ-kō′bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *δόναξ* (*δονακ-*), a reed, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of South American dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of the group *Miminæ*, or mocking-thrushes, connecting these with the wrens. They have a long, notched bill, with entirely exposed nostrils and nasal membrane, moderate rictal bristles, and tail longer than the rounded wings. *D. cyaneus* and *D. albovittatus* are the two species.

dona nobis (dō′nạ nō′bis). [L., give us (*pacem*, peace): *dona*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *donare*, give; *nobis*, dat. pl. of *ego*, I (pl. *nos*).] **1.** In the Roman Catholic mass, the last section, beginning "Dona nobis pacem."—**2.** A musical setting of those words, especially as a movement in a mass.

donary (dō′nạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *donaries* (-riz). [< L. *donarium*, the place in a temple where votive offerings were got, a votive offering, < *donum*, a gift, votive offering.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Rare.]

I conceal their *donaries*, pendants, other offerings. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 620.

donat†, *n.* See *donet.*

donatary (don′ạ-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *donataries* (-riz). [= F. *donataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *donatario*, < ML. *donatarius*, also *donatorius*, the recipient of a gift, < *donatus*, a gift, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate.*] A grantee in Great Britain. *Encyc. Dict.*

donate (dō′nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *donated*, ppr. *donating.* [< L. *donatus*, pp. of *donare*, give, present (something—acc.) to (a person—dat.), present (a person—acc.) with (something—abl.), grant, give up, remit, condone (see *condone*), < *donum*, a gift, = Skt. *dāna*, a gift, akin to Gr. δῶρον, a gift, < L. *dare*, Gr. *δι-δό-ναι* = Skt. √*dā*, give: see *date*¹.] To give; present as a gift; contribute. [U. S.]

More than a hundred thousand dollars have been *donated* . . . by members of his family. *E. A. Park.*

donation (dō-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *donation*, OF. *donoison*, *donaison*, *donaeson*, *dounison* = Sp. *donación* = Pg. *doação* = It. *donazione*, < L. *donatio*(*n-*), a giving, < *donare*, give: see *donate.*] **1.** The act of giving or bestowing; a granting.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl, Dominion absolute; that right we hold By his *donation.* *Milton*, P. L., xii. 69.

2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.

And some *donation* freely to estate
On the bless'd lovers. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. In *law*, the act or contract by which the ownership of a thing is transferred by one person to another without consideration. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give and in the donee to receive, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.—**Donatio mortis causa** (literally, a gift by reason of death), a gift of personal property, made in the donor's expectation of speedy death, with the implied or expressed condition that the thing is to be returned if he recover.—**Donation lands**, in Pennsylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the northwestern part of the State for donation or gift to citizens of the State who had served in the revolutionary army. = **Syn. 2.** Contribution, benefaction.—**3.** *Gift, Largess*, etc. See *present*.

donation-party (dō-nā'shon-pär''ti), *n.* A party of the parishioners of a clergyman, who usually assemble at the clergyman's house, each guest bringing him a present, as some article of food or clothing or of household use; also, the custom of assembling for this purpose; sometimes, the things so presented. This custom prevails chiefly in rural regions. [U. S.]

Donatism (don'a-tizm), *n.* [< *Donatus* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Donatists.

Donatist (don'a-tist), *n.* [< LL. *Donatista*, Donatist, < *Donatus*, a man's name.] One of an early Christian sect in Africa which originated in a dispute over the election of Cæcilian to the see of Carthage, A. D. 311, occasioned by his opposition to the extreme reverence paid to relics of martyrs and to the sufferers for the Christian faith called confessors, and the rivalry of Secundus, primate of Numidia. Secundus and the Numidian bishops declared Cæcilian's consecration invalid because conferred by Felix of Aptunga, whom they charged with being a traditor. They excommunicated Cæcilian and his party, and made one Majorinus bishop in opposition. The name Donatist came either from Donatus of Casæ Nigræ, who headed the party of Majorinus at the Lateran Council in 313, where it was condemned, or (more probably) from Donatus "the Great," who succeeded Majorinus in 315 and under whom the schism became fixed. Repressed under Constans, the Donatists revived under the favor of Julian the Apostate. Repressive measures, provoked by their frequent acts of fanatical violence, were resorted to from time to time. These measures, internal schisms, the conciliatory conduct of the orthodox clergy at a conference held at Carthage in 411, and the arguments of St. Augustine caused many to abandon Donatism, and the sect became insignificant, though not entirely extinct till the seventh century. The Donatist party held that it constituted the whole and only true church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid because they were in communion with traditors. They therefore rebaptized and reordained converts from Catholicism. See *Circumcellion, Maximianist, Primianist, Rogatist.*

Donatistic, Donatistical (don-a-tis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *Donatist* + *-ic, -ic-al.*] Pertaining to Donatism or to the Donatists.

donative (don'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *donatif*, F. *donatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *donativo*, < ML. *donativum*, a gift, neut. of **donativus*, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] **I.** *a.* Vested or vesting by donation: as, a *donative* advowson.

II. *n.* **1.** A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.

The Roman emperor's custom was at certain solemn times to bestow on his soldiers a *donative;* which *donative* they received wearing garlands upon their heads.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

They [the Romans] were entertained with publick shews and *donatives*. *Dryden.*

2. In *canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person by the founder or patron without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

He requested from the Duke the appointment to the church in the park, an extra-parochial *donative*, with no visible source of income.
J. H. Shorthouse, Sir Percival, ii.

donator (dō-nā'tor), *n.* [= F. *donateur* = Sp. *donador* = Pg. *doador* = It. *donatore*, < L. *donator*, a giver, < *donare*, give: see *donate*, and cf. *donor*.] In *law*, a donor.

donatory (don'a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *donatories* (-riz). [< ML. *donatorius*, more correctly *donatarius:* see *donatary*.] In *Scots law*, a donee of the crown; one to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over. Also *donatary*.

donaught (dō'nât or dun'ot), *n.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *naught;* cf. *donothing*.] One who does nothing; an idle, good-for-nothing person. Also dialectally *donnaught, donnat, donnot*.

Crafty and proud *donaughts*. *Granger.*

donax (dō'naks), *n.* [L., < Gr. δόναξ, a reed, also a kind of shell-fish; prob. "a reed shaken by the wind," < δονεῖν, shake, drive about, as the wind.] **1.** A species of grass of the genus *Arundo* (*A. Donax*), occasionally cultivated in gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe it grows much taller, and its stems are used for fishing-rods, looms, etc. The leaves are beautifully striped like ribbon-grass. **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate lamellibranchiate bivalves, of the family *Donacidæ*, having equivalve shells of triangular form, the umbo at the obtuse angle of the triangle, the margin entire and perfectly coaptated, and the surface usually striped with color from beak to margin. The species are numerous, and are known as *wedge-shells*. *D. denticulatus* is a typical example.



Right Valve of Wedge-shell (*Donax denticulatus*).

doncella (don-thel'ä), *n.* [Sp., a damsel: see *damsel*[1].] A name of certain labroid fishes. (*a*) *Harpe* or *Bodianus rufus*, also called *ladyfish* (which see). (*b*) *Halichœres radiatus*, the bluefish of Florida.

dondaine†, *n.* [OF., also *domdaine*.] **1.** A crossbow or arbalist; a military engine of the ballista type.—**2.** A bolt or quarrel for such an engine.

done (dun), *pp.* [The perfect participle of *do*, *v.*: see *do*[1]. Only special uses of *donc* are noted here.] **1.** As an auxiliary, used to express completed action: originally causal after *have* or *had*, followed by an object infinitive; in present use the *have* or *had* is often omitted and the infinitive turned into a preterit, leaving *done* as a mere preterit sign. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.; a characteristic of negro idiom.]

When that Noe had *done* espye
How that the eirth began to drye.
Sir D. Lyndsay.

What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life *done* picked my cotton?
I'se like a word dat somebody *done* said, and den forgotten. *The Century.*

2. Completed; finished; decided; accepted: used in an exclamatory way to signify acceptance of a proposition, as a wager.—**3.** Completely used up; thoroughly fatigued; tired out: sometimes with *out* or *up* (or with *for:* see *to do for*, under *do*[1], *v.*).

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and *done*,
Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 70.

The horses were thoroughly *done;* . . . my steed Tétel, . . . with head lowered and legs wide apart, was a tolerable example of the effects of pace.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 115.

By this time I was pretty nearly *done out*, for running along the steep ground through the sage-brush was most exhaustive work. *The Century*, XXX. 228.

4. [The same as *done*, completed, executed; substituted for OF. *doné, donné*, given (equiv. to L. *datum*, given, i. e., published: see *date*[1]), pp. of OF. *doner*, F. *donner*, give, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] Completed; executed; issued; made public: used chiefly in the concluding clause of a formal document, expressing the place at which and the date on which it received official sanction and became valid: as, *done* at Washington this 15th day of May, etc. —**Done brown, done for, done up**, etc. See *do*[1], *v.*

donet. An obsolete form of the infinitive (and present indicative plural) of *do*[1].

donee (dō-nē'), *n.* [< OF. *doné, donné*, pp. of *doner, donner*, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] **1.** A person to whom a gift or a donation is made.

Either men,
Donors or *donees*, to their practice shall
Find you to reckon nothing, me owe all.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxx.

2. Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) One to whom a voluntary conveyance is made.

If goods be given to one till such a thing happen, or upon such a condition, there is a property in the *donee*, yet it is clogged with a limitation and condition.
State Trials, John Hampden, an. 1637.

(*b*) One to whom land is conveyed in fee tail. (*c*) An appointee; one to whom a power is given. See *power*.

donett, donatt, *n.* [< ME. *donet, donat*, < OF. *donat*, a grammar, elementary book, so called from the much-used grammar (*Ars grammatica*) of Ælius *Donatus*, a grammarian, commentator, and rhetorician, who taught at Rome about the middle of the 4th century A. D.] A grammar; the elements of any art.

Thenne I drouȝ me a-mong this drapers, my *donet* to leorne. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 123.

A *Donat* into Christian Religion. [Title.] *Bp. Pecock.*

dong (dong), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the wild yak, *Poëphaga grunniens*. See *yak*.

Dongan charter. See *charter*.

doni (dō'ni), *n.* [Also *dony, dhoney, dhony;* < Tamil *thōni, dōṇi*.] A clumsy kind of boat used on the coasts of Coromandel in India, and in Ceylon, sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. It is about 70 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with one mast and a lug-sail, and is navigated in fine weather only.

doniferous (dō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *donum*, a gift, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Bearing gifts. *E. D.* [Rare.]

donjon (prop. dun'jon, also don'jon, to suit the spelling), *n.* [ME. *dongeon, donjoun*, etc., < OF. *donjon:* see *dungeon*.] The inner tower, keep, or stronghold of a castle. See cut under *castle*. It is simply another spelling of *dungeon*, to which it is preferred in the sense of the definition by some writers, on account of the special idea of *prison* now associated with *dungeon*.

The gharry rumbles over the bridge towards the grand *donjons* of a giant keep that frowns over the flood.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 52.

donjonné (don-jo-nā'), *a.* [OF., < *donjon*, a donjon, tower: see *dungeon*.] In *her.*, having a donjon or inner tower rising above the rest: said of a castle used as a bearing.

donk, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dank*.

The dolly dikis war al *donk* and wate.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

donk, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *dank*.

A myste & a merkenes in mountains aboute,
All *donkyt* the dales with the dym showris.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9639.

★ **donkey** (dung'ki or dong'ki), *n.* [First recorded about the middle of the 18th century, also written *donky, donkie;* of dial. origin, formed with double dim. *-k-ey*, Sc. spelled *-k-ie* (usually with dim. *-i-, -ie, -y*, preceding, as in Banffshire *horsikie*, a little horse, *beastikie*, a little beast), < *dun*, a familiar name for a horse, and presumably of an ass, with ref. to its color, < *dun*[1], *a.*: see *dun*[1]. Cf. *dunnock*, a hedge-sparrow, similarly formed, < *dun*[1] + *-ock.*] **1.** An ass: a familiar term.

Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey,
Thy Pegasus is nothing but a *donkey*.
Wolcott (Peter Pindar) (ed. 1830), p. 116.

2. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

donkey-engine (dung'ki-en''jin), *n.* In *mach.*, a small steam-engine used where great power is not required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines on steam-vessels, etc., are used for pumping water into the boilers or from the hold, handling the cargo, hoisting the anchor or the sails, etc.

donkey-pump (dung'ki-pump), *n.* **1.** A feed-pump for steam-boilers, also often used as supplementary to other apparatus.—**2.** An additional steam-pump which can be employed when the main engine is not working, or for special work, such as washing decks, removing bilge-water, or in case of fire.

donkey-rest (dung'ki-rest), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a frame against which the form is laid to drain.

donna (don'ä), *n.* [It., = Sp. *doña, dueña* (as a title *Doña*) (see *doña, dueña, duenna*), < L. *domina*, mistress, lady: see *domina, dominus, don*[2].] **1.** A lady: as, prima *donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, etc.—**2.** [*cap.*] A common title of respect for Italian and Portuguese ladies, and in foreign languages also for Spanish ladies (in place of Spanish *Doña*), prefixed to the Christian name: as, *Donna* Margarita.

donnaught, donnat, *n.* Dialectal forms of *donaught*.

donne[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *dun*[1].

donne[2]†, *v. t.* A false spelling of *don*[1].

donnerd, donnert (don'erd, -ert), *a.* [Sc., also written *donnard* and *donnort*, stupid (cf. *donnar*, stupefy, *bedunder'd*, stunned with noise), appar. < Dan. *dundre* = Sw. *dundra*, make a loud noise, thunder, = E. *thunder, v.*] **1.** Grossly stupid.—**2.** Stunned; dazed.

The *donnort* bodie croon'd right lowne,
Whyle tears dreeped a' his black beard down.
Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 88.

donnish (don'ish), *a.* [< *don*[2], 4, + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of an English university don.

Unless a man can get the prestige and income of a don, and write *donnish* books, it's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin machine of himself.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

donnism (don'izm), *n.* [Better spelled **donism*, < *don*[2], 4, + *-ism.*] Self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. [English university slang.]

donnot, *n.* A dialectal form of *donaught*.

donor (dō'nor), *n.* [< OF. *donor, donour, doneor*, F. *donneur*, < L. *donator*, a giver, < *donare*, give: see *donate, donator*.] 1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a benefactor.—2. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A giver. (*b*) One who creates an estate tail. (*c*) One who gives to another a power. See *power*.

donothing (dō'nuth"ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *nothing*. Cf. *donaught*.] **I.** *n.* One who does nothing; an idler.

II. *a.* Doing no work; idle; indolent; inactive. [In this use commonly with a hyphen.]

Why haven't you a right to aspire to a college education as any *do-nothing* canon there at the abbey, lad?
Kingsley, Alton Locke, iv.

In short, neither the extreme *do-nothing* policy nor the extreme violence policy will solve the great problem.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 145.

donothingness (dō'nuth"ing-nes), *n.* Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

A situation of similar affluence and *do-nothingness*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

Donovan's solution. See *solution*.

donship (don'ship), *n.* [< *don*[2] + *-ship*.] The state or rank of a don: used, after *your, his*, etc., in an honorary form of address or reference to one entitled to be called *don*. [Rare.]

I draw the lady
Unto my kinsman's here, only to torture
Your donships for a day or two.
Fletcher, The Chances, v. 1.

donsie (don'si), *a.* [Sc., also written *doncie;* perhaps, in the first two senses, ult. < Gael. *donas*, bad luck, mischief, harm, the devil, < *do-* priv., not, + *sonas*, lucky, fortunate, < *son*, good, profit, advantage.] 1. Unlucky.

Their *donsie* tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings an' mischances.
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

2. Restive; unmanageable.

Tho' ye was trickie, slee and funny,
Ye ne'er was *donsie*.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3. Affectedly neat and trim: implying the idea of self-importance.

She was a *donsie* wife and clean.
Ramsay, Poems, I. 228.

4. Sickly; ailing: as, he's sair kep'n doon wi' a *donsie* wife and *donsie* bairns. [Colloq.]

donsky (don'ski), *n.* [Russ. *Donskoĭ*, of the river Don, < *Donŭ*, Don.] A variety of Russian wool of coarse quality, first introduced into English woolen manufacture about 1830.

don't (dōnt). A contraction of *do not*, common in colloquial language, and, more improperly, as a contraction of *does not* (*doesn't*).

donzel† (don'zel), *n.* [(In ME. only in the form *damsel*, etc.) < OF. *danzel*, etc., = Pr. *donzel, dansel* = Sp. *doncel* = Pg. *donzel* = It. *donzello*, < ML. *domicellus, domnicellus, dominicellus*, dim. of L. *dominus*, master: see *damsel*[2], *dominus*.] A young attendant; a page; a youth of good quality not yet knighted.

Esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels.
S. Butler, Characters.

doo[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *do*[1].

doo[2] (dö), *n.* A Scotch form of *dove*[1].

dooab, *n.* See *doab*[2].

doob (döb), *n.* [Also written *doub*, and more accurately *dūb*, repr. Hind. *dūb*, < Skt. *dūrvā*, doob.] An East Indian name for the plant *Cynodon Dactylon*, used as a fodder-grass.

dood (död), *n.* [< Beng. *dūdh*, a camel.] A camel in military use; a riding-dromedary.

Poor *dood*, down with you on your knees! At the word of command, the sowar forces his beast to kneel.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 237.

Doodia (dö'di-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of ferns, natives of the southern hemisphere, and common in cultivation. The fronds are from 6 to 18 inches long, pinnate or pinnatifid. The oblong or slightly curved sori are arranged in one or more rows between the midrib and margins of the pinnæ, and the veins form one or two rows of arches.

doodle[1] (dö'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [= Sc. *doudle;* perhaps a var. of *daddle, dawdle*, q. v.] To dandle.

An' he was tane to Craignethan's hall,
An' *doudlit* on his knee.
Edinburgh Rev., July 1, 1819, p. 526.

doodle[1] (dö'dl), *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow. [Provincial.]

doodle[2] (dö'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [Prob. supposed to be imitative, but in fact due to the comp. *doodlesack*, q. v.] To drone, as a bagpipe. *Scott*, Old Mortality.

doodlesack (dö'dl-sak), *n.* [< G. *dudelsack*, a bagpipe, < *dudeln*, play on a bagpipe (< Pol. *dudlić*, play on a bagpipe, < *dudy* = Bohem. *duda, dudy* = Slov. *dude*, a bagpipe, = Russ. *duda*, a pipe, reed), + *sack* = E. *sack*[1].] A bagpipe.

dood-wallah (död'wol-ạ), *n.* [< Beng. *dūdh-wālā*, < *dūdh*, a camel, + Hind. Beng., etc., *-wālā*, a keeper.] In India, an attendant who has charge of camels; a camel-driver.

The moment the *dood-wallah* pulls the string, which is attached to a piece of wood passed through the cartilage of the animal's nostril, the camel opens its huge mouth.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 224.

dook[1] (dök), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[1].

dook[2] (dök), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[2].

dook[3] (dök), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] A piece of wood inserted into a wall for attaching finishings to.

dool[1] (döl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*[2].

O' a' the num'rous human *dools*,
Ill har'sts, daft bargains, cutty stools, . . .
Thou bear'st the gree.
Burns, To the Toothache.

dool[2] (döl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*[4].

doolful (döl'fụl), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *doleful*. *Spenser*.

The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer
May mourn their loss wi' *doolfu'* clamour.
Burns, Epistle to William Creech.

dool-tree (döl'trē), *n.* [Sc., also written *dule-tree;* < *dool*[1] = *dole*[2] + *tree*.] In Scotland, a mourning-tree (see the extract). It resembled, as marking a place of mourning, the *dun deurshuil* (the knoll of the tearful eye) of the Highlands, where the clan usually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befell the community.

The Earl of Cassilis fell at Flodden with many of his followers; and there is still to be seen, in front of the castle, a very large plane-tree, underneath whose melancholy boughs his sorrowing people are said to have spent several weeks in lamentations of their own and their country's calamity; for which reason it bears the appellation of the *dule-tree*.
Land of Burns.

A whole chapter of sights and customs striking to the mind, from the pyramids of Egypt to the gibbets and *dule trees* of mediæval Europe.
R. L. Stevenson, Æs Triplex.

dooly, doolie (dö'li), *n.* [Also *dhooli*, < Hind. *dōli*, dim. of *dōlā*, swing, litter.] A kind of litter used in India and the neighboring countries, inferior to the palkee or palanquin, but also lighter, and used on long journeys. *Forbes*.

Coolies, however, awaited me with a *dooly*, one of those low litters slung on a bamboo, in which you may travel swiftly and without effort.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

★

doom (döm), *n.* [< ME. *doome, dome, dom*, < AS. *dōm*, a judgment, sentence, doom, decree, law (= OS. *dōm* = OFries. *dōm* = OHG. *tuom* = Icel. *dōmr* = Sw. Dan. *dom* = Goth. *dōms*), judgment, with formative *-m*, < *dō-n*, etc., E. *do*[1], in the orig. sense of 'put, place, set'; cf. Gr. *θέμις*, established law, of the same ult. origin. Hence *-dom* and *deem*, q. v.] 1. Judgment or decision; specifically, a decision determining fate or fortune; fateful decision or decree: originally in a neutral sense, but now generally implying an adverse decision: as, the court pronounced *doom* upon the culprits; to fall by *doom* of battle.

This argument is fals, so is thi *doome;*
Bi what right woldist thou me wynne?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Then was that golden belt by *doome* of all
Graunted to her, as to the fayrest Dame.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 16.

Therefore to Me their *doom* he hath assign'd,
That they may have their wish, to try with Me
In battel which the stronger proves.
Milton, P. L., vi. 817.

Ælfred's main work, like that of his successor, was to enforce submission to the justice of hundred-moot and shire-moot alike on noble and ceorl, "who were constantly at obstinate variance with one another in the folk-moots before ealdorman and reeve, so that hardly any one of them would grant that to be true *doom* that had been judged for *doom* by the ealdorman and reeves."
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 134.

His own false *doom*,
That shadow of mistrust should never cross
Betwixt them, came upon him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Fate decreed or determined; fixed fortune; irrevocable destiny.

Seek not to know to Morrow's *Doom;*
That is not ours, which is to come.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 3.

O'er him whose *doom* thy virtues grieve
Aërial forms shall sit at eve.
Collins, Death of Col. Ross.

In an early stage of society slavery is the *doom* of the prisoner of war; it is often the legal *doom* of the criminal.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 180.

3†. Judgment or opinion; discernment.

Cassandra to councell then call thai belyue,
To haue a *dom* of that dede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11810.

In him no point of courtesy there lackt,
He was of manners mild, of *doom* exact.
Mir. for Mags., p. 175.

That Islands space;
The which did seeme, unto my simple *doome*,
The onely pleasant and delightfull place
That ever troden was of footings trace.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 21.

This one consent in all your *dooms* of him, . . .
Argues a truth of merit in you all.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

4†. The last judgment. See *doomsday*.

Thy Aue maria and thi crede,
That shalle the saue at *dome* of drede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

The *Doom* schalle ben on Estre Day, suche tyme as oure Lord aroos.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

Day of doom. See *day*[1].—**Doom bark.** See *bark*[2].—**The crack of doom,** the signal for the final dissolution of all things; the last trump.

What! will the line stretch out to the *crack of doom?*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Let him not quit his belief that a pop-gun is a pop-gun, though the ancient and honorable of the earth affirm it to be the *crack of doom*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 87.

To false a doom†, in *Scots law*, to protest against a sentence.=**Syn. 2.** *Fate, Doom*, etc. See *destiny*.

doom (döm), *v. t.* [< *doom*, *n.* The older form is *deem*, q. v.] 1†. To judge; form a judgment upon.

Him, through their malice fallen,
Father of mercy and grace, thou didst not *doom*
So strictly; but much more to pity incline.
Milton, P. L., iii. 401.

2. To condemn to punishment; consign by a decree or sentence; pronounce sentence or judgment on; destine: as, a criminal *doomed* to death; we are *doomed* to suffer for our errors.

He was sentenced to be bound in chains, and *doomed* to perpetual torments.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.
Dryden, Æneid.

Souls *doomed* of old
To a mild purgatory.
Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To ordain as a penalty; decree.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

Lost! I am lost! my fates have *doom'd* my death.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 3.

4†. To tax by estimate or at discretion, as on the failure of a taxpayer to make a statement of his taxable property. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

doomage† (dö'māj), *n.* [< *doom* + *-age*.] A penalty or fine for neglect. [New Hampshire, U. S.]

doomday†, *n.* [< ME. *domeday*, < AS. *dōmdæg* (= Dan. *dommedag* = Sw. *domedag*), < *dōm*, doom, + *dæg*, day.] Same as *doomsday*.

He asoyled hym surely, & sette hym so clene,
As *dome-day* schulde haf ben dizt on the morn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1883.

doomer (dö'mėr), *n.* [< ME. **domere*, < AS. *dōmere*, an occasional form of *dēmere* (= D. *doemer* = Dan. *dommer* = Sw. *domare*), a judge: see *doom*, *v.*, and *-er*[1], and cf. *deem*.] One who dooms, as a judge or a juryman. [Rare.]

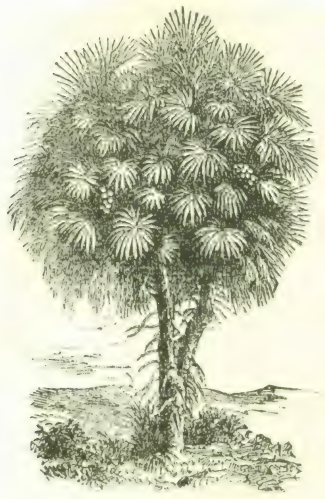
That fatal look of a common intelligence, of a common assent, was exchanged among the *doomers* of the prisoner's life and death as the judge concluded.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

doomful (döm'fụl), *a.* [< *doom* + *-ful*.] Full of doom or destruction; fraught with doom.

For Life and Death is in thy *doomefull* writing!
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

And by th' infectious slime that *doomful* deluge left
Nature herself hath since of purity been reft.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix.

doom-palm (döm'päm), *n.* [Ar. *daum, dūm*.] A variety of palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*, having, like other species of the genus, a repeatedly branched stem, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of an apple; it has a fibrous, mealy rind, which tastes like gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread-tree*, sometimes applied to this palm), and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of the places where it grows. An infusion of the rind is also used as a beverage, being cooling, slightly aperient, and beneficial in fevers. The seeds are horny, and are made into small ornaments. Ropes are made of the fibers of the leaf-stalks. The doom-palm is a native of Upper Egypt and the central parts of Africa, and in some districts forms whole forests. Also spelled *doum-palm*.



Doom-palm (*Hyphæne Thebaica*).

dooms (dömz), *adv.* [Altered toward *doom*, by way of explaining an obscure word, from *doons*, *doonsin*, *dunze*, *doon*, *done*, *doyn*, also *doonlins* (*-linz* = E. *-ling*), very, in a great degree, < Icel. *dāindis-*, rather, pretty (adv.), a prefix to adjectives and adverbs, < *dā-*, very, prob. orig. 'wonderfully,' < *dā*, reflex. *dāst*, admire, be charmed at, = Norw. *daa*, *daast*, pity, compassionate.] Very; absolutely: as, *dooms* bad (very bad). [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Aweel," he said, "this suld be nae sic *dooms* desperate business surely." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

doomsday (dömz'dā), *n.* [< ME. *domesdai*, *domesdeie*, etc., < AS. *dōmes dæg*, day of doom, i. e., of judgment: *dōmes*, gen. of *dōm*, doom, judgment; *dæg*, day. Cf. *doomday*.] **1.** The day of the last judgment.

What shuld I make lenger tale?
Of all the pepil I ther say,
I coude not telle tyl *domesday*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1284.

An he wad harpit till *domisday*,
She'll never speak again.
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 14).

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Any day of sentence or condemnation.

Buck. This is All-Souls' day, fellow, is it not?
Sher. It is, my lord.
Buck. Why, then All-Souls' day is my body's *doomsday*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 1.

3. [*cap.*] The Doomsday Book (see below), or a record similar to it, as the Exon Domesday, contemporary with it, preserved in Exeter cathedral.

A *Domesday* of the conquerors was drawn up in the ducal hall at Lillebonne, a forerunner of the great *Domesday* of the conquered.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 200.

Doomsday Book [written archaically *Domesday Book*, < ME. *Domesdeie Book*, etc., so called because its decision was regarded as final], a book containing a digest, in Latin, of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. It consists of two volumes in vellum, a large folio containing 382 pages, and a quarto containing 450. They form a valuable record of the ownership, extent, and value of the lands of England (1) at the time of the survey, (2) at the date of bestowal when they had been granted by the king, and (3) at the time of Edward the Confessor, when a somewhat similar survey had been made; the numbers of tenants and dependents, amount of live stock, etc., were also returned. The book was long kept under three different locks in the Exchequer, along with the king's seal, but is now kept in the Public Record Office. In 1783 an edition printed from types made for the purpose was issued by the British government. The counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham were not included in the survey. There existed also local doomsday books.

doomsman† (dömz'man), *n.* [< ME. *domesman*, *domysman*, *domesmon*, a judge, < *domes*, gen. of *dom*, judgment, + *man*.] A judge; an umpire.

For counteth he no kynges wratthe whan he in courte sitteth
To demen as a *domes-man*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 302.

Nowe sir, ye muste presente this boy unto sir Pilate,
For he is *domysman* nere and nexte to the king.
York Plays, p. 267.

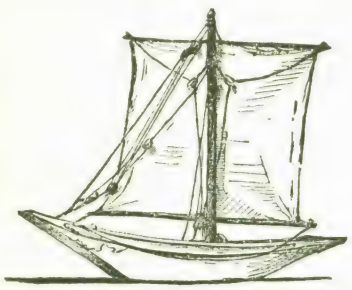
doomster† (döm'stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *domester*; < *doom* + *-ster*. Another form is *deemster*, *dempster*, q. v.] One who pronounces doom or judgment; in Scotland, formerly, the public executioner. In the case of a capital conviction in the Court of Justiciary, the doom or sentence was repeated by the executioner in the judge's words, with the addition, "This I pronounce for doom."

Repeating after the Clerk of Court, he gabbled over the words of the sentence, which condemned Euphemia Deans to be . . . conveyed to the common place of execution, and there hanged by the neck upon a gibbet. "And this," said the *Doomster*, aggravating his harsh voice, "I pronounce for doom." *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

doon[1] (dön), *n.* [Singhalese name.] A large tree of Ceylon, *Caryolobis Zeylanica* (*Doona Zeylanica* of Thwaites). The timber is much used for building, and the tree also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

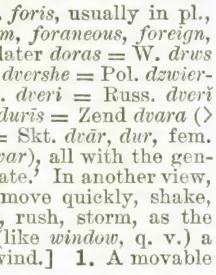
doon[2] (dön), *adv.* and *prep.* A Scotch form of *down*[2].

doonga (döng'gä), *n.* [< Hind. *dūnga* (cerebral *d*), a canoe, a trough, lit. deep.] A canoe made out of a single piece of wood and carrying a square sail, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used chiefly in obtaining salt.



Doonga.—From model in South Kensington Museum, London.

door (dōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doore*, *dore*; in earlier speech the word appears in two forms more or less mixed: (1) ME. *dore*, *dor*, < AS. *dor* (gen. *dores*, pl. *doru*), OS. *dor* = OFries. *dore* = MLG. *dor* = LG. *door* = OHG. MHG. *tor*, G. *thor* = Goth. *daur*, all neut.; (2) ME. *dure*, *dur*, < AS. *duru* (gen. *dura*, pl. *dura*, *duru*) (also rarely nom. *dure*, gen. and pl. *duran*) = OS. *dura* = OFries. *dure* = D. *deur* = MLG. *dore* = LG. *döre* = OHG. *turi*, pl., also sing., MHG. *tür*, G. *thür* = Icel. *dyrr*, pl., = Sw. *dörr* = Dan. *dör* = Goth. *daurons*, pl., a door, all fem. (Dan. common) except the Icel., which is also neut.; all orig. pl. The common Teut. form is **dur-* = Gr. *θύρα* = L. *foris*, usually in pl., *fores* (> ult. *foris-*, *forum*, *foraneous*, *foreign*, etc.), = Ir. Gael. *dorus*, later *doras* = W. *drws* = OBulg. *dvĭrĭ* = Bohem. *dvershe* = Pol. *dzwierze*, *drzwi* = Little Russ. *dveri* = Russ. *dverĭ* = Lett. *durwis* = Lith. *durìs* = Zend *dvara* (> Pers. *dar*, > Turk. *der*) = Skt. *dvār*, *dur*, fem. (> Hind. *dvar*, Gypsy *duvar*), all with the general sense of 'door' or 'gate.' In another view, referred to Skt. √ *dhu*, move quickly, shake, fan (a fire), = Gr. *θύειν*, rush, storm, as the wind, being thus orig. (like *window*, q. v.) a passage for the air or wind.] **1.** A movable barrier of wood, metal, stone, or other material, consisting sometimes of one piece, but generally of several pieces framed together, commonly placed on hinges, for closing a passage into a building, room, or other inclosure. In antiquity, as in China and other Eastern countries at the present day, doors often swung on pivots projecting into sockets above and below. Modern carpenters' doors are classified in general as *batten-doors* and *panel-doors*. Batten-doors are formed of two or more boards placed longitudinally side by side, and held together by two or more transverse rails. Panel-doors are formed of a skeleton framework called a *door-frame*, of which the openings are filled with pieces of stuff called *panels*, which are usually cut from thinner boards than the framework. If the panels are wider than they are high, they are called *lying panels*; if longer than wide, they are called *standing panels*.



A. Batten-door. *B*. Panel-door: *a*, top rail; *b*, middle rail or lock-rail; *c*, bottom rail; *d*, hanging-stile; *e*, lock-stile; *f*, montant; *g*, panels.

At last he came unto an yron *doore*
That fast was lockt. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 37.

The threshold grates the *door* to have him heard.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 306.

2. An opening for passage into or out of a building or any apartment of it, or any inclosure; a doorway.

Whan he entred in to the Chapelle, that was but a lytille and a low thing, and had but a lityl *Dore* and a low, than the Entree began to wexe so gret and so large and so highe as thoughe it had ben of a gret Mynstre, or the gate of a Paleys. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 139.

The little boy stoode
Looking out a *dore*.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 14).

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church *door*; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

Hence—**3.** An exterior or public entrance-way, or the house or apartment to which it leads.

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street.
Arbuthnot.

4. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access, or of exit: commonly in figurative uses: as, the *door* of reconciliation; a *door* of escape.

But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost. For a great *door* and effectual is opened unto me. 1 Cor. xvi. 8, 9.

Blank door, a filled-up door-space in a wall, with a casing and dressings like those of a door, made for ornament or symmetry of appearance.—**Bulkhead door.** See *bulkhead*.—**Center of a door.** See *center*[1].—**Chalking of a door**, in Scotland, a warning to tenants of urban tenements to move, given by having the principal door of the house chalked, forty days before Whitsuntide, by a town officer, acting at the desire of the proprietor, and without written authority from the magistrates.—**Deaf as a door.** See *deaf*.—**Death's door.** See *death*.—**Double door**, an entrance-door made like a folding door with two leaves.—**Folding door**, a door between apartments, generally with two leaves, but sometimes with four (two hinged together on each side, so that one of each pair will fold back against its mate), one half of the door having bolts at top and bottom to hold it closed, the two halves closing together at the center, and each half when fully opened folding back against the adjacent parallel line of wall- or door-space. Sometimes confounded with *sliding door* (which see, below).—**Ledged door**, a deal door strengthened by cross-pieces at the back.—**Letters of open doors.** See *open*.—**Next door to.** (*a*) In the house next adjacent to. (*b*) Near to; bordering on; very nearly.

A riot unpunished is but *next door to* a tumult.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Out of doors. (*a*) Out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

Look you: I'll turn you *out o' doors*, and scorn you.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

(*b*) Hence, figuratively, quite gone; no more to be found; lost; irrelevant.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*. *Locke.*

These controversies about the four elements and their manner of mistion are quite *out of doors* in their philosophy. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

Overhung door, a door supported from above, as in some forms of sliding barn- and car-doors.—**Sliding door**, a door consisting either of one or of two leaves made so as to slide in a direct line in opening or closing it. A sliding door between apartments in a dwelling-house usually has two leaves, each of which slides back on sheaves into an open space worked in the partition. Sometimes, in the latter case, confounded with *folding door* (which see, above).—**The angelic door** or **gate**, in some Byzantine churches, a door which seems to have connected the nave with the choir, when the latter was separated by a partition from the rest of the body of the church. *J. M. Neale.*—**The holy doors**, in Greek churches, the central door of the iconostasis, giving access to the bema or sanctuary from the choir (if that forms a separate division of the building) or from the body of the church. Sometimes also called the *royal doors*, a name properly belonging to the doors of the narthex. The holy doors are open only at the commencement of great vespers, at the entrances (great and little) in the liturgy and vespers, and from the invitation of the priest to the communicants to approach till the close of the liturgy. See cut under *bema*.—**The royal doors** or **gates**, in Greek churches, strictly, the doors leading from the narthex into the body of the church: also called the *silver doors* or *gates*, because in the church of St. Sophia they were made of silver. The name *royal gates* is also frequently given to the outer doors of the church leading into the narthex from the porch or proaulion, and properly distinguished as the *beautiful gates*; and some writers even use the term *royal doors* as a name of the holy doors of the bema.—**To darken one's door.** See *darken*.—**To lie** or **be at one's door**, figuratively, to be imputable or chargeable to one.

If I have failed, the fault *lies* wholly *at my door*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere, . . .
The guilt of blood *is at your door*.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

To make the doors†. See *make*.—**To put** or **set one to the door.** (*a*) To dismiss one; drive one away. (*b*) Figuratively, to ruin one. [Scotch.]—**To throw open the door to**, to afford an opportunity for.—**With open doors**, with publicity.

doora, *n.* See *durra*.

door-band† (dōr'band), *n.* [< ME. *dorbande*; < *door* + *band*[1].] The bolt of a door.

Hic gumfus [LL. gomphus, < Gr. γόμφος], a *dorbande*.
AS. and O. E. Vocab. (ed. Wright) (2d ed. Wülcker), [col. 733, l. 25.

door-bar† (dōr'bär), *n.* [< ME. *dorebar*; < *door* + *bar*[1].] The bar or bolt of a door.

door-bell (dōr'bel), *n.* A bell at a door, or connected with a handle, knob, or electric button outside a door, rung for the purpose of giving notice when one desires admittance.

door-case (dōr'kās), *n.* The frame or casing which incloses a door, and in which it swings.

The cornish, *door case*, and a sort of a basement above the steps, are proofs that the architecture is antient.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 134.

door-cheek (dōr′chēk), *n.* A door-post. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The next thing I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the *doore-checks* and couple, which is all of one peece of white marble. *Sir A. Balfour*, Letters, p. 137.

doorea (dō′rē-ä), *n.* A variety of Dacca muslin of the finest quality, printed in colors, and striped.

door-frame (dōr′frām), *n.* The structure forming the skeleton of a paneled door. It consists of the stiles at the sides, the montant or centerpiece, and the rails or horizontal pieces. See cut *B* under *door*.

Doorga, *n.* See *Durga*.

door-guard (dōr′gärd), *n.* A light framework of scantling on the inside of a railroad-car for freight or other stowage, to keep the freight from impeding the movement of the sliding doors.

door-hanger (dōr′hang″ėr), *n.* A metallic hook sustaining a sliding door from above, and sliding on an iron track as the door moves; also a trolley, moving on an overhead track, used for the same purpose.

door-hawk (dōr′hâk), *n.* An occasional spelling of *dor-hawk*, the common goatsucker, night-jar, or fern-owl.

door-jamb (dōr′jam), *n.* The jamb of a door. See *jamb*.

doorkeeper (dōr′kē″pėr), *n.* 1. One who guards the door or entrance of a house or an apartment, and admits persons entitled to admittance; a janitor.

For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a *doorkeeper* in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. Ps. lxxxiv. 10.

2. In the early church and in the Roman Catholic Church, same as *ostiary*.

door-knob (dōr′nob), *n.* The bulb or handle on a door-lock spindle, by which the door is opened.

door-knocker (dōr′nok″ėr), *n.* Same as *knocker*.

The visitor will certainly be sent to see a *door-knocker* in a house in one of the streets on the western slope.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 215.

door-latch (dōr′lach), *n.* An attachment to a door by which it is kept closed. It is either a latch in the typical form, or a spring-bolt in a case of metal having a spindle with knobs by which the bolt is released from a keeper on the door-post.

door-mat (dōr′mat), *n.* A heavy mat made of hemp, flax, or jute, woven or tied, or of sedge, straw, rushes, etc., or sometimes of caoutchouc, placed before a door for use in cleaning the shoes by those entering.

door-nail (dōr′nāl), *n.* [< ME. *dorenail, dornayl;* < *door* + *nail*.] A large-headed nail designed to be driven into the face of a door.
—**Dead as a door-nail.** See *dead*.

door-piece (dōr′pēs), *n.* In a Cornish pump-lift, the valve-chamber of the pump. It is a section in which there is a door that can be taken away when it is necessary to examine the valve and seat, or to make repairs.

door-pin (dōr′pin), *n.* A pin or catch used to fasten the door of a freight-car.

door-place† (dōr′plās), *n.* Same as *doorway*.

I went up the hill to the west, opposite to the end of the vale of Hinnom, and saw a great number of sepulchral grots cut out of the rock, many of which have beautiful *door-places*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 25.

door-plate (dōr′plāt), *n.* A plate of metal or other material on the door of a house or room, bearing the name and sometimes the business of the occupant.

door-post (dōr′pōst), *n.* The post, jamb, or side-piece of a door.

And thou shalt write them [my words] upon the *door posts* of thine house, and upon thy gates. Deut. xi. 20.

door-pull (dōr′půl), *n.* A handle used for opening or shutting a door.

door-shaft (dōr′shâft), *n.* A revolving iron shaft extending from the front platform to the rear door of a street-car having no conductor, by means of which the driver can open or close the door.

doorshek (dōr′shek), *n.* The prayer-carpet used by Mohammedans. See *prayer-rug*.

door-sill (dōr′sil), *n.* The sill or threshold of a doorway.

Doorsill there was none, but a perennial passage for the hens under the door board. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 47.

door-spring (dōr′spring), *n.* An apparatus for automatically closing a door. Door-springs are made in a great variety of forms, and act by means of coiled, twisted, or curved metallic springs, strong elastic bands, or air-compressing appliances, which store the power spent in opening the door and apply it to close and latch it.

doorstead† (dōr′sted), *n.* The entrance of or parts about a door; a doorway.

Did nobody clog up the king's *door-stead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letter cxci.

door-step (dōr′step), *n.* The step of a door; the threshold.

She set her foot on her *door step*,
A bonny marble stane.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

door-stone (dōr′stōn), *n.* The stone at the threshold; the step-stone.

They durstna' on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the ★*dore-stane* after gloaming. *Scott.*

door-stop (dōr′stop), *n.* 1. A flange against which a door shuts in its frame.—2. A device placed behind a door to prevent it from being opened too widely.

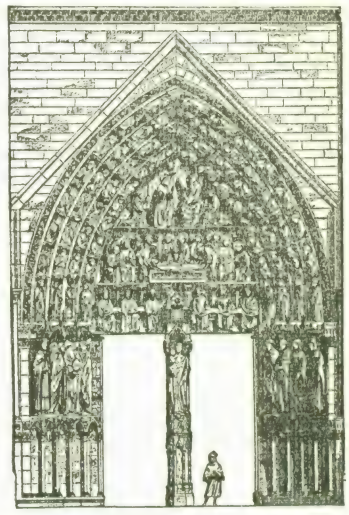
door-strap (dōr′strap), *n.* In some street-cars having no conductor, a cord or strap by which the driver can close the rear door.

door-strip (dōr′strip), *n.* A border or weather-guard affixed to the edge of a door, and arranged to fit tightly against the casing when the door is closed.

door-tree† (dōr′trē), *n.* [< ME. *doretre* (= Dan. *dörtræ* = Sw. *dörrträ*); < *door* + *tree*.] The side-piece or jamb of a door; the door-post.—**Dead as a door-tree.** Same as *dead as a door-nail* (which see, under *dead*).

For Iames the gentil iugged in his bokes,
That faith with-oute the faite is riȝte no thinge worthi,
And as *ded as a dore-tre* but ȝif the dedes folwe.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 185.

doorway (dōr′wā), *n.* In *arch.*, the passage of a door; the entranceway into a room or building. Doorways exhibit the characteristics of the different classes of architecture in which they are used. In classical architecture and during the middle ages much



Medieval Doorway.—North Portal, or Door of the Virgin, of the western front of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

attention was bestowed upon the design and ornamentation of entrances, particularly those of churches and other public buildings. In all good architecture the chief doorway of a building is treated as a very important feature, and is made of size and dignity corresponding with the façade of which it is a part and the interior to which it gives access.

The Pelasgic races soon learnt to adopt for their *doorways* the more pleasing curvilinear form with which they were already familiar from their interiors.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 236.

There are no flying buttresses, no pinnacles, no deep and fretted *doorways*, such as form the charm of French and English architecture.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 46.

doorway-plane (dōr′wā-plān), *n.* In *arch.*, a space between the open passage or the doorway proper and the larger arch within which it is placed. This space is frequently richly adorned with sculpture, especially in medieval architecture.

doorweed (dōr′wēd), *n.* The *Polygonum aviculare*, a common low weed in yards, pathways, and waste places.

dooryard (dōr′yärd), *n.* A yard about the door of a house.

There are wide straight streets over-arched with spreading elms and maples, and on either side stand the houses, with little green lawns in front, called in rustic parlance "*door-yards.*" *J. Fiske*, Amer. Polit. Ideas, p. 20.

We send to England for shrubs, which grow as well in our own *dooryards* and cow-pastures.
Emerson in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 412.

The flowers which decked his little *door-yard*.
Lowell, Prose Wks., I. 59.

doosootee (dö-sö′tē), *n.* See *dosootee*.

dop[1]† (dop), *v. i.* [< ME. **doppen* (only as in deriv. *dop*[1], *n.*[1], *dopper, n.*), < AS. *doppettan*, dip, dive, as a bird into water, < **dopen*, pp. of **deápan*, the formal source of *dyppan*, dip, + *-ettan*, verb-formative: see *dip*, and cf. *dop*[1], *n.*[1], *dopper*. Cf. also OFlem. *doppen*, var. of *dopen* = MD. *dopen*, D. *doopen* = MLG. *dopen*, etc., dip, baptize: see *dope, n.*] To dip or duck.

So was he dight,
That no man might
Hym for a frere deny,
He *dopped* and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.
Sir T. More, A Merry Iest.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and *dop*.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

dop[1]† (dop), *n.*[1] [< ME. *doppe*, a water-bird, dipper, diver, < AS. *doppa* (in a gloss, "funix [*fulix*, coot], gonot [gannet] vel *doppa*, enid [duck]"—Wright's AS. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, col. 23, l. 30; and in comp.: *dūfe-doppa*, > E. *divedopper, divedapper*, usually *didapper*, q. v.; *dop-ened* (lit. 'dip-duck'), a coot, L. *fulica, fulix;* *dop-fugel* (lit. 'dip-fowl'), L. *mergus, mergulus;* cf. E. *dobchick, dabchick*, prop. **dop-chick*, dial. *dop-chicken:* see also *dopper-bird* and *dopper*), < *doppettan*, dip, dive: see *dop*[1], *v.*] A diving bird; a diver.

Hy plumten doune, as a *doppe*, in the water.
King Alisaunder, l. 5776 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

dop[1]† (dop), *n.*[2] [< *dop*[1], *v.*] A very low bow.

The Venetian *dop*, this.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dop[2] (dop), *n.* [Also written *dopp;* < D. *dop*, MD. *dop, doppe* = MLG. *dop, doppe*, shell, husk, cover.] In *diamond-cutting*, the instrument into which the diamond to be polished is soldered by means of a fusible metal. It consists of a bowl to receive the diamond and molten metal, and a round iron stem, which is held by the tongs.

dop-chicken (dop′chik″en), *n.* [Same as **dop-chick*, which is found only in the altered forms *dobchick, dabchick*, < *dop*[1], *v.*, + *chick* or *chicken:* see *dop*[1], *n.*[1], and *dabchick*.] Same as *dabchick*, ★3. [Prov. Eng. (Lincolnshire).]

dope (dōp), *n.* [< D. *doop*, sauce, dip, baptism, < *doopen*, dip, baptize: see *dip*, and cf. *dop*[1], *doper*.] 1. Any thick liquid, as a thick sauce, thick gruel, or other semi-fluid or pasty thing for eating. Specifically—2. A thick pasty lubricant; specifically, axle-grease.

"*Dope*," a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to lightly glide over snow softened by the rays of the sun. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9033.

3. Any absorbent material, as cotton-waste or sand, used to absorb and hold a lubricant or other liquid. Thus, cotton-waste is used as dope on railroads around the axles of the wheels to hold the oil used for lubrication; and in the manufacture of dynamite sand is used to hold the nitroglycerin.

doper†, *n.* Same as *dopper*, 2.

dopper[1]† (dop′ėr), *n.* [ME. *dopper*, spelled *doppar*, a water-fowl, didapper (see *divedapper, divedopper, didapper*, ME. *dydoppar*, etc., orig. *dive* + *dopper*), < *doppe*, dip: see *dop*[1], *n.*[1]] A diving bird; a didapper.

Doppar or dydoppar, watyr byrde, mergulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 127.

Doppar, byrde. *Palsgrave.*

dopper[2]†, *n.* [Also *doper:* < D. *dooper*, dipper, baptist.] An Anabaptist or (Dutch) baptist.

Fact. Have you *doppers?*
2 *Her.* A world of *doppers!* but they are there as lunatic persons, walkers only: that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophesy, or start up upon stools to raise doctrine. *B. Jonson*, News from the New World.

dopper-bird (dop′ėr-bėrd), *n.* The dabchick or didapper. *Halliwell.*

doppia (dop′piä), *n.* [It., fem. of *doppio* = F. *double*, > E. *double:* see *double*. Cf. *dobla, dobra.*] A former Italian gold coin; a pistole. The doppia of Piedmont was equal to $2.72 in American gold, that of Rome $3.37, that of Lucca $3.37, that of Milan $3.81, that of Venice $4.07, that of Malta $4.68, and that of the island of Sicily $5.05.

doppietta (dop-piet′tä), *n.* [It. dial., dim. of *doppia:* see *doppia*.] A former gold coin of the island of Sardinia, worth $1.90 in American gold.

dopping† (dop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dop*[1], *v.*] Literally, a dipping or ducking; specifically, in *falconry*, a number of sheldrakes together.

A *dopping* of sheldrakes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

dopplerite (dop'lėr-īt), *n.* [Named by Haidinger for the German physicist Christian *Doppler* (1803–54).] A substance derived from the maceration of peat or other vegetable matter. It is soft and elastic when freshly obtained, but loses two thirds of its weight of water when dried at the ordinary temperature of the air, and then has nearly the composition of cellulose. When thoroughly dry it is brittle, and has a vitreous luster and a decided conchoidal fracture. It is found in many localities in peat-bogs, and associated with lignite. It is one of the varieties of fossil vegetable matter called by the Germans *Pechkohle* (pitch-coal).

doputta (dō-put'ä), *n.* [Also *doputtah;* < Hind. *dopatta, dupattā* (cerebral *t*), a kind of shawl or wrapper, lit. having two breadths, < *do, du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *pat*, a breadth.] In India, a wide piece of stuff, worn as a shawl, without cutting or sewing. It is the principal garment of women of the lower orders.

dor[1], **dorr**[1] (dôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dorre, doar, dore* (and in comp. sometimes *door*); < ME. **dore* (not found), < AS. *dora*, a humble-bee, bumblebee (AS. also *feld-beó*, 'field-bee'); cf. mod. comp. *dumbledore*, a bumblebee, also a beetle or cockchafer. Origin unknown.] **1.** A lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*, a species of dung-beetle, *Geotrypes stercorarius*. It is one of the commonest British beetles, less than an inch long, black with a metallic reflection, and is often heard droning through the air toward the close of the summer twilight. Also called *dor-beetle*, sometimes *dor-fly*, and provincially in England *buzzard-clock*.

> What should I care what every *dor* doth buz
> In credulous ears?
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> With broods of wasps, of hornets, *doars*, or bees.
> *John Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

2†. A drone (bee).

> There is a great numbre of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselfes, lyke *dorres*, of yat which other haue laboured for.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ed. Arber, p. 38.

3. The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.] Also *dor-beetle.*—**4.** One of several ground-beetles, species of the family *Carabidæ* and genus *Harpalus*. More fully called *black dor*. *Kirby.*

dor[2]†, **dorr**[2]† (dôr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dorred*, ppr. *dorring*. [Early mod. E. also *dorre;* appar. < *dor*[1], *dorr*[1], a beetle, in the same way as *hum, humbug*, hoax, < *hum*, buzz; but cf. Icel. *dāri* = Dan. *daare* = Sw. *dåre*, a fool, Dan. *bedaare* = Sw. *dåra*, befool, infatuate, delude: see *dare*[2]. The G. *thor*, MHG. *tōre, tōr*, is a different word, connected with E. *dizzy*.] To hoax; humbug; make a fool of; perplex.

> Abroad with Thomas? Oh, that villaine *dors* me;
> He hath discovered all unto my wife.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv.

> When we are so easily *dord* and amated with every sophisme, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth. *Hales*, Sermon on 2 Pet. iii. 16.

To dor the dotterel, to humbug a simpleton.

> Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorring the dott'rel?* *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

dor[2]†, **dorr**[2]† (dôr), *n.* [< *dor*[2], *dorr*[2], *v.*] **1.** Scoff; mockery; a trick; a practical joke; something that exposes one to ridicule.

> My love was fool'd, time number'd to no end
> My expectation flouted; and guess you, sir,
> What *dor* unto a doating maid this was,
> What a base breaking-off!
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

> Now trust me not, Readers, if I be not already weary of pluming and footing this Seagull, so open he lies to strokes; and never offers at another, but brings home the *dorre* upon himselfe. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A fool.

> This night's sport,
> Which our court-*dors* so heartily intend.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

To give one the dor, to make a fool of one.

> He follows the fallacy, comes out accoutred to his believed instructions; your mistress smiles, and you *give him the dor*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Doradina (dor-ą-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doras* (*-rad-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Siluridæ* with the rayed dorsal fin developed and the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other. It includes the *Doradinæ* and other forms.

Doradinæ (dor-ą-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doras* (*-rad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of siluroid fishes with the gill-membrane confluent with the skin below, the nostrils remote, and a lateral row of bony plates. It includes about 40 South American fresh-water species.

doradine (dor'ą-din), *a.* Of or relating to the *Doradinæ*.

Dorado (dō-rä'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *dorado* (< L. *deauratus*), gilt, pp. of *dorar*, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*.] **1.** A small southern constellation, created by Bayer, north of the great Magellanic cloud.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *dolphin*, 2.

Dorataspida (dor-ą-tas'pi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1862), < *Dorataspis* + *-ida*.] A family of acantharian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Dorataspis*. They have a simple spherical lattice-shell, composed of the branched apophyses of 20 equal radial spines meeting in its center. Properly written *Dorataspidæ*.

> The family *Dorataspida* is the most important family of the Acanthophracta, or of those Acantharia in which the radial spines are connected by a complete extra-capsular lattice-shell.
> *Haeckel*, Radiolaria of Challenger, p. 802.

Dorataspidæ (dor-ą-tas'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorataspis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Dorataspida*, and the preferable form of the name.

Dorataspididæ (dor″ą-tas-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dorataspidæ*.

Dorataspis (dor-ą-tas'pis), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1860), < Gr. *δόρυ*, spear, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] A genus of radiolarians, typical of the family *Dorataspida*.

dor-beetle, dorr-beetle (dôr'bē″tl), *n.* **1.** Same as *dor*[1], 1.—**2.** Same as *dor*[1], 3, and *cockchafer*, 1.

dor-bug, dorr-bug (dôr'bug), *n.* **1.** The cockchafer of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*.—**2.** In the United States, the popular name of several species of the genus *Lachnosterna*, of which there are altogether about 75. The commonest is *L. fusca*, abundant in the months of May and June, hence sharing with some related beetles the name of *June-bug*. It is a stout beetle, about an inch long, of a dark-brown color, with comparatively long, slender feet and hooked claws, and well known from its habit of entering lighted rooms at night with a loud buzzing noise. These beetles feed upon the leaves of various trees, preferably plum and cherry. The large white larvæ or grubs live in the ground on the roots of turf, and are often very injurious, like those of the cockchafer.



Dor-bug (*Lachnosterna fusca*). (Line shows natural size.)

Dorcas (dôr'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a deer, a gazel (so called in reference to its large bright eyes), < *δέρκεσθαι*, perf. *δέδορκα*, see, look at. *Drake*[2] and *dragon* are of the same ult. origin.] A genus of antelopes. *Gray*, 1821.

Dorcatherium (dôr-ka-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a deer, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of cervine ungulates or *Tragulidæ* of the Miocene period. *Kaup*, 1833.

Dorcopsis (dôr-kop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορκάς*, a gazel, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of Papuan kangaroos. They are of small size and somber coloration, with the hair on the nape antrorse, the tail



Papuan Kangaroo (*Dorcopsis luctuosa*).

naked and scaly at the end, the premolar teeth large, and eye-teeth present. *D. luctuosa* of Papua is about 2 feet long, with a tail 1 foot long. *D. muelleri* is a species peculiar to the island of Misol.

dore[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *door*.

dore[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dor*[1], retained in *dumbledore*.

doree† (dō-rē' or dō'rē), *n.* Same as *dory*[1].

Dorema (dō-rē'mą), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to its product, gum ammoniac, < Gr. *δώρημα*, a gift, < *δωρεῖν*, give, present, < *δῶρον*, a gift, < *δι-δό-ναι*, give: see *donate*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of about half a dozen species, natives of western Asia. The most important is *D. ammoniacum*, which yields the gum ammoniacum of commerce, its concrete milky juice. A very similar gum-resin is furnished by *D. Aucheri*.

dor-fly, dorr-fly (dôr'flī), *n.* Same as *dor*[1], 1.

dor-hawk, dorr-hawk (dôr'hâk), *n.* The common goatsucker, night-jar, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europæus*. Also *door-hawk*. [Local, Eng.]

> The *dor-hawk*, solitary bird,
> Round the dim crags on heavy pinions wheeling.
> *Wordsworth*, The Waggoner, i.

doria (dō'ri-ä), *n.* A cotton cloth woven with stripes of different thicknesses.

Dorian (dō'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dorius*, equiv. to *Doricus*, < Gr. *Δώριος, Δωρικός*, Dorian, Doric, pertaining to Doris, L. *Doris*, Gr. *Δωρίς*, or to the Dorians, L. *Dores*, Gr. *Δωριεῖς*, eponym. *Δῶρος*, Dorus.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Doris, a small district of ancient Greece, lying south of Thessaly and northwest of Phocis; relating to or originating with the inhabitants of Doris.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the Doric race; Doric.

> There shalt thou hear and learn the secret power
> Of harmony, in tones and numbers hit
> By voice or hand; and various-measured verse,
> Æolian charms and *Dorian* lyrick odes.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 257.

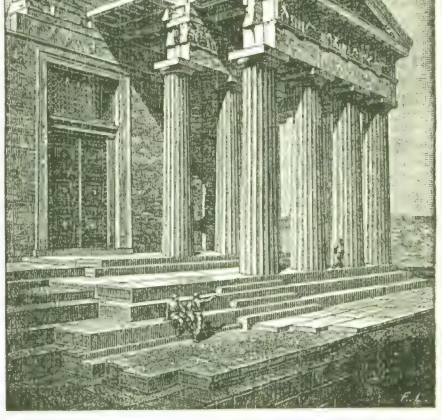
Dorian chiton, mode, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Doris in Greece.—**2.** A member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks (the others being the Æolians, the Ionians, and the Acheans). In the historical period the Dorians occupied southern and western Peloponnesus, the chief state of the race being Sparta, as well as Megara, Corinth, Argos, Cnidus, Halicarnassus, Rhodes, Corcyra, Syracuse, Tarentum, etc.

Doric (dor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *Dorick, Doricke;* = F. *Dorique* = Sp. *Dórico* = Pg. It. *Dorico*, < L. *Doricus*, < Gr. *Δωρικός*, < *Δωρίς*, Doris: see *Dorian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants.—**2.** Pertaining to the Dorian race; characteristic of or derived from the Dorians.

> He touch'd the tender stops of various quills,
> With eager thought warbling his *Doric* lay.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 189.

Doric cyma. See *cyma*, 1.—**Doric dialect.** See **II.**—**Doric mode.** See *mode*.—**Doric order,** in *arch.*, the oldest and strongest of the three Greek orders, in its external forms the simplest of all, but in its most perfect examples, especially as exhibited in the monuments of the age of Pericles at Athens, combining with solidity and force the most subtle and delicate refinement of outlines and proportions that architecture has known. In a de-



Doric Architecture.—Diagram of northeast angle of the Parthenon, illustrating method of construction.

based and distorted form, the Doric constituted the second order of the Romans, coming between their Tuscan and Ionic. A characteristic of the Grecian Doric column is the absence of a base; the channelings are usually 20 in number, and in section approximate to a semi-ellipse; the capital has generally no astragal, but only one or more fillets or annulets, which separate the channelings from the echinus. The profile of the capital in the best examples is a carefully studied eccentric curve, neither flat enough to be hard in effect, nor full enough to be weak. The echinus prior to the time of perfection spread out far beyond the shaft; the later Greeks made it a frustum of a cone, and the Romans cut it as an ordinary quarter-round. In good Greek examples, as a rule, no horizontal lines are found in a Doric building, floor- and cornice-lines, etc., being curved slightly upward; the profiles of the column-shafts are slightly convex, and all columns are slightly inclined toward the center of the building. All these particularities have relation to optical effects so subtle that their influence is felt rather than seen.

The first of the Roman *orders* is the *Doric*, which, like everything else in this style, takes a place about half-way between the Tuscan wooden posts and the nobly simple order of the Greeks. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 298.

II. *n.* The Doric dialect; the language of the Dorians, a dialect of the Greek or Hellenic, characterized by its broadness and hardness: hence applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scotch.

Doricism (dor'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Doric* + *-ism.*] A peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a characteristic of Doric speech or manner.

Doricize (dor'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Doricized*, ppr. *Doricizing*. [< *Doric* + *-ize.*] To render Doric in character. Also spelled *Doricise*.

The Ionic order, for instance, which arose in the Grecian colonies on the coast, is only the native style of this country *Doricised*, if the expression may be used.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 228.

Dorididæ, Doridæ (dō-rid'i-dē, dor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doris* (*Dorid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of marine nudibranchiate gastropods, the sea-lemons, having no shell or mantle, and the gills disposed circularly in a rosette around the anus (pygobranchiate), which is on the dorsal aspect. See cut under *Doris*.

doridoid (dor'i-doid), *a.* [< *Doris* (*Dorid-*) + *-oid.*] Like a sea-lemon; being or resembling an animal of the genus *Doris* or family *Dorididæ*: as, a *doridoid* nudibranchiate.

Doridopsidæ (dor-i-dop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doridopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doridopsis*. They are superficially like the *Dorididæ*, but have a suctorial mouth without any odontophore.

Doridopsis (dor-i-dop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (*δωριδ-*), a knife (see *Doris*), + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Doridopsidæ*.

Dorippe (dō-rip'ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (see *Doris*) + *ἵππος*, a horse.] The typical genus of

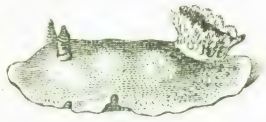


Mask-crab (*Dorippe sima*).

the family *Dorippidæ*, containing such species as *D. sima*, the mask-crab. They are noted as crabs with which certain sea-anemones are cancrisocial.

Dorippidæ (dō-rip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorippe* + *-idæ.*] A family of anomural decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Dorippe*.

Doris (dō'ris), *n.* [NL., probably from L. *Doris*, < Gr. *Δωρίς*, a feminine name in mythology, properly an adj., *Δωρίς*, Dorian; also, as a noun, the country of the Dorians: see *Dorian.*] The typical genus of the family *Dorididæ*, or sea-lemons, containing such species as *D. tuberculata*, *D. johnstoni*, and *D. coccinea*. *Argo* is a synonym.



Sea-lemon (*Doris johnstoni*).

Dorism (dō'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δωρισμός*, speaking in Doric, < *δωρίζειν*, speak Doric: see *Dorize.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a Doricism.

According to Brand, the latest writer on the subject, all those *Dorisms* which appear in the Boeotian dialect are either survivals of the Doric speech of the conquered inhabitants, or are importations from the neighboring communities to the west. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 427.

Dorize (dō'rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Dorized*, ppr. *Dorizing*. [< Gr. *δωρίζειν*, imitate the Dorians, speak Doric, < *Δωρίς*, Doris: see *Dorian.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use the dialect or customs of the Dorians.

II. *trans.* To make Doric.

Boeotia was originally an Aeolic land, and . . . it was partially *Dorized* at an early period of its history.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431.

dorking (dôr'king), *n.* [So called from *Dorking*, in Surrey, England, where these fowls have been extensively bred.] A breed of domestic fowls, of good size, and of fair quality as egg-producers, but especially valuable for the table. The breed is characterized by the long, low, full shape, and by having the hind toe double. There are white, silver-gray, colored, and cuckoo dorkings, having either single combs or rose-combs. The cuckoo dorkings are barred black and white. The general characteristics of the silver-gray and colored varieties are: hens, gray (in the colored variety, brownish or spotted black), with salmon breasts; cocks, glossy black on breast, with back, neck, saddle, wing-bow, and secondaries white.

dorlach, dorloch (dôr'laċh, -loċh), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *dorlach*, a handful, a bundle, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver, < *dorn*, a fist (cf. dim. *dornan*, a small handful), + *luchd*, a burden, load.] **1.** A bundle; a knapsack.

These supple fellows [the Highlanders], with their plaids, targes, and *dorlachs*. *J. Baillie*, Letters, I. 175.

2. A portmanteau.

There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his *dorlach*.
Scott, Waverley, II. 389.

Callum told him also, tat his leather *dorloch* wi' the lock on her was come frae Doune. *Scott*, Waverley, II. 319.

3†. A quiver.

Swordes, tairgis, bowes, *dorlaches*, and wther invasive wapones. *Acts of Charles I.* (ed. 1814), v. 357.

[The Scotch *dorlach*, also spelled *dourlach*, is said to mean also 'a short sword, a dagger'; but this appears to be an error, resting in part on a misunderstanding of the quotation last cited.]

dorm (dôrm), *v. i.* [< Icel. Norw. *dorma* = G. dial. *durmen*, slumber, doze, = F. *dormir* = Sp. *dormir*, *durmir* = Pg. *dormir* = It. *dormire*, sleep, < L. *dormire*, sleep. Cf. Gr. *δαρθάνειν*, Skt. √ *drā*, sleep. See *dormant*, *dormer*, etc.] To slumber; doze. [North. Eng.]

dorm (dôrm), *n.* [< *dorm*, *v.*] A slumber; a doze.

Not a calm and soft sleep like that which our God giveth His beloved ones, but as the slumbering *dormes* of a sick man. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, I. 146.

dormancy (dôr'man-si), *n.* [< OF. *dormance*, < *dormant*, sleeping: see *dormant* and *-ancy.*] The state of being dormant; quiescence.

To the conduct of their predecessor, Queen Mary, it was an objection, that she had revived an ill precedent of prerogative taxation after a *dormancy* of centuries.
State Trials, The Great Case of Imposition, an. 1606.

★**dormant** (dôr'mant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dormaunt*, sometimes *dormond*, *dormount*; < ME. *dormant*, *dormaunt*, stationary, < OF. *dormant*, F. *dormant* = Sp. *dormiente*, *durmiente* = Pg. *dormente* = It. *dormente*, *dormiente*, sleeping, dormant (Sp. also as a noun, a beam, joist), < L. *dormien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sleeping; asleep. Hence —**2.** In *her.*, lying down with its head on its fore paws, as if asleep: said of a beast used as a bearing.—**3.** Hibernating: said of certain animals.—**4.** In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in action, movement, force, or operation; being or kept in abeyance: as, a *dormant* rebellion; a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.



Lion Dormant.

It is by lying *dormant* a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Burke*.

We espied
Some indications strong of *dormant* pride.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

The impulse which they communicated to the long *dormant* energies of Europe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

Underneath every one of the senses lies the soul and spirit of it, *dormant* till they are magnetized by some powerful emotion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 185.

Dormant bolt. See *bolt*[1].—**Dormant execution,** a writ which by neglect to enforce it loses its priority over a subsequent creditor.—**Dormant partner,** in *com.*, a sleeping or special partner. See *partner.*—**Dormant table†,** a table, as of the dining-room, which is permanent, forming a stationary piece of furniture, as distinguished from one made up of boards laid on trestles, as was common in Europe in the middle ages.

His *table dormant* in his halle alway
Stood redy covered al the longe day.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 353.

The *tabull dormounte* withouten lette;
Ther at the cokwoldes wer sette.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 19).

Dormant window†, the window of a sleeping-apartment; a dormer-window.

II. *n.* **1.** A beam; a sleeper: formerly also *dormond*, *dormant-tree*. Also *dormer*. *Halliwell.*—**2.** A dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, and potted meats, placed down the middle of the table at a large entertainment; a centerpiece which is not removed. *Imp. Dict.*

dormant-tree†, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormart†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dormer*.

dormaunt†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dormant*.

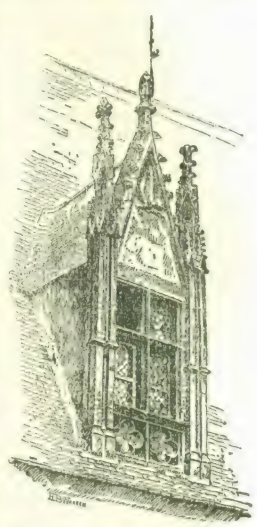
dormet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dorm*.

dormer (dôr'mėr), *n.* [Formerly also *dormar*; < OF. *dormeor*, *dormior*, *dormor*, also *dormitor*, a sleeping-room, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room: see *dormitory.*] **1.** A sleeping-room; a dormitory.—**2.** [Short for *dormer-window.*] A dormer-window. *Oxford Gloss. Arch.*—**3.** Same as *dormant*, 1. *Halliwell.*

dormered (dôr'mėrd), *a.* [< *dormer* + *-ed*[2].] Having dormer-windows.

It was a square old edifice, with a porch which was a model of gravity, and a high, solid, *dormered* roof of the kind that seems to grow darker and more ponderous as years go by. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 112.

dormer-window (dôr'mėr-win″dō), *n.* [< *dormer*, 1, + *window*; so named because such windows are found chiefly in upper bedrooms.] A window standing vertically in a projection, built out to receive it, from a sloping roof.



Dormer-window of the Hôtel de Jacques Cœur, Bourges, France; 15th century.

dormiat (dôr'mi-at), *n.* [L., let him sleep: 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] A license for a student to be absent from early prayers. *Gradus ad Cantab.*

dormice, *n.* Plural of *dormouse*.

dormition (dôr-mish'on), *n.* [= OF. *dormition*, *dormison*, F. *dormition* = Pr. *dormicio* = Sp. *dormición* = It. *dormizione*, < L. *dormitio(n-)*, sleep, < *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] A sleeping; the state or condition of sleep, especially a prolonged one. [Rare.]

Wert thou disposed . . . to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the *dormitione* of the soul.
Bp. Hall, Works, VII. 295.

We consult him upon matters of doctrine, and quiz him tenderly upon his powers of *dormition*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 70.

dormitive (dôr'mi-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dormitif* = Sp. Pg. *dormitivo*, < NL. *dormitivus*, < L. *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **I.** *a.* Causing or tending to cause sleep: as, the *dormitive* properties of opium.

II. *n.* A medicine which has the property of producing or promoting sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

But for Cowslip-Wine, Poppy-Water, and all *Dormitives*, those I allow. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

dormitory (dôr'mi-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *dormitories* (-riz). [= OF. *dormitor*, *dormitoir*, vernacularly *dormeor*, *dormior*, *dormor* (> E. *dormer*, q. v.), and *dortor*, *dortour*, *dorteour* (> E. *dorter*, q. v.) = Pr. *dormidor*, *dormitori* = Sp. Pg. It. *dormitorio*, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, neut. of *dormitorius*, belonging to sleep, < *dormitor*, a sleeper, < *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **1.** A place, building, or room to sleep in. Specifically —(*a*) A place in convents where the monks or nuns sleep, either divided into a succession of small chambers or cells, or left undivided, in the form commonly of a long room. The dormitory has usually immediate access to the church or chapel, for the convenience of its occupants in attending nocturnal services.

Round each temple-court
In *dormitories* ranged, row after row,
She saw the priests asleep.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, lxiv.

(*b*) That part of a boarding-school or other institution where the inmates sleep, usually a large room, either open or divided by low partitions, or a series of rooms opening upon a common hall or corridor: in American colleges, sometimes an entire building divided into sleeping-rooms.

2†. A burial-place; a cemetery. See *cemetery*, which has the same etymological meaning.

He had now in his new church (neere ye garden) built a *dormitory* or vault with several repositories, in which to burie his family. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

dormont†, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormount†, *a.* See *dormant*.

dormouse (dôr'mous), *n.*; pl. *dormice* (-mīs). [< ME. *dormous*, spelled *dormows*, *dormowse* (15th century), lit. 'sleep-mouse,' in allusion to its dormant life in winter; < *dorm*, slumber, + *mouse*: see *dorm* and *mouse*. Cf. MD. *slaep-*

ratte = G. *schlafratte* (lit. 'sleep-rat'), a dormouse.] A rodent of the family *Myoxidæ*. The dormouse is peculiar among rodents in having no cæcum. The general appearance is squirrel-like, hence the name *squirrel-mice* sometimes given to these animals; but the structure and general affinities are murine. The dormice are confined to the old world, and are widely distributed in Europe and Asia, with some outlying forms in Africa. Their shape is neat and gracile; they have full eyes, shapely limbs, and a long hairy tail, which in *Myoxus* proper is bushy and distichous throughout, in *Muscardinus* bushy but cylindrical, in *Eliomys* tufted and flattened at the end, and in *Graphiurus* shorter and like a lead-pencil. There are about 12 species of the 4 genera named. The common dormouse is *Muscardinus avellanarius*, only about as large as the house-mouse; the fat dormouse or loir (*Myoxus glis*) and the garden-dormouse or lerot (*Eliomys nitela*) are both much larger. The dormice hibernate in a lethargic or torpid state, occasionally waking up in mild weather, and availing themselves of a stock of provisions which they have hoarded.



Common Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).

He was made for other purpose then to be euer eating as swine, euer sleeping as *Dormise*.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.

Dormouse phalangers. See *Dromicia*.—**Striped dormouse**, a book-name of the hackee, chipmunk, or ground-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus*. *Pennant.*

dormy (dôr'mi), *a.* In *golf*, noting the condition of a player when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there remain holes to be played. *W. Park, Jr.*

dorneck†, **dornex**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *dornick*.

dornick (dôr'nik), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *dornik*, *dornique*, *dornock*, *dorneck*, *darnick*, and (as if pl.) *dornex*, *darnix*, etc. (cf. Icel. *dornikar*, a kind of water-tight boots), so called from *Dornick* (OFlem. *Dornick*, Flem. *Doornik* = F. *Tournai* = ML. *Turnacum*, *Tornacum*, Tournay), a town in Belgium where this cloth was originally made. A similar cloth is said to have been made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.] **1**†. A stout linen cloth, especially a damask linen having a simple diaper pattern, formerly much used for church vestments, altar-hangings, etc.

He fand his chalmer weill arrayit
With *dornik* work on buird displayit.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 884.

2. Linsey-woolsey: in this sense *darnick*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** [Appar. from a fancied resemblance to the figures of *dornick*, 1.] A pebble or cobblestone; any small fragment of rock. [Western U. S.]

dornix†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dornick*.

dornock (dôr'nok), *n.* See *dornick*.

doron† (dō'ron), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δῶρον*, a gift, also (perhaps not the same word) a handbreadth: see *dorema*, *donate*.] **1.** A gift; a present.—**2.** As an ancient Greek unit of length, a handbreadth or palm.

Doronicum (dō-ron'i-kum), *n.* [NL.] A genus of composite plants, much resembling the arnica, natives of Europe and temperate Asia. *D. Caucasicum* and *D. Pardalianches* are cultivated for their flowers, and are commonly known as *leopard's-bane*.

Dorosoma (dor-ō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δόρυ*, a spear, + *σῶμα*, body; in allusion to the form of the body in the young.] The typical genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Dorosomidæ*; gizzard-shad. *D. cepedianum* is the common gizzard- or hickory-shad or thread-herring of the United States. See cut under *gizzard-shad*.

Dorosomatidæ (dor″ō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dorosomidæ*.

Dorosomidæ (dor-ō-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Dorosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Dorosoma*. They have an oblong, rather deep body, carinated belly, thin deciduous scales, small head, and small mouth overarched by the blunt snout, with narrow, short maxillaries having each a single supplemental bone. They have a general likeness to a shad, and the species in the United States are generally called *gizzard-shads*. They are mud-loving fishes, occurring in coast as well as inland waters of warm regions, and of little or no value as food.

dorp (dôrp), *n.* [< D. *dorp* = LG. *dorp* = AS. and E. *thorp*, a village: see *thorp*.] A small village. [Rare.]

No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found,
But bleaky plains, and bare unhospitable ground.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 1905.

dorr[1], *n.* See *dor*[1].

dorr[2]†, *v.* and *n.* See *dor*[2].

dorriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dory*[1].

Dorrite (dôr'īt), *n.* [< *Dorr* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *U. S. hist.*, one of those who engaged in or favored the revolutionary movement for a reformation of the then existing oligarchical State government of Rhode Island in 1841–42, led by Thomas W. Dorr. The effort ended in a slight insurrection called the "Dorr rebellion," after the irregular adoption by a majority of the people of a new constitution and the election of Dorr as governor; but its object was in great part effected by a constitution legally formed and adopted in the autumn of 1842.

dorsa, *n.* Plural of *dorsum*.

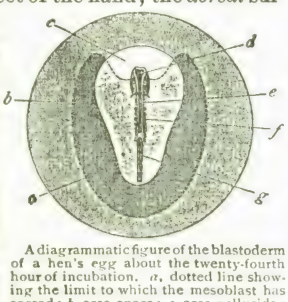
dorsabdominal (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *abdomen*, abdomen: see *abdominal*.] Pertaining to the back and the belly: specifically said of the situation of parts, or direction of a line or plane, between the dorsal and abdominal or ventral aspects of the body: as, a *dorsabdominal* axis; a *dorsabdominal* direction. Also *dorsiventral*, *dorsoventral*.—**Dorsabdominal symmetry**, a kind of symmetry or reversed repetition on the opposite (dorsal and abdominal) sides of a plane passing through the middle of the body perpendicularly to both the median vertical or longitudinal and the transverse planes; one of the three kinds of symmetry which an organism may present, the other two being bilateral symmetry and anteroposterior symmetry. It is less evident than either of the other two, and usually inappreciable.

dorsabdominally (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a dorsabdominal direction or relative position; from back to belly, and conversely; dorsiventrally: as, a line drawn *dorsabdominally*.

dorsad (dôr'sad), *adv.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ad*, toward.] In *anat.*, toward the dorsum or back; backward, with reference to the animal itself, without regard to its posture: as, the spinal cord lies *dorsad* of the bodies of the vertebræ; the aorta arches *dorsad* as well as sinistrad: opposed to *ventrad*, and in *Vertebrata* equivalent to *neurad*.

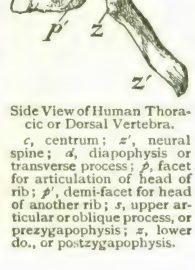
dorsadiform (dôr'sad-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *dorsad* + *-i-form*.] In *ichth.*, having that form in which the tendency of extension of the body is upward above the shoulders, as the common perch ★and many other fishes. *Gill.*

dorsal (dôr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *dorsal* = Sp. Pg. *dorsal* = It. *dorsale*, < ML. *dorsalis* (L. *dorsualis*), pertaining to the back, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*[1], *dorsum*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the back: as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish; *dorsal* muscles, nerves, etc. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsal* aspect of the hand; the *dorsal* surface of the breast-bone; the *dorsal* artery of the penis.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the upper surface of the thorax or abdomen.—**Dorsal eyes**, in *zoöl.*, those eyes which are situated nearly in the middle of the upper surface, as in certain *Arachnida*.—**Dorsal fin**, in *ichthyol.*, the fin or fin-like integumentary expansion generally developed on the back of aquatic vertebrates, that is, leptocardians, myzonts, selachians, true fishes, and cetaceans. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut under *fin*.—**Dorsal laminæ**, in *embryol.*, longitudinal folds of blastoderm forming a ridge on each side of the primitive groove of a vertebrate embryo.



A diagrammatic figure of the blastoderm of a hen's egg about the twenty-fourth hour of incubation. *a*, dotted line showing the limit to which the mesoblast has spread; *b*, area opaca; *c*, area pellucida: the part left white is the proamnion, and consists of epiblast and hypoblast alone: in the hinder part of the pyriform area pellucida, covered by the light shading, mesoblast is present as well; *d*, commencing fore-brain; *e*, dorsal lamina bounding neural groove; *f*, mesoblastic somite or protovertebra; *g*, primitive streak. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

Dorsal muscles, in *human anat.*, those muscles which lie upon the back. Those of the so-called first and second layers, however, pertain to the anterior extremity or fore limb.—**Dorsal nerves**, those spinal nerves which emerge in relation with dorsal vertebræ.—**Dorsal punctures**, in *entom.*, impressed dots, few in number and determinate in position, found on the elytra of certain beetles, principally the *Carabidæ*. They are of great service in distinguishing species, and are not to be confounded with the ordinary irregular punctures of the surface.—**Dorsal segments**, in *entom.*, the segments of the abdomen, seen from above, and numbered from the base to the apex.—**Dorsal surface**, in *entom.*, the upper surface of the whole insect, including the elytra if these are present.—**Dorsal suture**, in *bot.*, the outer suture or ridge of a carpel or pod, corresponding to the midvein of the carpellary leaf.—**Dorsal vertebræ**, in *anat.*, those vertebræ which lie between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ; thoracic vertebræ, frequently the only ones which bear free-jointed ribs. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut in preceding column.—**Dorsal vessel**, in *entom.*, the long blood-vessel, or heart, lying along the back of an insect.



Side View of Human Thoracic or Dorsal Vertebra.

c, centrum; *z*′, neural spine; *d*, diapophysis or transverse process; *p*, facet for articulation of head of rib; *p*′, demi-facet for head of another rib; *s*, upper articular or oblique process, or prezygapophysis; *z*, lower do., or postzygapophysis.

II. *n.* **1.** In *ichth.*, a dorsal fin. *Pennant.*—**2.** In *anat.*, a dorsal vertebra.—**3.** *Eccles.* See the extract.

The orphrey of the chasuble was often distinguished into three parts; that in the front being called the "pectoral," the other, behind, the "*dorsal*," and the two over the shoulders the "humerals."
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 363, note.

dorsally (dôr'sal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a dorsal situation; on the back; by the back.—**2.** In a dorsal direction; toward the back; dorsad.

At the point of their junction there is usually a single median process projecting *dorsally*.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 12.

Dorsally to the alimentary tract the cœlom is spacious.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 636.

dorsalmost (dôr'sal-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *dorsal* + *-most*.] Next to the back. [Rare.]

The *dorsalmost* pair of tentacles are the only ones which actually belong to that part of the disc which forms the great dorsal hood. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

dorsalward, dorsalwards (dôr'sal-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *dorsal* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Same as *dorsad*. [Rare.]

The dorsal division of the cœlom has passed *dorsalwards*. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 395.

dorsch (dôrsh), *n.* [Cf. G. *dorsch*, the haddock, < LG. *dorsch* = Icel. *thorskr* = Sw. Dan. *torsk*, a codfish, > E. *torsk*, q. v.] The young of the ★common cod.

dorse[1] (dôrs), *n.* [< OF. *dors*, *dos*, back (cf. *ders*, also dim. *derselet*, a canopy: see *dorsel*), F. *dos* = Sp. Pg. It. *dorso*, < L. *dorsum*, the back (of beasts, later also of men), a ridge, in ML. the back of anything; perhaps akin to Gr. *δειρή*, *δέρη*, the neck, a ridge, *δειράς*, a ridge.] **1**†. The back.

He had a very choice library of books, all richly bound, with gilt *dorses*. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

2. A piece of stuff used to cover the back of a settle or chair, or hung at the back of an altar or at the sides of a chancel; especially, a piece of rich stuff forming the back of a chair of state or a throne, reaching from the canopy to the floor of the dais. In ecclesiastical use now *dossal*. Formerly also *dorser*, *dorsel*, *dosser*.

A *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters.
Will of Sir R. Sutton.

dorse[2] (dôrs), *n.* [See *dorsch*.] A young cod, formerly supposed to be a distinct species called the variable cod, *Gadus callarias*.

dorsed (dôrst), *a.* [As *dorse*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *aversant*.

dorsel† (dôr'sel), *n.* [< OF. *dorsal*, < ML. *dorsale*, tapestry, also called *dorsalicum*, *dorsuale*, *dorsile*, *dorserium*, *dorsarium*, *dorsorium* (> E. *dorser*, q. v.), and (accom. to the F.) *dossale*, *dossuale*, and *dosserium* (> E. *dosser*, q. v.); so called because hung at the back of one sitting down, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*[1], *dorsal*.] **1.** Same as *dorse*[1], 2.—**2.** [OF. *dossal*.] A kind of woolen stuff.—**3.** Same as *dorser*, 2.

dorser† (dôr'sėr), *n.* [= Sc. *dorsour*, < ME. *dorsour*, *dorsure*, *dorsere*, *dorcere*, < ML. *dorserium*, *dorsorium*, equiv. to *dorsale*, > E. *dorsel*, a canopy: see *dorsel*. Same as *dosser*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *dorse*[1], 2. *Prompt. Parv.*—**2.** A pannier or basket. Also *dorsel*, *dosser*.

She is turn'd,
By this, some farmer's dairymaid; I may meet her
Riding from market one day 'twixt her *dorsers*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

What makes so many scholars then come from Oxford and Cambridge, like market-women, with *dorsers* full of lamentable tragedies and ridiculous comedies?
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv.

Dorsibranchiata (dôr-si-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dorsibranchiatus*: see *dorsibranchiate*.] In Cuvier's system, the second order of *Annelides*, including free marine worms. It closely approximated in significance to the order *Chætopoda* of modern naturalists. They have the branchiæ on the back, whence the name.

dorsibranchiate (dôr-si-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dorsibranchiatus*, < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having gills on the back; notobranchiate, as certain nudibranchiate gastropods and many marine annelids.—**2.** Specifically, having dorsal gills, as the *Dorsibranchiata*; of or pertaining to the *Dorsibranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dorsibranchiata*.

dorsicollar (dôr-si-kol′ăr), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *collum*, the neck, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the back and to the neck. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsicumbent (dôr-si-kum′bent), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + **-cumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *-cumbere* (in comp. *incumbere*, etc.), otherwise *cubare*, lie down.] Lying upon the back; supine: opposed to *ventricumbent*, or prone.

dorsiduct (dôr′si-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ducere* (pp. *ductus*), lead.] To bring or carry toward or to the back: opposed to *ventriduct*. [Rare.]

★ *Dorsiduct* the tail of the cat so as to expose the anus and open it slightly. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 84.

dorsiferous (dôr-sif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *dorsigerous*. (*b*) Bringing forth upon the back; dorsiparous.

dorsifixed (dôr′si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, attached dorsally, or by the back: applied to anthers, etc.

dorsigerous (dôr-sij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*, bearing or carrying on the back: as, the *dorsigerous* opossum, *Didelphys dorsigera*, so called from the fact that it bears its young upon its back. Also *dorsiferous*.

dorsigrade (dôr′si-grād), *a.* [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *gradi*, walk.] In *zoöl.*, walking upon the back of the toes, as certain armadillos.

dorsilateral (dôr-si-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), the side, + *-al*.] Same as *dorsolateral*.

dorsilumbar (dôr-si-lum′bär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar*.] Same as *dorsolumbar*.

dorsimesal (dôr-si-mes′al), *a.* [< *dorsimeson* + *-al*.] Lying along the middle line of the back; pertaining in any way to the dorsimeson. Also *dorsomesal*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 44. [Rare.]

dorsimeson (dôr-si-mes′ọn), *n.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + NL. *meson*, q. v., coined by Wilder and Gage.] The middle lengthwise line of the back. [Rare.]

dorsiparous (dôr-sip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *parere*, produce, + *-ous*.] **1.** In *bot.*, bearing fruit upon the back: applied to certain groups of ferns which produce fruit upon the lower surface or back of the fronds. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, hatching young upon the back, as certain toads do.

dorsiscapular (dôr-si-skap′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the back and the shoulder-blade. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsispinal (dôr-si-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to both the back and the spine.—**Dorsispinal vein**, in *human anat.*, one of a set of veins which form a network about the processes and arches of vertebræ.

dorsiventral (dôr-si-ven′tral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *venter*, the belly, + *-al*.] **1.** In *anat.*, same as *dorsabdominal*.—**2.** In *bot.*, having unlike upper and lower sides or surfaces.

dorsiventrality (dôr″si-ven-tral′i-ti), *n.* [< *dorsiventral* + *-ity*.] The condition of being dorsiventral. [Rare.]

dorsiventrally (dôr-si-ven′tral-i), *adv.* In a dorsiventral direction or situation; from back to belly; dorsabdominally. Also *dorsoventrally*.

The girdle running *dorsoventrally*. *Science*, III. 324.

dorsocaudal (dôr-sō-kâ′dal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, superior and posterior in direction or position.

dorsocervical (dôr-sō-sėr′vi-kal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), the neck, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated on the back of the neck; pertaining to both the back and the neck.—**Dorsocervical vertebræ**, equivocal vertebræ between the thoracic and the cervical series proper.

dorsodynia (dôr-sō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the muscles of the back.

dorso-epitrochlear (dôr″sō-ep-i-trok′lē-ăr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the dorso-epitrochlearis or epitrochlearis muscle.

II. *n.* Same as *dorso-epitrochlearis*.

dorso-epitrochlearis (dôr″sō-ep-i-trok-lē-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-epitrochleares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *trochlea*, q. v.] A muscle which in some quadrupeds passes from the back to the elbow.

dorsoflexion (dôr-sō-flek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *flexio(n-)*, a bending: see *flexion*.] A bending of the back; a bow. *Froude*, Carlyle, I. 51.

dorso-intestinal (dôr″sō-in-tes′ti-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *intestina*, intestine, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine. *R. Owen*.

dorsolateral (dôr-sō-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the back and the side; dorsal and lateral in position; situated on the side of the back; dorsopleural. Also *dorsilateral*.—**Dorsolateral muscle** or **muscles**, the large segmented mass of muscle in fishes lying between the lateral and dorsal septa, and the muscles in higher animals which are derived from this.

dorsolumbar (dôr-sō-lum′bär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the whole dorsal (that is, the thoracic and lumbar) region of the trunk of the body: said especially of those vertebræ, collectively considered, which intervene between the cervical and the sacral vertebræ proper. The most obvious and usual distinction between dorsal and lumbar vertebræ being the presence of developed ribs on the former and their absence from the latter, and ribs being frequently developed from the cervical to the sacral region of the spine, the whole series of such rib-bearing vertebræ is called *dorsolumbar*. The epithet is also used in the phrase *dorsolumbar region*. Also *dorsilumbar*.

The variations within the *dorsolumbar region* depend on the ribs. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 437.

dorsomedian (dôr-sō-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *medius*, middle, + *-an*.] Situated in the midline of the back. *Huxley*. [Rare.]

dorsomesal (dôr-sō-mes′al), *a.* Same as *dorsimesal*.

dorso-orbicularis (dôr″sō-ôr-bik-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-orbiculares* (-rēz). A muscle of the hedgehog, arising on the back near the termination of the trapezius, and spreading upon the orbicularis panniculi, which it antagonizes.

dorsopleural (dôr-sō-plö′ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + Gr. πλευρά, the side, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the back and the side.

dorsosseus (dôrs-os′ẹ̄-us), *n.*; pl. *dorsossei* (-ī). [NL. (Coues, 1887), < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *osseus*, of bone: see *osseous*.] A dorsal interosseus muscle of the hand or foot.

dorsour†, *n.* See *dorser*.

dorsoventral (dôr-sō-ven′tral), *a.* **1.** Same as *dorsabdominal*.

In both forms the polyps show a well-marked bilateral symmetry with regard to the *dorsoventral* axis. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 35.

2. Same as *bifacial*.

dorsoventrally (dôr-sō-ven′tral-i), *adv.* Same as *dorsiventrally*.

Dorstenia (dôr-stē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after T. *Dorsten* (died 1552), a German botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the family *Moraceæ*, nearly related to the mulberry and fig, characterized by minute naked monœcious flowers crowded upon a flat or somewhat concave fleshy receptacle. The leaves are all basal, and the naked peduncle rises from a thickened rootstock. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America and Africa, with a single species in the East Indies. The rhizome usually possesses tonic and stimulating properties. Contrayerva is the product of *D. Contrayerva*, *D. Brasiliensis*, and some other species of Brazil.



Inflorescence of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*: *a*, receptacle covered with minute flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

dorsulum (dôr′sū-lum), *n.*; pl. *dorsula* (-lä). [NL., dim of L. *dorsum*, the back.] In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to the mesoscutum or second dorsal sclerite of the thorax. It is conspicuous in hymenopters.

dorsum (dôr′sum), *n.*; pl. *dorsa* (-sä). [L., the back, a ridge: see *dorse*, *dorsal*.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The back. (*b*) The back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsum* of the foot; the *dorsum* of the shoulder-blade.—**2.** In *conch.*, the upper surface of the body of a shell, the aperture being downward.—**3**†. The ridge of a hill.

A similar ridge, which . . . suddenly rises into a massy *dorsum*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 69.

Latissimus dorsi [NL.], the broadest muscle of the back in man. See cut under *muscle*.—**Longissimus dorsi** [NL.], the longest muscle of the back in man. See *muscle*.

dorsumbonal (dôr-sum′bō-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *umbo(n-)*, a boss, + *-al*: see *umbonal*.] In *zoöl.*, both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family *Pholadidæ*.

In Pholas dactylus we find a pair of umbonal plates, a *dorsumbonal* plate and a dorsal plate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 687.

dort (dôrt), *n.* [< ME. *dort* (in comp. *canker-dort*, q. v.); origin obscure.] A sulky or sullen mood or humor; the sulks: usually in the plural: as, he is in the *dorts*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 288.

dort (dôrt), *v. i.* [Sc.: see *dort*, *n.*] To become pettish; sulk.

dorter† (dôr′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *dorter*, *dortour*, *dortoure*, *dorture*, < OF. *dortor*, *dortour*, *dorteour*, *dortoir*, F. *dortoir*, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, dormitory: see *dormitory* and *dormer*.] A sleeping-room; a dormitory, especially of a monastery.

At home in oure *dortour*. *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 147.

The Monckes he chaced here and there,
And them pursu'd into their *dortours* sad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 24.

They thought there was no life after this; or if there were, it was without pleasure, and every soul thrust into a hole, and a *dorter* of a span's length allowed for his rest and for his walk. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 693.

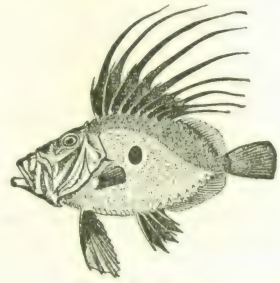
dorty (dôr′ti), *a.* [Sc.; < *dort* + *-y*[1]: see *dort*, *n.*] **1.** Pettish; prone to sullenness; sulky.

Your well-seen love, and *dorty* Jenny's pride. *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 68.

2. Delicate; difficult to cultivate: applied to plants.

doruck (dō′ruk), *n.* A water-bottle used in ★modern Egypt.

dory[1] (dō′ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Also formerly *doree*, *dorrie*; < F. *dorée*, a dory, lit. 'gilt,' fem. of *doré*, pp. of *dorer*, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*. Also called *John-dory*, where *John* is simply an expletive use of the familiar proper name, though it has been fancifully explained from F. *jaune*, yellow.] **1.** A popular

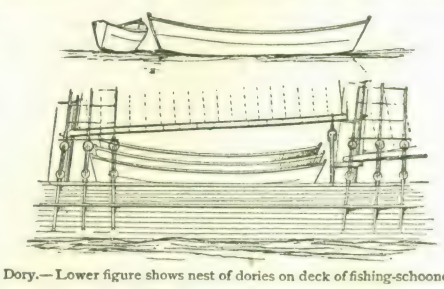


Dory (*Zeus faber*).

name of the acanthopterygious fish *Zeus faber*, the type of the family *Zeidæ*. It is found in the seas of Europe, and is esteemed very delicate eating. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called *John-dory*.

2. A local name in some parts of the United States and Canada, especially along Lake Michigan, of *Stizostedion vitreum*, the wall-eyed pike-perch.

dory[2] (dō′ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Origin uncertain.] A small boat; especially, a small



Dory.—Lower figure shows nest of dories on deck of fishing-schooner.

flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fisheries, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish.

Doryfera (dō-rif′ẹ-rä), *n.* Same as *Doryphora*, 2.

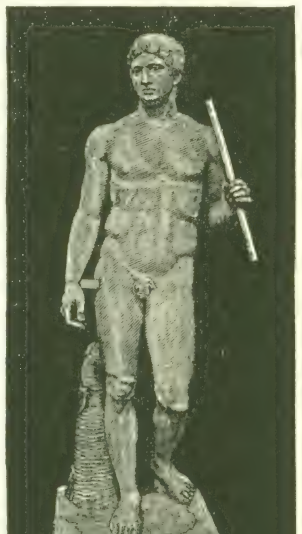
Dorylæmus (dor-i-lē′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δόρυ, a spear, + λαιμός, throat.] A genus of marine nematode worms, of the family *Enoplidæ*. *D. maximus* is a very common European species, found in the mud.

Dorylidæ (dō-ril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ants, differing from the *Formicidæ* in having only the first abdominal segment forming the peduncle.

Dorylus (dor'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Dorylidæ*.

Doryphora (dō-rif'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δορυφόρος*, bearing a spear or shaft, < *δόρυ*, a stem, tree, shaft, spear, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, closely allied to *Chrysomela*, but differing from it in the form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi, which is short, truncate, and not dilated. Many species from South and Central America are known. The few which are found in North America live upon solanaceous plants. The most familiar of these is the Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata* (Say), commonly known as the *potato-bug*. (See cut under *beetle*.) Another very closely allied species, *D. juncta* (Germar), occurs in the eastern United States. This differs from the former in the arrangement of the black stripes on the elytra, the two outer ones being united behind, and in the color of the legs, which are entirely pale excepting a black femoral spot. The larvæ of the two species are distinguished by the black color of the head of *D. decemlineata*, that of *D. juncta* being pale. (*b*) A genus of *Lepidoptera*. — 2. A genus of *Polygastrica*. Also *Doryfera*.

doryphorus (dō-rif'ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *doryphori* (-rī). [< Gr. *δορυφόρος*, bearing a spear: see *Doryphora*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, and in *art* and *archæol.*, a spear-bearer; a man armed with a spear; specifically, a nude figure, or one almost nude, holding a spear or lance: a favorite subject with ancient sculptors. The most noted statue known as a doryphorus was that by the great artist Polycletus, which is regarded as his celebrated canon, or type of what the perfectly proportioned human figure should be.



Doryphorus.— Copy after Polycletus, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

His [Kresilas's] statue of a *Doryphoros* is suggestive of influence from Polykleitos.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 241.

Doryrhamphinæ (dor″i-ram-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doryrhamphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Syngnathidæ*, in which "the males have the egg-pouch not on the tail, but on the breast and belly" (*Kaup*).

Doryrhamphus (dor-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δόρυ*, a spear, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill.] A genus of syngnathoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Doryrhamphinæ*. *Kaup*, 1853.

dos à dos (dō' zä dō'). [F.: *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back; *à*, to; *dos*, the back. Cf. *vis-à-vis*.] Back to back; specifically, in *dancing*, an evolution in reels, etc., in which two persons advance, pass around each other back to back, and return to their places.

dosage (dō'sāj), *n.* [< *dose* + *-age*.] 1. In *med.*, the act or practice of administering medicine in doses; a course or method of dosing.

I pause in the *dosage*, and wait to see whether the symptoms improve. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 8.

Infinitesimal *dosage*, increased potency by means of dynamization, the unification of disease, etc., have ceased to be essential planks in the homœopathic platform.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 536.

2. The operation of adding to wine, especially to sparkling wine, such as champagne, whatever is needful to give it an artificial distinctive character, as that of being dry or sweet, light or strong.

The *dosage* varies with the quality of the wine [champagne] and the country for which it is intended; but the genuine liquor [for the dosage] consists of nothing but old wine of the best quality, to which a certain amount of sugar-candy and perhaps a dash of the finest cognac has been added. *De Colange*, I. 138.

dose (dōs), *n.* [= F. *dose* = Sp. *dosis* = Pg. *dose*, *dosis* = It. *dose*, *dosa* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dosis*, < NL. *dosis*, < Gr. *δόσις*, a giving, a portion prescribed, a dose of medicine, < *δι-δό-ναι*, give: see *donate*.] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time or within a specified time; of liquid medicine, a potion.

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent *doses*. *Irving*.

Many circumstances influence the *doses* of medicine. Women require smaller *doses*, as a general principle, than men. *Dunglison*.

Hence — 2. Anything given to be swallowed, literally or figuratively; especially, a portion or allotment of something nauseous or disagreeable either to the recipient or to others.

As fulsome a *dose* as you shall give him, he shall readily take it down. *South*.

3. A quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect.

They [Romanists] have retirement for the melancholy, business for the active, idleness for the lazy, honour for the ambitious, splendour for the vain, severities for the sowre and hardy, and a good *dose* of pleasures for the soft and voluptuous. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

No paper . . . comes out without a *dose* of paragraphs against America. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 343.

James Mill constantly uses the expression *dose* of capital. "The time comes," he says, "at which it is necessary either to have recourse to land of the second quality, or to apply a second *dose* of capital less productively upon land of the first quality." *Jevons*, Polit. Econ., p. 231.

4. In *wine-manuf.*, the quantity of something added to the wine to give it its peculiar character: as, a *dose* of syrup or cognac added to champagne. See *dosage*, 2.

In some [champagne] establishments the *dose* is administered with a tin can or ladle; but more generally an ingenious machine of pure silver and glass, which regulates the percentage of liqueur to a nicety, is employed.
De Colange, I. 138.

★**Black dose.** Same as *black-draught*.

dose (dōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dosed*, ppr. *dosing*. [= F. *doser*; from the noun.] 1. To administer in doses: as, to *dose* out a bottle of jalap. — 2. To give doses to; give medicine or physic to.

A bold, self opinioned physician, . . . who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him secundum artem!
South, Sermons, I. 298.

3. In *wine-manuf.*, to add sugar, cognac, or whatever is needful to give a distinctive character to. — **To dose with**, to supply with a dose or quantity of; administer or impart to in or as if in doses: generally in a derogatory sense: as, to *dose* one *with* quack medicines, or *with* flattery; I *dosed* him *with* his own physic (that is, turned the tables upon him, paid him in his own coin).

Invited his dear brother to a feast, hugged and embraced, courted and caressed him till he had well *dosed* his weak head *with* wine, and his foolish heart *with* confidence and credulity. *South*, Works, I. xi.

doseh (dō'se), *n.* [Ar. *dose*, *dause*, a treading.] A religious spectacle or ceremony performed in Cairo during the festival of the Moolid, in which the dervishes pave the road with their bodies, while the sheik rides over them on horseback. See *Moolid*.

The present sheykh of the Saadee'yeh refused, for several years, to perform the *Do'seh*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 201.

doseint, *n.* A Middle English form of *dozen*.

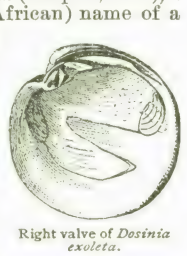
doselt, *n.* An obsolete form of *dossal*.

dosert, *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *dosser*, 1. — 2. Same as *dorse*[1], 2.

doshalla (dō-shal'ä), *n.* [Hind. *doshāla*, < *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *shāl*, shawl.] The Indian shawl, somewhat more than twice as long as it is wide, and anciently often as much as 8 feet long.

dosimeter (dō-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *dosis*, a dose, + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring doses of medicine; a drop-meter.

Dosinia (dō-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < *dosin*, a Senegalese (west African) name of a species, + *-ia*.] A notable genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*. They have a large foot, united siphons, and a very flat round shell, as *D. discus*, a common species on the Atlantic coast of the United States.



Right valve of *Dosinia exoleta*.

dosiology (dō-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δόσις* (*δοσι-*, *δοσε-*), a dose, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Same as *dosology*.

Dosithean (dō-sith'ē-ăn), *n.* One of a Samaritan sect, named from Dositheus, a false Messiah, who appeared about the time of Christ. Its members were fanatical in various respects, especially in a rigorous observance of the sabbath. The sect, though small in numbers, existed for several centuries.

dosology (dō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δόσις*, a dose, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *dose* and *-ology*.] 1. What is known about the doses or quantities and combinations in which medicines should be given; the science of apportioning or dividing medicines into doses. — 2. A treatise on dosing. Also *dosiology*.

dosootee (dō-sō'tē), *n.* [Hind. *dosūtī*, a coarse cloth made of double threads, < *do*, *du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *sūt*, thread, < Skt. √ *sīv* = E. *sew*.] Cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material, from Agra in northern India. Also *doosootee*.

dossal, dossel[1] (dos'al, -el), *n.* [Written archaically *dosel*; = Sp. *dosel*, a canopy, = Pg. *docel*, *dorsel* = It. *dossello*, < OF. *dossel*, *dossiel*, *dousiel*, *dossal*, < ML. *dorsale* (also, accom. to F., *dossale*), a canopy, tapestry: see *dorsal*, *dorsel*, and *dorser*.] A hanging of stuff, silk, satin, damask, or cloth of gold at the back of an altar and sometimes also at the sides of the chancel. It is usually embroidered, and frequently a church has a set of dossals of different colors, to be used according to the festival or season of the church year.

dossel[2], *n.* See *dossil*.

dosser[1] (dos'ėr), *n.* [Written archaically *doser*; < ME. *dosser*, *dossour*, *dosur*, *doser*, *docer*, < OF. *dossier*, *doussier*, *docier*, m., also *dossiere*, *doussiere*, f., F. *dossier* = It. *dossiere*, *dossiero*, < ML. *dorserium*, *dosserium*, equiv. to *dorsale*, tapestry, a canopy, curtain, etc.: see *dorsel*.] 1. Hangings of tapestry or carpet-work, sometimes richly embroidered with silks and with gold and silver, formerly placed round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, and sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church.

Hit watz don abof the dece, on *doser* to henge,
Ther alle men for meruayl myzt on hit loke.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 478.

The cupborde in his warde schalle go,
The *dosurs* cortines to henge in halle,
Thes offices nede do he schalle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

2†. Same as *dorse*[1], 2.

There were *dosers* on the dels. *Warton*.

3†. Same as *dorser*, 2.

Al thys hous . . . was made of twigges, . . .
Swiche as men to these cages thwite
Or maken of these panyers,
Or elles hattes or *dossers*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1940.

Some *dosser* of fish. *B. Jonson*.

You should have had a sumpter, though 't had cost me
The laying on myself; where now you are fain
To hire a ripper's mare, and buy new *dossers*.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

4. In *her.*, same as *water-budget*.

dosser[2] (dos'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *doss*[2], a hassock (also, a mattress?), + *-er*[1].] One who lodges at a doss-house.

A *dosser* is the frequenter of the lodging-houses of the poor. *Spectator*, No. 3059, p. 237.

doss-house (dos'hous), *n.* In London, a very cheap lodging-house, furnished with straw beds.

Between the fourpenny *doss-house* and the expensive Peabody or Waterlow building, adequate lodging of a wholesome and really cheap kind is so rarely to be found as to be practically non-existent in more crowded quarters of London. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 281.

dossière (dos-i-ãr'), *n.* [OF. *dossiere*, *doussiere*, a curtain: see *dosser*[1].] In *armor*, a piece protecting the back; the piece which covered the back from below the neck to the waist. In the early years of the fourteenth century the dossière was divided in the middle, and the two parts were connected by means of hinges. When worn with the brigandine of splints, the dossière covered the lower part of the back only, corresponding with the pansière in front.

dossil, dossel[2] (dos'il, -el), *n.* [< ME. *dosil*, *dosylle*, *doselle*, *dosele*, *dussel*, < OF. *dosil*, *douzil*, *dousil* = Pr. *dozil*, < ML. *docillus*, *ducillus*, *ducticulus*, a spigot, a dim. form, lit. a little conduit, < L. *ducere*, lead, conduct: see *duct*.] 1. A spigot in a cask; a plug.

Hei caste away the *dosils*, that win orn [ran] abroad.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 542.

2. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture. [Prov. Eng.] — 3. The rose at the end of a water-pipe. [Prov. Eng.] — 4. In *surg.*, a pledget or small portion of lint made into a cylindrical or conical form, for purging a wound. — 5. A roll of cloth for cleaning the ink from an engraved plate previous to printing. [In the last two senses usually *dossil*.]

dost (dust). The second person singular indicative present of *do*[1].

dot[1] (dot), *n.* [< ME. **dot* (not found), < AS. *dott*, a dot, speck (found only once, applied to the speck at the head of a boil); prob. = D.

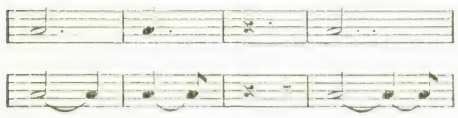
dot, "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread silk or such like, which is good for nothing" (Sewel), = East Fries. *dotte*, *dot*, a clump, Fries. *dodd*, a clump, = Sw. dial. *dott*, a little heap, clump. Hence *dottle;* also (< AS. *dott*) AS. *dyttan*, E. *dit*[1], stop up, plug.] A point or minute spot on a surface; a small spot of different color, opacity, or material from that of the surface on which it is situated.

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories, till the hull
Look'd one black *dot* against the verge of dawn.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Specifically—(*a*) A small spot introduced in the variegation of cloth: as, polka *dots* in women's dress-fabrics. (*b*) In *writing* and *printing*, a minute round spot serving—(1) as a customary distinction, as the dot over the body of *i* and *j* and formerly of *y*, or (2) as a special diacritic, as the dots of ä, ȧ, a̤, etc., in the notation of pronunciation used in this dictionary, or the vowel-signs or points in Hebrew and Arabic, or (3) as a mark of punctuation, as the period, which consists of one dot, and the colon, which consists of two dots.

The *dot* on the letter [i] came into fashion in the 14th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 161.

(*c*) In *musical notation:* (1) A point placed after a note or rest, to indicate that the duration of the note or rest is to be increased one half. A double dot further increases the duration by one half the value of the single dot:



(2) A point placed over or under a note, to indicate that the note is to be performed somewhat staccato (which see); but in old music, when several dots are placed over a long note, they indicate that it is to be subdivided into as many short notes:



(3) When placed in the spaces of a staff with a heavy or double bar, dots indicate the beginning or end of a repeat (which see). (*d*) In *embroidery*, and in weaving imitating embroidery, a simple, small, round spot, especially when solid or opaque, on a thin and translucent ground. There are several kinds, distinguished chiefly by their size, as point de pois, point d'or, etc. (*e*) In *plastering:* (1) *pl.* Nails so driven into a wall that their heads are left projecting a certain distance, thus forming a gage to show how thick the plaster should be laid on. (2) A patch of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays.

dot[1] (dot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dotted*, ppr. *dotting*. [< *dot*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark with dots; make a dot or dots in or upon: as, to *dot* an i; to *dot* a surface.

Some few places, which are here, and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a *dotted* line.
Cook, Voyages, II. ii. 7.

2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects: as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages or clumps of trees.

Dotting the fields of corn and vine,
Like ghosts, the huge guarl'd olives shine.
M. Arnold.

3. To place so as to appear like dots.

All about were *dotted* leafy trees.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

Dotted line, a line of dots on a surface made for some specific purpose, as in a map, diagram, or drawing to mark an indefinite boundary, route, or outline, in printing to mark an omission or to guide the eye from one point to another, etc.—**Dotted manner** (F. *manière criblée*), a system of engraving in dots, peculiar to the fifteenth century. When on metal plates the larger dots were probably punched out of the metal and the smaller indented, but not to complete perforation. The work was either in relief or in intaglio, according to circumstances. When on wood the circular spots were cut out so as to reduce the surface of the blocks. Dotted metal plates were intended to serve as ornaments for book-covers and -corners, or for pieces of furniture, and their indented dots were filled with enamel. Before the enamel was put in the goldsmith was accustomed to rub off impressions upon paper with a burnisher; and these impressions are known as prints in the *dotted manner*.—**Dotted note** or **rest**, in *musical notation*, a note or rest with a dot after it. See *dot*[1], *n.* (*c*) (1).—**Dotted stitch.** Same as *dot-stitch*.

II. *intrans.* To make dots or spots.—**To dot and carry**, or **carry one**, etc., in performing addition, as in school, to set down the units of an added column and carry the tens to the next column. [In the extract used as a complex noun for the action.]

The metre, too, was regular
As schoolboy's *dot and carry*.
Lowell, Origin of Didactic Poetry.

To dot and go one, to walk like one with a peg-leg.

dot[2] (dot), *n.* [< F. *dot* = Pr. *dot* = Sp. Pg. *dote* = It. *dote*, *dota*, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dote*[2] (the prop. E. form, though now obsolete) and *dower*[2].] In *mod. civil law*, dowry; property which the wife brings upon her marriage to the husband, the income of which is in his control for the expenses of the marital establishment, the principal remaining her separate property. It is either formally settled by a written instrument, or secured by expressing the marriage contract as under the dotal rule.

The dos or dotal estate is something very different from our "dower." It has become the *dot* of French law, and is the favourite form of settling the property of married women all over the Continent of Europe. It is a contribution by the wife's family, or by the wife herself, intended to assist the husband in bearing the expenses of the conjugal household. Only the revenue belonged to the husband, and many minute rules . . . prevented him from spending it on objects foreign to the purpose of the settlement. The corpus or capital of the settled property was, among the Romans (as now in France), incapable of alienation, unless with the permission of a court of justice.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 319.

dotage (dō'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *dotage;* < *dote*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The state of one who dotes; feebleness or imbecility of mind in old age; second childhood; senility.

This tree is olde anoon, and in his age
He goothe oute of his kynde into *dotage*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of *dotage* flow,
And Swift expires, a driveller and a show.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 317.

2. Weak and foolish affection; excessive fondness.

Masit were our myndes & our mad hedis,
And we in *dotage* full depe dreuyn, by faith,
ffor the wille of a woman, & no whe ellis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9749.

Nay, but this *dotage* of our general's
O'erflows the measure. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1.

3. The folly imagined by one who is foolish and doting. [Rare.]

These are the foolish and childish *dotages* of such ignorant Barbarians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 254.

Sure, some *dotage*
Of living stately, richly, lends a cunning
To eloquence. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

[People] must, as they thought, heighten and improve it [religion] till they had mixed with it the freaks of Enthusiasm, or the *dotages* of Superstition.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. viii.

dotal (dō'tal), *a.* [< F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotal* = It. *dotale*, < L. *dotalis*, < *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2].] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

dotant† (dō'tant), *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-ant*[1].] A dotard.

Can you . . . think to front his revenges . . . with the palsied intercession of such a decayed *dotant* as you seem to be? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

dotard (dō'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (in 3d sense) *dottard;* < ME. *dotard;* < *dote*[1] + *-ard*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is in his dotage or second childhood; one whose intellect is impaired by age.

And thoug this flaterynge freres wyln for her pride
Disputen of this deyte as *dotardes* schulden,
The more the matere is moved the [masedere hy] worthen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 825.

The nonsense of Herodotus is that of a baby. The nonsense of Xenophon is that of a *dotard*.
Macaulay, History.

2. One who is foolishly fond; one who dotes. —**3.** An aged, decaying tree. [Prov. Eng.]

And for great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees, in church-yards, or near ancient buildings and the like, are pollards, or *dotards*, and not trees at their full height.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 586.

II. *a.* **1.** Doting; imbecile.

The shaft of scorn that once had stung
But wakes a *dotard* smile.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

2. Decayed, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

Manie *dottarde* and decayde trees are within divers mannors surveyde, which are contynuallie wrongfullie taken by the tenauntes. *Lansdowne MS.* (1613), 165.

dotardly (dō'tärd-li), *a.* [< *dotard* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dotard; weak.

dotardy (dō'tär-di), *n.* [< *dotard* + *-y*[3].] The state of being a dotard.

dotation (dō-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dotation* = Sp. *dotación* = Pg. *dotação* = It. *dotazione*, < ML. *dotatio*(*n-*), < L. *dotare*, endow, < *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2].] **1.** The act of endowing a woman with a marriage portion.—**2.** Endowment; establishment of funds for the support of some institution.

His *dotation* and glorious exaltation of the see of Rome.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 160.

Sometimes these *dotations* were made by common assent of the people, without any corporation.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

dotchin (doch'in), *n.* [A corruption, through the Cantonese, of Chinese *toh*, take up in the hand, + *ching*, weigh.] The name given in the south of China to the portable steelyard in use throughout China and the adjoining countries. In the smaller kinds, used for weighing silver



Dotchin, showing ingots of silver in the scale.

(sycee), medicines, etc., the beam is of ivory or bone; in the larger ones, used in shops and for general marketing, it is of wood. Those in use in Hongkong are graduated for both English and Chinese weights.

dote[1] (dōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doted*, ppr. *doting*. [Also *doat;* < ME. *dotien*, *doten*, dote (not in AS.), = OD. *doten*, dote, mope, D. *dutten*, take a nap, mope (cf. *dut*, a nap, sleep, dotage), = Icel. *dotta*, nod from sleep (cf. *dott*, nodding, *dottr*, a nodder), = MHG. *tūzen*, keep still, mope. Cf. OF. *redoter*, F. *radoter*, rave, of LG. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be stupid; act like a fool.

He wol maken him *doten* anon ryght.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 430.

Wise men will deme it we *dote*,
But if we make ende of oure note.
York Plays, p. 305.

2. To be silly or weak-minded from age; have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers.

He dredes no dynt that *dotes* for elde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 125.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

When an old Woman begins to *doat*, and grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch.
Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

Wilhelm, Count Berlifitzing, . . . was, at the epoch of this narrative, an infirm and *doting* old man.
Poe, Tales, I. 476.

3. To bestow excessive love; lavish extravagant fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon:* as, to *dote on* a sweetheart; he *dotes upon* oysters.

Aholah . . . *doted on* her lovers, *on* the Assyrians.
Ezek. xxiii. 5.

No Man ever more loved, nor less *doated upon* a Wife than he [Henry IV.]. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 166.

O Death all-eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote on*, when 'tis man we love.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 336.

4. To decay, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

The seed of thorn in it wol dede and *dote*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

II.† *trans.* To love to excess.

Why wilt thou *dote* thyself
Out of thy life? Hence, get thee to bed.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Why, know love *doats* the fates,
Jove groanes beneath his waight.
Marston, Sophonisba, v. 1.

dote[1]† (dōt), *n.* [< ME. *dote;* < *dote*[1], *v.*] **1.** A dotard.

Thou hast y-tint [lost] thi pride,
Thou *dote*.
Sir Tristrem, p. 109.

2. A state of stupor; dotage.

Thus after as in a *dote* he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust.
Boyd, Last Battell, p. 529.

dote[2]† (dōt), *n.* [< F. *dot*, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2] and *dower*.] **1.** Same as *dot*[2].

In the article of his own marriage with the daughter of France, there is no mention of *dote* nor douaire.
Wyatt, To Cromwell, April 12, 1540.

2. *pl.* Natural gifts or endowments.

I muse a mistress can be so silent to the *dotes* of such a servant. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

As we assign to glorified bodies after the last resurrection certain *dotes* (as we call them in the school), certain endowments, so labour thou to find those endowments in thy soul here. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

Cor. Sing then, and shew these goodly *dotes* in thee,
With which thy brainless youth can equal me.
Men. The *dotes*, old dotard, I can bring to prove
Myself deserv's that choice, are onely love.
R. B.'s Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia, p. 516.

dote[2]† (dōt), *v. t.* [< F. *doter*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dow*[4].] To endow; give as endowment.

Manie kinges since that tyme have advanced letteres be erecting schooles, and *doting* revennues to their maintenance. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 3.

doted† (dō'ted), *a.* [= Sc. *doited*, q. v.; < ME. *doted*, stupid, imbecile, pp. of *doten*, dote: see *dote*[1].] **1.** Stupid; foolish.

Senceless speach and *doted* ignorance.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

2. Decayed, as a tree.

Then beetles could not live
Upon the hony bees,
But they the drones would drive
Unto the *doted* trees.
Friar Bacon's Brazen Heads Prophesie (1604).

Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow. *Bp. Howson*, Sermons, p. 33.

dotehead†, *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *head*.] A dotard.

And the *dotehead* was beside himselfe & whole out of his mynde. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 350.

dotel†, *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-el*; equiv. to *doter*.] A dotard. *Davies*.

For so false a doctrine so foolish unlearned a drunken *dotel* is a meet schoolmaster. *Pilkington*, Works, p. 586.

doter (dō'tėr), *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-er*[1]; equiv. to *dotard* and *dotel*.] 1†. One whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard.

What should a bold fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

2. One who dotes; one who bestows excessive fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon*.

Thus we see what fine conclusions these *doters upon* body (though accounted great masters of logic) made. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 240.

3. One who is excessively or weakly in love.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd,
It mourns, that painting, and usurping hair,
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

doth (duth or dōth). The third person singular indicative present of *do*[1].

Dothidea (dō-thid'ē-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the *Dothideaceæ*, and having dark-colored uniseptate spores. They are mostly parasitic, forming pulvinate stromata on leaves or branches. Some species which were formerly classed in this genus are now referred to *Phyllachora*.

Dothideaceæ (dō-thid-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dothidea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in a stroma with which they are homogeneous in substance. Many grow upon living plants, others on dead vegetable substances.

dothienenteritis (doth/i-en-en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *δοθήν*, a small abscess, a boil, + *ἔντερα*, intestines, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of Peyer's patches and the small glandular follicles of the intestine.

dothienteritis (doth-i-en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* Same as *dothienenteritis*.

doting (dō'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dote*[1], *v.*] **1.** Weak-minded; imbecile from old age.

She is older than she was, therefore more *doting*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Let me not, however, lose the historian in the man, nor suffer the *doting* recollections of age to overcome me.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

2. Excessively fond.

Full oft her *doting* sire would call
His Maud the merriest of them all.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.

Also spelled *doating*.

dotingly (dō'ting-li), *adv.* In a doting manner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by excessive fondness. Also spelled *doatingly*.

They remain slaves to the arrogance of a few of their own fellows; and are *doatingly* fond of that scrap of Grecian knowledge, the Peripatetic philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Thus did those tender hearted reformers *dotingly* suffer themselves to be overcome with harlots language.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

doting-piece† (dō'ting-pēs), *n.* [< *doting*, verbal n. of *dote*[1], *v.*, + *piece*.] A person or thing dotingly loved; a darling.

"Pride and perverseness," said he, "with a vengeance! yet this is your *doating-piece*." *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 68.

dotish (dō'tish), *a.* [< *dote*[1], *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Childishly fond; weak; stupid.

Dotterels, so named (says Camden) because of their *dotish* foolishnesse. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 543.

dotkin (dot'kin), *n.* Same as *doitkin*.

Doto (dō'tō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Δωτώ, the name of a Nereid, lit. giver, < *δι-δό-ναι*, give.] **1.** A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Pinnotheridæ*.—**2.** A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, or sea-slugs, of the family *Dendronotidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dotoidæ*. *D. coronata* is a small brilliantly spotted species.



Doto coronata, about natural size.

dotoid (dō'toid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Dotoidæ*.

Dotoidæ (dō-tō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doto* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doto*, containing sea-slugs in which the tentacles are retractile into cup-shaped cavities, and the branchiæ are papillose.

dot-punch (dot'punch), *n.* Same as *center-punch*.

dot-stitch (dot'stich), *n.* A name given to the embroidery-stitch used in making the simple decoration known as the *dot*, and also plain leaves and the like. It is a simple overcast stitch. Also called *dotted stitch*.

dottard (dot'ärd), *n.* Same as *dotard*, 3.

dotter (dot'ėr), *n.* A tool for making dots; specifically, a small instrument, made in various forms, used in graining for imitating the eyes of bird's-eye maple.

Before the colour is dry, put on the eyes [in bird's-eye maple] by dabbing with the *dotter*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 84.

dotterel (dot'ėr-el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dotterell*, *dottrel*, *dotrel*; < ME. *dotrelle*, a stupid or foolish person, a dotard, also the bird, so called from its supposed stupidity, < *dotien*, *doten*, dote, be stupid: see *dote*[1].] **1.** The popular name of a kind of plover, *Ægialites* or *Eudromias morinellus*, abundant in Europe and Asia. It breeds in high latitudes and performs extensive migrations twice a year, appearing in temperate regions in April and May, and again in September and October. The dotterel is about 10 inches long, and weighs 4 or 5 ounces; the bill is an inch long; the general plumage is much variegated above; the belly is black, the breast yellow, with a white and black collar. It derives its name from its apparent stupidity, or tameness, allowing itself to be easily approached and taken. Its flesh is much esteemed for food. Several related species receive the same name, with qualifying terms.



Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*).

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon*.

The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty dish,
Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

Hence—**2.** A booby; a dupe; a gull.

E. Our *Dotterel* then is caught.
B. He is, and just
As *dotterels* use to be: the lady first
Advanc'd toward him, stretch'd forth her wing, and he
Met her with all expressions. *May*, Old Couple.

3†. An aged, decaying tree: same as *dotard*, 3: also used attributively.

Som old *dotterell* trees.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 137.

To dor the dotterel†. See *dor*[2].

dotting-pen (dot'ing-pen), *n.* A drawing-pen which makes a succession of dots on the surface over which it is passed. It consists of a small toothed wheel rotating in a stock by which it is supplied with ink.

dottle (dot'l), *n.* [Also written *dottel*; < ME. *dottel*, *dotelle*, a plug or tap of a vessel (cf. LG. *dutte*, a plug), ult. < AS. *dott*, E. *dot*, a point, > *dyttan*, E. *dit*[1], stop up: see *dot*[1] and *dit*[1].] **1.** A plug or tap of a vessel.—**2.** A small rounded lump or mass; especially, the tobacco remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking, which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.]

A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, "pipe *dottles*," as he called them, which were carefully resmoked over and over again till nothing but ash was left. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, vi.

dottrel (dot'rel), *n.* A variant of *dotterel*.

dot-wheel (dot'hwēl), *n.* A tool used in bookbinding and other leather-work, also a larger tool used in other trades, consisting of a wheel mounted in a handle allowing it to revolve freely, and furnished with fine blunt teeth, which when rolled over a surface produce a dotted line.

doty (dō'ti), *a.* [< *dote*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *doted*, *dotard*.] Decayed; decaying. [Local, U. S.]

A log may be *doty* in places, and even hollow, and yet have considerable good timber in it.
Philadelphia Telegraph, XL. 8.

douane (dö-än'), *n.* [< F. *douane*, customs duties, a custom-house, = Pr. *doana* = It. *dogana* for *doana* = ML. *duana*, < Sp. Pg. *aduana*, a duty, impost, custom-house (cf. Sp. *dúan*, obs. form of *divan*, divan), < Ar. *al*, the, + *dīwān*, a court of revenue, minister of revenue, council, divan, etc.: see *divan* and *dewan*. Hence the surname *Duane*.] A custom-house.

While the *Douane* remained here, no accident of that kind happened. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 491.

douar, dowar (dou'är), *n.* [< Ar. *daur*, a circle, circuit.] A collection of Arab tents arranged in a circle as a corral.

On the southern and western sides, the tents of the vulgar crowded the ground, disposed in *dowars*, or circles for penning cattle. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 418.

doub, *n.* See *doob*.

double (dub'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dubble*, *dobble*; < ME. *double*, *doble*, *dubble*, *duble* = D. *dubbel*, a., double, *dobbel*, n., gambling, = LG. *dubbel*, *dobbel* = G. *doppel*, *doppelt*, a., = Dan. *dobbelt*, a., double, *dobbel*, n., gambling, = Sw. *dubbel*, a., double, < OF. *double*, *doble*, *duble*, F. *double* = Pr. *doble* = Sp. *doblo*, now usually *doble* = Pg. *dobro* = It. *doppio* (also Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, E. *duple*), < L. *duplus*, double, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-plus*, akin to *plenus*, full, and to E. *full*: see *full*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of two in a set together; being a pair; coupled; composed of two equivalent or corresponding parts; twofold: as, a *double* leaf; a *double* chin.

So we grew together,
Like to a *double* cherry, seeming parted;
But yet a union in partition,
Two lovely berries moulded on one stem.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Hee seemes not one, but *double*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Let . . .
The swan, on still St. Mary's lake,
Float *double*, swan and shadow!
Wordsworth, Yarrow Unvisited.

2. Having a twofold character or relation; comprising two things or subjects, either like or unlike; combining two in one: as, a *double* office; to play a *double* part on the stage or in society.

Capt. Minott seems to have served our prudent fathers in the *double* capacity of teacher and representative.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

He [Clive] had to bear the *double* odium of his bad and of his good actions, of every Indian abuse and of every Indian reform. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. Twice as much or as large (according to some standard); multiplied by two; containing the same portion or measure, as to size, strength, etc., repeated: as, a vessel having *double* the capacity of another; a decoction of *double* strength; a *double* bed.

Take *double* money in your hand. Gen. xliii. 12.

Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be upon me.
2 Ki. ii. 9.

4. Of extra weight, thickness, size, or strength: as, *double* ale; a *double* letter.

The haubreke was so stronge of *dubble* maile, and the squyer so full of prowesse, that he ne meved not for the stroke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

Here's a pot of good *double* beer, neighbour; drink, and fear not your man. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

5. Acting in a twofold manner; diverse in manifestation; characterized by duplicity; deceitful.

With flattering lips and with a *double* heart do they speak. Ps. xii. 2.

You are too *double*
In your dissimulation. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, ii. 2.

She has found out the art of making me believe that I have the first place in her affection, and yet so puzzles me by a *double* tongue, and an ambiguous look, that about once a fortnight I fancy I have quite lost her.
Steele, Lover, No. 7.

6. In *bot.*, having the number of petals largely increased by a transformation of the stamens or pistils: applied to flowers.—**7.** In *entom.*, geminate; being in pairs.—**8.** In musical instruments, producing a tone an octave lower: as, a *double* bassoon, a *double* open diapason stop, etc.—**Apparent double point.** See *apparent*.—**Cross double-claved**, in *her.*, a cross composed of double-warded keys, either radiating from a common ring or bow, or having the bow for one end of the cross, and three double-

warded ends.—**Cross double-crossed,** in *her.*, a cross crossed, the smaller arms of which are crossed again. Also called *cross crosslet crossly.*—**Cross double-parted.** See *cross*[1].—**Cross double-parted flory,** in *her.*, a cross flory of which each part is cut in two and separated: it therefore resembles four flat crescents forming a cross.—**Cross double portant,** in *her.*, same as *cross doublé* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**Double action,** in *mech.*: (*a*) Action or power applied in two directions or according to two methods, or by the agency of two parts or members where a single part might be made to perform the work; or the property of exerting such action or power. (*b*) Specifically, in a steam-engine, the production of both motions of the piston by the agency of live steam, applied to each face alternately, as distinguished from *single action,* in which the return motion of the piston is induced by atmospheric pressure or by the weight of the parts. See *double-acting.*—**Double algebra.** (*a*) Ordinary algebra with imaginaries. (*b*) A multiple algebra in which the number of independent units is two.—**Double angle** of a quadrilateral, the sum of two opposite angles.—**Double bassoon,** a musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the oboe family, having a compass of 3 octaves upward from the third C below middle C—that is, an octave lower than the ordinary bassoon. Its tube is conical, and more than 16 feet long, but so bent upon itself as to be compact and convenient.—**Double bottle,** a vessel made of two bottles combined at one or more points, so as to make a group: usually for fantastic effect, but sometimes for a useful purpose.—**Double bourdon,** the lowest stop in an organ, of 32-feet pitch.—**Double class** (of feet), in *anc. pros.*, same as *diplasic class.* See *diplasic.*—**Double consonant,** a character representing two consonant-signs, as $x = ks$, Greek $\psi = ps$.—**Double contact,** contact at two points.—**Double crown,** an English printing-paper of the size 20 × 30 inches.—**Double-current working,** in *teleg.*, a method of signaling in which a current first in one direction and then in the other is used for each signal. In some cases the line is kept closed, and to transmit a signal the current is reversed. In other cases, as in the Wheatstone fast-speed automatic system, a current in one direction is used to put the recorder in action, and a current in the opposite direction to put it out of action and discharge the line.—**Double demisemiquaver,** in *musical notation,* a sixty-fourth note.—**Double generator** of a ruled surface, a line in the surface, the intersection of two tangent planes.—**Double gloster,** a rich kind of cheese made in Gloucestershire, England, from new milk.—**Double horizontal dial,** a sun-dial having two gnomons and so arranged that the meridian can be found, as well as the time. Many problems can be solved by means of the instrument.—**Double image,** the appearance of two objects in binocular vision.—**Double Joe,** a Portuguese coin, the double Joannes, about equal in value to a Spanish doubloon.

> The fair Rose-Noble, the bright Moidore,
> And the broad *Double-Joe* from ayont the sea.
> *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.

Double medium, an American printing-paper of the size 24 × 38 inches.—**Double negative,** a sign of negation repeated.—**Double pistole,** a former gold coin in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, generally worth about $8: but several kinds of Swiss double pistoles were worth about $9.20.—**Double point** (NL. *punctum duplex*), a point upon a curve or surface which counts for two in regard to the intersections; on a curve, a point having two tangents, a node; on a surface, a point where a curve of the second order is tangent to the surface, a conical point.—**Double pot,** an English printing-paper of the size 17 × 25½ inches.—**Double question,** one that offers two alternatives between which the determination is to be made.

> A *double question* standeth not in one woorde, but in two several sentences, as thus: Is the studie of Philosophie praise worthie, or is it not?
> *Sir T. Wilson,* Rule of Reason (1551).

Double rose. See *rose.*—**Double royal,** an American printing-paper of the size 26 × 40 inches.—**Double secant** of a skew cubic, a right line cutting the cubic three times.—**Double sense of Scripture.** See *sense.*—**Double shuffle.** See *shuffle.*—**Double sixes.** (*a*) Two sixes thrown at once with two dice. (*b*) A certain system of lines on a cubic surface.—**Double slider.** See *slider.*—**Double spiral,** in *math.*, the isogonal trajectory of a sheaf of circles; a rhumb-line as it appears on a stereographic projection.—**Double tangent,** a line which is tangent to a curve at two points.—**Double-tangent plane,** a plane which is tangent to a surface at two points.—**Order of the Double Crescent.** See *crescent.* (For other phrases, as *double bar, consciousness, function, relation, refraction,* etc., see the nouns.) [*Double* is much used in composition with participles to denote twice the regular number or quantity: as, *double*-headed, *double*-jointed.]

II. *n.* **1.** A twofold quantity or size; a number, sum, value, or measure twice as great as the one taken as a standard.

> And whereas he saith the emperour had but for his part a *dobble,* as far as I can see, knowing what the wares cost in those partes, he had trible. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 353.

> If the thief be found, let him pay *double.* Ex. xxii. 7.

> In all the four great years of mortality . . . I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times.
> *Graunt,* Bills of Mortality.

> It is a dangerous way of reasoning in physics, as well as morals, to conclude, because a given proportion of anything is advantageous, that the *double* will be quite as good, or that it will be good at all.
> *Contemporary Rev.,* I. 38

2. A backward turn in running to escape pursuers.

> When each *double* and disguise
> To baffle the pursuit he tries.
> *Scott,* Rokeby, iii. 2.

Hence—3. A turn; a place where a doubling or turning is made, as by game in hunting.

> Often Lord Rothschild's hounds run a deer for a couple of hours over the wide pastures, the *doubles,* and the brooks of the Vale of Aylesbury.
> *Edinburgh Rev.,* CLXVI. 389.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

> I would now rip up . . .
> All their arch-villanies and all their *doubles,*
> Which are more than a hunted hare ere thought on.
> *Fletcher,* Tamer Tamed, iii. 1.

5. Something precisely like another thing; a counterpart; a duplicate; an exact copy.

> No gloom that stately shape can hide,
> No change uncrown its brow; behold!
> Dark, calm, large-fronted, lightning-eyed,
> Earth has no *double* from its mould!
> *O. W. Holmes,* Birthday of Daniel Webster, Jan. 18, 1856.

> My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a *double,* who preaches his afternoon sermons for him.
> *E. E. Hale,* My Double.

> It seemed as if her *double* had suddenly glided forward and peered at me through her evasive eyes.
> *T. Winthrop,* Cecil Dreeme, xv.

> The host of hay-cocks seemed to float
> With *doubles* in the water.
> *H. P. Spofford,* Poems, p. 10.

Hence—6. A person's apparition or spirit, appearing to himself or to another, as to admonish him of his approaching death; a wraith.—**7.** A fold or plait; a doubling.

> Rolled up in sevenfold *double.* *Marston.*

8. *Milit.*, a contraction of *double-quick* (which see).—**9.** In *music:* (*a*) A variation. (*b*) A repetition of words in a song. (*c*) [F.] A turn. (*d*) In the opera, a singer fitted to supply the place of a principal in an emergency. (*e*) An instrument, or especially an organ-stop, sounding the octave below the usual pitch: as, to play an organ-piece with the *doubles* drawn (that is, with the 16-feet stops). (*f*) *pl.* In change-ringing, changes on five bells: so called because two pairs of bells change places. Also called *grandsire.*—**10.** *Eccles.*, a feast on which the antiphon is doubled; a double feast. See *feast,* and *to double an antiphon.*—**11.** In *whist,* the scoring of one or two points only by the losers: it counts two points toward the value of the rubber.—**12.** In *bridge,* an increase in the value of the trick points.—**13.** *pl.* In *lawn-tennis,* games played by two on a side: opposed to *singles,* played by one on a side.—**14.** In *printing,* same as *doublet.*—**15.** *pl.* Thick narrow ribbons for shoestrings and the like, usually made of silk or cotton.—**To make a double,** in *shooting,* to kill two birds or beasts in succession, one with each barrel of a double-barreled gun.

double (dub′l), *adv.* [< *double, a.*] Twice; doubly.

> To do a wilful ill, and glory in it,
> Is to do it *double, double* to be damn'd too.
> *Fletcher,* Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

> None *Double* see like Men in Love. *Cowley,* Ode, st. 5.

Arched double, beveled double, cottised double, etc. See the adjectives.—**To carry double,** to carry two riders at once, as a horse.

> His father, without any trouble,
> Set her up behind him, and bad her not fear,
> For his gelding had oft *carried double.*
> *Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 345).

To see double, to see, by illusion, two images of the same object: an experience common in drunkenness.

double (dub′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doubled,* ppr. *doubling.* [Early mod. E. also *dubble;* < ME. *doublen, doblen, dublen, dubblen,* < OF. *doubler, dobler,* F. *doubler* = Pr. Sp. *doblar* = Pg. *dobrar* = It. *doppiare* (cf. D. *dubbelen, ver-dubbelen* = G. *doppeln, ver-doppeln* = Dan. *for-doble* = Sw. *för-dubbla,* double, = MLG. *dobbelen, dubbelen* = Dan. *doble* = Sw. *dobbla,* gamble, play, with dice), < ML. *duplare,* double, < L. *duplus,* double: see *double, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make double; increase, enlarge, or extend by adding an equal portion, measure, or value to: as, to *double* a sum of money; to *double* the quantity or size of a thing; to *double* a task.

> As if equitie pretended were not iniquitie *doubled.*
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 26.

> All his ills are made
> Less by your bearing part; his good is *doubled*
> By your communicating.
> *Shirley,* Maid's Revenge, ii. 4.

2. To be the double of; contain twice the number, quantity, or measure of, or twice as much as: as, the enemy's force *doubles* our own.

> *Doubling* all his master's vice of pride.
> *Tennyson,* Geraint.

3. To bring or join together or side by side, as two parts of a thing, or two things of the same kind; lay or fold one part of upon another: as, to *double* a shawl or a curtain: often followed by an adverb of direction or manner: as, to *double* a blanket *lengthwise* or *crosswise;* to *double up* a file or files of soldiers, or teams of horses; to *double over* a leaf in a book; to *double down* the corner of a page.

> Thou . . . shalt *double* the sixth curtain in the forefront of the tabernacle. Ex. xxvi. 9.

> He bought her Sermons, Psalms, and Graces;
> And *doubled down* the useful places.
> *Prior,* Hans Carvel.

> There's a Page *doubled down* in Epictetus that is a Feast for an Emperor. *Congreve,* Love for Love, i. 1.

4. To clench, as the hand.

> Then the old man
> Was wroth, and *doubled* up his hands.
> *Tennyson,* Dora.

5. To repeat; duplicate: as, to *double* a stroke.

> The rebel king
> *Doubled* that sin in Bethel and in Dan,
> Likening his Maker to the grazed ox.
> *Milton,* P. L., i. 485.

6. To pass round or by; march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of: as, to *double* Cape Horn.

> Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage. *Knolles,* Hist. Turks.

> John Gonsalez and Tristan Vaz, . . . having obtained a small ship from him [the prince], resolved to *double* Cape Bojador, and discover the coast beyond.
> *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 97.

7. In *music,* to add the upper or lower octave to the tones of (the melody or harmony).—**Doubled glass.** See *glass.*—**To double an antiphon,** to say an antiphon in full both before and after its psalm or canticle, as is done on double feasts.—**To double and twist,** to add (one thread) to another and twist (them) together.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To increase to twice the sum, number, value, or measure; grow twice as great.

> 'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *doubles.*
> *T. Burnet,* Theory of the Earth.

2. To turn in the opposite direction, or wind, in running.

> *Doubling* and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

> But I began
> To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind
> And *double* in and out the boles, and race
> By all the fountains. *Tennyson,* Princess, iv.

3. To put on more effort or speed.

> He *doubled* to his work in a moment, and left the Can tab, who shortly afterwards gave up.
> *Bury and Hillier,* Cycling, p. 104.

4. *Milit.*, to march at the double-quick.—**5.** To play tricks; practise deception.

> *Om.* An 't please your honour——
> *Count F.* Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, diligence;
> You *double* with me, come.
> *B. Jonson,* Case is Altered, i. 2.

> What penalty and danger you accrue,
> If you be found to *double.* *Webster.*

To double upon. (*a*) *Naval,* to inclose between two fires, as an enemy's fleet. (*b*) To elude (pursuers) by turning back in running.

double-acting (dub′l-ak″ting), *a.* In *mech.*, acting or applying power in two directions; producing a double result.—**Double-acting cylinder, inclined plane, pump, steam-engine,** etc. See the nouns.

double-bank (dub′l-bank), *v. t.* To work or pull by means of men working in pairs, as an oar or a rope—that is, with two men at one oar, or with men on both sides of the rope.

double-banked, double-benched (dub′l-bangkt, -bencht), *a.* **1.** *Naut.*, having two opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same thwart, or having two men to the same oar: said of a boat.—**2.** Having two tiers of oars and of rowers, one over the other, as ships were worked in antiquity.—**Double-banked frigate.** See *frigate.*

double-banker (dub′l-bang′kėr), *n.* Same as *double-banked frigate* (which see, under *frigate*).

double-barreled (dub′l-bar″eld), *a.* **1.** Having two barrels, as a gun.—**2.** Figuratively, serving to effect a double purpose or to produce a double result.

> This was a *double-barrelled* compliment. It implied that Mrs. Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance.
> *Dickens,* Pickwick, xxvii.

double-bass (dub′l-bās′), *n.* A musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the viol family, having 3 or 4 strings, with a compass of over 3 octaves from the third E below middle C. It was invented in the sixteenth century, and introduced into the orchestra about 1700; and it is now one of the most useful of orchestral instruments. The strings are usually tuned a fourth apart.

double-benched, *a.* See *double-banked.*

double-biting (dub′l-bī″ting), *a.* Biting or cutting on either side: as, a *double-biting* ax. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

double-bitt (dub′l-bit), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to pass, as a cable, round another bitt besides its own, or give it two turns round the bitts, so that it will be more securely fastened.

double-bodied (dub′l-bod″id), *a.* Having two bodies.—**Double-bodied microscope.** See *microscope.*—**Double-bodied signs,** in *astrol.*, the four zodiacal signs Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

double-breasted (dub′l-bres″ted), *a.* Made alike on both sides of the breast, as a coat or waistcoat having two rows of buttons and buttonholes, so that it may be buttoned on either side.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough *double-breasted* waistcoat. *Dickens.*

double-breather (dub′l-brē″ᴛʜėr), *n.* An amphirhine animal, or one which breathes through two nostrils; one of the *Amphirhina* (which see), or any vertebrate above the *Monorhina.* *Haeckel.*

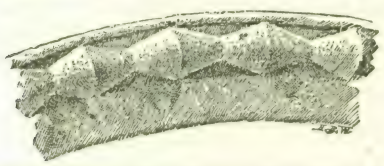
double-brooded (dub′l-brö″ded), *a.* In *entom.*, having two broods annually: applied to those species which have two generations during the year, one brood generally appearing in the spring and the other in the autumn.

double-charge (dub′l-chärj′), *v. t.* To charge, intrust, or distinguish with a double portion.

Master Robert Shallow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, 'tis thine. Pistol, I will *double-charge* thee with dignities. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

double-concave (dub′l-kon′kāv), *a.* Same as *concavo-concave.*

double-cone (dub′l-kōn′), *a.* In *arch.*, consisting of cones joined base to base and apex to apex, as a Romanesque style of molding.



Double-cone Molding.—Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire, England.

double-convex (dub′l-kon′veks), *a.* Same as *convexo-convex.*

double-crown (dub′l-kroun′), *n.* A gold coin of the value of 10 or 11 shillings, current in England in the seventeenth century. It was first issued by James I.



Obverse. Reverse.

Double-crown of James I., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

double-darken (dub′l-där″kn), *v. t.* To make doubly dark or gloomy. [Rare.]

When clouds arise
Such natures *double-darken* gloomy skies.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

double-dealer (dub′l-dē″lėr), *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; one who professes one thing and intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Well, I will be so much a sinner to be a *double dealer.* *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

double-dealing (dub′l-dē″ling), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

David, now satisfied as to the priests, thought he owed to the Abuna a mortification for his *double-dealing.* *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 590.

The affairs of the universe are not carried on after a system of benign *double-dealing.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 513.

II. *a.* Given to duplicity; artful; treacherous.

There were parsons at Oxford as *double-dealing* and dangerous as any priests out of Rome. *Thackeray.*

double-decker (dub′l-dek′ėr), *n.* **1.** A ship with two decks above the water-line.—**2.** A street-car having a second floor and seats on top.—**3.** A freight- or cattle-car with two floors.—**4.** A steam-boiler with two tiers of firing-chambers.—**5.** A tenement-house having four tenements (two in front and two behind) on each floor.

double d'or (dö′bl dôr). A kind of French jewelry, formed from a plate of gold soldered upon a copper plate eleven times as thick. The compound plate thus formed is rolled thin and made into any desired shape.

double-dye (dub′l-dī), *v. t.* To dye twice over.

double-dyed (dub′l-dīd), *p. a.* **1.** Twice dyed. Hence—**2.** Deeply imbued, as with guilt; thorough; complete: as, a *double-dyed* villain.

double-dyeing (dub′l-dī″ing), *n.* A method of dyeing mixed woolen and cotton goods, by which the wool is first dyed with a color which has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotton is dyed with some color having no affinity for wool.

double-eagle (dub′l-ē′gl), *n.* **1.** A gold coin of the United States, worth two eagles or $20, or £4 2*s.* 2*d.* English money.—**2.** The heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria. It is the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires.

double-edged (dub′l-ejd), *a.* **1.** Having two edges.

"Your Delphic sword," the panther then replied,
"Is *double-edged*, and cuts on either side."
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 192.

2. Figuratively, cutting or working both ways: applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it, or to any statement having a double meaning.

Double-edged as is the argument from rudimentary organs, there is probably none which has produced a greater effect in promoting the general acceptance of the theory of evolution. *Huxley*, Evolution in Biology.

★**double-ender** (dub′l-en″dėr), *n.* **1.** Anything with two ends alike, as a boat designed to move forward or backward with equal ease.

Two ships, the Peruvian corvette "America" and the United States *double-ender* "Wateree," were carried [by a great sea-wave] nearly half a mile to the north of Arica, beyond the railroad which runs to Tacna, and there left stranded high and dry. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 219.

It may be styled a *double-ender* spear, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner. *Amer. Antiquarian*, IX. 370.

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with a pair of adjustable circular saws, for equalizing pieces of stuff by sawing both ends at once.

double entendre (dö′bl oṅ-toṅ′dr). [F. *double entendre*, recorded in 1688 and prob. earlier, with the same sense as the phrase *double entente: double*, double, and *entendre*, to understand, used in the sense of *entente*, meaning, sense. The nearest equivalent in present usage is *mot à double entente*, a word or phrase of double sense.] A word or phrase with two meanings, or admitting of two interpretations, one of which is usually obscure or indelicate.

The French know no such expression as *double entendre*, the nearest approach to it being *double entente*, a double meaning: which is, however, wholly devoid of the ulterior significance attached to *double entendre.* *Saturday Rev.*

Double entendre, whether right or wrong, has been naturalized in English, and will be found in many of the best dictionaries. Had I been writing in French, I should have used *double entente.* *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 87.

double-eyed (dub′l-īd), *a.* Watching in all directions; having keen sight.

Prevelie he [the kid] peeped out through a chinck,
Yet not so previlie but the Foxe him spyed;
For deceitfull meaning is *double eyed.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

double-face (dub′l-fās), *n.* Duplicity; insincerity; hypocrisy.

double-faced (dub′l-fāst), *a.* **1.** Having two faces or aspects: as, the *double-faced* god Janus.

Fame, if not *double-faced*, is double-mouth'd,
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds.
Milton, S. A., l. 971.

2. Having both surfaces finished, so that either may be used as the right side: as, a *double-faced* cloth, shawl, or other fabric.—**3.** Deceitful; hypocritical; practising duplicity.

O Lord, I am sure Mr. Sneer has more taste and sincerity than to —— A damn'd *double-faced* fellow! *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

A man decided, unscrupulous, and energetic: a *double-faced*, but not a double-minded man [Warwick]. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

double-facedness (dub′l-fā″sed-nes), *n.* The state of being double-faced; duplicity.

We accustom ourselves and our children to live under this double-faced morality, which is hypocrisy, and to conciliate our *double-facedness* by sophistry. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 251.

double-first (dub′l-fėrst′), *n.* In Oxford University: (*a*) One who gains the highest place in the examinations in both classics and mathematics.

The Calendar does not show an average of two *Double Firsts* annually for the last ten years, out of one hundred and thirty-eight graduates in Honors and more than twice that number of graduates altogether. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 120.

(*b*) The degree itself: as, he took a *double-first* at Oxford.

double-flowered (dub′l-flou″ėrd), *a.* Having double flowers, as a plant.

double-footed (dub′l-fůt″ed), *a.* Diplopod: applied to those myriapods (the chilognaths) which have two pairs of limbs to each segment of the body—that is, the round centipeds.

double-gear (dub′l-gēr′), *n.* In *mach.*, the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.

double-gild (dub′l-gild), *v. t.* To gild with double coatings of gold; hence, to gloze over; cover up by flattery or cajolement.

England shall *double gild* his treble guilt. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

double-handed (dub′l-han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having two hands.—**2†.** Double-dealing; deceitful. *Glanville.*

double-headed (dub′l-hed″ed), *a.* **1.** Having two heads: as, a *double-headed* eagle in a coat of arms.—**2.** Supposed to have two heads: as, ★the *double-headed* serpent (the amphisbæna).

double-header (dub′l-hed″ėr), *n.* A railroad-train drawn by two engines, or pulled by one engine and pushed by another. [Colloq., U. S.]

A freight engine dashed into the rear of the train, crushing the ends of nearly all the cars on the train, as well as damaging the second engine, the train being a *double-header.* *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

double-hearted (dub′l-här″ted), *a.* False at heart; deceitful; treacherous.

double-hung (dub′l-hung), *a.* In *arch.*, being both suspended so as to move upward or downward: said of the two sashes of a window provided with cords, pulleys, and weights.

double-lock (dub′l-lok), *v. t.* **1.** To fasten with two bolts; secure with double fastenings.—**2.** To lock by turning the key twice, as in some forms of lock.

double-lunged (dub′l-lungd), *a.* Having two lungs: specifically applied to the *Dipneumones.*

double-man (dub′l-man), *n.* In the University of Cambridge, one proficient both in mathematics and in classics. Compare *double-first.*

double-manned (dub′l-mand), *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

double-meaning (dub′l-mē″ning), *a.* Having or conveying two meanings; misleading; deceitful.

He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophesier. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

double-milled (dub′l-mild), *a.* Twice milled or fulled, as cloth, to make it finer.

double-minded (dub′l-mīn″ded), *a.* Wavering; unstable; unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways. Jas. i. 8.

double-mindedness (dub′l-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Indecision; inconstancy; instability.

double-natured (dub′l-nā″tůrd), *a.* Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath *double-natured* man,
And two of death. *Young*, Night Thoughts.

doubleness (dub′l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *doublenesse;* < *double* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state of being double or doubled.

If you think well to carry this, as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

Doubleness is sometimes connected with prolification, or the continued growth of the axis of the flower. *Doubleness* is strongly inherited. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 151.

2. Duplicity; deceit.

For in oure dayes nis but covetise,
Doubleness and tresoun and envye,
Poyson and manslawhtre and mordre in sondry wyse.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 63.

It is clear to you, I hope, that Stephen was not a hypocrite—capable of deliberate *doubleness* for a selfish end. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

double-nostriled (dub′l-nos″trild), *a.* Having two nasal passages; amphirhine: a translation of the term *Amphirhina*, applied to all skulled vertebrates excepting the lampreys and hags, or *Monorhina.* *Haeckel.*

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* *Milit.*, the quickest step next to the run, consisting of 165 steps to the minute, each 33 ★inches long. Also *double-time*.

The soldiers pushed doggedly ahead, and, thinking to pass the crowd, broke into a *double-quick*.
The Century, XXXV. 909.

II. *a.* 1. Performed in the time of the double-quick; pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick: as, *double-quick* step.—2. Very quick or hurried: as, he disappeared in *double-quick* time.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *adv.* *Milit.*, in double-quick step: as, we were marching *double-quick*.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* *Milit.*, to march in double-quick step.

II. *trans.* *Milit.*, to cause to march in double-quick step: as, the colonel *double-quicked* them.

Berry *double-quicked* his men to the point, but was too late. *The Century*, XXXV. 962.

doubler[1] (dub'lėr), *n.* [< *double*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]; = D. *dobbelaar* = ODan. *doblere* = Dan. *dobler*, gambler, gamester.] 1. One who or that which doubles; particularly, an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

The earliest of such continuous electrophori was Bennet's *Doubler*, the latest is Holtz's machine.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 26.

2. A still arranged for intercepting vapors of distillation, and redistilling them.—3. A machine for doubling and drawing silk.—4. The felting placed between a fabric to be printed and the printing-cylinder.—5. Same as *double-ripper*.—**Norremberg doubler**, a form of polariscope.

doubler[2] (dub'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *doubler*, *dobler*, *dobeler*, < OF. *doublier* (= Pr. *dobler*, *doblier*), a large plate, < *double*, double: see *double*, *a.*] A dish or platter used in gathering and removing fragments from the table. *Minsheu.* [Now prov. Eng.]

And wisshed witterly with wille ful egre,
That disshes and *dobleres* bifor this ilke doctour,
Were molten led in his maw!
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 81.

A bassyn, a bolle, other a scole,
A dysche other a *dobler*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1146.

double-ripper (dub'l-rip'ėr), *n.* Two sleds placed one behind the other and connected by a plank, upon which boys coast down-hill. Also *doubler*, *double-runner*, *bob-sled*. [New Eng.]

The *double-ripper* is now laid aside with other engines of calamity. *Newspaper.*

double-ruff (dub'l-ruf'), *n.* An old game at cards.

I can play at nothing so well as *double-ruff*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

double-runner (dub'l-run'ėr), *n.* Same as *double-ripper* or *bob-sled*.

double-shade (dub'l-shād), *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of.

Now began
Night with her sullen wings to *double-shade*
The desert. *Milton*, P. R., i. 500.

double-shining (dub'l-shī″ning), *a.* Shining with double luster.

The sports of *double-shining* day. *Sidney.*

double-shot (dub'l-shot), *v. t.* To load, as a cannon, with double the usual weight of shot, for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not employed with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day.

double-snipe (dub'l-snīp'), *n.* A name of the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*.

double-stop (dub'l-stop), *v. t.* In playing the violin, to stop two strings of simultaneously with the fingers, and thus produce two-part harmony.

double-stopping (dub'l-stop″ing), *n.* In playing musical instruments of the viol family, the playing of two strings at once, especially where both of them are stopped—that is, shortened by the finger. The two simultaneous tones thus produced are called *double-stops*.



Double-struck Coin of Chersonesus in Crete, 4th century B. C.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

double-struck (dub'l-struk), *a.* In *numis.*, showing a double impression of the device (type) or inscription, as a coin or medal, owing to the fact that the metal blank accidentally shifted while ★the specimen was being struck off from the die.

doublet (dub'let), *n.* [< ME. *dublet*, *dobbelet*, *doblette*, *doplyt*, etc., < OF. *doublet*, m., also *doublette*, F. *doublet*, double stone, a garment so called (also called *doublier*; cf. *doublier*, *doublour*, lining for a garment), < *double*, double, + dim. *-et*.] 1. One of a pair of like things; a duplicate: in most uses commonly in the plural.

Those *doublets* on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins.
N. Grew, Museum.

The occurrence of *doublets*, or pairs of variant versions.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 427.

Specifically—(*a*) In *typography*, an unintentional duplication of a word, phrase, passage, etc. Also *double*. (*b*) In *philol.*, a duplicate form of a word; one of two (or, by extension, three or more) words originally the same, but having come to differ in form, and usually more or less in meaning. Doublets are very common in English. They usually consist of an older and a later form, the older being generally descended and the later directly borrowed from the same original (as *benison*, *benediction*; *malison*, *malediction*, etc.), or two accidental variations of one original, sometimes slightly discriminated (as *alarm*, *alarum*, etc.), or of a standard literary and a dialectal form (as *church*, *kirk*; *lord*, *laird*, etc.). See *dimorphism*, 5. (*c*) In *her.*, a chevron-shaped bearing which issues from either side of the field, and reaches nearly to the opposite side without touching it. (*d*) One of a pair of dice turned up in throwing when they both present the same number of spots: usually in the plural: as, to throw *doublets*.

2. Something formed by a union of two like things; a duplicate combination. Specifically—(*a*) A counterfeit gem composed of two pieces of crystal with a layer of color between them, giving the effect of a genuine colored stone.

You may have a brass ring gilt with a *doublet* for a small matter. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 330.

(*b*) In *optics*, a combination of two simple lenses, with the object of diminishing the chromatic and spherical aberration: in the former use called specifically an *achromatic doublet*. The *Wollaston doublet* (see the extract) consists of two plano-convex lenses placed a short distance apart in the eyepiece of a microscope.

An important improvement on the single lens was introduced by Dr. Wollaston, who devised the *doublet* still known by his name. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 23.

3†. *pl.* A game with dice upon tables, somewhat resembling backgammon.

They be at their *doublets* still.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

What! where's your cloak? . . .
To tell you truth, he hath lost it at *doublets*.
Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

4. An outer body-garment such as was worn by men from about the end of the fifteenth until about the middle of the seventeenth century. Originally it had short skirts, and was girded round the body with a belt of leather or similar material. Later it was cut and adjusted with great care, and even stuffed or



1. Doublet, time of Edward IV. 2. Doublet, from portrait of Sir William Russell. 3. Peasecod-bellied Doublet. (Both 2 and 3, time of Elizabeth.) 4. Doublet, time of Charles I.

bombasted into an exact shape. At this period it sometimes had skirts, but was more often made without them. Throughout the sixteenth century the doublet usually had sleeves; under the reign of Charles I. of England it became universally an undergarment, being made without sleeves, and was thus the prototype of the modern waistcoat. So long as doublets were a common garment for men, they were frequently imitated in the fashions of feminine dress: thus, a similar body-garment for women was worn about 1580, and again in the reign of Charles II. of England, corresponding nearly to the modern sack, having sleeves and short skirts.

Then lace his *dublett* euery hoole.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

silken *doublet!* a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak!
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

Whether matrons of the holy assembly
May lay their hair out, or wear *doublets*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 305.

Doublet of defense or **fence**†, a brigandine.—**To dight one's doublet.** See *dight*.

double-time (dub'l-tīm'), *n.* *Milit.*, same as ★*double-quick*.

double-tongue† (dub'l-tung'), *n.* [ME. *double-tonge*.] Duplicity; deceitfulness.

Now comith the sinne of *double tonge*, swiche as speke faire biforn folk and wikkedly bihynde.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

double-tongue (dub'l-tung), *v. i.* In *music*, in playing the flute and certain brass instruments, like the cornet, to apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and the hard palate alternately, so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

double-tongued (dub'l-tungd), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

Likewise must the deacons be grave, not *double-tongued*.
1 Tim. iii. 8.

double-topsail (dub'l-top'sl), *a.* *Naut.*, an epithet noting a rig in which the square topsail is replaced by two smaller sails and yards, in order to lessen the labor of the crew and enable them to reduce sail with greater rapidity. In this rig the lower topsail-yard is fixed to the cap, and the clues of the upper topsail are lashed to the lower top-★sail yard-arms.

double-touch (dub'l-tuch'), *n.* A method of making magnets. See *magnet*.

doubletree (dub'l-trē), *n.* Same as *equalizing-bar* (*b*) (which see, under *bar*[1]).

double-trouble (dub'l-trub'l), *n.* A characteristic step of a rustic dance or breakdown, derived from the plantation negroes. It usually has a banjo accompaniment. [Southern U. S.]

He [Peter Stuyvesant] likewise ordered that the ladies, and indeed the gentlemen, should use no other step in dancing than "shuffle and turn" and "*double-trouble*."
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 406.

double-worked (dub'l-wėrkt), *a.* Grafted twice. See the extract.

When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it *double-worked*. *P. Barry*, Fruit Garden, p. 100. ★

doubling (dub'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *double*, *v.*] 1. Something doubled or folded over; a fold; a plait; specifically (*naut.*), the doubled edge or skirt of a sail.—2. That the addition of which makes double. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, the lining of a mantle or mantling. (*b*) In *slating*, the double course of slates at the eaves of a house: sometimes applied to the eaves-board. (*c*) In *music*, the addition to a tone of its upper or lower octave.

3. *pl.* *Naut.*, that part of a mast included between the trestletrees and the cap.—4. The second distillation of wine.—5. The act of marching at the double-quick. [Rare.]—6. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—**Doubling of the bow.** See *bow*[3].

doubling (dub'ling), *a.* Shifting; manœuvering.

Lord Egmont was *doubling*, absurd, and obscure.
Walpole, Letters, II. 484. ★

doubling-frame (dub'ling-frām), *n.* A machine on which double silk threads are wound.

doubling-nail (dub'ling-nāl), *n.* A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports in a ship.

doubloon (dub-lön'), *n.* [< F. *doublon*, < Sp. *doblón* (= Pg. *dobrão* = It. *doppione*), a doubloon, so called because it was originally of double the value of a pistole, aug. of *doblo* (= Pg. *dobro* = It. *doppio*), double: see *double*. Cf. *dobla*, *dobra*.] A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish-American states, originally of double the value of the pistole, the double pistole being equivalent from 1730 to 1772 to $8.24, from 1772 to 1786 to $8.08, and from 1786 to 1848 to $7.87. The current doubloon of Spain and Cuba (*doblon de Isabel*, 1848) is of 100 reals, and worth $5.02. The old



Obverse. Reverse.

Doubloon of Isabella II., Queen of Spain, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

double doubloon, also called *doubloon onza* (ounce of gold), is of 320 reals, or 16 hard dollars, being equivalent to a quadruple pistole. The doubloon of Chile is equivalent to $3.65.

They had succeeded in obtaining from him [the French ambassador] a box of *doubloons*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

doubly (dub'li), *adv.* 1. In a double or two-fold manner; in twice the quantity or to twice the degree: as, to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation.

For fools are *doubly* fools, endeav'ring to be wise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 2401.

When, musing on companions gone,
We *doubly* feel ourselves alone.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

2. Deceitfully; with duplicity.

doubt[1] (dout), *v.* [Early mod. E. *dout*, *doute* (the *b* being inserted in the F. and E. forms in the 16th century, in ignorant imitation of the orig. L.; it does not occur in early E. or F.); < ME. *douten*, *dowten*, earlier *duten*, fear, be in fear, also, less commonly, doubt, < OF. *douter*, *duter*, *doter*, later *doubter*, mod. F. *douter*, doubt, fear, = Pr. *duptar*, *doptar* = Sp. *dudar* = Pg. *duvidar* = It. *dottare*, < L. *dubitare*, waver in opinion, be uncertain, doubt, hesitate, in form a freq. verb, connected with *dubius*, wavering in opinion, uncertain, doubtful, dubious (see *dubious*), < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-bi-*, of uncertain origin. Cf. Gr. *δοιή*, doubt; Skt. *dváya*, twofold; Goth. *tweifls* = Dan. *tvivl* = Sw. *tvifvel* = G. *zweifel* = D. *twijfel*, doubt; AS. *tweó*, doubt; all from the word for 'two.' Hence (from OF.) *redoubt*[1], *redoubtable*, and (from L. *dubitare*) *dubitate*, *dubitation*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be uncertain as to a truth or fact; be undetermined or undecided; waver or fluctuate in opinion; hesitate.

Here men *dowten* comunly to whom men schulde restore the godes that thei have geten with wronge.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

To them that *doubt* of Wine, of chesse, seailes, and of tables, thou shalt say that such sports and such drinkes are a great sinne. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

He began to *doubt* of everything
Amidst that world of lies.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 173.

2†. To be in fear; be afraid.

Tho *douteden* the schepherdes, & in gret drede weren.
Geburt Jesu, l. 515.

Who so *doutes* for her menace,
Have he never syght off Goddes face.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6733.

Whan the kynge Arthur vndirstode their menaces, he yede oute by a wyndowe of karlion, for he *douted* moche of treson. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 108.

II. *trans.* 1. To be uncertain as to the truth or fact of; hold in question; question; hesitate to believe: as, to *doubt* the truth of a story.

The phenix, were she never seen, were *doubted*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 2.

If they . . . turn not back perverse:
But that I *doubt*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 563.

Doubt thou not but I shall go again,
E'en as I *doubt* not that fresh misery
I there shall gather as the days pass by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 324.

2. To be expectant or apprehensive of; believe hesitatingly or indefinitely.

Quath he, "heo *duteth* me to lite."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

I fear I am pursued; and *doubt* that I,
In my defence, have kill'd an officer.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

When we were come to where the three fellows were hanged, he said, That he *doubted* that that would be his end also. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 296.

I *doubt* her affections are farther engaged than we imagine. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

They *doubted* some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

3. To distrust; be uncertain with regard to; be distrustful of: as, to *doubt* one's ability to execute a task.

Amaunt . . . cutte a-sonder the laces of his helme and caste it a-wey, and than couered hym with his shelde, for sore he *douted* his heede, whereon was no more but the coyfe of mayle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 368.

He is so devoted to his book,
As I must tell you true, I *doubt* his health.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 4.

To teach vain wits a science little known,
T' admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 200.

4†. To fear; be afraid of.

Myche *dut* he his dreme, & dred hym therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13834.

Ho so *douteth* Jhesu Crist, him ne failleth nogt.
St. Brandan (ed. Wright), p. 13.

Philip . . .
Doughtye men *douten* for dreedful hee seemes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 167.

As soone as he saugh the grete devell he lete renne to hym, for nothinge he hym *douted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

5†. To cause to fear; put in fear; appal; daunt.

I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour,
The virtues of the valiant Caratach,
More *doubts* me than all Britain.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

doubt[1] (dout), *n.* [Early mod. E. *doute* (the *b* being inserted as in the verb); < ME. *doute*, *dout*, earlier *dute*, fear, doubt, < OF. *doute*, *dute*, *dote*, F. *doute* = Pr. *dopte*, *dubte* = Sp. *duda* = Pg. *duvida* = It. *dotta*, doubt; from the verb: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] 1. Uncertainty with regard to the truth of a given proposition or assertion; suspense of judgment arising from defect of evidence or of inclination; an unsettled state of opinion; indecision of belief.

What prevents the admission of a proposition as certain is called *doubt*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

When I say that Descartes consecrated *doubt*, you must remember that it was that sort of *doubt* which Goethe has called "the active scepticism, whose whole aim is to conquer itself"; and not that other sort which is born of flippancy and ignorance, and whose aim is only to perpetuate itself, as an excuse for idleness and indifference.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 323.

2. A matter of uncertainty; an undecided case or proposition; a ground of hesitation.

It was *doute* whether [which] bonys were Petris and whether wer Paulis.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, V. 77.

Give me leave to tell you, it would seem a kind of affront to our country to make a *doubt* of what we pretend to be famous for. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

But though he now prayed wherever he was, at home or abroad, in the house or in the field, two *doubts* still assaulted him: whether he was elected, and whether the day of grace was not gone by. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is one thing to believe that a doctrine is false, and quite another thing to admit a theoretical *doubt* about it.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 303.

3. A difficulty suggested or proposed for solution; an objection.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same. *Blackmore.*

4†. Difficulty; danger.

Forced them, how ever strong and stout
They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*,
Back to recule. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 47.

5†. Hesitating apprehension; fear; dread.

He nadde of no prince in the worlde *doute*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 89.

The *dute* of deth is swithe stronge.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 44.

Pope Urban durst not depart for *doubt*. *Berners.*

In doubt, in uncertainty; in suspense.

Thy life shall hang *in doubt* before thee.
Deut. xxviii. 66.

Methodic doubt, doubt feigned for a philosophical purpose, concerning a proposition really believed, as the Cartesian doubt respecting one's own existence.—**No doubt**, without question; certainly.—**Objective doubt**, that which is occasioned by the insufficiency of the evidence.—**Subjective doubt**, hesitancy in accepting a proposition because it is not such as one is antecedently inclined to believe.—**To hang in doubt, to make no doubt.** See the verbs.=**Syn. 1.** Indecision, irresolution, suspense, hesitation, hesitancy, misgiving, distrust, mistrust.

doubt[2]†, *n.* [By apheresis from *redoubt*[2], q. v.] A redoubt. *Davies.*

Forward be all your hands,
Urge one another. This *doubt* down that now betwixt us stands,
Jove will go with us to their walls.
Chapman, Iliad, xii. 286.

doubtable (dou'ta-bl), *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutable*, *dutable*, < OF. **doutable*, later *doubtable* (= Sp. *dudable*) (cf. OF. *redoubtable*, fearful, mighty, whence E. *redoubtable*), < *douter*, *doter*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] That may be doubted; dubitable. [Rare.]

Sith that thy citee is assayled
Thourgh knyghtis of thyn owne table,
God wote thi lordship is *doutable!*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6274.

Therfore men comen from fer Contrees to have Juggement of *doutable* Causes: and other Juggement usen thei non there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 172.

doubtance†, *n.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutance*, earlier *doutaunce*, *dotaunce*, < OF. *dotance*, *dutance* = Pr. *duptansa*, *doptansa* = Sp. *dudanza* = It. *dottanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, doubt, fear, < L. *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] Fear; dread; suspicion. *Chaucer.*

Eglentine, thys Kinges doughter fre,
Off Paynymes had gret fere and *doubtance*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2130.

doubted (dou'ted), *p. a.* [< ME. *douted*, *duted*, pp. of *douten*, etc., fear, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] 1. Questioned; not certain or settled.—2†. Feared; redoubted; redoubtable.

Domys the doghty, *doutid* in fild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6350.

So sholde ye be the more dredde and *douted* thourgh euery londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 581.

Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne,
To *doubted* Knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

doubtedly† (dou'ted-li), *adv.* Doubtfully.

Good heed would be had that nothing be *doubtedly* spoken, which may haue double meaning, . . . but that all our wordes runne to confirme wholy our matter.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 108.

doubter (dou'tėr), *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled or whose mind is not convinced.

The unsettled *doubters*, that are in most danger to be seduced. *Hammond*, Works, II. ii. 67.

doubtful (dout'fûl), *a.* [< *doubt*[1] + *-ful*. The earlier adj. was *doutous*: see *doubtous*.] 1. Full of doubt; having doubt; not settled in opinion.

To assist the *doubtful* Wouter in the arduous business of legislation, a board of magistrates was appointed.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 155.

2. Causing doubt; dubious; ambiguous; uncertain; not distinct in character, meaning, or appearance; vague: as, a *doubtful* expression; a *doubtful* hue.

A *doubtful* day
Of chill and slowly greening spring.
Whittier, What the Birds Said.

Till now the *doubtful* dusk reveal'd
The knolls once more where, couch'd at ease,
The white kine glimmer'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

Now the full-leaved trees might well forget
The changeful agony of *doubtful* spring.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 280.

3. Admitting of or subject to doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable.

I will adopt some beggar's *doubtful* issue,
Before thou shalt inherit.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

For where the event of a great action is left *doubtful*, there the poet is left master.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref.

It is always the person of *doubtful* virtue who is most eager to assume the appearance of severe integrity.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 108.

4. Of uncertain issue; precarious; shifting.

Who have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight.
Milton, P. L., vi. 423.

Inspired repulsed battalions to engage,
And taught the *doubtful* battle where to rage.
Addison, The Campaign.

5. Of questionable or suspected character.

She never employed *doubtful* agents or sinister measures. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

6†. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious.

So long they stayed that the King grew *doubtfull* of their bad vsage, that he swore by the Skies, if they returned not well, he would haue warres with Opechankanough so long as he had any thing.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 86.

7. Indicating doubt; disturbed by doubt. [Rare.]

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution
I came. *Milton*, S. A., l. 732.

8. In *pros.*, variable in quantity; capable of being pronounced or measured either as a long or as a short; common; dichronous.=**Syn. 1.** Uncertain, undecided.—2. *Dubious*, *Equivocal*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*); problematic, enigmatical.

doubtfully (dout'fûl-i), *adv.* In a doubtful manner; with doubt or hesitation; so as to indicate or admit of doubt.

When we speake or write *doubtfully*, and that the sence may be taken two wayes, such ambiguous termes they call Amphibologia, we call it the ambiguous.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

I came to the court . . . and very privately discovered to her majesty this conspiracy. . . . She took it *doubtfully*. I departed with fear.
State Trials, William Parry, an. 1584.

How *doubtfully* these spectres fate foretel!
In double sense and twilight truth they dwell.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

Tints softly with each other blended,
Hues *doubtfully* begun and ended.
Wordsworth, Bird of Paradise.

doubtfulness (dout'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

Faith is utterly taken away. Instead whereof is distrust and *doubtfulness* bearing rule.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 29.

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

Here we must be diligent, that . . . there be no *doubtfulness* in any word, and that alwaies there be one maner of words that goe before, and also one maner of wordes ende the sentence, plainly and without double vnderstanding. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Logic, fol. 20.

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; indeterminateness of condition.

Every day that passed showed the *doubtfulness* of the convention. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 265.

doubtingly (dou'ting-li), *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously.

In the forty-first experiment I tendered my thoughts concerning respiration, but *doubtingly*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 176.

doubtless (dout'les), *a.* and *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *douteles*, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*, and *-less*.] **I.**† *a.* **1.** Free from doubt; indubitable.

It is no prejudice to the precious charity of knowledge, even in undoubted truths, to make truth more *doubtless*. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

2. Having no fear; free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless*, and secure
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

II. *adv.* Without doubt; without objection or uncertainty; unquestionably; often, with weakened sense, presumably, probably. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is doubtless that."]

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

The rock seems to have been dug away all round the sphynx for a great way, and the stone was *doubtless* employ'd in building the pyramids. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 46.

Doubtless, development increases the capacity both for enjoyment and for suffering. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 239.

doubtlessly (dout'les-li), *adv.* Unquestionably.

Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

doubtous†, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutous*, *dotous*, < OF. *doutos*, *dotus*, F. *douteux* (= Pr. *doptos*, *duptos* = Sp. *dudoso* = Pg. *duvidoso* = It. *dottoso*), doubtful, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*, and *-ous*.] Doubtful; dubious; of doubtful sense.

For in these pointes wherein we vary, . . . either the Scripture is plaine & easy to perceiue, or *doubtouse* and hard to vnderstande. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 457.

doubtously†, *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *doutously*, *doutusli*; < *doubtous* + *-ly*[2].] Doubtfully; dubiously.

And drow him toward the des, but *doutusli* after
He stared on his stepmoder stifli a while.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4338.

doubtsome†, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; early mod. E. *doutsum*; < *doubt*[1], *n.*, + *-some*.] Doubtful.

Anceps [L.]. . . . Ang., Double or two edged; *doubtsome*. *Calepini*, Dict., 1590 (ed. 1605).

With *doutsum* victorie they dealt. *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

douc (dök), *n.* [< F. *douc*, of uncertain origin.] A name of the old-world catarrhine monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*. There are many species of these handsome apes, generally of large size and varied coloration, with long limbs and tails.

douce (Sc. pron. dös), *a.* [Sc., also *douse*; < ME. *douce*, < OF. F. *doux*, fem. *douce*, sweet, soft, gentle, mild, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, etc.: see *dulce*.] **1.**† Sweet; pleasant; luxurious.

And Diues in deyntees lyued and in *douce* vye [life]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 122.

2. Sober; sedate; gentle; not light or frivolous; prudent; modest. [Scotch.]

Sir George was gentle, meek, and *douse*. *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).

There were some pretty Gallas, *douce*-looking Abyssinians, and Africans of various degrees of hideousness. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 473.

douced† (dö'sed), *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

doucely (döss'li), *adv.* [< *douce* + *-ly*[2].] Sedately; soberly; prudently. [Scotch.]

Doucely manage our affairs
In parliament.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

douceness (döss'nes), *n.* **1.** Soberness; sedateness; modesty. [Scotch.]—**2.**† Sweetness. *Davies*.

Some luscious delight, yes, a kind of ravishing *douceness* there is in studying good books. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 166.

douceperet, *n.* See *douzepere*.

doucet†, *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* ME., < OF. *doucet*, sweet, gentle, F. *doucet*, mild, demure, dim. of *doux*, sweet: see *douce* and *dulcet*. II. *n.* **1.** ME. *doucette*, *dowcette*, *dowcete*, a kind of pasty. **2.** ME. *doucet*, *doucette*, *doucete*, < OF. *doucette*, also called *doucine*, etc., a musical instrument, perhaps kind of flute; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Sweet; dulcet.

Adieu, I you say, my full *doucet* floure!
Adieu, my lady of full gret valoure!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3898.

II. *n.* **1.** A kind of pasty or custard.

Bakemetes or *dowcettes*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 170.
Dousette, a lytell flawne, dariolle. *Palsgrave*.

2. A musical instrument, a kind of flute.

Many a thousand tymes twelve . . .
That craftily begunne to pipe
Bothe in *doucet* and in riede.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1221.

3. A testicle of a deer. Also written *dowcet*, *dowset*.

All the sweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and *dowcets*. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

douceur (dö-sėr'), *n.* [= D. *douceur* = Dan. *douceur*, *dusör* = Sw. *dusör*, reward, < F. *douceur*, sweetness, a present, < OF. *douçor*, *dolçor*, *dulçor* (> ME. *dousour*) = Pr. *dolzor* = Sp. *dulzor* = Pg. *dulçor*, < LL. *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] **1.**† Sweetness or mildness of manner; kindness; gentleness.

Now for synglerty o hyr *dousour*,
We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 429.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*. *Chesterfield*.

2. A conciliatory offering; a present or gift; a reward; a bribe.

The commander-in-chief of the Bengal army could have had no ground for exasperation at being shut out from the interview, had he not in like manner reckoned on receiving a handsome *douceur*. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 354.

3.† A kind or agreeable remark; a compliment.

With a good account of her health, she writes me many *douceurs*, in which you have a great share. *Lord Lyttelton* (1771), in Correspondence of David [Garrick, I. 440.

douche (dösh), *n.* [F., a douche, a shower-bath, = Sp. *ducha* = It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, spout, conduit, < *docciare* = F. *doucher*, pour, < ML. **ductiare*, < L. *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct. Cf. *conduit*[1], of the same ult. origin.] **1.** A jet or current of water or vapor applied to some part or a particular organ of the body, as in a bath or for medicinal purposes.—**2.** An instrument for administering such a jet. Douches are differently formed and named, according to the parts for which they are designed: as, a nasal *douche*.—**Douche filiforme.** Same as *aquapuncture*.

doucine (dö-sēn'), *n.* [F.] In *arch.*, a molding concave above and convex below, serving especially as a cyma to a delicate cornice; a cyma recta.

doucker (dö'kėr), *n.* Same as *ducker*.

dough (dō), *n.* [Also dial. *dow* (formerly in literary use), and (with pron. as in *tough*) *duff*, also dial. *doff* (see *duff*); < ME. *dow*, *dowe*, *dou*, *dogh*, *dog*, earlier *dagh*, *dag*, < AS. *dāh*, dat. *dāge* = D. and LG. *deeg* = OHG. MHG. *teic*, G. *teig* = Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Dan. *deig* = Goth. *daigs*, dough; < √ **dig*, Goth. *deigan*, knead, mold, form, = L. *fingere* (*fig-*), mold, form (whence ult. E. *feign*, *figure*, *fictile*, etc., q. v.), = Gr. **θιχ* in *τεῖχος*, wall, = Skt. √ *dih*, stroke, smear.] **1.** A mass composed of flour or meal prepared for baking into bread or cake by various processes, as moistening, mixing with yeast, salt, etc., raising (after which it is called *sponge*), and kneading, or for simpler kinds by moistening and mixing only; paste of bread.

When they [camels] travel, they cram them with barly *dough*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 108.

2. Something having the appearance or consistency of dough, as potters' clay, etc.

They renew this Image with new *dow* many times. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 797.

3.† A little cake. [North. Eng.]

Dough or *Dow* is vulgarly used in the North for a little Cake, though it properly signifies a Mass of Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 163, note.

One's cake is dough. See *cake*[1].

dough (dō), *v. t.* [< *dough*, *n.*] To make into dough. [Rare.]

The technical word used [in making Paraguayan tea] is sevar máte (cebar, lit., to bait, to grease, applied in the sense of *doughing* together the paste formed by the yerba and water and accommodating the bombilla). *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 16.

To dough in. See the extract.

The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *doughing in*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 412.

dough-baked (dō'bākt), *a.* Imperfectly baked; unfinished; half-done; soft; hence, imperfect; deficient, especially intellectually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

This botcher looks as if he were *dough-baked*; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an oaten-cake. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

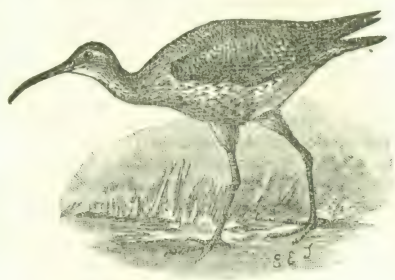
Since we are so much indebted to God for accepting our best, it is not safe ventured to present him with a *dough-baked* sacrifice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 265.

Nay, what is more than all, he [love] can make those *dowbak'd*, senseless, indocile animals, women, too hard for us, their politick lords and rulers, in a moment. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 1.

dough-balls (dō'bâlz), *n. pl.* A marine alga, *Polysiphonia Olneyi*, belonging to the subclass *Florideæ*.

In its typical form Polysiphonia Olneyi forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called *dough-balls* by the sea-shore population. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 171.

dough-bird (dō'bėrd), *n.* A local name in the United States of the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius borealis*, the smallest American species of the genus *Numenius*. It has a slender bill only about two inches long. It is abundant during its migrations, and is much sought as a game-bird. Also *doe-bird*.



Dough-bird (*Numenius borealis*).

Accompanying and mingling freely with the golden plover are the Esquimaux curlew, or *dough-birds*, in great numbers. *Shore Birds*, p. 12.

dough-boy† (dō'boi), *n.* *Naut.*, a boiled dumpling of raised dough.

Bread and Flower being scarce with us, we could not make *Dough-boys*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 38.

dough-brake (dō'brāk), *n.* A power-machine for rolling dough into sheets ready for the cracker-cutting machine. It consists essentially of rolls for pressing the dough into sheets.

dougher† (dō'ėr), *n.* [ME. *dower*, < *dough*, *dow*, dough, + *-er*[1].] A baker.

And moreouer, that all *Dowers* of the Cite, and suburbis of the same, grynd att the Cite-is myllis, and noo where els, as long as they mey have sufficiaunt grist. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

doughface (dō'fās), *n.* A person who is pliable and, as it were, made of dough; a flabby character; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, in the period of sectional controversy regarding slavery, a Northern politician disposed to show undue compliance with the wishes of the South.

Randolph with his inimitable slang termed it [the Missouri Compromise] a "dirty bargain, helped on by eighteen northern *dough-faces*." *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., III. 166.

Fer any office, small or gret,
I couldn't ax with no face,
Without I'd ben, thru dry and wet,
Th' unrizzest kind o' *doughface*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi.

In 1838 the Democratic Congressmen from the Northern States decided in caucus in favor of a resolution requiring all petitions relating to slavery to be laid on the table without debate. This identified the party as it then existed with the slave-holding interest, and its northern representatives were stigmatized as *Dough-faces*. Quoted in *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 497.

doughfaced (dō'fāst), *a.* Pliable; easily molded; truckling; pusillanimous. [U. S. political slang.]

doughfaceism (dō'fā″sizm), *n.* [< *doughface* + *-ism*.] The character of a doughface; liability to be led by one of stronger mind or will; pliability; specifically, subservience to proslavery influences. [U. S. political slang.]

doughiness (dō'i-nes), *n.* [< *doughy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being doughy.

doughing-machine (dō'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting dough. In this apparatus a piece of dough of the required weight is placed in a circular metal box, in which by a movement of a lever a number of knives are caused to rise through slits in the bottom, and these, passing through the dough, divide it into rolls, biscuits, loaves, etc. Properly called a *dough divider*.

dough-kneaded (dō'nē″ded), *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton*.

dough-kneader (dō'nē″dėr), *n.* A machine for mixing or kneading dough. See *dough-brake*.

dough-maker (dō'mā″kėr), *n.* A kneading-machine; a dough-brake.

The flour is stored above the bakehouse, and is delivered into one of Pfleiderer's sifting-machines, in which,

by the aid of a spiral brush, a sack may be sifted in a very few minutes, and from this into the *dough-maker* or kneading-machine. *The Engineer* (London), LVII., No. 1483.

doughnut (dō′nut), *n.* [Also dial. *donnot;* < *dough* + *nut.*] A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced) and fried in lard.

An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called *doughnuts*, or olykoeks. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

Doughnut day. See the extract.

Dough-nut-day, Shrove Tuesday (Baldock, Herts). It being usual to make a good store of small cakes fried in hog's lard, placed over the fire in a brass skillet, called dough-nuts, wherwith the youngsters are plentifully regaled. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302.

dough-raiser (dō′rā″zėr), *n.* In *bread-making*, a sheet-metal closet, heated by steam or hot-water baths, in which pans of dough are placed to rise. The pans are placed on perforated shelves above the water and covered with cloths. Properly a *proofing-box*.

doughtꝑ, douthꝑ, *n.* [< ME. *dought, douthe, duthe, duzeth, dogeth,* < AS. *duguth, dugoth* (= OFries. *duged* = MLG. *ducht, doget, dogent*, LG. *dögt* = OHG. *tugundi, tugund, tugathi, tugad, tuged*, MHG. *tugende, tugent, tuget*, G. *tugend* = Icel. *dygdh* = Sw. *dygd* = Dan. *dyd*), excellence, nobility, manhood, age of manhood, power, strength; as a collective noun, men, people, attendants or retainers, army, multitude; < *dugan*, be strong: see *dow*[1], and cf. *doughty.*] **1.** Manhood; the age of manhood; manly power or strength; excellence.—**2.** Men collectively; especially, men as composing an army or a court; retainers.

That day doubble on the dece watȝ the *douth* serued,
Fro the kyng watȝ cummen with knyȝtes in to the halle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 61.

dought (Sc. pron. duċht). Obsolete or dialectal Scotch preterit of *dow*[1].

doughterꝑ, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *daughter.*

doughtily (dou′ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *douhteli, doughtiliche*, etc.; < *doughty* + *-ly*[2].] In a doughty manner; with doughtiness.

Hit is wonder to wete, in his wode anger,
How *doghtely* he did that day with his hond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9007.

Doughtily fighting in the chiefe brunt of the enemies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 35.

doughtiness (dou′ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *douhtynesse, duhtigness;* < *doughty* + *-ness.*] The quality of being doughty; valor; bravery.

Virtue is first of all, what the Germans well name it, *Tugend* (*Taugend*, *dow*-ing, or *Dought-iness*), courage and the faculty to do. *Carlyle.*

dough-trough (dō′trôf), *n.* Same as *dough-raiser.*

doughty (dou′ti), *a.* [< ME. *doughty, douhty, dohty, duhti*, etc., < AS. *dohtig*, also umlauted *dyhtig*, strong, valiant, good, = MLG. *duchtig*, LG. *dügtig* = OHG. *tühtic*, MHG. G. *tüchtig* = Icel. *dygdhugr* = Sw. *dugtig* = Dan. *dygtig*, able, valiant, etc., adj. from a noun repr. by MHG. *tuht*, strength, activity, < OHG. *tugan* = AS. *dugan*, etc., be strong, etc., E. *dow*[1], *do*[2]: see *dow*[1], *do*[2].] Strong; brave; spirited; valiant; powerful: as, a *doughty* hero.

Patroculus the proude, a prise mon of werre;
With Diomed, a *doughti* mon & dernist of hond,
A stronge man in stoure & stuernist in fight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3653.

Full many *doughtie* knightes he in his dayes
Had doen to death, subdewde in equall frayes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 26.

She smiled to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau revived again.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 69.

But there is something solid and *doughty* in the man [Dryden] that can rise from defeat, the stuff of which victories are made in due time.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 18.

doughty-handed (dou′ti-han″ded), *a.* Strong-handed; mighty.

I thank you all;
For *doughty-handed* are you, and have fought
Not as you serv'd the cause, but as 't had been
Each man's like mine. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

doughy (dō′i), *a.* [< *dough* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like dough; flabby and pallid; yielding to pressure; impressible.

No, no, no, your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villainous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

2. Not thoroughly baked, as bread; consisting in part of unbaked dough; half-baked.

Douglas heart, ring. See *heart, ring.*

douk (dök), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[1], *duck*[2].

doukar, *n.* A dialectal form of *ducker*, 3.

doulia (dö′li-ä), *n.* See *dulia.*

doulocracyꝑ (dö-lok′ra-si), *n.* See *dulocracy.*

doum-palm, *n.* See *doom-palm.*

doundaké, doundaké bark. See *bark*[2].

doup (doup), *n.* [Sc., also written *dowp, dolp;* appar. < Dan. **dup*, Sw. **dopp* in comp. Cf. Dan. *dupsko* = Sw. *doppsko* (*sko* = E. *shoe*), ferrule.] **1.** Bottom; buttocks; butt-end; end; extremity: as, a candle-*doup*.

The wight and doughty captains a'
Upo' their *doups* sat down.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

2. A loop at the end. See the extract.

Six warp threads . . . are passed through mails in the leashes of the headle H, and thence through loops called "*doups*" fixed to a headle. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 193.

doupion, *n.* See *dupion.*

dour (dör), *a.* [Sc. form of *dure, a.*] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; bold; hardy. [Scotch.]

He had a wife was *dour* an' din.
Burns, Sic a Wife as Willie had.

The Lord made us all, and you may trust Him to look after us all—better than these *dour*-faced pulpit-thumpers imagine. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, v.

doura (dö′rä), *n.* See *durra.*

douree (dö′rē), *n.* In the Levant, a necklace, especially one of gold beads.

dourlach (dör′laċh), *n.* See *dorlach.*

dourness (dör′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dour; obstinacy; stubbornness. [Scotch.]

If there's power in the law of Scotland, I'll gar thee rue sic *dourness*. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 309.

We are gravely told to look for the display of a *dourness*, desperation, and tenacity on the part of Frenchmen. *The Nation*, Jan. 12, 1871, p. 20.

douroucouli (dö-rö-kö′li), *n.* The native name of one of the small, large-eyed, nocturnal South



Douroucouli (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*).

American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus* (which see), as *N. trivirgatus*, or *N. rufipes*. Also written *durukuli.*

douse[1] (dous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, ppr. *dousing.* [Also written *dowse*, formerly *douze, douce, dause*, etc.; perhaps of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. *dunsa*, plump down, fall clumsily (*duns*, the noise of a falling body), = Dan. *dunse*, thump. Cf. *douse*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To thrust or plunge into a fluid; immerse; dip; also, to drench or flood with a fluid.

I have . . . *douz'd* my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 515.

The Captain gave me my bath, by *dousing* me with buckets from the house on deck.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fall or be plunged suddenly into a fluid.

It is no jesting trivial matter
To swing i' th' air, or *douse* in water.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To search for deposits of ore, for lodes, or for water, by the aid of the dousing- or divining-rod (which see).

douse[2], **dowse**[2] (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused, dowsed*, ppr. *dousing, dowsing.* [Cf. Sc. *douss, douce, doyce*, throw; *dusch*, rush, fall with a noise, < ME. *duschen, dusshen*, rush, fall; cf. Norw. *dusa*, break, cast down from, OD. *doesen*, beat, strike, G. dial. *tusen, dusen*, strike, run against, East Fries. *dössen*, strike. See also *doss*[1] and *dust*[1], which appear to be connected.] **1.** To strike.

Dowse, to give a blow on the face, strike. *Bailey.*

2. *Naut.*, to strike or lower in haste; slacken suddenly: as, *douse* the topsail.

Very civilly they *daused* their topsailes, and desired the man of warre to come aboord them.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 52.

As the brig came more upon the wind, she felt it more, and we *doused* the skysails, but kept the weather studding-sails on her. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 75.

douse[2] (dous), *n.* [Also written *dowse;* Sc. *douce, doyce, douss*, etc.; from the verb.] A blow; a stroke.

The porter uttered a sort of a yell, which came not amiss into his part, started up with his club, and dealt a sound *douse* or two on each side of him.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

douse[3] (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, ppr. *dousing.* [Also written *dowse;* perhaps a particular use of *douse*[2]. Usually taken as a corruption of *dout*[1], but such a change would be very unusual. Certainly not from AS. *dwēscan*, extinguish.] To put out; extinguish. [Slang.]
—**Douse the glim.** See *glim.*

douser (dou′sėr), *n.* [< *douse*[1], *v. i.*, + *-er*[1].] One whose business or occupation it is to search for metalliferous deposits or water by the use of the dousing- or divining-rod. Also *dowser.*

dousing-chock (dou′sing-chok), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knightheads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

dousing-rod (dou′sing-rod), *n.* [< *dousing*, ppr. of *douse*[1], *v. i.*, + *rod.*] A divining-rod.

The virtues of the *dousing-rod* he [Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal] wholly attributes to the excitability of the muscles of the wrists. *Caroline Fox*, Mem. Old Friends.

dout[1]ꝑ (dout), *v. t.* [Contr. of *do out*, ME. *don ut*, i. e., put out: see *do*[1], and cf. *doff, don, dup.*] To put out; quench; extinguish; douse.

First in the intellect it *douts* the light. *Sylvester.*

I have a speech of fire, that fain would blaze,
But that this folly *douts* it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

dout[2]ꝑ, *v.* and *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*[1].

doutanceꝑ, *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubtance.*

douteꝑ, *v. t.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*[1].

doutelesꝑ, *a.* and *adv.* An earlier spelling of *doubtless.*

douthꝑ, *n.* [OE. *dugup*, worth, manhood.] Virtue; excellence; manhood; men collectively.

douzeperꝑ, douceperꝑ, *n.* [An archaism in Spenser; ME. *doseper, dosyper*, sing., developed from pl. *dozepers, duzeparis, duze pers, dosse pers*, etc., < OF. *doze* (*douze, duze*, etc.) *pers* (*pars*), mod. F. *les douze pairs*, the 'twelve peers' celebrated in the Charlemagne romances: *doze, douze*, mod. F. *douze*, < L. *duodecim*, twelve (see *duodecimal, dozen*); *per*, mod. F. *pair*, peer (see *peer*[1], *pair, par*).] One of the twelve peers (*les douze pairs*) of France, renowned in fiction.

Inne Franse weren italle twelfe iferan,
The Freinsce heo cleopeden *dusze pers* [var. *dosseperes*].
Layamon, I. 69.

Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre,
And rollede the richeste of alle the rounde table!
I ame the *dussepere* and duke he dubbede with his hondes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2643.

For to brynge this warre to the more effectuall ende, he [Charles Martel] chase xii. perys, which after some wryters are callyd *doseperys*, or kyngs, of ye which vi. were bisshopys, and vi. temporall lords.
Fabyan, Works, I. clv.

Big looking like a doughty *Doucepere*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 31.

★**dove**[1] (duv), *n.* [= Sc. *doo, dow*, < ME. *dove, douve, dowve, duve*, < AS. **dūfe* = OS. *dūbha* = D. *duif* = LG. *duve* = OHG. *tūba*, MHG. *toube*, G. *taube* = Icel. *dūfa* = Sw. *dufva* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dūbō*, a dove, lit. a diver, < AS. *dūfan*, etc., E. *dive*, dip. The application of the name to the bird is not clear (perhaps "from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight"). The AS. form **dūfe* is not recorded (but cf. *dūfe-doppa*, translating L. *pelicanus:* see under *divedapper, didapper*), the name *culfre*, E. *culver*[1], q. v., being used; this is prob. ult. < L. *columba*, a dove, which also orig. means a 'diver': see *columba*[1].] **1.** Any bird of the family *Columbidæ;* a pigeon. The word has no more



Carolina Dove (*Zenaidura carolinensis*).

specific meaning than this, being exactly synonymous with *pigeon;* in popular usage it is applied most frequently to

a few kinds of pigeons best known to the public, and as a book-name is commonly attached to the smaller species of pigeons: as, the ring-*dove*, turtle-*dove*, stock-*dove*, ground-*dove*, quail-*dove*, etc. The Carolina dove, or mourning dove, is *Zenaidura carolinensis*. The common doves of the old world are the ring-dove, rock-dove, stock-dove, and turtle-dove. (See these words.) In poetry, and in literature generally, the dove is an emblem of innocence, gentleness, and tender affection. In sacred literature and art it is a symbol of the Holy Ghost.

The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a *dove* upon him. Luke iii. 22.

Oft I heard the tender *dove*
In firry woodlands making moan.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. *Eccles.*, a repository or tabernacle for the eucharist, in the form of a dove, formerly used in the East and in France.

There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the pix, that held the particles of the blessed Eucharist; the larger cup, or *dove*, within which the other was shut up. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 203.

dove[2] (dōv). An occasional preterit of *dive*.

dove[3] (dōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doved*, ppr. *doving*. [E. dial., appar. ult. from an unrecorded AS. verb, the source of the verbal noun AS. *dofung*, dotage; cf. E. dial. freq. *dover*, also *doven*, the latter perhaps < Icel. *dofna*, become dead or heavy (cf. *dofi*, torpor), = Sw. *domna*, become numb, *dofna*, numb; cf. Dan. *dövne*, blunt, *bedövne*, stun, stupefy, from the same root as *deaf*, q. v. Cf. *dowf*.] To slumber; be in a state between sleeping and waking. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dove-color (duv′kul″or), *n.* In textile fabrics, a warm gray of a pinkish or purplish tone.

dove-cote (duv′kōt), *n.* [< ME. *dove-cote*, *dowe-cote* (cf. Sc. *dowcate*), < *dove* + *cote:* see *cot*[1], *cote*[1].] A small structure placed at a considerable height above the ground, as on a building or a pole, for the roosting and breeding of domestic pigeons; a house for doves.

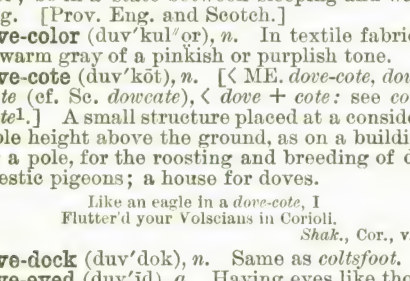
Like an eagle in a *dove-cote*, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

dove-dock (duv′dok), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot*.

dove-eyed (duv′īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness, or affection.

dove-house (duv′hous), *n.* A dove-cote. *Shak.*

dovekie (duv′ki), *n.* [Appar. < *dove*[1] + dim. *-kie*.] The sea-dove or little auk, *Alle alle* or *Alle nigricans*, a small urinatorial or diving bird of the family *Alcidæ*. It is abundant in the northern Atlantic and Arctic oceans, congregating to



Dovekie (*Alle alle*).

breed in some places in countless numbers. It is about 8½ inches long, web-footed, three-toed, with short wings and tail and short stout bill, the body glossy blue-black above, with white scapular stripes, ends of secondaries white, and the under parts mostly white. See *Alle*.

Joe, who had been out hunting, reported that he had seen in the open water three *dovekies*.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 314.

dovelet (duv′let), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A little dove; a young dove.

dove-like (duv′lik), *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of a dove; gentle.

The young Spirit
That guides it has the *dove-like* eyes of hope.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

doveling (duv′ling), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + dim. *-ling*[1].] A young dove; a dovelet.

I will be thy little mother, my *doveling*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 748.

doven (dō′ven), *v. i.* Same as *dove*[3].

dovening (dōv′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *doven*, *v.*] A slumber. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dove-plant (duv′plant), *n.* The *Peristeria elata*, an orchid of Central America: so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a white dove with expanded wings. Also called *Holy Ghost plant*.

dover (dō′vėr), *v. i.* Same as *dove*[3].

Jean had been lyin' wakin' lang,
Ay thinkin' on her lover,
An juste's he gae the door a bang,
She was begun to *dover*.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 139.

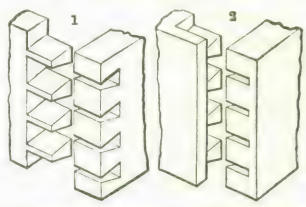
Dover's powder. See *powder*.

dove's-foot (duvz′fůt), *n.* **1.** The popular name in England of *Geranium molle*, a common British plant: so called from the shape of its leaf.—**2.** The columbine.

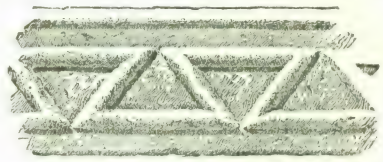
doveship (duv′ship), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + *-ship*.] The character of a dove; the possession of dove-like qualities, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, etc.

For us, let our *dove-ship* approve itselfe in meeknesse of suffering, not in actions of cruelty.
Bp. Hall, The Beautie and Vnitie of the Church.

★ **dovetail** (duv′tāl), *n.* [< *dove* + *tail*[1]. Cf. equiv. *culvertail*.] In *carp.*, a tenon cut in the form of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge; a manner of fastening boards or timbers together by letting tenons so cut on one into corresponding cavities or mortises in another. This is the strongest of all fastenings or joints, as the dovetails cannot be drawn out except by force applied in the direction of their length. Dovetails are either exposed or concealed; concealed dovetailing is of two kinds, lapped and mitered. See also cut under *joint*.—**Dental-cut dovetail,** a dovetail having each part dented to fit into the spaces between the teeth of the corresponding portions.—**Dovetail-file, dovetail-hinge.** See *file, hinge*.—**Dovetail-joint,** in *anat.*, the suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.—**Dovetail-molding,** an ornament in the form of a dove's tail, occurring in Roman-



1. Common Dovetailing. 2. Lap Dovetailing.



Dovetail-molding.—Cathedral of Ely, England.

esque architecture.—**Dovetail-plates,** in *ship-building*, plates of metal let into the heel of the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore end of the keel. See cut under *stern*.—**Dovetail-saw.** See *saw*[1].—**Secret dovetail,** a manner of joining in which neither pins nor dovetails extend through the work, being concealed by its outer face.

dovetail (duv′tāl), *v. t.* [< *dovetail, n.*] **1.** To unite by tenons in the form of a pigeon's tail spread let into corresponding mortises in a board or timber: as, to *dovetail* the angles of a box.—**2.** Figuratively, to unite closely, as if by dovetails; fit or adjust exactly and firmly; adapt, as one institution to another, so that they work together smoothly and harmoniously.

Into the hard conglomerate of the hill the town is built; house walls and precipices morticed into one another, *dove-tailed* by the art of years gone by, and riveted by age. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 10.

He [Lord Chatham] made an administration so checkered and speckled, he put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically *dove-tailed*, etc.
Burke, American Taxation.

When any particular arrangement has been for a course of ages adopted, everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and *dovetailed* into it. *Brougham.*

dovetailed (duv′tāld), *a.* In *her.*, broken into dovetails, as the edge or bounding line of an ordinary or any division of the field. See *ante*[2].

dove-wood (duv′wůd), *n.* The wood of *Alchornea latifolia*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Jamaica.

dovish† (duv′ish), *a.* [< *dove*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a dove; innocent.

Contempte of thys worlde, *doveyshe* simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome.
Confut. of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G 4, b.

dow[1] (dou), *v. i.*; pret. *dowed, dought*. [< ME. *dowen, doghen, duzen, dugen*, pres. ind. *deh, deih, degh*, later *dowe, doghe*, pret. *dought, doughte, douhte, doht*, < AS. *dugan* (pres. ind. *deáh*, pl. *dugon*, pret. *dohte*) = OS. *dugan* = OFries. *duga* = D. *deugen* = MLG. *dogen*, LG. *dögen* = OHG. *tugan*, MHG. *tugen, tougen*, G. *taugen* = Icel. *duga* = OSw. *dugha, dogha*, Sw. *duga* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dugan* (only in pres. *daug*), be good, fitting, able: a preterit-present verb, the pres., AS. *deáh*, Goth. *daug*, being orig. a pret. from a root **dug*, be good, perhaps akin to Gr. *τύχη*, fortune, luck, *τυγχάνειν*, obtain. Hence *dought, doughty*. The word *dow*, becoming confused in sense and form, and dialectally in pronunciation, in certain constructions with the different verb *do*[1], was at length in literary use completely merged with it; but *dow* remains in dialectal use: see *do*[1] and *do*[2]. The difference well appears in the AS. line "*dō* ā thætte duge" ('do aye that dows,' i. e., do always that which is proper). The two verbs also appear (*do*[1] twice, in the sense of 'put') in the first quot. below.] **1**†. To be good, as for a purpose; be proper or fitting; suit.

Duden [did, i. e., put] hire bodi thrin in a stanene thruh [coffin], as hit *deh* halhe [saints] to donne [do, i. e., put].
St. Juliana, p. 77.

Ring ne broche nabbe ȝe, . . . he no swuch thing that ou [you] ne *deih* forto habben. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 420.

2†. To be of use; profit; avail.

Ther watz moon [moan] for to make when meschef was cnowen,
That nogt *dowed* bot the deth in the depe stremes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 374.

Thre yere in care bed lay Tristrem . . .
That neuer ne *dought* him day
For sorwe he had o night. *Sir Tristrem*, ii. 1.

3. To be able; can. [Scotch.]

But Dickie's heart it grew sae great,
That ne'er a bit o't he *dought* to eat.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

But facts are chiels that winna ding,
And *downa* be disputed. *Burns*, A Dream.

Do what I *dought* to set her free,
My saul lay in the mire.
Burns, To Miss Ferrier.

dow[2] (dou), *n.* [An obsolete or dialectal form of *dough*.] **1.** An obsolete form of *dough*.—**2.** A cake. [Prov. Eng.]

dow[3] (dou), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *dove*[1].

Furth flew the *dow* at Noyis command. *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

dow[4]† (dou), *v. t.* [< ME. *dowen*, < AF. *dower*, OF. *douer, doer*, F. *douer* (F. also *doter:* see *dote*[2]) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotar* = It. *dotare*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dote*[2], *v.*, *dotation*. Cf. *endow*.] **1.** To endow.

Dobet doth ful wel and *dewid* he is also,
And hath possessions and pluralites for pore menis sake.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 196.

2. To give up; bestow.

O lady myn, that I love and no mo,
To whom for-evermo myn herte I *dowe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 230.

dow[5], *n.* See *dhow*.

dowable† (dou′a-bl), *a.* [< AF. *dowable;* as *dow*[4] + *-able*.] Fit to be endowed; entitled to dower.

Was Ann Sherburne (widow and relict of Richd. Sherburne) "*dowable* of said lands, &c.," and how long did she receive said dower?
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 84.

dowager (dou′ā-jėr), *n.* [< OF. *douagiere* (ML. *doageria*), a dowager (def. 1), fem. of *douagier, douaigier, dowaigier*, adj., < *douage* (as if E. **dowage*), dower, < OF. *douer*, E. *dow*[4], endow: see *dow*[4], *dower*[2].] **1.** In *law*, a widow endowed or possessed of a jointure.—**2.** A title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name: applied particularly to the widows of princes and persons of rank.

This *dowager*, on whom my tale I found,
Since last she laid her husband in the ground,
A simple sober life in patience led.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

Yea, and beside this he offereth to take to wife Elianor, Quene *Dowager* of Portyngall, without any dower.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 19.

dowagerism (dou′ā-jėr-izm), *n.* [< *dowager* + *-ism*.] The rank or condition of a dowager.

dowaire†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dower*[2].

dowar, *n.* See *douar*.

dowcet†, *n.* See *doucet*, 3.

dowd[1] (doud), *a.* [E. dial., < Icel. *daudhr* = AS. *deád*, E. *dead:* see *dead*.] Dead; flat; spiritless. [North. Eng.]

dowd[2] (doud), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A woman's nightcap. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

dowde†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dowdy*.

dowdily (dou′di-li), *adv.* In a dowdy or slovenly manner.

A public man should travel gravely with the fashions, not foppishly before, nor *dowdily* behind, the central movement of his age. *R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys.

dowdiness (dou′di-nes), *n.* [< *dowdy* + *-ness*.] The state of being dowdy.

dowdy (dou′di), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. also *dawdy*, Sc. *dawdie*, < ME. *dowde*, a dowdy; origin obscure. In no way connected with *dawdle*, idle, trifle: see *dawdle*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *dowdies* (-diz).

A shabbily or ill-dressed woman; a woman dressed without regard to style.

If she be never so fowlle a *dowde.*
Towneley Mysteries, p. 112.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

High company; among others the Duchess of Albemarle, who is ever a plain, homely *dowdy*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 158.

II. *a.* Shabby; ill-dressed; the reverse of stylish: applied to women.

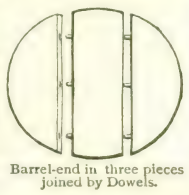
No huswifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

Pallas in her stockings blue,
Imposing, but a little *dowdy*.
O. W. Holmes, The First Fan.

dowdyish (dou'di-ish), *a.* [< *dowdy* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dowdy; somewhat dowdy.

dowel (dou'el), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *doul*, prob. < F. *douille*, a socket, the barrel of a pistol (Cotgrave), < ML. **ductillus* (?), dim. of *ductus*, a canal, duct: see *duct*, *conduit*[1], and cf. *dossil*. On the other hand, cf. G. *döbel* for **tübel*, < MHG. *tübel*, OHG. *tupili*, a tap, plug, nail.]

1. A wooden or metallic pin or tenon used for securing together two pieces of wood, stone, etc. Corresponding holes fitting the dowel being made in each of the two pieces, one half of the pin is inserted into the hole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrust home on it. The dowel may serve either as a permanent attachment of the two pieces joined, or as a shifting one; in the latter case one end is secured by glue and the other is left free, as in the movable leaves of an extension table.



Barrel-end in three pieces joined by Dowels.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, etc.; a dook.

dowel (dou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doweled* or *dowelled*, ppr. *doweling* or *dowelling*. [< *dowel*, *n.*] To fasten together, as two boards, by pins inserted in the edges: as, to *dowel* pieces which are to form the head of a cask. Sometimes written *dowl*.

dowel-bit (dou'el-bit), *n.* A boring-tool the barrel of which is a half-cylinder terminating in a conoidal cutting edge or radial point. It is used in a brace. Also called *spoon-bit*.

dowel-joint (dou'el-joint), *n.* A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels.

dowel-pin (dou'el-pin), *n.* A dowel used to fasten together two boards or timbers.

dower[1]† *n.* See *dougher*.

dower[2] (dou'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dower*, *dowere*, *dowayre*, < AF. *dowere*, OF. *doaire*, F. *douaire* = Pr. *dotaire*, < ML. *dotarium* (also *doarium*, after OF.), dower, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2], *dotation*, *dow*[4], *endow*.] 1. The property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage; dowry.

Is there a virgin of good fame wants *dower?*
He is a father to her. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

He wedded a wife of richest *dower*,
Who lived for fashion, as he for power.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

2. In *law*, the portion which the law allows to a widow for her life out of the real property in which her deceased husband held an estate of inheritance. At common law it is one third of such real property held by the husband at any time during the marriage as the common issue of the husband and wife might have inherited, except such property as has been conveyed with the concurrence of the wife. The wife may also bar the right of dower by accepting a jointure. By modifying statutes, in some of the United States, the dower is sometimes a share in fee, and sometimes extends only to property which the husband held at the time of his death. In England, by the Dower Act of 1833, the common-law rights of the wife have been greatly modified, her dower being entirely under the control of the husband. In the earlier periods of the common law several kinds of dower were usual, as *dower ad ostium ecclesiæ*, which was dower voluntarily pledged by the husband at the porch of the church where the marriage was solemnized; and in this case the share might be less than a third, or (except for a restriction at one time imposed for the protection of the interests of feudal lords) it might be more than a third. This was, sometimes at least, done by the declaration in the marriage service "with all my lands I thee endow," or the husband might specify a particular manor or other lands. If he had no lands, or chose to mention goods only, the declaration was, as now, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," in which case the wife, if she survived him, was entitled to a third of the personal property left by him; and if he left lands, the law, notwithstanding his omission to promise dower in them, gave her what was called *reasonable dower*, or *dower according to custom*, viz., the life estate in one third as above described, unless she had accepted a jointure or other provision in lieu of dower.

The *dower* of lands in English law . . . belonged to a class of institutions widely spread over western Europe, very similar in general character, often designated as doarium, but differing considerably in detail.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 338.

3. One's portion of natural gifts; personal endowment.

He's noble every way, and worth a wife
With all the *dowers* of virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent *dower*,
We feel that we are greater than we know.
Wordsworth, River Duddon, xxxiv.

Admeasurement of dower, a proceeding to set off to a widow the third of her deceased husband's property to which she is legally entitled.—**Assignment of dower.** See *assign*, *v.*—**Inchoate right of dower**, that anticipation of a right of dower which a wife of the owner of real property has during his life, it being contingent on her surviving as his widow.—**Release of dower**, the act or instrument by which an inchoate right of dower is extinguished. At common law this is effected only by joining in the husband's deed of conveyance.—**To assign dower.** See *assign*.—**To bar dower**, to preclude the claiming of dower by a widow, as by her joining her husband in conveying during his life.—**Writ of dower**, a process for the establishing of the right of dower, or the recovery of the land by the widow.

dower[2] (dou'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dower*[2], *n.*] To furnish with dower; portion; endow.

Will you, . . .
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

The poet in a golden clime was born,
With golden stars above;
Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,
The love of love. *Tennyson*, The Poet.

dower-house (dou'ėr-hous), *n.* In Great Britain, a house provided for the residence of a widow after the estate of her husband, with its manor-house, has passed to the heir.

dowerless (dou'ėr-les), *a.* [< *dower* + *-less*[1].] Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

Dow'rless to court some peasant's arms,
To guard your withered age from harms.
E. More, The Colt and the Farmer, Fable 12.

dowery† (dou'ėr-i), *n.* An obsolete form of *dowry*.

dowf (douf), *a.* [Sc., also written *douf*, *dolf*, etc., < Icel. *daufr*, deaf, dull, = E. *deaf*, q. v. Cf. *dove*[3].] 1. Dull; flat; noting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; gloomy; inactive; lethargic; pithless; vapid; wanting force; frivolous. *Jamieson.*

They're [Italian lays] *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Dowf and dowie, *dowf* and dowie,
They're *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Wi' a' their variorum. *J. Skinner*, Tullochgorum.

2. Dull; hollow: as, a *dowf* sound. *Jamieson.*

dowie (dou'i), *a.* Dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune. [Scotch.]

She mauna put on the black, the black,
Nor yet the *dowie* brown.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 135).

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,
Sat on the coil o' hay,
But *dowie*, *dowie*, was the maid
That follow'd the corpus' clay.
Clerk Saunders, II. 324.

dowitch (dou'ich), *n.* Same as *dowitcher*. [Local, U. S. (New York).]

dowitcher (dou'ich-ėr), *n.* [Possibly of Amer. Ind. origin; possibly a corruption of D. *duitsch*, Dutch: see *Dutch*.] The red-breasted or gray-backed snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus:* a popular and now a book name of this species, which was formerly locally (Long Island and vicinity) called *German* or *Dutch snipe*, to distinguish it from the so-called *English snipe*, *Gallinago wilsoni*. A closely related species, *M. scolopaceus*, is known as the *long-billed*, *western*, or *white-tailed dowitcher*. The name is sometimes locally misapplied to the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. Also *dowitch*, *dowitchee*.—**Bastard dowitcher** or **dowitch**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*.

dowk, dowke (douk), *n.* [E. dial., prob. = Sc. *dalk*, varieties of slate clay, sometimes common clay, = *dauch*, "a soft and black substance chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust," = *daugh* = E. *dough*, q. v.] The name given in the mining districts of the north of England to the dark-colored argillaceous material which not unfrequently constitutes a considerable part of the veins.

The news of bonny *dowk* and excellent rider have frequently proved the only solace of unsuccessful adventures. *Sopwith*, Mining District of Alston Moor, p. 109.

dowl (doul), *n.* [Also *dowle*, ME. *doule;* cf. OF. *douille*, *doille*, *doulle*, soft, something soft (> F. *douillet*, soft, downy, *douillette*, a wadded garment), F. dial. *douilles*, hairs, < L. *ductilis*, ductile: see *ductile*.] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; a fiber of down; down.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea . . . that bears a mossy *dowle* or wool, whereof cloth was spun.
Hist. of Man. Arts (1661).

No feather or *dowle* of a feather but was heavy enough for him. *De Quincey.*

dowlas, dowlass (dou'las), *n.* [Like many other names of cloths, from a town-name; from *Daoulas* or *Doulas*, near Brest, department of Finistère, France.] A strong and coarse linen cloth, used, until the introduction of machine-woven cotton cloth, for purposes not requiring fine linen. Yorkshire and the south of Scotland were the chief places of its manufacture during the eighteenth century.

The maid, subdued by fees, her trunk unlocks,
And gives the cleanly aid of *dowlass*-smocks.
Gay, To the Earl of Burlington.

dowledt, *a.* [ME., < *dowle*, *doule*, *dole*, etc.: see *dole*[2].] Dead; flat. *Halliwell.*

And loke ye gyue no persone noo *dowled* drynke, for it wyll breke ye scabbe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 268.

dowless (dou'les), *a.* [Sc., also *doless*, < *dow*[1], = *do*[2], + *-less*.] Feeble; wanting spirit or activity; shiftless.

Dowless fowk, for health gaue down,
Along your howms be streekan
Their limms this day. *Picken*, Poems, p. 55.

dowly†, *adv.* [ME., < *dowle*, *doule*, *dole*, etc.: see *dole*[2].] Feebly; despairingly.

With fainttyng & feblenes he fell to the ground
All *dowly*, for dole, in a dede swone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13937.

down[1] (doun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *doune;* < ME. *down*, *doun*, earlier *dune*, *dun*, a hill, < AS. *dūn*, a hill, = OHG. *dūn*, a promontory, = Sw. dial. *dun*, a hill; in the other Teut. languages confined to a special sense: = OFries. *dūne*, NFries. *düne* = MD. *duvne*, D. *duin* = MLG. *dune*, LG. *düne* (> G. *düne* = E. *dune*, dial. *dene* = F. *dune* = It. Sp. Pg. *duna*), a sand-hill, a sand-bank, a shifting ridge of sand (see *dune*); prob. of Celtic origin, < Ir. *dūn*, a hill, mount, fort, = W. *din*, a hill-fort (OCelt. **dūn*, in Latinized place-names, as *Lugdunum*, Lyons, *Augustodunum*, etc.), = OHG. MHG. *zūn*, G. *zaun* = OS. *tūn* = AS. *tūn* = Icel. *tūn*, an inclosed place, an inclosure, a town (see *town*, which is thus cognate with *down*); perhaps = Gr. θίς (θιν-), a heap, a heap of sand, the beach or sea-shore, = Skt. *dhanus*, a sand-bank, *dhanvan*, beach, shore. Hence *down*[2], *adv.*, *prep.*, and *v.*] 1. A hill; a hill of moderate elevation and more or less rounded outline: in this general sense now chiefly in poetry, as opposed to *dale*, *vale*, *valley*.

The dubbement [adornment] dere of *doun* & dalez,
Of wod & water & wlonk [beautiful] playnez,
Bylde in me blys, abated my balez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 121.

Downs, that almost escape th' inquiring eye,
That melt and fade into the distant sky.
Cowper, Retirement.

A traveller who has gained the brow
Of some aerial *down*. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill,
And high in heaven behind it a gray *down*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

[This word enters (as *Dun-*, *Don-*, *-down*, *-dan*) into the names of numerous places formerly inhabited by the Celts in England, referring originally to a fortified hill, or a hill advantageously situated for defense.]

2. Same as *dune*. Hence—3. A bare, level space on the top of a hill; more generally, a high, rolling region not covered by forests.

My bosky acres, and my unshrubb'd *down*.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

My flocks are many, and the *downs* as large
They feed upon.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

4. *pl.* Specifically, certain districts in southern and southeastern England which are underlain by the Chalk (which see). These districts are considerably elevated above the adjacent areas, and are dry in consequence of the pervious nature of the underlying rock. They are not forest-covered, but form natural pastures, and are largely given over to sheep-raising. The North Downs are in Kent, England; the South Downs, in Sussex. The one is to the north, the other to the south, of an intermediate district known as the *Weald* (which see). Various other areas of similar character are called downs, and to this word there is often some geographical prefix, as the *Marlborough Downs*. When used to designate an area of considerable extent, the word is always made plural, and means simply the hills, or the highlands. A limited portion of this high, rolling region is often called *the down*.—**The Downs**, as a proper name, a roadstead on the coast of Kent in England, near the entrance to the strait of Dover, where the North Downs meet the coastline. It lies between the North and South Forelands, opposite Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate, inside of the shallow called the Goodwin Sands, and is an important shelter for shipping.

All in *the Downs* the fleet was moored.
Gay, Black-eyed Susan.

down[2] (doun), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < ME. *down, doun, doune,* earlier *dune, dun,* down, abbr. of *adune, adun,* E. *adown,* < AS. *ādūn, ādūne,* also *of-dūne,* adv., down, orig. *of dūne,* i. e., from (the) hill: *of,* off, from; *dūne,* dat. of *dūn,* a hill: see *down*[1], *n.* Cf. *adown, adv.*, of which *down*[2] is an aphetic form.] **1.** In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower place, degree, or condition: as, to look *down;* to run *down;* the temperature is *down* to zero.

And aftre is Libye the hye, and Lybye the lowe, that descendethe *down* toward the grete See of Spayne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 263.

He's ta'en *down* the bush o' woodbine,
Hung atween her bour and the witch carline.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 167).

2. In a direction from a source or starting-point, from a more to a less important place or situation, or the like: as, to sail *down* toward the mouth of a stream; to go *down* into the country.

In the evening I went *down* to the port at the mouth of the river. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 129.

3. In a descending order; from that which is higher or earlier in a series or progression to that which is lower or later.

From God's Justice he comes *down* to Man's Justice.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

And lest I should be wearied, madam,
To cut things short, come *down* to Adam.
Prior, Alma, ii.

The Papacy had lost all authority with all classes, from the great feudal prince *down* to the cultivators of the soil.
Macaulay, Von Ranke.

4. In *music*, from a more acute to a less acute pitch.—**5.** From a greater to a less bulk, degree of consistency, etc.: as, to boil *down* a decoction.—**6.** To or at a lower rate or point, as to price, demand, etc.; below a standard or requirement: as, to mark *down* goods or the prices of goods; the stocks sold *down* to a very low figure; to beat *down* a tradesman.

I brought him *down* to your two butter-teeth, and them he would have. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

7. Below the horizon: as, the sun or moon is *down*.

At the day of date of euen-songe,
On oure byfore the sonne go *down*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 529.

'Tis Hesperus — there he stands with glittering crown,
First admonition that the sun is *down!*
Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey.

8. From an erect or standing to a prostrate or overturned position or condition: as, to beat *down* the walls of a city; to knock a man *down*.

The creest and the coronalle, the claspes of sylver,
Clenly with his clubb he crasschede *doune* at onez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1108.

Pelleas . . .
Cast himself *down;* and . . . lay
At random looking over the brown earth.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

9. In or into a low, fallen, overturned, prostrate, or downcast position or condition, as a state of discomfiture; at the bottom or lowest point, either literally or figuratively: as, never kick a man when he is *down;* to put *down* a rebellion; to be taken *down* with a fever.

And thys holy place ys callyd Sancta Maria De Spasimo. Seynt Elyne byldyd a chirche ther, but yt ys *Downe*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

He that is *down* needs fear no fall.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

His [Shaftesbury's] disposition led him generally to do his utmost to exalt the side which was up, and to depress the side which was *down*. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

There is a chill air surrounding those who are *down* in the world. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 2.

Hence—**10.** Into disrepute or disgrace; so as to discredit or defeat: as, to preach *down* error; to write *down* an opponent or his character; to run *down* a business enterprise.

He shar'd our dividend o' the crown
We had so painfully preach'd *down*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

11. On or to the ground.

No shot did ever hit them, nor could ever any Conspirator attaine that honor as to get them *downe*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 44.

In our natural Pace one Foot cannot be up till the other be *down*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 1.

12. On the counter; hence, in hand: as, he bought it for cash *down;* he paid part *down* and gave his note for the balance.

I will kneel to you, pray for you, pay *down*
A thousand hourly vows, sir, for your health.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Can't you trust one another, without such Earnest *down?* *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

13. Elliptically: in an imperative or interjectional use, the imperative verb (*go, come, get, fall, kneel*, etc.) being omitted. (*a*) Used absolutely: as, *down!* dog, *down!*

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Down, thou climbing sorrow,
Thy element's below! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

(*b*) Followed by *with*, being then equivalent to a transitive verb with *down* (*put, pull, take down*), in either a literal or a denunciatory sense: as, *down with* the sail! *down with* it! *down with* tyranny!

Down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

14. On paper or in a book: with *write, jot, set, put,* or other verb applicable to writing.

This day is holy; doe ye *write* it *downe*,
That ye for ever it remember may.
Spenser, Epithalamion.

Doesn't Mr. Fosbrook let you take places for a play before it is advertised, and *set* you *down* for a box for every new piece through the season? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

15. In place, position, or occupation; firmly; closely.

He [a worshiper] that sees another composed in his behaviour throughout, and fixed *down* to the holy duty he is engaged in, grows ashamed of his own indifference and indecencies, his spiritual dissipations and dryness.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

Down charge! a command to a dog to lie down, used when shooting with pointers or setters.—**Down east,** in or into Maine or the regions bordering on the eastern seacoast of New England. [U. S.]—**Down in the mouth.** See *mouth*.—**Down south,** in or into the Southern States. [U. S.]—**Down to date.** See *date*[1].—**Down with the dust, down with the helm,** etc. See the nouns.—**To back down, bear down, bring down,** etc. See the verbs.—**To be down at heel.** See *heel*[1].—**To be down on one's luck,** to be in ill luck.—**To be down upon** or **on,** to fall upon; attack; berate; hence, to be angry or out of humor with. [Colloq.]

Be kerful yer don't git no green ones in among 'em, else Hepsy 'll *be down on* me. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 180.

To come down on, to come down with. See *come*.—**To lay down,** figuratively, to state or expound, especially emphatically or authoritatively: as, to *lay down* a principle.—**To lay down the law,** to give emphatic commands or reproof.—**Union down.** See *flag of distress*, under *flag*[2].—**Up and down.** See *up*.

down[2] (doun), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < *down, adv.* Cf. *adown, prep.*, of which *down*[2] is an aphetic form. The prepositional use of the aphetic form does not appear in ME. or AS.] **1.** In a descending direction upon or along, either literally, as from a higher toward a lower level or position, or from a point or place which is regarded as higher; adown: as, to glance *down* a page; to ramble *down* the valley; to sail *down* a stream; an excursion *down* the bay; *down* the road.

Many do travel *downe* this river from Turin to Venice.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 97.

When the wind is *down* the range, i. e., blowing from the archer toward the target, the elevation of the bow-hand must be lessened. *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 39.

2. Along the course or progress of: as, *down* the ages.—**Down the country,** toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

down[2] (doun), *a.* and *n.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Cast or directed downward; downcast; dejected: as, a *down* look.

Thou art so *down*, upon the least disaster!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

A *down* countenance he had, as if he would have looked thirty mile into hell. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

2†. Downright; plain; positive.

Her many *down* denials. *Fletcher*, Valentinian.

3. Downward; that goes down, or on a road regarded as down: as, a *down* train or boat.—**Down beat,** in *music:* (*a*) The downward motion of a conductor's hand or baton, by which the primary and initial accent or pulse of each measure is marked. (*b*) The accent or pulse thus marked.—**Down bow,** in *violin-playing*, the stroke of the bow from nut to point, made by lowering the right arm: often indicated by the sign ⊓.

II. *n.* A downward movement; a low state; a reverse: as, the ups and *downs* of fortune.

A woman who had age enough, and experience enough in *downs* as well as ups. *F. R. Stockton*, The Dusantes, iii.

down[2] (doun), *v.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to go down. (*a*) To put, throw, or knock down; overthrow; subdue: as, to *down* a man with a blow.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

I remember how you *downed* Beauclerck and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

(*b*) To discourage; dishearten; dispirit. [Obsolete or colloquial in both senses.]

The lusty Courser, that late scorn'd the ground,
Now lank and lean, with crest and courage *downd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

II. *intrans.* To go down. (*a*) To descend; sink; fall.

When one pulleth down his fellow, they must needs *down* both of them. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

And you may know by my size that I have a kind of alacrity in sinking; if the bottom were as deep as hell, I should *down*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

If we must *down*, let us like cedars fall.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 1.

Does he instantly *down* upon his knees in mute, because ecstatic, acknowledgment of the Highest?
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 301.

(*b*) To go down the throat; hence, to be palatable; be acceptable or trustworthy.

This will not *down* with me; I dare not trust
This fellow. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

If he at any time calls for victuals between meals, use him nothing but dry bread. If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*. *Locke*, Education, § 14.

down[3] (doun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < ME. *down, downe, doun* = MLG. *dūne,* LG. *dune* (> G. *daune*), f. (perhaps of Scand. origin), = Icel. *dūnn*, m., = Sw. Dan. *dun*, down. Prob. not connected with MD. *donse, donst*, down, flock, pollen, D. *dons*, down: see *dust*.] **1.** The fine soft covering of fowls under the feathers; the fine soft feathers which constitute the under plumage of birds, as distinguished from contour-feathers, particularly when thick and copious, as in swans, ducks, and other water-fowls. The eider-duck yields most of the down of commerce. See *down-feather*.

He has laid her on a bed of *down*, his ain dear Annie.
Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 48).

Instead of *Down*, hard Beds they chose to have,
Such as might bid them not forget their Grave.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

2. The first feathering of a bird; the downy plumage or floccus with which a præcocial bird is clothed when hatched, or that which an altricial bird first acquires.—**3.** The soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear.

Here they also found the statue . . . of naked Castor, having a hat on his head, his chin a little covered with *doune*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 224.

The first *down* begins to shade his face. *Dryden.*

4. A fine soft pubescence upon plants and some fruits; also, the light feathery pappus or coma upon seeds by which they are borne upon the wind, as in the dandelion and thistle.

As he saith, in truncke who wol hem doo
Must pike away the *downe* of alle the tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

A part of Margaret's work for the season was gleaning from the bounties of forest and field; and, aided by Rose, she got quantities of walnuts, chestnuts, and vegetable *down*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

In the down, downy; covered with down-feathers, as a chick, duckling, or gosling when just hatched. See *floccus*.—**To drive down.** See *drive*.

downa (dou'nä). [Sc.—i. e., *dow na:* see *dow*[1]; *na* = E. *no, adv.*, not; cf. *canna*[3], *dinna*.] Cannot. See *dow*[1], 3. [Scotch.]

downbear (doun'bâr), *v. t.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*, + *bear*[1].] To bear down; depress.

down-beard (doun'bērd), *n.* The downy or winged seed of the thistle. [Rare.]

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular *downbeard*, embryo of new millions. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 263.

down-bed (doun'bed), *n.* A bed stuffed with down; hence, a very soft, luxurious bed.

You must not look for *down-beds* here, nor hangings,
Though I could wish ye strong ones.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 4.

down-by (doun'bī), *adv.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*, + *by, adv.*] Down the way. [Scotch.]

downcast (doun'kâst), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Cast or directed downward: as, a *downcast* eye or look.

Eyes *downcast* for shame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 144.

Hence—**2.** Depressed; dejected: as, a *downcast* spirit.

Downcast he [Lessing] could never be, for his strongest instinct, invaluable to him also as a critic, was to see things as they really are.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 315.

3. In *mining*, descending. The current of air taken from the surface to ventilate the interior of a coal-mine is called the *downcast current*, and the shaft through which it is conveyed the *downcast shaft*.

II. *n.* **1.** A downward look: generally implying sadness or pensiveness.

That *down-cast* of thine eye, Olympias,
Shews a fine sorrow.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

I saw the respectful *Downcast* of his Eyes, when you catcht him gazing at you during the Musick.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

2. In *mining*, the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.

downcastness (doun'kâst-nes), *n.* The state of being downcast; dejectedness.

Your doubts to chase, your *downcastness* to cheer.
D. M. Moir.

downcome (doun'kum), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *come*.] A tumbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

Ye sall William Wallace see,
Wi' the *down-come* of Robin Hood.
Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 242).

When ever the Pope shall fall, if his ruine bee not like the sudden *down-come* of a Towre, the Bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

★**down-draft, down-draught** (doun'drâft), *n.* 1. A downward draft or current of air, as in a chimney, the shaft of a mine, etc.—2. A burden; anything that draws one down, especially in worldly circumstances: as, he has been a *down-draft* on me. [Scotch pron. dön'-dra̤cht.]

downdraw (doun'drâ), *n.* Same as *down-draft*.

down-east (doun'ēst'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Coming from or living in the northeastern part of New England: as, a *down-east* farmer. [U. S.]

down-easter (doun'ēs'tėr), *n.* One living "down east" from the speaker: sometimes applied to New Englanders generally, but specifically to the inhabitants of Maine. [U. S.]

downed (dound), *a.* [< *down*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}; = Dan. *dunet*.] Covered or stuffed with down.

Their nest so deeply *downed*. *Young*.

downfall (doun'fâl), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *fall*.] 1. A falling downward; a fall; descent: as, the *downfall* of a stream.

Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels rolls a silver stream.
Dryden.

2†. What falls downward; a waterfall.

Those cataracts or *downfalls*. *Holland*.

3†. A pit; an abyss.

Catrafosso [It.], a deepe, hollowe, vgly or dreadfull ditch, hole, pit, den, trench, gulfe, dungeon or *downfall*. *Florio*.

4. Descent or fall to a lower position or standing; complete failure or overthrow; ruin: as, the *downfall* of Napoleon.

The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my *downfall*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. Waning; decay. [Rare.]

'Tween the spring and *downfall* of the light.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6. A kind of trap in which a weight or missile falls down when the set is sprung; a deadfall. See the extract.

Another native method of destroying those animals [hippopotamuses] is by means of a trap known as the *downfall*, consisting of a heavy wooden beam armed at one end with a poisoned spear-head and suspended by the other to a forked pole or overhanging branch of a tree. The cord by which the beam is suspended descends to the path beneath, across which it lies in such a manner as to be set free the instant it is touched by the foot of the passing hippopotamus; the beam thus liberated immediately descends, and the poisoned weapon passes into the head or back of the luckless beast, whose death in the adjacent stream takes place soon after. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 856.

downfallen (doun'fâ″ln), *a.* Fallen; ruined.

Let us . . .
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our *down-fall'n* birthdom.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

down-feather (doun'feᵺ″ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, a feather, generally of small size compared with a contour-feather, characterized by a downy or plumulaceous structure throughout; a plumule. See *plumule*.

Down-feathers . . . are characterized by a downy structure throughout. They more or less completely invest the body, but are almost always hidden beneath the contour-feathers; like padding about the bases of the latter.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 86.

downgrowth (doun'grōth), *n.* The act of growing downward; the product of a downward growth.

This space subsequently becomes enclosed by definite walls by the *downgrowth* of the mesoblast in this region.
Micros. Science, XXVII. 352.

down-gyved† (doun'jīvd), *a.* Hanging down like the loose links of fetters. [Rare.]

His stockings foul'd,
Ungarter'd, and *down-gyved* to his ancle.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

downhaul (doun'hâl), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope by which a jib, staysail, gaff-topsail, or studding-sail is hauled down when set.

I . . . sprang past several, threw the *downhaul* over the windlass, and jumped between the knightheads out upon the bowsprit.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 32.

Peak downhaul. See *peak*.

downhearted (doun'här″ted), *a.* Dejected; depressed; discouraged.

Dinna be overly *down-hearted*, when ye see how wonderfully ye are ta'en care o'. *Galt*.

downhill (doun'hil), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [< *down*^{2}, *prep.*, + *hill*^{1}.] Sloping downward; descending; declining.

And the first steps a *downhill* greensward yields.
Congreve.

downiness (dou'ni-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being downy.—2. Knowingness; cunningness; artfulness; cuteness. [Slang.]

Downingia (dou-nin'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., named after A. J. *Downing*, a horticulturist and landscape-gardener of New York (1815-52).] A name given by Torrey in 1856 to *Bolelia*, a small lobeliaceous genus of Californian plants, low annuals with showy blue and white flowers. They are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

downland (doun'land), *n.* [< *down*^{1} + *land*. Cf. AS. *dūnland*, hilly land, < *dūn*, a hill, + *land*, land.] Land characterized by downs.

downless (doun'les), *a.* [< *down*^{3} + *-less*.] Having no down.

Beauty and love advanc'd
Their ensigns in the *downless* rosy faces
Of youths and maids, led after by the graces.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, v.

This callow boy with his *downless* cheek eclipsed the graybeards. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 621.

downlooked (doun'lůkt), *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 489.

downlying (doun'lī-ing), *n.* and *a.* [Sc.] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of retiring to rest; time of repose.—2. The time at which a woman is to give birth to a child; lying-in: as, she's at the *downlying*.

II. *a.* About to lie down or to be in travail of childbirth.

downpour (doun'pōr), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *pour*.] A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower.

The rain, which had been threatening all day, now descended in torrents, and we landed in a perfect *downpour*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.

downright (doun'rīt), *adv.* [< ME. *downright, dounright, dounryht*, also with adv. gen. suffix *dounrightes*, earliest form *dunriht, dunrihte*, < *dun*, down, + *rihte*, adv., right, straight: see *down*^{2}, *adv.*, and *right, adv.* Cf. *upright*.] 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A stoon or tyle under the roote enrounde,
That it goo nought *douneright* a stalke alloone,
But sprede aboue.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

Fairies, away:
We shall chide *downright*, if I longer stay.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

3. Completely; thoroughly; utterly: as, he is *downright* mad.

God gaf the dom hymselue,
That Adam and Eue and hus issue alle
Sholden deye *doun-ryht* and dwelle in peyne euere,
Yf thei touchede the treo and of the frut eten.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 199.

He is a *downright* witty companion, that met me here purposely to be pleasant and eat a Trout.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 84.

4. Forthwith; without delay; at once.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot*.

★**downright** (doun'rīt), *a.* [< *downright, adv.*] 1. Directed vertically; coming straight down.

I cleft his beaver with a *downright* blow.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The low thunders of a sultry sky
Far-rolling ere the *downright* lightnings glare.
Whittier, What of the Day.

2. Directly to the point; plain; unambiguous; unevasive.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

3. Using plain, direct language; accustomed to express opinions directly and bluntly; blunt.

Your *downright* captain still,
I'll live and serve you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, *downright* Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.
Fuller, Sermon of Reformation, p. 17.

4. Complete; absolute; utter.

If they proceed upon any other footing, it is *downright* folly. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, iv., Expl.

None could enter into life but those that were in *downright* earnest. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

downrightness (doun'rīt-nes), *n.* Direct or plain dealing.

Nay, was not Andreas in very deed a man of order, courage, *downrightness*? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

downrush (doun'rush), *n.* A rushing down. [Rare.]

A *downrush* of comparatively cool vapours.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 201.

The *downrushes* of the gases, which, though absolutely intensely hot, are relatively cool. *Stokes*, Light, p. 238.

downset (doun'set), *a.* In *her.*, removed from its place by its own width. Thus, a bend *downset* is cut in two, and the two parts are slipped past each other until they touch at one point only.—**Double downset**, in *her.*, having a piece cut out and slipped past by the width of the ordinary, so as to touch the remaining parts at two points only.

down-share (doun'shâr), *n.* A corruption of *denshire*.

downsitting (doun'sit″ing), *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising.
Ps. cxxxix. 2.

downsome (doun'sum), *a.* [< *down*^{2}, *adv.*, + *-some*.] Low-spirited; melancholy. [Colloq.]

When you left us at 'Frisco we felt pretty *downsome*.
F. R. Stockton, The Dusantes, iii.

down-stairs (doun'stârz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Down the stairs; below; to or on a lower floor: as, he went or is *down-stairs*.

down-stairs (doun'stârz), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or situated on, the lower floor of a house: as, he is in one of the *down-stairs* rooms.

downsteepy† (doun'stē″pi), *a.* Having a great declivity.

He came to a craggy and *downsteepy* rock.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 197.

down-stream (doun'strēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* With or in the direction of the current of a ★stream.

downtake (doun'tāk), *n.* In *engin.*, an air-passage leading downward; specifically, such a passage leading from above to the furnaces or blowers of a marine boiler.

downthrow (doun'thrō), *n.* In *mining*, a dislocation of the strata by which any bed of rock or seam of coal has been brought into a position lower than that it would otherwise have occupied. See *dislocation* and *fault*.

down-tree (doun'trē), *n.* The *Ochroma Lagopus*, of tropical America: so called from the woolly covering of the seeds.

downtrodden, downtrod (doun'trod″n, -trod), *a.* Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over.

The most underfoot and *downtrodden* vassals of perdition. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng.

downward, downwards (doun'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *dounward, duneward, dunward*, also with adv. gen. suffix *dounwardes*, late AS. *ādūneweard*, < *ādūne*, adown, down, + *-weard*, -ward: see *down*^{2}, *adv.*, and *-ward*.] 1. From a higher to a lower place, condition, or state.

Ever in motion; now 'tis Faith ascends,
Now Hope, now Charity, that upward tends,
And *downwards* with diffusive good descends.
Dryden, Eleonora.

Her hand half-clench'd
Went faltering sideways *downward* to her belt.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In a course or direction from a head, origin, source, or remoter point in space or in time: as, water flows *downward* toward the sea; to trace successive generations *downward* from the earliest records.

A ring the county wears,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

3. In the lower parts; as regards the lower parts or extremities.

And also for he hathe Lordschipe aboven alle Bestes: therfore make thei the halfendel of Ydole of a man upwardes, and the tother half of an Ox *downwardes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 166.

Dagon his name; sea monster, upward man
And *downward* fish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 462.

downward (doun'wärd), *a.* [< *downward, adv.*] 1. Moving or tending from a higher to a lower place, condition, or state; taking a descending direction, literally or figuratively: as, the *downward* course of a mountain path, or of a drunkard.

With *downward* force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden*.

Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand
The *downward* slope to death.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. Descending from a head, origin, or source: as, the *downward* course of a river; a *downward* tracing of records.

How sweet it were, hearing the *downward* stream,
With half-shut eyes ever to seem
Falling asleep in a half-dream!
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

downwardly (doun'wärd-li), *adv.* In a downward direction. [Rare.]

A frame . . . is cushioned between springs which soften the jar, whether the latter be communicated upwardly or *downwardly*. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), II. No. 24.

downwards, *adv.* See *downward*.

downweed (doun'wēd), *n.* [< *down*[3] + *weed*[1].] An old English name for a species of cudweed, *Filago Germanica*.

downweigh (doun-wā'), *v. t.* To weigh or press down; depress; cause to sink or prevent from rising.

A different sin *downweighs* them to the bottom.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 86.

downy[1] (dou'ni), *a.* [< *down*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having downs; containing downs. *Davies*.

The Forest of Dartmore, and the *downy* part of Ashburton, Islington, Bridford, &c.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 382.

downy[2] (dou'ni), *a.* [< *down*[3] + *-y*[1]; = Sw. *dunig*.] **1.** Covered with down or nap.

So doth the swan her *downy* cygnets save.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

2. Having the character or structure of down; resembling down: as, *downy* plumage.

There lies a *downy* feather. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Methinks I see the Midnight God appear,
In all his *downy* Pomp array'd.
Congreve, On Mrs. Hunt.

3. Made of down or soft feathers.

Belinda still her *downy* pillow press'd;
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 19.

4. Soft; soothing; calm.

Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* sleep, death's counterfeit.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. Knowing; cunning: as, a *downy* cove. [Slang.]

dowry (dou'ri), *n.*; pl. *dowries* (-riz). [Also formerly *dowery*; < ME. *dowrye*, *dowrie*, *dowerie*, extended form of *dower*, q. v.] **1.** The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower. See *dower*[2] and *dot*[2].

I could marry this wench for this device, . . . and ask no other *dowry* with her, but such another jest.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

Cain's Line possest sinne as an heritage;
Seth's, as a *dowry* got by mariage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

The Duke of Guise being slain in the Civil War, the Queen of Scots *Dowry* was not paid her in France.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

2. Any gift or reward in view of marriage.

Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift. Gen. xxxiv. 12.

To his dear tent I'd fly, . . .
There tell my quality, confess my flame,
And grant him any *dowry* that he'd name.
Croxall, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

3. That with which one is endowed; gift; endowment; possession.

Adorn'd with wisedome and with chastitie,
And all the *dowries* of a noble mind.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 216.

Every rational creature has all nature for his *dowry* and estate. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 24.

dowse[1], *v.* See *douse*[1].

dowse[2], *v.* and *n.* See *douse*[2].

dowser, *n.* See *douser*.

dowset†, *n.* See *doucet*, 3.

dowst† (doust), *n.* [See *dust*[2], *douse*[2].] A stroke.

How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowst*.
Stoops like a camel!
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

dowt†, **dowte**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *doubt*[1].

dowve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dove*[1]. *Chaucer*.

doxological (dok-sō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *doxology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God. *Bp. Hooper*.

doxologize (dok-sol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doxologized*, ppr. *doxologizing*. [< Gr. *δοξολογ-εῖν*, give glory to, + E. *-ize*.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology. Also spelled *doxologise*. *Bailey*, 1727.

doxology (dok-sol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *doxologies* (-jiz). [= F. *doxologie* = Pg. It. *doxologia*; < ML. *doxologia*, < Gr. *δοξολογία*, a praising, < *δοξολόγος*, giving or uttering praise, < *δόξα*, glory, honor, repute, < *δοκεῖν*, think, expect: see *dogma*.] A hymn or psalm of praise to God; a form of words containing an ascription of praise to God; specifically, the Gloria in Excelsis or great doxology, the Gloria Patri or lesser doxology, or some metrical ascription to the Trinity, like that beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The name *doxology* is also given to the Sanctus or Seraphic Hymn, founded on Isa. vi. 3, to a series of Halleluiahs (see Rev. xix. 4, 6), to metrical forms of the Gloria Patri, and to other metrical ascriptions to the Trinity. The ascription to the Trinity at the end of a sermon is sometimes called a doxology.

An express *doxology* or adoration, which is apt and fit to conclude all our prayers and addresses to God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

The Psalms, . . . united three or four together under a single *Doxology*, came next, according to their present monthly arrangement, in the version of the Great Bible.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

doxy (dok'si), *n.*; pl. *doxies* (-siz). [Also formerly *doxie*, *doccy*; a slang or cant term, prob. of D. or LG. origin, as if < D. **doketje*, dim. of MD. *docke* = LG. *dokke* = East Fries. *dokk*, *dokke*, a doll. Cf. East Fries. *doktje*, a small bundle, dim. of *dok*, LG. *dokke*, a bundle, supposed to be the same word as *dok*, a doll: see under *dock*[2]. Cf. *duck*[3], from the same source.] A mistress; a sweetheart; generally, in a bad sense, a paramour.

O. Doxy, Moll, what's that?
M. His wench. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The beggar has no relish above sensations; he finds rest more agreeable than motion; and while he has a warm fire and his *doxy*, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

doyen (dwo-yaṅ'), *n.* [F., a dean: see *dean*[2].] A dean.

Some years ago I submitted this emendation to the *doyen* of all Shakespearians, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, asking his opinion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 264.

doyley, *n.* See *doily*.

doylt, *a.* See *doilt*.

Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . . .
Twins mony a poor, *doylt*, drucken hash,
O' half his days.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

doz. A common abbreviation of *dozen*.

doze (dōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dozed*, ppr. *dozing*. [Prob. < Icel. *dūsa*, doze (cf. *dūs*, also *dos*, a lull, a dead calm), = Sw. dial. *dusa*, doze, slumber, = Dan. *döse*, doze, mope; cf. *dös*, drowsiness. Prob. connected with Icel. *dūrr*, a nap, *dūra*, take a nap, and with AS. *dysig*, foolish, E. *dizzy*: see *dizzy*, and words there cited. Connection with *daze* is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sleep lightly or fitfully; especially, to fall into a light sleep unintentionally.

If he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Before I *dozed* off, I was going to tell you what Mr. and Mrs. Tulliver were talking about.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

2. To be in a state of drowsiness; be dull or half asleep: as, to *doze* over a book.

The poppied sails *doze* on the yard.
Lowell, Appledore.

How can the Pope *doze* on in decency?
He needs must wake up also, speak his word.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 67.

=Syn. *Drowse*, *Slumber*, etc. See *sleep*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pass or spend in drowsiness: as, to *doze* away one's time.

Chiefless armies *dozed* out the campaign.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 617.

2. To make dull; overcome as with drowsiness. [Rare or obsolete.]

Dozed with much work. *Pepys*.

doze (dōz), *n.* [< *doze*, *v. i.*] A light sleep; a fitful slumber.

It was no more than . . . a slight slumber, or a morning *doze* at most. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 15.

To bed, where half in *doze* I seem'd
To float about. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

dozen (duz'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dosen*, *dozein*, *dosein*, *dozan*, < ME. *dozeyn*, *dozeyne*, *doseyn*, *dosain*, etc. (= D. *dozijn* = MHG. *duczend*, MG. *tusin*, *tossin*, G. *dutzend* = Dan. *dusin* = Sw. *dussin* = Russ. *duizhina*, a dozen), < OF. *dozaine*, *douzaine*, *dosaine*, *dozeine*, *dozeyne*, a dozen, a number of twelve (in various uses), a judicial or municipal district so called (F. *douzaine* = Pr. *dotzena* = Sp. *docena* = Pg. *duzia* = It. *dozzina*, a dozen), prop. fem. of *dozain*, *douzain*, *douzin*, *dosin*, adj., twelve, as a noun a dozen, a twelfth part (with suffix *-ain*, E. *-an*, *-en*, < L. *-anus*), < *doze*, *douze*, F. *douze* = Pr. *dotze* = Sp. *doce* = Pg. *doze* = It. *dodici*, < L. *duodecim*, twelve, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decem* = E. *ten*: see *duodecimal* and *twelve*.] **1.** A collection of twelve things; twelve units: used with or without *of*: as, a *dozen* eggs, or a *dozen of* eggs; twelve *dozen* pairs of gloves. Like other numerical terms denoting more than a few, *dozen* is often used for an indefinitely great number: as, I have a *dozen* things to attend to at once. Abbreviated *doz*.

I bought you a *dozen of* shirts to your back.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Perch'd about the knolls,
A *dozen* angry models jetted steam.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2†. In *old Eng. law*, a municipal district consisting originally of ten families or householders. Compare *tithing*, *riding*[2], *hundred*. [In this sense a corruption of AF. *dizeyne*, a tithing.]

The court there held clearly, that where a man of a *Dozein* is amerced in the Hundred, or Leet, that his cattle shall be taken, i. e., distrained well enough in what Place soever they are found within the Hundred, altho' it is in another *Dozein*. Vide 15 Eliz. Dyer, 322 a.
Richard Godfrey's Case (1615), 11 Coke, 45.

To which Leets come three Deciners with their *Dozein*, and present things presentable, whereof one is called the first *Dozein*, the second, the second *Dozein*, the third, the third *Dozein*. *Richard Godfrey's Case* (1615), 11 Coke, 44 b.

In the statute for view of Frankpledge made 18 E. 2, one of the articles for stewards in their Leets to enquire of, is, if all the *Dozens* be in the assise of our Lord the King, and which not and who receive them.
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.

Bakers' dozen. See *baker*.—**Long dozen, devil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).

dozened (dō'znd), *a.* [As *doze* + *-en* + *-ed*[2].] Spiritless; impotent; withered. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

dozener (duz'n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. and historically *dozeiner*, *doziner*, *dosiner*, etc., < ME. *dozinier*, *dozenier*, < OF. (AF.) *dozenier*, < *dozaine*, a dozen: see *dozen*. The word appears to have become confused with *decenner*, *deciner*, etc.: see *decenner*.] **1**†. One who belongs to the municipal district called a dozen.—**2.** A ward constable; a city constable. [Local, Eng.]

The Police of the city [Litchfield] is efficient. It consists of 19 constables, termed *dozeners*, who are appointed by the different wards. They were formerly confined to their own wards, but are now appointed for the whole city generally. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 1926.

dozenth (duz'nth), *a.* [< *dozen* + *-th*.] Twelfth. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dozer (dō'zėr), *n.* One who dozes or slumbers; one who is slow and listless, as if he were not fully awake.

Calm, even-tempered *dozers* through life. *J. Baillie*.

When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless *dozer*.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 633.

dozinert†, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

doziness (dō'zi-nes), *n.* [< *dozy* + *-ness*.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. *Locke*.

dozy (dō'zi), *a.* [< *doze* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake,
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head essays to raise.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii.

2. Beginning to decay, as timber or fruit. [U. S.]

Dp. Chemical symbol of *decipium*.

dpt. An abbreviation of *deponent*.

Dr. An abbreviation of *debtor* and *doctor*.

dr. An abbreviation of *dram* and *drams*.

D. R. An abbreviation of *dead-reckoning*.

drab[1] (drab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *drabbe*; prob. < Ir. *drabog* = Gael. *drabag*, a slut, slattern, cf. Gael. *drabach*, dirty, slovenly, *drabaire*, a slovenly man, < Ir. *drab*, a spot, stain; prob. related to Ir. and Gael. *drabh*, draff, the grains of malt, whence Gael. *drabhag*, dregs, lees, a little filthy slattern, *drabhas*, filth, obscenity, foul weather. Prob. connected with *draff*, q. v.] **1.** A slut; a slattern.

Drabbe, a slut, [F.] vilotiere. *Palsgrave*.

So at an Irish funeral appears
A train of *drabs*, with mercenary tears.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

2. A strumpet; a prostitute.

If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

drab[1] (drab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drabbed*, ppr. *drabbing*. [< *drab*[1], *n.*] To associate with strumpets.

O, he's the most courteous physician,
You may drink or *drab* in 's company freely.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn.

drab[2] (drab), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. a trade-name, being a particular application (simple 'cloth,' i. e., undyed cloth ?) of F. *drap*, cloth: see *drape*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick woolen cloth of a yellowish-gray color.—**2.** A yellowish-gray tint.

II. *a.* Of a yellowish-gray color, like the cloth so called.

drab[3] (drab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off.

Draba (drā′bą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δράβη*, a plant, *Lepidium Draba.*] A genus of cruciferous plants, low herbaceous perennials, or rarely annuals, often cespitose, distinguished by ovate or oblong many-seeded pods with flat nerveless valves parallel to the broad septum. There are about 150 species, mostly natives of the colder and mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere, of which about 50 are found in North America, chiefly in the western ranges of mountains and in arctic regions. The whitlow-grass of Europe, *D. verna*, extensively introduced into the United States, is a small winter annual and one of the earliest spring flowers.

drabber† (drab′ėr), *n.* [< *drab*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who keeps company with drabs.

> I well know him
> For a most insatiate *drabber.*
> *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 2.

drabbets (drab′ets), *n.* [Prob. ult. < F. *drap*, cloth; cf. *drab*[2].] A coarse linen fabric or duck made at Barnsley in England.

drabbing (drab′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drab*[1], *v.*] The practice of associating with strumpets, or drabs.

> Which of all the virtues
> (But drunkenness, and *drabbing*, thy two morals)
> Have not I reach'd?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

drabbish[1] (drab′ish), *a.* [< *drab*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of a drab; sluttish.

> I markte the *drabbishe* sorcerers,
> And harde their dismall spell.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 8.

drabbish[2] (drab′ish), *a.* [< *drab*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat of the color of drab.

drabble (drab′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drabbled*, ppr. *drabbling.* [< ME. *drabelen, drablen*, also *dravelen* (and in comp. *bedrabelen, bidravelen*, bedrabble), slabber, soil, drabble, = LG. *drabbeln*, slaver, dribble, = Dan. *dræve*, twaddle, drivel. Another form of *drivel*[1] and *dribble*[2]. Prob. ult. connected with *drab*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To draggle; make dirty, as by dragging in mud and water; wet and befoul: as, to *drabble* a gown or a cloak.

II. *intrans.* To fish for barbels with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead.

drabble (drab′l), *n.* [< *drabble*, *v.*] Ragged and dirty people collectively; rabble.

> He thought some Presbyterian rabble
> In test-repealing spite were come to flout him,
> Or some fierce Methodistic *drabble.*
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar).

drabbler (drab′lėr), *n.* [Also written *drabler;* appar. < *drabble*, *v.*] *Naut.*, in sloops and schooners, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet (which is itself an additional sail) on a square sail, to give it a greater depth or more drop.

> And took our *drablers* from our bonnets straight,
> And severed our bonnets from the courses.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

drabbletail† (drab′l-tāl), *n.* A slattern.

Dracæna (drą-sē′nä), *n.* [NL., named with reference to its producing the resin called dragon's-blood; < LL. *dracæna*, a she-dragon, < Gr. *δράκαινα*, fem. of *δράκων*, a serpent, a dragon.] A genus of liliaceous trees, natives of the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Polynesia, including about 35 species. The leaves are large, lanceolate, and entire, often somewhat fleshy, and are borne in tufts at the ends of the branches. The flowers are small and the fruit is baccate. Various species are cultivated in greenhouses and in ornamental grounds on account of their foliage and tropical habit, though some that are known under the name belong rather to the related genus *Cordyline.* The most remarkable species is the dragon-tree, *D. Draco*, of the Canary islands, which yields a resin called dragon's-blood. It is of rapid growth, and attains sometimes a gigantic size. A famous tree at Orotava, on Teneriffe, which was destroyed by a hurricane in 1867, was about 75 feet high and 79 feet in circumference near the base, and was of nearly the same size in 1402.



Dragon-tree (*Dracæna Draco*).

dracanth, *n.* [See *dragagant, tragacanth.*] Gum tragacanth. See *tragacanth.*

drachm (dram), *n.* Same as *drachma* and *dram.*

drachma (drak′mą), *n.*; pl. *drachmæ, drachmas* (-mē, -mąz). [L., also rarely *drachuma*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, later also *δραγμή*, dial. *δαρχμή, δάρχμα*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin, lit. as much as one can hold in the hand, a handful; cf. *δράγμα*, a handful, a sheaf, *δράξ*, a handful, a measure so called, < *δράσσεσθαι* (√ **δρακ*), grasp, take by handfuls. The E. forms are *drachm, dram:* see *dram.*] **1.** The principal silver coin of the ancient Greeks. The drachma coined according to the Attic weight-system weighed (normally) 67.4 grains; the drachma of the Æginetic system weighed 97 grains; of the Græco-Asiatic, 56 grains; of the Rhodian, 60 grains; of the Babylonic, 84 grains; and of the Persian, 88 grains. Roughly speaking, the average value of the ancient drachma may be said to have been about the same as that of the modern one, or the French franc, but its purchasing power was considerably greater.



Obverse. Reverse.

Drachma of Phæstus in Crete, about 400 B. C.; struck on the Æginetic system.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> By heaven, I had rather coin my heart,
> And drop my blood for *drachmas.* *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.
>
> There's a *drachm* to purchase gingerbread for thy muse.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

The only cartel I remember in ancient history is that between Demetrius Poliorcetes and the Rhodians, when it was agreed that a free citizen should be restored for 1000 *drachmas*, and a slave bearing arms for 500.

Hume, Essays, ii. 11.

2. A silver coin of the modern kingdom of Greece, by law of the same value as the French franc, equal to 19.3 United States cents. It is divided into 100 lepta.—**3.** A weight among the ancient Greeks, being that of the silver coin. See *dram.*

dracina, dracine (dra-sī′nä, drā′sin), *n.* [NL. *dracina*, < L. *draco*, dragon, in reference to dragon's blood.] The red resin of the substance called dragon's-blood, much used to color varnishes. Also called *draconin.*

Draco (drā′kō), *n.* [L. *draco* (*dracon-*), < Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a serpent, a dragon, a constellation so called, a sea-fish, etc.: see *dragon* and *drake*[2].] **1.** One of the ancient northern constellations, the Dragon.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. *Imp. Dict.*—**3.** A genus of old-world acrodont lizards, of the family *Agamidæ*, having a parachute formed of the integument stretched over extended hinder ribs, by means of which the animal protracts its leaps into a kind of flight. *Draco volans*, of the Malay peninsula, is the common flying-lizard or dragon. See *dragon*, 2.

Dracocephalum (drā-kō-sef′ą-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δράκων*, a dragon, + *κεφαλή*, head: in reference to the shape of the corolla.] A genus of labiate plants, of about 40 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, with a single species, *D. parviflorum*, indigenous to North America. The genus is very nearly related to *Glecoma.* A few species are occasionally cultivated for their showy flowers or the fragrance of the foliage. A common name for plants of the genus is *dragon's-head.*

Draconian (drą-kō′ni-ąn), *a.* Same as *Draconic.*

> Refraining from all *Draconian* legislation, they have put their faith in a system of ingenious checks and a complicated formal procedure. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 206.

Draconic (drą-kon′ik), *a.* [< L. *Draco*(*n-*), < Gr. Δράκων (Δρακοντ-), a person's name, < *δράκων*, a serpent, dragon: see *Draco, dragon.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to Draco, archon of Athens in or about 621 B. C., and one of the founders of the enlightened Attic polity; or resembling in severity the code of laws said to have been established by him, in which he prescribed the penalty of death for nearly all crimes—for smaller crimes because they merited it, and for greater because he knew of no penalty more severe. Hence—**2.** Rigorous: applied to any extremely severe, harsh, or oppressive laws. —**3.** Same as *dracontic.*

Draconically (drą-kon′i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a Draconic manner; severely; rigorously.

draconin (drak′ō-nin), *n.* Same as *dracina.*

Draconinæ (drak-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Draco*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type. They have wing-like lateral expansions of the integument, supported by prolonged ribs, a moderate mouth, and small conic incisors. Over 20 species are found in India and adjoining countries. See cut under *dragon.*

draconites†, *n.* [< L. *draco*(*n-*), a dragon, + *-ites.*] A dragon-stone.

> Haue in your rings eyther a Smaragd, a Saphire, or a *Draconites*, which you shall beare for an ornament: for in stones, as also in hearbes, there is great efficacie.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

draconitic (drak-ō-nit′ik), *a.* Same as *dracontic.*

Draconoidea (drak-ō-noi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Draco*(*n-*) + *-oidea.*] A family of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type: now usually merged in *Agamidæ.*

dracontiasis (drak-on-tī′ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), dragon, + *-ιασις*: see *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, the presence in the tissues of the *Dracunculus medinensis*, and the morbid conditions produced by it. See *Dracunculus*, 3.

dracontic (drą-kon′tik), *a.* [< NL. **draconticus*, < Gr. as if **δρακοντικός*, < *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), dragon; the *dragon's head*, L. *caput draconis*, being a name formerly given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.] Pertaining to the nodes of the moon's orbit (called the *dragon's head and tail*). Also *draconitic.*—**Dracontic month**, the time which the moon takes in making a revolution from a node back to that node. On the average, it is 27 days 5 hours 5 minutes 36 seconds, being about 2½ hours shorter than a tropical or periodical month.

dracontine (drą-kon′tin), *a.* [< Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a dragon, + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or of the character of a dragon.

Dracontium (drą-kon′shi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρακόντιον*, a plant of the arum kind, < *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a dragon; "the spots or streaks of the plant resembling those of the dragon."] **1.** A genus of araceous plants, natives of tropical America. There are 5 or 6 species, which are among the largest of the family. They have a milky juice, a large tuberous root, a single very large 3-parted leaf, and a tall peduncle bearing the very fetid flower. The root of *D. polyphyllum* is said to be used as a remedy for snake-bites and as an emmenagogue.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmaceutical name for the root of the skunk-cabbage, *Spathyema fœtida* (incorrectly called *Dracontium fœtidum*). The root is used as an acrid irritant, as an antispasmodic, etc.

Dracunculus (drą-kun′kū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *draco*(*n-*), dragon, serpent: see *Draco, dragon.*] **1.** A herbaceous genus of the family *Araceæ*, including two species of southern Europe and the Canaries. The green dragon, *D. Dracunculus* (*Arum Dracunculus* of Linnæus), with pedate leaves and spotted stems, is sometimes cultivated, but its large green flowers (purple within) are very fetid.

2. [*l. c.*] A dragonet, or goby, of the genus *Callionymus.*—**3.** A genus of worms. *D.* (*Filaria*) *medinensis*, the guinea-worm, a fine, thread-like worm 60 centimeters to 1 meter long, inhabits in its larval condition certain small crustaceans (*cyclops*), enters the human stomach in drinking-water, and finds its way to the subcutaneous regions, especially of the legs and feet, where it develops and causes abscesses. It is very common in tropical Asia and Africa.

drad†. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *dread.*

dradge (draj), *n.* Same as *dredge*[2].

draff (dråf), *n.* [Also formerly sometimes *draugh*, and by extension *draft, draught;* < ME. *draf*, refuse, esp. refuse of grain, chaff, husks (not in AS.), = D. *draf*, swill, hog's wash, cf. *drab, drabbe*, dregs, lees, grounds, = OHG. *trebir*, MHG. *treber*, G. *treber, träber*, pl., grains, husks, = Icel. *draf*, draff, husks, = Sw. *draf*, grains, = Dan. *drav*, dregs, lees. The Celtic words Ir. *drabh* = Gael. *drabh* are from Eng. Perhaps connected with *drab*[1], q. v.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash or swill given to swine; specifically, the refuse of malt which has been used in brewing or distilling, given to swine and cows. Also called *brewers' grains.*

> Defyle not thy lips with eating much, as a Pigge eating *draffe.* *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.
>
> I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals, lately come from swine-keeping, from eating *draff* and husks.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.
>
> No, give them grains their fill,
> Husks, *draff* to drink and swill.
> *B. Jonson*, Ode to Himself.
>
> The best regenerate have their defilements, and if I may speak so, their *draff* pock that will clog behind them all their days.
> *Rutherford*, Letters. *N. E. D.*
>
> Nothing-worth,
> Mere chaff and *draff*, much better burnt.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic.

draffish† (dråf′ish), *a.* [< *draff* + *-ish.*[1]] Like draff; draffy; worthless.

> The *draffish* declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty dryselynges of Antichrist.
> *Bp. Bale*, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe (1543), fol. 97 b.

draff-sack†, *n.* [< ME. *draf-sak*; < *draff* + *sack*[1].] A bag filled with draff or refuse.

I lye as a *draf-sak* in my bed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 286.

draffy (dra̋f'i), *a.* [< *draff* + *-y*[1]. Cf. equiv. *drafty*[2], *draughty*[2].] Like draff; waste; worthless.

The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousie,
I scorn thee, and contemn thee.
Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 1.

★ **draft**[1], **draught**[1] (dra̋ft), *n.* and *a.* [This word has changed in pron. from *draught* (ME. and mod. Sc. pron. dräċht) to *draft* (pron. dräft, dra̋ft), and the fact has been recognized by the spelling *draft*, which, dating from late ME., is now the established form in the military, commercial, and many technical uses, in which the literary traditions in favor of *draught* are less felt; in other uses the spelling *draught* still prevails, though *draft* is not uncommon in many of them. There is no rational distinction between the two forms; *draft* is on all accounts preferable. (The *f* represents the changed sound of the orig. guttural; a similar change is recognized in the spelling *dwarf*.) Early mod. E. usually *draught*, rarely *draft* (dial. also *drought*, *drait*: see *drought*[2], *drait*), < ME. *draught*, *draugt*, *drauht*, *draht*, also rarely *drafte*, also, with loss of the guttural, *drawte*, a drawing, pulling, pull, stroke, etc., not found in AS. (= MD. *draght*, *dracht*, D. *dragt* = MLG. LG. *dracht*, a load, burden, = MHG. *traht*, G. *tracht*, a load, = Icel. *drättr*, a pulling, draft of fishes), = OSw. *drækt*, Sw. *drägt* = Dan. *dragt*, a burden, litter, draft; with formative *-t*, < AS. *dragan*, draw, drag: see *draw*. The uses of *draft* are so numerous and involved that their exhibition in linear sequence is difficult. All the senses attached to the word in either spelling with their quotations are here necessarily exhibited together under *draft*[1], *draught*[1], although, of course, most of the obsolete senses are found only in the older spelling *draught* (in its various ME. forms). Modern senses in which the spelling *draught* is still prevalent over *draft* are indicated. In cases not so indicated, *draft* is the prevalent spelling. The compounds in which *draught* is the only recorded spelling are given under that spelling.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of drawing or dragging (in any sense); a drawing; a draw; a haul; a pull. [In this sense, and in senses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 19, etc., generally spelled *draught*. See etymology and examples.]

And bent his bow, . . . and even there
A large *draught* up to his eare
He drew, and with an arrow . . . the queene a wounde
He gave. *Chaucer's Dream*, l. 787.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty *draught*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

So doth the fisher consider the *draught* of his net, rather than the casting in.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left.
Sir M. Hale.

2. The capacity of being dragged or hauled; the yielding to a force which draws or drags: as, a cart or plow of easy *draft*.—**3.** The act of drawing water from a well, or any liquid from a vessel; the state of being ready to be so drawn: as, ale on *draught*.

Drawte of watyr owte of a welle, or other lycoure owte of a wesselle, [L.] idem est [sc. quod *haustus*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 131.

4. That which is drawn, dragged, or pulled; a load or burden to be drawn.

Delve diches, bere and drawe *draghtes* and berthens.
MS. in Halliwell.

5. That which is secured by drawing or pulling; specifically, that which is obtained by drawing a net through the water in fishing; a haul.

Som fischeres sold a *draugte* of fishes with the nettis.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 67.

For he was astonished . . . at the *draught* of the fishes which they had taken. Luke v. 9.

What stands for "top" in wool manufacture is called first *drafts* in silk-combing.
W. C. Bramwell, Wool-Carder, p. 44.

6. The act of drinking, as of water or wine.

In his hands he took the goblet, but awhile the *draught* forbore. *Trench*, Harmosan.

7. A quantity of a liquid drunk at one time; a quantity, especially of a medicine, prescribed to be drunk at one time.

Thou shalle have drynke, . . .
Have here the *draght* that I the hete [promised].
Towneley Mysterics, p. 228.

For the whole Ocean would not serue the Sunne alone for a *draught*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 12.

My purpose is to drink my morning's *draught* at the Thatched House. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 20.

Prepare a sleeping *Draught*, to seal his Eyes.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,
Low lies that house where nut-brown *draughts* inspired.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

8†. A drawing by sensuous or mental motives; attraction; enticement; inducement.

For any luste of loves *draught*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 348.

9. The act of drawing or taking away a part; the act of taking a number or a portion from an aggregate; a levy; the act of depleting or reducing in number, force, etc.: as, a *draft* upon his resources.

There remained many places of trust and profit unfilled, for which there were fresh *draughts* made out of the surrounding multitudes. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

10. A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection or drawing of persons from the general body of the people, by lot or otherwise, for military service; a levy; conscription; also, a selection of persons already in service, to be sent from one post or organization to another, in either the army or the navy; a detachment; also, a transfer of vessels of war to a different fleet or squadron.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year. *Marshall.*

The operation of the *draft*, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 423.

11. A team of horses in a cart or wagon. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**12.** The depth of water which a ship draws or requires to float it; the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden: as, a ship of 12 feet *draft*. If the vessel is fully laden, it is termed the *load-water draft;* if unloaded, the *light-water draft.*

He is the first that hath come to any certainty beforehand, of foretelling the *draught* of water of a ship before she be launched. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 378.

13. A written order drawn by one person upon another; a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer. Drafts are frequently used by the agents or officers of corporations, one agent drawing on another. One reason for using them is the convenience in keeping accounts and having vouchers for payments. Drafts are frequently used between municipal officers, and are not usually negotiable instruments when thus used. Abbreviated *dft.*

You shall have a *draught* upon him, payable at sight; and, let me tell you, he is as warm a man as any within five miles round him. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts* till advice was received of the progress of the loan.
A. Hamilton.

He was driven to the expedient of replenishing the exchequer by *draughts* on his new subjects.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

14. The distance to which an arrow may be shot; a bow-shot. Also called *bow-draught.*

Fro thens a *Bowe drawghte*, toward the Southe, is the Chirche, where seynt James and Zacharie the Prophete weren buryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

He with-drogh hym a *draght* & a dyn made,
Gedrit all his gynge and his grounde held.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1224.

15. The drawing or moving of air; the air so drawn or moved; a confined current of air, as in a room or in the flue of a chimney. The draft of a chimney depends, apart from the mode of construction, on the difference of the density of the rarefied column inside the chimney, as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere, or on the difference in height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The velocity of the current is the same as that of a heavy body let fall from a height equal to the difference in height of two such aërial columns. Drafts may be produced or increased (*a*) by a blast which rarefies the air above the fire (a *blast-draft*), or (*b*) by blowers which compress the air beneath the fire (a *forced draft*). When a forced draft is used on a vessel, air is forced into the fire-room, which is closed in such a way that the air can find egress only through the furnaces and funnels. In some recent vessels increased draft has been secured by the partial exhaustion of the air in the uptakes and lower parts of the funnels, which causes an increased flow of air from the fire-room through the furnaces. This is called an *induced draft.*

The topmost elm-tree gather'd green
From *draughts* of balmy air.
Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

16†. A move in chess or checkers.

With a *draght* he was chekmate. *MS. in Halliwell.*

Of the progression and *draughtes* of the forsayde playe of the chesse. *Caxton*, Playe of the Chesse, p. 4.

But I deliuere weel this checke,
I leese my game at this *draugte*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

17. *pl.* The game of checkers. The name *draughts* (literally 'moves') has reference to the manner of playing, the name *checkers* to the kind of board used. See *checker*[1], 3.

The chekker was choisly there chosen the first,
The *draghtes*, the dyse, and other dregh games.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

There are two methods of playing at *draughts:* the one commonly used in England, denominated the French Game, which is played upon a chess-board, and the other called the Polish Game, because, I presume, the first was invented in France and the latter in Poland.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 415.

18. A mild blister; a poultice.—**19**†. A drain; a sink; a privy. Mark vii. 19.

Hang them, or stab them, drown them in a *draught*,
Confound them by some course. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. i.

20. An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods. [Eng.]—**21.** The act of drawing; delineation; that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, etc., drawn on paper; a drawing or first sketch; an outline.

We are not of opinion, . . . as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary *draughts* or patterns. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

The *drafts* or sea-plats being consulted, it was concluded to go to certain islands lying in lat. 23° north.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1687.

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with *draughts* of Scripture stories.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

For not only the judgment upon that nation [the Jewish] was a *draught*, as it were, in little of the great day, but the symptoms and fore-runners of the one were to bear a proportion with the other. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

Hence—**22.** A first sketch, outline, or copy of any writing or composition; the proposed form of a written instrument prepared for amendment and alteration, as may be required, preliminary to making a fair copy.

In the original *draft* of the instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined to omit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

23†. A treatise; a discourse.

Thet ich habbe hier beuore yssewed [showed] . . . huer [where] thet ic spek of the wyttes of the zaule [soul] ate ginninge of the *dragthe* of uirtue.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

24†. A drawbridge: same as *draught-bridge.*

Thay let down the grete *dragt*, and derely out zeden.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 817.

25. In *founding*, the slight bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold.—**26.** In *masonry*, a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.—**27.** In *weaving*, the cording of a loom or the arrangement of the heddles.

The *draught* and tie-up, as it is called, for weaving the twill. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 108.

28. The sectional area of the openings in a turbine-wheel or in a sluice-gate.—**29.** The degree of deflection of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction.—**30**†. A stroke.

No man ne myghte asytte
Hys swordes *draught*.
Octovian, l. 1665 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

xij *draughtes* with the egge of the knyfe the venison crossande. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

31†. Skill; art; stratagem.

He made wel the tabernacle als hem was tagt,
Goten and grauen with witter *dragt*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3622.

For Arvirage his brothers place supplyde
Both in his armes and crowne, and by that *draught*
Did drive the Romanes to the weaker syde.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 51.

32†. A company or lot. [Slang.]

A *draught* of butlers.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

33. The heart, liver, and lights of a calf or sheep: in this sense only *draught*. Also called *pluck*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Angle of draft.** See *angle*[3].—**Black draught.** See *black-draught.*—**Delivery draft,** in *molding*, the construction of a pattern by tapering its parts, or otherwise so forming it that it can be withdrawn without breaking the mold.—**Drifts in the sheer draft,** in *ship-building*, those pieces where the rails are cut off. They are ended with scrolls and called *drift-pieces.*—**Effervescing draught,** a solution of citrate of potassium given in a state of effervescence, prepared by mixing lemon-juice, or a solution of citric acid, with a solution of carbonate or bicarbonate of potassium.—**Margin draft.** See *margin.*—**On draught.** See def. 3.—**Reverting draft,** in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is caused to return in a course parallel to its first course. *E. H. Knight.*—**Sheer draft,** in *ship-building.* See the extract.

The portion of the design which contains the three plans we have just been describing, together with the positions of decks, ports, and general outline of the hull, is termed the *sheer draught*, and this is the drawing which is chiefly required in laying-off. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 8.

Split draft, in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is divided and caused to pass off by two or more flues. *E. H. Knight.* —**To have a draft**, in *carp.*, said of mortised work when the pinhole through the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than the corresponding hole through the cheeks of the mortise, so that when the pin is driven it draws the parts snugly together. (See also *wheel-draft.*)

II. *a.* **1.** Used or suited for drawing loads: as, *draft* cattle. [More properly in composition. See *draft-cattle*, etc.]—**2.** Being on draught; drawn as required from the cask: as, ★*draught* ale.

draft[1], **draught**[1] (drȧft), *v. t.* [< *draft*[1], *draught*[1], *n.*] **1.** To draw; pull. [Rare.]

The cold and dense polar water, as it flows in at the bottom of the equatorial column, will not directly take the place of that which has been *drafted* off from the surface. *W. B. Carpenter*, in Croll's Climate and Time, p. 164.

2. In *weaving*, to draw (thread) through the heddles.

The weaver . . . adopts some other arrangement, to devise which he constructs a plan which will not only represent the *draughting* or entering of the warp threads through the headles, but show also the cording or the attachment of the treadles to the headles.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 108.

3. To draw out by selection, as for service; levy; conscript; specifically, to select (persons) by a draft for military purposes.

This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell*, Dict.

Soldiers were being *drafted;* but the draft was very unpopular. *T. W. Higginson*, Young Folks' Hist. U. S., p. 306.

4. To draw in outline; delineate; sketch; outline.—**5.** To prepare the proposed form of, as a document or writing of any kind; make a first sketch of in writing: as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.

He [John Adams] drew up the rules and regulations for the Navy, the foundation of the present naval code, also he *drafted* the Articles of War.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

A proclamation, *drafted* by himself [Lincoln], copied on the spot by his secretary, was concurred in by his Cabinet.
The Century, XXXV. 721.

draft[2]†, **draught**[2]†, *n.* Same as *draff.*

Ye *draftes* of wine, floces.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 9, l. 19.

draft-animal (drȧft'an″i-mal), *n.* An animal, as a horse, mule, or ox, used in drawing loads.

draft-bar (drȧft'bär), *n.* **1.** A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses or other animals for drawing; a swingletree.—**2.** In a railroad-car, the bar to which the coupling is attached.

draft-box (drȧft'boks), *n.* An air-tight tube for carrying to the tail-race the water from an elevated water-wheel.

draft-cattle (drȧft'kat″l), *n. pl.* Animals used in drawing loads.

Had I not lost three of my best *draught-cattle?*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 623.

draft-compasses (drȧft'kum″pas-ez), *n. pl.* Compasses with movable points, used for making the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, etc.

draft-equalizer (drȧft'ē″kwal-ī-zėr), *n.* A form of whippletree designed for three horses; a trebletree.

draft-eye (drȧft'ī), *n.* In a harness, a short arm attached to the hame, and with a hole drilled in its end, to which the tug is secured.

draft-hole (drȧft'hōl), *n.* An opening through which air is supplied to a furnace.

draft-hook (drȧft'hůk), *n.* A large hook of iron fixed on the cheeks of a gun-carriage, there being two on each side, one near the trunnion-hole and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draft-ropes.

draft-horse (drȧft'hôrs), *n.* A horse used for drawing heavy loads.

draftiness, draughtiness (drȧf'ti-nes), *n.* The condition of being drafty, or of abounding in drafts.

draft-ox (drȧft'oks), *n.*; pl. *draft-oxen* (-ok″sn). [ME. *draght-ox.*] An ox used for drawing loads.

draft-rod (drȧft'rod), *n.* A rod extending beneath the beam of a plow from the clevis to the sheth, and taking the strain off the beam. *E. H. Knight.*

draftsman, draughtsman (drȧfts'man), *n.*; pl. *draftsmen, draughtsmen* (-men). [< *draft's*, poss. case of *draft*[1], *draught*[1], + *man.*] **1.** One who draws or prepares plans, sketches, or designs; one skilled in drawing.

Exact knowledge of these principles ought to be at the ★fingers' ends of every ornamental *draughtsman.*
Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

2. One who draws up a written instrument; one skilled in the preparation of pleadings and conveyances.

The mischiefs arising from the amendment of bills are much aggravated by the peculiar canons of interpretation which the insulation of *draftsmen* forces upon our tribunals. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 374.

3. One who drinks drams; a tippler. [Rare.]

The wholesome restorative above mentioned [watergruel] may be given in tavern-kitchens to all the morning *draughtsmen* within the walls when they call for wine before noon. *Tatler*, No. 241.

4. A piece or "man" used in the game of checkers or draughts. [In the last two senses spelled only *draughtsman.*]

draftsmanship, draughtsmanship (drȧfts'man-ship), *n.* The skill or work of a draftsman.

This method of shading affords scope as well for surveying skill as for *draughtsmanship.*
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 281.

draft-spring (drȧft'spring), *n.* A spring forming part of a trace or tug, used to relieve the draft-animal from sudden strains. Also *draft-tug.*

draft-tree (drȧft'trē), *n.* The neap or tongue of a wagon.

draft-tug (drȧft'tug), *n.* **1.** A trace of a harness.—**2.** A short section attached to the draft-eye of the hame in a harness, to which the trace proper is buckled. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** Same as *draft-spring.*

drafty[1], **draughty**[1] (drȧf'ti), *a.* [< *draft*[1], *draught*[1], + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to drafts of air; exposed to drafts: as, a *drafty* hall.

Some had no hangings for their great *draughty* rooms.
Miss Yonge, Stray Pearls.

drafty[2]†, **draughty**[2]† (drȧf'ti), *a.* [< *draft*[2], *draught*[2], for *draff*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *draffy.*] Like draff; worthless; nasty.

To stand whole yeares, tossing and tumbling the filth that falleth from so many *draughty* inventions as daily swarme in our printing house.
Return from Parnassus (1606).

drag (drag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dragged*, ppr. *dragging.* [< ME. *draggen*, a late secondary form of *drawen*, early ME. *drazen, dragen*, due to Scand. influence: cf. Sw. *dragga* = Dan. *drægge*, search with a grapnel, drag (def. 3) (associated with the noun: see *drag, n.*); cf. also Icel. *dragna*, intr., drag, trail along; < Icel. *draga* = Sw. *draga* = Dan. *drage* = AS. *dragan*, E. *draw:* see *draw.* Hence *draggle.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw along by main force; pull; haul.

The other disciples came in a little ship, . . . *dragging* the net with fishes. John xxi. 8.

He . . . is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels; but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

The Church [of England] had fallen, and had, in its fall, *dragged* down with it a monarchy which had stood six hundred years. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. To draw along slowly or heavily, as something difficult to move: as, to *drag* one foot after the other.—**3.** To draw a grapnel through or at the bottom of, as a river or other body of water, in search of something: as, they *dragged* the pond. Hence—**4.** Figuratively, to search painfully or carefully.

While I *dragg'd* my brains for such a song.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

5. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; harrow. [U. S.]—**To drag in** or **into**, to introduce unnecessarily or unsuitably: as, to *drag in* an allusion to private affairs; why is this subject *dragged into* the discussion?

If he must suffer, he must *drag* official gentlemen *into* an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable forebodings.
Emerson, John Brown.

To drag anchor. See *anchor*[1].=**Syn. 1.** *Haul, Tug*, etc. (see *draw*); trail.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be drawn along or trail on the ground; be pulled or hauled along: as, an anchor that does not hold is said to *drag.*—**2.** To move or proceed heavily, laboriously, or slowly; move on languidly or with effort.

The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 32.

Through the whole piece he *dragged* along, just half a beat behind the rest. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

Most wearily
Month after month to him the days *dragged* by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 291.

3. To use a grapnel or drag: as, to *drag* for fish; to *drag* for a drowned person.—**4.** To dredge: used among oystermen.—**5.** To drawl in speaking. [Prov. Eng.]

drag (drag), *n.* [= MLG. *dragge*, a drag-anchor, a grapnel; = Sw. *dragg*, a grappling, grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, draft; = Dan. *dræg*, a grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, tug, haul, handle-shafts, portage, a blow, stroke, etc.; = Icel. *drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge; associated with the verb *drag*, both being from the verb (Icel. *draga*, etc.) represented by *draw:* see *dray*[1], *v.*, *drag, v.*, and *draw.*] **1.** Something that is, or is designed to be, dragged, hauled, or tugged. Specifically—(*a*) A grapnel, a weighted net, or other similar device for dragging the bottom of a body of water, as in searching for the body of a drowned person. (*b*) A drag-net. (*c*) A dredge. (*d*) A heavy harrow: same as *brake*[3], 7. (*e*) A kind of stout sledge upon which heavy bodies, especially stones, are dragged over the ground. [U. S.] (*f*) An artificial scent, usually a bag of anise-seed, dragged on the ground to furnish a trail for fox-hounds.

The Myopia hounds are also used mainly after Reynard himself; but at least nine out of ten runs with the other packs are after a *drag.* *The Century*, XXXII. 335.

(*g*) A tool used by miners for cleaning out bore-holes before putting in the charge. It is usually made of light rod-iron, and ends in a tapering spiral, called a *drag-twist.* It is similar to a wormer, but of larger size. See *scraper.* (*h*) A device for retarding or stopping the rotation of a wheel or of several wheels of a carriage in descending hills, slopes, etc. See *skid.* (*i*) A fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. [Prov. Eng.] (*j*) *Naut.*, a kind of floating anchor, usually of spars and sails, used to keep the head of a ship or boat to the wind or to diminish leeway. (*k*) Anything attached to a moving body which retards its progress, as a boat in tow of a ship; hence, a person or thing forming an obstacle to the progress or prosperity of another.

We see it [the ocean] now in direct connection with the solar system, its tidal wave acting as a *drag* upon the earth's rotation. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 4.

(*l*) A device for guiding wood to a saw, used in sawing veneers. (*m*) A carriage resembling a stage-coach, with seats inside and on top, and drawn by four horses: sometimes styled a 'tally-ho' in the United States, and the name is misapplied to a *break.* (*n*) In *masonry*, a thin plate of steel, indented on the edge, used for finishing the dressing of soft stone which has no grit.

2. The act of dragging; a heavy motion indicative of some impediment; motion effected slowly and with labor: as, a heavy *drag* up-hill.

Had a *drag* in his walk. *Hazlitt.*

3. In *billiards*, a blow, of the nature of a push, on the cue-ball somewhat under the center, causing it to follow the object-ball for a short distance.—**4.** A hunt or chase in which an artificial scent is substituted for a live fox.

Sportsmen were rather disconsolate, except the happy few who hit on the expedient of running a *drag* between the out-line and in-line pickets for the hounds of Major Frazer. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 357.

5. The smell of a fox on the ground: as, the *drag* was taken up by the hounds.—**6.** The retardation and prolongation of signals received from a telegraph-line or submarine cable of considerable electrostatic capacity.—**7.** In *printing*, a slight slipping or scraping of a sheet on a form of types, which produces a thickened impression on one side of each letter.—**8.** In *marine engin.*, the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw, when the ship outruns the latter; the difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel. Also called *slip.*—**9.** In *music:* (*a*) In lute-playing, a portamento downward. (*b*) A rallentando.—**10.** The bottom or lower side of a molding-flask.—**11.** See the extract.

This clay-water [water containing disintegrated kaolin-rock] is led into channels called *drags*, where the sand and coarser flakes of mica are deposited.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 1.

12. *Naut.*, the difference between the draft of water forward and that aft. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 8.—**13.** A burglars' tool for prizing safes open; a spread. *Worcester.*

dragagant†, *n.* [< OF. *dragagant:* see *tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragant†, *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *dragant*, < OF. *dragant:* see *tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragantin (dra-gan'tin), *n.* [< *dragant* + *-in*[2].] A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

drag-bar (drag'bär), *n.* **1.** A strong iron rod, with an eyehole at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring. It is also generally attached to freight-cars. In the United States called *draw-bar.*—**2.** The bar of a drag for retarding or stopping the wheels of carriages descending inclines.

drag-bolt (drag′bōlt), *n.* A strong bolt coupling the drag-bars of a locomotive engine and tender, or those of freight-cars, together, and removable at pleasure. In the United States called *coupling-pin.*

drag-chain (drag′chān), *n.* A strong chain attached to the front of the buffer-bar of a locomotive engine, to connect it with another engine or a tender; also, the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods-wagons or freight-cars. [Eng.]

drag-driver (drag′drī″vėr), *n.* One who drives in the stragglers of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The rest [of the cowboys] are in the rear to act as *drag-drivers*, and hurry up the phalanx of reluctant weaklings.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

dragée (dra-zhā′), *n.* [F.: see *dredge*[2].] A sugar-plum; in *phar.*, a sugar-coated medicine. *Dunglison.*

dragenall†, *n.* A dredger.

dragger (drag′ėr), *n.* One who drags.

draggle (drag′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draggled*, ppr. *draggling.* [Early mod. E. (cf. ME. *drakelyn*, var. of *drabelyn*, drabble, in Prompt. Parv.), freq. of *drag*: see *drag*, *v.* Cf. *drawl*, similarly related to *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drag or draw along on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; drabble.

With *draggled* nets down hanging to the tide.
Trench, Herring-Fishers of Lochfyne.

2. To wet or befoul, as by dragging the garments through dew, mud, or dirt.

She's got from the pond, and *draggled* up to the waist like a mermaid. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Yesterday was a very bad, *draggling* day, and Paris is not pleasant at such a time.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

A bough of brier-rose, whose pale blossoms sweet
Were *draggled* in the dust.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 219.

II. *intrans.* To be drawn along the ground so as to become wet or dirty.

His *draggling* tail hung to the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 449.

draggletail (drag′l-tāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dragletail*; < *draggle*, *v.*, + obj. *tail*[1].] A bedraggled or untidy person; a slut.

draggletailed (drag′l-tāld), *a.* Untidy; bedraggled.

Do you think that such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a fiddlecome tale of a *draggletailed* girl?
Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv. 2.

draggly (drag′li), *a.* [< *draggle* + *-y*[1].] Bedraggled.

A strange *draggly*-wick'd tallow candle.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 55.

drag-hook (drag′hůk), *n.* The hook of the drag-chain by which locomotive engines, tenders, and goods-wagons or freight-cars are attached to each other. [Eng.]

drag-hound (drag′hound), *n.* A hound trained to follow a drag or artificial scent. See *drag*, 1 (*f*).

What is often spoken of as fox-hunting around New York is not fox-hunting at all, in the English sense of the term, but an entirely different, although allied form of sport, namely, riding to *drag-hounds*.
The Century, XXXII. 335.

drag-hunt (drag′hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a drag or artificial scent, as an anise-seed bag, is substituted for a fox; a drag. See *drag*, *n.*, 4.

The advantage of a *drag-hunt* is that many men are limited in time, and cannot potter round in the woods for hours looking for foxes. *The Century*, XXXII. 345.

drag-link (drag′lingk), *n.* 1. A short link used to connect two independent cranks on shafts whose axes are parallel.—2. A drag-bar.

dragman (drag′man), *n.*; pl. *dragmen* (-men). A fisherman who uses a drag-net.

To which may be added the great riots committed by the Foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., xiv. § 7.

drag-net (drag′net), *n.* [< *drag* + *net*; AS. *drægnet* = Icel. *dragnet* = Sw. Dan. *dragnot.*] A net designed to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish, etc.

dragoman (drag′ō-man), *n.*; pl. *dragomans* (-manz) (sometimes *dragomen*, by confusion with E. *man*; cf. *Mussulman*). [In several forms: (1) E. *dragoman* = G. Dan. Sw. *dragoman*, < F. *dragoman* = Sp. *dragomán* = Pg. *dragomano* = It. *dragommanno*; ML. *dragomannus*, *dragumanus* = MGr. δραγούμανος; (2) obs. E. *drogoman*, *drogman*, < ME. *drogman* (= G. *drogeman* (MHG. *trougemunt*, *tragemunt*) = Sw. *drogman*), < OF. *drogueman*, *drogeman*, *druguement*, F. *drogman* = Pr. *drogoman* = Sp. *drogmán* = It. *drogmanno* = ML. *drogamanus*, *drogamundus*; (3) obs. E. *druggerman*; (4) obs. E. *trugman*, *trudgeman*, *truchman*, *truchement* = G. *trugman*, < F. *trucheman*, *truchement* = Sp. *trujamán* = It. *turcimanno*; all ult. = Turk. Pers. *tarjumān*, < Ar. *tarjumān*, an interpreter, translator, < *tarjama*, formerly *targama*, interpret, < Chald. *targem*, interpret, explain, > *targūm*, explanation, interpretation, > E. *targum*, q. v.] An interpreter. Specifically—(*a*) An interpreter and guide or agent for travelers.

Dragomans in Syria are more than mere interpreters: they are contractors for the management of tours and of caravans, and they relieve the traveller of all the difficulties of preparation and of intercourse with the natives.
Baedeker's Guide to Palestine, etc.

But an Englishman journeying in the East must necessarily have with him *Dragomen* capable of interpreting the Oriental language. *Kinglake*, Eothen, Pref.

(*b*) An interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate. The term is in general use among travelers in the Levant and other parts of the East.

We meet in state, accompanied by the Consul, with two janissaries in front, bearing silver maces, and a *dragoman* behind. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 204.

★**dragon** (drag′ọn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dragon*, *dragun*, *dragoun*, < OF. *dragon*, a dragon, a standard, = Pr. Sp. *dragon* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone* (see the Teut. forms under *drake*[2]), < L. *draco*(*n*-), a dragon, ML. also a standard so called, < Gr. δράκων, a serpent, also a sea-fish, a serpent-shaped bracelet or necklace, a bandage for the ankle, etc., lit. the seeing one, 2d aor. part. (cf. 2d aor. inf. δρακεῖν) of δέρκεσθαι, see, = Skt. *darç*, see. Cf. *Dorcas*. The older E. form is *drake*[2], q. v.; a later form with another sense is *dragoon*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fabulous animal common to the conceptions of many primitive races and times, or, as in the Bible, an indefinite creature of great size or fierceness. When described or depicted, it is represented as either a monstrous serpent or a lizard (like an exaggerated crocodile), or a compound of both, or (as in heraldry) as a combination of mammalian and reptilian characters; but always as winged, with fiery eyes, crested head, and terrible claws. It is often represented as blood-red and spouting fire, and sometimes with several heads, like the Hydra; and in the myths of the Scandinavians and other races, dragons are often the guardians of treasures, etc. The killing of a dragon was reckoned among the greatest feats of heroes in both ancient and medieval times; thus, the legend of St. George and the dragon is one of the most celebrated in Christian literature. The dragon is the imperial emblem of China, and is regarded by the Chinese as a sort of divinity, but by other peoples generally as the type and embodiment of fierceness and cruelty or watchful malice. In the Apocalypse "the dragon, that old serpent" is a synonym of Satan (Rev. xx. 2). In the Old Testament it is either a large land-animal or a great marine fish (Isa. xxxiv. 13—revised version, jackal; Ps. lxxiv. 13—revised version, dragon), a venomous land-serpent (Ps. xci. 13—revised version, serpent), or the crocodile (Ezek. xxix. 3—revised version, dragon). The same Hebrew word, *thannim*, is also sometimes translated *whale* (Gen. i. 21—revised version, sea-monster; Job vii. 12—revised version, sea-monster). The extinct pterodactyl comes nearest of all known creatures to the most prevalent conception of a dragon.


Heraldic Dragon.

Eftsoones that dreadful *Dragon* they espyde,
Where stretcht he lay upon the sunny side
Of a great hill, himselfe like a great hill.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 4.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A lizard of the genus *Draco*, specifically called the *flying-dragon*. It is a harmless creature, of about 4 inches in length of head and body, with a long slender tail, making the whole length about 10 inches. It has a large frill on each side of the body, formed of skin stretched over six elongated hinder ribs, which like a parachute sustain the creature in the air for a few moments. The structure is not a wing, and the animal does not properly fly, the arrangement somewhat resembling that in the flying-squirrel, flying-lemur, etc. The species are confined to the old world. (*b*) Any one of the monitor-lizards. *Griffith's Cuvier.* (*c*) In *ornith.*, a kind of carrier-pigeon. Also called *dragoon.*


Flying-dragon (*Draco volans*).

The English *Dragon* differs from the improved English Carrier in being smaller in all its dimensions.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 146.

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; now, more generally (from the part of guardian often played by the dragon in mythology), a spiteful, watchful woman; a duenna.

Peggy O'Dowd is indeed the same as ever; . . . a tyrant over her Michael; a *dragon* amongst all the ladies of the regiment. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

4. [*cap.*] An ancient northern constellation, Draco. The figure is that of a serpent with several small coils. It appears at a very ancient date to have had wings in the space now occupied by the Little Bear.

5. A short firearm used by dragoons in the seventeenth century, described as having a barrel 16 inches long, with a large bore. *Grose.*—6. An old kind of standard or military ensign, so called because it was decorated with a dragon painted or embroidered upon it, or because it consisted (like the Anglo-Saxon standard at Hastings, as seen in the Bayeux tapestry) of a figure of a dragon carried upon a staff. A similar standard was in use as late as the reign of Richard I. in England, and is especially mentioned as being in his crusading army. Also called *dragon-standard*. See *drake*[2], 2.

Edmond ydygt hys standard. . . . And hys *dragon* up yset. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 303.

Ther gonfanouns and her penselles
Wer weel wroght off grene sendels,
And on everylkon a *dragoun*
As he fought with a lyoun.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2967.

7. A name given to various araceous plants, as in England to *Arum maculatum*; the Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*; the green dragon, *Dracunculus Dracunculus*, and in the United States *Arisæma Dracontium*; the female or water dragon, *Calla palustris.*—8. In Scotland, a paper kite.—9†. See the extract.

A *dragon* is a small Malacca cane, so called from its blood-red colour.
Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 479, note.

Demi-dragon, in *her.*, the upper half of a dragon with head and fore paws (see *demi-*), but always including the extremity of the tail, which appears brought up behind the back.—**Dragon china**, in *ceram.*, a table porcelain made in England, decorated with a design of dragons imitated from Oriental patterns. See *porcelain.*—**Dragon's head and tail**, in *astrol.*, the nodes of the planets, especially of the moon, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic: so called because these are the only points where eclipses can happen, and eclipses were anciently supposed to be due to the eating of the luminary by a dragon. The head was the point where the planet passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic; the tail, the other.—**Dragon's wings**, in *her.*, the two wings of a dragon used as a bearing. They are generally represented as displayed, and sometimes a spear or other object is shown between them.—**Gum dragon.** See *tragacanth.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling dragons; performed by dragons; fierce; formidable.

The *dragon* wing of night o'erspreads the earth.
Shak., T. and C., v. 9.

Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of *dragon*-watch with unenchanted eye.
Milton, Comus, l. 395.

dragonade, dragonnade (drag-ọ-nād′), *n.* [Also written *dragoonade*; < F. *dragonnade*, < *dragon*, a dragoon; from the use of dragoons in such persecutions: see *dragoon.*] One of a series of persecutions of the Protestants, chiefly in the south of France, in the reign of Louis XIV., carried on by raids of dragoons, who were quartered upon the heretics and exercised great cruelty toward them; hence, any persecution carried on with the aid of troops.

He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades*, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. *Kingsley.*

dragon-beam (drag′ọn-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall-plate at a corner, and serving to receive and support the foot of a hip-rafter. Also called *dragon-piece.*

dragoness (drag′ọn-es), *n.* [< *dragon* + *-ess.*] A female dragon.

Instantly she gaue command
(Ill to ill adding) that the *dragonesse*
Should bring it vp. *Chapman*, Hymn to Apollo.

★**dragonet** (drag′ọn-et), *n.* [< ME. *dragonet*, a young dragon, < OF. *dragonet*, *dragonnet* (= Pr. *dragonat*), < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon.*] 1. A little or young dragon.

Or in his wombe might lurke some hidden nest
Of many *dragonettes*, his fruitfull seede.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 10.

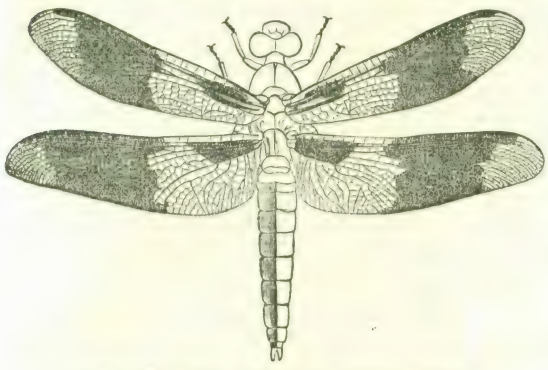
So when great Cox, at his mechanic call,
Bids orient pearls from golden dragons fall,
Each little *dragonet*, with brazen grin,
Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in.
Mason, Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare.

2. The English name of fishes of the genus *Callionymus*, family *Callionymidæ*. The appellation *dragonet* was substituted by Pennant for *yellow gurnard*, a name by which the *Callionymus lyra* was previously known. *Day.* Also *dragon-fish.* See cut under *Callionymus.*

3. A name of the very large lizards of South America of the genus *Crocodilurus* (or *Ada*), belonging to the family *Teiidæ* or *Ameividæ*.

dragon-fish (drag′ŏn-fish), *n.* Same as *dragonet*, 2.

dragon-fly (drag′ŏn-flī), *n.* The common name of any neuropterous insect of the group *Libellulina* or *Odonata*, and families *Libellulidæ*, *Æschnidæ*, and *Agrionidæ*. They have a long slender body, a large head with enormous eyes, very strong jaws, and two pairs of large reticulate membranous wings. They are of swift, strong flight, predatory habits, and great voracity. Some of the species rival butterflies in the brilliancy of their hues. The great dragon-fly, *Æschna grandis*, is about 4 inches long. Most of the species are considerably smaller than this. The eggs are usually attached to the stems of aquatic plants, just below the surface of the water. The larva is predaceous, and lives on other water-insects; the pupa is active, and crawls from the water to a plant-stem or rock, where it transforms into the imago. The adult is also predaceous, catching its prey upon the wing. *Libellula trimaculata* is a common species in the United States. Also called *damsel-fly*, *devil's darning-needle*, and *mosquito-hawk.*



A common Dragon-fly (*Libellula trimaculata*), natural size.

And it may be that the delicate-coloured *dragon-flies* may have likewise some corrosive quality.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 729.

The burnished *dragon-fly* is thine attendant,
And tilts against the field,
And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent,
With steel-blue mail and shield.
Longfellow, Flower-de-Luce.

dragonier†, *n.* [OF., also *dragonnier*, < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon.*] Same as *dragon.*

dragonish (drag′ŏn-ish), *a.* [< *dragon* + *-ish.*] In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Sometime we see a cloud that's *dragonish:*
A vapour, sometime, like a bear or lion.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dragon-leech (drag′ŏn-lēch), *n.* A kind of medicinal leech, *Hirudo interrupta.* *E. D.*

dragonnade, *n.* See *dragonade.*

dragonné (drag-o-nā′), *a.* [F., < *dragon*, dragon: see *dragon.*] In *her.*, having the hinder or lower half that of a dragon: said of a creature used as a bearing, whose fore part is that of a lion or the like: as, a lion *dragonné.* Also *dragony.*

dragon-piece (drag′ŏn-pēs), *n.* Same as *dragon-beam.*

dragon-root (drag′ŏn-röt), *n.* A name given in the United States to the plant *Arisæma Dracontium*, and to the root of the Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum.*

dragon's-blood (drag′ŏnz-blud), *n.* The name of several resins of a dark-red color. The dragon's-blood of commerce is an exudation upon the fruit of the *Calamus Draco*, one of the ratan-palms of the Malay archipelago. It is used in medicine for coloring plasters and tooth-powders, and in the arts for coloring varnish, staining marble, etc. It is largely used by the Chinese. The dragon's-blood of the island of Socotra in the Indian ocean, known from a very early date under this name (the *cinnabar* of Dioscorides), and supposed to be the product of species of *Dracæna*, is now but little sought. The dragon's-blood of the Canary islands is the astringent inspissated juice of the *Dracæna Draco*, and is no longer in use. The name has also been applied to an exudation obtained from *Pterocarpus officinalis* (*P. Draco* of Linnæus), a leguminous tree of the West Indies, and to that of the *Croton Draco*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Mexico; but neither substance is met with in commerce.

dragon's-eye (drag′ŏnz-ī), *n.* The fruit of the *Archontobroma Longana* of China, much resembling the litchi, but smaller. Also *longan.*

dragon's-head (drag′ŏnz-hed), *n.* 1. A name of plants of the genus *Dracocephalum*, of which term it is a translation.—2. In *her.*, the name of the tincture *tawny* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—**False dragon's-head**, a plant of the United States, *Physostegia Virginiana*, which was originally referred to the genus *Dracocephalum.*

dragon-shell (drag′ŏn-shel), *n.* The shell of *Cypræa stolida.* *E. D.*

dragon's-tail (drag′ŏnz-tāl), *n.* 1. In *her.*, the name of the tincture *murrey* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—2. In *palmistry*, same as *discriminal line.* See *discriminal.*

dragon-standard (drag′ŏn-stan″dărd), *n.* Same as *dragon*, 6.

dragon-tree (drag′ŏn-trē), *n.* The *Dracæna Draco.* See *Dracæna.*

dragon-water (drag′ŏn-wâ″tėr), *n.* A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

Ran into Bucklersbury for two ounces of *dragon-water*, some spermaceti and treacle.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 3.

Carduus Benedictus
Or *dragon-water* may doe good upon him.
Randolph, Amyntas (1640).

dragonwort (drag′ŏn-wėrt), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, and with the old herbalists the green dragon, *Dracunculus Dracunculus.*

dragony (drag′ŏ-ni), *a.* Same as *dragonné.* *Cotgrave.*

dragoon (dra-gön′), *n.* [Introduced toward the end of the 17th century (formerly also *dragooner* = D. *dragonder* = G. *dragoner* = Dan. Sw. *dragon*), < F. *dragon* (= Sp. *dragón* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone*, in this sense after F.), a dragoon, so called, it is said, "from *dragon*, a short species of carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1554, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked"; but Littré dates the sense 'dragoon' from 1585, and the name probably arose from *dragon* in the sense of 'standard': see *dragon*, 6.] 1. A cavalry soldier. Originally dragoons were a mongrel force, a sort of mounted infantry, armed with musquetoons or carbines, and serving on foot as well as on horseback; but now they serve as cavalry only. In the British army they are classed as heavy or light dragoons, according to the weight of men, horses, and equipments. The term is not used in the United States army.

But 'tis *dragoons*, and horse and foot.
Brome, On Sir G. B. his defeat.

We drave him back to Bonnybrigs,
Dragoons, and foot, and a'.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 266).

2†. Of doubtful meaning, in the following passage.

Endeavour to bring men to the catholick faith (as they pretend) by *dragoons* and imprisonments, not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 265.

3. Same as *dragon*, 2 (*c*).

dragoon (dra-gön′), *v. t.* [< *dragoon*, *n.*, after F. *dragonner*, dragoon, harass, persecute, lit. subject to the violence of dragoons, < *dragon*, dragoon: see *dragoon*, *n.*, *dragonade.*] 1. To set dragoons or soldiers upon, as in the dragonades (see *dragonade*); persecute or oppress by armed force.—2. To cause to submit, as by persistent threats; compel by repeated acts of any kind; harass.

Deny to have your free-born Toe
Dragoon'd into a wooden Shoe.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

Mr. Gladstone is not the only minister who has defied public opinion, but he is almost the only one in recent times who has *dragooned* a majority of Parliament into sustaining him in it for the lack of any representative man to supplant him. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 104.

dragoonade† (drag-ŏ-nād′), *n.* Same as *dragonade.* *Bp. Burnet.*

dragoon-bird (dra-gön′bėrd), *n.* A large black fruit-crow of South America, *Cephalopterus ornatus:* so called from the great recurved helmet-like crest of feathers. Also called *umbrella-bird.*

dragooner† (dra-gö′nėr), *n.* A dragoon.

drag-rake (drag′rāk), *n.* A large heavy rake having crowded curved teeth like a dredge, used in dragging for clams. Also called *clam-scraper.*

drag-rope (drag′rōp), *n.* A stout rope with a hook at one end and wooden handles inserted between the strands at intervals, used by soldiers for dragging pieces of artillery, etc.

drag-saw (drag′sâ), *n.* A saw the effective stroke of which is given by a drag or pull instead of a thrust.

drag-sheet (drag′shēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of floating anchor for checking the drift of a vessel in a heavy gale, formed of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and attached to a beam which serves to float it. Also called ★*anchor-drag* and *sea-anchor.*

dragsman (dragz′măn), *n.*; pl. *dragsmen* (-men). 1. The driver of a drag or coach.

He had a word for the hostler, . . . a nod for the shooter or guard, and a bow for the *dragsman.*
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

2. A thief who follows carriages to cut away luggage from behind. [Eng. slang.]

drag-spring (drag′spring), *n.* In *rail.*: (*a*) A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the center to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender. (*b*) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting or increasing speed. [Eng.]

drag-staff (drag′stâf), *n.* A pole pivoted to the rear axle of a vehicle and trailing on the ground behind it, designed to prevent a backward movement of the vehicle when it stops on a steep hill.

drag-twist (drag′twist), *n.* See *drag*, 1 (*g*).

drag-washer (drag′wosh″ėr), *n.* A flat iron ring on the axle-arm of a gun-carriage, having an iron loop attached for the purpose of fastening the drag-rope when necessary. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

draigle (drā′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draigled*, ppr. *draigling.* A dialectal form of *draggle.*

drail† (drāl), *v.* [A contr. of *draggle* (cf. *drawl*), prob. due in part to association with *trail.*] I. *trans.* To trail; drag.

He returned . . . towards his sheep on the top of the hill, *drailing* his sheephook behind him.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, To the [Reader.

II. *intrans.* To be trailed or dragged.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt. *South*, Sermons, VI. 449.

drail (drāl), *n.* [< *drail*, *v.*] 1. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plow for hitching the horses to. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A large piece of lead placed around the shank of a large-sized fish-hook, in the form of a cone: used in fishing for bluefish. At the upper end a loop of wire is introduced to hold the line, and the lower end tapers until it meets the shank opposite the point of the hook. When attached to the line a pickled eelskin is drawn over it until the lower end just covers the head.

drain (drān), *v.* [E. dial. also *drean*, *dreen*; < ME. **drainen*, **dreinen*, **dregnen* (not found), < AS. *drehnian*, *dreahnian*, *drēnian*, ONorth. *drehnia*, drain, a secondary verb (orig. **dragnan* = Icel. *dragna*, intr., draw, trail along), < AS. *dragan* = Icel. *draga*, draw: see *draw* and *drag.* The F. *drainer*, G. *dränieren*, Dan. *dræne* are from E. *drain.*] I. *trans.* 1. To draw off gradually, as a liquid; remove or convey away by degrees, as through conduits, by filtration, or by any comparable process: as, to *drain* water from land, wine from the lees, or blood from the body; to *drain* away the specie of a country.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Colonies, by *draining* away the brave and enterprising, leave the country in the hands of the timid and avaricious. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxv.

2. To free, clear, or deprive by degrees, as of a liquid; empty or exhaust gradually: as, to *drain* land of water (the most familiar use of the word); to *drain* a vessel of its contents; to *drain* a country of its resources.

Rouse thee, my soul; and *drain* thee from the dregs
Of vulgar thoughts. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Invoc.

He [the king] protested that he had been so *drained* in the late Wars that his Chests are yet very empty.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

We will *drain* our dearest veins
But they shall be free!
Burns, Scots wha ha'e.

Ida stood, . . . *drain'd* of her force
By many a varying influence.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

To drain the cup to the bottom. See *cup.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow off gradually.

It [the meat] was then laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* from it. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 8.

2. To be gradually emptied, as of a liquid: as, ★the cask slowly *drains.*

drain (drān), *n.* [< *drain*, *v.*] 1. The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous outflow, withdrawal, or expenditure.

The *drain* on agricultural labour for mill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery, which two or three sand-storms disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake.
Saturday Rev., Sept. 9, 1865.

2. That which drains, or by means of which draining is immediately effected.

When there are no such Natural *Drains* of Charity as Children and near Relations which need our Assistance.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x.

Specifically—(*a*) A passage, pipe, or open channel for the removal of water or other liquid; especially, a pipe or channel for removing the surplus water from soils. Drains may be open ditches or sunken pipes or conduits. Those for wet lands are so made as to permit the percolation into them of water from the adjacent soil, as by the use in a covered conduit of porous earthen pipes or tiles, or of a filling of small stones, of an open cut where there is a sufficient slope, etc. See *sewer*.

Here also it receiueth the Baston *dreane*, Longtoft *dreane*, . . . and thence goeth by Mickham into the sea, taking withall on the right hand sundry other *dreanes*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, xv.

(*b*) The trench in which the melted metal flows from a furnace to the molds. (*c*) In *surg.*, a hollow sound or canula used to draw off purulent matter from a deep-seated abscess.

3. *pl.* The grain from the mash-tub: distinctively called *brewers' grains*.—**Gun-barrel drain**, a cylindrical drain of small diameter.—**Rubble drain**, in *agri.*, a drain formed of a layer of rubble-stones laid in a trench.

drainable (drā′nạ-bl), *a.* [< *drain* + *-able*.] ★Capable of being drained, as land.

drainage (drā′nāj), *n.* [< *drain* + *-age*.] 1. The act or process of draining; a gradual flowing off, as of a liquid.—2. The system of conduits, channels, or passages by means of which something is drained.

Their [the Etruscans'] *drainage* works and their bridges, as well as those of the kindred Pelasgians in Greece, still remain monuments of their industrial science and skill, which their successors never surpassed.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 283.

3. That which is drained off; that which is carried away by a system of drains; the water carried off by the systems of rivers and their minor affluents in any drainage-basin, or area of catchment, or in any part thereof. See *basin*, 8, and *catchment*.—4. In *surg.*, the draining of the pus and other morbid products from an accidental or artificial wound.—**Land-drainage Act.** See *land-drainage*.

drainage-basin (drā′nāj-bā″sn), *n.* Same as *basin*, 8.

drainage-tube (drā′nāj-tūb), *n.* In *surg.*, a tube, usually of india-rubber or glass, introduced to secure efficient drainage of a wound.

drain-cap (drān′kap), *n.* A vessel for collecting the drainings or water of condensation from a steam-cylinder.

drain-cock (drān′kok), *n.* A small cock at either end of the cylinder of a steam-engine, for removing water of condensation.

drain-curb (drān′kėrb), *n.* A circular caisson used to support the earth in sinking a shaft. It is loaded with masonry, and gradually sinks through the removal of the earth below it. It forms the base of ★the shaft-lining.

drainer (drā′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drayner*.] 1. One who drains; one who constructs channels for draining land: as, a ditcher and *drainer*.

But I am informed that the *drayners* of the fenns have of late . . . wrested the mace out of this bayliff's hand, and have secured this county against his power for the future. *Fuller*, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

I beg the reader to take the word of an old *drainer* that it [water] does get in. *The Century*, XXIX. 47.

2. A natural or artificial channel by which drainage is effected.

drain-gage (drān′gāj), *n.* A device for estimating the amount of moisture which percolates through the soil.

drain-gate (drān′gāt), *n.* A grid or grated opening to a sewer.

draining-engine (drā′ning-en″jin), *n.* A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, low-lying lands, etc.

draining-machine (drā′ning-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A centrifugal drier. See *drier*.

draining-plow (drā′ning-plou), *n.* A kind of plow used in making drains. A form in common use in England has three colters, two mold-boards, and a share. The middle colter is vertical and splits the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side colters are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain; and the mold-boards lift the soil in two slices, which are delivered on each side of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 inches deep, 15 wide at top, and 8 at bottom.

draining-pot (drā′ning-pot), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, an inverted cone-shaped vessel in which wet sugar is drained. Also *draining-vat*.

draining-pump (drā′ning-pump), *n.* A special form of pump used for raising water containing mud and sand. See *pump*.

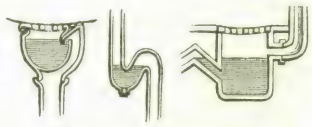
draining-vat (drā′ning-vat), *n.* Same as *draining-pot*.

drain-pipe (drān′pīp), *n.* A pipe used in draining.

All gas accumulating within *drain-pipes* is carried off above the house. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8785.

drain-tile (drān′tīl), *n.* A kind of tile employed in the formation of drains.

drain-trap (drān′trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, while allowing the passage of water into them.



Drain-traps, shown in section.

Drain-traps are of various forms. In those represented in the cuts it will be seen that there must always be a certain quantity of water maintained to bar the way against the escape of the gas from the drain or sewer. When additional liquid is conveyed to the trap, there is of course an overflow into the drain. In the left-hand figure the gas is prevented from escaping by a metal plate thrown obliquely over the drain-mouth and dipping into the water in the vessel beyond it.

drain-well (drān′wel), *n.* A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth or stone to a porous substratum, to draw off through the latter the water which gathers upon the former. See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

draisine (drā-zēn′), *n.* [< G. *draisine* = F. *draisienne:* see def.] An early form of the velocipede, invented in 1817 by Baron Karl von Drais of Mannheim in Germany, which was propelled by the rider's striking his feet on the ground. See *velocipede*. Sometimes spelled *draisene*.

drait, *n.* [A dial. form of *draft*[1], *draught*[1].] A team of horses with the wagon or cart. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

drake[1] (drāk), *n.* [< ME. *drake* (= LG. *drake*), an abbrev., by apheresis, of **endrake* or **andrake* (not found in ME. or AS.) (= MLG. *āntdrake, anderik* = MD. *endtrick* = OHG. *anetrecho, antrecho, antrache*, MHG. *antreche, antrache, antreich*, G. *enterich, entrich*, dial. *antrach* = Icel. *andriki* (Haldorsen) (mod. Icel. *andarsteggi; stegg*, male: see *steg, stag*) = Dan. *andrik* = Sw. *andrake*), a drake, < AS. *ened, æned, enid*, ME. *ened, ende* (displaced in mod. E. by *duck:* see *duck*[2]) (= MD. *ende, endte*, D. *eend* = MLG. *anet, ānt*, pl. *ende*, LG. *aante* = OHG. *anut, anot, anit*, MHG. *ant, ante, ente*, G. *ente* = Icel. *önd* (*and-*) = Sw. Dan. *and*, a duck, = L. *anas* (*anat-*) (see *Anas*) = Gr. *νῆσσα* (for **ἄνητια*) = OBulg. *antui* = Russ. dim. *utka* = OPruss. *antis* = Lith. *antis*, a duck, = Skt. *āti*, a waterfowl), + *-rīce*, later *-rike, -rake*, a masc. suffix appearing also in G. *gänserich*, a gander (G. *ganser, gans* = E. *goose*), *täuberich* (= Icel. *dūriki* = Dan. *durik*), cock-pigeon (G. *taube* = Icel. *dūfa* = Dan. *due* = E. *dove*[1]), and in some proper names (as G. *Friedrich* (> ult. E. *Frederick*) = Goth. *Frithareiks;* G. *Dietrich* = D. *Derrijk:* see *derrick*), < Goth. *reiks*, chief, mighty, ruling, = AS. *rīce*, mighty, etc., E. *rich:* see *rich* and *-rīc*.] 1. The male of the duck kind; specifically, the mallard.

Smiled she to see the stately *drake*
Lead forth his fleet upon the lake.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 5.

2. The silver shilling of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a martlet, popularly called a *drake*, as the mint-mark. It is commonly supposed that the mark is in allusion to Sir Francis Drake, the famous admiral, but it is really the armorial cognizance of Sir Richard Martin, who was made warden of the mint in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth's reign.

3. A large flat stone on which the duck is placed in the game of duck on drake. See ★*duck*[2].—**To make ducks and drakes.** See *duck*[2].

drake[2] (drāk), *n.* [< ME. *drake*, a dragon, also a standard (see *dragon*), < AS. *draca* = MD. *draeck*, D. *draak* = LG. *drake*, OHG. *tracho, dracho*, MHG. *trache*, G. *drache* = Sw. *drake* = Dan. *drage* = Icel. *dreki* (see the Rom. forms under *dragon*), < L. *draco*, < Gr. *δράκων*, a serpent: see *dragon*. Cf. *fire-drake*.] 1†. A fabulous animal: same as *dragon*, 1.

Lo, where the firy *drake* alofte
Fleeth up in thair [the air].
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 96.

And as hee wolde awei fle,
His thoughte ther stode Diveles thre,
Al brennyng as a *drake*.
Kyng of Tars, l. 408 (Ritson's Metr. Rom.).

2†. A battle-standard having the figure of a drake or dragon. *Layamon*, II. 340, III. 85.—3†. A small piece of artillery. See *dragon*, 5.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

At their landing, the captains, with their companies in arms, entertained them with a guard, and divers vollies of shot, and three *drakes*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 80.

4. A species of May-fly of the order *Ephemerida*, used as a bait in angling. Also called *drake-fly*.

The *drake* will mount steeple-height into the air; though he is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, in the river.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

drake[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *drawk*[1].

drake-fly (drāk′flī), *n.* Same as *drake*[2], 4.

drake-stone (drāk′stōn), *n.* [In reference to the play of ducks and drakes: see under *duck*[2].] A stone made to skim along the surface of the water; the sport of making stones skim in such a way.

dram (dram), *n.* [Now also spelled *drachm*, after the L. spelling; < ME. *drame*, a dram (weight), < OF. *drame*, also spelled, in imitation of the L., *dragme, drachme*, mod. F. *drachme* = Sp. *dracma* = Pg. *drachma* = It. *dramma* = D. *drachma* = G. *drachme* = Dan. *drakme* (cf. Dan. *dram* in sense 4, < E.) = Sw. *drachma*, < L. *drachma*, ML. also *dragma*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, later also *δραγμή*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin.] 1. A unit of weight less than an ounce. The dram is generally supposed to be of Greek origin. Many weights of this denomination and its multiples have been exhumed at Athens, belonging to different systems, of 57, 67, 75, and 78 grains troy, and there were doubtless others. The Solonic dram, the Athenian monetary weight, had at first 67.4, later 66.6 grains troy. The Æginetan weight was greater, and is fixed by the latest authorities as normally 97 grains. A dram afterward appears in Phenician systems as a half or quarter of a shekel; and under the Ptolemies there was in Egypt a dram of 54.6 grains troy. Under the early Roman emperors a dram was introduced into the Roman system as $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce, equal to 63.2 grains troy. This relation to the ounce has been preserved in several modern systems. Thus, in apothecaries' weight, a dram is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce, or 60 grains, divided into 3 scruples of 20 grains each. The avoirdupois dram, however (derived from the Spanish *adarme*), is only $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce, or $27\frac{1}{2}$ grains. In the old Spanish apothecaries' weight a dram was $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce. In the Neapolitan system 10 drams made an ounce of $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy. The Nuremberg drachm was 57.5 grains troy. The Tuscan dramma was 54.6 grains troy. In the Arabian systems the dram is properly represented by the mitcal, but the derham is often called a dram, and was in fact derived from the Attic *drachma*. Abbreviated *dr*.

We are not dieted by *drachms* and scruples, for we cannot take too much. *Donne*, Letters, xxvii.

2. A small quantity. [Rare.]

An inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any *dram* of mercy.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

For (concerning the divine nature) here was not a *dram* of glory in this union. *Donne*, Sermons, i.

3. As much liquid as is drunk at once; specifically, a drink of spirits: as, a *dram* of brandy.

I could do this; and that with no rash potion,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

I was served with marmalade, a *dram*, and coffee, and about an hour after with a light collation.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 225.

From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another Durfey, Ward! shall sing in thee.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 145.

4. A division (one twentieth) of a raft of staves. See *crib*[1], 13. [St. Lawrence river.]—**Fluid dram**, a measure of capacity, equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce, or about a teaspoonful. In Great Britain it contains 54.8 grains of water and measures 3.55 cubic centimeters, while in the United States it contains 57.1 grains and measures 3.70 cubic centimeters. In medical use commonly written *fluidrachm*.

dram (dram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drammed*, ppr. *dramming*. [< *dram*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To drink drams; indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

He will soon sink; I foresaw what would come of his *dramming*. *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dram or drams to; ply with drink.

Matron of matrons, Martha Baggs!
Dram your poor newsman clad in rags.
T. Warton, Newsman's Verses for 1770.

The parents in that fine house are getting ready their daughter for sale, . . . praying her, and imploring her, and *dramming* her, and coaxing her.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxviii.

drama (drä′mä), *n.* [= F. *drame* = Sp. Pg. *drama* = It. *dramma* = D. G. Dan. *drama* = Sw. *dram*, drama (first in E., in the common heading of plays, *dramatis personæ*), < LL. *drama*, < Gr. *δρᾶμα* (τ-), a deed, act, an action represented on the stage, a drama, esp. a tragedy, < *δρᾶν* = Lith. *daraŭ*, do.] 1. A story put into action, or a story of human life told by actual representation of persons by persons, with imitation of language, voice, gesture, dress,

and accessories or surrounding conditions, the whole produced with reference to truth or probability, and with or without the aid of music, dancing, painting, and decoration; a play.

The church was usually the theatre wherein these pious *dramas* were performed, and the actors were the ecclesiastics or their scholars.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the *drama* with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.
Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

A *drama* is the imitation (in a particular way) of an action regarded as one, and treated as complete. In the observation of the process of a complete action, and in the attempt to imitate it in accordance with such observation, must therefore be sought the beginnings of the *drama*. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xvii.

2. A composition in verse or prose, or in both, presenting in dialogue a course of human action, designed, or seemingly designed, to be spoken in character and represented on the stage; a form of imitated and represented action regulated by literary canons; the description of a story converted into the action of a play, and thereby constituting a department of literary art: as, the classic *drama;* the Hindu *drama;* the Elizabethan *drama*. The construction of such a composition is, as a general rule, marked by three stages: first, the opening of the movement; second, the growth or development of the action; third, the close or catastrophe, which must in all cases be the consequence of the action itself, as unfolded in acts, scenes, and situations. The drama, whether in actual life or mimic representation, assumes two principal forms, namely, tragedy and comedy; and from modifications or combinations of these result the mixed or minor forms, known as tragi-comedy, melodrama, lyric drama or grand opera, opera bouffe, farce, and burletta. Other forms, suggested by the subject and the manner of presenting it, are the nautical drama, the pastoral drama, the society drama, etc. Both tragedy and comedy attained a high degree of development in the ancient Greek drama, which originated in the worship of Bacchus.

Sophocles made the Greek *drama* as dramatic as was consistent with its original form. *Macaulay*, Milton.

It is sometimes supposed that the *drama* consists of incident. It consists of passion, which gives the actor his opportunity; and that passion must progressively increase, or the actor, as the piece proceeded, would be unable to carry the audience from a lower to a higher pitch of interest and emotion.
R. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance.

In the epic poem there is only one speaker—the poet himself. The action is bygone. The scene is described. The persons are spoken of as third persons. There are only two concerned in it, the poet and the reader. In the *drama* the action is present, the scene is visible, the persons are speakers, the sentiments and passions are theirs.
Dion Boucicault, in New York Herald, July 6, 1888.

3. Dramatic representation with its adjuncts; theatrical entertainment: as, he has a strong taste for the *drama*.

It was on the support of these parts of the town that the playhouses depended. The character of the *drama* became conformed to the character of its patrons.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists.

4. Action, humanly considered; a course of connected acts, involving motive, procedure, and purpose, and by a related sequence of events or episodes leading up to a catastrophe or crowning issue.

The great *drama* and contrivances of God's providence.
Sharp, Works, I. xiii.

Let us endeavor to comprehend . . . the part assigned to us in the great *drama* of human affairs.
D. Webster, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

dramatic (dra-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *dramatique* = Sp. *dramático* = Pg. *dramatico* = It. *drammatico* (cf. D. G. *dramatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dramatisk*), < LL. *dramaticus*, < Gr. δραματικός, < δρᾶμα(τ-), a drama: see *drama*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the drama; represented by action; appropriate to or in the form of a written or acted drama: as, *dramatic* action; a *dramatic* poem.

Dramatic literature is that form of literary composition which accommodates itself to the demands of an art whose method is imitation in the way of action.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. viii.

2. Employing the form or manner of the drama; writing or acting dramatically or theatrically: as, a *dramatic* poet; a *dramatic* speaker.

The materials which human life now supplies to the *dramatic* poet give him a power to move our pity and terror such as ancient tragic art . . . did not and could not possess. *J. Caird.*

3. Characterized by the force and animation in action or expression appropriate to the drama; expressed with action, or with the effect of action: as, a *dramatic* description; a *dramatic* appeal.

From thence, in my judgement, it proceeds, that as the Iliad was written while his spirit was in its greatest vigour, the whole structure of that work is *dramatick* and full of action. *Pope*, Homer, Postscript.

dramatical (dra-mat'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *dramatic*. [Rare.]

Dramatical, or representative [poesy], is, as it were, a visible history; for it sets out the image of things as if they were present; and history, as if they were past.
Bacon, On Learning, ii.

Cicero, who is known to have been an intimate friend of Roscius the actor, and a good judge of *dramatical* performances. *Spectator*, No. 141.

dramatically (dra-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of the drama; by representation; vividly and strikingly; as regards or concerns the drama; from a dramatic point of view: as, *dramatically* related; *dramatically* considered.

This plea, though it might save me *dramatically*, will damn me biographically, rendering my book from this very moment a professed romance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. viii.

dramatisable, dramatisation, etc. See *dramatizable*, etc.

dramatis personæ (dram'ạ-tis pėr-sō'nē). [NL.: *dramatis*, gen. of LL. *drama*, a play; *personæ*, pl. of L. *persona*, a person: see *drama* and *person*.] The persons of the drama; the characters in a play. Abbreviated *dram. pers.*

dramatist (dram'ạ-tist), *n.* [< F. *dramatiste* = Pg. *dramatista*, < LL. as if **dramatista*, < *drama(t-)*, drama, + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays; a playwright.

In all the works of the great *dramatist* [Shakspere] there occur not more than fifteen thousand words.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

dramatizable (dram'ạ-tī-zạ-bl), *a.* [< *dramatize* + *-able*.] Capable of being dramatized or presented in the form of a drama. Also spelled *dramatisable*.

dramatization (dram″ạ-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *dramatize* + *-ation*.] The act of dramatizing; dramatic construction; dramatic representation. Also spelled *dramatisation*.

The spectators [of the ancient drama] lent their faith to the representation, as we, at this period, should lend our feelings if we could witness a perfect *dramatization* of the life and death of our Saviour. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 51.

dramatize (dram'ạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dramatized*, ppr. *dramatizing*. [= D. *dramatiseren* = G. *dramatisiren* = Dan. *dramatisere* = Sw. *dramatisera*, < F. *dramatiser* = Sp. *dramatizar*, < LL. *drama(t-)*, drama: see *drama* and *-ize*.] **1.** To make a drama of; put into dramatic form; adapt for representation on the stage: as, to *dramatize* an incident or an adventure; to *dramatize* a legend or a novel.

At Riga, in 1204, was acted a prophetic play: that is, a *dramatized* extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. *Tooke*, Russia.

2. To express or manifest dramatically; bring out in a dramatic or theatrical manner.

This power of rapidly *dramatizing* a dry fact into flesh and blood. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

Mr. Farebrother . . . *dramatized* an intense interest in the tale to please the children.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 242.

Also spelled *dramatise*.

dramaturge (dram'ạ-tėrj), *n.* [= F. *dramaturge* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgo* = It. *drammaturgo* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dramaturg*, < Gr. δραματουργός, a dramatic poet, a playwright, < δρᾶμα(τ-), a drama, + **ἐργειν*, v., work, *ἔργον*, work.] A writer of plays; a dramaturgist.

What was lacking to the tragedy in the law court was a Chardin—I mean a *dramaturge* to set it forth.
★ *Athenæum*, No. 3151, p. 343.

dramaturgic (dram-ạ-tėr'jik), *a.* [= F. *dramaturgique;* as *dramaturge* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; theatrical; stagy; hence, unreal.

Some form [of worship] it is to be hoped not grown *dramaturgic* to us, but still awfully symbolic for us.
Carlyle, Cromwell, I. 145.

Solemn entries, and grand processioning, and other *dramaturgic* grandeur. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 314.

dramaturgist (dram'ạ-tėr-jist), *n.* [As *dramaturge* + *-ist*.] One who composes a drama and directs its representation; a playwright.

How silent now; all departed, clean gone! The World-*Dramaturgist* has written, "Exeunt."
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 2.

dramaturgy (dram'ạ-tėr-ji), *n.* [< F. *dramaturgie* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgia* = It. *drammaturgia* = D. G. *dramaturgie* = Dan. Sw. *dramaturgi*, < Gr. δραματουργία, < δραματουργός, a playwright: see *dramaturge*.] **1.** The science which treats of the rules of dramatic composition and representation; the dramatic art.—**2.** Theatrical representation; histrionism.

Some ceremonial points, which, as they found no warrant for them in the Bible, they suspected, with a very natural shudder in that case, to savour of idol-worship and mimetic *dramaturgy*. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 29.

drammock (dram'ọk), *n.* Same as *drummock*.

dram. pers. An abbreviation of *dramatis personæ*.

dram-shop (dram'shop), *n.* A shop where spirits are sold in drams or other small quantities, chiefly to be drunk at the counter.

drank (drangk). Preterit (and occasionally past participle) of *drink*.

drape (drāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draped*, ppr. *draping*. [= D. *draperen* = G. *drapiren* = Dan. *drapere* = Sw. *drapera*, drape, < OF. *draper*, make or full cloth, make into cloth, F. *draper*, cover with mourning-cloth, dress, drape, etc., < *drap*, cloth (> E. *drab*[2], q. v.), = Pr. *drap* = It. *drappo* = Sp. Pg. *trapo*, < ML. *drappus, drapis*, also *trapus*, cloth, perhaps of Teut. origin: see *trappings*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with cloth; clothe; dress, as a window, an alcove, the outside of a house, etc., the human body, or a representation of the human body, as in sculpture or painting: as, the buildings were *draped* with flags; the painter's figures are well *draped*.

Like some sweet sculpture *draped* from nead to foot,
And push'd by rude hands from its pedestal.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

And I'll pick you an arbor, green and still,
Drape it with arras down to the floor.
R. H. Stoddard, The Squire of Low Degree.

Cheapside, to outshine her rivals, was *draped* even more splendidly in cloth of gold, and tissue, and velvet.
Froude, Sketches, p. 174.

2. To arrange or adjust, as clothing, hangings, etc. Specifically used of adjusting—(*a*) in *dressmaking*, the folds of stuff in the style called for by the fashion or by taste; (*b*) in *upholstery*, folds, festoons, etc., as of curtains or hangings; (*c*) in the *fine arts*, the folds of a dress, robe, etc., in a sculptured or painted representation. Compare *drapery*, 3.

3†. To make into cloth.

For Spanish wooll in Flaunders *draped* is,
And euer hath bee, that men haue minde of this.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

II. *intrans.* To make cloth.

This act . . . stinted them [prices] not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

draper (drā'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *draper*, < OF. *draper, drapier*, F. *drapier* (= OSp. *drapero*, Sp. *trapero* = Pg. *trapeiro* = It. *drappiere*), a dealer in cloth, < *drap*, cloth.] One who makes or sells cloths; a dealer in cloths: as, a linen-*draper* or woolen-*draper*.

draperess (drā'pėr-es), *n.* [< *draper* + *-ess*.] A woman who deals in cloths.

It is no mean sign of the democratic day we live in when a little *draperess* lives to make such princely largess. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 320.

draperied (drā'pėr-id), *a.* [< *drapery* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with drapery; covered as with drapery; draped.

There were some great masses [of rocks] that had been detached by the action of the weather, and lay half imbedded in the sand, *draperied* over by the heavy pendant olive-green sea-weed. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xviii.

drapering† (drā'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **draper*, v. (equiv. to *drape*).] A making into cloth; draping.

By *Drapering* of our wooll in substance
Liuen her commons; this is her gouernance,
Without wich they may not liue at ease.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

drapery (drā'pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *draperies* (-iz). [< ME. *draperie* = D. G. *draperie* = Dan. Sw. *draperi*, < OF. *draperie*, F. *draperie* (= Pr. *draparia* = Sp. *traperia* = It. *drapperia*), < *drap*, etc., cloth: see *drape*.] **1.** The occupation of a draper; the trade of making or of selling cloth.—**2.** Cloth, or textile fabrics of any description.

Hail be ȝe marchans with ȝur gret packes of *draperie*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 154.

The duty on woollen cloths or the old *drapery*, charged at so much the piece of cloth, was calculated after the rate of two farthings and a half a farthing for every pound weight for Englishmen; but strangers paid a double rate, besides the old duty of 1s. 2d. the piece.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 20.

3. Such cloth or textile fabrics when used for garments or for upholstery; specifically, in *sculp.* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, etc.

Like one that wraps the *drapery* of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Her wine-dark *drapery*, fold in fold,
Imprisoned by an ivory hand.
T. B. Aldrich, Pampinea.

To cast the draperies. See *cast*[1], *v.*

drapet† (drap'et), *n.* [Dim. of F. *drap*, cloth.] A cloth; a coverlet; a table-cloth.

Many tables fayre dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* festivall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 27.

drappie (drap'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *drap* = E. *drop*.] A little drop; a trifling quantity.

We're nae that fou',
But just a *drappie* in our e'e.
Burns, Oh, Willie Brew'd.

drappit (drap'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *dropped*, past participle of *drop*.—**Drappit egg**, a poached or fried egg. [Scotch.]

drassid (dras'id), *n.* A spider of the family *Drassidæ*.

Drassidæ (dras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drassus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubitelarian spiders, of the suborder *Dipneumones*, typified by the genus *Drassus*. The principal distinctive characters are the development of only two stigmata and two tarsal claws, the want of a distinct demarcation between the head and thorax, and the second pair of legs not longer than the others. The species have eight eyes disposed in two rows, and they are mostly of dull color.

Drassoidæ (dra-soi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Drassidæ*.

Drassus (dras'us), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *δράσσεσθαι*, grasp, lay hold of: see *drachma*.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Drassidæ*.

drast†, drest²† (drast, drest), *n.* [Usually in pl., = E. dial. *darsts*, < ME. *draste*, *dreste*, also *darste*, *derste*, pl. *drastes*, *drestes*, etc., < AS. *dærstan*, *derstan*, pl., dregs, lees, = OHG. *trestir*, *trester*, MHG. *trester*, G. *trester*, dial. *trest* = OBulg. *drostija*, dregs. Hence *drasty*.] Dregs; lees.

Cocumber wilde, or sour lupyne in *drestes*
Of oil comyxt, wol dryve away thees beestes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

The *dreste* [var. *drestis*, *drast*] of it is not wastid out, ther shal drink of it alle the synneres of erthe.
Wyclif, Ps. lxxiv. 9 (Oxf.).

Thou drunke it vp vnto the *drestis* [var. *drastis*, Purv.].
Wyclif, Is. lx. 17 (Oxf.).

drastic (dras'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *drastique* = Sp. *drástico* = Pg. It. *drastico* (cf. G. *drastisch* = Dan. Sw. *drastisk*), < Gr. *δραστικός*, active, efficacious, < *δρᾶν*, act, effect, do: see *drama*.]

I. *a.* Effective; efficacious; powerful; acting with force or violence; vigorous: as, a *drastic* cathartic. Compare *cathartic*, *a.*

The party was in such extreme and imminent danger that nothing but the most *drastic* remedies could save it.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The Coercion Act . . . had imprisoned 918 persons without trial, and in many cases without even letting them know the offences with which they were charged. But these *drastic* measures, far from pacifying the country, had brought it to the very verge of civil war.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 195.

II. *n.* A medicine which speedily and effectually purges.

drasty†, *a.* Trashy; of no worth; filthy.

Myn eres aken [ache] of thy *drasty* speche.
Chaucer, Prol. to Melibeus, l. 5.

drat¹†. An obsolete contracted form of *dreadeth* (*dredeth*), third person singular indicative present of *dread*. *Chaucer*.

drat² (drat), *v. t.* [A minced form of *'od rot*: see *'od* and *rot*.] An expletive expressive of mild indignation or annoyance, similar to *plague on*, *plague take*, *bother*: as, *drat* that child! [Low, and chiefly prov. Eng.]

And sleepers waking grumble "*drat* that cat."
T. Hood.

The quintain was "*dratted*" and "bothered," and very generally anathematized by all the mothers who had young sons.
Trollope.

drattle (drat'l), *v. t.* Same as *drat²*. [Prov. Eng.]

Drattle 'em! thaay be mwore trouble than they be wuth.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxiii.

draught†, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *draff*.

draught¹, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *draft¹*.

draught²†, *n.* See *draff*.

draught-board (dräft'bōrd), *n.* The board on which the game of draughts or checkers is played; a checker-board.

draught-bridge†, *n.* [ME. *drauht brigge*, *drawte brydge*: see *draft¹*, *draught¹*, *n.*, 24, and *bridge¹*, and cf. *drawbridge*.] A drawbridge.

Was ther non entre that to the castelle gan ligge
Bot a streite kauce, at the ende a *drauht brigge*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 183.

draught-house† (dräft'hous), *n.* A sink; a privy.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draught house* unto this day. 2 Ki. x. 27.

draughtiness, *n.* See *draftiness*.

draughtsman, *n.* See *draftsman*.

draughtsmanship, *n.* See *draftsmanship*.

draughty¹, *a.* See *drafty¹*.

draughty²†, *a.* See *drafty²*.

drave (drāv). Archaic preterit of *drive*.

Dravidian (dra-vid'i-an), *a.* [< Skt. *Drāvida*, with cerebral *d*, whence in Hind. *Drāvida* and *Drāvira*: see def.] Of or pertaining to Dravida or Dravira, an ancient province of southern India: specifically applied to a family of tongues spoken in southern India and Ceylon, supposed by some to be Scythian or Ural-Altaic, by others to constitute an independent group of languages. It includes Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayālam or Malabar, Tulu, etc. Also called *Tamilian*.

Dravidic (dra-vid'ik), *a.* Same as *Dravidian*.

They first entered India, became mingled with the *Dravidic* race, and afterward were driven out.
Amer. Antiquarian, X. 59.

★

draw (drâ), *v.*; pret. *drew*, pp. *drawn*, ppr. *drawing*. [< ME. *drawen*, *drazhen*, *dragen*, *drahen* (pret. *drew*, *drewe*, *drowe*, *drowgh*, *drough*, *droz*, *droh*, pp. *drawen*, *drawe*, *drazen*), < AS. *dragan* (pret. *drōg*, *drōh*, pl. *drōgon*, pp. *dragen*), tr. draw, drag, intr. go, = OS. *dragan* = OFries. *drega*, *draga* = D. *dragen*, carry, = MLG. LG. *dragen* = OHG. *tragan*, MHG. G. *tragen*, carry, bear, = Icel. *draga* = Sw. *draga* = Dan. *drage*, draw, pull, drag, = Goth. *dragan*, draw. Not cognate with L. *trahere*, draw, whence E. *trace*, *tract*, etc. Hence ult. *drag*, *draggle*, *drawl*, *drain*, *draught¹* = *draft¹*, *dray¹*, *dredge¹*, and prob. *dregs*. Cf. *indraw*, *outdraw*, *withdraw*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To give motion to by the action of pulling; cause to move toward the force applied, or in the line of pull or traction: often with an adverb of direction: as, to *draw* a wagon, a train, or a load; to *draw down* the blinds.

'Tis a bearded Arrow, and will more easily be thrust forward than *drawn back*. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

They *draw up* the water by a windlass [from cisterns], and carry it in leather bags on camels to the houses.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 6.

The carriage was *drawn* by a pair of well-kept black ponies, furnished with every European appurtenance.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 184.

2. To pull along, as a curtain, or to pull with strings, as a purse, so as to open or to close it; pull across: as, to *draw* the bow across the strings of a violin.

Even such a man . . .
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him, half his Troy was burn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

We will *draw* the curtain, and show you the picture.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Close up his eyes, and *draw* the curtain close;
And let us all to meditation.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

I *draw* not my purse for his sake that demands it, but His that enjoined it. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Which [heart] shall ever when I am with you be in my face and tongue, and when I am from you, in my letters, for I will never *draw* curtain between you and it.
Donne, Letters, xxiii.

3. To remove or extract by pulling: as, to *draw* a sword (from its scabbard); to *draw* teeth; to *draw* a cork.

Agrauadain . . . *drough* his swerde, and appareiled hym self to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

Draw not thy sword; thou know'st I cannot fear
A subject's hand.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

He durst not *draw* a knife to cut his meat.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

4. To take or let out, as from a receptacle or repository; remove; withdraw: as, to *draw* water from a well or wine from a cask; to *draw* blood; to *draw* money from a bank; to *draw* the charge from a gun.

The Angell of Death *drew* from him his soule out of his nostrils, by the smell of an apple of Paradise.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 261.

Myself *drew* some blood in those wars, which I would give my hand to be washed from.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

5. To take, get, derive, or obtain, as from a source: as, to *draw* supplies from home; to *draw* consolation from the promises of Scripture.

I write to 3ou a tretice in englisch breuely *drawe* out of the book of quintis essencijs in latyn.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

The colonies of heaven must be *drawn* from earth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

What I argue shall be *drawn* from the scripture only; and therin from true fundamental principles of the gospel.
Milton, Civil Power.

The Poet *draws* the Occasion from an Invitation which he here makes to his Friend.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., Arg.

The genius of every remembered poet *drew* the forces that built it up out of the decay of a long succession of forgotten ones. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 234.

6. To lead or take along, as by inducement, persuasion, or command; induce or cause to go with one: as, to *draw* a person to the top of a hill.

Nay, rather wilt thou *draw* thy forces hence.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Sir Francis improved his opportunity to buttonhole Mr. Fillmore, and *drew* him into the next room.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 164.

7. To lead or cause to come; bring by inducement or attraction; call up or together; attract: as, to *draw* a large audience; to *draw* lightning from the clouds.

So they yede, and met with their enmyes, and saugh that thei hadde *drawe* to hem grete part of the londe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

He shal *drawe* into remembraunce
The fortune of this worldes chaunce.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 5.

Why do melodramas *draw* larger audiences than Macbeth?
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

8. In *billiards*, to cause to recoil after impact, as if pulled back: as, to *draw* a ball.—**9.** To allure; entice; induce: as, to *draw* the attention of an assembly.

She [Mary Queen of Scots] answered, That Letters might be counterfeited, her Secretaries might be corrupted; the rest, in hope of life, might be *drawn* to confess that which was not true. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 369.

I may be *drawn* to shew I can neglect
All private aims, though I affect my rest.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Some ladies of position actually engaged a famous mimic and comic singer to set up a puppet show, in the hope of *drawing* away the people from Handel.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

10. To elicit; evoke; bring out by some inducement or influence: as, to *draw* a confession from a criminal; to *draw* the fire of an enemy in order to ascertain his strength or gain some advantage; to *draw* down vengeance upon one's head.

When he was spit upon, mocked, reproached and scourged, none of all these could *draw* one impatient expression from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The skill and care with which those fathers had, during several generations, conducted the education of youth, had *drawn* forth reluctant praises from the wisest Protestants. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

11. To deduce; infer: as, to *draw* conclusions or arguments from the facts that have come to light; to *draw* an inference.

Some persons *draw* lucky or unlucky omens from the first object they see on going out of the house in the morning. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 340.

12. To extort; force out: as, the recital of his sufferings *drew* tears from every eye.

He [William II.] set forth a Proclamation that none should go out of the Realm without his Licence, by which he *drew* much Money from many. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

13. To inhale or suck in; get or cause to pass by inhalation or suction: as, to *draw* a long breath; to *draw* air into the lungs; the dust is *drawn* into the chimney.

'Tis bane to *draw*
The same air with thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

14. To drain or let out the contents of; empty by drawing off a fluid from: as, to *draw* a pond.

"O father, father, *draw* your dam, . . .
There's either a mermaid or a swan."
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 241).

A lioness, with udders all *drawn* dry,
Lay couching. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

Or hath the paleness of thy guilt drunk up
Thy blood, and *drawn* thy veins as dry of that,
As is thy heart of truth? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

15. To drag along on the ground or other surface; move in contact with a surface: as, to *draw* the finger over anything. [In an early form of the punishment of death by hanging, the sufferer was violently dragged or *drawn* to the gallows at the tail of a horse. Later the execution was rendered more humane, without altering its form, by *drawing* the condemned on a hurdle, or in a cart, instead of literally on the ground. See def. 16, and compare *to hang, draw, and quarter*, under *hang*, *v.*]

With wilde hors he schal be *drawe*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4632.

The howndes schuld the flesch *drawe*.
Sir Amadas, l. 173 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

16. To eviscerate; disembowel: as, to *draw* poultry; hanged, *drawn*, and quartered. See *hang*, *v.*—**17.** To extract the strength or essential qualities of; prepare by infusion: as, to *draw* tea.—**18.** To extend by or as if by pulling; stretch; lengthen; prolong: as, to *draw* wire; to *draw* a long face.

His face *drawn* longer than 'twas wont.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

While the fatal sister sought to twine
His thread and keep it even, she *drew* it so fine
It burst. *Webster*, Monumental Column.

In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long *drawn* out.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 140.

19. To pull to a certain point, as a bowstring or a bow, in order to release it with an impetus.

And a certain man *drew* a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel. 1 Ki. xxii. 34.

Our attention is directed to the proper manner of *drawing* the bow-string. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.

20. To drag or force from cover, as a fox, badger, etc.; force to appear. See *badger-baiting*.

You may *draw* your Fox if you please, Sir, and make a Bear-Garden Flourish somewhere else.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

21. To bring out by coaxing or stratagem; cause to declare one's views or opinions; betray into utterance.

We are rather inclined to think that Mr. Coleman was *drawn* on the occasion, and that he failed to perceive it.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 580.

22. To produce; bring in: as, the deposits *draw* interest.—**23.** To get or obtain, especially as due; take or receive by right, as for service, success in competition, etc.

If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them—I would have my bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

After supper we drew cuts for a score of apricocks, the longest cut still to *draw* an apricock.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, Ind.

24. To trace; mark or lay out: as, to *draw* a straight line.

He [God] *draws* the line of his Justice parallel to that of his Mercy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Warring on a later day,
Round affrighted Lisbon *drew*
The treble works, the vast designs
Of his labour'd rampart-lines.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

25. To delineate; sketch in lines or words; depict: as, to *draw* a plan or a portrait; he *drew* a graphic picture of the condition of the city.

I haue *drawne* a Map from point to point, Ile to Ile, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks, and Land-markes.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 180.

In which picture he is *drawn* leaning on a desk.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 52.

The flowers therein,
Drawn on the margin of the yellowing skin
Where chapters ended.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 209.

26. To make a draft of; write out in form; in old use, to compose or compile: as, to *draw* a deed; to *draw* a check.

This buke is on Ynglese *drawen*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 336.

Go, the condition's *drawn*, ready dated;
There wants but your hand to 't.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

He entreated Mr. Doctor her husband that hee would *draw* a booke [a bill or brief] to intimate to the judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

He withdrew himself to his lodging . . . and *drew* out both his propositions and answers to our complaints.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 241.

Then, strongly fencing ill-got wealth by law,
Indentures, covenants, articles, they *draw*.
Pope, Donne's Satires, ii. 94.

27. *Naut.*, to require a depth of at least (so many feet of water) in order to float: said of a vessel: as, the ship *draws* 10 feet of water.

And then he fell to explain to me his manner of casting the draught of water which a ship will *draw* before-hand.
Pepys, Diary, II. 378.

On account of their being so liable to run aground, the boats of the Nile are generally made to *draw* rather more water at the head than at the stern.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 27.

28. In *med.*, to digest and cause to discharge: as, to *draw* an abscess or ulcer by a poultice or plaster.—**29.** In *card-playing*, to take or receive, as a card or cards not yet dealt from the pack, or one to which a player is entitled from another hand.—**30.** In *mining*, to raise (ore) to the surface. *Drawing, hoisting, winding*, and *lifting* are all terms in use in various mining districts, and have essentially the same meaning. The engine which does the work is most commonly called the *winding-engine;* but the most comprehensive and generally used phrase for raising coal or ore from the mine to the surface is *drawing stuff*.—**Drawn forward**, said of a furnace-fire when fuel is added to it and the draft is turned on.—**To draw a bead on.** See *bead*.—**To draw a cover**, to hunt through it for game.—**To draw back**, to receive back, as duties on goods.—**To draw cuts.** See *cut*.—**To draw down**, in *forging*, to reduce the size of (metal bars) by hammering.—**To draw dry**, to draw off or remove all the contents from; empty completely: as, to *draw* a well *dry*.

My purse is large and deep,
Beyond the reach of riot to *draw dry*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

To draw in. (*a*) To contract; reduce to a smaller compass; cause to shrink or contract: as, to *draw in* one's expenses.

Miss Gisborne's flannel is promised the last of the week, and it must be *drawn in* to-morrow.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

(*b*) To collect; bring together: as, to *draw in* one's loans. (*c*) To entice, allure, or inveigle: as, he was cunningly *drawn in* by a schemer.

That a Fool should ask such a malicious Question! Death! I shall be *drawn in* before I know where I am.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

To draw in the horns. See *horn*.—**To draw it fine**, to make over-scrupulous, nice, or affected distinctions. [Colloq.]—**To draw it mild**, to express something in moderate terms; refrain from exaggeration. [Colloq.]—**To draw off.** (*a*) To withdraw; divert: as, to *draw off* the mind from a painful subject. (*b*) To take or cause to flow: as, to *draw off* wine or cider from a vessel. (*c*) To extract by distillation.—**To draw on.** (*a*) To allure; entice: as, to *draw* one *on* by promises of favor.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;
Some that she but held off to *draw* him *on*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To occasion; invite; bring about.

Was there ever People so active to *draw on* their own Ruin? *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 52.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy.
Sir J. Hayward.

To draw out. (*a*) To lengthen; extend.

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a one.
Addison, Virgil's Georgics.

(*b*) To lengthen in time; cause to continue; protract.

Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? wilt thou *draw out* thine anger to all generations? Ps. lxxxv. 5.

Thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To lingering sufferance. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

On the stage
Of my mortality my youth hath acted
Some scenes of vanity, *drawn out* at length
By varied pleasures. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

(*c*) To cause to issue forth; draw off, as liquor from a cask.

When one came to the pressfat for to *draw out* fifty vessels out of the press, there were but twenty. Hag. ii. 16.

(*d*) To extract, as the spirit of a substance. (*e*) To detach; separate from the main body: as, to *draw out* a file or party of men.

Draw out and take you a lamb according to your families, and kill the passover. Ex. xii. 21.

(*f*) To range; array in line.

It had bin a small maistery for him, to have *drawn out* his Legions into array, and flankt them with his thunder.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

All his past life, day by day,
In one short moment he could see
Drawn out before him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 288.

(*g*) To elicit by questioning or address; cause to be declared; call forth: as, to *draw out* facts from a witness. (*h*) To lead to speak or act freely; obtain an unreserved exhibition of the opinions or character of: as, to *draw out* a bashful person at a party; to *draw* one *out* on religion or politics.—**To draw over.** (*a*) To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still.

Marewood, Essay on Inebriating Liquors, 1824, p. 28, says that the Moslem physician Rhazes *drew over* a red oil by distillation (A. D. 908), called oleum benedictum philosophorum. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., p. 159.

(*b*) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party: as, some men may be *drawn over* by interest, others by fear.—**To draw rein**, to tighten the reins; hence, to slacken one's speed; stop.

He reached a broad river's side,
And there he *drew* his *rein*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

To draw the curtain. See *curtain*.—**To draw the jacks**, in *weaving*, to depress the jack-sinkers, one by one, so as to form double loops.—**To draw the line**, to make a limit or division in thought, action, concession, etc.: as, I will do no more; I *draw the line* at that.

M. Robin seems to us to be wrong in supposing that it is possible to *draw* any absolute *line* of separation between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 313.

To draw the long bow. See *bow*[2].—**To draw up.** (*a*) To raise; lift; elevate. (*b*) To bring together in regular order or arrangement, as in line of battle; array.

This select assembly was *drawn up* in the centre of a prodigious multitude. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

At the very first review which he [Tyrconnel] held, it was evident to all who were near to him that he did not know how to *draw up* a regiment.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

On the 30th of May, General Halleck had his whole army *drawn up* prepared for battle.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 380.

(*c*) To compose in due form, as a writing, in order to embody what has been proposed; prepare in writing: as, to *draw up* a petition; to *draw up* a memorandum of contract.

The lady hereafter-mentioned . . . having approved my late discourse of advertisements, obliged me to *draw up* this, and insert it in the body of my paper.
Steele, Tatler, No. 245.

A committee was appointed to *draw up* an answer.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 1. *Draw, Drag, Haul.* These words are in an ascending scale according to the effort involved. They generally imply that the person or thing drawing, etc., goes before or along. *Draw* usually implies merely effective pulling or persuasion. *Dragging* is generally upon the ground or surface, to overcome active or passive resistance: as, to *drag* a culprit to jail; to *drag* a log to the mill. *Haul* more distinctly implies the use of main force against a counteracting impediment, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person: as, to *haul* a boat ashore; to *haul* up a prisoner.

Equally a nuisance are the native cartmen, with their long low carts *drawn* by mules or donkeys.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, ii.

Death from a rough and homely feast
Drew them away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 243.

Hence will I *drag* thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

Thy Doll, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base durance, and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither
By most mechanical and dirty hand.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To produce motion, or movement of any kind, by force of pulling, suction, or attraction: as, an animal or an engine *draws* by sheer strength or energy; a sail *draws* by being filled with wind and properly trimmed; a chimney or a stove *draws* by sucking in a current of air; a magnet *draws* by its inherent power of attraction; a blister or poultice is popularly said to *draw* from its attracting humors to the surface or bringing an abscess to a head.

An heifer . . . which hath not *drawn* in the yoke.
Deut. xxi. 3.

2. To have an attracting influence or effect; attract attention or attendance; exercise allurement, literally or figuratively: as, the play *draws* well.

Example *draws*, when Precept fails,
And Sermons are less read than Tales.
Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much.
Addison, Spectator.

Mr. Emerson always *draws*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 375.

3. In *billiards*, to so strike the cue-ball as to make it come back after hitting the object-ball.—**4.** To shrink; contract.

I have not yet found certainly that the water itself, by mixture of ashes or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To move in some direction or manner indicated by an adjunct or adjuncts; go, come, pass, etc., by or as if by being drawn or attracted (with reference to some specific course or destination): as, the wind *drew* strongly *through* the ravine. See phrases below.

He, arriving with the fall of day,
Drew to the gate. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 37.

6. To unsheathe one's sword: as, *draw* and defend thyself; he *drew* upon me.

Draw, if you be men.—Gregory, remember thy swashing blow. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

A nobleman can now no longer cover with his protection every . . . bully who *draws* in his quarrel.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures: as, he *draws* correctly.—**8.** To make a draft or demand: with *on* or *upon*. as, to *draw on* one's imagination, experience, etc.

It is *on* my own personal reminiscences that I *draw* for the following story. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.

Draw not too often *on* the gushing spring,
But rather let its own o'erflowing tell
Where the cool waters rise.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

Hence—**9.** To make a formal written application through a bank or other medium for money or supplies: with *on:* as, *draw on* the firm when you need funds.

You may *draw on* me for the expenses of your journey.
Jay.

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling: as, the cart *draws* easily; the pipe *draws* freely.

Thy balance will not *draw;* thy balance will not down.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 4.

11. In *manuf.*, to leave the mold with ease, because of the shape given to the mold and therefore to the piece cast in it. In metal-casting, molding of pottery, and the like, care is taken that the shape shall be such that the least touch will disengage the object from the mold: thus, the sides of the mold are not normal to the back, but slightly inclined, and similar precautions are taken in other cases. See *deliver*[1], *v. i.*

12. To sink or settle in water: said of ships.

Light boats may sail swift, though greater hulks *draw* deep. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

Drawing curtains, curtains made to open and close—that is, to draw—as distinguished from *wall-hangings, dorsers,* and the like. *Inventory of* 1582, in Jour. Archæol. Ass., XXX. 253.—**To draw after†,** to "take after"; resemble.

She is youre doughter with-oute doute, and *draweth* litill *after* hir moder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

He is more suetter then is any maide.
Off that he *drawith after* that laydy
Ffro whom he is discended uerily.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6243.

To draw back or **backward.** (*a*) To retire; move back; withdraw.

The soldier also that should go on warfare, he will *draw back* as much as he can.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Her conscious diffidence he saw,
Drew backward, as in modest awe.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 4.

(*b*) To turn back or away, as from an undertaking or a belief; give way; recede.

Now the just shall live by faith; but if any man *draw back,* my soul shall have no pleasure in him. Heb. x. 38.

To draw by, to go or pass by; come to an end.

The foolish neighbours come and go,
And tease her till the day *draws by.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

To draw in, to shorten: as, the days *draw in* now.

As the days were *drawing in,* as old ladies say, it was advisable to make the utmost use of the daylight.
Mrs. Chas. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania.

To draw near or **nigh,** to approach closely; come near.

They *draw near* unto the gates of death. Ps. cvii. 18.

Draw nigh to God, and he will *draw nigh* to you.
Jas. iv. 8.

To draw off. (*a*) To retire; retreat: as, the company *drew off* by degrees.

Montpensier, finding no prospect of relief from home, and straitened by the want of provisions, determined to *draw off* from the neighbourhood of Benevento.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

To make good the cause of freedom you must *draw off* from all foolish trust in others.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

(*b*) To prepare to strike, as with the fist, in a personal encounter. [Colloq.]—**To draw on.** (*a*) [*On,* adv.] To advance; approach.

Our nuptial hour
Draws on apace. *Shak.,* M. N. D., i. 1.

(*b*) [*On,* prep.] (1) To gain on; approach in pursuit: as, the ship *drew on* the flying frigate. (2) Of a dog, to move cautiously upon (the scented game).

The Wilson's snipe gives forth a strong game effluvium, and it is no uncommon circumstance for a careful dog to *draw upon* one at a distance of . . . sixty feet.
E. J. Lewis, The American Sportsman (1885), p. 252.

To draw out, to move out or away, as from a station: absolutely, or followed by *of* or *from:* as, the army *drew out of* the defile slowly; the ship *drew out from* her berth.

To-morrow we'll *draw out,* and view the cohorts;
I' the mean time, all apply their offices.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

The train *from out* the castle *drew.*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

To draw to or **toward,** to advance to or in the direction of; come near; approach: as, the day *draws toward* evening.

Vnto his manoir comyn were many,
Which fro hunting were *drawing to* that place,
As wel of gret as smal, both hye and bace.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 621.

The heads of all her people *drew to* me,
With supplication both of knees and tongue.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

To draw to a head. Same as *to come to a head* (which see, under *head*).—**To draw up.** (*a*) To move upward; rise; ascend: as, the clouds *drew up* and disclosed the moon.

Whan the day *vp droghe* & the dym voidet,
Thus Jason full ioyfull to that gentill said.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 755.

(*b*) To form in regular order; assume a certain order or arrangement: as, the troops *drew up* in front of the palace; the fleet *drew up* in a semicircle. (*c*) To come to a stand; halt: as, the carriage *drew up* at the gate.

I could see my grandfather driving swiftly in a gig along the seaboard road, . . . and for all his business hurry, *drawing up* to speak good-humouredly with those he met.
R. L. Stevenson, Some College Memories.

(*d*) To keep company, as a lover: followed by *with.* [Scotch.]

Gin ye forsake me, Marion,
I'll e'en gae *draw up wi'* Jean.
Ritson, Scottish Songs, I. 153.

O cou'dna ye gotten dukes, or lords,
Intill your ain countrie,
That ye *drew up wi'* an English dog,
To bring this shame on me?
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 82).

★ **draw** (drâ), *n.* [< *draw, v.*] **1.** The act of drawing. Specifically—(*a*) In *card-playing,* the act of taking a card or cards from the pack or from another hand; the right or privilege of doing so: as, it is my *draw* next. (*b*) In *billiards,* the act of making the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball after impact, either straight back or slightly slanting, by a quick low stroke and immediate withdrawal of the cue.

2. That which is drawn or carried; especially, a lot or chance drawn.—**3.** That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up or aside.—**4.** A drawn game; the result of a game or contest when neither party gains the advantage: as, the match ended in a *draw.*—**5.** The act or manner of bending a bow preparatory to shooting.

The utmost care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct *draw.*
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 19.

6. The lengthening of an iron rod in forging.—**7.** The action of the rollers on the fiber in a drawing-frame.—**8.** The gain or advance of a mule-carriage in drawing out the yarn.—**9.** Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole, etc.; the place where a fox is drawn.—**10.** Something designed to draw a person out, to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back; a feeler. [Slang.]

This was what in modern days is called a *draw.* It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, v.

drawable (drâ'a-bl), *a.* [< *draw* + *-able.*] Capable of being drawn.

drawback (drâ'bak), *n.* **1.** Any loss of advantage or impairment of profit, value, success, or satisfaction; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The avarice of Henry VII. . . . must be deemed a *drawback* from the wisdom ascribed to him. *Hallam.*

It gives me great pleasure to think of visiting Scotland in the summer; but the *drawback* will be to leave my wife and children. *Sydney Smith,* To Francis Jeffrey, iv.

2. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures. Abbreviated *dbk.*

Sir John. Honour's a Commodity not vendable among the Merchants; there is no *Drawback* upon 't.
Fain. That's a Mistake, Sir John; I have known a Statesman pawn his Honour as often as Merchants enter the same Commodity for Exportation; and like them, draw it back so cleverly, that those who give him Credit upon 't, never perceiv'd it till the Great Man was out of Post. *Mrs. Centlivre,* Artifice, i.

The Irish were allowed to import foreign hops, and to receive a *drawback* on the duty on British hops.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvii.

3. In *iron-founding,* a loose piece in a mold. In brass-founding such a piece is called a *false core.*

draw-bar (drâ'bär), *n.* **1.** A bar used to connect two railroad-cars or locomotives. See *drag-bar.* [U. S.]

The higher the *draw-bar* is above the rails the greater will be the tendency to pull the engine down behind and up in front. *Forney,* Locomotive, p. 334.

2. A bar, or one of a set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path. [U. S.]

They were now stopped by some *draw bars,* which passed, they found themselves ascending a steep incline sown with large stones. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVI. 202.

draw-bays (drâ'bāz), *n.* A species of lasting, especially for making shoes.

draw-bench (drâ'bench), *n.* In *wire-drawing,* a machine in which wire is reduced in size or brought to gage by being drawn through openings of standard size. See *drawing-bench* and *drawing-block.*

Solid wire can easily be reduced in size by means of the *draw-bench,* a contrivance working with a windlass.
Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 103.

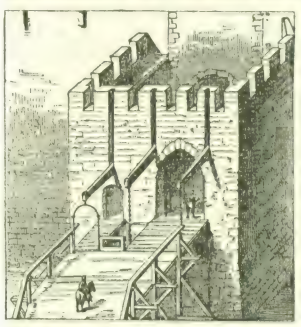
draw-bolt (drâ'bōlt), *n.* Same as *coupling-pin.*

draw-bore (drâ'bōr), *n.* In *carp.,* a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment with which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together.—**Draw-bore pin,** a joiners' tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the stile. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole is filled up with a wooden peg.

drawbore (drâ'bōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawbored,* ppr. *drawboring.* To make a draw-bore in: as, to *drawbore* a tenon.

draw-boy (drâ'boi), *n.* A boy who helps a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving; hence, a mechanical device employed for this purpose.

drawbridge (drâ'brij), *n.* [< ME. *drawebrygge, drawbrugge,* < *drawen,* draw, + *brygge,* etc., bridge.] **1.** A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, or to leave a transverse passage free, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Formerly also called *draught-bridge* and *draught.* See *draft*[1]. Drawbridges, as applied to fortifications, date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At first they spanned the foss, joining the gate of the fort or of the advanced work with its outer bank. Later, drawbridges formed only the inner portion of the platform of the bridge, the outer portion being stationary. The drawbridge was usually raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were elevated by heavy weights attached to their inner extremities, the wall forming the fulcrum. When raised, the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, thus providing a twofold obstacle to the assailant—a chasm and a strengthened barrier.


Drawbridge, Château of Montargis, France.

From Iztacpalpan to Mexico is two leagues, all on a faire Causey, with many *draw-bridges,* thorow which the water passeth. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 787.

The entrance to the courtyard of the old mansion lay through an archway, surmounted by the foresaid tower, but the *drawbridge* was down, and one leaf of the iron-studded folding-doors stood carelessly open.
Scott, Kenilworth, xii.

2. A bridge one or more sections of which can be lifted or moved aside to permit the passage of boats.

draw-cut (drâ'kut), *n.* A cut produced by a drawing movement of a cutting-tool.

drawee (drâ-ē'), *n.* [< *draw* + *-ee*[1].] One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn—that is, the one to whom its request is addressed; the person requested by a bill of exchange to pay it. See extract under *drawer,* 3.

drawer (drâ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *drawer, drawere;* < *draw* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who draws, as one who takes water from a well, or liquor from a cask; especially, one who serves at a tavern.

Let them be hewers of wood and *drawers* of water unto all the congregation. Josh. ix. 21.

Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table like *drawers.* *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

The *Drawers* are the ciuillest people in it, men of good bringing vp, and howsoeuer wee esteeme of them, none can boast more iustly of their high calling.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Tauerne.

2. One who or that which attracts.—**3.** One who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.

The person, however, who writes this letter [a draft] is called in law the *drawer,* and he to whom it is written the *drawee.* *Blackstone,* Com., II. 10.

4. A box-shaped receptacle, as for papers, clothes, etc., fitted into a piece of furniture, as a bureau, a table, a cabinet, etc., in such a manner that access to it is had by drawing or sliding it out horizontally in its guides or frame.

As little knowledge or apprehension as a worm shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke.*

5. *pl.* An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers,* till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture having drawers to contain clothing, linen, etc. The earlier ones commonly had a box-like compartment above and two or three drawers below. The secretaries frequently found among English and American furniture of the eighteenth century, and still common in some parts of the continent of Europe, are chests of drawers with a writing-table above. The only form now commonly in use is the bureau.

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a *chest of drawers* by day.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 230.

drawfile (drâ'fīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawfiled,* ppr. *drawfiling.* To file by drawing the file sidewise along the work, as a spoke-shave is used.

The cutters are backed off on the ends only, their tops being merely lightly *draw-filed* after being turned up.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 177.

The cone having been turned true, and its surface slightly roughened by *drawfiling,* it is then charged with flour-emery and oil. *Byrne,* Artisan's Handbook, p. 61.

draw-gate (drâ′gāt), *n.* The valve of a sluice.

draw-gear (drâ′gēr), *n.* 1. A harness adapted for draft-horses.—2. The apparatus or parts by which railway-carriages are coupled together, etc. [Eng.]

drawglove (drâ′gluv), *n.* An old game the nature of which is uncertain: also used in the plural.

> Puss and her prentice both at *draw-gloves* play.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 306.

> After dinner the children were set to questions and commands; but here our hero was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at *drawglove* and shuffle the slipper.
> *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 21.

draw-glove (drâ′gluv), *n.* Same as *drawing-glove*.

> The ordinary *draw-glove*, with cylindrical points and straps up the back of the hand and around the wrist, is preferred by many archers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 376.

draw-head (drâ′hed), *n.* 1. The head of a draw-bar.—2. In *spinning*, a contrivance in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-horse (drâ′hôrs), *n.* In *carp.*, a device for holding work upon which a drawing-knife is used.

> There is also a *draw-horse*, on which Hash smooths and squares his shingles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

drawing (drâ′ing), *n.* [< ME. *drawing* (def 1); verbal n. of *draw*, *v.*] 1. The act of imparting motion or impulse by pulling or hauling.—2. The act of attracting.

> Will not this time of God's patience be a sufficient vindication of his lenity and goodness in order to the *drawing* men to repentance? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. The act of forming or tracing lines, as with a pen, pencil, point, etc.; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the act or method of representing objects on a surface, strictly by means of lines, but, by extension, by means of lines combined with shades or shading, or with color, or even by means of shading or colors without lines; properly, a method of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of color.—4. A representation produced by the act of drawing; particularly, a work of art produced by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, a slighter or less elaborate work than a picture, very frequently in the sense of *sketch*, or a hasty and abridged representation of an object, scene, etc., often intended as a study for a more elaborate work to be executed later; also, especially in architecture, etc., a representation of a projected work; a design; a plan.

> When they conceived a subject, they made a variety of sketches; then a finished *drawing* of the whole; after that a more correct *drawing* of every separate part—heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; they then painted the picture, and after all retouched it from the life.
> *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, i.

5. The art of a draftsman; the art governing the acts and methods included under sense 3.—6. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural. [Eng.]—**Chalk, crayon, pen, pencil, sepia, water-color,** etc., **drawing,** a drawing in the material or manner of the particular epithet, or the art or method of producing such a drawing. See *crayon*, *sepia*, *aquarelle*, *water-color*, etc.—**Charcoal drawing,** a method of drawing in black and white with prepared pieces of charcoal, or the work produced by this method. The paper, which should be of medium weight and regular grain, is first covered with an even flat tone. When the design has been sketched in, the darkest points are marked with a light touch of charcoal, and the highest light is formed by rubbing off the charcoal with a bit of dry bread, so that the extremes may not be lost sight of in establishing gradations. The subject is indicated in broad simple masses, and the delicate tones are blended and softened with a stump.—**Cut-line drawing,** in *stained-glass work*, a full-size cartoon or drawing on paper of the design, with the leads marked. The glass, being laid over this, is cut by following these lines. The same drawing serves afterward for leading up the work.—**Drawing from the round,** a drawing from a statue, a cast, or any other object in relief or in the round; or the art or practice of making such drawings.—**Drawing in two colors, in three colors,** etc., a drawing in not more than two colors, as in black and white, or in not more than three colors, etc. The drawing in three colors, or in three crayons or pencils, was much in vogue in the eighteenth century. It was a simplified form of pastel, executed on tinted paper, with a red or pink crayon for the flesh-tints, black for shadows, drapery, etc., and white for lights.—**Drawing on the block,** or **on the wood,** the process of drawing a picture, or a picture drawn, on a block of wood prepared for the engraver, who follows it in cutting the surface for printing.—**Finished drawing,** a drawing carefully worked out in detail, as distinguished from a rough drawing or a sketch.—**Free-hand drawing,** a drawing produced by the hand guided by the eye alone, without the use of any auxiliary instruments; or the art of making such drawings.—**Geometrical** or **mechanical drawing,** a drawing made with the aid of instruments, as compasses, scales, rulers, etc.; or the method or art of producing such a drawing. In drawing a building, or the like, by this method, the shadows are conventionalized geometrically, usually falling from left to right at an angle of 45°, and all rays of light are considered to be parallel.—**In drawing,** correctly drawn; symmetrical; in proportion: applied to a work of art or to a natural object, etc.—**Linear** or **line drawing,** a drawing executed strictly in lines or with a point.—**Monochrome drawing,** a drawing executed in one color only.—**Out of drawing,** incorrectly drawn; out of proportion; inharmonious. Compare *in drawing*.—**Wash-drawing,** a representation of an object produced by laying in the shades in flat washes, with merely the outlines and chief details put in in line; or the method, etc., of producing such a representation. This method is much used for architectural drawings, drawings of machines, industrial designs, etc.; and it is also largely practised in drawing on the block for engravers.

drawing-awl (drâ′ing-âl), *n.* A leather-workers' awl having a hole near the point, in which thread is inserted so that it may be pushed through in sewing.

drawing-bench (drâ′ing-bench), *n.* 1. An apparatus, invented for use in mints, in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating.—2. A bench or horse used in working with the coopers' drawing-knife.

drawing-block (drâ′ing-blok), *n.* In *wire-drawing*, a drum or cylinder to which one end of the wire is attached, and which by its motion draws the wire through the drawing-plate, and at the same time coils it.

drawing-board (drâ′ing-bōrd), *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for use in drawing.

drawing-book (drâ′ing-bůk), *n.* A book for practice in drawing, made of leaves of drawing-paper, usually blank, but sometimes partially printed with elementary designs to be copied in the blank spaces.

drawing-compass (drâ′ing-kum″pas), *n.* A pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or pencil attached to it, or forming part of it. See cut under *bow-pen*.

drawing-engine (drâ′ing-en″jin), *n.* An engine for raising or lowering men or materials in the shaft or inclines of a mine. This is generally effected by the revolution of a drum, which winds up or unwinds a rope of hemp or steel wire to which the kibble or cage is attached. The term *winding* is more frequently used in the United States than *drawing*, which is common in England, although both are current in both countries.

drawing-frame (drâ′ing-frām), *n.* 1. A machine in which the slivers of cotton, wool, etc., from the carding-engine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor.—2. In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which the fibers of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterward worked like cotton. *E. H. Knight.*

drawing-glove (drâ′ing-gluv), *n.* In *archery*, a glove worn on the right hand to protect the fingers in drawing the bow. Also called *draw-glove*.

> In addition to his bow and arrows, an archer, to be fully equipped, must have a *drawing-glove* to protect the fingers of the right hand. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 376.

drawing-hook (drâ′ing-hůk), *n.* A clutch-hook used in lifting well-rods. *E. H. Knight.*

drawing-in (drâ′ing-in′), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, the operation of arranging the threads of yarn in the loops of the heddles.—2. In *bookbinding*, the process of covering the boards of a book-cover with leather.

drawing-knife (drâ′ing-nīf), *n.* 1. A cutting-tool consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, for use with a drawing motion. When used, it is laid transversely to the work, and pulled toward the person with both hands. The work is held by a shaving-horse, clamp, or vise.

2. A tool for making an incision in the surface of wood along the line which a saw is to follow, to prevent the teeth of the saw from tearing the surface of the wood. Also *draw-knife*.

drawing-lift (drâ′ing-lift), *n.* The lowest lift of a Cornish pump, or that lift in which the water rises by suction (that is, by atmospheric pressure) to the point from which it is forced upward by the plunger.

drawing-machine (drâ′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which a strip of metal is drawn through a gaged aperture to make it even and thin.

drawing-master (drâ′ing-mȧs″tėr), *n.* A teacher of drawing.

> The method differs . . . materially from that generally adopted by *drawing-masters*.
> *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, Int., p. ix.

drawing-paper (drâ′ing-pā″pėr), *n.* A variety of stout paper made in large sizes, and designed for use in making drawings. For pencil drawings it is generally white, and for chalk drawings tinted. It is usually made of linen stock. There are fourteen regular sizes, generally of about the following dimensions: cap, 13 × 16 inches; demy, 15½ × 18½; medium, 18 × 22; royal, 19 × 24; superroyal, 19 × 27; imperial, 21¼ × 29; elephant, 22½ × 27½; columbier, 23 × 33½; atlas, 26 × 33; theorem, 28 × 34; double elephant, 26 × 40; antiquarian, 31 × 52; emperor, 40 × 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 × 120.

drawing-pen (drâ′ing-pen), *n.* A pen used in drawing lines. It generally consists of two adjustable steel blades between which the ink is held, the thickness of the line depending upon the adjustment of the distance between the blades.—**Double drawing-pen,** a drawing-pen which makes two lines at the same time.

drawing-pin (drâ′ing-pin), *n.* A flat-headed pin or tack used to fasten drawing-paper to a board or desk; a thumb-tack.

drawing-point (drâ′ing-point), *n.* A steel instrument used in drawing straight lines on metallic plates; a metal-scriber.

drawing-press (drâ′ing-pres), *n.* A machine for forming hollow sheet-metal ware. It consists essentially of two dies, placed one above the other, and operated by means of cams or other appliances. Each die is in two parts, an exterior and an interior. A piece of sheet-metal having been placed between the dies, power is applied, and the two dies come together, first cutting the metal into the required shape, then holding it firmly by the edges while the interior parts of the dies press together, bending and stretching the metal into shape. The machine makes pans, plates, dishes, covers, etc., complete in one operation. See *stamping-press*.

drawing-rolls (drâ′ing-rōlz), *n. pl.* In spinning-machinery, rolls set in pairs, each turning more rapidly than the preceding pair, through which the sliver passes in succession and is thus extended or "drawn."

drawing-room[1] (drâ′ing-röm), *n.* [< *drawing*, 3, + *room*.] A room for drawing; specifically, the apartment in an engineer's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

drawing-room[2] (drâ′ing-röm), *n.* [Abbr. of *withdrawing-room*, q. v.] 1. A withdrawing room; the room into which the ladies withdraw from the dining-room after dinner, and that appropriated for the reception of company.

> There is nothing of the copy-book about his [D'Artagnan's] virtues, nothing of the *drawing-room* in his fine natural civility.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

> He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.
> *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

3. A levee or formal reception held in a drawing-room, especially one of the periodical receptions given by royalty, or by persons of rank: as, the Queen's *drawing-room*.

> Pay their last duty to the Court, and come,
> All fresh and fragrant, to the *drawing-room*.
> *Pope*, Satires of Donne, iv. 215.

> A *drawing-room* yesterday, at which the Princess Victoria made her first appearance.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831.

Drawing-room car. See *car*[1].

drawing-table (drâ′ing-tā″bl), *n.* 1†. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a table the top of which could be lengthened by pulling out slides or leaves. It was the prototype of the modern extension table.—2. A table or stand especially designed for use in drawing.

drawk (drâk), *n.* [Also *drauk*, *drook* (and *dravick*); < ME. *drauc*, *drauke*, *drawke*, *drake*, = D. *dravig*, *dravich*, cockle, darnel.] A name of several plants, as *Lolium temulentum* and *Avena fatua*. [Local, Eng.]

draw-knife (drâ′nīf), *n.* Same as *drawing-knife*, 2.

drawl (drâl), *v.* [A mod. freq. form of *draw* (as *draggle*, freq. of *drag*); cf. D. *dralen* = ODan. *dravle* = Icel. *dralla*, loiter, linger, similarly from cognates of E. *draw*.] I. *trans.* 1. To drag on slowly and heavily; while or dawdle away (time) indolently. [Rare.]

> Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time without either profit or satisfaction. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 15.

2. To utter or pronounce in a slow, spiritless tone, as if by dragging out the utterance.

> Thou *drawl'st* thy words,
> That I must wait an hour, where other men
> Can hear in instants.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move slowly and heavily; move in a dull, slow, lazy manner. [Rare.]

> While the first snow was mealy under feet,
> A team *drawled* creaking down Quompegan street.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To speak with a slow, spiritless utterance, from affectation, laziness, or want of interest.

> I never heard such a *drawling*-affecting rogue.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

drawl (drâl), *n.* [< *drawl*, *v.*] The act of drawling; a slow, unanimated utterance.

This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious *drawl*.
W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 223.

drawlatch† (drâ′lach), *n.* A thief who practised somewhat in the manner of a sneak-thief, watching to see if the people of a house were absent, and then opening the door (drawing the latch) and taking what he could get. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy.

If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a *drawlatch*. *Chettle*, Hoffman.

drawler (drâ′lėr), *n.* One who drawls.

Thou art no sabbath-*drawler* of old saws.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

draw-lid (drâ′lid), *n.* A lid that slides in grooves.

The box containing the selenium was laid on its side, and had a *draw-lid* which was kept closed except when exposure was made. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 791.

drawlingly (drâ′ling-li), *adv.* In a drawling manner; with a slow, hesitating, or tedious utterance.

drawlingness (drâ′ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being drawling.

draw-link (drâ′lingk), *n.* A link for connecting two railroad-cars.

draw-loom (drâ′lōm), *n.* A loom used in figure-weaving. The warp-threads are passed through loops made in strings arranged in a vertical plane, a string to each warp-thread. The strings are arranged in separate groups, and are pulled by a draw-boy in the order required by the pattern, the groups being drawn up by pressing upon handles. It was the predecessor of the ★Jacquard loom.

drawn (drân), *p. a.* **1.** Undecided, from the fact that neither contestant has the advantage.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble.
Addison.

If you have had a *drawn* battle or a repulse, it is the price we pay for the enemy not being in Washington
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 253.

2. Eviscerated; disemboweled: as, a *drawn* fowl.—**3.** Melted: as, *drawn* butter.—**4.** In *needlework*, gathered or shirred; puckered by threads drawn through the material.

The Queen was dressed in pink silk, over which was a lace dress, and wore a white *drawn* gauze bonnet.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 171.

5. Freed from all particles of iron and steel by means of magnets: said of brass filings.—**6.** Having the sword drawn.

Why, how now, ho! awake! Why are you *drawn*?
Wherefore this ghastly looking? *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

At daggers drawn. See *dagger*[1].—**Drawn and quartered,** disemboweled and cut into four pieces. See *draw*, *v. t.*, 14.—**Drawn brush,** a small brush, such as a tooth- or nail-brush, in which the tufts of bristles are wound with wire and drawn into holes, the wire being sunk in narrow grooves in the back, which are then filled with cement.—**Drawn clay.** See *clay*.—**Drawn lace,** drawn-work.

draw-net (drâ′net), *n.* A net made of packthread, with wide meshes, for catching the larger sorts of birds.

drawn-work (drân′wėrk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work done in textile fabrics by cutting out, pulling out, or drawing to one side some of the threads of the fabric while leaving others, or by drawing all into a new form, producing a sort of diaper-pattern. This work was the original form of lace, the addition to it of needlework producing the simplest varieties of lace. The early name for this was *cut-work*. Modern drawn-work is generally left in simple patterns without the addition of needlework.

Why is there not a cushion-cloth of *drawn-work*,
Or some fair cut-work, pinn'd up in my bed-chamber,
A silver and gilt casting-bottle hung by 't?
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

Creva drawn-work, a kind of drawn lace made in Bra-★zil. *Dict. of Needlework.*

draw-plate (drâ′plāt), *n.* **1.** A drilled plate of steel or a drilled ruby through which a wire, or a metal ribbon or tube, is drawn to reduce its caliber and equalize it, or to give it a particular shape. The holes in the plate are made somewhat conical, and where a considerable reduction in size is sought the wire or rod is passed in succession through a series of holes, each a little smaller than the preceding.
2. A similar instrument for testing the ductility of metals, consisting of an oblong piece of steel pierced with a diminishing series of gradually tapered holes.

draw-point (drâ′point), *n.* The etching-needle when used on a bare plate; a dry-point. *E. H. Knight.*

draw-poker (drâ′pō″kėr), *n.* A game: same ★as *poker*. See *poker*[2].

draw-rod (drâ′rod), *n.* A rod by which two draw-bars, or the drawing-gears at the opposite ends of a railroad-car, are joined.

draw-spring (drâ′spring), *n.* **1.** An apparatus designed to counteract the recoil or shock when a tow-rope or cable breaks. It consists of a cylinder, having a piston-rod to which india-rubber bands are fitted, and a chain to which the tow-rope of a boat or the cable of a ship at anchor is made fast.
2. A spring connecting the draw-bar of a railroad-car with the car, and designed to resist both tension and compression.

draw-stop (drâ′stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, the knob by which the slide belonging to a particular set of pipes or stops is drawn and the wind admitted to that set, or by which a coupler is put in operation.—**Draw-stop action,** in *organ-building*, the entire mechanism of knobs, bars, angles, stickers, slides, etc., by which the stops and couplers are controlled.

draw-taper (drâ′tā″pėr), *n.* Same as *delivery*, 10. Also called *draft*, *draught*.

draw-timber (drâ′tim″bėr), *n.* One of two timbers at the end of a railroad-car beneath the frame, and generally extending from the end timber of the platform, in passenger-cars, to the bolster. In passenger-cars they mainly support the platform. In street-cars usually but one draw-timber is employed, and that is in the center of the car, and has the draw-bar attached to it.

draw-tongs (drâ′tôngz), *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing fine wire.

This method prevents plier-marks, and also preserves the shape of the wire intact, by dispensing with the use of *draw-tongs*, and this is of some importance in fancy wire-drawing.
Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 104.

draw-tube (drâ′tūb), *n.* In a microscope, the tube which carries the eyepiece. It slides within the main tube which carries the objective. See *microscope*.

draw-well[1] (drâ′wel), *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

They've thrown him in a deep *draw well*,
Full fifty fathoms deep.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 11).

draw-well[2] (drâ′wel), *n.* In old-fashioned furniture, a deep drawer in which valuables were kept.

I wish, for their sakes, I had the key of my study out of my *draw-well*, only for five minutes, to tell you their ★names. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 30.

dray[1] (drā), *n.* [E. dial. also *dree*; < ME. **dreye*, a sledge, sled, < AS. *dræge*, lit. that which is drawn, found only in the sense of 'drag-net' (= Sw. *drög*, a sledge, dray; cf. Icel. *drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat, or a sledge), < *dragan* = Sw. Icel. *draga*, etc., draw. The ME. sense seems to be of Scand. origin.] **1.** A low, strong cart with stout wheels, used for carrying heavy loads. Also called *dray-cart*.

It makes no difference . . . whether the conveyance was by wagons, *drays*, or cars.
Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A sledge; a sled; a rude sort of vehicle ★without wheels. [Eng.]

dray[1] (drā), *v. t.* [< *dray*[1], *n.*] To carry or convey on a dray.

All unclaimed goods . . . will be carted, *drayed*, or lightered by responsible cartmen, draymen, or lightermen, etc.
Laws and Regulations of New York Customs Inspectors, [1883, p. 47.

dray[2] (drā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A squirrel's nest. Also written *drey*.

The nimble squirrel noting here,
Her mossy *dray* that makes.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

The morning came, when neighbour Hodge,
Who long had mark'd her airy lodge, . . .
Climb'd like a squirrel to his *dray*,
And bore the worthless prize away.
Cowper, A Fable.

dray[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *deray*.

drayage (drā′āj), *n.* [< *dray*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The use of a dray; the act of hauling on a dray.

Coal was . . . removed by defendant on cars run upon a tramway, . . . and was warehoused without being hauled on drays. This was held equivalent to *drayage*.
Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A charge for the use of a dray.

dray-cart (drā′kärt), *n.* Same as *dray*[1], 1.

dray-horse (drā′hôrs), *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

drayman (drā′man), *n.*; pl. *draymen* (-men). A man who drives and manages a dray.

A brace of *draymen* bid—God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

To descend lower, are not our streets filled with sagacious *dray-men*, and politicians in liveries?
Spectator, No. 307.

drazel†, *n.* Same as *drossel*.

dread (dred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreaded*, formerly *dread*, *dred*, *drad*. [Early mod. E. also *dred*, *dredde*; < ME. *dreden*, pret. *dredde*, *dred*, rarely *dradde*, *drad*, pp. *dred*, rarely *drad*, < AS. **drēdan*, only in comp. *on-drēdan*, *ā-drædan*, *of-drēdan*, ONorth. *on-drēda*, usually reflex., be afraid, dread, = OS. *an-drādan* = OHG. *in-trātan*, MHG. *in-träten*, be afraid; remoter origin unknown.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fear in a great degree; be in shrinking apprehension or expectation of: used chiefly with reference to the future: as, to *dread* death.

Admonishing all the world how that he is to be *dread* and feared. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109.

But what I *drad*, did me poor wretch betide,
For forth he drew an arrow from his side.
Greene, Sonnet.

What the consequence of this will be, God onely knows, and wise men *dread*. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 30, 1673.

So have I brought my horse, by word and blow,
To stand stock-still and front the fire he *dreads*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 264.

2†. To cause to fear; alarm; frighten.

This travelling by night in a desolate wilderness was little or nothing dreadful to me; whereas formerly the very thoughts of it would seem to *dread* me.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 422).

3†. To venerate; hold in respectful awe.

This flour that I love so and *drede*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 211.

He was *drad* and loued in countreis abowte,
Heyest & lowest hym Loved & alowte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 116.

II. *intrans.* To be in great fear, especially of something which may come to pass.

Whan the princes and the Barouns herde the kynge thus speke, thei were somdell a-shamed, forthei *dredde* leste he sholde holde hem cowardes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 618.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. Deut. i. 29.

dread (dred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dred*, *dredde*; < ME. *dred*, usually *drede*, fear, doubt; from the verb.] **1.** Great fear or apprehension; tremulous anticipation of or repugnance to the happening of something: as, the *dread* of evil; the *dread* of suffering; the *dread* of the divine displeasure.

Ac for *drede* of the deth I dar nougt telle treuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 407.

When Gaheries and Galashin saugh Agrauayn falle, thei hadde grete *drede* that he were slayn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Whence this secret *dread*, and inward horror,
Of falling into nought? *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

2. Awe; fear united with respect; terror.

The fear of you and the *dread* of you shall be upon every beast of the earth. Gen. ix. 2.

Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his *dread* fall upon you? Job xiii. 11.

She turn'd her right and round about,
Saye, "Why take ye sic *dreads* o' me?"
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

3. A cause or object of apprehension; the person or the thing dreaded.

Let him be your *dread*. Isa. viii. 13.

4†. Doubt.

Ther shuln ye sen expresse, that no *dred* is
That he is gentil that doth gentil dedis.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 313.

Out of dread†, without doubt.—**Without dread**†, without doubt; doubtless. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Awe, affright, fright, terror, horror, alarm, panic.

dread (dred), *p. a.* **1.** Dreaded; such as to excite great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful.

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and *dread* correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

We will be *dread* thought beneath thy brain,
And foul desire round thine astonished heart.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

2. That is to be dreaded or feared; awful; solemn; venerable: as, *dread* sovereign; a *dread* tribunal.

Confounding Mighty things by meanes of Weak;
Teaching dum Infants thy *drad* Praise to speak.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!
In thy *dread* name we draw the sword.
O. W. Holmes, Army Hymn.

dreadable† (dred′a-bl), *a.* [< *dread* + *-able*.] That is to be dreaded. *Latham.*

dreader (dred′ėr), *n.* One who dreads, or lives in fear and apprehension.

I have suspended much of my pity toward the great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift.*

dreadful (dred′fûl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dreadfull*, *dredful*; < ME. *dredful*, *dredeful*; < *dread* + *-ful*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Full of dread or fear.

"Certes, sir," seid Merlin, "in these two a-visions there is grete significacion, and it is no wonder though ye ther-of be *dredfull*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 37.

2†. Full of respect, honor, or veneration.

With *dredful* herte and glad devocioun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 109.

3. Exciting or attended by great dread, fear, or terror; terrible; formidable; direful: as, a *dreadful* storm; a *dreadful* invasion.

And zit is the Lond of Prestre John more ferr, be many *dredfulle* iourneyes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 271.

The great and *dreadful* day of the Lord. Mal. iv. 5.

The lady may command, sir;
She bears an eye more *dreadful* than your weapon.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

There is nothing so inconsiderable, which may not appear *dreadful* to an imagination that is filled with omens and prognostics. *Addison*, Omens.

4. Awful; venerable; awe-inspiring.

How *dreadful* is this place! Gen. xxviii. 17.

A *dreadful* music. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 3.

So Evangelist drew nearer and nearer, and, coming up to him, he looked upon him with a severe and *dreadful* countenance. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 94.

=Syn. 3. *Fearful*, *Frightful*, etc. (see *awful*); terrific, horrible, horrid, dire, direful, tremendous.

II. *n.* That which is fearful or terrible: used only in the phrases *penny dreadful*, *shilling dreadful*, to denote a tale of vulgar sensationalism sold at a small price, or a cheap sensational newspaper or periodical. [Eng.]

A drunken good-for-nothing, blind to his own absurdities and shortcomings, he [Ally Sloper] commenced his career as the hero of a *penny dreadful* which, unfortunately for its author, had but little success.
Contemporary Rev., L. 516.

By grace of a very rare genius, the best work of the Brontës is saved, as by fire, out of the repulsive sensationalism they started, destined to perish in *shilling dreadfuls*.
F. Harrison, Choice of Books, iii.

dreadfully (dred'fûl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dredfully*, < ME. *dredfully*; < *dreadful* + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** With alarm; fearfully.

Ac whan he hadde sigte of that segge a-syde he gan hym drawe,
Dredfully by this day! as duk doth fram the faucoun.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 62.

Ful tenderly begynneth she to wepe;
She rist her vp, and *dredefully* she quaketh,
As dothe the braunche that Zepherus shaketh.
Chaucer (ed. Gilman), Good Women, l. 2679.

2. In a dreadful or terrible manner.

Fro Viterbe to Venyse, theis valyante knyghtez:
Dresses up *dredfully* the dragone of golde,
With egles al-over, enamelede of sable.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2026.

Their beaten anvils *dreadfully* resound,
And Ætna shakes all o'er, and thunders underground.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

dreadfulness (dred'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dreadful; terribleness; frightfulness.

dreadingly (dred'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner significant of dread or terror; with misgiving. [Rare.]

Mistrustfully he trusteth,
And he *dreadingly* doth dare;
And forty passions in a trice
In him consort and square.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 33.

dreadless (dred'les), *a.* [< ME. *dredles*, *dredeles*; < *dread* + *-less*.] **1.** Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; intrepid.

And *dreadless* of their danger, climb
The floating mountains of the brine.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

Gentle and just and *dreadless*, is he not
The monarch of the world?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

2. Exempt from dread or fear of danger; secure.

Safe in his *dreadles* den him thought to hide.
Spenser, World's Vanitie, x.

3†. Without dread or apprehension: used elliptically (like *doubtless*) with adverbial effect.

Do dresse we tharefore, and byde we no langere,
Ffore *dredlesse* with-owttyne dowtte, the daye schalle be ourez! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2043.

dreadlessness (dred'les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror.

Zelmane (to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness* . . .) with swiftness of desire crossed him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

dreadly† (dred'li), *a.* [< ME. *dredli*, *dredlich*; < *dread* + *-ly*[1].] Dreadful.

★ This *dreadly* spectacle. *Spenser*.

★ **dreadnaught, dreadnought** (dred'nât), *n.* [< *dread*, *v.*, + obj. *naught*, *nought*.] **1.** A person who fears nothing.—**2.** Something that assures against fear. Hence—**3.** A thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or for protection against the elements; a garment made of such cloth. Also called *fearnaught*.

Look at him in a great-coat of the closest texture that the looms of Leeds could furnish—one of those *dreadnoughts* the utility of which sets fashion at defiance.
Southey, The Doctor, lvii.

★ **dream**[1] (drēm), *n.* [< ME. *dreme*, *dreem*, *drem*, *dream*, a dream, < AS. **dreám* (not found in this sense) = OS. *drōm* = OFries. *drām* = D. *droom* = MLG. *drōm*, LG. *droom* = OHG. MHG. *troum*, G. *traum* = Icel. *draumr* = Sw. *dröm* = Dan. *dröm*, a dream; perhaps lit. a deceptive vision, orig. **draugmo-*, < Teut. √ **drug*, seen in OHG. *triogan*, MHG. *triegen*, G. *trügen* = OS. *bi-driogan* (= OHG. *bitriogan*), deceive, delude (cf. OS. *drugi*, deceptive, OHG. MHG. *ge-troc* = OS. *gi-drog*, phantom, apparition, = Icel. *draugr*, a ghost, spirit; = Skt. √ *druh* (for **dhrugh* ?), hurt (by deceit, wile, magic), cf. OPers. *drauga*, a lie). Though generally identified with *dream*[2], AS. *dréam*, joy, a joyful sound, etc., there is really nothing to connect the two words except the likeness of form.] **1.** A succession of images or fantastic ideas present in the mind during sleep; the sleeping state in which such images occur.

And thei ete no mete in alle the Wynter: but thei lyen as in a *Drem*, as don the Serpentes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 288.

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 325.

A *dream* is a succession of phenomena having no external reality to correspond to them.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 244.

2. That which is presented to the mind by the imaginative faculty, though not in sleep; a vision of the fancy, especially a wild or vain fancy.

Glories
Of human greatness are but pleasing *dreams*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

The potentiality of growing rich beyond the *dreams* of avarice. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1781.

They live together and they dine together; . . . but the man is himself and the woman herself; that *dream* of love is over, as everything else is over in life.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, vii.

dream[1] (drēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreamed* or *dreamt*, ppr. *dreaming*. [< ME. *dremen* (not in AS.) = D. *droomen* = Sw. *drömma* = Dan. *drömme* = OHG. *troumjan*, MHG. *troumen*, G. *träumen*, dream; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be partially, and with more or less confusion or incoherence, conscious of images and thoughts during sleep: with *of* before an object: as, to *dream of* a battle; to *dream of* an absent friend.

And he *dreamed*, and behold a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. Gen. xxviii. 12.

The slave who, slumbering on his rusted chain,
Dreams of the palm-trees on his burning plain.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

So I *dream*, sometimes, *of* a straight scarlet collar, stiff with gold lace, around my neck, instead of this limp white cravat. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 64.

2. To think idly or dreamily; give way to visionary thought or speculation; indulge in reverie or waking visions.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. *Locke*.

Franklin thinks, investigates, theorizes, invents, but never does he *dream*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

3. To have indefinite thought or expectation; think of something as possible; conceive: with *of*: as, he little *dreamed of* his approaching fate.

He . . . [Jesus] takes this occasion to tell his Disciples that they must no longer *dream of* the Glories and Splendour of this world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

We might be otherwise; we might be all
We *dream of*, happy, high, majestical.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

In Persia, no one with any pretence to respectability would *dream of* stirring outside the door without at least four men walking behind him. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

II. *trans.* **1.** To see or think in a dream; imagine in sleep.

Your old men shall *dream* dreams. Joel ii. 28.

Said he not so? or did I *dream* it so?
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

The dreams which nations *dream* come true.
Lowell, Ode to France.

2. To imagine as if in a dream; think about vainly, idly, or fancifully.

Man errs not that he deems
His welfare his true aim;
He errs because he *dreams*
The world does but exist that welfare to bestow.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, i. 2.

3. To suppose indefinitely; have a conception of or about; believe in a general way.

The Atheists and Naturalists *dreame* the world to be eternall, and conceiue that all men could not be of one; because of this diuersitie of Languages.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

She never *dreams* they used her for a snare,
And now withdraw the bait has served its turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 287.

4. To pass in reverie or inaction; spend idly or fancifully: followed by *away*, *out*, or *through*: as, to *dream away* one's life.

Why then does Antony *dream out* his hours?
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

dream[2]†, *n.* [ME. *drem*, *dreem*, *dreme*, earlier *dream* (rare except in earliest ME.), a sound, esp. a joyful sound, jubilation, < AS. *dréam*, a sound, esp. a joyful sound, song, harmony, joy (very common), = OS. *drōm*, joy; hence the verb AS. *drȳman*, *drēman*, rejoice, make jubilee, sing, = OS. *drōmian*, rejoice. Prob. not connected with *dream*[1], q. v., but perhaps allied to Gr. *θρῦλος*, a noise as of many voices, a shouting, murmuring; perhaps also allied to *drone*[1], q. v.] A noise, especially a joyful noise; jubilation; music.

Tha he mihte ihere . . . muchel folkes *dream*.
Layamon, I. 43.

Hornes blast other [or] belles *drem*.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 665.

Lus! bus! las! das! rowtyn be rowe
Swech dolful a *dreme* the devyl it to dryve.
Rel. Ant., I. 240.

To hire louerd heo sede with stille *dreme*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

★ **dreamer** (drē'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *dremere*, *dremer* = D. *droomer* = OHG. *troumāre*, G. *träumer* = Sw. *drömmare* = Dan. *drömmer*; < *dream*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who dreams; one who has dreams or visions.

They said one to another, Behold, this *dreamer* cometh. Gen. xxxvii. 19.

Alas! the *dreamer* first must sleep,
I only watch'd, and wish'd to weep.
Byron, The Giaour.

2. A visionary: as, a political *dreamer*.

He must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior*.

3. A mope; a sluggard.—**4.** A South American puff-bird of the genus *Chelidoptera*, as *C. tenebrosa*.

dreamery (drē'mėr-i), *n.* [= D. *droomerij* = G. *träumerei* = Dan. Sw. *drömmeri*; as *dream*[1] + *-ery*, collective suffix.] **1.** A place for dreaming.—**2.** Dreams collectively.

dreamful (drēm'fûl), *a.* [< *dream*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of dreams; marked by dreams or visionary thought.

Give us long rest or death, dark death, or *dreamful* ease.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

dream-hole (drēm'hōl), *n.* One of the openings left in the walls of steeples, etc., for the admission of light. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dreamily (drē'mi-li), *adv.* **1.** In a dreamy manner; as a dream.

I hear the cry
Of their voices high
Falling *dreamily* through the sky.
Longfellow, Birds of Passage.

2. As in a dreaming state; in reverie; idly.

dreaminess (drē'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being dreamy, or given to reverie.

He was a dark, still, slender person, always with a trance-like remoteness, a mystic *dreaminess* of manner.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 68.

dreamland (drēm'land), *n.* The land or region seen in dreams; hence, the land of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

dreamless (drēm'les), *a.* [(= G. *traumlos* = Dan. *drömlös*) < *dream*[1] + *-less*.] Free from dreams.

Worn with misery,
He slept the *dreamless* sleep of weariness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 207.

dreamlessly (drēm'les-li), *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

dreamt (dremt). Preterit and past participle of *dream*[1].

dream-while (drēm'hwīl), *n.* The apparent duration of a dream. [Rare.]

Now and then, for a *dream-while* or so.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

dream-world (drēm'wėrld), *n.* A world of dreams or illusive shows. [Rare.]

But thou be wise in this *dream-world* of ours.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

dreamy (drē'mi), *a.* [(= MLG. *drömech*) < *dream*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of dreams; given to dreaming; relating to or associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams: as, *dreamy* moods.

All day within the *dreamy* house
The doors upon their hinges creak'd.
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Having the characteristics of a dream; consisting of or resembling idle imaginations; dream-like; vague; indistinct; visionary: as, he led a *dreamy* existence.

From *dreamy* virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste. *Talfourd*, Charles Lamb.

The atmosphere was not too clear on the horizon for *dreamy* effects; all the headlands were softened and tinged with opalescent colors. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 123.

drear (drēr), *a.* [An abbrev. of *dreary*, q. v.] Dreary. [Poetical.]

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying sound
Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 193.

A *drear* northeastern storm came howling up. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

dreart (drēr), *n.* [Made by Spenser from *dreary*, *a.*] Dread; dismalness; grief; sorrow; dreadfulness.

The ill-faste Owle, deaths dreadfull messengere;
The hoars Night-raven, trump of dolefull *drere*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

He to him stepping neare,
Right in the flanke him strooke with deadly *dreare*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 20.

drearihead†, drearihood† (drēr'i-hed, -hůd), *n.* [False forms, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-head*, *-hood*.] Dreariness; dismalness; gloominess.

What evill plight
Hath thee opprest, and with sad *drearyhead*
Chaunged thy lively cheare?
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 30.

But Fury was full ill appareiled
In rags, that naked nigh she did appeare,
With ghastly looks and dreadfull *drerihed*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 17.

drearily (drēr'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *drerily*, *dreriliche*, *dreoriliche*; < *dreary* + *-ly*[2].] In a dreary manner; dismally; forlornly.

A queer inner court, befouled with rubbish and *drearily* bare of convenience. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 149.

drearimentt (drēr'i-ment), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-ment*.] Dismalness; terror; horror; dread.

To sadder times thou mayst attune thy quill,
And sing of sorrowe and deathes *dreeriment*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

dreariness (drēr'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being dreary.—2†. Sorrow.

Let be thi wepynge and thy *drerinesse*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 701.

dreadingt (drēr'ing), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *drear-y* + *-ing*.] Dreariness; gloom.

All were my self, through griefe, in deadly *drearing*.
Spenser, Daphnaida, l. 189.

drearisomet (drēr'i-sum), *a.* [< *dreary* + *-some*.] Very dreary; gloomy; desolate; forlorn.

dreary (drēr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *drearie*, *drery*, *drerie*; < ME. *drery*, *dreri*, *dreori*, *drury*, < AS. *dreórig*, sad, mournful. AS. *dreórig* also means bloody, gory, = OS. *drōrag* = Icel. *dreyrigr* = MHG. *trōric*, bloody, < AS. *dreór* = OS. *drōr* = Icel. *dreyri*, *dröri* = MHG. *trör*, blood, gore, < AS. *dreósan* (= Goth. *driusan*, etc.), fall, whence ult. E. *dross* and *drizzle*, q. v. But the sense 'sad' is prob. reached from another direction: OHG. **trūrag*, *trūreg*, MHG. *trūrec*, G. *traurig*, whence prob. LG. *trūrig*, D. *treurig* (with HG. *t*), sad, mournful, connected with OHG. *trūrēn*, cast down the eyes, mourn, MHG. *trūren*, G. *trauern*, mourn, orig. cause to fall, causative of the orig. verb, Goth. *driusan*, etc., above.] 1†. Sorrowful; sad.

Thus praied thai all with *drery* steuyn,
Heueand up thaire heuides till heuyn.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

They renue the funerall pompe of these great men yearly, assembling thither with plentie of wine and meats, and there watch all night (especially the women) singing *drerie* lamentations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 822.

2. Lonesomely dismal or gloomy; exciting a feeling of desolation, sadness, or gloom.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell. *Spenser*, F. Q.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,
She drifted a *dreary* wreck.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

On the ridge of the slope [was] an old cemetery, so *dreary* with its few hopeless fig-trees and aloes that it made the heart ache to look at it. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 245.

Hence—3. Exciting a feeling of tedium or ennui; tiresomely monotonous: as, a *dreary* book.

Chaucer is the first who broke away from the *dreary* traditional style, and gave not merely stories, but lively pictures of real life as the ever renewed substance of poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 255.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Cheerless, comfortless, drear, dark.—3. Tedious.

drecchet, *v.* See *dretch*[1], *dretch*[2].

dredt, dredet, *v.* and *n.* Middle English forms of *dread*.

dredefult, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadful*.

dredelest, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadless*.

dreder (dred'ėr), *n.* [Sc., also *dredour*, *dridder*, *drither*; appar. < *dread*, *v.*] Fear; dread. [Scotch.]

What aileth you, my daughter Janet,
You look sae pale and wan?
There is a *dreder* in your heart,
Or else ye love a man.
Lord Thomas of Winesberry (Child's Ballads, IV. 305).

dredge[1] (drej), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *drudge*; of LG. origin, perhaps through OF. *drege*, *dreige*, a kind of net used for catching oysters (cf. mod. F. *drague*, < E. *drag*, *n.*), < OD. *draghe*, D. *dreg(-net)*, a dredge, a drag-net (see *drag-net* and *dray*[1]); cf. D. *dreg* = LG. *dregge*, *drägge* = Dan. *drag* = Sw. *dragg*, a grapnel, drag. The form *dredge* is practically an assibilation of *drag*, *n.*, ult. < *drag*, *v.*: see *drag*.] 1. A bush-harrow; a large rake. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Any instrument for bringing up or removing solid substances from under water by dragging on the bottom. (*a*) A drag-net for taking oysters, etc.

The oysters . . . haue a peculiar *dredge*; which is a thick strong net, fastened to three spils of iron, and drawne at the boates sterne gathering whatsoeuer it meeteth lying in the bottome of the water. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

(*b*) An apparatus for bringing up marine animals, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation. It consists principally of a frame of iron and a net which is attached to the frame. As generally constructed, the frame is transversely oblong, generally about three times as long as wide, with straight ends and slightly inclined sides, having the outer edges sharp to serve as scrapers. The net is usually composed of heavy twine, but sometimes of iron chainwork, and is attached to the frame by holes near the inner edges. Fastened to the frame are iron handles, to which a rope or iron chain is attached. (*c*) A machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbors, etc. See *dredging-machine*.

3. In *ore-dressing*, in certain mining districts of England, ore which is intermediate in richness between "prill-ore" and "halvans"; ore of second quality, more or less intermixed with veinstone. Sometimes written *dradge*.

dredge[1] (drej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [< *dredge*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To clear out with a dredge; remove sand, silt, mud, etc., from the bottom of: as, to *dredge* a harbor, river, or canal.—2. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; obtain or remove by the use of a dredge: as, to *dredge* mud from a river.

A Caryophyllia which was *dredged* up alive by Captain King. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 116.

II. *intrans.* To make use of a dredge; operate with a dredge: as, to *dredge* for oysters.

dredge[2] (drej), *n.* [Also *dradge*; assibilated from earlier *dreg*, < ME. *dragg*, *dragge*, *drage*, a mixture of different kinds of grain or pulse, meslin; the same as ME. *dragge*, *dradge*, *dragy*, a kind of digestive and stomachic comfit, < OF. *dragie*, *dragee*, a kind of digestive powder, a comfit, sweetmeat, also small shot, etc., mod. F. *dragée*, a sugar-plum, small shot, meslin, < Pr. *dragea* = Sp. *grageа* = Pg. *grageia*, *grangea* = It. *traggea*, now *treggea*, comfits, sugar-plums, sweetmeats (ML. *dragetum*, *dragata*, *drageia*, *dragia*, after OF.), < ML. *tragemata*, pl., < Gr. τραγήματα, rarely in sing. τράγημα, dried fruits or sweetmeats eaten as dessert, < τραγεῖν, 2d aor. of τρώγειν, gnaw, nibble, munch, eat.] Formerly, same as *meslin*; now, specifically, a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

Thy *dredge* and thy barley go thresh out to malt. *Tusser*.

dredge[3] (drej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [Formerly *dreg*; E. dial. *dridge*; < *dredge*[2], *n.*] To sprinkle flour upon, as roasting meat.

Burnt figs *dreg'd* with meal and powdered sugar. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

Dredge you a dish of plovers. *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

dredge-box (drej'boks), *n.* [< *dredge*[3] + *box*[2].] Same as *dredging-box*.

dredgeman (drej'man), *n.*; pl. *dredgemen* (-men). [< *dredge*[1] + *man*.] One who fishes for oysters with a dredge.

dredger[1] (drej'ėr), *n.* [< *dredge*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who works with or makes use of a dredge.

In the month of May, the *dreagers* (by the law of the Admiralty court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever. *Bp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc.

2. A boat or vessel used in dredging.

We . . . had sight of a brigandine or a *dredger*, which the general tooke within one houres chase with his two barges. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 586.

3. A dredging-machine.

dredger[2] (drej'ėr), *n.* [< *dredge*[3] + *-er*[1].] A dredging-box.

dredgerman (drej'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *dredgermen* (-men). One engaged in dredging.

In these courts they appoint . . . the quantity [of oysters] each *Dredgerman* shall take in a day, which is usually called Setting the Stint. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, I. 150.

dredgie (drej'i), *n.* Same as *dirgie*. [Scotch.]

dredging (drej'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dredge*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of using a dredge.

Most of our coasts produce them [oysters] naturally, and in such places they are taken by *dredging*, and are become an article of commerce, both raw and pickled. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoölogy, The Oyster.

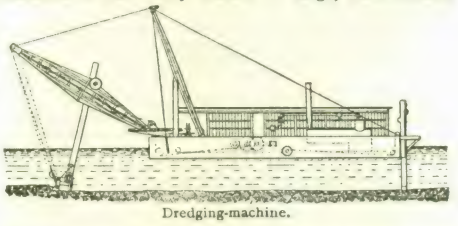
2. The matter or material brought up by a dredge.

It is not a little curious that these two forms should present themselves in the same *dredging*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 474.

dredging-box (drej'ing-boks), *n.* [Also formerly *drudging-box*; < *dredging* + *box*[2].] A small box, usually of tin, with a perforated top, used to sprinkle flour on roasting meat, on a kneading-board, etc. Also *dredge-box*.

Cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and *drudging-boxes*, &c., lately dug up at Rome, out of an old subterranean scullery. *King*, Art of Cookery, v.

dredging-machine (drej'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for lifting mud and silt from the bottoms of rivers, harbors, canals, etc. Some dredging-machines employ a single bivalve or clam-shell scoop; others a series of scoops on an endless chain; others some form of suction apparatus. The earliest form appears to have been a single box-like shovel or spoon, suspended from a crane rigged up on a large flat-boat. It was lowered into the mud, dragged along by means of ropes till filled, and then raised and emptied into the boat. Another early form is the chapelet or chain-pump, which, by means of an endless chain carrying buckets traveling in a trough, lifts mud and water, discharging them at the top into a flat alongside the machine. On this plan are now built some of the largest and most powerful dredging-machines in use. They consist of large, flat-bottomed



Dredging-machine.

boats, usually of iron, with a bucket-chain carrying nearly 40 buckets, each with a capacity of about 13 cubic feet. In excavating the Suez canal, the lifting buckets of some of the larger machines had a capacity of 5 cubic feet each, and the delivery was 20 buckets a minute. For the delivery of the sand or spoil both chutes and traveling buckets were used, the spoil being, in some instances, delivered 230 feet from the dredger. The clam-shell dredger is largely used in the United States, and has the merit of ease of management, the scoop operating in a half-circle about the boat, so that a wide channel can be excavated without moving the boat. The scoop is suspended from a crane at the bow of the boat, and is operated by means of chains controlled by steam-power, two long flexible poles serving as guides for the clam-shell. In the machines employing a suction or exhaust, a tube is lowered into the mud, and the mud and water are raised by means of a revolving disk in the tube, or by the aid of a vacuum or an ejector. A large vessel on the boat, being exhausted of air, is connected with the submerged pipe, when the mud and water readily rise into the receiver. In another form of pneumatic dredger a pipe is lowered into the silt and closed air-tight, and steam is then turned into the upper part of the pipe, driving out the air. Many other forms are used.

Dred Scot case. See *case*[1].

dree[1] (drē), *v.* [< ME. *dreen*, *dreien*, *dryen*, *drehen*, *dregen*, *dreghen*, *dreogen*, < AS. *dreógan*, bear, suffer, endure, also do, perform, = Goth. *driugan*, do military service; cf. Icel. *drȳgja* (a secondary form), connect, perpetrate, also lengthen: see *dree*[2]. Cf. also *dright*.] **I.** *trans.* To suffer; bear; endure: as, to *dree* penance. [Now only Scotch or poetical.]

For what I *drye* or what I thinke,
I wil myselven al it drynke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1879.

Why *dreghis* thou this dole, & deris thi seluyn?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3586.

Ye have the pains o' hell to *dree*.
The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 271).

To dree one's or a weird, to abide one's fate or destiny; endure an inevitable penalty. [Scotch.]

I kenn'd he behoved to *dree his weird* till that day cam. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, lv.

A poor broken-hearted thing, that, if she hath done evil, has *dreed a* sore *weird* for it. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, I. xii.

II.† *intrans.* To endure; be able to do or continue.

Neiȝ wod of his witt he wax neiȝ for drede,
& fled as fast homward as fet miȝt *drie*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

Ride on, ride on, Lord William now,
As fast as ye can *dree!*
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

dree[2] (drē), *a.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreigh, dreich, dreegh,* < ME. *dreȝ, dregh, driȝ, dryȝ,* long, extended, great, < Icel. *drjūgr* = Sw. *dryg* = Dan. *drøi,* long, ample, substantial, solid, heavy; cf. Icel. *draugr,* a sluggard; *drȳgja,* commit, also keep longer, lengthen; Sw. *dröja,* stay, delay, = Dan. *dröie,* make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with AS. *dreógan,* bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, E. *dree:* see *dree*[1].] **1**†. Long; large; ample; great.

The kynge was lokyd in a felde
By a ryver brede and *dreghe*.
MS. Harl., 2252. (*Halliwell.*)

The durres to vndo of the *dregh* horse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11890.

2†. Great; of serious moment.—**3.** Tedious; wearisome; tiresome. [Prov. Eng.]

"Thou'rt in great pain, my own dear Stephen?" "I ha' been — dreadful, and *dree,* and long."
Dickens, Hard Times, iii. 6.

dree[2] (drē), *n.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreigh,* < ME. *dreghe, dregh,* < *dregh, dreȝ,* etc., dree: see *dree*[2], *a.*] Length; extension; the longest part.

Thus they drevene to the dede dukes and erles,
Alle the *dreghe* of the daye, with dredfulle werkes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2916.

dreely (drē'li), *adv.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreighly,* < ME. *drely, dreȝly, dreghly, dryȝly,* etc.; < *dree*[2] + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Highly; largely; nobly; earnestly.

I drow into a dreme, & *dreghly* me thought
That Mercury the mykill God, in the mene tyme,
Thre goddes hade gotten goyng hym bye,
That come in his company clere to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2379.

Drawene *dreghely* the wyne, and drynkne thereaftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2028.

2. Slowly; tediously. [Prov. Eng.]

dreen, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *drain.*

dreg[1], *n.* An obsolete or colloquial singular of *dregs.*

dreg[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dredge*[2].

dreg[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dredge*[3].

dregginess (dreg'i-nes), *n.* [< *dreggy* + *-ness.*] The state of being dreggy; fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

dreggish (dreg'ish), *a.* [< *dreg*[1] (*dregs*) + *-ish*[1].] Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops.
Harvey, Consumptions.

dreggy (dreg'i), *a.* [< ME. *dreggy* (= Sw. *dräggig*), < *dreg*[1] (*dregs*) + *-y*[1].] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

No relations of theirs, after all, but a *dreggy* hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 46.

dregs (dregz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *dregges,* also *dragges,* rarely in sing. *dreg,* < Icel. *dregg,* pl. *dreggjar* = Sw. *drägg,* dregs, lees; prob. < Icel. and Sw. *draga* = E. *draw,* the connection of thought being like that in *drain* as related to *draw:* see *drain, draw.*] **1.** The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel containing them. [Formerly, and still sometimes colloquially, used in the singular.]

The *dregs* thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them. Ps. lxxv. 8.

What too curious *dreg* espies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love? *Shak.,* T. and C., iii. 2.

King John, in the meanwhile, was draining the cup of bitterness to the *dregs.* *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

You have stretched out your hands to save the *dregs* of the sifted sediment of a residuum.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 253.

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, what is most vile and worthless: as, the *dregs* of society.

From the *dregs* of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

What wonder is it, if ever since, and especially now, in these *dregs* of time, there be wilful men found, who will oppose their own vain fancies and novelties to the general sense of the whole body of Christians?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

They increased, by their numbers and their vices, the weight of that *dreg* which, in great and prosperous cities, ever sinks . . . to the lowest condition.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 538.

3. Solid impurities found in raw fats. *W. L. Carpenter,* Soap and Candles, p. 83.—**To drain the cup to the dregs.** See *cup.*

dreher (drā'ėr), *n.* [G., a kind of dance, a turner, a winch, < *drehen,* turn, = AS. *thrāwan,* turn, throw, E. *throw:* see *throw.*] **1.** An Austrian dance similar to the ländler.—**2.** Music written to accompany such a dance.

dreier, dreyer (drī'ėr), *n.* [G. usually *dreier,* < *drei* = E. *three.*] A Silesian money, 3 hellers.

dreigh (drēċh), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *dree*[2].

When thou an' I were young an' skeigh,
An' stable meals at fairs were *dreigh.*
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

dreint†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*[1].

Dreissena (drī'se-nä), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Dreyssen* of Belgium.] A genus of bivalve lamellibranchs, of the family *Mytilidæ,* or mussels, or made type of the family *Dreissenidæ. D. polymorpha,* originally an inhabitant of rivers and streams emptying into the Aral and Caspian seas, has extended its range into many European localities. Also *Dreyssena, Dreissensia.*

Dreissenacea (drī-se-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-acea.*] A group of acephalous mollusks: same as the family *Dreissenidæ.*

Dreissenidæ (drī-sen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Dreissena.* The mantle is open only for the foot in front of the umbones, and the siphons are situated at the distal margin. The branchial siphon is tubular, the anal subsessile, the foot ligulate and byssiferous, and the shell mytiliform with terminal umbones. There is an internal ligament; the pallial impressions are obscure; and there are three muscular scars.



Dreissena polymorpha: b, byssus; *f,* foot; lower arrow, inhalent siphon; upper arrow, exhalent siphon.

Dreisseninæ (drī-se-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily referred to the family *Mytilidæ:* same as the family *Dreissenidæ.* Also *Dreissensinæ.*

Dreissensia (drī-sen'si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dreissena.*

Dreissensinæ (drī-sen-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dreisseninæ.*

drem[1]†, **dreme**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *dream*[1].

drem[2]†, **dreme**[2]†, *n.* See *dream*[2].

dremels†, *n.* [ME., also *dremeles,* < *dremen,* dream, + *-els,* a suffix seen also in ME. *metels,* a dream, and in the earlier forms of *riddle, n.*] A dream.

How that Ymagynatyf in *dremeles* me tolde,
Of Kynde and of his connynge and how curteise he is to bestes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 14.

Dremotherium (drem-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., for (?) **Dromotherium,* < Gr. δρόμος, a running, course, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminants from the Miocene of France, said to be related to the musk-deer.

drench[1] (drench), *v.* [< ME. *drenchen* (pret. *drenched* and *dreint,* pp. *drenched* and *dreint*), drench, drown, < AS. *drencan,* give to drink, also drown (= OFries. *drenka, drinka* = D. *drenken* = LG. *dränken,* OHG. *trenchan,* MHG. *trenken,* G. *tränken* = Icel. *drekkja* = Sw. *dränka*), caus. of *drincan,* drink: see *drink.* Cf. *drown,* of the same ult. origin.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wet thoroughly; soak; steep; fill or cover with water or other liquid: as, garments *drenched* with rain or in the sea; swords *drenched* in blood; the flood has *drenched* the earth.

Oute of the see gravel the salt to bringe,
Let *drenche* it for a tyme in water swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Some in the greedie flouds are sunke and *drent.*
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

Order'd to *drench* his Knife in filial Blood;
Destroy his Heir, or disobey his God.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

For there, with broad wig *drenched* with rain,
The parish priest he saw. *Whittier,* The Exiles.

2. To gorge or satiate with a fluid: as, he *drenched* himself with liquor.—**3.** Specifically, to administer liquid physic to abundantly, especially in a forcible way.

I continued extraordinary Weak for some days after his [a Malayan doctor's] *Drenching* me thus: But my Fever left me for above a Week. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 503.

If any of your cattle are infected, . . . *drench* them.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

They were rough,
Dosed him with torture as you *drench* a horse.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 75.

4†. To drown.

Him thenketh verrayly that he may se
Noes flood come wallwing as the see
To *drenchen* Alisoun, his honey deere.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 431.

5. To subject (hides) to the effect of soaking and stirring in a solution of animal excrements or an alkaline solution. *Harper's Mag.,* LXX. 276.—**Syn. 1.** To steep, souse, deluge (with).

II.† *intrans.* To drown.

Thus shal mankynde *drenche* and lese his lyf.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 335.

drench[1] (drench), *n.* [< ME. *drench, drenke, drænc,* a drink, < AS. *drenc,* also *drinc* = OS. OFries. D. and LG. *drank* = OHG. *tranch,* G. *trank,* a drink, < AS. *drincan,* etc. (pret. *dranc*), drink: see *drink, v.,* and cf. *drink, n.,* and *drench*[1], *v.* In senses 2 and 3 rather from the verb *drench.*] **1**†. A drink; a draught.

Ther ne is nother king ne kuene thet ne ssel drinke of deathes *drench.* *Ayenbite of Inwyt,* p. 130.

2. A large draught of fluid; an inordinate drink.

A *drench* of sack
At a good tavern, and a fine fresh pullet,
Would cure him. *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, ii. 1.

Dregs and lees of Spain, with Welsh metheglin—
A *drench* to kill a horse.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

Hence—**3.** A draught of physic; specifically, a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

The sugar on the pill and the syrup around the oil left *drench* and purgative sufficiently heroic.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 800.

4. That with or in which something is drenched; a provision or preparation for drenching or steeping.

They [skins] are put into a *drench* of bran and water, heated to about 185° Fahr. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIV. 388.

drench[2]†, *n.* A less correct form of *dreng.*

drencher (dren'chėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which drenches or wets.—**2.** One who administers a drench to a beast.

drenching-horn (dren'ching-hôrn), *n.* A cow's horn with perforations at the pointed end, the other being closed, used in giving medicine to sick animals.

dreng† (dreng), *n.* [In historical books cited also as *drenge* and *drench;* in Law L. *drengus,* repr. ME. *dreng,* also *dring,* pl. *drenges, dringes,* rarely *drenches,* a vassal, < AS. *dreng,* a valiant man, < Icel. *drengr,* a valiant man, a youth, = Sw. *dräng,* a man, a servant, = Dan. *dreng,* a boy, an apprentice, obs. a footman (whence Sc. *dring,* a servant).] In *old Eng. law,* a tenant in capite. The term was usually or originally applied to tenants holding directly of the king or of ecclesiastics, but in virtue of a service less honorable than knighthood, including commonly some agricultural work, and service as messenger and in the care of dogs and horses. Its application seems to have varied greatly in different places and times; but it implied generally a servile vassal who aspired to be a military vassal.

Bothe of erl and of baroun,
And of *dreng* and of thayn,
And of knith and of sweyn. *Havelok,* l. 2182.

It seems, then, that the *drengs* were tenants in pure villenage, bound to the lord, and annexed to the manor, and that they were usually sold with the forest to which they belonged, as mere drudges, to perform the most servile and laborious offices.
Gentleman's Mag. Library, I. 188.

Lanfranc, we are told, turned the *drengs,* the rent paying tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 96.

drengage† (dreng'āj), *n.* [< *dreng* + *-age.*] **1.** The tenure by which a dreng held land.

There are also services connected with the bishop's hunting expeditions. Thus there are persons holding in *drengage,* who have to feed a horse and a dog, and to go in the great hunt (magna caza) with two harriers and 15 "cordons," etc. *Seebohm,* Eng. Vil. Community, p. 71.

2. The quantity of land, usually sixteen acres, to be plowed, sown, and harrowed by a dreng.

drenket, *n.* An obsolete form of *drench*[1].

drenkle†, *v.* See *drinkle, dronkle.*

drent† (drent). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*[1].

Drepane (drep'a-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρεπάνη, also δρέπανον, a sickle, a pruning-hook, < δρέπειν, pluck.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Drepanidæ:* so called from the elongated falciform pectoral fins.

drepania, *n.* Plural of *drepanium.*

drepanid (drep'a-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Drepanidæ.*

Drepanidæ (dre-pan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepane* + *-idæ.*] A family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Drepane.* They have a compressed elevated body, with scales encroaching on the dorsal fin; the dorsal fin is divided into a shorter anterior and a larger posterior portion, and the pectorals are falciform. The *Drepane punctata* is common in the Indian and Australian seas.

drepanidium (drep-a-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *drepanidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. δρεπάνη, a sickle (see

Drepane), + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The flagellula or sickle-shaped young of certain protozoans, as a gregarine, as hatched from a spore. (*b*) The phase or stage of growth in which a young gregarine is sickle-shaped. (*c*†) [*cap.*] A genus of such organisms.

Drepanidium ranarum, the falciform young of an unascertained coccidiide. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 853.

drepaniform (drep′a-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. δρεπάνη, a sickle, + L. *forma*, shape.] Formed like a sickle or scythe; sickle-shaped; falciform or falcate.

Drepaninæ (drep-a-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepane* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily constituted for the genus *Drepane*, by some referred to the family *Chætodontidæ*, and by others to the *Carangidæ*: same as the family *Drepanidæ*.

Drepanis (drep′a-nis), *n.* [< Gr. δρεπανίς, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcate wings, < δρεπάνη, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] A genus of *Nectariniidæ* with falcate mandibles, characteristic of the Friendly



Sickle-billed Sunbird (*Drepanis pacifica*).

and Sandwich islands, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Drepaninæ;* the sickle-billed sunbirds: now extinct. *D. pacifica* is an example. The genus is also called *Falcator*, and some of the species are referred to *Melithreptus*. In some species, as *Drepanis vestiaria*, or *Vestiaria coccinea*, the bill is enormously long and curved almost to a semicircle. This is a scarlet species from the plumage of which the Sandwich islanders made beautiful robes.

drepanium (dre-pā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *drepania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. δρεπάνιον, dim. of δρέπανον, equiv. to δρεπάνη, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] In *bot.*, a sickle-shaped cyme, the successive flowers springing always from the upper side of their respective axes.

drepe[1]†, *v. i.* See *drip*, *drop*.

drepe[2]†, *v. t.* See *drib*[1], *drub*.

drere†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *drear*.

drerimente†, *n.* A variant spelling of *dreariment*.

drerinesse†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dreariness*.

drery†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dreary*.

Dresden point-lace. See *lace*.

dress (dres), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dressed* or *drest*, ★ppr. *dressing*. [Early mod. E. also *dresse;* < ME. *dressen*, make straight, direct, rule, prepare, clothe, address one's attention to, < OF. *dresser, drescer, drecier*, erect, set up, arrange, dress, = Pr. *dressar, dreissar, dreçar* = OSp. *derezar* = It. *drizzare, dirizzare*, direct, etc., < ML. **directiare*, an assumed freq. < L. *directus*, ML. also *drectus, drictus*, straight, direct: see *direct*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To put or make straight; adjust to a right line: as (in military use), to *dress* ranks.

Schrewide thingis schulen be in to *dressid* thingis [L. *erunt prava in directa*]. *Wyclif*, Luke iii. 5.

2†. To regulate; direct; set right; keep in the right course.

Thou schalt blesse God and pray hym to *dresse* thy ways. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

Danmarke he *dryssede* alle by drede of hym selvyne,
Fra Swynne unto Swether-wyke, with his swrede kene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 46.

Make clean [my soul] thy thoughts, and *dress* thy mixt desires. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 7.

3†. To adjust; fasten; fix.

The vyne eke to the tree with bondes *dresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

4†. To address; direct: as, to *dress* words to a person; hence, with reflexive pronoun, to direct or turn one's course, efforts, or attention; prepare or apply one's self to do something; repair; betake one's self: as, they *dressed themselves* to the dance.

To the chambre dore he gan *hym dresse*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 282.

What for the Yles, what for the See, . . . fewe folke assayen for to passen that passage; alle be it that men myghte don it well, that myght ben of power to *dresse him* thereto. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 306.

The men of armys bothe with spere and sheld,
With grete corage *dressid them* in to the feld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2191.

5. To prepare or make ready; treat in some particular way, and thus fit for some special use or purpose. (*a*) To till; cultivate; prune.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it. Gen. ii. 15.

The well-*dress'd* Vine
Produces plumpest Grapes.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(*b*) To prepare for use as food, by cooking or by the addition of suitable condiments, etc.: as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* a salad.

It were a folly to take the pain to *dress* a bad dinner at home, when they may be welcome to good and fine fare so nigh hand at the hall.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

The people were very civil, lending us an earthen Pot to *dress* Rice, or any thing else.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 90.

We dined together on very excellent provision, *dressed* according to their custom.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 298.

(*c*) To make fit for the purpose intended, by some suitable process: as, to *dress* beef for the market; to *dress* skins; to *dress* flax or hemp.

For their apparell, they are sometimes covered with the skinnes of wilde beasts, which in Winter are *dressed* with the hayre, but in Sommer without.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 129.

At that time it was customary to size or *dress* the warp in the loom. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 239.

(*d*) To cut or reduce to the proper shape or dimensions, or evenness of surface, as by planing, chiseling, tooling, etc.; trim; finish off; put the finishing touches to: as, to *dress* timber; to *dress* a millstone. (*e*) In *mining* and *metal.*, to sort or fit for smelting by separating and removing the non-metalliferous veinstone: as, to *dress* ores. (*f*) To comb and do up: as, to *dress* the hair.

O what need I *dress* up my head,
Nor what need I kaim doun my hair?
Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

(*g*) To curry and rub down: as, to *dress* a horse.

6. To treat with remedies or curative appliances: as, to *dress* a wound.

To heal her wounds by *dressing* of the weapon.
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 3.

The wound was *dressed* antiseptically.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8870.

7. To array; equip; rig out: as, to *dress* a ship with flags and pendants.

We sent our skiffe aland to be *dressed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

And Caddell *drest*, amang the rest,
With gun and good claymore.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

8. To attire; put clothes upon; apparel; adorn or deck with suitable clothes or raiment: as, he *dressed* himself hastily; to *dress* one's self for dinner; the maid *dressed* her mistress for a ball.

All her Tresses ties behind;
So *dress'd*, Diana hunts the fearful Hind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Good-morrow, Sir: what! up and *drest*, so early?
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 236.

A young man came to the court *dressed* as a minstrel, and carrying his Timpan at his back.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiv.

9†. To direct toward; reach toward; reach; offer.

He *dressyd* hys bak unto the maste.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2554.

Who of 3ou is a man, whom 3if his sone axe breed, wher he shal *dresse* to hym a stoon? *Wyclif*, Mat. vii. 9 (Oxf.).

10†. To prepare for action.

Segramor drough his suerde and *dressed* his shelde, and com towarde Agravadain a grete spede, and he com for to mete hym vigerously. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

To dress up or **out**, to clothe elaborately or peculiarly; dress with great care or elegance, or in unusual clothing.

Our modern medals are full of togas and tunicas . . . that have not been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a king of England or France *dressed up* like a Julius Cæsar. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

=**Syn. 1.** To aline.—**7.** To accoutre, array, rig.—**8.** To attire, apparel, clothe, embellish.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To direct one's course; go.

Fro derknesse I *dresse* to blysse clere.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 89.

2. To come into line or proper alinement: as (in military use), to *dress* up in the center.

All that remains of the west side of the square running southwards is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and *dresses* with it in height.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

3. To clothe one's self; put on one's usual garments, or such garments as are required for a particular occasion: as, to *dress* for the day; to *dress* for dinner, or for a ball.

I did *dress* in the best array,
As blythe as ony bird on tree.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 319).

The servant told me that Lord Grey was still at the House of Lords, and that her ladyship had just gone to *dress*. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 209.

She always *dressed* handsomely, and her rich silks and laces seemed appropriate to a lady of her dignified position in the town. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

4†. To give orders or directions.

For als I byde bus [it behooves] all thyng be and dewly done als I will *dresse*. *York Plays*, p. 13.

5†. To get on or up; rise.

Deliverly he *dressed* vp, er the day sprenged.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2009.

To dress up, to dress one's self with special care; put on one's best clothing, or different garments from those com-★monly worn. [Colloq., U. S.]

dress (dres), *n.* [< *dress*, *v.*] **1.** A garment, or the assemblage of garments, used as a covering for the body or for its adornment; clothes; apparel: as, to spend a good deal of money on *dress*.

As Chastity, says Philander, appears in the habit of a Roman matron, in whom that virtue was supposed to reign in its perfection, Piety wears the *dress* of the vestal virgins, who were the greatest and most shining examples of it. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

Abs. Is Mr. Faulkland returned?
Fag. He is above, sir, changing his *dress*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Style is the *dress* of thoughts.
Chesterfield, Letters, Nov. 24, 1749.

Specifically—**2.** The gown or robe worn by women, consisting of a skirt and a waist, either made separately or in one garment.

Two evening *dresses* for a girl who had never had anything better than the simplest muslin!
Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xvi.

3. Outward adornment; elegant clothing, or skill in selecting, combining, and adjusting articles of clothing: as, a love of *dress;* a man of *dress*.—**4.** In *ornith.*, plumage: as, spring or autumn *dress;* the breeding *dress*.—**5.** External finish: used especially of the arrangement of the furrows on a millstone.—**6.** Size; dressing.

Boil or soak [the canvas] for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the *dress*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 122.

Full dress, a style of dress which etiquette or fashion requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony, or on certain social occasions, as a fashionable private entertainment, a ball, etc.=**Syn. 1.** Clothing, raiment, habiliments, accoutrements, vestments, habit, attire, array, garb, costume, suit.

dress-circle (dres′sėr″kl), *n.* A portion of a theater, concert-room, or other place of entertainment, originally set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, but now generally used indiscriminately: in theaters, usually the first gallery or circle above the floor.

There they [East Indians at the Queen's Theatre in London] sit in splendid array, in the *dress-circle*, close to the royal box, and no one objects. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 484.

dress-coat (dres′kōt′), *n.* A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony; especially, a coat fitting tightly, and having the skirts cut away over the hips. See *coat*[2], and *full dress*, under ★*dress*.

dresser[1] (dres′ėr), *n.* [< *dress* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *dresseur*, a trainer.] **1.** One who dresses; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting something.

Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none; cut it down. Luke xiii. 7.

A very simple honest fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a *dresser* of plays about the town here. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) A hospital assistant whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.

The magistrate and clerk were bowed in by the house-surgeon and a couple of young men who smelt very strong of tobacco-smoke; they were introduced as *dressers*.
Dickens, Sketches, The Hospital Patient.

(*b*) One who is employed in clothing and adorning others, as in a theater.

She [the Empress Eugénie] had three maids, or *dressers*, as they are called at the English court.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 617.

(*c*) In *type-founding*, a workman who dresses types arranged in rows, removes their defects, and prepares them for sale.

2. A tool, apparatus, or power-machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on the face of a millstone. The simplest of the tools used for this purpose is a pick or light hammer having one or more sharp steel points; a block of emery or corundum, provided with a handle, and having a sharp cutting edge, is also used. In more complicated apparatus, a pick or other similar tool is supported on a frame that travels over the face of the stone. In some cases the stone is set up on edge, as in a lathe; in others it is placed horizontally in the machine under a revolving cutter, which travels on a fixed arm radial to the stone the stone revolving beneath it.

3. A machine for splitting geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with a pair of chisels, one fixed and the other controlled by a powerful lever. The mineral, fossil, or other material is placed between the chisels and split by pressure.

4. A miners' pick.—**5.** A plumbers' mallet used for closing joints in sheet-lead.

dresser[2] (dres'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dressour, dressure, dressore* (ML. *dressorium*, after E.), < OF. *dreçoir, drechoir*, a dresser (F. *dressoir*, a sideboard), < ML. *directorium*, a dresser, < L. *directus*, straight, > ult. OF. *drecier, drescer*, etc., dress, prepare: see *dress, v.*] **1.** A table, sideboard, or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.

> Summoning your tenants at my *dresser*,
> Which is, indeed, my drum.
> *Massinger*, The Guardian, iii. 3.
>
> A maple *dresser* in her hall she had,
> On which full many a slender meal she made.
> *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 17.

It was formerly customary for the cook, when dinner was ready, to knock on the *dresser* with his knife, by way of summoning the servants to carry it into the hall.
Gifford, Note to Massinger's Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

2. A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

> The pewter plates on the *dresser*
> Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies the sunshine. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

dress-goods (dres'gụdz), *n. pl.* Fabrics used for women's and children's frocks or gowns.

dressing (dres'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dressynge;* verbal n. of *dress, v.*] **1.** The act of one who dresses; the act or process of adjusting, preparing, trimming, finishing, etc., in any sense of the verb *dress*. Specifically, in *metal.*, the mechanical treatment which an ore receives after being brought to the surface; concentration. This is almost always done in water, and with the aid of suitable machinery. (See *cob*[7], *jig, buddle*[2].) The dressing of an ore, or the mechanical treatment, necessarily precedes the smelting, or chemical treatment. In the former it is chiefly the difference in specific gravity between the metalliferous portion of the vein and the veinstone itself of which advantage is taken for effecting a separation. In the chemical treatment the result depends on the various reactions which the substances present have with one another when exposed to a high temperature or smelted.

2. That which is used in dressing or preparing anything, as for use or ornament. Specifically—(*a*) In *med.* and *surg.*, the remedy or apparatus applied to a wound or sore, etc. (*b*) The manure or compost spread over land in preparing it for cropping. (*c*) In *cookery:* (1) The sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish for the table. (2) Stuffing; the flavored material, as bread-crumb, inserted in a fowl, in veal, etc., for roasting. [Colloq.] (*d*) The glaze, stiffening, or finishing applied to textile fabrics to give them greater smoothness and firmness, to allow of their being folded, packed, etc., with greater ease, and sometimes with the dishonest intention of giving them artificial weight or the appearance of greater excellence of manufacture. (*e*) In *arch.*, the moldings around doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.

3. A thrashing; a flogging or beating; a reprimand or scolding. [Colloq.]

> If ever I meet him again, I will give him such a *dressing* as he has not had this many a day.
> *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

dressing-bench (dres'ing-bench), *n.* In *brick-making*, a bench with a cast-iron plate upon which the bricks, after drying in the sun, are rubbed, polished, and beaten to make them symmetrical.

dressing-board† (dres'ing-bōrd), *n.* Same as *dresser*[2], 1.

> She's laid him on a *dressin board*,
> Whar she did often dine.
> *Sir Hugh* (Child's Ballads, III. 143).

dressing-case (dres'ing-kās), *n.* A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as combs, shaving apparatus, hair-, tooth-, and nail-brushes, pomatum, etc.

dressing-floor (dres'ing-flōr), *n.* In *mining*, an area of ground near the mouth of the mine with a floor of firmly beaten earth or paved with stones, on which the ores as they arrive at the surface are sorted or receive their first rough treatment. See *spalling-floor.*

dressing-frame (dres'ing-frām), *n.* A frame of wire, having the general shape above of the shoulders and bust of a woman, and below following the curves of a skirt: used in shaping dresses, draping the folds, etc.

dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), *n.* A loose and easy gown or robe worn while making the toilet or when in dishabille.

dressing-jacket (dres'ing-jak″et), *n.* A loose upper garment of washable material worn by women while dressing. Also *dressing-sack.*

dressing-knife (dres'ing-nīf), *n.* [< ME. *dressingknife, dressyngcnyfe*, etc.] A slightly curved blade with handles, used by tanners in shaving off the fatty tissue from the hides.

> Cokes come with *dryssynge knyfe;*
> They brittened tham als thay were wode.
> *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

dressing-machine (dres'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for separating the bran from flour, consisting of a skeleton cylinder covered with wire, and carrying from six to eight brushes.—**2.** A machine in which twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and an air-blast, to remove the fuzz and slightly gloss it.

dressing-room (dres'ing-röm), *n.* A room, as one opening from a bedroom, intended to be used for dressing: as, the *dressing-rooms* of a theater.

dressing-sack (dres'ing-sak), *n.* Same as *dressing-jacket.* [This word is the more usual in the United States, and *dressing-jacket* in England.]

dressing-table (dres'ing-tā″bl), *n.* **1.** A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.—**2.** A dressing-bench.—**3.** A bench on which ores are sorted.—**4.** A machine for dressing, truing, and straightening stereotype plates. See *stereotype.*

dressmaker (dres'mā″kėr), *n.* One, especially a woman, whose occupation is the making of gowns and other articles of female attire.

dressoir (dre-swor'), *n.* [F.: see *dresser*[2].] A sideboard; a court cupboard; a dresser.

dress-parade (dres'pa-rād″), *n.* *Milit.*, a tactical ceremonial or parade in full uniform.

> The darky is always on *dress parade*. The moment he gets into uniform he thinks the eyes of all men are upon him. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

dress-spur (dres'spėr), *n.* A name given to a spur, seen on medieval brasses, etc., the rowel of which is inclosed in a smooth ring, and which has been for this reason thought to be merely emblematic. It is probable, however, that the ring is a mere device of shading used by the engraver to throw the rowel into relief.

dress-uniform (dres'ū″ni-fôrm), *n.* *Milit.*, the uniform prescribed to be worn on occasions of ceremony.

dressy (dres'i), *a.* [< *dress* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Fond of dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing. [Colloq.]

> "And don't trouble to dress," continued the considerate aunt, "for we are not very *dressy* here."
> *Marriage*, I. 33.

2. Having an air of fashion or dress; modish; stylish: said of garments or materials. [Colloq.]

> Many hints had been given on the virtues of black velvet gowns; . . . they were *dressy*, and not too *dressy*.
> *Marriage*, I. 206.

drest[1]. An occasional preterit and past participle of *dress.*

drest[2]†, *n.* See *drast.*

dretch[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *drechen, drecchen*, later *dretchen*, < AS. *dreccan*, vex, trouble, afflict. Connection with *dretch*[2] doubtful.] To vex; trouble; oppress.

> This chanteclere gan gronen in his throte,
> As man that in his dreme is *drecched* sore.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 67.
>
> "Truly," said the bishop, "I saw the angels heave up Sir Launcelot towards heaven, and the gates of heaven opened against him." "It is but *dretching* of swevens," said Sir Bors, "for I doubt not Sir Launcelot aileth nothing but good." *Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur, III. clxxv.

dretch[2]†, *v. i.* [= Sc. *dretch, dratch*, linger, < ME. *drechen, drecchen*, later *dretchen*, linger, delay (not in AS. in this sense). Perhaps = MHG. *trecken*, G. *trecken* = D. *trekken* = Dan. *trække*, draw, pull (D. and Dan. forms perhaps of HG. origin).] To delay; linger.

> What shold I *drecche*, or telle of his array?
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1264.
>
> Be than [by then] the Romaynez ware rebuykyde a lyttille, With-drawes theyme drerely and *dreches* no lengare.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2154.

dreul†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *drool.*

dreve†, *v. t.* See *drove*[4].

drevil†, *n.* Same as *drivel*[2].

drew (drö). Preterit of *draw.*

drey†, *n.* See *dray*[2].

dreye†, *a.* An obsolete form of *dry.* *Chaucer.*

dreyer, *n.* See *dreier.*

dreyling (drī'ling), *n.* An old Danish copper coin, a quarter-skilling.

dreynt†. An obsolete past participle of *drench*[1].

Dreyssena, *n.* See *Dreissena.*

drib[1]† (drib), *v.* [A dial. var., like *drub*, of ME. *drepen*, hit, strike, slay: see *drub.* In part (def. 2) mixed with *drib*[2], *dribble*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut off; chop off. *Dekker.* Specifically—**2.** To cut off little by little; cheat by small and reiterated tricks; purloin.

> He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden.*

3. To entice step by step.

> With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i.

4. In *archery*, to shoot directly at short range.

> Not at the first sight, nor with a *dribbed* shot,
> Love gave the wound, which while I breathe will bleed.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, Astrophel and Stella.

II. *intrans.* In *archery*, to shoot at a mark at short range.

drib[2]† (drib), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *drip* (ME. *drippen*) or of the related ME. *drepen*, drop; due prob. in part to the freq. *dribble*[1] for **dripple.* See *drip, dribble*[1], *dribble*[2].] To dribble; drivel.

> Like drunkards that *dribbis.*
> *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, l. 641.

drib[2] (drib), *n.* [< *drib*[2], *v.*; or else an abbr. of *driblet, dribblet.*] A drop; a driblet, or small quantity.

> Rhymes retailed in *dribbs*. *Swift*, On Gibb's Psalms.
>
> We are sending such regiments and *dribs* from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 241.

dribber† (drib'ėr), *n.* [< *drib*[1], *v.*, 4, + *-er*[1].] In *archery*, one who shoots at short range. *Ascham.*

dribbet† (drib'et), *n.* [Var. of *driblet.*] Same as *driblet.*

> Their poor pittances are injuriously compounded, and slowly payd by *dribbets*, and with infinite delayes.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 143.

dribble[1] (drib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dribbled*, ppr. *dribbling.* [Formerly also *drible;* for **dripple* (= LG. *drippeln*), freq. of *drip:* see *drip*, and cf. *drib*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops: as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.

> Which receiver . . . allows the grain to *dribble* only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper millstone. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xv.
>
> 'Twas there I caught from Uncle Reuben's lips,
> In *dribbling* monologue 'twixt whiffs and sips,
> The story I so long have tried to tell.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2†. To fall weakly and slowly.

> The *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4.

3. To act or think feebly; want vigor or energy. [Rare.]

> Small temptations allure but *dribling* offenders.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. To be of trifling importance. [Rare.]

> Some *dribbling* skirmishes. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 597.

II. *trans.* **1.** To throw down or let fall in drops or bits.

> Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift*, Directions for Servants.

2. To give out in small portions: often with *out.*

> Stripes, too, at intervals, *dribbled out* the Marsala.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxvii.

3. In *foot-ball, hockey*, and similar sports, to move the ball a little way, thereby accomplishing by repeated kicks or taps almost the same result as though the ball were carried.

> As we wheeled quickly, I saw that one of the other two men on our side had stopped it [the ball], and was beginning to *dribble* it along. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, viii.

dribble[1] (drib'l), *n.* [< *dribble*[1], *v.*] **1.** Any small quantity of dropping or trickling fluid; a dropping or dripping: as, the *dribble* from the eaves.

> If that little *dribble* of an Avon had succeeded in engendering Shakespeare, what a giant might we not look for from the mighty womb of Mississippi?
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 185.

2. Drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

> Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
> But house or hald,
> To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*
> An' cranreuch cauld! *Burns*, To a Mouse.

dribble[2] (drib'l), *v. i.* [A var. of *drivel*[1] by confusion with *dribble*[1]. Cf. *drabble.*] To drivel; slaver.

dribble[3]† (drib'l), *n.* A variant of *drivel*[2].

dribbler (drib'lėr), *n.* A weak person; a driveler.

> The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the *dribblers* and the spit-fires. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter vii.

driblet, dribblet (drib'let), *n.* [< *dribble*[1] + dim. *-et.*] A small piece or part; any inconsiderable part of a whole: as, the money was paid in *driblets;* the food was doled out in *driblets.*

> The *driblet* of a day. *Dryden.*
>
> The savings banks of the United States had, in 1887, some $1,200,000,000 of deposits. . . . Saved in *dribblets*, it would have been spent in *dribblets*, and would have passed out of reckoning without doing the world any service, but for the savings banks. *The Century*, XXXV. 965.

dridder (drid'ėr), *n.* Same as *dreder.*

driddle (drid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *driddled*, ppr. *driddling*. [Sc., also written *druttle*, *drutle*; origin obscure.] **1.** To play unskilfully, as on the violin.

A pigmy scraper wi' his fiddle,
Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to *driddle*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. To wander aimlessly or feebly from place to place.—**3.** To work constantly without making much progress.

drie[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dry*.

drie[2], *v. t.* A Scotch spelling of *dree*[1].

Would'st thou thy every future year
In ceaseless prayer and penance *drie*,
Yet wait thy latter end with fear—
Then, daring warrior, follow me!
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 5.

drier (drī'ėr), *n.* [< *dry* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which dries or is used in drying. Specifically—(*a*) A machine or mechanical contrivance or apparatus used in removing moisture from some substance: as, a fruit-*drier*; a clothes-*drier*; a grain-*drier*. (*b*) Any substance added to a paint to increase its drying quality. It may be a liquid, such as japan, or a dry material, as oxid of lead, oxid of manganese, burnt umber, or sugar of lead. Also spelled *dryer*.—**Centrifugal drier**, a machine in which rotary motion is the direct means of extracting moisture. It consists of two circular tubs of metal placed one within the other, the smaller one being pierced with many small holes and revolving on its axis. On placing sugar, wet fabrics, etc., within the interior vessel and setting it in rapid motion, the water is expelled by centrifugal force. See *evaporator* and *lumber-drier*.

drier, driest (drī'ėr, drī'est). Comparative and superlative degrees of *dry*.

drifet, *v.* A Middle English form of *drive*.

drift (drift), *n.* [< ME. *drift*, *dryft*, act of driving, a drove, shower of rain or snow, impulse (not in AS.; = OFries. **drift* (in comp. *ur-drift*) = D. *drift*, a drove, flock, course, current, ardor, = MLG. *drift* = MHG. *trift*, a drove, herd, pasture, drift (of wood, etc.), activity, = Icel. *drift*, *dript*, a snow-drift, = Sw. *drift*, impulse, instinct, = Dan. *drift*, instinct, inclination, drove, (naut.) drift, leeway); with formative *-t*, < AS. *drīfan*, pp. *drifen*, drive: see *drive*.] **1.** A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; hence, figuratively, overbearing power or influence.

The ffolke was so ferd, that on flete were,
All drede for to drowne with *dryft* of the se;
And in perell were put all the proude kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4635.

The dragoun dreew him awaie with *drift* of his winges.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 998.

A bad man, being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interposes.
South, Sermons.

There is a kind of undertow in that rich baritone of his that sweeps our minds from their foothold into deeper waters with a *drift* we cannot and would not resist.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 383.

2. Anything driven; especially, an assemblage or a number of things or animals driven, or impelled by any kind of force: as, a *drift* of trees in a torrent; a *drift* of cattle (a drove); a *drift* of bullets.

Anton Shiel, he loves not me,
For I gat twa *drifts* of his sheep.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

★A *dryft* of tame swine.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

We saw a great *drift*; so we heaved out our skiff, and it proved a fir log, which seemed to have been many years in the water. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 20.

Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Dryden.*

Beyond the lodge the city lies,
Beneath its *drift* of smoke.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Hence—**3.** A heap of any matter driven together: as, a *drift* of snow, or a snow-*drift*; a *drift* of sand.

A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed,
A fenceless *drift* what once was road.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

4. Course of anything; tendency; aim; intention: as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.

And then he taketh him al to the deuises of his worldly counsailers, and . . . maketh many wise waies as he weneth, and al turne at length vnto foly, and one subtil *drift* driueth an other to naught.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 41.

These Furies: who with fell despight . . . pursue (incensed)
Their damned *drifts* in Adam first commenced.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Hovers betwixt two factions, and explores
The *drifts* of both.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

He threw in some . . . commonplace morality to conceal his real *drift*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 416.

5. In *geol.*, loose detrital material, fragments of rock, boulders, sand, gravel, or clay, or a mixture of two or more of these deposits, resting on the surface of the bed-rock. The term *drift* was introduced by Lyell in 1840, to take the place of *diluvium*, with which latter word the idea of a universal deluge, and especially the Noachian deluge, had been generally associated. (See *diluvium*.) The word *drift* is now usually applied to detrital deposits when it is intended to include at the same time the transportation from a distance. Almost all detrital material has, however, been formed with more or less help from running water, and therefore must in that process have been moved to a greater or less distance from the place of its origin. It is especially with reference to material lying on the surface in northern Europe and northeastern North America that the term *drift* is used at present by geologists, and it is frequently called *northern drift*, since much of it has been moved in a southerly direction. And since ice is known to have been the principal agent by which this drift was moved, it is also denominated *glacial drift*. In modern usage the word 'drift' is almost never employed in any other sense than that of glacial drift. See *glacier* and *moraine*.

6. In *mining*, a nearly horizontal excavation made in opening or working a mine: nearly the synonym of *level*. The levels or drifts are the nearly horizontal openings in a mine; the shafts are the nearly vertical openings by which the levels are connected and made accessible. (See *level* and *adit*.) A drift is wholly within the soil or rock; an open cut is open to the sky. Also *driftway*.

7. *Naut.*, the leeway which a vessel makes when lying to or hove to during a gale. Also *driftway*.—**8.** In *ship-building*, the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven.—**9.** The horizontal oversetting force or pressure outward exerted by an arch on the piers on which it rests.—**10.** Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fiber.—**11.** In *mech.*, a longish round and slightly tapering piece of steel used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate; a drift-bolt; a punch. It sometimes has grooves cut in spirals on the sides, to give it cutting edges. Also called *driver*.—**12.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A tool used in ramming down the composition contained in a rocket or similar firework. (*b*) A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge. [Eng.] (*c*) In *gun.*, same as *deriva-tion*, 6.—**13.** A green lane. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302. [Prov. Eng.]—**14.** Delay; procrastination. [Scotch.]

Trouble uppon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang *drift* and delay of thinges hoped for is the exercise of true patience. *R. Bruce*, Eleven Sermons.

15. [D. *drift*, a course, current, a passing.] In South Africa, a ford.—**16.** The distance traversed in making a single haul of a dredge.—**Drift epoch.** See *glacial epoch*, under *glacial*.—**Drift of a current**, the rate at which it flows.—**Drift of the forest**, in *Eng. law*, a driving together of the cattle that are in a forest, in order to ascertain their condition and status, as to ownership, commonableness, etc.; a kind of "round-up."—**Drifts in the sheer draft.** See *draft*[1].—**Glacial drift.** See above, 5, and *glacial*.—**Northern drift**, in *geol.*, a name given to boulder-clay of the Pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north. See above, 5.—**Road-drift**, the materials scraped from a ★road, as in repairing it.

drift (drift), *v.* [< *drift*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To float or be driven along by a current of water or air; be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; hence, figuratively, to be carried as if by accident or involuntarily into a course of action or state of circumstances.

We *drifted* o'er the harbour bar.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

Half the night
Buoy'd upon floating tackle and broken spars,
These *drifted*, stranding on an isle at morn.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

After 1860 he [Tilden] *drifted* into New York State politics. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 387.

2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; be driven into heaps.

The nightwind smooths with *drifting* sand
Our track. *Whittier*, At Port Royal.

3. In *mining*, to run a drift. See *drift*, *n.*, 6.

II. *trans.* **1.** To drive into heaps: as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.—**2.** To cover with drifts or driftage.

The sides of the road were *drifted* with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle in full bloom.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 240.

The roads were *drifted* to such an extent that even the ploughs could not be passed through in many places.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 187.

3. To excavate horizontally or in a horizontal direction; drive. Shafts are *sunk*; levels or drifts are *driven* or *drifted*.

There is for every soil a limit in depth beyond which it becomes more expedient to *drift* the required way, and construct a vaulted tunnel of sufficient dimensions, than to make an open cutting with the requisite slopes.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 448.

4. To delay; put off. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The Lord, suppose hee *drifted* and delayed the effect of his prayer, . . . yit he heareth him.
R. Bruce, Eleven Sermons.

driftage (drif'tāj), *n.* [< *drift* + *-age*.] **1.** That which is drifted; drift.—**2.** *Naut.*, the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.—**3.** In *gun.* and *archery*, windage.

drift-anchor (drift'ang″kor), *n.* Same as *sea-anchor*.

drift-bolt (drift'bōlt), *n.* A bolt, commonly made of steel, used for driving out other bolts.

drift-current (drift'kur″ent), *n.* A current produced by the force of the wind.

A current thus directly impelled by wind is termed a *drift-current*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 19.

drift-ice (drift'īs), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *drif-is* = Dan. *driv-is*.] Masses of detached floating ice which drift with the wind or ocean currents, as in the polar seas.

Greatly endangered with a piece of *drift yce*.
Hakluyt, Voyages, III. 65.

We spent the night standing off and on, among the *drift-ice*. *Cook*, Voyages, V.

driftless (drift'les), *a.* [< *drift* + *-less*.] **1.** Without drift or aim; purposeless; aimless. *North British Rev.*—**2.** Free from drift or driftage.

The glacial streams . . . appear to have been diverted and retarded by the highlands north of the *driftless* region, while at the same time the great valleys adjacent led the currents away to the right and left.
J. Geikie, Great Ice Age, p. 734.

drift-mining (drift'mī″ning), *n.* A term used in various gold regions to denote that kind of mining which is carried on by following, by means of drifts or levels, the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now obliterated and covered with volcanic and other accumulations.

drift-net (drift'net), *n.* A gill-net supported upright in the water by floats and distended by means of weights below.

drift-netter (drift'net″ėr), *n.* A fisherman who uses a drift- or gill-net.

drift-sail (drift'sāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a sail attached to a hawser, thrown overboard and veered ahead so as to act as a drag and keep the ship's head to the sea in heavy weather.

driftway (drift'wā), *n.* **1.** A road over which cattle are driven.

The horse-passengerway became in lapse of time a *drift-way*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 376.

2. *Naut.* and in *mining*, same as *drift*.

driftweed (drift'wēd), *n.* **1.** Same as *gulf-weed*.—**2.** In England, the tangle, *Laminaria digitata*, especially cylindrical portions of the frond.

driftwood (drift'wůd), *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

drifty (drif'ti), *a.* Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow.

Drifty nights an' dripping summers. *Hogg.*

dright†, *n.* [ME., also *drigt*, earlier *drihten*, < AS. *drihten*, *dryhten*, a ruler, lord, prince, esp. the Lord (= OS. *drohtin* = OFries. *drochten* = OHG. *truhtīn*, *trohtīn*, *trehtīn*, MHG. *truhten*, *trohten*, *trehten* = Icel. *drōttinn* = OSw. *drotin*, *droten*, Sw. *drott* = Dan. *drot* (Goth. not recorded), a ruler, lord), < *driht*, *dryht*, also *ge-driht*, *gedryht*, ME. *drihte* (= OS. *druht*, in comp., = OFries. *dracht*, *drecht* = OHG. **truht*, MHG. *truht*, *trucht* = Icel. *drōtt*), a host, company, retinue, following, people (cf. Goth *gadrauhts*, a soldier; cf. *drauhtinon*, serve as a soldier, *drauhtinassus*, military service), < *dreógan*, bear, endure (= Goth. *driugan*, serve as a soldier): see *dree*[1], and cf. *drossard*.] A lord; a chief; in a particular sense, the Lord.

Me thinkth bi thine crois ligte [shining],
That thu longest to ure *drigte*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

Which dereworthe *dright* desires mee too haue?
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 692.

drigie (drij'i), *n.* Same as *dirgie*.

drill[1] (dril), *v.* [The meanings of *drill* are more or less involved with those of *trill*, making their separation, in history and definition, a matter of some uncertainty. *Drill*[1], < D. *drillen*, bore, turn round, whirl, wheel, shake, brandish, exercise in the management of arms, train, = LG. *drillen*, bore, also vex, tease, tire with importunities, 'bore,' = MHG. *drellen*, turn round, G. *drillen*, bore, train, also tire, 'bore,' = Dan.

drille, bore, tire, 'bore,' drill (in agri.), = Sw. *drilla*, bore (the G. and Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin), = AS. *thyrelian*, lit. pierce, E. *thrill*, make a hole, < MD. *drille*, a hole, = AS. *thyrel*, a hole: see *thrill*. See also *trill*[1] and *trill*[2], and cf. *drill*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce or make a hole in with a drill or a similar tool, or as if with a drill.

Perforated sore,
And *drill'd* in holes, the solid oak is found,
By worms voracious eaten through and through.
Cowper, Task, i. 26.

2. To make with a drill: as, to *drill* a hole.—**3†.** To wear away or waste slowly.

This accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer.
Swift.

4. To instruct and exercise in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, to train in anything with the practical thoroughness characteristic of military training.

And *drill* the raw world for the march of mind.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

He *drilled* himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to temptation.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 78.

5. On American railroads, to shift (cars or locomotives) about, or run them back and forth, at a terminus or station, in order to get them into the desired position.—**6†.** To draw on; entice; decoy.

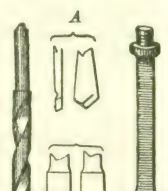
At length they *drill'd* them [Indians] by discourse so near, that our Men lay'd hold on all three at once.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 114.

With faint Resistance let her *drill* him on.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

7. [< *drill*, *n.*, 4.] In *agri.*: (*a*) To sow in rows, drills, or channels: as, to *drill* wheat. (*b*) To sow with seed in drills: as, the field was *drilled*, not sown broadcast.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go through exercises in military tactics.—**2.** To sow seed in drills.

drill[1] (dril), *n.* [= D. *dril* = LG. *drill* = Dan. *dril* = Sw. *drill*, a drill; from the verb.] **1.** A tool for boring holes in metal, stone, or other hard substance; specifically, a steel cutting-tool fixed to a drill-stock, bow-lathe, or drilling-machine. See cuts under *bow-drill*, *brace-drill*, and *cramp-drill*. In the widest sense, the term is used to include all drilling-machines, or machines for perforating stone, metal, etc., such as the *rock-drill*, *diamond drill*, *dental drill*, etc.; but not boring-machines which are used for wood. Also called *drill-bit*.



A, ordinary iron drill; *B*, twist-drill; *C*, countersink-drill; *D*, H-drill.

A kind of patent *drill*
To force an entrance to the Nation's till.
Lowell. Tempora Mutantur.

2. In *mining*, a borer: the more common term in the United States.—**3.** In *agri.*, a machine for planting seeds, as of grasses, wheat, oats, corn, etc., by dropping them in rows and covering them with earth. Such machines vary in form and size from a small hand-implement sowing one row to the gang-drill drawn by one or two horses, and heavy steam-power machines drawn by a rope from a traction-engine, as in steam-plowing. Horse-power drills are sometimes fitted with self-feeding devices for regulating the speed and the amount of feed from the hopper to the tubes that convey the seed to the ground. They all have some form of share or tool for opening or preparing the ground for the seed, immediately in front of the tube that distributes the seed. Nearly all forms have also an attachment for covering the seed after it has been dropped. Some of the larger machines, particularly for steam-power, are combined harrows and drills. Grain- or seed-drilling machines are sometimes called *seeders* or *seeding-machines*.

4. (*a*) A row of seeds deposited in the earth. (*b*) The trench or channel in which the seeds are deposited. **5.** A shell-fish which is destructive to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters. In the United States the name is applied to *Urosalpinx cinerea*, a muricine gastropod with a shell about an inch long, of an ashy or brownish coloration, with 10 or 12 undulations on the body-whorl. It lays its eggs in capsules containing about a dozen eggs. It ranges along the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida, but is rare north of Massachusetts. Also called *borer* and *snail-bore*.

The destructive *drill*, which works its way into the shell of the young oysters and then feasts on the nutritious occupants. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8868.

6. The act of training soldiers in military tactics; hence, in general, the act of teaching by repeated exercises.

The second substitute for temperament is *drill*, the power of use and routine. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

Archimedean drill. Same as *Persian drill*.—**Burhead drill**, a dentists' drill with an enlarged conical head the surface of which is formed into a series of cutting edges: used to excavate a cavity for filling.—**Car-box drill**, a drill used to remove damaged cap-bolts from the boxes of car-trucks.—**Centrifugal drill**, a drill which carries a fly-wheel upon the stock to maintain steady motion.—**Dental drill**, a dentists' instrument of various forms, for cutting out decayed portions of teeth, opening a nerve-cavity, etc.—**Diamond drill.** (*a*) A drill or borer which cuts by means of diamonds set like teeth in an annular bit or boring-head. The boring-head, which is a hollow cylinder, is made to revolve with rapidity by suitable machinery, so that a large hole can be made by cutting out only a small quantity of rock, a solid core of which fills the hollow of the cylinder and is broken off and removed from time to time. (*b*) In *dentistry*, a small iron drill into the end of which is set a small piece of bort.—**Double drill**, a drill with two cutters: used for making countersink-holes, as for screw- or rivet-heads.—**Double-traverse drill**, an adjustable machine-tool for making exactly similar holes simultaneously at a distance apart, as in the two ends of a bridge-link. It is used when several pieces exactly alike are required. *E. H. Knight.*—**Expanding drill**, a drill with a pair of adjustable bits which can be spread apart at any given depth, to increase the width of the hole at that point.—**Finishing-drill**, any form of drill making a smooth cut, used to follow a drill doing rapid but rough work.—**Fluted drill**, a drill upon which are formed, on opposite sides, two longitudinal grooves or flutes. The cutting faces at the point are formed by the edges of these flutes, which are cut away in conical form.—**Forked drill**, a slotting-tool with a forked point, used in a slot-drilling machine. It is either forged and ground from solid steel or formed by fixing two movable cutters in a stock. Its action is rapid, but it leaves a rough surface, and must be followed by a finishing-tool.—**Lip drill**, any flat drill upon the cutting edge of which a lip is formed, either by grinding or during the process of forging. The lip adds to the speed and cleanness of working.—**Persian drill.** (*a*) A hand-drill operated by a nut moved backward and forward over a quick screw on the stock of the drill. (*b*) A screw-stock drill in which, by means of bevel-pinions, the motion of the screw-stock is transmitted to a drill at right angles to the stock. Also called *Archimedean drill*, *screw-stock drill*.—**Piercing-drill**, a drill for making a hole, as distinguished from a finishing-drill or a slotting-drill.—**Pin drill**, a drill having a cylindrical pin projecting from the center of its cutting face. It is used to enlarge a hole previously made, or to face off the surface around such a hole, the pin being inserted into the hole and holding the tool true.—**Plain drill**, a drill of which the angular cutting end is formed on a shank flattened on opposite sides toward the point. Such drills do fair work for small holes, but should be made with the narrow sides parallel for a short distance from the point, to afford guidance to the tool in the hole, as well as for the needs of sharpening.—**Pneumatic drill**, a drill actuated by mechanism for which compressed air supplies the power; an air-drill.—**Rose drill**, a drill with a cylindrical cutting face, cut on the edge in a series of teeth: used for finishing, especially in slot-drilling.—**Roughing-drill**, any form of drill adapted for speedy working, but producing a rough cut, such as the forked drill.—**Screw-stock drill.** Same as *Persian drill*.—**Serpent's-tongue drill**, a flat-ended drill of which the point has the form of a sharpened oval. It is used in a lathe, and is not suitable for very hard or for very soft materials.—**Square-ended drill**, a drill of which the cylindrical end is beveled off to a straight cutting edge, from the center of which a small indentation is cut out: used for slotting, etc.—**Swiss drill**, a cylindrical drill of which one half the body is cut away at the point, and the remainder is sharpened in the form of one half of a quadrangular pyramid. It is a form of single-acting metal-drill.—**Teat drill**, a square-faced cylindrical drill with a sharp, pyramidal projection or teat issuing from the center of the cutting face. It is used to flatten or finish the bottoms of holes.—**Twist drill**, a cylindrical drill around the body of which is carried a deep spiral groove, so that the tool appears as if twisted from a flat bar. The point is sharpened to an obtuse angle. Such drills are used in all sizes, from a diameter of three inches down.—**Vertical drill**, a drill with a vertical spindle. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wall-drill**, a drilling-machine set up against a wall, and not fitted with a table to receive the work. The drilling-tool is often carried on a radial arm for facility in adjusting it to the work. It is used for large work, not adapted to be placed on a table.—**Watchmakers' drill**, a small drill with a spear-shaped head having an obtuse or but slightly acute point, the edge of which is usually sharpened evenly on both sides. In use it is generally driven alternately backward and forward.

drill[2] (dril), *v.* [Origin not clear; cf. ME. *drillen*, *a-drillen* (rare, with doubtful meaning), slip away; LG. *drullen*, ooze, = Dan. dial. *drille* = Sw. *drälla*, spill, as water out of a full vessel. See the equiv. *trill*.] **I.** *intrans.* To trill; trickle; flow gently.

All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, *drilling* over pebbles of amber. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa.

Into which [pool] a barren spring doth *drill* from between the stones of the Northward wall, and stealeth away almost undiscerned. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 149.

II. *trans.* To drain; draw off in drains or streams: as, water *drilled* through a boggy soil.

drill[2]† (dril), *n.* [< *drill*[2], *v.*] **1.** A sip, as of water.

Drylle, or lytylle dratte of drynke, haustellus.
Prompt. Parv.

2. A rill.

So does a thirsty land drink up all the dew of heaven that wets its face, and the greater shower makes no torrent, nor digs so much as a little furrow, that the *drills* of the water might pass into rivers, or refresh their neighbour's weariness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 643.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*.
Sandys.

drill[3] (dril), *n.* [Abbr. of *drilling*[2] (regarded as a collective n. ?); cf. equiv. LG. and G. *drell*.] A trade-name for *drilling*[2]: often used in the plural.

drill[4] (dril), *n.* [Apparently from *mandrill*, an ape, appar. regarded as < *man* + *drill*, the second element being taken for a kind of ape. See *mandrill*.] In *zoöl.*, a baboon.

What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*? *Martinus Scriblerus*, ii.

Specifically, *Mormon* or *Cynocephalus leucophæus*, a baboon of western Africa, closely related to the mandrill, but smaller, with a black visage, and a stumpy erect tail scarcely two inches long.

drill-barrow (dril'bar″ō), *n.* Same as *drill*[1], 3. [Eng.]

drill-bit (dril'bit), *n.* Same as *drill*[1], 1.

drill-bow (dril'bō), *n.* [= D. *drilboog*.] A small string-bow, generally made of a thin slip of steel, used to turn a drill, the string being twisted about the drill and the bow being reciprocated forward and backward. See cut under *bow-drill*.

drill-chuck (dril'chuk), *n.* In a lathe or drilling-machine, a chuck which grasps and holds the shank of the drill.

driller (dril'ėr), *n.* One who or that which drills.

In drilling, the *driller* turns the clamps, united to the temper screw by a swivel. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 116.

drillet (dril'et), *n.* The acorn-cups of *Quercus Ægilops*, used in tanning.

drill-gage (dril'gāj), *n.* A tool for determining the angle of the bezel or edge of a drill.

drill-harrow (dril'har″ō), *n.* [= Dan. *dril-harv*.] A small harrow employed to extirpate weeds and to pulverize the earth between rows of plants. [Eng.]

drill-holder (dril'hōl″dėr), *n.* A stock, lathe-rest, or other attachment for holding a drill steady or in position, while it is kept up to its work by the tail-center.

drill-husbandry (dril'huz″ban-dri), *n.* In *agri.*, the method of sowing seeds in drills or rows.

drilling[1] (dril'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drill*[1], *v.*] That which is worn off by a drill from the substance drilled.

When the oil-sand is reached, specimens of the *drillings* are taken for every run.
S. G. Williams, Applied Geology, p. 176.

drilling[2] (dril'ing), *n.* [Accom. to the form of a collective n. in *-ing*, < G. *drillich*, drilling, ticking, huckaback, < OHG. *drilīh*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilch*, drilling, as adj. three-threaded, accom. (to G. *dri-*, *drei* = E. *three*) from L. *trilix* (*trilic-*), three-threaded, < *tri-*, *tres* (= E. *three*) + *licium*, a thrum, a thread. Cf. *dimity*, *samite*, *twill*.] A twilled linen or cotton cloth, very stout, and used for waist-linings, summer trousers, etc. Also called *drill* and *drills*.

drilling-jig (dril'ing-jig), *n.* A portable drilling-machine worked by hand.

drilling-lathe (dril'ing-lāŦH), *n.* A drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

drilling-machine (dril'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting holes in metal, rock, etc., by means of a drill. See *drill*[1].—**Multiple drilling-machine**, a machine-tool having a number of drills which can be adjusted as to their distance apart. It is adapted for drilling holes at regulated distances in bars which must be exactly alike, as in bridge- and car-work.—**Pillar drilling-machine**, a machine-tool of which the bed is supported by a post or pillar, and is adjustable vertically either by means of a rack and pinion or by a screw formed about the pillar.—**Radial drilling-machine**, a drilling-machine of which the arm supporting the drilling-tool is pivoted so that it will swing in the radius of a circle over the work.

drill-jar (dril'jär), *n.* A form of stone- or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. *E. H. Knight.*

drill-master (dril'mās″tėr), *n.* [= D. *dril-meester*.] One who gives practical instruction in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, one who trains in anything, especially in a mechanical manner.

The number of educated officers was . . . too limited to satisfy the imperious demands of the staff, much less those of the *drill-master*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 79.

drill-plate (dril'plāt), *n.* A breastplate for a hand-drill.

drill-plow (dril'plou), *n.* A plow for sowing grain in drills.

drill-press (dril'pres), *n.* A form of drilling-machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal, and designated as *vertical*, *horizontal*, or *universal*, in accordance with its mode of working.

drill-rod (dril′rod), *n.* In boring wells, etc., the rod used to support the drill or boring-tool and to connect it with the motor at the surface.

drill-sergeant (dril′sär″jent), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer who instructs soldiers in their duties and trains them to military movements.

drill-stock (dril′stok), *n.* In *mech.*, the holder (of which there are many kinds) for receiving the shank of a drill.

drily, *adv.* See *dryly.*

Drimys (drī′mis), *n.* [NL., so named from the bitter tonic taste of the bark, < Gr. δριμύς, piercing, sharp, keen, acrid, bitter.] A genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or small trees,



Flowering Branch of *Drimys Winteri.*

belonging to the family *Magnoliaceæ* and nearly related to the genus *Illicium.* There are about 10 species, natives of Australasia, Borneo, and South America. *D. Winteri*, ranging from Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, yields Winter's bark (which see, under *bark*²).

drinesst, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dryness.*

drink (dringk), *v.*; pret. *drank* (formerly *drunk*), pp. *drunk* (sometimes *drank*, formerly *drunken*), ppr. *drinking.* [< ME. *drinken* (pret. *drank, dronk*, pl. *drunke, drunken, dronke, dronken*, pp. *drunken, dronken, dronke*), < AS. *drincan* (pret. *dranc*, pl. *druncon*, pp. *druncen*) = OS. *drinkan* = OFries. *drinka* = D. *drinken* = MLG. LG. *drinken* = OHG. *trinchan*, MHG. G. *trinken* = Icel. *drekka* = Sw. *dricka* = Dan. *drikke* = Goth. *drigkan*, drink. From G. come It. *trincare* = F. *trinquer*, touch glasses, hobnob. Hence *drench*¹, *drown*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To swallow water or other fluid.

Thei ne ete ne *dronke* of all that nyght, and no more ne hadde thei don of all the day be-fore, for the bataile hadde endured all the day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

To *drink* or eat in earthenware we scorn,
Which cheaply country cupboards does adorn.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 281.

Specifically—**2.** To imbibe spirituous liquors, especially habitually or to excess; be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors.

They *drank*, and were merry with him. Gen. xliii. 34.

To drink deep, to take a deep draught; indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 216.

To drink to, to salute in drinking; invite to drink by drinking first; wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

I *drink to* the general joy of the whole table,
And *to* our dear friend Banquo. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* **1.** To swallow (a liquid); receive (a fluid) into the stomach through the mouth; imbibe: as, to *drink* water or wine.

After *drinking* a glass of very good iced lemonade, I took my leave, much amused and pleased.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 192.

2. To affect in a specific way by or in drinking; induce a condition in by the act or example of drinking: as, to *drink* a bowl empty; he *drank* his companions drunk.

Xerxes, whose populous Army *drunk* rivers dry, and made mountains circumnavigable.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 20.

3. To suck in; absorb; imbibe.

And let the purple vi'lets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

4. Figuratively, to take in through the senses, as the ear or eye, with eagerness and pleasure: with reference to utterance or appearance.

My ears have not yet *drunk* a hundred words
Of thy tongue's uttering. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

Still *drink* delicious poison from thy eye.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 122.

5†. To take in (vapor, fumes, or smoke); inhale: as, to *drink* the air. Old writers often used *drink* for *smoke* with reference to tobacco.

I did not, as you barren gallants do,
Fill my discourses up *drinking* tobacco.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

By this air, the most divine tobacco that ever I *drunk*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Thou can'st not live on this side of the world, feed well, and *drink* tobacco.
G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforced Marriage.

Fumosus cannot eat a bit, but he
Must *drink* tobacco, so to drive it down.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, epig. 148.

To drink down, to take away thought or consideration of by drinking; subdue or extinguish: as, to *drink down* care; to *drink down* unkindness.—**To drink in,** to absorb; take or receive by absorption, or through the senses or the mind: as, a plant *drinks in* oxygen from the atmosphere; to *drink in* wisdom from instruction; to *drink in* the beauties of the scene.—**To drink off,** to drink the whole of at a draught: as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial.

We have no cause to complain of the bitterness of that Cup which he hath *drunk off* the dregs of already.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

To drink off candles' ends†. See *candle.*—**To drink the health** or **to the health of,** to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of; signify good will to by drinking; pledge.—**To drink up.** (*a*) To drink the whole of: as, to *drink up* a glass of wine.

That 'tis Decreed, confirm'd, and ratified,
That (of necessity) the fatall Cup,
Once, all of vs must (in our turn) *drink up.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

(*b*) To draw up or exhaust: as, the heated air *drinks up* the moisture of the earth.

drink (dringk), *n.* [< ME. *drink, drinke*, also assibilated *drinch*, < AS. *drinc, drync*, also *drinca, gedrinc* (= Sw. *drick* = Dan. *drik*), a drink, < *drincan*, drink: see *drink, v., drench*¹, *n.*] **1.** Any liquid, as water or wine, swallowed or taken into the stomach as a beverage for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes.

Returning back to Rome, was chosen Pope by the Name of Adrian the Fourth, and dyed, being choaked with a Fly in his *Drink*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

We drunk our first New England water, with as much delight as ever we drunk *drink* in all our lives.
Chron. Pilgrims, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 160.

Specifically—**2.** Strong or intoxicating liquor; alcoholic stimulants collectively: as, a craving for *drink.*

They fall to those spiced *drinkes* and sacrificeth flesh with great mirth, and being well apayed, returne home.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 430.

3. A draught; as much of any liquid as is or may be taken at one time; a potion: as, a long *drink* of lemonade; have a *drink.*

If thou doe give or fill the *drinke*, with duty set it downe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 291.

We will give you sleepy *drinks*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

Black drink. See *black.*—**Imperial drink,** a sweetened and flavored solution of bitartrate of potassium, *potus imperialis. U. S. Dispensatory.*—**In drink,** drunk; intoxicated.

I could find it in my heart to beat him . . . but that the poor monster's *in drink*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

Strong drink, alcoholic liquor of any kind or all kinds.

But they also have erred through wine, and through *strong drink* are out of the way. Isa. xxviii. 7.

drinkable (dring′ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *drink* + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drinking; potable.

By this means the water would become *drinkable* with some coolness. *Boyle*, Works, V. 698.

The water that is in it [the pool] seems to depend on the rains, and is not *drinkable.*
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 10.

II. *n.* A liquor that may be drunk.

I never have courage till I see the eatables and *drinkables* brought upo' table, and then I'm as bauld as a lion.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

drinkableness (dring′ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being drinkable. *Imp. Dict.*

drink-a-penny (dringk′a-pen″i), *n.* The little grebe, *Podicipes* or *Tachybaptes fluviatilis.* Also *penny-bird. Swainson.* [Local, Irish.]

drinker (dring′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *drinkere, drynkare*, < AS. *drincere* (= D. *drinker* = OHG. *trinchari, drinkari, trinchare*, G. *trinker* = Sw. *dricka re*, drinker, *drinkare*, drunkard), < *drincan*, drink.] One who drinks; particularly, one who drinks spirituous liquors habitually or to excess; a tippler.

The sonne of man came eatynge and drynckynge, and they say, behold a glutton and *dryncker* of wine, and a frende vnto publicans and synners. *Bible* (1551), Mat. xi.

Spiders are great *drinkers*, and suffer severely from drought. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 298.

drinker-moth (dring′kėr-môth), *n.* The popular name of a large European bombycid moth, *Odonestis potatoria:* so called from its long suctorial proboscis or antlia.

drinking-bout (dring′king-bout), *n.* A convivial revel; a set-to at drinking.

The *drinking-bout* and quarrels of the shepherds are seasoned with homely English allusions.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 48.

drinking-horn (dring′king-hôrn), *n.* [= Dan. *drikkehorn.*] A horn used as a drinking-vessel, or a drinking-cup made of horn. See *horn.*

drinklet, drenklet, *v.* [ME. *drinklen, drenklen*, freq. of *drinken*, drink: see *drink*, and cf. *drench.* See also *dronkle, drown.*] **I.** *trans.* To drench; drown. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 132.

II. *intrans.* To drown.

drinkless (dringk′les), *a.* [< ME. *drinkeles;* < *drink* + *-less.*] Without drink; having nothing to drink. [Rare.]

Though a man forbede dronkennesse,
He nought forbet that every creature
Be *drunkynlees* for alway, as I gesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 718.

[Fairfax MS. Other MSS. have *drinkless.*]

O, which a sorwe
It is for to be *drinkeles!*
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 3.

drink-money (dringk′mun″i), *n.* Money given to buy liquor to drink; hence, a fee or gratuity.

drink-offering (dringk′of″ėr-ing), *n.* A Jewish offering of wine, etc., in sacrifices.

And with the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil; and the fourth part of an hin of wine for a *drink-offering.* Ex. xxix. 40.

drip (drip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dripped*, ppr. *dripping.* [< ME. *dryppen* (rare), < AS. *dryppan* (pret. *drypte*, impv. *dryp;* also *drypian*, pret. **drypede*, impv. *drype*), cause to drop, let fall (= Sw. *drypa* = Dan. *dryppe*, drip), a causative verb associated with the rarer secondary forms *dropian* (dial. *drupian;* pret. *dropede*, dial. *drupede*) and *droppan* (pret. **dropte*), whence E. *drop, v.*, < **dreópan*, pp. **dropen*, pret. **dreáp*, pl. **drupon* (occurring, if at all, only in uncertain passages, but no doubt once existent), ME. *drepen*, drop, fall, = OS. *driopan* (pret. *drôp*) = OFries. *driapa* = D. *druipen* = OHG. *triufan*, G. *triefen* (pret. *troff*) = Icel. *drjūpa* (pret. *draup*), drop, drip. See *drop*, and cf. *drib*², *v.*, *dribble*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall in drops.

Of the yonge oute trie
Oon here, oon there, and elles where hem *dripe.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. To shed or let fall a liquid in drops, as a wet garment or a roof.

The eaves *dripped* now
Beneath the thaw.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

II. *trans.* To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seems like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain.
Swift.

From the roofless walls
The shuddering ivy *dripped* large drops.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ii.

★ **drip** (drip), *n.* [< ME. *dryppe*, later *drippe* = Dan. *dryp*, a drop: see *drop, n.* In the other senses from the verb. Cf. *drib*², *n.*] **1†.** A drop. See *drop, n.*—**2.** A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping.

On the ear
Drops the light *drip* of the suspended oar.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 86.

The *drip* of water night and day
Giving a tongue to solitude.
D. G. Rossetti, The Portrait.

3. That which falls in drops; specifically, dripping, or melted fat which drips from meat while roasting.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens by preserving the *drips* of the houses.
Mortimer.

4. In *arch.*, a projecting member of a cornice, etc., so cut as to throw off water, which would without it trickle down upon the parts beneath. See *dripstone.*—**5.** A receptacle for waste or overflow: as, the *drip* of a water-cooler or a refrigerator.—**Right of drip,** in *law*, an easement or servitude which entitles one person to let the drip from his eaves fall on another's property.

drip-joint (drip′joint), *n.* In *plumbing*, a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing, where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water-conductor. *E. H. Knight.*

dripping (drip′ing), *n.* That which falls in drops; specifically, the fat which falls from meat in roasting: commonly in the plural.

dripping-pan (drip′ing-pan), *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

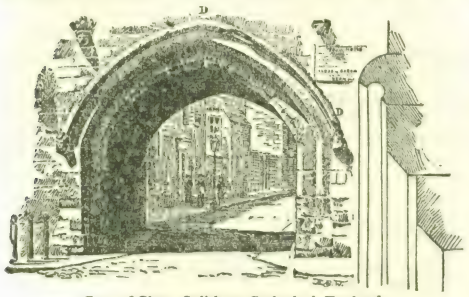
drip-pipe (drip′pīp), *n.* A small pipe used to convey away the water of condensation from a steam-pipe.

dripple (drip′l), *a.* [E. dial., prob. < *drip* or *drop*.] Weak; rare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drip-pump (drip′pump), *n.* A pump used by plumbers to remove drip, or water which collects when pipes are out of order.

drip-stick (drip′stik), *n.* In *stone-sawing*, a stick with an iron hook or a blade at the end, serving as a spout to conduct water slowly from ★a barrel to the stone to keep the kerf wet.

dripstone (drip′stōn), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a projecting molding or cornice over a doorway, window, etc., to prevent rain-water from trickling down. It is of various forms, and terminates at each end in a head or other sculptured device serving for support or merely for ornament, or sometimes in a simple molding. Also called *weather-molding*, or *hood-molding*, and, when returned square, *label*. **2.** A filtering-stone: so called by seamen.



Gate of Close, Salisbury Cathedral, England.
D, D, dripstone. (Right-hand figure shows a section of the gateway.)



Dripstone Termination.—Church at Cahors, France.

drit†, *n.* [< ME. *drit, dritt, dritte* (= MD. *drijt*, D. *drect* = Icel. *drītr*, excrement; from the verb: see *drite*. Hence, by transposition, *dirt*, q. v.] Excrement; dung; dirt. *Wyclif.*

drite†, *v. i.* [< ME. *drītan, gedrītan* = D. *drijten* = Icel. *drīta*, void excrement. See *drit, dirt, n.*] To ★void excrement.

drive (drīv), *v.*; pret. *drove* (formerly *drave*), pp. *driven*, ppr. *driving*. [< ME. *driven*, earlier *drifen* (pret. *drof, drove*, pl. *driven*, pp. *driven*), drive (a ship, a plow, a vehicle, cattle), hunt, chase (deer, etc.), compel to go, drive (a nail), pursue (business), intr. go forward, press on, rush on with violence, ride, etc., < AS. *drīfan* (pret. *drāf*, pl. *drifon*, pp. *drifen*), drive (in nearly all the ME. uses), = OS. *drībhan* = OFries. *drīva* = LG. *drīben* = D. *drijven* = OHG. *trīban*, MHG. *trīben*, G. *treiben* = Icel. *drīfa* = Sw. *drifva* = Dan. *drive* = Goth. *dreiban*, drive. Hence *drift, drove*[2], *drivel*[2], etc.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To compel or urge to move; impel or constrain to go in some direction or manner. (*a*) To compel (an animal or a human being, and, by figurative extension, inanimate things), by commands, cries, or threats, or by gestures, blows, or other physical means, to move in a desired direction: as, to *drive* a flock of sheep; to *drive* slaves; to *drive* away a fear.

"Vnkynde and vnknowing!" quath Crist; and with a rop smote hem, . . .
And *drof* hem out alle that ther bowten and solde.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 159.

They vse also to *driue* them into some narrow poynt of land, when they find that advantage.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 133.

Afterwards we met some of his [the aga's] men *driving* off the people's cattle.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 179.

Specifically—(1) To impel to motion and quicken: applied to draft-animals, as a horse or an ox; also, by extension, to the vehicle drawn, and in recent figurative use to a locomotive or other engine.

Day *drove* his courser with the shining mane.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, ii.

Stage-coaches were generally *driven* at a rapid rate down long inclines. *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

(2) To chase (game); hunt; especially, to chase (game) into a snare or corral, or toward a hunter.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn,
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

He's ower to Tividale to *drive* a prey.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

Driving is now quite a recognized branch of grouse-shooting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 834.

(*b*) To cause to move by the direct application of a physical force: as, clouds or a ship *driven* by the wind; to *drive* a nail with a hammer.

There sprang a fountaine which watereth their Countrey, and *driueth* their Mils. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

Swift as the whirlwind *drives* Arabia's scatter'd Sands.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 7.

(*c*) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., to knock or throw (the ball) very swiftly. (*d*†) To cause to pass; pass away: said of time.

Thus that day they *driven* to an ende.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2621.

Thus sho *drof* forth hir dayes in hir depe thoght,
With weping and wo all the woke [week] ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 498.

2. To compel or incite to action of any kind; lead or impel to a certain course or result: used in a variety of figurative senses: as, the smoke *drove* the firemen from the building; despair *drove* him to suicide; oppression *drove* them into open rebellion.

What nede *dryveth* the to grene wode?
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 90).

Such is the rarenesse of the situation of Venice, that it doth even amaze and *drive* into admiration all strangers.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

We ourselves can neither dance a hornpipe nor whistle Jim Crow without *driving* the whole musical world into black despair. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

3. To urge; press; carry forward or effect by urgency or the presentation of motives: as, to *drive* home an argument; to *drive* business; to *drive* a bargain.

They . . . injoyned him not to conclud absolutly till they knew ye termes, and had well considered of them; but to *drive* it to as good an issew as he could.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 210.

Drive a Trade, do, with your Three penny-worth of small Ware. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

Drive thy business; let not thy business *drive* thee.
Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanac.

You *drive* a queer bargain with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.
Thackeray.

4. To force, in general; push vigorously, in a figurative sense.

You must not labour to *drive* into their heads new and strange informations, which you know well shall be nothing regarded with them that be of clean contrary minds.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

We *drove* on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.

5. To convey in a carriage or other vehicle: as, to *drive* a friend in the park.—**6**†. To overrun and devastate; harry.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away.
Dryden.

7. In *mining*, to excavate in a nearly horizontal direction. See *drift* and *level*.

A Theban king on ascending the throne began at once to *drive* the tunnel which was to form his final resting place, and persevered with the work until death.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 622.

8†. To endure.

Bettyr they were to be oute off lyve
Than soche payne for to *dryve*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

To drive a nail in one's coffin. See *coffin*.—**To drive a ship**, to make it carry a great press of sail.—**To drive feathers** or **down**, to place feathers or down in a machine which, by a current of air, drives off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

My thrice-*driven* bed of *down*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

To drive over or **out**, in *type-setting*, to carry from one line into another, or extend beyond its proper length for the matter contained, by unusually wide spacing: as, to *drive over* or *out* a word or syllable; to *drive out* a line or a paragraph.—**To drive the backwood up.** See *backwood*.—**To drive the cross**, in *target-shooting*, to hit the target at the intersection of two straight lines; make the best shot possible.—**To drive the nail**, in *target-shooting*, to strike the head of a nail with the bullet and thus drive it into the wood; hence, to make a good shot; make a good hit, as in an argument.

A shot which comes very close to the nail is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is, of course, somewhat better; but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. . . . Those who *drive the nail* have a further trial among themselves.
Audubon, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

To drive to one's wit's end, to perplex utterly; nonplus.

Then the text that disturbed him came again into his mind: and he knowing not what to say nor how to answer, was "*driven to his wit's end*, little deeming," he says, "that Satan had thus assaulted him, but that it was his own prudence which had started the question."
Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.

To drive to the wall, to force to accept unapproved terms or circumstances; push to extremity; crush.

There was a disposition in Congress to keep no terms with the President—to *drive* him completely *to the wall*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 33.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go along before an impelling force; be impelled; be moved by any physical force or agent: as, the ship *drove* before the wind.

A Spanish Caruell comming to water at Dominica, one of the Caniball Ilands, the Sauages cut her Cable in the night, and so she *draue* on shore, and all her companie was surprised and eaten by them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 902.

Lying with the helm a-weather, we made no way but as the ship *drove*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

Seven days I *drove* along the dreary deep,
And with me *drove* the moon and all the stars.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. To act or move with force, violence, or impetuosity: as, the storm *drove* against the house; he *drove* at the work night and day.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*

He flew where'er the horses *drove*, nor knew
Whither the horses *drove*, or where he flew.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Heapt in mounds and ridges all the sea
Drove like a cataract. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

Heroes madly *drave* and dashed their hosts
Against each other. *Bryant*, Earth.

3. To ride on horseback. [Now only provincial.]

He cam *driuende* upon a stede. *Havelok*, l. 2702.

Whan thei hadde thus rested a-while thei saugh her meyne come full harde *dryuinge*, ffor the sarazins recouered a-noon as the knyghtes of the rounde table lefte the standard. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 335.

4. To be conveyed in a carriage; travel in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses or other animals.—**5.** To aim or tend; make an effort to reach or obtain: with *at*: as, the end he was *driving at*.

They are very religious & honest gentle-men, yet they had an end yt they *drove at* & laboured to accomplish.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.

I don't know what you mean, Brother—What do you *drive at*, Brother? *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

6. To aim a blow; strike with force: with *at*.

At Anxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go.
Dryden, Æneid.

7. To work with energy; labor actively: often with *away*.

She had been kneeling, trowel in hand, *driving away* vigorously at the loamy earth. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

8†. To take the property of another; distrain for rent; drive cattle into a pound as security for rent.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thus to *drive* for rent.
Cleaveland.

The term *driving* was applied to a summary process for recovering rent which the law in these days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice to the tenant or any statement of the landlord's demand having been furnished to him, and the cattle so impounded might be kept in durance until the rent was paid. *Trench*, Realities of Irish Life.

To drive out, in *type-setting*, to space out lines so as to make the matter fill a larger or the desired amount of space.—**To let drive**, to aim a blow; strike.

Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

★

drive (drīv), *n.* [< *drive, v.*] **1.** The act or result of driving; something done by means of driving. (*a*) An urging or impelling forward of an assemblage of animals, of a collection of logs in a stream, etc.: as, a *drive* of cattle on the plains for the purpose of branding or sorting them; a *drive* of game for the convenience of sportsmen.

Sometimes an animal—usually a cow or steer, but, strangely enough, very rarely a bull—will get fighting mad, and turn on the men. If on the *drive*, such a beast usually is simply dropped out.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 861.

(*b*) A strong or sweeping blow or impulsion. (*c*) In *type-founding*, the deep impress of the steel punch or model-letter in a bar of copper. Also known as a *strike* or *unjustified matrix*. It is usually made by a quick and strong blow in cold-rolled copper. The drive, when fitted to the mold, is called a *justified matrix*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the *drive* or strike. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 699.

(*d*) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., the knocking or throwing of a ball very swiftly. (*e*) Conveyance in a vehicle; an excursion or airing in a carriage: as, to take a *drive*.

2. That which is driven; cattle, game, etc., driven together or alone.

In each of these tributaries [of St. Croix river] lay last spring what is termed a heavy *drive* of logs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 101.

3. The state of being driven or hurried; extreme haste or pressure: as, a *drive* of business. [Colloq.]

Many collieries are now turning out 1500 tons a day, requiring one incessant *drive*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 248.

4. A course upon which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving: as, the *drives* in a park.—**5.** The course or country over which game is driven.—**6.** The selling of a particular kind of goods, as gloves, below the usual price, in order to draw customers. [Trade cant.]—**7.** A jest or satirical remark directed at a person or thing. [Colloq., U. S.]

drive-boat (drīv'bōt), *n.* A light rowing-boat used by the drivers in driving menhaden into the net or seine.

drive-bolt (drīv'bōlt), *n.* A tool used to drive a bolt home (that is, to its final position) when this cannot be done with a hammer.

drivel[1] (driv'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *driveled, drivelled*, ppr. *driveling, drivelling*. [< ME. *drivelen*, also *drevelen*, var. of *dravelen*, which is another form of *drabelen*, drabble: see *drabble* and *dribble*[2], and *drool*, a contr. of *drivel*[1].] 1. To slaver; let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

No man could spit from him without it [the tongue], but would be forced to *drivel*, like some paraliticks or a fool. *Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

2. To be weak or foolish; talk weakly or foolishly; dote.

That folly of *drivelling* infidelity, which shivers at every fresh revelation of geology. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

drivel[1] (driv'l), *n.* [< *drivel*[1], *v.*] 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.

But when he spied her his saint,
He wipte his greasie shoes,
And clear'd the *driuell* from his beard,
And thus the shepheard wooes.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 20.

2. Silly, unmeaning talk; inarticulate nonsense; senseless twaddle, like the talk of an idiot.

drivel[2]† (driv'l), *n.* [Also written *drevil, drevill, drevel*, also *dribble* (see *dribble*[3]); < ME. *drivel*, a servant, slave (= MD. *drevel* = MLG. *dravel, drevel*, a servant, = OHG. *trībil*, MHG. *trībel, treibel*, a driver, a servant), < *driven*, etc., drive, pursue business, etc. No connection with *drivel*[1], with which dictionaries have confused it.] A servant; a drudge; a slave.

Thu schalt be mare beon idrecchet then eni *drivel* i the hus other eni hured hine [Thou shalt be more oppressed than any *drivel* in the house or any hired hind].
Hali Meidenhed (ed. Cockayne), p. 29.

That foule aged *drevill*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

Amphialus having persuaded Clinias to write a bold answer to Dametas, calling him a "filthy *drivel*," Dametas, who was as great a coward as Clinias, would have drawn back. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

driveler, driveller (driv'l-ėr), *n.* One who drivels; an idiot; a fool.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires a *driv'ler* and a show.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes.

Due mirth he loved, yet was his sway severe;
No blear-eyed *driveller* got his stagger here.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

driven (driv'n). Past participle of *drive*.

driver (drī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *driver, drifer* = ⋆OFries. *drivere* = LG. *driver* = D. *drijver* = OHG. *trīpāri*, MHG. *trībære, trīber*, G. *treiber*; < *drive* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which drives. Specifically—(*a*) One who drives animals or men. (1) One who drives horses or cattle; a drover.

The multitude, . . . like a drove of sheep, . . . may be managed by any noise or cry which their *drivers* shall accustom them to. *South*, Works, II. ix.

(2) One who drives draft-animals attached to a vehicle.

The carts with the *driuers*, and with the oxen, camels, asses, and mules, with the whole carriage and victuals, he tooke and brought with him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 84.

(3) Formerly, in the southern United States, specifically, the overseer of a gang of slaves.

A *driver* is the foreman of a gang of laborers.
The Century, XXXV. 110.

(4) By extension, a locomotive-engineer. (5) A subordinate official formerly employed in driving for rent in Ireland. See *drive*, *v. t.*, 8. (6) One who drives game to a hunter; in *deer-hunting*, one who puts the hounds on the track of the game. (*b*) One who sets something before him as an aim or object; an aimer.

A dangerous *driver* at popery and sedition.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 80.

(*c*) One who drives logs down a stream. [U. S.] (*d*) An energetic, pushing person. [Colloq.] (*e*) In the menhaden-fishery, one who drives the fish into the net by throwing stones at them from a light rowboat, a pile of stones being carried for the purpose. (*f*) *Naut.*: (1) A large sail, like a studdingsail, formerly set abaft the mizzenmast where the spanker is now set; hence, the spanker. See cut under *sail*. (2) The foremost spur in the bulgeways. (*g*) In *mach.*: (1) A driving-wheel. (2) The tread-wheel of a harvester. (3) A tamping-iron, used to tamp the powder in a blast-hole. (4) A curved piece of metal fixed to the center-chuck of a lathe. (5) The cross-bar on the spindle of a grinding-mill. (6) Same as *drift*, *n.*, 11. (7) A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the *driver*. (8) In *weaving*, a piece of wood or other material, upon a spindle, and placed in a box, which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp. (*h*) A wooden golf-club with which the ball is driven from the tee. Also *play-club*. See cut under *golf-club*.

2. A bird, the dowitcher. [Local, U. S.]

driver-ant (drī'vėr-ant), *n.* The popular name of a species of ant in western Africa, *Anomma arcens*, of the family *Dorylidæ*: so called from its driving other animals before it.

driver-boom (drī'vėr-bōm), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for *spanker-boom*.

driveway (drīv'wā), *n.* A way for driving; a drive; specifically, a private road, as from a house to the street entrance.

drive-wheel (drīv'hwēl), *n.* Same as *driving-wheel*.

driving-axle (drī'ving-ak″sl), *n.* See *axle*.

driving-band (drī'ving-band), *n.* The band or strap which communicates motion from one machine to another, or from one part of the same machine to another.

driving-bolt (drī'ving-bōlt), *n.* A tool used by wheelwrights for driving in nave-boxes.

driving-box (drī'ving-boks), *n.* 1. The journal-box of a driving-axle.—2. The driver's seat on a coach.

driving-cap (drī'ving-kap), *n.* A cap of iron, fitted to the top of a pipe, as in an oil-well, to receive the blow when driven and thus to protect the pipe.

driving-chisel (drī'ving-chiz″el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

driving-gear (drī'ving-gēr), *n.* See *gear*.

driving-notes† (drī'ving-nōts), *n. pl.* In *music*, syncopated notes—that is, notes driven through an accent without repetition. See *syncopation*.

driving-shaft (drī'ving-shâft), *n.* In *mach.*, a shaft from the prime mover communicating motion to machinery.

driving-spring (drī'ving-spring), *n.* In *rail.*, the spring fixed upon the box of the driving-axle of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden shocks.

driving-wheel (drī'ving-hwēl), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a main wheel that communicates motion to another or to others.—2. In *rail.*, one of the large wheels (four to ten in number) in a locomotive engine which receive the propelling effort of the steam on the piston through the connecting-rod and cranks. Also called *driver* and *drive-wheel*.

drixy (drik'si), *a.* [Formerly also *dricksie*; var. of *druxy*, q. v.] 1†. Decayed, as a tree or timber.

The resemblance misticall: as when we liken a young childe to a greene twigge which ye may easilie bende euery way ye list; or an old man who laboureth with continuall infirmities, to a drie and *dricksie* oke.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 251.

2. Dwarfish; stunted. [Scotch.]

drizzle[1] (driz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drizzled*, ppr. *drizzling*. [Early mod. E. *drizle, drisel*; prob. < ME. **dreselen*, an unrecorded freq. of *dresen* (pp. *ydroren*; rare), fall, < AS. *dreósan* (pret. *dréas*, pl. *druron*, pp. *droren*), fall (as rain, snow, dew, fruit, the slain, etc.), = OS. *driosan* = Norw. *drjosa* = Goth. *driusan*, fall: an orig. Teut. verb, found otherwise only in the causative, OHG. *trōran*, MHG. *trōren*, cause to drop, let fall in drops, pour, shed, throw away (= Icel. *dreyra*, intr. ooze, bleed), and in other secondary forms: AS. *drūsian*, sink, become sluggish (see *drowse*); E. dial. *drose, droze*, freq. *drosle*, drip or gutter, as a candle; LG. *drusen*, also *drusken*, fall with a noise, make a noise, = MD. *druyschen*, make a noise; LG. *dröschen, dreschen* = G. dial. *dräuschen, dreuschen*, formerly *dreussen*, rain heavily, shower; Norw. *drysja*, fall, fall and scatter, as grain, rush with a noise, tr. scatter, spread, = Dan. *drysse*, fall or drop in small particles, tr. sprinkle; and in the derivatives *dross* and *dreary*, and their kindred: see *dross* and *dreary*.] I. *intrans.* To fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles; rain in small drops: as, it *drizzles; drizzling* drops; *drizzling* rain.

Drizzling tears did shed for pure affection. *Spenser*.

Sometimes, though but seldom, when these Winds blow the Sky is over-cast with small Clouds, which afford some *drizling* small Rain. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 45.

A silver car, air-borne,
Whose silent wheels, fresh wet from clouds of morn,
Spun off a *drizzling* dew. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

II. *trans.* To shed in small drops or particles.

The earth doth *drizzle* dew. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

drizzle[1] (driz'l), *n.* [< *drizzle*[1], *v.*] A light rain; mizzle; mist.

drizzle[2] (driz'l), *n.* A local English name of the young ling. Also called *ling-drizzle*.

drizzly (driz'li), *a.* [< *drizzle* + *-y*[1].] Drizzling; consisting of or characterized by drizzle.

Winter's *drizzly* reign. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

But the shapes of air have begun their work,
And a *drizzly* mist is around him cast.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 47.

drock (drok), *n.* [E. dial.] A watercourse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drock (drok), *v. t.* [E. dial., < *drock*, *n.*] To drain with underground stone gutters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

droflandt, *n.* [An old law term, < ME. *drof, drove*, drove, + *land*; also called *drift-land* and *drifland* (*dryfland*): see *drift-land*.] Same as *drift-land*.

droger, drogher (drō'gėr), *n.* [Prob. of West Indian origin.] 1. A small West Indian coasting craft, having long light masts and lateen sails.—2. Any slow, clumsy coasting craft.

We carried [two hides on the head at a time] for the first few months; but after falling in with a few other "hide *droghers*," and finding that they carried only one at a time, we "knocked off" the extra one.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 99.

droghing (drō'ging), *n.* [< *drogh(er)* + *-ing*[1].] The West Indian coasting carrying-trade.

drogman†, **drogoman**† (drog'man, -ō-man), *n.* ⋆Obsolete forms of *dragoman*.

drogue (drōg), *n.* [See *drag*, *n.*] The drag, an implement used to check the progress of a running whale by being bent on to the drogue-iron. It is made in various ways. A common drogue is made of two pieces of board, 12 or 14 inches square, nailed together, with sometimes a third upright piece, to which the drogue-lashing is made fast. Another is made like a small wooden tub with an upright to which the lashing is bent on. Also *drug*.

The *drogue* consists of a hinge-jointed iron ring . . . to which a conical canvas bag is sewn, and roped.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 122.

droguet (drō-gā'), *n.* [F.: see *drugget*.] A French term for various fabrics for wearing-apparel: used in English especially for a ribbed woolen material for dresses; a variety of rep.

droil† (droil), *v. i.* [Also *droyl, droyle*; prob. < D. *druilen*, MD. *druylen*, loiter, slumber, move stealthily; connection with the noun uncertain.] To drudge; slave; toil.

Let such vile vassals . . .
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droyle*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 157.

The soul forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and *droyling* carcas to plod on in the old rode and drudging Trade of outward conformity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

droil† (droil), *n.* [Also *droyle, droile*; see the verb. Cf. Icel. *drjōli*, a drone, sluggard; Gael. *droll*, an awkward sluggard.] 1. Labor; toil; drudgery.

'Tis I do all the *droil*, the dirt-work.
Shirley, Gentleman of Venice, i. 2.

2. A drudge.

Peasants and *droyls*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

droit (droit; F. pron. drwo), *n.* [< OF. *droit, droict, dreit*, F. *droit* = Sp. *derecho* = Pg. *direito* = It. *diretto*, < ML. *directum*, contr. *drectum, drictum*, right, justice, law, neut. of L. *directus*, right, straight, direct: see *direct, adroit*, and *dress*.] 1. In *old law*, right, especially a right in land; right of ownership. The simultaneous holding of actual possession, the right of possession, and the right of ownership was termed *droit-droit* or *jus duplicatum*. This constituted a completely legal title.

2. In *finance*, duty; custom.

The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as *droits*. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, i.

Argument en droit, argument of a question of law.—**Défense en droit**. See *defense*.—**Droit commun, droit coutumier**, common or general law.—**Droit d'accroissement**, in *French law*, right of survivorship.—**Droit d'ainesse**, right by birth; right of primogeniture.—**Droit d'aubaine**. See *aubaine*.—**Droit de corvées**, right to feudal service.—**Droit de déshérence**, right of escheat.—**Droit de fauteuil**. See *fauteuil*.—**Droit de suite**. (*a*) Right to follow and reclaim from the hands of a third person. (*b*) Right of stoppage in transitu.—**Droit de tabouret**. See *tabouret*.—**Droit d'exécution**, the right of a stock-broker to sell the securities bought by him for the account of a client, if the latter does not accept delivery thereof. The same expression is also applied to the sale by a stock-broker of securities deposited with him by his client, in order to guarantee the payment of operations for which the latter has given instructions. *Napoleon Argle.*—**Droits of admiralty**, perquisites once attached to the office of admiral of England, or lord high admiral. Of these perquisites, the most valuable was the right to the property of an enemy, as ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities. The droits of admiralty are now paid into the exchequer for the benefit of the public service. A tenth part of property captured at sea is allowed to the captors. In American law droits of admiralty are not as such recognized. Acts of Congress from time to time have regulated the disposition of captured property.

All those portions of the power of the admiral which may be properly called executive or administrative are unknown to the American admiralty. The trappings, perquisites, prerogatives, and *droits of* the *admiralty* are left to governments with which they are in harmony.
Benedict, Admiralty Practice, § 33.

Plaider en droit, in *French law*, to interpose a defense upon the law, as distinguished from a denial or plea of facts.

droitural (droi'tū-ral), *a.* [< OF. *droiture*, right, the right side (< ML. *directura*, right, < L. *directus*, right: see *droit* and *direct*), + *-al*.] In *law*, relating to a right to real property, as distinguished from possession.—**Droitural action**, an action employed to regain the possession of real property by one who has lost not only the possession, but also the right of possession, and has nothing but the mere right of property. *Minor.*

droll (drōl), *n.* [< OF. *drolle*, *draule*, a good fellow, boon companion, wag, mod. F. *drôle*, a rogue, knave, fellow, < MD. D. *drol*, a droll, merry-andrew, humorous fellow, a troll, a round lump; cf. G. *droll*, a short thick person (of LG. origin), G. dial. *droll*, *troll*, a troll (see *troll*); cf. Gael. *droll*, an awkward sluggard (see *droil*). The relations of the several words are not clear. See *droll*, *a.*] **1.** A waggish fellow; one whose practice or occupation is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester, merry-andrew, or buffoon.

To the Dolphin taverne, where . . . Sir Thomas Harvy and myself dined, . . . and very merry we were, Sir Thomas Harvy being a very *drolle*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 241.

Democritus, dear *Droll*, revisit Earth.
Prior, Democritus and Heraclitus.

We see one of these *drolls* holding a pair of bellows by way of a fiddle, and using the tongs as a substitute for the bow. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 390.

2. A farce; a dramatic entertainment intended to amuse. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

A *droll*, or interlude among the Greeks, I take to have been one function of the chorus; and with us at the theatres, it is the dance in Tottenham-court-road, the ballad or musical entertainment, which fills up the space between the different parts of the performance.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

In a private collection, Langbaine had gathered about a thousand plays, besides interludes and *drolls*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 175.

A *Droll* or Drollery was a dramatic piece made up of scenes from different plays, and acted chiefly at booths by strolling companies.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 450, note.

droll (drōl), *a.* [< F. *drôle*; odd, queer, comical, funny. In both F. and E. the adj. appears later than the noun. Cf. G. *drollig*, merry, facetious, droll, odd. See *droll*, *n.*] **1.** Waggish; facetious; comical.

Dick, the merry-andrew, rather light fingered and riotous, but a clever, *droll* fellow.
Macaulay, St. Dennis and St. George.

2. Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous: as, a *droll* story; a *droll* scene.

I find in them [the masterpieces of wit and humor of Italy] abundance of ingenuity, of *droll* naïveté, of profound and just reflection, of happy expression.
Macaulay, Dante.

There is a *droll* resolve in the Massachusetts records by which he [Hugh Peter] is "desired to write to Holland for 500 l. worth of peter, & 40 l. worth of match."
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 48.

=**Syn.** *Comical*, *Funny*, etc. (see *ludicrous*); amusing, farcical, waggish, fantastic, whimsical.

droll (drōl), *v.* [= OF. *droler*, jest, trifle, play; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To jest; play the buffoon.

The Romans were fallen into that degree of Irreligion and Atheism that nothing was more common among them than to *droll* upon Religion. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Tipkin is an absolute Lombard-Street Wit, a Fellow that *drolls* on the strength of Fifty thousand Pounds.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To lead or influence by jest or trick; cajole.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wise men may be argued out of a Religion they own, but none but Fools and Madmen will be *droll'd* out of it.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

2. To turn into a jest. [Rare.]

In fact, I don't know but the Colonel is a little too jolly. This *drolling* everything is rather fatiguing.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 280.

droller† (drō'lėr), *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

And now he is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and *drollers* upon it.
Glanville, Sermons, iv.

drollery (drō'lę-ri), *n.*; pl. *drolleries* (-riz). [< OF. *drolerie*, *draulerie*, waggery, a merry prank, an antic figure or mask set on a scutcheon or coat of arms, mod. F. *drôlerie*, waggery, < *drolle*, *drôle*, n. See *droll*, *n.*] **1.** The conduct of a droll, buffoon, or wag; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun.

They [the people of Judah] made sport with the Prophets, and turned their threatnings into songs of mirth and *drollery*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

He contrived to make the most commonplace subjects amusing, and carried everybody along with him in his wildest flights of *drollery*.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

2. The character of being droll; comicalness; humor.

The rich *drollery* of "She Stoops to Conquer."
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

3. Comical action, as in a dramatic representation; something used or done to excite mirth.

He is loth to make nature afraid in his plays, like those that beget tales, tempests, and such like *drolleries*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

4†. A comic picture.

We arrived late at Roterdam, where was their annual marte or faire, so furnished with pictures (especially Landskips and *Drolleries*, as they call those clounish representations) that I was amaz'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 13, 1641.

Their [Dutch artists'] pictures, in their own age, were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore commonly the significant name of *Drolleries*.
F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 85.

droll-house† (drōl'hous), *n.* A place where drolls or drolleries were acted.

Should the senate-house where all our lawgivers assemble be used for a theatre or *droll-house*, or for idle puppet-shows? *Watts*, Holiness of Times, etc., iii.

drollic† (drō'lik), *a.* [< *droll*, *n.*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in *drollic* story.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, ii. 3.

drollingly (drō'ling-li), *adv.* In a jesting manner.

What confusion will one day cover the faces of those that . . . speak slightly . . . and perhaps *drollingly* of the supreme and infinitely perfect Being!
Boyle, Works, V. 156.

drollist† (drō'list), *n.* [< *droll* + *-ist*.] A facetious person; a jester; a buffoon.

These idle *drollists* have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge.
Glanville, Reflections on Drollery and Atheism, § 3.

drolly (drōl'li), *adv.* In a droll or comical manner.

At first sight, nothing seems more *drolly* trivial than the lives of those whose single achievement is to record the wind and the temperature three times a day.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 5.

Dromadidæ (drō-mad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromas* (*Dromad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial birds of uncertain position, represented by the genus *Dromas* alone. Also *Dromidæ*.

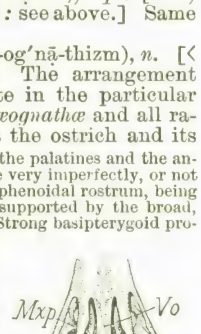
Dromæidæ (drō-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromæus* + *-idæ*.] The emus considered as a family of ratite birds. See *Dromæinæ*.

Dromæinæ (drō-mē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromæus* + *-inæ*.] The emus as a subfamily of ratite birds of the family *Casuariidæ*, represented only by the genus *Dromæus* (which see). Also written *Dromaiinæ*.

Dromæognathæ (drō-mē-og'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dromæognathus*: see *dromæognathous*.] In *ornith.*, used by Huxley for an order of birds including only the tinamous; by modern ornithologists used as a superordinal name for a group including the *Struthiones*, *Apteryges*, and *Crypturi*. See *dromæognathism*.

Dromæognathi (drō-mē-og'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *dromæognathus*: see above.] Same as *Dromæognathæ*.

dromæognathism (drō-mē-og'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *dromæognath-ous* + *-ism*.] The arrangement of the bones of the palate in the particular manner seen in the *Dromæognathæ* and all ratite or struthious birds, as the ostrich and its allies. The posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids are very imperfectly, or not at all, articulated with the basisphenoidal rostrum, being usually separated from it, and supported by the broad, cleft hinder end of the vomer. Strong basipterygoid processes, arising from the body of the basisphenoid, and not from the rostrum, articulate with facets which are situated nearer the posterior than the anterior ends of the inner edges of the pterygoid bones. *Huxley.*



Skull of *Nothura maculosa* (with most of beak cut off), showing dromæognathous structure of palate.
Mxp, maxillopalatine; *Pl*, palatine; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Vo*, vomer; +, basipterygoid process.

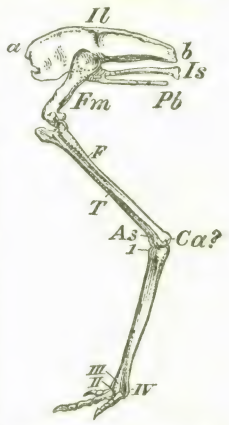
dromæognathous (drō-mē-og'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *dromæognathus*, < *Dromæus*, the generic name of the emu, + Gr. γνάθος, jaw.] **1.** Exhibiting dromæognathism; having the palate-bones disposed substantially as in the ostrich.—**2.** Belonging to or being one of the *Dromæognathæ*.

All the Ratite birds, and the tinamous alone of Carinate birds, are *dromæognathous*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

Dromæopappi (drō-mē-ō-pap'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δρομαῖος, swift, fleet, + πάππος, grandfather, ancestor.] An order of extinct birds with teeth, conterminous with the subclass *Odontolcæ* (which see).

Dromæornis (drō-mē-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < *Dromæus*, q. v., + Gr. ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of extinct Australian ratite birds: so called from its affinity to *Dromæus*, the genus of living emus. Also *Dromornis*.

Dromæus (drō-mē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρομαῖος, swift, fleet, < δρόμος, a running, < δραμεῖν, run: see *dromedary*.] A genus of ratite birds, of the family *Casuariidæ* and subfamily *Dromœinæ*; the emus. Three species are recognized by naturalists, *D. novæ-hollandiæ*, *D. ater*, and *D. irroratus*. In general the characters are those of *Casuarius*, the cassowaries; but there is no casque upon the head, which is feathered; the beak is comparatively slender; and the rudimentary wings are entirely hidden in the very long and copious plumage which parts along the back and falls on each side in long curly plumes, somewhat resembling hair. The feathers are double—that is, two or even three webs grow from one main stem. See *emu*. Also *Dromaius*, *Dromiceius*.



Pelvis and Hind Limb of Emu (*Dromæus*).
Il, ilium, with *a*, anterior process, and *b*, posterior process; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *Fm*, femur; *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *As*, astragalus; *Ca*, calcaneum? 1, head of metatarsus; *II*, *III*, *IV*, metatarsal processes for second, third, and fourth digits. Compare with cut under *Ornithoscelida*.

Dromaius, *n.* See *Dromæus*.

Dromas (drō'mas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρομάς, running, < δραμεῖν, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical and only genus of grallatorial birds of the family *Dromadidæ*. There is but one species, *Dromas ardeola*, of India and Africa.

Dromatherium (drō-ma-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. δρομάς, running, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] **1.** A genus of fossil Mesozoic mammals. *D. silvestre*, representing a very primitive type of *Marsupialia*, has been found in the Triassic formations of North America, in the Chatham coal-fields of North Carolina. The *Dromatherium* is the oldest American mammal yet discovered.

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dromatheria*, *dromatheriums* (-ä, -umz). An animal of the genus *Dromatherium*.

dromedarian (drum-ē-dā'ri-an), *n.* [< *dromedary* + *-an*.] Same as *dromedarist*.

Ridden by *dromedarians* in Egyptian costume.
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 7, 1877.

dromedarist (drum'ē-dā-rist), *n.* [< *dromedary* + *-ist*.] One who rides or drives a dromedary.

As to 'Osma'n Ibn El-Hheb'la and Mohham'mad Ib'n Ka'mil, the *Dromedarist*, they journeyed until they entered the castle of El-Kar'ak.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 131.

dromedary (drum'ē-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *dromedaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *dromedare*; < ME. *dromedarie*, *-ary*, also *drowmondere*, < OF. *dromedaire*, F. *dromadaire* = Pr. *dromadari*, *dromedari*, *dromodari* = Sp. *dromedal*, *dromedario* = Pg. It. *dromedario* = D. *drommedaris* = G. Dan. Sw. *dromedar*, < LL. *dromedarius*, prop. **dromadarius*, extended, with suffix *-arius*, < L. *dromas* (*dromad-*), a dromedary, < Gr. δρομάς (δρομαδ-), running (cf. δρομαῖος κάμηλος, a dromedary, lit. running camel), < δραμεῖν, 2d aor. associated with τρέχειν, run.] **1.** A thorough-bred or blooded Arabian camel, of more than ordinary speed and bottom, expressly bred and used for riding. The dromedary is not a distinct or natural species, but an improved domestic breed or race, bearing the same relation to an ordinary camel that a race-horse or hunter does to a common horse. Dromedaries are for the most part of the one-humped species, *Camelus dromedarius*; but the two-humped Bactrian camel may also be improved into a dromedary. The name 'dromedary' is, however, customarily given only to the one-humped *Camelus dromedarius*. See *camel*.

Abulites there mette Alexander . . . and presented hym amongst the reste of other thinges *dromedary* camels yt were wonderful swift.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 108.

After did a mightie man pursew,
Ryding upon a *Dromedare* on hie,
Of stature huge, and horrible of hew.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 38.

2†. Same as *dromon*.

The dromion, dromon, or *dromedary*, was a large war ship, the prototype of which was furnished by the Saxons.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 310.

Dromia (drō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομίας*, a kind of fish, < *δρόμος*, a running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical genus of *Dromi-*



Sponge-crab (*Dromia vulgaris*).

idæ. They have 2 pairs of podobranchiæ, 5 pairs of anterior and of posterior arthrobranchiæ, and 4 pairs of pleurobranchiæ.

dromic, dromical (drom′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift, fleet, also pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *δρόμος*, a running, race-course: see *dromos*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a race-course or dromos, or to racing.—2. In the Eastern Church, equivalent to *basilican* as applied to a type of church, from its plan resembling that of a race-course.

In the Eastern church, though the erection of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, introduced a new type which almost entirely superseded the old one, the basilican form—or, as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course (dromos)—was originally as much the rule as in the West. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 418.

These remarks of course apply only to churches of the true Eastern type; there are many of the kind called *dromic*, or basilican, which exhibit the early Western arrangement. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 170.

Dromiceius (drom-i-sē′i-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dromæus*.

Dromicia (drō-mish′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift: see *dromic*.] A genus of marsupials, including the dormouse phalangers, such as *D. nana*. There are several species of these little phalangers, resembling dormice in habits, and



Dormouse Phalanger (*Dromicia nana*).

to some extent in appearance; some have a length of only 3 or 4 inches, with the tail about as long. The genus is technically characterized by having only three true molars above and below, and an incipient parachute; it is most nearly related to the pygmy petaurists, or small flying-phalangers, such as *Belideus* and *Acrobates*.

Dromidæ (drom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dromadidæ*.

Dromiidæ (drō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromia* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous or anomurous decapodous crustaceans, the sponge-crabs, having remarkably large chelæ: a transitional group between the *Brachyura* and the *Macrura*.

dromoi, *n.* Plural of *dromos*.

dromon†, dromond†, *n.* [< ME. *dromoun, dromond, dromund, dromande, drowmund*, etc., = MLG. *dragemunt* (assimilated to MLG. *dragen*, draw), < OF. *dromon, dromont*, later *dromant*, a small and swift vessel, < LL. *dromo(n-)*, < LGr. *δρόμων*, a light vessel, dromond, < Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] A large, fast-sailing war-vessel; hence, a similar vessel of any kind. Also *dromedary*.

Whan at Hampton he made the great *dromons*,
Which passed other great ships of all the commons.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 205.

Roger de Hoveden . . . and Peter de Longtoft celebrate the struggle which Richard I., . . . on his way to Palestine, had with a huge *dromon*. . . . This vessel had three masts, was very high out of the water, and is said to have had 1500 men on board. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 310.

And of the merchants bought a *dromond* tall
They called the Rose-Garland.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 12.

Dromornis (drō-môr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρόμος*, a running (see *Dromæus*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] Same as *Dromœornis*. *Owen*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., ★1872, p. 682.

dromos (drom′os), *n.*; pl. *dromoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, course, race-course, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a race-course.—2. In *archæol.*, an entrance-passage or avenue, as to a subterranean treasury; a way bordered by rows of columns; an alley between rows of statues, as the usual approaches of Egyptian temples.

Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or *dromos*. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 219.

drone[1] (drōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [Altered, in conformation to *drone*[2], *n.*, from **droun* = Sc. *drune*, low, murmur, < ME. *drounen* (rare), roar or bellow (said of a dragon); not in AS.; = MD. *dronen, dreunen*, tremble, quaver, D. *dreunen*, make a trembling noise, = MLG. *dronen*, LG. *drönen*, > G. *dröhnen, drönen*, drone, hum, = Icel. *drynja*, roar (cf. *drynr*, a roaring, *drunur*, a thundering), = Sw. *dröna*, low, bellow, drone, = Dan. *drøne*, peal, rumble, boom (cf. *drøn*, a boom). Cf. Goth. *drunjus*, a sound, voice; Gr. *θρῆνος*, a dirge (see *threne*). Hence (remotely) *drone*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1†. To roar; bellow.

Hee *drouned* as a dragon, dredeful of noyes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 985.

2. To give forth a monotonous, unvaried tone; utter a dull humming sound; hum or buzz, as a beetle or a bagpipe.

And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.
Gray, Elegy.

Red after revel, *droned* her lurdane knights
Slumbering. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Like the national instrument of Scotland, the mind *drones* wofully and will discourse most dolorous music, unless an expansive and resilient force within supplies the basis of quickly responsive action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 103.

3. To use a dull, monotonous tone: as, he *drones* in his reading.

Turn out their *droning* senate, and possess
That seat of empire which our souls were fram'd for.
Otway, Venice Preserved, ii. 3.

Pale wizard priests, o'er occult symbols *droning*.
Whittier, Worship.

II. *trans.* To give forth or utter in a monotonous, dull tone: as, he *drones* his sentences.

I ask no organ's soulless breath
To *drone* the themes of life and death.
Whittier, The Meeting.

And the reader *droned* from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac,
And Saint Basil's homilies.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

★**drone**[1] (drōn), *n.* [< *drone*[1], *v.*] 1. A monotonous, continued tone or sound; a humming: as, the *drone* of a bee.

I am as melancholy as . . . the *drone* of a Lincolnshire bagpipe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

If men should ever bee thumming the *drone* of one plaine Song, it would be a dull Opiat to the most wakefull attention. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A pipe in the bagpipe which gives out a continuous and invariable tone.

The harmony of them that pipe in recorders, flutes, and *drones*. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 536.

(*b*) A drone-bass.

drone[2] (drōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droane*; < ME. *drone, drane*, < AS. *drān*, also *drān* = OLG. *drān*, MLG. *drane, drone*, LG. *drone* (> G. *drohne*, and prob. Dan. *drone* = Icel. *drjōni*, a drone; cf. Sw. *drönare*, a drone, lit. 'droner'); akin to OHG. *treno*, MHG. *trene, tren*, G. dial. (Sax., Austr.) *trehne, trene*, a drone. Cf. Lith. *tranni*, Gr. (Lacon.) *θρῶναξ*, a drone, *τενθρήνη, τενθηδών*, a kind of wasp or bee, *ἀνθρήνη, ἀνθηδών*, a hornet or wasp (see *Anthrenus*); all appar. ult. from the imitative root of *drone*[1], *v.*] 1. The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks and impregnating the queen they are killed or driven from the hive by the workers. See *bee*[1].

I would be loath
To be a burden, or feed like a *drone*
On the industrious labour of the bee.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

If once he [Love] lose his Sting, he grows a *Drone*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Against Fruition.

All with united force combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

Hence—2. An idler; a sluggard; one who lives on the labor of others.

I found myself a member of an active community in which not a *drone* nor an invalid could be counted.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 134.

drone[2] (drōn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [< *drone*[2], *n.*] To live in idleness.

Why was I not the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of *droning* kings? *Dryden*.

drone-bass (drōn′bās), *n.* In *music*, a bass consisting of the tonic, or of the tonic and dominant, sounded continuously throughout a piece. It is frequently employed for a pastoral effect.

drone-beetle (drōn′bē′tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Geotrypidæ*.

drone-cell (drōn′sel), *n.* One of those cells of a honeycomb which are destined for the larvæ of male bees. The eggs are laid in these at a later period than in the worker-cells.

drone-fly (drōn′flī), *n.* A dipterous insect or fly of the family *Syrphidæ*, *Eristalis tenax*: so called from its resemblance to a drone bee.

drone-pipe (drōn′pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe producing a droning sound; hence, poetically, the droning hum of an insect.

You fell at once into a lower key
That's worse—the *drone-pipe* of a humble-bee.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 330.

Specifically—2. The largest tube of a bagpipe, which produces the droning sound; the drone.

drongo (drong′gō), *n.* [Malagasy.] 1. A name given by Le Vaillant (as *drongeur*) to a S. African bird afterward known as the musical drongo, *Dicrurus musicus*; then extended to the numerous African, Asiatic, and East Indian fly-catching crow-like birds with long forked tails which compose the family *Dicruridæ*.



Drongo (*Buchanga atra*).

They are also called *drongo-shrikes*. The *Buchanga atra* of India and the further East is an example.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The generic name of a Madagascan species usually known as *Dicrurus* or *Edolius forficatus*. In this sense the quasi-Latin form *Drongus* is found.

drongo-cuckoo (drong′gō-kuk″ö), *n.* A cuckoo of the genus *Surniculus*, as *S. dicruroides* of Nepal.

drongo-shrike (drong′gō-shrīk), *n.* Same as *drongo*, 1.

dronish (drō′nish), *a.* [< *drone*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a drone; lazy; indolent; inactive.

The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood.
Rowe.

dronishly (drō′nish-li), *adv.* In a dronish manner.

dronishness (drō′nish-nes), *n.* The state of being dronish.

dronk†. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drank* and of *drunk*.

dronkelew†, *a.* and *n.* See *drunkelew*.

dronken†. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drunken*.

dronklet, *v.* [ME. *dronklen* for **drunklen*, freq. of *drinken*, pp. *drunken, dronken*, drink: see *drink, drunk*, and cf. *drinkle*.] I. *trans.* To drench; drown.

II. *intrans.* To drown. *Robert of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 106, etc.

dronte (dron′te), *n.* [< D. *dronte* = Dan. *dronte*, dodo. See *dodo*.] A name of the dodo.

drony (drō′ni), *a.* [< *drone*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like a drone; dronish; sluggish. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

drook, *v. t.* See *drouk*.

drooket, *p. a.* See *droukit*.

drool (drōl), *v. i.* [E. dial., also written *droul*; a contr. of *drivel*[1], q. v.] To slaver, as an infant; drivel; drop saliva. [Prov. Eng., and common in the United States.]

There the slave-holder finds the chief argument for his ownership of men, and in Africa or New England kidnaps the weak, his mouth *drooling* with texts.
Theodore Parker, in Dean, p. 159.

droop (drōp), *v.* [< ME. *droupen*, rarely *dropen*, *drupen*, droop, esp. from sorrow, < Icel. *drūpa*, droop, esp. from sorrow, a secondary verb, < *drjūpa* = AS.**dreópan*, drop: see *drop* and *drip*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sink or hang down; bend or hang downward, as from weakness or exhaustion.

Wel cowde he dresse his takel yemanly;
His arwes *drowpede* nought with fetheres lowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 107.

The evening comes, and every little flower
Droops now, as well as I.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

Hampden, with his head *drooping*, and his hands leaning on his horse's neck, moved feebly out of the battle.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

Near the lake where *drooped* the willow,
Long time ago. *G. P. Morris.*

2. To languish from grief or other cause; fall into a state of physical weakness.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

After this King Leir, more and more *drooping* with Years, became an easy prey to his Daughters and thir Husbands. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

We had not been at Sea long before our Men began to *droop*, in a sort of a Distemper that stole insensibly on them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 524.

One day she *drooped*, and the next she died; nor was there the distance of many hours between her being very easy in this world, and very happy in another.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

3. To fail or sink; flag; decline; be dispirited: as, the courage *droops*; the spirits *droop*.

Myche fere had that fre, & full was of thoght,
All *droupond* in drede and in dol lengyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6303.

But wherefore do you *droop?* why look so sad?
Be great in act, as you have been in thought.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Why *droops* my lord, my love, my life, my Cæsar?
How ill this dulness doth comport with greatness!
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 1.

4. To tend gradually downward or toward a close. [Poetical.]

Then day *droopt*; the chapel bells
Call'd us: we left the walks.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

5. To drip; be wet with water. [Prov. Eng.]

I was *drooping* wet to my very skinne.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 57.

"They've had no rain at all down here," said he.
"Then," said she, demurely regarding her *drooping* skirts, "they'll think I must have fallen into the river."
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 391.

II. *trans.* To let sink or hang down: as, to *droop* the head.

The lilylike Melissa *droop'd* her brows.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Great, sulky gray cranes *droop* their motionless heads over the still, salt pools along the shore.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 24.

droop (drōp), *n.* [< *droop*, *v.*] The act of drooping, or of bending or hanging down; a drooping position or state.

With his little insinuating jury *droop*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 21.

drooper (drō'pėr), *n.* One who or that which droops.

If he [the historian] be pleasant, he is noted for a iester; if he be graue, he is reckoned for a *drooper*.
Stanihurst, To Sir H. Sidney, in Holinshed.

droopingly (drō'ping-li), *adv.* In a drooping manner; languishingly.

They [duties] are not accompanied with such sprightliness of affections, and overflowings of joy, as they were wont, but are performed *droopingly* and heavily.
Sharpe, Works, III. iii.

★ **drop** (drop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dropped*, ppr. *dropping*. [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; < ME. *droppen*, < AS. *droppan*, also *dropian* and *droppetian*, *droppetan* = D. *droppen* = G. *tropfen* = Sw. *droppa*, drop; secondary forms of the orig. strong verb, AS.**dreópan* (pret.**dreáp*, pl.**drupon*, pp. **dropen*; occurring, if at all, only in doubtful passages), ME. *drepen* (= OS. *driopan* = OFries. *driapa* = D. *druipen* = OHG. *triufan*, MHG. G. *triefen* = Icel. *drjūpa* = Norw. *drjupa*), drop, whence also ult. *drop*, *n.*, *drip*, *v.*, *dribble*[1], etc., and (through Icel.) *droop*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall in small portions or globules, as a liquid.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

2. To let drops fall; drip; discharge in drops.

The heavens also *dropped* at the presence of God.
Ps. lxviii. 8.

Mine eyes may *drop* for thee, but thine own heart will ache for itself. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

It was a loathsome herd, . . . half bestial, half human, *dropping* with wine, bloated with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. To fall; descend; sink to a lower position or level.

From morn
To noon he fell, . . . and with the setting sun
Dropp'd from the zenith like a falling star.
Milton, P. L., i. 745.

The curtain *drops* on the drama of Indian history about the year 650, or a little later.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 209.

4. Specifically, to lie down, as a dog. — **5.** To die, especially to die suddenly; fall dead, as in battle.

It was your presurmise,
That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

They see indeed many *drop*, but then they see many more alive. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

6. To come to an end; be allowed to cease; be neglected and come to nothing.

I heard of threats, occasioned by my verses; I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*.
Pope.

7†. To fall short of a mark. [Rare.]

Often it *drops* or overshoots. *Collier.*

8. To fall lower in state or condition; sink; be depressed; come into a state of collapse or quiescence.

Down *dropt* the breeze, the sails *dropt* down.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

9. *Naut.*, to have a certain drop, or depth from top to bottom: said of a sail.

Her main top-sail *drops* seventeen yards. *Mar. Dict.*

A dropping fire (*milit.*), a continuous irregular discharge of small arms. — **To drop astern** (*naut.*), to pass or move toward the stern; move back; let another vessel pass ahead, either by slackening the speed of the vessel that is passed or because of the superior speed of the vessel passing. — **To drop away** or **off**, to depart; disappear; be lost sight of: as, all my friends *dropped away* from me; the guests *dropped off* one by one.

If the war continued much longer, America would most certainly *drop away*, and France, and perhaps Spain, become bankrupt. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

To drop down a stream, a coast, etc., to sail, row, or move down a river or toward the sea, downward along a coast, etc. — **To drop in**, to happen in; come in as if casually, or without previous agreement as to time, as for a call.

Captain Knight with as many Men as he could incourage to march, came in about 6, but he left many Men tired on the Road; these, as is usual, came *dropping in* one or two at a time, as they were able.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 219.

Others of the household soon *dropped in*, and clustered round the board. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 33.

To drop out, to withdraw or disappear from one's (or its) place: as, he *dropped out* of the ranks. — **To drop to shot**, to drop or charge at the discharge of the gun: said of a field-dog. — **To drop to wing**, to drop or charge when the bird flushes: said of a field-dog.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pour or let fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid: as, to *drop* a medicine.

His heavens shall *drop* down dew. Deut. xxxiii. 28.

Their eyes are like rocks, which still *drop* water.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 492.

2. To sprinkle with or as if with drops; variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; bedrop: as, a coat *dropped* with gold.

This rumoured the day following about the City, numbers of people flockt thither; who found the roome all to be *dropt* with torches in confirmation of this relation.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 151.

3. To let fall; allow to sink to a lower position; lower: as, to *drop* a stone; to *drop* the muzzle of a gun.

I saw him with that lily cropp'd
Impatient swim to meet
My quick approach, and soon he *dropp'd*
The treasure at my feet.
Cowper, Dog and Water-lily.

Hence — **4.** To let fall from the womb; give birth to: said of ewes, etc.: as, to *drop* a lamb.

The history of a new colt that my lord's mare Thetis had *dropped* last week. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xvii.

5. To cause to fall; hence, to kill, especially with a firearm. [Colloq.]

A young grouse at this season [October] offers an easy shot, and he was *dropped* without difficulty.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 79.

He had the luck
To *drop* at fair-play range a ten-tined buck.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

6. To let go; dismiss; lay aside; break off from; omit: as, to *drop* an affair or a controversy; to *drop* an acquaintance; to *drop* a letter from a word.

He is now under prosecution; but they think it will be *dropped*, out of pity. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xlix.

Upon my credit, sir, were I in your place, and found my father such very bad company, I should certainly *drop* his acquaintance. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

It [the cave] has also a semicircular open-work moulding, like basket-work, which . . . is evidently so unsuited for stone-work that it is no wonder it was *dropped* very early. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 116.

The member, whether church or minister, can be tried, expelled, *dropped*, or transferred to a co-ordinate body, as facts may warrant. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 418.

7. To utter as if casually: as, to *drop* a word in favor of a friend.

They [the Arabs] had *dropt* some expressions as if they would assault the boat by night if I staid, which, without doubt, they said that they might make me go away.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. ii. 105.

To my great surprise, not a syllable was *dropped* on the subject. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

8. To write and send (a note) in an offhand manner: as, *drop* me a line. — **9.** To set down from a carriage.

When Lord Howe came over from Twickenham to see him [the King], he said the Queen was going out driving, and should "*drop* him" at his own house.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

To drop a courtesy, to courtesy.

The girls, with an attempt at simultaneousness, *dropped* "*curcheys*" of respect. *The Century*, XXXVI. 85.

To drop a line. (*a*) To fish with a line. (*b*) To write a letter or note. — **To drop anchor**, to anchor. — **To drop the curtain.** See *curtain*. — **To drop** or **weep millstones.** See *millstone*.

drop (drop), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; < ME. *drope*, < AS. *dropa* (= OS. *dropo* = D. *drop* = MLG. *drope*, *drape*, LG. *druppen*, *drapen* = OHG. *tropfo*, *troffo*, MHG. *tropfe*, G. *tropfen* = Icel. *dropi* = Sw. *droppe* = Dan. *draabe*), a drop, < AS., etc., **dreópan*, pp. **dropen*, drop: see *drop*, *v.*] **1.** A mass of water or other liquid so small that the surface-tension brings it into a spherical shape more or less modified by gravity, adhesion, etc.; a globule: as, a *drop* of blood; a *drop* of laudanum.

One or two *drops* of water perce not the flint stone, but many and often droppings doo.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity; these are gracious *drops*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

Madam, this grief
You add unto me is no more than *drops*
To seas, for which they are not seen to swell.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

2. Something that resembles such a drop of liquid, as a pendent diamond ornament, an earring, or a glass pendant of a chandelier: specifically applied to varieties of sugar-plums and to medicated candies prepared in a similar form: as, lemon-*drops*; cough-*drops*.

The flutt'ring fan be Zephyretta's care;
The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we consign;
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 113.

Specifically, in *her.*, the representation of a drop of liquid, usually globular below and tapering to a point above. Drops of different colors are considered as teardrops, drops of blood, etc., and are blazoned accordingly. See *gutté*.

3. Any small quantity of liquid: as, he had not drunk a *drop*.

Water, water everywhere,
Nor any *drop* to drink.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

Hence — **4.** A minute quantity of anything: as, he has not a *drop* of honor, or of magnanimity.

But if there be
Yet left in heaven as small a *drop* of pity
As a wren's eye, fear'd gods, a part of it!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

5. *pl.* Any liquid medicine the dose of which consists of a certain number of drops.

Lydia. Give me the sal volatile.
Lucy. Is it in a blue cover, ma'am?
Lydia. My smelling-bottle, you simpleton!
Lucy. O, the *drops!* — here, ma'am.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

6. A piece of gut used by anglers on casting-lines. A fly-hook is attached to the loose end of the drop, the other end being fastened to the casting-line.

7. A Scotch unit of weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce, nearly equal to 30 grains English troy weight. — **8.** The act of dropping; drip. [Rare.]

Can my slow *drop* of tears, or this dark shade
About my brows, enough describe her loss?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

9. In *mech.*, a contrivance arranged so as to drop, fall, or hang from a higher position, or to lower objects. Specifically — (*a*) A trap-door in the scaffold of a usual form of gallows, upon which the criminal about to be executed is placed with the halter about his neck, and which is suddenly dropped or swung open on its hinges, letting him fall. (*b*) A contrivance for lowering heavy weights, as bale-goods, to a ship's

deck. (*c*) The curtain which is dropped or lowered between the acts to conceal the stage of a theater from the audience. Also called *drop-curtain*, *drop-scene*. (*d*) The movable plate which covers the keyhole of a lock. (*e*) A piece of cut glass, sometimes prism-shaped, sometimes flat, as if cut out of a sheet of plate-glass, used with others like it as a pendent ornament on girandoles, chandeliers, etc. (*f*) A drop-press. (*g*) A swaging-hammer which falls between guides.

10. In *arch.*, one of the small cylinders or truncated cones depending from the mutule of the Doric cornice and the member upon the architrave immediately under the triglyph of the same order; a trunnel.—**11.** In *mach.*, the interval between the base of a hanger and the shaft below.—**12.** *Naut.*, the depth of a sail from head to foot in the middle: applied to courses only, *hoist* being applied to other square sails: sometimes used instead of *depth*: as, the *drop* of a sail.—**13.** In *entom.*, a small circular spot, clear or light, in a semi-transparent surface: used principally in describing the wings of *Diptera*.—**A drop in the bucket**, an exceedingly small proportion.

The bulk of his [Congreve's] accumulations went to the Duchess of Marlborough, in whose immense wealth such a legacy was as *a drop in the bucket*. . . . It was hardly sufficient to defray the Duchess's establishment for three months. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

Drop of stock, in *firearms*, the bend or crook of the stock below the line of the barrel.—**Drop serene** (a literal translation of Latin *gutta serena*), an old medical name for *amaurosis*.—**Prince Rupert's drop**. Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).—**To get the drop**, to be prepared to shoot before one's antagonist is ready; hence, to gain an advantage. [Colloq., western U. S.]

These desperadoes always try to *get the drop* on a foe—that is, to take him at a disadvantage before he can use his own weapon. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 504.

To have a drop in one's eye, to be drunk. [Slang.]

O faith, Colonel, you must own you *had a drop in your eye;* for when I left you, you were half seas over. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

dropax (drō′paks), *n.* [< Gr. δρῶπαξ, a pitch-plaster. < δρέπειν, pluck, pluck off.] A preparation for removing hair from the skin; a depilatory. [Rare or unused.]

drop-bar (drop′bär), *n.* In *printing*, a bar or roller attached to a printing-press for the purpose of regulating the passage of the sheet to impression. In the rotary press the bar drops at a fixed time on the edge of the sheet, and with an eccentric revolving motion draws it forward. In some forms of the cylinder-press the bar drops on the edge of the sheet and holds it firmly in position until it is seized by the grippers. Also called *drop-roller*.

drop-black (drop′blak), *n.* See *black*.

drop-bottom (drop′bot″um), *n.* A bottom, as of a car, which can be let fall or opened downward: a common device for unloading certain kinds of railroad-cars.

drop-box (drop′boks), *n.* In a figure-weaving loom, a box for holding a number of shuttles, each carrying its own color, and so arranged that any one of the shuttles can be brought into action as required by the pattern.

drop-curls (drop′kėrlz), *n. pl.* Curls dropping loose from the temples or sides of the head.

drop-curtain (drop′kėr″tān), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (*c*).

drop-drill (drop′dril), *n.* An agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously. See *drill*[1], 3.

drop-fingers (drop′fing″gėrz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, two or more finger-like rods attached to some forms of cylinder printing-presses for the purpose of holding the sheet in fixed position until it is seized by the grippers.

drop-fly (drop′flī), *n.* In *angling*, same as *dropper*, 4.

drop-forging (drop′fōr″jing), *n.* A forging produced by a drop-press.

drop-glass (drop′glȧs), *n.* A dropping-tube or pipette, used for dropping a liquid into the eye or elsewhere.

drop-hammer (drop′ham″ėr), *n.* Same as *drop-press*.

drop-handle (drop′han″dl), *n.* A form of needle-telegraph instrument in which the circuit-making device is operated by a handle projecting downward.

drop-keel (drop′kēl), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *centerboard*. [Eng.]

droplet (drop′let), *n.* [< *drop* + *-let*.] A little drop.

Though thou abhorr'dst in us our human griefs,
Scorn'dst our brain's flow, and those our *droplets* which
From niggard nature fall. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

drop-letter (drop′let″ėr), *n.* A letter intended for a person residing within the delivery of the post-office where it is posted. [U. S.]

drop-light (drop′līt), *n.* A portable gas-burner, generally in the form of a lamp, connected with a chandelier or other gas-fixture by a metallic or flexible tube.

dropling (drop′ling), *n.* [< *drop* + *-ling*[1].] A little drop. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Rightly to speak, what Man we call and count,
It is a beamling of Diuinity,
It is a *dropling* of th' Eternall Fount,
It is a moatling hatcht of th' Vnity.
Sylvester, Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 13.

dropmeal† (drop′mēl), *adv.* [< ME. *dropemele*, < AS. *dropmǣlum*, by drops, < *dropa*, drop, + *mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl*, a portion, time, etc.: see *meal*[1].] Drop by drop; in small portions at a time.

Distilling *drop-meale* a little at once in that proportion and measure as thirst requireth.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 2.

drop-net (drop′net), *n.* **1.** A kind of light cross-woven lace.—**2.** A net suspended from a boom and suddenly let fall on a passing school of fish.

dropper (drop′ėr), *n.* [< *drop* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which drops. Specifically—(*a*) A glass tube with an elastic cap at one end and a small orifice at the other, for drawing in a liquid and expelling it in drops; a pipette. Also *dropping-tube*. (*b*) A reaping-machine that deposits the cut grain in gavels on the ground: so called to distinguish it from one that merely cuts, or cuts and binds. See *reaper*.

It causes a Westerner to laugh to see small grain being cut with a *dropper* or a self-raking reaper.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 373.

(*c*) Among florists, a descending shoot produced by seedling bulbs of tulips, instead of a renewal of the bulb upon the radical plate, as in the later method of reproduction.

2. In *mining*, a branch or spur connecting with the main lode: nearly the same as *feeder*, except that the latter more generally carries the idea of an enrichment of the lode with which it unites.—**3.** A dog which is a cross between a pointer and a setter.—**4.** An artificial fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher-fly, used in angling. Also called *bobber* and *drop-fly*. See *whip*.

And observe, that if your *droppers* be larger than, or even as large as, your stretcher, you will not be able to throw a good line. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, ii. 5, note.

dropping (drop′ing), *n.* [< ME. *droppynge*, < AS. *dropung*, a dropping, verbal n. of *dropian*, drop: see *drop*, *v.*] **1.** The act of falling in drops; a falling.

A continual *dropping* in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike. Prov. xxvii. 15.

2. That which drops or is dropped: generally in the plural.

Like eager *droppings* into milk. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

All the Countrey is overgrowne with trees, whose *droppings* continually turneth their grasse to weeds, by reason of the rancknes of the ground, which would soone be amended by good husbandry.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 121.

Specifically—**3.** *pl.* Dung: especially said of the dung of fowls: as, the *droppings* of the henroost.—**4.** In *glass-making*, one of the lumps or globules formed in the glass by the glazing of the clay of the melting-vessel and its combination with the volatilized alkalis. The crude glass thus formed drops into the molten glass in the vessel, rendering it defective.

dropping-bottle (drop′ing-bot″l), *n.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, etc.; an edulcorator.

dropping-tube (drop′ing-tūb), *n.* Same as *dropper*, 1 (*a*).

drop-press (drop′pres), *n.* A swaging-, stamping-, or forging-machine having either a regular or an intermittent motion. It is essentially a power-hammer moving between vertical guides, and delivering a dead-stroke blow either from its own weight or by weight combined with power. In simple machines the weight is raised above the anvil by hand by means of a cord, and let fall; but as these machines are wasteful of labor they have been largely superseded by power-machines, in which the weight is raised by a strap wound over a drum, or by a wooden slat pressed between two pulleys revolving in opposite directions, or by direct connection with a wrist on a disk-wheel. The weight is either released at any point of its path by some simple device controlled by a lever within reach of the operator's hand or foot, or it descends by the movement of the disk. If a spring is interposed between the weight and the lifting apparatus, whatever its form, to absorb the recoil, it is called a *dead-stroke hammer* or *press*. In the drop-presses employing a strap or other lifting device that is released at the will of the operator, the blows are intermittent. Where the connection with a wheel is direct, the blows are regular and uniform so long as the machine works. All things shaped from hot metals on a drop-press, such as small parts of machines, are called *drop-forgings*. The drop-press is sometimes called simply *press*, and sometimes *drop-hammer*. It should not be confounded with the stamping-press, which, while it is allied to the drop-press, differs essentially in its manner of working.

drop-ripe (drop′rīp), *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The fruit was now *drop-ripe*, we may say, and fell by a shake. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 274.

drop-roller (drop′rō″lėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *drop-bar*.—**2.** In *press-work*, an inking-roller which drops at regulated intervals, with a supply of printing-ink, on the distributing-table or distributing-rollers. Also known as the *ductor* or *ductor-roller*.

drop-scene (drop′sēn), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (*c*).

dropseed-grass (drop′sēd-grȧs), *n.* A name given to species of *Sporobolus* and *Muhlenbergia*.

drop-shutter (drop′shut″ėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a device for rendering the exposure of a plate in a camera very brief: used in instantaneous photography. The most simple form, also known as the *guillotine shutter*, and the one that gives a name to all other appliances of the kind, consists of two opaque pieces, each pierced with a hole, and arranged to slide one over the other. One of the pieces is fitted over the lens-tube, and when the openings in the two pieces are in line, the shutter admits light to the camera. When it is desired to make a very short exposure, the movable slide is raised till the opening of the tube is closed. On letting the slide fall, the opening in it passes before that in the fixed piece, and for an instant light is admitted to the plate behind the lens. To accelerate the fall of the slide, various devices are used, as springs or elastic bands. Improved drop-shutters have the form of revolving disks actuated by springs, etc., or that of flap-shutters controlled by a pneumatic device, etc.; and in many the opening is made to take place eccentrically, or the holes in the shutters are cut of various shapes, with the object of distributing the light, and giving a greater volume of light to the foreground or the lower portion of the picture, which is naturally not so well lighted as the higher portions.

dropsical (drop′si-kal), *a.* [< *dropsy* + *-ic-al*.] **1.** Affected with dropsy; inclined to dropsy.

Laguerre towards his latter end grew *dropsical* and inactive. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. i.

2. Resembling or partaking of the nature of dropsy.

dropsicalness (drop′si-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being dropsical. *Bailey*, 1727.

dropsied (drop′sid), *a.* [< *dropsy* + *-ed*[2].] Diseased with dropsy; unnaturally swollen; exhibiting an unhealthy inflation.

Where great additions swell, and virtue none,
It is a *dropsied* honour. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

dropstone (drop′stōn), *n.* A stalactitic variety of calcite. See *stalactite*.

dropsy (drop′si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dropsie*; < ME. *dropsy*, *dropesye*, abbr. by apheresis of *ydropsie*, *hydropsie*: see *hydropsy*.] **1.** In *med.*, a morbid accumulation of watery liquid in any cavity of the body or in the tissues. See *edema*, *anasarca*, and *ascites*.

And lo a man syk in the *dropesye* was bifore him.
Wyclif, Luke xiv.

But the sad *Dropsie* freezeth it extream,
Till all the blood be turned into fleam.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

2. In *bot.*, a disease in succulent plants caused by an excess of water.—**3.** In *fish-culture*, a disease of young trout. Before the food-sac is gone the trout are often affected with a swelling over the sac, where a membrane forms, swells out, and is filled with a watery substance. An incision is sometimes made in the swelling to let out the water. Also called *blue swelling*.

drop-table (drop′tā″bl), *n.* A machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives.

drop-the-handkerchief (drop′the-hang′kėr-chif), *n.* A children's game in which one player having a handkerchief drops it behind any one of the others, who are formed in a ring, and tries to escape within the ring before being kissed.

drop-tin (drop′tin), *n.* Tin pulverized by being dropped into water while melted.

dropwise (drop′wīz), *adv.* [< *drop* + *-wise*.] After the manner of drops; droppingly; by drops. [Rare.]

In mine own lady palms I cull'd the spring
That gather'd trickling *dropwise* from the cleft.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

drop-worm (drop′wėrm), *n.* The larva of one of many insects. Specifically—(*a*) Of any geometrid moth. Also called *span-worm*, *inch-worm*, *measuring-worm*, etc. (*b*) Of *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*. Also called *hang-worm* and *bag-worm*.

dropwort (drop′wėrt), *n.* An English name for *Filipendula Filipendula*.—**False dropwort**, an American book-name for *Oxypolis filiformis*, an umbelliferous plant of the Atlantic States.—**Hemlock-** and **water-dropwort**, names of species of *Œnanthe* and *Oxypolis*.

droschka, *n.* Same as *droshky*.

drose, *v. i.* See *droze*.

Drosera (dros′e-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δροσερός, dewy, < δρόσος, dew, water, juice, prob. ult. < (Skt.) √ *dru*, run.] A genus of plants giving name to the family *Droseraceæ*. There are about 100 species, found in all parts of the globe excepting the

Pacific islands and the arctic regions, and most abundantly in extratropical Australia. Their leaves have glandular hairs, which exude drops of a clear glutinous fluid that glitter in the sun; hence the name *Drosera*, and in English *sundew*. These glandular hairs retain small insects that touch them, and other hairs around those actually touched by the insect bend over and inclose it. The excitement of the glands induces the secretion of a digestive fluid, under the operation of which the nutritious nitrogenous matter of the insect is dissolved and absorbed. The European species have long been reputed a remedy for bronchitis and asthma.



Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*).

Droseraceæ (dros-e-rā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drosera* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of delicate insectivorous herbs, growing in marshy localities in temperate and tropical regions, having their leaves mostly circinate in vernation and covered with numerous glandular viscid hairs. Of the 6 genera, *Drosera* (which see) is by far the largest. Of the others, *Dionæa* is characterized by having foliaceous petioles bearing a two-lobed lamina which closes quickly when touched, and *Aldrovanda* by having pitcher-shaped leaves. See cut under *Dionæa*.

★**droshky, drosky** (drosh'-, dros'ki), *n.*; pl. *droshkies, droskies* (-kiz). [Also written *drozhki*, etc.; = F. *droschki* = D. *droschke* = Dan. *droske* = Sw. *droska*, < G. *droschke*, a droshky, cab, etc., = Pol. *drozhka, dorozhka*, < Russ. *drozhki* (= Little Russ. *drozhky*), a droshky, dim. of *drogi*, a carriage, a hearse, prop. pl. of *droga*, the pole or shaft of a carriage. Not connected with Russ. *doroga*, a road (= Pol. *droga* = Bohem. *draga, draha*, a road, = OBulg. Serv. *draga*, a valley), dim. *dorozhka* (> Pol. *dorozhka*), a little road, though the second Pol. form simulates such a connection.] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia and Prussia. The droshky proper is without a top, and consists of a kind of long narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle; but the name is now applied to various kinds of vehicles, as to the common cabs plying in the streets of some German cities, etc.

Droskies—the smallest carriages in the world, mere sledges on wheels, with drivers like old women in low-crowned hats and long blue dressing-gowns buttoned from their throats to their feet. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, ii.

drosnet, *n.* [ME.: see *dross*.] Dregs; dross.

drosometer (drō-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δρόσος*, dew, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew that condenses on a body which has been exposed to the open air during the night. It consists of a balance, one end of which is furnished with a plate fitted to receive the dew, and the other with a weight protected from it.

Drosophila (drō-sof'i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρόσος*, dew, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*, one species of which, *Drosophila flava* (the yellow turnip-leaf miner), is very destructive to turnips, the maggots eating into the pulp and producing whitish blisters on the upper side. *D. cellaris* attacks potatoes.

drosophore (dros'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *δρόσος*, dew, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A device for spraying water into air to increase its humidity; a kind of atomizer.

dross (dros), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drosse*; < ME. *drosse*, earlier *dros*, < AS. *dros* = MLG. *dros* = MD. *droes*, dregs. The more common AS. word is **drosen* (or **drōsen*), always in syncopated pl. *drosna* (or **drōsna*) (= MD. *droessem*, D. *droesem* = MLG. *druse* = OHG. *trusana, trusna, drusena, drusina*, MHG. *drusene, drusine, drussene*, OHG. also *truosana, truosena, truosina, truosen, druosana*, MHG. *truosen, druosene*, G. *drusen*), lees, dregs, < *dreósan* (pp. *droren* for **drosen*) = OS. *driosan* = Norw. *drjosa* = Goth. *driusan* (LG. *drusen*, etc.), fall: see *drizzle*, and cf. *droze, drowse*.] 1. Refuse or impure or foreign matter which separates from a liquid and falls to the bottom or rises to the top, as in wine or oil or in molten metal; sediment; lees; dregs; scum; any refuse or waste matter, as chaff; especially, and now chiefly, the slag, scales, or cinders thrown off from molten metal.

Gold and siluer clenseth ham of hore *dros* i the fure [in the fire]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 284.

Drosse of metalle, scorium; *drosse* of corne, acus, criballum, ruscum; *drosse* of fylthe where of hyt be, ruscum, rusculum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 133.

Some scumd the *drosse* that from the metall came,
Some stird the molten owre with ladles great.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 36.

2. In *galvano-elect.*, an alloy of zinc and iron formed in the zinc-bath, partly by the solvent action of the zinc on the iron of the pot, but chiefly from the iron articles dipped, and from the dripping off of the superfluous amalgam as they come from the bath. *W. H. Wahl.*— 3. Figuratively, a worthless thing; the valueless remainder of a once valued thing.

The world's glory is but *dross* unclean. *Spenser.*

The past gain each new gain makes a loss,
And yesterday's gold love to-day makes *dross*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 340.

★**dross** (dros), *v. t.* [< *dross*, *n.*] To remove dross from.

Drossing is performed with a large perforated iron spoon or ladle, through the openings of which the fluid zinc runs off, while the dross is retained, packed into shallow moulds so as to form slabs of about seventy-five pounds weight, and in this form is usually sold to the smelters and refiners, who gain the zinc it contains either by distillation or by special patented procedures.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 529.

drossard† (dros'ärd), *n.* [< D. *drossaard*, MD. *drossaert* (with accom. term. *-aard, -aert* = E. *-ard*), earlier MD. *drossaet*, D. *drost* = OFries. *drusta* = MLG. *drossete* (> ML. *drossatus*), *drotzete, druczete, droste, druste*, LG. *droste* = OHG. **truhtsāzo, truhsāzo, trutsāzo, truhsazzo*, MHG. *truhtsēze, truhtsæze, trochtsaze, truhsæze, truchseze*, G. *truchsess* = Icel. *dröttseti* = Sw. *drottsät, drozet, drozt, drots* = Dan. *drost* (< LG.), an officer whose duty it was to set the meat on the table of his prince or sovereign, a steward, server, grand master of the kitchen, hence in extended use a steward, bailiff, constable, prefect, chief officer, appar. (as best shown in OHG.) < OHG. *truht* (= OS. *druht* = AS. *dryht, driht*), the people, multitude, company, following (see *dright*), + OHG. *sāzo* (= AS. *sæta*, etc.: see *cotset*), one who sits or settles: the compound appar. meaning orig. the officer who assigned a prince's guests or followers their seats at table. Less prob. the first element is OHG. *truht*, a load, draught, provisions (akin to E. *draft*[1], *draught*[1]), the lit. meaning of the compound suiting then its first known actual use, one who sets the meat on the table.] A steward; a bailiff; a prefect.

There is . . . a *drossard* of Limburgh near this place (to whom I gave an Exemplar of R. B.'s Apology) very desirous to speak with some of the friends.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

drossel† (dros'el), *n.* [Also written *drazel*; perhaps the same as *drotchel*, appar. < Sc. *dratch, dretch* = E. *dretch*[2], loiter, delay: see *dretch*[2].] An idle wench; a slut.

That when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 987.

Now dwels ech *drossel* in her glass.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 47.

drosser (dros'ėr), *n.* See the extract.

The weight of so many tables pressing one against another would cause the hindermost to bend; but this is prevented by the invention of iron frames or *drossers*, which divide the tables into sets. *Glass-making*, p. 125.

drossiness (dros'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being drossy; foulness; impurity.

The furnace of affliction being meant but to refine us from our earthly *drossiness*, and soften us for the impression of God's own stamp and image. *Boyle*, Works, I. 275.

drossless (dros'les), *a.* [< *dross* + *-less*.] Free from dross.

drossy (dros'i), *a.* [< *dross* + *-y*[1].] Like dross; pertaining to dross; abounding with dross, or waste or worthless material: applied to metals, and figuratively to other things.

So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

A wise man, like a good refiner, can gather gold out of the *drossiest* volume. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 21.

Many more of the same bevy, that, I know, the *drossy* age doats on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

The heart restor'd and purg'd from *drossy* nature
Now finds the freedom of a new-born creature.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 15.

drot (drot), *v. t.* Same as *drat*[2].

droud (droud), *n.* [Sc., origin obscure.] 1. A codfish. *Jamieson.*

The fish are awful; half a guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the *drouds* the cadgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece.
Blackwood's Mag., June, 1820, p. 269.

2. A kind of wattled box for catching herrings. *Jamieson.*— 3. A lazy, lumpish person. *Jamieson.*

Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a *droud*.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 336.

drought†. A Middle English form of the preterit of *draw*.

drought[1], **drouth** (drout, drouth), *n.* [In the first form (with *th* altered to *t*, as also in *height, hight, highth*), < ME. *drought, drowght, drugt, drogt*; in the second, the more orig. form, early mod. E. also *drougth*, < ME. *drougth, druhth, drogthe, drugthe*; < AS. *drūgath, drūgoth* (= D. *droogte*), dryness, < *drȳge*, orig. **drūge* (= D. *droog*), dry: see *dry*. *Drouth* is thus equiv. to *dry-th* (which form is occasionally used, like *warm-th*, etc.). *Drouth* is etymologically the more correct spelling. Both forms have been in concurrent use since the ME. period, but *drought* has been the more common.] 1†. Dryness.

With the *drowghte* of the daye alle drye ware the flores!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3250.

The Asp, says Gesner, by reason of her exceeding *drought*, is accounted deaf; but that one Asp is deafer than another I read not. *Cotgrave.*

2. Dry weather; want of rain or of moisture; such a continuance of dry weather as injuriously affects vegetation; aridness.

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The *droghte* of March hath perced to the roote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 2.

In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

In the dust and *drouth* of London life
She moves among my visions of the lake.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Thirst; want of drink.

As one, whose *drouth*
Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream.
Milton, P. L., vii. 66.

4. Figuratively, scarcity; lack.

A *drought* of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history. *Fuller.*

drought[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *draft*[1], *draught*[1].

droughtiness, drouthiness (drou'ti-nes, -thi-nes), *n.* The state of being droughty; dryness; aridness.

droughty, drouthy (drou'ti, -thi), *a.* 1. Characterized by drought; dry.

Oh! can the clouds weep over thy decay,
Yet not one drop fall from thy *droughty* eyes?
Drayton, The Barons' Wars, ii.

When the man of God calls to her "Fetch me a little water," . . . it was no easy suit in so *droughtie* a season.
Bp. Hall, Elijah.

The sun of a *drouthy* summer . . . was shining on the heath. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. Thirsty; dry; requiring drink.

If the former years
Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat.
Philips.

And at his elbow Souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, *drouthy* cronie.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

There are capital points in the second [picture], which depicts the consternation excited in a village inn on discovering the single ale-cask dry, and the house full of *drouthy* customers. *Saturday Rev.*, July 8, 1865.

The rustic politicians would gather round Philip, and smoke and drink, and then question and discuss till they were *drouthy* again. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

drouk, drook (drök), *v. t.* [Sc., < ME. **drouken*, **drouknen* (see *droukening*), < Icel. *drukna* = Dan. *drukne*, be drowned: see *drown*, where the *k* is lost in the *n*.] To drench; wet thoroughly.

And aye she took the tither souk
To *drouk* the stowrie tow.
Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

droukening†, **droukning**†, *n.* [ME., also *drouking*, < **drouken*, **drouknen*, drench: see *drouk*.] 1. A slumbering; slumber; a doze.

Als I lay in a winteris nyt in a *droukening* before the day.
Debate of Body and Soul, l. 1. (Lat. Poems attrib. to [W. Mapes, ed. Wright.)

2. A swoon.

Alle thei seiden thei weore sori,
For-dolled in a *drouknyng* dred.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

droukit, drooket (drö'kit, -ket), *p. a.* [Pp. of *drouk*, q. v.] Drenched. [Scotch.]

The last Halloween I was waukin'
My *droukit* sark-sleeve, as ye ken.
Burns, Tam Glen.

The cart gaed ajee and they baith fell into the water; twa puir *droukit*-like bodies they were when they cam out.
Petticoat Tales, I. 237.

droukning†, *n.* See *droukening*.

droumy† (drou'mi), *a.* [E. dial. (Devonshire); cf. *drumly*.] Troubled; turbid; muddy.

That . . . protestation of Catiline, to set on fire and trouble states, to the end to fish in *droumy* waters.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

drouth, drouthiness, etc. See *drought*[1], etc.

drove[1]. Preterit and obsolete and dialectal past participle of *drive*.

drove[2] (drōv), *n.* [< ME. *drove*, earlier *drof*, < AS. *drāf*, a drove, < *drīfan* (pret. *drāf*), drive: see *drive*.] 1. A number of oxen, sheep, or swine driven in a body; cattle driven in a herd: by extension, a collection or crowd of other animals, or of human beings, in motion.

Of moistfull matter,
God made the people that frequent the Water;
And of an Earthly stuff the stubborn *droues*
That haunt the Hils and Dales, and Downs and Groues.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.
Milton, Comus, l. 115.

Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

2. A road or drive for sheep or cattle in droves. [Great Britain.] — 3. A narrow channel or drain, used in the irrigation of land. [Great Britain.]

drove[3] (drōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *droved*, ppr. *droving*. [Sc., usually in pp. *droved*; prob. a secondary form (after *drove*[1], *drove*[2]) of *drive*; cf. D. *drijven*, drive, also engrave, emboss.] In *masonry*, to tool roughly.—**Droved and broached**, a phrase applied to work that has been first rough-hewn, and then tooled clean.—**Droved and striped**, a phrase applied to work that is first rough-tooled, and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes with a half- or three-quarter-inch chisel, having the droved interstices prominent.—**Droved ashler**. See *ashler*.

drove[3] (drōv), *n.* [See *drove*[3], *v.*] A chisel, from two to four inches broad, used in making droved work.

drove[4]†, *v. t.* [ME. *droven*, < AS. *drēfan* (for **drōfian*), trouble, agitate, disturb (the mind), = OS. *drōbhian* = MLG. *drōven*, LG. *drōven* = MD. *droeven* = OHG. *truoban*, *truoben*, MHG. *truoben*, *trüeben*, G. *trüben*, trouble, = Sw. *be-dröfva* = Dan. *be-dröve*, grieve, trouble, = Goth. *drōbjan*, cause trouble, excite an uproar; connected with the adj., AS. *drōf*, etc., troubled: see *drovy*.] To trouble; afflict; make anxious.

Welthe his lif trobles and *droves*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1309.

droven†. An obsolete and improper form of *driven*, past participle of *drive*.

drover (drō'vėr), *n.* [< *drove*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. A cattle-dealer; one who drives cattle or sheep to market, or from market to market in droves.

The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, and a rendezvous of higlers and *drovers*.
South, Sermons, III. 311.

2†. A boat used for fishing with a drift-net.

He woke
And saw his *drover* drive along the streame.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 22.

droving[1] (drō'ving), *n.* [< *drove*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The occupation of a drover.

droving[2] (drō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drove*[3], *v.*] A method of hewing the faces of hard stones, similar to random-tooling or boasting. See *drove*[3], *v.*—**Droving and striping**, in *stone-cutting*, the making with the chisel of shallow parallel channels or grooves along the length of a rough-hewn stone.

drovy† (drō'vi), *a.* [The reg. mod. form would be **droovy* = E. dial. *druvy*, *druivy*, thick, muddy, overcast (cf. *druve*, a muddy river), Sc. *drowie*, moist, muddy, < ME. *drovy*, *drovi*, turbid, muddy, < AS. *drōf*, *drōfi* (rare), turbid, muddy, also troubled (in mind), = OS. *drōbhi*, *druobhi* = D. *droef*, *droevig* = MLG. *drōve*, LG. *drūv*, *drōve* = OHG. *truobi*, G. *trübe*, troubled, gloomy, sad: see *drove*[4].] Turbid.

He is like to an hors that seketh rather to drynke *drovy* water and trouble than for to drinke water of the welle that is cleer. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

drow[1], *v. t.* [Also *drough*: E. dial., var. of *dry*: see *dry*.] To dry. [Prov. Eng.]

The must mine to turn the malt
That's *droughin* in the kiln.
Pulman, Sketches, p. 30. *E. D. D.*

A countryman being asked what pilm was, answered, 'Why, mux, *adrow'd*, to be sure.'
Hewitt, Peas. Sp., p. 112. *E. D. D.*

drow[2] (drou), *n.* [Sc., appar. developed from the adj. *drowie*, moist, misty, > E. *drovy*, q. v.] A cold mist; a drizzling shower; a cloud; a shower; a squall: as, "a sort of *drow* in the air." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxii.

drow[3], *v.* A dialectal form of *dree*.

drowght†, *n.* An obsolete form of *drought*[1].

drown (droun), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *droun*; ★< ME. *drownen*, *drounen*, contr. of earlier *druncnen*, *druncnien*, < ONorth. *druncnia* (= Icel. *drukna* = Sw. *drunkna* = Dan. *drukne*, intr., drown, sink, = AS. *druncnian* = OHG. *trunkanēn*, *drunkanēn*, become drunk, be drunk), < AS. *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*, drink: see *drink*. Cf. *drench*[1], drown, and *drouk*, of same ult. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* To be suffocated by immersion in water or other liquid.

O Lord! methought what pain it was to *drown!*
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

II. *trans.* 1. To suffocate by immersion in water or other liquid; hence, to destroy, extinguish, or ruin by or as if by submersion.

The sea cannot *drown* me: I swam, ere I could recover the shore, five-and-thirty leagues, off and on.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

I feel I weep apace; but where's the flood,
The torrent of my tears to *drown* my fault in?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I try'd in Wine to *drown* the mighty Care;
But wine, alas, was Oyl to th' Fire.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

The barley is then steeped too much, or, as the maltster expresses it, is *drowned*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 281.

2. To overflow; inundate: as, to *drown* land.

To dew the sovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

If it [the storm] had continued long without ye shifting of ye wind, it is like it would have *drouned* some parte of ye cuntrie. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 237.

The trembling peasant sees his country round
Covered with tempests, and in oceans *drowned*.
Addison, The Campaign.

A weir is said to be *drowned* when the water in the channel below it is higher than its crest.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 137.

3. Figuratively, to plunge deeply; submerge; overwhelm: as, to *drown* remorse in sensual pleasure.

Both man and child, both maid and wife,
Were *drown'd* in pride of Spain.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 293).

My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate.
Addison, Cato.

To drown out, to force to come out, leave, etc., by influx of water; drive out by flooding or by fear of drowning.

Chilion fished, hunted, laid traps for foxes, [and] *drowned out* woodchucks. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

drownage (drou'nāj), *n.* [< *drown* + *-age*.] ★The act of drowning. *Carlyle*. [Rare.]

drowner (drou'nėr), *n.* One who or that which drowns.

The nourse of dyse and cardes is werisome idlenesse, enemy of virtue, *drowner* of youthe. *Ascham*, Toxophilus.

drowse (drouz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drowsed*, ppr. *drowsing*. [Also *drowze*, formerly *drouse*, *drouze*, prob. < ME. **drousen* (not found), < AS. *drūsan*, *drūsian*, sink, become slow or sluggish (rare) (= MD. *droosen*, slumber, doze; cf. LG. *drünsen*, *drünseln*, slumber, *drunsen*, low, as a cow, drawl in speech), < *dreósan* (= Goth. *driusan*, etc.), fall: see *drizzle*, *dross*, *droze*.] To be heavy with sleepiness; be half asleep; hence, to be heavy or dull.

He *drowsed* upon his couch. *South*, Sermons, IV. 78.

Let not your prudence, dearest, *drowse*, or prove
The Danaid of a leaky vase. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

In the pool *drowsed* the cattle up to their knees.
Lowell, Sir Launfal, i.

= **Syn.** *Doze*, *Slumber*, etc. See *sleep*.

drowse (drouz), *n.* [< *drowse*, *v.*] A state of somnolency; a half-sleep.

But smiled on in a *drowse* of ecstasy. *Browning*.

Many a voice along the street,
And heel against the pavement echoing, burst
Their *drowse*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

He gave one look, then settled into his *drowse* again.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 128.

drowsed (drouzd), *p. a.* 1. Sleepy; overcome with sleepiness; drowsy.

I became so *drowsed* that it required an agony of exertion to keep from tumbling off my horse.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 272.

2. Heavy from somnolency; dull; stupid.

There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seized
My *drowsed* sense. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 289.

drowsihead, *n.* See *drowsyhead*.

drowsily (drou'zi-li), *adv.* 1. In a drowsy manner; sleepily; heavily: as, he *drowsily* raised his head.—2. Sluggishly; languidly; slothfully; lazily.

Drowsily the banners wave
O'er her that was so chaste and fair. *Praed*.

drowsiness (drou'zi-nes), *n.* 1. Sleepiness; disposition to sleep; lassitude.

'Tis like the murmuring of a stream, which, not varying in the fall, causes at first attention, at last *drowsiness*.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

He bore up against *drowsiness* and fever till his master was pronounced convalescent. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

2†. Sluggishness; sloth; laziness.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags. Prov. xxiii. 21.

drowsy (drou'zi), *a.* [Formerly also *drousie*; < *drowse* + *-y*[1].] 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sir P. Sidney*.

They went till they came into a certain country, whose air naturally tended to make one *drowsy*. . . . Here Hopeful began to be very dull and heavy of sleep; wherefore he said unto Christian, I do now begin to grow so *drowsy* that I can scarcely hold up mine eyes; let us lie down here and take one nap.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i., Enchanted Ground.

2. Resulting from or affected by drowsiness; characteristic of or marked by a state of drowsing.

The rest around the hostel fire
Their *drowsy* limbs recline.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 26.

My heart aches, and a *drowsy* numbness pains
My sense. *Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; soporific: as, a *drowsy* couch.

The hoary willows waving with the wind,
In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
Addison.

The bowl with *drowsy* juices filled
From cold Egyptian drugs distilled.
Addison, Rosamond, iii. 3.

I hate to learn the ebb of time
From yon dull steeple's *drowsy* chime.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 24.

4. Dull; sluggish; stupid.

I would give you a *drowsy* relation, for it is that time of night, though I called it evening. *Donne*, Letters, lxii.

Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of. *Bp. Atterbury*.

drowsyhead (drou'zi-hed), *n.* [In Spenser *drowsihed*; < *drowsy* + *-head*.] Drowsiness; sleepiness; tendency to sleep. [Archaic.]

A pleasing land of *drowsyhead* it was,
Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

These hours of *drowsihead* were the season of the old gentlewoman's attendance on her brother.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

drowsy-headed (drou'zi-hed"ed), *a.* [< *drowsy* + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Having a sleepy or sluggish disposition; sleepy-headed.

droyle†, *v.* and *n.* See *droil*. *Spenser*.

droze, drose (drōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drozed*, ppr. *drozing*. [E. dial., also freq. *drosle*; prob. connected with *dross* and *drowse*, ult. < AS. *dreósan*, fall: see *drizzle*, *dross*, *drowse*.] To melt and drip down, as a candle. *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

drub (drub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drubbed*, ppr. *drubbing*. [Appar. orig. dial. form (= E. dial. (Kent) *drab* for **drob*), a var. or secondary form of **drop*, **drep* (E. dial. *dryp* and *drib*: see *drib*[2]), beat, < ME. *drepen* (pret. *drop*, *drap*, *drape*), strike, kill, < AS. *drepan* (pret. **dræp*, *drep*, pp. *dropen*, *drepen*), strike, = LG. *drapen*, *dräpen* = OHG. *treffan*, MHG. G. *treffen*, hit, touch, concern, = Icel. *drepa* = Sw. *dräpa* = Dan. *dræbe*, kill, slay (cf. Sw. *drabba*, hit).] To beat with a stick; cudgel; belabor; thrash; beat in general.

Captain Swan came to know the Business, and marr'd all; undeceiving the General, and *drubbing* the Nobleman. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 362.

Must I be *drubb'd* with broom-staves?
Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

Admiral Hawke has come up with them [the French] and *drubbed* them heartily.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, vi., ed. note.

If any of the under officers behave so as to provoke the people to *drub* them, promote those to better offices.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 411.

drub (drub), *n.* [< *drub*, *v.*] A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers they have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions.
Addison.

drubber (drub'ėr), *n.* One who drubs or beats.

These two were sent (or I'm no *Drubber*).
Prior, The Mice.

drubbing (drub'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drub*, *v.*] A cudgeling; a sound beating.

drudge[1] (druj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drudged*, ppr. *drudging*. [< ME. *druggen*, work hard; said to be of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *drugaire*, a slave or drudge, *drugaireachd*, slavery, drudgery; but these forms are prob. of E. origin. Cf. *drug*[2], a drudge, Sc. *drug*, pull forcibly, *drug*, a rough pull, E. dial. *drug*, a timber-carriage, *drudge*[2], a large rake, as a verb, harrow, = E. *dredge*[1]. The word is thus prob. ult. < AS. *dragan*, E. *draw*: see *draw*, *drag*, *dredge*[1].] To work hard, especially at servile, mechanical, or uninteresting work; labor in tedious, drag-

ging tasks; labor with toil and fatigue, and without interest.

He profreth his servyse
To *drugge* and drawe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 558.

Fair are your Words, as fair your Carriage;
Let me be free, *drudge* you in Marriage.
Prior, The Mice.

Can it be that a power of Intellect so unmeasured and exhaustless in its range has been brought into being merely to *drudge* for an animal existence?
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 159.

drudge[1] (druj), *n.* [< *drudge*[1], *v.* See *drug*[2].] One who toils, especially at servile or mechanical labor; one who labors hard in servile or uninteresting employments; a spiritless toiler.

Another kind of bondman they have, when a vile *drudge*, being a poor labourer in another country, doth choose of his own free will to be a bondman among them.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 8.

I can but wait upon you,
And be your *drudge;* keep a poor life to serve you.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

How did the toiling ox his death deserve,
A downright simple *drudge*, and born to serve?
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 177.

drudge[2] (druj), *n.* [E. dial., ult. = *dredge*[1], *n.*] 1. A large rake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A dredge.

drudge[2] (druj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drudged*, ppr. *drudging*. [E. dial., ult. = *dredge*[1], *v. t.*] To harrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drudge[3] (druj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Whisky in the raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol. [U. S.]

drudger[1] (druj'ėr), *n.* A drudge; one who drudges.

drudger[2]† (druj'ėr), *n.* [Var. of *dredger*[2].] 1. A dredging-box.

To London, and there among other things did look over some pictures at Cade's for my house, and did carry home a silver *drudger* for my cupboard of plate.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 2, 1665.

2. A bonbon-box in which comfits (dragées) are kept.

drudgery (druj'ėr-i), *n.* [< *drudge*[1] + *-ery*[1].] The labor of a drudge; ignoble, spiritless toil; hard work in servile or mechanical occupations.

One that is aboue the world and its *drudgery*, and cannot pull downe his thoughts to the pelting businesses of it [life].
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A High-spirited Man.

Those who can turn their hands to any thing besides *drudgery* live well enough by their industry.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 141.

Paradise was a place of bliss, . . . without *drudgery*, and without sorrow. *Locke.*

=**Syn.** *Labor, Toil*, etc. See *work*, *n.*

drudgical (druj'i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *drudge*[1] + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to a drudge; of the nature of a drudge or of drudgery. *Carlyle.*

drudging-box† (druj'ing-boks), *n.* See *dredging-box.*

drudgingly (druj'ing-li), *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

drudgism (druj'izm), *n.* [< *drudge* + *-ism.*] Drudgery. *Carlyle.*

druerie†, **drueryt**, *n.* Same as *drury.*

drug[1] (drug), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drugg*, *drugge* (ME. *drugges*, *drogges*, is doubtful in this sense, as in two of the three passages cited it alternates with *dragges*, stomachic comfits: see *dredge*[2]); = G. *droge* = Sp. Pg. It. *droga*, < OF. *drogue*, F. *drogue*, a drug. mod. also stuff, < MD. *droge*, D. *droog* = E. *dry:* "*drooghe waere, droogh kruyd, droogherije* (dry wares, dry herb, 'druggery'), pharmaca, aromata" (Kilian, who explains that "drugs violently dry up and cleanse the body, but afford it no nourishment"); "*droogen, gedroogde kruyden en wortels* (dried herbs and roots), druggs" (Sewel). See *dry.*] 1. Any vegetable, animal, or mineral substance used in the composition or preparation of medicines; hence, also, any ingredient used in chemical preparations employed in the arts.

Full redy hadde he his apotecaries,
To send him *dragges* [var. *drogges, drugges*] and his letuaries,
For eche of hem made other for to winne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 426.

2. A thing which has lost its value, and is no longer wanted; specifically, a commodity that is not salable, especially from overproduction: as, a *drug* in the market (the phrase in which the word is generally used).

Dead they lie,
As these were times when loyalty's a *drug*,
And zeal in a subordinate too cheap
And common to be saved when we spend life!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 230.

drug[1] (drug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drugged*, ppr. *drugging*. [< *drug*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mix with drugs; narcotize or make poisonous, as a beverage, by mixture with a drug: as, to *drug* wine (in order to render the person who drinks it insensible).

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I have *drugg'd* their possets. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

2. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.—3. To administer narcotics or poisons to; render insensible with or as with a narcotic or anesthetic drug; deaden: as, he was *drugged* and then robbed.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things. *Drug* thy memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart be put to proof. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

With rebellion, thus sugar-coated, they have been *drugging* the public mind of their section for more than thirty years. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 145.

4. To surfeit; disgust.

With pleasure *drugg'd*, he almost long'd for woe.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 6.

II. *intrans.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines, especially to excess.

Past all the doses of your *drugging* doctors.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

drug[2]† (drug), *n.* [See *drudge*[1].] A drudge.

Hadst thou, like us, from our first swath proceeded
The sweet degrees that this brief world affords
To such as may the passive *drugs* of it
Freely command, thou wouldst have plung'd thyself
In general riot. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

drug[3] (drug), *n.* Same as *drogue.*

drugge[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *drudge*[1].

drugge[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *drug*[1].

drugger (drug'ėr), *n.* [< *drug* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *drogueur*, Sp. *droguero.*] 1†. A druggist.

Fraternities and companies I approve of—as merchants' burses, colledges of *druggers*, physicians, musicians, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 63.

2. One who administers drugs; especially, a physician who doses to excess. *Dunglison.*

druggerman† (drug'ėr-man), *n.* An obsolete form of *dragoman.*

You *druggerman* of heaven, must I attend
Your droning prayers? *Dryden*, Don Sebastian.

Pity you was not *druggerman* at Babel.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 83.

druggery (drug'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *druggeries* (-iz). [< OF. *droguerie*, F. *droguerie* (cf. MD. *drooghe-rije*), < *drogue*, drug: see *drug*[1] and *-ery.*] 1. Drugs collectively. [Rare.]—2. A druggist's shop. [Humorous.]

drugget (drug'et), *n.* [= G. *droguett* = Sp. Pg. *droguete* = It. *droghetto*, < F. *droguet*, drugget, formerly a kind of stuff half silk, half wool. Origin unknown. There is nothing to show a connection with *drug*[1].] 1. A coarse woolen material, felted or woven, either of one color or printed on one side, and used as a protection for a carpet, as a carpet-lining, or, especially in summer, as a rug or carpet, generally covering only the middle portion of a floor. A finer fabric of the same sort is used for table- and piano-covers.—2. A striped woolen or woolen and cotton fabric, commonly twilled, formerly used in some parts of Great Britain, especially for women's clothing.

He is of a fair complexion, light brown lank hair, having on a dark brown frieze coat, double-breasted on each side, with black buttons and buttonholes; a light *drugget* waistcoat.
Advertisement, 1703 (Malcolm's Manners and Customs [of London in 18th Cent.).

They [the Gauls] wove their stuffs for summer, and rough felts or *druggets* for winter wear, which are said to have been prepared with vinegar, and to have been so tough as to resist the stroke of a sword.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 114.

druggist (drug'ist), *n.* [= MD. *drooghist* = F. *droguiste* (appar. later than the E.); as *drug*[1] + *-ist.*] 1. One who deals in drugs; one whose occupation is the buying and selling of drugs.

This new corporation of *druggists* had inflamed the bills of mortality and puzzled the College of Physicians with diseases for which they neither knew a name or cure.
Tatler, No. 131.

Specifically—2. One who compounds or prepares drugs according to medical prescriptions; an apothecary or pharmacist; a dispensing chemist. [U. S.]—**Chemist and druggist.** See *chemist.*

drugster† (drug'stėr), *n.* [< *drug* + *-ster.*] A druggist.

They place their ministers after their apothecaries; that is, the physician of the soul after the *drugster* of the body.
South, Works, I. iv.

druid (drö'id), *n.* [= G. *druide* = F. *druide* = Sp. Pg. *druida* = It. *druido*, < L. **druida*, pl. *druidæ*, also **druis* (fem. *druias*), pl. *druides*, = Gr. *δρυίδαι*, druids; of Old Celtic origin: < OIr. *drui*, gen. *druad*, dat. and acc. *druid*, nom. pl. and dual *druad*, later Ir. and Gael. *draoi*, gen. *druadh*, a magician (L. *magus*); also later nom. *druidh* = W. *derwydd* (orig. nom. **dryw*), a druid. Cf. AS. *drȳ*, a magician, < OIr. *drui*, a magician. The W. form shows a forced simulation of W. *derw*, an oak; so L. *druidæ* was thought to be connected with Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. an oak (= E. *tree*); but this is guesswork. Cf. OIr. *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro, dara*) = OGael. *dair* = W. *dār*, an oak.] 1. One of an order of priests or ministers of religion among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. The chief seats of the druids were in Wales, Brittany, and the regions around the modern Dreux and Chartres in France. The druids are believed to have possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, etc. They superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. The oak is said to have represented to them the one supreme God, and the mistletoe when growing upon it the dependence of man upon him; and they accordingly held these in the highest veneration, oak-groves being their places of worship. They are said to have had a common superior, who was elected by a majority of votes from their own members, and who enjoyed his dignity for life. The druids, as an order, always opposed the Romans, but were ultimately exterminated by them. [Very commonly written with a capital.]

As those *Druids* taught, which kept the British rites,
And dwelt in darksome groves, there counselling with sprites. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 35.

Thir Religion was governd by a sort of Priests or Magicians call'd *Druides* from the Greek name of an Oke, which Tree they had in greate reverence, and the Missleto especially growing theron. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a society called the United Ancient Order of Druids, founded in London in 1781, for the mutual benefit of the members, and now counting numerous lodges, called *groves*, in America, Australia, Germany, etc.—3. In *entom.*, a kind of saw-fly, a hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ.*—**Druid's foot**, a five-pointed figure supposed to have had mystical meaning among the druids, and still in use in some parts of Europe as a charm.

druidess (drö'id-es), *n.* [= F. *druidesse;* as *druid* + *-ess.*] A female druid; a druidic prophetess or sorceress.

The *Druidess* has offended Heaven in giving way to love. *The American*, IV. 232.

druidic, druidical (drö-id'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *druid* + *-ic, -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to the druids: as, *druidical* remains.

The Druid followed him, and suddenly, we are told, struck him with a *druidic* wand, or, according to one version, flung at him a tuft of grass over which he had pronounced a *druidical* incantation. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, I. x.

Druidical bead. Same as *adder-stone.*—**Druidical circles**, the name popularly given to circles formed of large upright stones, consisting in some cases of a single round, in others of several rounds, and concentric, from the assumption that they were druidical places of worship, though there is no sufficient proof that this was their destination. The most celebrated druidical circle in England is that at Stonehenge in Wiltshire.—**Druidical patera**, a name given to bowls, commonly of stone, and usually with one handle, found in the Isle of Man and elsewhere, and now thought to have been used as lamps. Similar bowls are still in use for this purpose in the Faroe islands.

druidish (drö'id-ish), *a.* [< *druid* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or like the druids.

druidism (drö'id-izm), *n.* [= F. *druidisme* = Sp. Pg. *druidismo;* as *druid* + *-ism.*] The religion of the druids; the doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the sacerdotal caste of the ancient Celts. See *druid*, 1.

Still the great and capital objects of their [the Saxons'] worship were taken from *Druidism.*
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

Their religion [that of the ancient Britons] was *Druidism;* and Britain is said to have been the parent-seat of that creed. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 23.

druid-stone (drö'id-stōn), *n.* Same as *gray-wether.*

drum[1] (drum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drumme;* = Dan. *tromme* = Sw. *trumma* (cf. Ir. Gael. *druma*, < E.), a drum; < D. *trom* = LG. *trumme* = G. *tromme*, dial. *trumme, trumm, tromm, dromm*, late MHG. *trumme, trumbe, drumbe, drumme, trum*, a drum (also in dim. form: Dan. *tromle* = Sw. *trumla*, < D. *trommel* = G. *trommel*, formerly also *drummel*, MHG. *trummel, trumpel, drompel, trumel*, a drum); orig. imitative; cf. MHG. *trumme, trumbe*, < OHG. *trumba, trumpa*, a trump, trumpet: see *trump*[1] and *trumpet*[1]. There was another form *droome*, and another *droon*, indicating confusion with the forms cited and with *drone*, all being of imitative origin. See *drum*[1], *v.*] 1. A musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of a hollow wooden or metallic body and a tightly stretched head of membrane which is struck with a stick. Three

principal forms are used: (1) cylindrical, with one head and an open bottom, usually called a *tambourine* or *Egyptian drum*; (2) hemispherical, with one head, usually called a *kettledrum*; (3) cylindrical, with two heads, one of which can be struck, as in a side-drum or snare-drum, or both of which can be struck, as in the bass drum. All these forms are used to some extent in orchestral music, but the kettledrum only is important, because it alone can be perfectly tuned. Orchestral drums are generally used in pairs, and tuned to different pitches. The third form in all its varieties is much used in military music, principally to emphasize rhythm.

I would wish them rather to be chosen out of all partes of the realme, either by discretion of wise men thereunto appoynted, or by lott, or by the *drumme*, as was the old use in sending foorthe of colonyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The *drummes* crie dub a dub. *Gascoigne*, Flowers.

Your nether party fire must,
Then beat a flying *drum*.
Battle of Philiphaugh (Child's Ballads, VII. 134).

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The solid part of the Corinthian and Composite capital, otherwise called *bell*, *vase*, or *basket*. (*b*) One of the blocks of nearly cylindrical form of which the shafts of many columns are constructed. (*c*) An upright member under or above a dome.—**3.** In *mach.*, a term applied to various contrivances resembling a drum in shape. Specifically—(*a*) A cylinder revolving on an axis for the purpose of turning wheels by means of belts or bands passing round it. (*b*) The barrel of a crane or windlass. (*c*) A cylinder on which wire is wound, as in wire-drawing. (*d*) The grinding cylinder or cone of some mills. (*e*) The cast-iron case which holds the coiled spring of a spring car-brake. (*f*) A circular radiator for steam or hot air; a stove-drum or steam-drum. (*g*) In water-heaters or steam-boilers, a cylindrical chamber connected to the evaporating surfaces to receive the mixture of water and steam and allow the water to flow back to the heating surfaces. (*h*) A steam-tight cask in which the colors of printed fabrics are fixed by the action of steam. (*i*) A washing-tub for cleaning rags in paper-making. (*j*) A doffer in a carding-machine. **4.** In a vase or similar vessel, that part of the body which approximates to a cylindrical form. —**5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The tympanum or middle ear. (*b*) The tracheal tympanum or labyrinth of a bird. See *tympanum*, 4. (*c*) One of the tympanic organs seated in two deep cavities on the first abdominal segment of certain *Homoptera*, and said to be used in producing sounds. *Kirby*. (*d*) The large hollow hyoid bone of a howling monkey. See *Mycetinæ*.—**6.** A membrane drawn over a round frame, used for testing the delicate edges of eye-instruments. —**7.** A receptacle having the form of a drum, or the quantity packed in such receptacle: as, a *drum* of figs.—**8.** *Milit.*, a party accompanied by a drum sent under a flag of truce to confer with the enemy.

I believe I told you of Lord John Drummond sending a *drum* to Wade to propose a cartel.
Walpole, Letters, II. 2.

9†. A fashionable and crowded evening party, at which card-playing appears to have been the chief attraction; a rout. The largest of such assemblies were styled *drum-majors*.

They were all three to go together to the opera, and thence to Lady Thomas Hatchet's *drum*.
Fielding, Tom Jones.

All your modern entertainments, routs, *drums*, or assemblies. *Goldsmith*, The Goddess of Silence.

10. An afternoon tea. Also called *kettledrum*, with a punning allusion to *tea-kettle*.—**11.** In *ichth.*, a name of several sciænoid fishes: so called from the drumming noise they make, said to be due, in part at least, to the grinding of the pharyngeal bones upon each other. (*a*) The salt-water drum, *Pogonias chromis*, the largest of the *Sciænidæ*, ranging from 20 to nearly 100 pounds in weight,



Salt-water Drum (*Pogonias chromis*).

of a silvery-gray color when adult, and with numerous barbels on the chin. It ranges along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to Massachusetts. It feeds much upon shell-fish, and is very destructive to oyster-beds. (*b*) The fresh-water drum, *Haplodinotus grunniens*, a smaller fish than the foregoing, without barbels. It is an inhabitant of the great lakes, and of the Mississippi river and its larger tributaries. Also called *sheepshead*. (*c*) The branded drum, or beardless drum, *Sciæna ocellata*, the redfish of the south Atlantic and Gulf States. It is recognized by the black spot margined with light color forming an ocellus on each side of the base of the tail-fin. It is a game-fish valued for the table, averaging about 10 pounds in weight, but sometimes attaining upward of 40 pounds. Also called *organ-fish*, *red-horse*, *spotted-bass*, *red-bass*, *sea-bass*. See cut under *redfish*.—**Bass drum**, a musical instrument, the largest of the drum family, having a cylindrical body and two heads of membrane, the tension of which may be altered by hoops. It is struck with a soft-headed stick. It is commonly used in military bands, and occasionally in full orchestras. Formerly called *long drum*.—**Beat** or **tuck of drum**. See *beat*[1].—**Circulating drum**, in water-heaters or steam-boilers, a chamber disposed to receive a flow of heated water in order to afford room near the heating surface for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler remote from the fire.—**Double drum**, a former name of the bass drum.—**Drum of cod**, a large cask or hogshead, containing from 500 to 1,000 pounds, into which the cod are packed tightly and pressed down with a jack-screw and shipped.—**Drum of the ear**. Same as *tympanum*.—**Muffled drum**, a drum having the cord which is used for carrying the drum over the shoulder passed twice through the cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum, to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like *muffled drums*, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

★ **drum**[1] (drum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drummed*, ppr. *drumming*. [= D. *trommen* = Dan. *tromme* = Sw. *trumma*, drum; also freq. E. *drumble*, q. v.; from the noun, but felt to be in part imitative. See *drum*[1], *n.*, and cf. *thrum*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To beat a drum; beat or play a tune on a drum.—**2.** To beat rhythmically or regularly with the fingers or something else, as if using drumsticks: as, to *drum* on the table.

He *drummed* upon his desk with his ruler and meditated. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 274.

There was no sound but the *drumming* of the General's fingers on his sword-hilt.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 281.

3. To beat, as the heart; throb.

His *drumming* heart cheers up his burning eye,
His eye commends the leading to his hand.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 435.

4. To attract recruits, as by the sound of the drum; hence, in the United States, to sue for partizans, customers, etc.: followed by *for*.—**5.** To sound like a drum; resound.

This indeed makes a noise, and *drums* in popular ears.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

6. To produce a sound resembling drumming: said of partridges, blackcock, and other birds. It is done by quivering the expanded feathers of the wings.

The bird [snipe] never *drummed* except when on the stoop, and whenever it performed this manœuvre the quill feathers of the wings were always expanded to their utmost width, so that the light could be seen between them, and quivered with a rapid, tremulous motion that quite blurred their outlines.
J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 171.

II. *trans.* **1.** To perform on a drum, as a tune.—**2.** *Milit.*, to expel formally and accompany in departure with the beat of the drum: often used figuratively, and usually followed by *out*: as, the disgraced soldier was *drummed out* of the regiment.

A soldier proved unworthy was *drummed out*.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

One by one the chief actors in it [the prosecution of the Whisky Ring] were called before the lines, despoiled of their insignia, and *drummed out* of the administration camp. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 321.

3. To summon as by beat of drum.

But, to confound such time,
That *drums* him from his sport, and speaks as loud
As his own state, and ours—'tis to be chid
As we rate boys. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.

4. To force upon the attention by continual iteration; din: as, to *drum* something into one's ears.—**To drum up**, to assemble as by beat of drum; assemble or collect by influence and exertion: as, to *drum up* recruits or customers.

drum[2] (drum), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *druim*, also *druman*, the back, a ridge, summit.] **1.** A ridge; a hill. *Drum* enters into the composition of many Celtic place-names, especially in Ireland and Scotland, as *Drum*condra, *Drum*glass, *Drum*sheugh, *Drum*lanrig, *Drum*oak; and it is frequently found alone as the name of a farm, an estate, a village, etc.
Specifically—**2.** A long narrow ridge or mound of sand, gravel, and boulders: a name given by Irish geologists to elevations of this kind believed to have been the result of glacial agencies. See *eskar*, *horseback*, and *kame*. Also called *drumlin*.

It [the glacial drift] is apt to occur in long ridges ("*drums*" or *drumlins*) which run in the general direction of the rock striation—that is, in the path of the ice movement. *Geikie*.

The long parallel ridges, or "sowbacks" and *drums*, as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.
Geikie, Ice Age, p. 17.

drum-armature (drum′är″ma-tūr), *n.* A dynamo-armature constructed so as to resemble a drum in form.

drumbelo (drum′be-lō), *n.* [E. dial. . see *drumble*[2], *v.*] A dull, heavy fellow.

drumble[1]† (drum′bl), *v. i.* [Appar. freq. of *drum*, *v.*, after D. *trommelen* = G. *trommeln* = Dan. *tromle* = Sw. *trumla*, drum (see *drum*, *v.*); but perhaps in part of other origin. Cf. *drumble*[2].] **1.** To sound like a drum.

The whistling pipe and *drumbling* tabor.
Drayton, Nymphidia, viii.

2. To mumble. *Halliwell*.

drumble[2]† (drum′bl), *v. i.* [Cf. *drumble*[1] and *dumble*[1].] To drone; be sluggish.

Go take up these clothes here, quickly; . . . look, how you *drumble*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

drumble-drone (drum′bl-drōn), *n.* [E. dial. also *drumble-drane*; < *drumble* + *drone*; cf. *dumbledore*.] **1.** A drone.—**2.** A bumblebee.—**3.** A dor-beetle. *Kingsley*.

drumbler† (drum′blėr), *n.* [< MD. *drommeler*, a kind of ship (Kilian). Cf. MD. D. *drommeler*, a man of square and compact build, < *drommel*, things packed close together, < *drom*, a thread, = E. *thrum*[1], q. v.] A kind of ship.

She was immediatly assaulted by diuers English pinasses, hoyes, and *drumblers*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 601.

drum-call (drum′kâl), *n.* In *milit. music*, a call, signal, or command given upon the drum.

drum-curb (drum′kėrb), *n.* A wooden or iron cylinder set in the opening of a shaft, at the beginning of its construction, to sustain the lining. The earth is cut away under the edges of the drum, and as it settles down courses of brick are added to the lining at the top.

drum-cylinder (drum′sil″in-dėr), *n.* In a printing-press, a large cylinder making one revolution to each impression. See *cylinder-press*.

drumfish (drum′fish), *n.* Same as *drum*[1], 11.

drum-guard (drum′gärd), *n.* A device on a threshing-machine to prevent the operator, while feeding it, from falling into the throat, the feeder being at the top: used only on ★English machines.

drumhead (drum′hed), *n.* **1.** The membrane stretched upon a drum, by striking which the tone is produced. Its tension and the pitch of the tone are determined by rings or hoops fitted round the edge of the drum-body.

2. The top part of a capstan, which is pierced with a number of holes to receive the ends of the levers or bars employed to turn it round. See *capstan*.—**3.** In *anat.*, the membrana tympani.—**4.** A variety of cabbage having a large rounded or flattened head.—**Drumhead court martial.** See *court martial*, under *court*.

drumlin (drum′lin), *n.* Same as *drum*[2], 2. This term is now generally used by geologists in the United States, and to some extent by European geologists also, with special reference to large lenticular hills of unstratified glacial drift or boulder clay. Such hills are common in New England and Wisconsin.

drumly (drum′li), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *drumbled*. Cf. *droumy*. Perhaps altered from equiv. ME. *drubly*, *drobly*, turbid, muddy, connected with *drublen*, *droblen*, trouble, make turbid, as water, perhaps allied to equiv. *droven* (see *drove*[4]), or possibly a mixture of *droven* with equiv. *trublen*, *troblen*, trouble. Cf. *drumble*[2], and LG. *drummelig*, *drummig*, musty, applied to grain, bread, etc.] **1.** Turbid; full of grounds, dregs, or sediment; dreggy; muddy; holding foreign matter in mechanical solution.

Draw me some water out of this spring. Madam, it is all foul, . . . it is all *drumly*, black, muddy.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gram., p. 210.

Then bouses *drumly* German water,
To mak' himsel' look fair and fatter.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Troubled; gloomy.

Dismal grew his countenance,
And *drumlie* grew his ee.
The Dæmon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

drum-major (drum′mā″jor), *n.* **1.** The chief or first drummer of a regiment.—**2.** One who directs the evolutions of a band or drum-corps in marching. [U. S.]—**3†.** A large evening ★assembly. See *drum*[1], 9.

drummer (drum′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who plays the drum; especially, one who beats time on the drum for military exercises and marching.

We caried with vs a fifer & a *drummer*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 437.

2. One who solicits custom; a traveling salesman; a commercial traveler. [U. S.]

The energy and wiles of business *drummers*.
The Century, XXVIII. 631.

3. A local name of a large West Indian cockroach, *Blatta gigantea*, which, in old frame houses, makes a noise at night, by knocking

its head against the wood. The sound very much resembles a smart knocking with the knuckle upon the wainscoting.

drumming (drum'ing), *n.* The sport of fishing for drumfish.

drumming-log (drum'ing-log), *n.* A log to which a bird, as a grouse, resorts to drum.

drummock (drum'ok), *n.* [Sc., also written *drammock, dramock, drammach,* etc.; cf. Gael. *dramaig,* a foul mixture.] A mixture of uncooked oat-meal and cold water.

To tremble under Fortune's crummock,
On scarce a bellyfu' o' *drummock*,
Wi' his proud, independent stomach
Could ill agree.
Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

Drummond light. Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

drum-room† (drum'röm), *n.* The room where a drum or crowded evening party is held. See *drum*[1], *n.*, 9.

The bonny housemaid begins to repair the disordered *drum-room*. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, xi. 9.

drum-saw (drum'sâ), *n.* Same as *cylindrical saw* (which see, under *cylindric*).

drum-sieve, *n.* See *sieve*.

drum-skin (drum'skin), *n.* [= Dan. *trommeskind* = Sw. *trumskinn.*] A drumhead.

His heart
Beats like an ill-played *drum-skin* quick and slow.
Library Mag., III. 801.

drumslade†, *n.* [Found in the 16th century, and appar. earlier; also spelled *drumslet, *drumsled* (cited as *drumsted*), *drombeslade, drunslade, drounslate;* appar. of D. or LG. origin, like *drumslager,* but no corresponding form appears; cf. MD. *trommelslagh,* D. *trommelslag* = G. *trommelschlag* = Dan. *trommeslag* = Sw. *trumslagare,* a drum-beat. See *drumslager.*] **1.** A drum.

The drummers and the *drumslades* (tympanotribæ), as also the trumpeters, call to arms, and inflame the soldiers. *Hoole*, Visible World.

2. A drummer. *Minsheu.*

drumslager†, *n.* [< MD. *trommelslager, trommel-slagher,* D. *trommelslager* (= G. *trommelschläger,* earlier *trommen-schläger, trumpe-sleger, drumme-schläger* = Dan. *trommeslager* = Sw. *trumslagare*), < *trommel,* D. *trommel* and *trom* (= G. *trommel* and *tromme,* etc.), a drum, + *slager* (= G. *schläger,* etc.), beater (= E. *slayer*), < *slagen* (= G. *schlagen,* etc., beat, strike) = E. *slay:* see *drum* and *slayer.* Cf. *drumslade.*] A drummer.

He was slaine and all his companie, there being but one man, the *drumslager*, left aliue, who by swiftnesse of his foote escaped. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ireland, an. 1580.

★ **drumstick** (drum'stik), *n.* [= Dan. *trommestik.*] **1.** One of the sticks used in beating a drum. That used for the bass drum has a soft, stuffed head. Drumsticks are generally used in pairs, one in each hand of the performer.

2. Hence, from its shape, the lower or outer joint of the leg of a dressed fowl, as a chicken, duck, or turkey. Anatomically, it is the leg from the knee to the heel, the leg proper, or crus, intervening between the thigh and the shank, which latter is usually cut off when the fowl is dressed for the table.

3. The stilt-sandpiper or bastard dowitcher, *Micropalama himantopus.* [Local, U. S.]

drumstick-tree (drum'stik-trē), *n.* The *Cassia Fistula:* so called from the shape of its pods.

★

drum-wheel (drum'hwēl), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.,* a tympanum.

drumwood (drum'wůd), *n.* *Turpinia occidentalis,* a small staphyleaceous tree of Jamaica and other parts of tropical North America. It has pinnate leaves and white flowers, which are followed by dark-blue drupes.

drunk (drungk). The regular past participle and a former preterit of *drink.*

★

drunk (drungk), *p. a.* [Pp. of *drink, v.*] **1.** Intoxicated; inebriated; so overcome by alcoholic drink that self-control is partly or wholly lost: used chiefly in the predicate.

Be not *drunk* with wine, wherein is excess. Eph. v. 18.

Since *drunk* with Vanity you fell,
The things turn round to you that steadfast dwell.
Cowley, The Mistress, Called Inconstant.

I gave Patrick half-a-crown for his Christmas-box, on condition he would be good; and he came home *drunk* at midnight. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Dec. 24, 1711.

2. Drenched or saturated.

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. Deut. xxxii. 42.

drunk (drungk), *n.* [< *drunk, a.*] **1.** A spree; a drinking-bout.—**2.** A case of drunkenness; a drunken person. [Slang.]

★

drunkard (drung'kärd), *n.* [First in 16th century, also written *drunkerd;* < *drunk* + *-ard.*] One given to an excessive use of strong drink; a person who is habitually or frequently drunk; an inebriate.

The *drunkard* and the glutton shall come to poverty. Prov. xxiii. 21.

Avoid the company of *drunkards* and busybodies. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 404.

Drunkard's cloak†. See *cloak.*

drunkelew†, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *drunkelew, dronkelewe,* drunken, < *drunken, dronken,* drunken, + *-lew,* < Icel. *-legr* = AS. *-līc,* E. *-ly*[2].] **I.** *a.* Given to drink; drunken. *Chaucer.*

Voide alle *drunkelew* folk, . . .
And alle hem that vsen suche vnthriftynesse,
And also dijs pleiers. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

II. *n.* Drunkenness.

To be full of drynkynge & *dronklewe*.
Book of St. Albans, Her. F iv. (1810). *N. E. D.*

★

drunken (drung'kn), *p. a.* [The older form of *drunk,* now used chiefly as an attributive, the predicative use, as in senses 1 and 4, being archaic or technical.] **1.** Affected by or as if by strong drink; intoxicated; drunk.

Drunken men imagine everything turneth round. *Bacon.*

He stares, he sighs, he weeps and now seems more
With sorrow *drunken* than with Wine before.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 188.

Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

2. Given to drunkenness; habitually intemperate: as, he is a *drunken,* worthless fellow.

Alon. Is not this Stephano, my *drunken* butler?
Seb. He is drunk now. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

3. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness: as, a *drunken* quarrel.

When your carters, or your waiting vassals,
Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You straight are on your knees for pardon, pardon.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

4. Acting as if drunk: applied by workmen to a screw the thread of which is uneven and produces an unsteadiness of motion in the nut.

If the tool is moved irregularly or becomes checked in its forward movement, the thread will become *drunken,* that is, it will not move forward at a uniform speed. *J. Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 106.

Drunken cutter. See *cutter*[1].

drunkenhead†, (drung'kn-hed), *n.* [ME. *drunkenhed, drunkinhed, dronkehed,* < *drunken* + *-hed,* -head.] Drunkenness.

For thei two through her *dronkenhede*,
Of witles excitacion
Oppressed all the nacion
Of Spayne. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunkenly (drung'kn-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. [Rare.]

That blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou tapp'd out, and *drunkenly* carous'd.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

★

drunkenness (drung'kn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *drunkennesse, drunkenesse, dronkenesse,* etc., < AS. *druncennes,* < *druncen,* drunken: see *drunken* and *-ness.*] **1.** The state of being drunk, or overpowered by intoxicants; the habit of indulging in intoxicants; intoxication; inebriation.

Sum men seye that he sloughe ones an Heremyte in his *Dronkenesse*, that he loved ful wel.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 71.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and *drunkenness*. Rom. xiii. 13.

2. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication; intense excitement; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind.
South, Sermons, II. 362.

drunkenship (drung'kn-ship), *n.* [< ME. *drunke[n]ship, drunkeshippe, dronkeship* (AS. **druncenscipe,* not verified); < *drunken* + *-ship.*] Drunkenness.

For *dronkeship* in euery place,
To whether side that it turne,
Doth harme. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunkerd†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *drunkard.*

drunkwort (drungk'wėrt), *n.* An old name for tobacco. *Minsheu.*

drunt (drunt), *v. i.* [Also *drount, drant;* < Dan. *drunte, drynte* (rare), lag, loiter.] To drawl. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

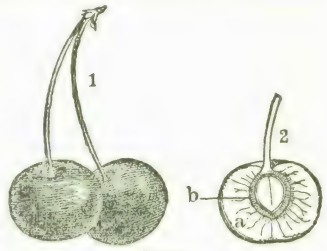
drunt (drunt), *n.* [Also *drant, draunt;* from the verb.] **1.** A slow and dull tone; a drawling enunciation.—**2.** A fit of pettishness; the dumps; the huff. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

An' Mary, nae doubt, took the *drunt*,
To be compared to Willie. *Burns*, Halloween.

Drupaceæ (drö-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *drupaceus:* see *drupaceous* and *-aceæ.*] A name given by De Candolle to the family *Amygdalaceæ,* which comprehends the almond, peach, cherry, plum, and similar fruit-bearing trees: later called by him *Amygdaleæ,* but still retained by some botanists.

drupaceous (drö-pā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *drupaceus,* < *drupa,* a drupe: see *drupe,* and cf. *Drupaceæ.*] **1.** Producing drupes: as, *drupaceous* trees.—**2.** Resembling or relating to a drupe; consisting of drupes. See *drupe.*

drupe (dröp), *n.* [= F. *drupe* = Sp. Pg. It. *drupa,* < NL. *drupa,* a drupe, < L. *drupa, drupa* (with or without *oliva*), > LGr. *δρύππα,* an overripe olive, < Gr. *δρυπεπής,* ripened on the tree, quite ripe, a form alternating with *δρυπετής,* ready to fall, overripe, < *δρῦς,* tree, + *πέπτ-ειν,* cook, ripen, and *πί-πτ-ειν* (√ **πετ*), fall, respectively.] In *bot.,* a stone-fruit; a fruit in which the outer part of the pericarp becomes fleshy or softens like a berry, while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a stone with a kernel, as the plum, cherry, apricot, and peach. The stone inclosing the kernel is called the putamen (or endocarp), while the pulpy or more succulent part is called the sarcocarp (or mesocarp), and the outer covering the epicarp. The true drupe consists of a single one-celled and usually one-seeded carpel, but the term is applied to similar fruits resulting from a compound pistil, in which there may be several separate or separable putamens. Many small drupes, like the huckleberry, are in ordinary usage classed with berries. On the other hand, some drupe-like fruits, as that of the hawthorn, are technically referred to the pome, and the cocoanut and walnut, being intermediate between a nut and a drupe, are described as drupaceous nuts.



Drupe.
1. Cherries. 2. Section of a cherry: *a,* fleshy sarcocarp; *b,* stony wall of the putamen, inclosing the seed.

drupel (drö'pel), *n.* [< NL. **drupella,* dim. of *drupa,* a drupe: see *drupe.*] A drupelet.

drupelet (dröp'let), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-let.*] A little drupe, such as the individual pericarps which together form the blackberry and similar fruits.

drupeole (drö'pē-ōl), *n.* [< NL. **drupeola,* dim. of *drupa,* a drupe: see *drupe* and *-ole.*] Same as *drupelet.*

drupetum (drö-pē'tum), *n.*; pl. *drupeta* (-tă). [NL., < *drupa,* a drupe: see *drupe* and *-etum.*] In *bot.,* an aggregation of drupes, as in the blackberry.

drupose (drö'pōs), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-ose.*] A compound ($C_{12}H_{20}O_8$) formed by treating the stony concretions found in pears with dilute hydrochloric acid at a boiling heat.

drury†, **druery**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droury, drouery;* < ME. *drury, druri, druery, druerie, druwerie, driwerie,* etc., < OF. *druerie* = Pr. *drudaria* = It. *druderia,* love, gallantry, < OF. *dru, drud, druc* = Pr. *druz* = It. *drudo,* amorous, gallant, < OHG. *trūt, drūt* (> G. *traut,* a.), a friend, lover.] **1.** Love; gallantry; especially sexual love; love-making; courtship.

Of ladys love and *drewery*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 184.

The *druweries* of ladies and damesels make knyghtes to vndirtake the hardynesse of armes that thei don. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 641.

2. A love-token; a gift, especially a jewel or other precious object.

Thenne dressed he his *drurye* double hym aboute.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2033.

Hit [truth] is as der worthe a *druwery* as dere god himselue. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 83.

3. A beloved person; a sweetheart; a mistress.

druse[1] (drōz), *n.* [< G. *druse* (as in def.), < Bohem. *druza,* in same sense, orig. a brush, = Russ. *drusa* (obs.), a brush.] A rock-cavity lined with crystals; a geode, or, as miners call it, a vug. A common word in Germany, adopted from the Slavic: the most important mining region of Germany being the Erzgebirge, on the borders of Bohemia. The word originally meant (in Slavic) 'brush,' and was applied to surfaces covered with projecting crystals like teeth, just as *comb* has been in English. Hence it also came to mean the cavities where such druses are found to occur. In English the word *druse* is little used at the present time except by mineralogists, and then chiefly in the adjective form *drusy* (which see). See also *geode.*

Druse[2] (dröz), *n.* [Turk. *Druzī.*] One of a people and religious sect of Syria, living chiefly in the mountain regions of Lebanon and Antilibanus and the district of Hauran. The only name they acknowledge is *Unitarians* (*Muahidin*); that by which they are known to others is probably from Ismail Darazi or Durzi, who was their first apostle in Syria. They are fanatical and warlike, and have had bloody conflicts with their neighbors the Maronites.

Drusian[1] (drö'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Drusianus*, < *Drusus* (see def.).] Pertaining to Nero Claudius Drusus, called Drusus Senior (38–9 B. C.), stepson of the emperor Augustus, who governed Germany.—**Drusian foot**, an ancient German long measure, equal to about 13 English inches.

Drusian[2] (drö'zi-an), *a.* [< *Druse*[2] + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Druses.

The full exposition of the *Drusian* creed . . . would require a volume of considerable size.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 484.

drusy (drö'zi), *a.* [< *druse*[1] + *-y*[1].] In *mineral.*, covered or lined with very minute crystals. The surface of a mineral is said to be drusy when composed of very small prominent crystals of nearly uniform size: as, *drusy* quartz.

The *drusy*, crystalline cavities of quartz and amethyst that enhance the beauty of the material [silicified wood] so much. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 362.

druve, *n.* [See *drovy.*] A muddy river. *Grose.* [Cumberland, Eng.]

druvy†, *a.* See *drovy.* *Brockett.*

druxy, druxey (druk'si), *a.* [Also *droxy*, and formerly **drixy*, *dricksie*; origin obscure.] Partly decayed, as a tree or timber; having decayed spots or streaks of a whitish color.

dry (drī), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drie*; < ME. *drye, drie, dri, drige, dryge, druge*, etc., < AS. *drȳge, drīge*, orig. **drūge* = D. *droog* = MLG. *droge, druge*, LG. *dreuge, drög, drege, dree*, dry; allied to OS. *drukno, drokno*, adv., *druknian*, v., make dry, = OHG. *trucchan, trocchan*, MHG. *trucken, trocken*, G. *trocken*, adj., dry. Cf. Icel. *draugr*, a dry log, from the same Teut. √ **drug.* Hence ult. *drought*[1], *drouth, dryth*, and *drug*[1].] **I.** *a.*; compar. *drier*, superl. *driest* (sometimes *dryer* and *dryest*). **1.** Without moisture; not moist; absolutely or comparatively free from water or wetness, or from fluid of any kind: as, *dry* land; *dry* clothes; *dry* weather; a *dry* day; *dry* wood; *dry* bones.

When 'tis fair and *dry* Weather North of the Equator, 'tis blustering and rainy Weather South of it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 77.

It is a very *dry* country, where they have hardly any other supply but from the rain water.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 136.

Upon the reading of this letter, there was not a *dry* eye in the club. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 517.

Nor vainly buys what Gildor sells,
Poetic buckets for *dry* wells.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.* and *mining*, free from the presence or use of water, or distant from water: as, *dry* diggings; *dry* separation.—**3.** Not giving milk: as, a *dry* cow.—**4.** Thirsty; craving drink, especially intoxicating drink.

None so *dry* or thirsty . . . will touch one drop of it.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

Believe me, I am *dry* with talking; here, boy, give us here a bottle and a glass.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 259.

I suspected nothing but that he had rode till he was *dry.*
Walpole, Letters, II. 346.

5. Barren; jejune; destitute of interest; incapable of awakening emotion: as, a *dry* style; a *dry* subject; a *dry* discussion.

As one then in a dreame, whose *dryer* braine
Is tost with troubled sights and fancies weake,
He mumbled soft, but would not all his silence breake.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 42.

Their discourses from the pulpit are generally *dry*, methodical, and unaffecting. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

Long before he reached manhood he knew how to baffle curiosity by *dry* and guarded answers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Macaulay's memory, like Niebuhr's, undoubtedly confounded not infrequently inference and fact; it exaggerated; it gave, not what was in the book, but what a vivid imagination inferred from the book. Sir George Lewis had none of this defect; his memory was a *dry* memory, just as his mind was a *dry* light; if he said a thing was at page 10, you might be sure it was at page 10.
W. Bagehot, On Sir G. C. Lewis.

6†. Severe; hard: as, a *dry* blow.

Dro. S. I pray you eat none of it [meat].
Ant. S. Your reason?
Dro. S. Lest it make you choleric, and purchase me another *dry* basting. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

If I should have said no, I should have given him the lie, uncle, and so have deserved a *dry* beating again.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, ii. 6.

7. Lacking in cordiality; cold: as, his answer was very short and *dry.*

Wyth sturne chere ther he stod, he stroked his berde,
& wyth a countenaunce *dryze* he droȝ doun his cote.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 335.

Full cold my greeting was and *dry.*
Tennyson, The Letters.

8. Humorous or sarcastic, apparently without intention; slily witty or caustic: as, a *dry* remark or repartee.

He was rather a *dry*, shrewd kind of body. *Irving.*

Mark . . . is exceedingly calm; his smile is shrewd; he can say the *driest*, most cutting things in the quietest tones. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

9. In *painting*, noting a hardness or formal stiffness of outline, or a want of mellowness and harmony in color; frigidly precise; harsh.

The Fall of the Angels, by F. Floris, 1554; which has some good parts, but without masses, and *dry.*
Sir J. Reynolds, Journey to Flanders and Holland.

No comparison can be instituted between his [Verrocchio's] *dry* uninspired manner and the divine style of his scholar [Leonardo da Vinci].
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 136.

10. In *sculp.*, lacking or void of luxuriousness or tenderness in form.—**11.** Free from sweetness and fruity flavor: said of wines and, by extension, of brandy and the like. It is said also of artificially prepared wines, as champagnes, in which a diminished amount of sweetening, or liqueur, as it is called, is added, as compared with sweet wines.

12. In *metal.*, noting a peculiar condition of a metal undergoing metallurgic treatment. The epithet is chiefly used in reference to copper which is being refined. Dry copper contains a certain proportion of oxygen in combination, and to eliminate this it is subjected to the process of poling.

During the ladling out the refiner takes an assay at short intervals, as the metal is liable to get out of pitch, or become *dry*, as under-poled copper is termed.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 350.

13. In American political slang, of or belonging to the Prohibition party; in favor of or adopting prohibition of the sale or use of intoxicating liquors: opposed to *wet*: as, a *dry* town, county, or State.—**Cut and dry**†. See *cut, p. a.*—**Dry bob, casting, color.** See the nouns.—**Dry confections.** See *confection.*—**Dry cooper.** See *cooper.*—**Dry cupping.** See *cupping*, 1.—**Dry digging, distillation, exchange, mass, measure, pile**, etc. See the nouns.—**Dry plate**, in *photog.*, a sensitized plate of which the sensitive film is hard and dry, so that it can be packed away, and, if protected from light, will keep for a considerable time before being used to make a negative or a positive picture. Various processes for preparing dry plates have been experimented with almost since the earliest diffusion of photography; but most of these processes afforded plates of very uncertain quality, slow in operation, and exceedingly unreliable in their property of keeping. Dry plates have comparatively recently come into general use, in great measure superseding the old wet plates, owing to the adoption of gelatin as a medium for the sensitizing agent (bromide of silver), which is formed into an emulsion with the gelatin, and spread in a thin film upon some support, as glass, paper, or metal. Such plates require a remarkably short exposure to make a picture, are very convenient to handle, since the operator can make a number of exposures at one time and place, and can perform the chemical operations of development, etc., at his convenience, weeks afterward, if necessary, at any other place, instead of being forced, as with wet plates, to finish his picture at once. Moreover, the gelatin film is so tough that it is hardly necessary to varnish a dry-plate picture, as is indispensable with the tender collodion film; and these plates can be prepared commercially at small cost and of even quality. Their chief defect is that they cannot, as now made, be trusted to keep unimpaired in warm, damp weather, while unexposed or undeveloped, unless carefully protected from the air (in air-tight boxes).—**Dry process.** See *process.*—**Dry season**, a fishing season during which fish are scarce. [Local, New England.]—**Dry service.** See *dry mass*, under *mass*[1].—**Dry way**, a method of assaying by the aid of fire, or in a furnace or muffle: the opposite of assaying in the *humid way*, when the combination to be assayed, or, more properly, analyzed, exists in solution, or in the liquid form.—**High and dry.** See *high.*—**To boil dry.** See *boil*[2].

II. *n.*; pl. *dries* (drīz). **1.** A place where things are dried; a drying-house.

In the tanks it [clay] is allowed to settle until it acquires a thick creamy consistency, when it is transferred to the drying-house or *dry.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 1.

2. In American political slang, a member of the Prohibition party.—**3.** In *masonry*, a fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed and rendering it unfit to support a load.

dry (drī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dried*, ppr. *drying.* [< ME. *dryen, drien, drigen, drygen*, etc., < AS. *drȳgan, drīgan*, tr., dry, *drūgian*, intr., become dry (= D. *droogen* = LG. *drögen, drügen*, dry), < *drȳge*, dry: see *dry, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make dry; free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, as by wiping, evaporation, exhalation, or drainage; desiccate: as, to *dry* the eyes; to *dry* hay; wind *dries* the earth; to *dry* a meadow or a swamp.

After *drie* hem in the sonne, a nyghtes
Leve hem not throute, and then in places colde
Lette honge hem uppe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

With eyes scarce *dried*, the sorrowing dame
To welcome noble Marmion came.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 12.

2. To cause to evaporate or exhale; stop the flow of: as, to *dry* out the water from a wet garment.

Chang'd Peace and Pow'r for Rage and Wars,
Only to *dry* one Widow's Tears. *Prior*, Alma, i.

3. To wither; parch.

A man of God, by Faith, first strangely *dri'd*,
Then heal'd again, that Kings vnholy hand.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 8.

This wasted body,
Beaten and bruis'd with arms, *dried* up with troubles,
Is good for nothing else but quiet now, sir,
And holy prayers. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

Cut and dried. See *cut, p. a.*—**Dried alum.** Same as *burnt alum* (which see, under *alum*).—**To dry up.** (*a*) To deprive wholly of moisture; scorch or parch with aridity.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst. Isa. v. 13.

(*b*) To evaporate completely; stop the flow of: as, the fierce heat *dried up* all the streams.

Dry up your tears, and stick your rosemary
On this fair corse. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lose moisture; become free from moisture.—**2.** To evaporate; be exhaled; lose fluidity: as, water *dries* away rapidly; blood *dries* quickly on exposure to the air.—**To dry up.** (*a*) To become thoroughly dry; lose all moisture. (*b*) To be wholly evaporated; cease to flow. (*c*) To wither, as a limb. (*d*) To cease talking; be silent. [Low.]

Dry up!—no, I won't *dry up.* I'll have my rights, if I die for 'em, . . . so you had better *dry up* yourself.
P. Reeves, Student's Speaker, p. 79.

dryad (drī'ad), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *dryade* = Sw. *dryad* = F. *dryade* = Sp. *dríade, dríada* = Pg. *dryas* = It. *driada, driade*, < L. *dryas* (*dryad-*), < Gr. δρυάς (δρυαδ-), a wood-nymph, < δρῦς, a tree, esp. and commonly the oak, = E. *tree*, q. v. Cf. *hamadryad.*] **1.** In *myth.*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to reside in trees or preside over woods. See *hamadryad.*

Soft she withdrew, and, like a wood-nymph light,
Oread or *Dryad*, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 387.

Thou, light-winged *Dryad* of the trees, . . .
Singest of summer in full-throated ease.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Knock at the rough rind of this ilex-tree, and summon forth the *Dryad.* *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, ix.

2. In *zoöl.*, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus dryas.*

Dryades (drī'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of butterflies, named from the genus *Dryas.* *Hübner*, 1816.

dryadic (drī-ad'ik), *a.* [< *dryad* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to dryads.

He could hear the woods declaiming in vibrant periods, although he could translate none of these *dryadic* tones that came from the trees. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 669.

Dryandra (drī-an'drä), *n.* [NL., named after Jonas *Dryander*, a Swedish-English botanist (1748–1810).] A name given by Robert Brown in 1810 to *Josephia*, a large genus of Australian shrubs, of the family *Proteaceæ*, with hard, dry, evergreen, usually serrated leaves, and compact cylindrical clusters of yellow flowers.

Dryas (drī'as), *n.* [NL., < L. *dryas*, a dryad: see *dryad.*] **1.** A small genus of rosaceous plants, found in alpine and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere. They are small prostrate shrubs with large white or yellow flowers, followed by a number of long feather-awned achenes. The mountain avens, *D. octopetala*, is amphigean, and from it the arctic *D. integrifolia* is hardly distinct. The only other species, *D. Drummondii*, is peculiar to the Rocky Mountains of British America.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, of which *D. paphia* is the type and sole species. (*b*) Another genus of butterflies. Also called *Aculhua.* *Hübner*, 1806; *Felder*, 1865.

dry-as-dust (drī'as-dust'), *a.* and *n.* [That is, *dry as dust*; used as the name of "Dr. Dryasdust," the feigned editor or introducer of some of Scott's novels, and by later writers in allusion to this character.] **I.** *a.* Very dry or uninteresting; prosaic.

That sense of large human power which the mastery over a great ancient language, itself the key to a magnificent literature, gave, and which made scholarship then a passion, while with us it has almost relapsed into an antiquarian *dry-as-dust* pursuit.
R. H. Hutton, Modern Guides of English Thought, p. 193.

So much of the work is really admirable that one the more regrets the large proportion of the trivial and the *dryasdust.* *Athenæum*, No. 3084, p. 739.

II. *n.* A dull, dry, prosaic person.

Not a mere antiquarian *dryasdust.*
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 173.

dry-beat† (drī'bēt), *v. t.* To beat (a thing) till it becomes dry; hence, to beat severely.

I will *dry-beat* you with an iron wit.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

Ros. Not one word more, my maids; break off, break off.
Biron. By heaven, all *dry-beaten* with pure scoff!
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

He by *dry-beating* him might make him at least sensible of blows. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

dry-bone (drī'bōn), *n.* In *mining*, the ore of zinc, chiefly the silicate, which occurs, mixed with lead ore, in the mines of the upper Mississippi lead region.

dry-boned (drī'bōnd), *a.* Having dry bones; without flesh. *Imp. Dict.*

dry-castor (drī'kas″tor), *n.* A species of beaver. Sometimes called *parchment-beaver*.

dry-cup (drī'kup), *v. t.* To apply the cupping-glass to without scarification.

dry-cupping (drī'kup″ing), *n.* See *cupping*.

dry-cure (drī'kūr), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying, as distinguished from pickling.

dry-ditch† (drī'dich), *v. t.* To labor at without result, as one who digs a ditch in which no water will flow.

There would be no end to repeat with how many quarrels this unfortunate Bishop was provok'd, yet his adversaries did but *dry-ditch* their matters, and digged in vain, though they still cast up earth.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 98.

dry-dock (drī'dok), *n.* See *dock*[3].

dryer, *n.* See *drier*.

dry-eyed (drī'īd), *a.* Tearless; not weeping.

Sight so deform what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton*, P. L., xi. 495.

dry-fat† (drī'fat), *n.* Same as *dry-vat*.

dry-fist† (drī'fist), *n.* A niggardly person. *Ford.*

dry-fisted (drī'fis″ted), *a.* Niggardly.

Dry-fisted patrons. *News from Parnassus.*

dryfoot (drī'fůt), *adv.* [< ME. *drye foot, dru fot, druì fot, drige fot*, adverbial acc.; AS. dat. pl. *drȳgum fōtum*, on dry feet.] 1. With dry feet; on dry land.—2. In the manner of a dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws *dry-foot* well.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2.

My old master intends to follow my young master, *dry-foot*, over Moorfields to London.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

dry-foundered (drī'foun″dėrd), *a.* Foundered, as a horse.

If he kick thus i' the dog-days, he will be *dry-founder'd*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

dry-goods (drī'gůdz), *n. pl.* Textile fabrics, and related or analogous articles of trade (as cloth, shawls, blankets, ribbons, thread, yarn, hosiery, etc.), in distinction from groceries, hardware, etc.

112 horses were laden on the beach near Benacre with *dry goods*, . . . and on the 20th of the same month 40 horses were laden with *dry goods* at Kartley by riders well armed. *Rep. of House of Commons on Smuggling*, 1745.

dry-house (drī'hous), *n.* Same as *drying-house*.

To have wooden bobbins retain their size and shape after they are put into a hot mill, the wood must be thoroughly seasoned in a good, well heated *dry house*.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 217.

drying (drī'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *dry*, *v.*] 1. Serving to dry; adapted to exhaust moisture: as, a *drying* wind or day.—2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard: as, a *drying* oil. See *oil*.

drying-box (drī'ing-boks), *n.* In *photog.*, an oven or a cupboard heated by a gas- or oil-stove, or otherwise, and used to dry and harden gelatin plates, phototypes, etc.

drying-case (drī'ing-kās), *n.* A copper case inclosed in a hot-water chamber, employed in drying tissues and hardening balsam preparations for the microscope.

drying-chamber (drī'ing-chām″bėr), *n.* See *chamber*.

drying-floor (drī'ing-flōr), *n.* See *floor*.

drying-house (drī'ing-hous), *n.* A building, room, etc., in establishments of many different kinds, as gunpowder-works, dye-houses, fruit-drying establishments, etc., where goods or materials are dried in an artificially raised temperature; a drying-chamber. Also *dry-house, drying-room*.

drying-machine (drī'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine used in bleaching, dyeing, and laundry establishments, consisting of two concentric drums or cylinders, one within the other, open at the top, and having the inner cylinder perforated with holes. The goods to be dried are placed within the inner cylinder, and the machine is then made to rotate with great velocity, when, by the action of centrifugal force, the water escapes through the holes. The action of the drying-machine is the same in principle as that witnessed when a person trundles a mop to dry it. Also called *extractor*.

drying-off (drī'ing-ôf'), *n.* The process by which an amalgam of gold is evaporated, as in gilding.

drying-plate (drī'ing-plāt), *n.* One of a series of frames in a malt-kiln, covered with woven wire, and placed one over the other, so that the hot air from the flues beneath may ascend through them and dry malt placed in them.

drying-tube (drī'ing-tūb), *n.* A tube filled with some material having a great avidity for moisture, such as calcium chlorid, sulphuric acid, or phosphoric anhydrid, and used to dry a current of gas which is passed through it, or to retain the moisture evolved from a substance so that it can be weighed.


Drying-tube.

Dryininæ (drī-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrupidæ*, founded by Haliday in 1840. They are distinguished by having a tongue-like addition to the hind wings, or, when the wings are wanting in the female, by enlarged raptorial front feet. The wingless species resemble ants.

Dryinus (drī'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *δρύινος* (of a tree, esp. of the oak) (= E. *treen*), < *δρῦς*, a tree, the oak: see *dryad*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Dryininæ*, having the vertex impressed and the wings ample. It is wide-spread, and the species appear to be parasitic upon leaf-hoppers. *D. atriventris* of North America is an example.

2. In *herpet.*, a genus of whip-snakes, of the family *Dryophidæ*, distinguished from *Dryophis* (which see) by having smooth instead of keeled scales. *Merrem*, 1820; *Wagler*.

dryly, drily (drī'li), *adv.* [< *dry* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Without moisture.

It looks ill, it eats *drily;* marry, 'tis a withered pear.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

2. Without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

The poet either *drily* didactive gives us rules which might appear abstruse even in a system of ethics, or triflingly volatile writes upon the most unworthy subjects.
Goldsmith, The Augustan Age in England.

3. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

Virtue is but *dryly* praised and starves.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

4†. Severely; harshly; inconsiderately.

Conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

5. With apparently unintentional or sly humor or sarcasm.

Drymodes (drī-mō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1840), < Gr. *δρυμώδης*, woody (of the wood), < *δρυμός*, a coppice, wood, an oak-coppice (< *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak), + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of Australian turdoid passerine birds. Its position is uncertain; by some it is referred to a family *Timeliidæ*. Also written *Drymaœdus*.

Drymœca (drī-mē'kä), *n.* [NL. (*Drymoica*—Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *δρυμός*, a coppice, + *οἶκος*, house, > *οἰκεῖν*, dwell.] 1. A genus of small dentirostral oscine passerine birds, containing numerous characteristic African species known as *grass-warblers:* now commonly merged in *Cisticola*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Also *Drymoica*.

Drymomys (drim'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Tschudi, 1846), < Gr. *δρυμός*, a coppice, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A notable genus of South American sigmodont rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*. They have the upper lip cleft, the ears large, the tail long and scaly, the incisors furrowed on the sides, and the molars small, the first of them with 3 pairs of tubercles, the second with 2 pairs, and the third with 1 pair.

dry-multure (drī'mul″tūr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a sum of money or quantity of corn paid yearly to a mill, whether those liable in the payment grind their grain at the mill or not. See *thirlage*.

dryness (drī'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *driness;* < ME. *drynesse*, < AS. *drȳgnes, drīgnes*, etc., < *drȳge*, dry: see *dry* and *-ness*.] The character or state of being dry. Specifically—(*a*) Freedom from moisture; lack of water or other fluid; aridity; aridness. (*b*) Barrenness; jejuneness; want of that which interests, enlivens, or entertains: as, the *dryness* of style or expression; the *dryness* of a subject. (*c*) Want of feeling or sensibility in devotion; want of ardor: as, *dryness* of spirit. (*d*) In *painting*, harshness and formality of outline, or want of mellowness and harmony in color. (*e*) In *sculp.*, want of tenderness in form.

dry-nurse (drī'nėrs), *n.* 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child, but does not suckle it. Compare *wet-nurse*.—2. One who stands to another in a relation somewhat similar; hence, especially, an inferior who instructs his superior in his duties. [Slang.]

Grand caterer and *dry-nurse* of the Church. *Cowper.*

dry-nurse (drī'nėrs), *v. t.* 1. To feed, attend, and bring up without suckling.—2. To instruct in the duties of a higher rank or position than one's own. [Slang.]

When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be *dry-nursed*. The inferior nurses the superior as a dry-nurse rears an infant. *Brewer.*

Dryobalanops (drī-ō-bal'a-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρυοβάλανος*, an acorn (< *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *βάλανος*, an acorn or any similar fruit), + *ὤψ*, face, appearance.] A small genus of trees, belonging to the family *Dipterocarpaceæ*, natives of the Malay archipelago. The principal species, *D. aromatica*, is remarkable as the source of the Borneo or Sumatra camphor, which is found filling cracks or cavities in the wood. See *camphor*.


Flowering Branch of Camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*).

Dryocopus (drī-ok'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *-κοπος*, < *κόπτειν*, cut.] 1. A genus of woodpeckers, of which the great black woodpecker of Europe, *Dryocopus martius*, is the type. This bird is one of the largest of its tribe, black with a scarlet crest, and resembles somewhat the ivory-billed and pileated woodpeckers of the United States. It inhabits northerly portions of Europe. *Boie*, 1826.


Great Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*).

2. A genus of South American tree-creepers. Also *Dendrocincla*. *Maximilian*, 1831.

Dryodromas (drī-od'rō-mas), *n.* [NL. (Hartlaub and Finsch, 1869), < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *δρομάς*, running, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] A genus of African warblers, the dryodromes, as *D. fulvicapilla* of South Africa.

dryodrome (drī'ō-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Dryodromas*.

Dryolestes (drī-ō-les'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *λῃστής*, a robber.] A genus of fossil pantotherian mammals of the

Jurassic age, remains of which are found in the *Atlantosaurus* beds of the Rocky Mountain region of North America, indicating an animal related to the opossum.

Dryolestidæ (drī-ō-les'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryolestes* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, represented by the genus *Dryolestes*.

Dryophidæ (drī-of'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglyphodont or colubriform serpents; the whip-snakes. They have an extremely slender form and a greenish color; their habits are arboreal, and they inhabit warm countries. The pupil is horizontal, and the dentition characteristic; the snout is sometimes prolonged into a flexible appendage. There are several genera.

Dryophis (drī'ō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak, + ὄφις, snake.] A genus of colubriform serpents, typical of the family *Dryophidæ*, or whip-snakes, having no nasal appendage and keeled scales. *D. acuminata* and *D. argentea* are two South American species.

Dryopithecus (drī″ō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak, = E. *tree*, + πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of extinct anthropoid apes from the Miocene of France, of large size and among the highest simians, regarded by Gervais and Lartet as most closely related to the early ancestors of man. These apes were of nearly human stature, and were probably arboreal and frugivorous.

Dryoscopus (drī-os'kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An extensive genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*, containing about 22 species, all confined to Africa. The type is *D. cubla*. The bill is always hooked and notched, but varies in proportion of height to width in different species. The nostrils are oval and exposed, the wings and tail rounded and of about equal lengths, and the tarsi scutellate. The plumage of the back and rump is extremely fluffy; the coloration is black and white, sometimes with an ochraceous tinge but without any bright colors, and is alike in both sexes. Also called *Hapalonotus*, *Chaunonotus*, and *Rhynchastatus*.

dry-point (drī'point), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A steel instrument or etching-needle with a sharp point, used by etchers to cut delicate lines on copperplates from which the etching-ground has been removed. The bur raised by the cutting of the metal is either left standing on one side of the furrow to catch the printing-ink and produce a mezzotint effect of more or less deep tone, or removed with the burnisher so that the line may yield a clean impression.

2. The process of engraving with the dry-point.

II. *a.* In *engraving*, an epithet applied to a line made with the dry-point, or to an engraving produced by means of that instrument.

dry-pointing (drī'poin″ting), *n.* The grinding of needles and table-forks.

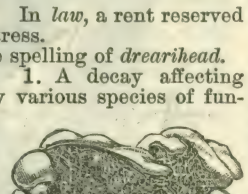
Drypta (drip'tă), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), irreg. < Gr. δρύπτειν (?), tear, strip.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*. They are of small size and slender, graceful form. There are 20 to 30 species, confined to the old world, especially well represented in the East Indies and Africa; only 2 are European. *D. dentata* of Europe is the type.

Dryptidæ† (drip'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laporte, 1834), < *Drypta* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Drypta*, now merged in *Carabidæ*.

dry-rent (drī'rent), *n.* In *law*, a rent reserved without clause of distress.

dryrihead†, *n.* A false spelling of *drearihead*.

dry-rot (drī'rot), *n.* **1.** A decay affecting ★timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it. *Polyporus hybridus* causes the dry-rot of oak-built ships; *Merulius lacrymans* is the most common and most formidable dry-rot fungus, found chiefly in fir- and pine-wood. *Polyporus destructor* is common in Germany. Damp, unventilated situations are most favorable to the development of dry-rot fungi. Dry wood is not attacked. Various methods have been proposed for the prevention of dry-rot; that most in favor is to thoroughly saturate the wood with creosote, which makes it unfit for vegetation. (See *kyanizing*.) Animal dry-rot is also found to be occasioned by the attack of fungi.



Dry-rot Fungus (*Merulius lacrymans*).

2. Figuratively, a concealed or unsuspected inward decay or degeneration, as of public morals or public spirit.

dry-rub (drī'rub), *v. t.* To make clean by ★rubbing without wetting.

dry-salt (drī'sâlt), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying; dry-cure.

drysalter (drī'sâl″tėr), *n.* [< *dry-salt*, *v.*, + *-er*1.] **1**†. A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces, etc.

> I became a merchant—a wholesale trafficker . . . in everything, from barrels of gunpowder down to a pickled herring. In the civic acceptation of the word, I am a merchant; amongst the vulgar, I am called a *drysalter*.
> *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. ii.

2. A dealer in dyestuffs, chemical products, etc. [Great Britain.]

drysaltery (drī'sâl″tėr-i), *n.* [< *dry-salt* + *-ery*.] **1.** The business of a drysalter.—**2.** The articles kept by a drysalter.

dry-shod (drī'shod), *a.* Having dry shoes or feet.

> *Dry-shod* to passe she parts the flouds in tway.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 20.
>
> Those Feet, that *dry-shod* past the Crimsin Gulf,
> Now dance (alas!) before a Molten Calf.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

dry-stone (drī'stōn), *a.* Composed of stones not cemented with mortar: as, "*drystone* walls," *Scott*.

dry-stove (drī'stōv), *n.* A glazed structure for containing plants which are natives of dry climates.

drytht, *n.* [< *dry* + *-th*; a mod. formation, as a var. of *drouth*, with direct ref. to *dry*. See *drought*1, *drouth*.] Same as *drought*1.

dry-vat† (drī'vat), *n.* A basket, box, or packing-case for containing articles of a dry kind. Also *dry-fat*.

> I am a broken vessel, all runs out:
> A shrunk old *dryfat*.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 2.
>
> Charles has given o'er the world; I'll undertake
> . . . to buy his birthright of him
> For a *dry-fat* of new books.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, I. 2.

★**D. S.** An abbreviation of *dal segno*.

d/s. An abbreviation of *days' sight*, common in commercial writings: as, a bill payable at 10 *d/s.* (that is, ten days after sight).

D. Sc. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Science*.

dso, *n.* [E. Ind.] A valuable hybrid between the yak and the common cow. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 197.

D-string (dē'string), *n.* The third string on the violin, and the second on most other instruments played with a bow; the third string on the guitar.

duad (dū'ad), *n.* [Var. of *dyad*, after L. *duo*, two: see *dyad*, *dual*.] **1.** Same as *dyad*.—**2.** In *math.*, an unordered pair; two objects considered as making up one, and as the same one whichever is taken first.

duadic (dū-ad'ik), *a.* **1.** Same as *dyadic*.—**2.** ★In *math.*, composed of unordered pairs.

dual (dū'al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dualis*, of two (in gram. tr. Gr. δυϊκός), < *duo* = Gr. δύο = E. *two*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to two; specifically, in *gram.*, expressing two, as distinguished from *singular*, expressing one, and from *plural*, expressing more than two. The languages of our family originally had a dual number, both in declension and in conjugation; it is preserved in Sanskrit and Greek, and less fully in other tongues, as Gothic. Dual forms also occur in other families.

2. Composed or consisting of two parts, qualities, or natures, which may be separately considered; twofold; binary; dualistic: as, the *dual* nature of man, spiritual and corporeal.

> Faint glimpses of the *dual* life of old,
> Inward, grand with awe and reverence; outward, mean and coarse and cold. *Whittier*, Garrison of Cape Ann.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the number relating to two; the dual number.

> The employment of a *dual* for the pronouns of the first and second persons marks an early date.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiv.

dualin (dū'a-lin), *n.* [< *dual*, of two, + *-in*2.] A mixture of 30 parts of fine sawdust, 20 of saltpeter, and 50 of nitroglycerin, used as an ★explosive. Also called *dualin-dynamite*.

dualism (dū'a-lizm), *n.* [= F. *dualisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *dualismo* = D. G. *dualismus* = Dan. *dualisme* = Sw. *dualism*; as *dual* + *-ism*.] **1.** Division into two; a twofold division; duality.

> An inevitable *dualism* bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole: as, spirit, matter; man, woman; odd, even; subjective, objective; in, out; upper, under; motion, rest; yea, nay. . . . The same *dualism* underlies the nature and condition of man. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In *philos.*, in general, that way of thinking which seeks to explain all sorts of phenomena by the assumption of two radically independent and absolute elements, without any continuous gradation between them: opposed to *monism*. In particular, the term is applied—(*a*) To the doctrine that spirit and matter exist as distinct substances, thus being opposed both to *idealism* and to *materialism*.

> Berkeley then is right in triumphing over Realism and *Dualism*. Right in saying that if he were to accord them the existence of matter they could make no use of it. The subject would remain as dark as before. *G. H. Lewes*.

(*b*) To the doctrine of a double absolute, especially a principle of good and a principle of evil, or a male and a female principle.

> Rudimentary forms of *Dualism*, the antagonism of a Good and Evil Deity, are well known among the lower races of mankind. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 287.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) The doctrine that there are two independent divine beings or eternal principles, one good and the other evil: characteristic especially of Parsism and various Gnostic systems. (*b*) The heretical doctrine, attributed to Nestorius by his opponents, of the twofold personality of Christ, the divine logos dwelling as a separate and distinct person in the man Christ Jesus, and the union of the two natures being somewhat analogous to the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the believer; that view of the personality of Christ which regards him as consisting of two personalities.—**4.** In *chem.*, a theory advanced by Berzelius which assumed that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts of which one is positively and the other negatively electrified. Thus, for example, sodium sulphate is put together not from sulphur, oxygen, and sodium, but from sulphuric acid and soda, which can themselves be separated into positive and negative constituents. *Muir*, Principles of Chemistry.

5. In general, any system or theory involving a duality of principles.—**Creatural dualism.** See *creatural*.—**Hypothetic dualism.** See *hypothetic*.—**Natural dualism**, the doctrine of a real subject and a real object in cognition accepted unreflectively.—**Persian dualism**, the doctrine of a good and an evil active principle struggling against each other in the government of human affairs and destiny.—**Realistic dualism**, the doctrine that the universe consists of two kinds of realities, spirit and matter.

dualist (dū'a-list), *n.* [= F. *dualiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *dualista* = D. Dan. Sw. *dualist*; as *dual* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms; an opponent of monism; especially, one who admits the existence both ★of spirit and of matter. *Craig*.

dualistic (dū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [= F. *dualistique* (cf. D. G. *dualistisch* = Dan. Sw. *dualistisk*); as *dualist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Consisting of two; characterized by duality.—**2.** Of or pertaining to dualism; not monistic.

> The *dualistic* doctrine of a separate mind is therefore based upon an artificial and impassible separation of the two necessarily co-existent sides of thought-life, namely, the plastic and the functional.
> *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 118.
>
> In the Mazdean or Zoroastrian religion we have the best ★example of a *dualistic* faith. *Faiths of the World*, p. 350.

duality (dū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *dualitie* = F. *dualité* = Pr. *dualitat* = Sp. *dualidad* = Pg. *dualidade* = It. *dualità*, < L. as if **dualita(t-)s*, < *dualis*, dual: see *dual*.] The state of being two, or of being divided into two; twofold division or character; twoness.

> This *dualitie* after determission is founden in euery creature, be it neuer so single of onhed.
> *Testament of Love*, ii.
>
> Though indeed they be really divided, yet are they so united as they seem but one, and make rather a *duality* than two distinct souls.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.
>
> To the schoolmen the *duality* of the universe appeared under a different aspect.
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 192.

The principle of duality, in *geom.*, the principle that in any proposition not involving measure, if for one element of the space, say "point," be everywhere substituted another, say "plane," and vice versa, the latter proposition will be as true as the former.

> Upon this supposition of a positive curvature, . . . *the principle of duality*, instead of half breaking-down over metric relations, applies to all propositions without exception. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 323.

duan (dū'an), *n.* [< Gael. *duan*, a poem, canto, ode, song, ditty, oration, = Ir. *duan*, a poem, song. Cf. Ir. *duar*, a word, saying, *duas*, a poet.] A division of a poem; a canto; also, a poem or song. *Burns; Byron*.

duarchy (dū'ȧr-ki), *n.*; pl. *duarchies* (-kiz). [Prop. **dyarchy*, < Gr. δύο, = E. two, + *-αρχία*, < ἄρχειν, rule.] Government by two persons; diarchy (which see).

> Siam is practically a monarchy, although nominally a *duarchy*, the second king hardly holding the power of a ★vice-king. *Harper's Weekly*, XXVIII. 330.

dub1 (dub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dubbed*, ppr. *dubbing*. [< ME. *dubben*, rarely *dobben*, *doubben*, dub (also in comp. *adubben*: see *adub*), < late AS. **dubban* (only once in pret. *dubbade*. "Se cyng [William the Conqueror] *dubbade* his sunu Henric tō ridere," the king dubbed his son Henry a knight) (whence the equiv. Icel. *dubba til riddara*, Sw. *dubba till riddare*; Icel. *dubba*, also, equip with arms, dress), < OF.

*douber, *dober, duber, in comp. adouber, adober, aduber, adubber, adoubber, adobber, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, prepare, repair, adjust, mod. F. adouber, adjust (a piece in chess), adouber, radouber, repair (a ship, etc.) (= Sp. adobar, prepare, dress, pickle, cook, tan, etc. (hence Sp. and E. adobe), = OPg. adubar = It. addobbare, dress, deck, adorn; so ML. adobare, equip with arms, invest with armor, dub as knight, dress, repair, adorn, etc.), < a-, L. ad-, to, + douber, duber, adjust, arrange, repair, prob. of OLG. origin, meaning orig. 'strike' (whence, in two independent applications, (a) 'strike, give the accolade,' with reference to that part of the ceremony of knighting, whence, in general, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, adorn, etc., and (b) 'strike, beat, dress, prepare,' in various mechanical uses; not found in ME.); cf. OF. dober, dauber, beat, swinge, thwack (in part identical with dober, dauber, plaster, daub: see daub); < East Fries. dubba, beat, slap (Koolman), = OSw. dubba, strike (Ihre), appar. orig. in part imitative; cf. dub2. Cf. also dab1.] 1. To strike with a sword in the ceremony of making one a knight; hence, to make or designate as a knight; invest with the knightly character.

He lokede
As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be *doubed*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 11.

He [the Nayro] is *dubbed* or created by the king, who commaundeth to gird him with a sword, and laying his right hand vpon his head, muttereth certaine wordes softly, and afterward *dubbeth* him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 495.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward.*

Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, or can, or glass;
God Bacchus do me right,
And *dub* me knight
Domingo.
Nash, Summer's Last Will and Testament.

[This catch, a scrap of which is also put into the mouth of Silence in Shakspere's 2 Henry IV., v. 3, alludes to a convivial custom, according to which he who drank a large potation of wine or other liquor, on his knees, to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be *dubbed* a knight, and retained his title for the evening.]

Hence—2. To confer a new character or any dignity or name upon; entitle; speak of as.

O Poet! thou had'st been discreeter, . . .
If thou had'st *dubb'd* thy Star a Meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die.
Prior, On the Taking of Namur, st. 12.

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 81.

The settlers have *dubbed* this the cabbage-tree.
The Century, XXVII. 920.

3†. To invest with the dress and insignia of a knight, or with any distinctive character; in general, to dress; ornament; embellish.

He [the Lord] *dubbed* him wit our liknes.
Eng. Metr. Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 12.

[It was] *dubbed* ouer with dyamondes, that were dere holdyn,
That with lemys of light as a lamp shone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1683.

And alle tho Robes ben orfrayed alle abouten, and *dubbed* fulle of precious Stones and of grete oryent Perles, fulle richely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

4. To strike, cut, rub, or dress so as to make smooth, or of an equal surface. (a) To cut down or reduce with an adz.

If I wanted a board, I had no other way but to cut down a tree, set it on an edge before me, and hew it flat on either side with my axe, till I had brought it to be as thin as a plank, and then *dub* it smooth with my adze. *De Foe.*

(b) To rub with grease, as leather when being curried. (c) To raise a nap on, as cloth, by striking it with teazels. (d) To cut off the comb and wattles, and sometimes the earlobes of (a game-cock); trim. (e) To dress (a fishing-fly).

Some *dub* the Oak-fly with black wool, and Isabella-coloured mohair, and bright brownish bear's hair, warped on with yellow silk. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 105, note.

It is no time to be *dubbing* when you ought to be fishing.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 265.

To dub out, in *plaster-work*, to bring out (a surface) to a level plane by pieces of wood, tiles, slate, plaster, or the like.

dub2 (dub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dubbed*, ppr. *dubbing*. [Prob. orig. 'strike' (see *dub*1), but in *dub-a-dub*, *rub-a-dub*, considered imitative, like Ar. *dabdaba* (*a* pron. like E. *u*), the noise of a drum, of horses' feet, etc. The noun *dub*2 is rather due to *dub*1, 4 (*a*), dress with an adz.] To make a quick noise, as by hammering or drumming.

dub2 (dub), *n.* [See *dub*2, *v.*] A drum-beat.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 850.

dub3 (dub), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.: see *dib*2.] A puddle; a small pool of foul, stagnant water.

They rudely ran with all their might,
Spared neither *dub* nor mire.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

Tam skelpit on thro' *dub* and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

dub-a-dub (dub'a-dub'). [See *dub*2. Cf. *rub-a-dub*.] An imitation of the sound of a drum. See second extract under *drum*1, 1.

dubash (dö'bash), *n.* Same as *dobhash*.

dubb (dub), *n.* [Ar. (> Pers.) *dubb*, a bear.] A name of the Syrian bear.

dubbeh (dub'e), *n.* [Ar. *dabba*.] The modern Egyptian name of the common wooden lock used in Cairo and elsewhere in the East. It has a square bolt of wood, sometimes as much as two feet long, in which are a number of holes arranged in a pattern; a movable block, above and resting upon the bolt, has iron pegs corresponding to the holes in the bolt. The key, also of wood, has also pegs or pins by means of which the pins of the lock are pushed up, allowing the bolt to slide. Also spelled *dabbeh*.

dubber1†, *n.* A furbisher of old clothes. *York Plays*, Int., p. lxxv.

dubber2 (dub'ėr), *n.* [Also *dubba*, *dupper*: Hind. *dabbah*, Gujerati *dabaro*.] In India, a large leathern vessel made of untanned hide of the buffalo or the goat, and used for holding oil, ghee, etc.

Did they not boil their Butter it would be rank, but after it has passed the Fire they kept it in *Duppers*, the year round. *Fryer*, East India and Persia, p. 118.

dubbing (dub'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dubbing*, *dobbyng*; verbal n. of *dub*1, *v.*] 1. The act of making a knight; the accolade.

A prince longeth for to do
The gode knigtes *dobbyng*.
Shoreham, Poems, p. 15.

The *dubbyng* of my dignite may nogt be done downe,
Nowdir with duke nor duzeperes, my dedis are so dreste.
York Plays, p. 219.

2†. Dress; ornament; trappings.

His corown and his kinges array
And his *dubbing* he did oway.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

3. The act of striking, cutting, rubbing, or dressing, so as to make smooth or otherwise adapted to a purpose. (a) Dressing by means of an adz. (b) Rubbing with grease, as leather when being curried. See *dipping*, 4. (c) Raising a nap on cloth by means of teazels.

Hence—4. A preparation of grease for use in currying leather.—5. The materials used for making the body of a fishing-fly. The term is applied more particularly to material of short fiber used in making the body of the fly, as fur, pig's wool, or pig's down. It is spun sparsely around the waxed wrapping-silk and wound on with it. The materials commonly used are mohair, seal's wool, pig's wool, floss silk, and hurls of peacock-feathers or of ostrich-plumes. Wool is least used for dubbing, especially in trout-fishing, as it absorbs too much water and makes the fly soggy; it is used, however, for salmon-flies, seal's wool being preferable.

Take your *dubbing* which is to make the body of your fly, as much as you think convenient.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 245.

dubbing-tool (dub'ing-töl), *n.* A tool for paring or smoothing off an irregular surface; an adz.

dubh. [Ir. and Gael., black. See *dhu*.] See *dhu*.

dubhash (dö'bash), *n.* Same as *dobhash*.

dubiety (dū-bī'e-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *dubiedad* = Pg. *dubiedade* = It. *dubbietà*, *dubbietade*, *dubbietate*, < L. *dubieta(t-)s*, < *dubius*, doubtful: see *dubious*.] Doubtfulness; dubiousness.

A state of *dubiety* and suspense is ever accompanied by uneasiness. *Richardson.*

The twilight of *dubiety* never falls upon a Scotchman.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

Had the antagonist left *dubiety*,
Here were we proving murder a mere myth.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 75.

dubiosity (dū-bi-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dubiosities* (-tiz). [= It. *dubbiosità*, *dubbiositade*, *dubbiositate*, < L. as if **dubiosita(t-)s*, < *dubiosus*, dubious: see *dubious*.] 1. Dubiousness; doubtfulness.—2. Something doubtful.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

dubious (dū'bi-us), *a.* [= It. *dubbioso*, < LL. *dubiosus*, an extension of L. *dubius* (> Pg. *dubio*, = It. *dubio*, *dubbio*), doubtful: see *doubt*1.] 1. Doubting; hesitating; wavering or fluctuating in opinion, but inclined to doubt.

At first he seemed to be very *dubious* in entertaining any discourse with us, and gave very impertinent answers to the questions that we demanded of him.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 12.

Dubious still whose word to take.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 121.

Wedderburn, the Attorney-General, was restless and *dubious*, and was anxious to oblige the Chief Justice of Common Pleas to retire, in order that he might obtain his place.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Doubtful; marked by or occasioning doubt or uncertainty; difficult to determine or relieve of uncertainty; not distinct or plain; puzzling: as, a *dubious* question; a *dubious* light.

Sometimes the manner of speaking, even concerning common things, is dark and *dubious*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

For *dubious* meanings learn'd polemics strove,
And wars on faith prevented works of love.
Crabbe, Works, I. 147.

Looked to it probably as a means of solving a *dubious* problem. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

The world is full of hopeful analogies and handsome *dubious* eggs called possibilities.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 91.

3. Of uncertain event or issue: as, a *dubious* undertaking.

His utmost power with adverse power opposed
In *dubious* battel on the plains of heaven,
And shook his throne. *Milton*, P. L., i. 104.

4. Liable to doubt or suspicion; of doubtful quality or propriety; questionable: as, a man of *dubious* character; a *dubious* transaction; his morals or his methods are *dubious*.—Syn. 1. Unsettled, undetermined.—2. *Doubtful*, *Ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*); questionable, problematical, puzzling.

dubiously (dū'bi-us-li), *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly; questionably.

For first, Albertus Magnus speaks *dubiously*, confessing he could not confirm the verity hereof.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 5.

dubiousness (dū'bi-us-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being dubious, or inclined to doubt; doubtfulness.

She [Minerva] speaks with the *dubiousness* of a man, not the certainty of a Goddess. *Pope*, Odyssey, i., note.

2. Uncertainty; the quality of being difficult to determine, or open to doubt or question: as, the *dubiousness* of a problem.

Let us therefore at present acquiesce in the *dubiousness* of their antiquity. *J. Philips*, Splendid Shilling, Ded.

dubitable (dū'bi-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dubitable* = Sp. *dubitable* = Pg. *dubitavel* = It. *dubitabile*, < L. *dubitabilis*, < *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt*, *v.*] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain.

All the *dubitable* hazards
Of fortune. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*, their invocation is sin.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, p. 25.

dubitably (dū'bi-ta-bli), *adv.* In a dubitable manner. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dubitancy (dū'bi-tan-si), *n.* [< OF. *dubitance* = It. *dubitanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, doubt, < L. *dubitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt*, *v.*] Doubt; uncertainty. [Rare.]

Running headlong and wilfully after the old impurities, even then when they are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved, that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 505.

dubitate (dū'bi-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dubitated*, ppr. *dubitating*. [< L. *dubitatus*, pp. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*, *v.*] To doubt; hesitate. [Rare.]

If, for example, he were to loiter *dubitating*, and not come; if he were to come, and fail.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. ii. 6.

How largely his statements are to be depended on, I more than merely *dubitate*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 7.

dubitatingly (dū'bi-tā-ting-li), *adv.* Hesitatingly. *Carlyle.*

dubitation (dū-bi-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. and F. *dubitation* = Pr. *dubitatio* = Sp. *dubitación* = Pg. *dubitação* = It. *dubitazione*, < L. *dubitatio(n-)*, < *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt*1.] The act or state of doubting; doubt; hesitation. In the scholastic disputations, dubitation was the condition of a disputant who had pronounced a matter to be doubtful and was bound to sustain that position.

Dubitation is the beginning of all Knowledge.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 20.

The ordinary effects . . . might for ever after be confidently expected, without any *dubitation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 255.

In states of *dubitation* under impelling elements, the instinct pointing to courageous action is, besides the manlier, conjecturably the right one.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 451.

dubitative (dū'bi-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dubitatif* = Pr. *dubitatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *dubitativo*, < LL. *dubitativus*, < L. *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*.] Tending to doubt; doubting. [Rare.]

They were engaged. She had been nibbled at, all but eaten up, while he hung *dubitative*; and though that was the cause of his winning her, it offended his niceness.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, iii.

dubitatively (dū′bi-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* Hesitatingly; doubtingly; as if in doubt. [Rare.]

"But ought I not to tell Ezra that I have seen my father?" said Mirah, with deprecation in her tone. "No," Mrs. Meyrick answered, *dubitatively*, "I don't know that it is necessary to do that."

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, liii.

Duboisia (dū-boi′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after F. N. A. *Dubois*, a French botanist and ecclesiastic (1752–1824).] 1. A solanaceous genus of plants, of Australia and New Caledonia, including two shrubby or arborescent species. *D. myoporoides* is employed in surgery for the dilatation of the pupil, and yields an alkaloid, duboisine, identical with hyoscyamine. The wood is white and very soft, but close and firm, and excellent for carving. The leaves and twigs of the pituri, *D. Hopwoodii*, are chewed by the natives as a stimulating tonic.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *duboisine*.

duboisine (dū-boi′sin), *n.* [< *Duboisia* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*, a shrub or small tree which is a native of Australia. It has been shown to be identical with *hyoscyamine*.

dubs¹ (dubz), *n. pl.* [An abbr. of *doublets*.] Doublets at marbles. A player knocking two marbles out of the ring cries "*dubs*," and thereby claims both.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in this convenient spot. Their cries of "rounses," "taw," "*dubs*," "back licks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours.

The Century, XXXVI. 78.

dubs² (dubz), *n. pl.* [Cf. equiv. *dibs:* see *dib*³.] Money: same as *dib*³, 3. [Slang.]

ducal (dū′kal), *a.* [= F. *ducal* = Sp. Pg. *ducal* = It. *ducale*, < LL. *ducalis*, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, general, ML. duke: see *duke*¹.] 1. Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

Oil, salt, even flour and bread, were subject to monopoly, and could only be sold by the *ducal* agents. *Brougham.*

2. In *ornith.*, a term applied to certain large terns of the subgenus *Thalasseus*, as *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *cantiaca*. *Coues.*

ducally (dū′kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a duke; with a duke or a ducal family: as, *ducally* connected.

ducape (dū′kāp), *n.* A heavy silk, especially ★black or of plain color, usually corded.

ducat (duk′at), *n.* [Altered in spelling from earlier *duckat*, *ducket*, < ME. *duket* (= D. *dukaat*, G. *dukat*, Dan. Sw. *dukat*), < OF. and F. *ducat* = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. Pg. *ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatus*, a ducat; so called, it is said, from the motto "Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste *ducatus*" (let this duchy which thou rulest be dedicated to thee, O Christ), impressed on a coin struck by Roger II. of Sicily as duke of Apulia; < ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, ML. duke: see *duke*¹. Cf. *duchy*, ult. a doublet of *ducat*.] 1. A gold coin of varying form and value, formerly in use in several European countries. A ducat was first issued in Apulia, about the middle of the twelfth



Obverse. Reverse.

Ducat of Ladislaus Postumus, King of Hungary, A. D. 1452–1457.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

century, by the Norman duke Roger II. In 1283 a gold ducat was struck in Venice, but the piece was afterward called a *zecchino* (sequin), the ducat becoming only a money of account. (See def. 2.) The earliest gold coins of Germany seem to have been called ducats, and this name was applied to German gold coins of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Gold coins called ducats were also issued in the Netherlands, in Hungary, and elsewhere. The value of the ducat varied but little, the coin usually containing from 3.42 to 3.44 grams of fine gold, worth from $2.27 to $2.32.

If every *ducat* in six thousand *ducats*
Were in six parts, and every part a *ducat*,
I would not draw them. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Take you a *ducket*, or your chequin of gold, and apply to the place affected. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

After it grew tributary to the Turke; yet was it governed and possessed by the Genoese, who paid for their immunities the Annuall sum of fourteen thousand *duckats*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 11.

2. An old money of account in the Venetian republic.

Now whereas the Venetian *duckat* is much spoken of, you must consider that this word *duckat* doth not signifie any one certaine coyne; but many severall pieces do concurre to make one *duckat*. *Coryat*, Crudities, II. 68.

3. *pl.* Money; cash. [Slang.]—4. An Austrian weight for gold, which has been determined by Vienna authorities to be 3.490896 grams. This unit is supposed to have been derived through the Jews from the Ptolemaic drachma of 3.56 grams.—**Ducat gold**, in *ceram.*, a name given to gilding of brilliant color slightly in relief above the glaze, especially in the painting of fine porcelain.

ducatoon (duk-ạ-tön′), *n.* [Also formerly *duckatoon*, *ducadoon*; < F. *ducaton* = Sp. *ducaton* = Pg. *ducatão*, < It. *ducatone*, aug. of *ducato*, a



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ducatoon struck by Antonio Priuli, Doge of Venice, A. D. 1618–1623.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ducat: see *ducat*.] The English name of the ducatone, a silver coin (also called *giustina*) formerly current in the republic of Venice, and containing nearly 398 grains of fine silver, equal to 0.965 of the United States silver dollar.

Some gae her crowns, some *ducadoons*.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads), VIII. 290).

The *duckatoone*, which containeth eight livers, that is, six shillings. This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch, . . . and in the other, the figure of St. Justina, a chast Patavine [Paduan] virgin. *Coryat*, Crudities, II. 68.

duces, *n.* Plural of *dux*.

duces tecum (dū′sēz tē′kum). [L., you will bring with you: *duces*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of *ducere*, lead, bring (see *duct*); *te*, abl. of *tu* = E. *thou; cum*, with (appended to personal pronouns).] In *law*, a writ commanding a person to appear in court, and to bring with him specified documents or other things in his custody, which may be required as evidence. More fully called *subpœna duces tecum*. See *subpœna*.

Duchet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Dutch*.

duchess (duch′es), *n.* [Formerly also *dutchess*; < ME. *duchesse*, *duches* (also *dukes*, i. e., *dukess*), < OF. *duchesse*, F. *duchesse* = Pr. *duquessa* = Sp. *duquesa* = Pg. *duqueza* = It. *duchessa*, < ML. *ducissa* (the orig. hard sound of *c* being retained in Rom., after the masc. form), fem. of *dux* (*duc-*), > OF. *duc*, etc., E. *duke:* see *duke*¹.] 1. The consort or widow of a duke, or a woman who holds the sovereignty or titles of a duchy.

Ich am hus dere douheter, *duchesse* of heuene.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 33.

The dictionary definition is far from being exhaustive, since, obviously, where so created, or where the terms of the patent so run, a *duchess* may be *duchess* in her own right. There is no antinomy to resolve in the case of a princess being also a *duchess*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 229

2. A variety of roofing-slate two feet long and one foot wide.—3. A part of ladies' head-dress in the seventeenth century, apparently a knot of ribbon.

duchy (duch′i), *n.*; pl. *duchies* (-iz). [Also formerly *dutchy*; < ME. *duchie*, *duchee*, *duche*, < OF. *duchee*, *duchet*, f., F. *duché*, m., = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. Pg. *ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatus*, a duchy, territory of a duke, L. *ducatus*, military leadership, command, < *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, ML. a duke: see *duke*¹, and cf. *ducat*, *dogate*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom. See *duke*¹, 3.

duchy-court (duch′i-kōrt), *n.* The court of a duchy; especially, in England, the court of the duchy of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, concerning equitable interests in lands held of the crown in right of this duchy.

ducipert, *n.* In *her.*, same as *cap of maintenance* ★(which see, under *maintenance*).

duck¹ (duk), *v.* [< ME. **dukken* (= MD. *ducken* = LG. *ducken*, > G. *ducken* = Dan. *dukke*, also *dykke*), duck, dive, stoop; a secondary verb, partly displacing its orig., E. dial. and Sc. *douk*, *dook*, < ME. *douken*, *dūken*, < AS. **dūcan* (found only in deriv. *duce*, a duck: see *duck*²) = MD. *duycken*, D. *duiken* = MLG. *dūken*, LG. *duken* = OHG. *tūhhan*, MHG. *tūchen*, G. *tauchen* = Sw. *dyka*, orig. intr., duck, dive, stoop.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To plunge the head or the whole body into water and immediately withdraw; make a dip.

They shot marvellously at him, and he was driven sometimes to *duck* into the water.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 609.

Well, my dear brother, if I scape this drowning,
'Tis your turn next to sink; you shall *duck* twice
Before I help you.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

2. To nod or bob the head suddenly; bow.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair, . . .
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

You shall have
A Frenchman *ducking* lower than your knee,
At th' instant mocking even your very shoe-ties.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Hence—3. To give way; yield; cringe.

"What, take the credit from the Law?" you ask?
Indeed, we did! Law *ducks* to Gospel here.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 107.

Wig *ducked* to wig, each blockhead had a brother, and there was a universal apotheosis of the mediocrity of our set. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 338.

II. *trans.* 1. To dip or plunge in water and immediately withdraw: as, to *duck* a witch or a scold.

So strait they were seizing him there
To *duck* him likewise.

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 220).

I say, *duck* her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not. *Scott*, Abbot, ii.

2. To lower or bend down suddenly, as in dodging a missile or an obstacle, or in saluting awkwardly: as, to *duck* the head.

duck¹ (duk), *n.* [< *duck*¹, *v.*] A diving inclination of the head.

As it is also their generall custome scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crosse, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*.

Discov. of New World, p. 128.

Here be, without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod
Of lighter toes. *Milton*, Comus, l. 960.

★**duck**² (duk), *n.* [= Sc. *duik*, *duke*, *dook*, < ME. *ducke*, *dukke*, *doke*, *dokke*, *douke*, *duke*, < AS. *dūce* (found only in gen. *dūcan*), a duck, lit. a ducker, < **dūcan* (pret. pl. **dūcon*, pp. **dōcen*), duck, dive: see *duck*¹, *v.* Cf. *ducker*, 3; Dan. *duk-and*, *dyk-and*, a sea-duck (*and*, duck: see *drake*¹); Sw. *dyk-fågel*, diver, plungeon (*fågel* = E. *fowl*). So *diver*, *dipper*, *dopper*, etc., names applied to diving birds.] 1. A lamellirostral natatorial bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ* or *Fuligulinæ* (which see). The technical distinction between any duck and other birds of the same family, as geese and mergansers, is not clear; but a duck may usually be recognized by the broad and flat bill, short legs, scutellate tarsi, and entirely feathered head. The common wild duck or mallard is *Anas boscas*, the feral stock of the domestic duck. The species of ducks are numerous, about 125, divided into some 40 modern genera, and found in nearly all parts of the world. Most ducks fall in one or the other of two series, fresh-water ducks or river-ducks, *Anatinæ*, and salt-water ducks or sea-ducks, *Fuligulinæ;* and from the latter a few are sometimes detached to form a third subfamily, *Erismaturinæ;* but the implied distinction in habits by no means holds good, since some or any river-ducks may be found in salt water, and few if any sea-ducks are entirely maritime. The mallard and closely related species now form the restricted genus *Anas*. Teal are small ducks, chiefly of the genus *Querquedula; Q. circia* is the garganey. The widgeons form the genus *Mareca;* the gadwalls, *Chaulelasmus;* the spoonbills, *Spatula;* the pintails or sprigtails, *Dafila*. Certain arboreal ducks of various parts of the world constitute the genus *Dendrocygna*. The muscovy duck or muskduck is *Cairina moschata*. The celebrated mandarin-duck of China and the wood-duck or summer duck of the United States are two species of the genus *Aix*, *A. galericulata* and *A. sponsa*. Sheldrakes or burrow-ducks are of the genus *Casarca* or *Tadorna*. A number of sea-ducks with black or red heads are placed in genera variously named *Fuligula*, *Fulix*, *Aithyia*, *Nyroca*, etc.; such are the scaups and pochards, the canvasback, and others. The buffleheads, goldeneyes, and whistlewings belong to a ge-

nus variously called *Clangula*, *Glaucion*, and *Bucephala*. The harlequin duck is *Histrionicus histrionicus* or *H. minutus*. The old-wife or long-tailed duck is *Harelda glacialis*. The Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, is notable as having recently become extinct; it is a near relative of the still common old squaw, *Clangula hyemalis*. Eiders are large sea-ducks of the genus *Somateria* and some related genera. Scoters and surf-ducks, also called sea-coots, are large black sea-ducks of the genus *Œdemia* and its subdivisions. The ruddy ducks belong to the genus *Erismatura* and some related genera. Fishing-ducks, so called, are not properly ducks, but mergansers (*Merginæ*).

> The *duck* and mallard first, the falconers only sport.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv.

2. The female duck, as distinguished from the male, or *drake* (which see).—**3.** Some web-footed bird likened to or mistaken for a duck: as, the cobbler's-awl *duck* (that is, the avoset).—**4.** One of the stones used in playing the game of duck on drake.—**Acorn-duck**, the summer duck or wood-duck, *Aix sponsa*. [Maryland, Carolina, U. S.]—**American scaup duck**, a variety of the common scaup peculiar to America, *Aithyia marila nearctica*.—**Bimaculated duck**. See *bimaculate*.—**Black duck**. (*a*) The dusky duck. (*b*) The velvet scoter. (*c*) The surf-scoter. [Local, U. S.]—**Black English duck**, the dusky duck. [Southern U. S.]—**Blaten duck**, the gadwall—that is, the blatant or bleating duck. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Bombay duck**. See *bummalo*.—**Brahminy duck**. See *brahminy*.—**Buffalo-headed, buffel-head, buffel's-head, or buffle-headed duck**. Same as *buffle*[1], 2.—**Butter-duck**. (*a*) The butterball. [Georgia, U. S.] (*b*) The ruddy duck. [Virginia, U. S.]—**Cayuga duck**, a large black variety of the domestic duck. It has been recently introduced into England.—**Channel-duck**, the velvet scoter. *Sharpless*, 1833. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Cobbler's-awl duck**. See *cobbler*[1].—**Cock-robin duck**, the hooded merganser. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Conjuring duck**, the buffle or spirit-duck; also, the goldeneye or whistlewing: from their quickness in diving. *Sir J. Richardson*. [British America.]—**Creek-duck**, the gadwall. *G. Trumbull*. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—**Crested wood-duck**, the wood-duck. *Belknap*, 1784. [New Hampshire, U. S.]—**Crow duck**. See *Fulica*.—**Cuthbert duck**, or **St. Cuthbert's duck**, the common eider, *Somateria mollissima*.—**Daub-duck**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangeley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Deaf-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**Duck on drake**, a game in which one player places upon a large stone (the *drake*) a small stone (the *duck*), which the other players try to knock off with their ducks and return to the pitching-line without having been touched. If the player whose duck is on the drake succeeds in touching one of the other players while his duck is in his hand, the latter takes his place, and the game continues as before.—**Duclair duck**, a French variety of the domestic duck, the result of crossing white and colored varieties.—**Dumpling-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Georgia, U. S.]—**Dunter duck**. See *dunter*.—**Dusky and spotted duck**, the harlequin duck. *G. Edwards*, 1747.—**Dusky duck**, *Anas obscura*, a large duck closely related to the mallard, of varied dark coloration, with white under the wings and purplish-violet speculum, abundant along the eastern coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. A variety resident in Florida is *Anas obscura fulvigula*.—**English duck**, the mallard. *G. Trumbull*. [Local, southern U. S.]—**Fall duck**, the American redhead or pochard. *Schoolcraft*, 1820; *Tanner*, 1830.—**Fan-crested duck**, the hooded merganser. *Barton*, 1799.—**Fish- or fishing-duck**, a general name of mergansers, from their food or habits.—**Flock duck**. See *flocking-fowl*.—**Fool-duck**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**French duck**, the mallard. [Louisiana, U. S.]—**German duck**, the gadwall. Also called *Welsh drake*. *Giraud*, 1844. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Gray duck**. (*a*) Properly, the gray or gadwall, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulelasmus streperus*. (*b*) The female mallard. (*c*) The female pintail. [Local, U. S.]—**Harle duck**. Same as *harle*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Orkney islands.]—**Harlequin duck**. See *harlequin*.—**Heavy-tailed duck**, the ruddy duck. Also called *bristletail*, *pintail*, *quilltail*, *sticktail*, *stifftail*, *spinetail*, etc., in reference to the peculiar tail-feathers. *Sharpless*, 1830. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Herald duck**, the herald, a merganser. [Shetland isles.]—**Isles of Shoals duck**, the American eider.—**Labrador duck**, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, a species of sea-duck of the northeastern coast of North America. See def. 1.—**Lame duck**. See *lame*.—**Little black and white duck**, the male buffle. *Edwards*, 1747.—**Little brown duck**, the female buffle. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Long-tailed duck**, *Harelda glacialis* or *Clangula hyemalis*. See *harelda* and *Harelda*.—**Maiden duck**, the shoveler. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Wexford, Ireland.]—**Mandarin-duck**, a beautiful kind of duck, *Aix galericulata*, having a purple, green, white, and chestnut plumage, and a varied green and purple crest. It is a native of China, and is regarded in that empire as an emblem of conjugal affection. It is a near relative of the common summer duck or wood-duck of the United States, *Aix sponsa*.—**Mire-, moss-, or muir-duck**, the mallard. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]—**Mountain duck**, the harlequin. *Sir J. Richardson*. [Hudson's bay.]—**Mussel-duck**, the American scaup. *G. Trumbull*. [Shinnecock bay, New York, U. S.]—**Noisy duck**, the long-tailed duck. *J. J. Audubon*.—**Painted duck**. (*a*) The Chinese mandarin-duck, *Aix galericulata*. (*b*) The harlequin. [Hudson's bay.]—**Penguin-duck**, a variety of the domestic duck: so called from its erect attitude.—**Pheasant-duck**. (*a*) The pintail, *Dafila acuta*. Also called *sea-pheasant* and *water-pheasant*. A related species is technically known as *Dafila urophasiana*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) The hooded merganser. Also called *water-pheasant*. *Lawson*, 1709. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Pied duck**, the Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*.—**Pied gray duck**, the male pintail. *G. Trumbull*. [Long Island, New York, U. S.]—**Puddle-duck**, the common domestic duck, of no special breed.—**Raft duck**. See *raft-duck*.—**Red-headed duck**. See *red-head*.—**Ring-necked duck**. See *ringneck*.—**Rock-duck**, the harlequin duck. *Rev. J. H. Langille*. [Nova Scotia.]—**Rouen duck**, a large variety of domestic duck, colored like the mallard.—**Round-crested duck**, the hooded merganser.—**Ruddy duck**, the most general name of *Erismatura rubida*: so called from the prevailing reddish color of the adult male, first by A. Wilson, 1814. It has many popular and more or less local names in the United States, derived from some peculiarity of its aspect or habits.—**St. Cuthbert's duck**. See *Cuthbert duck*.—**Scale-duck**, the red-breasted merganser. [Strangford Lough.]—**Scotch duck**, the buffle. Also called *Scotchman*, *Scotch dipper*, *Scotch teal*. *G. Trumbull*. [North Carolina, U. S.]—**Scoter duck**. See *scoter*.—**Sharp-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Orkney and Shetland.]—**Shoal-duck**, the American eider. [New England.]—**Sleepy duck**, the ruddy duck.—**Sleigh-bell duck**, the American black scoter. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangeley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Smoking-duck**, the American widgeon. [Fur countries.]—**Squam-duck**, the American eider: so called from a locality in Long Island, New York. *Giraud*, 1844.—**Squaw-duck**, the American eider: a misprint for *squam-duck*. *De Kay*, 1844; *Trumbull*, 1888.—**Stock-duck**, the mallard.—**Summer duck**, a duck which summers or breeds in a given place or region. Specifically—(*a*) The wood-duck (which see). See *Aix*. [U. S.] (*b*) The garganey or summer teal, *Querquedula circia*. [Eng.]—**Surf-duck**, a sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia*; a scoter; a sea-coot; specifically, *Œ. perspicillata*, inhabiting North America at large, especially coastwise, the male of which is black with a white patch on the nape and another on the poll, and the bill pinkish-white, orange, and black.—**Swallow-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831. [Hudson's bay.]—**To make or play (at) duck and drake, to make or play ducks and drakes**. (*a*) To cast or shy a flat stone, a piece of slate, etc., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly.

> What watered slates are best to *make*
> On watery surface *duck-and-drake*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Duck and Drake is a very silly pastime, though inferior to few in point of antiquity, . . . and was anciently played with flat shells, testulam marinam, which the boys threw into the water, and he whose shell rebounded most frequently from the surface before it finally sunk was the conqueror. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 494.

Hence—(*b*) To handle or use a thing recklessly; scatter; squander; throw into confusion: with *with* or *of*.

> He [the unscientific etymologist] has now added to his marvellous capacity for philological blundering the power of wandering into the field of comparative philology and of there *playing ducks and drakes with* the Aryan roots and their permutations. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 312.

> My fortune is nae inheritance—a' mine ain acquisition—I can *make ducks and drakes of* it. So don't provoke me. *H. Mackenzie*, Man of the World, iv. 1.

Tree-duck. (*a*) Any duck of the genus *Dendrocygna* (which see). (*b*) The wood-duck or summer duck, which breeds in trees. (*c*) The hooded merganser: so called from breeding in trees. *R. Ridgway*. [Indiana, Illinois, U. S.]—**Tufted duck**, the ring-necked scaup, *Aithyia collaris* or *Fuligula rufitorques*. *A. Wilson*.—**Velvet duck**, the velvet or white-winged scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wheat-duck**, the American widgeon. *D. Crary*. [Oregon, U. S.]—**Whistle-duck**. See *whistlewing*.—**Whistling duck or coot**, the American black scoter.—**White-faced duck or teal**, the blue-winged teal. See *teal*.—**White-winged surf-duck**, the velvet scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wild duck**, specifically, the mallard.—**Winter duck**, the long-tailed duck. [U. S.]—**Wood duck**. See *wood-duck*.

duck[3] (duk), *n.* [Prob. a familiar use of *duck*[2], like *dove*, *chick*[1] = *chuck*[2], *mouse*, *lamb*, F. *poule*, and other zoölogical terms of endearment; but cf. Dan. *dukke* = Sw. *docka* = East Fries. *dokke*, *dok* = G. *docke*, etc., a doll, puppet: see *dock*[2]. Cf. also *doxy*.] A sweetheart; a darling: a word of endearment, fondness, or admiration. It is sometimes also applied to things: as, a *duck* of a bonnet. [Colloq.]

> Will you buy any tape
> Or lace for your cape,
> My dainty *duck*, my dear-a?
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3 (song).

> Prithee goe in (my *duck*); I'le but speak to 'em,
> And return instantly. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

duck[4] (duk), *n.* [< D. *doek*, linen cloth, a towel, light canvas, = MLG. *dōk* = OHG. *tuoh*, MHG. *tuoch*, G. *tuch*, cloth, = Icel. *dūkr*, any cloth or texture, a table-cloth, a towel, = Sw. *duk* = Dan. *dug*, cloth.] **1.** A strong linen fabric simply woven without twill, lighter than canvas, and used for small sails, sails for pleasure-boats, and for clothing. Duck is usually white or unbleached, but is sometimes made in plain colors.—**2.** A cotton fabric, made in imitation of linen duck, distinguished by being woven with a double warp.—**Russia duck**, a white linen canvas of fine quality.

duck-ant (duk'ant), *n.* In Jamaica, a species of *Termes* or white ant, which, according to P. H. Gosse, constructs its nest on the branches or trunks of trees, where clusters of them may be seen forming large, black, round masses, often as big as a hogshead.

duckat†, duckatoon†. Obsolete forms of *ducat*, ★*ducatoon*.

duckbill (duk'bil), *n.* **1.** The duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, a monotrematous oviparous mammal of Australia, having a horny beak like a duck's, whence the name. Also *duck-mole*. See *Ornithorhynchus*.—**2.** Same as *duck-billed speculum* (which see, under *speculum*).—**3.** [In allusion to the shape of the toe.] A broad-toed shoe of the fifteenth century.



Duckbill, or Duck-billed Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

duck-billed (duk'bild), *a.* Having a bill like a duck's, as that of the *Ornithorhynchus*.—**Duck-billed cat**, the fish *Polyodon spatula*, or paddle-fish. Also called *spoon-billed cat*.—**Duck-billed speculum**. See *speculum*.

ducker (duk'ėr), *n.* [=E. dial. *douker*, *doucker*, < ME. *doukere*, a ducker, a bird so called, = D. *duiker* = OHG. *tūhhari*, MHG. *tucher*, G. *taucher* = Dan. *dukker*, a diver (bird), *dykker*, a plunger, = Sw. *dykare*, a diver.] **1.** One who ducks; a plunger or diver.

> They haue Oysters, in which the Pearles are found, which are fished for by *duckers*, that diue into the water, at least ten, twenty, or thirty fathom. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

2. A cringer; a fawner.

> No, dainty *duckers*,
> Up with your three pil'd spirits, your wrought valours.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 1.

3. A bird that ducks or dives; specifically, the European dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]

duckery (duk'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *duckeries* (-iz). [< *duck*[2] + *-ery*.] A place for breeding ducks.

> Every city and village has fish ponds and *duckeries*. [Southern China.] *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lv. (1885), p. 583.

ducket[1], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducat*.

ducket[2], *n.* A corruption of *dowcote*, variant of *dovecote*. *Brockett*.

duck-hawk (duk'hâk), *n.* **1.** In England, the moor-buzzard or marsh-harrier, *Circus æruginosus*.—**2.** In the United States, the great-footed hawk or peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*: so called from its habitually preying upon ducks. It is very closely related to and not specifically distinct from the peregrine falcon of the old world. It is a bird of great strength and spirit, a true falcon, little inferior to the gerfalcon in size, and about as large as the lanner or prairie-falcon. The female, which is larger than the male, is 17 to 19 inches long and about 45 in extent of wings. In both sexes, when adult, the upper parts are slaty-blue or dark-bluish ash, darker on the head, the sides of which have a characteristic curved black stripe; the under parts are whitish or buff, variously spotted or barred with blackish; the wings and tail are also spotted or barred; the bill is blue-black; the cere and feet are yellow. The duck-hawk is widely but irregularly distributed throughout North America; it nests indifferently on trees, cliffs, or the ground, and usually lays 3 or 4 heavily colored eggs.



Duck-hawk (*Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*).

ducking[1] (duk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *duck*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of plunging or the being plunged into water: as, to get a *ducking*.

> At length, on the 18th of September, we crossed the line in the longitude of 8° west; after which the ceremony of *ducking*, &c., generally practised on this occasion, was not omitted. *Cook*, Voyages, III. ii. 1.

2. The act of bowing stiffly or awkwardly.

> For my kneeling down at my entrance, to begin with prayer, and after to proceed with reverence, I did but my duty in that; let him scoffingly call it cringing or *ducking*, or what he pleases. *State Trials*, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.

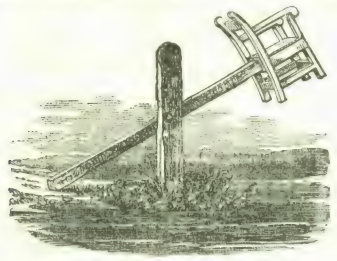
ducking[2] (duk'ing), *n.* [< *duck*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The sport of shooting wild ducks.

For water service of any kind, and especially for *ducking*, he [the Chesapeake Bay dog] is the dog par excellence. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 424.

ducking-gun (duk'ing-gun), *n.* A very heavy fowling-piece used for shooting ducks, and usually mounted upon a fixture in a punt or skiff.

ducking-sink (duk'ing-singk), *n.* A boat used in hunting ducks and other water-fowl.

ducking-stool (duk'ing-stöl), *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. They were of different forms, but that most commonly in use consisted of an upright post and a transverse pivoted beam on which



Ducking-stool.

the seat was fitted or from which it was suspended by a chain. The ducking-stool is mentioned in the Doomsday survey; it was extensively in use throughout Great Britain from the fifteenth till the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in one rare case at least—at Leominster—was used as recently as 1809. See *cucking-stool*. Also called *castigatory*.

If he be not fain before he dies to eat acorns, let me live with nothing but pollerd, and my mouth be made a *ducking-stool* for every scold.
G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforst Marriage, iii.

duckins (duk'inz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name in Berwick, England, of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia spinachia*.

duckish (duk'ish), *n.* [A dial. transposition of *dusk*.] Dusk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

duck-legged (duk'leg″ed), *a.* Having short legs, like a duck.

Duck-legg'd, short-waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

duckling (duk'ling), *n.* [< ME. *dokelyng*, *dookelynge*; < *duck*[2] + dim. *-ling*[1].] A young duck.

I must have my capons
And turkeys brought me in, with my green geese
And *ducklings* i' th' season.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 1.

So have I seen, within a pen,
Young *ducklings* foster'd by a hen.
Swift, Progress of Marriage.

duck-meat, duck's-meat (duk'-, duks'mēt), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Lemna* and *Wolffia*, of the family *Lemnaceæ*, plants growing in ditches and shallow water, floating on the surface, and eaten by ducks and geese. See *Lemna*. Also called *duckweed*.

duck-mole (duk'mōl), *n.* Same as *duckbill*, 1.

The *duck-mole*, on the other hand, lays two eggs at a time, and does not carry them about, but deposits them in her nest, an underground burrow like that of the mole.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 666.

duckoy†, *n.* [See *decoy*, *v.*] Same as *decoy*.

duck's-bill (duks'bil), *n.* In *printing*, a projecting lip (⊓) of stiff paper or cardboard pasted on the tympan of a hand-press to sustain and keep in place the sheet to be printed. —**Duck's-bill bit.** See *bit*[1].—**Duck's-bill limpet.** See *limpet*.

duck's-egg (duks'eg), *n.* In *cricket*, the zero (0) which marks in the score the fact that a side or a player makes nothing; hence, a score of nothing: as, to win a *duck's-egg*.

duck's-foot (duks'fůt), *n.* In some parts of England, the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. The name is said to be given in the United States to the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

duck-shot (duk'shot), *n.* Large shot used for shooting wild ducks.

duck's-meat, *n.* See *duck-meat*.

duck-snipe (duk'snīp), *n.* The semipalmated tattler or willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. *Dr. ★Henry Bryant*, 1859. [Bahamas.]

duckweed (duk'wēd), *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

duck-weight (duk'wāt), *n.* A stone figure of a duck, used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia. It was usually inscribed with a legend, giving the name of the king and the value of the weight in minæ, as "30 manahs, Palace of Irba Merodach, King of Babylon."

Duclair duck. See *duck*[2].

duct (dukt), *n.* [Also, as L., *ductus*; = OF. ★*duit*, *doit*, *doet* = Pg. *ducto* = It. *dutto*, < L. *ductus*, a leading, a conduit-pipe (cf. *aqueduct*, *conduit*[1], *douche*), < *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct, draw, bring forward, etc. (in a great variety of uses), = Goth. *tiuhan* = OHG. *ziohan*, MHG. G. *ziehen* = AS. *teón*, draw, > ult. E. *tow*, *tug*: see *tow*[1], *tug*, *tuck*[1], etc. The L. *ducere* is the ult. source of very many E. words, as *abduce*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *deduce*, *educe*, *induce*, *introduce*, *produce*, *reduce*, *seduce*, *traduce*, *abduct*, *conduct*, etc., *conduit*[1], *conduit*[2], *aqueduct*, *viaduct*, etc., *endue*[3], *subdue*, etc., *educate*, etc., *ductile*, etc., *duke*, *doge*, *ducat*, *duchy*, etc.] **1**†. Leading; guidance; direction; bearing.

According to the *duct* of this hypothesis.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 146.

2. Any tube or canal by which a fluid is conducted or conveyed. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, one of the vessels of an animal body by which the blood, chyle, lymph, secretions, etc., are conveyed. See *ductus*.

The little *ducts* began
To feed thy bones with lime, and ran
Their course, till thou wert also man.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A long continuous vessel or canal, formed by a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions. The walls are variously marked by pits and by spiral, annular, or reticulated thickenings, and the cavity may be filled with air or water, or they may be lactiferous. (2) In *bryology*, the narrow continuous cells which surround the utricles in the leaves of *Sphagnum*.—**Aberrant duct of the testis.** See *aberrant*.—**Acoustic duct.** See *acoustic* and *auditory*.—**Annular duct.** See *annular*.—**Archinephric duct,** the duct of the archinephron, or primitive kidney.—**Arterial duct, auditory duct, branchial duct.** See the adjectives.—**Biliary duct,** one of the ramified systems of ducts which collect the bile from the liver and by their union form the hepatic duct.—**Cystic duct,** the duct of the gall-bladder conveying bile into the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the hepatic duct in a ductus communis choledochus.—**Duct or canal of Bartholin,** one of the ducts of the sublingual gland, running alongside of Wharton's duct, and opening into it or close to its orifice into the mouth.—**Duct of Gartner.** Same as *Gartnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*[1]).—**Duct or canal of Müller** (*ductus Muelleri*), the primitive oviduct, or passage in the female from the ovary to the exterior, which subsequently becomes converted, as in mammals, into the Fallopian tube, uterus, etc. One Müllerian duct may be obliterated, or both may persist, in different animals; or the two may be united in one in most of their extent, giving rise to a single uterus and vagina with a pair of Fallopian tubes. —**Duct or canal of Wharton.** See *Wharton's duct*, below.—**Duct or canal of Wirsung.** See *pancreatic duct*. —**Ducts or canals of Rivinus** (*ductus Riviniani*), those ducts of the sublingual gland which open apart from one another and from Wharton's duct.—**Ducts or canals of Stenson,** the communication of Jacobson's organ with the buccal cavity.—**Efferent duct.** Same as *deferent canal* (which see, under *deferent*).—**Ejaculatory duct or canal.** See *ductus ejaculatorius*, under *ductus*.—**Galactophorous duct,** one of the lactiferous ducts of the mammary gland which terminate in the nipple.—**Genito-urinary duct.** See the extract.

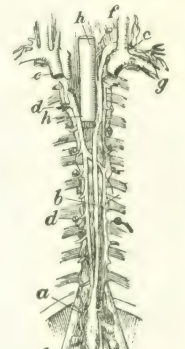
In the Urodela, the vasa efferentia of each testis enter the inner side of the corresponding kidney, and traverse it, leaving its outer side to enter a *genito-urinary duct*, which lies on the outer side of the kidney, ends blindly in front, and opens behind into the cloaca.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 163.

Hepatic duct, the duct of the liver, conveying bile to the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the cystic duct to form the ductus communis choledochus. It is formed in man of two main branches which issue from the liver at the transverse fissure, one from the right, the other from the left lobe, and unite in one trunk before joining the cystic duct.

All the ducts from the liver and gall-bladder are sometimes known as *biliary ducts*, collectively.—**Lactiferous duct.** Same as *galactophorous duct*. —**Lymphatic duct.** See *lymphatic*, *n.*—**Nasal duct,** the membranous tube leading from the lacrymal sac to open into the inferior meatus of the nose.—**Obliterated duct.** See *obliterate*.—**Pancreatic duct,** the duct of the pancreas, discharging the pancreatic secretion into the intestine. In man the principal pancreatic duct is also called *duct* or *canal of Wirsung*.—**Parotid duct.** Same as *ductus Stenonis* (which see, under *ductus*).—**Secondary archinephric duct.** See the extract.

In both sexes the products escape by an apparatus which is homologous with the Müllerian duct, consisting of a canal of varying length, and provided with an infundibular orifice, which is attached to the ureter (*secondary archinephric duct*); this takes up the generative products.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. [(trans.), p. 610.

Steno's duct. See *ductus Stenonis*, under *ductus*.—**Thoracic duct,** the ductus thoracicus, the common trunk of all the lymphatics, excepting those which form the right lymphatic duct, conveying the great mass of lymph and chyle directly into the venous circulation: so called from its course through the cavity of the thorax. In man this duct is from 15 to 18 inches long; it begins opposite the second lumbar vertebra, by a dilated sac or cyst (the receptaculum chyli or cistern of Pecquet), and runs up to the root of the neck, alongside the vertebral column, passing through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm. It ends in the venous system at or near the junction of the left internal jugular and subclavian veins. It is composed of 3 coats, and is provided with valves. Its caliber varies between that of a crow-quill and of a goose-quill.—**Wharton's or Whartonian duct** (*ductus Whartoni*; named for Thomas Wharton, an English physician, author of "Adenographia," 1656), the duct of the submaxillary gland, conveying saliva into the mouth, about 2 inches long, opening on a papilla at the side of the frenum linguæ, or bridle of the tongue.—**Wolffian duct.** See *ductus Wolffii*, under *ductus*.



Human Thoracic Duct and Azygous Veins.

a, receptacle of the chyle; *b*, trunk of the thoracic duct, opening at *c* into root of left innominate vein at junction of *f*, left jugular, and *g*, left subclavian vein; *e*, right innominate vein; *d*, *d*, *d*, several thoracic and lumbar lymphatic glands; *h*, *h*, a short portion of the esophagus. Two azygous veins run parallel with and on each side of the duct, until the left crosses behind the duct to join the right. The structures represented rest nearly upon the back-bone.

ductible (duk'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **ductibilis* (cf. ML. *ductabilis*), < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Capable of being drawn out; ductile. [Rare.]

The purest gold is most *ductible*.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 2.

ductile (duk'til), *a.* [= F. *ductile* = Sp. *dúctil* = Pg. *ductil* = It. *duttile*, < L. *ductilis*, that may be led, extended, or hammered out thin, < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] **1.** Susceptible of being led or drawn; tractable; complying; yielding to persuasion or instruction: as, the *ductile* mind of youth; a *ductile* people.

The sinful wretch has by her arts defiled
The *ductile* spirit of my darling child.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 139.

Says he, "while his mind's *ductile* and plastic,
I'll place him at Dotheboys Hall,
Where he'll learn all that's new and gymnastic."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 165.

The overwhelming popularity of "Guzman de Alfarache" . . . rendered this form of fiction so generally welcome in Spain that it made its way into the *ductile* drama.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 106.

2. Flexible; pliable.

The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold.
Dryden, Æneid.

The toughest and most knotty parts of language became *ductile* at his touch. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

3. Capable of being drawn out into wire or threads: as, gold is the most *ductile* of the metals.

All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires. *Bacon.*

ductilely (duk'til-li), *adv.* In a ductile manner. *Imp. Dict.*

ductileness (duk'til-nes), *n.* The quality of being ductile; capability of receiving extension by drawing; ductility. [Rare.]

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileness*, the application.
Donne, Elegies, xviii.

ductilimeter (duk-ti-lim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *ductilimètre*, < L. *ductilis*, ductile, + *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for showing with precision the ductility of metals.

ductility (duk-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ductilité* = Sp. *ductilidad* = Pg. *ductilidade* = It. *duttilità*, < L. as if **ductilita(t-)s*, < *ductilis*, ductile: see *ductile*.] **1.** That property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, with correlative diminution of their thickness or diameter, without any actual fracture or separation of parts. On this property the wire-drawing of metals depends. It is greatest in gold and least in lead. Dr. Wollaston, by incasing platinum in silver, succeeded in obtaining a wire only $\frac{1}{30000}$ of an inch in diameter.

The order of *ductility* is—Gold, Silver, Platinum, Iron, Copper, Palladium, Aluminium, Zinc, Tin, Lead.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 232.

2. Flexibility; adjustability; ready compliance.

It is to this *ductility* of the laws that an Englishman owes the freedom he enjoys.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, i.

In none of Dryden's works can be found passages more pathetic and magnificent, greater *ductility* and energy of language, or a more pleasing and various music.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

duction† (duk'shon), *n.* [< L. *ductio(n-)*, < *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Leading; guidance.

The but meanly wise and common *ductions* of bemisted nature. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

ductless (dukt'les), *a.* [< *duct* + *-less*.] Having no duct: as, a *ductless* gland. The so-called ductless glands of man are four—the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and adrenal. The last is a pair, and the others are single. See *gland*.

ductor (duk'tor), *n.* [< L. *ductor*, a leader, < *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead: see *duct*.] **1**†. A leader. *Sir T. Browne.*—**2.** An inking-roller on a printing-press which takes printing-ink from the ink-fountain and conducts it (whence the name)

to the distributing-table and -rollers. Improperly called *doctor* by many pressmen.

ductor-roller (duk′tọr-rō″lėr), *n.* Same as *drop-roller*.

ductule (duk′tūl), *n.* [< NL. **ductulus*, dim. of L. *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*.] A little duct. [Rare.]

As the *ductules* grow longer and become branched, vascular processes grow in between them.
Foster, Embryology, I. vi. 18.

ductureꝑ (duk′tūr), *n.* [< ML. as if **ductura*, < L. *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct* and *-ure*.] Guidance; direction.

Interest and design are a kind of force upon the soul, bearing a man oftentimes besides the *ducture* of his native propensities. *South*, Works, VIII. i.

ductus (duk′tus), *n.*; pl. *ductus*. [L.: see *duct*.] In *anat.*, any duct, tube, pipe, canal, or other conduit. [In technical use the Latin form is commonly preserved.]—**Ductus ad nasum** (duct to the nose), the nasal or lacrymal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose.—**Ductus arteriosus.** Same as *arterial duct* (which see, under *arterial*).—**Ductus Bellini** (duct of Bellini), the excretory tubes of the kidneys.—**Ductus Botalli** (duct of Botalli), a ductus arteriosus between the fourth aortic arch and the fifth; in mammals, the communication which persists during fetal life between the arch of the aorta and the pulmonary artery, on the closure of which passage, after birth, the duct becomes a fibrous cord, the *ligamentum Botalli*. The term is sometimes extended to the corresponding ductus arteriosi of other primitive aortic arches. So named from Leonardo Botalli, of Piedmont, born at Asti about 1530, who described it in 1565.—**Ductus choledochus,** a bile-duct; the common bile-duct. Also called *ductus communis choledochus*. See *choledoch*.—**Ductus cochlearis,** the cochlear canal (which see, under *canal*¹).—**Ductus Cuvieri** (duct of Cuvier), a short transverse venous trunk, formed on each side of a vertebrate embryo by the junction of anterior and posterior cardinal veins; the primitive anterior or superior venæ cavæ, both of which may persist as two precaval veins, or, as usual in higher *Vertebrata*, one of which may be more or less obliterated, when a single (right) vena cava superior persists.—**Ductus ejaculatorius** (ejaculatory duct), in both *Vertebrata* and many *Invertebrata*, the duct conveying semen from the testicles or associate structures to the canal of the intromittent organ, especially from the seminal vesicles to the urethra.—**Ductus endolymphaticus,** a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear which passes through the aquæductus vestibuli into the cranial cavity, where it terminates in a blind enlargement below the dura mater, the sacculus endolymphaticus. See *labyrinth*, and *recessus vestibuli*, under *recessus*.—**Ductus Gartneri.** Same as *Gartnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*¹).—**Ductus hepato-entericus,** a bile-duct in general; a ductus choledochus; any efferent duct conveying the hepatic secretion into the intestine.—**Ductus nasolacrymalis,** the membranous tube consisting of the lacrymal sac and nasal duct.—**Ductus œsophagocutaneus,** a duct which places the esophagus in communication with the branchial pore and so with the exterior, in some fishes, as the hag, *Myxine*.—**Ductus pneumaticus,** a pneumatic duct; an air-duct or passage placing the cavity of any pneumatic organ in communication with the cavity of the enteron, as the air-duct of a fish, in its higher development becoming any of the ordinary air-passages of a body, as a windpipe, etc.—**Ductus Rivini** or **Riviniani,** the ducts of Rivinus (which see, under *duct*).—**Ductus Stenonis** (Steno's duct), the duct of the parotid gland, conveying saliva into the mouth: so called from the Danish anatomist Nicolas Steno, of Copenhagen (1638–86). Also called *parotid duct*.—**Ductus thoracicus** (thoracic duct), the largest lymphatic vessel of the body, conveying chyle directly into the venous circulation. See cut under *duct*.—**Ductus venosus** (venous duct), the communicating vein, in the fetus, between the inferior vena cava and the umbilical vein, obliterated soon after birth.—**Ductus vitellinus,** or **ductus vitello-intestinalis** (vitelline or vitello-intestinal duct), in a vertebrate embryo, the communication between the primitive intestine and the cavity of the yolk-sac or umbilical vesicle.—**Ductus Wirsungianus,** the duct of Wirsung, the principal pancreatic duct.—**Ductus Wolffii** (Wolffian duct), the excretory duct of the Wolffian body or primitive kidney, in the female soon disappearing for the most part, in the male becoming the permanent vas deferens, or excretory duct of the testicle. (See also *canal*¹.)

dud (dud), *n.* [< ME. *dudd, dudde*, a coarse cloak; said to be of Celtic origin. Cf. *brat*¹.] **1**ꝑ. A coarse cloak or mantle.

Dudde, clothe, [L.] amphibilus birrus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 134.

Lacerna est pallium fimbriatum, a coule, or a *dudde* or a gowne. *Prompt Parv.*, p. 134, note (Harl. MS., No. 2257).

2ꝑ. A rag.—**3.** *pl.* [Formerly also spelled *dudes*, as in Harman's "Caveat" (1567), where the word is erroneously set down as "pedlar's French"—that is, thieves' cant.] Clothes; especially, poor or ragged clothing; tatters: used in contempt. [Colloq. or humorous.]

I'se warrant it was the tae half of her fee and bountith, for she wared [spent] the ither half on pinners and pearlings; . . . she'll ware 't a' on *duds* and nonsense.
Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

Away I went to sea, with my *duds* tied in a han'kercher.
Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 84.

At some windows hung lace curtains, flannel *duds* at some. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 151.

dudder¹ (dud′ėr), *v.* [Var. of *dodder*² and *didder*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To didder or dodder; shiver or tremble.

'Tis woundy cold, sure. I *dudder* and shake like an aspen leaf, every joint of me.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To shock with noise; deafen; confuse; confound; amaze. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dudder² (dud′ėr), *n.* [< *dudder*¹, *v.*] Confusion; amazement: as, all in a *dudder* (that is, quite confounded). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dudder³ (dud′ėr), *n.* [< *dud* + *-er*.] Same as *duffer*¹, 2.

duddery (dud′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *dudderies* (-iz). [< *dud* + *-ery*.] A place where woolen cloth is sold or manufactured: as, the *duddery* at Stourbridge, in which the clothiers unloaded.

duddesꝑ, *n. pl.* Duds. *Pilkington*, Sermons (Parker Soc.). [North. Eng.]

duddy (dud′i), *a.* [Sc., also *duddie*; < *dud* + *-y*¹.] Ragged; tattered; having a disreputable appearance.

Nae tawted tyke, though e'er sae *duddie*,
But he wad stan't, as glad to see him.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Their goods were contained in certain *duddy* pokes.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 271.

duddy (dud′i), *n.*; pl. *duddies* (-iz). [Dim. of *dud*.] A little rag. *Mackay.*

dude (dūd), *n.* [A slang term which has been the subject of much discussion. It first became known in colloquial and newspaper use at the time of the so-called "esthetic" movement in dress and manners, in 1882–3. The term has no antecedent record, and is prob. merely one of the spontaneous products of popular slang. There is no known way, even in slang etymology, of "deriving" the term, in the sense used, from *duds* (formerly sometimes spelled *dudes*: see *dud*), clothes, in the sense of 'fine clothes'; and the connection, though apparently natural, is highly improbable.] A fop or exquisite, characterized by affected refinements of dress, speech, manners, and gait, and a serious mien; hence, by an easy extension, and with less of contempt, a man given to excessive refinement of fashion in dress.

There was one young man from the West, who would have been flattered with the appellation of *dude*, so attractive in the fit of his clothes, the manner in which he walked and used his cane and his eyeglass, that Mr. King wanted very much to get him and bring him away in a cage. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 180.

The elderly club *dude* may lament the decay of the good old code of honor. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVII. 632.

The social *dude* who affects English dress and the English drawl. *The American*, VII. 151.

dudeen (dū-dēn′), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] A short tobacco-pipe; a clay pipe with a stem only two or three inches long.

It is not the descendants of the "Mayflower," in short, who are the representative Americans of the present day; it is the Micks and the Pats, the Hanses and the Wilhelms, redolent still of the *dudeen* and the sauerkraut barrel.
The Century, XXXV. 807.

dudeism (dū′dizm), *n.* See *dudism*.

dudgeon¹ (duj′ọn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgion, dogion, dogen, dugeon*, ME. *dogeon, dojoun, dojon, dogean*, < AF. **dogeon* (found once, by apparent misprint, spelled *digeon*); origin and original meaning uncertain. The meaning 'stave,' given by some, rests on a very doubtful connection with OF. *douve*, Pr. *doga*, a stave.] **I.** *n.* **1**ꝑ. A tree that has been identified by some as the box, and by some as the maple; the dudgeon-tree.

Ronnyn [i. e., run, as lines interwoven] as *dojoun* or masere [maple: see *mazer*] or other lyke.
Prompt. Parv., p. 436.

2. A kind of wood, perhaps maple-wood, with fine mottlings and markings, used for knife handles and dagger-hilts.—**3**ꝑ. A dagger-hilt made of dudgeon, and showing fine grainings and markings.

And on thy blade and *dudgeon* gouts of blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

4ꝑ. A dagger. See *dudgeon-dagger*.

IIꝑ. *a.* Exhibiting fine natural markings and graining; full of wavy lines; curiously veined or mottled.

Now for the box-tree: . . . seldome hath it any graine crisped damaske wise, and never but about the root, the which is *dudgin* and full of worke.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

dudgeon² (duj′ọn), *n.* [By apheresis from the orig. form *endugine*, appar. < W. **endygen*, < *en-*, an enhancing prefix, + *dygen*, malice, resentment. Cf. *dychan*, a jeer, *dygas*, hatred, Corn. *duchan, duwhan*, grief, sorrow.] A feeling of offense; resentment; sullen anger; ill will; discord.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing a Letter to him [Wolsey], subscribed Your Brother William of Canterbury; he took it in great *Dudgeon* to be termed his Brother. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility. *Scott.*

Mrs. W. was in high *dudgeon*; her heels clattered on the red-tiled floor, and she whisked about the house like a parched pea upon a drum-head.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 365.

dudgeon³ꝑ (duj′ọn), *a.* [Origin uncertain; ME. *doron*, explained by L. *degener*, degenerate, worthless, occurs in "Prompt. Parv." (p. 125) in the alphabetical place of and appar. intended for **dogon, *doion*, but another manuscript has in the same place "*doion, dogena*" (p. 436), which seems to refer to *dudgeon*¹, the hilt of a dagger: see *dudgeon*¹.] Rude; unpolished.

By my troth, though I am plain and *dudgeon*,
I would not be an ass. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

dudgeon-daggerꝑ (duj′ọn-dag″ėr), *n.* A dagger having an ornamental hilt of wood; hence, a dagger of any sort, but especially one carried by a civilian, and not a weapon of war.

An his justice be as short as his memory,
A *dudgeon dagger* will serve him to mow down sin withall.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 1.

dudgeon-haftꝑ (duj′ọn-hâft), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgin hafte*; < *dudgeon*¹ + *haft*.] The haft or hilt of a dagger ornamented with graven lines.

A *dudgeon haft* of a dagger, [F.] dague a roelles.
Sherwood.

dudgeon-tree, *n.* [Sc. *dugeon-tree*; < *dudgeon*¹ + *tree*.] Same as *dudgeon*¹, *n.*, 1.

dudish (dū′dish), *a.* Like a dude.

dudism (dū′dizm), *n.* [< *dude* + *-ism*.] The dress, manners, and social peculiarities of the class known as dudes.

I suppose it to be the efflorescence of that pseudo-æsthetic ism which has had other outcome in sun-flowers, and *Dude-ism*, and crazy quilts, and crushed strawberry tints.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Dudley limestone, trilobite. See *limestone, trilobite*.

dudman (dud′man), *n.*; pl. *dudmen* (-men). [< *dud* + *man*.] A rag man, or a man made of rags—that is, a scarecrow made of old garments. *Mackay.* [Prov. Eng.]

due¹ (dū), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dew*; < ME. *due, dewe, duwe*, < OF. *deu, deut*, m., *deue*, f., mod. F. *dû*, m., *due*, f. (pp. of *devoir*: see *dever, devoir*), = It. *debuto*, < ML. as if **debutus* for L. *debitus*, owed (neut. *debitum*, fem. *debita*, a thing due or owed, a debt), pp. of *debere* (> It. *devere* = F. *devoir*, etc.), owe: see *debt*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Owed; payable as an obligation; that may be demanded as a debt: as, the interest falls *due* next month.

The penalty,
Which here appeareth *due* upon the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Then there was Computation made, what was *due* to the King of Great Britain, and the Lady Elizabeth.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

In another [inscription] there is a sort of table of the fees or salaries *due* to the several officers who were employed about the games.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.

2. Owing by right of circumstances or condition; that ought to be given or rendered; proper to be conferred or devoted: as, to receive one with *due* honor or courtesy.

Do thou to euery man that is *due*,
As thou woldist he dide to thee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

We receive the *due* reward of our deeds. Luke xxiii. 41.

Hapless the lad whose mind such dreams invade,
And win to verse the talents *due* to trade. *Crabbe.*

With dirges *due* in sad array,
Slow through the churchyard path we saw him borne.
Gray, Elegy.

3. According to requirement or need; suitable to the case; determinate; settled; exact: as, he arrived in *due* time or course.

Mony dayes he endurit, all in *due* pes,
And had rest in his rewme right to his dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13386.

They cannot nor are not able to make any *due* proofe of our letters of coquet. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 211.

Last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of *due* time. 1 Cor. xv. 8.

To ask your patience,
If too much zeal hath carried him aside
From the *due* path. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

4. That is to be expected or looked for; under engagement as to time; promised: as, the train is *due* at noon; he is *due* in New York tomorrow.—**5.** Owing; attributable, as to a cause or origin; assignable: followed by *to*: as, the delay was *due to* an accident.

This effect is *due to* the attraction of the sun and moon.
J. D. Forbes.

In the mind of the savage every effect is believed to be *due to* a special worker, because special workers have been observed to precede effects in a multitude of instances.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 330.

That which is most characteristic of us [Americans] is unmistakably a political education *due to* English origin and English growth. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 191.

6. In *law:* (*a*) Owing, irrespective of whether the time of payment has arrived: as, money is said to be *due* to creditors although not yet payable. (*b*) Presently payable; already matured: as, a note is said to be *due* on the third day of grace.—**Due and payable,** said of a subsisting debt the time for payment of which has arrived.—**Due notice, due diligence,** such as the law requires under the circumstances.—**Due process of law,** in *Amer. const. law,* the due course of legal proceedings according to those rules and forms which have been established for the protection of private rights. Constitutional provisions securing to citizens due process of law imply judicial proceeding with opportunity to be heard, as distinguished from a legislative act. They refer generally to those processes which the American law inherited from the English common law, as part of the law of the land secured by Magna Charta; but they may include any new form of legal proceeding devised and sanctioned by legislative act, provided it be consonant with the recognized general principles of liberty and justice.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is owed; that which is required by an obligation of any kind, as by contract, by law, or by official, social, or religious relations, etc.; a debt; an obligation.

And unto me addoom that is my *dew.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

I'll give thee thy *due*, thou hast paid all there.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Measuring thy course, fair Stream! at length I pay
To my life's neighbour *dues* of neighbourhood.
Wordsworth, The River Eden, Cumberland.

For I am but an earthly Muse,
And owning but a little art,
To lull with song an aching heart,
And render human love his *dues.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvii.

Specifically—**2.** Any toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction: as, custom-house *dues;* excise *dues.*

Men that cleave the soil,
Sow the seed, and reap the harvest with enduring toil,
Storing yearly little *dues* of wheat and wine and oil.
Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

3. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . .
I keep. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 850.

Easter dues. See *Easter*[1].—**For a full due** (*naut.*), so that it need not be done again.

The stays and then the shrouds are set up *for a full due.* *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 116.

Sound dues, a toll or tribute levied by Denmark from an early date (it is mentioned as early as 1319) until 1857, on merchant vessels passing through the Sound between Denmark and Sweden. These dues were an important source of revenue for Denmark; they were sometimes partially suspended, were regulated by various treaties, and continued until abolished for a compensation fixed by treaties with the maritime nations.—**To give the devil his due.** See *devil.*

due[1] (dū), *adv.* [< *due, a.*] Directly; exactly: only with reference to the points of the compass: as, a *due* east course.

Due west it rises from this shrubby point.
Milton, Comus, l. 306.

The Danube descends upon the Euxine in a long line running *due* south. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

due[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *dewe;* < ME. *duen,* by apheresis from *enduen, endewen, endowen:* see *endue*[2], *endow.*] To endue; endow.

For Fraunces founded hem [religious orders] nought to faren on that wise,
Ne Domynik *dued* hem neuer swiche drynkers to worthe [become]. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 776.

This is the latest glory of thy praise,
That I, thy enemy, *due* thee withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

due-bill (dū'bil), *n.* A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

due corde (dō'e kôr'de). [It.: *due,* fem. of *duo,* < L. *duo* = E. *two; corde,* pl. of *corda,* < L. *chorda,* cord, chord: see *chord.*] Two strings: in *music,* a direction to play the same note simultaneously on two strings of any instrument of the violin class.

due-distant (dū'dis″tant), *a.* Situated at a suitable distance. [A nonce-word.]

A seat, soft spread with furry spoils, prepare;
Due-distant, for us both to speak and hear.
Pope, Odyssey, xix.

dueful† (dū'fûl), *a.* [Formerly also *dewful;* < *due*[1] + *-ful.*] Fit; becoming.

But thee, O Jove! no equall Judge I deeme,
Of my desert, or of my *dewfull* Right.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

duel (dū'el), *n.* [= D. Dan. *duel* = G. Sw. *duell,* < F. *duel,* < It. *duello* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. *duello,* < ML. *duellum,* lit. a combat between two, a restored form of L. *bellum,* OL. *duellum,* war (see *bellicose,* etc.), < *duo* = E. *two.*] **1.** A single combat; specifically, a premeditated and prearranged combat between two persons with deadly weapons, and usually in the presence of at least two witnesses, called *seconds,* for the purpose of deciding a quarrel, avenging an insult, or clearing the honor of one of the combatants, or of some third party whose cause he champions. The origin of the modern practice of dueling was doubtless the judicial combat or wager of battle resorted to in the middle ages as a means of settling disputes. The practice was formerly common, but has generally been suppressed by adverse public opinion in civilized countries. In England and the United States dueling is illegal, death resulting from this cause being regarded as murder, no matter how fair the combat may have been; and the seconds are liable to severe punishment as accessories. *Deliberate dueling* is where both parties meet avowedly with intent to murder. In law the offense of dueling consists in the invitation to fight; and the crime is complete on the delivery of a challenge.

They then advanced to fight the *duel*
With swords of temper'd steel.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 258).

A certain Saracen . . . challenged the stoutest Christian of all the army to a *duell.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 119.

Modern war, with its innumerable rules, regulations, limitations and refinements, is the *Duel* of Nations.
Sumner, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

A *duel* is a fighting together of two persons, by previous consent, and with deadly weapons, to settle some antecedent quarrel. 2 *Bishop*, Cr. L. (7th ed.), 313.

2. Any fight or contest between two parties; especially, a military contest between parties representing the same arm of the service.

The Son of God,
Now entering his great *duel,* not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.
Milton, P. R., i. 174.

The long-range artillery *duels* so popular at one time in the war. *The Century*, XXXVI. 104.

duel (dū'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dueled, duelled,* ppr. *dueling, duelling.* [= D. *duelleren* = G. *duelliren* = Dan. *duellere* = Sw. *duellera;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To engage in single combat; fight a duel.

With the king of France *duelled* he.
Metrical Romances, iii. 297.

II. *trans.* To meet and fight in a duel; overcome or kill in a duel.

Who, single combatant,
Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton*, S. A., l. 345.

He must at length, poor man! die dully of old age at home; when here he might so fashionably and gentilely, long before that time, have been *duell'd* or flux'd into another world. *South*, Works, II. vi.

The stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon. *Maundrell.*

dueler†, **duellert** (dū'el-ėr), *n.* A combatant in single fight; a duelist.

You may also see the hope and support of many a flourishing family untimely cut off by a sword of a drunken *dueller,* in vindication of something that he miscalls his honour. *South*, Works, VI. iii.

dueling, duelling (dū'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *duel, v.*] The fighting of a duel; the practice of fighting duels.

duelist, duellist (dū'el-ist), *n.* [= D. *duellist,* < F. *duelliste* = Sp. *duelista* = Pg. It. *duellista;* as *duel* + *-ist.*] One who fights in single combat; one who practises or promotes the practice of dueling.

You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another; but where, sir, is the difference between a *duellist* who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security?
Goldsmith, Vicar.

duello (dū-el'ō), *n.* [< It. *duello:* see *duel.*] **1.** A duel; a single combat.

This being well forc'd, and urg'd, may have the power
To move most gallants to take kicks in time,
And spurn out the *duelloes* out o' th' kingdom.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iii. 1.

2. The art or practice of dueling, or the code of laws which regulate it.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

duelsome (dū'el-sum), *a.* [< *duel* + *-some.*] Inclined or given to dueling; eager or ready to fight duels. [Rare.]

Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, ii.

dueña (dō-ā'nyä), *n.* [Sp.] See *duenna.*

dueness (dū'nes), *n.* [< *due*[1] + *-ness.*] Fitness; propriety; due quality. [Rare.]

That *dueness,* that debt (as I may call it), that obligation, which, according to the law of nature, in a way of meetness and comeliness, it was fit for God as a creator to deal with a creature. *Goodwin*, Works, I. ii. 199.

duenna (dū-en'ä), *n.* [Sp., formerly *duenna,* now spelled *dueña,* vernacular form of *doña,* mistress, lady (fem. corresponding to masc. *dueño,* master, *don,* sir), < L. *domina,* mistress, fem. of *dominus,* master: see *dominus, don*[2], *donna,* etc.] **1.** The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain.—**2.** An elderly woman holding a middle station between a governess and a companion, appointed to take charge of the girls of a Spanish family.

How could I know so little of myself when I sent my *duenna* to forbid your coming more under my lattice?
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, Slawkenbergius's Tale.

3. Any elderly woman who is employed to guard a younger; a governess; a chaperon.

You are getting so very pretty that you absolutely need a *duenna.* *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, ix.

duet (dū-et'), *n.* [Also, as It., *duetto;* = D. Dan. *duet* = G. Sw. *duett* = Sp. *düeto* = Pg. *duetto,* < It. *duetto,* < *duo,* < L. *duo* = E. *two.*] A musical composition either for two voices or for two instruments, or for two performers on one instrument, and either with or without accompaniment.

duete†, *n.* A Middle English form of *duty.*

duettino (dö-et-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *duetto,* duet.] A short, unpretentious duet.

Ariettas and *duettinos* succeed each other.
★ *Longfellow*, Hyperion, p. 329.

duetto (dö-et'tō), *n.* [It.: see *duet.*] A duet.
Scott, Monastery, xviii.

due volte (dö'e vōl'te). [It.: *due,* fem. of *duo,* < L. *duo* = E. *two; volte,* pl. of *volta,* turn: see *vault, n.*] Two times; twice: a direction in musical compositions.

duff[1] (duf), *n.* [Another form of *dough* (with *f* < *gh,* as in *draft* = *draught, dwarf,* etc.): see *dough.*] **1.** Dough; paste of bread. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** *Naut.,* a stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag or cloth: as, sailors' plum *duff.*—**3.** Fallen leaves and decaying vegetable matter covering forest-ground. [Scot., U. S., and Can.]

This *duff* (composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc.) has the power of holding water almost equal to the sponge, and, when it is thoroughly dry, burns, like punk, without a blaze. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XIII. 289.

I have seen the smoke from fires in the *duff* even after the snow has fallen.
Rep. of Forest Commission of State of New York, 1886, [p. 102.

4. Fine coal.

duff[2] (duf), *v. i.* [Scotch.] In *golf,* to miss a stroke by hitting the ground behind the ball.

duff[3] (duf), *v. t.* [A back-formation, from *duffer*[1], *n.*] **1.** To manipulate fraudulently so as to make (a thing) look like new. [Thieves' slang.]—**2.** To alter the brands on (cattle); steal by altering the brands on (cattle). [Australia.]

duffart (duf'ärt), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also *dowfart, doofart,* < *dowf,* q. v., + *-art, -ard.*] **I.** *n.* A dull, stupid fellow.

II. *a.* Stupid; dull; spiritless.

duff-day (duf'dā), *n.* The day on which duff is served on board ship; Sunday.

duffel, *n.* and *a.* See *duffle.*

duffer[1] (duf'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A peddler; specifically, one who sells women's clothes.

A class of persons termed "*duffers,*" "packmen," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "tallymen," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered.
S. Dowell, Hist. Taxation, III. 38.

2. A hawker of cheap, flashy, and professedly smuggled articles; a hawker of sham jewelry. [Eng. in both uses.]—**3.** One who furbishes or fakes or counterfeits poor or second-hand articles for sale.—**4.** An article faked or counterfeited for sale, such as a picture, coin, bank-note, or the like; a sham.—**5.** An Australian cattle-stealer.—**6.** A mine which turns out to be unproductive.

duffer[2] (duf'ėr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *duffart,* q. v.] **1.** A stupid, dull, plodding person; a fogy; a person who only seemingly discharges the functions of his position; a dawdling, useless character.

"And do you get £800 for a small picture?" Mackenzie asked severely. "Well, no," Johnny said, with a laugh, "but then I am a *duffer.*"
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxv.

2. A fanciers' term for any common domesticated pigeon of no particular breed.

duffil†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duffle*.

duffing (duf'ing), *p. a.* [< *duff*[3], *v.*] Swindling; counterfeit; worthless.

duffle, duffel (duf'l), *n.* and *a.* [< D. *duffel* = LG. *duffel*, a kind of coarse, thick, shaggy woolen cloth, = W. Flem. *duffel*, any shaggy material for wrapping up; cf. *duffelen*, wrap up, < *duffel*, a bundle or bunch (of rags, hay, straw, etc.) (Wedgwood). Usually referred to *Duffel*, a town near Antwerp.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap or frieze, generally knotted or tufted.

> And let it be of *duffle* grey
> As warm a cloak as man can sell.
> *Wordsworth*, Alice Fell.

> They secured to one corporation the monopoly to continue to introduce . . . trade guns, fishing and trapping gear, calico, *duffle*, and gewgaws.
> *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 69.

2. Baggage; supplies; specifically, a sportsman's or camper's outfit.

> Every one has gone to his chosen ground with too much impedimenta, too much *duffle*.
> *G. W. Sears*, Woodcraft, p. 4.

II. *a.* Made of duffle.

> She was going . . . to buy a bran-new *duffle* cloak.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

★ **dufoil** (dū'foil), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *duo* (= E. *two*) + E. *foil*[1], < L. *folium*, a leaf. Cf. *trefoil*, etc.] **I.** *n.* In *her.*, a head of two leaves growing out of a stem. Otherwise called *twifoil*.

II. *a.* In *her.*, having only two leaves.

dufrenite (dū-fren'īt), *n.* [From the French mineralogist P. A. *Dufrénoy* (1792–1857).] A native hydrous iron phosphate, generally massive with radiated fibrous structure. It has a dark-green color, but changes on exposure to yellow or brown.

dufrenoysite (dū-fre-noi'zit), *n.* [< *Dufrénoy* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of arsenic and lead, found in small prismatic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland: named for the French mineralogist P. A. Dufrénoy.

dug[1] (dug), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dugge;* cf. E. dial. *ducky*, *dukky*, the female breast; prob. ult. connected with Sw. *dägga* = Dan. *dægge*, suckle. See *dairy*, *dey*[1].] The pap or nipple of a woman or a female animal; the breast, with reference to suckling. It is now applied to that of a human female only in contempt.

> It was a faithless squire that was the source
> Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;
> With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,
> At once I was up brought. *Spenser*, F. Q.

> She wildly breaketh from their strict embrace,
> Like a milch doe, whose swelling *dugs* do ache,
> Hasting to feed her fawn hid in some brake.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 875.

dug[2] (dug). Preterit and past participle of *dig*.

dugong (dū'gong), *n.* [Also *duyong;* < Malay *dūyong*, Javanese *duyung*.] A large aquatic herbivorous mammal of the order *Sirenia*, *Halicore dugong*, of the Indian seas. In general configuration it resembles a cetacean, having a tapering fish-like body ending in flukes like a whale's, with two fore



Dugong (*Halicore dugong*).

flippers and no hind limbs. It is known to attain a length of 7 or 8 feet, and is said to be sometimes much longer. The flesh is edible, and not unlike beef. Other products of the dugong are leather, ivory, and oil. The dugong and the manatee, of the old and new world respectively, are the best-known sirenians, and leading living representatives of the order *Sirenia* (which see). They may have contributed to the myth of the mermaid. See *Halicore*.

dugout (dug'out), *n.* **1.** A boat consisting of a log with the interior dug out or hollowed. It is a common form of the primitive canoe.

> Our boat was a very unsafe *dug-out* with no out-riggers, in which we could not dare to beguile a part of the way in sleep, for fear of capsizing it by an unguarded movement. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 296.

> The sun was just rising, as a man stepped from his slender *dug-out* and drew half its length out upon the oozy bank of a pretty bayou.
> *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 89.

2. A shelter or rough kind of house excavated in the ground, or more generally in the face of a bluff or bank. *Whole dugouts* are entirely excavated; *half dugouts* are partly excavated and partly built of logs. The latter kind is frequently used in Montana for dwellings; the whole dugouts are chiefly built for storing the crops and other things and as a refuge from cyclones and tornadoes. [Western U. S.]

> The small outlying camps are often tents or mere *dug-outs* in the ground. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

> People must resort to *dug-outs* and cellar caves.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 259.

Dugungus, *n.* [NL. (Tiedmann), < *dugong*, q. v.] A genus of sirenians: same as *Halicore*. Also called *Platystomus*.

dug-way (dug'wā), *n.* A way dug along a precipitous place otherwise impassable; a road constructed for the passage of vehicles on the side of a very steep hill, along a bold river-front, etc. [Western U. S.]

dui-. [Accom. form of Skt. *dvi* (= E. *twi-*), < *dva* = L. *duo* = E. *two:* noting a supposed second following element.] A prefix attached to the name of a chemical element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element, which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is attached and next but one to it. For instance, *dui-fluorine* is the name of a supposed element not yet discovered, belonging in the same group as fluorine and separated from it in the group by manganese.

Dujardinia (dū-jär-din'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Dujardin*.] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Syllidæ*.

★ **duke**[1] (dūk), *n.* [< ME. *duke, dewke, duk, duc, douk, douc,* < OF. *duc, ducs, dux*, F. *duc* = Sp. Pg. *duque* = It. *duca* (Venetian *doge:* see *doge*) = MGr. δούξ, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, general, ML. a duke, < L. *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. G. *herzog* = D. *hertog* = Dan. *hertug* = Sw. *hertig*, a duke, = AS. *heretoga*, a general, lit. 'army-leader'; the second element (G. *-zog*, AS. *-toga*) being ult. akin to L. *dux*, as above. Cf. *duchess*, *duchy*, *ducat*, etc.] **1**†. A chief; a prince; a commander; a leader: as, "the *dukes* of Edom," Ex. xv. 15.

> "What lord art thu?" quath Lucifer; a voys aloud seyde,
> "The lord of myght and of mayn, that made alle thynges.
> *Duke* of this dymme place, a-non vndo the gates."
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 365.

> With-ynne the Cite were iij[m] men defensable, that of the *Duke* made grete ioye when thei hym saugh.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 188.

> Hannibal, *duke* of Carthage. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. In Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, a hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of *prince*, but in some instances a sovereign title, as in those of the dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, Lorraine, etc. (see 3, below), or borne as his distinguishing title by a prince of the blood royal. The first English duke was Edward the Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall in 1337. Dukes, when British peers, sit in the House of Lords by right of birth; Scotch and Irish dukes have a right of election to it, in common with other peers of those countries, in certain proportions; in other countries, except Germany (see below), the title conveys no prescriptive political power. In Great Britain a duke's coronet consists of a richly chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, with or without a cap of crimson velvet, closed at the top with a gold tassel, lined with sarcenet, and turned up with ermine.



Coronet of an English Duke.

> His grandfather was Lionel *duke* of Clarence,
> Third son to the third Edward king of England.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

> Next in rank [to the sovereign] among the lords temporal were the *dukes*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

3. A sovereign prince, the ruler of a state called a *duchy*. In the middle ages, on the continent of Europe, all dukes were hereditary territorial rulers, generally in subordination to a king or an emperor, though often independent; now only German dukes retain that status, and of these there are but five, those of Anhalt, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen. Modena and Parma, in Italy, were ruled by sovereign dukes until their incorporation with the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

4†. A name of the great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*, called *grand-duc* by the French. —**5.** *pl.* The fists. [Slang.]—**Duke of Exeter's daughter**†. See *brake*[3], 12.—**Duke palatine.** See *palatine*.—**To dine with Duke Humphrey.** See *dine*.

duke[1] (dūk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *duked*, ppr. *duking*. [< *duke*[1], *n.*] To play the duke. [Rare.]

> Lord Angelo *dukes* it well in his absence.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

duke[2], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *duck*[2].

> Thré dayis in dub amang the *dukis*
> He did with dirt him hyde.
> *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 22.

dukedom (dūk'dum), *n.* [< *duke*[1] + *-dom*.] **1.** The jurisdiction, territory, or possessions of a duke.

> Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift?
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

> Edward III. founded the *dukedom* of Cornwall as the perpetual dignity of the king's eldest son and heir apparent. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

2. The rank or quality of a duke.

dukeling (dūk'ling), *n.* [< *duke*[1] + dim. *-ling*.] A petty, mean, insignificant, or mock duke.

> This *dukeling* mushroom
> Hath doubtless charm'd the king.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

dukely (dūk'li), *a.* [< *duke*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Becoming a duke. *Southey*.

dukery (dū'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *dukeries* (-iz). [< *duke*[1] + *-ery*.] A ducal territory, or a duke's seat: as, the *Dukeries* (a group of ducal seats in Nottinghamshire, England). *Davies*. [Humorous.]

> The Albertine line, electoral though it now was, made apanages, subdivisions, unintelligible little dukes and *dukeries* of a similar kind. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 359.

> England is not a *dukery*. *Nineteenth Century.*

dukeship (dūk'ship), *n.* [< *duke*[1] + *-ship*.] The state or dignity of a duke.

> Will your *dukeship*
> Sit down and eat some sugar-plums?
> *Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

duke's-meat, *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

dukess†, *n.* [ME. *dukes*, a var. of *duches:* see *duchess*.] A duchess.

Dukhobortsi (dö-kō-bôrt'si), *n. pl.* [Russ. *dukhoboretsŭ*, pl. *dukhobortsi*, one who wrestles against the Holy Ghost (*dukhoborstvo*, a sect of such persons), < *dukhŭ*, spirit (*Svyatuĭ Dukhŭ*, Holy Ghost), + *boretsŭ*, a contender, wrestler, < *borotĭ*, overcome, refl. contend, wrestle, fight.] A fanatical Russian sect founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by a soldier named Procope Loupkin, who pretended to make known the true spirit of Christianity, then long lost. They have no stated places of worship, observe no holy days, reject the use of images and all rites and ceremonies, have no ordained clergy, and do not acknowledge the divinity of Christ or the authority of the Scriptures, to which they give, in so far as they accept them, a mystical interpretation. They were removed to the Caucasus in 1841 and subsequent years. As a result of Russian oppression, over seven thousand of them migrated to Canada in 1899.

dulcamara (dul-ka-mā'rạ), *n.* [= F. *douce-amère* = Sp. *dulcamara, dulzamara* = Pg. It. *duccamara*, < NL. *dulcamara*, lit. bitter-sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *amarus*, bitter.] A pharmaceutical name for the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a common hedge-plant through Europe and the Mediterranean region, and naturalized in the United States. The root and twigs have a peculiar bitter-sweet taste, and have been used in decoction for the cure of diseases of the skin.



Bittersweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*).

dulcamarin (dul-ka-mā'rin), *n.* [= F. *dulcamarine;* as *dulcamara* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside obtained from the *Solanum Dulcamara* or bittersweet, forming a yellow, transparent, resinous mass, readily soluble in alcohol, sparingly so in ether, and very slightly soluble in water.

dulcarnon†, *n.* A dilemma: as, *to be at dulcarnon*—that is, to be at a loss, to be uncertain what course to take; to be at one's wits' end. It is found in Chaucer:

> "I *am*, til God me bettere mynde sende,
> *At dulcarnon*, right at my wittes ende."
> Quod Pandarus, "Ye, nece, will ye here?
> *Dulcarnon* called is 'flemyng of wreches';
> It semeth hard, for wreches wol nought lere,
> For veray slouthe, or other wilful teches."
> *Troilus*, iii. 931.

Dulcarnon represents the Arabic *dhū 'l karnein*, 'lord of the two horns,' a name applied to Alexander, either because he boasted himself the son of Jupiter Ammon, and therefore had his coins stamped with horned images, or, as some say, because he had in his power the eastern and western world, signified in the two horns. (Selden's Preface to Drayton's Polyolbion.) But the epithet was also applied to the 47th proposition of Euclid, in which the squares of the two sides of the right-angled triangle stand out something like two horns. This proposition was confounded by Chaucer with the 5th proposition, the

famous *pons asinorum*. This, for some reason, was in the middle ages termed *Elefuga*, which is explained as meaning 'flight of the miserable,' or, as Chaucer renders it, 'flemyng of wreches.' *Ele* was supposed to be derived from *elegi*, meaning miserable, and this latter was itself derived from *elegia*, meaning sorrow. The passage from Chaucer was first thus explained in the London *Athenæum*, Sept. 23, 1871, p. 393.

dulce (duls), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the orig. L.; early mod. E. *doulce*, earlier *douce*, < ME. *douce*, *dowce*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *douce*.] **I.** *a.* Sweet; pleasant; soothing.

Nevertheless with much *doulce* and gentle terms they make their reasons as violent and as vehement one against the other as they may ordinarily.
Quoted in *Stubbs's* Const. Hist., § 443.

II. *n.* Sweet wine; must. See the extract.

Sweetness is imparted by the addition of "*dulce*,"—that is, must, frequently made from grapes dried for some days in the sun. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 950.

dulce†, *v. t.* [< *dulce*, *a.*] To make sweet; render pleasant; soothe.

Severus . . . (because he would not leave an enemie behind at his backe) . . . wisely and with good foresight *dulceth* and kindly intreateth the men.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 68.

dulceness† (duls'nes), *n.* [< **dulcĕ*, a. (see *douce*, *a.*); < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ness*.] Sweetness; pleasantness.

Too much *dulceness*, goodness, and facility of nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 338.

dulcet (dul'set), *a.* and *n.* [Altered, after L. *dulcis*, from ME. *doucet*, sweet, < OF. *doucet*, F. *doucet* (= Pr. *dosset*, *dousset*), dim. of *doux*, fem. *douce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet. Cf. *doucet*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sweet to the sense, especially of taste; luscious; exquisite; also, melodious; harmonious.

Dainty lays and *dulcet* melody. *Spenser*.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an exhalation, with the sound
Of *dulcet* symphonies and voices sweet.
Milton, P. L., i. 712.

So mild and *dulcet* as the flesh of young pigs.
Lamb, Roast Pig.

2 Agreeable to the mind.

They have . . . styled poesy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

II.† *n.* The sweetbread.

Thee stagg upbreaking they slit to the *dulcet* or inchepyn. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 218.

dulcetness (dul'set-nes), *n.* Sweetness.

Be it so that there were no discommodities mingled with the commodities; yet as I before have said, the brevity and short time that we have to use them should assuage their *dulcetness*.
J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc.), I. 338.

dulciant†, *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *dulcian* = OF. *doulçaine*, *douçainne*, *douceine*, also *doulcine*, *doucine*, a flute, = Sp. *dulzaina* = Pg. *dulçaina*, *doçaina*, *doçainha*, < ML. *dulciana*, a kind of bassoon, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] A small bassoon.

dulciana (dul-si-an'ä), *n.* [ML., a kind of bassoon: see *dulcian*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, and giving thin, incisive, somewhat string-like tones. The word was formerly applied to a reed stop of delicate tone. See *dulcian*. Also called *dolcan*.

dulcification (dul″si-fi-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *dulcification* = Sp. *dulcificación* = Pg. *dulcificação* = It. *dolcificazione*, < L. as if **dulcificatio(n-)*, < *dulcificare*, sweeten: see *dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulcifluous (dul-sif'lǒ-us), *a.* [< ML. *dulcifluus*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-fluus*, < *fluere*, flow.] Flowing sweetly. *Bailey*, 1727.

dulcify (dul'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dulcified*, ppr. *dulcifying*. [< F. *dulcifier*, < LL. *dulcificare*, sweeten, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *facere*, make.] **1.** To sweeten; in old chemistry, to free from corrosive and sharp-tasting admixtures; render more agreeable to the taste.

Can you sublime and *dulcify*? calcine?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Other beneficial inventions peculiarly his; such as the *dulcifying* sea-water with that ease and plenty.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

2. To render more agreeable in any sense.

His harshest tones in this part came steeped and *dulcified* in good-humour. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

Dulcified spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids: as, *dulcified spirits* of niter.

dulciloquy† (dul-sil'ǒ-kwi), *n.* [= Pg. It. *dulciloquo*, It. also *dolciloquo*, < LL. *dulciloquus*, sweetly speaking, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] A soft manner of speaking. *Bailey*, 1731.

dulcimel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dulcimer*.

dulcimer (dul'si-mėr), *n.* [Formerly also *dulcimel* (after Sp. and It.); < OF. *doulcemer* (Roquefort), < Sp. *dulcémele* = It. *dolcemele*, a dulcimer; said to be < L. **dulce melos: dulce*, neut. of *dulcis*, sweet; *melos*, < Gr. *μέλος*, a song: see *melody*.] **1.** A musical instrument consisting of a body shaped like a trapezium, over which are stretched a number of metallic strings, having a compass—sometimes diatonic, sometimes chromatic—of from 2 to 3 octaves. The tones are produced by striking the strings with hammers, the heads of which have both hard and soft sides, so that different qualities and degrees of force are possible. The dulcimer is a very ancient instrument. It is specially notable because it was the prototype of the pianoforte, which is essentially a keyed dulcimer—that is, a dulcimer whose hammers are operated by keys or levers. The immediate precursor of the pianoforte, however, the harpsichord, was a keyed psaltery. See *harpsichord*, *psaltery*, *pianoforte*.

Here, among the fiddlers, I first saw a *dulcimere* played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty.
Pepys, Diary, I. 283.

It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her *dulcimer* she played.
Coleridge, Khubla Khan.

2†. A kind of woman's bonnet.

With bonnet trimmed and flounced withal,
Which they a *dulcimer* do call.
Warton, High Street Tragedy.

★

dulcin (dul'sin), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-in*².] Same as *dulcitol*.

Dulcinist (dul'si-nist), *n.* [< ML. *Dulcinistæ*, pl., < *Dulcinus*, a proper name (It. *Dolcino*), < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A follower of Dulcinus or Dolcino (born at Novara, Italy; burned alive at Vercelli, June 1, 1307), a leader of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy. With that sect, the Dulcinists rejected the authority of the pope, oaths, marriage, capital punishment, and all rites and ceremonies. They held that all law and all rights of property should be abolished, and that the rite of marriage should be superseded by a merely spiritual and celibate union of man and wife.

dulcitamine (dul-sit-am'in), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *amine*.] In *chem.*, a compound derived from dulcite, having the formula $C_6H_8(OH)_5NH_2$.

dulcitan (dul'si-tan), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *-an*.] The anhydrid of dulcitol, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, prepared by the action of heat on that body.

dulcite (dul'sīt), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ite*².] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulcitol (dul'si-tol), *n.* [< *dulcite* + *-ol*.] A sweet substance ($C_6H_{14}O_6$), similar to and isomeric with mannite, which occurs in various plants, and is commercially obtained from an unknown plant in Madagascar, and in the crude state is called *Madagascar manna*. Also called *dulcite*, *dulcin*.

dulcitude† (dul'si-tūd), *n.* [< L. *dulcitudo*, sweetness, < *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*, *douce*.] Sweetness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulcorate† (dul'kǫ-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *dulcoratus*, pp. of *dulcorare*, sweeten, < *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] To sweeten; make less acrimonious.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swines-dung above all other dung.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 465.

dulcoration† (dul-kǫ-rā'shǫn), *n.* [< ML. *dulcoratio(n-)*, < LL. *dulcorare*, sweeten: see *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

The fourth is in the *dulcoration* of some metals; as saccharum Saturni, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 358.

dulcose (dul'kōs), *n.* [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *-ose*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dule (dōl), *n.* Same as *dool*, a dialectal form of *dole*².

duledge (dū'lej), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *mech.*, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the six fellies that form the round of the wheel of a gun-carriage.

Dules (dū'lēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), irreg. < Gr. *δοῦλος*, a slave. Prop. *Dulus*, as applied to a genus of birds.] A genus of serranoid fishes, characterized by a lash-like extension of a spine of the dorsal fin, the body being thus under the lash, whence the name.

dule-tree, *n.* See *dool-tree*.

dulia (dū-lī'ä), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *δουλεία*, service, servitude, < *δοῦλος*, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church. Also *duly*, *doulia*.

Catholic theologians distinguish three kinds of cultus. Latria, or supreme worship, is due to God alone, and cannot be transferred to any creature without the horrible sin of idolatry. *Dulia* is that secondary veneration which Catholics give to saints and angels as the servants and special friends of God. Lastly, hyperdulia, which is only a subdivision of *dulia*, is that higher veneration which we give to the Blessed Virgin as the most exalted of mere creatures, though, of course, infinitely inferior to God, and incomparably inferior to Christ in his human nature.
Cath. Dict.

Dulichia (dū-lik'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δουλιχός*, Ionic form of *δολιχός*, long: see *Dolichos*.] The typical genus of the family *Dulichiidæ*.

Dulichiidæ (dū-li-kī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulichia* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans.

Dulinæ (dū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of West Indian dentirostral oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Vireonidæ*, sometimes to the *Ampelidæ*. It is represented by the genus *Dulus* (which see).

dull[1] (dul), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dul*, *dulle*; < ME. *dul*. *dull*, also *dyll*, *dill*, and in earlier use *dwal*, < AS. **dwal*, **dwol*, found only in contr. form *dol*, stupid, foolish, erring (= OS. *dol* = OFries. *dol* = D. *dol* = MLG. *dwal*, *dwel*, *dol*, LG. *dol*, *dul* = OHG. MHG. *tol*, G. *toll*, mad, = Icel. *dulr*, silent, close, = Goth. *dwals*, foolish), < **dwelan*, pret. **dwal*, pp. *gedwolen*, mislead, = OS. *fordwelan*, neglect. From the same root come AS. *dwelian*, err, *dwola*, *dwala*, error, *gedwola* = OHG. *gitwola*, error, etc., and ult. E. *dwell* and *dwale*, q. v. Cf. also *dill*[2] and *dolt*.] **1.** Stupid; foolish; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding: as, a lad of *dull* intellect.

The murmur was mykell of the mayn pepull,
Lest thai dang hir to dethe in hor *dull* hate.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11904.

If our Ancestors had been as *dull* as we have been of late, 'tis probable we had never known the way so much as to the East Indies. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 102.

Among those bright folk not the *dullest* one.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 366.

2. Heavy; sluggish; drowsy; inanimate; slow in thought, expression, or action: as, a surfeit leaves one *dull*; a *dull* thinker; a *dull* sermon; a *dull* stream; trade is *dull*.

Their hands and their minds through idleness or lack of exercise should wax *dull*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

It can never be known, till she is tried, whether a new ship will or will not be a good sailer; for the model of a good-sailing ship has been exactly followed in a new one, which has been proved, on the contrary, remarkably *dull*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 262.

3. Wanting sensibility or keenness; not quick in perception: as, *dull* of hearing; *dull* of seeing.

And yet, tho' its voice be so clear and full,
You never would hear it; your ears are so *dull*.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

4. Sad; melancholy; depressed; dismal.

If thi herte be *dulle* and myrke and felis nother witt ne sauour ne deuocyone for to thynke.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

5. Not pleasing or enlivening; not exhilarating; causing dullness or ennui; depressing; cheerless: as, *dull* weather; a *dull* prospect.

He from the Rain-bow, as he came that way,
Borrow'd a Lace of those fair woven beams
Which clear Heavens blubber'd face, and gild *dull* day.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 59.

Fly, fly, profane fogs, far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your *dull* influence. *Crashaw*, A Foul Morning.

There are very few people who do not find a voyage which lasts several months insupportably *dull*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Dull, dreary flats without a bush or tree.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

6. Gross; inanimate; insensible.

Looks on the *dull* earth with disturbed mind.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 340.

7. Not bright or clear; not vivid; dim; obscure: as, a *dull* fire or light; a *dull* red color; the mirror gives a *dull* reflection.

One *dull* breath against her glass.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

By night, the interiors of the houses present a more *dull* appearance than in the day.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 188.

8. Not sharp or acute; obtuse; blunt: as, a *dull* sword; a *dull* needle.

The murtherous knife was *dull* and blunt.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

I wear no *dull* sword, sir, nor hate I virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

Wielding the *dull* axe of Decay.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

9. Not keenly felt; not intense: as, a *dull* pain.

=Syn. **1.** *Silly*, etc. See *simple*.

dull[1] (dul), *v.* [= E. dial. *dill*; < ME. *dullen*, *dyllen*, *dillen*, make dull; < *dull*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make dull, stupid, heavy, insensible, etc.;

lessen the vigor, activity, or sensitiveness of; render inanimate; damp: as, to *dull* the wits; to *dull* the senses.

How may ye thus meane you with malis, for shame!
Youre dedis me *dullis*, & dos out of hope.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11314.

I hate to heare, lowd plaints have *duld* mine eares.
Spenser, Daphnaida, v.

Those [drugs] she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6.

The nobles and the people are all *dull'd*
With this usurping king.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii.

Dull not thy days away in slothful supinity and the tediousness of doing nothing.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. xxxiii.

2. To render dim; sully; tarnish or cloud: as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

She deem'd no mist of earth could *dull*
Those spirit-thrilling eyes so keen and beautiful.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

3. To make less sharp or acute; render blunt or obtuse: as, to *dull* a knife or a needle.—**4.** To make less keenly felt; moderate the intensity of: as, to *dull* pain.

Weep; weeping *dulls* the inward pain.
Tennyson, To J. S.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become dull or blunt; become stupid.

Right nought am I thurgh youre doctrine,
I *dulle* under youre discipline.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4792.

Which [wit] rusts and *duls*, except it subiect finde
Worthy it's worth, whereon it self to grinde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. To become calm; moderate: as, the wind *dulled*, or *dulled* down, about twelve o'clock. [Rare.]—**3.** To become deadened in color; lose brightness.

The day had *dulled* somewhat, and far out among the western isles that lay along the horizon there was a faint, still mist that made them shadowy and vague.
W. Black, A Daughter of Heth, xx.

dull[2] (dul), *n.* [Origin obscure; there is no evidence to connect it with *dole*[3], < L. *dolus*, a device, artifice, snare, net, < Gr. *δόλος*, a bait for fish, a snare, net, device, artifice.] A noose of string or wire used to snare fish; usually, a noose of bright copper wire attached by a short string to a stout pole. [Southern U. S.]

dull[2] (dul), *v. i.* [< *dull*[2], *n.*] To fish with a dull: as, to *dull* for trout. [Southern U. S.]

I hope that the barbarous practice called *dulling* has gone out of fashion. *Forest and Stream*, March 11, 1880.

dullard (dul'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dullarde*; < *dull* + *-ard*.] **I.** *n.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

They which cannot doe it are holden *dullards* and blockes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

II. *a.* Dull; doltish; stupid.

But would I bee a poet if I might,
To rub my browes three days, and wake three nights,
And bite my nails, and scratch my *dullard* head?
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iv.

dullardism (dul'är-dizm), *n.* [< *dullard* + *-ism*.] Stupidity; doltishness. *Maunder*. [Rare.]

dull-brained (dul'brānd), *a.* Having a dull brain; being slow to understand or comprehend.

This arm of mine hath chastised
The petty rebel, *dull-brain'd* Buckingham.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

dull-browed (dul'broud), *a.* Having a gloomy brow or look.

Let us screw our pampered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed* sorrow.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy.

duller (dul'ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes dull.

Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey; they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

dullery† (dul'ėr-i), *n.* [= MLG. *dullerie*; as *dull* + *-ery*[1].] Dullness; stupidity.

Master Antitus of Cresseplots was licentiated, and had passed his degrees in all *dullery* and blockishness.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 11.

dull-eyed (dul'īd), *a.* Having eyes dull in expression; being of dull vision.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull-ey'd* fool.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 3.

dullhead (dul'hed), *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

This people (sayth he) be fooles and *dulhedes* to all goodnes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 76.

dullish (dul'ish), *a.* [< *dull* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat dull.

They are somewhat heavy in motion and *dullish*, which must be imputed to the quality of the clime.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 12.

dullness, dulness (dul'nes), *n.* [< ME. *dulnesse, dullnes, dolnesse, dolnes*; < *dull* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being dull, in any sense of that word.

Thou art inclin'd to sleep; 'tis a good *dulness*,
And give it way. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Dulness, that in a playhouse meets disgrace,
Might meet with reverence in its proper place.
Dryden, Troilus and Cressida, Prol., l. 25.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher.
South, Sermons.

And gentle *Dulness* ever loves a joke.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 34.

When coloured windows came into use, the comparative *dulness* of the former mode of decoration [fresco] was immediately felt. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 520.

Cardiac dullness. See *cardiac*.=**Syn.** *Baldness, Heaviness*, etc. (in style). See *frigidity*.

dully (dul'li), *adv.* In a dull manner; stupidly; sluggishly; without life or spirit; dimly; bluntly.

She has a sad and darkened soul, loves *dully*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

The dome *dully* tinted with violet mica.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 317.

dully (dul'i), *a.* [< *dull* + *-y*.] Somewhat dull. [Poetical.]

Far off she seem'd to hear the *dully* sound
Of human footsteps fall. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

dulness, *n.* See *dullness*.

dulocracy† (dū-lok'ra-si), *n.* [Also written *doulocracy*; < Gr. *δουλοκρατία*, < *δοῦλος*, a slave, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Predominance of slaves; a government of or by means of slaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulse (duls), *n.* [Also dial. *dullis, dilse, dills, dillisk*; < Gael. *duileasg, duileosg* = Ir. *duileasg, duilliasg*, dulse, perhaps < Gael. Ir. *duille*, a leaf, + (Ir.) *uisge*, water: see *usquebaugh, whisky*.] A seaweed, *Rhodymenia palmata*, belonging to the order *Florideæ*. It has bright-red, broadly wedge-shaped fronds, from 6 to 12 inches long and 4 to 8 inches broad, irregularly cleft or otherwise divided, and often bearing frondlets on the margin. It is common between tide-marks, and extends into deeper waters, adhering to the rocks and to other algæ. It is eaten in New England and in Scotland; in Iceland it is an important plant, and is stored in casks to be eaten with fish; in Kamtchatka a fermented liquor is made from it. In the south of England this name is given also to another alga of the same order, *Iridæa edulis*.

What dost thou here, young wife, by the water-side,
Gathering crimson *dulse*? *Celia Thaxter*, All's Well.

Craw dulse, *Rhodymenia ciliata*. [Scotch.]—**Pepper dulse,** *Laurencia pinnatifida*. [Scotch.]

Dulus (dū'lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *δοῦλος*, a slave. The bird used to be called *Tangara esclave*.] A genus of probably vireonine



Dulus dominicus.

dentirostral oscine birds of the West Indies, representing a subfamily *Dulinæ*, the position of which is unsettled. In some respects it resembles *Icteria*. *D. dominicus* is the only established species.

dulwilly (dul'wil-i), *n.* [E. dial.] The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*. *Montagu*.

duly[1] (dū'li), *adv.* [< ME. *duely, dewly, diewly, dueliche*; < *due*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a due manner; when or as due; agreeably to obligation or propriety; exactly; fitly; properly.

Vnto my dygnyte dere sall *diewly* be dyghte
A place full of plente to my plesyng at ply.
York Plays, p. 1.

That they may have their wages *duly* paid them,
And something over to remember me by.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

As our Saviour, during his forty days' stay on earth, fully enabled his apostles to attest his resurrection, so did he qualify them *duly* to preach his doctrine.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 382.

None *duly* loves thee but who, nobly free
From sensual objects, finds his all in thee.
Cowper, Glory to God Alone.

duly[2] (dū'li), *n.* [< *dulia*, q. v.] Same as *dulia*.

Now call you this devotion, as you please, whether *duly* or hyperduly, or indirect, or reductive, or reflected or anagogical worship, which is bestowed on such images.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 352.

dumt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dumb*.

dumal (dū'mal), *a.* [< LL. *dumalis*, < L. *dumus*, OL. *dusmus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble, perhaps akin (as if a contraction of **densimus*) to *densus* = Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense: see *dense*.] Pertaining to briers; bushy.

dumb (dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dum, dumbe*; < ME. *dumb, domb, doumb*, < AS. *dumb*, mute, = OFries. *dumbe, dumi* = D. *dom* = MLG. LG. *dum*, dull, stupid, = OHG. *tumb*, MHG. *tump, tum*, G. (with LG. *d*) *dumm*, mute, stupid, = Icel. *dumbr, dumbi*, mute, = Sw. *dumb*, mute, *dum*, stupid, = Dan. *dum*, stupid, = Goth. *dumbs*. OHG. *tumb*, G. *dumm*, is found also in sense of 'deaf' (OHG. *toup*); cf. Gr. *τυφλός*, blind; perhaps the two words are ult. connected, the orig. sense being then 'dull of perception.' See *deaf*.] **1.** Mute; silent; refraining from speech.

I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace. Ps. xxxix. 2.

Dombe as any ston,
Thou sittest at another booke,
Tyl fully dasewyd is thy looke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 658.

To praise him we sould not be *dumm*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 189).

Since they never hope to make Conscience *dumb*, they would have it sleep as much as may be.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds: as, a deaf and *dumb* person; the *dumb* brutes.—**3.** Mute; not accompanied with or emitting speech or sound: as, a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.

Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound, expressing
(Although they want the use of tongue) a kind
Of excellent *dumb* discourse. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

You shan't come near him; none of your *dumb* signs.
Steele, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

Hence—**4.** Lacking some usual power, manifestation, characteristic, or accompaniment; destitute of reality in some respect; irregular; simulative: as, *dumb* ague; *dumb* craft. See phrases below.—**5.** Dull; stupid; doltish. [Local, U. S. In Pennsylvania this use is partly due to the G. *dumm*.]—**6.** Deficient in clearness or brightness, as a color. [Rare.]

Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun colour.
Defoe.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.—**Dumb ague,** a popular name of an irregular intermittent fever, lacking the usual chill or cold stage; masked fever.—**Dumb borsholder,** an old staff of office, serving also as an implement to break open doors and the like in the service of the law, of which an example is preserved at Twyford in the county of Kent, England. It was made of wood, about 3 feet long, with an iron spike at one end and several iron rings attached, through which cords could be passed. *J. A. A.*, IX. 505.—**Dumb compass.** See *compass*.—**Dumb craft,** lighters and boats not having sails.—**Dumb crambo, furnace,** etc. See the nouns.—**Dumb piano.** Same as *digitorium*.—**Dumb spinet.** Same as *manichord*.—**To strike dumb,** to render silent from astonishment; confound; astonish.

Alas! this parting *strikes* poor lovers *dumb*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 2.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Mute*, etc. See *silent*.

dumb (dum), *v.* [< ME. *doumben*, < AS. *ā-dumbian*, intr., become dumb, be silent, < *dumb*, dumb: see *dumb*, *a.*] **I.†** *intrans.* To become dumb; be silent.

I *doumbed* and meked and was ful stille.
Ps. xxxviii. 3 (ME. version).

II. *trans.* To make dumb; silence; overpower the sound of.

An arm-gaunt steed,
Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was beastly *dumb'd* by him. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5.

★**dumb-bell** (dum'bel), *n.* One of a pair of weights, each consisting of two balls joined by a bar, intended to be swung in the hands for the sake of muscular exercise, made of iron, or for very light exercise of hard wood.

Brandishing of two sticks, grasped in each hand and loaden with plugs of lead at either end; . . . sometimes practised in the present day, and called "ringing of the *dumb bells*." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 142.

dumb-bidding (dum'bid″ing), *n.* A form of bidding at auctions, where the exposer puts a reserved bid under a candlestick or other covering, and no sale is effected unless the bidding comes up to that.

dumb-cake (dum'kāk), *n.* A cake made on St. Mark's (or sometimes St. Agnes') Eve,

with silent ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands. [Local, Eng.]

dumb-cane (dum′kān), *n.* An araceous plant of the West Indies, *Dieffenbachia Seguine:* so called from the fact that its acridity causes swelling of the tongue when chewed, and destroys the power of speech.

dumb-chalder (dum′châl″dėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a metal cleat bolted to the after part of the stern-post, for one of the rudder-pintles to play on.

dumb-craft (dum′kraft), *n.* An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.

dumbfound, dumbfounder. See *dumfound, dumfounder.*

dumble[1] (dum′bl), *a.* [E. dial., < *dumb* + dim. or freq. term. *-le.*] Stupid; very dull. *Halliwell.*

dumble[2]† (dum′bl), *n.* [E. dial., = *dimble*, q. v.] Same as *dimble.*

dumbledore (dum′bl-dôr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dumbledor;* < **dumble* = D. *dommelen*, buzz, mumble, slumber, doze (perhaps ult. imitative, like *bumble-, humblebee*), + *dore, dor*, a bumblebee, a black beetle, a cockchafer: see *dor*[1].] 1. The bumblebee.

Betsy called it [the monk's hood] the *dumbledore's* delight. *Southey*, The Doctor, viii.

2. The brown cockchafer.

dumbly (dum′li), *adv.* [< *dumb* + *-ly*[2].] Mutely; silently; without speech or sound.

Cross her hands humbly,
As if praying *dumbly*,
Over her breast. *Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

dumbness (dum′nes), *n.* 1. Muteness; silence; abstention from speech; absence of sound.

Take hence that once a king; that sullen pride
That swells to *dumbness*.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

2. Incapacity for speaking; inability to utter articulate sounds. See *deafness.*

In the first case the demoniac or madman was dumb; and his *dumbness* probably arose from the natural turn of his disorder.
Farmer, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 5.

dumb-show (dum′shō′), *n.* 1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included, but sometimes merely emblematical. Dumb-shows were very common in the earlier English dramas.

Groundlings who, for the most part, are capable of nothing but inexplicable *dumb shows* and noise.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

The Julian feast is to-day, the country expects me; I speak all the *dumb-shows:* my sister chosen for a nymph.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

2. Gesture without words; pantomime: as, to tell a story in *dumb-show.*

dumb-waiter (dum′wā′tėr), *n.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and a dining-room for conveying food, etc. When the kitchen is in the basement story the dumb-waiter is balanced by weights, so as to move readily up and down by the agency of cords and pulleys. The name is also given to a small table or stand, sometimes with a revolving top, placed at a person's side in the dining-room, to hold dessert, etc., until required.

Mr. Meagles . . . gave a turn to the *dumb-waiter* on his right hand to twirl the sugar towards himself.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 16.

Dumdum bullet. See *bullet.*

dumetose (dū′me-tōs), *a.* [< L. *dumetum, dumetum*, OL. *dumectum*, a thicket, < *dumus*, a bramble: see *dumal.*] In *bot.*, bush-like.

dumfound, dumbfound (dum-found′), *v. t.* [Orig. a dial. or slang word, < *dumb* + appar. *-found* in *confound.*] To strike dumb; confuse; stupefy; confound.

Words which would choke a Dutchman or a Jew,
Dumfound Old Nick, and which from me or you
Could not be forced by ipecacuanha,
Drop from his oratoric lips like manna. *Southey.*

I waited doggedly to hear him [Landor] begin his celebration of them [pictures], *dumfounded* between my moral obligation to be as truthful as I dishonestly could and my social duty not to give offense to my host.
Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 514.

dumfounder, dumbfounder (dum-foun′dėr), *v. t.* [Another form of *dumfound*, apparently simulating *founder*[3], sink.] Same as *dumfound.* [Rare.]

There is but one way to browbeat this world,
Dumbfounder doubt, and repay scorn in kind—
To go on trusting, namely, till faith move
Mountains. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 114.

Dumicola (dū-mik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831, as *Dumecola*), < L. *dumus*, a bramble, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of South American tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, containing such species as *D. diops.* Also called *Musciphaga* and *Hemitriccus.*

dummador (dum′a-dôr), *n.* Same as *dumbledore.*

dummerer† (dum′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *dumb* + double suffix *-er-er.*] A dumb person; especially, one who feigns dumbness.

Equall to the Cranck in dissembling is the *Dummerar;* for, as the other takes vpon him to haue the falling sicknesse, so this counterfets Dumbnes.
Dekker, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. D, 3.

Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 159.

★ **dumminess** (dum′i-nes), *n.* The character of being dumb; stupidity.

A little anecdote . . . which . . . strikingly illustrates the *dumminess* of a certain class of the English population. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 292, note.

dummy (dum′i), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *dumbie;* dim. of *dumb, dum.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *dummies* (-iz). 1. One who is dumb; a dumb person; a mute. [Colloq.]—2. One who is silent; specifically, in *theat.*, a person on the stage who appears before the lights, but has nothing to say.—3. One who or that which lacks the reality, force, function, etc., which it appears to possess; something that imitates a reality in a mechanical way or for a mechanical purpose. Specifically—(*a*) Some object made up to deceive, as a sham package, a wooden cheese, an imitation drawer, etc. (*b*) Something used as a block or model in exhibiting articles of dress, etc. (*c*) A specimen or sample of the size and appearance of something which is to be made, as a book composed of sheets of blank paper bound together. (*d*) Something employed to occupy or mark temporarily a particular space in any arrangement of a number of articles. 4. In *mech.*: (*a*) A dumb-waiter. (*b*) A locomotive so constructed as to have a silent exhaust, and which imitates in appearance an ordinary passenger- or freight-car: used for local or street traffic, in order not to frighten horses. (*c*) The name given by firemen to one of the jets from the mains or chief water-pipes. (*d*) A hatters' pressing-iron.—5. In *card-playing:* (*a*) An exposed hand of cards, as in whist when three play. (*b*) A game of whist in which three play, the fourth hand being placed face up. One player, with this and his own hand, plays against the other two.—**Double dummy**, a game at whist with only two players, each having two hands of cards, one of them exposed.

II. *a.* 1†. Silent; mute. *Clarke.*—2. Sham; fictitious; feigned: as, a *dummy* watch.

About 1770 it became fashionable to wear two watches; but this was an expensive luxury, and led to the manufacture of *dummy* watches.
F. Vors, Bibelots and Curios, p. 83.

It is also probable that farms made up in whole or part of land obtained by *dummy* entries would, for some time at least, be returned as having separate owners and therefore as separate farms. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 388.

Dumont's blue. See *blue, n.*

dumortierite (dū-môr′tēr-īt), *n.* [After M. Eugène *Dumortier.*] A silicate of aluminium of a bright-blue color, occurring in fibrous forms in the gneiss of Chaponost near Lyons, and elsewhere.

dumose, dumous (dū′mōs, dū′mus), *a.* [< L. *dumosus, dummosus*, OL. *dusmosus*, bushy, < *dumus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble: see *dumal.*] 1. In *bot.*, having a compact, bushy form.—2. Abounding in bushes and briers.

dump[1] (dump), *n.* [< **dump*, adj., Sc. *dumph*, dull, insipid; prob. < Dan. *dump*, dull, low, hollow, = G. *dumpf*, damp, musty, dull, esp. of sound, low, heavy, indistinct, muffled (< MHG. *dimpfen*, steam, reek); cf. D. *dompig*, damp, hazy, misty, = LG. *dumpig*, damp, musty, = Sw. dial. *dumpin*, melancholy (pp. of *dimba*, steam, reek), Sw. *dumpig*, damp: see below. Cf. D. *dompen*, quench, put out; from the same source as *damp*, q. v.] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart: as, to be in the *dumps.* [Regularly used only in the plural, and usually in a humorous or derogatory sense.]

Some of our poore familie be fallen into such *dumpes*, that scantly can any such cumfort as my poore uit can geue them any thing asswage their sorow.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 3.

Why, how now, daughter Katharine? In your *dumps?*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Gent. But where's my lady?
Pet. In her old *dumps* within, monstrous melancholy.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

His head like one in doleful *dump*
Between his knees.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 106.

I know not whether it was the *dumps* or a budding ecstasy. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 242.

2†. Meditation; reverie. *Locke.*—3. *pl.* Twilight. [Prov. Eng.]—4†. (*a*) A slow dance with a peculiar rhythm.

And then they would have handled me a new way;
The devil's *dump* had been danc'd then.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

(*b*) Music for such a dance.

Visit by night your lady's chamber-window
With some sweet concert: to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2.

(*c*) Any tune.

O, play me some merry *dump*, to comfort me.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

★ **dump**[2] (dump), *v.* [< ME. *dumpen*, rarely *dompen*, tr. cast down suddenly, intr. fall down suddenly (not in AS.); = Norw. *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, fall or leap into the water, = Sw. dial. *dumpa*, make a noise, dance clumsily, *dompa*, fall down suddenly, = Icel. *dumpa* (once), thump, = Dan. *dumpe*, intr. thump, plump, tr. dip, as a gun, = D. *dompen*, tr., dip, as a gun, *dompelen*, tr., plunge, dip, immerse, = LG. *dumpeln*, intr., drift about, be tossed by wind and waves; all from a strong verb repr. by Sw. *dimpa*, pret. *damp*, pp. neut. *dumpit*, fall down, plump. Cf. *thump.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw down violently; plunge; tumble. [Obsolete, except as a colloquialism in the United States: as, the bully was *dumped* into the street.]

Than sall the rainbow descend. . .
Wit[h] the wind than sall it mell,
And driue tham dun all vntil hell
And *dump* the deuls [devils] thider in.
Cursor Mundi, l. 22639.

Kene men sall the kepe,
And do the dye on a day,
And *domp* the in the depe.
Minot, Poems (ed. Ritson), p. 47.

2. To put or throw down, as a mass or load of anything; unload; especially, to throw down or cause to fall out by tilting up a cart: as, to *dump* bricks, or a load of brick. [U. S.]

The equipage of the campaign is *dumped* near the store-cabin. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 137.

Dumped like a load of coal at every door.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

3. To put; deposit; lay: as, to *dump* a stickful of type (said by printers).—4. To knock heavily; bump. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1†. To fall or plunge down suddenly.

Vp so doun schal ye *dumpe* depe to the abyme.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 362.

The folke in the flete felly thai drownen:
Thai *dump* in the depe, and to dethe passe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13289.

2. To unload a cart by tilting it up; dispose of a refuse load by throwing it out at a certain place: as, you must not *dump* there. [U. S.]—3. In *printing*, to remove type from the stick and place it on the galley: as, where shall I *dump?*

dump[2] (dump), *n.* [= Norw. *dump*, a sudden fall or plunge, also the sound of something falling, also a gust of wind, a squall, = Dan. *dump*, the sound of something falling; from the verb. Hence *dumpy, dumpling.*] 1. The sound of a heavy object falling; a thud.—2. Anything short, thick, and heavy. Hence—3. A clumsy medal of lead formerly made by casting in moist sand; specifically, a leaden counter used by boys at chuckfarthing and similar games. The dumps still existing are generally impressed with characters, often letters, perhaps the initials of the maker.

Thy taws are brave, thy tops are rare,
Our tops are spun with coils of care,
Our *dumps* are no delight.
Hood, Ode on Prospect of Clapham Academy.

4. A small coin of Australia.

The small colonial coin denominated *dumps* have all been called in. *Sydney Gazette*, January, 1823.

If the dollar passes current for five shillings, the *dump* lays claim to fifteen pence value still in silver money.
Sydney Gazette, January, 1823.

5. *pl.* Money; "chink." [Slang.]

May I venture to say when a gentleman jumps
In the river at midnight for want of the *dumps*,
He rarely puts on his knee-breeches and pumps?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 37.

6. A place for the discharge of loads from carts, trucks, etc., by dumping; a place of deposit for offal, rubbish, or any coarse material. [U. S.]

A sort of platform on the edge of the *dump*. There, in old days, the trucks were tipped and the loads sent thundering down the chute. *The Century*, XXVII. 191.

We sat by the margin of the *dump* and saw, far below us, the green tree-tops standing still in the clear air.
The Century, XXVII. 38.

The next point is to get sufficient grade or fall to carry away the immense masses of débris: that is, the miner has to look out for his "*dump.*"
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 278.

7. The pile of matter so deposited; specifically, the pile of refuse rock around the mouth of a shaft or adit-level. [U. S.]—8. A nail. See the extract. [Eng.]

Nails of mixed metal being termed *dumps*.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 216.

dump[3] (dump), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *dump*, a pit, pool, also the bottom of a carriage or sleigh; LG. *dumpfel*, *tümpfel*, an eddy, a deep place in a lake or stream, orig. a place that "plunges" down; ult. from the verb represented by *dump*[2], *v.*] A deep hole in the bed of a river or pond. [Prov. Eng.]

dumpage (dum'pāj), *n.* [< *dump*[2] + *-age*.] 1. The privilege of dumping loads from carts, trucks, etc., on a particular spot. [U. S.]—2. The fee paid for such privilege. [U. S.]

dump-bolt (dump'bōlt), *n.* In *ship-building*, a ★short bolt used to hold planks temporarily.

dump-car (dump'kär), *n.* A dumping-car.

dump-cart (dump'kärt), *n.* Same as *tip-cart*.

dumper (dum'pėr), *n.* One who or that which ★dumps; specifically, a tip-cart. [U. S.]—**Double dumper**, a cart or wagon the form of which is like that of a tip-cart, except that the neap contains a seat for the driver in the rear of the forward axle. [U. S.]

dumping-bucket (dum'ping-buk″et), *n.* See ★*bucket*.

dumping-car (dum'ping-kär), *n.* A truck-car the body of which can be turned partly over to be emptied. [U. S.]

dumping-cart (dum'ping-kärt), *n.* A cart whose body can be tilted to discharge its contents. [U. S.]

dumping-ground (dum'ping-ground), *n.* A piece of ground or a lot where earth, offal, rubbish, etc., are emptied from carts; a dump. [U. S.]

dumpish (dum'pish), *a.* [< *dump*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Dull; stupid; morose; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

Sir knight, why ride ye *dumpish* thus behind?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 5.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and sour life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant.
Lord Herbert, Memoirs.

She will either be *dumpish* or unneighbourly, or talk of such matters as no wise body can abide.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 237.

dumpishly (dum'pish-li), *adv.* In a dull, moping, or morose manner. *Bp. Hall.*

dumpishness (dum'pish-nes), *n.* The state of being dull, moping, or morose.

The duke demaundid of him what should signifie that *dumpishnes* of mynde. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 15.

dumple (dum'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dumpled*, ppr. *dumpling*. [Appar. freq. of *dump*[2], *v.*] To ★fold; bend; double. *Scott.*

dumpling (dump'ling), *n.* [< *dump*[2], *n.*, 2, + dim. *-ling*.] 1. A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, or a wrapping of paste in which fruit is boiled.

Our honest neighbour's goose and *dumplings* were fine.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

2. A short, dumpy person. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scotch dumpling**, the stomach of a cod, stuffed with chopped cod-liver and corn-meal, and boiled.

dumpling-duck, *n.* See *duck*[2].

dumpy[1] (dum'pi), *a.* [< *dump*[1] + *-y*[1].] Dumpish; sad; sulky. [Rare.]

The sweet, courteous, amiable, and good-natured Saturday Review has *dumpy* misgivings upon the same point.
New York Tribune.

dumpy[2] (dum'pi), *a.* and *n.* [< *dump*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Short and thick; squat.

Her stature tall—I hate a *dumpy* woman.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 61.

He had a round head, snugly-trimmed beard slightly dashed with gray, was short and a trifle stout—King thought, *dumpy*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 185.

II. *n.*; pl. *dumpies* (-piz). 1. A specimen of a breed of the domestic hen in which the bones of the legs are remarkably short. Also called *creeper*.—2. Same as *dumpy-level*.

dumpy-level (dum'pi-lev″el), *n.* A form of spirit-level much used in England, especially for rough and rapid work. Its superiority consists principally in its simplicity and compactness. The telescope is of short focal length, whence the name *dumpy-level*, or simply *dumpy*, as it is frequently called. It is also called the *Gravatt level*, after the name of the inventor. In the dumpy the level is placed upon the telescope (not under it, as in the Y-level), and is fastened at one end with a hinge, and at the other with a capstan-headed screw. See *Y-level*.

dumreicherite (döm'rī-ċhėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Baron von *Dumreicher* of Lisbon.] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and aluminium, related to the alums, found in the volcanic rocks of the Cape Verd islands.

★**dun**[1] (dun), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dunne*, *donne*, *dun*, < AS. *dun*, *dunn*, < W. *dwn*, dun, dusky, swarthy, = Ir. and Gael. *donn*, dun, brown. Not related to G. *dunkel*, dark. Hence *dunling*, *dunnock*, *donkey*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of a color partaking of brown and black; of a dull-brown color; swarthy.

And shote at the *donne* dere
As I am wont to done.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, IV. 256).

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are *dun*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

They [sea-lions] have no hair on their bodies like the seal; they are of a *dun* colour, and are all extraordinary fat. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1683.

And deer-skins, dappled, *dun*, and white.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 27.

2. Dark; gloomy.

"O is this water deep," he said,
"As it is wondrous *dun*?"
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

He then survey'd
Hell and the gulf between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heaven on this side night
In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 72.

Fallow-dun, a shade between cream-color and reddish brown, which graduates into light bay or light chestnut. *Darwin.*—**Mouse-dun**, lead- or slate-color which graduates into an ash-color.

II. *n.* A familiar name for an old horse or jade: used as a quasi-proper name (like *dobbin*).—**Dun in the mire**, a proverbial phrase used to denote an embarrassed or straitened position.

Syr, what *Dunne* is *in the mire*?
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, Prol.

dun[1] (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, ppr. *dunning*. [< ME. *dunnen*, *donnen*, make of a dun color, < AS. *dunnian*, darken, obscure (as the moon does the stars), < *dun*, *dunn*, dark, dun: see *dun*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make of a dun or dull-brown color.

Dunnyd of colour, subniger. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 135.

I sall yow gyffe twa gud grewhundes
Are *donned* als any doo [doe].
MS. in Halliwell, p. 310.

Especially—2. To cure, as cod, in such a manner as to impart a dun or brown color. See *dunfish*. [New Eng.]

The process of *dunning*, which made the [Isles of] Shoals fish so famous a century ago, is almost a lost art, though the chief fisherman at Star still *duns* a few yearly.
Celia Thaxter, Isles of Shoals, p. 83.

II. *intrans.* To become of a dun color.

Thin hew [hue] *dunnet*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 221.

dun[2] (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, ppr. *dunning*. [< ME. *dunnen*, make a loud noise (verbal n. *dunning*, a loud noise), var. of *dynnen*, *dynning*, *dinnen*, etc., earlier ME. *dunien*, < AS. *dynian*, make a din. *Dun*[2] is thus another form of *din*, *v.* Cf. *dunt* = *dint*, *dull*[1] = *dill*[2], etc. The use of the word as in II. is modern, and may be of other origin.] **I.**† *intrans.* To make a loud noise; din.

II. *trans.* To demand payment of a debt from; press or urge for payment or for fulfilment of an obligation of any kind.

I scorn to push a lodger for his pay; so I let day after day pass on without *dunning* the old gentleman for a farthing. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 19.

dun[2] (dun), *n.* [< *dun*[2], *v.*] 1. One who duns; an importunate creditor, or an agent employed to collect debts.

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, "Sir, remember my bill."
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

Has his distresses too, I warrant, like a lord, and affects creditors and *duns*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

2. A demand for the payment of a debt, especially a written one; a dunning-letter: as, to send one's debtor a *dun*.

dun[3] (dun; AS. and Ir. pron. dön), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; Ir. *dūn* = Gael. *dūn*, a hill, fort, town, W. *din*, a hill-fort; > AS. *dūn*, E. *down*[1], a hill: see *down*[1].] A hill; a mound; a fortified eminence. This word enters into the composition of many place-names in Great Britain, frequently under the modified forms *dum-*, *don-*, *-don* (as well as *down*, which see): as, *Dun*stable, *Dun*mow, *Dun*dee, *Dun*bar, *Dum*fries, *Dum*barton, *Don*caster, *Don*egal, etc.

The *Dun* was of the same form as the Rath, but consisting of at least two concentric circular mounds or walls, with a deep trench full of water between them. They were often encircled by a third, or even by a greater number of walls, at increasing distances; but this circumstance made no alteration in the form or in the signification of the name. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xix.

dunbird (dun'bėrd), *n.* 1. The common pochard or red-headed duck, *Fuligula ferina*.—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *Nuttall*, 1834.—3. The female scaup duck, *Fuligula marila*. [Essex, Eng.]

duncan (dung'kan), *n.* A half-grown cod. *Gordon.* [Scotch (Moray Frith).]

dunce (duns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dunse*, *duns*, *Duns* (> G. *Duns*), orig. in the phrase *Duns man*, *Duns-man*, that is, a follower of *Duns* (also written *Dunse*, *Dunce*), whose full name was *John Duns Scotus*, a celebrated scholastic theologian, called the "Subtle Doctor." He died in 1308. His followers, called *Scotists*, held control of the universities till the reformation set in, when the reformers and humanists, regarding them as obstinate opponents of sound learning and of progress, and their philosophy as sophistical and barren, applied the term *Duns man*, which at first meant simply a Scotist, to any caviling, sophistical opponent; and so it came finally to mean any dull, obstinate person.] 1†. [*cap.*] A disciple or follower of John Duns Scotus (see etymology); a Dunce-man; a Scotist. *Tyndale.*

Scotista [It.], a follower of Scotus, as we say a *Dunce*.
Florio.

Hence—2. A caviling, sophistical person; a senseless caviler.

Whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling, sophistry, or subtle philosophy, is forthwith named a *Duns*.
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland), p. 2.

3. A dull-witted, stupid person; a dolt; an ignoramus.

What am I better
For all my learning, if I love a *dunce*,
A handsome *dunce*? to what use serves my reading?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Graue clothes make *dunces* often seeme great clarkes.
Cotgrave (s. v. *fol.*).

Or I'm a very *Dunce*, or Womankind
Is a most unintelligible thing.
Cowley, The Mistress, Women's Superstition.

How much a *dunce* that has been sent to roam
Excels a *dunce* that has been kept at home.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 415.

The interval between a man of talents and a *dunce* is as wide as ever. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

duncedom (duns'dum), *n.* [< *dunce* + *-dom*.] The domain of dunces; dunces in general. *Carlyle.*

It [dignity] is at once the thinnest and most effective of all the coverings under which *duncedom* sneaks and skulks.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 142.

duncely†, **dunsly**† (duns'li), *adv.* [< *Dunce* (def. 1), *Duns*, + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a follower of Duns Scotus, or of Duns Scotus himself.

He is wilfully witted, *Dunsly* learned, Moorly affected, bold not a little, zealous more than enough.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains, II. 374.

Dunce-man†, **Duns-man**† (duns'man), *n.* [See *dunce*.] A disciple of Duns Scotus; a Scotist; hence, a subtle or sophistical reasoner (see *dunce*, etymology).

Now would Aristotle deny such speakyng, & a *Duns man* would make xx. distinctions. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 88.

How thinke you? is not this a likely answere for a great doctour of diuinitie? for a great *Duns man*? for so great a preacher? *Barnes*, Works, p. 232.

duncepoll (duns'pōl), *n.* A dunce. [Prov. Eng.]

Duncer†, *n.* [< *Dunce*, *Duns* (i. e., Duns Scotus: see *dunce*), + *-er*[1].] A Dunce-man. *Becon.*

duncery (dun'sėr-i), *n.* [Formerly *dunsery* and *dunstery*; < *dunce* + *-ery*.] Dullness; stupidity.

Let every indignation make thee zealous, as the *dunstery* of the monks made Erasmus studious.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 83.

The land had once infranchis'd her self from this impertinent yoke of prelaty, under whose inquisitorius and tyrannical *duncery* no free and splendid wit can flourish.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

With the occasional *duncery* of some untoward tyro serving for a refreshing interlude.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

dunce-table (duns'tā″bl), *n.* An inferior table provided in some inns of court for the poorer or duller students. *Dyce.* [Eng.]

A phlegmatic cold piece of stuff: his father, methinks, should be one of the *dunce-table*, and one that never drunk strong beer in 's life but at festival-times.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

dunch[1] (dunch), *v. t.* or *i.* [Also written *dunsh*; < ME. *dunchen*, push, strike, < Sw. *dunka*, beat, throb, = Dan. *dunke*, thump, knock, throb, = Icel. *dunka* (Haldorsen), give a hollow sound.] To push or jog, as with the elbow; nudge. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

"Ye needna be *dunshin* that gate [way], John," continued the old lady; "naebody says that ye ken whar the ★brandy comes from." *Scott*, Old Mortality.

dunch[2] (dunch), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *dunce*.] Deaf. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dunche-down†, **dunse-down**†, *n.* [So called "byeause the downe of this herbe will cause one to be deafe, if it happens to fall into the

ears, as Matthiolus writeth" (Lyte, 1578); < *dunch*[2] + *down*[3].] The herb reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*.

duncical† (dun'si-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *duncicall, dunsical, dunstical;* < *dunce* + *-ic-al.*] Like a dunce.

The most dull and *duncicall* commissioner.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VIII. ii. 26.

I have no patience with the foolish *duncical* dog.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 100.

duncify† (dun'si-fī), *v. t.* [< *dunce* + *-i-fy*, make.] To make dull or stupid; reduce to the condition of a dunce.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than dunce Webster.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, cxxx.

duncish (dun'sish), *a.* [< *dunce* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dunce; sottish. *Imp. Dict.*

duncishness (dun'sish-nes), *n.* The character or quality of a dunce; folly. *Westminster Rev.*

dun-cow (dun'kou), *n.* In Devonshire speech, the shagreen ray, *Raia fullonica*, a batoid fish.

duncur (dung'kėr), *n.* The pochard or dun-bird. Also *dunker*. [Prov. Eng.]

Dundee pudding. See *pudding*.

dunder[1] (dun'dėr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thunder*.

dunder[2] (dun'dėr), *n.* Lees; dregs; especially, the lees of cane-juice, which are used in the West Indies in the distillation of rum.

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. *Edwards.*

dunderbolt (dun'dėr-bōlt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *thunderbolt.*] A fossil belemnite; a thunderstone. *Davies.*

For "the reumatis" boiled *dunderbolt* is the sovereign remedy, at least in the West of Cornwall.
Polwhele, Traditions and Recollections (1826), II. 607.

dunderfunk (dun'dėr-fungk), *n.* The name given by sailors to a dish made by soaking shipbiscuit in water, mixing it with fat and molasses, and baking in a pan. Also called *dandyfunk*.

dunderhead (dun'dėr-hed), *n.* [Orig. E. dial., appar. < *dunder*[1], = *thunder* (cf. Sc. *donnard*, stupid, appar. of same ult. origin), + *head*. Cf. equiv. *dunderpate, dunderpoll.*] A dunce; a numskull.

I mean your grammar, O thou *dunderhead*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 4.

Here, without staying for my reply, shall I be called as many blockheads, numskulls, doddypoles, *dunderheads*, ninny-hammers, &c. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 25.

dunderheaded (dun'dėr-hed″ed), *a.* Like a dunderhead or dunce. *G. A. Sala.*

dunderpate (dun'dėr-pāt) *n.* [< *dunder*[1] (see *dunderhead*) + *pate.*] Same as *dunderhead.*

Many a *dunderpate*, like the owl, the stupidest of birds, comes to be considered the very type of wisdom.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

dunderpoll (dun'dėr-pōl), *n.* [< *dunder*[1] (see *dunderhead*) + *poll*[1].] Same as *dunderhead. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

dunder-whelp (dun'dėr-hwelp), *n.* [< *dunder*[1] (see *dunderhead*) + *whelp.*] A dunderhead; a blockhead.

What a purblind puppy was I! now I remember him;
All the whole cast on 's face, though it were umber'd,
And mask'd with patches: what a *dunder-whelp*,
To let him domineer thus!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

dun-diver (dun'dī″vėr), *n.* 1. The female merganser or goosander, *Mergus merganser:* so called from the dun or brown head.—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [New York, U. S.] *J. E. De Kay*, 1844.

Dundubia (dun-dū'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843) (so called from the resonant drumming sound which these insects emit), < Hind. Skt. *dundubhi*, a drum, < Hind. *dund.*] A remarkable genus of homopterous insects, containing the largest and most showy species of the family *Cicadidæ*, or cicadas. *D. imperatoria* is the largest hemipteran known, expanding 8 inches, of a rich orange-color, and ★is a native of Borneo.

dune[1] (dūn), *n.* [Partly a dial. form (also *dene*) of *down*[1], and partly < F. *dune* = Sp. Pg. It. *duna*, a dune, = G. *düne*, a dune, = Dan. Sw. *dyner*, pl., < LG. *dünen*, pl., = Fries. *dünen* (also *düninge, düm*) = D. *duin*, a dune, = E. *down*[1], a hill: see *down*[1].] A mound, ridge, or hill of loose sand, heaped up by the wind on the sea-coast, or rarely on the shore of a large lake, as on Lake Superior. Hills of loose sand at a distance from the coast, or in the interior of a country, are sometimes called by French authors *dunes;* and this is coming to be the usage in English. Also *down*.

The Spaniards neared and neared the fatal *dunes* which fringed the shore for many a dreary mile.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxxi.

Then along the sandy margin
Of the lake, the Big-Sea-Water,
On he sped with frenzied gestures, . .
Till the sand was blown and sifted
Like great snowdrifts o'er the landscape,
Heaping all the shore with Sand *Dunes*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xi.

The long low *dune*, and lazy-plunging sea.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

dune[2] (dūn), *n.* [See *dun*[3].] An ancient fort with a hemispherical or conical roof. [Scotch.]

dunfish (dun'fish), *n.* [< *dun*[1], *a.* and *v. t.*, + *fish.*] Codfish cured by dunning, especially for use on the table uncooked. The fish are first slack-salted and cured, then taken down cellar and allowed to "give up," and then dried again. Great pains are taken in this mode of preparation, even to the extent of covering the "fagots" with bed-quilts to keep them clean. [New Eng.]

dung[1] (dung), *n.* [< ME. *dung, dong*, rarely *ding*, < AS. *dung*, also *dyng* (in glosses badly written *dingc* and *dinig*) = OFries. *dung*, Fries. *dong* = OHG. *tunga*, MHG. *tunge*, dung, G. *dung* (with LG. *d*) (cf. MHG. *tunger*, G. *dünger*, manure) = Sw. *dynga*, muck, = Dan. *dynge*, a heap, hoard, mass. Hence *dingy*[1].] The excrement of animals; ordure; feces.

Thei that kepen that Hows coveren hem with Hete of Hors *Dong*, with outen Henne, Goos, or Doke, or ony other Foul. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

For over colde doo [put] douves *dounge* at eve
Aboute her roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Pigeon *dung* approaches guano in its power as manure.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 233.

dung[1] (dung), *v.* [< ME. *dungen, dongen* (with restored vowel), < AS. *ge-dyngan* = OFries. *donga, denga* = MHG. *tungen*, G. *düngen*, dung, manure (cf. Dan. *dynge* = Sw. *dynga*, heap, hoard, amass); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with dung; manure with or as with dung.

And, warring with success,
Dung Isaac's Fields with forrain carcasses.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

And he answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and *dung* it.
Luke xiii. 8.

This ground was *dunged*, and ploughed, and sowed.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 254.

2. In *calico-printing*, to immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water in order to remove the superfluous mordant.

II. *intrans.* To void excrement.

dung[2] (dung). Preterit and past participle of *ding*[1].

dungaree (dung-gą-rē'), *n.* [Hind. *dungrī.*] 1. A coarse Indian calico.

The crew have all turned tailors, and are making themselves new suits from some *dungaree* we bought at Valparaiso. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xii.

2. *pl.* Trousers made of this stuff.

dung-bath (dung'bȧth), *n.* In *dyeing*, a bath used in mordanting, composed of water in which a small proportion of cows' or pigs' dung, or some substitute for it, has been dissolved, with a certain amount of chalk to remove the acetic acid from the printed material. See ★*dunging*.

dung-beetle (dung'bē″tl), *n.* 1. A common English name of the dor or dor-beetle, *Geotrypes stercorarius*.—2. *pl.* A general name of the group of scarabs or scarabæoid beetles which roll up balls of dung; the tumblebugs or dung-chafers, as the sacred beetle of the Egyptians. See cuts under *Copris* and *Scarabæus*.

dung-bird (dung'bėrd), *n.* Same as *dung-hunter*. See *badoch*. [Prov. Eng.]

dung-chafer (dung'chā″fėr), *n.* A name given to various coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabæidæ*, and especially of the genus *Geotrypes*, which frequent excrement for the purpose of depositing their eggs; a dung-beetle.

dungeon (dun'jun), *n.* [Also archaically in some senses *donjon;* < ME. *dongeon, dongeoun, dongon, dongoun, donyon, donioun*, etc., a dungeon (in both uses), < OF. *dongeon, dongon, donjon*, etc., F. *donjon* = Pr. *donjon, dompnhon, domejo* (ML. reflex *dunjo(n-), dungeo(n-), donjio(n-), dangio(n-), domgio(n-)*, etc.), < ML. *domnio(n-)*, a dungeon (tower), contr. from and a particular use of ML. *dominio(n-)*, domain, dominion, possession: see *dominion, domain, demain, demesne.*] 1. The principal tower of a medieval castle. It was usually raised on a natural or artificial mound and situated in the innermost court or bailey, and formed a last refuge into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity. Its lower or underground part was often used as a prison. Also called *keep, dungeon-keep*, or *tower*. See cut under *castle*. [In this sense also written *donjon*, a spelling preferred by some English writers; but there is no historical distinction.]

Hence—2. A close cell; a deep, dark place of confinement.

A-twene theis tweyn a gret comparison;
Kyng Alysaunder, he conquerryd alle;
Dyogenes lay in a smalle *dongeon*,
In sondre wedyrs which turnyd as a balle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

They brought him [Joseph] hastily out of the *dungeon*.
Gen. xli. 14.

The King of Heaven hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon*, not our safe retreat.
Milton, P. L., ii. 317.

dungeon (dun'jun), *v. t.* [< *dungeon, n.*] To confine in or as in a dungeon.

Dungeoned up in the darkness of our ignorance.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 128.

You said nothing
Of how I might be *dungeoned* as a madman.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

dungeoner (dun'jun-ėr), *n.* One who imprisons or keeps in jail; a jailer. [Poetical.]

That most hateful land,
Dungeoner of my friend. *Keats*, To ——.

dung-fly (dung'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the genus *Scatophaga*.

dung-fork (dung'fôrk), *n.* 1. A fork used in moving stable-manure. Also *muck-fork.*—2. In *entom.*, a pointed or forked process upon which the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects carry about their own excrement, as in the genera *Cassida, Coptocycla*, and the like. See cut under *Coptocycla*.

dunghill (dung'hil), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dunghil, dunghille;* < ME. *donghyll, donghel*, etc.; < *dung* + *hill*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A heap of dung.

Salt is good, but if salt vanysche, in what thing schal it be sauered? Neither in erthe, neither in *donghille* it is profitable. *Wyclif*, Luke xiv.

Shine not on me, fair Sun, though thy brave Ray
With safety can the foulest *dunghils* kiss.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 135.

Hence—2. Figuratively—(*a*) A mean or vile abode. (*b*) Any degraded situation or condition.

He . . . lifteth up the beggar from the *dunghill*.
1 Sam. ii. 8.

(*c*) A man meanly born: a term of abuse.

Out, *dunghill!* dar'st thou brave a nobleman?
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

II. *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base.

Unfit are *dunghill* knights
To serve the town with spear in field. *Googe.*

You must not suffer your thoughts to creep any longer upon this *dunghill* earth.
Bp. Beveridge, Works, II. cxxxvii.

Dunghill fowl, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of the common hen; a barn-yard fowl.

dunghill-raker (dung'hil-rā″kėr), *n.* One who rakes a dunghill; a muck-raker.

The *dunghill-raker*, spider, hen, the chicken too, to me have taught a lesson. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

dung-hook (dung'hůk), *n.* An agricultural implement for spreading manure.

dung-hunter (dung'hun″tėr), *n.* One of the species of jaeger or skua-gull, of the genus *Stercorarius*. The birds are so called from their supposed habits; but in reality they harass other gulls and terns to make them disgorge their food, not to feed upon their excrement. Also called *dung-bird* and *dirty-allen*.

dunging (dung'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dung*[1], *v.*] In *dyeing*, the fixing of a mordant upon cotton goods by passing them through a dung-bath, after treatment with the mordant.

dungiyah (dung'gi-yä), *n.* A coasting-vessel in use in the Persian gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the gulf of Cutch. The dungiyahs sail with the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salvos of artillery, music, and flags. They are flat-bottomed and broad-beamed, have generally one mast, frequently longer than the vessel, and are in other respects rigged like the baggala. The model is supposed to date from the expedition of Alexander.

dungmere (dung'mēr), *n.* A pit where dung, weeds, etc., are mixed, to rot together for manure. *E. Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dungy (dung'i), *a.* [< *dung* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *dingy*[1].] Full of dung; foul; vile.

There's not a grain of it [honesty], the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

dung-yard (dung'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected.

dunite (dun'īt), *n.* [So called from *Dun* Mountain, near Nelson, New Zealand.] A rock consisting essentially of a crystalline granular mass of olivin with chromite or picotite, containing

also frequently more or less of various other minerals. It belongs in the peridotite family. Dunite is frequently more or less altered into serpentine.

duniwassal, dunniewassal (dūn-i-was'al), *n.* [Repr. Gael. *duin' uasal*, a gentleman: *duine*, a man; *uasal*, gentle.] Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a gentleman, especially one of secondary rank; a cadet of a family of rank.

His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Duinhe-Wassell*, or sort of gentleman. *Scott*, Waverley, xvi.

dunkadoo (dung-ka-dō'), *n.* [Imitative.] The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus*. [Local, New Eng.]

Dunkard (dung'kärd), *n.* Same as *Dunker*[1].

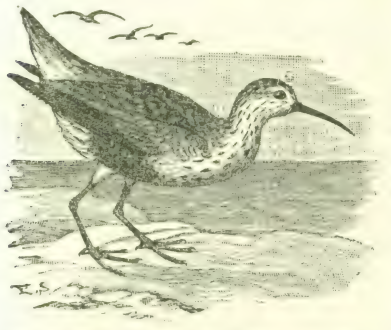
Near at hand was the meeting-house of a sect of German Quakers—Tunkers or *Dunkards*, as they are differently named. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 255.

Dunker[1], **Tunker** (dung'-, tung'kėr), *n.* [< G. *tunker*, a dipper, < *tunken*, MHG. *tunken, dunken*, OHG. *tunchōn, dunchōn, thunkōn*, dip, immerse, perhaps ult. = L. *tingere* = Gr. *τέγγειν*, wet, moisten, dye, stain: see *tinge*.] A member of a sect of German-American Baptists, so named from their manner of baptism. Their proper church-name is *Brethren*. Driven from Germany by persecution early in the eighteenth century, they took refuge in Pennsylvania, and thence extended their societies into neighboring States, and are especially found in Ohio. They condemn all war and litigation, acknowledge the authority of the Bible, administer baptism by triple immersion, and only to adults, practise washing of the feet before the Lord's supper, use the kiss of charity, laying on of hands, and anointing with oil, and observe a severe simplicity in dress and speech. They have bishops, elders, and teachers, and are commonly supposed to accept the doctrine of universal redemption. Also called *Dipper*.

dunker[2] (dung'kėr), *n.* Same as *duncur*.

Dunkirk lace. See *lace*.

dunlin (dun'lin), *n.* [A corruption of E. dial. *dunling*, the proper form, < *dun*[1] + dim. *-ling*[1]. Cf. *dunbird, dunnock*.] The red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Pelidna*) *alpina*, widely dispersed and very abundant in the northern hemisphere, especially along sea-coasts, during the extensive



American Dunlin (*Pelidna pacifica*), in summer plumage.

migrations it performs between its arctic breeding-grounds and its temperate or tropical winter resorts. The dunlin is 8 inches long, the bill an inch or more, slightly decurved; in full dress the belly is jet-black, the upper parts varied with brown, gray, and reddish. The American dunlin is a different variety, somewhat larger, with a longer or more decurved bill, the *Pelidna pacifica* of Coues. The dunlin is also called *stint, purre, ox-bird, bull's-eye, sea-snipe, pickerel*, etc.

dunling (dun'ling), *n.* A dialectal (and originally more correct) form of *dunlin*.

dunlop (dun-lop'), *n.* [Short for *Dunlop cheese*.] A rich white kind of cheese made in Scotland out of unskimmed milk: so called from the parish of Dunlop in Ayrshire.

dunnage (dun'āj), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** Fagots, boughs, or loose wood laid in the hold of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom and prevent injury from water; also, loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady and prevent injury from friction or collision.

We covered the bottom of the hold over, fore and aft, with dried brush for *dunnage*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 304.

2. Baggage.

But Barnacle suggested, as some of the *dunnage* and the tent would need to be dried before being packed, that we build a fire outside. *C. A. Neidé*, Cruise of Aurora (1885), p. 105.

dunnage (dun'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dunnaged*, ppr. *dunnaging*. [< *dunnage*, *n.*] To stow with fagots or loose wood, as the bottom of a ship's hold; wedge or chock, as cargo. See *dunnage*, *n.*

Vessels fraudulently *dunnaged* for the purpose of reducing their tonnage. *The American*, VIII. 382.

dunner (dun'ėr), *n.* One who duns; one employed in soliciting payment of debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spectator*.

dunniewassal, *n.* See *duniwassal*.

dunniness (dun'i-nes), *n.* [< *dunny* + *-ness*.] Deafness. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

dunning (dun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dun*[1], *v.*] The process of curing codfish in a way to give them a particular color and flavor. See *dun*[1], *v. t.*, and *dunfish*.

dunnish (dun'ish), *a.* [< *dun*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.

dunnock (dun'ok), *n.* [E. dial. (Northampton) also *doney*; < ME. *donek*, < *donnen, dunnen*, dun, + dim. *-ek, -ock*. Cf. *donkey*.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. Also *dick-dunnock*. *Macgillivray*.

Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged *dunnock*. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, iv.

dunny (dun'i), *a.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. Cf. *donnerd*.] Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local, Great Britain.]

My old dame, Joan, is something *dunny*, and will scarce know how to manage. *Scott*.

dunpickle (dun'pik″l), *n.* The moor-buzzard, *Circus æruginosus*. [Local, Eng.]

The *dun-pickles* or moor buzzards alight. *G. Montagu*, Ornith. Dict., p. 146.

dunst, dunset, *n.* Obsolete forms of *dunce*.

dunse-down†, *n.* See *dunche-down*.

dunsery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *duncery*.

dunset† (dun'set), *n.* [A book-form repr. AS. *dūnsāte, dūnsēte*, pl., a term applied to a certain division of the Welsh people, lit. hill-dwellers, < *dūn*, a hill (see *down*[1]), + *sāta* (= OHG. *sāzo*), a dweller, settler, < *sittan* (pret. *sæt*), sit. Cf. *cotset*.] One of the hill-dwellers of Wales; a settler in a hill country.

dunsh, *v. t.* See *dunch*[1].

dunsical†, *a.* See *duncical*.

dunsly†, Duns-mant. See *duncely, Dunce-man*.

dunst (dunst), *n.* A kind of flour; fine semolina without bran or germs. *The Miller* (London).

dunstable (dun'sta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [In allusion to *Dunstable* in England, the adj. use (as in def.) being derived from the word as used in the phrase *Dunstable road* or *way*.] **I.†** *a.* [*cap.*] Plain; direct; simple; downright.

Your uncle is an odd, but a very honest, *Dunstable* soul. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 177.

Dunstable road, way, or **highway,** the way to Dunstable: used proverbially as a symbol of plainness or directness.

"As plain as *Dunstable road*." It is applied to things plain and simple, without welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found. *Fuller*, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

There were some good walkers among them, that walked in the kings high way ordinarily, uprightly, plaine *Dunstable way*. *Latimer*, Sermons.

II. *n.* A fabric of woven or plaited straw, originally made at Dunstable in England. Also used attributively: as, a *dunstable* hat or bonnet.

dunster† (dun'stėr), *n.* A woven fabric of cotton or wool originally made in Dunster, West Somersetshire.

dunt (dunt), *n.* [A var. of *dint, dent*, < ME. *dunt, dynt*, etc.: see *dint* and *dent*[1].] **1.** A knock; a thump; a blow. [Sc. and prov. Eng.]

I'll tak *dunts* frae naebody. *Burns*, I ha'e a Wife o' my Ain.

2. Sturdy: a malady characterized by staggering, observed particularly in yearling lambs. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A heart-beat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dunt (dunt), *v.* [A var. of *dint, dent*[1]: see *dint, dent*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; give a blow to; knock. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Fearing the wrathful ram might *dunt* out . . . the brains, if he had any, of the young cavalier, they opened the door. *Galt*, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 220.

2. In packing herrings, to jump upon (the head of the barrel) in order to pack it more tightly. [Local, Canadian.]—**3.** To confuse by noise; stupefy. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To beat; palpitate, as the heart. [Scotch.]

While my heart wi' life-blood *dunted*,
I'd bear't in mind. *Burns*, To Mr. Mitchell.

dunter (dun'tėr), *n.* [Sc., perhaps so called from its waddling gait, < *dunt*, *v.*] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

dunter-goose (dun'tėr-gös), *n.* Same as *dunter*. *Symonds*.

duntle (dun'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duntled*, ppr. *duntling*. [Freq. of *dunt*.] To dent; mark with an indentation. [Prov. Eng.]

His cap is *duntled* in; his back bears fresh stains of peat. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, Int.

duo (dū'ō), *n.* [It., a duet, also two, < L. *duo* = E. *two*.] The same as *duet*. A distinction is sometimes made by using *duet* for a two-part composition for two voices or instruments of the same kind, and *duo* for such a composition for two voices or instruments of different kinds.

(Lord's Day.) Up, and, while I staid for the barber, tried to compose a *duo* of counter point: and I think it will do very well, it being by Mr. Berkenshaw's rule. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 312.

duo-. [L. *duo-, duo*, = Gr. *δυο-, δύο* = E. *two*.] A prefix in words of Latin or Greek origin, meaning 'two.'

duodecahedral, duodecahedron (dū-ō-dek-a-hē'dral, -dron). See *dodecahedral, dodecahedron*.

duodecennial (dū″ō-dē-sen'i-al), *a.* [< LL. *duodecennis*, of twelve years (< L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *annus*, a year), + *-al*.] Consisting of twelve years. *Ash*.

duodecimal (dū-ō-des'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *duodecim* (= Gr. *δυώδεκα, δώδεκα*), twelve (< *duo* = E. *two*, + *decem* = E. *ten*), + *-al*. Cf. *dozen*, ult. < *duodecim*, and see *decimal*.] **I.** *a.* Reckoning by twelves and powers of twelve: as, *duodecimal* multiplication.

The *duodecimal* system in liquid measures, which is found elsewhere, appears to be derived from the Babylonians. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 19.

Duodecimal arithmetic or **scale.** See *duodenary arithmetic* or *scale*, under *duodenary*.

II. *n.* **1.** One of a system of numerals the base of which is twelve.—**2.** *pl.* An arithmetical rule for ascertaining the number of square feet, twelfths of feet, and square inches in a rectangular area or surface whose sides are given in feet and inches and twelfths of inches. The feet of the multiplier are first multiplied into the feet, inches, and twelfths of the multiplicand, giving square feet, twelfths, and inches. The inches of the multiplier are then multiplied into the feet and inches of the multiplicand, giving twelfths of feet and square inches, and finally the twelfths of inches of the multiplier are multiplied into the feet of the multiplicand, giving square inches. These three partial products are then added together to get the product sought. It is used by artificers. Also called *duodecimal* or *cross multiplication*.

duodecimally (dū-ō-des'i-mal-i), *adv.* In a duodecimal manner; by twelves.

duodecimfid (dū″ō-dē-sim'fid), *a.* [< L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *-fidus*, < *findere*, cleave, split (= E. *bite*).] Divided into twelve parts.

duodecimo (dū-ō-des'i-mō), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. in L. (NL.) phrase *in duodecimo: in*, prep., = E. *in; duodecimo*, abl. of *duodecimus*, twelfth, < *duodecim*, twelve.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The size of a book in which each leaf is one twelfth of the whole sheet of paper used in the printing: usually abbreviated 12*mo*. In the United States the page usually measures $7\frac{3}{8}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, when untrimmed, corresponding to the 'crown octavo' of British publishers.—**2.** A book composed of sheets which, when folded, form twelve leaves of this size.

II. *a.* Consisting of sheets folded into twelve leaves; having leaves or pages measuring about $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Often written 12*mo* or 12°.

duodecimole (du-ō-des'i-mōl), *n.* [< L. *duodecimus*, twelfth: see *duodecimo*.] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight; a dodecuplet.

Duodecimpennatæ (dū″ō-dē-sim-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *pennatus*, winged, feathered.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the American curassows and guans, *Cracidæ*: so called from the 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. Also called *Sylvicolæ*.

duodecuple (dū-ō-dek'ū-pl), *a.* [= F. *duodécuple* = Sp. *duodécuplo* = Pg. It. *duodecuplo*, < L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decuplus*, tenfold: see *decuple* and *duodecimal*.] Consisting of twelves.

duodena, *n.* Plural of *duodenum*.

duodenal[1] (dū-ō-dē'nal), *a.* [= F. *duodénal* = Sp. Pg. *duodenal* = It. *duodenale*; as *duodenum* + *-al*.] Connected with or relating to the duodenum: as, "*duodenal* dyspepsia," *Copland*.—**Duodenal fold,** a special loop or duplication of the duodenum, in which the pancreas is lodged in many animals, especially in birds, where it forms the most constant and characteristic folding of the intestine.—**Duodenal glands.** See *gland*.

duodenal[2] (dū-ō-dē'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *duodene* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a duodene.

II. *n.* In *musical theory*, the symbol of the ★root of a duodene.

duodenary (dū-ō-den′a-ri), *a.* [= F. *duodénaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *duodenario*, < L. *duodenarius*, containing twelve, < *duodeni*, twelve each, < *duodecim*, twelve.] Relating to the number twelve; twelvefold; increasing by twelves.—**Duodenary or duodecimal arithmetic or scale**, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left, instead of in the tenfold proportion of the common decimal arithmetic.

duodene (dū′ō-dēn), *n.* [< L. *duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*. Cf. *duodenum*.] In *musical theory*, a group of twelve tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. Any tone whatever may be chosen as the root, and its symbol is called a duodenal. The root, the major third above, and the major third below it constitute the initial trine. The duodene consists of four such trines, one being the initial trine, one a perfect fifth below it, one a perfect fifth above it, and one two perfect fifths above it. The term and the process of analysis to which it belongs were first used by A. J. Ellis in England in 1874. The study of the process is incident to the attempt to secure just intonation (pure temperament) on keyed instruments of fixed pitch.

duodenitis (dū″ō-dē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *duodenum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the duodenum.

duodenostomy (dū″ō-dē-nos′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *duodenum*, q. v., + Gr. στόμα, mouth, opening.] The surgical formation of an external opening from the duodenum through the abdominal wall.

duodenum (dū-ō-dē′num), *n.*; pl. *duodena* (-nä). [NL. (so called because in man it is about twelve finger-breadths long), < L. *duodeni*, twelve each: see *duodenary*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the first portion of the small intestine, in immediate connection with the stomach, receiving the hepatic and pancreatic secretions, and usually curved or folded about the pancreas. It extends from the pylorus to the beginning of the jejunum. In man it is from 10 to 12 inches in length. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

2. In *entom.*, a short smooth portion of the intestine, between the ventriculus and the ileum, found in a few coleopterous insects. Some entomotomists, however, apply this name to the ventriculus.

duodrama (dū-ō-drä′mä), *n.* [= F. *duodrame* = It. *duodramma*, < L. *duo*, two (= Gr. δύο = E. *two*), + Gr. δρᾶμα, a drama: see *drama*.] A dramatic or melodramatic piece for two performers only.

duoliteral (dū-ō-lit′èr-al), *a.* [< L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *literal*: see *literal*, *letter*[3].] Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.

duologue (dū′ō-log), *n.* [< L. *duo*, two (= Gr. δύο = E. *two*), + Gr. λόγος, speech. Cf. *monologue*, *dialogue*.] A dialogue or piece spoken by two persons.

Mr. Ernest Warren's *duologue* "The Nettle" is simple, pretty, and effective. *Athenæum*, No. 3077.

I do not feel that I shall be departing from the rule I prescribed to myself at the commencement of this paper if I touch upon the *duologue* entertainments.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 644.

duomo (dwō′mō), *n.* [It., a dome, cathedral: see *dome*[1].] A cathedral; properly, an Italian cathedral. See *dome*[1].

Bright vignettes, and each complete,
Of tower or *duomo*, sunny-sweet.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

The bishop is said to have decorated the *duomo* with 500 large and 200 small columns brought from Paros for the purpose.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxv., note.

dupt (dup), *v. t.* [Contr. of dial. *do up*, open, < ME. *do up*, *don up*, open: see *do*[1], and cf. *don*[1], *doff*, *dout*[1].] To open.

What Devell! iche weene, the porters are drunke; wil they not *dup* the gate to-day?
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

Then up he rose and donn'd his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

dupability (dū-pa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [Also written, less reg., *dupeability*; < *dupable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being dupable; gullibility.

But this poor Napoleon mistook; he believed too much in the *dupability* of men. *Carlyle*.

dupable (dū′pa-bl), *a.* [Also written, less reg., *dupeable*; < *dupe* + *-able*.] Capable of being duped; gullible.

Man is a *dupable* animal. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvii.

duparted (dū′pär-ted), *a.* [< L. *duo*, = E. *two*, + *parted*.] In *her.*, same as *biparted*.

dupe (dūp), *n.* [< F. *dupe*, a dupe, < OF. *dupe*, *duppe*, F. dial. *dube*, *duppe*, a hoopoe, a bird regarded as stupid: see *hoopoe* and *Upupa*. For similar examples of the application of the names of (supposed) stupid birds to stupid persons, cf. *booby*, *goose*, *gull*, and (in Pg.) *dodo*. Cf. Bret. *houperik*, a hoopoe, a dupe.] A person who is deceived; one who is led astray by false representations or conceptions; a victim of credulity: as, the *dupe* of a designing rogue; he is a *dupe* to his imagination.

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 502.

He that hates truth shall be the *dupe* of lies.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

When the spirit is not master of the world, then it is its *dupe*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 229.

dupe (dūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duped*, ppr. *duping*. [< F. *duper*, dupe, gull, take in; from the noun.] To deceive; trick; mislead by imposing on one's credulity: as, to *dupe* a person by flattery.

Ne'er have I *duped* him with base counterfeits.
Coleridge.

Instead of making civilization the friend of the poor, it [the theory of social equality] has *duped* the poor into making themselves the enemies of civilization.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 211.

dupeability, dupeable. See *dupability*, *dupable*.

duper (dū′pėr), *n.* [< *dupe* + *-er*[1]; after OF. (and F.) *dupeur*, a deceiver.] One who dupes or deceives; a cheat; a swindler.

The race-ground had its customary complement of knaves and fools—the *dupers* and the duped.
Bulwer, Pelham, I. xii.

dupery (dū′pėr-i), *n.* [< F. *duperie*, < *dupe*, a dupe: see *dupe*, *n.*] The art of deceiving or imposing upon the credulity of others; the ways or methods of a duper.

Travelling from town to town in the full practice of *dupery* and wheedling. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 304.

It might be hard to see an end to the inquiry were we once to set diligently to work to examine and set forth how much innocent *dupery* we habitually practise upon ourselves in the region of metaphysics.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 23.

dupion, doupion (dū′-, dö′pi-ọn), *n.* [< F. *doupion*, < It. *doppione*, aug. of *doppio*, double, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, and also *doubloon* and *dobrao*, doublets of *dupion*.] **1.** A double cocoon formed by two silkworms spinning together.—**2.** The coarse silk furnished by such double cocoons.

duplation (dū-plā′shon), *n.* [< L. *duplus*, double, + *-ation*.] Multiplication by two; doubling.

duple (dū′pl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, the old form.] Double. [Rare in general use.]

A competent defence of Illyricum was upon a two-fold reason established, the *duple* greatnesse of which business the emperor having taken in hand affected both.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 101.

Duple ratio, a ratio such as that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc. *Subduple ratio* is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, etc.—**Duple rhythm**, in *music*, a rhythm characterized by two beats or pulses to the measure; double time.

duple (dū′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dupled*, ppr. *dupling*. [< *duple*, *a.*] To double. [Rare.]

duplet (dū′plet), *n.* [< L. *duplus*, double, + E. dim. *-et*.] A doublet. [Rare.]

That is to throw three dice till *duplets* and a chance be thrown, and the highest *duplet* wins.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, iii.

★**duplex** (dū′pleks), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *duplex*, double, twofold, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *plicare*, fold.] **I.** *a.* Double; twofold. Specifically applied in electricity to a system of telegraphy in which two messages are transmitted at the same time over a single wire: it includes both *diplex* and *contraplex*. See these words.—**Duplex escapement** of a watch. See *escapement*.—**Duplex idea, lathe, pelitti.** See the nouns.—**Duplex querela** (*eccles.*), a double quarrel (which see, under *quarrel*).

II. *n.* A doubling or duplicating.

duplex (dū′pleks), *v.* [< *duplex*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* In *teleg.*, to arrange (a wire) so that two messages may be transmitted along it at the same time.

Four perfectly independent wires were practically created. . . . Each of these wires was also *duplexed*.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 219.

II. *intrans.* To transmit telegraphic messages ★by the duplex system.

duplicate (dū′pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *duplicated*, ppr. *duplicating*. [< L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double, < *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, twofold: see *duplex*. Cf. *double*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To double; repeat; produce a second (like the first); make a copy or copies of.

Whereof perhaps one reason is, because there is shewn in this a *duplicated* power: a contrary stream of power running across and thwart, in its effects in this.
Goodwin, Works, III. i. 558.

2. In *physiol.*, to divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous division: as, some infusorians *duplicate* themselves.

II. *intrans.* To become double; repeat or be repeated; specifically, in ecclesiastical use, to celebrate the mass or holy communion twice in the same day. See *duplication*.

The desires of man, if they pass through an even and indifferent life towards the issues of an ordinary and necessary course, they are little, and within command; but if they pass upon an end or aim of difficulty or ambition, they *duplicate*, and grow to a disturbance.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.

If the Priest has to *duplicate*, i. e., to celebrate twice in one day, he must not drink the ablutions, which must be poured into a chalice and left for him to consume at the second celebration. For to drink the ablutions would be to break his fast.
F. G. Lee, Directorium Anglicanum, 4th ed. (1879), p. 248.

★**duplicate** (dū′pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *duplicato* = D. *duplikaat* = G. Dan. *duplikat*, < L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Double; twofold; consisting of or relating to a pair or pairs, or to two corresponding parts: as, *duplicate* spines in an insect; *duplicate* examples of an ancient coin; *duplicate* proportion.—**2†.** Consisting of a double number or quantity; multiplied by two.

The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a numbre into so populous a company, yea though the numbre were *duplicate*. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

3. Exactly like or corresponding to something made or done before; repeating an original; matched: as, there are many *duplicate* copies of this picture; a *duplicate* action or proceeding.—**Duplicate proportion** or **ratio**, the proportion or ratio of squares: thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term is said to be to the third in the *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus, in 9 : 15 : : 15 : 25, the ratio of 9 to 25 is a *duplicate* of that of 9 to 15, or as the square of 9 is to the square of 15; also, the duplicate ratio of a to b is the ratio of $a\ a$ to $b\ b$ or of a^2 to b^2.

II. *n.* **1.** One of two or more things corresponding in every respect to each other.

Of all these he [Vertue] made various sketches and notes, always presenting a *duplicate* of his observations to Lord Oxford. *Walpole*, Life of Vertue.

Specifically, in *law* and *com.*: (*a*) An instrument or writing corresponding in every particular to a first or original and of equal validity with it; an additional original.

Duplicates of dispatches and of important letters are frequently sent by another conveyance, as a precaution against the risk of a miscarriage. The copy which first reaches its destination is treated as an original. *Wharton*.

In the case of mutual contracts, such as leases, contracts of marriage, copartnership, and the like, *duplicates* of the deed are frequently prepared, each of which is signed by all the contracting parties; and, where this is done, the parties are bound if one of the *duplicates* be regularly executed, although the other should be defective in the necessary solemnities. *Bell*.

(*b*) A second copy of a document, furnished by authority when the original has been lost, defaced, or invalidated.

2. One of two or more things each of which corresponds in all essential respects to an original, type, or pattern; another corresponding to a first or original; another of the same kind; a copy: as, a *duplicate* of a bust.

Many *duplicates* of the General's wagon stand about the church in every direction.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 72.

duplication (dū-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *duplication* = Pr. *duplicatio* = Sp. *duplicación* = Pg. *duplicação* = It. *duplicazione*, < L. *duplicatio*(*n*-), < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of duplicating, or of making or repeating something essentially the same as something previously existing or done.

However, if two sheriffs appear in one year (as at this time and frequently hereafter), such *duplication* cometh to pass by one of these accidents.
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire.

2. In *arith.*, the multiplication of a number by two.—**3.** A folding; a doubling; also, a fold: as, the *duplication* of a membrane.—**4.** In *physiol.*, the act or process of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.—**5.** In *music*, the process or act of adding the upper or lower octaves or replicates to the tones of a melody or harmony. See *double*, *n.* and *v.*—**6.** In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—**7.** In *admiralty law*, a pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication. *Benedict.* [Rare.]—**8.** *Eccles.*, the celebration of the mass or eucharist twice by the same priest on the same day. From the sixth century to the thirteenth, duplication was in many places not an unusual practice on a number of days. Since the fourteenth century it is generally forbidden in the Roman Catholic Church except on Christmas day. In the mediæval church in England it was allowed on Easter day also. The Greek Church does not permit duplication.—**Duplication formula**, in *math.*, a formula for obtain-

ing the sine, etc., of the double of an angle from the functions of the angle itself.—**Problem of the duplication**, or **duplication of the cube**, in *math.*, the problem to determine the side of a cube which shall have double the solid contents of a given cube. The problem is equivalent to finding the cube root of 2, which is neither rational nor rationally expressible in terms of square roots of integers; consequently neither an exact numerical solution nor an exact construction with a rule and compasses is possible. Also called the *Delian problem.*

There remain yet some other pages of Mr. Hobbes's dialogue, wherein he speaks of . . . the *duplication of the cube*, and the quadrature of the circle.
Boyle, Works, I. 234.

The altar of Apollo at Athens was a square block, or cube, and to double it required the *duplication of the cube.*
D. Webster, Speech, Mechanics' Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

duplicative (dū′pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *duplicatif*; as *duplicate* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of duplicating or doubling; especially, in *physiol.*, having the quality of duplicating or dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

In the lowest forms of Vegetable life, the primordial germ multiplies itself by *duplicative* subdivision into an apparently unlimited number of cells.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces.

duplicatopectinate (dū-pli-kā-tō-pek′ti-nāt), *a.* [< *duplicate* + *pectinate.*] In *entom.*, having the branches of bipectinate antennæ on each side alternately long and short.

duplicature (dū′pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *duplicature* = It. *duplicatura*, < L. as if **duplicatura*, < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate, v.*] A doubling; a fold or folding; a duplication: as, a *duplicature* of the peritoneum.

The kidneys and bladder are contained in a distinct *duplicature* of that membrane [the peritoneum], being thereby partitioned off from the other contents of the abdomen.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xi.

duplicidentate (dū″pli-si-den′tāt), *a.* [< NL. *duplicidentatus*, < L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *dentatus* = E. *toothed*: see *dentate.*] Of or pertaining to the *Duplicidentati*; having four upper incisors, two of which are much smaller than and situated behind the other two, of which they thus appear like duplicates, as in the hare, rabbit, or pika. *Coues.*

Duplicidentati (dū″pli-si-den-tā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *Glires*), orig. *Duplicidentata* (sc. *Rodentia*, Illiger, 1811); pl. of *duplicidentatus*: see *duplicidentate.*] A prime division of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, containing those rodents, as the hares and pikas, which have four upper front teeth—that is, twice as many as ordinary rodents, or *Simplicidentati.* The group consists of the families *Leporidæ* and *Lagomyidæ.* *E. R. Alston.*

duplicity (dū-plis′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *duplicite*, < OF. *duplicite*, F. *duplicité* = Sp. *duplicidad* = Pg. *duplicidade* = It. *duplicità*, < LL. *duplicita(t-)s*, doubleness, ML. ambiguity, < L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), twofold, double: see *duplex.*] **1.** The state of being double; doubleness. [Rare.]

They neither acknowledge a multitude of unmade deities, nor yet that *duplicity* of them which Plutarch contended for (one good and the other evil).
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 231.

These intermediate examples need not in the least confuse our generally distinct ideas of the two families of buildings; the one in which the substance is alike throughout, and the forms and conditions of the ornament assume or prove that it is so; . . . and the other, in which the substance is of two kinds, one internal, the other external, and the system of decoration is founded on this *duplicity*, as pre-eminently in St. Mark's. I have used the word *duplicity* in no depreciatory sense. *Ruskin.*

A star in the Northern Crown, . . . (η Coronæ), was found to have completed more than one entire circuit since its first discovery; another, τ Serpentarii, had closed up into apparent singleness; while in a third, ζ Orionis, the converse change had taken place, and deceptive singleness had been transformed into obvious *duplicity.*
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 58.

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the acting or speaking differently in relation to the same thing at different times or to different persons, with intention to deceive; the practice of deception by means of dissimulation or double-dealing.

And shall we even now, whilst we are yet smarting from the consequences of her treachery, become a second time the good easy dupes of her *duplicity?*
Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, I. 273.

I think the student of their character should also be slow to upbraid Italians for their *duplicity*, without admitting, in palliation of the faults, facts of long ages of alien and domestic oppression, in politics and religion.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

3. In *law*, the pleading of two or more distinct matters together as if constituting but one.=**Syn. 2.** Guile, deception, hypocrisy, artifice, chicanery.

duplo- (dū′plō). [< L. *duplus*, double: see *double.*] A prefix signifying 'twofold' or 'twice as much': as, *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet.

duply (dū-plī′), *n.*; pl. *duplies* (-plīz′). [< **duply*, v. (on type of *reply*, < OF. *replier*), < OF. as if **duplier*, F. only *dupliquer* = Sp. Pg. *duplicar* = It. *duplicare*, < ML. *duplicare*, put in a rebutter, make a second reply, L. *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate, a.*] In *Scots law*, a second reply: a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

Answers, replies, *duplies*, triplies, quadruplies, followed thick upon each other.
Scott, Abbot, i.

dupondius (dū-pon′di-us), *n.*; pl. *dupondii* (-ī). [L., also *dupondium*, *dipondium*, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *pondus*, a weight, < *pendere*, weigh: see *pound*[1].] A Roman bronze coin, of the value



Obverse. Reverse.
Dupondius of Augustus.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of 2 asses (see *as*[4]), issued by Augustus and some of his successors: popularly called by coin-collectors "second brass," to distinguish it from the sestertius, the "first brass" Roman coin.

dupper (dup′ėr), *n.* Same as *dubber*[2].

Dupuytren's contraction. See *contraction.*

dur (dör), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *dur*, < L. *durus*, hard.] In *music*, major: as, C *dur*, or C major.

dura (dū′rä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *durus*, hard: see *dure.*] **1.** Same as *duramen.*—**2.** The dura mater (which see). *Wilder and Gage.*

durability (dū-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *durabilitet*, < F. *durabilité* (OF. *dureblete*) = Pr. *durabletat* = Pg. *durabilidade* = It. *durabilità*, < LL. *durabilita(t-)s*, < L. *durabilis*, durable: see *durable.*] The quality of being durable; the power of lasting or continuing in the same state by resistance to causes of decay or dissolution.

A Gothic cathedral raises ideas of grandeur in our minds by its size, its height, . . . its antiquity, and its *durability.*
H. Blair, Rhetoric, iii.

durable (dū′ra-bl), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *durabel*, < F. *durable* = Pr. Sp. *durable* = Pg. *duravel* = It. *durabile*, < L. *durabilis*, lasting, < *durare*, last, < *durus*, hard, lasting: see *dure, v.*] Having the quality of lasting, or continuing long in being; not perishable or changeable; lasting; enduring: as, *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

The monuments of wit and learning are more *durable* than the monuments of power, or of the hands.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 101.

They might take vp their Crosse, and follow the second Adam vnto a *durable* happinesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

For time, though in eternity, applied
To motion, measures all things *durable*
By present, past, and future.
Milton, P. L., v. 581.

The very susceptibility that makes him quick to feel makes him also incapable of deep and *durable* feeling.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

=**Syn.** *Permanent*, *Stable*, etc. (see *lasting*), abiding, continuing, firm, strong, tough.

durableness (dū′ra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being lasting or enduring; durability: as, the *durableness* of honest fame.

As for the timber of the walnut-tree, it may be termed an English shittim-wood for the fineness, smoothness, and *durableness* thereof.
Fuller, Worthies, Surrey.

The *durableness* of metals is the foundation of this extraordinary steadiness of price.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

durably (dū′ra-bli), *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

An error in physical speculations is seldom productive of such consequences, either to one's neighbour or one's self, as are deeply, *durably*, or extensively injurious.
V. Knox, Essays, i.

dural (dū′ral), *a.* [< *dura* (*mater*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

The *dural* vessels were well injected externally and internally.
Medical News, LII. 430.

dura mater (dū′rä mā′tėr). [NL.: L. *dura*, fem. of *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother: see *dure*, *mother*, and cf. *dura.*] The outermost membranous envelop or external meninx of the brain and spinal cord; a dense, tough, glistening fibrous membrane which lines the interior of the brain-case, but in the spinal column is separated from the periosteum lining the vertebræ by a space filled with loose areolar tissue. In the skull it envelops the brain, but does not send down processes into the fissures. It forms, however, some main folds, as the vertical falcate sheet or falx cerebri between the hemispheres of the cerebrum, and the tentorium or horizontal sheet between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. Sundry venous channels between layers of the dura mater are the sinuses of the brain. The term *dura mater* is contrasted with *pia mater*, both these meninges being so named from an old fanciful notion that they were the "mothers," or at least the nurses, of the contained parts.

duramen (dū-rā′men), *n.* [NL., < L. *duramen*, hardness, also applied to a ligneous vine-branch, < *durare*, harden, < *durus*, hard: see *dure.*] In *bot.*, the central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is harder and more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it, from the formation of secondary layers of cellulose in the wood-cells. It is also usually of a deeper color, owing to the presence of peculiar coloring matters. Called by ship-carpenters the *spine.* See *alburnum.* Also *dura.*

The inner layers of wood, being not only the oldest, but the most solidified by matters deposited within their component cells and vessels, are spoken of collectively under the designation *duramen* or "heart-wood."
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 369.

durance (dū′rans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *duraunce*, *duranse*; < OF. *durance* = Sp. *duranza* = It. *duranza*, < ML. as if **durantia*, < L. *duran(t-)s*, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure, v.* In E. *durance* is prob. in part an abbr. by apheresis of *endurance*, q. v.] **1.** Duration; continuance; endurance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Loe! I have made a Calender for every yeare,
That steele in strength, and time in *durance*, shall outweare.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Epil.

An antique kind of work, composed of little square pieces of marble, gilded and coloured, . . . which set together . . . present an unexpressible statelinesse; and are of marvellous *durance.*
Sandys, Travailes, p. 24.

Of how short *durance* was this new made state!
Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.

The *durance* of a granite ledge.
Emerson, Astræa.

2. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; involuntary confinement of any kind.

What bootes it him from death to be unbownd,
To be captived in endlesse *duraunce*
Of sorrow and despeyre without aleggeaunce?
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 42.

They [the Flemmings] put their Lord in Prison, till with long *Durance* he at last consented.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 122.

I give thee thy liberty, set thee from *durance.*
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

In *durance* vile here must I wake and weep.
Burns, Epistle from Esopus to Maria.

3†. Any material supposed to be of remarkable durability, as buff-leather; especially, a strong cloth made to replace and partly to imitate buff-leather; a variety of tammy. Sometimes written *durant*, and also called *everlasting.*

Your mincing niceries—*durance* petticoats, and silver bodkins.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, i. 1.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance.*
R. Wilson, Three Ladies of London.

As the honey of Hybla, my old lad of the castle. And is not a buff-jerkin a most sweet robe of *durance?*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

durancy†, *n.* [As *durance.*] Continuance; lastingness; durance.

The souls ever *durancy* I sung before,
Ystruck with mighty rage.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, i. 1.

durangite (dū-ran′jīt), *n.* [< *Durango* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A fluo-arsenate of aluminium, iron, and sodium, occurring in orange-red monoclinic crystals, associated with cassiterite (tin-stone), at Durango, Mexico.

duranse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *durance.*

durant† (dū′rant), *n.* [< It. *durante*, a kind of strong cloth, < L. *duran(t-)s*, lasting, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure, v.*] Same as *durance*, 3.

Duranta (dū-ran′tä), *n.* [NL., named after Castor *Durante*, an Italian physician (died 1590).] A genus of verbenaceous shrubs of tropical America, bearing a great profusion of blue flowers in racemes. *D. repens* is found in greenhouses.

durante beneplacito (dū-ran′tē bē-nē-plas′i-tō). [ML. NL.: L. *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, during, ppr. of *durare*, last, dure (see *dure, v.*, and *during*); LL. *beneplacito*, abl. of *beneplacitum*, good pleasure, neut. of *beneplacitus*, pp. of *beneplacere*, *bene placere*, please well: see *beneplacit.*] During good pleasure.

durante vita (dū-ran′tē vī′tă). [L.: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, during (see *durante beneplacito*); *vitā*, abl. of *vita*, life: see *vital*.] During life.

duration (dū-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *duracion*. Cf. Pr. *duracio* = Sp. *duración* = Pg. *duração* = It. *durazione*, < ML. *duratio(n-)*, continuance, perseverance, < L. *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Continuance in time; also, the length of time during which anything continues: as, the *duration* of life or of a partnership; the *duration* of a tone or note in music; the *duration* of an eclipse.

The distance between any parts of that succession [of ideas], or between the appearance of any two ideas in our minds, is that we call *duration*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 3.

Is there any thing in human life, the *duration* of which can be called long? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 153.

It was proposed that the *duration* of Parliament should be limited. *Macaulay*.

Relative, apparent, and common time is *duration* as estimated by the motion of bodies, as by days, months, and years. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

durbar, darbar (dėr-bär′), *n.* [< Hind. *darbār*, Turk. *derbâr*, < Pers. *darbār*, a court, an audience-room, < *dar*, a door, + *bār*, admittance, audience, court, tribunal.] **1.** An audience-room in the palace of a native prince of India; the audience itself.

He was at once informed that a Rampore citizen had no right to enter the *durbar* of Jubbul, and was obliged to go out in the rain in the court-yard.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 206.

2. A state levee or audience held by the governor-general of India, or by one of the native princes; an official reception.

On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, at a *darbār* of unequalled magnificence, held on the historic "ridge" overlooking the Mughal capital of Delhi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 811.

dure† (dūr), *a.* [Sc. also *dour*; < OF. *dur*, F. *dur* = Sp. Pg. It. *duro*, < L. *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible, = Ir. *dur* = Gael. *dur*, dull, hard, stupid, obstinate, firm, strong, = W. *dir*, certain, sure, of force, *dir*, force, certainty; but the Celtic forms, like W. *dur*, steel, may be borrowed from the Latin.] Hard; rough.

What *dure* and cruell penance dooe
I sustaine for none offence at all.
Palace of Pleasure, I. sig. Q, 4.

dure† (dūr), *v.* [< ME. *duren*, < OF. *durer*, F. *durer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *durar* = It. *durare*, < L. *durare*, intr. be hardened, be patient, wait, hold out, endure, last, tr. harden, inure, < *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible: see *dure*, *a.* Hence *endure*, *perdure*, *duration*, *during*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To extend in time; last; continue; be or exist; endure.

Whyl that the world may *dure*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 980.

Vpon a sabboth day, when the disciples were come together vnto the breakyng of the bread, Paule made a sermon *duryng* to mydnight. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 476.

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while.
Mat. xiii. 21.

The noblest of the Citizens were ordained Priests, which function *dured* with their liues.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

2. To extend in space.

Arabye *durethe* fro the endes of the Reme of Caldee unto the laste ende of Affryk, and marchethe to the Lond of Ydumee, toward the ende of Botron.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.

"How fer is it hens to Camelot?" quod Seigramor. "Sir, it is vj mile vnto a plain that *dureth* wele two myle fro thens." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

II. *trans.* To abide; endure.

He that can trot a courser, break a rush,
And, arm'd in proof, dare *dure* a strawes strong push.
Marston, Satires, i.

dureful† (dūr′fůl), *a.* [< *dure* + *-ful*.] Lasting: as, *dureful* brass.

The *durefull* oake whose sap is not yet dride.
Spenser, Sonnets, vi.

dureless† (dūr′les), *a.* [< *dure* + *-less*.] Not lasting; fading; fleeting: as, "*dureless* pleasures," *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Düreresque (dü-rėr-esk′), *a.* [< *Dürer* (see def.) + *-esque*.] In the manner or style of Albert Dürer, the most famous Renaissance artist of Germany (1471–1528), noted for the perfection of his drawing and the facility with which he delineated character and passion: as, *Düreresque* detail. Albert Dürer was at once painter, sculptor, engraver, and architect; but his fame is most widely spread through his admirable engravings, both on wood and on copper, which far surpassed anything that had been produced in that branch of art in his day, and provided free scope for his remarkable sureness and delicacy of hand. One of the greatest merits of his work lies in the harmony of composition characterizing even his most complicated designs. In his early work the detail, though



Düreresque Detail, as illustrated in a woodcut by Dürer.
(Reduced from the original.)

always rendered with almost unparalleled truth, is somewhat profuse and labored, and often sacrifices beauty to exactness; but toward the close of his career he sought to attain repose and simplicity of manner and subject.

duress (dū′res or dū-res′), *n.* [< ME. *duresse*, *duresce*, hardship, < OF. *durece*, *duresce*, *duresse* = Pr. *duressa* = Sp. Pg. *dureza* = It. *durezza*, < L. *duritia*, hardness, harshness, severity, austerity, < *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] **1**†. Hardness.

Ye that bere an herte of suche *duresse*,
A faire body formed to the same.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

2. Hardship; constraint; pressure; imprisonment; restraint of liberty; durance.

Whan the spaynols that a-spied spakli thei him folwed,
And deden al the *duresse* that thei do migt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3632.

Yef I delyuer my moder fro this Iuge, shall eny other do her *duresse*? *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 19.

Right feeble through the evill rate
Of food which in her *duresse* she had found.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

After an unsatisfactory examination and a brief *duress*, the busy ecclesiastic was released.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 398.

3. In *law*, actual or apprehended physical restraint so great as to amount to coercion: a species of fraud in which compulsion in some form takes the place of deception in accomplishing the injury. *Cooley.*—**Duress of goods**, the forcible seizing or withholding of personal property without sufficient justification, in order to coerce the claimant.—**Duress of imprisonment**, actual deprivation of liberty.—**Duress per minas**, coercion by threats of destruction to life or limb. A promise is voidable when made under duress, whether this is exercised immediately upon the promisor or upon wife, husband, descendant, or ascendant.

duress† (dū-res′), *v. t.* [< *duress*, *n.*] To subject to duress or restraint; imprison.

If the party *duressed* do make any motion. *Bacon.*

duressor† (dū-res′ọr), *n.* [< *duress* + *-or*.] In *law*, one who subjects another to duress. *Bacon.*

duret† (dū-ret′), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *duret*, F. *duret* (= It. *duretto*), somewhat stiff, hard, etc., dim. of *dur*, stiff, hard, etc., < L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] A kind of dance.

The Knights take their Ladies to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantoes, &c.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

duretta†, *n.* [As if < It. *duretto*, somewhat hard: see *duret*.] A coarse kind of stuff, so called from its wearing well.

I never durst be seen
Before my father out of *duretta* and serge;
But if he catch me in such paltry stuffs,
To make me look like one that lets out money,
Let him say, Timothy was born a fool.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, i. 5.

Durga (dör′gä), *n.* [Hind. *Durgā*, Skt. *Durgā*, a female divinity (see def.), prop. adj., lit. whose going is hard, hard to go to or through, impassable, as n. difficulty, danger, < *dur-* for *dus-*, hard, bad (= Gr. δυσ-, bad: see *dys-*), + √ *gā*, another form of √ *gam*, go, come, = E. *come*, q. v.] A Hindu divinity, the consort of Siva, other names given her being *Devi*, *Kali*, *Parvati*, *Bhavani*, *Uma*, etc. She is generally represented with ten arms. In one hand she holds a spear, with which she is piercing Mahisha, the chief of the demons, the killing of whom was her most famous exploit; in another, a sword; in a third, the hair of the demon chief, and the tail of a serpent twined round him; and in others, the trident, discus, ax, club, and shield. A great festival lasting ten days is celebrated annually in Bengal in her honor. Also spelled *Doorga*.



Durga.
(From Coleman's "Hindu Mythology.")

durgan, durgen (dėr′gạn, -gen), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dwarf* (ME. *dwergh*, etc.): see *dwarf*.] A dwarf. *E. Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Durham (dėr′ạm), *n.* One of a breed of shorthorn cattle, so named from the county of Durham in England, where they are brought to great perfection: also used attributively: as, the *Durham* breed; *Durham* cattle.

Duria (dū′ri-ạ), *n.* See *Durio*.

durian (dū′ri-ạn), *n.* [< Malay *durian*, < *dūri*, thorn.] **1.** A tree, the *Durio Zibethinus*. See *Durio*.—**2.** The fruit of this tree.

We tasted many fruits new to us; . . . we tried a *durian*, the fruit of the East, . . . and having got over the first horror of the onion-like odour we found it by no means bad. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

durillo (dö-rēl′yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *duro*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] An old Spanish coin, a gold dollar: otherwise called the *escudillo de oro* and *coronilla*.

during†, *n.* [< ME. *during*; verbal n. of *dure*, *v.*] Duration; existence.

And that shrewes ben more unsely if they were of lenger *during* and most unsely yf they weren perdurable.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

during†, *p. a.* [< ME. *during*, ppr. of *duren*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Lasting; continuing; enduring. *Chaucer.*

Temples and statues, reared in your minds,
The fairest, and most *during* imagery.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

during (dūr′ing), *prep.* [< ME. *duringe*, prep., prop. ppr. of *dure*, last (see *during*, *p. a.*), like OF. and F. *durant* = Pr. *duran*, *durant* = Sp. Pg. It. *durante*, < L. *durante*, abl. agreeing with the substantive, as in *durante vitā*, during life, lit. life lasting, where *durante* is the present participle used in agreement with the noun *vita* (E. *life*), used absolutely: *durante*, abl. of *duran(t-)s*, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] In the time of; in the course of; throughout the continuance of: as, *during* life; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year.

Ulysses was a baron of Greece, exceedingly wise, and *during* the siege of Troy invented the game of chess.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 405.

During the whole time Rip and his companion had labored on in silence. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

The whole world sprang to arms. On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged *during* many years and in every quarter of the globe.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Durio (dū′ri-ō), *n.* [NL., also written *Duria* and (non-Latinized) *Durion*, *Dhourra*, etc., < Malay *durian*: see *durian*.] A genus of bombacaceous trees, of which there are seven species, natives of the Malay peninsula and adjoining islands. The durian, *D. Zibethinus*, the best-known species, is a tall tree very commonly cultivated for its fruit, which is very large, with a thick hard rind and entirely covered with strong sharp spines. Notwithstanding its strong civet odor and somewhat terebinthinate flavor, it is regarded by the natives as the most delicious of fruits. The custard-like pulp in which the large seeds are embedded is the part eaten; the seeds are also roasted and eaten, or pounded into



Durian (*Durio Zibethinus*).

flour, and the unripe fruit is sometimes cooked as a vegetable.

durity† (dū′ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *dureté* = It. *durità, duritade, duritate,* < L. *durita(t-)s,* hardness, < *durus,* hard: see *dure, a.*] 1. Hardness; firmness.

As for irradiancy or sparkling, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactnesse and *durity.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

The ancients did burn their firmest stone, and even fragments of marble, which in time became almost marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity,* as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Sir H. Wotton,* Elem. of Architecture.

2. Hardness of mind; harshness; cruelty. *Cockeram.*

durjee (dėr′jē), *n.* [Also written *dirgee, durzee,* etc., repr. Hind. *darzi,* vernacularly *darji,* < Pers. *darzi,* a tailor.] In the East Indies, a native domestic tailor or seamster.

durmast (dėr′mȧst), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora,* or, according to some, *Q. pubescens*) reckoned by some botanists only a variety of *Q. Robur,* the common European oak. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, and less easy to split or to break; but it is comparatively easy to bend, and is therefore highly valued by the builder and the cabinet-maker.

durn[1], **durns** (dėrn, dėrnz), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall) *durn,* a door-post, gate-post, < Corn. *dorn,* door-post; cf. W. *dor, drws,* door: see *door.*] 1. A door- or gate-post; the framework of a doorway.—2. A 'sett' of timbers in a mine. *Durns* is sometimes made a singular and sometimes a plural.

durn[2], *v. t.* See *dern*[3].

duro (dō̇′rō), *n.* [Sp. (*peso*) *duro,* hard dollar.] The Spanish silver dollar, the peso duro.

durometer (dū-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *durus,* hard, + *metrum,* a measure.] An apparatus invented by Behrens for testing the hardness of steel rails. It consists essentially of a small drill fitted with apparatus for measuring the amount of feed under a given pressure of the drill, and counting the turns of the drill. The feed and work are considered to give relatively the hardness of the steel.

durous† (dū′rus), *a.* [< L. *durus,* hard: see *dure, a.*] Hard.

They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous.*
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 186.

duroy† (dū-roi′), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A woolen fabric formerly made in the west of England.

Western Goods had their share here also, and several booths were filled with Serges, *Duroys,* Druggets, Shalloons, Cantaloons, Devonshire Kersies, etc.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 94.

durra (důr′ȧ), *n.* [Also written *dura, doura, dourah, dora, dhura, dhourra, dhurrq,* etc., repr. Ar. *durra,* millet; cf. Turk. Pers. Hind. *durr,* a pearl.] The Indian millet or Guinea corn, *Andropogon Sorghum.* See *sorghum,* 2.

durst (dėrst). A preterit of *dare*[1].

durukuli, *n.* See *douroucouli.*

Durum wheat. See ★*wheat.*

dusack (dū′sak), *n.* [G. *dusak,* also *duseck, tusack, disak, thiesak, tiszek,* < Bohem. *tesak,* a short, broad, curved sword.] A rough cutlas in use in Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is commonly represented as forged of a single piece, the fingers passing through an opening made at the end opposite the point, so that the grip consists of a rounded and perhaps leather-covered part of the blade itself. It is said to have originated in Bohemia.

duse†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deuce*[1].

dush (dush), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *dusshen, duschen;* appar. orig. a var. of *dasshen, daschen,* dash: see *dash.*] I. *trans.* To strike or push violently. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thei *dusshed* hym, thei dasshed hym,
Thei lusshed hym, thei lasshed hym,
Thei pusshed hym, thei passhed hym,
All sorowe thei saide that it semed hym.
York Plays, p. 481.

Mynours then mightely the moldes did serche,
Ouertyrnet the toures, & the tore walles
All *dusshet* into the diche, doll to be-holde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4776.

II. *intrans.* To fall violently; dash down; move with violence. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Such a dasande drede *dusched* to his herte
That al falewit [fallowed] his face.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1538.

dusk (dusk), *a.* and *n.* [= E. dial. *duckish* (transposed from *dusk*); < early ME. *dosk, dosc, deosk, deosc,* dark; not found in AS., but perhaps a survival of the older form of AS. *deorc,* ME. *deorc, derk,* E. *dark,* which in its rhotacized form has no obvious connections, while *deosc, dosk, dusk* appears to be related to Norw. *dusk,* a drizzling rain, Sw. dial. *dusk,* a slight shower, Sw. *dusk,* chilliness, raw weather (> Norw. *duska* = Sw. *duska* = Dan. *duske,* drizzle; Sw. *duskig,* misty, etc.), appar. orig. applied to dark, threatening weather. LG. *dusken,* slumber, is not related.] I. *a.* Dark; tending to darkness; dusky; shaded, either as to light or color; shadowy; swarthy. [Rare and poetical.]

A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades.
Milton, P. R., i. 296.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreathed.
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

As rich as moths from *dusk* cocoons.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II. *n.* 1. Partial darkness; an obscuring of light, especially of the light of day; a state between light and darkness; twilight: as, the *dusk* of the evening; the *dusk* of a dense forest.

He quits
His door in darkness, nor till *dusk* returns.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

Prone to the lowest vale th' aerial tribes
Descend: the tempest-loving raven scarce
Dares wing the dubious *dusk.* *Thomson,* Summer.

Fortunately the *dusk* had thrown a veil over us, and in the exquisite delicacy of the fading light we drifted slowly up the mysterious river.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 161.

2. Tendency to darkness of color; swarthiness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 77.

dusk (dusk), *v.* [< ME. *dusken,* earlier *dosken,* make dark, become dark; < *dusk, a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make dusky or dark; obscure; make less luminous.

After the sun is up, that shadow which *dusketh* the light of the moon must needs be under the earth. *Holland.*

Essex, at all times his [Raleigh's] rival, and never his friend, saw his own lustre *dusked* by the eminence of his inferior. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 266.

2. To make dim.

Which clothes a dirkness of a forletyn and a despised elde hadde *dusked* and derked.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

The faithfulnes of a wife is not stained with deceipt, nor *dusked* with any dissembling.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 55.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow dark; begin to lose light, brightness, or whiteness.

Dusken his eyghen two, and faylleth breth.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1948.

2. To cause a dusky appearance; produce a slightly ruffled or shadowed surface.

Little breezes *dusk* and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs for ever
By the island in the river
Flowing down to Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

[Rare in all uses.]

dusken (dus′kn), *v.* [< *dusk* + *-en*[1].] I. *intrans.* To grow dusk; dim; become darker. [Rare.]

I have known the male to sing almost uninterruptedly during the evenings of early summer, till twilight *duskened* into dark. *Lowell.*

II. *trans.* To make dark or obscure. [Rare.]

The sayd epigrame was not vtterly defaced, but onely *duskened,* or so rased that it myght be redde, thoughe that with some difficulty. *Nicolls,* tr. of Thucydides, fol. 163.

duskily (dus′ki-li), *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to darkness or somberness.

The twilight deepened, the ragged battlements and the low broad oriels [of Haddon Hall] glanced *duskily* from the foliage, the rooks wheeled and clamored in the glowing sky. *H. James, Jr.,* Trans. Sketches, p. 26.

duskiness (dus′ki-nes), *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a moderate degree of darkness or blackness; shade.

Time had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of *duskiness,* as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room.
Boëtius (trans.), p. 3 (Oxf., 1674).

duskish (dus′kish), *a.* [< *dusk* + *-ish*[1].] Moderately dusky; partially obscure; dark or blackish.

Sight is not well contented with sudden departments from one extream to another; therefore let them have rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

duskishly (dus′kish-li), *adv.* Cloudily; darkly; obscurely; dimly.

The Comet appeared again to-night, but *duskishly.*
Pepys, Diary, II. 195.

duskishness (dus′kish-nes), *n.* Duskiness; slight obscurity; dimness.

The harts use dictamus. The swallow the hearbe celedonia. The weasell fennell seede, for the *duskishnesse* and blearishnesse of her eyes.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

The divers colours and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various vesture changes write
Of light, of *duskishnesse.*
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 22.

dusky (dus′ki), *a.* [< *dusk* + *-y*[1].] 1. Rather dark; obscure; not luminous; dim: as, a *dusky* valley.

Here dies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

He [Dante] is the very man who has heard the tormented spirits crying out for the second death, who has read the *dusky* characters on the portal within which there is no hope. *Macaulay,* Milton.

Memorial shapes of saint and sage,
That pave with splendor the Past's *dusky* aisles.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Rather black; dark-colored; fuscous; not light or bright: as, a *dusky* brown; the *dusky* wings of some insects.

I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my *dusky* race. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

A smile gleams o'er his *dusky* brow.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Here were the squalor and the glitter of the Orient—the solemn *dusky* faces that look out on the reader from the pages of the Arabian Nights.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 201.

3. Hence, figuratively, gloomy; sad. [Rare.]

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horrour, this melancholy prospect of final perdition will frequently occur to his fancy. *Bentley,* Sermons.

Dusky duck. See *duck.*

Dussumieria (dus-ū-mē′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847; also *Dussumiera*); named for the traveler *Dussumier.*] A genus of fishes, in some systems made type of a family *Dussumieriidæ.*

dussumieriid (dus-ū-mē′ri-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Dussumieriidæ.*

Dussumieriidæ (dus-ū-mē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumieria* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Dussumieria.* It is closely related to the family *Clupeidæ,* but the abdomen is rounded and the ribs are not connected with a median system of scales. The species are few in number; one (*Etrumeus sadina*) is an inhabitant of the eastern coast of the United States.

Dussumierina (dus″ū-mē-rī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system, the fourth group of *Clupeidæ,* with the mouth anterior and lateral, the upper jaw not overlapping the lower, and the abdomen neither carinate nor serrate, and without an osseous gular plate. The group corresponds to the ★family *Dussumieriidæ.*

dust[1] (dust), *n.* [< ME. *dust, doust,* < AS. *dust* (orig. *dūst*) = OFries. *dust* = MLG. LG. *dust* (> G. *dust*), dust, = D. *duist,* meal-dust, = Icel. *dust,* dust, = Norw. *dust,* dust, fine particles, = Dan. *dyst,* fine flour or meal; allied prob. to OHG. *tunist, dunist, dunst,* breath, storm, MHG. G. *dunst,* vapor, fine dust, = Sw. and Dan. *dunst,* steam, vapor; and to Goth. *dauns,* odor; all prob. ult. from a root repr. by Skt. √ *dhvans* or √ *dhvas,* fall to dust, perish, vanish, in pp. *dhvas-ta* (= E. *dus-t*), bestrewn, covered over, esp. with dust.] 1. Earth or other matter in fine dry particles, so attenuated that they can be raised and carried by the wind; finely comminuted or powdered matter; as, clouds of *dust* obscure the sky.

Than a-roos the *duste* and the powder so grete that vnnethe oon myght knowe a-nother, ne noon ne a-bode his felowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 201.

The ostrich, which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in *dust.* Job xxxix. 13, 14.

2. A collection or cloud of powdered matter in the air; an assemblage or mass of fine particles carried by the wind: as, the trampling of the animals raised a great *dust;* to take the *dust* of a carriage going in advance.

By reason of the abundance of his horses their *dust* shall cover thee. Ezek. xxvi. 10.

Hence—3. Confusion, obscurity, or entanglement of contrary opinions or desires; embroilment; discord: as, to raise a *dust* about an affront; to kick up a *dust.* See phrases below.

Great contest follows, and much learned *dust*
Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both. *Cowper,* Task, iii. 161.

4. A small quantity of any powdered substance sprinkled over something: used chiefly in cookery: as, give it a *dust* of ground spice.—5. Crude matter regarded as consisting of separate particles; elementary substance.

Many [a day] hade i be ded & to *dust* roted,
Nadde it be Goddes grace & help of that beast.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4124.

Dust thou art, and unto *dust* shalt thou return.
Gen. iii. 19.

My flesh is clothed with worms and clods of *dust*. . . . For now shall I sleep in the *dust*. Job vii. 5, 21.

Fair brows
That long ago were *dust*.
Bryant, Flood of Years.

Hence—**6†.** A dead body, or one of the atoms that compose it; remains.

The bodies of the saints, what part of the earth or sea soever holds their *dusts*, shall not be detained in prison when Christ calls for them. . . . Not a *dust*, not a bone, can be denied. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 106.

Hereafter if one *Dust* of Me
Mix'd with another's Substance be,
'Twill leaven that whole Lump with love of Thee.
Cowley, The Mistress, All over Love.

7. A low condition, as if prone on the ground.

He raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*. 1 Sam. ii. 8.

8. Rubbish; ashes and other refuse. [Eng.]

But when the parish dustman came,
His rubbish to withdraw,
He found more *dust* within the heap
Than he contracted for! *Hood*, Tim Turpin.

A string of carts full of miscellaneous street and house rubbish, all called here [London] by the general name of *dust*. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 9, 1879.

9. Gold-dust; hence, money; cash. See phrases below. [Slang.]—**10.** Same as *dust-brand*.—**Cosmic dust.** See *cosmic*.—**Down with the (his, your) dust,** pay or deliver the money at once.

The abbot *down with his dust;* and, glad he had escaped so, returned to Reading, as somewhat lighter in purse, so much more merry in heart than when he came thence. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. 218.

Limb. I'll settle two hundred a year upon thee. . . .
Aldo. Before George, son Limberham, you'l spoil all, if you underbid so. Come, *down with your dust*, man; what, show a base mind when a fair Lady's in question!
Dryden, Limberham, ii. 1.

Come, fifty pounds here; *down with your dust*.
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, ii. 3.

Dust and ashes. See *ash*2.—**Founders' dust.** See *founder*2.—**Metallic dust,** powdered oxids or filings of metals, used for giving a metallic luster to wall-papers, lacquered ware, etc. The metal-powders are washed, treated with chemicals, and heated, to obtain a variety of colors.—**To beat the dust.** See *beat*1.—**To bite the dust.** See *bite*.—**To kick up a dust,** to make a row; cause tumult or uproar. [Colloq.]—**To make one take the dust,** in *driving*, to pass one on the road so as to throw the dust back toward him; beat one in a race.—**To raise a dust.** (*a*) To cause a cloud of dust to rise, as a fast-driven carriage, a gust of wind, etc. (*b*) To make confusion or disturbance; get up a dispute; create discord or angry discussion. [Colloq.]

The Bishop saw there was small reason to *raise* such a *dust* out of a few indiscreet words.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 61.

By the help of these [men], they were able to *raise a dust* and make a noise; to form a party, and set themselves at the head of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

To throw dust in or **into one's eyes,** to mislead, confuse, or dupe one.

This is certainly the *dust* of Gold which you have *thrown in* the good Man's *Eyes*. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 1.

dust1 (dust), *v. t.* [< ME. *dusten*, intr., rise as dust, = Icel. *dusta* = Norw. *dusta*, tr., dust, sprinkle with dust, = Dan. *dyste*, sprinkle; from the noun.] **1.** To free from dust; brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from: as, to *dust* a table, floor, or room.

Let me *dust* yo' a bit, William. Yo've been leaning against some whitewash, a'll be bound.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

2. To sprinkle with dust, or with something in the form of dust: as, to *dust* a cake with fine sugar; to *dust* a surface with white or yellow.

Especially in one of those stand-stills of the air that forebode a change of weather, the sky is *dusted* with motes of fire of which the summer-watcher never dreamed.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 52.

Insects in seeking the nectar would get *dusted* with pollen, and would certainly often transport it from one flower to another. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 95.

To dust one, to make one take the dust (which see, under *dust*, *n.*).—**To dust one's jacket,** to give one a drubbing; beat one as if for freeing him from dust, or so as to raise a dust.

dust2 (dust), *v.* [< ME. *dusten*, *desten*, throw, hurl, intr. rush, comp. *adusten*, throw (a different word from *dusshen*, throw down, dash: see *dush*), appar. of Scand. origin: < Icel. *dusta*, beat; cf. *dustera*, tilt, fight (Haldorsen, Cleasby), *dust*, a blow (Haldorsen), = Sw. *dust* = Dan. *dyst*, a tilt, bout, fight, = MLG. *dust* (*zdust*, *sust*), a tilt, a dance. Prob. allied to *douse*2, beat (see *douse*2). Hitherto confused by a natural figure with *dust*1, from which, in def. I., 2, and II., it cannot now be entirely separated. It is possible that the two words are ult. connected. Cf. Gr. *κονίειν*, tr. cover with dust, intr. run (as horses or men), or march (as an army), making a dust in the act, i. e., 'dust.'] **I.†** *trans.* **1.** To throw; hurl.

This milde meiden . . . toc [took] him bi the ateliche [grisly] top, ant hef him up ant *duste* him adunriht [downright] to ther [the] eorthe.
St. Margherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 12.

He iss Godd self, that *duste* death under him.
Legend of St. Katherine, l. 1093.

2. To strike; beat.

An engel *duste* hit a swuch dunt that hit bigon to clateren. *Legend of St. Katherine*, l. 2025.

Observe, my English gentleman, that blowes have a wonderfull prerogative in the feminine sex; . . . if . . . she be good, to *dust* her often hath in it a singular . . . vertue. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

II. *intrans.* To run; leave hastily; scuttle; get out: as, to get up and *dust;* come, *dust* out of here. [Colloq. or slang.]

Vrgan lepe vnfain
Ouer the bregge [bridge] he *deste*.
Sir Tristrem, iii. 9 (Minstrelsy, ed. Scott, V.).

dust-ball (dust'bâl), *n.* A disease in horses in which a ball is sometimes formed in the intestinal canal, owing to over-feeding with the dust of corn or barley. Its presence is indicated by a haggard countenance, a distressed eye, a distended belly, and hurried respiration.

dust-bin (dust'bin), *n.* A covered receptacle for the accumulated dust, ashes, and rubbish of a dwelling, usually placed in a cellar or in a yard. [Eng.]

Villages, with their rows of hovels sandwiched in between rows of *dustbins*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 128.

dust-brand (dust'brand), *n.* Smut. Also *dust*.

dust-brush (dust'brush), *n.* A brush made of feathers, fine bristles, tissue-paper, or the like, for removing dust, as from furniture, walls, framed pictures, etc.

dust-cart (dust'kärt), *n.* A cart for conveying dust, refuse, and rubbish from the streets. [Eng.]

dust-chamber (dust'chām″bėr), *n.* An inclosed flue or chamber filled with deflectors, in which the products of combustion from an ore-roasting furnace are allowed to settle, the heavier and more valuable portions being left in the dust-chamber, and the volatile portions passing out through the chimney or other escape.

dust-collar (dust'kol″ăr), *n.* A grooved ring or flange placed between the hub of a wheel and the journal, to hold a dust-guard and keep ★the axle-box clean.

duster (dus'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who dusts.—**2.** That which is used in dusting or removing dust, as a piece of cloth or a brush. A kind of cloth especially for use in the form of dusters is made of cotton, or of linen and cotton, generally twilled, woven plain or with a checked pattern, and sold by the yard, and also in separate squares, like handkerchiefs.

We were taught to play the good housewife in the kitchen and the pantry, and were well instructed in the conduct of the broom and the *duster*.
Watts, Education of Children and Youth, § viii.

3. A fine sieve.—**4.** A machine for sifting dry poisons upon plants, to destroy insects. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A light overcoat or wrap worn to protect the clothing from dust, especially in traveling.

With February came the Carnival. . . . Hawthorne . . . accepted its liberties . . . with great good humor. He used to stroll along the streets, with a linen *duster* over his black coat.
J. Hawthorne, Nathaniel Hawthorne, II. v.

Set duster, a long broom, hearth-brush, or any dusting-brush.

dust-guard (dust'gärd), *n.* A thin piece of wood, leather, or fabric fitted to a journal-box to exclude dust from the axle and bearings, and to prevent the escape of the oil and waste from the box.

The *dust-guard* is made of sycamore wood, and is either in one or two parts. *Engineer*, LXV. 297.

dust-hole (dust'hōl), *n.* A dust-bin.

Our *dusthole* ain't been hemptied this week, so all the ★stuff is running into the sile.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 80.

dustiness (dus'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being dusty.

dusting-colors (dus'ting-kul″ǫrz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, colors in the form of powder, made to be spread or dusted over an impression in adhesive varnish. Ultramarine blue and gold bronzes are common dusting-colors, and by this treatment show greater depth or brilliancy of color than when mixed with the varnish as a printing-ink.

dustless (dust'les), *a.* [< *dust*1 + *-less*.] Free from dust.

A *dustless* path led to the door.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 177.

dust-louse (dust'lous), *n.* An insect of the genus *Psocus* or family *Psocidæ*.

dustman (dust'man), *n.*; pl. *dustmen* (-men). **1.** One whose employment is the removal of dust, rubbish, or garbage.—**2.** The genius of sleep in popular sayings and folklore: so named because the winking and eye-rubbing of a sleepy child are as if he had dust in his eyes.—**Running** or **flying dustman,** a man who removed dust from dust-holes, without license, for the sake of what he could pick out of it. [Eng.]

At Marlborough Street one day early in November, 1837, two of the once celebrated fraternity known as "*flying dustmen*" were charged with having emptied a dust-hole in Frith Street, without leave or licence of the contractor. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, pp. 78, 79.

dustoori (dus-tō'ri), *n.* Same as *dasturi*.

dust-pan (dust'pan), *n.* A utensil for collecting and removing dust brushed from the floor, furniture, etc.

dust-point† (dust'point), *n.* A boys' game in which stones were thrown at 'points' laid in a heap of dust.

At *dust-point* or at quoits.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

Then let him be more manly; for he looks
Like a great school-boy that had been blown up
Last night at *dust-point*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

dust-prig (dust'prig), *n.* A dust-hole thief; one who filched from dust-bins. [Eng.]

The days of "dusting on the sly" seem to be rapidly passing away. The transportation of the renowned Bob Bonner, first of *dust-prigs*, added to the great fall in breeze, have caused this consummation.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 79.

dust-prigging (dust'prig″ing), *n.* Filching or stealing from dust-bins. [Eng.]

In the palmy days of *dust-prigging*, [men] fearlessly encountered the perils of Tothill Fields and the treadmill in pursuit of their unlawful vocation.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 79.

dust-shot (dust'shot), *n.* The smallest size of shot. Also called *mustard-seed*.

Mustard-seed or *dust-shot*, as it is variously called.
Cones.

dust-storm (dust'stôrm), *n.* A storm of wind which raises dense masses of dust into the air, as on one of the great deserts of Africa or Asia.

dustuck, dustuk (dus'tuk), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *dastak*, a passport, permit, < Hind. *dast*, < Pers. *dast*, the hand.] In India, a pass or permit; now in northern India, a notice of the revenue demand served on a defaulter. *Yule and Burnell.*

dust-whirl (dust'hwėrl), *n.* A whirl of dust, made by an eddy of wind.

In defining this phenomenon [the whirlwind] it will be best perhaps that you should be asked to recall the occurrence, on any warm day, of the formation of a *dust-whirl* as it suddenly bursts upon you in the open street.
★ *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 247.

dusty (dus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *dusty*, *dusti*, < AS. *dystig*, dusty, < *dust*, dust: see *dust*1 and *-y*1.] **1.** Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; reduced to dust; clouded with dust: as, a *dusty* road; *dusty* matter; *dusty* windows.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

The house thro' all the level shines,
Close-latticed to the brooding heat,
And silent in its *dusty* vines.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

Nothing ever gave me such a poignant sense of death and *dusty* oblivion as those crumbling tombs overshadowing the clamorous and turbulent life on the hillside.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 245.

2. Like dust; of the hue of dust; clouded: as, a *dusty* white or red.—**3.** Covered with minute, dust-like scales, as the wings of a butterfly. *Westwood.*

dusty-foot (dus'ti-fůt), *n.* Same as *piepoudre*.

dusty-miller (dus'ti-mil″ėr), *n.* **1.** The auricu-★la, *Primula Auricula:* so called from the white mealiness upon the leaves.—**2.** *Senecio maritimus*, often called *S. Cineraria*, a white to-★mentose foliage-plant common in cultivation.

Dutch (duch), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Dutche*, *Doutche*, *Duche;* < ME. *Dutche*, *Duche* (Hollandish or German), < MD. *duytsch* (OD. *dietisc*), D. *duitsch*, Dutch, Hollandish (*hoog-duitsch*, High Dutch, German), = MLG. *dudesch*, LG. *düdesk* = OS. *thiudisk* = OHG. *diutisk*, MHG. *diutisch*, *diutsch*, *diusch*, *tiutisch*, *tiutsch*, *tiusch*, MG. *dudesch*, *dutisch*, *tutisch*, G. *deutsch*, until recently also *teutsch*, = Icel. *Þýðverskr*, *þýðerskr*, *þýeskr* (perverted forms), later and mod. Icel. *þýzkr* = Sw. *tysk* = Dan. *tydsk* (the Scand.

forms after G.) (ML. *theodiscus, theotiscus,* first in the 9th century), German, Teutonic, lit. belonging to the people, popular, national (supposed to have been first applied to the 'popular' or national language, German, in distinction from the literary and church language, Latin, and from the neighboring Romance tongues), being orig. = Goth. **thiudisks* (in adv. *thiudiskō*, translating Gr. *ἐθνικῶς*, adv. of *ἐθνικός*, national, also foreign, gentile) = AS. *theódisc*, n., a language, < Goth. *thiuda* = AS. *theód* = OS. *thiod, thioda, theoda* = OFries. *thiade* = OD. *diet* = OHG. *diota, diot,* MHG. *diet,* people, = Icel. *thjōdh*, nation, = Lett. *tauta,* people, nation, = Lith. *tautà*, country, = Ir. *tūath*, people, = Oscan *touto,* people (cf. *meddix tuticus* (Livy), the chief magistrate of the Campanian towns: *meddix, medix,* a magistrate); cf. Skt. √ *tu*, grow, be strong. This noun (Goth. *thiuda*, OHG. *diot,* etc.) appears in several proper names, as in AS. *Theódric*, G. *Dietrich*, D. *Dierrijk*, whence E. *Derrick*, giving name to the mechanical contrivance so called: see *derrick*. The word *Dutch* came into E. directly from the MD., but it is also partly due to the G. form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Teutonic or German race, including the Low German (Low Dutch) and the High German (High Dutch). See II. Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to the Low Germans or to their language, particularly to the inhabitants of Holland; Hollandish; Netherlandish: formerly called specifically *Low Dutch.*

Light pretexts drew me; sometimes a *Dutch* love
For tulips. *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

The word *Dutch* in this sense came to have in several phrases an opprobrious or humorous application, perhaps due in part to the animosity engendered by the long and severe contest for the supremacy of the seas waged by England and the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. See *Dutch auction, courage, defense,* etc.

3. Of or pertaining to the High Germans or to their language: formerly called specifically *High Dutch.*—**Dutch auction,** an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder; a mock auction.—**Dutch bargain.** See *bargain.*—**Dutch bricks.** See *brick*[2].—**Dutch cheese.** See *cheese*[1].—**Dutch clover.** See II., 7.—**Dutch collar,** a horse-collar.—**Dutch concert.** See *concert.*—**Dutch courage,** artificial courage; boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits.

Pull away at the usquebaugh, man, and swallow *Dutch courage*, since thine English is oozed away.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xi.

Dutch cousins, intimate friends: a humorous perversion of *german cousins* or *cousins german.*—**Dutch defense,** a sham defense.

I am afraid Mr. Jones maintained a kind of *Dutch defence*, and treacherously delivered up the garrison without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair Sophia.
Fielding, Tom Jones, ix. 5.

Dutch foil. See *foil*[1].—**Dutch gleek,** drink: a jocular allusion to the game of gleek: as if tippling were the favorite game of Dutchmen. *Nares.*

Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call *Dutch gleek*, where he plaied his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withal.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 96.

Dutch gold. See *Dutch metal.*—**Dutch lace,** a thick and not very open lace, like a coarse Valenciennes lace, made in the Netherlands, generally by the peasants.—**Dutch leaf.** See *Dutch metal.*—**Dutch liquid** (so named because first made by an association of Dutch chemists), a thin, oily liquid, insoluble in water, having a pleasant, sweetish smell and taste. It is a definite compound, ethylene dichlorid ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), formed by mixing ethylene or olefiant gas and chlorin. It also occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of chloral.—**Dutch metal,** one of the alloys used as a cheap imitation of gold, and sold in the form of leaves, called *Dutch leaf* or *leaf-gold.* It is a kind of brass, containing 11 parts of copper to 2 of zinc, and is one of the most malleable of alloys. It is cast in thin plates and then rolled, and afterward beaten into very thin leaves. It is used in bookbinding.—**Dutch myrtle, oven, pink.** See the nouns.—**Dutch pins.** See *pin.*—**Dutch roller, rush.** See the nouns.—**Dutch school,** the name applied to a peculiar style of painting which attained its highest development in the Netherlands, characterized by the selection of subjects of a low or commonplace character, as boors drinking, butchers' shops, the materials of the larder, etc., but raised to the highest popularity by admirable imitation and general perfection of execution. Rembrandt, Brouwer, Ostade, and Jan Steen are among the best-known masters of this peculiar school.—**Dutch syrup.** See the extract.

A kind of syrup called colonial-syrup or *Dutch-syrup* is brought into commerce from those colonies where sugar is manufactured from sugar-cane.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 217.

Dutch talent (*naut.*), any piece of nautical work which, while it may answer the purpose, and even show a certain ingenuity, is not done in clever, shipshape style: defined by sailors as "main strength and stupidity."—**Dutch tile.** See *tile.*—**Dutch white.** See *white.*—**Dutch wife,** an open frame of ratan or cane, used in hot weather in the Dutch East Indies and other tropical countries to rest the arms and legs upon while in bed.—**To talk like a Dutch uncle,** to talk with great but kindly severity and directness, as if with the authority and unsparing frankness of an uncle from whom one has expectations.

Milverton . . . began reasoning with the boys, *talking* to them *like a Dutch uncle* (I wonder what that expression means) about their cruelty.
Helps, Animals and their Masters, p. 131.

II. *n.* **1.** The Teutonic or Germanic race; the German peoples generally: used as a plural. Specifically—**2.** The Low Germans, particularly the people of Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands; the Dutchmen; the Hollanders: called specifically the *Low Dutch:* used as a plural.—**3.** The High Germans; the inhabitants of Germany; the Germans: formerly called specifically the *High Dutch:* used as a plural.

Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the *Dutch*, and called fools for their pains. *Fuller.*

4†. The Teutonic or Germanic language, including all its forms. See 5, 6.—**5.** The language spoken in the Netherlands; the Hollandish language (which differs very slightly from the Flemish, spoken in parts of the adjoining kingdom of Belgium): called distinctively *Low Dutch.*—**6.** The language spoken by the Germans; German; High German: formerly, and still occasionally (as in the United States, especially where the two races are mingled), called distinctively *High Dutch.*—**7**†. The common white clover, *Trifolium repens:* an abbreviation of *Dutch clover.*—**8.** [*l. c.*] A kind of linen tape.—**Pennsylvania Dutch,** a mixed dialect, consisting of German intermingled with English, spoken by the descendants of the original German settlers of Pennsylvania.—**To beat the Dutch,** to be very strange or surprising; excel anything before known or heard of: said of a statement, an occurrence, etc., usually in the form "That *beats the Dutch.*" [Colloq., northern U. S.]

★**dutch** (duch), *v. t.* [That is, to treat in Dutch fashion: in allusion to the fact that quills were first so prepared in Holland; < *Dutch, a.*] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills.

dutchesst, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchess.*

Dutchman (duch'man), *n.*; pl. *Dutchmen* (-men). ★**1.** A member of the Dutch race; a Hollander: in the United States often locally applied to Germans, and sometimes to Scandinavians.

The *Dutch man* who sold him this Vessel told him withal that the Government did not allow any such dealings with the English, tho they might wink at it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 111.

2. [*l. c.*] A wooden block or wedge used to hide the opening in a badly made joint.—**Flying Dutchman.** (*a*) A legendary Dutch captain who for some heinous offense was condemned to sail the sea, beating against head-winds, till the day of judgment. Legends differ as to the nature of his offense. According to one, a murder was committed on board his ship; according to another, the captain swore a profane oath that he would weather the Cape of Good Hope, though it took him till the last day. It is said that he sometimes hails vessels with the request that they will take letters home for him. (*b*) The ship commanded by this captain.—**Harry Dutchman,** ★the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.* [Local, Eng.]

Dutchman's-breeches (duch'manz-brich″ez), *n.* The plant *Bikukulla Cucullaria:* so called from its broadly two-spurred flowers. [U. S.]

Dutchman's-laudanum (duch'manz-lâ″dạ-num), *n.* Bullhoof, the flowers of which are used in Jamaica as a narcotic.

Dutchman's-pipe (duch'manz-pīp), *n.* The plant *Aristolochia Sipho*, a climber with broad handsome foliage: so called from the shape of the flowers. See cut under *Aristolochia.* [U. S.]

dutchyt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchy.*

duteous (dū'tē-us), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ous* (cf. *beauteous,* < *beauty* + *-ous*).] **1.** Dutiful; obedient; subservient. [Rare.]

As *duteous* to the vices of thy mistress
As badness would desire. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

A *duteous* daughter and a sister kind.
Dryden, On a Lady who Died at Bath.

2. Pertaining to or required by duty. [Rare.]

With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,
With mine own breath release all *duteous* oaths.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

My ways and wishes, looks and thoughts, she knows,
And *duteous* care by close attention shows.
Crabbe, Works, V. 52.

duteously (dū'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a duteous manner.

duteousness (dū'tē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being duteous.

If piety goes before, whatever *duteousness* or observance comes afterwards, it cannot easily be amiss.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

dutiable (dū'ti-a-bl), *a.* [< *duty* + *-able.*] Subject to a customs duty: as, *dutiable* goods.

dutied (dū'tid), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ed*[2].] Subjected to duties or customs. [U. S. and rare.]

Breadstuff is *dutied* so high in the market of Great Britain as in times of plenty to exclude it, and this is done from the desire to favor her own farmers.
Ames, Works, II. 13.

dutiful (dū'ti-fụl), *a.* [< *duty* + *-ful.*] **1.** Performing the duties required by social or legal obligations; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obediently respectful: as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* ward or servant; a *dutiful* subject.

The Queen being gone, the King said, I confess she hath been to me the most *dutiful* and loving Wife that ever Prince had. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 276.

Though never exceptionally *dutiful* in his filial relations, he had a genuine fondness for the author of his being. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 187.

2. Expressive of a sense of duty; showing compliant respect; required by duty: as, *dutiful* attentions.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting.
Sir P. Sidney.

Surely if we have unto those laws that *dutiful* regard which their dignity doth require, it will not greatly need that we should be exhorted to live in obedience unto them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

dutifully (dū'ti-fụl-i), *adv.* In a dutiful manner; with regard to duty; obediently; submissively.

I advised him to persevere in *dutifully* bearing with his mother's ill humour. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 367.

dutifulness (dū'ti-fụl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dutiful; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty.

At his [the Earl of Essex's] landing, Bryan MacPhelym welcom'd him, tendering unto him all manner of *Dutifulness* and Service. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 350.

Piety or *dutifulness* to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden.*

duty (dū'ti), *n.*; pl. *duties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *dutie, duetie, dewty, dewtie,* < ME. *duete, duetee, deute, dewtee,* etc., < *due, dewe,* due, + *-te, -ty,* formed after such words as *bewte,* beauty, etc.: see *due*[1] and *-ty.*] **1.** Obligatory service; that which ought to be done; that which one is bound by natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform.

It doth not stand with the *duty* which we owe to our heavenly Father, that to the ordinances of our mother the Church we should show ourselves disobedient.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

Take care that your expressions be prudent and safe, consisting with thy other *duties.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.

In the middle ages fealty to a feudal lord was accounted a *duty*, and the assertion of personal freedom a crime.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 265.

2. The obligation to do something; the binding or obligatory force of that which is morally right: as, when *duty* calls, one must obey.

For the parents iniurie was reuenged, and the *duetie* of nature performed or satisfied by the childe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 138.

I taught my wife her *duty*, made her see
What it behoved her see and say and do,
Feel in her heart and with her tongue declare.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 227.

O hard, when love and *duty* clash!
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

It is asserted that we are so constituted that the notion of *duty* furnishes in itself a natural motive of action of the highest order, and wholly distinct from all the refinements and modifications of self-interest.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 189.

Duty to one's countrymen and fellow-citizens, which is the social instinct guided by reason, is in all healthy communities the one thing sacred and supreme.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 69.

3. Due obedience; submission; compliant or obedient service.

Every subject's *duty* is the king's; but every subject's soul is his own. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

4. A feeling of obligation, or an act manifesting such feeling; an expression of submissive deference or respectful consideration. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

They both attone
Did *dewty* to their Lady, as became.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 28.

There also did the Corporation of Dover and the Earl of Winchelsea do their *duties* to him, in like sort.
England's Joy (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 27).

I must entreat you to take a promise that you shall have the first [copy] for a testimony of that *duty* which I owe to your love. *Donne*, Letters xiv.

He craved so for news of Sylvia, . . . even though it was only that she sent her *duty* to him.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

5. Any requisite procedure, service, business, or office; that which one ought to do; particularly, any stated service or function: as, the *duties* of one's station in life; to go or be on *duty;* the regiment did *duty* in Flanders.

Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole *duty* of man. Eccl. xii. 13.

To employ him on the hardest and most imperative *duty*. *Hallam.*

6. In *mech.*, the number of foot-pounds of work done per hundred pounds of fuel consumed: as, the *duty* of a steam-engine in pumping water.—**7†.** That which is due; an obligation; compensation; dues.

And right as Judas hadde purses smale
And was a theef, right swiche a theef was he,
His master hadde but half his *duetee*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 6934.

They neither regarded to sette him to schole, nor while he was at schoole to paie his schoolemaister's *duetie*.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 369.

The man shall give unto the woman a ring, laying the same upon the book, with the accustomed *duty* to the Priest and Clerk *Rubric in Marriage* (1552).

Do thy duty, and have thy *duty*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

8. A tax or impost; excise or customs dues; the sum of money levied by a government upon certain articles, specifically on articles imported or exported: as, the stamp *duty* of Great Britain; the legacy *duty;* the *duties* on sugar; ad valorem and specific *duties*.

To dames discreet, the *duties* yet unpaid,
His stores of lace and hyson he convey'd.
Crabbe, Works, I. 55.

The word *duties* is often used as synonymous with taxes, but is more often used as equivalent to customs; the latter being taxes levied upon goods and merchandise which are exported or imported. In this sense, *duties* are equivalent to imposts, although the latter word is often restrained to *duties* on goods and merchandise which are imported from abroad. *Andrews*, Revenue Laws, § 133.

Alnage duties. See *alnage*.—**Breach of duty.** See *breach*.—**Countervailing duties.** See *countervailing*.—**Differential duty.** Same as *discriminating duty* (which see, under *discriminating*).—**Mails and duties†.** See *mail*[3].—**To do duty for.** See *do*[1].=**Syn. 8.** *Custom, Excise*, etc. See *tax*, *n.*

duty-free (dū'ti-frē), *a.* Free from tax or duty.

duumvir (dū-um'vėr), *n.*; pl. *duumviri*, *duumvirs* (-vi-rī, -vėrz). [L., usually, and orig., in pl. *duumviri*, more correctly *duoviri* (sing. *duovir*), i. e., *duo viri*, two men: *duo* = E. *two;* *viri*, pl. of *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man. Cf. *centumvir*, *decemvir*.] In *Rom. hist.*, one of two officers or magistrates united in the same public function. The officers specifically so called were either the highest magistrates of municipal towns or persons appointed for some occasional service, the kind of duty in all cases being indicated by a descriptive term: as, *duumviri navales*, officers for equipping and repairing the fleet.

duumviracy (dū-um'vi-rā-si), *n.* [< *duumvirate:* see *-acy*.] The union of two persons in authority or office. [Rare.]

A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their *Duumviracy*.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 438.

duumviral (dū-um'vi-ral), *a.* [= F. *duumviral* = It. *duumvirale*, < L. *duumviralis*, < *duumviri:* see *duumvir* and *-al*.] Pertaining to Roman duumviri, or to a duumvirate.

duumvirate (dū-um'vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *duumvirat* = Sp. *duunvirato* = Pg. *duumvirato* = It. *duumvirato*, < L. *duumviratus*, < *duumviri:* see *duumvir* and *-ate*[3].] The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

duumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *duumvir*.

duvet (dü-vā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *duvet*, down, wool, nap.] A quilt or comfortable stuffed with swans' down or eider-down.

dux (duks), *n.*; pl. *duces* (dū'sēz). [L., a leader, general, chief: see *duke*[1].] **1.** A leader; a chief; specifically, the head or chief pupil of a class or division in some public schools. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** In *music*, the subject or theme of a fugue: distinguished from the *comes* or answer.

duyker, duykerbok (dī'kėr, -bok), *n.* [< D. *duiker*, = E. *ducker*, + *bok* = E. *buck*.] The diving-buck, or impoon, *Cephalophus mergens*, an antelope of South Africa: so called from its habit of plunging through and under the bushes in flight instead of leaping over them. There are several species of *Cephalophus*, besides the one mentioned, to which the name is also applicable. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

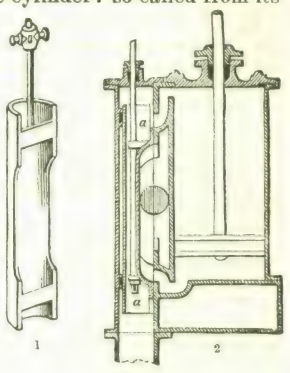
duyong, *n.* Same as *dugong*.

duzine, *n.* [< D. *dozijn*, a dozen: see *dozen*.] A body of twelve men, governing a village. [N. Y., colonial, local.]

The patentees are said to have been called the "Twelve Men" or *Duzine*, and to have had both legislative and judicial powers in town affairs.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud., IV. 55.

D. V. An abbreviation of the Latin *Deo volente*, God willing. See *Deo volente*.

D-valve (dē'valv), *n.* A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction passages of a steam-engine cylinder: so called from its section resembling the letter D. The usual form of the D-valve is shown in fig. 1, where it is seen detached, and at *a a*, fig. 2, which represents a section of a steam-cylinder and passages.



D-valve.

dwale (dwāl), *n.* [< ME. *dwale*, *dwole*, error, delusion, also, in later use, *dwale*, a sleeping-potion, deadly nightshade, < AS. *dwola* (rarely *dwala*), *ge-dwola*, error, delusion, heresy; cf. D. *dwaal-* (in comp.), delusion, = OHG. *twāla*, MHG. *twāle*, delay; Icel. *dvali*, sleep, lethargy (Haldorsen), *dvala*, also *dvöl*, pl. *dvalar*, a short stay, a stop, pause; Sw. *dvala*, a trance, ecstasy, = Dan. *dvale*, torpor, lethargy, a trance (*dvale-drik*, a sleeping-potion, *dvale-bær*, mandrake): words variously formed and connected with AS. **dwal*, **dwol*, *dol* (= Goth. *dwals*, etc.), stupid, foolish, dull (see *dull*[1]), and with the secondary verbs AS. *dwelian*, mislead, intr. err, *dwellan*, hinder, mislead, *dwelian*, remain, dwell, etc.; all ult. from the strong verb represented by AS. **dwelan*, pret. **dwæl*, **dwol*, pp. *ge-dwolen*, mislead: see further under *dwell*, and cf. *dwale*, *v.*, *dwalm*.] **1†.** Error; delusion.

The Goddes lamb than clenge sale
This wreched werld fra sinful *duale*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 12840.

2†. A sleeping-potion; a soporific.

To bedde goth Aleyn, and also Jon,
Ther nas no more, hem needede no *dwale*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 241.

The frere with hus fisik this folke hath enchaunted,
And doth men drynke *dwale* that men dredeth no synne.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 379.

3. The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties.

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalkes, &c. This kind of nightshade causeth sleep.
Gerarde, Herball (ed. T. Johnson), ii. 56.

4. In *her.*, a sable or black color.—**Deadly dwale,** the *Acnistus arborescens*, a small solanaceous tree of tropical America, nearly allied to *Atropa*. It bears yellow berries.

dwale (dwāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwaled*, ppr. *dwaling*. [See *dwell*.] To mutter deliriously. *Dunglison.* [Devonshire, Eng.]

dwalm, dwaum (dwäm, dwâm), *n.* [Sc., also written *dualm*, *dwam;* < ME. **dwolme*, < AS. *dwolma*, a confusion, chaos, hence a gulf, chasm (cf. OS. *dwalm*, delusion, = OHG. *twalm*, stupefaction, a stupefying drink), < **dwelan*, pp. *ge-dwolen*, mislead, lead into error: see *dwell*, *dwale*, and *dull*[1].] A swoon; a sudden fit of sickness.

Hir Majestie . . . this nicht has had sum *dwaumes* of swooning.
Letter of Council of State, in Keith's Hist., App., p. 183.

When a child is seized with some undefinable ailment, it is common to say, "It's just some *dwaum*." *Jamieson.*

dwang (dwang), *n.* A strut inserted between the timbers of a floor to stiffen them. [Scotch.]

dwarf (dwârf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dwarf*, *dwerf*, where *f* represents the changed sound (so in LG. below) of the guttural, which also took a different development in the parallel ME. *dwerowe*, *dwerwe* (mod. E. as if **dwarrow;* cf. *arrow*, *barrow*, etc.), < *dwergh*, *dwerk* (whence also mod. dial. *durgan*), a dwarf, particularly as an attendant, < AS. *dweorg*, *dweorh*, a dwarf (def. 1), = D. *dwerg*, a dwarf, = MLG. *dwerch*, *dwarch*, *dwark* = LG. *dwarf*, a dwarf, contr. *dorf*, an insignificant person or thing, = OHG. *twerg*, MHG. *twerc*, *querch*, *zwerch*, G. *zwerg*, a dwarf, = Icel. *dvergr* = Sw. and Dan. *dverg*, a dwarf. The mythological sense appears esp. in Scand., and may be the orig. sense.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person of very small size; a human being much below the ordinary stature. True dwarfs (some of the most celebrated of whom have been from 3 to less than 2 feet in height) are usually well formed; but dwarfishness is often accompanied by deformity or caused by disproportion of parts. In ancient, medieval, and later times, dwarfs have been in demand as personal attendants upon ladies and noblemen; and the ancient Romans practised methods of dwarfing persons artificially.

Of that Citee was Zacheus the *Dwerf*, that clomb up in to the Sycomour Tre, for to see oure Lord; be cause he was so litille, he myghte not seen him for the peple.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 98.

Behind her farre away a *Dwarfe* did lag,
That lasie seemd, in being ever last.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 6.

Beneath an oak, mossed o'er by eld,
The Baron's *Dwarf* his courser held.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 31.

2. An animal or a plant much below the ordinary size of its species.—**3.** In *Scand. myth.*, a diminutive and generally deformed being, dwelling in rocks and hills, and distinguished for skill in working metals.

II. *a.* Of small stature or size; of a size smaller than that common to its kind or species: as, a *dwarf* palm; *dwarf* trees. Among gardeners *dwarf* is used to distinguish fruit-trees of which the branches spring from the stem near the ground from riders or standards, the original stocks of which are several feet in height.

In the northern wall was a *dwarf* door, leading by breakneck stairs to a pigeon-hole.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 92.

Many of the *dwarf* bicycles now offered for sale, though they have merits of their own, are anything but safeties.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 28.

Similar to it [*B. Aquifolium*], but different in foliage and *dwarfer* in growth, is B. repens.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 292.

Dwarf bay, bilberry, cherry, etc. See the nouns.—**Dwarf dove,** a small ground-dove of the genus *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*). There are several species, all American, the best-known being *C. passerina*, common in southern parts of the United States. See cut under *ground-dove*.—**Dwarf lemur,** a small lemur of the genus *Microcebus* (which see).—**Dwarf male,** in algæ of the group *Œdogonieæ*, a small, short-lived plant consisting of only a few cells, developed in the vicinity of the oögonium from a peculiar zoöspore, and producing antherozoöids.—**Dwarf quail,** a small quail of the genus *Excalfactoria*, as the Chinese dwarf quail, *E. sinensis*.—**Dwarf snake,** a serpent of the family *Calamariidæ* (which see), of diminutive size, and with non-distensible jaws, very generally distributed over the globe, found under stones and logs. There are several genera and species.—**Dwarf thrush,** a small variety of the hermit-thrush, found in the Western States; *Turdus nanus*.—**Dwarf wall,** specifically, a wall of less height than a story of a building. The term is generally applied to walls which support the sleeper-joists under the lowest floor of a building.

dwarf (dwârf), *v.* [< *dwarf*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hinder from growing to the natural size; make or keep small; prevent the due development of; stunt.

Thus it was that the national character of the Scotch was, in the seventeenth century, *dwarfed* and mutilated.
Buckle, Civilization, II. v.

The habit of brooding over a single idea is calculated to *dwarf* the soundest mind.
Dr. Ray, in Huxley and Youmans' Physiol., § 508.

The window heads have been *dwarfed* down to mere framings for masks.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 124.

You may *dwarf* a man to the mere stump of what he ought to be, and yet he will put out green leaves.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 331.

2. To cause to appear less than reality; cause to look or seem small by comparison: as, the cathedral *dwarfs* the houses around it.

The larger love
That *dwarfs* the petty love of one to one.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

The mind stretches an hour to a century, and *dwarfs* an age to an hour. *Emerson*, Old Age.

And who could blame the generous weakness
Which, only to thyself unjust,
So overprized the work of others,
And *dwarfed* thy own with self-distrust?
Whittier, A Memorial, M. A. C.

II. *intrans.* To become less; become dwarfish or stunted.

As it grew, it *dwarfed*. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. ii.

The region where the herbage began to *dwarf*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 7.

dwarfish (dwâr'fish), *a.* [< *dwarf* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; diminutive: as, a *dwarfish* animal; a *dwarfish* shrub.—**2.** Slight; petty; despicable.

The king . . . is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

dwarfishly (dwâr'fish-li), *adv.* Like a dwarf; in a dwarfish manner.

The painter, the sculptor, the composer, the epic rhapsodist, the orator, all partake one desire, namely, to express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not *dwarfishly* and fragmentarily. *Emerson*, The Poet.

dwarfishness (dwâr'fish-nes), *n.* Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

Science clearly explains this *dwarfishness* produced by great abstraction of heat; showing that, food and other things being equal, it unavoidably results.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 247.

dwarfling (dwârf'ling), *n.* [< *dwarf* + dim. *-ling*[1].] A very small dwarf; a pygmy.

When the *Dwarfling* did perceiue me, . . .
Skipt he soone into a corner.
Sylvester, The Woodman's Bear.

dwarfy (dwâr'fi), *a.* [< *dwarf* + *-y*[1].] Small; dwarfish.

Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, *dwarfy*, &c., yet these deformities are joys.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 65.

dwaum, *n.* See *dwalm*.

dwell (dwel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dwelled*, more usually *dwelt*, ppr. *dwelling*. [< ME. *dwellen* (pret. *dwellede*, *dwelede*, *dwelde*, *dwalde*, *dwelte*, *dwelt*), intr. linger, remain, stay, abide, dwell, also err, tr. mislead; < AS. (*a*) *dwellan* (pret. *dwealde*), tr., mislead, deceive, hinder, prevent; (*b*) *dwelian* (also in comp. *gedwelian* and *ādwelian*) (pret. *dwelede*, *dwelode*), tr. mislead, deceive, intr. err, wander; (*c*) *dwelian* (pret. *dwelode*), intr., remain, dwell (rare in this sense); (*d*) *dwolian*, rarely *dwalian*, comp. *gedwolian*, intr., err, wander; = D. *dwalen*, err, = MLG. *dwelen*, *dwalen*, err, be foolish, LG. *dwalen*, intr. err, tr. mislead, cheat, = OS. *bi-dwelian*, hinder, delay, = OHG. *twaljan*, *twellan*, MHG. *twellen*, *twelen*, tr. hinder, delay, intr. linger, wait, = Icel. *dvelja*, intr. wait, tarry, tr. delay, defer, refl. *dveljask*, stay, make a stay, = Sw. *dväljas*, intr., dwell, = Dan. *dvæle*, intr., linger, loiter; all secondary verbs, more or less mixed in forms and senses, and with numerous derivatives, ult. from the strong verb represented by AS. **dwelan* (pret. **dwal*, **dwol*, pp. *gedwolen*), mislead, cause to err (pp. as adj., perverse, erring), = OS. *for-dwelan*, neglect, = OHG. *ar-twelan*, become dull, stupid, or lifeless, *ga-twelan*, stop, sleep (not in Goth. except as in deriv. *dwals*, stupid, foolish, etc.: see *dull*[1]); prob. from a root repr. by Skt. √ *dhvar*, bend or make crooked. See *dwale*, *dull*[1], *dolt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To linger; delay; continue; stay; remain.

I ne dar no leng *dwelle* her,
For ihc was sent as Messager.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Sertes, ich haue wonder
Where my dougter to-day *dwelles* thus longe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1989.

Yat qwat broyer or syster be ded of yis gylde, ye aldyrman and alle ye gylde breyeryn and systers schullyn be redi to bere hym to ye chyrche, and offyrryn as it aforne seyde, and *dwelle* yer tylle ye messe be don, and be beryid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

Go, and let
The old men of the city, ere they die,
Kiss thee, the matrons *dwell* about thy neck.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

2. To abide as a permanent resident; reside; have abode or habitation permanently or for some time.

In that Desert *duellyn* manye of Arrabyenes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall *dwell* in the tents of Shem. Gen. ix. 27.

Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wish'd to *dwell* for ever in the grove.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 135.

And Virtue cannot *dwell* with slaves, nor reign
O'er those who cower to take a tyrant's yoke.
Bryant, The Ages.

3†. To live; be; exist: without reference to place.

There was *dwellynge* somtyme a ryche man, and it is not longe sithen, and men clept him Gatholonabes; and he was fulle of Cauteles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 277.

To dwell on or **upon.** (*a*) To keep the attention fixed on; regard with attention or interest.

They stand at a distance *dwelling on* his looks and language, fixed in amazement. *Buckminster.*

The mind must abide and *dwell upon* things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

Do you not, for instance, *dwell on* the thought of wealth and splendour till you covet these temporal blessings?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 89.

Then Lancelot lifted his large eyes; they *dwelt*
Deep-tranced *on* hers. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

(*b*) To continue on; occupy a long time with; speak or write about at great length or with great fullness: as, to *dwell on* a note in music; to *dwell upon* a subject.

But I shall not *dwell upon* speculations so abstracted as this. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 19.

I must not *dwell on* that defeat of fame.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree, to live in one's own home; enjoy the possession of a home in one's own right. 1 Ki. iv. 25. = **Syn. 2.** *Abide*, *Sojourn*, *Continue*, etc. See *abide*[1].

II.† *trans.* **1.** To inhabit.

We sometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth,
To town or village. *Milton*, P. R., i. 331.

2. To place as an inhabitant; plant.

The promise of the Father, who shall *dwell*
His Spirit within them. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 487.

dwell (dwel), *n.* [< *dwell*, *v.*] In *printing*, the brief continuation of pressure in the taking of an impression on a hand-press or an Adams press, supposed to set or fasten the ink more firmly in the paper.

dweller (dwel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dwellere*, < *dwellen*, dwell: see *dwell*, *v.*] An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place.

And it was known unto all the *dwellers* at Jerusalem.
Acts i. 19.

Dweller in yon dungeon dark.
Burns, Ode on Mrs. Oswald.

Dweller on the threshold, in *occultism*, an imaginary being or spirit, of frightful aspect and malicious character, supposed to be encountered on the threshold of one's studies in psychic science, as a kind of Cerberus guarding the realm of spirit. *Bulwer.*

dwelling (dwel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dwelling*, *duelling*, delay, continuance, an abode, verbal n. of *dwellen*, dwell.] **1**†. Delay. *Chaucer.*—**2**†. Continuance; stay; sojourn.

Therefore euery man bithinke him weel
How litil while is his *dwellynge*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

3. Habitation; residence; abode; lodgment.

Ne no wighte maie, by my clothing,
Wete with what folke is my *dwelling*.
Rom. of the Rose.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field.
Dan. iv. 32.

The condition of that fardel, the place of your *dwelling*, your names? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

4. A place of residence or abode; an abiding-place; specifically, a house for residence; a dwelling-house.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons. Jer. xlix. 33.

There was a neat white *dwelling* on the hill, which we took to be the parsonage. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 350.

dwelling-house (dwel'ing-hous), *n.* A house occupied or intended to be occupied as a residence.

One Messuage or *Dwellinge-house*, called the Viccaredge house. *Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, I. 13.

dwelling-place (dwel'ing-plās), *n.* [< ME. *dwellynge place.*] A place of residence; an abiding-place.

Thei . . . hav not here a *dwellynge place* for evere.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 197.

There, where seynt Kateryne was buryed, is nouther Chirche ne Chapelle, ne other *duellynge place*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

The Church of Christ hath been hereby made, not "a den of thieves," but in a manner the very *dwelling-place* of foul spirits. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

This wretched Inn, where we scarce stay to bait,
We call our *Dwelling-place*.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xii. 1.

dwelt (dwelt). Preterit and past participle of *dwell*.

dwindle (dwin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwindled*, ppr. *dwindling*. [Freq. (for **dwinle*) of ME. *dwinen*, waste away, dwine: see *dwine*.] **1.** To diminish; become less; shrink; waste or consume away: with *by* or *from* before the cause, and *to*, *in*, or *into* before the effect or result: as, the body *dwindles by* pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles from* waste; an object *dwindles in* size as it recedes from view; *from* its constant exposure, the regiment *dwindled to* a skeleton.

Weary sev'n nights, nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

By a natural and constant transfer, the one [estate] had been extended; the other had *dwindled to* nothing.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

In the common Triton of our ponds, the external lungs or branchiæ *dwindle* away when the internal lungs have grown to maturity. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 458.

2. To degenerate; sink; fall away in quality.

Religious societies . . . are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

The flattery of his friends began to *dwindle* into simple approbation. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

= **Syn. 1.** *Diminish*, etc. (see *decrease*); attenuate, become attenuated, decline, fall off, fall away.

dwindle† (dwin'dl), *n.* [< *dwindle*, *v.*] Gradual decline or decrease; a wasting away; degeneracy; decline.

However inferior to the heroes who were born in better ages, he might still be great among his contemporaries, with the hope of growing every day greater in the *dwindle* of posterity. *Johnson*, Milton.

dwindlement (dwin'dl-ment), *n.* [< *dwindle* + *-ment.*] A dwindled state or condition; decreased size, strength, etc.

It was with a sensation of dreadful *dwindlement* that poor Vincent crossed the street again to his lonely abode.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, i.

dwine (dwīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwined*, ppr. *dwining*. [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *dwinen*, < AS. *dwīnan*, pine away, dwindle, = MD. *dwynen* = LG. *dwinen* = Icel. *dvīna*, *dvina*, *dvena* = Sw. *tvina*, pine away, languish; cf. Dan. *tvine*, whine, whimper. Hence *dwindle*.] To pine; decline, especially by sickness; fade or waste: usually with *away*.

Duelfulli sche *dwined a-waie* bothe dayes & niȝtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 578.

Mi loue euere wexinge be,
So that y neuere *dwynne*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

He just *dwined away*, and we hadn't taken but one whale before our captain died, and first mate took th' command. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

dwt. A contraction of *pennyweight*, *d.* standing for Latin *denarius*, a penny, and *wt.* for *weight*.

dyad (dī'ad), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *dyas* (*dyad-*), < Gr. δυάς (δυαδ-), the number two, < δύο = E. *two*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple.

A point answers to a monad, and a line to a *dyad*, and a superficies to a triad.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 376.

2. In *chem.*, an elementary substance each of whose atoms, in combining with other atoms or molecules, is equivalent in saturating power to two atoms of hydrogen. For example, oxygen is a dyad as seen in the compound H_2O (water), where one atom of oxygen combines with and saturates two atoms of hydrogen.

3. In *morphology*, a secondary unit of organization, resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of monads. See *monad*.—**4.** In *math.*, an expression signifying the operation of multiplying internally by one vector and then by another.—**Pythagorean dyad**, the number two considered as an essence or constituent of being.

II. *a.* Same as *dyadic*.

dyad-deme (dī'ad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated dyads. See *monad-deme*.

A secondary unit or dyad, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a triad. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

dyadic (dī-ad'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *dyad* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad; consisting of two parts or elements: as, a *dyadic* metal.—**2.** In *Gr. pros.*: (*a*) Comprising two different rhythms or meters: as, a *dyadic* epiploce. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems each of which contains two unlike systems: as, a *dyadic* poem.—**Dyadic arithmetic.** Same as *binary arithmetic* (which see, under *binary*).—**Dyadic disyntheme**, any combination of dyads, with or without repetition, in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.—**Dyadic syntheme**, a similar combination in which each element occurs only once.

Also *dyad*, *duadic*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *math.*, a sum of dyads. See *dyad*.—**2.** The science of reckoning with a system of numerals in which the ratio of values of successive places is two.—**Complete dyadic.** See *complete*.—**Conjugate dyadics.** See *conjugate*.—**Cyclic dyadic**, a dyadic which may be expressed to any desired degree of approximation as a root of a unity or universal idemfactor.—**Linear dyadic**, a dyadic reducible to a dyad.—**Planar dyadic**, a dyadic which can be reduced to the sum of two dyads.—**Shearing dyadic**, a dyadic expressing a simple or complex shear.—**Uniplanar dyadic**, a planar dyadic in which the plane of the antecedents coincides with that of the consequents.

Dyak (dī'ak), *n.* One of a native race inhabiting Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago. The Dyaks are numerically the leading people of the island, and are usually believed to be its aborigines. Also *Dayak*, *Dayakker*.

dyakis-dodecahedron (dī-a-kis-dō-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [< Gr. δυάκις, twice, + δωδεκάεδρον, a dodecahedron: see *dodecahedron*.] Same as *diploid*.

The *dyakisdodecahedron*, bounded by twenty-four trapezoids with two sides equal, has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty-four intermediate edges.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 355.

dyarchy (dī'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *dyarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. δυαρχία, dyarchy, < δύο, two, + ἄρχειν, rule, govern.] A government by two; a diarchy. Also *duarchy*.

The name *Dyarchy*, given by Dr. Mommsen to the Constitution of Augustus, is not yet sufficiently justified.
The Academy, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 128.

Dyas (dī'as), *n.* [NL. use of LL. *dyas*, the number two: see *dyad*.] In *geol.*, a name sometimes applied to the Permian system, from its being divided into two principal groups. Compare *Trias*. See *Permian*.

Dyassic (dī-as'ik), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Dyas or Permian.

dyaster (dī-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δύο, = E. two, + ἀστήρ = E. *star*.] The double-star figure occurring in or resulting from caryocinesis. Also spelled *diaster*.

dye[1] (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dyed*, ppr. *dyeing*. [Formerly also *die;* < ME. *dyen, dien, deyen,* < AS. *deágian, dēgian*, dye, color, < *deág, deáh*, a dye, color, < **deágan*, a strong verb found only once, in pret. *deóg*, dye, tinge, prob. (like *tinge*, < L. *tingere*), orig. wet, moisten, and allied to AS. *deáw*, E. *dew*, and so to E. *dag*[1], dew, and *deg*, moisten, sprinkle: see *dew*[1].] **1.** To fix a color or colors in the substance of by immersion in a properly prepared bath; impregnate with coloring matter held in solution. The matters used for dyeing are obtained from vegetables, animals, and minerals; and the subjects to which they are applied are porous materials in general, but especially wool, cotton, silk, linen, hair, skins, feathers, ivory, wood, and marble. The great diversity of tint obtained in dyeing is the result of the combination of two or more simple coloring substances with one another or with certain chemical reagents. To render the colors permanent, the subsequent application of a mordant, or the precipitation of the coloring matter by the direct use of a mordant, is usually required; but when aniline and some other artificial dyes are used, no mordant is necessary. The superficial application of pigments to tissues by means of adhesive vehicles such as oil and albumen, as in painting or in some kinds of calico-printing, does not constitute dyeing, because the coloring bodies so applied do not penetrate the fiber, and are not intimately incorporated with it.

2. To overspread with color, as by effusion; tinge or stain in general.

> I cannot rest
> Until the white rose that I wear be *dyed*
> Even in the lukewarm blood of Henry's heart.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

> Mony o' Murry's men lay gaspin,
> An' *dyit* thi grund wi theire bleid.
> *Battle of Corichie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).

> Their [maidens'] cheekes were *died* with vermilion.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 807.

> Over the front door trailed a luxuriant woodbine, now *dyed* by the frosts into a dark claret.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

To dye in grain. See *grain*[1].—**To dye scarlet**†, to ★drink deep; drink till the face becomes scarlet.

dye[1] (dī), *n.* [< ME. **deye*, **deghe* (not found), < AS. *deág, deáh*, a dye, color: see the verb, which is orig. from the noun.] **1.** Coloring matter in solution; a coloring liquor.

> A kind of shell-fish, having in the midst of his jaws a certain white vein, which containeth that precious liquor: a *die* of soveraign estimation. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 168.

2. Color; hue; tint; tinge.

> And creeping shrubs of thousand *dyes*
> Waved in the west wind's summer sighs.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 11.

dye[2]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *die*[1].

dye[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *die*[3].

> You shall no more deal with the hollow *dye*
> Or the frail card. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

dye-bath (dī'bȧth), *n.* A bath prepared for use in dyeing; a solution of coloring matter in which substances to be colored are immersed.

> Oxalic acid, like acetic acid, is used for preparing *dye-baths*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 708. ★

dye-beck (dī'bek), *n.* Same as *dye-bath*.

> The *dye-beck* consists of alizarin and tannin.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 915.

dye-house[1] (dī'hous), *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

dye-house[2] (dī'hous), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dey-house*.] A milk-house or dairy. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dyeing (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dye*[1], *v.*] The operation or practice of fixing colors in solution in textile and other porous substances.

dye-pot (dī'pot), *n.* A dye-vat.

> There were clothes there which were to receive different colors. All these Jesus threw into one *dye-pot*, . . . and taking them out, each [piece] was dyed as the dyer wished.
> *Stowe*, Origin of the Books of the Bible, p. 222.

dyer (dī'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dyere, diere, deyer,* < *dyen*, etc., dye: see *dye*[1], *v.*] One whose occupation is to dye cloth, skins, feathers, etc.

> Almost . . . my nature is subdued
> To what it works in, like the *dyer's* hand.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxi.

Dyers' spirit, tin tetrachlorid, known in commerce as oxymuriate of tin ($SnCl_4 + 5H_2O$). It is a valuable mordant.

dyer's-broom (dī'ėrz-bröm), *n.* The plant *Genista tinctoria*, used to make a green dye. Also called *dyeweed*.

dyer's-greenweed (dī'ėrz-grēn″wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom*.

dyer's-moss (dī'ėrz-môs), *n.* The lichen *Roccella tinctoria*. Same as *archil*, 2. ★

dyer's-weed (dī'ėrz-wēd), *n.* The woad, weld, or yellow-weed, *Reseda luteola*, affording a yellow dye, and cultivated in Europe on that account.

dyester (dī'stėr), *n.* [< *dye*[1] + *-ster*.] A dyer. [Scotch.]

dyestone (dī'stōn), *n.* The Clinton red hematite iron-ore of Tennessee, used occasionally in the place of a dye, although insoluble and not properly a dye.—**Dyestone ore,** an iron ore of great economical importance in the United States. Also called *fossil, dyestone fossil, flaxseed,* and *Clinton ore.* ★See *Clinton ore*, under *ore*.

dyestuff (dī'stuf), *n.* In *com.*, any dyewood, lichen, powder, or dye-cake used in dyeing and staining. The most important dyestuffs are cochineal, madder, indigo, logwood, fustic, quercitron-bark, and the various preparations of aniline. Also called *dyeware*.

dye-trial (dī'trī″ȧl), *n.* An experiment with coloring matters to determine their value as dyes. Such experiments are usually performed by dyeing small pieces of yarn or fabric, of equal size, in beakers, one of which contains the coloring matter in question, the other a standard of the same colorant.

> Never less than two *dye-trials* should be carried out at once, viz., one with the new colouring matter, the other with a colouring matter of known value, which is taken as the "type." *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 57.

dye-vat (dī'vat), *n.* A bath containing dyes, and fitted with an apparatus for immersing the fabrics to be colored.

dyeware (dī'wãr), *n.* Same as *dyestuff*.

> The reaction which ensues is not produced by any other *dye-ware*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 354.

dyeweed (dī'wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom*.

dyewood (dī'wůd), *n.* Any wood from which dye is extracted.

dye-works (dī'wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

dygogram (dī'gō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *δύ(ναμις)*, power, + *γω(νία)*, angle, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] A diagram containing a curve generated by the motion of a line drawn from a fixed origin, and representing in direction and magnitude the horizontal component of the force of magnetism on a ship's compass-needle while the ship makes a complete circuit. The course of the ship is marked on the curve. There are two kinds of dygogram, according as it is supposed to be fixed in space during the rotation of the ship or fixed on the ship.

dying (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *die*[1], *v.*] The act of expiring; loss of life; death.

> Always bearing about in the body the *dying* of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body. 2 Cor. iv. 10.

dying (dī'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *dyinge, diyng*, with older term. *diend, diand*, etc.; ppr. of *die*[1], *v.* In some uses, as *dying* hour, *dying* bed, etc. (defs. 4, 5), the word is the verbal noun used attributively.] **1.** Physically decaying; failing from life; approaching death or dissolution; moribund: as, a *dying* man; a *dying* tree.

> The noise of battle hurtled in the air,
> . . . and *dying* men did groan. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2.

2. Mortal; destined to death; perishable: as, *dying* bodies.

> I preached as never sure to preach again,
> And as a *dying* man to *dying* men.
> *Baxter*, Love breathing Thanks and Praise.

3. Drawing to a close; fading away; failing; languishing: as, the *dying* year; a *dying* light.

> That strain again;—it had a *dying* fall.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

> Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death: as, *dying* words; a *dying* request; *dying* love.

> I do prophesy the election lights
> On Fortinbras; he has my *dying* voice.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

> Sir, let me speak next,
> And let my *dying* words be better with you
> Than my dull living actions.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

5. Pertaining to or associated with death: as, a *dying* hour; a *dying* bed.

> He served his country as knight of the shire to his *dying* day. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

Dying declaration. See *declaration*.

dyingly (dī'ing-li), *adv.* In a dying or languishing manner.

dyingness (dī'ing-nes), *n.* The state of dying; hence, a state simulating the approach of death, real or affected; affected languor or faintness; languishment.

> Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness;* you see that picture, Foible—a swimmingness in the eyes.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

dyke, *n.* and *v.* A less proper spelling of *dike*.

dykehopper (dīk'hop″ėr), *n.* The wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe. Swainson.* [Local, Eng. (Stirling).]

dynactinometer (dī-nak-ti-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δύν(αμις)*, power, + *ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-)*, a ray, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of actinic power, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

dynagraph (dī'na-grȧf), *n.* [Short for *dynamograph*, q. v.] A machine for reporting the condition of a railroad-track, the speed of a train, and the power (and consumption of coal and water) used in traversing a given distance. The most important machine of this class was built by Professor Dudley, and is employed in examining road-beds in all parts of the United States. It consists of a paper ribbon arranged to pass under a series of recording pens, and moved by means of gearing from one of the axles of the car in which it is placed. The mechanical recording appliances give the tension on the draw-bar, showing the resistance of the car, its speed, the distance traveled absolutely, and in a given number of seconds, minutes, and hours. The oscillations of the car, also the level of the rails, the alinement, the condition of the joints of the rails, and the elevations of the rails at curves, are all mechanically traced on the paper band. Besides this, by simple electrical connections, the amount of water and coal consumed in the engine, the pressure of the steam, the mile-posts, stations, etc., are recorded from the car or from the engine, and all these records appear side by side upon the paper. See *seismograph*.

dynam (dī'nam), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power, might, strength, faculty, capacity, force, etc., < *δύνασθαι*, be able, capable, strong enough (to do), pass for, signify, perhaps allied to L. *durus*, hard: see *dure, a.*] **1.** A unit of work, equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot; a foot-pound.—**2.** A force, or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body. Also spelled *dyname*.

Dynamene (dī-nam'e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυναμένη*, fem. of *δυνάμενος*, ppr. of *δύνασθαι*, be able (> *δύναμις*, power): see *dynam.*] **1.** A genus of anomurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Dromiidæ*.—**2.** A genus of calyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Sertulariidæ*. *D. pumila* is an example.—**3.** A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos: same as *Eudynamys. Stephens.* [Not in use.]—**4.** A genus of isopods, of the family *Sphæromidæ*.—**5.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

dynameter (dī-nam'e-tėr), *n.* [A contr. of *dynamometer*, which is differently applied: see *dynamometer.*] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. It consists of a small tube with a transparent plate, exactly divided, which is fixed to the tube of a telescope, in order to measure the diameter of the distinct image of the object-glass.

dynametric, dynametrical (dī-na-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *dynameter* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining ★to a dynameter.

dynamic (dī-nam'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δυναμικός*, powerful, efficacious, < *δύναμις*, power: see *dynam.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium: opposed to *static*.—**2.** Pertaining to mechanical forces, whether in equilibrium or not; involving the consideration of forces. By extension—**3.** Causal; effective; motive; involving motion or change: often used vaguely.

> The direct action of nature as a *dynamic* agent is powerful on the language of savages, but gradually becomes insensible as civilization advances.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. viii.

> Action is *dynamic* existence.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 482.

> They [Calvinists] teach a spiritual, real, or *dynamic* and effective presence of Christ in the Eucharist for believers only, while unworthy communicants receive no more than the consecrated elements to their own judgment.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 165.

4. In the *Kantian philos.*, relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.—**Dynamic category,** in the *Kantian philos.*, a category which is the concept of dynamic relation.—**Dynamic electricity,** current electricity. See *electricity.*—**Dynamic equivalent of heat.** See *equivalent.*—**Dynamic geology,** that branch of the science of geology which has as its object the study of the nature and mode of action of the agencies by which geological changes are and have been effected. See *geology.*—**Dynamic head.** See *head.*—**Dynamic murmurs,** cardiac murmurs not caused by valvular incompetence or stenosis, but by anemia or an unusual configuration of the internal surface of the heart, as where a chorda tendinea is so placed as to give rise to a murmur.—**Dynamic relations,** causal relations; especially, the relations between substance and accident, between cause and effect, and between interacting subjects.—**Dynamic synthesis,** in the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of heterogeneous elements necessarily belonging together.

> When the pure concepts of the understanding are applied to every possible experience, their *synthesis* is either mathematical or *dynamical*, for it is directed partly to the intuition only, partly to the existence of the phenomenon.
> *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Dynamic theory, a theory by which Kant endeavored to explain the nature of matter or the mode of its formation. According to this theory, all matter was originated by two antagonistic and mutually counteracting principles called *attraction* and *repulsion*, all the predicates of which are referred to motion.—**Dynamic theory of nature.** (*a*) A theory which seeks to explain nature from forces, especially from forces of expansion and contraction (as the Stoics did), opposed to a mechanical theory which starts with matter only. (*b*) The doctrine that some

other original principle besides matter must be supposed to account for the phenomena of the universe.—**Dynamic theory of the soul,** the metaphysical doctrine that the soul consists in an action or tendency to action, and not in an existence at rest.—**Dynamic theory of the tides,** a theory of the tides in which the general form of the formulas is determined from the solution of a problem in dynamics, the values of the coefficients of the different terms being then altered to suit the observations: opposed to the *statical theory*, which first supposes the sea to be in equilibrium under the forces to which it is subjected, and then modifies the epoch to suit the observations.—**Dynamic viscosity.** See *viscosity*.

II. *n.* **1.** A moral force; an efficient incentive.

We hope and pray that it may act as a spiritual *dynamic* on the churches and upon all the benevolent in our land. *Missionary Herald*, Nov., 1879.

2. The science of motions and in particular of dependence upon their applied forces; ★dynamics.

dynamical (dī-nam'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *dynamic*.

The *dynamical* theory [of the tides]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 355.

Dynamical coefficient of viscosity. See *coefficient*.

dynamically (dī-nam'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a dynamic manner; as regards dynamics.

Dynamically, the only difference between carbonate of ammonia and protoplasm which can be called fundamental, is the greater molecular complexity and consequent ★instability of the latter. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 433.

dynamics (dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dynamic:* see *-ics*. Cf. LL. *dynamice*, dynamics, < Gr. *δυναμική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), fem. of *δυναμικός*, dynamic.] **1.** The mathematical theory of force; also (until recently the common acceptation), the theory of forces in motion; the science of deducing from given circumstances (masses, positions, velocities, forces, and constraints) the motions of a system of particles.

The science of motion is divided into two parts: the accurate description of motion, and the investigation of the circumstances under which particular motions take place. . . . That part of the science which tells us about the circumstances under which particular motions take place is called *dynamics*. . . . *Dynamics* are again divided into two branches: the study of those circumstances under which it is possible for a body to remain at rest is called statics, and the study of the circumstances of actual motion is called kinetics. *W. K. Clifford.*

[What is here called *kinetics* has until recently been called *dynamics*.]

The hope of science at the present day is to express all phenomena in symbols of *Dynamics*. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 283.

2. The moving moral or physical forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

The empirical laws of society are of two kinds; some are uniformities of coexistence, some of succession. According as the science is occupied in ascertaining and verifying the former sort of uniformities or the latter, M. Comte gives it the title of Social Statics or of Social *Dynamics*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, VI. x. § 5.

These are then appropriately followed by the *dynamics* of the subject, or the institution in action in many grave controversies and many acute crises of history. *Atlantic Monthly*, LVIII. 418.

Dynamics of music, the science of the variation and contrast of force or loudness in musical sounds.—**Geological dynamics,** that branch of geology which treats of the nature and mode of operation of all kinds of physical agents or forces that have at any time, and in any manner, affected the surface and interior of the earth.—**Rigid dynamics,** the dynamics of rigid bodies, in which only ordinary differential equations occur.

dynamism (dī'na-mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine that besides matter some other material principle—a force in some sense—is required to explain the phenomena of nature. The term is applied—(*a*) to the doctrines of some of the Ionic philosophers, who held to some such principles as love and hate to explain the origin of motion; (*b*) to the doctrine adopted by Leibnitz that substance consists in the capacity for action; (*c*) to the doctrine of Tait that mechanical energy is substance; and (*d*) to the widely current doctrine that the universe contains nothing not explicable by means of the doctrine of energy.

2. The mode of being of mechanical force or energy.

Who does not see the contradiction of requiring a substance for that which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure *dynamism?* *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

Dynamism would be more appropriate than Materialism as a designation of the modern scientific movement, the idea of inertia having given place to that of an equilibrium ★of forces. *J. M. Rigg*, Mind, XII. 557.

dynamist (dī'na-mist), *n.* [As *dynam-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in dynamism.

Thus I admit, with the pure *dynamist*, that the material universe, or successive material universes, as manifestations of matter and motion, are concatenated with time, are born, run their course, and fade away, as do the clouds of air. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 803.

dynamistic (dī-na-mis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of force.

It is usual (and convenient) to speak of two kinds of monarchianism—the *dynamistic* and the modalistic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 719.

dynamitard (dī'na-mi-tärd″), *n.* [< F. *dynamitard;* as *dynamite* + *-ard*.] Same as *dynamiter*.

If Ireland is to be turned into a Crown Colony, she must be put under martial law; and even that will be no defence against the attacks of *dynamitards* by whom we may be struck at home. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 411.

The associate guild of assassins—the nihilist and the ★*dynamitard*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVIII. 344.

dynamite (dī'na-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ite*[2].] An explosive of great power, consisting of a mixture of nitroglycerin with some absorbent such as sawdust, or a certain silicious earth from Oberlohe in Hanover. The object of the mixture is to diminish the sensitiveness of nitroglycerin to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without impairing its explosive quality. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Dynamite may be ignited with a match, and will burn quietly with a bright flame without any explosion. Large quantities have been known to fall 20 feet on a hard surface without explosion. It explodes with certainty when ignited by a percussion fuse containing fulminating mercury.

dynamite (dī'na-mīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dynamited*, ppr. *dynamiting*. [< *dynamite*, *n.*] **1.** To mine or charge with dynamite in order to prevent the approach of an enemy, or for destructive purposes.

The military authorities of Pretoria had caused a rumor to go forth that some of the buildings and roads were *dynamited*, and this deterred the Boers from entering the town, which, as a matter of fact, was not *dynamited* at all. *Athenæum*, No. 3016, p. 201.

2. To blow up or destroy by or as if by dynamite.

It appears from the letters that the American Republic has been *dynamited*, and upon its ruins a socialistic republic established. *Science*, X. 92.

His [Prince Alexander's of Bulgaria] people . . . are not at all inclined to *dynamite* him, which is more than can be said for the Czar. *Times* (London), April 26, 1886.

dynamite-gun (dī'na-mīt-gun), *n.* A gun for propelling shell charged with dynamite, guncotton, or other high explosive, by means of compressed air under high tension.

dynamiter (dī'na-mī-tėr), *n.* [< *dynamite* + *-er*[1].] One who uses, or is in favor of using, dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; specifically, a political agitator who resorts to or advocates the use of dynamite and the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for the purpose of coercing a government or a party by terror.

Surely no plea of justification could absolve the *dynamiter* from the eternal consequences of his own infernal deeds. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 387.

The recent explosions on the underground railways were the work of . . . *dynamiters*. *The American*, VII. 93.

Dynamiters subventioned by Parisian fanatics were to appear in Metz. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 421.

dynamitical (dī-na-mit'i-kạl), *a.* [< *dynamite* + *-ical*.] Having to do with dynamite; violently explosive or destructive.

Like certain *dynamitical* critics, he is satisfied with destruction, and his attitude towards constitutional formulæ is not unlike that of the *dynamitical* critic towards Constitutions—British and other. *Nature*, XXXIV. 25.

dynamitically (dī-na-mit'i-kạl-i), *adv.* By means, or as by means, of dynamite; with explosive violence.

The Irish attempts, at New York, Paris, and elsewhere, *dynamitically* to blow up England on behalf of Ireland. *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 17, 1887.

dynamiting (dī'na-mī-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dynamite*, *v.*] The practice of destroying or terrorizing by means of dynamite.

The question is, whether the law permits *dynamiting*, or whether it will stop *dynamiting* at the place where it is started, which is the only place where it can be stopped. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 426.

dynamitism (dī'na-mī-tizm), *n.* [< *dynamite* + *-ism*.] The use of dynamite and similar explosives in the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for purposes of coercion; any political theory or scheme involving the use of such destructives.

Unqualified repudiation of assassination and *dynamitism*. *The American*, VI. 36.

dynamization (dī″na-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *dynamize* + *-ation*.] **1.** Dynamic development; increase of power in anything; dynamogeny: as, *dynamization* of nerve-force.—**2.** In *homeopathy*, the extreme trituration of medicines with a view to increase their efficiency or strength.

dynamize (dī'na-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dynamized*, ppr. *dynamizing*. [< Gr. *δύναμ-ις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ize*.] In *homeopathy*, to increase the efficiency or strength of (medicines) by extreme trituration.

★**dynamo** (dī'na-mō), *n.* An abbreviation of *dynamo-electric machine*. See *electric*.

The machines were driven by a Cummer engine of about a hundred horse-power, which furnished power for other *dynamos*. *Science*, III. 177.

Characteristic of a dynamo. See *characteristic*.—**Compound dynamo,** a dynamo in which the field-magnets are excited by both series and shunt windings.—**Series dynamo,** a dynamo in which the whole current generated in the armature is passed through the coil of the field-magnets.—**Shunt dynamo,** a dynamo in which only a part of the entire current generated by the rotating armature is applied to excite the field-magnets.

dynamo-electric, dynamo-electrical (dī'na-mō-ē-lek'trik, -tri-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *electric, electrical*.] Referring to the production of electric from mechanical energy and inversely: as, a *dynamo-electric* machine.—**Dynamo-electric machine.** See ★*electric*.

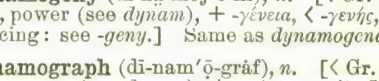
dynamogenesis (dī″na-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [See *dynamogeny*.] In *neurol.*, the arousal or production of muscular force by sensory stimulation: the translation of sensory into motor ★energy.

dynamogenic (dī″na-mō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *dynamogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dynamogenesis.

dynamogeny (dī-na-moj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *dynamogenesis*.

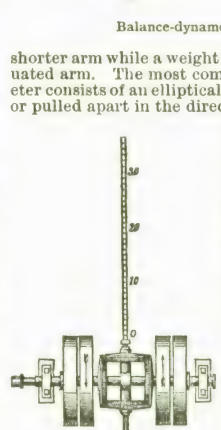
dynamograph (dī-nam'ō-grạf), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument combining an elliptic spring and a register to indicate the muscular power exerted ★by the hand of a person compressing it.

dynamometer (dī-na-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [Contr. *dynameter*, q. v.; < Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the amount of force expended by men, animals, or motors in moving a load, operating machines, towing vessels, etc.; a power-measurer. Dynamometers use the resistance of springs, weights, and friction as a test, each comparison being made with a known weight or force that will overcome the resistance of the spring, raise the weight, or balance the friction. One of the simplest forms is a steelyard in which the force to be measured is applied to the



Balance-dynamometer (elevation).

shorter arm while a weight is balanced on the longer graduated arm. The most common form of spring-dynamometer consists of an elliptical spring that may be compressed or pulled apart in the direction of its longer axis, with an index and scale, and sometimes a recording pencil, to indicate the amount of force exerted. In the apparatus depending on friction a brake is applied to the face of a pulley, and the force is measured by the resistance of the brake to the motion of the pulley. In other forms fast and loose pulleys are placed side by side and connected by weighted levers, a certain amount of force being required to lift the lever and communicate motion to both pulleys. In still other forms coiled springs are used to test a direct strain, as in moving a load or in towing. There are other forms used to test the recoil of guns and the explosive force of gunpowder. In the Batchelder dynamometer two pairs of bevel-wheels are interposed between the receiving and the transmitting pulleys, one pair in line with the pulleys, the other pair at right angles to them and in line with a balanced scale-beam. The force and resistance transmitted through the gears tend to turn the scale-beam about the line of the pulley-shafts, and this must be resisted by a weight upon the scale-beam, which is the measure of the force transmitted. The dynamometer is not a direct indicator of power exerted or of work performed; but when the velocity with which resistance is overcome or force transmitted has been determined by other means, this velocity, and the measure of the force obtained by the dynamometer, are the data for computing the power or work. See *balance-dynamometer, crusher-gage, piezometer*, and *pressure-gage*.—**Dynamometer coupling,** a device inserted in a shaft by means of which the power transmitted may be measured.



Balance-dynamometer (plan).

dynamometric, dynamometrical (dī″na-mō-met'rik, -ri-kạl), *a.* [< *dynamometer* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or made with the aid of a dynamometer.

dynamometry (dī-na-mom'e-tri), *n.* [< *dynamometer* + *-y*[3].] The act or art of using the dynamometer.

Dynamostes (dī-na-mos'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Pascoe, 1857), < Gr. *δύναμις*, power, strength.] A genus

of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*. There is but one species, *D. audax*, of the East Indies.

dynast (dī'nast), *n.* [= F. *dynaste* = Pg. *dynasta* = Sp. It. *dinasta*, < L. *dynastes* (ML. also **dynasta*), < Gr. *δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler, < *δύνασθαι*, be able, strong: see *dynam.*] A ruling prince; a permanent or hereditary ruler.

Philosophers, *dynasts*, monarchs, all were involved and overshadowed in this mist. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

The ancient family of Des Ewes, *dynasts* or lords of the dition of Kessell. *A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

This Thracian *dynast* is mentioned as an ally of the Athenians against Philip in an inscription found some years ago in the Acropolis at Athens.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 241.

dynastat (dī-nas'tät), *n.* [< ML. **dynasta*, L. *dynastes*, < Gr. *δυνάστης*: see *dynast.*] Same as *dynast.*

Wherefore did his mother, the virgin Mary, give such praise to God in her prophetic song, that he had now by the coming of Christ cut down *dynastas*, or proud monarchs? *Milton*, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

Dynastes (dī-nas'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυνάστης*, a ruler: see *dynast.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ* or typical of a family *Dynastidæ*. It is restricted to forms having the external maxillar lobe with 3 or 4 small median teeth, no lateral prothoracic projections, and the last tarsal joint arcuate and clubbed. The type is *D. hercules*, the Hercules-beetle, the largest known true insect, having a length of about 6 inches, of which the curved prothoracic horn is nearly one half.

dynastic (dī-nas'tik), *a.* [= F. *dynastique* = Sp. *dinástico*; cf. D. G. *dynastisch* = Dan. Sw. *dynastisk*, < Gr. *δυναστικός*, < *δυνάστης*, a ruler: see *dynast.*] Relating or pertaining to a dynasty or line of kings.

In Holland *dynastic* interests were betraying the welfare of the republic. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 365.

The civil wars of the Roses had been a barren period in English literature, because they had been merely *dynastic* squabbles, in which no great principles were involved which could shake all minds with controversy and heat them to intense conviction.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 150.

The *dynastic* traditions of Europe are rooted and grounded in the distant past.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 15.

dynasticism (dī-nas'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *dynastic* + *-ism.*] Kingly or imperial power handed down from father to son; government by successive members of the same line or family.

In the Old World *dynasticism* is plainly in a state of decadence. *Goldwin Smith*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 628.

Dynastidæ (dī-nas'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dynastes* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Dynastes*, and containing a few forms remarkable for their great size and strength. They are chiefly tropical, and burrow in the ground. The Hercules-beetle, elephant-beetle, and atlas-beetle are examples. The group is usually merged in *Scarabæidæ*.

dynastidan (dī-nas'ti-dan), *n.* [< *Dynastidæ* + *-an.*] One of the *Dynastidæ*.

dynasty (dī'nas-ti or din'as-ti), *n.*; pl. *dynasties* (-tiz). [= D. G. *dynastie* = Dan. Sw. *dynasti*, < F. *dynastie* = Sp. *dinastía* = Pg. *dynastia* = It. *dinastia*, < ML. *dynastia*, *dinastia*, < Gr. *δυναστεία*, lordship, rule, < *δυνάστης*, a lord, master, ruler: see *dynast.*] 1†. A government; a sovereignty.—2. A race or succession of sovereigns of the same line or family governing a particular country: as, the successive *dynasties* of Egypt or of France.

At some time or other, to be sure, all the beginners of *dynasties* were chosen by those who called them to govern.
Burke, Rev. in France.

It is to Manetho that we are indebted for that classification called by the Greeks *Dynasties*, a word applied generally to those sets of kings which belonged to one family, or who were derived from one original stock. These *Dynasties* were named as well as numbered, and their names were derived from the town, or region, whence the founder came or where he lived.
H. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 49.

dyne (dīn), *n.* [Abbr. of *dynam*, < Gr. *δύναμις*, power: see *dynam.*] In *physics*, the unit of force in the centimeter-gram-second system, being that force which, acting on a gram for one second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second; the product of a gram into a centimeter, divided by the square of a mean solar second. The force of a dyne is about equivalent to the weight of a milligram. It requires a force of about 445,000 dynes to support one pound of matter on the earth's surface in latitude 45°.

The *dyne* is about 1.02 times the weight of a milligramme at any part of the earth's surface; and the megadyne is about 1.02 times the weight of a kilogramme.
J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

dyocætriacontahedron, dyokaitriakontahedron (dī″ō-sē-, dī″ō-ki-trī-a-kon-ta-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *δύο καὶ τριάκοντα*, thirty-two (*δύο* = E. *two*; *καί*, and; *τριάκοντα* = L. *triginta* = E. *thirty*), + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having thirty-two faces.

dyophysitic (dī″ō-fi-zit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*2 + *-ic.* Cf. *diphysite.*] Having two natures.

They agree in the attempt to substitute a Christ-personality with one consciousness and one will for a *dyophysitic* Christ with a double consciousness and a double will.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 94.

dyotheism (dī″ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *θεός*, a god, + *-ism.* Cf. *ditheism*, the preferable form.] The doctrine that there are two Gods, or a system which recognizes such a doctrine; dualism.

It [Arianism] starts with a zeal for the unity and the unchangeableness of God; and yet ends in *dyotheism*, the doctrine of an uncreated God and a created God.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

dyothelism (dī-oth'e-lizm), *n.* [Also *diothelism*; < Gr. *δύο*, = E. *two*, + *θέλειν*, will, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that Christ had two wills.

dyothelite (dī-oth'e-līt), *n.* and *a.* [As *dyothelism* + *-ite*2.] **I.** *n.* A believer in dyothelism.

II. *a.* Pertaining to dyothelism.

The reply of the Western Church was promptly given in the unambiguously *dyothelite* decrees of the Lateran synod held by Martin I. in 649. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 758.

dys-. [< L. *dys-*, < Gr. *δυσ-*, an inseparable prefix, opposed to *εὐ-* (see *eu-*), much like E. *mis-*2 or *un-*1, always with notion of 'hard, bad, unlucky,' etc., destroying the good sense of a word or increasing its bad sense; = Skt. *dus-* = Zend *dush-* = Ir. *do-* = Goth. *tus-*, *tuz-* = OHG. *zur-* = Icel. *tor-*, hard, difficult.] An inseparable prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'hard, difficult, bad, ill,' and implying some difficulty, imperfection, inability, or privation in the act, process, or thing denoted by the word of which it forms a part.

dysæsthesia (dis-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσαισθησία*, insensibility, < *δυσαίσθητος*, insensible, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *αἰσθητός*, verbal adj. of *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive, feel.] In *pathol.*, impaired, diminished, or difficult sensation; dullness of feeling; numbness; insensibility in some degree. Also spelled *dysesthesia*.

dysæsthetic (dis-es-thet'ik), *a.* [< *dysæsthesia*, after *esthetic.*] Affected by, exhibiting, or relating to dysæsthesia. Also spelled *dysesthetic*.

dysanalyte (dis-an'a-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσανάλυτος*, hard to undo, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *ἀνάλυτος*, dissoluble: see *analytic.*] A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in small black cubic crystals in limestone at Vogtsburg in the Kaiserstuhl, a mountainous district of Baden.

dysarthria (dis-är'thri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *pathol.*, inability to articulate distinctly; dyslalia.

dysarthric (dis-är'thrik), *a.* [< *dysarthria* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to dysarthria.

Dysaster (dis-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *ἀστήρ* = E. *star.*] A genus of fossil petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ* or *Collyritidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dysasteridæ*.

Dysasteridæ (dis-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysaster* + *-idæ.*] An extinct family of exocyclic sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Dysaster*, with ovoid or cordate shell, showing bivium and trivium converging to separate apices, non-petaloid ambulacra, and eccentric mouth.

dyschezia (dis-kē'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *χέζειν*, defecate.] In *pathol.*, difficulty and pain in defecation.

dyschroia, dyschroa (dis-kroi'ä, dis'krọ-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *χροιά*, Attic also *χρόα*, color.] In *pathol.*, discoloration of the skin from disease.

dyschromatopsia (dis-krō-ma-top'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color, + *ὄψις*, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, feeble or perverted color-sense. Also *dyschromatopsy*, *dischromatopsis*.

dysclasite (dis'klā-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *κλάσις*, a breaking (< *κλᾶν*, break), + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, a mineral, usually fibrous, of a white or yellowish color and somewhat pearly luster, consisting chiefly of hydrous silicate of lime. Also called *okenite*.

dyscophid (dis'kọ-fid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Dyscophidæ*.

Dyscophidæ (dis-kof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dyscophus* + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternial salient anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dyscophus*, with teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids resting upon coracoids, a cartilaginous omosternum, and a very large anchor-shaped cartilaginous sternum. There are several genera, chiefly Madagascan. Some of these frogs are remarkable for the beauty of their coloration.

Dyscophus (dis-kō'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσκωφος*, stone-deaf, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *κωφός*, deaf.] 1. A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Dyscophidæ*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of the orthopterous family *Œcanthidæ*, having the front deflexed and the male elytra rudimentary, typified by *D. saltator* of Brazil. *Saussure*, 1874. (*b*) A genus of South American *Lepidoptera*. *Burmeister*, 1879.

dyscrase (dis'krās), *n.* [Formerly also *discrase*; < NL. *dyscrasia*: see *dyscrasia.*] Same as *dyscrasia*.

dyscrasia (dis-krā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσκρασία*, bad temperament, < *δύσκρατος*, of bad temperament, < *δυσ-*, bad, + **κρατός*, verbal adj. of *κεραννύναι*, mix (> *κρᾶσις*, mixture): see *crater*, *crasis.*] In *pathol.*, a generally faulty condition of the body; morbid diathesis; distemper. Also *dyscrase*, *dyscrasy*, and formerly *discrase*, *discrasy*.

dyscrasic (dis-kras'ik), *a.* [< *dyscrasia* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dyscrasia; characterized by dyscrasia: as, *dyscrasic* degeneration.

It should not be forgotten that the death-rate was greater among *dyscrasic* children. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 645.

dyscrasite (dis'krā-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *κρᾶσις*, a mixture (see *dyscrasia*), + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a silver-white color and metallic luster, occurring in crystals, and also massive and granular. It consists of antimony and silver. Also written *discrase*, *discrasite*, and also called *antimonial silver* (which see, under *silver*).

dyscrasy (dis'krā-si), *n.*; pl. *dyscrasies* (-siz). [Formerly also *discrasie*; < F. *dyscrasie*, < NL. *dyscrasia*: see *dyscrasia.*] Same as *dyscrasia*.

Sin is a cause of *dyscrasies* and distempers, making our bodies healthless. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 256.

A general malaise or *dyscrasy*, of an undefined character, but indicated by a loss of appetite and of strength, by diarrhœa, nervous prostration, or by a general impairment of health. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 6.

Dysdera (dis'dē-rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *δύσδηρις*, hard to fight with, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *δῆρις*, fight.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Dysderidæ*.

Dysderidæ (dis-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysdera* + *-idæ.*] A family of tubitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Dysdera*. They are especially distinguished by having two pairs of stigmata, one just behind the other, and distributed on each side of the belly near its base; they have but six eyes or fewer. Also called *Dysderides* and *Dysderoidæ*.

dysenteric, dysenterical (dis-en-ter'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *dysentérique*, *dyssentérique* = Sp. *disentérico* = Pg. *dysenterico* = It. *disenterico*, *dissenterico*, < L. *dysentericus*, < Gr. *δυσεντερικός*, < *δυσεντερία*, dysentery: see *dysentery.*] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, accompanied by, or resulting from dysentery: as, *dysenteric* symptoms or effects.—2. Suffering from dysentery: as, a *dysenteric* patient.

dysenterious (dis-en-tē'ri-us), *a.* [< *dysentery* + *-ous.*] Same as *dysenteric*. [Rare.]

dysentery (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* [Formerly *dysenterie*; < F. *dysenterie*, *dyssenterie*, < L. *dysenteria*, < Gr. *δυσεντερία*, dysentery, < *δυσέντερος*, suffering in the bowels, < *δυσ-*, bad, ill, + *ἔντερον*, pl. *ἔντερα*, the bowels: see *entero-.*] A disease characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, mucous, bloody, and difficult evacuations, and more or less fever. There are at least two forms of dysentery, one associated with the presence in the intestine of an animal microparasite (amœba dysenteriæ), the other with that of a vegetable micro-organism (bacillus dysenteriæ or Shiga's bacillus). Both forms occur with greater frequency in tropical countries.

dysepulotic (dis-ep-ū-lot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *epulotic*, q. v.] In *surg.*, not healing or cicatrizing readily or easily: as, a *dysepulotic* wound.

dysesthesia, dysesthetic. See *dysæsthesia*, *dysæsthetic*.

dysgenesic (dis-jē-nes'ik), *a.* [< *dysgenesis* + *-ic.*] Breeding with difficulty; sterile; infecund; barren. *Darwin*.

dysgenesis (dis-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Difficulty in breeding; difficult generation; sterility; infecundity.

Dysidea (di-sid'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, bad, + *ἰδέα*, form: see *idea.*] A genus of sponges, typical of the family *Dysideidæ*. Also *Duseidea*.

Dysideidæ (dis-i-dē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysidea* + *-idæ*.] A family of fibrous sponges.

dysidrosis (dis-i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, hard, + ἱδρώς, sweat, perspiration, < ἵδος (√*σφιδ) = E. *sweat*.] A disease of the sweat-follicles, in which they become distended with the retained secretion.

dysis (dī′sis), *n.* [ML., also *disis*, < Gr. δύσις, setting of the sun or stars (δύσις ἡλίου, the west), < δύειν, sink, dive, set.] In *astrol.*, the seventh house of the heavens, which relates to love, litigation, etc.

dyskinesia (dis-ki-nē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσκινησια, < δυς-, hard, + κίνησις, movement, < κινεῖν, move.] In *pathol.*, impaired power of voluntary movement.

dyslalia (dis-lā′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, hard, + λαλεῖν, speak.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of utterance dependent on malformation or imperfect innervation of the tongue and other organs of articulation; slow or difficult speech.

dyslexia (dis-lek′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, hard, + λέξις, a speaking, speech, word: see *lexicon*.] See the extract.

Dr. R. Berlin . . . describes under the name *dyslexia* a novel psychic affection related to "alexia," or word-blindness, but differing from it in that the patients can read a few lines, but apparently get no sense from their reading and give it up in despair.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 548.

dyslogistic (dis-lō-jis′tik), *a.* [< *dyslogy* + *-istic* (after *eulogistic*, < *eulogy*). Cf. Gr. δυσλόγιστος, hard to compute, also ill-calculating, misguided.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.

Ask Reus for the motive which gave birth to the prosecution on the part of Actor; the motive of course is the most odious that can be found: desire of gain, if it be a case which opens a door to gain; if not, enmity, though not under that neutral and unimpassioned, but under the name of revenge or malice, or some other such *dyslogistic* name. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, i. 8.

Any respectable scholar, even if *dyslogistic* were new to him, would see at a glance that *dislogistic* must be a mistake for it, and that the right word must be the reverse of eulogistic. The paternity of *dyslogistic* — no bantling, but now almost a centenarian — is adjudged to that genius of common-sense, Jeremy Bentham.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 309.

Gossips came to mean intimate friends; next, gossip meant the light, familiar talk of such friends; and, finally, with a *dyslogistic* connotation, any frivolous conversation. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 291.

dyslogistically (dis-lō-jis′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a dyslogistic manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.

Accordingly he [Kant] is set down as a "Transcendentalist," and all the loose connotation of that term, as it is now *dyslogistically* employed among us, is thought to be applicable to him. *T. H. Green*, in Academy.

dyslogy (dis′lō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. δυσ-, bad, ill, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak; after Gr. εὐλογία, E. *eulogy*, of opposite meaning.] Dispraise: the opposite of *eulogy*.

In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy* and summing-up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 117.

dysluite (dis′lō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. δυσ-, hard, + λύειν, loosen, + *-ite*[2].] A name given to a variety of gahnite, or zinc-spinel, from Sussex county, New Jersey, containing a small percentage of manganese: so named because difficult to dissolve.

dysmenorrhea, dysmenorrhœa (dis-men-ō-rē′ą), *n.* [NL. *dysmenorrhœa*, < Gr. δυσ-, hard, + μήν, a month, + ῥοία, a flowing.] In *pathol.*, difficult or laborious menstruation; catamenial discharges accompanied with much local pain, especially in the loins.

dysmenorrheal, dysmenorrhœal (dis-men-ō-rē′ąl), *a.* [< *dysmenorrhea, dysmenorrhœa*, + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with dysmenorrhea: as, the *dysmenorrheal* membrane which is sometimes discharged from the uterus.

dysmerism (dis′me-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. δυσ-, bad, + μέρος, part (division), + *-ism*.] An aggregation of unlike parts; a process or result of dysmerogenesis; a kind of merism opposed to *eumerism*.

dysmeristic (dis-me-ris′tik), *a.* [As *dysmerism* + *-ist-ic*.] Having the character or quality of dysmerism; irregularly repeated in a set of more or less unlike parts whose relations to one another, or origin one from another, is disguised; dysmerogenetic: opposed to *eumeristic*. See extract under *dysmerogenesis*.

dysmerogenesis (dis″me-rō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, bad, + μέρος, part (division), + γένεσις, generation.] The genesis, origination, or production of many unlike parts, or of parts in irregular series or at irregular times, which together form an integral whole; dysmeristic generation; repetition of forms with adaptive modification or functional specialization; a kind of merogenesis opposed to *eumerogenesis*.

The tendency to bud formation . . . has all along acted concurrently with a powerful synthetic tendency, so that new units have from the first made but a gradual and disguised appearance. This is *dysmerogenesis*, and such aggregates as exhibit it may be called *dysmeristic*.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 555.

dysmerogenetic (dis″me-rō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *dysmerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Produced by or resulting from dysmerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting dysmerism; dysmeristic: opposed to *eumerogenetic*.

dysmeromorph (dis′me-rō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. δυσ-, bad, + μέρος, part (see *dysmerism*), + μορφή, shape.] An organic form resulting from dysmerogenesis; a dysmeristic organism: opposed to *eumeromorph*.

Synthesized eumeromorph simulates normal *dysmeromorph*; analysized *dysmeromorph* simulates normal eumeromorph. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

dysmeromorphic (dis″me-rō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *dysmeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a dysmeromorph; dysmerogenetic or dysmeristic in form: opposed to *eumeromorphic*.

dysnomy (dis′nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. δυσνομία, lawlessness, a bad constitution, < δύσνομος, lawless, < δυσ-, bad, + νόμος, law.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

dysodile (dis′ō-dil), *n.* [< Gr. δυσώδης, ill-smelling (< δυσ-, ill, + ὀζειν, smell, akin to L. *odor*, smell), + *-ile*.] A kind of greenish- or yellowish-gray coal occurring in masses made up of foliaceous layers, which when burning emits a very fetid odor. It is a product of the decomposition of combined vegetable and animal matters. It was first observed at Melili in Sicily, and has also been found at several places in Germany and France.

dysodont (dis′ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *dysodon(t-)s*, < Gr. δυσ-, bad, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *conch.*, having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dysodonta*.

Dysodonta (dis-ō-don′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dysodont*: see *dysodont*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth, muscular impressions unequal or reduced to one, and pallial line entire. It corresponds to the *Monomyaria*.

Dysodus (dis′ō-dus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. δυσ-, bad, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth*.] A generic name bestowed by Cope upon the Japanese pug-dog, called *Dysodus pravus*, characterized by such degradation of the dentition that there may be in all but 16 teeth (no incisors, 1 canine in each half-jaw, 1 premolar and 1 molar in each upper, and 2 premolars and 2 molars in each lower half-jaw), thus exemplifying actual evolution of a generic form by "artificial selection" of comparatively few years' duration.

dysoötocia (dis-ō-ō-tō′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, ill, + ᾠοτοκία, a laying of eggs, < ᾠοτόκος, laying eggs, < ᾠόν (= L. *ovum*), egg, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, produce, bear.] In *zoöl.*, difficult ovulation.

dysopia (dis-ō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσωπία, confusion of face (taken in the def. in another sense), < δυσ-, bad, ill, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye, face.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysopsia (dis-op′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, bad, + ὄψις, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, painful or defective vision.

dysopsy (dis-op′si), *n.* [< Gr. δυσ-, bad, ill, + ὄψις, sight.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysorexia (dis-ō-rek′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσορεξία, feebleness of appetite, < δυσ-, bad, + ὄρεξις, appetite.] In *pathol.*, a depraved or failing appetite.

dysorexy (dis′ō-rek-si), *n.* Same as *dysorexia*.

dyspareunia (dis-pa-rō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, hard, + πάρευνος, lying beside, < παρά, beside, + εὐνή, bed.] In *pathol.*, inability to perform the sexual act without pain: usually applied to females.

dyspepsia (dis-pep′sią), *n.* [Also *dyspepsy*; = F. *dyspepsie* = Sp. It. *dispepsia* = Pg. *dyspepsia*, < L. *dyspepsia*, < Gr. δυσπεψία, indigestion, < δύσπεπτος, hard to digest, < δυσ-, hard, + πεπτός, verbal adj. of πέπτειν, ripen, soften, cook, digest, = L. *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1].] Impaired power of digestion. The term is applied with a certain freedom to all forms of gastric derangement, whether involving impaired power of digestion or not. But it is usually discarded when some more definite diagnosis can be made, as gastric cancer, gastric ulcer, gastritis, gastrectasia, or when it depends on poisonous ingesta or appears as a feature of some other disease, especially if that is acute. *Functional dyspepsia*, also called *atonic* and *nervous dyspepsia*, is gastric derangement, not exclusively neuralgic, which may involve a diminished or an excessive secretion of the gastric juice, or diminished or excessive acidity in that secretion, or an irritability of the stomach-walls or an impairment of their motor functions, and which appears to depend on some defect in the innervation of the stomach, and not on some grosser lesion.

dyspepsy (dis-pep′si), *n.* Same as *dyspepsia*.

dyspeptic (dis-pep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dyspeptique*, < Gr. as if *δυσπεπτικός, < δυσπεψία, dyspepsia: see *dyspepsia*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of dyspepsia: as, a *dyspeptic* complaint. — **2.** Suffering from or afflicted with dyspepsia or indigestion: as, a *dyspeptic* person. — **3.** Characteristic of one afflicted with chronic dyspepsia; hence, bilious; morbid; "blue"; pessimistic; misanthropic: as, a *dyspeptic* view or opinion.

II. *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

dyspeptical (dis-pep′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *dyspeptic* + *-al*.] Troubled with dyspepsia; hence, inclined to morbid or pessimistic views of things.

How seldom will the outward capability fit the inward; though talented wonderfully enough, we are poor, unfriended, *dyspeptical*, bashful; nay, what is worse than all, we are foolish. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 83.

dysphagia (dis-fā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *δυσφαγια, < δυσ-, hard, + φαγεῖν, eat.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in swallowing. Also *dysphagy*.

dysphagic (dis-faj′ik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with dysphagia.

dysphagy (dis′fā-ji), *n.* [= F. *dysphagie*; < NL. *dysphagia*: see *dysphagia*.] Same as *dysphagia*.

dysphonia (dis-fō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσφωνία, roughness of sound, < δύσφωνος, ill-sounding, < δυσ-, ill, + φωνή, sound.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in producing vocal sounds.

dysphony (dis′fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *dysphonie*; < NL. *dysphonia*: see *dysphonia*.] Same as *dysphonia*.

dysphoria (dis-fō′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δυσφορία, pain hard to be borne, anguish, < δύσφορος, hard to bear, < δυσ-, hard, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *pathol.*, impatience under affliction; a state of dissatisfaction, restlessness, fidgeting, or inquietude.

dysphuistic (dis-fū-is′tik), *a.* [< *dys-*, bad, + *-phuistic* as in *euphuistic*, q. v.] Ill-sounding; inelegant.

Of A Lover's Complaint . . . I have only space or need to remark that it contains two of the most exquisitely Shakespearean verses ever vouchsafed to us by Shakespeare, and two of the most execrably euphuistic or *dysphuistic* lines ever inflicted on us by man.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 62.

dyspnœa (disp-nē′ą), *n.* [L., < Gr. δύσπνοια, difficulty of breathing, < δύσπνοος, scant of breath, short-breathed, < δυσ-, hard, + -πνόος; cf. πνοή, breathing, < πνεῖν, breathe.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of breathing; difficult or labored respiration.

dyspnœal (disp-nē′ąl), *a.* [< *dyspnœa* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dyspnœa; connected with dyspnœa.

dyspnœic (disp-nē′ik), *a.* [< L. *dyspnoicus*, n., one short of breath, < Gr. δυσπνοϊκός, short of breath, < δύσπνοια, dyspnœa: see *dyspnœa*.] Affected with or resulting from dyspnœa; dyspnœal.

dysporomorph (dis′pō-rō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Dysporomorphæ*.

Dysporomorphæ (dis″pō-rō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysporus* + Gr. μορφή, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a division of desmognathous birds, exactly corresponding to the *Steganopodes*, *Totipalmati*, or oar-footed natatorial birds. They have all four toes webbed, the oil-gland surmounted by a circlet of feathers, the sternum broad and truncate posteriorly, the mandibular angle truncate, the maxillopalatines large and spongy, the united palatines carinate, and no basipterygoid processes. The division includes the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, frigates, darters, and tropic-birds.

dysporomorphic (dis″pō-rō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Dysporomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Dysporomorphæ*; totipalmate; steganopodous.

Dysporus (dis′pō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811: so called with reference to the closure or obliteration of the nostrils), < Gr. δύσπορος, hard to pass, difficult, < δυσ-, hard, + πόρος, passage.] A genus of gannets: same as *Sula*. It is often separated from *Sula* to designate the brown gannets, as the booby, *D. fiber*, as distinguished from the white ones, as *S. bassana*.

dyssycus (di-sī′kus), *n.*; pl. *dyssyci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, bad, + σῦκον, a fig.] Haeckel's name for a form of sponge also called *rhagon*.

dysteleological (dis-tel″ē-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *dysteleology* + *-ical*.] Purposeless; without design; having no "final cause" for being; not teleological.

★**dysteleologist** (dis-tel-ē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *dysteleology* + *-ist.*] One who believes in dysteleology.

Dysteleologists, without admitting a purpose, had not felt called upon to deny the fact.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 173.

★**dysteleology** (dis-tel-ē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, + *τέλος* (*τελε-*), end, purpose, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *teleology*.] The science of rudimentary or vestigial organs, apparently functionless or of no use or purpose in the economy of the organism, with reference to the doctrine of purposelessness. The idea is that many useless or even hurtful parts may be present in an organism in obedience to the law of heredity simply, and that such are evidences of the lack of design or purpose or "final cause" which the doctrines of teleology presume.

The Doctrine of Purposelessness, or *Dysteleology*.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 109.

It is no wonder that Mr. Romanes should avow his "total inability to understand why the phenomena of instinct should be more fatal to the doctrine of *Dysteleology* than any other of the phenomena of nature."
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 63.

Dysteria (dis-tē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *τηρεῖν*, watch, have an eye on, keep; cf. *δυστήρητος*, hard to keep.] The typical genus of *Dysteriidæ*. *D. armata* of Huxley, which inhabits salt water, has such a structure that it has been supposed by Gosse to be a rotifer.

Dysteriidæ (dis-tē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysteria* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming animalcules, more or less ovate, cylindrical, flattened or compressed, and mostly encuirassed. They have the carapace simple or consisting of two lateral, subequal, conjoined, or detached valves; cilia confined to the more or less narrow or constricted ventral surface; the oral aperture followed by a distinct pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a simple horny tube, by a cylindrical fascicle of corneous rods, or by otherwise differentiated corneous elements; a conspicuous tail-like style, or compact fascicle of setose cilia presenting a style-like aspect, projecting from the posterior extremity. Most of them inhabit salt water.

Dysterina (dis-tē-rī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysteria* + *-ina*[2].] A family of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Dysteria*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60. See *Dysteriidæ*.

dysthesia (dis-thē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσθεσία*, a bad condition, < *δύσθετος*, in bad condition: see *dysthetic*.] In *pathol.*, a non-febrile morbid state of the blood-vessels; a bad habit of body dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

dysthetic (dis-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δύσθετος*, in bad case, in bad condition, < *δυσ-*, bad, + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τι-θέ-ναι*, put, place.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by dysthesia.

dysthymic (dis-thim′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δυσθυμικός*, melancholy, < *δυσθυμία*, despondency, despair, < *δυσ-*, bad, + *θυμός*, spirit, courage.] In *pathol.*, affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected.

dystocia (dis-tō′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυστοκία*, a painful delivery, < *δύστοκος*, bringing forth with pain, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] In *pathol.*, difficult parturition. Also *dystokia*.

dystome (dis′tōm), *a.* Same as *dystomic*.

dystomic, dystomous (dis-tom′ik, dis′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δύστομος*, hard to cut (but taken in pass. sense 'badly cleft'), < *δυσ-*, hard, bad, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

dystrophic (dis-trof′ik), *a.* [< *dystrophy* + *-ic.*] ★Pertaining to a perversion of nutrition.

dystrophy (dis′trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, ill, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *pathol.*, perverted nutrition.

dysuria (dis-ū′ri-ạ), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *δυσουρία*, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in micturition, attended with pain and scalding. Also *dysury*.

dysuric (dis-ū′rik), *a.* [< *dysuria* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of dysuria; affected with dysuria.

dysury (dis′ū-ri), *n.* Same as *dysuria*.

Dytes (dī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *δύτης*, a diver, < *δύειν*, dive.] A genus of small grebes, of the family *Podicipedidæ*, containing such species as the horned and the eared grebe.

Dyticidæ, *n. pl.* See *Dytiscidæ*.

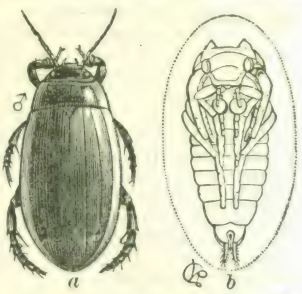
Dyticus, *n.* See *Dytiscus*.

dytiscid (dī-tis′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dytiscidæ*.

II. *n.* A water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidæ*.

Dytiscidæ, Dyticidæ (dī-tis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dytiscus*, *Dyticus*, + *-idæ*.] A family of two-eyed aquatic adephagous *Coleoptera*, or predatory beetles, having the metasternum destitute of an antecoxal piece, but prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly, the antennæ slender, filiform, or setaceous, and the abdomen with six segments. The *Dytiscidæ* are related to the ground-beetles or *Carabidæ*, but differ in the form of the metasternum, and in the structure of the legs, which are natatorial. They are water-beetles, mostly of large size, with narrowly oval depressed bodies and oar-like hind legs, found almost everywhere in fresh water.

Dytiscus, Dyticus (dī-tis′kus, dit′i-kus), *n.* [NL., orig. and commonly *Dytiscus* (Linnæus), *Dyticus* (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *δυτικός*, able to dive, < *δύτης*, a diver, < *δύειν*, dive, sink, get into, enter.] The typical genus of predaceous water-beetles of the family *Dytiscidæ*, having the metasternal spiracles covered by the elytra, the front tarsi five-jointed, and patellate in the male, and the hind tarsi not ciliate, with the claws equal. The numerous species are large, but difficult to distinguish. They are dark olive-green above, the thorax and elytra being often margined with yellow. The elytra are smooth in the male, usually sulcate in the female. *D. marginalis* (Linnæus) is very abundant in Europe, inhabiting, like the other species, large bodies of stagnant water. Some species are called *water-butts*.



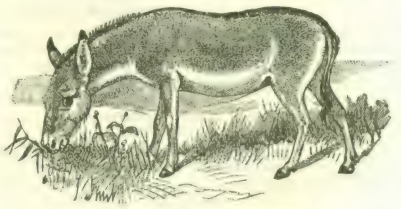
a, *Dytiscus fasciventris*; *b*, pupa of *D. marginalis*. (Natural size.)

dyvour (dī′vör), *n.* [Sc., also *dyvor*, *diver*, < F. *devoir*, a duty, obligation, etc.: see *dever* and *devoir*.] In *old Scots law*, a bankrupt who had made a cessio bonorum to his creditors.

Louis, what reck I by thee,
Or Geordie on his ocean?
Dyvor, beggar loons to me—
I reign in Jeanie's bosom. *Burns.*

dzeren, dzeron (dzē′ren, -rọn), *n.* [Mongol. *dséren*, < *dzer*, rufous.] The Chinese antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*, a remarkably swift animal, inhabiting the arid deserts of central Asia, Tibet, China, and southern Siberia. It is nearly 4½ feet long, and is 2½ feet high at the shoulder. When alarmed it clears over 20 feet at one bound. Also called *goitered antelope* and *yellow goat*.

dziggetai (dzig′ge-tī), *n.* [Mongol. *tchikhitei*, long-eared.] The wild ass of Asia, *Equus hemionus*, whose habits are recorded in the book of Job, and which is believed to be the *hemionus* of Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and the ass (hence the specific name *hemionus*, half-ass). The males especially are fine animals, standing as high as 14 hands. It lives

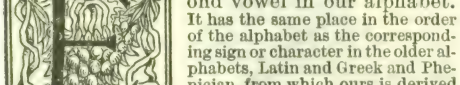


Dziggetai (*Equus hemionus*).

in small herds, and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of central Asia, 16,000 feet above sea-level. The dziggetai or hemione is one of several closely related species, or more probably varieties, of large wild Asiatic asses which appear to lack the black stripe across the withers. Two of these are sometimes distinguished under the names of *kulan* (*Equus onager*), a wide-ranging form, and *kiang* (*E. kiang*), of Tibet. See *onager*, *ghur*, and *khur*. Also spelled *djiggetai* and in other ways.

★

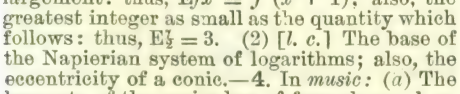
E **1.** The fifth letter and second vowel in our alphabet. It has the same place in the order of the alphabet as the corresponding sign or character in the older alphabets, Latin and Greek and Phenician, from which ours is derived (see *A*); but the value originally attached to the sign has undergone much modification. The comparative scheme of forms (like that given for the preceding letters) is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. | Hieratic. | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

From the capital E have come by gradual modification and variation (as in the case of the other letters) all the other printed and written forms. The value of the sign in the Semitic alphabets was and still is that of an aspiration, a peculiar smooth *h*. But when the alphabet was adapted to Greek use, this unnecessary aspirate-sign was utilized as a sign for a vowel-sound, either short or long, being nearly that instanced in our two words *met* and *they*. This double value in point of quantity it had in all early Greek use, and until in one section of the Greek race—and later, after their example, in all the others—it was found convenient to distinguish the long sound by a separate sign, H (see *H*), after which the E was restricted to denoting the short sound, as in our *met*. This distinction was not introduced into the Italican alphabets; hence the same sign stands for both short and long sound in Latin, and with us. The name of the sign in Phenician was *he* (of doubtful meaning; usually explained as 'window'); in Greek it was *εἶ*, and later *ἒ ψιλόν*, 'simple *e*'—it is believed, in antithesis to the double *αι*, which then had the same sound. In most of the languages of Europe the sign has retained its original Greek and Latin value; in the English it has done this only so far as concerns the short sound; the long sound has, in the history of the changes of pronunciation, so generally passed over into what was originally the long *i*-sound, that we now call this sound long *e* (as in *meet, mete, meat*, etc.). The proper *e*-sound (in *met, they*) is phonetically a medium between the completely open *a* of *father* and the close sound *i* of *pique*. In its two quantities (*met, they*) it constitutes about five per cent. of English utterance. Taking into account also the numerous digraphs, as *ea, ee, ei, ey, ae, ie, oe*, in which it is found, and its frequent occurrence as a silent letter, *e* is the most used of our alphabetic signs. This frequency is due in considerable measure to the general reduction of the vowels of endings to *e* that constitutes a conspicuous part of the change from Anglo-Saxon to English. The total loss then, further, of many of these endings in utterance has left numerous cases of silent final *e*, to which others have been added by analogy with these. A degree of value in the economy of our written speech belongs to it, in so far as its occurrence after a single consonant now almost regularly indicates the long sound of the vowel preceding that consonant, as in *mate, mete, mite, mo'e, mute;* but in many cases it appears also after a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, and such cases, as *give, live, have, vineyard*, constitute one of the classes where reform in orthography is most easily made, and has most to recommend it. (See *-e.*) E has further come to be used as an orthographic auxiliary, in some cases after *c* and *g*, where it is conventionally regarded as preserving the so-called "soft" sound of those letters, as in *peaceable, manageable.*

2. As a numeral, 250. *Du Cange.*—**3.** As a symbol: (*a*) In the calendar, the fifth of the dominical letters. (*b*) In *logic*, the sign of the universal negative proposition. See *A*[1], 2 (*b*). (*c*) In *alg.*: (1) [*cap.*] The operation of enlargement: thus, $Ef\dot{x} = f(x + 1)$; also, the greatest integer as small as the quantity which follows: thus, $E\frac{1}{2} = 3$. (2) [*l. c.*] The base of the Napierian system of logarithms; also, the eccentricity of a conic.—**4.** In *music:* (*a*) The key-note of the major key of four sharps, having the signature (1), or of the minor key of one sharp, having the signature (2); also, the final



1 2 3 4

of the Phrygian mode in medieval music. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the third tone of the scale, called *mi:* hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key to the right of every group of two black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the lower line and upper space (3). (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (4). —**5.** As an abbreviation: (*a*) East: as, *E.* by *S.*, east by south. See *S. E., E. S. E.*, etc. (*b*) In various phrase-abbreviations. See *e. g., i. e., E. and O. E.*, etc.—**E dur,** the key of E major.—**E moll,** the key of E minor.

e-[1]. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, one of the forms of the original prefix *ge-*. It remains unfelt in *enough*. See *i-*.

e-[2]. [L. *ē-, ē,* reduced form of *ex-, ex:* see *ex-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ex-*, alternating with *ex-* before consonants, as in *evade, elude, emit*, etc. See *ex-*. In some scientific terms it denotes negation or privation, like Greek *ἀ-* privative (being then conventionally called *e-* privative): as, *ecaudate*, tailless, anurous; *edentate*, toothless, etc. In *elope* the prefix is an accommodated form of Dutch *ent-*.

-e. [ME. *-e, -en,* < AS. *-a, -e, -o, -u, -an, -en*, etc.] The unpronounced termination of many English words. Silent final *e* is of various origin, being the common representative (pronounced in earlier English) of almost all the Anglo-Saxon, Old French, Latin, etc., inflection-endings. In nouns and adjectives of native origin it may be regarded as representing the original vowel-ending of the nominative (as in *ale, tale, stake, rake*, etc.), or, more generally, the original oblique cases (dative, etc.), which from their greater frequency became in Middle English the accepted form of the nominative also, as in *lode, pole, mile, wile*, etc.; similarly, in words of Latin and other origin, as *rule, rude, spike, sprite*, etc. In verbs of native origin *-e* represents the original infinitive (AS. *-an*, ME. *-en, -e*) mixed with the present indicative, etc., as in *make, wake, write*, etc. In a great number of words the *-e* has disappeared as an actual sound, the letter being retained, as a result of phonetic and orthographic accident, as a conventional sign of "length"—an accented vowel followed by a single consonant before final silent *e* being regularly "long," as in *rate, write, rode, tube*, etc., words distinguished thus from forms with a "short" vowel, *rat, writ, rod, tub*, etc. In words of recent introduction *-e* is used whenever this distinction is to be made. In some cases the vowel preceding *-e* is short, as in *give, live, bade, have, javelin, vineyard*, etc., especially in polysyllables in *-ile, -ine, -ite*, etc., as *hostile, glycerine, opposite*, etc.; but some of these words were formerly or are now often spelled without the superfluous *e*, as *bad, glycerin, fibrin, deposit*, etc. Etymologically, final *e* in modern English has no weight or value, it being a mere chance whether it represents an original vowel or syllable.

-é. [F. *-é*, fem. *-ée*, pp. suffix, < L. *-ātus, -āta:* see *-ate*[1].] A French suffix, the termination of perfect participles, and of adjectives and nouns thence derived, some of which are used, though consciously as French words, in English, as *protégé, négligé, retroussé, dégagé, écarté*, etc. The Anglicized form is *-ec*[1] (which see).

ea. A common English digraph, introduced about the beginning of the sixteenth century, having then the sound of ā, and serving to distinguish *e* or *ee* with that sound from *e* or *ee* with the sound of ē. The original sound ā remained in most of the words having *ea* until the eighteenth century, and still prevails in *break, great, yea*, and in a dialectal ("Irish") pronunciation of *beast, please, mean*, etc. (which in dialect-writing are spelled so as to represent this pronunciation: see *baste*[4]); it has become ē in *bread*[1], *dread, head, meadow, heal'h, wealth, leather, weather*, etc., and, modified by the following *r*, in *bear*[1], *bear*[2], *heart, hearth, earth, learn*, etc. In most words, however, the digraph *ea* now agrees in sound with *ee*, namely, ē, as in *read*, pronounced the same as *reed* (but the preterit *read* like *red*). The modern digraph *ea* has no connection with the Anglo-Saxon and early Middle English diphthong or "breaking" *eá, ea*, though it happens to replace it in some words, as in *bread*[1] (Anglo-Saxon *breád*), *lead*[2] (Anglo-Saxon *leád*), *ear*[1] (Anglo-Saxon *eáre*).

ea. An abbreviation of *each*.

each (ēch), *a.* and *pron.* [< (1) ME. *ech, eche, æche, iche, yche, uche*, etc., these being prop. oblique forms, assibilated, of the proper nom. *elc, ēlc, eilc, ilc, ilk, ylc, ulc* (> Sc. *ilk, ilka*), each, < AS. *ælc* (= MD. *ieghelick, ellick, elck*, D. *elk* = OFries. *elk, ellik, ek, ik* = MLG. LG. *ellik, elk* = OHG. *ēogalīh, iogelīh*, MHG. *iegelīch*, G. *jeglich*), each, orig. **ā-ge-līc*, < *ā*, ever, in comp. indef., + *gelīc*, like, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *līc*, body, form: see *ay*[1] (= *o*[3]), *i-* (= *e-*[1] = *y-*), and *like*[1], *like*[2], *-ly*[1]. Mixed in ME. with (2) *ilc, ilk* (mod. Sc. *ilk*[2], *ilka*, q. v.), assibilated *ilche, ich, uch, uich*, contr. of earlier *iwilc uwilc, iwilch*, < AS. *gehwilc, gehwylc* (= OHG. *gahwelīh*), each, every one, any one, < *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *hwilc*, who, which (see *i-* and *which*); and with (3) ME. *ewilc*, < AS. *ǣghwilc* (= OHG. *ēogihwelīh*), each, orig. **ā-ge-hwilc*, < *ā*, ever, + *gehwilc*, each, any one, as above. See *every*, where *-y* stands for an orig. *each*, and *such* and *which*, where *-ch* is of like origin with *-ch* in *each.*] **I.** *distributive adj.* Being either or any unit of a numerical aggregate consisting of two or more, indefinitely: used in predicating the same thing of both or all the members of the pair, aggregate, or series mentioned or taken into account, considered individually or one by one: often followed by *one*, with *of* before a noun (partitive genitive): as, *each* sex; *each* side *of* the river; *each* stone in a building; *each one of* them has taken a different course from every other.

Thei token *ech on* by hymself a peny.
Wyclif, Mat. xx. 10.

Betheleem is a litylle Cytee, long and narwe and well walled, and in *eche* syde enclosed with gode Dyches.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

She her weary limbes would never rest;
But every hil and dale, *each* wood and plaine,
Did search. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 8.

And the princes of Israel, being twelve men: *each one* was for the house of his fathers. Num. i. 44.

Each envious brier his weary legs doth scratch,
Each shadow makes him stop, *each* murmur stay.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 705.

II. *pron.* **1.** Every one of any number or numerical aggregate, considered individually: equivalent to the adjectival phrase *each one:* as, *each* went his way; *each* had two; *each* of them was of a different size (that is, from all the others, or from every one else in the number).

Than thei closed hem to-geder straite *eche* to other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

And there appeared . . . cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon *each* of them. Acts ii. 3.

You found his mote; the king your mote did see;
But I a beam do find in *each* of three.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Wandering *each* his several way. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 523.

Each is strong, relying on his own, and *each* is betrayed when he seeks in himself the courage of others.
Emerson, Courage.

2†. Both.

And *each*, though enemies to either's reign,
Do in consent shake hands to torture me.
Shak., Sonnets, xxviii.

At each†, joined each to another; joined end to end.

Ten masts *at each* make not the altitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fell.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Each other. (*a*†) Each alternate; every other; every second.

Each other worde I was a knave.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

Living and dying *each other* day.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, p. 2.

(*b*) Each the other; one another: now generally used when two persons or things are concerned, but also used more loosely like *one another* (which see, under *another*): as, they love *each other* (that is, *each* loves the *other*).

eachwhere† (ēch'hwār), *adv.* [< *each* + *where.*] Everywhere.

For to entrap the careles Clarion,
That rang'd *each where* without suspition.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 376.

The mountains *eachwhere* shook, the rivers turned their streams. *L. Bryskett* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 268).

Eacles (ē'a-klēz), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816); etym. dubious.] A genus of large, handsome ceratocampid moths, peculiar to North and South



Male of *Eacles imperialis*, about one half natural size.

America, having short hind wings, short proboscis, simple antennæ in the female, and the antennæ of the male pectinate to a greater or less extent. *E.* (*Basilona*) *imperialis* is one of the handsomest moths of North America, of a yellow color, with purplish-brown spots on the wings. The male is more purplish than the female. The larvæ feed on the foliage of various forest-trees, and pupate in loose cocoons under ground.

Ead-. See *Ed-*[2].

eadish, *n.* See *eddish.*

-eæ. [NL., etc., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*, plants) of L. *-eus:* see *-eous*, and cf. *-accæ*.] 1. In *bot.*, a suffix used chiefly in the formation of tribal names and the names of other groups between the genus and the order. It also occurs as the termination of some ordinal names.—2. In *zoöl.*, the termination of the names of various taxonomic groups: (*a*) regularly, of groups between the genus and the subfamily; (*b*) irregularly, of different groups above the family. In both cases *-eæ* is used without implication of gender.

eager[1] (ē′gėr), *a.* [< ME. *eger, egre,* < OF. *egre, aigre,* F. *aigre* = Pr. *agre* = OSp. *agre,* Sp. *agrio* = Pg. It. *agro,* < L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, keen: see *acid, acerb,* etc. Cf. *vinegar, alegar.*]

1†. Sharp; sour; acid.

This seed is *eger* and hot. *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

Egrest fruits, and bitterest hearbs did mock
Madera Sugars, and the Apricock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

It doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; bitter. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A more myghty and more *egre* medicine.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 5.

If so thou think'st, vex him with *eager* words.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 4.

The cold most *eager* and sharpe till March, little winde, nor snow, except in the end of Aprill.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

3. Sharply inclined or anxious; sharp-set; excited by ardent desire; impatiently longing; vehement; keen: as, the soldiers were *eager* to engage the enemy; men are *eager* in the pursuit of wealth; *eager* spirits; *eager* zeal.

Manly he demeyned him to make his men *egre,*
Bad hem alle be bold & busiliche figt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3636.

All the ardent and daring spirits in the parliamentary party were *eager* to have Hampden at their head.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

As our train of horses surmounted each succeeding eminence, every one was *eager* to be the first who should catch a glimpse of the Holy City.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

4. Manifesting sharpness of desire or strength of feeling; marked by great earnestness: as, an *eager* look or manner; *eager* words.

She sees a world stark blind to what employs
Her *eager* thought, and feeds her flowing joys.
Cowper, Charity, l. 405.

5†. Brittle.

Gold itself will be sometimes so *eager* . . . that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. 35.

=Syn. 3. Fervent, fervid, warm, glowing, zealous, forward, enthusiastic, impatient, sanguine, animated.

eager[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *egren;* from the adj.] To make eager; urge; incite.

The nedy poverte of his houshold mihte rather *egren* hym to don felonyes. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

He angurt hym full euyll, & *egerd* hym with,
ffor the dethe of the dere his dole was the more.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7329.

eager[2], **eagre** (ē′gėr), *n.* [Chiefly dial. or archaic, and hence of unstable form and spelling, but prop. *eager;* also written (obs., archaic, or dial.) *eagre, eger, egor, egre, eygre, aigre, ager, higre, hygre,* and with alteration of *g* to *k, aker, acker,* etc., < ME. *aker, akyr,* a word rare in early record, AS. **eágor,* in gen. plural *eógora, eógra,* a flood, = Icel. *ægir,* the ocean, the sea, in myth. the giant Ægir, the husband of Ran, answering to both Oceanus and Poseidon in Greek mythology.] A sudden and formidable influx and surging of the tide in a high wave or waves, up a river or an estuary; a bore, as in the Severn, the Hooghly, and certain arms of the Bay of Fundy: used chiefly with reference to the Severn.

His manly heart . . .
Its more than common transport could not hide;
But like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 134.

Sea-tempest is the Jötun Aegir; . . . and now to this day, on our river Trent, as I hear, the Nottingham bargemen, when the river is in a certain flooded state, call it *Eager;* they cry out, "Have a care; there is the *Eager* coming." *Carlyle.*

A mighty *eygre* raised his crest.
Jean Ingelow, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

eagerly (ē′gėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *egerly, egurly, egreliche,* etc.; < *eager*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1†. With sharpness or keenness; bitterly; keenly.

And thanne welled water for wikked werkes,
Egerlich ernynge out of mennes eyen.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 376.

Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. In an eager manner; with ardor or vehemence; with keen desire, as for the attainment of something sought or pursued; with avidity or zeal.

[He] rode a-gein hym full *egerly,* and smote hym with all his myght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 158.

And *egrelich* he loked on me and ther-fore I spared
To asken hym any more ther-of, and badde hym full fayre
To discreue the fruit that so faire hangeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 64.

How *eagerly* ye follow my disgraces,
As if it fed ye! *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

To the holy war how fast and *eagerly* did men go!
South, Sermons.

eagerness (ē′gėr-nes), *n.* 1†. Tartness; sourness; sharpness.—2. Keen or vehement desire in the pursuit or for the attainment of something, or a manifestation of such desire; ardent tendency; zeal; fervor: as, to pursue happiness or wealth with *eagerness; eagerness* of manner or speech.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hinderance to it.
Locke.

What we call our despair is often only the painful *eagerness* of unfed hope. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, ii. 81.

=Syn. 2. *Earnestness, Avidity, Eagerness, Zeal, Enthusiasm,* ardor, vehemence, impetuosity, heartiness, longing, impatience. The first five words may all denote strong and worthy movements of feeling and purpose toward a desired object. In this field *eagerness* has either a physical or a moral application; with *avidity* the physical application is primary; *earnestness, zeal,* and *enthusiasm* have only the moral sense. *Avidity* represents a desire for food, primarily physical, figuratively mental: as, to read a new novel with *avidity;* it rarely goes beyond that degree of extension. *Eagerness* emphasizes an intense desire, generally for specific things, although it may stand also as a trait of character; it tends to produce corresponding keenness in the pursuit of its object. *Earnestness* denotes a more sober feeling, proceeding from reason, conviction of duty, or the less violent emotions, but likely to prove stronger and more permanent than any of the others. The word has at times a special reference to effort; it implies solidity, sincerity, energy, and conviction of the laudableness of the object sought; it is contrasted with *eagerness* in that it affects the whole character. *Zeal* is by derivation a bubbling up with heat; it is naturally, therefore, an active quality, passionate and yet generally sustained, an abiding ardor or fervent devotion in any unselfish cause. *Enthusiasm* is so far redeemed from its early suggestion of extravagance that it denotes presumably a trait of character more general than *eagerness* or *zeal,* more lively than *earnestness,* a lofty quickness of feeling and purpose in the pursuit of laudable things under the guidance of reason and conscience; thus it differs from *zeal,* which still generally implies a poorly balanced judgment.

The nobles in great *earnestness* are going
All to the senate-house. *Shak.,* Cor., iv. 6.

I lent her some modern works: all these she read with *avidity.* *Charlotte Brontë,* The Professor, xviii.

So Gawain, looking at the villainy done,
Forbore, but in his heat and *eagerness*
Trembled and quivered.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

It was the sense that the cause of education was the cause of religion itself that inspired Ælfred and Dunstan alike with their *zeal* for teaching.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 325.

Truth is never to be expected from authors whose understandings are warped with *enthusiasm;* for they judge all actions, and their causes, by their own perverse principles, and a crooked line can never be the measure of a straight one. *Dryden,* Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

There is a certain *enthusiasm* in liberty, that makes human nature rise above itself in acts of bravery and heroism.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 116.

★ **eagle** (ē′gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *egle;* < ME. *egle,* < OF. *egle, aigle,* F. *aigle* = Pr. *aigla* = Sp. *águila* = Pg. *aguia* = It. *aquila,* < L. *aquila,* an eagle (prob. so called from its dark-brown color), fem. of *aquilus,* dark-colored, brown (cf. Lith. *aklas,* blind): see *Aquila, aquiline,* etc. The native E. name is *earn:* see *earn*[3].] 1. Properly, a very large diurnal raptorial bird of the family *Falconidæ* and genus *Aquila* (which see), having the feet feathered to the toes, and no tooth to the bill, which is straight for the length of the cere. There are about 9 species, all confined to the old world except the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus,* which ranges also in North America. This is the type-species, to which the term originally attached; it is 3 feet or more in length, of a dark-brown color, deriving the epithet *golden* from the ruddy-brown feathers of the back of the neck. It preys on lambs, hares, rabbits, various birds, such as grouse, and carrion. Other notable species are the imperial eagle, *A. heliaca;* the Russian eagle, *A. mogilnik;* the spotted eagle, *A. maculata* (or *nævia*). From its size, strength, rapacity, and powers of flight and vision, the eagle has been called the king of birds; but its prowess is greatly exaggerated. By the ancients it was called the bird of Jove, and it was borne on the Roman standards. Many nations, as France under the Bonapartes, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have adopted it as the national emblem. In heraldry it ranks as one of the most noble bearings in coat-armor.



Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*).

There myghte men the ryal *egle* fynde,
That with his sharpe lok persith the sunne;
And othere *eglis* of a lowere kynde,
Of whiche that clerkis wel devyse cunne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 330.

So the struck *eagle,* stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 826.

2. A member of the genus *Haliaëtus,* which comprises the fishing-eagles, sea-eagles, or earns, resembling the eagle proper in size and form, but having the shank bare of feathers and scaly: such as the white- or bald-headed eagle, or bald eagle, *H. leucocephalus,* the national emblem of the United States; the white-tailed eagle, *H. albicilla;* the pelagic eagle, *H. pelagicus,* etc.—3. A name of many raptorial birds larger than the hawk and the buzzard, only distantly related, as the harpy eagle, booted eagle, etc. A number of genera of such large hawks are sometimes grouped with the true eagles in a subfamily *Aquilinæ* (which see).

4. [*cap.*] An ancient northern constellation between Cygnus and Sagittarius, containing the bright star Altair. It seems to be shown on Babylonian stones of high antiquity, and the statement still current that it almost touches the equinoctial refers to the position of that circle about 2000 B. C. At present the constellation, enlarged by the addition of Antinoüs shortly after the Christian era, extends 20° north and 13° south of the equator. See *Aquila,* 2.

5. A military ensign or standard surmounted by the figure of an eagle. It is especially associated with ancient Rome, though borne, with various modifications, by certain modern nations, as France under the first and second empires.

This utter'd, overboard he leaps, and with his *Eagle* feircly advanc'd runs upon the Enemy.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

What! shall a Roman sink in soft repose,
And tamely see the Britons aid his foes?
See them secure the rebel Gaul supply;
Spurn his vain *eagles* and his power defy?
Langhorne, Cæsar's Dream.

6. A lectern, usually of wood or brass, the upper part of which is in the shape of an eagle with outstretched wings supporting a book-rest, the eagle being the symbol of Saint John the Evangelist.

[The minister] read from the *eagle.* *Thackeray.*

7. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 10 dollars, weighing 258 grains troy, 900 fine, and equivalent to £2 1*s.* 1*d.* sterling.

—8. In *arch.,* a name for a pediment.—9. In an American roulette-wheel, one of the 3 divisions which form the percentage of the banker, the others being the O and the O—O. Sometimes called *eagle-bird.* See *roulette.*—**American eagle.** See *bald eagle.*—**Bald eagle,** a common though misapplied name for the white-headed eagle of North America, *Haliaëtus leucocephalus.* This is the eagle which has been adopted as the national emblem on the arms of the United States, and is figured on some of its coins, being popularly called "the American eagle," "the spread eagle," "the national bird," "the bird of freedom," etc. It is about 3 feet long, dark-brown or blackish when adult, with pure-white head and tail; the shank is partly naked and yellow, by which mark the species may be distinguished in any plumage from the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus.* Also called *white-* or *bald-headed eagle.* See cut on following page.—**Black eagle.** (*a*) The golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtus.* (*b*) The young of the bald eagle, *Haliaëtus leucocephalus.*—**Calumet eagle.** See



Bald Eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*).

calumet.—**Fishing-eagle.** Same as *osprey.*—**Golden eagle.** See def. 1.—**Order of the Black Eagle,** a Prussian order founded by Frederick I. in 1701. The number of knights is limited to 30, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal, and all must be of unquestioned nobility. The badge is a cross of 8 points, having in the center a circle with the monogram FR (for *Fredericus Rex*); the four arms are enameled red, with the eagle of Prussia in black enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is orange, but on occasions of ceremony the badge is worn pendent to a collar, consisting alternately of black eagles holding thunderbolts, and medallions bearing the same monogram as the badge and also the monogram "Suum cuique."—**Order of the Red Eagle** (formerly *Order of the Red Eagle of Bayreuth;* also called *Order of Sincerity*), an order founded by the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1705, and in 1792 adopted by Frederick William II. of Prussia on succeeding to the principality. The present insignia of the order are quite different from those of the original order. The badge is an 8-pointed cross, having in the center a medallion with a red eagle bearing the arms of the Hohenzollern family. The arms of the cross are of white enamel, with an eagle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange-color and white.—**Order of the White Eagle,** an order founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Augustus II. of Poland and Saxony, or, as is alleged, revived by him. It has been adopted by the Czar of Russia, and is composed of one class only. The badge is a cross of 8 points, bearing a white eagle in relief, and surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is sky-blue, but on state occasions the badge is worn pendent to a collar of white eagles connected by plain gold links.—**Spread eagle,** an eagle with outspread wings; specifically, the emblem of the United States of America: often applied attributively to any loud, bombastic, boastful, and arrogant display of national or other sentiments: as, a *spread-eagle* speech. See *spread, p. a.*, and *spread-eagleism.*

eagle-bird (ē′gl-bėrd), *n.* Same as *eagle*, 9.

eagle-eyed (ē′gl-īd), *a.* 1. Sharp-sighted, like an eagle.—2. Quick to discern; having acute intellectual vision.

> I know the frailty of my fleshly will:
> My passion's *eagle-ey'd.* *Quarles,* Emblems, iv. 1.

> To be curious and *Eagle-eyed* Abroad, and to be Blind and ignorant at Home, . . . is a Curiosity that carrieth with it more of Affectation than any thing else.
> *Howell,* Letters, ii. 55.

eagle-fin†, *n.* [ME. *egrefyn* (see quot.), < F. dial. (Champagne) *aigrefin,* also pron. *aiglefin* (as if connected with *aigle,* > E. *eagle*), a sort of fish; origin uncertain.] An alleged old name of the haddock.

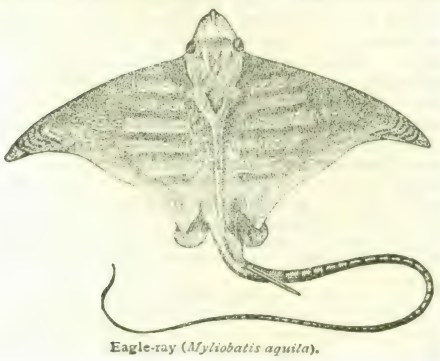
> Belonius states that *Egrefin* or *Eagle-fin* was formerly its [the haddock's] English name. *Day.*

eagle-flighted (ē′gl-flī′ted), *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high. [Poetical.]

eagle-hawk (ē′gl-hâk), *n.* A hawk of the genus *Morphnus,* as the Guiana eagle-hawk, *M. guianensis.* *G. Cuvier.*

eagle-owl (ē′gl-oul), *n.* 1. A name of the great horned owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus,* and hence of other large species of the same genus, as *B. virginianus,* the great horned owl of North America. See cut under *Bubo.*—2. A name of sundry other large owls. *Swainson.*

eagle-ray (ē′gl-rā), *n.* 1. A large species of ray, *Myliobatis aquila,* a batoid fish of the family *Myliobatidæ,* found in the Atlantic. The sides or pectoral fins are expanded in a wing-like form, and the jaws are paved with rows of hexagonal teeth, the median of which are of much greater breadth than length. 2. Any ray of the family *Myliobatidæ.* These rays are immensely broad, owing to the development of the pectoral fins, and have a long, flexible tail, armed with one or more serrated spines. They inhabit for the most part tropical or warm seas.



Eagle-ray (*Myliobatis aquila*).

eagle-sighted (ē′gl-sī″ted), *a.* Having strong sight, as an eagle.

> What peremptory *eagle-sighted* eye
> Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
> That is not blinded by her majesty?
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., iv. 3.

eagless (ē′gles), *n.* [< *eagle* + *-ess.*] A female or hen eagle. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

eaglestone (ē′gl-stōn), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. *ἀετίτης*: see *aëtites.*] A variety of argillaceous oxid of iron, found in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. In form these masses are spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes resemble a parallelopiped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. The nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the Greeks gave the name of *eaglestones,* from a notion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. Also called *aetites.*

> Whether the aetites or *eaglestone* hath that eminent property to promote delivery or restrain abortion, respectively applied to lower or upward parts of the body, we shall not discourage common practice by our question.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

eaglet (ē′glet), *n.* [Earlier mod. E. also *eglet;* < F. *aiglette,* dim. of *aigle,* eagle: see *eagle.*] A young eagle; a little eagle. In heraldry, when three or more eagles are borne on an escutcheon they are usually called eaglets, and always so when they are borne upon an ordinary, as a bend, fesse, etc., or another bearing, or on a mantle.

> When like an *eglet* I first found my love,
> For that the virtue I thereof would know,
> Upon the nest I set it forth, to prove
> If it were of that kingly kind, or no. *Drayton.*

> My dark tall pines, that . . .
> Foster'd the callow *eaglet.*
> *Tennyson,* Œnone.

eagle-vulture (ē′gl-vul″tūr), *n.* A book-name of the *Gypohierax angolensis* of western Africa.

eagle-winged (ē′gl-wingd), *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

> The *eagle-winged* pride
> Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts.
> *Shak.,* Rich. II., i. 3.

eaglewood (ē′gl-wůd), *n.* [< *eagle* + *wood*[1]; like F. *bois d'aigle,* G. *adlerholz,* a translation of NL. *lignum aquilæ,* or *aquilaria,* which is an accom. (to L. *aquila,* eagle) of the E. Ind. name *aghil,* Hind. *agar,* < Skt. *agaru* or *aguru* (the latter form accom. to *aguru,* not heavy, < *a-* priv. + *guru* = Gr. *βαρύς* = L. *gravis,* heavy), > prob. Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον,* NL. *agallochum:* see *agallochum* and *Aloë.*] A highly fragrant wood, much used by Asiatics for incense. See *agallochum.*

eagrass (ē′grȧs), *n.* Same as *eddish,* 1.

eagre, *n.* See *eager*[2].

ealdt, *n.* A dialectal variant of *eld.* *Grose.*

ealdert, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English and rare Anglo-Saxon) form of *elder*[2].

ealdorman, *n.* [AS.: see *alderman.*] A chief; a leader: the Anglo-Saxon original of *alderman,* used in modern historical works with reference to its Anglo-Saxon use.

> The name of *Ealdorman* is one of a large class; among a primitive people age implies command and command implies age; hence, in a somewhat later stage of language, the elders are simply the rulers.
> *E. A. Freeman,* Norman Conquest, I. 51.

> The bishop declared the ecclesiastical law, as the *ealdorman* did the secular.
> *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

eamt, *n.* [Formerly *eame;* < ME. *eme, eem, eam, em,* < AS. *eám,* contr. of **eáhām,* = OFries. *em* = D. *oom,* uncle, = OHG. MHG. *ōheim,* uncle (mother's brother), also nephew (sister's son), G. *oheim, ohm,* uncle. The first syllable, AS. *ea-* (= Goth. *au-*), is perhaps related to Goth. *awo,* grandmother, Icel. *afi,* grandfather, *āi,* great-grandfather, and to L. *av-un-culus,* uncle, *av-us,* grandfather; the second syllable is obscure. *Eam* remains in the surnames *Eames* and *Ames.*] Uncle.

> Sone to hem of the cite a-sembled he thanne,
> & faugt than so ferscheli for his *emes* sake.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3426.

> Henry Hotspur, and his *eame*
> The earl of Wor'ster.
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, xxii.

eant (ēn), *v. i.* [< ME. *enen,* bring forth young, < AS. *eánian,* contr. of *eácnian,* be pregnant, < *eácen,* pregnant, lit. increased, pp. of **eácan,* pret. **eóc* (= Icel. *auka* = Goth. *aukan*), increase, found only in the pp. *eácen:* see *eke.* Cf. the equiv. *yean,* which differs from *ean* only in the prefix.] To bring forth young; yean. See *yean.*

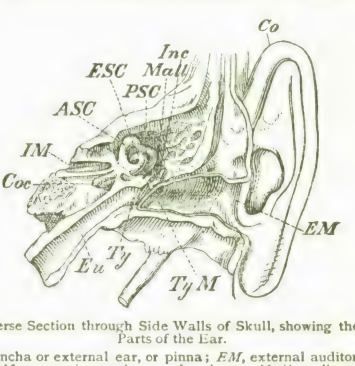
> Both do feed,
> As either promised to increase your breed
> At *eaning*-time, and bring you lusty twins.
> *B. Jonson,* Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

E. and O. E. An abbreviation of the commercial phrase *errors and omissions excepted,* frequently appended to statements and accounts when rendered.

eanlingt (ēn′ling), *n.* [< *ean* + dim. *-ling*[1]. Cf. *yeanling.*] A lamb just brought forth.

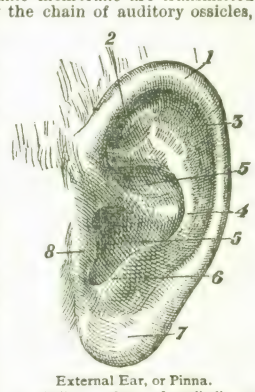
> All the *eanlings* which were streak'd and pied
> Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 3.

★ **ear**[1] (ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eare;* < ME. *ere, ire, eare,* < AS. *eáre* = OS. *ōrā* = OFries. *āre, ār* = D. *oor* = MLG. LG. *ōr* = OHG. *ōrā,* MHG. *ōre, ōr,* G. *ohr* = Icel. *eyra* = Sw. *öra* = Dan. *öre* = Goth. *auso* = L. *auris* (dim. *auricula,* ML. *oricula,* > It. *orecchia* = Sp. *oreja* = Pg. *orelha* = Pr. *aurelha* = F. *oreille,* ear, = E. *auricle:* see *auricle, auricular,* etc.) = Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), also *οὖας* (*οὐατ-*), for **οὐσος* (*οὐσατ-*) = OBulg. Bulg. Croatian, Serv. *ucho* = Bohem. Pol. *ucho* = Russ. *ukho* = Lith. *ausis* = OPruss. *ausins* (pl. acc.), ear; a general Indo-European name, prob. allied to Gr. *ἀίειν,* hear, perceive, L. *audire,* hear: see *audience, audit,* etc., *auscultate,* etc. Connection with *hear* doubtful: see *hear.*] 1. The organ of hearing; the apparatus of audition; the acoustic sense-organ; any mechanism by which an animal receives the impact of sound-waves and perceives them as sound. In man and mammals generally the ear consists of an *external ear,* which comprises (1) the more or less funnel-shaped pinna and (2) the external auditory meatus; of a *middle ear, ear-drum,* or *tympanum,* closed from the external auditory meatus by the tympanic membrane, traversed by a chain of small bones, the auditory ossicles, named *malleus, incus,* and *stapes,* and communicating with the pharynx by the Eustachian tube; and of an *internal ear,* or *labyrinth,* the essential organ of hearing, containing the end-organs of the auditory nerve. The labyrinth consists of a complicated closed sac, the membranous labyrinth, lined with epithelium and lying in a roughly corresponding excavation in the petrous bone, the bony labyrinth. The membranous labyrinth contains a limpid fluid, the *endolymph,* and between the membranous labyrinth and the bony labyrinth is a similar liquid called *perilymph.* The auditory nerve, penetrating the bone by the internal auditory meatus, is distributed to the walls of the membranous labyrinth. The labyrinth is completely shut off from the tympanum, but there are two fenestræ or openings, closed by membranes, in the tympanic wall of the bony labyrinth, and the foot of the stapes is applied to one of them. Sound-waves which impinge upon the tympanic membrane are transmitted across the tympanum by the chain of auditory ossicles, and thence into the labyrinth. In vertebrates below mammals the ear at once becomes simplified, as by lack of an external ear and reduction of the ossicles and of the labyrinth, the latter being simply ligulate or strap-shaped; and, as in fishes, the inner ear may contain one or more concretions, sometimes of great size, called *otoliths* or *ear-stones.* An ear of some kind is recognizable in the great majority of invertebrates. In its simplest recognizable expression it is a mere capsule or vesicle, containing some hard body answering to an otolith, and so supposed to have an auditory function. See *cochlea, labyrinth,* and cut under *tympanic.*



Transverse Section through Side Walls of Skull, showing the Inner Parts of the Ear.

Co, concha or external ear, or pinna; *EM,* external auditory meatus; *TyM,* tympanic membrane; *Inc,* incus; *Mall,* malleus; *ASC, PSC, ESC,* anterior, posterior, and external semicircular canals; *Coc,* cochlea; *Eu,* Eustachian tube; *IM,* internal auditory meatus, through which the auditory nerve passes to the organ of hearing.



External Ear, or Pinna.

1, helix; 2, fossa of antihelix, or fossa triangularis; 3, fossa of helix, or fossa scaphoidea; 4, antihelix; 5, 5, concha; 6, antitragus; 7, lobule; 8, tragus.

2. The external ear alone, known as the pinna, auricle, or concha: as, the horse laid his *ears* back.

In another Yle ben folk, that han gret *Eres* and longe, that hangen doun to here Knees.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 205.

Hollowing one hand against his *ear*,
To list a foot-fall. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The auriculars or packet of auricular feathers which cover the external ear-passage of a bird. (*b*) A plumicorn or corniplume; one of the "horns" of an owl.— **4.** The sense of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; the power of nice perception of the differences of sound.

The Poet must know to whose *eare* he maketh his rime, and accommodate himselfe thereto, and not giue such musicke to the rude and barbarous as he would to the learned and delicate *eare*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

5. Specifically, in *music*, the capacity to appreciate, analyze, and reproduce musical compositions by hearing them; sensitiveness to musical intonation and to differences of pitch and quality in musical sounds: as, a correct *ear*. Sometimes called a *musical ear*.

Sneer. I thought you had been a decided critic in music, as well as in literature.
Dangle. So I am — but I have a bad *ear*.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

When therefore I say that I have no *ear*, you will understand me to mean — for music.
Lamb, Chapter on Ears.

And men who have the gift of playing on an instrument by *ear* are sometimes afraid to learn by rule, lest they should lose it. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 323.

6. A careful or favorable hearing; attention; heed.

I cried unto God with my voice, . . . and he gave *ear* unto me. Ps. lxxvii. 1.

I gaue as good *eare*, and do consider as well the taulke that passed, as any one did there.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

Give every man thine *ear*, but few thy voice.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

But the bigots and flatterers who had his *ear* gave him advice which he was but too willing to take.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Disposition to listen; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and *ear* of those times. *Sir J. Denham.*

8. A part of any inanimate object having some likeness to the external ear. (*a*) A projection from the side of a vessel or utensil made to be used as a handle: as, the *ears* of a jar, pitcher, or other vessel.

Each bottle had a curling *ear*,
Through which the belt he drew,
And hung a bottle on each side,
To make his balance true.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Over the fireplace were . . . iron candlesticks hanging by their *ears*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

(*b*) That part of a bell by which it is suspended; the cannon. See first cut under *bell*. (*c*) A plate of soft metal at the mouth of the mouthpipe of an organ, used to qualify the tone by being bent more or less over the opening. (*d*) The loop or ring by which the ram of a pile-driver is raised. (*e*) In *printing*, a projecting piece on the edge of the frisket or of the composing-rule. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) One of the holes bored in a spherical projectile for the insertion of the points of the shell-hooks used in manipulating it.

9. In *arch.*, same as *crosset*, 1 (*a*). — **A flea in the ear.** See *flea*. — **All ear** or **ears**, listening intently; giving close attention to sounds or utterances.

I was *all ear*,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 560.

For at these [pulpit] performances she was all attention, *all ear*; she kept her heart fixed and intent on its holy work, by keeping her eye from wandering.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

Ass's ear, a kind of sea-ear, *Haliotis asininus*, a fine iridescent shell used in the manufacture of buttons, for inlaying woodwork, and for other purposes. See *abalone*, *Haliotis*, *ormer*. — **At first ear†**, at first hearing; immediately. *Davies.*

A third cause of common errors is the credulity of men, that is, an easie assent to what is obtruded, or a believing *at first ear* what is delivered by others.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

Barrel of the ear. Same as *tympanum*. — **By the ears**, in a state of discord or contention.

All Heav'n is *by the Ears* together,
Since first that little Rogue came hither.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Cheeks and ears†. See *cheek*. — **Dionysius's ear.** (*a*) The name given to a secret subterranean ear-shaped passage connecting the palace of Dionysius the Elder, first tyrant of Syracuse (died 367 B. C.), with his stone-quarry prisons, through which he was able to overhear the conversation of his prisoners. (*b*) An aural instrument for the use of very deaf persons. It has a large pavilion secured by a swivel to a stand upon the floor, and an elastic tube with a nozle to be held to the ear. *E. H. Knight.* — **Drum of the ear.** Same as *tympanum*. — **Over head and ears.** See *up to the ears*, below. — **To fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears**, to engage in a fight or scuffle; quarrel.

They will, instead of eating peaceably, *fall together by the ears*, each single one impatient to have all to itself.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 7.

To give ear to. See *give*. — **To meet the ear.** See *meet*. — **To set by the ears**, to make strife between; cause to quarrel.

Who ever hears of fat men heading a riot, or herding together in turbulent mobs?—no—no—it is your lean, hungry men who are continually worrying society, and *setting* the whole community *by the ears*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 157.

To sleep upon both ears, to sleep soundly.

Let him set his heart at rest; I will remove this scruple out of his mind, that he may *sleep* securely *upon both ears*.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 518.

Touching the ears, in the *early church*, a part of the ceremony of baptizing catechumens, consisting of touching the ears, and saying "Ephphatha" (be opened), a symbol of the opening of the understanding. — **Up to the ears, over the ears†, over head and ears**, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed: as, *over head and ears* in debt, or in business.

This Phedria out of hand got him a certain singing wench, skilfull in musicke, and fell in love with her *over the eares*. *Terence* (trans.), 1614.

A cavalier was *up to the ears* in love with a very fine lady. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When I was quite embarked, discovered myself *up to the ears* in a contested election. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 353.

Venus's ear, an ear-shell or sea-ear; a species of *Haliotis*, as the ormer, *H. tuberculata*: with allusion to the fable of Aphrodite. — **Wine of one ear†**, good wine. One of the annotators of Rabelais says: "I have introduced the same with good success in some parts of Leicestershire, and elsewhere, speaking of good ale, *ale of one ear*; bad ale, ale of two ears. Because when it is good we give a nod with one ear; if bad, we shake our head, that is, give a sign with both ears that we do not like it."

O the fine white wine! upon my conscience it is a kind of taffatas wine; hin, hin, it is *of one ear* (il est à une oreille). *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 5.

ear[1]† (ēr), *v. t.* [< *ear*[1], *n.*] To listen to; hear with attention.

I *eared* her language, lived in her eye.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

ear[2] (ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eare*; < ME. *ere*, *ear*, < AS. *ēar*, contr. of orig. **eahor* = ONorth. *eher*, *æhher* = MD. *aere*, D. *aar* = MLG. *ār*, *are*, LG. *ār* = OHG. *ahir*, *ehir*, MHG. *eher*, G. *ähre* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *ax* = Goth. *ahs*, an ear, = L. *acus* (*acer-*, orig. **acis-*), chaff (see *acerose*); connected with Goth. *ahana*, chaff, = E. *awn*[1]; AS. *egl*, a beard of grain, E. dial. *ail*; L. *acus* (*acu-*), a needle; L. *acies* = AS. *ecge*, E. *edge*, etc.: see *awn*[1], *ail*[2], *acus*, *aculeate*, *aglet*, *edge*, *egg*[2].] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of a cereal plant which contains the flowers and seed.

The barley was in the *ear*, and the flax was bolled.
Ex. ix. 31.

Red ear, an ear of maize exceptionally of a deep-red color. Such an ear, when found, was made a source of sport at old-fashioned corn-huskings in the United States.

For each *red ear* a gen'ral kiss he gains.
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding.

Great ardor was evinced in pursuit of the *red ear* [of corn], for which piece of fortune the discoverer had the privilege of a kiss from any lady he should nominate.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6

ear[2] (ēr), *v. i.* [< *ear*[2], *n.*] To shoot, as an ear; form ears, as corn.

The stalke was first set, began to *eare* ere it came to halfe growth, and the last not like to yeeld any thing at all. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 236.

ear[3]† (ēr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *eare*; < ME. *eren*, *erien*, < AS. *erian* = OFries. *era* = MD. *eren*, *eeren*, *errien*, *aeren* = MLG. *eren* = OHG. *erran*, MHG. *eren*, *ern*, G. dial. *ären*, *eren* = Icel. *erja* = Sw. *ärja* = Goth. *arjan* = L. *arare* (whence E. *arable*, q. v.) = Gr. *ἀρόειν*, *ἀροῦν* = Ir. *araim* = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *orati* = Russ. *orati* = Lith. *arti* = Lett. *art*, plow.] To cultivate with a plow; plow; till.

To sowe and *eree* upp feeldes fatte and weet,
And weedes tender yette oute of hem geet.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

A rough valley which is neither *eared* nor sown.
Deut. xxi. 4.

The English were brought so low, that they were fain to till and *eare* the Ground, whilst the Danes sate idle, and eat the Fruit of their Labours. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 13.

For this daie men that doo *eare* the ground there doo oft plow up bones of a large size, and great store of armour. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, i. 11.

ear[4] (ār), *adv.* [Sc., < ME. *er*, *ær*, *ear*, etc., early, usually *ere*, before: see *ere* and *early*.] Early.

ear[5] (ēr), *n.* [E. dial., by misdivision of *a near*, a kidney, as *an ear*: see *near*[2] and *kidney*.] A kidney. *Brockett; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earable† (ēr'a-bl), *a.* [< *ear*[3] + *-able*. Cf. *arable*.] Capable of being tilled; being under cultivation; arable.

He [the steward] is further to see what demeanes of his lordes is most me te to be taken into his handes, so well for meddowe, pasture, as *earable*, &c.
Order of a Nobleman's House, Archæol., XIII. 315.

earache (ēr'āk), *n.* Pain in the ear; otalgia.

earal† (ēr'al), *a.* [Improp. < *ear*[1] + *-al*. Cf. *aural*.] Receiving by the ear; aural; auricular.

They are not true penitents that are merely *earal*, verbal, or worded men, that speak more than they really intend. *Hewyt*, Sermons (1658), p. 34.

earbob (ēr'bob), *n.* An ear-ring or ear-drop. [New Eng.]

I've got a pair o' *ear-bobs* and a handkercher pin I'm a goin' to give you, if you'll have them.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 35.

ear-bone (ēr'bōn), *n.* **1.** A bone of the ear; one of the bones composing the otocrane, otic capsule, or periotic mass, inclosing the organ of hearing. — **2.** One of the auditory ossicles or bonelets of the cavity of the middle ear; an ossiculum auditus, as the malleus, incus, or stapes. See first cut under *ear*. — **3.** A hard concretion in the cavity of the inner ear; an ear-stone, otosteon, or otolith (which see).

ear-brisk (ēr'brisk), *a.* Having ears that move or erect themselves quickly; attentive. [Rare.]

He [the colt] was an *ear-brisk* and high-necked critter.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

ear-brush (ēr'brush), *n.* A brush consisting of a piece of sponge attached to a handle, used to clean the interior (external auditory meatus) of the ear; an aurilave.

ear-cap (ēr'kap), *n.* A cover for the ear against cold.

ear-cockle (ēr'kok″l), *n.* [< *ear*[2] + *cockle*[1].] A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of worms belonging to the genus *Tylenchus*. Called in some parts of England *purples*.

ear-conch (ēr'konk), *n.* The shell of the ear; the external ear, concha, auricle, or pinna.

ear-confession† (ēr'kon-fesh″on), *n.* Auricular confession. See *confession*.

I shall dispute with a Greek about the articles of the faith which my elders taught me and his elders deny, as *ear-confession*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 133.

Pardons, pilgrims, *ear-confession*, and other popish matters. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 57.

ear-cornet (ēr'kôr″net), *n.* A small auricle or ear-trumpet worn in the hollow of the outer ear.

ear-cough (ēr'kôf), *n.* A cough provoked by irritation in the ear.

eard (ārd), *n.* [< ME. *erd*, *æred*, *eard*, home, < AS. *eard*, land, country, dwelling-place, home (= OS. *ard*, dwelling-place, = OHG. *art*, a plowing, etc.), connected with *erian*, E. *ear*[3], plow (see *ear*[3]); prob. not connected with *earth*.] **1†.** Land; country; dwelling-place.

God-bar him into paradis,
An *erd* al ful of swete blis.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 209.

2. [Partly confused with *earth*[1].] Earth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He somnede færd [gathered an army] swulc næs næure eær on *erde*. *Layamon*, I. 177.

ear-drop (ēr'drop), *n.* An ornamental pendant to an ear-ring; an ear-ring with a pendant. — **Lady's ear-drops**, the common garden fuchsia: so called from the formation and pendency of its flowers.

ear-dropper (ēr'drop″ėr), *n.* **1†.** An eavesdropper. *Davies.*

It is possible an *ear-dropper* might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 81.

2. Same as *ear-drop*. [Colloq.]

Come, we can go down now. I'm as ready as a mawkin can be — there's nothing awanting to frighten the crows, now I've got my *ear-droppers* in.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

eardrop-tree (ēr'drop-trē), *n.* A lofty leguminous tree of the West Indies, Central America, and Venezuela, *Enterolobium cyclocarpum*, with a pod curved in a complete circle.

ear-drum (ēr'drum), *n.* **1.** The middle ear; the tympanum. See *tympanum*, and first cut under *ear*. — **2.** More especially, the tympanic membrane: as, to burst or puncture the *ear-drum*. See cuts under *ear* and *tympanic*.

ear-dust (ēr'dust), *n.* The small gritty particles found in the cavity of the inner ear of many animals; minute concretions in the labyrinth, distinguished from otoliths or otostea by their fineness; otoconia. See *otoconium*.

eared[1] (ērd), *a.* [< *ear*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having ears; having appendages or processes resembling the external ear. In heraldry, animals borne in coat-armor with their ears differing in tincture from that of the body are blazoned *eared* of such a metal or color.

2. In *ornith.*, having conspicuous auricular feathers, as the eared grebe, or having plumicorns, as various species of eared owls. — **3.** In *Mammalia*, auriculate; having large or pe-

culiar outer ears, as certain bats; having outer ears in a group of animals others of which have them not: as, the *eared* seals.—4. In *bot.*, same as *auriculate*, 2.—**Eared eggs**, of insects, those eggs which have, just before the apex, two short oblique appendages serving to prevent them from sinking in the semi-liquid substances on which they are deposited.

eared[2] (ērd), *a.* [< *ear*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having ears or awns, as grain. In heraldry, grain with the ear differing in tincture from the stalk or blade is blazoned *eared* of such a metal or color: as, a stalk of wheat vert, *eared* or.

earer†, *n.* [ME. *erer, eerer, erere,* < *eren*, plow: see *ear*[3].] A plower; a plowman.

Whether al day shal ere the *erere* that he sowe.
Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24.

ear-flap (ēr'flap), *n.* The hanging flap of a dog's ear.

ear-gland (ēr'gland), *n.* The warty glandular skin or tympanum of a batrachian, as a toad; the parotid.

ear-hole (ēr'hōl), *n.* The aperture of the ear; the outer orifice of the ear; the external auditory meatus or passage.

eariness, *n.* See *eeriness*.

earing[1] (ēr'ing), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A small rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed. When attached to the head-cringle for bending, it is called a *head-earing;* when attached to the reef-cringle, a *reef-earing.*

If the second mate is a smart fellow, he will never let any one take either of these posts from him; but if he is wanting either in seamanship, strength, or activity, some better man will get the bunt and *earings* from him.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

From clue to earing. See *clue.*

earing[2] (ēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ear*[2], *v.*] The forming of ears of corn.

Their winter some call Popanow, the spring Cattapeuk, the sommer Cohattayough, the *earing* of their Corne Nepinough, the harvest and fall of leafe Taquitock.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 126.

earing[3]† (ēr'ing), *n.* [< ME. **ering,* < AS. *ering, eriung,* verbal n. of *erian*, plow, ear: see *ear*[3].] A plowing of land. See *ear*[3].

Yf rishes, gresse, or fern in with this walle is,
With *ereyng* ofte her lyves wol be spende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

There are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest. Gen. xlv. 6.

earing-cringle (ēr'ing-kring″gl), *n.* See *cringle.*

earisht (ēr'ish), *a.* [< *ear*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Auricular. *Davies.*

His [Antichrist's] idolatrous altars, his *earish* confession, his housel in one kind for the lay, . . . and all his petting pedlary, is utterly banished and driven out of this land.
Becon, Works, III. 4.

ear-kissing (ēr'kis″ing), *a.* Kissing (that is, whispered in) the ear.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean the whispered ones, for they are yet but *ear-kissing* arguments.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

earl (ėrl), *n.* [< ME. *erl*, earlier *eorl*, earl, as a designation of rank, < AS. *eorl*, an earl, a nobleman of high rank, nearly equiv. to *ealdorman* (see *alderman*); first in the Kentish laws, but its common use as a title and designation of office begins with the Scandinavian invasion, through the influence of the cognate Icel. Sw. Dan. *jarl*, Icel. orig. *earl*, in the earliest Scand. use a man above the rank of a 'carl' or churl, then, esp. as a Norw. and Dan. title, an earl; the earlier AS. use occurs only in poetry, *eorl*, a man, esp. a warrior (pl. *earlas*, men, warriors, the people, as an army), = OS. *erl*, a man, = OHG. *erl*, only in proper names; cf. *Heruli, Eruli*, the LL. form of the name of a people of northern Germany, prob. 'the warriors,' OS. pl. *erlos*, AS. *eorlas*, etc. Further origin unknown; it is impossible to derive *eorl* from *ealdor*, a chief, as has been suggested.] A British title of nobility designating a nobleman of the third rank, being that next below a marquis and next above a viscount. *Earl* was the highest title until 1337, when the first duke was created; and it fell to the third rank in 1386, on the creation of the title of *marquis*. The earl formerly had the government of a shire, and was called *shireman*. After the conquest, when their office was first made hereditary, earls were for a time called *counts*, and from them shires took the name of *counties;* the wife of an earl is still called *countess*. *Earl* is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction, so much so that several earls have taken as their titles their own names with the prefix *Earl*, as *Earl Grey, Earl Spencer, Earl Russell.* An earl's coronet consists of a richly chased circle of gold, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, alternating with eight pearls, each raised on a spire higher than the leaves, and with a cap, etc., as in a duke's coronet. See cut under *coronet.*

A Dukes Eldest sonnes be *Earles*, and all the rest of his sonns are Lords, with the Addition of there Christen name, as Lord Thomas, Lord Henry.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 27.

My thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be *earls;* the first that ever Scotland
In such an honour nam'd. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

The government was entrusted to a magistrate with the title of Ealdorman, or its Danish equivalent *Earl.*
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 52.

The ancient dignity of the *earl* has in former chapters been traced throughout its history. In very few instances was the title annexed to a simple town or castle.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 428.

Earl marshal, the eighth great officer of state in Great Britain. He is the head of the College of Arms (see *Heralds' College*, under *herald*), determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-at-arms, to persons not possessed of hereditary arms. It is his duty also to direct all great ceremonies of state, and to make the formal proclamation of war or peace. The office was formerly of great importance, and was originally conferred by grant of the king (as early as the time of Richard II.), but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, called the premier earls of England. (See *marshal.*) There were formerly also earls marshals in Scotland. See *marischal.*

The list
Of those that claim their offices this day,
By custom of the coronation. . . .
Next, the duke of Norfolk,
He to be *earl marshal*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Earl palatine. See *palatine.*

ear-lap (ēr'lap), *n.* [< ME. *erelappe,* < AS. *earlæppa* (= OFries. *ārleppa, ārlippa* = MD. dim. *oorlapken* = Norw. *örelap, örelæp* = Sw. *örlapp* = Dan. *örelæp* (Sw. usually *örflik* or *örtipp*, Dan. *öreflip*) = G. *ohrläpp-chen*), ear-lap, < *ēare*, ear, + *læppa*, lap: see *ear*[1] and *lap*[1].] 1. The tip of the ear.—2. One of a pair of covers for the ears in cold weather, made of cloth or fur so as to incase them. [U. S.]

ear-lappet (ēr'lap″et), *n.* 1. An auricular cutaneous fold or fleshy excrescence of a bird; a kind of wattle hanging from the ear: usually called *ear-lobe.*

In the Dutch sub-breed of the Spanish fowl the white *ear-lappets* are developed earlier than in the common Spanish breed. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 263.

2. Same as *ear-lap*, 2. [Rare.]

earldom (ėrl'dum), *n.* [< ME. *erldom, eorldom,* < AS. *eorldōm* (= Icel. *jarldōmr* = Norw. Dan. *jarledömme* = Sw. *jarldöme*), < *eorl*, earl, + *-dōm*, -dom.] The seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Of the eleven *earldoms*, three were now [1300] vested in the king, who, besides being earl of Lancaster, Lincoln, and Hereford, was also earl of Derby, Leicester, and Northampton. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

earldorman, *n.* A false form of Anglo-Saxon *ealdorman*, due to confusion with Anglo-Saxon *eorl.* See *alderman.*

earl-duck (ėrl'duk), *n.* [Var. of *harle* (Orkney), name of same bird.] The red-breasted merganser. *Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]

earles-penny† (ėrlz'pen″i), *n.* [ME.: see *arles, arle-penny.*] Money in ratification of a contract; earnest-money.

earless (ēr'les), *a.* [< *ear*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Deprived of ears; having the ears cropped.

Earless on high stood unabash'd Defoe.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 147.

2. Destitute of ears; not eared; exauriculate: as, the *earless* seals.—3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, having no plumicorns: as, the *earless* owls.—4†. Not giving ear; not inclined to hear or listen.

A surd and *earless* generation of men. *Sir T. Browne.*

Earless marmot. See *marmot.*

earlet (ēr'let), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + dim. *-let.*] 1. A small ear.—2. An ear-ring.

And he said to them: I desire one request of you: Give me the *earlets* of your spoils. For the Ismaelites were accustomed to wear golden *earlets.*
Judges viii. 24 (Douay version).

3. In *bot.*, an auricle, as in certain foliose *Hepaticæ.*

earlid (ēr'lid), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + *lid.* Cf. *eyelid.*] In *zoöl.*, a valvular external cutaneous ear which can be shut down upon the auditory opening.

The tympanic membranes [of the crocodile] are exposed, but a cutaneous valve, or *earlid*, lies above each and can be shut down over it. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 214.

ear-lifter (ēr'lif″tėr), *n.* [< *ear*[2], *n.*, + *lifter.*] A projecting guide on the knife-bar of a harvester to assist in lifting fallen or storm-beaten grain, so that it can be cut by the machine.

earliness (ėr'li-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being early; a state of advance or forwardness; a state of being prior to something else, or at the beginning.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answers the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

Thy *earliness* doth me assure,
Thou art up-rous'd by some distemp'rature.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

I have prayed your son Halbert that we may strive tomorrow with the sun's *earliness* to wake a stag from his lair. *Scott*, Monastery, xx.

earl-marshal (ėrl'mär'shal), *n.* See *earl marshal*, under *earl.*

ear-lobe (ēr'lōb), *n.* 1. The lobe or lobule of the ear. See *lobule*, and cut under *ear.*—2. The auricular caruncle or fleshy excrescence beside the ear of a fowl; an ear-lappet.

ear-lock (ēr'lok), *n.* [< ME. **erelokke,* < AS. *earlocc,* < *ēare*, ear, + *locc*, lock: see *ear*[1] and *lock*[2].] A lock or curl of hair near the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; a love-lock.

Love-locks, or *ear-locks*, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory, . . . are yet . . . but so many badges of infamy, effeminacy, vanity. *Prynne.*

early (ėr'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *erly, erley;* < ME. *erly, erli, ereli*, north. *arly, arely, ayrly*, etc., < AS. **ærlice*, ONorth. *ārlice*, early (rare, the common form being *ær*, E. *ere*) (= Icel. *ārliga*, also contr. *ārla*, adv., = Dan. *aarle*, adj. and adv.), < *ær*, ere, early, + *-lice*, E. -ly[2]: see *ere*[1].] Near the initial point of some reckoning in time; in or during the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course or procedure: as, come *early; early* in the day, or in the century; *early* in his career.

And Ewein that gladly roos euer *erly* more than eny other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 448.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me. Prov. viii. 17.

Satirday, *erley* in the mornyng, we toke our Jorneyne towardys Jherusalem.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

Diffuse thy beneficence *early*, and while thy treasures call thee master. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 5.

As the city of Thebes was so antient, sciences flourished in it very *early*, particularly astronomy and philosophy.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 109.

=Syn. *Early, Soon, Betimes.* *Early* is relative, and notes occurrence before some fixed or usual time, or before the course of time had far advanced beyond that point: as, he rose *early* (that is, he rose before the usual time of rising, or before the day had advanced far); he came *early* in the evening (that is, before the evening was far advanced); while in "come *early*" the meaning may be only "do not be late in your coming, or do not delay your coming beyond the set or accustomed time." *Soon* means shortly, or in a short time after the present or some fixed point of time: as, come *soon;* he left *soon* after my arrival. *Betimes* (by time) means in good time for some specific object or all useful purposes: as, he rose *betimes.*

early (ėr'li), *a.*; compar. *earlier*, superl. *earliest.* [< ME. **erlich, earlich*, found only once as adj., and prob. due to the adv.: see *early, adv.*] 1. Pertaining to the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course in time; being at or near the beginning of the portion of time indicated or concerned: as, an *early* hour; *early* manhood; the *early* times of the church.

In their *early* days they had wings.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

The delinquencies of the *early* part of his administration had been atoned for by the excellence of the later part. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Unfortunately blighted at an *early* stage of their growth.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I.

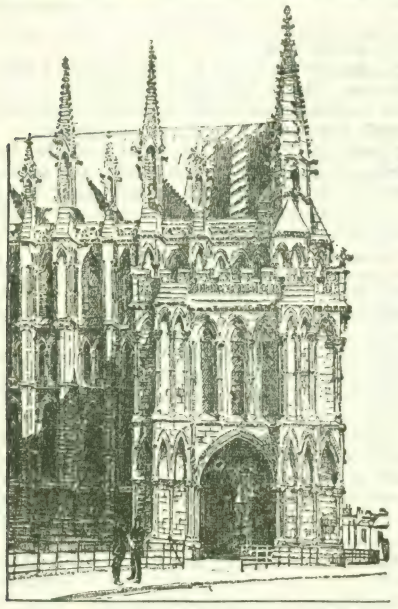
2. Appearing or occurring in advance of, or at or near the beginning of, some appointed, usual, or well-understood date, epoch, season, or event; being before the usual time: as, an *early* riser; *early* fruit; *early* (that is, premature) decay; *early* marriage.

The *early* bird catches the worm. *Proverb.*

The *early* lark, that erst was mute,
Carols to the rising day
Many a note and many a lay.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

3. Occurring in the near future: as, I shall take an *early* opportunity of calling on you; the petitioners asked that a meeting be called at an *early* date.—4. In *embryol.*, very young; very recently formed: as, an *early* embryo.—**Early English.** See *English.*—**Early English architecture**, the Pointed style of medieval architecture in England, which was developed from and succeeded the Norman at the close of the twelfth and in the early part of the thirteenth century. It is characterized in general by purity and simplicity of lines, combined with delicacy, refinement, and grace. The columns and shafts are more slender than those of the preceding style, and foliage in some instances sprouts out from the central pillar between the shafts; the moldings are more delicately curved, and are alternated with hollows so as to give beautiful effects of light and shade; the capitals frequently have the form of an inverted bell, and are often enriched with foliage, as of the trefoil, rising from the neck-molding and swelling outward beneath the abacus; the towers are loftier and are often crowned by spires; the buttresses project boldly; the vaults are groined, and the graceful wall-arcades often have their spandrels filled with sculpture. The most distinctive features of the Early English style, however, are the pointed arches

and long, narrow, lancet-headed windows, without mullions. Toward the end of the period the windows be-



Early English Architecture.—Galilee Porch and South Transept of Lincoln Cathedral.

came grouped in a manner that led to the development of tracery, and the style passed into the Decorated style. Also called the *First Pointed* or *Lancet style.*

earmark (ēr′märk), *n.* [< *ear*[1] + *mark.*] **1.** A mark on the ear by which a sheep or other domestic animal is known. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, in *law,* any mark for identification, as a privy mark made on a coin.—**3.** Any characteristic or distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of something is known.

What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself proprietor of them? They have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor. *Burrows.*

An element of disproportion, of grotesqueness, *earmark* of the barbarian, disturbs us, even when it does not disgust, in them all [songs of the Trouvères].
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 243.

earmark (ēr′märk), *v. t.* [< *earmark, n.*] To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

For feare least we like rogues should be reputed,
And for *eare-marked* beasts abroad be bruted.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

earn[1] (èrn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ernen, ernien, earnien,* < AS. *earnian,* earn, merit, with altered sense, developed, as indicated by the cognate forms (the E. dial. sense 'glean,' as in def. 3, being appar. of later growth), from that of 'work (reap) for hire,' = MLG. *arnen, ernen,* OHG. *arnōn,* MHG. *arnen,* reap; from a noun not found in AS., but represented by OFries. *arn* = MLG. *arn, aren, arne, erne,* OHG. *aran, arn,* MHG. *erne* (< OHG. pl. *ernī*), harvest (whence OHG. *arnōt,* pl. *arnōdī,* MHG. *ernede, ernde,* G. *ernde, ärnde, erndte, ärndte,* usually *ernte,* harvest), = Icel. *önn* for **asnu,* work, a working season, = Goth. *asans,* harvest, harvest-time (cf. Russ. *osenĭ,* harvest, autumn); whence Goth. *asneis* = OHG. *asni* = AS. *esne,* a hired laborer.] **1.** To gain by labor, service, or performance; acquire; merit or deserve as compensation or reward for service, or as one's real or apparent desert; gain a right to or the possession of: as, to *earn* a dollar a day; to *earn* a fortune in trade; to *earn* the reputation of being stingy.

Grant that your stubbornness
Made you delight to *earn* still more and more
Extremities of vengeance.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 119.

Every joy that life gives must be *earned* ere it is secured: and how hardly *earned,* those only know who have wrestled for great prizes. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, vii.

What steward but knows when stewardship *earns* its wage?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 44.

2. In *base-ball,* to gain or secure by batting or base-running, and not by the errors or bad play of opponents: as, one side scored 5, but had *earned* only 3 runs.—**3.** To glean. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earn[2] (èrn), *v. i.* [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *ernen, eornen, urnen,* etc., < AS. *irnan, yrnan, eornan,* transposed form of *rinnan,* etc., run (ME. also coagulate): see *run* (of which *earn*[2] is a doublet), *runnet, rennet.*] To curdle, as milk.

earn[3], **ern**[3], **erne**[3] (èrn), *n.* [< ME. *ern, erne, earn, ærn,* earn, < AS. *earn,* ONorth. *arn* = D. *arend* = MLG. *arn, arne, erne, arnt, arent,* LG. *arend* = OHG. MHG. *arn* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *örn,* an eagle; also without the formative *-n,* OHG. *aro,* MHG. *ar,* G. *aar* = Icel. *ari* = Goth. *ara,* an eagle (in comp. MHG. *adel-arn,* also *adel-ar,* G. *adler* = D. *adelaar,* eagle, lit. 'noble eagle'), akin to OBulg. *orĭlŭ* = Bulg. Slov. *orel* = Serv. *orao* = Bohem. *orel* = Pol. *orzel, orel* (barred *l*) = Russ. *orelŭ* = OPruss. *arelie* = Lith. *arelis, erelis* = Lett. *ērglis,* an eagle, appar. orig. 'the bird' by eminence, = Gr. *ὀρνις* (stem *ὀρνιθ-,* dial. *ὀρνιχ-,* orig. *ὀρνι-*), also *ὄρνεον,* a bird, so called from its soaring, < *ὀρνύναι* (√ **ὀρ*) = L. *oriri,* rise, soar (> ult. E. *orient*), = Skt. √ *ar,* move.] An eagle. This is the original English name for the eagle. It is now chiefly poetical or dialectal, or used, as in zoölogy, in special designations like *bald earn.*

That him ne hauede grip [gripe vulture] or *ern.*
Havelok, l. 572.

An *ern,* in stede of his baner, he set vp of golde.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 215.

Bald earn. See *bald eagle,* under *eagle.*

earn[4]† (èrn), *v. i.* [A corruption of *yearn*[1], by confusion with *earn*[5], equiv. to *yearn*[2].] To yearn.

And ever as he rode his hart did *earne*
To prove his puissance in battell brave.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 3.

earn[5]† (èrn), *v. i.* Same as *yearn*[2].

earnest[1] (èr′nest), *n.* [< ME. *ernest, eornest,* < AS. *eornest, eornost, eornust,* zeal, serious purpose, = OFries. *ernst,* Fries. *ernste* = MD. *aernst,* D. *ernst* = MLG. *ernest, ernst,* LG. *ernst* = OHG. *ernust,* MHG. *ernest,* G. *ernst,* zeal, vigor, seriousness; cf. Icel. *ern,* brisk, vigorous. The OHG. and MHG. word has, rarely, the sense of 'fighting,' but there is no authority in AS. or ME. for this sense, on which a comparison with Icel. *orrosta,* mod. *orosta, orusta,* a battle, is founded.] **1**†. Gravity; serious purpose; earnestness.

The hoote *ernest* is al overblowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1287.

Therewith she laught, and did her *earnest* end in jest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 23.

2. Seriousness; reality; actuality, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest.*
Sir P. Sidney.

But take it—*earnest* wed with sport,
And either sacred unto you.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Epil.

In earnest, or **in good earnest,** with a serious purpose; seriously; not in sport or jest, nor in a thoughtless, trifling way: as, they set to work *in earnest.*

What ever he be he shall repente the daye
That he was bold, *in earnest* or in game,
To do to you this villany and shame.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 510.

He acted *in good earnest* what Rehoboam did but threat'n.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

earnest[1] (èr′nest), *a.* [< ME. **erneste,* adj., not found (only *ernestful*), < AS. *eornoste,* adj. and adv., = MLG. *ernest, ernst,* G. *ernst,* adj.; from the noun.] **1.** Serious in speech or action; eager; urgent; importunate; pressing; instant: as, *earnest* in prayer.

He was most *earnest* with me, to haue me say my mynde also. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 71.

The common people were *earnest* with this new King for peace with the Tapanecans. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 792.

With much difficulty he suffer'd me to looke homeward, being very *earnest* with me to stay longer.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

Some of the magistrates were very *earnest* to have irons presently put upon them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. Possessing or characterized by seriousness in seeking, doing, etc.; strongly bent; intent: as, an *earnest* disposition.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 553.

3. Strenuous; diligent: as, *earnest* efforts.—**4.** Serious; weighty; of a serious, important, or weighty nature; not trifling or feigned.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Your knocks were so *earnest* that the very sound of them made me start. *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, p. 244.

Life is real, life is *earnest.* *Longfellow,* Psalm of Life.

earnest[1]† (èr′nest), *v. t.* [= G. *ernsten,* be severe, speak or act severely; from the noun.] To be serious with; use in earnest.

Let's prove among ourselves our armes in jest,
That when we come to *earnest* them with men,
We may them better use.
Pastor Fido (1602), sig. E 1.

earnest[2] (èr′nest), *n.* [With excrescent *-t,* < ME. *ernes, eernes,* a pledge, < W. *ernes,* a pledge, *ern,* a pledge, *erno,* give a pledge. Cf. L. *arrha, arra,* earnest: see *arles* and *arrha.*] **1.** A portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge; security in kind; specifically, in *law,* a part of the price of goods or service bargained for, which is paid at the time of the bargain to evidence the fact that the negotiation has ended in an actual contract. Hence it is said to *bind* the bargain. Sometimes the earnest, if trifling in amount, is not taken into account in the reckoning.

Giving them some money in hand as an *earnest* of the rest. *Ludlow,* Memoirs.

2. Anything that gives pledge, promise, assurance, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits.

Poul tellith in this epistle of fredom of Cristene men, how thei have ther *ernes* here, and fully fredom in hevene.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 277.

He who from such a kind of Psalmistry, or any other verbal Devotion, without the pledge and *earnest* of sutable deeds, can be perswaded of a zeale and true righteousness in the person, hath much yet to learn.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

Ev'ry moment's calm that soothes the breast
Is giv'n in *earnest* of eternal rest.
Cowper, An Epistle.

=**Syn.** *Earnest, Pledge.* *Earnest,* like *pledge,* is security given for the doing of something definite in the future, and generally returned when the conditions of the contract have been fulfilled. In 2 Cor. i. 22 and v. 5 we read that the Spirit is given as the *earnest* of indefinite future favors from God; in Blackstone we find "a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered as *earnest.*" Whether literal or figurative, *earnest* is always a pledge in kind, a part paid or given in warrant that more of the same kind is forthcoming; as in "Macbeth," i. 3, Macbeth is hailed thane of Cawdor "for an *earnest* of a greater honor." See also "Cymbeline," i. 6. *Pledge* is often used figuratively for that which seems promised or indicated by the actions of the present, *earnest* being preferred for that which is of the same nature with the thing promised, and *pledge* for that which is materially different.

Man, if not yet fully installed in his powers, has given much *earnest* of his claims.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 15.

Seldom has so much promise, seldom have so great *earnests* of great work, been so sadly or so fatally blighted.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.

Bright *pledge* of peace and sunshine.
Vaughan, The Rainbow.

earnest[2]† (èr′nest), *v. t.* [< *earnest*[2], *n.*] To serve as an earnest or a pledge of.

This little we see is something in hand, to *earnest* to us those things which are in hope.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

earnestful† (èr′nest-fûl), *a.* [< *earnest*[1] + *-ful.*] Serious; earnest.

Lat us stinte of *ernestful* matere.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1176.

earnestly (èr′nest-li), *adv.* [< ME. *ernestly,* < AS. *eornostlīce,* earnestly, strictly (also used conjunctively as a stiff translation of L. *ergo, igitur, itaque,* etc., therefore, and so, but, etc.) (= D. *ernstelijk* = OHG. *ernustlīhho,* MHG. *ernestlīche,* G. *ernstlich*), < *eornost,* earnest, + *-līce,* E. *-ly*[2].] In an earnest manner; warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire; with fixed attention.

Thenne euelez on erthe *ernestly* grewen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 2227.

Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly.*
Luke xxii. 44.

There stood the king, and long time *earnestly*
Looked on the lessening ship.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 309.

earnest-money (èr′nest-mun″i), *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and confirm a sale. Also called *hand-money.*

earnestness (èr′nest-nes), *n.* **1.** Intentness or zeal in the pursuit of anything; eagerness; strong or eager desire; energetic striving: as, to seek or ask with *earnestness;* to engage in a work with *earnestness.*

So false is the heart of man, so . . . contradictory are its actions and intentions, that some men pursue virtue with great *earnestness,* and yet cannot with patience look upon it in another. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 799.

Moderation costs nothing to a man who has no *earnestness.* *H. N. Oxenham,* Short Studies, p. 140.

They who have no religious *earnestness* are at the mercy, day by day, of some new argument or fact, which may overtake them, in favor of one conclusion or the other.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 414.

2. Anxious care; solicitude; strength of feeling; seriousness: as, a man of great *earnestness;* the charge was maintained with much *earnestness.*

I learn that there is truth and firmness and an *earnestness* of doing good alive in the world.
Donne, Letters, xlvii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Zeal, Enthusiasm,* etc. See *eagerness.*

earnest-penny† (ėr′nest-pen″i), *n.* Same as *earnest-money*.

Accept this gift, most rare, most fine, most new;
The *earnest-penny* of a love so fervent.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 2.

An argument of greater good hereafter, and an *earnest-penny* of the perfection of the present grace, that is, of the rewards of glory. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 265.

ear-net (ēr′net), *n.* A covering for the ears of horses, made of netted cord, to keep out flies.

earnful† (ėrn′fůl), *a.* [A var. of *yearnful*.] Full of anxiety; causing anxiety or yearning.

The *earnful* smart which eats my breast.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, v.

earning[1] (ėr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *erning, ernung*, < AS. *earnung, earning* (= OHG. *arnunc, arnunga*), desert, reward, verbal n. of *earnian*, earn: see *earn*[1].] That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, service, or performance; reward; wages; compensation: used chiefly in the plural.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke*.

A tax on that part of profits known as *earnings* of management. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 88.

earning[2] (ėr′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *earn*[2], *v.*] Rennet. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

earning-grass (ėr′ning-grȧs), *n.* The common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*: so called from its property of curdling milk. [Prov. Eng.]

ear-pick (ēr′pik), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

ear-piece (ēr′pēs), *n.* [Tr. of F. *oreillère*.] A name given to the side-piece of the burganet or open helmet of the sixteenth century, usually made of splints, and covering a leather strap or chin-band to which they are riveted. Compare *cheek-piece*. Also called *oreillère*.

ear-piercer (ēr′pēr″sėr), *n.* [Tr. of F. *perce-oreille*.] The earwig.

ear-piercing (ēr′pēr″sing), *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

O, farewell!
Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the *ear-piercing* fife.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

ear-pocket (ēr′pok″et), *n.* The little pouch formed by a fold of skin at the root of the outer ear of some animals, as the cat.

ear-reach (ēr′rēch), *n.* Hearing-distance; earshot. [Rare.]

The sound of it might have pierced your senses with gladness, had you been in *ear-reach* of it.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

Some invisible eare might be in ambush within the *ear-reach* of his words. *Fuller*, Holy State.

ear-rent† (ēr′rent), *n.* Payment made by laceration or loss of the ears.

A hole to thrust your heads in,
For which you should pay *ear-rent*. *B. Jonson*.

ear-ring (ēr′ring), *n.* [< ME. *erering, eerryng*, < AS. *ēarhring* (= D. *oorring* = OHG. *ōrring*, MHG. *ōrringe*, G. *ohrring* = Sw. *örring* = Dan. *ørenring*), < *ēare*, ear, + *hring*, ring: see *ear*[1] and *ring*[1].] A ring or other ornament, usually of gold or silver, and with or without precious stones, worn at the ear, the usual means of attachment being the ring itself, or a hook or projection which forms a part of it, passing through the lobe. Among Orientals ear-rings have been used by both sexes from the earliest times. In England they were worn by the Romanized Britons and by Anglo-Saxons. After the tenth century the fashion seems to have declined throughout Europe, and ear-rings are neither found in graves nor seen in paintings or sculptures. The wearing of ear-rings was reintroduced into England in the sixteenth century, and Stubbs, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says, "The women are not ashamed to make holes in their ears whereat they hang rings and other jewels of gold and precious stones." The use of ear-rings by women has continued to the present time. In the seventeenth century they were worn by men; and seafaring men, especially of the southern nations of Europe, have retained the use of them, commonly in the form of gold hoops, down to our own times. Among women the shape of ear-rings changes completely with the fashions, long, heavy pendants being succeeded by smaller ones, and these by single stones in almost invisible chatons, set close to the lobe of the ear.

Without *earings* of siluer or some other metal . . . you shall see no Russe woman, be she wife or maide.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 497.

ear-rivet (ēr′riv″et), *n.* One of the otoporpæ of a hydrozoan. See *otoporpa*.

Earse, *n.* See *Erse*.

earsh, ersh (ėrsh), *n.* [E. dial., also *errish, erige, arish*, and by contraction *ash*, < ME. *asche*, stubble, appar. corrupted, by association with *asche*, ashes, from reg. **ersch*, < AS. **ersc*, **ærsc*, found only in comp. *ersc-hen, ærsc-hen*, equiv. to *edisc-hen*, a quail (see *eddish-hen*), *edisc*, and presumably **ersc*, **ærsc*, meaning a pasture, a park for game: see *eddish*. The ult. origin and the relations of the two words are not clear.] Stubble; a stubble-field: same as *eddish*, 1.

ear-shell (ēr′shel), *n.* The common name of any shell of the family *Haliotidæ*; a sea-ear: so called from the shape.—**Guernsey ear-shell**, *Haliotis tuberculata*: same as *ormer*.

ear-shot (ēr′shot), *n.* Reach of hearing; the distance at which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *ear-shot*. I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

There were numerous heavy oaken benches, which, by the united efforts of several men, might be brought within *earshot* of the pulpit. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

ear-shrift† (ēr′shrift), *n.* Auricular confession.

The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days' *earshrift*. *Cartwright*, Admonition.

Your *eareshrift* (one part of your penance) is to no purpose. *Calfhill*, Answer to Martiall, p. 243.

ear-snail (ēr′snāl), *n.* A snail of the family *Otinidæ*.

ear-sore† (ēr′sōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Morose; quarrelsome; apt to take offense.

II. *n.* Something that offends the ear.

The perpetual jangling of the chimes too in all the great towns of Flanders is no small *ear-sore* to us.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 306.

earst†, *adv.* An archaic spelling of *erst*.

ear-stone (ēr′stōn), *n.* An otolith. The substance of these concretions is often called *brain ivory* (which see, under *ivory*).

ear-string (ēr′string), *n.* An ornamental appendage worn by men in the seventeenth century; a silk cord, usually black, passed through the lobe of the ear and hanging in two, four, or more strands, sometimes so low as to lie upon the shoulder, sometimes only two or three inches long. In all the representations of this fashion it is limited to the left ear.

earth[1] (ėrth), *n.* [Early mod E. also *erth*; < ME. *erthe, eorthe*, < AS. *eorthe* = OS. *ertha, erdha* = OFries. *erthe, irthe, erde*, NFries. *yerd* = MD. *erde, aerde*, D. *aarde* = MLG. *erde* = OHG. *erda, erdha*, MHG. G. *erde* = Icel. *jörđh* = Sw. *jord* = Dan. *jord* = Goth. *airtha*, earth (OTeut. **ertha*, in L. as *Hertha*, as the name of a goddess); allied to OHG. *ero*, earth, Icel. *jörfi*, gravel, Gr. ἔρα-ζε, to the earth, on the ground. Usually, but without much probability, referred to the √ **ar*, plow, whence *ear*[3], *earth*[2], *eard, arable*, etc.] **1.** The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is one of the planets of the solar system, being the third in order from the sun. The figure of the earth is approximately that of an ellipsoid of revolution or oblate spheroid, the axes of which measure 12,756,506 meters and 12,713,042 meters, or 7,926 statute miles and 1.041 yards, and 7,899 statute miles and 1,023 yards, respectively, thus making the compression 1:293: but these dimensions have a *probable* error of at least 200 yards, and a much greater possible error. The purely astronomical methods, as distinguished from geodetic, indicate a slightly smaller compression of about $\frac{1}{310}$. The radius of the earth, considered as a sphere, is 3,958 miles. The mean density of the whole earth is 5.5, or about twice that of the crust, and its interior is perhaps metallic. The earth rotates upon its axis in one sidereal day, which is 3 minutes and 55.91 seconds shorter than a mean solar day. Its axis remains nearly parallel to itself, but has a large but slow gyration which produces the precession of the equinoxes. The whole earth revolves about the sun in an ellipse in one sidereal year, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9 seconds. The ecliptic, or plane of the earth's orbit, is inclined to the equator by 23° 27′ 12″.68 mean obliquity for January 0, 1899, according to Hansen. The earth is distant from the sun by about 93,000,000 miles.

A nobill tree, thou secomoure;
I blisse hym that the on the *erthe* brought.
York Plays, p. 214.

One expression only in the Old Testament gives us the word *earth* in its astronomical meaning,—that in the twenty-sixth chapter of Job:—

"He stretched out the north over empty space;
He hanged the *earth* upon nothing."
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 104.

It appears, . . . from what we know of the tides of the ocean, that the *earth* as a whole is more rigid than glass and therefore that no very large portion of its interior can be liquid.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 21.

2. The solid matter of the globe, in distinction from water and air; the materials composing the solid parts of the globe; hence, the firm land of the earth's surface; the ground: as, he fell to the *earth*.

God called the dry land *earth*. Gen. i. 10.

3. The loose material of the earth's surface; the disintegrated particles of solid matter, in distinction from rock; more particularly, the combinations of particles constituting soil, mold, or dust, as opposed to unmixed sand or clay. Earth, being regarded by ancient philosophers as simple, was called an element; and in popular language we still hear of the four elements, fire, air, earth, and water.

Withinne a litil tyme ȝe schal se al the gold withinne the Mercurie turned into *erthe* as sotile as flour.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

Two mules' burden of *earth*. 2 Ki. v. 17.

The majority of the cities and towns [of Greece] complied with the demand made upon them, and gave the [Persian] king *earth* and water.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 165.

4. The inhabitants of the globe; the world.

The whole *earth* was of one language. Gen. xi. 1.

She is the hopeful lady of my *earth*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2.

5. Dirt; hence, something low or mean.

What ho! slave! Caliban!
Thou *earth*, thou! speak. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

6. The hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself.

Seeing I never stray'd beyond the cell,
But live like an old badger in his *earth*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. In *chem.*, a name formerly given to certain inodorous, dry, and uninflammable substances which are metallic oxids, but were formerly regarded as elementary bodies. They are insoluble in water, difficultly fusible, and not easily reduced to the metallic state. The most important of them are alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina. The alkaline earths, baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, have more the properties of the alkalis, being somewhat soluble in water, and having an alkaline taste and reaction.

8. In *elect.*: (*a*) The union of any point of a telegraph-line, submarine cable, or any system of conductors charged with or conveying electricity with the ground. It is generally made by joining the point at which the earth is to be established by means of a good conductor with a metallic plate buried in moist earth, or with metallic water-pipes or gas-pipes, which, on account of their large surface of contact with the earth, usually afford excellent earth-connections. (*b*) A fault in a telegraph-line or cable, arising out of an accidental contact of some part of the metallic circuit with the earth or with more or less perfect conductors connected with the earth.—**Adamic earth.** See *Adamic*.—**Axis of the earth.** See *axis*[1].—**Bad earth**, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which great resistance is offered to the passage of the current.—**Black earth**, a kind of coal which is pounded fine and used by painters in fresco.—**Chian earth.** See *Chian*.—**Cologne earth**, a kind of light bastard ocher, of a deep-brown color, transparent, and durable in water-color painting. It is an earthy variety of lignite or partially fossilized wood, and occurs in an irregular bed from 30 to 50 feet deep near Cologne, whence the name.—**Compression of the earth.** See *compression*.—**Dead earth**, or **total earth**, in *elect.*, an earth-connection offering almost no resistance to the passage of the current, as when a telegraph-wire falls upon a railroad-track, or when the conductor of a submarine cable has a considerable surface in actual contact with the water.—**Earth of alum**, a substance obtained by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potassa. It is used for paints.—**Earth of bone**, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination.—**Ends of the earth.** See *end*.—**Figure of the earth**, the shape and size, not of the earth's surface, but of the mean sea-level continued under the land at the heights at which water would stand in canals open to the sea; also, the generalized figure or ellipsoid which most nearly coincides with the figure of the sea-level.

If Lactantius affirm that the *figure of the earth* is plane, or Austin deny there are antipodes, though venerable fathers of the church and ever to be honoured, yet will not their authorities prove sufficient to ground a belief thereon. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

Good earth, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which the current meets with little resistance in its passage from the wire or conductor to the earth.—**Heavy earth.** Same as *baryta*.—**Intermittent earth**, in *elect.*, an earth-connection such as is produced by a wire touching at intervals conducting bodies in connection with the earth.—**Magnetic poles of the earth.** See *magnetic*.—**Partial earth**, in *elect.*, a poor earth-connection, such as exists when a telegraph-wire rests upon the ground, when its insulators are defective, or when it touches any conductor connected with the earth, but offering considerable resistance.—**To bring to the earth**†, to bury. *Eng. Gilds*.—**To put to earth**, in *elect.*, to join or connect a conductor with the earth.—**To run to earth**, in *hunting*, to chase the game, as a fox, to its hole or burrow.=**Syn. 1.** *Earth, World, Globe*. *Earth* is used as the distinctive name of our planet in the solar system, as Mercury, Venus, *Earth*, Mars, etc. It is used not only of soil, but of the planet regarded as material, and also as the home of the human race. (See Job i. 7; Ps. lviii. 11.) *World* has especial application to the earth as inhabited; hence we say, he is gone to a better *world*; are there other *worlds* besides this? It belongs, therefore, especially to the surface of the earth; hence we speak of sailing around the *world*, but not the *earth*. *Globe* makes prominent the roundness of the earth: as, to circumnavigate the *globe*.

The first man is of the *earth*, earthy. 1 Cor. xv. 47.

The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;
The dark *Earth* follows wheel'd in her ellipse.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

Poets, whose thoughts enrich the blood of the *world*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

In the four quarters of the *globe*, who reads an American book?
Sydney Smith, Rev. of Seybart's Annals of United States.

On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the *globe*. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

earth[1] (ėrth), *v.* [= LG. *erden* = Icel. *jardha* = Sw. *jorda* = Dan. *jorde*, trans., earth, bury; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hide in or as in the earth.

An you once *earth* yourself, John, in the barn,
I have no daughter vor you.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v. 2.

The fox is *earthed*. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

2. To put underground; bury; inter.

Upon your grannam's grave, that very night
We *earthed* her in the shades.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

Here silver swans with nightingales set spells,
Which sweetly charm the traveller, and raise
Earth's *earthed* monarchs from their hidden cells.
John Rogers, To Anne Bradstreet.

But now he hath served the sentence out, . . .
Why not *earth* him and no more words?
T. B. Aldrich, The Jew's Gift.

3. To cover with earth or mold; choke with earth.

O thou, the fountain of whose better part
Is *earth'd* and gravel'd up with vain desire.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those auriculas which the frost may have uncovered.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

4. In *elect.*, to put to earth; place in connection with the earth.

In dry weather they [conductors] are not *earthed* at all well, and a strong charge may then surge up and down them, and light somebody else's gas in the most surprising way. *Science*, XII. 18.

II. *intrans.* To retire underground; burrow, as a hunted animal.

Huntsmen tell us that a fox when escaped from the dogs, after a hard chase, always walks himself cool before he *earths*. *Bp. Horne*, Essays and Thoughts.

Hence foxes *earthed*, and wolves abhorred the day,
And hungry churles ensnared the nightly prey.
Tickell, Hunting.

earth[2] (ėrth), *n.* [E. dial., < *ear*[3], plow, + *-th*, noun-formative; early record is wanting, but *eard*, q. v., in the sense of 'plowing' (OHG. *art*), is nearly the same word.] **1†.** The act of plowing; a plowing.

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths* at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow.
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. A day's plowing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earth-auger (ėrth'â″gėr), *n.* Same as *earth-borer*.

earth-ball (ėrth'bâl), *n.* The truffle, *Tuber cibarium*, which grows in the soil, and produces its spores within tuber-like bodies.

earth-bath (ėrth'bȧth), *n.* A remedy occasionally used, consisting of a bath of earth or mud.

earth-board (ėrth'bōrd), *n.* The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

earth-borer (ėrth'bōr″ėr), *n.* A form of auger for boring holes in the ground, in which the twisted shank revolves inside a cylindrical box with a valve, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn. Also called *earth-auger*, *earth-boring auger*. See cut under *auger*.

earth-born (ėrth'bôrn), *a.* 1. Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth: as, the fabled *earth-born* giants.

Creatures of other mould, *earth-born* perhaps,
Not spirits. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 360.

2. Arising from or occasioned by earthly considerations.

All *earth-born* cares are wrong. *Goldsmith.*

3. Of low birth; meanly born.

Earth-born Lycon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

earth-bound (ėrth'bound), *a.* Fastened by the pressure of earth; firmly fixed in the earth; hence, figuratively, bound by earthly ties or interests.

Who can impress the forest; bid the tree
Unfix his *earth-bound* root?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

earth-bred (ėrth'bred), *a.* Low; groveling.

Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
And make you tremble when the lion roars,
Ye *earthbred* worms. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, i. 6.

earth-chestnut (ėrth'ches″nut), *n.* The earth-nut.

earth-closet (ėrth'kloz″et), *n.* A night-stool, or some convenience of that kind, in which the feces are received and covered by dry earth.

earth-crab (ėrth'krab), *n.* An occasional name of the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

earth-created (ėrth'krē-ā″ted), *a.* Formed of earth.

And an eternity, the date of gods,
Descended on poor *earth-created* man!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 220.

earth-current (ėrth'kur″ent), *n.* See *current*.

earth-din† (ėrth'din), *n.* [ME. *erthedine, -dyn, -dene*, < AS. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake, < *eorthe*, earth, + *dyne*, a loud sound, din.] An earthquake.

Pestilences and hungers sal be,
And *erthedyns* in many contre.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 4035.

earth-drake (ėrth'drāk), *n.* [< ME. **erthedrake*, < AS. *eorth-draca*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *draca*, drake, dragon.] In *Anglo-Saxon myth.*, a mythical monster resembling the dragon of chivalry.

He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful *earth-drake*, or dragon. *W. Spalding.*

earth-eater (ėrth'ē″tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which eats earth.—2. In *ornith.*, specifically, *Nyctibius grandis*, the ibigau (which see).

earthen (ėr'thn), *a.* [< ME. *erthen, eorthen* (AS. not recorded) = D. *aarden* = OHG. *erdīn, irdīn*, MHG. *erdīn, erden*, G. *erden*, now *irden* = Goth. *airtheins*, earthen; as *earth*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of earth; made of clay or other earthy substance: as, an *earthen* vessel.

Go, and tac the *erthene* litil wynvessel of the crockere.
Wyclif, Jer. xix. 1.

A beggarly account of empty boxes,
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Do not grudge
To pick out treasures from an *earthen* pot.
Herbert.

earthenware (ėr'thn-wār), *n.* Vessels or other objects of clay (whether alone or mixed with other mineral substances) baked or fired in a kiln, or more rarely sun-dried or otherwise prepared without firing. The term is often restricted to the coarser qualities, as distinguished from *porcelain* and *stoneware* and from *terra-cotta*. In this sense earthenware may be known from porcelain by its opacity, and from stoneware by its porosity, which latter quality may be recognized by touching a fracture with the tongue, when the tongue will adhere to the porous earthenware, but not to stoneware. Earthenware may be either unglazed, as bricks, ordinary flower-pots, etc., or enameled. See *delf*[2], *faience*, *majolica*.

Earthenware is described as a soft, opaque material formed of an earthy mixture, refractory, or hard to fuse, in the kiln.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 1.

earth-fall (ėrth'fâl), *n.* [= OFries. *irthfal, erthfel, erdfal* = G. *erdfall*, a sinking of the earth, = Icel. *jardhfall* = Dan. *jordfald* = Sw. *jordfall*, an earth-fall.] Same as *land-slide*.

earth-fast (ėrth'fȧst), *a.* [< ME. **erthfeste*, < AS. **eorthfæst, eorthfest*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *fæst*, fast.] Firm in the earth, and difficult to be removed.

earth-fed (ėrth'fed), *a.* Fed upon earthly things; low; groveling.

Such *earthfed* minds
That never tasted the true heaven of love.
B. Jonson.

earth-flax (ėrth'flaks), *n.* A fine variety of asbestos, with long, flexible, parallel filaments resembling flax.

earth-flea (ėrth'flē), *n.* A name of the chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans:* so called from its living in the earth. See cut under *chigoe*.

earth-fly (ėrth'flī), *n.* Same as *earth-flea*.

earth-foam (ėrth'fōm), *n.* Same as *aphrite*.

earth-gall (ėrth'gâl), *n.* [< ME. **erthe-galle*, < AS. *eorth-gealla*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *gealla*, gall.] 1. A plant of the gentian family, especially the lesser centaury, *Centaurion Centaurium:* so called from its bitterness.—2. In the United States, the green hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

earth-hog (ėrth'hog), *n.* The aardvark. Also called *earth-pig*. See *Orycteropus*.

earth-hole†, *n.* [ME. *eorthehole*.] A cave.

earth-house (ėrth'hous), *n.* [Sc. *eird-, eard-, yird-house* (see *eard*, 2); < ME. *erthhus, eorthhus*, < AS. *eorth-hūs* (= Icel. *jardh-hūs* = Dan. *jordhus* = G. *erdhaus*), a cave, den, < *eorthe*, earth, + *hūs*, house.] The name generally given throughout Scotland to the underground structures known as "Picts' houses" or "Picts' dwellings." The earth-house in its simplest form consists of a single irregular-shaped chamber, formed of unhewn stones, the side walls gradually converging toward the top until they can be roofed by stones 4 or 5 feet in width, the whole covered in by a mound of earth rising slightly above the level of the surrounding country. The more advanced form has two or three chambers. Earth-houses are frequent in the northeast of Scotland, occasionally thirty or forty being found in the same locality, as in the Moor of Clova, Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire. Querns, bones, deers' horns, plates of stone or slate, earthen vessels, cups and implements of bone, stone celts, bronze swords, etc., are occasionally unearthed in or near them. Similar structures are found in Ireland. See *beehive house*, under *beehive*.

earth-inductor (ėrth'in-duk″tor), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire arranged so as to be capable of rotation in a magnetic field, and connected with a galvanometer by means of which the induced current of electricity can be measured. It is used for measuring the strength of magnetic fields as compared with that of the earth.

earthiness (ėr'thi-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth.

[He] freed rain-water . . . from its accidental, and as it were feculent *earthiness*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 103.

2. Intellectual or spiritual coarseness; grossness.

The grossness and *earthiness* of their fancy. *Hammond.*

earthliness (ėrth'li-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being earthly; grossness.—2. Worldliness; strong attachment to earthly things.—3†. Want of durability; perishableness; frailty. *Fuller.*

earthling (ėrth'ling), *n.* [Not found in ME. (cf. AS. *eorthling, yrthling*, a farmer, a tiller of the earth) (= G. *erdling*); < *earth*[1] + *-ling*[1].] 1†. An inhabitant of the earth; a creature of this world; a mortal.

Humorous *earthlings* will control the stars.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent.
Drummond.

2. One strongly attached to worldly things; a worldling.

earthly (ėrth'li), *a.* [< ME. *erthly, ertheli, eortheli, -liche, -lic*, < AS. *eorthlīc* (= OHG. *erdlīh* = Icel. *jardhligr*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining to the earth or to this world; pertaining to the mundane state of existence: as, *earthly* objects; *earthly* residence.

Eorthliche honeste thynges was offred thus at ones,
Thorgh thre kynde kynges kneolyng to Iesu.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 94.

Whan the bretheren of Gawein com thider ther be-gan the doell and sorowe so grete that noon *erthly* man myght devise noon gretter. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.

Our *earthly* house of this tabernacle. 2 Cor. v. 1.

2. Belonging to the earth or world; worldly; carnal, as opposed to spiritual or heavenly; vile.

How is he born in whom we did knowe non *erthely* delyte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1.

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things.
Phil. iii. 19.

This *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life. *Milton*, Sonnets, ix.

Myself
Am lonelier, darker, *earthlier* for my loss.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3†. Made of earth; earthy: as, "*earthly* substance," *Holland.*—4. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad.
Spenser, F. Q.

5. Being or originating on earth; of all things in the world; possible; conceivable: used chiefly as an expletive.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result? *Pope.*

It is passing strange that, during the long period of their education, the rising generation should never hear an *earthly* syllable about the constitution and administration of their nation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 29.

=Syn. 1. Terrestrial, mundane, sublunary, etc. See *worldly*.

earthly-minded (ėrth'li-mīn″ded), *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

earthly-mindedness (ėrth'li-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Grossness; sensuality; devotion to earthly objects; earthliness.

earth-mad† (ėrth'mad), *n.* [< *earth*[1] + *mad*[2], a worm.] A kind of worm or grub.

The *earth-mads* and all the sorts of worms . . . are without eyes. *Holland.*

earth-moss (ėrth'môs), *n.* A book-name for a moss of the genus *Phascum*.

earthnut (ėrth'nut), *n.* [< ME. **erthnote*, < AS. *eorth-nutu* for **eorth-hnutu* (= D. *aardnoot* = G. *erdnuss* = Dan. *jordnöd* = Sw. *jordnöt*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *hnutu*, nut.] 1. The root of *Bunium Bulbocastanum* and *Conopodium majus*, common umbelliferous plants of Europe. See *Bunium*.—2. The groundnut, *Arachis hypogæa*.—3. The tuber of *Cyperus esculentus* and some other species of the same genus.

earth-oil (ėrth'oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum*.

earth-pea (ėrth'pē), *n.* See *pea*.

earth-pig (ėrth'pig), *n.* Same as *earth-hog*.

earth-pit (ėrth'pit), *n.* A trench or pit, covered with glass, for protecting plants from frost.

earth-plate (ėrth'plāt), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic plate buried in the ground, forming the earth-connection of a telegraph-wire, lightning-conductor, or other electrical appliances.

earthpuff† (ėrth′puf), *n.* A species of *Lycoperdon;* the puffball.

Tuberes, mushrooms, tadstooles, earthturfes, *earthpuffes.* *Nomenclator* (1585).

earth-pulsation (ėrth′pul-sā″shọn), *n.* A slow wave-like movement of the surface of the earth. Such movements, in general, escape attention on account of their long period.

★**earthquake** (ėrth′kwāk), *n.* [< ME. *ertheqwake,* < *erthe,* earth, + *quake,* quake. The AS. words were *eorth-bifung, -beofung* (*bifung,* trembling), *eorth-dyne* (*dyne,* din), *eorth-styrung* (*styrung,* stirring), *eorthstyrennis.* Cf. *earth-din.*] A movement or vibration of a part of the earth's crust. Such movements are of every degree of violence, from those that are scarcely perceptible without the aid of apparatus specially contrived for the purpose to those which overthrow buildings, rend the ground asunder, and destroy thousands of human lives. The duration of earthquakes is as variable as their intensity. Sometimes there is a single shock, lasting only a second or two; at other times a great number of shocks occur in succession, separated by greater or less intervals of time, the earth not being reduced to complete quiescence for weeks or even months. It is not known that any portion of the earth's surface is entirely exempt from earthquakes; but there are large areas where no very destructive ones have ever occurred, either in the memory of man or as recorded in history. The regions most frequently visited by destructive shocks are those where active volcanoes exist, those near high mountain-ranges, and those where the rocks are of recent geological age, and are much disturbed or uplifted. Such regions are the vicinity of the Mediterranean, the shores of the Pacific and the adjacent islands, the neighborhood of the Alps, and the East India islands. Regions not liable to strong seismic disturbances are the whole of northeastern North America, eastern South America, the north of Asia, and a large part of Africa. An earthquake-shock is a wave-like motion of a part of the earth's crust, and, in the words of Humboldt, is one of the ways in which the reaction of the interior of the earth against its exterior makes itself manifest. The most destructive earthquake of which we have any knowledge was that which destroyed Messina in Sicily and Reggio in Calabria, and surrounding villages, on December 28, 1908, causing the death of over 100,000 people. Minor shocks were felt for a considerable period thereafter. That of Lisbon, which killed about 60,000 people, began November 1, 1755, and was felt over that part of the earth's surface included between Iceland on the north, Mogador in Morocco on the south, Töplitz in Bohemia on the east, and the West India islands on the west. The disturbance continued, especially in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, with short intermissions, for several months. On November 18, 1755, the most violent shock occurred which has been felt in New England since its settlement by the whites. One of the most destructive earthquakes of recent occurrence was that which took place on the island of Ischia near Naples, July 28, 1883, by which over 2,000 persons perished. By the earthquake at Mendoza, South America, on the 20th of March, 1861, over 12,000 persons lost their lives. A violent earthquake, most destructive in Charleston, South Carolina, and vicinity, occurred on the night of August 31, 1886. A destructive earthquake visited San Francisco on April 18, 1906, causing a conflagration which destroyed a large part of the city. See *seismic, seismometer,* and *volcanism.*

And all the yle ys sor trobled with the seyd *erthe qwake* Dyvse tymes. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

It was calculated . . . by Sir C. Lyell that an *earthquake* which occurred in Chili in 1822 added to the South-American continent a mass of rock more than equal in weight to a hundred thousand of the great pyramids of Egypt. *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 187.

Earthquake-shadow, that part of the earth's surface which is in some degree protected from an advancing earthquake-wave by the interposition of a mountain-range, hill, ravine, or other arrangement of the geological formation which offers an obstacle to its passage.

earth-shine (ėrth′shīn), *n.* [< *earth*[1] + *shine.* Cf. *moonshine, sunshine, starshine.*] In *astron.,* the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun. It is due to the light which the earth reflects on the moon, and is most conspicuous soon after new moon, when the sun-illuminated part of the disk is smallest. This phenomenon is popularly described as "the old moon in the new moon's arms."

earth-smoke (ėrth′smōk), *n.* [A translation of L. *fumus terræ: fumus,* smoke; *terræ,* gen. of *terra,* earth: see *fumitory* and *terrestrial.*] The plant fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis.*

earth-star (ėrth′stär), *n.* [A translation of *Geaster.*] A fungus of the genus *Geaster;* a kind of puffball having a double peridium, the outer layer of which breaks into segments which become reflexed, forming a star-like structure about the base of the fungus.

earth-stopper (ėrth′stop″ėr), *n.* In *hunting,* one who stops up the earths of foxes to prevent their escape.

The *earth-stopper* is an important functionary in countries where there are many earths. *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 395.

earth-table (ėrth′tā″bl), *n.* In *arch.,* a projecting course or plinth resting immediately upon the foundations. Also called *grass-table* and *ground-table.* See *ledgment-table.*

earth-tilting (ėrth′til″ting), *n.* A slight movement or displacement of the surface of the ground in some forms of earthquake. *Earth-tiltings* show themselves by a slow bending and unbending of the surface, so that a post stuck in the ground, vertical to begin with, does not remain vertical, but inclines now to one side and now to another, the plane of the ground in which it stands shifting relatively to the horizon. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXI. 626.

earth-tongue (ėrth′tung), *n.* The popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus *Geoglossum,* found in lawns and grassy pastures.

earth-treatment (ėrth′trēt″mẹnt), *n.* A method of treating wounds with clay (or clayey earth) dried and finely powdered. It is applied to the wound as a deodorizing agent, tending at the same time to prevent or arrest putrefaction. *Thomas,* Med. Dict.

earth-tremor (ėrth′trem″or), *n.* A minute movement of the surface of the earth, resembling an earthquake in rapidity of oscillation, but on account of its small amplitude requiring instrumental means for its detection.

earthward, earthwards (ėrth′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *earth*[1] + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward the earth.

earth-wire (ėrth′wīr), *n.* In *elect.,* a wire used for joining conductors with the earth: especially applied to wires placed upon telegraph-poles for the purpose of conveying the leakage from the line to the earth, thus preventing interference by leakage from one line to another.

earthwolf (ėrth′wụlf), *n.* The aardwolf. See *Proteles.*

earthwork (ėrth′wėrk), *n.* [< ME. **erthewerk,* < AS. *eorthweorc* (= D. *aardwerk* = G. *erdwerk* = Dan. *jordværk*), < *eorthe,* earth, + *weorc,* work: see *earth*[1] and *work.*] 1. In *engin.,* any operation in which earth is removed or thrown up, as in cuttings, embankments, etc.—2. In *fort.,* any offensive or defensive construction formed chiefly of earth: commonly in the plural. Hence —3. Any similar construction, as the ancient mounds of earth found in various parts of the United States, of unknown use and origin. They differ widely in form, but are always well defined in plan, and sometimes inclose large areas.

Anyhow, there the mound is, an *earthwork* which, if artificial it be, the Lady of the Mercians herself need not have been ashamed of. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 30.

earthworm (ėrth′wėrm), *n.* [= D. *aardworm* = G. *erdwurm;* < *earth*[1] + *worm.*] 1. The common name of the worms of the family *Lumbricidæ* (which see), and especially of the genus *Lumbricus,* of which there are several species, one of the best-known being *L. terrestris.* They belong to the order of oligochætous annelids. The earthworm has a cylindric vermiform body, tapering at both ends, segmented into a great number of rings, destitute of legs, eyes, or any appendages visible on ordinary inspection. It moves by the contraction of the successive segments of the body, aided by rows of bristles which are capable of being retracted. It is hermaphrodite, each individual of a pair impregnating the other in copulation, when the two are jointed in two places by their respective clitella. Earthworms are highly useful, giving a kind of under-tillage to the land, loosening the soil, and rendering it more permeable to the air. According to Darwin, in his work on "The Formation of Vegetable Mould," etc., earthworms, from their enormous numbers, exercise a highly important agency not only in this respect, but in the creation and aggregation of new soil, the burial and preservation (as also the original disintegration) of organic remains of all kinds, etc. They are food for many birds, mammals, and other animals, and their value for bait is well known to the angler, whence they are often called *angleworms* or *fishworms.* These worms are mostly a few inches long, but there are species attaining a length of a yard or more.

The people who inhabit the highlands of Southern Brazil have a firm belief in the existence of a gigantic *earthworm* fifty yards or more in length, five in breadth, covered with bones as with a coat-of-mail, and of such strength as to be able to uproot great pine-trees as though they were blades of grass, and to throw up such quantities of clay in making its way underground as to dam up streams and divert them into new courses. This redoubtable monster is known as the "Minhocao." *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XIII. 508.

2. Figuratively, a mean, sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm,* cease. *Norris.*

earthworm-oil (ėrth′wėrm-oil), *n.* A greenish oil obtained from earthworms, used as a remedy for earache.

★**earthy** (ėr′thi), *a.* [< *earth*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to earth; consisting of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; terrene: as, *earthy* matter.—2. Resembling earth or some of the properties of earth: as, an *earthy* taste or smell.

And catch the heavy *earthy* scents
That blow from summer shores.
T. B. Aldrich, Piscataqua River.

3†. Inhabiting the earth; earthly.

Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

4. Gross; not refined.

Nor is my flame
So *earthy* as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Sir J. Denham.*

5. In *mineral.,* without luster, or dull, and roughish to the touch.—**Earthy cobalt.** See *asbolan.*—**Earthy fracture,** a fracture which exposes a rough, dull surface, with minute elevations and depressions, characteristic of some minerals.—**Earthy manganese.** See *wad.*

ear-trumpet (ēr′trum″pet), *n.* An apparatus for collecting sound-waves and conveying them to the ear, used chiefly by the deaf. The most common form is a simple metallic tube having a flaring or bell-shaped mouth for collecting the waves of sound, and a smaller end or ear-piece which is inserted in the ear.

ear-wax (ēr′waks), *n.* Cerumen.

earwig (ēr′wig), *n.* [= E. dial. *earwike, earwrig, yerriwig, erriwiggle,* etc., < ME. *erwygge, erewygge, yerwygge,* < AS. *ēarwicga,* also once improp. *córwicga,* earwig (translating L. *blatta*), < *eáre,* ear, + *wicga,* a rare word, occurring but once (Leechdoms, ii. 134, l. 4, translated 'earwig'), appar. a general term for an insect, lit. a moving creature, allied to *wicg,* a horse, *wiht,* a creature, a wight, < *wegan,* tr. bear, carry, intr. move, > E. *weigh:* see *weigh, wight*[1].—Many languages give a name to this insect indicating a belief that it is prone to creep into the human ear: D. *oorworm* = G. *ohrwurm,* earwig; G. *ohrbohrer,* 'ear-borer'; Sw. *örmask,* ear-worm; Dan. *örentvist,* 'ear-twister'; F. *perce-oreille,* Pg. *furaorelhas,* 'pierce-ear'; Sp. *gusano del oído,* It. *verme auricolare,* ear-worm, etc.] 1. The popular English name of all the curiously formed insects of the family *Forficulidæ,* representing the order *Euplexoptera,* which has several genera and numerous species. There is a popular notion that these insects creep into the ear and cause injury to it. They are mostly nocturnal and phytophagous, though some are carnivorous. They have filiform, many-jointed antennæ, short, veinless, leathery upper wings, under wings folded both lengthwise and crosswise, anal forceps, and no ocelli. The common earwig is *Forficula auricularis;* the great earwig is *Labidura gigantea;* the little earwig is *Labia minor.* Another species is *Spongophora brunneipennis.*



Earwig (*Spongophora brunneipennis*). (Line shows natural size.)

2. In the United States, the common name of any of the small centipeds, such as are found in houses in most of the States.—3†. One who gains the ear of another by stealth and whispers insinuations; a prying informer; a whisperer.

That gaudy *earwig,* or my lord your patron,
Whose pensioner you are.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

Ear-wiggs that buzz what they think fit in the retir'd closet. *Bp. Hacket,* Life of Abp. Williams, I. 85.

earwig (ēr′wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *earwigged,* ppr. *earwigging.* [< *earwig, n.*] To gain the ear of and influence by covert statements or insinuations; whisper insinuations in the ear of against another; fill the mind of with prejudice by covert statements.

He was so sure to be *earwigged* in private that what he heard or said openly went for little. *Marryat,* Snarleyyow.

Up early and down late, for he was nothing of a sluggard; daily *ear-wigging* influential men, for he was a master of ingratiation. *R. L. Stevenson,* A College Magazine, ii.

ear-witness (ēr′wit″nes), *n.* 1. One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

An *ear-witness* of all the passages betwixt them. *Fuller.*

Dante is the eye-witness and *ear-witness* of that which he relates. *Macaulay,* Milton.

2. A mediate witness; one who testifies to what he has received upon the testimony of others. *Hamilton.*

ear-worm (ēr′wėrm), *n.* 1. Same as *boll-worm.* —2†. Same as *earwig,* 3.

There is nothing in the oath to protect such an *ear-worm,* but he may be appeached. *Bp. Hacket,* Life of Abp. Williams, II. 152.

earwort (ēr′wėrt), *n.* The *Rachicallis rupestris,* a low rubiaceous shrub of the West Indies.

ease (ēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eaze, ese;* < ME. *ese, eise, eyse,* < AF. *eise,* OF. *aise, ayse, aize,* F. *aise,* f., = Pr. *aise, ais* (> prob. Basque *aisia*) = OCat. *aise,* ease, = Pg. *azo,* aid, motive, occasion, = OIt. *asio, agio, aggio,* m., ease, convenience, exchange, premium, now distinguished in spelling: *agio,* ease; *aggio* (> F. *agio,*

> E. *agio*, q. v.), exchange, premium. Hence the adj., OF. *aise, ayse, aize* = Pr. *aïs*, easy (mod. F. *aisé*, p. a., easy); the adv. phrase, OF. *a aise*, F. *à l'aise* = Pr. *ad ais* = It. *ad agio, adagio* (> E. *adagio*), at ease, at leisure, > OF. *aaise, ahaise* = OPg. *aaso* = It. *adagio*, ease; and the compound, F. *malaise* (> E. *malaise*), uneasiness. The Rom. forms are somewhat irregular, and are perhaps of external origin. Similar words are (1) Bret. *eaz, ez*, easy; Gael. *adhais*, leisure, ease. There is nothing to prove a connection with (2) AS. *eáthe*, obs. E. *eath* (see *eath*); or with (3) Goth. *azets*, easy (in compar. *azetizo*), *azeti*, ease, *azetaba*, easily; or with (4) L. *otium*, ease (see *otiose*); or with (5) OHG. *essa*, MHG. G. *esse* (> Dan. *esse*), a forge, furnace, chimney, orig. a fireplace (akin to AS. *ād*, a funeral pyre, *āst*, a furnace, kiln, > E. *oast*, q. v.), whence, as some conjecture, 'to be at one's ease' (F. *être à son aise*), orig. 'to be at one's hearth, feel at home'; or with (6) MLG. *esse* = G. *esse* = ODan. *esse*, Dan. *es* = Sw. *esse*, well-being, comfort, ease (appar. < L. *esse*, be, used as a noun): unless indeed these last Teut. forms are, like the E. word, from the F. *aise*.] **1.** An undisturbed state of the body; freedom from labor, pain, or physical annoyance of any kind; tranquil rest; physical comfort: as, he sits at his *ease;* to take one's *ease*.

Be comfortable to thy friends, and to thyselfe wish *ease*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Soul, . . . take thine *ease*, eat, drink, and be merry.
Luke xii. 19.

How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labour with an age of *ease!*
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 99.

Better the toil . . .
Than waking dream and slothful *ease*.
Whittier, Seed-time and Harvest.

2. A quiet state of the mind; freedom from concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; tranquillity.

And Gonnore hym praide soone to come a-geln, "ffor neuer," quod [she], "shall I be in *ese* of herte vn-to the tyme that I yow se a-gein." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 360.

Oh, did he light upon you? what, he would have had you seek for *ease* at the hands of Mr. Legality?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 100.

Like a coy maiden, *Ease*, when courted most,
Farthest retires — an idol, at whose shrine
Who oft'nest sacrifice are favor'd least.
Cowper, Task, i. 409.

Hence — **3†.** Comfort afforded or provided; satisfaction; relief; entertainment; accommodation.

But for the love of God they him bisoght
Of herberwe [harborage] and of *ese* as for hir peny.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 199.

It is an *ease* to your friends abroad that you are more a man of business than heretofore; for now it were an injury to trouble you with a busy letter.
Donne, Letters, xxxi.

A principal fruit of friendship is the *ease* and discharge of the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

It is an *ease*, Malfato, to disburthen
Our souls of secret clogs.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 3.

4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor: as, it can be done with great *ease*.

When you please, 'tis done with *ease*.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 387).

Lamenting is altogether contrary to reioysing, euery man saith so, and yet is it a peece of ioy to be able to lament with *ease*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

The Mob of Gentlemen who wrote with *ease*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 108.

5. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality; unaffectedness: as, *ease* of style; *ease* of manner.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 362.

At ease, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety: used also with a qualification of emphasis (*well at ease*) or of negation (*ill at ease*, formerly sometimes *evil on ease*, ME. *evele an eyse*).

His soul shall dwell *at ease*. Ps. xxv. 13.

Ther I was *well at ese*, ffor ther was no thyng that I Desyred to have but I had it shortly.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

I am very *ill at ease*,
Unfit for mine own purposes.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

At one's ease, comfortable; free from stiffness or formality. — **Chapel of ease.** See *chapel*. — **Little ease**, a cell much too small for a prisoner, used as a torture in the reign of Elizabeth. = **Syn. 1.** *Quiet, Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*. — **4.** *Ease, Easiness, Facility.* (See *readiness*.) In connection with tasks of any sort, *ease* is subjective, and denotes freedom from labor, or the power of doing things without seeming effort: as, he reads with *ease*. *Easiness* is in this connection generally objective, characterizing the nature of the task: as, the *easiness* of the task led him to despise it. *Facility* in the objective sense of easiness of performance or accomplishment is nearly obsolete; properly it is subjective, being sometimes equivalent to *readiness*. Like other powers, *facility* is partly the result of some special endowment or adaptation, but also is developed by practice.

Whate'er he did was done with so much *ease*,
In him alone 'twas natural to please.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 27.

Refrain to-night;
And that shall lend a kind of *easiness*
To the next abstinence. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

He changed his faith and his allegiance two or three times, with a *facility* that evinced the looseness of his principles. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 362.

ease (ēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eased*, ppr. *easing*. [< ME. *esen, eisen*, < OF. **eiser, aiser, aisier* = Pr. *aisar* = Pg. *azar* = It. *agiare*, ease; from the noun.] **1.** To relieve or free from pain or bodily disquiet or annoyance; give rest or relief to; make comfortable.

Ther thei rested and *esed* hem [themselves] in the town as thei that ther-to hadde grete nede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.

Heaven, I hope, will *ease* me: I am sick.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

The longer they live the worse they are, and death alone must *ease* them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 262.

Thou mayest rejoice in the mansion of rest, because, by thy means, many living persons are *eased* or advantaged.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or mental disturbance: as, the late news has *eased* my mind.

Now first I find
Mine eyes true opening, and my heart much *eased*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 274.

3. To release from pressure or tension; lessen or moderate the tension, tightness, weight, closeness, speed, etc., of, as by slacking, lifting slightly, shifting a little, etc.: sometimes with *off*: as, to *ease* a ship in a seaway by putting down the helm, or by throwing some cargo overboard; to *ease* a bar or a nut in machinery.

O *ease* your hand! treat not so hard your slave!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 546).

There may be times no doubt when the pressure by Russia upon ourselves in India may be *eased off* by a dexterous diplomatic use of European alliances and complications. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 7.

4. To relieve, as by the removal of a burden or an encumbrance; remove from, as a burden: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *ease* a porter *of* his load.

The childeren hem vn-armed and wente to theire loggyngis, and hem *esed of* all thinge that to mannys body belongeth. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 271.

Will no man *ease* me *of* this fool?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

I'll *ease* you *of* that care, and please myself in 't.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

He was not gone far, after his arrival, but the cavaliers met him and *eased* him *of* his money.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 119.

Sir Thomas Smythe, having reluctantly professed a wish to be *eased of* his office, was dismissed.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 118.

5. To mitigate; alleviate; assuage; allay; abate or remove in part, as any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance.

Sound advice might *ease* hir wearie thoughtes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 52.

Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father.
2 Chron. x. 4.

Strong fevers are not *eas'd*
With counsel, but with best receipts and means.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

There . . . may sweet music *ease* thy pain
Amidst our feast.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

6. To render less difficult; facilitate.

My lords, to *ease* all this, but hear me speak.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 2.

High over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 428.

Ease her! the command given to reduce the speed of a steamer's engine, generally preparatory to the command to "stop her," or "turn astern." — **To ease away** (*naut.*), to slack gradually, as the fall of a tackle. — **To ease the helm.** See *helm*[1]. = **Syn. 2.** To quiet, calm, tranquilize, still, pacify. — **4.** To disburden, disencumber.

easeful (ēz′fûl), *a.* [< *ease* + *-ful*.] Attended by or affording ease; promoting rest or comfort; quiet; peaceful; restful.

To himself, he doth your gifts apply;
As his main force, choice sport, and *easeful* stay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 524).

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

A high-bred, courtly, chivalrous song; . . . a song for royal parks and groves, and *easeful* but impassioned life.
The Century, XXVII. 783.

easefully (ēz′fûl-i), *adv.* With ease or quiet.

easefulness (ēz′fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being easeful, or the quality of promoting ease and tranquillity.

easel[1] (ē′zl), *n.* [< D. *ezel* = G. *esel*, an easel, lit. an ass, = AS. *esol*, an ass: see *ass*[1]. For the particular meaning, 'a support,' cf. *clothes-horse, saw-horse, saw-buck*, F. *chevalet*, Sp. *caballete*, Pg. *cavallete de pintor*, It. *cavalletto*, an easel, clothes-horse, etc.] A frame in the form of a tripod for supporting a blackboard, paper, or canvas in drawing and painting; also, a similar frame used as a rest for portfolios, large books, etc. — **Easel-picture, easel-piece.** (*a*) A movable picture painted on an easel, as distinguished from a painting on a wall, ceiling, etc. (*b*) A picture small enough to be placed on an easel for exhibition after completion.

easel[2] (ē′sl), *adv.* [Sc., also written *eassel, eastle, eastilt*, appar. variations of *eastlin*, **eastling*, adv., easterly: see *eastling*. For the form, cf. *deasil*.] Eastward.

Ow, man! ye should hae hadden *eassel* to Kippeltringan.
Scott, Guy Mannering, i.

easeless (ēz′les), *a.* [< *ease* + *-less*.] Wanting ease; lacking in ease. [Rare.]

Send me some tokens, that my hope may live,
Or that my *easeless* thoughts may sleep and rest.
Donne, The Token.

I ceaselesse, *easelesse* pri'd about
In every nook, furious to finde her out.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

easement (ēz′ment), *n.* [< ME. *esement, eysement*, < OF. *aisement* (= Pr. *aizimen*), < *aiser*, ease: see *ease* and *-ment*.] **1.** That which gives ease, relief, or assistance; convenience; accommodation.

Thei ben fulle grete Schipppes, and faire, and wel ordeyned, and made with Halles and Chambres, and other *eysementes* as thoughe it were on the Lond.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 214.

Here they of force (as fortune now did fall)
Compelled were themselves awhile to rest,
Glad of that *easement*, though it were but small.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 15.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*. *Swift*.

2. In *law*, a right of accommodation in another's land; such a right in respect to lands — as that of passage, or of having free access of light and air — which does not involve taking anything from the land; more specifically, such a right when held in respect to one piece of land by the owner of a neighboring piece by virtue of his ownership of the latter. In reference to this latter piece, the right is termed an *easement;* in reference to the former it is termed a *servitude:* but by some writers these terms are used indiscriminately. *Easement*, as distinguished from *license*, implies an interest in the servient tenement itself.

3. In *carp.*, same as *ease-off*. — **Apparent easement**, an easement "of such a nature that it may be seen or known on a careful inspection by a person ordinarily conversant with the subject" (*L. A. Goodeve*).

ease-off (ēz′ôf), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a curve or easy transition formed at the junction of two pieces, moldings, etc., which would otherwise meet at an angle, as at the junction of the wall-string of a flight of stairs with the base-board of the wall, either above or below.

easily (ē′zi-li), *adv.* [< ME. *esily, esely, esiliche;* < *easy* + *-ly*[2].] In an easy manner; with ease; without difficulty, pain, labor, anxiety, etc.; smoothly; quietly; tranquilly: as, a task *easily* performed; an event *easily* foreseen; to pass life *easily;* the carriage moves *easily*.

Than meveth on monday two houres be-fore day, and goth all *esely* oon after a-nother with-oute sore traveile.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

It is but a little abuse, say they, and it may be *easily* amended. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Coming to Norwich, he [Prince Lewis] takes that City *easily*, but Dover cost him a longer Siege.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives. *Prior*.

easiness (ē′zi-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being easy; the act of imparting or the state of enjoying ease; restfulness: as, the *easiness* of a vehicle; the *easiness* of a seat.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Ray*.

2. Freedom from difficulty; ease of performance or accomplishment: as, the *easiness* of an undertaking.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotson*.

3. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance: as, *easiness* of temper.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*.
South.

This *easiness* and credulity destroy all the other merit he has; and he has all his life been a sacrifice to others, without ever receiving thanks, or doing one good action.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

4. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality: applied to manners or style.

Abstruse and mystic thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

That which cannot without injury be denied to you, is the *easiness* of your conversation, far from affectation or pride; not denying even to enemies their just praises.
Dryden, Ded. of Third Misc.

She had not much company of her own sex, except those whom she most loved for their *easiness*, or esteemed for their good sense. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

=**Syn. 2.** *Facility*, etc. See *ease*.

easing[1]† (ē′zing), *n.* [< *ease* + *-ing*[1].] An easement; an allowance; a special privilege.

This led unfortunately in later times to many *easings* to the sons of Gild-brothers in learning the trade and acquiring the freedom of the Gild.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxii.

easing[2] (ē′zing), *n.* [A dialectal contr. of *eavesing*, q. v.] The eaves of a house, collectively.
Brockett. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

easing-sparrow (ē′zing-spar″ō), *n.* The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, which nests under the easing or eaves of houses. [Prov. Eng.]

easing-swallow (ē′zing-swol″ō), *n.* Same as ★*eaves-swallow*, 2.

east (ēst), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *est*, *eest*, *æst*, *east*, n., east (acc. *est*, etc., as adv.), < AS. *éast*, adv., orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun, used adverbially (never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the forms so given in the dictionaries being simply the adv. (*éast* or *eastan*), alone or in comp.), to the east, in the east, east; in comp. *éast-* (*est-*, *eest-*, etc.), a quasi-adj., as in *éast-dǣl*, the eastern region, the east, etc. (> E. *east*, *a.*); = D. *oost* = Fries. *east*, *aest* = LG. *oost*, G. *ost* = Sw. *ost* = Dan. *ost*, *öst*, east (as a noun, in other than adverbial use; all modern, and developed from the older adverbial uses) (cf. OF. *est*, *hest*, F. *est* = Sp. Pg. *este*, Sp. Pg. also with the def. art., *leste* = It. *est*, from the E.): (1) AS. *éast* = D. *oost* = Dan. *öst*, adv., to the east, in the east, east; (2) AS. *éastan*, *éasten*, *ēsten* = OS. *ōstan*, *ōstana* = OFries. *aesta*, *āsta*, Fries. *āsta* = MLG. *ostene*, *osten* = OHG. *ōstana*, MHG. *ōstene*, *ōsten*, G. *osten* = Icel. *austan*, adv., prop. 'from the east (hither),' but in MHG. and G. also 'in the east, east'; hence the noun, D. *oosten* = MLG. *osten* = OHG. *ōstan*, MHG. *ōsten*, G. *osten* = Sw. *östan* = Dan. *östen*, the east; (3) AS. **éastor* (not found, but perhaps the orig. form of *éast*), ME. *ester-*, E. *easter-* (in comp.) = OS. *ōstar* = OFries. *āster* = D. *ooster* = OHG. *ōstar*, MHG. *ōster*, G. *oster* (in comp.) = Sw. *öster* = Dan. *öster* = Icel. *austr*, adv., to the east, east, Sw. Dan. Icel. also as noun, the east; (4) AS. *éasterne*, adj., E. *eastern*, q. v.; (5) AS. *éastweard*, *éasteweard*, E. *eastward*, q. v. These are all formed from an orig. Teut. **aus-t-a-* or **aus-t-os-*, the dawn, = L. *aurōra* for **ausōsa*, the dawn (see *aurora*), = Gr. *ἠώς*, Attic *ἕως*, Doric *ἀώς*, Laconian *ἀβώρ*, Æolic *αὔως* for **αὔσως* (see *Eos*, *Eocene*), = Skt. *ushas*, the dawn, the personified Dawn, Aurora, = Lith. *auszra*, dawn (cf. *auszta*, the morning star, *auszti*, v., dawn, = Lett. *aust*, dawn); cf. Skt. *usra*, bright, pertaining to the dawn, as noun the dawn, = AS. **Éastra*, dial. *Eóstra*, the goddess of dawn or rather of spring (the dawn of the year), > E. *Easter*[1], q. v.; < √ **us*, Skt. √ *ush*, burn, = L. *urere*, orig. **usere* (perf. *ussi*, pp. *ustus*), burn (see *adust*[2], *combust*, etc.), = Gr. *αὑειν*, kindle, *εὑειν*, singe, etc., a reduced form of √ *vas*, grow bright, light up, dawn, whence also ult. Gr. *ἠμαρ*, orig. **ϝεσμαρ*, day, *ἔαρ*, orig. **ϝεσαρ*, = L. *vēr*, orig. **veser*, spring (> ult. E. *vernal*, etc.), L. *aurum*, gold (> ult. E. *auric*[1], *aurous*, or[4], etc.). Cf. *west*, *north*, *south*, and *northeast*, *southeast*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the west, and lying on the right hand when one faces the north; the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth. Strictly, the term applies to the one point where the sun rises at the equinox; but originally and in general use it refers to the general direction. Specifically (*eccles.*), the point of the compass toward which one is turned when facing the altar or high altar from the direction of the nave. As early as the second century it was the established custom for Christians to pray facing the east. From this resulted the custom of building churches with the altar and sanctuary at the east end and the main entrance at the west end, and of using the terms in this way even with respect to churches not so built.

In comynge doun fro the Mount of Olyvete, toward the *Est*, is a Castelle, that is cleped Bethanye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.

Here lies the *east*: Doth not the day break here?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

2. The quarter or direction toward the mean point of sunrise; an eastward situation or trend; the eastern part or side: as, a town or country in the *east* of Europe, or on the *east* of a range of mountains; to travel to the *east* (that is, in an eastern direction).—**3.** A territory or region situated eastward of the person speaking, or of the people using the term. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] The parts of Asia collectively (as lying east of Europe) where civilization has existed from early times, including Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia, India, China, etc.: as, the riches of the *East*; the spices and perfumes of the *East*; the kings of the *East*. Also called the *Orient*.

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings Barbaric pearl and gold.
Milton, P. L., ii. 3.

(*b*) In the Bible, the countries southeast, east, and northeast of Palestine, as Moab, Ammon, Arabia Deserta, Armenia, Assyria, Babylon, Parthia. The countries designated by the term in particular passages must be discovered from the context.

Then Jacob went on his journey, and came into the land of the people of the *east*. Gen. xxix. 1.

The Midianites came up, and the Amalekites, and the children of the *east*. Judges vi. 3.

(*c*) [*cap.*] In the United States, in a restricted sense, New England; in a more general sense, the whole eastern or Atlantic portion of the country, as distinguished from the *West*.

4. [*cap.*] In *church hist.*, the church in the Eastern Empire and countries adjacent, especially those on the east, as "the West" is the church in the Western Empire: as, the great schism between *East* and West.

It is idle to keep (as controversialists, and especially Anglo-Roman controversialists, love to keep) the *East* in the background. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 16.

5. The east wind.

The dreaded *East* is all the wind that blows.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 20.

As when a field of corn
Bows all its ears before the roaring *East*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Empire of the East. See *empire*.

II. *a.* [< ME. *est-*, *eest-*, *æst-*, *east-*, < AS. *east-*, only in comp., being the adv. (orig. noun) so used: see *east*, *n.*] **1.** Situated in the direction of the rising sun, or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial: as, the *east* side; an *east* window.

This evening, on the *east* side of the grove.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. Coming from the direction of the east: only in the phrase *the* or *an east wind*.

Thou breakest the ships of Tarshish with *an east wind*.
Ps. xlviii. 7.

3. *Eccles.*, situated beyond or in the direction of the altar or high altar of a church as seen from the nave: as, the *east* end of the choir-stalls.

Abbreviated *E*.

East dial. See *dial.*—**East Indies**, a name given to the countries included in the two great peninsulas of southern Asia and the adjacent islands, from the delta of the Indus to the northern extremity of the Philippine islands, comprising India, Burma, Siam, etc.

They shall be my *East* and West *Indies*, and I will trade to them both. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

east (ēst), *adv.* [< ME. *est*, *eest*, *æst*, *east*, < AS. *éast*, adv.: see *east*, *n.* and *a.*] **1.** In an easterly direction; eastward: as, he went *east*.

Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course
East, west, north, south. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

One gate there only was, and that look'd *east*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 178.

2. *Eccles.*, toward the point conventionally regarded as the east; in the direction of or beyond the altar as seen from the nave: as, the chapel *east* of the choir is commonly called the Lady Chapel.—**About east**, about right; in a proper manner. *Bartlett.* [Slang, New Eng.]—**Down east.** See *down*[2], *adv.*

east (ēst), *v. i.* [< *east*, *n.* and *adv.*] To move toward the east; turn or veer toward the east. [Scarcely used except in the verbal noun *easting*.]

east-about (ēst′a-bout′), *adv.* Around toward the east; in an easterly direction.

The cause, whatever it was, gradually spread, moving *east-about*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 7.

Easter[1] (ēs′tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ester*, earlier *æster*, *æstere*, also *esterne*, *eesterne* (orig. pl.), < AS. *éastre*, generally pl., nom. *éastro*, gen. *éastrena*, dat. *éastron*, *éastran*, also *éastor-*, *éaster-* (only in comp. and in ONorth. gen. *éastres*), Easter, = OHG. *ōstarā*, pl. *ōstarūn*, MHG. *ōster*, generally pl. *ōstern*, G. *ostern* (in comp. *oster-*), Easter; orig. a festival in honor of the goddess of Spring, = AS. **Éastra*, whose name as such is given by Beda in the dial. form *Éostra* = OHG. **Ostarā*, etc.: see *east*, *n.*] **I.** *n.* A festival observed in the Christian church, from early times, in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It corresponds with the Passover of the Jews, which in the King James version of the Bible is called once by the name of *Easter* (Acts xii. 4). The name appears several times in earlier versions. Easter is observed by the Greek, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches, and by many among the non-liturgical churches who do not generally regard the church year. The esteem in which it is held is indicated by its ancient title, "the great day." Easter is the Sunday which follows that 14th day of the calendar moon which falls upon or next after the 21st day of March. This is true both of old style and new, and the rule has been used, though not universally, from a very early day.

The northern Irish and Scottish, together with the Picts, observed the custom of the Britons, keeping their *Easter* upon the Sunday that fell between the xiv. and the xx. day of the Moon.
Abp. Ussher, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ix., in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, p. 54.

Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter. First, take x and y out of the following table:

	x	y
Old style	15	6
New style, A. D. 1583–1699	22	2
" " 1700–1799	23	3
" " 1800–1899	23	4
" " 1900–2099	24	5.

Second, calculate the five numbers a, b, c, d, e, by the following rules, where N is the number of the year:

a is the remainder after the division of N by 19.
b is the remainder after the division of N by 4.
c is the remainder after the division of N by 7.
d is the remainder after the division of $19a + x$ by 30.
e is the remainder after the division of $2b + 4c + 6d + y$ by 7.

Third, then $d + e + 22$ is the day of March, or $d + e - 9$ is the day of April on which Easter falls, except that when this rule gives April 26th the true day is April 19th, and when the rule gives April 25th, if $d = 28$ and $a > 10$, then the true date is April 18th.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Easter.

It were much to be wished . . . that their *easter* devotions would, in some measure, come up to their *easter* dress. *South*, Works, II. viii.

At Easter price†, at a cheap rate, flesh being formerly then at a discount. *Wright.*—**Easter day**, the day on which the festival of Easter is celebrated.

But O, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an *Easter-day*
Is half so fine a sight.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Easter dues or **offerings**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, certain dues paid to the parochial clergy by the parishioners at Easter as a compensation for personal tithes, or as the tithe for personal labor.—**Easter eggs**, eggs, real or artificial, ornamented by dyeing, painting, or otherwise, and used at Easter as decorations or gifts.

Easter eggs, or Pasch eggs, are symbolical of creation, or the re-creation of spring. The practice of presenting eggs to our friends at Easter is Magian or Persian. . . . Christians adopted the custom to symbolize the resurrection, and they color the eggs red in allusion to the blood of their redemption. *Brewer.*

Easter eve (sometimes *Easter even*), the day before Easter Sunday; Holy Saturday; the end of Lent and the prelude to the festival of Easter. In the early church Good Friday and Easter eve were observed as a strict and continuous fast till after midnight of the latter, the whole night before Easter day being passed in continual worship and in listening to lections and sermons. During this vigil the churches, and frequently the streets, were brilliantly lighted, the worshipers also bringing lamps and tapers with them. Two ancient ceremonies of Easter eve, still retained in the Roman Catholic Church, are the benediction of the paschal taper (see *paschal* and *exultet*), a custom which is said to have originated in the fifth century, and the benediction of the font. Easter eve was the chief time for baptism in the early church.

And soo to Roane the same nyght, where we abode *Ester euyn* and Ester daye all daye, and on Ester Monday that was the .xij. daye of Aprylle we departed from Roane to Cuys to dyner, and to Myny ye same nyght.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 3.

It is not Easter yet; but it is *Easter eve;* all Lent is but the vigil, the eve of Easter. *Donne*, Sermons, xii.

Easter gift, a gift presented at Easter.—**Easter term.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, a term of court beginning on the 15th of April and continuing till about the 8th of May. (*b*) In the English universities, a term held in the spring and lasting for about six weeks after Easter.—**Easter week**, the week following Easter, the days of which are called *Easter Monday*, *Easter Tuesday*, etc.

easter[2]† (ēs′tėr), *a.* [< ME. *ester-* (in comp.), < AS. **eastor* = OS. *ostar*, etc., adv., east: see *east*, *n.*, and cf. *eastern*, *easterly*, *easterling*, from which *easter*, *a.*, is in part developed.] Eastern; easterly.

Till starres gan vanish, and the dawning brake,
And all the *Easter* parts were full of light.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xxiii. 6.

Easter-flower (ēs′tėr-flou″ėr), *n.* The *flor de pascua* of Brazil, a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Eu-*

phorbia (or *Poinsettia*) *pulcherrima*, frequently cultivated for ornament, its flowers being surrounded by large, bright-colored bracts.

easterling (ēs'tėr-ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *esterling* (first found in the Latinized form *Esterlingi*, pl., a name applied to the Hanse merchants from the *East*, i. e., from North Germany, who had special trading and banking privileges, and who appear to have coined money known by their name: see *sterling*) (after MLG. *osterlink* = G. *osterling*); < *easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*[2]) + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native of some country lying eastward of another; an Oriental: formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders in general from parts of Germany and from the shores of the Baltic.

Having oft in batteill vanquished
Those spoylefull Picts, and swarming *Easterlings*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.

Merchants of Norway, Denmark, . . . called *Easterlings*. *Holinshed*, Ireland, an. 430.

The merchants of the East-Land parts of Almain or High Germany well known in former times by the name of *Easterlings*. *Fuller*, Worthies, xxiv.

It is most likely the *Easterlings* did preserve a record of many words and actions of the holy Jesus, which are not transmitted to us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 138.

2. The name given to the English silver pennies (also called *sterlings*) of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; also to European imitations of the same. See *sterling*.—**3**†. The common widgeon, *Mareca penelope*. *Latham*.—**4.** The smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

II. *a.* Belonging to the money of the Easterlings or Baltic traders. See *sterling*.

easterly (ēs'tėr-li), *a.* [= OHG. *ōstarlīh*, MHG. *ōsterlīch*, G. *osterlich* = Icel. *austarligr*, adj., easterly; < *easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*[2], *eastern*) + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Moving or directed eastward: as, an *easterly* current; an *easterly* course. —**2.** Situated toward the east: as, the *easterly* side of a lake.

In whiche Lapland he [Arthur] placed the *easterly* bounds of his Brittish empire. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 2.

3. Looking toward the east: as, an *easterly* exposure.—**4.** Coming from the east: as, an *easterly* wind; an *easterly* rain.

The winter winds still *easterly* do keep,
And with keen frosts have chained up the deep.
Drayton, On his Lady not coming to London.

easterly (ēs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *easterly*, *a.*] On the east; in the direction of east.

There seem to have been two adjacent but separate tornadoes, moving *easterly* about sixty miles an hour.
Science, III. 801.

easter-mackerel (ēs'tėr-mak″e̤-rel), *n.* Same as *chub-mackerel*.

eastern (ēs'tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *esterne*, *æsterne*, < AS. *eásterne* (= OS. *ōstrōni* = OHG. *ōstrōni* = Icel. *austrœnn*, eastern), < **eástor*, *eást* = OS. *ōstar*, etc., east: see *east*, *n.* and *a.* Cf. *western*, *northern*, *southern*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated toward the east or on the part toward the east: as, the *eastern* side of a town or church; the *eastern* shore of a bay.

Right against the *eastern* gate,
Where the great sun begins his state.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 59.

2. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east: as, an *eastern* route.—**3.** Coming from the east; easterly. [Rare.]

I woo'd a woman once,
But she was sharper than an *eastern* wind.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4. Of or pertaining to the east; Oriental; being or occurring in the east: as, *eastern* countries; *eastern* manners; an *eastern* tour.

The *easterne* churches first did Christ embrace.
Stirling, Doomesday, The Ninth Houre.

Eastern Kings, who to secure their reign
Must have their brothers, sons, and kindred slain.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

Eastern Church. Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—**Eastern crown**, in *her.*, same as *antique crown* (which see, under *antique*).—**Eastern Empire.** See *empire*.—**Eastern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*.—**Eastern question**, the collective name given to the several problems or complications in the international politics of Europe growing out of the presence of the Turkish power in the southeast.

II. *n.* **1.** A person living in or belonging to the eastern part of a country or region; specifically, one belonging to one of the countries lying east of Europe; an Oriental. [Rare.]

The *easterns* themselves complained of the excessive heat of the sun.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 129.

The instinct of *Easterns* is to estimate the importance of a prince very much in a direct ratio to the number of armed retainers he has about him. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 154.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the orthodox Oriental or Greek Church: in contradistinction from a *Latin* or *Western*.

The *Easterns* contend that the Consecration is not complete without it [the Invocation].
C. E. Hammond, Liturgies Eastern and Western, Int., [p. xxxv.

A large number of Christians, Protestants and *Easterns* as well as Catholics, profess to receive them [Christian dogmas] on ecclesiastical authority.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 325.

easterner (ēs'tėr-nėr), *n.* [< *eastern* + *-er*[1].] A person from the eastern United States. [Colloq., U. S.]

The bulk of the cowboys themselves are South-westerners. . . . The best hands are fairly bred to the work and follow it from their youth up. Nothing can be more foolish than for an *Easterner* to think he can become a cowboy in a few months' time.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 502.

easternmost (ēs'tėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *eastern* + *-most*.] Most eastern; situated in the point furthest east.

Eastertide (ēs'tėr-tīd), *n.* Eastertime; either the week ushered in by and following Easter, formerly observed throughout the Christian world as a holiday and with religious services, or the fifty days between Easter and Whitsuntide, which were observed as a festival and with religious solemnities. This period is still regarded by the church as a special festival season.

East-Indiaman (ēst-in'diä-man), *n.* A vessel employed in the East India trade.

East-Indian (ēst-in'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the East Indies.

II. *n.* A native or resident of the East Indies.

★**easting** (ēs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *east*, *v.*] *Naut.* and *surv.*, the distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made by a ship on an eastern course, expressed in nautical miles.

We had run down our *easting* and were well up for the Strait. *Macmillan's Mag.*

At noon we were in lat. 54° 27′ S., and long. 85° 5′ W., having made a good deal of *easting*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 358.

eastland (ēst'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *eestlond*, *estlond*, *eastlond*, < AS. *eástland*, < *eást*, adv., east, + *land*, land.] **I.** *n.* The land in the east; eastern countries; the Orient. [Rare.]

II.† *a.* Eastward-bound; being engaged in the eastern trade.

Our own eight East India ships . . . and our *eastland* fleet, to the number of twenty. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 192.

eastling (ēst'ling), *a.* [Sc. *eastlin*; < *east* + *-ling*[2]. Cf. *backling*, *headling*, etc. See *easel*[2].] Easterly.

How do you, this blae *eastlin* wind,
That's like to blaw a body blind?
Burns, To James Tennant.

eastward (ēst'wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *estward*, < AS. *eástweard*, *éásteweard*, adv., < *eást*, adv., east, + *-weard*, -ward.] Toward the east; in the direction of east: as, to travel *eastward*; the Dead Sea lies *eastward* of Jerusalem.

Haste hither, Eve, and with thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton*, P. L., v. 309.

While more *eastward* they direct the prow,
Enormous waves the quivering deck o'erflow.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

eastward (ēst'wärd), *a.* [< *eastward*, *adv.*] **1.** Having a direction toward the east.

The *eastward* extension of this vast tract was unknown.
Marsden, tr. of Marco Polo.

2. Bearing toward the east; deviating or tending in the direction of the east: as, the *eastward* trend of the mountains.—**Eastward position** (*eccles.*), the position of the celebrant at the eucharist, when he stands in front of the altar and facing it: used with especial reference to such Anglican priests as face the altar throughout most of the communion office, in contradistinction from others who place themselves at the north end of the altar, facing southward.

eastwards (ēst'wärdz), *adv.* [< *eastward* + adv. gen. *-s*.] Eastward.

Such were the accounts from the remotest parts *eastwards*. *Marsden*, tr. of Marco Polo.

easy (ē'zi), *a.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [Early mod. E. also *easie*; < ME. *esy*, *eesy*, < *ese*, ease: see *ease*, *n.*] **1.** Having ease. (*a*) Free from bodily pain or discomfort; quiet; comfortable: as, the patient has slept well and is *easy*. (*b*) Free from anxiety, care, or fretfulness; quiet; tranquil; satisfied: as, an *easy* mind.

Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations.
Locke.

(*c*) Free from want or from solicitude as to the means of living; affording a competence without toil; comfortable: as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* fortune.

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet, happy.
Addison, Spectator, No. 261.

The members of an Egyptian family in *easy* circumstances may pass their time very pleasantly.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 187.

2. Not difficult; not wearisome; giving or requiring no great labor or effort; presenting no great obstacles; not burdensome: as, an *easy* task; an *easy* question; an *easy* road.

This sikenes is righte *easy* to endure;
But fewe puple it causith for to dye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 61.

My yoke is *easy*, and my burden is light. Mat. xi. 30.

'Tis as *easy* as lying. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

At last, with *easy* roads, he came to Leicester.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

It is much *easier* to govern great masses of men through their imagination than through their reason.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 287.

3. Giving no pain, shock, or discomfort: as, an *easy* posture; an *easy* carriage; an *easy* trot.

Mr. Bailey, wiping his face on the jack-towel, remarked, "that arter late hours nothing freshened up a man so much as an *easy* shave."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

4. Moderate; not pressing or straining; not exacting; indulgent: as, a ship under *easy* sail; an *easy* master.

He was an *easy* man to yeve penance.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 223.

Stert nat rudely; komme inne an *esy* pace.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

I have several small wares that I would part with at *easy* rates. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 106.

We made *easy* journeys, of not above seven or eight score miles a day. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 2.

5. Readily yielding; not difficult of persuasion; compliant; not strict: as, a woman of *easy* virtue.

With such deceits he gained their *easy* hearts.
Dryden.

So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

I am a Fellow of the most *easy* indolent Disposition in the World. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

6. Not constrained; not stiff, formal, or harsh; facile; natural: as, *easy* manners; an *easy* address; an *easy* style of writing.

There is no man more hospitably *easy* to be withall than my Lord Arlington. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.

Good manners is the art of making those people *easy* with whom we converse. *Swift*, Good Manners.

His version is not indeed very *easy* or elegant; but it is entitled to the praise of clearness and fidelity.
Macaulay, Milton.

Dryden was the first Englishman who wrote perfectly *easy* prose, and his style and turn of thought to his French reading.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 340.

7. Easeful; self-indulgent.

Our Blessed Saviour represents in the Parable this young Prodigal as weary of being rich and *easie* at Home, and fond of seeing the Pleasures of the World.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. i.

The *easy*, Epicurean life which he [Frederic] had led, his love of good cookery and good wine, of music, of conversation, of light literature, led many to regard him as a sensual and intellectual voluptuary.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

8†. Light; sparing; frugal.

And yit he was but *esy* of dispence;
He kepte that he wan in pestilence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 441.

9†. Indifferent; of rather poor quality.

The maister of the feast had set vpon the table wine that was but *easie* and so-so.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 348.

10. In *com.*, not straitened or restricted, or difficult to obtain or manage: opposed to *tight*: as, the money-market is *easy* (that is, loans may be easily procured).—**Easy circumstances.** See *circumstance*.—**Free and easy.** See *free*.—**Honors are easy**, in *whist-playing*, honors are equally divided between the sides; hence, figuratively, of any dispute or contention between two parties, there seems to be no advantage on either side. [U. S.]=**Syn. 1.** Untroubled, contented, satisfied.—**5.** Pliant, complaisant, accommodating.—**6.** Unconstrained, graceful.

easy (ē'zi), *adv.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [< *easy*, *a.*] Easily.

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move *easiest* that have learned to dance.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 363.

easy-chair (ē'zi-chār), *n.* A chair so shaped and of such material as to afford a comfortable seat; especially, an arm-chair upholstered and stuffed.

I set the Child an *easy Chair*
Against the Fire, and dry'd his Hair.
Prior, Cupid Turn'd Stroller.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' *easy-chair*.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 19.

easy-going (ē′zi-gō″ing), *a.* Inclined to take matters in an easy way, without jar or friction; good-natured.

After the *easy-going* fashion of his day, he [Gray] was more likely to consider his salary as another form of pension. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 164.

The flavor of Old Virginia is unmistakable, and life drops into an *easy-going* pace under this influence.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 205.

eat (ēt), *v.*; pret. *ate* (āt) or *eat* (et), pp. *eaten* (sometimes *eat*), ppr. *eating*. [Early mod. E. also *eate, ete;* < ME. *eten* (pret. *et, eet, æt*, pl. *ete, eten*, pp. *eten*), < AS. *etan* (pret. *æt*, pl. *ǣton*, pp. *eten*) = OS. *etan* = OFries. *ita, eta*, NFries. *ytten* = MLG. LG. *eten* = D. *eten* = OHG. *ezan, ezzan*, MHG. *ezzen*, G. *essen* = Icel. *eta* = Sw. *äta* = Dan. *æde* = Goth. *itan* = L. *edere* = Gr. ἔδειν = Gael. and Ir. *ith* = Slav. √ **jad*, **ēd* = Skt. √ *ad*, eat. Cf. *etch*[1], *fret*[1], *edible*, etc.; all from the same ult. root.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To masticate and swallow as nourishment; partake of or devour as food: said especially of solids: as, to *eat* bread.

But he toke him three Greynes of the same Tree that his Fadre *eet* the Appelle offe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 11.

They shall make thee to *eat* grass as oxen. Dan. iv. 25.

Venator. On my word, master, this is a gallant Trout; what shall we do with him?
Piscator. Marry, e'en *eat* him to supper.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 77.

2. To corrode; wear away; gnaw into; consume; waste: generally with *away, out, up*, or *into:* as, rust has *eaten away* the surface; lines *eaten out* by aqua fortis; these cares *eat up* all my time.

A great admirer he is of the rust of old Monuments, and reades onely those Characters where time hath *eaten out* the letters.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Antiquary.

Who *eat up* my people as they eat bread. Ps. xiv. 4.

Which I, in capital letters,
Will *eat into* thy flesh with aquafortis,
And burning corsives. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

As I scaled the Alps, my Thoughts reflected upon Hannibal, who, with Vinegar and Strong Waters, did *eat out* a Passage thro' those Hills. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 43.

The taxes were so intollerable that they *eate up* the rents. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1655.

The great business of the sea is . . . confined to *eating away* the margin of the coast, and planing it down to a depth of perhaps a hundred fathoms.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 183.

To eat crow. See *crow*[2].—**To eat dirt.** See *dirt.*—**To eat humble-pie.** See *humble-pie.*—**To eat one out of house and home,** to ruin one by the cost of supporting or entertaining others.

Thy wife's friends will *eat thee out of house and home*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 544.

To eat one's head off, to cost more in feeding than one is worth: said usually of an animal, particularly a horse.

My mare has *eaten her head off* at the Ax in Aldermanbury. *Country Farmer's Catechism.*

To eat one's heart, to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments.

He could not rest; but did *his* stout *heart eat*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 6.

I will not *eat my heart* alone,
Nor feed with sighs a passing wind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cviii.

To eat one's terms, in the English inns of court, to go through the prescribed amount of study preparatory to being called to the bar: in allusion to the number of dinners a student must eat in the public hall of his society each term in order that the term may count as such.

Together, save for college times,
Or Temple-*eaten terms*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

To eat one's words, to take back what one has uttered; retract one's assertions.

I'll *eat* no *words* for you, nor no men.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

Would I were a man,
I'd make him *eat his* knave's *words!*
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

If you find such a man in close and cordial influence with the masses, write me, and these *words* will be *eaten* with pleasure! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 21.

To eat sour grapes. See *grape*[1].—**Syn.** *Eat, Bite, Chew, Gnaw, Devour, Gobble, Consume.* *Eat* is the general word. To *bite* is to set the teeth into. To *chew* is to grind with the teeth. To *gnaw* is to bite off little by little, to work at with the teeth, where the substance is hard or managed with difficulty and there is little or nothing to be got: as, to *gnaw* a bone. To *devour* is to eat up, to eat eagerly or voraciously. To *gobble* is to eat hurriedly or offensively, as in large pieces. To *consume* is to eat up, to eat completely. *Bite, chew*, and *gnaw* do not imply swallowing; the others do.

One cannot *eat* one's cake and have it too.
Bickerstaff, Thomas and Sally.

Truth has rough flavours if we *bite* it through.
George Eliot, Armgart, ii.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested.
Bacon, Studies (ed. 1887).

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds in sunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

The miserable soldiers, after *devouring* all the horses in the city, are reduced to the degradation of feeding on dogs, cats, rats, etc. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 28.

And supper *gobbled* up in haste. *Swift*, Ladies' Journal.

Those few escaped
Famine and anguish will at last *consume*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 778.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take food; feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 Sam. ix. 13.

Why *eateth* your master with publicans and sinners?
Mat. ix. 11.

Their daunces ended, they deuoure the meate, for they had not *eate* in three dayes before.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 773.

2. To make way by corrosion; gnaw; penetrate or excavate by disorganization or destruction of substance: as, a cancer *eats* into the flesh.

Their word will *eat* as doth a canker. 2 Tim. ii. 17.

The ulcer, *eating* thro' my skin,
Betray'd my secret penance.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

3. To taste; relish: as, it *eats* like the finest peach. [Colloq.]

The Chub, though he *eat* well thus dressed, yet as he is usually dressed, he does not.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 66.

While the tender Wood-pigeon's cooing cry
Has made me say to myself, with a sigh,
"How nice you would *eat* with a steak in a pie!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 114.

Soup and potatoes *eat* better hot than cold. *Russell.*

Eating days. See *day*[1].—**To eat up into the wind** (*naut.*), to gain to windward to an unusual degree.

There are craft that from their model and balance of sail . . . seem to *eat up into the wind*.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 9.

eatable (ē′ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *eat* + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible; proper for food; esculent.

What fish can any shore, or British sea-town show,
That's *eatable* to us, that it doth not bestow
Abundantly thereon? *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv. 158.

II. *n.* Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for or used as food.

Eatables we brought away, but the earthen vessels we had no occasion for. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1685.

eatage (ē′tāj), *n.* [A corruption (as if < *eat* + *-age*) of *edige, eddish:* see *eddish.*] Food for horses and cattle from aftermath. See *eddish.*

The immense *eatage* obtained from seeds the same year they are sown and after the flax is pulled.
Economist, Feb. 1, 1852.

eat-beet†, *n.* [< *eat*, *v.*, + obj. *beet*[1].] A merope or bee-eater (which see). *Florio.*

eaten (ē′tn). Past participle of *eat.*

eater (ē′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *etere*, < AS. *etere* (= D. *eter* = G. *esser* = Dan. *æder* = Sw. *ätare*), eater, < *etan*, eat.] 1. One who eats; specifically, a menial; a servant. Compare *beef-eater.*

Ase byeth the mochele drinkeres and *eteres*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 47.

Be not among winebibbers, among riotous *eaters* of flesh. Prov. xxiii. 20.

Where are all my *eaters?* my mouths, now?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 2.

Menials appear to have been treated formerly with very little ceremony; they were stripped and beaten at their master's pleasure; and cormorants, *eaters*, and feeders were among the civilest names bestowed upon them.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

2. That which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

eath† (ēᵺ), *a.* [< ME. *eth, æth, eath*, < AS. *eáthe* = OS. *ōdhi* = OHG. *ōdi*, easy. Connection of this word with OHG. *ōdi*, MHG. *œde*, G. *öde*, empty, desolate, = Dan. Sw. *öde* = Icel. *audhr* = Goth. *auths*, desolate, barren, is doubtful. There is no connection with *ease:* see *ease.*] Easy.

That kud knizt is *eth* to know by his kene dedes.
William of Palerne, l. 3571.

More *eath* it were for mortall wight
To tell the sands, or count the starres on hye.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 53.

All hard assayes esteem I *eath* and light.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 46.

eath† (ēᵺ), *adv.* [< ME. *ethe, eathe, ythe*, < AS. *eáthe, ēthe, eáth, ēth*, easily, < *eáthe*, easy: see *eath, a.*] Easily.

Who thinks him most secure, is *eathest* sham'd.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 42.

eathly† (ēᵺ′li), *adv.* Easily. *Halliwell.*

eating (ē′ting), *n.* [< ME. *etynge;* verbal n. of *eat, v.*] 1. The act of consuming food, especially solid food.

Wat turneth a man to beestis kinde
But *etynge* & drynking out of seasoun?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

2. That which may be eaten; food: as, the birds were delicious *eating.*

The French love good *eating*—they are all gourmands.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 17.

And she and I the banquet-scene completing
With dreamy words—and very pleasant *eating*.
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

eating (ē′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *eat, v.*] Corroding; caustic.

The *eating* force of flames, and wings of winds.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

Ever, against *eating* cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 135.

eating-house (ē′ting-hous), *n.* A house where food is served to customers; a place of resort for meals; a restaurant.

Eaton code. See *code.*

eau (ō), *n.*; pl. *eaux* (ōz). [F., < L. *aqua*, water: ★see *aqua.*] Water: a word designating various spirituous waters, particularly perfumes and cordials; it also enters into several French heraldic phrases.—**Eau Créole,** a highly esteemed cordial made in Martinique, West Indies, by distilling the flowers of the mammee-apple (*Mammea Americana*) with spirit of wine.—**Eau de Cologne,** Cologne water. See *cologne.*—**Eau de Javelle,** in *phar.*, a solution prepared by mixing, in suitable proportions, potassium carbonate, bleaching-powder, and water. The solution after filtration contains salt, potassium carbonate, and potassium hypochlorite. It is used chiefly as an antiseptic and a bleaching agent. Also *Javelle's water.*—**Eau de Luce** (from *Luce*, the name of the inventor), a compound of mastic, alcohol, oil of lavender, oil of amber, and aqua ammoniæ. It is stimulant and antispasmodic. Also called *spiritus ammoniæ succinatus* and *aqua Luciæ.*—**Eau de Paris,** a substitute for eau de Cologne and similar cosmetics. It is sometimes taken in sweetened water as a cordial and stimulant.

eau-de-vie (ō′dė-vē′), *n.* [F., lit. water of life: *eau*, water (see *eau*); *de*, of; *vie*, < L. *vita*, life.] The French name for brandy: specifically applied to the coarser and less purified varieties of brandy, the term *cognac* being generally applied to fine grades.—**Eau-de-vie de Dantzig,** a white liqueur or cordial, sweet and strong, in which are introduced for ornament small particles of gold-leaf.—**Eau-de-vie d'Hendaye,** a sweet cordial of which there are three varieties—white, which contains the least alcohol; green, which is the strongest; and yellow.

eaux, *n.* Plural of *eau.*

eave†, *v. t.* [< *eaves.*] To shelter, as beneath eaves. *Davies.* [Rare.]

His hat shap't almost like a cone, . . .
With narrow rim scarce wide enough
To *eave* from rain the staring ruff.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 102.

eavedrop†, *v.* See *eavesdrop.*

eaver (ē′vėr), *n.* [E. dial.] Rye-grass. *Halliwell.* [Devonshire, Eng.]

Neither doth it fall behind in meadow-ground and pasturage, clover, *eaver*, and trefoil-grass.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 362.

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *eves;* < ME. *evese, eovese*, pl. *eveses*, eaves of a house, edge (of a hill, a wood, etc.), < AS. *efese, yfese*, eaves, edge, = OFries. *ose* = MLG. *ovese*, LG. *oese, ese* = OHG. *obasa, obosa, obisa, opasa, oposa, opesa, obsa*, MHG. *obse*, G. dial. *obesen, obsen*, a porch (G. dial. *ousch, uesch*, a gutter along the eaves), = Icel. *ups* = Sw. dial. *uffs*, eaves, = Goth. *ubizwa*, a porch, prob. < Goth. *uf*, under, = OHG. *oba, opa*, MHG. *obe*, G. *oben*, above (cf. G. *ob-dach*, a shelter), etc.: see *over*, from the same ult. source. This word is prop. singular, but, like *riches*, etc., it is treated as plural, the formative suffix *-es* being mistaken for the plural suffix.] 1†. Edge; border; margin.

Anne forsothe sat beside the weie eche dai in the *euese* of the hil. *Wyclif*, Tobit xi. 5 (Oxf.).

Thus laykez this lorde by lynde wodez [lind-wood's] *euez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 1178.

Specifically—2. The lower edge of a roof; that part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and sheds the water that falls on the roof; hence, figuratively, any projecting rim.

His tears run down his beard, like winter's drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Shrowded under an obscure cloke, and the *eves* of an old hat. *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

Sombre streets of palaces with overhanging *eaves*, that, almost meeting, form a shelter from the fiercest sun.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 283.

eaves-board, eaves-catch (ēvz′bōrd, -kach), *n.* An arris-fillet, or a thick board with a feather-edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a roof to raise the course of slates a little. Also called *eaves-lath.*

eaves-drip (ēvz′drip), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *efes-, yfes-drypa, yfes-dropa* (= Icel. *upsar-*

dropi = OSw. *opsädrup* = OFries. *osedropta* = MD. *osendrup*, *oosdrup* (also *osenloop*), D. *oosdruip*, eaves-drip, stillicide), < *efese*, eaves, + *dryppan*, drip, *dropa*, a drop: see *eaves* and *drip*, *drop*. Cf. *eaves-drop*.] An ancient custom or law which required a proprietor to build in such a manner that the eaves-drop from his house or buildings should not fall on the land of his neighbor. It was the same as the urban servitude of the Romans, called *stillicide* (*stillicidium*).

eaves-drop (ēvz′drop), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eves-drop*; < *eaves* + *drop*: see *eaves-drip*.] The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

eavesdrop (ēvz′drop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eavesdropped*, ppr. *eavesdropping*. [Early mod. E. also *evesdrop* (and *eavedrop*); < *eaves-drop*, *n.*]

I. *intrans.* 1. To lurk under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors.

> But truly I cannot blame the gentlewomen; you stood *eves-dropping* under their window, and would not come up. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, v. 3.
>
> Telling some politicians who were wont to *eavesdrop* in disguises. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Figuratively, to lie in wait to hear the private conversation of others.

> Strozza hath *eavesdropp'd* here, and overheard us. *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To listen to in a clandestine manner. [Rare.]

> The jealous eare of night *eave-drops* our talke. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.
>
> It is not civil to *eavesdrop* him, but I'm sure he talks on 't now. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 2.

eavesdropper (ēvz′drop″ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evesdropper*, *esen-dropper*; < *eavesdrop*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who watches for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

> Under our tents I'll play the *eaves-dropper*,
> To hear if any mean to shrink from me.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

Eaves-droppers, or such as listen under walls or windows or the eaves of a house, to hearken after discourse, and thereupon to frame slanderous and mischievous tales, are a common nuisance, and presentable at the court leet. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xiii.

eavesdropping (ēvz′drop″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *eavesdrop*, *v.*] The act of one who eavesdrops; the doings of an eavesdropper.

> Then might the conversations of a Schiller with a Goethe . . . tempt Honesty itself into *eavesdropping*. *Carlyle*, Schiller.

eavesing† (ēv′zing), *n.* [E. dial. contr. pl. *eavings*, *easings*; < ME. *evesynge*, eaves (also, earlier, *evesunge*, a shearing, < AS. **efesung*, a shearing (around the edges), verbal n. of *efesian*, *efsian*, shear, = Icel. *efsa*, cut), < *evese*, edge, eaves: see *eaves*.] 1. A shearing; what is shorn off.

> Me sold his *euesunge*, theo her the me kerf of. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 398.

2. Eaves.

> As we may seo a wynter
> Isekles in [on] *euesynges* thorgh hete of the sonne
> Melteth . . . to myst and to water.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 193.

eaves-lath (ēvz′läth), *n.* Same as *eaves-board*.

eaves-swallow (ēvz′swol″ō), *n.* 1. Same as *cliff-swallow*. This name was first used about 1825, when these birds appeared in settled parts of the eastern United States, and were observed to build their bottle-nosed nests of mud under the eaves of houses, their natural nesting-places being on cliffs. Often less correctly written *eave-swallow*.



Eaves-swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).

2. The house-martin, *Chelidon urbica*. Also *easing-swallow*. [Local, Eng.]

eaves-trough (ēvz′trôf), *n.* A gutter suspended immediately under the eaves of a roof to catch the drip. It is made of wood, sheet-tin, zinc, or copper, and fitted with hangers for adjusting it to the structure. Also called *gutter*, *leader*, or *spout*.

eavings (ē′vingz), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *eavesings*: see *eavesing*.] Eaves. *Cotgrave*. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

ébauchoir (ā-bō-shwor′), *n.* [F., < *ébaucher*, sketch, outline, rough-hew: see *bosh*[1], and cf. *debauch*.] 1. A large chisel used by statuaries to rough-hew their work.—2. A great hatchel or beating instrument used by rope-makers.

★**ebb** (eb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebbe*; < ME. *ebbe*, < AS. *ebba* = D. *eb*, *ebbe* = OFries. *ebba* = LG. *ebbe* (> G. *ebbe*) = Sw. *ebb* = Dan. *ebbe*, ebb. Prob. related to Goth. *ibuks*, backward, and perhaps to Goth. *ibns* = AS. *efen*, E. *even*[1], q. v.]

I. *n.* 1. The reflux or falling of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea: opposed to *flood* or *flow*. See *tide*.

> As sore wondren somme on cause of thonder,
> On *ebbe*, on flood, on gossomer, and on mist.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 251.
>
> His mother was a witch, and one so strong
> That could control the moon, make flows and *ebbs*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.
>
> Sometimes at a low *ebbe* they [quicksands] are all uncovered with water. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 2.
>
> [Æschylus] was always at high flood of passion, even in the dead *ebb* and lowest water-mark of the scene. *Dryden*, Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy.

2. A flowing backward or away; decline; decay; a gradual falling off or diminution: as, the *ebb* of prosperity; crime is on the *ebb*.

> There have been divers of your Royal Progenitors who have had as shrewd Shocks; and 'tis well known how the next transmarine Kings have been brought to lower *ebbs*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 63.
>
> I hate to learn the *ebb* of time
> From yon dull steeple's drowsy chime.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 24.
>
> Moral principle was at as low an *ebb* in private as in public life. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

3†. A name of the common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. *Montagu*.

II.† *a.* Not deep; shallow.

> The water there is otherwise verie low and *ebb*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 7.
>
> The *ebber* shore. *Bp. Hall*, Works (1648), p. 20. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> O how *ebb* a soul have I to take in Christ's love! *Rutherford*, Letters, viii.

ebb (eb), *v.* [< ME. *ebben*, < AS. *ebbian* = D. *ebben* = MLG. LG. *ebben* (> MHG. *eppen*, G. *ebben*) = Sw. *ebba* = Dan. *ebbe*, ebb: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flow back; return, as the water of a tide, toward the ocean; subside: opposed to *flow*: as, the tide *ebbs* and flows twice in twenty-four hours. See *tide*.

> This Watre rennethe, flowynge and *ebbynge*, be asyde of the Mountayne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 199.
>
> But that which I did most admire was, to see the Water keep *ebbing* for two Days together, without any flood, till the Creek where we lived was almost dry. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 66.

2. To return or recede; fall away; decline.

> Now, when all is wither'd, shrunk, and dry'd,
> All virtues *ebb'd* out to a dead low tide.
> *Donne*, Countess of Salisbury.
>
> I lay
> And felt them slowly *ebbing*, name and fame.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

=Syn. To recede, retire, decrease, sink, lower, wane, fall away.

II. *trans.* To cause to subside. [Rare.]

> That disdainful look has pierc'd my soul, and *ebb'd* my rage to penitence and sorrow. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

ebb-anchor (eb′ang″kor), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the ebb-tide.

ebb-tide (eb′tīd), *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

ebent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*. *Johnson*.

Ebenaceæ (eb-ē-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ebenus* (see *ebony*) + *-aceæ*.] A name often given to the *Diospyraceæ*, a family of dicotyledonous sympetalous trees and shrubs, chiefly tropical, with hard and heavy wood. Among the valuable timbers yielded by this family are the ebony, calamander-wood, marblewood, etc. The largest and most important genus is *Diospyros*. See *Diospyraceæ* in the supplement.

ebenet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*.

ebeneous (ē-bē′nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *ebeneus*, of ebony, < L. *ebenus*, ebony: see *ebony*.] Of or ★pertaining to ebony; black; ebony-colored.

Ebenezer (eb-en-ē′zėr), *n.* [Heb., 'the stone of help.'] A stone erected by Samuel (1 Sam. vii. 12) as a memorial of divine aid in defeating the Philistines; hence, any memorial of divine assistance.

Ebionism (ē′bi-on-izm), *n.* Same as *Ebionitism*.

Ebionite (ē′bi-on-īt), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *Ebionitæ*, pl., Gr. Ἐβιωναῖοι, < Heb. *'ebjōnīm* (pl. of *'ebjōn*), lit. 'the poor'; the origin of the application of the name is uncertain.] **I.** *n.* A member of a party of Judaizing Christians which appeared in the church as early as the second century and disappeared about the fourth century. They agreed in (1) the recognition of Jesus as the Messiah, (2) the denial of his divinity, (3) belief in the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and (4) rejection of Paul and his writings. The two great divisions of Ebionites were the Pharisaic Ebionites, who emphasized the obligation of the Mosaic law, and the Essenic Ebionites, who were more speculative and leaned toward Gnosticism.

II. *a.* Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites.

Ebionitic (ē″bi-on-it′ik), *a.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Ebionites or Ebionitism.

Ebionitism (ē′bi-on-īt-izm), *n.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of the Ebionites. Also *Ebionism*.

> The principal monument of the Essenian *Ebionitism* is the pseudo-Clementine writings, whose date is somewhere in the latter part of the second century. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 499.

eblanin (eb′la-nin), *n.* [< *Eblana*, ancient name of Dublin.] Same as *pyroxanthine*.

Eblis, Iblees (eb′lis, ib′lēs), *n.* [Ar. *Iblīs*.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, an evil spirit or devil, the chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinns. Before his fall he was called Azazel or Hharis. —**Hall of Eblis**, the hall of demons; pandemonium.

eboe-light (ē′bō-līt), *n.* [See *eboe-tree*.] *Erythroxylum brevipes*, a West Indian shrub.

eboe-torchwood (ē′bō-tôrch″wůd), *n.* Same as *eboe-light*.

eboe-tree (ē′bō-trē), *n.* [< *eboe*, in the W. Ind. a Benin negro, + E. *tree*.] A leguminous tree, *Coumarouna oleifera*, of the Mosquito Coast in Central America, the seeds of which yield a large quantity of oil. They resemble the allied tonka-bean, but are without fragrance.

ebon (eb′on), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eben*, *heben*, *ebène*, etc. (cf. D. *ebbenhout* = G. *ebenholz* (> Dan. *ibenholt* = Sw. *ebenholts*), 'ebony-wood'), < OF. *benus*, *ebene*, F. *ebène* = Pr. *ebena* = Sp. Pg. It. *ebano*, < L. *ebenus*, corruptly *hebenus*, < Gr. ἔβενος, ἐβένη, the ebony-tree, ebony, prob. of Phen. origin; cf. Heb. *hobnīm*, pl., ebony: so called in allusion to its hardness; < *eben*, a stone. Now usually *ebony*, *ebon* being chiefly poetical: see *ebony*.] **I.** *n.* Ebony (which see).

> To write those plagues that then were coming on
> Doth ask a pen of *ebon* and the night.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iv.
>
> Of all those trees that be appropriate to India, Virgil hath highly commended the *ebene* above the rest. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xii. 4.

II. *a.* 1. Consisting or made of ebony.

> A gentle youth, his dearely loved Squire,
> His speare of *heben* wood behind him bare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

2. Like ebony in color; dark; black.

> Heaven's *ebon* vault,
> Studded with stars unutterably bright,
> Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls.
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, iv.
>
> Sappho, with that gloriole
> Of *ebon* hair on calmèd brows.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Vision of Poets.

ebonist (eb′on-ist), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ist*.] A worker in ebony.

ebonite (eb′on-īt), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ite*[2].] A black, hardened compound of caoutchouc or gutta-percha and sulphur in different proportions, to which other ingredients may be added for specific uses; properly, black vulcanite, but used also as a general synonym of *vulcanite* (which see).

ebonize (eb′on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ebonized*, ppr. *ebonizing*. [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ize*.] 1. To stain black, as wood, with a view to the imitation of natural ebony: as, a bookcase of *ebonized* wood.—2. To make black or tawny; tinge with the color of ebony: as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion.

Also spelled *ebonise*.

★**ebony** (eb′on-i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebonie*, *ibonie*; an extended form of *ebon*, q. v.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *ebonies* (-iz). A name given to various woods distinguished in general by their dark color and hardness, and extensively used for carving, ornamental cabinet-work, instruments, canes, etc. The most valuable is the heart-wood of *Diospyros Ebenum*, which is distributed from India and Ceylon to New Caledonia, and is of such size that logs of its heart-wood 2 feet in diameter and from 10 to 15 feet long are easily procured. Other varieties of valuable ebony are obtained from *D. Ebenaster* of the East Indies and *D. melanoxylon* of southern India and Ceylon. The most usual color is black, but the ebonies from tropical America vary much in this respect. The green ebony of Jamaica, known also as American or West Indian ebony, the wood of a leguminous tree, *Brya Ebenus*, takes a beautiful polish, and is used for inlaying, making flutes, etc. The brown ebony of British Guiana, the source of which is uncertain, is dark-brown, often with lighter

streaks, very hard, and one of the handsomest woods of that country. The green or yellow ebony of French Guiana, the wood of *Tecoma Leucoxylon*, and the red ebony from the same region, are also very hard and heavy. Mountain ebony, of the East Indies, is the wood of *Bauhinia variegata*.

Our captain counts the image of God, nevertheless the image, cut in *ebony*, as if done in ivory.
Fuller, Good Sea-Captain.

Sparkl'd his [the swan's] jetty eyes; his feet did show
Beneath the waves like Afric's *ebony*.
Keats, Imit. of Spenser.

II. *a.* Of ebony; made of ebony, or like ebony: as, an *ebony* cane; an *ebony* finish.

éboulement (F. pron. ā-böl′moṅ), *n.* [F., < *ébouler*, tumble down, < *é-* (< L. *ex-*), out of, down, + **bouler*, < *boule*, bowl, ball: see *bowl*².] **1.** In *fort.*, the crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.—**2.** In *geol.*, a land-slide, or land-slip; an avalanche of rock; the giving way and sudden fall of a mass of rock, earth, or loose material of any kind. Sometimes, though rarely, used by writers in English, as, for instance, in describing the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes.

ebracteate, ebracteated (ē-brak′tē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bracteate*.] In *bot.*, without bracts.

When bracts are absent altogether, as is usually the case in the plants of the natural order Cruciferæ, . . . such plants are said to be *ebracteated*.
R. Bentley, Botany, p. 181.

ebracteolate (ē-brak′tē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *bracteola*, dim. of *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bracteolate*.] In *bot.*, without bractlets.

Ebraiket, *a.* A Middle English form of *Hebraic*.

Ebrewt, *n.* An obsolete form of *Hebrew*.

ebriety (ē-brī′e-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebrietie*; < F. *ébriété* = Pr. *ebrietat* = Sp. *ebriedad* = Pg. *ebriedade* = It. *ebrietà*, *ebbrietà*, < L. *ebrietā(t-)s*, drunkenness, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors; derangement of the mental functions caused by drink. [Now rare.]

Bitter almonds, . . . [as an] antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

We have a very common expression to describe a man in a state of *ebriety*, that "he is as drunk as a beast," or that "he is beastly drunk." *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 32.

ébrillade (F. pron. ā-brē-lyäd′), *n.* [F., < It. *sbrigliata*, a pull of the bridle, check, reproof, < *sbrigliare*, unbridle, undo, loosen, < *s-* (< L. *ex-*), out, + *briglia*, bridle.] In the *manège*, a check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein when he refuses to turn.

ebriosity (ē-bri-os′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebriositie*; = F. *ébriosité*, < L. *ebriosita(t-)s*, < *ebriosus*, given to drink, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*.] Habitual drunkenness. [Rare.]

That religion which excuseth . . . Noah in the aged surprizal of six hundred years . . . will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor ebriety in their known and intended perversions.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Of all *ebriosity*, who does not prefer to be intoxicated by the air he breathes? *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 234.

ebrious (ē′bri-us), *a.* [= F. *ébrieux* = Sp. Pg. *ebrioso* = It. *ebrioso*, *ebbrioso*, < L. *ebrius*, drunken.] Given to indulgence in drink; drunken; drunk; intoxicated. [Rare.]

ebuccinatort (ē-buk′si-nā-tor), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *buccinator*, prop. *bucinator*, a trumpeter: see *buccinator*.] A trumpeter. [Rare.]

The *ebuccinator*, shewer, and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel, the angel and ambassador of God.
Becon, Works, I. 43.

ebulliatet (ē-bul′yāt), *v. i.* [Improp. for **ebullate*, < LL. *ebullatus*, pp. of *ebullare*, for the more correct L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *ebullient*.] To boil or bubble up; effervesce.

Whence this 29 play-oppugning argument will *ebulliate*.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I. iv. 3.

ebullience, ebulliency (ē-bul′yens, -yen-si), *n.* [< *ebullient*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] A boiling over; a bursting forth; overflow.

The natural and enthusiastick fervour of men's spirits, and the *ebulliency* of their fancy. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 93.

The absence of restraints—of severe conditions—in fine art allows a flush and *ebullience*, an opulence of production, that is often called the highest genius.
A. Bain, Corr. of Forces.

ebullient (ē-bul′yent), *a.* [< L. *ebullien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ebullire*, boil out or up, < *e*, out, + *bullire*, boil: see *boil*², *v.*] Boiling over, as a liquid; overflowing; hence, over-enthusiastic; over-demonstrative.

The *ebullient* choler of his refractory and pertinacious disciple. *Landor*.

That the so *ebullient* enthusiasm of the French was in this case perfectly well directed, we cannot undertake to say. *Carlyle*.

Those *ebullient* years of my adolescence.
Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 511.

Mr. Brookfield presents an amusing type of a prolix and *ebullient* old actor. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

ebullioscope (ē-bul′yō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *ébullioscope*, irreg. < L. *ebullire*, boil up, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument by which the strength of spirit of wine is determined by the careful determination of its boiling-point.

ebullition (eb-u-lish′on), *n.* [= OF. *ebullicion*, F. *ébullition* = Pr. *ebullicio* = Sp. *ebulición*, *ebullición* = Pg. *ebullição* = It. *ebullizione*, < LL. *ebullitio(n-)*, < L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *ebullient*.] **1.** The bubbling up or agitation which results from the action of heat on a liquid, owing to the lowest portions becoming gaseous and escaping; a boiling up or over. The temperature at which ebullition takes place varies with the liquid, and with the pressure to which the liquid is subjected, being higher when the pressure is increased, and lower when it is diminished. See *boiling-point*.

It is possible to heat water 20° F. above its boiling-point without *ebullition*. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 25.

2. Any similar agitation, bubbling up, or disturbed or seething condition or appearance, produced by causes other than heat, as when rapidly flowing water encounters numerous obstacles or contrary currents.

The chafing of the water against these huge obstacles [rocks of granite], the meeting of the contrary currents one with another, creates such a violent *ebullition*, . . . that it fills the mind with confusion.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 156.

3. Effervescence occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the evolution of an aëriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. [In this sense formerly *bullition*.]

We cannot find it to hold neither in iron or copper, which is dissolved with less *ebullition*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

4. Figuratively, an outward display of feeling; a sudden burst; a pouring forth; an overflowing: as, an *ebullition* of passion.

The greatest *ebullitions* of the imagination. *Johnson*.

Disposed to refer this to inexperience, or the *ebullition* of youthful spirit. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

It was not an extravagant *ebullition* of feeling, but might have been calculated on by any one acquainted with the spirits of our community.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

=Syn. *Ebullition*, *Effervescence*, *Fermentation*. *Ebullition* is a boiling out or up; the word may be applied figuratively to that which suggests heated or intense activity. *Effervescence* is not the result of heat or of the escape of steam, but of the escape of gas from a liquid. *Fermentation* is a process often invisible, often taking place in solids, and sometimes producing *effervescence* in liquids.

ebulumt, ebulust (eb′ū-lum, -lus), *n.* [L., the herb dwarf elder.] A name for elderberry wine.

Eburia (ē-bū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < L. *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, comprising many species, mostly of Central and South America and the West Indies. Ten, however, are found in North America, as the common *E. quadrigeminata*.

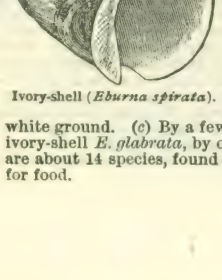


Eburia quadrigeminata, natural size.

eburine (eb′ū-rin), *n.* [< L. *ebur*, ivory (see *ivory*), + *-ine*².] An artificial ivory composed of bone-dust, gum tragacanth, and some coloring substance.

eburite (eb′ū-rīt), *n.* [< L. *ebur*, ivory, + *-ite*².] Same as *eburine*.

Eburna (ē-bėr′nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *eburnus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] A genus of gastropods, variously limited. (*a*) By Lamarck it was made to include the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, as well as turreted species of the family *Buccinidæ*. (*b*) By most later writers the typical species has been referred to the *Olividæ* and the genus restricted to buccinids, like *E. spirata*, which are by others designated as the genus *Latruncula*. As thus limited, it is remarkable for the oblong-ovate form, turreted spire, and flattish upper or sutural surface of the whorls, deep umbilicus, and thick porcellanous texture. The color is also characteristic, reddish spots being distributed on a white ground. (*c*) By a few the genus is restricted to the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, by others called *Dipsacus*. There are about 14 species, found in China, etc.; some are used for food.



Ivory-shell (*Eburna spirata*).

eburnated (ē-bėr′nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Made hard and dense, like ivory: said of bone.

eburnation (eb-ėr-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *éburnation*; < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ation*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid change in bone by which it becomes very hard and dense, like ivory, as in ★ arthritis deformans.

eburnean (ē-bėr′nē-an), *a.* [= F. *éburnéen*, < L. *eburneus*, of ivory: see *eburneous*.] Relating to or made of ivory.

eburneous (ē-bėr′nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *ebúrneo* = Pg. *eburneo* = It. *eburneo*, *eburno*, < L. *eburneus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] Resembling ivory in color; of ivory-like whiteness: as, the *eburneous* gull, *Larus eburneus*.

eburnification (ē-bėr″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< **eburnify*, < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ficare*, E. *-fy*, make: see *-ation*.] The conversion of substances into others which have the appearance or density of ivory.

Eburninæ (eb-ėr-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Eburna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gastropods, typified by the genus *Eburna*, and to which have been also referred genera now known to be little related to it. See cut under *Eburna*.

eburnine (eb′ėr-nin or -nīn), *a.* [= F. *éburnin*, < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] Made of ivory. [Rare.]

All in her night-robe loose, she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet *eburnine*.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

ec-. [L., etc., *ec-*, < Gr. *ἐκ-*, *ἐκ*, reg. form before a consonant of *ἐξ-*, *ἐξ*, out, etc.: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *ex-* before a consonant, as in *ec-lipse*, *ec-logue*, *ec-stasy*, etc. It is sometimes used in scientific terms as equivalent to *ecto-* or *exo-*, as opposed to *en-*, *endo-*, or *ento-*.

écaille-work (ā-kaly′wėrk), *n.* [< F. *écaille*, = It. *scaglia* (< G. *schale*, scale) (see *scale*¹), + E. *work*.] Decorative work made by sewing scales cut from quills upon a foundation, as of velvet or silk, forming patterns in relief. When skilfully done it resembles mother-of-pearl work.

ecalcarate (ē-kal′ka-rāt), *a.* [< NL. **ecalcaratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *calcar*, a spur: see *calcarate*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having no spur or calcar, in any technical sense of the latter word.

Ecaninat (ē-ka-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *caninus*, canine (tooth).] In Blyth's classification of *Mammalia*, a term proposed as a substitute for the *Insectivora* of Cuvier.

ecardinal (ē-kär′di-nal), *a.* [< NL. **ecardinalis*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge: see *cardinal*.] Hingeless, inarticulate, or lyopomatous, as a brachiopod; of or pertaining to the *Ecardines*.

Ecardines (ē-kär′di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *e-* priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge.] One of the two orders of the class *Brachiopoda*. It includes those brachiopods the bivalve shell of which has no hinge and little if any difference between the dorsal and ventral valves, and contains the families *Lingulidæ*, *Discinidæ*, and *Craniidæ*, which are thus collectively distinguished from the *Testicardines*. The term is synonymous with *Lyopomata*, *Inarticulata*, *Pleuropygia*, and *Sarcobrachiata*, all of which are names of this division of brachiopods.

Ecardinia (ē-kär-din′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ecardines*.

ecarinate (ē-kar′i-nāt), *a.* [< NL. **ecarinatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *carina*, keel: see *carinate*.] In *ornith.* and *bot.*, without a carina or keel.

écarté (ā-kär-tā′), *n.* [F., lit. discarded, pp. of *écarter*, discard, set aside, < *é-*, < L. *ex*, out, + *carte*, card: see *card*¹, and cf. *discard*.] A game played by two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six inclusive being excluded. The players having cut for the deal, which is decided by the highest card, the dealer gives five cards to each player, three and two at a time, and turns up the eleventh card for trump. If he turns up a king, he scores one; and if the king of trumps occurs in the hand of either player, the holder may score one by announcing it before playing. The cards rank as follows: king (highest), queen, knave, ace, ten, etc. A player having a higher card of the suit led must take the trick with such a card; if he cannot follow suit, he may play a trump or not, as he chooses. Three tricks count one point, five tricks (called a *vole*) two points, and five points make game. Before play begins the non-dealer may propose—that is, claim the right to discard (*écarter*) any of the cards in his hand, and have them replaced with fresh ones from the pack. Should he do so, both can discard as many cards as they choose.

Ecaudata (ē-kâ-dā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ecaudatus*: see *ecaudate*.] In *herpet.*, the *Anura* or tailless batrachians: opposed to *Caudata* or *Urodela*.

ecaudate (ē-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< NL. *ecaudatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cauda*, a tail: see *caudate*.] 1. In *bot.*, without a tail or tail-like appendage. —2. In *zoöl.*, tailless; anurous; not caudate. Specifically, in entomology, said of the posterior wings of butterflies, etc., when they are destitute of tail-like marginal processes.

Ecballium (ek-bal′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, closely allied to *Momordica*. The only species, *E. Elaterium*, is the squirting cucumber, a native of southern Europe: so



Squirting Cucumber (*Ecballium Elaterium*).

named because the fruit when ripe separates suddenly from its stalk, and at the same moment forcibly expels the seeds and juice from the aperture left at the base. A precipitate obtained from the juice is the elaterium of medicine, a very powerful hydragogue cathartic. See *elaterium*.

ecbasis (ek′bā-sis), *n.* [= F. *ecbase*, < L. *ecbasis*, < Gr. *ἔκβασις*, a going out, issue, event, < *ἐκβαίνειν*, go out, come out, happen, < *ἐκ*, out, + *βαίνειν*, go, = E. *come*: see *base*2, *basis*.] An argument drawn from the relation of cause and effect; especially, an argument for or against a certain course of action, such as the passage of a proposed bill or law, from a consideration of probable consequences.

ecbatic (ek-bat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἐκβατικός*, < *ἐκβαίνειν*, happen: see *ecbasis*.] Relating to an event that has happened; denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which implies purpose or intention. Thus, the sentence "Events fell out *so that* the prophecy *was* fulfilled" is *ecbatic;* but the sentence "Events were arranged *in order that* the prophecy *might be* fulfilled" is *telic*.

ecblastesis (ek-blas-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκβλάστησις*, a shooting or budding forth, < *ἐκβλαστάνειν*, shoot or sprout out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *βλαστάνειν*, sprout.] In *bot.*, axillary prolification in the flower: a term applied by Engelmann to the occurrence of adventitious buds in the axils of one or more parts of the flower.

ecbole (ek′bō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκβολή*, a throwing out (*ἐκβολὴ λόγου*, a digression), < *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out: see *Ecballium*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a digression.—2. In *Gr. music*, the raising or sharping of a tone: opposed to *eclysis*.

ecbolic (ek-bol′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ecbolique*, < Gr. *ἐκβόλιον*, sc. *φάρμακον*, a drug for expelling the fetus, < *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out: see *ecbole*.] I. *a.* Promoting parturition; producing abortion.

II. *n.* A drug promoting parturition.

ecce homo (ek′sē hō′mō). [L.: *ecce*, a demonstrative adv. or interj., here (he or it is)! lo! behold! prob. orig. **ece*, < **e*, locative of pron. *i-s, e-a, i-d*, this, he, she, it, + demonstrative suffix *-ce; homo:* see *Homo*.] Behold the man: a phrase commonly used to denote Christ crowned with thorns, considered as a subject for a work of painting or sculpture, from the words with which he was presented by Pilate to the Jews (John xix. 5). This subject has been frequently chosen by artists since the fifteenth century, among its most celebrated examples being paintings by Correggio, Titian, H. Caracci, Guido Reni, Van Dyck, and Guercino.

ecceity (ek-sē′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ecceitas* (occurring in the 16th century as a modification of the earlier *hæcceitas*, due to the fact that the formation of the latter word was not understood), < L. *ecce*, lo! in LL. and ML. an assistant pron. or adv., this, here: see *ecce homo*.] Same as ★*hæcceity*.

eccentric (ek-sen′trik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *eccentrick;* = F. *excentrique* = Pr. *excentric* = Sp. *excéntrico* = Pg. *excentrico* = It. *eccentrico* = D. *excentriek* (cf. D. *excentrisch* = G. *excentrisch* = Dan. Sw. *excentrisk*), < NL. *eccentricus*, < LL. *eccentros*, < Gr. *ἔκκεντρος*, out of the center, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κέντρον*, center: see *center*1.] I. *a.* 1. Not located or situated in the center; away from the center or axis: as, in botany, lateral embryos and the stipes of some hymenomycetous fungi are said to be *eccentric*.

The astronomers discover in the earth no centre of the universe, but an *eccentric* speck.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 16.

A complete neural circulation, however, is by no means the necessary condition of a sensibility independently located in *eccentric* portions of the human body such as Mr. Lewes supposes. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 234.

2. In *med.*, not originating or existing in the center or central parts; due to peripheral causes: as, *eccentric* irritation; *eccentric* convulsions (that is, convulsions due to peripheral irritation).—3. Not coincident as regards center; specifically, in *geom.*, not having the same center: applied to circles and spheres which have not the same center, and consequently are not parallel: opposed to *concentric*, having a common center. Hence—4. Not coincident as regards course or aim; tending to a different end or result; devious.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends, which must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master or State.
Bacon, Wisdom for a Man's Self (ed. 1887).

Women's Affections are *eccentrick* to common Apprehension; whereof the two poles are Passion and Inconstansy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 226.

5. Deviating, or characterized by deviation, from recognized, stated, or usual methods or practice, or from established forms, laws, etc.; irregular; erratic; odd: as, *eccentric* conduct; an *eccentric* person.

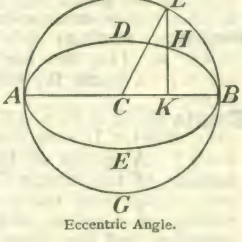
Still he preserves the character of a humourist, and finds most pleasure in *eccentric* virtues.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

So would I bridle thy *eccentric* soul,
In reason's sober orbit bid it roll.
Whitehead, On Churchill.

6. Of or pertaining to an eccentric: as, the *eccentric* anomaly of a planet; the *eccentric* rod of a steam-engine.

In senses 3 and 6 sometimes written *excentric*.

Eccentric angle, in *geom.*, an angle connected with an ellipse and defined as follows: Let ABDE be an ellipse. Upon the transverse axis AB as a diameter erect the circle ABFG. Then, taking any point on the ellipse, as H, let fall the perpendicular HK upon the transverse axis AB, and continue this perpendicular until it cuts the circle at the point L on the same side of the transverse axis AB. Join L with the common center, C, of the ellipse and circle. Then, the angle BCL, reckoned from one determinate end, B, of the transverse axis, is called the *eccentric angle* of the point H. The expression is derived from *eccentric anomaly*.—**Eccentric anomaly.** See *anomaly*.—**Eccentric cam,** a circular disk used as a cam, in which the center of rotation is outside the center of figure.—**Eccentric chuck.** See *chuck*4.—**Eccentric circle.** Same as II., 1.—**Eccentric cutter.** See *cutter*1.—**Eccentric equation.** Same as *equation of the eccentric* (which see, under *equation*).—**Eccentric equator.** Same as *equant*.—**Eccentric hypertrophy of the heart.** See *hypertrophy*.—**Eccentric place** of a planet, its place as seen from the center of its orbit.—**Eccentric theory,** a theory of the sun's motion which uses an eccentric in place of an epicycle.—**Eccentric wheel,** a wheel which is fixed on an axis that does not pass through the center. Its action is that of a crank of the same length as the eccentricity. See II., 2.



Eccentric Angle.

=**Syn. 5.** *Eccentric, Singular, Strange, Odd, Queer, Whimsical*, peculiar, erratic. *Eccentric* is applied to acts which are the effects of tastes, prejudices, judgments, etc., not merely different from those of ordinary people, but largely unaccountable and often irregular, or to the person who thus acts. *Singular* implies that a thing stands alone in its kind or approximately so; practically, the word expresses some disapprobation: as, a *singular* fellow or performance; while *eccentric* people are generally the objects of good-humored interest. *Strange* implies that the thing or its cause is unknown: as, a very *strange* proceeding; a *strange* insect; but what is *strange* to one man may not be so to another; what is *strange* to most or all is *singular*. *Odd*, unmated, starts from the same idea as *singular;* when applied to personal appearance, it implies singularity and grotesqueness: as, an *odd* figure; when applied to the mind or habits, it is nearly equivalent to *eccentric*, but is somewhat stronger: as, he is very *odd;* he has *odd* ways; when applied to actions or conditions, it frequently implies some degree of wonder, and is then nearly the same as *surprising:* as, it is *odd* that he does not write. *Queer* often expresses a singularity that is droll. *Whimsical* is nearer to *eccentric*, applying to one who often acts upon capricious and irregular fancies of a rather amusing kind. For connection with *quaint*, see *ancient*. See also *wonderful, irregular, fanciful*.

Yet in all these scores [of Shakspere's characters] hardly one . . . is to be found which deviates widely from the common standard, and which we should call very *eccentric* if we met it in real life. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

The vulgar thus through imitation err;
As oft the learn'd by being *singular*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 425.

Strange graces still, and *stranger* flights she had,
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 49.

What can be *odder*, for example, than the mixture of sensibility and sausages in some of Goethe's earlier notes to Frau von Stein, unless, to be sure, the publishing of them? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 296.

But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so *queer*.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

Birds frequently perish from sudden changes in our *whimsical* spring weather, of which they have no foreboding. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 6.

II. *n.* 1. (*a*) In *anc. astron.*, a circle having its center remote from the earth and carrying an epicycle which in its turn was supposed to carry a planet.

Or if they list to try
Conjecture, he his fabric of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes; perhaps to move
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide
Hereafter, when they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centric and *eccentric* scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 83.

(*b*) In *mod. astron.*, a circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius.—2. In *mech.*, a device for converting a circular motion into a reciprocating rectilinear motion. It acts upon the body moved by it through its perimeter like a cam, with which it is sometimes classed; but all its peculiarities of motion are essentially those of a crank-motion, and it may be considered as a crank having a pin of larger diameter than the throw. In the steam-engine it is a disk fitted to the shaft, with its center placed at one side of the center of the shaft, and it acts to convert the rotary motion of the shaft into the reciprocating motion of the valve-gear of the cylinder, and thus to make the engine self-acting. (See *link-motion, reversing-gear,* and *cut-off*.) In this sense sometimes written *excentric*.

3. One who or that which is irregular or anomalous in action; a person of eccentric habits.

Mr. Farquhar added another to his gallery of middle-aged *eccentrics*. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

Angular advance of an eccentric. See *angular*.—**Eccentric of the eccentric,** a circle whose center is remote from the earth (in the Ptolemaic theory) or from the sun (in the Copernican), and which carries round its circumference a second circle, called the *eccentric*, and this again a third, called the *epicycle*, which carries a planet. An *eccentric of an eccentric* was supposed by Ptolemy to explain the motion of Mercury, and by Copernicus to explain the motions of Mercury and Venus. Tycho suggested such an explanation for the motions of Mars.—**Equation of the eccentric.** See *equation*.

eccentrical (ek-sen′tri-kal), *a.* Same as *eccentric*.

eccentrically (ek-sen′tri-kal-i), *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner or position. Also *excentrically*.

Swift, Rab'lais, and that favourite child,
Who, less *eccentrically* wild,
Inverts the misanthropic plan,
And, hating vices, hates not man.
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle.

eccentric-gear (ek-sen′trik-gēr), *n.* In *mech.*, a term including all the links and other parts which transmit the motion of an eccentric.

eccentric-hoop (ek-sen′trik-hōp), *n.* Same as *eccentric-strap*.

eccentricity (ek-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *eccentricities* (-tiz). [= F. *excentricité* = Sp. *excentricidad* = Pg. *excentricidade* = It. *eccentricità* = D. *excentriciteit* = G. *excentricität* = Dan. Sw. *excentricitet*, < NL. *eccentricita(t-)s*, < *eccentricus*, eccentric: see *eccentric*.] 1. Deviation from a center; the state of a circle with reference to its center not coinciding with that of another circle.—2. In *geom.* and *astron.*, the distance between the foci of a conic divided by the transverse diameter. The eccentricity of the earth's orbit is .01677, or about $\frac{1}{60}$.—3. In *anc. astron.*, the distance of the center of the equant from the earth.—4. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; oddity; whimsicalness: as, the *eccentricity* of a man's genius or conduct.

Akenside was a young man warm with every notion . . . connected with the sound of liberty, and by an *eccentricity* which such dispositions do not easily avoid, a lover of contradiction, and no friend to anything established.
Johnson, Akenside.

5. An eccentric action or characteristic; a striking peculiarity of character or conduct.

Whose [Frederic William's] *eccentricities* were such as had never before been seen out of a mad-house.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Also *excentricity* in the literal uses.

Angle of eccentricity, in *geom.*, the angle whose sine is equal to the eccentricity of an ellipse.—**Bisection of the eccentricity.** See *bisection.*—**Temporal eccentricity,** in *anc. astron.*, the eccentricity of the orbit of Mercury at any time. Since the eccentric of Mercury was supposed itself to be carried on an eccentric, it follows that the eccentricity would not be a constant quantity.

eccentric-rod (ek-sen′trik-rod), *n.* In *mech.*, the main connecting-link by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted.

eccentric-strap (ek-sen′trik-strap), *n.* In *mech.*, the band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it revolves. The eccentric-rod is attached to it. Also called *eccentric-hoop.*

eccentrometer (ek-sen-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< LL. *eccentros*, eccentric, + *metrum*, measure.] Any instrument used to determine the eccentricity of a projectile.

eccephalosis (ek-sef-ą-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out, + κεφαλή, head: see *cephalic* and *-osis.*] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the brain of the child is removed to facilitate delivery; excerebration.

ecce signum (ek′sē sig′num). [L., behold, the sign: *ecce*, behold (see *ecce homo*); *signum*, sign: see *sign.*] Behold, the sign; here is the proof.

ecchondroma (ek-on-drō′mą), *n.*; pl. *ecchondromata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out of, + χόνδρος, cartilage, + *-oma.*] A chondroma or cartilaginous tumor growing from the surface of a bone; a chondroma originating in normal cartilage, and forming an outgrowth from it.

ecchondrosis (ek-on-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out of, + χόνδρος, cartilage (cf. ἐκχονδρίζειν, make into cartilage), + *-osis.*] Same as *ecchondroma.* Also *ekchondrosis.*

ecchymoma (ek-i-mō′mą), *n.*; pl. *ecchymomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out of, + χυμός, juice, + *-oma.*] A swelling on the skin caused by extravasation of blood.

ecchymosed (ek′i-mōst), *a.* [< *ecchymos-is* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by or partaking of the nature of ecchymosis.

The changes which take place in the colour of an *ecchymosed* spot are worthy of attention, since they may serve to aid the witness in giving an opinion on the probable time at which a contusion has been inflicted.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 192.

ecchymosis (ek-i-mō′sis), *n.*; pl. *ecchymoses* (-sēz). [= F. *ecchymose*, < NL. *ecchymosis*, < Gr. ἐκχύμωσις, < ἐκχυμόεσθαι, shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin, < ἐκ, out, + χυμός, juice, animal juice, < χέειν, pour: see *chyme*[1].] In *med.*, a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by extravasated blood. In dermatology the word usually denotes an extravasation of greater extent than the small spots called *petechiæ.*

M. Tardieu states that he has seen these subpleural *ecchymoses* in the body of an infant ten months after death! *A. S. Taylor*, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 360.

ecchymotic (ek-i-mot′ik), *a.* [= F. *ecchymotique;* as *ecchymosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of ecchymosis: as, *ecchymotic* collections.

In purpura hemorrhagica the lesions are usually more numerous, more extensive, *ecchymotic* in character.
Duhring, Skin Diseases, plate K.

★**Eccl.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiastical.*

eccle, *n.* See *eckle*[1].

Eccles. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiastical.*

ecclesia (e-klē′zi-ą), *n.*; pl. *ecclesiæ, ecclesias* (-ē, -ąz). [= F. *église* = Pr. *gleiza, glieyza, glicia* = Sp. *iglesia* = Pg. *igreja* = It. *chiesa* (also *ecclesia*), church, < L. *ecclesia*, an assembly of the (Greek) people, LL. (also, as in ML., sometimes *eclesia*) a church, congregation of Christians, = Ar. *kelīse, kenīse* = Turk. *kilīse* = Pers. *kalīsa, kanīsa*, a church, < Gr. ἐκκλησία, an assembly of the people, LGr. an assembly of Christians, a church, < ἔκκλητος, summoned, < ἐκκαλεῖν, summon, call out, < ἐκ, out, + καλεῖν, call: see *calends.*] **1.** An assembly; the great assembly of the people in certain ancient Greek states, as Athens, at which every free citizen had a right to vote.

The people in the United States, . . . planted, as they are, over large dominions, cannot meet in one assembly, and therefore are not exposed to those tumultuous commotions, like the raging waves of the sea, which always agitated the *ecclesia* at Athens.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 491.

In ancient Greece and Italy the primitive clan-assembly or township-meeting did not grow by aggregation into the assembly of the shire, but it developed into the comitia or *ecclesia* of the city. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 67.

2. A society for Christian worship; a church; a congregation: the Greek and Latin name, sometimes used in English writing with reference to the early church.

ecclesial† (e-klē′zi-ąl), *a.* [< ML. *ecclesialis*, < LL. *ecclesia*, the church: see *ecclesia.*] Ecclesiastical.

Our *ecclesial* and political choices.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

It is not the part of a King . . . to meddle with *Ecclesial* Government. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

ecclesian (e-klē′zi-ąn), *n.* [< ML. *ecclesianus*, a supporter of the church as against the civil power, also as adj., < LL. *ecclesia*, the church: see *ecclesia.*] One who maintains the supremacy of the ecclesiastical domination over the civil power. *Imp. Dict.*

ecclesiarch (e-klē′zi-ärk), *n.* [= F. *ecclésiarque*, < LGr. ἐκκλησιάρχης, < Gr. ἐκκλησία, an assembly, + ἀρχός, a leader.] **1.** A ruler of the church; an ecclesiastical magnate. *Bailey*, 1727.—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a sacrist or sacristan; a church officer who has charge of a church and its contents, and summons the worshipers by semantron or otherwise. In the more important churches the ecclesiarch formerly had minor officials under his authority.

★**ecclesiast** (e-klē′zi-ast), *n.* [< ME. *ecclesiaste;* = F. *ecclésiaste*, < LL. *ecclesiastes*, < Gr. ἐκκλησιαστής, in classical Gr. a member of the assembly (ecclesia), < ἐκκλησιάζειν, sit in the assembly, debate as an assembly, later call an assembly, LGr. summon to church, come into the church, < ἐκκλησία, an assembly of the people, LGr. a church: see *ecclesia.* The word ἐκκλησιαστής is usually translated 'preacher,' but this is an imperfect rendering, being rather an inference from the verb ἐκκλησιάζειν in its later sense, 'call an assembly' (hence, by inference, give it directions or admonitions), or from the Heb. word of similar import.] **1.** An ecclesiastic; one who addresses the church or assembly of the faithful; a preacher or sacred orator; specifically, with the definite article, Coheleth, or the Preacher—that is, Solomon, or the author of the book of Ecclesiastes.

He was in chirche a noble *ecclesiaste.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 708.

Though thrice a thousand years are past
Since David's son, the sad and splendid,
The weary King *Ecclesiast,*
Upon his awful tablets penned it.
Thackeray, Vanitas Vanitatum.

2†. [*cap.*] Ecclesiasticus.

Redeth *Ecclesiaste* of flaterie
Beth ware, ye lordes, of hire trecherie.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 507.

Ecclesiastes (e-klē-zi-as′tēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. Ἐκκλησιαστής: the title in the Septuagint and hence in the Vulgate version of the book called in Heb. *Qōhēleth*, lit. he who calls together an assembly of the people, the gatherer of the people, fem. (in use masc.) part. < *qāhal*, call, call together (otherwise defined 'heap together'). See *ecclesiast.*] One of the books of the Old Testament, also called *the Preacher.* *Ecclesiastes* is the Greek title in the Septuagint version. But *preacher*, in its modern signification, is not synonymous with the original. (See the etymology.) The book is a dramatic presentation of the fruitlessness of a life devoted to worldly pleasure or ambition. It purports to be a record of the experience and reflections of Solomon, to whom its authorship is often attributed, but on this point Biblical critics disagree. Often abbreviated *Eccl.*, *Eccles.*

ecclesiastic (e-klē-zi-as′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ecclesiastick;* < F. *ecclésiastique* = Sp. *eclesiástico* = Pg. *ecclesiastico* = It. *ecclesiastico, ecchiesiastico, eccresiastico* = Sw. *ecklesiastik* (cf. G. *ecclesiastisch* = Dan. *ekklesiastisk* = Sw. *ecklesiastisk*), < L. *ecclesiasticus*, < Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός, of or for the assembly, LGr. and LL. of or for the church (as a noun, a church officer, an ecclesiastic) (cf. ἐκκλησιαστής, a member of the assembly, etc.), < ἐκκλησιάζειν, sit in the assembly, LGr. summon to church, etc.: see *ecclesia, ecclesiast.*] **I.** *a.* Ecclesiastical; specifically, pertaining to the ministry or administration of the church. [Now rare.]

And pulpit, drum *ecclesiastick,*
Was beat with fist instead of a stick.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 11.

An *ecclesiastic* person . . . ought not to go in splendid and vain ornaments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 7.

A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government.
Swift.

II. *n.* **1**†. A Christian as distinguished from a Jew, pagan, infidel, or heretic. [From a rare use of ML. *ecclesiasticus.*]

I must here observe farther that the name of *ecclesiastics* was sometimes attributed to all Christians in general.
Bentham.

2. One holding an office in the Christian ministry, or otherwise officially consecrated to the service of the church; a clergyman or person in orders; a churchman as distinguished from a layman.

Among the Roman Catholics, all monks, and, in the Church of England, the various dignitaries who perform the episcopal functions, are entitled *ecclesiastics.*
Crabb, English Synonymes, p. 369.

From a humble *ecclesiastic*, he was subsequently preferred to the highest dignities of the church. *Prescott.*

★**ecclesiastical** (e-klē-zi-as′ti-kąl), *a.* [< *ecclesiastic* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the church; churchly: not civil or secular: as, *ecclesiastical* discipline or government; *ecclesiastical* affairs, history, or polity; *ecclesiastical* courts. Sometimes abbreviated *eccl.*, *eccles.*

There are in men operations, some natural, some rational, some supernatural, some politic, some finally *ecclesiastical.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

A Bishop, as a Bishop, had never any *Ecclesiastical* Jurisdiction. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 22.

The Anglo-Saxon sovereigns, acting in the closest union with their bishops, made *ecclesiastical* laws which clothed the spiritual enactments with coercive authority.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 298.

Ecclesiastical books, in the *early church*, books allowed to be read in church, especially those read for edification and for the instruction of catechumens, but not belonging in the strictest sense to the canon of Scripture. This name was applied to such books as those named in the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, after the canonical books of the Old Testament, as "the other books," and collected in the King James Bible under the heading "Apocrypha."—**Ecclesiastical calendar.** See *calendar.*—**Ecclesiastical colors.** See *color.*—**Ecclesiastical commission.** (*a*) A court appointed by Queen Elizabeth, and invested by her with nearly absolute powers, for the purpose of regulating religious opinions, and punishing all departure from the church standards either in doctrine or in ritual. It was subsequently abolished by Parliament. (*b*) A standing commission in England, created by Parliament in the early part of the nineteenth century, invested with important powers for the reform of the established church. Its plans have to be submitted, after due notice to persons interested, to the sovereign in council, and be ratified by orders in council; but after ratification and due publication they have the same effect as acts of Parliament.—**Ecclesiastical councils.** See *council*, 7.—**Ecclesiastical courts,** church courts in which the canon law is administered and ecclesiastical causes are tried. In countries in which the church is established by law the decisions of these courts have a binding legal effect, and the courts constitute a part of the judicial machinery of the community; in other countries their decisions are binding only within the church, and enforced only by church discipline. In England there are several ecclesiastical courts. That of primary resort is the Consistory Court of the diocese; from it appeals go to the Court of Arches, and from there to the Privy Council. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of America the administration of discipline of lay members is wholly in the hands of the rector, an appeal lying to the bishop. The method of proceeding against clergymen in each diocese is determined by diocesan canons. A bishop is tried by the House of Bishops. In the Presbyterian Church the ecclesiastical courts are the Session, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, the last being the court of last resort; in the Methodist Church trials are had before a church committee, with an appeal to the Conference; in both churches there are provisions for the constitution of courts for the trial of clergymen for false doctrine or immoral conduct. In churches of the Congregational system there are no ecclesiastical courts; the local church is the only tribunal recognized. In the Roman Catholic Church there are bishops' courts for the trial of ordinary church causes, the trial of bishops being reserved to the pope; but the methods of procedure differ according to the position of the church in different countries.—**Ecclesiastical epistles,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, letters written by church dignitaries officially, and carrying with them ecclesiastical authority, as apostolic epistles written by the Roman pontiff in virtue of his apostolic authority, commendatory epistles (see *commendatory*), dimissory epistles (see *dimissory*), encyclical epistles (see *encyclic*), pastoral epistles, and epistles of instruction to particular churches.—**Ecclesiastical fast.** See *fast*[3].—**Ecclesiastical history,** the history of the church from the beginning to the present time, including both Old Testament and New Testament history; more specifically, the history of the Christian church, including both its interior and its exterior development—that is, its organization and also the development of its doctrinal beliefs.—**Ecclesiastical law,** the law of the church as administered in the ecclesiastical courts; in a more general sense, especially in those countries where there is no church establishment, the whole body of the law relating to religion or religious institutions as administered in the civil courts.—**Ecclesiastical mode.** See *mode.*—**Ecclesiastical moon,** or *calendar moon*, a fictitious month used in determining the date of Easter. It is made purposely to depart from the natural month, to avoid the possibility of a coincidence of Easter with the Jewish Passover.—**Ecclesiastical notary.** See *notary.*—**Ecclesiastical polity,** the principles and laws of church government.—**Ecclesiastical state**†, the body of the clergy.

A king . . . in whose time also began that great alteration in the *state ecclesiastical.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 131.

ecclesiastically (e-klē-zi-as'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By the church; as regards the constitution, laws, doctrines, etc., of the church.

It is both naturally and *ecclesiastically* good.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

ecclesiasticism (e-klē-zi-as'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *ecclesiastic* + *-ism.*] Strong adherence to the principles and organization of the church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, etc.; devotion to the interests of the church and the extension of its influence in its external relations.

My religious convictions and views have remained free from any tincture of *ecclesiasticism*. *Westminster Rev.*

Puseyites and ritualists, aiming to reinforce *ecclesiasticism*, betray a decided leaning towards archaic print, as well as archaic ornaments.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 107.

Ethical forces for all the reforms of society are stored in the Christian church, but the battery is insulated by *ecclesiasticism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 246.

Ecclesiasticus (e-klē-zi-as'ti-kus), *n.* [LL., prop. adj., of or belonging to the church: see *ecclesiastic.*] The name in the Latin version of the Bible, and the alternative name in the English Apocrypha, of the book called in the Septuagint "The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach," included in the canon of the Old Testament by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, but regarded as apocryphal by Jews and Protestants, though occasionally read in the Anglican Church. In form it resembles the Book of Proverbs. It is supposed to have been originally compiled in Hebrew or Aramean about 180 B. C., and translated into Greek about 130 B. C. Abbreviated *Ecclus.*

ecclesiography (e-klē-zi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐκκλησία*, the church, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The history of churches, their locality, doctrines, polity, and condition. *The Congregationalist*, July 2, 1879.

ecclesiological (e-klē″zi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *ecclesiology* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; treating of ecclesiology.

Colossians is christological, and represents Christ as the true pleroma or plenitude of the Godhead, the totality of divine attributes and powers; Ephesians is *ecclesiological*, and exhibits the ideal church as the body of Christ, as the reflected pleroma of Christ, "the fulness of Him who filleth all in all." *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.

Mr. Butler candidly admits that in *ecclesiological* and ritual knowledge he started with but a scanty outfit.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 27.

ecclesiologist (e-klē-zi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ecclesiology* + *-ist.*] One versed in ecclesiology; an expounder of ecclesiology.

For the *ecclesiologist* proper there is a prodigious baldacchino, and a grand display of metal-work behind the high altar. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 282.

ecclesiology (e-klē-zi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐκκλησία*, the church, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The science of the church as an organized society, and of whatever relates to its outward expression or manifestation.

Christology naturally precedes *ecclesiology* in the order of the system, as Christ precedes the church.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.

It will furnish future writers in the history and *ecclesiology* of Ireland with a most valuable storehouse of information. *Athenæum.*

2. The science of church architecture and decoration. It treats of all the details of church furniture, ornament, etc., and their symbolism, and is cultivated especially by the High Church party in the Church of England.

Eastern *Ecclesiology* may be divided into two grand branches, Byzantine and Armenian.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 169.

eccles-tree (ek'lz-trē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *axletree.* [Prov. Eng.]

Ecclus. An abbreviation of *Ecclesiasticus.*

eccopet (ek'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκοπή*, a cutting out, an incision, < *ἐκκόπτειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the act of cutting out; excision; specifically, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

eccoprotic† (ek-ō-prot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *eccoproticus*, < Gr. *ἐκκοπρωτικός*, < *ἐκκοπροῦν* (only in pass.), clear of dung, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κόπρος*, dung.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

II. *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a laxative.

Eccremocarpus (ek″re-mō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκρεμής*, hanging from or upon (< *ἐκκρέμασθαι*, hang from), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of climbing shrubs, of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, containing three species, natives of South America. They have twice-pinnatisect leaves with small membranaceous leaflets, and green or yellow five-lobed flowers. *E. longiflorus* is cultivated as an ornamental.

eccrinology (ek-ri-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐκκρίνειν*, separate (< *ἐκ*, out, + *κρίνειν*, separate), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of physiology which relates to the secretions and the act of secretion.

eccrisis† (ek'ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκκρισις*, separation, < *ἐκκριτος*, separated, < *ἐκκρίνειν*, choose out, separate, < *ἐκ*, out, + *κρίνειν*, separate: see *crisis.*] In *med.*: (*a*) The expulsion or excretion of any waste products or products of disease. (*b*) The excreted products themselves.

★**eccritic†** (e-krit'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκκριτικός*, secretive, < *ἐκκριτος*, secreted, separated: see *eccrisis.*] A medicine that promotes excretion; an eliminative.

eccyesis (ek-si-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐκκύησις*, < *ἐκκυεῖν*, bring forth, put forth as leaves, < *ἐκ*, forth, + *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] Extra-uterine gestation, or the development of the fetus outside of the cavity of the uterus, as in a Fallopian tube, an ovary, or the abdominal cavity.

eccyliosis (ek-sil-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκκυλίεσθαι*, be unrolled (develop) (< *ἐκ*, out, + *κυλίειν*, roll up: see *cylinder*), + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, a disease or disturbance of development; a disorder resulting from the process of development.

ecderon (ek'de-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *δέρος*, skin.] An outer layer of integument, as the epithelial layer of mucous membrane, or the epidermal layer of the skin: distinguished from *enderon*, the deeper layer.

ecderonic (ek-de-ron'ik), *a.* [< *ecderon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the ecderon; epidermal or epithelial.

Teeth in Mollusca and Annulosa are always *ecderonic*, cuticular, or epithelial structures.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

ecdysis (ek'di-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκδυσις*, a getting out, < *ἐκδύειν*, get out of, strip off, < *ἐκ*, out, + *δύειν*, get into, enter.] The act of putting off, coming out of, or emerging; the act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents and certain insects, or the feathers of birds; the molt: opposed to *endysis.*

ecgonine (ek'gō-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκγονος*, born (as a noun, a child) (< *ἐκ*, out of, + *-γονός*, born: see *-gony*), + *-ine*2.] In *chem.*, a base obtained from cocaine by the action of hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in water.

échancrure (F. pron. ā-shoṅ-krür'), *n.* [F., a hollowing out, scallop, slope, < *échancrer*, cut sloping, lit. cut crabwise, < *é-*, < L. *ex*, out, + *chancre*, < L. *cancer*, a crab: see *cancer.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a notch, nick, or indentation, as on the edge or surface of a part; an emargination; a shallow fissure. It is more than a mere depression, and less than a furcation or forfication.

échauguette (F. pron. ā-shō-get'), *n.* [F., a watch-turret, < OF. *eschauguette, eschalguette*, oldest form *eschargaite* (ML. reflex. *scaraguayta*), orig. a company on guard, then a single sentinel, then a sentry-box, watch-turret (cf. Walloon *scarwaiter*, be on the watch), < OHG. **skarwahta*, MHG. *scharwate* (G. *scharwache*), < OHG. *skara*, MHG. G. *schar*, a company, a division or detail of an army, a crowd, + **wahta*, MHG. *wachte*, G. *wacht*, a watch, > OF. *waite, guaite*, E. *wait:* see *wait.*] A bartizan.

eche1†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *each.*

eche2†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *eke.*

eche3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ache*1.

eche4†, *a.* [ME., earlier *ece*, < AS. *ēce*, everlasting, eternal; cf. OS. *ēwig* = OFries. *ēwich, ēwig* = D. *eeuwig* = OHG. *ēwic*, MHG. *ēwic, ewec*, G. *ewig* = Dan. Sw. *evig*, everlasting, eternal, < OHG. *ēwa*, etc., = Goth. *aws*, an age, eternity: see *ay*1, *age, etern.*] Everlasting; eternal.

Than ilke song that ever is *eche*.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 742.

In helle heo schulle forberne
On *eche* sorynesse.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 72.

★**echelon** (esh'e-lon), *n.* [< F. *échelon* (= Sp. *escalón*), a round of a ladder, a step, stepping-stone, echelon, < *échelle*, OF. *eschelle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escala* = It. *scala*, < L. *scala*, a ladder: see *scale*3.] A step-like arrangement or order; specifically, a military disposition of troops of such a nature that each division, brigade, regiment, company, or other body occupies a position parallel to, but not in the same alinement with, that in front, thus presenting the appearance of steps, and capable of being formed into one line by moving each of the less advanced divisions, etc., forward until they all aline. Troops so disposed are said to be *in echelon.* A fleet is said to be *in echelon* when it presents a wedge-form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can defend one another.

The beaters moved *in echelon* by the hill-top as well as they could. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 166.

The friends were standing where the Catskill hills lay before them *in echelon* towards the river, the ridges lapping over each other and receding in the distance.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 54.

echelon (esh'e-lon), *v. t.* [< *echelon, n.*] To form in echelon.

The Russian army of the Lom in the end of July was *echeloned* along the road to Rustchuk, waiting for the word to surround that fortress.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 128.

echelon-lens (esh'e-lon-lenz), *n.* A compound lens used for lighthouses, having a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens, so that all have a common focus.

echeneidan (ek-e-nē'i-dan), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ. Sir J. Richardson.*

echeneidid (ek-e-nē'i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ.*

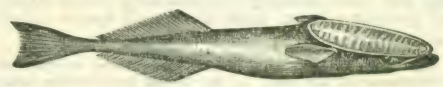
Echeneididæ (ek″e-nē-id'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echeneis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of teleocephalous fishes, representing the suborder *Discocephali*, and typified by the genus *Echeneis.* The body is elongated, broad in front, and tapering to the caudal fin; the head is flat, horizontal above, and surmounted by an oval disk. This disk is composed of numerous (10 to 27) transverse bars, pectinated behind, and divided into pairs by a median longitudinal leathery partition, and is surrounded by a leathery margin. This formation is homologous with a set of dorsal spines, and is in fact an extremely modified dorsal fin. A normal dorsal is developed on the hinder part of the body, and the anal nearly corresponds to it. The ventrals are thoracic in position, and have 5 rays, and a slender spine closely attached to the adjoining ray. By means of the disk, acting as a sucker, these fishes attach themselves to other animals. They are known to sailors and fishermen as *suckers* or *sucking-fishes.* About a dozen species are known; the most common are *Echeneis naucrates* and *Remora remora.* Also *Echenidæ, Echeneidini.* See *pilot-fish, remora.*

Echeneidini (ek-e-nē-i-dī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echeneis* (*-id-*) + *-ini.*] Same as *Echeneididæ. Bonaparte*, 1837.

echeneidoid (ek-e-nē'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echeneididæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ.*

Echeneis (ek-e-nē'is), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐχενηίς* (*-ιδ-*), the remora, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, prop. adj., ship-holding, < *ἔχειν*, hold, + *ναῦς* = L. *navis*, a ship.] The typical genus of the family *Echeneididæ*, having on the top of the head a large, flat, lami-



Sucking-fish (*Echeneis remora*).

nated disk or sucker, composed of numerous transverse plates set obliquely upward and backward, forming an adhesive surface by which the fish attaches itself to various objects, as a larger fish, a ship's bottom, etc. The type is the common remora or sucking-fish, *E. naucrates.* By some it is extended to include all the species of the family, and by others restricted to elongated slender species with numerous plates to the suckers, like *E. naucrates.*

echeum (ē-kē'um), *n.*; pl. *echea* (-ä). [L. *ēchēa*, < Gr. *ἠχεῖα*, pl. of *ἠχεῖον*, a kind of loud kettle-drum or gong, < *ἦχος, ἠχή*, a sound, esp. a loud sound, roar, *ἠχεῖν*, sound, ring: see *echo.*] In *arch.*, one of the sonorous bell-shaped vases of bronze or clay which the ancients are said to have introduced in the construction of their theaters to give greater power to the voices of the actors. See *acoustic vessel*, under *acoustic.*

Echeveria (ech-e-vē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Echeveri*, a botanic artist.] A genus of succulent plants, of the family *Crassulaceæ*, chiefly natives of Mexico. It contains about 25 species.

echiaster (ek-i-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., prop. *echinaster* (which is used in another application: see *Echinaster*), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, hedgehog, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] **1.** A kind of stellate sponge-spicule. *Sollas.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Erichson.*

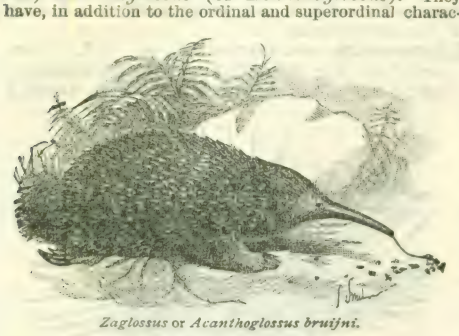
Echidna (e-kid'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *echidna*, < Gr. *ἐχιδνα*, an adder, viper, < *ἔχις*, an adder, viper: see *Echis.*] **1.** In *ichth.*, a genus of morayeels, with blunt teeth, found in coral reefs.

Forster, 1778.—2. In *herpet.*, a genus of reptiles: used by Wagler and others for the genus of vipers (*Viperidæ*) called *Bitis* by Gray and Cope. *Merrem*, 1820. [Not in use.] —3. In *mammal.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Echidnidæ*, containing the aculeated ant-eater or spiny ant-eater of Australia and Tasmania, *E. hystrix* or *aculeata*, and another species, *E. lawesi* of New Guinea, together with a fossil one, *E. oweni*. They have 5 toes on each foot; the snout is straight and moderately developed. *Tachyglossus* is the same, and is the name properly to be used for this genus according to zoölogical rules of nomenclature, the name *Echidna* having been preoccupied in another sense, though it has most currency in this sense. See *Acanthoglossus*, *ant-eater*. *Cuvier*, 1797. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Echidna* or family *Echidnidæ*. The echidna resembles a large hedgehog, excepting that the spines are much longer, and the snout is long and slender, with a small aperture at the end for the protrusion of the long, flexible, worm-like tongue. The animal is nocturnal, fossorial, and insectivorous, and catches insects with its long, sticky tongue, whence it is known as the *porcupine ant-eater*. The echidna is closely related to the ornithorhynchus, or duck-billed platypus, and, like it, is oviparous.

4. A genus of echinoderms. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Echidnæ (e-kid'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *echidna*, < L. *echidna*, an adder, viper: see *Echidna*.] A group of bombycid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Echidnidæ (e-kid'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echidna* + *-idæ*.] The family of monotrematous ornithodelphian or prototherian mammals constituted by the genera *Echidna* (or *Tachyglossus*) and *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). They have, in addition to the ordinal and superordinal characters which they share with *Ornithorhynchidæ*, convoluted cerebral hemispheres, perforated acetabulum, as in birds, the facial region of the skull produced into a long, slender rostrum with the nostrils at its end, styliform mandibular rami, vermiform protrusile tongue, no true teeth, feet not webbed, but furnished with long claws, and no tibial spur. The family is properly called *Tachyglossidæ*.



Zaglossus or *Acanthoglossus bruijni*.

Echidnina (ek-id-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echidna* + *-ina*[2].] A group of mammals represented by *Echidna*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

echidnine (e-kid'nin), *n.* [< L. *echidna*, viper, + *-ine*[2].] Serpent-poison; the secretion from the poison-glands of the viper and other serpents. Echidnine is a clear, viscid, neutral, yellowish fluid, containing albumin, mucus, fatty matter, a yellow coloring principle, and, among its salts, phosphates and chlorids. Associated with the albumin is a peculiar nitrogenous body, to which the name *echidnine* is more particularly applied. The poison-bag of a viper seldom contains more than 2 grains of the poisonous liquid; $\frac{2}{15}$ of a grain is sufficient to kill a small bird.

Echimyidæ (ek-i-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echimys* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, taking name from the genus *Echimys*. Also *Echinomyidæ*.

Echimyinæ (e-kī-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echimys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ*, related to the porcupines; the hedgehog-rats. It is a large group of numerous genera, differing much in external form and aspect. The African ground-pig, *Aulacodus swinderianus*, belongs to this subfamily, as do the West Indian genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon*. (See cut under *Aulacodus*.) All the rest of the genera are South American. Of these the coypou, *Myopotamus coypus*, is the best-known form, though not a typical one. (See cut under *coypou*.) The most representative genera are *Echimys* and *Loncheres*, or the spiny rats proper, of which there are a dozen or more species, having prickles in the fur. *Cercomys*. *Dactylomys*, and *Mesomys* are other examples without spines. The genus *Carterodon* is a fossil found in the bone-caves of Brazil. Also written *Echimyina*, *Echimyna*, *Echimydina*, and, more correctly, *Echinomyinæ*.

Echimyna (ek-i-mī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echimys* + *-(i)na*.] Same as *Echimyinæ*.

Echimys (e-kī'mis), *n.* [NL., contr. of *Echinomys*, lit. 'hedge-rat' (so called from the fact that the pelage is bristly or mixed with flattened spines), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Echimyinæ*; the spiny rats proper. All the species are South American; *E. cayennensis* is the best-known. *Geoffroy*, 1809. Also written *Echymys*, and properly *Echinomys*.



Spiny Rat (*Echimys cayennensis*).

echint, *n.* [ME., < L. *echinus*: see *echinus*.] A sea-hedgehog; a sea-urchin.

> Men . . . knowen whiche strondes habounden most of tendre fisshes or of sharpe fisshes that hyȝten *echynnys*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 82.

Echinacea (ek-i-nā'sē-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called on account of the long spinescent bracts of the columnar receptacle), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *-acea*.] Moench's name (1794) for *Brauneria*, a North American genus of coarse composite plants, allied to *Rudbeckia*, but with usually rose-colored rays and prickly-pointed chaff. There are three species, which are occasionally cultivated. Their thick black roots have a pungent taste.

Echinarachnius (e-kī-na-rak'ni-us), *n.* [NL. (Leske, 1778), < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *ἀράχνη*, a spider.] A genus of flat, irregular petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Mellitidæ* (or *Scutellidæ*), with no perforations or lunules. *E. parma*, of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States, is known as the *sand-dollar* or *cake-urchin*. *E. excentricus* is the common cake-urchin of the Pacific coast. See cut under *cake-urchin*.

Echinaster (ek-i-nas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solastridæ*.



Echinaster sentus.

E. sepositus is an example. *E. sentus* is a West Indian species, extending northward on the Atlantic coast of the United States, having the spines sheathed in membrane and occurring only at the angles of the calcareous plates of the upper surface. *Cribella* is a synonym.

Echinasteridæ (e-kī-nas-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes with two rows of tube-feet, a skeletal frame of lengthened ossicles, and spines on those of the dorsal surface: a synonym of *Solastridæ*.

echinate (ek'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *echinatus*, set with prickles, prickly, < *echinus*, a hedgehog: see *echinus*.] Spiny, like a hedgehog; bristling with sharp points; bristly. An *echinate surface* is one thickly covered with sharp elevations like spines bristling, and is to be distinguished from a *muricate surface*, in which the elevations are scattered, lower, and not so acute.

echinated (ek'i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *echinate* + *-ed*[2].] Rendered prickly or bristly.

> Fibre *echinated* by laterally projecting spicules.
> *Lendenfeld*.

Echini (e-kī'nī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *echinus*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin: see *echinus*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of pedicellate echinoderms, containing the sea-urchins: equivalent to several modern families, or to the whole of the order or class *Echinoidea*.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *echinus*.

echinid (ek'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Echinidæ*.

Echinida (e-kin'i-dä), *n. pl.* Same as *Echinidæ*.

Echinidæ (e-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of regular desmostichous or endocyclic sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclica* and class *Echinoidea*, having a thin round shell with broad ambulacral spaces bearing tubercles and spines, the latter mostly short and pyriform, and oral branchiæ; the typical sea-urchins or sea-eggs. The genera are numerous, such as *Echinus*, *Echinothrix*, *Toxopneustes*, etc.

echinidan (e-kin'i-dan), *n.* A sea-urchin; one of the *Echinidæ*.

echiniform (e-kī'ni-fôrm), *a.* In *entom.*, same as *echinoid*.

Echiniscus (ek-i-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *-ισκος*, dim. suffix.] A genus of bear-animalcules or water-bears, of the family *Macrobiotidæ*: a synonym is *Emydium*. *E. bellermanni* is an example.

echinital (e-kin'i-tal), *a.* [< *echinite* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an echinite or fossil sea-urchin.

echinite (e-kī'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + E. *-ite*[2].] A fossil sea-urchin. Echinites are found in various fossiliferous strata, but are most abundant and best preserved in the Chalk. The term is indefinite, these fossils being of various genera, as *Goniocidaris*, *Echinothuria*, etc. The Paleozoic echinites form an order *Palæchinoidea*, represented by such genera as *Palæchinus*, *Eocidaris*, etc. See cut under *Echinothuriidæ*.



Echinobothrium typus.

Echinobothria (e-kī-nō-both'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rudolphi), pl. of *Echinobothrium*.] A group named for the cestoid worms. See *Echinobothrium*.

Echinobothrium (e-kī-nō-both'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *βόθριον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] A genus of cestoid worms, or tapeworms, of the family *Diphyllidæ*, having on the head two fossettes with hooks. The separated proglottides continue to live and grow for some time independently. *E. minimum* and *E. typus* are examples. Also *Echinebothrium*.

Echinobrissidæ (e-kī-nō-bris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinobrissus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinobrissus*.

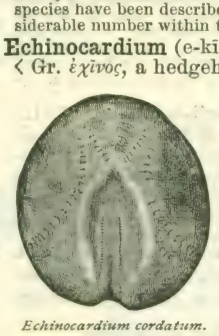
Echinobrissus (e-kī-nō-bris'us), *n.* [NL., prop. **Echinobryssus*, < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *βρύσσος*, a kind of sea-urchin.] The typical genus of the family *Echinobrissidæ*.

Echinocactus (e-kī-nō-kak'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κάκτος*, cactus.] A genus of cactaceous plants, globose or oval, and sometimes gigantic, strongly ribbed, or with tubercles in vertical or spiral rows. They are armed with clusters of short spines, at the base of which, upon the younger parts of the plant, are borne the large and showy flowers. About 140 species have been described, mostly Mexican, with a considerable number within the limits of the United States.



Echinocactus viridescens.

Echinocardium (e-kī-nō-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*. *E. cordatum* occurs on both coasts of the Atlantic. *Leske*, 1778. Also called *Amphidotus*.



Echinocardium cordatum.

echinochrome (e-kī'nō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *χρῶμα*, color.] See the extract.

> Dr. C. A. MacMunn describes the spectroscopic or chemical characters of the blood of various worms and mollusks. One of the most interesting pigments which he has detected is that which he calls *echinochrome*, . . . obtained from the perivisceral cavity of Strongylocentrotus lividus.
> *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. i. 48.

echinococci, *n.* Plural of *echinococcus*.

Echinococcifer (e-kī-nō-kok'si-fėr), *n.* [NL., < *echinococcus* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of tapeworms, in which, in the hydatid state, the tænia-heads bud in special brood-capsules in such a way that their invagination is turned toward the lumen of the vesicle, as in the echinococcus of *Tænia echinococcus*. *Claus*.

echinococcus (e-kī-nō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *echinococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] *Tænia echinococcus* in its larval (scolex) stage, which forms

the so-called hydatids occurring in the liver, brain, etc., of man and other animals; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of *Tænia echinococcus*, having deutoscolices or daughter-cysts formed by gemmation. This hydatid is that of the tapeworm of the dog, having several tænia-heads in the cyst; it may occur in man, commonly in the liver, giving rise to very serious disease. The word was originally a genus name, given by Rudolphi before the relationship to *Tænia* was known; it is now used as the name of the larval stage of the tapeworm whose specific name is the same. See cut under *Tænia*.

In *Echinococcus* the structure of the cystic worm is . . . complicated by its proliferation, the result of which is the formation of many bladder-worms, inclosed one within the other, and contained in a strong laminated sac or cyst, apparently of a chitinous nature, secreted by the parasite. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 186.

Echinoconidæ (e-kī-nō-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinoconus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil regular sea-urchins.

Echinoconus (e-kī-nō-kō'nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κῶνος*, a cone: see *cone*.] The typical genus of *Echinoconidæ*. *Breyn.*

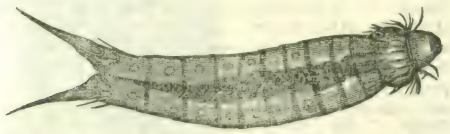
Echinocoridæ (e-kī-nō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinocorys* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, chiefly of the Cretaceous formation.

Echinocorys (ek-i-nok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *κόρυς*, a helmet.] The typical genus of *Echinocoridæ*. *Schröter.*

Echinocrepis (e-kī-nō-krē'pis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *κρηπίς*, a boot.] A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*, of a triangular form, with the anal system on the lower or actinal surface. *E. cuneata* is a deep-sea ★form of southern seas. *Agassiz*, 1879.

Echinocystis (e-kī-nō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *κύστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] A name given by Torrey and Gray in 1840 to *Micrampelis*, a genus of cucurbitaceous American plants, of about 25 species. *M. lobata*, of the eastern United States, is an annual with clusters of white flowers, and an oval, prickly fruit, which becomes dry and bladdery. It is known as the *wild balsam-apple*.

Echinoderes (ek-i-nod'e-rēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *δέρη*, neck.] A singular genus of minute worm-like animals of uncertain position, supposed to be intermediate in some respects between the wheel-animalcules and the crustaceans. The rounded head is furnished with recurved hooks, and is succeeded by 10 or 11 distinct segments, the last of which is bifurcated;



Echinoderes dujardini, greatly enlarged.

the segments bear paired setæ; there are no limbs, and the nervous system appears to be represented by a single cephalic ganglion; and eye-spots are present. It is the typical genus of the family *Echinoderidæ*. *E. dujardini* is an example. It is a small marine worm, scarcely half a millimeter long, with a distinct retractile head, caudal setæ, and ten rings of setæ along the body, giving an appearance of segmentation.

Echinoderidæ (e-kī-nō-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinoderes* + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules, by some considered related to the rotifers, based upon the genus *Echinoderes*. It is often located with the gastrotrichous worms.

Echinoderidæ, which Dujardin and Greef regarded as connecting links between Vermes and Arthropoda. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 404.

echinoderm (e-kī'nō-dėrm), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Echinoderma*.] **I.** *a.* Having a prickly covering; echinodermatous.

II. *n.* Any one of the *Echinodermata*.

All *echinoderms* have a calcareous skeleton, and many are provided with movable spines. A characteristic apparatus of vessels, termed the ambulacral or water-vascular system, is present. It is composed of a ring round the pharnyx, from which proceed a number of radiating canals, commonly giving off cæcal appendages (Polian vesicles), as well as branches which enter the retractile tube-feet, often furnished with a terminal disk or sucker, which with the spines are the organs of locomotion. The madreporic canal connects the pharyngeal ring with the exterior. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 40.

Echinoderma (e-kī-nō-dėr'mą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Echinodermata*.] Same as *Echinodermata*. *Owen.*

echinodermal (e-kī-nō-dėr'mal), *a.* [⟨ *echinoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *echinodermatous*.

The harder, spine-clad or *echinodermal* species perplex the most patient and persevering dissector by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constituent parts. *Owen*, Anat., x.

Echinodermaria (e-kī″nō-dėr-mā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Echinoderma* + *-aria*.] A group of echinoderms. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Echinodermata (e-kī-nō-dėr'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *echinodermatus*: see *echinodermatous*.] A phylum or subkingdom of metazoic animals; the echinoderms. They represent one of the most distinct types of the animal kingdom, agreeing with cœlenterates in having a radiate or actinomeric arrangement of parts, usually pentamerous or by fives or tens, a digestive canal, a water-vascular or ambulacral apparatus, a true blood-vascular system, and the integument indurated by calcareous deposits, as either granules, spicules, or hard plates forming a shell. The alimentary canal is distinct from the general body-cavity; there is a deuterostomatous oral orifice or mouth, and usually an anus. The sexes are mostly distinct. The species undergo metamorphosis; the free-swimming ciliated embryo is known as a pluteus, in some cases as an echinopædium (see cut under *echinopædium*); the adult form is usually assumed by a complicated kind of secondary development from the larval form, which is mostly bilateral. The *Echinodermata* were so named by Klein in 1734, and in Cuvier's system were the first class of his *Radiata*; they are still sometimes reduced to a class with the *Cœlenterata*. As a subkingdom they are divisible into four classes: *Crinoidea*, *Echinoidea*, *Asteroidea*, and *Holothurioidea*, or the crinoids, sea-urchins, starfishes, and sea-cucumbers. As a class they are sometimes divided directly into seven orders: *Echinoidea* (sea-urchins), *Asteroidea* (starfishes), *Ophiuroidea* (sand-stars and brittle-stars), *Crinoidea* (feather-stars), *Cystoidea* (extinct), *Blastoidea* (extinct), and *Holothurioidea* (sea-cucumbers). All are marine. Also *Echinoderma*.

The organization of the *Echinodermata* does in fact appear so different from that of the cœlenterates, and seems to belong to a so much higher grade of development, that the combination of the two groups as Radiata is inadmissible, and so much the more so since the radial arrangement of the structure exhibits some transitions towards a bilateral symmetry. The *Echinodermata* are separated from the Cœlenterata by the possession of a separate alimentary canal and vascular system, and also by a number of peculiar features both of organization and of development. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 267.

echinodermatous (e-kī-nō-dėr'mą-tus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *echinodermatus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin.] Having a spiculate or indurated skin; specifically, of or pertaining to the echinoderms or *Echinodermata*. Also *echinodermal*.

Echinodes (ek-i-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1869), ⟨ Gr. *ἐχινώδης*, like a hedgehog, prickly, ⟨ *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Histeridæ*, with two North American species, *E. setiger* and *E. decipiens*.—2. A genus of insectivorous mammals: same as *Hemicentetes*.

Echinoglossa (e-kī-nō-glos'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A grade or series of *Mollusca*, represented by the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and scaphopods, as collectively distinguished from the *Lipoglossa* (which see) alone. In E. R. Lankester's arrangement of *Mollusca*, the *Echinoglossa* are divided into three classes: *Gastropoda*, *Cephalopoda* (including *Pteropoda*), and *Scaphopoda*. *Odontophora* is a synonym.

echinoglossal (e-kī-nō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Echinoglossa* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echinoglossa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echinoglossa*.

echinoid (e-kī'noid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *Echinodes*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the form or appearance of a sea-urchin: in entomology, applied to certain insect-eggs which are shaped like an echinus, and covered with crowded deep pits.—2. Pertaining to the *Echinoidea*.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, one of the *Echinoidea*.

The spheroidal *echinoids*, in reality, depart further from the general plan and from the embryonic form than the elongated spatangoids do. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 223.

Echinoidea (ek-i-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinus* + *-oidea*.] A class of the phylum or subkingdom *Echinodermata*; the sea-urchins or sea-eggs. They have a rounded, depressed (not elongated) form, subspherical, cordiform, or discoid, inclosed in a test or shell composed of many calcareous plates closely and usually immovably connected, studded with tubercles and bearing movable spines, and perforated in some places for the emission of tube-feet; an oral and anal orifice always present, a convoluted intestine, a water-vascular system, a blood-vascular system, and sometimes respiratory as well as ambulatory appendages. The perforated plates are the ambulacra, alternating with imperforate interambulacral plates; there are usually five pairs of each. The anus is dorsal or superior, the mouth ventral or inferior; the latter in many forms has a complicated internal skeleton. The general arrangement of parts is radiate or actinomeric, with meridional divisions of parts; but bilaterality is recognizable in many adults, and perfectly expressed in the larval forms. The *Echinoidea* are divisible into *Regularia*, *Desmosticha*, or *Endocyclica*, containing the ordinary symmetrically globose forms, as *Cidaris*, *Echinus*, and *Echinometra*; and the *Irregularia*, *Petalosticha*, or *Exocyclica*, containing the cake-urchins and heart-urchins, or the clypeastroids and spatangoids (respectively sometimes erected into the orders *Clypeastrida* and *Spatangida*); together with the Paleozoic echinoids, which in some systems constitute a third order, *Palæchinoidea*. Also *Echinoida*.

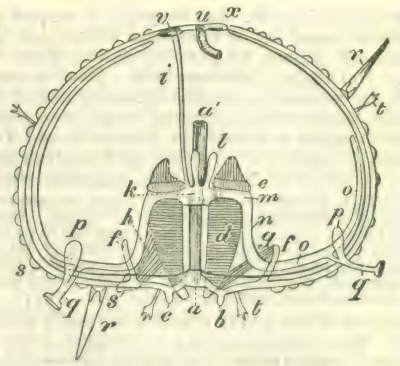


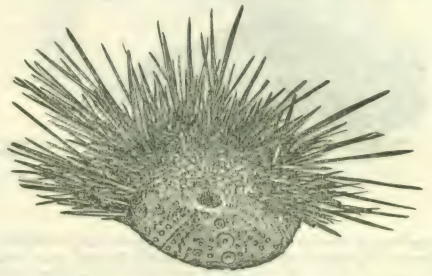
Diagram of an Echinus (stripped of its spines).

a, mouth; *a'*, gullet; *b*, teeth; *c*, lips; *d*, alveoli; *e*, falces; *f*, *f*, auriculariæ; *g*, retractor, and *h*, protractor, muscles of Aristotle's lantern; *i*, madreporic canal; *k*, circular ambulacral vessel; *l*, Polian vesicle; *m*, *n*, *o*, *o*, ambulacral vessels; *p*, *p*, pedal vesicles; *q*, *q*, pedicels; *r*, *r*, spines; *s*, tubercle; *s'*, tubercle to which a spine is articulated; *t*, *t*, pedicellariæ; *u*, anus; *v*, madreporic tubercle; *x*, ocular spot.

Echinolampadidæ (e-kī″nō-lam-pad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinolampas* (*-pad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins. See *Cassidulidæ*[1]. Also *Echinolampidæ*.

Echinolampas (e-kī-nō-lam'pas), *n.* [NL., also *Echinolampus*; ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *λάμπη*, *λαμπάς* (*-παδ-*), a torch: see *lamp*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ*, or giving name to a family *Echinolampadidæ*.

Echinometra (e-kī-nō-met'rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχινομήτρα*, the largest kind of sea-urchin, ⟨ *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *μήτρα*, womb.]



Echinometra oblongata, with spines in part removed to show the plates of the test.

The typical genus of regular sea-urchins of the family *Echinometridæ*. *E. oblongata* is an example.

Echinometridæ (e-kī-nō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinometra* + *-idæ*.] A family of regular desmostichous or endocyclical sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclica* or *Cidaridea*, having a long oval shell, imperforate tubercles, oral branchiæ, and ambulacral areas in arcs of more than three pairs of pores. *Echinometra* and *Podophora* are the leading genera.

Echinomyia (e-kī-nō-mī'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, comprising large bristly species of a black or blackish-gray color, usually with reddish-yellow sides of the abdomen or with glistening white bands. Among them are the largest European flies of the family *Muscidæ* in a broad sense, but none have yet been found in America. They are parasitic upon caterpillars. Also *Echinomya*.

Echinomyidæ (e-kī-nō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinomys* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Echimyidæ*.

Echinomyinæ (e-kī″nō-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinomys* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Echimyinæ*.

Echinomys (e-kī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] Same as *Echimys*. *Wagner*, 1840.

Echinoneidæ (e-kī-nō-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Echinoneus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinoneus*. Also written *Echinonidæ* and *Echinoneides*.

Echinonemata (e-kī-nō-nē'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, + *νῆμα*, pl. *νήματα*, a thread, ⟨ *νεῖν*, spin.] A subordinal or other group of ceratosilicious sponges, having spicules of two or more kinds, there being smooth, double-pointed ones in the ceratode, and rough, single-pointed ones standing partly exposed.

Echinoneus (ek-i-nō'nē-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *νέος* = E. *new*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidæ*, or giving name to a family *Echinoneidæ*.

echinopædia, *n.* Plural of *echinopædium*.

echinopædic (e-kī-nō-pē′dik), *a.* [< *echinopædium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the echinopædium of an echinoderm; auricularian. See *Holothurioidea*.

echinopædium (e-kī-nō-pē′di-um), *n.*; pl. *echinopædia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + παιδίον, dim. of παῖς (παιδ-), a child.] The early larval stage of an echinoderm: a name

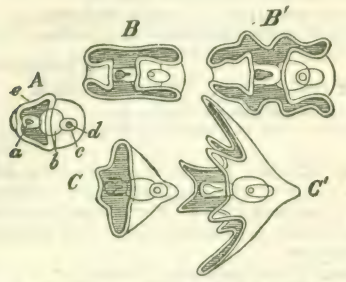


Diagram of Echinopædia, much enlarged.

A, common primitive form of *Echinodermata*, whence *B*, *B′*, a vermiform holothurid, and *C*, *C′*, a pluteiform ophiurid or echinid (pluteus) larva are derived: *a*, mouth; *b*, stomach; *c*, intestine; *d*, anus; *e*, ciliated band.

given by Huxley to the primitive generalized type-form of the *Echinodermata*, illustrated by the bilaterally symmetrical embryonic stage of nearly all members of that class. See the extract.

In many Echinoderms, the radial symmetry, even in the adult, is more apparent than real, inasmuch as a median plane can be found, the parts on each side of which are disposed symmetrically in relation to that plane. With a few exceptions, the embryo leaves the egg as a bilaterally symmetrical larva, provided with ciliated bands, and otherwise similar to a worm-larva, which may be termed an *Echinopædium*. The conversion of the *Echinopædium* into an Echinoderm is effected by the development of an enterocœle, and its conversion into the peritoneal cavity and the ambulacral system of veins and nerves, and by the metamorphosis of the mesoderm into radially-disposed antimeres, the result of which is the more or less complete obliteration of the primitive bilateral symmetry of the animal.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 466.

=Syn. *Echinopædium*, *Pluteus*. *Echinopædium* is the more general term, used by its proposer to cover any embryonic or larval stage of any echinoderm from the gastrula stage to the assumption of its specific characters. A *pluteus* is a special pluteiform larva of some echinoderms, as the holothurians, ophiurians, and echinids proper.

echinoplacid (e-kī-nō-plas′id), *a.* [< Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + πλάξ (πλακ-), anything flat, a plate, etc., + *-id*[2].] Having a circlet of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish: opposed to *anechinoplacid*.



Echinopora rosetta.

Echinopora (ek-i-nop′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + πόρος, a passage: see *pore*.] The typical genus of stone-corals of the family *Echinoporidæ*. *Lamarck*.

Echinoporidæ (e-kī-nō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata*, typified by the genus *Echinopora*.

Echinoprocta (e-kī-nō-prok′tä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *echinoproctus*: see *echinoproctous*.] A genus of porcupines: same as *Erethizon*. *J. E. Gray*, 1865.

echinoproctous (e-kī-nō-prok′-tus), *a.* [< NL. *echinoproctus*, < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + πρωκτός, the rump.] Having a spiny or prickly rump: specifically applied to porcupines of the genus *Echinoprocta* or *Erethizon*.

Echinops (e-kī′-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ὤψ, face.] 1. A genus of cynaroid *Asteraceæ* with a thistle-like habit, remarkable for having its one-flowered heads crowded in dense terminal clusters resembling the ordinary flower-head of the family. There are about 75 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and eastward, mostly perennials. A few species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, and are known as *globe-thistles*.



Echinops Ritro.

2. A genus of Madagascan insectivorous mammals, of the family *Centetidæ*, containing the sokinah, *E. telfairi*. *Martin*, 1838.

Echinoptilidæ (e-kī-nop-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoptilum* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatulid polyps, of the section *Junciformes*, typified by the genus *Echinoptilum*, having no axis.

Echinoptilum (ek-i-nop′ti-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + πτίλον, a feather, wing.] The typical genus of *Echinoptilidæ*. The type is *E. macintoshii* of Japan.

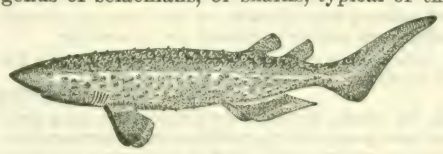
echinorhinid (e-kī-nō-rin′id), *n.* A shark of the family *Echinorhinidæ*.

Echinorhinidæ (e-kī-nō-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, represented by the genus *Echinorhinus*. The body is very stout and surmounted by scattered thorn-like tubercles, the anal fin wanting, and the first dorsal rather nearer the pectoral than the ventral fins. Also called *Echinorhinoidæ*.

echinorhinoid (e-kī-nō-rī′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echinorhinus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Echinorhinidæ*.

II. *n.* An echinorhinid.

Echinorhinus (e-kī-nō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ῥίνη, rough shark.] A genus of selachians, or sharks, typical of the



Spinous Shark (*Echinorhinus spinosus*).

family *Echinorhinidæ:* so called because the tubercles which stud the skin bear spines; these, when detached, leave a scar. *E. spinosus* is the spinous shark of European and African waters.

Echinorhynchidæ (e-kī-nō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] The typical and only family of nematelminth parasitic worms of the order *Acanthocephala* (which see), having the sexes distinct, no oral orifice or alimentary canal, and the head consisting of a protrusile proboscis armed with hooks, whence the name. They are formidable, worm-like internal parasites, with gregarina-like embryos, becoming encysted like cestoid worms. Besides *Echinorhynchus*, the family contains the genus *Coleops*. The species are numerous.

Echinorhynchus (e-kī-nō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ῥύγχος, snout.] The typical genus of the family *Echinorhynchidæ*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

The numerous species of the genus *Echinorhynchus* live principally in the alimentary canal of different vertebrata; the gut-wall may be as it were sown with these animals.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 362.

In their sexual state, the parasites which constitute the genus *Echinorhynchus* inhabit the various classes of the Vertebrata, while they are found in the Invertebrata only in a sexless condition. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 553.

Echinosoma (e-kī-nō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + σῶμα, body.] 1. A genus of apneumonous holothurians, of the family *Molpadiidæ*, having filiform tentacles and no tube-feet. Same as *Eupyrgus*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of earwigs, of the family *Forficulidæ*. *Serville*, 1838. (*b*) A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, containing one Madeiran species, *E. porcellus*.

Echinostomata (e-kī-nō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] A group of *Vermes*. *Rudolphi*.

Echinostrobus (ek-i-nos′trō-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + στρόβος, a twisting, < στρέφειν, turn.] A genus of fossil conifers, instituted by Schimper, closely allied to *Brachyphyllum*, and also resembling *Athrotaxis* in its foliation. They occur in the lithographic slates (Jurassic) of Solenhofen in Bavaria, in the Oölite of England, and in the Mesozoic beds of India.

Echinothuria (e-kī-nō-thū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + θύριον, dim. of θύρα = E. *door*.] A fossil genus of regular sea-urchins, giving name to a family *Echinothuriidæ*.

Echinothurida (e-kī-nō-thū′ri-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinothuria* + *-ida*.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a subordinal group of desmostichous *Echinoidea*, having a movable dermal skeleton and presenting some other points of resemblance to the *Asterida*. The genera *Echinothuria*, *Calveria*, and *Phormosoma* are examples.

Echinothuriidæ (e-kī″nō-thū-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinothuria* + *-idæ*.] A family of regular endocyclical or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the plates of the shell overlapping or movably connected by soft parts, as in the genera *Asthenosoma* and *Phormosoma*. Also written *Echinothuridæ*.

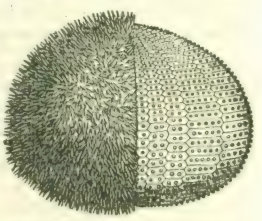


Fragment of a Fossil Echinus (*Echinothuria floris*).

Echinozoa (e-kī-nō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog, + ζῷον, pl. ζῷα, an animal.] Allman's name of the series of animals which Huxley called *Annuloida*.

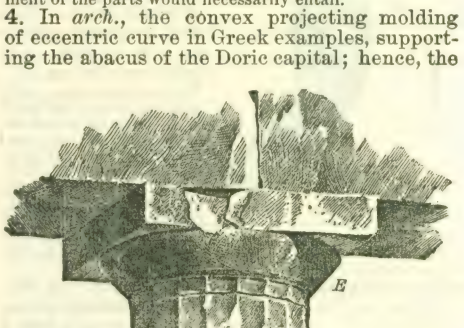
echinulate (e-kin′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **echinulus*, dim. of L. *echinus*, a hedgehog, + *-ate*[1].] Having small prickles; minutely prickly or spiny.

★echinus (e-kī′nus), *n.*; pl. *echini* (-nī). [L., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, urchin, prop. ἐχῖνος χερσαῖος, land-urchin, as distinguished from ἐχῖνος πελάγιος, the sea-urchin; = Lith. *ezys* = OBulg. *jezĭ* = AS. *igil*, and contr. *īl* = D. *egel* = OHG. *igil*, MHG. G. *igel* = MLG. LG. *egel* = Icel. *īgull*, a hedgehog.] 1. A hedgehog.—2. A sea-urchin.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A Linnean genus (1735), formerly used with great latitude, now the typical genus of the family *Echinidæ*, containing such sea-urchins or sea-eggs as *E. sphæra*, the common British species, or the Mediterranean *E. esculentus*, which is extensively used for food, the ovaries being eaten. The genus may be taken to exemplify not only the family to which it pertains, but the whole order of regular sea-eggs, and the class of sea-urchins itself. The shape is depressed-globose, with centric mouth and anus; the shell or test is hard, immovable, meridionally divided into five pairs of imperforate alternating with five pairs of perforate plates, the plates studded with tubercles, and in life bearing movable spines. The perforate plates are the ambulacra, emitting the tube-feet. The mouth has a complicated system of plates, constituting the object known, when detached, as *Aristotle's lantern* (which see, under *lantern*). A sea-urchin is comparable to a starfish with the five arms bent upward and their ends brought together in the center over the back of the animal, and then soldered together throughout, with the modification of internal structure which such an arrangement of the parts would necessarily entail.



Sea-urchin (*Echinus esculentus*).
Left side in natural state; right side with the spines removed, showing the bare plates.

4. In *arch.*, the convex projecting molding of eccentric curve in Greek examples, supporting the abacus of the Doric capital; hence, the



A Capital of the Parthenon.—*E*, Echinus.

corresponding feature in capitals of other orders, or any molding of similar profile to the Doric echinus. Such moldings are often sculptured or painted with the egg-and-dart ornament.

In this instance the abacus is separated from the shaft; there is a bold *echinus* and a beaded necking; in fact, all the members of the Grecian order, only wanting the elegance which the Greeks added to it.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 342, note.

échiqueté (ā-shē-kè-tā′), *a.* [F., formerly *eschiqueté*, formed (with prefix *es-*, *é-* (< L. *ex-*), out, off, instead of *des-*, *de-*, *dé-* (< L. *de-*), of, off) from *déchiqueté*, pp. of *déchiqueter*, divide into checks, under influence of *échiquier*, a checkerboard: see *check*[1]. The regular OF. form is

escheque: see *checky*.] In *her.*, same as *checky*. Also written *échiquetté*.

Echis (ek'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔχις, an adder, viper, akin to L. *anguis*, a snake: see *Anguis* and *anger*[1].] A genus of Indian vipers, of the family *Viperidæ*, including venomous solenoglyph forms of small size, having fewer ventral scutes than the African vipers, simple subcaudal scutes, imbricated carinate scales on the head, in two rows between the eyes and the labial plates, and small nostrils in a large divided nasal plate. *E. carinata* is a common species, 20 inches or less in length. *Merrem*, 1820. Called *Toxicoa* by Gray.

Echitonium (ek-i-tō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *echite*, a kind of clematis; or < L. *echitis*, Gr. ἐχίτης, a kind of stone; < Gr. ἔχις, an adder, viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of fossil plants, supposed to belong to the *Asclepiadaceæ*. Large pods, plumose seeds, and narrow, linear leaves have been found associated. The fruits have been compared with the boraginaceous genus *Echites*, and the seeds resemble the achenia and pappus of the *Cichoriaceæ*. These forms occur chiefly in the Miocene of Europe.

Echium (ek'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔχιον, a plant (*Echium rubrum*), < ἔχις, a viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of boraginaceous plants, tall hairy herbs or somewhat shrubby, natives of the old world. There are about 30 species, of Europe, the Mediterranean region, and adjacent islands of the Atlantic. Viper's-bugloss, or blueweed, *E. vulgare*, has become extensively naturalized in North America.

Echiuridæ (ek-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echiurus* + *-idæ*.] The leading family of *Echiuroidea* or chætiferous gephyreans, having the oral end of the body produced into a grooved proboscis, containing the long esophageal commissures which meet in front without ganglionic enlargement, and having on the ventral side two hooked setæ anteriorly, with sometimes circles of setæ posteriorly, the mouth below the proboscis at its base, and the anus terminal. The leading genera are *Echiurus*, *Bonellia*, and *Thalassema*. The *Echiuridæ* are made by Lankester a class of the animal kingdom under the phylum *Gephyrea*.

echiuroid (ek-i-ū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Echiurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Chætiferous, as a gephyrean; of or pertaining to the *Echiuroidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echiuroidea*.

Echiuroidea (ek″i-ū-roi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echiurus* + *-oidea*.] An order of *Gephyrea*, the chætiferous gephyreans. They have a terminal anus, and a mouth at the base of a preoral proboscis. The group contains the families *Echiuridæ* and *Sternaspidæ*, and is equivalent to a gephyrean order *Chætifera*.

The *Echiuroidea* or chætiferous gephyrea present no external segmentation of their elongated and contractile body; they have, however, in the young state, the rudiments of 15 metameres. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 389.

Echiurus (ek-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (for **Echidurus*), < Gr. ἔχις (ἐχιδ-), an adder, viper, + οὐρά, a tail.] A genus of chætophorous gephyreans (one of the group *Chætiferi* of Gegenbaur), armed with two strong setæ on the ventral side (whence the name). The cuticle develops chitinous processes, and there is a communication between the rectum and the perivisceral cavity by means of a pair of tubular organs which are ciliated internally and at their apertures. It is the typical genus of the family *Echiuridæ*. *E. pallasi* of the North Sea is an example. Also written *Echiuris*.



Echiurus Gaertneri, about natural size.

echlorophyllose (ē-klō-rō-fil'ōs), *a.* [< NL. **echlorophyllosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyl: see *chlorophyl*, *chlorophyllous*.] ★Without chlorophyl. *Braithwaite*.

echo (ek'ō), *n.*; pl. *echoes* (-ōz). [Altered (after L.) from earlier spelling; early mod. E. also *echoe*, *eccho*; < ME. *ecco*, *ekko* = D. G. *echo* = Dan. *echo*, *ekko* = Sw. *eko* = OF. *eqo*, F. *écho* = Sp. *eco* = Pg. *ecco*, *echo* = It. *eco*, < L. *echo* (ML. also *ecco*), < Gr. ἠχώ, a sound, an echo; cf. ἦχος, ἠχή, a sound, noise, ἠχεῖν, sound, ring, etc.] **1.** A sound repeated by reflection from some obstructing surface so that a person in the path of both the original and the reflected waves will hear the sound twice. Sound being produced by waves of the air, when such waves meet an opposing surface, as a wall, they are reflected like light-waves (see *reflection*); the sound so heard, as if originating behind the reflecting surface, is an echo. The echo of a sound returns to the point whence the sound originated if the reflecting surface is at right angles to a line drawn to it from that point. An oblique surface reflects the sound in another direction, so that it may be heard elsewhere, though not at the point where the sound originated. If the direct and reflected sounds succeed one another with great rapidity, which happens when the reflecting surface is near, the echo only clouds the original sound, but is not heard distinctly; and it is such indistinct echoes that interfere with the hearing in churches and other large buildings. An interval of about one ninth of a second is necessary to discriminate two successive sounds; and as sound passes through the atmosphere at the rate of about 1,125 feet in a second, $\frac{1}{18}$ of 1,125, or about 62 feet, will be the least distance at which an echo can be heard; and this will be distinct only in the case of a sharp, sudden sound. The walls of a house or the ramparts of a city, the surface of a cloud, a wood, rocks, mountains, and valleys produce echoes. Some echoes are remarkable for their frequency of repetition, and are called *multiple* or *tautological echoes*.

Folweth *Ekko*, that holdeth no silence,
But ever answereth at the countretaille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1132.

The babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

The Scriptures are God's voice; the church is his *echo*, a redoubling, a repeating of some particular syllables and accents of the same voice. *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild *echoes* flying,
And answer, *echoes*, answer, dying, dying, dying.
Tennyson, Princess, iii. (song).

2. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, an oread or mountain nymph, who, according to a usual form of the myth, pined away for love of the beautiful youth Narcissus till nothing remained of her but her voice.

Sweet *Echo*, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
Within thy aery shell. *Milton*, Comus, l. 230.

3. Figuratively, a repetition of the sentiments of others; reproduction of the ideas or opinions of others, either in speech or in writing.

It is the folly of too many to mistake the *echo* of a London coffeehouse for the voice of the kingdom.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

4. In *music*, the very soft repetition of a short phrase, particularly in orchestral or organ music. In large organs an echo-organ is sometimes provided for echo-like effects; it consists of pipes shut up in a tight box, or removed to a distance from the organ proper, and controlled by a separate keyboard or by separate stops. A single stop so used or placed is called an *echo-stop*.

5. In *arch.*, a wall or vault, etc., having the property of reflecting sounds or of producing an echo. —**6.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of neuropterous insects. *Selys*, 1853.—**7.** In *whist-playing*, a response to a partner's signal for trumps.—**To the echo**, so as to produce a reverberation of sound; hence, loudly; vehemently; so as to excite attention and response: chiefly used with *applaud* or similar words.

I would *applaud* thee *to the* very *echo*,
That would applaud again.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

★**echo** (ek'ō), *v.* [< *echo*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit an echo; reflect or repeat sound; give forth an answering sound by or as if by echo.

And kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous smack,
That, at the parting, all the church did *echo*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Lord, as I am, I have no pow'r at all,
To hear thy voice, or *echo* to thy call.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

How often from the steep
Of *echoing* hill or thicket have we heard
Celestial voices. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 681.

2. To be reflected or repeated by or as if by echo; return or be conveyed to the ear in repetition; pass along by reverberation.

Her mitred princes hear the *echoing* noise,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Sounds which *echo* further west
Than your sires' "Islands of the Blest."
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

In the midst of *echoing* and re-*echoing* voices of thanksgiving. *D. Webster*, Adams and Jefferson.

3. To produce a reverberating sound; give out a loud sound.

Drums and trumpets *echo* loudly,
Wave the crimson banners proudly.
Longfellow, The Black Knight (trans.).

II. *trans.* **1.** To emit an echo of; reflect the sound of, either directly or obliquely; cause to be heard by reverberation: as, the whispering gallery of St. Paul's in London *echoes* very faint sounds.

Never [more shall] the black and dripping precipices
Echo her stormy scream as she sails by.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To repeat as if by way of echo; emit a reproduction of, as sounds, words, or sentiments; imitate the sound or significance of.

Then gan triumphant Trompets sownd on hye,
That sent to heven the *ecchoed* report
Of their new joy, and happie victory.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 4.

Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng.
Dryden, Æneid.

The whole nation was *echoing* his verse, and crowded theatres were applauding his wit and humour.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 159.

They would have *echoed* the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspapers libels upon them. *Macaulay*.

3. To imitate as an echo; repeat or reproduce the sounds, utterances, or sentiments of: as, the mocking-bird *echoes* nearly all other creatures; to *echo* a popular author.

And the true art for . . . popular display is—to contrive the best forms for appearing to say something new, when in reality you are but *echoing* yourself.
De Quincey, Style, i.

echoer (ek'ō-ėr), *n.* One who echoes.

Followers and *echoers* of other men.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places (Amer. ed., 1842), [p. 131.

echoic (ek'ō-ik), *a.* [= Sp. *ecoïco* = Pg. *echoico*, < LL. *echoicus*, echoing, riming (of verses), < L. *echo*, echo: see *echo*.] Pertaining to or formed by echoism; onomatopoetic. See extract under *echoism*.

echoical† (e-kō'i-kạl), *a.* [< *echoic* + *-al*.] Having the nature of an echo. *Nares*. [Rare.]

An *echoicall* verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one, as in an echo.
Nomenclator.

echoism (ek'ō-izm), *n.* [< *echo* + *-ism*.] In *philol.*, the formation of words by the echoing or imitation of natural sounds, as those caused by the motion of objects, as *buzz*, *whizz*, or the characteristic cries of animals, as *cuckoo*, *chickadee*, *whip-poor-will*, etc.; onomatopœia. [Recent.]

Onomatopœia, in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds. It means word-making or word-coining, and is as strictly applicable to Comte's *altruisme* as to *cuckoo*. *Echoism* suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives *echoist*, *echoize*, and *echoic*, instead of *onomatopoetic*, which is not only unmanageable, but, when applied to words like *cuckoo*, *crack*, erroneous; it is the voice of the cuckoo, the sharp sound of breaking, which is onomatopoetic or word-creating, not the echoic words which they create.
J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Address to Philol. Soc.

echoist (ek'ō-ist), *n.* [< *echo* + *-ist*.] One who forms words by the imitation or echoing of sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echoize (ek'ō-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *echoized*, ppr. *echoizing*. [< *echo* + *-ize*.] To form words by echoing or imitating sounds. See *echoism*. ★[Recent.]

echolalia (ek-ō-lā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠχώ, an echo, + λαλιά, babbling, < λαλεῖν, babble.] In *pathol.*, the repetition by the patient in a meaningless way of words and phrases addressed to him. It occurs in certain nervous disorders.

echoless (ek'ō-les), *a.* [< *echo* + *-less*.] Giving or yielding no echo; calling forth no response.

Its voice is *echoless*. *Byron*, Prometheus.

echometer (e-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *échomètre* = Sp. *ecómetro* = Pg. *echometro* = It. *ecometro*, < Gr. ἠχώ, echo, + μέτρον, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the duration, the intervals, and the mutual relation of sounds.

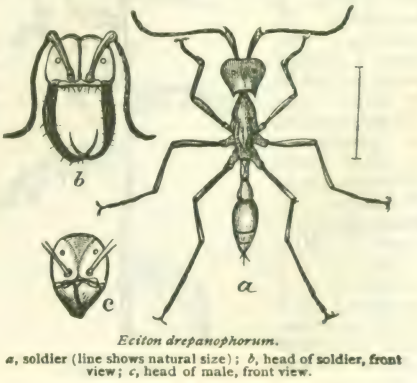
echometry (e-kom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *échométrie* = Sp. *ecometría* = Pg. *echometria* = It. *ecometria*; as *echometer* + *-y*.] **1.** The art or act of measuring the duration, etc., of sounds.—**2.** In *arch.*, the art of constructing buildings in conformity with the principles of acoustics.

echoscope (ek'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἠχώ, sound, echo, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A stethoscope.

echo-stop (ek'ō-stop), *n.* See *echo*, 4.

Echymys, *n.* An erroneous form of *Echimys*. *Wiegmann*, 1838.

Eciton (es'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of ants called



Eciton drepanophorum.
a, soldier (line shows natural size); *b*, head of soldier, front view; *c*, head of male, front view.

foraging or *army ants*, usually placed in the family *Myrmicidæ*, as the petiole of the abdomen has two nodes. It is now supposed that the genus *Labidus*, of the family *Dorylidæ*, is represented exclusively by the males of *Eciton*, and the characters of both groups require revision. These ants are found in South and Central America, and 3 species of *Eciton* and 6 of *Labidus* are known in the United States, from Utah, New Mexico, California, and Texas. There are two kinds of neuters or workers, large-headed and small-headed, the former of which are called *soldiers*. They are carnivorous, march in vast numbers, and are very destructive.

eckle[1], **eccle** (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial., also *eecle*, var. of *ickle*, ult. < AS. *gicel*, an icicle: see *ickle*, *icicle*.] **1.** An icicle.—**2.** *pl.* The crest of a cock.—**To build eccles in the air**, to build castles in the air. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

eckle[2] (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *eckle*[1].] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

eckle[3], *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eckled*, ppr. *eckling*. [A dial. var. of *ettle*.] To aim; intend; design. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

éclair (ā-klâr'), *n.* [F., lit. lightning, < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine, < L. *exclarare*, light up, < *ex*, out, + *clarare*, make bright or clear: see *clear*, *v.*] A small oblong cake, filled with a cream or custard, and glazed with chocolate or sugar.

eclaircise, *v. t.* See *eclaircize*.

éclaircissement (ā-klâr-sēs'moṅ), *n.* [F. (=Pr. *esclarziment* = Sp. *esclarecimiento* = Pg. *esclarecimento*), < *éclaircir*, clear up: see *eclaircize*.] Explanation; the clearing up of something not before understood.

Nay, madam, you shall stay . . . till he has made an *éclaircissement* of his love to you.
Wycherley, Country Wife.

Next morning I breakfasted alone with Mr. W[alpole]; when we had all the *eclaircissement* I ever expected, and I left him far better satisfied than I had been hitherto.
Gray, Letters, I. 124.

eclaircize (e-klâr'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eclaircized*, ppr. *eclaircizing*. [< F. *éclairciss-*, stem of certain parts of *éclaircir* (= Pr. *esclarzir*, *esclarzezir* = Sp. Pg. *esclarecer*), clear up; with suffix, ult. < L. *-escere* (see *-esce*, *-ish*[2]), < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine: see *éclair*.] To make clear; explain; clear up, as something not understood or misunderstood. Also spelled *eclaircise*. [Rare.]

eclampsia (ek-lamp'si-ą), *n.* [= F. *éclampsie* = It. *eclamsia*, < NL. *eclampsia*, < Gr. ἐκλαμψις, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, < ἐκλάμπειν, shine forth, < ἐκ, forth, + λάμπειν, shine: see *lamp*.] In *pathol.*, a flashing of light before the eyes; also, rapid convulsive motions. The name is applied to convulsions resembling those of epilepsy, but not of true epilepsy: as, the *eclampsia* of childbirth. Also *eclampsy*.

eclampsic (ek-lamp'sik), *a.* A less correct form of *eclamptic*.

eclampsy (ek-lamp'si), *n.* Same as *eclampsia*.

eclamptic (ek-lamp'tik), *a.* [= F. *éclamptique*; as *eclampsia* (*eclampt-*) + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of eclampsia: as, *eclamptic* convulsions; *eclamptic* idiocy.—**2.** Suffering from eclampsia: as, an *eclamptic* patient.

éclat (ā-klä'), *n.* [F., < *éclater*, burst forth, < OF. *esclater*, shine, *s'esclater*, burst, < OHG. *slīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, split, burst, G. *schleissen* = AS. *slītan*, E. *slit*, q. v.] **1.** A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation: as, his speech was received with great *éclat*.—**2.** Brilliant effect; brilliancy of success; splendor; magnificence: as, the *éclat* of a great achievement.

Although we have taken formal possession of Burmah with much *éclat*, the dangers and difficulties of the enterprise are by no means at an end.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 288.

3. Renown; glory.

Yet the *éclat* it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont. *Prescott.*

eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éclectique* = Sp. *ecléctico* = Pg. *eclectico* = It. *eclettico* (cf. G. *eklektisch* = Dan. *eklektisk*), < NL. *eclecticus*, < Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, picking out, selecting, < ἐκλεκτός, picked out, < ἐκλέγειν, pick out (= L. *eligere*, pp. *electus*, > E. *elect*, q. v.), < ἐκ, out, + λέγειν, pick, choose: see *legend*.] **I.** *a.* Selecting; choosing; not confined to or following any one model or system, but selecting and appropriating whatever is considered best in all.

The American mind, in the largest sense *eclectic*, struggled for universality, while it asserted freedom.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 464.

When not creative, their genius has been *eclectic* and refining. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 23.

Eclectic medicine, a medical theory and practice based upon selection of what is esteemed best in all systems; specifically, the medical system of a separately organized school of physicians in the United States, who make much use of what they regard as specific remedies, largely or chiefly botanical.—**Eclectic physician.** (*a*) One of an ancient order of physicians, supposed to have been founded by Agathinus of Sparta. (*b*) A practitioner of the American school of eclectic medicine.

II. *n.* One who, in whatever department of knowledge, not being convinced of the fundamental principles of any existing system, culls from the teachings of different schools such doctrines as seem to him probably true, conformable to good sense, wholesome in practice, or recommended by other secondary considerations; one who holds that opposing schools are right in their distinctive doctrines, wrong only in their opposition to one another. In philosophy the chief groups of eclectics have been—(1) those ancient writers, from the first century before Christ, who, like Cicero, influenced by Platonic skepticism, held a composite doctrine of ethics, logic, etc., aggregated of Platonist, Peripatetic, Stoic, and even Epicurean elements; (2) writers in the seventeenth century who, like Leibnitz, mingled Aristotelian and Cartesian principles; (3) writers in the eighteenth century who adopted in part the views of Leibnitz, in part those of Locke; (4) Schelling and others, who held beliefs derived from various idealistic, pantheistic, and mystical philosophers; (5) the school of Cousin, who took a mean position between a philosophy of experience and one of absolute reason.

Even the *eclectics*, who arose about the age of Augustus, . . . were . . . as slavish and dependent as any of their brethren, since they sought for truth not in nature, but in the several schools.
Hume, Rise of Arts and Sciences.

My notion of an *eclectic* is a man who, without foregone conclusions of any sort, deliberately surveys all accessible modes of thought, and chooses from each his own "hortus siccus" of definitive convictions.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 331.

Specifically—(*a*) A follower of the ancient eclectic philosophy. (*b*) In the *early church*, a Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato to be conformable to the spirit of the gospel. (*c*) In *med.*, a practitioner of eclectic medicine, either ancient or modern; an eclectic physician.

eclectically (ek-lek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers or physicians; as an eclectic.

eclecticism (ek-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *éclecticisme*; as *eclectic* + *-ism*.] The method of the eclectics, or a system, as of philosophy, medicine, etc., made up of selections from various systems.

Sensualism, idealism, skepticism, mysticism, are all partial and exclusive views of the elements of intelligence. But each is false only as it is incomplete. They are all true in what they affirm, all erroneous in what they deny. Though hitherto opposed, they are, consequently, not incapable of coalition; and, in fact, can only obtain their consummation in a powerful *eclecticism*—a system which shall comprehend them all.
Sir W. Hamilton, Edinburgh Rev., L. 201.

eclectism (ek-lek'tizm), *n.* [< F. *éclectisme* = Pg. *eclectismo*, < Gr. ἐκλεκτός, picked out: see *eclectic* and *-ism*.] Same as *eclecticism*. [Rare.]

The classicists, indeed, argue for that *eclectism* of taste which finds suggestive material wherever there is force and beauty. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iv.

Eclectus (ek-lek'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκλεκτός, picked out, select: see *eclectic*.] **1.** A genus of trichoglossine parrots related to the lories, containing several species of the Philippine, Malaccan, and Papuan islands, as *E. linnæi*, *E. polychlorus*, etc.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A parrot of the genus *Eclectus*.

eclegm† (ek-lem'), *n.* [Prop. **ecligm*; = F. *éclegme*, *écligme*, < L. *ecligma*, < Gr. ἐκλειγμα, an electuary, < ἐκλείχειν, lick up, < ἐκ, out, + λείχειν, lick. Cf. *electuary*, from the same ult. source.] A medicine of syrupy consistency.

eclimeter (ek-lim'e-tėr), *n.* An instrument to be held in the hand for measuring the zenith distances of objects near the horizon.

eclipse (ē-klips'), *n.* [< ME. *eclips* (more frequent in the abbr. form *clips*, *clyppes*, *clyppus*, etc.: see *clips*), < OF. *eclipse*, F. *éclipse* = Pr. *eclipsis*, *eclipses*, *elipse* = Sp. Pg. *eclipse* = It. *eclisse*, *ecclisse*, *ecclissi*, < L. *eclipsis*, < Gr. ἔκλειψις, an eclipse, lit. a failing, forsaking, < ἐκλείπειν, leave out, pass over, forsake, fail, intr. leave off, cease, suffer an eclipse, < ἐκ, out, + λείπειν, leave.] **1.** In *astron.*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body, by the intervention of another heavenly body either between it and the eye or between it and the source of its illumination. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon between it and the earth, the sun's disk being thus partially or entirely hidden; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the earth passing between it and the sun, the earth's shadow obscuring the whole or part of its surface, but never entirely concealing it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year, exclusive of penumbral eclipses of the moon. The most usual number is four, seven being very rare. Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed by passing through his shadow. See *occultation*.

For it shal chaungen wonder soone,
And take *eclips* right as the moone,
Whanne he is from us i-lett
Thurgh erthe, that bitwixe is sett
The sonne and hir, as it may falle,
Be it in partie or in alle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5337.

But in ye first watche of ye night, the moone suffred *eclips*. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 78.

The sun . . . from behind the moon,
In dim *eclipse*, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, or with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs. *Milton*, P. L., i. 597.

As when the sun, a crescent of *eclipse*,
Dreams over lake and lawn, and isles and capes.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, i.

2. Figuratively, any state of obscuration; an overshadowing; a transition from brightness, clearness, or animation to the opposite state: as, his glory has suffered an *eclipse*.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Gayety without *eclipse*
Wearieth me. *Tennyson*, Lilian.

How like the starless night of death
Our being's brief *eclipse*,
When faltering heart and failing breath
Have bleached the fading lips!
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

He [Earl Hakon] was zealous, in season and out of season, to bring back those who in that *eclipse* of the old faith had either gone over to Christianity or preferred to "trust in themselves," to what he considered the true fold.
Edinburgh Rev.

Annular, central, partial, penumbral, total eclipse. See the adjectives.—**Eclipse of a satellite**, the obscuration of it by the shadow of its primary: opposed to an *occultation*, in which it is hidden by the body of the primary.—**Eclipse of Thales**, a total eclipse of the sun which took place 585 B. C., May 28th, during a battle between the Medes and the Lydians, and which is stated to have been predicted by Thales of Miletus.—**Quantity of an eclipse**, the number of digits eclipsed. See *digit*, 3.

eclipse (ē-klips'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eclipsed*, ppr. *eclipsing*. [< ME. *eclipsen*, < OF. *eclipser*, F. *éclipser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eclipsar* = It. *eclissare*, *ecclissare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To obscure by an eclipse; cause the obscuration of; darken or hide, as a heavenly body: as, the moon *eclipses* the sun.

Within these two hundred yeares found out it was . . . that the moone sometime was *eclipsed* twice in five moneths space, and the sunne likewise in seven.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, ii. 9.

2. To overshadow; throw in the shade; obscure; hence, to surpass or excel.

Though you have all this worth, you hold some qualities
That do *eclipse* your virtues.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

Another now hath to himself engross'd
All power, and us *eclipsed*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 776.

When he [Christ] was lifted up [to his cross], he did there crucify the world, and the things of it, *eclipse* the lustre, and destroy the power, of all its empty vanities.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xviii.

I, therefore, for the moment, omit all inquiry how far the Mariolatry of the early Church did indeed *eclipse* Christ.
Ruskin.

II. *intrans.* To suffer an eclipse. [Rare.]

The labouring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 666.

ecliptic (ē-klip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *ecliptick*; = F. *écliptique* = Pg. *ecliptico* = It. *eclittico*, < LL. *ecliptica*, < LGr. ἐκλειπτικός, of or caused by an eclipse (as a noun, = F. *écliptique* = Sp. *ecliptica* = Pg. *ecliptica* = It. *eclittica*, < LL. *ecliptica* (sc. *linea*, line), < Gr. ἐκλειπτικός (sc. κύκλος, circle), the line or circle in the plane of which eclipses take place), < ἔκλειψις, an eclipse: see *eclipse*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an eclipse.—**2.** Pertaining to the apparent path of the sun in the heavens: as, *ecliptic* constellations.

Thy full face in his oblique designe
Confronting Phoebus in th' *Ecliptick* line,
And th' Earth between.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Ecliptic conjunction, a conjunction in longitude of the moon with the sun, the former being within its ecliptic limits.—**Ecliptic digit**, one twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter, used as a unit in expressing the quantity of eclipses.—**Ecliptic limits**, the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes (that is, from the ecliptic), if an eclipse of the sun or moon is to happen.

II. *n.* **1.** In *astron.*, a great circle of the heavens in the plane of the earth's orbit, or that of the apparent annual motion of the sun among the stars. The *fixed ecliptic* is the position of the ecliptic at any given date. The *mean ecliptic* is the position of the fixed ecliptic relative to the equinoctial, as modified by precession. This is now approaching the equinoctial at the rate of 47″ per century. The *true* or *apparent ecliptic* is the mean ecliptic as modified by the effects of nutation. The *obliquity of the ecliptic* is the inclination of the

ecliptic to the equinoctial. Its mean value for A. D. 1900 is 23° 27′ 8″.

Satan . . .
Took leave; and toward the coast of earth beneath,
Down from the *ecliptic* sped. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 740.

My lady's Indian kinsman, unannounced,
With half a score of swarthy faces came.
His own, tho' keen and bold and soldierly,
Sear'd by the close *ecliptic*, was not fair.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. A great circle drawn upon a terrestrial globe, tangent to the tropics. It is sometimes said to "mark the sun's annual path across the surface of the earth"; but since its plane is represented as fixed upon the earth, the rotation of the latter will give it a gyratory motion incompatible with its representing any celestial appearance. It may, however, prove convenient when a terrestrial globe is used instead of a celestial one.

eclog, *n.* An abbreviated spelling of *eclogue*.

eclogite (ek′lō-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἐκλογος, picked out (< ἐκλέγειν, pick out, choose), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Haüy to a rock consisting of a crystalline-granular aggregate of omphacite (a granular, grass-green variety of pyroxene) with red garnet. With these essential constituents cyanite (disthene) is often associated, and, less commonly, silvery mica, quartz, and pyrites. This is one of the most beautiful of rocks, and of rather rare occurrence. It is found in the Alps, in the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria, in the Erzgebirge in Bohemia, and also in Norway. It occurs in lenticular masses in the older gneisses and schists. To the variety occurring at Syra in Greece, consisting largely of cyanite or disthene, the name *cyanite rock* or *disthene rock* has been given. Also spelled *eklogite*.

eclogue (ek′log), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eclog*, and *eglogue*, *æglogue*; = F. *eglogue*, *eclogue*, now *églogue*, *éclogue* = Sp. *écloga* = Pg. *egloga* = It. *egloga*, *ecloga* = G. *ekloge* = Dan. Sw. *eklog*, < L. *ecloga*, < Gr. ἐκλογή, a selection, esp. of poems, "elegant extracts" (cf. ἔκλογος, picked out), < ἐκλέγειν, pick out, select, < ἐκ, out, + λέγειν, pick, choose; cf. *eclectic*. The term came to be applied esp. to a collection of pastoral poems (with special ref. to Virgil's pastoral poems (*Bucolica*), which were published under the title of *Eclogæ*, 'selections'), whence the false spellings *eglogue*, *æglogue* (F. *églogue*, etc.), in an endeavor to bring in the pastoral associations of Gr. αἴξ (αιγ-), a goat.] In *poetry*, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with one another; a bucolic: as, the *eclogues* of Virgil.

Some be of opinion, and the chiefe of those who haue written in this Art among the Latines, that the pastorall Poesie which we commonly call by the name of *Eglogue* and Bucolick, a tearme brought in by the Sicilian Poets, should be the first of any other.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

eclosion (ē-klō′zhọn), *n.* [< F. *éclosion*, < *éclos-*, stem of certain parts of *éclore*, emerge from the egg, < L. *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*, *exclusion*, and cf. *close*[1], *close*[2].] The act of emerging from a covering or concealment; specifically, in *entom.*, the escape of an insect from the pupa- or chrysalis-case.

eclysis (ek′li-sis), *n.* [< Gr. ἔκλυσις, a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones, a release or deliverance, < ἐκλύειν, release, < ἐκ, out, + λύειν, loose.] In *Gr. music*, the lowering or flatting of a tone: opposed to *ecbole*.

ecod (ē-kod′), *interj.* [One of the numerous variations, as *egad*, *begad*, *bedad*, etc., of the oath *by God*.] By God; egad: a minced oath. [Now rare.]

Ecod, you're in the right of it.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

Ecod! how the wind blows! *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

ecology, *n.* See *œcology*.

econome (ek′ō-nōm), *n.* [= F. *économe* = Sp. *ecónomo* = Pg. It. *economo*, steward, financial manager, = D. *econoom* = G. *ökonom*, husbandman, steward, = Dan. *ökonom* = Sw. *ekonom* (D. and Sw. after F.), < LL. *œconomus*, < Gr. οἰκονόμος, a housekeeper: see *economy*.] **1.** In the *early church*, a diocesan administrator; the curator, administrator, and dispenser, under the bishop, of the diocesan property and revenues. — **2.** In the early and in the medieval church, and to the present day in the Greek Church, the financial officer and steward of a monastery.

Also *œconome* and *œconomus*.

★**economic** (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom′ik), *a.* [Formerly also *economick*, *œconomic*, *œconomick*, *œconomique*; = F. *économique* = Sp. *económico* = Pg. It. *economico* (cf. D. *economisch* = G. *ökonomisch* = Dan. *økonomisk* = Sw. *ekonomisk*), < L. *œconomicus*, < Gr. οἰκονομικός, pertaining to the management of a household or family, practised therein, frugal, thrifty, < οἰκονομία, the management of a household: see *economy*.] **1†.** Relating or pertaining to the household; domestic. — **2.** Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And doth employ her *economic* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

3. Pertaining to pecuniary means or concerns; relating to or connected with income and expenditure: as, his *economic* management was bad; he was restrained by *economic* considerations; the *economic* branches of government. — **4.** Of or pertaining to economics, or the production, distribution, and use of wealth; relating to the means of living, or to the arts by which human needs and comforts are supplied: as, an *economic* problem; *economic* disturbances; *economic* geology or botany.

The *economic* ruin of Spain may be said to date from the expulsion of the Moriscoes.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 245.

5. Characterized by freedom from wastefulness, extravagance, or excess; frugal; saving; sparing: as, *economic* use of money or of material. [In this sense more commonly *economical*.]

The charitable few are chiefly they
Whom Fortune places in the middle way;
Just rich enough, with *economic* care,
To save a pittance, and a pittance spare.
Harte, Eulogius.

=Syn. 5. Saving, sparing, careful, thrifty, provident.

economical (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom′i-kal), *a.* [< *economic* + *-al*.] Same as *economic*. The form *economical* is more common than *economic* in sense 5.

This *economical* misfortune [of ill-assorted matrimony].
Milton, Divorce.

There was no *economical* distress in England to prompt the enterprises of colonization. *Palfrey*.

But the *economical* and moral causes that were destroying agriculture in Italy were too strong to be resisted.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 284.

The life of the well-off people is graceful, pretty, daintily-ordered, hospitable; but it has a simplicity which incidentally makes it comparatively *economical*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 68.

economically (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom′i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** As regards the production, distribution, and use of wealth; as regards the means by which human needs and comforts are supplied. — **2.** With economy; with frugality or moderation.

★**economics** (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom′iks), *n.* [Formerly also *economicks*; < pl. of *economic* (see *-ics*), after Gr. τὰ οἰκονομικά, neut. pl. (also fem. sing. ἡ οἰκονομική, sc. τέχνη, art), the art of household management.] **1.** The science of household or domestic management. [Obsolete or archaic.] — **2.** The science which treats of wealth, its production, distribution, etc.; political economy.

The best authors have chosen rather to handle it [education] in their politicks than in their *œconomicks*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 78.

Not only in science, but in politicks and *economics*, in the less splendid arts which administer to convenience and enjoyment, much information may be derived, by careful search, from times which have been in general neglected, as affording nothing to repay the labour of attention. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 73.

Among minor alterations, I may mention the substitution for the name of Political Economy of the single convenient term *Economics*. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref.

economisation, economise, etc. See *economization*, etc.

economist (ē-kon′ō-mist), *n.* [Formerly also *œconomist*; = F. *économiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *economista*; as *economy* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who manages pecuniary or other resources; a manager in general, with reference to means and expenditure or outlay.

Very few people are good *œconomists* of their fortune, and still fewer of their time. *Chesterfield*, Letters, ccxvi.

It would be . . . madness to expect happiness from one who has been so very bad an *economist* of his own.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiii.

Ferdinand was too severe an *economist* of time to waste it willingly on idle pomp and ceremonial.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

Specifically — **2.** A careful or prudent manager of pecuniary means; one who practises frugality in expenditure: as, he has the reputation of being an *economist*; he is a rigid *economist*. — **3.** One who is versed in economics, or the science of political economy. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref. — **4.** A member of a school of French writers on economics and politics, also known as the 'physiocrats' (which see). — **5.** An officer in some cathedrals of the Church of Ireland who is appointed by the chapter to manage the cathedral fund, to see to the necessary repairs, pay the church officers, etc. — **Economist mouse**, *Arvicola œconomus*, a Siberian vole.

Economite (ē-kon′ō-mīt), *n.* [As *economy* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

economization (ē-kon″ō-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *economize* + *-ation*.] The act or practice of economizing, or managing frugally or to the best effect; the result of economizing; economy; saving. Also spelled *economisation*. [Rare.]

To the extent that augmentation of mass results in a greater retention of heat, it effects an *economization* of force. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 47.

economize (ē-kon′ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *economized*, ppr. *economizing*. [= F. *économiser* = Sp. *economizar* = Pg. *economisar* = It. *economizzare* = D. *economiseren* = G. *ökonomisiren* = Dan. *økonomisere*; as *economy* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To manage economically; practise economy in regard to; treat savingly or sparingly: as, to *economize* one's means or strength; he *economized* his expenses.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium. *Walsh*.

II. *intrans.* To practise economy; avoid waste, extravagance, or excess; be sparing in outlay: as, to *economize* in one's housekeeping, or in the expenditure of energy.

He does not know how to *economize*. *Smart*.

Also spelled *economise*.

★**economizer** (ē-kon′ō-mī-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who economizes; one who uses money, material, time, etc., economically or sparingly. — **2.** In *engin.*, an apparatus by which economy, as of fuel, is effected; specifically, one in which waste heat from a boiler or furnace is utilized for heating the feed-water.

Also spelled *economiser*.

★**economy** (ē-kon′ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *economies* (-miz). [Formerly also *economie*, *œconomy*, *œconomie*; = F. *économie* = Sp. *economía* = Pg. It. *economia* = D. *economie* = G. *ökonomie* = Dan. *økonomi* = Sw. *ekonomi* (D. and Sw. after F.), < L. *œconomia*, < Gr. οἰκονομία, the management of a household or family, or of the state, the public revenue, < οἰκονόμος, one who manages a household, a manager, administrator, < οἶκος, a house, household (= L. *vicus*, a village, > ult. E. *wick*, *wich*, a village, etc.: see *wick*[3]), + νέμειν, deal out, distribute, manage: see *nome*[1].] **1.** The management, regulation, or supervision of means or resources; especially, the management of the pecuniary or other concerns of a household: as, you are practising bad *economy*; their domestic *economy* needs reform.

Fain. He keeps open house for all comers.
Wid. He ought to be very rich, whose *œconomy* is so profuse. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Artifice, iv.

Hence — **2.** A frugal and judicious use of money, material, time, etc.; the avoidance of or freedom from waste or extravagance in the management or use of anything; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, etc.

I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. *Swift*, To Lord Bolingbroke.

Nature, with a perfect *economy*, turns all forces to account. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 388.

Another principle that serves to throw light on our inquiry is that which has been called the principle of *economy*, viz., that an effect is pleasing in proportion as it is attained by little effort and simple means.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

3. Management, order, or arrangement in general; the disposition or regulation of the parts or functions of any organic whole; an organized system or method: as, the internal *economy* of a nation; the *economy* of the work is out of joint.

This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

If we rightly examine things, we shall find that there is a sort of *economy* in providence, that one shall excel where another is defective, in order to make men more useful to each other, and mix them in society.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Specifically — (*a*) The provisions of nature for the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed: as, the animal *economy*; the vegetable *economy*.

He who hunts
Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the *economy* of nature's realm.
Cowper, Task, vi. 577.

If we forget, for an instant, that each species tends to increase inordinately, and that some check is always in action, yet seldom perceived by us, the whole *economy* of Nature will be utterly obscured.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 303.

(*b*) The functional organization of a living body: as, his internal *economy* is badly deranged.

It is necessary to banish from the mind the idea that we live literally besieged by organisms always ready to sow putrefaction on the mucous tract of our *economies*.
Science, III. 520.

(*c*) The regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

The Jews already had a Sabbath, which as citizens and subjects of that *economy* they were obliged to keep, and did keep. *Paley.*

The theatre was by no means so essential a part of the *economy* of a Roman city as it was of a Grecian one.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 323.

4†. Management; control. [Rare.]

I shall never recompose my Features, to receive Sir Rowland with any Œconomy of Face.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Domestic economy. See *domestic*.—**Economy of grace.** See *grace*.—**Political economy.** See *political*. =**Syn. 2.** *Frugality, Economy, Thrift. Frugality* saves by avoiding both waste and needless expense; its central idea is that of saving. *Economy* goes further, and includes prudent management: as, *economy* of time. *Thrift* is a stronger word for *economy*; it is a smart, ambitious, and successful economy.

Lucullus, when *frugality* could charm,
Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 218.

Strict *economy* enabled him [Frederic William] to keep up a peace establishment of sixty thousand troops.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bak'd meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

e converso (ē kon-vėr'sō). [L., lit. from the converse: *e, ex*, from; *converso*, abl. of *conversum*, neut. of *conversus*, converse: see *converse*[2], *a.*] On the contrary; on the other hand.

écorché (ā-kôr-shā'), *n.* [F., lit. flayed, pp. of *écorcher*, OF. *escorcher*, flay, > ult. E. *scorch*: see *scorch*.] In *painting* and *sculp.*, a subject, man or animal, flayed or exhibited as deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed, for the purposes of study.

ecorticate (ē-kôr'ti-kāt), *a.* [< NL. **ecorticatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *corticate*.] In *bot.*, without a cortical layer: applied especially to lichens.

Écossaise (ā-ko-sāz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Écossais*, Scotch: see *Scotch*[1].] **1.** A species of rustic dance of Scotch origin.—**2.** Music written for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm.—**3.** In *therapeutics*, the douche Écossaise or Scotch douche, alternating hot and cold douches.

The alternation of hot and cold douches, which for some unknown reason has got the name of *Ecossaise*, is a very powerful remedy from the strong action and reaction which it produces, and is one of very great value.
Encyc. Brit., III. 439.

ecostate (ē-kos'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *ecostatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] **1.** In *bot.*, not costate; without ribs.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having no costæ, in general; ribless. (*b*) Bearing no ribs, as a vertebra.

écoute (ā-köt'), *n.* [F., < *écouter*, OF. *escouter*, listen, > ult. E. *scout*[1].] In *fort.*, a small gallery made in front of the glacis for the shelter of troops, designed to annoy or interrupt the miners of the enemy.

Ecpantheria (ek-pan-thē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), so called as being spotted, < Gr. *ἐκ*, out (here intensive), + *πάνθηρ*, panther or leopard: see *panther*.] A genus of arctiid moths chiefly distinguished by the short hind wings, and comprising a large number of new-world species. Most of them are tropical or subtropical, but *E. deflorata* is a well-known North American form.

ecphasis† (ek'fą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκφασις*, a declaration, < *ἐκφάναι*, speak out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φάναι* = L. *fari*, speak.] In *rhet.*, an explicit declaration.

Ecphimotes, *n.* See *Ecphymotes*.

ecphlysis (ek'fli-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἔκφλυσις*, < *ἐκφλύζειν*, spurt out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φλύζειν*, *φλύειν*, bubble up, burst out.] In *pathol.*, vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

ecphonema† (ek-fō-nē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφώνημα*, a thing called out, a sermon, < *ἐκφωνεῖν*, cry out, pronounce, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φωνεῖν*, utter a sound, < *φωνή*, the voice, a sound.] A rhetorical exclamation or ejaculation. See *ecphonesis*.

ecphoneme (ek'fō-nēm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκφώνημα*: see *ecphonema*.] The mark of exclamation (!). *Goold Brown.*

ecphonesis (ek-fō-nē'sis), *n.*; pl. *ecphoneses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφώνησις*, pronunciation, an exclamation, < *ἐκφωνεῖν*, pronounce, cry out: see *ecphonema*.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in the use of an exclamation, question, or other form of words used interjectionally to express some sudden emotion, such as joy, sorrow, fear, wonder, indignation, anger, or impatience. Also called *exclamation*.—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of those parts of the service which are said by the priest or officiant in an audible or elevated voice. The greater part of the liturgy is said secretly—that is, in a low or inaudible tone (*μυστικῶς*, an adverb equivalent to the *secrete* or *secreto* of the Latin Church). The ecphoneses, on the other hand, are said aloud (*ἐκφώνως*, an adverb answering to the phrases *intelligibili voce, clara voce*, of the Roman Missal, *with an audible voice, with a loud voice*, in the English Prayer-Book). They generally form the conclusion of a prayer which the priest has said secretly, and contain a doxology or ascription to the Trinity. The benediction at the beginning of the Liturgy of the Catechumens and that at the commencement of the Anaphora in the Constantinopolitan liturgies are said in this way. Also called the *exclamation*.

ecphora (ek'fō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφορά*, a carrying out, a projection in a building, < *ἐκφέρειν*, carry out, intr. shoot forth, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** In *arch.*, the projection of any member or molding before the face of the member or molding next below it.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Fusus*. *Conrad*, 1843.

ecphractic (ek-frak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκφρακτικός*, fit for clearing obstructions (*ἐκφρακτικά*, sc. *φάρμακα*, pl., ecphractic medicines), < *ἐκφράσσειν*, clear obstructions, open up, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φράσσειν*, inclose.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, serving to remove obstructions; deobstruent.

II. *n.* An ecphractic drug.

ecphronia† (ek-frō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφρων*, out of one's mind, crazy, < *ἐκ*, out of, + *φρήν*, mind.] In *pathol.*, insanity.

ecphyma (ek-fī'mą), *n.*; pl. *ecphymata* (ek-fim'ą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ἔκφυμα*, an eruption of pimples, < *ἐκφύεσθαι*, grow out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *pathol.*, a cutaneous excrescence, as a wart.

Ecphymotes (ek-fi-mō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκφυμα*, an eruption of pimples: see *ecphyma*.] A genus of pleurodont lizards, of the family *Iguanidæ*, having a short and flattened form, and large pointed carinate scales on the thick tail: otherwise generally as in *Polychrus*. *Fitzinger*, 1826. Also spelled *Ecphimotes*.

ecphysesis (ek-fi-zē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφύσησις*, emission of the breath, < *ἐκφυσᾶν*, blow out, breathe out, snort, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φυσᾶν*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, a quick breathing.

Ecpleopodidæ (ek-plē-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ecpleopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ptychopleural or cyclosaurian lizards. Also *Ecpleopoda*.

Ecpleopus (ek-plē'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκπλεος*, complete, entire (< *ἐκ*, out, + *πλέος*, full), + *ποῦς* = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Ecpleopodidæ*. *Duméril and Bibron.*

ecptoma† (ek-tō'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκπτωμα*, a dislocation, < *ἐκπίπτειν*, fall out of, be dislocated, < *ἐκ*, out, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, a falling down of any part: applied to luxations, prolapsus uteri, scrotal hernia, the expulsion of the placenta, sloughing off of gangrenous parts, etc.

ecpyesis (ek-pī-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκπύησις*, suppuration, < *ἐκπυέειν*, suppurate, < *ἐκ*, out, + *πυεῖν*, suppurate, < *πύον*, pus.] In *pathol.*, a skin-disease with purulent or serous effusion: now rarely used.

écrasement (ā-kräz-moṅ'), *n.* [F. *écrasement*, a crushing, < *écraser*, crush: see *craze*.] In *surg.*, the operation of removing a part, as a tumor, by a wire or chain loop gradually tightened so as to cut slowly through its attachment.

écraseur (ā-krä-zėr'), *n.* [F., < *écraser*, crush, bruise: see *craze*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for removing tumors. It consists of a fine chain or wire which is passed around the base of the part to be removed, and gradually tightened by a screw or otherwise until it has cut through.—**Galvanic écraseur**, an écraseur so constructed that the wire loop can be heated to redness while in use by the passage through it of an electric current.

écrevisse (ā-krė-vēs'), *n.* [F. *écrevisse*, a crawfish, a cuirass: see *crawfish, crayfish*.] In *armor*, a name given to any piece formed of splints, one sliding over the other, in the manner of the tail of the crawfish. See *garde-reine, great braguette* (under *braguette*), and *splint*.

ecrhythmus (ek-rith'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκρυθμος*, out of tune, < *ἐκ*, out, + *ῥυθμός*, tune, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] In *med.*, an irregular beating of the pulse.

écru (e-krö'; F. pron. ā-krü'), *a.* [F. *écru*, unbleached, raw, applied to linen, silk, etc., OF. *escru*, < *es-*, here unmeaning, + *cru*, raw, crude, < L. *crudus*: see *crude*.] **1.** Unbleached: applied to textile fabrics.—**2.** Having the color of raw silk, or of undyed and unbleached linen; hence, by extension, having any similar shade of neutral color, as the color of hemp or hempen cord.—**Écru lace**, a modern lace made with two kinds of braid, one plain and the other crinkled, and worked into large and prominent patterns, usually geometrical, with bars or brides of thread. The term is derived from the common use of materials of écru color.

ecrustaceous (ē-krus-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. **ecrustaceus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *crusta*, a crust: see *crustaceous*.] In *bot.*, without a crustaceous thallus, as some lichens.

ecstasis (ek'stą-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἔκστασις*: see *ecstasy*.] In *pathol.*, same as *ecstasy*, 3.

ecstasize (ek'stą-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasized*, ppr. *ecstasizing*. [< *ecstasy* + *-ize*.] To fill with ecstasy or excessive joy. *F. Butler.* [Rare.]

Rose and Margaret burst from their retreat with a loud laugh, and gave Obed a hearty greeting; which he, bemazed and *ecstacized*, returned as handsomely as he knew how. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

ecstasy (ek'stą-si), *n.*; pl. *ecstasies* (-siz). [Formerly spelled variously *ecstasie, ecstacy, extasy, extasie*, etc.; = F. *extase* = Sp. *éxtasi, éxtasis* = Pg. *extasis* = It. *estasi* (D. *extase* = G. *ekstase* = Dan. *extase* = Sw. *extas*, < F.), < LL. *ecstasis*, ML. also *extasis*, < Gr. *ἔκστασις*, any displacement or removal from the proper place, a standing aside, distraction of mind, astonishment, also a trance, < *ἐξιστάναι*, 2d. aor. *ἐκστῆναι*, put or place aside, mid. and pass. stand aside, < *ἐξ*, *ἐκ*, out, + *ἱστάναι*, place, set, *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stasis*.] **1.** A state in which the mind is exalted or liberated as it were from the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object, or by absorption in some overpowering idea, most frequently of a religious nature; entrancing rapture or transport.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

When the mind is warmed with heavenly thoughts, and wrought up into some degrees of holy *ecstasy*, it stays not there, but communicates these impressions to the body.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

The Neoplatonists, though they sometimes spoke of civic virtues, regarded the condition of *ecstasy* as not only transcending but including all, and that condition could only be arrived at by a passive life.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 350.

2. Overpowering emotion or exaltation, in which the mind is absorbed and the actions are controlled by the exciting subject; a sudden access of intense feeling. Specifically—(*a*) Joyful, delightful, or rapturous emotion; extravagant delight: as, the *ecstasy* of love; he gazed upon the scene with *ecstasy*.

He on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken ev'n to *ecstasy*.
Milton, Comus, l. 625.

Sweet thankful love his soul did fill
With utter *ecstasy* of bliss.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

It is a sky of Italian April, full of sunshine and the hidden *ecstasy* of larks.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 191.

The *ecstasies* of mirth and terror which his gestures and play of countenance never failed to produce in a nursery flattered him [Garrick] quite as much as the applause of mature critics. *Macaulay*, Madame d'Arblay.

(*b*) Grievous, fearful, or painful emotion; extreme agitation; distraction: as, the very *ecstasy* of grief; an *ecstasy* of fear.

Better be with the dead . . .
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstacy*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Come, let us leave him in his ireful mood,
Our words will but increase his *ecstasy*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 2.

And last, the cannons' voice that shook the skies,
And, as it fares in sudden *ecstasies*,
At once bereft us both of ears and eyes.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 228.

3. In *med.*, a morbid state of the nervous system, allied to catalepsy and trance, in which the patient assumes the attitude and expression of rapture. Also *ecstasis*.—**4†.** Insanity; madness.

That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with *ecstacy*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

ecstasy (ek'stą-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasied*, ppr. *ecstasying*. [< *ecstasy*, *n.*] To fill with rapture or enthusiasm. [Rare.]

The persons . . . then made prophetical and inspired must needs have discoursed like seraphims and the most *ecstasied* order of intelligences.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

They were so *ecstasied* with joy that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations.
J. Scott, Christian Life, I. iv. § 5.

ecstatic (ek-stat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *ecstatick, extatick*; = F. *extatique* = Sp. *extático* = Pg. *extatico* = It. *estatico*, < Gr. *ἐκστατικός*, < *ἔκστασις*, ecstasy: see *ecstasy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy; entrancing; overpowering.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatick* fit.
Milton, The Passion, l. 42.

To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstatick* dreams.
Pope, To Addison.

The Sonnets [Mrs. Browning's] reveal to us that Love which is the most *ecstatic* of human emotions and worth all other gifts in life. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 138.

2. Affected by ecstasy; enraptured; entranced.

By making no responses to ordinary stimuli, the *ecstatic* subject shows that he is "not himself."
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 77.

II. *n.* **1.** One subject to ecstasies or raptures; an extravagant enthusiast. [Rare.]

Old Hereticks and idle *Ecstaticks*, such as the very primitive times were infinitely pestred withal.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 201.

2. *pl.* Ecstasy; rapturous emotion.

ecstatical (ek-stat'i-kal), *a.* [Formerly *extatical*; < *ecstatic* + *-al*.] Same as *ecstatic*.

With other *extaticall* furies, and religious frencies, with ornaments of gold and iewels. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

ecstatically (ek-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ecstatic manner; rapturously; ravishingly.

ectad (ek'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, outside, + *-ad*[3], < L. *ad*, to.] In *anat.*, to or toward the outside or exterior; outward; outwardly.

The dura mater may be described as *ectad* of the brain, but entad of the cranium.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ectal (ek'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, outer; external; superficial; peripheral: opposed to *ental*.

The suggestion to employ ental and *ectal* was welcomed, and they were published [by Wilder in 1881].
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ectasia (ek-tā'si-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *ectasis*.] **1.** Ectasis.—**2.** Aneurism.—**Alveolar ectasia.** Same as *vesicular emphysema* (which see, under *emphysema*).

ectasis (ek'tā-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἔκτασις*, extension, < *ἐκτείνειν* (= L. *exten-d-ere*), extend, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *extend*, *tend*[1].] **1.** In *anc. orthoëpy* and *pros.*: (*a*) The pronunciation of a vowel as long. (*b*) The lengthening or protraction of a vowel usually short. See *diastole*.—**2.** In *anc. rhet.*: (*a*) The use of a long vowel or syllable in a part of a clause or sentence where it will produce a special rhythmical effect. (*b*) The use of a form of a word longer than that commonly employed. This is generally called *paragoge*.

ectaster (ek-tas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.

ectatic (ek-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτατός*, capable of extension, < *ἐκτείνειν*, extend: see *ectasis*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to ectasis.

ectene, ectenes (ek'te-nē, -nēz), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτενής* (LGr. also *ἐκτενή*, n.), prop. adj., extended, continued (sc. *ἱκεσία*, *αἴτησις*, *εὐχή*, or *προσευχή*, supplication, prayer), < *ἐκτείνειν*, stretch out, prolong: see *ectasis* and *extend*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the litanies recited by the deacon and choir. It follows the gospel, and is introduced by the words "Let us all say with our whole soul, and with our whole mind let us say." The choir responds with *Kyrie Eleison*, once after this invitation and the first petition, and thrice after the other petitions. See *litany*.

ectental (ek-ten'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἐντός*, within, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the outer and the inner layer of a gastrula: specifically said of the line of primitive juncture of the ectoderm and endoderm circumscribing the mouth of a gastrula. Also *ecto-ental*.

ecteron (ek'tę-ron), *n.* An erroneous form of *ecderon*. *Mivart*.

ecteronic (ek-tę-ron'ik), *a.* An erroneous form of *ecderonic*. *Mivart*.

ecthesis (ek'the-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔκθεσις*, a setting forth, an exposition, < *ἔκθετος*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτιθέναι*, put out, set forth, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τιθέναι*, put, set.] An exposition, especially of faith. In church history *the Ecthesis* is the decree of the emperor Heraclius, about A. D. 638, declaring that the controversy as to whether Christ has two wills or one will with a twofold or theandric operation (a view acceptable to the Monothelites) was to be left an open question.

The [first] Lateran synod, by which not only the Monothelite doctrine but also the moderating *ecthesis* of Heraclius and typus of Constans II. were anathematized.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 646.

ecthlipsis (ek-thlip'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐκθλιψις*, ecthlipsis, lit. a squeezing out, < *ἐκθλίβειν*, squeeze out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *θλίβειν*, squeeze. Cf. *elision*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, omission or suppression of a letter; especially, in *Lat. gram.*, elision or suppression in utterance of a final vowel and consonant in a syllable ending in *m*, as in the line

Monstr*um* horrend*um*, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum. *Virgil*, Æneid, III. 658.

ecthoræa, *n.* Plural of *ecthoræum*.

ecthoræal, ecthoreal (ek-thō-rē'ąl), *a.* [< *ecthoræum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an ecthoræum: as, an *ecthoræal* protrusion.

ecthoræum (ek-thō-rē'um), *n.*; pl. *ecthoræa* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, out of, + *θοραῖος*, containing the seed, < *θορός*, seed, semen.] In *zoöl.*, the thread of a thread-cell; the stinging-hair of a cnida; a cnidocil. Also *ecthoreum*. See cut under *cnida*.

The inner wall of the sac [cnida] is produced into a sheath terminating in a long thread (*ecthoreum*); this is usually twisted in many coils round its sheath, and fills up the open end of the sac. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 16.

ecthyma (ek-thī'mą), *n.*; pl. *ecthymata* (ek-thim'a-tą). [NL., < Gr. *ἔκθυμα*, a pustule, papula, < *ἐκθύειν*, break out, as heat or humors, < *ἐκ*, out, + *θύειν*, rage, boil, rush.] An eruption of one or more large pustules intermediate between a boil and an ordinary pustule.

ecthymiform (ek-thī'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔκθυμα* (*ἐκθυματ-*), a pustule, papula (see *ecthyma*), + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of or resembling an ecthyma.

ecto-. [NL. *ecto-*, < Gr. *ἐκτός*, adv. and prep., without, outside (opposed to *ἐντός*, within: see *ento-*), < *ἐκ*, out, + quasi-superl. suffix *-το-ς*.] A prefix in words (chiefly biological) of Greek origin, signifying 'outside, without, outer, external, lying upon': as, *ectoderm*, the outer skin; *Ectozoa*, external parasites: opposed to *endo-*, *ento-*.

ectobasidium (ek″tō-bā-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ectobasidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *basidium*, q. v.] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is externally placed, as in *Hymenomycetes*. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 954.

Ectobia (ek-tō'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of cursorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Blattidæ*, or cockroaches, containing a number of small species, as *E. germanica*, the croton-bug (which see): sometimes synonymous with *Blatta* in a restricted sense. *Westwood*, 1839.

ectoblast (ek'tō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] **1.** In *biol.*, the outermost recognizable structure of a cell; a cell-wall, in any way distinguished from mesoblast or other more interior structures. The ectoblast is to a cell what the epiblast is to a more complex organism.—**2.** In *embryol.*, the outer primary layer in the embryo of any metazoan animal; the epiblast; the ectoderm. See cut under *blastocœle*.

ectoblastic (ek-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *ectoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the ectoblast; consisting of ectoblast; ectodermal.

ectobliquus (ek-tob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *ectobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + L. *obliquus*, oblique.] In *anat.*, the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, the obliquus abdominis externus. Also called *extrobliquus*. See cut under *muscle*.

ectocardia (ek-tō-kär'di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *καρδία*, heart.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the heart is out of its normal position.

ectocarotid (ek″tō-ka-rot'id), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + E. *carotid*.] In *anat.*, the external carotid artery; the outer branch of the common carotid.

Ectocarpaceæ (ek″tō-kär-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ectocarpus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of phæosporic marine algæ having filamentous branching fronds, chiefly monosiphonous, with little or no cortex.

Ectocarpeæ (ek-tō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ectocarpus* + *-eæ*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *Ectocarpaceæ*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a division of nematophorous *Cœlenterata*, containing those hydrozoans whose genitalia are developed from the ectoderm: opposed to *Endocarpeæ*. The group is equivalent to the *Hydromedusæ*.

ectocarpous (ek-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *ectocarpus*, < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Having external genitals, or developing sexual products from the ectoderm, as a hydromedusan; of or pertaining to the *Ectocarpeæ*.

Ectocarpus (ek-tō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL.: see *ectocarpous*.] In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Ectocarpaceæ*, including a large number of olive-brown filamentous species, many of which grow attached to larger algæ.

ectochona (ek-tō-kō'nä), *n.*; pl. *ectochonæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *χώνη*, a funnel: see *chone*.] An ectochone.

ectochone (ek'tō-kōn), *n.* [< NL. *ectochona*, q. v.] The outer division of a chone.

In many sponges (Geodia, Stelletta) the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity (subcortical crypt) by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or *ectochone* from an inner or endochone. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

ectoclinal (ek-tō-klī'nąl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κλίνειν*, lean: see *clinic*, *clinode*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) and spores exposed upon the surface of the receptacle. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 958.

ectocœlian (ek-tō-sē'li-ąn), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κοιλίον*, a hollow.] In *anat.*, extraventricular; situated outside of the cavities of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus lenticularis) which appears embedded in the wall of the hemisphere. *Wilder*.

ectocœlic (ek-tō-sē'lik), *a.* [As *ectocœl-ian* + *-ic*.] Situated on the outside of the common cavity of a cœlenterate.

A misleading appearance of *ectocœlic* septa is produced by the fact that some pairs of mesenteries die out after a very short course.
G. H. Fowler, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 5.

ectocondyle (ek-tō-kon'dil), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + E. *condyle*.] The outer or external condyle of a bone, on the side away from the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and of the femur respectively: opposed to *entocondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

ectocoracoid (ek-tō-kor'ą-koid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *coracoideus*, the coracoid.] In the dipnoan fishes, the element of the shoulder-girdle outside of that with which the pectoral limb articulates. Also called *clavicle*.

ectocranial (ek-tō-krā'ni-ąl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium*.] Of or pertaining to the outer walls or surface of the skull; forming a part of the cranial parietes, as a bone.

There is a large bony tract . . . between the squamosal and the large interparietal, which is not one of the ordinary *ectocranial* bones.
W. K. Parker, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 135.

ectocuneiform (ek-tō-kū'nē-i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ectocuneiforme*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the outermost cuneiform bone; ectosphenoid.

Union of the navicular and cuboid, and sometimes the *ectocuneiform* bone, of the tarsus.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 430.

II. *n.* The outermost one of the three cuneiform or wedge-shaped bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the ectocuneiform or ectosphenoid bone of the foot. See cut under *foot*.

ectocuneiforme (ek-tō-kū″nē-i-fôr'mē), *n.*; pl. *ectocuneiformia* (-mi-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + NL. *cuneiforme*, the cuneiform bone.] Same as *ectocuneiform*.

ectocyst (ek'tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *κύστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] In *Polyzoa*, the external tegumentary layer of the cœnœcium, forming the common cell or cyst in which each individual zoöid is contained. See the extract, and cuts under *Polyzoa* and *Plumatella*.

As a rule the colonies [of polyzoans] possess a horny or parchment-like, frequently also calcareous, exoskeleton, which arises from the hardening of the cuticle around the individual zoöids. Each zoöid is accordingly surrounded by a very regular and symmetrical case — the *ectocyst* or cell; through the opening of which the anterior part of the soft body of the contained zoöid with its tentacular crown can be protruded. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 71.

ectoderm (ek'tō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] The completed outer layer of cells, or outer blastodermic membrane, in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the epiblast, and primitively constituting the outer wall of the whole body, as the endoderm does that of the body-cavity; an epiblast, ectoblast, or external blastoderm. The term is chiefly used in embryology, or of certain lower animals whose bodies consist essentially of an outer and an inner layer, and not as a synonym of the epidermis or cuticle of the higher animals. See cut under *gastrula*.

ectodermal (ek-tō-dėr'mąl), *a.* [< *ectoderm* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ectoderm; consisting of ectoderm: as, the *ectodermal* layer of a cœlenterate.

The ovary bursts its *ectodermal* covering.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 515.

ectodermic (ek-tō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *ectoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *ectodermal*.

ecto-entad (ek″tō-en'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἐντός*, within, + *-ad*[3]. Cf. *ectad*, *entad*.] In *anat.*, from without inward. [Rare.]

A part may be divided by cutting either *ecto-entad*, from without inward, or ento-ectad, from within outward.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.

ecto-ental (ek″tō-en′ṭal), *a.* Same as *ectental*.

The mesoderm grows out from the *ectoental* line.
C. S. Minot, Medical News, XLIX. 249.

ectogastrocnemius (ek-tō-gas-trok-nē′mi-us), *n.*; pl. *ectogastrocnemii* (-ī). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + γαστήρ, stomach, + κνήμη, the lower leg, tibia.] The outer gastrocnemial muscle, or outer head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius externus. See cut under *muscle*.

ectogenous (ek-toj′e-nus), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + -γενης, producing: see *-genous*.] Originating or developed outside of the host; externally parasitic: opposed to *endogenous*.

Some of the pathogenous bacteria are accustomed to develope and multiply without the body, while others only do so within it. The former kind we may describe as *ectogenous*, the latter as endogenous.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 203.

ectoglutæus (ek-tō-glō′tē-us), *n.*; pl. *ectoglutæi* (-ī). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐκτός, without, + γλουτός, the rump, buttocks: see *glutæus, gluteal*.] In *anat.*, the outer or great gluteal muscle; the glutæus maximus. Also *ectogluteus*. See cut under *muscle*.

ectogluteal (ek-tō-glō′tē-al), *a.* [‹ *ectoglutæus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ectoglutæus. Also *ectoglutæal*.

ectolecithal (ek-tō-les′i-thal), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + λέκιθος, yolk, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, noting those ova which have the food-yolk peripheral in position, and thus exterior to the formative yolk. The cleavage or segmentation is consequently confined at first to the inner parts of the ovum, and it is only in later stages, when the food-yolk has shifted to the center, that the cleavage becomes peripheral. The egg of the spider is an example. See *centrolecithal, telolecithal*.

The first processes of segmentation in these at first *ectolecithal* ova are withdrawn from observation, since they take place in the centre of an egg covered by a superficial layer of food-yelk. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 112.

Ectolithia (ek-tō-lith′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + λίθος, stone.] Those radiolarians which have an external silicious skeleton or exoskeleton: distinguished from *Endolithia*.

Only a few [radiolarians] remain naked and without firm deposits; as a rule, the soft body possesses a silicious skeleton, which either lies entirely outside the central capsule (*Ectolithia*), or is partially within it (Endolithia).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 189.

ectolithic (ek-tō-lith′ik), *a.* [As *Ectolithia* + *-ic*.] Extracapsular or exoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Ectolithia*; not endolithic.

ectomere (ek′tō-mēr), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + μέρος, part.] In *embryol.*, the less granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides: also applied to a descendant of this blastomere in the first stages of development. See *blastomere, entomere*.

ectomeric (ek-tō-mer′ik), *a.* [‹ *ectomere* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an ectomere.

ectoparasite (ek-tō-par′ạ-sīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + παράσιτος, a parasite: see *parasite*.] An external parasite; a parasite living upon the exterior of the host, as distinguished from an endoparasite. Lice, fleas, ticks, etc., are ectoparasites. The term has no classificatory significance in zoölogy or botany.

ectoparasitic (ek-tō-par-ạ-sit′ik), *a.* [‹ *ectoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an ectoparasite or of ectoparasites; epizoic.

In the entoparasitic forms of this division the visual organs disappear, while they are persistent in many of the *ectoparasitic* forms.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 154.

ectopectoralis (ek-tō-pek-tō-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *ectopectorales* (-lēz). [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + L. *pectoralis*, pectoral: see *pectoral*.] In *anat.*, the outer or great pectoral muscle; the pectoralis major (which see, under *pectoralis*).

ectopia (ek-tō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐκτόπιος, ἔκτοπος, away from a place, out of place, out of the way, ‹ ἐκ, out, + τόπος, place: see *topic*.] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts, usually congenital: as, *ectopia* of the heart or of the bladder. Also *ectopy*.

★**ectopic** (ek-top′ik), *a.* [‹ *ectopia* + *-ic*.] Characterized by ectopia.

The gestation is *ectopic*, that is, proceeding in an abnormal locality, which is unfit for the office imposed upon it.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 370.

Ectopistes (ek-tō-pis′tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐκτοπίζειν, wander, migrate, ‹ ἔκτοπος, away from a place, ‹ ἐκ + τόπος, place.] A genus of pigeons, of the family *Columbidæ*. They have short tarsi feathered part way down in front, a short bill feathered far forward, the wings acutely pointed by the first three primaries, a long cuneate tail of 12 tapering acuminate feathers, wing-coverts with black spots, party-colored tail-feathers, an iridescent neck, and the sexes distinguishable by color. *E. migratorius* is the common wild pigeon or passenger-pigeon of North America. See cut under *passenger-pigeon*.

ectoplasm (ek′tō-plazm), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, without, + πλάσμα, a thing formed, ‹ πλάσσειν, form.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell; the ectosarc: applied to the denser exterior substance of infusorians and other unicellular organisms, or of a free protoplasmic body, as a zoöspore.

In the Infusoria, which are covered by a firm cuticle, there is a central semifluid mass of sarcode (endoplasm) which is distinct from the more compact peripheral layer of sarcode (*ectoplasm*). *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 54.

2. In *bot.*, the outer hyaline layer or film of the protoplasmic mass within a cell.

ectoplasmic (ek-tō-plaz′mik), *a.* [‹ *ectoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of ectoplasm.

ectoplastic (ek-tō-plas′tik), *a.* Same as *ectoplasmic*.

The differentiation of this cortical substance (which is not a frequent or striking phenomenon in tissue-cells) may be regarded as an *ectoplastic* (i. e., peripheral) modification of the protoplasm, comparable to the entoplastic (central) modification which produces a nucleus.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 833.

ectopopliteal (ek″tō-pop-lit′ē-al), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + L. *poples* (*poplit-*), hock, knee: see *popliteal*.] In *anat.*, situated upon the outer side of the popliteal space or region: as, the *ectopopliteal* nerve.

Ectoprocta (ek-tō-prok′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ectoproctus*.] A division of the *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche, characterized by having the anus outside of the circlet of tentacles: opposed to *Endoprocta*. See the extract.

In the *Ectoprocta*, . . . the endocyst consists of two layers, an outer and inner; of which the former is the representative of the ectoderm in other animals. The latter lines the walls of the perivisceral cavity, and is reflected thence, like a peritoneal tunic, over the tentacular sheath and into the interior of the tentacula, whence it is continued on to the alimentary canal, of which it forms the external investment. The endoderm, which lines the alimentary canal, is of course continuous, through the oral opening, with the ectoderm.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 571.

ectoproctous (ek-tō-prok′tus), *a.* [‹ NL. *ectoproctus*, ‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + πρωκτός, the anus, posteriors.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ectoprocta:* specifically applied to those polyzoans, as the *Gymnolæmata*, which have the anus situated outside the circlet of tentacles: opposed to *endoproctous*.

It has been pointed out that the characteristic polypide of the *ectoproctous* Polyzoa is a structure developed from the cystid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

ectopterygoid (ek-top-ter′i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ NL. *ectopterygoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the external pterygoid bone or muscle.

II. *n.* 1. An external pterygoid bone; one of the lateral bones of the palate of some animals, as reptiles. It is highly developed, for instance, in the crocodile. See *Crocodilia*.—2. In typical fishes, the external of two bones just behind the palatine, generally called *pterygoid*. See cut under *palato-quadrate*.—3. In *anat.*, the ectopterygoid muscle.

ectopterygoideus (ek-top-ter-i-goi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *ectopterygoidei* (-ī). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *pterygoideus:* see *pterygoid*.] In *anat.*, the external pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoideus*.

ectopy (ek′tō-pi), *n.* Same as *ectopia*.

ectosarc (ek′tō-särk), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] The ectoplasm of a protozoan; the exterior substance of the body of an animal of low organization, as an amœba or other rhizopod or protozoan, in any way distinguished from an endosarc; the usually thicker, denser, tougher, or otherwise modified protoplasm which forms an envelop of the body, as differentiated from the interior substance or contents. The term is used chiefly in connection with amœbas or other rhizopods, in which, though there may be no definite cell-wall, the outer sarcode is differentiated in some way from the inner substance, or endosarc.

ectosarcode (ek-tō-sär′kōd), *n.* Same as *ectosarc*.

ectosarcodous (ek-tō-sär′kō-dus), *a.* [‹ *ectosarcode* + *-ous*.] Consisting of external sarcode; constituting an ectosarc; ectoplasmic.

ectosarcous (ek-tō-sär′kus), *a.* [‹ *ectosarc* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the ectosarc.

ectosomal (ek′tō-sō-mal), *a.* [‹ *ectosome* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ectosome; cortical, as the exterior region of a sponge.

★**ectosome** (ek′tō-sōm), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σῶμα, body.] In sponges, the outer region, forming the roof and walls of the subdermal chambers, composed of ectoderm and a superficial layer of endoderm; the cortex: distinguished from *choanosome* and *endosome*.

The choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of *ectosome* on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., endosome, on the other.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

ectosphenoid (ek-tō-sfē′noid), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, without, + σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid*.] Same as *ectocuneiform*. [Rare.]

ectosporous (ek-tō-spō′rus), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σπόρος, seed: see *spore*.] Forming spores externally; exosporous.

ectosteal (ek-tos′tē-al), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + ὀστέον, bone, + *-al*.] Relating to or situated on the outside of a bone; proceeding from without inward, as a growth of bone.

ectosteally (ek-tos′tē-al-i), *adv.* In an ectosteal manner or position.

ectostosis (ek-tos-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + ὀστέον, bone, + *-osis*.] That form of ossification of cartilage which begins in or immediately under the perichondrium; also, growth of bone from without inward; periosteal ossification.

ectothecal (ek-tō-thē′kal), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + θήκη, case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having thecæ or asci exposed, as in discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; discomycetous; gymnocarpous.

ectotriceps (ek-tot′ri-seps), *n.*; pl. *ectotricepites* (ek-tot-ri-sep′i-tēz). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *triceps*.] In *anat.*, the outer head or external division of the triceps muscle of the arm, considered as a distinct muscle. Also *extratriceps*.

Ectozoa (ek-tō-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ectozoön*, q. v.] External parasites in general, as distinguished from *Entozoa*, or internal parasites. Thus, the fish-lice, or *Epizoa*, are *Ectozoa*, as are other lice, ticks, fleas, etc. The term is a vague one, having no classificatory significance, and implying no structural affinity among the creatures designated by it. Also called *ectoparasites*.

ectozoan (ek-tō-zō′an), *n.* [‹ *Ectozoa* + *-an*.] One of the *Ectozoa;* an epizoan; an ectoparasite.

ectozoic (ek-tō-zō′ik), *a.* [‹ *Ectozoa* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Ectozoa;* epizoic; ectoparasitic.

ectozoön (ek-tō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + ζῷον, animal.] One of the *Ectozoa;* an ectozoan.

Ectrephes (ek′tre-fēz), *n.* [NL. (Pascoe, 1866), ‹ Gr. ἐκτρέφειν, bring up, breed, produce, ‹ ἐκ, out, + τρέφειν, nourish.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ*, containing a few Australian species. Also *Anapestus*.

Ectrichodia (ek-tri-kō′di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), ‹ Gr. ἐκ, out, + τριχώδης, like hair, hairy, ‹ θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of bugs, of the family *Reduviidæ* and subfamily *Ectrichodiinæ*. *E. cruciata* is a generally distributed species in the United States, about half an inch long, of a shining bright-red color, variegated with black, short, stout, hairy antennæ of a dusky color, and thick, piceous rostrum.



Ectrichodia cruciata.
(Line shows natural size.)

Ectrichodides (ek-tri-kod′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of hemipterous insects, represented by the genus *Ectrichodia*. Same as *Ectrichodiinæ*.

Ectrichodiinæ (ek-tri-kod-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ectrichodia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bugs, of the family *Reduviidæ*, typified by the genus *Ectrichodia*.

ectrodactylia (ek″trō-dak-til′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., irreg. ‹ Gr. ἔκτρωσις, miscarriage, + δάκτυλος, finger.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which one or more fingers are wanting.

ectrodactylism (ek-trō-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [As *ectrodactyl-ia* + *-ism*.] Same as *ectrodactylia*.

ectropic (ek-trop′ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἐκτροπος, turning out of the way, ‹ ἐκτρέπειν, turn out, ‹ ἐκ, out, + τρέπειν, turn.] Turned outward or everted, as an eyelid, when the inner or conjunctival surface is exposed, as in ectropion.

ectropical (ek-trop′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *τροπικός*, tropic (see *tropic*), + *-al*.] Belonging to parts outside the tropics; extratropical. [Rare.]

ectropion, ectropium (ek-trō′pi-on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτρόπιον*, everted eyelid, < *ἐκτροπος*, turning out: see *ectropic*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) An abnormal eversion or turning outward of the eyelids. (*b*) Eversion of the cervical endometrium of the womb.

ectropometer (ek-trō-pom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτροπή*, a turning off, turning aside (< *ἐκτρέπειν*, turn off: see *ectropic*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used on shipboard for determining the bearing or compass-direction of objects.

The ectropometer in use in the United States Navy consists of a vertical stanchion fitted in sockets on the deck or bridge and surmounted by a compass-card without a magnet. The card turns on a vertical axis and is fitted with an alidade. The magnetic heading of the ship being adjusted on this card to a line parallel with the keel, the alidade gives readily the bearing of land, lighthouses, etc. Also *ektropometer*.

ectrotic (ek-trot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτρωτικός*, of or for abortion, < *ἐκτρωσις*, abortion, < **ἐκτρωτός*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτιτρώσκειν*, abort, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τιτρώσκειν*, *τρώειν*, wound, injure.] In *med.*, preventing the development or causing the abortion of a disease.

ectypal (ek′ti-pal), *a.* [< *ectype* + *-al*.] Taken from the original; imitated. [Rare.]

Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 417.

Ectypal world, in *Platonic philos.*, the phenomenal world, the world of sense, as distinguished from the archetypal or noumenal world.

ectype (ek′tīp), *n.* [= F. *ectype* = Sp. *ectipo* = Pg. *ectypo*, < L. *ectypus*, engraved in relief, embossed, < Gr. *ἔκτυπος*, engraved in relief, formed in outline, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τύπος*, figure: see *type*.] 1. A reproduction or copy of an original; a copy: opposed to *prototype*.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes* or "copies."
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxi. 13.

Some regarded him [Klopstock] as an *ectype* of the ancient prophets. *Eng. Cyc.*

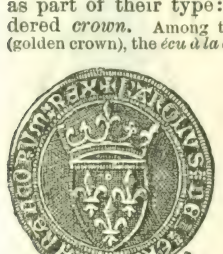
Specifically — 2. In *arch.*, a copy in relief or embossed.

ectypography (ek-ti-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτυπος*, engraved in relief (see *ectype*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, engrave.] A method of etching in which the lines are left in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.

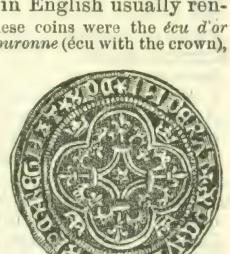


Écu.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

écu (ā-kü′ or ā′kū), *n.* [F., a shield (applied also to a coin, etc.), < OF. *escu*, *escut*, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *escutcheon*, *scutum*.] 1. The shield carried by a mounted man-at-arms in the middle ages; especially, the triangular shield of no great length carried during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and hung around the neck by the guige, so as to cover the left arm and left side.— 2. The name of several gold and silver coins current in France from the fourteenth century onward, having a shield as part of their type: in English usually rendered *crown*. Among these coins were the *écu d'or* (golden crown), the *écu à la couronne* (écu with the crown),



Obverse.



Reverse.

Écu d'Or of Charles VI., King of France.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the *écu au soleil* (écu with the sun), *écu blanc* (white crown), and *écu d'argent* (silver crown). The specimen of the *écu d'or* of Charles VI. (A. D. 1380–1422) here illustrated weighs 61 grains.

3. A Scotch gold coin, also called *crown*, issued in the sixteenth century by James V. and by Mary, Queen of Scots. It was worth at the time



Obverse.



Reverse.

Écu of James V. of Scotland.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of issue 20 shillings English.— 4. In France, a sum of money, formerly consisting of three francs, now generally of five francs.— 5. A vegetable tracing-paper, 15 × 20 inches. *Drummond*.

Ecuadoran (ek-wä-dō′ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ecuador* + *-an*.] Same as *Ecuadorian*.

Ecuadorian (ek-wä-dō′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ecuador* (Sp. *Ecuador*, so called because crossed by the equator, < Sp. *ecuador* = E. *equator*) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Ecuador: as, the *Ecuadorian* fauna.

The *Ecuadorian* section [of the Andes].
Encyc. Brit., VII. 644.

II. *n.* A native of Ecuador, a republic of South America, on the Pacific, north of Peru.

ecumenic, œcumenic (ek-ū-men′ik), *a.* [= F. *œcuménique* = Sp. *ecuménico* = Pg. It. *ecumenico* (cf. G. *ökumenisch* = Dan. Sw. *ökumenisk*), < LL. *œcumenicus*, < Gr. *οἰκουμενικός*, general, universal, of or from the whole world, < *οἰκουμένη*, the inhabited world, the whole world, fem. (sc. *γῆ*, earth) of *οἰκούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *οἰκεῖν*, inhabit, < *οἶκος*, a house: see *economy*.] Same as *ecumenical* (which is the usual form).

ecumenical, œcumenical (ek-ū-men′i-kal), *a.* [< *ecumenic, œcumenic*, + *-al*.] General; universal; specifically, belonging to the entire Christian church.

No other literature [than the French] exhibits so expansive and *œcumenical* a genius, or expounds so skilfully or appreciates so generously foreign ideas.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 160.

The assumption of the title of *Œcumenical* Patriarch was another proof of the vast designs entertained by the Bishops of Constantinople.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 29.

Both kings bound themselves to maintain the Catholic worship inviolate, . . . and agreed that an *œcumenical* council should at once assemble, to compose the religious differences. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 202.

The ancient Greek Church is the mother of *œcumenical* orthodoxy; she elaborated the fundamental dogmas of the Trinity and the Person of Christ, as laid down in the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 10.

Ecumenical bishop, a title first assumed by John the Faster, Patriarch of Constantinople, in the latter part of the sixth century. Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome (590–604), strongly opposed the use of the title; but from the time of Boniface III. (607), on whom it was conferred by the emperor Phocas, it has been used by the popes as their right.— **Ecumenical council.** See *council*, 7.— **Ecumenical divines**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a title given to St. Basil the Great, St. Gregory the Divine, and St. John Chrysostom.

ecumenically, œcumenically (ek-ū-men′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a general or ecumenical manner.

ecumenicity, œcumenicity (ek″ū-me-nis′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *œcuménicité* = Pg. *ecumenicidade*; as *ecumenic, œcumenic*, + *-ity*.] The character of being ecumenical.

Some Catholics have protested against the *œcumenicity* of the synod in 1311 at Vienna, generally reckoned the 15th œcumenical [council]. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 511.

écusson (ā-kü-sôṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *escutcheon*.] In *her.*, an escutcheon, especially an escutcheon of pretense, or inescutcheon.

ecyphellate (ē-sī-fel′āt), *a.* [< NL. **ecyphellatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + NL. *cyphella*, q. v.] In *bot.*, without cyphellæ: applied to lichens, etc.

eczema (ek′ze-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκζεμα*, a cutaneous eruption, < *ἐκζεῖν*, boil up or out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *ζεῖν*, boil.] An inflammation of the skin attended with considerable exudation of lymph. Ordinarily the eczematous patch is red, slightly swollen, more or less incrusted, and moist on the removal of the crust, and causes considerable itching and smarting.— **Eczema papulosum**, the form of eczema characterized by papules, the swollen papillæ of the skin.— **Eczema rubrum.** (*a*) Pityriasis rubra. (*b*) Acute eczema when the color of the skin is very red.— **Eczema squamosum.** (*a*) Chronic eczema marked by the exfoliation of large quantities of epithelial scales. (*b*) Pityriasis rubra.— **Erythematous eczema**, a mild form of eczema, marked by little more than redness of the skin (erythema).— **Vesicular eczema**, the form or stage of eczema in which the eruption consists of vesicles containing serum.

eczematous (ek-zem′a-tus), *a.* [= F. *eczémateux*; < *eczema*(*t*-) + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or produced by eczema: as, *eczematous* eruptions. — 2. Afflicted with eczema.

ed. An abbreviation (*a*) of *editor*; (*b*) of *edition*.

ed-1. [ME. *ed-*, < AS. *ed-* = OS. *idug* = OFries. *et-* = OHG. *it-*, *ita-*, MHG. *ite-* = Icel. *idh-* = Goth. *id-*, a prefix equiv. to L. *re-*, again, back: see *re-*.] A prefix now obsolete or occurring unfelt in a few words, meaning 'again, back, re-,' as in *edgrow*, *edgrowth*, *ednew*. See *eddish*, *eddy*.

Ed-2. [ME. *Ed-*, < AS. *Eád-*, a common element in proper names, being *eád*, happiness, prosperity, = OS. *ōd*, estate, property, wealth, prosperity, = OHG. *ōt*, estate, = Icel. *audhr*, riches, wealth: see *allodium*.] An element in proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning originally 'property' (in Anglo-Saxon, 'prosperity' or 'happiness'), as *Edward*, Anglo-Saxon *Eádweard*, protector of property; *Edwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Eádwine*, gainer or friend of property.

-ed1, -ed2. [(1) *-ed1*, pret. (*-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), < ME. *-ed*, rarely *-ad*, earlier reg. *-e-de* (*-a-de*), *-de*, pl. *-e-den* (*-a-den*), *-den* (usually spelled *-t*, *-te*, *-ten*, when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see below) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et*, *-it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et*, *-it*), < AS. *-e-de*, *-o-de* (rarely *-a-de*), or, without the preceding vowel, *-de*, pl. *-e-don*, *-o-don*, *-don* (spelled *-te*, *-ton*, after consonants requiring such assimilation, as *miste*, *cyste*, *drypte*, etc., E. *mist*, *kist*, *dript*, now usually by conformation *missed*, *kissed*, *dripped*, etc.), the pret. suffix proper being simply *-de*, the preceding vowel representing the suffix *-ia*, Goth. *-ja*, etc., Teut. **-ja*, **-jo*, formative of weak verbs; = OS. *-a-da*, *-o-da*, *-da* = OFries. *-e-de*, *-a-de*, *-de*, *-te* = D. *-de* = MLG. *-e-de*, *-de*, *-te* = OHG. *-o-ta*, *-e-ta*, *-i-ta*, MHG. *-e-te*, *-te*, G. *-te* = Icel. *-adha*, *-dha*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-a-de*, *-de* = Dan. *-de*, *-te* = Goth. (with persons indicated) 1 *-da* (*-i-da*, *-o-da*, *-ai-da*), 2 *-des*, 3 *-da*, dual 2 *-dēdu*, 3 *-dēduts*, pl. 1 *-dēdum*, 2 *-dēduth*, 3 *-dēdun*; being orig. the reduplicated pret. of AS. *dōn*, E. *do1*, etc., namely, AS. *dide*, E. *did*, used as a pret. formative: see *do1*. (2) *-ed2*, pp. (*-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), < ME. *-ed*, *-d*, also *-t* (when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see above) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et*, *-it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et*, *-it*), < AS. *-e-d*, *-o-d*, rarely *-ad*, often in the pl. *-e-d-e*, etc., with syncope of the preceding vowel *-d-e*, *-t-e*; = OS. OFries. D. MLG. LG. *-d* = OHG. MHG. G. *-t* = Icel. *-dhr*, *-dr*, *-tr*, m., *-dh*, *-d*, *-t*, f., *-t*, neut., = Sw. *-t* = Dan. *-t* = Goth. *-th-s* = L. *-tu-s* = Gr. *-το-ς* = Skt. *-ta-s*; a general adj. and pp. suffix quite different from *-ed1*, though now identified with it in form. The suffix appears in L. *-a-tu-s* (E. *-ate1*, *-ade1*, *-ada*, *-ado*, *-ee1*, etc.; disguised in various forms, as in *arm-y*), *-i-tus*, *-i-tus* (E. *-ite1*, *-it1*), *-ē-tus*, *-u-tus* (E. *-ute*), and without a preceding vowel as *-tus* (E. *-t*, as in *fea-t*, *fac-t*, etc.).] The regular formative of the preterit or past tense, and the perfect participle, respectively, of English "weak" verbs: suffixes of different origin (see etymology), but now identical in form and phonetic relations, and so conveniently treated together. Either suffix is attached (with suppression of final silent *-e*, if any) to the infinitive or first person indicative, and varies in pronunciation and spelling according to the preceding consonant (the final consonant of the infinitive): (1) *-ed*, pronounced -ed after *t*, *d*, as in *heated*, *loaded*, etc., and archaically in other positions, as in *hallowed*, *raised*, etc., and usually in some perfect participles used adjectively, as in *blessed*, *crooked*, *winged*, etc., parallel to *blest*, *crooked* (pronounced krŭkt), *winged* (pronounced wingd), etc. (2) *-ed*, pronounced (with suppression of the vowel) d, after a sonant, namely, *b*, *g* "hard," *g* "soft" (*-ge* = *dzh* or *zh*), *j* (written *-ge*, as preceding), *s* (*-se* = *z*), *th* (= *dh*), *v*, *z*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *r*, as in *robed*, *robbed*, *lagged*, *raged*, *engaged*, *rouged*, *hedged*, *raised*, *posed*, *smoothed*, *breathed*, *lived*, *buzzed*, *boiled*, *felled*, *beamed*, *dreamed*, *stoned*, *leaned*, *hanged*, *barred*, *abhorred*, etc. (but after the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, in some words also or only *-t*: see below), or after a vowel, or a vowel before *h* or *w*, as in *hoed*, *rued*, *brayed*, *towed*, *awed*, *hurrahed*, etc.— most words of this class being formerly written without the vowel, which subsequently came to be indicated, pedantically, by an apostrophe, as in *rais'd*, *breath'd*, *liv'd*, etc. (this device being still retained by some, for its apparent metrical value, in verse, but otherwise little used in verbs, though it is the rule in the analogous instance of the possessive case of nouns, as in *man's*, *boy's*, etc.), except in a few words which have preserved the simple form, namely, (3) *-d*, pronounced d (the vowel being suppressed in both pronunciation and spelling), as in *laid*, *paid*, *staid*, *shod*, *heard*, *sold*, *told*, and (with loss of the final consonant of the infinitive) *clad*, *had*, and *made* (so spelled to preserve the "long" vowel), and, in preterit only, *could*, *should*, *would*— these forms being "irregular" in spelling only (*laid*, *paid*, *staid*), or in spelling and pronunciation, as compared with the forms having the usual

-ed. (4) *-ed*, pronounced t (the vowel being suppressed and the *d* assimilated to the preceding consonant) after a surd, namely, *c* "soft" (= *s*), *ch* (= *tsh*), *f*, *k*, *p*, *qu* (= *k*), *s* surd, *sh*, *th* surd, *x* (= *ks*), as in *faced, enticed, matched, cuffed, coughed* (pronounced kôft), *looked, lacked, tipped, piqued, pressed, classed, clashed, toothed, earthed, mixed*, etc., such words being formerly, as a rule, and still optionally (in verse, as preferred by Tennyson and other modern poets, or in restored or reformed spelling), spelled as pronounced, with *t*, as *lookt, lackt, tipt, prest, mixt, fixt*, etc.; in some words, where *-ed* after a liquid, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, or a vowel, is pronounced t instead of, as regularly, d, and in some words after *p*, the spelling *-t* prevails, either exclusively (and then accompanied by a change of the radical vowel), as in *dealt, felt, bought, caught, thought, wrought, brought, sought, taught, slept, swept, wept*, etc., or with a parallel form in *-ed* pronounced d, as in *spelt, spilt, spoilt, dreamt, leant, pent, burnt*, etc. (the *t* in some cases absorbing the final *-d* of the infinitive, as in *bent, blent, built, girt*, etc.), with parallel forms *spelled, spilled*, etc. (*bended, girded*, etc.). (5) In some monosyllables the suffix *-ed*, reduced to *-d* or *-t*, as above, has blended with the final *-d* or *-t* of the infinitive, forming, in earlier spelling, a double consonant, *dd* or *tt*, which has since been simplified, as in *shed, shred, hit, split*, etc., all trace of the suffix being thus effaced, and such preterits and past participles being assimilated to the infinitive; an original long vowel in the infinitive becoming short in the preterit and past participle, as in *read*, preterit and past participle *read* (red), *lead*, preterit and past participle *led* (where the change is recognized in the spelling), and hence, rarely, in the infinitive, as in *spread*, preterit and past participle *spread*. Some words ending in *-ed*[2] (participles used as adjectives) may, with the definite article, or other definitive word, preceding, come to be used as nouns, having as such a possessive case (in *'s*) and a plural (in *-s*): as, the police took charge of *the deceased's* effects; at this *the accused's* countenance changed. This is found chiefly in newspaper language; but the plural, as "*their beloveds*," is not uncommon in recent poetry. See *-d*[1], *-d*[2], *-t*[1], *-t*[2].

edacious (ē-dā'shus), *a.* [= It. *edace*, < L. *edax* (*edac-*), given to eating, < *edere* = E. *eat:* see *eat.*] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

> Swallowed in the depths of *edacious* Time.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 236.
>
> Concord Bridge had long since yielded to the *edacious* tooth of Time. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 37.

edaciously (ē-dā'shus-li), *adv.* Greedily; voraciously.

edaciousness (ē-dā'shus-nes), *n.* Edacity.

edacity (ē-das'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *edacità*, < L. *edacita(t-)s*, < *edax*, giving to eating: see *edacious.*] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

> It is true that the wolf is a beast of great *edacitie* and digestion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 972.
>
> If thou have any vendible faculty, nay, if thou have but *edacity* and loquacity, come. *Carlyle.*

Edaphodon (ē-daf'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *edaphodont.*] A fossil genus of chimæroid fishes, of the order *Holocephali*, found in the Greensand, Chalk, and Tertiary strata. *Buckland.*

edaphodont (ē-daf'ō-dont), *n.* [< NL. *edaphodon(t-)s*, < Gr. ἔδαφος, bottom, foundation, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A fossil chimæroid fish of the genus *Edaphodon.*

Edda (ed'ä), *n.* [Prob. < ON. *odhr*, poetry.] A book written (in prose) by Snorri Sturluson (born about 1178, died by assassination 1241), containing the old mythological lore of Scandinavia and the old artificial rules for verse-making; also, a collection of ancient Icelandic poems. The name *Edda*, by whom given is not known, occurs for the first time in the inscription to one of the manuscripts of the work, written fifty or sixty years after Snorri's death. Snorri's Edda (*Edda Snorra Sturlusonar*) consists of five parts: *Formáli* (Preface), the *Gylfaginning* (Delusion of Gylfi), *Braga-radhur* (Sayings of Bragi), *Skáldskapar-mál* (Art of Poetry), and *Háttatal* (Number of Meters), to which are added in some manuscripts *Thulur*, or a rhymed glossary of synonyms, lists of poets, etc. As the *Skáldskapar-mál*, or Art of Poetry, forms the chief part of the Edda (including several long poems), the work became a sort of handbook of poets, and so *Edda* came gradually to mean the old artificial poetry as opposed to the modern plain poetry contained in hymns and sacred poems. About the year 1643 the Icelandic bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson discovered a collection of the old mythological poems, which is erroneously ascribed to Sæmund Sigfussen (born about 1055, died 1133), and hence called after him *Sæmundar Edda hins Frōdha*, the Edda of Sæmund the Learned. The poems that compose this Edda are supposed to have been collected about the middle of the thirteenth century, but were composed probably in the eighth and ninth centuries. Hence the name now given to the collection, the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, in distinction from the *Younger* or *Prose Edda* of Snorri, to which alone the name *Edda* previously belonged. The most ancient of the poems in the Elder Edda is the *Völuspa*, the Prophecy of the *Völva* or sibyl.

Eddaic (e-dā'ik), *a.* [< *Edda* + *-ic.*] Same as *Eddic.*

> The *Eddaic* version, however, of the history of the gods is not so circumstantial as that in the Ynglingasaga. *E. W. Gosse.*

eddas (ed'äz), *n.* Same as *eddoes.*

edder[1] (ed'èr), *n.* [E. dial. also *ether;* < ME. **eder*, < AS. *edor, eder, eodor*, a hedge, an inclosure, = OS. *edor* = OHG. *etar*, MHG. *eter*, G. dial. *etter* = Icel. *jadharr* = Norw. *jadar, jar, jaar, jair, jær*, edge, border.] **1.** A hedge. [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** An interlacing line of osiers, hazel-rods, etc., along the top of a hedge and of the stakes used in repairing it.

> In lopping and felling save *edder* and stake,
> Thine hedges as needeth to mend, or to make.
> *Tusser*, One Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

3. In Scotland, straw ropes used in thatching corn-ricks.

edder[1] (ed'èr), *v. t.* [< *edder*[1], *n.*, 3.] To bind or make tight with edder; fasten, as the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. *Mortimer.*

edder[2] (ed'èr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *adder*[1], q. v.] **1.** An adder; a serpent. [Now only Scotch.]

> Ye *eddris* and *eddris* briddis, hou schulen ye fle fro the doom of helle? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxiii.
>
> For *eddres*, spirites, monstres, thyng of drede,
> To make a smoke and stynke is goode in dede.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2†. A fish like a mackerel.

edders, *n.* See *eddoes.*

Eddic (ed'ik), *a.* [< *Edda* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to the Scandinavian Eddas; having the character or style of the Eddas: as, the *Eddic* prophecy of the Völva. Also *Eddaic.*

eddish (ed'ish), *n.* [E. dial., also *edish, eadish, eddige;* contr. *etch*, stubble; corrupted *eatage*, q. v.; < ME. **edish*, not found (except as in the comp. *eddish-hen*, q. v.), < AS. *edisc*, a pasture, a park for game; origin unknown, but perhaps orig. 'aftermath,' second growth, < *ed-* (again, back) (see *ed-*[1]), + *-isc*, adj. term.; the formation if real is irreg. Grein refers to ONorth. *ēdo, ēde*, a contr. of *eowod*, a flock. It is doubtful whether *eddish* has any connection with AS. *yddisc, in-eddisc* (only in glosses), household goods or furniture. See *earsh.*] **1.** The pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping. [Local, Eng.]

> Keep for stock is tolerably plentiful, and the fine spring weather will soon create a good *eddish* in the pastures. *Times* (London), April 30, 1857.

2. See the extract.

> The word *etch*, or *eddish*, or *edish*, occurs in Tusser, and means the stubble of the previous crop of whatever kind. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 376.

eddish-hent, *n.* [ME. *edisse-henne*, and corruptly *ediscine* (in a gloss), < AS. *edisc-hen, edesc-hen, -henn*, a quail, lit. a pasture-hen (cf. mod. 'prairie-hen'), < *edisc*, a pasture, park for game, + *henn*, hen.] A quail.

> Thai asked, and come the *edissehenne*.
> Ps. civ. [cv.], 40 (ME. version).

★**eddoes, edders** (ed'ōz, ed'èrz), *n.* [Also *eddas:* < Fantee *edwo:* cf. Ashantee *ode, odee.*] On the Gold Coast and in the West Indies, the roots of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum.*

eddy (ed'i), *n.*; pl. *eddies* (-iz). [The ME. form (and the AS., if any) not recorded; the word is either cognate with or derived from Icel. *idha*, an eddy, whirlpool, = Norw. *ida*, also *ide* (and in various other forms, *ia, ie, ea, eaa, udu, uddu, vudu, odo, evju, ivju*, the last forms prob. of other origin; often with prefix *bak-*, back, *upp-*, up, *kring*, circle), = Sw. dial. *idha, idå* = Dan. dial. *ide*, an eddy, whirlpool; cf. Icel. *idha* = Norw. *ida*, whirl about; Icel. *idh*, f., a doing, *idh*, n., a restless motion, = Sw. *id*, industry, = Dan. *id*, pursuit, intention; Icel. *idhinn* = Sw. *idog*, assiduous, diligent; prob. connected with AS. *ed-*, etc., back (equiv. to L. *re-*): see *ed-*[1]. Cf. *eddish.*] A part of a fluid, as a stream of water, which has a rotatory motion; any small whirl or vortex in a fluid. Eddies are due to the viscosity of fluids, and to the very small degree to which they slip over the surfaces of solids. A portion of fluid to which a rotatory motion has once been communicated loses this motion only by the gradual effect of viscosity, so that eddies subsist for some time. They are always found between counter-currents.

> Avoid the violence of the current, by angling in the returns of a stream, or the *eddies* betwixt two streams, which also are the most likely places wherein to kill a fish in a stream, either at the top or bottom. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 269.
>
> And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*
>
> The charmed *eddies* of autumnal winds
> Built o'er his mouldering bones a pyramid.
> *Shelley*, Alastor.
>
> Alas! we are but *eddies* of dust,
> Uplifted by the blast, and whirled
> Along the highway of the world.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, ii.

Common observation seems to shew that, when a solid moves rapidly through a liquid at some distance below the surface, it leaves behind it a succession of *eddies* in the fluid. *Stokes*, On some Cases of Fluid Motion.

=**Syn.** See *stream.*

eddy (ed'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eddied*, ppr. *eddying.* [< *eddy*, *n.*] **I.** †*intrans.* To move circularly or in a winding manner, as the water of an eddy, or so as to resemble the movement of an eddy.

> Time must be given for the intellect to *eddy* about a truth, and to appropriate its bearings. *De Quincey*, Style, i.
>
> As they looked down upon the tumult of the people, deepening and *eddying* in the wide square, . . . they uttered above them the sentence of warning—"Christ shall come." *Ruskin.*
>
> With *eddying* whirl the waters lock
> Yon treeless mound forlorn,
> The sharp-winged sea-fowl's breeding rock,
> That fronts the Spouting Horn.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Agnes.

II. *trans.* To cause to move in an eddy; collect as into an eddy; cause to whirl. [Rare.]

> The circling mountains *eddy* in
> From the bare wild the dissipated storm. *Thomson.*

eddy-water (ed'i-wâ″tèr), *n. Naut.*, same as *dead-water.*

eddy-wind (ed'i-wind), *n.* The wind moving in an eddy near a sail, a mountain, or any other object.

edelforsite (ed'el-fôr-sīt), *n.* [< *Ædelfors* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a compact calcium silicate from Ædelfors in Sweden, probably the same as wollastonite.

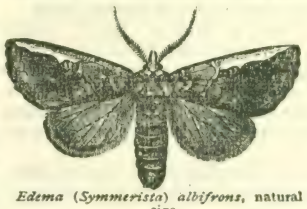
edelite (ed'e-līt), *n.* Same as *prehnite.*

edelweiss (Ger. pronunciation ā'dl-vīs), *n.* ★[G., < *edel*, noble, precious (= E. obs. *athel*, q. v.), + *weiss* = E. *white.*] *Leontopodium Leontopodium*, a composite plant of the Alps and Pyrenees, much sought for by travelers in Switzerland, where it grows at a great altitude in situations difficult of access. It is remarkable for its dense clusters of flower-heads surrounded by a radiating involucre of floral leaves, all densely clothed with a close, white, cottony pubescence.



Edelweiss (*Leontopodium Leontopodium*).

★**edema, œdema,** (ē-dē'mä), *n.*; pl. *edemata, œdemata* (-ma-tä). [NL. *œdema*, < Gr. οἴδημα, a swelling, a tumor, < οἰδεῖν, swell, become swollen, < οἶδος, a swelling.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from accumulation of serous fluid in interstices of the areolar tissue: as, *edema* of the eyelids. —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of notodontid moths, founded by Walker in 1855, having the palpi pilose, rather long, ascending in the male and porrect in the female, with the third joint lanceolate. The larva of *E. albifrons*, which feeds on the oak, is a handsome caterpillar striped with yellow and black dorsally. Synonymous with *Symmerista.*



Edema (*Symmerista*) *albifrons*, natural size.

edematose, œdematose (ē-dem'a-tōs), *a.* Same as *edematous.*

edematous, œdematous (ē-dem'a-tus), *a.* [< *edema(t-), œdema(t-)*, + *-ous.*] Relating to edema; swelling with a serous effusion.

Eden (ē'dn), *n.* [= F. *Éden* = Sp. *Edén* = Pg. *Eden* = G. *Eden*, etc., < LL. *Eden* (in Vulgate), < Heb. and Chal. *'ēden*, Eden, lit. 'pleasure' or 'delight.'] **1.** In the Bible, the name of the garden which was the first home of Adam and Eve: often, though not in the English version of the Bible, called *Paradise.*—**2.** A region mentioned in the Bible, the people of which were subdued by the Assyrians. It is supposed to have been in northwestern Mesopotamia (2 Ki. xix. 12; Isa. xxxvii. 12).—**3.** Figuratively, any delightful region or place of residence. Also *Aden.*

> Summer isles of *Eden* lying in dark-purple spheres of sea. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

Edenic (ē-den'ik), *a.* [< *Eden* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Eden; characteristic of Eden.

> By the memory of *Edenic* joys
> Forfeit and lost.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

Will he admit that the *Edenic* man was a different species, or even genus? *Science*, V. 407.

edenite (ē′dn-īt), *n.* [< *Eden(ville)* (see def.) + *-ite*².] An aluminous variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing but little iron, of a pale-green or grayish color, occurring at Edenville in New York.

Edenization (ē″dn-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *Edenize* + *-ation.*] A making or converting into an Eden. [Rare.]

The evangelization and *Edenization* of the world. *The Congregationalist*, Nov. 5, 1885.

Edenize (ē′dn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Edenized*, ppr. *Edenizing*. [< *Eden* + *-ize.*] 1. To make like Eden; convert into a paradise. [Rare.] —2. To admit into Paradise; confer the joys of Paradise upon. [Rare.]

For pure saints *edeniz'd* unfit. *Davies*, Wit's Pilgrimage.

edental (ē-den′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Edentate; toothless.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Edentata*.

edentalous (ē-den′ta-lus), *a.* [Appar. < *edental* + *-ous;* but prob. intended for *edentulous*, q. v.] Same as *edentate*. [Rare.]

Edentata (ē-den-tā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *edentatus*, toothless: see *edentate.*] 1. In *mammal.*, a Cuvierian order of mammals; the edentates. The term is literally incorrect, and in so far objectionable, few of these animals being edentulous or toothless; and the Linnean equivalent term, *Bruta*, is often employed instead. But the name is firmly established, and the members of the order do agree in certain dental characters, which are these: that incisors are never present, and that the teeth, when there are any, are homodont and (excepting in *Tatusiinæ*) monophyodont, growing from persistent pulps, and being devoid of enamel.



Edentate Skull of Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*).

The *Edentata* are ineducabilian placental mammals, with a relatively small cerebrum of one lobe, but otherwise very diversiform in structure, appearance, and mode of life; the old-world forms are likewise widely different from those of the new world; most edentates are of the latter. The armadillos, sloths, and ant-eaters of America, and the fodient ant-eaters and scaly ant-eaters of Africa and Asia, represent respectively five leading types of *Edentata*, affording a division of the order into the five suborders *Loricata* (armadillos), *Tardigrada* (sloths), *Vermilinguia* (American ant-eaters), *Squamata* (scaly ant-eaters or pangolins), and *Fodientia* (digging ant-eaters or aardvarks). The tardigrades, including a number of gigantic fossil forms, as the mylodons and megatheriums, formerly called *Gravigrada*, are herbivorous, and the living forms are all arboricole. The others are carnivorous and chiefly insectivorous, and it is among these that the entirely toothless forms occur, as in the ant-eaters. The Cuvierian *Edentata* included the *Monotremata*, now long since eliminated.

★2. A group of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1826.

edentate (ē-den′tāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *édenté* = Sp. *edentado*, < L. *edentatus*, toothless, pp. of *edentare*, render toothless, < *e*, out, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth;* cf. *dentate:* see *Edentata.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Edentulous; toothless.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*, and thus having at least no front teeth.

II. *n.* 1. One of the *Edentata;* an ineducabilian placental mammal without incisors.—2. A toothless creature.

I tried to call to him to move, but how could a poor *edentate* like myself articulate a word? *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxvi.

edentated (ē-den′tā-ted), *a.* [< *edentate* + *-ed*².] Deprived of teeth; edentate. [Rare.]

Edentati (ē-den-tā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *edentatus*, toothless: see *Edentata.*] A group of edentate mammals. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.

edentation (ē-den-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **edentatio(n-)*, < *edentare*, pp. *edentatus*, render toothless: see *edentate.*] The state or quality of being edentate; toothlessness.

edentulate (ē-den′tụ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **edentulatus*, < L. *edentulus*, toothless: see *edentulous.*] In *entom.*, without teeth; edentate: said of the mandibles when they have no tooth-like processes on the inner side. *Kirby.*

edentulous (ē-den′tụ-lus), *a.* [< L. *edentulus*, toothless, < *e-* priv. + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dent*². Cf. *edentate.*] Without teeth; toothless.

The jaws of birds are always *edentulous* and sheathed with horn, of divers configurations, adapted to their different modes of life and kinds of food. *Owen*, Anat., Int.

edert, *n.* See *edder*².

Edessa (ē-des′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Edessa*, Gr. Ἔδεσσα, a city of Macedonia.] A genus of pentatomid bugs, typical of a subfamily *Edessinæ*. Over 100 species are known, of which more than 40 inhabit North America; only one is found in the United States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1803.



Edessa bifida.
(Line shows natural size.)

Edessan (ē-des′an), *a.* [< L. *Edessa*, Gr. Ἔδεσσα, a city of Mesopotamia, + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Edessa, a city in northwestern Mesopotamia, noted as the seat of an important theological school, and as the chief center from which Nestorianism spread over a great part of Asia.—**Edessan family** or **branch of liturgies**, that class of liturgies which is commonly called *Nestorian*, because used by Nestorians. Its oldest representative is the Liturgy of the Apostles (Adæus and Maris). See *liturgy.*

Edessene (ē-des′ēn), *a.* [< LL. *Edessenus*, < *Edessa*, Edessa: see *Edessan.*] Same as *Edessan.*

Edessinæ (ed-e-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edessa* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, of the family *Pentatomidæ*, having the sternum produced into a cross, and the middle line of the venter carinate, the base of the keel being protracted into a horn. Also *Edessides.*

★**edge** (ej), *n.* [< ME. *egge*, < AS. *ecg*, an edge, poet. a sword, = OS. *eggia* = OFries. *eg*, *ig*, Fries. *ig* = D. *egge* = MLG. *egge* = OHG. *ekka*, edge, point, MHG. *ecke*, *egge*, G. *eck*, *ecke*, edge, corner, = Icel. *egg* = Sw. *egg* = Dan. *egg* = Goth. **agja* (not found) = L. *acies*, a sharp edge or point, front of an army ('edge of battle'), akin to *acer*, sharp (> ult. E. *eager*¹), *acus*, a needle, etc., to Gr. ἀκίς, ἀκή, a point, to Skt. *açri*, an edge, corner, angle, and to E. *awn*¹, *ail*², *ear*², q. v.] 1. The sharp margin or thin bordering or terminal line of a cutting instrument: as, the *edge* of a razor, knife, sword, ax, or chisel.

He . . . smote the kynge Pignores thourgh the helme that nother coyf ne helme myght hym warant till that the suerdes *egge* touched hys brayn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

Who [Tubal] first sweated at the forge
And forc'd the blunt and yet unbloodied steel
To a keen *edge*, and made it bright for war.
Cowper, Task, v. 216.

2. The extreme border or margin of anything; the verge; the brink: as, the *edge* of a table; the *edge* of a precipice.

Than draw streight thy clothe, & ley the bougt [fold] on the vttur *egge* of the table. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an *edge*,
More likely to fall in than to get o'er.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *math.*, a line, straight or curved, along which a surface is broken, so that every section of the surface through that line has a cusp or an abrupt change of direction at the point of intersection with it. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, the extreme boundary of a surface, part, or mark, generally distinguished as posterior, anterior, lateral, superior, etc. In entomology it is often distinguished from the *margin*, which is properly an imaginary space surrounding the disk of any surface, and limited by the edge. The outer edge of the elytron of a beetle may be either the extreme boundary of the elytron, or the lateral boundary of the upper surface, separated from the true boundary by a deflexed margin called the *epipleura.*

3. The border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; an initial or terminal limit; rim; skirt: as, the *edge* of the evening; the outer and inner *edges* of a field; the horizon's *edge.*

For the sayde temple stondeth vpon the est *egge* of Mounte Morrea, and the Mounte Olyuete is right est from it. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

The new general, unacquainted with his army, and on the *edge* of winter, would not hastily oppose them. *Milton.*

It [Watling Street] ran closely along the *edge* of this great forest, by the bounds of our Leicestershire. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 190.

4. The side of a hill; a ridge. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

Just at the foot of one of the long straight hills, called *Edges* in that country [England, on the borders of Wales], we came upon my friend's house. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, Int. chap.

5. Sharpness; acrimony; cutting or wounding quality.

Slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Fie, fie! your wit hath too much *edge*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

The remark had a biting *edge* to it. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 20.

6. Acuteness or sharpness, as of desire or of appetite; keenness; eagerness; fitness for action or operation.

Cloy the hungry *edge* of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

I did but chide in jest; the best loves use it
Sometimes; it sets an *edge* upon affection.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 1.

When I got health, thou took'st away my life,
And more; for my friends die;
My mirth and *edge* was lost; a blunted knife
Was of more use than I. *G. Herbert.*

'Tis true, there is an *edge* in all firm belief, and with an easy metaphor we may say the sword of faith. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 10.

Back and edge†. See *back*¹.—**Basset edges.** See *basset*².—**Convanescible edge.** See *convanescible.*—**Cuspidal edge**, or **edge of regression.** See *cuspidal.*—**To set on edge.** (*a*) To rest or balance on the border of; cause to stand upright on an edge: as, to *set* a large flat stone *on edge.* (*b*) To make eager or intense; sharpen; stimulate: as, his curiosity or expectation was *set on edge.*—**To set the teeth on edge**, to cause an uncomfortable feeling as of tingling or grating in the teeth, as may be done by the eating of very sour fruit, by the sound of filing, etc.

One will melt in your Mouth, and t'other *set* your *Teeth on Edge.* *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 5.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Verge, skirt, brim. See *rim.*—**6.** Intensity.

edge (ej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edged*, ppr. *edging.* [< ME. *eggen*, put an edge on, sharpen (only in p. a. *egged*, < AS. *ecged*, p. a., only in comp. *twi-ecged*, two-edged, *scearp-ecged*, sharp-edged), also set on edge, intr. be set on edge, as the teeth, also edge on, egg, incite (in this sense from Scand.) (= OFries. *eggja*, fight, = Icel. *eggja* = Sw. *egga* = Dan. *egge*, incite), < AS. *ecg*, edge: see *edge*, *n.* See also *egg*².] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sharpen; put an edge upon; impart a cutting quality to. [Chiefly poetical.]

The wrongs
Of this poor country *edge* your sword! oh, may it
Pierce deep into this tyrant's heart!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Those who labour
The sweaty Forge, who *edge* the crooked Scythe,
Bend stubborn Steel, and harden gleening Armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's Aid.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

That is best blood that hath most iron in 't
To *edge* resolve with. *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

2. Hence, figuratively, to sharpen; pique.

Let me a little *edge* your resolution: you see nothing is unready to this great work, but a great mind in you. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 4.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded and the malicious *edged.* *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. To furnish with an edge, fringe, or border: as, to *edge* a flower-bed with box.

And thou shalt find him underneath a brim
Of sailing pines that *edge* yon mountain in.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 3.

Their long descending train,
With rubies *edged.* *Dryden.*

A voice of many tones—sent up from streams, . . .
And sands that *edge* the ocean. *Bryant*, Earth.

4. To move by or as if by dragging or hitching along edgewise; impel or push on edge, and hence slowly or with difficulty: as, to *edge* a barrel or a box across the sidewalk; to *edge* one's self or one's way through a crowd.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

5. To incite; instigate; urge on; egg. See *egg*². [Now rare.]

This . . . will encourage and *edge* industrious and profitable improvements. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

Edg'd-on by some thank-picking parasite.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 1.

Ardour or passion will *edge* a man forward when arguments fail. *Ogilvie.*

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench.*—**To edge in**, to put or get in by or as if by an edge; manage to get in.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *edge in* some business of your own. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, iii.

Do, Sir Lucius, *edge in* a word or two every now and then about my honour. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* To move sidewise; move gradually, cautiously, or so as not to attract notice: as, *edge* along this way.

We sounded, and found 20 fathoms and a bottom of sand; but, on *edging* off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding. *Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 7.

When one has made a bad bet, it's best to *edge* off.
Colman, Jealous Wife, v. 3.

To edge away, to move away slowly or cautiously; *naut.*, to decline gradually, as from the shore, or from the line of the course.—**To edge down upon an object**, to approach an object in a slanting direction.—**To edge in with**, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing.

edge-bolt (ej′bōlt), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the closed folds of a section or signature as shown in an uncut book.

edgebone (ej'bōn), *n.* [One of the numerous perversions of what was orig. *nache-bone:* see *aitchbone.*] The haunch-bone, aitchbone, or natch-bone of a beef: so called because it presents edgewise when the meat is cut in dressing for the table. It is the principal part of the pelvis or os innominatum.

edge-coals (ej'kōlz), *n. pl.* In Scotland, coal-beds inclined at a high angle. Also called *edge-seams,* and more rarely *edge-metals.*

edge-cutting (ej'kut″ing), *n.* In *bookbinding,* the operation of trimming down with a knife the rough edges or bolts of a sewed and uncut book.

edged (ejd or ej'ed), *a.* [< ME. *egged,* < AS. *ecged,* < *ecg,* edge: see *edge, v.*] **1.** Furnished with an edge; sharp; keen.

O, turn thy *edged* sword another way.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. Having a border or fringe of a different substance, color, etc., from that of the body, as a piece of cloth or a flower.

White cannopies and curtains made of needle work . . . *edged* with . . . bone-lace. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 106.

My lady's Indian kinsman rushing in,
A breaker of the bitter news from home,
Found a dead man, a letter *edged* with death
Beside him. *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

3. In *her.,* same as *fimbriated.*—**To play with edged tools.** See *tool,* and compare *edge-tool.*

edge-key (ej'kē), *n.* Same as *edger,* 2.

edgeless (ej'les), *a.* [< *edge* + *-less.*] Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate: as, an *edgeless* sword; an *edgeless* argument.

Till clogg'd with blood, his sword obeys but ill
The dictates of its vengeful master's will;
Edgeless it falls. *Rowe,* tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

edgelong† (ej'lông), *adv.* [< *edge* + *-long,* as in *headlong, sidelong,* etc.] In the direction of the edge; edgewise.

Stuck *edgelong* into the ground. *B. Jonson.*

edge-mail (ej'māl), *n.* A name given by some writers to a kind of armor represented on medieval monuments, which has been assumed to be made of links or rings sewed edgewise upon cloth or leather—an improbable device. Compare *broigne.* Also called *edgewise mail.*

edge-plane (ej'plān), *n.* **1.** A carpenters' plane for trimming flat, round, or hollow edges on woodwork.—**2.** Same as *edger,* 2.

edger (ej'ėr), *n.* **1.** A circular saw for squaring the edges of lumber cut directly from the whole log; an edging-saw: usually double, hence called *double edger.* See *saw*[1].—**2.** In *leather-working,* a tool for trimming the edges of shoe-soles, straps, harness, etc. It has a knife or cutter, the blade of which is varied in shape according to the form which it is desired to give to the work, and a gage and guides, usually adjustable, to insure the correct placing of the work. Also called *edge-key, edge-plane, edge-tool.*

edge-rail (ej'rāl), *n.* On railroads, a rail so constructed that the wheels of cars roll upon its edge, the wheels being kept in place by flanges projecting from their inner periphery: so called in distinction from the flat rails first used.

edge-roll (ej'rōl), *n.* In *bookbinding:* (*a*) A rolling-tool used in gilding and decorating the edges of book-covers. (*b*) Ornament or decoration so produced on the edges of a book-cover.

★**edge-roll** (ej'rōl), *v. t.* **1.** In *bookbinding,* to use an edge-roll.—**2.** In *minting,* to roll the edges of the blanks so as to produce a rim.

edge-setter (ej'set″ėr), *n.* A power-lathe for burnishing the edges of the soles of shoes.

edge-shot (ej'shot), *a.* Planed on the edges, as a board: a lumbermen's term.

edge-stitch (ej'stich), *n.* In *netting, knitting,* etc., a name given to the first stitch on a row. *Dict. of Needlework.*

edge-tool (ej'tōl″), *n.* [< ME. *eggetol,* < *egge,* edge, + *tol,* tool.] **1.** Any tool with a cutting edge, as the ax, the chisel, the plane, the bit, etc.

ȝif any *egge tol* wol entre in-to his bodi,
I wol do him to the deth and more despit ouere.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3755.

2. Same as *edger,* 2.—**3.** Figuratively, a matter dangerous to tamper or sport with.

There's no jesting with *edge-tools.*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

You jest: ill jesting with *edge-tools!*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

edge-trimmer (ej'trim″ėr), *n.* A small machine for paring the boot-sole. The boot is held on a jack, moving automatically, and the knife trims the edge and takes out the feather.

edgeways (ej'wāz), *adv.* [< *edge* + *-ways* for *-wise.*] Same as *edgewise.*

Odd! I'll make myself small enough:—I'll stand *edgeways.* *Sheridan,* The Rivals, v. 3.

"Nor all white who are millers," said honest Hob, glad to get in a word, as they say, *edge-ways.*
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen *edgeways.*
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 108.

edge-wheel (ej'hwēl), *n.* A wheel which travels on its edge in a circular bed, as in the Chilian mill and in many forms of crushing-mill.

edgewise (ej'wīz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *edge* + *-wise.*] **I.** *a.* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point.

In this still air even the uneasy rocking poplar-leaves were almost stationary on their *edgewise* stems.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xii.

Edgewise mail. Same as *edge-mail.*

II. *adv.* In the direction of the edge; by edging.

At the last pushed in his word
Edgewise, as 'twere.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 189.

★**edging** (ej'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *edge, v.*] **1.** That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, or braid added to a garment for ornament; specifically, narrow lace or embroidery especially made for trimming frills and parts of dress.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
Of parsley, with a wreath of ivy bound,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus, Amaryllis, l. 52.

I have known a woman branch out into a long extempore dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat.
Addison, Lady Orators.

2. A border; a skirting; specifically, in *hort.,* a row of plants set along the border of a flower-bed: as, an *edging* of box.

Yon *edging* of Pines
On the steep's lofty verge.
Wordsworth, In the Simplon Pass.

3. In *bookbinding:* (*a*) The art of preparing the uncut or folded leaves of a book by shaving or trimming, adapting them to receive gold, marbling, or color, and burnishing. (*b*) The decorating of the edges of a book by marbling or coloring.—**4.** In *carp.,* the evening of the edges of ribs and rafters to make them range together.

edging-iron (ej'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *gardening,* a sickle-shaped cutting-tool, with the edge on the convex side, used for cutting out the edges of paths and roads and the outlines of figures, etc., in turf.

edgingly (ej'ing-li), *adv.* Carefully; gingerly. [Rare.]

The new beau awkwardly followed, but more *edgingly,* as I may say, setting his feet mincingly, to avoid treading upon his leader's heels.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 220.

★**edging-machine** (ej'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine-tool for molding, edging, and profiling woodwork. See *molding-machine.*—**2.** In *metal-working,* a machine for milling irregular shapes and making templets and patterns. Sometimes called a *profiling-machine.*

edging-saw (ej'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw for squaring edges; an edger; specifically, a circular saw mounted on a bench and used to saw boards into strips or straight-edges.

edging-shears (ej'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears used to cut the edges of sod along walks, around garden-beds, etc. The blades are often set at an angle and fitted to long handles, so that the operator can work in a standing posture.

edging-tile (ej'ing-tīl), *n.* A tile used in making borders for beds in gardens.

edgrew (ed'grō), *n.* Same as *edgrow.*

edgrow (ed'grō), *n.* [Also *edgrowth;* < ME. *edgrow, edgraw* (cf. AS. *edgrōwung,* a growing again), < AS. *ed-,* back, again, + *grōwan,* grow: see *ed-*[1] and *grow.*] Aftermath; aftergrass. [Prov. Eng.]

Edgrow [var. *edgraw, ete growe*], greese, [L.] bigermen, regermen. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 135.

edgrowth (ēd'grōth), *n.* [Formerly also *eddgrouth;* < *ed-*[1] + *growth.* Cf. *edgrow.*] Same as *edgrow.*

★**edgy** (ej'i), *a.* [< *edge* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Showing an edge; sharply defined; angular.

The outlines of their body are sharpe and *edgy.*
R. P. Knight, Anal. Inquiry into Prin. of Taste, p. 66.

2. Keen-tempered; irritable: as, an *edgy* temper. [Rare in both senses.]

edi†, *a.* See *edy.*

edibilatory (ed-i-bil'a-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < LL. *edibilis,* edible, + *-atory.*] Of or pertaining to edibles or eating. [Rare.]

Edibilatory Epicurism holds the key to all morality.
Bulwer, Pelham, lviii.

edibility (ed-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *edible:* see *-bility.*] The character of being edible; suitableness for being eaten.

edible (ed'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *edibilis,* eatable, < L. *edere* = E. *eat.*] **I.** *a.* Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent: specifically applied to objects which are habitually eaten by man, or specially fit to be eaten, among similar things not fit for eating: as, *edible* birds'-nests; *edible* crabs; *edible* sea-urchins.

Of fishes some are *edible;* some, except it be in famine, not. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 859.

The *edible* Creation decks the Board.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

II. *n.* Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; an eatable; a constituent of a meal: generally in the plural: as, bring forward the *edibles.*

edibleness (ed'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being edible.

edict (ē'dikt), *n.* [In mod. form after the L.; < ME. *edit,* < OF. *edit, edict,* F. *édit* = Sp. *edicto* = Pg. *edito* = It. *editto* = D. *edikt* = G. *edict* = Dan. Sw. *edikt,* < L. *edictum,* a proclamation, ordinance, edict, neut. of *edictus,* pp. of *edicere,* proclaim, < *e,* out, forth, + *dicere,* speak: see *diction.*] **1.** A decree or law promulgated by a sovereign prince or ruler on his sole authority; hence, any analogous order or command.

The very reading of the public *edicts* should fright thee from commerce with them. *B. Jonson,* Poetaster, i. 1.

Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the sovereign. *Ogilvie.*

Every one must see that the *edicts* issued by Henry VIII. to prevent the lower classes from playing dice, cards, bowls, &c., were not more prompted by desire for popular welfare than were the Acts passed of late to check gambling.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 8.

No one of its [the Virginia legislature's] members was able to encounter Patrick Henry in debate, and his *edicts* were registered without opposition.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 354.

Specifically—**2.** In *Rom. law,* a decree or ordinance of a pretor.—**3.** In Scotch ecclesiastical use, a church proclamation; specifically, a notice to show cause, if any, why a pastor or elders should not be ordained.—**Edict of Nantes,** an edict signed by Henry IV. of France in April, 1598, to secure to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. It was revoked by Louis XIV. in October, 1685.—**Edict of Theodoric,** a code of laws, issued about A. D. 506, for the use of the Roman subjects of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—**General edict,** in *Rom. antiq.,* an edict made by the pretor as a law, in his capacity of subordinate legislator.—**Special edict,** an edict made by the pretor for a particular case, in his capacity as judge.=**Syn.** *Decree, Ordinance,* etc. (see *law*[1]); mandate, rescript, manifesto, command, pronunciamiento.

edictal (ē'dik-tal), *a.* [= F. *édictal,* < LL. *edictalis,* < L. *edictum,* a proclamation: see *edict.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an edict or edicts.

The Praetor in framing an *Edictal* jurisprudence on the principles of the Jus Gentium was gradually restoring a type from which law had only departed to deteriorate.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 56.

The simpler methods . . . of the *edictal* law were found to be more convenient than the rigorous formality of the archaic customs. *W. E. Hearn,* Aryan Household, p. 421.

Edictal citation, in *Scots law,* a citation made upon a foreigner who is not resident within Scotland, but who has a landed estate there, or upon a native of Scotland who is out of the country.

edicule (ed'i-kūl), *n.* [= It. *edicola,* < L. *ædicula,* a cottage, a niche or shrine, dim. of *ædes,* a building: see *edify.*] A small edifice; a shrine, usually in the shape of an architectural monument, or a niche for a reliquary or statue, etc., so ornamented as to be complete in itself and independent of the building with which it is connected. [Rare.]

It [the superstructure of the Khuzneh at Petra], too, is supported by Corinthian pillars, and is surmounted by a huge urn, and a smaller *edicule* of the same order stands on either side. *The Century,* XXXI. 17.

edificant† (ē-dif'i-kant), *a.* [= F. *édifiant* = Sp. Pg. It. *edificante,* < L. *ædifican(t-)s,* ppr. of *ædificare,* build: see *edify.*] Building.

And as his pen was often militant
Nor less triumphant; so *edificant*
It also was, like those blessed builders, who
Stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.
Dugard, On Gataker (1655), p. 75.

edification (ed″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *édification* = Pr. *edificatio* = Sp. *edificación* = Pg. *edificação* = It. *edificazione,* < L. *ædificatio(n-),* act of building, a building (structure), LL. instruction, < *ædificare,* pp. *ædificatus,* build: see *edify.*] **1.** The act or process of building; construction. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The castle or fortresse of Corfu . . . is not onely of situation the strongest I haue seene, but also of *edification.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 111.

Clergymen who are on the way of learning some valuable lessons in the art of popular Church *edification*.
The Churchman, LIV. 469.

2†. The thing built; a building; an edifice. *Bullokar.*—**3.** The act of edifying or instructing, or the state of being edified; improvement of the mind; enlightenment: most frequently used with reference to morals or religion.

He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to *edification*.
1 Cor. xiv. 3.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*. *Addison*, Guardian.

'Tis *edification* to hear him converse; he professes the noblest sentiments. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

edificator (ed'i-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *édificateur* = Sp. Pg. *edificador* = It. *edificatore*, < L. *ædificator*, a builder, < *ædificare*, pp. *ædificatus*, build: see *edify*.] One who or that which edifies; an edifier. [Rare.]

Language is the grand *edificator* of the race.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 209.

edificatory (ed'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *edificatorio*, < LL. *ædificatorius*, < L. *ædificator*, a builder: see *edificator*.] Tending to edification.

Where these gifts of interpretation and eminent endowments of learning are found, there can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *edificatory* to the church of God. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, x.

edifice (ed'i-fis), *n.* [< F. *édifice* = Pr. *edifici* = Sp. Pg. It. *edificio*, < L. *ædificium*, a building of any kind, < *ædificare*, build: see *edify*.] A building; a structure; an architectural fabric: applied chiefly to large or fine buildings, public or private.

Should I go to church,
And see the holy *edifice* of stone,
And not bethink me straight of dangerous rocks?
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

edificial (ed-i-fish'al), *a.* [< *edifice* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to an edifice or a structure; structural.

Mansions . . . without any striking *edificial* attraction.
British Critic, III. 653.

edifier (ed'i-fī-ėr), *n.* **1†.** One who builds; a builder. *Huloet.*—**2.** One who edifies or imparts instruction, especially in morals or religion.

They scorn their *edifiers* t' own,
Who taught them all their sprinkling lessons,
Their tones and sanctify'd expressions.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 624.

edify (ed'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edified*, ppr. *edifying*. [< ME. *edifien*, *edefien*, < OF. *edifier*, F. *édifier* = Pr. *edificar*, *edifiar* = Sp. Pg. *edificar* = It. *edificare*, < L. *ædificare*, build, erect, establish, LL. instruct, < *ædes*, more commonly *ædis*, a building for habitation, esp. a temple, as the dwelling of a god, in pl. *ædes*, a dwelling-house (orig. a fireplace, a hearth; cf. Ir. *aidhe*, a house, *aodh*, fire, AS. *ād*, a funeral pyre, and see *oast*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, build.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To build; construct. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And seide, "This is an hous of orisouns and of holynesse,
And whenne that my wil is ich wol hit ouerthrowe,
And er thre dayes after *edefye* hit newe."
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 162.

Munday, the xxvij Day of Aprill, to fferare, and ther I lay all nyght, it ys a good Cite, and well and substancially *Edifyed*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

Wherein were written down
The names of all who had died
In the convent, since it was *edified*.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

2†. To build in or upon; cover with buildings.

Long they thus traveiled in friendly wise,
Through countreyes waste, and eke well *edifyde*,
Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
Their puissaunce. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 14.

3. To build up or increase the faith, morality, etc., of; impart instruction to, particularly in morals or religion.

They that will be true ploughmen must work faithfully for God's sake, for the *edifying* of their brethren.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Comfort yourselves together and *edify* one another.
1 Thes. v. 11.

Your help here, to *edify* and raise us up in a scruple.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

My little ones were kept up beyond their usual time to be *edified* by so much good conversation.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

4†. To convince or persuade.

You shall hardly *edify* me that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon*, Holy War.

5†. To benefit; favor.

My love with words and errors still she feeds,
But *edifies* another with her deeds.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cause or tend to cause moral or intellectual improvement; make people wiser or better.

The graver sort dislike all poetry,
Which does not as they call it, *edify*. *Oldham.*

2†. To be instructed or improved, especially morally; become wiser or better.

I have not *edified* more, truly, by man.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

All you gallants that hope to be saved by your clothes, *edify*, *edify*. *Massinger.*

Alith. There's Doctrine for all Husbands, Mr. Harcourt.
Harc. I *edify*, Madam, so much, that I am impatient till I am one. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, v. 1.

edifyingly (ed'i-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In an edifying or instructive manner.

He will discourse unto us *edifyingly* and feelingly of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 324.

edifyingness (ed'i-fī-ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being edifying. [Rare.]

edile, ædile (ē'dīl), *n.* [< L. *ædilis*, < *ædes*, *ædis*, a building, a temple: see *edify*.] In ancient Rome, a magistrate whose duty was originally the superintendence of public buildings and lands, out of which grew a large number of functions of administration and police. Among other duties, that of promoting the public games was incumbent on the ediles, and cost them large sums of money. Later, under the empire, their functions were distributed among special officials, and their importance dwindled.

edileship, ædileship (ē'dīl-ship), *n.* [< *edile*, *ædile*, + *-ship*.] The office of an edile.

The *ædileship* was an introduction to the highest offices.
L. Schmitz, Hist. Rome, p. 236.

edilian, ædilian (ē-dil'i-an), *a.* [< *edile*, *ædile*, + *-ian*.] Relating to an edile.

edingtonite (ed'ing-tọn-īt), *n.* [Named after Mr. *Edington*, a Glasgow mineralogist.] A rare zeolitic mineral occurring near Dumbarton, Scotland. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium.

edit (ed'it), *v. t.* [= F. *éditer* = Sp. *editar*, < L. *editus*, pp. of *edere*, give out, put out, produce, publish (as literary productions), exhibit, etc., < *e*, out, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] **1†.** To put forth; issue; publish.

He [Plato] wrote and ordeyned lawes moste eqal and iust. He *edityed* unto the Grekes [the plan of] a comon welthe stable, quyet and commendable.
J. Locher, Prol. to Barclay's tr. of Ship of Fools (ed. [Jamieson), I. 6.

2. To make a recension or revision of, as a manuscript or printed book; prepare for publication or other use in a clarified, altered, corrected, or annotated form; collate, verify, elucidate, amend, etc., for general or special use.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been *edited*. *Enfield.*

There are at least four Viharas which we know for certainty were excavated before the Christian Era. There are probably forty, but they have not yet been *edited* with such care as to enable us to feel confident in affixing dates to them. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 144.

3. To supervise the preparation of for publication; control, select, or adapt the contents of, as a newspaper, magazine, encyclopedia, or other collective work.

edition (ē-dish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *édition* = Sp. *edición* = Pg. *edição* = It. *edizione*, < L. *editio(n-)*, a putting forth, a publishing, edition of a literary work, < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth, publish: see *edit*.] **1.** The act of editing.—**2.** An edited copy or issue of a book or other work; a recension, revision, or annotated reproduction: as, Milman's *edition* of Gibbon's "Rome"; the Globe *edition* of Shakspere.—**3.** A concurrent issue or publication of copies of a book or some similar production; the number of books, etc., of the same kind published together, or without change of form or of contents; a multiplication or reproduction of the same work or series of works: as, a large *edition* of a book, map, or newspaper; the work has reached a tenth *edition*; the folio *editions* of Shakspere's plays. See *impression*.

The which I also have more at large set oute in the seconde *edition* of my booke. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 49.

As to the larger additions and alterations, . . . he has promised me to print them by themselves, so that the former *edition* may not be wholly lost to those who have it.
Locke, Human Understanding, To the Reader.

4. Figuratively, one of several forms or states in which something appears at different times; a copy; an exemplar.

The business of our redemption is . . . to set forth nature in a second and fairer *edition*. *South*, Sermons.

Delphin editions of the classics. See *delphin*[1].—**Diamond edition.** See *diamond*.—**Édition de luxe** (F.), an edition of a book characterized by the choice quality and workmanship of the paper, typography, embellishment, binding, etc., and the limited number of copies issued, and hence the enhanced price. Éditions de luxe are generally sold by subscription.—**Elzevir editions.** See *Elzevir*.

edition† (ē-dish'ọn), *v. t.* [< *edition*, *n.*] To edit; publish. *Myles Davies.*

editioner† (ē-dish'ọn-ėr), *n.* [< *edition* + *-er*[1].] An editor.

Mr. Norden . . . maketh his complaint in that necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late *Editioner*. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma, p. 321.

editio princeps (ē-dish'i-ō prin'seps). [L.: *editio*, an edition; *princeps*, first: see *edition*, *n.*, and *principal*.] The first printed edition of a book, especially of a Greek or Latin classic.

editor (ed'i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *éditeur* = Sp. Pg. *editor* = It. *editore*, a publisher, < L. *editor*, one who puts forth, an exhibitor (the sense 'editor' is mod.), < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth: see *edit*.] One who edits; one who prepares, or superintends the preparation of, a book, journal, etc., for publication. Abbreviated *ed.*—**City editor.** See *city*.

editorial (ed-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *editor* + *-ial*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor: as, *editorial* labors; an *editorial* article, note, or remark.

The *editorial* articles are always anonymous in form.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix.

II. *n.* An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor or one of his assistants, and in form setting forth the position or opinion of the paper upon some subject; a leading article: as, an *editorial* on the war.

The opening article on the first page [of "Figaro"] is what we should call the chief *editorial*, and what the English term a "leader." In Paris it is known as a "chronique." *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

editorially (ed-i-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* As, by, in the style of, or with the authority of an editor.

editorship (ed'i-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *editor* + *-ship*.] The office of an editor.

editress (ed'i-tres), *n.* [< *editor* + *-ess*.] A female editor.

edituate† (ē-dit'ū-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *ædituatus*, pp. of *ædituare*, keep or govern a temple, < L. *ædituus* (> It. *edituo*), a keeper of a temple, < *ædes*, *ædis*, a temple (see *edify*), + *tueri*, protect.] To defend or govern, as a house or temple.

The devotion whereof could not but move the city to *edituate* such a piece of divine office.
J. Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 49.

Edmunds Act. See *act*.

edoctrinate† (ē-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *e*, out, + *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*, and cf. *indoctrinate*.] To instruct.

In what kind of complement, please you, venerable sir, to be *edoctrinated?* *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

Edolianæ† (e-dō-li-ā'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Edoliidæ*.

Edoliidæ (ed-ō-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edolius* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of drongos, named from the genus *Edolius:* same as *Dicruridæ*. Also formerly *Edolianæ*.

-edral (-ē'dral). [< NL. *-edralis*, < *-edron*, *-hedron*, in comp. *decahedron*, *dodecahedron*, etc., < Gr. ἕδρα, a seat, base, = E. *settle*[1]: see *settle*[1].] In *geom.*, the latter element of compound adjectives referring to solids or volumes having so many (*x*, *y*, etc., 100, 1,234, etc.) faces. Thus, *x-edral* means 'having *x* faces'; 1,234-*edral* means 'having 1,234 faces,' and so on.

Edriaster (ed-ri-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕδριον, dim. of ἕδρα, a seat, + ἀστήρ, star.] A genus of fossil cystic echinoderms, of the class *Cystoidea*, typical of the family *Edriasteridæ*. Also *Edrioaster*. *Billings*, 1858.

edriasterid (ed-ri-as'tẹ-rid), *n.* One of the *Edriasterida*. Also *edrioasterid*.

Edriasterida (ed″ri-as-ter'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + *-ida*.] A group formerly construed as an order of fossil echinoderms or *Cystoidea*, represented by *Edriaster* and related genera. They are exclusively paleozoic. An anal pyramid is present, there are no arms or stem, and the ambulacra communicate by perforations with the calycine cavity. The shape is that of a rounded starfish or flattened sea-urchin with a concave base. Now embraced in the family *Agelacrinitidæ*.

Edriasteridæ (ed″ri-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil echinoderms, of the class *Cystoidea*, type genus *Edriaster*. They have no arms or stalk, and resemble in form some of the starfishes. Equivalent to *Agelacrinitidæ*.

Edriophthalma (ed″ri-of-thal'mä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *edriophthalmus:* see *edriophthalmous*.] **1.** The sessile-eyed crustaceans; one of

the two great divisions of the higher (malacostracous as distinguished from entomostracous) *Crustacea*, having fixed sessile eyes not borne upon a movable stalk, as in the *Podophthalma* (which see), no solid carapace or cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen distinct, and the thorax segmented like the abdomen. This division, rated as a subclass, includes the three orders *Læmodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda* (see these words), and in this acceptation the term is definite. It has, however, been used in less exact and more comprehensive senses, sometimes including even trilobites and rotifers.

2. In *conch.*, a tribe of gastropods having the eyes on the outer side of the base of the tentacles. It includes most of the proboscis-bearing forms.

Edriophthalmata (ed″ri-of-thal′mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Edriophthalma*.

edriophthalmatous (ed″ri-of-thal′mą-tus), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmic (ed″ri-of-thal′mik), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmous (ed″ri-of-thal′mus), *a.* [< NL. *edriophthalmus*, prop. *hedriophthalmus*, < Gr. ἕδριον, dim. of ἕδρα, a seat, + ὀφθαλμός, the eye.] Sessile-eyed, as a crustacean; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Edriophthalma*.

Educabilia (ed″ū-kā-bil′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **educabilis*, educable: see *educable*.] A superordinal group or series of monodelphian or placental mammals, in which the brain has a relatively large cerebrum, overlapping much or all of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and a large corpus callosum extending backward to or beyond the vertical plane of the hippocampal sulcus, and having in front a well-developed rostrum. It includes the higher set or series of mammalian orders, as *Primates*, *Feræ*, *Ungulata*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, thus collectively distinguished from the *Ineducabilia* (which see). It corresponds to *Gyrencephala* and *Archencephala* of Owen, and to the *megasthenes* and *archonts* of Dana. The word was invented by Bonaparte.

educabilian (ed″ū-kā-bil′i-ąn), *a.* [< *Educabilia* + *-an.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Educabilia:* opposed to *ineducabilian*.

educability (ed″ū-kā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *éducabilité;* as *educable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] Capability of being educated; capacity for receiving instruction.

But this *educability* of the higher mammals and birds is after all quite limited. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 313.

educable (ed′ū-kā-bl), *a.* [= F. *éducable;* < NL. **educabilis*, < L. *educare*, educate: see *educate*.] Capable of being educated; susceptible of mental development.

Man is . . . more *educable* and plastic in his constitution than other animals. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 423.

educatable (ed′ū-kā-tą-bl), *a.* [< *educate* + *-able.*] Capable of being educated; educable. [Rare.]

Not letters but life chiefly educate if we are *educatable*. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 105.

educate (ed′ū-kāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *educated*, ppr. *educating*. [< L. *educatus*, pp. of *educāre* (> It. *educare* = Sp. Pg. *educar* = F. *éduquer*), bring up (a child, physically or mentally), rear, educate, train (a person in learning or art), nourish, support, or produce (plants or animals), freq. of *educĕre*, pp. *eductus*, bring up, rear (a child, usually with reference to bodily nurture or support, while *educāre* refers more frequently to the mind), a sense derived from that of 'assist at birth' (cf. "*Educit* obstetrix, *educat* nutrix, instituit pædagogus, docet magister," Varro, ap. Non. 447, 33 — but these distinctions were not strictly observed), the common and lit. sense being 'lead forth, draw out, bring away,' < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *educe*. There is no authority for the common statement that the primary sense of *educate* is to 'draw out or unfold the powers of the mind.'] To impart knowledge and mental and moral training to; develop mentally and morally by instruction; cultivate; qualify by instruction and training for the business and duties of life.

That philosopher [Epicurus] was *educated* here and in Teos, and afterwards went to Athens, where he was cotemporary with Menander the comedian. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 24.

Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 276.

There is now no class, as a class, more highly *educated*, broadly *educated*, and deeply *educated*, than those who were, in old times, best described as partridge-popping squireens. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 381.

=**Syn.** To teach, rear, discipline, develop, nurture, breed, indoctrinate, school, drill.

education (ed-ū-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *éducation* = Sp. *educación* = Pg. *educação* = It. *educazione*, < L. *educatio*(*n-*), a breeding, bringing up, rearing, < *educare*, educate: see *educate*.] 1. The imparting or acquisition of knowledge; mental and moral training; cultivation of the mind, feelings, and manners. Education in a broad sense, with reference to man, comprehends all that disciplines and enlightens the understanding, corrects the temper, cultivates the taste, and forms the manners and habits; in a narrower sense, it is the special course of training pursued, as by parents or teachers, to secure any one or all of these ends. Under *physical education* is included all that relates to the development and care of the organs of sensation and of the muscular and nervous systems. *Intellectual education* comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are developed and improved, and knowledge is imparted. *Esthetic education* is the development of the sense of the beautiful, and of technical skill in the arts. *Moral education* is the cultivation of the moral nature. *Technical education* is intended to train persons in the arts and sciences that underlie the practice of the trades or professions. Education is further divided into *primary education*, or instruction in the first elements of knowledge, received by children in common or elementary schools or at home; *secondary*, that received in grammar and high schools or in academies; *higher*, that received in colleges, universities, and postgraduate study; and *special* or *professional*, that which aims to fit one for the particular vocation or profession in which he is to engage. With reference to animals, the word is used in the narrowest sense of training in useful or amusing acts or habits.

By wardeship the moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this Realme haue bene brought vp ignorantly and voide of good *educasions*.

Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. ix.

To love her was a liberal *education*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 49.

Is there no danger of their neglecting or rejecting altogether those opinions of which they have heard so little during the whole course of their *education?* *Hume*, Dial. concerning Natural Religion, i.

But *education*, in the true sense, is not mere instruction in Latin, English, French, or history. It is the unfolding of the whole human nature. It is growing up in all things to our highest possibility. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 36.

2. The rearing of animals, especially bees, silkworms, or the like; culture, as of bacteria in experimenting; a brood or collection of cultivated creatures. [Recent, from French use.]

If they [silkworm-moths] were free from disease, then a crop was sure; if they were infected, the *education* would surely fail. . . . Small *educations*, reared apart from the ordinary magnanerie, . . . were recommended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 59.

Bureau of Education, an office of the United States government, forming a part of the Department of the Interior, and charged with the promotion of the cause of education through the collection and diffusion of statistical and other information. It originated in 1867. Its head is called the *Commissioner of Education.* = **Syn.** *Training*, *Discipline*, etc. (see *instruction*); breeding, schooling.

educationable (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ą-bl), *a.* [< *education* + *-able.*] Proper to be educated. *Isaac Taylor*. [Rare.]

educational (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ąl), *a.* [< *education* + *-al.*] Pertaining to education; derived from education: as, *educational* institutions; *educational* habits.

How would birchen bark, as an *educational* tonic, have fallen in repute! *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 304.

educationalist (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ąl-ist), *n.* [< *educational* + *-ist.*] Same as *educationist*.

In order to give our American *educationalists* an idea of the importance of the results. *The American*, IX. 470.

educationally† (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ąl-i), *adv.* As regards education.

Botany is naturally and *educationally* first in order. *Earle*, Eng. Plant Names, p. iii.

educationary (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ą-ri), *a.* [< *education* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to education; educational. [Rare.]

The utilitarian policy of the age is gradually eliminating from the *educationary* system many of the special processes by which minds used to be developed. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 107.

educationist (ed-ū-kā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *education* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the theory and practice of education, or who advocates or promotes education; an educator.

Indeed, judging . . . from the writings of some of the most prominent *educationists* in the United States, an enthusiasm is spreading among Americans in favour of workshop instruction. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 700.

The zealous *educationist* is too apt to forget that the weak and vicious man is fighting single-handed for the mastery over perhaps a score of evil-minded ancestors. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 489.

educative (ed′ū-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *educate* + *-ive.*] 1. Tending to educate, or consisting in educating.

He [Swedenborg] reduces the part which morality plays in the Divine administration to a strictly *educative* one. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 51.

2. Fitted for or engaged in educating: as, an *educative* class.

educator (ed′ū-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *éducateur* = Sp. Pg. *educador* = It. *educatore*, < L. *educator*, a rearer, foster-father, later a tutor, pedagogue, < *educare*, bring up, rear, educate: see *educate*.] One who or that which educates; specifically, one who makes a business or a special study of education; a teacher or instructor.

Give me leave . . . to lay before the *educators* of youth these few following considerations. *South*, Works, V. i.

Trade, that pride and darling of our ocean, that *educator* of nations, that benefactor in spite of itself, ends in shameful defaulting, bubble and bankruptcy, all over the world. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

educe (ē-dūs′), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *educed*, ppr. *educing*. [= Sp. *educir* = Pg. *eduzir* = It. *educere*, < L. *educere*, bring out, etc., < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *duct*, and cf. *educate*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *induce*, *produce*, etc.] 1†. To draw out; extract, in a literal or physical sense.

Cy. Why pluck you not the arrow from his side?
Be. We cannot, lady. . . .
St. No mean, then, doctor, rests there to *educe* it?
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

2. To lead or bring out; cause to appear or be manifested; bring into view or operation; evoke.

The eternal art *educing* good from ill. *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 175.

Yet has the wondrous virtue to *educe*
From emptiness itself a real use. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 155.

In divine things the task of man is not to create or to acquire, but to *educe*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 347.

educible (ē-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *educe* + *-ible.*] Capable of being educed.

educt (ē′dukt), *n.* [= F. *éducte;* < L. *eductum*, neut. of *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, lead out: see *educe*.] 1. That which is educed; extracted matter; specifically, something extracted unchanged from a substance. [Rare.]

The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds obtained by pressure, are *educts;* while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin, is a product. *Chambers's Encyc.*

2. Figuratively, anything educed or drawn from another; an inference. [Rare.]

The latter are conditions of, the former are *educts* from, experience. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. In *math.*, an expression derived from another expression of which it is a part.

eduction (ē-duk′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *educción* = Pg. *educção*, < L. *eductio*(*n-*), < *educere*, pp. *eductus*, draw out: see *educe*.] The act of educing; a leading or drawing out.

eduction-pipe (ē-duk′shọn-pīp), *n.* In steam-engines, the pipe by which the exhaust-steam from the cylinder is led into the condenser or allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

eduction-port (ē-duk′shọn-pōrt), *n.* An opening for the passage of steam in a steam-engine from the valves to the condenser; the exhaust-port.

eduction-valve (ē-duk′shọn-valv), *n.* A valve through which a fluid is discharged or exhausted: as, the exhaust- or *eduction-valve* of the steam-engine.

eductive (ē-duk′tiv), *a.* [< L. *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, draw out (see *educe*), + *-ive.*] Tending to educe or draw out. *Boyle.*

eductor (ē-duk′tọr), *n.* [< LL. *eductor* (only as equiv. to L. *educator*), < L. *educere*, draw out.] That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts. [Rare.]

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

edulcorant (ē-dul′kō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **edulcoran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of **edulcorare*, sweeten: see *edulcorate*.] I. *a.* In *med.*, sweetening, or rendering less acrid.

II. *n.* A drug intended to render the fluids of the body less acrid.

edulcorate (ē-dul′kō-rāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *edulcorated*, ppr. *edulcorating*. [< L. as if **edulcoratus*, pp. of **edulcorare* (> F. *édulcorer* = Pg. *edulcorar*, sweeten), < *e*, out, + LL. *dulcorare*, sweeten: see *dulcorate*.] 1. To remove acidity from; sweeten.

Succory, a little *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar, is by some eaten in the summer, and more grateful to the stomach than the palate. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

2. In *chem.*, to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

The copious powder that results from their union is, by that union of volatile parts, so far fixed that, after they have *edulcorated* it with water, they prescribe the calcining of it in a crucible for five or six hours.
Boyle, Works, IV. 311.

edulcoration (ē-dul-kō-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *édulcoration* = Pg. *edulcoração*; as *edulcorate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.—**2.** In *chem.*, the act of sweetening or rendering more mild or pure by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

edulcorative (ē-dul′kō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *edulcorate* + *-ive*.] Having the quality of sweetening or purifying; edulcorant.

edulcorator (ē-dul′kō-rā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which edulcorates; specifically, in *chem.*, a contrivance formerly used for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, etc.

eduliousᵗ (ē-dū′li-us), *a.* [< L. *edulia*, eatables, food (rare sing. *edulium*, > It. *edulio*), prop. pl. of *edule* (> Pg. *edulo*), neut. of adj. *edulis*, eatable, < *edere* = E. *eat*.] Edible; eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulious* pulses.
Sir T. Browne, Misc., p. 13.

Edwardsia (ed-wärd′zi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Quatrefages, 1842), named after Henri Milne-*Edwards*, a French naturalist.] A genus of sea-anemones, made type of the family *Edwardsiidæ*. They are not fixed or attached, but live free in the sand, or, when young, are even free-swimming organisms. In the latter state they have been described as a different genus, *Arachnactis*. *E. beautempsi* is an example.


Edwardsia beautempsi, about natural size.

Edwardsiidæ (ed-wärd-zī′-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edwardsia* + *-idæ*.] A group of *Actiniaria* with eight septa. There are two pairs of directive septa, the remaining four septa being impaired. All the septa are furnished with reproductive organs. The tentacles are simple, and usually more numerous than the septa. The body-wall is soft, and the column longitudinally sulcate, with eight invections.

edwiteᵗ, *v. t.* [ME. *edwiten*, *edwyten*, < AS. *edwītan* (= OHG. *itawīzian*, *itawīzōn*, MHG. *itewīzen* = Goth. *idweitjan*), reproach, < *ed-*, back, + *wītan*, blame: see *wite*, and cf. *twit*, < AS. *ætwītan*.] To reproach; rebuke.

The fyrste worde that he warpe was, "where is the bolle?" His wif gan *edwite* hym tho how wikkedlich he lyued.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 370.

edwiteᵗ, *n.* [ME. *edwite*, *edwyte*, *edwit*, *edwyt*, < AS. *edwīt* (= OHG. *itawīz*, *itwīz*, MHG. *itewize*, *itwīz* = Goth. *idweit*), reproach, < *edwītan*, reproach: see *edwite*, *v.*] Reproach; blame.

Man, hytt was full grett dyspyte
So offte to make me *edwyte*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

edyᵗ, ediᵗ, *a.* [ME., also *eadi*, *ædi*, < AS. *ēadig* (= OS. *ōdag* = OHG. *ōtag* = Icel. *audhigr* = Goth. *audags*), rich, happy, fortunate, blessed, < *ēad*, wealth, riches, happiness: see *Ed-*.] **1.** Rich; wealthy.

Vnderstondeth vn to me, *edye* men and arme [poor].
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

2. Costly; expensive. *Layamon*, I. 100.—**3.** Happy; blessed.

Edy beo thu mayde.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

4. Fortunate; favorable.

Me wore leuere . . .
Of *eddi* dremes rechen swep.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 2085.

5. Famous; distinguished.

Most doughty of dedis, dreghist in armys,
And the strongest in stoure, that euer on stede rode,
Ercules, that honerable, *edist* of my knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5324.

ee (ē), *n.* [A dial. form of *eye*: see *eye*.] An eye. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Fears for my Willie brought tears in my *ee*.
Burns, Wandering Willie.

ee. A common English digraph, of Middle English origin, having now the sound of "long" *e*, namely, ē. In Middle English it was actually "double" *e*—that is, the long sound ā corresponding to the short sound e, representing an Anglo-Saxon long *e* (*ē*), as in *beet*, *greet*, *meet*, *breed*, *feed*, etc., or an Anglo-Saxon *æ*, as in *seed*, *eel*, *sleep*, *weed*[2], etc., or *eá*, as in *cheek*, *steep*, *leek*, etc., or *eó*, as in *bee*, *deer*, *deep*, *creep*, *weed*[1], etc., such vowels or diphthongs becoming in later Middle English long *e*, written either *e* or *ee*, and in early modern English spelled *ee* or *ea*, with some differentiation (see *ea*). In words of other than Anglo-Saxon origin *ee* has the same sound, except in a few words not completely Anglicized, as in *matinée*. Words of Oriental or other remote origin having the vowel *i* (pronounced ē) are often spelled with *ee* when ★turned into English form, as *elchee*, *suttee*, etc.

E. E. An abbreviation of *errors excepted*, a saving clause frequently placed at the foot of an account rendered. Also, in a fuller form, *E. and O. E.* (which see).

-ee[1]. [Late ME. *-e* or *-ee*, < OF. *-e*, fem. *-ee*, mod. F. (with a diacritical accent) *-é*, fem. *-ée* (pron. alike), < L. *-atus*, fem. *-ata*, pp. of verbs in *-are*, F. *-er*. Early ME. *-e*, *-ee*, from the same source, has usually become thoroughly Englished as *-y*, or *-ey*; cf. *arm-y*, *jur-y*, *jell-y*, *chimn-ey*, *journ-ey*, etc. See *-ate*[1], *-ade*[1], *-y*.] A suffix of French, or more remotely of Latin origin, ultimately the same as *-ate*[1] and *-ed*[2], forming the termination of the perfect passive participle, and indicating the object of an action. It occurs chiefly in words derived from old Law French or formed according to the analogy of such words, as in *pay-ee*, *draw-ee*, *assign-ee*, *employ-ee*, etc., denoting the person who is paid, drawn on, assigned to, employed, etc., as opposed to the agent in *-or*[1] or *-er*[1] (in legal use generally *-or*[1]), as *pay-er* or *pay-or*, *draw-er*, *assign-or*, *employ-er*, etc.

-ee[2]. [Cf. dim. *-ie*, *-y*, and see *-ee*[1].] A diminutive termination, occurring in *bootee*, *goatee*, etc. The diminutive force is less obvious in *settee*, which may be regarded as a diminutive of *sett-le*.

eef, *a.* A dialectal form of *eath*.

Howbeit to this daie, the dregs of the old ancient Chaucer English are kept as well there [in Ireland] as in Fingall, as they terme . . . easie, éeth, or *éefe*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 11, in Holinshed.

eegrass (ē′grȧs), *n.* Same as *eddish*, 1.

eekᵗ[1], *v.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *eke*.

eek[2] (ēk), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *itch* or *yuck*: see *itch*, *yuck*.] To itch. [Prov. Eng.]

eeketᵗ, *v.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *eke*.

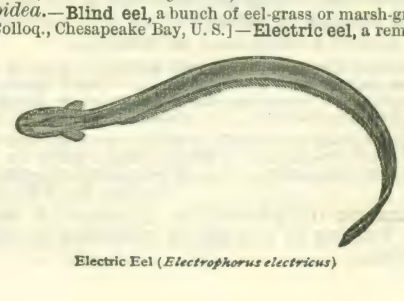
eel (ēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eele*; < ME. *el*, *ele*, ★< AS. *æl* = MD. *ael*, D. *aal* = Fries. *iel* = MLG. *āl*, *ēl*, LG. *al* = OHG. MHG. *āl*, G. *aal* = Icel. *āll* = Sw. *ål* = Norw. Dan. *aal*, an eel; perhaps orig. Teut. **agla* (cf. L. *anguilla* = Gr. *ἔγχελυς*, an eel), dim. of a supposed **agi* = L. *anguis* = Gr. *ἔχις* = Skt. *ahi*, a snake, < √ **agh*, **angh*, choke, strangle: see *anguish*, *anger*[1], etc., *Echis*, *Echidna*.] **1.** An elongated apodal fish of the family *Anguillidæ* and genus *Anguilla*, of which there are several species. The body is very long and subcylindrical, covered with discrete minute elliptical scales, chiefly arranged diagonally to the axis and at right angles with one another, but immersed in the skin, and partly concealed by a slippery mucous coat. The head is somewhat depressed, and the lower jaw protuberant. The teeth are slender, conic, and crowded in small bands in both jaws and in a longitudinal band on the vomer. The dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are nearly uniform, and completely united into one, the dorsal beginning near the second third of the entire length of the body. The color is generally brownish or blackish, except on the belly, which is whitish or silvery. The females attain a considerably larger size than the males. The sexual organs are minute except in the breeding season, and sexual intercourse takes place in the sea. Young females ascend into fresh water, but the males remain in salt water, and have rarely been seen; and when full-grown the females return to the sea for sexual intercourse and spawning. Eels are of much economic importance, and objects of special fisheries. The common European species is *Anguilla anguilla* or *A. vulgaris*; the American is *A. rostrata*. See *Anguilla*, *Anguillidæ*.

In that Flome men fynden *Eles* of 30 Fote long and more.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 161.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

It is agreed by most men that the *eel* is a most dainty fish.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 23.

2. Any fish of the order *Apodes* or *Symbranchii*, of which there are many families and several hundred species.—**3.** Some fish resembling or likened to an eel; an anguilliform fish.—**4.** Some small nematoid or threadworm, as of the family *Anguillulidæ*, found in vinegar, sour paste, etc. See *vinegar-eel*, and cut under *Nematoidea*.—**Blind eel**, a bunch of eel-grass or marsh-grass. [Colloq., Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Electric eel**, a remarkable fish, *Electrophorus* or *Gymnotus electricus*, of the family *Electrophoridæ*, of a thick, eel-like form with a rounded, finless back, the vent at the throat, and the anal fin commencing behind it, of a brownish color above and whitish below. It has the power of giving strong electric discharges at will. The shocks produced are often violent, and serve as a means both of offense and of defense. They are weakened by frequent repetitions. Its electrical apparatus consists of two pairs of longitudinal bodies between the skin and the muscles of the caudal region, one pair next to the back and one along the anal fin. This apparatus is divided into about 240 cells, and is supplied by over 200 nerves. The electric eel is the most powerful of electric fishes. It sometimes attains a length of over 6 feet. It inhabits the fresh waters of Brazil and Guiana.—**Pug-nosed eel**, an eel of the genus *Simenchelys* (which see): so called by fishermen. It is a deep-sea species, found off the Newfoundland banks, often burrowing in the halibut, whence the specific name *S. parasiticus*.—**Salt eel.** (*a*) An eel or an eel's skin prepared for use as a whip.


Electric Eel (*Electrophorus electricus*)

Up betimes, and with my *salt eele* went down in the parler, and there got my boy and did beat him til I was faine to take breath two or three times.
Pepys, Diary, April 24, 1663.

Hence—(*b*) A rope's end; a flogging. [Nautical slang.]

Trembling for fear,
Lest from Bridport they get such another *salt eel*
As brave Duncan prepared for Mynheer.
Dibdin, A Salt Eel for Mynheer.

eel-basket (ēl′bȧs″ket), *n.* A basket for catching eels; an eel-pot.

eel-buck (ēl′buk), *n.* An eel-pot. [Great Britain.]

Eel-bucks that are intended to catch the sharp-nosed or frog-mouthed eels are set against the stream, and are set at night, as those two descriptions of eels feed and run only at night.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eeleator, *n.* [E. dial.] A young eel. [Local, Eng. (Northumberland).]

Eele! *Eeleator!* cast your tail intiv a knot, and aw'l throw you into the waater. Quoted in *Brockett's* Glossary.

eelfare (ēl′fãr), *n.* [< *eel* + *fare*, a going. Hence by corruption *elver*, q. v.] **1.** The migration of young eels up a river.—**2.** A fry or brood of eels. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

eel-fly (ēl′flī), *n.* A shad-fly. *C. Hallock.* [St. Lawrence river.]

eel-fork (ēl′fôrk), *n.* A pronged instrument for catching eels.

eel-gig (ēl′gig), *n.* Same as *eel-spear*.

eel-grass (ēl′grȧs), *n.* **1.** A grass-like naiadaceous marine plant, *Zostera marina*. [U. S.] ★

The dull weed upholstered the decaying wharves, and the only freight that heaped them was the kelp and *eel-grass* left by higher floods. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 45.

2. The wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis*.

eel-mother (ēl′mu‿ᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A viviparous fish, *Zoarces viviparus*, of an elongated eel-like form, often confounded with the eel.

eel-oil (ēl′oil), *n.* An oil obtained from eels, used in lubricating, and as a liniment in rheumatism, etc.

eel-pot (ēl′pot), *n.* **1.** A kind of basket for catching eels, having fitted into the mouth a funnel-shaped entrance, like that of a wire mouse-trap, composed of flexible willow rods converging inward to a point, so that the eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape. These baskets are usually attached to a framework of wood erected in a river, especially a tideway river, the large open end of each being opposed to the current of the stream. The eels are thus intercepted on their descent toward the brackish water, which takes place during the autumn. Eel-pots are used in various parts of the Thames in England. In Great Britain called *eel-buck*.

2. The homelyn ray, *Raia maculata*. [Local, Eng.]

eel-pout (ēl′pout), *n.* [< ME. **elepoute* (not recorded), < AS. *ælepūte* (= OD. *aelpuyt*, also *puytael*, D. *puitaal*) (L. *capito*), < *æl*, eel, + *pūte* (only in this comp.), pout: see *pout*[1].] **1.** The conger-eel or lamper-eel, *Zoarces anguillaris*, of North America. See *lamper-eel*.—**2.** A local English name of the eel-mother or viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus*.—**3.** A local English name of the burbot, *Lota lota*.

eel-punt (ēl′punt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat used in fishing for eels.

eel-set (ēl′set), *n.* A peculiar kind of net used in catching eels.

In Norfolk, where immense quantities of eels are caught every year, the capture is mostly effected by *eel-sets*, which are nets set across the stream, and in which the sharp-nosed eel is the one almost invariably taken.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eel-shaped (ēl′shāpt), *a.* Like an eel in shape, long and slender; specifically, anguilliform.

eel-shark (ēl′shärk), *n.* A shark of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

eel-shear (ēl′shēr), *n.* An eel-spear.

eelskin (ēl′skin), *n.* The skin of an eel. Eel-★skins are used—(*a*) to cover a squid or artificial bait for

catching bluefish, bonitos, etc.; (*b*) by negroes as a remedy for rheumatism; (*c*) by sailors as a whip, and in this case called *salt eel*. (*d*) Formerly used as a casing for the cue or pigtail of the hair or the wig, especially by sailors.

eel-spear (ēl′spēr), *n.* A forked spear used for catching eels. There are many sizes and styles of the instrument. Special forms of eel-spears are known as *prick* and *dart*.

een (ēn), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch plural of *eye*. See *ee*.

e'en[1] (ēn), *adv.* A contraction of *even*[1]. Formerly often written *ene*.

I have *e'en* done with you. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

e'en[2] (ēn), *n.* [Sc.] A contraction of *even*[2]. Formerly often written *ene*.

-een. [Cf. *-ene, -ine, -in*, etc.] A termination of Latin origin, representing ultimately Latin *-enus, -inus*, etc., adjective terminations, as in *damaskeen, tureen, canteen, sateen, velveteen*, etc. See these words.

e'er (ār), *adv.* A contraction of *ever*.

This is as strange thing as *e'er* I look'd on. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

-eer. [< F. *-ier*, < L. *-ārius*, etc.: see *-er*[1] and *-ier*.] A suffix of nouns of agent, being a more English spelling of *-ier*, equivalent to the older *-er*[2], as in *prisoner*, etc. (see *-er*[2]), as in *engineer* (formerly *enginer*), *pamphleteer, gazetteer, buccaneer, cannoneer*, etc., and, with reference to place of residence, *mountaineer, garreteer*, etc.

eerie, *a.* See *eery*.

eerily (ē′ri-li), *adv.* In an eery, strange, or unearthly manner.

It spoke in pain and woe; wildly, *eerily*, urgently. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

eeriness (ē′ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being eery. Also spelled *eariness*.

eery, eerie (ē′ri), *a.* [Also *hery, eiry, eirie, ery, erie*, etc.; ME. *ery, eri, erge, erewe*, etc., inflected forms of *arg, arh*, AS. *earh*, sluggish, timid, cowardly, = OHG. G. *arg*, cowardly, base, etc.] 1. Such as to inspire awe or fear; mysterious; strange; weird.

Dark, dark, grew his *eerie* looks. *The Dæmon Lover* (Child's Ballads, I. 303).

2. Affected by superstitious fear, especially when lonely; nervously timorous.

In mirkiest glen at midnight hour,
I'd rove, and ne'er be *eerie*. *Burns*, My ain kind Dearie, O.

As we sat and talked, it was with an *eerie* feeling that I felt the very foundations of the land thrill under my feet at every dull boom of the surf on the outward barrier. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 13.

eet†. An obsolete preterit of *eat*. *Chaucer.*

ef-. An assimilated form of *ex-* before *f*.

efags† (ē-fagz′), *interj.* [Another form of *ifacks, ifecks*, etc.: see *i'fecks*.] In faith; on my word; certes. [Vulgar.]

"*Efags!* the gentleman has got a Tratyor," says Mrs. Towwouse; at which they all fell a laughing. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

eff (ef), *n.* Same as *eft*[1].

effable† (ef′a-bl), *a.* [= It. *effabile*, < L. *effabilis*, utterable, < *effari*, utter, speak out, < *ex*, out, + *fari* = Gr. *φάναι*, speak: see *fable, fame*.] Utterable; capable of being explained; explicable. *Barrow.*

He did, upon his suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable*. *Wallis*, Defence of the Royal Society (1678), p. 16.

efface (e-fās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effaced*, ppr. *effacing*. [< F. *effacer* (= Pr. *esfassar*), efface, < *ef-* for *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *face*, face.] 1. To erase or obliterate, as something inscribed or cut on a surface; destroy or render illegible; hence, to remove or destroy as if by erasing: as, to *efface* the letters on a monument; to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a false impression from a person's mind.

Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. *Bacon.*

Tho' brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are *effaced* by time, and the imagery moulders away. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 10.

From which even the icy touch of death had not *effaced* all the living beauty. *Sumner*, Joseph Story.

2. To keep out of view or unobserved; make inconspicuous; cause to be unnoticed or not noticeable: used reflexively: as, to *efface one's self* in the midst of gaiety.

That exquisite something called style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere pervasive and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it *effaces itself*, and masters us at last with a sense of indefinable completeness. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 175.

=**Syn. 1.** *Deface, Erase, Cancel, Expunge, Efface, Obliterate.* To *deface* is to injure, impair, or mar to the eye, and so generally upon the surface: as, to *deface* a building. The other words agree in representing a blotting out or removal. To *erase* is to rub out or scratch out, so that the thing is destroyed, although the signs of it may remain: as, to *erase* a word in a letter. To *cancel* is to cross out, to deprive of force or validity. To *expunge* is to strike out; the word is now rarely used, except of the striking out of some record: as, to *expunge* from the journal a resolution of censure. To *efface* is to make a complete removal: as, his kindness *effaced* all memory of past neglect. *Obliterate* is more emphatic than *efface*, meaning to remove all sign or trace of.

Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
Defacing first, then claiming for his own. *Churchill*, Apology, l. 236.

Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be *erased* nor written o'er again. *Longfellow*, Morituri Salutamus, l. 168.

The experiences in dreams continually contradict the experiences received during the day; and go far towards *cancelling* the conclusions drawn from day experiences. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 72.

A universal blank
Of nature's works, to me *expunged* and rased. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 49.

These are the records, half *effaced*,
Which, with the hand of youth, he traced. *Longfellow*, Coplas de Manrique.

The Arabians came like a torrent, sweeping down and *obliterating* even the landmarks of former civilization. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

effaceable (e-fā′sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *effaçable;* as *efface* + *-able*.] Capable of being effaced.

effacement (e-fās′ment), *n.* [= F. *effacement;* as *efface* + *-ment*.] The act of effacing, or the state of being effaced.

effaré (e-fa-rā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *effarer*, startle, frighten, = Pr. *esferar*, frighten, < L. *efferare*, make wild, < *efferus*, wild: see *efferous*.] In *her.*, same as *salient:* said of a beast, especially a beast of prey. Also *effearé*.

effascinate† (e-fas′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *effascinatus*, pp. of *effascinare*, fascinate, < *ex-* (intensive) + *fascinare*, charm: see *fascinate*.] To charm; bewitch; delude; fascinate. *Heywood.*

effascination† (e-fas-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *effascinatio(n-)*, < *effascinare*, pp. *effascinatus*, charm: see *effascinate*.] The act of bewitching, deluding, or fascinating, or the state of being bewitched or deluded.

St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the receivers of Anti-christ, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion. *Shelford*, Learned Discourses (Camb., 1635), p. 317.

effearé, *a.* In *her.*, same as *effaré*.

effect (e-fekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere, ecfacere*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, do, effect, < *ex*, out, + *facere*, do: see *fact*, and cf. *affect, infect*.] 1. To produce as a result; be the cause or agent of; bring about; make actual; achieve: as, to *effect* a political revolution, or a change of government.

What he [the Almighty] decreed,
He *effected;* man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 152.

Insects constantly carry pollen from neighboring plants to the stigmas of each flower, and with some species this is *effected* by the wind. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 248.

Almost anything that ordinary fire can *effect* may be accomplished at the focus of invisible rays. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 7.

2. To bring to a desired end; bring to pass; execute; accomplish; fulfil: as, to *effect* a purpose, or one's desires.

If it be in man, besides the king, to *effect* your suits, here is man shall do it. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4.

E'en his soul seem'd only to direct
So great a body such exploits t' *effect*. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, v.

Being consul, I doubt not t' *effect*
All that you wish. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

=**Syn. 1.** To realize, fulfil, complete, compass, consummate; *Affect, Effect.* See *affect*[2].—**2.** *Execute, Accomplish*, etc. See *perform*.

effect (e-fekt′), *n.* [< ME. *effect* = D. *effect, effekt*, = G. *effect* = Dan. Sw. *effekt*, < OF. *effect, effet*, F. *effet* = Pr. *effeit* = Sp. *efecto* = Pg. *effeito* = It. *effetto*, < L. *effectus*, an effect, tendency, purpose, < *efficere, ecfacere*, pp. *effectus*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, effect: see *effect, v.*] 1. That which is effected by an efficient cause; a consequent; more generally, the result of any kind of cause except a final cause: as, the *effect* of heat.

Every argument is either derived from the *effecte* of the matier, of the fourme, or of the efficient cause. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

Causes are as parents to *effects*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Divers attempts had been made at former courts, and the matter referred to some of the magistrates and some of the elders; but still it came to no *effect*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 388.

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the *effect* of your nobleness, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden*, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

The Turks in the work stood their ground, and fired with terrible *effect* into the whirlwind that was rushing upon them. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 96.

2. Power to produce consequences or results; force; validity; account: as, the obligation is void and of no *effect*.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. Gal. v. 4.

3. Purport; import or general intent: as, he immediately wrote to that *effect;* his speech was to the *effect* that, etc.

The *effect* of which seith thus in wordes fewe. *Chaucer*, Pity, l. 56.

They spake to her to that *effect*. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 22.

When I the scripture ones or twyes hadde redde,
And knewe therof all the hole *effecte*. *Hawes.*

We quietly and quickly answered him, both what wee were, and whither bound, relating the *effect* of our Commission. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 42.

4. A state or course of accomplishment or fulfilment; effectuation; achievement; operation: as, to bring a plan into *effect;* the medicine soon took *effect*.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Actual fact; reality; not mere appearance: preceded by *in*.

And thise images, wel thou mayst espye,
To the ne to hem-self mowe nought profyte,
For *in effect* they been nat worth a myte. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale (ed. Skeat), G, 511.

No other *in effect* than what it seems. *Sir J. Denham*, Cooper's Hill.

6. Mental impression; general result upon the mind of what is apprehended by any of the faculties: as, the *effect* of a view, or of a picture.

The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place. *Irving.*

He carries his love of *effect* far beyond the limits of moderation. *Macaulay*, On History.

I was noting the good *effect* of the cinnamon-colored lateen-sails against the dazzling white masonry. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 218.

In the best age of Greek art the jeweller obtained varied *effects* by his perfect mastery over the gold itself, and made comparatively little use of such precious stones as were then known, except in rings. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 395.

7. *pl.* [After F. *effets*, effects, chattels, *effets mobiliers*, movable property; cf. *effet*, a bill, bill of exchange, *effets publics*, stocks, funds.] Goods; movables; personal estate. In *law:* (*a*) Property; whatever can be turned into money. (*b*) Personal property.

A few words sufficed to explain everything, and in ten minutes our *effects* were deposited in the guest's room of the Lansman's house. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 127.

8†. The conclusion; the dénouement of a story.

Now to the *effect*, now to the fruyt of al,
Why I have told this storye, and tellen shal. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1160.

Effect of a machine, in *mech.*, the useful work performed in some interval of time of definite length.—**For effect,** with the design of creating an impression; ostentatiously.—**Hall effect,** the deflection, within its conductor, of an electric current passing through a magnetic field.—**Peltier effect,** the heating or cooling of a junction of dissimilar metals by the passage of an electric current.—**Thomson effect,** the evolution or absorption of heat by an electric current in flowing from one point in a conductor to another at a different temperature.—**To give effect to,** to make valid; carry out in practice; push to its legitimate or natural result.—**To take effect,** to operate or begin to operate.=**Syn. 1.** *Effect, Consequence, Result;* event, issue. *Effect* is the closest and strictest of these words, both philosophically and popularly representing the immediate product of a cause: as, every *effect* must have an adequate cause; the *effect* of a flash of lightning. A *consequence* is, in the common use of the word, more remote, and not so closely linked to a cause as *effect;* it is that which follows. *Result* may be near or remote; it is often used in the singular to express the sum of the *effects* or *consequences*, viewed as making an end.

Find out the cause of this *effect*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Consequences are unpitying. Our deeds carry their terrible *consequences*, quite apart from any fluctuations that went before—*consequences* that are hardly ever confined to ourselves. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xvi.

Of what mighty endeavour begun
What *results* insufficient remain. *Owen Meredith*, Epilogue.

7. *Goods, Chattels*, etc. See *property*.

effecter (e-fek′tėr), *n.* One who or that which effects, produces, or causes. Also *effector*.

The commemoration of that great work of the creation, and paying homage and worship to that infinite being who was the *effector* of it. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, xi. 6.

effectible (e-fek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *effect* + *-ible*.] Capable of being done or achieved; practicable; feasible. [Rare.]

Whatsoever . . . is *effectible* by the most congruous and efficacious application of actives to passives, is *effectible* by them. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 338.

effection (e-fek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *effection*, < L. *effectio(n-)*, a doing, effecting, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] **1.** The act of effecting; creation; production.

But going further into particulars, [Plato] falls into conjectures, attributing the *effection* of the soul unto the Great God, but the fabrication of the body to the Dii ex Dio, or Angels. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 290.

2. In *geom.*, the construction of a proposition. [Rare in both uses.]—**Geometrical effection**, a geometrical problem deducible from some general proposition.

effective (e-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *effectief* = G. *effectiv* = Dan. Sw. *effektiv*, < F. *effectif* = Pr. *effectiu* = Sp. *efectivo* = Pg. *effectivo* = It. *effettivo*, < LL. *effectivus*, < L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to effect the intended purpose; producing the intended or expected effect or result; operative; efficacious: as, an *effective* cause; *effective* proceedings.

Though [theaters were] forbidden, after the year 1574, to be open on the Sabbath, the prohibition does not appear to have been *effective* during the reign of Elizabeth. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 16.

2. Capable of producing effect; fit for action or duty; adapted for a desired end: as, the *effective* force of an army or of a steam-engine is so much; *effective* capacity.

Is there not a manifest inconsistency in devolving upon the federal government the care of the general defence, and leaving in the state governments the *effective* powers by which it is to be provided for? *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxiii.

3. Serving to impress or affect with admiration; producing a decided impression of beauty or a feeling of admiration at the first presentation; impressive; striking; specifically, artistically strong or successful: as, an *effective* performance; an *effective* picture.

Nothing can be more *effective* than the ancient gold which . . . covers the walls of . . . St. Sophia of Kieff, the largest of the ancient Russian cathedrals. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, ix.

The church of Sebenico is, both inside and out, not only a most remarkable, but a thoroughly *effective* building. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 93.

4. Actual; real. [A Gallicism.]

The Chinese, whose *effective* religion, practised at much cost and with great apparent sincerity, is now, as it has been from the earliest times, ancestor-worship. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 191.

Effective component of a force. See *component*.—**Effective force.** See *force*[1].—**Effective money**, coin, in contradistinction to depreciable paper money.—**Effective scale of intercalations**, in *math.*, the series of real roots of two functions of x written in order of magnitude after repeated processes of removing pairs of roots belonging, each pair, to either one function, so that the roots of the two functions follow each other alternately.—**Syn.** *Effective*, *Efficient*, *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, are not altogether the same in meaning; all imply an object aimed at, and generally a specific object. *Effective* and *efficient* are used chiefly where the object is physical. *Effective* is applied to that which has the power to produce an effect or some effect, or which actually produces or helps to produce some effect: as, the army numbered ten thousand *effective* men; the bombardment was not very *effective*; *effective* revenue. *Effective* is most clearly separated from the others when representing the power to do, even when that power is not actually in use. *Efficient* seems the most active of these words: a person is very *efficient* when very helpful in producing desired results; an *efficient* cause is one that actually produces a result. *Effective* and *efficient* may freely be applied to persons; the others less often. *Efficacious* is essentially only a stronger word for *efficient*: as, an *efficacious* remedy; *efficient* would not be appropriate with *remedy*, as implying too much of self-directed activity in the remedy. *Effectual*, with reference to a result, implies that it is decisive or complete; an *effectual* stop or cure finishes the business, rendering further work unnecessary.

Precision is the most *effective* test of affected style as distinct from genuine style. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 115.

The rarity of the visits of *efficient* bees to this exotic plant [*Pisum Sativum*] is, I believe, the chief cause of the varieties so seldom intercrossing. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 161.

That spirit, that first rush'd on thee
In the camp of Dan,
Be *efficacious* in thee now at need!
Milton, S. A., l. 1437.

To be prepared for war is one of the most *effectual* ways of preserving peace. *Washington*, Address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1790.

II. *n. Milit.*: (*a*) The number of men actually doing duty, or the strength of a company, a regiment, or an army, in the field or on parade.

By the last law which passed the Reichstag with such difficulty the peace-*effective* was increased by about 42,000 men. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 17.

(*b*) A soldier fit for duty.

Nevertheless he assembled his army, 20,000 *effectives*. *The Century*, XXIX. 618.

effectively (e-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** With effect; powerfully; with real operation; completely; thoroughly.

And that thyng which maketh a man loue the law of God, doth make a man righteous, and iustifieth him *effectiuely* and actually. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 335.

People had been dismissed the camp *effectively*, finally, and with no possibility of return; but this was the first time that anybody had been introduced ab initio. *Bret Harte*, Luck of Roaring Camp.

2. Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.]

effectiveness (e-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being effective.—**Syn.** *Effectiveness*, *Efficiency*, *Efficacy*, *Effectualness*. The same differences obtain among these words as among *effective*, *efficient*, *efficacious*, and *effectual*. (See comparison under *effective*.) *Effectualness* is less often used, on account of its awkwardness.

effectless (e-fekt'les), *a.* [< *effect* + *-less*.] Without effect or result; useless; vain.

Sure all's *effectless*; yet nothing we'll omit
That bears recovery's name. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

effector (e-fek'tọr), *n.* [= It. *effettore*, < L. *effector*, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] See *effecter*.

effectress† (e-fek'tres), *n.* [< *effecter* + *-ess*.] A woman who effects or does. [Rare.]

A Chappell dedicated to the Virgin Mary, . . . reputed an *effectresse* of miracles. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

effectual (e-fek'tụ-al), *a.* [= Sp. *efectual* (obs.) = It. *effettuale*, < ML. **effectualis* (in adv. *effectualiter*), < L. *effectus* (*effectu-*), an effect: see *effect*, *n.*] **1.** Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; also, loosely, having adequate power or force to produce the effect: as, the means employed were *effectual*.

Their gifts and grants are thereby made *effectual* both to bar themselves from revocation, and to assecure the right they have given. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

The *effectual* fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Jas. v. 16.

2†. True; veracious.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Effectual adjudication, calling, demand, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); efficient, successful, complete, thorough.

effectually (e-fek'tụ-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In an effectual manner; with complete effect; so as to produce or secure the end desired; thoroughly: as, the city is *effectually* guarded.

The Poet with that same hand of delight, doth draw the mind more *effectually* then any other Arte dooth. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I could see it [the story] visibly operate upon his countenance, and *effectually* interrupt his harangue. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvi.

2. Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.]

Although his charter can not be produced with the formalities used at his creation, . . . yet that he was *effectually* Earle of Cambridge by the ensuing evidence doth sufficiently appear. *Fuller*, Hist. Cambridge Univ., I. 21.

effectualness (e-fek'tụ-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being effectual.—**Syn.** See *effectiveness*.

effectuate (e-fek'tụ-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effectuated*, ppr. *effectuating*. [< ML. **effectuatus*, pp. of **effectuare* (> It. *effettuare* = Sp. *efectuar* = Pg. *effectuar* = F. *effectuer*, > D. *effectueren* = G. *effectuiren* = Dan. *effektuere* = Sw. *effektuera*), give effect to, < L. *effectus* (*effectu-*), effect: see *effect*, *n.*] To bring to pass; accomplish; achieve; effect.

He found him a most fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Where such an unexpected face appears
Of an amazed court, that gazing sat
With a dumb silence (seeming that it fears
The thing it went about t' *effectuate*).
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

In political history it frequently occurs that the man who accidentally has *effectuated* the purpose of a party is immediately invested by them with all their favourite virtues. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 123.

effectuation (e-fek-tụ-ā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *effectuação* = It. *effettuazione*; as *effectuate* + *-ion*.] The act of effectuating, bringing to pass, or producing a result.

The ghostly or spiritual *effectuation* of natural occurrences has ever been and is still the mode of interpretation most readily seized upon by primitive thinking. *Mind*, IX. 368.

First of all, we must note the distinction of immanent action and transitive action; the former is what we call action simply, and implies only a single thing, the agent; the latter, which we might with advantage call *effectuation*, implies two things, i. e., a patient distinct from the agent. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 82.

effectuose† (e-fek'tụ-ōs), *a.* [< L. as if **effectuosus*: see *effectuous*.] Same as *effectuous*.

effectuous† (e-fek'tụ-us), *a.* [< OF. *effectueux*, < L. as if **effectuosus*, < *effectus* (*effectu-*), effect: see *effect*, *n.*] Having effect or force; forcible; efficacious; effective. *B. Jonson*.

For the contempt of the Gospell, shall the wrath of God suffer the Turke and the Pope with strong delusions and *effectuouse* errors to destroye many soulis and bodys. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

Effectuous wordes and pithie in sense. Expressa et sensu tincta verba. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

effectuously† (e-fek'tụ-us-li), *adv.* Effectually; effectively.

O my dear father, Master L[atimer], that I could do anything whereby I might *effectuously* utter my poor heart towards you! *J. Careless*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

effeir (e-fēr'), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *affeir*, *affer*, < OF. *afferer*, *aferer* (= Pr. *afferir*; ML. reflex *affirere*), be suitable, convenient, < L. *afferre*, *adferre*, bring to, assist, be useful to: see *afferent*.] In *Scots law*, to be suitable, or belong.

In form as *effeirs*, means such form as in law belongs to the thing. *Bell.*

The Baron of Avenel never rides with fewer than ten jack-men at his back, and oftener with fifty, bodin [furnished] in all that *effeirs* to war as if they were to do battle for a kingdom. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiii.

effeir (e-fēr'), *n.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *affeir*, etc.; < *effeir*, *v.*] **1.** That which belongs or is becoming to one's rank or station.

Quhy sould they not have honest weidis [proper clothes] To thair estait doand *effeir*? *Maitland*, Poems, p. 328.

2. Property; quality; state; condition.

Than callit scho all flouris that grew on feild,
Discryving all thair fassiouns and *effeirs*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 5.

Effeir of war, warlike guise.

effeminacy (e-fem'i-nā-si), *n.* [< *effeminate*: see *-cy*.] The state or quality of being effeminate; feminine delicacy or weakness; want of manliness; womanishness: commonly applied, in reproach, to men exhibiting such a character.

He tells me, speaking of the horrid *effeminacy* of the King, that the King hath taken ten times more care and pains in making friends between my Lady Castlemaine and Mrs. Stewart, when they have fallen out, than ever he did to save his kingdom. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 168.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to *effeminacy*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Bacchus nurtured by a girl, and with the soft, delicate limbs of a woman, was the type of a disgraceful *effeminacy*. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 243.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yoked
Her bond slave. *Milton*, S. A., l. 410.

effeminate† (e-fem'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effeminated*, ppr. *effeminating*. [< L. *effeminatus*, pp. of *effeminare* (> It. *effemminare*, *effeminare* = Sp. *efeminar* (obs.) = Pg. *effeminar* = Pr. *efeminar* = F. *efféminer*), make womanish, < *ex*, out, + *femina*, a woman: see *feminine*.] **I.** *trans.* To make womanish; unman; weaken.

More resolute courages, then the Persians or Indians, *effeminated* with wealth & peace, could afford. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 399.

And thou dost nourish him a lock of hair behind like a girle, *effeminating* thy son even from the very cradle. *Evelyn*, Golden Book of Chrysostome.

Thou art as hard to shake off as that flattering *effeminating* Mischief, Love. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To grow womanish or weak; melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace, both courages will *effeminate*, and manners corrupt. *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

effeminate (e-fem'i-nāt), *a.* [= F. *efféminé* = Pg. *effeminado* = It. *effemminato*, *effeminato*, < L. *effeminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; womanish: applied to men.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate* and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

A woman impudent and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an *effeminate* man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

I have heard sometimes men of reputed ability join in with that *effeminate* plaintive tone of invective against criticks. *Shaftesbury*, Misc., III. 1.

Be manly then, though mild, for, sure as fate,
Thou art, my Stephen, too *effeminate*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 240.

2. Characterized by or resulting from effeminacy: as, an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.

Soldiers
Should not affect, methinks, strains so *effeminate*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

3†. Womanlike; tender.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

—**Syn.** *Womanish*, etc. (see *feminine*), weak, unmanly.

effeminately (e-fem'i-nāt-li), *adv.* In an effeminate manner; womanishly; weakly.

With golden pendants in his ears,
Aloft the silken reins he bears,
Proud, and *effeminately* gay.
Fawkes, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, lxix.

Effeminately vanquish'd: by which means,
Now blind, dishearten'd, shamed, dishonour'd, quell'd,
To what can I be useful? *Milton*, S. A., l. 562.

effeminateness (e-fem′i-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being effeminate; unmanly softness.

The indulgent softness of the parent's family is apt, at best, to give young persons a most unhappy *effeminateness.* *Secker*, Works, I. i.

effemination† (e-fem-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *effémination* = Pg. *effeminação* = It. *effeminazione*, < LL. *effeminatio(n-)*, < L. *effeminare*, pp. *effeminatus*, make womanish: see *effeminate*, *v.*] The state of being or the act of making effeminate.

But from this mixture of sexes . . . degenerous *effemination.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., viii. 17.

effeminize† (e-fem′i-nīz), *v. t.* [As *effemin-ate* + *-ize.*] To make effeminate.

Brave knights *effeminized* by sloth. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

effendi (e-fen′di), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, a gentleman, a master (of servants), a patron, protector, a prince of the blood (*efendim*, 'my master,' in address equiv. to E. *sir*), < NGr. *ἀφέντης* (pron. äfen′dēs), a lord, master, a vernacular form of Gr. (also NGr.) *αὐθέντης* (in NGr. pron. äfthen′dēs), an absolute master: see *authentic.*] A title of respect given to gentlemen in Turkey, equivalent to *Mr.* or *sir*, following the name when used with one.

I assumed the polite and pliant manners of an Indian physician, and the dress of a small *Effendi*, still, however, representing myself to be a Dervish. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 52.

efferation†, *n.* [< LL. *efferatio(n-)*, a making wild or savage, < L. *efferare*, pp. *efferatus*, make wild or savage, < *efferus*, very wild, fierce, savage: see *efferous.*] Irritating action.

efferent (ef′e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *efférent*, < L. *efferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *efferre*, *ecferre*, bring or carry out, < *ex*, out, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **I.** *a.* Conveying outward or away; deferent: as, the *efferent* nerves, which convey a nervous impulse from the ganglionic center outward to the muscles or other active tissue. In the system of blood-vessels the arteries are the *efferent* vessels, conveying blood from the heart to all parts of the body, while the veins are the *afferent* vessels, bringing blood to the heart. In any gland or glandular system the vessel which takes up and carries off a secretion is *efferent.*—**Efferent duct.** Same as *deferent canal* (which see, under *deferent*).

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a vessel or nerve which conveys outward.—2. A river flowing from and bearing away the waters of a lake.

efferous† (ef′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *efferus*, very wild, fierce, savage, < *ex* (intensive) + *ferus*, wild, fierce: see *ferce.*] Very wild or savage; fierce; ferocious: as, an *efferous* beast.

From the teeth of that *efferous* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina, p. 34.

effervesce (ef-ėr-ves′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effervesced*, ppr. *effervescing.* [< L. *effervescere*, boil up, foam up, < *ex*, out, + *fervescere*, begin to boil, < *fervēre*, boil: see *fervent.*] 1. To be in a state of natural ebullition, like liquor when gently boiling; bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part escapes in a gaseous form; work, as new wine.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce*, even to a flame. *Mead*, Poisons.

2. Figuratively, to show signs of excitement; exhibit feelings which cannot be suppressed: as, to *effervesce* with joy.

Have I proved . . .
That Revelation old and new admits
The natural man may *effervesce* in ire,
O'erflood earth, o'erfroth heaven with foamy rage,
At the first puncture to his self-respect?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 85.

Effervescing draught. See *draft*[1].

effervescence, effervescency (ef-ėr-ves′ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *effervescence* = Sp. *efervescencia* = Pg. *effervescencia* = It. *effervescenza*, < L. *effervescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *effervescent.*] 1. Natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing small bubbles: as, the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider, or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid, in consequence of chemical action and decomposition producing carbon dioxid or carbonic-acid gas.—2. Figuratively, strong excitement; manifestation of feeling.

The wild gas, the fixed air, is plainly broke loose: but we ought to suspend our judgment until the first *effervescence* is a little subsided. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

We postpone our literary work until we have more ripeness and skill to write, and we one day discover that our literary talent was a youthful *effervescence* which we have now lost. *Emerson*, Old Age.

=**Syn.** See *ebullition.*

effervescent (ef-ėr-ves′ent), *a.* [= F. *effervescent* = Sp. *efervescente* = Pg. It. *effervescente*, < L. *effervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effervescere*, boil up: see *effervesce.*] Effervescing; having the property of effervescence; of a nature to effervesce.

effervescible (ef-ėr-ves′i-bl), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ible.*] Capable of effervescing.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter. *Kirwan.*

effervescive (ef-ėr-ves′iv), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ive.*] Producing or tending to produce effervescence: as, an *effervescive* force. *Hickok.* [Rare.]

effet (ef′et), *n.* A dialectal form of *eft*[1].

effete (e-fēt′), *a.* [Formerly also *effœte*; < L. *effetus*, improp. *effœtus*, that has brought forth, exhausted by bearing, worn out, effete, < *ex*, out, + *fetus*, that has brought forth: see *fetus.*] 1. Past bearing; functionless, as a result of age or exhaustion.

It is . . . probable that the females as well of beasts as birds have in them . . . the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, . . . all spent and exhausted, . . . the animal becomes barren and *effete.* *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

Hence—2. Having the energies worn out or exhausted; become incapable of efficient action; barren of results.

All that can be allowed him now is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life. *South*, Sermons.

If they find the old governments *effete*, worn out, . . . they may seek new ones. *Burke.*

Islamism . . . as a proselyting religion . . . has long been practically *effete.* *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 141.

=**Syn.** 1. Unproductive, unfruitful, unprolific.—2. Spent, worn out.

effeteness (e-fēt′nes), *n.* The state of being effete; exhaustion; barrenness.

What would have been the result to mankind . . . if the hope of the world's rejuvenescence had been met solely by that *effeteness* of corruption [the old Roman empire]? *Buckle*, Civilization, I. 221.

efficacious (ef-i-kā′shus), *a.* [< OF. *efficacieux*, equiv. to *efficace*, F. *efficace* = Pr. *efficaci* = Sp. *eficaz* = Pg. *efficaz* = It. *efficace*, < L. *efficax* (*efficac-*), efficacious, < *efficere*, effect, accomplish, do: see *effect*, *v.*] Producing the desired effect; having power adequate to the purpose intended; effectual in operation or result.

The mode which he adopted was at once prudent and *efficacious.* *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 82.

He knew his Rome, what wheels we set to work;
Plied influential folk, pressed to the ear
Of the *efficacious* purple.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 144.

=**Syn.** *Efficient*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); active, operative, energetic.

efficaciously (ef-i-kā′shus-li), *adv.* In an efficacious manner; effectually.

It [torture] does so *efficaciously* convince
That . . . out of each hundred cases, by my count,
Never I knew of patients beyond four
Withstand its taste. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 74.

efficaciousness (ef-i-kā′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being efficacious; efficacy.

The *efficaciousness* of these means is sufficiently known and acknowledged. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

efficacy (ef′i-kā-si), *n.* [= F. *efficace* = Pr. *efficacia* = Sp. *eficacia* = Pg. It. *efficacia*, < L. *efficacia*, efficacy, < *efficax*, efficacious: see *efficacious.*] The quality of being efficacious or effectual; production of, or the capacity of producing, the effect intended or desired; effectiveness.

This hath ever made me suspect the *efficacy* of relics. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 28.

Planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious *efficacy.* *Milton*, P. L., x. 660.

Even were Gray's claims to being a great poet rejected, he can hardly be classed with the many, so great and uniform are the *efficacy* of his phrase and the music to which he sets it. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 177.

=**Syn.** *Efficiency*, etc. (see *effectiveness*); virtue, force, energy.

efficence† (e-fish′ens), *n.* Same as *efficiency.*

efficiency (e-fish′en-si), *n.* [= Sp. *eficiencia* = ★Pg. *efficiencia* = It. *efficienza*, < L. *efficientia*, efficiency, < *efficien(t-)s*, efficient: see *efficient.*] The quality of being efficient; effectual agency; competent power; the quality or power of producing desired or intended effects.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Truth is properly no more than Contemplation; and her utmost *efficiency* is but teaching. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Causes which should carry in their mere statement evidence of their *efficiency.* *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. v. 9.

Specifically—(*a*) The state of being able or competent; the state of possessing or having acquired adequate knowledge or skill in any art, profession, or duty: as, by patient perseverance he has attained a high degree of *efficiency.* (*b*) In *mech.*, the ratio of the useful work performed by a prime motor to the energy expended. =**Syn.** *Efficacy*, etc. See *effectiveness.*

efficient (e-fish′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *efficient* = Pr. *eficient* = Sp. *eficiente* = Pg. It. *efficiente*, < L. *efficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *efficere*, effect, accomplish, etc.: see *effect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Producing outward effects; of a nature to produce a result; active; causative.

If one flower is fertilised with pollen which is more *efficient* than that applied to the other flowers on the same peduncle, the latter often drop off. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 399.

2. Acting or able to act with due effect; adequate in performance; bringing to bear the requisite knowledge, skill, and industry; capable; competent: as, an *efficient* workman, director, or commander.

Every healthy and *efficient* mind passes a large part of life in the company most easy to him. *Emerson*, Clubs.

Efficient cause, a cause which brings about something external to itself: distinguished from *material* and *formal cause* by being external to that which it causes, and from the *end* or *final cause* in being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done. The conception of *efficient cause* antedates that of physical force in the scientific sense; and the latter finds no place in the Aristotelian division of causes. But many writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries extend the meaning of *efficient cause* to include forces. Other and inferior writers, since the Aristotelian philosophy has ceased to form an essential part of a liberal education, use the phrase *efficient cause* in imitation of older writers, but without any distinct apprehension of its meaning, probably in the sense of *effectual cause.* (See the citation from Lecky, below.) *Efficient causes* are traditionally divided into various classes: 1st, into *active* and *emanative:* thus, fire is said to be the emanative cause of its own heat and the active cause of heat in other bodies; 2d, into *immanent* and *transient:* an immanent cause brings about some modification of itself (it is, nevertheless, regarded as external, because it does not produce itself); 3d, into *free* and *necessary;* 4th, into *cause by itself* and *cause by accident:* thus, if a man in digging a well finds a treasure, he is the cause per se of the well being dug, and the cause by accident of the discovery of the treasure; 5th, into *absolute* and *adjuvant*, the latter being again divided into *principal* and *secondary*, and *secondary* into *procatarctical*, *proegumenal*, and *instrumental* (the procatarctical extrinsically excites the principal cause to action, the proegumenal internally disposes the principal cause to action); 6th, into *first* and *second;* 7th, into *universal* and *particular;* 8th, into *proximate* and *remote.* Medical men follow Galen in dividing the efficient causes of disease into *predisposing*, *exciting*, and *determining.*

Every politician knew that the interference of the sovereign during the debate in the House of Lords was the *efficient cause* of the change of ministry. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

=**Syn.** *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); energetic, operative, active, ready, helpful.

II. *n.* 1. An efficient cause (see above).

God, which moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

Excepting God, nothing was before it: and therefore it could have no *efficient* in nature. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

O, but, say such, had not a woman been the tempter and *efficient* to our fall, we had not needed a redemption. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, i.

Some are without *efficient*, as God. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 14.

2. One who is efficient or qualified; specifically, in the volunteer service of Great Britain, one who has attended the requisite number of drills, and in respect of whom the corps receives the capitation grant paid by government.—3. In *math.*, a quantity multiplied by another quantity to produce the quantity of which it is said to be an *efficient;* a factor.—**Extra efficient**, a commissioned officer or sergeant of volunteers in the British army who has obtained an official certificate of competency. Extra efficients earn an extra grant for their company.

efficiently (e-fish′ent-li), *adv.* In an efficient manner; effectively.

God, when He is stiled Father, must always be understood to be a true and proper cause, really and *efficiently* giving life. *Clarke*, The Trinity, ii. § 13, note.

effiction†, *n.* [< L. *effictio(n-)*, a representation (in rhet.) of corporal peculiarities, < *effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, represent: see *effigy.*] A fashioning; a representation. *Bailey*, 1727.

effierce† (e-fērs′), *v. t.* [< *ef-* + *fierce*, after L. *efferare*, make fierce, < *efferus*, very fierce: see *efferous.*] To make fierce or furious.

With fell woodness he *effierced* was,
And wilfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and bounse his head and brest ful sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 27.

effigial (e-fij′i-al), *a.* [< F. *effigial*; as *effigy* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting an effigy. [Rare.]

The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions. *Critical Hist. of Pamphlets.*

effigiate (e-fij′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effigiated*, ppr. *effigiating.* [< LL. *effigiatus*, pp. of *effigiare* (> It. *effigiare* = Pr. *efigiar* = F. *effigier*), form, fashion, < *effigies*, an image, likeness: see

effigy.] To make into an effigy of something; form into a like figure. [Rare.]

He who means to win souls . . . must, as St. Paul did, *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse by which he may prevail.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 754.

effigiation (e-fij-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< *effigiate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of forming in resemblance. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]—2. That which is formed in resemblance; an image or effigy. [Rare.]

No such *effigiation* was therein discovered, which some nineteen weeks after became visible.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. ii. 53.

effigies (e-fij′i-ēz), *n.* [L.: see *effigy.*] An effigy.

This same Dagoberts monument I saw there, and under his *Effigies* this Epitaph. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 46.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

effigurate (e-fig′ū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, figure, < *figura*, a figure: see *figurate.*] In *bot.*, having a definite form or figure: applied to lichens: opposed to *effuse.*



Effigy.—Brass in West Lynn Church, Norfolk, England.

effigy (ef′i-ji), *n.*; pl. *effigies* (-jiz). [Formerly also *effigie*, and, as L., *effigies;* = F. *effigie* = Sp. *efigie* = Pg. It. *effigie*, < L. *effigies, effigia*, a copy or imitation of an object, an image, likeness, < *effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, represent, < *ex*, out, + *fingere* (*fig-*), form: see *feign, fiction.*] A representation or imitation of any object, in whole or in part; an image or a representation of a person, whether of the whole figure, the bust, or the head alone; a likeness in sculpture, painting, or drawing; a portrait: most frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments, and popularly to figures made up of stuffed clothing, etc., to represent obnoxious persons.

A choice library, over which are the *effigies* of most of our late men of polite literature.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 21, 1644.

The abbey church of St. Denis possesses the largest collection of French 13th-century monumental *effigies.*
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 563.

A chair of state was placed on it, and in this was seated an *effigy* of King Henry, clad in sable robes and adorned with all the insignia of royalty. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

To burn or **hang in effigy**, to burn or hang an image or a picture of (a person), either as a substitute for actual burning or hanging (formerly practised by judicial authorities as a vicarious punishment of a condemned person who had escaped their jurisdiction), or, as at the present time, as an expression of dislike, hatred, or contempt: a mode in which public antipathy or indignation is often manifested.

This night the youths of the Citty *burnt* the Pope *in effigie.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 5, 1673.

efflagitate† (e-flaj′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *efflagitatus*, pp. of *efflagitare*, demand urgently, < *ex* (intensive) + *flagitare*, demand.] To demand earnestly; desire eagerly.

efflate (e-flāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eflated*, ppr. *efflating.* [< L. *efflatus*, pp. of *efflare*, blow or breathe out, < *ex*, out, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] To puff up or out; inflate.

Our common spirits, *eflated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, deify themselves.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 179.

efflation (e-flā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *efflation*, < L. as if **efflatio(n-)*, < *efflare*, pp. *efflatus*, blow or breathe out: see *effate.*] The act of breathing out or puffing; a puff, as of wind.

A soft *efflation* of celestial fire
Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

effleurage (e-flē-räzh′), *n.* [F., grazing, touching, < *effleurer*, graze, touch: see *efflower.*] Gentle superficial rubbing (of a patient) with the palm of the hand.

effloresce (ef-lō-res′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effloresced*, ppr. *efflorescing.* [= Sp. *eflorecer*, < L. *efflorescere*, inceptive form (later in simple form, LL. *efflorere*), blossom, < *ex* (intensive) + *florere*, blossom, flower, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower.*] 1. To burst into bloom, as a plant.

The Italian [Gothic architecture] *effloresced* . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia and the cathedral of Como. *Ruskin.*

2. To present an appearance of flowering or bursting into bloom; specifically, to become covered with an efflorescence; become incrusted with crystals of salt or the like.

The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere. *Dana.*

3. In *chem.*, to change either throughout or over the surface to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, generally by loss of crystal water, on simple exposure to the air; become covered with a whitish crust, in the form of short threads or spiculæ, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid commonly from an external source.

As the surface [of a puddle of water] dries, the capillary action draws the moisture up pieces of broken earth, dead sticks, and tufts of grass, where the salt *effloresces.*
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 307.

efflorescence (ef-lō-res′ens), *n.* [= F. *efflorescence* = Sp. *eflorescencia* = Pg. *efflorescencia* = It. *efflorescenza*, < L. *efflorescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *efflorescent.*] 1. The act of efflorescing or blossoming out; also, an aggregation of blossoms, or an appearance resembling or suggesting a mass of flowers.

The dome of St. Peter's has its annual *efflorescence* of fire. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 209.

2. In *bot.*, the time or state of flowering; anthesis.—3. In *med.*, a redness of the skin; a rash; eruption, as in measles, smallpox, scarlatina, etc.—4. In *chem.*, the formation of small white threads or spiculæ, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts, or on the surface of any permeable body or substance; the incrustation so formed.—5. The deposition of alkalis or salts in the surface soil by evaporation of the water brought up from below by capillary action in regions where the rainfall is not sufficient to carry the salts back again.

efflorescency (ef-lō-res′en-si), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being efflorescent.—2†. An efflorescence.

efflorescent (ef-lō-res′ent), *a.* [= F. *efflorescent* = Sp. *eflorescente* = Pg. It. *efflorescente*, < L. *efflorescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *efflorescere*, blossom: see *effloresce.*] 1. Blooming; being in flower.—2. Apt to effloresce; subject to efflorescence: as, an *efflorescent* salt.—3. Covered or incrusted with efflorescence.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone.
Woodward, Fossils.

efflower (e-flou′ėr), *v. t.* [An erroneous accom. (as if < *ef-* + *flower*) of F. *effleurer*, graze, touch, touch upon, strip the leaves off, < *ef-* for *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *fleur* (in the phrase *à fleur de*, on a level with), < G. *flur*, plain, = E. *floor.*] In *leather-manuf.*, to remove the outer surface of (a skin). See the extract.

The skins [chamois-leather] are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned. . . . They are next *efflowered*—that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part—upon the convex horsebeam.
Ure, Dict., III. 87.

effluence (ef′lö-ens), *n.* [= F. *effluence* = Sp. *efluencia* = Pg. *effluencia*, < NL. **effluentia*, < L. *effluen(t-)s*, flowing out: see *effluent.*] 1. The act of flowing out; outflow; emanation.—2. That which issues or flows out; an efflux; an emanation.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate.
Milton, P. L., iii. 6.

From this bright *Effluence* of his Deed
They borrow that reflected Light
With which the lasting Lamp they feed.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 35.

And, as if the gloom of the earth and sky had been but the *effluence* of these two mortal hearts, it vanished with their sorrow. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xviii.

Grant that an unnamed virtue or delicate vital *effluence* is always ascending from the earth.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 428.

effluency (ef′lö-en-si), *n.* Same as *effluence.*

effluent (ef′lö-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *effluent* = Sp. *efluente* = Pg. *effluente*, < L. *effluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effluere*, flow out, < *ex*, out, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.* Cf. *affluent, influent, refluent*, etc.] I. *a.* Flowing out; emanating.

Dazzling the brightness; not the sun so bright,
'Twas here the pure substantial fount of light;
Shot from his hand and side in golden streams,
Came forward *effluent* horny-pointed beams.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

II. *n.* 1. That which flows out or issues forth.

A number of specimens of waste liquors from factories, with the residual matters pressed into cakes, and also of the purified *effluents*, are exhibited.
Sci. Amer. Supp., No. 446.

2. Specifically, in *geog.*, a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake: as, the Atchafalaya is an *effluent* of the Mississippi river.—3. In *math.*, a covariant of a quantic of degree *mn* in *i* variables, the covariant being of degree *m* and in *p* variables, where *p* is the number of permutations that can be obtained by dividing *n* into *i* parts. *Sylvester*, 1853.

effluvia, *n.* Plural of *effluvium.*

effluviable (e-flö′vi-a-bl), *a.* [< *effluvium* + *-able.*] Capable of being given off in the form of effluvium. [Rare.]

The great rapidness with which the wheels that serve to cut and polish diamonds must be moved does excite a great degree of heat . . . in the stone, and by that and the strong concussion it makes of its parts, may force it to spend its *effluviable* matter, if I may call it so.
Boyle, Works, IV. 354.

effluvial (e-flö′vi-al), *a.* [< *effluvium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

effluviate (e-flö′vi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effluviated*, ppr. *effluviating.* [< *effluvium* + *-ate*[2].] To throw off effluvium. [Rare.]

What an eminent physician, who was skilled in perfumes, affirmed to me about the durableness of an *effluviating* power. *Boyle*, Works, V. 47.

effluvium (e-flö′vi-um), *n.*; pl. *effluvia* (-ä). [= F. *effluve* = Sp. *efluvio* = Pg. It. *effluvio*, < L. *effluvium*, a flowing out, an outlet, < *effluere*, flow out: see *effluent.*] A subtle or invisible exhalation; an emanation: especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations: as, the *effluvia* from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

Besides its electrick attraction, which is made by a sulphureous *effluvium*, it will strike fire upon percussion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

efflux (ef′luks), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *eflujo* = It. *efflusso*, < L. as if **effluxus*, n., < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *effluent.*] 1. The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; effluence; flow: as, an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer. The rate of efflux of a fluid is roughly calculated by Torricelli's theorem, that the velocity at the orifice is the same as if each particle had fallen freely from the level of the fluid in the vessel. But, owing to the converging motion, the area of the orifice is greater than the section of the stream, while the pressure is increased, so that the efflux is less than the amount given by Torricelli's theorem.

It is no wonder, if God can torment where we see no tormentor, and comfort where we behold no comforter; he can do it by immediate emanations from himself, by continual *effluxes* of those powers and virtues which he was pleased to implant in a weaker and fainter measure in created agents. *South*, Works, VIII. xiv.

2. That which flows out; an emanation, effusion, or effluence.

Prime cheerer, Light!
Of all material beings, first and best!
Efflux divine! *Thomson*, Summer, l. 92.

Whatever talents may be, if the man create not, the pure *efflux* of the Deity is not his; cinders and smoke there may be, but not yet flame. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 78.

Beryllus (who was a precursor of Apollinarianism) taught that in the Person of Christ, after His nativity as Man, there was a certain *efflux* of the divine essence, so that He had no reasonable human soul.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church Hist., I. 291.

efflux† (e-fluks′), *v. i.* [< L. *effluxus*, pp.: see the noun.] To flow out or away.

Five years being *efluxed*, he took out the tree and weighed it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 496.

effluxion (e-fluk′shon), *n.* [= F. *effluxion* = Sp. (obs.) *eflujion*, < L. as if **effluxio(n-)* (ML. also sometimes spelled *effluctio*), < *effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *efflux.*] 1. The act of flowing out.—2. That which flows out; an emanation. [Rare.]

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

The *effluxions* penetrate all bodies, and like the species of visible objects are ever ready in the medium, and lay hold on all bodies proportionate or capable of their action.
Sir T. Browne, Concerning the Loadstone.

effodient (e-fō′di-ent), *a.* [< L. *effodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *effodere, ecfodere*, dig out, dig up, < *ex*, out, + *fodere*, dig: see *fossil.*] In *zoöl.*, habitually digging; fossorial; fodient.

Effodientia (e-fō-di-en′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *effodien(t-)s*, digging: see *effodient.*] A division of edentate mammals, including insectivorous forms, most of which are effodient or fossorial, as the armadillos, anteaters, aardvarks, and pangolins: a term now restricted to the aardvarks, *Orycteropodidæ*, and pangolins, *Manidæ*, of the old world.

effœte†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *effete.*

effoliation (e-fō-li-ā′shọn), *n.* [Var. of *exfoliation.*] In *bot.*, the removal or fall of the foliage of a plant.

efforce† (e-fōrs′), *v. t.* [< F. *efforcer*, endeavor, strive, = Pr. *esforsar* = Sp. *esforzar* = Pg. *esforçar*, force, also endeavor, = It. *sforzare*, force, refl. endeavor, < ML. *effortiare, efforciare, exforciare*, force, compel, *efforciari*, endeavor, < L. *ex*, out, off, + *fortis*, strong: see *force*[1]. Cf. *afforce, deforce.*] To force; violate.

Burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity.
Spenser, F. Q.

efforced†, *a.* [< *efforce* + *-ed*[2].] Uttered with effort; imperative.

Againe he heard a more *efforced* voyce,
That bad him come in haste.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 4.

efform† (e-fôrm′), *v. t.* [= It. *efformare*, < L. *ex*, out, + *formare*, form.] To fashion; shape; form.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raised us from nothing, . . . *efforming* us after thy own image.
Jer. Taylor.

efformation† (ef-ôr-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *efform* + *-ation.*] The act of giving shape or form; formation.

Pretending to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

★**effort** (ef′ȯrt or -ėrt), *n.* [< F. *effort*, OF. *efort, esfort* = Pr. *esfort* = Sp. *esfuerzo* = Pg. *esforço* = It. *sforzo*, an effort; verbal n. of the verb (ML. *effortiare*) represented by *effort*, *v.*, and *efforce:* see *effort*, *v.*, and *efforce.*] **1.** Voluntary exertion; a putting forth of the will, consciously directed toward the performance of any action, external or internal, and usually prepared by a psychological act of "gathering the strength" or coördination of the powers. A voluntary action, not requiring such preparation, is, both in the terminology of psychology and in ordinary language, said to be performed without *effort.*

It is more even by the *effort* and tension of mind required, than by the mere loss of time, that most readers are repelled from the habit of careful reading.
De Quincey, Style, i.

We could never listen for a quarter of an hour to the speaking of Sir James, without feeling that there was a constant *effort*, a tug up hill.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. The result of exertion; something done by voluntary exertion; specifically, a literary, oratorical, or artistic work.

In your more serious *efforts*, he says, your bombast would be less intolerable if the thoughts were ever suited to the expression. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

3. In *mech.*, a force upon a body due to a definite cause. Thus, a heavy body on an inclined plane is said to have an *effort* to fall vertically. Also, the effective component of a force.—**Center of effort.** See *center*[1].—**Effort of nature** (a phrase introduced by Sydenham), the concurrence of physiological processes tending toward the expulsion of morbific matter from the system. —**Mean effort,** a constant force which applied to a particle tangentially to its trajectory would produce the same total work as a given variable force.—**Sense of effort,** the feeling which accompanies an exertion of the will, by which we are made aware of having put forth force. It is held by some psychologists to accompany all sensations, since, as they say, all sensation produces an immediate reaction of the will.=**Syn.** Attempt, trial, essay, struggle.

effort† (ef′ȯrt or -ėrt), *v. t.* [< ML. *effortiare*, strengthen (cf. *confortare*, strengthen: see *comfort, v.*), also compel, force: see *effort, n.*, to which the verb conforms. Cf. *efforce.*] To strengthen; reinforce.

He *efforted* his spirits with the remembrance and relation of what formerly he had been and what he had done.
Fuller, Worthies, Cheshire.

effortless (ef′ȯrt-les or -ėrt-les), *a.* [< *effort* + *-less.*] Making no effort.

But idly to remain
Were yielding *effortless*, and waiting death.
Southey, Thalaba, iv.

effossion (e-fosh′ọn), *n.* [< LL. *effossio(n-)*, a digging out, < L. *effodire*, pp. *effossus*, dig out: see *effodient.*] The act of digging out of the earth; exfodiation. [Rare.]

He . . . set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossions* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i.

effracture (e-frak′tụr), *n.* [< LL. *effractura*, a breaking (only in ref. to housebreaking), < *effringere*, pp. *effractus*, break, break open, < *ex*, out, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction, fracture.*] In *surg.*, a fracture of the cranium with depression of the broken bone.

effranchise (e-fran′chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effranchised*, ppr. *effranchising.* [< OF. *effranchiss-, esfranchiss-*, stem of certain parts of *effrancher, esfrancher*, affranchise, < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out) + *franchir*, free: see *franchise.* Cf. *affranchise.*] To invest with franchises or privileges. [Rare.]

effray† (e-frā′), *v. t.* [< F. *effrayer*, frighten: see *affray* (of which *effray* is a doublet) and *afraid.*] Same as *affray.*

Their dam upstart, out of her den *effraide*,
And rushed forth. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 16.

effrayable† (e-frā′a-bl), *a.* [< *effray* + *-able.*] Frightful; dreadful. *Harvey.*

effrayant (e-frā′ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *effray* and *-ant*[1].] Frightful; alarming.

The frontal sinus, or the projection over the eyebrows, is largely developed (in the microcephalous idiot), and the jaws are prognathous to an *effrayant* degree.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 117.

effrayé (e-frā-yā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *effray.*] In *her.*, same as *rampant.*

effrenation† (ef-rē-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *effrenatio(n-)*, < *effrenare*, pp. *effrenatus*, unbridle, < *ex*, out, + *frenare*, bridle, < *frenum*, a bridle.] Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness. *Glossographia Aug.*, 1707.

effront† (e-frunt′), *v. t.* [< LL. *effron(t-)s*, barefaced, shameless, < L. *ex*, out, + *fron(t-)s*, front, forehead: see *front* and *affront.*] To treat with effrontery. *Sir T. Browne.*

effronted† (e-frun′ted), *a.* [Also *effrontit* (prop. Sc.); = F. *effronté* = Pr. *esfrontat* = It. *sfrontato*, < L. as if **effrontatus*), < LL. *effron(t-)s*, shameless: see *effront.*] Characterized by or indicating effrontery; brazen-faced.

Th' *effronted* whore prophetically showne
By Holy John in his mysterious scrouls.
Stirling, Doomesday, The Second Houre.

effrontery (e-frun′tėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *effronterie* (F. *effronterie*), < *effronte*, shameless, < LL. *effron(t-)s*, barefaced, shameless: see *effront.*] Assurance; shamelessness; sauciness; impudence or boldness in transgressing the bounds of modesty, propriety, duty, etc.: as, the *effrontery* of vice; their corrupt practices were pursued with bold *effrontery.*

A touch of audacity, altogether short of *effrontery*, and far less approaching to vulgarity, gave as it were a wildness to all that she did. *Scott*, The Abbot, iv.

I am not a little surprised at the easy *effrontery* with which political gentlemen, in and out of Congress, take it upon them to say that there are not a thousand men in the North who sympathize with John Brown.
Emerson, John Brown.

=**Syn.** *Impertinence*, etc. (see *impudence*); hardihood, audacity. See list under *impertinence.*

effrontuously† (e-frun′tụ-us-li), *adv.* [< **effrontuous* (cf. OF. *effronteux*) (irreg. < LL. *effron(t-)s*, shameless, + *-u-ous*) + *-ly*[2].] With effrontery; impudently.

He most *effrontuously* affirms the slander.
Roger North, Examen, p. 23.

effulcrate (e-ful′krāt), *a.* [< NL. **effulcratus*, < L. *ex*, out, + *fulcrum*, a support.] In *bot.*, not subtended by a leaf or bract: said of a bud from below which the leaf has fallen.

effulge (e-fulj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effulged*, ppr. *effulging.* [< L. *effulgere*, shine forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to shine forth; radiate; beam. [Rare.]

Firm as his cause
His bolder heart; . . .
His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire.
Thomson, Britannia.

II. *intrans.* To send forth a flood of light; shine with splendor.

effulgence (e-ful′jens), *n.* [= Sp. *efulgencia*, < L. *effulgen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *effulgent.*] A shining forth, as of light; great luster or brightness; splendor: as, the *effulgence* of divine glory.

So breaks on the traveller, faint and astray,
The bright and the balmy *effulgence* of morn.
Beattie, The Hermit.

To glow with the *effulgence* of Christian truth.
Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.

=**Syn.** *Brilliance, Luster*, etc. See *radiance.*

effulgent (e-ful′jent), *a.* [< L. *effulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effulgere*, shine forth: see *effulge.*] Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.

The downward sun
Looks out *effulgent* from amid the flash
Of broken clouds. *Thomson*, Spring.

effulgently (e-ful′jent-li), *adv.* In an effulgent or splendid manner.

effumability† (e-fū-ma-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *effumable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of flying off in fumes of vapor, or of being volatile.

Paracelsus . . . seems to define mercury by volatility, or (if I may coin such a word) *effumability.*
Boyle, Works, I. 539.

effumable† (e-fū′ma-bl), *a.* [< *effume* + *-able.*] Capable of flying off in fumes or vapor; volatile.

effume† (e-fūm′), *v. t.* [< F. *effumer*, < L. *effumare*, emit smoke or vapor, < *ex*, out, + *fumare*, smoke, steam, < *fumus*, smoke, vapor: see *fume.*] To breathe or puff out; emit, as steam or vapor.

I can make this dog take as many whiffes as I list, and he shall retain or *effume* them, at my pleasure.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

effund† (e-fund′), *v. t.* [< L. *effundere*, pour out: see *effuse.*] To pour out.

Olyves nowe that oute of helthes dwelle
Oyldregges salt *effunde* uppon the roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

If he his life *effund*
To utmost death, the high God hath design'd
That we both live. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 146.

effuse (e-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effused*, ppr. *effusing.* [< L. *effusus*, pp. of *effundere, ecfundere*, pour forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse.*] To pour out, as a fluid; spill; shed.

Smooke of encense *effuse* in drie oxe dounge
Doo under hem, to hele hem and socoure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Whose maiden blood, thus rigorously *effus'd*,
Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Why to a man enamour'd,
That at her feet *effuses* all his soul,
Must woman cold appear, false to herself and him?
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

effuse (e-fūs′), *a.* [= OF. *effus* = Sp. *efuso* = It. *effuso*, < L. *effusus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1**†. Poured out freely; profuse.

'Tis pride, or emptiness, applies the straw,
That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse.*
Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Very loosely spreading, as a panicle, etc. (*b*) In *lichenology*, spread out without definite form or figure: opposed to *effigurate.* —**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *conch.*, applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove. (*b*) In *entom.*, loosely joined; composed of parts which are almost separated from one another: opposed to *compact* or *coarctate.*

effuse† (e-fūs′), *n.* [< *effuse, v.*] Effusion; outpouring; loss; waste.

And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

★**effusion** (e-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *effusion* = Sp. *efusión* = Pg. *effusão* = It. *effusione*, < L. *effusio(n-)*, < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse.*] **1.** The act of pouring out, literally or figuratively; a shedding forth; an outpour: as, the *effusion* of water, of blood, of grace, of words, etc.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

The . . . most pitifull Historie of their Martyrdome, I have often perused not without *effusion* of tears.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 64.

The *effusion* of the Spirit under the times of the Gospel: by which we mean those extraordinary gifts and abilities which the Apostles had after the Holy Ghost is said to descend upon them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

2. That which is poured out; a fluid, or figuratively an influence of any kind, shed abroad.

Wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *Eikon Basilike.*

Specifically—**3.** An outpour of thought in writing or speech; a literary effort, especially in verse: as, a poetical *effusion:* commonly used in disparagement.

Two or three of his shorter *effusions*, indeed, . . . have a spirit that would make them amusing anywhere.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 345.

4. In *pathol.*, the escape of a fluid from the vessels containing it into a cavity, into the surrounding tissues, or on a free surface: as, the *effusion* of lymph.—**5.** [ML. *effusio(n-)*, tr. of Gr. *ῥυσις.*] That part of the constellation Aquarius (which see) included within the stream of water. It contains the star Fomalhaut, now located in the Southern Fish.—**Effusion of gases,** in *chem.*, the escape of gases through minute apertures into a vacuum. In his experiments to determine the rate of effusion of gases, Graham used thin sheets of metal or glass, perforated with minute apertures .086 millimeter or .003 inch in diameter. The rates of effusion coincided so nearly with the rates of diffusion as to lead to the conclusion that both phenomena follow the same law, and therefore the rates of effusion are inversely as the square roots of the densities of the gases.

★**effusive** (e-fū′siv), *a.* [< L. as if **effusivus*, < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse.*] **1.** Pouring out; flowing forth profusely: as, *effusive* speech.

Th' *effusive* south
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers distent.
Thomson, Spring, l. 144.

Hence—**2.** Making an extravagant or undue exhibition of feeling.

He [Dante] is too sternly touched to be *effusive* and tearful. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 121.

3. Poured abroad; spread or poured freely.

With thirsty sponge they rub the tables o'er
(The swains unite the toil); the walls, the floor,
Wash'd with th' *effusive* wave, are purg'd of gore.
Pope, Odyssey, xxii.

effusively (e-fū′siv-li), *adv.* In an effusive manner.

effusiveness (e-fū′siv-nes), *n.* The state of being effusive.

eflected (ē-flek′ted), *a.* In *entom.*, bent outward suddenly.

efreet (e-frēt′), *n.* Same as *afrit*.

"Wadna ye prefer a meeracle or twa?" asked Sandy. . . . "Or a few *efreets?*" added I.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxi.

eft[1] (eft), *n.* [< ME. *efte, eefte*, more commonly *evete, euete*, later *ewte*, and with the *n* of the indef. art. *an* adhering, *nefte, newte*, now usually *newt*, q. v. *Eft*, though now only provincial, is strictly the correct form.] A newt; any small lizard.

Efts, and foul-wing'd serpents, bore
The altar's base obscene.
Mickle, Wolfwold and Ulla.

eft[2]† (eft), *adv.* [ME. *eft, æft, efte*, < AS. *eft, æft* = OS. *eft* = OFries. *eft*, afterward, again: see *after*.] After; again; afterward; soon.

Til that Kynde cam Clergie to helpen,
And in the myrour of Myddel-erde made hym *eft* to loke.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 132.

Let him take the bread and *eft* the wine in the sight of the people.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 267.

efter (ef′tėr), *adv.* and *prep.* Obsolete and dialectal form of *after*.

eftest†. A form occurring only in the following passage, where it is apparently either an intentional blunder put into the mouth of Dogberry, or an original misprint for *easiest* (in early print *eafiest* or *efiest*). The alleged *eft*, 'convenient, handy, commodious,' assumed from this superlative, is otherwise unknown.

Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2.

eftsoon†, **eftsoons**† (eft-sön′, -sönz′), *adv.* [< ME. *eftsone, eftsones*, again, soon after, also, besides, < *eft*, again, + *sone*, soon: see *eft*[2] and *soon*.] **1.** Soon after; soon again; again; anew; a second time; after a while.

Shal al the world be lost *eftsones* now?
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 303.

Pharaoh dreamed to have seen seven fair fat oxen, and *eftsoons* seven poor lean oxen.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 249.

2. At once; speedily; forthwith.

Ye may *eftsones* hem telle,
We usen here no wommen for to selle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 181.

Sir, your ignorance
Shall *eftsoon* be confuted.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

Hold off, unhand me, greybeard loon!
Eftsoons his hand dropt he.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

e. g. An abbreviation of the Latin *exempli gratia:* for the sake of an example; for example.

Ega (ē′gä), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1834); a geographical name.] A genus of adephagous ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, containing about 12 species, nearly all from tropical countries, but two of them North American, *E. sallei* and *E. lætula*. Also called *Chalybe, Selina*, and *Steleodera*.



Ega sallei.
(Line shows natural size.)

egad (ē-gad′), *interj.* [A minced form of the oath *by God*. Cf. *ecod, gad*[3], etc.] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.

Egad, that's true. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

egal† (ē′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *egal*, < OF. *egal, esgal, igal, igual*, F. *égal*, < L. *æqualis*, equal: see *equal*, the present E. form.] **I.** *a.* Equal.

Egal to myn offence. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 137.

Was ever seen
An emperor in Rome thus overborne,
Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the extent
Of *egal* justice, used in such contempt?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

II. *n.* An equal.

égalité (ā-gal-ē-tā′), *n.* [F.] Equality. This word is familiar in the French revolutionary phrase *liberté, égalité, fraternité* (liberty, equality, fraternity), and as the surname taken by Philip, Duke of Orleans (Philippe Égalité), as a token of his adherence to the revolution; he was nevertheless guillotined by the revolutionists in 1793.

egality (ē-gal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *egalities* (-tiz). [< ME. *egalite, egalitee*, < OF. *egalite, egaute*, F. *égalité*, < L. *æqualita(t-)s*, equality: see *equality*, the present E. form.] Equality. [A rare Gallicism.]

She is as these martires in *egalite*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

That cursed France with her *egalities*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

egally†, *adv.* Equally.

egalness†, *n.* Equalness; equality. *Nares*.

Egean, *a.* See *Ægean*.

egence (ē′jens), *n.* [< L. *egen(t-)s*, ppr. of *egere*, be in want, be needy. Cf. *indigent, indigence*.] The state or condition of suffering from the need of something; a strong desire for something; exigence. *Grote*.

eger[1]†, *a.* See *eager*[1].

eger[2], *n.* See *eager*[2].

eger[3] (ē′gėr), *n.* [Prob. erron. form.] A spring or first blown tulip. *Phillips* (1706).

egeran (eg′e-ran), *n.* [< *Eger*, in Bohemia, where idocrase occurs.] In *mineral.*, same as *vesuvianite*.

Egeria (ē-jē′ri-ä), *n.* [L. *Egeria, Ægeria*, Gr. Ἡγερία.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, a prophetic nymph or divinity, the instructress of Numa Pompilius, and invoked as the giver of life.—**2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Maiidæ*, or spider-crabs. *E. indica* is an Indian species. *Leach*, 1815. (*b*) A genus of bivalve shells, of the family *Donacidæ*, generally considered to be the same as *Galatea*. *Roissy*, 1805.—**3.** [NL.] See *Ægeria*.—**4.** The 13th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1850.

egerian, *a.* See *ægerian*.

Egeriidæ, *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Ægeriidæ*.

egerminate (ē-jėr′mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egerminated*, ppr. *egerminating*. [< L. *egerminatus*, pp. of *egerminare*, put forth, sprout, < *e*, out, + *germinare*, sprout: see *germinate*.] To put forth buds; germinate.

egest (ē-jest′), *v.* [< L. *egestus*, pp. of *egerere*, bring out, discharge, void, vomit, < *e*, out, + *gerere*, carry.] **I.** *trans.* To discharge or void, as excrement: opposed to *ingest*.

II.† *intrans.* To defecate; pass dejecta of any kind.

There be divers creatures that sleep all winter, as the bear, . . . the bee, etc. These all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 899.

egesta (ē-jes′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *egestus*, pp. of *egerere*, void, vomit: see *egest*.] That which is thrown out; specifically, excrementitious matters voided as the refuse of digestion; excrement, feces, or dejecta of any kind: opposed to *ingesta*.

During this time she vomited everything, the *egesta* being mixed with bile. *Med. News*, XLI. 340.

egestion (ē-jes′chon), *n.* [< L. *egestio(n-)*, < *egerere*, pp. *egestus*, void, vomit: see *egest*.] The act of voiding the refuse of digestion, or that which is voided; defecation; dejection: opposed to *ingestion*.

It is confounded with the intestinal excretions and *egestions*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

egestive (ē-jes′tiv), *a.* [< *egest* + *-ive*.] Of or for egestion: opposed to *ingestive*.

egg[1] (eg), *n.* [< ME. *egge*, pl. *egges, eggis* (of Scand. origin, < Icel. *egg*, etc., below), parallel with ME. *ey, eye, ay, ai*, pl. *eyren, eiren, ayren, eren*, etc. (this form, which disappeared in the first half of the 16th century, would have given mod. E. **ay*, riming with *day*, etc.), of native origin: namely, < AS. *æg*, rarely *æig* (in comp. also *æger-*), pl. *ægru*, = D. *ei* = MLG. *ei, eig*, LG. *ei* = OHG. *ei*, pl. *eigir*, MHG. *ei*, G. *ei*, pl. *eier*, = Icel. *egg* = Sw. *ägg* = Dan. *æg* = Goth. **addjis* (?), Crimean Goth. *ada* = OIr. *og*, Ir. *ugh* = Gael. *ubh* = W. *wy* = L. *ōvum*, later *ŏvum* (> It. *uovo* = Sp. *huevo* = Pg. *ovo* = Pr. *ov, uov, ueu* = OF. *oef*, F. *œuf*), = Gr. ᾠόν, in older forms ὤιον, ὠεον, dial. ᾤβεον, orig. *ὠϝόν (NGr. αὐγον, also ὠόν), = OBulg. *jaje* (orig. **ăvje*?) = Bulg. *jajce* = Serv. Pol. *jaje* = Bohem. *vejce* = Russ. (dim.) *yaitse*, an egg. The orig. form of the word is uncertain; not found in Skt., etc.] **1.** The body formed in the females of all animals (with the exception of a few of the lowest type, which are reproduced by gemmation or division), in which, by impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place; an ovum, ovule, or egg-cell; the procreative product of the female, corresponding to the sperm, sperm-cell, or spermatozoön of the male. In biology the term is used in the widest possible sense, synonymously with *ovum* (which see). In its simplest expression, an egg is a mass or speck of protoplasm capable of producing an organism like the parent, sometimes by itself, oftener only by impregnation with the corresponding substance of the opposite sex; and in low sexless organisms the generative body is indistinguishable as an egg-cell from a sperm-cell. In higher animals which have opposite sexes the egg is usually distinguished from the spermatozoön by its greater relative size and its sphericity. Regarded morphologically, an egg has throughout the animal kingdom one single and simple character, or morphic valence, that of the cell, in which a cell-wall, cell-substance, a nucleus, and a nucleolus are, as a rule, distinguishable. Such an egg is usually of microscopic or minute size; and, however comparatively enormous an egg may become by the addition of other structures, its morphological character as a cell is not altered. Thus, an egg, in its primitive undifferentiated and unimpregnated condition, does not differ morphologically from any other cell of an animal organism, or from the whole of a single-celled animal, nor can the egg of a sponge, for example, be distinguished from that of a woman. Physiologically, however, the egg differs enormously from other cells, in that under proper conditions it may germinate or build up an entire organism like that of the parent. This is usually possible only after impregnation; but the eggs of parthenogenetic insects, as aphids, germinate for several generations without the male element. The parts of an egg may be named in general terms, the same as those used for other cells; but special names are usually applied. Thus, the nucleolus or smallest and inmost recognizable constituent is called the *germinal spot* or *spot of Wagner;* the nucleus is called the *germinal vesicle* or *vesicle of Purkinje* (in both cases wrongly, because these parts are not specially concerned in germination, and may even disappear after impregnation, the germinal vesicle proper being quite another structure). The common cell-substance or protoplasm is the *vitellus* or *yolk;* the cell-wall is the *vitelline membrane*, sometimes called in human anatomy the *zona pellucida*. To these regular constituents of an egg may be added others, namely: (1) a large, sometimes enormous, mass of granular colored albumen or food-yolk, as distinguished from the proper formative yolk, as that constituting nearly all the ball of yellow of a hen's egg; (2) a great quantity of colorless albumen, the "white" of an egg. Both the white and the "yellow," however large in mass, are included in what corresponds to the original cell-wall. But the latter may acquire with its great increase in size a special thickness and toughness, then becoming (3) the *egg-pod, putamen*, or *membrana putaminis;* which may be still further thickened and hardened, as (4) the *egg-shell*, either white or variously pigmented. Thus it is seen that the great size of some eggs, as those of all birds, most reptiles, many batrachians, and some fishes, is due to extraneous substances deposited upon the true egg or egg-cell. This process of inclusion may go still further, the egg, or a mass of eggs together, being enveloped in a glairy substance, *egg-glue* or *oöglœa*, as that of frogs' eggs, or encased in variously and often curiously constructed egg-cases. A trace of this is seen in the human egg, where a little granular matter, derived from a Graafian follicle and known as the *discus proligerus*, surrounds the egg-cell. Eggs the whole of whose yolk is formative, or makes up into the body of the embryo after segmentation of the whole vitellus, are called *holoblastic;* others, with a quantity of food-yolk which does not undergo segmentation, are *meroblastic*. All large eggs, as birds', are meroblastic. In these the egg proper is known as the *cicatricula* or *tread;* and the tough, stringy albumen which steadies or buoys the yellow in the white forms the *chalazæ*. The germ-yolk and the food-yolk may occupy different relative positions. (See *centrolecithal, ectolecithal*, etc.) The organ in which an egg is produced, whatever its size, shape, or position in the body of the female, is the *ovary;* the passage by which it is conveyed to another part of the body, or to the exterior, is an *oviduct*. In the former all the essential parts of the egg appear; in the latter various accessory structures, as the white and the shell, are deposited. All sexed animals "lay" eggs; those in which the egg passes directly out of the body, to be hatched outside, are called *oviparous;* those in which the egg severs its vascular or vital connection with the parent, but remains inside the body to hatch, are *ovoviviparous;* those whose eggs retain vascular connection with the parent, as by means of a placenta and an umbilical cord, so that they bring forth alive, are *viviparous*. In the last the oviducts are more or less modified, as into Fallopian tubes, uterus, and vagina, for the purpose of gestation, as distinguished from the incubation of eggs laid outside the body. Egg-laying, as of birds, reptiles, insects, etc., is called *oviposition;* many insects have the end of the abdomen modified into a special *ovipositor*. The normal and usual shape of an egg is the sphere, preserved even in some large eggs, as those of turtles; many eggs are cylindrical, with rounded ends; the largest eggs, with a hard chalky shell, as birds', present a characteristic figure, the *ovoid*, varying to more or less conical, or elliptical, or subspherical. In such cases the large end is called the *butt*, the small end the *point*. All mammalian eggs, excepting those of the oviparous monotremes, are spherical and microscopic; the egg of the human female measures about $\frac{1}{175}$ of an inch in diameter. A hen's egg of good size weighs about 1,000 grains, of which the white is 600, the yellow 300, the shell 100. An ostrich's egg holds about 3 pints. The largest known egg is that of the extinct Madagascan elephant-bird, *Æpyornis maximus*, having a capacity of about 12 dozen hens' eggs, and a long axis of a foot or more. Eggs of many animals besides birds are important food-products, of great economic and commercial value, as turtles' eggs, the roe of many fishes, the coral or berry of lobsters, etc.

He eet many sondry metes, mortrewes, and puddynges,
Wombe-cloutes and wylde braune & *egges* yfryed with grece. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 63.

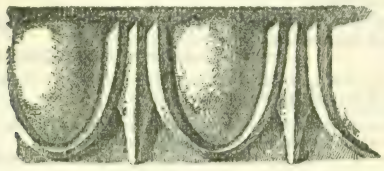
This brid be a bank bildith his nest,
And helpeth his *eiren* and hetith hem after.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 42.

The largest *Eggs*, yet warm within their Nest,
Together with the Hens which laid 'em, drest.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. Something like or likened to an egg in shape.

There was taken a great glass bubble with a long neck, such as chymists are wont to call a philosophical *egg*. *Boyle*.

[The egg was used by the early Christians as a symbol of the hope of the resurrection. The use of eggs at Easter has, doubtless, reference to the same idea. Eggs of marble have been found in the tombs of early Christians.]—**Alien egg.** See *alien*.—**Ants' eggs.** See *ant*[1].—**Bad egg,** a bad or worthless person. [Colloq.]—**Coronate eggs, costate eggs.** See the adjectives.—**Drappit egg.** See *drappit*.—**Eared eggs.** See *eared*[1].—**Easter eggs.** See *Easter*[1].—**Egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue,** in *arch.*, an egg-shaped ornament alternating with a dart-like ornament, used to enrich the ovolo mold-



Egg-and-dart Molding.—Erechtheum, Athens.

ing. It is also called the *echinus ornament*. See *echinus*, 4. The motive is of Hellenic origin, but has been a usual one from Hellenic times to the present day, though it has not preserved its Greek refinement.—**Egg of the universe,** in ancient Greek cosmogony, the sphere of the sky with its contents, segmented at the surface of the earth, and supposed to be an egg in process of incubation.—**Egg Saturday,** or **Feast of Eggs** (Festum Ovorum), the day before Quinquagesima Sunday.

By the common people too, the preceding Saturday [that preceding "the Sunday before the first in Lent"], in Oxfordshire particularly, is called *Egg Saturday*.
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 158.

Electric egg, a form of electrical apparatus used to illustrate the influence of the pressure of the air upon the electrical discharge. It consists of an ellipsoidal glass vessel with brass rods inserted at the ends. When it is exhausted of air, and a discharge of high-potential electricity is passed between these poles, a continuous violet tuft of light connects them, the form of which varies with the degree of exhaustion.—**Ephippial egg.** See *ephippial*.—**Mohr's egg,** the bezoar-stone of the mohr, an antelope.—**Roc's egg.** See *roc*.—**To come in with five eggs**†, to make a foolish remark or suggestion.

Whiles another gyueth counsell to make peace wyth the Kynge of Arragone, . . . another *cummeth in wyth* hys *v. eggs*, and aduyseth to howke in the Kynge of Castell.
Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson (ed. 1551), sig. E, vi.

To put all one's eggs into one basket, to venture all one has in one speculation or investment.—**To take eggs for money,** to allow one's self to be imposed upon: a saying which originated at a time when eggs were so plentiful as scarcely to have a money value.

Leon. Mine honest friend,
Will you *take eggs for money?*
Mam. No, my lord, I'll fight.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

O rogue, rogue, I shall have *eggs for* my *money;* I must hang myself. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight.

egg[1] (eg), *v. t.* [< *egg*[1], *n.*] **1.** To apply eggs to; cover or mix with eggs, as cutlets, fish, bread, etc., in cooking.—**2.** To pelt with eggs. [U. S.]

The abolition editor of the "Newport (Ky.) News" was *egged* out of Alexandria, Campbell County, in that State, on Monday. *Baltimore Sun*, Aug. 1, 1857.

egg[2] (eg), *v. t.* [< ME. *eggen*, incite, urge on, instigate (in either good or bad sense), < Icel. *eggja* = Sw. *egga, upp-egga* = Dan. *egge, opegge*, incite, egg, lit. 'edge,' < Icel. *egg* = Sw. *egg* = Dan. *egg* = AS. *ecg*, E. *edge:* see *edge*, *n.*, and *edge*, *v.*, a doublet of *egg*[2].] To incite or urge; encourage; instigate; provoke: now nearly always with *on*.

Adam and Eue he *eggede* to don ille,
Consailde Cayne to cullen hus brother.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 61.

Some vpon no iust & lawful grounds (being *egged on* by ambition, enuie, and couetise) are induced to follow the armie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 552.

Thou shouldst be prancing of thy steed,
To *egg* thy soldiers forward in thy wars.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

egg-albumin (eg'al-bū″min), *n.* The albumin which occurs in the white of eggs. It is closely allied to serum-albumin, but differs in certain physical properties.

egg-animal (eg'an″i-mal), *n.* One of the *Ovularia*.

egg-apple (eg'ap″l), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

eggar, *n.* See *egger*[3].

egg-bag (eg'bag), *n.* **1.** The ovary.—**2.** A bag used by conjurers, from which eggs seem to be taken though it is empty.

egg-bald (eg'bâld), *a.* Bald as an egg; completely bald. *Tennyson*.

egg-basket (eg'bàs″ket), *n.* An open wire basket for use in boiling eggs, by means of which the eggs may all be taken up at once, and the water drained off of them.

egg-beater (eg'bē″tėr), *n.* An implement for beating eggs. A common form has rotary beaters operated by simple gearing.

egg-bird (eg'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A popular name of the sooty tern, *Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa*, whose eggs, like those of some other terns, have commercial value in the West Indies and southern United States.—**2.** A name of sundry other sea-birds, as murres, guillemots, etc., which nest in large communities, and whose eggs are of economic or commercial value.

egg-blower (eg'blō″ėr), *n.* A blowpipe used by oölogists in emptying eggs of their contents by forcing in a stream of air or water with the breath through a hole in the shell made with the egg-drill. They are of various styles and sizes, generally curved or hooked at the small end like a chemists' blowpipe, but smaller and finer at the point.

egg-born (eg'bôrn), *a.* Produced from an egg, as all animals are; but specifically, hatched from the egg of an oviparous animal.

egg-carrier (eg'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A device for transporting eggs without injury. (*a*) A box or frame with pockets or partitions of cloth, wire, cardboard, etc., for holding each a single egg of poultry. (*b*) In *fish-culture*, an apparatus for carrying ova in water to be subsequently hatched.

egg-case (eg'kās), *n.* A natural casing or envelop of some kinds of eggs. (*a*) The oötheca or case in which the eggs of various insects, as the cockroach, are contained when laid. (*b*) The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs; an egg-pouch. (*c*) The case in which the eggs of sharks and other elasmobranchs are contained; a sea-barrow. (*d*) The ovicapsule of various marine carnivorous gastropods, especially of the families *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, etc. See *ovicapsule*.

egg-cell (eg'sel), *n.* An ovum; an ovule; an egg itself, when it is in the cell stage, or state of a cell, as a nucleated mass of protoplasm, with or without a nucleolus, and with or without a cell-wall, but ordinarily possessing both. See *ovum*.

egg-cleavage (eg'klē″vāj), *n.* The segmentation of the vitellus of an egg; cell-cleavage of an egg-cell; the germination of an ovum, ovule, or egg from the stage of a cytula to that of a morula. It is one of the earliest processes of germination, in which the single mass of the formative yolk is divided into a great number of other masses or cells, by subsequent differentiation of which the whole body of the embryo is formed. Egg-cleavage proceeds in various "rhythms" or ratios, as 2, 4, 8, 16, etc.—**Discoidal egg-cleavage.** See *discoidal*.

egg-cockle (eg'kok″l), *n.* An edible cockle, *Cardium elatum*.

egg-cup (eg'kup), *n.* A cup for use in eating soft-boiled eggs. In its original form, it is made to hold a single egg upright while this is eaten out of the shell with a spoon. Another form is double, with one end like the former, and the reverse end larger for eggs to be broken into it.

egg-dance (eg'dâns), *n.* A dance by a single performer, who is required to execute a complicated figure, blindfolded, among a number of eggs, without touching them.

Preparations in the middle of the road for the *egg-dance*, so strikingly described by Goethe.
Hone, Year Book, p. 962.

egg-drill (eg'dril), *n.* An instrument for drilling or boring a small round hole in the shell of a bird's egg, used by oölogists. It consists of a little steel or iron bar which may be twirled in the fingers, having a sharp-pointed conical head roughened to a rasping surface.

egget, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *edge*.

eggement†, *n.* See *eggment*.

egg-ended (eg'en″ded), *a.* Terminated by ovoidal caps or ends.

Spherical shells, such as the ends of *egg-ended* cylindrical boilers. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 63.

egger[1] (eg'ėr), *n.* [< *egg*[1] + *-er*[1]. Also called *eggler*, where the *l* appears to be merely intrusive.] One who makes a business of collecting eggs, as of birds or turtles.

egger[2] (eg'ėr), *n.* [< *egg*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who eggs, urges, or incites: usually with *on*.

egger[3] (eg'ėr), *n.* [Also written *eggar;* origin uncertain.] In *entom.*, a reddish-brown moth of either of the genera *Lasiocampa* and *Eriogaster:* as, the oak-*egger*, *L. quercus;* the grass-*egger*, *L. trifolii;* the small *egger*, *E. lacustris*.

egger-moth (eg'ėr-môth), *n.* Same as *egger*[3].

eggery (eg'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *eggeries* (-iz). [< *egg*[1] + *-ery*.] A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are laid. [Rare.]

egg-fish (eg'fish), *n.* One of many names applied to gymnodont plectognath fishes, from their shape when inflated. They are chiefly of the family *Tetrodontidæ*.

egg-flip (eg'flip'), *n.* A hot drink made of ale or beer with eggs, sugar, spice, and sometimes a little spirit, thoroughly beaten together. It is popularly called a *yard of flannel*, from its fleecy appearance.

The revolution itself was born in the room of the Caucus Club, amidst clouds of smoke and deep potations of *egg-flip*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 98.

egg-forceps (eg'fôr″seps), *n. sing.* and *pl.* **1.** An instrument used in fish-culture in handling or removing ova. Also called *egg-tongs*.—**2.** A delicate spring-forceps used by oölogists to pick out pieces of the embryo or membrane from eggs prepared for the cabinet.

egg-glass (eg'glàs), *n.* **1.** A sand-glass running about three minutes, for timing the boiling of eggs.—**2.** An egg-cup of glass.

egg-glue (eg'glö), *n.* A tough, viscid, gelatinous substance in which the eggs of some animals, as crustaceans, are enveloped, serving to attach them to the body of the parent; oöglœa.

egg-hot (eg'hot), *n.* A posset made of eggs, ale, sugar, and brandy. *Lamb*.

egging (eg'ing), *n.* The act or art of collecting eggs, as for oölogical or commercial purposes; the business of an egger.

egg-laying (eg'lā″ing), *a.* Oviparous; laying eggs to be hatched outside the body.

eggler (eg'lėr), *n.* See *egger*[1].

egg-lighter (eg'lī″tėr), *n.* Same as *egg-tester*.

egg-membrane (eg'mem″brān), *n.* The cell-wall of an ovum; in *ornithology*, the egg-pod.

eggment† (eg'ment), *n.* [ME. *eggement;* < *egg*[2] + *-ment*.] Incitement; instigation.

Thurgh womannes *eggement*
Mankind was lorn, and damned ay to die.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 744.

egg-nog (eg'nog'), *n.* A sweet, rich, and stimulating cold drink made of eggs, milk, sugar, and spirits. The yolks of the eggs are thoroughly mixed with the sugar (a tablespoonful for each egg), and half a pint of spirits is added for each dozen of eggs. Lastly, half a pint of milk for each egg is stirred in. The whites of the eggs are used to make a froth.

egg-pie (eg'pī'), *n.* A pie made of eggs. *Halliwell*.

egg-plant (eg'plant), *n.* The brinjal or aubergine, *Solanum Melongena*, cultivated for its large oblong or ovate fruit, which is of a dark-purple color, or sometimes white or yellow. The fruit is highly esteemed as a vegetable. Also called *egg-apple, mad-apple*.



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*).

egg-pod (eg'-pod), *n.* A pod or case enveloping and containing an egg or eggs; specifically, in *ornith.*, the membrana putaminis, the tough membrane which lines the shell of a bird's egg. See *putamen*.

egg-pop (eg'pop'), *n.* A kind of egg-nog. [New Eng.]

Lewis temporarily contended with the stronger fascinations of *egg-pop*. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 59.

No more *egg-pop*, made with eggs that would have been fighting cocks, to judge by the pugnacity the beverage containing their yolks developed. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 146.

egg-pouch (eg'pouch), *n.* A sac of silk or other material in which certain spiders and insects carry their eggs; the oötheca.

eggs-and-bacon (egz'and-bā'kn), *n.* [So called from the two shades of yellow in the flowers.] **1.** The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.—**2.** The toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

eggs-and-collops (egz'and-kol'ops), *n.* Same as *eggs-and-bacon*, 2.

egg-sauce (eg'sâs), *n.* Sauce prepared with eggs, used with boiled fish, fowls, etc.

egg-shaped (eg'shāpt), *a.* Ovoid; having the figure of a solid whose cross-section anywhere is circular, and whose long section is oval (deeper near one end than near the other). An *egg-shaped* egg is technically distinguished in oölogy from an *elliptical*, *pyriform*, or *subspherical* egg.

egg-shell (eg'shel), *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg: chiefly said of the hard, brittle, calcareous covering of birds' eggs. This shell consists mostly of carbonate of lime or chalk, depos-

ited upon and in among the fibers of the egg-pod or putamen. It is a secretion of a particular calcific tract of the oviduct near the end of that tube. It may be nearly colorless and of such crystalline purity and translucency that the contents of the fresh egg show a pinkish blush through it, or very heavy, opaque, flaky white; whole-colored of various tones, as green, blue, drab, ochrey, etc.; or party-colored in many shades of reds, browns, etc., in endless variety of patterns. Besides the evident diversity of character in thickness, roughness, etc., the shell has many variations in microscopic texture, depending upon details of the deposition of the particles of lime in the pod. The shell of an ostrich's egg is so thick and hard that it may seriously wound a man if the egg explodes, as it sometimes does when addled, in consequence of the compression of the gases generated in decomposition.—**Egg-shell china, egg-shell porcelain,** porcelain of extreme thinness and translucency. It was made originally in China, and is now produced also in European factories, where the process consists in filling a mold of plaster of Paris with the material called barbotine, of which a thin film at once adheres to the mold from the absorption of its moisture by the gypsum. The liquid barbotine being then thrown out and the mold put into the kiln, the film remaining in it is baked, and can then be removed from the mold.

egg-slice (eg′slīs), *n.* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

egg-spoon (eg′spön), *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs from the shell.

egg-syringe (eg′sir″inj), *n.* A small, light metal syringe for forcing a stream of water into an egg to empty it, or to wash the inside of the shell, for oölogical purposes. The best are made with a ring in the end of the piston large enough to insert the thumb, so that they can be worked with one hand while the other holds the egg. The nozle is fine, and may be variously curved.

egg-tester (eg′tes″tėr), *n.* A device for examining eggs by transmitted light to test their age and condition or the advancement of an embryonic chick. It may be in the form of a dark lantern with an opening through which the egg is viewed, or of a box with perforated lid carrying the eggs, and a reflector below for throwing the light through them, or in the much simpler and more practical form of a conical tube, the egg being held toward the light against the orifice at the larger end and observed by means of an eye-hole in the smaller end.
★Also *egg-lighter.*

egg-timer (eg′tī″mėr), *n.* A sand-glass used for determining the time in boiling eggs.

egg-tongs (eg′tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *egg-forceps*, 1.

egg-tooth (eg′töth), *n.* A hard point or process on the beak or snout of the embryo of an oviparous animal, as a bird or reptile, by means of which the rupture or breakage of the egg-shell may be facilitated.

The embryos [of serpents] are provided with an *egg-tooth*, a special development like that of the chick.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 352.

egg-trot (eg′trot), *n.* In the *manège*, a cautious jog-trot pace, like that of a housewife riding to market with eggs in her panniers. Also called *eggwife-trot.*

egg-tube (eg′tūb), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a tubular organ in which ova are developed, or through which they are conveyed to or toward the exterior of the body; an oviduct.

The ovaries [in *Lepidoptera*] consist on either side of four very long many-chambered *egg-tubes*, which contain a great quantity of eggs. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 581.

egg-urchin (eg′ėr″chin), *n.* A globular sea-urchin; one of the echini proper, or regular sea-urchins, as distinguished from the flat ones known as cake-urchins, or the cordate ones called heart-urchins.

eggwife (eg′wīf), *n.* A woman who sells eggs.—**Eggwife-trot.** Same as *egg-trot.*

eghet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eye.* *Chaucer.*

egidos, *n. pl.* [Sp.] See *ejido.*

egilopic, egilopical, etc. See *ægilopic,* etc.

egis, *n.* See *ægis.*

eglandular (ē-glan′dū-lär), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *glandula*, gland: see *glandular.*] In *biol.*, having no glands.

eglandulose, eglandulous (ē-glan′dū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *glandula*, gland: see *glandulose.*] Same as *eglandular.*

eglantine (eg′lan-tin or -tīn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eglentine;* first in the 16th century, < F. *eglantine*, **aiglantine*, now *églantine* (= Pr. *aiglentina*), eglantine (cf. OF. *aiglantin*, adj., pertaining to the eglantine); with suffix *-ine* (E. *-ine*, L. *-inus*, fem. *-ina*), < OF. *aiglant, aiglent, aglent* = Pr. *aguilen*, sweetbrier, hip-tree, < L. **aculentus*, an assumed form, lit. prickly, thorny, < *aculeus*, a sting, prickle, thorn, < *acus*, a point, needle: see *aculeus*, and cf. *aglet.*] 1. The sweetbrier, *Rosa rubiginosa* and *R. Eglanteria.*

When the lilly leafe, and the *eglantine,*
Doth bud and spring with a merry cheere.
The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 329).

Sweet is the *eglantine,* but pricketh nere.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxvi.

The leaf of *eglantine,* whom not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. The wild rose or dogrose, *Rosa canina.*

Eglantine, cynorrodos. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570).

To hear the lark begin his flight, . . .
And at my window bid good morrow
Through the sweet-briar or the vine
Or the twisted *eglantine.*
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 48.

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honeysuckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it "twisted." If not, he must have meant the wildrose. *Nares.*

eglenteret, *n.* [ME., also *eglentier* (the form *eglatere* in Tennyson being a spurious mod. archaism); = MD. *eghelentier*, < OF. *eglentier, eglenter, aiglantier, aglantier, esglantier* (cf. Pr. *aiguilancier*), the eglantine, prop. the bush or tree as distinguished from the flower; with suffix *-ier* (E. *-er*[2], L. *-arius*), < *aiglant, aiglent, aglant,* the eglantine: see *eglantine.*] The sweetbrier; eglantine.

He was lad into a gardin of Cayphas, and there he was cround with *eglentier.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.

The woodbine and *eglatere*
Drip sweeter dews than traitor's tear.
Tennyson, A Dirge.

eglentinet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *eglantine.* *Minsheu.*

eglomeratet (ē-glom′ėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eglomerated*, ppr. *eglomerating.* [< L. *e*, out, + *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare*, wind up into a ball: see *glomerate.*] To unwind, as a thread from a ball. *Coles*, 1717.

egma (eg′mä), *n.* A humorous corruption of *enigma.*

Arm. Some enigma, some riddle: come, thy l'envoy; begin.
Cost. No *egma*, no riddle, no l'envoy.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

ego (ē′gō), *n.* [< L. *ego* = Gr. *ἐγώ* = AS. *ic*, E. *I*: see *I*[2].] The "I"; that which feels, acts, and thinks; any person's "self," considered as essentially the same in all persons. This use of the word was introduced by Descartes, and has long been current in general literature.

The *ego*, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers simply the subject, and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking power. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are now in use to denote the non-ego, its affections and properties, and, in general, the really existent as opposed to the ideally known. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

For the *ego* without the non-ego is impossible in fact and meaningless in thought, and the abstraction of the *ego* from the bodily organisation and the intuition of itself by itself as a non-bodily entity is an artificial and deceptive process. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 55.

Absolute ego. See *absolute.*—**The empirical ego,** the self as the object of itself; what "I" am conscious of as "myself."—**The pure ego,** the self regarded abstractly as the mere thinking subject, apart from every object of thought, even itself.

ego-altruistic (ē′gō-al-trō̤-is′tik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to one's self and to others. See the extract.

From the egotistic sentiments we pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others; the representation of this gratification in others being a source of pleasure not intrinsically, but because of ulterior benefits to self which experience associates with it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 519.

egohood (ē′gō-hůd), *n.* [< *ego* + *-hood.*] Individuality; personality. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*

egoical (ē-gō′i-kal), *a.* [< *ego* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to egoism. *Hare.* [Rare.]

egoism (ē′gō-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *egoismus* = Dan. *egoisme* = Sw. *egoism* = F. *egoïsme* = Sp. Pg. It. *egoismo;* as *ego* + *-ism.*] 1. The habit of valuing everything only in reference to one's personal interest; pure selfishness or exclusive reference to self as an element of character.

The Ideal, the True and Noble that was in them having faded out, and nothing now remaining but naked *egoism*, vulturous greediness, they cannot live. *Carlyle.*

2. In *ethics*, the doing or seeking of that which affords pleasure or advantage to one's self, in distinction to that which affords pleasure or advantage to others: opposed to *altruism.* In this sense the term does not necessarily imply anything reprehensible, and is not synonymous with *egotism.*

Egoism is the feeling which demands for self an increase of enjoyment and diminution of discomfort. Altruism is that which demands these results for others.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 14.

Egoism comprises the sum of inclinations that aim at purely personal gratification, each of these inclinations having its particular gratification; and the further we go back in civilisation, the greater is the predominance which these egoistic impulses have.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 164.

3. In *metaph.*, the opinion that no matter exists and only one mind, that of the individual holding the opinion. The term is also applied (by critics) to forms of subjective idealism supposed logically to result in such an opinion. See *solipsism.*=**Syn. 1.** *Pride, Egotism,* etc. See *egotism.*

egoist (ē′gō-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *egoist* = F. *egoïste* = Sp. Pg. It. *egoista;* as *ego* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is characterized by egoism; a selfish or self-centered person.—2. In *metaph.*, one holding the doctrine of egoism.

egoistic, egoistical (ē-gō-is′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *egoist* + *-ic, -ical.*] 1. Characterized by the vice of egoism; absorbed in self.—2. In *ethics*, pertaining or relating to one's self, and not to others; relating to the promotion of one's own well-being, or the gratification of one's own desires; characterized by egoism: opposed to *altruistic.*

The adequately *egoistic* individual retains those powers which make altruistic activities possible.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 72.

3. In *metaph.*, involving the doctrine that nothing exists but the ego.

The *egoistical* idealism of Fichte is less exposed to criticism than the theological idealism of Berkeley.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Egoistical object, a mode of consciousness regarded as an object.—**Egoistical representationism,** the doctrine that the external world is known to us by means of representative ideas, and that these are modifications of consciousness.

egoistically (ē-gō-is′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an egoistic manner; as regards one's self.

Each profits *egoistically* from the growth of an altruism which leads each to aid in preventing or diminishing others' violence. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 77.

egoity (ē̤-gō̤′i-ti), *n.* [< *ego* + *-ity.*] The essential element of the ego or self; egohood.

This innocent imposture, which I have all along taken care to carry on, as it then was of some use, has since been of regular service to me, and, by being mentioned in one of my papers, effectually recovered my *egoity* out of the hands of some gentlemen who endeavoured to correct it for me. *Swift*, On Mirth's Tatler, No. 28.

If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains: that is, that by which I am the same I was. *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, ix. § 8.

The non-ego out of which we arise must somehow have an *egoity* in it as cause of finite egos.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 546.

egoize (ē′gō-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egoized*, ppr. *egoizing.* [< *ego* + *-ize.*] To give excessive attention or consideration to one's self, or to what relates to one's self; be absorbed in self. [Rare.]

egophonic, egophony. See *ægophonic, ægophony.*

egotheism (ē′gō̤-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγώ*, = E. *I*, + *θεός*, God, + E. *-ism.*] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the Deity; also, the opinion that the individual self is essentially divine.

egotism (ē′gō̤-tizm or eg′ō̤-tizm), *n.* [< *ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ism.*] 1. The practice of putting forward or dwelling upon one's self; the habit of talking or writing too much about one's self.

Adieu to *egotism;* I am sick to death at the very name of self. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 101.

It is idle to criticise the *egotism* of autobiographies, however pervading and intense.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 177.

Hence—2. An excessive esteem or consideration for one's self, leading one to judge of everything by its relation to one's own interests or importance.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with . . . is that of Cardinal Wolsey, "Ego et rex meus, I and my King." *Spectator*, No. 562.

There can be no doubt that this remarkable man owed the vast influence which he exercised over his contemporaries at least as much to his gloomy *egotism* as to the real power of his poetry. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Selfishness is only active *egotism.*
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

=**Syn.** *Pride, Egotism, Vanity, Conceit, Self-conceit, Self-consciousness.* *Pride* and *egotism* imply a certain indifference to the opinions of others concerning one's self. *Pride* is a self-contained satisfaction with the excellence of what one is or has, despising what others are or think. *Vanity* is just the opposite; it is the love of being even fulsomely admired. *Pride* rests often upon higher or intrinsic things: as, *pride* of family, place, or power; intellectual or spiritual *pride.* *Vanity* rests often upon lower and external things, as beauty, figure, dress, ornaments; but the essential difference is in the question of dependence upon others. Over the same things one person might have *pride* and another *vanity.* One may be too proud to be vain. *Conceit*, or *self-conceit*, is an overestimate of one's own abilities or accomplishments; it is too much an elevation of the real self to rest upon wealth, dress, or other external things. *Egotism* is a strong and obtrusive confidence in one's self, shown primarily in conversation, not only by frequent references to self, but by monopolizing

attention, ignoring the opinions of others, etc. It differs from *conceit* chiefly in its selfishness and unconsciousness of its appearance in the eyes of others. *Conceit* becomes *egotism* when it is selfish enough to disparage others for its own comparative elevation. *Self-consciousness* is often confounded with *egotism*, *conceit*, or *vanity*, but it may be only an embarrassing sense of one's own personality, an inability to refrain from thinking how one appears to others; it therefore often makes one shrink out of notice.

Vanity makes men ridiculous, *pride* odious. *Steele.*

Pride, indeed, pervaded the whole man, was written in the harsh, rigid lines of his face, was marked by the way in which he stood, and, above all, in which he bowed. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

His excessive *egotism*, which filled all objects with himself. *Hazlitt.*

We never could very clearly understand how it is that *egotism*, so unpopular in conversation, should be so popular in writing. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

These sparks with awkward *vanity* display
What the fine gentleman wore yesterday.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 329.

Conceit may puff a man up, but never prop him up. *Ruskin*, True and Beautiful.

They that have the least reason have the most *self-conceit.* *Whichcote.*

Something which befalls you may seem a great misfortune;—you . . . begin to think that it is a chastisement, or a warning. . . . But give up this egotistic indulgence of your fancy; examine a little what misfortunes, greater a thousand fold, are happening, every second, to twenty times worthier persons; and your *self-consciousness* will change into pity and humility. *Ruskin*, Ethics of the Dust, v.

egotist (ē′gō-tist or eg′ō-tist), *n.* [< *ego* + *t* (inserted to avoid hiatus, or after the analogy of *dramatist*, *epigrammatist*, etc.) + *-ist*. Cf. *egoist*, *egoism*, etc.] One who is characterized by egotism, in either sense of that word.

We are all *egotists* in sickness and debility. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 28.

egotistic, egotistical (ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis′tik, ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis′ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of egotism; characterized by egotism: as, an *egotistic* remark; an *egotistic* person.

It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly *egotistical.* *Macaulay.*

=Syn. Conceited, vain, self-important, opinionated, assuming. See *egotism.*

egotistically (ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an egotistical manner.

egotize (ē′gō-tīz or eg′ō-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egotized*, ppr. *egotizing*. [< *ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ize*.] To talk or write much of one's self; exhibit egotism. [Rare.]

I *egotize* in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both *ego* and all that *ego* does are interesting. *Cowper*, To Lady Hesketh.

In these humble essaykins I have taken leave to *egotize.* *Thackeray*, A Hundred Years Hence.

egranulose (ē-gran′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *granulose.*] In *bot.*, not granulose; without granulations.

egret† (ē′gr), *n.* Same as *eager*2.

egreet, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *agree.*

Thene the emperour was *egree*, and enkerly fraynes
The answere of Arthure.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

egre-fin†, *n.* See *eagle-fin.*

egregious (ē-grē′jus), *a.* [< L. *egregius*, distinguished, surpassing, eminent, excellent, < *e*, *ex*, out, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock: see *gregarious.*] Above the common; beyond what is usual; extraordinary. (*a*†) In a good sense, distinguished; remarkable.

Erictho
'Bove thunder sits: to thee, *egregious* soule,
Let all flesh bend. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

This essay [Pope's "Essay on Man"] affords an *egregious* instance of the predominance of genius, the dazzling splendour of imagery, and the seductive powers of eloquence. *Johnson*, Pope.

(*b*) Now, more commonly in a bad or condemnatory sense, extreme; enormous.

These last times, . . . for insolency, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Ah me, most credulous fool,
Egregious murderer, thief, anything
That's due to all the villains past, in being,
To come! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

People that want sense do always in an *egregious* manner want modesty. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 47.

You have made, too, some *egregious* mistakes about English law, pointed out to me by one of the first lawyers in the King's Bench. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

=Syn. (*b*). Huge, monstrous, astonishing, surprising, unique, exceptional, uncommon, unprecedented.

egregiously (ē-grē′jus-li), *adv.* In an egregious manner.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

What can be more *egregiously* absurd, than to dissent in our opinion, and discord in our choice, from infinite wisdom? *Barrow*, Works, I. xviii.

egregiousness (ē-grē′jus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being egregious.

egremoine†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *agrimony. Chaucer.*

egress (ē′gres, formerly ē-gres′), *n.* [= Pg. It. *egresso*, < L. *egressus*, a going out, < *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out, < *e*, out, + *gradi*, go: see *grade.* Cf. *ingress*, *progress*, *regress.*] 1. The act of going or issuing out; a going or passing out; departure, especially from an inclosed or confined place.

Their [bishops'] lips, as doors, are not to be opened but for *egress* of instruction and sound knowledge. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress.*
Milton, P. L., ii. 437.

2. Provision for passing out; a means or place of exit.

The *egress*, on this side, is under a great stone archway, thrown out from the palace and surmounted with the family arms. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

3. In *astron.*, the passing of a star, planet, or satellite (except the moon) out from behind or before the disk of the sun, the moon, or a planet.

egress (ē-gres′), *v. i.* [< L. *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress*, *n.* Cf. *aggress*, *progress.*] To go out; depart; leave. [Rare.]

egression (ē-gresh′on), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *egresión*, < L. *egressio(n-)*, < *egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress.*] The act of going out, especially from an inclosed or confined place; departure; outward passage; egress. [Rare.]

Iniy. So thou mayst have a triumphal *egression.*
Pug. In a cart, to be hanged!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

The wise and good men of the world, . . . especially in the days and periods of their joy and festival *egressions*, chose to throw some ashes into their chalices. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, ii. 1.

egressor (ē-gres′or), *n.* One who goes out.

egret (ē′gret), *n.* [Also, in some senses, *aigret*, ★*aigrette*, formerly *egrett*, *egrette*, *ægret*; < F. *aigrette*, a sort of heron, a tuft of feathers, a tuft, a cluster (of diamonds, etc.), the down of seeds, etc., dim. of OF. **aigre*, **aigron*, mod. F. dial. *égron*, found in OF. only with loss of the guttural, *hiron*, mod. F. *héron*, a heron, whence E. *heron*: see *heron.*] 1. A name common to those species of herons which have long, loose-webbed plumes, forming tufts on the head and neck, or a flowing train from the back.

In the famous feast of Archbishop Nevill, we find no less than a thousand asterides, *egrets* or *egrittes*, as it is differently spelt. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoölogy.

2. A heron's plume.

Their head tyres of flowers, mix'd with silver, and gold, with some sprigs of *ægrets* among. *B. Jonson*, Masques, Chloridia.

3. A topknot, plume, or bunch of long feathers upon the head of a bird; a plumicorn: as, the *egrets* of an owl.—4. Same as *aigret*, 2.—5. In *bot.*, the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.—6. A monkey, *Macacus cynomolgus*, an East Indian species commonly seen in confinement.—**Great white egret**, the white heron of Europe (*Herodias alba*), or of America



American Great White Egret (*Herodias egretta*).

(*Herodias egretta*), 3 feet or more in length, entirely white, with a magnificent train of long, decomposed, fastigiate plumes drooping far beyond the tail.—**Little white egret**, the small white heron of Europe (*Garzetta nivea*), or of America (*Garzetta candidissima*), about 2 feet long, with an egret on the head, and a recurved dorsal train.—**Reddish egrets, dichroic egrets**, herons of the genera *Hydranassa*, *Dichromanassa*, *Demiegretta*, etc., with variegated (sometimes white) plumage, and long dorsal train.

egrett†, **egrette**†, *n.* See *egret.*

egrimony[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *agrimony.*

Egrimony bread is very pleasant. *R. Sharrock*, 1668.

egrimony[2]† (eg′ri-mō-ni), *n.* [< L. *ægrimonia*, sorrow, anxiety, < *æger*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Sickness of the mind; sadness; sorrow. *Cockeram.*

egriot (ē′gri-ot), *n.* [Formerly also *agriot*, < OF. *agriote*, "agriotte, the ordinary sharp or tart cherry, which we also call *Agriot*-cherry" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *griotte*, prob. ult. < Gr. **ἀγριώτης* (?) for *ἀγρώτης*, wild, *ἄγριος*, wild, < *ἀγρός*, field: see *Agrostis*, etc.] A kind of sour cherry.

egritude† (ē′gri- or eg′ri-tūd), *n.* [= It. *egritudine*, < L. *ægritudo*, < *æger*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Mental trouble; sorrow; distress; more rarely, bodily sickness.

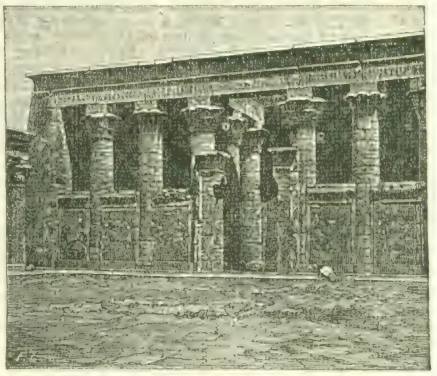
I do not intende to write to the cure of *egritudes* or syckenesses confyrmed. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iv.

Now, now we symbolize in *egritude*,
And simpathize in Cupids malady.
Cyprian Academy (1647), p. 34.

egualmente (ā-gwäl-men′te), *adv.* [It., equally, evenly, < *eguale*, < L. *æqualis*, equal.] In *music*, evenly: a direction in playing.

eguisé (e-gwē-zā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé.*

Egyptian (ē-jip′shan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. ★E. also *Egiptian*, *Egypcien*, *Egipcien* (also by apheresis *Gipcien*, *Gipsen*, etc., whence mod. *Gipsy*, q. v.); < OF. *Egyptien*, F. *Égyptien* = Sp. *Egipciano*, < L. *Ægyptius*, < Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος*, Egyptian, < *Αἴγυπτος* (L. *Ægyptus*), m., Egypt, fem., the Nile. The name does not appear to be of Egyptian or Semitic origin.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Egypt, a country in the northeastern part of Africa, in the valley and delta of the Nile.—2†. Gipsy. See II., 2.—**Egyptian architecture**, the architecture of ancient Egypt, which, among its peculiar monuments, exhibits pyramids, rock-cut temples and tombs, and gigantic monolithic obelisks. The characteristic features of the style are solidity and the majesty attending colossal size. Among its peculiarities are: (*a*) The gradual converging or sloping inward of most of its exterior wall-surfaces. This is especially noticeable in the pylons or monumental gateways standing singly or in series before its temples. (*b*) Roofs and



Egyptian Architecture.
Portico of the Temple of Edfou, Ptolemaic period.

covered ways, flat, and composed of immense blocks of stone, reaching from one wall or stone epistyle beam to another, the arch, although in all its forms of frequent use in drains and similar works, not being employed in architecture above ground, which holds consistently to the system of lintel-construction. (*c*) Columns, numerous, close, and massive, without bases, or with broad, flat, low bases, and exhibiting great variety in their capitals, from a simple square block to a wide-spreading bell, elaborately carved with palm-leaves or other forms suggested by vegetation, especially in some adaptation of the lotus plant, bud, or flower. (*d*) The employment of a large concave molding to crown the entablature, decorated with vertical flutings or leaves. (*e*) Walls and columns decorated with a profusion of sculptures in incised outline, often of admirable precision (see *cavo-rilievo*), or in low relief, representing divinities, men, and animals, with innumerable hieroglyphics, brilliant and true, though simple, coloring being superadded. A remarkable feature of Egyptian architecture is the grandeur of its mechanical operations, as in cutting, polishing, sculpturing, and transporting enormous blocks of limestone and of granite, and in its stupendous excavations in the solid rock. The prototype of the Greek Doric order is to be sought in such Egyptian columnar structures as the grotto-façades of Beni-Hassan; and from the Egyptian lotus carvings and decoration were developed many characteristic Assyrian decorative motives, as well as the Ionic capital and the graceful anthemion-molding of Greece. See *mastaba*, *obelisk*, *pylon*, *pyramid*, *syrinx*, 2, etc.—**Egyptian art**, the architecture, sculpture, and painting of ancient Egypt, one of the most important of the great artistic developments of the world. (See *Egyptian architecture*, above.) The earliest known

Egyptian sculptures, not less than 6,000 years old, exhibit great technical skill, approach nature with remarkable ease and certainty, and far surpass in naturalness the more conventional works which succeeded them. Yet the best Egyptian works of all times possess striking individuality as well as refinement, a very large proportion



Egyptian Sculpture.
General Rahotep (Rahotpou) and his Wife, Princess Nefert (Nofrit), period of the first Theban empire.

of the vast number of portrait statues and reliefs being evidently likenesses, and the physical differences of class, station, and employment, as well as ethnological differences in the countless historical scenes, being clearly rendered. With the advent of the Ptolemies, Greek influences were brought to bear upon Egyptian art, which progressively lost its good qualities without acquiring those of the art of Greece and of Rome. The great Sphinx of Ghizeh is the oldest as well as the largest work of sculpture known; the colossi of Amenhotep (Amenhotpou) III. at Thebes (one of them is the famous Memnon, so called) are about 52 feet high; those of the Rameseum are of the same height; and that of Tanis is nearly 60 feet high. Egyptian painting is strictly illumination, as the colors are laid on flat, without shading or gradation, within a definite outline. The drawing is typically of great beauty, the outlines being firm, accurate, and graceful. In gem-cutting and jewelry, in enamel, in terra-cotta and glass, in the carving of wood and ivory, in metal-working, and in the industrial arts generally, Egyptian artists and artisans displayed great taste and skill, and were enabled by the diffusion of material prosperity to devise and perfect their products in endless diversity.—**Egyptian bean.** See *bean*[1].—**Egyptian black ware,** a name given by Wedgwood to one of his varieties of fine earthenware: same as *basalt ware* (which see, under *basalt*).—**Egyptian blue.** See *blue*.—**Egyptian chlorosis.** See *chlorosis*.—**Egyptian cloth.** Same as *mummy-cloth*.—**Egyptian darkness,** deep or total darkness: in allusion to the ninth plague of Egypt (Ex. x. 21–23).—**Egyptian frog,** a toad. *Halliwell.* [Isle of Wight.]—**Egyptian goose.** See *goose*.—**Egyptian herring.** See *herring*.—**Egyptian lotus.** See *lotus*.—**Egyptian pebble,** a species of agate or jasper.—**Egyptian pebbleware.** See *pebbleware*.—**Egyptian porcelain,** the name given to a ceramic ware of a blue or greenish color, made in the form of small mummy-shaped figures, and, more rarely, of figures of divinities, and cups, goblets, and the like, found in ancient Egyptian tombs. The material seems to have been sand held together by a relatively small amount of potters' clay; this, when fired, turns to an opaque glass or enamel throughout its whole mass. The color is an oxid of copper, which is applied to the surface, and stains the ware very deeply.—**Egyptian vulture.** See *vulture*.—**Egyptian ware,** a variety of Wedgwood ware.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Egypt; a member of any of the different races constituting the permanent population of Egypt; more specifically, a member or a descendant of the ancient Egyptian race or races, supposed to be now represented chiefly by the Copts and the fellahs or peasantry, as distinguished from the Arabs and other later settlers.—**2†.** A gipsy.

George Faw and Johnnee Faw *Egiptianis* war convictit, &c. for the blud drawing of Sande Barrown, &c. and ordanit the saidis *Egiptianis* to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne. *Aberd. Reg.* A. (1548), V. 16.

That handkerchief
Did an *Egyptian* to my mother give;
She was a charmer, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

3. One of a class of wandering impostors, Welsh or English, who disguise themselves as gipsies and live by telling fortunes, stealing, etc.

Egyptic† (ē-jip′tik), *a.* [< *Egypt* + *-ic*. Cf. D. G. *egyptisch* = Dan. *ægyptisk* = Sw. *egyptisk*.] Egyptian.

Thou, whose gentle form and face
Fill'd lately this *Egyptic* glass.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 2.

Egyptize (ē-jip′tīz), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *Egyptized*, ppr. *Egyptizing*. [< *Egypt* + *-ize*.] To make or become Egyptian in character; give or assume an Egyptian appearance or quality. Also spelled *Egyptise*. [Rare.]

The *Egyptising* image of the god of Heliopolis.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 240.

Egyptologer (ē-jip-tol′ǭ-jėr), *n.* Same as *Egyptologist*.

The Aryan mind is offended at seeing men of another continent clothed in such a very European garb; it is for *Egyptologers* to say whether the sculpture is correct.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 171.

Egyptological (ē-jip-tǭ-loj′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology: as, an *Egyptological* museum or work.

Egyptologist (ē-jip-tol′ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *Egyptology* + *-ist*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of the antiquities of Egypt, and particularly of the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents. Also *Egyptologer*.

Egyptology (ē-jip-tol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Αἴγυπτος, Egypt, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of Egyptian antiquities.

Old Testament criticism has had new stores opened to it by unearthings on the cognate grounds of *Egyptology* and Assyriology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 157.

eh (ā or e), *interj.* [A mere syllable; sometimes spelled *eigh*; cf. *ah*, *oh*, *ey*, *hey*, *heigh*, etc.] An interrogative exclamation expressive of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

ehidos, *n. pl.* See *ejido*.

ehlite (ā′līt), *n.* In *mineral.*, a mineral of the copper family, of a green color and pearly luster. It is a hydrated phosphate of copper, named from Ehl, Rhenish Prussia.

Ehretia (e-ret′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after G. D. *Ehret*, a famous botanical artist of the 18th century.] A genus of trees or shrubs, of the family *Ioraginaceæ*. It contains about 40 species, natives of the warmer regions of the old world. The wood of *E. Abyssinica* is valuable; the fruit of *E. elliptica* is eaten; the West Indian species *E. microphylla* and *E. tinifolia* are medicinal.

eicosasemic, *a.* See *icosasemic*.

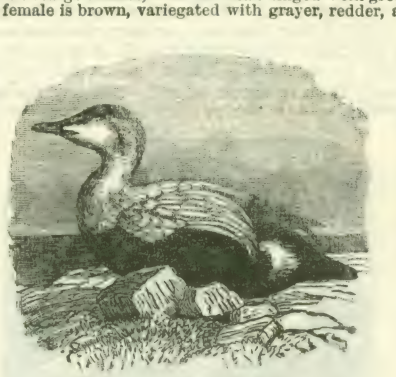
eident (ī′dent), *a.* Same as *ithand*. [Scotch.]

And mind their labours wi' an *eydent* hand.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

eider (ī′dėr), *n.* [= D. *eider(-vogel)* (= E. *fowl*) = G. *eider(-gans)* (= E. *goose*), the eider, < Icel. *æðr* (*æ* pron. like E. ī) = Sw. *eider* = Dan. *eder(-fugl)* (= E. *fowl*).] **1.** Same as *eider-duck*.—**2.** Same as *eider-down*.

eider-down (ī′dėr-doun), *n.* [< *eider* + *down*[3], after Icel. *æðar-dūn* = Sw. *eiderdun* = Dan. *ederdun*; cf. G. *eiderdunen*, D. *eiderdons*, F. *édredon*.] Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck, such as the bird plucks from its breast to line the nest or cover the eggs. The commercial down is chiefly obtained from the common eider, and is used in the manufacture of many beautiful fabrics, as coverlets, robes, tippets, muffs, etc. It is one of the very poorest conductors of heat, as well as an extremely light substance, thus preserving great warmth with very little weight

eider-duck (ī′dėr-duk), *n.* A duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ* and genus *Somateria*; especially, the common *Somateria mollissima*, which is found in western Europe and Greenland. It is much larger than the common duck, being about 2 feet long, and has a peculiarly gibbous bill with a pair of frontal processes. The male is almost entirely black and white in large masses, with the head tinged with green; the female is brown, variegated with grayer, redder, and



Eider-duck (*Somateria mollissima*).

duskier shades in small patterns. The down with which these birds line their nests is copious, and is much valued for its extreme lightness, warmth, and elasticity. The birds are practically domesticated in some places. The American bird, a slightly different species from the European, is known as *S. dresseri*; it breeds abundantly in Labrador, Newfoundland, etc. The king eider-duck is a very distinct species, *Somateria* (*Erionetta*) *spectabilis*, the gibbosity of the bill being different in shape, and the head tinged with blue as well as green. The Pacific eider-duck is *S. v-nigrum*, having a black V-shaped mark on the chin, but otherwise resembling the common eider. The spectacled eider-duck, *Somateria* (*Arctonetta*) *fischeri*, inhabits the northern Pacific; its bill is not gibbous, and it has no frontal processes, the feathers reaching beyond the nostrils. Steller's duck, *Heniconetta stelleri*, is often called *Steller's eider*, and sometimes included in the genus *Somateria*. See *Somateria*.

The *eider-duck*, which swarmed on Farne island when St. Cuthbert went to lead a lonely life there, became a great favourite with the holy man, . . . and St. Cuthbert's birds are they called to this day.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 279.

eider-goose (ī′dėr-gös), *n.* Same as *eider-duck*.

eider-yarn (ī′dėr-yärn), *n.* A soft woolen yarn made from the fleeces of merino sheep, sold in different colors for knitting and similar kinds of work.

eidograph (ī′dǭ-gràf), *n.* [Prop. **idograph*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, shape, figure, lit. that which is seen, < *ἰδεῖν* = L. *videre*, see (see *idea*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for copying designs, reduced or enlarged in any proportion within certain limits; a form of pantograph.

eidola, *n.* Plural of *eidolon*.

eidolology (ī-dǭ-lol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [Prop. **idolology*, < Gr. *εἴδωλον*, image (see *idol*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *philos.*, the theory of cognition; the explanation of the possibility of knowledge.

★**eidolon** (ī-dō′lon), *n.*; pl. *eidola* (-lä). [Also *idolon* (reg. L. form *īdōlum*, whence E. *idol*, q. v.), < Gr. *εἴδωλον*, an image, phantom, image of a god, an idol.] **1.** A likeness; an image; a representation.—**2.** A shade or specter; an apparition; hence, a confusing reflection or reflected image.

Where an *eidolon* named Night
On a black throne reigns upright.
Poe, Dream-land.

The *eidolon* of James Haddock appeared to a man named Taverner, that he might interest himself in recovering a piece of land unjustly kept from the dead man's infant son. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 89.

The skill of the best constructors of microscopic objectives has been of late years successfully exerted in the removal of the "residual errors" to which these *eidola* were due. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 11.

eidomusikon (ī-dǭ-mū′zi-kon), *n.* [Prop. (NL.) **idomusicon*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *μουσικός*, belonging to music.] Same as *melograph*.

eidoscope (ī′dǭ-skōp), *n.* [Prop. **idoscope*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument having two perforated disks of metal, which, revolving on their axes, produce an endless variety of geometrical figures. If colored glass disks are used, innumerable combinations of color are obtained.

Eidotea, Eidothea, *n.* See *Idotea*.

eidouranion (ī-dō-rā′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *eidourania* (-ä). [Prop. (NL.) **iduranium*, < Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *οὐρανός*, the heavens.] A kind of orrery.

A Mr. Walker delivered here [in the Colosseum] in March, 1838, a series of astronomical lectures, chiefly memorable on account of their being illustrated by an elaborate machine called the *eidouranion*, a large transparent orrery.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 214.

eigh (ā), *interj.* Another spelling of *eh* and *aye*[2].

Some snake (saith shee) hath crept into me quick,
It gnawes my heart: ah, help me, I am sick,
Haue mee to bed: *eigh* me, a friezing-frying,
A burning cold torments me living-dying.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

eighet, *n.* An obsolete form of *eye*[1]. *Chaucer.*

eight[1] (āt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sc. *aucht*, *aught*; < ★ME. *eight*, *eighte*, *eihte*, *ehte*, *eahte* (North. *aucht*, *aught*, *auht*, *auhte*, *ahte*, etc.), < AS. *eahta*, rarely *ehta*, ONorth. *æhto*, *æhta* = OS. *ahto* = OFries. *achta*, *achte* = D. *acht* = MLG. *achte*, *acht*, LG. *acht* = OHG. *ahto*, MHG. *ahte*, G. *acht* = Icel. *ātta* = Sw. *otta* = Dan. *otte* = Goth. *ahtau* = Ir. *ocht* = Gael. *ochd* = W. *wyth* = Corn. *eath* = Bret. *eich*, *eiz* = L. *octo* (> It. *otto* = Sp. *ocho* = Pg. *oito* = Pr. *oit*, *ueit* = OF. *oit*, *uit*, *huit*, F. *huit*) = Gr. *ὀκτώ* = Lith. *asztŭni* = Skt. *ashta*, eight.] **I.** *a.* One more than seven: a cardinal numeral.

Whanne the schip was maad in which a fewe, that is to saie *eighte* soulis weren maad saaf bi water.
Wyclif, 1 Pet. iii.

Eight Banners. See *banner*, 6.—**Eight-hour law.** See *hour*.

II. *n.* **1.** A number, the sum of seven and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eight units, as 8, or VIII, or viii; hence, a curved outline in the shape of the figure 8.

Tired out
With cutting *eights* that day upon the pond.
Tennyson, The Epic.

3. A playing-card having eight spots or pips.—**Figure eight, figure of eight,** the symbol 8, or a figure resembling it.—**Piece of eight.** See *dollar*, 1.

eight[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ait*.

eighteen (ā′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eightene*, ★*eigtetene*, *ehtetene*, *æhtene*, etc., < AS. *eahtatȳne*,

eahtatiéne, rarely *ehtatȳne* (= OS. *ahtotian, ahtetehan* = OFries. *achtatīne, achtēne* = D. *achttien* = LG. *achtein* = OHG. *ahtōzehan*, MHG. *ahtzehen, ahzehen*, G. *achtzehn* = Icel. *ātjān* = Sw. *aderton* = Dan. *atten* = Goth. **ahtautaihun* (not recorded) = L. *octodecim* = Gr. *ὀκτωκαίδεκα* (*καί*, and) = Skt. *ashṭādaça* (accented on 2d syll.), eighteen), < *eahta*, etc., eight, + *téon*, pl. *-tȳne*, ten: see *eight*, and *ten, teen*[3].] **I.** *a.* Eight more than ten, or one more than seventeen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and eight, or seventeen and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18, or XVIII, or xviii.

eighteenmo (ā′tēn′mō), *n.* and *a.* [An E. reading of the symbol "18mo," which orig. and prop. stands for L. *octodecimo*, prop. in the phrase *in 18mo*, i. e., *in octodecimo;* abl. of L. *octodecimus*, eighteenth, < *octodecim* = E. *eighteen.*] **I.** *n.* A size of book of which each signature is made up of 18 folded leaves, making 36 pages to the signature: commonly written 18*mo*. In the United States the usual size of the 18mo untrimmed leaf is 4 × 6½ inches. The 18mo is troublesome to both printers and binders, from its complicated imposition and folding, and is now little used.

II. *a.* Of the size of a sheet folded into eighteen leaves; consisting of such sheets: as, an *eighteenmo* page or book.

eighteenth (ā′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **eightetende, *ehtetethe*, < AS. *eahtateótha* = MHG. *ahtzehende, ahzehende*, G. *achtzehnte* = Icel. *ātjándi* = Dan. *attende* = Sw. *adertonde* = Skt. *ashṭādaçá* (accented on last syll.), eighteenth: as *eighteen* + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventeenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by eighteen; one of eighteen equal parts of anything; an eighteenth part.—**2.** In *music*, an interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

eightfoil (āt′foil), *n.* [< *eight* + *foil*[1], leaf; cf. *trefoil, quatrefoil*, etc.] In *her.*, a plant or grass having eight rounded leaves: usually represented as a set figure consisting of a circle from which eight small stems radiate, each supporting a leaf. Also called *double quatrefoil.*

eightfold (āt′fōld), *a.* [< *eight* + *-fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

eighth (ātth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eigtthe, eightethe, ehtuthe*, etc., often contracted (being then like the cardinal) *eight, eighte*, etc., often with Scand. term., *eghtende, eztende, aghtand, ahtand, auchtande*, etc., < AS. *eahtotha, ehteotha* = OS. *ahtodo* = OFries. *achtunda* = D. *achtste* = OHG. *ahtodo*, MHG. *ahtode, ahtede*, G. *achte* = Icel. *āttandi* = Sw. *åttonde* = Dan. *ottende* = Goth. *ahtuda*, eighth: as *eight* (AS. *eahta*, etc.), eight, + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventh: an ordinal numeral.

> The *aughtene* commandement es that "thou sall noghte bere false wyttnes agaynes thi neghteboure."
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.
>
> And [God] sparide not the first world, but kepte Noe the *eigthe* man the bi-foregoer of rightwisnesse.
> *Wyclif*, 2 Pet. ii.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by eight; one of eight equal parts of anything.—**2.** In *music:* (*a*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below it; an octave. (*b*) A tone distant by an eighth or octave from a given tone; an octave or replicate. The eighth tone of a scale is really the prime or key-note of a replicate scale. (*c*) An eighth-note.—**3.** In *early Eng. law*, an eighth part of the rents for the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

eighthly (ātth′li), *adv.* [< *eighth* + *-ly*[2].] In the eighth place; for or at an eighth time.

eighth-note (ātth′nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note having half the time-value of a quarter-note; a quaver: marked by the sign 𝅘𝅥𝅯 or 𝅘𝅥𝅯𝄾, or, when grouped, 𝅘𝅥𝅯𝅘𝅥𝅯, 𝅘𝅥𝅯𝅘𝅥𝅯𝄾.

eighth-rest (ātth′rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, a rest, or sign for silence, equal in duration to an eighth-note: marked by the sign 𝄾.

eightieth (ā′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **eigtethe*, < AS. **hundeahtigotha* (= D. *tachtigste* = OHG. *ahtozogōsto*, G. *achtzigste*, etc.): as *eighty* (AS. *hundeahtatig*, etc.) + *-eth, -th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* Next after the seventy-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

eightling (āt′ling), *n.* [< *eight* + *-ling*[1].] A compound or twin crystal consisting of eight individuals, such as are common with rutile.

eightscore (āt′skōr), *a.* or *n.* [< *eight* + *score.*] Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty.

eighty (ā′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eygty, eigteti*, < AS. *hundeahtatig* (see *hund-*) = OS. *ahtodoch, ahtodeg* = OFries. *achtantich* = D. *tachtig* = OHG. *ahtōzō, ahtōzug, ahzoc*, MHG. *ahtzic, ahzec*, G. *achtzig* = Icel. *āttatigir, āttatiu* = Sw. *åttatio, åttio* = Dan. *otteti* = Goth. *ahtautehund*, eighty: as *eight* (AS. *eahta*, etc.) + *-tig*, orig. a form of *ten:* see *ten* and *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* Eight times ten, or one more than seventy-nine; fourscore: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than seventy-nine; the sum of eight tens.—**2.** A symbol representing eighty units, as 80, or LXXX, or lxxx.

-eign. A false form of *-ein, -en*, in *for-eign* and *sover-eign* (which see).

eigne (ān or ā′ne), *a.* [A bad spelling, in old law writings, of OF. *aisné, ainsné* (F. *aîné* = Pr. *annatz* = Sp. *entenado* = Pg. *enteado* = It. *antenato*), < *ains*, before, + *né*, born, < L. *ante natus*, born before: see *ante-* and *natal.* Cf. *puisne*, ult. < L. *post natus.*] **1.** Eldest: an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son: as, bastard *eigne.*—**2†.** Belonging to the eldest son; unalienable; entailed.

eik[1] (āk), *n.* A Scotch form of *oak.*

eik[2] (ēk), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *eke.*

eikon (ī′kon), *n.*; pl. *eikones* (ī′kō-nēz). [A direct transliteration (the L. form being *icon*) of Gr. *εἰκών*, an image: see *icon.*] A likeness; an image; an effigy; particularly, one of the "holy images" of the Eastern Church. Also written *icon.*

eikonic, *a.* See *iconic.*

eikosarion (ī-kō-sā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *eikosaria* (-ä). [LGr. *εἰκοσάριον* (NGr. *εἰκοσάρι*), < *εἴκοσι* = L. *viginti* = E. *twenty.*] A coin of the Eastern Empire, equal to an obolus. *Finlay*, Greece under the Romans.

eikosiheptagram (ī′kō-si-hep′ta-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκοσιέπτα*, seven and twenty, + *γράμμα*, a written character.] A system of twenty-seven straight lines in space.

eild[1] (ēld), *n.* A Scotch form of *eld.*

eild[2] (ēld), *a.* Not giving milk: as, an *eild* cow. [Scotch.]

eilding (ēl′ding), *n.* A Scotch form of *elding.*

eileton (NGr. pron. ē-lē-tōn′), *n.*; pl. *eileta* (-tä′). [LGr. *εἰλητόν*, the corporal, < Gr. *εἰλητός*, Attic *εἰλητός*, rolled, wound, verbal adj. of *εἰλειν*, Attic *εἰλειν*, roll, wind.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the cloth or covering, anciently of linen, but now of silk, on which the eucharistic elements are consecrated, and which answers therefore to the corporal of the Western Church. In the liturgies of Constantinople, the unfolding and spreading of the eileton is immediately followed by the warning to the catechumens to depart, and by the first prayer of the faithful.

eimer (ī′mėr), *n.* [G. *eimer*, bucket.] A German liquid measure, equal in Austria to 12.774 gallons, in Bavaria to 15.058 gallons, in Switzerland to 8.918 gallons, etc.

-ein. [ME. *-ein, -eyn, -ain*, etc.: see *-ain, -en.*] An archaic form of *-ain, -en*, preserved in *villein.*

eirach (ē′raċh), *n.* [Gael. *eireag.*] A hen of the first year; a pullet. [Scotch.]

eird-house†, *n.* Same as *earth-house.*

eiret, *n.* See *eyre*[1].

eirenarch, *n.* See *irenarch.*

eirenicon, eirenikon. See *irenicon.*

eirie, eiry, *n.* See *aery*[2].

eisel†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eysell;* < ME. *eisel, eysel, aysile, aisille*, < OF. *aisil, aissil*, vinegar, ult. < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetic.*] Vinegar.

> She was lyk thing for hunger deed,
> That lad her life onely by breed
> Kneden with *eisel* strong and egre,
> And thereto she was lene and megre.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 217.
>
> Like a willing patient, I will drink
> Potions of *eysel* 'gainst my strong infection.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxi.

[Vinegar was deemed efficacious in preventing contagion.]

eisenrahm (ī′zn-räm), *n.* [G., lit. iron-cream: *eisen* = E. *iron; rahm* = AS. *reám*, cream.] The German name for a variety of hematite having a fine scaly structure, greasy feel, and cherry-red color. It leaves a mark on paper.

eisodia, *n.* See *isodia.*

eisodicon, eisodikon, *n.* See *isodicon.*

eisteddfod (ī-steтн′vōd), *n.*; pl. *eisteddfodau* (ī-steтн-vōd′â). [W., a sitting, a session, assembly, esp. congress of bards or literati, < *eistedd*, sitting (as a verb, sit, be seated), + *mod*, a circle, inclosure.] An assembly; a meeting: specifically applied to a national assembly or congress of bards and minstrels held periodically in Wales. The eisteddfod is a very ancient institution, but its modern form dates from about the twelfth century. It is designed to foster patriotism, to encourage the study of the Welsh language and literature, and to promote the cultivation of the ancient bardic poetry and music of the principality. Since 1819 an eisteddfod has been held almost every year. It usually attracts thousands of persons from all parts of the country, and lasts three or four days, which are devoted to orations and contests in poetry, singing, harping, etc.; and prizes are awarded, amid much enthusiasm and ceremony, to the successful competitors. The proceedings are conducted partly in Welsh and partly in English. Similar meetings are sometimes held in the United States by citizens of Welsh origin.

eis-wool (īs′wůl), *n.* A fine kind of worsted used for making shawls. *Dict. of Needlework.*

either (ē′тнėr or ī′тнėr: see below), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *either, eyther, aither, ayther, ether, æither*, also *eyder, ayder*, etc. (also contr. to *er*, as *other* to *or*), adj., pron. indef. and conj., < AS. *ǣgther*, contr. of *ǣghwæther* (= OFries. *eider, aider*, orig. **aiehweder* = OHG. **ēogahwedar, ēocahwedar, iogahwedar, iogiwedar*, MHG. *iegeweder*, MG. *iquedir, iquedder*), either, each, contr. of the orig. **ā-ge-hwæther*, < *ā-*, ever, in comp. an indef. prefix equiv. to mod. E. *ever-*, + *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *hwæther*, pron., whether: see *whether*, pron. The forms interchange in ME., in both the pronominal and conjunctional use, with ME. *awther, auther, athir, owther, outher, other*, contr. *or* (whence mod. E. *or*, the correlative of *either*, conj.), < AS. *āhwæther*, contr. *āwther, āuther, āthor* (= OFries. *ahwedder, auder, ouder* = D. *ieder* = MLG. *ieder, ider* = OHG. *ēohwedar, ēowedar, ioweder*, MHG. *ieweder, iweder, ieder*, G. *jeder*), either, each, < *ā-*, ever, in comp. an indef. prefix, + *hwæther*, pron., whether: this form being thus identical, with the exception of the prefix *ge-*, with the first form. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, q. v. The regular literary pronunciation of *either*, according to history and analogy, is ēтнėr (and so *neither*, nēтнėr); but the dialectal pronunciation āтнėr, which preceded the present literary pronunciation ēтнėr, and the pronunciation īтнėr, which has now some currency even among educated persons, all have historical justification.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being one or the other of two, taken indifferently or as the case requires: referring to two units or particulars of a class: as, it can be done in *either* way; take *either* apple; the boat will land on *either* side.

> Spirits, when they please,
> Can *either* sex assume, or both.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 424.

2. Being one and the other of two; being both of two, or each of two taken together but viewed separately: as, they took seats on *either* side.

> In the midst of the street of it, and on *either* side of the river, was there the tree of life. Rev. xxii. 2.
>
> The pastor was made to take his seat before the altar, with his two sacristans, one on *either* side. *Prescott.*

[In this use, *each* or *both*, according to construction, is nearly if not quite always to be preferred. Properly, *either* refers indefinitely to one or the other of two (and often in actual use, though less accurately, to some one of any number); *each*, definitely to every one of two or any larger number considered individually: a distinctness of signification which ought to be maintained, since interchange of the words (less practised by careful writers now than formerly) offers no advantage, but may create ambiguity. *Both*, two together, one and the other taken jointly, should be preferred when this is the specific sense; but *both* and *each* may often be interchanged. Thus, the camp may be pitched on *either* side of the stream (on one or the other side indifferently); there were two camps, one on *each* side; the camp was pitched on *both* sides (one camp, divided); there are fine buildings on *both* sides of the street, or on *each* side, but not on *either* side.]

II. *pron.* **1.** One or the other; one of two, taken indifferently.

> Bote the bark of that on semede dimmore
> Then *outher* of the other two.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.
>
> And bothe hostes made to-geder grete ioye, as soone as *eyder* of hem myght sen other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 148.
>
> Lepidus flatters both,
> Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
> Nor *either* cares for him. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

2. Each of two; the one and the other. [See remarks under I., 2.]

> The king of Israel and Jehoshaphat sat *either* of them on his throne. 2 Chron. xviii. 9.
>
> *Either's* heart did ache
> A little while with thought of the old days.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 294.

either (ē′тнėr or ī′тнėr: see *either, a.*, etym.), *conj.* [< ME. *either, eyther*, etc., *awther, auther, other*, etc., contr. also *or*, which now prevails as the second form in the correlation *either . . . or.* Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, q. v. See *either, a.* and *pron.*] **1.** In one case;

according to one choice or supposition (in a series of two or more): a disjunctive conjunction, preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with *or* before the following clause or clauses. Sometimes, as in poetry, *or* is used before the first clause also.

It befallethe sumtyme, that Cristene men becomen Sarazines, *outher* for povertee, *or* for symplenesse, *or* elles for here owne wykkednesse. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 141.

Either he is talking, *or* he is pursuing, *or* he is in a journey, *or* peradventure he sleepeth. 1 Ki. xviii. 27.

Celia. 'Twas he in black and yellow.
Duch. Nay, 'tis no matter, *either* for himself
Or for the affection of his colours.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, ii. 1.

2. In any case; at all: used adverbially, for emphasis, after a sentence expressing a negation of one or two alternatives, or of all alternatives: corresponding to *too* similarly used after affirmative sentences: as, he tried it, and didn't succeed; then I tried it, but I didn't succeed, *either*. That's mine; no, it isn't, *either*. [Colloq.]

ejaculate (ē-jak'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ejaculated*, ppr. *ejaculating*. [< L. *ejaculatus*, pp. of *ejaculari* (> F. *ejaculer* = Pg. *ejacular*), cast out, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jaculari*, throw, dart, < *jaculum*, a missile, a dart, < *jacere*, throw: see *eject*, *jet*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw out; cast forth; shoot out; dart. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

If he should be disposed to do nothing, do you think that a party or a faction strong enough . . . to *ejaculate* Mr. Van Buren out of the window . . . would permit him to do nothing? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 337.

A tall . . . gentleman, coming up, brushed so close to me in the narrow passage that he received the full benefit of a cloud of smoke which I was *ejaculating*.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 215.

2. To utter as an exclamation, or in an exclamatory manner; utter suddenly and briefly: as, to *ejaculate* a cry or a prayer.

The Dominie groaned deeply, and *ejaculated*, "Enormous!" *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

II. *intrans.* To utter ejaculations; speak in an abrupt, exclamatory manner.

ejaculation (ē-jak-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **ejaculatio*(*n-*), < *ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] **1.** The act of throwing or shooting out; a darting or casting forth. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

The Scripture calleth envy an evil eye; . . . so that still there seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

2. The uttering of exclamations, or of brief exclamatory phrases; that which is so uttered.

The *eiaculations* of the heart being the body and soule of Diuine worship. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 35.

Which prayers of our Saviour [Mat. xxvi. 39], and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call *ejaculations;* an elegant similitude from a dart or arrow, shot or thrown out. *South*, Works, II. iv.

When a Moos'lim is unoccupied by business or amusement or conversation, he is often heard to utter some pious *ejaculation*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 359.

3. Specifically, in *physiol.*, the emission of semen; a seminal discharge: as, the vessels of *ejaculation*.

There is hereto no derivation of the seminal parts, nor any passage from hence, unto the vessels of *ejaculation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

ejaculator (ē-jak'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *ejaculator*, < L. *ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] One who or that which ejaculates.—**Ejaculator urinæ, ejaculator seminis,** the muscle of the penis which expels the semen and urine from the urethra. Also called *accelerator urinæ*.

ejaculatory (ē-jak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. It. *ejaculatorio*, < NL. *ejaculatorius*, < *ejaculator:* see *ejaculator*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Casting forth; throwing or shooting out; also, suddenly shot, cast, or darted out. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

Giving notice by a small bell, so as in 120 half minutes, or periods of the bullet's falling in the *ejaculatorie* spring, the clock part struck. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 24, 1655.

2. Uttered in ejaculations; spoken with an interrupted, exclamatory utterance.

The Church hath at all times used prayers of all variety, long and short, *ejaculatory*, determined, and solemn.
Jer. Taylor, Polem. Discourses, Pref.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3†. Sudden; hasty.—**4.** In *physiol.*, pertaining to ejaculation; providing for the emission of semen, etc.: as, *ejaculatory* seminal vessels.—**Ejaculatory duct** or **canal.** See *duct*.

II.† *n.* Same as *ejaculation*, 2.

Divine *ejaculatories*, and all those aydes against devils.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv, 1.

eject (ē-jekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *abject*, *deject*, *conject*, *inject*, etc.] **1.** To throw out; cast forth; thrust out; discharge; drive away or expel.

We are peremptory, to despatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence
Were but one danger. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

Every look or glance mine eye *ejects*
Shall check occasion.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Specifically—**2.** To dismiss, as from office, occupancy, or ownership; turn out: as, to *eject* an unfaithful officer; to *eject* a tenant.

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the Church. *Dryden*.

Old incumbents in office were *ejected* without ceremony, to make way for new favorites.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

★=**Syn. 1.** To emit, extrude.—**2.** To oust, dislodge.

eject (ē-jekt'), *n.* [< L. *ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] That which is ejected; specifically, in *philos.*, a reality whose existence is inferred, but which is outside of, and from its nature inaccessible to, the consciousness of the one making the inference: thus, the consciousness of one individual is an *eject* to the consciousness of any other.

But the inferred existence of your feelings, of objective groupings among them similar to those among my feelings, and of a subjective order in many respects analogous to my own—these inferred existences are in the very act of inference thrown out of my consciousness, recognized as outside of it, as not being a part of me. I propose, accordingly, to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from objects, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 72.

ejecta (ē-jek'tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] Things that are cast out or away; refuse.

Dust and other *ejecta* played but a secondary part in the production of the phenomena.
Amer. Meteor. Jour., III. 109.

ejectamenta (ē-jek-ta-men'tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *ejectamentum*, that which is cast out, < *ejectare*, cast out: see *eject*, *v.*] Things which have been cast out; ejecta; refuse.

Facts . . . indicate that a considerable portion of the new mountain may be composed of *ejectamenta*.
Science, V. 66.

★**ejection** (ē-jek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ejectio*(*n-*), < *ejectus*, pp. of *eicere*, *ejicere*, eject.] **1.** The act of ejecting, or the state of being ejected; expulsion; dismissal; dispossession; rejection.

Then followed those tremendous adventures, those perils by sea, by wreck, by false brethren, by envious searchers; those *ejections* upon islands, those labours by the way, which complete in me the portrait of St. Paul.
Bale, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Our first parent comforted himself, after his *ejection* out of Paradise, with the foresight of that blessed seed of the woman which should be exhibited almost four thousand years after. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 30.

Some of these alterations are only the *ejections* of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant or more intelligible. *Johnson*, Pref. to Shakespeare.

2. That which is ejected; matter thrown out or expelled.

They [laminated beds alternating with and passing into obsidian] are only partially exposed, being covered up by modern *ejections*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. 62.

Action of ejection and intrusion, in *Scots law*, an action brought when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits.—**Letters of ejection,** in *Scots law*, letters under the royal signet, authorizing the sheriff to eject a tenant or other possessor of land who had been decreed to remove, and who had disobeyed a charge to remove, proceeding on letters of horning on the decree.

ejective (ē-jek'tiv), *a.* [< *eject* + *-ive*.] **1.** Pertaining to ejection; casting out; expelling.

It was the one thing needful, I take it, to prove that the sun is an orb possessing intense eruptive or *ejective* energy.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 422.

2. In *philos.*, of the nature of an eject. [Recent.]

This conception symbolizes an indefinite number of ejects, together with one object which the conception of each eject more or less resembles. Its character is therefore mainly *ejective* in respect of what it symbolizes, but mainly objective in respect of its nature.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 74.

ejectively (ē-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** By ejection.—**2.** In *philos.*, as an eject. [Recent.]

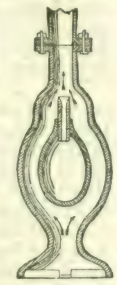
Mental existence is already known to them *ejectively*, although, as may be conceded, never thought upon subjectively. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 254.

ejectment (ē-jekt'ment), *n.* [< *eject* + *-ment*.] An ejecting or casting out; specifically, a dispossession; the act of dispossessing or ousting.

Driving him [the devil] out, in the face of the whole congregation, by exorcisms and spiritual *ejectments*.
Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 4.

Action of ejectment, in *law*, a possessory action, wherein the title to real property may be tried and the possession recovered, wherever the party claiming has a right of entry. See *casual ejector*, under *casual*.

★**ejector** (ē-jek'tọr), *n.* One who or that which ejects. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, one who ejects another from or dispossesses him of his land. (*b*) A device for utilizing the living force of a jet of steam or air under pressure to lift a liquid or a finely divided solid, such as sand, dust, or ashes. In the simplest form two pipes are placed one within the other, the larger one having a conical shape at the place where the smaller one enters it. A jet of steam or air passing from the smaller pipe upward into the larger pipe tends to cause any liquid, as oil or water, within reach to rise in the larger pipe. In oil-wells such a device is used to raise the oil to the surface. In another form of ejector, for lifting water, the smaller pipe enters a bend of the larger pipe near the top, the force of the jet tending to lift water through the pipe from below. The steam-ejector is also used to lift ashes from the furnace-room of a steamer and to discharge them through a pipe passing overboard above the water-line. The ejector is also used to exhaust the air of a vacuum-brake; in this case the steam-jet moves a column of air instead of water. (*c*) A device for throwing cartridge-shells from a firearm after firing. The common ejector of single- and double-barreled breech-loaders is a bolt underneath the gun-barrel, with a head fitted to the rim of the bore, working automatically back and forth in closing and opening the arm; in the latter movement the head catches against the rim of the shell and pushes it out of the barrel. There are many other devices, as a spring-lever, etc.—**Casual ejector.** See *casual*.


Ejector.

ejector-condenser (ē-jek'tọr-kọn-den'sèr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of condenser which utilizes the velocity of the condensed steam to maintain the vacuum by overcoming atmospheric pressure.

ejido (ā-hē'dō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *exido*, a common, < L. *exitus*, a going out, exit: see *exit*.] In *Spanish* and *Mexican law*, a common; a public inclosed space of land. By the laws of Spain pueblos or towns and their inhabitants were entitled to four square leagues of land for their general and common use. This tract was called the *ejido*. In the American law reports the word is variously spelled.

ejulation† (ej-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ejulatio*(*n-*), < *ejulare*, also deponent *hejulari*, wail, lament, < *heu*, *hei*, *ei*, an exclamation of grief or fear.] An outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.

No *ejulation*
Tolled her knell; no dying agony
Frown'd in her death.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii. 53.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue*.

ejuration† (ej-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *ejuratio*(*n-*), *ejeratio*(*n-*), an abjuring, a resigning, < L. *ejurare*, *ejerare*, abjure, renounce, resign, < *e*, out, + *jurare*, swear.] Solemn disavowal or renunciation. *Bailey*, 1727.

eka-. [< Skt. *eka*, one. Cf. *dui-*.] In *chem.*, a prefix attached to the name of an element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is made and next to it. For example, *eka-aluminium* was the provisional name given by Mendelejeff to a hypothetical element which in the periodic system should have such properties as to stand in the same group as aluminium and next to it. The recently discovered element gallium agrees in properties with those ascribed to eka-aluminium, and this name is now abandoned.

eke (ēk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eked*, ppr. *eking*. [Early mod. E. also *eeke*, *eek;* < ME. *eken*, also assibilated *echen* (> E. dial. *etch*), < AS. *ēcan ȳcan*, *īcan* (pret. *ēcte*, pp. *ēced*) (= OS. *ōkian*, *ōcōn* = OHG. *ouhhōn*, *ouchōn*, *auhhōn* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *aukadhi*) = Sw. *öka* = Dan. *öge*), increase, cause to grow; secondary form, prop. caus. of **eácan* (pret. **eóc*, pp. *eácen*), only in the pp. *eácen* (= OS. *ōcan*, *giōcan*), as adj., increased, enlarged, made pregnant, = OS. **ōcan* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *jōk*) = Goth. *aukan* (pret. *aiauk*), intr., grow, increase; = L. *augere*, increase; prob. connected with Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, *αὔξειν*, increase, which is akin to E. *wax*, increase. Hence *eke*, *adv.* and *conj.*] **1†.** To increase; enlarge; lengthen; protract; prolong.

God myghte not a poynte my joies *eche*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1509.

Spare, gentle sister, with reproch my paine to *eeke*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 22.

2. To add to; supply what is lacking to; increase, extend, or make barely sufficient by addition: usually followed by *out:* as, to *eke out* a piece of cloth; to *eke out* a performance.

More bent to *eke* my smartes
Then to reward my trusty true intent,
She gan for me devise a grievous punishment.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 55.

In order to *eke out* the present page, I could not avoid pursuing the metaphor. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

It was their custom, from father to son, to *eke out* the frugal support derived from this little domain by the business of a smith, to which the oldest son was habitually brought up. *Everett*, Orations, II. 5.

★**eke** (ēk), *n.* [< ME. *eke*, also assibilated *eche*, < AS. *eáca*, an increase, < **cácan*, increase: see *eke*, *v.*] Something added to something else. Specifically—(*a*) A short wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity when the bees have filled it with comb. [Scotch.]

Neighbour defines *eke* as half a hive placed below the main hive, while a whole hive used in the same way is called a "nadir." *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 31.

(*b*) Same as *eking*, 2.

eke (ēk), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *eke*, *eek*, *ek*, *ec*, < AS. *eác* = OS. *ōk* = OFries. *āk* = D. *ook* = LG. *āk*, *ōk*, *auk* = OHG. *ouh*, *ouch*, MHG. *ouch*, G. *auch* = Icel. *auk* = Sw. *och* = Dan. *og*, and, also, = Goth. *auk*, for, also; prob. the adverbial acc. of a noun (cf. Icel. *at auk*, besides, to boot, AS. *tō eácan*, besides, moreover), < AS. **eácan*, etc., increase: see *eke*, *v.*] Also; likewise; in addition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The emperour & *eek* sibile spoken prophesie,
And thei acordiden bothe in feere.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Up Una rose, up rose the lyon *eke*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 21.

A train-band captain *eke* was he
Of famous London town. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

ekebergite (ek'e-bėrg-īt), *n.* [After the Swedish mineralogist *Ekeberg*.] A variety of scapolite.

ekename† (ēk'nām), *n.* [ME. *ekename*, *ekname* (= Icel. *auknafn* = Sw. *öknamn* = Dan. *øgenavn*), an added name, < *eke*, an addition, increase, *eken*, add, + *name*, name: see *eke* and *name*. Hence, by misdividing *an ekename* as *a nekename*, the form *nickname*, q. v.] An added name; an epithet; a nickname. See *nickname*.

We have thousands of instances . . . of such *eke-names* or epithet-names being adopted by the person concerned. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 110 (1871).

ekia (ē'ki-ą), *n.* The wild African dog.

eking (ē'king), *n.* [Also *ekeing*; early mod. E. also *eeking*; < ME. **eking*, *echinge*; verbal n. of *eke*, *v.*] 1. The act of adding.

I dempt there much to have eeked my store,
But such *eeking* hath made my hart sore.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. That which is added. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of wood fitted to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee of a ship and the like.

Ekeing is the name given to the timber which, resting upon the shelf, ekes out or fills up the spaces between the apron and the foremost beam, and between the stern post and aftermost beam—the deck hook and deck transom . . . connecting the two sides. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 210.

(*b*) The carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece of a ship at the aft part of the quarter-gallery. Also *eke*.

eklogite, *n.* See *eclogite*.

el[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ell*[1].

el[2], *n.* See *ell*[2].

el-. [L. *el-*, < Gr. *ἐλ-*, assimilation of *ἐν-* before *λ*.] An assimilated form of *en-*[2] before *l*, as in *el-lipse*.

-el[1]. [ME. *-el*, < AS. *-el*, a noun-suffix, prob. orig. same as *-ere*, E. *-er*. Cf. *-al*, *-ar*, and see *-le*[1]. See *-er*[1].] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, forming nouns, originally denoting the agent, from verbs, as in *runnel*: in modern English, except after *n*, usually written *-le*, as in *bead-le*, *beet-le*[1], *beet-le*[2], etc. See *-le*[1].

-el[2]. [(1) OF. *-el*, mod. *-el*, *-eau*, m., *-elle*, f., < L. *-ellus*, *-ella*, *-ellum*, parallel to *-illus*, etc., being usually dim. *-lu-s*, with assimilation of a preceding consonant. The suffix *-l* (*-lo-*, *-lu-s*, *-el*, etc.) is a common Indo-European formative, with different uses, diminutive, agential, or adjective. It appears also in *-l-et*, q. v. (2) See *-al*, etc.] 1. A suffix originally and still more or less diminutive in force, sometimes of Teutonic origin, as in *hatch-el* (= *hack-le*, *heck-le*), but usually of Latin origin, as in *chap-el*, *cup-el*, *tunn-el*, etc.—2. A suffix of various origin, chiefly Latin, as in *chatt-el*, *chann-el*, *kenn-el*[2], etc. (where it represents Latin *-alis*, E. *-al*), *fenn-el*, *funn-el*, etc. See these words.

E la† (ē lä). In *medieval music*, the second E above middle C: so named by Guido, in whose system it was the highest tone: hence often used by the old dramatists to denote the extreme of any quality, but especially any extravagant or hyperbolical saying.

Necessitie . . . made him . . . stretch his braines as high as *E la* to see how he could recouer pence to defray his charges. *Greene*, Never Too Late.

There are some expressions in it [Dryden's "State of Innocence"] that seem strain'd and a note beyond *E la*.
Langbaine, Dram. Poets (ed. 1691), p. 72.

elaboracy (ē-lab'ō-rā-si), *n.* [< *elaborate*, *a.*: see *-acy*.] Elaboration. [Rare.]

A minute *elaboracy* of detail.
P. Robinson, Harper's Weekly, June 7, 1884, p. 367.

elaborate (ē-lab'ō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elaborated*, ppr. *elaborating*. [< L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *elaborare* (> It. *elaborare* = Sp. Pg. *elaborar* = F. *élaborer*), labor greatly, work out, elaborate, < *e*, out, + *laborare*, labor: see *labor*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To produce with labor; work out; produce in general.

The honey, that is *elaborated* by the bee, . . . affords a great deal of pleasure to the bee herself.
Boyle, Works, II. 355.

Or, in full joy, *elaborate* a sigh. *Young*, Love of Fame.

If the Orchideæ had *elaborated* as much pollen as is produced by other plants, relatively to the number of seeds which they yield, they would have had to produce a most extravagant amount, and this would have caused exhaustion. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 288.

Specifically—2. To improve or refine by successive operations; work out with great care; work up fully or perfectly.

There has been up to the present day an endeavour to explain every existing form of life on the hypothesis that it has been maintained for long ages in a state of balance; or else on the hypothesis that it has been *elaborated*, and is an advance, an improvement, upon its ancestors.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 29.

Often . . . a speaker's thought is not weighty enough to sustain *elaborated* style of any kind, and, least of all, *elaborated* imagery. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 285.

II. *intrans.* To be or become elaborate; be elaborated. [Rare.]

This custom [of burying a dead man's movables with him] *elaborates* as social development goes through its earlier stages. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 103.

elaborate (ē-lab'ō-rāt), *a.* [= F. *élaboré* = Sp. Pg. *elaborado* = It. *elaborato*, < L. *elaboratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Wrought with labor; finished with great care and nicety of detail; much studied; executed with exactness; highly finished: as, an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance.

The Expressions are more florid and *elaborate* in these Descriptions than in most other Parts of the Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

His style would never have been elegant; but it might at least have been manly and perspicuous; and nothing but the most *elaborate* care could possibly have made it so bad as it is. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

What an *elaborate* theory have we here,
Ingeniously nursed up, pretentiously
Brought forth! *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 177.

=**Syn.** Labored, perfected, highly wrought.

elaborately (ē-lab'ō-rāt-li), *adv.* In an elaborate manner; with elaboration; with nice regard to exactness.

I beleeve that God is no more mov'd with a prayer *elaborately* pend, then men truely charitable are mov'd with the pen'd speech of a Begger. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

elaborateness (ē-lab'ō-rāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor.

Yet it [the "Old Batchelor"] is apparently composed with great *elaborateness* of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit. *Johnson*, Congreve.

elaboration (ē-lab-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élaboration* = Sp. *elaboración* = Pg. *elaboração* = It. *elaborazione*, < L. *elaboratio(n-)*, < *elaborare*: see *elaborate*.] 1. The act of elaborating, or working out or producing; production or formation by a gradual process: as, the *elaboration* of sap by a tree.

Elaboration is a gradual change of structure, in which the organism becomes adapted to more and more varied and complex conditions of existence.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

2. The act of working out and finishing with great care and exactness in detail; the act of improving or refining by successive processes; painstaking labor.

It is not my design in these papers to treat of my subject . . . to the full *elaboration*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 596.

3. Labored finish or completeness; detailed execution; careful work in all parts: as, the *elaboration* of the picture is wonderful.

elaborative (ē-lab'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* Serving, tending, or having power to elaborate; working out with minute attention to completeness and to details; laboriously bringing to a state of completion or perfection.—**Elaborative faculty**, in *psychol.*, the intellectual power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of or in relations; the understanding, as defined by the German philosophers; the discursive faculty; thought: a phrase introduced by Sir William Hamilton.

elaborator (ē-lab'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *elaborateur*, < L. as if **elaborator*, < *elaborare*, elaborate: see *elaborate*, *v.*] One who or that which elaborates.

elaboratory (ē-lab'ō-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *elaborate* + *-ory*. As a noun, after *laboratory*.] **I.** *a.* Elaborating; tending to elaborate. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* A laboratory.

He shew'd us divers rare plants, caves, and an *elaboratory*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 1, 1665.

In this retreat of mine, shall I have the use of mine *elaboratory*? *Scott*, Kenilworth, xviii.

elabrate (ē-lā'brāt), *a.* [< NL. **elabratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *labrum*, lip: see *labrum*.] Having no labrum: an epithet applied in entomology to the mouth when it has no distinct labrum or upper lip, as in the spiders and most *Diptera*.

Elacate (ē-lak'ą-tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠλακάτη*, dial. *ἠλακάτα*, *ἀλακάτα*, a distaff.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Elacatidæ*. *E. canada* is a food-fish of the Atlantic coast of North America and the West Indies, reaching a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds. It is variously known as the *sergeant-fish*, *coalfish*, *bonito*, *cubby-yew* or *cobia*, and *crab-eater*. See cut under *cobia*.

elacatid (ē-lak'ą-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Elacatidæ*.

Elacatidæ (el-ą-kat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elacate* + *-idæ*.] A family of scombriform fishes, of fusiform shape, with depressed head, smooth scales, lateral line concurrent with the back, eight free spines representing the first dorsal fin, a long second dorsal and anal fin, and acutely lobed tail. The cranium is also characteristic. The type is the cobia or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada*. See cut under *cobia*.

elacatoid (ē-lak'ą-toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Elacatidæ*.

II. *n.* An elacatid.

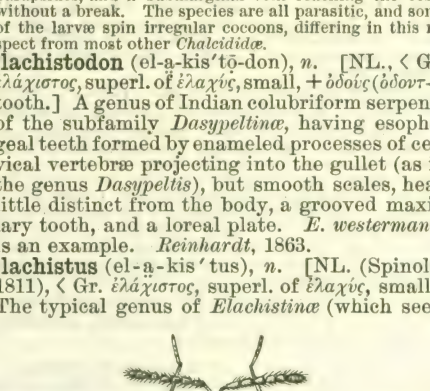
elachert (el'ą-chėrt), *n.* Same as *degote*.

Elachista (el-ą-kis'tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλάχιστος*, superl. of *ἐλαχύς*, small.] A small genus of olive-brown filamentous marine algæ, belonging to the *Phæophyceæ*, which grow in small tufts attached to other algæ, especially *Fucaceæ*. The basal part of the tuft is composed of densely packed branching filaments, which at the surface branch corymbosely, so as to form a layer of short filaments (paraphyses). At the base of the latter are borne the sporangia and a series of long, unbranched filaments. *Elachista fucicola* is the commonest species in Great Britain and America.

Elachistinæ (el[ą]-ą-kis-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elachistus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*. They have four-jointed tarsi, slender hind thighs, distinct parapsides, and a submarginal vein reaching the costa without a break. The species are all parasitic, and some of the larvæ spin irregular cocoons, differing in this respect from most other *Chalcididæ*.

Elachistodon (el-ą-kis'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλάχιστος*, superl. of *ἐλαχύς*, small, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of Indian colubriform serpents of the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ*, having esophageal teeth formed by enameled processes of cervical vertebræ projecting into the gullet (as in the genus *Dasypeltis*), but smooth scales, head little distinct from the body, a grooved maxillary tooth, and a loreal plate. *E. westermanni* is an example. *Reinhardt*, 1863.

Elachistus (el-ą-kis'tus), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. *ἐλάχιστος*, superl. of *ἐλαχύς*, small.] The typical genus of *Elachistinæ* (which see),

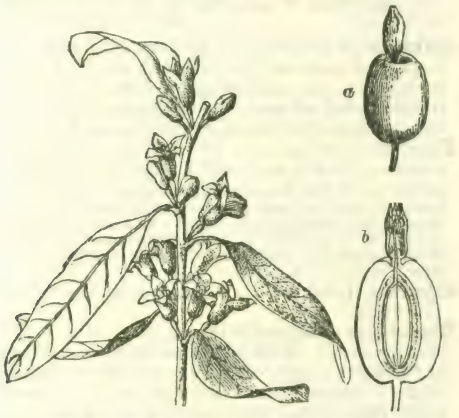


Elachistus cacæciæ. (Cross shows natural size.)

characterized by the one-spurred hind tibiæ and metallic colors. In Europe 50 species have been described, and in North America 6: the latter are parasitic upon tortricid larvæ. Sometimes wrongly spelled *Elachestus*.

Elæagnaceæ (el″ē-ag-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Elæagnus* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of archichlamydeous dicotyledons, scattered over the northern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, covered with silvery or brown scales, and having alternate or opposite leaves, and small white or yellow flowers. There are 3 genera, *Elæagnus*, *Hippophaë*, and *Lepargyrea*, including about 25 species, 4 being American.

Elæagnus (el-ē-ag′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαίαγνος* or *ἐλέαγνος*, a Bœotian marsh-plant, perhaps myrica, sweet gale, ⟨ *ἐλαία*, olive-tree, + *ἄγνος*, the chaste-tree, *Vitex Agnus-castus*: see *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the family *Elæagnaceæ*, of about 20 species. The fruit, sometimes edible, is a spurious drupe formed of the fleshy calyx-tube inclosing



Flowering Branch of Oleaster (*Elæagnus angustifolia*).
a, fruit; *b*, section of same.

the one-seeded nut. Several species are cultivated for their ornamental silvery-scurfy foliage, especially the oleaster, *E. angustifolia*, of Europe, and several variegated varieties from Japan. The silver-berry, *E. argentea*, with silvery berries, is a native of northern America.

Elæis (e-lē′is), *n.* [NL., so named in reference to palm-oil, yielded by the African species, ⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil in general, ⟨ *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *oil* and *olive*.] A genus of palms, of 3 or 4 species, found in Africa and tropical South America, with low stems and pinnate leaves. The fruit is red or yellow, consisting of a fleshy and oleaginous pericarp surrounding a hard nut. The oil-palm of Africa, *E. Guineensis*, is common along the western coast, where the oil obtained from the fruit forms an article of food and export. It is also cultivated in Brazil and elsewhere. See *palm-oil*.

Elænia (e-lē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1835, in the form *Elainia*).] An extensive genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of Central America, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Elæniinæ*. There are about 20 species of *Elænia* proper, such as *E. pagana*, *E. placens*, etc. The name of the genus refers to the prevailing olivaceous coloration of the species. Also written *Elainia*, *Elania*, *Elænea*.

Elæniinæ (e-lē-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Elænia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, named from the genus *Elænia*. The bill is in most cases compressed and but sparingly bristled, contrary to the rule in *Tyrannidæ*; the feet are feeble and the wings generally short. The prevailing colors are olive greens and browns, whence the birds are collectively known as *olive-tyrants*. They are distributed over all the Neotropical region, reaching to the border of the United States. The limits of the subfamily are not fixed; Sclater admits 19 genera. Also *Elæneinæ*, *Elæninæ*, *Elaineinæ*, *Elaininæ*.

elæoblast (e-lē′ō-blȧst), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *zoöl.*, the urochord of certain ascidians; a rudimentary notochord, occurring in the embryos of the salps.

> The placenta becomes more sharply marked off from the body of the embryo, at the posterior end of which a structure known as the *elæoblast* — the equivalent of the notochord — makes its appearance. . . . The embryo is born as a small fully developed salpa, which, however, still possesses the remains of the placenta and the *elæoblast*.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 107.

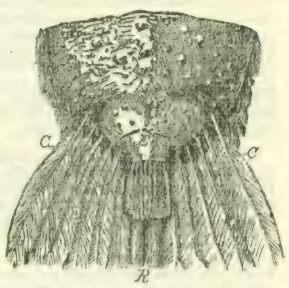
elæoblastic (e-lē-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [⟨ *elæoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the elæoblast; composing the elæoblast: as, *elæoblastic* cells.

Elæocarpus (e-lē-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of trees, type of the family *Elæocarpaceæ*, containing 60 species, natives of India and Australia and various Pacific islands. They have simple leaves and racemes of small flowers. The fruit is an oblong or globose drupe, consisting of a rough bony nut surrounded by a fleshy pulp. In India the nut of *E. sphæricus* is carved into various ornamental objects and the fruit of several species is pickled. Some species of Australia and New Zealand yield a light but very tough wood.

Elæodendron (e-lē-ō-den′dron), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A celastraceous genus of small trees or shrubs, of about 30 species, sparsely scattered through tropical regions. *E. croceum* furnishes the saffron-wood of Natal. *E. glaucum* is a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, and is known by the name of Ceylon tea.

Elæodes (el-ē-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, as *Eleodes*), ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαιώδης*, contr. of *ἐλαιοειδής*, oily, ⟨ *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *εἶδος*, appearance.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, containing large species with the tarsi spinose or setose, and the connate elytra partly embracing the body: so called from the oily fluid discharged by the insects when irritated. There are about 50 species, all of the United States, where they take the place of the species of *Blaps* in the old world. *E. obscura* and *E. gigantea* are examples; the latter is 1¼ inches long. The fluid, as in *Blaps*, is secreted by two glands near the anus, and is sometimes ejected to a distance of three or four inches. It has a penetrating and indescribably offensive odor. Also spelled *Eleodes*.

elæodochon (el-ē-od′ō-kon), *n.*; pl. *elæodocha* (-kȧ). [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαιοδόχος* or *-δόκος*, holding oil, ⟨ *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *δέχεσθαι*, *δέκεσθαι*, receive, contain.] The uropygial gland or rump-gland of a bird; the oil-gland, a kind of sebaceous follicle saddled upon the pope's-nose at the root of the tail. It is composed of numerous slender tubes or follicles, which secrete the greasy fluid, and the ducts of which, uniting successively in larger tubes, finally open by one or more pores, commonly upon a little nipple-like elevation. Birds press out a drop of oil with the beak, and dress the feathers with it, in the operation called *preening*. The gland is large and always present in aquatic birds, which have need of a waterproof plumage; it is smaller in land-birds, as a rule, and wanting in some. The character of the elæodochon, whether it be bare or surmounted by a circlet of feathers, distinguishes various natural groups of birds.



Top of Pope's-nose of a Skua Gull (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).
E, elæodochon, or oil-gland, with circlet of feathers; *C*, *C*, upper tail-coverts; *R*, quills of two central tail-feathers, or rectrices.

elæolite (e-lē′ō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A coarse massive variety of nephelite, of a waxy, greasy luster, and presenting various shades of green, gray, and red. The predominance of soda in its composition renders its alteration a frequent source of zeolites, as thomsonite. Also *eleolite*.

elæolite-syenite (e-lē′ō-līt-sī′e-nīt), *n.* A rock composed essentially of the minerals elæolite (nephelite) and orthoclase, and having a granitoid structure. With these minerals are very commonly associated others in lesser quantity, such as plagioclase, sodalite, augite, ægirite, hornblende, biotite, magnetite, apatite, zircon, and sphene. The most classic occurrence of elæolite-syenite is in southern Norway, where it is the repository of many interesting minerals, several of which contain rare metals, such as yttrium, cerium, niobium, etc. Varieties of this rock containing considerable zircon have been frequently designated as *zircon-syenite*; a variety from Miask, Russia, with much mica, is known as *miascite*; one from Mount Foya in Portugal, which was supposed to contain hornblende, as *foyaite*; and one from Ditro in Transylvania, containing sodalite and spinel, as *ditroite*.

elæometer (el-ē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A hydrometer for testing the purity of olive- and almond-oils by determining their densities. Also *elaiometer*.

elæoptene (el-ē-op′tēn), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *πτηνός*, winged.] The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the concrete or crystallizable portion, called *stearoptene* (which see). Also *elaopten*, *oleoptene*.

elæosaccharine (e-lē-ō-sak′ą-rin), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *σάκχαρον*, sugar.] Containing both oil and sugar.

elaic (e-lā′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαϊκός*, ⟨ *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *olive*.] Same as *oleic*.

elaidate (e-lā′i-dāt), *n.* [⟨ *elaidic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of elaidic acid with a base.

★**elaidic** (el-ą-id′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαΐς* (*ἐλαϊδ-*), equiv. to *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oleic acid or elain.—**Elaidic acid**, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, a fatty acid forming crystalline leaflets, obtained from oleic acid by the action upon it of nitrous acid.

★**elaidin** (e-lā′i-din), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαΐς* (*ἐλαϊδ-*), the olive-tree, + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a fatty substance, white, crystalline, produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially olive-oil.

elain (e-lā′in), *n.* [= F. *élaïne*; ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαία*, olive-oil, oil, + *-in*[2].] The liquid principle of oils and fats: same as *olein*.

elaiodic (el-ą-od′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐλαιώδης*, oily (see *Elæodes*), + *-ic*.] Derived from castor-oil: as, *elaiodic* acid.

elaiometer (el-ą-om′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *elæometer*.

elaldehyde (e-lal′dē-hīd), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔλ(αιον)*, oil, + *aldehyde*.] In *chem.*, a solid polymeric modification of acetaldehyde, containing three molecules in one. Perhaps identical with paraldehyde.

Elamite (ē′lam-īt), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ *Elam* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Elam, a country east of Babylonia, commonly regarded as corresponding nearly to the old province of Susiana in Persia (now Khuzistan).

II. *a.* Pertaining to Elam or the Elamites.

elampt (ē-lamp′), *v. i.* [⟨ L. *e*, out, + E. *lamp*: see *lamp*.] To shine.

> As when the cheerful sun, *elamping* wide,
> Glads all the world with his uprising ray.
> *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory and Triumph, i.

This, indeed, is deformed by words neither English nor Latin, but simply barbarous, as *elamping*, eblazon, deprostrate, purpured, glitterand, and many others.
Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 5.

élan (ā-loṅ′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *élancer*, shoot, incite, refl. rush forward, dash: see *elance*.] Ardor inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; dash.

elance (e-lȧns′), *v. t.* [⟨ F. *élancer*, ⟨ *é-* (L. *e*), out, + *lancer*, dart, hurl, ⟨ *lance*, a lance.] To throw or shoot; hurl; dart. [Rare.]

> While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
> Another, and another dart, the people
> Joyfully repeated Io!
> *Prior*, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Elance thy thought, and think of more than man.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

★**eland** (ē′land), *n.* [⟨ D. *eland*, an elk (in South Africa applied to the eland), = G. *elend*, *elen* (> F. *élan*), *elendthier*, elk, ⟨ Lith. *elnis* = Pol. *jelen′* = OBulg. *jelenĭ*, elk. See *elk*[1].] **1.** The Cape elk, *Oreas canna*, a large bubaline antelope of South Africa, standing 5 feet high at the withers, and weighing from 700 to 900 pounds. Its flesh is much prized, especially the hams, which are dried and used like tongue. It has in consequence been almost extirpated in the neighborhood of Cape Colony, where it formerly abounded. Also called *elk*.



Eland (*Oreas canna*).

> Our party was well supplied with *eland* flesh during our passage through the desert; and it being superior to beef, and the animal as large as an ox, it seems strange that it has not yet been introduced into England. *Livingstone*.

2. A name sometimes used for the moose.

elanet (el′ą-net), *n.* [⟨ *Elanus* + dim. *-et*.] A kite or glede of the genus *Elanus*. *G. Cuvier*.

Elanoides (el-ą-noi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1848, after Vieillot, 1818), ⟨ *Elanus* + Gr. *εἶδος*.] A genus of birds, of the family *Falconidæ*; the swallow-tailed kites. The tail is extremely long and deeply forficate, the wings are long and pointed, the feet



Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*).

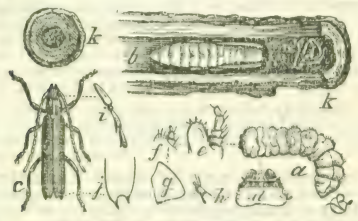
are small, and the bill is simple. The genus is related to *Nauclerus*, of which it is held by some to be a subgenus. The type is the swallow-tailed kite of the United States, which is white with a glossy-black mantle, wings, and tail, and about two feet long, the tail forming more than half the length when full-grown.

Elanus (el'ạ-nus), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1809), < Gr. *ἔλανος*, a kite.] A genus of small milvine birds, of the family *Falconidæ;* the pearl kites. They have a weak bill and claws; very short tarsi, feathered part way down in front, but elsewhere finely reticulate; long, pointed wings; short, square, or emarginate tail, with broad feathers; and white coloration in part, tinged with pearl-gray, and relieved by black in masses. There are several species in warm and temperate countries. The black-winged kite, *E. melanopterus*, is an example. The white-tailed kite, *E. glaucus* or *E. leucurus*, is a common bird of the southern United States.

elaolite (e-lā'ō-līt), *n.* Same as *elæolite.*

elaopten (el-ā-op'ten), *n.* Same as *elæoptene.*

Elaphidion (el-ạ-fid'i-on), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a deer, + dim. suffix *-ίδιον.*] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing species of moderate or



Elaphidion parallelum, natural size.

a, larva; *b*, twig split open, showing inclosed pupa; *k*, severed end of twig; *c*, beetle; *i*, basal joints of an antenna, showing the characteristic spines at the tip of the third and fourth joints; *f*, tip of elytron; *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, head, maxilla, labium, mandible, and antenna of larva.

large size, with moderately long spinose antennæ and rounded thorax. About 20 species are known, all from North America and the West Indies. *E. parallelum* is a common species in the northern and eastern United States, about half an inch long, and ashy-brown in color; its larva bores into oak and hickory. Also *Elaphidium.*

elaphine (el'ạ-fin), *a.* [< NL. *elaphus*, < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a deer: see *Elaphus.*] Pertaining to the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, or to that section of the genus *Cervus* which this species represents.

Elaphodus (e-laf'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards, 1872), irreg. < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a deer, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of muntjacs or *Cervulinæ* of China, represented by Michie's tufted deer, *Elaphodus michianus*, formerly called *Lophotragus*, having unbranched antlers and no frontal cutaneous glands.



Tufted Deer (*Elaphodus michianus*).

Elaphomyces (el-ạ-fom'i-sēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a deer, + *μύκης*, a mushroom.] A genus of subterranean fungi, belonging to the *Elaphomycetaceæ*. *Elaphomyces cervinus*, the common species, produces nearly spherical tuber-like conceptacles, varying from the size of a hazelnut to that of a walnut. The surface is covered with fine warts. The contents consist chiefly of the black spores, from 2 to 8 in each ascus.

Elaphridæ (e-laf'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaphrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Elaphrus*. Also *Elaphridea*, *Elaphrides.*

Elaphrus (e-laf'rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *ἐλαφρός*, light in moving.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ* and subfamily *Carabinæ*. They are of small size and stout form, with the elytra impressed, the mandibles setigerous, and the antennæ free at the base. About 30 species are known, 11 of them North American. *E. riparius*, about a quarter of an inch long, is a common European species.



Elaphrus riparius.
(Line shows natural size.)

elaphure (el'ạ-fūr), *n.* [< *Elaphurus.*] A large deer, *Elaphurus davidianus*, of northern China, remarkable for the strong development and branching of the brow-antler and an inverse reduction of the other antlers, but otherwise related to the red deer and other species of the genus *Cervus.*

Elaphurus (el-ạ-fū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Milne-Edwards), < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, the stag, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of *Cervidæ* related to the stag, but having a longer tail and inversely developed antlers. See *elaphure.*

Elaphus (el'ạ-fus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a stag.] A genus of *Cervidæ*, containing such large deer as the American elk or wapiti, *E.* (*Cervus*) *canadensis*. See cut under *wapiti.*

elapid (el'ạ-pid), *n.* A serpent of the family *Elapidæ.*

Elapidæ (ē-lap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps*, the typical genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of venomous serpents, of the suborder *Proteroglypha*, order *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Elaps*. They have poison-glands and grooved poison-fangs, behind which are usually solid hooked teeth, the palatine and pterygoid bones and the lower jaw having teeth also. The tail is not compressed. Species inhabit tropical and warm temperate regions of both hemispheres. Among them are the most poisonous of snakes, as the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*, and the Egyptian asp, *N. haje*. Others are much less to be dreaded, as the harlequin-snake of the United States, *Elaps fulvius*. There are upward of 20 genera and numerous species. The family is restricted by Cope to forms lacking postfrontal bones, when most of the serpents usually placed in it are brought under *Najidæ* (which see). Also *Elapsidæ*. See cuts under *asp*, *cobra-de-capello*, and *coral-snake.*

elapidation (ē-lap-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *elapidatus*, cleared from stone, < *e*, out, + *lapidatus*, pp. of *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone; cf. *dilapidate.*] A clearing away of stones. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

elapoid (el'ạ-poid), *a.* [< *Elaps* + *-oid.*] Resembling a serpent of the genus *Elaps;* belonging or related to the *Elapidæ;* cobriform, not crotaliform, as a venomous serpent.

Elaps (ē'laps), *n.* [NL., a var. of *elops*, < L. *elops:* see *Elops.*] A genus of venomous serpents, giving name to the family *Elapidæ*, having two nasal plates. The species are beautifully ringed with black and red, and some of them are called coral-snakes, as *E. corallina* of tropical America, and harlequin-snakes, as *E. fulvius* of North America. See cut under *coral-snake.*

elapse (ē-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *elapsed*, ppr. *elapsing.* [< L. *elapsus*, pp. of *elabi*, glide away, < *e*, out, away, + *labi*, glide, fall: see *lapse.*] 1. To slide, slip, or glide away; pass away with or as if with a continuous gliding motion: used of time.

> Several years *elapsed* before such a vacancy offered itself by the death of the archpriest of Uzeda.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

2†. To pass out of view or consideration; suffer lapse or neglect.

> Such great acts do facilitate our pardon, and hasten the restitution, and in a few days comprise the *elapsed* duty of many months. *Jer. Taylor* Works (ed. 1835), I. 189.

elapse (ē-laps'), *n.* [< *elapse*, *v.*] The act of passing; lapse. [Rare.]

> To sink themselves [the Pietists] into an entire repose and tranquillity of mind. In this state of silence to attend the secret *elapse* and flowings in of the Holy Spirit, that may fill their minds with peace and consolation, joys or raptures. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 531.

> After an *elapse* of years.
> *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, I. 533.

Elapsidæ (ē-lap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elaps* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Elapidæ.*

elapsion (ē-lap'shọn), *n.* [< *elapse* + *-ion.*] The act of elapsing; lapse. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

elaqueate (ē-lak'wē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elaqueated*, ppr. *elaqueating.* [< L. *elaqueatus*, pp. of *elaqueare*, disentangle, < *e*, out, + *laqueus*, a snare.] To disentangle. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Elasipoda (el-ạ-sip'ọ-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Elasmapoda.*

elasmapod (e-las'mạ-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *elasmapodous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Elasmapoda.*

Elasmapoda (el-as-map'ọ-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλασμός*, *ἔλασμα*, a metal plate, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] An ordinal or other group of deep-sea holothurians. They exhibit distinct bilateral symmetry, having both a dorsal and a ventral surface, the ambulatory ambulacra confined to the latter, and the acephalic region usually specialized. About 50 species are known (all only recently), of several genera, as *Elpidia*, *Kolga*, *Irpa*, etc. Also *Elasipoda.*

elasmapodous (el-as-map'ọ-dus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Elasmapoda.* Also *elasmapod.*

Elasmiæ (e-las'mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Elasmus.*] A group of tineid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

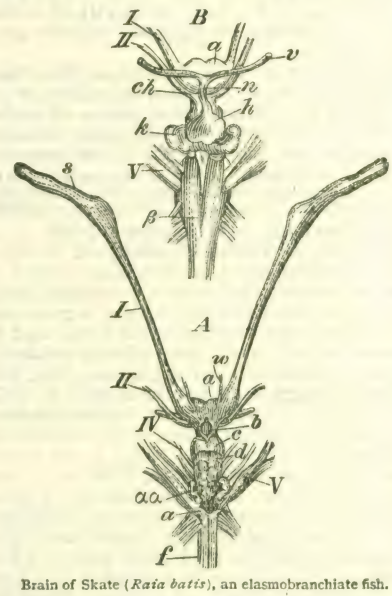
Elasminæ (el-as-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Howard, 1886), < *Elasmus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Chalcididæ*, represented by the genus *Elasmus*, having four-jointed tarsi and swollen hind thighs. Also *Elasmoidæ.*

elasmobranch (e-las'mọ-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elasmobranchii.*

II. *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Elasmobranchii.*

elasmobranchian, elasmobranchiate (e-las-mọ-brang'ki-ạn, -ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *elasmobranch.*

Elasmobranchii (e-las-mọ-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλασμός* or *ἔλασμα*, a metal plate (see *Elasmus*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A class, subclass, or order of fishes, otherwise known as *Chondropterygii* and *Selachii*, including the sharks and skates: so named from the lamellar branchiæ, or plate-like gills. These lamelliform gills are fixed both at their distal and proximal ends, so that they separate the branchial cavity into as many chambers as there are branchiæ. The group is characterized by the cartilaginous skeleton, with the cranial elements not sutured together; the usually heterocercal tail, with the spinal column running into the upper lobe; the presence of pectoral and ventral fins; the mouth generally inferior,



Brain of Skate (*Raia batis*), an elasmobranchiate fish.

A, from above: *s*, olfactory bulbs; *a*, cerebral hemispheres, united in the middle line; *b*, thalamencephalon; *c*, mesencephalon; *d*, cerebellum; *aa*, plaited bands formed by the restiform bodies; *I*, *II*, *IV*, *V*, first (olfactory), second (optic), fourth, and fifth pairs of cerebral nerves; *y*, medulla oblongata; *w*, a blood-vessel. *B*, from below, in part enlarged: *ch*, optic chiasm; *h*, pituitary body; *n* and *v*, vessels connected with *h*; *k*, saccus vasculosus; *β*, pyramids of medulla oblongata; *a*, *I*, *II*, *V*, same as in *A*.

or on the under surface of the head; the gill-pouches and -slits usually 5, sometimes 6 or 7, generally with an equal number of external apertures, but in the *Holocephali* with only one on each side; the optic nerves chiasmal; the intestine with a spiral valve, and the arterial cone with pluriserial valves; and the skin either naked, or with placoid scales, forming shagreen or other armor. The division of the group varies; it is now usually divided into two subclasses, *Holocephali* and *Plagiostomi*, the latter including the sharks and the rays.

Elasmodectes (e-las-mọ-dek'tēz), *n.* Same as *Elasmognathus*, 2.

Elasmodon (e-las'mọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλασμός*, a thin plate (see *Elasmus*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of elephants, the same as *Elephas* proper, or *Euelephas*, containing the Asiatic as distinguished from the African elephant of the genus *Loxodon:* so named by Falconer from the laminar pattern of the molars. See first cut under *elephant.*

Elasmognatha (el-as-mog'nā-thạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Elasmognathus:* see *elasmognathous.*] In *conch.*, a section of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods in which the jaw is elasmognathous. It includes the family *Succiniidæ.*

elasmognathous (el-as-mog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *Elasmognathus*, < Gr. *ἐλασμός*, a thin plate, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw with a quadrangular plate or appendage diverging from the upper margin: applied to the *Succiniidæ.*

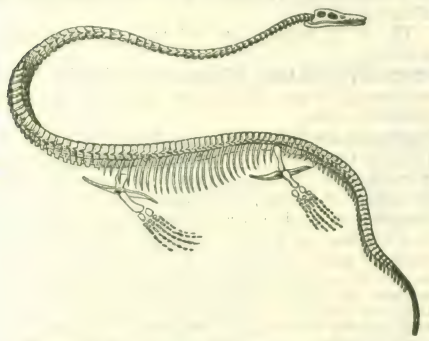
Elasmognathus (el-as-mog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL.: see *elasmognathous.*] 1. A genus of American tapirs, characterized by having the nasal sep-

tum or prolongation of the mesethmoid bone prominent and perfectly ossified. *E. bairdi*, the type, is a large Nicaraguan species about 40 inches long and 22 high. *E. dowi* is another Central American form. See cut under *tapir*.

2. A genus of extinct chimæroid fishes, later (1888) called *Elasmodectes*. *Egerton*.

Elasmoidæ (el-as-moi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmus* + *-oidæ*.] Same as *Elasminæ*. *Förster*, 1856.

elasmosaur (e-las'mō-sâr), *n.* A reptile of the genus *Elasmosaurus* or family *Elasmosauridæ*.



Skeleton of an Elasmosaur (*Elasmosaurus platyurus*).

Elasmosauridæ (e-las-mō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct natatorial reptiles, taking name from the genus *Elasmosaurus*.

Elasmosaurus (e-las-mō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL.(Cope, 1868), < Gr. ἔλασμός, ἔλασμα, a thin plate, + σαῦρος, lizard.] An American genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Sauropterygia*, related to the plesiosaurs, but differing in the structure of the pectoral arch. A species was upward of 40 feet long, aquatic and piscivorous, with a very long neck, small head, paddle-like limbs and tail, and long, sharp teeth.

Elasmotheriidæ (e-las″mō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl quadrupeds, without canines or incisors, and with a crenulated longitudinal ridge on the lower molars: a group having relationships with both the horse and the rhinoceros, but much more closely related to the latter in the order of ungulates. *Gill*, 1872.

Elasmotherium (e-las-mō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔλασμός, a thin plate, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Elasmotheriidæ*.

Elasmus (e-las'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔλασμός (also ἔλασμα), a metal plate, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive, strike, beat out: see *elastic*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, representing the subfamily *Elasminæ*, having four-jointed tarsi, enlarged hind femora, and the antennæ ramose in the male. The species are all of small size, and some are secondary parasites — that is, parasites of parasites. *E. pullatus* is a North American example. *Westwood*, 1833.

Elassoma (el-a-sō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), < Gr. as if *ἐλάσσωμα, a diminution, loss, defect, defeat, < ἐλασσοῦν, make less, < ἐλάσσων, less, compar. of ἐλαχύς, little, small.] A genus of very small fresh-water fishes of North America, representing the family *Elassomidæ*.

elassome (el'a-sōm), *n.* A fish of the family *Elassomidæ*. *D. S. Jordan*.

Elassomidæ (el-a-som'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elassoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Elassoma*. They have an oblong compressed body covered with rather large cycloid scales, no lateral line, unarmed opercular bones, conic teeth in the jaws, and toothless palate; the dorsal fin is short and has about 4 spines, the anal still smaller with 3 spines, and the ventral thoracic and normal, with 1 spine and 5 rays. Only two species are known; they inhabit sluggish streams and ponds of the southern United States, and are among the smallest of fishes, rarely exceeding 1½ inches in length. Also *Elassomatidæ*.

elassomoid (e-las'ō-moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elassomidæ*.

★ **II.** *n.* An elassome.

elastic (ē-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *elastick* (first recorded in the form *elastical*: see first quot.); = F. *élastique* = Sp. *elástico* = Pg. It. *elastico* (cf. D. G. *elastisch* = Dan. Sw. *elastisk*), < NL. *elasticus* (NGr. ἐλαστικός), elastic, < Gr. as if *ἐλαστής, for ἐλατής, equiv. to ἐλατήρ, a driver, hurler (see *elater*[2]), < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive, set in motion, push, strike, beat out.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Serving, as a catapult, to hurl missiles by the force of a spring.

> By what *elastick* engines did she rear
> The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air?
> *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Having, as a solid body, the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, pulled, or distorted, as soon as the force applied is removed; having, as a fluid, the property of recovering its former volume after compression. A body is perfectly elastic when it has the property of resisting a given deformation equally, however that deformation may have been produced, whether slowly or suddenly, etc. All bodies, however, have different elasticities at different temperatures, and if the deformation is so sudden as to change the temperature of the body and so alter its resistance to deformation, this is not considered as showing it to be imperfectly elastic.

> For the more easy understanding of the experiments triable by our engine, I thought it not superfluous nor unseasonable, in the recital of this first of them, to insinuate that notion by which it seems likely that most, if not all of them, will prove explicable. Your Lordship will easily suppose that the notion I speak of is that there is a spring, or *elastical* power, in the air we live in. By which ἐλατήρ or spring of the air, that which I mean is this: that our air either consists of, or at least abounds with, parts of such a nature that in case they be bent or compressed by the weight of the incumbent part of the atmosphere, or by any other body, they do endeavor, as much as in them lieth, to free themselves from that pressure, by bearing against the contiguous bodies that keep them bent; and as soon as those bodies are removed, or reduced to give them way, by presently unbending and stretching out themselves, either quite, or so far forth as the contiguous bodies that resist them permit, and thereby expanding the whole parcel of air these *elastical* bodies compose. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air (1659).

> A body is called *elastic* in which a particle moved from its natural position of equilibrium has a tendency to return to its first position as soon as the external cause which had displaced it has ceased. *Blaserna*, Sound (trans.), p. 4.

Figuratively — **3.** Admitting of extension; capable of expanding and contracting, according to circumstances; hence, yielding and accommodating: as, an *elastic* conscience; *elastic* principles.

> A volunteer navy may in some degree supply the place of privateers, supposing that plenty of time and an *elastic* organization are at command.
> *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 169.

4. Possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion; able to resist a depressing or exhausting influence; capable of sustaining shocks without permanent injury: as, *elastic* spirits.

> The herds are *elastic* with health. *Landor.*

Curve of elastic resistance. See *curve*.—**Elastic belting,** a material made in bands from half an inch to several inches in width, plain or striped, and having thin slips of india-rubber lying in the direction of its length and covered by woven material of cotton, silk, or the like, which completely conceals the india-rubber, unless the belting is stretched. The threads of rubber are usually square in section, having been cut from thin sheets.—**Elastic bitumen.** Same as *elaterite*.—**Elastic button.** See *button*.—**Elastic cartilage,** cartilage represented in the pinna, the epiglottis, and elsewhere, which is opaque, yellowish, flexible, and tough, and in which the matrix except in the immediate vicinity of the cells is permeated by numerous elastic fibers.—**Elastic curve.** See *curve*.—**Elastic fabric,** a cloth or ribbon into which threads of rubber called *shirrs* are woven.—**Elastic fibers,** in *anat.*, fibers of elastic quality traversing the intercellular substance of connective tissue. They are of a light-yellow color, branch and anastomose freely, and strongly resist chemical treatment.—**Elastic flannel.** See *flannel*.—**Elastic fluid,** a fluid which has the property of expanding in all directions on the removal of external pressure, as gases and vapors. See *gas*.—**Elastic glue.** See *glue*.—**Elastic gum,** india-rubber.—**Elastic mineral pitch,** a brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.—**Elastic mold,** a mold of glue used for copying casts.—**Elastic tissue,** in *anat.*, connective tissue made elastic by the presence of abundant elastic fibers. Such tissue is found in the middle coat of arteries, the larynx, Eustachian tube, yellow ligaments of the vertebræ, etc., and forms in some animals the ligamentum nuchæ. Mixed with cartilage, it constitutes a variety of the latter known as yellow or elastic fibrocartilage.—**Elastic type,** a type made of roller-composition (glue, glycerin, and sugar) or prepared gutta-percha, which yields under impression: used generally in the form of a stereotype for hand-stamping with ink, for which elasticity is desirable.—**Elastic webbing,** a material similar to elastic belting, but of greater width.

II. *n.* A piece or strip of india-rubber, or of webbing or belting made elastic by the incorporation of india-rubber, used as a band, garter, or the like. [U. S.]

elastical† (ē-las'ti-kal), *a.* [See *elastic*.] Same as *elastic*.

elastically (ē-las'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an elastic manner; with elasticity or power of accommodation.

> Comedy . . . *elastically* lending itself to the tone and taste of the times without sacrificing the laws of its own being. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxxv.

elastician (ē-las-tish'an), *n.* [< *elastic* + *-ian*.] A person devoted to the advancement of the knowledge of elasticity.

elasticity (ē-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *élasticité* = Sp. *elasticidad* = Pg. *elasticidade* = It. *elasticità* = D. *elasticiteit* = G. *elasticität* = Dan. Sw. *elasticitet*, < NL. **elasticita(t-)s*, elasticity, < *elasticus*, elastic: see *elastic* and *-ity*.] The property of being elastic, in any sense; especially, that physical force resident in the smallest sensible parts of bodies, by virtue of which the holding of them in a state of strain (change of size or shape) involves stress, produced by the application of external force, which for small strains is proportional to the strain. There are different kinds of elasticity, corresponding to the different kinds of strain.

> If the restitution of a springy body, forcibly bent, proceed only from the endeavor of the compressed parts themselves to recover their former state, one may not impertinently take notice of the *elasticity* that iron, silver and brass acquire by hammering.
> *Boyle*, Great Effects of Motion.

> On the fingers of the queen were ten gold rings, the hoops of which were not continuous, but open like bracelets to admit of *elasticity*.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 382.

> Never did the finances of the country give stronger evidence of vitality, soundness, and *elasticity* than was produced when Lowe, on opening the budget of 1871 on April 20, showed the yield of the revenue for 1870–1 to have exceeded the estimate by two millions and a quarter.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 363.

> He [Berkeley] returned . . . to have the primacy of Ireland within his reach. But we always feel that he has not the same *elasticity* and heartiness of life as before.
> *Scotsman* (newspaper).

Axis of elasticity, axis of direct elasticity. See *axis*[1].—**Coefficient of elasticity.** See *coefficient*.—**Elasticity of bulk,** resistance to change of bulk.—**Elasticity of shape,** resistance to change of shape.—**Fresnel's surface of elasticity,** a surface whose radii vectores are proportional to the square roots of the elastic forces which, upon Fresnel's theory of light, are exerted in the directions of those radii round any point of a crystalline body.—**Light-elasticity.** See *light*.—**Limit of elasticity,** that stress below which the body will return to original dimensions on release of stress, but beyond which it will not.—**Modulus of elasticity,** the ratio of stress to strain: also termed the *elasticity* simply. See *modulus*.—**Perfect elasticity,** the property of being perfectly elastic. See *elastic*, *a.*, 2.

elasticness (ē-las'tik-nes), *n.* Elasticity. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

elastin (ē-las'tin), *n.* [< *elast-ic* + *-in*[2].] A representative of the albuminoids or glutinoids, and the principal organic constituent of elastic tissue: characteristic is its high carbon and low sulphur content.

elatchee (ē-lach'ē), *n.* [< Hind. *elāchī*, *ilāchī*.] Cardamom.

elate (ē-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elated*, ppr. *elating*. [< L. *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, bring out, lift up, < *ex*, out, + *ferre*, carry (= E. *bear*[1]), pp. *latus*: see *ablative*, and cf. *collate*, *delate*[1], *delate*[2], *dilate*, *illate*, *prolate*, *relate*, etc., and *efferent*.] **1†.** To raise; exalt; elevate.

> From whence the Talismanni with *elated* voyces, for they use no bels, doe congregate the people, pronouncing the Arabicke sentence, there is but one God, and Mahomet his Prophet. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 24.

> Turn we a moment Fancy's rapid flight
> To vigorous soils, and climes of far extent;
> Where, by the potent sun *elated* high,
> The vineyard swells refulgent on the day.
> *Thomson*, Autumn.

2. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; elevate with satisfaction or gratification; puff up; make proud.

> Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation. *Hume*, Hist. Eng.

> He [Gilbert White] brags of no fine society, but is plainly a little *elated* by "having considerable acquaintance with a tame brown owl." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 2.

elate (ē-lāt'), *a.* [< ME. *elat*, < L. *elatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Raised; lifted up. [Poetical and archaic.]

> And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
> O'er thrones and globes, *elate*,
> Sits empress. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. Exalted in feeling; elated.

> This kyng of kynges proud was and *elaat*;
> He wende that god, that sit in magestee,
> Ne myght hym nat bireue of his estaat.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale (ed. Skeat), B. 3357.

> Those promising youths, . . . like sons of the morning, *elate* with empty hopes and glittering outsides.
> *Bacon*, Moral Fables, i., Expl.

> Who feels his freehold's worth, and looks *elate*,
> A little prop and pillar of the state.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 176.

=**Syn. 2.** Exultant, jubilant, exhilarated, overjoyed, puffed up, proud.

elatedly (ē-lā'ted-li), *adv.* With elation.

> Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mires of luxury, and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he? *Feltham*, On Luke xiv. 20.

elatedness (ē-lā'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being elated. *Bailey*, 1731.

elatement (ē-lāt'ment), *n.* [< *elate* + *-ment*.] The act of elating, or the state of being elated; mental elevation; elation.

> A sudden *elatement* swells our minds.
> *Hervey*, Meditations, II. 54.

elater[1], **elator** (ē-lā′tėr, -tor), *n.* [< *elate* + *-er*[1], *-or*.] One who or that which elates.

★**elater**[2] (el′ą-tėr), *n.* [NL. *elater*, < Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver, hurler, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive, set in motion: see *elastic*.] 1†. Elasticity; especially, the expansibility of a gas.

It may be said that the swelling of the compressed water in the pewter vessel lately mentioned, and the springing up of the water at the hole made by the needle, were not the effects of an internal *elater* of the water, but of the spring of the many little particles of air dispersed through that water. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air, Exp. xxii.

2. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the four club-shaped filaments of *Equisetaceæ*, attached at one point to a spore, formed by the splitting of the outer coat of the spore. They are strongly hygroscopic, and aid in the dispersion of the spores, also keeping a small group together, as they leave the sporangium. See cut under *Equisetaceæ*. (*b*) One of the long and slender fusiform cells of *Hepaticæ* having one or more spiral thickenings within. They loosen the spores in the capsule at the time of their dispersion. (*c*) One of the similar free filaments of *Myxomycetes* forming part of the capillitium, and frequently having spiral thickenings. They are sometimes furnished with spines. Their characters are useful in distinguishing species.—3. [NL.] In *entom.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Elateridæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748. It comprises over 100 species, of which nearly 50 inhabit North America. They are mostly found in temperate regions, on leaves and flowers, or oftener under bark. They are distinguished from members of related genera by the filiform fourth tarsal joint, oblong-oval scutellum, small regularly convex head, and the sinuate single-toothed dilatation of the hind coxæ. (*b*) One of the *Elateridæ*; a click-beetle. (*c*) One of the elastic bristles at the end of the abdomen of the *Poduridæ*. *A. S. Packard*. See *spring*.

elaterid (e-lat′e-rid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Elateridæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Elateridæ*; a click-beetle, spring-beetle, or skipjack.

Elateridæ (el-ą-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elater*[2], 3 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of sternoxine pentamerous beetles, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Elater*. The ventral segments are typically free, the first not being elongated; the tarsi are 5-jointed; the prothorax is loosely jointed to the mesothorax; the prosternum is prolonged behind; the globose front coxæ are within the prosternum; the hind coxæ are contiguous, laminate, and sulcate; the free ventral segments are 5 or rarely 6 in number; the labrum is free and visible; and the antennæ are usually serrate, sometimes filiform, pectinate, or flabellate. The species are very numerous, and are known as *click-beetles*, *snapping-beetles*, *spring-beetles*, and *skipjacks*. Their legs are short, and when they are placed on their backs on a flat surface they right themselves with an audible snapping of their bodies. This is effected by means of the spine of the prosternum, which acts as a spring on the mesosternum, and the force being transmitted to the base of the elytra, and so to the supporting surface, the insects are jerked into the air and manage to fall on their feet. The force is remarkable, as one may experience by trying to hold one of the larger species. (See cut under *click-beetle*.) The fireflies of tropical regions are elaters, as of the genus *Pyrophorus*. (See cut under *antenna*.) The larvæ of many species are known as *wireworms*, and are very injurious to crops. See cut under *wireworm*.

elaterin, elaterine (e-lat′e-rin), *n.* [< *elater-ium* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A neutral principle ($C_{20}H_{28}O_5$) extracted by alcohol from elaterium. When pure it forms colorless hexagonal crystals, which are odorless and have a bitter, acrid taste. It is used in medicine in minute doses as a very powerful hydragogue cathartic.

elaterist (e-lat′e-rist), *n.* [< *elater*[2] + *-ist*.] One who holds that many of the phenomena connected with the air-pump are to be explained by the elasticity of the air, and who maintains the truth of Boyle's law that the density of a gas is proportional to the pressure.

Although our authour [Linus] confesses that air has a spring as well as a weight, yet he resolutely denies that spring to be near great enough to perform those things which his adversaries (whom for brevity sake we will venture to call *elaterists*) ascribe to it.
Boyle, Defence against Linus, ii.

elaterite (e-lat′e-rīt), *n.* [< *elater-ium* + *-ite*.] An elastic mineral resin of a blackish-brown color, subtranslucent, and occurring in soft flexible masses. Also called *elastic bitumen* and *mineral caoutchouc*.

elaterium (el-ą-tē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλατήριος, driving, driving away, neut. ἐλατήριον, sc. φάρμακον, an opening medicine, < ἐλατήρ, a driver, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive: see *elater*[2].] 1. A substance obtained from the fruit of the *Ecballium Elaterium*, or squirting cucumber, which, if it is gathered a little before it ripens, and the juice gently expressed, deposits a green sediment, which is collected and dried. Good elaterium operates as a drastic purge, and is generally administered in cases of dropsy. It contains elaterin, together with starch, resin, etc.

2. In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of three or more dehiscent cocci, as in *Euphorbia*. *Richard*. [Not used.]

elaterometer (el″ą-tē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver (see *elater*[2], 1), + μέτρον, a measure.] An air-pressure or steam-pressure gage.

elatery† (el′ą-te-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήριος, driving: see *elaterium*.] Acting force or elasticity: as, the *elatery* of the air. *Ray*.

elatin (el′ą-tin), *n.* [< *elat*(*erium*) + *-in*[2].] A substance extracted from elaterium by alcohol: probably a mixture of elaterin and chlorophyl. See *elaterin*.

Elatinaceæ (e-lat-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elatine* + *-aceæ*.] A family of archichlamydeous herbs with opposite leaves and axillary flowers, including only 2 genera and about 30 species; the waterworts. See *Elatine*.

Elatine (e-lat′i-nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *elatine*, a plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, < Gr. ἐλατίνη, a species of toadflax, so called from some resemblance to the fir or pine, fem. of ἐλάτινος, of the fir or pine, < ἐλάτη, the silver fir, prob. so called in reference to its straight, high growth, < ἐλατός, verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, drive, push: see *elastic*, *elater*[2].] A genus of very small annual herbs, typical of the family *Elatinaceæ*, growing in water or mud, and found in temperate or subtropical regions around the globe, known as *waterwort*. About five species occur in the United States.

elation (ē-lā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *elacion*, < L. *elatio*(*n*-), a carrying out, a lifting up, < *elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, carry out, lift up: see *elate*.] Elasticity of feeling due to some special cause or occasion; an exultant condition of the mind, as from physical enjoyment, success, or gratification of any kind; mental inflation; exultation.

Elacioun is whan he ne may neither suffre to have maister ne felawe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Bp. Atterbury*.

What to youth belong,
Gay raiment, sparkling gauds, *elation* strong.
M. Arnold, Austerity of Poetry.

Elatobranchia (el″ą-tō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλατός, verbal adj. of ἐλαύνειν, drive, push, + βράγχια, gills.] A group of mollusks.

elator, *n.* See *elater*[1].

elatrometer (el-ą-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλατήρ, a driver (see *elater*[2], 1), + μέτρον, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the degree of rarefaction of the air in the receiver of an air-pump.

elayle (el′ą-il), *n.* [< Gr. ἔλαιον, olive-oil, oil, + ὕλη, matter.] Same as *ethylene*.

Elberfeld blue. See *blue*, *n.*

elbow (el′bō), *n.* [= Sc. *elbuck*; < ME. *elbowe*, ★< AS. *elnboga*, and contr. *elboga* (= D. *elleboog* = LG. *ellebage* = OHG. *elinpogā*, *elinpogo*, *ellinbogo*, MHG. *elenboge*, G. *ellenboge*, *elboge* = Icel. *ölnbogi*, and contr. *ölbogi*, now *olbogi*, formerly *alnbogi*, *albogi* = Dan. *albue*; cf. Sw. *armbåge*), elbow, < *eln*, ell, in the orig. sense of 'forearm,' + *boga*, a bow, in the orig. sense of 'a bend': see *ell* and *bow*[2]. Cf. *ulna* and *cubit*.] 1. The bend of the arm; the angle made by bending the arm at the junction of the upper arm with the forearm.

And preide to god for hem bothe ladyes and maidenes in the chirches vpon theire knees and *elbowes*, that god sholde hem spede and defende fro deth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 246.

The wings that waft our riches out of sight
Grow on the gamester's *elbows*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 761.

There leaning deep in broider'd down we sank
Our *elbows*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. In *anat.*, the elbow-joint and associate structures. See *elbow-joint*.—3. Something curved or bent like the human elbow; specifically, a flexure or angle of a wall or road, especially if not acute; a sudden turn or bend in a river or the sea-coast; a jointed or curved piece of pipe for water, smoke, gas, etc., designed to connect two lines running at an angle to each other.—4. In *carp.*, etc., one of the upright sides which flank any paneled work. See *crosset*.—5. The raised arm of a chair or end of a sofa, designed to support the arm or elbow.

But *elbows* still were wanting; these, some say,
An alderman of Cripplegate contriv'd;
And some ascribe th' invention to a priest,
Burly, and big, and studious of his ease.
Cowper, Task, i. 60.

6. A shoulder-point in cattle. *Grose*. [Local, Eng.]—**At one's elbow,** near at hand: convenient; within call.

They know them to have bin the main corrupters *at* the Kings *elbow*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

Sir Roger, planting himself *at* our historian's *elbow*, was very attentive to everything he said. *Spectator*, No. 329.

Elbow in the hawse (*naut.*), a turn or half-twist produced in the cables of a ship when moored, caused by her swinging twice the wrong way.—**In at elbows,** in comfortable or decent circumstances.

I don't suppose you could get a high style of man . . . for pay that hardly keeps him *in at elbows*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxviii.

Out at elbows, having holes in the elbows of one's coat; hence, in a dilapidated or impoverished condition; at odds with fortune; unfortunate.—**To crook the elbow.** See *crook*.—**To rub** or **touch elbows,** to associate closely; be intimate.—**To shake the elbow,** to gamble: from the motion of shaking a dice-box.

He's always *shaking* his heels with the ladies, and his *elbows* with the lords. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.

Up to the elbows (in anything), very busy; wholly engaged or engrossed.

elbow (el′bō), *v.* [< *elbow*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To push or shove with or as if with the elbow; hence, figuratively, to push or thrust by overbearing means; crowd: as, to *elbow* people aside in a crowd; to *elbow* a rival out of the way.

He'll . . . *elbow* out his neighbours. *Dryden*.

I would gladly abandon, of my own free will, the part I have in her fickle favour, but I will not be *elbowed* out of it by the clown Sussex or this new upstart.
Scott, Kenilworth, xvi.

2. To make or gain by pushing as with the elbows: as, to *elbow* one's way through a crowd.

As some unhappy wight, at some new play,
At the pit door stands *elbowing* a way.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, Epil.

II. *intrans.* 1. To jut into an angle; project; bend or curve abruptly, as a wall or a stream.—2. To jostle with or as if with the elbow; push one's way; hence, figuratively, to be rudely self-assertive or aggressive.

He that grows hot and turbid, that *elbows* in all his philosophick disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiencies. *Mannyngham*, Discourses (1681), p. 50.

Purse-proud, *elbowing* Insolence,
Bloated Empiric, puff'd Pretence.
Grainger, Solitude.

★**elbow-board** (el′bō-bōrd), *n.* The board at the bottom of a window which forms the inner sill.

elbow-chair (el′bō-chār), *n.* Same as *arm-chair*. [Now rare.]

The furniture . . . [consisted] of hangings made of old Genoa yellow damask, with a bed and *elbow chairs* of the same stuff, adorned with fringes of blue silk.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, x. 8.

Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested *elbow-chairs*.
Cowper, Task, i. 87.

elbow-cuff (el′bō-kuf), *n.* An attachment to the short elbow-sleeve of a woman's dress, worn about 1775. The cuff is or appears to be turned back so as to cover the elbow like a cap.

elbowed (el′bōd), *a.* [< *elbow* + *-ed*[2].] Supplied with or shaped like an elbow; specifically, in *entom.*, turning at an angle; kneed; geniculate: as, *elbowed* antennæ; *elbowed* marks. *Westwood*.

Picks, having straight tips converging to the eye, instead of being curved, are said to be *elbowed* or anchored.
Wm. Morgan, Man. of Mining Tools, p. 74.

elbow-gauntlet (el′bō-gänt″let), *n.* A gauntlet of which the cuff covers the forearm nearly to the elbow-joint. It is sometimes prolonged on the outer edge of the arm so as to protect the elbow. During the sixteenth century such gauntlets of steel superseded the vambrace, and gloves of leather and quilted silk answering the same purpose were worn far into the seventeenth century.

elbow-grease (el′bō-grēs), *n.* A colloquial or humorous expression for energetic hand-labor, as in rubbing, scouring, etc.

He has scartit and dintit my gude mahogany past a' the power o' bees-wax and *elbow-grease* to smooth.
Galt, The Entail, III. 84.

To clean a gun properly requires some knowledge, more good temper, and most *elbow-grease*.
Coues, Field Ornith. (1874), p. 13.

elbow-guard (el′bō-gärd), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.

elbow-joint (el′bō-joint), *n.* In *anat.*, the articulation of the forearm with the upper arm; the joint formed by the articulation of the ulna and radius with the humerus. The head of the radius and the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna, respectively, are apposed to the trochlear and capitellar surfaces of the humerus. In so far as the movement of the whole forearm upon the upper arm is concerned, the elbow-joint is the most strict ginglymus or hinge-joint in the body, having no lateral motion; but the head of the radius independently revolves in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, pivoted upon the capitellum of the humerus, in the movements of pronation and supination. The term is extended to the corresponding joint of the arm or fore limb of other animals, whatever its construction may be.

elbow-piece (el′bō-pēs), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.

elbow-plate (el′bō-plāt), *n.* 1. In *paper-making*, the cutter of the rag-cutting machine when bent to an angle in the middle.—2. An early name for the cubitière, denoting especially the simple form used during the thirteenth century. See cut under *armor* (fig. 2).

elbow-rail (el′bō-rāl), *n.* In a railroad-car, a part of the body-framing running horizontally along the sides at about the height of the elbow of a passenger in a sitting position. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

elbow-room (el′bō-röm), *n.* Room to extend the elbows; hence, freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

Now my soul hath *elbow-room*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

No sooner is he disappointed of that harbour then God provides cities of Hebron; Saul shal die to give him *elbow-room*. *Bp. Hall*, Abner and Joab.

elbow-scissors (el′bō-siz″ǫrz), *n. pl.* Scissors which, for convenience in cutting, have a bend in the blade or shank.

elbow-shaker (el′bō-shā″kėr), *n.* A dicer; a sharper; a gamester. *Halliwell.* [Old slang.]

elbow-shield (el′bō-shēld), *n.* The piece of armor protecting the elbow; a cubitière. See cuts under *armor* (figs. 2 and 3). *Hewitt.*

elbow-sleeve (el′bō-slēv), *n.* A sleeve in a woman's dress, terminating at the elbow.

elbow-tongs (el′bō-tôngz), *n. pl.* A pair of heavy tongs with curved jaws.

elbuck (el′buk), *n.* A Scotch form of *elbow*.

elcaja (el-kā′jä), *n.* An African tree, *Trichilia emetica*, of which the fruit is emetic, and the seeds when boiled yield a fat known as *mafurra-tallow*. See *mafurra-tree*.

Elcesaite, Elkesaite (el-sē′-, el-kē′sa-īt), *n.* One of a party or sect among the Jewish Christians of the second century, deriving their name from Elkasai or Elxai, either their founder or leader, or the title of the book containing their doctrines, which they regarded as a special revelation. Their belief and practices were a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, with much that was peculiar. They were finally confounded with the Ebionites.

elchi, elchee (el′chi, -chē), *n.* [Turk. *ilchī*, < *il*, a (nomad) tribe. *Yule and Burnell.*] An ambassador or envoy. Also spelled *eltchi*.

Things which they had told to Colonel Rose they did not yet dare to tell to the great *Elchi* (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe). *Kinglake.*

eld (eld), *n.* [= Sc. *eild*, < ME. *eld*, *elde*, *eelde*, earlier *ylde*, < AS. *yldu*, *yldo*, rarely *ældu*, *æld*, *eld*, old age, an age, antiquity (= OS. *eldi* = OHG. *alti*, *elti* = Icel. *öld* = Dan. *ælde* = Goth. *alds*, age, an age), < *eald*, old: see *old* and *world*.] 1. Age: said of any period of life.

Fyfe hundredth wyntres I am of *elde*,
Me thynk ther ȝeris as yestirday.
York Plays, p. 43.

Lest migte the faylled
In thyne olde *elde*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 8.

That faire child was of foure ȝer *eld*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3498.

2. Old age; senility; also, an old person.

Weake *eld* hath left thee nothing wise.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 16.

The weak fantasy of indigent *eld*. *Lamb*, Witches.

Time hath reft whate'er my soul enjoy'd,
And with the ills of *Eld* mine earlier years alloy'd.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 98.

Green boyhood presses there,
And waning *eld*, pleading a youthful soul,
Intreats admission. *Southey.*

3. An age; an indefinitely long period of time.

The thridde werldes *elde* cam quanne [when]
Thare begat Abram. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 705.

4. Time.

This storie olde, . . .
That *elde* which al can frete and bite . . .
Hath nygh devoured out of our memorie.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 10.

5. Former ages; old times; antiquity.

Traditions of the saint and sage,
Tales that have the rime of age,
And chronicles of *eld*.
Longfellow, Prelude.

[Obsolete or poetical in all uses.]

eld†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *old*.

eld†, *v.* [< ME. *elden*, become old, tr. make old, < AS. *yldan*, *ældian*, delay, tr. put off, delay, prolong, < *eald*, old: see *old*, *a.*, and *old*, *v.* (of which *eld*, *v.*, is a doublet), and *eld*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become old; grow old.

Vertu stille ne sholde nat *elden*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

Time . . . had maad hir *elde*
So iuly. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 395.

2. To delay; linger. *Ps. Cott.*

II. *trans.* To make old.

Tyme that *eldith* our auncessours, and *eldeth* kings and emperours. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 391.

elden (el′den), *n.* A dialectal form of *elding*.

elder[1] (el′dėr), *a. compar.* [< ME. *elder*, *eldere*, *eldre*, *elther*, *alder*, *aldre*, *ældre*, *ealdre*, < AS. *yldra*, *eldra* (= OFries. *alder*, *elder* = OS. *aldira* = OHG. *alter*, MHG. *elter*, G. *älter* = Icel. *ellri*, *eldri* = Dan. *ældre* = Sw. *äldre*), compar. (with umlaut) of *eald*, old. The compar. *older* is modern, < *old* + *-er*[2]: see *old*. Cf. *elder*[1], *n.*] 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else: opposed to *younger*.

Sadoyne hir brother that was *elther* than she.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

The *elder* shall serve the younger. Gen. xxv. 23.

His *elder* son was in the field. Luke xv. 25.

After fifteen Months Imprisonment, K. Richard is released, and returns into England four Years *elder* than he went out. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 64.

2. Prior in origin or appointment; preceding in the date of a commission; senior: as, an *elder* officer or magistrate.

You wrong me, Brutus,
I said an *elder* soldier, not a better.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

He [Dryden] may very well have preferred Romanism because of its *elder* claim to authority in all matters of doctrine. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 77.

3. Prior in time; earlier; former.

In *elder* times, when merriment was.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

In the *elder* days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care.
Longfellow, The Builders.

The account of this . . . is so strongly characterized by the simplicity of *elder* times . . . that I shall venture to read an extract from the author who relates it.
Everett, Orations, II. 80.

The North Devon coast . . . has the primary merit of being, as yet, virgin soil as to railways. I went accordingly from Barnstaple to Ilfracombe on the top of a coach, in the fashion of *elder* days.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 36.

Elder Brethren. See *brother*.—**Elder Edda.** See *Edda*.—**Elder hand.** See *hand*.

elder[1] (el′dėr), *n.* [< (1) ME. pl. *eldren*, *ældren*, *ælderen*, *aldren*, *ealdren*, and (with double pl.) *eldrene*, *elderne*, also (with pl. of adj. in positive) *eldre*, *eldere*, also (prop. pl. of (2), below) *elderes*, *eldres*, *elders*, rarely *olders*, (*a*) parents, (*b*) ancestors; (2) ME. rarely in sing. *eldere*, *ældere*, *ælder*, *alder*, (*c*) a chief; the forms and senses being mixed in ME., but distinct in AS.: < AS. (1) *yldran*, *eldran*, *ældran* (ONorth. *aldro*), (*a*) parents, (*b*) ancestors (rarely in sing. *yldra*, parent, father, = OFries. *aldera*, *ieldera*, *alder*, *elder* = OS. *aldiro*, *aldro*, pl. *aldron*, *eldiron* = G. *eltern*, pl., parents, *voreltern*, ancestors, = Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar*, pl., parents), pl. of *yldra*, etc., adj. compar. of *eald*, old: see *elder*[1], *a.*; (2) AS. *ealdor*, *aldor*, pl. *ealdras*, *aldras*, (*a*) an elder, parent, (*b*) ancestor, also and more commonly (*c*) a chief, prince, < *eald*, old, + *-or*; orig. identical with the compar. adj.] 1. One who is older than another or others; an elderly person.

To fructifie also this is honest,
That yonger men obeye unto thaire *eldron*
In gouvernynge, as goode and buxom children.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

He led a blooming bride,
And stood a wither'd *elder* at her side.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

The tavern-hours of mighty wits,
Thine *elders* and thy betters.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. A forefather; a predecessor; one of a former generation in the same family, class, or community.

By it [faith] the *elders* obtained a good report.
Heb. xi. 2.

Carry your head as your *elders* have done before you.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. In the Old Testament, a title of indefinite signification applied to various officers, but generally indicating in the earlier history the princes or heads of tribes, and afterward men of special influence, dignity, and authority in their local community. In the New Testament the elders are the lay element in the Sanhedrim, the supreme court of the Jewish nation in the first century.

Gather unto me all the *elders* of your tribes, and your officers, that I may speak these words in their ears.
Deut. xxxi. 28.

Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the *elders* of the land. Prov. xxxi. 23.

In the first instance, at any rate originally, the head of the first house was always the head of the clan, that of the first clan also that of the tribe. All these three grades of the heads of the people, who would thus reach the total of 1,728, might certainly be also designated by one common name, and in all probability this was furnished by the name "head" or "father," also more definitely the "head of the fathers," but more frequently by the name we so often meet with of *elder*.
Ewald, Antiq. of Israel (trans.), p. 245.

4. In the New Testament, also the title of certain officers in the Christian church, whose functions are not clearly defined, but who apparently exercised a considerable control in the conduct of the local churches. Scholars are not agreed as to the limits or nature of their authority. The Presbyterians maintain that there were two classes of elders (1 Tim. v. 17; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Rom. xii. 6–8; Acts xv. 25, 26, xx. 28; Heb. xiii. 7, 17). The Congregationalists on the one hand, and the Episcopalians on the other, maintain that there was no distinction between ruling and teaching elders, the elder or presbyter being in their judgment identical with the pastor or shepherd of the flock (Acts xx. 28; 1 Thes. v. 12; Heb. xiii. 7, 17; 1 Tim. v. 17).

Elder is the translation of the equivalent word, which we still preserve in its Greek form of presbyter, and which is contracted through the old French forms prester and prestre, into priest. *Smith*, N. T. Hist., p. 447, note.

5. In certain Protestant churches, an officer exercising governmental functions, either with or without teaching or pastoral functions. (*a*) In churches of the Baptist persuasion the pastors of churches are usually called *elders*, although the class especially so called are not settled pastors, but evangelists and missionaries. (*b*) (1) In churches of the Presbyterian order the pastor of a church is technically called the *teaching elder*, as distinguished from the *ruling elders*, commonly called simply *elders*, who are a body of laymen, varying in number, selected to assist the pastor in the oversight and government of the church. The board of ruling elders constitute with the pastor the session of the church, and are intrusted with its government and discipline, subject to the supervision of the Presbytery. Such elders are required to accept the Symbol or Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; they do not administer the sacraments, but aid in the Lord's supper by distributing the elements. They are sometimes elected for life, sometimes only for a term of years. (2) In the early days of Congregationalism many churches had, besides the pastor and teacher, a *ruling elder*, charged with matters of church government and discipline.

The congregation at Watertown (whereof Mr. George Phillips was pastor) had chosen one Richard Brown for their *elder*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 81.

I judg it not lawfull for you, being a *ruling Elder*, . . . opposed to the Elders that teach & exhorte and labore in ye word and doctrine, to which ye sacrements are annexed, to administer them, nor convenient if it were lawfull.
Robinson, Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 167.

(*c*) In some bodies of American Methodists *elder* is used of any clergyman. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the *presiding elder* (now *district superintendent*) is appointed by and serves under the bishop as superintendent, with large though carefully defined supervisory powers within a specified "district," which usually corresponds somewhat in extent to an average county in an eastern State. In this district every minister is amenable to him, and every church is subject to his supervision and is usually visited by him three or four times during the year. He presides at Quarterly and often at District Conferences. *Traveling elders* are itinerant preachers appointed by the Annual Conference. (*d*) In the Mormon Church the *elder* is an officer whose duty it is "to preach and baptize; to ordain other elders, and also priests, teachers, and deacons; to lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; to bless children; and to take the lead of all meetings." The elders constitute the Melchizedek priesthood, and include the apostles, the Seventy, the evangelists or patriarchs, and the high priest. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii. (*e*) Among the Shakers, four *elders*, two males and two females (the latter also called *eldereresses*), have charge of each of the ★aggregated families.

elder[2] (el′dėr), *n.* [(1) < ME. *elder*, *eldre*, *eldyr* (with excrescent *d*), *eller*, also *ellerne*, *ellarne* (whence mod. dial. *eller*, *eldern*, *ellern*, *ellen-tree*), < AS. *ellen*, the usual form, but earlier *ellaern* (in a Kentish gloss) = MLG. *elhorn*, *alhorn*, *alherne*, etc., LG. *elloorn*, elder, the elder-tree. (2) Another form appears in E. dial. *hilder*, < ME. *hilder*, *hiller*, *hillor*, *hillerne*, *helderne* (generally, like the other ME. forms, in connection with *tree*) = D. *halder*(*-boom*) (now *vlier*, *vlier-boom*) = Norw. *hyll*, *hylle-tre* = Sw. *hyll*, *hylle-trä* = Dan. *hyld*, *hylde-træ*, elder, elder-tree. (3) A third form appears in OHG. *holantar*, *holuntar*, MHG. *holander*, *holder*, G. *holunder*, *hohlunder*, *holder*, dial. *holler*. It is doubtful whether these three forms are ult. identical. Popular etym. has wrought confusion, e. g., in assimilating the forms with those of *alder*[1]; cf. ME. *elder*, mod. dial. *eller*, LG. *ellern*, G. *eller*, alder. The third form, OHG. *holantar*, etc., appears to consist of *hol-*, the root of the word, popularly supposed to be identical with *hol*, mod. G. *hohl*, = AS. *hol*, hollow, + *-an* = AS. *-en*, inflexive or deriv. suffix, + *-tar*, MHG. *-der*, prob. (as in OHG. *mazzol-tra*, MHG. *mazolter*, G. *massholder* = AS. *mapul-dur*, *-dor*, *-dern*, maple-tree) cognate with *tree*: cf. the Scand. forms with *-tre*, *-trä*, *-træ*. Some

compare Russ. *kalina*, elder.] The common name for species of *Sambucus*. The ordinary elder of Europe is *S. nigra*, and that of North America is *S. Canadensis*, both with black-purple berries, well known as shrubs of rapid growth, the stems containing an unusual amount of pith. The red-berried elder of the United States is *S. pubens*, and the dwarf or ground elder of Europe is *S. Ebulus*. From the dried pith of the elder-tree balls for electrical purposes are made. The wood is also used for inferior turnery-work, weavers' shuttles, netting-pins, and shoemakers' pegs.

Laurel for a garland, or *elder* for a disgrace.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, Epil.

Box-elder, *Acer Negundo*, a North American tree, often cultivated for shade.—**Dwarf elder**, of Jamaica, *Pilea grandifolia*, a suffrutescent urticaceous plant with large elder-like leaves.—**Marsh-elder**, of the United States, *Iva frutescens*.—**Poison elder**, the poison sumac, *Rhus Vernix*.—**Red, rose**, or **white elder**, of Europe, the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*. Also called *water-elder*.—**Wild elder**. (*a*) In England, the goutwort, *Ægopodium Podagraria*. Also called *bishop's-elder*. (*b*) In the United States, *Aralia hispida*.

elderberry (el′dėr-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *elderberries* (-iz). [< *elder*[2] + *berry*[1].] The purplish-black drupaceous fruit of the elder, *Sambucus nigra* and *S. Canadensis*, having an acidulous and sweetish taste, and used for making a kind of wine. The inspissated juice is employed as an aperient and a diuretic.

That *elderberries* are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will unteach us.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

elderess (el′dėr-es), *n.* A female elder.

elderfather†, *n.* See *eldfather*.

elder-gun (el′dėr-gun), *n.* A popgun made of elder-wood by extracting the pith.

That's a perilous shot out of an *elder gun*, that a poor and private displeasure can do against a monarch!
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

If he give not back his crown again upon the report of an *elder-gun*, I have no augury.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

elderly (el′dėr-li), *a.* [< *elder*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age: as, *elderly* people.

I knew them all as babies, and now they're *elderly* men.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

=**Syn.** *Old*, etc. See *aged*.

eldern[1]† (el′dėrn), *a.* [Also *eldren*; < *elder*[1] + *-n*.] Elder; elderly; aged.

Then out it speaks an *eldren* knight. . . .
"O haud your tongue, ye *eldren* man,
And bring me not to shame."
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 260).

eldern[2]† (el′dėrn), *a.* [< *elder*[2] + *-n*, for *-en*. Cf. ME. *ellern*, etc., elder.] Of elder; made of elder; belonging to the elder.

Hee would discharge us as boyes do *elderne* gunnes—one pellet to strike out another.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 4.

Nettles are put in pottage, and sallats are made of *eldern*-buds. *Fuller*, Holy State, I. v. 2.

eldership (el′dėr-ship), *n.* [< *elder*[1] + *-ship*.] **1.** Seniority; the state of being older. [Rare or obsolete.]

No other dominion than paternity and *eldership*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. ix. § 1.

Though Truth and Falsehood are as twins ally'd,
There's *eldership* on Truth's delightful side.
Parnell, Donne's Third Satire Versified.

2. The office of an elder: as, he was elected to the *eldership*.—**3.** A body or an order of elders.

No repeated crambes of Christ's discipline, of Elders and *Eldership*s, . . . no engine was capable to buoy up Presbytery. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 17.

elder-tree (el′dėr-trē), *n.* See *elder*[2].

elder-wine (el′dėr-wīn), *n.* A wine made from elderberries, usually with the addition of some spirit.

eldest (el′dest), *a. superl.* [< ME. *eldest*, *eldeste*, *ealdeste*, *aldest*, < AS. *yldesta*, superl. of *eald*, old. The form *oldest* is mod., < *old* + *-est*; cf. *elder*[1], *a.*] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born first: as, the *eldest* son or daughter.

Then he [the king of Moab] took his *eldest* son that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt offering upon the wall. 2 Ki. iii. 27.

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;
It hath the primal *eldest* curse upon 't,
A brother's murther! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Eldest hand. See *hand*.

eldfather†, *n.* [< ME. *eldfader*, *eldefader*, *aldfader*, < AS. *ealdfæder*, *aldfæder* (= OFries. *aldafeder*, *aldfader*), grandfather, < *eald*, old, + *fæder*, father: see *old* (and *eld*) and *father*. Cf. *eldmother*.] **1.** A grandfather.

The wyt of hire fadir or of hire *eldefadir*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 4.

2. A father-in-law.

eldin, *n.* See *elding*.

elding (el′ding), *n.* [E. dial. Also *eilding*, *eldin*, *elden* (and *eel-thing*), < ME. **elding*, *eyldyng*, < Icel. *elding* (= Dan. *ilding*), fuel, < *eldr* = Dan. *ild*, fire: see *anneal*[1].] **1**†. Firewood; fuel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 136.

Ye'll be wanting *eilding* now, or something to pitt ower the winter. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

2. Rubbish. *Halliwell.*

eldmother†, *n.* [< ME. *eldmoder*, < AS. *ealdmōdor* (= OFries. *aldemōder*, *aldmōder*), grandmother, < *eald*, old, + *mōdor*, mother: see *old* (and *eld*) and *mother*. Cf. *eldfather*.] **1.** A grandmother.

Eldmoder to ane hunder thar saw I Hecuba.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 55.

2. A mother-in-law. *Halliwell.*

Item. I gyve vnto my *eldmoder* his [the father-in-law's] wyffe, my wyffes froke and a read petticote.
Will of 1571 (cited in Prompt. Parv., ed. Way, p. 138).

El Dorado (el dō-rä′dō). [Sp., lit. the gilded (man): *el*, the (< L. *ille*, that); *dorado*, pp. of *dorar*, gild: see *dorado* and *deaurate*. It is said to have referred originally to a reputed ceremony performed upon a lake near Bogotá by a cacique ("El Dorado") covered by adhesive turpentine and sprinkled with gold-powder. The land of El Dorado is supposed to have become the city or land El Dorado.] A country (or city) rich in gold and jewels, which the early Spanish explorers believed to exist somewhere in the new world. Orellana averred that he had found it in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540–41. This was soon disproved, but the search was continued down to the eighteenth century, and the name has become a synonym for any region said to abound in the means of easily acquired wealth.

Discoverie of Guiana, with a relation of the great and golden citie of Manoa (which the Spaniards call *El Dorado*).
Raleigh, Title. *N. E. D.*

eldrich, eldritch (el′drich), *a.* [Sc., also formerly spelled *elriche*, *elrische*, *elraige*, *elrick*, *alrisch*, *allerish*, *alry*, *elphrish*, etc.; origin uncertain.] Hideous; ghastly; wild; weird; preternatural.

She heard strange *elritch* sounds
Upon that wind which went.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 123).

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,
His *eldritch* squeal and gestures.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Elean (ē′lē-an), *a.* Same as *Eliac*.

Eleatic (el-ē-at′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Eleaticus*, also *Eleates*, pertaining to *Elea*, Gr. Ἐλέα, L. also *Velia* and *Helia*, orig. called (by its Greek founders) Ὑέλη, i. e. (prob.), *Φέλη, < ἕλος, orig. *φέλος, a marsh, low ground by rivers.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Elea (Latin *Velia*), an ancient Greek town in southern Italy or Magna Græcia; specifically, an epithet given to a school of Greek philosophy founded by Xenophanes of Colophon, who resided in Elea. The most distinguished philosophers of this school were Parmenides and Zeno. The main Eleatic doctrines are developments of the conception that the One, or Absolute, alone is real.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Elea.—**2.** An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy.

Eleaticism (el-ē-at′i-sizm), *n.* [< *Eleatic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Eleatic school of philosophy.

elec. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

elecampane (el″ē-kam-pān′), *n.* [Formerly *elicampane*, *alecampane*, *alycompaine*, *heliecampanie* (the first part being altered appar. in simulation of the L. name *helenium* = Gr. ἑλένιον (> AS. *elene*); < OF. *enule-campane*, < ML. *inula campana*, elecampane: L. *inula*, elecampane, perhaps an accom. of *helenium*, < Gr. ἑλένιον, a plant supposed to be elecampane; ML. *campana*, prob. for *campania*, fem. of *campanius*, *campaneus*, of the field, < L. *campus*, a field: see *campaign*, *champagne*.]


Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

1. The common name of *Inula Helenium*, a coarse stout composite plant, a native of central Europe and Asia, sometimes cultivated, and often found naturalized in meadows and pastures in the eastern United States. It was one of the most famous of old medicines, having a special reputation in all pulmonary affections, and it is still used as a domestic remedy for various complaints.

Seed-pearl were good now, boiled with syrup of apples,
Tincture of gold, and coral, citron-pills,
Your *elicampane* root, myrobalanes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

2. A coarse sweetmeat, professedly made from the root of the plant, but really composed of little else than colored sugar.

He borrowed from every one of the pupils—I don't know how he spent it except in hardbake and *alycompaine*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxv.

elect (ē-lekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *electus*, pp. of *eligere* (> It. *eleggere* = Sp. Pg. *elegir* = F. *élire*), pick out, choose, elect (= Gr. ἐκλέγειν, pick out, choose, > ult. E. *eclectic*), < *e*, out, + *legere*, pick out, pick, gather, collect, etc.: see *legend*. Cf. *collect*, *select*.] **1.** To pick out; select from among a number; specifically, in *theol.*, to select, especially as an object of divine mercy or favor. See *election*, 6.

The breath of worldly men cannot depose
The deputy *elected* by the Lord.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

He lost nothing of . . . devotion to the sublime enterprise to which he held himself *elected* from his infancy by the promises of God. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 6.

If Orcagna's work was *elected* to survive the ravages of time, it is a happy chance that it should be balanced by a group of performances of such a different temper.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 322.

Hence—**2.** To select for an office or employment by a majority or plurality (according to agreement) of votes; choose by ballot or any similar method: as, to *elect* a representative or a senator; to *elect* a president or mayor.

After the Death of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, the Monks of that Convent secretly in the Night *elected* one Reginald, their Sub-Prior, to succeed him.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 73.

3. To choose; prefer; determine in favor of.

Of his Deghter by dene, that were dere holdyn,
One Creusa was cald kyndly by nome,
That Eneas afterward *Elit* to wed,
That spokyn is of specially in our spede after.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1491.

They have been, by the means that they *elected*, carried beyond the end that they designed.
Boyle, Essay on Scripture.

Yourself *elected* law should take its course,
Avenge wrong, or show vengeance not your right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 149.

=**Syn.** *Select*, *Prefer*, etc. See *choose*.

elect (ē-lekt′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élit* = Sp. *electo* = Pg. *eleito* = It. *eletto*, < L. *electus*, pp.: see *elect*, *v. t.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chosen; selected from among a number; taken in preference to others; specifically, in *theol.*, chosen as the special objects of mercy or divine favor; chosen to eternal life.

The elder unto the *elect* lady and her children, whom I love in the truth. 2 John 1.

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 184.

Thrilling with the electric touch of sacred leaves, he saw in vision, like Dante, that small procession of the elder poets to which only *elect* centuries can add another laurelled head. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 310.

2. Chosen to an office, as by vote, but not yet inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office: in this sense usually after the noun: as, governor or mayor *elect*.—**3.** Of such a nature as to merit choice or preference; noble; exalted.

Emerson . . . stood hale and serene and sane, *elect* and beautiful in every aspect of his mind.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 478.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* **1.** A person or persons chosen or set apart; one or more selected for a particular service or honor.

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth. Isa. xlii. 1.

These reverend fathers, . . . the *elect* of the land.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

The executive, the *elect* of the whole State, has in no instance any medium of communication with his constituents, except through the legislature.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 4.

2. Those who are chosen by God to eternal life.

He shall send his angels, . . . and they shall gather together his *elect* from the four winds. Mat. xxiv. 31.

'Tis true we all hold there is a number of *elect*, and many to be saved. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 56.

As God hath appointed the *elect* unto glory, so hath He, by the eternal and most free purpose of His will, foreordained all the means thereunto.
West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 6.

***elect.** An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

electant† (ē-lek′tant), *n.* [< L. *electan(t-)s*, ppr. of *electare*, rare freq. of *eligere*, elect: see *elect*.] One having the power of choosing.

You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. iii. 26.

electary† (ē-lek′tą-ri), *n.* An obsolete form of *electuary*.

electicism (ē-lek′ti-sizm), *n.* An improper form of *eclecticism*. [Rare.]

election (ē-lek'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *election, electioun*, < OF. *election*, F. *élection* = Pr. *electio* = Sp. *elección* = Pg. *eleição* = It. *elezione*, < L. *electio*(*n-*), a choosing, < *eligere*, pp. *electus*, pick out, choose, elect: see *elect.*] **1.** A deliberate act of choice; particularly, a choice of means for accomplishing a given end.

Nor headlong carried by the stream of will,
Nor by his own *election* led to ill.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

For what is Man without a mooving mind,
Which hath a judging wit and chusing will?
Now if God's power should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease and stand all still.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

I had thought you
Had had more judgment to have made *election*
Of your companions.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

The freedom of *election* — a freedom which is indispensable to all moral value, whether in doing or in suffering, in believing or denying. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

2. The choice of a person or persons for office of any kind by the voting of a body of qualified or authorized electors. The persons voted for are called *candidates*, or, with reference to their selection as candidates, *nominees*. Election for public office is now almost universally effected by the use of printed ballots. (See *ballot*[1].) The decision may depend upon the casting of an actual majority of all the votes for a candidate, as in various European countries and in some of the United States, or upon a plurality or the largest number of votes for any candidate where there are more than two opposing candidates, as in most of the United States. In the former case a new election has to be held when there is no actual majority; in the latter a single balloting is final unless there is a tie, which is very rare.

And alweys thei maken here Queen by *Eleccioun*, that is most worthy in Armes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 155.

The *election* of a President of America, some years hence, will be much more interesting to certain nations of Europe than ever the *election* of a king of Poland was.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 275.

3. The act or process of choosing a person or persons for office by vote; a polling for office; also, the occasion or set time and provision for making such choice: as, a general or a special *election;* American *elections* are generally held in autumn.

Election, in a political sense, was formerly limited to "the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment." The new sense . . . is a voting at the polls to ratify or reject a proposed measure.
Prof. F. P. Brewer, in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., [XVII., App., p. vii.

Hence — **4.** By extension, a public vote upon a proposition submitted; a poll for the decision by vote of any public matter or question: as, to hold an *election* on a new constitution, or on a measure referred by the legislature to the people. [U. S.] — **5**†. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

To use men with much difference and *election* is good.
Bacon.

6. In *theol.*: (*a*) The choice by God of particular individuals either (1) to be the recipients of his grace and of eternal life, or (2) to be commissioned for a particular work. Whether the choice in the former case is absolute or conditional is a disputed question in theology. Calvinism maintains that it is absolute; Arminianism, that it is conditional.

Knowing, brethren beloved, your *election* of God.
1 Thes. i. 4.

This *election* was not founded upon foreseen faith, and the obedience of faith, holiness, or any other good quality or disposition in man, as the prerequisite, cause, or condition on which it depended; but men are chosen to faith and to the obedience of faith, holiness, etc.
Canons of the Synod of Dort, ix.

I believe *election* means, secondly, a divine appointment of some men to eternal happiness. But I believe this *election* to be conditional, as well as the reprobation opposite thereto. *John Wesley*, Works, VI. 28.

(*b*†) Those who are elected by God to eternal life.

Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for; but the *election* hath obtained it. Rom. xi. 7.

7. In *astrol.*, a reason for choosing one time rather than another for an undertaking; a preference of times. See *root*, *n.*

The assendent sothly, as well in alle nativitez as in questiouns & *eleccioun*s of tymes, is a thing which that thise astrologiens gretly observen. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 4.

Elections hold good in those cases only where both the virtue of the heavenly bodies is such as does not quickly pass, and the action of the inferior bodies is such as is not suddenly accomplished.
Bacon, De Augmentis (tr. by Spedding), ii. 4.

8. In *math.*, a part or the whole of a number of distinguishable objects. The number of elections of n things is $2^n - 1$. Thus, the elections of three things, A, B, C, are: A, B, C, AB, AC, BC, ABC. — **Age of election.** See *age*, 3. — **Disseizin by election.** See *disseizin.* — **Elections (Hours of Poll) Act**, an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 34), which established hours for voting at parliamentary and municipal elections in certain boroughs, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. In 1885 (48 Vict., c. 10) it was extended to include all such elections. — **Point or place of election**, in *surg.*, the preferred point, as, in ligature arteries, the point where in a normal person the artery can be most conveniently and advantageously tied. — **Primary election.** See *primary.* — **Strong** or **weak election**, in *astrol.*, a great or small preference for one time rather than another. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Choice, Preference*, etc. See *option.*

election-auditor (ē-lek'shọn-â″di-tọr), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer annually appointed for each constituency, to whom is committed the duty of auditing and publishing the account of all expenses incurred at parliamentary elections.

electioneer (ē-lek-shọ-nēr'), *v. i.* [< *election* + *-eer.*] To employ means for influencing an election, as public speaking, solicitation of votes, etc.; work for the success of a candidate or of a party in an election: as, to *electioneer* for a candidate, or for a ticket; he *electioneered* with great effect.

He . . . took care to engage in his interest all those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to *electioneer*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Rosanna, iii.

The experiment is now making, . . . whether candidates for the presidency shall openly *electioneer* for that office.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 425.

electioneerer (ē-lek-shọ-nēr'ėr), *n.* One who electioneers.

Many loud-tongued *electioneerers*, who proved to Vivian, by everything but calculation, that he must be returned if he would but stand. *Miss Edgeworth*, Vivian, ii.

electioneering (ē-lek-shọ-nēr'ing), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to the influencing of voters before or at an election: as, *electioneering* practices.

elective (ē-lek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *électif* = Pr. *electiu* = Sp. Pg. *electivo* = It. *elettivo*, < L. as if **electivus*, < *electus*, pp. of *eligere*, pick out, choose: see *elect.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chosen by election; dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election: as, an *elective* monarchy (one in which the king is raised to the throne by election); the office is *elective:* opposed to *hereditary*, or to tenure by appointment.

The *elective* mode of obtaining rulers is the characteristic policy of republican government.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. lvii.

It came to be disputed whether the monarchy was hereditary or *elective*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 362.

By its [the House of Lords'] side arose the House of Commons, the *elective* house of the knights, citizens, and burgesses. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

An *elective* magistracy and clergy, land for all who would till it, and reading and writing, will ye, nill ye.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 230.

2. Pertaining or relating to or consisting in the choice or right of choosing by vote: as, the *elective* principle in government; the *elective* franchise.

The pope . . . rejected both candidates, declared the *elective* power to be forfeited, and put in his own nominee.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 382.

The *elective* right of the chapters and the archiepiscopal confirmation were formally admitted.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 381.

3. Exerting the power of choice.

All moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

4. Selecting for combination: as, an *elective* attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to other kinds. — **Elective affinity.** See *chemical affinity*, under *chemical.* — **Elective franchise, monarchy**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In the colleges of the United States, an optional study; any one of a number of studies from which the student is allowed to select that which he prefers.

Post-graduate *electives* are allowed to a limited extent.
Jour. Pedagogy, I., No. 6, advertising p. 6.

electively (ē-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

Cabbage is no food for her [the butterfly]; yet in the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and *electively*, she lays her eggs. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

electivity (ē-lek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *elective* + *-ity.*] The quality of being elective. *F. W. H. Myers.*

elector (ē-lek'tọr), *n.* [= F. *électeur* = Sp. *elector* = Pg. *eleitor* = It. *elettore*, < L. *elector*, a chooser, < *eligere*, pp. *electus*, pick out, choose: see *elect.*] One who elects or has the right of choice; a person who has the legal right of voting for any functionary or the adoption of any measure; a voter. In free governments the people, or such of them as possess the prescribed qualifications, are the electors of their legislative representatives, and in some, as the United States, of their principal executive officers, and in some cases of their judicial officers.

The rule of Jefferson was followed in requiring no property qualification for an *elector*.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 113.

Specifically — (*a*) In the Roman-German empire, one of the seven or more princes who had the right to elect the emperor. As established by the Golden Bull of 1356, these were the spiritual electors of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and the temporal electors of the Rhine Palatinate, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Bohemia. Other German princes, as the rulers of Bavaria, Hanover, etc., also had voices in the college of electoral princes for longer or shorter periods. The original electors held also the great magisterial offices of the imperial court. The whole system passed away with the empire in 1806. The temporal princes holding the right were generally known by the title of *elector* in their several dominions.

Munich is a place visited by most of the strangers who go into Germany; the *elector's* palace in the town was finely furnished. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 214.

(*b*) In the United States, one of the presidential electors. See below.

The President of the United States . . . and the Vice-President are chosen for the term of four years, by *electors*, appointed in such manner as the several States may direct. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 176.

The *electors* have no practical power over the election, and have had none since their institution.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 37.

Presidential electors, persons elected by the voters of the several States for the purpose of electing the next President and Vice-President of the United States. Originally they were expected to exercise some independent choice among members of each party represented in their body; but in practice their function soon became merely that of casting votes predetermined by party nomination. Each State has as many electors as it has representatives and senators in Congress. No person holding an office under the United States government is eligible for an elector. — **The Great Elector**, the name usually given to Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg from 1640 to 1688, who greatly strengthened the Brandenburg-Prussian power, and prepared the way for the elevation of the Prussian monarchy under Frederick the Great.

electoral (ē-lek'tọ-ral), *a.* [= F. *électoral* = Sp. *electoral* = Pg. *eleitoral* = It. *elettorale;* < *elector* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

Such are the subdivisions in favour of the *electoral* and other princes of the empire. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

The restriction of the *electoral* franchise to the class which was qualified to serve on juries commended itself to moderate politicians of the fifteenth century.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

Electoral college, a name informally given to the electors of a single State, when met to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and sometimes to the whole body of electors. See *presidential electors*, under *elector.*

In case the *electoral college* fails to choose a Vice-President, the power devolves on the Senate to make the selection from the two candidates having the highest number of votes. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 175.

Electoral commission, in *U. S. hist.*, an extraordinary commission, consisting of five senators, five representatives, and five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, created by an act of Congress in 1877, to whom were to be referred all electoral votes for President and Vice-President as to the admission of which the two houses could not agree, the Republicans having a majority in the Senate and the Democrats in the House of Representatives. The occasion for the disagreement was the opposite views taken by the respective parties as to the relative validity of different sets of electoral votes returned from the lately seceded States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and also from Oregon, which would decide the election. The result was the seating of the Republicans Hayes and Wheeler, as against the Democrats Tilden and Hendricks. — **Electoral crown**, the crown worn by the electors of the Roman-German empire, represented as arched with four half-circles supporting an orb and a cross, and doubled or faced with ermine, which turns up round the lower rim and has a scalloped edge, and with two fillets hanging down on the two sides. — **Electoral mantle**, a mantle worn as a mark of office by the electors of the Roman-German empire.

electorality† (ē-lek-tọ-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *electoral* + *-ity.*] An electorate.

Understanding as well this declaration to be for the *electoralities*, principalities, and estates, situate and being within the empire. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 534.

electorate (ē-lek'tọr-āt), *n.* [= F. *électorat* = Sp. *electorado* = Pg. *eleitorado* = It. *elettorato;* as *elector* + *-ate*[3].] **1.** The whole body of electors; the aggregate of citizens entitled to vote.

Our Liberal *electorate* has the task thrown upon it not only of choosing a good minister, but also of determining what the good shall be which this minister is to bring us.
M. Arnold, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 654.

In the new Parliament, notwithstanding the vast increase of the *electorate*, there was no direct representation of the unions. *The Century*, XXVIII. 129.

2. The dignity of an elector in the Roman-German empire. — **3.** The territory of an elector in Germany.

He . . . can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire.
Addison, Freeholder.

electoress, electress (ē-lek'tọr-es, -tres), *n.* [= F. *électrice* = It. *elettrice;* as *elector* + *-ess.*] The wife or widow of an elector of the Roman-German empire.

The eyes of all the protestants in the nation turned towards the *electoress* of Brunswick; who was daughter to the queen of Bohemia. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1700.

electorial (ē-lek-tō-ri-al), *a.* [< *elector* + *-ial.*] Same as *electoral.* [Rare.]

I make no doubt they [the revolution society] would soon erect themselves into an *electorial* college, if things were ripe to give effect to their claim.
Burke, Rev. in France.

electorship (ē-lek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *elector* + *-ship.*] The office of an elector.

And if the Bavarian hath male-issue of this young lady, the son is to succeed him in the *electorship*.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 23.

Electra (ē-lek'trä), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἠλέκτρα, a fem. proper name: see *electrum.*] 1. One of the Pleiades, 20 Tauri.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of polyps. *Lamarck*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Stephens*, 1829. (*c*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Loew*, 1845. (*d*) A genus of mollusks.

electret, *n.* A middle English form of *electrum.*

electrepeter (ē-lek-trep'e-tėr), *n.* [Incorrectly formed, appar. meant for **electrotrope*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τρέπειν, turn.] An instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

electress, *n.* See *electoress.*

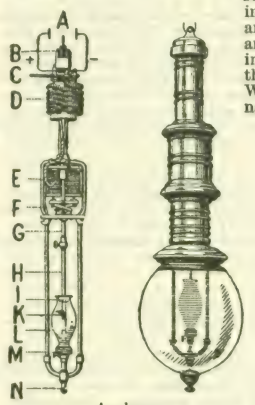
electric (ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *électrique* ★= Sp. *eléctrico* = Pg. *electrico* = It. *elettrico* (cf. D. G. *elektrisch* = Dan. Sw. *elektrisk*), < NL. *electricus*, < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity): see *electrum.* First used by Gilbert, "Vim illam *electricam* nobis placet appellare" (De Magnete (1600), ii. 2, p. 47).] **I.** *a.* [Also *electrical.*] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction: as, an *electric* body, such as amber or glass. *Boyle*, Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies (1667).—2. Pertaining to or consisting in electricity: as, *electric* power; an *electric* discharge.—3. Derived from or produced by electricity: as, an *electric* shock; an *electric* light.—4. Conveying electricity; producing electricity; communicating a shock by electricity: as, an *electric* machine; *electric* wires; the *electric* eel or fish.

Certain fishes belonging to the genera Torpedo (among the Elasmobranchii), Gymnotus, Malapterurus, and Mormyrus (among the Teleostei), possess organs which convert nervous energy into electricity, just as muscles convert the same energy into ordinary motion. . . . The nerves of the electrical organs proceed from the fifth pair, and from the *electric* lobe of the medulla oblongata, which appears to be developed at the origin of the pneumogastrics.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 54.

5. Operated by electricity: as, an *electric* bell; an *electric* railway.—6. Figuratively, full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others; magnetic.

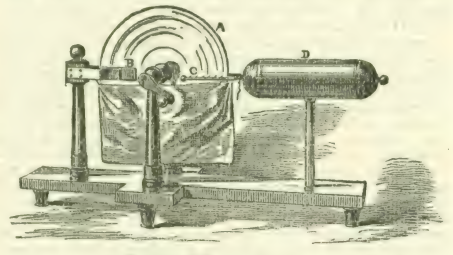
Electric Pindar, quick as fear,
With race-dust on his cheeks, and clear
Slant startled eyes.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

Dynamo-electric machine. See *electric machine*, below.—**Electric absorption.** See *residual charge*, under *residual.*—**Electric action,** in *organ-building*, a mechanism in which the connection between the keyboard and the pipes is made by the help of electricity.—**Electric alarm,** any alarm or signaling device controlled or operated by a current of electricity. The alarm is sounded by the closing of the electric circuit, which may be effected by a thermostat, a door, a sash, or other device, according to the purpose for which the alarm is used. See *alarm, thermostat,* and *fire-alarm.*—**Electric annunciator,** an apparatus by means of which the location of the point at which an electric circuit is made or broken is indicated. A number of electromagnets are connected, each with some particular station, room, or point from which a signal may come; the opening or closing of the circuit at any of these points operates the electromagnet to which it is joined, bringing into view a number, letter, or word indicating the location of the point. An alarm-bell is generally rung at the same time.—**Electric apparatus,** the various machines and appliances necessary for conducting electrical experiments, and illustrating the laws of electric action.—**Electric atmosphere, electric aura.** See *aura*[1].—**Electric bridge, call-bell, clock, current, displacement, eel, egg, fuse, governor, hammer, harpoon,** etc. See the nouns.—**Electric field,** any space in which electric force exists.—**Electric force,** the force existing among bodies charged with electricity, due to the existence of the charge.—**Electric lamp,** the contrivance in which the electric light is produced.—**Electric light,** light produced by electricity; especially, a brilliant light for purposes of illumination obtained by means of a current of electricity, generated by a dynamo-electric machine. The light is of two general kinds, the *arc-light* and the *incandescent light.* In the first the voltaic arc is employed; in the second a resisting conductor is rendered incandescent by the current. The arc-light (see *voltaic arc*, under *arc*[1]) is produced when a current passes between two carbon electrodes, at first in contact and afterward separated a short distance, the result being the formation of the voltaic arc. The light of the arc and the glowing carbon-points has great intensity, and electric lamps of this kind are extensively used for purposes of illumination, where a powerful light can be economically employed. In order to keep the carbon electrodes at a constant distance, so that the light may be uniform, some form of regulator is generally needed. Commonly an electromagnet is used for this purpose. As the carbons are slowly consumed the distance between them increases; current or voltage changes thereby, and the electromagnet, actuated by the current (series-lamp) or the voltage (shunt-lamp) or both, operates, and thus through some mechanical device causes the points to approach each other. In electric candles this necessity is done away with; here, as in the Jablochkoff candle, for example, the carbon pencils are placed side by side, separated by some insulating earthy substance, the arc is formed at the top, and the candle burns away in a manner analogous to that of an ordinary candle. With these candles alternating currents are employed to obviate the difficulty that would otherwise arise from the more rapid consumption of the carbon forming the positive pole. In an incandescent electric lamp, or glow-lamp, the current is made to pass through a strip of some substance which, because of its high resistance, becomes highly heated, and hence brilliantly incandescent. The substance most commonly used is carbon, which in the form of a thin strip or wire, carefully prepared for the purpose (by squirting from a cellulose solution) and bent in a loop, is inclosed in a bulb of glass from which the air has been exhausted. The vacuum is essential to prevent the consumption of the carbon at the high temperature to which it is raised. The incandescent light is comparable in brilliancy to a good gas-burner, and is hence suitable for general house illumination; it is superior to gas in steadiness, and has the great advantage that it does not vitiate the air. The current employed has, for lamps of ordinary power, much less strength than that needed for the arc-light. Besides carbon, some other substances have been used to a limited extent, as osmium. A considerable use has been made of the Nernst lamp, which uses a short rod of refractory oxids as glower, and does not employ a vacuum, but requires as part of the lamp an electric heater, since the glower becomes conducting only when hot.—**Electric log,** a ship's log in which the recording mechanism may be stopped by closing an electrical circuit through the tow-line when it is necessary to haul the log on board ship. Another form of electric log uses the recording mechanism to close a circuit through the tow-line, and report the record of the log on the vessel. See *log.*—**Electric machine,** a machine for generating large quantities of electricity. Those commonly used for producing statical electricity depend upon either friction or induction for their operation. For producing current electricity a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine is employed. The frictional electric machine usually consists of a plate or cylinder of glass, which is made by means of a handle to revolve between stationary cushions whose surfaces are covered with amalgam. One form of electricity (positive) is generated on the revolving plate, and is taken off by combs to a large brass cylinder called the *prime conductor;* the other (negative) is generated on the cushions, and may also be collected on a conductor, but is generally allowed to pass off to the earth through a metallic chain. The electricity obtained is the equivalent of the mechanical energy expended in turning the crank, less that which through friction is expended in producing useless heat. An induction-machine acts upon the principle of induction. Thus, in the Holtz machine no friction is used except to charge the armatures. It consists of a stationary glass plate with two open spaces, or "windows," on opposite sides of the center, and of a second glass plate which is revolved very rapidly in front of it. On the other side of the movable plate, and opposite the windows, are two combs connecting with brass conductors ending in large knobs. On one edge of each window is attached a piece of paper, called the *armature*, and a tongue of paper projects from it into the open space toward the revolving wheel. In the use of the Holtz machine and others of the same kind a small initial charge must first be communicated to the armature. By influence this is increased until a maximum, depending on the insulating power of the machine and its supports, is reached. The electrical energy developed has its equivalent in the work done in overcoming alternate attraction and repulsion of the moving and fixed parts. The effects of an influence-machine are much more powerful than those of the plate-machine, and it is less influenced by dampness in the air. It is consequently a very useful machine in the physical laboratory, being much used for statical experiments. When a powerful current of electricity is required, a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine driven by a steam- or gas-engine, or by water-power, is employed. These machines depend upon the induction which takes place between magnets and coils of wire, when their relative positions are changed. (See *induction.*) The distinction between the magneto- and dynamo-machines is that in the former a permanent magnet is employed, while in the latter its place is taken by an electromagnet. A simple form of the first consists of a large horseshoe magnet, before the poles of which two bobbins wound with insulated copper wire and inclosing cores of soft iron are made to revolve; the variation in magnetic intensity and polarity as these soft iron cores alternately approach and recede from the poles of the permanent magnet produces induced currents in the wire of the bobbins. These currents are reversed for each half-revolution, and hence a machine of this type produces an alternating current. This current may either be used as such, or, by means of a commutator, may be directed so as to pass through the external circuit always in the same direction. Dynamo-electric machines are thereby divided into *direct-current* and *alternating-current machines.* They are called *generators* when changing mechanical into electric power, *motors* when changing electric into mechanical power, and *converters* when changing electric into another form of electric power, as alternating into direct. By the character of the electric power they are divided into *constant-potential* and *constant-current* machines; by the excitation of their magnetic fields into *shunt-, series-, compound* and *separately excited* machines; by their construction into *bipolar* and *multipolar, revolving-armature* and *revolving-field* machines; by their method of driving into *direct-connected* and *belted* machines. Direct-current machines usually consist of an even number of electromagnets, circularly arranged around an armature, which revolves between their poles and carries a commutator, from which by the brushes, usually of carbon, a direct current is taken off, in a generator, sent in, in a

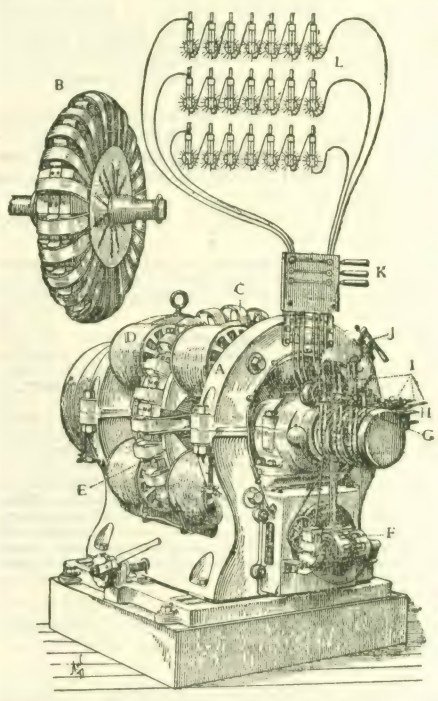


Arc-lamp.
B, hanger; *C*, switch; *D*, resistance coil; *E*, magnets; *F*, clutch; G, carbon rod; *H*, upper carbon; *I*, gas-check plug; *K*, inclosing bulb; *L*, lower carbon; *M*, lower carbon holder; *N*, hook for tail-piece.

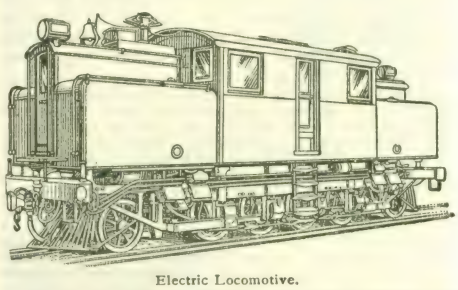

Incandescent Lamp.



Frictional Electric Machine.
A, glass plate; *B*, rubber, holding amalgam; *C*, collecting points; *D*, prime conductor.



Brush Multi-circuit Dynamo.
A, field frame; *B*, armature; *C*, armature coils; *D*, magnet-coils or field spools; *E*, pole piece; *F*, automatic regulator for shifting brushes, thereby maintaining a constant current in the lamp circuit regardless of the number of lamps in operation; *G*, commutator; *H*, brush-holder; *I*, brushes; *J*, main circuit switch; *K*, circuit switches; *L*, series lamps on multiple circuit.


Electric Locomotive.
The electric motors are attached to the steel underframe with the armatures mounted on the axles of the driving-wheels.

motor. Alternators usually consist of a revolving system of electromagnets or field-poles, which point outward star-shaped, and revolve inside of a stationary armature. Induction-machines consist of an armature, the circuits of which are closed upon themselves, and a field, usually without definite poles, which is excited by the alternating current. Constant-current machines are used only for arc lighting. For long-distance power transmission only alternators are used; for lighting, alternating- as well as direct-current machines. The illustration shows a constant-current or arc machine. Dynamos have a high degree of efficiency, many transforming over 90 per cent. of the mechanical energy used in revolving the armature into the energy of the electric current. They furnish the electric current much more economically, as well as more regularly, than a voltaic battery, since the zinc, the fuel of the latter, is an expensive and a poor fuel, as compared with the coal used for the engine which drives the dynamo.—**Electric meter,** an instrument designed to measure the quantity of electricity supplied to consumers for the production of light or heat, or to be used as a motive power.—**Electric motor.** See *electric machine.*—**Electric organ.** See *organ.*—**Electric pendulum,** a form of electroscope consisting of a pith-ball suspended by a non-conducting thread.—**Electric piano.** See *piano.*—**Electric railway,** a railway on which electricity is the motive power. The wheels of each car may be set in motion by an electric motor to which they are geared, or a motor-car may draw one or more cars. There are two distinct systems of electric railway. In one the electric motor is actuated by a current of electricity drawn from a secondary or "storage" battery carried with the car, generally underneath the floor; in the other the current is conveyed from a dynamo at some point on the line by means of conductors, which may be supported upon poles or placed in an underground conduit.—**Electric storm,** a violent disturbance of the electrical condition of the earth, resulting in strong earth-currents through long lines of telegraph, often interfering with the ordinary working of the line. These storms are sometimes widespread, and are thought by some physicists to be related to contemporaneous disturbances of the atmosphere of the sun. The phrase is also applied to thunder-storms or displays of atmospheric electricity.—**Electric-telegraph cable.** See *cable.*—**Electric tension,** difference of electric potential: often used as equivalent to *electromotive force.* (See also *battery, cell, circuit, condenser, electricity, fluid, potential, telegram, telephone, tension, spark, unit.*)

II. *n.* A body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. See *electricity.*—**To excite an electric.** See *excite.*

electrical (ē-lek'tri-kal), *a.* [< *electric* + *-al.*] Same as *electric.*

We believe that the time has arrived when the scientific world no longer looks upon *electrical* phenomena as isolated and separate from the phenomena of heat and light, or chemical reactions. *Science,* IV. 164.

Electrical burglar-alarm, endosmosis, etc. See the nouns.—**Electrical diapason,** an instrument consisting of a tuning-fork or -reed, the vibration of which is maintained by means of electricity.—**Electrical engineering,** the science and art of utilizing electricity, especially in the production of light, heat, and motive power, in the transmission and distribution of energy, and in its application to a great variety of metallurgical and other processes. It also includes the science and art of the erection and maintenance of telegraph- and cable-lines, of electric railway-signals, and other forms of electric signaling.—**Electrical mortar,** a small mortar within which a discharge is made to take place between two bodies charged with contrary electricities. This disruptive discharge causes so violent a disturbance of the air-particles as to expel a light ball placed in the mouth of the mortar. See *Volta's pistol,* under *pistol.*

electrically (ē-lek'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it; as regards electricity.

electricalness (ē-lek'tri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being electrical. [Rare.]

electrician (ē-lek-trish'an), *n.* [= F. *électricien;* as *electric* + *-ian.*] 1. One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.—2. One engaged in the business of making or supplying electric apparatus or appliances.

electricity (ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* [= D. *elektriciteit* = G. *elektricität* = Dan. Sw. *elektricitet* = F. *électricité* = Sp. *electricidad* = Pg. *electricidade* = It. *elettricità,* < NL. *electricita(t-)s,* < *electricus,* electric: see *electric.*] In *physics,* a name denoting the cause of an important class of phenomena of attraction and repulsion, chemical decomposition, etc., or, collectively, these phenomena themselves. Electricity was formerly considered as having the nature of a fluid—either a single fluid, as was supposed by Franklin, or two fluids (positive and negative), as assumed by Symmer. These theories were subsequently displaced by the work of Faraday, Maxwell, Hertz, and others who held that electric and magnetic phenomena are due to deformations or perturbations in the luminiferous ether. More recently there has been a tendency to return to the idea, in a modified form, of a special medium of corpuscular structure the ultimate particles of which are termed 'electrons,' whose presence in and movements through the ether give rise to electric and magnetic forces. The word was first used by Gilbert, the creator of the science of electricity, and by him was applied to the phenomena of attraction and repulsion as exhibited when amber (electrum) and some other substances of a similar character were briskly rubbed. Its meaning has been gradually extended to include a large variety of phenomena, among which may be named heating, luminous and magnetic effects, chemical decomposition, etc., together with numerous apparent attractions and repulsions of matter widely differing from those originally noted, but all of which are attributed to a common cause. The subject is usually divided into the two parts of *statical* or *frictional electricity,* including the electricity produced by friction and analogous means, the phenomena of which are chiefly statical, and *current electricity* (also called *voltaic electricity*), including that produced by the chemical or voltaic battery and electromagnetic machines, the phenomena of which are mostly dynamical. The form of electricity first discovered was the frictional. The discovery is generally attributed to Thales (sixth century B. C.), who observed that amber, after being rubbed by silk, had the property of attracting light bodies, like bits of paper, bran, etc. It was subsequently discovered that glass, sulphur, resin, and many other bodies gained by friction this same property to a greater or less extent. When electricity is produced by the friction of silk on glass, that of the glass is called *vitreous* or *positive electricity,* while that of the silk rubber is called *resinous* or *negative electricity.* When produced by the friction of flannel or silk on sealing-wax, that of the wax is *negative,* and that of the flannel or silk rubber is *positive.* This distinction, which, however, is properly explained as due to a difference of electrical potential (see *potential*), extends through the whole subject, by whatever means the electricity is produced. It is found that the two kinds of electricity are produced in equal amounts. Besides friction, there are other means of exciting electricity, as electrostatic induction or influence, pressure between two bodies, or sudden fracture (sugar becomes faintly luminous when broken in the dark). If a piece of sealing-wax is broken, the opposite ends will be found to be dissimilarly electrified. This is especially true of the fracture of cleavable minerals, like mica, calcite, etc. Some crystallized bodies become electrified by change of temperature: for example, a crystal of tourmalin, on being slightly warmed, becomes positively electrified at one extremity, and negatively at the other; if cooled, the poles are reversed. (See *pyro-electricity.*) For the chief means of obtaining a supply of frictional electricity, see *electric machine,* under *electric,* and *electrophorus.* The principal subjects considered under the head of statical electricity are the distribution of electricity over the surface of a conductor, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies (see *density*); the effect of induction or the production of an electrified state in a neutral body by approaching it to one already electrified, but without contact; the degree of induction, as determined by the nature of the non-conductor or dielectric (see *induction, conductor, dielectric*); the accumulation of electricity in a condenser, as a Leyden jar (see *condenser,* and *Leyden jar,* under *jar*); the measurement of capacity, potential, quantity, etc. (as with an electrometer); and the phenomena of discharge, as the spark-discharge, which takes place between oppositely electrified bodies when they are brought near together, the brush-discharge, etc. The electricity generated by friction and analogous means is in a state of high potential (see *potential*), but the quantity, and therefore the amount of electrical energy, is generally small; it has the power of overcoming great resistances and producing violent mechanical effects, as seen in the discharge of a Holtz machine, and still more strikingly in the case of lightning. Frictional electricity has found but few useful applications in the arts. The common means of producing current electricity is the dynamo-electric machine, and also the voltaic battery. (See *battery* and *cell.*) In the dynamo-electric machine, electric potential and thereby current is obtained by revolving a system of conductors, or wire coils, relatively to a magnetic field (that is, poles of electromagnets) so as to cut the lines of magnetic force (see *dynamo-electric machine* in the supplement). A current may also be produced by soldering together two ends of two bars of different metals, connecting the other ends with a copper wire, and then heating (or cooling) the first point of union. This is called *thermo-electricity,* and the pair of metals is called a *thermo-electrical couple;* it is analogous to the voltaic couple, only here the electrical current is obtained at the expense of the heat supplied. (See *thermo-electricity.*) The principal subjects considered under the head of current electricity are the production of mechanical motion in the stationary electric motor and the electric railway, the effects of the current in causing chemical decomposition (see *electrolysis, electrometallurgy*), in producing heat and light through the resistance of the medium, including the voltaic arc, and in the production of induced currents in a coil of wire, under certain conditions, by the action of another current or a magnet (see *induction*); the measurement of strength of current (as with a galvanometer or *ampere-meter,* which see), of electromotive force (as with a volt-meter), and of resistance (as with the electric bridge or ohm-meter), etc. The current electricity produced by the dynamo-machine does not differ from that of the electrostatic machine except quantitatively, in that the electric power furnished by even a small dynamo-electric machine is very many times larger than that produced by the friction machine.

Animal electricity. See *animal.*—**Contact theory of electricity,** a theory that the electromotive force of a voltaic cell, and perhaps the electricity produced by friction, is due to the difference of potential assumed by two dissimilar substances when placed in contact.—**Diffusion of electricity.** See *diffusion.*—**Distribution of electricity.** See *distribution.*—**Electrostatic units of electricity.** See *electrostatic.*—**Excitation of electricity.** See *excitation.*—**Free** and **bound electricity.** By a "free" charge of electricity is generally meant one which is borne by an insulated body independently of surrounding objects, while a "bound" charge is one held in position by the presence and attraction of a charge of the opposite character or sign upon a neighboring body. As a matter of fact all charges are "bound," the production of a given quantity of one kind of electricity being always accompanied by the production of the same quantity of the opposite kind. When this complementary charge is very distant and widely distributed, as on the walls of a room, the first may be said to be "free" electricity.

electricute (ē-lek'tri-kūt), *v. t.* [Contracted from *electri-* + *execute.*] To put to death judicially by means of electricity. Also *electrocute.* [Recent and colloq.]

electrication (ē-lek-tri-kū'shon), *n.* The act of electricuting. [Recent and colloq.]

electriferous (ē-lek-trif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *electrifer,* producing amber (bearing electricity) (< L. *electrum,* amber (repr. electricity), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ous.*] Bearing or transmitting electricity. Also *electrophorous.*

electrifiable (ē-lek'tri-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *electrify* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may be electrified or become electric.—2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.

★**electrification** (ē-lek″tri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *electrify* + *-ation.*] The act of electrifying, or the state of being charged with electricity. This may be positive (+) or negative (−), according as the body is charged with positive or negative electricity—that is, according as its potential is higher or lower than the assumed zero. See *potential.*

electrifier (ē-lek'tri-fī-er), *n.* One who or that which electrifies.

electrify (ē-lek'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrified,* ppr. *electrifying.* [< L. *electrum,* amber (repr. electricity), + *-ficare,* make: see *-fy.*] 1. To communicate electricity to; charge with electricity; make electric: as, to *electrify* a jar.—2. To cause electricity to pass through; affect by electricity; give an electric shock to: as, to *electrify* a limb.—3. To excite suddenly; give a sudden shock to; surprise with some sudden and startling effect, of a brilliant or shocking nature; startle greatly; thrill: as, the whole assembly was *electrified.*

He [Milton] *electrifies* the mind. *Macaulay,* Milton.

If the sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of Habeas Corpus, or to put a conspirator to the torture, the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., i.

electrine[1] (ē-lek'trin), *a.* [< LL. *electrinus,* < Gr. *ἠλέκτρινος,* made of amber or electrum, < *ἤλεκτρον,* amber, electrum: see *electrum.*] 1. Belonging to or made of amber.—2. Composed of the alloy called electrum (which see).

electrine[2] (ē-lek'trin), *n.* [< *electrum* (*electric*) + *-ine*[2].] The (supposed) principle of electricity; a (supposed) kind of matter which manifests electrical phenomena.

A hitherto undescribed ponderable chemical element, which he terms *electrine,* and which he assumes to be an essential constituent of oxygen.

Ashburner, in Reichenbach's Dynamics, Pref., p. xiv.

electrization (ē-lek-tri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *électrisation* = Sp. *electrización* = Pg. *electrização;* as *electrize* + *-ation.*] The act of electrifying. Also spelled *electrisation.*

It is not electricity which cures, but *Electrizations,* a process requiring far more technical skill than the uninitiated generally believe. *Alien. and Neurol.,* VI. 153.

electrize (ē-lek'trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrized,* ppr. *electrizing.* [= D. *elektriseren* = G. *elektrisiren* = Dan. *elektrisere* = Sw. *elektrisera* = F. *électriser* = Sp. Pg. *electrizar* = It. *elettrizzare,* < NL. **electrizare,* electrify, < L. *electrum,* amber (repr. electricity).] To make electric; electrify. Also spelled *electrise.*

electrizer (ē-lek'trī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies; specifically, an apparatus for the application of electricity for medical purposes. Also spelled *electriser.*

electro (ē-lek'trō), *n.* [Abbreviation of *electrotype.*] An electrotype.

For these reasons the Act is objectionable in prohibiting the importation of stereos and *electros.*

Amer. Publishers' Circular.

electro-. [NL., etc., *electro-,* formally repr. Gr. *ἠλεκτρο-,* combining form of *ἤλεκτρον,* amber, electrum (see *electrum*), but practically a contraction of *electrico-,* combining form of *electricus,* E. *electric:* see *electric.*] The combining form, in many modern compounds, of *electric,* often representing also *electricity.* [In the following compounds containing *electro-,* where the second element exists independently in English, or is otherwise perfectly obvious, and where no parallel forms are cited, no etymology is given.]

electroballistic (ē-lek″trō-ba-lis'tik), *a.* Concerned with electricity as used to determine the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight: an epithet applied to various instruments invented by Nauvez. The projectile passes in succession through two or more screens, the distances between which are known; and, the exact time of passage through each screen being electrically recorded, a simple calculation gives the velocity at that part of the flight.

electrobath (ē-lek'trō-bȧth), *n.* The liquid used in electroplating, in which the metal to be deposited is held in solution.

electrobiological (ē-lek″trō-bī-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrobiology.

electrobiologist (ē-lek″trō-bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in electrobiology.

electrobiology (ē-lek″trō-bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* **1.** Biology as concerned with electrical phenomena; that branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.—**2.** That phase of mesmerism or animal magnetism in which the actions, feelings, etc., of a person in the mesmeric condition are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator.

electrobioscopy (ē-lek″trō-bī-os'kō-pi), *n.* The process of testing the muscles with electricity to determine if life is extinct. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 49.

electrobronze (ē-lek'trō-bronz), *n.* A metallic coat given to iron articles by an electrobath. The coating is subsequently protected by a varnish.

electrocapillarity (ē-lek″trō-kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* Certain phenomena collectively occurring at the common surface of two liquids in contact when their difference of potential is altered. The surface-tension of the liquids is changed, and motion usually results. See *electrocapillary*.

electrocapillary (ē-lek-trō-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* Capillary and electrical: designating certain capillary phenomena produced by electricity.

For example, if a horizontal glass tube be filled with a dilute acid, and a drop of mercury be placed in the tube, the passage of a current of electricity through it will cause the drop to move toward the negative pole. A capillary electrometer known as Lippmann's electrometer has been constructed, in which the pressure of a column of liquid is made to balance the electrocapillary force exerted at the surface of contact of mercury and dilute acid, this force being nearly proportional to the electromotive force when it does not exceed one volt.

electrocautery (ē-lek-trō-kȧ'tėr-i), *n.* In *surg.*, cauterizing by means of a platinum wire heated by the passage of a current of electricity; the instrument used.

electrochemical (ē-lek-trō-kem'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to electrochemistry.

The electromotive force of an electrolyte is equal to the mechanical equivalent of the heat of combination of its *electrochemical* equivalent.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 247.

Electrochemical series, the arrangement of the chemical elements in such an order that all the elements which are electropositive with reference to a given element are placed before it, and all those which are electronegative after it. See *electrolysis*.

electrochemically (ē-lek-trō-kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the laws of electrochemistry.

electrochemist (ē-lek-trō-kem'ist), *n.* One who practises electrochemistry.

It [electrometallurgy] is a subject of intense interest to the chemist and to the electrician, for it combines principles underlying its practice which belong to both professions. In fact, the man skilled in its science and art may appropriately be styled an *electro-chemist*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXIX. 81.

electrochemistry (ē-lek-trō-kem'is-tri), *n.* Chemistry as concerned with electricity; the science which treats of the production of electricity by chemical changes, of the production of chemical changes through the agency of electricity, and of the electrical properties of chemical substances.

electrochronograph (ē-lek-trō-kron'ō-gràf), *n.* A chronograph on which the record is made by electrical means: much used in astronomical observatories and in the laboratory for noting the precise instant or duration of transits and similar phenomena. See *chronograph*.

electrochronographic (ē-lek″trō-kron-ō-graf'-ik), *a.* Pertaining to an electrochronograph, or indicated and recorded by means of it.

electrocopper (ē-lek-trō-kop'ėr), *v. t.* To plate or cover with copper by means of electricity. See *electroplating*.

Steel, iron, zinc, lead, and tin which have been previously *electro-coppered*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 212.

electrocute, electrocution. See *electricute, electricution*.

electrode (ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [= F. *électrode;* as *electric* + Gr. *ὁδός*, way.] A pole of the current from an electric battery or machine which is in use in effecting electrolysis: applied generally to the two ends of an open electric circuit. The positive pole is termed the *anode*, and the negative pole the *cathode*.

electrodeposit (ē-lek″trō-dē-poz'it), *n.* That which has been deposited by means of electricity.

electrodeposit (ē-lek″trō-dē-poz'it), *v. t.* To deposit, as a metal or other substance, from a chemical compound, by means of electricity.

In the same year also M. de Ruolz *electro-deposited* brass from a solution composed of the cyanides of copper and zinc dissolved in aqueous cyanides of potassium.
G. Gore, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodeposition (ē-lek″trō-dep-ō-zish'ọn), *n.* The deposition of metals or other substances from a solvent by means of electricity.

Employed *electro-deposition* for producing the copper plates. *G. Gore*, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodepositor (ē-lek″trō-dē-poz'i-tor), *n.* One who practises the art of electrodeposition.

In 1840, M. de Ruolz, a French *electro-depositor*, . . . had taken out a patent in France for electro-gilding.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 20.

electrodiapason (ē-lek″trō-dī-ą-pā'zọn), *n.* Same as *electrical diapason* (which see, under *electrical*).

A universal support or *electro-diapason*, intended to inscribe and show in projection the vibratory movements.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI., Supp., p. 48.

electrodynamic, electrodynamical (ē-lek″-trō-dī-nam'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to electrodynamics.—**Directrix of electrodynamic action.** See *directrix*.

electrodynamics (ē-lek″trō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* That part of the science of electricity which treats of the mutual action of electric currents and of currents and magnets.

electrodynamism (ē-lek-trō-dī'nạ-mizm), *n.* See the extract.

The trance caused by regarding fixedly a gleaming point produces in the brain, in his [Dr. Philips's] opinion, an accumulation of a peculiar nervous power, which he calls *electrodynamism*. *Science*, IX. 542.

electrodynamometer (ē-lek″trō-dī-nạ-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *electrodynamic* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by means of the attraction or repulsion mutually exerted by two coils of wire, through at least one of which the whole or a part of the current to be measured passes.

Weber devised an instrument known as an *electrodynamometer* for measuring the strength of currents by means of the electrodynamic action of one part of the circuit upon another part. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 297.

electrodynamometrical (ē-lek″trō-dī″nạ-mō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the electrodynamometer.

Electro-dynamometrical measurements.
Electrical Rev., XXII. 159.

electro-engraving (ē-lek″trō-en-grā'ving), *n.* An etching process in which the plate, covered with a ground and properly etched, is placed in an electrobath to deepen the "bite" or cutting-in of the lines.

electro-ergometer (ē-lek″trō-ėr-gom'e-tėr), *n.* See *ergometer*.

electrogenesis (ē-lek-trō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Causation or production by electricity.

electrogenetic (ē-lek″trō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrogenesis.

electrogild (ē-lek'trō-gild), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrogilded, electrogilt*, ppr. *electrogilding*. To gild, by means of the voltaic battery, with a thin deposit of gold precipitated from a bath of a salt of the metal.

electrogilder (ē-lek-trō-gil'dėr), *n.* One who practises electrogilding.

★**electrograph** (ē-lek'trō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity: see *electric, electro-*), + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** A curve automatically traced and forming a continuous record of the indications of an electrometer.—**2.** An apparatus for engraving the copper cylinders used in printing fabrics and wall-papers. The cylinder is first coated with varnish, which is scratched by diamond-points traversing upon it, and controlled by circuit-breakers, that are in turn controlled by the copyist. The exposed portions are then etched by exposure to an acid-bath.

★**electrography** (ē-lek-trog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** Galvanography. Specifically—**2.** The process of copying a fine engraving on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

electrokinetic (ē-lek″trō-ki-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrokinetics, or electricity in motion.

electrokinetics (ē-lek″trō-ki-net'iks), *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents, or the flow of electricity.

electrolier (ē-lek-trō-lēr'), *n.* [Modern, formed in imitation of *chandelier*.] A bracket, pendant, or stand, often with branches, and ornamented, used for supporting incandescent electric lamps.

electrolithotrity (ē-lek″trō-li-thot'ri-ti), *n.* Lithotrity, or the destruction of vesical calculi, effected by electrolysis.

electrologic, electrological (ē-lek-trō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *electrology* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to electrology.

electrologist (ē-lek-trol'ō-jist), *n.* One versed in the science of electrology.

electrology (ē-lek-trol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *électrologie;* < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The department of physical science which treats of the phenomena and properties of electricity.

electrolysability, electrolysable, etc. See ★*electrolyzability*, etc.

★**electrolysis** (ē-lek-trol'i-sis), *n.* [= F. *électrolyse*, < NL. **electrolysis*, < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *λύσις*, solution, resolution, < *λύειν*, loose, solve, resolve. Cf. *analysis*.] The decomposition of a chemical compound into its constituent parts by an electric current.

Thus, water is decomposed by electrolysis into hydrogen and oxygen; of these it is found that the hydrogen is set free at the negative pole (the cathode), and is hence said to be *electropositive*, and is called the *cation;* while the oxygen collects at the positive pole (the anode), and is said to be *electronegative*, and is called the *anion*. A salt may also be decomposed by electrolysis: thus, copper sulphate yields metallic copper at the negative pole (upon which it is deposited), and sulphuric acid and oxygen at the positive pole. By electrolysis Davy was able to decompose lime and the other alkaline earths, and thus to show that they were compounds of metals, calcium, etc., with oxygen. An electrolysis in which the ions (a term including both anion and cation) are produced at their respective electrodes without interference from these electrodes or the surrounding electrolyte is called a *primary electrolysis*. Very often chemical changes take place between the ions and the electrodes or the electrolyte, so that the final products are different from the true ions. This is called *secondary electrolysis*.

The laws which govern *electrolysis* were discovered by Faraday, and are hence known as Faraday's laws.
W. Watson, Text-book of Physics, p. 797.

electrolyte (ē-lek'trō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *λυτός*, verbal n. of *λύειν*, solve, dissolve. Cf. *electrolysis*.] A compound which is an electric conductor, or becomes a conductor when in solution, and undergoes chemical decomposition while the current flows.

No elementary substance can be an *electrolyte:* for from the nature of the operation compounds alone are susceptible of electrolysis.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 282.

★**electrolytic, electrolytical** (ē-lek-trō-lit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *électrolytique;* as *electrolyte* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of electrolysis or of an electrolyte.—**Electrolytic cell.** See *cell*.—**Electrolytic dissociation**, the process or state of dissociation into electrically charged particles called *ions*. Thus, sodium chlorid when dissolved in water undergoes *electrolytic dissociation* into positively charged sodium atoms and negatively charged chlorin atoms. Also called *ionization*.

electrolytically (ē-lek-trō-lit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an electrolytic manner; by means of electrolysis; as in electrolysis.

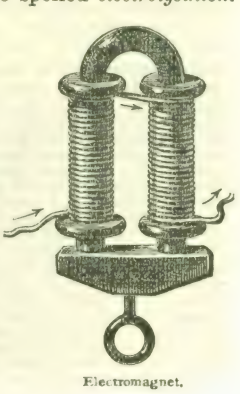
The fibre is carbonized in moulds of nickel, and is attached to the conducting wires by copper, *electrolytically* deposited upon them. *G. B. Prescott*, Dynam. Elect., p. 283.

electrolyzability (ē-lek-trō-lī-zą-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capability of being decomposed by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolysability*.

electrolyzable (ē-lek'trō-lī-za-bl), *a.* [= F. *électrolysable;* as *electrolyze* + *-able*.] Susceptible of decomposition by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolysable*.

electrolyzation (ē-lek″trō-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *électrolysation;* as *electrolyze* + *-ation*.] The act of electrolyzing. Also spelled *electrolysation*.

electrolyze (ē-lek'trō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrolyzed*, ppr. *electrolyzing*. [< *electrolysis*.] To produce a chemical change, usually a decomposition, by the passage of an electric current.


Electromagnet.

electromagnet (ē-lek-trō-mag'net), *n.* A magnet which owes its magnetic properties to the inductive action of an electric current. If an insulated wire is wound about a bar

of soft iron and a current of electricity is passed through it, the bar becomes a temporary magnet with a north and a south pole; the end at which the current circulates through the wire in the direction of the hands of a clock, as the observer looks at it, is the south pole. In practice, an electromagnet has ordinarily a horseshoe form. It consists of two cylinders, or cores, of soft iron, fastened together at one end and each wound many times with insulated wire; the wire must be so wound that if the horseshoe were straightened the direction of winding would be the same throughout. An electromagnet may be made very powerful, so as to support a ton or more. The soft iron core retains its maximum magnetization only so long as the current is passing, and loses nearly all of it the instant the current ceases. This principle is made use of in the telegraph (which see), electric clocks, electric call-bells, etc. If the core is made of steel, it becomes under the action of the current a permanent magnet.

electromagnetic (ē-lek″trō-mag-net′ik), *a.* Pertaining to electromagnetics, or to the relation between electricity and magnetism; of the nature of electromagnetism. See *electromagnetism*. Also *galvanomagnetic*.—**Electromagnetic engine, machine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Electromagnetic theory of light.** See *light*.—**Electromagnetic units,** units employed in measuring electric currents, and based upon the force exerted between two magnetic poles; the units practically used to measure the strength of currents (ampere), electromotive force (volt), resistance (ohm), etc., are electromagnetic units.

electromagnetically (ē-lek″trō-mag-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an electromagnetic manner; by electromagnetism.

A single wire bent twice at right-angles is made to rotate *electro-magnetically* between the poles of a horseshoe magnet. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 74.

electromagnetics (ē-lek″trō-mag-net′iks), *n.* The science of electromagnetism.

electromagnetism (ē-lek-trō-mag′net-izm), *n.* The collective term for the phenomena which rest upon the relation between electric currents and magnetism. It comprises the effects of an electric current in directing a magnetic needle and in inducing magnetism in a magnetic substance, as soft iron, and also the analogous effects of a magnet in directing a movable conductor traversed by a current, or in inducing in a conductor an electric current. The directive power of an electric current upon a magnet was discovered by Oersted; it is the principle involved in all forms of galvanometer (which see). The power of an electric current to induce magnetism, and of a magnet to induce an electric current, is treated under *induction;* these latter phenomena form the basis of the electromagnet and of all forms of magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines.

electromagnetist (ē-lek-trō-mag′net-ist), *n.* One skilled in electromagnetism.

electromassage (ē-lek″trō-ma-säzh′), *n.* In *therap.*, the combination of the use of electricity with massage by employing the more or less specially modified electrodes of a galvanic or faradic battery as instruments for more or less imperfect rubbing and kneading.

electromedical (ē-lek-trō-med′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the medicinal use of electricity.

★**electrometallurgy** (ē-lek-trō-met′al-ėr-ji), *n.* The application of electricity to the art of producing and utilizing the metals. The most important applications are: The separation of metals for their ores, which cannot, or not as well, be separated otherwise, as aluminium, magnesium, sodium, silicon; or of metallic alloys, as ferrotitan, ferrowolfram, etc.; the refining of metals, as copper, etc.; the application of the metals in the arts, in electroplating, that is, covering metals with copper, silver, gold, nickel, iron, etc., and electrotyping, that is, making copies of cuts, engravings, etc., usually in copper. The electric current is used either by its direct chemical action, in electrolysis (see *electrolysis*), or by its heating action, in the electric furnace. In electrolysis a direct current is required and applied either to a solution of the metal to be used, in copper refining, electrotyping, and electroplating, or to a fused compound, as in aluminium reduction. The electrothermal action of the electric current is used mainly when temperatures are needed higher than can be produced by combustion, as in the reduction, by carbon, of very refractory metals, as titanium, wolfram, and their alloys.

★**electrometer** (ē-lek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elektrometer* = F. *électromètre* = Sp. *electrómetro* = Pg. *electrometro* = It. *elettrometro*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring difference of electrostatic potential between two conductors. See *potential*. There are many forms. The *absolute electrometer* (also called *balance-electrometer*) of Sir William Thomson consists essentially of two parallel circular plates attracting each other, the central portion of one of them, the upper, suspended from one arm of a balance or by means of light steel springs, the other being movable to a greater or less distance from the first by means of a micrometer screw. The upper disk is always brought to a fixed position (which can be very accurately determined) by means of the attraction of the lower, the amount of attraction being regulated by the distance between the two plates. It is thus seen that the electric force is actually weighed, and formulas are given by means of which the difference of potentials is deducible in absolute measure, the areas of the plates and the distance between them being known. The *quadrant electrometer* of Sir William Thomson consists of four quadrant-shaped pieces of metal, sometimes segments of a flat cylindrical box, the alternate pairs being connected by a wire; above or within this, if the cylindrical form is used, a flat needle of aluminium is hung by a delicate wire. The needle is kept in a constant electrical condition by connection usually with a Leyden jar placed above or below, and if the two pairs of quadrants are dissimilarly electrified—that is, are in a state of different potential, as by connecting them respectively with the poles of a voltaic cell—the needle is deflected from its position of rest, and the amount of this deflection, as measured by the motion of a spot of light reflected from a small mirror attached to it, gives a means of calculating the difference of potential of the bodies under experiment. In another method of using the quadrant electrometer the pairs of quadrants are kept at a constant difference of potential, while that of the needle varies. Arranged in this manner, it is much used in the investigation of atmospheric electricity. Lippmann and Dewar have devised very delicate capillary electrometers, based on the alteration of the force of capillarity by electric action. See *electrocapillary*.

electrometric, electrometrical (ē-lek-trō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [As *electrometer* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to electrometry, or the measurement of electricity: as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

electrometry (ē-lek-trom′e-tri), *n.* [As *electrometer* + *-y.*] That department of the science of electricity which embraces the methods of making electrical measurements, more especially of statical electricity.

electromotion (ē-lek-trō-mō′shon), *n.* 1. The current of electricity, or the passing of it from one metal to another, in a voltaic circuit.—2. Mechanical motion produced by means of electricity.

★**electromotive** (ē-lek-trō-mō′tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to electromotion; producing or produced by electromotion.—**Electromotive force** (abbreviated *E. M. F.*), that which determines the flow of electricity from one place to another, giving rise to an electric current. It is the result of, and proportional to, the difference of electric potential (see *potential*) between two bodies, or parts of the same body, and bears a similar relation to it that the pressure in a water-pipe does to the difference of water-level upon which its amount depends. The strength of an electric current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance (Ohm's law). The electromotive force is measured in volts.—**Electromotive series,** the series of the various metals (or other substances) useful for producing an electric current, arranged in such an order for a given liquid that each is positive with reference to those which follow in the list, and negative for those which precede. For example, in dilute sulphuric acid the order is zinc, lead, iron, copper, silver, platinum, carbon—that is, if zinc and iron are coupled together in a voltaic cell containing sulphuric acid, the zinc is the positive plate, and the current goes in the wire from iron to zinc; if iron and copper are taken, the current in the wire is from copper to iron. It is found that the electromotive force is a maximum for zinc and carbon, and is equal to the sum of the electromotive forces for all the intervening metals. In another liquid the order would be changed, but the above law would hold true; for example, in potassium sulphid, iron is electro-negative with reference to copper. Also called *contact series*.

electromotograph (ē-lek-trō-mō′tō-gràf), *n.* A name sometimes applied to a peculiar telephone-receiver invented by Edison. The vibrations of the mica disk by which the sound is reproduced are caused by variations in frictional resistance between a revolving cylinder of lime and a small platinum plate which rests upon its surface and is attached to the center of the disk, these variations being due to variations in the strength of the current transmitted.

electromotor (ē-lek-trō-mō′tor), *n.* [= F. *électromoteur* = Sp. *electromotor;* < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *motor*, a mover.] 1. Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, as a single cell, a voltaic battery, or a thermo-electric pile.—2. An engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effects. See *electric machine*, under *electric*, and *motor*.

electromuscular (ē-lek-trō-mus′kū-lär), *a.* Pertaining to the relations between electricity and certain phenomena exhibited by muscles.

★**electron** (ē-lek′tron), *n.* Same as *electrum*.

electronegative (ē-lek-trō-neg′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified; having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.—2. Assuming negative potential when in contact with a dissimilar substance, as copper when joined to zinc in a voltaic cell. See *electromotive series*, under *electromotive*.

II. *n.* A body which, in the process of electrolysis, appears at the positive pole of the voltaic battery, as oxygen and chlorin. See *electrolysis*.

electronegatively (ē-lek-trō-neg′a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an electronegative manner.

Such materials as are related *electro-negatively* to iron. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 324.

electro-optic (ē-lek-trō-op′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-optics: as, an *electro-optic* action.

electro-optics (ē-lek-trō-op′tiks), *n.* That branch of the science of electricity which treats of its relations to light. Among these relations are: the production of double refraction, as in glass, by the electrostatic stress produced when two wires from an induction coil or Holtz machine are fixed in holes in it near together; the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light on traversing a transparent medium placed in a magnetic field, or by reflection at the surface of a magnet; the change of electrical resistance exhibited by certain bodies during exposure to light, as selenium (see *photophone*); and the relation between the index of refraction and the specific inductive capacity of transparent bodies which is established by experiment and required by the electromagnetic theory of light.

electropathic (ē-lek-trō-path′ik), *a.* [< *electropathy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to electropathy. *Science*, XI., No. 274, adv. p. iii.

electropathy (ē-lek-trop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + *-πάθεια*, < πάθος, suffering. Cf. *homeopathy.*] Treatment of disease by electricity; electrotherapeutics.

electrophone (ē-lek′trō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + φωνή, voice, sound.] An instrument for producing sounds, resembling trumpet-tones, by electric currents of high tension. It has been recommended for use as a telegraphic relay capable of giving two or four signs with a single wire, having this advantage over other relays, that perfection of contact is not necessary to its working. It has been used also to indicate the electric equilibrium of muscle and nervous tissue by the variation of its tones, and by a system of levers attached to the wrist to show the rhythm and character of the pulse; and it may be fitted to the telephone, and thus be made to repeat a sound made gently in one place in trumpet-tones in another place hundreds of yards distant. *Chambers's Encyc.*

electrophori, *n.* Plural of *electrophorus*, 1.

electrophorid (ē-lek-trof′ō-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Electrophoridæ*.

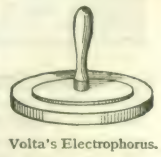
Electrophoridæ (ē-lek-trō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Electrophorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anguilliform fishes, of the order *Plectospondyli*. There are no scales nor dorsal fin; the head is rounded in front, the premaxillaries forming most of the upper border of the mouth, and the supramaxillaries being reduced; and the anus is under the throat, the anal fin beginning just behind it, and continuous with the caudal. The family contains the electric eel (which see, under *eel*). See also *Gymnotidæ*.

electrophoroid (ē-lek-trof′ō-roid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Electrophoridæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Electrophoridæ*.

electrophorous (ē-lek-trof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *electrophorus:* see *electrophorus.*] Same as *electriferous*.

electrophorus (ē-lek-trof′ō-rus), *n.* [= F. *électrophore* = Sp. *electróforo*, < NL. *electrophorus*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Pl. *electrophori* (-rī). An instrument for obtaining statical electricity by means of induction. It consists of a disk of resin, or other non-conducting material easily excited by friction, and a polished metal disk with an insulating handle. The resin disk is negatively electrified by striking or rubbing it with a catskin or flannel, and the metal plate is then laid upon it. Under these circumstances the upper plate does not receive a direct charge from the lower, but is positively charged on the lower surface and negatively on the upper; if now the disk is touched by the finger, the negative electricity passes to the ground, leaving the disk charged positively. On being lifted away by its insulating handle, it is found to be charged, and will give a spark. It may then be replaced on the lower plate, and the process repeated an indefinite number of times without any fresh excitation, if the weather is favorable. The electricity obtained each time is the equivalent of the mechanical work done in separating the two surfaces against the attraction of the unlike electricities.



Volta's Electrophorus.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Electrophoridæ*. There is but one species, the electric eel, *E. electricus*. *Gill*, 1864. See cut under *eel*.

electrophotometer (ē-lek″trō-fō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of various lights by reference to the intensity of the light produced by an electric spark. See *photometer*.

electrophotomicrography (ē-lek″trō-fō″tō-mi-krog′ra-fi), *n.* The art of photographing, by means of the electric light, objects as magnified by the microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

electrophysiological (ē-lek″trō-fiz″i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Relating to electrical results produced in living tissues.

electrophysiologist (ē-lek″trō-fiz-i-ol′ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in electrophysiology.

electrophysiology (ē-lek″trō-fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.

electroplate (ē-lek′trō-plāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electroplated*, ppr. *electroplating*. To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal to by means of electrolysis. See *electrometallurgy*.

To *electroplate* is to disguise with an adherent thin coating of metal, which then serves as an ornamental covering to the object treated. To electrotype, on the other hand, is to produce a separate and distinct object, with an existence of its own. *J. W. Urquhart*, Electrotyping, p. 4.

electroplate (ē-lek′trō-plāt), *n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electroplating.

electroplater (ē-lek′trō-plā-tėr), *n.* One who practises electroplating.

electroplating (ē-lek′trō-plā-ting), *n.* **1.** The process or art of coating metals and other materials with an adherent film of metal, in a bath containing a solution of the metal, by means of the electrolytic action of an electric current from a battery or dynamo. In simple forms of electroplating apparatus, the bath containing the metallic solution may form the battery, as in plating with copper. The more common plan is to employ a current obtained from some source outside the bath. Table-cutlery or -ware, building- or car-fixtures, lamps, etc., to be electroplated, are suspended by wires from a metal rod laid across the top of the bath and connected with the negative pole of the battery, this terminal of the current forming the *cathode*. The silver, nickel, copper, etc., to be deposited is suspended in like manner from a rod connected with the positive pole of the battery, the terminal forming the *anode*. (See *electrolysis*, *electrometallurgy*.) The deposition of metals by electrolysis forms a part of several arts, as in electrotyping; but as in these the film of metal deposited in the bath is not adherent, they are described under separate heads. Electroplating is strictly the covering of a metal with a metallic film permanently attached to it, as in nickel-plating, plating telegraph-wires with copper, and table-ware with silver. See *electrotype*, *galvanoplastic*, *galvanoglyph*, *galvanograph*, and *nickel-plating*. **2.** The deposit itself, or the surface, obtained by means of the process explained above.

electropoion (ē-lek-trō-poi′on), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *ποιῶν*, pp. of *ποιεῖν*, make.] A mixture of sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash, and water, used as the liquid for batteries in which zinc and carbon are the poles.

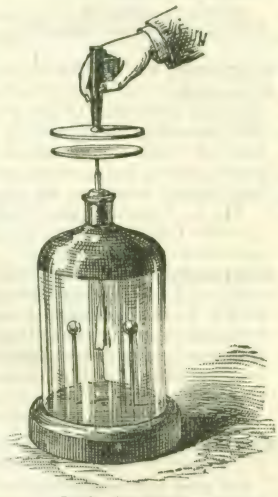
electropolar (ē-lek-trō-pō′lăr), *a.* Having, as an electrical conductor, one end or surface positive and the other negative.

electropositive (ē-lek-trō-poz′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—**2.** Assuming positive potential when in contact with another substance, as zinc in a voltaic cell.

II. *n.* A body which in electrolysis appears at the negative pole of a voltaic battery. Potassium is the most electropositive of all known bodies. See *electrolysis*.

electropuncturation, electropuncture (ē-lek′trō-pungk-tū-rā′shon, ē-lek-trō-pungk′tūr), *n.* Same as *electropuncturing*.

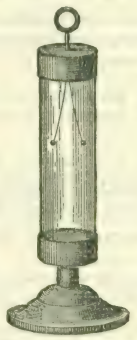
electropuncturing (ē-lek-trō-pungk′tūr-ing), *n.* In *med.*, the operation of inserting two or more needles in a part affected and then connecting them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic battery.



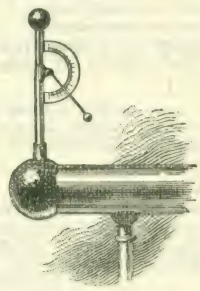
Condensing Electroscope.

electropyrometer (ē-lek″trō-pī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* See *pyrometer*.

★**electroscope** (ē-lek′trō-skōp), *n.* [= D. *elektroscoop* = G. Dan. Sw. *elektroskop* = F. *électroscope* = Sp. *electroscopo* = Pg. *electroscopio* = It. *elettroscopio*, < NL. **electroscopium*, < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind. All electroscopes depend for their action on the elementary law of electric forces, that bodies similarly charged repel each other, while bodies dissimilarly charged attract each other. The simplest electroscope consists of pith-balls suspended by silk threads; another simple form consists of a pair of short pieces of straw suspended by silk threads. When not in use the pieces of straw hang down, touching each other. On presenting an electrified body to them they become excited and stand apart, thus giving a test for electricity. The gold-leaf electroscope of Bennet, introduced in 1789, consists of two pieces of gold-leaf, about ½ inch broad, fixed to a brass rod and hung inside a glass globe which has been thoroughly dried, in order that the insulation of the apparatus may be as nearly perfect as possible. The globe is closed with a wooden stopper, through the center of which passes a glass tube containing the brass rod. The



Pith-ball Electroscope.



Quadrant Electroscope.

upper end of the rod is furnished with a knob. If an electrified body is brought near the top of the instrument, induction takes place; the top becomes electrified oppositely to the body presented, and the pieces of gold-leaf similarly. To find if the latter are positively or negatively charged, a glass rod is rubbed and brought near the knob; if positively charged, the leaves will diverge still more under the induction of the glass; if negatively, they will collapse, the negative electricity being attracted to the positive of the glass rod. In Volta's condensing electroscope, in place of the gilt knob there is a flat metal plate upon which rests another similar plate, which may be removed by an insulating handle.—**Quadrant electroscope**, a form of pith-ball electroscope which serves to measure roughly the degree of electrification by the rise of the pith-ball as indicated by the motion of the rod carrying it on a graduated semicircle.

electroscopic (ē-lek-trō-skop′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the electroscope; performed by means of the electroscope.

electrosemaphore (ē-lek-trō-sem′a-fōr), *n.* A semaphore operated by electricity.

electrostatic, electrostatical (ē-lek-trō-stat′-ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to statical electricity.—**Electrostatic units of electricity**, those units which are based upon the force exerted between two quantities of statical electricity, as units of quantity, potential, etc.

electrostatics (ē-lek-trō-stat′iks), *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena of statical electricity (see *electricity*), as the mutual attractions or repulsions of electrified bodies, the measurement and distribution of charges of electricity, etc.

That branch of electrical science which treats of the properties of simple electrified bodies is called *electrostatics*, because in them the electricity is supposed to be at rest. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 28.

electrosteeling (ē-lek-trō-stē′ling), *n.* The art of electroplating with iron the copperplates used in engraving. See *electroplating*.

electrostereotype (ē-lek-trō-ster′ē-ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *electrotype*.

electrotechnic, electrotechnical (ē-lek-trō-tek′nik, -ni-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotechnics.

electrotechnics (ē-lek-trō-tek′niks), *n.* The methods, processes, and operations made use of in the application of electricity to the arts.

electrotherapeutic (ē-lek″trō-ther-a-pū′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapeutics (ē-lek″trō-ther-a-pū′-tiks), *n.* The treatment of disease by means of electricity; the principles and doctrines of such treatment as a branch of medicine; electropathy.

electrotherapeutist (ē-lek″trō-ther-a-pū′tist), *n.* One who studies or practises electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapy (ē-lek-trō-ther′a-pi), *n.* Same as *electrotherapeutics*.

electrothermancy (ē-lek-trō-thėr′man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *θέρμανσις*, a heating, < *θερμαίνειν*, heat, < *θερμός*, hot.] That branch of electrical science which investigates the effects produced by the electric current upon the temperature of a conductor or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

electrothermotic (ē-lek″trō-thėr-mot′ik), *a.* Of or relating to heat generated by electricity.

electrotin (ē-lek′trō-tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotinned*, ppr. *electrotinning*. To electroplate with tin. See *electroplating*.

electrotint (ē-lek′trō-tint), *n.* Same as *electrotinting*.

electrotinting (ē-lek-trō-tin′ting), *n.* A method of making a design, etc., in relief, for printing, by drawing the lines on a metal plate with some varnish which resists the action of acids, and placing it in an electrobath, when the exposed portions are bitten in, leaving the protected parts in relief.

electrotome (ē-lek′trō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *τομός*, cutting, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An automatic circuit-breaker. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 54.

electrotonic (ē-lek-trō-ton′ik), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to electrical tension: applied by Faraday to what at one time he erroneously believed to be a peculiar latent state or condition of a conductor near another conductor through which an electric current was flowing.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonicity (ē-lek″trō-tō-nis′i-ti), *n.* [< *electrotonic* + *-ity*.] Same as *electrotonus*.

electrotonize (ē-lek-trot′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotonized*, ppr. *electrotonizing*. [< *electrotonic* + *-ize*.] To alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. See *electrotonus*.

electrotonous (ē-lek-trot′ō-nus), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to electrical tension.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

★**electrotonus** (ē-lek-trot′ō-nus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *τόνος*, tension: see *tone*.] The altered state of a nerve or a muscle during the passage of a galvanic current through it. The irritability is heightened in the neighborhood of the cathode and diminished in that of the anode. The currents of rest in the nerve are increased or diminished according as they run in the same or an opposite direction to that of the galvanic current. Also *electrotonos*, *electrotonicity*.

★**electrotype** (ē-lek′trō-tīp), *n.* [= F. *électrotype*; < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (repr. electricity), + *τύπος*, figure, image: see *type*.] A copy in metal (precipitated by galvanic or electric action, usually in the form of a thin sheet) of any engraved or molded surface. Copies of medals, jewelry, and silverware, of woodcuts and pages of composed type, are common forms of electrotypes. The metal most used is copper, and the largest application of the process is to the preparation of plates for printing. The form of composed type is molded in wax, which is dusted or coated with black-lead in order to make it a conductor. The wax mold is suspended in a galvanic bath of sulphate of copper, through which a current of electricity is passed. The thin shell of copper which attaches to the mold is afterward backed with stereotype-metal. Also *electrostereotype*, and commonly abbreviated *electro*.

electrotype (ē-lek′trō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotyped*, ppr. *electrotyping*. [= F. *électrotyper*; from the noun.] To make a plate copy or plate copies of by electrical deposition.

electrotyper (ē-lek′trō-tī-pėr), *n.* **1.** One who makes electrotypes.—**2.** The vat in which the electrotyping solution is held. [Eng.]

electrotypic (ē-lek-trō-tip′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or effected by means of electrotyping.

electrotyping (ē-lek′trō-tī-ping), *n.* The art or process of making electrotypes. Also called *galvanoplastic process*.

electrotypist (ē-lek′trō-tī-pist), *n.* [< *electrotype* + *-ist*.] One who practises electrotypy.

electrotypy (ē-lek′trō-tī-pi), *n.* [= F. *électrotypie*; as *electrotype* + *-y*.] The process of electrotyping. Also called *galvanoplasty*.

electrovection (ē-lek-trō-vek′shon), *n.* [< L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *vectio(n-)*, a carrying, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, carry: see *convection*, etc., *vehicle*.] Same as *electrical endosmosis* (which see, under *endosmosis*).

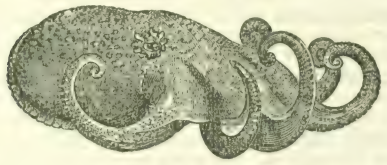
electrovital (ē-lek-trō-vī′tal), *a.* Electrical and dependent upon vital processes.

★**electrum** (ē-lek′trum), *n.* [Also *electron*; = F. *électrum* = Sp. Pg. *electro* = It. *elettro*, < L. *electrum*, amber (called in pure L. *succinum*), also the metallic compound so called, < Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, or *ἤλεκτρος*, amber, also an alloy of gold and silver, akin to *ἠλέκτωρ*, the beaming sun, also fire as an element; to Ἠλέκτρα, a fem. name; and prob. to Skt. *arka*, the sun, *archis*, flame, √ *arch*, beam, shine.] A word used by Greek (*ἤλεκτρον*) and Latin (*electrum*) authors with various meanings at various times. From the time of Herodotus on its most common meaning in Greek was 'amber,' but it was also used for 'pure gold,' as by Sophocles. The Romans used *electrum* with the meaning of 'amber,' also as designating an alloy, which might be either natural or artificial, of silver and gold (Pliny gives the amount of silver present in electrum at one fifth of the whole). Later on, *electrum* was confounded with *orichalc* (which see), and in the middle ages had acquired the definite meaning of 'brass.' At all times, and especially among the Latin writers, there was more or less uncertainty in regard to the meaning of this word, and there was a tendency among both Greeks and Romans to use it just as *adamant* was frequently used, namely, as designating some ideal, imperfectly known substance possessed of almost miraculous properties.

electuary (ē-lek′tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *electuaries* (-riz). [Also formerly *electary;* = OF. *electuaire*, F. *électuaire* = Sp. Pg. *electuario* = It. *elettuario* (also formerly, by apheresis, *lectuary*, < ME. *letuarie*, < OF. *lettuaire* = Pr. *lectoari, lactoari*, = It. *lattuario, lattovaro*, > G. *latwerge* = Dan. *latvœrge* = Sw. *latverg*), < LL. *electuarium*, also *electarium*, an accom. (in simulation of L. *electus*, picked out; cf. ML. *electuarium*, the élite of a troop of soldiers) of **eclictarium* (with L. suffix *-arium*), < Gr. ἐκλεικτόν (with equiv. ἐκλειγμα, > L. *ecligma:* see *eclegm*), an electuary, < ἐκλείχειν, lick up, < ἐκ, out, + λείχειν, lick: see *lick.*] In *phar.*, a medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup, originally made in a form to be licked by the patient.

"How do you do, my honest friend?" . . . "Very weakly, sir, since I took the *electuary*," answered the patient.
Scott, Abbot, xxvi.

Eledone (el-e-dō′nē), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. ἐλεδώνη, a kind of polypus.] A genus of



Eledone verrucosa.

cephalopods, typical of the family *Eledonidæ*. *E. verrucosa* and *E. cirrhosa* are examples.

eledonid (e-led′ō-nid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Eledonidæ*.

Eledonidæ (el-e-don′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eledone* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, characterized by the development of but one row of suckers along each arm, but otherwise very similar to the *Octopodidæ*, with which they are generally associated.

eleemosynarily (el-ē-mos′i-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In an eleemosynary manner; by way of charity; charitably.

eleemosynariness (el-ē-mos′i-nā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being charitable.—2. The disposition to receive alms. *Bailey*, 1727.

eleemosynary (el-ē-mos′i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *eleëmosynarius*, pertaining to alms, one who gives or receives alms, < *eleëmosyna*, < Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, alms: see *alms*, and cf. *almoner*, ult. a doublet of *eleemosynary.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to alms; derived from or provided by charity; charitable: as, an *eleemosynary* fund; an *eleemosynary* hospital.

Eleemosynary relief never yet tranquillized the working-classes—it never made them grateful; it is not in human nature that it should. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

The beds of patients [in the hospital at Beaune] are draped in curtains of dark red cloth, the traditional uniform of these *eleemosynary* couches.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 251.

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations and bequests, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the conferring of any gratuitous benefit.

The *eleemosynary* sort [of corporations] are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty, of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xviii.

Eleemosynary corporations are for the management of private property according to the will of the donors.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

3. Dependent upon charity; receiving charitable aid or support: as, the *eleemosynary* poor.

In the accounts of Maxtoke priory, near Coventry, in the year 1430, it appears that the *eleemosynary* boys, or choristers, of that monastery acted a play.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 390.

Eleemosynary corporation. See *corporation.*

II. *n.*; pl. *eleemosynaries* (-riz). One who subsists on charity; one who lives by receiving alms.

Living as an *eleemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation.
South, Sermons, III. i.

elegance (el′ē-gans), *n.* [= D. *elegantie* = G. *eleganz* = Dan. *elegance* = Sw. *elegans*, < OF. *elegance*, F. *élégance* = Sp. Pg. *elegancia* = It. *eleganza*, < L. *elegantia*, elegance, < *elegan(t-)s*, elegant: see *elegant.*] 1. The state or quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety or from exact fitness, symmetry, or the like; refinement of manner, quality, or appearance: as, *elegance* of dress.

Soracte, in January and April, rises from its blue horizon like an island from the sea, with an *elegance* of contour which no mood of the year can deepen or diminish.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 152.

Gray's perfect *elegance* could nowhere have found a more admirable foil than in the vulgar jauntiness and clumsy drollery of his correspondent, Mason.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 167.

2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty; an elegancy: as, the *elegances* of polite society.=**Syn.** 1. Grace, beauty, polish. See comparison under *elegant.*

elegancy (el′ē-gan-si), *n.*; pl. *elegancies* (-siz). 1. The quality of being elegant; elegance. [Rare.]

Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other *elegancy* that may be thought upon. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

2. That which imparts elegance; an elegant characteristic or quality.

Such kind of inspired knowledge of strange tongues as includes all the native peculiarities, which, if you will, you may call their *elegancies.*
Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, i. 8.

The beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator*, No. 477.

elegant (el′ē-gant), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elegant*, < OF. *elegant*, F. *élégant* = Sp. Pg. It. *elegante*, < L. *elegan(t-)s*, sometimes spelled *eligan(t-)s*, of persons, luxurious, fastidious, choice, dainty, fine, tasteful, elegant; of things, choice, neat, fine, elegant; in form ppr. of an unused verb **elegare*, prob. equiv. to *eligere*, ppr. *eligen(t-)s*, choose, pick out: see *elect, eligible.*] 1. Having good or fine taste; nice in taste; fastidious; sensible to beauty or propriety; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection: said of persons.

Under this contrariety of identification, an *elegant* critic aptly describes him.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Int., p. vi.

Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,
And *elegant*, of sapience no small part.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1018.

2. Polished; polite; refined; graceful: said of persons: as, an *elegant* lady or gentleman.—3. Characterized by or pertaining to good taste; indicating a refined propriety of taste: as, *elegant* manners.

Why will you endeavour to make yourself so disagreeable to me, and thwart me in every little *elegant* expense?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

4. Expressed with taste and neatness; correct and polished in expression or arrangement: as, an *elegant* style of composition; *elegant* speech.

I have likewise heard this *elegant* distichon.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 29.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and *elegant* but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.
Johnson, Addison.

He entered the Church early, but devoted himself to the study of canon law and of *elegant* literature.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 414.

5. Pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of color; characterized by exquisiteness of design or fine taste; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; refined: as, an *elegant* figure; an *elegant* vase; an *elegant* structure.—6. Pleasing to the mind, as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; calculated to effect its purpose with exceeding accuracy, delicacy, and neatness; exquisitely ingenious or appropriate: as, an *elegant* modification of a philosophical instrument; an *elegant* algebraical formula or mathematical demonstration; an *elegant* chess problem.

An *elegant* sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1158.

=**Syn.** *Elegant, Graceful*, tasteful, courtly. *Elegant* implies that anything of an artificial character to which it is applied is the result of training and cultivation through the study of models or ideals of grace; *graceful* implies less of consciousness, and suggests often a natural gift. A rustic, uneducated girl may be naturally *graceful*, but not *elegant*. We speak of *elegant* manners, composition, furniture, taste, but of a *graceful* tree, fawn, child; the playful movements of a kitten may be *graceful*. See *beautiful.*

His easy art may happy nature seem,
Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 4.

Not proudly high nor meanly low,
A *graceful* myrtle rear'd its head.
Montgomery, The Myrtle.

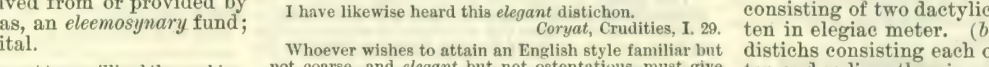
elegantemente (ā-lā-gän-te-men′te), *adv.* [It., elegantly, < *elegante*, elegant, + *-mente*, an adv. suffix, orig. abl. of L. *men(t-)s*, mind, with preceding adj. in agreement.] With elegance; in a graceful and pleasing style: a direction in music.

elegantly (el′ē-gant-li), *adv.* In an elegant manner; with elegance.

Sir Henry Wotton . . . delivered his ambassage most *elegantly* in the Italian language.
I. Walton, Sir H. Wotton.

Dr. Warren preached before the Princesse . . . of the blessednesse of the pure in heart, most *elegantly* describing the blisse of the beatifical vision.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 24, 1686.

elegiac (e-lē′ji-ak or el-ē-jī′ak), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *elegiack;* = F. *élégiaque* = Sp. *elegíaco* = Pg. It. *elegiaco*, < LL. *elegiacus*, < Gr. ἐλεγειακός, < ἐλεγεία, ἐλεγεῖον, an elegy: see *elegy.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anc. pros.*, an epithet noting a distich the first line of which is a dactylic hexameter and the second a pentameter, or verse differing from the hexameter by suppression of the arsis or metrically unaccented part of the third and the sixth foot, thus:



Verses or poems consisting of elegiac distichs are called *elegiac verses* or *poems* (*elegiacs*); poetry composed in this meter, *elegiac verse* or *poetry* (*the elegy*); and the writers who employed this verse, especially those who employed it exclusively or by preference, are known as the *elegiac poets.* Elegiac verse seems to have been used primarily in threnetic pieces (poems lamenting or commemorating the dead), or to have been associated with music of a kind regarded by the Greeks as mournful. Almost from its first appearance in literature, however, it is found used for compositions of various kinds. The principal Roman elegiac poets are Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid. In modern German literature the elegiac meter has been frequently used, especially by Goethe and Schiller. Coleridge's translation from the latter poet may serve as an example in English.

In the hex | ámeter | rises the | fóuntain's | sílvery | cólumn,
In the pen | támeter | áye ‖ fálling in | mélody | báck.
Coleridge, The Ovidian Elegiac Meter.

You should crave his rule
For pauses in the *elegiac* couplet, chasms
Permissible only to Catullus!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 276.

2. Belonging to an elegy, or to elegy; having to do with elegies.

Arnold is a great *elegiac* poet, but there is a buoyancy in his elegy which we rarely find in the best elegy, and which certainly adds greatly to its charm.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 528.

Hence—3. Expressing sorrow or lamentation: as, *elegiac* strains.

Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes.
Gay, Trivia.

Mr. Lyttleton is a gentle *elegiac* person.
Gray, Letters, I. 220.

II. *n.* In *pros.*: (*a*) A pentameter, or verse consisting of two dactylic penthemims or written in elegiac meter. (*b*) *pl.* A succession of distichs consisting each of a dactylic hexameter and a dipenthemim; a poem or poems in such distichs: as, the Heroides and Tristia of Ovid are written in *elegiacs.* See I.

elegiacal (el-ē-jī′a-kal), *a.* [< *elegiac* + *-al.*] Same as *elegiac.*

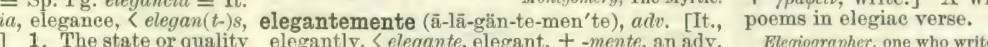
He was the author of a very large number of volumes of lyrical, *elegiacal* and romantic verse.
The American, VIII. 251.

elegiambi, *n.* Plural of *elegiambus.*

elegiambic (el″e-jī-am′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐλεγεῖον, the meter of the elegy, + ἰαμβικός, iambic: see *elegy* and *iambic.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of half an elegiac pentameter followed by an iambic dimeter; being or constituting an elegiambus (which see): as, an *elegiambic* verse.

II. *n.* A verse consisting of a dactylic penthemim followed by an iambic dimeter; an elegiambus (which see).

elegiambus (el″e-jī-am′bus), *n.*; pl. *elegiambi* (-bī). [LL. (Marius Victorinus, Ars Gramm., iv.), < L. *elegia*, elegy, + *iambus*, iambus.] A compound verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (group of two dactyls and the thesis or long syllable of a third) and an iambic dimeter, thus:



elegiast (e-lē′ji-ast or el-ē-jī′ast), *n.* [< *elegy* (L. *elegia*) + *-ast.*] An elegist. [Rare.]

The great fault of these *elegiasts* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

elegiographer (el″ē-ji-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἐλεγειογράφος, a writer of elegies, < ἐλεγεία, an elegy, + γράφειν, write.] A writer of elegies, or of poems in elegiac verse. [Rare.]

Elegiographer, one who writes mournful songs.
Cockeram.

elegious (e-lē′ji-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεγεῖος, elegiac, < ἐλεγεία, elegy.] Elegiac; hence, lamenting; melancholy. [Rare.]

If your *elegious* breath should hap to rouse
A happy tear, close harb'ring in his eye,
Then urge his plighted faith.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

elegist (el'ē-jist), *n.* [< *elegy* + *-ist.*] A writer of elegies.

Our *elegist*, and the chroniclers, impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 108.

elegit (ē-lē'jit), *n.* [L., he has chosen: 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *eligere*, choose: see *elect.*] 1. In *law*, in England and in some of the United States, a judicial writ of execution, which may at the election of the creditor issue on a judgment or on a forfeiture of recognizance, commanding the sheriff to take the judgment debtor's goods, and, if necessary thereafter, his lands, and deliver them to the judgment creditor, who can retain them until the satisfaction of the judgment.—2. The title to land held under execution of a writ of elegit.

elegize (el'ē-jīz), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *elegized*, ppr. *elegizing.* [< *elegy* + *-ize.*] To write or compose elegies; celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy; bewail.

I . . . perhaps should have *elegized* on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, blundered in. *H. Walpole*, Letters, II. 371.

elegy (el'ē-ji), *n.*; pl. *elegies* (-jiz). [Formerly *elegie;* = D. G. *elegie* = Dan. Sw. *elegi*, < OF. *elegie*, F. *élégie* = Sp. *elegía* = Pg. It. *elegia*, < L. *elegia*, also *elegēa*, *elegeia*, < Gr. *ἐλεγεία*, fem. sing., but orig. neut. pl., *τὰ ἐλεγεῖα*, an elegiac poem, in reference to the meter (later a lament, an elegy), pl. of *ἐλεγεῖον*, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter (> LL. *elegium, elegēum, elegīon, elegēon*, an elegy; cf. L. dim. *elegidion, elegidarion*, a short elegy), neut. (sc. *μέτρον*, meter, or *ἔπος*, poem) of *ἐλεγεῖος*, prop. pertaining to a song of mourning, elegiac, < *ἔλεγος*, a song of mourning, a lament, later (in reference to the usual meter of such songs) any poem in distichs; origin unknown. The usual derivation from *ἐ ἐ λέγε*, 'cry woe! woe!' a refrain in such songs (*ἐ ἐ* or rather *ἐέ*, an interjection of pain or grief, like E. *ah, ay*[2], etc.; *λέγε*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *λέγειν*, say), is no doubt erroneous.] 1. In *classical poetry*, a poem written in elegiac verse.

The third sorrowing was of loues, by long lamentation in *Elegie*: so was their song called, and it was in a pitious maner of meetre, placing a limping Pentameter after a lusty Exameter, which made it go dolourously more then any other meeter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

2. A mournful or plaintive poem; a poem or song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge; a funeral song.

And there is such a solemn melody,
'Tween doleful songs, tears and sad *elegies.*
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

Let Swans from their forsaken Rivers fly,
And sick'ning at her Tomb, make haste to dye,
That they may help to sing her *Elegy.*
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

3. Any serious poem pervaded by a tone of melancholy, whether grief is actually expressed or not: as, Gray's "*Elegy* in a Country Churchyard."

Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. It may treat of any subject, but it must treat of no subject for itself, but always and exclusively with reference to the poet himself. *Coleridge.*

4. In *music*, a sad or funereal composition, vocal or instrumental, whether actually commemorative or not; a dirge.=**Syn.** *Dirge, Requiem*, etc. See *dirge.*

eleidin (e-lē'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐλαία*, olive-oil, oil, + *-id* + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a substance found in the stratum granulosum and elsewhere in the epidermis, and staining very deeply with carmine: regarded by Waldeyer as identical with hyaline, and called on that account by Unna *ceratohyalin.*

element (el'ē-ment), *n.* [< ME. *element*, < OF. *element*, F. *élément* = Sp. Pg. It. *elemento* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *element*, < L. *elementum*, a first principle, element, rudiment, pl. first principles, the elements (of existing things), the elements of knowledge, the alphabet; origin uncertain. The common derivation of the word from *alere*, nourish, which would identify *elementum* with *alimentum*, nourishment (see *aliment*), is wholly improbable. Several other derivations have been proposed, of which one assumes the orig. sense to be 'the alphabet,' the 'A-B-C,' or lit. the 'L-M-N,' the word being formed, in this view, < *el* + *em* + *en*, the names of the letters L, M, N, + the term. *-tum*, as in the common formative *-mentum*, E. *-ment.*] 1. That of which anything is in part compounded, which exists in it, and which is itself not decomposable into parts of different kinds; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle; hence, in general, any component part; any constituent part or principle.

Thought
Alone, and its quick *elements*, will, passion,
Reason, imagination, cannot die. *Shelley*, Hellas.

Noble architecture is one *element* of culture.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 99.

That *element* of tragedy which lies in the very fact of frequency has not yet wrought itself into the coarse emotion of mankind. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 214.

Three tribes, settlers on three hills, were the *elements* of which the original [Roman] commonwealth was made.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 285.

Specifically—(*a*) An ingredient, especially of the temperament.

There's little of the melancholy *element* in her, my lord.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

(*b*) *pl.* The rudimentary principles of any science: as, Euclid's "*Elements*" (Gr. *στοιχεῖα*), a work setting forth in an orderly and logical way the simple and fundamental propositions of geometry. (*c*) In *geom.*, one of the points, lines, or planes, or other geometrical forms, by which a figure or geometrical construction is made up. "Space may be considered as a geometrical figure whose elements are either points or planes. Taking the points as elements, the straight lines of space are so many ranges, and the planes of space so many planes of points. If, on the other hand, the planes are considered as elements, the straight lines of space are the axes of so many axial pencils, and points of space are centers of so many sheaves of planes" (*Cremona*, Geom., tr. by Leuesdorff, § 31). (*d*) In *math.*, one of a number of objects arranged in a symmetrical or regular figure. The elements of a determinant are the quantities arranged in a square block or matrix, the sum of whose products forms the determinant. (*e*) In *astron.*, one of the quantities necessary to be known in calculating the place of a planet. They are seven, namely, the longitude of the ascending node, the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic, the longitude of the perihelion, the eccentricity, the mean distance from the sun, the mean longitude at some given epoch, and the period, or else the mean daily motion. Hence—(*f*) A datum required for the solution of any problem. (*g*) *pl.* The bread and wine used in the eucharist: distinctively called *communion elements.*

When all have communicated, the Bishop shall return to the Lord's Table, and reverently place upon it what remaineth of the consecrated *Elements*, covering the same with a fair linen cloth.
Book of Common Prayer, Holy Communion.

(*h*) In *biol.*, one of the primary or embryological parts composing the body of an animal, or of the pieces which have united to form any part. Thus, the thorax of an insect is composed of three principal *elements* or rings, the epicranium is formed of several *elements* or pieces which are soldered together, etc. (*i*) In *elect.*, a voltaic cell. See *cell.*

The bichromate of potassium batteries, composed of four troughs with six compartments, making twenty-four *elements* in circuit. A mercury commutator enabled us to use at pleasure six, twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four *elements*, and thus to obtain four different speeds of the screw [of an electric balloon]. *Science*, III. 154.

2. One of the four things, fire, water, earth, and air (to which ether was added as a fifth element), falsely regarded by the ancients as the constituents of which all things are composed. Water, as an element, consists of all that is in the rain, the rivers, the sea, etc.; fire, of lightning, the sun, etc.; these, together with the air and earth, were supposed to make up the matter of nature. *The elements* often means in a particular sense wind and water, especially in action: as, the fury of *the elements.*

"It is a water that is maad, I seye,
Of *elementes* foure," quod Plato.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 1460.

ȝe haue thanne in the ampulle ij. *elementis:* that is to seie, watir and eyr.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

My Ariel,—chick,—
That is thy charge; then to the *elements!*
Be free, and fare thou well! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

I've heard
Schoolmen affirm, man's body is compos'd
Of the four *elements.* *Massinger*, Renegado, iii. 2.

And, lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix forever with the *elements.*
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. A kind of matter undecomposable into other kinds. The elements as enumerated by Empedocles, and generally recognized in antiquity, were four—fire, water, earth, and air. (See 2.) The older chemists, of the fifteenth century and later, recognized three elements—sulphur, mercury, and salt. In modern chemistry an element, or elementary body, is regarded merely as a simple substance which has hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means. The list of such elements is a provisional one, since it is possible, and not improbable, that many bodies now considered elementary may be proved to be compound. There are at present 83 elements recognized by chemists, commonly divided into two groups, namely, *metals* and the *non-metallic bodies* or *metalloids.* The non-metallic elements are hydrogen, chlorin, bromine, iodine, fluorin, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, boron, silicon, and carbon. (See *metalloid.*) The remaining elements are regarded as metals. (See *metal.*) Five of the elements, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, chlorin, and fluorin, are gases at ordinary temperatures; two, bromine and mercury, are liquids; the rest are solids. The properties of all the elements bear a close relation to their atomic weights. (See *periodic law*, under *periodic.*) The following is a list of the elements with symbols and atomic weights.

Elements.	Symbols.	Atomic Weights.
Aluminium	Al	27.1
Antimony	Sb	120.2
Argon	A	39.88
Arsenic	As	74.96
Barium	Ba	137.37
Beryllium (or glucinum)	Be	9.1
Bismuth	Bi	208.0
Boron	B	11.0
Bromine	Br	79.92
Cadmium	Cd	112.40
Cæsium	Cs	132.81
Calcium	Ca	40.07
Carbon	C	12.00
Cerium	Ce	140.25
Chlorin	Cl	35.46
Chromium	Cr	52.0
Cobalt	Co	58.97
Columbium (or niobium)	Cb	93.5
Copper	Cu	63.57
Dysprosium	Dy	162.5
Erbium	Er	167.7
Europium	Eu	152.0
Fluorin	F	19.0
Gadolinium	Gd	157.3
Gallium	Ga	69.9
Germanium	Ge	72.5
Glucinum (or beryllium)	Gl	9.1
Gold	Au	197.2
Helium	He	3.99
Holmium	Ho	163.5
Hydrogen	H	1.008
Indium	In	114.8
Iodine	I	126.92
Iridium	Ir	193.1
Iron	Fe	55.84
Krypton	Kr	82.92
Lanthanum	La	139.0
Lead	Pb	207.10
Lithium	Li	6.94
Lutecium	Lu	174.0
Magnesium	Mg	24.32
Manganese	Mn	54.93
Mercury	Hg	200.6
Molybdenum	Mo	96.0
Neodymium	Nd	144.3
Neon	Ne	20.2
Nickel	Ni	58.68
Niobium (or columbium)	Nb	93.5
Niton (radium emanation)	Nt	222.4
Nitrogen	N	14.01
Osmium	Os	190.9
Oxygen	O	16.00
Palladium	Pd	106.7
Phosphorus	P	31.04
Platinum	Pt	195.2
Potassium	K	39.10
Praseodymium	Pr	140.6
Radium	Ra	226.4
Rhodium	Rh	102.9
Rubidium	Rb	85.45
Ruthenium	Ru	101.7
Samarium	Sm	150.4
Scandium	Sc	44.1
Selenium	Se	79.2
Silicon	Si	28.3
Silver	Ag	107.88
Sodium	Na	23.00
Strontium	Sr	87.63
Sulphur	S	32.07
Tantalum	Ta	181.5
Tellurium	Te	127.5
Terbium	Tb	159.2
Thallium	Tl	204.0
Thorium	Th	232.4
Thulium	Tm	168.5
Tin	Su	119.0
Titanium	Ti	48.1
Tungsten	W	184.0
Uranium	U	238.5
Vanadium	V	51.0
Xenon	Xe	130.2
Ytterbium (neoytterbium)	Yb	172.0
Yttrium	Y	89.0
Zinc	Zn	65.37
Zirconium	Zr	90.6

There are a number of other bodies which have been named as elements (as phillipium, norwegium, etc.), whose properties have, however, not yet been sufficiently investigated and defined to warrant their inclusion in the list.

4. The proper or natural environment of anything; that in which something exists; hence, the sphere of experience of a person; the class of persons with whom one naturally associates, or the sphere of life with which one is familiar: as, he is out of his *element.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Circulating element. See *circulate.*—**Double element.** See *double.*—**Element of a figure,** in the calculus, an infinitesimal part of it.—**Elements of a crystal.** See *parameter.*—**Magnetic elements of a place,** the declination and inclination of the magnetic needle and the intensity of the earth's magnetic attraction.—**Osculating elements.** See *osculating.*

element† (el'ē-ment), *v. t.* [< *element, n.*] 1. To compound of elements or first principles.—2. To constitute; form from elements; compose; enter into the constitution of.

Dull, sublunary lover's love
(Whose soul is sense) cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it.
Donne, Vindication Forbidding Mourning.

These [good life and good works] are the two elements, and he which is *elemented* from these hath the complexion of a good man, and a fit friend. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

elemental (el-ē-men′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *elemental;* as *element* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an element or elements.

In and near the photosphere, or underneath it, matter must be in its most *elemental* state.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 295.

There is spectroscopic evidence which seems to show that, starting with a mass of solid *elemental* matter, such mass of matter is continually broken up as the temperature is raised. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 126.

2. Pertaining or relating to first principles; simple; elementary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Some *elemental* knowledge, I suppose, they [the druids] had; but I can scarcely be persuaded that their learning was either deep or extensive.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

3. Of or pertaining to the elements of the material world: more especially used of the mobile elements, fire, air, and water, with reference to their violent or destructive action. See *element*, 2 and 3.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubled colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

But all subsists by *elemental* strife;
And passions are the elements of life.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 169.

Elemental law of thought, a first principle; a fundamental belief.

II. *n.* A spirit of the elements; a nature-spirit. See I., 3, and *element*, 2 and 3.

elementalism (el-ē-men′tal-izm), *n.* [< *elemental* + *-ism.*] The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers. *Gladstone.*

elementality (el″ē-men-tal′i-ti), *n.* [< *elemental* + *-ity.*] The state of being elemental or elementary.

By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement, . . . is out of dispute.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 456.

elementally (el-ē-men′tal-i), *adv.* In an elemental manner; with reference to or as regards elements.

Those words taken circumscriptly, without regard to any precedent law of Moses, are as much against plain equity . . . as those words of "Take, eat, this is my body," *elementally* understood, are against nature and sense.
Christian Religion's Appeal, xv. (Ord MS.).

Legislate as much as you please, you cannot abolish the fact of the sexes. Constituently, *elementally* the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases. Like the stars, they differ in their glory.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 232.

elementar† (el-ē-men′tär), *a.* [< L. *elementarius:* see *elementary.*] Elementary.

What thyng occasioned the showres of rayne
Of fyre *elementar* in his supreme spere.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

elementariness (el-ē-men′ta-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being elementary.

elementarity† (el″ē-men-tar′i-ti), *n.* [< *elementary* + *-ity.*] Elementariness.

For though Moses have left no mention of minerals, nor made any other description then sutes unto the apparent and visible creation, yet is there unquestionably a very large classis of creatures in the earth far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

★**elementary** (el-ē-men′ta-ri), *a.* [= D. *elementair* = G. *elementar* (in comp.), also *elementarisch* = Dan. *elementær* = Sw. *elementär* (D. Dan. Sw. after F.) (Dan. Sw. also *elementar* in comp.) = F. *élémentaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *elementar*, Pg. also *elementario* = It. *elementare, elementario*, < L. *elementarius*, belonging to the elements or rudiments, < *elementum*, element, rudiment: see *element.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an element or elements; primary; simple; uncompounded; incomplex: as, an *elementary* substance.

They [chemists] have found it impossible to obtain from oxygen anything but oxygen, or from hydrogen anything but hydrogen; and, in the present state of our knowledge, these bodies are consequently regarded as *elementary* or simple substances. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 105.

Without ritual, religion may exist in its *elementary* state, and this *elementary* state of religion is what may be described as habitual and permanent admiration.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 70.

The primitive homestead, . . . where all things were *elementary* and of the plainest cast.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 101.

2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments: as, an *elementary* treatise or disquisition; *elementary* education; *elementary* schools.

It is probable that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry which are now lost.
Reid, Inquiry into Human Mind.

Such a pedantick abuse of *elementary* principles as would have disgraced boys at school. *Burke*, Army Estimates.

3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles: as, an *elementary* writer.—**Elementary analysis,** in *chem.*, the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.—**Elementary angles,** in *crystal.*, angles between particular faces characteristic of particular minerals.—**Elementary body.** See *element*, 3.—**Elementary particles of Zimmermann.** See *blood-plate.*—**Elementary proposition,** a self-evident and indemonstrable proposition.—**Elementary substances.** See *element*, 3.

elementation (el″ē-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< *element*, *v.*, + *-ation.*] Instruction in elements or first principles. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

elementish† (el-ē-men′tish), *a.* [< *element* + *-ish.*] Elemental; elementary.

If you mean of many natures conspiring together, as in a popular government, to establish this fair estate, as if the *elementish* and ethereal parts should in their townhouse set down the bounds of each one's office, then consider what follows: that there must needs have been a wisdom which made them concur. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

elementoid (el-ē-men′toid), *a.* [< L. *elementum* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Like an element; having the appearance of a simple substance: as, compounds which have an *elementoid* nature, and perform elemental functions.

★**elemi** (el′e-mi), *n.* [= F. *élémi* = Sp. *elemí* = Pg. It. *elemi;* of Eastern, said to be of Ar., origin.] A name of fragrant resins of various kinds, all of them probably the product of trees belonging to the family *Balsameaceæ*. The Oriental or African elemi of the older writers is an exudation from *Boswellia Frereana*, a tree found in the region south of the Gulf of Aden. It is used in the East for chewing, like mastic. The elemi of pharmacy comes chiefly from Manila, and is the product of *Canarium Luzonicum*. It is a stimulant resin, and is used in plasters and ointments. Other sorts are Mexican or Vera Cruz elemi, obtained from species of *Bursera;* Brazilian elemi, from *Protium Icicariba;* and Mauritius elemi, from *Canarium paniculatum.*

elemin (el′e-min), *n.* [< *elemi* + *-in*2.] The crystallizable portion of elemi.

elench (ē-lengk′), *n.* [< L. *elenchus*, < Gr. *ἔλεγχος*, an argument of disproof or refutation, a cross-examining, < *ἐλέγχειν*, disgrace, put to shame, cross-examine for the purpose of refuting, put to the proof, confute, refute.] In *logic*, an argumentation concluding the falsity of something maintained; a refutation; a confutation; also, a false refutation; a sophism. Also *elenchus.*

Reprehension or *elench* is a syllogism which gathereth a conclusion contrary to the assertion of the respondent.
Blundeville (1609).

The sophistical *elenchus* or refutation, being a delusive semblance of refutation which imposes on ordinary men and induces them to accept it as real, cannot be properly understood without the theory of *elenchus* in general; nor can this last be understood without the entire theory of the syllogism, since the *elenchus* is only one variety of syllogism. The *elenchus* is a syllogism with a conclusion contradictory to or refutative of some enunciated thesis or proposition. Accordingly we must understand the conditions of a good and valid syllogism before we study those of a valid *elenchus;* these last, again, must be understood, before we enter on the distinctive attributes of the pseudo-*elenchus*— the sophistical, invalid, or sham, refutation. *Grote.*

Ignorance of the elench. See *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion*, under *fallacy.*

elenchic, elenchical (ē-leng′kik, -ki-kal), *a.* [< *elench* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an elench; refuting; confutative; sophistical. *Bailey*, 1776.

elenchically (ē-leng′ki-kal-i), *adv.* By means of an elench. *Imp. Dict.*

elenchize† (ē-leng′kīz), *v. i.* [< Gr. *ἐλέγχειν*, confute, + *-ize.*] To dispute; refute.

Tip. Hear him problematize.
Pru. Bless us, what's that?
Tip. Or syllogize, *elenchize.* *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

elenchtic†, **elenchtical**†, *a.* Erroneous forms of *elenctic, elenctical.*

★**elenchus** (ē-leng′kus), *n.* **1.** Same as *elench.* —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] (*a*) A genus of gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797. (*b*) A genus of *Strepsiptera. Curtis*, 1831.

elenctic†, **elenctical**† (ē-lengk′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [Also written, erroneously, *elenchtic, -al*, < Gr. *ἐλεγκτικός*, refutative, < *ἐλεγκτός*, verbal adj. of *ἐλέγχειν*, refute, confute: see *elench.*] Same as *elenchic.*

elenge† (el′enj), *a.* [Properly, as a modern word (existing dialectally), *ellinge*, also *ellynge*, ME. *elynge, elenge*, AS. *ælenge*, very long, tedious, < *ǣ-*, the stressed form of *ā-, a-* (see *a-*1), + *-lenge*, < *lang, long*, long: see *long*1, *a.* The AS. original not being common the word has been erroneously associated with AS. *ellende*, 'foreign,' whence the definition 'foreign' in some dictionaries.] **1.** Very long; longsome; tedious.

To *elenge*, ne to excellent, ne to eernesfull.
A B C of Aristotle, in Babees Book (1868), 11 E.

2. Cheerless; wretched; miserable; unhappy.

Heuy-chered I zede, and *elynge* in herte.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 2.

Poverte is this, although it seme *elenge*,
Possessioun that no wight wil chalenge.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

elengely†, *adv.* [ME., also *elengelich;* < *elenge* + *-ly*2.] Cheerlessly; drearily.

Alisaundre that al wan *elengelich* ended.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 45.

elengenesse†, **ellengness**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *ellengness;* < ME. *ellengenesse.*] Loneliness; dreariness.

And a skryppe of faynte distresse,
That ful was of *elengenesse.* *Rom. of the Rose.*

Eleocharis (el-ē-ok′a-ris), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heleocharis*, < Gr. *ἕλος* (gen. *ἕλεος*), low ground by rivers, marsh-meadows, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice, > *χάρις*, favor, delight.] A genus of cyperaceous plants, of about 80 species, growing in wet places, and distributed over all tropical and temperate regions. They are characterized by terete or angular culms closely sheathed at the base, and bearing a naked, solitary terminal spike with closely imbricated scales. There are about 40 North American species. Commonly known as *spike-rush.*

Eleotragus (el-ē-ot′rā-gus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), prop. **Heleotragus*, < Gr. *ἕλος* (gen. *ἕλεος*), a marsh, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of antelopes, containing such as the riet-bok or reed-buck of South Africa, *E. arundinaceus.*

Eleotridinæ (el-ē-ot-ri-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eleotris* (*-rid-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gobioid fishes closely resembling the *Gobiinæ*, but with separated ventral fins. Also *Eleotrinæ.*

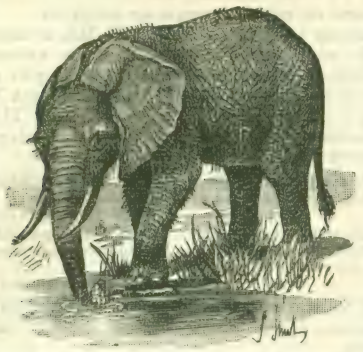
Eleotris (el-ē-ō′tris), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius), < Gr. *ἐλέωτρις*, a Nile fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Eleotridinæ.*

elephant (el′ē-fant), *n.* [< ME. *elefaunt, elifant, elifaunt*, earlier and more commonly *olifant, olifaunt, olefawnt, olyfaunt, olifont, olifunt* (rarely, in later ME., spelled with *ph*, as in L.), < OF. *olifant*, also *elifant*, F. *éléphant* = Pr. *elephant* = Sp. *elefante* = Pg. *elefante, elephante* = It. *elefante* = AS. *elpend, elp, ylp*, an elephant (see *alp*1), = MD. D. *elefant* (also MD. *olefant, olifant*, D. *olifant*, < OF.) = MLG. *elefant, elepant*, also *elpender, olvant* = OHG. *elafant, elfant, helfant*, MHG. *elefant, elfant, elfent*, G. *elefant, elephant* = Dan. Sw. *elefant* (cf. Goth. *ulbandus* = OHG. *olbanta, olbenta, olbanda*, MHG. *olbende, olbent* = AS. *olfend*, a camel: see *camel*), < L. *elephas, elephans* (*elephant-*), also *elephantus*, and ML. *elefantus*, < Gr. *ἐλέφας* (*ἐλεφαντ-*), an elephant (first in Herodotus), ivory (first in Homer and Hesiod); perhaps < Heb. *eleph*, an ox (cf. *Lucabos*, Lucanian ox, the older L. name: see *alpha*); but some compare Heb. *ibāh*, Skt. *ibhas*, an elephant, and L. *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory.* The Slav. and Oriental names are different: OBulg. *slonŭ* = Bohem. *slon* = Pol. *slon'* = Russ. *slonŭ* (> Lith. *slanas*), elephant; Turk. Ar. *fīl*, Hind. *fīl, pīl*, < Pers. *pīl*, elephant; Hind. *hāthī, hātī*, < Skt. *hastin*, elephant, < *hasta*, hand, trunk.] **1.** A five-toed proboscidian mammal, of the genus *Elephas*, constituting a subfamily, *Elephantinæ*, and comprehending two living species, namely, *Elephas indicus* and *Elephas* (*Loxodon*) *africanus.* The former inhabits India, and is characterized by a concave high forehead, small ears, and comparatively small tusks; the latter is found in Africa, and has a convex forehead, great flapping ears, and large tusks. The tusks occur in both sexes, curving upward from the extremity of the upper jaw. The nose is prolonged into a cylindrical trunk or proboscis, at the extremity of which the nostrils open. The trunk is extremely flexible and highly sensitive, and terminates in a finger-like prehensile



Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).

lobe. Elephants are the largest quadrupeds at present existing. Their tusks are of great value as ivory, furnishing an important article of commerce, in Africa especially, and



African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

occasioning the destruction of great numbers of these animals. Several species of fossil elephants have been described, of which the best-known is the hairy mammoth, *E. primigenius*. The mastodons are nearly related to elephants, but form a separate subfamily *Mastodontinæ*.

Than he returned toward hym with his betell in his honde, and put his targe hym be-forn that was of the bon of an *Olyfaunte*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 338.

The castelles . . . that craftily ben sett upon the *olifantes* bakkes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 191.

He is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the *elephant*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

2. Figuratively, a burdensome or perplexing possession or charge; something that one does not know what to do with or how to get rid of: as, to have an *elephant* on one's hands; he found his great house very much of an *elephant*. —**3.** Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. [Poetical.]

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

4. A drawing- or writing-paper measuring in Great Britain 28 × 23 inches, and in the United States 22 × 27 inches.—**A white elephant**, a possession or a dignity more troublesome and costly than profitable: in allusion to the highly venerated white elephants of the East Indies, which must be kept in royal state, and which are said to be sometimes presented by the King of Siam to courtiers whom he desires to ruin.

Bazaine bethought him of his master's natural anxiety to know the situation. That master was the *white elephant* of Bazaine and the army.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of Some Continents, p. 58.

Double elephant, a drawing- or writing-paper measuring in Great Britain 40 × 26⅔ inches, and in the United States (also called *double royal*) 26 × 40 inches.—**Elephant hawk-moth.** See *hawk-moth*.—**Order of the White Elephant**, a Danish order alleged to be of great antiquity. Its foundation, however, is specifically ascribed to Christian I., 1462, and its reorganization to Christian V., 1693. It is limited to 30 knights besides the members of the royal family, and no person can be a knight who is not previously a member of the order of the Danebrog. The collar of the order is composed alternately of elephants and embattled towers. The badge is an elephant bearing on his back a tower, and on his head a driver dressed like a Hindu. The ribbon to which the badge is attached on ordinary occasions is sky-blue.—**Rogue elephant**, an elephant of ungovernably bad temper, which lives alone or apart from the herd, and is regarded as particularly dangerous.—**To see or to show the elephant**, to see or exhibit something strange or wonderful; especially, to see for the first time, or exhibit to a stranger, the sights and scenes of a great city (often implying those of a low or disreputable kind). [Slang, U. S.]

elephant-apple (el′ē-fant-ap″l), *n.* The wood-apple of India, *Feronia elephantum*, a large rutaceous tree allied to the orange, and bearing an orange-like fruit. The pulp of the fruit is acid, and is made into a jelly.

elephant-beetle (el′ē-fant-bē″tl), *n.* **1.** A name of several lamellicorn scarabæoid beetles of enormous size. Specifically—(*a*) Any species of the cetonian genus *Goliathus*. See *goliath-beetle*. (*b*) Any species of either of the genera *Dynastes* and *Megasoma*. *M. elephas* is a large American species. Some of the elephant-beetles, as *Dynastes hercules* of tropical America, attain a total length of 6 inches, but of this the long prothoracic horn makes about half. See cut under *Hercules-beetle*.

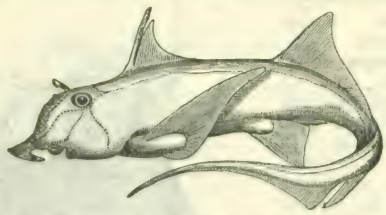
2. One of the rhynchophorous beetles or weevils: so called from the long snout or proboscis.

elephant-bird (el′ē-fant-bėrd), *n.* A fossil bird of Madagascar, of the genus *Æpyornis* (which see).

elephant-creeper (el′ē-fant-krē″pėr), *n.* The *Argyreia speciosa*, a convolvulaceous woody climber of India, reaching the tops of the tallest trees. Its leaves are white-tomentose beneath, and its deep-rose-colored flowers are borne in axillary cymes. The leaves are used for poultices and in various cutaneous diseases.

elephanter (el-ē-fan′tėr), *n.* A heavy periodical rain at Bombay.

elephant-fish (el′ē-fant-fish), *n.* A name of the southern chimæra, *Callorhynchus antarcticus*: so called on account of the prolongation of the



Elephant-fish (*Callorhynchus antarcticus*).

snout, which has a peculiar proboscis-like appendage, serving as a prehensile organ. It is an inhabitant of the southern Pacific and the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, and is sometimes eaten.

elephant-grass (el′ē-fant-gras), *n.* An East Indian bur-reed, *Typha elephantina*, the pollen of which is made into bread by the natives of Sind.

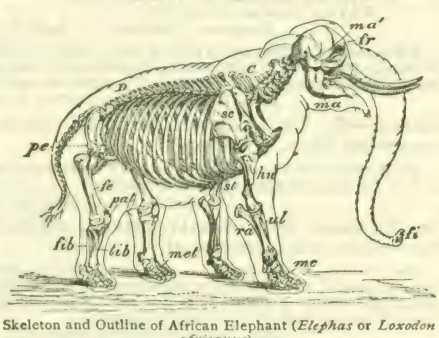
★**elephantiac** (el-ē-fan′ti-ak), *a.* [< L. *elephantiacus*, < *elephantiasis*: see *elephantiasis*.] Of the nature of or affected with elephantiasis.

elephantiasis (el″ē-fan-tī′a-sis), *n.* [< L. *elephantiasis*, < Gr. *ἐλεφαντίασις*, a skin-disease, so called from its giving the skin the appearance of an elephant's hide, < *ἐλέφας* (*ἐλεφαντ-*), elephant: see *elephant*.] A name given to several forms of skin-disease. (*a*) Elephantiasis Arabum, or pachydermia. See *pachydermia*. (*b*) Elephantiasis Græcorum, or leprosy. See *lepra*.

elephantid (el-ē-fan′tid), *n.* A proboscidean mammal of the family *Elephantidæ*, as an elephant, mammoth, or mastodon.

Elephantidæ (el-ē-fan′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elephas* (*-phant-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Proboscidea*, containing the living elephants and the fossil mammoths and mastodons. See *mammoth*, *mastodon*. These huge pachyderms have the incisors, when present, developed as large tusks, which grow throughout life. There may be two tusks above, as in elephants, or two above and two below, as in some mastodons. A few mastodons have two or three premolars, preceded by milk-molars, but usually there are no premolars, the three milk-molars and three true molars succeeding one another from behind forward. Not more than three grinders (*Mastodon*) or parts of two (*Elephas*) are in use at any one time. The neck is short and the skull large, to accommodate the tusks and give room for the attachment of the muscles of the proboscis and those which sustain the downward pull of the tusks. There are five toes on each foot and the radius and ulna are crossed. See *elephant* and *Elephantinæ*.

Elephantinæ (el″ē-fan-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elephas* (*-phant-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Elephantidæ*, containing the living elephants and the extinct mammoths. They have the anisomerous as distinguished from the hypisome-



Skeleton and Outline of African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

fr, frontal; *ma*, mandible; *ma′*, malar; *fi*, "finger" at end of trunk; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *pe*, pelvis; *sc*, scapula; *st*, sternum; *hu*, humerus; *ul*, ulna; *ra*, radius; *mc*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *pat*, patella; *tib*, tibia; *fib*, fibula; *met*, metatarsus.

rous or isomerous dentition, the transverse ridges of the molars being 12, 14, and 18 counting from before backward, and the valleys filled with cement.

elephantine (el-ē-fan′tin), *a.* [= F. *éléphantin* = Sp. It. *elefantino* = Pg. *elephantino*, < L. *elephantinus*, elephantine, also of ivory, < Gr. *ἐλεφάντινος*, of ivory, < *ἐλέφας* (*ἐλεφαντ-*), elephant, ivory: see *elephant*.] **1.** Pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant.

With turcoises divinely blue
(Though doubts arise where first they grew,
Whether chaste *elephantine* bone
By min'rals ting'd, or native stone).
Sir W. Jones, The Enchanted Fruit.

Hence—**2.** Elephant-like; huge; immense; heavy; clumsy: as, he was of *elephantine* proportions; *elephantine* movements.

But what insolent familiar durst have mated Thomas Coventry?—whose person was a quadrate, his step massy and *elephantine*. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

3. Made or consisting of ivory. See *chryselephantine*.—**Elephantine books**, in *Rom. antiq.*, certain books consisting (originally) of ivory tablets, in which were registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals.—**Elephantine epoch**, in *geol.*, the period during which there was a preponderance of large pachyderms.

elephant-leg (el′ē-fant-leg), *n.* Pachydermia of the leg; Barbados leg. See *pachydermia*.

elephant-mouse (el′ē-fant-mous), *n.* Same as ★*elephant-shrew*.

elephantoid (el-ē-fan′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐλέφας* (*ἐλεφαντ-*), elephant, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of an elephant.

II. *n.* An elephantid.

elephantoidal (el″ē-fan-toi′dal), *a.* Same as *elephantoid*.

Elephantopus (el-ē-fan′tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλεφαντόπους*, ivory-footed (NL. taken in sense of 'elephant's-foot'), < *ἐλέφας* (*ἐλεφαντ-*), elephant, ivory.] **1.** An American genus of herbs of the family *Asteraceæ*, of about 16 species, one of which (*E. scaber*) is a common weed in most tropical countries. Four species occur within the United States. Some Brazilian species are reputed to have medicinal properties.

2. A genus of acalephs. *Lisson*, 1843.

elephantous (el-ē-fan′tus), *a.* [< *elephant(iasis)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of elephantiasis: as, the *elephantous* group of specific inflammations. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1432.

elephant-seal (el′ē-fant-sēl), *n.* Same as *sea-elephant*.

★**elephant's-ear** (el′ē-fants-ēr), *n.* A common name for plants of the genus *Begonia*, from the form of their leaves.

elephant's-foot (el′ē-fants-fůt), *n.* **1.** A book-name for species of *Elephantopus*, of which the word is a translation.—**2.** *Testudinaria Elephantipes*, a plant of the yam family, *Dioscoreaceæ*.

elephant-shrew (el′ē-fant-shrö), *n.* A small mouse-like saltatorial insectivorous quadruped of Africa; one of the animals of the family *Macroscelidæ* or *Rhynchocyonidæ*. In superficial aspect they resemble some of the jumping-mice or kangaroo-mice, especially of the American genera *Zapus* and *Dipodomys*, having long hind limbs, well-developed ears, and the snout so long and sharp as to resemble a proboscis, whence the name. Also called *elephant-mouse* and *proboscis-rat*.



Elephant-shrew (*Macroscelides typicus*).

elephant's-tusk (el′ē-fants-tusk), *n.* A mollusk, *Dentalium arcuatum*, one of the tooth-shells.

Elephas (el′ē-fas), *n.* [NL., < L. *elephas*, < Gr. *ἐλέφας*, elephant: see *elephant*.] The typical genus of elephants, formerly embracing both the living species, or genera, now sometimes restricted to the type represented by the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas indicus*. In this restricted sense it is the same as *Elasmodon* and *Euelephas*. See cuts under *elephant*.

Elettaria (el-e-tā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] An East Indian genus of zingiberaceous plants, of only a single species, *E. Cardamom*, which furnishes the cardamom-seeds of commerce. See *cardamom*.

Eleusine (el-ū-sī′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐλευσίς, or Ἐλευσίνη: see *Eleusinian*.] A genus of grasses, belonging to the tribe *Chlorideæ*, having several linear spikes digitate at the summit of the culm. The species are natives of the warmer parts of the globe, and several are cultivated for their grain. In the East an Indian species, *E. coracana* (known as *natchnee*, *nagla ragee*, *mand*, and *murwa*), is cultivated as a corn, from which the Tibetans make a weak beer. *E. stricta* is also a productive grain, and the Abyssinian grain tocusso is the product of another species, *E. Tocusso*. *E. Indica*, an annual species called *crab-grass*, *wire-grass*, and *yard-grass*, is now naturalized in most warm countries, and is good for grazing and soiling, and as hay.

Eleusinia (el-ū-sin′i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ἐλευσίνια, neut. pl. of Ἐλευσίνιος, pertaining to Eleusis, < Ἐλευσίς (Ἐλευσιν-), Eleusis.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the famous Athenian mysteries and festival of Eleusis, symbolizing the various phases of human life in the light of philosophic views as to its eternity, and honoring Demeter (Ceres), Cora (Proserpina), and the local Attic divinity Iacchos (Ἴακχος) as the especial protectors of agriculture and of all fruitfulness, and the guardians of Athens. Eleusinia, introduced from Athens,

were also celebrated in other parts of Greece and Greek lands. See *Eleusinian.*—**Great Eleusinia,** the chief annual festival in honor of Demeter and Cora, celebrated at Athens and Eleusis from the 13th to the 23d of Boedromion (September–October).—**Lesser Eleusinia,** an annual festival at Athens, held as a prelude to the Great Eleusinia in the middle of the month of Anthesterion (February–March).

Eleusinian (el-ū-sin′i-an), *a.* [< L. *Eleusinius,* < Gr. Ἐλευσίνιος, pertaining to Eleusis: see *Eleusinia.*] Relating to Eleusis in Attica, Greece: as, the *Eleusinian* mysteries and festival, the mysteries and festival of Demeter (Ceres), celebrated at Eleusis.

Eleuthera bark. Same as *cascarilla bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

Eleutherata (e-lū-thę-rā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + *-ata*².] A term used by Fabricius (1775) to designate beetles, the insects which now form the order *Coleoptera.*

eleutherian (el-ū-thē′ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλευθέριος (ἐλευθερία, freedom), < ἐλεύθερος, free.] Freedom-giving: the title of Jove, protector of political freedom.

> And *eleutherian* Jove will bless their flight.
> *Glover,* Leonidas, i.

Eleutheroblastea (e-lū″thę-rō-blas′tē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βλαστός, germ.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, or a suborder of the order *Hydroida* and class *Hydrozoa,* represented by the common fresh-water hydra, *Hydra viridis,* of the family *Hydridæ.* The animals have a hydriform trophosome and no medusoid buds, both generative products being developed within the body-wall of the single polypite of which the hydrosome consists. It is the lowest and simplest grade of hydrozoans, and contains the only fresh-water forms.

eleutheroblastic (e-lū″thę-rō-blas′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Eleutheroblastea.*

eleutherobranchiate (e-lū″thę-rō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. **eleutherobranchiatus,* < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βράγχια, gills.] Having free gills; of or relating to the *Eleutherobranchii.*

Eleutherobranchii (e-lū″thę-rō-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + βράγχια, gills.] A primary group of fishes, having the gills free at the outer edge, and thus contrasted with the selachians and the myzonts. It includes all the true or teleostomous fishes. [Not in use.]

Eleutherodactyli (e-lū″thę-rō-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.] In *ornith.,* those *Passeres* which have the hind toe tendon free, as is the case with all *Passeres* except the *Eurylæmidæ* or *Desmodactyli* (which see). The character is made a basis of the primary division of *Passeres. Forbes.*

eleutherodactylous (e-lū″thę-rō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eleutherodactyli.*

eleutheromania (e-lū″thę-rō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free (ἐλευθερία, freedom), + μανία, madness.] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom. [Rare.]

> Our Peers have, in too many cases, laid aside their frogs, laces, bagwigs; and go about in English costume, or ride rising in their stirrups, in the most headlong manner; nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania,* confused unlimited opposition in their heads.
> *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. iii. 4.

eleutheromaniac (e-lū″thę-rō-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *eleutheromania* + *-ac;* cf. *maniac.*] **I.** *a.* Having an excessive zeal for freedom.

> Crowds, as was said, inundate the outer courts: inundation of young *eleutheromaniac* Noblemen in English costume, uttering audacious speeches.
> *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. iii. 4.

II. *n.* One having an excessive zeal for freedom; a fanatic on the subject of freedom.

eleutheropetalous (e-lū″thę-rō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + πέταλον, a leaf, + *-ous.*] In *bot.,* having the petals distinct; choripetalous.

eleutherophyllous (e-lū″thę-rō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + φύλλον, a leaf, + *-ous.*] In *bot.,* composed of separate leaves: applied to the sepals of a calyx or the petals of a corolla, or to the divisions of a perianth as a whole.

Eleutheropomi (e-lū″thę-rō-pō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + πῶμα, a lid.] A suborder of chondropterygian fishes, in which the gills are free. The sturgeons and chimæras were grouped together by Duméril under this title. [Not in use.]

eleutherosepalous (e-lū″thę-rō-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + NL. *sepalum,* sepal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.,* composed of distinct sepals; polysepalous.

Eleutherurus (e-lū-thę-rō′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλεύθερος, free, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of fruit-eating bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ,* so called from having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane. *E. ægyptiacus* is a species frequently sculptured on Egyptian monuments.



Egyptian Free-tailed Bat (*Eleutherurus ægyptiacus*).

elevate (el′ę-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elevated,* ppr. *elevating.* [< L. *elevatus,* pp. of *elevare* (> It. *elevare* = Sp. Pg. *elevar* = F. *élever*), raise, lift up, < *e, ex,* out, + *levare,* make light, lift, < *levis,* light: see *levity, lever.* Cf. *alleviate.*] **1.** To move or cause to move from a lower to a higher level, place, or position; raise; lift; lift up: as, to *elevate* the host in the service of the mass; to *elevate* the voice.

> Dwarf, bear my shield; squire, *elevate* my lance.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

> In every endeavour to *elevate* ourselves above reason, we are seeking to *elevate* ourselves above the atmosphere with wings which cannot soar but by beating the air.
> *J. Martineau.*

> You remember the high stool on which culprits used to be *elevated* with the tall paper fool's-cap on their heads, blushing to the ears.
> *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 241.

2. To raise to a higher state or station; exalt; raise from a low, common, or primary state, as by training or education; raise from or above low conceptions: as, to *elevate* a man to an office; to *elevate* the character.

> Honours that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone.*

> A grandeur, a simplicity, a breadth of manner, an imagination at once *elevated* and restrained by the subject, reign throughout Milton's Ode on the Nativity.
> *Hallam,* Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 5.

> The competence of man to *elevate* and to be *elevated* is in that desire and power to stand in joyful and ennobling intercourse with individuals, which makes the faith and the practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson,* Domestic Life.

3. To excite; cheer; animate: as, to *elevate* the spirits.

> *Nor.* Or art thou mad?
> *Clorin.* A little *elevated*
> With the assurance of my future fortune:
> Why do you stare and grin?
> *Massinger,* Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

> When men take pleasure in feeling their minds *elevated* by strong drink, and so indulge their appetite as to destroy their understandings, . . . their case is much to be pitied.
> *John Woolman,* Journal (1756), p. 93.

Hence—**4.** To intoxicate slightly; render somewhat tipsy. [Colloq.]

> His depth of feeling is misunderstood; he is supposed to be a little *elevated,* and nobody heeds him.
> *Dickens,* Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

5†. To make light or unimportant; diminish the weight or importance of.

> The Arabian physicians, . . . not being able to deny it to be true of the holy Jesus, endeavour to *elevate* and lessen the thing by saying it is not wholly beyond the force of nature that a virgin should conceive.
> *Jer. Taylor,* Rule of Conscience, i. 4.

Disclosed elevated. See *disclosed.*—**Elevated railroad.** See *railroad.*—**Elevating arc.** See *arc*¹.—**Syn. 1.** To lift up, uplift.—**2.** To promote, ennoble.—**1-3.** *Lift, Exalt,* etc. See *raise.*

elevate (el′ę-vāt), *a.* [ME. *elevat;* < L. *elevatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Raised; elevated. [Poetical and rare.]

> And in a region *elevate* and high,
> And by the form wherein it [a comet] did appear,
> As the most skilful seriously divine,
> Foreshow'd a kingdom shortly to decline.
> *Drayton,* Baron's Wars, i.

> On each side an imperial city stood,
> With towers and temples proudly *elevate*
> On seven small hills. *Milton,* P. R., iv. 34.

elevatedness (el′ę-vā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being elevated.

> I had neither wife nor children, in whom mutually to reflect and see reflected the *elevatedness* and generosity of my station. *Godwin,* St. Leon.

elevating-screw (el′ę-vā-ting-skrö), *n.* A screw by means of which the breech of a piece of ordnance is adjusted for the elevation or vertical direction of the piece.

elevatio (el-ę-vā′shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *elevation.*] **1.** In *anc. music,* a raising of the voice; arsis. —**2.** In *medieval music,* the extension of a mode beyond its usual compass or ambitus.

elevation (el-ę-vā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *elevacioun,* < OF. *elevacion,* F. *élévation* = Pr. *eslevation, eslevatio* = Sp. *elevación* = Pg. *elevação* = It. *elevazione,* < L. *elevatio*(*n-*), a lifting up, < *elevare,* lift up, elevate: see *elevate.*] **1.** The act of elevating or raising from a lower level, place, or position to a higher.

> I hope a proper *elevation* of voice, a due emphasis and accent, are not to come within this description.
> *Steele,* Spectator, No. 147.

> I can add nothing to the accounts already published of the *elevation* of the land at Valparaiso which accompanied the earthquake of 1822.
> *Darwin,* Geol. Observations, ii. 245.

2. The state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; specifically, exaltation of feeling or spirits.

> Different *elevations* of spirit unto God are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 48.

> His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

> I fancied I could distinguish an *elevation* of spirit different from that which is the cause or the effect of simple jollity. *Sterne,* Sentimental Journey, p. 115.

Hence—**3.** A state of slight inebriation; tipsiness. [Colloq.]—**4.** That which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; a height.

> His [Milton's] poetry reminds us of the miracles of Alpine scenery. Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic *elevations.*
> *Macaulay,* Milton.

5. Altitude. (*a*) In *astron.,* the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. (*b*) In *gun.,* the angle which the axis of the bore makes with the plane of the horizon. (*c*) In *dialing,* the angle which the style makes with the substylar line. (*d*) In *topog.*: (1) Height; the vertical distance above the sea-level or other surface of reference. (2) The angle at which anything is raised above a horizontal direction.

> Tak ther the *elevacioun* of thi pool, and eke the latitude of thy regioun. *Chaucer,* Astrolabe, ii. § 23.

6. In *arch.,* a geometrical representation of a building or part of a building or other structure in vertical projection—that is, of its upright parts.—**7.** *Eccles.,* the act of raising the eucharistic elements after consecration and before communion, in sign of oblation to God, or in order to show them to the people. With reference to the latter purpose especially, this act is also known as the *ostension.* The act of elevation before God and that of ostension to the people are, however, in many liturgies not coincident.

> The priests were singing, and the organ sounded,
> And then anon the great cathedral bell,
> It was the *elevation* of the Host.
> *Longfellow,* Spanish Student, i. 3.

8. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy,* a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, performed in connection with the elevation of the host.—**Altitude or elevation of the pole.** See *altitude.*—**Angle of elevation,** the angle which the axis of a gun makes with a horizontal line or with the plane of the horizon.—**Elevation bell.** See *bell*¹.—**Elevation of the panagia.** See *panagia.*—**Geometric elevation,** a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to *perspective* or *natural elevation.*—**Syn. 1.** Lifting, lifting up, uplifting, improvement.—**2.** Eminence, loftiness, superiority, refinement.

elevator (el′ę-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *élévateur* = Sp. *elevador* = It. *elevatore,* < LL. *elevator,* one who raises up, a deliverer, < L. *elevare,* lift up: see *elevate.*] **1.** One who or that which raises, lifts, or exalts. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A muscle which raises a part of the body, as the lip or eyelid: same as *levator.* (*b*) Same as *extensor.* [Rare.]

> There appear, at first, to be but three *elevators,* or extensors [of the digits], but practically each segment [phalanx] has its *elevator.* *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 50.

3. A surgical instrument used for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. Also called *elevatory.*—**4.** In *mech.,* a hoisting apparatus; a lift. (*a*) A car or cage for lifting and lowering passengers or freight in a hoistway; in a broad sense, the entire hoisting apparatus, including the shaft or well, the cage, and the motor. See *hoisting-engine.* (*b*) A structure for storing grain in bulk, including the grain-lifters and -conveyers. In such elevators the elevator proper, or lifter, is a continuous band of leather studded with metal cups or elevator-buckets, passing over a pulley at the top of the building and under a second pulley on the elevator-boot, or the foot of an inclosed tube called the *elevator-leg* (see *leg*). In some instances the elevator-leg is pivoted at the top, so that it may swing clear of the building and reach into the hold of the vessel or car to be emptied. The structure itself consists of a nest of deep bins, into which the grain is directed by spouts from the top of the lifter. The capacity of such elevators is often one and a half million bushels or more. For the horizontal movement of grain in elevators,

conveyers are used. Lifting elevators are also used in flour-mills, grinding-mills, furnaces, and other works, to handle materials of all kinds in bulk, as sand, ashes, ice, etc.

5. A building containing one or more mechanical elevators, especially a warehouse for the storage of grain. [U. S.]—**Autodynamic elevator.** See *autodynamic.*—**Elevator case,** a noted case before the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (Munn *vs.* Illinois, 94 U. S., 113), in which it was decided that, notwithstanding the exclusive power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, a State may, for the public good, regulate the manner in which citizens shall use their property when devoted by them to a use in which the public have an interest: so called because sustaining the validity of a statute limiting grain-elevator tolls.—**Elevator-engine.** See *engine.*—**Floating elevator,** an elevator erected on a boat for lifting, transferring, or storing grain. Such elevators are used to transfer grain from barges to the holds of ships.—**Hydraulic elevator,** an elevator operated by some kind of hydraulic apparatus. For short lifts the hydraulic press is sometimes used, particularly where the weight to be raised is great. Another form, for light loads and moderate heights, is a telescopic tube supporting the car at the upper end. On filling the tube with water under pressure it expands and raises the car; to lower it, the supply of water is cut off, and that in the tube is allowed to escape. The most common form of hydraulic elevator in the United States is that of a car lifted by ropes, operated by a piston in a long cylinder. The rope is connected directly with the piston-rod, which is moved by the admission of water under pressure. In some instances the cylinder is horizontal and the travel of the piston limited, multiplying gear being fitted to the rope. The usual form is an upright cylinder with a very simple form of rope-gearing.—**Pneumatic elevator,** a hoisting or lifting apparatus worked by compressed air; a pneumatic hoist.

elevatory (el′ē-vā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élévatoire* = It. *elevatorio,* ‹ NL. **elevatorius,* ‹ LL. *elevator,* elevator: see *elevator, elevate.*] **I.** *a.* Raising or tending to raise; having power to elevate.

Channels are almost universally present within the fringing reefs of those islands which have undergone recent *elevatory* movements. *Darwin,* Coral Reefs, p. 73.

Among these *elevatory,* and therefore reparative, agents, the most important place must be assigned to earthquakes and volcanoes. *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 186.

II. *n.*; pl. *elevatories* (-riz). Same as *elevator,* 3.

élève (ā-lev′), *n.* [F., ‹ *élever,* raise, bring up, educate, ‹ L. *elevare,* raise: see *elevate.*] A pupil; one brought up, educated, or trained by another.

eleven (ē-lev′n), *a.* and *n.* [‹ ME. *elleven, enleven, enlevene, enleve, elleoven, elleove, endleve,* etc., ‹ AS. *endleofan, endlufon, endlyfon* (= OS. *elef, elevan, elleven, ellevan* = OFries. *andlova, alvene, elleva* = D. *elf* = LG. *eleve, ölwe, ölwen* = OHG. *einlif,* MHG. *einlif, einlef, eilef, eilf,* G. *eilf, elf* = Icel. *ellifu,* later *ellefu,* = Sw. *elfva* = Dan. *elleve* = Goth. *ainlif*), eleven, orig. **ānlif* (the first syllable (*end-,* ‹ *ān*) having been modified by shortening and mutation with dissimilated gemination of *n* to *nd,* and the last syllable (*-an, -on*) added as a quasi-plural suffix), ‹ *ān* (= Goth. *ain,* etc.), one, + *-lif,* an element appearing also in Goth. *twalif* = AS. *twelf,* E. *twelve,* etc. (see *twelve*), and appar. = Lith. *-lika,* in *vënolika,* eleven, where the element is by some supposed to stand for **dika* = Gr. *δέκα* = L. *decem* = E. *ten,* making the Teut. and Lith. forms exactly cognate with L. *undecim,* eleven, ‹ *unus* = E. *one,* + *decem* = E. *ten.*] **I.** *a.* One more than ten: a cardinal numeral beginning the second decade: as, *eleven* men.

The game [shovel-board], when two play, is generally *eleven;* but the number is extended when four or more are jointly concerned. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 395.

II. *n.* **1.** The number which is the sum of ten and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eleven units, as 11, or XI., or xi.—**3.** A team or side in cricket or foot-ball: so called because regularly consisting of eleven players: as, the Philadelphia *eleven;* there were two strong *elevens* matched.

eleven-o'clock-lady (ē-lev′n-o-klok-lā′di), *n.* [Tr. F. *dame d'onze heures.*] The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum.*

eleventh (ē-lev′nth), *a.* and *n.* [‹ ME. *elleventhe, ellevend, enleventhe, endlefte, enlefte,* etc., ‹ AS. *endlyfta* (= OS. *ellifto* = OFries. *ellefta, elefta, alfta, andlofta* = D. *elfde* = OHG. *einlifto,* MHG. *einlifte, einlefte, eilfte,* G. *elfte* = Icel. *ellifti,* mod. *ellefti* = Dan. *ellevte* = Sw. *elfte,* eleventh: as *eleven* (AS. *endleofan,* etc.) + *-th,* the ordinal suffix: see *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the tenth: an ordinal number.

But aboute the *elleventhe* hour he wente out and founde other stondynge, and he seide to hem, what stonden ye idel heere al dai? *Wyclif,* Mat. xx.

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided: as, the *eleventh* part of fifty-five is five.—**At the eleventh hour,** at the last moment; just before it is too late: in allusion to the parable of the laborers in the vineyard. Mat. xx. 1–16.

II. *n.* **1.** One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven: as, five *elevenths* of fifty-five are twenty-five.

The crysoprase the tenthe is tyȝt;
The Iacynth the *enleuenthe* gent.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1013.

2. In *early Eng. law,* an eleventh part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eleventh diatonic degree above or below it; a compound fourth, or an octave and a fourth. (*b*) A tone distant by an eleventh from a given tone.

elf (elf), *n.*; pl. *elves* (elvz). [Early mod. E. also *elfe;* ‹ ME. *elf, elfe, alfe,* pl. *elvene, alvene,* ‹ AS. *ælf,* pl. *ylfe,* m., *ælfen, elfen,* in a very early form *ælbin* (usually in comp.), m., an elf, sprite, fairy, incubus, = MD. *alf,* D. *elf* = MLG. *alf,* LG. *elf* = OHG. *alp,* MHG. *alp* (*alb-*), pl. *elbe,* and G. *alp,* m., MHG. *elbe,* f. (G. *elf,* m., *elfe,* f., ‹ E. *elf*), = Icel. *álfr* = Sw. *alf,* m., *elfva,* f., *elf-* (in comp.), pl. *elfvor* = Dan. *alf, elver-* (in comp.), an elf: a common Teut. word; ult. origin unknown. From the Icel. form *álfr,* formerly *alfr,* is the doublet *aulf, awf,* also written *auph, ouph,* and usually *oaf,* q. v., now discriminated in senses. See *erl-king.*] **1.** An imaginary being superstitiously supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind; a sprite; a fairy; a goblin. Elves are usually imagined as diminutive tricksy beings in human form, given to capricious interference, either kindly or mischievous, in human affairs.

This was the olde opinion as I rede,—
I speke of manye hundred yeres ago,—
But now kan no man se none *elves* mo.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 6.

Every *elf,* and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

The *elves* also,
Whose little eyes glow
Like the sparks of fire, befriend thee.
Herrick, Night-Piece to Julia.

2. A mischievous or wicked person; a knave; a rogue.

Bid him, without more ado,
Surrender himself, or else the proud *elf*
Shall suffer with all his crew.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, [V. 389).

Spite of all the criticising *elves,*
Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves.
Churchill, The Rosciad, l. 961.

3. A diminutive person; a dwarf; hence, a pet name for a child, especially one who is very sprightly and graceful.=**Syn. 1.** Sprite, hobgoblin, imp.—**3.** Urchin, dwarf.—**1** and **3.** *Fay, Gnome,* etc. See *fairy.*

elf (elf), *v. t.* [‹ *elf, n.,* in allusion to the mischievousness ascribed to elves. Cf. *elf-lock.*] To entangle intricately, as the hair. [Rare.]

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; *elf* all my hair in knots.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

elf-arrow (elf′ar″ō), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elf-bolt (elf′bōlt), *n.* An arrow-head of flint or other stone found among paleolithic remains: so called from the supposition that they were fairy arrow-heads. Also *elf-arrow, elf-dart, elf-shot, elf-stone.*

elf-child (elf′chīld), *n.* A child supposed to have been substituted by elves for one which they had stolen; a changeling.

elf-dart (elf′därt), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elf-dock (elf′dok), *n.* See *dock*[1], 2.

elf-fire (elf′fīr), *n.* A common name for ignis fatuus.

Elfin (el′fin), *n.* and *a.* [An artificial (poetical) form, first used by Spenser; in form as if an adj. (for **elfen,* ‹ *elf* + *-en*), but it first appears as a noun, and in def. 2 is appar. regarded as diminutive. Cf. AS. *elfen, ælfen, ælbin* (usually in comp.) (= MHG. *elbinne*), a fairy, nymph, fem. of *ælf,* an elf: see *elf.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An elf; an inhabitant of fairy-land: in Spenser applied to his knights.

He was an *Elfin* borne of noble state
And mickle worship in his native land.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 6.

2. A little urchin or child. [Playful.]

For she was just, and friend to virtuous lore,
And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore
The times, when truth by Popish rage did bleed.
Shenstone, The Schoolmistress, st. 15.

=**Syn.** See *fairy, n.*

II. *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves.

The mightiest chiefs of British song
Scorned not such legends to prolong:
They gleam through Spenser's *elfin* dream,
And mix in Milton's heavenly theme.
Scott, Marmion, Int., i.

Excalibur, . . . rich
With jewels, *elfin* Urim, on the hilt.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Elfin pipe. See *fairy pipes,* under *fairy.*

elfish, elvish (el′fish, -vish), *a.* [‹ ME. *elvish, elvisch, alvisc* (= MHG. *elbisch*); ‹ *elf* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to elves or to elf-land; of the nature of an elf; caused by or characteristic of elves; peevish; spiteful: as, an *elfish* being; *elfish* mischief.

O, spite of spites!
We talk with goblins, owls, and *elvish* sprites;
If we obey them not, this will ensue,
They'll suck our breath, or pinch us black and blue.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

I watched the water-snakes; . . .
And when they reared, the *elfish* light
Fell off in hoary flakes.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.

2†. Distracted or bewitched by elves; distraught or abstracted, as if bewitched.

He semeth *elvyssh* by his contenaunce,
For unto no wight doth he daliaunce.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, Prol., l. 13.

elfishly, elvishly (el′fish-li, -vish-li), *adv.* In the manner of elves; mischievously.

She had been heard talking, and singing, and laughing most *elvishly,* with the invisibles of her own race. *Scott,* Peveril of the Peak, xvi.

elfkin (elf′kin), *n.* [‹ *elf* + dim. *-kin.*] A little elf.

elf-king (elf′king), *n.* [= D. *elfenkoning* = Dan. *elverkonge.*] The king of the elves or fairies.

elf-land (elf′land), *n.* The region of the elves; fairy-land.

The horns of *Elfland* faintly blowing.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

elf-lock (elf′lok), *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves; a knot twisted as if by elves; hence, in the plural, hair in unusual disorder.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

You will pull all into a knot or *elf-lock;* which nothing but the shears or a candle will undo.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

Ragged *elf-locks* hanging down to the breast.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 319.

elf-locked (elf′lokt), *a.* Wearing elf-locks; with disheveled or tangled hair. [Poetical.]

The *elfe-lockt* fury all her snakes had shed.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal, vii. 83.

elf-queen (elf′kwēn), *n.* [‹ ME. *elfqueen;* ‹ *elf* + *queen.*] The queen of the elves or fairies.

The *elfqueene* with hir joly compaignye
Daunced ful ofte in many a grene mede.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 4.

elf-shot (elf′shot), *a.* Shot by an elf.

There, every herd, by sad experience, knows
How, wing'd with fate, their *elf-shot* arrows fly,
When the sick ewe her summer food foregoes,
Or, stretch'd on earth, the heart-smit heifers lie.
Collins, Pop. Superstitions of the Highlands.

elf-shot (elf′shot), *n.* **1.** Same as *elf-bolt.*

The Stone Arrow Heads of the old Inhabitants of this Island (that are sometimes found) are vulgarly supposed to be Weapons shot by Fairies at Cattle. They are called *Elf-shots.* *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 117, note.

2. A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves. [Scotch.]

elf-skin† (elf′skin), *n.* A word found only in the following passage, where it is probably a misprint for *eel-skin* (in allusion to Prince Henry's long and lank figure).

Fal. Away, you starveling, you *elf-skin,* you dried neat's-tongue. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

elf-stone (elf′stōn), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt.*

elger (el′gėr), *n.* [E. dial., ‹ ME. *elger, elyer* (= MD. *aelgheer, elgheer,* D. *aalgeer*), ult. ‹ AS. *ēl,* eel, + *gār,* spear: see *gar, gore*[2].] An eel-spear. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 138. [Local, Eng.]

Elgin marbles. See *marble.*

Eliac (ē′li-ak), *a.* Pertaining to Elis, an ancient city of the Greek Peloponnesus. Also *Elean.*—**Eliac school,** a school of philosophy founded in Elis by Phædo, a scholar and favorite of Socrates. Its doctrines are conjectured to have been ethical, and somewhat skeptical concerning the theory of cognition.

elicit (ē-lis′it), *v. t.* [‹ L. *elicitus,* pp. of *elicere,* draw out, ‹ *e,* out, + *lacere,* entice: see *lace.* Cf. *allect.*] To draw out; bring forth or to light; evolve; gain: as, to *elicit* sparks by col-

lision; to *elicit* truth by discussion; to *elicit* approval.

From the words taken together such a sense must be *elicited* as will give a meaning to each word.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 254.

That may justly *elicit* the assent of reasonable men.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

It is not the composition of the piece, but the number of starts and attitudes that may be introduced, that *elicits* applause. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

The inquiry at Stratham was calculated to *elicit* the truth. *D. Webster*, Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

elicit† (ē-lis′it), *a.* [< L. *elicitus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Immediately directed to an end: opposed to *imperate*.

To give alms is a proper and *elicite* act of charity.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

2. Performed by the will itself without the aid of any other faculty: as, volition, nolition, choice, consent, and the like are *elicit* acts: opposed to *imperate*.

The schools dispute whether in morals the external action superadds anything of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South*, Works, I. 3.

elicitate† (ē-lis′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *elicit* + *-ate*2.] To elicit.

And make it streme with light from forms innate.
Thus may a skilful man hid truth *elicitate*.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, ii. 41.

elicitation† (ē-lis-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *elicitate* + *-ion*.] The act of eliciting, or of drawing out.

That *elicitation* which the schools intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act; that drawing which they mention is merely from the appetibility of the object.
Bp. Bramhall.

elide (ē-līd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elided*, ppr. *eliding*. [= Sp. Pg. *elidir* = It. *elidere*, < L. *elidere*, knock, strike, or dash out, force out, press out, in gram. (tr. Gr. *ἐκθλίβειν*: see *ecthlipsis*) suppress (a vowel), < *e*, out, + *lædere*, strike, hurt by striking: see *lesion*. Cf. *collide*.] 1†. To break or dash in pieces; crush.

Before we answer unto these things, we are to cut off that whereunto they from whom these objections proceed do oftentimes fly for defence and succour, when the force and strength of their arguments is *elided*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

2. In *gram.*, to suppress or slur over the sound of in speech, or note the suppression of in writing: technically applied especially to the cutting off of a final vowel, as in "th' enemy," but in a more general sense to that of a syllable or any part of a word. See *elision*, 1.

eligibility (el′i-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *eligible*: see *-bility*.] 1. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it desirable or preferable to another.

Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least by an after-choice. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, vi. § 3.

2. Capability of being chosen to an office; the condition of being qualified to be chosen; legal qualification for election or appointment.

eligible (el′i-ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *eligible*, F. *éligible* = It. *eligibile*, < ML. **eligibilis*, that may be chosen (in adv. compar. *eligibilius*), < L. *eligere*, choose: see *elect*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable: as, an *eligible* tenant.

Peace with men can never be *eligible* when it implies enmity with God. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

While health endures, the latter part of life, in the eye of reason, is certainly the more *eligible*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 153.

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

Through tomes of fable and of dream
I sought an *eligible* theme.
Cowper, Annus Memorabilis, 1789.

2. Qualified to be chosen; legally qualified for election or appointment.

Among the Mundrucus, the possession of ten smoke-dried heads of enemies renders a man *eligible* to the rank of chief. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 350.

II. *n.* One who is qualified to be chosen or elected; an eligible person.

The certification of all the *eligibles* will result in what you have applauded. *The American*, XII. 132.

eligibleness (el′i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being eligible; fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

It [citizenship] embraced certain private rights, and certain political rights; these last being principally the right of suffrage, and *eligibleness* to office.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 49.

eligibly (el′i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an eligible manner; so as to be worthy of choice or capable of election.

eligmid (e-lig′mid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Eligmidæ*.

Eligmidæ (e-lig′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eligmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Eligmus*. They have a peculiar shell gaping in front and a special myophore for the adductor muscle. The species are peculiar to the Oölite. They have been generally referred to the family *Ostreidæ*.

Eligmus (e-lig′mus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heligmus*, < Gr. *ἑλιγμός*, a winding, rolling, convolution, < *ἑλίσσειν*, wind, roll, turn: see *helix*.] The typical genus of *Eligmidæ*.

elimate† (el′i-māt or ē-lī′māt), *v. t.* [< L. *elimatus*, pp. of *elimare*, file, polish, < *e*, out, + *limare*, file, < *lima*, a file.] To render smooth; polish.

eliminable (ē-lim′i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. *eliminare*, eliminate: see *-able*.] Capable of being eliminated.

Cumulative error, not *eliminable* by working in a circuit, may be caused when there is much northing or southing in the direction of the line. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 707.

★**eliminant** (ē-lim′i-nant), *n.* [< L. *eliminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *eliminare*, turn out of doors: see *eliminate*.] In *math.*, a function of the coefficients of any number of homogeneous equations among the same number of unknown quantities, such that the vanishing of it is the necessary and sufficient condition of the equations being consistent with one another. [The word was introduced by De Morgan. Many writers continue to use Bezout's word, *resultant*.]

eliminate (ē-lim′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliminated*, ppr. *eliminating*. [< L. *eliminatus*, pp. of *eliminare* (> It. *eliminare* = Sp. Pg. *eliminar* = F. *éliminer*), turn out of doors, banish, < *e*, out, + *limen* (*limin-*), a threshold, akin to *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary: see *limit*.] 1†. To go beyond the limit or limits of.

In thy wreathed cloister thou
Walkest thine own gray friar too;
Strict, and lock'd up, thou'rt hood all o'er,
And ne'er *eliminat'st* thy door.
Lovelace, The Snail.

2. To thrust out; remove, throw aside, or disregard as injurious, superfluous, irrelevant, or for any reason undesirable or unnecessary; expel; get rid of.

This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate*. *Med. Repos.*

Now here the obvious method occurs of sifting the masses, so as to *eliminate* the worst elements and retain the best. *Prof. Blackie*.

Scientific truths, of whatever order, are reached by *eliminating* perturbing or conflicting factors, and recognizing only fundamental factors.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

3. In *math.*, to remove (a quantity) from a system of equations by the reduction of the number of equations. Thus, if we have two equations expressing respectively the rates at which an orange growing on a tree increases in bulk and in weight, we can combine them so as to *eliminate* the time, and so obtain an equation expressing the relation between the bulk and the weight.—**To eliminate the personal equation.** See *equation*. [The use of *eliminate* as a synonym of *elicit*, *deduce*, *separate*, etc., practised by some writers, is without justification.

Newton, . . . having *eliminated* the great law of the natural creation. *J. D. Morell*.

To *eliminate* the real effect of art from the effects of the abuse. *Ruskin*.]

elimination (ē-lim-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *élimination* = Sp. *eliminación* = Pg. *eliminação* = It. *eliminazione*, < L. as if **eliminatio(n-)*, < *eliminare*, thrust out of doors: see *eliminate*.] 1. A thrusting out; the act of removing, throwing aside, or disregarding; expulsion; riddance.

The preparatory step of the discussion was, therefore, an *elimination* of those less precise and appropriate significations which, as they would at best only afford a remote genus and difference, were wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

By means of researches on different coloured light it is now ascertained that those rays which cause the liveliest *elimination* of oxygen belong to the less refrangible half of the spectrum. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 196.

2. In *law*, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; ejection.—3. In *math.*, the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found.—**Dialytic elimination.** See *dialytic*.—**Euler's method of elimination**, a method of eliminating an unknown quantity between two equations of the *m*th and *n*th degrees respectively, which consists in multiplying the first by an indeterminate expression of the $(n-1)$th degree and the second by an indeterminate expression of the $(m-1)$th degree, and equating separately the $m+n$ terms so obtained. The determinant expressing their compatibility is the eliminant required.

eliminative (ē-lim′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *eliminate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or effecting elimination; specifically, excretory.

Eliminative or excretory tissues represented by cells in the kidneys, skin, etc.
H. N. Martin, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 30.

★**eliminator** (ē-lim′i-nā-tor), *n.* [< *eliminate* + *-or*.] One who or that which eliminates, removes, or throws aside.

The lungs play a double part, being not merely *eliminators* of waste or excretionary products, but importers into the economy of a substance which is not exactly either food or drink, but something as important as either —to wit, oxygen. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 29.

eliminatory (ē-lim′i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *eliminate* + *-ory*.] Eliminative.

Chronic irritation set up in the *eliminatory* organs by the excretion of incompletely oxidized nitrogenous matter. *Med. News*, LII. 294.

elinguate† (ē-ling′gwāt), *v. t.* [< L. *elinguatus*, pp. of *elinguare*, deprive of the tongue, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] To cut out the tongue of.

The damnèd Doomes-man hath Him judg'd to death,
The Diu'll that Diu'll *elinguate* for his doome.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

elinguation† (ē-ling-gwā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *elinguatio(n-)*, < L. *elinguare*, deprive of the tongue: see *elinguate*.] In *old Eng. law*, the punishment of cutting out the tongue.

elingued†, *a.* [Also given as *elinguid*: < L. *elinguis*, without a tongue, speechless, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech. *Coles*.

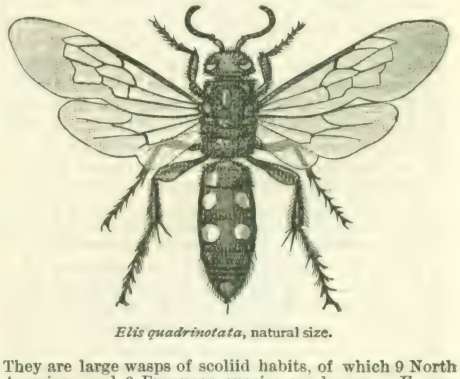
Eliomys (e-lī′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Wagner, 1843), < Gr. *ἑλειός* or *ἐλεός*, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus glis*, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of dormice, of the family *Myoxidæ*, with distichous tufted tail and simple stomach. There are several species, the best-known of which, *E. nitela*, is the lerot, about 6 inches long.

eliquament (ē-lik′wa-ment), *n.* [< LL. as if **eliquamentum*, < *eliquare*, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] A liquid expressed from fat, or from fat fish.

eliquate (el′i-kwāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliquated*, ppr. *eliquating*. [< L. *eliquatus*, pp. of *eliquare*, cause to flow, pour forth, clarify, strain, < L. *e*, out, + *liquare*, melt, liquefy: see *liquate*.] To separate by melting out, as one metal from another. See *liquate*.

eliquation (el-i-kwā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *eliquatio(n-)*, a liquefying, < *eliquare*, cause to flow freely, drain out, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] See *liquation*.

Elis (ē′lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804).] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Scoliidæ*. The eyes are subreniform in both sexes, and the front wings have two recurrent nervures.



Elis quadrinotata, natural size.

They are large wasps of scoliid habits, of which 9 North American and 6 European species are known. *E. quadrinotata* and *E. plumipes* inhabit the southern United States, where they have been found on cotton-plants.

elision (ē-lizh′on), *n.* [= F. *élision* = Sp. *elisión* = Pg. *elisão* = It. *elisione*, elision, < L. *elisio(n-)*, a striking or pressing out, in gram. (LL.) the suppression of a vowel (tr. Gr. *ἐκθλιψις*: see *ecthlipsis*), < *elidere*, pp. *elisus*, strike out, press out: see *elide*.] 1. A striking or cutting off; specifically, in *gram.*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable, naturally or for the sake of euphony or meter, especially at the end of a word when the next word begins with a vowel; more generally, the suppression of any part of a word in speech or writing: as, in "th' embattled plain" there is an *elision* of *e*; in "I'll not do it" there is an *elision* of *wi*.

The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must euer be cumbred with *Elisions*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

He has made use of several *Elisions* that are not customary among other English Poets.
Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

Nor praise I less that circumcision
By modern poets call'd *elision*,
With which, in proper station plac'd,
Thy polish'd lines are firmly brac'd.
Swift, The Dean's Answer to Sheridan.

2†. Division; separation.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean anything, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 124.

elisor (ē-lī′zọr), *n.* [< OF. *eliseor, esliseor, elisour, eliseur*, mod. F. *éliseur*, a chooser, < *elire*, mod. F. *élire*, < L. *eligere*, choose: see *elite, v., elect.*] In *law*, a sheriff's substitute in performing the duty of returning a jury, provided in some jurisdictions when the sheriff is interested in a suit.

These *Elisors* [of Preston] (called inhabitants only in the charter) are by a bye-law of 1742 required to be capital burgesses, and in-guild burgesses.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1686.

elite†, *v. t.* [ME. *eliten* (pp. *elit*), < OF. *elit, eslit* (F. *élit*), pp. of *elire, eslire* (F. *élire*), choose, < L. *eligere*, choose, elect: see *elect.* Cf. *élite.*] To choose; elect.

One Creusa, . . .
That Eneas afterward *elit* to wed.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1490.

A mare yboned sadde, ybulked greet,
Yformed nobully most been *elite*;
And though she be not swyfte, a strong one gete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

elite†, *n.* [Sc. also *elyte* (obs.); < ME. *elite*, < OF. *elit, eslit*, elected, pp. of *elire, eslire*, elect: see *elite, v.*, and *elect, v.* and *n.*] One chosen; a person elected.

The pape wild not consent, he quassed ther *elite*.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 209.

élite (ā-lēt′), *n.* [F., < OF. *eslite*, < *elire, eslire*, F. *élire*, choose, pp. *elit, eslit, élit*, choice: see *elite*, and *elect, v.* and *n.*] A choice or select body; the best part: as, the *élite* of society.

elix† (ē-liks′), *v. t.* [< LL. *elixare*, boil thoroughly, seethe, < L. *elixus*, thoroughly boiled, seethed, < *e*, out, + *lixare* (rare), boil, < *lix*, ashes, lye.] To extract.

With a straine of fresh invention,
She might presse out the raritie of Art;
The pur'st *elixed* juyce of rich conceipt.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

elixate† (ē-lik′sāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *elixatus*, pp. of *elixare*, boil thoroughly: see *elix.*] To boil; seethe; extract by boiling. *Richardson.*

elixation† (el-ik-sā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *élixation* = Sp. *elijación* = Pg. *elixação*, < LL. as if **elixatio(n-)*, < *elixare*, pp. *elixatus*, boil thoroughly: see *elixate.*] The cooking, especially of meat, by boiling; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Elixation is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the said naturall heat, as meat is boiled in a pot; to which corruption or putrefaction is opposite.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 20.

The flesh which was included five weeks ago was this day found very good. I do not doubt but that perfect *elixation* was able to contribute something to its preservation, because the sundry principles of which flesh consisteth had, whilst the heat continued, exerted their strength upon one another far better than if, the flesh being less boiled, by reason of the great avolation of parts, had been removed from the fire, as happens in ordinary coctions.
Boyle, Second Contin. of Experiments, Art. xix., Exp. 3.

★**elixir** (ē-lik′sẹr), *n.* [Formerly also *elixar*; < ME. *elixir* = D. *elixer* = Sw. Dan. G. *elixir*, < OF. *elixir*, F. *élixir* = Pg. *elexir* = It. *elisire*, < ML. *elixir*, elixir, < Ar. *el iksīr*, the philosopher's stone: *el*, *al*, the; *iksīr*, philosopher's stone, by some derived from *kasara*, break, break the edge, destroy, but prob. (like some other Ar. terms of alchemy: see *alchemy, alembic, limbeck*) of Gr. origin: < Gr. *ξήριον*, a powder for drying wounds, < *ξηρός*, also *ξερός*, dry.] **1.** In *alchemy*, a soluble solid substance which was believed to have the property of transmuting baser metals into silver or gold and of prolonging life. The *great elixir*, also called the *philosopher's stone*, or the *red tincture*, when shaken in very small quantity into melted silver, lead, or other base metal, was said to transmute it into gold. In minute doses it was supposed to prolong life and restore youth, and was then called the *elixir vitæ*. The *lesser elixir, stone of the second class*, or *white tincture*, was regarded as having these qualities in lesser degree; thus it transmuted baser metals into silver. The word is now often used figuratively.

A! nay! lat be; the philosophres stoon,
Elixir clept, we sechen faste echoon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 310.

He that has once the flower of the sun,
The perfect ruby, which we call *elixir*, . . .
Can confer honour, love, respect, long life;
Give safety, valour, yea, and victory,
To whom he will. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

What enables me to perform this great work is the use of my Obsequium Catholicum, or the grand *elixir*, to support the spirits of human nature. *Guardian*, No. 11.

The air we breathed was an *elixir* of immortality.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 89.

2. In *med.*, formerly, a tincture with more than one base; in modern pharmacy, an aromatic, sweetened, spirituous preparation containing small quantities of active medicinal substances. The first object sought in the modern elixir is an agreeable taste, and usually this is attained only by such sacrifices as to render the effect of the medicine almost nil.
U. S. Dispensatory, p. 537.

3. The inmost principle; absolute embodiment or exemplification. [Rare or obsolete.]

She is not such a kind of evil as hath any good or use in it, which many evils have, but a distill'd quintessence, a pure *elixar* of mischief.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

A serenity and complacency . . . infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delights. *South*, Works, I. ii.

Elixir of vitriol, aromatic sulphuric acid; a mixture of sulphuric acid, cinnamon, ginger, and alcohol.—**Elixir proprietatis**, a decoction of aloes, saffron, and myrrh in vinegar. Commonly abbreviated *elixir pro.*

Paracelsus declared them an elixir made of aloes, saffron, and myrrh would prove a vivifying and preserving balsam, able to continue health and long life to its utmost limits; and hence he calls it by the lofty title of *elixir of propriety* to man; but concealed the preparation, in which Helmont asserts the alcahest is required.
P. Shaw, Chemistry, Process 81.

Elixir vitæ. See above, 1.—**Elixir vitæ of Mathiolus**, a compound of alcohol and upward of twenty aromatic and stimulating substances, at one time administered in epilepsy.

elixir (ē-lik′sẹr), *v. t.* [< *elixir, n.*] To give the character of an elixir to. [Rare.]

Yourself you have a good physician shown,
To his much grieved friends, and to your own,
In giving this *elixir'd* medicine,
For greatest grief a sovereign anodyne.
Lovelace, To Capt. Dudley Lovelace.

elixiviate† (ē-lik-siv′i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *e*, out, + E. *lixiviate.*] To lixiviate or refine thoroughly. *Boyle.*

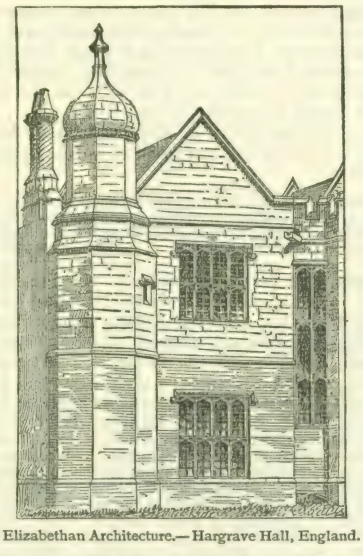
elixiviation† (ē-lik-siv-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *elixiviate* + *-ion.*] A complete or thorough process of lixiviation.

And by examining these substances by fit and proper ways, as also the cap. mort. by calcination, *elixiviation*, and (if it will bear such a fire) vitrification.
Boyle, Works, IV. 800.

★**Elizabethan** (ē-liz-a-beth′an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Elizabeth (daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn), Queen of England from 1558 to 1603, or to her times.

A new crop of geniuses like those of the *Elizabethan* age may be born in this age, and, with happy heart and a bias for theism, bring asceticism, duty, and magnanimity into vogue again. *Emerson*, in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

Elizabethan architecture, a name given to the mixed or debased architecture of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the worst forms of the Pointed and degenerate Italian styles were combined, producing a singular heterogeneousness in detail, with, however, much picturesqueness in general effect. Its chief characteristics are: windows large, either in the plane of the wall or deeply embayed, long galleries, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and a profuse use of ornamental strapwork in parapets, window-heads, etc. The Elizabethan style is the last stage of the Tudor or Perpendicular, and, from its correspondence in period with the Renaissance of the continent, has sometimes been called the *English Renaissance.* The epithet *Jacobean* has been given to the latest variety of the Elizabethan, differing from the Elizabethan proper in showing a greater proportion of corrupt Italian forms.



Elizabethan Architecture.—Hargrave Hall, England.

The house was an admirable specimen of complete *Elizabethan*, a multitudinous cluster of gables and porches, oriels and turrets, screens of ivy and pinnacles of slate.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 47.

Elizabethan literature, the literature produced during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which was one of the most prolific and well-marked periods of English literary activity. It was very remarkable for the variety, vigor, and permanent value of much of its prose and verse, and especially for the great number and productiveness of its dramatic writers. The two most eminent names in this literature are those of Francis Bacon, one of the greatest of philosophers, and William Shakspere, the greatest of all dramatists.—**Elizabethan type.** Same as *church text* (which see, under *church, a.*).

★**elk**[1] (elk), *n.* [< ME. **elk* (not found), irreg. < AS. *elch* (occurring once in a glossary of the 8th century, glossing L. *tragelaphus*) for **elh*, with the reg. breaking **eolh* (cf. *eola*, glossing L. *damma*, deer, in the same glossary), = MD. *elgh* = OHG. *elaho, eliho, elho*, MHG. *elhe, elch*, G. *elch* = Icel. *elgr* = Sw. *elg* = Norw. *elg* = Dan. *els-dyr* (for **elgs-dyr*) = L. *alces* = Gr. *ἄλκη* (the L. and Gr. perhaps of Teut. origin), elk. D. *eland*, an elk (also, in South Africa, an eland), G. *elend, elen*, usually *elen-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*, a beast), elk, are of other origin: see *eland.*] **1.** Properly, the largest existing European and



Elk (*Alces machlis*).

Asiatic species of the deer family, or *Cervidæ*, *Alces machlis* (formerly called *Cervus alces*). It stands when full-grown over 6 feet high at the withers, and bears enormous palmate antlers weighing sometimes 50 or 60 pounds. Its nearest living relative is the American moose.

2. In America, the wapiti, *Cervus canadensis*, a very different animal from the elk proper, representing the red deer or stag of Europe, *C. elaphus.* See *wapiti* and *Alces.*—**3.** In Asia, among the Anglo-Indians, some large rusine or rucervine deer or stag, as the sambur, *Cervus aristotelis.* These, like the wapiti of America, are related more or less nearly to the red deer or stag, and are quite unlike the true elk and the moose.

4. Same as *eland*, 1.—**Elk bark.** See *bark*[2].—**Irish elk**, the *Cervus* or *Megaceros hibernicus*, a very large extinct elk, with enormous palmate antlers, the remains of which occur in the peat-bogs of Ireland.

elk[2] (elk), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *elke, ilke;* ME. not found; perhaps a corruption of AS. *elfetu, ylfete* (for **ylfetu*), earlier (Kentish) *aelbitu* = OHG. *alpiz, elbiz*, MHG. *elbez*, a swan.] The wild swan, or hooper, *Cygnus ferus. Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]

In water black as Styx, swims the wild swan, the *ilke*,
Of Hollænders so termed. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv.

elk[3] (elk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; It. *elce*, dial. (Sardinian) *eligħe* = Pr. *euze*, > F. *yeuse*, < L. *ilex* (*ilic-*), the holm-oak: see *Ilex.*] A kind of yew of which bows are made. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Elkesaite, *n.* See *Elcesaite.*

elknut (elk′nut), *n.* The buffalo-nut or oil-nut, *Pyrularia pubera*, a santalaceous shrub of the southern United States. See *oil-nut, b.*

elk-tree (elk′trē), *n.* The sourwood or sorrel-tree of the United States, *Oxydendrum arboreum.*

elkwood (elk′wụd), *n.* The umbrella-tree, *Magnolia tripetala*, of the southern United States, a small tree with soft, light, close-grained wood.

ell[1] (el), *n.* [< ME. *elle, elne*, < AS. *eln*, an ell (18, 20½, 24, etc., inches), = D. *el, elle* = OHG.

elina, elna, MHG. *eline, elne, ellen,* G. *elle* = Icel. *alin* = Sw. *aln* = Dan. *alen* = Goth. *aleina* (for **alinaʔ*), an ell, whence It. *auna,* F. *aune,* an ell; orig. the forearm (as in AS. *eln-boga,* E. *elbow*), = L. *ulna,* the forearm, the elbow, an ell, = Gr. ὠλένη, the forearm: see *elbow, ulna.*] A long measure, chiefly used for cloth. The English ell, not yet obsolete, is a yard and a quarter, or 45 inches. This unit seems to have been imported from France under the Tudors; and a statute of 1409 recognizes no difference between the ell (aune) and the yard (verge). The Scotch ell was 37 Scotch inches, or 37.0958 English inches. The so-called Flemish ell differed in different places, but averaged 27.4 English inches. Other well-ascertained ells were the following: ell of Austria, 30.676 English inches; of Bavaria, 32.702 inches; of Bremen, 22.773 inches; of Cassel, 22.424 inches; of France, 47.245 inches; of Poland, 22.650 inches; of Prussia, 26.259 inches; of Saxony, 22.257 inches; of Sweden, 23.378 inches. The ell of Holland is now the meter. See *cubit, pik, endazeh, kut, braccio, khaleb.*

> He was, I must tell you, but seven foot high,
> And, may be, an *ell* in the waste.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

> O, here's a wit of cheverel that stretches from an inch narrow to an *ell* broad! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

> She [the world] boasts a kernel, and bestows a shell;
> Performs an inch of her fair promis'd *ell.*
> *Quarles,* Emblems, i. 7.

ell², el² (el), *n.* [< ME. **el,* < AS. *el,* < L. *el,* the name of the letter L, < *e,* the usual assistant vowel, + *-l;* a L. formation, the Gr. name being *λάμβδα.*] 1. The name of the letter *L, l.* It is rarely so written, the symbol being used instead.—2. An addition to or wing of a house which gives it the shape of the capital letter L. —3. A pipe-connection changing the direction at right angles.

ellachick (el'ạ-chik), *n.* [Nesqually Ind. *el-lachick.*] A tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ, Chelopus marmoratus.* It is usually about 7 or 8 inches long, and is the most important economic tortoise of the Pacific coast of the United States; it lives in rivers and ponds, and lays its eggs in June. It is always on sale in the San Francisco market, and is highly esteemed for food, although inferior to the sea-turtle.

ellagic (e-laj'ik), *a.* [< **ellag,* an arbitrary transposition of F. *galle,* gall, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from gallnuts.—**Ellagic acid,** $C_{14}H_6O_8$, an acid which may be prepared from gallic acid, but is procured in largest quantities from the Oriental bezoars. Pure ellagic acid is a light, pale-yellow, tasteless powder, shown by the microscope to consist of transparent prisms. With the bases it forms salts. Also called *bezoardic acid.*

ell-bone (el'bōn), *n.* [< *ell*¹ (taken in its orig. sense, AS. *eln* = L. *ulna*) + *bone*¹. Cf. *elbow.*] The bone of the forearm; the ulna.

elleborɛt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hellebore. Chaucer.*

elleborin (el'ē-bō-rin), *n.* [< L. *elleborus, helleborus,* + *-in:* see *helleboric.*] A glucoside of a very acrid taste, found in the winter hellebore, *Cammarum hyemale.*

elleck (el'ek), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown. Cf. *Elleck, Ellick, Ellek,* etc., colloquial abbreviations of Alexander.] A local English name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus.*

eller¹ (el'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *elder*².

eller² (el'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *alder*¹.

Ellerian (e-lē'ri-ạn), *n.* A member of a sect of German Millenarians of the eighteenth century, founded by Elias Eller (died 1750). The Ellerians expected the Messiah to be born again of the wife of their leader, whose professed revelations they accepted as of equal authority with the Bible. From *Ronsdorf,* the place of their settlement, they are also called *Ronsdorfians.*

ellern, *a.* A dialectal form of *aldern.*

ellesɬ, *adv.* A Middle English form of *else.*

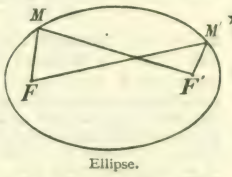
ellipochoanoid (el″i-pō-kō'ạ-noid), *a.* and *n.* [See *Ellipochoanoida.*] **I.** *a.* Having incomplete septal funnels; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ellipochoanoida.* Also *ellipochoanoidal.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Ellipochoanoida.*

Ellipochoanoida (el″i-pō-kō-ạ-noi'dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐλλιπής, omitting, falling short (< ἐλλείπειν, omit, fall short: see *ellipse*), + χοάνη, a funnel, + *-ida.*] A group of nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short, the siphon being completed by means of a more or less porous intervening connective wall: contrasted with *Holochoanoida. A. Hyatt,* Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 260.

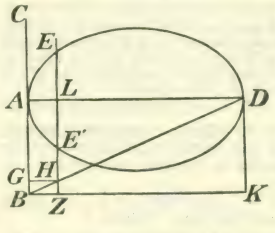
ellipochoanoidal (el″i-pō-kō-ạ-noi'dạl), *a.* ★Same as *ellipochoanoid.*

ellipse (e-lips'), *n.* [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipse* = Pg. *ellipse* = It. *ellisse, elisse,* ellipse, < L. *ellipsis,* a want, defect, an ellipse, < Gr. ἔλλειψις, a leaving out, ellipsis in grammar, a falling short, the conic section ellipse (see def.), < ἐλλείπειν, leave in, leave behind, omit, intr. fall short, < ἐν, in, + λείπειν, leave. Cf. *ellipsis.*] In *geom.*, a plane curve such that the sums of the distances of each point in its periphery from two fixed points, the foci, are equal. It is a conic section (see *conic*) formed by the intersection of a cone by a plane which cuts all the elements of the cone. The ellipse is a conic which does not extend to infinity, and whose intersections with the line at infinity are imaginary. Every ellipse has a center, which is a point such that it bisects every chord passing through it. Such chords are called *diameters of the ellipse.* A pair of conjugate diameters bisect, each of them, all chords parallel to the other. The longest diameter is called the *transverse* or *major axis,* also the *latus transversum*; it passes through the foci. The shortest diameter is called the *conjugate* or *minor axis.* The extremities of the transverse axis are called the *vertices.* (See *conic, eccentricity, angle.*) An ellipse may also be regarded as a flattened circle—that is, as a circle all the chords of which parallel to a given chord have been shortened in a fixed ratio by cutting off equal lengths from the two extremities. The two lines from the foci to any point of an ellipse make equal angles with the tangent at that point. To construct an ellipse, assume any line whatever, AB, to be what is called the latus rectum. At its extremity erect the perpendicular AD of any length, called the latus transversum (transverse axis). Connect BD, and complete the rectangle DABK. From any point L, on the line AD, erect the perpendicular LZ, cutting BK in Z and BD in H. Draw a line HG, completing the rectangle ALHG. There are now two points, E and E′, on the line LZ, such that the square on LE or LE′ is equal to the rectangle ALHG. The locus of all such points, found by taking L at different places on the line AD, forms an ellipse. [The name *ellipse* in its Greek form was given to the curve, which had been previously called the section of the acute-angled cone, by Apollonius of Perga, called by the Greeks "the great geometer." The participle ἐλλείπων, "falling short," had long been technically applied to a rectangle one of whose sides coincides with a part of a given line (see *Euclid,* VI. 27). So παραβάλλειν and ὑπερβάλλειν (*Euclid,* VI. 28, 29) were said of a rectangle whose side extends just as far and overlaps respectively the extremity of a given line. Apollonius first defined the conic sections by plane constructions, using the latus rectum and latus transversum (transverse axis), as above. The ellipse was so called by him because, since the point L lies between A and D, the rectangle ALHG "falls short" of the latus rectum AB. In the case of the hyperbola L lies either to the left of A or to the right of D, and the rectangle ALHG "overlaps" the latus rectum. In the case of the parabola there is no latus transversum, but the line BK extends to infinity, and the rectangle equal to the square of the ordinate has the latus rectum for one side.]—**Cubical ellipse.** See *cubical.*—**Focal ellipse.** See *focal.*—**Infinite ellipse.** Same as *elliptoid.*—**Logarithmic ellipse,** the section of an elliptic cylinder by a paraboloid. *Booth,* 1852.



Ellipse.

F and *F′* are the foci. $FM + MF' = FM' + MF'$, *M* and *M′* being any points in the curve.



ellipsis (e-lip'sis), *n.*; pl. *ellipses* (-sēz). [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipsis* = Pg. *ellipse* = It. *ellisse, elisse,* < L. *ellipsis,* < Gr. ἔλλειψις, omission, ellipsis: see *ellipse.*] 1. In *gram.*, omission; a figure of syntax by which a part of a sentence or phrase is used for the whole, by the omission of one or more words, leaving the full form to be understood or completed by the reader or hearer: as, "the heroic virtues I admire," for "the heroic virtues *which* I admire"; "prythee, peace," for "*I* pray thee, *hold thy* peace."—2. In *printing,* a mark or marks, as —, * * *, . . . , denoting the omission or suppression of letters (as in *k—g* for *king*) or of words.—3†. In *geom.*, an ellipse.

> When a right cone is cut quite through by an inclining plane, the figure produced by the section agrees well with the received notion of an *ellipsis,* in which the diameters are of an unequal length. *Boyle,* Works, IV. 464.

ellipsograph (e-lip'sō-gràf), *n.* [Prop. *elliptograph*; < Gr. ἔλλειψις (*ἔλλειπτ-), ellipse (see *ellipse*), + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for ★describing ellipses; a trammel. Also *elliptograph.*

ellipsoid (e-lip'soid), *n.* [< Gr. ἔλλειψις, ellipse, + εἶδος, form.] In *geom.*, a solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.—**Axes of an ellipsoid.** See *axis*¹.—**Central ellipsoid,** an ellipsoid having its center at the center of mass of a body, its axes coincident with the principal axes and proportional to the radii of gyration about them.—**Ellipsoid of expansion.** See *strain-ellipsoid,* below.—**Ellipsoid of gyration,** an ellipsoid such that the perpendicular from its center to any tangent plane is equal to the radius of gyration of a given body about that axis.—**Ellipsoid of inertia.** Same as *ellipsoid of gyration.*—**Ellipsoid of revolution,** the surface generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the rotation is about the major axis, the ellipsoid is *prolate;* when about the minor, the ellipsoid is *oblate.*—**Equimomental ellipsoid,** an ellipsoid whose moments of inertia about all axes are the same as those of a given body.—**Momental ellipsoid,** or **inverse ellipsoid of inertia,** a surface of which every radius vector is inversely proportional to the radius of gyration of the body about that radius vector as an axis. This is sometimes called *Poinsot's ellipsoid,* though invented by Cauchy.—**Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion,** the surface of which each radius vector is inversely proportional to the square root of the linear expansion in the same direction.—**Strain-ellipsoid,** or **ellipsoid of expansion,** the ellipsoid into which any strain ★transforms any infinitesimal sphere in a body.

ellipsoidal (el-ip-soi'dạl), *a.* Of the form of an ellipsoid.

elliptic, elliptical (e-lip'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *elliptique* = Sp. *eliptico* = Pg. *elliptico* = It. *ellittico, elittico* (cf. D. G. *elliptisch* = Dan. Sw. *elliptisk*), < ML. *ellipticus,* < Gr. ἐλλειπτικός, in grammar, elliptical, defective, < ἐλλειψις (*ἐλλειπτ-), ellipsis, ellipse: see *ellipse, ellipsis.*] 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse. [*Elliptical* is the more common form except in technical uses, and is frequent in them.]

> In horses, oxen, goats, sheep, the pupil of the eye is *elliptical,* the transverse axis being horizontal.
> *Paley,* Nat. Theol., xii.

2. Pertaining to or marked by ellipsis; defective; having a part left out.

> In all matters they [early writers] affected curt phrases: and it has been observed that even the colloquial style was barbarously *elliptical. I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 352.

> His [Thucydides's] mode of reasoning is singularly *elliptical;* in reality most consecutive, yet in appearance often incoherent. *Macaulay,* Athenian Orators.

> Production and productive are, of course, *elliptical* expressions, involving the idea of a something produced; but this something, in common apprehension, I conceive to be, not utility, but wealth. *J. S. Mill.*

3. In *entom.*, elongate-ovate; more than twice as long as broad, parallel-sided in the middle, and rounded at both ends, but in general more broadly so at the base: applied especially to the abdomen, as in many *Hymenoptera.*—4. In *math.*, having a pair of characteristic elements imaginary: as, an *elliptic* involution.—**Elliptical gearing.** See *gearing.*—**Elliptic arc,** a part of an ellipse.—**Elliptic chuck.** Same as *oval chuck* (which see, under *chuck*⁴).—**Elliptic compasses,** an instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion.—**Elliptic conoid,** an ellipsoid.—**Elliptic coördinates.** See *coördinate.*—**Elliptic epicycloid.** See *epicycloid.*—**Elliptic function,** a doubly periodic function analogous to a trigonometrical function, and the inverse of an elliptic integral.—**Elliptic integral,** an integral expressing the length of the arc of an ellipse.—**Elliptic involution,** one which has no real double points.—**Elliptic motion,** motion on an ellipse so that equal areas are described about one of the foci in equal times.—**Elliptic point** on a surface, a synclastic point; a point having the indicatrix an ellipse; a point where the principal tangents are imaginary.—**Elliptic polarization,** in *optics.* See *polarization.*—**Elliptic singularity,** an ordinary or inessential singularity of a function. See *singularity.*—**Elliptic space.** (*a*) The space inclosed by an ellipse. (*b*) See *space.*—**Elliptic spindle,** a surface generated by the revolution of an elliptic arc about its chord.

elliptically (e-lip'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. According to the form of an ellipse.

> Reflection from the surfaces of metals, and of very high refractive substances such as diamond, generally gives at all incidences *elliptically* polarised light.
> *Tait,* Light, § 287.

2. In the manner of or by an ellipsis; with something left out.

ellipticity (el-ip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *elliptic* + *-ity.*] The quality of being elliptic; the degree of divergence of an ellipse from the circle; specifically, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters divided by the equatorial: as, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{299}$. It may also without appreciable error be taken as twice the difference divided by the sum of the two axes.

> In 1740 Maclaurin . . . gave the equation connecting the *ellipticity* with the proportion of the centrifugal force at the equator to gravity. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 600.

elliptograph (e-lip'tō-gràf), *n.* Same as *ellipsograph.*

elliptoid (e-lip'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *ellipt-ic* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Somewhat like an ellipse.

II. *n.* Same as *elliptois.*

elliptois (e-lip'tō-is), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἐλλειπτικός, elliptic: see *elliptic.*] A curve defined by the equation $ay^{m+n} = bx^m(a - x^n)$, where *m* and *n* are both greater than 1. Also called *infinite ellipse.*—**Cubic elliptois.** See *cubic.*

ellmother (el'muᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *eldmother. Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

elloopa (e-lō'pạ), *n.* Same as *illupi.* See *Bassia.*

Ellopia (e-lō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. ἔλλοψ, ἔλοψ, a fish: see *Elops.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of geometrid moths, having a slender body, short, slender, obliquely ascending palpi whose third joint is conical and minute, and entire delicate wings, of one color and not

bent on the exterior border. There are upward of 12 species, European, Australian, and American. (*b*) A genus of leaf-beetles (*Chrysomelidæ*), having one species, *E. pedestris*, of Tasmania.

ellwand, elwand (el′wond), *n.* [< *ell*[1] + *wand*.] 1. An old mete-yard or measuring-rod, which in England was 45 inches long, and in Scotland 37 Scotch or 37.0958 English inches, the standard being the Edinburgh ellwand.

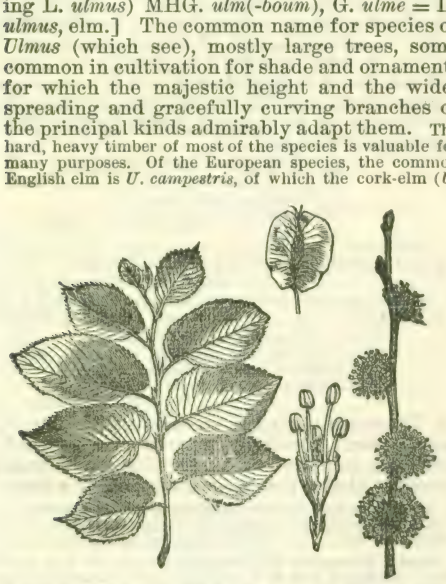
A lively, bustling, arch fellow, whose pack and oaken *ell-wand*, studded duly with brass points, denoted him to be of Autolycus's profession. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xix.

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, the asterism otherwise known as the *Girdle* or *Belt of Orion*. Also called *Our Lady's Ellwand*.

ellyard†, *n.* [ME. *elnzerd*, < *elne*, ell, + *zerd*, etc., yard.] A yard an ell long; a measuring-yard; an ellwand.

The hede of an *elngerde* the large lenkthe hade,
The grayn al of grene stele and of golde hewen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 210.

★**elm** (elm), *n.* [< ME. *elm*, < AS. *elm* = Icel. *álmr* = Sw. *alm* = Dan. *ælm* (*alm*, *elm*, obs.) = D. *olm* = OHG. *elm*(*-boum*), afterward (simulating L. *ulmus*) MHG. *ulm*(*-boum*), G. *ulme* = L. *ulmus*, elm.] The common name for species of *Ulmus* (which see), mostly large trees, some common in cultivation for shade and ornament, for which the majestic height and the wide-spreading and gracefully curving branches of the principal kinds admirably adapt them. The hard, heavy timber of most of the species is valuable for many purposes. Of the European species, the common English elm is *U. campestris*, of which the cork-elm (*U. suberosa*), with thick plates of cork on the branches, is probably only a variety. The Scotch elm, or witch-elm, *U. montana*, is a smaller tree than the English elm. The American species are distinguished as the American elm, white elm, or water-elm, *U. Americana*; the cedar-elm of Texas, *U. crassifolia*; the cork-, cliff-, hickory-, swamp-, or rock-elm, *U. racemosa*; the red elm, slippery-elm, or moose-elm, *U. fulva*, the inner bark of which is mucilaginous, and is used in medicine; and the winged elm, or wahoo, *U. alata*, with corky-winged branches. In Australia the name is given to the *Aphananthe Philippinensis*, a species allied to the true elm. In the West Indies *Cordia Gerascanthus* and *C. gerascanthoides*, of the order *Boraginaceæ*, receive the name, as also the rubiaceous *Hamelia ventricosa*. The wood is the toughest of European woods, and is considered to bear the driving of bolts and nails better than any other. It is very durable under water, and is frequently used for keels of ships, for boat-building, and for many structures exposed to wet, or when great strength is required. Because of its toughness, it is used for naves of wheels, shells for tackle-blocks, and common turnery. Witch-elm is much used by coach-makers, and by ship-builders for making jolly-boats. Rock-elm is much used in boat-building, and to some extent for bows.



Flowering Branch and Foliage of English Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), with flower and fruit on larger scale.

The *elm* delights in a sound, sweet, and fertile land, something more inclin'd to moisture, and where good pasture is produced. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iv. § 6.

When the broad *elm*, sole empress of the plain,
Whose circling shadow speaks a century's reign,
Wreathes in the clouds her regal diadem—
A forest waving on a single stem.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

elmen (el′men), *a.* [< *elm* + *-en*.] Of or pertaining to the elm, or consisting of elm. Also, less properly, *elmin*. [Rare.]

Leaning against the *elmin* tree,
With drooping head and slackened knee,
With clenched teeth, and close-clasped hands,
In agony of soul he stands! *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 27.

elmest, elmesset, *n.* Middle English forms of *alms*.

Elmidæ (el′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elmis* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Elmis*: now called *Parnidæ* (which see).

elmin, *a.* See *elmen*.

Elmis (el′mis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Parnidæ*, having only five ventral segments and rounded anterior coxæ. *E. condimentarius* is so named from being said to be used for flavoring food in Peru. The genus is wide-spread, species occurring in Europe, Australia, and North and South America. There are 21 in North America and about twice as many in other countries.



Elmis glaber. (Line shows natural size.)

elm-leaf beetle. See *Galeruca*.

Elmo's fire, St. Elmo's fire (el′mōz fīr). [After Saint *Elmo*, bishop of Formiæ, a town of ancient Italy, who died about 304, and whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] Same as *corposant*.

elm-tree (elm′trē), *n.* See *elm*.

elm-wood (elm′wůd), *n.* The wood of the elm-tree.

elmy (el′mi), *a.* [< *elm* + *-y*[1].] Abounding with elms.

If thy farm extends
Near Cotswold downs, or the delicious groves
Of Symmonds, honour'd through the sandy soil
Of *elmy* Ross, . . .
Regard this sort. *Dyer*, The Fleece, i.

Light bending on thy banks, thy *elmy* vales,
Thy venerable oaks! *Southey*.

elne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ell*[1].

It must not be measured by the intemperate *elne* of it selfe. *Lord Brooke*, Letter to an Honourable Lady (1633), i.

elocation† (ē-lō-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *elocatio*(*n-*), a hiring out, < L. *elocare*, let out, hire out, < *e*, out, + *locare*, place, let, hire out: see *locate*. In the second sense taken in the lit. meaning 'put out of place.'] 1. The act of hiring out or apprenticing.

There may be some particular cases incident, wherein perhaps this [consent in marriage] may without sin or blame be forborne: as when the child, either by general permission, or former *elocation*, shall be out of the parents' disposing. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 1.

2. Departure from the usual state or mood; displacement; an ecstasy.

In all poesy . . . there must be . . . an *elocation* and emotion of the mind. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 30.

elocular (ē-lok′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *e*, out, + *loculus*, a compartment, a little place, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *loculus*, *locus*.] In *bot.*, not partitioned; having no compartments or loculi.

elocution (el-ọ-kū′shọn), *n.* [= F. *élocution* = Sp. *elocución* = Pg. *elocução* = It. *elocuzione*, < L. *elocutio*(*n-*), a speaking out, utterance, esp. rhetorical utterance, elocution, < *eloqui*, pp. *elocutus*, speak out, utter, < *e*, out, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *eloquence*.] 1. The manner of speaking in public; the art of correct delivery in speaking or reading; the art which teaches the proper use of the voice, gesture, etc., in public speaking.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery, whether of our own thoughts or those of others. *E. Porter*.

2†. Eloquence in style or delivery; effective utterance or expression.

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden*.

Graceful to the senate Godfrey rose,
And deep the stream of *elocution* flows.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, i.

3. Speech; the power or act of speaking.

Whose taste . . . gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 748.

Can you deliver a series of questions without a quickening of your *elocution*? *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 268.

=**Syn.** 1. *Elocution*, *Delivery*. These words are quite independent of their derivation. *Elocution* has narrowed its meaning (see quotation from E. Porter, above), and has broadened it to take in gesture. They are now essentially the same, covering bodily carriage and gesture as well as the use of the voice. *Elocution* sometimes seems more manifestly a matter of art than *delivery*. See *oratory*.

elocutionary (el-ọ-kū′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *elocution* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to elocution.

elocutioner (el-ọ-kū′shọn-ėr), *n.* A public speaker or declaimer. [Colloq.]

They [those] heedless young fellows, that think nothing o' the fundamentals o' their faith, but are aye crying out about the *elocutioners* and poetrymongers they've heard in Glesca. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber.

elocutionist (el-ọ-kū′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *elocution* + *-ist*.] A person versed in the art of elocution; one who teaches or writes upon elocution, or who gives public elocutionary readings or exercises.

elocutive† (el′ọ-kū-tiv), *a.* [< *elocut-ion* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to elocution.

Preaching in its *elocutive* part is but the conception of man, and differs as the gifts and abilities of men give it lustre or depression. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 48.

elod (el′ŏd), *n.* [< *el*(*ectric*) + *od*.] Electric od; the supposed odic force of electricity. *Reichenbach*.

elodian (e-lō′di-ạn), *n.* One of the marsh-tortoises, a group of chelonians corresponding to the families *Chelydidæ* and *Emydidæ*.

éloge (ā-lōzh′), *n.* [F.: see *elogy*.] A panegyric; a funeral oration; specifically, one of the class of biographical eulogies pronounced upon all members of the French academies after their death, of which many volumes have been published.

I return you, sir, the two *eloges*, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it. *Bp. Atterbury*, To M. Thiriot, Ep. Corr., I. 179.

elogia, *n.* Plural of *elogium*.

elogist (el′ọ-jist), *n.* [= F. *élogiste* = Sp. (obs.) It. *elogista*; as *elogy* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a panegyric, especially upon the dead; one who delivers an éloge. [Rare.]

[One] made the funeral sermon who had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 360.

elogium (ē-lō′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *elogia* (-ạ). [L.: see *elogy*.] Same as *elogy*.

But if Jesus of Nazareth had raised an army in defence of their liberty, and had destroyed the Romans, . . . then they would willingly have given him that title, which was set up only in derision as the *Elogium* of his Cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

elogy (el′ọ-ji), *n.*; pl. *elogies* (-jiz). [= F. *éloge* = Sp. Pg. It. *elogio*, < L. *elogium*, a short maxim or saying, an inscription on a tombstone, a clause in a will, a judicial abstract, appar. a dim. of *logus*, *logos*, a word, a saying (< Gr. λόγος, a word: see *logos*), with prefix *e-*, after *eloqui*, speak out; cf. *eloquium*, eloquence, also a declaration.] A funeral oration; an éloge. [Rare, *eulogy*, a different word, being used in its stead.]

In the centre, or midst of the pegme, there was an aback, or square, wherein this *elogy* was written. *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Elohim (el′ọ-him), *n. pl.* [Heb. *'Elōhīm*, pl. of *'Elōah*: see *Allah*.] One of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the reason for the use of the plural form: some regard it as a covert suggestion of the Trinity; others as a plural of excellence; others as an indication of an earlier polytheistic belief; still others as an embodiment of the Hebrew faith that the powers represented by the gods of the heathen were all included in one Divine Person.

Elohism (el′ọ-hizm), *n.* [< *Eloh*(*im*) + *-ism*.] Worship of God as Elohim.

It was the task of the great prophets to eliminate the distinctive religion of Jahveh, . . . and to bring Israel back to the primitive *Elohism* of the patriarchs. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 502.

Elohist (el′ọ-hist), *n.* [< *Eloh*(*im*) + *-ist*.] A title given to the supposed writer (a unity of authorship being assumed) of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to *Jehovist*.

The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, inartificial, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical. *S. Davidson*.

It no longer seems worth while to write puerile essays to show that the *Elohist* was versed in all the conclusions of modern geology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 334.

Elohistic (el-ọ-his′tik), *a.* [< *Elohist* + *-ic*.] A term applied to certain passages in the Pentateuch, in which God is always spoken of in the Hebrew text as Elohim, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those passages in which he is spoken of as Jehovah. The Elohistic paragraphs are simpler, more pastoral, and more primitive in their character than the Jehovistic. Gen. i. 27 is Elohistic; Gen. ii. 21–24 is Jehovistic.

The New Testament authors followed the *Elohistic* account, and speak of him [Balaam] disparagingly. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 259.

eloign, eloignate†, etc. See *eloin*, etc.

eloin, eloign (ē-loin′), *v.* [Also written *eloine*, *eloigne*; < OF. *eloigner*, *esloigner*, F. *éloigner* = Pr. *esloignar*, *eslueingnar*, < LL. *elongare*, remove, keep aloof, prolong, etc.: see *elong*.] I. *trans.* To separate and remove to a distance.

From worldly cares himselfe he did *esloyne*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

Eloigne, sequester, and divorce her, from your bed and your board. *Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay, though she *eloigne* me thus.
Donne, Valediction to his Book.

If the person be conveyed out of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the sheriff may return that he is *eloigned*.
Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

II.† *intrans.* To abscond.

eloinate†, eloignate† (ē-loi'nāt), *v. t.* [< *eloin, eloign*, + *-ate*[2], after *elongate*, q. v.] To remove; eloin.

Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloignated* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin.
Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 149.

eloinment†, eloignment† (ē-loin'mẹnt), *n.* [< *eloin, eloign*, + *-ment*, after F. *éloignement*.] Removal to a distance; hence, distance; remoteness.

He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality. *Shenstone.*

elomet, *n.* Orpiment.

elong† (ē-lông'), *v. t.* [< LL. *elongare*, remove, keep aloof, prolong, protract, < *e*, out, + *longus*, long: see *long*[1]. Cf. *eloin*.] **1.** To elongate; lengthen out.

Ne pulle it not, but goodly plaine *elonge*,
Ne pitche it not to sore into the vale,
Nor breke it not all doun aboute a dale.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. To put far off; retard.

By sea, and hills *elonged* from thy sight,
Thy wonted grace reducing to my mind,
Instead of sleep thus I occupy the night.
Wyatt, The Lover Prayeth Venus.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat,
Elonging ioyful day with her sad note.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, ii. 24.

elongate (ē-lông'gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elongated*, ppr. *elongating*. [< LL. *elongatus*, pp. of *elongare:* see *elong*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make long or longer; lengthen; extend, stretch, or draw out in length: as, to *elongate* a rope by splicing.

Here the spire turns round a very *elongated* axis.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 465.

2†. To remove further off.

The first star of Aries in the time of Meton the Athenian was placed in the intersection, which is now *elongated* and removed eastward twenty-eight degrees.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

II. *intrans.* To recede; move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. [Rare.]

elongate (ē-lông'gāt), *a.* [< LL. *elongatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Lengthened; extended or produced; attenuated; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, disproportionately or comparatively long or extended: as, a worm has an *elongate* body; a proboscis is an *elongate* snout; *elongate* antennæ are about as long as the body of an insect; *elongate* elytra extend beyond the abdomen; an *elongate* flower-stem.

elongation (ē-lông-gā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *elongacioun*, < OF. *elongation*, F. *élongation* = Pg. *elongação* = It. *elongazione*, < ML. *elongatio(n-)*, < LL. *elongare*, lengthen, elongate: see *elong*, *elongate*.] **1.** The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of being elongated or lengthened.

This whole universality of things, which we call the world, is indeed nothing else but a production, and *elongation*, and dilatation of the natural goodness of Almighty God. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 297.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. Extension; continuation.

His skin (excepting only his face and the palms of his hands) was entirely grown over with an horny excrescence called by the naturalists the *elongation* of the papillæ.
Cambridge, The Scribleriad, note.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains?
Pinkerton.

3†. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. *Glanville.*—**4†.** A removing to a distance; removal; recession.

Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God's presence must needs be a fearful introduction to an everlasting distance from him. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 89.

Concerning the nature or proper effects of this spot or stain [upon the soul], they have not been agreed: some call it an obligation or a guilt of punishment. . . . Some fancy it to be an *elongation* from God, by dissimilitude of conditions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

5. In *astron.*: (*a*) The angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit: as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury. (*b*) The angular distance of a satellite from its primary. —**6.** In *surg.*: (*a*) A partial dislocation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments. (*b*) The extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.

elongative (ē-lông'gā-tiv), *a.* [< *elongate* + *-ive*.] Tending to, productive of, or exhibiting elongation; extended. [Rare.]

This *elongative* effort. *Congregationalist*, Oct. 22, 1885.

elope (ē-lōp'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eloped*, ppr. *eloping*. [AF. *aloper*, AL. *elopare;* cf. D. *ontloopen* (= G. *entlaufen* = Dan. *undlöbe*), run away, < *ont-* (= G. *ent-* = AS. *and-*: see *and-*), away, + *loopen*, run (> E. *lope*, q. v.), = AS. *hleápan*, E. *leap*, q. v.] To run away; escape; break loose from legal or natural ties; specifically, to run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints.

But now, when Philtra saw my lands decay
And former livelod fayle, she left me quight,
And to my brother did *ellope* streight way.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 9.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politick, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addison*, Freeholder.

Love and *elope*, as modern ladies do.
Cawthorn, Nobility.

Southey writes to his daughter Edith in 1824, "All the maids *eloped* because I had turned a man out of the kitchen at eleven o'clock on the preceding night."
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 265.

elopement (ē-lōp'mẹnt), *n.* [< *elope* + *-ment*.] A running away; an escape; private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is bound by duty or law: specifically applied to the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him.
Arbuthnot.

Her imprudent *elopement* from her father. *Graves.*

But in case of *elopement* . . . the law allows her no alimony. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xv.

eloper (ē-lō'pėr), *n.* One who elopes.

Nothing less, believe me, shall ever urge my consent to wound the chaste propriety of your character, by making you an *eloper* with a duellist. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii.

Elopes (el'ō-pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Elops*.] A group of malacopterygian fishes: same as the family *Elopidæ*.

Elophilæ† (e-lof'i-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), prop. *Helophilæ*, < Gr. ἕλος, palus, a marsh, + φίλος, loving.] A group of pyralid moths.

elopian (e-lō'pi-an), *n.* A fish of the family *Elopidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Elopidæ (e-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elops* + *-idæ*.] A family of clupeiform isospondylous fishes, resembling herrings, but much larger. They have a completed lateral line and a flat membranebone between the branches of the lower jaw. They have cycloid scales, naked head, and terminal mouth, bounded on the sides by the supramaxillaries, which are composed of three elements. The species are very few, though widely distributed in tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes entering fresh water. They belong to the genera *Elops* and *Megalops*. See cut under *Elops*.

Elopina (el-ō-pī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elops* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the sixth group of his *Clupeidæ*, with the upper jaw shorter than the lower, the abdomen rounded, and an osseous gular plate: same as the family *Elopidæ*.

elopine (el'ō-pin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elopina*.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Elopina*.

elopitinum†, *n.* An old name for vitriol.

Elops (el'ops), *n.* [NL., < L. *elops*, < Gr. ἔλοψ, prop. ἕλλοψ, a sea-fish, also a serpent so called,



Big-eyed Herring (*Elops saurus*).

prop. adj., mute.] The typical genus of the family *Elopidæ*. *E. saurus*, known as the *ten-pounder* and *big-eyed herring*, is a widely diffused species in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

eloquence (el'ō-kwens), *n.* [< ME. *eloquence*, < OF. *eloquence*, F. *éloquence* = Pr. *eloquencia, eloquensa* = Sp. *elocuencia* = Pg. *eloquencia* = It. *eloquenzia* (obs.), *eloquenza*, < L. *eloquentia*, < *eloquen(t-)s*, eloquent: see *eloquent*.] **1.** The quality of being eloquent; moving utterance or expression; the faculty, art, or act of uttering or employing thoughts and words springing from or expressing strong emotion in a manner to excite corresponding emotion in others; by extension, the power or quality of exciting emotion, sympathy, or interest in any way: as, pulpit *eloquence;* a speaker, speech, or writing of great *eloquence;* the *eloquence* of tears or of silent grief.

Ther is non that is here,
Of *eloquence* that shal be thy pere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 6.

True *eloquence* [in source or origin] I find to be none but the serious and hearty love of truth.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

By *eloquence* we understand the overflow of powerful feelings upon occasions fitted to excite them.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

What is called *eloquence* in the forum is commonly found to be rhetoric in the study.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 111.

[Hugh] Peters would seem to have been one of those men gifted with what is sometimes called *eloquence;* that is, the faculty of stating things powerfully from momentary feeling, and not from that conviction of the higher reason which alone can give force and permanence to words.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 248.

2. That which is expressed in an eloquent manner: as, a flow of *eloquence*.

Then I'll commend her volubility,
And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Elocution, Rhetoric*, etc. See *oratory*.

eloquent (el'ō-kwẹnt), *a.* [= F. *éloquent* = Pr. *eloquen* = Sp. *elocuente* = Pg. It. *eloquente*, < L. *eloquen(t-)s*, speaking, having the faculty of speech, eloquent, ppr. of *eloqui*, speak out, < *e*, out, + *loqui*, speak.] **1.** Having the power of expressing strong emotions in vivid and appropriate speech; able to utter moving thoughts or words: as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher; an *eloquent* tongue.

And for to loken ouermore,
Next of science the seconde
Is Rhetoric, whose faconde
Aboue all other is *eloquent*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

Lucullus was very *eloquent*, well spoken, and excellently well learned in the Greek and Latin tongues.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 421.

She was the most *eloquent* of her age, and cunning in all languages. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Till the sad breaking of that Parliament
Broke him, as that dishonest victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man *eloquent*.
Milton, Sonnets, v.

2. Expressing strong emotions with fluency and power; movingly uttered or expressed; stirring; persuasive: as, an *eloquent* address; *eloquent* history; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.

Doubtlesse that indeed according to art is most *eloquent* which returnes and approaches neerest to nature from whence it came. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Burke, though he had long and deeply disliked Chatham, combined with Fox in paying an *eloquent* tribute to his memory. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Manifesting or exciting emotion, feeling, or interest through any of the senses; movingly expressive or affecting: as, *eloquent* looks or gestures; a hush of *eloquent* silence.

Give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most *eloquent* music. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2 (Globe ed.).

4. Giving strong expression or manifestation; vividly characteristic.

His whole attitude *eloquent* of discouragement.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

eloquently (el'ō-kwẹnt-li), *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, or persuade.

Some who (their hearers swaying where they would)
Could force affections, comfort and deject,
With learned lectures *eloquently* told.
Stirling, Domes-day, The Tenth Houre.

eloquious†, *a.* [< L. *eloquium*, eloquence, < *eloqui*, speak out: see *eloquent*.] Eloquent.

Eloquious hoarie beard, father Nestor, you were one of them; And you, M. Ulisses, the prudent dwarfe of Pallas, another; of whom it is Illiadized that your very nose dropt sugarcandie. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

elrich (el'rich), *a.* Same as *eldrich*.

else (els), *adv.* [< ME. *elles, ellis*, often *elle*, < AS. *elles*, in another manner, otherwise, besides, = OFries. *elles, ellis* = OHG. *alles, elles*, MHG. *alles* = OSw. *aljes*, Sw. *eljest* = Dan. *ellers*, otherwise; an adverbial gen. of **ali-, ele-* (in comp. *ele-land*, another land, *elelende*, of another land, etc.) = Goth. *alis* (gen. *aljis*) = L. *alius* = Gr. ἄλλος, other. Cf. L. *alias*, prob. an old gen., at another time, otherwise: see *alias*, and cf. *alien, allo-*, etc.] **1†.** In another or a different manner; in some other way; to a different purpose; otherwise.

Your perfect self is *else* devoted. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2.

2. In another or a different case; if the fact were different; otherwise.

Take yee hede, lest ye don your rigtwisnesse before men, that yee be sen of hem, *ellis* [authorized version, otherwise] ye shule nat han mede at youre fadir.
Wyclif, Mat. vi. 1 (Oxf.).

Thou desirest . . . not sacrifice; *else* would I give it.
Ps. li. 16.

Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled *else*
This isle with Calibans. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Shift for yourselves; ye are lost *else*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 2.

Clough must have been a rare and lovable spirit, *else* he could never have so wrapped himself within the affections of true men. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 244.

A sovereign and serene capacity to fathom the *else* unfathomable depths of spiritual nature, to solve its *else* insoluble riddles, to reconcile its *else* irreconcilable discrepancies. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 76.

3. Besides; other than the person, thing, place, etc., mentioned: after an interrogative or indefinite pronoun, pronominal adjective, or adverb (*who, what, where*, etc., *anybody, anything, somebody, something, nobody, nothing, all, little*, etc.), as a quasi-adjective, equivalent to *other*: as, *who else* is coming? *what else* shall I give you? do you expect *anything else*?

Nothing elles y ne wilnede, loverd, bote the [Nothing *else* I wished, Lord, but Thee].
St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 566.

If you like not my writing, go read *something else*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 22.

There is a mode in giving Entertainment, and doing *any* courtesy *else*, which trebly binds the Receiver to an Acknowledgment. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 25.

All else of earth may perish: love alone
Not Heaven shall find outgrown!
O. W. Holmes, Poems (1873), p. 232.

[The phrases *anybody else, somebody else, nobody else*, etc., have a unitary meaning, as if one word, and properly take a possessive case (with the suffix at the end of the phrase): as, this is *somebody else's* hat; *nobody else's* children act so.] —**God forbid else**†, God forbid that it should be otherwise.

Ay, and the best she shall have; and my favour
To him that does best: *God forbid else*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

elsen, elsin (el'sen, -sin), *n.* [E. dial., Sc. also *elson, elshin, elsyn*, < OD. *elsene, aelsene*, mod. D. *els*, < (perhaps through OHG. *alansa, alunsa, *alasna* (> ME. *alesna*, > It. *lesina* = Sp. *lesna, alesna* = Pr. *alena* = OF. *alesne*, F. *aléne*), an awl) OHG. *ala*, MHG. *ale*, G. *ahle*, etc., = AS. *al, eal, æl, awul*, E. *awl*: see *awl*.] An awl.

Nor hinds wi' *elson* and hemp lingle,
Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 203.

elsewards (els'wärdz), *adv.* [< *else* + *-wards*.] To another place; in another direction. [Rare.]

But these earthly sufferers [the punctual] know that they are making their way heavenwards, and their oppressors [the unpunctual] their way *elsewards*.
Trollope, Autobiography (1883), p. 293.

elsewhat† (els'hwot), *n.* [< ME. **elleswhat, elleshwat*, < AS. *elles hwæt*, something else: *elles*, else; *hwæt*, indef., what. See *else* and *what*, and cf. *somewhat*.] Something or anything else; other things.

When talking of the dainty flesh and *elsewhat* as they eate.
Warner, Albion's England, 1592.

elsewhen† (els'hwen), *adv.* [< ME. *elleswhen*; < *else* + *when*.] At another time.

We shulde make a dockett of the names of such men of nobylytie here, as we thought mete and convenyent to serve his highnes, in case his graces will were, this preasent yeare, or *elles-when*, to use ther servyce in any other foreyn countrey. *State Papers*, III. 552.

elsewhere (els'hwãr), *adv.* [< ME. *elleshwer, elleshwar*, < AS. *elles hwǣr, elles hwār: elles*, else; *hwǣr*, indef., where.] In another place or in other places; somewhere or anywhere else: as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere*.

Seek you in Rome for honour: I will labour
To find content *elsewhere*.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

That he himself was the Author of that Rebellion, he denies both heer and *elswhere*, with many imprecations, but no solid evidence. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

We may waive just so much care of ourselves as we honestly bestow *elsewhere*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 13.

The Persian sword, formidable *elsewhere*, was not adapted to do good service against the bronze armor and the spear of the Hellenes.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 167.

elsewhither (els'hwiᵺ'ėr), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *elswhither*; < ME. **elleswhider, elleswhoder*, < AS. *elles hwider, elles hwyder: elles*, else; *hwider, hwyder*, whither.] In another direction. [Rare.]

To Yrlond heo flowe ageyn, & *elles wyder* heo mygte.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 103.

Our course lies *elsewhither*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 30.

elsewise† (els'wīz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *elswise*; < *else* + *-wise*, after *otherwise*.] In a different manner; otherwise.

And so is this matter, which would *elswise* haue caused much spyte and hatred, opened in our names.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. iii.

elsin, *n.* See *elsen*.

Elsner's green. See *green*.

eltchi, *n.* See *elchi*.

elth†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eld*.

elucidate (ē-lū'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elucidated*, ppr. *elucidating*. [< LL. *elucidatus*, pp. of *elucidare* (> Sp. Pg. *elucidar* = F. *élucider*), make light or clear, < L. *e*, out, + *lucidus*, light, clear: see *lucid*.] To make clear or manifest; throw light upon; explain; render intelligible; illustrate: as, an experiment may *elucidate* a theory.

The illustrations at once adorn and *elucidate* the reasoning. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Though several of them proffered a vast deal of information, little or none of it had much to do with the matter to be *elucidated*. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 239.

=**Syn.** *Expound*, etc. (see *explain*); to unfold, clear up.

elucidation (ē-lū-si-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *élucidation* = Sp. *elucidación* = Pg. *elucidação*, < LL. as if **elucidatio(n-)*, < *elucidare*, make light or clear: see *elucidate*.] **1.** The act of elucidating or of throwing light upon any obscure subject.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle*.

The *elucidation* of the organic idea . . . is the business and talk of philosophy. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 39.

2. That which explains or throws light; explanation; illustration: as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject.

I might refer the reader to see it highly verified in David Blondel's familiar *elucidations* of the eucharistical controversie. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, § 12.

I shall . . . allot to each of them [sports and pastimes] a separate *elucidation*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 55.

elucidative (ē-lū'si-dā-tiv), *a.* [< *elucidate* + *-ive*.] Making or tending to make clear; explanatory.

Such a set of documents may hope to be *elucidative* in various respects. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 10.

elucidator (ē-lū'si-dā-tọr), *n.* One who elucidates or explains; an expositor.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Abbot*.

elucidatory (ē-lū'si-dā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *elucidate* + *-ory*.] Tending to elucidate. [Rare.]

One word alone issued from his lips, *elucidatory* of what was passing in his mind. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 95.

eluctate† (ē-luk'tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *eluctatus*, pp. of *eluctari*, struggle out, < *e*, out, + *luctari*, struggle. Cf. *luctation, reluct*.] To burst forth; escape with a struggle.

They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to themselves. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 36.

eluctation† (ē-luk-tā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *eluctatio(n-)*, < L. *eluctari*, struggle out: see *eluctate*.] The act of bursting forth, or of escaping with a struggle.

Ye do . . . sue to God . . . for our happy *eluctation* out of those miseries. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, ii. § 7.

elucubrate (ē-lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.* [Cf. It. *elucubrato*, adj.; < L. *elucubrare*, dep. *elucubrari* (> F. *élucubrer*), compose by lamplight, < *e*, out, + *lucubrare*, work by lamplight: see *lucubrate*.] Same as *lucubrate*.

Just as, when grooms tie up and dress a steed,
Boys lounge and look on, and *elucubrate*
What the round brush is used for, what the square.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 240.

elucubration† (ē-lū-kū-brā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *élucubration* = Pg. *elucubração* = It. *elucubrazione*; < *elucubrate* + *-ion*.] Same as *lucubration*.

I remember that Mons. Huygens, who used to prescribe to me the benefit of his little wax taper for night *elucubrations* preferable to all other candle or lamp light whatsoever. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Beale, Aug., 1668.

elude (ē-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluded*, ppr. *eluding*. [= F. *éluder* = Sp. Pg. *eludir* = It. *eludere*, < L. *eludere*, finish play, win at play, elude or parry a blow, frustrate, deceive, mock, < *e*, out, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*. Cf. *allude, collude, delude, illude*.] **1.** To avoid by artifice, stratagem, deceit, or dexterity; escape; evade: as, to *elude* pursuit; to *elude* a blow or stroke.

The stroke of humane law may also . . . be evaded by power, or *eluded* by slight, by gift, by favour.
Barrow, Works, II. xxxiii.

Tho' stuck with Argus' Eyes your Keeper were,
Advis'd by me, you shall *elude* his Care.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain.
Pope, Spring, l. 54.

By making concessions apparently candid and ample, they *elude* the great accusation.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by; baffle the inquiry or scrutiny of: as, secrets that *elude* the keenest search.

On this subject Providence has thought fit to *elude* our curiosity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxix.

One element must forever *elude* its researches; and that is the very element by which poetry is poetry.
Macaulay, Dryden.

His mind was quick, versatile, and imaginative; few aspects of a subject *eluded* it. *Edinburgh Rev.*

The secret and the mystery
Have baffled and *eluded* me.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i., Prol.

=**Syn.** To shun, flee, shirk, dodge, baffle, foil, frustrate.

eludible (ē-lū'di-bl), *a.* [< *elude* + *-ible*.] Capable of being eluded or escaped.

If this blessed part of our law be *eludible* at pleasure, . . . we shall have little reason to boast of our advantage in this particular over other states or kingdoms in Europe.
Swift, Drapier's Letters, vii.

Elul (ē'lul), *n.* [Heb., < *ālal*, gather, reap, harvest; cf. Aram. *alal*, corn.] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical, beginning with the new moon of August.

elumbated† (ē-lum'bā-ted), *a.* [< L. *elumbis*, hip-shot, having the hip dislocated (< *e*, out, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar, loin*), + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Weakened in the loins. *Bailey*.

eluscation† (ē-lus-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **eluscatio(n-)*, < *eluscare*, make one-eyed, < L. *e*, out, + *luscus*, one-eyed.] Blear-eye or purblindness. *Bailey*, 1727.

elusion (ē-lū'zhọn), *n.* [< ML. *elusio(n-)*, < L. *eludere*, pp. *elusus*, elude: see *elude*.] Escape by artifice or deceit; evasion; deception; fraud.

Any sophister shall think his *elusion* enough to contest against the authority of a council.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 348.

An appendix relating to the transmutation of metals detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

elusive (ē-lū'siv), *a.* [< L. *elusus*, pp. of *eludere*, elude, + *-ive*.] Eluding, or having a tendency to elude; hard to grasp or confine; slippery.

Hurl'd on the crags, behold they gasp, they bleed!
And, groaning, cling upon th' *elusive* weed.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

Piety is too subtile and *elusive* to be drawn into and confined in definitions. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 102.

The moon was full, and snowed down the mellowest light on the gray domes, which in their soft, *elusive* outlines, and strange effect of far-withdrawal, rhymed like faint-heard refrains to the bright and vivid arches of the façade.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

elusively (ē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* With or by elusion.

elusiveness (ē-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being elusive; tendency to elude.

Moreover, we had Miss Peggy, with her banjo and her bright eyes, and her malice and her mocking will-o'-the-wisp *elusiveness* of mood. *W. Black*, House-boat, x.

elusoriness (ē-lū'sọ-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being elusory.

elusory (ē-lū'sọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *elusorius*, deceptive, < L. *elusus*, pp. of *eludere*, elude: see *elude*.] Of an elusive character; slipping from the grasp; misleading; fallacious; deceitful.

Without this the work of God had perished, and religion itself had been *elusory*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 1.

elute (ē-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluted*, ppr. *eluting*. [< L. *elutus*, pp. of *eluere*, wash off, < *e*, out, off, + *luere*, wash: see *lute*[1], *lotion*. Cf. *dilute*.] To wash off; cleanse. [Rare.]

The more oily any spirit is the more pernicious, because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

elution (ē-lū'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *elutio(n-)*, a washing, < L. *eluere*, wash off.] A washing out; any process by which bodies are separated by the action of a solvent; specifically, a process of recovering sugar from molasses, which consists in precipitating the sugar as sucrate of lime, insoluble in cold water, and washing it free from soluble impurities. The sucrate is decomposed by carbonic acid, which precipitates the lime as carbonate, and the pure sugar-solution is then evaporated to crystallization.

elutriate (ē-lū'tri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elutriated*, ppr. *elutriating*. [< L. *elutriatus*, pp. of *elutriare*, wash out, decant, rack off, < *eluere*, wash out: see *elute*.] To purify by washing and straining or decanting; purify in general.

Elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs.
Arbuthnot, Air.

elutriation (ē-lū-tri-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *élutriation* = Pg. *elutriação*, < L. as if **elutriatio(n-)*, <

elutriare, wash out: see *elutriate.*] The operation of cleansing by washing and decanting.

eluxate (ē-luk'sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluxated*, ppr. *eluxating.* [< L. *e*, out, + *luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, dislocate: see *luxate.*] To dislocate, as a bone; luxate. *Boag.* [Rare.]

eluxation (ē-luk-sā'shon), *n.* [< *eluxate* + *-ion.*] The dislocation of a bone; luxation. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]

elvan[1]† (el'van), *a.* An improper form of *elfin.*

elvan[2] (el'van), *n.* [Of Corn. origin.] The name given in Cornwall (England) to dikes, which are of frequent occurrence in that region, and which, throughout the principal mining districts, have a course approximately parallel with the majority of the most productive tin and copper lodes. The elvans—or elvan-courses, as they are frequently called—have almost identically the same ultimate chemical and mineralogical composition as the granites of Cornwall, but differ considerably from them in the mode of aggregation of their constituents. They vary in width from a few feet to several fathoms; they traverse alike granites and slates, but are more numerous in the vicinity of the granites than they are elsewhere. Many elvans have been worked for the tin ore which they sometimes contain. The rock of which elvans are made up when occurring in loose fragments is also called *elvan* or *elvan-rock.*

elvanite (el'van-īt), *n.* [< *elvan*[2] + *-ite*[2].] The name given by some lithologists to the variety of rock of which the Cornish elvans are made up: nearly equivalent to *quartz-porphyry* and *granitic porphyry.*

Elvellaceæ, Elvellacei (el-ve-lā'sē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Helvellaceæ, Helvellacei.*

elven (el'ven), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *elmen.*] An elm. [Prov. Eng.]

elver (el'vėr), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *eelfare*, q. v.] A young eel; especially, a young conger- or sea-eel. [Local, Eng.]

elver-cake† (el'vėr-kāk), *n.* Eel-cake.

These *elver-cakes* they dispose of at Bath and Bristol; and when they are fried and eaten with butter, nothing can be more delicious.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 306.

elves, *n.* Plural of *elf.*

elvine, *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *elver.*] The young of the eel. [Local, Eng.]

elvish, elvishly. See *elfish, elfishly.*

elwand, *n.* See *ellwand.*

Elymnias (e-lim'ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), irreg. < Gr. *ἔλυμος*, a case; cf. *elytrum.*] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Elymniinæ. E. lais* is the type-species, and there are three others, all of the old world.

Elymniinæ (e-lim-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elymnias* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of old-world nymphalid butterflies, of one genus (*Elymnias*) and several species, having no ocelli, the wings greatly produced at the apex and their under surface peculiarly marked. Many of them resemble the *Danainæ* in general aspect.

Elymus (el'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυμος*, a kind of grain, panic or millet.] A genus of coarse perennial grasses, of northern temperate regions, allied to *Hordeum.* There are about forty species, twenty-nine of which are found in North America. Some are valuable for hay and pasturage. Commonly known as *rye-grass* or *lyme-grass.*

Elysia (ē-lis'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠλύσιος*, Elysian: see *Elysium.*] The typical genus of abranchiate gastropods of the family *Elysiidæ*, having well-developed tentacles and the sides of the body with wing-like expansions. *E. viridis*, of European, and *E. chlorotica*, of American seas, are examples; they resemble slugs, and are found in sea-wrack, eel-grass, etc.


Elysia viridis.

Elysian (ē-liz'iąn), *a.* [= F. *élyséen*, a., *élysien*, n.; cf. Sp. *eliseo, elisio* = Pg. *elysio* = It. *elisio*, < L. *elysius*, < Gr. *ἠλύσιος*, Elysian: see *Elysium.*] Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death; hence, blessed; delightfully, exquisitely, or divinely happy; full of the highest kind of enjoyment, happiness, or bliss.

The power I serve
Laughs at your happy Araby, or the *Elysian* shades. *Massinger*, Virgin Martyr, iv. 3.

In that *Elysian* age (misnamed of gold),
The age of love, and innocence, and joy,
When all were great and free! *Beattie*, Minstrel, ii.

Hope's *elysian* isles. *O. W. Holmes*, Fountain of Youth.

There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but the suburb of the life *elysian*,
Whose portal we call Death.
Longfellow, Resignation.

Elysian Fields [cf. F. *Champs-Élysées* = Sp. *Campos Eliseos* = Pg. *Campos Elliseos* or simply *Eliseos* = It. *Campi Elisi*, < L. *Campi Elysii* or simply *Elysii*, tr. of Gr. *Ἠλύσια πεδία*: see *Elysium*], Elysium.

elysiid (ē-lis'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Elysiidæ.*

Elysiidæ (el-i-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elysia* + *-idæ.*] A family of marine saccoglossate pellibranchiate gastropods, with auriform tentacles, without gills, and resembling slugs, but having the sides of the body alate. The whole shape is leaf-like, the neck corresponding to a petiole. Also spelled *Elysiadæ.* See cut under *Elysia.*

Elysium (ē-liz'ium), *n.* [= F. *Élysée* = Sp. *Eliseo, Elisio* = Pg. *Elyseo, Elysio* = It. *Elisio*, < L. *Elysium* (ML. also **Elyseum*), < Gr. *Ἠλύσιον* (neut. of *ἠλύσιος*, Elysian), in *Ἠλύσιον πεδίον*, later in pl. *Ἠλύσια πεδία*, the Elysian Field, or Fields, i. e., the field of the departed, lit. of going or coming, < *ἦλυσις*, var. of *ἔλευσις*, a going or coming, advent, < *ἐλεύσεσθαι*, future, *ἐλθεῖν* (ind. *ἦλυθον, ἦλθον*), 2d aor., go, come (associated with *ἔρχεσθαι*, go, come), whence also prob. *ἐλεύθερος*, free.] In *Gr. myth.*, the abode of the blessed after death. Also called the *Elysian Fields.* It is placed by Homer on the western border of the earth; by Hesiod and Pindar in the Islands of the Blest; by later poets in the nether world. It was conceived of as a place of perfect delight. In modern literature *Elysium* is often used for any place of exquisite happiness, and as synonymous (without religious reference) to *Heaven.*

Once more, farewell! go, find *Elysium*,
There where the happy souls are crown'd with blessings.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

The flowery-kirtled Naiades . . .
Who, as they sung, would take the prison'd soul,
And lap it in *Elysium*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 257.

And, oh! if there be an *Elysium* on earth,
It is this, it is this.
Moore, Light of the Harem.

An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the Greeks. *Is. Taylor.*

elytra, *n.* Plural of *elytrum.*

elytral (el'i-tral), *a.* [< *elytrum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the elytra: as, *elytral* striæ; *elytral* sulci.—**Elytral ligula,** a tongue-like process on the inner face of the side margins of the elytrum, serving to hold it more securely to the abdomen in repose, found in certain aquatic beetles.—**Elytral plica** or **fold,** a longitudinal ridge on the interior surface of each elytrum, near the outer margin. In repose it embraces the upper surface of the abdomen.

elytriform (e-lit'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *elytrum*, elytrum, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of an elytrum; elytroid.

elytrigerous (el-i-trij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *elytrum*, elytrum, + L. *gerere*, carry, + *-ous.*] Having elytra, or bearing an elytrum.

The order of arrangement of the *elytrigerous* and cirrigerous somites [of *Polynoë*] is very curious.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 206.

elytrine (el'i-trin), *n.* [< *elytrum* + *-ine*[2].] The substance of which the horny covering of coleopterous insects is composed.

elytritis (el-i-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *-itis.*] Colpitis; vaginitis.

elytrocele (el'i-trō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Same as *colpocele.*

elytro-episiorrhaphy (el″i-trō-ep″i-si-or'a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *episiorrhaphy.*] A combination of colporrhaphy with episiorrhaphy.

Elytrogona (el-i-trog'ō-nä), *n.* [NL., < *ἔλυτρον*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gonous.*] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Cassididæ.*

elytroid (el'i-troid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐλυτροειδής*, < *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath, + *εἶδος*, form.] Elytriform; sheath-like; vaginal.

elytron, *n.* See *elytrum.*

elytroplastic (el″i-trō-plas'tik), *a.* [As *elytroplasty* + *-ic.*] Same as *colpoplastic.*

elytroplasty (el'i-trō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *colpoplasty.*

Elytroptera (el-i-trop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] Clairville's name (1806) of the group of insects now known as the order *Coleoptera.* It was never current, as the nearly contemporaneous arrangement of Illiger, which combined the Linnean and Fabrician systems, and adopted Ray's name *Coleoptera*, came at once into general use.

elytroptosis (el″i-trop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *πτῶσις*, a fall, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the vagina.

elytrorrhaphy (el-i-tror'a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *colporrhaphy.*

elytrotomy (el-i-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath (vagina), + *τομή*, a cutting.] A cutting into the vaginal walls.

elytrum, elytron (el'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *elytra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔλυτρον*, a cover, covering, as a case, sheath, shard of a beetle's wing, shell, husk, capsule, etc. (cf. *ἕλυμος*, a case, cover), < *ἑλύειν*, roll round, wrap up, cover.] **1.** In *entom.*, the modified fore wing of beetles or *Coleoptera*, forming with its fellow of the opposite side a hard, horny, or leathery case or sheath, more or less completely covering and protecting the posterior membranous wings when these are folded at rest, and usually forming an extensive portion of the upper surface of a beetle; a shard. The elytra are also known as *wing-covers* or *wing-sheaths.* They are elevated during flight, but do not serve as wings. See cuts under *Coleoptera* and *beetle.*

2. In some chætopodous annelids, as the *Aphroditidæ*, or polychætous annelids, as the *Polynoë*, one of the squamous lamellæ overlying one another on the dorsal surface of the worm, made by a modification of the dorsal cirri of the parapodia, of which they are thus specialized appendages.—**Auriculate, bispinose, connate, dimidiate,** etc., **elytra.** See the adjectives.


Elytrum of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid, bearing fimbriæ, viewed from above (highly magnified).

Elzevir (el'ze-vēr), *a.* and *n.* [F. *Elzévir*, formerly also *Elsevier*, D. *Elsevier.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the Elzevir family of Dutch printers. See below.—**2.** Noting a cut of printing-type. See II., 2.—**Elzevir editions,** editions of the Latin, French, and German classics, and other works, published by a family of Dutch printers named Elzevir (Elsevier) at Leyden and Amsterdam, chiefly between 1583 and 1680. These editions are highly prized for their accuracy and the elegance of their type, printing, and general make-up. Those most esteemed are of small size, 24mo, 16mo, and 12mo.

II. *n.* **1.** A book printed by one of the Elzevir family.—**2.** A form of old-style printing-type, with firm hair-lines and stubby serifs, largely used by the Elzevirs of the seventeenth ★century.

Elzeviran, Elzevirian (el-ze-vē'ran, -ri-an), *n.* [< *Elzevir* + *-an, -ian.*] A collector or fancier of Elzevir books. See extract under *grangerite.*

An "Early-English dramatist," or an *Elzevirian.*
New Princeton Rev., V. 275.

em[1] (em), *n.* [ME. **em*, < AS. *em*, < L. *em*, the name of the letter M, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *m*; a Latin formation, the Gr. name being *μῦ.*] **1.** The name of the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, usually written simply *m* or *M.*—**2.** In *printing*, the square of any size of type. The large square here shown ■ is the em of the size pica; the small one ▪, one fourth the size (one half the height and breadth), is the em of the size nonpareil, the one here used. The em is the unit of measurement in calculating the amount of type in a piece of work, as a page, a column, or a book, the standard of reckoning being 1,000; thus, this page or this book contains so many thousand, or so many thousand and hundred, *ems.* In both Great Britain and the United States it is also the unit in calculating the amount of work done by a compositor.

em[2], **'em** (always unaccented, um), *pron.* [Usually written and printed *'em*, in 17th century often *'hem*, being regarded as a "contraction" or abbreviation of *them*; but in fact the reg. descendant of ME. *hem, him, heom, hom, ham*, < AS. *him, heom*, dat. pl. of *hē*, he, *hēo*, she, *hit*, it, the ME. and AS. dat. becoming the E. obj. (acc. and dat.), as in *him* and *her*, and the initial aspirate falling away as in *it*, and (in easy speech) in *he, his, him, her*: see *he, she, it.* But though this is the origin of *em* or *'em*, the form could have arisen independently as a reduction of *them*, like *'at, 'ere*, reduced forms in dial. speech of *that, there.*] In colloquial speech, the objective plural of *he, she, it*: equivalent to *them.*

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit; . . .
And when with hasty noise he spoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 109.

em-[1]. Assimilated form of *en-*[1] before labials.

em-[2]. Assimilated form of *en-*[2] before labials.

emacerate† (ē-mas'e-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *emaceratus*, defined 'emaciated,' equiv. to *emaciatus* (see *emaciate*), if genuine, a mistaken form for **emacratus*, < *e* + *macer* (*macr-*), lean, whence ult. E. *meager*, q. v.] To make or become lean; emaciate.

emaceration† (ē-mas-ē-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *emaceratе* + *-ion*.] A making or becoming lean; emaciation.

emaciate (ē-mā′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emaciated*, ppr. *emaciating*. [< L. *emaciatus*, pp. of *emaciare* (> It. *emaciare*), make lean, cause to waste away, < *e*, out, + **maciare*, make lean, < *macies*, leanness, < *macere*, be lean, *macer* (*macr-*), lean, whence ult. E. *meager*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; waste the flesh of; reduce to leanness: as, great suffering *emaciates* the body.

A cold sweat bedews his *emaciated* cheeks.
V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 56.

II. *intrans.* To lose flesh gradually; become lean, as by disease or pining; waste away, as flesh.

He [Aristotle] *emaciated* and pined away.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

emaciate (ē-mā′shi-āt), *a.* [< L. *emaciatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; wasted; greatly reduced in flesh. [Poetical.]

Or groom invade me with defying front
And stern demeanour, whose *emaciate* steeds . . .
Had panted oft beneath my goring steel.
T. Warton, Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

emaciation (ē-mā-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *émaciation* = Sp. *emaciación* = Pg. *emaciação* = It. *emaciazione*; < L. as if **emaciatio(n-)*, < *emaciare*, pp. *emaciatus*, make lean: see *emaciate*.] 1. The act of making lean or thin in flesh.—2. The state of becoming thin by gradual wasting of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from an hectick fever.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

Marked by the *emaciation* of abstinence. *Scott.*

emaculate† (ē-mak′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *emaculatus*, pp. of *emaculare*, clear from spots, < *e*, out, + *macula*, a spot: see *macula* and *mail*1.] To free from spots or blemishes; remove errors from; correct.

Lipsius, Savile, Pichena, and others have taken great pains with him [Tacitus] in *emaculating* the text, settling the reading, etc. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 273.

emaculation† (ē-mak-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *emaculate* + *-ion*.] The act or operation of freeing from spots.

email†, **emalt**, *n.* Same as *amel*.

Set rich rubye to reed *emayle*,
The raven's plume to peacocke's tayle.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xv.

emanant (em′ạ-nạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emanan(t-)s*, ppr. of *emanare*, flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from: see *emanate*.] **I.** *a.* Flowing, issuing, or proceeding from something else; becoming apparent by an effect.

The most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminated in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the works of creation and providence.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 35.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the result of operating any number of times upon a quantic with the operator ($x'\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}x + y'\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}y +$, etc.). *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853. Cayley (1856) defines it as one of the coefficients of the quantic formed by substituting for x, y, etc., the facients of the quantic to which the emanant belongs, $lx + mx'$, $ly + my'$, etc., and then considering l and m as the two facients of the new quantic so obtained.

emanate (em′ạ-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emanated*, ppr. *emanating*. [< L. *emanatus*, pp. of *emanare* (> It. *emanare* = Sp. Pg. *emanar* = F. *émaner*, > E. *emane*, q. v.), flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from, < *e*, out, + *mānare*, flow: see *manation*, *madid*.] **I.** *intrans.* To flow out or issue; proceed, as from a source or origin; come or go forth: used chiefly of intangible things: as, light *emanates* from the sun; fragrance *emanates* from flowers; power *emanates* from the people.

That subsisting form of government from which all laws *emanate*. *De Quincey.*

All the stories we heard *emanated* from Calcutta.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 2.

The Hebrew word used here [in Genesis] for light includes the allied forces of heat and electricity, which with light now *emanate* from the solar photosphere.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 92.

II. *trans.* To send or give out; manifest. [Rare.]

We spoke of bright topics only, his manner all the while *emanating* the silent sympathy which helps so much because it respects so much.
Quoted in *Merriam's* Bowles, II. 413.

emanate (em′ạ-nāt), *a.* [< L. *emanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Issuing out; emanant. *Southey.* [Rare.]

emanation (em-ạ-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *émanation* = Sp. *emanación* = Pg. *emanação* = It. *emanazione*; < LL. *emanātio(n-)*, an emanation, < L. *emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.] 1. The act of flowing or issuing from a fountainhead or origin; emission; radiation.—2. In *philos.*: (*a*) Efficient causation due to the essence and not to any particular action of the cause. Thus, when the trunk of a tree is moved, the branches go along with it by virtue of *emanation*. Hence—(*b*) The production of anything by such a process of causation, as from the divine essence. The doctrine of emanation appears in its noblest form in the Enneads of Plotinus, who makes sensible things to emanate from the Ideas, the Ideas to emanate from the Nous, and the Nous to emanate from the One. Iamblichus makes the One to emanate from the Good, thus going one step further. The Gnostics and Cabalists pushed the doctrine to fantastic developments.

In the work of the creation we see a double *emanation* of virtue from God. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 61.

3. That which issues, flows, or is given out from any substance or body; efflux; effluvium: as, the odor of a flower is an *emanation* of its particles.

Justice is the brightest *emanation* from the gospel.
Sydney Smith.

4. In *alg.*, the process of obtaining the successive emanants of a quantic.

Regnault's chemical principle of substitution and the algebraical one of *emanation* are identical. *J. J. Sylvester.*

Facients of emanation, the facients x′, y′, etc., referred to in Cayley's definition of an emanant.

emanationism (em-ạ-nā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *emanation* + *-ism*.] Devotion to theories of emanation.

It [superstition] settled very thickly again in the first Christian centuries, as cabalism, *emanationism*, neo-platonism, etc., with their hierarchies of spirit-hosts.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 315.

emanatist (em′ạ-nā-tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *emanate* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* In *theol.*, one who believes in the efflux of other beings from the divine essence; especially, a member of one of the ancient Gnostic sects, such as that of the Valentinians, which maintained that other beings were so evolved. See *emanation*, 2 (*b*).

II. *a.* In *theol.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of the emanatists.

When then it was taken into the service of these *Emanatist* [Valentinian and Manichean] doctrines, the Homoousion implied nothing higher than a generic or specific bond of unity. . . . The Nicene Fathers, on the other hand, were able, under altered circumstances, to vindicate for the word [Homoüsion] its Catholic meaning, unaffected by any *Emanatist* gloss.
Liddon, Bampton Lectures, pp. 439, 440.

emanative (em′ạ-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *emanate* + *-ive*.] Proceeding by emanation; issuing or flowing out, as an effect due to the mere existence of a cause, without any particular activity of the latter.

By an *emanative* cause is understood such a cause as merely by being, no other activity or causality interposed, produces an effect. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 6.

It sometimes happens that a cause causes the effect by its own existence, without any causality distinct from its existence; and this by some is called *emanative*: which word, though feigned with repugnancy to the analogy of the Latin tongue, yet is it to be used upon this occasion till a more convenient can be found out.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

'Tis against the nature of *emanative* effects . . . to subsist but by the continual influence of their causes.
Glanville, Essays, i.

emanatively (em′ạ-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In or after the manner of an emanation; by emanation.

It is acknowledged by us that no natural, imperfect, created being can create, or *emanatively* produce, a new substance which was not before, and give it its whole being. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

emanatory (em′ạ-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **emanatorius* (neut. *emanatorium*, a fountain), < L. *emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.] Having the nature of an emanation; emanative.

Nor is there any incongruity that one substance should cause something else which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or *emanatory*.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, i. 6.

Emanatory views of God. *Schaff*, Relig. Encyc., I. 162.

emancipate (ē-man′si-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emancipated*, ppr. *emancipating*. [< L. *emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, *emancupare* (> It. *emancipare* = Sp. Pg. *emancipar* = F. *émanciper* = D. *emanciperen* = G. *emancipiren* = Dan. *emancipere* = Sw. *emancipera*, emancipate), declare (a son) free and independent of the father's power by the thrice-repeated act of *mancipatio* and *manumissio*, give from one's own power or authority into that of another, give up, surrender, < *e*, out, + *mancipare*, *mancupare*, give over or deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act called *mancipium*, give up, transfer, < *manceps* (*mancip-*), a purchaser, a contractor, lit. one who takes (the property or a symbol of it) in hand, < *manus*, hand, + *capere*, take. From *manceps* comes also *mancipium*, the formal act of purchase, hence a thing so purchased, and esp. a slave; but *emancipare* was not used in reference to freeing slaves, the word for this act being *manumittere*: see *manumit*.] 1. To set free from servitude or bondage by voluntary act; restore from slavery to freedom; liberate: as, to *emancipate* a slave.

When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soul, to *emancipate* his brethren for whom Christ had died. *Macaulay.*

2. To set free or liberate; in a general sense, to free from civil restriction, or restraint of any kind; liberate from bondage, subjection, or controlling power or influence: as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.

They *emancipated* themselves from dependence.
Arbuthnot.

No man can quite *emancipate* himself from his age and country. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 319.

=**Syn.** *Emancipate*, *Manumit*, *Enfranchise*, *Liberate*, disenthrall, release, unfetter, unshackle. To *manumit* is the act of an individual formally freeing a slave; the word has no figurative uses. To *emancipate* is to free from a literal or a figurative slavery: as, the slaves in the West Indies were *emancipated*; to *emancipate* the mind. To *enfranchise* is to bring into freedom or into civil rights; hence the word often refers to the lifting of a slave into full civil equality with freemen. *Liberate* is a general word for setting or making free, whether from slavery, from confinement, or from real or figurative oppressions, as fears, doubts, etc.

Thought *emancipated* itself from expression without becoming its tyrant.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

All slaves that had been taken from the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico were to be *manumitted* and restored to their country. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

In the course of his life he [a Roman master] *enfranchised* individual slaves. On his death-bed or by his will he constantly *emancipated* multitudes.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

To cast the captive's chains aside
And *liberate* the slave.
Longfellow, The Good Part.

emancipate (ē-man′si-pāt), *a.* [< L. *emancipatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Freed; emancipated.

We have no slaves at home. Then why abroad?
And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave
That parts us, are *emancipate* and loos'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 39.

emancipation (ē-man-si-pā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *émancipation* = Sp. *emancipación* = Pg. *emancipação* = It. *emancipazione* = D. *emancipatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *emancipation*, < L. *emancipatio(n-)*, emancipation, < *emancipare*, emancipate: see *emancipate*.] 1. The act of setting free from bondage, servitude, or slavery, or from dependence, civil restraints or disabilities, etc.; deliverance from controlling influence or subjection; liberation: as, the *emancipation* of slaves; *emancipation* from prejudices, or from burdensome legal disqualifications; the *emancipation* of Catholics by the act of Parliament passed in 1829.

Previous to the triumph of *Emancipation* in the Federal District there was no public provision for the education of the Blacks, whether bond or free.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, II. 54.

Emancipation by testament acquired such dimensions that Augustus found it necessary to restrict the power; and he made several limitations, of which the most important was that no one should emancipate by his will more than one hundred of his slaves.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

2. The freeing of a minor from parental control. It may be accomplished by the contract of parent and child, and in the case of a female by marriage, and in some states by judicial decree.—**Catholic Emancipation Act.** See *Catholic*.—**Emancipation proclamation**, in *U. S. hist.*, the proclamation by which, on January 1st, 1863, President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, declared as a military measure, in accordance with notice proclaimed September 22d, 1862, that within certain specified territory in armed rebellion all persons held as slaves "are and henceforward shall be free."

Was the *Emancipation Proclamation* legally operative and efficient the moment it was uttered? or, as many have maintained, only so fast and so far as our armies reached the slaves or the slaves our armies? *The Nation*, I. 163.

Gradual emancipation, the freeing of slaves by degrees or according to certain individual contingencies, as between specified ages or after a prescribed length of service. Slavery was extinguished by gradual emancipation in most of the original northern United States, and it was at an early date advocated by many in the more southern States. Laws were passed at different periods for gradual emancipation in the British and Spanish West Indies and in Brazil; but they have been in each instance finally superseded by acts for the absolute abolition of slavery.=**Syn. 1.** Release, manumission, enfranchisement.

emancipationist (ē-man-si-pā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *emancipation* + *-ist*.] One who is in favor of or advocates the emancipation of slaves.—

Gradual emancipationist, in the history of slavery, one who favored gradual emancipation (which see, under *emancipation*).

emancipator (ē-man′si-pā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *emancipator,* < L. *emancipare,* emancipate: see *emancipate.*] One who emancipates, or liberates from bondage or restraint.

Richard seized Cyprus not as a pirate, but as an avenger and *emancipator.*
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

emancipatory (ē-man′si-pā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *emancipate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining or relating to emancipation; favoring or giving emancipation: as, an *emancipatory* judgment, law, or decree.

The first of these [sources] was the *emancipatory* spirit of the North. *The Atlantic,* LVII. 22.

A woman the most averse to any *emancipatory* ideas concerning her sex can surely identify her name with that most sexly of occupations, needlework.
Philadelphia Times, July 24, 1883.

emancipist (ē-man′si-pist), *n.* [< F. *émancipiste,* < *émanciper,* emancipate: see *emancipate* and *-ist.*] A convict in a European penal colony who has been pardoned or emancipated.

There is much jealousy between the children of the rich *emancipist* [in New South Wales] and the free settlers.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 231.

For some time past the free colonists [in the French penal colonies], by no means a numerous class, have declined to employ *emancipists,* declaring that while they claimed the free man's wages they would not give the free man's work. *Nineteenth Century,* XXI. 839.

emandibulate (ē-man-dib′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *mandibula,* mandible: see *mandibulate.*] **1.** In *entom.,* having no mandibles, or having those organs so modified that they cannot be used for grasping or biting, as in the *Lepidoptera* and most *Diptera.* This epithet was restricted by Kirby to species of the neuropterous family *Phryganeidæ,* in which the mandibles are soft and very minute, but the maxillæ and labium are well developed.

2. Having no lower jaw, as the lampreys and hags; cyclostomous, as a vertebrate.

emanet (ē-mān′), *v. i.* [= F. *émaner* = Sp. Pg. *emanar* = It. *emanare,* < L. *emanare,* flow out, proceed from: see *emanate.*] To flow out; issue; emanate.

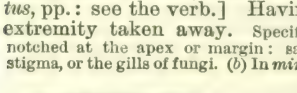
We may seem even to hear the supreme intelligence and eternal soul of all nature give this commission to the spirits which *emaned* from him.
Sir W. Jones, Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindus.

emangt, *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *among.*

emarcid (ē-mär′sid), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *e-* + *marcidus,* withered, after *emarcescere,* wither away: see *marcid.*] In *bot.,* flaccid; wilted.

★**emarginate** (ē-mär′ji-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emarginated,* ppr. *emarginating.* [< L. *emarginatus,* pp. of *emarginare,* deprive of the edge, < *e,* out, + *margo* (*margin-*), edge, margin: see *marginate.*] To remove the margin of; deprive of margin.

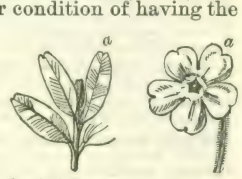
emarginate (ē-mär′ji-nāt), *a.* [< L. *emarginatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Having the margin or extremity taken away. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* notched at the apex or margin: said of a leaf, petal, stigma, or the gills of fungi. (*b*) In *mineral.,* having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face. (*c*) In *zoöl.,* having the margin broken by a shallow notch or other incurvation; incised; nicked.—**Emarginate prothorax** or **pronotum,** in *entom.,* one having the anterior margin concave for the reception of the head, as in many *Coleoptera.*


Three Emarginate Primaries of a Hawk.

emarginated (ē-mär′ji-nā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *emarginate.*

emarginately (ē-mär′ji-nāt-li), *adv.* In the form of notches.

emargination (ē-mär-ji-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *emarginate* + *-ion.*] The act of taking away the margin, or the state or condition of having the margin taken away. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* the condition of having a notch at the summit or blunt end, as a leaf or petal: as, the *emargination* of a leaf. (*b*) In *zoöl.,* the state of being emarginate; incision.


Leaf of *Buxus sempervirens* and Flower of *Primula sinensis.*
a, a, Emarginations.

Either or both webs [of feathers] may be incised toward the end; this is called *emargination.* . . .
The least appreciable forking [of a bird's tail] is called *emargination,* and a tail thus shaped is said to be emarginate. *Coues,* Key to N. A. Birds, pp. 112, 117.

emarginato-excavate (ē-mär-ji-nā′tō-eks′kā-vāt), *a.* In *entom.,* hollowed out above, the next joint being inserted in the hollow, as a tarsal joint.

Emarginula (ē-mär-jin′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., as *emargin(ate)* + *-ula.*] A genus of keyhole-limpets, of the family *Fissurellidæ,* or made type of a family *Emarginulidæ,* having an emargination of the anterior edge of the deeply cupped shell. *E. elongatus,* of the Mediterranean, is an example.

Emarginulidæ (ē-mär-ji-nū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emarginula* + *-idæ.*] A family of keyhole-limpets, typified by the genus *Emarginula,* separated from the family *Fissurellidæ.*

emarginuliform (ē-mär-jin′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Emarginula* + L. *forma,* form.] Resembling a limpet of the genus *Emarginula.*

★**emasculate** (ē-mas′kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emasculated,* ppr. *emasculating.* [< LL. *emasculatus,* pp. of *emasculare,* < *e,* out, + *masculus,* male: see *masculine, male*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of the male functions; deprive of virility or procreative power; castrate; geld. Hence—**2.** To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; weaken; render effeminate; vitiate by unmanly softness.

Luxury had not *emasculated* their minds.
V. Knox, Spirit of Despotism, § 2.

The tastes and habits of civilization, the innumerable inventions designed to promote comfort and diminish pain, set the current of society in a direction altogether different from heroism, and somewhat *emasculate,* though they refine and soften, the character.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 136.

3. In general, to weaken; destroy the force or strength of; specifically, to weaken or destroy the literary force of, as a book or other writing, by too rigid an expurgation, or by injudicious editing.

McGlashan pruned freely. James abused McGlashan for having *emasculated* his jokes. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 111.

II. *intrans.* To become unmanned or effeminate.

Though very few, or rather none which have *emasculated* or turned women, yet very many who from an esteem or reality of being women have infallibly proved men. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

emasculate (ē-mas′kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *emasculatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of the male functions; castrated; hence, unmanned; deprived of vigor.

Thus the harrast, degenerous, *emasculate* slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission.
Hammond, Works, IV. 515.

Catholicism restricts "religion" to its priests and other *emasculate* orders, and allows the laity no nearness to God but what comes through their intercession.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 211.

emasculation (ē-mas-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *émasculation;* < L. as if **emasculatio(n-),* < *emasculare,* emasculate: see *emasculate.*] **1.** The act of depriving a male of the functions which characterize the sex; castration.—**2.** The act of depriving of vigor or strength; specifically, the act of eliminating or altering parts of a literary work in such a manner as to deprive it of its original force or vividness.

The *emasculations* [of an edition of "Don Quixote"] were some Scotchman's. *Gayton,* Notes on Don Quixote.

3. The state of being emasculated; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

emasculator (ē-mas′kū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *emasculator,* < *emasculare,* emasculate: see *emasculate.*] One who or that which emasculates.

emasculatory (ē-mas′kū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *emasculate* + *-ory.*] Serving to emasculate.

embacet, *v. t.* See *embase.*

embalet, emballt (em-bāl′, -bâl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embaled, emballed,* ppr. *embaling, emballing.* [< F. *emballer* (= Sp. Pg. *embalar* = It. *imballare,* make into a bale, pack up), < *en,* in, + *bale, balle,* a bale, ball: see *bale*[3], *ball*[1].] **1.** To make up into a bale, bundle, or package; pack.

All the marchandize they lade outwards, they *emball* it well with Oxe hides, so that if it take wet, it can haue no great harme. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 227.

2. To wrap up; inclose.

Her streight legs most bravely were *embayld*
In gilden buskins of costly Cordwayne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

emballingt (em-bâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *emball,* taken independently as < *em-*[1] + *ball*[1]: see *embale, emball.*] The act of distinguishing by the ball or globe, the ensign of royalty; promotion to sovereignty.

Anne. I swear again, I would not be a queen
For all the world.
Old L. In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *emballing.* *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Emballonura (em-bal-ō-nū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβάλλειν,* throw in, + *οὐρά,* tail.] The typical genus of bats of the family *Emballonuridæ.* The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and appears loose upon the upper surface for a part of its own length, whence the name. There are 2 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the upper jaw, and 3 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the lower jaw. The genus contains a few species, distributed from Madagascar through the Malay archipelago.

emballonurid (em-bal-ō-nū′rid), *n.* A bat of the family *Emballonuridæ.*

Emballonuridæ (em-bal-ō-nū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emballonura* + *-idæ.*] A family of microchiropteran bats, containing about 12 genera and upward of 60 species. They are characterized by the obliquely truncated snout with prominent nostrils, the first phalanx of the middle finger folded in repose above the metacarpal bone, and by the production of the tail far beyond the interfemoral membrane, or the perforation of this membrane by the tail. There is generally a single pair of upper incisors. The family is nearly cosmopolitan, and is divided into *Emballonurinæ* and *Molossinæ.*

Emballonurinæ (em-bal″ō-nū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emballonura* + *-inæ.*] The subfamily of bats typical of the family *Emballonuridæ,* having a slender tail which either perforates


Diclidurus albus, belonging to the subfamily *Emballonurinæ.*

the interfemoral membrane above or ends in it, weak upper incisors, and long legs with slender fibulæ. The leading genera are *Furia, Emballonura, Diclidurus, Noctilio,* and *Rhinopoma.*

emballonurine (em-bal-ō-nū′rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the microchiropteran families *Emballonuridæ* and *Phyllostomidæ.* The *emballonurine alliance* is one of two series into which the *Microchiroptera* are divided, having the upper incisors approximated and the tail perforating the interfemoral membrane, or produced beyond it. See *vespertilionine.*

II. *n.* A member of the emballonurine alliance; an emballonurid or phyllostomid.

embalm (em-bäm′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbalm;* spelling altered as in *balm;* < ME. *enbawmen, enbaumen,* < OF. *embaumer,* earlier *embausmer, embasmer, embausemer, embalsemer,* etc., F. *embaumer* = Pr. *embasmar, embaymar* = Sp. Pg. *embalsamar* = It. *imbalsamare, imbalsimare,* < ML. *imbalsamare,* < L. *in,* in, + *balsamum,* balsam, balm: see *balsam, balm.*] **1.** To dress or anoint with balm; specifically, to preserve from decay by means of balsams or other aromatic spices; keep from putrefaction by impregnating with spices, gums, and chemicals, as a dead body. The ancient process was to open the body, remove the viscera, and fill the cavities with antiseptic spices and drugs. (See *mummy.*) In modern times many substances and methods have been employed in embalming, as by injection of arsenical preparations into the blood-vessels, generally with a view only to the preservation of the body for a certain period, as during transportation to a distant point, or instead of refrigeration in hot weather during the ordinary interval before burial.

Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to *embalm* his father: and the physicians *embalmed* Israel.
Gen. l. 2.

Unto this appertained the ancient use of the Jews to *embalm* the corpse with sweet odours, and to adorn the sepulchres of certain. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 75.

Hence—**2.** To preserve from neglect or decay; preserve in memory.

Those tears eternal, that *embalm* the dead.
Pope, Ep. to Jervas, l. 48.

No longer caring to *embalm*
In dying songs a dead regret.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. To impart fragrance to; fill with sweet scent.

Meanwhile,
Leucothea waked, and with fresh dews *embalm'd*
The earth. *Milton,* P. L., xi. 135.

Here eglantine *embalmed* the air.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 12.

embalmer (em-bä′mėr), *n.* [= F. *embaumeur.*] One who embalms bodies for preservation.

By this it seemeth that the Romans in Numa's time were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians were.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 171.

embalmment (em-bäm′ment), *n.* [= F. *embaumement;* as *embalm* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act or process of embalming.

Lord Jefferies ordered the hearseman to carry the corpse to Russell's, an undertaker in Cheapside, and leave it

there, till he sent orders for the *embalmment*, which he added should be after the royal manner.
Malone, Dryden, "Account of the Funeral."

2. A substance used in embalming. [Archaic.]

At length we found a faire new Mat, and vnder that two bundles, the one bigger, the other lesse; in the greater we found a great quantity of fine red powder, like a kinde of *imbalmement*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 222.

If I die,
Like sweet *embalmment* round my heart shall lie
This love, this love, this love I have for thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 331.

embank (em-bangk'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbank*; < *em-*[1] + *bank*[1].] To inclose with a bank; furnish with an embankment; defend or strengthen by banks, mounds, or dikes; bank up.

embankment (em-bangk'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbankment*; < *embank* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.—2. A mound, bank, dike, or earthwork raised for any purpose, as to protect land from the inroads of the sea or from the overflow of a river, to carry a canal, road, or railway over a valley, etc.; a levee: as, the Thames *embankment* in London, England.

Once again the tide had rolled fiercely against the *embankment*, and borne part of it away.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 303.

embar† (em-bär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embarred*, ppr. *embarring*. [Formerly also *imbar*; < OF. *embarrer*, *enbarrer*, bar, set bars on, bar in, < *en-* + *barrer*, bar: see *em-*[1] and *bar*[1].] 1. To bar; close or fasten with a bar; make fast.—2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape; bar up or in.

Fast *embard* in mighty brasen wall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 44.

She [the ship] was by their agreement stolen out of the harbor, where she had been long *embarred*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 88.

3. To stop; obstruct; bar out.

The first great judgment of God upon the ambition of man was the confusion of tongues; whereby the open trade and intercourse of learning and knowledge was chiefly *imbarred*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 64.

embarcation, *n.* See *embarkation*.

embarge[1]† (em-bärj'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *barge*.] To put or go on board a barge.

Triumphall music from the flood arose,
As when the soueraigne we *embarg'd* doe see,
And by faire London for his pleasure rowes.
Drayton, Legend of Robert.

embarge[2]†, *v. t.* See *embargue*.

embargo (em-bär'gō), *n.* [Formerly also *imbargo*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *embargo* = F. *embargo* = It. *imbarco*, < Sp. *embargo*, an embargo, seizure, arrest (= Pg. *embargo*, embargo, objection, = Pr. *embarg*, *embarc*), < *embargar* (= Pg. *embargar*), arrest, restrain, distrain, impede, seize, lay an embargo on, < ML. as if **imbarricare*, block up, embar, < L. *in*, in, in-[2], + ML. *barra*, a bar: see *bar*[1], and cf. *barricade*, *embar*, *embarrass*.] 1. A stoppage or seizure of ships or merchandise by sovereign authority; specifically, a restraint or prohibition imposed by the authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, and sometimes amounting to an interdiction of commercial intercourse either with a particular country or with all countries. The sequestration by a nation of vessels or goods of its own citizens or subjects, for public uses, is sometimes called a *civil embargo*, in contradistinction to a general prohibition from leaving port intended to affect the trade or naval operations of another nation, called *international embargo*.

Embargoes on merchandize was another engine of royal power by which the English princes were able to extort money from the people. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., V., App. iii.

An *embargo* . . . is, in its special sense, a detention of vessels in a port, whether they be national or foreign, whether for the purpose of employing them and their crews in a naval expedition, as was formerly practised, or for political purposes, or by way of reprisals.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

Hence—2. A restraint or hindrance imposed on anything: as, to lay an *embargo* on free speech.

Her *embargo* of silence.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 34.

The chill *embargo* of the snow
Was melted in the genial glow.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Embargo acts, United States statutes forbidding the clearing of merchant vessels from any United States port excepting by special permission of the President. The most celebrated is that of 1807, amended in 1808 (2 Stat., 451 and 453), passed to countervail the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon I. and the British orders in council, by which France and Great Britain, then at war, intimated a right to interfere with and control neutral merchant vessels, whether carrying articles contraband of war or not. Similar acts were passed in 1812 (2 Stat., 700) and 1813 (3 Stat., 88).

embargo (em-bär'gō), *v. t.* [< *embargo*, *n.*] To lay an embargo upon; restrain the movement or voluntary use of, as ships or property, especially as an act of sovereignty or of public policy; make a seizure or arrestment of. See *embargo*, *n.*

embargue†, *n.* [< *embargo*, *n.*] An embargo.

To make an *Embargue* of any Stranger's Ship that rides within his Ports upon all Occasions.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 11.

embargue† (em-bärg'), *v. t.* [Also, less prop., *embarge*; < *embargo*, *v.*] To embargo.

The first, to know if there were any warres betweene Spaine and England. The second, why our merchants with their goods were *embarged* or arrested.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 555.

Howsoever, in respect of the king's departure (at which time they use here to *embarge* all the mules, and means of carriage in this town), I believe his lordship will not begin his journey so soon as he intended.
Cabbala, Sir Wm. Alston to Sec. Conway.

It was no voluntary but a constrained Act in the English, who, being in the Persian's Port, were suddenly *embargued* for the Service [for the taking of Ormus].
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 11.

embarguement†, *n.* See *embarquement*.

embark (em-bärk'), *v.* [Formerly also *embarque* and *imbark*; < OF. (and F.) *embarquer* = Sp. Pg. *embarcar* = It. *imbarcare*, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *barca*, a bark: see *bark*[3].] I. *trans.* 1. To put on board a ship or other vessel: as, the general *embarked* his troops and their baggage.

Sidan fled to Safi, and *embarques* his two hundred women in a Flemming; his riches, in a Marsilian.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 632.

We went on to the South Sea Coast, and there *embarked* our selves in such Canoas and Periago's as our Indian friends furnished us withal. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. iii., Int.

The French have *embarked* Fitz-James's regiment at Ostend for Scotland. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 5.

Hence—2. To place or venture; put at use or risk, as by investment; put or send forth, as toward a destination: as, he *embarked* his capital in the scheme.

I am sorry
I e'er *embarked* myself in such a business.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

I suppose thee to be one who hast *embarqu'd* many prayers for the successe of the Gospel in these darke corners of the earth.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, To the Reader.

I know not whether he can be called a good subject who does not *embark* some part of his fortune with the state, to whose vigilance he owes the security of the whole.
Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go on board ship, as when setting out on a voyage: as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.

On the 14 of September I *imbarked* in another English ship. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

In the evening I *embarked*, and they choose an evening for coolness, rowing all night.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 100.

Did I but purpose to *embark* with thee
On the smooth Surface of a Summer's Sea?
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. To set out, as in some course or direction; make a start or beginning in regard to something; venture; engage.

Ever *embarking* in Adventures, yet never comes to Harbour. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

He saw that he would be slow to *embark* in such an undertaking. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

They were most unwilling that he should *embark* in an undertaking which they knew would hamper him for so many years to come. *Lady Holland*, in Sydney Smith, vii.

embarkation, embarcation (em-bär-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *embarcation*, a boat, craft (= Sp. *embarcación* = Pg. *embarcação*); as *embark* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of putting or going on board ship; the act of setting out or sending off by water.

The *embarcation* of the army. *Clarendon.*

Lost again and won back again, it [Salona] appears throughout those wars as the chief point of *embarcation* for the Imperial armies on their voyages to Italy.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 173.

2. That which is embarked.

Another *embarcation* of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., III. xiii.

3. The vessel on which something is embarked. [Rare.]

We must have seen something like a hundred of these *embarkations* [canal-barges] in the course of that day's paddle, ranged one after another like the houses in a street.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 109.

embarkment (em-bärk'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbarkment*, *embarguement*, *imbarquement* (and *embarquement*, q. v.); < OF. (and F.) *embarquement* (= Pg. *embarcamento* = It. *imbarcamento*), < *embarquer*, embark: see *embark*.] The act of embarking; embarkation.

He removed from his Cuman to his Pompeian villa, beyond Naples, which, not being so commodious for an *embarkment*, would help to lessen the suspicion of his intended flight. *Middleton*, Life of Cicero, ii. 289 (Ord MS.).

embarment† (em-bär'ment), *n.* [< *embar* + *-ment*.] An embargo. *Halliwell.*

A true report of the general *embarrement* of all English shippes. *Title of a Tract* (1584).

embarquement†, *n.* [A form of *embargement*, *embarguement*.] The laying under an embargo; hence, a restraint.

Nor sleepe, nor sanctuary,
. . . nor phane, nor capitoll,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice:
Embarquements all of fury, shall lift up
Their rotten privilege, and custome 'gainst
My hate to Martius: where I find him, were it
At home, upon my brother's guard, even there
Against the hospitable canon, would I
Wash my fierce hand in his heart.
Shak., Cor., I. 10.

embarras (oṅ-ba-rä'), *n.* [F.] See *embarrass*.

embarrass (em-bar'as), *v. t.* [< F. *embarrasser*, encumber, obstruct, block up, entangle, perplex (= Sp. *embarazar* = Pg. *embaraçar* = It. *imbarazzare*, embarrass), < L. *in*, in, + F. **barras*, Pr. *barras*, a bar; cf. Sp. *barras*, a prison, prop. pl. of Pr. Sp., etc., *barra*, F. *barre*, a bar. Cf. *embar*, *embargo*, and *debarrass*, *disembarrass*.] 1. To hamper or impede as with entanglements; encumber; render intricate or difficult; beset with difficulties; confuse or perplex, as conflicting circumstances, pecuniary complications, etc.: as, public affairs are *embarrassed*; want of order tends to *embarrass* business; the merchant is *embarrassed* by the unfavorable state of the market, or by his liabilities.

I believe our being here will but *embarrass* the interview. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

Hugo was an indefatigable and versatile writer. The stupendous quantity of work which he produced during his long literary career is hardly less *embarrassing* in variety than in amount. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 131.

2. To perplex mentally; confuse the thoughts or perceptions of; discompose; disconcert; abash: as, an abrupt address may *embarrass* a young lady.

He well knew that this would *embarrass* me.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

He [Washington] never appeared *embarrassed* at homage rendered him. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 364.

=Syn. 1. To hinder, impede, obstruct, harass, distress, clog, hamper.—2. *Embarrass*, *Puzzle*, *Perplex*. To *embarrass*, literally, is to bar one's way, to impede one's progress in a particular direction, to hamper one's actions; hence, to make it difficult for one to know what is best to be done; also, to confuse or disconcert one so that one has not for a time one's usual judgment or presence of mind. To *puzzle*, literally, is to pose or give a hard question to, to put into a state of uncertainty where decision is difficult or impossible; it applies equally to opinion and to conduct. To *perplex*, literally, is to inclose, as in the meshes of a net, to entangle one's judgment so that one is at a loss what to think or how to act. *Embarrass* expresses most of uncomfortable feeling and mental confusion.

Awkward, *embarrassed*, stiff, without the skill
Of moving gracefully or standing still.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Some truth there was, but dash'd and brew'd with lies,
To please the fools, and *puzzle* all the wise.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 115.

They . . . begin by laws to *perplex* their commerce with infinite regulations, impossible to be remembered and observed. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 409.

He is perpetually *puzzled* and *perplexed* amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*

embarrass (em-bar'as), *n.* [Also written, as F., *embarras*; < F. *embarras* = Sp. *embarazo* = Pg. *embaraço* = It. *imbarazzo*, embarrassment, obstruction, etc.; from the verb.] 1†. Embarrassment.

"Now," says my Lord, "the only and the greatest *embarras* that I have in the world is, how to behave myself to Sir H. Bennet and my Lord Chancellor."
Pepys, Diary, II. 148.

These little *embarrasses* we men of intrigue are eternally subject to. *Foote.*

2. In the parts of the United States formerly French, a place where the navigation of a river or creek is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood, trees, etc.

embarrassingly (em-bar'as-ing-li), *adv.* In an embarrassing manner; so as to embarrass.

embarrassment (em-bar'as-ment), *n.* [< *embarrass* + *-ment*.] 1. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement; involvement, as by debt or unfavorable circumstances.

The *embarrassments* to commerce growing out of the late regulations. *Bancroft.*

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*. *Watts*, Logic.

Defeat, universal agitation, financial *embarrassments*, disorganization in every part of the government, compelled Charles again to convene the Houses before the close of the same year. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Perplexity or confusion of mind; bewilderment; discomposure; abashment.

You will have the goodness to excuse me, if my real, unaffected *embarrassment* prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

embarrel† (em-bar'el), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *barrel*.] To put or pack in a barrel.

Our *embarrel'd* white herrings . . . last in long voyages. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

embarren† (em-bar'en), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *barren*.] To make barren; sterilize.

Like the ashes from the Mount Vesuvius, though singly small and nothing, yet in conjoined quantities they *embarren* all the fields about it. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 9.

embase† (em-bās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *enbaissen*, < OF. *embaisser*, *embesser*, lower, abase, < *en-* + *bas*, low, base: see *base*[1]. Cf. *abase*.] **1.** To lower; degrade; depress or hollow out.

When God . . .
Had seuered the Floods, leuell'd the Fields,
Embas't the Valleys, and embost the Hils.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. To lower in value; debase; vitiate; deprave; impair.

Mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coin of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it *embaseth* it. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

They that *embase* coin and metals, and obtrude them for perfect and natural. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

A pleasure high, rational, and angelic; a pleasure *embased* by no appendant sting. *South.*

3. To lower in nature, rank, or estimation; degrade.

They saw that by this means they should somewhat *embase* the calling of John. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 11.

Should I . . .
Embase myself to speak to such as they?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Uncleanness is hugely contrary to the spirit of government, by *embasing* the spirit of a man.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 3.

embasement[1]† (em-bās'mẹnt), *n.* [< *embase* + *-ment*.] The act of embasing, or the state of being embased; a vitiated, impaired, or debased condition; depravation; debasement.

There is dross, alloy, and *embasement* in all human tempers. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

embasement[2] (em-bās'mẹnt), *n.* [< **embase*, verb assumed from *embasis*, + *-ment*.] Same as *embasis*.

embasiate† (em-bas'i-āt), *n.* [An obs. form of *embassade*.] Embassy.

But when the Erle of Warwik understode of this marriage, he tooke it highly that his *embasiate* was deluded. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 90.

embasis (em'bā-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἔμβασις*, a bathing-tub, a foot, hoof, step, a going into, < *ἐμβαίνειν*, go into, < *ἐν*, in, + *βαίνειν*, go.] In *med.*, a bathing-tub, or vessel filled with warm water for bathing. Also called *embasement*. [Rare or obsolete.]

embassade†, **embassadet** (em'-, am'bạ-sād), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ambassad*, *ambassed*, etc. (and see *embasiate*, *ambassiate*), < late ME. *ambassade*, *ambassiade*, *ambaxade* = D. G. Dan. *ambassade* = Sw. *ambassad*, < OF. *ambassade*, also *ambaxade*, *ambayade*, and *embassade*, F. *ambassade*, < OSp. *embaxada*, mod. Sp. *embajada* = Pg. *embaixada* = It. *ambasciata* = Pr. *ambaissat*, *ambaissada* = OF. *ambassee*, *ambaxee*, *embascee* (> E. *ambassy*, *embassy*, which are related to *ambassade*, *embassade*, as *army*[2] to *armada*: see *ambassy*, *embassy*), < ML. **ambactiata*, spelled variously *ambaxiata*, *ambaxata*, *ambasciata*, *ambassiata*, etc., an embassade, embassy, prop. pp. fem. of **ambactiare*, *ambaxiare*, *ambasciare*, *ambassiare*, etc., go on a mission, announce, < **ambactia*, *ambaxia*, *ambascia*, *ambassia* (> OF. *ambasse*), a mission, embassy, charge, office, < L. *ambactus*, cited by Festus from Ennius as a Gallic word meaning 'servant' (*servus*), and applied by Cæsar to the vassals or retainers (*ambactos clientesque*) of the Gallic chiefs; identified by Zeuss with W. *amaeth* (for **ambaeth*, orig. type **ambact*), a husbandman, orig. perhaps a tenant, retainer, or a footman, goer about, < W. *am*, formerly *amb-* (= L. *amb-*, *ambi-*, q. v.), around, about, + *aeth* (pret.), he went. With the L. *ambactus* is connected an important Teut. word, AS. *ambeht*, *embeht*, *ombiht*, *onbeht* (rare and poet.), a servant, attendant, = OS. **ambaht*, *ambahteo* = OHG. *ambaht*, *ampaht*, m., = Icel. *ambōtt*, *ambātt* (> ME. *amboht*), fem., = Goth. *andbahts*, m., a servant; a word common in later Teut. only in the deriv. AS. *ambeht*, *ambieht*, *ambiht*, *ambyht*, *ombeht*, *onbeht* (in earliest form *ambaect*), in comp. also *anbyht* = ONorth. *embeht*, service, office, = OS. *ambaht* (in comp.) = OFries. *ombecht*, *ombeht*, *ambocht*, *ambucht*, *ombet*, *ambet*, *ambt*, *ampt*, *amt*, service, office, jurisdiction, bailiwick, = OD. *ambacht*, service, office, charge, mod. D. *ambacht*, trade, handicraft, = OHG. *ambahti*, *ambaht*, MHG. *ambet*, *ammet*, G. *amt*, service, office, charge, magistracy, jurisdiction, district, business, concern, corporation, divine service, mass, etc. (> Dan. Sw. *amt*, jurisdiction, district: see *amt*, *amtman*, *amman*), = Icel. *embœtti*, service, office, divine service, = Sw. *embete*, office, place, corporation, = Dan. *embede*, office, place, = Goth. *andbahti*, service; whence the verb, AS. (ONorth.) *embehtian* = Icel. *embœtta* = Goth. *andbahtjan*, serve. The Teut. word has been taken as the source of the L., but the case is prob. the other way, Goth. *and-b-* standing for L. *amb-*, which combination does not occur in Goth., while *and-b-* is common; AS. *amb-*, *omb-*, for L. *amb-*, or accom. *an-b-*, *on-b-*, the reg. reduction of AS. **and-b-*, which is never reduced to *amb-*, *omb-*, in native words (cf. *amber*[1]).] Same as *embassy*.

But when her words *embassade* forth she sends,
Lord, how sweete musicke that unto them lends!
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie.

embassador, *n.* See *ambassador*.

This Luys hath written 3. large bookes in Spanish collected . . . out of Don Iuan de Baltasar, an Ethiopian of great accompt, who had beene *Embassador* from his Master Alexander. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 666.

embassadorial (em-bas-ạ-dō'ri-ạl), *a.* See *ambassadorial*.

embassadress (em-bas'ạ-dres), *n.* See *ambassadress*.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies.
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

embassage (em'bạ-sāj), *n.* [Formerly also *ambassage*; another form, with suffix *-age*, of *embassade* or *embassy*, q. v.] **1.** The business or mission of an ambassador; embassy. [Rare.]

Carneades the philosopher came in *embassage* to Rome. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

Honour persuaded him [Edward IV.] that it stood him much upon to make good the *Embassage* in which he had sent the Earl of Warwick, to a great Prince.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 205.

There he [Elder Brewster] served Mr. Davison, a godly gentleman, and secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and attended him on his *embassage* into Holland.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 221.

2†. The commission or charge of a messenger; a message.

And ever and anone, when none was ware,
With speaking lookes, that close *embassage* bore,
He rov'd at her. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 28.

Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me;
And am I last to know it?
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4.

embassy (em'bạ-si), *n.*; pl. *embassies* (-siz). [Formerly also *ambassy*; a var. of *embassade*, *ambassade*.] **1.** The public function or mission of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; hence, an important mission of any kind: as, he was qualified for the *embassy*.—**2.** A message, as that of an ambassador; a charge committed to a messenger. [Archaic.]

How many a pretty *Embassy* have I
Receiv'd from them!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 59.

Here, Persian, tell thy *embassy*. Repeat
That to obtain thy friendship Asia's prince
To me hath proffer'd sov'reignty o'er Greece.
Glover, Leonidas, x.

Such touches are but *embassies* of love.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

3. A mission, or the person or persons intrusted with a mission; a legation.

Embassy after *embassy* was sent to Rome by the Carthaginian government. *Arnold*, Hist. Rome, xiii.

In 1155, the first year of Henry II., there was an *embassy* from the kings of Norway.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 124.

4. The official residence of an ambassador; the ambassadorial building or buildings.

embastardize† (em-bas'tär-dīz), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bastardize*.] To bastardize. Also written *imbastardize*.

The rest, *imbastardized* from the ancient nobleness of their ancestors, are ready to fall flat.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

embaterion (em-ba-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *embateria* (-ạ). [< Gr. *ἐμβατήριον* (sc. *μέλος*, song), the air to which soldiers marched, a march (the anapestic songs of Tyrtæus were so called), neut. of *ἐμβατήριος*, of or for marching in, < *ἐμβαίνειν*, step in, enter upon, < *ἐν*, in, + *βαίνειν*, go, step.] A war-song sung by Spartan soldiers on the march, which was accompanied by music of flutes.

embathe† (em-bāŦH'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bathe*.] To bathe. Also written *imbathe*.

Gave her to his daughters to *embathe*
In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel.
Milton, Comus, l. 837.

embattle[1] (em-bat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*, *embatteil*; < ME. *embatailen*, *enbatelen*, array for battle, < OF. *embataillier*, array for battle, < *en-* + *bataille*, battle: see *battle*[1]. A different word from *embattle*[2], but long confused with it.] **I.** *trans.* To prepare or array for battle; arrange in order of battle.

Whan that he was *embatailed*,
He goth and hath the felde assailed.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 221.

It was not long
Ere on the plaine fast pricking Guyon spide
One in bright armes *embatteiled* full strong.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 2.

The English are *embattled*, you French peers.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

Here once the *embattled* farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.
Emerson, Concord Hymn.

II.† *intrans.* To form in order of battle.

We shall *embattle*
By the second hour i' the morn.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

The Regent followed him [the French king], but could not overtake him till he came near to Senlis: There both the Armies encamped and *embattelled*, yet only some light Skirmishes passed between them. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 183.

embattle[2] (em-bat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*; < ME. *enbatailen*, *enbatelen*, later *enbatell*; also, without the prefix, *batailen*, northern *battalen*, mod. *battle*[2], q. v.; only in pp.; altered after *bataile* (E. *battle*[1]), < OF. **embastiller* (cf. ML. *imbattajare*, fortify), < *en-* + *bastiller*, build, fortify, embattle: see *battlement*. A different word from *embattle*[1], but long confused with it.] To furnish with battlements; give the form of battlements to: used chiefly in the past participle.

I saugh a gardeyn. . . .
Enclosed was, and walled welle,
With high walles *enbatailed*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 136.

I *enbatell* a wall, I make bastylmentes upon it to loke out at. *Palsgrave.*

Ancient towers,
And roofs *embattled* high, . . .
Fall prone. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 122.

Spurr'd at heart with fieriest energy
To *embattail* and to wall about thy cause
With iron-worded proof.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

embattle[2] (em-bat'l), *n.* [< *embattle*[2], *v.*] In *her.*, a merlon, or a single one of the series of solid projections of a battlement. See cut under *battlement*.

embattled (em-bat'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embattle*[2], *v.*] Furnished with battlements; specifically, in *her.*, broken in square projections and depressions like the merlons and intervals of battlements: said of one of the lines forming the boundaries of an ordinary or other bearing; also said of the bearing whose outline is so broken: as, a fesse *embattled*. Also *battled*, *crénelé*, *crenelated*, *crenellated*. Also written *imbattled*.

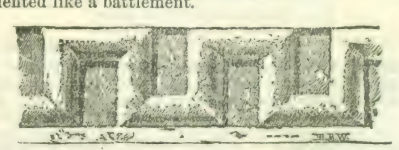


Argent, a Fesse Embattled Gules.

This Logryn a-mended gretly the Citee, and made towres and stronge walles *enbateiled*, and whan he hadde thus ame[n]ded it he chaunged the name and cleped it Logres, in breteigne, for that his name was Logryn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 147.

With hesitating step, at last,
The *embattled* portal-arch he passed.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

Battled embattled. See *battled*[2].—**Embattled grady.** See *grady*.—**Embattled molding,** in *arch.*, a molding indented like a battlement.



Embattled Molding.—Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

embattlement (em-bat'l-mẹnt), *n.* [Pseudo-archaic *embattailment*, *embataílement*; not found in ME.; < *embattle*[2] + *-ment*, or rather the same

as *battlement*, with superfluous prefix *em-*[1].] An indented parapet; a battlement.

embay[1] (em-bā′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbay*; < *em-*[1] + *bay*[2].] To inclose in a bay or inlet; inclose between capes or promontories; landlock: as, the ship or fleet is *embayed*.

We were so *imbayed* with ice that we were constrained to come out as we went in. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 447.

Ships before whose keels, full long *embayed*
In polar ice, propitious winds have made
Unlooked-for outlet to an open sea.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 23.

To escape the continual shoals in which he found himself *embayed*, he stood out to sea. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 90.

embay[2]† (em-bā′), *v. t.* [One of Spenser's manufactured forms; intended for *embathe*, as *bay*[10], q. v., for *bathe*.] To bathe; steep.

Others did themselves *embay* in liquid joyes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 60.

Then, when he hath both plaid and fed his fill,
In the warme sunne he doth himselfe *embay*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 206.

embayed (em-bād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embay*[1], *v.*] Forming, or formed in, a bay or recess. Also spelled *imbayed*.

A superb *embayed* window.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 140.

embayle†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *embale*.

embayment (em-bā′ment), *n.* [< *embay*[1] + *-ment*.] A part of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

The *embayment* which is terminated by the land of North Berwick. *Scott.*

embeam† (em-bēm′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *beam*.] To beam upon; make brilliant, as with beams of light. *S. Fletcher.*

embed, imbed (em-, im-bed′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embedded, imbedded*, ppr. *embedding, imbedding*. [< *em-*[1], *im-*[1], + *bed*[1].] To lay in or as in a bed; lay in surrounding matter: as, to *embed* a thing in clay or sand.

In the absence of a vascular system, or in the absence of one that is well marked off from the *imbedding* tissues, the . . . crude blood gets what small aëration it can only by coming near the creature's outer surface.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 307.

The *imbedding* material is to be slowly poured in, until the *imbedded* substance is entirely covered.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 189.

The garnets at Roxbury . . . occur in the form of dodecahedrons of all sizes up to an inch and a half in diameter, *embedded* in a mica schist.
G. P. Merrill, Non-metallic Minerals, p. 194.

Embedded crystal. See *crystal*.

embelif†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *en belif*, equiv. to *a belif*, obliquely; *en*, in; *belif, beslif*, < L. *bis-*, twice, + *liquus* in *obliquus, oblicus*, slanting, oblique: see *oblique*. Compare OF. *beslong* (ML. *beslongus*), similarly related to *oblongus*, oblong.] Oblique; slanting.

Nota that this forseid rihte orisonte that is clepid orison rectum, diuideth the equinoxial into riht angles, and the *embelif* orisonte, wher as the pol is enhawsed vpon the orisonte, ouerkeruyth the equinoxial in *embelif* angles.
Chaucer, Astrolabe (ed. Skeat), p. 37.

embelise†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embellish*.

embellish (em-bel′ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbellish*; < ME. *embelisshen, embelisen, enbelisen*, < OF. (and F.) *embelliss-*, stem of certain parts of *embellir* = Pr. *embellir, embellezir* = Sp. Pg. *embellecer* = It. *imbellire*, < L. *in-* + *bellus* (> OF. *bel*, etc.), fair, beautiful: see *beau, belle, beauty*.] To set off with ornamentation; make beautiful, pleasing, or attractive to the eye or the mind; adorn; decorate; deck: as, to *embellish* the person with rich apparel; to *embellish* a garden with shrubs and flowers; a style *embellished* by metaphors; a book *embellished* by engravings.

Bay leaves betweene,
And primroses greene,
Embellish the sweete violet.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

The sloping field . . . was *embellished* with blue-bells and centaury. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

And so we must suppose this ignorant Diomedes, though *embellishing* the story according to his slender means, still to have built upon old traditions. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

All that . . . the instinct of an artistic people could do to *embellish* the fairest cities of the fair Italian land was done, and done lavishly.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 231.

=Syn. *Ornament, Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*). See list under *decorate*.

embellisher (em-bel′ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embellishes.

These therefore have only certain heads, which they are as eloquent upon as they can, and may be called *embellishers*. *Spectator*, No. 121.

embellishingly (em-bel′ish-ing-li), *adv.* So as to embellish; with embellishments. *Imp. Dict.*

embellishment (em-bel′ish-ment), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *embellissement*; as *embellish* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of embellishing, or the state of being embellished.

Endeavour a little at the *Embellishment* of your Stile.
Steele, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

The selection of their ground, and the *embellishment* of it. *Prescott.*

2. Ornament; decoration; anything that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders anything tasteful or pleasing to the sense: as, rich dresses are *embellishments* of the person; virtue is an *embellishment* of the mind.

Indeed the critic deserves our pity who cannot see that the formal circumstance of sitting silent seven days was a dramatic *embellishment* in the Eastern manner.
Warburton, Divine Legation, vi., notes.

Painting and sculpture are such *embellishments* as are not without their use.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

Wisdom, and discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison*, Cato.

Specifically—**3.** In *music*, an ornamental addition to the essential tones of a melody, such as a trill, an appoggiatura, a turn, etc.; a grace or decoration. =Syn. 1 and 2. Adornment, enrichment.

embench† (em-bench′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bench*.] To bank up.

Cerdicus was the first May-Lord or captaine of the Morris-daunce that on those *embenched* shelves stampt his footing. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150).

ember[1] (em′bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *imber, imbre, ymber*; < ME. *eymbre, eymery*, usually in pl. *emmeres, emeres*, north. *ammeris, ameris* (mod. Sc. *emmers, aumers*), < AS. *ēmergean* (Leechd, iii. 30, 18), *ēmyrian* (Benson), pl., = MLG. *āmere, ēmere, āmer*, LG. *emern, aumern* = OHG. *eimurja*, MHG. *eimere, eimer*, G. dial. (Bav.) *aimern, emmern* = Icel. *eimyrja* = Norw. *eimyrja, aamyrja* (also, by popular etym., *eldmyrja*, as if < *eld* = Icel. *eldr*, fire (see *elding*), + *myrja*, embers; but Norw. (eastern dial.) *myrja* = Sw. *mörja*, embers, is itself an abbr. of *eimyrja*) = Dan. *emmer*, pl., embers. The ult. origin is unknown.] A small live coal, brand of wood, or the like; in the plural, live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

O gracious God! remove my great incumbers,
Kindle again my faiths neer-dying *imbers*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel.
Colebrooke.

He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden, Æneid.

So long as our hearts preserve the feeblest spark of life, they preserve also, shivering near that pale *ember*, a starved, ghostly longing for appreciation and affection.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.

ember[2] (em′bėr), *n.* [In mod. E. and ME. only in comp.; < ME. *embyr-, ymber-, umbri-* (see *ember-days, ember-week*), < AS. *ymbren-*, in comp. *ymbren-dæg*, ember-day, *ymbren-wice*, ember-week, *ymbren-fæsten*, ember-fast; also abbr. *ymbren*, dat. pl. *ymbrenum*, ember-days; < *embryne, embrin, ymbren, ymbrene, ymbryne*, a circuit, course (*geáres ymbryne*, the year's course; *Lenctenes ymbren*, the vernal equinox, lit. the return of spring); < *ymb, ymbe, embe*, around (= OHG. *umbi-*, G. *um-*, L. *ambi-*, Gr. *ἀμφι-*, around: see *ambi-, amphi-, um-*), + *ryne*, a running, a course, < *rinnan*, run. The Icel. *imbru-dagar*, OSw. *ymberdagar*, Norw. *imbredagar*, ember-days, Icel. *imbru-nātt*, ember-night, Icel. *imbruvika*, Norw. *imbrevika*, ember-week, are in the first element from the E.; while the equiv. Sw. *tamper-dagar*, Dan. *tamper-dage*, also *kvatember*, D. *quatertemper, quatemper*, LG. *tamper, quatertamper*, G. *quatember*, formerly *kottember, kottemer*, etc., are corruptions of the ML. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons, applied to the ember-days.] Literally, a circuit; a course; specifically, a regular (annual, quarterly, etc.) course; the regular return of a given season: a word now used only in certain compounds, namely, *ember-days, -eve, -fast, -tide, -week*, and in the derivative *embering*. See the etymology.

ember-days (em′bėr-dāz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *amber-dayes*; < ME. *embyr-dayes, ymberdayes*, earlier *umbri-dawes*, < AS. *ymbren-dæg*, pl. *-dagas* (also simply *ymbren*), ember-days: see *ember*[2] and *day*[1].] Days in each of the four seasons of the year set apart by the Roman Catholic and other western liturgical churches for prayer and fasting. They are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whit-Sunday, after September 14th, and after December 13th. The weeks in which ember-days fall are called *ember-weeks*. The Sundays immediately following these seasons are still appointed by the canons of the Anglican Church for the ordination of priests and deacons.

embered (em′bėrd), *a.* [< *ember* + *-ed*[2].] Strewn with embers or ashes.

On the white *ember'd* hearth
Heap up fresh fuel. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ii.

ember-eve (em′bėr-ēv), *n.* The vigil of an ember-day. See *eve*[1].

It hath been sung, at festivals,
On *ember-eves*, and holy-ales.
Shak., Pericles, Prol. to i.

ember-fast (em′bėr-fast), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *ymbren-fæsten*: see *ember*[2] and *fast*[3].] The fast observed during the ember-days.

ember-goose (em′bėr-gös), *n.* [Also (dial.) *ember-, imber-, immer-, ammer-goose*; cf. D. *emmervogel* (D. *vogel* = E. *fowl*), G. *imber*, < Dan. *imber*, Sw. *imber, immer*, Norw. *imbre*, var. *ymmer, hymber, hymbern*, Faroic *imbrim*, Icel. *himbrin*, mod. *himbrimi*, the ember-goose.] A name of the great northern diver or loon, *Colymbus torquatus* or *Urinator immer*.

embering† (em′bėr-ing), *n.* [< *ember*[2] + *-ing*[1].] An ember-day.

Fasting days and *emberings* be
Lent, Whitsun, Holyrood, and Lucie. *Old rime.*

embering-days† (em′bėr-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The ember-days.

Divers of the king's subjects have of late more than in times past broken and contemned such abstinence, which hath been used in this realm upon the Fridays and Saturdays, the *embering-days*, and other days commonly called vigils. Quoted by *Hallam.*

Emberiza (em-be-rī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus; earlier in Kilian, 1598), < G. dial. (Swiss) *embritze, emmeritz*, equiv. to MHG. *amerinc, ämerinc*, G. *emmering, ämmering* (= MD. *emmerinck*), G. also *emmerling, ämmerling* (= MD. *emmerlinck*), a bunting, dim. of OHG. *amero*, MHG. *amer*, G. *ammer*, a bunting, = AS. *amore*, E. **ammer, hammer*, in *yellowhammer*: see *yellowhammer*.] A genus of buntings, conirostral passerine birds of the family *Fringillidæ*, such as the common corn-bunting of Europe (*E. miliaria*), the yellow bunting (*E. citrinella*), the cirl-bunting (*E. cirlus*), the ortolan (*E. hortulana*), etc. The limits of the genus are indefinite, and the term has no more exact meaning than *bunting* (which see). In a late restricted sense it includes more than 50 species, confined to the Palæarctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. None of the very many North and South American buntings which have been called *Emberiza* properly belong to this genus. See *Emberizinæ*, and cuts under *bunting* and *cirl-bunting*.

Emberizidæ (em-be-riz′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-idæ*.] The buntings rated as a family of conirostral passerine birds.

Emberizinæ (em″be-ri-zī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-inæ*.] The true buntings rated as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*. The group is probably insusceptible of zoölogical definition. It has of late been made one of three subfamilies of *Fringillidæ* (the others being *Coccothraustinæ* and *Fringillinæ*), having the nasal bones short, not extended backward beyond the fore border of the orbits, the mandibular tomia not conterminous throughout, leaving a gape in the commissural line of the bill, and the gonydeal angle well marked. In such acceptation, the *Emberizinæ* include about 50 genera, of most parts of the world, represented by many of the most common buntings, finches, and 'sparrows' of English-speaking countries, especially of the United States, as the chip-, snow-, and vesper-bird, lark-finch, lark- and towhee-bunting, black-throated bunting, white-throated and white-crowned sparrows, field-, fox-, song-, swamp-, and savannah-sparrows, the longspurs, etc. See *Emberiza*.

emberizine (em-be-rī′zin), *a.* [< NL. *emberizinus*: see *Emberizinæ*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Emberiza*; related to or resembling a bunting. *Coues.*

Emberizoides (em″be-ri-zoi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1824), < *Emberiza* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A notable genus of South American fringilline birds with long acuminate tail-feathers, typical species of which are *E. macrura* and *E. sphenura*. Also called *Tardivola*.



Texas Sparrow (*Embernagra rufovirgata*)

Embernagra (em-bėr-nā′-grä), *n.* [NL. (R. P. Lesson, 1831), < *Ember(iza)* + *(Ta)nagra*.] A

genus of fringilline birds, related to *Pipilo*, having green as the principal color, the wings and tail much rounded, of equal length, the tarsus moderate, and the toes short; the American greenfinches. The Texas sparrow or greenfinch is *E. rufivirgata*, a common species in the lower Rio Grande valley. Also called *Limnospiza*.

embertide (em'bėr-tīd), *n.* [< *ember*[2] + *tide*.] One of the seasons in which ember-days occur.

ember-week (em'bėr-wēk), *n.* [< ME. *ymberweke, umbri-wike,* < AS. *ymbren-wice:* see *ember*[2] and *week*[1].] A week in which ember-days fall.

And are all fallen into fasting-days and *Ember-weeks*, that cooks are out of use? *Massinger*, The Old Law, iii. 1.

Constant she keeps her *Ember-week* and Lent.
Prior, The Modern Saint.

embesy†, *v. t.* Same as *embusy*. *Skelton.*

embetter† (em-bet'ėr), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *better*[1].] To make better.

For cruelty doth not *embetter* men,
But them more wary make than they have been.
Daniel, Chorus in Philotas.

embezzle (em-bez'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embezzled*, ppr. *embezzling*. [Early mod. E. (16th cent.) *imbezzle, imbezel, embesyll, embecyll, embesel, imbesel, imbezil, imbecill*, etc., ME. *embeselen, enbesylen,* < AF. *enbesiler,* < *en-* + *beseler*, OF. *besillier*, maltreat, ravage, destroy. Cf. *bezzle*.] **1**†. To weaken; diminish the power or extent of.

And so *imbecill* all theyr strengthe that they are naught to me. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 6.

The seconde plage of the seconde angell, as the seconde judgemente of God against the regiment of Rome, and this is *imbeselynge* and dimynishe of their power and dominion, many landes and people fallynge from them.
J. Udall, Revelations of St. John, xvi.

2†. To waste or dissipate in extravagance; misappropriate or misspend.

I do not like that this unthrifty youth should *embezzle* away the money.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

3†. To steal slyly; purloin; filch; make off with.

A feloe . . . that had *embesled* and conveied awaye a cup of golde. *J. Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, § 83.

The Jewels, rich apparell, presents, gold, siluer, costly furres, and such like, were conueyed away, concealed, and vtterly *embezelled*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

4. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as what is intrusted to one's care; apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables.

He accused several citizens who had been entrusted with public money with *embezzling* it. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 25.

5†. To confuse; amaze.

They came where Sancho was, astonisht and *embeseled* with what he heard and saw.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote (1652), fol. 158, back.

embezzlement (em-bez'l-mėnt), *n.* [< *embezzle* + *-ment*.] The act of embezzling; specifically, the act by which a clerk, servant, or other person occupying a position of trust fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods intrusted to his care; a criminal conversion; the appropriation to one's self by a breach of trust of the property or money of another; "a sort of statutory larceny, committed by servants and other like persons where there is a trust reposed, and therefore no trespass, so that the act would not be larceny at the common law" (*Bishop*).

To remove doubts which had existed respecting *embezzlements* by merchants' and bankers' clerks, it was enacted, by the 39 George III. ch. 85, that if any servant or clerk should by virtue of his employment receive any money, bills, or any valuable security, goods or effects, in the name or on the account of his master or employer, and should afterwards embezzle any part of the same, he shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same, and should be subject to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii., note 3.

Embezzlement is distinguished from larceny, properly so called, as being committed in respect of property which is not, at the time, in the actual or legal possession of the owner. *Burrill.*

embezzler (em-bez'lėr), *n.* One who embezzles.

Embia (em'bi-ą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Embiidæ*. *E. savignii* is an Egyptian species.

embiid (em'bi-id), *n.* One of the *Embiidæ*.

Embiidæ (em-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embia* + *-idæ*.] A small family of neuropteroid (pseudoneuropteroid) insects, of the order *Corrodentia*, related to the *Psocidæ*, characterized by the narrow depressed body, head distinct from the thorax, many-jointed moniliform antennæ, 3-jointed tarsi, and few-veined wings of equal size. They are small phytophagous insects; their larvæ are found under stones in silken galleries. By some they are referred to the *Orthoptera*. The leading genera are *Embia, Olynthia*, and *Oligotoma*. Also written *Embidæ*.

embillow (em-bil'ō), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *billow*.] To heave, as the waves of the sea; swell. [Rare.]

And then *enbyllowed* high doth in his pride disdaine
With fome and roaring din all hugeness of the maine.
Lisle, tr. of Du Bartas's First Booke of Noe.

Embiotoca (em-bi-ot'ō-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβιος*, being in life, living (< *ἐν*, in, + *βίος*, life), + *τίκτειν, τεκεῖν*, bring forth (> *τόκος*, offspring).] The typical genus of the family *Embiotocidæ*. *L. Agassiz*, 1853.

embiotocid (em-bi-ot'ō-sid), *n.* One of the *Embiotocidæ*.

Embiotocidæ (em"bi-ō-tos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embiotoca* + *-idæ*.] A family of viviparous acanthopterygian fishes, related to the labroids; the surf-fishes, in the widest sense. They are of ordinary compressed oval form, like the white perch, and have cycloid scales, lateral line continuous and parallel with the back, head and mouth small, with jaw-teeth only, the single dorsal fin 8- to 18-spined, folding into a groove in the back, and the anal fin long and 3-spined. They are mostly small fishes, the largest only 18 inches long, the smallest 4 or 5. All are viviparous, a remarkable fact first made known to science in 1853; 10 to 20 young are born at a litter. Nearly all are marine, abounding on the Pacific coast of the United States, where they are among the inferior food-fishes, and are called perches, porgies, shiners, etc. About 20 species, referred to about a dozen genera, are now known. Of these species 17 are confined to the Pacific coast waters of North America, and one is peculiar to the fresh waters of California. The marine species belong to the subfamily *Embiotocinæ*, the fresh-water species to the subfamily *Hysterocarpinæ*. The family has also been called *Ditremidæ, Ditremata, Holconoti*, and *Holconotidæ*. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

Embiotocinæ (em-bi-ot-ō-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embiotoca* + *-inæ*.] The surf-fishes proper, or marine embiotocoids, the typical subfamily of *Embiotocidæ*, with the spinous portion of the dorsal shorter than the soft part, and having only from 8 to 11 spines.

embiotocine (em-bi-ot'ō-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Embiotocinæ*.

embiotocoid (em-bi-ot'ō-koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocidæ*.

II. *n.* A viviparous fish of the family *Embiotocidæ;* one of the surf-fishes.

embitter (em-bit'ėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbitter;* < *em-*[1] + *bitter*[1].] **1.** To make bitter or more bitter. [Rare in the literal sense.]

One grain of bad *embitters* all the best.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 775.

2. To affect with bitterness or unhappiness; make distressful or grievous: as, the sins of youth often *embitter* old age.

Is there anything that more *embitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame? *South*, Sermons.

Stern Powers who make their care
To *embitter* human life, malignant Deities.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

To open the door of escape to those who live in contention would not necessarily *embitter* the relations of those who are happy. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 240.

3. To render more violent or malignant; exasperate.

Men, the most *embittered* against each other by former contests. *Bancroft.*

embitterer (em-bit'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embitters.

The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the *embitterer* of the cup of joy.
Johnson.

embitterment (em-bit'ėr-mėnt), *n.* [< *embitter* + *-ment*.] The act of embittering.

The commotions, terrors, expectations, and *embitterments* of repentance.
Plutarch, Morals (trans.), iv. 155 (Ord MS.).

emblanch† (em-blänch'), *v. t.* [< ME. *emblaunchen,* < OF. *emblanchir, *enblanchir, enblancir*, whiten, < *en-* + *blanchir*, whiten, < *blanc*, white: see *en-* and *blanch*.] To whiten.

It was impossible that a spot of so deep a dye should be *emblanch'd*. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 260.

emblaze (em-blāz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblazed*, ppr. *emblazing*. [< *em-*[1] + *blaze*[1].] **1.** To kindle; set in a blaze.

Works damn'd, or to be damn'd (your father's fault)!
Go, purified by flames, ascend the sky, . . .
Not sulphur-tipp'd, *emblaze* an alehouse fire.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 235.

2. To adorn with glittering embellishments; cause to glitter or shine.

The unsought diamonds
Would so *imblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inured to light. *Milton*, Comus, l. 733.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 136.

And forky flames *emblaze* the blackening storm.
J. Barlow, Vision of Columbus, viii.

3. To display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously; blazon.

But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
To *emblaze* the honour that thy master got.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

Stout Hercules
Emblaz'd his trophies on two posts of brass.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

emblazon (em-blā'zon), *v.* [< *em-*[1] + *blazon*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial: as, a shield *emblazoned* with armorial bearings.

Boys paraded the streets, bearing banners *emblazoned* with the arms of Aragon. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2. To depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield.

My shield, . . .
On which when Cupid, with his killing bow
And cruell shafts, *emblazond* she beheld,
At sight thereof she was with terror queld.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 55.

3. To set off with ornaments; decorate; illuminate.

Ere heaven's *emblazon'd* by the rosy dawn,
Domestic cares awake him. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair. *Prescott.*

Those stories of courage and sacrifice which *emblazon* the annals of Greece and Rome. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 12.

4. To celebrate in laudatory terms; sing the praises of.

We find Augustus . . . *emblazoned* by the poets.
Hakewill, Apology.

Heroes *emblazoned* high to fame.
Longfellow, tr. of Coplas de Manrique.

You whom the fathers made free and defended,
Stain not the scroll that *emblazons* their fame!
O. W. Holmes, Never or Now.

II.† *intrans.* To blaze forth; shine out.

Th' engladden'd spring, forgetful now to weep,
Began t' *enblazon* from her leavy bed.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph after Death.

emblazoner (em-blā'zon-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who emblazons; a herald.—**2.** A decorator; an illuminator; one who practises ornamentation.

I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page, . . . and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

emblazonment (em-blā'zon-mėnt), *n.* [< *emblazon* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of emblazoning. —**2.** That which is emblazoned. *Imp. Dict.*

emblazonry (em-blā'zon-ri), *n.* [< *emblazon* + *-ry*.] **1.** The act or art of emblazoning.—**2.** Heraldic decoration, as pictures or figures upon shields, standards, etc.

Who saw the Banner reared on high
In all its dread *emblazonry*.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

Thine ancient standard's rich *emblazonry*.
Abp. Trench, Gibraltar.

emblem (em'blem), *n.* [= D. *embleem* = G. Dan. Sw. *emblem;* < OF. *embleme*, F. *emblème* = Sp. Pg. *emblema* = It. *emblema*, < L. *emblema*, pl. *emblemata*, raised ornaments on vessels, tessellated work, mosaic, < Gr. *ἐμβλημα*(τ-), an insertion (L. sense not recorded in Gr.), < *ἐμβάλλειν*, put in, lay on, < *ἐν*, in, + *βάλλειν*, cast, throw, put.] **1**†. That which is put in or on inlaid work; inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something ornamental inserted in another body.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest *emblem*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 703.

2. A symbolical design or figure with explanatory writing; a design or an image suggesting some truth or fact; the expression of a thought or idea both in design and in words: as, Quarles's *Emblems* (a collection of such representations).

Emblem reduceth conceits intellectual to images sensible. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 232.

3. Any object whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality, condition, state, and the like; the figure of such an object used as a symbol; an allusive figure; a symbol: as, a white robe is an *emblem* of purity; a balance, of justice; a crown, of royalty.

The emblems in use during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are sometimes hard to discriminate from the devices; for these, as adopted by men of distinction, were commonly emblematic. See *device*, 7.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are *emblems* of deeds that are done in their clime?
Byron, Bride of Abydos, i. 1.

A fit *emblem*, both of the events in memory of which it is raised, and of the gratitude of those who have reared it. *D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

4. An example. [Rare.]

(Lord's Day) Comes Mr. Herbert, Mr. Honiwood's man, and dined with me—a very honest, plain, and well-meaning man, I think him to be; and, by his discourse and manner of life, the true *emblem* of an old ordinary serving-man. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 159.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Emblem, Symbol, Type. Emblem* and *symbol* refer to tangible objects; *type* may refer also to an act, as when the lifting up of the brazen serpent (Num. xxi. 8, 9) is said to be a *type* of the crucifixion, the serpent being a *type* or *emblem* of Christ. A *symbol* is generally an *emblem* which has become recognized or standard among men; a volume proposing new signs of this sort would be called a "book of *emblems*"; but an *emblem* may be a *symbol*, as the bread and wine at the Lord's supper are more often called *emblems* than *symbols* of Christ's death. *Symbol* is by this rule the appropriate word for the conventional signs in mathematics. *Emblem* is most often used of moral and religious matters, and *type* chiefly of religious doctrines, institutions, historical facts, etc. *Type* in its religious application generally points forward to an *antitype*.

Rose of the desert! thou art to me
An *emblem* of stainless purity.
D. M. Moir, The White Rose.

All things are *symbols:* the external shows
Of nature have their image in the mind.
Longfellow, The Harvest Moon.

Beauty was lent to Nature as the *type*
Of heaven's unspeakable and holy joy.
S. J. Hale, Beauty.

emblem (em'blem), *v. t.* [< *emblem, n.*] To represent or suggest by an emblem or symbolically; symbolize; emblematize. [Rare.]

Why may he not be *emblem'd* by the cozening fig-tree that our Saviour curs'd? *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 80.

emblema (em-blē'mä), *n.*; pl. *emblemata* (-ma-tä). [L.: see *emblem*.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) An inlaid emblem or ornament; an ornament in mosaic. (*b*) An ornament in relief made of some precious metal, fastened upon the surface of a vessel or an article of furniture.

In another class of jewels animals or the human figure were not relieved on a ground, but embossed and cut out in outline, like the *emblemata* of later Greek art.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 265.

emblematic, emblematical (em-ble-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *emblématique* = Sp. *emblemático* = Pg. It. *emblematico* (cf. D. G. *emblematisch* = Dan. Sw. *emblematisk*), < L. as if **emblematicus*, < *emblema*, emblem: see *emblem*.] **1.** Pertaining to or constituting an emblem; using or dealing in emblems; symbolic.

And wet his brow with hallowed wine,
And on his finger given to shine
The *emblematic* gem. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 8.

And so, because the name (like many names) can be made to yield a fanciful *emblematic* meaning, Homer must be a myth. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

2. Representative by some allusion or customary association; suggestive through similarity of qualities or conventional significance: as, a crown is *emblematic* of royalty; whiteness is *emblematic* of purity.

Glanced at the legendary Amazon
As *emblematic* of a nobler age.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

emblematically (em-ble-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an emblematic way; by way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically; and so did the Ægyptians, unto whom the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

He took a great stone and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry.
Swift.

emblematicalness (em-ble-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being emblematical. *Bailey*, 1727.

emblematicize (em-ble-mat'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematicized*, ppr. *emblematicizing*. [< *emblematic* + *-ize*.] To represent by or embody in an emblem; emblematize. [Rare.]

He [Giacomo Amiconi] drew the queen and the three eldest princesses, and prints were taken from his pictures, which he generally endeavoured to *emblematicize* by genii and cupids. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, iv. 3.

emblematist (em'blem-a-tist), *n.* [< L. *emblema(t-)*, emblem, + *-ist*.] A writer or an inventor of emblems.

Thus began the descriptions of griphins, basilisks, phœnix, and many more; which *emblematists* and heralds have entertained with significations answering their institutions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

Alciato, the famous lawyer and *emblematist*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 138.

emblematize (em'blem-a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematized*, ppr. *emblematizing*. [< L. *emblema(t-)*, emblem, + *-ize*.] To represent or express by means of an emblem: as, to *emblematize* a thought, a quality, or the like.

Anciently the sun was *emblematized* by a starry figure.
Bp. Hurd, Marks of Imitation.

emblement (em'ble-ment), *n.* [< OF. *emblaement, emblaiement, emblayement*, crop, harvest, < *emblaer, embleer, emblaier, emblayer*, also *emblader* (also, without prefix, *blaer, bleer, blayer*), F. *emblaver* (= It. *imbiadare*), < ML. *imbladare*, sow with grain, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *bladum* (> OF. *ble, blee, blef, bled*, F. *blé, bled* = Pr. *blat* = It. *biado, biada*), grain (orig. crop, as that which is taken away), orig. **ablatum*, neut. of L. *ablatus*, pp. of *auferre*, carry away: see *ablative*.] **1.** *pl.* In *law*, those annual agricultural products which demand culture, as distinguished from those which grow spontaneously; crops which require annual planting, or, like hops, annual training and culture. Emblements thus include corn, potatoes, and most garden vegetables, but not fruits, and generally not grass. They are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executor or administrator of the occupier, instead of going with the land to his heir, if he die before he has cut, reaped, or harvested them; they also belong to the tenant when his tenancy has been terminated by an unexpected event without his agency, as by his death or that of his landlord.

If a tenant for his own life sows the lands, and dies before harvest, his executors shall have the *emblements*, or profits of the crop. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 8.

2. The right to such crops.—**Emblements Act**, an English statute of 1851 (14 and 15 Vict., c. 25), which enacted that, instead of having a right to emblements, a tenant under a tenant for life, on the determination of the tenancy, shall hold until the expiration of the then current year; that growing crops seized under execution shall be liable for accruing rent; that the tenant may remove his improvements unless the landlord elect to take them; and that in case a tithe-rent charge is unpaid the landlord may pay it and recover as on a simple contract.

emblemize (em'ble-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblemized*, ppr. *emblemizing*. [< *emblem* + *-ize*.] Same as *emblematize*. Also spelled *emblemise*.

The demon lovers who seduce women to their ruin at once *emblemise* and punish the evil thoughts and feelings of their victims. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 562.

embloom (em-blōm'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bloom*[1].] To cover or enrich with bloom. [Rare.]

emblossom (em-blos'um), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *blossom*.] To cover with blossoms. [Poetical.]

Sweet, O sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white *emblossom'd* spray!
Nature's universal song
Echoes to the rising day.
Cunningham, Day, A Pastoral.

embodier (em-bod'i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embodies; one who gives form to anything. Formerly also *imbodier*.

He [Shakspere] must have been perfectly conscious of his genius, and of the great trust he imposed upon his native tongue as the *embodier* and perpetuator of it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 165.

embodiment (em-bod'i-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbodiment*; < *embody* + *-ment*.] **1.** Investment with or manifestation through an animate body; incarnation; bodily presentation: as, metempsychosis is the supposed *embodiment* of previously existing souls in new forms; she is an *embodiment* of all the virtues.

The theory of *embodiment* serves several highly important purposes in savage and barbarian philosophy.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 113.

2. A bringing into or presentation in or through a form; formal expression or manifestation; formulation: as, the *embodiment* of principles in a treatise.

A visible memory of the past, and a sparkling *embodiment* of the present. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

Multiform *embodiments* of selfishness in unjust laws.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 451.

He [the Sultan] has no rights, for wrong can have no rights, and his whole position is the *embodiment* of wrong.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 415.

3. Collection or formation into an aggregate body; organization; an aggregate whole; incorporation; concentration: as, the *embodiment* of troops into battalions, brigades, divisions, etc.; the *embodiment* of a country's laws.

Our own Common Law is mainly an *embodiment* of the "customs of the realm."
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 529.

★**embody** (em-bod'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embodied*, ppr. *embodying*. [Formerly also *imbody*; < *em-*[1] + *body*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To invest with an animate body; lodge in a physical form; incarnate; hence, to give form to; formulate; coördinate the elements or principles of; express, arrange, or exemplify intelligibly or perceptibly: as, to *embody* thought in words; legislation is *embodied* in statutes; architecture is *embodied* art.

At this turn, sir, you may perceive that I have again made use of the Platonick hypothesis, that Spirits are *embodied*. *Glanville*, Witchcraft, § 11.

The soul while it is *embodied* can no more be divided from sin, than the body itself can be considered without flesh. *South*, Sermons, XI. i.

Morals can never be safely *embodied* in the constable.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 56.

Doctrines, we are afraid, must generally be *embodied* before they can excite a strong public feeling. *Macaulay*.

Even among ourselves *embodied* righteousness sometimes takes the same abstract form.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 388.

2. To form or collect into a body or united mass; collect into a whole; incorporate; organize; concentrate: as, to *embody* troops; to *embody* scattered traditions or folk-lore.

Recorded among the visits of kings and ambassadors in a precious chronicle that *embodied* the annals of all public events and copies of public documents.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

We shall be able to fall back upon the Militia battalions, which will be at once *embodied*, and through whose ranks will be poured into the fighting ranks of the active army a continual supply of drilled and disciplined recruits. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 269.

=**Syn. 2.** To combine, compact, integrate, comprehend, comprise.

II. *intrans.* To unite into a body, mass, or collection; coalesce.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *embody* and run into one. *Locke*.

To *embody* against this court party and its practices.
Burke, Present Discontents.

embog (em-bog'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embogged*, ppr. *embogging*. [< *em-*[1] + *bog*[1].] To plunge into or cause to stick in a bog; mire.

General Murray . . . got into a mistake and a morass, . . . was enclosed, *embogged*, and defeated.
Walpole, Letters (1760), III. 392.

It would be calamitous for us, à propos of this matter, to get *embogged* in a metaphysical discussion about what real unity and continuity are. *W. James*, Mind, IX. 6.

embogue (em-bōg'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *embogued*, ppr. *emboguing*. [< Sp. *embocar*, enter by the mouth, or by a pass or narrow passage, = Pg. *embocar*, get into the mouth of a passage, = It. *imboccare*, feed, instruct, disembogue, = F. *emboucher*, put into the mouth, refl. disembogue, embogue (> *embouchure*, q. v.), < L. *in* (> Sp. *en*, etc.), in, + *bucca*, the cheek (> Sp. *boca*, Pg. *bocca*, It. *bocca*, F. *bouche*, the mouth): see *bucca*, and cf. *disembogue*.] To discharge itself, as a river, at its mouth; disembogue; debouch. [Rare or unused.]

emboil† (em-boil'), *v.* [< *em-*[1] + *boil*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To heat; cause to burn, as with fever.

Faynt, wearie, sore, *emboyled*, grieved, brent,
With heat, toyle, wounds, armes, smart, and inward fire,
That never man such mischiefes did torment.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 28.

II. *intrans.* To boil violently; hence, to rage with pride or anger.

The knight *emboyling* in his haughtie hart,
Knitt all his forces. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 9.

★**emboîtement** (oṅ-bwot'moṅ), *n.* [F., a jointing, a fitting in, etc. (see def.), < *emboiter*, joint, fit in, lock (step), OF. *emboister*, lit. inclose as in a box: see *emboss*[3].] In *biol.*, the doctrine of generation promulgated by Bonnet, namely, the inclusion of living germs one within the other, and their detachment to produce new existences.

embola, *n.* Plural of *embolon*.

embolæmia, *n.* See *embolemia*.

embold† (em-bōld'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bold*.] To embolden.

But now we dare not shew our selfe in place,
Ne vs *embold* to dwel in company
There as our hert would loue right faithfully.
Court of Love.

embolden (em-bōl'dn), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bold* + *-en*[1].] To give boldness or courage to; make bolder; encourage.

With these Persuasions they [Richard and Geoffery] pass over into Normandy, and join with their Brother Henry, who, *emboldned* by their Assistance, grows now more insolent than he was before. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 54.

It is generally seen among Privateers that nothing *imboldens* them sooner to mutiny than want.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 146.

Fame . . . so gentle, so retiring, that it seemed no more than an assured and *emboldened* modesty.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 54.

emboldener (em-bōl'dn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which emboldens.

embolemia, embolæmia (em-bō-lē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *embolæmia*, < Gr. *ἐμβολος*, thrown in (see *embolism*, *embolus*), + *αἷμα*, blood.] The condition of the blood accompanying the formation of metabolic abscesses in pyemia.

Embolemus, *n.* See *Embolimus.*

emboli, *n.* Plural of *embolus.*

embolia[1] (em-bō′li-ą), *n.*; pl. *emboliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβολή*, insertion: see *embolism.*] Same as *embolism.*

embolia[2], *n.* Plural of *embolium.*

embolic (em-bol′ik), *a.* [< *embolus*, or *emboly*, + *-ic.*] 1. Inserted; intercalated; embolismic.—2. In *pathol.*, relating to embolism, or plugging of a blood-vessel.—3. Pertaining to emboly; characterized by or resulting from emboly.

The two-layered gastrula is as a rule developed from the blastosphere by . . . *embolic* invagination.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 114.

embolimean, embolimic (em-bō-lim′ē-an, -ik), *a.* [< LL. *embolimæus*, inserted: see *embolism.*] Same as *embolismic.*

Embolininæ (em-bol-i-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embolimus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidæ*, having the hind wings lobed, the male antennæ 10-jointed, the female 13-jointed. There are two genera, *Embolimus* and *Pedinomma*. *Förster*, 1856.

Embolimus (em-bol′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), also improp. *Embolemus*, < Gr. *ἐμβόλιμος*, inserted, interpolated: see *embolism.*] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Embolininæ*, characterized by the antennal scape, which is shorter than the first joint of the funicle. One North American and two European species are known. Usually spelled *Embolemus.*



Embolimus americanus, about five times natural size.

embolism (em′bō-lizm), *n.* [= F. *embolisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *embolismo*, < LL. *embolismus*, intercalation (also as adj. intercalary, an error for *embolimus*), as if < Gr. **ἐμβολισμός*, < *ἐμβόλιμος* (LGr. also *ἐμβολιμαῖος*, > LL. *embolimæus*), inserted, intercalated (cf. *ἐμβολος*, something thrown or thrust in: see *embolus*, 2), < *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in, put in, insert: see *embolus.*] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365 days they added a lunar month every second or third year, which they called *ἐμβόλιμος μήν*, or *μὴν ἐμβόλιμος*, intercalated month.

2. Intercalated time.—3. In *pathol.*, the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrin or other substance abnormally present and brought into the current of the circulating medium from some more or less distant locality. Embolism of the arteries of the brain causes symptoms often indistinguishable from those of apoplexy.—4. In *liturgics*, a prayer for deliverance from evil, inserted in almost all liturgies after the Lord's Prayer, as an expansion of or addition to its closing petition, whence the name. Also *embolismus.*

Also *embolia.*

embolismal (em-bō-liz′mal), *a.* [< *embolism* + *-al.*] Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted: as, an *embolismal* month.

embolismatic, embolismatical (em″bō-liz-mat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *embolism* + *-at-ic, -al.* The LGr. form *ἐμβόλισμα*(τ-) means 'a patch.'] Embolismic. *Scott.*

embolismic, embolismical (em-bō-liz′mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [< *embolism* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or formed by intercalation or insertion; intercalated; inserted; embolic.

Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen the *embolismic* year. *Grosier*, China (trans.).

The [Hebrew] year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or *embolismic*, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 677.

embolismus (em-bō-liz′mus), *n.* [LL. *embolismus*, insertion, intercalation: see *embolism.*] Same as *embolism*, 4.

The Lord's Prayer is followed, in almost all Liturgies, by a short petition against temptation, . . . which . . . was anciently known by the name of the *Embolismus.*
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 514.

embolite (em′bō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμβολή*, an insertion (< *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in, insert), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting chiefly of the chlorid of silver and the bromide of silver, found in Chili and Mexico: so called because intermediate between cerargyrite and bromyrite.

embolium (em-bō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *embolia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβόλιον*, something thrown in, < *ἐμβολος*, thrown in: see *embolus.*] An outer or marginal part of the corium found in the hemelytra of certain heteropterous insects. It resembles the rest of the corium in consistence, and is separated from it only by a thickened rib or vein.

embolize (em′bō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embolized*, ppr. *embolizing.* [< *embolus* + *-ize.*] To cut off from the circulation by embolism.

Embolomeri (em-bō-lom′ę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **embolomerus*: see *embolomerous.*] An order of extinct amphibians, having a set of vertebral centra interposed between the regular vertebral bodies, so that each vertebral arch has two centra, whence the name.

embolomerism (em-bō-lom′ę-rizm), *n.* [< *embolomer-ous* + *-ism.*] Formation of the vertebral column by means of intercentra between the centra; diplospondylism.

embolomerous (em-bō-lom′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. **embolomerus*, < Gr. *ἐμβολος*, thrown in, + *μέρος*, part.] Thrown in, as intercalated centra or intercentra, between arch-bearing bodies of the vertebræ of the spinal column; having intercentra, as a spinal column; diplospondylic.

The caudal region is *embolomerous.*
E. D. Cope, Geol. Mag., II. 527.

embolon, embolum (em′bō-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *embola* (-lą). [L. *embolum*, < Gr. *ἐμβολον*, neut., *ἐμβολος*, masc., the bronze beak or ram of a ship: see *embolus.*] 1. The beak of an ancient war-ship. It was made of metal, in various forms, and sharpened like the prow of a modern ram, so that it might pierce an enemy's vessel beneath the water-line.



Embolon.—Ulysses and the Sirens, from Greek red-figured hydria found at Vulci. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

2. Same as *embolus.*

embolophasia (em″bō-lō-fā′zi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμβολος*, thrown in, + *φάσις*, a saying, < *φάναι* = L. *fari*, speak.] In *rhet.*, the interjection into discourse of meaningless and usually more or less sonorous words.

embolum, *n.* See *embolon.*

embolus (em′bō-lus), *n.*; pl. *emboli* (-lī). [L., ★the piston of a pump, < Gr. *ἐμβολος*, masc., *ἐμβολον*, neut., anything pointed so as to thrust in easily, a peg, stopper, etc., prop. an adj., thrown or thrust in, or that may be thrown or thrust in, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, thrust in, throw in, < *ἐν*, in, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] 1. Something inserted into or acting within something else; that which thrusts or drives, as a piston or wedge.—2. The clot of fibrin obstructing a blood-vessel, causing embolism: as, capillary *emboli.*—3. The nucleus embloliformis of the cerebellum.

Also *embolon, embolum.*

emboly (em′bō-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμβολή*, insertion, < *ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in: see *embolus.*] In *embryol.*, that mode of invagination by which a vesicular morula or blastosphere becomes a gastrula. It may be illustrated by the process of tucking half of a hollow india-rubber ball into the other half, and is effected by the more or less complete inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres, with the result of the diminution or abolition of the original blastocœle, the formation of an archenteron or primitive alimentary cavity with an orifice of invagination or blastopore, and thus the formation of a two-layered germ whose double walls consist of a hypoblastic endoderm and an epiblastic ectoderm, which is therefore a gastrula.

embondage† (em-bon′dāj), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bondage.*] To reduce to bondage; enslave.

If the devill might have his free option, I believe he would ask nothing else but liberty to enfranchize all false Religions, and to *embondage* the true.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 4.

embonpoint (oṅ-bôṅ-pwaṅ′), *n.* [F., fullness, plumpness; orig. a phrase *en bon point*, in good condition: *en*, in; *bon*, good; *point*, point, degree, condition: see *in*[1], *bonus*, and *point.*] Exaggerated plumpness; rotundity of figure; stoutness: a euphemism for *fatness* or *fleshiness.*

A clearness of skin almost bloom, and a plumpness almost *embonpoint*, softened the decided lines of her features. *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xviii.

The Queen [Victoria] was not very tall, but . . . until *embonpoint* overtook her, her figure was exquisitely beautiful. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 285.

emborder (em-bôr′dėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imborder*; < *em-*[1] + *border.* Cf. OF. *emborder*, border, < *en-* + *bord*, border.] 1. To furnish, inclose, or adorn with a border.—2. To place as in a border; arrange as a border.

Thick-woven arborets and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 438.

embordered (em-bôr′dėrd), *p. a.* [Formerly also *imbordered* (in heraldry also *embordured*); pp. of *emborder*, *v.*] Adorned with a border; specifically, in *her.*, having a border: an epithet used only when the border is of the same tincture as the field.

embosom (em-bůz′um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbosom*; < *em-*[1] + *bosom.*] 1. To take into or hold in the bosom; hold in nearness or intimacy; admit to the heart or affections; cherish.

This gracelesse man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmayd of my Lady deare,
Who, glad t' *embosome* his affection vile,
Did all she might more pleasing to appeare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 25.

2. To inclose; embrace; encircle.

His house *embosomed* in the grove.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, IV. i. 21.

The little kingdom of Navarre, *embosomed* within the Pyrenees. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Safe-*embosomed* by the night.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 26.

emboss[1] (em-bos′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imboss*; early mod. E. also *enbosse*; < ME. *enbossen, enbocen*, < OF. *embosser, enbocer*, swell or arise in bunches, emboss, < *en-* + *bosse*, a boss: see *boss*[1].] 1. To form bosses on; fashion relief or raised work upon; ornament with bosses or raised work; cover or stud with protuberances, as a shield.

To *enboce* thy Iowis [jaws] with mete is nat diewe [due].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

I'le onely now *emboss* my Book with Brass,
Dye 't with Vermilion, deck 't with Coperass.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Dead Corps *imboss* the Vale with little Hills.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

All crowd in heaps, as at a night alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
To *emboss* their hives in clusters.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Hammer needs must widen out the round,
And file *emboss* it fine with lily-flowers,
Ere the stuff grow a ring-thing right to wear.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 7.

2. To represent in relief or raised work; specifically, in *embroidery*, to raise in relief by inserting padding under the stitches. See *embossing.*

Exhibiting flowers in their natural colours, *embossed* upon a purple ground. *Scott.*

Whitewashed arcade pillars, on which were *embossed* the royal arms of Castile. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 60.

emboss[1]† (em-bos′), *n.* [< *emboss*[1], *v.* Cf. *boss*[1], *n.*] A boss; a protuberance.

In this is a fountaine out of which gushes a river rather than a streeme, which ascending a good height breakes upon a round *embosse* of marble into millions of pearles.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

emboss[2]† (em-bos′), *v. t.* [ME. *embosen* (in pp.), appar. < OF. *en-* + *bos, bois*, a wood: see *bush.* Compare *imbosk, *embosk*, < OF. *embosquer* = Sp. Pg. *emboscar* = It. *imboscare*, ML. *imboscare*, hide in a wood, set in ambush. Compare *ambush.*] 1. To take shelter in a wood or thicket.—2. To conceal in or as in a wood or thicket.

Depress'd and overthrown, as seem'd
Like that self-gotten bird
In the Arabian woods *embost*,
That no second knows nor third.
Milton, S. A., l. 1700.

emboss[3]† (em-bos′), *v. t.* [Altered from reg. **emboist*, < OF. *emboister*, inclose, insert, fasten, put or shut up, as within a box, < *en*, in, + *boiste*, mod. F. *boîte*, a box: see *boist*[1], *bushel*[1],

box[2]. Cf. *emboîtement* and *embox*.] To inclose as in a box; incase; sheathe.

A knight her mett in mighty armes *embost*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 24.

The knight his thrillant speare againe assayd
In his bras-plated body to *embosse*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 20.

embossed (em-bost'), *p. a.* [Formerly also *imbossed*, *embost*, *imbost*; < ME. *embosed* (def. 6); pp. of *emboss*[1], *v.*] 1. Formed of or furnished with bosses or raised figures: as, *embossed* leather; *embossed* writing.—2. In *bot.*, projecting in the center like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.—3. Swollen; puffed up.

All the *embossed* sores, and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Wouldst thou disgorge into the general world.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

4. In *entom.*, having several plane tracts of any shape elevated above the rest of the surface: said of the sculpture of insects.—5. In *glass-decoration*, grained.—6†. [The particular allusion in this use is uncertain; perhaps to the bubbles of foam which "emboss," as it were, the animal's mouth, or else to its puffed cheeks. See the extract from the "Babees Book" under *emboss*[1].] Foaming at the mouth and panting, as from exhaustion with running: a hunting term formerly applied to dogs and beasts of the chase.

Anone vppon as she these wordis saide,
Ther come an hert in att the chaunber dore
All *embosed*. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 80.

Like dastard Curres that, having at a bay
The salvage beast *embost* in wearie chace,
Dare not adventure on the stubborne pray,
Ne byte before. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 22.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds:
Brach Merriman, the poor cur is *emboss'd*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

I am *embost*
With trotting all the streets to find Pandolfo.
J. Tomkins (?), Albumazar.

Embossed velvet. Same as *raised velvet* (which see, under *velvet*).

embosser (em-bos'ėr), *n.* One who or that which embosses; something used for producing raised figures or impressions.

The first form of Morse recorder was the *Embosser*.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 67.

embossing (em-bos'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *emboss*[1], *v.*] 1. The art or process of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief upon surfaces. A common method of embossing upon a wooden surface is by driving a blunt tool into the wood according to the desired pattern, then planing the surface down to the level of the sunken design, and afterward wetting it. The moisture causes the compressed portions forming the design to rise to their original height, and thus to project from the planed surface. Embossing on leather, paper, or cloth, as for book-covers, books for the blind, and various kinds of ornamental work, and also on metal, is usually effected by stamping with dies by means of an embossing- or stamping-press, or the bookbinders' arming-press. Embossing with the needle is done either by working over a pad made of cloth, sometimes in several thicknesses, or by stuffing with wool, hair, or the like, under the threads, as in couched work. See *embossing-machine*.

2. A raised figure or design; an embossment. [Rare.]

For so letters, if they be so farre off as they cannot be discerned, shew but as a duskish paper; and all engravings and *embossings* appear plain.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 878.

embossing-iron (em-bos'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A tool employed to produce a grained surface on marble.

embossing-machine (em-bos'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A system of heated rolls, the faces of which are cut with an ornamental design, used to impress the design on figured velvets and other fabrics.—2. A machine for ornamenting wood-surfaces by pressing hot molds upon the wet wood and burning in the pattern, the charcoal being afterward removed. In some machines engraved rolls are used in place of stamps, and the wood is steamed and passed between the rolls while hot.

3. A machine for embossing an ornamental design on boot- and shoe-fronts.

embossing-press (em-bos'ing-pres), *n.* An apparatus for stamping and embossing paper, cardboard, book-covers, leather, etc., and for erasing checks by destroying the texture of the paper on which they are written.

embossment (em-bos'ment), *n.* [< *emboss*[1] + *-ment*.] 1. The act of embossing or forming protuberances or knobs upon a surface; the state of being embossed or studded.—2. A prominence like a boss; a knob or jutting point.

I wish, also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, . . . which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. Relief; raised work.

The gold *embossment* might indeed have been done by another, but not these heads, so true to the life, and of an art so far beyond any ability of mine, that I am tempted sometimes to think that he is in league with Vulcan.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 65.

The admission ticket for the City festival was a rich *embossment* from a specially cut die in the old French style of Louis XIV. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 64, note.

embottle† (em-bot'l), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bottle*[2].] To put in a bottle; confine in a bottle; bottle.

Stirom, firmest fruit,
Embottled (long as Priameian Troy
Withstood the Greeks) endures, ere justly mild.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

★**embouchure** (oṅ-bö-shür'), *n.* [F., < *emboucher*, put into the mouth, refl. flow out, discharge: see *embogue*.] 1. The mouth of a river, etc.; the point of discharge of a flowing stream.

We approached Piteå at sunset. The view over the broad *embouchure* of the river, studded with islands, was quite picturesque. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 180.

At the entrance to Wolstenholme Sound, which, like most of these inlets, forms the *embouchure* of a glacier-river. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 6.

2. A mouthpiece. Specifically—(*a*†) The metal mounting of the opening of a purse. (*b*) In *music*: (1) The mouthpiece of a wind-instrument, especially when of metal. (2) The adjustment of the mouth of the player to such a mouthpiece. The intonation of certain instruments, such as the French horn, depends largely upon the player's embouchure.

emboundt (em-bound'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bound*[1].] To shut in; inclose.

That sweet breath,
Which was *embounded* in this beauteous clay.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

embow (em-bō'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbow*; < *em-*[1] + *bow*[2].] To form like a bow; arch; bend; bow. [Archaic.]

I saw a bull as white as driven snowe,
With gilded hornes, *embowed* like the moone.
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity.

For *embowed* windows, I hold them of good use.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

To walk the studious cloysters pale,
And love the high-*embowed* roof,
With antick pillars massy proof.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 157.

Dejected embowed. See *dejected*.—**Embowed-contrary**, in *her.*, same as *counter-embowed*.

embowel (em-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emboweled* or *embowelled*, ppr. *emboweling* or *embowelling*. [Formerly also *imbowel*; < *em-*[1] + *bowel*.] 1. To inclose in another substance; embed; bury.

Deepe *emboweld* in the earth entyre.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 15.

2. [Equiv. to *disembowel*, q. v.] To remove the bowels or internal parts of; eviscerate.

Fossils, and minerals, that th' *embowel'd* earth
Displays. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

P. Hen. Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
Though many dearer, in this bloody fray;
Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;
Till then, in blood by noble Percy lie.
Fals'aff. [Rising slowly.] *Embowelled!* if thou *embowel* me to-day, I'll give you leave to powder me and eat me to-morrow. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

W. W. Known and approved for his Art of Embalming, having preserved the Corps of a Gentlewoman sweet and entire Thirteen Years, without *embowelling*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

emboweler, emboweller (em-bou'el-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *imboweler*, *imboweller*; < *embowel*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who disembowels.

embowelment (em-bou'el-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbowelment*; < *embowel* + *-ment*.] 1. Evisceration.—2. *pl.* The bowels; viscera; internal parts.

What a dead thing is a clock, with its ponderous *embowelments* of lead and brass. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

embower, imbower (em-, im-bou'ėr), *v.* [< *em-*[1], *im-*, + *bower*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To lodge or rest in or as in a bower.

The small birds, in their wide boughs *embowring*,
Chaunted their sundrie tunes with sweet consent.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 225.

2†. To form a bower. *Milton*.

II. *trans.* To cover with or as with a bower; shelter with or as with foliage; form a bower for.

A shady bank,
Thick over-head with verdant roof *imbower'd*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1038.

A small Indian village, pleasantly *embowered* in a grove of spreading elms. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 96.

And the silent isle *imbowers*
The Lady of Shalott.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

The *embowered* lanes, and the primroses and the hawthorn. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

embowl (em-bōl'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bowl*[1].] To form into or as into a bowl; give a globular form to. [Rare.]

Long ere the earth, *embowl'd* by thee,
Beare the forme it now doth beare:
Yea, thou art God for ever, free
From all touch of age and year.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. xc.

embowment† (em-bō'ment), *n.* [< *embow* + *-ment*.] An arch; a vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 249.

embox (em-boks'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *box*[2]. Cf. *emboss*[3].] To inclose in a box; box up; specifically, to seat or ensconce in a box of a theater. [Rare.]

Emboxed, the ladies must have something smart.
Churchill, Rosciad.

emboyssement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ambushment*.

Then shuln ye euermo countrewaite *emboyssements*, and alle espiaile. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

embrace[1] (em-brās'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embraced*, ppr. *embracing*. [Formerly also *imbrace*; < ME. *embracen*, *enbracen*, *enbrasen*, < OF. *embracer*, F. *embrasser* = Pr. *embrassar* = OSp. *embrasar*, *embrazar* (Sp. *abrazar*), embrace, = Pg. *embraçar*, take in the arm, as a buckler, = It. *imbracciare*, embrace, < ML. *imbrachiare*, take in the arms, embrace, < L. *in*, in, + *brachium*, arm: see *brace*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To take, grasp, clasp, or infold in the arms; used absolutely, to press to the bosom, as in token of affection; hug; clip.

And but as he *enbrased* his horse nekke he hadde fallen to the erthe all vp-right. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 331.

Sir, I think myself happy in your acquaintance; and before we part, shall entreat leave to *embrace* you.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

Strong Son of God, immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, *embrace*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

He took his place upon the double throne,
She cast herself before him on her knees,
Embracing his.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 412.

2. To inclose; encompass; contain; encircle.

You'll see your Rome *embrac'd* with fire, before
You'll speak with Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

Low at his feet his spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*.
Sir J. Denham.

A river sweeping round,
With gleaming curves the valley did *embrace*,
And seemed to make an island of that place.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

3. Figuratively, to take. (*a*) To take or receive with willingness; accept as true, desirable, or advantageous; make one's own; take to one's self: as, to *embrace* the Christian religion, a cause, or an opportunity.

With shryfte of mouthe and pennaunce smerte
They wene ther blis for to *vmbrace*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

I thought he would have *embraced* this opportunity of speaking to me. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

O lift your natures up;
Embrace our aims; work out your freedom.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(*b*) To receive or accept, though unwillingly; accept as inevitable.

I *embrace* this fortune patiently,
Since not to be avoided it falls on me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Thurio, give back, or else *embrace* thy death;
Come not within the measure of my wrath.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

4. To comprehend; include or take in; comprise: as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.—5†. To hold; keep possession of; sway.

Even such a passion doth *embrace* my bosom:
My heart beats thicker than a feverous pulse.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

6†. To throw a protecting arm around; shield.

See how the heavens, of voluntary grace
And soveraine favor towards chastity,
Doe succor send to her distressed cace;
So much high God doth innocence *embrace*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 29.

7. In *bot.*, to clasp with the base: as, a leaf *embracing* the stem.—8. In *zoöl.*, to lie closely in contact with (another part), imperfectly surrounding it. Thus, elytra are said to *embrace* the abdomen when their edges are turned over the abdominal margins; wings in repose *embrace* the body when they are closely appressed to it, curving down over the sides.

II. *intrans.* To join in an embrace.

While we stood like fools
Embracing, . . . out they came,
Trustees and Aunts and Uncles.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

embrace[1] (em-brās′), *n.* [Formerly also *imbrace;* from the verb.] The act of inclosing or of clasping in the arms and of pressing to the bosom; a hug.

Now my *embraces* are for queens and princesses,
For ladies of high mark, for divine beauties.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

Roll'd in one another's arms, and silent in a last *embrace*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

embrace[2] (em-brās′), *v. t.* [< OF. *embraser, embracer*, F. *embraser*, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate, < *en-* + *braise*, live coals: see *braize*[1]. Hence *embracer*[2], *embracery*.] In *law*, to attempt to influence corruptly, as a court or jury, by threats, bribes, promises, services, or entertainments, or by any means other than evidence or open argument.

Punishment for the person *embracing* [the embracer] is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so *embraced*, if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes of the reign of Edward III.) perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of the tenfold value. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. x.

embraced (em-brāst′), *p. a.* In *her.*, braced together; tied or bound together.

embracement (em-brās′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracement;* < F. *embrassement*, < *embrasser*, embrace: see *embrace* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of embracing; a grasp or clasp in the arms; a hug; an embrace. [Obsolescent.]

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd *embracement*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

I should freelier rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would show most love. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

Soft whisperings, *embracements*, all the joys
And melting toys
That chaster love allows.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

They were all together admitted to the *embracement*, and to kiss the feet of Jesus.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 346.

2. The act of taking to one's self; seizure; acceptance. [Rare.]

Such a benefactour is Almighty God, and such a tribute he requires of us; a ready *embracement* of, and a joyfull complacency in, his kindness. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

He shows the greatness
Of his vast stomach in the quick *embracement*
Of th' other's dinner. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

3†. Extent of grasp; comprehension; capacity.

Nor can her [the soul's] wide *embracements* filled be.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

embracer[1] (em-brā′sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracer;* < *embrace* + *-er*[1].] One who embraces.

The Neapolitan is accounted the best courtier of ladies, and the greatest *embracer* of pleasure of any other people. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 39.

embracer[2], **embraceor** (em-brā′sėr, -sor), *n.* [Also *embrasor;* < OF. *embraceor, embraseor, embrasour, embraseur*, one who sets on fire, an incendiary, fig. one who inflames or incites, < *embraser, embracer*, F. *embraser*, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see *embrace*[2].] In *law*, one who practises embracery.

embracery (em-brā′sėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracery;* < OF. (AF.) **embracerie*, < *embraser, embracer*, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see *embrace*[2].] In *law*, the offense of attempting to influence a jury or court by any means besides evidence or argument in open court, such as bribes, promises, threats, persuasions, entertainments, or the like. It involves the idea of corruption attempted, whether a verdict is given or not, or whether the verdict is true or false.

embracing (em-brā′sing), *p. a.* Comprehensive; thorough. [Rare.]

The grasp of Pasteur on this class of subjects [ferments] was *embracing*. *Tyndall*, Life of Pasteur, Int., p. 24.

embracive (em-brā′siv), *a.* [< *embrace* + *-ive*.] Given to embracing; caressing. [Rare.]

Not less kind in her way, though less expansive and *embrasive*, was Madame de Montcontour to my wife.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lvii.

embraid[1]† (em-brād′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embread;* < *em-*[1] + *braid*[1].] To braid.

Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright
Embreaded were for hindring of her haste,
Now loose about her shoulders hong undight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 18.

embraid[2]† (em-brād′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embrayde;* < *em-*[1] + *braid*[1], 5.] To upbraid.

To *embraide* them with their vnbelief, by this exaumple of a man being bothe a heathen and a souldier.
J. Udall, On Luke vii.

embrail (em-brāl′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brail*.] *Naut.*, to brail up. [Rare.]

And he who strives the tempest to disarm
Will never first *embrail* the lee yard-arm.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

embranchement (F. pron. oṅ-bronsh′moṅ), *n.* [F.: see *embranchment*.] Same as *embranchment;* specifically, one of the main branches or divisions of the animal kingdom; a branch, phylum, or subkingdom.

The *embranchement* or sub-kingdom Mollusca.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 632.

embranchment (em-brânch′ment), *n.* [< F. *embranchement*, a branching out, a branch, < *embrancher*, branch, < *en-* + *branche*, branch: see *branch*.] A branching out, as of trees; ramification; division.

This Fraternity with its *embranchments*.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, v.

embrangle, imbrangle (em-, im-brang′gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embrangled, imbrangled*, ppr. *embrangling, imbrangling*. [< *em-*[1], *im-*, + *brangle*[1].] To mix confusedly; entangle.

I am lost and *embrangled* in inextricable difficulties.
Bp. Berkeley, quoted by J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 66.

Physiology *imbrangled* with an inapplicable logic.
Coleridge.

The half-witted boy . . . undertaking messages and little helpful odds and ends for every one, which, however, poor Jacob managed always hopelessly to *embrangle*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

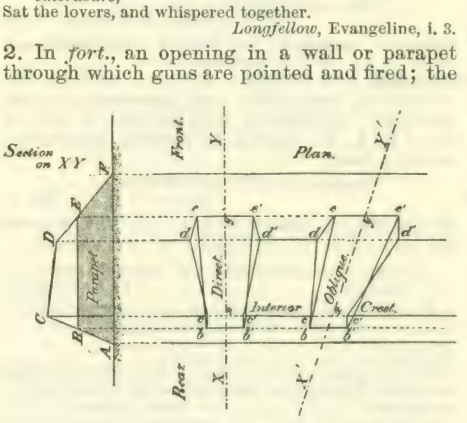
embranglement (em-brang′gl-ment), *n.* [< *embrangle* + *-ment*.] Entanglement.

embrasor, *n.* See *embracer*[2].

embrasure[1] (em-brā′zūr; in military use, em′brā-zūr), *n.* [< F. *embrasure*, an embrasure, orig. the skewing, splaying, or chamfreting of a door or window, < OF. *embraser*, skew, splay, or chamfer the jambs of a door or window (mod. F. *ébraser*, splay), < *en-* + *braser*, skew, chamfret.] **1.** In *arch.*, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall, designed to give more room or admit more light, or to provide a wider range for ballistic arms.

Meanwhile apart, in the twilight gloom of a window's *embrasure*,
Sat the lovers, and whispered together.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 3.

2. In *fort.*, an opening in a wall or parapet through which guns are pointed and fired; the



Section and Plan of Embrasure.

A, B, E, F, section of parapet; *B, C, D, E*, elevation of one cheek of embrasure; *A, B*, genouillère; *B, E*, slope of sole; *X Y, X′ Y′*, directrices of embrasures; *c b b′ c′*, throat, or interior opening; *d e e′ d′*, mouth, or exterior opening; *x y*, axis; *c b e d, c′ b′ e′ d′*, cheeks or sides; *b b′ e′ e*, sole or bottom; *c c′ b′ b e e′ d′ d*, merlon; *b b′*, sill. The widening of the embrasure toward the front is called the splay.

indent or crenelle of an embattlement. When the directrix (the line which bisects the sole) is perpendicular to the interior crest of the parapet, the embrasure is termed *direct;* when the directrix makes an acute angle with it, the embrasure is said to be *oblique*. The axis of an embrasure is that part of the directrix which lies within the boundaries of the sole. See *battlement*.

We saw . . . on the side of the Hill an old ruined parapet with four or five *embrasures*. *Cook*, Third Voyage, vi. 5.

Say, pilot, what this fort may be,
Whose sentinels look down
From moated walls that show the sea
Their deep *embrasures'* frown?
O. W. Holmes, Voyage of the Good Ship Union (1862).

embrasure[2]† (em-brā′zūr), *n.* [Irreg. < *embrace*, F. *embrasser*, + *-ure*.] An embrace.

Where injury of chance
Puts back leave-taking, . . . forcibly prevents
Our lock'd *embrasures*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4.

embrave† (em-brāv′), *v. t.* [Also *imbrave;* < *em-*[1] + *brave*.] **1.** To inspire with bravery; make bold.

Psyche, *embrav'd* by Charis' generous flame,
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
Her pious self. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xvii., Arg.

Sage Moses first their wondrous might descry'd,
When, by some drops from hence *imbraved*, he
His triumph sung o'er th' Erythræan Tide.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 3.

2. To embellish; make fine or showy; decorate.

The faded flowres her corse *embrave*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

embrawn† (em-brân′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brawn*.] To make brawny or muscular.

It will *embrawne* and iron-crust his flesh.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

embread†, *v. t.* Same as *embraid*[1].

embreathement (em-brē̤ᴛʜ′ment), *n.* [< *em-* + *breathe* + *-ment;* a lit. translation of L. *inspiratio(n-)*, inspiration.] The act of breathing in; inspiration. [Rare.]

The special and immediate suggestion, *embreathement*, and dictation of the Holy Ghost. *W. Lee.*

embrew[1]† (em-brö′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brew*[1].] To strain or distil.

embrew[2]† (em-brö′), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrue*.

embright† (em-brīt′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bright*[1].] To make bright; brighten.

Mercy, co-partner of great George's throne,
Through the *embrighted* air ascendant flies.
Cunningham, On the Death of his Late Majesty.

embring-days† (em′bring-dāz), *n. pl.* Same as *embering-days*.

embrithite (em-brith′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμβριθής*, heavy, weighty (< *ἐν*, in, + *βρίθος*, weight, < *βρίθειν*, be heavy, weigh down), + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral boulangerite, from Nertchinsk in Siberia.

embroach† (em-brōch′), *v. t.* [< ME. *enbrochen*, put on the spit, < OF. *embrocher*, spit, broach, run through the body (= Sp. *embrocar* = It. *imbroccare:* see *embrocado*), < *en-* + *broche*, a broach, spit: see *broach*.] To put on the spit; broach.

Enbroche hit overtwert . . .
And rost it browne.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 43.

embroaden (em-brâ′dn), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *broaden*.] To broaden.

The *embroadened* brim [of the pelvis] found in certain savage tribes is a retention of a feature of adolescence.
Cleland, Nature, XXXVI. 598.

★**embrocado** (em-brō-kä′dō), *n.* [It. *imbroccata*, a thrust with the sword, a hit, pp. fem. of *imbroccare*, hit the mark, oppose, aim, = Sp. *embrocar* (pp. *embrocado*), fasten (a shoe in making) with tacks to the last, = F. *embrocher*, spit, broach, run through the body: see *embroach*.] A pass in fencing which would traverse the body if the sword were pointed.

embrocate (em′brō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embrocated*, ppr. *embrocating*. [< ML. *embrocatus*, pp. of *embrocare* (> It. *embroccare* = Sp. Pg. *embrocar* = OF. *embroquer*), foment, < *embroca*, LL. *embrocha*, < Gr. *ἐμβροχή*, a fomentation, < *ἐμβρέχειν*, soak in, foment, < *ἐν*, in, + *βρέχειν*, wet, steep, rain, send rain: see *bregma*.] To moisten and rub, as a bruised or injured part of the body, with a liquid substance, as with liniment.

I *embrocated* the tumour with ol. litior and cham.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 9.

embrocation (em-brō-kā′shon), *n.* [Formerly *embrochation* (after the LL.); < OF. (and F.) *embrocation* = Sp. *embrocación* = Pg. *embrocação* = It. *embrocazione*, < ML. *embrocatio(n-)*, < *embrocare*, foment, < *embroca*, LL. *embrocha*, a fomentation: see *embrocate*.] **1.** The act of moistening and rubbing a bruised or injured part with some liquid substance.

Embrochation, a devise that physitions have to foment the head or any other part, with some liquor falling from aloft upon it, in manner of rain, whence it took its name.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, Expl. of Obscure Words.

2. The liquid with which an affected part is rubbed; a fomentation; liniment.

To scoure away the foule dandruffe, an *embrochation* of it [wild mint] and vinegre upon the head in the sun is counted singular. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

embroder†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embroider*.

embroglio (em-brō′lyō), *n.* An erroneous form (imitating *embroil*) of *imbroglio*.

embroid† (em-broid′), *v. t.* [< ME. *embroyden, enbrouden, enbrowden, enbrauden, enbrawden*, < OF. *embroder*, embroider, < *en-* + *broder, border*, broider (cf. ME. *broyden, brouden*, etc., partly var. of *breiden, braiden*, braid): see *broid, broider*, and *border*.] Same as *embroider*.

Embrouded was he, as it were a mede,
Al ful of freshe floures, white and rede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 89.

This woful lady ylerned had in youthe
So that she werken and *embrowden* couthe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

embroider (em-broi'dėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbroider*, *embroder*, *imbroder;* extended with *-er*, as in *broider*, q. v., after *broidery*, *embroidery*, from earlier *embroid*.] 1. To decorate with ornamental needlework. See *embroidery*.

His garment was disguysed very vayne,
And his *embrodered* Bonet sat awry.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 9.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen.
Ex. xxviii. 39.

Some *imbrodered* with white beads, some with Copper, other painted after their manner.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 130.

2. To work with the needle upon a ground; produce or form in needlework, as a flower, a cipher, etc.: as, to *embroider* silver stars on velvet.

The whole Chappell covered on the outside with cloth of Tissue: the gift, as appeareth by the arms *imbroydered* thereon, of the Florentine. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 132.

3. Figuratively, to embellish; decorate with verbal or literary ornament; hence, to falsify or exaggerate: as, the story has been considerably *embroidered*.

None of his writings are so agreeable to us as his Letters, particularly those which are written with earnestness, and are not *embroidered* with verses.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

embroiderer (em-broi'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who embroiders, in any sense of the word.

Their *embroderers* are very singular workemen, who work much in gold and silver. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 122.

I am ashamed thus to employ my pen in correcting this *embroiderer*, who has stuffed his writings with so many lies that those who bear him the least ill-will are forced to blush at his fopperies and toyes.
North, Life of Qvoniambec.

embroidery (em-broi'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *embroideries* (-iz). [< *embroider*, after *broidery*.] 1. The art of working with the needle raised and ornamental designs in threads of silk, cotton, gold, silver, or other material, upon any woven fabric, leather, paper, etc. Embroidery has been used in all ages for the decoration of hangings and garments used for statues of divinities or in religious ceremonials; but its use in ordinary dress was especially developed during the middle ages in Europe, when garments entirely ornamented with the needle were worn by those who could afford them, and heraldry offered an opportunity for embroidery upon the surcoats and tabards of men-at-arms. The nations of Persia and the extreme East are the greatest masters of embroidery in modern times. The example most familiar to the West is the India shawl, for which see *cashmere* and *chudder*.

2. A design produced or worked according to this art.

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

They wore cloaks of the richest material, covered with lace and *embroidery;* corked shoes, pantofles, or slippers, ornamented to the utmost of their means; and this extravagance was anxiously followed by men of all classes.
Fairholt, I. 256.

3. Variegated or diversified ornamentation, especially by the contrasts of figures and colors; ornamental decoration.

As if she contended to have the *embroidery* of the earth richer than the cope of the sky. *B. Jonson*, The Penates.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landskip of his own possessions. *Spectator*, No. 414.

4. In *her.*, a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls.—**Canadian, chain-stitch, chenille, cloth, cordovan embroidery.** See the qualifying words.—**Cut-cloth embroidery,** a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth cut in the shape of leaves, flowers, etc., are sewed upon a foundation, the whole being assisted by decorative edging-lines and the like in needlework. See *appliqué*, and *cloth appliqué*, under *cloth*.—**Danish embroidery.** See *Danish*.—**Darned embroidery,** a kind of embroidery in which a background of a somewhat open textile fabric is filled in by the needle with new threads, so as to make a solid and opaque surface in the form of the design. This is especially used for washable materials, such as muslin for curtains.—**Etching-embroidery.** See *etching*.

embroidery-frame (em-broi'dėr-i-frām), *n.* A frame on which material to be embroidered is fastened and stretched, so that it may not be drawn in the working.

embroidery-needle (em-broi'dėr-i-nē″dl), *n.* Any one of various large needles or implements of like character used in ornamental needlework and similar processes. The chenille embroidery-needle has a large open eye and a sharp point; the worsted- or wool-work needle, for use with canvas, is usually blunt, and has the eye nearly as large as in the former. For embroidery on solid materials the needle is thin and sharp, and has a long narrow eye; for crochet- and tambour-work the so-called needle is in reality a hook.

embroidery-paste (em-broi'dėr-i-pāst), *n.* An adhesive mixture used in embroidery to make materials adhere together, and also to stiffen the embroidery at the back. *Dict. of Needlework.*

embroil[1]† (em-broil'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *broil*[1]. Appar. confused with *embroil*[2].] To broil; burn.

Fiery diseases, seated in the spirit, *embroile* the whole frame of the body. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 7.

That knowledge for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders.
Decay of Christian Piety.

embroil[2] (em-broil'), *v. t.* [< OF. *embroillir*, *enbroillir*, *embrouillir*, become troubled, confused, or soiled, later and mod. F. *embrouiller* (= Sp. *embrollar* = Pg. *embrulhar* = It. *imbrogliare*), entangle, confuse, embroil, < *en-* + *brouiller*, confuse, jumble: see *broil*[2].] 1. To mix up or entangle; intermix confusedly; involve. [Rare in this literal use.]

Omitted paragraphs *embroil'd* the sense,
With vain traditions stopp'd the gaping fence.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 266.

The Christian antiquities at Rome . . . are *embroiled* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

2. To involve in contention or trouble by discord; disturb; distract.

I had no design to *embroil* my kingdom in civil war.
Eikon Basilike.

It pleas'd God not to *embroile* and put to confusion his whole people for the perversness of a few.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

I verily believe it is the sad inequality of intellect that prevails that *embroils* communities more than any thing else. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

embroil[2]† (em-broil'), *n.* [< *embroil*[2], *v.*] Perplexity; confusion; embarrassment. *Shaftesbury.*

What an *embroil* it had made in Parliament is not easy to conjecture. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 568.

embroilment (em-broil'ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *embrouillement* (= Pg. *embrulhamento* = It. *imbrogliamento*), < *embrouiller*, embroil: see *embroil*[2] and *-ment*.] The act of embroiling, or the state of being embroiled; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance; entanglement.

He [the Prince of Orange] was not apprehensive of a new *embroilment*, but rather wished it.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1678.

As minister to England during the war he [Adams] had largely contributed by his firmness and discretion to save the country from a foreign *embroilment*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 180.

embronze† (em-bronz'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *bronze*.] To form or represent in bronze, as a statue.

Will you in largesses exhaust your store,
That you may proudly stalk the Circus o'er,
Or in the Capitol *embronz'd* may stand,
Spoil'd of your fortune and paternal land?
Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii.

embrothel† (em-broth'el), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *brothel*[2].] To inclose or harbor in a brothel. [Rare.]

Men which choose
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute.
Donne.

embroude†, **embrowde**†, *v. t.* Middle English variants of *embroid*.

embrown (em-broun'), *v.* [Formerly also *imbrown;* < *em-*[1] + *brown*. Cf. OF. *embrunir*, darken, make brown or blackish, < *en-* + *brun*, brown.] I. *trans.* 1. To make brown; darken.

Whence summer suns *embrown* the labouring swains.
Fenton, To Mr. Southern.

2. To make dark or obscure.

Where the unpierced shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 246.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become brown; acquire a brownish hue.

In the fields and woods, meanwhile, there were . . . signs and signals of the Summer: the darkening foliage; the *embrowning* grain. *Longfellow*, Kavanagh, xviii.

embrue† (em-brö'), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrue*.

embrute (em-brōt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embruted*, ppr. *embruting*. [Formerly also *imbrute;* < *em-*[1] + *brute*.] I. *trans.* To degrade to the condition of a brute; make brutal or like a brute; brutalize.

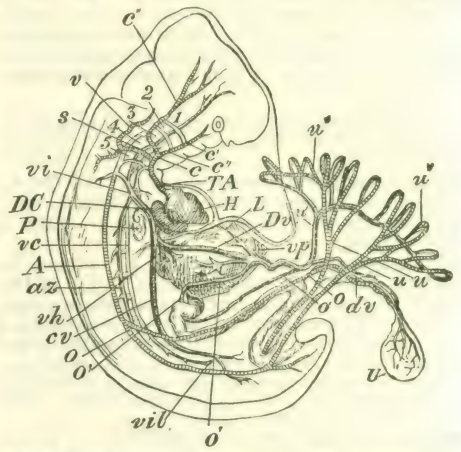
All the man *embruted* in the swine.
Cawthorne, Regulation of the Passions.

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*,
That to the highth of deity aspired!
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

II. *intrans.* To fall or sink to the condition of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies, and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being.
Milton, Comus, l. 468.

★**embryo** (em'bri-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embrio* (also *embryon*, formerly also *embrion*); < F. *embryon* = Sp. *embrión* = Pg. *embryão* = It. *embrione*, < NL. *embryon*, erroneously taken, appar. at first by French writers, as *embryo(n-)*, as if from a Gr. **ἐμβρυών*, but properly *embryon* (reg. L. **embryum*), < Gr. *ἔμβρυον* (stem *ἐμβρυ-*), the embryo, fetus, also applied to a newly born animal, neut. of *ἔμβρυος*, growing in, < *ἐν*, in, + *βρύειν*, swell, be full.] I. *n.* 1. The fecundated germ of an animal in its earlier stages of development, and before it has assumed the distinctive form and structure of the



Early Human Embryo, giving diagrammatically the principal vessels antecedent to the establishment of the regular fetal circulation.

H, heart; *P*, lungs; *L*, liver; *TA*, the aortic trunk or cardiac aorta; *c*, *c'*, *c''*, common, external, and internal carotids; *s*, subclavian artery; *v*, vertebral artery; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the aortic arches (the persistent left aortic arch hidden); *A*, subvertebral aorta; *o*, *o'*, omphalomeseraic artery and vein, to and from *U*, the umbilical vesicle with its vitelline duct, *dv*; *u*, *u*, the two hypogastric or umbilical arteries, with the ramifications, *u'*, *u''*, in the placenta; *u'*, umbilical vein; *vh*, hepatic vein; *cv*, inferior vena cava; *vil*, iliac veins; *az*, an azygous vein; *vc*, a posterior cardinal vein; *vi*, innominate vein; *vp*, portal vein; *Dv*, the ductus venosus; *DC*, a ductus Cuvieri. The anterior cardinal vein is seen beginning in the head and running down to the ductus Cuvieri, on the under side of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

parent; a germ; a rudiment; in a more extended sense, a rudimentary animal during its whole antenatal existence. In the later stages of development, especially in man and the mammals generally, the name *fetus* commonly takes the place of *embryo*. In the cases of oviparous animals, the term *embryo* properly covers the whole course of development of the fecundated germ in the egg (which see, and see cut under *dorsal*): as, the hen's egg contained an *embryo* ready to hatch. By a late and loose, though now common, extension of the term, it is applied to various larval stages of some invertebrates, which in the course of their transformation are frequently so different from the parent as to be described as distinct species or genera: as, the *embryo* (first larval stage) of a cestoid worm.

The *embryos* of a man, dog, seal, bat, reptile, etc., can at first hardly be distinguished from each other.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 31.

2. In *bot.*, the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, the result of the action of pollen upon the ovule. It may be so rudimentary as to have apparently no distinction of parts; but even in its simplest form it consists virtually of a single internode of an axis, which upon germination develops at one extremity a leaf or leaves with a terminal bud, and a root at the other. In more developed embryos this initial internode or caulicle (also frequently called *radicle*) bears at one end one, two, or more rudimentary leaves called cotyledons, and often an initial bud or plumule. Also called *germ*. By recent authors the term is also applied to the developed oöspore in vascular cryptogams. See cuts under *albumen* and *cotyledon*.

3. The beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; the condition of anything which has been conceived but is not yet developed or executed; rudimentary state: chiefly in the phrase *in embryo*.

There were Items of such a Treaty being *in Embrio*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then *in embryo*. *Swift.*

A little bench of heedless bishops here,
And there a chancellor *in embryo*.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

Epispermic embryo. See *epispermic*.—**Syn.** *Fetus*, *Germ*, *Rudiment*. The first of these words is mainly applied to the embryos of viviparous vertebrates in the later stages of their development, when they are more subject to observation. *Germ* means especially the seed or fecundated

ovum, and scarcely extends beyond the early stages of an embryo. *Rudiment* is simply the specific application of a more general term to a germ or to the early, crude, or 'rude' stages of an embryo.

II. *a.* Being in the first or rudimentary stage of growth or development; incipient; embryonic: as, an *embryo* flower.

The *embryo* manor of the German tribesman, with its village of serfs upon it, might therefore, if the same practice prevailed, differ in three ways from the later manor.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 341.

Embryo buds, in *bot.*, the hard nodules which occur in the bark of the beech, olive, and other trees, and are capable of developing leaves and shoots.

embryoctony (em-bri-ok'tō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-κτονία*, < *κτείνειν*, destroy.] In *obstet.*, the destruction of the fetus in the uterus, as in cases of impossible delivery.

embryogenic (em″bri-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to embryogeny.

embryogeny (em-bri-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The formation and development of the embryo; that department of science which treats of such formation and development.

Taxonomy ought to be the expression of ancestral development, or phylogeny, as well as of *embryogeny* and adult structure. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

embryogony (em-bri-og'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γονία*, generation, < *-γονος*, producing, generating: see *-gony*.] Same as *embryogeny*.

embryograph (em'bri-ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument consisting of an ordinary microscope combined with a camera lucida for the purpose of accurately drawing the outlines of embryos and series of sections thereof. It is also used to reconstruct minute morphological and histological details on a large scale from series of microscopic sections. It was invented by Prof. His of Leipsic.

embryographic (em″bri-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *embryograph* + *-ic*.] Drawn or graphically represented by means of the embryograph.

embryography (em-bri-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That department of anatomy which describes the embryo or treats of its development.

embryologic, embryological (em″bri-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to embryology.

The homologies of any being, or group of beings, can be most surely made out by tracing their *embryological* development, when that is possible.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 233.

embryologically (em″bri-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to or as regards the laws or principles of embryology.

Is the hyppolais a warbler *embryologically*, or is he a yellow finch, connected with serins and canaries, who has taken to singing? *Kingsley*, Life, II. 203.

embryologist (em-bri-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *embryology* + *-ist*.] One who studies embryos; one versed in the principles and facts or engaged in the study of embryology.

embryology (em-bri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the development of embryos.

embryon (em'bri-on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embrion*; < F. *embryon*: see *embryo*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The earlier form of *embryo*.

Let him e'en die; we have enough beside,
In *embrion*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

The reverence I owe to that one womb
In which we both were *embrions*, makes me suffer
What's past.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

Give me leave: I have
An *embryon* in my brain, which, I despair not,
May be brought to form and fashion.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iii. 1.

I perceive in you the *embryon* of a mighty intellect which may one day enlighten thousands.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 230.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, with one species, *E. griseovillosum*, of Brazil. *Thomson*, 1857.

II. *a.* Embryonic; rudimental; crude; not fully developed. [Archaic.]

Embryon truths and verities yet in their chaos.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

For Hot, Cold, Moist, and Dry, four champions fierce
Strive here for mastery, and to battel bring
Their *embryon* atoms. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 900.

Even the beings of his creation lie before him [Shakspere] in their *embryon* state.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 189.

embryonal (em'bri-on-al), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-al*. This and the following forms in *embryon-* are etymologically improper, being based on the erroneous (NL.) stem *embryon-* instead of the proper stem *embry-*, *embryo-*.] Of or pertaining to an embryo, or to the embryonic stage of an organism.

Embryonal masses of protoplasm. *Bastian.*

The arms of men and apes, the fore legs of quadrupeds, the paddles of cetacea, the wings of birds, and the breast-fins of fishes are structurally identical, being developed from the same *embryonal* rudiments.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 460.

Embryonal vesicle, in *bot.*, the germ-cell within the embryo-sac which after fertilization is developed into the embryo. Also called *oösphere*.

embryonary (em'bri-on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ary*[2].] Same as *embryonal*. [Rare.]

embryonate, embryonated (em'bri-on-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ate*[1], *-ated*.] In the state or of formed like an embryo; relating to an embryo; possessing an embryo.

St. Paul could not mean this *embryonated* little plant, for he could not denote it by these words, "that which thou sowest," for that, he says, must die; but this little *embryonated* plant contained in the seed that is sown dies not. *Locke*, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester.

embryonic (em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< *embryon* + *-ic*.] Having the character or being in the condition of an embryo; pertaining or relating to an embryo or embryos, hence, rudimentary; incipient; inchoate: as, an *embryonic* animal, germ, or cell; *embryonic* development or researches; an *embryonic* scheme; civilization is in an *embryonic* state.

At what particular phase in the *embryonic* series is the soul with its potential consciousness implanted? is it in the egg? in the fœtus of this month or of that? in the new-born infant? or at five years of age?
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 68, note B.

embryonically (em-bri-on'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards an embryo; as or for an embryo; in an embryonic or rudimentary manner.

The dorsal or posterior fissure is formed . . . about the seventh day, . . . and accompanies the atrophy of the dorsal section of the *embryonically* large canal of the spinal cord. *M. Foster*, Embryology, i. 255.

embryoplastic (em″bri-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Pertaining to the formation of the embryo.

embryo-sac (em'bri-ō-sak), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *σάκκος*, L. *saccus*, sac.] **1.** In *bot.*, the macrospore in the nucellus of an ovule. It gives rise to the embryo.—**2.** In *conch.*, same as *protoconch*.

embryoscope (em'bri-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *σκοπεῖν*, look at.] An instrument which is attached to an egg for the purpose of examining the embryo, a part of the shell being first removed, and the opening so made being hermetically closed by the apparatus, which has a glass disk in the middle through which the development of the germ during the first few days of its growth may be watched.

embryoscopic (em″bri-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *embryoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the examination of embryos by means of the embryoscope.

embryotegium (em-bri-ō-tē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *embryotegia* (-ä). [NL. *embryotegium*, < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τέγος*, a roof.] In *bot.*, a small callosity near the hilum of some seeds, as of the date, canna, etc., which in germination gives way like a lid, emitting the radicle.

embryothlasta (em″bri-ō-thlas'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *θλαστός*, verbal adj. of *θλᾶειν*, break.] A surgical instrument for dividing the fetus to effect delivery. *Dunglison.*

embryotic (em-bri-ot'ik), *a.* Same as *embryonic*. [An ill-formed word, and little used.]

Foreseeing man would need the pressure of necessity to call forth his latent energies and develop his *embryotic* capacities. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 644.

embryotocia (em″bri-ō-tō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τόκος*, delivery.] Abortion. *Dunglison.*

embryotomy (em-bri-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. **embryotomia* (NGr. *ἐμβρυοτομία*), < Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, + *τομή*, a cutting.] **1.** The dissection of embryos; embryological anatomy.—**2.** In *obstet.*, the division of the fetus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery: an operation employed, for example, when the pelvis of the mother is too narrow to admit of natural delivery.

embryous† (em'bri-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔμβρυος*, growing in, neut. *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo. see *embryo*.] Same as *embryonal*.

Contemplation generates; action propagates. Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryous*. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 14.

emburse†, *v. t.* See *imburse*.

embush†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ambush*.

embushment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*.

To the cete unsene thay soghte at the gayneste,
And sett an *enbuschement*, als theme-selfe lykys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3116.

embusy† (em-biz'i), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *embesy*, *enbesy*; < *em-*[1] + *busy*.] To employ; keep busy.

In nedyll warke raysyng byrdes in bowres,
With vertue *enbesed* all tymes and howres.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

Whilst thus in battell they *embusied* were.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 29.

emcristene†, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *even-christian*.

The kyndenesse that myn *emcristene* kydde me fern gere,
Syxty sithe ich sleuthe haue for-gute hit sitthe.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 46.

eme†, *n.* A Middle English form of *eam*. *Chaucer*.

emeer, *n.* See *emir*.

emell†, **emel**†, *prep.* See *imell*.

emembrated† (ē-mem'brā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *emembratus*, pp. of *emembrare*, *exmembrare*, deprive of members, < L. *e*, *ex*, out, + *membrum*, member.] Gelded. *Bailey*, 1727.

emend (ē-mend'), *v. t.* [The same as *amend*, which is ultimately, while *emend* is directly, from the L.: = F. *émender* = Pr. *emendar* = Sp. Pg. *emendar* = It. *emendare*, < L. *emendare*, correct, amend: see *amend*.] **1.** To remove faults or blemishes from; free from fault; alter for the better; correct; amend. [Rare.]

A strong earthquake would shake them to a chaos, from which the successive force of the sun, rather than creation, hath a little *emended* them.
Feltham, Low Countries, ii.

2. To amend by criticism of the text; improve the reading of. as, this edition of Virgil is greatly *emended*.

He [Dübner, in his edition of Arrian] confines himself almost exclusively to *emending* such forms, etc., as are inconsistent with Arrian's own uniform usage in this same piece. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 204.

=Syn. *Improve*, *Better*, etc. See *amend*.

emendable (ē-men'da-bl), *a.* [< L. *emendabilis*, < *emendare*, emend: see *emend*. Cf. *amendable*.] Capable of being emended or corrected.

emendals (ē-men'dalz), *n. pl.* [< *emend* + *-al*.] In the Society of the Inner Temple, London, England, a balance of money in the bank or stock of the houses, for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

emendately† (ē-men'dāt-li), *adv.* [< **emendate*, adj., + *-ly*[2], after L. adv. *emendate*, faultlessly, correctly, < *emendatus*, pp. of *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] Without fault; correctly.

The prynters herof were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultlesse and *emendatly* as the shortnes of tyme for the recognysing of the same wold require.
Taverner, Dedication to the King (Bible, 1539).

emendation (em-en- or ē-men-dā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *emendation*, F. *émendation* = Pr. Sp. *emendacion* = It. *emendazione*; < L. *emendatio*(*n*-), < *emendare*, pp. *emendatus*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] **1.** The removal of errors; the correction of that which is erroneous or faulty; alteration for the better; correction.

The longer he lies in his sin without repentance or *emendation*. *Jer. Taylor.*

The question: By what machinery does experience at the beginning divide itself into two related parts, subjective and objective? would also require *emendation*.
J. Ward, Mind, XII. 569.

2. An alteration or correction, especially in a text: as, a new edition containing many *emendations*.

Containing the copy subjoined, with the *emendations* annexed to it. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

=Syn. **1.** Amendment, rectification, reformation.

emendator (em'en- or ē'men-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *émendateur* = Pr. *esmendador* = Sp. Pg. *emendador* = It. *emendatore*; < L. *emendator*, a corrector, < *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] One who emends; one who corrects or improves by removing faults or errors, as by correcting corrupt readings in a book or writing.

In the copies which they bring us out of the pretended original, there is so great an uncertainty and disagreement betwixt them, that the Roman *emendators* of Gratian themselves know not how to trust it.
Bp. Cosin, Canon of Holy Scriptures (1672), p. 123.

emendatory (ē-men'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *emendatorio*; < LL. *emendatorius*, corrective, < L.

emendator, a corrector: see *emendator*.] Concerned with the work of emending or correcting; amendatory.

He had what is the first requisite to *emendatory* criticism, that intuition by which the Poet's intention is immediately discovered. *Johnson*, Pref. to Shak.

emender (ē-men'dėr), *n.* One who emends.

emendicate† (ē-men'di-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *emendicatus*, pp. of *emendicare*, obtain by begging, < *e*, out, + *mendicare*, beg: see *mendicant*.] To beg. *Cockeram.*

★**emerald** (em'ē-rald), *n.* and *a.* [The term. altered after Sp., It., etc.; formerly also *emerant*, *emeraud*, *emraud*, *emerod*, *emrod*; < ME. *emeraude*, *emerade*, *emeraunde*, < OF. *esmeraude*, *esmeralde*, F. *émeraude* = Pr. *esmerauda*, *maracda*, f., *maragde*, *maracde*, *maraude*, *meraude*, m., = Sp. Pg. *esmeralda* = It. *smeraldo* (ML. *esmaraldus*, *esmaraudus*, *esmerauda*, *esmaraudis*), < L. *smaragdus* (> directly E. *smaragd*, q. v.), < Gr. σμάραγδος, sometimes μάραγδος, a precious stone supposed to be the same as what is now known as the emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata*, *marakta*, an emerald.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A variety of the mineral beryl, having a deep, clear green color, and when transparent highly prized as a gem. The peculiar shade of green which characterizes the emerald is probably due to the presence of a small amount of chromium. The finest emeralds come from the neighborhood of Muso, in the United States of Colombia, South America, where they occur in veins traversing clay-slate, hornblende-slate, and granite; they are also obtained in large crystals, though of less value as gems, in Siberia, and in Alexander county, North Carolina.

In that Lond Men fynden many fayre *Emeraudes* and v nowe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

The semes echon,
As it were a maner garnishing,
Was set with *emerauds* one and one.
Flower and Leaf, l. 142.

2. The name in Great Britain of a size of printing-type, intermediate between minion (which is larger) and nonpareil (which is smaller), and measuring 138 lines to the foot. It is not used in the United States.—**3.** In *entom.*, one of several small green geometrid moths, as the grass emerald, *Pseudoterpna pruinata*, and the Essex emerald, *Phorodesma smaragdaria*.—**Emerald-green.** See *green*.—**Lithia emerald**, or **emerald spodumene**, an emerald-green variety of spodumene, also called *hiddenite*, from Alexander county, North Carolina. It is used as a gem.

II. *a.* Of a bright green, like emerald.

My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agate, and the azurn sheen
Of turkis blue and *emerald* green.
Milton, Comus, l. 894.

That vast expanse of *emerald* meadow. *Macaulay.*

Thro' which the lights, rose, amber, *emerald*, blue,
Flush'd. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Emerald copper. See *dioptase*.—**Emerald Isle**, Ireland: so called from its verdure. The epithet is said to have been first applied to it by Dr. William Drennan of Belfast, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, in his poem called "Erin."—**Emerald nickel.** See *nickel*.

emerald-fish (em'ē-rald-fish), *n.* A fish, *Gobionellus oceanicus*, with a short, anteriorly convex head, and with a faint dusky streak along the sides, a dark bar below the eye, and a bright-blue and greenish tongue exhibiting reflections like an emerald. It is found in the Caribbean sea and the gulf of Mexico.

emeraldine (em'ē-ral-din), *n.* [< *emerald* + *-ine*^{2}.] In *dyeing*, a dark-green color produced on fabrics printed with aniline black, by treating the pieces with acids before the black has been completely developed.

emerald-moth (em'ē-rald-môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Hipparchus*, or some related genus: so called from the grass-green color.

emerant (em'ē-rant), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) variant of *emerald*.

As still was her look, and as still was her ee,
As the stillness that lay on the *emerant* lea.
Hogg, Queen's Wake, Bonny Kilmeny.

emerase (em'ē-rās), *n.* A piece of armor for the shoulder or arm, probably the gusset of the armpit.

emeraud^1†, **emeraude**^{1}†, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *emerald*.

emeraud^2†, **emeraude**^{2}†, *n.* See *emerod*^{2}.

emerge (ē-mėrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emerged*, ppr. *emerging*. [= F. *émerger* = Pr. *emerger* = Sp. Pg. *emergir* = It. *emergere*, < L. *emergere*, rise out, rise up, < *e*, out, + *mergere*, dip, merge: see *merge*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rise from or out of anything that surrounds, covers, or conceals; come forth; appear, as from concealment; come into view, as into a higher position or state: as, to *emerge* from the water or from the ocean; the sun *emerges* from behind a cloud, or from an eclipse; to *emerge* from poverty, obscurity, or misfortune.

Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursued their track. *Dryden*, Iliad, i.

Then from ancient gloom *emerged*
A rising world. *Thomson.*

Through the trees we glide,
Emerging on the green hill-side.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

Many of the univalves here at San Lorenzo were filled and united together by pure salt, probably left by the evaporation of the sea-spray, as the land slowly *emerged*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 268.

2. To issue; proceed.

The rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. To come into existence; pass from being in cause to being in act.

Contrary opposition *emerges* when a plurality of propositions can severally deny the original enouncement. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II.† *trans.* To immerge; sink. [Rare; an error for *immerge*.]

Their souls are *emerged* in matter, and drowned in the moistures of an unwholesome cloud. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 700.

emergement† (ē-mėrj'ment), *n.* [< *emerge* + *-ment*.] Something that rises suddenly into view; an unexpected occurrence.

Go it would, as fast as one man could convey it in speech to another all the town over; it being usually observed that such *emergements* disperse in rumor unaccountably. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 401.

★**emergence** (ē-mėr'jens), *n.* [= F. *émergence* = Sp. Pg. *emergencia* = It. *emergenza*; < L. *emergen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *emergent*, *a.*] **1.** The act of rising from or out of that which covers or conceals; a coming forth or into view.

We have read of a tyrant who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, . . . is compounded of various colours. *Newton*, Opticks.

The sulphate of lime may have been derived . . . from the evaporation of the sea-spray during the *emergence* of the land. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 273.

2. In *bot.*, an outgrowth or appendage upon the surface of an organ, as the prickles and glandular hairs of roses.—**3**†. An emergency; exigency.

But let the *emergence* be passed when they need my head and hand, and they only know me as son of the obscure portioner of Glendearg. *Scott*, Abbot, iii.

emergency (ē-mėr'jen-si), *n.* and *a.* [As *emergence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *emergencies* (-siz). **1**†. Same as *emergence*, 1.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle*, Colours.

2. A sudden or unexpected happening; an unforeseen occurrence or condition; specifically, a perplexing contingency or complication of circumstances.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

A man must do according to accidents and *Emergencies*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 116.

The uncertainty and ignorance of things to come makes the world new unto us by unexpected *emergencies*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 25.

The *emergency* which has convened the meeting is usually of more importance than anything the debaters have in their minds, and therefore becomes imperative to them. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

3. A sudden or unexpected occasion for action; exigency; pressing necessity.

In any case of *emergency* he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison*, Freeholder.

4†. Something not calculated upon; an unexpected gain; a casual profit.

The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, p. 159.

=**Syn. 3.** *Crisis*, etc. (see *exigency*); pinch, strait.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or provided for an emergency; dealing with or for use in emergencies: as, an *emergency* man; an *emergency* wagon.

Everybody remembers the events of the autumn of 1880; how "boycotting" was inaugurated to coerce Captain Boycott, and "*emergency* men" were established to raise the siege of his farm and save his crops. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 117.

emergent (ē-mėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *emergente*; < L. *emergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *emergere*, rise out, rise up: see *emerge*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Rising from or out of anything that covers or surrounds; coming forth or into view; protruding.

That love that, when my state was now quite sunk,
Came with thy wealth and weighed it up again,
And made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

The mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 286.

Glimpses of temple-fronts *emergent* on green hill-slopes among almond-trees. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 187.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bryology*, rising slightly above the perichætium: applied to the capsule. (*b*) In *lichenology*, protruding through the cortical layer.

2. Issuing or proceeding.

The stoics held a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves. *South*, Sermons.

3. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing.

She [Queen Elizabeth] composed certain prayers herself upon *emergent* occasions. *Bacon*, Collectanea of Queen Elizabeth.

To break and distribute the bread of life according to the *emergent* necessities of that congregation. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

It chanced that certain *emergent* and rare occasions had devolved on him to stand forth to maintain the Constitution, to vindicate its interpretation, to vindicate its authority. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 324.

This is an elementary text-book, . . . on the maintenance of health, with the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, and the treatment of *emergent* cases. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 705.

Emergent year, the epoch or date whence any people begin to compute time: as, our *emergent year* is the year of the birth of Christ. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That which emerges or comes forth; that which appears or comes into view; a natural occurrence. [Rare.]

No particular *emergent* or purchase to be employed to any seuerall profite, vntill the common stocke of the companie shall be furnished. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

There are many ways in which the properties of a mass differ from those of its molecules; the chief of these is, that some properties are *emergents*, not resultants. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 49.

emergently (ē-mėr'jent-li), *adv.* As occasion demands; on emergence; by emergency.

The particulars, whether of case or person, are to be considered occasionally and *emergently* by the judges. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 387.

emergentness (ē-mėr'jent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emergent. [Rare.]

emeril (em'ē-ril), *n.* [Earlier form of *emery*, q. v.] **1**†. Emery.

Whose [Jersey's] venom-hating ground
The hard'ned *emeril* hath, which thou abroad dost send. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 53.

2. A glaziers' diamond.

emerited† (ē-mer'i-ted), *a.* [< L. *emeritus*, having served out one's time: see *emeritus*.] Retired from the public service after serving a full term.

I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen. *Evelyn*, III. vii. § 15.

emeritus (ē-mer'i-tus), *a.* and *n.* [L. *emeritus*, having served out one's time (originally applied to a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from the public service); as a noun, one who has served out his time, pp. of *emereri*, serve out one's time, also obtain by service, < *e*, out, + *mereri*, serve, earn, merit: see *merit*.] **I.** *a.* Having served out one's time; having done sufficient service; discharged with honor from the performance of public duty on account of infirmity, age, or long service, but retained on the rolls: as, a professor *emeritus*; a rector *emeritus*.

Even after he [Josiah Quincy] had passed ninety, he would not claim to be *emeritus*, but came forward to brace his townsmen with a courage and warm them with a fire younger than their own. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 97.

II. *n.*; pl. *emeriti* (-tī). **1.** In *Rom. hist.*, a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from service. Such servants were entitled to some remuneration answering to modern half pay. Hence—**2.** One who has served out his time or done sufficient service; one who has been honorably discharged from public service or from a public office, as an officer in a university or college, usually with continuance of full or partial emolument. [Rare.]

emerod^1†, **emeroid**†, *n.* [ME. *emeraude*, *emerowde*, etc., < OF. *emmeroide*, < L. *hæmorrhois*,

a hemorrhoid: see *hemorrhoid.*] Obsolete forms of *hemorrhoid.*

The men that died not were smitten with the *emerods.* 1 Sam. v. 12.

emerod[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald.*

An *emerod* estimated at 50,000 crowns. *North,* tr. of Plutarch, Life of Augustus.

emeroude†, *n.* A Middle English form of *emerald. Chaucer.*

emersed (ē-mėrst′), *a.* [< L. *emersus,* pp. of *emergere,* rise out: see *emerge.*] In *bot.,* standing out of or raised above water; raised partially above surrounding leaves: applied to the capsules of mosses.

emersion (ē-mėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **emersio(n-)* (for which *emersus,* a coming out), < *emergere,* pp. *emersus,* emerge: see *emerge.*] 1. The act of emerging; emergence: chiefly used in contrast with *immersion,* etc.

The mersion also in water and the *emersion* thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life. *Barrow,* Doctrine of the Sacraments.

Emersion upon the stage of authorship. *De Quincey.*

The theory of slow *emersion* and immersion of continents and islands — some of them, at least — cannot yet be overthrown. *Science,* VII. 303.

2. In *astron.* (*a*) The reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation; also, the time of reappearance: as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; the *emersion* of a star from behind the moon. (*b*) The heliacal rising of a star — that is, its reappearance just before sunrise after conjunction with the sun. *Pliny,* Nat. Hist. (trans.), xviii. 25.

Emersonian (em-ėr-sō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American philosopher and poet (1803–1882), or his writings.

To be *Emersonian* is to be American. *N. A. Rev.,* CXXXIX. 166.

Displaying in "conversations" the *Emersonian* jewels and transcendental wares. *Athenæum,* No. 3152, p. 372.

II. *n.* An admirer of Ralph Waldo Emerson or of his writings; a follower of Emerson.

It is irritating to the *Emersonians* to be compelled to admit that his strain has any essential quality. *The Century,* XXVII. 930.

emery (em′ę-ri), *n.* [Formerly *emeril* (the form *emery* being accom. to mod. F. *émeri*); = D. *amaril,* < OF. *emeril,* mod. F. *émeril* and *émeri* = Sp. Pg. *esmeril* (= G. *schmergel, schmirgel, smirgel* = Sw. Dan. *smergel*), < It. *smeriglio* (with dim. term.), < Gr. *σμύρις, σμίρις* (also *σμῆρις,* as if < *σμᾶν,* wipe, rub), emery.] A granular mineral substance belonging to the species corundum, which when pure consists of alumina with slight traces of various metallic oxids. Emery, however, is in general not pure corundum, but mechanically mixed with more or less magnetite or hematite. It occurs in very hard nodules or amorphous masses in various parts of the world, but the chief supply comes from Asia Minor and the Grecian archipelago. Its principal use is in grinding and polishing glass, stone, and metal surfaces. For use the stone is usually crushed to a powder of varying degrees of fineness, which is attached as a coating to paper, cloth, wood, etc. The solid stone itself, however, is sometimes used, worked into suitable shape. — **Corn emery,** the coarsest grade of emery, used in machine-work.

emery-board (em′ę-ri-bōrd), *n.* Cardboard-pulp mixed with emery-dust and cast in cakes.

emery-cake (em′ę-ri-kāk), *n.* A preparation of emery used upon the surfaces of buff- and glaze-wheels. It is composed of emery mixed with suet and beeswax.

emery-cloth (em′ę-ri-klôth), *n.* A fabric coated with hot glue and dusted with powdered emery, used for smoothing metallic surfaces.

emery-paper (em′ę-ri-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper prepared like emery-cloth.

emery-stick (em′ę-ri-stik), *n.* A stick covered with emery-grains or emery-dust, used for facing or polishing metal surfaces.

emery-stone (em′ę-ri-stōn), *n.* A mixture of gum shellac and emery or emery and clay, used for emery-wheels.

emery-wheel (em′ę-ri-hwēl), *n.* A grinding- or polishing-wheel the face of which is coated with emery, is covered with emery-cloth or emery-paper, or is formed of some plastic material mixed with emery.

Emesa (em′e-sạ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < L. *Emesa,* Gr. Ἔμεσα, a city of Syria, now *Hems.*] The typical genus of the family *Emesidæ. E. longipes* is a common species in the United States.

emesid (em′e-sid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Emesidæ:* as, an *emesid* bug; an *emesid* fauna. *P. R. Uhler.*

II. *n.* One of the *Emesidæ.*

Emesida (ē-mes′i-dạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Emesinæ.*

Emesidæ (ē-mes′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous insects, of the reduvioid group, characterized by the extremely slender body, with filamentous middle and hind legs, and spinous fore legs adapted for seizing.

Emesinæ (em-e-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Emesidæ,* having a single claw on the fore tarsus. Also *Emesida.*

emesis[1] (em′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμεσις, a vomiting, < ἐμέειν, vomit: see *emetic.*] In *pathol.,* the act of vomiting; discharge from the stomach by the mouth.

Emesis[2] (em′e-sis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808). Cf. *Emesa.*] In *zoöl.,* a genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidæ. E. fatima* is the typical species, and there are several others, all South American.

emet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emmet.*

emetia (ē-mē′shi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *emet(ic)* + *-ia.*] Same as *emetine.*

emetic (ē-met′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *emetick;* = F. *émétique* = Sp. *emético* = Pg. It. *emetico,* < L. *emeticus,* < Gr. ἐμετικός, causing vomit, < ἔμετος, vomiting, < ἐμεῖν (√ *Fεμ-) = L. *vomere,* vomit: see *vomit.*] **I.** *a.* Inducing vomiting.

The violent *emetick* and cathartick properties of antimony. *Boyle,* Works, II. 123.

Emetic weed, the *Rapuntium inflatum,* a plant possessing powerful emetic qualities, and a noted medicine in some parts of the United States.

II. *n.* A medicine that induces vomiting.

Indirect *emetics,* which excite vomiting by their action on the medulla oblongata, act also on other parts of the nervous system. *Quain,* Med. Dict.

emetical (ē-met′i-kạl), *a.* [< *emetic* + *-al.*] Same as *emetic.* [Rare.]

emetically (ē-met′i-kal-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

We have not observed a well-prepared medicine of duly refined silver to work *emetically* even in women and girls. *Boyle,* Works, I. 330.

emeticize (ē-met′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emeticized,* ppr. *emeticizing.* [< *emetic* + *-ize.*] To cause to vomit. Also spelled *emeticise.* [Rare.]

Eighty out of the 100 patients became thoroughly ill; 20 were unaffected. The curious part of it is that, with very few exceptions, the 80 *emeticised* subjects were men, while the strong-nerved few who were not to be caught with chaff were women. *Philadelphia Ledger,* Dec. 31, 1887.

emetine (em′e-tin), *n.* [< *emet(ic),* in allusion to its emetic action, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid found in ipecacuanha, and forming its active principle. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter, soluble in hot water and alcohol, and in large doses intensely emetic. In smaller doses it acts as an expectorant, and in still smaller quantities as a stimulant to the stomach. Also *emetia.*

emetocathartic (em′e-tō-kạ-thär′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *emetic* + *cathartic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.,* producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

II. *n.* In *med.,* a remedy producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

emetology (em-e-tol′ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔμετος, vomiting (see *emetic*), + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The medical study of vomiting and emetics.

emetomorphia (em″e-tǫ-môr′fi-ạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἔμετος, vomiting (see *emetic*), + NL. *morphia.*] Same as *apomorphine.*

emeu, *n.* See *emu*[1].

émeute (F. pron. ā-mėt′), *n.* [F., a disturbance, riot, < L. *emota,* fem. of *emotus,* pp. of *emovere,* move, stir, agitate, disturb: see *emove, emotion.*] A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

emew, *n.* See *emu*[1].

E. M. F. In *elect.,* a common abbreviation of *electromotive force.*

In a circuit of uniform temperature, if metallic, the sum of the *E. M. F.* is zero by the second law of thermodynamics. *Nature,* XXX. 595.

emforth†, *prep.* A Middle English contracted form of *evenforth. Chaucer.*

emgalla, emgallo (em-gal′ạ, -ō), *n.* [Native African.] The wart-hog of southern Africa, *Phacochœrus æthiopicus.*

emicant† (em′i-kant), *a.* [< L. *emican(t-)s,* ppr. of *emicare,* break forth, spring out, become conspicuous, < *e,* out, + *micare,* quiver, sparkle: see *mica.*] Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off like sparks; issuing rapidly.

Here thou almighty vigour didst exert;
Which *emicant* did this and that way dart,
Through the black bosom of the empty space.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.

emication† (em-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *emicatio(n-),* < *emicare,* break forth: see *emicant.*] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles or sparks, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and *emication.* *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

emiction (ē-mik′shọn), *n.* [< L. *e,* out, + *mictio(n-), minctio(n-),* < *mingere,* pp. *mictus, minctus,* urinate: see *micturition.*] 1. Same as *micturition.* — 2. Urine. [Rare in both uses.]

emictory (ē-mik′tǫ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [As *emiction* + *-ory.*] **I.** *a.* Promoting the flow of urine.

II. *n.*; pl. *emictories* (-riz). A medicine which promotes the flow of urine.

emiddes†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *amidst.*

Emidosaurii, *n. pl.* See *Emydosauria.*

emigrant (em′i-grạnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émigrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *emigrante* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *emigrant,* n.), < L. *emigran(t-)s,* ppr. of *emigrare,* move away, emigrate: see *emigrate.* Cf. *immigrant.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Moving from one place or country to another for the purpose of settling there: as, an *emigrant* family: used with reference to the country from which the movement takes place. See *immigrant.* — 2. Pertaining to emigration or emigrants: as, an *emigrant* ship.

II. *n.* One who removes his habitation from one place to another for settlement; specifically, one who quits one country or region to settle in another.

Along the Sussex roads, in coaches, in waggons, in fish-carts, aristocrat *emigrants* were pouring from revolutionary France. *E. Dowden,* Shelley, I. 7.

We are justified in taking the elder Winthrop as a type of the leading *emigrants,* and the more we know him, the more we learn to reverence his great qualities, whether of mind or character. *Lowell,* Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

Bounty emigrant. See *bounty.* — **Emigrant aid societies,** in *U. S. hist.,* societies formed in the northern United States by opponents of the extension of slavery, especially in 1854, to assist free-state emigrants to Kansas with the means of maintaining themselves against the opposition of slaveholding immigrants into that Territory.

emigrate (em′i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *emigrated,* ppr. *emigrating.* [< L. *emigratus,* pp. of *emigrare,* move away, remove, depart from a place, < *e,* out, + *migrare,* move, remove, depart: see *migrate.* Cf. *immigrate.*] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; remove from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence: as, Europeans *emigrate* to America; the inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

The cliff-swallow alone of all animated nature *emigrates* eastward. *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 99.

From Russia none can *emigrate* without permission of the czar. *Encyc. Brit.,* VIII. 175.

The Puritan settlers of New England *emigrated* at infinite pain and cost for the single purpose of founding a truly Christian government. *A. A. Hodge,* in New Princeton Rev., III. 39.

=**Syn.** *Immigrate,* etc. See *migrate.*

emigrate†, *a.* [< L. *emigratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Having wandered forth; wandering; roving.

But let our souls *emigrate* meet,
And in abstract embraces greet.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 228.

emigration (em-i-grā′shọn), *n.* [= D. *emigratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *emigration,* < F. *émigration* = Sp. *emigración* = Pg. *emigração* = It. *emigrazione,* < LL. *emigratio(n-),* a removal from a place, < L. *emigrare,* move away, emigrate: see *emigrate.*] 1. Removal from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or from one section of the United States to another.

I hear that there are considerable *emigrations* from France; and that many, quitting that voluptuous climate and that seductive Circean liberty, have taken refuge in the frozen regions, and under the British despotism of Canada. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

2. A body of emigrants: as, the Irish *emigration.* — 3. A going beyond or out of the accustomed place.

For however Jesus had some extraordinary transvolations and acts of *emigration* beyond the times of his even and ordinary conversation, yet it was but seldom. *Jer. Taylor,* Great Exemplar, An Exhortation, § 12.

It is doubtful whether there is any addition caused by *emigration* of white corpuscles from the blood-vessels. *Proc. Roy. Soc.,* XXXVIII. 91.

emigrational (em-i-grā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *emigration* + *-al.*] Relating to emigration.

emigrator (em′i-grā-tọr), *n.* [< *emigrate* + *-or.*] An emigrant. [Rare.]

émigré (ā-mē-grā′), *n.* [F., pp. of *émigrer,* < L. *emigrare,* emigrate: see *emigrate.*] An emi-

grant: applied specifically to those persons, chiefly royalists, who became refugees from France during the revolution which began in 1789.

A decree of the convention had issued against Talleyrand during his stay in England. He was an *émigré*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 31.

★**Emilian** (ē-mil'ian), *a.* [< It. *Emilia* (see def.), so called from the *Via Emilia*, < L. *Via Æmilia*, a road (an extension of the Via Flaminia) which traversed the heart of Cisalpine Gaul, built by M. *Æmilius* Lepidus, Roman consul, 187 B. C.] Relating or pertaining to Emilia, a compartimento or general geographical division of the kingdom of Italy, lying north of the Apennines and south of the Po, and named from the ancient Via Æmilia, or Æmilian Way, which passes through it. It comprises the northern part of the former Papal States (the Romagna) and the former duchies of Parma and Modena.

eminence (em'i-nens), *n.* [= D. *eminentie* = G. *eminenz* = Dan. *eminence* = Sw. *eminens*, < OF. *eminence*, F. *éminence* = Pr. Sp. *eminencia* = It. *eminenza*, < L. *eminentia*, excellence, prominence, < *eminen(t-)s*, excellent, prominent, eminent: see *eminent*.] 1. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; something protuberant or prominent; a projection: as, the *eminences* on or in an animal body. See phrases below, and *eminentia*.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Specifically—2. A conspicuous place or situation; a prominent position; especially, a hill or height of ground affording a wide view.

As he had lived, so he died in public; expired upon a cross, on the top of an *eminence* near Jerusalem.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

The temple of honour ought to be seated on an *eminence*. *Burke.*

3. Elevation as regards rank, worth, accomplishment, etc.; exalted station or repute; more generally, a high degree of distinction in any respect, good or bad: as, to attain *eminence* in a profession, or in the annals of crime.

The *eminence* of the Apostles consisted in their powerfull preaching, their unwearied labouring in the Word, their unquenchable charity.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

High on a throne of royal state . . .
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 6.

Where men cannot arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

Whatever storms may rage in the lower regions of society, rarely do any clouds but clouds of incense rise to the awful *eminence* of the throne. *Irving*, Granada, p. 22.

4. Supreme degree. [Rare.]

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st
(And pure thou wert created), we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 624.

5. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title of honor attached by a consistorial decree of 1630 exclusively to cardinals and to the master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: usually with a capital.

His *Eminence* was indeed very fond of his poet.
Bp. Hurd, Notes on Epistle to Augustus.

Louis (turns haughtily to the Cardinal). Enough!
Your *eminence* must excuse a longer audience.
Bulwer, Richelieu, iv.

Articular eminence of the temporal bone. See *articular*.—**Canine eminence.** See *canine*.—**Collateral eminence.** See *collateral*.—**Eminence of Doyère,** in *anat.*, the small elevation at the point of the muscle-fiber where the nerve-fiber enters the sarcolemma.—**Iliopectineal eminence.** See *iliopectineal*.=**Syn. 1.** Height, elevation.

eminency (em'i-nen-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eminencie;* as *eminence:* see *-ence*, *-ency*.] Same as *eminence*. [Now rare.]

The late most grievous cruelties . . . occasioned the writing of the enclosed letters to his majesty, and these other to your *eminency*. *Milton*, To Cardinal Mazarin.

His *eminencie* aboue others hath made him a man of Worship, for hee had neuer beene prefer'd, but that hee was worth thousands.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

The glory and *eminencies* of the Divine love, manifested in the incarnation of the Word eternal.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

You are to become a body politick, using amongst yourselves civil government, and are not furnished with persons of special *eminency* above the rest.
John Robinson, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

★**eminent** (em'i-nent), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *emynent;* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *eminent*, < OF. *eminent*, F. *éminent* = Sp. Pg. It. *eminente*, < L. *eminen(t-)s*, **prominent,** eminent, excellent, ppr. of *eminere*, stand out, project, excel, < *e*, out, + *minere*, project, jut. Cf. *imminent*, *prominent*.] 1. Prominent; standing out above other things; high; lofty. [Now rare.]

Thys Citie of Jherusalem ys a ffayer *Emynent* Place, for it stondith vpon suche a grounde, That from whens so ever a man comyth ther he must nedys ascende.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

Both sides of the Kings Chariot were adorned with Images of gold and siluer; two being most *eminent* among them; the one, of Peace, the other, of Warre.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 373.

Mischief, 'gainst goodness aim'd, is like a stone,
Unnaturally forc'd up an *eminent* hill,
Whose weight falls on our heads and buries us.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

The two children . . . tumbled laughing over the grassy mounds which were too *eminent* for the short legs to bestride. *Hawthorne*, Doctor Grimshawe, i.

2. High in rank, office, worth, or public estimation; conspicuous; highly distinguished: said of a person or of his position: as, an *eminent* station; an *eminent* historian or poet. It is rarely used in a bad sense.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being *eminent*. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

These objections, though sanctioned by *eminent* names, originate, we venture to say, in profound ignorance of the art of poetry. *Macaulay.*

3. Conspicuous; such as to attract attention; manifest: as, the judge's charge was characterized by *eminent* fairness; an *eminent* example of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph and luxurious wealth are they
First seen in acts of prowess *eminent*
And great exploits. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 789.

The avenging principle within us will certainly do its duty upon any *eminent* breach of ours, and make every flagrant act of wickedness, even in this life, a punishment to itself. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

4. Supreme; controlling; unrestrained by higher right or authority: chiefly in the phrase *eminent domain* (which see, under *domain*).=**Syn. 1.** Elevated.—**2.** *Illustrious, Renowned*, etc. See *famous*.

eminentia (em-i-nen'shi-ä), *n.*; pl. *eminentiæ* (-ē). [L., eminence: see *eminence*.] In *anat.*, an eminence; a prominence; a protuberance.—**Eminentia capitata,** the head of a bone; specifically, the radial head of the humerus. Also called *capitellum* and *capitulum*. See cut under *capitellum*.—**Eminentia cinerea,** the lower prominent portion of the ala cinerea.—**Eminentia iliopectinea,** the iliopectineal eminence.—**Eminentia intercondylea,** the spine of the tibia.—**Eminentia papillaris, pyramidalis,** or **stapedii,** the pyramid of the tympanum.—**Eminentia symphysis,** the prominent lower border of the middle of the chin, one of the most marked features of man as distinguished from other mammals.

eminential (em-i-nen'shal), *a.* [< *eminence* (L. *eminentia*) + *-al*.] 1. Containing or pertaining to something eminently.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to an eminentia; prominent or protuberant.—**Eminential equation,** an equation which by means of indeterminate coefficients expresses several independent equations.

eminently (em'i-nent-li), *adv.* 1. In an eminent degree; in a manner to attract observation; so as to be conspicuous and distinguished from others: as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

They in whomsoever these vertues dwell *eminently* need not Kings to make them happy, but are the architects of thir own happiness. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

The highest flames are the most tremulous; and so are the most holy and *eminently* religious persons more full of awfulness and fear. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 72.

When two races, both low in the scale, are crossed, the progeny seems to be *eminently* bad.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 21.

2. As used by the older philosophical writers, in the highest possible degree; perfectly; absolutely; in a sovereign manner: said especially of the production of an effect by a cause infinitely superior to it.

emir (e-mēr'), *n.* [Also written *emeer*, and, esp. in ref. to present rulers having this title, *ameer*, *amir;* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *emir* = F. *émir* = Sp. *emir*, *amir* = Pg. *emir* = It. *emiro*, < Turk. *āmir* = Pers. Hind. *amīr*, < Ar. *amīr*, *emīr*, a commander, ruler, chief nobleman, prince: see *ameer*, and cf. *admiral*.] 1. Among Arabs and other Mohammedan peoples, a chief of a family or tribe; a ruling prince. See *ameer*.

The book of Job shows that, long before letters and arts were known to Ionia, these vexing questions were debated . . . under the tents of the Idumean *emirs*.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. of the Popes.

2. Specifically, a title sometimes given to the descendants of Mohammed.

An *emir* by his garb of green. *Byron*, The Giaour.

3. In Turkey, with a specific designation of office or duty, a head of a department of government; a chief officer.

emirate (e-mēr'āt), *n.* [< *emir* + *-ate*³.] The office or rank of an emir.

emissarium (em-i-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *emissaria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *emissarius*, taken in lit. sense: see *emissary*.] In *anat.*, an emissary (def. II., 3); specifically, an emissary vein.—**Emissarium Santorini,** or **emissarium parietale.** See *emissary veins*, under *emissary*.

emissary (em'i-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émissaire* = Sp. *emisario* = Pg. It. *emissario*, n., < L. *emissarius*, sent out (as adj., first in LL.), as a noun, a scout, spy, emissary, in LL. also an attendant, < L. *emittere*, pp. *emissus*, send out: see *emit*.] I. *a.* 1. Emitting; sending out; furnishing an outlet.—2. Of or pertaining to one sent on a mission; exploring; spying.

You shall neither eat nor sleepe;
No, nor forth your window peepe
With your *emissarie* eye.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, No. 8.

Emissary veins (*emissaria Santorini*), the veins traversing the cranial walls, and connecting the veins on the outside of the skull with the sinuses of the dura mater.

II. *n.*; pl. *emissaries* (-riz). 1. A person sent on a mission, particularly a private mission or business; an agent employed for the promotion of a cause or of his employer's interests: now commonly used in a bad or contemptuous sense, and usually implying some degree of secrecy or chicanery.

P. jun. What are *emissaries?*
Tho. Men employed outward, that are sent abroad
To fetch in the commodity.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

Its [popery's] *emissaries* are very numerous, and very busy in corners, to seduce the unwary.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xv.

Christian communities send forth their *emissaries* of religion and letters.
D. Webster, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. An outlet for water; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake: as, the *emissary* of the Alban lake.—3. In *anat.*, that which emits or sends out; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory or emunctory: chiefly used in the plural. Also *emissarium*.=**Syn. 1.** *Spy, Emissary.* A *spy* is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A *spy* in war must conceal his true character, or he may suffer death if detected; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary without incurring similar hazard.

emissaryship (em'i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *emissary* + *-ship*.] The office of an emissary. *B. Jonson.*

emissile (ē-mis'il), *a.* That may be emitted or protruded.

★**emission** (ē-mish'on), *n.* [= F. *émission* = Sp. *emisión* = Pg. *emissão* = It. *emissione*, < L. *emissio(n-)*, a sending out, < *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out: see *emit*.] 1. The act of emitting, or of sending or throwing out; a putting forth or issuing: as, the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of steam from a boiler; the *emission* of paper money.

Because Philosophers may disagree
If sight *emission* or reception be,
Shall it be thence inferr'd I do not see?
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Plants climb by three distinct means, by spirally twining, by clasping a support with their sensitive tendrils, and by the *emission* of aërial rootlets.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 182.

2. That which is emitted, or sent or thrown out.

An inflamed heap of stubble, glaring with great *emissions*, and suddenly stooping into the thickness of smoke.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

Specifically—(*a*) In *finance*, an amount or quantity of any representative of value issued or put into circulation; an issue: as, the entire *emission* (of coin, bank-notes, or the like) has been called in or redeemed; the first, second, and third *emissions* of United States notes issued during the civil war. (*b*) In *physiol.*, a discharge, especially an involuntary discharge, of semen.—**Theory of emission,** Newton's theory of the nature of light as being an emission of particles from the luminous body. Also called the *corpuscular theory*. See *light*, and *undulatory theory*, under *undulatory*.

emissitious† (em-i-sish'us), *a.* [< L. *emissitius*, better *emissicius*, send out (*oculi emissicii*, prying, spying eyes), < *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out.] Looking or narrowly examining; prying.

Malicious mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, ii. § 8.

emissive (ē-mis'iv), *a.* [< L. *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out (see *emit*), + *-ive*.] **1.** Sending out; emitting; radiating, as light.

But soon a beam, *emissive* from above,
Shed mental day, and touch'd the heart with love.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, i.

2. Pertaining to Newton's explanation of light by the theory of emission. See *emission*.

The other two theories equally suppose the non-existence of a vacuum; according to the *emissive* or corpuscular theory, the vacuum is filled by the matter itself of light, heat, etc. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces.

★**Emissive power**, radiating power.

emissivity (em-i-siv'i-ti), *n.* [< *emissive* + *-ity*.] Emissive or radiating power. [Rare.]

The *emissivity* of a body for any radiation is equal to the absorptive power for the same radiation at any one temperature. *Tait*, Light, § 309.

emissory (em'i-sō-ri), *a.* [< NL. as if **emissorius*, < ML. *emissor*, one who sends out, < L. *emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out.] Sending or conveying out; emissive.

emit (ē-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emitted*, ppr. *emitting*. [= F. *émettre* = Sp. *emitir* = Pg. *emittir* = It. *emettere*, < L. *emittere*, send out, emit, < *e*, out, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*, etc. Cf. *admit*, *amit*[2], *commit*, *demit*[1], *demit*[2], *dimit*, *permit*, *remit*, *transmit*.] **1.** To send forth; throw or give out; vent: as, fire *emits* heat and smoke; boiling water *emits* steam; the sun and stars *emit* light.

The dying lamp feebly *emits* a yellow gleam.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

While yon sun *emits* his rays divine.
Mickle, tr. of Camoens's Lusiad, ii.

A baker's oven, *emitting* the usual fragrance of sour bread. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, v.

A body absorbs with special energy the rays which it can itself *emit*. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 78.

2. To let fly; discharge; dart or shoot. [Rare.]

Pay sacred Rev'rence to Apollo's Song;
Lest wrathful the far-shooting God *emit*
His fatal Arrows.
Prior, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

3. To issue, as an order or a decree; issue for circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

No state shall . . . *emit* bills of credit.
Constitution of United States, Art. i. § 10.

To emit a declaration, in *Scots criminal law*, in the case of a person suspected of having committed a crime, to give an account of himself before a magistrate, usually the sheriff, which account is taken down in writing and made use of at the trial of the accused.

emittent (ē-mit'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *emittere*, send out: see *emit*.] **I.** *a.* Emitting; emissive. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who or that which emits.

They did it [bleeding one animal into another] yesterday before the society, very successfully also, upon a bull-mastiff and a spaniel, the former being the *emittent*, the other the recipient. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 237.

emmanché (e-moṅ-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *emmancher*, put a handle on, haft, < *en-* + *manche*, a handle, haft, = Sp. Pg. *mango* = It. *manico*, < ML. *manicus* (cf. equiv. dim. L. *manicula*), a handle, < L. *manus*, hand.] In *her.*: (*a*) Having a handle: said of a weapon, as an ax, when the head and the handle or staff are of different tinctures. (*b*) Decorated with a doublet: said of the field.

emmantle† (e-man'tl), *v. t.* [< *em-*[2] + *mantle*.] **1.** To cover as with a mantle; envelop; protect.

The world, and this, which by another name men have thought good to call heauen (under the pourprise and bending cope whereof all things are *emmantelled* and covered). *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, i. 1.

2. To place round, by way of fortification; construct as a defense.

Besides the walls that he caused to be built and *emmantelled* about other towns. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 1.

Emmanuel (e-man'ū-el), *n.* **1.** See *Immanuel*. —**2.** An ointment much used in the latter part of the sixteenth century, composed of herbs boiled in wine, and having pitch, suet, mastic, etc., afterward added.

emmarble† (e-mär'bl), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *marble*.] To impart to or invest with the qualities of marble; harden or render cold like marble. Also *enmarble*.

Thou doest *emmarble* the proud hart of her
Whose love before their life they doe prefer.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 139.

emmeleia (em-e-lē'yä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμμέλεια*, harmony, unison, < *ἐμμελής*, harmonious, in unison, < *ἐν*, in, + *μέλος*, song, harmony.] In *Gr. music*: (*a*) Consonance; concord; harmony. (*b*) A formal tragic dance, or the music with which such a dance was accompanied.

emmenagogic (e-men-a-goj'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting menstruation.

emmenagogue (e-men'a-gog), *n.* [= F. *emménagogue* = Sp. *emenagogo* = Pg. It. *emmenagogo*, < NL. **emmenagogus*, < Gr. *ἔμμηνα*, menses (neut. pl. of *ἔμμηνος*, monthly, < *ἐν*, in, + *μήν* = L. *mensis*, a month), + *ἀγωγός*, leading, drawing forth, < *ἀγειν*, lead.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

emmeniopathy (e-men-i-op'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμμηνα*, menses, + *πάθος*, suffering, < *παθεῖν*, suffer, feel.] In *pathol.*, a disorder of menstruation. *Dunglison*.

emmenological (e-men-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *emmenology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to emmenology.

emmenology (em-e-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμμηνα*, menses (see *emmenagogue*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That special branch of medical science which deals with menstruation.

emmer-goose (em'ėr-gös), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

emmet (em'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emet*, *emot*; < ME. *emet*, *emete* (also *emote*, *emotte*, *emmotte*, *ematte*, appar. simulating ME. forms of *moth*: see *moth*, *mad*[2], *maggot*), earlier *amete* (contr. *amte*, *ampte*, *ante*, > mod. E. *ant*), < AS. *ǣmete*, *ǣmette*, **ēmete*, an emmet, ant: see further under *ant*[1], the common form of the word.] An ant.

The parsimonious *emmet*, provident
Of future. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 485.

As well may the minutest *Emmet* say
That Caucasus was rais'd to pave his Way.
Prior, Solomon, i.

emmet-hunter (em'et-hun"tėr), *n.* A name of the wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

emmetrope (em'e-trōp), *n.* [As *emmetrop-ia*.] A person with eyes normal as regards refraction.

emmetropia (em-e-trō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμμετρος*, in measure, proportional (< *ἐν*, in, + *μέτρον*, measure), + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Normal power of accommodation, in which the light from a luminous point at any distance from the eye not less than 10 or 12 centimeters (3.9 or 4.7 inches) can be focused to a point on the retina. Also *emmetropy*.

emmetropic (em-e-trop'ik), *a.* [As *emmetropia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by emmetropia.

The state of refraction may deviate in two ways from the *emmetropic* condition. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 499.

The normal or *emmetropic* eye adjusts itself perfectly for all distances, from about five inches to infinity. It makes a perfect image of objects at all these distances. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 47.

emmetropy (e-met'rō-pi), *n.* Same as *emmetropia*.

The eye of which we have been speaking is the normal or perfect eye. This normal condition is called *emmetropy*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 46.

emmew†, **immew**† (e-, i-mū'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1], *im-*[1], + *mew*[2].] To confine in a mew or cage; mew; coop up; cause to shrink out of sight. Also *enmew*, *inmew*.

This outward-sainted deputy,—
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth the fowl,—is yet a devil.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

emmonsite (em'on-zīt), *n.* [After S. F. *Emmons*, a geologist.] A doubtful ferric tellurite from the vicinity of Tombstone, Arizona.

emmove†, *v. t.* See *emove*.

emodin (em'ō-din), *n.* In *chem.*, a compound ($C_{15}H_{10}O_5$), crystallizing in orange-yellow prisms, found in the bark of buckthorn and in the root of rhubarb.

emollescence (em-o-les'ens), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *mollescere*, inceptive of *mollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] In a body beginning to melt, that degree of softness which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusion.

emolliate (ē-mol'iāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emolliated*, ppr. *emolliating*. [Irreg. < L. *emollire* (pp. *emollitus*), soften: see *emollient*.] To soften; render effeminate. [Rare.]

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valour. *Pinkerton*.

emollient (ē-mol'yent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émollient* = Sp. *emoliente* = Pg. It. *emolliente*, < L. *emollien(t-)s*, ppr. of *emollire*, soften, < *e*, out, + *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft: see *mollient*, *mollify*.] **I.** *a.* Softening; making soft or supple; serving to relax the solids of anything.

The regular supply of a mucilage, more *emollient* and slippery than oil itself, which is constantly softening and lubricating the parts that rub upon each other.
Paley, Nat. Theol., viii.

II. *n.* A therapeutic agent or process which softens and relaxes living tissues, as a poultice or massage. The word was formerly applied to the so-called demulcents.

The fifth means is to further the very act of assimilation and nourishment: which is done by some outward *emollients*, that make the parts more apt to assimilate.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 59.

emollition† (em-o-lish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **emollitio(n-)*, < *emollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] The act of relaxing or of making soft and pliable. [Rare.]

All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts—and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 730.

emollitive† (ē-mol'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *emollitus*, pp. of *emollire*, soften (see *emollient*), + E. *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to soften; emollient.

They enter likewise into those *emollitive* or lenitive plastres which are devised for the sores of the head.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 21.

II. *n.* An emollient.

The misselto is a great *emollitive*; for it softeneth, discusseth, and resolveth also hard tumors.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 4.

emolument (ē-mol'ū-ment), *n.* [= F. *émolument* = Sp. Pg. It. *emolumento*, < L. *emolumentum*, *emolimentum*, effort, exertion, what is gained by labor, profit, gain, < *emoliri*, effect, accomplish, < *e*, out, + *moliri*, exert oneself: see *amolish*, *demolish*.] **1.** The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites.

The deanery of Christ Church became vacant. That office was, both in dignity and in *emolument*, one of the highest in the University of Oxford.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng. vi.

2. Profit; advantage; gain in general; that which promotes the good of any person or thing.

Profits by salt pits, milles, water-courses (and whatsoeuer *emoluments* grew by them), and such like.
Holinshed, Descrip. of England.

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to the public *emolument*. *Tatler*.

Some of Mr. Whitefield's enemies affected to suppose that he would apply these collections to his own private *emolument*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 167.

=**Syn. 1.** Remuneration, pay, wages, stipend, income.—**2.** Benefit.

emolumental (ē-mol-ū-men'tal), *a.* [< *emolument* + *-al*.] Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. [Rare.]

The passion of his majesty to encourage his subjects in all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature.
Evelyn, Sylva, To the Reader.

emong†, *prep.* An obsolete form of *among*.

At last far off they many Islandes spy
On every side floting the floodes *emong*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 10.

emongst†, **emongest**†, *prep.* Obsolete forms of *amongst*.

And Cupid still *emongest* them kindled lustfull fyres.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 39.

emony†, *n.* A corruption of *anemone*.

emotion (ē-mō'shon), *n.* [= F. *émotion* = Sp. ★*emoción* = Pg. *emoção* = It. *emozione*, < L. as if **emotio(n-)*, < *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move out, move away, remove, stir up, agitate: see *emove*.] **1**†. Excited or unusual motion; disturbed movement.

I think nothing need to be said to encourage it [bathing in cold water], provided this one caution be used, that he never go into the water, when exercise has at all warm'd him or left any *emotion* in his blood or pulse.
Locke, Education, § 8.

2. A strongly affective (pleasurable or unpleasurable) consciousness, in which the mind is possessed by some exciting or depressing object or event: always accompanied by such bodily disturbances as blushing, trembling, weeping, or by less obvious changes in the circulatory, respiratory, and muscular systems, which arouse the organic sensations characteristic of particular emotions. Under violent emotion all the muscles of the body may be affected, but the most common effects are in the expression of the face.

The stirrings of pride, vanity, covetousness, impurity, discontent, resentment, these succeed each other through the day in momentary *emotions*, and are known to Him.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 46

It has been usual with psychologists to confound *emotions* with feeling, because intense feeling is essential to *emotion*. But, strictly speaking, a state of *emotion* is a complete state of mind, a psychosis, and not a psychical element, if we may so say. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

Mellow, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest *emotion*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

★=Syn. 2. *Trepidation, Tremor*, etc. See *agitation*.

emotional (ē-mō′shon-al), *a.* [< *emotion* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of emotion.

Whatever moral benefit can be effected by education must be effected by an education which is *emotional* rather than perceptive. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 384.

It is *emotional* force, not intellectual, that brings out exceptional results. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., II. 598.

2. Characterized by emotion; attended by or producing emotion; subject to emotion: as, an *emotional* poem; an *emotional* temperament.

Great intellect . . . is not readily united with a large *emotional* nature. *A. Bain*, Corr. of Forces, p. 236.

3. Employing appeal to the emotions; aiming at the production of emotion as an object: as, an *emotional* orator or harangue.

emotionalism (ē-mō′shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ism*.] 1. The character of being emotional, or of being subject to emotion; tendency to emotional excitement.

Churchism and Moralism place the essence of Christianity in action, and *Emotionalism* puts it in feeling.
J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, p. 31.

2. The practice of working upon the emotions; the disposition to substitute superficial emotion for deeper feeling or right purpose.—3. The expression of emotion.

emotionalist (ē-mō′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is easily overcome by emotions; a person subject to or controlled by emotion.

The stiff materialist is not educated for a sound investigator any more than the limp *emotionalist*.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 262.

2. One who endeavors to excite emotional feeling; one who appeals to the emotions rather than to the reason or conscience.

emotionality (ē-mō-shon-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *emotional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being emotional or of expressing emotion; emotionalism.

English which has once been in Italian acquires an *emotionality* which it does not perhaps wholly lose in returning to itself. *The Century*, XXX. 205.

The dog . . . does not possess our faculty of imitation, our facial *emotionality*.
Alien. and Neurol. (trans.), VII. 165.

emotioned (ē-mō′shond), *a.* [< *emotion* + *-ed*².] Affected by emotion. [Rare.]

As the young chief th' affecting scene surveys,
How all his form th' *emotion'd* soul betrays!
Scott, Essay on Painting.

emotive (ē-mō′tiv), *a.* [< L. *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move (see *emotion*), + *-ive*.] Producing or marked by or manifesting emotion; of an emotional character.

To him display the wonders of their frame,
His own contexture, where eternal art,
Emotive, pants within the alternate heart.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Minds of deep *emotive* sensibility are apt to feel pained, even exasperated, by scientific explanations which decline the imaginary aid of some incomprehensible outlying agency not expressible in terms of experience.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 1.

emotively (ē-mō′tiv-li), *adv.* In an emotive manner. *George Eliot.*

emotiveness (ē-mō′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emotive. [Rare.]

The more exquisite quality of Deronda's nature—that keenly perceptive, sympathetic *emotiveness* which ran along with his speculative tendency.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.

emotivity (ē-mō-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *emotive* + *-ity*.] The capacity or state of being emotive; emotionality. [Rare.]

Sensitivity and *emotivity* have also been used as the scientific terms for the capacity of feeling.
Hickok, Mental Science, p. 176.

emove† (ē-mōv′), *v. t.* [Less correctly *emmove*; < L. *emovere*, move out, move away, move, agitate, etc., < *e*, out, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To move; arouse to emotion.

One day, when him high corage did *emmove*,
As wont ye knightes to seeke adventures wilde,
He pricked forth his puissant force to prove.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 50.

While with kind nature, here amid the grove,
We pass'd the harmless sabbath of our time,
What to disturb it could, fell men, *emove*
Your barbarous hearts?
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

empæstic, empestic (em-pes′tik), *a.* [Also, less prop., *empaistic*; < Gr. ἐμπαιστική, sc. τέχνη, the art of embossing, < ἐμπαιστός, struck in, embossed, < ἐμπαίειν, strike in, stamp, emboss, < ἐν, in, + παίειν, strike. Cf. *anapest*.] Stamped, embossed, or inlaid, as work in metal.

empair† (em-pār′), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *impair*. *Spenser*.

empaistic (em-pās′tik), *a.* Same as *empæstic*.

empale[1], **empaled**, etc. See *impale*, etc.

empale[2]† (em-pāl′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *pale*².] To cause to grow pale.

No bloodless malady *empales* their face. *G. Fletcher.*

empanel, empannel (em-pan′el), *v. t.* See *impanel*.

empanelment, empannelment (em-pan′el-ment), *n.* See *impanelment*.

empanoply (em-pan′ō-pli), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empanoplied*, ppr. *empanoplying*. [< *em-*[1] + *panoply*.] To invest in full armor.

The lists were ready. *Empanoplied* and plumed
We enter'd in, and waited, fifty there,
Opposed to fifty. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

emparadise (em-par′a-dīs), *v. t.* See *imparadise*.

emparchment (em-pärch′ment), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *parchment*.] To write on parchment. [A nonce-word.]

I take your Bull as an *emparchmented* Lie, and burn it.
Carlyle.

empark† (em-pärk′), *v. t.* See *impark*. *Bp. King.*

emparlaunce†, *n.* See *imparlance*.

empasm (em-pazm′), *n.* [< Gr. ἐμπάσσειν, sprinkle in or on, < ἐν, in, + πάσσειν, sprinkle.] 1. A powder used to remove any disagreeable odor from the person.—2. A cataplasm.

empassion† (em-pash′on), *v. t.* See *impassion*.

empassionate† (em-pash′on-āt), *a.* See *impassionate*.

empaste† (em-pāst′), *v. t.* See *impaste*.

empathema (em-pa-thē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπαθής, in a state of emotion or passion, < ἐν, in, + πάθος, suffering, passion.] In *pathol.*, ungovernable passion. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 45.

empatronize†, *v. t.* See *impatronize*.

empawn†, *v. t.* See *impawn*.

empeach†, *v. t.* See *impeach*.

empearl (em-pėrl′), *v. t.* See *impearl*.

empeche†, *v. t.* See *impeach*.

empeire†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair*. *Chaucer.*

empeirema (em-pī-rē′mä), *n.* See *empirema*.

empeople† (em-pē′pl), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *people*.] 1. To furnish with inhabitants; people; populate.

We know 'tis very well *empeopled*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

2. To settle as inhabitants.

He wondred much, and gan enquere . . .
What unknowen nation there *empeopled* were.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 56.

emperess†, **emperice**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *empress*.

emperil† (em-per′il), *v. t.* See *imperil*.

emperish† (em-per′ish), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *perish*.] To destroy; ruin.

His fraile senses were *emperisht* quight,
And love to frenzy turnd, sith love is franticke hight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 20.

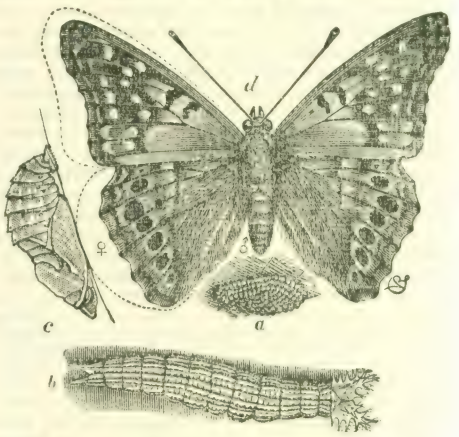
★**emperor** (em′pėr-or), *n.* [Early mod. E. *emperour*; < ME. *emperour*, *emperur*, *emparour*, *emperere*, < OF. *empereor*, F. *empereur* = Pr. *emperador* = Sp. Pg. *emperador* = It. *imperatore*, < L. *imperator*, *inperator*, OL. *induperator*, a military commander-in-chief, ruler, emperor, < *imperare*, *inperare*, command: see *empire*.] 1†. A commander-in-chief; a supreme leader of an army or of armies.

To Agamynon thai giffen the gouernaunce hole,
ffor worthiest of wit that worship to haue;
And ordant hym *Emperour* by opyn assent,
With power full playn the pepull to lede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3670.

2. The sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire: a title of dignity conventionally superior to that of *king*: as, the *emperor* of Germany or of Russia. See *empire*. The title *emperor*, first assumed (with consent of the senate) by Julius Cæsar, was held by the succeeding rulers of the Roman, and afterward of the Western and Eastern empires. The line of emperors of the West terminated in A. D. 476, but the title was revived in 800 by Charlemagne, who thus laid the foundation of the elective Holy Roman Empire (which see, under *empire*). The last of his successors had, before his abdication in 1806, adopted the title of hereditary emperor of Austria. The king of Prussia was crowned emperor of Germany in 1871. Peter the Great of Russia assumed the title in 1721, and the ruler of Brazil in 1822; and it was held by Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. of France. In 1876 Queen Victoria of England was proclaimed empress of India. In western speech the sovereigns of Turkey, China, Japan, etc., are called emperors.

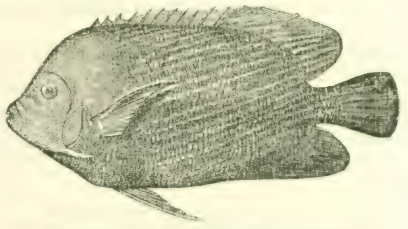
Under existing international arrangements the crowned heads of Europe take precedence according to the date of their accession, and their rank is precisely the same, whether their style is imperial or royal. But the proper meaning of *emperor* is the chief of a confederation of states of which kings are members.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 417.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*: (1) One of several large sphinxes or moths: as, the peacock *emperor*, *Saturnia pavonia*. (2) One of several large butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*: as, the purple *emperor*, the popular name in Great Britain of *Apatura iris*, also called the *purple*



Tawny Emperor (*Chlorippe clyton*).
a, eggs; *b*, larva, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, lateral view; *d*, male butterfly, with partial outline of female. (All natural size.)

high-flyer; the tawny *emperor*, *Chlorippe clyton*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, one of sundry birds notable of their kind. (*c*) A large boa of Central America, *Boa imperator*, probably a variety of the *Boa constrictor*.—**Emperor-fish.** Same as *emperor of Japan*.—**Emperor goose**, *Philacte canagica*, a handsome species of Alaska, with the plumage barred transversely and the head in part white.—**Emperor moth**, a handsome species of moth (*Saturnia pavonia*).—**Emperor of Japan**, a chætodontoid fish, *Holacanthus imperator*, of an oblong form, with a spine upon the pre-



Emperor of Japan (*Holacanthus imperator*).

operculum. It inhabits the seas of southern Japan, is resplendent in color, and notable for its savory flesh. Also called *emperor-fish*.—**Emperor penguin**, *Aptenodytes imperator* or *forsteri*, the largest known species of penguin.—**Emperor tern**, the American variety of the Caspian tern, *Sterna tschegrava imperator*.—**Purple emperor**, **tawny emperor**. See def. 3 (*a*) (2).=Syn. 2. *Monarch*, etc. See *prince*.

emperorship (em′pėr-or-ship), *n.* [< *emperor* + *-ship*.] The rank, office, or power of an emperor.

They went and put him [Napoleon] there; they and France at large. Chief-consulship, *Emperorship*, victory over Europe. *Carlyle.*

The *emperorship* was to have been hereditary in his [Charlemagne's] family, but by the year 900 his posterity . . . was extinct. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 170.

empery (em′pėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emperie*; < ME. *emperie*, *emperye*, < OF. *emperie*, var. of *empire*, empire: see *empire*.] Empire; power; government.

Oh, misery,
When Indian slaves thirst after *empery*.
Lust's Dominion, iii. 4.

I rose, as if he were my king indeed,
And then sate down, in trouble at myself,
And struggling for my woman's *empery*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

empestic, *a.* See *empæstic*.

Empetraceæ (em-pe-trā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Empetrum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of low, shrubby, heath-like evergreens, with small polygamous or dicœcious apetalous flowers and drupaceous fruit. There are only 5 species, belonging to the 3 genera *Empetrum*, *Corema*, and *Ceratiola*. The affinities of the family have been considered doubtful. Engler places it in the *Sapindales*.

Empetrum (em′pe-trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμπετρον, a rock-plant, as saxifrage, neut. of ἔμπετρος, growing on rocks, < ἐν, in, on, + πέτρος, a rock:

see *pier, petro-*.] A genus of low, heath-like shrubs, of two species, the type of the family *Empetraceæ;* the crowberry or crakeberry. *E. nigrum* is a native of bogs and mountains in the cooler and arctic portions of the northern hemisphere. Its black berries are sometimes eaten. *E. rubrum*, with red berries, is found in the extreme southern part of South America.

emphase† (em-fāz′), *v. t.* [< *emphasis.*] To emphasize.

Frank. I . . . bid you most welcome.
Lady F. And I believe your most, my pretty boy,
Being so *emphased* by you. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

emphasis (em′fā-sis), *n.* [= F. *emphase* (> D. G. *emphase* = Dan. *emfase* = Sw. *emfas*) = Sp. *énfasis* = Pg. *emphasis* = It. *enfasi*, emphasis, < L. *emphasis* (in pure L. *significatio(n-)*: see *signification*), < Gr. ἔμφασις, an appearing in, outward appearance, a showing or letting a thing be seen as in a mirror (reflection, image), or as involved, hence, in rhet., pregnant suggestion, indirect indication, significance, emphasis, < ἐμφαίνειν, show forth, < ἐν, in, + φαίνειν, show, mid. φαίνεσθαι, appear, > φάσις, phase, appearance: see *phase.*] 1. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Originally, a figure consisting in a significant, pregnant, or suggestive mode of expression, implying (especially in connection with the context or the circumstances under which an oration is delivered) more than would necessarily or ordinarily be meant by the words used. This figure is of two kinds, according as it suggests either something more than is said, or something purposely not mentioned or professedly not intended. Poets frequently employ it for the former purpose, especially in similes and epithets. (*b*) The mode of delivery appropriate to pregnant or suggestive expression; hence, rhetorical stress; in general, significant stress; special stress or force of voice given to the utterance of a word, succession of words, or part of a word, in order to excite special attention. Emphasis on a syllable differs from syllabic accent by being exceptional in use, and altering the ordinary pronunciation of the word, either by increasing the stress on the syllable regularly accented or by transferring the accent to another syllable: as, a sin may be a sin of o′mission or a sin of com′mission (instead of omis′sion, commis′sion).

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than that of accent that the customary seat of the latter is transferred in any case where the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter*, Rhetorical Delivery, iv.

2. Special and significant vigor or force: as, *emphasis* of gesticulation; in general, significance; distinctiveness.

External objects stand before us . . . in all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure and colour.
Sir W. Hamilton.

=**Syn.** 1. *Emphasis, Accent, Stress.* *Emphasis* is generally upon a word, but may be upon a combination of words or a single syllable. *Accent* is upon a syllable: as, the place of the *accent* in the word "demonstrate" is not fixed. *Stress* is a synonym for either *emphasis* or *accent*. See *inflection.*

That voice all modes of passion can express
Which marks the proper word with proper *stress;*
But none emphatic can that speaker call
Who lays an equal *emphasis* on all. *Lloyd.*

By increasing, therefore, the degree of habitual *accent* on a given syllable, we can render emphatic the word in which it occurs. *G. L. Raymond*, Orator's Manual, § 27.

emphasize (em′fā-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emphasized*, ppr. *emphasizing.* [< *emphas(is)* + *-ize.*] 1. To utter or pronounce with emphasis; render emphatic; lay stress upon: as, to *emphasize* a syllable, word, or declaration; to *emphasize* a passage in reading.—2. To bring out clearly or distinctly; make more obvious or more positive; give a stronger perception of.

In winter it [the sea] is warmer, in summer it is cooler, than the ambient air, and the difference is *emphasized* the farther we get away from the shore.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 535.

Unequal powers have made unequal opportunities first, however much the unequal opportunities afterwards may react on and *emphasize* the situation.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 192.

emphatic (em-fat′ik), *a.* [= F. *emphatique* = Sp. *enfático* = Pg. *emphatico* = It. *enfatico* (cf. G. *emphatisch* = Dan. Sw. *emfatisk*), < Gr. ἐμφατικός, (< ἔμφασις, stem *ἐμφατι-), equiv. form of ἐμφαντικός, expressive, vivid, forcible, < ἐμφαίνειν (ἐμφαν-), show, declare: see *emphasis.*] 1. Uttered, or to be uttered, with emphasis or stress of voice: as, the *emphatic* words in a sentence.—2. Forcibly significant; expressive; impressive: as, an *emphatic* gesture.

When I wish to group our three homes and their names in an *emphatic* way, it certainly answers my purpose better to speak of Angeln as Old England than to speak of England as New Angeln. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 28.

His [Fox's] acceptance of office . . . would . . . have been the most *emphatic* demonstration of the union of all parties against the invaders. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

=**Syn.** Expressive, earnest, energetic, striking.

emphatical (em-fat′i-kal), *a.* 1. Same as *emphatic.* [Obsolete or rare.]—2†. Merely apparent; illusory.

It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. *Boyle*, Colours.

emphatically (em-fat′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. With emphasis or stress of voice.—2. Significantly; forcibly; in a striking or impressive manner.—3. Conspicuously; preëminently.

The condition of the envious man is the most *emphatically* miserable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 19.

He was *emphatically* a popular writer. *Macaulay.*

The doctrine that religion could be destined to pass through successive phases of development was pronounced to be *emphatically* unchristian. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 199.

4†. According to appearance; according to impression produced.

What is delivered of their [dolphins'] incurvity must be taken *emphatically:* that is, not really, but in appearance.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

emphaticalness (em-fat′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being emphatic. [Rare.]

emphlysis (em′fli-sis), *n.*; pl. *emphlyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, on, + φλύσις, an eruption, < φλύειν, break out, boil over.] In *med.*, a vesicular tumor or eruption.

emphotion (em-fō′ti-on), *n.*; pl. *emphotia* (-ä). [MGr. ἐμφώτιον (also ἐμφώτειος ἐσθής), lit. a garment of light, < ἐν, in, + φῶς (φωτ-), light.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the white robe put on immediately after baptism; the chrisom.

emphractic (em-frak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐμφρακτικός, likely to obstruct, < ἐμφράσσειν, obstruct, block up, < ἐν, in, + φράσσειν, fence in, block, stop.] I. *a.* In *med.*, having the property of closing the pores of the skin.

II. *n.* A substance which when applied to the skin has the property of closing the pores.

emphrensy† (em-fren′zi), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *phrensy*, obs. form of *frenzy.*] To make frenzied; madden.

Is it a ravenous beast, a covetous oppressour? his tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and *emphrensies.*
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

emphyma† (em-fī′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + φῦμα, a tumor, a growth, < φύεσθαι, grow.] A tumor.

emphysem (em′fi-sem), *n.* The English form of *emphysema.* [Rare.]

emphysema (em-fi-sē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμφύσημα, an inflation (of the stomach, peritoneum, etc.), < ἐμφυσᾶν, blow in, inflate, < ἐν, in, + φυσᾶν, blow.] In *pathol.*, distention with air or other gases.—**Interstitial emphysema**, the presence of air or other gases in the interstices of the tissues.—**Vesicular emphysema**, the permanent dilatation of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs, the air-cells becoming obliterated. Also called *alveolar ectasia.*

emphysematous, emphysematose (em-fi-sem′a-tus, -tōs), *a.* [< *emphysema(t-)* + *-ous, -ose.*] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of emphysema; distended; bloated.—2. In *bot.*, bladdery; resembling a bladder.

emphyteusis (em-fi-tū′sis), *n.* [LL. (in Roman civil law), < Gr. ἐμφύτευσις (only in Roman use), lit. an implanting, < ἐμφυτεύειν, implant, ingraft, < ἔμφυτος, implanted, ingrafted, inborn, innate (> ult. E. *imp*, q. v.), < ἐμφύειν, implant, pass. grow in, < ἐν, in, + φύειν, produce, pass. grow.] In *Rom. law*, a contract by which houses or lands were given forever or for a long term on condition of their being improved and a stipulated annual rent paid to the grantor. It was usually for a perpetual term, thus corresponding to the feudal fee.

We are told that with the municipalities began the practice of letting out agri vectigales, that is, of leasing land for a perpetuity to a free tenant, at a fixed rent, and under certain conditions. The plan was afterwards extensively imitated by individual proprietors, and the tenant, whose relation to the owner had originally been determined by his contract, was subsequently recognised by the Prætor as having himself a qualified proprietorship, which in time became known as *Emphyteusis.*
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 299.

emphyteuta (em-fi-tū′tä), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐμφυτευτής, a tenant by emphyteusis: see *emphyteusis.*] In *Rom. law*, a tenant by emphyteusis.

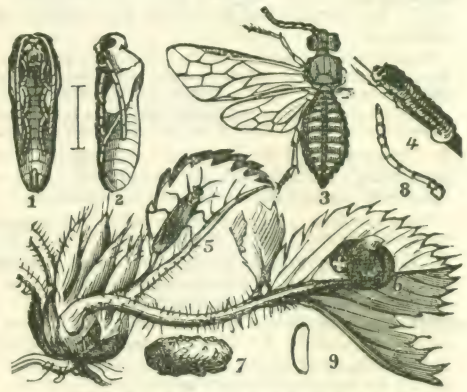
emphyteutic (em-fi-tū′tik), *a.* [< LL. *emphyteuticus*, < *emphyteuta*, q. v.] Pertaining to emphyteusis; held on the form of tenure known as emphyteusis; taken on hire, for which rent is to be paid: as, *emphyteutic* lands.

We have distinct proof that what is called in Roman law *emphyteutic* tenure was in use among the Greeks in the case of sacred land. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 145.

Emphyteutic lease. Same as *bail à longues années* (which see, under *bail*[2]).

emphyteuticary (em-fi-tū′ti-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *emphyteuticaries* (-riz). [< LL. *emphyteuticarius*, < *emphyteuticus:* see *emphyteutic.*] In *Rom. law*, one who held lands by emphyteusis; an emphyteuta.

Emphytus (em′fi-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμφυτος, ingrafted, inserted: see *emphyteusis*, and *imp*, *v.*] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, founded by Klug in 1811, having short wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, filiform 9-jointed antennæ,



Strawberry False-worm (*Emphytus maculatus*).

1, 2, pupa, ventral and lateral views (line shows natural size); 3, fly, enlarged (wings on one side detached); 4, larva; 5, fly with wings closed; 6, larva curled up; 7, cocoon; 8, antenna; 9, egg. (4, 5, 6, and 7 natural size; 8 and 9 enlarged.)

transverse head, prominent eyes, and a long abdomen, cylindrical in the male, and broad and carinate in the female. The larvæ have 22 legs, and are leaf-feeders. The male of *E. maculatus* is black, the female honey-yellow; its larva feeds on the strawberry, and is known in the United States and Canada as the strawberry false-worm.

Empidæ (em′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., contr. of *Empididæ*, < *Empis* (*Empid-*), the typical genus: see *Empis.*] A family of tetrachætous brachycerous flies, of the order *Diptera*, containing upward of 1,000 species, mostly of small size, inhabiting temperate and cold countries. They are characterized by a globose head with contiguous eyes, a simple third antenna-joint, and lengthened tarsal cells of the wings. They are very active and voracious, and in general resemble the *Asilidæ*. Species of this family may be seen dancing in swarms over running water in springtime. The slender larvæ live in garden-mold. Also *Empididæ* and *Empides.*

Empididæ (em-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Empidæ.*

Empidonax (em-pi-dō′naks), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1855), < Gr. ἐμπίς (ἐμπιδ-), a mosquito, gnat (see *Empis*), + ἄναξ, king.] A large genus of small American olivaceous flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, inhabiting North, Central, and South America, having the bill and feet moderate in length among allied genera, of mean length among related flycatchers, the wings pointed, the tail emarginate, and the plumage mostly dull-greenish. Four species are very common woodland migratory insectivorous birds of the eastern United States: the Acadian flycatcher, *E. acadicus;* Traill's, *E. traillii;* the least, *E. minimus;* and the yellow-bellied, *E. flaviventris.*



Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*).

empierce† (em-pērs′), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *pierce.*] See *impierce.*

He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade,
That it *empierst* the Pagans burganet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 45.

empight† (em-pīt′), *a.* [< *em-*[1] + *pight.*] Fixed.

Three bodies in one wast *empight.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 8.

empire (em′pīr), *n.* [< ME. *empire, empyre, empere* (also *emperie, emperye:* see *empery*), < OF. *empire* (also *emperie*), F. *empire* = Pr. *emperi, enperi* = Sp. Pg. It. *imperio*, < L. *imperium, inperium*, command, control, dominion, sovereignty, a dominion, empire, < *imperare, inperare*, command, order, < *in*, in, on, + *parare*, make ready, order: see *pare.* Cf. *imperial*, etc.] 1. Supreme power in governing; imperial power; dominion; sovereignty.

Your Maiestie (my most gracious Soueraigne) haue shewed your selfe to all the world, for this one and thirty yeares space of your glorious raigne, aboue all other Princes of Christendome, not onely fortunate, but also most sufficient vertuous and worthy of *Empire*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

He here stalks
Upon the heads of Romans, and their princes,
Familiarly to *empire*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 3.

Westward the course of *empire* takes its way.
Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

If we do our duties as honestly and as much in the fear of God as our forefathers did, we need not trouble ourselves much about other titles to *empire*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 244.

2. The country, region, or union of states or territories under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign or government; usually, a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be, and often is, of small extent: as, the Roman or the Russian *empire*. The designation *empire* has been assumed in modern times by some small or homogeneous monarchies, generally ephemeral; but properly an empire is an aggregate of conquered, colonized, or confederated states, each with its own government subordinate or tributary to that of the empire as a whole. Such were and are all the great historical empires; and in this sense the name is applied appropriately to any large aggregation of separate territories under one monarch, whatever his title may be: as, the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian *empires;* the *empire* of Alexander the Great; the British *empire*, etc. See *emperor*, and *Holy Roman Empire*, below.

3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway: as, the *empire* of reason or of truth.

We disdain
To do those servile offices, ofttimes
His foolish pride and *empire* will exact.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

The sword turns preacher, and dictates propositions by *empire* instead of arguments.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 690.

It is to the very end of our days a struggle between our reason and our temper, which shall have the *empire* over us. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 172.

Circle of the empire. See *circle*.—**Eastern Empire,** or **Empire of the East,** originally, that division of the Roman empire which had its seat in Constantinople. Its final separation from the Western Empire dates from the death of Theodosius the Great (A. D. 395), whose sons Arcadius and Honorius received respectively the eastern and western divisions of the Roman dominion. After the fall of the Western Empire, the Empire of the East is commonly known as the *Byzantine empire*. It continued until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.—**Empire City,** the city of New York: so called as being the chief city of the Empire State, and the commercial metropolis of the United States.—**Empire State,** the State of New York: so called from its superior population and wealth as compared with the other States of the Union.—**Holy Roman Empire,** the German-Roman empire in western and central Europe (in later times commonly styled the *German empire*), which, after a lapse of more than three hundred years, reunited a large portion of the territories formerly belonging to the Western Empire. The union of the German royal and Roman imperial crowns began with Charles the Great or Charlemagne, king of the Franks, who was crowned emperor by the Pope at Rome A. D. 800; but the line of German kings who were at the same time Holy Roman emperors begins properly with Otho the Great, crowned emperor in 962. The empire was regarded as the temporal form of a theoretically universal dominion, whose spiritual head was the Pope and the earlier emperors were crowned at Rome by the spiritual rulers of Christendom. The empire continued under monarchs of the Saxon, Franconian, and Hohenstaufen dynasties, passing in 1273 to the Austrian house of Hapsburg, the members of which line remained in uninterrupted possession of the empire from 1438 until its final extinction in 1806. It had long previously lost the greater part of the external territories which had entitled it to be called Roman; and its final dissolution was due to the conquests and encroachments of Napoleon I. (See *emperor*.) The emperors were elected by certain of the more powerful German princes called electors, whose number was definitely fixed at seven by the Golden Bull of 1356, and remained at that number with but slight changes.—**The Celestial Empire.** See *celestial*.—**Western Empire,** the distinctive designation of the western portion of the Roman world after its division into two independent empires in A. D. 395. (See *Eastern Empire*, above.) Its power very rapidly declined under the inroads of barbarians and other adverse influences, and it was finally extinguished in A. D. 476. =**Syn. 1.** Sway, dominion, rule, reign, government, supremacy.

empirema (em-pi-rē′mȧ), *n.*; pl. *empiremata* (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐμπείρημα*, < *ἐμπειρεῖν*, be experienced in, < *ἔμπειρος*, experienced: see *empiric*.] In *logic*, a proposition grounded upon experience. Also spelled *empeirema*.

empireship (em′pīr-ship), *n.* The power, sovereignty, or dominion of an empire.

England has seized the *empireship* of India.
Library Mag., July, 1886.

empiric (em-pir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *empirick;* < OF. *empirique*, F. *empirique* = Sp. *empírico* = Pg. It. *empirico* (cf. D. G. *empirisch* = Dan. Sw. *empirisk*), < L. *empiricus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρικός*, experienced (*οἱ Ἐμπειρικοί*, the Empirics: see II., 1), < *ἐμπειρία*, experience, mere experience or practice without knowledge, esp. in medicine, empiricism, < *ἔμπειρος*, experienced or practised in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πεῖρα*, a trial, experiment, attempt; akin to *πόρος*, a way, < **περ*, **παρ* = E. *fare*, go.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as *empirical*.—**2.** Versed in physical experimentation: as, an *empiric* alchemist.—**3.** Of or pertaining to the medical empirics.

It is accounted an error to commit a natural body to *empiric* physicians. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of an ancient sect of Greek physicians who maintained that practice or experience, and not theory, is the foundation of the science of medicine.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves *empirics;* those who relied on theory, methodists; and those who held a middle course, dogmatists.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philos. (ed. Krauth), p. 157.

2. An experimenter in medical practice, destitute of adequate knowledge; an irregular or unscientific physician; more distinctively, a quack or charlatan.

It is not safe for the Church of Christ when bishops learn what belongeth unto government, as *empirics* learn physic, by killing of the sick. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

This is the cause why *empirics* and old women are more happy many times in their cures than learned physicians, because they are more religious in holding their medicines.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 198.

There are many *empiricks* in the world who pretend to infallible methods of curing all patients.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. viii.

Empiricks and mountebanks.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 2.

3. In general, one who depends mainly upon experience or intuition; one whose procedure in any field of action or inquiry is too exclusively empirical.

The *empiric*, . . . instead of ascending from sense to intellect (the natural progress of all true learning), . . . hurries, on the contrary, into the midst of sense, where he wanders at random without any end, and is lost in a labyrinth of infinite particulars. *Harris*, Hermes, iv.

Vague generalisations may form the stock-in-trade of the political *empiric*, but he is an *empiric* notwithstanding. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 91.

=**Syn. 2.** *Mountebank*, etc. See *quack*, *n.*

empirical (em-pir′i-kal), *a.* [< *empiric* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or derived from experience or experiments; depending upon or derived from the observation of phenomena.

In philosophical language the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Now here again we may observe the error into which Locke was led by confounding the cause of our ideas with their occasion. There can be no idea, he argues, prior to experience; granted. Therefore he concludes the mind previous to it is, as it were, a tabula rasa, owing every notion which it gains primarily to an *empirical* source.
J. D. Morell.

The *empirical* generalization that guides the farmer in his rotation of crops serves to bring his actions into concord with certain of the actions going on in plants and soil. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

2. Derived, as a general proposition, from a narrow range of observation, without any warrant for its exactitude or for its wider validity.

The *empirical* diagram only represents the relative number and position of the parts, just as a careful observation shows them in the flower; but if the diagram also indicates the places where members are suppressed, . . . I call it a theoretical diagram.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 525.

It is not at all impossible that Henry II. may have been among the pupils of Vacarius: certainly he was more of a lawyer than mere *empirical* education could make him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

3. Pertaining to the medical practice of an empiric, in either of the medical senses of that word; hence, charlatanical; quackish.

The *empirical* treatment he submitted to . . . hastened his end. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

Empirical certainty, cognition, ego, idealism, etc. See the nouns.—**Empirical formula** or **law,** a formula which sufficiently satisfies certain observations, but which is not supported by any established theory or probable hypothesis, so that it cannot be relied upon far beyond the conditions of the observations upon which it rests. Thus, the formula of Dulong and Petit expressing the relation between the temperature of a body and its radiative power cannot be extended to the calculation of the heat of the sun, since there is no reason for supposing that it would approximate to the truth so far beyond the temperatures at which the experiments were made.

empirically (em-pir′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an empirical manner; by experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Every science begins by accumulating observations, and presently generalizes these *empirically*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 22.

empiricism (em-pir′i-sizm), *n.* [< *empiric* + *-ism*. See *empiric*.] **1.** The character of being empirical; reliance on direct experience and observation rather than on theory; empirical method; especially, an undue reliance upon mere individual experience.

He [Radcliffe] knew, it is true, that experience, the safest guide after the mind is prepared for her instructions by previous institution, is apt, without such preparation, to degenerate to a vulgar and presumptuous *empiricism*. *V. Knox*, Essays, xxxviii.

At present, he [Bacon] reflected, some were content to rest in *empiricism* and isolated facts; others ascended too hastily to first principles. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 344.

What is called *empiricism* is the application of superficial truths, recognized in a loose, unsystematic way, to immediate and special needs.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 203.

2. In *med.*, the practice of empirics; hence, quackery; the pretension of an ignorant person to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism*. *Dwight.*

3. The metaphysical theory that all ideas are derived from sensuous experience—that is, that there are no innate or a priori conceptions.

The terms *Empiricism*, Empiricist, Empirical, although commonly employed by metaphysicians with contempt to mark a mode of investigation which admits no higher source than experience (by them often unwarrantably restricted to Sensation), may be accepted without demur, since even the flavor of contempt only serves to emphasize the distinction.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 14.

empiricist (em-pir′i-sist), *n.* [< *empiric* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who believes in philosophical empiricism; one who regards sensuous experience as the sole source of all ideas and knowledge.

Berkeley, as a consistent *empiricist*, saw that Sensation shuts itself up within its own home, and does not include its object. The object must be supplied from without, and he supplied it provisionally by the name of God.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 409.

The *empiricist* can take no cognizance of anything that transcends experience. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 169.

2. A medical empiric.

empirictic†, empiricutic† (em-pi-rik′tik, em-pir-i-kū′tik), *a.* [An unmeaning extension of *empiric*.] Empirical.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricutick*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

empirism (em′pi-rizm), *n.* [= F. *empirisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *empirismo* = D. Dan. *empirisme* = Sw. *empirism*, < NL. **empirismus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρος*, experienced: see *empiric*.] Empiricism. [Rare.]

It is to this sense [second muscular], mainly, that we owe the conception of force, the origin of which *empirism* could never otherwise explain.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 219.

empiristic (em-pi-ris′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to empiricism or to the empiricists; empirical. [Rare.]

The *empiristic* view which Helmholtz defends is that the space-determinations we perceive are in every case products of a process of unconscious inference.
W. James, Mind, XII. 545.

Empis (em′pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. *ἐμπίς* (*ἐμπιδ-*), a mosquito, gnat, larva of the gadfly; cf. *Apis*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Empidæ*.

emplace (em-plās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emplaced*, ppr. *emplacing*. [< OF. *emplacier*, place, employ, < *en-* + *placer*, place: see *place*.] To place; locate. [Rare.]

They [Iranic buildings] were *emplaced* on terraces formed of vast blocks of hewn stone, and were approached by staircases of striking and unusual design.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, i. 101.

emplacement (em-plās′ment), *n.* [< F. *emplacement*, < OF. *emplacier*, place: see *emplace*.] **1.** A placing or fixing in place; location. [Rare.]

But till recently it was impossible to give to Uz any more definite *emplacement*.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, ii. 241.

2. Place or site. Specifically, in *fort.*: (*a*) The space within a fortification allotted for the position and service of a gun or battery.

The *emplacements* should be connected with each other and with the barracks by screened roads.
Nature, XXXVI. 36.

(*b*) The platform or bed prepared for a gun and its carriage.

emplaster† (em-plās′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *emplastre*, < OF. *emplastre*, F. *emplâtre* = Pr. *emplastre* = Sp. *emplasto* = Pg. *emplastro* = It. *empiastro*, *impiastro*, < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster, also, in horticulture, the band of bark which surrounds the eye in ingrafting, the scutcheon, < Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον* (also *ἔμπλαστρος*) and *ἔμπλαστον*, with or without *φάρμακον*, a plaster or salve, neut. of *ἐμπλαστός*, daubed on or over, < *ἐμπλάσσειν*, plaster up, stuff in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold. Abbr. *plaster*, q. v.] A plaster.

The spirits are sodainly moved both from vapours and passions, . . . and the parts by bathes, unguents, or *emplaisters*. *Bacon*, On Learning, iv. 2.

All *emplasters* applied to the breasts ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

emplaster† (em-plȧs'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *emplastren*, < OF. *emplastrer*, F. *emplâtrer* = Pr. *emplastrar* = Sp. *emplastar* = Pg. *emplastar* = It. *empiastrare*, *impiastrare*, < L. *emplastrare*, graft, bud, ML. plaster. Cf. Gr. *ἐμπλαστρόω*, put on a plaster, < *ἔμπλαστρον*, a plaster: see *emplaster*, *n.* Abbr. *plaster*, q. v.] **1.** To cover with or as with a plaster; gloss over; palliate.

> Parde, als fair as ye his name *emplastre*,
> He [Solomon] was a lecchour and an ydolastre.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1053.

2. To graft or bud.

> The tree that shall *emplastred* be therby,
> Take of the gemme, and bark, and therto bynde
> This gemme unhurt.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

emplastic (em-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός*, stopping the pores, clogging, < *ἐμπλάσσειν*, plaster up, stop up, stuff in, etc.: see *emplaster*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster: as, *emplastic* applications.

II. *n.* Adhesive or glutinous substance.

emplastration†, *n.* The act of budding or grafting.

> Solempnyte hath *emplastracion*,
> Wherof beforne is taught the diligence.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

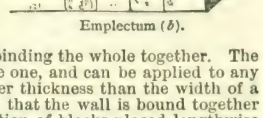
emplead†, *v. t.* See *implead*.

emplectite (em-plek'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμπλεκτος*, inwoven (see *emplectum*), + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth and copper, occurring in prismatic crystals of a grayish or tin-white color and bright metallic luster.

emplectum, emplecton (em-plek'tum, -ton), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐμπλεκτον*, rubble-work, neut. of *ἐμπλεκτος*, inwoven, < *ἐμπλέκειν*, inweave, entwine, entangle, < *ἐν*, in, + *πλέκειν*, weave.] In *arch.*, either of two kinds of masonry in use among the Greeks and Romans, and other peoples. (*a*) That kind of solid masonry in regular courses in which the courses are formed alternately entirely of blocks presenting one of their sides to the exterior and entirely of blocks presenting their ends to the exterior.

> Sometimes the [Etruscan] wall is built in alternate courses, in the style which has been called *emplecton*, the ends of the stones being exposed in one course, and the sides in the other. *G. Rawlinson*, Orig. of Nations, i. 114.

(*b*) That kind of masonry, much used in ancient fortification-walls, etc., in which the outside surfaces on both sides are formed of ashlar laid in regular courses, and the inclosed space between them is filled in with rubble-work, cross-stones being usually placed at intervals, either in courses or as ties extending from face to face of the wall, and binding the whole together. The term is, however, a loose one, and can be applied to any sort of masonry of greater thickness than the width of a single block, and so laid that the wall is bound together by some regular alternation of blocks placed lengthwise and endwise. Sometimes erroneously written *emplection*.



Emplectum (*b*).

emplete, *v. t.* See *implead*.

empliet, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *imply*.

emplore† (em-plōr'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *implore*.

employ (em-ploi'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imploy*; < OF. *employer*, *emploier* (early **emplier*: see *emplie*, *imply*), F. *employer* = Pr. *empleiar* = Sp. *emplear* = Pg. *empregar* = It. *impiegare*, < L. *implicare*, infold, involve, engage, < *in*, in, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*, and cf. *implicate* and *imply*.] **1**†. To inclose; infold.—**2.** To give occupation to; make use of the time, attention, or labor of; keep busy or at work; use as an agent.

> Nothing advances a business more than when he that is *employed* is believed to know the mind, and to have the heart, of him that sends him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

> Tell him I have some business to *employ* him.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

> The mellow harp did not their ears *employ*,
> And mute was all the warlike symphony.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 218.

> This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects.
> *Addison*, Freeholder.

3. To make use of as an instrument or means; apply to any purpose: as, to *employ* medicines in curing diseases.

> Xii d, halfe to be *employed* to the vse of the said Cite, and the oder halfe to the sustentacion of the said ffraternite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

> Poesie ought not to be abased and *imployed* vpon any vnworthy matter & subject.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

> Thou shalt not destroy the trees, . . . and thou shalt not cut them down . . . to *employ* them in the siege.
> Deut. xx. 19.

> You must use
> The best of your discretion to *employ*
> This gift as I intend it.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

4. To occupy; use; apply or devote to an object; pass in occupation: as, to *employ* an hour, a day, or a week; to *employ* one's life.

> Some men *employ* their health, an ugly trick,
> In making known how oft they have been sick,
> And give us in recitals of disease
> A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 311.

> The friends of liberty wasted . . . the time which ought to have been *employed* in preparing for vigorous national defense. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

=**Syn. 2.** *Employ*, *Hire*. *Hire* and *employ* are words of different meaning. To *hire* is to engage in service for wages. The word does not imply dignity; it is not customary to speak of *hiring* a teacher or a pastor; we *hire* a man for wages; we *employ* him for wages or a salary. To *employ* is thus a word of wider signification. A man *hired* to labor is *employed*, but a man may be *employed* in a work who is not *hired*; yet the presumption is that the one *employing* pays. *Employ* expresses continuous occupation more often than *hire* does.

employ (em-ploi'), *n.* [< F. *emploi* = Sp. *empleo* = Pg. *emprego* = It. *impiego*; from the verb.] Occupation; employment.

> As to the genius of the people, they are industrious, . . . but luxurious and extravagant on the days when they have repose from their *employs*.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

> With due respect and joy,
> I trace the matron at her loved *employ*.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 58.

> It happens that your true dull minds are generally preferred for public *employ*, and especially promoted to city honors; your keen intellects, like razors, being considered too sharp for common service.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

employable (em-ploi'ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *employ* + *-able*.] That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

employé (oń-plwo-yā'), *n.* The French form of *employee*.

employedness (em-ploi'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being employed.

> Things yet less consistent with chemistry and *employedness* than with freedom, or with truth.
> *Boyle*, Works, VI. 38.

employee (em-ploi-ē'), *n.* [< *employ* + *-ee*[1], after F. *employé*, fem. *employée*, one employed, pp. of *employer*, employ.] One who works for an employer; a person working for salary or wages: applied to any one so working, but usually only to clerks, workmen, laborers, etc., and but rarely to the higher officers of a corporation or government, or to domestic servants: as, the *employees* of a railroad company. [Often written *employé* or *employe* even as an English word.]

> To keep the capital thus invested [in materials for railway construction], and also a large staff of *employés*, standing idle entails loss, partly negative, partly positive.
> *H. Spencer*, Railway Morals.

employer (em-ploi'ėr), *n.* [= F. *employeur*.] One who employs; a user; a person engaging or keeping others in service.—**Employers and Workmen Act**, an English statute of 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 90), which enlarges the powers of county courts in disputes between masters and employees, and gives other courts certain civil jurisdiction in such cases.—**Employers' Liability Act**, an English statute of 1880, securing to employees a right to damages for injuries resulting from negligence on the part of the employer or a superior employee. This liability is increased by the Workmen's Compensation Act (1897), which makes the employer liable to his employee for all accidents arising in the employment and not caused by the latter's negligence. In most of the United States an employer is liable to an employee for accidents not arising from the employee's negligence or that of a fellow servant.

employment (em-ploi'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *implyment*; < *employ* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of employing or using, or the state of being employed.

> 'T is e'en so: the hand of little *employment* hath the daintier sense.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

2. Work or business of any kind, physical or mental; that which engages the head or hands; anything that occupies time or attention; office or position involving business: as, agricultural *employments*; mechanical *employments*; public *employment*.

> I left the *Implyment* [logwood trade], yet with a design to return hither after I had been in England.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 131.

> The dayly *employment* of these Recluses is to trim the Lamps, and to make devotional visits and processions to the several Sanctuaries in the Church.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 71.

> M. Dumont might easily have found *employments* more gratifying to personal vanity than that of arranging works not his own. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

3†. An implement. *Nares*. [Rare.]

> See, sweet, here are the engines [an iron crow and a halter] that must do 't.
> My stay hath been prolonged
> With hunting obscure nooks for these *employments*.
> *Chapman*, Widow's Tears.

=**Syn. 2.** *Vocation*, *Trade*, etc. (see *occupation*); function, post, employ.

emplume (em-plöm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emplumed*, ppr. *empluming*. [< *em-*[1] + *plume*.] To adorn with or as if with plumes or feathers.

> Angelhoods, *emplumed*
> In such ringlets of pure glory.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Song for Ragged Schools.

emplunge†, **implunge**† (em-, im-plunj'), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1], *im-*, + *plunge*.] To plunge; immerse.

> Malbecco, seeing how his losse did lye, . . .
> Into huge waves of griefe and gealosye
> Full deepe *emplonged* was, and drowned nye.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 17.

> That hell
> Of horrour, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplung'd*.
> *Daniel*, Hymen's Triumph.

empodium (em-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *empodia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. Gr. *ἐμπόδιος*, at one's feet, in the way, similarly formed.] In *entom.*, a claw-like organ which in many genera of insects is seen between the ungues or true claws. It agrees with the true claws in structure, and by some authors is called *spurious claw*. It is prominent in lucanid beetles. The term was first used by Nitzch.

empoison (em-poi'zn), *v. t.* [< ME. *empoysonen*, *enpoisonen*, *enpoysonen*, < OF. *empoisonner*, *enpoisonner*, F. *empoisonner*, < *en-* + *poisonner*, poison: see *poison*.] To poison; affect with or as if with poison; act noxiously upon; embitter. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

> And aftre was this Soudan *enpoysound* at Damasce; and his Sone thoghte to regne aftre him be Heritage.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 37.

> A man by his own alms *empoison'd*,
> And with his charity slain. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

> The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, and *empoisoned* with the venom of the serpent.
> *Situation of Paradise* (1683), p. 62.

> Yet Envy, spite of her *empoisoned* breast,
> Shall say, I lived in grace here with the best.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> That these disdaineous females and this ferocious old woman are placed here by the administration, not only to *empoison* the voyagers, but to affront them!
> *Dickens*, Mugby Junction, iii.

empoisoner† (em-poi'zn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *empoysoner*, < *empoysonen*, empoison.] One who poisons.

> Thus ended ben thise homicydes two,
> And eek the false *empoysoner* also.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), C. 1. 894.

empoisonment (em-poi'zn-ment), *n.* [< F. *empoisonnement*, < *empoisonner*, empoison: see *empoison* and *-ment*.] The act of administering poison; the state of being poisoned; a poisoning. [Rare.]

> It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon.*

> The graver blood *empoisonments* of yellow and other fevers. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 45.

empoldered (em-pōl'dėrd), *a.* [< *em-*[1] + *polder* + *-ed*[2].] Reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder; brought under cultivation. See *polder*.

emporetic†, **emporetical**† (em-pō-ret'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< L. *emporeticus* for **emporeuticus*, < Gr. *ἐμπορευτικός*, mercantile, commercial, < *ἐμπορεύεσθαι*, trade, traffic: see *emporium*.] Relating to or used in trade: as, *emporetic* paper (wrapping-paper).

emporish†, *v. t.* [ME. *enporyshen*, < OF. *emporiss-*, contracted stem of certain parts of *emporvrir*, *empoverer*, make poor: see *empover*, and *impoverish*, of which *emporish* is ult. a contracted form.] To impoverish.

> And where as the coloryng of foreyns byeng and sellyng and pryuee markettes be mayntained by suffrans of vntrewe fremen such as kepe innes, logynges and herborowyng of foreyns and straungers to the hurt and *emporysshyng* of fremen.
> *Arnold's Chronicle*, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 83).

emporium (em-pō'ri-um), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *emporio*, < L. *emporium*, < Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, a trading-place, mart, exchange, < *ἐμπορία*, trade, commerce, < *ἔμπορος*, a passenger, traveler, merchant, < *ἐν*, in, + *πόρος*, a way (cf. *ἐμπορεύεσθαι*, travel, trade, *πορεύεσθαι*, travel, fare), < √ **περ*, *παρ* = E. *fare*.] **1.** A place of trade; a mart; a town or city of important commerce, especially one in which the commerce of an extensive country centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from other cities or countries; a commercial center.

> [Lyons] is esteemed the principall *emporium* or mart towne of all France next to Paris. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

> That wonderful *emporium* [Manchester], which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned

as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill-built market-town, containing under six thousand people.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. A bazaar; a shop or store for the sale of a great variety of articles.

It is pride, avarice, or voluptuousness which fills our streets, our *emporiums*, our theatres with all the bustle of business and alacrity of motion.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper, xxi.

He was clad in a new collection of garments which he had bought at a large ready-made clothing *emporium* that morning. *The Century*, XXXV. 678.

3†. In *anc. med.*, the brain, because there all mental affairs are transacted.

empound† (em-pound'), *v. t.* See *impound*.

empover†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *enpover*; < OF. *empovrir, enpoverir, enpauvrir, empoverer*, make poor: see *emporish* and *impoverish*.] To impoverish.

Lest they should themselves *enpover*
And be brought into decaye.
Roy and Barlow, Rede Me and Be nott Wrothe, p. 100.

empoverish† (em-pov'ėr-ish), *v. t.* See *impoverish*.

empower (em-pou'ėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *impower*; < *em*-[1] + *power*.] **1.** To give power or authority to; authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal license, etc.: as, the commissioner is *empowered* to make terms.

Him he trusts with every key
Of highest charge, *impow'ring* him to Frame,
As he thought best, his whole Œconomy.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 143.

The Regulating Act . . . *empowered* the Crown to remove him [Hastings] on an address from the Company.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. To impart power or force to; give efficacy to; enable.

Does not the same force that enables them to heal *empower* them to destroy? *Baker*, Refl. on Learning.

=**Syn. 1.** To commission, license, warrant, qualify.

empresario (em-pre-sä'ri-ō), *n.* [Sp. *empresario* = Pg. *emprezario* = It. *impresario*, an undertaker, manager, theatrical manager: see *impresario*.] **1.** In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, one who projects and manages a mercantile or similar enterprise, or takes a leading part in it, for his own profit and at his own risk, usually implying the possession and control of a concession or grant from government in the nature of a privilege or monopoly.—**2.** More specifically, a contractor who engages with the Mexican government to introduce a body of foreign settlers. Also called ★*hobladore*.

empress (em'pres), *n.* [< ME. *empresse, emperesse, emperes, emperise, emperice, emprise, imperes*, < OF. *empereis, empereris, empereresse*, F. *impératrice* = Pr. *emperairitz* = Sp. *emperatriz* = Pg. *imperatriz* = It. *imperatrice*, < L. *imperatrix, inperatrix*, acc. *-tricem*, fem. of *imperator, inperator*, emperor: see *emperor*.] **1.** A woman who rules over an empire; a woman invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

Mary, moder, blessyd mayde,
Quene of hevyn, *Imperes* of helle,
Sende me grace both nyȝt and daye!
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, elate,
Sits *empress*, crowning good, repressing ill.
Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imitation of Alcæus.

2. The wife or the widow of an emperor: in the latter case called specifically *empress dowager*.

She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an *empress* than duke Humphrey's wife.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Not Cæsar's *empress* would I deign to prove.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 87.

Empress cloth, a woolen stuff for women's wear, having a finely repped or corded surface.—**Empress gauze,** a fine transparent stuff, made of silk, or silk and linen, and having a design, usually of a flower-pattern, woven in in silk.

empresse†, *v. i.* See *impress*[1].

empressement (oṅ-pres'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *empresser*, refl., be eager, bustling, ardent, forward: see *impress*[1].] Eagerness; cordiality; demonstrative demeanor.

empride† (em-prīd'), *v. t.* [ME. *empriden*; < *em*-[1] + *pride*.] To excite pride in; make proud.

And whenne this journee was done, Pausamy was gretly *empridede* theroff, and went into the kynges palace for to take the qwene Olympias oute of it, and hafe hir with hym. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, fol. 3.

imprint† (em-print'), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *imprint*.

emprise (em-prīz'), *n.* [< ME. *emprise, enprise*, < OF. *emprise* (= Pr. *empreza, empreiza* = Sp. *empresa* = Pg. *empreza, empresa* = It. *impresa*; ML. *imprisa, imprisia, impresia*), undertaking, expedition, enterprise, < *empris*, pp. of *emprendre, enprendre* = Sp. *emprender* = Pg. *emprehender* = It. *imprendere*, undertake, < L. *in*, in, on, + *prehendere, prendere*, take, seize: see *prehend, apprehend*, etc., and cf. *enterprise*, equiv. to *emprise*, but with diff. prefix.] An undertaking; an enterprise; an adventure; also, adventurousness. Also *emprize*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Ye beene tall,
And large of limb t' atchieve an hard *emprize*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 53.

One hundred and sixty-six lances were broken, when the *emprise* was declared to be fairly achieved.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The deeds of high *emprise* I sing.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Interlude.

emprise†, *v. t.* [< *emprise, n.*] To undertake.

In secret drifts I linger'd day and night,
All how I might depose this cruel king,
That seem'd to all so much desired a thing,
As thereto trusting I *emprised* the same.
Sackville, Duke of Buckingham, st. 58.

emprison† (em-priz'n), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *imprison*.

emprosthotonos (em-pros-thot'ō-nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμπροσθότονος*, drawn forward and stiffened (deriv. *ἐμπροσθοτονία*, tetanic procurvation), < *ἔμπροσθεν*, in front, forward, before (< *ἐν*, in, + *πρόσθεν*, before), + *τείνειν*, stretch, *τόνος*, a stretching.] In *pathol.*, tonic muscular spasm, bending the body forward, or in the opposite direction from *opisthotonos*. Also called *episthotonos*.

empte†, *v.* An obsolete form of *empty*.

emptier (emp'ti-ėr), *n.* One who or that which empties or exhausts.

For the Lord hathe turned away the glory of Jaakób, as the glorie of Israel: for the *emptiers* haue emptied them out and marred their vine branches.
Geneva Bible, Nahum ii. 2.

emptiness (emp'ti-nes), *n.* [< *empty* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being empty; the state of containing nothing, or nothing but air: as, the *emptiness* of a vessel.

The moderation of slepe must be measured by helthe and syckenes, by age, by time, by *emptyness* or fulnesse of the body, & by naturall complexions.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

His coffers sound
With hollow poverty and *emptiness*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. Lack of food in the stomach; a state of fasting.

Monks, anchorites, and the like, after much *emptiness*, become melancholy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.

3. Void space; a vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden*.

4. Want of solidity or substance.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves . . . to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

5. Unsatisfactoriness; insufficiency to satisfy the mind or heart; worthlessness.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden*.

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use in relation to what is to come after. *Bp. Atterbury*.

6. Want of understanding or knowledge; vacuity of mind; inanity.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 315.

Knowledge is now no more a fountain seal'd:
Drink deep, until the habits of the slave,
The sins of *emptiness*, gossip and spite
And slander, die. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

=**Syn. 5.** Vanity, hollowness, nothingness.

emption (emp'shọn), *n.* [< L. *emptio(n-)*, a buying, < *emptus*, pp. of *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *adempt, exempt, redeem, redemption*, etc.] **1.** Buying; purchase. [Rare.]—**2†.** That which is bought; provision; supply.

He that stands charged with my Lordes House for the houll Yeir, if he maye possible, shall be at all Faires, where the groice *Emptions* shall be boughte for the House for the houll Yeir, as Wine, Wax, Beiffes, Multons, Wheite and Malt. (1512.)
Quoted in *Bourne's* Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 360.

emptional† (emp'shọn-al), *a.* [< *emption* + *-al*.] That may be purchased.

empty (emp'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *empty, emty, emti, amti*, < AS. *æmtig, emtig, æmetig, emetig*, vacant, empty, free, idle, < **æmeta, æmetta, æmta*, leisure (cf. the verb *æmtian*, be at leisure).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of its usual or of appropriate contents; vacant; unoccupied: said of any inclosure or allotted space: as, an *empty* house or room; an *empty* chest or purse; an *empty* chair or saddle.

And thaugh the brigge hadde ben all clene *empty* it hadde not be no light thinge for to haue passed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

Tears of the widower, when he sees
A late-lost form that sleep reveals,
And moves his doubtful arms, and feels
Her place is *empty*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xiii.

At the Round Table of King Arthur there was left always one seat *empty* for him who should accomplish the adventure of the Holy Grail.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 124.

2. Void; devoid; destitute of some essential quality or component.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress,
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so *empty*?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

They are honest, wise,
Not *empty* of one ornament of man.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

3. Destitute of force, effect, significance, or value; without valuable content; meaningless: as, *empty* words; *empty* compliments.

A word may be of . . . great credit with several authors, and be by them made use of as if it stood for some real being; but yet if he that reads cannot frame any distinct idea of that being, it is certain to him a mere *empty* sound, without a meaning, and he learns no more by all that is said of it, or attributed to it, than if it were affirmed only of that bare *empty* sound.
Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 28.

In nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid pudding against *empty* praise.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 54.

A concept is to be considered as *empty* and as referring to no object, if the synthesis which it contains does not belong to experience.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Death and misery
But *empty* names were grown to be.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 366.

4. Destitute of knowledge or sense; ignorant: as, an *empty* coxcomb.

Gaping wonder of the *empty* crowd.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 160.

5. Forlorn from destitution or deprivation; desolate; deserted.

She [Nineveh] is *empty*, and void, and waste.
Nahum ii. 10.

Rose up against him a great fiery wall,
Built of vain longing and regret and fear,
Dull *empty* loneliness, and blank despair.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 359.

6. Wanting substance or solidity; lacking reality; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory: as, *empty* air; *empty* dreams; *empty* pleasures.

Frivolities which seemed *empty* as bubbles.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, i.

7†. Not burdened; not bearing a burden or a rider: as, an *empty* horse.—**8.** Not supplied; without provision.

They . . . beat him, and sent him away *empty*.
Mark xii. 3.

They all knowing Smith would not returne *emptie*, if it were to be had.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 205.

9. Wanting food; fasting; hungry.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing *empty*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

10. Bearing no fruit; without useful product.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind.
Gen. xli. 27.

Israel is an *empty* vine. Hos. x. 1.

11. Producing no effect or result; ineffectual.

The sword of Saul returned not *empty*. 2 Sam. i. 22.

Only the case,
Her own poor work, her *empty* labour, left.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Empty engine, a locomotive running without a car or train attached. [Colloq.] =**Syn. 1.** *Void*, etc. (see *vacant*); unoccupied, bare, unfurnished.—**4.** Weak, silly, senseless.—**6.** Unsatisfying, vain, hollow.

II. *n.*; pl. *empties* (-tiz). An empty vessel or other receptacle, as a box or sack, packing-case, etc.; an empty vehicle, as a cab, freight-car, etc.: as, returned *empties*. [Colloq.]

"Well," says Leigh Hunt, "I found him [a cabman] returning from Hammersmith, and he said as an *empty* he would take me for half fare."
Frances Grundy, in Personal Traits of British Authors, [p. 241.

empty (emp'ti), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emptied*, ppr. *emptying*. [Also E. dial. *empt*; < ME. *empten*, tr. make empty, intr. be or become vacant, < AS. *æmtian*, intr., be vacant, be at leisure, < **æmeta, æmetta*, leisure: see *empty, a.*, on which the verb in mod. use directly depends.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of contents; remove, pour, or draw out the contents from; make vacant: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *empty* a well or a cistern; to *empty* a pitcher or a purse; to *empty* a house *of* its occupants.

So help me God, therby shal he nat winne,
But *empte* his purse, and make his wittes thinne.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 188.

The Plague hath *emptied* its houses, and the fire consumed them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

He, on whom from both her open hands
Lavish Honour shower'd all her stars,
And affluent Fortune *emptied* all her horn.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To draw out, pour out, or otherwise remove or discharge, as the contents of a vessel: commonly with *out:* as, to *empty out* the water from a pitcher.

What be these two olive branches which through the two golden pipes *empty* the golden oil *out* of themselves? Zech. iv. 12.

3. To discharge; pour out continuously or in a steady course: as, a river *empties* itself or its waters into the ocean. [A strained use, which it is preferable to avoid, since a river is not *emptied* by its flow into the ocean.]

The great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it [the Euxine sea]. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To lay waste; make destitute or desolate. [Archaic.]

I . . . will send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall *empty* her land. Jer. li. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become empty.

The chapel *empties;* and thou may'st be gone
Now, sun. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods.

2. To pour out or discharge its contents, as a river into the ocean. [See note under I., 3.]

empty-handed (emp'ti-han″ded), *a.* Having nothing in the hands; specifically, carrying or bringing nothing of value, as money or a present.

She brought nothing here, but she has been a good girl, a very good girl, and she shall not leave the house *empty-handed.* *Trollope.*

emptying (emp'ti-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *empty*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making empty.

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
The untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. That which is emptied out; specifically [*pl.*], in the United States, a preparation of yeast from the lees of beer, cider, etc., for leavening. [Colloq., and commonly pronounced *emptins.*]

A betch o' bread thet hain't riz once ain't goin' to rise agin, An' it's jest money throwed away to put the *emptins* in. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 11.

empty-panneled† (emp'ti-pan″eld), *a.* Having nothing in the stomach; without food: said of a hawk.

My hawk has been *empty-pannell'd* these three houres. *Quarles*, The Virgin Widow (1656), I. 57.

emptysis (emp'ti-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔμπτυσις, a spitting, < ἐμπτύειν, spit upon, < ἐν, in, + πτύειν, spit, for *σπύειν = E. *spew*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the lungs; spitting of blood; hemoptysis.

empugn†, *v. t.* See *impugn.*

empurple, impurple (em-, im-pėr'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empurpled, impurpled*, ppr. *empurpling, impurpling.* [< *em-*[1], *im-*, + *purple.*] To tinge or color with purple.

And over it his huge great nose did grow,
Full dreadfully *empurpled* all with bloud.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 6.

The bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smiled.
Milton, P. L., iii. 364.

Tho' roseate morn
Pour all her splendours on th' *empurpled* scene.
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

We saw the grass, green from November till April, snowed with daisies, and the floors of the dusky little dingles *empurpled* with violets. *The Century*, XXX. 219.

Empusa (em-pū'sä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), < Gr. ἔμπουσα, a hobgoblin.] **1.** A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Mantidæ*, having foliaceous appendages on the head and legs, short antennæ, and a very slim thorax. *E. pauperata* is a prettily colored European species of rear-horse or praying-mantis.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—**3.** In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Entomophthoraceæ*, including, as now understood, the species formerly referred to the genus *Entomophthora.* The species of this genus are parasitic upon insects. That upon the common house-fly is the one most frequently observed, forming a white halo of spores around dead flies adhering to window-panes in autumn. Spores of an *Empusa*, coming in contact with a suitable insect, enter it by means of germ-tubes, forming sometimes mycelium, but commonly, by budding, detached hyphal bodies of spherical or oval form. When the conditions are unfavorable to further growth the hyphal bodies may be transformed into chlamydospores, but under favorable conditions of moisture the hyphal bodies or chlamydospores produce hyphæ. At the tip of each is formed a single conidium in a sporangium similar to that of *Mucor;* or, instead of conidia, thick-walled and spherical resting spores may be formed, either asexually or by conjugation. Twenty-six species are now known in the United States, growing upon insects of all the hexapod orders.

empuse† (em-pūs'), *n.* [< ML. *empusa*, < Gr. ἔμπουσα, a hobgoblin assuming various shapes: supposed to be sent by Hecate.] A goblin or specter. *Jer. Taylor.*

Empusidæ (em-pū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Empusa*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of *Orthoptera*, taking name from the genus *Empusa.* *Burmeister*, 1838.

empuzzle† (em-puz'l), *v. t.* [< *em-*[1] + *puzzle.*] To puzzle.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others . . . to make out how without fear or doubt he could discourse with such a creature. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

★**empyema** (em-pi-ē'mä), *n.* [= F. *empyème* = Sp. *empiema* = Pg. *empyema* = It. *empiema*, < ML. *empyema*, < Gr. ἐμπύημα, a suppuration, < ἐμπυεῖν, suppurate, < ἔμπυος, suppurating, festering, < ἐν, in, + πύον, pus.] In *pathol.*, the presence of pus in a pleural cavity; pyothorax. The word was formerly used for other purulent accumulations.

empyemic (em-pi-em'ik), *a.* [< *empyema* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of empyema.—**2.** Affected with empyema: as, an *empyemic* patient.

empyesis (em-pi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπύησις, suppuration, < ἐμπυεῖν, suppurate: see *empyema.*] In *pathol.*, pustulous eruption: a term used by Hippocrates, and in Good's system including variola or smallpox.

empyocele (em'pi-ō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *empyocèle*, < Gr. ἔμπυος, suppurating (see *empyema*), + κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a collection of pus within the scrotum.

empyreal (em-pi-rē'al or em-pir'ē-al), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *emperiall* (simulating *imperial*); = F. *empyréal*, < ML. **empyræus* (as if < Gr. *ἐμπυραῖος, a false form), LL. *empyrius* or *empyrĕus*, fiery, < LGr. ἐμπύριος, for Gr. ἔμπυρος, in, on, or by the fire, fiery, torrid, < ἐν, in, + πῦρ = E. *fire:* see *pyre, fire.*] **I.** *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure.

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyreal* sphere.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 23.

II. *n.* The empyrean; the region of celestial purity. [Rare.]

The lord-lieutenant looking down sometimes
From the *empyreal*, to assure their souls
Against chance-vulgarisms. *Mrs. Browning.*

empyrean (em-pi-rē'an or em-pir'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *empyrée* = Pr. *empirey*, n., = Sp. *empíreo* = Pg. *empyreo* = It. *empireo*, adj., < ML. **empyræus*, neut. as a noun, **empyræum:* see *empyreal.*] **I.** *a.* Empyreal; celestially refined.

In th' *empyrean* heaven, the bless'd abode,
The Thrones and the Dominions prostrate lie,
Not daring to behold their angry God.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1114.

Yet upward she [the goddess] incessant flies;
Resolv'd to reach the high *empyrean* Sphere.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 23.

Lispings *empyrean* will I sometimes teach
Thine honeyed tongue. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

II. *n.* The region of pure light and fire; the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist: the same as the ether, the ninth heaven according to ancient astronomy.

The deep-domed *empyrean*
Rings to the roar of an angel onset.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

empyreum†(em-pi-rē'um), *n.* [ML. **empyræum:* see *empyreal.*] Same as *empyrean.*

Passed through all
The winding orbs like an Intelligence,
Up to the *empyreum.* *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

empyreuma (em-pi-rö'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπύρευμα, a live coal covered with ashes to preserve the fire, < ἐμπυρεύειν, set on fire, kindle, < ἔμπυρος, on fire: see *empyreal.*] In *chem.*, the pungent disagreeable taste and odor of most animal or vegetable substances when burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation.

empyreumatic, empyreumatical (em″pi-rō-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *empyreuma(t-)* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances.—**Empyreumatic oil,** an oil obtained from organic substances when decomposed by a strong heat.

empyreumatize (em-pi-rö'ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empyreumatized*, ppr. *empyreumatizing.* [< *empyreuma(t-)* + *-ize.*] To render empyreumatic. [Rare.]

empyrical (em-pir'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἔμπυρος, in fire, on fire: see *empyreal.*] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility. [Rare.]

Of these and some other *empyrical* marks I shall say no more, as they do not tell us the defects of the soils. *Kirwan*, Manures, p. 81.

empyrosis† (em-pi-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμπύρωσις, a kindling, heating, < ἐμπυρόειν, equiv. to ἐμπυρεύειν, kindle: see *empyreuma.*] A general fire; a conflagration.

The former opinion, that held these cataclisms and *empyroses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

empyry†, *a.* [ME. *empiry*, < OF. *empyree*, F. *empyrée:* see *empyrean.*] Empyrean.

This heven is cald heven *empiry:* that is at say, heven that is fyry. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 7761.

emraud†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald.*

emrod[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald.*

emrod[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hemorrhoid.*

emu[1] (ē'mū), *n.* [Also *emew, emeu;* = Pg. *ema;* ★prob. from a native name.] **1.** A large Australian three-toed ratite bird of the genus *Dromæus* (which see), of which there are several species, as *D. novæ-hollandiæ*, *D. ater*, and *D. irroratus.* These birds resemble cassowaries, but belong to a different genus and subfamily, and are easily distinguish-



Emu (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*).

ed by having no casque or helmet on the head, which, with the neck, is more completely feathered. The plumage is sooty-brown or blackish, and very copious, like long curly hair, there being two plumes to the quills, so that each feather seems double. The wings are rudimentary, useless for flight, and concealed in the plumage. The emus are intermediate in size between the cassowaries and the ostriches. The species first named above is the one most commonly seen in confinement. *D. ater* is extinct.

2. (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL., orig. in the form *Emeu.*] A genus of cassowaries. *Barrère*, 1745. (*b*) The specific name of the galeated cassowary of Ceram, in the form *emeu.* *Latham*, 1790. (*c*) The specific name of the east Australian *Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*, in the form *emu.* *Stephens.*

emu[2] (ē'mū), *n.* An Australian wood used for turners' work. *Laslett.*

emulable (em'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< *emul(ate)* + *-able.*] That may be emulated; capable of attainment by emulous effort; worthy of emulation. [Rare.]

This I say to all, for none are so complete but they may espy some imitable and *emulable* good, even in meaner Christians. *Abp. Leighton*, On 1 Pet. iii. 13.

emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulated*, ppr. *emulating.* [< L. *æmulatus*, pp. of *æmulari* (> E. *emule, v.*), try to equal or excel, be emulous, < *æmulus* (> F. *émule*, n.), trying to equal or excel: see *emulous.*] **1.** To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; vie or compete with the character, condition, or performance of; rival imitatively or competitively: as, to *emulate* good or bad examples; to *emulate* one's friend or an ancient author.

I would have
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

The birds sing louder, sweeter,
And every note they *emulate* one another.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

He [Dryden] is always imitating—no, that is not the word, always *emulating*—somebody in his more strictly poetical attempts, for in that direction he always needed some external impulse to set his mind in motion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 41.

2†. To be a match or counterpart for; imitate; resemble.

Thine eye would *emulate* the diamond.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion. *Arbuthnot.*

The blossom opening to the day,
The dews of heav'n refin'd,
Could naught of purity display,
To *emulate* his mind. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

3†. To envy.

The councell then present, *emulating* my successe, would not thinke it fit to spare me fortie men to be hazzarded in those vnknowne regions.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 135.

emulate† (em′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *æmulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Emulative; eager to equal or excel.

Our last king . . .
Was, as you know, by Fortinbras of Norway,
Thereto prick'd on by a most *emulate* pride,
Dar'd to the combat. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

emulation (em-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *émulation* = Pr. *emulacio* = Sp. *emulación* = Pg. *emulação* = It. *emulazione*, < L. *æmulatio(n-)*, < *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] **1.** Love of superiority; desire or ambition to equal or excel others; the instinct that incites to effort for the attainment of equal or superior excellence or estimation in any respect.

Among the lower animals we see many symptoms of *emulation*, but in them its effects are perfectly insignificant when compared with those which it produces in human conduct. . . . In our own race *emulation* operates in an infinite variety of directions, and is one of the principal sources of human improvement.
D. Stewart, Moral Powers, I. ii. § 5.

Let the man who thinks he is actuated by generous *emulation* only, and wishes to know whether there be anything of envy in the case, examine his own heart.
Beattie, Moral Science, I. ii. § 5.

2. Effort to equal or excel in qualities or actions; imitative rivalry, as of that which one admires in another or others: as, the *emulation* of great actions, or of the rich by the poor.

Then younger brothers may eate grasse, yf they cannot achieue to excell; which will bring a blessed *emulacion* to England. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South*, Sermons.

But now, since the rewards of honour are taken away, that virtuous *emulation* is turned into direct malice.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3†. Antagonistic rivalry; malicious or injurious contention; strife for superiority. [Unusual.]

What madness rules in brain-sick men,
When, for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such factious *emulations* shall arise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

My heart laments that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of *emulation*. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 3.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Emulation*, *Competition*, *Rivalry*. The natural love of superiority is known as *emulation;* in common use the word signifies the desire and the resulting endeavor to equal or surpass another or others in some quality, attainment, or achievement. It is intrinsically neutral both as to time and motive, but it is most frequently applied to the relations of contemporaries or associates, and to feelings and efforts of an honorable nature. *Competition* is the act of striving against others; the word is used only where the object to be attained is pretty clearly in mind, and that object is not mere superiority, but some definite thing: as, *competition* for a prize; *competition* in business. *Rivalry*, unless qualified by some favorable adjective, is generally a contest in which the competitors push their several interests in an ungenerous spirit, malignant feelings being easily a result. *Rivalry* may be general in its character: as, the *rivalry* between two states or cities; in such cases it may be friendly and honorable.

A noble *emulation* heats your breast. *Dryden.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is *emulation* in the learn'd or brave.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 191.

Competition for the crown, there is none nor can be.
Bacon.

When the worship of rank and the worship of wealth are in *competition*, it may at least be said that the existence of the two idols diminishes by dividing the force of each superstition. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Far-sighted summoner of War and Waste
To fruitful strifes and *rivalries* of peace.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

emulative (em′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *emulate* + *-ive*.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to compete imitatively.

Yet since her swift departure thence she press'd,
He saw th' election on himself would rest:
While all, with *emulative* zeal, demand
To fill the number of th' elected band.
Hoole, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, v.

Emulative power
Flowed in thy line through undegenerate veins.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 27.

emulatively (em′ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an emulative manner.

emulator (em′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [F. *émulateur* = Sp. Pg. *emulador* = It. *emulatore*, < L. *æmulator*, < *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] One who emulates; an imitative rival or competitor.

As Virgil rivalled Homer, so Milton was the *emulator* of both these. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. § 4.

Full of ambition, an envious *emulator* of every man's good parts, a secret and villainous contriver against me his natural brother. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

emulatory (em′ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *emulate* + *-ory*.] Arising out of emulation; of or belonging to emulation; denoting emulation.

Whether some secret and *emulatory* brawles passed between Zipporah and Miriam. *Bp. Hall*, Aaron and Miriam.

At ale-drinking *emulatory* poems are sung
Between chivalrous people.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxi.

emulatress (em′ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *émulatrice* = It. *emulatrice*, < L. *æmulatrix*, fem. of *æmulator*: see *emulator*.] A woman who emulates. [Rare.]

Truth, whose mother is History, the *emulatress* of time, the treasury of actions, the witness of things past, and advertiser of things to come.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. i.

emule† (em′ūl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *æmule;* = OF. *emuler* = Sp. Pg. *emular* = It. *emulare*, < L. *æmulari*, emulate: see *emulate*.] To emulate.

Yet, *æmuling* my pipe, he tooke in hond
My pipe, before that *æmuled* of many.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 72.

This is the ground whereon the young Nassau,
Emuling that day his ancestor's renown,
Received his hurt.
Southey, Pilgrimage to Waterloo, iii.

emulge† (ē-mulj′), *v. t.* [< L. *emulgere* (> It. *emulgere*), milk out, drain out, < *e*, out, + *mulgere* = E. *milk*.] To drain out. *Bailey.*

emulgence (ē-mul′jens), *n.* [< *emulgent:* see *-ence*.] The act of draining out. [Rare.]

Weak men would be rendered nervous by the flattery of a woman's worship; or they would be for returning it, at least partially, as though it could be bandied to and fro without *emulgence* of the poetry.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xiv.

emulgent (ē-mul′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émulgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *emulgente*, < L. *emulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out: see *emulge*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, draining out: applied to the renal arteries and veins, as draining the urine from the blood.

II. *n.* **1.** In *anat.*, an emulgent vessel.—**2.** In *pharmacology*, a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

emulous (em′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *æmulus*, striving to equal or excel, rivaling; in a bad sense, envious, jealous; akin to *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate*.] **1.** Desirous of equaling or excelling, as what one admires; inclined to imitative rivalry: with *of* before an object: as, *emulous of* another's example or virtues.

By strength
They measure all, *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 822.

The leaders, picked men of a courage and vigor tried and augmented in fifty battles, are *emulous* to distinguish themselves above each other by new merits, as clemency, hospitality, splendor of living. *Emerson*, War.

2. Rivaling; competitive.

Both striuing in *emulous* contention whether shall adde more pleasure or more profit to the Citie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

3†. Envious; jealous; contentiously eager.

He is not *emulous*, as Achilles is. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with her length of spite,
Shall be the work of one. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

emulously (em′ū-lus-li), *adv.* With emulation, or desire of equaling or excelling.

So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie
To bribe a voice that empires would not buy.
Lansdowne, To the Earl of Peterborough.

emulousness (em′ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being emulous.

emulsic (ē-mul′sik), *a.* [< *emuls(in)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or procured from emulsin. —**Emulsic acid**, an acid procured from the albumen of almonds.

emulsification (ē-mul″si-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* The act of emulsifying, or the state of being emulsified.

emulsify (ē-mul′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulsified*, ppr. *emulsifying*. [< L. *emulsus*, pp. (see *emulsion*), + *-ficare*, make.] To make or form into an emulsion; emulsionize.

Pancreatic juice *emulsifies* fat.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 37.

emulsin (ē-mul′sin), *n.* [< L. *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out (see *emulsion*), + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, an albuminous or caseous substance found in the white part of both sweet and bitter almonds, and making up about one quarter of their entire weight. When pure it is an odorless and tasteless white powder, which is soluble in water and acts as a ferment, converting the amygdalin of almonds into oil of bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid, and a sugar.

emulsion (ē-mul′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *emulsion*, F. *émulsion* = Sp. *emulsión* = Pg. *emulsão* = It. *emulsione*, < L. as if **emulsio(n-)*, < *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out: see *emulge*.] **1**†. A draining out.

Were it not for the *emulsion* to flesh and blood in being of a public factious spirit, I might pity your infirmity.
Howard, Man of Newmarket.

2. A mixture of liquids insoluble in one another, where one is suspended in the other in the form of minute globules, as the fat (butter) in milk: as, an *emulsion* of cod-liver oil.—**3.** A mixture in which solid particles are suspended in a liquid in which they are insoluble: as, a camphor *emulsion*.—**4.** In *photog.*, a name given to various emulsified mixtures used in making dry plates, etc. See *photography*.

emulsionize (ē-mul′shọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulsionized*, ppr. *emulsionizing*. [< *emulsion* + *-ize*.] To make an emulsion of; emulsify: as, pancreatic juice *emulsionizes* fat.

This treatment, continued for seven or eight minutes, suffices to set free the fat of the milk from its *emulsionized* state. *Med. News*, L. 587.

emulsive (ē-mul′siv), *a.* [= F. *émulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *emulsivo*, < L. *emuls-us*, pp. (see *emulsion*), + E. *-ive*.] **1.** Softening.—**2.** Yielding oil by expression: as, *emulsive* seeds.—**3.** Producing or yielding a milk-like substance: as, *emulsive* acids.—**Emulsive oil**, rancid olive-oil: in this state adapted for producing an emulsion, and used in dyeing as a fixing agent for aluminium or iron mordants.

emunctory (ē-mungk′tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émonctoire* = Sp. Pg. *emunctorio* = It. *emuntorio*, < L. **emunctorius*, adj., found only as a noun, neut., < LL. *emunctorium*, a pair of snuffers, < L. *emunctus*, pp. of *emungere*, wipe or blow the nose, < *e*, out, + *mungere* (scarcely used), blow the nose, = Gr. *ἀπο-μύσσειν*, mid. *ἀπο-μύσσεσθαι*, blow the nose; akin to *mucus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Excretory; depuratory; serving to excrete, carry off, and discharge from the body waste products or effete matters.

II. *n.*; pl. *emunctories* (-riz). A part or an organ of the body which has an excretory or depuratory function; an organ or a part which eliminates effete or excrementitious matters or products of decomposition, as carbonic dioxid, urea, cholesterin, etc.

emuscation† (ē-mus-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *emuscare*, clear from moss, < *e*, out, + *muscus*, moss.] A freeing from moss. [Rare.]

The most infallible art of *emuscation* is taking away the cause (which is superfluous moisture in clayey and spewing grounds), by dressing with lime. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxix.

emu-wren (ē′mū-ren), *n.* A small Australian bird of the genus *Stipiturus*. The webs of the tail-feathers are decomposed, somewhat like the plumage of the emu. There are several species; *S. malachurus* is an example. See cut under *Stipiturus*.

emyd, emyde (em′id, em′id or -īd), *n.* [= F. *émyde*.] A member of the family *Emydidæ;* a fresh-water tortoise or terrapin.

Emyda (em′i-dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, *Emys lutaria:* see *Emys*.] A genus of soft-shelled tortoises, of the family *Trionychidæ*, having the shell very flat and subcircular in outline, and the toes webbed and with only three claws. They are aquatic, and are often found buried in the mud. *A. mutica*, of North America, is a comparatively small species, with a smooth shell. The genus is closely related to *Aspidonectes* (or *Trionyx*).

Emydæ (em′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Emydidæ*.

emyde, *n.* See *emyd*.

Emydea (e-mid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ea*.] The name given by Huxley to a group of the *Chelonia*, having usually horny cutting jaws, uncovered by lips, the tympanum exposed, the limbs slenderer than in *Testudinea*, with 5-clawed digits united by a web only, and the horny plates of the carapace and plastron well developed. The *Emydea* as thus defined compose the river- and marsh-tortoises, and are divisible into two groups, the terrapins and the chelodines. See *terrapin*, *Chelodines*.

emydian (e-mid′i-an), *a.* [< *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the group of tortoises typified by the genus *Emys*.

emydid (em′i-did), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidæ*.

Emydidæ (e-mid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also written contr. *Emydæ;* < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of chelonians, the so-called fresh-water turtles, fresh-water tortoises, or terrapins. It includes a large series of diverse forms, some of which are as terrestrial as the true land-tortoises (*Testudinidæ*), and have a highly convex carapace, though most are aquatic, with flattened shell. There are about 60 species, of numerous genera, agreeing in their hard shell, well-formed feet adapted both for walking and swimming, usually 5-toed before and 4-toed behind, and furnished with claws. They inhabit northern temperate and tropical regions, within which they are widely distributed.

A few occur in salt or brackish water. The leading genera are *Emys*, *Cistudo* (the box-tortoises), *Chelopus* (the speckled turtles), etc. The salt-water terrapin of the Atlantic States, *Malacoclemmys palustris*, well known to epicures, belongs to this family. By some the name is supplanted by *Clemmyidæ*, the genus *Emys* being referred to the family *Cistudinidæ*, and by others the family is considered to be inseparable from the *Testudinidæ*. Also *Emydæ*. See cuts under *carapace*, *Cistudo*, and *terrapin*.

emydin (em'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *-in*².] In *chem.*, a white nitrogenous substance contained in the yolk of turtles' eggs. It is closely related to, if not identical with, vitellin.

Emydina¹ (em-i-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *-ina*¹.] A genus of fresh-water tortoises, typical of the *Emydinidæ*.

Emydina² (em-i-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-ina*².] A subfamily of *Emydidæ* or *Clemmyidæ*, typified by the genus *Emys*, and including most species of the family. It was limited by Gray to those tortoises which have the head covered with a thin hard skin, the zygomatic arch distinct, the fore limbs covered in front by thin scales and cross-bands, and the spreading toes strong and webbed.

Emydinidæ (em-i-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emydina*¹ + *-idæ*.] A family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Emydina*, including a few Asiatic species referred usually to the *Trionychidæ*, having the edge of the disk strengthened by a series of internal bones, the skull oblong, convex, and swollen, and the palate with a central groove. Also *Emydinadæ*.

emydoid (em'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a tortoise of the genus *Emys;* belonging to the family *Emydidæ*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidæ*.

Emydoidæ (em-i-doi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emys* (*Emyd-*) + *-oidæ*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Emys*, including the *Clemmyidæ* and *Cistudinidæ*, and divided into 5 subfamilies. *L. Agassiz.* See cut under *Cistudo*.

Emydosauria (em″i-dō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] One of several names of the order *Crocodilia:* so called from the fact that the dermal armor of the crocodiles and alligators suggests the shell of a tortoise. *De Blainville.*

Emys (em'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς*, the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, giving name to the *Emydidæ*. The name has been variously employed: (*a*) For fresh-water tortoises in general of the family *Clemmyidæ*, such as *E. lutaria* of Europe, now generally called *Clemmys caspica*, and numerous American species. (*b*) Restricted to certain box-tortoises belonging to the family now called *Cistudinidæ*, such as the box-tortoise of Europe, *Emys europæa*, which is the emys of Aristotle and the ancients, and the *Emys blandingi* of North America.

en (en), *n.* [< ME. **en*, < AS. **en*, < L. *en*, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *n*.] **1.** The name of the letter *N*, *n*. It is rarely written, the symbol *N*, *n*, being used instead.—**2.** In *printing*, a space half as wide as an em, sometimes used as a standard in reckoning the amount of a compositor's work. See *em*¹, 2.

en-¹. [ME. *en-*, < OF. *en-*, rarely F. *en-* = Sp. Pg. *en-* = It. *en-*, *in-*, < L. *in-* (see *in-*²), an adverbial or prepositional prefix, conveying the idea, according as the verb is one of rest or of motion, of existence 'in' a place or thing, or of motion, direction, or inclination 'into' or 'to' a place or thing, < *in*, prep., in, into, = E. *in:* see *in*¹. In later L. *in-* usually became *im-*, and so in Rom. *en-* usually becomes *em-*, before labials: see *em-*¹, *im-*².] A common adverbial or prepositional prefix, representing Latin *in-*, meaning primarily 'in' or 'into.' Appearing first in Middle English words derived through Old French from Latin, *en-*¹ (before labials *em-*) has come to be freely used as a prefix of words of native as well as of Romance or Latin origin, being equivalent to *in-*¹ of pure English origin and to *in-*² of direct Latin origin, and hence often restored to the pure Latin form. Hence forms in *en-*¹ (*em-*¹) and *in-*² (*im-*²) are frequently found (even in Middle English) coexisting, as *enclose*, *inclose*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *enwrap*, *inwrap*, *enfold*, *infold*, with, however, a tendency in one or other of the forms to disappear, or to become partly differentiated in use. Before labials *en-* becomes *em-*, as in *embellish*, *embrace*, but may remain unchanged before *m*, as in *enmew* or *emmew*. As a verbal prefix, *en-*, when joined to a noun, or a verb from a noun, may retain its original meaning of 'in' ('put in'), as in *encage* (put in a cage), *enfold*, *enfetter*, *encapsule*, etc.; or when prefixed to an adjective or a noun, it may denote a change from one state into another ('make . . . '), as in *enable* (make able), *enrich*, *enslave*, *enfranchise*, *enlarge*, and hence has often the effect simply of a verb-forming prefix. In some cases, prefixed to a verb, it has no additional force, as in *enkindle*, *encaptivate*.

en-². [F., etc., *en-*, < L. *en-*, < Gr. *ἐν-* (before gutturals *ἐγ-*), a prefix conveying with verbs the idea of 'in' or 'at' a place, etc., with adjectives the possession of a quality, 'having,' 'with,' 'in' (= L. *in-*, > *en-*¹, above), < *ἐν*, prep., = L. *in* = E. *in:* see *in*¹.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'in': chiefly in scientific or technical words of modern formation, as in *encephalon*, *enanthema*, etc.

-en¹. [(1) ME. *-en* (sometimes spelled *-in*, *-yn*), later often *-e*, the two forms long coexisting; earliest ME. always *-en* (weak verbs *-en* or *-ien*), < AS. *-an* (weak verbs *-an* or *-ian*, *-igean*), ONorth. *-a*, *-ia* = OS. *-an* (*-ōn*) = OFries. *-a* = D. *-en* = OHG. *-an* (*-ēn*, *-ōn*), MHG. G. *-en* = Icel. *-a* (*-ja*) = Sw. *-a* (*-ja*) = Dan. *-e* = Goth. *-an* (*-jan*), the reg. Teut. inf. suffix, quite different from the L. inf. suffix, *-re* (*-ā-re*, *-ē-re*, *-ĕ-re*, *-ī-re*), but cognate with Gr. *-εναι*, later reg. *-ειν*, and orig. dat. of **-ana*, an orig. noun suffix. (2) ME. *-en*, often only *-e*, < AS. *-en* = OS. *-an* = OFries. Fries. MD. D. MLG. LG. *-en* = OHG. *-an*, MHG. G. *-en* = Icel. *-inn* = Sw. Dan. *-en* = Goth. *-an-s*, the reg. pp. suffix of strong verbs, = L. *-n-us* = Gr. *-ν-ος* = Skt. *-n-as*, an adj. suffix. (3) < ME. *-en-en*, *-n-en* (the final syllable being a different suffix, *-en*¹ (1)), < AS. *-n-an*, *-n-ian* (as in *fæstnian*, > E. *fasten*, make fast) = Goth. *-n-an*, prop. intr., as in Goth. *fullnan*, become full, in verbs formed on the pp. of strong verbs, *-an-s* = AS. and E. *-en*, etc. See (2), above. (4) ME. *-en*, often *-e*, in later ME. a general pl. suffix, in earlier ME. confined to ind. and subj. pret. pl. and subj. pres., the ind. pres. (and impv. pl.) having *-eth*, < AS. *-ath*, *-iath*. The AS. verb-forms with pl. term. *-n* were (in all 3 persons) subj. pres. *-en* (*-ien*), ind. pret. *-on* (*-an*), subj. *-en*. Like forms are found in the other Teut. tongues, being worn-down and assimilated forms of elements orig. of different origin.] A termination of various origin, used in the formation of verbs. (*a*) The infinitive suffix, now obsolete, as in Middle English *singen*, *escapen*, *pullen*, etc., modern English *sing*, *escape*, *pull*, etc. In late Middle English the *-n* fell away (*singe*, *escape*, *pulle*, etc.), but the *-e* continued to be pronounced, at least optionally, until near the end of the Middle English period; in modern English the *-e*, though always silent, is retained in spelling after a single consonant following a long vowel (as in *escape*) and in some other positions. (*b*) The suffix of the past participle of strong verbs (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon *-en*), as in *risen*, *written*, etc., past participles of *rise*, *write*, etc. In Middle English the *-n* often fell away (*risen* or *rise*, *writen* or *write*, etc.); hence in modern English many coexisting forms in *-en* and *-e* silent or absent, as *broken* and *broke*, *written* and *writ*, *beaten* and *beat*, *sunken* and *sunk*, etc. In most of these pairs there is a slight differentiation of use (as *sunken*, *drunken*, adj., *sunk*, *drunk*, pp.), or one form is obsolete (*writ*, pp., etc.) or regarded as "incorrect" (*broke*, *spoke*, etc.), or is merely vulgar (*riz* for *risen*, etc.). In some cases the past participle in *-en* is modern, the verb being originally weak (with past participle in *-ed*²), as in *worn*, pp. of *wear*. In most of such instances the older form in *-ed*² is still in prevalent use, as in *sewed* or *sewn*, *sawed* or *sawn*, *proved* or *proven*, etc., the *-ed*² being in some instances absorbed, as in *hid* or *hidden*, *chid* or *chidden*. (*c*) A suffix forming verbs from adjectives, as *weaken*, *fatten*, etc. Originally such verbs were only intransitive ('*become* weak, fat,' etc.), but now they are also transitive ('*make* weak, fat,' etc.). (*d*) In Middle English, a plural suffix of verbs: as, they *aren*, *weren*, *sayen*, *singen*, *sungen*, etc. It is now reduced to silent *-e* or entirely lost.

-en². [< ME. *-en*, < AS. *-en* = D. *-en* = OHG. MHG. G. *-en*, etc., = Goth. *-in-s*, *-ein-s* = L. *-i-nu-s* = Gr. *-ι-νο-ς* = Skt. *-i-na-s*, an adj. suffix, radically identical with *-en*¹ (2), pp. suffix.] A suffix forming adjectives from nouns of material, as *ashen*¹, *ashen*², *earthen*, *oaken*, *wooden*, *golden*, sometimes simply *-n*, as *cedarn*, *eldern*, *silvern*, etc. Many such words are obsolete, dialectic, or archaic, as *elmen*, *treen*, *clayen*, *hairen*, etc.; many are also, some chiefly or exclusively, nouns, as *aspen*, *linden*, *linen*, *woolen*.

-en³. [< ME. *-en*, < AS. *-en* (gen. dat. *-enne*), earlier *-in*, *-inne* = OHG. *-in* (*-inna*), MHG. *-in*, *-inne*, G. *-in* = L. *-īna* (as in *regina*, queen) = Gr. *-ινα*, *-α-ινα* = Skt. *-ānī*, fem. suffix.] A feminine suffix, of which only a few relics exist in native English words, as, for example, *vixen*, from Anglo-Saxon *fyxen* (= German *füchsin*), a female fox: in some instances regarded as having a diminutive force, as in *maiden*, from Anglo-Saxon *mægden*, etc. See *vixen*, *maiden*, and compare *elfin*.

-en⁴. [< ME. *-en*, often *-e*, and, with double pl., *-en-e*, < AS. *-an*, the nom. acc. pl. (and gen. dat. etc. sing.) term. of weak nouns (nom. sing. masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*), = OS. *-un* = OHG. *-an*, MHG. G. *-en* = Goth. *-an-s* = L. *-in-es* (e. g., *homines*, pl. of *homo*) = Gr. *-ον-ες* = Skt. *-ān-as;* being, in AS., etc., the stem suffix *-an*, used as a sign of the pl., the real pl. suffix (*-as*, *-es*, *-s*) having fallen away.] The plural suffix of a few nouns, as *oxen*, *brethren*, *children*, and (archaic and poetical) *eyne* or *een* (= *eyen*), *kine* (= *kyen*), *shoon*, dial. *hosen*, *housen*, *peasen*, etc. In these the termination is of Middle English origin, except in *oxen* (from Anglo-Saxon *oxan*), *eyne*, *een* (from Anglo-Saxon *ēagan*), *hosen* (from Anglo-Saxon *hosan*), *peasen* (from Anglo-Saxon *pisan*).

-en⁵. A suffix of various other origins besides those mentioned above: often ultimately identical with *-an* (Latin *-anus*), as in *citizen*, *denizen*, *dozen*, etc., but having also, as in *often*, *midden*, etc., other sources ascertainable upon reference to the word concerned.

★**enable** (e-nā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enabled*, ppr. *enabling*. [Formerly also *inable;* < ME. *enablen;* < *en-*¹ + *able*¹.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make able; furnish with adequate power, ability, means, or authority; render competent.

> Temperance gives nature her full play, and *enables* her to exert herself in all her force and vigour.
> *Spectator*, No. 195.

> No science of heat was possible until the invention of the thermometer *enabled* men to measure the degree of temperature. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 34.

2†. To put in an efficient state or condition; endow; equip; fit out.

> Joy openeth and *enableth* the heart.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

> You are beholden to them, sir, that have taken this pains for you, and my friend, Master Truewit, who *enabled* them for the business. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To empower, qualify, capacitate.

II. *intrans.* To give ability or competency.

> For matter of policy and government, that learning should rather hurt than *enable* thereunto is a thing very improbable. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

enablement† (e-nā'bl-ment), *n.* [< *enable* + *-ment.*] The act of enabling.

> Learning . . . hath no less power and efficacy in *enablement* towards martial and military virtue and prowess.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 82.

enach (en'äch), *n.* [Gael. *eineach*, bounty.] In *old Scots law*, amends or satisfaction for a crime, fault, or trespass.

enact (e-nakt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *enacten;* < *en-*¹ + *act.*] **1.** To decree; establish by the will of the supreme power; pass into a statute or established law; specifically, to perform the last act of a legislature to, as a bill, giving it validity as a law; give sanction to, as a bill.

> Through all the periods and changes of the Church it hath beene prov'd that God hath still reserv'd to himselfe the right of *enacting* Church-Government.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 2.

> It was *enacted* that, for every ton of Malmsey or Tyne wine brought into England, ten good bowstaves should also be imported. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

2. To act; perform; effect.

> The king *enacts* more wonders than a man,
> Daring an opposite to every danger.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 4.

3. To act the part of; represent on or as on the stage.

> *Ham.* And what did you *enact?*
> *Pol.* I did *enact* Julius Cæsar: I was killed i' the Capitol; Brutus killed me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Enacting clause, the introductory clause of a legislative bill or act, beginning "Be it enacted by," etc. A common means of defeating a bill in its initial stages is a motion to strike out its enacting clause, which if successful carries all the rest with it.

enact†, *n.* [ME.; < *enact*, *v.*] An enactment; an act.

> This *enacte* so to endure by force of this present yelde [gild]. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

enactive (e-nak'tiv), *a.* [< *enact* + *-ive.*] Having power to enact, or establish as a law.

enactment (e-nakt'ment), *n.* [< *enact* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of enacting or decreeing; specifically, the passing of a bill into a law; the act of giving validity to a law by vote or decree.

> In 1176, precise *enactment* established the jury system, still rude and imperfect, as the usual mode of trial.
> *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 61.

2. A law enacted; a statute; an act.

> If we look simply at the written portion of *enactments*, we should conclude that a considerable portion of the pagan worship was, at an early period, absolutely and universally suppressed. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 58.

3. The acting of a part or representation of a character in a play.=**Syn. 2.** *Statute*, *Ordinance*, etc. See *law*¹.

enactor (e-nak'tor), *n.* [< *enact* + *-or.*] **1.** One who enacts or decrees; specifically, one who decrees or establishes a law.

> This is an assertion by which the great Author of our nature, and *Enactor* of the law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured and blasphemed.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II., Pref.

2. One who acts or performs.

enacture† (e-nak'tūr), *n.* [< *enact* + *-ure.*] Purpose; effect; action.

The violence of either grief or joy
Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

enage†, *v. t.* [< OF. *enagier, enaagier*, declare of age, pp. *enaagié*, aged, < *en-* + *aage*, age: see *age*.] To age; make old.

That never hail did Harvest preiudice,
That never frost, nor snowe, nor slippery ice
The fields *en-ag'd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Enaliornis (e-nal-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνάλιος*, in, on, or of the sea (< *ἐν*, in, + *ἅλς*, the sea), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil Cretaceous birds, discovered by Barrett in 1858 in the Upper Greensand of Cambridge, England. It was described by Seeley in 1866 under the name *Pelagornis* (*P. barretti*), which, being preoccupied by *Pelagornis* of Lartet (1857), was renamed *Enaliornis* by Seeley in 1869. The remains appear to be those of a true bird, resembling a penguin in some respects.

enaliosaur (e-nal'i-ō-sâr), *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria*.

Enaliosauria (e-nal″i-ō-sâ'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνάλιος*, living in the sea (< *ἐν*, = E. *in*, + *ἅλς*, the sea), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A superordinal group of gigantic aquatic Mesozoic reptiles, with a very long body, naked leathery skin, paddle-like limbs, numerous teeth in long jaws, and biconcave vertebræ. The group contained the ichthyosaurians, plesiosaurians, and other marine monsters now placed in different orders. The term is now little used; it sometimes, however, still covers the two current orders *Ichthyosauria* and *Plesiosauria*, or *Ichthyopterygia* and *Sauropterygia*.

enaliosaurian (e-nal″i-ō-sâ'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Enaliosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria;* an enaliosaur.

enallage (e-nal'ą-jē), *n.* [= F. *énallage* = Sp. *enalage* = Pg. It. *enallage*, < L. *enallage*, < Gr. *ἐναλλαγή*, an interchange, < *ἐναλλάσσειν*, interchange, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος*, other: see *allo-*.] In *gram.*, a figure consisting in the substitution of one form, inflection, or part of speech for another. Special names are given to subdivisions of this figure. The substitution of one part of speech for another is *antimeria;* that of one case for another is *antiptosis*. Interchange of the functions of two cases in one phrase is a form of *hypallage*. Enallage of gender can hardly be illustrated in English. Antiptosis is exemplified in the colloquial "It's me" for "It is I." Enallage of number is seen in the royal and literary "we" for "I," and in our modern established "you" for "thou."

Not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases, as the *Enallage*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 143.

Enallostega (en-a-los'te-gą), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *Enallostègues*, D'Orbigny), < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἄλλος*, other (one besides), + *τέγος*, roof.] A division of foraminifers, having the cells disposed in two alternating rows.

enambush†, (en-am'bůsh), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ambush*.] To place or conceal in ambush.

Explor'd th' embattled van, the deep'ning line,
Th' *enambush'd* phalanx, and the springing mine.
Cawthorn, Elegy on Capt. Hughes.

enamel (e-nam'el), *n.* [< ME. *enamaile* (with prefix *en-*, due to the verb *enamelen*), prop. **amaile, amel, amell, amelle, amall, aumayl*, later *ammell* (> D. G. *email* = Dan. *emaille* = Sw. *emalj*), < OF. *esmail*, F. *émail*, enamel: see *amel*.] 1. In *ceram.*, a vitrified substance, either transparent or opaque, applied as a coating to pottery and porcelain of many kinds. It is simply a fusible kind of glass, and when transparent is commonly called *glaze*. A vitreous coating of similar character is applied to a class of iron utensils for cooking, etc., and is made to serve other useful purposes.

2. In the *fine arts*, a vitreous substance or glass, opaque or transparent, and variously colored, applied as a coating on a surface of metal or of porcelain (see def. 1) for purposes of decoration. It consists of easily fusible salts, such as the silicates and borates of sodium, potassium, lead, etc., to which various earths and metallic oxids are added to give the desired colors. These enamels are now prepared in the form of sticks, like sealing-wax, and for use are pulverized, and applied to the surface either dry or moistened so as to form a paste. The object to be enameled is then exposed to a moderate temperature in a muffle, and the vitreous substance becomes sufficiently fluid to form a brilliant and adhesive coating. Enamels in modern times include an infinite number of tints; but those of the ancient Orientals and of the Byzantine empire present but few colors, and those distinctly contrasting. See def. 3, and *Limoges enamel*, below.

3. Enamel-work: a piece or sort of work whose chief decorative quality lies in the enamel itself: as, a fine piece of cloisonné *enamel;* a specimen of *enamel* à jour. Of this work there are three distinct classes: (1) *cloisonné enamel*, in which partitions surrounding the compartments of enamel of each different color are formed of wire of rectangular section secured to the body or foundation; (2) *champlevé enamel*, in which the surface of the background is engraved or hollowed out to receive the enamel; (3) *surface-enamel*, in which the whole surface of a plate of metal is covered with the enamel, which when fused affords a smooth ground for painting. A familiar instance of the last kind of enamel-work is the dial of a common watch, which is enameled on copper in white, the figures being painted upon it in black enamel. Champlevé enamel is most used for jewelry and similar decorative work.

About her necke a sort of faire rubies
In white floures of right fine *enamaile*.
The Assembly of Ladies, l. 534.

4. Any smooth, glossy surface resembling enamel, but produced by means of varnish or lacquer, or in some other way not involving vitrification: as, the *enamel* of enameled leather, paper, slate, etc.—5. In *anat.*, the hardest part of a tooth; the very dense, smooth, glistening substance which crowns a tooth or coats a part of its surface: distinguished from *dentin* and from *cement*. It is always superficial, and represents a special modification of epithelial substance. It is usually white, sometimes red, as in the front teeth of most rodents, or reddish-black, as in the teeth of most shrews. See cut under *tooth*.

All the bones of the body are covered with a periosteum, except the teeth; where it ceases, and an *enamel* of ivory, which saws and files will hardly touch, comes into its place. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xi.

6. Figuratively, gloss; polish.

There is none of the ingenuity of Filicaja in the thought, none of the hard and brilliant *enamel* of Petrarch in the style. *Macaulay*.

7. In *cosmetics*, a coating applied to the skin, giving the appearance of a beautiful complexion.—**Battersea enamel**, a kind of surface-enamel produced in Battersea, London, in the eighteenth century. The pieces of this enamel are usually decorated by a transfer process similar to that used for porcelain and English delft; they include needle-cases, étuis, and especially plaques with portraits.—**Canton enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel in which the ground is usually plain white, yellow, or light blue, and is decorated with enamel paintings in many colors, representing conventional flowers, scrolls, etc. Vases, incense-burners, etc., are made of it, and it is one of the most successful of modern Chinese artistic industries.—**Champlevé enamel**. See def. 3, and *champlevé*.—**Cloisonné enamel**. See def. 3, and *cloisonné*.—**Enamel à jour**, a kind of enamel in which there is no background, the enamel being made to fill all the space between the narrow bars or wires which form the design. Such enamel when translucent shows as a pattern seen by transmitted light.—**Enamel-columns**, the minute six-sided prisms of which the enamel of the teeth is composed. Also called *enamel-prisms, enamel-rods*, and *enamel-fibers*.—**Enamel-cuticle**, a thin horny cuticle covering the outer surface of the enamel in unworn teeth. Also called *Nasmyth's membrane* and *cuticula dentis*.—**Enamel en basse taille**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the background of the lowered or sunken parts is sculptured with figures in relief, the enamel itself being transparent to allow them to be seen.—**Enamel en taille d'épargne**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the field is almost wholly cut away or hollowed out for the reception of the enamel, leaving only narrow dividing lines of the metallic background.—**Flocked enamel**, enamel used for ornamenting a glass surface which has been made dull by grinding or by the use of acid.—**Glass enamel**, an opaque or semi-opaque glass having a milky appearance, due to the addition of binoxid of tin. It is used for window transparencies and "porcelain" lamp-shades.—**Incrusted enamel**, disks or similar small flat pieces of enameled metal inlaid in a larger surface, as of chased metal or filigree.—**Limoges enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel produced especially at Limoges in France, in which vessels and decorative pieces of various kinds and sizes are ornamented with pictorial subjects painted in many colors and in gold. This work reached its greatest excellence at the time of the Renaissance.

enamel (e-nam'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enameled* or *enamelled*, ppr. *enameling* or *enamelling*. [< ME. *enamelen, enaumaylen*, < OF. *enamailler, enameler, enamaler* (in pp.), < *en-* + *esmailler*, > ME. *amelen, amilen* (see *amel, v.*), F. *émailler* (> D. *emailleren* = G. *emailliren* = Dan. *emaillere* = Sw. *emaljera*) = Sp. Pg. *esmaltar* = It. *smaltare*, enamel; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay enamel upon; cover or decorate with enamel.

Ther wer bassynes ful bryȝt of brende golde clere,
Enaumaylde with ager & eweres of sute.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1457.

A knife he bore,
Whose hilt was well *enamelled* o'er
With green leaves on a golden ground.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 107.

2. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon: as, to *enamel* cardboard; specifically, to use an enamel upon the skin.—3†. To variegate or adorn with different colors.

The pleasing fume that fragrant Roses yeeld,
When wanton Zephyr, sighing on the field,
Enammels all.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Enameled cloth. See *cloth*.—**Enameled glass.** See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* To practise the use of enamel or the art of enameling.

Though it were foolish to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object. *Boyle*.

enamelar, enamellar (e-nam'el-ąr), *a.* [< *enamel* + *-ar*.] Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy. [Rare.]

enamel-blue (e-nam'el-blö), *n.* Same as *smalt*.

enameler, enameller (e-nam'el-ėr), *n.* [< *enamel* + *-er*[1].] One who enamels; one whose occupation is the laying on of enamels.

She put forth unto him a little rod or wand all fiery, such as painters or *enamellers* use.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 461.

It is certain that in the reigns of the two first Edwards there were Greek *enamellers* in England, who both practised and taught the art. *Walpole*, Anecdotes, I. ii., note.

Enamelers' copper. See *copper*.

enamel-germ (e-nam'el-jėrm), *n.* The epithelial germ of the enamel of teeth; the rudiment of the enamel-organ.

enamelist, enamellist (e-nam'el-ist), *n.* [< *enamel* + *-ist*.] Same as *enameler*.

enamel-kiln (e-nam'el-kil), *n.* A kiln in which pottery, glass, etc., are exposed to a low heat, such as is suitable for fixing enamel-colors, gold, etc. Such kilns are generally built of large earthenware slabs, having flues through which the smoke and flame of the fire pass without entering the body of the kiln.

enamellar, enameller, etc. See *enamelar*, etc.

enamel-membrane (e-nam'el-mem″brān), *n.* The layer of cylindrical cells of the enamel-organ of a tooth which stand on the surface of the dentinal part of a developing tooth.

enamel-organ (e-nam'el-ôr″gąn), *n.* The enamel-germ of a tooth after it has separated from the epithelium of the mouth and forms a cap over the dentinal portion of the tooth. It consists of a lining of cylindrical cells and a covering of cubical cells, and is wadded with stellate cells in abundant jelly-like intercellular substance.

enamel-painting (e-nam'el-pān″ting), *n.* Painting in vitrifiable colors, especially upon a surface of porcelain, glass, or metal, the work being subsequently fired in a muffle or kiln. See *enamel*.

enamorado† (e-nam-ō-rä'dō), *n.* [Sp. (= It. *innamorato*, q. v.), < ML. *inamoratus*, pp. of *enamorar, inamorare* (> Sp., etc.), put in love: see *enamour*.] One deeply in love.

An *enamorado* neglects all other things to accomplish his delight. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 74.

enamour (e-nam'or), *v. t.* [Also written, but rarely, *enamor;* < ME. *enamoured*, pp., < OF. *enamourer, enamorer*, F. *enamourer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enamorar, namorar* = It. *innamorare*, < ML. *inamorare*, put in love, *inamorari*, be in love, < L. *in*, in, + *amor* (> F. *amour*, etc.), love: see *amor, amorous*.] To inflame with love; charm; captivate: used chiefly in the past participle, with *of* or *with* before the person or thing: as, to be *enamoured of* a lady; to be *enamoured of* or *with* books or science.

What trust is in these times?
They that when Richard liv'd would have him die,
Are now become *enamour'd* on his grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Oh, death!
I am not yet *enamour'd of* this breath
So much but I dare leave it.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

Or should she, confident,
Descend with all her winning charms begirt
To *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once
Wrought that effect on Jove. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 214.

He became passionately *enamoured of* this shadow of a dream. *Irving*.

=Syn. To fascinate, bewitch.

enamourite† (e-nam'o-rīt), *n.* [< *enamour* + *-ite*[1], as in *favorite*.] A lover. [Rare.]

Is this no small servitude for an *enamourite*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 510.

enamourment (e-nam'or-mẹnt), *n.* [< *enamour* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *enamourement*, < *enamourer*, enamour.] The state of being enamoured; a falling desperately in love. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke*.

enanthema (en-an-thē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἄνθημα*, as in *ἐξάνθημα*, an eruption: see *exanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an eruption of the mucous membrane: distinguished from *exanthema*, an eruption of the skin.

enanthesis (en-an-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἄνθησις*, blossom, < *ἀνθεῖν*, blossom, bloom. Cf. *enanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an eruption on the skin from internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, etc.

enantioblastous (e-nan″ti-ō-blas'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite (see *enantiosis*), + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *bot.*, having the embryo at the end of the seed directly opposite to the hilum.

enantiomorphic (e-nan″ti-ō-môr'fik), *a.* Same as *enantiomorphous*.

enantiomorphous (e-nan″ti-ọ̄-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *enantiomorphus*, < Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *μορφή*, form.] Contrasted in form; specifically, similar in form, but not superposable; related, as an object to its image in a mirror, or a right- to a left-hand glove. The corresponding right- and left-handed hemimorphic forms of quartz are enantiomorphous.

enantiopathic (e-nan″ti-ọ̄-path′ik), *a.* [= F. *énantiopathique;* as *enantiopathy* + *-ic.*] Serving to excite an opposite passion or feeling; specifically, in *med.*, palliative.

enantiopathy (e-nan-ti-op′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἐναντιοπάθεια*, < *ἐναντιοπαθής*, having contrary properties, < *ἐναντίος*, contrary, opposite, + *πάθος*, suffering, passion.] **1.** An opposite passion or affection.

Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, *enantiopathy*, and not homœopathy, is the true medicine of minds. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Allopathy: a term used by homeopathists.

enantiosis (e-nan-ti-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐναντίωσις*, contradiction, < *ἐναντιόεσθαι*, contradict, gainsay, < *ἐναντίος*, contrary, opposite, < *ἐν-*, in, + *ἀντίος*, contrary, < *ἀντί*, against: see *anti-*.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in expression of an idea by negation of its contrary, or by use of a word of opposite meaning. The term *antiphrasis* was originally used as equivalent to *enantiosis* in both forms, but is now usually limited to signify enantiosis by use of a word of opposite meaning. Enantiosis by negation of the contrary, as, 'he is no fool" for "he is wise," is generally called *litotes*. Enantiosis or antiphrasis in such instances as the "Eumenides" (that is, "the gracious ones") for the "Erinyes" (Furies), or the "Good People" for the fairies, passes into euphemism. See *irony*.

Enantiotreta (e-nan″ti-ọ̄-trē′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **enantiotretus:* see *enantiotretous*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of infusorians, having an intestine, and two apertures, at opposite ends of the body.

enantiotretous (e-nan″ti-ọ̄-trē′tus), *a.* [< NL. **enantiotretus*, < Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *τρητός*, perforated, verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν* (√ **τρα*), bore, perforate.] Having an opening at each end of the body, as the *Enantiotreta*.

enarch† (en-ärch′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *inarch*.

enarché (en-är-shā′), *a.* [F., < *en-* + *arche*, arch: see *arch*[1].] In *her.*, same as *enarched;* also, rarely, same as *arched*.

enarched (en-ärcht′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enarch*, *v.* Cf. *enarché*.] In *her.*, combined with or supported by an arch. A chevron enarched has a round or pointed arch beneath it, seeming to support it at the angle.—**Bend enarched.** Same as *bend archy* (which see, under *bend*[2]).



Argent, a Chevron Enarched Gules.

enargite (en-är′jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐναργής*, visible, palpable, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἀργός*, bright, + *-ite*[2].] A sulpharsenite of copper occurring in small black orthorhombic crystals, also massive, in Peru, Chili, Colorado, etc.

enarm† (en-ärm′), *v.* [< ME. *enarmen*, < OF. *enarmer*, arm, equip, provide with arms or armor, provide, as a shield, with straps, < *en*, in, + *armes*, arms: see *arm*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To equip with arms or armor.

How mony knightes there come & kynges *enarmed*. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 87.

I will, by God's grace, fully set forth the same, to *enarm* you to withstand the assaults of the papists herein, if you mark well and read over again that which I now write. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 142.

2. In *old cookery*, to lard.

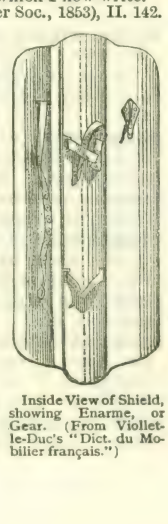
The crane is *enarmed* ful wele I wot
With larde of porke.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 29.

II. *intrans.* To arm; put on armor or take weapons.

While shepherds they *enarme* vnus'd to danger.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's [Judith, i. 371.

enarme†, *n.* [OF., < *enarmer*, provide, as a shield, with straps: see *enarm*.] The gear for holding the shield by passing the arm through straps or the like.

enarmed (en-ärmd′), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *armed*.] In *her.*, having arms (that is, horns, hoofs, etc.) of a different color from that of the body.



Inside View of Shield, showing Enarme, or Gear. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

enarming†, *n.* [ME. *enarmynge;* verbal n. of *enarm*, *v.*] Same as *enarme*.

He griped the shelde so faste by the *enarmynge* that the catte myght it not hym be-reve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

enarration† (ē-na-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *énarration* = Sp. *enarración* = Pg. *enarração* = It. *enarrazione*, < L. *enarratio(n-)*, < *enarrare*, pp. *enarratus*, relate in detail, < *e*, out, + *narrare*, relate: see *narrate*.] Recital; relation; account; exposition.

This book did that high-priest embezell, wherein was contained their genealogies to the dayes of Phineas, together with an historicall *enarration* of the years of their generation of life. *Bp. Hall*, Def. of Remonstrance.

enarthrodia (en-är-thrō′di-ạ̈), *n.* Same as *enarthrosis*.

enarthrodial (en-är-thrō′di-ạl), *a.* [< *enarthrodia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to enarthrosis; having the character of a ball-and-socket joint: as, *enarthrodial* movements or articulations.

enarthrosis (en-är-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνάρθρωσις*, a kind of jointing, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis, diarthrosis*.] In *anat.*, a ball-and-socket joint; a kind of movable arthrosis or free articulation which consists in the socketing of a convex end of a bone in a concavity of another bone, forming a joint freely movable in every direction. The hip and shoulder are characteristic examples. Also *enarthrodia*.

enascent† (ē-nas′ent), *a.* [< L. *enascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *enasci*, spring up, issue forth, < *e*, out, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Coming into being; incipient; nascent.

You just get the first glimpse, as it were, of an *enascent* equivocation. *Warburton*, Occasional Reflections, ii.

enatation† (ē-nā-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **enatatio(n-)*, < *enatatus*, pp. of *enatare*, swim out, < *e*, out, + *natare*, swim: see *natant, natation*.] A swimming out; escape by swimming.

enate (ē′nāt), *a.* [< L. *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enascent*.] **1.** Growing out.

The parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the *enate* parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones. *J. Smith*, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 176.

2. Related through the mother; maternally cognate; as a noun, one so related.

In all tribal society, either the agnates or the *enates* are clearly distinguished from the other cognates, and organized into a body politic, usually called the clan or gens. *J. W. Powell*, Science, V. 347.

enation (ē-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **enatio(n-)*, < *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enate, enascent*.] **1.** In *bot.*, the production of outgrowths or appendages upon the surface of an organ.—**2.** In *ethnol.*, maternal relationship.

enaunter†, *adv.* [For *en aunter*, after ME. *in aunter*, peradventure: *in*, F. *en*, in; *aunter, aventure*, chance, adventure.] Lest that.

Anger nould let him speake to the tree,
Enaunter his rage mought cooled bee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

en avant (oṅ a-voṅ′). [F.: *en*, < L. *inde*, hence; *avant*, before, forward: see *avant, advance*.] Forward; onward.

enavigate† (ē-nav′i-gāt), *v. i.* and *t.* [< L. *enavigatus*, pp. of *enavigare*, sail out, sail over, < *e*, out, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] To sail out or over. *Cockeram*.

enb-. See *emb-*.

en barbette (oṅ′ bär-bet′). [F.] In barbette; so as to fire over the parapet. See *barbette*.

enbase†, *v. t.* Same as *embase*.

enbaste†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *baste*[3].] To steep or imbue. *Davies*.

It is not agreeable for the Holy Ghost, which may not suffer the Church to err in interpreting the Scriptures, to permit the same notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be *enbasted* with vain opinions. *Philpot*, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 379.

enbaume†, **enbawme**†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *embalm*.

enbene†, *v. t.* [Poss. a variant of *embain*, to bathe, steep.] To baste; steep (?). *N. E. D.*

enbibe†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *imbibe*.

enblanch†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emblanch*.

en bloc (oṅ blok). [F.: *en*, in; *bloc*, block: see *in* and *block*[1].] In block; in a lump: as, the shares will be sold *en bloc*.

We are bound to take Nature *en bloc*, with all her laws and all her cruelties, as well as her beneficences. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 81.

enblow†, *v.* [Var. of *inblow*.] **1.** To inflate; puff up.—**2.** To inspire.

enbose[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emboss*[1].

enbose[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *emboss*[2].

enbrace†, *v.* An obsolete form of *embrace*.

enbraude†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid*.

enbroude†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid*.

enbuschement†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*.

A gret *enbuschement* they sett,
Thare the foster thame mett.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 136.

enbusy†, *v. t.* Same as *embusy*.

enc. An abbreviation of *encyclopedia*.

en cabochon (oṅ ka-bọ̄-shôṅ′). [F.] See *cabochon*.

en cachette (oṅ ka-shet′). [F.: *en*, in; *cachette*, hiding-place, < *cacher*, hide: see *cache*[1].] In hiding; secretly.

The vice-consul informed me that, in divers discussions with the Turks about the possibility of an Englishman finding his way *en cachette* to Meccah, he had asserted that his compatriots could do everything, even pilgrim to the Holy City. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 486.

encænia, *n. pl.* See *encenia*.

encage, incage (en-, in-kāj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaged, incaged*, ppr. *encaging, incaging*. [< F. *encager*, < *en-*[1], *in-*, in, + *cage*, cage.] To put in a cage; shut up or confine in a cage; hence, to coop up; confine to any narrow limits.

He [Samson] carries away the gates wherein they thought to have *encaged* him. *Bp. Hall*, Sampson's End.

encalendar (en-kal′en-där), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *calendar*.] To register in a calendar, as the saints of the Roman Catholic Church.

For saints preferred,
Of which we find these four have been,
And with their leader still to live *encalendar'd*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv.

encallow (en-kal′ō), *n.* [< *en-* (of which the force or origin is not clear) + *callow*[2], q. v.] Among the brickmakers near London, England, the soil, vegetable mold, etc., resting upon the brick-earth or clay.

encallow (en-kal′ō), *v. t.* [< *encallow*, *n.*] To remove encallow from.

encalm (en-käm′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *calm*[1].] To place calmly or reposefully.

With an illumined forehead, and the light
Whose fountain is the mystery of God
Encalmed within his eye.
N. P. Willis, Scene in Gethsemane.

encamp (en-kamp′), *v.* [< *en-*[1] + *camp*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To go into camp; form and occupy a camp; settle in temporary quarters, formed by tents or huts, as an army or a company.

The Levites . . . shall *encamp* round about the tabernacle. Num. i. 50.

Encamp against the city and take it. 2 Sam. xii. 28.

The four and twentieth of July, the King in Person, accompanied with divers of the Nobility, came to Calais; and the six and twentieth *encamped* before Boulogne on the North-side. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 292.

He was *encamped* under the trees, close to the stream. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 464.

II. *trans.* To form into or fix in a camp; place in temporary quarters.

Beyond the river we'll *encamp* ourselves.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

Sultan Selim *encamped* his army in this place when he came to besiege Cairo.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 23.

encampment (en-kamp′ment), *n.* [< *encamp* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of forming and occupying a camp; establishment in a camp.

We may calculate that a square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the *encampment* of twenty thousand Romans. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, i.

2. The place where a body of men is encamped; a camp.

When a general bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay*, Trivia.

encanker† (en-kang′kẻr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *canker*.] To corrode; canker.

What needeth me for to extoll his fame
With my rude pen *encankered* all with rust?
Skelton, Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland.

encanthis (en-kan′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκανθίς*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, < *ἐν*, in, + *κάνθος*, the corner of the eye: see *cant*[1].] In *pathol.*, a small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

en cantiel. [Heraldic F.: F. *en*, in; **cantiel*, appar. var. of OF. *cantel*, corner: see *cantle*.] In *her.*, placed aslant—that is, with the pale not vertical to the beholder, but sloping, usually with the top toward the left: said of an escutcheon, which is often so placed in seals.

encapsulate (en-kap′sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsulated*, ppr. *encapsulating*. [< *en-*[1] + *capsule* + *-ate*[2].] To inclose in a capsule.

encapsulation (en-kap-sū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *encapsulate* + *-ion*.] The act of surrounding with a capsule.

encapsule (en-kap′sūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsuled*, ppr. *encapsuling*. [< *en-*[1] + *capsule*.] To encapsulate.

Encapsuled by a more or less homogeneous membranous layer. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 107.

encaptivate (en-kap′ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaptivated*, ppr. *encaptivating*. [< *en-*[1] + *captivate*.] To captivate. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

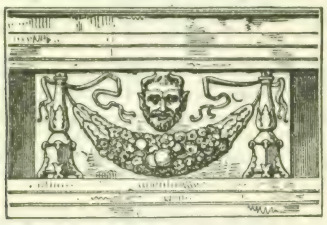
encarnalize (en-kär′nạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encarnalized*, ppr. *encarnalizing*. [< *en-*[1] + *carnalize*.] To make carnal; sensualize. [Rare.]

Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest,
Encarnalize their spirits. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

encarpi, *n.* Plural of *encarpus*.

encarpium (en-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *encarpia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκάρπιος*, containing seed, as fruit (*ἔγκαρπος*, containing fruit), < *ἐν*, in, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *sporophore*.

encarpus (en-kär′pus), *n.*; pl. *encarpi* (-pī). [NL., prop. **encarpum*, L. only pl. *encarpa*, < Gr. *ἔγκαρπα*, pl., festoons of fruit on friezes or capitals of columns, neut. pl. of *ἔγκαρπος*, containing fruit, < *ἐν*, in, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland or festoon of fruits, leaves, or flowers, or of other objects, suspended between two points. The garland is of greatest size in the middle, and diminishes gradually to the points of suspension, from



Encarpus.—From Palazzo Niccolini, Rome.

which the ends generally hang down. The encarpus is sometimes composed of an imitation of drapery similarly disposed, and frequently of an assemblage of musical instruments, or implements of war or of the chase, according to the purpose to which the building it ornaments is appropriated.

encase, encasement. See *incase, incasement*.

encashment (en-kash′mẹnt), *n.* [< **encash* (< *en-*[1] + *cash*[2]) + *-ment*.] The act of cashing; payment in cash; cash receipts.

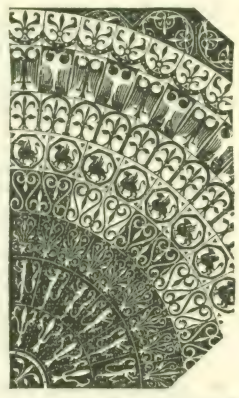
encastage (en-kās′tāj), *n.* [Appar. < *en-*[1] + *cast*[1], *v.*, + *-age*.] The arrangement in a pottery- or porcelain-kiln of the pieces to be fired, inclosed in their seggars if these are employed.

encauma† (en-kâ′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκαυμα*, a mark burnt in, a sore from burning, < *ἐγκαίειν*, burn in: see *encaustic*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The mark left by a burn, or the bleb or vesicle produced by it. (*b*) Ulceration of the cornea, causing the loss of the aqueous humors.

encaustic (en-kâs′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *encaustique*, < L. *encausticus*, < Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, of or for burning in, *ἡ ἐγκαυστική* (sc. *τέχνη*), L. *encaustica*, the art of encaustic painting, < *ἐγκαυστος*, burnt in, painted in, encaustic, < *ἐγκαίειν*, burn in, < *ἐν*, in, + *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic*. From the neut. *ἔγκαυστον* (> LL. *encaustum*, purple-red ink) is derived E. *ink*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the art of painting with pigments in which wax enters as a vehicle, or to a painting so executed.

It is a vaulted apartment, . . . decorated with *encaustic* ornaments of the most brilliant colors.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 123.

Encaustic painting. (*a*) The art of painting with wax as a vehicle: strictly applicable only to painting executed or finished by the agency of heat, but applied also to modern methods of painting in wax, in which the wax-colors are dissolved in a volatile oil and used in the ordinary way. In the hot process colored sticks of wax and resin are melted on a heated palette, applied with the brush, and afterward modeled and united with a heated iron and spatula. After the surface has become cool and hard, it is rubbed with a candle and gone over with a clean linen cloth. According to another method, tested by Count Caylus, the ground of cloth or wood is first rubbed over with a piece of beeswax, and afterward with chalk or whiting, in order to form a surface on which the colors will adhere. The colors are mixed simply with water, and are applied in the ordinary way. When the picture is dry, it is heated, and the wax softens and absorbs the colors, forming a firm and durable coating. Encaustic painting was in very common use among the ancient Greeks and Romans. Paintings executed in encaustic occupy, in color and general effect, a place midway between paintings in oil and in fresco. (*b*) In *ceram.*, an arbitrary name given by Josiah Wedgwood to his attempted imitation of the painted decoration of Greek vases, the effort being to produce fired colors without the gloss of enamel.—**Encaustic tile**, a tile for pavement- and wall-decoration, in which the pattern is inlaid or incrusted in clay of one color in a ground of clay of another color. The manufacture and employment of encaustic tiles were brought to great excellence in connection with the architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, particularly in France and England; and the art has been successfully revived in the nineteenth century. The name is an arbitrary one, without relation to the process of manufacture.—**Encaustic vase**, a vase painted with the so-called encaustic colors of Wedgwood ware. See *encaustic painting* (*b*).



Part of a Medieval Pavement of Encaustic Tiles.—Church of St. Pierre-sur-Dive, Normandy. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

II. *n.* [< L. *encaustica*, < Gr. *ἐγκαυστική*. See I.] The art, method, or practice of encaustic painting.

encaustum (en-kâs′tum), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔγκαυστον*, neut. of *ἔγκαυστος*, burnt in: see *encaustic*.] The enamel of a tooth.

encave, incave (en-, in-kāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaved*, *incaved*, ppr. *encaving*, *incaving*. [< *en-*[1], *in-*, + *cave*[1].] To hide in or as in a cave or recess.

Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

An abrupt turn in the course of the ravine placed a protecting cliff between us and the gale. We were completely *encaved*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 264.

-ence, -ency. See *-ance, -ancy*, and *-ent*.

enceinte (oṅ-saṅt′), *n.* [F., < *enceinte* (< L. *incincta*), fem. pp. of *enceindre* = Pr. *encenher* = It. *incingere*, < L. *incingere*, gird about, surround, < *in*, in, + *cingere*, gird: see *ceint*, *cincture*, and cf. *encincture*.] **1.** In *fort.*, an inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, often composed of bastions or towers and curtains. The enceinte with the space inclosed within it is called the *body of the place*.

The best authorities estimate the number of habitations [in El-Medinah] at about 1500 within the *enceinte*, and those in the suburb at 1000.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 239.

2. The close or precinct of a cathedral, abbey, castle, etc.

enceinte (oṅ-saṅt′), *a.* [F., fem. of *enceint* (< L. *incinctus*), pp. of *enceindre*, < L. *incingere*, gird about: see *enceinte*, *n.*] Pregnant; with child.

encenia, encænia (en-sē′ni-ạ), *n. pl.*, used also as *sing.* [< L. *encænia*, < Gr. *ἐγκαίνια*, neut. pl., a feast of renovation or consecration, a name for Easter, < *ἐν*, in, + *καινός*, new, recent.] **1.** Festive ceremonies observed in early times in honor of the construction of cities or the consecration of churches, and in later times at the University of Oxford (in June) in honor of founders and benefactors: also used as a singular.

The elegies and *encæniasof* those days were usually of a formidable length. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lxvii.

Specifically—**2.** In the Greek New Testament, and hence sometimes in English writing, the Jewish feast of the dedication. See *feast*.

encense†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *incense*.

Encephala[1] (en-sef′ạ-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *encephalus*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, in the head; as a noun, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Haeckel's classification, a group of molluscous or soft-bodied animals, composed of the snails (*Cochlides*) and cuttles (*Cephalopoda*): one of his two main divisions of *Mollusca*, the other being *Acephala*, or the brachiopods and lamellibranchs. (*b*) As used by E. R. Lankester, a prime division or branch of the *Mollusca*, represented by two series, *Lipoglossa* and *Echinoglossa*, as together contrasted with *Lipocephala*. The *Encephala* in this sense contain the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and other forms. (*c*) A group of mollusks including those which have a head. Synonymous with *Cephalata* or *Cephalophora* (which see): distinguished from *Acephala*.

encephala[2] (en-sef′ạ-lạ), *n.* Plural of *encephalon*.

encephalalgia (en-sef-ạ-lal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. (= F. *encéphalalgie*), < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head (see *encephalon*), + *ἄλγος*, pain, ache.] Same as *cephalalgia*.

Encephalartos (en-sef-ạ-lär′tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head (as a noun, the edible pith of young palm-shoots), + *ἄρτος*, bread.] A genus of *Cycadaceæ*, having short cylindrical or spherical trunks, with a terminal crown of pinnate leaves, which have coriaceous, often spiny, leaflets. There are about a dozen species, found only in southern Africa, but some of them are grown in conservatories for ornament. The Kafirs use the spongy farinaceous pith of the trunk and cones as food; hence they have received the name of *Kafir-bread*.

Encephalata (en-sef-ạ-lā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *encephalatus*: see *encephalate*.] Animals which have an encephalon, as all cranial vertebrates: nearly synonymous with *Vertebrata*, and exactly with *Craniota*.

encephalate (en-sef′ạ-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *encephalatus*, < *encephalon*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Having an encephalon, or a brain and skull; cranial, as a vertebrate.

encephalatrophic (en-sef″ạ-lạ-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy: see *encephalon* and *atrophy*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with atrophy of the brain.

encephalic (en-se-fal′ik or en-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< *encephalon* + *-ic*; = F. *encéphalique* = Sp. *encefálico* = Pg. *encephalico*, < NL. *encephalicus*, < *encephalon*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] **1.** Pertaining to the encephalon; cerebral.—**2.** Situated in the head or within the cranial cavity; intracranial.

encephalitic (en-sef-ạ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *encephalitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with encephalitis.

encephalitis (en-sef-ạ-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *encephalon* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the brain.

encephalocele (en-sef′ạ-lō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *encéphalocèle* = Sp. *encefálocele*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the brain.

encephalocœle (en-sef′ạ-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*, the entire cavity of the encephalon, consisting of the several cœliæ or ventricles and their connecting passages. [Rare.]

encephaloid (en-sef′ạ-loid), *a.* [= F. *encéphaloïde*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the matter of the brain.—**Encephaloid cancer**, a soft, rapidly growing, and very malignant carcinoma or cancer, with abundant epithelial cells and scanty stroma: so named from its brain-like appearance and consistence. Also called *carcinoma molle* and *medullary cancer*.

encephalology (en-sef-ạ-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *encephalologia*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A description of the encephalon or brain; the science of the brain.

encephaloma (en-sef-ạ-lō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *encephalomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < *encephalon* + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, an encephaloid cancer.

encephalomalacia (en-sef″ạ-lō-ma-lā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, softening of the brain.

encephalomata, *n.* Plural of *encephaloma*.

encephalomere (en-sef′ạ-lō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *μέρος*, part.] In *anat.*, an encephalic segment; one of the series of parts into which the brain is naturally divisible, as the prosencephalon, diencephalon, etc. [Rare.]

Five definite encephalic segments or *encephalomeres*.
Wilder, New York [Medical Jour., [XLI. 327.

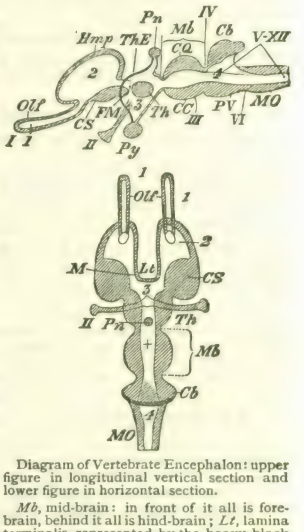


Diagram of Vertebrate Encephalon: upper figure in longitudinal vertical section and lower figure in horizontal section.

Mb, mid-brain: in front of it all is forebrain, behind it all is hind-brain; *Lt*, lamina terminalis, represented by the heavy black line in upper figure; *Olf*, olfactory lobes; *Hmp*, cerebral hemispheres; *ThE*, thalamencephalon; *Pn*, pineal body, or conarium; *Py*, pituitary body; *FM*, or *M*, foramen of Monro; *CS*, corpus striatum; *Th*, optic thalamus; *CQ*, corpora quadrigemina; *CC*, crura cerebri; *Cb*, cerebellum; *PV*, pons Varolii; *MO*, medulla oblongata; *I*, olfactory nerves; *II*, optic nerves; *III*, point of exit from brain of the oculimotores; *IV*, of the pathetici; *VI*, of the abducentes; *V-XII*, origins of other cerebral nerves; 1, olfactory ventricle; 2, lateral ventricle; 3, third ventricle; 4, fourth ventricle; + is in the iter e tertio ad quartum ventriculum.

encephalon (en-sef′ạ-lon), *n.*; pl. *encephala* (-lạ). [= F. *encéphale* = Pg. *encephalo* = It. *encefalo*, < NL. *encephalon*, also *encephalos*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, prop. adj.

(sc. *μυελός*, marrow, the brain), within the head, < *ἐν*, in, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] In *anat.*, that which is contained in the cranial cavity as a whole; the brain.

encephalopathia, encephalopathy (en-sef″a-lō-path′i-ä, en-sef-a-lop′a-thi), *n.* [= F. *encéphalopathie*, < NL. *encephalopathia*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the encephalon.

encephalospinal (en-sef′a-lō-spī′nal), *a.* [< NL. *encephalon*, brain, + L. *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.

encephalotomy (en-sef-a-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *τομή*, a cutting.] Dissection of the brain.

encephalous (en-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head: see *encephalon*. The right form for this meaning is *cephalous*.] In *conch.*, having a head, as most mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Encephala*: an epithet applied to mollusks, excepting the *Lamellibranchia*, which are said, in distinction, to be *acephalous*.

enchace[1]†, *v. t.* See *enchase*[1].

enchace[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enchase*[2].

enchafe† (en-chāf′), *v.* [< ME. *enchaufen*, < *en-* + *chaufen*, chafe, as if ult. < L. *incalefacere*, make warm or hot: see *en-*[1] and *chafe*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make warm or hot; heat.

Ever the gretter merite shal he have that most restreyneth the wikkede *enchaufing* or ardure of this sinne. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

So in the body of man, when the bloud is moved, it invadeth the vitall and spirituall vessels, and being set on fire, it *enchafeth* the whole body. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.

2. To chafe or fret; provoke; enrage; irritate.

And yet as rough,
Their royal blood *enchaf'd*, as the rud'st wind,
That by the top doth take the mountain pine
And make him stoop to the vale.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Seizes the rough, *enchafed* northern deep. *J. Baillie.*

II. *intrans.* To become warm.

As thei *enchaufe*, thei shul be losid fro ther place. *Wyclif*, Job vi. 17 (Oxf.).

enchain (en-chān′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inchain*; < OF. *enchainer*, F. *enchaîner* = Pr. Sp. *encadenar* = Pg. *encadear* = It. *incatenare*, < ML. *incatenare*, enchain, < L. *in*, in, + *catenare* (> OF. *chainer*, F. *chaîner*, etc.), chain: see *en-*[1] and *chain*.] 1. To chain; fasten with a chain; bind or hold in or as if in chains; hold in bondage; enthrall. [Obsolete in the literal use.]

In times past the Tyrians . . . *enchained* the images of their Gods to their shrines, for fear they would abandon their city and be gone. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 712.

What should I do? while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To hold fast; restrain; confine: as, to *enchain* the attention.

The subtilty of nature and operations will not be *inchained* in those bonds. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 215.

It was the Time when silent Night began
T' *enchain* with Sleep the busie Spirits of Man.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

3. To link together; connect. [Rare.]

One contracts and *enchains* his words. *Howell.*

enchainment (en-chān′ment), *n.* [< F. *enchaînement* = Pr. *encademen* = Sp. *encadenamiento* = Pg. *encadeamento* = It. *incatenamento*, < ML. **incatenamentum*, < *incatenare*, enchain: see *enchain* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of enchaining, or the state of being enchained; a fastening or binding; bondage.

It is quite another question what was the time and what were the circumstances which, by an *enchainment* as of fate, brought on the period of crime and horror which before the war with England had already coloured the advancing stages of the Revolution [in France]. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 923.

2. A linking together; concatenation. [Rare.]

And we shall see such a connection and *enchainment* of one fact to another, throughout the whole, as will force the most backward to confess that the hand of God was of a truth in this wonderful defeat. *Warburton*, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 3.

The idea of a systematic *enchainment* of phenomena, in which each is conditioned by every other, and none can be taken in isolation and explained apart from the rest, was foreign to his [Epicurus's] mind. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 475.

enchair (en-chār′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *chair*.] To seat or place in a chair; place in a position of authority or eminence. [Rare.]

But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place
Enchair'd to-morrow, arbitrate the field.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

enchant (en-chant′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inchant*; < ME. *enchaunten*, < OF. *enchanter*, *encanter*, F. *enchanter* = Pr. *encantar*, *enchantar* = Sp. Pg. *encantar* = It. *incantare*, < L. *incantare*, bewitch, enchant, say over, mutter or chant a magic formula, < *in*, in, on, + *cantare*, sing, chant: see *chant* and *incantation*.] 1. To practise sorcery or witchcraft on; subdue by charms or spells; hold as by a spell; bewitch.

By the Witchcraft of fair Words, [Rowena] so *enchanted* the British Nobility that her Husband Vortigern was again established in the Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.

John thinks them all *enchanted*; he inquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To impart a magical quality or effect to; change the nature of by incantation or sorcery; bewitch, as a thing.

And now about the caldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. To delight in a high degree; charm; fascinate.

Bid me discourse; I will *enchant* thine ear.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 145.

The prospect such as might *enchant* despair.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 469.

=**Syn.** 3. *Enchant*, *Charm*, *Fascinate*, captivate, enrapture, carry away. To *fascinate* is to bring under a spell, as by the power of the eye; to *enchant* and to *charm* are to bring under a spell by some more subtle and mysterious power. This difference in the literal affects also the figurative senses. *Enchant* is stronger than *charm*. All generally imply a pleased state in that which is affected, but *fascinate* less often than the others.

So stands the statue that *enchants* the world.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1346.

The books that *charmed* us in youth recall the delight ever afterwards. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, i.

Many a man is *fascinated* by the artifices of composition, who fancies that it is the subject which had operated so potently. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

She sat under Mrs. Mackenzie as a bird before a boa-constrictor, doomed—fluttering—*fascinated*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxxiii.

★**enchanter** (en-chan′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *enchanter*, *enchaunter*, *enchauntour*, < OF. *enchanteor*, *enchanteur*, F. *enchanteur* = Pr. *encantaire*, *encantador* = Sp. Pg. *encantador* = It. *incantatore*, < L. *incantator*, an enchanter, < *incantare*, charm, enchant: see *enchant*.] 1. One who enchants or practises enchantment; a sorcerer or magician.

Flatereres ben the develes *enchauntours*, for they maken a man to wenen himself be lyke that he is not lyke. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Than Pharo called for the wyse men and *enchaunters* of Egypte; and they did in lyke manner with their sorcery. *Bible* (1551), Ex. vii.

2. One who charms or delights.—**Enchanter's nightshade**, a name of the common species of the genus *Circæa*, of the family *Onagraceæ*, low and slender erect herbs with small white flowers, inhabiting cool, damp woods of the northern hemisphere.

enchanting (en-chan′ting), *p. a.* Charming; ravishing; delightful to mind or sense: as, an *enchanting* voice; an *enchanting* face.

Simplicity in . . . manners has an *enchanting* effect. *Kames*, Elem. of Criticism, iii.

The mountains rise one behind the other, in an *enchanting* gradation of distances and of melting blues and grays. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 242.

enchantingly (en-chan′ting-li), *adv.* In an enchanting manner; so as to delight or charm.

Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* beloved. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

enchantment (en-chant′ment), *n.* [< ME. *enchantement*, *enchauntement*, < OF. *enchantement*, *encantement*, F. *enchantement* = Pr. *encantamen* = Cat. *encantament* = Sp. *encantamento*, *encantamiento* = Pg. *encantamento* = It. *incantamento*, < L. *incantamentum*, a charm, incantation, < *incantare*, charm, enchant: see *enchant*.] 1. The pretended art or act of producing effects by the invocation or aid of demons or the agency of spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; that which produces magical results.

A-noon as thei were a-bedde, Merlin be-gan an *enchauntement*, and made hem to slepe alle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

The magicians of Egypt, they also did in like manner with their *enchantments*. Ex. vii. 11.

She is a witch, sure,
And works upon him with some damn'd *enchantment*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

2. The state or condition of being enchanted, literally or figuratively; especially, a very delightful influence or effect; a sense of charm or fascination.

Warmth of fancy—which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

3. That which enchants or delights; the power or quality of producing an enchanting effect.

As we grow old, many of our senses grow dull, but the sense of beauty becomes a more perfect *enchantment* every year. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 187.

=**Syn.** 1. Charm, fascination, magic, spell, sorcery, necromancy, witchery, witchcraft.—2. Rapture, transport, ravishment.

enchantress (en-chan′tres), *n.* [< ME. *enchaunteresse*, < OF. **enchanteresse*, F. *enchanteresse* = It. *incantatrice*, < LL. **incantatrix*, fem. of *incantator*, an enchanter: see *enchanter*.] A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, manner, or the like; a sorceress.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come. *Dryden.*

enchantry†, *n.* [ME. *enchantery*, *enchaunterye*, < OF. *enchanterie*, enchantment, < *enchanter*, enchant: see *enchant*.] Enchantment.

Tho the clerke hadde yseid hys *enchaunterye*,
Ther fore Silui hym let sle. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 10.

encharge† (en-chärj′), *v. t.* [< ME. *enchargen*, < OF. *encharger*, *enchargier*, *encarchier*, *encarkier*, etc., < ML. *incaricare*, load, charge, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *caricare*, *carricare* (> F. *encharger* = Pr. Sp. *encargar* = Pg. *encarregar* = It. *incaricare*, < *charger*, etc.), charge, load: see *en-*[1] and *charge*.] To give in charge or trust.

I have dispatched away Mr. Meredith, his Majesty's secretary of the embassy here, by the Catherine yacht, and *encharged* with my main pacquet to the secretary. *Sir W. Temple*, To my Lord Treasurer, July 20, 1678.

His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey.*

encharge† (en-chärj′), *n.* [< *encharge*, *v.*] An injunction; a charge.

A nobleman being to passe through a water, commaunded his trumpetter to goe before and sound the depth of it; who to shew himselfe very mannerly, refus'd this *encharge*, and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward, saying: No, sir, not I, your lordship shall pardon me. *A. Copley*, tr. of Wits, Fits, and Fancies (ed. 1614).

enchase[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *enchasen*, *enchacen*, < OF. *enchacier*, *enchacer*, *enchasser*, *encachier*, *encacier* (= Pr. *encassar*), chase away, < *en-* + *chacier*, *chacer*, *chasser*, chase: see *en-*[1] and *chase*[1].] To drive or chase away.

After the comynge of this myghty kynge,
Oure olde woo and troubille to *enchace*.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell.*)

And ne we ne shull no helpe haue of hym that sholde hem alle *enchace* oute of this londe, that is the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

enchase[2] (en-chās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchased*, ppr. *enchasing*. [Also *inchase*, and early mod. E. *enchace*, *inchace*; < F. *enchâsser*, enchase, < *en-* + *châsse*, a frame, chase, > E. *chase*[2], q. v. Hence by apheresis *chase*[3], q. v.] 1. To inlay; incrust with precious stones or the like.

Thou shalt have gloss enough, and all things fit
T' *enchase* in all show thy long-smothered spirit.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

Then fear the deadly drug, when gems divine
Enchase the cup and sparkle in the wine.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 40.

And precious stones, in studs of gold *enchased*,
The shaggy velvet of his buskins graced.
Mickle, tr. of the Lusiad, ii.

Hence—2. To incrust or enrich in any manner; adorn by ornamental additions or by ornamental work.

She wears a robe *enchased* with eagles eyes,
To signify her sight in mysteries.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

Vain as swords
Against the *enchased* crocodile.
Keats, Endymion, i.

3. To chase, as metal-work. See *chase*[3], 1.—4†. To inclose or contain as something enchased.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and bace
Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchace*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 23.

enchaser (en-chā′sėr), *n.* One who enchases; a chaser.

enchasten (en-chā′sn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *chasten*[1].] To chasten; chastise; correct. *H. K. White.*

enchaufe†, *v.* A Middle English form of *enchafe*.

encheason†, *n.* See *encheson*.

encheck† (en-chek′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *check*[1].] To checker.

Where th' art-full shuttle rarely did *encheck*
The cangeant colour of a Mallards neck.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Decay.

enchecker†, **enchequer**† (en-chek′ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *checker*, *chequer*.] To checker; arrange in a checkered pattern. *Davies.*

For to pave
The excellency of this cave,
Squirrels' and children's teeth late shed
And neatly here *enchequered*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 177.

enchede†, *a.* [ME., with accom. E. suffix *-ed*[2], < OF. *encheu*, fallen, pp. of *encheoir*, fall, < *en-* + *cheoir*, < L. *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *case*[1].] Fallen; vanquished.

And the *enchede* kynge in the gay armes,
Lys gronande one the grownnde, and girde thorowe evene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3938.

encheer† (en-chēr'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *cheer*[1].] To enliven; cheer.

And in his soveraine throne gan straight dispose
Himselfe, more full of grace and Majestie,
That mote *encheare* his friends, and foes mote terrifie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 24.

encheirion (en-kī'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *encheiria* (-ä). [Gr. *ἐγχείριον*, < *ἐν*, in, + *χείρ*, a hand.] A handkerchief or napkin hanging from the zone or girdle, formerly worn as one of the vestments of the Greek clergy. It is regarded by some as the original form of the present epigonation.

Enchelia (en-kē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔγχελυς*, an eel.] Ehrenberg's name (1830) of the group of infusorians now called *Enchelyidæ*.

Enchelycephali (en″kel-i-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enchelycephalus*: see *enchelycephalous*.] A group of apodal teleostean fishes, containing the true eels and congers, as distinguished from the murænoids, etc., which form the group *Colocephali*. The technical characters are the absence of a precoracoid arch and symplectic bone, in connection with a developed preoperculum and opercular bones. In Cope's system the group is an order of physostomous fishes; in Gill's, a suborder of *Apodes*.

enchelycephalous (en″kel-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *enchelycephalus*, < Gr. *ἔγχελυς*, an eel, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Enchelycephali*.

enchelyid (en-kel'i-id), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Enchelyidæ*.

Enchelyidæ (en-ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enchelys* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming infusorial animalcules. They are holotrichous ciliate infusorians more or less ovate in form, and ciliated throughout, the oral cilia being slightly larger than those of the general cuticular surface. The cuticle is soft and flexible, the oral aperture terminal or lateral, and the anterior extremity of the body never prolonged in a neck-like manner. They are found in stagnant water, and multiply by fission. Also *Enchelia*, *Enchelina*, *Enchelinæ*, *Enchelya*, etc.


Enchelys pupa, much enlarged.

Enchelys (en'ke-lis), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < Gr. *ἔγχελυς*, an eel.] The typical genus of the family *Enchelyidæ*, with simply ciliate terminal mouth, as in *E. farcimen*. Also spelled *Enchelis*.

enchequer†, *v. t.* See *enchecker*.

enchère (oṅ-shâr'), *n.* [F. *enchère*, OF. *enchiere* (ML. reflex *incheria*), auction, auctioning, < *encherir*, F. *enchérir*, < ML. *incariare*, bid for a thing at auction, < L. *in*, in, + *carus*, dear, precious.] In *French law*, an auction; sale by auction.

encheson†, **enchease**†, *n.* [ME. *encheson*, *enchesun*, *enchesoun*, earlier *ancheson*, *ancheison*, *ancheisun*, *ancheisoun*, later often abbr. *cheson*, *chesun*, *chesoun* (cf. It. *cagione*); with altered prefix, prop. *achesoun* (rare), < OF. *achaison*, *achoison*, *achesen*, var. of *ochoison*, *ocoison*, etc., = Pr. *ocaizo*, *ochaizo*, *achaizo* = It. *cagione*, also *occasione*, < L. *occasio(n-)*, occasion, cause: see *occasion*. Archaic in Spenser.] Cause; reason; occasion.

What is the *enchesoun*
And final cause of wo that ye endure?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 681.

Frendis, be noght afferde afore,
I schall 3ou saye *encheson* why. *York Plays*, p. 191.

"Certes," said he, "well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hither led."
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 30.

enchest†, *v. t.* See *inchest*.

enchiridion (en-ki-rid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *enchiridions*, *enchiridia* (-onz, -ä). [LL., < Gr. *ἐγχειρίδιον*, a handbook, manual, neut. of *ἐγχειρίδιος*, in the hand, < *ἐν*, in, + *χείρ*, the hand.] A book to be carried in the hand; a manual; a handbook. [Rare.]

We have . . . thought good to publish an edition in a smaller volume, that as an *enchiridion* it may be more ready and usefull. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

Enchiridions of meditation all divine.
Thoreau, Letters, p. 29.

Specifically—(*a*) A Roman Catholic service-book containing the Little Office of the Virgin. (*b*) An ecclesiastical manual of the Greek Church.

enchisel (en-chiz'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchiseled*, *enchiselled*, ppr. *enchiseling*, *enchiselling*. [< *en-*[1] + *chisel*[2].] To cut with a chisel. *Craig*.

enchondroma (en-kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *enchondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma*.] Same as *chondroma*.

enchondromatous (en-kon-drom'a-tus), *a.* [< *enchondroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Same as *chondromatous*.

enchondrous (en-kon'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] Cartilaginous. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

Enchophyllum (en-kō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Gr. *ἔγχος*, spear, lance, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] A genus of homopterous insects of the family *Membracidæ*, of arched compressed form, with a long, curved, horn-like process on the back pointing forward. *E. cruentatum*, so called from its red markings, inhabits tropical America.

enchorial (en-kō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *enchorius* (< Gr. *ἐγχώριος*, in or of the country, < *ἐν*, in, + *χώρα*, country) + *-al*.] Belonging to or used in a certain country; native, indigenous; demotic: specifically applied to written characters: as, an *enchorial* alphabet. See *demotic*.

The demotic or *enchorial* writing is merely a form of hieratic used for the vulgar dialect, and employed for legal documents from the time of Dyn. XXVI. downwards.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 721.

enchoric (en-kor'ik), *a.* Same as *enchorial*.

enchoristic (en-kō-ris'tik), *a.* [As *enchor-ial* + *-istic*.] Belonging to a given region; native, indigenous, or autochthonous.

enchylema (en-ki-lē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χυλός*, juice: see *chyle*.] 1. The fluid part, or cytolymph, of vegetable protoplasm.—2. In *cytol.*, the more liquid, as distinguished from the more granular or fibrillar portion of the cytoplasm; the cytochylema or cytolymph. The corresponding hyaline or liquid substance in the nucleus is known as the *caryochylema* or *caryolymph*.

This basal substance, *enchylema*, . . . is equivalent to the "kernsaft" of . . . German writers.
Science, VIII. 125.

enchymatous (en-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔγχυμα*(τ-), an infusion (< *ἐγχεῖν*, pour in, infuse, < *ἐν*, in, + *χεῖν*, pour: see *chyme*[1]), + *-ous*.] Infused; distended by infusion: an epithet applied to glandular epithelial cells.

encina (en-thē'nä), *n.* [Sp.] The coast live-oak, *Quercus agrifolia*. It is a large evergreen tree, with hard, heavy wood, but of little value except for fuel.

encincture (en-singk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encincturedd*, ppr. *encincturing*. [< *en-*[1] + *cincture*. Cf. *enceinte*.] To surround with or as with a cincture, girdle, or band; bind about.

encincture (en-singk'tūr), *n.* [< *encincture*, *v.*] A cincture; inclosure.

Fancy, free, . . .
Hath reached the *encincture* of that gloomy sea
Whose waves the Orphean lyre forbade to meet
In conflict. *Wordsworth*, Source of the Danube.

encindered† (en-sin'dėrd), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *cinder*; suggested prob. by *incinerate*.] Burned to cinders. *Cockeram*.

encipher (en-sī'fėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *cipher*.] To put into cipher. Also spelled *encypher*.

To *encipher* a message in the General Service Code.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., III. 113

en cirage (oṅ sē-räzh'). [F.: *en*, in; *cirage*, waxing, blacking, < *cirer*, wax: see *cere*.] In the manner of waxing; appearing to be waxed: an epithet applied to a monochrome picture in various shades of yellow. See *camaieu*.

encircle (en-sėr'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encircled*, ppr. *encircling*. [Also *incircle*, formerly also *incercle*, *incircule*; < *en-*[1] + *circle*.] 1. To form a circle round; inclose or surround circularly; embrace as in a ring or circle; gird: as, luminous rings *encircle* Saturn.

Then let them all *encircle* him about.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

Young Hermes next, a close contriving God,
Her browes *encircled* with his serpent rod,
Then plots and fair excuses fill'd her brain.
Parnell, Hesiod, Rise of Woman.

2. To encompass; surround; environ: as, the army *encircled* the city.—3. To move about in a circular direction; make the circuit of.

Towards the South and South-west of this Cape is found a long and dangerous shoule of rocks and sand, but so farre as I *incercled* it, I found thirty fathome water and a strong currant. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 194.

encirclet† (en-sėr'klet), *n.* [Also *incirclet*; irreg. < *en-*[1] + *circlet*, after the verb *encircle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *incirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread the lover's maze.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

enclareted† (en-klar'e-ted), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *claret* + *-ed*[2].] Mingled with claret; claret-colored. [Rare.]

Lips she has all rubie red,
Cheeks like creame *enclarited*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 146.

enclasp, inclasp (en-, in-klàsp'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[2], + *clasp*.] 1. To fasten with a clasp.—2. To clasp; embrace.

The flattering ivy who did ever see
Inclasp the huge trunk of an aged tree?
F. Beaumont, The Hermaphrodite.

enclave (F. pron. oṅ-klav'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclaved*, ppr. *enclaving*. [In mod. use directly from mod. F.; ME. *enclaven*, < OF. *enclaver*, F. *enclaver*, inclose, lock in, < Pr. *enclavar* = It. *inchiavare*, lock, < ML. *inclavare*, inclose, < L. *in* + *clavis*, a key (or *clavus*, a nail, bolt?).] To inclose or surround, as a region or state, by the territories of another power.

enclave (F. pron. oṅ-klav'), *n.* [D. G. *enclave* = Dan. *enklave* = Sw. *enklav* (def. 1), < F. *enclave*, < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*, *v.*] 1. Something inclosed; specifically, an outlying portion of a country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power. Enclaves are especially common among the states of the German empire.

Monaco is to be as it was before 1792, and Avignon, the Venaissin, Montbelliard, and all other *enclaves* within these limits are to be French territory.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 410.

In the centre of the Galla country are small *enclaves*, like Harár. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 125.

2. In *her.*, anything let into something else, especially when the thing let in is square.

enclavé (F. pron. oṅ-kla-vā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Let into another bearing or division of the field, especially when the projecting piece is of square form. (*b*) Divided by a line broken in square projections: similar to *embattled*, but in larger parts: said of the field.

enclavement (F. pron. oṅ-klav'moṅ), *n.* [< F. *enclavement* (= It. *inchiavamento*), < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave* and *-ment*.] The state or condition of being an enclave, or surrounded by an alien territory. *Wor. Supp.*

encleart, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *clear*.] To make clear; lighten up; brighten.

While light of lightnings flash
Did pitchy clouds *encleare*.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. lxxxvii.

enclinet, *v.* An obsolete form of *incline*.

enclisis (en'kli-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκλισις*, inclination, < *ἐγκλίνειν*, incline: see *incline*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, pronunciation as an enclitic; attachment of a word in pronunciation to the previous word, to which it transfers its accent: opposed to *orthotonesis*. Also called *inclination*. See *enclitic*, *n.*

Retaining the convenient terms orthotonesis and *enclisis* to designate this alternating accent.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 218.

enclitic (en-klit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enclitique*; < LL. *encliticus*, < Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός*, enclitic, lit. leaning on, < *ἐγκλίνειν* (= L. *inclinare*, > E. *incline*), lean toward, incline, < *ἐν*, in, + *κλίνειν* = E. *lean*: see *lean*[1], and cf. *cline*, *incline*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Leaning on or against something else. [Rare.]

The barrel . . . stood in a little shed or *enclitical* penthouse. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, ii. 7.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, subjoined and accentually dependent: said of a word or particle which in regard to accent forms a part of a preceding word and is treated as if one with it, or gives up its separate accent, sometimes affecting that of its predecessor.—3. In *obstet.*, opposed to *synclitic* (which see).

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word accentually connected with a preceding word, as *que* (and) in Latin: *arma virumque*, arms and the man.

enclitical (en-klit'i-kal), *a.* [< *enclitic* + *-al*.] Same as *enclitic*.

enclitically (en-klit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

enclitics (en-klit'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *enclitic* (see *-ics*), with reference to Gr. *ἐγκλισις*, inclination, the mode of a verb: see *enclisis*.] The art of inflecting words. [Rare.]

enclog† (en-klog′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *clog.*] To clog or encumber.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to *enclog* the guiltless keel.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

encloister (en-klois′tėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *incloister*; < OF. **encloistrer, enclostrer* (cf. *encloistre, enclostre*, n., an inclosure, cloister) (F. *enclôitrer* = Pr. *enclostrar* = Sp. Pg. *enclaustrar* = It. *inclaustrare*), < *en-*, in, + *cloistrer*, inclose, < *cloistre*, an inclosure, cloister: see *cloister*.] To confine in a cloister; cloister; immure.

Those that sprung
From Ponda, that great king of Mercia; holy Tweed,
And Kinisdred, with these their sisters, Kinisweed,
And Eadburg, last, not least, at Godmanchester all
Encloister'd. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxix.

enclose, encloser, etc. See *inclose*, etc.

enclothe (en-klōŦH′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclothed*, ppr. *enclothing*. [< *en-*[1] + *clothe.*] To clothe. *Westminster Rev.*

encloud (en-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *cloud*[1], *v.*] To cover with clouds; becloud; shade.

The heavens on everie side *enclowded* bee.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 571.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *enclouded.*
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

enclow†, *v. t.* To nail up.

encoach (en-kōch′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *coach.*] To place or seat in a coach. [Rare.]

Like Phaëton . . . *encoached* in burnished gold.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. i. 3.

en cœur (oṅ kėr). [F.: *en*, in; *cœur*, < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*: see *core*[1].] 1. In heart-shape; heart-shaped; hence, V-shaped, or with a sharp point downward: a phrase used in dressmaking and the like, applied especially to the bodice of a dress of which the neck is so shaped.—2. In *her.* See *cœur.*

encoffin (en-kof′in), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *coffin.*] To put or inclose in a coffin.

His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution, when, for the gain of the lead in which it was *encoffined*, it was taken up and thrown into the next water.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

encoignure (F. pron. oṅ-kwo-nyür′), *n.* [F., OF. also *encognure*, corner, corner-piece, < OF. *encoignier*, place in a corner, < *en*, in, + *coin*, corner: see *coin*[1], *coign.*] A piece of furniture made to occupy the corner of a room, especially an ornamental piece, as a cabinet, étagère, or the like.

encollar (en-kol′ăr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *collar.*] To surround with a collar. *Boothroyd.*

encolor, encolour (en-kul′ọr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *color, colour.* Cf. OF. *encolorer, encolourer, encouleurer*, color.] To color or invest with color. *Mrs. Browning.*

encolpion, encolpium (en-kol′pi-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *encolpia* (-ă). [LGr. *ἐγκόλπιον*, prop. neut. of *ἐγκόλπιος*, on the bosom, < *ἐν*, in, + *κόλπος*, bosom, lap.] 1. In the early and medieval church, a small reliquary or a casket containing a miniature copy of the Gospels, worn hanging in front of the breast; an amulet: often in the shape of a cross. Hence—2. In the medieval church and in the present Greek Church, a bishop's pectoral cross.

encolure (F. pron. oṅ-ko-lür′), *n.* [F., the neck and shoulders, OF. *encolure, encoleure*, a neck of land, an isthmus (cf. *encoler*, put on the neck, embrace), < *en* (< L. *in*), in, on, + *col*, < L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar.*] 1. The neck and shoulders, as of a horse.

Hair in heaps lay heavily
Over a pale brow spirit-pure,
Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree,
Crisped like a war-steed's *encolure.*
Browning, Statue and Bust.

2. The opening at the neck of a dress, and also that at the armhole to receive the top of the sleeve. *Dict. of Needlework.*

encomber†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *encumber.*

encomberment†, *n.* See *encumberment.*

encomiast (en-kō′mi-ast), *n.* [= F. *encomiaste* = Sp. *encomiasta* = It. *encomiaste*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστής*, < *ἐγκωμιάζειν*, praise, < *ἐγκώμιον*, an ode of praise, eulogy: see *encomium.*] One who praises another; one who utters or writes encomiums or commendations; a panegyrist.

The Jesuits . . . [are] the great *encomiasts* of the Chineses. *Locke*, Human Understanding, i. 4.

In his writings he appears a servile *encomiast.*
Goldsmith, Voltaire.

encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *encomiástico* = Pg. It. *encomiastico*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστικός*, < *ἐγκωμιάζειν*, praise: see *encomiast.*]

I. *a.* Bestowing praise; commendatory; laudatory; eulogistic: as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse.

To frame some *encomiastic* speech upon this our metropolis. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Both [epitaphs] are *encomiastic*, and describe the character and work of the deceased with considerable fullness and beauty of expression. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 495.

II.† *n.* An encomium.

I thank you, Master Compass, for your short *Encomiastic.* *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

encomiastical (en-kō-mi-as′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *encomiastic.*

encomiastically (en-kō-mi-as′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an encomiastic manner.

If I have not spoken of your majesty *encomiastically*, your majesty will be pleased only to ascribe it to the law of an history. *Donne*, Letters, p. 32. *N. E. D.*

encomiologic (en-kō-mi-ọ-loj′ik), *a.* [< LL. *encomiologicus*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιολογικός* (as a noun in neut., *ἐγκωμιολογικόν*, sc. *μέτρον*), < *ἐγκώμιον*, a laudatory ode, + *-λογικός*, < *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] In *anc. pros.*, noting a compound or episynthetic verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (⏜ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏜ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏜) followed by an iambic penthemim (⏑ ⏜ | ⏑ ⏜ | ⏑). Sometimes the term is used in a wider sense to include both this meter and a similar meter with a longer iambic colon, commonly called the *elegiambus.*

encomion† (en-kō′mi-on), *n.* Same as *encomium.*

encomium (en-kō′mi-um), *n.* [Formerly also *encomion* (and *encomy*, q. v.); = F. Sp. Pg. It. *encomio*, < L. *encomium*, **encomion*, < Gr *ἐγκώμιον*, a laudatory ode to a conqueror, a eulogy or panegyric on a living person, neut. of *ἐγκώμιος*, belonging to the praise or reward of a conqueror, prop. to the Bacchic revel, in which the victor was led home in procession with music, dancing, and merriment, < *ἐν*, in, + *κῶμος*, a revel: see *Comus, comedy.*] Formal praise; laudation; a discriminating expression of approval, either of a person or of a thing

His first *Encomium* is that the Sun looks not upon a braver, nobler convocation then is that of King, Peers, and Commons. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

It is strange the galley-slave should praise
His oar or strokes; or you, that have made shipwreck
Of all delight upon this rock call'd Marriage,
Should sing *encomions* on't.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

Tush, thou wilt sing *encomions* of my praise.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

=Syn. *Panegyric*, etc. See *eulogy.*

encommon† (en-kom′ọn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *common.*] To make common.

That their mysteries might not come to be *encommoned* by the vulgar. *Feltham*, Resolves.

encompass (en-kum′pas), *v. t.* [Formerly also *incompass*; < *en-*[1] + *compass.*] 1. To form a circle about; encircle.

Look, how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

2. To environ; inclose; surround; shut in: as, the besieging army *encompassed* Jerusalem.

With the great glorie of that wondrous light
His throne is all *encompassed* around.
Spenser, Heavenly Beautie.

Canutus before the Death of K. Ethelred had besieged the City, and now with a large Trench *encompassed* it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

We live *encompassed* by mysteries; we are flooded by influences of awe, tenderness, and sympathy which no words can adequately express, no theories thoroughly explain. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 223.

3. To go or sail round: as, Drake *encompassed* the globe.—4†. To get into one's toils; get round; gain power over.

Ah! ha! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I *encompassed* you? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

5. To compass or bring about; accomplish. [Rare.]

Whatever the method employed for *encompassing* his death, or wherever he may be found, the tiger proves himself a splendid beast.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 201.

=Syn. 2. To gird, invest, hem in, shut up.

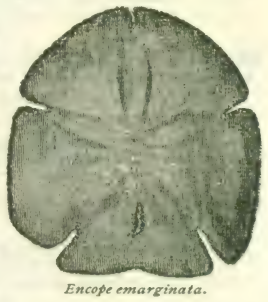
encompassment (en-kum′pas-ment), *n.* [< *encompass* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of encompassing, or the state of being encompassed.—2. Circumlocution in speaking; periphrasis. [Rare.]

And finding,
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more nearer
Than your particular demands will touch it.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

encomy†, *n.* [< L. *encomium*: see *encomium.*] Same as *encomium.*

Many popish parasites and men pleasing flatterers have written large commendations and *encomies* of those.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 7.

Encope (en′kō-pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκοπή*, an incision, a hindrance, < *ἐγκόπτειν*, make incisions, hinder, < *ἐν*, in, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] A genus of irregular clypeastroid sea-urchins, of the family *Mellitidæ.* It is notable for the massiveness of the calcareous test, and has a large lunule between the posterior ambulacra, in addition to five incisions opposite the ambulacra, as in *E. emarginata.* The mass of the test is greatest in *E. grandis*, a species of the west coast of Mexico.



Encope emarginata.

en coquille (oṅ kō-kēly′). [F.: *en*, in; *coquille*, shell, cockle: see *cockle*[2].] In *dressmaking*, etc., arranged in the shape of a scallop-shell; scalloped; imbricated: said of knots or rosettes of ribbons, trimmings, and the like.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *adv.* [F., < OF. *encore* = Pr. *encara, enquera* = OSp. *encara* = It. *ancora*, again, once more, < L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, lit. (to) this hour: *hanc*, acc. fem. of *hic*, this; *horam*, acc. of *hora*, > ult. E. *hour.*] Again; once more: used in calling for a repetition of a particular part in a theatrical or musical performance. This use is unknown to the French, who employ the word *bis* (twice, a second time) for the same purpose.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *n.* [< *encore, adv.*] 1. A call by an audience for a repetition of some part of a performance.—2. A repeated performance; a repetition in or as if in response to a recall: as, the conductor refused to give any *encores.*

It was evident he felt this device to be worth an *encore*: he repeated it more than once.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

encore (oṅ-kōr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encored*, ppr. *encoring.* [< *encore, adv.*] To call for a repetition of (a particular part of an entertainment)

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop.
W. Whitehead, Apology for Laureats.

encorporet, *v. t.* [ME. *encorporen, encorperen*, < OF. *encorporar*, < L. *incorporare*, embody, incorporate: see *incorporate.*] To incorporate.

Putte the element of watir, that is to seye .iiij. lb of watir vpon j lb af mater and putte by .vij. daies to *encorpere* wel as tofore in the bath of marien.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

And eek of our materes *encorporing.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 815.

encorre†, *v.* A Middle English form of *incur.*

encoubert (en-kō′bėrt), *n.* [Appar. a F. form of Sp *encubierto* = Pg. *encoberto*, pp. of Sp. Pg. *encobrir*, Sp. also *encubrir*, cover, conceal, < *en-* + Sp. *cobrir, cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir*, cover: see *cover*[1].] A typical armadillo of the family *Dasypodidæ* and subfamily *Dasypodinæ* (which see), such as the peludo, *Dasypus villosus.* The term has had a more extensive application. See cut under *armadillo.*

en couchure (oṅ kö-shür′). [F.: *en*, in; *couchure*, < *coucher*, lie down, couch: see *couch*[1].] In *embroidery*, made, according to an early fashion, with coarse gold thread or spangles sewed in rows one beside another.

encounter (en-koun′tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *incounter*; < ME. *encountren*, < OF. *encontrer, encuntrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *encontrar* = It. *incontrare*, meet, come against, < L. *in*, in, to, + *contra*, against: see *counter*[1], *counter*[3], and cf. *rencounter, v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To come upon or against; meet with; especially, to meet casually, unexpectedly, reluctantly, or the like.

If I must die,
I will *encounter* darkness as a bride.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

When we came near any of these [Tonquin] Villages, we were commonly *encountered* with Beggars.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 14.

If it became him [the saint] to *encounter* the pain of sacrifice and to be "acquainted with grief," it behooved him also to triumph over both.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2. To meet antagonistically; engage in conflict of any kind with; contend with; make an attack upon.

There are mise as bigge as our countrey dogs, and therefore they are hunted with dogs, because cats are not able to *incounter* them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 55.

And as we find our passions do rebel,
Encounter them with reason.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

3†. To oppose; oppugn.

Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be *encountred* in his chiefe affection.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 225.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them.
Sir M. Hale.

4†. To befall; betide.

Good time *encounter* her! *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

=Syn. 2. To confront, struggle with, contend against.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To meet; come together; come into contact or collision.

Upon that were my thoughts tiring, when we *encountered*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

More than once
Full met their stern *encountering* glance.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 5.

2. To meet in opposition or conflict; come together in combat; contend; fight.

I prophesy thy death, my living sorrow,
If thou *encounter* with the boar to-morrow.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 672.

★**encounter** (en-koun'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *incounter*; < ME. *encontre* (rare), < OF. *encontre*, F. *encontre* = Pr. *encontre* = Sp. *encuentro* = Pg. *encontro* = It. *incontro*, a meeting; from the verb. Cf. *rencounter*, *n.*] **1.** A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting, of two or more persons or bodies of any kind; a coming together or in contact.

To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

Specifically—**2.** In *physics*, the coming within the sphere of one another's action of the rapidly moving molecules of a gaseous body. The word is so used by some writers in order to avoid *collision*, which might be understood to imply impact. The molecules of gases move in nearly rectilinear paths, until they come so close to one another that they are suddenly deflected. This very brief mutual action is the encounter. See *gas*.

When the distance between any two molecules is so small that they are capable of exerting sensible forces upon one another, there will be said to be an *encounter* between them.
H. W. Watson, Kinetic Theory of Gases, p. 27.

3. A meeting in opposition or conflict of any kind; a conflict; a battle; specifically, a contest between individuals or a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments.

Full jolly knight he seemd, and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly giusts and fierce *encounters* fitt.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 1.

Leave this keen *encounter* of our wits.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open *encounter*? *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 52.

4. Manner of encountering; mode of accost or address; behavior in intercourse.

Thus has he . . . only got the tune of the time, and outward habit of *encounter*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

=Syn. 3. *Encounter*, *Rencounter*, *Skirmish*, *Brush*, collision, affair. As conflicts in war these are shorter, with fewer engaged, and of less importance, than those compared under *battle*. An *encounter* is often an accidental meeting, resulting in some conflict, but not suffered to grow into a general engagement. *Rencounter* is the same thing, expressed by a term less common. A *skirmish* is an irregular or desultory contest between parts of armies, as scouting parties or skirmish-lines, not generally resulting in battle. A *brush* is short and sharp, perhaps engaging the whole of some force for a time, but not being pushed into a long or hard-fought struggle. See *strife*.

encounterer (en-koun'tėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist.—**2.** One who goes to an encounter, or seeks encounters; one who is ready for encounter of any kind.

O, these *encounterers*, so glib of tongue,
That give a coasting welcome ere it comes,
And wide unclasp the table of their thoughts
To every tickling reader! *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

encourage (en-kur'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encouraged*, ppr. *encouraging*. [Formerly also *incourage*; < OF. *encouragier*, *encoraigier*, *encourager*, F. *encourager* (= Pr. *encorajar* = Sp. Pg. *encorajar* = It. *incoraggiare*, *incoraggire*), < *en*, in, + *courage*, courage, heart: see *courage*, *n.* and *v.* Cf. ML. *incordari*, encourage, inspire, < L. *in*, in, + *cor*(*d*-) = E. *heart*.] **1.** To give courage to; inspire with courage, spirit, or firmness of mind; incite to action or perseverance.

But charge Joshua, and *encourage* him. Deut. iii. 28.

King Richard, to *encourage* his Soldiers, made a solemn Speech to them. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 233.

The actors behind the scene, who ascribed this pause to his natural timidity, attempted to *encourage* him.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

2. To help forward; promote; give support to: as, to *encourage* manufactures.

The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to *encourage* goodness.
Cowper, Task, ii. 709.

Whatever is meant by Christ's yoke being easy, Christ does not *encourage* sin.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 101.

3†. To make stronger.

Erasmus had his Lagena or flagon of wine (recruited weekly from his friends at London), which he drank sometimes singly by itselfe, and sometimes *encouraged* his faint Ale with the mixture thereof.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, V. 48.

encouragement (en-kur'āj-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *incouragement*, *incoragement*; < OF. *encoragement*, *encouragement*, F. *encouragement* (= It. *incoraggiamento*, *incoraggimento*), < *encoragier*, *encourager*, encourage: see *encourage* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of encouraging, or of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to perseverance; a promoting or advancing.

Somewhile with merry purpose, fit to please,
And otherwhile with good *encouragement*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 32.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway*, Orphan.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of *encouragement* which suffices to keep them at a reasonably full exertion of their powers. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

2. That which serves to excite courage or confidence; an encouraging fact or circumstance; an incentive or inducement; that which serves to promote or advance.

What *encouragement* is there to venture an acquaintance with the rash and unstable?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiii.

To think of his paternal care
Is a most sweet *encouragement* to prayer.
Byrom, On the Lord's Prayer.

encourager (en-kur'āj-ėr), *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who promotes or advances.

He [Plato] would have women follow the camp, to be spectators and *encouragers* of noble actions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 529.

The pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts. *Addison.*

The extraordinary collections made in every way by the late king [of Saxony], who was the greatest *encourager* of arts and sciences, and of every thing that is curious.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 235.

encouragingly (en-kur'āj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

encradle (en-krā'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encradled*, ppr. *encradling*. [< *en*-1 + *cradle*.] To lay in a cradle.

Beginne from first, where he *encradled* was
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

encratic (en-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐγκρατής*, having power, possession, or control, self-controlling, < *ἐν*, in, + *κράτος*, power, strength, < *κρατύς*, strong, hard, = E. *hard*.] Of or pertaining to self-control and self-denial, especially in the forms of continence and fasting or abstinence from animal food.

Encratism (en'krā-tizm), *n.* [< *encrat-ic* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Encratites; especially, the doctrine that the union of the sexes is essentially evil.

Encratite (en'krā-tīt), *n.* [< LL. *Encratitæ*, < Gr. *ἐγκρατῖται*, pl. of *ἐγκρατίτης*, lit. the self-disciplined, continent, < *ἐγκρατής*, self-disciplined, continent, being master, being in possession of power, < *ἐν*, in, + *κράτος*, power, strength.] In the early history of the church, especially among the Gnostics, one of those ascetics who refrained from marriage and from the use of flesh-meat and wine. They were members of various heretical sects, although sometimes spoken of as a distinct body founded by the apologist Tatian, of the second century. They were also called *Continents*.

It was the heresy of the Gnostics, that it was no matter how men lived, so they did but believe aright; which wicked doctrine Tatianus, a learned Christian, did so detest, that he fell into a quite contrary, . . . and thence came the sect *Encratites*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 312.

encraty (en'krā-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐγκράτεια*, mastery, control, self-control, < *ἐγκρατής*, having power, possession, or control: see *encratic*.] Mastery over the senses; abstinence from pleasures of sense; self-control, as exercised in fasting and continence, especially the latter.

The martyrs at Lyons, as we have seen, and it may be said the School of S. John in general, were distinguished by a noble moderation: by *encraty*, or temperance, in the truest sense of the word. *Mahan*, Church History, p. 161.

increase†, *v.* An obsolete form of *increase*.

incredit†, *v. t.* [*en-* + *credit*.] To gain credit for (a person). *N. E. D.*

Thinking to *encredit* and ingratiate themselves into their affections.
Rogers, Naaman.

encrest†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *increase*.

encrimson (en-krim'zn), *v. t.* [< *en*-1 + *crimson*.] To make crimson; redden.

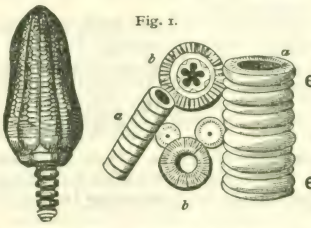
Look here what tributes wounded 'ancies sent me,
Of paled pearls, and rubies red as blood;
Figuring that they their passions likewise lent me,
Of grief and blushes, aptly understood
In bloodless white and the *encrimson'd* mood.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 201.

encrinal (en'kri-nal), *a.* [< *encrin*(*ite*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to an encrinite or encrinites; relating to or containing fossil crinoids; belonging to extinct forms of the class *Crinoidea* (which see).

encrinic (en-krin'ik), *a.* [< *encrin*(*ite*) + *-ic*.] Same as *encrinal*.

Encrinidæ (en-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encrinus* + *-idæ*.] The former name of a family of crinoids which contained the permanently stalked forms, rooted during life. Nearly all the fossil forms, the stone-lilies or encrinites, are of this character. But the family was also represented by several living genera, or sea-lilies, as distinguished from the free feather-stars. It is now divided into numerous families. As now used by some authors, the family is restricted to articulate crinoids with a dicyclic base, basal plates with well-developed axial canal, brachials of two pieces, and generally without anal plates. They lived chiefly in the Triassic seas. See *Crinoidea*.

Fig. 1.

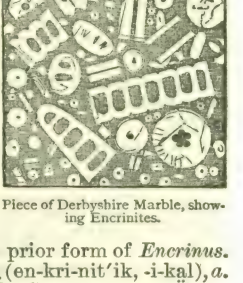


Encrinite: head and piece of stem on the left.
a, *a*, parts of the stem; *b*, *b*, separate joints.

encrinital (en'kri-nī-tal), *a.* [< *encrinite* + *-al*.] Same as *encrinal*.

encrinite (en'kri-nīt), *n.* [= F. *encrinite*, < NL. *encrinites*, < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*), + *-ites*, E. -ite2.] Any fossil crinoid; a stone-lily: a term especially applied to the ordinary stalked form with a cylindrical stem and well-formed arms. Encrinites compose vast strata of marble in many parts of the world. In fig. 2 the variety in the figures of the encrinites is caused by the different sections represented. See *Crinoidea*. [The words associated with *encrinite* are now archaic in zoölogy. In composition *encrinite* (NL. *encrinites*) is generally represented by its radical element (Gr. *κρίνον*), giving two parallel series of generic words ending in *-crinus* and *-crinites*.]

Fig. 2.



Piece of Derbyshire Marble, showing Encrinites.

Encrinites (en-kri-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.] The prior form of *Encrinus*.

encrinitic, encrinitical (en-kri-nit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *encrinite* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Same as *encrinal*.

Encrinoidea (en-kri-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of crinoids. See *Crinoidea*.

Encrinuridæ (en-kri-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encrinurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Silurian trilobites.

Encrinurus (en-kri-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *encrinite*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Encrinuridæ*.

Encrinus (en'kri-nus), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρίνον*, lily: see *encrinite*.] The name-giving genus of crinoids of the family *Encrinidæ*, formerly of wide extent, but now restricted to a few closely related species. Also *Encrinites*.

encrisped (en-krispt'), *a.* [< ME. *encrisped*; pp. of **encrisp*, *v.*, < *en*-1 + *crisp*.] Curled; formed in curls. [Rare.]

Thai shall have softe *encrisped* wolle [wool]
And wonderly prolonged atte the fulle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

With heris [hairs] *encrisped*, yalowe as the golde.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 289.

encroach (en-krōch'), *v.* [Formerly also *incroach*; < ME. *encrochen*, < OF. *encrochier*, *encrocher*, *encrocier*, *encroquier*, *encrocquier* (ML. *incrocare*), seize upon, take, < *en*, in, + *croc*, a hook: see *crook*, and cf. *accroach*.] **I.** *trans.* To seize or obtain wrongfully.

He *encrochez* kenely by craftez of armez
Countrese and castelles that to thy coroun langez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1243.

Thay ar happen also that for her harme wepes,
For thay schal comfort *encroche* in kythes ful mony.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 18.

II. *intrans.* 1. To enter, intrude, or trespass upon the possessions, jurisdiction, rights, province, domain, or limits of some other person or thing; infringe upon or restrict another's right in any way; specifically, in *law*, to extend one's possession of land so as to transgress the boundary between it and the rightful possession or enjoyment of another or of the public: with *on* or *upon* before the object.

Exclude the *encroaching* cattle from thy ground.
Dryden.

Those who are gentle and uncomplaining, too candid to intrigue, too delicate to *encroach*, suffer much.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 61.

Among primitive men, individual conflicts for food pass into conflicts between hordes, when, in pursuit of food, one *encroaches on* another's territory.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

2. Figuratively, to intrude gradually; lay hold, as if by stealth or irresistible power: with *on* or *upon* before the object: as, old age is *encroaching upon* me.

Superstition, . . . a creeping and *encroaching* evil.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

And listened long to the sweet sounds that thrilled
The frosty air, till now the *encroaching* cold
Recalled her to herself.
Bryant, Little People of the Snow.

=**Syn.** *Trench upon, infringe upon*, etc. (see *trespass, v. i.*); to invade, violate, creep upon.

encroach† (en-krōch′), *n.* [< *encroach*, *v.*] The act of encroaching; encroachment.

I cannot imagine that hereticks who err fundamentally, and by consequence damnably, took the first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental error, but grew into it by insensible *encroaches* and gradual insinuations.
South, Works, IV. ix.

encroacher (en-krō′chėr), *n.* One who encroaches; one who lessens or limits anything, as a right or privilege, by narrowing its boundaries.

Sir John Mason, Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber, a grave and Learned Man, but a great Usurper and *Encroacher* upon Ecclesiastical Livings.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 337.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land.
Swift, Run upon the Bankers, 1720.

encroachingly (en-krō′ching-li), *adv.* By encroachment.

encroachment (en-krōch′ment), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *encrochment*, < *encrochier*, encroach: see *encroach* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of encroaching or intruding or trespassing; an entering on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion in general; assumption of the rights and privileges of another.

It is the surest policy in princes
To govern well their own than seek *encroachment*
Upon anothers right. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

But ambitious *encroachments* of the federal government on the authority of the state governments would not excite the opposition of a single state, or of a few states only. *Madison*, The Federalist, No. xlvi.

It will be seen that the system which effectually secured our liberties against the *encroachments* of kingly power gave birth to a new class of abuses from which absolute monarchies are exempt. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. The thing taken by encroaching.

The general rule is that if the wrongful act is acquiesced in, the *encroachment* (i. e., the land added) is considered as annexed to the original holding.
Rapelje and Lawrence.

3. Figuratively, the act of intruding gradually and as if by stealth; approach, seizure, or progress: as, the *encroachments* of disease.

encrown†, *v. t.* [ME. *encrownen*, < OF. *encoroner*, < *en-* + *coroner*, *coronner*, *couronner*, crown: see *en-*[1] and *crown*.] To crown.

This lawe of armys was founded on the IX order of angellys in heven *encrownyd* with precyous stonys of colour and of vertues dyvers. Also of theym are fyguryed the colours in armys.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 103.

encrownment†, *n.* [ME. *encorownment*, < OF. *encoronement*, < *encoroner*, crown: see *encrown* and *-ment*.] Coronation.

Kepede fore *encorownmentes* of kynges enoynttede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4198.

encrust, encrustation, etc. See *incrust*, etc.

encrystal† (en-kris′tal), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enchristal*; < *en-*[1] + *crystal*.] To inclose in crystal; surround with or bury in ice.

We hear of some *enchristal'd*, such as have
That, which produc'd their death, become their grave.
Cartwright, On the Great Frost.

encuirassed (en-kwē-rast′ or en-kwē′rast), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *cuirass* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, furnished with a structure or outer coat likened to a cuirass, such as is developed by certain infusorians; loricate.

encumber, incumber (en-, in-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **encumbren*, *encombren*, < OF. *encombrer*, *encumbrer* (= Pr. *encombrar* = It. *ingombrare*), < *en-* + *combrer*, cumber: see *en-*[1] and *cumber*.] 1. To clog or impede with a load, burden, or other hindrance; render difficult or laborious in motion or operation; embarrass; overload; perplex; obstruct.

Into the bestes throte he shal hem caste,
To sleke hys hunger, and *encombre* hys teth.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2006.

Encombre neuere thy conscience for couetyse of Mede [gain]. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 51.

Though laden, not *encumber'd* with her spoil.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 17.

Knowledge, . . .
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but *encumber* whom it seems t' enrich.
Cowper, Task, vi. 95.

Specifically—2. To place (property) under a charge or servitude; load with debt or liability: as, to *encumber* an estate with mortgages, or with a widow's dower; an *encumbered* title. See *encumbrance*, 3.=**Syn.** 1. To oppress, overload, hinder, entangle, handicap, weigh down.

encumbert, *n.* [< ME. *encomber*, < OF. *encombre*, < *encombrer*, v., encumber: see *encumber*, *v.*] An encumbrance; a hindrance.

Thei spedde her iourneyes that thei com to the Castell of Charroye with-oute eny *encomber*, and ther thei made of the kynge Bohors grete ioye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 358.

encumberingly, incumberingly (en-, in-kum′bėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to encumber or impede.

encumberment†, *n.* [= F. *encombrement* = Pr. *encombrament* = It. *ingombramento*; as *encumber* + *-ment*.] The act of encumbering; obstruction; interference.

Into the se of Spayn [they] wer dryuen in a torment
Among the Sarazins, bot God, that grace tham lent,
Saued tham alle tho tymes fro ther *encumberment*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 148.

The best advizement was, of bad, to let her
Sleepe out her fill without *encomberment*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 38.

encumbrance, incumbrance (en-, in-kum′brans), *n.* [< ME. *encombrance*, *encombraunce*, < OF. *encombrance*, < *encombrer*, encumber: see *encumber*.] 1. The act of encumbering, or the state of being encumbered.

Ther-fore, wyte ye well that this is the *encombraunce* of the deuell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

2. That which encumbers, burdens, or clogs; anything that impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious; an obstruction or impediment; an embarrassment.

Let none thinke they incountred not with all manner of *incumbrances*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 214.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrific wood. *Thomson.*

Specifically—3. In *law*, a charge or servitude affecting property, which diminishes the value of ownership, or may impair its enjoyment, so as to constitute a qualification or diminution of the rights of ownership. It does not impair ownership or power to convey, but implies a burden which will continue on the property in the hands of the purchaser. If a person owns only an undivided share in land, the share of his cotenant is not designated an encumbrance on his share; but if the land is subject to unpaid taxes or to a right of way, or if the land or one's share is subject to a mortgage or a mechanic's lien, it is said to be encumbered.

4. A family charge or care; especially, a child or a family of children: as, a widow without *encumbrance* or *encumbrances*. [Colloq.]—**Covenant against encumbrances**, a covenant, sometimes inserted in conveyances of land, that there are no encumbrances except such as may be specified.—**Mesne encumbrances.** See *mesne*.=**Syn.** 2. Burden, check, hindrance, drag, weight, dead weight.

encumbrancer, incumbrancer (en-, in-kum′bran-sėr), *n.* One who holds an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.

encumbrous†, *a.* [ME. *encombrous*, *encombersous*, < OF. *encombros*, *encombrous*, *encombrus*, < *encombre*, n., encumber: see *encumber*, *n.*] Cumbrous; tedious; embarrassing; burdensome.

Ful *encomberouse* is the usynge.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 42.

What helpp shall he
Whos sleves *encombrous* so syde trayle
Do to his lorde?
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 107.

To avoid many *encumbrous* arguments, which wit can devise against the truth, I send to your grace the copy of mine answer. *Strype*, Cranmer, ii. 3, note.

encurtain† (en-kėr′tān), *v. t.* [ME. *encurtynen*, *encorteinen*, < OF. *encortiner*, *encourtiner*, < *en-* + *cortiner*, curtain: see *en-*[1] and *curtain*.] To curtain; inclose with curtains.

And all within in preuy place
A softe bedde of large space
Thei hadde made, and *encorteined* [var. *encurtyned*].
Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

ency., encyc. Abbreviations of *encyclopedia*.

encyclic, encyclical (en-sik′lik, -li-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *encyclique* = Sp. *encíclica* = Pg. *encyclico* = It. *enciclico*, < NL. *encyclicus* (after L. *cyclicus*: see *cyclic*), equiv. to L. *encyclios*, < Gr. *ἐγκύκλιος*, rounded, circular, periodic, general, < *ἐν*, in, + *κύκλος*, a circle.] **I.** *a.* 1. Circular; sent to all members of some circle or class. In the early church letters sent by members of a council to all the churches, or by bishops to churches of a particular diocese, were called *encyclic letters*. The term is now by the Roman Catholic Church exclusively applied to letters on topics of interest to the whole church, addressed by the Pope to all the bishops in communion with him.

An imperial *encyclic letter* branded with an anathema the whole proceedings at Chalcedon, and the letter of Pope Leo, as tainted with Nestorianism.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iii. 1.

The *Encyclic* Epistle commences with the duty of preserving the faith pure and undefiled as it was at first.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1194.

2. In *bot.*, isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, alternating with each other.

If all the whorls have an equal number of parts and are alternate, it [a flower] is *encyclic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 127.

II. *n.* A circular letter.

He [Leo XIII.] teaches by *encyclicals*; his predecessor taught by allocutions. *The Century*, XXXVI. 90.

encyclopedia, encyclopædia (en-sī-klō-pē′di-ą), *n.* [Formerly also *encyclopedy*, *encyclopedie*, *encyclopædy*, < F. *encyclopédie* = Sp. *enciclopedia* = Pg. *encyclopedia* = It. *enciclopedia*, < NL. *encyclopædia*, < Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία* (a rare and barbarous form found in L. authors), prop. *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*, the circle of arts and sciences, the general education preceding professional studies: *ἐγκύκλιος*, in a circle, circular, periodic, general (see *encyclic*); *παιδεία*, education, < *παιδεύειν*, educate, bring up a child, < *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child: see *pedagogue*.] 1. The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction in several or all departments of knowledge.

And therefore, in this *encyclopedie* and round of knowledge like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

Some by this art have become universally learned in a far larger compass than the old reputed *encyclopedy*.
Boyle, Works, VI. 335.

To Systematic Theology belongs also formal *Encyclopædia*, or an exhibition of theology as an organic whole, showing the relationship of the different parts, and their proper function and aim.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 5.

Specifically—2. A work in which the various topics included under several or all branches of knowledge are treated separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

It [a public library] should be rich in books of reference, in *encyclopædias*, where one may learn without cost of research what things are generally known. For it is far more useful to know these than to know those that are not generally known. *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

3. In a narrower sense, a cyclopedia. See *cyclopedia*, 1.

Abbreviated *enc.*, *ency.*, *encyc.*

French Encyclopedia (Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, etc.), a celebrated French work in 28 folio volumes (including 11 volumes of plates), the first of which appeared in 1751 and the last in 1765. Five volumes of supplements were issued in 1776–7, and two volumes of index in 1780, the complete work thus consisting of 35 volumes folio. The chief editor was Diderot, who was assisted by D'Alembert, and many of the great contemporary literary men of France (hence called the *encyclopedists*) contributed to it. From the skeptical character of many of the articles, the work excited the bitterest ecclesiastical enmity, and had no small part in bringing about the state of public opinion which prepared the way for the French revolution.

encyclopediacal (en-sī″klō-pē-dī′a-kal), *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*. [Rare.]

encyclopedian (en-sī-klō-pē′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* The circle of sciences or knowledge; the round of learning.

Let them have that *encyclopædian*, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 191.

encyclopedic, encyclopædic (en-sī-klō-pē′dik or -ped′ik), *a.* [= F *encyclopédique* = Sp. *enciclopédico* = Pg. *encyclopedico* = It. *enciclopedico*, < NL. *encyclopædia*: see *encyclopedia*.] 1.

Pertaining to or of the nature of an encyclopedia; relating to all branches of knowledge.

The range of Dante's study and acquirement would be *encyclopedic* in any age.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 7.

We still used, with our multifarious strivings, an *encyclopedic* training, a wide command over the resources of our native tongue. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

2. Possessing wide and varied information; specifically, possessing an extensive but fragmentary knowledge of facts rather than a comprehensive understanding of principles.

encyclopedical, encyclopædical (en-sī-klō-pē'di-kal or -ped'i-kal), *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*.

Klein's gigantic work ["History of the Drama"], in its inception reminding one of the *encyclopedical* works of the middle ages. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 167.

Aristotle was not only one of the most inquiring and *encyclopædical*, but also one of the most thoroughly sensible, of all writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 516.

encyclopedism, encyclopædism (en-sī-klō-pē'dizm), *n.* [< *encyclopedia* + *-ism*.] 1. That method of collecting and stating information which is characteristic of an encyclopedia.—2. That phase of religious skepticism in the eighteenth century of which the French Encyclopedia was the exponent. See *encyclopedia*.

From the divine Founder of Christianity to the withered Pontiff of *Encyclopedism*, in all times and places, the Hero has been worshipped.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

encyclopedist, encyclopædist (en-sī-klō-pē'dist), *n.* [= F. *encyclopédiste* = Sp. *enciclopedista* = Pg. *encyclopedista* = It. *enciclopedista*; < *encyclopedia* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is engaged in the compilation of an encyclopedia.

Doubtless it is no great distinction at present to be an *encyclopædist*, which is often but another name for bookmaker, craftsman, mechanic, journeyman, in his meanest degeneration. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Specifically—2. In *French literature*, one of the collaborators in the great Encyclopedia of Diderot and D'Alembert (1751–65). The encyclopedists as a body were the chief exponents of the French skepticism of the eighteenth century; hence the name *encyclopedist* has been extended to other persons advocating similar opinions. See *encyclopedia*.

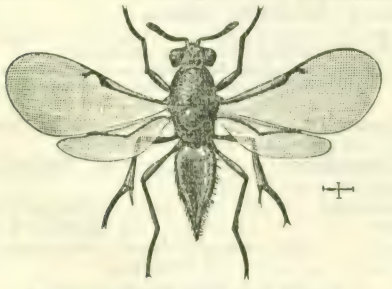
Very rapidly, after the accession of Catherine II., the friend of Voltaire and the *Encyclopædists*, it [French influence] sank deeper. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 389.

The application of these principles to social and political life, and the attempt to give them popular currency, was the task undertaken by the so-called *Encyclopædists*.
W. G. T. Shedd, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 217.

encyclopedy† (en-sī-klō-pē'di), *n.* Same as *encyclopedia*.

Encyrtidæ (en-sėr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encyrtus* + *-idæ*.] The *Encyrtinæ* as a family of *Hymenoptera*.

Encyrtinæ (en-sėr-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encyrtus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous insects of the family *Chalcididæ*.



Encyrtus cecidomyiæ. (Cross shows natural size.)

They are distinguished by a compact form, the absence of parapsidal sutures, a short marginal vein on the fore wings, a sharp occipital ridge, and a large mesotibial spur. The group contains chiefly species of small size and great activity, parasitic in the main upon bark-lice and lepidopterous larvæ, though occasionally infesting other insects.

Encyrtus (en-sėr'tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. *ἐγκυρτος*, curved, arched, < *ἐν*, in, + *κυρτός*, curved.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Encyrtinæ*.

encyst (en-sist'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *en*-1 + *cyst*.] To inclose or become inclosed in a cyst or vesicle.

A different mode of *encysting*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 442.

Encysted tumor, a tumor inclosed in a well-defined membrane.

encystation (en-sis-tā'shon), *n.* [< *encyst* + *-ation*.] Same as *encystment*.

The Helizoa propagate by simple division, with or without previous *encystation*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 564.

encystment (en-sist'ment), *n.* [< *encyst* + *-ment*.] The process of becoming or the state of being encysted. Specifically, in *biol.*: (*a*) A process which goes on in protozoans, by which, the pseudopodia or other prolongations of the body being withdrawn, the animal assumes a spherical shape, and becomes coated with a comparatively tough resisting layer, which thus forms a cyst. The process is usually preliminary to reproduction, one of the consequences of encystment being the formation within of spore-masses or plastidules, which at length escape on rupture of the cyst, and take up an independent existence. In infusorians three kinds of encystment are distinguished, technically called *protective*, *duplicative*, and *sporular*. (*b*) A similar process occurring in certain fresh-water algæ, especially desmids. (*c*) The hydatid or encysted stage of flukes and tapeworms, as an echinococcus. See cut under *Tænia*. (*d*) The similar encysted states of sundry other animals, or their ova, embryos, or larvæ.

★**end** (end), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ende* (E. dial. also *eend*); < ME. *ende, eende,* < AS. *ende* = OS. *endi* = OFries. *enda, einde, eind, ein* = MD. *ende, einde,* D. *eind, einde* = MLG. LG. *ende* = OHG. *anti, andi, enti, ente, ende,* MHG. *ente, ende,* G. *ende* = Icel. *endir,* m., *endi,* neut., = Sw. *ände, ända* = Dan. *ende* = Goth. *andeis* (with orig. suffix **-ya*) = Skt. *anta,* end, limit, border, vicinity. From an orig. case-form of this noun were prob. developed the prepositions and prefixes included under *and-* (> *an*-2, *a*-5), *ante-, anti-*: see these.] 1. One of the terminal points or parts of that which has length, or more length than breadth; the part which lies at one of the extremities of a line, or of whatever has longitudinal extension: as, the *end* of a house or of a table; the *end* of the street; each *end* of a chain or rope.

The holi man sah the heg engel atte alteres *ende*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), ii. 145.

Slowly, easily, gently, softly, negligently, as caring not what *ende* goes forward. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 86.

I was this morning walking in the gallery, when Sir Roger entered at the *end* opposite to me.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

Specifically—(*a*) In *coal-mining*, the extremity of a working-place, stall, or breast. (*b*) In *spinning*, a loose untwisted ribbon of cotton or wool; a sliver. (*c*) The stem of a plant. [Prov. Eng.]

2. One of the extreme or furthermost parts of an extended surface; especially, the part or limit furthest away from the speaker, or from a customary point of view: as, the *ends* of the earth; the southern *end* of the Atlantic ocean; she is at the *end* of the garden.

An hunting for to pleyen him bi the wode's [wood's] *ende*.
Life of St. Kenelm, l. 150 (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall).

And now from *end* to *end*
Night's hemisphere had veil'd the horizon round.
Milton, P. L., ix. 51.

3. The point at which continuity or duration ceases or terminates; the close or termination of a series, or of whatever has continuity or duration; conclusion: the opposite of *beginning*: as, the *end* of time; the *end* of a controversy or of a book; the *end* of the year or of the season.

And ye schulen be in hate to alle men for my name, but he that lasteth into the *eende* schaal be saaf.
Wyclif, Mark xiii. 13.

At the *end* of two months . . . she returned.
Judges xi. 39.

Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no *end*. Isa. ix. 7.

The "Boston Hymn" . . . is a rough piece of verse, but noble from beginning to *end*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, x.

4. Used absolutely, the close of life; death.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the *end* of that man is peace. Ps. xxxvii. 37.

Think on thy life and *end*, and call for mercy.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

For few usurpers to the shades descend
By a dry death, or with a quiet *end*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 179.

He now turned his thoughts to his approaching *end*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

5. A cause of death, destruction, or ruin: as, this cough will be the *end* of me.

And award
Either of you to be the other's *end*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

6. A remnant or portion left over; a fragment: as, candle-*ends*.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With odd old *ends*, stolen forth of holy writ.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living saved a candle's *end*.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 293.

7. That for which anything exists or is done; a result designed or intended; ultimate object or purpose: as, "the *end* justifies the means."

The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 Tim. i. 5.

To gain our *ends* we can do any thing,
And turn our souls into a thousand figures.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 4.

As for the third unity, which is that of action, the ancients meant no other by it than what the logicians do by their finis, the *end* or scope of any action; that which is the first in intention, and last in execution.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Art is the spirit's voluntary use and combination of things to serve its *end*. *Emerson*, Art.

A life that moves to gracious *ends*
Thro' troops of unrecording friends.
Tennyson, To ——.

8. A necessary termination or consequence; an inevitable issue or conclusion; especially, in *logic*, a result toward which the action of anything tends, in such a manner that if its attainment in one way is prevented some other action tending to the same result will be set up, or so that there is some tendency to such substitution of one means for another.

The *end* of those things is death. Rom. vi. 21.

Whose *ende* is good or evill, the same thing is good or evill. A sweard is good, because it is good for a manne to defende himself. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

There's a divinity that shapes our *ends*,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

9. In *archery*: (*a*) The act of shooting from one end of the range before proceeding to shoot from the other. (*b*) The number of arrows so shot. (*c*) The number of arrows so shot by one archer.—**Blank end,** an end in which no arrow hits the target.—**An end.** See *an-end*.—**At loose ends,** in disorder; slack; undisciplined.

Things are getting worse and worse every day. We are all *at loose ends*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

At one's wit's end, at the end of one's ability to decide or act; in a position where one does not know what further to do.

Astrymyanes also aren *at her wittes ende*;
Of that was calculed of the element the contrarie thei fynde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 364.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are *at their wit's end*. Ps. cvii. 27.

Candle's end. See *candle-end*.—**Dead on end.** See *dead*.—**End for end.** (*a*) In reverse position; so that each end occupies the place that the other did before: as, to turn a plank *end for end*.

To shift a fall *end for end* is to reeve it the opposite way, so that the hauling part becomes the standing part.
Hamersley.

(*b*†) *Naut.*, entirely: said of running ropes, cables, etc., when entirely run out of the blocks or the hawsehole.—**End man.** See *end-man*.—**End on.** (*a*) Having the end pointing directly toward an object: specifically applied in nautical use to a ship when her head is in a direct line with an object: opposed to *broadside on*.

In higher latitudes we look at the [auroral] streamers almost *end-on*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 97.

(*b*) In *coal-mining*, at right angles to the cleat, or most distinctly marked set of joint-planes: said of a mode of working a mass of coal: opposed to *face on*.—**External end,** the effect which it is desired to produce upon something different from the subject. Thus, the external end of oratory is to persuade, while the internal end is to speak eloquently.—**In the end,** at last.

The very world, which is the world
Of all of us,—the place where, *in the end*,
We find our happiness, or not at all!
Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

Latter end, the latter part; the ultimate end; the conclusion: chiefly with reference to the end of life.

O that they were wise, . . . that they would consider their *latter end!* Deut. xxxii. 29.

I will sing it in the *latter end* of a play, before the duke.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

The *latter end* of May is the time when spring begins in the high Alps. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 311.

No end. (*a*) [As noun.] A great deal; a great but indefinite amount or number: as, we had *no end* of fun; he spends *no end* of money. [Colloq.]

Another intensive of obvious import. They had *no end* of tin, i. e., a great deal of money. He is *no end* of a fool, i. e., the greatest fool possible.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 40.

(*b*) [As adverb.] Without end or limit; infinitely; extremely. [Colloq.]

He is rich; and he is *no end* obliging.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 185.

Objective or absolute end, or **end in itself,** in *Kantian philos.*, that which is the condition of the possibility of all other ends.—**Odds and ends.** See *odds*.—**On end** [= *an end, an-end*: see *an-end*]. (*a*) Resting or standing on one end; upright: as, place the log *on end*.

And Katerfelto with his hair *on end*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 86.

(*b*) In immediate sequence or succession; continuously.

Three times *on end* she dreamt this dream.
Fair Margaret of Craignargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 250).

He looked out of the window for two hours *on end*.
Dickens.

Principal or chief end, the end or purpose mainly intended.

Qu. What is the *chief end* of man?
Ans. Man's *chief end* is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever. *The Shorter Catechism*, ques. 1.

Secondary or **succedaneous end,** some additional object to be attained.—**Subjective** or **relative end,** that to which some particular impulse tends.—**Subordinate end,** that which is aimed at as a means to some further end.—**The better end** (*naut.*), the inner and little-used end, as of a cable. *Bartlett.*

We rode with two anchors ahead, and the cables veered out to *the better end.* *Defoe,* Robinson Crusoe.

The ends of the earth, in *Scrip.*, the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts. Deut. xxxiii. 17; Ps. xcviii. 3.—**To burn the candle at both ends.** See *candle.*—**To drink off candles' ends**†. See *candle.*—**To get the better end of.** (*a*) To get the better of. *Davies.*

By all which it should seem we have rather cheated the devil than he us, and have *gotten the better end of* him. *Bp. Sanderson,* Works, I. 183.

(*b*) To get the better part of; have the advantage in: as, to *get the better end of* a bargain.—**To give one a rope's end,** to give one a beating with the end of a rope.—**To have** (something) **at one's fingers' ends,** to have it at command; be ready to impart it; be thoroughly posted in it.

Ay, sir, I *have* them [jests] *at my fingers' ends.* *Shak.,* T. N., i. 3.

To make an end. (*a*) To finish; come to a stop; do no more: used absolutely, or with *of* before the thing concerned.

Believe 't, my lord and I have *made an end;*
I have no more to reckon, he to spend.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.

How dull it is to pause, to *make an end,*
To rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use!
Tennyson, Ulysses.

(*b*) To bring about the end; effect the termination or conclusion: with *of.*

There was noe other way but *to make* that shorte *end of* them which was made. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

I will *make an end of* my dinner; there's pippins and cheese to come. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 2.

To make both ends meet, to make one's income and expenditure balance each other; keep within one's means.

Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring onely to *make both ends meet;* and as for that little that lapped over, he gave it to pious uses. *Fuller,* Worthies, Cumberland.

The other impecunious person contrived to *make both ends meet* by shifting his lodgings from time to time. *W. Black.*

To put an end to, to finish; terminate: as, to *put an end to* one's sufferings.

The revolution *put an end . . . to* the long contest between the King and the Parliament. *Macaulay,* Sir William Temple.

Sweet is death, who *puts an end to* pain. *Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

To the bitter end. See *bitter*1.—**To the end of the chapter.** See *chapter.*—**To the end (that),** in order (that).

I schalle schewe how zee schulle knowe and preve *to the ende that* zee schulle not been disceyved. *Mandeville,* p. 51.

Confess them [our sins] . . . *to the end that* we may obtain forgiveness of the same. *Book of Common Prayer,* Exhortation to Confession of Sins.

=Syn. See *extremity.*

end (end), *v.* [< ME. *enden, endien,* < AS. *endian,* usually *geendian* = OS. *endiōn, endōn* = OFries. *endia, enda, einda* = D. *einden* = OHG. *enteōn, entōn,* MHG. G. *enden* = Icel. *enda* = Sw. *ända* = Dan. *ende,* end; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring to an end or a close; make an end of; terminate: as, to *end* a controversy; to *end* a war.

On the seventh day God *ended* his work. Gen. ii. 2.

Let death, which we expect, and cannot fly from,
End all contention.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

Specifically—2. To bring the life of to an end; kill; destroy; put to death.

The Lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for, instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Why should I, beastlike as I find myself,
Not manlike *end* myself?—our privilege—
What beast has heart to do it?
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. To furnish the end of, as for protection or embellishment: as, to *end* a cane with an iron ferrule.—4. To set on end; set upright.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come to an end or a close; reach the ultimate or finishing point; terminate; conclude; cease: as, a voyage *ends* with the return of a ship.

Her *endeththe* nu thiss goddspell thuss.
Ormulum, l. 6514.

All's well that *ends* well. *Proverb.*

The angel *ended,* and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice, that he awhile
Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear.
Milton, P. L., viii. 1.

The philosophy of Plato began in words and *ended* in words. *Macaulay,* Lord Bacon.

2. Specifically, to die.

Thus *ended* an excellent and virtuous lady, universally lamented. *Evelyn,* Diary, Sept. 22, 1652.

To end even. See *even*1.

endable (en'da-bl), *a.* [< *end* + *-able.*] Capable of being ended or terminated; terminable.

end-all (end'âl), *n.* [< *end, v.,* + obj. *all.*] That which ends all; conclusion.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

endalong†, *prep.* and *adv.* See *endlong.*

endamage (en-dam'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endamaged,* ppr. *endamaging.* [Formerly also *endammage, indamage, endomage;* < ME. *endamagen,* < OF. *endommager, endommaigier,* F. *endommager,* endamage, < *en-* + *dommager,* damage: see *en-*1 and *damage.*] To bring loss or damage to; harm; injure; prejudice. [Obsolescent.]

If you bee a good man, rather make mud walls with them, mend high wayes, . . . than thus they shuld *endammage* mee to my eternall vndooing.
Quoted in *Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays,* Int., p. xcvi.

The deceitfull Phisition, which recounteth all thinges that may *endomage* his patient, neuer telling any thing that may recure him. *Lyly,* Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 172.

Nothing is sinne, to count of, but that which *endamageth* ciuill societie. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 295.

endamageable† (en-dam'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *endamage* + *-able.*] Capable of being damaged or injured.

endamagement† (en-dam'āj-ment), *n.* [= F. *endommagement;* as *endamage* + *-ment.*] The act of endamaging, or the state of being endamaged; loss; injury.

These flags of France, that are advanced here
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your *endamagement.*
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

endamnify†, *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *damnify.*] To damage.

Those who hired the fishing of that lake adjoining were *endamnified* much by the violent breaking in of the seas. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 276.

endanger (en-dān'jėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indanger;* < *en-*1 + *danger.*] 1. To bring into danger or peril; expose to loss or injury.

What Necessity should move us, most valiant Prince, for obtaining of a Title to *endanger* our Lives?
Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

Every one hath a natural dread of everything that can *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

By an act of unjust legislation, extending our power over Texas, we have *endangered* peace with Mexico.
Sumner, Orations, I. 8.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be *endangered.*
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 112.

2†. To put within the danger (of); bring within the power (of).

Another giveth the king counsel to *endanger* unto his grace the judges of the realm, that he may ever have them on his side, and that they may, in every matter, dispute and reason for the king's right.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

3†. To incur the hazard of; cause or run the risk of.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon,* Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Mr. Pincheon offered his assistance, but wrote to the governour . . . that it would *endanger* a war.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 397.

Albeit I must confesse to be half in doubt whether I should bring it forth or no, it being so contrary to the eye of the world, and the world so potent in most men's hearts, that I shall *endanger* either not to be regarded, or not to be understood. *Milton,* Church-Government, ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. To hazard, risk, peril, imperil, jeopard.

endangerment (en-dān'jėr-ment), *n.* [< *endanger* + *-ment.*] The act of endangering, or the state of being endangered; danger.

He was forced to withdraw aside,
And bad his servant Talus to invent
Which way he enter might without *endangerment.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 20.

Yokes not to be lived under without the *endangerment* of our souls. *Milton,* Tetrachordon.

endark† (en-därk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *endirken,* **enderken,* < *en-*1 + *derk,* dark.] To make dark; darken.

Yet dyuerse there be industrious of reason,
Som what wolde gadder in their coniecture
Of such an *endarked* chaptre some season;
Howe be it, it were hard to construe this lecture.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

endarken† (en-där'kn), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *darken.*] Same as *endark.*

Vapours of disdain so overgrown,
That my life's light wholly *endarken'd* is.
Daniel, Sonnets to Delia, xxi.

★**endarteritis** (en-där-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ἀρτηρία, artery, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. Also *endoarteriitis, endoarteritis.*

end-artery (end'ärʺte-ri), *n.* An artery which, with its branches, forms no anastomosis with neighboring arteries on its way to supply a capillary district.

Endaspideæ (en-das-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδον, within, + ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), a shield (scute), + *-eæ.*] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the second cohort of scutelliplantar oscines, consisting of the neotropical *Furnariinæ, Synallaxinæ,* and *Dendrocolaptinæ,* or the South American oven-birds, piculules or tree-creepers, and their allies.

endaspidean (en-das-pid'ē-an), *a.* [As *Endaspideæ* + *-an.*] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the scutellæ lap around the inner side of the tarsus, but are deficient on the outer side. Distinguished from *exaspidean.* See *scutelliplantar.*

endaunt†, *v. t.* [ME. *endaunten,* < *en-* + *daunten,* tame, daunt: see *en-*1 and *daunt.*] 1. To tame.

He *endauntede* a douue [dove] day and nyght here fedde.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 171.

2. To respect or stand in fear of.

endaunture†, *n.* [ME.; < *endaunt* + *-ure.*] A taming.

end-bulb (end'bulb), *n.* In *anat.* and *physiol.*, one of the bulbous end-organs or functional terminations of sensory nerves.

end-day†, *n.* [ME. *ende day, endedai, endedeie,* < AS. *endedæg* (= MHG. *endetac*), < *ende,* end, + *dæg,* day.] The day of one's end; the day or time of one's death.

And sithe at his *ende-day* he was buried there.
Robert of Gloucester, App.

endear (en-dēr'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indear;* < *en-*1 + *dear*1.] 1. To make dear in feeling; render valued or beloved; attach; bind by ties of affection.

And thou, to be *endeared* to a king,
Made it no conscience to destroy a prince.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

I . . . sought by all means, therefore,
How to *endear,* and hold thee to me firmest.
Milton, S. A., l. 796.

He lived to repent; and later services did *endear* his name to the Commonwealth. *W. Phillips,* Speeches, p. 337.

Rafflesia possesses many other sterling qualities far more calculated than simple bigness to *endear* it to a large and varied circle of insect acquaintances.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 177.

2†. To engage by attractive qualities; win by endearment.

The expenses of his funeral, forty pounds, were directed to be paid from the public Treasury, "as a testimonial of the Colony's *endeared* love and affection to him."
Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 467.

3†. To make dear or costly; raise the price of.

Whereas, the excesse of newe buildings and erections hath daily more encreased, and is still like to do so; whereby and by the immoderate confluence of people thither, our said city [London] and the places adjoyning, are, and daily will be, more and more pestred, all victuals and other provisions *endeared,* &c.
King James's Procl. conc. Buildings (1618), Rym. Fœd., [i. 107.

endearance† (en-dēr'ans), *n.* [< *endear* + *-ance.*] Affection. *Davies.*

But my person and figure you'll best understand
From the picture I've sent by an eminent hand,
Show it young Lady Betty, by way of *endearance,*
And to give her a spice of my mien and appearance.
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, x.

endearedly (en-dēr'ed-li), *adv.* Affectionately; dearly. *Imp. Dict.*

endearedness (en-dēr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being endeared. *More.*

endearing (en-dēr'ing), *p. a.* [Formerly also *indearing;* ppr. of *endear, v.*] Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; awakening affection: as, *endearing* qualities.

Nor gentle purpose nor *endearing* smiles
Wanted, nor youthful dalliance, as beseems
Fair couple. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 337.

With those *endearing* ways of yours . . . I could be brought to forgive anything.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

All Irish art is faulty and irregular, but often its faults are *endearing,* and in its discords there is sweet sound.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 260.

endearingly (en-dēr'ing-li), *adv.* In an endearing manner; so as to endear.

endearly† (en-dēr'li), *adv.* [Irreg. (for *dearly*) < *endear* + *-ly*2.] Dearly.

Portia so *endearly* reverenced Cato as she would for his preservation swallow coals. *Ford,* Honour Triumphant, iii.

endearment (en-dēr'ment), *n.* [< *endear* + *-ment.*] 1. The state of being endeared; tender affection; love.

When a man shall have done all to create *endearment* between them. *South.*

Speaking words of *endearment,* where words of comfort availed not. *Longfellow,* Evangeline, i. 5.

2. Endearing action; a manifestation of affection; loving conduct; a caress, or the like.

We have drawn you, worthy sir,
To make your fair *endearments* to our daughter,
And worthy services known to our subjects.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

If the name of mother be an appellative of affections and *endearments*, why should the mother be willing to divide it with a stranger?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev′ȯr), *v.* [The second form usual in England. Early mod. E. also *endevor, endevoir, indevor, indevour, indever,* < late ME. *endevor, indevor,* a verb due to the orig. phrase *put in dever: in*, prep., taken in comp. as the prefix *en-, in-*; *dever, devor, devour*, duty, obligation: see *dever, devoir*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To put, apply, or exert (one's self) to do a thing: used reflexively.

I *indever my selfe* to do a thyng, I payne my selfe, I *indever me* to do the best I can. *Palsgrave.*

2. To attempt to gain; try to effect; strive to achieve or attain; strive after. [Archaic.]

Lord Loudoun arrived at Philadelphia, expressly, as he told me, to *endeavor* an accommodation between the governor and Assembly. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 253.

This intensity of mood which insures high quality is by its very nature incapable of prolongation, and Wordsworth, in *endeavoring* it, falls more below himself.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To labor or exert one's self to do or effect something; strive; try; make an effort: followed by an infinitive.

But he *endevored* with speaches mild
Her to recomfort, and accourage bold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

A great slaughter was made after this among the routed, and many of the first nobility were slain in *endeavouring* to escape. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 203.

Amy hastily *endeavoured* to recall what she were best to say, which might secure herself from the imminent dangers that surrounded her. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

2. To direct one's efforts or labor toward some object or end; fix one's course; aim: with *at, for*, or *after*. [Archaic.]

Thinking it sufficient to obtain immortality by their descendants, without *endeavouring at* great actions.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

It was into this Gulph that Capt. Davis was gone with the two Canoas, to *endeavour for* a Prisoner, to gain intelligence, if possible, before our Ships came in.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 125.

I could heartily wish that more of our country clergy would . . . *endeavour after* a handsome elocution.
Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

We have a right to demand a certain amount of reality, however small, in the emotion of a man who makes it his business to *endeavor at* exciting our own.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

=**Syn.** *Undertake, Endeavor*, etc. (see *attempt*); to seek, aim, struggle.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev′ȯr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *endevour;* < *endeavor, v.*] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical or mental powers toward the attainment of an object.

His *endeuour* is not to offend, and his ayme the generall opinion.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plausible Man.

If the will and the *endeavour* shall be theirs, the performance and the perfecting shall be his.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Is the philanthropist or the saint to give up his *endeavours* to lead a noble life, because the simplest study of man's nature reveals, at its foundations, all the selfish passions and fierce appetites of the merest quadruped?
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 131.

To do one's endeavor, to do one's best; exert one's self. [Now colloq.]

Thinking myself bound in conscience and Christian charity to *do my endeavor*.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 450).

And yet I have *done my* best *endeavors*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 448.

=**Syn.** Struggle, trial.

endeavorer, endeavourer (en-dev′ȯr-ėr), *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt. [Rare.]

Greater matters may be looked for than those which were the inventions of single *endeavourers* or results of chance. *Glanville*, Essays, iii.

Voice, stature, motion, and other gifts, must be very bountifully bestowed by nature, or labour and industry will push the unhappy *endeavourer* in that way the further off his wishes. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 167.

endeavorment† (en-dev′ȯr-ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *endevourment;* < *endeavor* + *-ment*.] The act of endeavoring; effort.

The Husbandman was meanly well content
Triall to make of his *endevourment*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 297.

endeavour, *v.* and *n.* See *endeavor*.

endeca-. An improper form of *hendeca-*.

endecagon, endecagonal. See *hendecagon, hendecagonal*.

endeictic (en-dīk′tik), *a.* [Prop. **endictic*, < Gr. *ἐνδεικτικός*, probative, indicative, < *ἐνδεικνύναι*, point out, show, give proof, indicate, < *ἐν*, in, + *δεικνύναι*, point out: see *deictic, apodictic*.] Showing; exhibiting.—**Endeictic dialogue,** in the *Platonic philos.*, a dialogue which exhibits a specimen of dialectic skill.

endeixis (en-dīk′sis), *n.* [NL., prop. *endixis*, < Gr. *ἔνδειξις*, a pointing out, demonstration, < *ἐνδεικνύναι*, point out: see *endeictic*.] An indication: sometimes used as a synonym of *symptom*.

endellionite (en-del′yon-īt), *n.* [< *Endellion* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] The mineral bournonite, found in the parish of Endellion, in Cornwall, England. Also *endellione*.

endemial† (en-dē′mi-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδήμιος*, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*.

There are *endemial* and local infirmities proper unto certain regions, which in the whole earth make no small number. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

The distemper . . . is *endemial* among the great, and may be termed a scurvy of the spirits.
Goldsmith, Proper Enjoyment of Life.

★**endemic** (en-dem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *endémique* = Sp. *endémico* = Pg. It. *endemico* (cf. D. G. *endemisch* = Dan. Sw. *endemisk*), < Gr. as if **ἐνδημικός* for *ἐνδήμιος*, equiv. to *ἐνδήμος*, native, belonging to a people, < *ἐν*, in, + *δῆμος*, the people: see *deme*2. Cf. *epidemic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Peculiar to a people or nation, or to the residents of a particular locality: chiefly applied to diseases.

This deformity, as it was *endemic*, and the people little used to strangers, it had been the custom . . . to look upon as the greatest ornament of the human visage.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

We have not been able to escape one national and *endemic* habit, and to be liberated from interest in the elections and in public affairs. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 329.

A disease is said to be *endemic* . . . when it is owing to some peculiarity in a situation or locality. Thus, ague is *endemic* in marshy countries; goitre, at the base of lofty mountains. *Dunglison.*

2. In *phytogeog.* and *zoögeog.*, peculiar to and characteristic of a locality or region, as a plant or an animal; indigenous or autochthonous in some region, and not elsewhere.

It [the New Zealand flora] consists of 935 species, our own [British] islands possessing about 1500; but a very large proportion of these are peculiar, there being no less than 677 *endemic* species, and 32 *endemic* genera.
A. R. Wallace.

They [bees] visit many exotic flowers as readily as the *endemic* kind. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 415.

Endemic disease, a disease to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which for that reason may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. A disease may be *endemic* in a particular season and not in others, or *endemic* in one place and *epidemic* in another. See *epidemic*.

II. *n.* A prevalence of endemic disease.

In the light of these instructive, if not pleasant historical facts and surroundings, and of our own investigations, we are to look for the cause of the recent *endemic* of fever.
Sanitarian, XV. 31.

endemical (en-dem′i-kal), *a.* Same as *endemic*.

That fluxes are the general and *endemical* diseases in Ireland, I need not tell you. *Boyle*, Works, II. 190.

endemically (en-dem′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an endemic manner.

Colds have been known to prevail *endemically* among the healthy crews of vessels lately arrived from the Arctic. *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 13.

endemicity (en-de-mis′i-ti), *n.* [< *endemic* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being endemic.

The *endemicity* of cholera in Lower Bengal means that the same state of soil which used to arise from time to time at the great religious fairs has been gradually and permanently induced over a wide tract of soil in the basins and delta of the Ganges and Brahmapootra.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 209.

endemiology (en-dē-mi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδήμιος* (see *endemic*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study and investigation of endemic diseases; the knowledge resulting from such investigation; what is known regarding endemics.

endemious† (en-dē′mi-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδήμιος*, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*. *Kersey*, 1715.

endemism (en′dem-izm), *n.* [As *endem-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *endemicity*.

The Pyrenees are relatively as rich in endemic species as the Alps, and among the most remarkable instances of that *endemism* is the occurrence of the sole European species of Dioscorea (yam), the D. pyrenaica, on a single high station in the Central Pyrenees, and that of the monotypic genus Xatardia only on a high Alpine pass between the Val d'Eynes and Catalonia.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 126.

endenization (en-den-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *endenize* + *-ation*.] Admission to the rights of a denizen. [Rare.]

endenize† (en-den′iz), *v. t.* [Short form of *endenizen*.] Same as *endenizen*.

Specially since that learning, after long banishment, was recalled in the time of King Henry the Eighth, it [our tongue] hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words. *Camden*, quoted in Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 6.

And having by little and little in many victories vanquished the nations bordering upon them, [they] brought them at length to be *endenized* and naturalized in their owne name, like as the Persians also did.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 401.

endenizen (en-den′i-zn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endenizon;* < *en-*1 + *denizen*.] To make a denizen of; recognize as a legal resident; naturalize to a partial extent. [Rare.]

Yet a Man may live as renown'd at home, in his own country, or a private village, as in the whole World. For it is Vertue that gives Glory; That will *endenizon* a Man every where. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Jews and Mahometans may be permitted to live in a Christian commonwealth with the exercise of their religion, but not to be *endenizon'd*.
Locke, Third Letter on Toleration, iii.

endent†, *v. t.* See *indent*.

ender (en′dėr), *n.* One who or that which ends, terminates, or finishes.

Allas, myn hertes queen! allas, my wyf!
Myn hertes lady, *endere* of my lyf!
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1918.

But yield them up where I myself must render,
That is, to you, my origin and *ender*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 222.

ender†, *prep.* An obsolete dialectal form of *under*.

That saw Roben hes men,
As thay stode *ender* a bow [bough].
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 21).

ender-day†, *n.* [ME., also *enders-, enderes-, endres-, endris-, andyrs-day,* < *ender-*, appar. < Icel. *endr*, adv., in times of yore, formerly, before (ult. akin to L. *ante*, before: see *and, ante-*, and *end*) (hardly, as has been suggested, a dial. or foreign form of *other*, AS. *ōther* = G. *ander*, etc.), + *day*.] Former day; other day: a word used only in the adverbial phrase *this ender-day*, the other day (that is, at some indefinite time recently past).

The mater of the [metyng] migtow here finde,
As i descriued *this ender day* whan thow thi drem toldest.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3042.

I me wente *this endres-daye*,
Full faste in mynd makane my mone.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

Quhen I was young *this hendre day*,
My fadyr wes kepar off yor houss.
Barbour MS., x. 551.

endermatic (en-dėr-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *δέρμα(τ-)*, the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] Same as *endermic*.

endermic (en-dėr′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *δέρμα*, the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] In *med.*, involving direct application to the skin: said of that method of administering medicines in which they are applied to the skin after the epidermis has been removed by blistering. See *hypodermic*.

enderon (en′de-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *δέρος*, the skin.] The substance of skin or mucous membrane; the corium, derma, or true skin, and the corresponding deep part of mucous membrane, as distinguished from epidermis or epithelium. See cut under *skin*.

Teeth formed by the calcification of papillary elevations of the *enderon* of the lining of the mouth are confined to the Vertebrata; unless . . . the teeth of the Echinidea have a similar origin. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

enderonic (en-de-ron′ik), *a.* [< *enderon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the enderon; of the nature of, formed by, or derived from the enderon.

In Vertebrata true teeth are invariably *enderonic*, or developed, not from the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, but from a layer between this and the vascular deep substance of the enderon, which answers to the dermis in the integument.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

endetted†, *a.* A Middle English form of *indebted*.

endew†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endue*1, *endue*2, *endue*3.

endexoteric (en-dek-sō-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ἐξωτερικός*, outside: see *exoteric*.] In *med.*, resulting from internal and external causes simultaneously; including both esoteric and exoteric agency.

endiable†, *v. t.* [< F. *endiabler* = Pr. Sp. *endiablar* = Pg. *endiabrar* = It. *indiavolare*, possess with a devil, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *diabolus* (> F. *diable*, etc.), devil: see *devil*.] To possess with or as if with a devil. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Such an one as might best *endiablee* the rabble, and set them a bawling against popery.
Roger North, Examen, p. 571.

endiablement†, *n.* [< *endiable* + *-ment.*] Diabolical possession. *Davies.* [Rare.]

There was a terrible rage of faces made at him, as if an *endiablement* had possessed them all.
Roger North, Examen, p. 608.

endiaper (en-dī'a-pėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *diaper.*] To decorate with or as with a diaper pattern; variegate.

Who views the troubled bosome of the maine
Endiapred with cole-blacke porpesies.
Claudius Tiberius Nero, sig. G, 2.

endict†, **endictment**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *indict*, etc.

ending (en'ding), *n.* [< ME. *ending, -yng, -ung,* < AS. *endung*, verbal n. of *endian*, end: see *end, v.*] **1.** The act of bringing or coming to an end; termination, as of life; conclusion.

The king is not bound to answer the particular *endings* of his soldiers, the father of his son, nor the master of his servant; for they purpose not their death when they purpose their services. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

Much adoe is made about the beginning and *ending* of Daniels weekes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 356.

2. In *gram.*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word; the termination, whether of declension, of conjugation, or of derivation.

ending-day†, *n.* [ME. *endyng-day.* Cf. *end-day.*] The day of death.

To myn *endyng-day*. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, l. 55.

endirk†, *v. t.* Same as *endark.*

end-iron (end'ī'ėrn), *n.* [< *end* + *iron.* In the second sense confused with *andiron.*] **1.** One of two movable iron cheeks or plates used in cooking-stoves to enlarge or contract the grate at pleasure.—**2.** One of two short, thick bars of iron used to hold the ends of the sticks in a wood-fire built on a hearth. The end-irons are generally movable, and can be brought more or less near at will. They differ from fire-dogs or andirons in lying flat upon the hearth. They are much used in the south of Europe.

endiron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *andiron.*

endite† (en-dīt'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *indite.*

enditer† (en-dī'tėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *inditer.*

endive (en'div), *n.* [< ME. *endyve* = D. *andijvie* = G. Dan. *endivie* = Sw. *endivia,* < OF. *endive,* F. *endive* = Sp. *endibia,* formerly *endivia* = Pr. Pg. It. *endivia,* < ML. **intibea,* orig. adj., < L. *intibus, intubus, intybus,* masc., *intibum, intybum,* neut., endive. The LGr. *ἔντυβον* and Ar. *hindiba* are appar. of Latin origin.] A plant, *Cichorium Endivia,* of the family *Asteraceæ,* distinguished from the chicory, *C. Intybus,* by its annual root, much longer unequal pappus, and less bitter taste. It is probably identical with *C. pumilum,* a wild species common throughout the Mediterranean region; but it has long been in cultivation, and is in common use as a salad.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts: as the white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

endless (end'les), *a.* [< ME. *endeles,* < AS. *endeleás* (= OS. *endilōs* = D. *eindeloos* = G. *endlos* = Dan. *endelös* = Sw. *ändelös*), < *ende,* end, + *-leás,* -less.] **1.** Not having a termination; continuing without end, really or apparently; having no limit or conclusion: as, *endless* progression; *endless* bliss; the *endless* pursuit of an object.

My sone, God of his *endeles* goodnesse
Walled a tonge with teeth, and lippes eke,
For man sholde him avyse what he speke.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 218.

Let *endlesse* Peace your steadfast hearts accord.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 102.

The *endless* islands which we have seen along the northern part of the Dalmatian shore, bare and uninhabited rocks as many of them are, are without history.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 190.

It is impossible to conceive a limit to the extent of matter in the universe; and therefore science points rather to an *endless* progress, through an *endless* space, of action involving the transformation of potential energy into palpable motion, and thence into heat, than to a single finite mechanism, running down like a clock, and stopping for ever. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. ii., App. E.

2. Not having ends; returning upon itself so as to exhibit neither beginning nor end: as, an *endless* belt or chain; a circular race-course is *endless.*—**3.** Perpetually recurring; interminable; incessant; continual: as, *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.

If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What *endless* melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!
O. W. Holmes, The Voiceless.

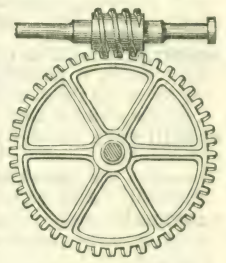
4†. Without object, purpose, or use.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

5†. Without profitable conclusion; fruitless.

All loves are *endless.* *Beau. and Fl.*

Endless belt, cable, chain, etc., one made without detached ends, or with its ends joined together, so as to pass continuously over two wheels at a greater or less distance from each other.—**Endless saw.** Same as *band-saw.*—**Endless screw,** a mechanical arrangement consisting of a screw the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth, the obliquity corresponding to the angle of pitch of the screw. It is generally used as a means of producing slow motion in the adjustments of machines, moving the valve-gear of marine engines by hand, etc., and for the transmission of power at slow speed or with great reduction of velocity. = **Syn. 1.** Eternal, everlasting, perpetual, unceasing, imperishable, uninterrupted, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited.


Endless Screw and Wheel.

endlessly (end'les-li), *adv.* In an endless manner; without end or termination.

From glooming shadows of eternal night,
Shut up in darkness *endlessly* to dwell.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

endlessness (end'les-nes), *n.* [< ME. *endelesnes,* < AS. *endeleásnes,* < *endeleás,* endless, + *-nes,* -ness.] The character of being endless; extension without end or limit; perpetuity; endless duration. *Donne.*

endleve†, **endlevent**†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *eleven.*

endlichite (end'lik-īt), *n.* [After Dr. F. M. *Endlich.*] An arsenio-vanadate of lead, intermediate between mimetite and vanadinite, found in New Mexico.

endlong† (end'lông), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *endelong* and *endalong* (as if < *end* + *long* or *along*), < ME. *endelonge,* orig. *andlong,* < AS. *andlang,* > E. *along:* see *along*[1].] **I.** *prep.* Along; lengthwise of; from end to end of.

This lady rometh . . . *endelonge* the stronde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1498.

And as thay went *endlande* [read *endlange*] this revere, abowte the viij houre of the day thay come tille a castelle that stode in a littille ile in this forsaid ryvere.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

And so he went *endelonge* the Cloyster there we sat at ye table and dalt to enery Pylgryme as he passed a pap wt relyques of ye holy place aboute Jherusalē.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, with divers of the most wise borderers, devised a watch to be set from sunset to sunrise at all passages and fords *endalong* all the middle marches over against North Tynedale and Redesdale.
Hodgson, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86.

II. *adv.* **1.** Along; lengthwise.

The enemies . . . were within the towne by their trenches both *endlong* and ouerthwart.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 89.

2. Continuously; from end to end.

So takes in hond
To seeke her *endlong* both by sea and lond.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 19.

endly†, *a.* [(= MHG. *endēlich, endlīch,* G. *endlich,* final) < *end* + *-ly*[1].] Final.

An *endly* or finall processe of peace by authoritie.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

endly†, *adv.* [< ME. *endely* (= MHG. *endelīche, endlīche,* G. *endlich*), finally; < *end* + *-ly*[2].] Finally.

Pees shalle be whereas now trouble is,
After this lyfe *endely* in blys.
MS. Harl., 3869. (*Halliwell.*)

end-man (end'man), *n.* **1.** A man at one end of a row or line; hence, an extremist; one who takes the most advanced view of anything.

A very long series of resolutions, expressing the sentiments of a few *end men* on most of the open questions in the broad sphere of modern life, were approved.
Science, IV. 113.

Specifically—**2.** In minstrel-troupes, a man who sits at an end of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment. In the early days of negro minstrelsy each troupe had two end-men, of whom one played the tambourine and the other the clappers, or bones, and both alternately cracked jokes with the middle-man and told funny stories after each song sung by one of the company. The larger troupes have since had two, and sometimes four, of each class of end-men.

endmost (end'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *end* + *-most.*] Situated at the very end; furthest.

endo- (en'dō). [< Gr. *ἐνδο-,* combining form of *ἔνδον,* in, within, in the house, at home (= OL. *endo-, indu-,* in comp.; cf. *intus,* within), < *ἐν* = L. *in* = E. *in*[1].] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'within,' 'inside': equivalent to *ento-*: opposed to *ecto-* or *exo-,* and in some cases to *apo-, epi-,* and *peri-.*

endoarian (en-dō-ā'ri-an), *a.* Having internal genitalia, as an actinozoan; of or pertaining to the *Endoarii;* not exoarian.

Endoarii (en-dō-ā'ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον,* within, + *ᾠάριον,* dim. of *ᾠόν* = L. *ovum,* egg.] The actinozoans: so named by Rapp (1829), with reference to their internal genitalia: distinguished from *Exoarii.*

endoarteriitis, endoarteritis (en″dō-är″tę-rī'tis, -är-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *endarteritis.*

endobasidium (en″dō-bā-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *endobasidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον,* within, + NL. *basidium.*] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is inclosed in a dehiscent or indehiscent conceptacle, as in *Gasteromycetes.*

endoblast (en'dō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον,* within, + *βλαστός,* germ.] In *biol.*, the internal blastema or substance of the endoderm: same as *hypoblast.*

endoblastic (en-dō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *endoblast* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to endoblast; constituting or consisting of endoblast; endodermal; hypoblastic.

endocardiac (en-dō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον,* within, + *καρδία,* = E. *heart* (see *endocardium*), + *-ac.* Cf. *cardiac.*] **1.** Situated within the heart.—**2.** Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart: as, an *endocardiac* sound or murmur.—**3.** Situated in the cardiac portion of the stomach.

endocardial (en-dō-kär'di-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον,* within, + *καρδία,* = E. *heart* (see *endocardium*), + *-al.*] **1.** Situated within the heart.—**2.** Pertaining to the endocardium.

Endocardines (en-dō-kär'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον,* within, + L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge: see *cardo, cardinal.*] A group of fossil (Cretaceous) lamellibranch mollusks, containing the *Rudistæ* only, thus corresponding to the family *Hippuritidæ:* opposed to *Exocardines.* They had an inner hinge, with teeth on one valve.

endocarditic (en″dō-kär-dit'ik), *a.* [< *endocarditis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to endocarditis.

endocarditis (en″dō-kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL. (= F. *endocardite*), < *endocard-ium* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endocardium.

endocardium (en-dō-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον,* within, + *καρδία* = E. *heart.*] In *anat.*, the lining of the heart, as distinguished from the pericardium, or investing membrane of that organ; the membrane forming the inner surface of the walls of the cardiac cavities, or this surface itself.

endocarp (en'dō-kärp), *n.* [= F. *endocarpe,* < NL. *endocarpium,* < Gr. *ἔνδον,* within, + *καρπός,* fruit.] In *bot.*, the inner wall of a pericarp which consists of two dissimilar layers. It may be hard and stony as in the plum and peach, membranous as in the apple, or fleshy as in the orange. The endocarp or stone, the epicarp or outer skin, and the mesocarp or fleshy part of a peach are shown in the cut.



Fruit of Peach (*Amygdalus Persica*). *En*, endocarp; *Ep*, epicarp; *Mes*, mesocarp.

Endocarpeæ[1] (en-dō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endocarpon* (the typical genus) + *-eæ.*] In *bot.*, a family of angiocarpous lichens having a foliaceous thallus. Now *Endocarpaceæ.*

Endocarpeæ[2] (en-dō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον,* within, + *καρπός,* fruit, + *-eæ.*] In *zoöl.*, a division of nematophorous *Cœlenterata,* containing those whose genitalia develop from the endoderm: opposed to *Ectocarpeæ.* The division contains the *Scyphomedusæ,* and also the *Actinozoa* proper or *Anthozoa.* *Hertwig Brothers,* 1879.

endocarpein (en-dō-kär'pē-in), *a.* [< *Endocarpeæ* + *-in*[1].] Same as *endocarpoid.*

endocarpoid (en-dō-kär'poid), *a.* [< *Endocarpon* + *-oid.*] In *lichenology,* having the apothecia sunken in the substance of the thallus, as in the genus *Endocarpon.*

Endocarpon (en-dō-kär'pon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον,* within, + *καρπός,* fruit.] In *bot.*, the representative genus of *Endocarpaceæ.* It has the apothecia immersed in the thallus.

Endocephala (en-dō-sef'a-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endocephalus:* see *endocephalous.*] The headless mollusks: same as *Acephala.*

endocephalous (en-dō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **endocephalus,* < Gr. *ἔνδον,* within, + *κεφαλή,* the head.] Having the head, as it were, within; acephalous or headless, as a lamellibranch mollusk; pertaining to the *Endocephala.*

endoceratid (en-dō-ser'a-tid), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Endoceratidæ*.

Endoceratidæ (en″dō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods having large longicones with holochoanoid siphons, endocones or sheaths, an endosiphon, and the shell circular in transverse section. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 266.

endocervical (en-dō-sėr'vi-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the inside of the cervix of the uterus.

endocervicitis (en-dō-sėr-vi-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining of the cervix of the uterus.

endochona (en-dō-kō'nä), *n.*; pl. *endochonæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χώνη*, a funnel: see *chone*.] An endochone: distinguished from *ectochona*. *Sollas*.

endochondral (en-dō-kon'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-al*.] Situated within a cartilage.

endochone (en'dō-kōn), *n.* [< NL. *endochona*.] The inner division of a chone. *Sollas*.

endochorion (en-dō-kō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *endochoria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χόριον*, a membrane, the chorion.] In *anat.*, the inner chorion: a term sometimes applied to the vascular layer of the allantois, lining the chorion.

endochorionic (en-dō-kō-ri-on'ik), *a.* [< *endochorion* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endochorion.

endochroa (en-dok'rō-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χρόα*, *χροιά*, surface.] In *bot.*, a name given by Hartig to a supposed interior layer of the cuticle.

endochrome (en'dō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χρῶμα*, color.] **1.** In *bot.*, the brown cell-contents in *Diatomaceæ*, colored by diatomin. The term has also been applied generally to the coloring matter, other than green, of flowers, etc.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, the highly colored endoplasm of a cell.—**Endochrome plates**, the colored portions of the cell-contents of diatoms.

endochyme (en'dō-kīm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χυμός*, juice: see *chyme*[1].] In *zoöl.*, the inner chyme-mass; endoplasm.

★**endoclinal** (en-dō-klī'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κλίνειν*, lean (see *clinode*), + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) inclosed in a conceptacle.

endocœlar (en-dō-sē'lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κοῖλος*, hollow, *κοιλία*, the belly, + *-ar*.] Situated on the inner wall, or intestinal surface or visceral side, of the cœloma or body-cavity; splanchnopleural: used chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the splanchnopleural or visceral division of the mesoderm: opposed to *exocœlar*.

The intestinal fibrous layer. From this is developed, firstly, the *endocœlar*: that is, the inner or visceral cœlom epithelium, the layer of cells covering the outer surface of the whole intestine. *Haeckel*, Evol. (trans.), I. 271.

endocœlarium (en″dō-sē-lā'ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *endocœlar*.] In *zoöl.*, the layer of cells forming the epithelium of the visceral or inner wall of the body-cavity; the visceral epithelium of the cœloma.

endocondyle (en-dō-kon'dil), *n.* Same as *entocondyle*.

endocone (en'dō-kōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κῶνος*, cone.] One of the internal concentric cones formed by organic deposits in the sheaths of the siphons of some cephalopods, as those of the family *Endoceratidæ*. *Hyatt*.

endoconic (en-dō-kon'ik), *a.* [< *endocone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endocone of a cephalopod.

endocranial (en-dō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< *endocranium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the endocranium; ★situated or taking place within the cranium.

endocranium (en-dō-krā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κρανίον*, the skull.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a collective name for the processes which project inward from the cranium of an animal, and serve to support the organs of the head: applied by Huxley to the hard pieces found in the head of an insect, and invisible without dissection. In the cockroach these form a cruciform partition in the middle of the head, and they assume various forms in other insects. Also called *tentorium*, and by Kirby *cephalophragma*.

There is [in the cockroach] a sort of internal skeleton (*endocranium* or tentorium), which extends as a cruciform partition from the inner face of the lateral walls of the cranium . . . to the sides of the occipital foramen.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 348.

endoctrinate† (en-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.* See *indoctrinate*.

endotrine† (en-dok'trin), *v. t.* [= F. *endoctriner* = Pr. *endoctrinar*; as *en-*[1] + *doctrine*.] Same as *indoctrinate*.

endocyclic (en-dō-sik'lik), *a.* [< NL. *endocyclicus*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κύκλος*, circle.] Having a centric anus, as a regular sea-urchin; specifically, pertaining to the *Endocyclica*. Also *endocyclical*.

Endocyclica (en-dō-sik'li-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *endocyclicus*: see *endocyclic*.] An order of echinoderms, containing the regular or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the anus centric, as the cidarids and ordinary sea-eggs: same as *Desmosticha*: opposed to *Exocyclica*.

endocyclical (en-dō-sik'li-kal), *a.* Same as *endocyclic*.

endocyemate (en-dō-sī'e-māt), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κίημα*, an embryo (< *κυεῖν*, conceive), + *-ate*[1].] In *embryol.*, developed in the manner characteristic of reptiles, birds, and mammals, in which the embryo is bodily invaginated in an involution of the blastodermic membrane, and an amnion is developed in consequence; amniotic and allantoic, as vertebrates above batrachians: opposed to *epicyemate*.

The formation of the amnion in the *endocyemate* types of the Chordata. *J. A. Ryder*, Amer. Nat. (1885), p. 1118.

endocyesis (en″dō-sī-ē'sis), *n.*; pl. *endocyeses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κύησις*, conception, < *κυεῖν*, conceive.] The state or quality of being endocyemate; the process by which an endocyemate embryo becomes such.

endocyst (en'dō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The inner layer or membrane of the body-wall of a polyzoön. If there is no ectocyst, the endoderm forms the entire integument. (*b*) In *Polyzoa*, the proper ectodermal layer of the organism inside the hard ectocyst, together with the parietal layer of the mesoderm which lines and secretes the cells of the exoskeleton. See cut under *Plumatella*.

★**endoderm** (en'dō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *zoöl.*, the completed inner layer of cells in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the hypoblast or endoblast, and representing, under whatever modification, the lining of the enteron: opposed to *ectoderm*. Primitively, it is the wall of the gastrular body-cavity, as the ectoderm is that of the whole body. Also *entoderm*. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

The inner, or *endoderm*, is formed by the "invagination" of that layer into the space left void by the dissolution of the central cells of the "morula."
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 391.

endodermal (en-dō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endoderm; constituting an endoderm; consisting of endoderm. Also *entodermal*, *endodermic*, *entodermic*.

endodermic (en-dō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermal*.

endodermis (en-dō-dėr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the layer of modified parenchyma-cells which are united to form the sheath surrounding a fibrovascular bundle or system of bundles.

endoenteritis (en″dō-en-te-rī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *enteritis*.

endogamous (en-dog'a-mus), *a.* [< *endogam-y* + *-ous*.] Marrying, or pertaining to the custom of marrying, within the tribe or group; pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endogamy: opposed to *exogamous*.

These [the Roman usus and confarreatio] are . . . forms appropriate to marriages between members of the same family-group or tribe; and . . . could only have originated among *endogamous* tribes.
McLennan, Prim. Marriage, iii.

The outer or *endogamous* limit, within which a man or woman must marry, has been mostly taken under the shelter of fashion or prejudice. It is but faintly traced in England, though not wholly obscured.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 224.

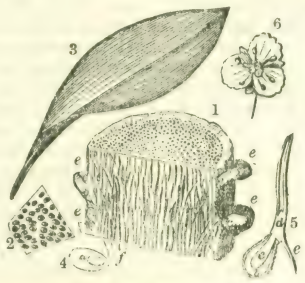
★**endogamy** (en-dog'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Marriage within the tribe: a custom among some savage peoples: opposed to *exogamy*.

The rule which declares the union of persons of the same blood to be incest has been hitherto unnamed. . . . The words *endogamy* and exogamy (for which botanical science affords parallels) appear to be well suited to express the ideas which stand in need of names, and so we have ventured to use them.
McLennan, Prim. Marriage, iii., note.

Evidently *endogamy*, which at the outset must have characterized the more peaceful groups, and which has prevailed as societies have become less hostile, is a concomitant of the higher forms of the family.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 290.

endogastritis (en″dō-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-itis*: see *gastritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

endogen (en'dō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *endogenus*, adj., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*. Cf. the like-formed Gr. *ἐνδογενής*, born in the house.] A plant that grows from within or has an endogenous structure, so named from the belief that the fibrovascular bundles were developed only about the center of the stem, in distinction from the *exogens* or "outside growers." The term was used in the plural by Lindley as the equivalent of the *Monocotyledones* (which see). In their structure the endogens differ from the exogens chiefly in the absence of a cambium layer and in the course of the vascular bundles, which, instead of being parallel to each other in successive concentric rings, have a variously oblique or curved direction, cross-



Parts of an Endogen.

1. Section of the stem of a palm: *e*, *e*, remains of leaf-stalks; *f*, bundles of woody fiber. 2. Portion of stem, natural size, showing the ends of the bundles of woody fiber. 3. Endogenous leaf, showing its parallel veins. 4. Monocotyledonous seed, showing (*a*) its single cotyledon. 5. Germination of palm: *b*, albumen; *c*, cotyledon; *d*, plumule; *e*, radicle issuing from a short sheath, the coleorhiza. 6. Flower of endogen.

ing each other, and forming a stem which has ordinarily no distinction of pith or bark, and in cross-section shows the bundles irregularly disposed, either scattered over the whole surface or gathered more compactly toward the circumference. The other organs of the plants are also characteristic. The leaves are generally parallel-veined, the flowers usually have three organs in each whorl, the seed has an embryo with one cotyledon, and the radicle issues from a sheath and is never developed into a taproot in germination. In view of the well-known fact that the living vascular cryptogams (*Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*) also have an endogenous structure (see *Endogenæ*), the term *endogens* has ceased to have any systematic value.

The structure of the roots of *endogens* and exogens is essentially the same in plan with that of their respective stems. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 375.

Endogenæ (en-doj'e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *endogenus*: see *endogenous*.] In *bot.*, A. P. de Candolle's name (1813) for the *Monocotyledones* (which see) and vascular ★cryptogams. Compare *Exogenæ*.

endogenetic (en″dō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Having an origin from internal causes: as, *endogenetic* ★diseases. *Dunglison*.

★**endogenous** (en-doj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *endogenus*: see *endogen*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Growing or proceeding from within; having the structure of an endogen: as, *endogenous* trees or plants; *endogenous* growth. See *endogen*.

It is in the mode of arrangement of these bundles that the fundamental difference exists between the stems which are commonly designated as *endogenous* . . . and those which are more correctly termed exogenous.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 365.

(*b*) Originating within; internal; specifically, formed within another body, as spores within a sporangium.

The zygospore is strictly an *endogenous* formation.
Bessey.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Same as *autogenous*. (*b*) Inclosed in a common cavity of the matrix, as cartilage-cells.—**Endogenous cell-formation**, the development of daughter-cells within the mother-cell wall.

endogenously (en-doj'e-nus-li), *adv.* In an endogenous manner; internally.

endognathal (en-dog'nā-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a modification of the three terminal joints of the gnathostegite or third thoracic appendage in brachyurous crustaceans. See *gnathostegite*.

The three terminal joints of the limb remain small, and constitute a palpiform appendage — the *endognathal* palp.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 299.

endogonidium (en″dō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *endogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] A gonidium (conidium) formed inside of a cell by free cell-formation, as in *Saprolegnia*, *Mucor*, *Vaucheria*, the yeast-plant, etc.

These *endogonidia* being set free by the dissolution of the wall of the parent-cell soon enlarge and comport themselves as ordinary yeast-cells.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 311.

endogonium (en-dō-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γόνος*, seed.] In *bot.*, the contents of the nucule of a chara. *Treasury of Botany.*

endolaryngeal (en″dō-lā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-al*.] Situated within the larynx.

endolymph (en'dō-limf), *n.* [= F. *endolymphe*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *lympha*, water: see *lymph*.] In *anat.*, the peculiar limpid fluid which is contained within the membranous labyrinth of the ear, as distinguished from the perilymph, which surrounds it. Both are inside the bony labyrinth. The endolymph may contain hard bodies called otoconites. It is also known as the *liquor Scarpæ* and the *vitreous humor* of the ear.

endolymphangial (en″dō-lim-fan'ji-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *lympha*, water (see *lymph*), + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-al*.] Situated or contained in lymphatic vessels: an epithet applied to certain nodules in serous membrane in relation with the lymphatic system: opposed to *perilymphangial*: as, *endolymphangial* nodules.

endolymphatic (en″dō-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-atic*[1].] Pertaining to the endolymph, or to the cavity of the labyrinth which contains that fluid; endolymphic: as, the *endolymphatic* fluid (that is, the endolymph); the *endolymphatic* duct (which persists in some vertebrates, as sharks, as a communication between the labyrinth and the exterior). See *ductus*.

endolymphic (en-dō-lim'fik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of endolymph.

She [Laura Bridgman] does not appear to be in the least ataxic; but it will be remarkable if touch and muscle-sense have . . . so well learned to discharge those [functions] now generally supposed to be due to *endolymphic* pressure. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 262.

endomage†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endamage*.

endome (en-dōm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endomed*, ppr. *endoming*. [< *en-*[1] + *dome*[1].] To cover with or as if with a dome.

The blue Tuscan sky *endomes*
Our English words of prayer.
Mrs. Browning, Child's Grave at Florence.

endomersion (en-dō-mėr'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + LL. (gloss.) *mersio(n-)*, a dipping in, immersion, < L. *mergere*, dip: see *merge*.] Immersion. a word used only in the phrase *endomersion objective* (which see, under *objective*, *n.*).

endometrial (en-dō-mē'tri-al), *a.* [< *endometrium* + *-al*.] 1. Situated within the uterus. ★—2. Pertaining to the endometrium.

endometritis (en″dō-mē-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *endometrium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endometrium.

endometrium (en-dō-mē'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μήτρα*, uterus: see *matrix*.] The lining membrane of the uterus.

endomorph (en'dō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μορφή*, form.] In *mineral.*, a mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral. Thus there are found in quartz crystals a great variety of minerals, as rutile, tremolite, tourmalin, hematite, etc.

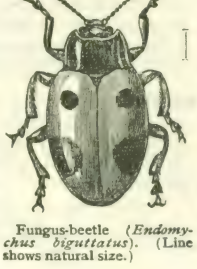
★**endomorphic** (en-dō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *endomorph* + *-ic*.] Occurring in the form of an endomorph; of or relating to minerals occurring as endomorphs.

endomychid (en-dom'i-kid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Endomychidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Endomychidæ*; a fungus-beetle.

Endomychidæ (en-dō-mik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endomychus* + *-idæ*.] A family of trimerous or cryptotetramerous clavicorn beetles, related to the ladybirds or *Coccinellidæ*. They have cylindrical maxillary palpi with the terminal joint filiform; long antennæ; an elongated head; often grooves at the base of the prothorax; the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous; the ventral free; the wings not fringed; the tarsi typically 3-jointed, with the second joint dilated; and the claws simple. There are about 400 species, which live on fungi in both the larval and the mature state, and are sometimes called *fungus-beetles*. In some the tarsi are evidently 4-jointed. The family is most numerous in the tropics.

Endomychus (en-dom'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Paykull, 1798), < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μυχός*, the innermost part, inmost nook or corner, < *μύειν*, close, shut.] The typical genus of the family *Endomychidæ*. *E. coccineus* and *E. biguttatus* are examples. *E. bovistæ* is a British species; *E. biguttatus* is the only North American one.



Fungus-beetle (*Endomychus biguttatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

endomysial (en-dō-mis'i-al), *a.* [< *endomysium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endomysium.

endomysium (en-dō-mis'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μῦς*, muscle: see *muscle*.] In *anat.*, the areolar tissue between the fibers of the fasciculi of muscles.

There seems to be a connection between the sarcolemma and the *endomysium*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., V. 63.

endonephritis (en″dō-ne-frī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *nephritis*, q. v.] Same as *pyelitis*.

endoneurial (en-dō-nū'ri-al), *a.* [< *endoneurium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endoneurium.

endoneurium (en-dō-nū'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In *anat.*, the delicate connective tissue which supports and separates from one another the nerve-fibers within the funiculus.

endonucleolus (en″dō-nū-klē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *endonucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *nucleolus*, q. v.] A highly refractive speck or particle of protoplasm in the interior of an ovum; an endoplastule.

The protoplasm is made very opaque by the presence of a very large quantity of yolk spherules. A nucleus containing nucleolus and *endonucleoli* is always visible after staining or crushing.
R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 634.

endoparasite (en-dō-par'a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *παράσιτος*, parasite: see *parasite*.] An internal parasite; a parasite which lives in the internal parts or organs of the host, as distinguished from an *ectoparasite*, which infests the skin or surface. The entozoans are of this character. The term has no classificatory meaning.

endoparasitic (en″dō-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *endoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an endoparasite.

Dr. Grassi has investigated the *endoparasitic* "Protista," and recognizes five families of Flagellata.
Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 704.

endopathic (en-dō-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the production of disease from causes within the body.

endopericarditic (en-dō-per″i-kär-dit'ik), *a.* [< *endopericarditis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endopericarditis.

endopericarditis (en-dō-per″i-kär-dī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, simultaneous inflammation of the endocardium and pericardium.

endoperidia, *n.* Plural of *endoperidium*.

endoperidial (en″dō-pe-rid'i-al), *a.* [< *endoperidium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the character of an endoperidium.

endoperidium (en″dō-pe-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *endoperidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *peridium*, q. v.] The inner peridium, where two are present, as in *Geaster*. Compare *exoperidium*.

endoperineuritis (en-dō-per″i-nū-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *perineurium*, q. v., + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endoneurium and perineurium.

endophagous (en-dof'a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ous*.] Cannibalistic within the tribe; given to endophagy.

endophagy (en-dof'a-ji), *n.* [As *endophag-ous* + *-y*.] Cannibalism practised within the tribe; the practice of devouring one's relations.

endophlebitic (en″dō-fle-bit'ik), *a.* [< *endophlebitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endophlebitis.

endophlebitis (en″dō-fle-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

endophlœum (en-dō-flē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φλοιός*, bark.] In *bot.*, the liber or inner bark. See *liber*.

The internal [layer] or *endophlœum*, which is more commonly known as the liber.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 372.

endophragm (en'dō-fram), *n.* [< NL. *endophragma*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φράγμα*, a partition, < *φράσσειν*, shut in, fence in. Cf. *diaphragm*.] In *zoöl.*, a kind of diaphragm or partition formed by apodemes of opposite sides of a somite of a crustacean.

endophragmal (en-dō-frag'mal), *a.* [< *endophragm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an endophragm.

The internal face of the sternal wall of the whole of the thorax and of the post-oral part of the head presents a complicated arrangement of hard parts, which is known as the *endophragmal* system. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 157.

endophyllous (en-dō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*, a leaf), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, being or formed within a sheath, as the young leaves of monocotyledons.

endophytal (en'dō-fī-tal), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-al*.] Same as *entophytic*.

endophyte (en'dō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Same as *entophyte*.

endophytic (en-dō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *entophytic*.

endophytically (en-dō-fit'i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *entophytically*.

endophytous (en-dof'i-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant, + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, penetrating within the substance of plants and trees; living within wood during a part of life, while some transformations are effected: said of the larvæ of certain insects.

The larvæ of the castnians are . . . *endophytous*, boring the stems and roots of orchids and other plants.
C. V. Riley.

endoplasm (en'dō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] 1. In *bot.*, the inner granular and somewhat fluid part of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinct from the *ectoplasm*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the interior protoplasm or sarcodous substance of a protozoan, as a rhizopod, as distinguished from the *ectoplasm*: same as *endosarc*. Also called *chyme-mass*, *parenchyma*.

endoplasmic (en-dō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *endoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or formed of endoplasm.

endoplast (en'dō-plast), *n.* [< NL. **endoplastum*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πλαστός*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] The so-called nucleus of protozoan animals. The endoplast is regarded as the homologue of the nucleus of any true cell of the metazoic animals. See cuts under *Actinosphærium* and *Paramecium*.

The "nucleus" is a structure which is often wonderfully similar to the nucleus of a histological cell, but, as its identity with this is not fully made out, it may better be termed *endoplast*. . . . In a few Protozoa there are many *endoplasts*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 74.

endoplastic (en-dō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *endoplast* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the endoplast: as, *endoplastic* substance.—2. Having an endoplast; being one of the *Endoplastica*: as, an *endoplastic* protozoan.

Also *entoplastic*.

Endoplastica (en-dō-plas'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoplasticus*, endoplast.] A higher group of the *Protozoa*, conveniently distinguished from the *Monera* or lower *Protozoa* by the possession of an endoplast, the so-called nucleus. See extract under *endoplast*, and *moner*. The leading divisions of the *Endoplastica*, as named by Huxley, are the *Amœboidea* (here called *Protoplasta*), *Gregarinida*, *Infusoria*, *Radiolaria*, and probably the *Catallacta*.

The Protozoa are divisible into a lower and a higher group. . . . In the latter—the *Endoplastica*—a certain portion of this substance [protoplasm] (the so-called nucleus) is distinguishable from the rest. [Note] I adopt this distinction as a matter of temporary convenience, although I entertain great doubt whether it will stand the test of further investigation. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 73.

endoplastular (en-dō-plas'tū-lär), *a.* [< *endoplastule* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to an endoplastule; nucleolar.

endoplastule (en-dō-plas'tūl), *n.* [< *endoplast* + *-ule*.] The so-called nucleolus of *Protozoa*, as of an amœba or other rhizopod, or of an infusorian, which may lie within or by the side of the endoplast. See cut under *Paramecium*.

Attached to one part of it [the endoplast] there is very generally . . . a small oval or rounded body, the so-called "nucleolus" or *endoplastule*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 98.

endopleura (en-dō-plö'rä), *n.*; pl. *endopleuræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πλευρά*, a rib, usually in pl., the ribs, the side.] In *bot.*, the delicate inner coat of a seed. See cut under *episperm*.

endopleural (en-dō-plö'ral), *a.* [< *endopleur(ite)* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an endopleurite. Also *endopleuritic*.

endopleurite (en-dō-plö'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + E. *pleurite*.] That part of the apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the interepimeral membrane which connects the somites; a pleural or lateral piece of the endothorax, as distinguished from an endosternite.

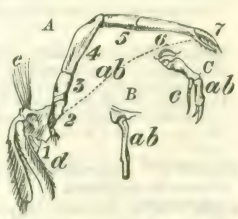
The floor of the thoracic cavity [of the crawfish] is seen to be divided into a number of incomplete cells, or chambers, by . . . apodemal partitions, which . . . arise partly from the intersternal, partly from the interepimeral mem-

brane connecting every pair of somites. The former portion of each apodeme is the endosternite, the latter the *endopleurite*. . . . The *endopleurite* . . . divides into three apophyses, one descending or arthrodial, and two which pass nearly horizontally inwards.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 269.

endopleuritic (en″dō-plō-rit′ik), *a.* [< *endopleurite* + *-ic.*] Same as *endopleural.*

endoplutonic (en-dō-plō-ton′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + E. *plutonic.*] An epithet applied by some geologists to rocks "supposed to have been generated within the first-formed crust of the earth."

endopodite (en-dop′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*, + *-ite.*] The inner one of the two main divisions of the typical limb of a crustacean: the opposite of *exopodite.* Both endopodite and exopodite are parts borne upon that part which is called the *protopodite*, and both are variously modified in different parts of the body of the same animal. The epipodite may become a gill, etc. The endopodite becomes in the thoracic region an ambulatory limb, and is then the ordinary "leg" or "claw" of a crab or lobster. When thus fully developed, it consists of 7 joints. These are the coxopodite, basipodite, ischiopodite, meropodite, carpopodite, propodite, and dactylopodite, named from base to tip of the leg, in Milne-Edwards's and Huxley's nomenclature. The nippers or chelæ at the end of such a developed endopodite are the sixth and seventh of its joints, namely, the propodite and its movably apposable dactylopodite.



A, Developed Endopodite, or ordinary ambulatory leg of the crawfish as a thoracic appendage: *ab*, the whole extent of the endopodite with seven joints; 1, coxopodite; 2, basipodite; 3, ischiopodite; 4, meropodite; 5, carpopodite; 6, propodite; 7, dactylopodite; *e*, filaments borne on coxopodite; *d*, an epipodite. *B* and *C*, appendages respectively of first and second abdominal somite of the male: *ab*, endopodite; *c*, exopodite.

endopoditic (en-dop-ō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *endopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the endopodite.

On the other hand, the inner or *endopoditic* division of the antenna becomes immensely lengthened, and at the same time annulated, while the outer or exopoditic division remains relatively short, and acquires its characteristic scale-like form. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 218.

Endoprocta (en-dō-prok′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoproctus*: see *endoproctous.*] A division of the *Polyzoa*, established by Nitsche, having the anus inside of the circle of tentacles: opposed to *Ectoprocta.*

In the *Endoprocta*, . . . the endocyst is composed of only one layer, and the endoderm of the alimentary canal has no second or external coat. The perivisceral cavity, or interspace between the endoderm and ectoderm, is occupied by ramified mesodermal cells.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 571.

endoproctous (en-dō-prok′tus), *a.* [< NL. **endoproctus*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Endoprocta:* as, an *endoproctous* polyzoan.

endoptile (en-dop′til), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πτίλον*, feather, down, wing, leaf.] Same as *monocotyledonous:* an epithet proposed by Lestiboudois, because the plumule is inclosed within the cotyledon.

endoral (en-dō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al.*] Situated between the adoral and preoral cilia in certain *Oxytrichidæ:* said of certain cilia.

endore[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, *endouren*, < OF. *endorer*, gild, glaze, < *en-* + *dorer*, F. *dorer*, gild, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*, and cf. *adore*[2], *Dorado*, *dory*[1].] In *cookery*, to make of a bright golden color, as by the use of the yolks of eggs; glaze.

Enbroche hit fayre, . . .
Endore hit with ȝolkes of egges then
With a fedyr at fire.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 37.

Potage . . . with rosted motton, vele, porke,
Chekyns or *endoured* pygyons.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

Darielles [curries] *endordide*, and daynteez ynewe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 199.

endore[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, var. of *adoren*, adore: see *adore*[1].] To adore.

Rebuke me neuer with wordeȝ felle,
Thaȝ I forloyne me dere *endorde.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 368.

endorhizal (en-dō-rī′zạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ῥίζα*, root, + *-al.*] In *bot.*, having the radicle of the embryo inclosed within a sheath, as in many monocotyledonous plants. See *coleorhiza* and cut under *endogen.*

endorhizous (en-dō-rī′zus), *a.* Same as *endorhizal.*

endorsable, endorse, etc. See *indorsable*, etc.

endosalpingitis (en-dō-sal-pin-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, > L. *salpinx* (*salping-*), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining membrane of a Fallopian tube.

endosarc (en′dō-särk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), the flesh.] In *zoöl.*, the inner or interior sarcode or protoplasm of the amœbæ or other protozoans, in any way distinguished from the exterior sarcodous substance or ectosarc; endoplasm. It corresponds to the general substance of a cell, as distinguished from a cell-wall and cell-nucleus. See cut under *Paramecium.*

endosarcodous (en-dō-sär′kō-dus), *a.* [< *endosarc* (*sarcode*) + *-ous.*] Same as *endosarcous.*

endosarcous (en′dō-sär-kus), *a.* [< *endosarc* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of endosarc.

endoscope (en′dō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A diagnostic instrument designed for obtaining a view of some internal part of the body, especially the bladder, uterus, and stomach.

endoscopic (en-dō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *endoscope* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or effected by means of an endoscope.—2. In *math.*, viewing coefficients with reference to their internal constitution as composed of roots or other elements. Thus, the methods of Lagrange and Abel for resolving an equation are endoscopic. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853.

endosiphon (en-dō-sī′fọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σίφων*, a tube.] The inner siphon of cephalopods; a median tube, inside the tube formed by the true funnels connecting the apices of the endocones, and surrounded by a layer of shell.

This, the *endosiphon*, had the same thin covering as the sheaths themselves or the secondary diaphragms.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 328.

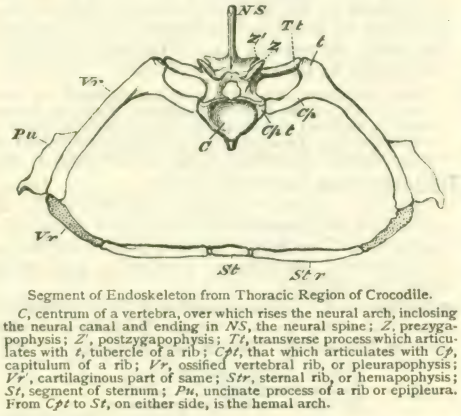
endosiphonal (en-dō-sī′fọn-ạl), *a.* [< *endosiphon* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the character of an endosiphon.

endosiphonate (en-dō-sī′fọn-āt), *a.* [< *endosiphon* + *-ate*[1].] Having an endosiphon.

The *endosiphonate* and transitional types [of cephalopods] of these periods have a common character.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII. 328.

endoskeletal (en-dō-skel′e-tạl), *a.* [< *endoskeleton* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the endoskeleton.

endoskeleton (en-dō-skel′e-tọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body: see *skeleton.*] In *anat.*, the internal skeleton or framework of the body; the whole bony, chitinous, cartilaginous, or other hard structure which lies within the integument, and is covered by flesh and skin, as distinguished from the *exoskeleton.* In man and nearly all other mammals it constitutes the whole skeleton. In invertebrates the term covers any hard interior framework supporting soft parts, as the apodemal system of arthropods, the cuttle of a squid, etc. The endoskeleton of vertebrates is divisible into two independent portions: the *axial endoskeleton*, belonging to the head and trunk, and the *appendicular endoskeleton*, to the limbs. The axial endoskeleton consists of the entire series of vertebral and cranial segments, including ribs, breast-bones, hyoid bones, and jaws. The appendicular endoskeleton consists of the bones of the limbs, regarded as diverging appendages, and inclusive of the pectoral and pelvic arches (shoulder- and hip-girdles), by which these appendages are attached to the axial elements.



Segment of Endoskeleton from Thoracic Region of Crocodile.
C, centrum of a vertebra, over which rises the neural arch, inclosing the neural canal and ending in *NS*, the neural spine; *Z*, prezygapophysis; *Z'*, postzygapophysis; *Tt*, transverse process which articulates with *t*, tubercle of a rib; *Cpt*, that which articulates with *Cp*, capitulum of a rib; *Vr*, ossified vertebral rib, or pleurapophysis; *Vr'*, cartilaginous part of same; *Str*, sternal rib, or hemapophysis; *St*, segment of sternum; *Pu*, uncinate process of a rib or epipleura. From *Cpt* to *St*, on either side, is the hemal arch.

endosmic (en-dos′mik), *a.* Same as *endosmotic.*

endosmometer (en-dos-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *endosmomètre*; < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὠσμός*, impulsion (see *endosmosis*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.

endosmometric (en-dos-mō-met′rik), *a.* [< *endosmometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

endosmose (en′dos-mōs), *n.* [= F. *endosmose*, < NL. *endosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *endosmosis.*

M. Poisson has further attempted to show that this force of *endosmose* may be considered as a particular modification of capillary action. *Whewell.*

endosmosis (en-dos-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὠσμός*, impulsion, < *ὠθεῖν*, push, thrust, impel.] The transmission of a fluid inward through a porous septum or partition which separates it from another fluid of different density: opposed to *exosmosis*: see *osmosis.* The general phenomenon of the interdiffusion of fluids through septa, including both endosmosis and exosmosis, is termed *diosmosis* or *osmosis*, but *endosmosis* is also used in this sense. The phenomena differ from diffusion proper in being affected by the nature of the septum.—**Electrical endosmosis,** the cataphoric action of the electric current; the passage of an electrolyzed liquid through a diaphragm from the anode to the cathode. Some of the laws of the phenomenon have been made out, although it is not fully understood. The amount which passes is proportional to the intensity of the current and to the specific resistance of the liquid, and is independent of the area and thickness of the diaphragm. The hydrostatic pressure required to present the phenomenon is proportional to the thickness and inversely as the area of the diaphragm.

endosmosmic (en-dos-mos′mik), *a.* An incorrect form for *endosmotic* or *endosmic.*

endosmotic (en-dos-mot′ik), *a.* [< *endosmosis* (*-osmot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to endosmosis; of the nature of endosmosis. Also *endosmic.*

Root-pressure is probably a purely physical phenomenon, due to a kind of *endosmotic* action taking place in the root-cells. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 174.

Endosmose is independent of any interchange, since it results entirely from the attraction of the dissolving substance for the solvent; and this attraction is invariable at the same temperature, and may be termed *endosmotic* force. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 597.

Endosmotic equivalent, the number expressing the ratio of the amount by weight of water which passes through a porous membrane into a saline solution to that of the amount of salt passing in the opposite direction.

endosmotically (en-dos-mot′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of endosmosis; in an endosmotic manner.

The nutritive fluid passes *endosmotically* into the body parenchyma. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 307.

endosomal (en′dō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *endosome* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the endosome of a sponge.

endosome (en′dō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σῶμα*, body.] The innermost part of the body of a sponge, composed of endoderm and its associated deep mesoderm, exclusive of the choanosome: distinguished from both *choanosome* and *ectosome.*

In some sponges a part of the endoderm and associated mesoderm may likewise develop independently of the rest of the sponge, as in the Hexactinellida, where the choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of ectosome on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., *endosome*, on the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

endosperm (en′dō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the albumen of the seed; the substance stored in the ovule or seed about the embryo for its early nourishment. By recent authors it is limited to the deposit formed within the embryo-sac. In some seeds, as of the *Cannaceæ*, there is an additional deposit within the testa, but outside of the embryo-sac, which is distinguished as the *perisperm.* See *albumen*, 2, and cut under *episperm.*

The macrospore of these plants gives rise to a small cellular prothallium bearing one or more archegonia, which in the Rhizocarps extends beyond the limits of the spore, but does not become free from it; . . . in the Phanerogams, where it is termed the *endosperm*, it remains permanently . . . enclosed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 430.

endospermic (en-dō-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *endosperm* + *-ic.*] Containing or associated with endosperm: applied to seeds.

endospore (en′dō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *endosporium*, < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore.*] 1. In *bot.*, the inner coat of a spore, corresponding to the *intine* of a pollen-grain. Compare *epispore*, *exospore.*

Their further history has been traced out by Kirchner; who found that their [oöspores'] germination commenced in February with the liberation of the spherical *endospore* from its envelope. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 240.

2. In *bacteriology*, a spore formed within a cell, as distinguished from *arthrospore.*

Also *endosporium.*

Endosporeæ (en-dō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ.*] The second of the two groups into which the *Myxogastrales* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores inclosed within sporangia, and includes all of the order except one genus, which is referred to the *Exosporeæ.* It comprises 45 genera (Schröter).

endosporium (en-dō-spō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *endosporia* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *endospore*.

The zygospore does not immediately germinate; but, after a longer or shorter period of rest, the exosporium and the *endosporium* burst, and a bud-like process is thrown out. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

endosporous (en-dos′pō-rus), *a.* [< *endospore* + *-ous*.] Forming spores endogenously within a cell or spore-cavity: in bacteriology, opposed to *arthrosporous*.

endosst (en-dos′), *v. t.* [= D. *endosseren* = G. *endossiren* = Dan. *endossere* = Sw. *endossera* = Pr. *endossar* = Sp. *endosar* = Pg. *endossar*, < F. *endosser*, OF. *endosser*, put on the back, indorse; < *en*, in, + *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*, and cf. *indorse*, *endorse*.] 1. To put on the back; put on (armor).

They no sooner espyed the morninges mistresse, with disheueled tresses, to mount her iuorie chariot, but they *endossed* on their armours.
Knight of the Sea, quoted in Todd's Spenser, VI. 294, note.

2. To write; engrave; carve.

Her name in every tree I will *endosse*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 632.

endostea, *n.* Plural of *endosteum*.

endosteal (en-dos′tē-al), *a.* [< *endosteum* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the endosteum; situated in the interior of a bone.—2. Autogenous or endogenous, as the formation of bone; ossifying from the interior of a cartilaginous matrix.

The ossification of the human sternum is *endosteal*, or commencing within the substance of the primitive hyaline cartilage. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 72.

3. Endoskeletal, as the bone or endosteum of a cuttlefish.

endosternite (en-dō-stėr′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *sternite*.] In *zoöl.*, that part of an apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the intersternal membrane connecting successive somites; a sternal piece of the endothorax. See *endopleurite*. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley*.

endosteum (en-dos′tē-um), *n.*; pl. *endostea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] 1. In *anat.*, the lining membrane of the medullary cavity of a bone; the internal periosteum. It is a prolongation of the fibrovascular covering of a bone into its interior through the Haversian canals, finally forming a delicate vascular membrane lining the medullary cavity.

2. Cuttlebone.

endostoma (en-dos′tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *endostomæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a part situated behind and supporting the labrum in some *Crustacea*.—2. In *pathol.*, an osseous tumor within a bone.

endostome (en′dō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The orifice at the apex of the inner coat of the ovule. (*b*) The inner peristome of mosses. See cut under *exostome*.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *endostoma*.

endostosis (en-dos-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] 1. In *pathol.*, the formation of an endostoma.—2. Ossification beginning in the substance of cartilage.

endostracal (en-dos′trā-kal), *a.* [< *endostracum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endostracum.

endostracum (en-dos′trā-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὀστρακον*, shell.] The inner layer of the hard shell or exoskeleton of a crustacean.

endostyle (en′dō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*2.] A longitudinal fold or diverticulum of the middle of the hemal wall of the pharynx of an ascidian, which projects as a vertical ridge into the hemal sinus contained between the endoderm and ectoderm, but remains in free communication with the pharynx by a cleft upon its neural side. From one point of view it appears deceptively as a hollow rod, whence the name. *Huxley*. See cuts under *Doliolidæ* and *Tunicata*.

endostylic (en-dō-stil′ik), *a.* [< *endostyle* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the endostyle of ascidians. —**Endostylic cone**, a short cæcal process of the endoderm forming the extremity of the endostyle in the embryonic ascidian.

The *endostylic cone* gives rise to the whole alimentary canal of the bud. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 525.

endotet, *v. t.* [< *en-* + *dote*2. Cf. *endow*.] To endow.

Their own heirs do men disherit to *endote* them.
Tyndale, Works, I. 249.

endotheca (en-dō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *endothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] The hard structure upon the inner surface of the wall, or proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from the *exotheca*, and also from the *epitheca*.

endothecal (en-dō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *endotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endotheca of a coral; consisting of endotheca, as a portion of corallum.

endothecate (en-dō-thē′kāt), *a.* [< *endotheca* + *-ate*1.] Provided with an endotheca.

endothecial (en-dō-thē′si-al), *a.* [< *endothecium* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the endothecium.—2. Having the asci inclosed, as in the pyrenomycetous fungi and angiocarpous lichens.

endothecium (en-dō-thē′si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The inner lining of an anther-cell. (*b*) In mosses, the central mass of cells in the rudimentary capsule, from which the archespore is generally developed.

endothelial (en-dō-thē′li-al), *a.* [< *endothelium* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of endothelium.

endothelioid (en-dō-thē′li-oid), *a.* [< *endothelium* + *-oid*.] Resembling endothelium.

The locality of the tumor gives abundant opportunity for the origin of the *endothelioid* formations.
Medical News, LII. 301.

endothelioma (en-dō-thē-li-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *endotheliomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *endothelium* + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a malignant growth or tumor developed from endothelium.

endothelium (en-dō-thē′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θηλή*, nipple. Cf. *epithelium*.] In *anat.*, the tissue, somewhat resembling epithelium, which lines serous cavities, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. It consists of a single layer of thin flat cells, applied to one another by their edges. Also called *vasalium* and *cælarium*.

endothermic (en-dō-thėr′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-ic*.] Relating to absorption of heat. Endothermic compounds are those whose formation from elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat, and whose decomposition into other simpler compounds or into elements is attended with liberation of heat. Nitroglycerin and other explosives are examples of endothermic compounds.

endothermous (en-dō-thėr′mus), *a.* Same as *endothermic*.

endothoracic (en″dō-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< *endothorax* (*-ac-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endothorax of an arthropod; situated in the thoracic cavity.

endothorax (en-dō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θώραξ*, a breastplate, the chest.] In arthropods, as crustaceans and insects, the apodemal system of the thorax or the cephalothorax, formed by various processes and continuations of the dermal skeleton, and so constituting an interior framework of this part of the body, supporting and giving attachment to soft parts, as nerves and muscles.

These processes are very greatly developed on the cephalothorax of the higher crustacea. They are found chiefly in the head and thorax in many orders of the Insecta, where they form a complicated structure known as the *endothorax*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 249.

Endothyrinæ (en″dō-thi-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θύρα*, a door, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lituolidæ* with the test more calcareous and less sandy than in the other groups of *Lituolidæ*, sometimes perforate, and with septation distinct.

endoutet, *v. t.* [ME. *endouten*, < OF. **endouter*, later *endoubter*, < *en-* + *douter*, fear, doubt: see *en-*1 and *doubt*1.] To doubt; suspect.

And if I ne had *endouted* me
To have ben hated or assailed,
My thankes wol I not haue failed.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1664.

endow (en-dou′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indow* (also *endew*, *endue*: see *endue*2); < ME. *endowen*, < AF. *endower*, OF. *endouer* (= Pr. *endotar*), < *en-* + *douer*, *doer*, F. *douer*, endow: see *dow*4, *dower*2, *dowry*. Cf. *endue*2.] 1. To bestow or settle a dower on; provide with dower.

With all my worldly goods I thee *endow*.
Book of Common Prayer, Marriage Service.

I would not marry her, though she were *endowed* with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture. *Blackstone*.

2. To settle money or other property on; furnish with a permanent fund or source of income: as, to *endow* a college or a church.

Our Laws give great encouragement to the best, the noblest, the most lasting Works of Charity; . . . *endowing* Hospitals and Alms-houses for the impotent, distemper'd, and aged Poor. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

But thousands die without or this or that,
Die, and *endow* a college, or a cat.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 96.

3. To furnish, as with some gift, quality, or faculty, mental or physical; equip: as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason; to be *endowed* with beauty, strength, or power.

For the gode vertues that the body is *endowed* with of nature. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.

Being desirous to improve his workmanship, and *endow*, as well as create, the human race.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Nature had largely *endowed* William with the qualities of a great ruler. *Macaulay*, Hist Eng., vii.

Beings *endowed* with life, but not with soul.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

Endowed Schools Act, a British statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 56), empowering commissioners to remodel such schools as had been founded and endowed for special purposes, to alter or add to the trusts, directions, and provisions of the endowments, or to make new trusts, etc. Also known as *Forster's Act*. = Syn. *Endue*, *Endow*. See *endue*2.

endower1 (en-dou′ėr), *n.* [< *endow* + *-er*1.] One who endows.

endower2† (en-dou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *dower*2.] To furnish with a dower or portion; endow.

This once renowned church . . . was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly *endowered*.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 142.

endowment (en-dou′ment), *n.* [< *endow* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of settling dower on a woman.—2. The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any person or object, as a student, a professorship, a school, a hospital, etc.—3. That which is bestowed or settled; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object: as, the *endowments* of a church, hospital, or college.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*. *Dryden*.

Professor Stokes, having been appointed to deliver three annual courses of lectures, on the *endowment* of John Burnett, of Aberdeen, chose Light as his general subject.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 129.

4. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind; gift of nature; in the plural, natural equipment of body or mind, or both; attributes or aptitudes.

I had seen
Persons of meaner quality much more
Exact in fair *endowments*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 2.

His early *endowments* had fitted him for the work he was to do. *Is. Taylor*.

One of the *endowments* which we have received from the hand of God. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

The very idea that reforms may and ought to be effected peacefully implies a large *endowment* of the moral sense.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 473.

Endowment policy, or, in full, **endowment insurance policy**, a life-insurance policy of which the amount is payable to the insured at a specified time, or sooner to his representatives should he die before the time named. = Syn. 3. Bequest, present, gift, fund.—4. *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, *Attainments*, etc. (see *acquirement*); gift, talent, capacity, genius, parts. See comparison under *genius*.

end-paper (end′pā″pėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, one of the white or blank leaves usually put before and after the text of a book in binding, one or more in each place. End-papers are not to be confounded with the *lining-papers*, of which one leaf is pasted down inside of each cover, and the other corresponds to it in the color of its outer surface.

end-piece (end′pēs), *n.* 1. A distinct piece or part attached to or connected with the end of a thing; specifically, in a watch, the support for the end of a pivot.—2. A transverse timber or bar of iron by which the ends of the two wheel-pieces of a truck-frame are connected together. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

end-plate (end′plāt), *n.* In *anat.*, the expanded termination of a motor nerve in a muscular fiber under the sarcolemma.

end-play (end′plā), *n.* The play or lateral motion of an axle, etc. Also called *end-shake*.

endrudget (en-druj′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *drudge*1.] To make a drudge or slave of.

A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast; such is every one that *endrudgeth* himself to any known sin.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 29.

endry†, *v. t.* [ME. *endryen* (only once), erroneously for *adryen*, *adrigen*, < AS. *ā-dreógan*, suffer, < *ā-* + *dreógan*, ME. *drigen*, *dryen*, dree: see *dree*1.] To suffer.

In courte no lenger shulde I, owte of dowte,
Dwellen, but shame in all my life *endry*.
Court of Love, l. 726.

end-shake (end′shāk), *n.* Same as *end-play*.

end-speech† (end′spēch), *n.* An epilogue. *Imp. Dict.*

end-stone (end′stōn), *n.* One of the plates of a watch-jewel, against which the pivot abuts. *E. H. Knight.*

enduce†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *induce.*

endue[1] (en-dū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*, *indew*, now usually *indue*; < L. *induere*, put on (an article of clothing or ornament), clothe, deck, put on (a character), assume (a part): see *indue*[1]. Cf. *endue*[2], with which *endue*[1] is partly confused.] To clothe; invest: same as *indue*[1].

Endue them with thy Holy Spirit.
Book of Common Prayer (English).

Thus by the organs of the eye and ear,
The soul with knowledge doth herself *endue.*
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xv.

endue[2] (en-dū′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*; a variant form of *endow*; partly confused with *endue*[1], *indue*[1].] 1†. To furnish with dower: same as *endow*, 1.

Returne from whence ye came, and rest a while,
Till morrow next that I the Elfe subdew,
And with Sansfoyes dead dowry you *endew.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 51.

2†. To furnish with a permanent fund: same as *endow*, 2.

There are a great number of Grammer Schooles throughout the realme, and those verie liberallie *endued* for the better relief of pore scholers.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lviii.

3. To invest with some gift, quality, or faculty: used especially of moral or spiritual gifts, and thus partially differentiated from *endow*, 3.

God may *endue* men extraordinarily with understanding as it pleaseth him. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 7.

Learning *endueth* men's minds with a true sense of the frailty of their persons.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 32.

Nature was never more lavish of its gifts than it had been to her, *endued* as she was with the most exalted understanding. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

=**Syn. 3.** *Endue*, *Endow.* *Endue* is used of moral and spiritual qualities, viewed as given rather than acquired; *endow*, of the body, external things, and mental gifts. (See *acquirement.*) An institution or a professorship is richly or fully *endowed*; a person is *endowed* with beauty or intellect; he is *endued* with virtue or piety.

Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be *endued* with power from on high. Luke xxiv. 49.

Pandora, whom the gods
Endow'd with all their gifts.
Milton, P. L., iv. 715.

endue[3]† (en-dū′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*; < OF. *enduire*, *induire*, *indure*, bring in, introduce, cover, digest, F. *enduire* = Pr. *enduire*, *endurre*, cover, coat, < L. *inducere*, bring in or on, lead in: see *induce.*] To digest: said especially of birds.

'Tis somewhat tough, sir,
But a good stomach will *endue* it easily.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

Cheese that would break the teeth of a new hand-saw I could *endue* now like an estrich.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

Endew is when a Hawk digesteth her meat, not only putting it over from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannell.
Latham's Faulconry (Explan. of Words of Art), 1658.

enduement (en-dū′ment), *n.* [Also *inducment*; < *endue*[1], = *indue*[1], + *-ment.*] The act of enduing or investing, or that with which one is endued; endowment.

enduginet, *n.* [See *dudgeon*[2].] Resentment; dudgeon.

Which shee often perceiving, and taking in great *enduginе*, roundly told him that if hee used so continually to look after her, shee would clappe such a paire of hornes upon his head. *Gratiæ Ludentes* (1638), p. 118.

endungeon†, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon.

Were we *endungeon'd* from our birth, yet wee
Would weene there were a sunne.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 26.

endurability (en-dūr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *endurable*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being endurable; capability of being endured.

They use this irritation [of the eye] as a test of the *endurability* of the atmosphere within the chamber.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 336.

endurable (en-dūr′a-bl), *a.* [< F. *endurable*, < *endurer*, endure: see *endure* and *-able.*] 1. That can be endured or suffered; not beyond endurance.

Novelties which at first sight inspire dread and disgust, become in a few days familiar, *endurable*, attractive.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

2. Durable. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

endurableness (en-dūr′a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being endurable; tolerableness.

endurably (en-dūr′a-bli), *adv.* In an endurable or durable manner; so as to be endured.

endurance (en-dūr′ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *indurance*; < OF. *endurance*, F. *endurance*, < *endurer*, endure: see *endure* and *-ance.* Cf. *durance.*] 1†. Continuance; duration.

Some of them are of very great antiquity, . . . others of less *endurance.* *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. Continuance in bearing or suffering; the fact or state of enduring stress, hardship, pain, or the like; a holding out under adverse force or influence of any kind: as, the *endurance* of iron or timber under great strain; a person's *endurance* of severe affliction.

Patience likewise hath two parts, hardness against wants and extremities, and *indurance* of pain or torment.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 200.

The victory of *endurance* born.
Bryant, The Battle-field.

3. Ability to endure; power of bearing or suffering without giving way; capacity for continuance under stress, hardship, or infliction; as, to test the *endurance* of a brand of steel; that is beyond *endurance*, or surpasses *endurance.*

O, she misused me past the *endurance* of a block; an oak with but one green leaf on it would have answered her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

To push thee forward thro' a life of shocks,
Dangers, and deeds, until *endurance* grow
Sinew'd with action. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

4†. Delay; procrastination. [Rare.]

My lord, I look'd
You would have given me your petition, that
I should have ta'en some pains to bring together
Yourself and your accusers; and to have heard you
Without *endurance* further. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

[The meaning of the word in the above extract has been disputed, some thinking it equivalent to *durance*, *confinement*; others, to *suffering.*]= **Syn. 2** and **3.** *Fortitude*, etc. (see *patience*); permanence, persistence, continuance, suffering, sufferance, tolerance.

endurant (en-dūr′ant), *a.* [< F. *endurant*, ppr. of *endurer*, endure: see *endure.*] Enduring; able to bear fatigue, pain, or the like. [Rare.]

The difficulty of the chase is further increased by the fact that the Ibex is a remarkably *endurant* animal, and is capable of abstaining from food or water for a considerable time. *J. G. Wood.*

endure (en-dūr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *endured*, ppr. *enduring.* [Early mod. E. also *indure*; < ME. *enduren*, *endeuren*, *induren*, *indowren*, tr. bear, suffer, intr. last, continue (tr. also as in L., make hard), < OF. *endurer*, F. *endurer* = Pr. Sp. OPg. *endurar* = It. *indurare*, *indurire*, tr., bear, < L. *indurare*, tr. make hard, intr. become hard, ML. bear, endure, < *in*, in, + *durare*, make hard, become hard, last, etc., < *durus*, hard: see *dure.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make hard; harden; inure.

Therfore of whom God wole he hath mercy, and whom he wole he *endurith.* *Wyclif*, Rom. ix. 18.

That age despysed nicenesse vaine,
Enur'd to hardnesse and to homely fare,
Which them to warlike discipline did trayne,
And manly limbs *endur'd* with little care
Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

2†. To preserve; keep.

Somer wol it [wine] soure and so confounde,
And winter wol *endure* and kepe it longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

3. To last or hold out against; sustain without impairment or yielding; support without breaking or giving way.

After that the kynge Pignoras smote in to the stour with his swerde in honde, and be-gan to yeve soche strokes that noon armure hym myght *endure.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

'Tis in grain, sir: 'twill *endure* wind and weather.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Thou canst fight well; and bravely
Thou canst *endure* all dangers, heats, colds, hungers.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure.*
Dryden.

4. To bear with patience; bear up under without sinking or yielding, or without murmuring or opposition; put up with.

We shalbe able to brooke that which other men can *indure.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. iii.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sakes.
2 Tim. ii. 10.

Neither father nor son can ever since *endure* the sight of me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

Square windows, round Ragusan windows, might well be *endured.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 253.

5. To undergo; suffer; sustain.

If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons. Heb. xii. 7.

And since your Goodliness admits no blot,
Still let your Virtue too *indure* no stain.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 211.

How small, of all that human hearts *endure*,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.
Johnson, Lines added to Goldsmith's Traveller.

And I, in truth (thou wilt bear witness here),
Have all in all *endured* as much, and more
Than many just and holy men, whose names
Are register'd and calendar'd for saints.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6†. To continue or remain in; abide in.

Absteyne you stithly, that no stoure fall;
And *endure* furthe your dayes at your dere ese.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2661.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

=**Syn. 4.** To brook, submit to, abide, tolerate, take patiently.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become hard; harden.

Alsike is made with barly, half mature
A party grene and uppon repes bounde
And in an oven ybake and made to *endure.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

2. To hold out; support adverse force or influence of any kind; suffer without yielding.

So that wee may seen apertely, that gif wee wil be gode men, non enemye ne may not *enduren* agenst us.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 261.

He was so chaufed whan it was a-boute the houre of noone that nothinge myght agein hym *endure.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 549.

A courage to *endure* and to obey. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

3. To continue; remain; abide.

Fre am I now, and fre I wil *endure.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

Nowe schalle thou, lady, belde with me,
In blisse that schall euere *in-dowre.*
York Plays, p. 495.

Some would keep the boat, doubting they might be amongst the Indians, others were so wet and cold they could not *endure*, but got on shore.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

Fresh be the wound, still-renew'd be its smarting,
So but thy image *endure* in its prime!
M. Arnold, Faded Leaves, Separation.

4. To continue to exist; continue or remain in the same state without perishing; last; persist.

The Lord shall *endure* for ever. Ps. ix. 7.

The Indian fig, which covers acres with its profound shadow, and *endures* while nations and empires come and go around its vast circumference.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 121.

=**Syn.** To last, remain, continue, abide, bear, suffer, hold out.

endurement† (en-dūr′ment), *n.* [< OF. *endurement* = It. *induramento*, *indurimento*; as *endure* + *-ment.*] Endurance.

Certainly these examples [Regulus and Socrates] should make us courageous in the *endurement* of all worldly misery, if not out of religion, yet at least out of shame.
South, Works, VIII. ix.

endurer (en-dūr′ėr), *n.* 1. One who endures, bears, suffers, or sustains.

They are very valiaunte and hardye, for the most part great *endurours* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. One who or that which continues long, or remains firm or without change.

enduring (en-dūr′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *endure*, *v.*] Lasting; permanent; unchangeable: as, an *enduring* habitation.

Ah, vain
My yearning for *enduring* bliss of days
Amidst the dull world's hopeless, hurrying race.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 340.

It is now known that the colouring principle of the Mytilus is so *enduring* that it is preserved when the shell itself is completely disintegrated.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 209.

Can I have any absolute certainty that what seem to me to be the feelings of an *enduring* "me" may not really be those of something utterly unknown?
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

enduring (en-dūr′ing), *prep.* [ME. *enduryng*; ppr. of *endure*, *v.*, used like *during*, *prep.*] During. [Old Eng., and local U. S.]

Ther to warde and kepe hir faders tresoure;
Enduryng hir life.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4629.

enduringly (en-dūr′ing-li), *adv.* Lastingly; for all time.

Already at the end of the first Punic war some eminent Romans were in their full manhood, whose names are *enduringly* associated with the events of the second.
Dr. Arnold, Hist. Rome, xlii.

enduringness (en-dūr′ing-nes), *n.* The quality of enduring; durability; permanence. *H. Spencer.*

endways (end′wāz), *adv.* [< *end* + *-ways* for *-wise.*] Same as *endwise.*

endwise (end'wīz), *adv.* [< *end* + *-wise.*] 1. On end; erectly; in an upright position.

Pitiful huts and cabins made of poles set *endwise.*
Ray, Works of Creation.

2. With the end forward or upward: as, to present or hold a staff *endwise.*

endyma (en'di-mä), *n.* [NL. (Wilder), < Gr. ἔνδυμα, a garment, < ἐνδύειν, put on, get into: see *endue*[1], *indue*[1].] Same as *ependyma.*

All parts of the true cavities of the vertebrate brain are lined by a smooth epithelium called ependyma or *endyma,* the shorter name being preferable.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 413.

endymal (en'di-mal), *a.* [< *endyma* + *-al.*] Same as *ependymal.*

Endymion (en-dim'i-ọn), *n.* [NL., < L. *Endymion,* < Gr. Ἐνδυμίων, in myth. a son of Jupiter and Calyce, beloved by Selene.] 1. In *entom.,* a genus of butterflies, named by Swainson in 1832. Its only species, *E. regalis,* is now placed in the genus *Evenus.*—2. A genus of crustaceans.

endysis (en'di-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνδυσις, a putting on (of clothing), an entering into, < ἐνδύειν, put on, get into: see *endyma.*] In *ornith.,* the acquisition of plumage by a bird: the act of putting on plumage: opposed to *ecdysis.*

ene[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete contraction of *even*[1].

ene[2]†, *n.* An obsolete contraction of *even*[2].

E. N. E. An abbreviation of *east-northeast.*

-ene. [< L. *-ēnus* (Gr. *-ηνος*), an adj. term. as in *serēnus,* serene, *terrēnus,* terrene, etc. Cf. *-anus* (E. *-an*), *-īnus* (E. *-ine, -in*), *-ōnus* (E. *-one*), etc.] 1. An adjective termination of Latin origin, as in *serene, terrene.*—2. In *chem.,* a termination indicating a hydrocarbon which belongs to the olefine series, having the general formula C_nH_{2n}: as, *ethylene* (C_2H_4), *propylene* (C_3H_6).

enecate†, (en'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *enecatus* (also *enectus*), pp. of *enecare, enicare,* kill off, < *e,* out, + *necare,* kill.] To wear out; exhaust; kill off.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits.
Harvey, The Plague.

en échelle (oṅ ā-shel'). [F.: *en,* in; *échelle,* ladder.] Arranged in horizontal bars, like those of a ladder, as trimmings of any kind upon a garment, or any other ladder-like formation.

enecia (ē-nē'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠνεκής, bearing onward, far-stretching, continuous, earlier only in comp. διηνεκής, etc., continuous, < διηνεγκεῖν, irreg. 2d aor. associated with διαφέρειν, carry through or to the end, < διά, through, + ἠνεγκεῖν (√ *ἐνεκ, *ἐνεγκ), associated with φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A continued fever.

ened†, *n.* [ME., also *ende,* < AS. *ened,* a duck: see *drake*[1].] A duck.

enema (en'e-mạ or e-nē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνεμα, an injection, clyster, < ἐνιέναι, inject, send in, < ἐν, in, + ἰέναι, send.] 1. Pl. *enemata* (e-nem'a-tạ). In *med.,* a quantity of fluid injected into the rectum; a clyster; an injection.

Many adhere to the old plan and still use *enemata* of food (and stimulants) not specially prepared, such as ordinary milk, beef-tea, and brandy. *Jour. Ment. Sci.,* XXX. 22.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.,* a genus of scarabæoid beetles, founded by Hope in 1837. There are about 6 Mexican and North American species.

enemiable†, *a.* [ME. *enemyable, enmyable,* < OF. *enemiable, ennemiable, anemiable,* < ML. **inimicabilis* (in adv. *inimicabiliter*), unfriendly, hostile, < L. *in-* priv. + *amicabilis,* friendly, amicable: see *amicable,* and cf. *enemy*[1].] Hostile; inimical.

A bure he made agen the *enmyable* [var. *enemyable*] folc. *Wyclif,* Ecclus. xlvi. 7 (Oxf.).

enemity†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity.*

enemy[1] (en'ē-mi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *enemie.* < ME. *enemy, enemye,* often syncopated *enmy* (cf. *enmity*), < OF. *enemi, anemi,* F. *ennemi* = Pr. *enemic* = Sp. *enemigo* = Pg. *inimigo* = It. *nemico,* < L. *inimicus,* an enemy, lit. an unfriend, < *in-* priv., = E. *un-*[1], + *amicus,* a friend: see *amiable, amicable, amity.* Cf. *inimical, inimicous.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *enemies* (-miz). 1. One who opposes, antagonizes, or seeks to inflict, or is willing to inflict, injury upon another, from dislike, hatred, conflict of interests, or public policy, as in war; one who is hostile or inimical.

With my wyf, I wene,
We schal yow wel acorde,
That watz your *enmy* kene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2406.

I say unto you, Love your *enemies.* Mat. v. 44.

It [the rhinoceros] is *enemie* to the Elephant.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 503.

An *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Specifically—2. An opposing military force. See *the enemy,* below.—3. A foreign state which is in a condition of open hostility to the state in relation to which the former is regarded, or a subject of such a state.—4. That which is inimical; anything that is hurtful or dangerous: as, strong drink is one of man's worst *enemies;* a bad conscience is an *enemy* to peace.

I am sure care's an *enemy* to life. *Shak.,* T. N., i. 3.

Alien enemy, a natural-born subject of a sovereign state which is actually at war with the state in relation to which such person is regarded.—**Public enemy, king's enemy, queen's enemy,** an enemy with whom the state is at open war, including pirates on the high seas.—**The enemy.** (*a*) *Milit.,* the opposing force: used as a collective noun, and construed with a verb or pronoun either in the singular or plural.

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer. *Addison,* State of the War.

We have met *the enemy,* and they are ours.
Com. O. H. Perry (in despatch announcing the battle [of Lake Erie, Sept. 10th, 1813).

(*b*) The adversary of mankind; the devil; Satan. (*c*) Time: as, how goes *the enemy?* (= what o'clock is it?); to kill *the enemy.* [Slang.]

"How goes *the enemy,* Snobb?" asked Sir Mulberry Hawk. "Four minutes gone."
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

=**Syn.** *Antagonist, Opponent,* etc. See *adversary.*

II. *a.* 1†. Inimical; hostile; opposed.

They . . . every day grow more *enemy* to God.
Jer. Taylor.

2. In *international law,* belonging to a public enemy; belonging to a hostile power or to any of its subjects: as, *enemy* property.

Enemy ship does not make *enemy* goods.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 195.

enemy[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *enemyen,* < OF. *enemier, ennemier,* < L. *inimicare,* make hostile, < *inimicus,* hostile, an enemy: see *enemy*[1], *n.*] To be hostile. *Wyclif.*

enemy[2] (en'ē-mi), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *anemone.*

Doon i' the woild' *enemies.*
Tennyson, Northern Farmer (O. S.).

enemy[3], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) corruption of *emmet.*

enemy-chit (en'ē-mi-chit), *n.* The female of the stickleback. [Local, Eng.]

enemyte†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity.*

enepidermic (en-ep-i-dėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐν, in, + NL. *epidermis* + *-ic.*] In *med.,* upon the surface of the skin: used of the treatment of diseases by applying remedies, as plasters, blisters, etc., to the skin.

enerd†, *v. i.* [ME. *enerden,* < *en-* + *erden,* < AS. *eardian,* dwell, < *eard,* country: see *eard.*] To dwell: live.

Ofte faght that freike & folke of the Cité,
With Enmys *enerdande* in ylis aboute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12857.

★**energetic** (en-ėr-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐνεργητικός, active, < ἐνεργεῖν, be in action, operate, tr. effect, < ἐνεργός, at work, active: see *energy.*] Possessing, exerting, or manifesting energy; specifically, acting or operating with force and vigor; powerful in action or effect; forcible; vigorous: as, an *energetic* man or government; *energetic* measures, laws, or medicines.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal, but also as a being eternally *energetick.*
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 1.

Nitric acid of 40° is too *energetic* and costly.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 34.

The most *energetic* element in contemporary socialism is political rather than economical.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

=**Syn.** Strenuous, assiduous, potent.

energetical (en-ėr-jet'i-kạl), *a.* [< *energetic* + *-al.*] Same as *energetic.* [Rare.]

He would do veneration to that person whose name he saw to be *energetical* and triumphant over devils.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 270.

energetically (en-ėr-jet'i-kạl-i), *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

energeticalness (en-ėr-jet'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being energetic; activity; vigor. *Scott.*

energetics (en-ėr-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *energetic:* see *-ics.*] The science of the general laws of energy.

A science whose subjects are material bodies and physical phenomena in general, and which it is proposed to call the science of *energetics.*
Rankine, Proc. of Phil. Soc. of Glasgow, May 2, 1855.

energic (e-nėr'jik), *a.* [Formerly *energick;* < F. *énergique* = Sp. *enérgico* = Pg. It. *energico* (cf. D. G. *energisch* = Dan. Sw. *energisk*), < Gr. ἐνεργός, at work, active: see *energy.*] 1. Energetic; endowed with or manifesting energy. [Rare.]

Arise, as in that elder time,
Warm, *energick,* chaste, sublime!
Collins, The Passions.

To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand assigned
Energic Reason and a shaping mind.
Coleridge, On a Friend.

2. In *physics,* exhibiting energy or force; producing direct physical effect; acting; operating: as, heat is an *energic* agent.

energical (e-nėr'ji-kạl), *a.* [< *energic* + *-al.*] Same as *energic.*

The learned and moderate of the reformed churches abhor the foppery of such conceits, and confess our polity to be productive of more *energical* and powerful preachers than any church in Europe.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 85.

energico (e-ner'jē-kō), *a.* [It.: see *energic.*] In *music,* energetic: indicating a passage to be rendered with strong articulation and accentuation.

energize (en'ėr-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *energized,* ppr. *energizing.* [< *energy* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To endow with energy; impart active force or strength to; make vigorous.

First comes, of course, the creation of matter, its chaotic or nebulous condition, and the *energizing* of it by the brooding spirit. *Science,* III. 600.

II. *intrans.* To act with energy or force; operate with vigor; act in producing an effect.

Those nobler ecstasies of *energizing* love, of which flesh and blood, the animal part of us, can no more partake than it can inherit heaven. *Horsley,* Works, III. xxv.

Also spelled *energise.*

energizer (en'ėr-jī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect. Also spelled *energiser.*

Every energy is necessarily situate between two substantives: an *energizer,* which is active, and a subject, which is passive. *Harris,* Hermes, i. 9.

energumen (en-ėr-gū'men), *n.* [= F. *énergumène* = Sp. *energúmeno* = Pg. It. *energumeno,* < L. *energumenus,* < Gr. ἐνεργούμενος, ppr. pass. of ἐνεργεῖν, effect, execute, work on: see *energetic, energy.*] One possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac. In the early church the energumens were officially recognized as a separate class, to be benefited spiritually and mentally by special prayer for them, frequent benediction, and daily imposition of the exorcist's hands.

There have been also some unhappy sectaries, viz.: Quakers and Seekers, and other such *Energumens* (pardon me, reader, that I have thought them so), which have given uggly disturbances to these good spirited men in their temple-work. *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., i. 3.

The Catechumens, *Energumens,* and Penitents, says S. Dionysius, are allowed to hear the holy modulation of Psalms, and the Divine recitation of sacred Scripture, but the Church invites them not to behold the sacred works and mysteries that follow.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 208.

★**energy** (en'ėr-ji), *n.*; pl. *energies* (-jiz). [= D. G. *energie* = Dan. Sw. *energi,* < F. *énergie* = Sp. *energía* = Pg. It. *energia,* < LL. *energia,* < Gr. ἐνέργεια, action, operation, actuality, < ἐνεργής, active, effective, later form of ἐνεργός, at work, active, etc., < ἐν, in, + ἔργον = E. *work.*] 1. The actual exertion of power; power exerted; strength in action; vigorous operation.

The world was compact, and held together by its own bulk and *energy.* *Bacon,* Physical Fables, i., Expl.

There is no part of matter that does ever, by its sensible qualities, discover any power or *energy,* or give us ground to imagine that it could produce anything.
Hume, Human Understanding, i. § 7.

The last series of cognate terms are act, operation, *energy.* They are all mutually convertible, as all denoting the present exertion or exercise of a power, a faculty, or a habit. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Metaphysics, vii.

We must exercise our own minds with concentrated and continuous *energy.* *Channing,* Perfect Life, p. 19.

My desire, like all strongest hopes,
By its own *energy* fulfill'd itself.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Activity considered as a characteristic; habitual putting forth of power or strength, physical or mental, or readiness to exert it.

Something of indescribable barbaric magnificence, spiritualized into a grace of movement superior to the *energy* of the North and the extravagant fervor of the East.
Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

3. The exertion of or capacity for a particular kind of force; action or the power of acting in any manner; special ability or agency: used of the active faculties or modes of action regarded severally, and often in the plural: as, creative *energy;* the *energies* of mind and body.

The work of reform required all the *energies* of his powerful mind, backed by the royal authority.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. In the *Aristotelian philos.*, actuality; realization; existence; the being no longer in germ or in posse, but in life or in esse: opposed to *power*, *potency*, or *potentiality*. Thus, *first energy* is the state of acquired habit; *second energy*, the exercise of a habit: one when he has learned to sing is a singer in *first energy;* when he is singing, he is a singer in *second energy*. See *act*.

5. A fact of acting or actually being.

All verbs that are strictly so called denote *energies*.
Harris, Hermes, i. 9.

6. In *rhet.*, the quality of awakening the imagination of the reader or hearer, and bringing the meaning of what is said home to him; liveliness.

Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English *energy?*
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and *energy* divine.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 269.

7. In *physics:* (*a*) Half the sum of the masses of the particles of a system each multiplied by the square of its velocity; half the vis viva. See *vis viva*. This sense, introduced by Dr. Thomas Young, is now obsolete. It gave rise to the following, which was introduced about 1850 by Sir William Thomson, and is now widely current. (*b*) Half the greatest value to which the sum of the masses of all the particles of a given system each multiplied by the square of its velocity, could attain except for friction, viscosity, and other forces dependent on the velocities of the particles; otherwise, the amount of work (see *work*) which a given system could perform were it not for resistance dependent on the velocities. The law of *energy* is precisely the principle that these two definitions are equivalent. This law applies solely to forces dependent alone on the relative positions of particles — that is, to attractions, repulsions, and their resultants. It is shown mathematically that, taking any two level or equipotential surfaces (see *equipotential*) which a particle might traverse in its motion, the difference of the squares of its velocities as it passed through them would be the same no matter from what point of space it started, nor what might be the direction and velocity of its initial motion. Thus, the square of the velocity at any instant could be deduced from that at any other by simply adding or subtracting a quantity dependent merely on the positions at these instants. In like manner, if a number of particles were moving about, subject to mutual attractions and repulsions, it is shown in dynamics that if to the sum of the masses, each multiplied by the square of its velocity, be added a certain quantity dependent only on the positions of the particles at that instant, this last sum would remain constant throughout the motion. Of these quantities, half the mass of a particle into the square of its velocity is termed its *actual energy*, or *energy of motion* — that is, its *kinetic activity;* while the quantity to be added to the sum of the actual energy in order to obtain a constant sum is termed the *potential energy* — that is, the latent or slumbering activity, or *energy of position;* the constant sum being termed the *total energy*. The corresponding general principle of physics is that the total energy of the physical universe is constant; this is the principle of the *persistence* or *conservation of energy*. (See below.) Examples of actual energy are the energy of sensible motion as in a moving cannon-ball, of sound-waves, of heat; of potential energy, the energy of position of a weight raised above the earth, of elasticity as in a bent bow, of electricity, chemical combination, etc. Potential or positional energy and actual or kinetic energy are in incessant interconversion; for positional energy implies force, or a tendency to motion, as much as kinetic energy implies motion or change of position. Thus, in the case of a swinging pendulum, the actual energy is null at the turning-points at the extremities of the swing, while the potential energy is at its minimum when the center of gravity is lowest; and the oscillation, but for resistances (as friction), would continue forever. Another equivalent version of the law of energy is as follows: Suppose a system of bodies were moving under the influence of those positional forces to which the law exclusively applies, and suppose that at any one instant all the particles were to strike squarely against elastic surfaces so as to have the directions of their motions reversed, but their velocities otherwise unaltered; then the whole series of motions would be performed backward, so that the particles would again pass through the same positions they had already passed through, and in the same intervals of time, but in the reverse order. Thus, a squarely rebounding cannon-ball in vacuo would move backward over the same trajectory, and with the same velocities, as in its forward motion, plunging into the mouth of the cannon again with exactly the velocity with which it had issued.

The heat which any ray, luminous or nonluminous, is competent to generate is the true measure of the *energy* of the ray.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 9.

The quantity of *energy* can always be expressed as that of a body of a definite mass moving with a definite velocity.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xcvii.

If we multiply half the momentum of every particle of a body by its velocity, and add all the results together, we shall get what is called the kinetic *energy* of the body.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 29.

Correlation of energies or **of forces**, the transformability of one form of energy into another. Thus, for example, when mechanical energy disappears, as in friction when a railroad-train is stopped at a station, or in percussion when a cannon-ball is arrested by a target, some other form of energy, chiefly heat, is produced in its place; moreover, there is a definite numerical relation existing between the energy expended and the heat which is produced as its equivalent. (See *equivalent.*) A water-wheel is an arrangement for transforming the energy of water into some other form of mechanical energy, as for sawing wood or grinding corn; a steam-engine is used to transform the potential chemical energy of coal or wood and oxygen of the air into mechanical energy, as in a mill; and in a voltaic battery the potential energy of the zinc and acid is transformed into the energy of an electric current, and this in turn may be transformed into light and heat, or mechanical motion, or chemical separation (as in electroplating). It is found, however, that in every transformation, while no energy is absolutely lost, a considerable portion is lost as useful or available energy, being transformed into useless heat; further, it can be shown that the process which is continually going on is a change from a higher type of energy to a lower, as from heat at a high temperature to heat at a lower — that is, a *degradation* or *dissipation of energy*. If the change were to go on until all bodies were at the same temperature, then no work of any kind would be possible. The principal *stores of energy* on the earth, available for the purposes necessary to human life and comfort, are: (*a*) the energy of coal, wood, oil, and other combustibles; (*b*) of water in motion, or in an elevated position; (*c*) of air in motion, as the wind; (*d*) the muscular energy of animals. To these might be added the energy of direct solar radiation, the energy of the tides, and some others of less importance. The source of all these forms of energy, except that of the tides, is to be found in the radiant energy of the sun. — **Energy of recoil**, the capacity for work which a body has upon a recoil, as a gun when fired. — **Energy of rotation** or **translation**, the capacity of a body for doing work in virtue of its motion of rotation or translation. See *motion*. — **Extensive energy**, the number of different coöperating powers which enter into a mental state. The phrase is also applied to a kind of elasticity. — **Radiant energy**, that form of energy which is emitted by a hot body and which is propagated by undulations in the luminiferous ether at a rate of about 186,000 miles per second, as the energy sent out by a stove, by the electric arc-light, or by the sun. Every body sends out radiant energy, whatever its temperature, but as its temperature rises the amount increases, and to the sum of rays before emitted are added others of shorter and shorter wave-length. When the temperature of a solid body is raised to about 600° C. it begins to be luminous. The first rays to affect the eye are those of the yellow-green of the spectrum, from which region visibility spreads with rising temperature into the portions of less luminosity at the ends of the spectrum. In the first color from a glowing body red predominates, passing into white as the shorter wave-lengths become relatively stronger, — hence the terms *red-hot*, *white-hot*. That portion of radiant energy which is incapable of affecting the eye is generally spoken of as *radiant heat*. See *heat*. — **The law of the conservation of energy**, the principle that the total energy of the universe is constant, no energy being created or destroyed in any of the processes of nature, every gain or loss in one form of energy corresponding precisely to a loss or gain in some other form or forms. (See *correlation of energies.*) This is the great fundamental principle of modern physics; it was perhaps first enunciated by K. F. Mohr in 1837, though several physicists were independently led to its discovery. Those uniformities of nature which present phenomena of irreversible actions — such as friction and other resistances, the conduction of heat and the phenomena of the second law of thermodynamics in general, chemical reactions, the growth and development of organic forms, etc. — cannot, according to this doctrine, result from the laws of force alone, but are to be accounted as statistical uniformities, due to vast numbers of fortuitously moving molecules. = **Syn. 2.** Activity, intensity, push, stir, zeal.

enervate (ē-nėr′vāt or en′ėr-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enervated*, ppr. *enervating*. [< L. *enervatus*, pp. of *enervare*, deprive of nerves or sinews, weaken: see *enerve*.] **1.** To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken; render feeble: as, idleness and voluptuous indulgences *enervate* the body.

For great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their owne protecting forces.
Bacon, Vicissitude of Things.

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home.
Locke.

It is the tendency of a tropical climate to *enervate* a people, and thus fit them to become the subjects of a despotism.
Everett, Orations, p. 11.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of force or applicability; render ineffective; refute.

Quoth he, it stands me much upon
T' *enervate* this objection.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 706.

3. To cut the nerves of: as, to *enervate* a horse. = **Syn. 1.** To enfeeble, unnerve, debilitate, paralyze, unstring, relax.

enervate (ē-nėr′vāt or en′ėr-vāt), *a.* [< L. *enervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Weakened; weak; enervated.

The soft *enervate* Lyre is drown'd
In the deep Organ's more majestick Sound.
Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Without these intervening storms of opposition to exercise his faculties, he would become *enervate*, negligent, and presumptuous.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

enervation (en-ėr-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *énervation* = Sp. *enervación* = Pg. *enervação* = It. *enervazione*, < LL. *enervatio(n-)*, < L. *enervare*, enerve: see *enerve*, *enervate*.] The act of enervating, or the state of being enervated; reduction or weakening of strength; effeminacy.

This colour of meliority and pre-eminence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness.
Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

This day of shameful bodily *enervation*, when, from one end of life to the other, such multitudes never taste the sweet weariness that follows accustomed toil.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, x.

enervative (ē-nėr′vā-tiv or en′ėr-vā-tiv), *a.* [< *enervate* + *-ive*.] Having power or a tendency to enervate; weakening. [Rare.]

enervet (ē-nėrv′), *v. t.* [= D. *enerveren* = G. *enerviren* = Dan. *enervere* = Sw. *enervera*, < F. *énerver* = Sp. Pg. *enervar* = It. *enervare*, < L. *enervare*, take out the nerves or sinews, < *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews, < *e*, out, + *nervus*, nerve, sinew: see *nerve*. Cf. *enervate*.] To weaken; enervate.

Such object hath the power to soften and tame
Severest temper, smoothe the rugged'st brow,
Enerve . . . at will the manliest, resolutest breast.
Milton, P. R., ii. 165.

Age has *enerv'd* her charms so much,
That fearless all her eyes approach.
Dorset, Antiquated Coquet.

enervose (ē-nėr′vōs), *a.* [< L. *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, without nerves or veins: applied to leaves.

enervous (ē-nėr′vus), *a.* [< L. *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ous*. Cf. *enervose*.] Without force; weak; powerless. [Rare.]

They thought their whole party safe ensconced behind the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with their partisans of ignoramus; and that the law was *enervous* as to them.
State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

enes†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *once*.

eneuch, eneugh (ē-nūch′), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* Scotch forms of *enough*.

He that has just *eneuch* may soundly sleep,
The o'ercome only fashes folk to keep.
Ramsay.

enfame†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infamy*.
Testament of Love.

en famille (oṅ fa-mēly′). [F.: *en*, in; *famille*, family.] With one's family; domestically; at home.

Deluded mortals whom the great
Choose for companions tête-à-tête,
Who at their dinners *en famille*
Get leave to sit where'er you will.
Swift.

enfamine†, *v.* [ME. *enfamynen*, *enfaminien;* < *en-*[1] + *famine*.] **I.** *trans.* To make hungry; famish.

II. *intrans.* To become hungry; famish.

His folke forpyned
Of werynesse, and also *enfamyned*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2429.

enfamish† (en-fam′ish), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *famish*.] To famish.

enfarce†, *v. t.* [Also *infarce;* < OF. *enfarcir*, < L. *infarcire*, *infercire*, stuff into, stuff, < *in*, in, + *farcire*, stuff: see *en-*[1] and *farce*, *v.*] To fill; stuff.

Not with bellies, but with souls, replenished and *enfarced* with celestial meat.
Becon, Potation for Lent, I. 91.

enfaunce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infancy*.

enfaunt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *infant*. See *faunt*.

enfavor†, **enfavour**†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *favor*, *favour*.] To favor.

If any shall *enfavour* me so far as to convince me of any error therein, I shall in the second edition . . . return him both my thanks and amendment.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I.

enfear†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *fear*[1].] To alarm; put in fear.

But now a woman's look his hart *enfeares*.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 38.

enfect†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *infect*.

enfeeble (en-fē′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfeebled*, ppr. *enfeebling*. [Formerly also *infeeble;* < ME. *enfeblen*, < OF. *enfeblir*, *enfebleir*, *enfieblir*, *enfoiblir* (= Pr. *enfeblir*) (cf. OF. Pr. *afeblir*), enfeeble, < *en-* + *feble*, feeble: see *en-*[1] and *feeble*.] To make feeble; deprive of strength; reduce the strength or force of; weaken; debilitate; enervate: as, intemperance *enfeebles* the body; long wars *enfeeble* a state.

We by synne *enfeblen* our feith.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 94.

So much hath hell debased, and pain
Enfeebled me, to what I was in heaven.
Milton, P. L., ix. 488.

Some . . . *enfeeble* their understandings by sordid and brutish business.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.
= **Syn.** See list under *enervate*.

enfeeblement (en-fē′bl-ment), *n.* [< *enfeeble* + *-ment*.] The act of enfeebling, or the state of being enfeebled; enervation; weakness.

enfeebler (en-fē′blėr), *n.* One who or that which enfeebles or weakens.

Bane of every manly art,
Sweet *enfeebler* of the heart!
O, too pleasing is thy strain,
Hence, to southern climes again.
Philips, To Signora Cuzzino.

enfeeblish† (en-fē′blish), *v. t.* [< ME. *enfeblishen*, < OF. *enfebliss-*, stem of certain parts of *enfeblir*, enfeeble: see *enfeeble* and *-ish*2.] To enfeeble.

Who of his neigbore eny thing of thes askith to borwe, and it were *enfeblished* [var. *feblid*] or deed, the lord not present, he shal be compelled to 3eeld.
Wyclif, Ex. xxii. 14 (Oxf.).

enfeff†, *v. t.* See *enfeoff*.

enfeffement†, *n.* See *enfeoffment*.

enfellowship†, *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *fellowship*.] To join in fellowship.

enfelon† (en-fel′on), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *felon*.] To render fierce, cruel, or frantic.

With that, like one *enfelon'd* or distraught,
She forth did rome whether her rage her bore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 48.

enfeoff (en-fef′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *infeoff*; the spelling, as also in the simple *feoff*, q. v., is artificial, after the ML. (Law L.) form *infeoffare*, *infeofare*, *feoffare*; prop. spelled *enfeff*, < ME. *enfeffen*, < OF. *enfeffer*, *enfeofer* (ML. reflex *infeoffare*, *infeofare*), < *en-* (L. *in-*) + *feffer*, invest with a fief: see *feoff*, *v.*] **1.** In *law*, to give a feud to; hence, to invest with a fee; give any corporeal hereditament to in fee simple or fee tail.

Alsoe, that as often as it shall happen that seaven of the said ffeoffees dye, those seaven who shall be then liveing shall *enffeoffe* of the premisses certain other honest men. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 256.

The dispossessed Franks of Armenia and Palestine . . . he *enfeoffed* with estates of land in Cyprus.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 165.

2†. Figuratively, to surrender or give up.

The skipping king . . .
Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

enfeoffment (en-fef′ment), *n.* [< ME. *enfeffement*, < OF. *enfeffement*, < *enfeffer*, enfeoff: see *enfeoff* and *-ment*.] In *law*: (*a*) The act of giving the fee simple of an estate. (*b*) The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate. (*c*) The estate thus obtained.

For thee y ordeyned paradijs;
Ful riche was thin *enfeffement*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

enferm†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *affirm*.

enfertile†, *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *fertile*.] To fertilize.

The rivers Dee . . . and Done make way for themselves and *enfertile* the fields.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 46.

enfetter (en-fet′ėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *fetter*.] To fetter; bind in fetters.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

enfever (en-fē′vėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *fever*, after F. *enfiévrer*.] To excite fever in. [Rare.]

In vain the purer stream
Courts him, as gently the green bank it laves,
To blend the *enfevering* draught with its pellucid waves.
Anna Seward, Sonnets.

enfierce† (en-fērs′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *fierce*.] To make fierce.

But more *enfierced* through his currish play,
Him sternly grypt, and, hailing to and fro,
To overthrow him strongly did assay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 8.

★**enfilade** (en-fi-lād′), *n.* [< F. *enfilade*, a suite of rooms, a string (as of phrases, etc.), a raking fire, lit. a thread, < *enfiler*, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel): see *enfile*.] *Milit.*, a line or straight passage; specifically, the situation of a place, or of a body of men, which may be raked with shot through its whole length.

enfilade (en-fi-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfiladed*, ppr. *enfilading*. [< *enfilade*, *n.*] *Milit.*, to pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length, as a work or line of troops; be in a position to attack (a military work or a line of troops) in this manner.

The Spaniards, carrying the tower, whose guns completely *enfiladed* it, obtained possession of this important pass into the beleaguered city. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

While this was going on, Sherman was confronting a rebel battery which *enfiladed* the road on which he was marching. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 505.

A strong and well-constructed earth-work, which was so placed as to *enfilade* the narrow and difficult channel for a mile below. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 216.

Enfilading battery. See *battery*.

enfile† (en-fīl′), *v. t.* [< OF. *enfiler*, F. *enfiler*, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel), = Sp. *enfilar* = Pg. *enfiar* = It. *infilare*, < ML. *infilare*, put on a thread, thread, string, < L. *in*, on, + *filum*, a thread: see *file*3, *n.* and *v.*] To put on a thread; thread; string.

Thei taughten hym a lace to braied
And weue a purs, and to *enfile*
A perle. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

The common people of India make holes through them, and so wear them *enfiled* as carkans and collars about their neckes. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvii. 6.

enfiled (en-fīld′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enfile*, *v.*] In *her.*, transfixing and carrying any object, as the head of a man or beast: said of a sword the blade of which transfixes the object.

enfire† (en-fīr′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *fire*.] To inflame; set on fire; kindle.

It glads him now to note how th' Orb of Flame
Which girts this Globe doth not *enfire* the Frame.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

enflame†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *inflame*.

enflesh (en-flesh′), *v. t.* [< *en-*1 + *flesh*.] **1**†. To incorporate as with the flesh; embody; incarnate.

Vices which are habituated, inbred, and *enfleshed* in him. *Florio*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 173.

2. To clothe with flesh. [Rare.]

What though the skeletons have been articulated and *enfleshed*? *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 57.

enfleurage (F. pron. oṅ-flė-räzh′), *n.* [F., < *en-*, < L. *in-*, + *fleur*, < L. *flos* (*flōr-*), flower; cf. *inflorescence*.] The process of extracting delicate perfumes from flowers by the agency of inodorous fats.

enflower† (en-flou′ėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *enflore*; < *en-*1 + *flower*.] To cover or bedeck with flowers.

These odorous and *enflowered* fields
Are none of thine; no, here's Elysium.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 1.

enfold (en-fōld′), *v. t.* See *infold*.

enfoliate† (en-fō′li-āt), *v. t.* See *infoliate*.

enforce (en-fōrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enforced*, ppr. *enforcing*. [Formerly also *inforce*; < ME. *enforcen*, *enforsen*, < OF. *enforcer*, *enforcier* (F. *enforcir*), < ML. *infortiare*, strengthen, < *in-* + *fortiare*, strengthen, < *fortia* (OF. *force*), strength, force: see *force*1, and cf. *afforce*, *deforce*, *efforce*. Cf. *effort*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To increase the force or strength of; make strong; strengthen; fortify.

Hur seemely cities too sorowen hem all,
Enforced were the entres with egre men fele,
That hee ne might in that marche no maner wende.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 908.

And what there is of vengeance in a lion
Chaf'd among dogs or robb'd of his dear young,
The same, *enforc'd* more terrible, more mighty,
Expect from me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

2. To urge or impress with force or energy; make forcible, clear, or intelligible: as, to *enforce* remarks or arguments.

This fable contains and *enforces* many just and serious considerations. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

3. To gain or extort by force or compulsion; compel: as, to *enforce* obedience.

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

My business, urging on a present haste,
Enforceth short reply. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

4. To put or keep in force; compel obedience to; cause to be executed or performed: as, to *enforce* laws or rules.

Law confines itself necessarily to such duties as can be *enforced* by penalties.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 31.

5†. To discharge with force; hurl; throw.

As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

6. To impel; constrain; force. [Archaic.]

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Through fortune's spight, that false did prove,
I am *inforc'd* from thee to part.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

Thou shalt live,
If any soul for thee sweet life will give,
Enforced by none.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

7†. To press or urge, as with a charge.

If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

Now, when I come to *inforce*, as I will do,
Your eares, your watchings, and your many prayers,
Your more than many gifts. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

8†. To prove; evince.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

9†. To force; violate; ravish. *Chaucer.*—**10**†. Reflexively, to strain one's self; put forth one's greatest exertion. *Chaucer*.

Also the Cristene men *enforcen hem*, in alle maneres that thei mowen, for to fighte, and for to desceyven that on that other. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

=**Syn. 3.** *Extort*, etc. See *exact*, *v. t.*

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To grow strong; become fierce or active; increase.

Whan Hervy saugh hym so delyuered, he hente the horse and lepte vp lightly, and ran in to the presse that dide sore encrese and *enforse*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 330.

2. To strive; exert one's self. *Chaucer.*—**3.** To make headway.

Whanne the schip was rauyschid and myghte not *enforce* aghens the wynd, whanne the schip was gheuun to the blowingis of the wynd, we weren borun with cours into an yle that is clepid Canda. *Wyclif*, Acts xxvii. 15, 16.

enforce† (en-fōrs′), *n.* [< *enforce*, *v.* Prop. *force*.] Force; strength; power.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1223.

enforceable, enforcible (en-fōr′sa-bl, -si-bl), *a.* Capable of being enforced.

Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforcible* by good reason. *Barrow*, Works, I. 71.

The public at large would have no *enforceable* right.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 14.

enforcedly (en-fōr′sed-li), *adv.* By violence or compulsion; not by choice. [Rare.]

If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well: but thou
Dost it *enforcedly*; thou 'dst courtier be again.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

enforcement (en-fōrs′ment), *n.* [< OF. *enforcement*, < *enforcer*, enforce: see *enforce*.] **1.** The exercise of force; compulsory or constraining action; compulsion; coercion. [Archaic.]

Such a newe herte and lusty corage vnto the lawe warde canste thou neuer come by of thyne owne strength and *enforcement*, but by the operacion and workinge of the spirite. *J. Udall*, Prol. to Romans.

At my *enforcement* shall the king unite
Their nuptial hands. *Glover*, Athenaid, xx.

O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung
By sweet *enforcement* and remembrance dear.
Keats, Ode to Psyche.

2. That which enforces, urges, or compels; constraining or impelling power; efficient motive; impulse; exigence. [Archaic.]

Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

The Law enjoyns a Penalty as an *enforcement* to Obedience. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 50.

Rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law.
Locke.

His assumption of our flesh to his divinity was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

3. The act of enforcing; the act of giving force or effect to, or of putting in force; a forcing upon the understanding or the will: as, the *enforcement* of an argument by illustrations; *enforcement* of the laws by stringent measures.—**Enforcement act**, an act for enforcing the collection of the revenues of the United States, passed in 1833 after the nullification of the tariff act of 1832 by South Carolina.

enforcer (en-fōr′sėr), *n.* One who or that which compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

Julio. With my soveraignes leave
I'll wed thee to this man, will he, nill he.
Phil. Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer*:
I use no power of mine unto those ends.
Fletcher (*and Rowley*), Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

That is even now an ineffective speaking to which grimace and gesture ("action," as Demosthenes called them) are not added as *enforcers*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 767.

enforcible, *a.* See *enforceable*.

enforcive† (en-fōr′siv), *a.* [< *enforce* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to enforce or constrain; compulsory.

Cæs. But might we not win Cato to our friendship
By honouring speeches, nor persuasive gifts?
Me. Not possible.
Cæs. Nor by *enforcive* usage?
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, i. 1.

enforcively† (en-fōr′siv-li), *adv.* By enforcement; compulsorily. *Marston*.

enforest (en-for′est), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enforrest*; < OF. *enforester*, < ML. *inforestare*, convert into forest, < *in*, in, + *foresta*, forest: see *en-*1 and *forest*.] To turn into or lay under forest; afforest.

Henry the VIIIth *enforrested* the grounds thereabouts, . . . though they never attained the full reputation of a forrest in common discourse.
Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex.

enform† (en-fôrm′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *inform*[1].

enforsooth†, *v. t.* [ME. *enforsothen*; < *en-*[1] + *forsooth*.] To assure earnestly.

Y *enforsothe* me othir whilis,
And thinke y wolde lyue a trewe lijf.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 183.

enfort† (en-fôrt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *enfortir* = Pr. *enfortir* = It. *infortire*, strengthen, < L. *in*, in, + *fortis*, strong: see *fort*, and cf. *enforce*.] To strengthen; fortify.

As Salem braveth with her hilly bullwarks,
Roundly *enforted*, soe the greate Jehova
Closeth his servantes, as a hilly bullwark
Ever abiding.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. cxxv.

enfortune† (en-fôr′tūn), *v. t.* [ME. *enfortunen*, < OF. *enfortuner*, < *en-* + *fortune*, fortune: see *en-*[1] and *fortune*.] To endow with a fortune.

He that wroght it *enfortuned* it so
That every wight that had it shulde have wo.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 259.

enfoulderedt, *p. a.* [Pp. of **enfoulder*, < OF. *en-* + *fouldre*, F. *foudre*, < L. *fulgur*, lightening, flashing, < *fulgere*, flash: see *fulgent*.] Mingled with lightning.

Hart cannot thinke what outrage and what cries,
With fowle *enfouldred* smoake and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 40.

enframe (en-frām′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enframed*, ppr. *enframing*. [< *en-*[1] + *frame*.] To inclose in or as in a frame. [Rare.]

All the powers of the house of Godwin
Are not *enframed* in thee. *Tennyson*, Harold, i. 1.

Out of keeping with the style of the relief upon the gates which it [the frieze] *enframes*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 115.

★**enfranchise** (en-fran′chiz), *v t.*; pret. and pp. *enfranchised*, ppr. *enfranchising*. [Formerly also *infranchise*; < OF. *enfranchis-*, stem of certain parts of *enfranchir*, *enfraunchir*, *enfranchier*, set free, enfranchise, < *en-* + *franchir*, set free: see *franchise*.] 1. To set free; liberate, as from slavery; hence, to free or release from custody, bad habits, or any restraint.

If a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself [from drinking] at once, that is the best.
Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

This is that which hath *enfranchis'd*, enlarg'd and lifted up our apprehensions degrees above themselves.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 50.

Our great preserver!
You have *enfranchis'd* us from wretched bondage.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

Prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their masters.
Sir W. Temple.

The *enfranchised* spirit soars at last!
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 28.

2. To make free of a state, city, or corporation; admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen; admit to citizenship.

The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

Specifically — 3. To confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting or taking part in public elections: as, to *enfranchise* a class of people; to *enfranchise* (in Great Britain) a borough or a university.

From the year 1246 a mayor took the place of the aldermen, . . . but the postman-mote and the merchant guild retained their names and functions, the latter as a means by which the freemen of the borough were *enfranchised*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

4. To endenizen; naturalize.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. *Watts.*

=Syn. 1. *Manumit*, *Liberate*, etc. See *emancipate*.

enfranchisement (en-fran′chiz-ment), *n.* [< *enfranchise* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of setting free; release from slavery or from custody; enlargement.

As low as to thy foot does Cassius fall,
To beg *enfranchisement* for Publius Cimber.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

2. The admission of a person or persons to the freedom of a state or corporation; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic; now, specifically, bestowment of the electoral franchise or the right of voting.

How came the law to retreat after apparently advancing farther than the Middle Roman Law in the proprietary *enfranchisement* of women?
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 325.

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands, a legal conveyance in fee simple of copyhold tenements by the lord of a manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freeholds.

enfranchiser (en-fran′chi-zėr), *n.* One who enfranchises.

enfrayt, *n.* [A Middle English variant of *affray*.] An affray.

Let no man wyt that we war,
For ferdnes of a fowle *enfray*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 179.

enfreet (en-frē′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *free*.] To set free; release from captivity.

To render him,
For the *enfreed* Antenor, the fair Cressid.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

enfreedomt (en-frē′dum), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *freedom*.] To give freedom to; set free.

By my sweet soul, I mean, setting thee at liberty, *enfreedoming* thy person. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

enfreezet (en-frēz′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *freeze*.] To freeze; turn into ice; congeal.

Thou hast *enfrosen* her disdainefull brest.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 146.

enfrenzy (en-fren′zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfrenzied*, ppr. *enfrenzying*. [< *en-*[1] + *frenzy*.] To excite to frenzy; madden. [Rare.]

With an *enfrenzied* grasp he tore the jasey from his head. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 363.

en froid (oṅ frwo). [F.: *en*, < L. *in*, in; *froid*, < L. *frigidus*, cold.] In a cold state: said of anything which is more commonly put on or finished by the agency of heat.

Specimens (of majolica) on which gold is applied *en froid*. *South Kensington Handbook*, Spanish Arts.

enfrowardt (en-frō′wärd), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *froward*.] To make froward or perverse.

The multitude of crooked and side respects, which are the only clouds that eclipse the truth from shining more lightly on the face of the world, and the only pricks which so *enfroward* men's affections as not to consider and follow what were for the best, do cause that this chief unity findeth small acceptation.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

enfumet (en-fūm′), *v. t.* [< F. *enfumer* = Pr *enfumar*, smoke, blind with smoke, < *en-* + *fumer*, smoke: see *fume*.] 1. To dry or cure by smoking; smoke.—2. To blind or obscure with smoke.

Perturbations . . . gainst their Guides doe fight,
And so *enfume* them that they cannot see.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 38.

eng (eng), *n.* [Native name.] A large deciduous tree, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*, of Chittagong in Bengal, and of Burma. The wood is reddish and hard, and is largely used for house-posts, canoes, etc. It yields a clear yellow resin.

Eng. A common abbreviation of *England* and ★of *English*.

engage (en-gāj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *engaged*, ppr. *engaging*. [Formerly also *ingage*; = D. *engageren* = G. *engagiren* = Dan. *engagere* = Sw. *engagera*, < OF. *engager*, F. *engager* = Pr. *engatgar*, *enguatgar*, *engatjar* = It. *ingaggiare*, < ML. *invadiare*, pledge, engage, < *in*, in, + *vadiare* (> F *gager*, etc.), pledge, gage: see *en-*[1] and *gage*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To pledge; bind as by pledge, promise, contract, or oath; put under an obligation to do or forbear doing something; specifically, to make liable, as for a debt to a creditor; bind as surety or in betrothal: with a reflexive pronoun or (rarely) a noun or personal pronoun as object: as, nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty.

Who is this that *engaged* his heart to approach unto me? Jer. xxx. 21.

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

To the Pope hee *ingag'd* himself to hazzard life and estate for the Roman Religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xx.

Besides disposing of all patronage, civil, military, legal, and ecclesiastical, for this end, he [Lord Townshend] *engaged* himself to new pensions said to amount to 25,000*l.* a year. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 461.

The league between virtue and nature *engages* all things to assume a hostile front to vice. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. To pawn; stake; pledge.

He is a noble gentleman; I dare
Engage my credit, loyal to the state.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

For an armour he would haue *engaged* vs a bagge of pearle, but we refused.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 83.

And most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 338.

He that commends another *engages* so much of his own reputation as he gives to that person commended.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

3. To secure for aid, employment, use, or the like; put under requisition by agreement or bargain; obtain a promise of: as, to *engage* one's friends in support of a cause; to *engage* workmen, to *engage* a carriage, or a supply of provisions.

I called at Melawé to complain of our treatment at Shekh Abadé, and see if I could *engage* him, as he had nothing else to employ him, to pay a visit to my friends at that inhospitable place. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 92.

He *engaged* seven [reindeer], which arrived the next evening, in the charge of a tall, handsome Finn, who was to be our conductor. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 109.

4. To gain, win and attach, draw; attract and fix: as, to *engage* the attention.

Your bounty has *engag'd* my truth.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 2.

The Servant . . . joyfully acquaints his Master how gratefully you receiv'd the present: and this still *engages* him more; and he will complement you with great respect whenever he meets you. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 55.

This humanity and good-nature *engages* everybody to him. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Home.

While the nations of Europe aspire after change, our constitution *engages* the fond admiration of the people by which it has been established.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I., Int.

5. To occupy; employ the attention or efforts of: as, to *engage* one in conversation; to be *engaged* in war; to *engage* one's self in party disputes.

I left my people behind with my firelock, and went alone to see if I could *engage* them in a conversation.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 157.

Thus shall mankind his guardian care *engage*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 55.

Sir Peter. So, child, has Mr. Surface returned with you?
Maria. No, sir, he was *engaged*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

It is considered extremely sinful to interrupt a man when *engaged* in his devotions.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 92.

6. To enter into contest with; bring into conflict; encounter in battle: as, the army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock.

He *engages* the bravest warrior of all the Greeks, Achilles; and falls by his hand, in single combat.
Bacon, Moral Fables, i.

The great commanders of antiquity never *engaged* the enemy without previously preparing the minds of their followers by animating harangues.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 368.

Grey was forced to leave Herbert, and hurry back to bring up the reserves; returning, he attacked Arundel with artillery, and completely *ingaged* him.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

7. To interlock and become entangled, entangle; involve.

There be monks in Russia, for penance, that will sit a whole night in a vessel of water, till they be *engaged* with hard ice. *Bacon*, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

O limed soul, that struggling to be free,
Art more *engag'd*! *Shak.* Hamlet, iii. 3.

Once, however, *engaged* among the first ravines and hill spurs thrown out by the great mountain chain, I turned my horse's head and rode swiftly in the direction of Merv.
O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

8. In *mech.*, to mesh with and interact upon; enter and act or be acted upon; interlock with, as the teeth of geared wheels with each other, or the rack and pinion in a rack-and-pinion movement.=Syn. 1. To commit, promise.—5. To engross, busy.—6. To attack, join battle with.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pledge one's word; promise; assume an obligation; become bound; undertake: as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.

Many brave lords and knights likewise
To free them did *engage*.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 89).

How proper the remedy for the malady, I *engage* not.
Fuller.

I dare *engage*, these creatures have their titles and distinctions of honour. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

How commonly . . . rulers have *engaged*, on succeeding to power, not to change the established order!
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 468.

2. To occupy one's self; be busied; take part: as, to *engage* in conversation; he is zealously *engaged* in the cause.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles. *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires.

The present argument is the most abstracted that ever I *engaged* in. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

All her slumbering energies *engage* with real delight in what lies before them. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 318.

3. To have an encounter; begin to fight; enter into conflict.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

It is a part of the military art to reconnoitre and feel your way before you *engage* too deeply.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 454.

4. In *fencing*, to cross weapons with an adversary, pressing against his with sufficient force to prevent any manœuver from taking one unawares. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**5.** In *mach.*, to mesh and interact.

Fixed on a horizontal shaft above the vessel [a sort of water-clock] was a small toothed wheel, with which the toothed rack *engaged*, and which was, therefore, caused to turn by the rise of the float.
American Anthropologist, I. 47.

Engaging and disengaging machinery, machinery in which one part is alternately united to and separated from another, as occasion may require.

engaged (en-gājd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *engage, v.*] **1.** Affianced; betrothed: as, an *engaged* pair. —**2.** Busy or occupied with matters which cannot be interrupted; not at leisure: as, when I call I always find him *engaged*.—**3.** In *arch.*, partly built or sunk into, or having the appearance of being partly built or sunk into, something else: as, *engaged* columns.

All these sculptures have been attached as decorations to a marble background; the figures are not, therefore, sculptured in the round, but, if we may borrow a term used by architects, are *engaged* figures.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 78.

Engaged column. See *column*.—**Engaged wheels**, in *mech.*, wheels that are in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

engagedly (en-gā′jed-li), *adv.* In an engaged manner; with entangling attachment, as a partizan.

Far better it were for publick good there were more . . . progressive pioneers in the mines of knowledge, than controverters of what is found; it would lessen the number of conciliatours; which cannot themselves now write, but as *engagedly* biassed to one side or other.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 233.

engagedness (en-gā′jed-nes), *n.* The state of being engaged, or seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

engagement (en-gāj′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *ingagement*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *engagement*, < F. *engagement* = It. *ingaggiamento*, < ML. *invadiamentum*, engagement, < *invadiare* (> F. *engager*, etc.), engage: see *engage* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of engaging, binding, or pledging, or the state of being engaged, bound, or pledged.

These are they who have bound the land with the sinne of Sacrilege, from which mortal *ingagement* wee shall never be free till wee have totally remov'd with one labour as one individuall thing Prelaty and Sacrilege.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. That to which one is engaged or pledged; an agreement; an appointment; a contract; an undertaking: as, he failed to fulfil his *engagement*.

If the superior officers prevailed, they would be able to make good their *engagement*; if not, they must apply themselves to him [the king] for their own security.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 186.

We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our *engagements* . . . if this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged.
Disraeli, Young Duke, ii. 3.

Specifically—**3.** The state of having entered into a contract of marriage; betrothal: as, their *engagement* has been announced.—**4.** That which engages or binds; obligation.

He was kindly used, and dismissed in peace, professing much *engagement* for the great courtesy he found there.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 232.

This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our league.
Milton.

5†. Strong attachment or adherence; partiality; bias; partizanship.

The opportunity of so fit a messenger, and my deep *engagement* of affection to thee, makes me write at this time.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 437.

This may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at pains to examine. *Swift.*

6. Occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business.

Play, either by our too long or too constant *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers.*

7. In *mach.*, the act or state of meshing together and acting upon each other: as, the *engagement* of geared wheels.—**8.** A combat between armies or fleets; a fight; a conflict; a battle.

The showr of Arrows and Darts overpass't, both Battels attack'd each other with a close and terrible *ingagement*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

All full of expectation of the fleete's *engagement*, but it is not yet. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 418.

Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*

To recite at this time the circumstances of the *Ingagement* at Brandywine, which have been bandied about in all the Newspapers, would be totally unnecessary.
Washington, to Col. Sam'l Washington, N. A. Rev., [CXLIII. 480.

9. In *fencing*, the joining of weapons with an adversary: as, an *engagement* in carte, tierce, etc. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**The Engagement**, in *British hist.*, the name given to a treaty entered into in 1647 between Charles I., then in the hands of the Parliamentary army, and commissioners on behalf of the moderate Presbyterians in Scotland, whereby the latter, for certain concessions on the king's part, engaged to deliver him from captivity by force of arms.=**Syn. 2.** *Pledge*, etc. (see *promise, n.*), contract.—**8.** *Conflict, Fight*, etc. See *battle*[1].

engager (en-gā′jėr), *n.* **1.** One who engages or secures.—**2.** One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

And that they [Italian operas] might be performed with all decency, seemliness, and without rudeness and profaneness, John Maynard . . . and several sufficient citizens were *engagers*. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

3. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of a party who supported the treaty called "The Engagement," and who joined in the invasion of England consequent on it. See phrase under *engagement*.

engaging (en-gā′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *engage, v.*] Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention, the interest, or the affections; pleasing: as, *engaging* manners or address.

His [Horace's] addresses to the persons who favoured him are so inimitably *engaging*, that Augustus complained of him for so seldom writing to him.
Steele, Tatler, No. 173.

That common-sense which is one of the most useful, though not one of the most *engaging*, properties of the [English] race. *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

The Greeks combine the energy of manhood with the *engaging* unconsciousness of childhood.
Emerson, History.

engagingly (en-gā′jing-li), *adv.* In an engaging manner; so as to win the affections.

engagingness (en-gā′jing-nes), *n.* The quality of being engaging; attractiveness; attraction: as, the *engagingness* of his manners.

engallant† (en-gal′ant), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *gallant*.] To make a gallant of.

I would have you direct all your courtship thither; if you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

engaol† (en-jāl′), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enjail*.

engarboil† (en-gär′boil), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *garboil*.] To embroil.

It is strange, that for wishing, advising, and in his owne particular using and ensuing that moderation, thereby not to *engarboile* the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so . . . bee blamed.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, ix.

engarland (en-gär′land), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *garland*.] To encircle with a garland. [Poetical.]

Muses! I oft invoked your holy aid,
With choicest flowers my speech t' *engarland* so.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 530).

Engarlanded and diaper'd
With inwrought flowers.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

engarrison (en-gar′i-sn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *garrison*.] To place in garrison or in a state of defense.

In this case we encounter sin in the body, like a besieged enemy; and such an one, when he has *engarrison'd* himself in a strong hold, will endure a storm.
South, Works, IX. v.

There was John *engarrison'd*, and provided for the assault with a trusty sword, and other implements of war.
Glanville, Witchcraft, p. 127.

engastrimyth† (en-gas′tri-mith), *n.* [Also *engastromith, engastrimuth*; < Gr. *ἐγγαστρίμυθος*, a ventriloquist, generally used of women who delivered oracles by ventriloquy, < *ἐν γαστρί*, in the belly (*ἐν*, in; *γαστρί*, dat. of *γαστήρ*, akin to L. *venter*, belly), + *μῦθος*, speech. See *myth*.] A ventriloquist.

So, all incenst, the pale *engastromith*
(Rul'd by the furious spirit he's haunted with)
Speaks in his womb.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

engender (en-jen′dėr), *v.* [Formerly also *ingender*; < ME. *engendren*, < OF. *engendrer*, F. *engendrer* = Pr. *engenrar, engendrar* = Sp. Pg. *engendrar* = It. *ingenerare*, < L. *ingenerare*, beget, < *in*, in, + *generare*, beget, produce, generate: see *generate* and *gender*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To breed; beget; generate.

Thus, delves made, on hem shall weete and heete,
Thai two dooth all *engendre* grapes greete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Hence—**2.** To produce; cause to exist; bring forth; cause; excite: as, intemperance *engenders* disease; angry words *engender* strife.

This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Sir Philip Sidney very pretily closed vp a dittie in this sort:

What medcine, then, can such disease remoue
Where loue breedes hate, and hate *engenders* loue?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 181.

Of that airy
And oily water, mercury is *engendered*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits *ingendering* pride.
Milton, P. L., iv. 809.

From the prejudices *engendered* by the Church, I pass to the prejudices *engendered* by the army itself.
Sumner, Orations, I. 59.

=**Syn. 2.** To call forth, create, give rise to, occasion, stir up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be caused or produced; come into existence.

Take hede they speake no wordes of villany, for it causeth much corruption to *ingender* in them.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there.
Dryden.

2. To come together; meet in sexual embrace.

Luff *ingendreth* with ioye, as in a iust sawle,
And hate in his hole yre hastis to wer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7959.

The council of Trent and the Spanish inquisition, *ingendering* together, brought forth those catalogues and expurgating indexes. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

engenderer (en-jen′dėr-ėr), *n.* [= F. *engendreur* = Pr. *engenraire, engenrador* = Sp. *engendrador* = It. *ingeneratore*, < L. as if **ingenerator*, < *ingenerare*, engender: see *engender*.] One who or that which engenders; a begetter.

The *ingenderers* and ingendered.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. O, 1.

engendrure†, *n.* [ME., also *engendure*, < OF. *engendrure, engendreure, engenrure, engenreure* = Pr. *engenradura*, < L. as if **ingeneratura*, < *ingenerare*, engender: see *engender*.] **1.** The act of generation; a begetting.

Haddestow as greet a leeve as thou hast myght,
To parfourne al thy lust in *Engendrure*,
Thou haddest bigeten many a creature.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 59.

2. Descent; lineage.

Hys *engendrure* to declare and tell,
Comyn is he off full noble linage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6345.

engild (en-gild′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engilded, engilt*, ppr. *engilding*. [< *en-*[1] + *gild*.] To gild; brighten.

Fair Helena; who more *engilds* the night
Than all yon fiery oes and eyes of light.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

engin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *engine*.

engin. An abbreviation of *engineering*.

engin-à-verge (F. pron. oṅ-zhaṅ′ä-verzh′), *n.* A military engine or catapult for throwing large stones, barrels of combustibles, etc., by means of a mast or staff rotating about one end, and having at the other a spoon, hook, or other device for holding the projectile.

★**engine** (en′jin), *n.* [Also dial. *ingine, ingin*; < ME. *engin, engyn, engen*, rarely *ingyne* (with accent on second syllable, whence by apheresis often *gin, gyn, ginne, gynne*, > mod. E. *gin*[4], q. v.), < OF. *engin, enging, engeng, engeinh, enginh*, natural ability, artifice, a mechanical contrivance, esp. a war-engine, a battering-ram, F. *engin* = Pr. *engin, engen* = OSp. *engeño*, Sp. *ingenio* = Pg. *engenho* = It. *ingegno*, < L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, nature, genius, a genius, an invention, in LL. a war-engine, battering-ram, < *ingignere* (pp. *ingenitus*), instil by birth, implant, produce in: see *ingenious*, and cf. *genius*.] **1†.** Innate or natural ability; ingenuity; craft; skill.

But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne *engin*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, Pref.

Virgil won the bays,
And past them all for deep *engine*, and made them all to gaze
Upon the books he made. *Churchyard.*

Such also as made most of their workes by translation out of the Latine and French toung, & few or none of their owne *engine*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 68.

He does 't by *engine* and devices, he!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

2†. An artful device or contrivance; a skilfully devised plan or method; a subtle artifice.

Therefore this craftie *engine* he did frame,
Against his praise to stirre up enmitye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 23.

The edict of the emperor Julianus . . . was esteemed and accounted a . . . pernicious *engine* and machination against the Christian faith.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 69.

I must visit Contarino; upon that
Depends an *engine* shall weigh up my losses,
Were they sunk low as hell.
Webster. Devil's Law-Case, ii. 4.

3. An instrumental agent or agency of any kind; anything used to effect a purpose; an instrumentality.

In the tyme that we ly be-fore this town ther may be taken a-nother town other be famyn or be other *engyne*, for as soone shall we take tweyne as oon.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 255.

Dexterity and sufferance, brave Don,
Are *engines* the pure politic must work with.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

And say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the government, or information to the people. This last is the most certain and the most legitimate *engine* of government.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 276.

An age when the Dutch press was one of the most formidable *engines* by which the public mind of Europe was moved. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. An apparatus for producing some mechanical effect; especially, a skilful mechanical contrivance: used in a very general way.

States, as great *engines*, move slowly.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—(*a*†) A snare, gin, or trap.

A fissher of the contrey com to the Lak de Losane with his nettes and his *engynes*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 665.

Item, Whereas it is contained in the Statute of Westminster the Second, that young salmons shall not be taken nor destroyed by nets, nor by *engines*, at milldams, from the midst of April till the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
Statute of 13th Richard II., quoted in Walton's [Complete Angler, p. 62, note.

(*b*) A mechanism, instrument, weapon, or tool by which a violent effect is produced, as a musket, cannon, rack, catapult, battering-ram, etc.; specifically, in old use, a rack for torture; by extension, any tool or instrument: as, *engines* of war or of torture.

The kyng of kyngges erly vppe he rose,
And sent for men of craft in all the hast,
To make *engenys* after his purpose,
The wallis to breke, the Citee for to wast.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2887.

The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh*, Essays.

O most small fault,
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame of nature
From the fix'd place. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

But that two-handed *engine* at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 130.

He takes the gift with reverence, and extends
The little *engine* [scissors] on his fingers' ends.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 132.

More particularly—(*c*) A skilfully contrived mechanism or machine, the parts of which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine for applying any of the mechanical or physical powers to effect a particular purpose; especially, a self-contained, self-moving mechanism for the conversion of energy into useful work: as, a hydraulic *engine* for utilizing the pressure of water; a steam-, gas-, or air-*engine*, in which the elastic force of steam, gas, or air is utilized; a fire-*engine*; stationary or locomotive *engines*. In popular absolute use, the word generally has reference to a locomotive engine. See these words.

In mechanicals, the direction how to frame an instrument or *engine*, is not the same with the manner of setting it on work. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 278.

Some cut the pipes, and some the *engines* play,
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.
Dryden.

As the barometric oscillations are due to solar radiation, it follows that the earth and sun together constitute a thermodynamic *engine*.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 830.

Agricultural, ammoniacal, annular, assistant, atmospheric engine. See the adjectives.—**Balance-wheel engine.** See *balance-wheel.*—**Binary engine.** See *binary.*—**Bisulphid-of-carbon engine,** an engine using the vapor of bisulphid of carbon as a motive agent. The liquid boils at 110° F., and at the usual temperature of exhaust-steam will give a pressure of sixty-five pounds to the square inch. The vapor in such engines is condensed after passing through the cylinder, and returned to the boiler to be converted again into vapor; it can be thus used continuously.—**Caloric engine.** See *caloric.*—**Carbonic-acid engine.** See *carbonic.*—**Compound engine.** See *steam-engine.*—**Compressed-air engine.** See *compressed.*—**Concentric engine,** a rotating engine.—**Cornish engine.** See *steam-engine.*—**Cycloidal engine,** a machine for engraving the wavy or curved lines upon the plates from which bank-checks, bonds, etc., are printed. The lines are produced by a compound motion given to the graver, or by a combined movement of graver and plate.—**Dental engine,** an apparatus for conveying power to dental surgical instruments.—**Direct-action engine,** an engine in which the piston-rod is directly coupled to the crank.—**Disk engine,** an engine in which motive power is obtained by the application of steam to the oscillation of a disk.—**Double-acting engine.** See *steam-engine.*—**Electrodynamic engine,** an engine operated by an electric current.—**Electromagnetic engine.** See *electric machine,* under *electric.*—**Elevator-engine,** a special form of steam hoisting-engine that can be controlled from the elevator-car or from any floor, or made to operate automatically at any point of the travel of the car.—**Empty engine.** See *empty.*—**Ether-engine,** a machine similar to the steam-engine, in which the vapor of ether is substituted for steam.—**Geared engine,** an engine which actuates the driven machinery through the intervention of gearing.—**Half-beam engine,** a steam-engine having a beam so arranged as to be moved about a pivot at one end by the action of the engine placed at the other end, the crank being placed beneath the middle of the beam.—**Harmonic engine,** an electromagnetic engine of small size, invented by Edison.—**High-duty engine,** an engine designed to work with minimum consumption of fuel.—**Horizontal engine,** an engine set with the axes of its steam-cylinders and its center-lines horizontal.—**Hydraulic engine.** See *hydraulic.*—**Hydrocarbon engine,** another name for the petroleum engine, or for any oil-and-vapor motor.—**Inclined engine,** an engine of which the line of action is inclined to the horizon.—**Internal-combustion engine,** an engine in which the working cylinder is also the furnace.—**Man engine,** an apparatus set in mine-shafts, consisting of two parallel and vertical rods alternately rising and falling, and carrying at suitable intervals platforms, of which a pair stop opposite each other at each stroke of the engine. In another form one set of platforms is stationary and fixed to the walls of the shaft, there being but a single oscillating rod. Miners, by stepping back and forth from one platform to another at each stroke of the engine, are raised to the surface or transported to the bottom of the mine.—**Marine engine.** See *marine.*—**Mogul engine,** a locomotive of a peculiar and heavy type, built for hauling heavy trains, and having six coupled driving-wheels and a single pair of truck-wheels.—**Non-condensing engine.** See *non-condensing.*—**Non-rotative engine,** an engine which does not turn a fly-wheel and crank-shaft.—**Oscillating engine,** an engine in which the piston-rod is coupled directly to the crank-pin, the steam-cylinder oscillating on trunnions to permit the requisite lateral movement of the rod.—**Pendulous** or **inverted oscillating engine,** an engine in which the steam-cylinder is supported by and oscillates about trunnions at the upper end, the piston-rod being directly connected to the crank below.—**Rose engine.** See *rose-engine.*—**Side-lever engine,** a type of marine engine.—**Stationary engine,** any form of motor on a fixed bed, as distinguished from a portable, road, or locomotive engine.—**Trunk-engine,** an engine in which the connecting-rod is coupled to crank and piston, reaching the latter through a large hollow "trunk" or rod forming a part of the structure.—**Twin engine,** a combination of two engines of the same construction, coupled so as to work together.—**Vertical engine,** an engine without a beam, set in the vertical line.—**Wildcat engine,** a locomotive engine that runs without a train and at an irregular time.

engine (en′jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engined*, ppr. *engining*. [< ME. *enginen, engynen*, contrive, deceive, torture, < OF. *engignier, engigner, engenier, engenhier*, contrive, invent, deceive, intrigue, etc., = Pr. *enginhar* = OSp. *engeñar*, Sp. *ingeniar* = Pg. *engenhar* = It. *ingegnare*, deceive, dupe, etc., < ML. *ingeniare*, contrive, attack with engines, dep. *ingeniari*, intrigue, deceive, < L. *ingenium*, genius, invention, LL. an engine: see *engine*, *n.*] **1**†. To contrive.

And now shal Lucifer leue it thowgh hym loth thinke;
For Gygas the geaunt with a gynne *engyned*
To breke and to bete doune that ben ageines Iesus.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 250.

2†. To assault with engines of war. *Davies.*

Infidels, profane and professed enemies to *engine* and batter our walls. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 29.

3†. To torture by means of an engine; rack.

The mynistres of that toun
Han hent the cartere and so sore him pyned,
And eek the hostiller so sore *engyned*,
That they biknewe hir wikkednes anoon.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 240.

4. To furnish with an engine or engines.

engine-bearer (en′jin-bār″ėr), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a system of transverse and longitudinal girders built on top of the bottom framing to form a foundation and support for the main engines. In a steel steamer the girders are formed of plates and angles; in a wooden steamer, they are built up of heavy timbers.

engine-counter (en′jin-koun″tėr), *n.* A registering device for recording or counting the strokes or traverses of parts of engines or other machinery.

engined (en′jind), *a.* Same as *engine-turned.*

engine-driver (en′jin-drī″vėr), *n.* One who drives or manages an engine; especially, one who manages a locomotive engine: in the United States commonly called *engineer.*

★**engineer** (en-ji-nēr′), *n.* [Formerly *enginer*, rarely *ingener*; < OF. *engignier* = Sp. *ingeniero* = Pg. *engenheiro* = It. *ingegnere, ingegnero*, < ML. *ingeniarius*, one who makes or uses an engine, < *ingenium*, an engine: see *engine.* Cf. D. G. *ingenieur* = Dan. Sw. *ingeniör*, < F. *ingénieur*, OF. *engigneor, engigneour*, one who makes an engine, < ML. **ingeniator*, < *ingeniare*, contrive: see *engine*, *v.*] **1.** A person skilled in the principles and practice of any department of engineering. Engineers are classified, according to the particular business pursued by them, as *military, naval* or *marine, civil, mining*, and *mechanical* and *electrical engineers.* (See *engineering.*) In the United States navy engineers are ranked as line-officers. The *engineer in chief* ranks as a rear-admiral and has charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department.

In nearly all fields of modern industry and throughout the whole range of rapidly increasing municipal activities the *engineer* is indispensable where the aim is to secure maximum returns for minimum expenditure, the nicest adaptation of means to ends. *New Int. Cyc.*, VII. 78.

2. An engine-driver; one who manages an engine; a person who has charge of an engine and its connected machinery, as on board a steam-vessel.—**3.** One who carries through any scheme or enterprise by skill or artful contrivance; a manager.—**Chief of engineers,** in the United States army, a high official of the War Department, head of the corps of engineers, who has supervisory charge of fortifications, torpedo service, military bridges, river and harbor improvements, military surveys, etc.—**Corps of engineers.** See *corps*[2].—**Fleet engineer.** See *fleet*[2].

engineer (en-ji-nēr′), *v. t.* [< *engineer, n.*] **1.** To plan and direct the formation or carrying out of; direct as an engineer: as, to *engineer* a canal or a tunnel.

Carefully *engineered* waterways.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 14.

2. To work upon; ply; try some scheme or plan upon.

Unless we *engineered* him with question after question, we could get nothing out of him. *Cowper.*

3. To guide or manage by ingenuity and tact; conduct through or over obstacles by contrivance and effort: as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress.

An exhibition *engineered* by a native prince is quite a novelty even in India. *The American*, VII. 24.

★**engineering** (en-ji-nēr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engineer*, *v.*] **1.** The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing civil or military works which require a special knowledge or use of machinery, or of the principles of mechanics. Abbreviated *engin.*—**2.** Careful management; manœuvering.

Who kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire,
Though all your *engineering* proves in vain.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 321.

Civil engineering, that branch of engineering which relates to the construction or care of roads, bridges, railroads, canals, aqueducts, harbors, drainage-works, etc.—**Electrical engineering.** See *electrical.*—**Hydraulic engineering.** See *hydraulic.*—**Mechanical** or **dynamic engineering,** that branch which relates to machinery, manufacturing, and generation and distribution of power.—**Military engineering,** that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and all buildings necessary in military posts, and includes a thorough knowledge of every point relative to the attack and defense of places. The science also embraces the surveying of a country for the various operations of war.—**Mining engineering,** that branch which relates to all the operations involved in selecting, testing, opening, and working mines.—**Naval** or **marine engineering,** that branch which relates to the construction and management of engines for the propulsion of steamships.

engineership (en-ji-nēr′ship), *n.* [< *engineer* + *-ship.*] The post of engineer. [Rare.]

His nephew, David Alan Stevenson, joined with him at the time of his death in the *engineership*, is the sixth of the family who has held, successively or conjointly, that office.
R. L. Stevenson, in Contemporary Rev., LI. 790.

engine-house (en′jin-hous), *n.* A building for the accommodation of an engine or engines.

Boilers, dynamos, and *engine-house* must all be arranged for that size. *Elect. Rev.*, XXII. 243.

engine-lathe (en′jin-lāтн), *n.* A form of lathe driven by power and with the cutting tool mechanically fed to the work.

engineman (en′jin-man), *n.*; pl. *enginemen* (-men). A man who manages an engine, as in steamers, steam-cars, manufactories, etc.

engine-plane (en′jin-plān), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground way over which the coal is conveyed by means of an endless chain or rope worked by an engine.

enginer† (en′ji-nėr), *n.* [Also *ingener*; earlier form of *engineer*: see *engineer.*] **1.** An engineer; one who manages a military engine.

For 'tis the sport to have the *enginer*
Hoist with his own petar.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4 (quartos).

2. A skilful contriver; an artful or ingenious deviser.

He is a good *enginer* that alone can make an instrument to get preferment. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 134.

There's yet one more, Gabinius,
The *enginer* of all. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

engine-room (en′jin-röm), *n.* The room or apartment of a vessel or building in which the engines are placed.

Where, for example, are the *engine-room* logs of any of the ships he warms? *The Engineer*, LXV. 108.

enginery (en′jin-ri), *n.* [< *engine* + *-ry.*] **1.** The act or art of managing engines or artillery.—**2.** Engines collectively; mechanism; machinery; especially, artillery; instruments of war.

Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Trailing his devilish *enginery*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 553.

I have lived to mark
A new and unforeseen creation rise
From out the labours of a peaceful Land
Wielding her potent *enginery* to frame
And to produce. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

The earth is shaken by our *engineries*.
Emerson, Success.

With a mighty inward whirring and buzzing of the *enginery* which constitutes her [an automaton's] muscular system. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 129.

3. Any carefully prepared scheme to compass an end, especially a bad end; machinations; devices; system of artifice.

The fraudful *enginery* of Rome. *Shenstone*, Economy.

All his own devilish *enginery* of lying witnesses, partial sheriffs, etc. *Macaulay.*

Such a comprehensive and centralized scheme of national education, if once thoroughly realized, would prove the most appalling *enginery* for the propagation of anti-Christian and atheistic unbelief.
New Princeton Rev., II. 134.

4†. Engineering.

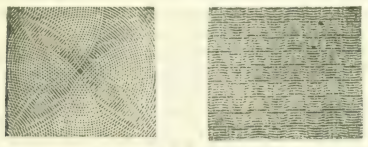
They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton*, Education.

engine-shaft (en'jin-shȧft), *n.* In *mining*, a shaft used exclusively for the pumping-machinery.

engine-tool (en'jin-töl), *n.* Same as *machine-tool.*

engine-turned (en'jin-tėrnd), *a.* Ornamented with designs produced by a rose-engine. Also *engined.*

engine-turning (en'jin-tėr''ning), *n.* A class of ornament executed by what is termed a rose-



Specimens of Engine-turning.

engine. It is used for such work as the network of curved lines on a bank-note engraving or a watch-case. See *rose-engine.*

enginous† (en'ji-nus), *a.* [< ME. *enginous*, < OF. *engignos*, *engignous*, F. *ingénieux* = Pr. *enginhos* = OSp. *engeñoso*, Sp. *ingenioso* = Pg. *engenhoso* = It. *ingegnoso*, < L. *ingeniosus*, ingenious, < *ingenium*, natural ability, genius, LL. an engine. See *engine*, and *ingenious*, of which *enginous* is the older form.] Ingenious; inventive; mechanical.

It maketh a man ben *enginous*
And swifte of fote and eke irous.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VII. 99.

All the *Enginous* Wheeles of the Soule are continually going. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.

Those beams, by *enginous* art, made often to mount and spread like a golden and glorious canopy over the deified persons that are placed under it.
Middleton, Triumphs of Integrity.

That's the mark of all their *enginous* drifts,
To wound my patience.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

engird (en-gėrd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirt* or *engirded*, ppr. *engirding.* [< *en-*[1] + *gird*[1].] To surround; encircle; encompass.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
Whose flood begins to flow within mine eyes;
My body round *engirt* with misery.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

While they the church *engird* with motion slow.
Wordsworth, Processions in the Vale of Chamouny.

engirdle (en-gėr'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirdled*, ppr. *engirdling.* [< *en-*[1] + *girdle.*] To inclose; surround.

Or when extending wide their flaming trains,
With hideous grasp the skies *engirdle* round,
And spread the terrours of their burning locks.
Glover, Sir Isaac Newton.

engirt† (en-gėrt'), *v. t.* [For *engird*, altered through influence of its pp. *engirt.*] To encircle; engird.

A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow; . . .
So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 364.

engiscope, *n.* See *engyscope.*

englad† (en-glad'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *glad.*] To make glad; cause to rejoice.

Lyke as the larke vpon the somer's daye,
When Titan radiant burnisheth his bemes bryght,
Mounteth on hye, with her melodious laye
Of the sonshyne *engladid* with the lyght.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 536.

englaim†, *v.* [ME. *englaymen*, *engleymen*, besmear, make sticky, cloy, < *en-*[1] + *glaymen*, *gleymen*, smear: see *glaim.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To besmear.

The gorre [gore] guschez owte at ones
That alle *englaymez* the gresse, one grounde ther he standez! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1131.

2. To render furry or clammy; make sticky.

His tongue *engleymed*, and his nose black.
Liber Festivalis, fol. 16 b.

3. To clog; cloy.

The man that moche hony eteth his mawe it *engleymeth.*
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 56.

II. *intrans.* To stick, or stick fast.

That noon offes white
Englayme uppon the rootes of her tonnge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

englaimous†, *a.* [ME. *englaymous*; < *englaim* + *-ous.* Cf. *glaimous.*] Smeared; sticky.

Som gomys thourghe gyrde with gaddys of yryne,
Comys gayliche clede *englaymous* wapene!
Archers of Inglande fulle egerly schottes,
Hittis thourghe the harde stele hertly dynnttis!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3685.

★**Englander** (ing'glan-dėr), *n.* [= G. *Engländer* = Dan. *Englænder*; as *England* + *-er*[1].] A native of England; an English man or woman. [Rare.]

I marvel what blood thou art — neither *Englander* nor Scot. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

There are two young *Englanders* in the house, who hate all the Americans in a lump.
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller, p. 35.

englanté (F. pron. oṅ-gloṅ-tā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., better **englandé*, < *en-*, = E. *en-*, + *glandé* (equiv. to *englanté*), acorned, < *glande*, < L. *glan(d-)s*, an acorn: see *gland.*] In *her.*, bearing acorns: said of an oak-tree used as a bearing.

englet†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *ingle.*

English (ing'glish. The historical pron. would ★be eng'glish; the change to ing'glish is due to the great frequency of *i*, and the almost entire absence of *e*, before *ng* in mod. native E. words), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *English*, *Englisch*, *Englissh*, *Englyssh*, *Englisse* (= D. *Engelsch* = G. *Englisch* = Dan. Sw. *Engelsk*; cf. OF. *Englesche*, usually *Angleis*, *Anglois*, F. *Anglais* = Sp. *Inglés* = Pg. *Inglez* = It. *Inglese*, English, after E. *English*, as if from a ML. **Anglensis* (see *-ese*), for *Anglicus*: see *Anglic*, *Anglican*), < AS. *Englisc*, rarely *Ænglisc*, English, i. e., Anglo-Saxon, pertaining to the Angles, a Low German tribe, < *Engle*, *Ængle*, the Angles, who settled in Britain, giving to the southern part of it the name of *Engla land* (> ME. *Englelond*, *Englond*, *England*, mod. *England*), i. e., the land of the Angles: see *Angle*[2], *Anglo-Saxon.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or characteristic of England (the largest of the three kingdoms which with the principality of Wales form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland), or to its inhabitants, institutions, etc.: often used for *British.*

Englische men beth Saxoynes,
That beth of Engistes Soones.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 521.

And thanne ther Remayned in the shippe iiij *Englyssh* prestis moo. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our *English* dead!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

O the roast beef of Old England!
And O the old *English* roast beef!
Fielding, Roast Beef of Old England.

2. Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the language spoken by the people of England and the peoples derived from them. See II., 2.—**Early English architecture.** See *early.*—**English basement, bond, horn,** etc. See the nouns.—**English disease,** rickets.

II. *n.* **1.** Collectively, in the plural, the people of England; specifically, natives of England, or the people constituting the English race, particularly as distinguished from the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish.

There goes the Talbot, with his colours spread,
And all the troops of *English* after him.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. [ME. *English*, *Englisch*, etc., < AS. *Englisc*, *Ænglisc*, neut. adj. as noun (also with a noun, *Englisc gereord* or *getheód*), the English language — that is, the language spoken by the Angles and, by extension, by the Saxons and other Low German tribes who composed the people called Anglo-Saxons. See etymology above, *Anglo-Saxon*, and def.] The language of the people of England and of the peoples derived from them, including those of English descent in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the British dependencies in India, Africa, and other parts of the world. The signification of the term *English*, as applied to language, has varied with its changes of signification in political use. Originally applied to the language of the Angles, it came in time to be the general designation of the aggregate of slightly differing Low German dialects, Anglian and Saxon, which was recognized as the national tongue of the Teutonic invaders of Britain. This tongue, now generally known as *Anglo-Saxon* (see *Anglo-Saxon*), underwent in the course of time, by the Scandinavian invasion in the ninth century, and by the Norman conquest and the introduction of Norman French in the eleventh century, changes so extensive and profound as to make the "English" language of the later periods practically another tongue. Accordingly, the older stages of the language have at different periods received some special designation, as *Saxon*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *English-Saxon*, or *Saxon-English* for the language before the Norman conquest, and *Old English* or *Early English* for the period between the Norman conquest and the modern period. Recently some British scholars have insisted on using *English* to cover the whole range of the language, applying *Old English*, or, as some term it, *Oldest English*, to the Anglo-Saxon period. But, apart from the question as to the practical differences of the Anglo-Saxon and the language later called *English*, this tends to confusion, the term *Old English* having long had a distinct and well-understood application to the mixed language developed after the Norman conquest. Various divisions have been made of the periods of English. All are more or less arbitrary, there being no absolute gap even between the Anglo-Saxon and the following period. A common division, adopted in this dictionary, is as follows: (1) *Anglo-Saxon*, meaning usually and chiefly West-Saxon, but including all other Anglo-Saxon dialects, Kentish, Mercian, Old Northumbrian, etc., from the middle of the fifth century, or rather from the seventh century, when the first contemporary records (in Anglo-Saxon) begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century (A. D. 450 (600)–1150 (1200)); (2) *Middle English*, also called *Old English*, from the middle or end of the twelfth century to the beginning of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1150 (1200)–1500); (3) *Modern English*, or simply *English*, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present time. Each of these periods is divided, when convenient, into three subperiods by the terms *early* and *late* applied to the first and the last part of the main periods. The periods of transition cannot be exactly fixed, and in the etymologies of this dictionary the designation "early Middle English," for example, with reference to a word or form, may coincide in date with the designation "late Anglo-Saxon," as applied to another word or form of earlier aspect or spelling. So "early modern English," referring properly to the first part of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1500–1550), may in some cases refer back to the last decades of the fifteenth century, or, in regard to archaic forms and spellings, may extend to the end of the sixteenth century. In particular cases the date of the century or the date of the year is given. Philologically, English, considered with reference to its original form, Anglo-Saxon, and to the grammatical features which it retains of Anglo-Saxon origin, is the most conspicuous member of the Low German group of the Teutonic family, the other Low German languages being Old Saxon, Old Friesic, Old Low German, and other extinct forms, and the modern Dutch, Flemish, Friesic, and Low German (Platt Deutsch). These, with High German, constitute the "West Germanic" branch, as Gothic and the Scandinavian tongues constitute the "East Germanic" branch, of the Teutonic family. (See the terms used.) By mixture with the Celtic and Latin of the Anglo-Saxon period, and later with the kindred Scandinavian, and then with the Old French of the Norman and other dialects, especially with the Norman French as developed in England (the Anglo-French), and with later French, and finally, in consequence of the spread of English exploration, commerce, conquest, and colonization, with nearly all the other great languages of the globe, English has become the most composite language spoken by man. The vocabulary of common life is still about three fourths of Anglo-Saxon origin; but the vocabulary of literature and commerce contains a majority of words of foreign origin, chiefly Latin or Greek, coming in great part through the Romance tongues, and of these chiefly through French. The languages from which the next greatest contributions have been received are the Scandinavian (Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian), the Low German (Dutch, Flemish, etc.), Celtic, Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish, Malay, Chinese, American Indian, etc. The words derived from the more remote languages are, however, in great part names of products or customs peculiar to the countries concerned, and few of them enter into actual English use.

Dan Chaucer, well of *English* undefyled.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

The critical study of *English* has but just commenced. We are at the beginning of a new era in its history. Great as are its powers, men are beginning to feel that its necessities are still greater.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxviii.

3. The English equivalent of a foreign word; an English rendering.

"Lithcock! it's Latin," the lady said,
"Richard's the *English* of that name."
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 269).

And for English gentlemen me thinks it must needs be a pleasure to them to see so rich a toong [as Italian] outvide by their mother-speech, as by the manie-folde *Englishes* of manie wordes in this is manifest.
Florio, It. Dict., To the Reader, p. 14.

4. In *printing*, a size of type between pica and great primer: in the United States, about 5½ lines to the linear inch.

This line is in English type.

5. In *billiards*, a twisting or spinning motion imparted by a quick stroke on one side to the cue-ball. All deviations by the cue-ball from such motion as would naturally result from a straight central stroke with the cue, or from the slant given by impact on the side of an object-ball after such a stroke, are governed by the same principle; but as most force-shots have special names (*draw*, *follow*, *massé*, etc.), the word *English* is generally used only when the ball glances after impact in a direction more or less sharply angular from the object-ball or cushion. [U. S.]—**Pidgin English.** See *Pidgin-English.*—**Sandal-wood English.** See the extract.

White men and natives communicate with each other [in the South-Sea islands] by means of a very singular jargon . . . known as *sandal-wood English*, or the "bêche de mer lingo." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 200.

The king's (or queen's) English, idiomatic or correct English.

Here will be an old abusing of God's patience and *the king's English*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

English (ing'glish), *v.* [< *English*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To translate into the English language; render in English. [Often without a capital.]

Often he woulde *englyshe* his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodeyne.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 7.

Those gracious Acts whereof so frequently hee makes mention may be *english'd* more properly Acts of feare and dissimulation against his mind and conscience.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

Lucretius *English'd!* 'twas a work might shake
The power of English verse to undertake.
Otway, To Mr. Creech.

2. To furnish with English speech. [Rare.]

Even a poor scantily-*Englished* Frenchman, who wasted time in trying to ask how long the cars stopped, . . . made a good dinner in spite of himself.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey.

3†. To express in speech; give an account of.

A vain-glorious knight, over-*englishing* his travels.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

4. In *billiards*, to cause to twist or spin and to assume a more or less sharply angular direction after impact: as, he *Englished* his ball too much. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* In *billiards*, to impart a twisting or spinning motion to the cue-ball: as, I *Englished* just right. [U. S.]

Englishable (ing'glish-a-bl), *a.* [< *English* + *-able.*] Capable of being rendered in English. *Imp. Dict.*

Englisher (ing'glish-ėr), *n.* An Englishman. [Rare.]

William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy *Englishers* so easy a conquest as Walter the Well-born may find these eunuch Romans. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, p. 138.

Englishman (ing'glish-man), *n.*; pl. *Englishmen* (-men). [< ME. *Englischman*, *Engliscman*, < AS. *Englisc man* (*mon*) (rare) (= D. *Engelschman* = Dan. *Engelskmand* = Sw. *Engelskman*), as two words: see *English* and *man*.] **1.** A man who was born in or is a citizen of England; in a broad sense, a man of the English race who preserves his distinctive racial character, wherever he resides.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a true-born *Englishman*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Then presently again prepare themselves to sing
The sundry foreign Fields the *Englishmen* had fought.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 443.

2. An English ship.

He indicated the lumping steamer that lay among the sailing-ships. She was not an *Englishman*, though I really forget the nationality of the colour she flew at the peak.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, iv.

Englishness (ing'glish-nes), *n.* [< *English* + *-ness.*] The quality of being English, or of having English characteristics. [Rare.]

Easily recognized by its *Englishness*.
Art Jour., April, 1888, p. 121.

Englishry (ing'glish-ri), *n.* [< *English* + *-ry.*] **1.** The state of being an Englishman. [Archaic.]

The law of *Englishry*, by which a man found killed was held to be a Frenchman, and the hundred was made responsible under this special law, unless evidence could be brought to show that the slain man was an Englishman.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 297.

"*Englishry* was not proved, therefore there are three fines." This refers to a rule made by the Conqueror, for the protection of his followers, that the hundred or township in which a foreigner was slain should be fined if the slayer was not produced. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 423.

2. A population of English descent; especially, the persons of English descent in Ireland.

Eight years had elapsed since an arm had been lifted up in the conquered island [Ireland] against the domination of the *Englishry*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxv.

Presentment of Englishry, in *old Eng. law*, during the dominion of the Normans, a plea or claim before the coroner, at an inquest on the death of an unknown man, that the deceased was not a Norman, but English, and the vill or hundred was therefore not liable to the fine which the dominant race imposed for the death of one who could be supposed to be of their own number.

Englishwoman (ing'glish-wům″an), *n.*; pl. *Englishwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who is a native of England, or a member of the distinctive English race.

The Old-English Kings almost always married *Englishwomen*. *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 45.

englislet (eng'glis-let), *n.* In *her.*, an escutcheon of pretense.

engloom (en-glöm'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *gloom.*] To make gloomy; surround with gloom. [Rare.]

Is this the result for the attainment of which the gymnasium remorselessly *englooms* the life of the German boy? *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 535.

englue† (en-glö'), *v. t.* [< ME. *engluer*, < OF. *engluer*; < *en-*[1] + *glue.*] To glue; join or close fast, as with glue.

Whan he sawe, and redie fonde
This coffre made, and well *englued*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

englut† (en-glut'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inglut*; < F. *engloutir* = Pr. *englotir* = OSp. *englutir* = It. *inghiottire*, < ML. *inglutire*, swallow, < L. *in*, in, + *glutire* (> F. *gloutir*, etc.), swallow: see *en-*[1] and *glut.*] **1.** To swallow or gulp down.

My particular grief . . .
Engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

2. To fill to repletion; glut.

Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will straightway loath all learning. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

engobe (en-gōb'), *n.* [Origin not obvious.] Any earthy white or cream-colored paste used as a slip in coating naturally colored pottery, in order to mask or tone down its coarser and less agreeable tint.

The red or brown ware was coated with a thin coating of white clay called an *engobe* or slip.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 22.

The true Naukratian [ware], coated with a creamy white *engobe*, on which the decoration is laid in black or orange.
J. P. Taylor, Andover Rev., VII. 447.

engold† (en-gōld'), *v. t.* [ME. *engolden* (tr. L. *inaurare*); < *en-*[1] + *gold.*] To cover or adorn with gold. *Wyclif*, Rev. xvii. 4 (Oxf.).

engomphosis (en-gom-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *γόμφος*, a nail, tooth, + *-osis.*] Same as *gomphosis*.

engore[1]**†** (en-gōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engored*, ppr. *engoring*. [< *en-*[1] + *gore*[1].] To make gory. *Davies.*

A most unmanly noise was made with those he put to sword,
Of groans and outcries. The flood blush'd to be so much *engor'd*
With such base souls. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi. 22.

engore[2]**†** (en-gōr'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *gore*[2].] **1.** To pierce; gore; wound.

Lo! where beyond he lyeth languishing,
Deadly *engored* of a great wilde Bore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 38.

2. To infuriate.

As salvage Bull, whom two fierce mastives bayt,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary warde them to awayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 42.

engorge (en-gôrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *engorged*, ppr. *engorging*. [Formerly also *ingorge*; < F. *engorger* (= Pr. *engorgar*, *engorjar* = It. *ingorgare*, *ingorgiare*), < *en-* + *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To swallow; devour; gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness or in large quantities.

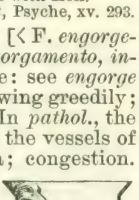
That is the Gulfe of Greedinesse, they say,
That deepe *engorgeth* all this worldes pray.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 3.

2. To fill to excess; gorge; specifically, in *med.*, to fill to excess with blood; cause hyperemia in. —**Engorged papilla**, the edematous and swollen optic papilla associated with hyperemic and tortuous veins: same as *choked disk*.

II.† *intrans.* To devour; feed with eagerness or voracity.

Nor was it wonder that he thus did swell,
Who had *engorged* and drunken was with Hell.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 293.

engorgement (en-gôrj'ment), *n.* [< F. *engorgement* (= Pr. *engorjamen* = It. *ingorgamento*, *ingorgiamento*), < *engorger*, engorge: see *engorge* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity. —**2.** In *pathol.*, the state of being filled to excess, as the vessels of an organ with blood; hyperemia; congestion. —**3.** In *metal.*, the partial choking up of a blast-furnace by an accumulation of material not thoroughly fused. Ordinarily called *scaffolding*.


A Bend Engoulée.

engouled (en-göld'), *a.* Same as *engoulée*.

engoulée (oṅ-gö-lā'), *a.* [F., fem. pp. of F. *engouler* = Pr. *engolir*, *engouller* = Sp. *engullir* = Pg. *engulir*, swallow up, < L. *in*, in, + *gula* (> OF. *goule*, F. *gueule*, etc.), the throat: see *gullet*, *gules.*] In *her.*, swallowed; being swallowed. Specifically—(*a*) An epithet applied to all bends, crosses, saltiers, etc., when their extremities enter the mouths of animals. (*b*) Being devoured: said of a child or other creature in the jaws of a serpent, or the like, which is swallowing it.

engraff†, engraffment†. Obsolete forms of *ingraft*, *ingraftment*.

engraft, engraftation, etc. See *ingraft*, etc.

engrail (en-grāl'), *v.* [Also *ingrail*; < F. *engréler*, engrail, < *en-* + *grêle*, hail: see *grail*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To variegate; spot, as with hail.

A cauldron new *engrail'd* with twenty hewes.
Chapman, Iliad, p. 325.

2. To make serrate; give an indented outline to. [Archaic.]

Over hills with peaky tops *engrail'd*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

II. *intrans.* To form an edging or border; run in a waving or indented line.


Argent, a Bend Engrailed Gules.

engrailed (en-grāld'), *p. a.* [Also *ingrailed*; < ME. *engrelyd*, etc.; < *engrail* + *-ed*[1].] In *her.*, cut into concave semicircular indents: said of a line and also of the bearing, such as a fesse, bordure, or the like, whose edge is broken in this way: as, a bordure *engrailed*. Also *engreslé*.

Polwheel beareth a saltier *engrail'd*.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

engrailing (en-grā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engrail*, *v.*] An ornament consisting of a broken or indented line or band. Also written *ingrailing*.

engrailment (en-grāl'ment), *n.* [< *engrail* + *-ment.*] **1.** A ring of dots round the edge of a medal.—**2.** In *her.*, the state of being engrailed; indentation in curved lines.

Also written *ingrailment*.

engrain. See *ingrain*.

engrapple† (en-grap'l), *v. i.* [< *en-*[1] + *grapple.*] To grapple; struggle at close quarters.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

engrasp† (en-grąsp'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *grasp.*] To seize with a grasping hold; hold fast by inclosing or embracing; grip.

So both together fiers *engrasped* bee,
Whyles Guyon standing by their uncouth strife does see.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 20.

Engraulidæ (en-grâ'li-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Engraulididæ*.

engraulidid (en-grâ'li-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Engraulididæ*.

Engraulididæ (en-grâ-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Engraulis* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Engraulis*; the anchovies. Also *Engraulidæ*. See cut under *anchovy*.

Engraulina (en-grâ-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Engraulis* + *-ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Clupeidæ*. They are characterized by having the mouth very wide and lateral; the intermaxillary very small and firmly united to the maxillary, which is elongate, and scarcely protractile; and the upper jaw projecting. The group is the same as the family *Engraulididæ*.

Engraulis (en-grâ'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγγραυλίς*, a small fish (also called *ἐγκρασίχολος*, < *ἐγκρασις*, a mixing in, + *χόλος*, *χολή* = E. *gall*[1], bile).] The typical and most extensive genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Engraulididæ*. The common anchovy, *E. encrasicholus*, is the best-known species. See *anchovy*.

engrave[1] (en-grāv'), *v. t.*; pret. *engraved*, pp. *engraved* or *engraven*, ppr. *engraving*. [Formerly also *ingrave*; < OF. *engraver*, F. *engraver*, engrave, < *en-* + *graver*, engrave: see *en-*[1] and *grave*[1]. The Gr. *ἐγγράφειν*, cut into, engrave, is related, if at all, only remotely: see *grave*[1].] **1.** To cut in; make by incision; produce or form by incision on a hard surface.

These were the words that were *ingraven* upon her Tombe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 5.

To all these there be divers Witnesses, both 'Squires and Ladies, whose Names are *engraven* upon the Stone.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 9.

"From Edith" was *engraven* on the blade.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To imprint; impress deeply; infix.

It will scarce seem possible that God should *engrave* principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke*.

3. To cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with letters or figures, or with the lines representing any object: applied especially to work on metal, but also to work on stone and other hard materials.

So fond were the ancients of these costly and beautiful works that the Emperor Heliogabalus is recorded to have covered his shoes with *engraved* gems. *Fairholt*.

engrave[2]† (en-grāv′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *grave*[2]. Cf. *grave*[1], *v. t.*] To deposit in a grave; bury; inter; inhume.

The sixt had charge of them, now being dead,
In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 42.

engravement (en-grāv′ment), *n.* [< *engrave*[1] + *-ment.*] 1. The act of engraving, or the state of being engraved.—2†. The work of an engraver; an engraving.

We, . . . being the offspring of God, ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the *engravement* of art and man's device.
Barrow, Expos. of Decalogue.

★**engraver** (en-grā′vėr), *n.* One who engraves; especially, an artist who produces ornaments, patterns, or representations of objects by means of incisions on a hard surface; specifically, one who produces such designs with a view to the taking from them of impressions in printers' ink or other pigment.

To work all manner of work, of the *engraver*, and of the cunning workman, and of the embroiderer. Ex. xxxv. 35.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or *engraver* makes the image in the table or metal. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 47.

Engravers' sand-bag, a leather cushion tightly packed with sand, used to prop up a copper plate at a convenient working angle, or to permit the free movement of a plate or wooden block, when fine lines are being engraved upon it.

engravery† (en-grā′vėr-i), *n.* [< *engrave*[1] + *-ery.*] The work of an engraver.

Some handsome *engraveries* and medals.
Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, p. 210.

★**engraving** (en-grā′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *engrave*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or art of cutting designs, inscriptions, etc., on any hard substance, as stone, metal, or wood. Many branches of the art, as gem-engraving, cameo-cutting, and die-sinking, are of great antiquity.

2. Specifically, the art of forming designs by cutting, corrosion by acids, a photographic process, etc., on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood, etc., for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of the design so formed. Wood-engraving appears to have come first into use, the earliest dated wood-engraving, representing St. Christopher, bearing the date of 1423, while the earliest engraving worthy of the name from a metal plate was produced by Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, in 1452. Relief-engraving on wood was, however, in use among the Orientals at a far earlier period. In engraving on metal the lines or marks which are to appear on the paper are sunk into the plate, and before being printed from are filled with ink, the rest of the surface being cleaned before the impression is taken. On a block of wood the lines for impression are left prominent, the blank parts being cut away, so that the wooden block serves as a type. Copper and steel plates are printed from separately on a press specially adapted for this use; wooden blocks, on the ordinary printing-press, commonly along with the accompanying text. The wood generally used for fine engraving is box, and the metals commonly employed by engravers are copper and steel. Different methods or styles of engraving on steel or copper are known as *aquatint*, *etching*, *mezzotint*, *stipple*, *line-engraving*, etc.

In facsimile *engraving*, . . . the drawing is made upon the wood with a pen or the point of a brush, generally by another person, and all that the engraver does is just to hollow all the little areas of wood that are left inkless.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 413.

3. That which is engraved, or produced by engraving; an engraved representation, or an incised plate or block intended to be printed from: as, an *engraving* on a monument or a watch-case; a steel or a wood *engraving*.

With the work of an engraver in stone, like the *engravings* of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the name of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 11.

4. An impression taken from an engraved plate or block; a print.—**Anaglyptographic engraving, anastatic engraving.** See the adjectives.—**Bureau of Engraving and Printing.** See *bureau.*—**Chalk engraving**, a form of stipple engraving used to imitate drawings made in chalk. The grain of the chalk drawing is reproduced by irregular dots of different forms and sizes.—**Copperplate engraving**, the art of engraving on prepared plates of copper for printing. To the plate is given a surface which is perfectly plane and highly polished. It is next heated sufficiently to melt wax, with which it is then rubbed over, so that when cooled it is covered with a white skin, to which the design or drawing is transferred. The engraver, with a steel point, follows the lines of the drawing, pressing lightly so as to penetrate through the wax and line faintly the copper surface beneath. The wax is then melted off, the surface cleaned, and the engraving is proceeded with, a burin or graver being used to cut the lines, a scraper to remove the slight bur raised by the burin, and a burnisher to soften or tone down the lines and remove scratches. The engraver uses also a woolen rubber and a little olive-oil to clean the face of the plate, in order to render the condition of his work plainly visible; and this rubber serves also to polish off the burs.—**Facsimile engraving**, engraving on wood, in which every line is either drawn on the block or else photographed from pen or pencil drawing in reduced size, the work of the engraver being to remove the wood from between these lines. This is the earliest method of wood-engraving, and is called *facsimile* in contradistinction to *tint engraving*, in which, the drawing being in wash, gauche, or oil paint, the engraver has to invent the lines, which he cuts in such a manner as to render when printed the exact shades of the original drawing—a method of engraving of comparatively recent origin.—**Line-engraving**, the art, methods, etc., of engraving in incised lines on metal. Modern line-engravers frequently begin by etching, and complete their work with the drypoint and the burin. After the design has been transferred to the etching-ground, and the parts to be bitten in, such as grass, foliage, sea-waves, and the flowing lines of draperies, have been drawn with the needle, all white objects, such as drapery, satin, clouds, ice, the light parts of water, etc., are stopped out, to preserve them from the corroding acid. A ruling-machine, consisting of a straight bar of steel with a sliding socket having a perpendicular tube containing a diamond-pointed pen attached to its side, is used to lay flat tints, such as clear-blue skies, in parallel lines, either straight or curved, as the shape of the object to be represented may demand. When the plate has been bitten in, the ground is removed and the unbitten parts are engraved with the burin. This instrument is handled in various ways, according to the texture of the object under treatment, as by cross-hatchings, undulating or straight lines, dots in lozenge-shaped or square spaces formed by the intersection of lines, etc.; care being taken to avoid sameness of stroke, and to give as much variety as possible to the necessarily more or less mechanical patterns produced by a stiff unyielding instrument.—**Photographic engraving**, any method of engraving in which an application of photography is a chief factor in the production of the block or plate from which the impressions are taken.—**Photo-intaglio engraving**, any process for producing lines on a plate by photography, and subsequently etching them in.—**Process engraving**, a name often given to photographic engraving. Also called *process.* (See also *etching*, *heliotypy*, *lithography*, *mezzotint*, *photo-engraving*, *photogravure*, etc.)

engreaten† (en-grā′tn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *greaten.*] To make great or greater; augment; aggravate.

As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it is much *engreatened* by the circumstances which attend it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 396.

engredge†, *v. t.* [ME. *engredgen*, *engreggen*, < OF. *engregier*, < ML. **ingraviare* for L. *ingravare*, make heavy, weigh down, aggravate, < *in*, on, + *gravis*, heavy. Cf. *engrieve*, and see *aggravate*, *aggrieve*, *aggredge.*] To aggravate; lie heavy on.

All thise thinges . . . *engreggen* the conscience.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

engrieve† (en-grēv′), *v.* [< ME. *engreven*, < OF. *engrever*, grieve, aggrieve, < *en-* + *grever*, grieve. Cf. *engredge* and *aggrieve.*] To grieve; pain.

For yit no thyng *engreveth* me. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3444.

Aches, and hurts, and corns do *engrieve* either towards rain or towards frost. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

engross (en-grōs′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *ingross*; < ME. *engrossen*, write large, < OF. *engrossir*, *engroisser*, *engrossier*, *engroissier* = Sp. *engrosar* = Pg. *engrossar* = It. *ingrossare*, < ML. *ingrossare*, make large, write large, engross, *ingrossari*, become large, < L. *in-* + LL. *grossus*, thick, gross, ML. also large: see *gross.*] 1†. To make large or larger; make additions to; increase in bulk or quantity.

For this they have *engrossed* and pil'd up
The canker'd heaps of strange-achieved gold.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body,
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

2†. To make thick or gross; thicken.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrost with mud. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 46.

3. To take in the gross or in bulk; take the whole of; get sole possession of; absorb completely: with or without *all.*

Cato . . . misliking greatly the *engrossing* of offices in Rome that one man should haue many at once.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 174.

If thou *engrossest all* the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'st me of a moiety.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2.

Now with my friend I desire not to share or participate, but to *engross* his sorrows.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

These negroes, in fact, like the monks of the dark ages, *engross all* the knowledge of the place, . . . being infinitely more adventurous and more knowing than their masters. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 99.

Specifically—4. To monopolize the supply of, or the supplies in; get entire possession or control of, for the purpose of raising prices and enhancing profits: as, to *engross* the importations of tea; to *engross* the market for wheat.

Some by *engrossing* of looms into their hands, and letting them out at such unreasonable rents.
Act of Philip and Mary, quoted in English Gilds [(E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxiii.

What your people had you haue *ingrossed*, forbidding them our trade.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 207.

5. To occupy wholly; take up or employ entirely, to the exclusion of other things: as, business *engrosses* his attention or thoughts; to be *engrossed* in study.

Barakát, excited by this tale, became *engrossed* with the desire of slaying his own father, whom he was made to believe to be his father's murderer.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 122.

6. To write out in a fair large hand or in a formal or prescribed manner for preservation, as a public document or record. The engrossing of documents was formerly executed in England, and for some purposes till a late period, in a peculiar hand, called the *engrossing-hand*, derived from the ancient court-hand, nearly illegible to all but experts. The engrossing-hand of the present day is a fair round hand, purposely made as legible as possible. The engrossing of testimonials and other commemorative documents is often a work of much art involving the employment of ornamental characters of various forms, and sometimes also of elaborate adornment, and a studied arrangement for effective display.

That the actes of the yelde and of other yelds precedents shullen be enacted and *engrossed* in a quayer of parchemyn.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 379.

Jack had provided a fair copy of his father's will, *engrossed* in form upon a large skin of parchment.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Swallow up*, *Engulf*, etc. (see *absorb*); to lay hold of, monopolize.

engrosser (en-grō′sėr), *n.* 1. One who takes, or gets control of, the whole; a monopolizer; specifically, a monopolizer of commodities or a commodity of trade or business.

A new sort of *engrossers*, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

Lord Bolingbroke tells us, that "we have lost the spirit of our Constitution; and therefore we bear, from little *engrossers* of delegated power, that which our fathers would not have suffered from true proprietors of the Royal authority." *V. Knox*, Essays, cxix.

2. One who copies a writing in large fair characters, or in an ornamental manner.

engrossing-hand (en-grō′sing-hand), *n.* The handwriting employed in engrossing. See *engross*, 6.

engrossment (en-grōs′ment), *n.* [< *engross* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of engrossing; the appropriation of things in large or undue quantities; exorbitant acquisition. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. —2. The act of copying out in large fair or ornamental characters: as, the *engrossment* of a deed, or of a testimonial.—3. The copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters.

Which clause, being approved by all parties, was in the king's presence entered in the bill that his majesty had signed; and being afterwards added to the *engrossment*, it was again thus reformed. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 495.

4. The state of being engrossed or entirely occupied about something, to the exclusion of other things; appropriation; absorption.

In the *engrossment* of her own ardent and devoted love.
Bulwer.

engrossure (en-grōs′ūr), *n.* [< *engross* + *-ure.*] Same as *engrossment*, 4.

Engrossure in his work. *Missionary Rev.*, IX. 278.

enguard† (en-gärd′), *v. t.* [< OF. *engarder*, < *en-* + *garder*, guard: see *en-*[1] and *guard.*] To guard; defend.

A hundred knights! Yes, that on every dream,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may *enguard* his dotage with their powers,
And hold our lives in mercy. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

enguiché (oṅ-gē-shā′), *a.* [F., < OF. *enguiché*, < *en-* + *guiche*, a handle of a shield, buckler, etc.] In *her.*, having a rim around the mouth: said of a hunting-horn used as a bearing, and used only when the rim is of a different tincture from the rest of the horn.

engulf, ingulf (en-, in-gulf′), *v. t.* [< OF. *engolfer*, engulf (= Sp. Pg. *engolfar*, get into narrow sea-room, refl. plunge into a business, = It. *ingolfare*, engulf), < L. *in* + ML. *golfus*, *gulfus* (OF. *golfe*, etc.), gulf: see *gulf.*] 1. To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; overwhelm by swallowing or submerging.

You begin to believe that the hat was invented for the sole purpose of *ingulfing* coppers, and that its highest type is the great Triregno itself, into which the pence of Peter rattle. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

2. To cast into or as into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *engulf* ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

engulfment, ingulfment (en-, in-gulf′ment), *n.* [< *engulf*, *ingulf*, + *-ment.*] The act of engulfing, or the state of being engulfed.

The formation of the crevasses was violent, accompanied by an explosive noise; and, where they traversed villages, escape from *ingulfment* was by no means easy.
Science, V. 351.

engyn†, **engyne**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *engine.*

Engyschistæ (en-jis-kis′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐγγύς, near (with ref. to narrowness), + σχιστός, verbal adj. of σχίζειν, cleave.] In Günther's

ichthyological system, the second subfamily of *Muræniдæ*, characterized by the reduction of the branchial apertures in the pharynx to narrow slits, whence the name. It includes the typical *Murænidæ*, or morays. See cut under *Murænidæ*.

engyscope (en'ji-skōp), *n.* [Less prop. *engiscope;* < Gr. ἐγγύς, near (with ref. to narrowness), + σκοπεῖν, view.] A kind of reflecting microscope.

enhabile†, *v.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhabit† (en-hab'it), *v. t.* See *inhabit*.

enhable†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhalo (en-hā'lō), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *halo*.] To surround with a halo or glory. [Rare.]

Her captain still lords it over our memories, the greatest sailor that ever sailed the seas, and we should not look at Sir John Franklin himself with such admiring interest as that with which we *enhaloed* some larger boy who had made a voyage in her [the sloop Harvard].
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 41.

enhalse† (en-hals'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *halse*.] To clasp round the neck; embrace.

The other me *enhalse*,
With welcome cosin, now welcome out of Wales.
Mir. for Mags., p. 406.

enhance (en-hȧns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enhanced*, ppr. *enhancing*. [Formerly also *inhance;* early mod. E. also *enhaunce*, *enhaunse*, < ME. *enhauncen*, generally with *s*, *enhaunsen*, *enhansen*, also, with altered prefix, *anhansen*, and without prefix, *haunsen*, etc. (see *hance*); also rarely *enhawsen:* < OF. *enhauncer*, *enhaunsier*, *enhaucer*, *enhaucier*, *enhalcer*, < *en-* + *haucer*, *haucier*, F. *hausser* = Pr. *alsar*, *ausar* = Sp. *alzar* = It. *alzare*, raise, < OF. *halt*, *haut*, F. *haut*, etc., < L. *altus*, high (see *haughty*, *altitude*); the forms with *n* (OF. *enhauncer*, etc.) being appar. due to association with Pr. *enansar*, *enanzar*, promote, further, < *enant*, before, rather, < L. *in* + *ante*, before. Cf. Pr. *avant*, F. *avant*, etc., before, < L. *ab* + *ante* (> ult. E. *advance*, equiv. to *enhance*): see *avant*, *avaunt*, *advance*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To raise up; lift up; elevate.

He that mekith himself shall be *enhaunsed*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxiii. 12.

He was *enhaunsyt* full high in his hed toune.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13378.

Both of them high attonce their handes *enhaunst*,
And both attonce their huge blowes down did sway.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 31.

2. To raise to a higher degree; increase to a higher point; carry upward or to a greater extent; heighten; make greater: as, to *enhance* prices, or one's reputation or dignity; to *enhance* misery or sorrow.

I move you, my lords, not to be greedy and outrageous in *enhancing* and raising of your rents.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The pulsation of a stretched string or wire gives the ear the pleasure of sweet sound before yet the musician has *enhanced* this pleasure by concords and combinations.
Emerson, Art.

=Syn. 2. To swell, augment, aggravate.

II. *intrans.* To be raised; swell; grow larger: as, a debt *enhances* rapidly by compound interest. [Rare.]

Leaving fair Voya cross'd up Danuby,
As high as Saba, whose *enhauncing* streams
Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

enhanced (en-hȧnst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enhance*, *v.*] In *her.*, removed from its proper position and set higher in the field: said of any bearing. Also *inhanced*.

enhancement (en-hȧns'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inhancement;* < *enhance* + *-ment*.] The act of enhancing, or the state of being enhanced; increase in degree or extent; augmentation; aggravation: as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty, evil, grief, punishment, crime, etc.

Their yearly rents . . . are not to this day improved at all, the landlords making no less gain by fines and income then there is raised in other places by *enhancement* of rents. *Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt.
Government of the Tongue.

enhancer (en-hȧn'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *enhaunsere*.] One who enhances; one who or that which carries to a greater degree or a higher point.

There may be just reason, . . . upon a dearth of grain or other commodities, to highten the price; but in such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of *enhancers*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 2.

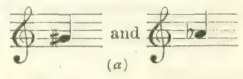
enharbor† (en-här'bor), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *harbor*.] To dwell in or inhabit.

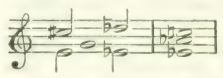
O true delight! *enharboring* the brests
Of those sweet creatures with the plumy crests.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 3.

enharden† (en-här'dn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *harden*.] To harden; encourage; embolden.

France useth . . . to *enharden* one with confidence; for the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldness. *Howell*, Foreign Travel, p. 192.

enharmonic, enharmonical (en-här-mon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *enharmonique* = Sp. *enarmónico* = Pg. *enharmonico* = It. *enarmonico*, < Gr. ἐναρμονικός, usually ἐναρμόνιος, in accord or harmony, < ἐν, in, + ἁρμονία, harmony: see *harmony*, *harmonic*.] 1. In *Gr. music*, pertaining to that genus or scale that is distinguished from the diatonic and the chromatic by the use of intervals of less than a semitone.—2. In *mod. music:* (*a*) Pertaining to a scale or an instrument using smaller intervals than a semitone. (*b*) Pertaining to a use of notes which, though differing in name and in position on the staff, refer on instruments of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte, to identical keys or tones; thus (*a*) are enharmonically distinct, but practically identical.—**Enharmonic change** or **modulation**, a change of key or of chord-relationship effected by indicating a given tone first by one staff-degree and then by another, so as to associate it with two distinct tonalities. It is a somewhat arbitrary use of the imperfect modulatory capacities of instruments of fixed intonation.—**Enharmonic diësis.** See *diësis*.—**Enharmonic interval** or **relation**, an interval or a relation based on the nominal distinction mentioned in def. 2 (*b*).—**Enharmonic organ**, an organ having more than twelve keys to the octave.—**Enharmonic scale**, a scale having more than twelve tones to the octave.





enharmonically (en-här-mon'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an enharmonic manner, or in accordance with an enharmonic scale.

enharmonion† (en-här-mō'ni-on), *n.* [< Gr. ἐναρμόνιον, neut. of ἐναρμόνιος, in accord: see *enharmonic*.] A song of many parts, or a concert of several tunes.

Enharmonion, one of the three general sorts of musick; song of many parts, or a curious concert of sundry tunes.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, Expl. of Obscure Words.

enhause†, *v. t.* [ME.: see *enhance*.] To lift up; elevate; exalt. *Chaucer.*

Full many thereof raised vp hath she,
Fro pouerte *enhaused* to rychesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6255.

enhearten (en-här'tn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *hearten*.] To hearten up; encourage; animate; embolden. [Rare.]

When their agents came to him to feel his pulse, they found it beat so calm and even that he sent them messages to *enhearten* them.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 141.

The enemy exults and is *enheartened*. *Jer. Taylor.*

enheaven†, *v. t.* To place in or raise to heaven; entrance. *N. E. D.*

enhedge† (en-hej'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *hedge*.] To surround with or as if with a hedge.

These, all these thither brought; and their young boyes
And frightfull matrons making wofull noise,
In heaps *enhedg'd* it.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

enheritage†, *n.* See *inheritage*.

enheritance†, *n.* See *inheritance*. *Tyndale.*

enhort† (en-hôrt'), *v. t.* [ME. *enhorten*, *enorten*, < OF. *enhorter*, < L. *inhortari*, incite, instigate, < *in*, in, to, + *hortari*, urge: see *hortation*. Cf. *exhort*, *dehort*.] To encourage; urge; exhort.

He his nevywe Jason wolde *enhorte*,
To saylen to that londe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1440.

enhouse† (en-houz'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *house*.] To house; harbor.

Enhoused there where majesty should dwell.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

enhuile†, *v. t.* See *enoil*.

enhunger (en-hung'gėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *hunger*.] To make hungry. [Rare.]

Its first missionaries bare it [the gospel] to the nations, and threw it into the arena of the world to do battle with its superstitions, and . . . to grapple with those animal passions which vice had torn from their natural range, and *enhungered* to feed on innocence and life. *J. Martineau.*

Enhydra (en'hi-drȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water, containing water: see *Enhydris* and *enhydrous*.] Same as *Enhydris*.

enhydric (en-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *enhydrous*.

Enhydrinæ (en-hi-drī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enhydris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of marine carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ;* the sea-otters. The hind feet are greatly enlarged and fully webbed, somewhat resembling seals' flippers; the fore feet are small; the tail is comparatively short; the muzzle is blunt; the cranial portion of the skull is very prominent; and the teeth are all blunt, 32 in all, but there are no median lower incisors. There is but one living genus, *Enhydris*. Also *Enhydrina*.

Enhydris (en'hi-dris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρις, an otter, < ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water: see *enhydrous*.] 1. A genus of reptiles.—2. The typical genus of sea-otters of the subfamily *Enhydrinæ*. The grinding-teeth are of peculiar shape, without any trenchant edges or acute cusps, all being bluntly tubercular on the crowns, and rounded off in contour. The palms of the fore feet are naked, with



Sea-otter (*Enhydris lutris*).

webbed digits, and the hind feet are furry on both sides, with small hidden claws. *E. lutris*, the sea-otter of the northern Pacific, is about 4 feet long, the tail being a foot or less in length, and of dark liver-brown color, bleaching about the head, and everywhere silvered over with the hoary ends of the longer hairs. Its pelt is highly valued. Also written *Enhydra*, *Enydris*.

enhydrite (en-hī'drīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἔνυδρος, containing water (see *enhydrous*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral containing water.

enhydros (en-hī'dros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνυδρος, containing water: see *enhydrous*.] A geode of translucent chalcedony containing water.

enhydrous (en-hī'drus), *a.* [< Gr. ἔνυδρος, in water, living in water, containing water, < ἐν, in, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] Having water within; containing drops of water or other fluid: as, *enhydrous* quartz. Also *enhydric*.

enhypostasia (en-hī-pō-stā'si-ȧ), *n.* [MGr.*ἐνυποστασία, < ἐνυπόστατος, really existent: see *enhypostatic*.] In *theol.*: (*a*) Substantial or personal existence. (*b*) Possession of personality not independently but by union with a person: sometimes used as a name descriptive of the relation of the human nature of Christ to the person of God the Son. *Schaff*, in Smith and Wace's Dict. Christ. Biog., I. 495.

enhypostatic (en-hī-pō-stat'ik), *a.* [< MGr. ἐνυποστατικός, < ἐνυπόστατος, really existent, having substantial existence, < ἐν, in, + ὑπόστατος, substantially existing: see *hypostasis*, *hypostatic*.] In *theol.*: (*a*) Possessing substantial or personal existence. (*b*) Possessing or endued with personality by existence in or intimate union with a person.

enhypostatize (en-hī-pos'tȧ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enhypostatized*, ppr. *enhypostatizing*. [< *enhypostat-ic* + *-ize*.] In *theol.*, to endow with substantiality or personality; especially, to endow with personality by incorporation into or intimate union with a person. See *enhypostasia*.

His humanity was *enhypostatized* through union with the Logos, or incorporated into his personality.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 67.

Enicuridæ (en-i-kū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* See *Henicuridæ*.

Enicurus (en-i-kū'rus), *n.* See *Henicurus*.

enigma (ē-nig'mȧ), *n.* [Formerly also *ænigma* (and by contraction, corruptly, *egma*); = F. *énigme* = Sp. Pg. *enigma* = It. *enigma*, *enimma*, < L. *ænigma*(*t-*), < Gr. αἴνιγμα(τ-), a riddle, < *aivíσσεσθαι*, speak in riddles, < αἶνος, a tale, story, fable, saying.] 1. A dark saying or representation, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure words or forms; a question, saying, figure, or design containing a hidden meaning which is proposed for discovery; a riddle.

One while speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Ænigma*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

2. Anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which something is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of a phenomenon, etc.: as, how it was done is an *enigma;* his conduct is to me an *enigma*.

Faith itself is but *ænigma*, a dark representation of God to us, till we come to that state, To see God face to face, and to know as also we are known.
Donne, Sermons, xxi.

The origin of physical and moral evil: an *enigma* which the highest human intellects have given up in despair.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Divested of its colour-charm, attracting less study, the spectrum might still have remained an *enigma* for another hundred years.
O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 306.

enigmatic, enigmatical (ē-nig-mat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *énigmatique* = Sp. *enigmático* = Pg. *enigmatico* = It. *enigmatico, enimmatico*, ‹ Gr. *αἰνιγματικός*, ‹ *αἴνιγμα*(*τ*-), a riddle: see *enigma*.] Relating to or containing an enigma; obscure; darkly expressed or indicated; ambiguous.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

That the prediction of a future judgment should induce a present repentance, that was never an *enigmatical*, a cloudy doctrine, but manifest to all, in all prophecies of that kind. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

The mysterious darkness in which the *enigmatic* prophecies in the Apocalypse concerning antichrist lay involved for many ages. *Warburton*, Rise of Antichrist.

Enigmatical canon. See *canon*[1].—**Enigmatical cognition.** See *cognition*.—**Syn.** Mysterious, puzzling, dark, recondite.

enigmatically (ē-nig-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an obscure manner; in a meaning different from that which the words or circumstances commonly indicate.

His death also was *enigmatically* described by the destruction or demolishment of his bodily temple.
Barrow, Works, II. xxvii.

enigmatise, *v. t.* See *enigmatize*.

enigmatist (ē-nig′ma-tist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *enigmatista*, ‹ Gr. *αἰνιγματιστής*, ‹ *αἴνιγμα*(*τ*-), a riddle: see *enigma*.] A maker of or dealer in enigmas or riddles. *Addison*.

enigmatize (ē-nig′ma-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *enigmatized*, ppr. *enigmatizing*. [= Pg. *enigmatisar* = It. *enigmatizzare*; as *enigma*(*t*-) + *-ize*.] To utter or talk in enigmas; deal in riddles. Also spelled *enigmatise*. [Rare.]

enigmatography (ē-nig-ma-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [‹ Gr. *αἰνιγμα*(*τ*-), enigma, + *-γραφία*, ‹ *γράφειν*, write.] The art of making enigmas or riddles.

enigmatology (ē-nig-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [‹ Gr. *αἰνιγμα*(*τ*-), enigma, + *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of enigmas and their solution.

enist†, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *once*.

enisle (en-īl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enisled*, ppr. *enisling*. [‹ *en*-[1] + *isle*.] To make an island of; insulate; place apart. [Poetical.]

Yes! in the sea of life *enisled*,
With echoing straits between us thrown,
Dotting the shoreless watery wild,
We mortal millions live alone.
M. Arnold, To Marguerite.

enjail (en-jāl′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *engaol, ingaol;* ‹ OF. *enjaoler, enjaioler, engaioler, engeoler, angeoler*, F. *engeôler, enjôler* (= Sp. Pg. *enjaular*), put into a cage, lay in jail, ‹ *en-* + *geole*, etc., gaol, jail: see *en-* and *jail*.] To put in jail; imprison; confine.

Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

enjambement (oṅ-zhoṅb′moṅ), *n.* [F., ‹ *enjamber*, stride, stride over, run over, project, ‹ *en-* + *jambe*, leg: see *jamb*.] In verse, the putting over into a following line of a word or words necessary to complete the sense. [Rare.]

There are two awkward *enjambements* here. . . . There is a trick, which we have noticed above, of putting an adjective at the end of a line with its substantive in the next.
Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 111.

enjoin (en-join′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *injoin;* ‹ ME. *enjoinen, enjoynen*, ‹ OF. *enjoindre*, F. *enjoindre* = Pr. *enjonger, enjunher* = It. *ingiugnere, ingiungere*, ‹ L. *injungere*, enjoin, charge, lay upon, lit. join with or to, ‹ *in*, in, + *jungere*, join: see *join*, and *injunction*, etc.] **1**†. To join; unite.

To be *enjoyned* with you in bands of indissoluble love and amity. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

My little children, I must shortly pay
The debt I owe to nature, nor shall I
Live here to see you both *enjoyn'd* in one.
Phillis of Scyros (1655).

2. To lay upon, as an order or command; put an injunction upon; order or direct with urgency; admonish or instruct with authority; command.

Thorwȝ Iugement thou art *en-Ioynet*
To bere fooles, ful of sinne.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

To satisfy this good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

Enjoin me any penance; I'll build churches,
A whole city of hospitals.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 5.

3. In *law*, to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order called an injunction: used absolutely of a thing, or with *from* of a person: as, the court *enjoined* the prosecution of the work; the defendant was *enjoined from* proceeding.

He had *enioyned* them *from* their wiues, & railed as fast against him. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 10.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants *from* disturbing the plaintiffs. *Chancellor Kent.*

4. To lay as an injunction; enforce by way of order or command: as, I *enjoin* it on you not to disappoint me; he *enjoined* upon them the strictest obedience.

I needes must by all meanes fulfill
This penaunce, which *enjoyned* is to me.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 30.

=**Syn. 2.** *Enjoin, Direct, Command;* to bid, require, urge, impress upon. Johnson says *enjoin* is more authoritative than *direct* and less imperious than *command*. It has the force of pressing admonition with authority: as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of *command:* as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law.

enjoiner (en-joi′nėr), *n.* One who enjoins. *Johnson.*

enjoinment† (en-join′ment), *n.* [‹ *enjoin* + *-ment*.] The act of enjoining, or the state of being enjoined.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

enjoy (en-joi′), *v.* [‹ ME. *enjoyen*, ‹ OF. *enjoier, anjoier, enjoer*, give joy, receive with joy, possess, refl. rejoice (= It. *ingiojare*, fill with joy) (It. also, like Sp. *enjoyar*, adorn with jewels), ‹ *en-* + *joie*, joy: see *joy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To feel or perceive with joy or pleasure; take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of: as, to *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, or our own meditations; to *enjoy* foreign travel.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison*, Cato.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or *enjoyed*, unless the mind of the reader co-operate with that of the writer. *Macaulay*, Milton.

But in Ghirlandaio the skill and the imagination are equal, and he gives us a delightful impression of *enjoying* his own resources. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable: as, he *enjoys* a large fortune, or an honorable office.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers. Num. xxxvi. 8.

It [Syria] came into the hands of the Saracens, from whom it was taken by the present Ottoman family, that *enjoy* the Turkish empire.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 88.

3. To derive pleasure from association with or observation of; take delight in being with or in: as, to *enjoy* one's friends; I *enjoyed* Paris more than London; to *enjoy* the country.

So I might *enjoy* my Saviour at the last, I could with patience be nothing almost unto eternity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 7.

Specifically—**4.** To have sexual intercourse with.

That Hill, on whose high top he [Endymion] was the first that found
Pale Phoebe's wand'ring course; so skilful in her sphere,
As some stick not to say that he *enjoy'd* her there.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 124.

For never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first and wedded thee, adorn'd
With all perfections, so inflame my sense
With ardour to *enjoy* thee. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1032.

5. To have or possess, as something good or desirable, in a general sense: as, he *enjoys* the esteem of the community; the paper *enjoys* a wide circulation.

He expired, . . . having *enjoyed*, by the benefit of his regimen, a long and healthy life and a gentle and easy death. *Johnson.*

Of the nineteen tyrants who started up under the reign of Gallienus, there was not one who *enjoyed* a life of peace or a natural death. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, x.

To enjoy one's self, to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind; experience delight from the pleasures in which one partakes; be happy.

When I employ my affection in friendly and social actions, I find I can sincerely *enjoy myself*.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

Saints
Enjoy themselves in heaven.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

II. *intrans.* To live in happiness; take pleasure or satisfaction. [Rare.]

Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct.
Milton, P. L., ix. 829.

enjoy†, *n.* [‹ *enjoy*, *v.*] Enjoyment.

As true love is content with his *enjoy*,
And asketh no witnesse nor no record.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 203.

enjoyable (en-joi′a-bl), *a.* [‹ *enjoy* + *-able*.] That may be enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment.

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them. *Pope.*

To be *enjoyable*, a book must be wholesome, like nature, and flavored with the religion of wisdom.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 132.

enjoyableness (en-joi′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being enjoyable.

The *enjoyableness* is complete if the man's life has been happy and free from reproach. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 269.

enjoyer (en-joi′ėr), *n.* One who enjoys.

God can order even his word and precepts so, and turn them to the destruction of the unprofitable, unworthy *enjoyers* of them. *South*, Works, IX. ii.

enjoyment (en-joi′ment), *n.* [‹ *enjoy* + *-ment*.] **1.** The state of enjoying; pleasurable emotion or sensation; followed by *of*, a viewing or experiencing with pleasure or delight: as, her *enjoyment* was manifest; *enjoyment of* a play, or *of* a good dinner.

A lover, when struck with the idea or fancy of his *enjoyment*, promises himself the highest felicity if he succeeds in his new amour.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

To the ignorant and the sensual, happiness consists in physical *enjoyment* and the possession of the good things of life. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 23.

2. The possession, use, or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; in *law*, the exercise of a right: as, the *enjoyment* of an estate, or of civil and religious privileges.

The contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 4.

To enjoy rights without having proper security for their *enjoyment*, ought not indeed to satisfy any political reasoners. *Ames*, Works, XI. 212.

3. That which gives pleasure or satisfaction; cause of joy or gratification; delight: as, the *enjoyments* of life.

To despise the little things of present sense, for the hope of everlasting *enjoyments*. *Glanville*, Sermons, i.

=**Syn.** Pleasure, gratification, happiness, satisfaction.

enkennel† (en-ken′el), *v. t.* [‹ *en-*[1] + *kennel*[1].] To shut up in a kennel.

The Dog [Diogenes]
That alwaies in a tub *enkennell'd* lies.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 84.

enker†, *a.* [‹ OF. *incré*, lit. 'inked,' in the phrase *vert incré*, dark green. *N. E. D.*] Dark, in the phrase *enker green*.

The knyȝt in the *enker* gren.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2477.

enkerchief (en-kėr′chif), *v. t.* [‹ *en-*[1] + *kerchief*.] To bind with or inclose in a kerchief.

I know that soft, *enkerchief'd* hair,
And those sweet eyes of blue.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, i. (Meeting).

enkerly†, *adv.* [Also *encerly, encrely:* origin uncertain.] Earnestly; heartily; fervently. *N. E. D.*

For he thocht ay *encrely*
To do his deid awysily.
Barbour, Bruce, i. 301. *N. E. D.*

Thene the emperour was egree, and *enkerly* fraynes
The answere of Arthure.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

The kyng . . . *inkerly* from his hart
Maid this orisone. *Douglas*, Æneis, VI. i. 8.

enkernel (en-kėr′nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkerneled, enkernelled*, ppr. *enkerneling, enkernelling*. [‹ *en-*[1] + *kernel*.] To inclose in a kernel. *Davies.*

When I muse
Upon the aches, anxieties, and fears
The Maggot knows not, Nicholas, methinks
It were a happy metamorphosis
To be *enkernell'd* thus. *Southey*, Nondescripts, vi.

enkindle (en-kin′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkindled*, ppr. *enkindling*. [‹ *en-*[1] + *kindle*[1].] **1.** To kindle; set on fire; inflame.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To quit this horrid act. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

That literary heaven which our youth saw dotted thick with rival glories we find now to have been a stage-sky merely, artificially *enkindled* from behind.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 115.

Hence—**2.** To excite; rouse into action; inflame: as, to *enkindle* the passions; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.

Fearing to strengthen that impatience
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

It *enkindled* in France the fiery eloquence of Mirabeau.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

enlace (en-lās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaced*, ppr. *enlacing*. [Also *inlace*; < ME. *enlacen*, < OF. *enlacer*, F. *enlacer*, interlace, infold, = Pr. *enlassar*, *enlaissar* = Sp. *enlazar* = Pg. *enlaçar* = It. *inlacciare*, ensnare, entangle, < L. *in*, in, + *laqueus*, a string, lace: see *lace*.] 1. To fasten or inclose with or as if with a lace; encircle; surround; infold.

That man . . . *enlaceth* hym in the cheyne with whiche he may be drawen. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 4.

Tymber stronge *enlace* it for to abyde,
Eke pave or floore it wele in somer tyde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace*.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 34.

2†. To entangle; intertwine.

That the questioun of the devyne purveaunce is *enlaced* with many other questiouns, I understonde wel.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

enlacement (en-lās'ment), *n.* [< *enlace* + *-ment*.] The act of enlacing, or the state of being enlaced; an encircling; embracement.

And round and round, with fold on fold,
His tail about the imp he roll'd
In fond and close *enlacement*.
Southey, The Young Dragon, i.

enlangoured†, *a.* [< OF. *enlangouré*, pp. of *enlangourer*, languish, < *en-* + *langor*, *langur*, languor: see *languor*.] Faded.

Of such a colour *enlangoured*,
Was Abstinence ywis coloured.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7397.

enlard† (en-lärd'), *v. t.* [Also *inlard*; < OF. *enlarder*, spit, < *en-* + *larder*, lard: see *lard*, *v.*] To cover with lard or grease; baste.

That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

enlarge (en-lärj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enlarged*, ppr. *enlarging*. [Formerly also *inlarge*; < ME. *enlargen*, < OF. *enlargier*, *enlargir*, *enlarger* (cf. Pr. Pg. *alargar* = Sp *allargar* = It. *allargare*), < *en-* + *large*, large: see *en-*[1] and *large*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make larger; add to; increase in extent, bulk, or quantity; extend; augment: as, to *enlarge* a building or a business.

At night the Lord remembered us, and *enlarged* the wind to the N. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 18.

But he [Ahab] now heartily repented for the time; and for the time of repentance God *inlarged* his time of forbearance. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Bacon . . . published a small volume of Essays, which was afterwards *enlarged* . . . to many times its original bulk. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. To increase the capacity or scope of; expand; make more comprehensive.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds were it studied. *Locke*.

The world is *enlarged* for us, not by new objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have.
Emerson, Success.

3. To increase in appearance; magnify to the eye.

Fancy's beam *enlarges*, multiplies,
Contracts, inverts, and gives ten thousand dyes.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 35.

4. To set at large or at liberty; give freedom or scope to; release from limitation, confinement, or pressure.

Hear me when I call, O God of my righteousness; thou hast *enlarged* me when I was in distress. Ps. iv. 1.

We have commission to possess the palace,
Enlarge Prince Drusus, and make him our chief.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 3.

I make little doubt but Noah was exceedingly glad when he was *enlarged* from the ark. *Cowper*.

5†. To state at large; expatiate upon: in this sense now followed by *on* or *upon*. See II., 2.

Then in my tent, Cassius, *enlarge* your griefs,
And I will give you audience. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2.

Were there nought else t' *enlarge* your virtues to me,
These answers speak your breeding and your blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

6†. To awaken strong religious feeling in; "enlarge the heart" of; hence, to move to utterance; cause or permit to expatiate: often reflexive.

Mr. Wilson was much *inlarged*, and spake so terribly, yet so graciously, as might have affected a heart not quite shut up. *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 11.

My mind was not to *enlarge my selfe* any further, but in respecte of diverse poore souls here.
Lyford, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 184.

I will *enlarge myself* no further to you at this time.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 29.

7. In *old law*, to give further time to; extend, postpone, or continue: as, to *enlarge* a rule or an order.—**Enlarging-hammer.** See *hammer*.—**Enlarging statute.** See *statute*.—**To enlarge the heart†**, to awaken religious emotion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow large or larger; increase; dilate; expand: as, a plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management.

There is an immense field here for the growing powers and the *enlarging* activities of women; but we do not seem to be getting at and into it in the best way.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 164.

2. To speak at large; be diffuse in speaking or writing; expatiate; amplify: with *on* or *upon*.

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge on* it. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

The Turks call it Merchab, and *enlarge* much *upon* the Sieges it has sustain'd in former times.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

While supper was preparing, he *enlarged upon* the happiness of the neighboring shire.
Addison, The Tory Foxhunter.

3. To exaggerate.

At least, a severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarge* a little, as travellers are often suspected to do.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 4.

4. In *photog.*, to make enlargements; practise solar printing. See *enlargement*, 8.

enlarget (en-lärj'), *n.* [< *enlarge*, *v.*] Freedom; liberty; enlargement.

My absence may procure thy more *enlarge*.
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 2.

enlarged (en-lärjd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlarge*, *v.*] Not narrow or confined; expanded; broad; comprehensive; liberal.

They are extremely suspicious of any *enlarged* or general views. *Brougham*, Lord Chief Justice Gibbs.

Enlarged tarsi, in *entom.*, same as *dilated tarsi* (which see, under *dilated*).

enlargedly (en-lär'jed-li), *adv.* With enlargement.

Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; strictè magis, and extensivè; precisely . . . and *enlargedly*.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, vi.

enlargedness (en-lär'jed-nes), *n.* The state of being enlarged. *Christian Examiner*.

enlargement (en-lärj'ment), *n.* [< *enlarge* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; the state of being increased; augmentation; dilatation; expansion: as, the *enlargement* of a field by the addition of two or three acres; *enlargement* of the heart.

Simple *enlargement* of the spleen occurs under a variety of circumstances. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1510.

2. Something added on; an addition.

Every little *enlargement* is a feast to the poor, but he that feasts every day feasts no day.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

And all who told it added something new;
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 471.

3 Expansion or extension, as of powers and influence; an increase of capacity, scope, or comprehension, as of the sympathies and character.

Earnestly intreat the immortal God for the *enlargement* and extension here of the kingdom of Christ.
Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

However, these little, idle, angry controversies proved occasions of *enlargements* to the church of God.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 6.

4. Release from captivity, bondage, distress, or the like; a setting at large or at liberty.

Then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews. Esther iv. 14.

Chrys. How does my dear Eugenia?
Eug. As well
As this restraint will give me leave, and yet
It does appear a part of my *enlargement*
To have your company.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

5. The state or condition of being at large or unrestrained.

The desire of life and health is implanted in man's nature; the love of liberty and *enlargement* is a sister passion to it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 4.

6. Diffuseness of speech or writing; expatiation on a particular subject; extended discourse or argument.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

7. In the calculus of finite differences, the operation of changing a function by adding unity to the variable. It is denoted by the letter E. Thus, $E \log x = \log (x+1)$.—8. In *photog.*, a picture of any kind, especially a positive, made of a larger size than the negative from which it is taken. See *solar printing*, under *printing*.—**Calculus of enlargement.** See *calculus*.

enlarger (en-lär'jėr), *n.* One who or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

Bollousus the Gaule, that was the *inlarger* thereof, swayed it [Milan] many years. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 130.

The newspaper is the great *enlarger* of our intellectual horizon. *The American*, VI. 407.

enlaurel (en-lâ'rel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaureled* or *enlaurelled*, ppr. *enlaureling* or *enlaurelling*. [< *en-*[1] + *laurel*.] To crown with laurels. [Poetical.]

For Swaines that con no skill of holy rage
Bene foe-men to faire skil's *enlaurell'd* Queen.
Davies, Eclogue, p. 20.

enlayt (en-lā'), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *inlay*.

enleague (en-lēg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enleagued*, ppr. *enleaguing*. [< *en-*[1] + *league*[1].] To bring into league. [Poetical.]

For now it doth appear
That he, *enleagued* with robbers, was the spoiler.
J. Baillie.

enlegeancet, *n.* A variant of *allegeance*[2].

enlengthent (en-leng'thn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *lengthen*.] To lengthen; prolong; elongate.

Never Sunday or holiday passes without some publicke meeting or other: where intermixed with women they [the Greeks] dance out the day, and with full crown'd cups *enlengthen* their jollity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 11.

enlevé (F. pron. oṅ-lė-vā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *enlever* = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. *enlevar*, lift up, < L. *inde*, thence, + *levare*, lift, < *levis*, light: see *levity*, and cf. *elevate*.] In *her.*, raised or elevated: often synonymous with *enhanced*. [Rare.]

enlevent, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *eleven*.

enliancet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *enliance*, bond, obligation; cf. *alliance*.] Same as *alliance*.

enlight† (en-līt'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *light*[1]. Cf. AS. *inlȳhtan*, *inlīhtan*, also *onlȳhtan*, etc., illuminate, < *in* or *on*, on, + *lȳhtan*, > E. *light*[1], *v.* Cf. *enlighten*.] To illuminate; enlighten.

The wisest king refus'd all Pleasures quite,
Till Wisdom from above did him *enlight*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Wisdom.

enlighten (en-lī'tn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inlighten*; < *en-*[1] + *lighten*[1]. Cf. *enlight*.] 1. To shed light upon; supply with light; illuminate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

His lightnings *enlightened* the world. Ps. xcvii. 4.

Syene, seated under the Tropick of Cancer, in which was a well of marvellous depth, *enlightned* throughout by the Sun. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 86.

2. To give intellectual or spiritual light to; illuminate by increase of knowledge and wisdom; instruct; impart knowledge to. as, to *enlighten* an ignorant community; she was soon *enlightened* as to his motives.

For it is impossible for those who were once *enlightened*, . . . if they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance. Heb. vi. 4–6.

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understandings. *Rogers*.

The conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God. *Abp. Trench*.

=Syn. 1. To illume, illumine, irradiate.—2. To teach.

enlightened (en-lī'tnd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlighten*, *v.*] 1†. Illuminated; supplied with light; light-giving.

Mr. Bradley, F. R. S., supposes the Will with the Wisp to be no more than a Group of small *enlightened* Insects.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 372.

2. Possessing or manifesting enlightenment; having or showing much knowledge or acquired wisdom; specifically, freed from blinding ignorance, prejudice, superstition, etc.: used to note the highest stage of general human advancement, as in the series savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and *enlightened*.

It pleases me sometimes to think of the very great number of important subjects which have been discussed in the Edinburgh Review in so *enlightened* a manner.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

enlightener (en-lī'tn-ėr), *n.* One who illuminates; one who or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind.

O sent from Heaven,
Enlightener of my darkness, gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 271.

He is the prophet shorn of his more awful splendours, burning with mild equable radiance, as the *enlightener* of daily life. *Carlyle*.

enlightenment (en-lī'tn-ment), *n.* [< *enlighten* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened; attainment or possession of intellectual light, used absolutely, a lighting up or enlargement of the understanding by means of acquired knowledge and wisdom; more narrowly, an illumination of the mind or acquisition of knowledge with regard to a particular subject or fact.

Their laws, if inferior to modern jurisprudence, do not fall short of the *enlightenment* of the age in which Parliament designed them. *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. vi.

She wanted it [his approval] passionately, with an insistance which even her own complete *enlightenment* as to the difference between them never affected.
Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xiii.

2. [Tr. G. *aufklärung.*] Independence of thought; rationalism, especially the rationalism of the eighteenth century.

This *enlightenment* Hegel had received at first in its sober German form — in the dry analysis and superficial criticism of the post-Wolffian age; but at the university he came to know it in its more intensive French form, which was to the German *enlightenment* as wine to water.
J. Caird.

enlimn† (en-lim′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *limn.* Cf. *enlumine* and *illumine*, ult. of same elements.] To illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or with pictures, as a book. *Palsgrave.*

enlink (en-link′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *link*[1].] To link; connect as if into a chain.

What is it then to me, if impious war,
Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,
Do, with his smirch'd complexion, all fell feats
Enlink'd to waste and desolation?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

enlist (en-list′), *v.* [Formerly also *inlist*; < *en-*[1] + *list*[5]. Hence, by apheresis, *list*[5], *v.*, 2.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To enter, as a name on a list; enroll; register. — **2.** To engage for public service, especially military or naval service, by enrolling after mutual agreement: as, to *enlist* men for the army.

They [the Romans] even, it is said, allowed the Carthaginians to levy soldiers in their dominions, that is, to *enlist* . . . Lucanian, or Samnite, or Bruttian mercenaries.
Dr. Arnold, Hist. Rome, xliii.

[In construing the pension and other laws relating to soldiers, *enlisted* applies to drafted men as well as to volunteers, whose names are duly entered on the military rolls. *Sheffield vs. Otis*, 107 Mass., 282.]

3. To unite firmly to a cause; employ in advancing some interest; engage the services of: as, to *enlist* one's sympathies in the cause of charity.

Methodically to *enlist* the members of a community, with due regard to their several capacities, in the performance of its public duties, is the way to make that community powerful and healthful.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 103.

Never before had so large an amount of literary ability been *enlisted* in politics. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Enroll*, etc. See *record, v.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in public service, especially military service, by subscribing articles or enrolling one's name; specifically, to engage in such service voluntarily. — **2.** To enter heartily into a cause, with devotion to its interests.

enlistment (en-list′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inlistment*; < *enlist* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of enlisting, or the state of being enlisted; the levying of soldiers or sailors by voluntary enrolment.

In England, with *enlistment* instead of conscription, this supply was always precarious.
Buckle, Civilization, II. viii.

2. The writing by which a soldier (other than one who has entered the military service under a commission as an officer) is bound.

enlive† (en-līv′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *life*, appearing as *live* in *alive*, *livelong*, *live*, *a.*, etc. Cf. *enliven.*] To enliven; quicken; animate.

This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust and *enlived*. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 30.

enliven (en-lī′vn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *life* (*live*) + *-en*[1] (3). Cf. *enlive.*] **1.** To give life, action, or motion to; make vigorous or active; vivify; quicken.

It [the spawn of carp] lies ten or twelve days before it be *enlivened*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 142.

There, warm'd alike by Sol's *enlivening* power,
The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower. *Shenstone.*

For if there be but one life from which every man is alike *enlivened*, . . . then the unity of the creature . . . is not only a philosophic truth to which all things in heaven are conformed, but must become also a scientific truth or truth of the senses, to which all things on earth will eventually bow. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 262.

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; animate; make sprightly, gay, or cheerful.

The Reader cannot but be pleased to find the Depths of Philosophy *enlivened* with all the Charms of Poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

A projecting point of gray rocks veined with color, *enlivened* by touches of scarlet bushes and brilliant flowers.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 324.

=**Syn. 2.** To exhilarate, cheer, inspirit, gladden, invigorate, rouse, wake up.

enlivener (en-lī′vn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which enlivens, animates, vivifies, or invigorates.

Fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 427.

enlivening (en-lī′vn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *enliven, v.*] That which enlivens or makes gay.

The good man is full of joyful *enlivenings*.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 84.

enlivenment (en-lī′vn-ment), *n.* [< *enliven* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of enlivening or of making or becoming live, vigorous, or active.

The rappings, the trance mediums, the visions of hands without bodies, . . . the *enlivenment* of furniture — we have invented none of them, they are all heirlooms.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 150.

2. The act of making or becoming gay, animated, or vivacious.

His talk was full of little unexpected turns — in the midst of sober discussion, a flash of *enlivenment*.
Quoted in *Merriam's* Life of Bowles, II. 408.

enlock† (en-lok′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *lock*[1].] To lock up; inclose.

That sacred Saint my soveraigne Queene,
In whose chast brest all bountie naturall
And treasures of true love *enlocked* beene.
Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol., st. 4.

enlumine† (en-lū′min), *v. t.* [< ME. *enluminen*, < OF. *enluminer* = Pr. *enlumenar, enlhumenar*, < L. *inluminare, illuminare*, light up: see *illumine*, and cf. *enlimn.*] To illumine; enlighten; give light to.

That same great glorious lampe of light
That doth *enlumine* all these lesser fyres.
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol., st. 7.

Even so doe those rough and harsh termes *enlumine*, and make more clearly to appeare, the brightnesse of brave and glorious words. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

enluring† (en-lūr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **enlure*, v., < *en-*[1] + *lure.*] Luring; enticement. *Davies.*

They know not the detractions of slander, . . . provocations, heats, *enlurings* of lusts.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 311.

enlute†, *v. t.* [ME. *enluten*; < *en-*[1] + *lute*[1].] To daub with clay so as to make air-tight.

Of the pot and glasses *enluting* [var. *engluting*, Tyrwhitt].
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 213.

enmanché (F. pron. oṅ-moṅ-shā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *en* + *manche*, a handle.] Same as *emmanché.*

enmarble† (en-mär′bl), *v. t.* Same as *emmarble.*

en masse (oṅ mas). [F.: *en*, in; *masse*, mass: see *in* and *mass*[2].] In mass; all together: as, the audience rose *en masse.*

enmesh (en-mesh′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *mesh.* Now more commonly *immesh*, q. v.] To inclose in or as if in meshes; immesh; entangle; snare.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Fly thither? But I cannot fly;
My doubts *enmesh* me if I try.
Lowell, Credidimus Jovem Regnare.

The system which is supposed to be analogous to the circulatory system of higher animals is very complex in many of the higher holothurids, extends over the alimentary canal, and *enmeshes* one of the respiratory trees.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 177.

enmeshment (en-mesh′ment), *n.* [< *enmesh* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of enmeshing, or the state of being entangled or entrapped. — **2.** Woven work of meshes; network.

The moon, low in the west, was drawing a seine of fine-spun gold across the dark depths of the valley. In that enchanted *enmeshment* were tangled all the fancies of the night.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mts., p. 120.

enmew† (en-mū′), *v. t.* Same as *emmew.*

enmiddes†, *prep.* A Middle English variant of *amidst.*

Enmyddes the medew founde where he stode,
Thys cruell geaunt which that he had slain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3097.

enmingle† (en-ming′gl), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *mingle.* More commonly *immingle*, q. v.] To mingle.

Love embittered with tears
Suits but ill with my years
When sweets bloom *enmingled* around.
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, I. i.

enmious† (en′mi-us), *a.* [Another form of *enemious*, OF. *enemieux.*] Full of enmity; inimical. *Fox.*

enmity (en′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *enmities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *enmitie, enimitie*; < ME. *enmyte, enemyte, enemytee*, < OF. *enemite, ennemite*, usually *enemistie*, older *enamistiet*, mod. restored *inimitié* = Pr. *enemistat* = Sp. *enemistad* = Pg. *inimizade* = It. *nemistà, nemistade, nemistate*, < ML. as if **inimicita(t-)s* for L. *inimicitia*, enmity, < L. *inimicus*, an enemy, > OF. *enemi*, > E. *enemy*: see *enemy*[1]. Cf. *amity*, the same word as *enmity*, without the negative.] The quality or state of being hostile; a feeling or condition of antagonism; ill will; variance; discord.

I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman.
Gen. iii. 15.

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God.
Jas. iv. 4.

There is now professed actual *Enmity* betwixt France and Spain. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Such an opportunity could not but be welcome to a nature which was implacable in *enmity*.
Macaulay, Addison.

=**Syn.** *Animosity, Ill will, Malice*, etc. See *animosity* and *odium.*

enmoss (en-môs′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *moss.*] To cover with moss: as, "*enmossed* realms," *Keats.* [Poetical.]

enmove†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *move.*] Same as *emove.*

The knight was much *enmoved* with his speach.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

enmuffle† (en-muf′l), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *muffle.*] To wrap up or infold, as in a muffler; muffle.

enmure† (en-mūr′), *v. t.* See *immure.*

enmy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enemy*[1].

enmyte†, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity.*

ennated† (e-nā′ted), *a.* [Var. of *innated*, equiv. to *innate.*] Innate.

But I have noted in her, from her birth,
A strange *ennated* kind of courtesy.
Webster (and Dekker ?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii. 2.

Ennea (en′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐννέα* = E. *nine.*] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, or snails, of the family *Helicidæ.* *Adams*, 1858.

ennea-. [< Gr. *ἐννέα* (with prothetic *ἐ-* and doubled *ν*; cf. *ἐνενήκοντα* (*ἐννεν-*), ninety), orig. **νεϝεν* = L. *novem* = E. *nine*: see *nine.*] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'nine.'

Enneacanthus (en′ē-a-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐννέα*, nine, + *ἄκανθα*, the spine.] A genus of small American sunfishes, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, having the caudal fin convex, and nine dorsal spines (whence the name). *E. obesus* is about 3 inches long and marked with dark vertical bands.

ennead (en′ē-ad), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐννεάς* (*ἐννεαδ-*), a body of nine, the number nine, < *ἐννέα* = E. *nine.* Cf. *enneatic.*] **1.** The number nine; a system of nine objects; especially, in *math.*, a system of nine points common to different plane cubic curves, or a system of nine lines common to cubic curves. — **2.** One of the divisions of Porphyry's collection of the doctrines of Plotinus: so named from the fact that each of the six divisions contains nine books.

The *Enneads* of Plotinus are the primary and classical document of Neoplatonism. The doctrine of Plotinus is mysticism, and like all mysticism it consists of two main divisions [theoretical and practical].
Harnack, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 335.

enneadic (en-ē-ad′ik), *a.* [< *ennead* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to an ennead, or to the number nine. Also, improperly, *enneatic.* — **Enneadic system,** in *math.*, a system of ten points, such that on joining any one to all the rest the nine lines form an ennead. — **Enneadic system of numeration,** a system of numeration by nines.

enneagon (en′ē-a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a polygon or plane figure with nine angles.

enneagonal (en-ē-ag′ō-nal), *a.* [< *enneagon* + *-al.*] In *geom.*, having nine angles; pertaining to an enneagon. — **Enneagonal number,** a number of the form $\frac{1}{2}n\,(7n-5)$. Such are 1, 9, 24, 46, etc.

enneagynous (en-ē-aj′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having nine styles or carpels: said of a flower or plant.

enneahedra, *n.* Plural of *enneahedron.*

enneahedral (en″ē-a-hē′dral), *a.* [< *enneahedron* + *-al.*] In *geom.*, having nine faces.

enneahedria, enneahedron (en″ē-a-hē′dri-ä, -dron), *n.*; pl. *enneahedriæ, enneahedrä* (-ē, -drä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having nine faces.

ennealogy† (en-ē-al′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐννέα*, = E. *nine*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A speaking or treating of nine points; also, an oration or a treatise divided into nine points or chapters. *Bailey*, 1727.

enneander (en-ē-an′dėr), *n.* [< NL. **enneandrus*: see *enneandrous.*] In *bot.*, a plant having nine stamens.



Flower of *Butomus umbellatus*, belonging to the class *Enneandria.*

Enneandria (en-ē-an′dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < **enneandrus*: see *enneandrous.*] The ninth class of the Linnean system of plants, comprising such as have perfect flowers with 9 equal, separate stamens.

enneandrian (en-ē-an′dri-an), *a.* Same as *enneandrous*.

enneandrous (en-ē-an′drus), *a.* [< NL. **enneandrus*, < Gr. ἐννέα, = E. *nine*, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having nine stamens.

enneapetalous (en″ē-a-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **enneapetalus*, < Gr. ἐννέα, = E. *nine*, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] Having nine petals.

Enneapterygii (en″ē-ap-te-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. ἐννέα, = E. *nine*, + πτέρυξ, fin.] A group of fishes having, or supposed to have, nine fins.

enneasemic (en″ē-a-sē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. as if *ἐννεάσημος (cf. δίσημος, etc., ὀκτάσημος), < ἐννέα, = E. *nine*, + σῆμα, sign, mark, σημεῖον, sign, mark, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or equal to nine semeia (moræ) or units of metrical measurement; having a magnitude of nine times or normal shorts: as, an *enneasemic* colon; an iambic or a trochaic tripody is *enneasemic*.

enneasepalous (en″ē-a-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **enneasepalus*, < Gr. ἐννέα, nine, + E. *sepal*.] In *bot.*, having nine sepals.

enneaspermous (en″ē-a-spėr′mus), *a.* [< NL. **enneaspermus*, < Gr. ἐννέα, = E. *nine*, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, having nine seeds: as, *enneaspermous* fruits.

enneastyle (en′ē-a-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. ἐννέα, nine, + στῦλος, column: see *style*[2].] Consisting of nine columns or pillars; nine-columned.

The misshapen monument called the Basilica, at Pæstum, the Thersites of its style, has a front of nine columns, or an *enneastyle* arrangement. The temples of Jupiter Olympius at Athens, and of Apollo at Branchidæ, had each a front of ten columns.

Encyc. Brit., II. 410.

enneasyllabic (en″ē-a-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐννεασύλλαβος, nine-syllabled, < ἐννέα, = E. *nine*, + συλλαβή, syllable.] Containing or consisting of nine syllables: as, an *enneasyllabic* verse.

enneatic†, enneatical† (en-ē-at′ik, -i-kal), *a.* An obsolete form for *enneadic*, **enneadical*.—**Enneatical days**, every ninth day of a disease.—**Enneatical years**, every ninth year of a man's life.

Enneoctonus (en-ē-ok′tō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. ἐννέα, nine, + κτείνειν, kill.] A genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*: so called from the tradition that the shrike kills nine victims daily. The type is the European *E. collurio*. See *nine-killer*.

ennew† (e-nū′), *v. t.* [< ME. *ennewen*, < *en-*[1] + *newe*, new. Cf. L. *innovare*, > E. *innovate*, of similar elements.] To make new; renew.

And maister Chaucer, that nobly enterprysed
How that our Englysshe myght fresshely be *ennewed*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 389.

enniche (en-nich′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *niche*.] To place in a niche. [Rare.]

Slawkenbergius . . . deserves to be *en-nich'd* as a prototype for all writers, of voluminous works at least, to model their books by. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 38.

ennis, innis (en′is, in′is). [Ir. and Gael. *innis*, *inis*, an island, a sheltered valley, a grazing-place for cattle.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Ennis*, *Ennis*corthy, *Ennis*killen, *Innis*fallen, etc.

ennoble (e-nō′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ennobled*, ppr. *ennobling*. [< OF. (and F.) *ennoblir*, < *en-* + *noble*, noble: see *en-*[1] and *noble*.] **1.** To make noble; confer a title of nobility on.

On what principle was Hampden to be attainted for advising what Leslie was *ennobled* for doing?
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

When nobility depends on office bestowed by the king, it is plain that the king can *ennoble;* so at Rome, where nobility depended on office bestowed by the people, it would not be too much to say that the people could *ennoble*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 304.

Seven commoners were *ennobled* for their good offices.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 113.

2. To dignify; exalt; elevate in degree, excellence, or respect.

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 215.

Only those who know the supremacy of the intellectual life—the life which has a seed of *ennobling* thought and purpose within it—can understand the grief of one who falls from that serene activity into the absorbing . . . struggle with worldly annoyances.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 346.

Ennobling this dull pomp, the life of kings,
By contemplation of diviner things.
M. Arnold, Mycerinus.

His images are noble, or, if borrowed from humble objects, *ennobled* by his handling.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi.

3†. To make notable, famous, or memorable.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

This man [Carolus Martellus] is much *ennobled* by many classical Historiographers. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 47.

Naples . . . is backt by mountains *enobled* for their generous wines. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 198.

ennoblement (e-nō′bl-ment), *n.* [< *ennoble* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of ennobling, or advancing to nobility; the state of being ennobled.

He [Henry VII.] added during parliament to his former creations the *ennoblement* or aduancement in nobilitie of a few others. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 15.

2. Exaltation; elevation in degree of excellence; dignity.

The eternal wisdome . . . enricht him with those *ennoblements* which were worthy him that gave them.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

ennobler (e-nō′blėr), *n.* One who or that which ennobles.

Above all, the ideal with him [Spenser] was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the sweetener and *ennobler* of the street and the fireside. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 357.

Ennomidæ (e-nom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ennomus* + *-idæ*.] A proposed family of moths: same as *Ennominæ*. *Guenée*, 1857.

Ennominæ (en-ō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ennomus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of geometrid moths, having as type the genus *Ennomus*. *Packard*, 1876. Other names of the same group are *Ennomidæ* and *Ennomites*.

Ennomus (en′ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. ἔννομος, feeding in, inhabiting (a place), < ἐν, in, + νέμειν, feed, pasture, νέμεσθαι, feed, graze.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Ennominæ*, having the body robust, the wings dentate, and the antennæ stout. The larvæ are tuberculate, and feed on the leaves of trees. The few species are confined to Europe. Originally *Ennomos*.

ennoy†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *annoy*.

ennui (oṅ-nwē′), *n.* [F., the mod. form of OF. *enui*, older *anoi*, > E. *annoy:* see *annoy*, *n.*] A painful or wearisome state of mind due to the want of any object of interest, or to enforced attention to something destitute of interest; the condition of being bored; tedium.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes that signify nothing. *Gray*, Letters.

Undoubtedly the very tedium and *ennui* which presume to have exhausted the variety and the joys of life are as old as Adam. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 12.

The dreadful disease of *ennui*, of life-weariness, attacks all who have no aim, no permanent purpose.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 35.

ennuyé (oṅ-nwē-yā′), *a.* and *n.* [F. (fem. *ennuyée*), pp. of *ennuyer*, affect with ennui, the mod. form of OF. *anoier*, > E. *annoy:* see *annoy*, *v.*, and cf. *ennui*.] **I.** *a.* Affected with ennui; bored; sated with pleasure.

II. *n.* One affected with ennui; one whom satiety has rendered incapable of receiving pleasure from the occupations of life; one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or interests.

enodal (ē-nō′dal), *a.* [< *e-* + *nodal*.] **1.** In *bot.*, without nodes; jointless.—**2.** Without nodes: said of an aspect of a polyhedron. *Kirkman.*

Also *enodous*.

enodally (ē-nō′dal-i), *adv.* In an enodal manner or shape.

enodation† (ē-nō-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *enodatio(n-)*, < *enodare*, clear from knots, unfold, explain, < *e*, out, + *nodus* = E. *knot*.] The act or process of untying, unraveling, loosing, or disentangling; hence, figuratively, the solution of difficulties or knotty points; elucidation.

Scarcely anything that way proved too hard for him for his *enodation*.
W. Sclater, Sermon at Funeral of A. Wheelock, 1654.

enode† (ē-nōd′), *a.* [= F. *énode*, < L. *enodis*, knotless, < *e*, out, + *nodus* = E. *knot*.] Destitute of knots; knotless.

enode† (ē-nōd′), *v. t.* [< L. *enodare*, make free from knots, < *enodis*, free from knots: see *enode*, *a.*] To clear of knots; make clear. *Cockeram.*

Enodia (e-nō′di-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνόδιος, in or by the way, by the wayside, < ἐν, in, + ὁδός, way.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, including such as *E. portlandia* and a few other species. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of wasps, of the family *Sphegidæ:* synonymous with *Parasphex*. *Dahlbom*, 1843.

enodous (ē-nō′dus), *a.* [< *e-* + *nodous*.] Same as *enodal*.

enofft, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *enough*.

enoilt, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *enhuile* (after F.); < ME. *enoylen*, < OF. *enoilier*, *enolier*, *ennulier*, *ennuilier*, *enhuilier*, etc., < ML. *inoleare*, anoint with oil: see *anoil* (doublet of *enoil*) and *anele*.] To anoint.

Their manner was to *enhuile* or anoint their very altars all over. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 771.

enoint†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *anoint*.

enology (ē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. οἶνος, wine, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of making wine.

The school of "viticulture and *enology*," or vine-growing and wine-making, at Conegliano [Italy], dates from 1876.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 461.

enomotarch (e-nom′ō-tärk), *n.* [< Gr. ἐνωμοτάρχης, < ἐνωμοτία, an enomoty, + ἀρχειν, rule.] The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford.*

enomoty (e-nom′ō-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ἐνωμοτία, a division of the Spartan army, lit. a sworn band, < ἐνώμοτος, sworn, bound by oath, < ἐν, in, + *ὠμοτός, verbal adj. of ὀμνίναι, swear.] In *Gr. antiq.*, any band of sworn soldiers; specifically, the smallest subdivision of the Lacedæmonian army, from twenty-five to thirty-two or thirty-six in number, bound together by a common oath.

enophthalmus (en-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + ὀφθαλμός, the eye.] In *pathol.*, retraction of the bulb of the eye from spasm of the extrinsic muscles of the eye.

Enopla (en′ō-plä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνοπλος, armed, in armor, < ἐν, in, + ὅπλα, arms.] A subordinal group of nemerteans or rhynchocœlous turbellarians, containing those nemertine worms which have the proboscis armed with stylets: opposed to *Anopla*. The group is equivalent to the family *Amphiporidæ* (which see), of the order *Turbellaria*. The species are of microscopic size, and live in fresh or salt water, whence they sometimes find their way into the alimentary canals of higher animals.

Enoplidæ (e-nop′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enopla* + *-idæ*.] A family of non-parasitic, free, and mostly marine threadworms, of the order *Nematoidea*, resembling and related to the *Anguillulidæ* or vinegar-eels. The leading genera are *Enoplus*, *Enchelidium*, and *Dorylæmus*.

Many of the species have a peculiar spinning-gland at the posterior end of the body and opening on the under side of the tail. . . . One end of the thread is glued fast, the other floats the animal in the water. Most of the *Enoplidæ* avoid the neighborhood of putrefaction, but delight in pure soils and waters, in which they often abound.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 209.

enoplios (e-nop′li-os), *n.* [< Gr. ἐνόπλιος, in arms, armed (the meter being so called from its use in war-songs and war-dances), < ἐν, in, + ὅπλον, a tool, pl. ὅπλα, arms.] In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tripody, with admission of an iambus as the first foot instead of an anapest or anapestic spondee (⏑⏑ ⏓ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏓ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏓, or ⏑ ⏓ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏓ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏓). It was also analyzed by some ancient metricians as consisting of four feet, an iambus or a spondee, a pyrrhic, a trochee, and an iambus (⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ | ⏑ –), or of two feet, an Ionic a majore and a choriambus (– – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ –).

enoploteuthid (e-nop-lō-tū′thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Enoploteuthidæ;* an onychoteuthid. *Hoyle*, 1886.

Enoploteuthidæ (e-nop-lō-tū′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enoploteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of cuttlefishes: same as *Onychoteuthididæ*.

Enoploteuthis (e-nop-lō-tū′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνοπλος, in arms, + τευθίς, a cuttlefish.] A genus of cuttlefishes, of the family *Onychoteuthididæ*, in which the sessile arms have hooks but no suckers.

Enoplus (en′ō-plus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔνοπλος, in arms, < ἐν, in, + ὅπλον, a tool, pl. ὅπλα, arms.] **1.** The typical genus of nematodes or threadworms of the family *Enoplidæ*. *E. tridentatus* is an example.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of *Scarabæidæ*, containing one species, *E. tridens*, from Lifu island. *Reiche*, 1860.

enoptromancy (e-nop′trō-man-si), *n.* [F. *énoptromancie*, < Gr. ἔνοπτρον, a mirror, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of a mirror.

enorchis (e-nôr′kis), *n.* [L. (Pliny), < Gr. ἔνορχις, having testicles, < ἐν, in, + ὄρχις, a testicle.] The name given by some ancient authors to a species of eaglestone having a nucleus inclosed in an outer crust.

enorlet, *v. t.* [ME. *enorlen*, *enourlen*, < OF. **enorler*, < *en-* + *orler*, *ourler* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *orlar* = It. *orlare*), edge, ornament with an edging, < *orle*, edge: see *orle*.] To edge; border; clothe.

The vale was evene rownde with vynes of silver,
Alle with grapis of golde, gretter ware never!
Enhorilde with arborye and alkyns trees,
Erberis fulle honeste, and byrdez there undyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3245.

Angelez *enourled* in alle that is clene,
Bothe with-inne & with-outen, in wedez ful brygt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 19.

enorm† (ē-nôrm′), *a.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *enorm* = F. *énorme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *enorme*, < L. *enormis*, irregular, immoderate, immense, < *e*, out of, + *norma*, rule: see *norm*. Cf. *enormous*.] **1.** Deviating from rule or standard; abnormal.

All uniform,
Pure, pervious, immixed, . . . nothing *enorm*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, I. ii. 22.

2. Excessively wicked; enormous.

That they may suffer such punishment as so *enorm* . . . actions have justly deserved.
Sir C. Cornwallis, To James I., Supp. to Cabala, p. 99.

enorm† (ē-nôrm′), *v. t.* [Also *inorm*; < *enorm*, *a.*] To make monstrous.

Then lets hee friends the fantacie *enorme*
With strong delusions and with passions dire.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 9.

enormal (ē-nôr′mal), *a.* [As *enorm* + *-al*.] Deviating from the norm, standard, or type of form; subtypical; etypic. [Rare.]

enormious† (ē-nôr′mi-us), *a.* [< L. *enorm-is* (see *enorm*) + E. *-ous*. Cf. *enormous*.] Enormous.

Observe, sir, the great and *enormious* abuse hereof amongst Christians, confuted of an Ethnicke philospher.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

The *enormious* additions of their artificial heights.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 60.

enormitan† (ē-nôr′mi-tan), *n.* [Irreg. < *enormity* + *-an*.] A wretch; a monster. *L'Estrange.*

enormity (ē-nôr′mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *enormities* (-tiz). [< OF. *enormite*, F. *énormité* = Sp. *enormidad* = Pg. *enormidade* = It. *enormità*, *enormitade*, *enormitate* = D. *enormiteit* = G. *enormität*, < L. *enormita(t-)s*, irregularity, hugeness, < *enormis*, irregular, huge: see *enorm*, *enormous*.] **1.** The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or extreme; atrociousness; vastness: in a bad sense: as, the *enormity* of his offense.

We are told that crimes of great *enormity* were perpetrated by the Athenian Government and the democracies under its protection. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Enormousness; immensity: without derogatory implication. [Rare.]

In the Shakspeare period we see the fulness of life and the *enormity* of power throwing up a tropical exuberance of vegetation. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

3. That which surpasses endurable limits, or is immoderate, extreme, or outrageous; a very grave offense against order, right, or decency; atrocious crime; an atrocity.

And if any deeme it a shame to our Nation to haue any mention made of those *inormities*, let them pervse the Histories of the Spanyards Discoveries and Plantations.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 164.

As to salutations, . . . I observe, as I stroll about town, there are great *enormities* committed with regard to this particular. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 259.

=**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Enormity*, *Enormousness*. *Enormousness* is strictly limited to vastness in size; *enormity*, to vastness in atrocity, baseness, etc.

enormous (ē-nôr′mus), *a.* [< L. *enorm-is* (see *enorm*) + *-ous*. Cf. *enormious*.] **1**†. Deviating from or transgressing the usual measure or rule; abnormal.

The seal
And bended dolphins play: part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 411.

2†. Spreading or extending beyond certain limits; redundant.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. Greatly surpassing the common measure; exceeding the usual size: as, *enormous* debts; a man of *enormous* size.

An *enormous* harvest here, and every appearance of peace and plenty. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

The mischiefs wrought by uninstructed law-making, *enormous* in their amount as compared with those caused by uninstructed medical treatment, are conspicuous to all who do but glance over its history.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 48.

4. Extremely wicked; uncommonly atrocious: as, *enormous* crime or guilt.

A certaine fellow . . . had been a notorious robber and a very *enormous* liver. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 91.

5†. Disordered; perverse.

I . . . shall find time
From this *enormous* state — seeking to give
Losses their remedies. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

The influences of a spirit possess'd of an active and *enormous* imagination may be malign and fatal, where they cannot be resisted. *Glanville*, Essays, vi.

=**Syn. 3**. *Enormous*, *Immense*, *Excessive*, huge, vast, monstrous, prodigious, gigantic, immoderate, unwieldy. The first three words agree in expressing greatness, and the first two vastness; anything, however small, is *excessive* if for some special reason too great in amount. Literally, *enormous* is out of rule, out of proportion; *immense*, unmeasured, immeasurable; *excessive*, going beyond bounds, surpassing what is fit, right, tolerable, etc. *Enormous* is peculiarly applicable to magnitude, primarily physical, but also moral: as, *enormous* egotism; *immense*, to extent, quantity, and number: as, an *immense* national debt; *immense* folly; *excessive*, to degree: as, an *excessive* dose; an *excessive* opinion of one's own merits.

The total quantity of saline matter carried invisibly away by the Thames from its basin above Kingston will . . . reach, in the course of a year, to the *enormous* amount of 548,230 tons. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 126.

The controversy between Protestantism and Catholicism comprises an *immense* mass of complicated and heterogeneous arguments. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 177.

An *excessive* expenditure of nerve-force involves *excessive* respiration and circulation, and *excessive* waste of tissue. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 21.

4. *Villainous*, *Abominable*, etc. (see *nefarious*); heinous, atrocious.

enormously (ē-nôr′mus-li), *adv.* In or to an enormous degree; extremely; vastly; beyond measure.

The rise in the last year . . . affords the most consoling and encouraging prospect. It is *enormously* out of all proportion. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

But there can be no doubt that all the forms of living matter are *enormously* complex in chemical constitution.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 315.

enormousness (ē-nôr′mus-nes), *n.* The state of being enormous or extreme; greatness beyond measure.

Loud sounds have a certain *enormousness* of feeling.
W. James, Mind, XII. 3.

=**Syn.** Immensity, vastness, hugeness. See *enormity*.

enorn†, **enourn**†, *v. t.* [ME. *enurnen*, *enournen*, var. of *aornen*, var. of *aornen*, *aournen*, for *adornen*, adorn: see *adorn*.] To adorn.

An auter *enournet* in nome of a god.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1675.

enorthotrope (en-ôr′thō-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] A toy similar to the thaumatrope, consisting of a card on different parts of which are detached portions of a picture, which on rapid revolution appear to become joined, by virtue of the principle of persistence in visual impressions. See *thaumatrope*.

enostosis (en-os-tō′sis), *n.*; pl. *enostoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] A circumscribed bony growth in the interior of a bone: opposed to *exostosis*.

enough (ē-nuf′), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *inough*, etc., and *enow*, dial. *enow*, *enoo* (also *enuf*, *enif*, a spelling recognized even in late ME. *enoffe*) = Sc. *eneuch*, *eneugh*; < ME. *enogh*, *enoh*, *enow*, *enou*, also with prefix spelled *i-*, *y-*, *a-*, *inough*, *inogh*, *inouh*, *inoh*, *inow*, *inou*, etc., *ynough*, etc., *anough*, etc., pl. ending in *-e*, *enoghe*, *enowe*, etc., earliest ME. *genoh*, < AS. *genōh*, pl. *genōge* = OS. *ginōg*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enōch*, *anog*, *noch* = D. *genoeg* = LG. *genaug*, *enaug*, *naug* = OHG. *ginuog*, *ginuoc*, MHG. *genuoc*, also OHG. *ginōgī*, MHG. *ginuege*, G. *genug*, sometimes *gnug*, *genung* = Icel. *gnōgr* = Sw. *nog* = Dan. *nok* = Goth. *ganōhs*, enough, sufficient, abundant, in pl. many (cf. Goth. *ganauha*, sufficiency, AS. *genyht* = OHG. *ginuht*, G. *genüge*, sufficiency); < AS. *geneah* = OHG. *ginah* = Goth. *ganah* (Goth. also *binah*, with pp. *binauhts*), it suffices, an impers. pret. pres. verb; < *ga-*, *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + Teut. √ **noh* = Skt. √ *naç*, attain, reach to, = L. *nancisci* (√ **nac*), acquire, = Gr. *ἤνεγκα* (√ **νεκ*), irreg. 2d aor. of *φέρειν*, bear.] **I.** *a.* Answering the purpose; adequate to want or demand; sufficient; satisfying desire; giving content; meeting reasonable expectation.

The nexte daye, Frydaye, that was Newe Yeres daye, there was metely wynde *ynoughe*, but it was so scarse towardes oure waye that we made noo spede.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

How many hired servants of my father's have bread *enough* and to spare! Luke xv. 17.

It were *enough* to put him to ill thinking.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

Have you not yet found means *enow* to waste
That which your friends have left you?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

[*Enough* usually follows the noun which it qualifies, but it is sometimes put before it.

There is not *enough* leek to swear by.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.]

=**Syn.** *Sufficient*, *Competent*, etc. See *adequate*.

II. *n.* A quantity of a thing or act, or a number of things or persons, sufficient to satisfy desire or want, or adequate to a purpose; sufficiency: as, we have *enough* of this sort of cloth.

He answerde, that he was gret Lord y now, and well in pees, and hadde *ynowghe* of worldly Ricchesse.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 146.

Inough is a feast; more than *ynough* is counted foolishnesse. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother.
Gen. xxxiii. 9.

What I attempted to consider was the mischief of setting such a value upon what is past as to think we have done *enough*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 374.

Enough and enough†, more than enough.

Every one of us, from the bare sway of his own inherent corruption, carrying *enough and enough* about him to assure his final doom. *South*, Sermons, VI. cxxvi.

=**Syn.** Plenty, abundance.

enough (ē-nuf′), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *inough*, etc., and *enew*, etc.; < ME. *enogh*, etc. (like the adj.), < AS. *genōh* (= OS. *ginog*, *ginuog* = OFries. *enōch*, etc., = D. *genoeg* = LG. *genaug*, *enaug*, *naug* = OHG. MHG. *ginuog*, G. *genug*, etc.), adv., neut. acc. of adj.] **1.** In a quantity or degree that answers the purpose, satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants; to a sufficient degree; sufficiently.

The wey from Rome it ys knowen perfyghthly *I now* with many Sondry persons to Englond, And ther for I Doo not wryght itt. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 67.

The land, behold, it is large *enough* for them.
Gen. xxxiv. 21.

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large *enough* for only one person. *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

2. To a notable extent; fairly; rather: used to denote a slight augmentation of the positive degree, the force depending upon the connection or the emphasis: as, he is ready *enough* to embrace the offer.

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing.
Addison.

Another admired simile in the same play, . . . though academical *enough*, is certainly just.
Goldsmith, Sequel to a Poetical Scale.

3. In a tolerable or passable degree: used to denote diminution, or a degree or quality rather less than is desired, or such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction: as, the performance is well *enough*.

I was . . . virtuous *enough*: swore little; diced, not above seven times a week. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Thou singest well *enough* for a shift.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

4†. To a great degree; very much.

Game of hounde's he louede *inou* & of wilde best.
Robert of Gloucester, l. 375.

enough (ē-nuf′), *interj.* An elliptical exclamation, signifying 'it (or that) is enough,' 'I have had enough,' 'you have done enough,' etc.

Lay on, Macduff!
And damn'd be him that first cries "Hold, *enough!*"
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction, till it do cry out itself,
Enough, *enough*, and die. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

enounce (ē-nouns′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enounced*, ppr. *enouncing*. [< F. *énoncer* = Sp. Pg. *enunciar* = It. *enunciare*, *enunziare*, < L. *enunciare*, prop. *enuntiare*, say out, declare: see *enunciate*. Cf. *announce*, *denounce*, etc.] To utter; declare; enunciate; state, as a proposition or an argument.

Aristotle, in whose philosophy this presumption obtained the authority of a principle, thus *enounces* the argument. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Very few of the enlightened deputies who occasionally *enounce* the principle [the necessity of good roads for the nation] feel the necessity of having good roads in their own district. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 226.

enouncement (ē-nouns′ment), *n.* [< *enounce* + *-ment*.] The act of enouncing; enunciation.

It might seem to him too evidently included in the very conception of the argument to require *enouncement*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

enournt, *v. t.* See *enorn*.

enow (ē-nou′), *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *enough*.

enpaire†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair*.

en passant (oṅ pa-soṅ′). [F.: *en*, in, < L. *in*; *passant*, verbal n. of *passer*, pass.] While passing; by the way: often used as introductory to an incidental remark or a sudden disconnected thought. In chess, when, on moving a pawn two squares, an adversary's pawn is at the time in such a position as to take the pawn moved if it were moved but one square, the moving pawn may be taken *en passant*, the phrase being used in its literal sense.

enpatron† (en-pā′trọn), *v. t.* [< *en*-1 + *patron*.] To have under one's patronage or guardianship; be the patron saint of.

For these, of force, must your oblations be,
Since I their altar, you *enpatron* me.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 224.

enpayre†, **enpeire**†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *impair*.

en pied (oṅ pyā). [F.: *en*, in, on; *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *her.*, standing erect: said of a creature used as a bearing, especially a bear.

enpiercet, *v. t.* See *impierce*.
enpightt, *v. t.* See *empight*.
enpledet, enpleett, *v. t.* See *implead*.
enpoisont, *v. t.* See *empoison*.
enpovert, *v. t.* See *empover*.
enpowdert, *v. t.* [< *en-* + *powder*.] To sprinkle; powder.

Clothe of golde *enpowdered* emong patches of canuesse, or perles and diamond emong peeble stones.
Udall, To Queen Katherine.

enprentt, enpreyntt, *v. t.* See *imprint*.
enpresst, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *impress*.
en prince (oṅ prañs). [F.] In a princely style or manner; liberally; magnificently: as, he does everything *en prince*.

I supp'd this night with Mr. Secretary, at one Mr. Houblon's, a French merchant, who had his house furnish'd *en prince*, and gave us a splendid entertainment.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 16, 1679.

enprintt, *v. t.* See *imprint*.
enpriset, *n.* See *emprise*.
enprisont, *v. t.* See *imprison*.
enpropret, *v. t.* A variant of *appropre*. *Chaucer*.
enqueret, *v. t.* See *inquire*.
enquestt, *n.* See *inquest*.
enquickent (en-kwik'n), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *quicken*.] To quicken; make alive.

He hath not yet *enquickened* men generally with this deiform life. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

enquire, enquiry, etc. See *inquire*, etc.
enracet (en-rās'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *race*[2].] To give race or origin to; implant; enroot.

Eternall God, in his almightie powre, . . .
In Paradize whylome did plant this flowre;
Whence he it fetcht out of her native place,
And did in stocke of earthly flesh *enrace*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 52.

enrage (en-rāj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enraged*, ppr. *enraging*. [< OF. *enrager*, intr., rage, rave, storm, F. *enrager* (= Pr. *enrabiar, enratjar, enrapjar, enranjar*), < *en-* + *rage*, rage: see *rage*.] **I.** *trans.* To excite rage in; exasperate; provoke to fury or madness; make furious.

I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse; Question *enrages* him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

What doubt we to incense
His utmost ire? which, to the highth *enraged*,
Will . . . quite consume us. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 95.

=**Syn.** To irritate, incense, anger, madden, infuriate.

II. *intrans.* To become angry or enraged. [A Gallicism.]

My father . . . will only *enrage* at the temerity of offering to confute him. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 7.

enraged (en-rājd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enrage*, *v.*] **1.** Angry; furious; exhibiting anger or fury: as, an *enraged* countenance.

The loudest seas and most *enraged* winds
Shall lose their clangor.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

2†. Aggravated; heightened; passionate.

By my troth, my lord, I cannot tell what to think of it; but that she loves him with an *enraged* affection—it is past the infinite of thought. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

3. In *her.*, having a position similar to that noted by *salient:* said of a horse used as a bearing.

enragementt (en-rāj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *enragement;* as *enrage* + *-ment*.] The act of enraging, or the state of being enraged; excitement; exaltation.

With sweete *enragement* of celestiall love.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.

enrailt (en-rāl'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *rail*[1].] To surround with a rail or railing; fence in.

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
An *enrail'd* column rears its lofty head.
Gay, Trivia, ii.

enranget (en-rānj'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *enraunge;* < *en-*[1] + *range*. Cf. *arrange*.] **1.** To put in order or in line.

Fayre Diana, in fresh sommers day,
Beholdes her nymphes *enraung'd* in shady wood.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 7.

2. To rove over; range.

In all this forrest and wyld wooddie raine:
Where, as this day I was *enraunging* it,
I chaunst to meete this knight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 9.

enrankt (en-rank'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *rank*[2].] To place in ranks or in order.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

en rapport (oṅ ra-pôr'). [F.: *en*, in; *rapport*, connection: see *rapport*.] In relation or connection; in or into communication or association, especially, in sympathetic relation: as, to bring A *en rapport* with B, or two persons with each other.

enrapt (en-rapt'), *a.* [< *en-*[1] + *rapt*.] Rapt; ravished; in a state of rapture or ecstasy.

I myself
Am like a prophet suddenly *enrapt*,
To tell thee that this day is ominous.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

He stands *enrapt*, the half-known voice to hear,
And starts, half-conscious, at the falling tear.
Crabbe, Works, V. 24.

enrapture (en-rap'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enraptured*, ppr. *enrapturing*. [< *en-*[1] + *rapture*.] To move to rapture; transport with pleasure; delight beyond measure; ravish.

As long as the world has such lips and such eyes,
As before me this moment *enraptured* I see,
They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

The natives of Egypt are generally *enraptured* with the performances of their vocal and instrumental musicians.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

enravisht (en-rav'ish), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ravish*.] To ravish; enrapture.

What wonder, . . .
Fraile men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravisht* bee?
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 119.

enravishingly† (en-rav'ish-ing-li), *adv.* Ravishingly; ecstatically.

The subtilty of the matter will . . . more exquisitely and *enravishingly* move the nerves than any terrestrial body can possibly.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., xiii.

enravishment† (en-rav'ish-ment), *n.* [< *enravish* + *-ment*.] Ravishment; rapture.

They [the beauties of nature] contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly obscuring veil; which adds to the *enravishments* of her transported admirers.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

enregiment (en-rej'i-ment), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *regiment*.] To enroll in regiments. [Rare.]

You cannot drill a regiment of knaves into a regiment of honest men, *enregiment* and organize as cunningly as you will. *Froude*, Carlyle, II.

enregister (en-rej'is-tėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inregister;* < F. *enregistrer*, < *en-* + *registrer*, register: see *register*.] To register; enroll or record. [Obsolete or rare.]

To reade *enregistred* in every nooke
His goodnesse, which his beautie doth declare.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 132.

en règle (oṅ reg'l). [F.: *en*, in; *règle*, < L. *regula*, rule: see *rule*.] According to rule; in order; in due form; as it should be.

enrheumt (en-röm'), *v. i.* [< F. *enrhumer*, give a cold to, refl. take a cold, < *en-* + *rhume*, rheum: see *rheum*.] To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed*. *Harvey*.

enrich (en-rich'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inrich;* < ME. *enrichen*, < OF. *enrichier, enrichir*, F. *enrichir* (= Pr. *enrequezir, enriquir, enrriquir, enrequir* = Sp. Pg. *enriquecer* = It. *inricchire*), < *en-* + *riche*, rich: see *rich*.] **1.** To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; supply with abundant property: as, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures *enrich* a nation.

Hee *inriched* with reuenues and indued with priuiledges al places of religion within his Islands.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 12.

War disperses wealth in the very instant it acquires it; but commerce, well regulated, . . . is the only thing that ever did *enrich* extensive kingdoms.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 367.

Lavish as the Government was of titles and of money, its ablest servant was neither ennobled nor *enriched*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. To fertilize; make fertile; supply with nutriment for plants.

The benefit and usefulness of this effusion of the Spirit; like the Rivers of Waters that both refresh and *enrich*, and thereby make glad the City of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.
Sir R. Blackmore.

3. To supply with an abundance of anything desirable; fill or store: as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge, science, or useful observations.

Enrich my fancy, clarify my thoughts,
Refine my dross. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Inv.

The commentary with which Lyndwood *enriched* his text was a mine of learning.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

Across the north of Africa came again the progressive culture of Greece and Rome, *enriched* with precious jewels of old-world lore. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 266.

4. To supply with anything splendid or ornamental; adorn: as, to *enrich* a painting with elegant drapery; to *enrich* a poem or an oration with striking metaphors or images; to *enrich* a capital with sculpture.

The columns are *enrich'd* with hieroglyphics beyond any that I have seen in Egypt.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 76.

A certain mild intellectual apathy belonged properly to her type of beauty, and had always seemed to round and *enrich* it. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 296.

=**Syn.** 3. To endow.—**4.** To decorate, ornament, embellish.

enricher (en-rich'ėr), *n.* One who or that which enriches.

enrichment (en-rich'ment), *n.* [< *enrich* + *-ment*.] The act of enriching. (*a*) The act of making rich; augmentation of wealth.

The *enrichment* of the rich, the poverty of the poor, the public dishonesty, the debasement of the coinage, the robbery of the Church and of learning, went on undiminished.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

The hard sufferings of the poor are intensified by the wrongful conversion of the Government to the *enrichment* of its partisans. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 274.

(*b*) Fertilization, as of the soil; a making productive. (*c*) Improvement by the abundant supply of what is useful or desirable.

I grant that no labour tends to the permanent *enrichment* of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive consumers. *J. S. Mill.*

The great majority of those who favor some *enrichment* of the meager ritual of the Puritan churches yet prefer that the leader of their worship shall have some liberty of expression. *The Century*, XXXI. 152.

(*d*) The garnishing of any object with rich ornaments, or with elaborate decorative motives: as, the *enrichment* of a bookbinding, or of a stole; also, the ornamentation itself: as, ornamented with a brass *enrichment*.

West of the Church stands the atrium, with the windows of the west front and the remains of mosaic *enrichment* rising above it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 106.

enridget (en-rij'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ridge*.] To ridge; form into ridges.

As I stood here below, methought his eyes
Were two full moons; he had a thousand noses,
Horns whelk'd, and wav'd like the *enridged* sea.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

enring (en-ring'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ring*[1].] To form a circle about; encircle; inclose.

Ivy . . . *enrings* the barky fingers of the elm.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

The Muses and the Graces, group'd in threes,
Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

enripent (en-rī'pn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *ripen*.] To ripen; bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And Autumn, what our golden harvests were.
Donne, Elegies, xiv.

enrivet (en-rīv'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *rive*.] To rive; cleave.

The wicked shaft, guyded through th' ayrie wyde
By some bad spirit that it to mischiefe bore,
Stayd not, till through his curat it did glyde,
And made a griesly wound in his *enriven* side.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 34.

Where shall I unfold my inward pain
That my *enriven* heart may find relief?
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 260).

enrobe (en-rōb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enrobed*, ppr. *enrobing*. [< *en-*[1] + *robe*.] To clothe; attire; invest; robe.

Quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

In flesh and blood *enrob'd*. *J. Baillie*.

enrobement (en-rōb'ment), *n.* [< *enrobe* + *-ment*.] Vesture; clothing; investment.

The form of dialogue is here [in Plato] no external assumption of an imaginary *enrobement*, for the sake of increased attractiveness and heightened charm.
Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 41.

enrockment (en-rok'ment), *n.* [< *en-*[1] + *rock*[1] + *-ment*.] A mass of large stones thrown into the water to protect the outer face of a dike or breakwater, or a shore subject to encroachment of the sea.

enroll, enrol (en-rōl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inroll, inrol*, early mod. E. also *enroule, inroule;* < ME. *enrollen*, < OF. *enroller, enrouler* (also *enrotuler*), F. *enrôler*, write in a roll, = Sp. *enrolar* = Pg. *enrolar* (cf. equiv. Sp. *arrollar* = It. *arrolare*), roll up, < ML. *inrotulare*, write in a roll, < L. *in*, in, + *rotulus*, a little wheel, ML. a roll: see *en-* and *roll*.] **1.** To write in a roll or register; insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue: as, to *enroll* men for military service.

For that [the religion of Mahomet] makes it not only lawfull to destroy those of a different Religion, but *enrolls* them for Martyrs that die in the Field.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

Heroes and heroines of old
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the skies. *Swift*.

2. To record; insert in records; put into writing or on record.

That this saide ordynauncez and constitucionz . . . schall be ferme and stable, we the saide Maiour bailifs and commune counsayle haue lette *enroll* hit in a roll.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 334.

He swore consent to your succession,
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

An unwritten law of common right, so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed, as that it needed not *enrolling*. *Milton.*

3†. To roll; involve; wrap.

Great heapes of them, like sheepe in narrow fold,
For hast did over-runne, in dust *enrould*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 41.

To enroll one's self, to place one's name upon a roll or list; enlist as a soldier.

All the citizens capable of bearing arms *enrolled themselves*. *Prescott.*

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Enlist*, *Register*, etc. See *record*, *v.*

enroller (en-rō′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *inroller*; cf. F. *enrôleur*.] One who enrolls or registers.

enrolment, enrollment (en-rōl′mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly also *inrolment*; < F. *enrôlement*, < *enrôler*, enroll: see *enroll*.] **1.** The act of enrolling; specifically, the registering, recording, or entering of a deed, judgment, recognizance, acknowledgment, etc., in a court of record. In chancery practice a decree, though awarded by the court, was not deemed fixed until it had been engrossed on parchment and delivered to the proper clerk as a roll of the court.

Hee appointed a generall review to be made, and *enrolment* of all Macedonians. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1221.

2. That in which anything is enrolled; a register; a roll.

The king himself caused them to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Clerk of enrolments. See *clerk*.—**Statute of enrolment**, an English statute of 1535, enacting that no land shall pass by bargain and sale unless it be by writing sealed, indented, and enrolled.—**Statute of enrolments.** See *statute*.

enroot (en-röt′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *root*[1].] To fix by the root; fix fast; implant deep.

His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

enround† (en-round′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *round*[2].] **1.** To make round; swell.

And other while an hen wol have the pippe,
A white pellet that wol the tonge *enrounde*,
And softely of[f] wol with thi nailes slippe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

2. To environ; surround; inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

en route (oṅ röt). [F.: *en*, in; *route*, way, ★route: see *route*.] On the way; upon the road.

ens (enz), *n.*; pl. *entia* (en′shi-ạ̈). [ML., an object, < L. *en(t-)s*, ppr. of *esse*, be (first used, says Priscian, by Julius Cæsar); formed after Gr. ὄν (ὀντ-) the earlier form **sen(t-)s* appears in *absen(t-)s*, E. *absent*, *præ-sen(t-)s*, E. *present*. See *am* (under *be*), and cf. *essence*.] **1.** That which in any sense is; an object; something that can be named and spoken of.

Ens has been viewed as the primum cognitum by a large proportion, if not the majority of philosophers.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, p. 934.

To thee, Creator uncreate,
O Entium *Ens!* divinely great.
M. Green, The Spleen.

We cannot speak of a thing at all except in terms of feeling, cannot imagine an *ens* except in relation to a sentiens. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 13.

2. The same as *first ens* (which see, below). *Johnson.*—**Apparent** or **intentional ens**, a real but unsubstantial appearance, as a rainbow.—**Complex ens**, a fact, as that Columbus discovered America. Not to be confounded with a *composite ens*, which is an object composed of different objects.—**Dependent ens**, that which is caused by another: opposed to *independent ens*.—**Ens of reason** (*ens rationis*), a product of mental action.—**Ens per accidens**, something existing only as an accident of a substance, or *ens per se*.—**Fictitious ens**, a product of the inventive imagination.—**First ens** (*ens primum*), with Paracelsus and other old chemists, that which contains the virtue of the substance from which it is extracted.

This liquor, being sealed up in a convenient glass, must be exposed to the sun for about six weeks, at the end of which time there will swim at the top of it the *primum ens* of the plant in a liquid form, transparent, and either green or red or perhaps of some other colour, according to the nature of the plant.
Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Phil., ii., Essay 5.

Imaginary ens, an object of imagination in its widest sense. Thus, an object remembered is an imaginary ens.—**Most perfect ens** (*ens realissimum*), that whose essence involves all perfections, including existence.

Being is not a predicate which can be found in the subject of any judgment, and if we desire to add it synthetically, we must have some third term beyond the idea of the subject. Such third term, possible experience, is wanting in the case of the *Ens Realissimum*, which transcends experience. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

Necessary ens, that the non-existence of which involves contradiction, owing to its having been defined as existent.—**Objective ens**, something which exists in the mind, but only in so far as it is an object of perception.—**Positive ens**, something not a mere privation or negation.—**Real ens**, anything whose characters are independent of what any person or any number of persons may think them to be.—**Relative** or **respective ens**, something which exists only so far as a correlate exists.—**Subjective ens**, something which has an existence otherwise than merely as an object.

ensafe† (en-sāf′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *safe*.] To render safe.

ensaint†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *saint*[1].] To canonize.

For his *ensainting*, looke the almanacke in the beginning of Aprill, and see if you can find out such a saint as Saint Gildarde, which, in honour of this gilded fish, the pope so *ensainted*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 174).

ensame†, *v. t.* See *enseam*[2], 2.

ensame†, *n.* [< *ensame*, *v.*] The grease of a hawk.

ensample (en-sam′pl), *n.* [< ME. *ensample*, < OF. *ensample*, an alteration, with *en-* for *es-*, of OF. *essample*, example: see *example*.] **1†.** A sample or specimen; an instance; a typical example.

Yet better were attonce to let me die,
And shew the last *ensample* of your pride.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxv.

2. A pattern or model; a guiding example. [Archaic and poetical.]

Ze scholde zeven *ensample* to the lewed peple, for to do wel; and zee zeven hem *ensample* to don evylle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being *ensamples* to the flock. 1 Pet. v. 3.

And drawing foul *ensample* from fair names,
Sinn'd also, till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had destined did obtain,
And all thro' thee! *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

ensample† (en-sam′pl), *v. t.* [< ME. *ensamplen*; < *ensample*, *n.*] To exemplify; show by example.

Homere, who in the Persons of Agamemnon and Ulysses hath *ensampled* a good governour and a vertuous man.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

ensanguine (en-sang′gwin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensanguined*, ppr. *ensanguining*. [< *en-*[1] + *sanguine* (< L. *sanguis*, blood): see *sanguine*.] **1.** To stain or cover with blood; smear with gore.

Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcases and arms the *ensanguined* field,
Deserted. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 654.

He answered not, but with a sudden hand
Made bare his branded and *ensanguined* brow.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxiv.

2. To color like blood; impart a crimson color to.

In general color they were pink, . . . but the outer petals were dashed with a deep carmine, *ensanguined*, brilliant. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 67.

ensate (en′sāt), *a.* [< NL. *ensatus*, < L. *ensis*, a sword.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, ensiform: as, the *ensate* ovipositors of certain *Orthoptera*.

enscale (en-skāl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enscaled*, ppr. *enscaling*. [< *en-*[1] + *scale*[1].] To carve or form with scales. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

enschedule (en-sked′ụl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enscheduled*, ppr. *enscheduling*. [< *en-*[1] + *schedule*.] To schedule; insert in a schedule.

Our just demands;
Whose tenors and particular effects
You have, *enschedul'd* briefly, in your hands.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

ensconce (en-skons′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensconced*, ppr. *ensconcing*. [Formerly also *insconce*, *inskonse*; < *en-*[1] + *sconce*.] **1.** To cover or shelter as with a sconce or fort; protect; hide securely; give shelter or security to.

I with small Boates and 200. men would haue gone to the head of the riuer Chawonock, with sufficient guides by land, *inskonsing* my selfe euery two dayes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 88.

I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconc'd himself.
Shirley (and Fletcher ?), Coronation, iv. 1.

Pedro de Vargas, a shrewd, hardy, and vigilant soldier, alcayde of Gibraltar, . . . lay *ensconced* in his old warrior rock as in a citadel. *Irving*, Granada, p. 75.

Hence—**2.** To fix firmly or snugly; settle; lodge: as, he *ensconced* himself in his comfortable arm-chair. [Colloq.]

ensculpture (en-skulp′tụr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensculptured*, ppr. *ensculpturing*. [< *en-*[1] + *sculpture*.] To carve; sculpture. [Poetical.]

Those shapes distinct
That yet survive *ensculptured* on the walls
Of palaces or temples, 'mid the wreck
Of famed Persepolis. *Wordsworth*, Apology.

enseal (en-sēl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *enselen*, < OF. *enseeler*, *enseler*, *ensceler*, *enseller*, etc., < ML. *insigillare*, enseal, < *in*, in, + *sigillare*, seal: see *seal*[2], *v.*] **1.** To set one's seal to; ratify formally. [Archaic.]

Syn my fader, in so heigh a place
As parlement, hath hire eschaunge *ensealed*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 559.

And than he lete write a letter, and it dide *ensele* with his seell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 617.

[He]r bul *enselyd*, concludyng in sentence
[Th]at none of al thys ordyr ys neuer like to the.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 84.

2. To seal up; keep secret.

Enseled til another day. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 151.

enseam[1]**†, inseam†** (en-, in-sēm′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[1], + *seam*[1].] **1.** To seam; sew up.

A name engraved in the revestiary of the temple one stole away, and *enseamed* it in his thigh. *Camden.*

2. To gather up; include; comprehend.

And bounteous Trent, that in him selfe *enseames*
Both thirty sorts of fish and thirty sundry streames.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 35.

enseam[2]**†** (en-sēm′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *seam*[3].] **1.** To make greasy; befoul with or as if with grease.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. To purge from glut and grease: said of a hawk. Also *ensame*.

ensear† (en-sēr′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sear*[1].] To dry up; make sear.

Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

ensearch† (en-sėrch′), *v.* [< ME. *enserchen*, *encerchen*, < OF. *encercher*, *encerchier* (= Pr. *ensercar*, *essercar*), < *en-* + *cercher*, etc., search: see *en-*[1] and *search*.] **I.** *trans.* To search.

Another man peraunter, that wolde peynen him and travaylle his Body for to go in to tho Marches, for to *encerche* tho Contrees, myghten ben blamed be my Wordes, in rehercynge manye straunge thinges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

He that *enserchith* the derknes of nyȝt,
And the myst of the morowtide may se,
He schal know bi cristis myȝt
If ȝouthe kunne synge reuertere.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

II. *intrans.* To make a search.

At whiche tyme as they beganne fyrst to *ensearche* by reason and by reporte of olde menne there about, what thing had bene the occasion that so good an haven was in so fewe years so sore decayed. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 227.

ensearch† (en-sėrch′), *n.* [< *ensearch*, *v.*] Search; inquiry.

I pray you make some good *ensearch* what my poor neighbours have lost.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 298).

enseel† (en-sēl′), *v. t.* [Also *ensile*; < *en-*[1] + *seel*[3].] To close the eyes of; seel, as a hawk.

ensegge†, *v.* and *n.* [ME.] Same as *siege*.

enseint†, *a.* An obsolete form of *enceinte*. *Blackstone.*

ensemble† (F. pron. oṅ-soṅ′bl), *adv.* [ME. *ensemble*, < OF. *ensemble*, F. *ensemble* = Pr. *ensems*, *ensemps*, *essemps* = OCat. *ensems* = OSp. *ensemble* = OPg. *ensembra* = It. *insieme*, *insembre*, *insembra*, together, < LL. *insimul*, at the same time, mixed with *insemel*, at once, < *in* + *simul*, together, akin to *semel*, once, both akin to E. *same*, q. v. Cf. *assemble*, *resemble*.] Together; all at once; simultaneously.

In time togeders we haue be *ensemble*,
Where-of of pete my hert doth trimble.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3996.

★**ensemble** (F. pron. oṅ-som′bl), *n.* [F., < *ensemble*, together: see *ensemble*, *adv.*] **1.** The union of parts in a whole; all the parts of anything taken together, so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; specifically, the general effect of a work of art, piece of music, drama, etc.—**2.** In *music*, the union of all the performers in a concerted composition, as in a chorus with full orchestral accompaniment.—**3.** In *math.*, a manifold or collection of elements, discrete or continuous, finite, infinite, or superinfinite. The elements of the ensemble are usually termed its points. The integrant parts of an ensemble are all the other ensembles whose elements are elements of it. Two ensembles whose elements are capable of being put into a one-to-one correspondence with one another are said to have the same value or to be equivalent. The *first value* is the smallest infinite value, or that of the ensemble of positive whole numbers. A *linear ensemble* is one whose elements can be brought into correspondence each with a different point of one line. A *derived ensemble* is one which consists of all the limits of elements in a primitive ensemble. An ensemble is said to be condensed within a certain interval if there are elements of the ensemble in every part of the interval, however small. *Disconnected ensembles* are ensembles which have no common element. A *definite ensemble* is an ensemble such that every object is either determined to be an element of it or determined not to be so, and no object is determined in both ways. An *ordered ensemble*

is one in which the elements have a definite succession. A *perfect ensemble* is one which is its own derived ensemble. See *number*.—**First genus of ensembles,** that class of ensembles which have only a finite number of successive derived ensembles, since the elements of the *n*th derived ensemble have no limits.—**Second genus of ensembles,** that class of ensembles which have an infinite succession of derived ensembles.—**Tout ensemble,** the entire combination or collocation; the assemblage of parts or arrangement of details viewed as a whole: as, the *tout ensemble* of the piece is admirable.

ensete (en-sē′tē), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian name of *Musa Ensete*, a noble plant of the banana genus. It produces leaves about 20 feet long and 3 or 4 broad, the largest entire leaf as yet known. The flower-stalk, which is as thick as a man's arm, is used for food, but the fruit is worthless.

enshade†, inshade† (en-, in-shād′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[1], + *shade*.] To mark with different gradations of colors. *Latham.*

Lily-white *inshaded* with the rose.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

enshadow (en-shad′ō), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *shadow*.] To cast a shadow upon; obscure; overspread with shade. [Rare.]

That enthusiasm which foreshortens and *enshadows* every fault. *The Independent*, April 22, 1862.

enshawl† (en-shâl′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *shawl*.] To cover or invest with a shawl. *Quinn.*

ensheathe, *v. t.* See *insheathe.*

enshield† (en-shēld′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshielded* (pp. abbr. *enshield* in extract). [< *en-*[1] + *shield*.] To shield; cover; protect.

These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

enshore† (en-shōr′), *v. t.* [< *en-* + *shore*[1].] To land; put on shore.

Then Death (the end of ill unto the good)
Enshore my soule neer drownd in flesh and bloud.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 40.

enshrine (en-shrīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshrined*, ppr. *enshrining*. [Formerly also *inshrine*; < *en-*[1] + *shrine*.] To inclose in or as in a shrine or chest; deposit for safe-keeping in or as in a cabinet; hence, to preserve with care and affection; cherish.

In his own verse the poet still we find,
In his own page his memory lives *enshrined*.
O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday.

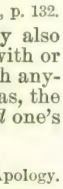
The whole of the dagoba, which is 8 ft. in diameter, has been hollowed out to make a cell, in which an image of Buddha is *enshrined*.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 132.

enshroud (en-shroud′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inshroud*; < *en-*[1] + *shroud*.] To cover with or as with a shroud; hence, to envelop with anything which conceals from observation: as, the sun was *enshrouded* in mist; to *enshroud* one's purpose in mystery.

They lurk *enshrouded* in the vale of night.
Churchill, The Apology.

ensiferous† (en-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ensifer* (< *ensis*, a sword, + *-fer*, < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]) + *-ous*.] Bearing or carrying a sword. *Coles*, 1717; *Bailey*, 1733.

ensiform (en′si-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ensiforme*, < NL. *ensiformis*, < L. *ensis*, a sword, + *forma*, shape.] Sword-shaped; in *bot.*, sharp on both edges, with one of the edges turned toward the stem, and tapering to a point; xiphoid; ensate.—**Ensiform antennæ,** in *entom.*, those antennæ which are equal and tapering, with compressed joints having one sharp edge.—**Ensiform appendage** or **cartilage.** See *cartilage.*


Ensiform leaf of *Iris hexagona*, Walt.

ensign (en′sīn), *n.* [Formerly *ensigne* (and corruptly *auncient*, *ancient*, in the sense of standard-bearer: see *ancient*[2]), < OF. *ensigne*, *enseigne*, F. *enseign* = Pr. *enseigna*, *enseyna*, *essenha* = OSp. *enseña* = Sp. Pg. *insignia* = It. *insegna*, < ML. *insigna*, L. *insigne*, a standard, badge, mark (pl. *insignia*), neut. of *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, remarkable: see *insignia*. Cf. *ensign*, *v.*] **1.** The flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or a vessel; colors; a standard.

Hang up your *ensigns*, let your drums be still.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Those arms, those *ensigns*, borne away,
Accomplished Rokeby's brave array,
But all were lost on Marston's day.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 4.

We heard
The drowsy folds of our great *ensign* shake
From blazon'd lions o'er the imperial tent
Whispers of war. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

I saw no sailors, but a great Spanish *ensign* floated over, and waved, a funereal plume.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 90.

Specifically—**2.** In Great Britain, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the union in the upper corner, next the staff. Formerly flags with fields of all the three colors were used in the naval service, but now the white only is used for men-of-war, the red flag being assigned to the merchant service and the blue to the Royal Naval Reserve. In the United States navy the ensign is the national flag. See *flag*[2] and *union*.

3†. A sign or signal.

At the rebuke of five shall ye flee: till ye be left . . . as an *ensign* on an hill. Isa. xxx. 17.

4. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; a symbol; in the plural, insignia.

The Olive was wont to be the *ensigne* of Peace and quietnesse. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

His arms, or *ensigns* of power, are a pipe in his left hand, composed of seven reeds. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

Cupids . . . all armed with bows, quivers, wings, and other *ensigns* of love. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Beauty.

The tax on the armorial bearings or *ensigns* blazoned on the carriage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 178.

5†. Name and rank used as a battle-cry or watchword.

Whan the Duke saugh hem come, he cride his *ensigne*, and lete renne to theym that he sye comynge, and smote in amonge hem fiercely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

6. In the British army, until 1871, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, the senior of whom carried the ensign or colors of the regiment: now called *second lieutenant.* (See *lieutenant.*) The rank of ensign also existed in the American revolutionary army.

It was on occasion of one of these suppers that Sir James Mackintosh happened to bring with him a raw Scotch cousin, an *ensign* in a Highland regiment.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

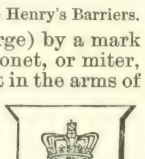
7. In the United States navy, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers, ranking with second lieutenant in the army. The title was first introduced in 1862, taking the place of *passed midshipman.*—**8†.** A company of troops serving under one ensign or banner.

Which also was defended a while with certain *ensigns* of footmen and certain pieces of artillery.
Expedition in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 117).

ensign (en-sīn′ or en′sīn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ensignen*, *ensygnen*, < OF. *ensigner*, *enseigner*, mark, point out, tell, inform, indicate, F. *enseigner*, tell, inform, teach, instruct, = Pr. *enseignar*, *ensegnar*, *esseignar* = Sp. *enseñar* = Pg. *ensinhar* = It. *insegnare*, < ML. *insignare*, mark, indicate; cf. L. *insignire*, put a mark upon, distinguish, *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, < *in*, on, + *signum*, sign: see *sign*, and cf. *ensign*, *n.*, on which the E. verb in part depends.] **1†.** To mark or distinguish by some sign; form the badge of.

Henry but joined the roses, that *ensigned*
Particular families, but this hath joined
The Rose and Thistle.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. In *her.*, to distinguish (a charge) by a mark or an ornament, as a crown, coronet, or miter, borne on or over it: as, the heart in the arms of Douglas is *ensigned* with a royal crown (see the cut)—that is, with a crown borne on the top of it. A staff is sometimes said to be *ensigned* with a flag.—**3†.** To point out to; signify to.


Argent, a heart gules, ensigned with a royal crown.

Whan the quene had called them and demaunded theym the place where our lord Ihesu cryst had be crucefyed, they wold neuer telle ne *ensygne* hyr.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

ensign-bearer (en′sīn-bār″ėr), *n.* One who carries the flag; an ensign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company.
Sir P. Sidney.

ensigncy (en′sīn-si), *n.* [< *ensign* + *-cy*.] Same as *ensignship.*

It is, perhaps, one of the curious anomalies which pervade many parts of our system, that an *ensigncy* should exist in the engineer department, there being no colours to be carried in that corps. *Rees*, Cyc.

ensignship (en′sīn-ship), *n.* [< *ensign* + *-ship*.] The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

ensilage (en′si-lāj), *n.* [< F. *ensilage*: see *ensile*[1].] **1.** A mode of storing fodder, vegetables, etc., in a green state, by burying it or them in pits or silos dug in the ground. See *silo.* This method has been practised in some countries from very early times, and has been recommended by modern agriculturists. Circular wooden tanks are often used in modern practice. The movable wooden covering with heavy weight, formerly used, is now omitted. The pits or chambers are constructed in such a way as to exclude the air as far as possible.

It is not the least of the recommendations of the new process of preserving green fodder, called *ensilage*, that the exclusion of oxygen is an essential feature in it, fire-risks being thus avoided.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 79.

One of the earliest of Latin writers refers to subterranean vaults (silos), wherein the ancient Romans preserved green forage, grain, and fruit, and the Mexicans have practised the system for centuries. This, at any rate, is vouched for by Mr. John M. Bailey, one of the pioneers of the system in the United States, whose "Book of *Ensilage*," etc. *Mark Lane Express.*

2. The fodder, etc., thus preserved.

This is probably the kind of fermentation by which grass is converted into *ensilage*. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 336.

★**ensilage** (en′si-lāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensilaged*, ppr. *ensilaging*. [< *ensilage*, *n.*] To store by ensilage; store in a pit or silo for preservation. See *silo.*

The advantage of an *ensilaged* crop is that it makes the farmer independent of drought.
West Chester (*Pa.*) *Republican*, VI. 4.

ensile (en′sīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensiled*, ppr. *ensiling*. [< Sp. *ensilar*, preserve grain in a place under ground, < *en*, in, + *silo*, < L. *sirus*, < Gr. σιρός, also σειρός, a pit to keep grain in: see *silo.*] To preserve in or as if in a silo; prepare as ensilage.

Ensiling has been accomplished without any chamber at all, the green fodder being simply stacked in the open and heavily pressed, the outer parts being, however, exposed to the air. *H. Robinson*, Sewage Question, p. 222.

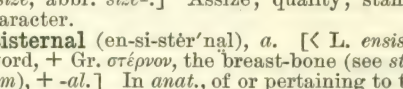
ensiludium (en-si-lū′di-um), *n.*; pl. *ensiludia* (-ä). [ML., < L. *ensis*, a sword, + *ludere*, play.] In the middle ages, a friendly contest with swords, usually with bated or blunted weapons. Compare *hastilude.*

ensilver†, *v. t.* [ME. *ensilveren*; < *en-*[1] + *silver*.] To cover or adorn with silver. *Wyclif*, Bar. vi. 7 (Oxf.).

ensindon†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sindon*.] To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth. *Davies.*

Now doth this loving sacred Synaxie
(With diuine orizons and deuout teares)
Ensindon Him with choicest draperie.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

Ensis (en′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ensis*, a sword.] A genus of razor-clams, of the family *Solenidæ*,


Razor-clam (*Ensis americanus*).

including those species in which the hinge-teeth are several and the shell is curved. *Ensis americanus* is the common razor-fish or razor-clam of American waters. The genus was formerly included in *Solen.*

ensise†, *n.* [Erroneous form of ME. *assise*, E. *assize*, abbr. *size*[1].] Assize; quality; stamp; character.

ensisternal (en-si-stėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *ensis*, a sword, + Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone (see *sternum*), + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the ensiform appendage or xiphoid cartilage; xiphisternal. *Béclard.*

ensky (en-skī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enskied*, ppr. *enskying*. [< *en-*[1] + *sky*.] To place in heaven or among the gods; make immortal. [Poetical.]

I hold you as a thing *ensky'd* and sainted.
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

enslander†, *v. t.* [< ME. *ensclaundren*, < *en-* + *sclaundren*, slander: see *en-*[1] and *slander*.] To slander; bring reproach upon.

gif ther be in bretherhede eny riotour, other contekour, other such by whom the fraternite myght be *ensclaundred*, he shal be put out therof. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

enslave (en-slāv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enslaved*, ppr. *enslaving*. [< *en-*[1] + *slave*.] **1.** To make a slave of; reduce to slavery or bondage; subject to the arbitrary will of a master: as, barbarous nations *enslave* their prisoners of war.

What do these worthies,
But rob, and spoil, burn, slaughter, and *enslave*
Peaceable nations? *Milton*, P. R., iii. 75.

It was also held lawful to *enslave* any infidel or person who did not receive the Christian faith.
Sumner, Orations, I. 217.

2. Figuratively, to reduce to a condition analogous to slavery; deprive of moral liberty or power; subject to an enthralling influence: as, to be *enslaved* by drink or one's passions.

Enslav'd am I, though King, by one wild Word,
And my own Promise is my cruel Lord.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 192.

Having first brought into subjection the bodies of men, had no hard task, afterwards, to *enslave* their souls.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

Women of genius, even more than men, are likely to be *enslaved* by an impassioned sensibility.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 103.

enslavedness (en-slā'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being enslaved.

enslavement (en-slāv'ment), *n.* [< *enslave* + *-ment.*] The act of enslaving, or the state of being enslaved, literally or figuratively; slavery; bondage; servitude.

Abolition by sovereign will of a slave State now ceased, and as for *enslavement* by a free State's legislation, this had never been attempted. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., III. 136.

The effect of his [the negro's] *enslavement*, then, was not to civilize him in any sense, but merely to change him from a wild animal into a domesticated or tame one. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 233.

enslaver (en-slā'vėr), *n.* One who or that which enslaves or reduces to bondage, either literal or figurative.

What indignation in her mind
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

enslumbert, *v. t.* [ME. *enslombren*; < *en-*[1] + *slumber.*] To dull; enervate.

Son, lett not ydelnesse 3ou *enslombre*,
Nor wydnesse of clothys 3ou encombre.
MS. Ashmole, 52, fol. 65. (*Halliwell.*)

ensnare, ensnarer. See *insnare, insnarer.*

ensnarl[1]† (en-snärl'), *v. i.* [< *en-*[1] + *snarl*[1].] To snarl, as a dog; growl. *Cockeram.*

ensnarl[2]† (en-snärl') *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *snarl*[2].] To entangle as in a snarl; insnare.

With noyse whereof when as the caytive carle
Should issue forth, in hope to find some spoyle,
They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 9.

ensober† (en-sō'bėr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sober.*] To make sober.

God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

ensorcel†, *v. t.* [< OF. *ensorceler*, bewitch, < *en-* + *sorceler*, bewitch: see *sorcery.*] To bewitch; use sorcery upon.

Not any one of all these honor'd parts
Your princely happes and habites that do moue,
And as it were *ensorcell* all the hearts
Of Christen kings to quarrel for your loue.
Wyatt, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 187.

ensoul (en-sōl'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *soul.*] To endow or imbue with a soul.

Maugre my endeuour
My Numbers still by habite haue the Feuer;
One-while with heat of heauenly fire *ensoul'd*;
Shivering anon, through faint vn-learned cold.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Passion beholds its object as a perfect unit. The soul is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly *ensouled*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 167.

In such language (surcharged and flooded with life), not only are thoughts embodied, but words are *ensouled*.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 226.

enspangle† (en-spang'gl), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *spangle.*] To cover with spangles; spangle. *Davies.*

One more by thee, love and desert have sent
T' *enspangle* this expansive firmament.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 204.

ensphere, insphere (en-, in-sfēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensphered, insphered*, ppr. *ensphering, insphering.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[2], + *sphere.*] **1.** To place in or as in a sphere.

His ample shoulders in a cloud *ensphear'd*
Of fierie chrimsine.
Chapman, tr. of Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

Now it seemed as if we ourselves, sitting there *ensphered* in color, flew around the globe with the quivering rays.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 164.

2. To make into a sphere.

One shall *ensphere* thine eyes; another shall
Impearl thy teeth.
Carew, Obsequies to the Lady Ann Hay.

enstall†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *install.* *Holland; Stirling.*

enstamp† (en-stamp'), *v. t.* [Also *instamp*; < *en-*[1] + *stamp.*] To impress with or as with a stamp; impress deeply; stamp.

Nature hath *enstamped* upon the soul of man the certainty of a Deity. *Hewyt*, Sermons (1658), p. 194.

enstate†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *instate.*

enstatite (en'stā-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνστάτης*, an adversary (< *ἐνίστασθαι*, stand against, < *ἐν*, in, on, + *ἱστάναι*, mid. *ἵστασθαι*, stand), + *-ite*[2]: because refractory before the blowpipe.] A silicate, chiefly of magnesium, with some iron, belonging to the pyroxene group. It varies in color from white to green, and crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. It is infusible before the blowpipe, whence the name. It is a common mineral in certain rocks, especially in peridotites and the serpentines derived from them; also in many meteoric stones. Bronzite is a ferriferous enstatite. Chladnite, from the Bishopville (South Carolina) meteorite, is nearly pure magnesium enstatite.

enstatite-diabase (en"stā-tīt-dī'ą-bās), *n.* Same as *palatinite.*

enstile, *v. t.* See *enstyle.*

enstock† (en-stok'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *stock.*] To fix as in the stocks.

Not that (as Stoïks) I intend to tye
With Iron Chains of strong Necessity
Th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock*
In Destinies hard Diamantine Rock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

enstore† (en-stōr'), *v. t.* [ME. *enstoren, instoren* (accom. to *restoren*, > E. *restore*, q. v.), < L. *instaurare*, renew, restore: see *instaurate.*] To restore; renew; repeat; recapitulate.

And if ther be ony othir maundement, it is *instorid* in this word, thou schalt loue thi neighbore as thi silf.
Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 9.

enstrangle†, *v. t.* [ME. *enstranglen*; < *en-*[1] + *strangle.*] To strangle.

Thei scholde suffren to gret peyne, zif thei abyden to dyen be hem self, as Nature wolde: and whan thei ben thus *enstrangled*, thei eten here Flesche, in stede of Venysoun. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 194.

enstuff†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *stuff.*] To stuff; stow; cram.

Hast thou not read how wise Ulysses did
Enstuffe his eares with waxe?
Wyatt, To his Friend T.

In the dark bulk they closde bodies of men
Chosen by lot, and did *enstuff* by stelth
The hollow womb with armed soldiers.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

enstyle† (en-stīl'), *v. t.* [Also *enstile*; < *en-*[1] + *style*[1].] To style; name; call.

A man,
Built with God's finger, and *enstyled* his Temple.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

But now then, for these parts he must
Be *enstiled* Lewis the Just,
Great Henry's lawful heir.
Bp. Corbet, Journey into France.

That renowned isle,
Which all men Beauty's garden-plot *enstyle*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

ensuable† (en-sū'a-bl), *a.* [< *ensue* + *-able.*] Ensuing; following. *J. Hayward.*

ensuant† (en-sū'ant), *a.* [< *ensue* + *-ant*[1].] Following in natural sequence; sequent; accordant.

Make his dittie sensible and *ensuant* to the first verse in good reason. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

ensue (en-sū'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ensued*, ppr. *ensuing.* [Formerly also *insue*; early mod. E. also *ensew, ensewe*; < ME. *ensuen*, < OF. *ensuire, ensuir, ensuivre, ensuevre*, etc., F. *ensuivre* = Pr. *enseguir, ensegre*, etc., < L. *insequi*, follow upon, < *in*, upon, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent, sue.* Cf. *insecution*, ult. < L. *insequi.*] **I.**† *trans.* To follow or follow after; pursue.

Whos stepes glade to *Ensue*
Ys eueri woman in their degre.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

Seek peace and *ensue* it. 1 Pet. iii. 11.

Ne was Sir Satyrane her far behinde,
But with like fierceness did *ensew* the chace.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 5.

You will set before you the end of this your short cross, and the great glory which will *ensue* the same.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To come after; move behind in the same direction; follow.

Then after *ensued* three other Bashas, with slaues about them, being afoote. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 113.

But nowe adue! I must *ensue*
Where fortune doth me lede.
Nut-brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 184).

2. To follow in order, or in a train of events or course of time; succeed; come after.

The sayd ambassadours are to summon and ascite the foresayd English man to appeare at the terme next *insuing*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 152.

As to appearance, famine was like to *ensue*, if not some way prevented.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 83.

Then grave Clarissa graceful waved her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*. *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 8.

Discourse *ensues*, not trivial, yet not dull.
Cowper, Task, iv. 174.

3. To follow as a consequence; result, as from premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue* that, the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned that now we need it not. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

=Syn. **2** and **3**. *Succeed*, etc. (see *follow*); to arise, proceed, spring, result.

ensuffer†, *v. t.* [ME. *ensufferen*; < *en-*[1] + *suffer.*] To suffer.

Where failled hert haue men full many,
Ensuffering full ofte ryght gret misery.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4627.

en suite (oṅ swēt). [F.: *en*, in; *suite*, suit, suite: see *suit, n., suite.*] In a set or connected series; forming a series or set with something else in the same style: as, apartments to be let *en suite* or singly.

176: an oblong Louis XVI. cabinet of ebony. . . . 177: an upright secrétaire *en suite*.
Hamilton Sale Catalogue, 1882.

ensure (en-shör'), *v.* See *insure.*

enswathe (en-swāᵺ'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswathed*, ppr. *enswathing.* [< *en-*[1] + *swathe.*] To swathe. Also written *inswathe.* [Poetical.]

With sleided silk feat and affectedly
Enswathed, and seal'd to curious secrecy.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 49.

enswathement (en-swāᵺ'ment), *n.* [< *enswathe* + *-ment.*] The act of enswathing, or the state of being enswathed.

The *enswathement* of the globe in a magnetic current.
J. Cooke.

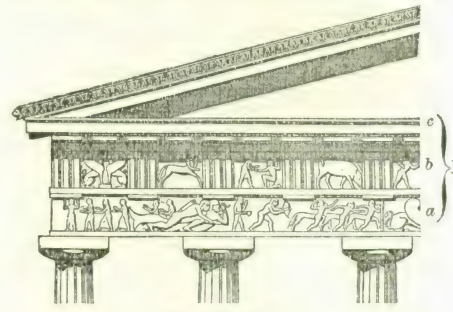
ensweep (en-swēp'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswept*, ppr. *ensweeping.* [< *en-*[1] + *sweep.*] To sweep over; pass over rapidly. [Rare.]

A blaze of meteors shoots: *ensweeping* first
The lower skies. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1109.

ensweeten†, *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *sweeten.*] To sweeten.

-ent. [ME. *-ent*, also *-ant, -aunt*, etc., < OF. *-ent, -ant, -aunt* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ente*, < L. *-en(t-)s*, acc. *-entem*, suffix of ppr. of verbs in 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugations. See further under *-ant*[1]. Cf. *-ence, -ance.*] A suffix of adjectives, and of nouns originally adjectives (primarily, in the original Latin, a present participle suffix), cognate with the original form of the English present participle suffix *-ing*[2], as in *ardent*, burning, *cadent*, falling, *crescent*, growing, *orient*, rising, etc.: equivalent to *-ant*[1]. Adjectives in *-ent* are usually accompanied by derived nouns in *-ence* or *-ency*, as *cadence, ardency*, etc. See *-ant*[1], *-ance, -ancy.*

entablature (en-tab'lā-tūr), *n.* [Formerly also *intablature*; < OF. *entablature*, entablature, more commonly a base, pedestal, < OF. *entabler*, < ML. *intabulare*, construct a basis (*intabulatum*), < L. *in*, in, on, + ML. *tabulare*, L. only as pp. adj. *tabulatus*, boarded, floored, neut. *tabulatum*, a flooring, < *tabula*, a board, plank: see *table.*] **1.** In *arch.*, that part of a lintel construction, or a structure consisting of horizontal members supported by columns or vertical members,



Doric Entablature.

E, entablature: *a*, epistyle or architrave; *b*, frieze; *c*, cornice. (From Archæol. Inst. Report on Assos Expedition.)

which rests upon the columns and extends upward to the roof, or to the tympana of the pediments if these features are present. In the classical styles it consists of three members, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. In large buildings projecting features, similar in form to entablatures proper, and also called by this name, are often carried around the whole edifice, or along the front only; and the term is applied by engineers to similar parts of the framing of machinery wherein architectural design is introduced. See also cut under *column.*

At the entrance to the court of the temple are remains of some buildings, of very large hewn stone, particularly an *entablature* in a good taste.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 15.

We could see the elaborately-ornamented gables and *entablatures*, with minarets and gilt spires.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 307.

2. In *mach.*, a strong iron frame supporting a paddle-shaft. *E. H. Knight.*—**Block cornices and entablatures.** See *block*[1].

entablement†, *n.* [F., < *entabler*: see *entablature.*] An entablature.

They differ in nothing either in height, substance, or *entablement* from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric.
Evelyn, Architecture.

en tablier (oṅ tab-li-ā'). [F.: *en*, in; *tablier*, an apron, platform, table, board, < ML. *tabularium*, a table, board, desk, neut. of *tabularius*, < L. *tabula*, table: see *table, tabular.*] **1.** In the form of an apron, or of the outline of an apron: said of trimmings when so applied to the skirt of a dress.—**2.** Decorated by trimmings, frillings, etc., arranged in this way: said of the skirt itself.

entackle† (en-tak'l), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *tackle.*] To supply with tackle.

Your storm-driven shyp I repaired new,
So well *entackled*, what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow.
Skelton, Poems, p. 26.

entad (en'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *-ad*[3].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, in a direction from without inward, or in, to, or toward a situation or position relatively nearer the center or central parts (than something else); in, on, or to the inside or inner side: opposed to *ectad:* as, the corium lies *entad* of the cuticle.

Entada (en'ta-dä), *n.* [NL., from the Malabar name.] A name given by Adanson in 1763 to *Lens*, a small genus of leguminous climbers. *Lens phaseoloides* is widely distributed in tropical regions, and bears very large flattened pods a foot or two long, or more, and four or five inches wide.

entail (en-tāl'), *v. t.* [Also *intail;* < ME. *entailen*, < OF. *entailler*, F. *entailler* = Pr. *entalhar*, *entaillar* = Sp. *entallar* = Pg. *entalhar* = It. *intagliare*, < ML. *intaliare*, **intaleare*, cut into, carve, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *taliare*, *taleare* (> F. *tailler*, etc.), cut: see *tail*[2], *tally*.] **1†.** To cut; carve for ornament.

Thanne was the chaptire-hous wrought as a greet chirche,
Coruen and couered and queyntliche *entayled*.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 200.

The mortale steele despiteously *entayld*
Deep in their flesh. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

In gilden buskins of costly Cordwayne,
All bard with golden bendes, which were *entayld*
With curious antickes. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

2. In *law*, to limit and restrict the descent of (lands and tenements) by gift to a man and to a specified line of heirs, by settlement in such wise that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it: as, to *entail* a manor to A. B. and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife. See *entail*, *n.*, 3.

He [Moses] doth not (Now) study to make his Will,
T' *Entail* his Land to his Male-Issue still:
Wisely and iustly to divide his Good,
To Sons and Daughters, and his neerest Blood.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hence—**3.** To fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; transmit in an unalterable course; devolve as an unavoidable consequence.

My grief's *entailed* upon my wasteful breath,
Which no recov'ry can cut off but death.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 15.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates. *Tillotson.*

It is *entailed* upon humanity to submit.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

A vicious form of legal procedure, for example, either enacted or tolerated, *entails* on suitors costs, or delays, or defeats. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 50.

4. To bring about; cause to ensue or accrue; induce; involve or draw after itself.

Political economy tells us that loss is *entailed* by a forced trade with colonies. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

No member of the chamber can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding *entailing* penalties, unless seized in the act or within 24 hours of the same. *Keltie.*

Whose whole career was lie *entailing* lie
Sought to be sealed truth by the worst lie last!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 183.

entail (en-tāl'), *n.* [Formerly also *intail;* < ME. *entaile*, *entayle*, < OF. *entaille*, F. *entaille* (ML. *intalia*), f., = Pr. *entalh* = OSp. *entalle* = Pg. *entalho* = It. *intaglio* (> E. *intaglio*, q. v.), m., a cutting, cut, notch, groove; from the verb.] **1†.** Engraved or carved work; intaglio; inlay.

A worke of rich *entayle* and curious mould,
Woven with antickes and wyld ymagery.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 4.

2†. Shape; that which is carved or shaped.

An image of another *entaile*
A lifte halfe was her fast by,
Her name aboue her heed saw I,
And she was called Felony.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 162.

3. In *law:* (*a*) The limitation of land to certain members of a particular family or line of descent; a prescribed order of successive inheritances, voluntarily created, to keep land in the family undivided; the rule of descent settled for an estate.

He [Walpole] scoffed at . . . the practice of *entail*, and tasked the ingenuity of conveyancers to tie up his villa in the strictest settlement. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

(*b*) An estate entailed or limited to particular heirs; an estate given to a man and his heirs. The word is now, however, often loosely used, since strict entails are obsolete, to indicate the giving of property to one or to two successively for life with suspension of power of alienation meanwhile. By early English law, as fully established under the Norman conquest, a feoffment or grant of land to "A and the heirs of his body" created an entail, so that neither A nor any successive heir taking under the grant could alien the land; and if the line of heirs failed, the land reverted to the lord who made the grant, or his heirs. In course of time the inconveniences of the restriction on alienation led the courts to hold that such a gift must be understood not as a gift to the heirs after A, but to A on condition that he should have heirs; in other words, that the heirs could not claim as donees under the feoffment, but only as heirs under A, and that hence A took a fee, which, if he had heirs of his body, became absolute, and enabled him to alien the land. This practical abolition of entails by the courts was followed by the statute of Westminster of 1285, known as the *statute de Donis Conditionalibus*, which enacted that the will of the donor in such gifts according to the form manifestly expressed should be observed, so that such a grantee should have no power to alien. Under this act, which reestablished entails, a large part of the land in England was fettered by such grants. The courts, still disfavoring entails, termed the estate thus granted a fee tail (see *tail*), and sustained alienations by the tenant in tail, subject, however, to the right of the heirs in tail, or, if none, of the lord, to enter on the death of the tenant who had conveyed. (See *base fee*, under *fee*[2].) They subsequently also sanctioned absolute alienations by allowing the tenant in tail to have an action brought against him in which he collusively suffered the plaintiff to recover the land. (See *fine*[2], *recovery*, and *Taltarum's case*, under *case*[1].) In 1833 a direct deed was substituted by statute for this fiction. The object of entails is now, to some extent, secured by family or marriage settlements, which are often, but inaccurately, spoken of as if effecting entails. In most if not all of the United States, and in Canada, entails have been abolished, either as in England or by statutes declaring that words which would formerly create an entail create a fee simple, or, as in some States, a life estate with remainder in fee simple to heirs.—**Quasi entail**, an entail of an estate less than a fee, such as an estate for the life of a third person.—**Statute of entail**, a name sometimes given to the statute de Donis Conditionalibus (which see, above).—**To bar an entail, to dock an entail**, to defeat the restrictions of an entail by aliening or resettling the land.

entailer (en-tā'lėr), *n.* One who executes an entail; one who limits the descent of his property to a particular heir or series of heirs.

The *entailer* cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property. *Brougham.*

entailment (en-tāl'ment), *n.* [< *entail* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of entailing, or of limiting the descent of an estate to a particular heir and his descendants.—**2.** The state of being entailed.

ental (en'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, inner; internal: opposed to *ectal*. See *entad*.

entalent†, *v. t.* [ME. *entalenten*, < OF. *entalenter* = Pr. *entalentar*, *entalantar* = It. *intalentare*, excite, raise a desire, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *talentum*, an inclination, desire: see *en-*[1] and *talent.*] To implant a desire in; endow with.

Trust parfite loue, entire charite,
Feruent will, and *entalented* corage.
Letter of Cupid.

Entalis (en'ta-lis), *n.* [NL.; a perversion of *Dentalium*.] A genus of tooth-shells, of the family *Dentaliidæ*. *E. striolata* is an American species.

entame[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *entamen*, < OF. *entamer* = Pr. *entamenar*, < ML. *intaminare*, touch, contaminate, < L. *in*, in, on, + **taminare*, touch: see *attame*[2] and *contaminate.*] To harm; hurt; tear open.

Let not my foe no more my wounde *entame.*
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 79.

Thay hafe up hys hawberke thane, and handilez therundyre, . . .
Bothe his bakke and his breste, and his bryghte armez:
Thay ware fayne that they fande no flesche *entamede.*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

entame[2]† (en-tām'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *tame.*] To tame; subdue.

'Tis not . . . your cheek of cream
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

entangle (en-tang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entangled*, ppr. *entangling.* [Formerly also *intangle;* < *en-*[1] + *tangle.*] **1.** To tangle; intermix the parts of confusedly; make confused or disordered: as, to *entangle* the hair. See *tangle.* [Rare.]

What a happiness would it have been, could Hester Prynne . . . have distinguished and unravelled her own darling's tones, amid all the *entangled* outcry of a group of sportive children. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, vi.

2. To insnare; involve, so as to render extrication difficult; subject to constraining or bewildering complications: as, to *entangle* fish in the meshes of a net; to *entangle* a person in a labyrinth.

They are *entangled* in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in. Ex. xiv. 3.

Nature catches, *entangles*, and holds all such outrages and insurrections in her inextricable net. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

It is under this representation [of sensual pleasure] chiefly, that sin deceives, betrays, *entangles*, bewitches, destroys the souls of men. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Snow is white and opaque in consequence of the air *entangled* among its crystals. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 154.

3. To involve in difficulties or embarrassments; embarrass, puzzle, or distract by adverse or perplexing circumstances, interests, demands, etc.; hamper; bewilder.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. Mat. xxii. 15.

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved. *Locke.*

=Syn. 1. To tangle, knot, snarl, mat.—2. *Involve*, etc. See *implicate.*—3. To confuse, mystify.

entangled (en-tang'gld), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *fretted.* [Rare.]

entanglement (en-tang'gl-ment), *n.* [< *entangle* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of entangling, or the state of being entangled; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

The sad, dangerous, and almost fatal *entanglements* of this corporeal world.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

2. That which entangles; specifically, in *fort.*, an obstruction placed in front or on the flank of a fortification, to impede an enemy's approach. It is a kind of abatis made by partially severing the trunks of trees, pulling down the tops, and securing them to the ground by means of pickets or crotchets.—**Wire entanglements**, military entanglements made by placing at least three rows of stout pickets across the space to be obstructed, and twisting wire around them. The pickets are arranged in quincunx order, with the wires crossing diagonally.

entangler (en-tang'glėr), *n.* One who entangles. *Johnson.*

entangling (en-tang'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *entangle*, *v.*] An entanglement or complication. [Rare.]

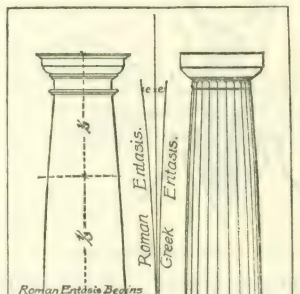
But miracles, like the hero's sword, divided these *entanglings* at a stroke, and at once made their way through them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. viii.

entangling (en-tang'gling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *entangle*, *v.*] Serving to entangle, involve, or embarrass.

Honest friendship with all nations, *entangling* alliances with none. *Jefferson*, Inaugural Address.

entasia (en-tā'si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *entasis.*] Same as *entasis*, 2.

entasis (en'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντασις*, a stretching, distention, < *ἐντείνειν* (= L. *intend-ere*), stretch, < *ἐν*, in, on, + *τείνειν* = L. *tend-ere*, stretch: see *tend*[1].] **1.** In *arch.*, the swelling or outward curve of the profile of the shaft of a column. The entasis exists in perfection in the finest examples of Greek Doric, in which the swelling is greatest a little below the middle point of the shaft, but never so great as to interfere with the steady diminution of the shaft from the base upward. The entasis is designed both to counteract the optical illusion which would cause the profiles of the shafts to appear curved inward if they were bounded by straight lines, and to give the effect of life and elasticity to the column in its function of supporting superimposed weight.



Entasis.
e e, arcs of entasis. (The proportions and the amount of entasis are much exaggerated for the purpose of illustration.)

2. In *pathol.*, constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lockjaw, etc. See *tetanus.* Also *entasia.*

entask† (en-task'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *task.*] To lay a task upon. *Davies.*

Yet sith the Heav'ns haue thus *entaskt* my layes, . . .
It is enough, if heer-by I incite
Some happier spirit to do thy Muse more right.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

entasse† (en-tas'), *v. t.* [ME. *entassen*, < OF. *entasser*, F. *entasser*, < ML. *intassare*, heap up, < L. *in*, in, on, + ML. *tassus*, *tassa* (> F. *tas*, etc.), a heap.] To heap up; crowd together.

Gawein leide honde to his swerde and smote in to the thikkest of the presse, and passed thourgh the stour as thikke as thei weren *entassed*, and his felowes spake moche of the prowesse that thei saugh hym do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 410.

entassement† (en-tas'ment), *n.* [ME., < OF. *entassement*, F. *entassement*, < *entasser*, heap up: see *entasse.*] A heap; an accumulation; a crowd.

Ther was grete *entassement* of men and of horse vpon hepes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

entastic (en-tas'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *entasis.*] In *pathol.*, relating to, of the nature of, or characterized by entasis, or tonic spasm: as, an *entastic* disease.

entaylet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *entail.*

> The mortall steele despiteously *entayld*
> Deepe in their flesh, quite through the yron walles.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

enté (oṅ'tā), *a.* [F. *enté*, pp. of *enter*, graft: see *ante*^{2}.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *ante*^{2}. (*b*) Divided from the rest of the field by a wedge-shaped or chevron-like outline.

> *Enté* en rond, similar to indented, but formed with curved instead of straight lines. *Aveling*, Heraldry, p. 142.

entecessourt, *n.* [A ME. form of *antecessor.*] A predecessor. See *antecessor.*

> Loo, these ben iij. thynges, as seyn our *entecessours*,
> That this trewe loveres togedir muste susteine.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 151. (*Halliwell.*)

entechet, *v. t.* [ME. *entechen*, *enteechen*, affect, < OF. *entechier*, *enteichier*, *entecier*, *entessier*, also *entachier*, *antaichier*, *entacher*, *entequier*, *entoichier*, etc., affect, touch, esp. with evil or disease, infect, taint, mod. F. *entacher*, infect, taint (= Pr. *entecar*, *entacar*, *entachar*, infect, taint, = It. *intaccare*, cleave unto, charge with fault, blame, vilify, debase, etc.), < *en*, in, on, + *tache*, a spot, stain, blemish, reproach, *teche*, *taiche*, a spot, stain, ill habit, bad disposition, a natural quality or disposition: see *en*-^{1} and *tech*, *tetch*.] **1.** To affect; especially, to taint, as with evil.

> Who so that ever is *entecched* and defouled with yvel.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 120.

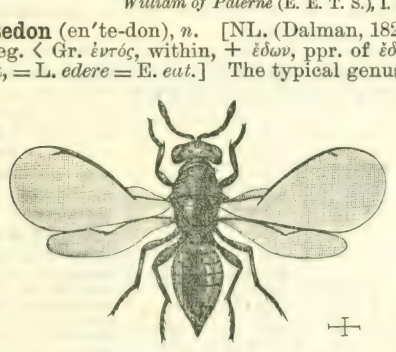
2. To endow.

> On [one] of the best *enteched* creature,
> That is, or shal, while that the world may dure.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, I. 832.

entechet, *n.* [ME., < *enteche*, *v.*] A spot; a stain.

> I saide him sadly that i sek were,
> & told him al treuly the *entecches* of myn euele.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

Entedon (en'te-don), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820), irreg. < Gr. ἐντός, within, + ἔδων, ppr. of ἔδειν, eat, = L. *edere* = E. *eat*.] The typical genus of



Entedon imbrasus. (Cross shows natural size.)

chalcid hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Entedoninæ*, as *E. imbrasus.*

Entedoninæ (en$''$te-dō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entedon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, distinguished by the four-jointed tarsi, the submarginal vein broken before reaching the costa, and the marginal vein reaching beyond the middle of the fore wing. The species are all parasitic, many of them being secondary parasites — that is, parasitic upon parasites. Also in the form *Entedonoidæ*.

entelechy (en-tel'e-ki), *n.* [< L. *entelechia*, < Gr. ἐντελέχεια, actuality, < ἐν τέλει ἔχειν, be complete (cf. ἐντελής, complete, full): ἐν, in; τέλει, dat. of τέλος, end, completion; ἔχειν, have, hold, intr. be.] Realization: opposed to *power* or *potentiality*, and nearly the same as *energy* or *act* (actuality). The only difference is that *entelechy* implies a more perfect realization. The idea of entelechy is connected with that of form, the idea of power with that of matter. Thus, iron is potentially in its ore, which to be made iron must be worked; when this is done, the iron exists in *entelechy*. The development from being in posse or in germ to entelechy takes place, according to Aristotle, by means of a change, the imperfect action or energy, of which the perfected result is the entelechy. Entelechy is, however, either first or second. *First entelechy* is being in working order; *second entelechy* is being in action. The soul is said to be the first entelechy of the body, which seems to imply that it grows out of the body as its germ; but the idea more insisted upon is that man without the soul would be but a body, while the soul, once developed, is not lost when the man sleeps. Cudworth terms his plastic nature (which see, under *nature*) a first entelechy, and Leibnitz calls a monad an entelechy.

To express this aspect of the mental functions, Aristotle makes use of the word *entelechy*. The word is one which explains itself. Frequently, it is true, Aristotle fails to draw any strict line of demarcation between *entelechy* and energy; but in theory, at least, the two are definitely separated from each other, and ἐνέργεια represents merely a stage on the path toward ἐντελέχεια. *Entelechy* in short is the realization which contains the end of a process: the complete expression of some function — the perfection of some phenomenon, the last stage in that process from potentiality to reality which we have already noticed. Soul then is not only the realization of the body; it is its perfect realization or full development.

E. Wallace, Aristotle's Psychology, p. xlii.

entellus (en-tel'us), *n.* [NL., apparently from the proper name *Entellus* (Virgil's Æneid, V. 437–472). *N. E. D.*] The commonest semnopithecoid monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus*, indigenous to the hot regions of the Gangetic basins, but introduced in other parts of India, where it is held in veneration and treated with great honor by the natives. It is one of the slow or sedate monkeys, having little of the restlessness characteristic of most of the tribe, and is of moderate size, yellowish color, reddening on the limbs, with black hands and feet and blackish face. The most conspicuous feature is the cap of fur radiating from the top of the head, and peaked over the eyebrows, with full whiskers and beard on the cheeks and chin. The length of the head and body is about 2 feet, that of the tail about 3; the latter is not prehensile. Also called *hanuman.*



Entellus (*Semnopithecus entellus*).

entempest (en-tem'pest), *v. t.* [< *en*-^{1} + *tempest.*] To disturb as by a tempest; visit with storm. [Poetical.]

> Such punishment I said were due
> To natures deepliest stained with sin —
> For aye *entempesting* anew
> The unfathomable hell within.
> *Coleridge*, Pains of Sleep.

entemplet (en-tem'pl), *v. t.* [< *en*-^{1} + *temple*^{1}.] To enshrine.

> What virtues were *entempled* in her breast!
> *Chettle, Dekker, and Haughton*, Patient Grissel.

entencion†, *n.* See *intention.*

entend†, *v.* An obsolete form of *intend.*

entender† (en-ten'dėr), *v. t.* [< *en*-^{1} + *tender*^{2}.] **1.** To treat tenderly; cherish; succor.

> Virtue alone *entenders* us for life:
> I wrong her much — *entenders* us forever.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 525.

2. To make tender; soften; mollify.

> For whatsoever creates fear, or makes the spirit to dwell in a righteous sadness, is apt to *entender* the spirit, and to make it devoute and pliant to any part of duty.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

> A man of a social heart, *entendered* by the practice of virtue, is awakened to the most pathetic emotions by every uncommon instance of generosity.
> *Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

entendment†, *n.* See *intendment.*

entente†, *n.* and *v.* See *intent.*

entente cordiale (oṅ-toṅt' kôr-di-al'). [F., cordial understanding: *entente*, understanding, intent; *cordiale*, fem. of *cordial*, cordial: see *intent*, *n.*, and *cordial.*] Cordial understanding; specifically, in *politics*, the friendly relations existing between one government and another.

> There was not only no originality, but no desire for it — perhaps even a dread of it, as something that would break the *entente cordiale* of placid mutual assurance.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 339.

ententif†, ententifly†. See *intentive, intentively.*

enter^1 (en'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *entren*, < OF. *entrer*, F. *entrer* = Pr. *intrar*, *entrar* = Sp. Pg. *entrar* = It. *entrare*, *intrare*, < L. *intrare*, go into, enter, < *intro*, to the inside, within, on the inside, contr. abl. of **interus* (> compar. *interior*, inner: see *interior*), < *in*, in (= E. *in*^{1}), + *-ter*, compar. suffix. Cf. *inter*^{2}, *enter-*, *inter-*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To come or go into; pass into the inside or interior of; get into, or come within, in any manner: as, to *enter* a house, a harbor, or a country; a sudden thought *entered* his mind.

> That darkesome cave they *enter*, where they find
> That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,
> Musing full sadly in his sullein mind.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 35.

> For mischiefs manifold, and sorceries terrible
> To *enter* human hearing. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

> The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort, and the English *entered* it without a blow. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. To penetrate into; pass through the outer portion or surface of; pierce: as, the post *entered* the soil to the depth of a foot.

> Calf-like, they my lowing follow'd, through
> Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss, and thorns,
> Which *enter'd* their frail shins. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To go inside of; pass through or beyond: as, I forbid you to *enter* my doors.

> Alone he *enter'd*
> The mortal gate o' the city. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

4. To begin upon; make a beginning of; take the first step in; initiate: as, the youth has *entered* his tenth year; to *enter* a new stage in a journey.

> You are not now to think what's best to do,
> As in beginnings, but what must be done,
> Being thus *entered*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

5. To engage or become involved in; enlist in; join; become a member of: as, to *enter* the legal profession, the military service or army, an association or society, a university, or a college.

> You love, remaining peacefully,
> To hear the murmur of the strife,
> But *enter* not the toil of life.
> *Tennyson*, Margaret.

> The person who *entered* a community acquired thereby a share in certain substantial benefits.
> *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 131.

> He *entered* the public grammar school at the age of eight years. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

6†. To initiate into a business, service, society, or method; introduce.

> Come, mine own sweetheart, I will *enter* thee:
> Sir, I have brought a gentleman to Court.
> *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

> This sword but shown to Cæsar, with this tidings,
> Shall *enter* me with him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12.

> I'll be bold to *enter* these gentlemen in your acquaintance. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

> I am glad to *enter* you into the art of fishing by catching a Chub. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 68.

7. To insert; put or set in: as, to *enter* a wedge; to *enter* a tenon in a mortise; to *enter* a fabric to be dyed into the dye-bath. — **8.** To set down in writing; make a record of; enroll; inscribe: as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal.

> Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.
> *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.

> The motion was ordered to be *entered* in the books, and considered at a more convenient time.
> *Addison*, Cases of False Delicacy.

> I shall not *enter* his name till my purse has received notice in form. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

9. To cause to be inscribed or enrolled; offer for admission, reception, or competition: as, to *enter* one's son or one's self at college; to *enter* a friend's name at a club; to *enter* a horse for a race. — **10.** To report at the custom-house, as a vessel on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest: as, to *enter* a ship or her cargo. — **11.** In *law*: (*a*) To go in or upon and take possession of, as lands. See *entry*. (*b*) To place in regular form before a court; place upon the records of a court: as, to *enter* a writ, an order, or an appearance.

> Master Fang, have you *enter'd* the action?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

12. To set on game; specifically, of young dogs, to set on game for the first time.

> No sooner had the northern carles begun their huntsup but the Presbyterians flock'd to London from all quarters, and were like hounds ready to be *entred*.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 143.

> Before being *entered*, the dogs must be taught to lead quietly. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 219.

To enter a bill short, in *banking*, to note down in a customer's account the receipt, due-date, and amount of a bill not yet due, but which has been paid into the bank by the customer, the amount being carried to his credit only when the bill has been honored. — **To enter lands**, to file an application for public land in the proper land-office, in order to secure a prior right of purchase.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make an entrance, entry, or ingress; pass to the interior; go or come from without inward: used absolutely or with *in*, *into*, *on*, or *upon*. See phrases below.

> Full grete was the bataile and the stour mortall, where as these wardes of Benoyk were *entred*, and medled with their enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

> But he that *entereth in* by the door is the shepherd of the sheep. John x. 2.

> Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms
> Such as will *enter* at a lady's ear,
> And plead his love-suit to her gentle heart?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Specifically — **2.** To appear upon the stage; come into view: said of personages in a drama, or of actors: as, *enter* Lady Macbeth, reading a letter.

> Back fly the scenes, and *enter* foot and horse.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 315.

3†. To begin; make beginning.

> The year *entering*. *Evelyn.*

O pity and shame, that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside!
Milton, P. L., xi. 630.

To enter into. (*a*) To get into the inside or interior of, or within the external inclosure or covering of; penetrate.

Although we know the Christian faith and allow of it, yet in this respect we are but entering; *entered* we are not *into* the visible Church before our admittance by the door of Baptism. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

(*b*) To engage in: as, to *enter into* business.

The original project of discovery had been *entered into* with indefinite expectations of gain.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

(*c*) To be or become initiated in; comprehend.

As soon as they once *entered into* a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

He *entered* freely *into* the distresses and personal feelings of his men. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

(*d*) To deal with or treat fully of, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like; make inquiry or scrutiny into; examine.

I cannot now *enter into* the particulars of my travels.
Gray, Letters, I. 240.

Into the merits of these we have hardly *entered* at all.
Brougham.

(*e*) To be an ingredient in; form a constituent part in: as, lead *enters into* the composition of pewter.

Among the Italians there are not only sentences, but a multitude of particular words, that never *enter into* common discourse. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 393.

To enter into recognizances, in *law*, to become bound under a penalty, by a written obligation before a court of record, to do a specified act, as to appear in court, keep the peace, pay a debt, or the like.—**To enter on** or **upon.** (*a*) To begin; make a beginning of; set out on: as, to *enter upon* the duties of an office.

To take the childe for a chaunse & his choise moder,
And euyn into Egypt *entre on* his way.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4309.

We are now going to *enter upon* a new scene of events.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 20.

I protest, Clara, I shall begin to think you are seriously resolved to *enter on* your probation.
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 3.

(*b*) To begin to treat or deal with, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like.—**To enter with a superior,** in *Scots law*, to take from a superior a charter or writs by progress: said of a vassal on a change of ownership caused by death or sale.

enter[2]†, *v. t.* See *inter*[1].

enter[3]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *entire*.

enter-. [< ME. *enter-*, *entre-*, < OF. *entre-*, F. *entre-* = Sp. Pg. *entre-* = It. *inter-*, < L. *inter-*, < *inter*, between: see *inter-*.] A prefix immediately of French origin, but ultimately of Latin origin, signifying 'between': same as *inter-*. Though formerly the regular representative in English of the Latin *inter-*, and used as an English formative even in composition with native English words (as in *enterbathe*, *enterbraid*, *enterflow*, etc.), *enter-* has given way to the Latin form *inter-*, and now remains in only a few words, as *enterprise*, *entertain*, etc., where its force as a prefix is not felt. See *inter-*.

entera, *n.* Plural of *enteron*.

enteradenography (en-te-rad-e-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἀδήν, a gland, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of or treatise upon the intestinal glands.

enteradenology (en-te-rad-e-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἀδήν, a gland, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which relates to the intestinal glands.

enteralgia (en-te-ral'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the intestines.

enteralgy (en'te-ral-ji), *n.* Same as *enteralgia*.

enterate (en'te-rāt), *a.* [< *enteron* + *-ate*[1].] Having an enteron; provided with an alimentary canal: opposed to *anenterous*.

It is, I think, desirable to keep one's mind open to the possibility that anenterous parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, *enterate* ancestors.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 558.

enterbathe†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *bathe*.] To bathe one another.

Cast away their spears,
And, rapt with joy, them *enterbathe* with tears.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

enterbraid†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *braid*.] To interlace; intertwine.

Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly,
Then *enterbraid*, and bind them curiously.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

enterclose (en'tėr-klōs), *n.* [< OF. *entreclos*, a partition, separation, inclosure, < ML. *interclusus*, pp. of *intercludere*, inclose, < L. *inter*, between, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *close*[2].] A partition between two rooms or a space partitioned off as a passage between two rooms.

enterectomy (en-te-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἐκτομή, cutting out.] In *surg.*, removal of a portion of the intestine.

If *enterectomy* becomes necessary the two ends of the bowel should always be united with a Czerny Lambert suture. *N. Senn*, Med. News, XLVIII. 506.

enterepiplomphalocele (en-te-rep″i-plom-fal'ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + NL. *epiploön* (q. v.), + Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the umbilicus, with protrusion of the omentum and intestines.

enterer (en'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who enters.

If any require any other little booke meet to enter children; the Schoole of Vertue is one of the principall and easiest for the first *enterers*, being full of precepts of ciuilitie, and such as children will soone learne and take a delight in. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxiii.

enterflow†, *n.* [< *enter-* + *flow*.] A channel.

These Ilands are severed one from another by a narrow *enterflow* of the Sea betweene.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, II. 215.

enteric (en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐντερικός, < ἔντερον, intestine: see *enteron*.] Belonging to the intestines; intestinal. Specifically, in *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having an enteron or intestine; enterate: opposed to *anenterous*. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the enteron, or to the endoderm, which primitively forms the enteron: opposed to *deric*: as, *enteric* tube, the alimentary canal or digestive tract; *enteric* walls; *enteric* appendages.—**Enteric fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*. See *fever*[1].

entering (en'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *enter*, *v.*] **1.** The act of coming or going in, inserting, registering, etc.—**2**†. The opening or place at which one enters; entrance.

The cristin hem chaced to the see, and hilde hem so shorte in the *entringe* to the shippes that ther were of hem slain and drowned the haluendell or more.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 602.

3†. A beginning.

The *enterings* and endings of wars.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

entering (en'tėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *enter*, *v.*] In *entom.*, an epithet applied to the canthus or process of the front when it is small, forming a little notch or sinus in the inner margin of the eye, as in many *Hymenoptera*.

entering-chisel (en'tėr-ing-chiz″el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

entering-file (en'tėr-ing-fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

entering-port (en'tėr-ing-pōrt), *n.* A port cut down to the level of the gun-deck, for the convenience of persons entering and leaving a ship.

enteritic (en-te-rit'ik), *a.* [< *enteritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enteritis.

enteritis (en-te-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine (see *enteron*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the intestines. In recent usage it denotes inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissue, and not of the serous or peritoneal coat. Also *endoenteritis*.

enterkiss†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *kiss*.] To kiss mutually; come in contact. *Davies*.

And water 'nointing with cold-moist the brims
Of th' *enter-kissing* turning globes extreams,
Tempers the heat.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

enter-know†, *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *know*.] To be mutually acquainted with. *Davies*.

I have desired . . . to *enter-know* my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, Pref.

enterlace†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *interlace*.

entermet†, **entermeting**†. See *entermit*, *entermitting*.

entermewer (en'tėr-mū-ėr), *n.* [< *enter-* + *mewer*, < *mew*, change.] In *falconry*, a hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the second year.

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of Eyass and Ramage Hawks, of Sores and *Entermewers*.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, No. 5.

entermit†, **entermet**†, *v.* [ME. *entermitten*, *entermetten*, *entremeten*, < OF. *entremetre*, F. *entremettre* = Pr. *entremetre* = Sp. Pg. *entremeter* = It. *intramettere*, interpose, < ML. **intramittere* (also *intermittere*), put in among, mingle, < L. *intra*, within (*inter*, among), + *mittere*, send, put: see *mission*, and cf. *intermit*.] **I.** *trans.* Reflexively, to interpose (one's self in a matter); concern (one's self with a thing): with *with* or *of*.

He is coupable that *entremettith him* or mellith him *with* such thing as aperteyneth not unto him.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus, p. 178.

Noghte for to leue sumtyme gastely ocupacyone and *entermete the with* werldly besynes in wyse kepynge and dispendynge of thi werldly gudes, and gud rewlynge of thi seruauntes. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

II. *intrans.* To concern one's self (with a thing); have to do; interpose; intermeddle: with *of*.

Ye shull swere neuer to *entermete of* that arte, and I will that ye be confessed and take youre penaunce so that youre soules be not dampned. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 39.

entermitting†, **entermeting**†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *entermit*, *v.*] Intermeddling; interference.

Thow sholdest haue knowen that Clergye can and conceiued more thorugh Resoun;
For Resoun wolde haue reherced the rigte as Clergye saide,
Ac for thine *entermetyng* here artow forsake.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 406.

entero-. [The combining form (*enter-* before a vowel) of Gr. ἔντερον: see *enteron*.] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'intestine.'

enterocele (en'te-rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἐντεροκήλη, < ἔντερον, intestine, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernial tumor, in any situation, whose contents are a portion of the intestines.

enterocelic (en″te-rō-sē'lik), *a.* [< *enterocele* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with enterocele.

enterochlorophyl, enterochlorophyll (en″te-rō-klō'rō-fil), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + NL. *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyl.] A form of chlorophyl which occurs in animals.

enterocholecystotomy (en″te-rō-kol″ē-sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + *cholecystotomy*, q. v.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation providing a passage from the gall-bladder into the intestine.

Enterocœla (en″te-rō-sē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *enterocœlus*: see *enterocœle*.] In Huxley's classification (1874), a series of deuterostomatous metazoans whose body-cavity is an enterocœle, as the echinoderms, chætognaths, enteropneustans, mollusks, brachiopods, and probably polyzoans: opposed to *Schizocœla* and *Epicœla*.

enterocœle (en'te-rō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *enterocœlus*, adj., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + κοῖλος, hollow, κοιλία, belly.] That kind of body-cavity or cœloma which is proper to the *Actinozoa*; the somatic or perivisceral cavity of an actinozoan, consisting of the intermesenteric chambers collectively, made one with the gastric or proper enteric cavity by means of a common axial chamber. See *Actinozoa*, and extract under *ctenophoran*, *n.*

enterocœlic (en″te-rō-sē'lik), *a.* [< *enterocœle* + *-ic*.] Same as *enterocœlous*.

This latter space being *enterocœlic* in origin.
Nature, XXXVII. 334.

enterocœlous (en″te-rō-sē'lus), *a.* [< NL. *enterocœlus*: see *enterocœle*.] **1.** Being or constituting an enterocœle: as, an *enterocœlous* cavity or formation.—**2.** Having an enterocœle; pertaining to the *Enterocœla*: as, an *enterocœlous* animal.

enterocolitis (en″te-rō-kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + κόλον, the colon, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the small intestine and the colon.

enterocystocele (en″te-rō-sis'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + κύστις, bladder, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of the intestine.

Enterodela†, (en″te-rō-dē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *enterodelus*: see *enterodelous*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of his *Infusoria polygastrica*, containing those infusorians which have an alimentary canal with oral and anal orifices: opposed to *Anentera*.

enterodelous (en″te-rō-dē'lus), *a.* [< NL. *enterodelus*, < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + δῆλος, manifest.] Having an intestine, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Enterodela*.

enterodynia (en″te-rō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the intestine.

entero-epiplocele (en″te-rō-e-pip'lō-sēl), *n.* [More correctly **enterepiplocele* (cf. *enterepiplomphalocele*), < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἐπιπλοκήλη, a rupture of the omentum, < ἐπίπλοον, omentum, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia which contains a part of the intestine and a part of the omentum.

enterogastritis (en″te-rō-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + γαστήρ, belly, + *-itis*: see *gastritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

enterogastrocele (en″te-rō-gas'trō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + γαστήρ, belly, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, an abdominal hernia.

enterography (en-te-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The anatomical description of the intestines.

enterohemorrhage (en″te-rō-hem'o-rāj), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + αἱμορραγία, hemorrhage.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage in the intestines; enterorrhagia.

enterohydrocele (en″te-rō-hī'drō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + κήλη, tumor: see *hydrocele*.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

entero-ischiocele (en″tẹ-rō-is′ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [More correctly **enterischiocele*, < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ἰσχίον, ischium, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, ischiatic hernia formed of intestine.

enterolite, enterolith (en′tẹ-rō-līt, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + λίθος, a stone.] An intestinal concretion or calculus: a term which embraces all those concretions which resemble stones generated in the stomach and bowels. Bezoars are enterolites.

enterolithiasis (en″tẹ-rō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *enterolith* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of intestinal concretions.

enterolithic (en″tẹ-rō-lith′ik), *a.* [< *enterolith* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an enterolite: as, an *enterolithic* concretion.

enterology (en-tẹ-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the intestines or the viscera; what is known concerning the internal organs.

enteromerocele (en″tẹ-rō-mē′rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + μηρός, thigh, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia containing intestine.

enteromesenteric (en″tẹ-rō-mez-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + μεσεντέριον, mesentery, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the mesentery and the intestines.—**Enteromesenteric fever**, enteric or typhoid fever.

Enteromorpha (en″tẹ-rō-môr′fạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + μορφή, form.] A genus of green marine algæ. It has linear or lanceolate fronds composed of two layers of cells, which often separate, forming a tube. It is common in fresh, salt, and brackish water in all parts of the world. Thirty species are known.

enteromphalus, enteromphalos (en-tẹ-rom′fạ-lus, -los), *n.*; pl. *enteromphali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ὀμφαλός, the navel.] In *surg.*, an umbilical hernia filled with intestine.

enteron (en′tẹ-ron), *n.*; pl. *entera* (-rạ). [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, usually ἔντερα, the entrails, guts, intestines, neut. of *ἔντερος (= L. **interus*, the assumed base of *interior*: see *interior*, *enter*), < ἐν, = E. *in*[1], + *-τερος*, compar. suffix.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the intestine, alimentary canal, or digestive space which is primitively derived from the endoderm, including its annexes and appendages, but excluding any digestive space which is primitively derived from an ingrowth of ectoderm (stomodæum or proctodæum). In its original undifferentiated state the enteron is called *archenteron*; in any subsequent changed state, *metenteron*, the intestine of ordinary language.—**Cephalic enteron.** See *cephalic*.

enteroparalysis (en″tẹ-rō-pa-ral′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + παράλυσις, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the intestines.

enteropathy (en-tẹ-rop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + πάθος, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the intestines.

enteroperistole (en″tẹ-rō-pe-ris′tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + περιστολή, taken in sense of 'constriction' with reference to the related *peristaltic*, q. v., < περιστέλλειν, wrap around, < περί, around, + στέλλειν, send.] In *surg.*, constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as strangulated hernia.

enteroplasty (en′tẹ-rō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + πλάστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation for the restoration of an injured intestine.

Enteropneusta (en″tẹ-rop-nūs′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + *πνευστός (cf. πνευστικός), verbal adj. of πνεῖν, breathe.] A group of animals of uncertain position, related to the tunicates, and constituted by the genus *Balanoglossus* alone. See cut under *Balanoglossus*.

enteropneustal (en″tẹ-rop-nūs′tạl), *a.* [< *Enteropneusta* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta*, or to *Balanoglossus*.

enteroraphy, *n.* See *enterorrhaphy*.

enterorrhagia (en″tẹ-rō-rā′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + *-ραγία*, < ῥηγνύναι, break. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] In *pathol.*, intestinal hemorrhage.

enterorrhaphia (en″tẹ-rō-rā′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ῥαφή, a seam, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up the intestine where it has been cut or lacerated, as by a stab or gun-shot wound. It is now occasionally performed with success in cases where surgical interference was formerly deemed impracticable.

enterorrhaphic (en″tẹ-rō-raf′ik), *a.* [< *enterorrhaphy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enterorrhaphy: as, an *enterorrhaphic* operation.

enterorrhaphy, enteroraphy (en-tẹ-ror′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ῥαφή, a sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] Same as *enterorrhaphia*.

enterorrhœa (en″tẹ-rō-rē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, undue increase of the mucous secretion of the intestines.

enterosarcocele (en″tẹ-rō-sär′kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele.

enteroscheocele (en-tẹ-ros′kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ὄσχεον, scrotum, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

enterostenosis (en″tẹ-rō-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + στένωσις, a straitening, < στένος, narrow, strait.] In *pathol.*, stricture of the intestines.

enterosyphilis (en″tẹ-rō-sif′i-lis), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + NL. *syphilis*.] In *pathol.*, a syphilitic affection of the intestine.

enterotome (en′tẹ-rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, cut.] An instrument for slitting intestines in dissection of the bowels, and for other purposes. It is a pair of scissors, with one blade longer than the other and hooked, so that the hook catches and holds the intestine while the instrument cuts.

enterotomy (en-tẹ-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + τομή, a cutting. Cf. *anatomy*.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the bowels or intestines. —2. In *surg.*, incision of the intestine, as in the operation for artificial anus, or for the removal of an obstruction.

Enterozoa (en″tẹ-rō-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enterozoön*.] 1. Same as *Entozoa* (*b*).—2. A synonym of *Metazoa*; the whole of the second grade of animals, being those which, excepting anenterous worms, have an intestine or enteron, as distinguished from the *Plastidozoa* (*Protozoa*). [Little used.] *E. R. Lankester.*

enterozoan (en″tẹ-rō-zō′an), *n.* [< *Enterozoa* + *-an*.] One of the *Enterozoa*, as an intestinal worm; a metazoan.

enterozoön (en″tẹ-rō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔντερον, intestine, + ζῷον, an animal.] One of the *Enterozoa*; an enterozoan.

The individual *Enterozoon* is not a single cell; it is an aggregate of a higher order, consisting essentially of a digestive cavity around which two layers of cells are disposed. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 830.

enterparlance† (en-tèr-pär′lạns), *n.* [< *enter-* + *parlance*.] Parley; mutual talk or discussion; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Sir J. Hayward.*

enterparle† (en′tèr-pärl), *n.* A parley; a conference. *Richardson.*

And therefore doth an *enterparle* exhort;
Persuades him leave that unbeseeming place.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.

enterpart†, **entrepart**†, *v. t.* [ME. *enterparten*, < *enter-* + *parten*, part.] To share; divide.

It is frendes right, soth for to sayn,
To *entreparten* wo, as glad desport.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 592.

enterpass†, *v. t.* [ME. *enterpassen*, *entirpassen*, < OF. *entrepasser*, pass, meet, encounter, < *entre*, between, + *passer*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] To pass; meet; encounter.

He was a goode knyght and hardy, and Gawein hym smote in *entirpassinge* thourgh the helme to the sculle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

enterpassant†, *a.* [ME. *enterpassaunt*, < OF. *entrepassant*, ppr. of *entrepasser*, pass: see *enterpass*.] Passing; encountering.

And Boors *enterpassaunt* hit hym on the helme with his swerde so fiercely that he hente on his horse croupe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 329.

enterpendant†, *a.* [ME., also *enterpendaunt*; by error for **enterprendant*, < OF. *entreprendant*, equiv. to *entreprenant*, enterprising, bold: see *enterpreignant*.] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

Ffor the kynge Ventres was a noble knyght, and hardy and *enterpendaunt*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 177.

enterplead, enterpleader. See *interplead*, *interpleader*.

enterpreignant†, *a.* [ME. *entrepreignant*, < OF. *entreprenant*, also *entreprendant* (see *enterpendant*), enterprising, ppr. of *entreprendre*, undertake: see *enterprise*.] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

A full good knight was, gentile and wurthy,
Entrepreignant, coragious and hardy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2504.

enterprise (en′tèr-prīz), *n.* [Formerly also *enterprize* (cf. the simple *prize*[1]); < OF. *entreprise*, also *entreprinse* (F. *entreprise*), an enterprise, < *entrepris*, pp. of *entreprendre*, undertake, < ML. *interprendere*, undertake, < L. *inter*, among, + *prendere*, *prehendere*, take in hand. See *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*, *apprentice*, *prize*[1]. Cf. *emprise*.] 1. An undertaking; something projected and attempted; particularly, an undertaking of some importance, or one requiring boldness, energy, or perseverance.

Alone shall I bere the strokes and dedes,
For alone I haue take this *entreprise*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4685.

Their hands cannot perform their *enterprise*. Job v. 12.

Enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

New *enterprises* and ceaseless occupation were the aliment of that restless and noble spirit.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 259.

2. An adventurous and enterprising spirit; disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger, or which require boldness, promptness, and energy.

He possessed industry, penetration, courage, vigilance, and *enterprise*. *Hume.*

The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic *enterprise*, is gone. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Gift enterprise. See *gift*.=**Syn. 1.** Adventure, venture, attempt, effort, endeavor.—**2.** Energy, activity, alertness.

enterprise (en′tèr-prīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enterprised*, ppr. *enterprising*. [Formerly also *enterprize*; < *enterprise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To undertake; attempt to perform or bring about. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But rather gan in troubled mind devize
How she that Ladies libertie might *enterprize*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 28.

The men of Kent, Surrey, and part of Essex, *enterprised* the Seige of Colchester, nor gave over till they won it. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

You *enterprised* a railroad through the valley, you blasted its rocks away, and heaped thousands of tons of shale into its lovely stream. *Ruskin*, Sesame and Lilies, ii.

2†. To essay; venture upon.

Only your heart he dares not *enterprise*.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

3†. To give reception to; entertain.

In goodly garments that her well became,
Fayre marching forth in honourable wize,
Him at the threshold mett and well did *enterprize*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 14.

4†. To attack, as with a malady; overcome.

When thei herde Merlin thus speke, thei were so hevy and so pensef that thei wiste not what to say ne do. Whan the kynge Arthur saugh hem so *enterprised*, he be-gan for to wepe with his yien. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 315.

5†. To surround; circumstance.

And semed well that thei were alle come of gode issue, and it be-com hem well, that thei com so *entreprised*, and thei helde it a grete debonerte that thei helde to-geder so feire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 371.

II. *intrans.* To engage in an undertaking; essay; venture. [Rare.]

Full many knights, adventurous and stout,
Have *enterpriz'd* that Monster to subdew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 45.

He *enterprised* not toward the Orient, where he had begun & found the Spicerie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 217.

enterpriser (en′tèr-prī-zèr), *n.* An adventurer; a person who engages in important or hazardous undertakings. [Rare.]

Every good deed sends back its own reward
Into the bosom of the *enterpriser*.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

enterprising (en′tèr-prī-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *enterprise*, *v.*] Having a disposition for or a tendency to enterprise; ready to undertake, or resolute or prompt to attempt, important or untried schemes.

What might not be the result of their enquiries, should the same study that has made them wise make them *enterprising* also? *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

A family solicitor, unlike those who administer affairs of state, has no motive whatever for being *enterprising* in his client's affairs. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 10.

=**Syn.** *Adventurous*, *Enterprising*, *Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*); alert, stirring, energetic, smart, wide-awake.

enterprisingly (en′tèr-prī-zing-li), *adv.* In an enterprising or resolute and adventurous manner.

enterprize†, *n.* and *v.* See *enterprise*.

entersole (en′tèr-sōl), *n.* Same as *entresol*.

entertain (en-tèr-tān′), *v.* [Formerly also *intertain*; < OF. *entretenir*, F. *entretenir* = Pr. *entretenir* = Sp. *entretener* = Pg. *entreter* = It. *intertenere*, *intrattenere*, < ML. *intertenere*, entertain, < L. *inter*, among, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*, and cf. *contain*, *detain*, *pertain*, etc. Cf. also D. *onderhouden* (= G. *unterhalten* = Dan. *underholde* = Sw. *underhålla*), entertain, < *onder*, etc., = E. *under*, + *houden*, etc., = E. *hold*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To maintain; keep up; hold.

There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness *entertain*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

He *entertain'd* a show so seeming just,
And therein so ensconced his secret evil,
That jealousy itself could not mistrust.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1514.

2†. To maintain physically; provide for; support; hence, to take into service.

A mantle and bow, and quiver also,
I give them whom I *entertain*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

In all his Kingdome were so few good Artificers, that hee *entertained* from England Goldsmiths, Plummers, Carvers and Polishers of stone, and Watch-makers.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

To baptize all nations, and *entertain* them into the services and institutions of the holy Jesus. *Jer. Taylor.*

They have many hospitals well *entertained*.
Bp. Burnet, Travels, p. 49.

3. To provide comfort or gratification for; care for by hospitality, attentions, or diversions; gratify or amuse; hence, to receive and provide for, as a guest, freely or for pay; furnish with accommodation, refreshment, or diversion: as, to *entertain* one's friends at dinner, or with music and conversation; to be *entertained* at an inn or at the theater.

See, your guests approach;
Address yourself to *entertain* them sprightly,
And let's be red with mirth. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

The Queen going in progress, passed thro' Oxford, where she was *entertain'd* by the Scholars with Orations, Stageplays, and Disputations. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 380.

4†. To provide for agreeably, as the passage of time; while away; divert.

I play the noble housewife with the time,
To *entertain* it so merrily with a fool.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2.

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and *entertain*
The irksome hours. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 526.

We *entertained* the time upon severall subjects, especialy the affaires of England and the lamentable condition of our Church. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 2, 1651.

5†. To take in; receive; give admittance to; admit.

Princes and worthy personages of your own eminence have *entertained* poems of this nature with a serious welcome. *Ford*, Fancies, Ded.

Here shall they rest also a little, till we see how this newes was *entertained* in England.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 78.

When our chalice is filled with holy oil, . . . it will *entertain* none of the waters of bitterness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

6. To take into the mind; take into consideration; consider with reference to decision or action; give heed to; harbor: as, to *entertain* a proposal.

Romeo,
Who had but newly *entertain'd* revenge.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

If thou *entertainest* my love, let it appear in thy smiling.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

I would not *entertain* a base design.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

The question of questions for the politician should ever be—"What type of social structure am I tending to produce?" But this is a question he never *entertains*.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 26.

7. To hold in the mind; maintain; cherish: as, to *entertain* decided opinions; he *entertains* the belief that he is inspired.—**8†.** To engage; give occupation to, as in a contest.

O noble English, that could *entertain*
With half their forces the full pride of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

Caesar in his first journey, *entertain'd* with a sharp fight, lost no small number of his Foot. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

9†. To treat; consider; regard.

I'll *entertain* myself like one that I am not acquainted withal. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

We say that it is unreasonable we should not be *entertained* as men, because some think we are not as good Christians as they pretend to with us.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, v.

=**Syn. 3.** *Divert, Beguile.* See *amuse*.

II. *intrans.* To exercise hospitality; give entertainments; receive company: as, he *entertains* generously.

entertain† (en-tėr-tān′), *n.* [< *entertain*, *v.*] Entertainment.

But neede, that answers not to all requests,
Bad them not looke for better *entertayne*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

Your *entertain* shall be
As doth befit our honour, and your worth.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

entertainer (en-tėr-tā′nėr), *n.* One who entertains, in any sense.

We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him, we become the receptacles and *entertainers* of his good Spirit. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 89.

[They] proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and *entertainers*.
Milton, Articles of Peace with Irish.

entertaining (en-tėr-tā′ning), *p. a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting: as, an *entertaining* story; an *entertaining* friend.

His [James II.'s] brother had been in the habit of attending the sittings of the Lords for amusement, and used often to say that a debate was as *entertaining* as a comedy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

entertainingly (en-tėr-tā′ning-li), *adv.* In an entertaining manner; interestingly; divertingly.

When company meet, he that can talk *entertainingly* upon common subjects . . . has an excellent talent.
Bp. Sherlock, Discourses, xxxvi.

My conversation, says Dryden very *entertainingly* of himself, is dull and slow, my humour saturnine and reserved. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

entertainingness (en-tėr-tā′ning-nes), *n.* The quality of being entertaining or diverting.

entertainment (en-tėr-tān′mėnt), *n.* [< OF. *entretenement*, F. *entretènement* = Sp. *entretenimiento* = Pg. *entretenimento* = It. *intertenimento*, *intrattenimento*, < ML. *intertenementum*, < *intertenere*, entertain: see *entertain*.] **1.** The act of furnishing accommodation, refreshment, good cheer, or diversion; that which entertains, or the act of entertaining, as by hospitality, agreeable attentions, or amusement. Specifically—(*a*) Hospitable treatment, accommodation, or provision for the physical wants, as of guests, with or without pay: as, a house of *entertainment* for travelers.

He *entertainement* gave to them
With venison fat and good.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 360).

We are all in very good health, and, having tried our ship's *entertainment* now more than a week, we find it agree very well with us.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 441.

Enter therefore and partake
The slender *entertainment* of a house
Once rich, now poor. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(*b*) An exhibition or a performance which affords instruction or amusement; the act of providing gratification or diversion: as, the *entertainment* of friends with a supper and dance; a musical or dramatic *entertainment*.

At recitation of our comedy,
For *entertainment* of the great Valois,
I acted young Antinous. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

Beautiful pictures are the *entertainments* of pure minds, and deformities of the corrupted. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

2†. Maintenance; support; physical or mental provision; means of maintenance, or the state of being supported, as in service, under suffering, etc.

He must think us some band of strangers i' the adversary's *entertainment*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

The *entertainment* of the general upon his first arrival was but six shillings and eight pence.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

These chuffs, that every day may spend
A soldier's *entertainment* for a year,
Yet make a third meal of a bunch of raisins.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

3. Mental enjoyment; instruction or amusement afforded by anything seen or heard, as a spectacle, a play, conversation or story, music or recitation.

The stage might be made a perpetual source of the most noble and useful *entertainment* were it under proper regulations. *Addison.*

4†. Reception; treatment.

1 *Serv.* Here's no place for you: Pray, go to the door.
Cor. I have deserv'd no better *entertainment*,
In being Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

5. A holding or harboring in the mind; a taking into consideration: as, the *entertainment* of extravagant notions; the *entertainment* of a proposal.

This friar hath been with him, and advised him for the *entertainment* of death. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

Such different *entertainment* as we call "belief, conjecture, guess, doubt, wavering, distrust, disbelief," &c.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvi. 9.

That simplicity of manners which should always accompany the sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the gospel. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermons (1676).

=**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Diversion, Recreation*, etc. See *pastime*.

entertake† (en-tėr-tāk′), *v. t.* [< *enter-* + *take*; formed, by Spenser, after *entertain* and *undertake*.] To entertain; receive.

With more myld aspect those two, to *entertake*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 35.

entertissued† (en-tėr-tish′ōd), *a.* [< *enter-* + *tissue*.] Interwoven; having various colors or materials intermixed.

The *enter-tissued* Robe of Gold and Pearle.
Shak., Hen. V. (1623), iv. 1.

entetch†, *v. t.* See *entech*.

entheal†, entheant† (en′thē-al, -an), *a.* [< L. *entheus*, < Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *enthusiasm*.] Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

Amidst which high
Divine flames of *enthean* joy, to her
That level'd had their way.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

entheasm (en′thē-azm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἐνθεασμός*, < *ἐνθεάζειν*, be inspired, < *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *entheal*.] Divine inspiration; ecstasy of mind; enthusiasm. [Rare.]

Altho' in one absurdity they chime
To make religious *entheasm* a crime.
Byrom, Enthusiasm.

A steady fervor, a calm persistent enthusiasm or *entheasm*, . . . which we regret, for the honor and the good of human nature, is too rare in medical literature, ancient or modern. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 127.

entheastic† (en-thē-as′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνθεαστικός*, inspired, < *ἐνθεάζειν*, be inspired: see *entheasm*.] Possessing or characterized by entheasm. *Smart.*

entheastically† (en-thē-as′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an entheastic manner; with entheasm. *Clarke.*

entheate† (en′thē-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired (see *entheal*), + *-ate*[1].] Divinely inspired; filled with holy enthusiasm.

Their orby crystals move
More active than before,
And, *entheate* from above,
Their sovereign prince laud, glorify, adore.
Drummond, Divine Poems.

enthelmintha (en-thel-min′thä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm.] In *med.*, a general name of intestinal worms, or *Entozoa*: of no definite classificatory significance.

enthelminthic (en-thel-min′thik), *a.* [< *enthelmintha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enthelmintha.

enthetic (en-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνθετικός*, fit for implanting or putting in, < *ἔνθετος*, verbal adj. of *ἐντιθέναι*, put in, < *ἐν*, in, + *τιθέναι*, put: see *thesis*.] Introduced or placed in.—**Enthetic diseases**, diseases propagated by inoculation, as syphilis.

entheus (en′thē-us), *n.* [Improp. (as a noun in abstract sense) < L. *entheus*, < Gr. *ἔνθεος*, inspired: see *entheal*, *enthusiasm*.] Inspiration. [Rare.]

Without the *entheus* Nature's self bestows,
The world no painter nor no poet knows.
J. Scott, Essay on Painting.

enthral, *v. t.* See *enthrall*.

enthraldom (en-thrâl′dum), *n.* [< *enthrall* + *-dom*.] Same as *enthralment*. [Rare.]

The chief instrument in the *enthraldom* of nations.
Alison, Hist. Europe (Harper's ed., 1842), II. 59.

enthrall, enthral (en-thrâl′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inthrall*, *inthral*; < *en-*[1] + *thrall*.] **1.** To reduce to the condition of or hold as a thrall or captive; enslave or hold in bondage or subjection; subjugate.

I being the first Christian this proud King and his grim attendants euer saw: and thus *inthralled* in their barbarous power.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 30.

Whereby are meant the victories and conquests of Venice *inthralling* her enemies. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 254.

Hence—**2.** To reduce to or hold in mental subjection of any kind; subjugate, captivate, or charm: as, to *enthrall* the judgment or the senses.

She soothes, but never can *inthral* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be joyn'd?
Prior.

Men will gain little by escaping outward despotism, if the Soul continues *enthralled*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 257.

The beauty and sorrow [of the Italian cause] *enthralled* her. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 139.

enthralment, enthrallment (en-thrâl′mėnt), *n.* [Formerly also *inthralment*, *inthrallment*; < *enthrall* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of enthralling, or the state of being enthralled.

Till by two brethren (these two brethren call
Moses and Aaron) sent from God to claim
His people from *enthralment*, they return.
Milton, P. L., xii. 171.

2. Anything that enthralls or subjugates.

But there are
Richer entanglements, *enthrallments* far
More self-destroying. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

enthrill† (en-thril′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *thrill*.] To pierce; cause to thrill.

A dart we saw, how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.
Mir. for Mags., p. 265.

enthrone (en-thrōn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enthroned*, ppr. *enthroning*. [Formerly also *inthrone*; ME. *entronen*, < OF. *enthroner*, < *en-* + *throne*, throne. Cf. *enthronize*.] **1.** To place on a throne; exalt to the seat of royalty; in-

vest with sovereign authority; hence, to seat loftily; exalt eminently.

Aparty was he proude, presit after seruys,
He wold not gladly be glad, ne glide into myrth
But euermore ymaginand & *entrond* in thoghtes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3842.

Antony,
Enthron'd in the market-place, did sit alone.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthroned*. *Pope.*

2. *Eccles.*, same as *enthronize*, 2.

At five o'clock Evensong, the new bishop was formally *enthroned*. *The Churchman*, LIV. 463.

enthronement (en-thrōn′mẹnt), *n.* [< *enthrone* + *-ment.*] The act of enthroning, or the state of being enthroned.

The *enthronement* of . . . as Archbishop of Canterbury took place. *The American*, V. 413.

enthronization (en-thrō-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *enthronize* + *-ation*; = Sp. *entronizacion* = Pg. *entronização* = It. *intronizzazione*, < ML. *inthronizatio(n-)*, < *inthronizare*, *inthronisare*, enthrone: see *enthronize.*] The act of enthronizing or enthroning; *eccles.*, the act of formally placing a bishop for the first time on the episcopal seat or throne (*cathedra*) in his cathedral. Also spelled *enthronisation.*

We have it confirmed by the voice of all antiquity, calling the bishop's chair a throne, and the investiture of a bishop, in his church, an *enthronization*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 240.

enthronize (en-thrō′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enthronized*, ppr. *enthronizing.* [Formerly also *inthronize*; = Sp. *entronizar* = Pg. *entronizar* = It. *intronizzare*, < ML. *inthronisare*, < Gr. *ἐνθρονίζειν*, set on a throne, < *ἐν*, in, + *θρόνος*, a throne.] 1†. To enthrone; seat on high; exalt.

King of starres, *enthronized* in the mids of the planets.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

With what grace
Doth mercy sit *enthroniz'd* on thy face!
John Hall, Poems (1646), p. 78.

2. *Eccles.*, to enthrone as a bishop; place a newly consecrated bishop on his episcopal throne. Also spelled *enthronise.*

enthunder† (en-thun′dẹr), *v. i.* [< *en-*[1] + *thunder.*] To thunder; hence, to perform any act that produces a noise resembling thunder, as discharging cannon.

Against them all she proudly did *enthunder*,
Until her masts were beaten overboard.
Mir. for Mags., p. 850.

enthuse (en-thūz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enthused*, ppr. *enthusing.* [A back-formation from *enthusiasm*, *enthusiastic.*] I. *trans.* To make enthusiastic; move with enthusiasm: as, he quite *enthused* his hearers. [Colloq.]

Being touched with a spark of poetic fire from heaven, and *enthused* by the African's fondness for all that is conspicuous in dress, he had conceived for himself the creation of a unique garment which should symbolize in perfection the claims and consolations of his apostolic office.
The Century, XXXV. 947.

II. *intrans.* To become enthusiastic; show enthusiasm: as, he is slow to *enthuse.* [Colloq.]

He did not, if we may be allowed the expression, *enthuse* to any extent on the occasion. *Cor. New York Tribune.*

enthusiasm (en-thū′zi-azm), *n.* [= D. G. *enthusiasmus* = Dan. *enthusiasme* = Sw. *entusiasm*, < F. *enthousiasme* = Sp. *entusiasmo* = Pg. *enthusiasmo* = It. *entusiasmo*, < Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός*, inspiration, enthusiasm (produced, e. g., by certain kinds of music), < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, intr. be inspired or possessed by a god, be rapt, be in ecstasy, tr. inspire, < *ἔνθους*, later contr. form of *ἔνθεος* (> L. *entheus*), having a god (Bacchus, Eros, Ares, Pan, etc.) in one, i. e., possessed or inspired by a god—of prophecy, poesy, etc., inspired from heaven; < *ἐν*, in, + *θεός*, a god: see *theism.*] 1. An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; hence, a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Enthusiasm is nothing but a misconceit of being inspired. *Dr. H. More*, Discourse of Enthusiasm, § 2.

Enthusiasm . . . takes away both reason and revelation, and substitutes in the room of it the ungrounded fancies of a man's own brain, and assumes them for a foundation both of opinion and conduct.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xix. 3.

Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence, and *enthusiasm* a false one.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 7.

2. In general, a natural tendency toward extravagant admiration and devotion; specifically, absorbing or controlling possession of the mind by any interest, study, or pursuit; ardent zeal in pursuit of some object, inspiring energetic endeavor with strong hope and confidence of success. Enthusiasm generally proceeds from honorable and exalted motives or ideas, whether correct or erroneous.

If there be any seeming extravagance in the case, I must comfort myself the best I can, and consider that all sound love and admiration is *enthusiasm*: the transports of poets, the sublime of orators, the rapture of musicians, the high strains of the virtuosi, all mere *enthusiasm!* Even learning itself, the love of arts and curiosities, the spirit of travellers and adventurers, gallantry, war, heroism—all, all *enthusiasm!* *Shaftesbury*, The Moralists, iii. § 2.

Enthusiasm is that state of mind in which the imagination has got the better of the judgment.
Warburton, Divine Legation, v., App.

It was found that *enthusiasm* was a more potent ally than science and munitions of war without it.
Emerson, Harvard Com.

A new religious *enthusiasm* was awakening throughout Europe: an *enthusiasm* which showed itself in the reform of monasticism, in a passion for pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and in the foundation of religious houses.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 495.

3. An experience or a manifestation of exalted appreciation or devotion; an expression or a feeling of exalted admiration, imagination, or the like: in this sense with a plural: as, his *enthusiasms* were now all extinguished; the *enthusiasm* of impassioned oratory.

He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less. *Johnson*, Cowley.

=**Syn. 2.** *Earnestness*, *Zeal*, etc. (see *eagerness*); warmth, ardor, passion, devotion.

enthusiast (en-thū′zi-ast), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *enthusiast* = Sw. *entusiast*, < F. *enthousiaste* = Sp. *entusiasta* = Pg. *enthusiasta* = It. *entusiasta*, *entusiaste*, < ecclesiastical Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστής*, an enthusiast, a zealot, < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*: see *enthusiasm.*] 1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or that he is divinely instructed or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted on by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One who is given to or characterized by enthusiasm; one whose mind is excited and whose feelings are engrossed in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object; one who is swayed to a great or an undue extent by emotion in regard to anything; a person of ardent zeal.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

'Tis like the wondrous strain
That round a lonely ruin swells,
Which wandering on the echoing shore
The *enthusiast* hears at evening.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

The noblest *enthusiast* cannot help identifying himself more or less with the object of his enthusiasm; he measures the advance of his principles by his own success.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 23.

3. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one of the names given to a Euchite. = **Syn. 2.** Visionary, fanatic, devotee, zealot, dreamer. See comparison under *enthusiastic.*

enthusiastic (en-thū-zi-as′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *enthusiastick*; = Sp. *entusiástico* = Pg. *enthusiastico* = It. *entusiastico* (cf. D. G. *enthusiastisch* = Dan. *enthusiastisk* = Sw. *entusiastisk*), < Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστικός*, inspired, excited, act. inspiring, exciting, esp. of certain kinds of music, < *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, be inspired: see *enthusiasm.*] I. *a.* 1. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God, or of direct revelations or instructions from him. [Archaic.]

An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Bp. Burnet.*

2. Prone to enthusiasm; zealous or devoted; passionate in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object: as, an *enthusiastic* reformer.

A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character. *Irving.*

3. Elevated; ardent; inspired by or glowing with enthusiasm: as, the speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.

Feels in his transported soul
Enthusiastic raptures roll. *W. Mason*, Odes, v.

=**Syn.** *Enthusiastic*, *Fanatical*; eager, zealous, devoted, fervent, passionate, glowing; heated, inflamed, visionary. *Enthusiastic* is most frequently used with regard to a person whose sympathies or feelings are warmly engaged in favor of any cause or pursuit, and who is full of hope and ardent zeal; while *fanatical* is generally said of a person who has fantastic and extravagant views on religious or moral subjects, or some similarly absorbing topic. See *superstition.*

II.† *n.* An enthusiast.

The dervis and other santoons, or *enthusiasticks*, being in the croud, express their zeal by turning round.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 326.

enthusiastical (en-thū-zi-as′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *enthusiastic*, 1. [Now rare.]

Very extravagant, therefore, and unwarrantable are those flights of devotion which some *enthusiastical* saints . . . have indulged themselves in.
Bp. Atterbury, Works, I. ix.

enthusiastically (en-thū-zi-as′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm.

He [John Oxenbridge] preached very *enthusiastically* in several places in his travels to and fro.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

I became *enthusiastically* fond of a sequestered life.
V. Knox, Essays, xxix.

enthymema (en-thi-mē′mạ), *n.* [L.] Same as *enthymeme.*

enthymematical (en″thi-mē-mat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *enthymema(t-)* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to or including an enthymeme.

enthymeme (en′thi-mēm), *n.* [=F. *enthymème*, < L. *enthymema*, < Gr. *ἐνθύμημα*, a thought, argument, an enthymeme, < *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι*, consider, keep in mind, < *ἐν*, in, + *θυμός*, mind.] 1. In *Aristotle's logic*, an inference from likelihoods and signs, which with Aristotle is the same as a rhetorical syllogism.

Must we learn from canons and quaint sermonings . . . to illumine a period, to wreath an *enthymeme* with masterous dexterity? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A syllogism one of the premises of which is unexpressed. This meaning of the word, which is the current one, arose from the preceding through a change in the conception of a rhetorical argument with the Roman writers (Quintilian, etc.).

However, an inference need not be expressed thus technically; an *enthymeme* fulfils the requirements of what I have called Inference.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 252.

Enthymeme of the first or **second order**, a syllogism with only the major or minor premise expressed.

entice (en-tīs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enticed*, ppr. *enticing.* [Formerly also *entise*, *intice*, *intise*; < ME. *enticen*, *entisen*, < OF. *enticier*, excite, entice; < ML. **intitiare*, set on fire, < L. *in-* + *titio*, a firebrand.] To draw on or induce by exciting hope or desire; incite by the presentation of pleasurable motives or ideas; allure; attract; invite: especially, in a bad sense.

Will *intised* to wantonnes, doth easelie allure the mynde to false opinions. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

By fair persuasions, mix'd with sugar'd words,
We will *entice* the Duke of Burgundy
To leave the Talbot, and to follow us.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

He an unfeigned Ulysses to her, for whose sake neither the wiles of Circe, or enchantments of Sirens, or brunts of war, could force or *entice* to forgetfulness.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

When the worm is well baited, it will crawl up and down as far as the lead will give leave, which much *enticeth* the fish to bite without suspicion.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 150.

=**Syn.** *Lure*, *Decoy*, etc. (see *allure*[1]); tempt, inveigle, wheedle, cajole.

enticeable (en-tī′sạ-bl), *a.* [< *entice* + *-able.*] Capable of being enticed or led astray.

enticement (en-tīs′mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly also *inticement*; < ME. *enticement*, *entysement*, < OF. *enticement*, < *enticer*, entice: see *entice* and *-ment.*] 1. The act or practice of enticing or of inducing or instigating by exciting hope or desire; allurement; attraction; especially, the act of alluring or inducing to evil: as, the *enticements* of evil companions.

By mysterious *enticement* draw
Bewilder'd shepherds to their path again.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. Means of enticing; inducement; incitement; anything that attracts by exciting desire or pleasing expectation.

Their promises, *enticements*, oaths, and tokens, all these engines of lust. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5.

They [Carmelite nuns] never see any man, for fear of *inticements* to vanity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 18.

3. The state or condition of being enticed, seduced, or led astray. = **Syn. 1.** Temptation, blandishment, inveiglement, coaxing.—**2.** Lure, decoy, bait.

enticer (en-tī′sẹr), *n.* One who or that which entices; any one inducing or inciting to evil, or seducing.

A sweet voice and music are powerful *enticers*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 481.

enticing (en-tī′sing), *p. a.* Alluring; attracting; charming. Formerly also *inticing.*

She gave him of that fair *enticing* fruit.
Milton, P. L., ix. 996.

For the impracticable, however theoretically *enticing*, is always politically unwise. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

enticingly (en-tī′sing-li), *adv.* In an enticing or winning manner; charmingly. Formerly also *inticingly.*

She strikes a lute well,
Sings most *inticingly*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 1.

entiltment† (en-tilt'ment), *n.* [< *en-*[1] + *tilt* + *-ment*.] A shed; a tent. *Davies.*

The best houses and walls there were of mudde, or canvaz, or poldavies *entiltments*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171).

Entimus (en'ti-mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826), < Gr. *ἔντιμος*, honored, prized, < *ἐν*, in, + *τιμή*, honor.] A remarkable genus of curculios or weevils, of the subfamily *Otiorhynchinæ*, including such as the diamond-beetle of South America, *E. imperialis*, an inch or more in length, deeply punctate, black, the punctures lined with brilliant green scales. There are about 6 other species, all South American. See cut under *diamond-beetle*.

entire (en-tīr'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *intire, entyre, intyre*; < ME. *entyre, enter*, < OF. (and F.) *entier* = Pr. *entier, enteir* = Sp. *entero* = Pg. *inteiro* = It. *intero*, < L. *integer*, acc. *integrum*, whole: see *integer*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Whole; unbroken; undiminished; perfect; not mutilated; complete; having all its normal substance, elements, or parts: as, not an article was left *entire*.

One *entire* and perfect chrysolite. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

With strength *entire*, and free-will arm'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 9.

The walls of this Towne are very *intyre*, and full of towers at competent distances. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1641.

The second qualification required in the Action of an Epic Poem is, that it should be an *entire* Action.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

2. In *bot.*, without toothing or division: applied to leaves, petals, etc.—**3.** In *her.*, reaching the sides of the shield and apparently made fast to them: said of a bearing, such as a cross.—**4.** Not castrated or spayed; uncut: as, an *entire* horse (that is, a stallion as distinguished from a gelding).—**5.** Full; complete; undivided; wholly unshared, undisputed, or unmixed: as, the general had the *entire* command of the army; to have one's *entire* confidence.

Of what bless'd angel shall my lips inquire
The undiscover'd way to that *entire*
And everlasting solace of my heart's desire?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

In thy presence joy *entire*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 265.

6†. Essential; real; true.

Love's not love
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from the *entire* point. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

7†. Interior; internal.

Casting secret flakes of lustfull fire
From his false eyes into their harts and parts *entire*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 48.

[This use is perhaps due to a belief that *entire* and *interior* are from the same root.]—**Entire function.** See *function*.—**Entire horse.** See 4.—**Entire tenancy,** in *law*, ownership by one person, in contradistinction to a *several tenancy*, which implies a tenancy jointly or in common with others.=**Syn. 1** and **5.** *Whole, Total*, etc. See *complete*. (See also *radical*.)

II. *n.* **1.** The total; the whole matter or thing; entirety. [Rare.]

I am narrating as it were the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxiii.

2. A kind of malt liquor known also as *porter* or *stout*. [Before the introduction of porter in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the chief malt liquors in Great Britain were ale, beer, and twopenny. A good deal of trouble was caused by demands for mixtures of these. At last a brewer hit upon a beverage which was considered to combine the flavors of these three, and which was called *entire*, as being drawn from one cask. As it was much drunk by porters and other working people, it also received the name of *porter*. In England, at present, the word *entire* is seldom heard or seen, except in connection with the name of some brewer or firm, as part of a sign or advertisement. See *porter*[3].]

entire† (en-tīr'), *adv.* [< *entire*, *a.*] Entirely; wholly; unreservedly: as, your *entire* loving brother.

Blest is the maid and worthy to be blest
Whose soul, *entire* by him she loves possest,
Feels every vanity in fondness lost.
Lord Lyttelton, Advice to a Lady.

entirely†, *a.* [ME. *enterly*; < *entire* + *-ly*[1].] Entire.

Beseechynge you ever with myn *enterly* hert.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

entirely (en-tīr'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *intirely*; < ME. *entierly, entyerly, entyreliche*; < *entire* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Wholly; completely; fully; without exception or division: as, the money is *entirely* lost.

Thei kepen *entierly* the Cōmaundement of the Holy Book Alkaron, that God sente hem be his Messager Machomet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 139.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh.*

The place was so situated as *entirely* to command the mouth of the Tiber. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2. Without admixture or qualification; unreservedly; heartily; sincerely; faithfully.

And the kynge and the quene prayed hym right *entierly*, soone for to come a-gein. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 678.

Loue god, for he is good and grounde of alle treuthe;
Loue thyn enemy *entyerly* godes heste to ful-fille.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 142.

To highest God *entirely* pray. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 32.

His father, that so tenderly and *entirely* loves him.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

entireness (en-tīr'nes), *n.* [< *entire* + *-ness*.] **1.** Completeness; fullness; unbroken form or state: as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.

And a little off stands the Sepulchre of Rachell, by the Scripture affirmed to have been buryed hereabout, if the *entirenesse* thereof doe not confute the imputed antiquity.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 137.

2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; faithfulness: as, the *entireness* of one's devotion to a cause.

The late land
I took by false play from you, with as much
Contrition and *entireness* of affection
To this most happy day again I render.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

Christ, the bridegroom, praises the bride, his Church, for her beauty, for her *entireness*.
Bp. Hall, Beauty of the Church.

3†. Intimacy; familiarity.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness*. *Bp. Hall.*

entirety (en-tīr'ti), *n.*; pl. *entireties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *intirety, entierty*; < *entire* + *-ty*, suggested by its doublet *integrity*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness: as, *entirety* of interest.

Since in its *entirety* it is plainly inapplicable to England, it cannot be copied. *Gladstone.*

The aqueduct as now building can be utilized in its *entirety*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8890.

It is not in detached passages that his [Chaucer's] charm lies, but in the *entirety* of expression and the cumulative effect of many particulars working toward a common end.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 260.

2. That which is entire; an undivided whole.

Sometimes the attorney . . . setteth down an *entirety*, where but a moiety . . . was to be passed.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

Tenancy by entireties, in *law*, a kind of tenure created by a conveyance or devise of an estate to a man and his wife during coverture, who at common law are then said to be *tenants by entireties*—that is, each is seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

entitative (en'ti-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *entity* + *-ative*.] Pertaining to existence or entity: usually opposed to *objective* in the old sense of the latter word.

Whether it [moral evil] has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin be physically or morally good?
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things (1811), p. 340.

Entitative act, actuality, that which distinguishes existence, or being in actu, from being in power or in germ. Thus, the *entitative material act of sin* is the existence of sin considered as an outward event, not as sin.—**Entitative being,** real being, opposed to intentional or objective being, which is existence merely as an object of consciousness.—**Entitative power,** the power of becoming something; potential being.

entitatively (en'ti-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* Intrinsically; taken itself apart from extrinsic circumstances.

entitle (en-tī'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entitled*, ppr. *entitling*. [Formerly also *intitle* (also *entitule, intitule*, after mod. F. and ML.); < ME. *entitlen*, < OF. *entituler*, F. *intituler* = Pr. *intitular, entitular, entitolar* = Sp. Pg *intitular* = It. *intitolare*, < ML. *intitulare*, give a title or name to, < L. *in*, in, + *titulus*, a title: see *title*.] **1.** To give a name or title to: affix a name or appellation to; designate; denominate; name; call; dignify by a title or honorary appellation; style: as, the book is *entitled* "Commentaries on the Laws of England"; an ambassador is *entitled* "Your Excellency."

That which in mean men we *entitle* patience.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2.

Some later writers . . . *entitle* this ancient fable, Penelope. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

2. To give a title, right, or claim to; give a right to demand or receive; furnish with grounds for laying claim: as, his services *entitle* him to our respect.

A Queen, who wears the crown of her forefathers, to which she is *entitled* by blood.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons. I. viii.

If he had birth and fortune to *entitle* him to match into such a family as ours, she knew no man she would sooner fix upon. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3†. To appropriate as by title; attribute or attach as by right.

If his Maiestie would please to *intitle* it to his Crowne, and yearely that both the Gouernours here and there may giue their accounts to you.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 106.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs! *Locke.*

4†. To attribute; ascribe.

The ancient proverb . . . *entitles* this work . . . peculiarly to God himself. *Milton.*

Entitled in the cause, in *law*, having as a heading or caption the name of a cause or suit, to indicate that the paper so entitled is a proceeding therein.=**Syn. 1.** To christen, dub.

entitule (en-tit'ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entituled*, ppr. *entituling*. [Formerly also *intitule*; < OF. *entituler*, F. *intituler*, entitle: see *entitle*.] To entitle; give a name or title to: as, the act *entituled* the General Police (Scotland) Act, 1860. [Great Britain.]

Nor were any of the elder Prophets so *entituled*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 173.

★**entity** (en'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *entities* (-tiz). [= F. *entité* = Sp. *entidad* = Pg. *entidade* = It. *entità*, < ML. *entita(t-)s*, < *en(t-)s*, a thing: see *ens*.] **1.** Being: in this, its original sense, the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete *ens*.

Where *entity* and quiddity,
The ghosts of defunct bodies, fly.
Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 145.

When first thou gav'st the promise of a man,
When th' embrion spark of *entity* began. *Hart.*

2. An independent ens; a thing; a substance; an ontological chimera. As a concrete noun, it is chiefly used to express the current notion of the mode of being attributed by scholastic metaphysicians to general natures and to formalities. Modern writers have generally said the schoolmen made *entities* of words, a judgment which seems to espouse the nominalistic side of the great dispute, although the writers who use this phrase are not decided nominalists. Such being the connection which by its associations gives the word *entity* its meaning, the latter is necessarily vague.

The schools have of late much amused the world with a way they have got of referring all natural effects to certain *entities* that they call real qualities, and accordingly attribute to them a nature distinct from the modification of the matter they belong to, and in some cases separable from all matter whatsoever. . . . Aristotle usually calls substances simply *ὄντα, entities*.
Boyle, Origin of Forms (Works, 2d ed., III. 12, 16).

The realists maintained that general names are the names of general things. Besides individual things, they recognised another kind of things, not individual, which they technically called second substances, or universals a parte rei. Over and above all individual men and women there was an *entity* called Man—Man in general, which inhered in the individual men and women, and communicated to them its essence.
J. S. Mill, Exam. of Hamilton, xvii.

The scientific acceptance of laws and properties is quite as metaphysical as the scholastic acceptance of *entities* and quiddities; but the justification of the one set is their objective validity, i. e. their agreement with sensible experience; the illusoriness of the other is their incapability of being resolved into sensible concretes.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 62.

There is scarcely a less dignified *entity* than a patrician in a panic. *Disraeli.*

The foremost men of the age accept the ether not as a vague dream, but as a real *entity*.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 125.

Will is essentially a self-procreating, self-sustaining, spiritual *entity*, which owns no natural cause, obeys not law, and has no sort of affinity with matter.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. i.

Actual entity, actual existence.—**Determinative entity,** the mode of existence of a singular thing in a definite time and place.—**Positive entity,** hæcceity, as being that mode of existence by which a general nature is determined to be individual.—**Quidditative entity,** the mode of being of a general nature not determined to be individual.

ento-. [Gr. *ἐντο-*, combining form of *ἐντός* (= L. *intus*), within, inside, < *ἐν* = E. *in*: see *in*[1].] A prefix, chiefly used in biological terms, denoting 'within, inside, inner, internal': opposed to *ecto-* and *exo-*. It is the same as *endo-*, but is less frequently used; in some cases it is synonymous with *hypo-*, since that which is internal is also under the surface.

★**entoblast** (en'tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *βλαστός*, bud, germ.] In *biol.*, the nucleolus of a cell. *Agassiz.*

entobliquus (en-tob-lī'kwus), *n.*; pl. *entobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + L. *obliquus*, oblique.] The internal oblique muscle of the abdomen; the obliquus abdominis internus.

entobranchiate (en-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *branchiate*, q. v.] Having the gills or branchiæ internal or concealed, as in most mollusks.

entocarotid (en"tō-ka-rot'id), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *carotid*, q. v.] The internal carotid artery; the inner branch of the common carotid. See cut under *embryo*.

entocele (en'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κήλη*, rupture.] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts; ectopia.

entocœlian (en-tō-sē'li-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κοιλία*, belly.] Situated in a cavity of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus caudatus) which appears in the lateral ventricle.

Entoconcha (en-tō-kong'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] A remarkable genus of gastropod mollusks parasitic in holothurians, degraded by parasitism, and of uncertain systematic position among *Gastropoda*. These mollusks are still imperfectly known, but are supposed to be nudibranchs. *E. mirabilis* is an internal worm-like parasite of *Synapta digitata*, with one end hanging free in the body-cavity of *Synapta*, the other attached to the alimentary canal of the host, and contained in what is called the molluskigerous sac occasionally found in *Synapta*. The eggs develop a velum and an operculated shell, found free in the body-cavity of the host, whence the name. *E. muelleri* is another species of the genus, found in the trepang, *Holothuria edulis*.



Entoconcha muelleri, enlarged.

entoconchid (en-tō-kong'kid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Entoconchidæ*.

Entoconchidæ (en-tō-kong'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entoconcha* + *-idæ*.] The family of parasitic mollusks which *Entoconcha* represents. The position of the family has been questioned. It has been considered to represent a tænioglossate monochlamydate azygobranchiate septant gastropod.

entocondyle (en-tō-kon'dil), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *condyle*, q. v.] The inner or internal condyle of a bone, on the side next to the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and femur respectively: opposed to *ectocondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

entocuneiform (en-tō-kū'nē-i-fôrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *cuneiform*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the innermost one of the three cuneiform bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the inner cuneiform bone; the entosphenoid of the foot, in relation with the inner digit. See cut under *foot*.

entoderm (en'tō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *endoderm*.

entodermal (en-tō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *entoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *endodermal*.

The *entodermal* lining of the gastro-vascular canals.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 100.

entodermic (en-tō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *entoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermal*.

The division of the margin of the ectodermal disk into two parts, one resting directly on the *entodermic* yoke.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., III. 172.

ento-ectad (en″tō-ek'tad), *adv.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ectad*, q. v.] From within outward. See *ecto-entad*.

entogastric (en-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *gastric*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the stomach or gastric cavity of certain animals.—**Entogastric proliferation, entogastric gemmation**, phrases proposed by Huxley to designate a method of multiplication observed in certain *Discophora* of the group *Trachynemata*, and unknown among other *Hydrozoa*. It consists in the growth of a bud from the gastric cavity, into which it eventually passes on its way outward; while in all other cases gemmation takes place by the formation of a diverticulum of the whole wall of the gastrovascular cavity, which projects on the free surface of the body, and is detached thence (if it becomes detached) immediately into the circumjacent water. See *allœogenesis*.

The details of this process of *entogastric gemmation* have been traced by Haeckel in Carmarina hastata, one of the Geryonidæ. . . . What makes this process of asexual multiplication more remarkable is that it takes place in Carmarinæ which have already attained sexual maturity, and in males as well as in females.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 135.

entogastrocnemius (en-tō-gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *entogastrocnemii* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *gastrocnemius*, q. v.] The inner gastrocnemial muscle, or inner head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius internus. *Coues*, 1887.

entoglossal (en-tō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Situated in the tongue. Specifically applied—(*a*) in *ornith.*, to the bony part of the hyoidean arch, which specially supports the tongue, and is usually called the *glossohyal*; (*b*) in *ichth.*, to an anterior median bone of the hyoidean arch, supporting the tongue, analogous to if not homologous with the glossohyal of higher vertebrates.

In the perennibranchiate Proteidea, the hyoidean arches are united by narrow median *entoglossal* and urohyal pieces, as in Fishes. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 154.

II. *n.* The entoglossal bone.

entoglutæus (en″tō-glō-tē'us), *n.*; pl. *entoglutæi* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γλουτός*, the rump, buttocks: see *glutæus*.] The least gluteal muscle; the glutæus minimus. See *glutæus*.

entogluteal, entoglutæal (en″tō-glō-tē'al), *a.* [< *entoglutæus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the entoglutæus.

entoil† (en-toil'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *toil*[2].] To take with or as with toils; insnare; entangle.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entoyled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

entoire, entoyer (en-toi'ėr), *a.* In *her.*, charged with bearings not representing living creatures, such as mullets or annulets, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a bordure sable eight plates," or the like.

Entolithia (en-tō-lith'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *λίθος*, stone.] Those radiolarians whose silicious skeleton lies more or less completely inside the central capsule: opposed to *Ectolithia*. *Claus*.

entolithic (en-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [As *Entolith-ia* + *-ic*.] Intracapsular or endoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Entolithia*; not ectolithic.

Entoma† (en'tō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομα*, pl. of *ἔντομον*, insect, lit. (like equiv. L. *insectum*, insect) cut into, neut. of *ἔντομος*, cut into, cut to pieces, < *ἐντέμνειν*, *ἐνταμεῖν*, cut into, cut in two, cut to pieces, < *ἐν*, in, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] One of the eight prime divisions of animals made by Aristotle, corresponding to the more modern *Insecta*, and containing all the articulates or arthropods excepting the crustaceans.

entomatography (en″tō-mā-tog'ra-fi), *n.* An improper form of *entomography*.

entomb (en-töm'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *intomb*; < OF. *entomber*, < ML. *intumulare*, entomb, < L. *in*, in, + *tumulus*, a mound, tomb.] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body; bury; inter.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

The sepulchre of Christ is not in Palestine! . . . He lies buried wherever man, made in his Maker's image, is *entombed* in ignorance. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 117.

entombed (en-tömd'), *p. a.* Laid in a tomb; buried: as, "an *entombed* and consecrated past," *G. Macdonald*.

entombment (en-töm'ment), *n.* [< *entomb* + *-ment*.] The act of entombing, or the state of being entombed; burial; sepulture.

Many thousands have had their *entombments* in the waters. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 16.

The entombment, specifically, the placing of the body of Christ in the tomb, as described in the Gospels. It has been made the subject of many works of art, the most celebrated of which is the painting by Titian, now in the Louvre at Paris.

entomere (en'tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *μέρος*, a part.] One of the blastomeres which go to form the walls of the primitive intestine or archenteron.

entomic, entomical (en-tom'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *Entoma* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to insects.

entomo-. [The combining form (*entom-* before a vowel) of Gr. *ἔντομον*, usually in pl. *ἔντομα*, insect: see *Entoma*.] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'insect.'

Entomocrania (en″tō-mō-krā'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *κρανίον* (L. *cranium*), the skull.] One of many names of that division of vertebrates which is represented by the headless lancelet, amphioxus, or *Branchiostoma*: same as *Acrania*, *Pharyngobranchii*, *Leptocardia*, and *Cirrostomi*.

entomogenous (en-tō-moj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects: said of certain fungi.

entomographic (en″tō-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *entomography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to entomography; biographic, as applied to insects. *C. V. Riley*.

entomography (en-tō-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Descriptive entomology; the written description of insects; a treatise on insects.—2. A description of the life-history of any insect. *C. V. Riley*.

entomoid (en'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Like an insect.

II. *n.* An object having the appearance of an insect.

Entomoletes (en-tō-mol'e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *ὀλέτης*, equiv. to *ὀλετήρ*, a destroyer, < *ὀλλύναι*, destroy, kill.] Same as *Chaptia*. *Sundevall*, 1872.

entomolin, entomoline (en-tom'ō-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *-ol-* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *chitin*.

entomolite (en-tom'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil insect: a name applied to trilobites and related organisms, formerly classed with insects.

entomolith (en-tom'ō-lith), *n.* Same as *entomolite*.

entomolithi, *n.* Plural of *entomolithus*, 2.

entomolithic (en″tō-mō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *entomolith* + *-ic*.] Resembling, containing, or pertaining to entomolites.

Entomolithus† (en-tō-mol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. An old Linnean genus of trilobites, the few forms of which then known were named *Entomolithus paradoxus*. Hence—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *entomolithi* (-thī).] Trilobites in general; entomostracites.

entomolitic (en″tō-mō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *entomolite* + *-ic*.] Same as *entomolithic*.

entomologic, entomological (en″tō-mō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *entomologique* = Sp. *entomológico* = Pg. It. *entomologico*, < NL. *entomologicus*, < *entomologia*, entomology: see *entomology*.] Pertaining to the science of entomology.

Our investigations into *entomological* geography.
Wollaston, Var. of Species, v.

entomologically (en″tō-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an entomological manner; according to or in accordance with the science of entomology.

entomologise, *v. i.* See *entomologize*.

entomologist (en-tō-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *entomologiste*; as *entomology* + *-ist*.] One versed in, or engaged in the study of, entomology.

Monographia Apum Angliæ, a work which the young *entomologist* may take as a model. *Owen*, Anat., xvii.

entomologize (en-tō-mol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *entomologized*, ppr. *entomologizing*. [< *entomology* + *-ize*.] To study or practise entomology; gather entomological specimens. Also spelled *entomologise*.

It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologizing*. *Kingsley*, Life, I. 171.

entomology (en-tō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *entomologie* = Sp. *entomología* = Pg. It. *entomologia* = D. G. *entomologie* = Dan. Sw. *entomologi*, < NL. *entomologia*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of insects, or *Insecta*. Formerly most articulates were regarded as *Entoma*, or "insects," and the science of entomology was equally extensive. The term is now usually restricted to the science of the true *Insecta*, *Condylopoda*, or *Hexapoda* (which see).

entomometer (en-tō-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, an insect, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the parts of insects.

Entomophaga (en-tō-mof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *entomophagus*: see *entomophagous*.] 1. A subsection of *Hymenoptera terebrantia*, or boring hymenopterous insects. It contains the insectivorous or parasitic species, such as the ichneumon-flies and cuckoo-flies, which have the abdomen stalked; the female with a freely projecting ovipositor forming a borer or terebra, which is straight and inserted at the apex of the abdomen; and the larvæ apodal and aproctous, usually parasitic in the larvæ of other insects. The group is distinguished among the *Terebrantia* from the *Phytophaga* or saw-flies. The subsection includes the families *Chalcididæ*, *Proctotrypidæ*, *Braconidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ*, *Evaniidæ*, *Cynipidæ*, and *Chrysididæ*. *Westwood*, 1840. Also *Entomophagi*. [Scarcely in modern use.]

2. A division of marsupial mammals, containing those which have three kinds of teeth in both jaws, and a cæcum, as the bandicoots and opossums. *Owen*, 1839.—3. A division of edentate mammals, one of two primary groups of *Bruta* (the other being *Phytophaga*), containing insectivorous and carnivorous forms, as the anteaters and pangolins. It was divided into 4 groups, *Mutica*, *Squamata*, *Loricata*, and *Tubulidentata*. *Huxley*.—4. A division of chiropterous mammals, containing the ordinary bats, as distinguished from the fruit-bats. Also called *Insectivora*, *Animalivora*, and *Microchiroptera*.

entomophagan (en-tō-mof'a-gan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word.

II. *n.* One of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word, but chiefly used in entomology.

entomophagous (en-tō-mof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *entomophagus*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φαγεῖν*, ★eat.] Feeding on insects; insectivorous.

entomophilous (en-tō-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φίλος*, loving.] Literally, insect-loving: applied to flowers in which, on account of their structure, fertilization can ordinarily be effected only by the visits of insects.

There must also have been a period when winged insects did not exist, and plants would not then have been rendered *entomophilous*.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

Entomophthora (en-tō-mof'thō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φθορά*, destruction, < *φθείρειν*, destroy.] A genus of *Entomophthoraceæ*, parasitic on insects. Closely related to *Empusa*.

Entomophthoreæ (en″tō-mof-thō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entomophthora* + *-eæ*.] A family of fungi, most of which are parasites of insects. They produce hyphæ of large diameter and fatty contents, which at length emerge from the insect in white masses, and produce at their tips conidia which are forcibly thrown into the air. Resting spores are also produced. Seven genera are recognized. The principal ones are *Empusa* and *Entomophthora*. Now *Entomophthoraceæ*.

entomophytous (en-tō-mof'i-tus), *a.* [< NL. *entomophytus*, < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φυτός*, grown, verbal adj. of *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects or their remains; entomogenous.

entomosis (en-tō-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a disease caused by a parasitic hexapod insect.

Entomostega (en-tō-mos'te-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομος*, incised, + *στέγος*, roof, house.] A division of *Foraminifera*, having the cells subdivided by transverse partitions.

Entomostomata (en″tō-mos-tō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομος*, incised, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In De Blainville's system, a family of siphonobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched. It was made to include the modern families *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, *Harpidæ*, *Doliidæ*, *Cassididæ*, *Cerithiidæ*, *Plenaxidæ*, *Terebridæ*, and *Cancellariidæ*.

Entomostraca (en-tō-mos'trā-kä), *n. pl.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1785), neut. pl. of *entomostracus*, <Gr. *ἔντομος*, incised, + *ὄστρακον*, an earthen vessel, a shell, esp. of *Testacea*. See *ostracism*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Latreille's name for all crustaceans, except the stalk-eyed and sessile-eyed groups. It is restricted to a portion of the lower crustaceans, but the classifications vary so much that the term is gradually being abandoned. The groups usually noted by it are the *Ostracoda*, as *Cypris*; *Copepoda*, as *Cyclops*; *Cladocera*, as *Daphnia* (see *Daphnia*); *Branchiopoda*, as the brine-shrimp (*Artemia salina*) and the glacier-flea (*Podura nivalis*); *Trilobites*, all of which are extinct; *Merostomata*, of which *Eurypterus* and *Pterygotus* are the best-known examples among fossils, the king-crab being the only living example. To these some add the *Epizoa*, or parasitic crustaceans. No zoölogical definition can be framed to include all these groups, each of which is now usually regarded as a distinct order. The *Entomostraca* appear to have been first named by O. F. Müller in 1785, and have also been called *Gnathopoda*, as by H. Woodward. (*b*) In various systems, one of two main divisions of *Crustacea* proper (the other being *Malacostraca*). It is divided into *Cirripedia* (including *Rhizocephala*), *Copepoda* (including *Siphonostoma*), *Ostracoda*, and *Branchiopoda* (the latter covering both *Cladocera* and *Phyllopoda*). (*c*) As restricted, defined, and retained by Huxley, those *Crustacea* which have not more than three maxilliform gnathites and completely specialized jaws, the abdominal segments (counting as such those which lie behind the genital aperture) devoid of appendages, if there be any abdomen, and the embryo almost always leaving the egg as a nauplius-form. Thus defined, the *Entomostraca* are divided into: 1, *Copepoda*; 2, *Epizoa*; 3, *Branchiopoda*; 4, *Ostracoda*; 5, *Pectostraca*.

entomostracan (en-tō-mos'trā-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomostraca*.

II. *n.* One of the *Entomostraca*.

When we come to the coal-measures, the Malacostraca disappear; but we then find the gigantic *entomostracan* called the king-crab. *Owen*, Anat.

entomostracite (en-tō-mos'trā-sīt), *n.* [As *Entomostraca* + *-ite*2.] A trilobite; one of the fossils known as *entomolites*.

entomostracous (en-tō-mos'trā-kus), *a.* [< NL. *entomostracus*: see *Entomostraca*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of *Entomostraca*.

Within the stomach [of *Pollicipes Polymerus*] from top to bottom, there were thousands of a bivalve *entomostracous* crustacean. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 313.

entomotaxy (en″tō-mō-tak'si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] The art of preparing, setting, and preserving insects as cabinet specimens. *C. V. Riley.*

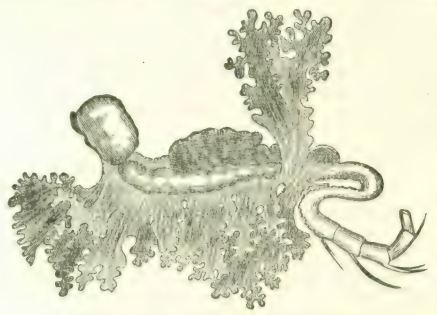
entomotomist (en-tō-mot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *entomotomy* + *-ist*.] One who studies the interior structure of insects; an entomological anatomist.

entomotomy (en-tō-mot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *τομή*, a cutting.] 1. The dissection of insects; entomological anatomy.—2. The science of the anatomical structure of insects.

entonic (en-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔντονος*, strung, stretched, < *ἐντείνειν*, stretch: see *entasis*, and cf. *tonic*.] In *pathol.*, exhibiting high tension or violent action.

Entoniscidæ (en-tō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entoniscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans parasitic in the body-cavity of other crustaceans, as cirripeds, crabs, etc. Some are parasites of parasites. It contains such genera as *Cryptoniscus* and *Entoniscus*.

Entoniscus (en-tō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *Oniscus*, q. v.] The typical



Entoniscus parasites (female), magnified.

genus of parasitic isopods of the family *Entoniscidæ*. *E. porcellanæ* is an internal parasite of a Brazilian crab of the genus *Porcellana*.

entoparasite (en-tō-par'a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *παράσιτος*, parasite: see *parasite*.] An internal parasite; a parasite living in the interior of the host.

entoparasitic (en″tō-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *entoparasite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of an entoparasite; living in the interior of the host, as an entoparasite.

entopectoralis (en″tō-pek-tō-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *entopectorales* (-lēz). [NL. (Coues, 1887), < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + L. *pectoralis*: see *pectoral*.] The inner or lesser pectoral muscle; the pectoralis minor (which see, under *pectoralis*).

entoperipheral (en″tō-pe-rif'e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *περιφέρεια*, periphery, + *-al*.] Situated or originated within the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to feelings set up by internal disturbances: opposed to *epiperipheral*: as, hunger is an *entoperipheral* feeling. See extract under *epiperipheral*.

entophyta (en-tof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *entophytum*: see *entophyte*.] Entophytes.

entophytal (en'tō-fī-tal), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entophyte (en'tō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *entophytum*, < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant growing within an animal or another plant, usually as a parasite. Entophytes are chiefly parasitic fungi, and in use the term is not commonly employed except for those growing within animals. The commonest and most generally distributed entophytes are the bacteria, some of which are harmless and may occur in healthy animals; but many species produce diseases, especially contagious diseases. (See *bacterium*, *Schizomycetes*.) Certain groups of fungi are almost entirely entophytic in habit, as *Cordyceps* and the related forms of *Isaria*, the *Entomophthoreæ*, and others. (See cut under *Cordyceps*.) Also *endophyte*.

entophytic (en-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *entophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, having the character or habit of an entophyte. Also *entophytal*, *entophytous*, *endophytal*, *endophytic*.

The *entophytic* fungi which infest some of the vegetables most important to man . . . constitute a group of special interest to the microscopist. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 319.

entophytically (en-tō-fit'i-kal-i), *adv.* As an entophyte; in an entophytic manner. Also *endophytically*.

Wounded places, . . . though of very small extent, are always in the natural course of things the parts where the *endophytically* developed Fungus first makes its attack. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

entophytous (en'tō-fī-tus), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entoplastic (en-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πλαστικός*, < *πλαστός*, verbal n. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *endoplastic*.

These products are therefore either ectoplastic or *entoplastic*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 832.

entoplastron (en-tō-plas'tron), *n.*; pl. *entoplastra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The single median and anterior one of the nine pieces of which the plastron usually consists in chelonians or turtles and tortoises: so named by Huxley to avoid the use of the more frequent name *entosternum*, as the plastron is not now supposed to contain any sternal elements. See *epiplastron*, and cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia* (second cut), and *plastron*.

entopopliteal (en″tō-pop-lit'ē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *popliteal*, q. v.] In *anat.*, situated on the inner side of the popliteal space or region. *Coues*, 1887.

Entoprocta (en-tō-prok'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *entoproctus*: see *entoproctous*.] One of two divisions of *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche (the other being *Ectoprocta*), including those *Polyzoa* in which the anus opens within the circlet of tentacles of the lophophore.

entoproctous (en-tō-prok'tus), *a.* [< NL. *entoproctus*, < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] Having the anus inside the tentacular circlet of the lophophore; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entoprocta*.

entopterygoid (en-top-ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *entopterygoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the entopterygoid, or to the internal pterygoid bone or process.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull in *Vertebrata*, forming an internal part of the palate; the internal or true pterygoid bone. It is free and distinct in most vertebrates in which it occurs, but in man and mammals generally it forms the so-called internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid, being in adult life firmly ankylosed with the sphenoid. See cut under *palatoquadrate*.

The palato-quadrate arch [of teleostean fishes] is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front, and the quadrate behind and below. Besides these there may be three others: an external, ectopterygoid; an internal, *entopterygoid*, and a metapterygoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

entopterygoideus (en-top-ter-i-goi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *entopterygoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *pterygoideus*.] The internal pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoideus*.

entoptic (en-top'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀπτικός*, pertaining to sight: see *optic*.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the eye.

Many forms emerge from the macula lutea in *entoptic* seeing with closed eye, suggesting that it is a seat of memory for images that reach it from without. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 312.

Entoptic phenomena, visual perceptions dependent on the eyeball itself, and not on external objects, as muscæ volitantes, phosphenes, etc.

entoptically (en-top'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an entoptic way or manner.

entoptics (en-top'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *entoptic*: see *-ics*.] The investigation of the phenomena connected with the interior of the eye.

entoptoscopic (en-top-tō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *entoptoscopy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to entoptoscopy: as, "*entoptoscopic* methods," *B. A. Randall*, Med. News, L. 259.

entoptoscopy (en-top-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀπτός*, verbal adj. of √ *ὀπ*, fut. *ὀψεσθαι*, see, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The autoscopic investigation of the appearances presented by the structures in the healthy or diseased eye.

entortilation† (en-tôr-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *entortiller*, twist (< *en-* + *tortiller*, twist, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*, *torsion*), + *-ation*.] The act of twisting; a twist.

Entosphærida (en-tō-sfer'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *-ida*.] A division of radiolarians made by Mivart for those forms which have a spheroidal intracapsular shell not traversed by radii, and no nuclear vesicle, as in the genus *Haliomma*, which is typical of this division.

entosphenoid (en-tō-sfē'noid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid*.] The internal cuneiform bone of the foot, usually called the *entocuneiform*. *Coues.*

entosternal (en-tō-stèr'nal), *a.* [< *entosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the entosternum or entoplastron.

entosternite (en-tō-stèr'nīt), *n.* [< *entosternum* + *-ite*2.] An internal cartilaginous plate developed to support a series of muscles in various arthropods, as in tarantulas, scorpions, the king-crab, etc. Generally called *endosternite*.

In the Arachnids (Mygale, Scorpio) and in Limulus a large internal cartilaginous plate — the *ento-sternite* — is developed as a support for a large series of muscles. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 676.

entosternum (en-tō-stèr'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *στέρνον*, the breast, chest: see *sternum*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A collective name for the apodemes or interior processes of the sternum in the thorax of an insect. (*b*) Any one of these processes, generally distinguished as antefurca, mesofurca, and postfurca.

entosthoblast (en-tos'thō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντοσθε*, before a vowel *ἐντοσθεν*, from within (< *ἐντός*, within, + *-θε*, *-θεν*, a demonstrative suffix, from), + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] In *physiol.*, the so-called nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast. *Agassiz.*

entotic (en-tot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), = E. *ear*[1], + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear; being or arising within the ear: an epithet applied to auditory sensations which are independent of external vibrations, but arise from changes in the ear itself.

It [vacillation of intensity] is observed in cases of perforated tympanum, and so cannot be due to periodic tension of *entotic* muscles. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 327.

entotriceps (en-tot'ri-seps), *n.*; pl. *entotricipites* (en-tot-ri-sip'i-tēz). [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + L. *triceps*, q. v.] The inner head or internal division of the triceps muscle of the arm, including the anconeus. *Wilder*, 1882.

entourage (F. pron. oṅ-tö-räzh'), *n.* [F., < *entourer*, surround, < *en tour*, around: *en*, < L. *in* = E. *in*; *tour*, round: see *tour*[2].] Surroundings; environment; specifically, the persons among whom as followers or companions one is accustomed to move.

entoyer, *a.* See *entoire.*

Entozoa (en-tō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *entozoön*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system, the second class of *Radiata*, containing the intestinal worms, divided into two orders, *Nematoidea* and *Parenchymata*. These divisions correspond to some extent with the general groups of the round worms and the flat worms, but are not coincident with any modern orders. (*b*) Now, a general name, of no classificatory significance, of internal parasites, such as intestinal worms: opposed to *Ectozoa*, the ectoparasites. It applies to all entoparasites, the effect of the former usage of the word making it still specially applicable to the entoparasitic nematoids, trematoids, and cestoids. Also *Enterozoa*. (*c*) [Used as a singular.] A genus of arachnids. (*d*) [*l. c.*] Plural of *entozoön*.

entozoal (en-tō-zō'al), *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

entozoan (en-tō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *entozoön* + *-an.*]

I. *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

II. *n.* One of the *Entozoa*; an internal parasite.

entozoarian (en″tō-zō-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *entozoön* + *-arian.*]

I. *a.* Same as *entozoic.*

II. *n.* Same as *entozoan.*

This had been described by Rathke in 1841 as an *Entozoarian*, but has since been proved by its transformation to be a Cirripede, and was named Peltogaster. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 647.

entozoic (en-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [As *entozoön* + *-ic.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, living inside the body of another animal; entoparasitic; pertaining to *Entozoa*.—2. In *bot.*, growing within animals, usually parasitic, as many entophytes.

entozoical (en-tō-zō'i-kal), *a.* [< *entozoic* + *-al.*] Same as *entozoic.*

entozoölogist (en″tō-zō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *entozoology* + *-ist.*] A student of entozoölogy; an investigator of the natural history of the *Entozoa*.

This great *entozoölogist* [Rudolphi], who devoted the leisure of a long life to the successful study of the present uninviting class, divided the parenchymatous entozoa, here associated in the class Sterelmintha, into four orders. *Owen.*

entozoölogy (en″tō-zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ζῷον*, animal (see *entozoön*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of zoölogy which treats of the *Entozoa*.

entozoön (en-tō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *entozoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Entozoa*; an internal parasite; an entozoan.

There exists a creature called the Gregarina, [not] very similar in structure to the Hydatid, but which is admitted to be an *entozoon*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 492.

Entozoön folliculorum, the *Demodex folliculorum* (which see, under *Demodex*).

entozoötic (en″tō-zō-ot'ik), *a.* [< *entozoön* + *-ot-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an entozoön.

entr'acte (oṅ'tr-akt'), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *acte*, act.] 1. The interval between two acts of a play or an opera.—2. Instrumental music performed during such an interval.—3. A light musical composition suitable for such use.

entrail[1] (en'trāl), *n.* The rarely used singular of *entrails.*

Lest Chichevache yow swelwe in hir *entraille*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1132.

entrail[2]† (en-trāl'), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + F. *treiller*, lattice, < *treille*, a lattice, trellis: see *trail*[2], *trellis.*] To interweave; diversify; entwine or twist together.

Before, they fastned were under her knee
In a rich jewell, and therein *entrayld*
The ends of all the knots.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

Her high-pric'd necklace of *entrailed* pearls.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i. 3.

entrailed (en-trāld'), *p. a.* [< *entrail* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having the same tincture as the field upon which it is borne, but darker. Also called *umbrated*, *shadowed*, and *purfled*. [Rare.]

entrails (en'trālz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *entrals*, *entralls*, *intrails*, *intrals*; < ME. *entraile* (sing., rare), < OF. *entraille*, usually in pl. *entrailles*, F. *entrailles* = Pr. *intralias*, < ML. *intralia* (neut. pl. of **intralis*), equiv. to OF. *entraigne* = Sp. *entrañas* = Pg. *entranhas*, pl., = It. *entragno*, sing., < ML. *intrania*, *intranea*, for L. *interanea*, pl. of *interaneum*, intestine, neut. of *interaneus*, interior, internal, inward, < *inter*, in the midst: see *inter-*, *enter-*.] 1. The internal parts of animal bodies; the viscera; the bowels; the guts: seldom used in the singular.

O Julius Cæsar, thou art mighty yet!
Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords
In our own proper *entrails*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Hence—2. The internal parts of anything.

Within the massy *entrails* of the earth.
Marlowe, Faustus, i. 1.

This is all this huge masse containeth within his darksome *entralls*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 102.

★**entrain**† (en-trān'), *v. t.* [< F. *entraîner*, < *en-* + *traîner*, train: see *train.*] To draw on.

And with its destiny *entrained* their fate.
Vanbrugh, Æsop, ii.

entrammel† (en-tram'el), *v. t.* [Formerly also *entramel*; < *en-*[1] + *trammel.*] 1. To trammel; entangle.

They were meant for accusations, but are most pitiful failings, *entrammeled* with fictions and ignorance. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 104.

2. To make into ringlets; curl; frizzle.

Passe-fillons, small earlocks . . .; hence, any frizzled locks or *entrammelled* tufts of hair. *Cotgrave.*

★**entrance**[1] (en'trans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *entraunce*, *enterance*, *enteraunce*; < OF. *entrance*, entrance, < *entrant*, entering, entrant: see *entrant.*] 1. The act of entering, as a place, an occupation, a period of time, etc.; a going or coming into; hence, accession; the act of entering into possession: with *into* or *upon*: as, the *entrance* of a person *into* a room; the *entrance* of an army; one's *entrance upon* study, *into* business, *into* or *upon* the affairs of life, or *upon* his twentieth year; the *entrance* of a man *into* office, or *upon* the duties of his office; the *entrance* of an heir *into* his estate.

Beware
Of *entrance* to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

When I was at Adrianople I saw the *entrance* of an ambassador extraordinary from the emperor on the conclusion of the peace. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 141.

2. The power or liberty of entering; admission.

Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

Oft, at your Door, make him for *Entrance* wait.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Or her, who world-wide *entrance* gave
To the log-cabin of the slave.
Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

3. Means or place of access; an opening for admission; an inlet: as, the *entrance* to a house or a harbor.

Shew us, we pray thee, the *entrance* into the city.
Judges i. 24.

And wisdom at one *entrance* quite shut out.
Milton, P. L., iii. 50.

The town . . . is entered by a gateway of late date, but of some dignity; but it is not much that the frowning *entrance* leads to. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 323.

4. An entering upon or into a course, a subject, or the like; beginning; initiation; introduction.

The *enteraunce* or beginnyng is the former parte of the oracion, whereby the will of the standers by or of the judge is sought for and required to heare the matter. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, fol. 4.

He that travelleth into a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language goeth to school, and not to travel. *Bacon*, Travel (ed. 1887).

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill*, Apology.

5. A report by the master of a vessel, first in person and afterward in writing, of its arrival at port to the chief officer of customs residing there, in the manner prescribed by law.—6. The bow of a vessel, or form of the forebody, under the load water-line: opposed to *run.*

The Miranda has a fine handsome clipper bow, a good *entrance*, and her forebody is better than her afterbody. *Boston Herald*, July, 1888.

Entrance examination. See *examination.*—**The Great Entrance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the eucharistic elements are taken from the prothesis, through the body of the church, into the bema. This entrance is the most impressive ceremony in the ritual of the Greek Church, and the procession is often long and magnificent.—**The Little Entrance**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn procession in which the book of the Gospels is carried through the church and taken into the bema.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Ingress, entry, admittance.—**3.** Inlet, avenue, portal.

entrance[2] (en-tråns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entranced*, ppr. *entrancing.* [Formerly also *intrance*; < *en-*[1] + *trance.*] 1. To put into a trance; withdraw consciousness or sensibility from; make insensible to present objects.

With which throng the lady Clara meeting,
Fainted, and there fell down, not bruis'd, I hope,
But frighted and *entranc'd*.
Middleton (*and Rowley*), Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

Him, still *entranced* and in a litter laid,
They bore from field and to the bed conveyed.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii.

There is no doubt that many persons charged with witchcraft became insane or *entranced*, and that while *entranced* or insane they did see . . . images or imps, confessed accordingly, and were—very logically—hanged therefor.
G. M. Beard, Psychol. of Salem Witchcraft, p. 11.

Now, except when attacked at the vulnerable point, there is no reason why previously hypnotised persons should be more liable to be *entranced* than any one else.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 227.

2. To put into an ecstasy; ravish with delight or wonder; enrapture.

And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note,
I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought,
But, all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 119.

I sank
In cool soft turf upon the bank,
Entranced with that place and time,
So worthy of the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

[Chiefly in the present and past participles in both senses.]

entrance-hall (en'trans-hâl), *n.* A hall at the entrance to a dwelling-house or other building.

entrancement (en-trâns'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *intrancement*; < *entrance*[2] + *-ment.*] The act of entrancing, or the state of being entranced; trance; ecstasy.

entrant (en'trant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. and F. *entrant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *entrante*), < L. *intran(t-)s*, ppr. of *intrare* (> OF. *entrer*, etc.), enter: see *enter.*]

I. *a.* Entering; giving entrance or admission: as, an *entrant* orifice.

II. *n.* One who enters; a beginner; a new member, as of an association, a university, etc.

The *entrant* upon life. *Bp. Terrot.*

entrap (en-trap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entrapped*, ppr. *entrapping.* [Also *intrap*; < OF. *entraper*, *entrapper*, catch in a trap, entrap, embarrass, hinder, trammel, < *en*, in, + *trape*, a trap: see *en-*[1] and *trap*[1].] To catch, as in a trap; insnare; hence, to catch by artifice; involve in difficulties or distresses; entangle; catch or involve in contradictions.

Here in her hairs,
The painter plays the spider; and hath woven
A golden mesh to *entrap* the hearts of men,
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

The highest power of the soule is first *intrapped*, the lusting and sensible faculties follow after.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

entrapment (en-trap'ment), *n.* [< *entrap* + *-ment.*] The act of entrapping or catching, as in a snare or trap.

Where given to understand
Of some *entrapment* by conspiracy, [he]
Gets into Wales. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv.

entrappingly (en-trap'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to entrap.

entre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry.*

entre-†. See *enter-.*

entreasure†, **intreasure**† (en-, in-trez'ūr), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1], *in-*[2], + *treasure.*] To lay up in or as in a treasury; furnish with treasure.

Things
As yet not come to life; which in their seeds,
And weak beginnings, lie *intreasured*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

So he [the jeweler] *entreasures* princes' cabinets,
As thy wealth will their wished libraries.
Chapman, on B. Jonson's Sejanus.

entreat (en-trēt'), *v.* [Formerly also *intreat*; < ME. *entreten*, treat, deal with, also entreat, beseech, < OF. *entraiter*, *entraitier*, treat of, entertain, < *en-* + *traiter*, *traitier*, treat: see *treat.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To treat, use, or manage; deal with; act toward. [Archaic.]

There was oure Lord first scourged; for he was scourged and vileynsly *entreted* in many places.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 95.

Troste noo lenger to my curtessy,
I haue *entretyd* the full Ientelly.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3428.

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well. Jer. xv. 11.

Be patient, and *entreat* me fair. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

Noailles. But does your gracious Queen *entreat* you king-like?
Courtenay. 'Fore God, I think she *entreats* me like a child.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 3.

2†. To partake of; enjoy.

A thick Arber goodly over-dight,
In which she often usd from open heat
Her selfe to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 53.

3. To ask earnestly; beseech; petition with urgency; supplicate; solicit pressingly; importune.

And Ruth said, *Intreat* me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee. Ruth i. 16.

I *entreat* you with me home to dinner.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Here his Brother John submits himself to him, and with great shew of Penitence *intreats* his Pardon, which he readily granted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

4. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; persuade or cause to yield by entreaty.

So the Lord was *intreated* for the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel. 2 Sam. xxiv. 25.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could *entreat*. *Rogers.*

=Syn. 3. *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1]. See list under *beseech*.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To treat of something; discourse.

All other kinde of poems except Eglogue, whereof shal be *entreated* hereafter, were onely recited by mouth or song with the voyce to some melodious instrument.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 27.

Yet seemeth it in no case to be omitted, but to be *intreated* of in the first place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 553.

2†. To treat with another or others; negotiate.

Alexander . . . was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them. 1 Mac. x. 47.

Buck. What answer makes your grace to rebels' supplication?
K. Hen. I'll send some holy bishop to *entreat*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

3. To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them as valiant men.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

entreat† (en-trēt'), *n.* [< *entreat*, *v.*] Entreaty; prayer.

This is he
For whom I thwarted Solomon's *entreats*,
And for whose exile I lamented.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

From my sovereign's mouth,
Lady, you are invited, the chief guest:
His edict bears command, but kind *entreats*
Summon your lovely presence.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

Wear not your knees
In such *entreats*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

entreatable (en-trē'ta-bl), *a.* [< *entreat* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being entreated, or readily influenced by entreaty. *Huloet.*

entreatance† (en-trē'tans), *n.* [< *entreat* + *-ance*.] **1.** Treatment.

Which John Fox having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentle *entreatance*, and being too weary thereof, minding his escape, weighed with himself by what means it might be brought to pass.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 205).

2. Entreaty; solicitation.

That may by petition and faire *entreatance* be easily obtained of that heroicall prince. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long denied. *Fairfax.*

entreater (en-trē'tėr), *n.* One who entreats or asks earnestly.

Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and *entreaters* for us.
Fulke, Com. on Rhenish Testament (1617), p. 825.

entreatful† (en-trēt'fûl), *a.* [In Spenser *intreatfull*; < *entreat* + *-ful*.] Full of entreaty.

To seeke for succour of her and her Peares,
With humble prayers and *intreatfull* teares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 6.

entreatingly (en-trē'ting-li), *adv.* In an entreating manner.

entreative† (en-trē'tiv), *a.* [< *entreat* + *-ive*.] Used in entreaty; pleading; treating.

Oft embellish'd my *entreative* phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetorick.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, i. 1.

entreatment† (en-trēt'ment), *n.* [< *entreat* + *-ment*.] Something entreated, as a favor. This is the probable sense in the following passage, where different interpretations are given by the editors: "favor entreated" (Hazlitt) (as in definition); "interview" (Clark and Wright, Globe ed.); "invitation received" (Schmidt); "entertainment, conversation" (Nares). Polonius is speaking to his daughter, Ophelia:

From this time . . .
Be somewhat scanter of your maiden presence;
Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate
Than a command to parley. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

entreaty (en-trē'ti), *n.*; pl. *entreaties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *entreatie*, *intreaty*, *intreatie*; < *entreat* + *-y*, after *treaty*, q. v.] **1†.** Treatment; entertainment; reception.

The Emperour . . . vsed no ill *entreatie* towards them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 251.

Seeing banishment with loss of goods is likely to betide you all, prepare yourselves for this hard *entreaty*.
John Penry, in L. Bacon's Genesis of New Eng. [Churches, p. 192.

Yet if those cunning palates hither come,
They shall find guests' *entreaty*, and good room.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, Prol.

2. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

I am not made of stone,
But penetrable to your kind *entreaties*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Neither force nor *intreaty* could gain any thing upon these Shepherds. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 462.

Yet not with brawling opposition she,
But manifold *entreaties*, many a tear, . . .
Besought him. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

=Syn. 2. *Request*, *Appeal*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, importunity.

entrechaunge†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *interchange*. *Chaucer.*

entrecommune†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *intercommune*.

entree†, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry*.

entrée (oṅ-trā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *entree*, > ME. ★*entree*, E. *entry*, q. v.] **1.** Entry; freedom of access: as, the *entrée* of a house.

An eminent banker . . . asked the Minister to give him the *entrée* of the Horse Guards. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 12.

2. A made dish served at the dinner-table between the chief courses.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) Formerly, a slow composition, in march rhythm, usually in two parts, each repeated: so called because often used to accompany the entry of processions in operas and ballets. (*b*) An introduction or a prelude; especially, in an opera or a ballet, the next movement after the overture; an intrada.—**4.** The act of entering; entrance: as, his *entrée* was very effective.

entremes†, **entremesse**†, *n.* [ME., also *entermes*, < OF. *entremes* (mod. F. *entremets*) (= It. *intramesso*), < *entre*, between, + *mes*, mod. F. corruptly *mets*, a dish, a mess: see *enter-* and *mess*.] **1.** A relish or a dainty dish served at table between the principal courses.

Commaunde ȝe that youre dysshe be welle fyllyd and hepid, and namely of *entermes*, and of pitance with-oute fat. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

2. A short dramatic entertainment, with or without music, originally on an allegorical or heroic subject, later of a burlesque character: first used in the thirteenth century; probably the germ of the modern opera.—**3.** A short entertainment, musical or not, inserted between parts of a larger work; an interlude or entr'acte.

It had probably been customary from early times to insert in the mysteries so-called *entremeses* or interludes.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 414.

entremets (oṅ-tr-mā'), *n.* [F.: see *entremes*.] The French form now used instead of *entremes*, 1.

The true chard used in pottages and *entremets*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

entrench, entrenchment (en-trench', -ment). See *intrench, intrenchment*.

entre nous (oṅ'tr nö). [F., < L. *inter nos*, between ourselves.] Between ourselves.

entrepart†, *v. t.* See *enterpart*.

entrepas (oṅ'tr-pä), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *pas*, pace.] In the *manège*, a broken pace; an amble.

entrepôt (oṅ'tr-pō), *n.* [F., < L. *interpositum*, neut. of *interpositus*, pp. of *interponere*, place between, < *inter*, between, + *ponere*, place: see *interpose*, etc. Cf. *depot*.] **1.** The depositing, storage, or warehousing of foreign merchandise while awaiting payment of duties, or transit or reëxportation without such payment; also, a warehouse or magazine where such storage is made, or a port where it is permitted. [Now little used in either of these meanings.]

The right of *entrepôt*, given by this article, is almost the same thing as the making all their ports free ports for us. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 282.

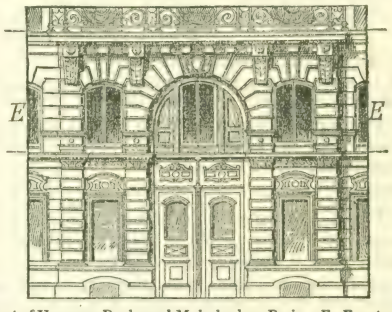
2. A mart, as a seaport or inland town, to which goods are sent to be distributed over a country or over the world wherever customers are found: as, London is the great *entrepôt* of the world; Shanghai and Hongkong are *entrepôts* for China. [Now the principal use of the word.]

The gold coinage of Tarentum is evidence of its wealth, which it owed partly to the richness of its products, both terrestrial and marine, but still more to the excellence of its landlocked harbour, and to the convenience of its situation as an *entrepôt* for the commerce of Greece and Egypt.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 408.

entrepreneur (oṅ-tr-prė-nėr'), *n.* [F., < *entreprendre*, undertake: see *enterprise*.] One who 'gets up' or directs musical entertainments. —**2.** An undertaker or contractor.

The most distinctive part of Mr. Walker's teaching is perhaps his view that profits—i. e., the employer's or *entrepreneur's*, as distinguished from the capitalist's share of the product of industry—cannot be reduced to the same category as interest or wages.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 553.

entresol (en'tėr-sol or, as F., oṅ'tr-sol), *n.* [F., < *entre*, between, + *sol*, ground, soil: see *soil*.] A low story between two others of greater height, especially one so treated architectural-



Part of House on Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris. *E*, *E*, entresol.

ly that from the exterior it appears to form a single story with the one below it; a low apartment or apartments, usually placed above the ground floor. Also *entersole*, *mezzanine story*.

They could take the premier now, instead of the little *entresol* of the hotel they occupied. *Thackeray.*

entrete[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *entreat*.

entrete[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *entrait*, *entraict*, *entret*, m., also *entraite*, f., a bandage used in binding up wounds or in applying liniments or plasters, a plaster, poultice, < *entraire*, draw on, cover, < ML. *intrahere*, draw on, draw away, < L. *in*, on, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1].] A plaster.

It sal drawe owt the felone or the appostyme, and alle the filthe, and hele it withowttene any *entrete*, bot new it evene and morne.
MS. Lincoln Med., fol. 302. (*Halliwell.*)

entrike†, *v. t.* [ME. *entriken*, < OF. *entriquer* = Pr. *entricar*, *intricar* = Sp. Pg. *intricar*, OSp. *entricar*, < L. *intricare*, entangle, perplex: see *intricate*.] To entangle; ensnare; beguile; involve.

Which of yow that love most *entriketh*
God sende hym hyr, that sorest for hym syketh.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 403.

entrochal (en'trō-kal), *a.* [< *entroch(ite)* + *-al*.] Belonging to or consisting of entrochite. —**Entrochal marble**, a limestone, chiefly of Carboniferous age, into which fragments of encrinites enter largely.

entrochi, *n.* Plural of *entrochus*.

entrochite (en'trō-kīt), *n.* [As *entrochus* + *-ite*[2].] One of the wheel-like joints of encrinites, which occur in great profusion in certain limestones, and are commonly called *screw-stones*, *wheelstones*, or *St. Cuthbert's beads*.

entrochus (en'trō-kus), *n.*; pl. *entrochi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] Same as *entrochite*.

entropion, entropium (en-trō'pi-on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντροπία*, *ἐντροπή*, a turning toward, < *ἐν*, in, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Inversion or turning in of the fore edge of the eyelid, so that the lashes come in contact with the eyeball.

★**entropy** (en'trō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντροπία*, a turning toward: see *entropion*.] In *physics*: (*a*) A thermodynamic function η such that $\int_a^b \frac{dH}{T} = \eta_b - \eta_a$, where η (called the *entropy* by Clausius) is a function of the variables upon which the state of the substance depends. Change of entropy affords a numerical measure of the thermodynamic degeneration involved in the change of state. If a wire carrying an electric current gives up to a body of water in which it is submerged an amount of heat H, $\frac{H}{T}$ will be the increase in entropy of the water.

entrust (en-trust'), *v. t.* See *intrust.*

entry (en'tri), *n.*; pl. *entries* (-triz). [< ME. ★*entree, entre,* < OF. *entree,* F. *entrée* (see *entrée*) = Pr. *intrada* = Sp. Pg. *entrada* = It. *entrata,* < ML. *intrata,* entry, entrance, orig. fem. pp. of L. *intrare* (> OF. *entrer,* etc.), enter: see *enter*[1].] **1.** The act of entering; entrance; ingress; especially, a formal entrance.

The day being come, he made his *entry:* he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

The Lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison,* Travels in Italy.

The house was shut up, awaiting the *entry* of some new tenant. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

2. A place of ingress or entrance; specifically, a passageway or space allowing ingress or access; an entrance-hall or entrance-room in a building, or any similar means of access; hence, in English cities, a short lane leading to a court or another street: as, St. Mary's *entry.*

We Passyd also by Gulfe of Sana, that y[s] the *entre* into Hungeri. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

Zedekiah . . . took Jeremiah . . . into the third *entry* that is in the house of the Lord. Jer. xxxviii. 14.

A straight long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror overhead.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1158.

3†. Beginning; commencement.

A-boute the *entre* of May, . . . these wodes and medowes beth florished grene. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

4. The act of beginning; an initial movement or entrance, as in a course or upon a subject or consideration. [Rare.]

Attempts and *entries* upon religion. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. The act of entering or recording in a book; the act of setting down in writing, as a memorandum; the making of a record.

The enactments relating to the distillery provide for the licenses and the registration, or *entry* as it is termed, of the distillery premises, the stills and utensils.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 213.

6. That which is entered or set down in writing; a record, as of a fact, or an item in an account.

A notary made an *entry* of this act.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

Credit is likely to be more extensively used as a purchasing power when bank notes or bills are instruments used, than when the credit is given by mere *entries* in an account. *J. S. Mill.*

7. A statement as to an importation of merchandise made under oath by an importer, to the effect that the merchandise described in such statement is of the actual value declared at the time and place where purchased or procured.—**8.** The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house to procure license to land goods, or the act of giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.—**9**†. In *music,* an act of an opera, burletta, etc.—**10.** In *law:* (*a*) The act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on the same. There is a *right of entry* when the party claiming may, for his remedy, either enter into the land or have an action to recover it, and a *title of entry* where one has lawful entry given him in the land, but has no action to recover till he has entered. An *actual entry* is made when one enters into and takes physical possession, either in person or by agent or attorney. (*b*) The act of intrusion into a building, essential to complete the crime of burglary or housebreaking. (*c*) In *Scots law,* the recognition of the heir of a vassal by the superior. (*d*) A memorandum of an act made in the appropriate record provided therefor. (*e*) In relation to public lands, the filing of a written application in the proper land-office, in order to secure a right of purchase.—**11**†. In medieval universities, a house or houses hired by a club of students to reside in at the university; a hostel; a hall. See *hostel.*

These hostels were sometimes called "inns," "*entries,*" or "halls." *Laurie,* Universities, p. 249.

Bill of entry. See *bill*[3].—**Forcible entry.** See *forcible.*—**Single and double entry,** in *com.* See *bookkeeping.*

entryman (en'tri-man), *n.*; pl. *entrymen* (-men). In the United States, one who, intending to settle, enters upon a homestead or other allotment of public land.

The *entryman,* under the timber culture act, is not compelled to plant any trees until the third year from date of entry, when if he likes he may file a relinquishment of his claim, and the land is again open for entry.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 59.

entryway (en'tri-wā), *n.* A passage or space for ingress; an entry. See *entry,* 2.

entune† (en-tūn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *entunen,* < OF. *entoner,* F. *entonner* = Pr. Sp. *entonar* = Pg. *entoar* = It. *intonare,* < L. *intonare,* intone, chant: see *intone.*] To chant; intone.

Ful wel sche sang the servise divyne,
Entuned in hire nose ful semely.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 123.

Thei herde the songe of the fowles and briddes that myrily were *entuned.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 561.

A company of yong gentlemen . . . and maydes . . . sung hyms and sonnets . . . *entuned* in a solemne and mournful note. *Hakewill,* Apology, iv. 10.

entune†, *n.* [ME. *entune, entewne;* < *entunen,* v.] A tune; a song.

Was never herd so swete a steven,
But hyt hadde be a thynge of heven,
So mery a soune, so swete *entewnes.*
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 309.

enturret (en-tur'et), *v. t.* To surround with turrets. [Rare.]

entwine, intwine (en-, in-twīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *entwined, intwined,* ppr. *entwining, intwining.* [< *en*-[1], *in*-[2], + *twine.*] **I.** *trans.* To twine; twist round.

Which opinion, though false, yet *entwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Love was with thy Life *entwin'd*
Close as Heat with Fire is join'd.
Cowley, Elegy upon Anacreon.

Round my true heart thine arms *entwine.*
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

II. *intrans.* To become twisted or twined.

Harmonious youths,
Around whose brows *entwining* laurels play.
Glover, Leonidas, ii.

entwinement (en-twīn'ment), *n.* [< *entwine* + *-ment.*] A twining or twisting round or together; intimate union.

Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement.* *Bp. Hacket,* Abp. Williams, p. 81.

entwist (en-twist'), *v. t.* [< *en-* + *twist.*] To twist or wreathe round.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently *entwist.* *Shak.,* M. N. D., iv. 1.

entwisted (en-twis'ted), *p. a.* In *her.,* same as *annodated.*

entwite†, *v. t.* [< *en*-[1] + *twite.* Cf. *atwite.*] To twit; blame; chide. *Davies.*

Thou doest naught to *entwite* me thus,
And with soche wordes opprobrious
To vpbraid the giftes amorous
Of the glittreyng Goddesse Venus.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 165.

enubilate† (ē-nū'bi-lāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *enubilatus,* pp. of *enubilare,* free from clouds, clear, < L. *e,* out, + *nubila,* clouds, pl. of *nubilum,* cloudy weather: see *nubilous,* and cf. *nubilate.*] To clear from clouds, mist, or obscurity. *Smart.*

enubilous† (ē-nū'bi-lus), *a.* [< L. *e,* out, + *nubilosus,* cloudy, nubilous: see *nubilous,* and cf. *enubilate.*] Clear from fog, mist, or clouds. ★*Bailey,* 1727.

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enucleated,* ppr. *enucleating.* [< L. *enucleatus,* pp. of *enucleare,* take out the kernels, clear from the husk, explain, < *e,* out, + *nucleus,* kernel: see *nucleus.*] **1.** To remove (a body, as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.

Lie? *enucleate* the kernel of thy scabbard.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

2. Figuratively, to lay open; disclose; explain; manifest.

The kynge . . . demaunded of euery man seuerally, what they sayde of these thynges whych Perkyn had both *enucleated* and requyred. *Hall,* Hen. VII., an. 7.

Mark me, the kernel of the text *enucleated,* I shall confute, refute, repel, refel.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *nucleatus,* having a kernel: see *nucleate,* and cf. *enucleate, v.*] Having no nucleus.

enucleater (ē-nū'klē-ā-tėr), *n.* One who enucleates.

enucleation (ē-nū-klē-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *énucléation;* as *enucleate, v.,* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of enucleating, or removing a body (as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.—**2.** Figuratively, the act of explaining or making manifest; explanation; exposition.

Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease [the plica polonica]. *Tooke.*

enucleator (ē-nū'klē-ā-tọr), *n.*; pl. *enucleatores* (ē-nū"klē-ā-tō'rēz). [NL., < L. *enucleare,* pp. *enucleatus,* enucleate: see *enucleate.*] In *ornith.:* (*a*) The specific name of the pine-grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator,* from its habit of picking out seeds in eating. (*b*) *pl.* [*cap.*] A name of the *Psittaci,* the crackers or parrots.

enudation† (ē-nū-dā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *enudatio(n-),* < *enudare,* pp. *enudatus,* make bare, < L. *e,* out, + *nudare,* make bare, < *nudus,* bare: see *nude.*] The state of being naked or plain; the act of laying open. *Bailey,* 1727.

enumbre†, *v. t.* [ME. *enumbren, enoumbren,* < OF. *enombrer, enumbrer* = Pr. *enombrar* = It. *inombrare,* < L. *inumbrare,* overshadow, cover, conceal, < *en,* in, on, + *umbra,* shade: see *umbra.*] To overshadow; conceal.

And there he wolde of his blessednesse *enoumbre* him in the seyd blessed and glorioune Virgine Marie, and become Man. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 1.

enumerable (ē-nū'mę-ra-bl), *a.* [< NL. **enumerabilis,* < L. *enumerare,* number: see *enumerate.*] Capable of being enumerated; numerable. In mathematics a collection or ensemble is said to be *enumerable* if it can be put into one-to-one correspondence with integer numbers, even though it may be infinite. Thus, the rational numbers, the algebraic numbers, etc., are *enumerable;* but the points in a line, however short, are not *enumerable.*

enumerate (ē-nū'mę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enumerated,* ppr. *enumerating.* [< L. *enumeratus,* pp. of *enumerare* (> It. *enumerare* = Sp. Pg. *enumerar* = F. *énumérer*), count over, count out, number, < *e,* out, + *numerare,* count, number: see *number, numerate.*] To count; ascertain or tell over the number of; number; hence, to mention in detail; recount; recapitulate: as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation.

The newspapers are for a fortnight filled with puffs of all the various kinds which Sheridan *enumerated*—direct, oblique, and collusive. *Macaulay,* Montgomery's Poems.

Noses (again) are in some cases chosen as easily *enumerated* trophies. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 351.

Doctrine of enumerated powers, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States confers upon the general government only the powers expressly mentioned in it.

enumeration (ē-nū-mę-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *énumération* = Sp. *enumeración* = Pg. *enumeração* = It. *enumerazione,* < L. *enumeratio(n-),* < *enumerare,* enumerate: see *enumerate.*] **1.** The act of enumerating. (*a*) The act of counting; a numbering. (*b*) The act of stating in detail, as in a list.

I will make a true and exact *enumeration* of all the inhabitants within the subdivision assigned to me.
Enumerator's Oath, United States Census of 1880.

2. An account of a number of things in which detailed mention is made of particular articles.

Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration.*
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxvi.

3. In *rhet.,* a recapitulation of the principal points or heads of a discourse or argument. The enumeration or recapitulation is the most important part of the epilogue or peroration, and sometimes occupies the whole of it. Also called *anacephalæosis.* See *epanodos.* **4.** In *logic,* abscissio infiniti (which see); the method of exclusions.

Enumeration is a kind of argument wherein, many things being reckoned up and denied, one thing onely of necessitie remayneth to be affirmed.
Blundeville, Logic (1599), v. 28.

Argument from enumeration. See *argument.*—**Induction by simple enumeration,** the drawing of a general conclusion simply on the ground that there are many cases in which it holds, and none known to the contrary.

Induction by simple enumeration may in some remarkable cases amount practically to proof.
J. S. Mill, Logic, III. iii. § 2.

enumerative (ē-nū'mę-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *énumératif;* as *enumerate* + *-ive.*] Serving to enumerate; counting; reckoning up. [Rare.]

Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 3.

Enumerative geometry. See *geometry.*

enumerator (ē-nū'mę-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *énumérateur,* < NL. **enumerator,* < L. *enumerare,* enumerate: see *enumerate.*] One who enumerates or numbers; specifically, one who obtains the data for a census by going from house to house.

Few noses are straight, but one *enumerator* found most to turn to the right, another to the left. *Mind,* IX. 96.

enunciability (ē-nun-si-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *enunciable:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being expressed in speech.

enunciable (ē-nun'si-a-bl), *a.* [< NL. **enuntiabilis,* < L. *enuntiare,* enunciate: see *enunciate.*] Capable of being enunciated or expressed: a term of the old logic.

enunciate (ē-nun'si-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enunciated,* ppr. *enunciating.* [< L. *enunciatus,* prop. *enuntiatus,* pp. of *enunciare,* prop. *enuntiare* (> It. *enunciare* = Pg. Sp. *enunciar* = F. *énoncer,* > E. *enounce,* q. v.), say out, tell, di-

vulge, declare, < *e*, out, + *nuntiare*, announce, tell, < *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *enounce*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To utter, as words or syllables; pronounce: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* his words distinctly.—2. To declare deliberately or in set terms; proclaim distinctly; announce; state: as, to *enunciate* a proposition.

The terms in which he *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel. *Coleridge.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Articulate*, etc. See *utter*, *v.*

II. *intrans.* To utter words or syllables: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* distinctly.

Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone.
Hart, Vision of Death.

enunciation (ē-nun-si-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *énonciation* = Sp. *enunciación* = Pg. *enunciação* = It. *enunciazione*, < L. *enunciatio(n-)*, prop. *enuntiatio(n-)*, < *enuntiare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] 1. The act or mode of enunciating or pronouncing; manner of utterance; pronunciation or utterance: used especially with reference to manner.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation*, all your elegancy of style in speaking is not worth one farthing. *Chesterfield.*

2. The act of announcing or stating, or that which is announced; deliberate or definite declaration; public attestation.

The *enunciation* of the gospel, that life and immortality were brought to light by Jesus Christ.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., notes.

The bare *enunciation* of the thesis at which the lawyers and legislators arrived gives a glow to the heart of the reader. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

3. In *logic*, a proposition; that which is subject to truth and falsity; a judgment set forth in words.

An *enunciation* is an oration, form of speech, or declaration, in which something true or false is pronounced of another. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Binary enunciation. See *binary*.—**Composite enunciation**, an enunciation which states some relation between facts described in dependent clauses: opposed to *simple enunciation*. A composite enunciation is copulative, hypothetical, disjunctive, adversative, or relative, according to the nature of the conjunctions uniting the clauses.—**Exceptive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains an exceptive expression: as, all mankind were drowned except Noah and his family.—**Exclusive enunciation.** See *exclusive*.—**Exponible enunciation**, an enunciation which has to be replaced by another form of speech before applying the rules of syllogism, etc.—**Modal enunciation**, an enunciation which states some fact to be possible or impossible, necessary or contingent: contradistinguished from *pure enunciation*.—**Pure enunciation**, an enunciation which states a fact as positive or undeniable.—**Restrictive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains a restrictive expression: as, Christ, in respect to his divine nature, is omnipresent. See *proposition*.—**Simple enunciation**, an enunciation consisting of a subject and predicate; a categorical proposition: opposed to *composite enunciation*.

enunciative (ē-nun′si-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *énonciatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *enunciativo*, < L. *enunciativus*, prop. *enuntiativus*, < *enuntiare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] Declaring something as true; declarative.

The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, *enunciative*. *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial.

enunciatively (ē-nun′si-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* Declaratively. *Johnson.*

enunciator (ē-nun′si-ā-tor), *n.* [= It. *enunciatore*, < LL. *enunciator*, prop. *enuntiator*, a declarer, < L. *enuntiare*, enunciate, declare: see *enunciate*.] One who enunciates, pronounces, proclaims, or declares.

The news of which she was the first, and not very intelligible *enunciator*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Ennui, xv.

enunciatory (ē-nun′si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *enunciate* + *-ory*.] 1. Pertaining to utterance or sound. *Smart.*—2. Enouncing; giving utterance; serving as a means of enouncing: as, an *enunciatory* discourse.

enure, *v.* See *inure*.

enuresis (en-ū-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνουρεῖν*, make water in, < *ἐν*, in, + *οὐρεῖν*, make water, < *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine.

enurny, enurney (en-ėr′ni), *a.* [< Anglo-F. *enorné, enourné*, adorned.] In *her.*, charged with beasts, especially lions, or rather lioncels: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a border azure, eight lioncels or," or the like.

envapor†, envapour† (en-vā′por), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *vapor*.] To surround with vapor.

On a still-rocking couch lies blear-ey'd Sleep,
Snorting alowd, and with his panting breath,
Blowes a black fume, that all *envapoureth*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

envassal† (en-vas′al), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *vassal*.] To reduce to vassalage; make a slave of.

There lie, thou husk of my *envassail'd* state.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

envault (en-vâlt′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *vault*.] To inclose in a vault; entomb. [Rare.]

I wonder, good man! that you are not *envaulted*;
Prithee! go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.
Swift, Conclusion drawn from two preceding Epigrams.

envecked (en-vekt′), *a.* See *invecked*.

enveigle† (en-vē′gl), *v. t.* See *inveigle*.

enveil (en-vāl′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *veil*.] To veil.

The back of the head *enveiled*.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 357.

envelop (en-vel′up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enveloped*, ppr. *enveloping*. [Also *envelope*, and formerly *invelop, invelope*; < ME. *envolupen, envolipen* (rare), < OF. *envoluper, enveloper, envelopper* (mod. F. *envelopper* = Pr. *envolopar, envolupar, envelopar* = It. *inviluppare*, formerly also *ingoluppare*), wrap up, envelop, < *en-* + **veloper*, wrap (a verb found also in *desveloper*, etc., > E. *develop*, q. v.); the forms cited point to an orig. type **vlopp-*, which must be of OLG. origin, namely, from the verb corresponding to ME. *wlappen* (> mod. E. *lap*[3]), another form of *wrappen* (> mod. E. *wrap*), wrap, envelop: see *lap*[3], *wrap*. Thus *envelop* is a Rom. doublet of *inwrap, enwrap*.] 1. To cover, as by wrapping or folding; inwrap; invest with or as with a covering; surround entirely; cover on all sides.

I rede that our host heer shal biginne,
For he is most *envoluped* in sinne.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 942.

Is not every great question already *enveloped* in a sufficiently dark cloud of unmeaning words?
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. To form a covering about; lie around and conceal.

The best and wholesomest spirits of the night
Envelop you, good provost! *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host. *Dryden.*

The dust-cloud of notoriety which follows and *envelops* the men who drive with the wind bewilders contemporary judgment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 347.

3†. To line; cover on the inside.

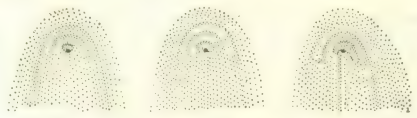
His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold.
Spenser, F. Q.

Enveloping cone of a surface, the locus of all tangents to the surface passing through a fixed point.=**Syn. 1.** To encircle, encompass, infold, wrap up.

envelop, envelope (en-vel′up, en′ve-lōp: see below), *n.* [= OF. *envelope*, F. *enveloppe*, a cover, envelop; from the verb.] 1. A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument: as, the *envelop* of a seed. Specifically—2. A prepared wrapper for a letter or other paper, so made that it can be sealed. [In this sense, with the spelling *envelope*, often pronounced as if French, on′ve-lōp.]

Lend these to paper-sparing Pope,
And when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight.
Swift, Advice to Grub Street Verse-Writers.

3. In *fort.*, a work of earth in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet, raised to cover some weak part of the works.—4. In *astron.*, a shell partly surrounding the nucleus

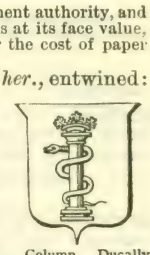


Envelops of Comets.

of a comet on the side next the sun and away from the tail, and appearing like a semicircular arch. Large comets generally show several of these under the telescope. They successively rise from the nucleus and disappear

5. In *geom.*, a curve or surface touching a continuous series of curves or surfaces. Thus, suppose a plane curve to undergo a continuous change in its shape and position; then the curve as it is at any instant is intersected by the curve as it is at any subsequent instant, and the closer the second instant follows after the first the closer do these intersections approach certain positions on the first curve. These positions are points on the envelop, and in this way all the points on the envelop are determined. If t is a variable parameter, and $P = 0$ is the equation of the surface, then the equation obtained by eliminating t between $P = 0$ and $dP/dt = 0$ is the equation to the envelop. Or if there are two variable parameters, s and t, the equation of the envelop is obtained by eliminating them between $P = 0$, $dP/ds = 0$, and $dP/dt = 0$. Every curve may thus be regarded as an envelop. Caustics, evolutes, etc., are so by their definitions.—**Floral envelop**, the perianth of a flower.—**Stamped envelop**, an envelop imprinted with a postage-stamp or other sign of value by government authority, and sold at a post-office for use in the mails at its face value, usually with a small addition to cover the cost of paper and manufacture.

enveloped (en-vel′upt), *p. a.* In *her.*, entwined: applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are loosely wound. Also *inwrapped*.



Column Ducally Crowned and Enveloped by a Snake.

envelop-machine (en-vel′up-ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-machine for making envelops for letters. It cuts the blanks from a continuous roll of paper, bends them into shape, and gums, folds, and presses the edges together. The machine then gums the edge of the flap, dries the gum, folds the flap, counts the finished envelops into bundles of twenty-five, delivers them, and records the total count. Sometimes the blanks are first cut to shape in a separate machine. The capacity of a good machine is estimated at 120 envelops a minute, or 72,000 in one day.

envelopment (en-vel′up-ment), *n.* [= OF. *envelopement*, F. *enveloppement* = Pr. *envolopament, evolopament* = It. *inviluppamento*; as *envelop* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enveloping, or of inwrapping or covering on all sides.—2. A wrapper or covering; anything that surrounds, inwraps, or conceals.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text that it is become difficult to see any sense at all through their *envelopments*.
Search, Free Will (1763), Pref.

His thoughts are like mummies, . . . wrapped about with curious *envelopments*. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 5.

envenime†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *envenom*.

envenom (en-ven′um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *envenome, invenom, invenome*; < ME. *envenimen, envenymen*, also *anvenimen, anvempnen*, < OF. *envenimer, envelimer*, F. *envenimer* = Pr. *enverinar, everinar* = Sp. Pg. *envenenar* = It. *invelenare, invelenire* (obs.), poison, envenom (It. now *invelenire*, intr. or refl., be exasperated), < ML. *invenenare*, poison, envenom, < L. *in*, in, on, + *venenum* (> It. *veleno* = Sp. Pg. *veneno* = OF. *venim, venin*), poison, venom: see *en-*[1] and *venom*.] 1. To taint or impregnate, as meat, drink, or weapons, with venom or any substance noxious to life; make poisonous: chiefly in the past participle: as, an *envenomed* arrow or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

News was brought to the Court for certain, that the King was slain at Oking, twenty Miles from London, stabbed with an *invenomed* Knife. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 408.

They powre the water out of the dores, because the Angell of Death washeth his sword (lately vsed) in water, and *enuenometh* it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 219.

2. Figuratively, to imbue as it were with venom; taint with bitterness or malice.

To hear
The *envenomed* tongue of calumny traduce
Defenceless worth. *Smollett*, The Regicide.

3†. To make odious or hateful.

O, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

4†. To make angry; enrage; exasperate.

Envenoming men one against another.
Glanville, Essays, iv.

enverdure (en-vėr′dūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enverdured*, ppr. *enverduring*. [< *en-*[1] + *verdure*.] To invest or cover with verdure. *Mrs. Browning.*

envermeil† (en-vėr′mil), *v. t.* [< OF. *envermeillir*, make red, < *en-* + *vermeil*, vermilion: see *vermeil, vermilion*.] To dye red; give a red color to.

That lovely dye
That did thy cheek *envermeil*.
Milton, Death of Fair Infant, l. 6

enveront, enverount, *adv.* and *v.* See *environ*.

enviable (en′vi-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *enviable* (= Pg. *invejavel* = Sp. *envidiable* = It. *invidiabile*), < *envier*, envy: see *envy* and *-able*.] That may excite envy; worthy to be envied.

They [honest burghers of Communipaw] live in profound and *enviable* ignorance of all the troubles, anxieties, and revolutions of this distracted planet.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 99.

If he [Procter] escaped the discipline of learning in suffering what he taught in song, I, for one, do not regret this *enviable* exception to a very bitter rule.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 108.

enviableness (en′vi-a-bl-nes), *n.* [< *enviable* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being enviable.

enviably (en′vi-a-bli), *adv.* In an enviable manner.

envie†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *envy*.

envier (en′vi-ėr), *n.* One who envies.

They ween'd . . .
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 89.

To pursue what is right amidst all the persecutions of surrounding *enviers*, dunces, and detractors.
V. Knox, Essays, lxxxix.

Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its *enviers*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 361.

envinet, *v. t.* [ME. *envinen, envynen*, < OF. *enviner*, F. *enviner*, < *en-* + *vin*, < L. *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] To furnish or store with wine.

A bettre *envyned* man was nowher noon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 342.

envious (en'vi-us), *a.* [< ME. *envious, envyose, envius*, < OF. *envios, envieus*, F. *envieux* = Pr. *inveios, envios* = Sp. *envidioso* = Pg. *invejoso* = It. *invidioso*, < L. *invidiosus*, envious, exciting envy, invidious, < *invidia*, envy: see *envy*[1], *n.* Cf. *invidious*, a doublet of *envious*.] 1. Feeling or disposed to feel envy.

Claudas was a noble knyght and a sure and moche and stronge, but he was euer *enviouse* a-gein alle tho that were a-bove hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

Be not thou *envious* against evil men. Prov. xxiv. 1.

For him in vain the *envious* seasons roll
Who bears eternal summer in his soul.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vii.

2. Tinctured with envy; manifesting or expressing envy: as, an *envious* disposition; an *envious* attack; an *envious* tongue.

Cesar and Pompey of martialle wodnesse,
By theyr *enuyose* compassyd cruelte,
Twene Germany and Affrik was gret enmyte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

Then down together hands they shook,
Without any *envious* sign.
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 261).

3†. Calculated to inspire envy; enviable.

He to him lept, and that same *envious* gage
Of victors glory from him snatcht away.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

4†. Jealous; watchful; exceedingly careful.

As keen dogs keep sheep in cotes or folds of hurdles bound,
And grin at every breach of air, *envious* of all that moves.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 159.

No men are so *envious* of their health. *Jer. Taylor.*

=Syn. See *invidious*.

enviously (en'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an envious manner; with envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another; spitefully.

How *enviously* the ladies look
When they surprise me at my book! *Swift.*

enviousness (en'vi-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being envious. *Bailey*, 1727.

enviret, *v. t.* [ME. *enviren, enveren*, < OF. *envirer*, turn back, turn, < *en-* + *virer*, turn: see *veer*. Cf. *environ*.] To surround; environ.

Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute *envirid*.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell.*)

Myne armez are of ancestrye *enveryde* with lordez,
And has in banere bene borne sene syr Brut tyme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1694.

environ†, *adv.* [ME. *environ, environn, envyroun* (usually joined with *aboute*, about), < OF. *environ*, F. *environ* (= Pr. *environ, enviro, eviron*), around, about, < *en*, in, + *viron*, a turn (also used as an adv., equiv. to *environ*), < *vironner*, turn, veer, < *virer*, turn, veer: see *veer*.] About; around.

A compas *environ*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 300.

The erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute *envyroun*, be aboven and be benethen 20425 miles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

And he kepte right wele the Citee and the contre *environ*, that noon that entred ne myght but litill it mysdo.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 179.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 80.

environ (en-vī'ron), *v. t.* [< ME. *environen, environen, environnen, envyronen, enverounen*, < OF. *enviruner, environner*, F. *environner* (= Pr. *environar*), surround, < *environ*, around: see *environ, adv.*] 1. To surround; encompass; encircle; hem in.

Thei be-hilde the town that was right feire, and well sette in feire contrey and holsom air, ffor the town was *envyroned* a-boute with the wode and the river.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

Methought, a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

She was *environed* on every point of her territory by her warlike foe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., vii.

2†. To go about; pass around; traverse the circuit of.

To *envyrone* that holy Lond with his blessede Feet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

3. Figuratively, to hedge about; involve; envelop: as, the undertaking was *environed* with difficulties.

A good sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, and dull, and crudy vapours which *environ* it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

When I call back this oath,
The pains of hell *environ* me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

environment (en-vī'ron-ment), *n.* [< F. *environnement*, < *environner*, surround: see *environ* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of environing or surrounding, or the state of being environed.—2. That which environs; the aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

It is, however, in the insect world that this principle of the adaptation of animals to their *environment* is most fully and strikingly developed.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 56.

Conditions of environment, in *biol.*, the sum of the agencies and influences which affect an organism from without; the totality of the extrinsic conditioning to which an organism is subjected, as opposed to its own intrinsic forces, and therefore as modifying its inherent tendencies, and as a factor in determining the final result of organization. It is an expression much used in connection with modern theories of evolution in explaining that at a given moment a given organism is the resultant of both intrinsic and extrinsic forces, the latter being its *conditions of environment* and the former its inherited conditions. As the material for the growth and for the activity of a living being comes from its outer world, what was external is continually becoming internal, and part of its living substance; for the contrast between the living being and its environment is absolute.

environmental (en-vī-ron-men'tal), *a.* [< *environment* + *-al*.] Having the character of an environment; environing; surrounding: as, *environmental* influences.

In analyzing the popular generalization that "like begets like," it may eventually be shown how much of that likeness may be due to the hammering of the same *environmental* forces which formerly played upon the parent.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 421.

environmentally (en-vī-ron-men'tal-i), *adv.* By means of the environment or aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

Environmentally-initiated Sensations are classified according to the nature of the agent by which they are aroused. *Mind*, IX. 338.

environs (en-vī'ronz or en'vi-ronz), *n. pl.* [< F. *environs*, pl., < *environ*, adv., around.] Places lying circumjacent; surrounding parts or localities: as, the *environs* of a city or town.

Small streams, brought from the Cydnus, traverse the *environs*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 233.

envisage (en-viz'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *envisaged*, ppr. *envisaging*. [< F. *envisager*, < *en*, in, + *visage*, visage: see *visage*.] To look in the face of; face; view; regard; hence, to apprehend directly; perceive by intuition: sometimes, as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuit*.

To bear all naked truths,
And to *envisage* circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

Nature, to the Buddhist, . . . is *envisaged* as a nexus of laws, which reward and punish impartially both obedience and disobedience.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. § 7.

We can only affirm and mentally *envisage* the one [idea] by denying and suppressing the representation of the other; and yet we have to strive to predicate both, and to embody them together in the same mental image.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

envisagement (en-viz'āj-ment), *n.* [< F. *envisagement*; as *envisage* + *-ment*.] The act of envisaging; view; apprehension: as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuition* (which see).

In the Schoolmen, likewise, Platonizing Christianity rises to an *envisagement* of its significance and function.
Jour. Spec. Philos., XIX. 49.

envoit, *n.* An obsolete form of *envoy*[1].

envolume (en-vol'ūm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *envolumed*, ppr. *envoluming*. [< *en-*[1] + *volume*.] To form into or incorporate with a volume. [Rare.]

envolupet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *envelop*.

envoy[1]† (en-voi'), *v. t.* [ME. *envoyen*, < OF. *envoyer, envoier*, earlier *enveier, envier, entveier*, F. *envoyer*, send, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enviar* = It. *inviare*, < L. *in*, in, upon (or, as to OF. *ent-*, < L. *inde*, thence, away), + *via*, way (> L. *viare*, > OF. *veier, voyer*, travel): see *via, voyage*.] To send out as a concluding stanza.

envoy[1] (en-voi'), *n.* [< ME. *envoye, envoy*, < OF. *envoy*, F. *envoi*, a message, a sending, the postscript to a poem, < *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*[1], *v.* Cf. *invoice*.] 1. Formerly, and sometimes still archaically, a postscript to a composition, particularly a ballade or other sentimental poem, to enforce or recommend it. It sometimes served as a dedication. As a title it was often, and is still occasionally, written with the French article, *l'envoy* or *l'envoi* (len-voi').

The Blind Minstrel is a vigorous versifier. . . . As a specimen of his graver style we may give his *envoy* or concluding lines. *Craik*, Eng. Lit., I. 390.

2. Figuratively, termination; end.

Lor. [Sets his foot on Alonzo's breast.]
Alon. Long since
I looked for this *l'envoy*.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

envoy[2] (en'voi), *n.* [In form assimilated to *envoy*[1]; < F. *envoyé* (= Sp. Pg. *enviado* = It. *inviato*), a messenger, envoy, lit. one sent, pp. of *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*[1].] One despatched upon an errand or a mission; a messenger; specifically, a person deputed by a ruler or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government. Formerly the word was usually applied to a public minister sent on a special occasion or for one particular purpose; hence an *envoy* was distinguished from an *ambassador*, or permanent resident at a foreign court, and was of inferior rank.

The Castilian *envoy*, Don Luis Carroz, was not present at Mechlin, but it [the treaty] was ratified and solemnly sworn to by him, on behalf of his sovereign, in London, April 18th. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23, note.

Henry [II.] received the *envoys*, and sent them back with ambassadors of his own and large presents.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 124.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in *diplomacy*, the full title of a minister of the second grade resident in a foreign country, next in dignity to an ambassador. =Syn. See *ambassador*, 1.

envoyset, *v. t.* [ME. *envoysen*, < OF. *envoisier, envoysier, enveisier, envisier*, amuse, divert, entertain.] To amuse; entertain.

After soper whan the clothes weren vp thei *enuoysed* the worthi knyghtes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

envoyship (en'voi-ship), *n.* [< *envoy*[2] + *-ship*.] The office of an envoy.

envy[1] (en'vi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envy, envye, envie*, < OF. *envie*, F. *envie* = Pr. *enveia, eveia, evea* = Sp. *envidia* = Pg. *inveja* = It. *invidia*, envy, odium, < L. *invidia*, hatred or ill will felt by a person, jealousy, envy, or hatred or ill will felt toward a person, odium, unpopularity, < *invidus*, having hatred or ill will, envious, < *invidere*, hate, envy, look at with ill will, orig. look askance at, cast an evil eye upon, < *in*, upon, + *videre*, see: see *vision*, etc.] 1. A feeling of uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the contemplation of another's superiority, prosperity, or success, accompanied with some degree of enmity or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to discomfit or mortify the person envied: usually followed by *of*.

Ffor thei diden so well, that the knyghtes of the rounde table ther-of hadde *envye*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 455.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., v. 5.

Envy is an uneasiness of mind caused by the consideration of a good we desire, obtained by one we think should not have had it before us.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 13.

Base *envy* withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.
Thomson, Spring, l. 283.

My punctuality, industry, and accuracy fixed his dislike, and gave it the high flavor and poignant relish of *envy*.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, iv.

2†. Hatred; ill will; malice.

You turn the good we offer into *envy*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

I am justly payed,
That might have made by profit of his service,
But by mistaking, have drawn on his *envy*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

3†. Public odium; ill repute.

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion.
Bacon.

Lucius Bestia,
The tribune, is provided of a speech,
To lay the *envy* of the war on Cicero.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

4. An object of envy.

This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. 1. *Jealousy, Envy.* *Jealousy* is the malign feeling which is often had toward a rival, or possible rival, for the possession of that which we greatly desire, as in love or ambition. *Envy* is a similar feeling toward one, whether rival or not, who already possesses that which we greatly desire. *Jealousy* is enmity prompted by fear; *envy* is enmity prompted by covetousness.

Jealousy is never satisfied with anything short of an omniscience that would detect the subtlest fold of the heart. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

Envy is only a malignant, selfish hunger, casting its evil eye on the elevation or supposed happiness of others.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 81.

envy[1] (en'vi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *envied*, ppr. *envying*. [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envyen, envien*, < OF. *envier, anvier*, F. *envier*, envy, long for, desire, = Pr. *enveiar* = Sp. *envidiar* = Pg. *invejar* = It. *invidiare*, envy; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with envy; look upon as the possessor of what is wanting in or to one's self, with a longing for it, and either with or

without a desire for the deprivation or discomfiture of him who has it: often with both the possessor and the thing possessed as objects. The verb often expresses a much milder feeling than that which is usually denoted by the noun — one that may be consistent with perfect friendship and loyalty: as, I *envy* you your good health; I *envy* you your happy temper. But the feeling of envy is apt to beget repugnance and ill will, and some degree of these qualities is generally implied by the verb as well as by the noun.

He that thinketh he liues most blamelesse, liues not without enemies, that *enuy* him for his good parts, or hate him for his euill.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Envy thou not the oppressor. Prov. iii. 31.

So much the sweetness of your manners move,
We cannot *envy* you, because we love.
Dryden, Epistles, x. 34.

Dim and remote the joys of saints I see,
Nor *envy* them that heaven I lose for thee.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 72.

Whoso *envies* another confesses his superiority.
Johnson, Rambler.

2. To feel envy on account of; regard grudgingly or wistfully another's possession or experience of, either with or without malevolent feeling.

Come, come, we know your meaning, brother Gloster,
You *envy* my advancement, and my friends'.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Go, go, poor soul, I *envy* not thy glory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Or climb his knee the *envied* kiss to share.
Gray, Elegy.

3†. To regard unfavorably; revolt against; oppose.

Whiche, regardyng not their bounden dutie and obeisance to their prynce & souerain Lord, *enuied* the punishment of traiters and torment of offenders.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 6.

4†. To do harm to; injure.

If I make a lie
To gain your love, and *envy* my best mistress,
Pin me against a wall. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be affected with envy; have envious feelings; regard something pertaining to another with grudge or longing: formerly often followed by *at*.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man (whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy at*),
Ye blew the fire that burns ye.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

envy[2]† (en-vī′), *v.* [< ME. *envien, envyen* (also, by apheresis, *vien, vyen*, E. *vie*), < OF. *envier, anvier*, invite, proffer, challenge, vie (in gaming), = Sp. Pg. *envidar* = It. *invitare*, invite, vie, < L. *invitare*, invite, challenge: see *invite*. See also *vie*, an aphetic form of *envy*[2], which is itself an older form of *invite*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To challenge (in a game). — **2.** To vie with; emulate.

Let later age that noble use *envy*,
Vyle rancour to avoid and cruel surquedry.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 13.

II. *intrans.* To strive; contend; vie.

As thogh the erthe *envye* wolde
To be gayer than the heven.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 406.

envy[2]† (en-vī′), *n.* [< ME. *envie, envye, enveye, envaye*, < OF. *envi* (F. *envi*), m., *envie*, f., a challenge, vying, emulation; from the verb: see *envy*[2], *v.* Hence, by apheresis, *vie*, *n.*] **1.** A challenge (in a game); a vying; a vie. — **2.** A contention; an attempt; an attack.

Ther was grete slaughter of men and horse vpon bothe partyes, but at that *enuaye* loste the kynge Tradylyuant moche of his peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 232.

3. Emulation.

Such as cleanliness and decency
Prompt to a virtuous *envy*. *Ford*.

envynet, *v. t.* See *envine*.

enwall (en-wâl′), *v. t.* See *inwall*.

enwallow† (en-wol′ō), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *wallow*.] To wallow.

All in gore
And cruddy blood *enwallowed* they fownd
The lucklesse Marinell lying in deadly swownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 34.

enwheel, *v. t.* See *inwheel*.

enwiden† (en-wī′dn), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *widen*.] To make wider. *Cockeram*.

enwind (en-wīnd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enwound*, ppr. *enwinding*. [< *en-*[1] + *wind*[1].] To wind or coil about. [Rare.]

Around
The tree-roots, gleaming blue black, could they see
The spires of a great serpent, that, *enwound*
About the smooth bole, looked forth threateningly.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 15.

enwoman (en-wụm′an), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *woman*.] To endow with the qualities of woman; make womanish. [Rare.]

That grace which doth more than *enwoman* thee
Lives in my lines, and must eternal be.
Daniel, Sonnets, xlii.

enwomb (en-wōm′), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *womb*.] **1†.** To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwombed* of this childe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 50.

2. To bury; hide as in a womb, pit, or cavern. [Poetical.]

The Africk Niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth. *Donne*, Elegies.

enworthy† (en-wėr′ᴛʜi), *v. t.* [< *en-*[1] + *worthy*.] To make worthy.

The gift of the Muses will *enworthy* him in his love.
Bacon, in Spedding, I. 380.

enwound (en-wound′). Preterit and past participle of *enwind*.

enwrap, enwrapped, etc. See *inwrap*, etc.

enwreathe, *v. t.* See *inwreathe*.

enwrite (en-rīt′), *v. t.*; pret. *enwrote*, pp. *enwritten*, ppr. *enwriting*. [< *en-*[1] + *write*.] To write upon something; inscribe; imprint. [Poetical.]

What wild heart histories seemed to lie *enwritten*
Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres!
Poe, To Helen.

enwrought, *p. a.* See *inwrought*.

Enyidæ (e-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enyo* + *-idæ*.] A family of retetelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Enyo*, and peculiar in the structure of the spinnerets. See *Zodariidæ*. Also *Enyoidæ*.

Enyo (ē-nī′ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐνυώ, a goddess of battle (equiv. to L. *Bellona*).] **1.** A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Enyidæ*. *Savigny and Audouin*, 1825–7. — **2.** A genus of sphinx-moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Enyphantæ† (en-i-fan′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Enyphanta*, < Gr. ἐνυφαντός, inwoven, < ἐνυφαίνειν, weave in, < ἐν, in, + ὑφαίνειν, weave.] A group of tineid moths. *Hübner*.

enzie†, *n.* [Sc. for *ensenzie*, ensign: see *ensign*.] An ensign. [Scotch.]

When the Grants came doun the brae,
Their *Enzie* shook for fear.
Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 273).

enzone (en-zōn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enzoned*, ppr. *enzoning*. [< *en-*[1] + *zone*.] To inclose as with a zone or belt; encircle.

The chapel-like farm-house, half-hidden among the groves that *enzone* Greenbank. *J. Wilson*.

enzoötic (en-zō-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enzootique*; < Gr. ἐν, in, among, + ζῷον, an animal, + *-otic* (as in *epizoötic*, etc.).] **I.** *a.* Permanently apt to affect brutes in a particular district: said of diseases. *Enzoötic* and *epizoötic* have the same meaning in reference to brutes as *endemic* and *epidemic* in reference to man.

II. *n.* **1.** The continuous prevalence of a disease among brutes in a particular district. — **2.** A disease of brutes locally prevalent.

This substance [ergotized grasses], although used in veterinary practice, often produces disastrous *enzoötics*, differing, however, in their apparent symptoms.
Science, IV., No. 91, p. vi.

enzym, enzyme (en′zim), *n.* [< MGr. ἐνζυμος, leavened, fermented, < Gr. ἐν, in, + ζύμη, leaven. Cf. *azym*.] **1.** An unorganized ferment, such as pepsin, trypsin, diastase, maltase, lipase, etc., occurring both in animal and plant life. — **2.** Leavened bread, or a loaf of leavened bread; especially, the eucharistic bread used by the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, except the Armenians and Maronites: opposed to *azym*. Usually in the plural.

"If," says he [Theorianus, A. D. 1170], "the Divine virtue changes the oblations into the Body and Blood of Christ, it is superfluous to dispute whether they were of Azymes or *Enzymes*, or of red or white wine."
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1074.

enzymotic (en-zi-mot′ik), *a.* [< *enzym* + *-otic*, after *zymotic*.] Pertaining or relating to the unorganized chemical ferments.

eoan (ē-ō′an), *a.* [< L. *eous*, < Gr. ἠῷος, ἠοῖος, of the morning, eastern, < ἠώς = L. *aurora*, dawn: see *aurora* and *east*.] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern. [Poetical.]

The Mithra of the Middle World,
That sheds *Eoan* radiance on the West.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iii. 5.

Eocene (ē′ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἠώς, dawn (see *Eos*), + καινός, recent.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Literally, of the dawn of the recent: applied in geology to one of the divisions of the Tertiary, as originally suggested by Lyell. — **2.** In *paleon.*, having existed in this geological period: said of animals whose remains occur in the Eocene.

II. *n.* In *geol.* a division of the Tertiary. See *Tertiary*.

Eocidaris (ē-ō-sid′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + κίδαρις, a tiara.] A genus of paleozoic echinoids or sea-urchins.

eodet. See *yead, yede*, and *go*.

Eogæa (ē-ō-jē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + γαῖα, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, a great zoölogical division of the earth's land-surface, by which the African, South American, Australian, and New Zealand realms are collectively contrasted with *Cænogæa*. *T. Gill*.

Eogæan (ē-ō-jē′an), *a.* [< *Eogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Eogæa*.

Eohippus (ē-ō-hip′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + ἵππος = L. *equus*, horse: see *Equus*.] A genus of Eocene horses, representing the oldest known type of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Marsh (1876) upon remains from the coryphodon-beds of the Lower Eocene of New Mexico, indicating a kind of horse about as large as a fox, with four toes and a half on each fore foot, all incased in horn and forming hoofs, and three hoofed toes on each hind foot.

From the same Eocene [Tertiary of the Rocky Mountains] come the two earliest equines, *Eohippus* and Orohippus, and a host of other strange forms, all of them widely different from anything now living.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 614.

Eohyus (ē-ō-hī′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, + ὗς = L. *sus*, hog, swine: see *swine*.] A genus of Eocene swine, representing the oldest type of the *Suidæ*, founded upon remains from the Lower Eocene of North America. *Marsh*, 1877.

Eolian, Eolic. See *Æolian, Æolic*.

Eolidæ, Eolididæ, *n. pl.* Less proper forms of *Æolididæ*.

Eolidinæ, *n. pl.* See *Æolidinæ*.

eolipile, eolipyle, *n.* See *æolipile*.

Eolis, *n.* See *Æolis*.

eolithic (ē-ō-lith′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἠώς, the dawn, + λίθος, a stone.] In *archæol.*, of or pertaining to the early part of the paleolithic period of prehistoric time.

eon, æon (ē′on), *n.* [< LL. *æon* (def. 2), < Gr. *aiών*, a period of existence, an age, a lifetime, a long space of time, eternity, later in philos. an eon (def. 2), = L. *ævum*, OL. *ævom*, a space of time, an age, = Goth. *aiws*, an age, a long period: see *ay*[1], *aye*[1], *age, etern*.] **1.** A long space of time; a secular period, either indefinite or limited to the duration of something, as a dispensation or the universe: used as equivalent to *age, era*, or *cycle*, and sometimes to *eternity*.

Then a scratch with the trusty old dagger . . . will save . . . me from any more philosophic doubts for a few *æons* of ages, till we meet again in new lives.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.

Where, *æons* ago, with half-shut eye,
The sluggish saurian crawled to die.
Lowell, Pictures from Appledore.

Out of the deep,
Where all that was to be, in all that was,
Whirl'd for a million *æons* thro' the vast
Waste dawn of multitudinous-eddying light.
Tennyson, De Profundis.

The rigidity of old conceptions has been relaxed, the public mind being rendered gradually tolerant of the idea that not for six thousand, nor for sixty thousand, nor for six thousand thousand, but for *eons* embracing untold millions of years, this earth has been the theatre of life and death. *Tyndall*.

2. In *Platonic philos.*, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of eons. The Gnostics considered eons as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

eonian, æonian (ē-ō′ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. *aiώνιος*, lasting for an age, perpetual, eternal, < *aiών*, an age: see *eon*.] Lasting for eons or ages; everlasting. [Poetical.]

Streams that swift or slow
Draw down *Æonian* hills, and sow
The dust of continents to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxv.

Some sweet morning yet, in God's
Dim *æonian* periods,
Joyful I shall wake to see
Those I love who rest in Thee.
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

eonic, æonic (ē-on′ik), *a.* [< *eon, æon*, + *-ic*.] Cyclic; eternal.

Suns are kindled and extinguished. Constellations spread the floor of heaven for a time, to be swept away by the *æonic* march of events. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 547.

eonist, æonist (ē′ō-nist), *n.* [< *eon, æon*, + *-ist*.] One who believes in the eternal duration of the world. *N. E. D.*

Eonycteris (ē-ō-nik′tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠώς, dawn, the east, + νυκτερίς, a bat.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the macroglossine section of *Pte-*

ropodidæ, represented by *E. spelæa*, inhabiting caves in Burma, and differing from *Notopteris* in the dental formula. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 2 incisors, 1 canine, and 3 premolars above and below, and 2 upper and 3 lower molars. The index-finger has no claw, as in *Notopteris*.

eophyte (ē′ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *φυτόν*, a plant, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *paleon.*, a fossil plant found in eozoic rocks.

eophytic (ē-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *eophyte* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to eophytes; relating to the oldest fossiliferous rocks; eozoic.

Eopsaltria (ē-op-sal′tri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, the east, + *ψάλτρια*, a female harper: see *Psaltria*.] A genus of Australian and Oceanican shrikes, containing such as *E. australis* and *E. gularis*.

eorlt, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *earl*.

Eos (ē′os), *n.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, Attic *ἕως*, Doric *ἀώς*, Æolic *αὔως*, the dawn, the east, = L. *aurora* = E. *east*: see *aurora* and *east*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the dawn, who brings up the rosy light of day from the east: same as the Roman *Aurora*. She was represented in art and poetry as a young and beautiful winged maiden.

Eos either appears herself in a quadriga, in magnificent form, or as the guide of the horses of the sun.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 400.

2. [NL.] A genus of lories, by some ranked only as a section of *Domicella*, containing several species, as *E. histrio*, *E. rubra*, *E. cardinalis*, etc. *Wagler*, 1832.

★**eosin** (ē′ō-sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *-in*[2].] Tetrabromfluoresceïn ($C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$), a valuable dye derived from coal-tar products, forming red or yellowish-red crystals. It forms a potassium salt, the eosin of commerce, which is a brown powder, soluble in water, and dyes silk and woolen goods rose-red. Also *eosinic acid*.

If a transpiring branch be placed in a solution of *eosin*, the colour, as is well known, gradually spreads over the whole specimen, so that the leaves become discoloured and the wood of the smallest twigs shows a bright pink colour. *Proc. of Cambridge Phil. Soc.*, V. v. 358.

eosinate (ē′ō-sin-āt), *n.* [< *eosin* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of eosin with a base, as potash or soda.

eosinic (ē-ō-sin′ik), *a.* [< *eosin* + *-ic.*] Related to eosin.—**Eosinic acid.** Same as *eosin*.

★**eosinophil** (ē-ō-sin′ō-fil), *a.* Having affinity for eosin: in bacteriology applied to the bodies which are readily stained by eosin or other acid aniline dyes.

eosphorite (ē-os′fō-rīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its pink color; < Gr. *ἑωσφόρος*, bringing the dawn (used as a name of the morning star; cf. *Lucifer* and *phosphorus*) (< *ἕως*, *ἠώς*, dawn, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and manganese, with a small amount of iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals and cleavable masses, usually of a delicate rose-pink color. It is closely related to childrenite, which, however, contains chiefly iron with but little manganese.

Eotherium (ē-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded upon the cast of a brain from nummulitic limestone of Eocene age, in Egypt, near Cairo. *E. ægyptiacum* is notable as the oldest known form of the *Sirenia*.

-eous. [See *-ous*, *-aceous*, and the words mentioned below.] A termination consisting of *-ous* with a preceding original or inserted vowel. Compare *-ious*. It occurs in *cretaceous*, *sebaceous*, etc. (See *-aceous*.) In some words it is a false spelling of *-ious*, as in *calcareous* (Latin *calcarius*), *beauteous*, *duteous* (properly **beautious*, **dutious*); in *hideous* it is a substitute for *-ous*, and in *gorgeous* an accommodation of a different termination. In *righteous*, and the occasional *wrongeous*, *wrongous*, it is a perversion of the original *-wis*. See the words mentioned.

eozoic (ē-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *ζωή*, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from the supposition that they contain the first or earliest traces of animal life.

Eozoön (ē-ō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *ζῷον*, animal.] A name given in 1865 by Sir John William Dawson to a certain aggregate of minerals, which was regarded by him as a fossilized organic body, belonging to the *Foraminifera*. The best-characterized specimens of so-called *Eozoön* exhibit on the polished surface to the naked eye alternating bands of grayish and greenish color. These bands, which are generally from one to four tenths of an inch in thickness, vary considerably as regards the regularity of their occurrence, and between them are frequently seen layers of a mineral made up of fine parallel fibers. The whitish mineral is usually calcite; the greenish, serpentine; and the fibrous bands are the variety of serpentine called chrysotile. Microscopic examination has shown that the whole is an alteration-product of various minerals. The calcite has frequently running through it, and grouped in a great variety of ways, branching forms, which were supposed by the advocates of the foraminiferal nature of the *Eozoön* to represent the canal-system of that form of organisms. This same structure has, however, been frequently observed in minerals forming part of rocks of undoubted igneous origin, as well as in those occurring as veinstones, and there can no longer be any doubt as to the inorganic nature of the *Eozoön*. This supposed foraminifer, having been found in rocks called at that time Azoic, and later Archæan, was believed to be the oldest recognized organic form, and to represent the "dawn of life"; hence the generic name. The supposed species was called *E. canadense* by J. W. Dawson.

eozoönal (ē-ō-zō′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *Eozoön* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or characterized by the supposed fossil called *Eozoön*: as, *eozoönal* structure.

The calcium and magnesium carbonates were very unequally distributed in the *eozoönal* limestones.
Science, IV. 327.

Eozoönina (ē-ō-zō-ō-nī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eozoön* + *-ina.*] A group of supposed foraminifers, represented by *Eozoön*, whose tests form irregular or acervuline adherent masses. Also *Eozoöninæ*, as a subfamily of *Nummulinidæ*.

ep-. The form of *epi-* before a vowel.

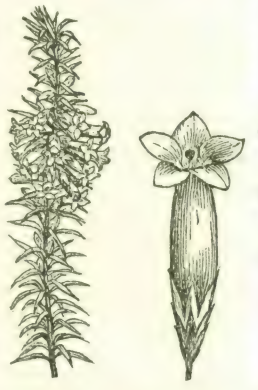
ep. A common abbreviation of *epistle*.

epacrid (ep′ạ-krid), *n.* A member of the order *Epacridaceæ*.

Certain acacias, *epacrids*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 156.

Epacridaceæ (ep″ạ-kri-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Epacris* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of sympetalous plants, very closely allied to the *Ericaceæ*, but distinguished by one-celled, unappendaged anthers opening by a longitudinal slit. There are about 25 genera and over 300 species, natives of Australasia, the Pacific islands, etc., with a single species in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. The largest genus is *Styphelia*, some species of which bear edible berries. The family contains many very ornamental species, sparingly represented in greenhouses.

Epacris (ep′ạ-kris), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the terminal spikes of the flowers (cf. Gr. *ἐπάκριος*, on the heights), < Gr. *ἐπ-* + *ἄκρος*, pointed at the end: see *acro-*.] The typical genus of the family *Epacridaceæ*, of 30 shrubby, heath-like species, mostly Australian. From the abundance and beauty of their flowers, which are generally in leafy spikes, several species have been favorites in cultivation.



Flowering Branch of *Epacris impressa*, with flower on larger scale.

epact (ē′pakt), *n.* [< OF. *epacte*, F. *épacte* = Sp. Pg. It. *epacta*, < LL. *epacta*, always in pl. *epactæ*, < Gr. *ἐπακτή*, the epact, pl. *ἐπακταί* (sc. *ἡμέραι*), intercalary days, fem. of *ἐπακτός*, brought in, intercalated, adscititious, < *ἐπάγειν*, bring in or to, add, intercalate, < *ἐπί*, to, + *ἄγειν* = L. *agere*, bring, lead: see *act*, etc.] **1.** The excess of a solar over a lunar year or month. Hence, usually—**2.** A number attached to a year by a rule of the calendar to show the age, in days completed and commenced, of the calendar moon at the beginning of the year—that is, on January 1st in the Gregorian, Victorian, and early Latin calendars, or March 22d in the Dionysian calendar, or old style. A rule for the epact has been attached to every calendar of the Western churches, except the German Evangelical calendar of A. D. 1700–1779. The epact usually increases by 11 from one year to the next, 30 being subtracted from the sum when the latter exceeds 30 (a circumstance which indicates 13 new moons in the year); but in some years the increase is 12 instead of 11, and this is called a leap of the moon. In the Gregorian calendar the increase is sometimes only 10. In the earliest calendars the leaps of the moon took place every 12 years, and later every 14; but since the adoption of the Victorian calendar in the fifth century, they have taken place every 19 years. To find the epact in old style, divide the number of the year by 19, take 11 times the remainder after division, divide the product by 30, and the remainder after this division is the epact. When there is no remainder, some chronologers make the epact 29, but 30 is preferable. This epact shows the age of the calendar moon on March 22d, by means of which the age on every other day can be calculated, by allowing alternately 29 and 30 days to a lunation. This would also agree with the age of the mean moon were the calendar perfect. The intercalary day of leap-year necessarily removes the calendar moon one day from the mean moon in certain years; and the error of the 19-year period accumulates to one day every 310 years, so that to approximate more closely to the age of the moon the epact should be increased by 2 for every 300 years from the middle of the fifth century. It should also be increased by 1 for leap-years and years following leap-year. The Gregorian epact exceeds the Dionysian by 1 in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, agrees with it in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (but instead of 30 an asterisk, *, is written), and falls short of it by 1 in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. This irregularity is because the Gregorian epact receives a solar correction, being a deduction of 1, at the advent of every century-year not a leap-year, and a lunar correction, being an addition of 1, every 300 years beginning with A. D. 1800 until seven such corrections have been applied, when 400 years elapse before a new series of seven corrections commences. This is called the *cycle* or *period of epacts*. The Gregorian epact shows the age of the calendar moon on January 1st. This will rarely differ by more than one day from the real moon.—**Annual epact,** the excess of the Julian solar over the lunar year of 12 lunations, being 10.9 days.—**Astronomical epact,** the epact in sense 1.—**Embolismic epact,** an epact exceeding 18, so that that of the following year will be less or *.—**Epact of a day,** the age of the calendar moon on that day.—**Gregorian epact,** the epact of the Gregorian calendar.—**Julian epact,** a number showing the age of the Gregorian calendar moon on January 1st in the old style.—**Menstrual epact,** the excess of a civil calendar month over a synodical month, or the amount by which the moon is older at the end than at the beginning of the calendar month.

epactal (ē-pak′tạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπακτός*, brought in, intercalated (see *epact*), + *-al.*] In *anat.* and *anthropol.*, intercalated or supernumerary, as a bone of the skull; Wormian. All the ordinary Wormian bones, the epipteric bone, etc., are epactal.

epagoge (ep-a-gō′jē), *n.* [< LL. *epagoge*, < Gr. *ἐπαγωγή*, induction, < *ἐπάγειν*, lead to, bring on, add: see *epact*.] **1.** Induction; more loosely, in *rhet.*, proof by example; argumentation from a similar case or cases, or by contrast with dissimilar cases; rhetorical induction. Extended or strict induction is not feasible in oratory, as it would weary instead of convincing. See *example* and *paradigm*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*.

epagogic (ep-a-goj′ik), *a.* [< *epagoge* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to induction.

epagomenal (ep-a-gom′e-nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπαγόμενος* (*ἐπαγόμεναι ἡμέραι*, intercalated days), ppr. pass. of *ἐπάγειν*, bring on, add, intercalate: see *epact*.] Remaining over as a part of one period after the completion of another.—**Epagomenal days,** in the Alexandrian and other calendars, 5 or 6 days remaining over after the completion of 12 months of 30 days each, to complete the year, and not included in any month.

epaleaceous (ē-pal-ē-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *epaleaceus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *palea*, chaff, + *-aceous*, q. v.] In *bot.*, without chaff or chaffy scales.

epalpate (ē-pal′pāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp*.] In *entom.*, having no palps or feelers.

epanadiplosis (ep″a-nạ-di-plō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπαναδίπλωσις*, a doubling, repetition, < *ἐπαναδιπλοῦν*, double, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀναδιπλοῦν*, double: see *anadiplosis*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a sentence begins and ends with the same word: as, "*Rejoice* in the Lord alway: and again I say, *Rejoice*," Phil. iv. 4.

epanalepsis (ep″a-nạ-lep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπανάληψις*, a repetition, regaining, < *ἐπαναλαμβάνειν*, take up again, repeat, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, take up: see *analepsis*.] In *rhet.*, repetition or resumption; especially, a figure by which the same word or phrase is repeated after one or more intervening words, or on returning to the same subject after a digression. An example of epanalepsis is found in 1 Cor. xi.: "(v. 18) When ye come together in the church, I hear that there be divisions among you. . . . (v. 20) When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper."

epanaphora (ep-a-naf′ō-rạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐπαναφορά*, a reference, repetition, < *ἐπαναφέρειν*, bring back again, refer, < *ἐπί* + *ἀναφέρειν*, bring back: see *anaphora*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the same word or group of words is repeated at the beginning of two or more clauses, sentences, or verses in immediate succession or in the same passage. This figure is very frequent in the Book of Psalms; as, for example, in the twenty-ninth Psalm, the phrase "Give unto the Lord" is used three times in the first two verses, and the phrase "The voice of the Lord" occurs seven times in verses 3–9. Similarly, the words "by faith" or "through faith" (both renderings representing the one Greek word, *πίστει*) begin eighteen out of twenty-nine verses in Heb. xi. The name *epanaphora* is retained when synonyms or words of similar meaning are substituted for the word or words to be repeated: as, "*Praise* the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and *laud* him, all ye people," Rom. xv. 11. The converse of epanaphora is *epiphora*. Also called *anaphora*, and sometimes *epibole*.

epanastrophe (ep-a-nas′trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπαναστροφή*, a return, repetition of a word at the opening of a sentence, < *ἐπαναστρέφειν*, return, < *ἐπί* + *ἀναστρέφειν*, turn back: see *anastrophe*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a word or

phrase which ends one clause or sentence is immediately repeated as the beginning of the next: same as *anadiplosis*.

epanisognathism (ep″a-ni-sog′nā-thizm), *n.* [As *epanisognath-ous* + *-ism*.] That inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the upper are narrower than the lower ones.

The two types of anisognathism may be termed hypanisognathism (Lepus, Diplarthra) and *epanisognathism* (Caviidæ). *Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXII. 11.

epanisognathous (ep″a-ni-sog′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *γνάθος*, jaw. Cf. *anisognathous*.] Having the upper teeth narrower than the lower ones; marked by that case of anisognathism which is the opposite of hypanisognathism. *Cope*.

epanodont (e-pan′ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. **epanodus* (*-odont-*), < Gr. *ἐπάνω*, above, on top (< *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄνω*, above: see *epi-* and *ano-*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having only upper teeth, as a serpent; of or pertaining to the *Epanodonta*.

Epanodonta (e-pan-ō-don′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **epanodus* (*-odont-*): see *epanodont*.] A suborder of angiostomous *Ophidia* having only upper teeth, whence the name: conterminous with the family *Typhlopidæ* (which see). The technical characters are otherwise the same as those of *Catodonta*, excepting that the maxillary is free and vertical and there is no pubis.

epanodos (e-pan′ō-dos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπάνοδος*, a rising up, a return, recapitulation, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἄνοδος*, a way up: see *anode*.] In *rhet.*: (*a*) Recapitulation of the chief points or heads in a discourse; enumeration; especially, recapitulation of the principal points in an order the reverse of that in which they were previously treated, recurring to the last point first, and so returning toward the earlier topics or arguments. (*b*) Repetition of names or topics singly, with further discussion or characterization of each, after having at first merely mentioned or enumerated them.

epanody (e-pan′ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπάνοδος*, a return: see *epanodos*.] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormally irregular form of flower to a regular form; regular peloria. See *peloria*.

epanorthosis (ep″an-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπανόρθωσις*, a correction, < *ἐπανορθόειν*, set up again, restore, correct, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἀνορθόειν*, set up again, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ὀρθόειν*, make straight, < *ὀρθός*, straight.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in immediate revocation of a word or statement in order to correct, justify, mitigate, or intensify it, usually the last: as, "Most *brave* act. *Brave*, did I say? Most *heroic* act." Also called *epidiorthosis*.

epanthem (e-pan′them), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπάνθημα* (see the def.), < *ἐπανθεῖν*, bloom, efflorese, be on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom.] A blooming; efflorescence; the most striking part.—**Epanthem of Thymaridas**, a rule of algebra to the effect that, if the sum of a number of quantities be given, together with all the sums of the first of them added to each of the others, then the sums of these pairs diminished by the first sum is the first quantity multiplied by a number less by 2 than the number of the quantities.

epanthous (e-pan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

epapillate (ē-pa-pil′āt), *a.* [< NL. **epapillatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *papilla*, nipple: see *papilla*.] Not papillate; destitute of papillæ or protuberances.

epapophyses, *n.* Plural of *epapophysis*.

epapophysial (ep″a-pō-fiz′i-ạl), *a.* [< *epapophysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an epapophysis: as, an *epapophysial* process.

epapophysis (ep-a-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an outgrowth, apophysis: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a median process of a vertebra upon the dorsal aspect of its centrum: opposed to *hypapophysis*.

epappose (ē-pap′ōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *pappus*, pappus.] In *bot.*, having no pappus.

eparch (ep′ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔπαρχος*, a commander, prefect, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἀρχή*, government, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] **1.** In ancient and modern Greece, the governor or prefect of an eparchy.

> The prefects and the *eparchs* will resort
> To the Bucoleon with what speed they may.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 3.

2. In the *Russian Ch.*, a bishop as governing an eparchy; especially, a metropolitan. See *eparchy*, 2.

eparchy (ep′är-ki), *n.*; pl. *eparchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *ἐπαρχία*, < *ἔπαρχος*, eparch: see *eparch*.] **1.** In ancient Greece, a province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor; in modern Greece, a subdivision of a nomarchy or province, itself divided into demes, corresponding to the arrondissements and communes of France.—**2.** In the *early church* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical division answering to the civil province. An eparchy was a subdivision of a diocese in the ancient sense, that is, a patriarchate or exarchate, and in its turn contained dioceses in the modern sense (*paræciæ*). In the Russian Church all dioceses are called *eparchies*.

eparterial (ep-är-tē′ri-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery: see *artery*, *arterial*.] Situated above an artery.

epatka (e-pat′kạ), *n.* [Russ. *ipatka*.] The horned puffin, *Fratercula corniculata*. *H. W. Elliott*.

epaule (e-pâl′), *n.* [< F. *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet*.] In *fort.*, the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

epaulement, *n.* See *epaulment*.

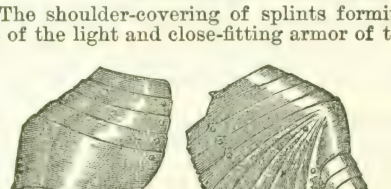
epaulet, epaulette (ep′â-let), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *epaulette* = Sw. *epålett*, < F. *épaulette*, an epaulet, dim. of *épaule*, OF. *espaule*, *espalle* = Pr. *espatla* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad piece, a blade, ML. the shoulder: see *spatula*.] **1.** A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder; specifically, a strap proceeding from the collar, and terminating on the shoulder in a disk, from which depends a fringe of cord, usually in bullion, but sometimes in worsted or other material, according to the rank of the wearer, etc. Epaulets were worn in the British army until 1855, and are still worn in the navy by all officers of and above the rank of lieutenant, and by some civil officers. They were worn by all officers in the United States army until 1872; since that time only general officers wear them; all other commissioned officers wear shoulder-knots of gold bullion. All United States naval officers of and above the grade of ensign wear epaulets. In the French army the private soldiers wear epaulets of worsted. See *shoulder-strap*, *shoulder-knot*.

> Their old vanity was led by art to take another turn: it was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and *epaulets*. *Burke*, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. (*a*) The shoulder-piece in the armor of the fourteenth century, especially when small and fitting closely to the person, as compared with the large pauldron of later days.

> The *epaulettes* are articulated.
> *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, II. lx.

(*b*) The shoulder-covering of splints forming part of the light and close-fitting armor of the sixteenth century.—**3.** In *dressmaking*, an ornament for the shoulder, its form changing with the different fashions.—**4.** In *entom.*, the tegula or plate covering the base of the anterior wing in hymenopterous insects. [Rare.]

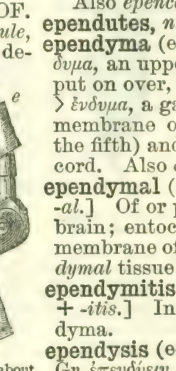


Epaulets, 15th and 16th centuries.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

epauleted, epauletted (ep′â-let-ed), *a.* [< *epaulet* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with epaulets.

> The secretary did not entertain the highest opinion of his *epauletted* subordinates. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 546.

épaulière (ā-pō-lyãr′), *n.* [< F. *épaulière*, OF. *epauliere*, also called *espaulle*, < *épaule*, *espaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet*.] In *armor*, the devices, more or less elaborate according to the period, etc., serving to protect the shoulder, or to connect breastplate and backpiece at the shoulder. Also *espaulière*.



e, Épaulière, about 1425. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

epaulment, epaulement (e-pâl′ment), *n.* [F. *épaulement*, < *épauler*, shoulder, support, protect by an epaulment, < *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaule*.] In *fort.*, originally, a mass of earth raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire. The term is now, however, used by the artillery arm of the service to designate the whole mass of earth or other material which protects the guns in a battery both in front and on either flank; and an epaulment can be distinguished from a parapet only by being without the banquette or step at the foot of the interior side on which the men stand to fire over a parapet. Its application includes the covering mass for a mortar-battery, also the mass thrown up to screen reserve artillery.

epaxal (ep-ak′sạl), *a.* Same as *epaxial*. *Wilder*.

epaxial (ep-ak′si-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *axis*, axis: see *axis*[1], *axial*.] In *anat.*, of vertebrates: (*a*) Situated upon or over the axis of the body formed by the series of bodies of vertebræ: opposed to *hypaxial*: thus equivalent to *neural* as distinguished from *hemal*, or to *dorsal* as distinguished from *ventral*.

> From this axis [the back-bone] we have seen corresponding arches to arise and enclose the spinal marrow; . . . and such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been termed *epaxial*. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 219.

(*b*) Situated upon the back or dorsal aspect of a limb: thus, the elbow is *epaxial*.

Also *epaxal*, *epiaxial*.

epaxially (ep-ak′si-ạl-i), *adv.* In an epaxial situation or direction: as, muscles which lie *epaxially*.

Epeira (e-pī′rạ), *n.* [NL., named in reference to its web, prop. *Epira*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *εἴρειν*, weave.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Epeiridæ*, having a nearly globular abdomen. The common British garden-spider, diadem-spider, or cross-spider, *E. diadema*, is a handsome and characteristic species; there are many others. *Walckenaer*, 1805. See cut under *cross-spider*.

Epeiridæ (e-pī′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epeira* + *-idæ*.] A family of sedentary orbitelarian spiders which spin circular webs consisting of radiating threads crossed by a spiral. They have two pulmonary sacs, the first two pairs of legs longer than the others, and eight eyes, of which the lateral pairs are widely separated from the middle four. It is a large family of brightly colored and in some cases oddly shaped species, among the most showy of spiders. They make no attempt to conceal the web. *Epeira* is the leading genus; *Nephila* is another. Also *Epiridæ*.

Epeirote, Epeirot, *n.* See *Epirote*.

epeisodion (ep-ī-sō′di-on), *n.*; pl. *epeisodia* (-ạ). [< Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον*: see *episode*.] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, especially in tragedy, a part of a play following upon the first entrance (the parodos) of the chorus, or upon the entrance or reëntrance of actors after a stasimon or song of the whole chorus from its place in the orchestra; hence, one of the main divisions of the action in a drama; a division of a play answering approximately to an act in the modern drama.

epencephal (ep-en′sef-ạl), *n.* Same as *epencephalon*.

epencephala, *n.* Plural of *epencephalon*.

epencephalic (e-pen-sē-fal′ik or ep-en-sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< *epencephalon* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the epencephalon: as, the *epencephalic* region of the brain.—**2.** Occipital, as a bone; hindmost, as one of four cranial segments or so-called cranial vertebræ. *Owen*.

> The *epencephalic* or occipital vertebra has also a neural and a hæmal arch.
> *Todd and Bowman*, Physiol. Anat., ii. 597.

epencephalon (ep-en-sef′ạ-lon), *n.*; pl. *epencephala* (-lạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) That part of the brain which consists of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. Also called *metencephalon* (which see). (*b*) The foregoing together with the medulla oblongata.

> While it is convenient to recognize the *epencephalon*, its precise limits are difficult to assign.
> *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 478.

Also *epencephal*.

ependutes, *n.* See *ependytes*.

ependyma (e-pen′di-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπένδυμα*, an upper garment, < *ἐπενδύειν*, *ἐπενδύνειν*, put on over, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ἐνδύειν*, put on, > *ἔνδυμα*, a garment: see *endyma*.] The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles (except the fifth) and of the central canal of the spinal cord. Also *endyma*.

ependymal (e-pen′di-mạl), *a.* [< *ependyma* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ependyma of the brain; entocœlian, with reference to the lining membrane of the cavities of the brain: as, *ependymal* tissue. Also *endymal*.

ependymitis (e-pen-di-mī′tis), *n.* [< *ependyma* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ependyma.

ependysis (e-pen′di-sis), *n.* [MGr. *ἐπένδυσις*, < Gr. *ἐπενδύειν*, put on over: see *ependyma*.] Same as *ependytes* (*b*).

ependytes (e-pen′di-tēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπενδύτης*, a tunic worn over another, < *ἐπενδύειν*, put on over: see *ependyma*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) Anciently, an outer mantle or garment, usually

of skins, worn especially by monks and hermits. Apparently the name was sometimes retained even when it was the only garment. (*b*) The outer altar-cloth. Also called *ependysis*, *haploma*, and *trapezophoron*. Also *ependutes*.

While the catasarka is being fastened to the table, Psalm 132 is sung; and while the *ependutes* is laid over it, Psalm 93 is sung. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 1045.

epenetic† (ep-ē-net′ik), *a.* [Formerly also *epenetick*, *epœnetick;* < Gr. *ἐπαινετικός*, given to praising, laudatory, < *ἐπαινεῖν*, praise, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *αἰνεῖν*, praise, < *αἶνος*, a tale, praise.] Laudatory; bestowing praise.

In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, . . . the *epœnetick*, the bucolick, or the epigram. *E. Phillips*, Theatrum Poetarum, Pref.

epenthesis (e-pen′the-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπένθεσις*, insertion, as of a letter, < **ἐπένθετος*, inserted, < *ἐπεντίθεσθαι*, insert, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἐντίθεσθαι*, put in, < *ἐν*, in, + *τίθεσθαι*, put: see *thesis*.] In *gram.*, the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *alitum*.

Epenthesis is the addition of elements, chiefly to facilitate pronunciation. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 29.

epenthesy (e-pen′the-si), *n.* [< LL. *epenthesis*.] Same as *epenthesis*.

epenthetic (ep-en-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπενθετικός*, inserted, < **ἐπένθετος*, inserted, < *ἐπεντίθεσθαι*, insert: see *epenthesis*.] Of the nature of epenthesis; inserted in the middle of a word.

In a language that permits the coexistence of three accentuations of one word, . . . as Modern Greek does, the shifting of an accent from an original to an *epenthetic* vowel cannot be regarded as astonishing or abnormal. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 511.

epergne (e-pern′), *n.* [Appar. < F. *épargne*, thrift, economy, though the connection is not clear. The French word equivalent to *epergne*, especially in the sense of a purely ornamental or artistic piece, is *surtout*.] An ornamental piece serving as a centerpiece for the dinner-table, and, in its complete form, having one or several baskets or small dishes, which are usually detachable and serve to contain flowers, fruit, bonbons, and other articles of the dessert, etc.: sometimes merely ornamental, as a group of figures. Epergnes are usually of silver, sometimes of gilt bronze, glass, or other material.

Épernay (ā-per-nā′), *n.* [< *Épernay*, a town in France.] **1.** A white French wine produced near Épernay, in the department of Marne, famous since the middle ages.—**2.** A name given to certain sparkling champagnes, usually because the manufacturing establishments are situated about the town of Épernay.

eperotesis (ep-er-ō-tē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπερώτησις*, a questioning, consulting, < *ἐπερωτᾶν*, consult, inquire, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἐρωτᾶν*, ask, inquire: see *erotesis*.] In *rhet.*, the use of a question or questions without expecting an answer from another person, in order to express astonishment, or to suggest to the minds of the hearers answers favorable to the speaker's cause; especially, the use of an unbroken series of rhetorical questions. Sometimes called *erotesis*. See *hypophora*.

Eperua (e-per′ō-ä), *n.* [NL., < Carib. *eperu*, the name of the fruit.] A genus of tropical South American leguminous trees, of half a dozen species, of which the wallaba (*E. falcata*) is the most important. The tree is abundant in the forests of British Guiana, and bears a large, curiously curved flat pod. Its wood is hard and heavy, of a deep-red color, and impregnated with a resinous oil, which makes it very durable.



Flower of *Eperua grandiflora*.

epexegesis (ep-ek-sē-jē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπεξήγησις*, a detailed account, explanation, < *ἐπεξηγεῖσθαι*, recount in detail, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, recount, explain: see *exegesis*.] Subjoined explanation or elucidation; specifically, in *rhet.*, the act of subjoining a word, phrase, clause, or passage in order to explain more fully the meaning of an indefinite or obscure expression; the immediate restatement of an idea in a clearer or fuller form.

epexegetic, epexegetical (ep-ek-sē-jet′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *epexegesis* (*-get-*) + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. *exegetic*.] Subjoined by way of explanation; marking an explanatory addition, or used in additional explanation: as, an *epexegetical* phrase; the *epexegetic* infinitive; *and* is sometimes *epexegetic*.

epexegetically (ep-ek-sē-jet′i-kal-i), *adv.* In or as an explanatory addition; for the purpose of additional explanation: as, a clause introduced *epexegetically;* the infinitive may be used *epexegetically*.

ephah, epha (ē′fä), *n.* [Repr. Heb. *ēphāh* (cf. Coptic *ōipi*, LGr. *οἰφί*, *οἰφεί*, LL. *ephi*), a measure: perhaps of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *ēpi*, measure, *ōp*, *ōpi*, count.] A Hebrew dry measure, equal to the liquid measure called a *bath* (which see).

Ye shall have just balances, and a just *ephah*, and a just bath. The *ephah* and the bath shall be of one measure, that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *ephah* the tenth part of an homer. Ezek. xlv. 10, 11.

And Gideon went in, and made ready a kid, and unleavened cakes of an *ephah* of flour. Judges vi. 19.

ephebe (ef′ēb), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔφηβος*, a youth, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἥβη*, youth: see *Hebe*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a young man, the son of a citizen, between the ages of 18 and 20. At Athens, upon attaining the age of 18 each youth was subjected to an examination as to his physical development and his legal claims to citizenship, and received his first arms. During the next two years his education, both mental and physical, was taken in charge by the state, and conducted under the most rigid discipline, in conformity with a fixed course designed to prepare him to understand and to perform the duties of citizenship. Upon being admitted to take the sacred oath he received some of the citizen's privileges, and he became a full citizen after completing with honor his two years as an ephebe. Hence, in works on Greek art, etc., the name is applied to any youth, particularly if bearing arms, or otherwise shown to be of free estate. Also *ephebos*.

ephebeum (ef-ē-bē′um), *n.*; pl. *ephebea* (-ä). [< Gr. *ἐφηβεῖον*, < *ἔφηβος*, a youth: see *ephebe*.] A building, inclosure, etc., devoted to the exercise or recreation of ephebes.

The *ephebeum*, the large circular hall in the centre of the whole [thermæ].

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 292.

★**ephebic** (e-fē′bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐφηβικός*, < *ἔφηβος*, a youth: see *ephebe*.] Of or pertaining to an ephebe, or to the ancient Greek system of public instruction of young men to fit them for the duties and privileges of citizenship.

It is possible, however, that the Diogeneium—the only gymnasium mentioned in the *Ephebic* inscriptions of the imperial period—was built about this time.

Encyc. Brit., III. 9.

ephebolic (ef-ē-bol′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ephebology; relating to the later adolescent and the mature stages of an animal organism.

This [clinologic stage] immediately succeeded the *ephebolic* stage, and during its continuance the nealogic and *ephebolic* characteristics underwent retrogression.

Science, XI. 42.

ephebologic (e-fē-bō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *ephebology* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the acquisition at puberty and possession during adult life of specific or peculiar features; of or pertaining to ephebology.

ephebology (ef-ē-bol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔφηβος*, a youth (see *ephebe*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of puberty; especially, the doctrine of the morphological correlations of the later adolescent and earlier adult stages of growth of any animal, during which it acquires characters more or less specific or peculiar to itself, in comparison with related organisms. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

Ephedra (ef′e-drä), *n.* [NL. ("quasi planta rebus vicinis insidens"—Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἕδρα*, a seat.] A genus of low, dioecious, gnetaceous shrubs, of about 20 species, found in desert or alkaline regions of the warmer temperate latitudes. Six or eight species occur in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They are nearly leafless, with numerous opposite or ternate equisetum-like branches. The fruit consists of from 1 to 3 hard, coriaceous, triangular envelops, surrounded by several pairs of bracts, and each inclosing a single seed. The fruit, or the inclosing bracts, are sometimes fleshy. The stems contain a considerable amount of tannin, and are used as a popular remedy for venereal diseases.

ephelis (e-fē′lis), *n.*; pl. *ephelides* (-li-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐφηλίς*, *ἐφῆλις* (*-ιδ-*), in pl. rough spots which stud the face (or, according to others, freckles, the sense taken in mod. use), < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἧλος*, a nail, stud, wart (or, irreg., < *ἥλιος*, the sun).] A freckle (which see).

ephemera[1] (e-fem′e-rä), *n.*; pl. *ephemeræ* or *ephemeras* (-rē, -räz). [< NL. *ephemera* (in def. 1, sc. *febris*, fever; in def. 3, sc. *musca*, fly), fem. of *ephemerus*, < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, for the day, daily, living but a day, short-lived (*τὸ ἐφήμερον*, an insect, perhaps *Ephemera longicauda; πυρετός ἐφήμερος*, a fever lasting for a day): see *ephemerous*.] **1.** A fever which lasts but a day or a very short period.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of May-flies or day-flies of the family *Ephemeridæ*, having three long caudal filaments. *E. vulgata* is a common European species; *E.* (*Leptophlebia*) *cupida* is one of the commonest in the northeastern United States. See cut under *day-fly*.

3. A May-fly, day-fly, or shad-fly; an ephemerid. See *Ephemeridæ* and *May-fly*.

The *Ephemera*, weak as it is individually, maintains itself in the world by its prolificacy. Brooks and ponds are richly populated with their young, and through the summer, when they come to maturity and take their flight, these delicate beings appear in immense numbers. They rise from the waters of our great inland lakes, fall a rapid prey to the waves, and are washed ashore in enormous quantities, their dead bodies forming windrows, comparable in extent with the sea-wrack of oceanic shores. They settle down in clouds in the streets of the lake cities, obscuring the street-lamps, and astonishing the passer-by. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 152.

4. Anything very short-lived.

ephemera[2] (e-fem′e-rä), *n.* Plural of *ephemeron*.

Ephemeræ (e-fem′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ephemera*[1].] The May-flies collectively, without implication of their taxonomic rank as a group.

ephemeral (e-fem′e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *ephemerous* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *zoöl.*, lasting but one day; ephemeric; ephemerous. Hence—**2.** Existing or continuing for a very short time only; short-lived; transitory.

Esteem, lasting esteem, the esteem of good men like himself, will be his reward, when the gale of *ephemeral* popularity shall have gradually subsided. *V. Knox*, Grammar Schools.

Ephemeral monsters, to be seen but once!
Things that could only show themselves and die.
Wordsworth, Prelude, x.

This suggests mention of the *ephemeral* group of lyrists that gathered about the serials of his time.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 255.

They [reviews] share the *ephemeral* character of the rest of our popular literature.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 55.

Also, rarely, *ephemeric*.

=**Syn. 2.** Transient, fleeting, evanescent.

II. *n.* Anything which lasts or lives but for a day or for a very short time, as certain insects.

ephemerality (e-fem-e-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ephemeralities* (-tiz). [< *ephemeral* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being ephemeral; that which is ephemeral; a transient trifle.

This lively companion . . . chattered *ephemeralities* while Gerard wrote the immortal lives.

C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxi.

ephemeran (e-fem′e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *ephemerous* + *-an*.] Same as *ephemeral*. [Rare.]

ephemeric (ef-ē-mer′ik), *a.* [< *ephemer-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *ephemeral*.

ephemerid (e-fem′e-rid), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect of the family *Ephemeridæ*.

Ephemeridæ (ef-ē-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-idæ*.] The typical and single family of pseudoneuropteroid insects of the order *Ephemerida;* the May-flies, day-flies, or ephemerids, so called from the shortness of their lives after reaching the perfect winged state, in which they have no jaws, take no food, but propagate and speedily die. The head is small and rounded, with large eyes meeting on top, and minute subulate 3-jointed antennæ; the mouth-parts are wanting or are very rudimentary; the thorax is globose, with a small collar-like prothorax; the abdomen is elongate and slender, terminated by 2 or 3 long, slender filaments; and the wings are closely net-veined, the hinder pair much smaller than the fore, or wanting. Though so fragile and fugacious in the imago, these insects in the larval and pupal states are long-lived, existing many months or for two or three years, have well-developed jaws, and are predaceous; they live in the water, and are notable for molts or castings of the skin, sometimes to the number of 20; they are well known to anglers as bait. There are about 12 leading genera, and individuals of various species swarm in prodigious numbers. In the United States many of the species are indiscriminately called *shad-flies*, from their appearance when shad are running. Also *Ephemerida*, *Ephemerides*, *Ephemerina*, *Ephemerinæ*. See cut under *day-fly*.

ephemerides, *n.* Plural of *ephemeris;* formerly sometimes used as a singular.

ephemeridian (e-fem-e-rid′i-an), *a.* [< *ephemeris* (*-rid-*) + *-ian*.] Relating to an ephemeris.

ephemerii, *n.* Plural of *ephemerius*.

Ephemerina (e-fem-e-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-ina*.] A subordinal group of pseudoneuropterous insects, the May-flies: now ranked as the order *Ephemerida*.

ephemerinous (e-fem-e-rī′nus), *a.* [< *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-ine*[1] + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or structurally allied to the *Ephemeridæ*.

ephemeris (e-fem′e-ris), *n.*; pl. *ephemerides* (ef-ē-mer′i-dēz). [< L. *ephemeris*, < Gr. *ἐφημερίς*, a diary, journal, calendar, < *ἐφήμερος*, for the day, daily: see *ephemerous*, *ephemera*[1].] **1.** A daily record; a diary; a chronological statement of

events by days; particularly, an almanac; a calendar: in this sense formerly sometimes with the plural as singular. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He used to make unto himself an *ephemeris* or a journal, in which he used to write all such notable things as either he did see or hear each day that passed.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xix.

That calendar or *ephemerides*, which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

Are you the sage master-steward, with a face like an old *ephemerides?* *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 2.

2. In *astron.*, a table or a collection of tables or data showing the daily positions of the planets or heavenly bodies, or of any number of them; specifically, an astronomical almanac, exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them, for the use of the astronomer and navigator. The chief publications of this sort are the French "Connaissance des Temps" (from 1679), the British "Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris" (from 1766), the Berlin "Astronomisches Jahrbuch" (from 1776), and the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" (from 1855).

By comparing these observations with an *ephemeris* computed from a former orbit, three normal places were found, the four observations made in May and June being neglected. *Science*, III. 401.

3. Anything lasting only for a day or for a very brief period; something that is ephemeral or transient; especially, a publication or periodical of only temporary interest or very short duration.

ephemerist (e-fem′e-rist), *n.* [< *ephemer-is* + *-ist.*] 1. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

The night before he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethliacal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell.*

2. One who keeps an ephemeris; a diarist. [Archaic.]

ephemerite (e-fem′e-rīt), *n.* [< NL. *ephemerites* (Geinitz, 1865), < *Ephemera*[1], 2, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] A fossil ephemerid.

ephemerius (ef-ē-mē′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *ephemerii* (-ī). [< Gr. *ἐφημέριος*, on, for, or during the day, serving for the day (NGr. as a noun, as in def.), equiv. to *ἐφήμερος*, for the day: see *ephemerous.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The priest whose turn it is to officiate; the officiant or celebrant. (*b*) A priest in charge; a parish priest. (*c*) A domestic chaplain. (*d*) A monastic officer whose duty it is to prepare, elevate, and distribute the loaf used at the ceremony called the *elevation of the panagia.* See *panagia.*

ephemeromorph (e-fem′e-rō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, for a day, ephemeral, + *μορφή*, form.] A general designation given by Bastian to the lowest forms of life. *E. D.*

ephemeron (e-fem′e-ron), *n.*; pl. *ephemera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήμερον*, a short-lived insect, the May-fly: see *ephemera*[1].] An insect which lives but for a day or for a very short time; hence, any being whose existence is very brief.

If God had gone on still in the same method, and shortened our days as we multiplied our sins, we should have been but as an *ephemeron;* man should have lived the life of a fly or a gourd. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 256.

The *ephemeron* perishes in an hour; man endures for his threescore years and ten. *Whewell.*

ephemerous (e-fem′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ephemerus*, < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, the more common form of *ἐφημέριος*, on, for, or during the day, living or lasting but for a day, short-lived, temporary, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἡμέρα*, dial. or poet. *ἡμέρη, ἀμέρα, ἦμαρ*, day. Cf. *ephemera*[1], *ephemeral.*] Living or lasting but for a day; ephemeral. *Burke.*

Ephemerum (e-fem′e-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήμερον*, a poisonous plant, neut. of *ἐφήμερος*, lasting but for a day: see *ephemeron, ephemerous.*] A genus of mosses, belonging to the family *Funariaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ephemereæ.* There are 28 species, 12 native in America, 8 in Europe, the rest in Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Ephesian (e-fē′zian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ephesius*, < Gr. Ἐφέσιος, < Ἔφεσος, Ephesus.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia on the coast of Asia Minor at the mouth of the river Caÿster, famous as the seat of a peculiar form of the worship of Artemis, for the legends of Amazons connected with this cultus, for the magnificent temple of Artemis (the Artemision or Artemisium, commonly called the temple of Diana), and as a large and important commercial city. In Christian times Ephesus became noted as a center of St. Paul's work in Asia Minor (one of his epistles also being inscribed "to the Ephesians"), as one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse, and as the residence and death-place of St. John, after whom a modern village on the site is called *Aiasuluk* (that is, "Ἅγιος Θεόλογος, the Holy Divine). It had the title of apostolic see, and its metropolitan had a rank nearly equal to that of patriarch, till overshadowed by the rise of the patriarchate of Constantinople. It was also the scene of a number of ecclesiastical councils, one of them ecumenical. Also *Ephesine.*—**Ephesian Artemis.** See *Diana.*—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine Council**, any one of the several church councils held at Ephesus, the earliest of which met in A. D. 196 to settle a dispute as to the time of keeping Easter; especially, the third general or ecumenical council, held at Ephesus A. D. 431, under the emperors Theodosius II. and Valentinian III., the most prominent member of which was St. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria. It deposed Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned his teaching as to the person of Christ. (See *Nestorianism.*) It also decreed that no bishop should subject to himself any ecclesiastical province which had not from the beginning been under the authority of his predecessors, and that any province so subjected should be restored, and the original rights of each province always remain inviolate.—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine Latrocinium**, a Eutychian council which met at Ephesus A. D. 449. It claimed to be ecumenical, but all its acts were annulled at the Chalcedonian council, A. D. 451. See *Latrocinium.*—**Ephesian** or **Ephesine liturgies, Ephesine class, family,** or **group** (of liturgies), the group or class to which the ancient liturgies of Gaul and Spain belong, and probably those of Britain also. The original or typical form represented by the various extant offices of this family is called the *Ephesine liturgy.* The connection of this type of office with Ephesus is a matter of inference. It is also sometimes called the *liturgy of St. Paul* or *of St. John.* See *Gallican.*

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Ephesus: as, the epistle of Paul to the *Ephesians.*

What man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the *Ephesians* is a worshipper of the great goddess Diana?
Acts xix. 35.

2†. A boon companion; a jolly fellow.

P. Hen. What company?
Page. Ephesians, my lord; of the old church.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Ephesine (ef′e-sin), *a.* [< Gr. Ἔφεσος, Ephesus, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *Ephesian.*

ephesite (ef′e-sīt), *n.* [< L. *Ephesus*, Gr. Ἔφεσος, a city in Asia Minor (see *Ephesian*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of aluminium, found near Ephesus. It is related to margarite.

ephialtes (ef-i-al′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφιάλτης*, Æolic *ἐπιάλτης*, nightmare, lit. one who leaps upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἰάλλειν*, verbal adj. *ἰαλτός*, send, throw.] 1. The nightmare.

The Author of the Vulgar Errors tells us, that hollow Stones are hung up in Stables to prevent the Night Mare, or *Ephialtes.* *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 97.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of owls: same as *Scops. Keyserling and Blasius*, 1840.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*, containing insects of moderate or small size with a long ovipositor, usually parasitic on lepidopterous larvæ. There are about 12 North American and nearly 20 European species. *Schrank*, 1802.

ephidrosis (ef-i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφίδρωσις*, superficial perspiration, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵδρωσις*, perspiration, < *ἱδρόειν*, perspire, sweat.] In *med.*, a sweating of any sort.—**Ephidrosis cruenta**, hematidrosis.

ephippia, *n.* Plural of *ephippium.*

ephippial (e-fip′i-al), *a.* [< *ephippium* + *-al.*] ★Of or pertaining to an ephippium.—**Ephippial ovum** or **egg**, an egg inclosed in an ephippium, as that of the genus *Daphnia.*

Bodies of a different nature from these "agamic ova" . . . are developed within the ovary, the substance of which acquires an accumulation of strongly refracting granules at one spot, and forms . . . the so-called *ephippial ovum.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

ephippid (e-fip′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippidæ.*

Ephippidæ (e-fip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephippus* + *-idæ.*] In *ichth.*, a small family of chætodont fishes. They are characterized by the limitation of the branchial apertures to the sides, and their separation by a wide scaly isthmus extending from the pectoral region to the chin; the spinous and soft parts of the dorsal fin are distinct; the upper jaw is scarcely protractile; and the post-temporal or uppermost bone of the shoulder-girdle is articulated by two processes with the skull. It includes a few marine fishes, among which the most notable are the species of *Chætodipterus*, as *C. faber*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, known in the markets of Washington and Baltimore as the *porgy*, but not to be confounded with the porgy of New York. See cut under *Chætodipterus.*

Ephippinæ (e-fip′i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephippus* + *-inæ.*] The *Ephippidæ* rated as a subfamily.

ephippioid (e-fip′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ephippus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ephippidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippidæ.*

Ephippiorhynchus (e-fip″i-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. *ἐφίππιον*, a saddle-cloth (see *ephippium*), + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of African storks, of the family *Ciconiidæ;* the saddle-billed storks, having a membrane saddled on the base of the bill, whence the name. *E. senegalensis* resembles the jabiru in its somewhat recurved bill, which is red, black, and yellow; the legs are black, with reddish feet; the plumage is white, with black head, neck, wings, and tail.

ephippium (e-fip′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ephippia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *ephippium*, < Gr. *ἐφίππιον* (with or without *στρῶμα*, a spread, covering, horse-cloth), a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, neut. of *ἐφίππιος*, for putting on a horse, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος* = L. *equus*, a horse: see *Equus, hippo-.*] 1. In *anat.*, the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the human sphenoid bone, or other formation or appearance likened to a saddle.—2. In branchiopods, as *Daphnia*, an altered part of the carapace, of a saddle-shaped figure, representing a large area over which both inner and outer layers of the integument have acquired a brownish color, more consistency, and a peculiar texture. It is an alteration due to the development of that kind of egg known as *ephippial.*

When the next moult takes place, these altered portions of the integument, constituting the *ephippium*, are cast off, together with the rest of the carapace, which soon disappears, and then the *ephippium* is left, as a sort of double-walled spring box (the spring being formed by the original dorsal junction of the two halves of the carapace) in which the ephippial ova are enclosed. The *ephippium* sinks to the bottom and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young Daphniæ. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of brachycerous dipterous insects, of the family *Stratiomyidæ.* The larvæ of *E. thoracicum* are found in ants' nests. *Latreille*, 1802.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Bolten*, 1798.

Ephippus (e-fip′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφίππιος*, belonging to a horse or to riding: see *ephippium.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Ephippidæ.* The long dorsal spine suggests the whip of a coachman. Also written *Ephippius.* *G. Cuvier.*

ephod (ef′od), *n.* [< LL. *ephod* (Vulgate), < Heb. *ēphōd*, a vestment, < *āphad*, put on, clothe.] 1. A Jewish priestly vestment, specifically that worn by the high priest. It was woven "of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen," and was made in the form of a double apron, covering the upper part of the body in front and behind, the two parts of the apron being united at the shoulders by a seam or by shoulder-straps, and drawn together lower down by a girdle of the same material as that of the garment itself. On each shoulder was fixed an onyx stone set in gold and engraved with the names of six of the tribes of Israel, and just above the girdle was fixed the breastplate of judgment. (See Ex. xxviii. 6–12.) In later times the ephod was not worn exclusively by the high priest, but when worn by others, as priests of lower rank, it was usually made of linen.

And David danced before the Lord with all his might; and David was girded with a linen *ephod.* 2 Sam. vi. 14.

The shirt of hair turn'd coat of costly pall,
The holy *ephod* made a cloak for gain.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

2. An amice: a name formerly sometimes used in the Western Church, and also in use in the Coptic and Armenian churches. See *vakass.*

★**ephor** (ef′or), *n.* [< L. *ephorus*, < Gr. *ἔφορος*, an overseer, title of a Dorian magistrate, < *ἐφορᾶν*, oversee, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὁρᾶν*, see, look at.] One of a body of magistrates common to many ancient Dorian constitutions, the most celebrated being that of the Spartans, among whom the board of ephors consisted of five members, and was elected yearly by the people unrestrictedly from among themselves. Their authority ultimately became superior to that of the kings, and virtually supreme before the office was abolished, in 225 B. C., by Cleomenes III., after killing the existing incumbents. The ephors were afterward reëstablished by the Romans. Also *ephorus.*—**Ephor eponymos.** See *eponymos.*

ephoral (ef′or-al), *a.* [< *ephor* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to the office of ephor.

ephoralty (ef′or-al-ti), *n.* [< *ephoral* + *-ty.*] The office or term of office of an ephor, or of the ephors; the body of ephors.

Aristotle observes that the *Ephoralty* in Sparta was corrupt. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 13.

ephorate (ef′or-āt), *n.* [< *ephor* + *-ate*[3].] Same as *ephoralty.*

In Venice the Council served to keep the sovereign multitude in check, itself belonging to the Gerusia; in Sparta the *Ephorate* rose out of the aristocratic demos, and kept in check the monarchy and the principal families.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 134, note.

ephorus (ef′or-us), *n.*; pl. *ephori* (-ī). [L.: see *ephor.*] Same as *ephor.*

Ephraitic (ē-frā-it′ik), *a.* [< *Ephra(im)* + *-ite*[2] + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Hebrew tribe of Ephraim, or to the kingdom of Israel, poeti-

cally called that of Ephraim from the prominence of this tribe among the ten tribes which under the lead of Jeroboam separated from the kingdom of Judah.

Ephthianura (ef″thi-a-nū′rä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Australian warblers. *E. albifrons* is the white-fronted ephthianure. Also written *Epthianura* and *Hephthænura*. *Gould*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1837.

ephthianure (ef′thi-a-nūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ephthianura*.

Ephydra (ef′i-drä), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. ἐφυδρος, living on the water, < ἐπί, upon, + ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] A genus of dipterous insects or flies, of the family *Ephydridæ*, the larvæ of which are notable as living in prodigious numbers in salt or strongly alkaline waters. The waters of Lake Mono in California swarm with millions of *E. californica*, which drift in immense quantities along the shore. The larvæ are used for food by the Indians, under the name of *koochahbee; ahuatle* is the similar food prepared from *E. hians*, a Mexican species which swarms in Lake Tezcuco. The described North American species are 11 in number. Also, improperly, *Ephidra*.

Ephydridæ (e-fid′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew, 1863), < *Ephydra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, typified by the genus *Ephydra*, having the face convex, without membranous antennal furrows, oral cavity rounded, antennæ short, and the sixth abdominal segment small. The flies live in wet places and the larvæ in water, some of them only in saline water. Also *Ephydrinidæ*. *Stenhammer*, 1843.

ephymnium (e-fim′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *ephymnia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐφύμνιον, the burden or refrain of a hymn, < ἐπί, upon, to, + ὑμνος, hymn: see *hymn*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*, originally, a brief standing acclamation to a god following a number of lines or a metrical system in a hymn; the refrain at the end of a stanza in a hymn; in general, a short colon subjoined to a metrical system, strophe or antistrophe. See *mesymnion, methymnion, proöymnion*.—**2.** In the Greek and other Oriental churches: (*a*) A line of separate construction at the end of a hymn or stanza of a hymn, often sung by other voices than those singing the remainder of the stanza or hymn. (*b*) The repetition (of the antiphon).

ephyra (ef′i-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐφύρα, a seanymph, eponym of Ἐφύρα, Ephyra, another name of Corinth.] **1.** Pl. *ephyræ* (-rē). One of the so-called *Medusæ bifidæ;* an attached or free-swimming lobate discoidal medusoid, resulting from transverse fission, by agamogenetic multiplication, in the scyphistoma stage, of the actinula of a discophorous hydrozoan. By the development of the ephyræ, and before these become detached, the young discophoran passes into the strobila stage. The word was used as a generic name before the character of the objects had been ascertained. See *scyphistoma*, *strobila*, and *hydra tuba*, under *hydra*.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* Same as *Ephyromedusæ*.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of geometrid moths. *Ephyra punctaria* is popularly known as the *maiden's-blush; E. orbicularia* is the dingy mocha; *E. pendularia*, the birch-mocha. *Duponchel*, 1829.

4. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1831. —**5.** [*cap.*] A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

Ephyramedusæ (ef″i-ra-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* See *Ephyromedusæ*.

Ephyridæ (e-fir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *-idæ*.] A family of ephyromedusans with broad radial pouches, and without terminal branched canals. In these forms the manubrium is simple, four-cornered, with central mouth, and no mouth-arms. There are mostly 16 (8 ocular and 8 tentacular) broad radial pouches, rarely up to 32, alternating with as many short solid tentacles; mostly 16 (rarely 32 or 64) marginal flaps, with or without simple pouches, and never with branched canals; and 4 interradial or 8 adradial gonads in the subumbrellar wall of the gastral cavity.

Ephyromedusæ (ef″i-rō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *Medusæ*.] Hydrozoans which produce ephyræ or scyphistomes, generating by strobilation: synonymous with *Scyphomedusæ* (which see). Also *Ephyramedusæ*, *Ephyræ*.

ephyromedusan (ef″i-rō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ephyromedusæ;* scyphomedusan.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ephyromedusæ*.

Ephyropsidæ (ef-i-rop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyropsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Ephyromedusæ* having a small disk, simple gastric sacs without oral arms, only 8 marginal tentacles, and 4 pairs of genital organs, which do not lie in umbrellar cavities. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 261.

Ephyropsis (ef-i-rop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Gegenbaur, 1850), < *ephyra* + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Ephyropsidæ*. *E. pelagica* of the Mediterranean and Adriatic is an example.

épi (ā-pē′), *n.* [F. *épi*, an ear (of corn), top, finial, < OF. *espi*, < L. *spicus*, rare form of *spica*, a point, spike, or ear of corn, top, tuft, etc.: see *spike*.] A light slender finial of metal or terra-cotta, ornamenting the extremities or intersections of roof-ridges or forming the termination of a pointed roof or spire.



Épi of Lead, 13th century—Cathedral of Chartres. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

epi-. [NL., etc., < Gr. ἐπι- (before a vowel ἐπ-, before the rough breathing ἐφ-), < ἐπί, prep., with verbs of rest, on, upon, in, at, near, before, etc.; with verbs of motion, on, upon, on to, up to, to, toward, etc.; causally, over, on, etc.; in comp. ἐπι-, on, upon, to, toward, etc., in addition to, besides; of time, upon, after, etc.; = L. *ob*, to, before (see *ob-*), = Skt. *api*, on to, near to, moreover, related to *apa* = Gr. ἀπό = L. *ab* = E. *off, of*. See *apo-, ab-, off, of*.] A prefix (before a vowel *ep-*, before the rough breathing *eph-*) of Greek origin, signifying primarily 'upon, on,' and variously implying position on, motion to or toward, addition to (a second or subordinate form). See the etymology.

epialid (ē-pi-al′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A moth of the family *Epialidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidæ*.

Epialidæ, Hepialidæ (ē-, hē-pi-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus, Hepialus*, + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, having short moniliform antennæ, long, narrow, deflexed wings, and ecarinate thorax; the ghost-moths or goat-moths. The larvæ are naked fleshy grubs with 16 feet, which burrow in the roots or beneath the bark of trees, whence the group is also called *Xylotropha*. It corresponds in the main, or exactly, to the old genus *Epialus*, and to groups known as *Epialides, Epialites*, and *Epialina*. Thirteen species of two genera occur in the United States.

epialine (ē-pī′a-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidæ*.

Epialites (ē-pī-a-lī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus* + *-ites*.] A division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* in Latreille's system of classification, represented by the Fabrician genera *Epialus* and *Cossus*, corresponding to the modern *Epialidæ*.

Epialus, Hepialus (ē-, hē-pī′a-lus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Hepialus* (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. ἠπίαλος, equiv. to ἠπιάλης, also ἠπιόλης, a nightmare; cf. ἠπίολος, a moth (a 'ghost-moth'; or perhaps a diff. word, akin to L. *vappo(n-)*, a moth). Cf. ἠπίαλος, a fever attended with violent shivering. The form ἠπιάλης appears to simulate ἐφιάλτης, a nightmare: see *ephialtes*.] The typical genus of the family *Epialidæ*, the ghost-moths. *E. humuli* is a common species.

epiaxial (ep-i-ak′si-al), *a.* Same as *epaxial*.

epibasal (ep-i-bā′sal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βάσις, base: see *base*[2], *basal*.] In *bot.*, anterior to the basal wall: used by Leitgeb in designating portions of the developing oöspore of vascular cryptogams, the basal wall being the primary wall dividing the oöspore into two halves.

epibatus (e-pib′a-tus), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *epibatus* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. ἐπιβατός, trodden to, marked by special beating of time, also that can be walked to, accessible, < ἐπιβαίνειν, walk on, tread on, go to, < ἐπί, upon, to, + βαίνειν, go: see *base*[2].] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*, marked by special beating of time (as with the foot): a distinctive epithet of a pæonic foot of doubled or decasemic magnitude, in contradistinction to the pæon diagyios (see *diagyios*), or ordinary pæonic foot of pentasemic magnitude, commonly called the *cretic*.

II. *n.* The decasemic pæon (*pæon epibatus*). See I.

epiblast (ep′i-blast), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλαστός, a bud, germ; cf. ἐπιβλαστάνειν, grow or sprout on.] **1.** In *bot.*, a name applied by Richard to a second small cotyledon which is found in wheat and some other grasses.—**2.** In *embryol.*, the outer or external blastodermic membrane or layer of cells, forming the ectoderm or epiderm: distinguished at first from *hypoblast*, then from both *hypoblast* and *mesoblast*. See cut under *blastocœle*.

epiblastema (ep″i-blas-tē′mä), *n.*; pl. *epiblastemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλάστημα, a germ. Cf. *epiblast*.] In *bot.*, a superficial outgrowth upon any part of a plant, as trichomes, the crown of a corolla, etc.

epiblastic (ep-i-blas′tik), *a.* [< *epiblast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiblast.

The derivation of the original structureless layer of the cornea is still uncertain. . . . The objections to Kessler's view of its *epiblastic* nature are rather a priori than founded on definite observation. *M. Foster*, Embryology, p. 153.

epiblema (ep-i-blē′mä), *n.*; pl. *epiblemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπιβλημα, a cover, a patch, lit. that which is thrown over, < ἐπιβάλλειν, throw over, < ἐπί, upon, over, + βάλλειν, throw.] In *bot.*, the imperfectly formed epidermis which supplies the place of the true epidermis in submerged plants and on the extremities of growing roots.

epibole (e-pib′ō-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιβολή, a throwing on, a setting or laying upon, the addition or disposition of words or ideas, < ἐπιβάλλειν, throw or lay upon, < ἐπί, upon, + βάλλειν, throw.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a figure by which successive clauses begin with the same word or words or with a word or phrase of similar meaning; epanaphora.—**2.** In *embryol.*, same as *epiboly*.

The gastrula is formed by a process known as *epibole*. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 115.

epibolic (ep-i-bol′ik), *a.* [< *epibole* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epiboly.

epibolism (e-pib′ō-lizm), *n.* [< *epibol-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *epiboly*.

epiboly (e-pib′ō-li), *n.* [< *epibole*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrulation in which the inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres appears to result from the growth of the latter over the former, instead of being the consequence of a proper emboly, or true process of invagination of the hypoblast within the epiblast. See *emboly*. Also *epibole, epibolism*.

epibranchial (ep-i-brang′ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βράγχια, gills, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, upon the gills: applied in zoölogy—(*a*) to a part of a bird's hyoid bone (see II.); (*b*) in brachyurous crustaceans, to an anterior division of the carapace forming part of the roof of the branchial chamber. See cut under *Brachyura*.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, the posterior or terminal element of the long horn of the hyoid bone, an osseous element developed in the third postoral (first branchial) visceral arch of a bird, forming the end-piece of the complex hyoid bone, borne upon the ceratobranchial: the ceratobranchial of some, the ceratohyal of others. The true ceratohyals are embedded in the tongue.

The cerato- and *epibranchials* together are badly called the thyro-hyals, and, in still more popular language, the greater cornua or horns of the hyoid; . . . the ceratobranchials are long, and the *epibranchials* so extraordinarily elongated as to curl up over the back of the skull. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 167.

Epibulinæ (e-pib-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Epibulus*, and characterized by the very extensile jaws and a concomitant mode of articulation for the lower jaw. The species are confined to the tropical Pacific.

Epibulini (e-pib-ū-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Epibulinæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte*.

Epibulus (e-pib′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίβουλος, plotting against, treacherous, < ἐπιβουλή, a plot, < ἐπί, upon, against, + βουλή, a plan, scheme: see *boule*[2].] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Epibulinæ*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

epic (ep′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *epick;* = F. *épique* = Sp. Pg. It. *epico* (cf. D. G. *episch* = Dan. Sw. *episk*), < L. *epicus*, < Gr. ἐπικός, epic, < ἔπος, a word, a speech, tale, pl. epic poetry: see *epos*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or constituting an epos or heroic poem; narrating at length and in metrical form as a poetic whole with subordination of parts a series of heroic achievements or of events under supernatural guidance. The epic or heroic poem in its typical form (the *national* or *popular epic*) is exemplified in the great mythological epics, in Greek the Homeric epics (the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*), in Sanskrit the *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyana*, in Persian the *Shah-nameh*, in Middle German the *Nibelungenlied*,

in Anglo-Saxon the *Beōwulf*, and in Spanish the *Poem of the Cid*. Epics compiled in recent times from national traditions are the Finnish *Kalevala* and the North American Indian *Hiawatha*. The *artificial* or *literary epic* is not of popular origin, but imitated more or less closely from the national epics. Examples are . in Latin, Virgil's *Æneid*, and the modern epics; in Italian, the romantic epics, Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* and Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered;* in Portuguese, Camoëns's *Lusiad;* in English, Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained;* in German, Klopstock's *Messias*. An epic in which animals are actors, exemplified in the Homeric *Batrachomyomachia* and in the medieval Low German *Reynard the Fox*, has been called the *animal epic*.

According to Aristotle, the story of an *epic* poem must be on a great and noble theme: it must be one in itself.
R. C. Jebb, Primer of Greek Lit., I. ii. § 2.

Hence—2. Of heroic character or quality; bold in action; imposing.

"Take Lilia, then, for heroine," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high,
Grand, *epic*, homicidal." *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

The epic cycle. See *cycle*1.

II. *n.* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes; an epic poem. See I.

He burnt
His *epic*, his King Arthur, some twelve books.
Tennyson, The Epic.

Epicærus (ep-i-sē′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίκαιρος*, seasonable, opportune, important, vital, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καιρός*, fit time, opportunity.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the subfamily *Otiorhynchinæ*. It was established by Schönherr upon a few Central and North American species, having the body



Imbricated Snout-beetle (*Epicærus imbricatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

more or less pyriform, densely scaly, the elytra brownish or luteous, with the tip and two sinuous bands much paler. *E. imbricatus* (Say), the imbricated snout-beetle, is the best-known species, abundant in the eastern United States; it feeds upon many different plants, and is frequently very injurious to cabbages. It is extremely variable in size, shape, and coloration.

epical (ep′i-kal), *a.* [< *epic* + *-al.*] Epic; of epic or heroic character; like an epic.

Life made by duty *epical*
And rhythmic with the truth.
Whittier, My Namesake.

epically (ep′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epic manner; as an epic.

epicalyx (ep-i-kā′liks), *n.*; pl. *epicalyces* (-kal′i-sēz). [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κάλυξ*, calyx.] In *bot.*, an involucel or whorl of bracts resembling a calyx outside the true calyx, occurring in some plants, as the mallow and potentilla.

epicanthi, *n.* Plural of *epicanthus*.

epicanthic (ep-i-kan′thik), *a.* [< *epicanthis* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an epicanthis; growing in or upon a canthus or corner of the eye.

epicanthis (ep-i-kan′this), *n.*; pl. *epicanthides* (-thi-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικανθίς*, equiv. to *ἐγκανθίς*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *κανθός*, the corner of the eye: see *canthus*.] In *anat.*, a fold of skin, congenital in origin, concealing the inner, rarely the outer, canthus of the eye.

epicanthus (ep-i-kan′thus), *n.*; pl. *epicanthi* (-thī). [NL.] Same as *epicanthis*.

epicardial (ep-i-kär′di-al), *a.* [< *epicardium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epicardium.

epicardium (ep-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] In *anat.*, the cardiac or visceral layer of the pericardium, lying directly upon the heart.

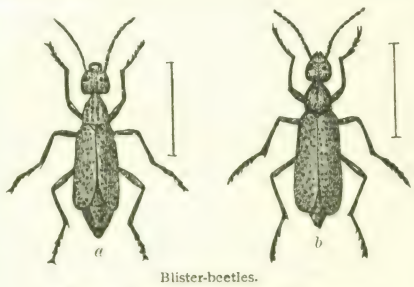
epicaridan (ep-i-kar′i-dan), *n.* One of the *Epicarides*.

Epicarides (ep-i-kar′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *καρίς*, a shrimp.] In Latreille's system (1826), a section of the Linnean genus *Oniscus*, containing small parasitic isopods without eyes or antennæ, and corresponding to the modern family *Bopyridæ*. They are parasitic upon shrimps. [Not in use.]

epicarp (ep′i-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the outer layer of a pericarp, the fleshy substance, often edible, being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp*. See cut under *endocarp*.

epicatophora (ep″i-ka-tof′ō-rä), *n.* In *astrol.*, the eighth house of the heavens.

Epicauta (ep-i-kâ′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίκαυτος*, burnt at the end or on the surface, < *ἐπικαίειν*, burn on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic*.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Meloidæ*. It comprises those species of the group *Cantharides* in which the penultimate tarsal joint is not bilobed, the mandibles are not prolonged beyond the labrum, and the claws are divided into two nearly equal



Blister-beetles.
a, *Epicauta pardalis*; *b*, *Epicauta maculata*.
(Lines show natural sizes.)

parts. The anterior femora have a sericeous spot, and the antennæ are filiform. The numerous species are of medium size, elongate, cylindric, and more or less densely punctulate and pubescent. *E. pardalis* (J. L. Le Conte) and *E. maculata* (Say) are not rare in the western territories of the United States; both are black, with dense yellowish-white pubescence, and have on the elytra denuded black spots, large and smooth in *E. pardalis*, small, opaque, and pubescent in *E. maculata*. *E. marginata* (Fabricius), which is common in the Atlantic States, is black, with the head and thorax usually covered with cinereous pubescence, and the elytra either entirely black or narrowly margined with cinereous. The larvæ of *Epicauta* prey upon locusts' eggs.

epicedet, epicedt (ep′i-sēd, -sed), *n.* [< LL. *epicedium*, q. v.] A funeral song or discourse; an epicedium.

And on the banckes each cypress bow'd his head,
To hear the swan sing her owne *epiced*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

epicedia, *n.* Plural of *epicedium*.

epicedial (ep-i-sē′di-al), *a.* [< *epicedium* + *-al.*] Same as *epicedian*.

epicedian (ep-i-sē′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *epicedium* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

Epicedian song, a song sung ere the corpse be buried.
Cockeram.

II. *n.* An epicedium.

Black-ey'd swans
Did sing as woful *epicedians*
As they would straightways die.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, iv.

epicedium (ep-i-sē′di-um), *n.*; pl. *epicedia* (-ä). [LL., < Gr. *ἐπικήδειον*, a dirge, neut. of *ἐπικήδειος*, of or for a funeral, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κῆδος*, care, sorrow, esp. for the dead, funeral rites.] A funeral song or dirge.

Funerall songs were called *Epicedia* if they were sung by many. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

A more moving quill
Than Spenser used when he gave Astrophil
A living *epicedium*. *Massinger*, Sero sed Serio.

Nor were men wanting among ourselves who, owing all they had and all they were to democracy, thought it had an air of high-breeding to join in the shallow *epicedium* that our bubble had burst.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 153.

epicene (ep′i-sēn), *a.* [< L. *epicœnus*, < Gr. *ἐπίκοινος*, common, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *κοινός*, common: see *cenobite*, etc.] Belonging to or including both sexes: especially, in grammar, applied to nouns having only one form of gender to indicate animals of both sexes: thus, the Greek *ὄϊς* and Latin *ovis*, a sheep, are feminine words, whether applied to males or to females.

Not the male generation of critics, not the literary prigs *epicene*, not of decided sex the blues celestial. *J. Wilson.*

epicenter (ep′i-sen-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *epicentrum*, < Gr. *ἐπίκεντρος*, on the center-point, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κέντρον*, center.] In *seismology*, a point on the earth's surface from which earthquake-waves seem to go out as a center. It is situated directly above the true center of disturbance, or seismic focus.

epicentra, *n.* Plural of *epicentrum*.

epicentral (ep-i-sen′tral), *a.* and *n.* [< *epicentrum* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated upon a vertebral centrum, as a spine of a fish's back-bone.—2. Pertaining to an epicenter.

II. *n.* An epicentral scleral spine, adhering to a vertebral centrum.

These "scleral" spines are termed, according to the vertebral element they may adhere to, "epineurals," "epicentrals," and "epipleurals"; . . . all three kinds are present in the herring. *Owen*, Anat., I. 43.

epicentrum (ep-i-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *epicentra* (-trä). [NL.: see *epicenter*.] Same as *epicenter*.

The point or area on the surface of the ground above the origin [of an earthquake] is called the *epicentrum*.
J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 9.

epicerastict (ep″i-se-ras′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπικεραστικός*, tempering the humors, < *ἐπικεραννύναι*, mix in addition, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *κεραννύναι*, mix: see *crasis*.] Lenient; assuaging. *Smart.*

epiceratohyal (ep-i-ser″a-tō-hī′al), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *ceratohyal*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A bone of the hyoid arch of fishes, situated between the interhyal and the basihyal, and above the ceratohyal.

II. *a.* Situated over or above the ceratohyal; pertaining to the epiceratohyal.

The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an interhyal piece, between which and the basihyal are generally found *epiceratohyal*, ceratohyal, and hypohyal pieces.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 21.

epicerebral (ep-i-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-al.*] Situated upon the brain.

epichile (ep′i-kīl), *n.* [< NL. *epichilium*.] Same as *epichilium*.

epichilium (ep-i-kil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *epichilia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιχειλής*, on or at the lips or brim, < *ἐπί*, on, + *χείλος*, lip, brim.] In *bot.*, the terminal lobe of the lip of an orchid, when the lip is so divided.

epichirema (ep″i-kī-rē′mä), *n.*; pl. *epichiremata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιχείρημα*, an undertaking, an attempted proof, < *ἐπιχειρεῖν*, undertake, attempt, put one's hand to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *χείρ*, the hand.] In *logic:* (*a*) As used by Aristotle, a reasoning based on premises generally admitted but open to doubt. (*b*) As commonly used, a syllogism having the truth of one or both of its premises confirmed by a proposition annexed (called a *prosyllogism*), so that an abridged compound argument is formed: as, All sin is dangerous; covetousness is sin (for it is a transgression of the law); therefore, covetousness is dangerous. "For it is a transgression of the law" is a prosyllogism, confirming the proposition that "covetousness is sin."

★**epichordal** (ep-i-kôr′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *χορδή*, chord, cord (see *chord*), + *-al.*] In *anat.*, situated upon or about the intracranial part of the notochord: applied to certain segments of the brain: opposed to *prechordal*.

Even if there proves to be no true serial homology between the præchordal and *epichordal* regions of the brain.
Wilder, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 328.

epichorial (ep-i-kō′ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιχώριος*, in or of the country, < *ἐπί*, on, in, + *χώρα*, country.] Of or pertaining to a particular country or district. Also *epichoric, epichoristic.* [Rare.]

Local or *epichorial* superstitions from every district of Europe come forward by thousands.
De Quincey, Modern Superstition.

epichoriambic (ep-i-kō-ri-am′bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιχοριαμβικός*, having a choriambus following upon a different measure, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *χορίαμβος*, choriambus.] In *anc. pros.*, containing a choriambus (– ⏑ ⏑ –) preceded by a trochaic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek metricians to verses, such as the Sapphic hendecasyllabic and the Eupolidean, which are now classed as logaœdic meters. See *epionic*.

epichoric (ep-i-kō′rik), *a.* [As *epichor-ial* + *-ic.*] Same as *epichorial*.

The *epichoric* alphabet was supplanted by the Ionic variety. *The Academy*, March 3, 1888, p. 154.

epichoristic (ep″i-kō-ris′tik), *a.* [< *epichor-ial* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Same as *epichorial*.

The *epichoristic* idiom has suffered a disintegration which is equivalent to absorption into the lingua franca of Dorism. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 436.

Epichthonii (ep-ik-thō′ni-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *χθών*, the earth.] A group of woodpeckers which frequent the ground, as the species of *Gecinus*, founded by Gloger in 1842.

epiclesis (ep-i-klē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίκλησις*, a calling upon, invocation, < *ἐπικαλεῖν*, call upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καλεῖν*, call: see *calends, ecclesia*, etc.] In *liturgics*, that part of the prayer of consecration, as found in many liturgies, in which, after the institution and great oblation (or in some forms after the institution but before the oblation), God is called upon to send down the Holy Spirit upon the worshipers and upon the sacramental gifts. Also *epiklesis*.

epiclidal (ep-i-klī′dal), *a.* [< *epiclidium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epiclidium: as, an *epiclidal* center of ossification. Also *epiclidian.*

epiclidia, *n.* Plural of *epiclidium.*

epiclidian (ep-i-klī′di-an), *a.* [< *epiclidium* + *-an.*] Same as *epiclidal.*

epiclidium (ep-i-klī′di-um), *n.*; pl. *epiclidia* (-ä). [NL., also *epicleidium*, < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κλειδίον, clavicle, dim. of κλείς (κλειδ-), key.] In *ornith.*, an expansion or separate ossification of the superior or distal end of the clavicle, at the end of the bone opposite the hypoclidium. See cut under *epipleura.*

Such expansion is called the *epicleidium;* in passerine birds it is said to ossify separately, and it is considered by Parker to represent the precoracoid of reptiles.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 147.

epiclinal (ep-i-klī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κλίνη, a bed: see *clinic.*] In *bot.*, placed upon the torus or receptacle of a flower.

Epicœla (ep-i-sē′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *epicœlus:* see *epicœlous, epicœle.*] In Huxley's classification of 1874, a series of deuterostomatous metazoans which have an epicœle, as distinguished from a schizocœle or an enterocœle, as the ascidians and vertebrates.

epicœlar (ep-i-sē′lär), *a.* Same as *epicœlian.*

epicœle (ep′i-sēl), *n.* [< *epicœlia.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *epicœlia.*—2. In *zoöl.*, a perivisceral cavity formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, as the atrium of an ascidian. It is also that kind of body-cavity which the vertebrates are considered to possess.

epicœlia (ep-i-sē′li-ä), *n.*; pl. *epicœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + κοιλία, belly (with ref. to 'ventricle'), < κοῖλος, hollow. Cf. *epicœlous.*] The cavity of the epencephalon (which see); the ventricle of the cerebellum or so-called fourth ventricle of the brain, roofed over by the cerebellum and valve of Vieussens. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 478.

epicœliac (ep-i-sē′li-ak), *a.* [< *epicœlia* + *-ac.*] Same as *epicœlian.*

epicœliæ, *n.* Plural of *epicœlia.*

epicœlian (ep-i-sē′li-an), *a.* [< *epicœlia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the epicœlia. Also *epicœlar, epicœliac.*

epicœlous (ep-i-sē′lus), *a.* [< NL. *epicœlus*, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + κοῖλος, hollow, > κοιλία, belly. Cf. *epicœlia.*] 1. Having the character of an epicœle; forming an epicœle: as, an *epicœlous* cavity.—2. Having an epicœle; of or pertaining to the *Epicœla:* as, an *epicœlous* animal.

The Vertebrata are not schizocœlous, but *epicœlous.*
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 54.

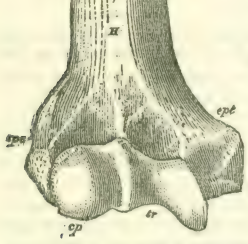
epicolic (ep-i-kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κόλον, the colon: see *colic, colon*2.] In *anat.*, relating to that part of the abdomen which is over the colon.

epicolumella (ep-i-kol-ū-mel′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + NL. *columella*, q. v.] A proximal element of the columella auris of some reptiles, as *Clepsydrops*, considered not as a suprastapedial element, but as almost certainly homologous with the incus.

It appears to be unrepresented in the reptilian columella, and I have therefore called it the *epicolumella.*
Cope, Memoirs of Nat. Acad. Sci. (1885), III. 94.

epicolumellar (ep-i-kol-ū-mel′är), *a.* [< *epicolumella* + *-ar*2.] Pertaining to the epicolumella: as, an *epicolumellar* ossification.

epicondylar (ep-i-kon′di-lär), *a.* [< *epicondyle* + *-ar*2.] Of or pertaining to the epicondyle; supracondylar.



Anterior View, Distal End, of Right Humerus of a Man.

H, humerus; *epc*, epicondyle, or external supracondyloid protuberance; *ept*, epitrochlea, or internal supracondyloid protuberance; *cp*, capitellum, or convex articular surface for head of radius; *tr*, trochlea, or transversely concave articular surface for the ulna; *epc* and *cp* are together the ectocondyle, and *ept* and *tr* are together the entocondyle.

epicondyle (ep-i-kon′dil), *n.* [< NL. *epicondylus*, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κόνδυλος, a knuckle: see *condyle.*] In *anat.*, a name given by Chaussier to the external condyle or outer protuberance on the lower extremity of the humerus or arm-bone, which aids in forming the elbow-joint. The epicondyle was originally distinguished from the epitrochlea on the inner (ulnar) side of the bone; but the term was afterward extended to both the inner and outer supracondylar protuberances. See phrases following.

The *epicondyle* has been called "outer" or "external condyle," and more recently by Markoe (1880) and others "external *epicondyle.*"
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 160.

External epicondyle, the external or radial supracondylar eminence of the humerus.—**Internal epicondyle,** the internal or ulnar supracondylar eminence of the humerus. Also called *epitrochlea.*

epicondylus (ep-i-kon′di-lus), *n.*; pl. *epicondyli* (-lī). [NL.] Same as *epicondyle.*

epicoracohumeral (ep-i-kor″a-kō-hū′me-ral), *a.* [< NL. *epicoracohumeralis*, < *epicoraco(id)* + *humerus.*] Pertaining to the epicoracoid bone and to the humerus: applied to muscles having such attachments, as in sundry reptiles.

epicoracohumeralis (ep-i-kor″a-kō-hū-me-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *epicoracohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.] An epicoracohumeral muscle, as of sundry reptiles.

epicoracoid (ep-i-kor′a-koid), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *coracoid*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A bone or cartilage of the scapular arch of some animals, as batrachians, bounding the fontanel internally. See *coracoid, n.*, extract under *precoracoid, a.*, and cuts under *pectoral* and *omosternum.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the epicoracoid.

epicoracoidal (ep-i-kor′a-koi-dal), *a.* [< *epicoracoid* + *-al.*] Same as *epicoracoid.*

[In *Crocodilia*] the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct *epicoracoidal* element.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 220.

epicorolline (ep″i-kō-rol′in), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + E. *corolla* + *-ine*1.] In *bot.*, inserted upon the corolla.

epicotyl (ep-i-kot′il), *n.* [Abbr. of **epicotyledon*, < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped hollow (cotyledon).] In *bot.*, the part of the young stem above the cotyledons.

epicotyledonary (ep-i-kot-i-lē′dō-nā-ri), *a.* [< **epicotyledon* (see *epicotyl*) + *-ary.*] In *bot.*, situated above the cotyledons; pertaining to the epicotyl.

epicrania, *n.* Plural of *epicranium.*

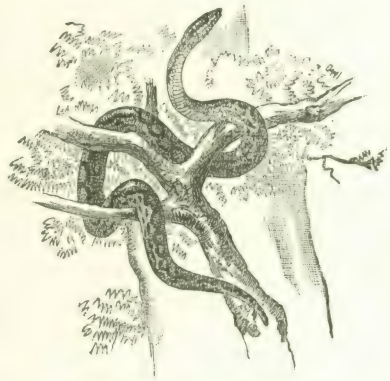
epicranial (ep-i-krā′ni-al), *a.* [< *epicranium* + *-al.*] 1. In *entom.*, pertaining to or situated on the epicranium, or upper surface of an insect's head.—2. In *anat.*, situated upon the cranium or skull: specifically applied to the tendinous part of the occipitofrontalis muscle.—**Epicranial suture,** in *entom.*, a longitudinal impressed line on the top of the head, dividing before into two branches, which pass toward the bases of the antennæ. It is generally visible only in immature insects, and indicates that the upper part of the epicranium is primitively divided into two lateral parts. See cut under *Insecta.*

epicranium (ep-i-krā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epicrania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κρανίον, the cranium.] 1. In *entom.*, the upper surface of an insect's head, between the compound eyes, and extending from the occiput to the border of the mouth. It is generally divided into three regions: the upper, called the *vertex;* the middle, called the *front;* and the lower, called the *clypeus* or *epistoma;* but these terms vary much with the different orders. Many writers exclude the clypeus. See cut under *Insecta.*

The *epicranium*, or that piece (sclerite) bearing the eyes, ocelli and antennæ, and in front the clypeus and labrum.
A. S. Packard, Amer. Nat., XVII. 1138.

2. In *anat.*, that which is upon the cranium or skull; the scalp; the galea capitis: especially applied to the muscular and tendinous parts underlying the skin, as the occipitofrontalis.

Epicrates (e-pik′rā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπικρατής, having mastery, < ἐπί, upon, + κράτος, might.] A genus of South American boas, or


Ringed Boa (*Epicrates cenchris*).

non-venomous constricting serpents of huge size, of the family *Boidæ*, having the tail prehensile, the scales smooth, labial fossæ present, and plates of the head extending over the muzzle and front. *E. cenchris* is the ringed boa, or aboma, of a dark-yellowish gray, with a dorsal row of large brown rings, and lateral blotches of dark color with lighter centers.

epicrisis (e-pik′ri-sis), *n.*; pl. *epicrises* (-sēz). [< Gr. ἐπίκρισις, determination, < ἐπικρίνειν, determine, < ἐπί, upon, + κρίνειν, separate, decide, judge: see *crisis, critic.*] 1. Methodical or critical judgment of a passage or work, with discussion of a question or questions arising from its consideration.—2. An annotation or a treatise embodying such discussion or judgment; a critical note, criticism, or review. In Hebrew Bibles the epicrisis to a book is a brief series of observations appended to it by the Massoretes, stating the number of letters, verses, chapters, etc., and quoting the middle sentence of the whole book.

epicritic (ep-i-krit′ik), *a.* [Gr. ἐπικριτικός, determining, < ἐπικρίνειν, determine: see *epicrisis.*] Noting a system of sensory nerves in the skin which have a wide range of sensibility and by means of which slight stimuli are perceived: distinguished from *protopathic.*

Epictetian (ep-ik-tē′shan), *a.* [< *Epictetus* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher of the first and second centuries, who, after being a slave and a philosopher at Rome, established a school at Nicopolis in Epirus. His doctrines were recorded by his pupil Arrian. Epictetus taught that we should not allow ourselves to be dependent upon good things not within our own power, and that we should worship our consciences.

epicure (ep′i-kūr), *n.* [< *Epicure*, < F. *Épicure*, < L. *Epicurus*, < Gr. Ἐπίκουρος, a philosopher of this name (see *Epicurean, n.*), lit. an assistant, ally, < ἐπί, upon, to, + κόρος, κοῦρος, a (free-born) youth (acting as assistant in sacrifices, etc.).] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A follower of Epicurus; an Epicurean: seldom, if ever, used without odium.

Lucretius the poet . . . would have been seven times more *epicure* and atheist than he was.
Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

2. Popularly (owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical part of the doctrines of Epicurus), one given up to sensual enjoyment, and especially to the pleasures of eating and drinking; a gormand; a person of luxurious tastes and habits.

Cæs. Will this description satisfy him?
Ant. With the health that Pompey gives him; else he is a very *epicure.* *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

Live while you live, the *epicure* would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day.
Doddridge, Epigram on his Family Arms.

=**Syn. 2.** *Epicure, Gourmet,* and *Gormand* agree in representing one who cares a great deal for the pleasures of the table. The *epicure* selects with a fastidious taste, but is luxurious in the supply of that which he likes. The *gourmet* is a connoisseur in food and drink, and a dainty feeder. The *gormand* differs from a glutton only in having a more discriminating taste.

epicure† (ep′i-kūr), *v. i.* [< *epicure, n.*] To live like an epicure; epicurize.

They did *Epicure* it in daily exceedings, as indeed where should men fare well, if not in a King's Hall?
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, II. 48.

epicureal† (ep-i-kū′rē-al), *a.* [< *epicure* + *-al.*] Epicurean.

But these are *epicureal* tenets, tending to looseness of life, luxury, and atheism. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 387.

Epicurean (ep″i-kū-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Épicurien* (cf. Sp. *Epicúreo* = Pg. It. *Epicureo*), < L. *Epicurēus*, < Gr. Ἐπικούρειος, < Ἐπίκουρος, Epicurus: see *epicure.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or founded by Epicurus, the Greek philosopher; relating to the doctrines of Epicurus.

The sect
Epicurean, and the Stoick severe.
Milton, P. R., iv. 280.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Devoted to the pursuit of pleasure as the chief good.

Only such cups as left us friendly-warm,
Affirming each his own philosophy—
Nothing to mar the sober majesties
Of settled, sweet, *Epicurean* life.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. [*l. c.*] Given to luxury or indulgence in sensual pleasures; of luxurious tastes or habits, especially in eating and drinking; fond of good living.—4. [*l. c.*] Contributing to the pleasures of the table; fit for an epicure.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.

II. *n.* 1. A follower of Epicurus, the great sensualistic philosopher of antiquity (341–270 B. C.), who founded a school at Athens about 307 B. C. He held, like Bentham, that pleasure is the

only possible end of rational action, and that the ultimate pleasure is freedom from disturbance. In logic the Epicureans are distinguished from all the other ancient schools, not only in maintaining an experiential theory of cognition and the validity of inductive reasoning, but also in denying the value of definitions, syllogism, and the other apparatus of the a priori method. Like J. S. Mill, they based induction upon the uniformity of nature. Epicurus was very strenuous in the advocacy of natural causes for all phenomena, and in resisting hypotheses of the interference of supernatural beings in nature. He adopted the atomistic theory of Democritus, while bringing into it the doctrine of chance, which is the very life of that theory. His views were thus more like those of a modern scientist than were those of any other philosopher of antiquity. Owing, however, to the natural repugnance to doctrines seeming to lower the nature of man, Epicurus and his school have been much hated and abused; so that *an Epicurean* has come to mean also a mere votary of pleasure. See 2.

I know it, and smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic, or like
A wiser *epicurean*, and let the world have its way.
Tennyson, Maud, iv. 4.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A votary of pleasure, or one who pursues the pleasures of sense as the chief good; one who is fond of good living; a person of luxurious tastes, especially in eating and drinking; a gourmet; an epicure.

The brotherhood
Of soft *Epicureans* taught — if they
The ends of being would secure, and win
The crown of wisdom — to yield up their souls
To a voluptuous unconcern.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Epicureanism (ep″i-kū-rē′an-izm), *n.* [< *Epicurean* + *-ism.*] **1.** The philosophical system of Epicurus, or attachment to his doctrines, especially the doctrine that pleasure is the chief good in life.

Epicureanism had indeed spread widely in the empire, but it proved little more than a principle of disintegration or an apology for vice, or at best the religion of tranquil and indifferent natures animated by no strong moral enthusiasm. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 184.

2. [*l. c.*] Attachment to or indulgence in luxurious habits; fondness for good living. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

epicurely† (ep′i-kūr-li), *adv.* [< *epicure* + *-ly*2.] Luxuriously. *Davies.*

His horses . . . are provendered as *epicurely*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

epicureous†, *a.* [< L. *Epicureus*, < Gr. Ἐπικούρειος, < Ἐπίκουρος, Epicurus.] Epicurean.

D. Samson, late B. of Chichester, and now the double-faced *epicureous* bite-sheepe of Co. Lich.
Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, Translator to the Reader.

epicurism (ep′i-kūr-izm), *n.* [= D. *epikurismus* = G. *epikuräismus* = Dan. *epikuræisme* = Sw. *epikurism*, < F. *épicurisme* = Sp. Pg. *epicurismo* = It. *epicureismo*, < L. *Epicurus*, Epicurus.] **1.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] The doctrine of Epicurus, that enjoyment, or the pursuit of pleasure in life, is the chief good; Epicureanism.

Infidelity, or modern Deism, is little else but revived *Epicureism*, Sadducism, and Zendichism.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 80.

He . . . called in the assistance of sentiment to refine his enjoyments: in other words, all his philosophy consisted in *epicurism*. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

2. By extension, luxury or indulgence in gross pleasure; sensual enjoyment; voluptuousness. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

epicurize (ep′i-kūr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epicurized*, ppr. *epicurizing*. [< *epicure* + *-ize.*] **1.** To be or become Epicurean in doctrine; profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

The tree of knowledge mistaken for the tree of life, . . . *Epicurizing* philosophy, Antinomian liberty, under the pretence of free grace and a gospel spirit.
Cudworth, Sermons, p. 87.

2. To play the epicure; indulge in sensual pleasures; feast; riot.

A fellow here about town, that *epicurizes* upon burning coals, & drinks healths in scalding brimstone.
Marvell, Works, II. 60.

★**epicycle** (ep′i-sī-kl), *n.* [< ME. *episicle*, < LL. *epicyclus*, < Gr. ἐπίκυκλος, epicycle, < ἐπί, upon, + κύκλος, circle: see *cycle.*] **1.** A circle moving upon or around another circle, as one of a number of wheels revolving round a common axis. See *epicyclic train*, under *epicyclic.*—**2.** In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a little circle, conceived for the explanation of planetary motion, whose center was supposed to move round in the circumference of a greater circle; a small circle whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, was supposed to be carried along with the deferent, and yet by its own peculiar motion to carry the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. Copernicus also made use of epicycles, which, however, were banished by Kepler.

The moone moevyth the contrarie from othere planetes as in hire *episicle*, but in non other manere.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 35.

The same phænomena in astronomy are satisfied by the received astronomy of the diurnal motion, and the proper motions of the planets, with their eccentrics and *epicycles*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 179.

Tycho hath feigned I know not how many subdivisions of *epicycles* in *epicycles*, &c., to calculate and express the moon's motion. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 297.

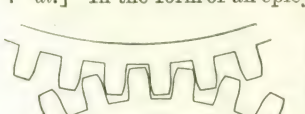
★**Deferent of the epicycle.** See *deferent.*

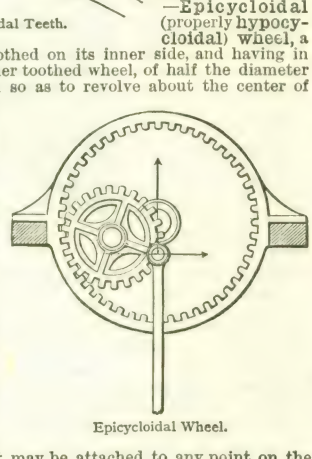
epicyclic (ep-i-sik′lik), *a.* [< *epicycle* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an epicycle.—**Epicyclic train**, in *mech.*, any train of gearing the axes of the wheels of which revolve around a common center. The wheel at one end of such a train, if not those at both ends, is always concentric with the revolving frame.

epicycloid (ep-i-sī′kloid), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κύκλος, a circle, + εἶδος, form. Cf. *epicycle* and *cycloid.*] In *geom.*, a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the convex side of a fixed circle. These curves were invented by the Danish astronomer Roemer in 1674.—**Elliptic epicycloid**, a curve of the fourth order traced by a point in the plane of an ellipse which rolls upon an equal fixed ellipse.—**Exterior epicycloid**, an epicycloid proper, opposed to an *interior epicycloid*, which is a hypocycloid.—**Interior epicycloid**, a hypocycloid.—**Parabolic epicycloid**, the locus of a point upon the plane of a parabola which rolls upon an equal fixed parabola.—**Spherical epicycloid**, the locus of a point on the plane of a circle which rolls upon another circle so that the two planes have a constant inclination to each other.


Epicycloid.

epicycloidal (ep″i-sī-kloi′dal), *a.* [< *epicycloid* + *-al.*] In the form of an epicycloid; depending upon the properties of the epicycloid.—**Epicycloidal teeth**, gear-teeth whose profiles are epicycloid curves.—**Epicycloidal** (properly **hypocycloidal**) **wheel**, a wheel or ring toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel, of half the diameter of the first, fitted so as to revolve about the center of the latter. It is used for converting circular into alternate motion, or alternate into circular. While the revolution of the smaller wheel is taking place, any point whatever on its circumference will describe a straight line, or will pass and repass through a diameter of the circle, once during each revolution. In practice a piston-rod or other reciprocating part may be attached to any point on the circumference of the smaller wheel.


Epicycloidal Teeth.


Epicycloidal Wheel.

epicyemate (ep″i-sī-ē′māt), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + κύημα, an embryo (< κυεῖν, be pregnant), + *-ate.*] In *embryol.*, having that mode of development characteristic of *Ichthyopsida*, or fishes and batrachians, in which the embryo is not invaginated in the blastodermic vesicle, but remains superimposed upon a large yolk inclosed by the vesicle: the opposite of *endocyemate*. *J. A. Ryder.*

epicyesis (ep″i-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κύησις, pregnancy, < κυεῖν, be pregnant.] The quality or condition of an epicyemate embryo; the mode of development of the embryo in low vertebrates, which have no amnion nor allantois.

epicystotomy (ep″i-sis-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *cystotomy.*] In *surg.*, the high or suprapubic operation of opening the urinary bladder.

epideictic, epideictical, *a.* See *epidictic, epidictical.*

epideistic (ep″i-dē-is′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + *deistic.*] Ultradeistic; with religious spirit or purpose.

The German expositions were essentially scientific and critical, not *epideistic*, nor intended to make converts.
Westminster Rev., CXXVII. 110.

epidemic (ep-i-dem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *epidemus* (< Gr. ἐπίδημος, also ἐπιδήμιος, among the people, general, epidemic, < ἐπί, upon, + δῆμος, people), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Common to or affecting a whole people or a great number in a community; generally diffused and prevalent. A disease is said to be *epidemic* in a community when it appears in a great number of cases at the same time in that locality, but is not permanently prevalent there. In the latter case it is said to be *endemic.*

Whatever be the cause of this *epidemic* folly, it would be unjust to ascribe it to the freedom of the press.
Warburton, Divine Legation, Ded. to Freethinkers (1738).

A dread of mad dogs is the *epidemic* terror which now prevails. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxix.

The hint becomes the more significant from the marked similarity of the cholera-track of the present year to that which has on former occasions been followed, after a twelvemonth's interval, by a regular invasion of *epidemic* cholera. *Saturday Rev.*, Oct. 21, 1865.

II. *n.* **1.** A temporary prevalence of a disease throughout a community: as, an *epidemic* of smallpox.

The earlier *epidemics* of malignant cholera which visited Europe were believed to have been heralded by an unusual prevalence of "fevers" and diarrhœal affections.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 441.

2. The disease thus prevalent.

Those dreadful exterminating *epidemicks*, which, in consequence of scanty and unwholesome food, in former times not unfrequently wasted whole nations.
Burke, On Scarcity.

epidemical (ep-i-dem′i-kal), *a.* [< *epidemic* + *-al.*] Of the character of an epidemic; epidemically diffused; epidemic.

These vices [luxury and intemperance] are grown too *Epidemical*, not only in the City but the Countries too.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

epidemically (ep-i-dem′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epidemic manner.

epidemicalness (ep-i-dem′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being epidemic. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

epidemiography (ep-i-dē-mi-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, epidemic, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A treatise on or description of epidemic diseases.

epidemiological (ep-i-dē″mi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *epidemiology* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to epidemiology.

epidemiologically (ep-i-dē″mi-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epidemiological manner.

epidemiologist (ep-i-dē-mi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *epidemiology* + *-ist.*] One conversant with epidemiology.

epidemiology (ep-i-dē-mi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, epidemic, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of epidemics; the sum of human knowledge concerning epidemic diseases.

epidemy† (ep′i-dem-i), *n.* [Late ME. *epydymye*; < Gr. ἐπιδημία, prevalence of an epidemic, < ἐπίδημος, epidemic: see *epidemic.*] An epidemic.

In the xix. yere of this Charlys, ye lande of Fraunce was greuously vexyd with the plage *ipydymye*, of which sykenesse a great multitude of people dyed.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1599.

Epidendrum (ep-i-den′drum), *n.* [NL., so called from their growing on trees (cf. Gr. ἐπιδένδριος, on a tree), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + δένδρον, a tree.] A large genus of orchids, most of the species of which are epiphytic, growing on trees. There are about 400 species, confined for the most part to the tropics, though several species are found in Florida. They vary much in habit, but the stems are often pseudobulbs, bearing strap-shaped, leathery leaves. There are many species in cultivation for their handsome flowers.

epiderm (ep′i-dėrm), *n.* [< LL. *epidermis*: see *epidermis.*] Same as *epidermis.*

epidermal (ep-i-dėr′mal), *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-al.*] Relating to the epidermis or scarf-skin; cuticular; exoskeletal. Also, rarely, *epidermatoid, epidermose, epidermous, epidermidal.*—**Epidermal tissue, structure,** or **system,** in *bot.*, the simple or more or less complex structure which forms the covering of plants, including cuticle, epidermis, bark, cork, etc.

epidermale (ep″i-dėr-mā′lē), *n.*; pl. *epidermalia* (-li-ä). [NL., < *epidermis.* Cf. *epidermal.*] A sponge-spicule on the outer surface with free projecting differentiated ray only. *F. E. Schulze.*

epidermatoid (ep-i-dėr′ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπιδερματίς, equiv. to ἐπιδερμίς, epidermis, + εἶδος, form.] **1.** Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic.*—**2.** Resembling epidermis; having some character of epiderm, without being exactly that tissue. Also *epidermoid.*

epidermeous (ep-i-dėr′mē-us), *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-eous.*] Same as *epidermic.* [Rare.]

★**epidermic, epidermical** (ep-i-dėr′mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [< *epiderm(is)* + *-ic, -ical.*] Belonging or relating to or resembling the epidermis; covering the skin; epidermal.—**Epidermic method,** a method of administering medicinal substances by applying them to the skin. Also called *iatraliptic method.*

epidermidal (ep-i-dėr′mi-dạl), *a.* [< *epidermis* (*-id-*) + *-al.*] Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic.* [Rare.]

epidermis (ep-i-dėr′mis), *n.* [< LL. *epidermis,* < Gr. *ἐπιδερμίς* (*-μιδ-*), the outer skin, < *ἐπί,* upon, + *δέρμα,* skin.] **1.** In *anat.,* the cuticle or scarf-skin; the non-vascular outer layer of the skin. Its outer portions usually consist of flattened or hardened cells in one or more layers, cohering into a pellicle, which readily peels off and is constantly being shed and renewed. It is derived from the epiblast, and is entered by fine nerve-fibrils, but by no blood-vessels. The following strata are recognized, from without inward: stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, and stratum spinosum. See cuts under *skin* and *sweat-gland.*

2. In *zoöl.,* broadly, some or any outermost integument or tegumentary covering or envelop of the body, or some part of the body: a term nearly synonymous with *exoskeleton.* Thus, nails, claws, hoofs, horns, scales, feathers, etc., consist of much thickened or otherwise specialized epidermis; the whole skin which a snake sheds is epidermis.

3. In *embryol.,* the outermost blastodermic membrane; the ectoderm or epiblast, which will in due course become an epidermis proper. —**4.** In *conch.,* specifically, the rind or peel covering the shell of a mollusk; the external animal integument of the shell, as distinguished from the shell-substance proper: commonly found as a tough, fibrous, or stringy dark-colored bark, which readily peels off in shreds.— **5.** In *bot.,* the outer layer or layers of cells covering the surfaces of plants.

On all the softer parts of the higher plants . . . we find a surface-layer, differing in its texture from the parenchyma beneath, and constituting a distinct membrane, known as *Epidermis.* *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 377.

Also *epiderm.*

epidermization (ep-i-dėr-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *epidermis* + *-ation.*] In *surg.,* the operation of skin-grafting.

epidermoid (ep-i-dėr′moid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιδερμίς,* epidermis, + *εἶδος,* form.] Same as *epidermatoid,* 2.

epidermomuscular (ep-i-dėr-mō-mus′kū-lạr), *a.* [< LL. *epidermis,* cuticle, + L. *musculus,* muscle, + *-ar.*] Cuticular and contractile; epidermal and muscular, as the ectodermal cells of a fresh-water polyp, *Hydra.* See *neuromuscular.*

epidermose (ep-i-dėr′mōs), *n.* and *a.* [< *epiderm* + *-ose.*] **I.** *n.* Same as *ceratin.*

II. *a.* Same as *epidermal.*

epidermous (ep-i-dėr′mus), *a.* Same as *epidermal.*

epidictic, epideictic (ep-i-dik′tik, -dīk′tik), *a.* [< L. *epidicticus,* declamatory (cf. LL. *epidicticalis,* normal), < Gr. *ἐπιδεικτικός,* fit for displaying or showing off, < *ἐπιδείκνύναι,* display, show, exhibit, < *ἐπί,* upon, + *δείκνύναι,* show, point out. Cf. *deictic, apodictic.*] Demonstrative; serving for exhibition or display: applied to that department of oratory which comprises orations not aiming directly at a practical result, but of a purely rhetorical character. In deliberative oratory the immediate object is to persuade the assembly to adopt or to deter it from adopting the measure under discussion; in judicial oratory it is accusation or defense of the person under trial; but in epidictic oratory it is simply the treatment of a subject before an audience for the purpose of affording pleasure or satisfaction.

I admire his [Junius's] letters as fine specimens of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epidictic.* *V. Knox,* Winter Evenings, xxix.

He [Christ] would not work any *epideictic* miracle at their bidding, any more than at the bidding of the tempter. *Farrar.*

For Isokrates Wagner distinguishes between the early period of work for the courts and the late period of *epideictic* discourses. *Amer. Jour. Philol.,* VIII. 332.

epidictical, epideictical (ep-i-dik′ti-kạl, -dīk′-ti-kạl), *a.* [< *epidictic* + *-al.*] Same as *epidictic.*

epididymal (ep-i-did′i-mạl), *a.* [< *epididymis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epididymis: as, *epididymal* ducts; *epididymal* tissues.

epididymis (ep-i-did′i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιδιδυμίς,* epididymis, < *ἐπί,* upon, + *δίδυμος,* testicle, lit. twin: see *didymous.*] An elongated oblong body resting upon and alongside the testicle, mostly enveloped in the tunica vaginalis. It is composed of a convoluted tube 20 feet long, ending at the lower end, or globus minor, in the vas deferens. The upper portion, or globus major, is formed in part by the coiled terminations of the vasa efferentia of the testis, which, 12 to 20 in number, open into the convoluted canal.

epididymitis (ep-i-did-i-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *epididymis* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.,* inflammation of the epididymis.

epidiorite (ep-i-dī′ō-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, + *diorite.*] A variety of diorite which contains fibrous instead of compact hornblende.

epidiorthosis (ep-i-dī-ôr-thō′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιδιόρθωσις,* the correction of a previous expression, < *ἐπιδιορθοῦν,* correct afterward, < *ἐπί,* upon, after, + *διορθοῦν,* correct, make straight: see *diorthosis.*] In *rhet.,* same as *epanorthosis.*

epidosite (e-pid′ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίδοσις,* a giving besides, increase (< *ἐπιδιδόναι,* give besides: see *epidote*), + *-ite*[2].] A granular or schistose rock composed essentially of epidote, usually grass-green in color, with some quartz: always an alteration product, derived from various older rocks. Also called *pistacite-rock.*

epidote (ep′i-dōt), *n.* [= F. *épidote* (so named by Haüy, from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms), < Gr. as if **ἐπιδοτός,* < *ἐπιδιδόναι,* give besides, give unto, intr. increase, grow, < *ἐπί,* upon, in addition, + *διδόναι,* give.] A common mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system, also massive, generally of a pistachio-green color and of a vitreous luster. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium. The epidote group of minerals includes, besides epidote proper, the manganese epidote piedmontite, the cerium epidote allanite, and the calcium epidote zoisite. Epidote is also called *arendalite* and *pistacite.*

epidotic (ep-i-dot′ik), *a.* [< *epidote* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling epidote.

epidromia (ep-i-drō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιδρομή,* a flux, < *ἐπιδραμεῖν,* run to or upon, < *ἐπί,* upon, + *δραμεῖν,* 2d aor., run, associated with *τρέχειν,* run: see *dromedary.*] In *pathol.,* afflux of humors, particularly of blood, to any part of the body.

Epigæa (ep-i-jē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίγαιος,* a once-occurring dial. form (*τὰ ἐπίγαια,* the parts on or near the ground), < *ἐπί,* upon, + *γαῖα,* poet. (dial.) form of *γέα, γῆ,* the earth, the ground: see *epigeous.*] **1.** A genus of ericaceous plants, of two species, one a native of Asia, the other, *E. repens,* the well-known May-flower or trailing arbutus of the United States. They are prostrate or creeping evergreens, with fragrant rose-colored or white flowers appearing in early spring. Also *Epigea.*



Trailing Arbutus (*Epigæa repens*).

2. In *entom.,* a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner,* 1816.

epigæal, epigæous, *a.* See *epigeal, epigeous.*

epigaster (ep-i-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, + *γαστήρ,* belly.] A posterior part of the peptogaster, including the large intestine or its equivalent, as the colon, cæcum, and rectum; the "hind-gut" of some writers, translating *Hinterdarm* of the German morphologists.

epigastræal (ep″i-gas-trē′ạl), *a.* [< *epigastræum* + *-al.*] Same as *epigastric.*

epigastræum (ep″i-gas-trē′um), *n.* [NL.: see *epigastrium.*] Same as *epigastrium.*

epigastral (ep-i-gas′trạl), *a.* [< *epigaster* + *-al.*] **1.** In *anat.,* same as *epigastric.*—**2.** In *biol.,* pertaining to the epigaster or hind-gut.

epigastrale (ep″i-gas-trā′lē), *n.*; pl. *epigastralia* (-li-ạ). [NL.: see *epigastral.*] A spongespicule on the gastral surface with free differentiated ray only. *F. E. Schulze.*

epigastralgia (ep″i-gas-tral′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιγάστριον,* epigastrium, + *ἄλγος,* pain.] In *pathol.,* pain at the epigastrium.

epigastralia, *n.* Plural of *epigastrale.*

epigastrial (ep-i-gas′tri-ạl), *a.* [< *epigastrium* + *-al.*] Same as *epigastric.*

epigastric (ep-i-gas′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, + *γαστήρ,* stomach, + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Lying upon, distributed over, or pertaining to the abdomen or the stomach. Also, rarely, *epigastræal, epigastral, epigastrial.*—**Epigastric artery.** (*a*) *Deep* or *inferior,* a branch of the external iliac distributed to the abdominal walls. (*b*) *Superficial,* a recurrent branch of the femoral supplying the abdominal walls below the umbilicus. (*c*) *Superior,* the abdominal branch of the internal mammary.—**Epigastric lobes** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, an anterior subdivision of the complex gastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura.*—**Epigastric plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Epigastric region,** the epigastrium, a region of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions,* under *abdominal.*—**Epigastric veins,** the veins which accompany any of the epigastric arteries.

II. *n.* An epigastric artery.

epigastriocele (ep-i-gas′tri-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιγάστριον,* epigastrium, + *κήλη,* tumor.] An abdominal hernia in the region of the epigastrium. Also *epigastrocele.*

epigastrium (ep-i-gas′tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιγάστριον,* the region of the stomach from the breast to the navel (all below being the *ὑπογάστριον,* > E. *hypogastrium*), neut. of *ἐπιγάστριος,* over the belly, < *ἐπί,* upon, over, + *γαστήρ,* belly.] **1.** The upper and median part of the abdomen, especially of its surface, or that part lying over the stomach; the epigastric region, commonly called the *pit of the stomach.*—**2.** In *entom.,* a term used by some of the older entomologists for the lower side of the mesothorax and metathorax in the *Coleoptera, Hemiptera,* and *Orthoptera.*

Also, sometimes, *epigastræum.*

epigastrocele (ep-i-gas′trō-sēl), *n.* Same as *epigastriocele.*

Epigea, *n.* See *Epigæa,* 1.

epigeal (ep-i-jē′ạl), *a.* [< *epige-ous* + *-al.*] **1.** Same as *epigeous.*—**2.** In *entom.,* living near the surface of the ground, as on low herbs, or on mosses, roots, and other surface vegetation.

Also *epigæal.*

epigean (ep-i-jē′ạn), *a.* [< *epige-ous* + *-an.*] Same as *epigeous.*

epigee (ep′i-jē), *n.* [< NL. *epigeum,* neut. of *epigeus,* < Gr. *ἐπίγειος,* on or of the earth: see *Epigæa.*] Same as *perigee.*

epigene (ep′i-jēn), *a.* [(Cf. Gr. *ἐπιγενής,* growing after or late, < *ἐπιγίγνεσθαι,* be born after), < Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, + *-γενης,* produced, < √ **γεν,* produce: see *-gen, -gene.*] **1.** In *geol.,* formed or originating on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene:* as, *epigene* rocks.

The whole *epigene* army of destructive agencies. *Geikie,* Geol. Sketches, ii. 24.

2. In *crystal.,* foreign; unnatural; unusual: said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

epigenesis (ep-i-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί,* upon, in addition, + *γένεσις,* generation: see *genesis.*] **1.** The coming into being in the act or process of generation or reproduction; the theory or doctrine of generation in which the germ is held to be actually procreated by the parents, not simply expanded or unfolded or made to grow out of an ovum or spermatozoön in which it preëxisted or had been preformed. Thus, in its application to plants, this theory maintains that the embryo does not preëxist in either the ovary or the pollen, but is generated by the union of the fecundating principles of the male and female organs. In zoölogy the doctrine supplanted the theory of incasement (see *incasement*), as held by both the animalculists and the ovulists, and may be considered to have itself "incased" the germ of all modern doctrines of ontogenetic biogeny, or evolution of the individual from preëxisting individuals. The theory was promulgated in substance in 1759 by C. F. Wolff, and in a modified form, as above, is the doctrine now accepted.

More correctly, perhaps, *epigenesis* is an event of evolution, and evolution impossible without *epigenesis;* for evolution, strictly speaking, is the unfolding of that which lies as a preformation in germ, which a new product with new properties manifestly does not, any more than the differential calculus lies in a primeval atom; while *epigenesis* signifies a state that is the basis of, and the causative impulse to, a new and more complex state. *Maudsley,* Body and Will, p. 170.

2. In *geol.,* same as *metamorphism.*—**3.** In *pathol.,* an accessory symptom; a new symptom that does not indicate a change in the nature of a disease.

epigenesist (ep-i-jen′e-sist), *n.* [< *epigenes(is)* + *-ist.*] One who supports the theory of epigenesis.

epigenetic (ep″i-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *epigenesis,* after *genetic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

He criticises the ideas of progress and of the unity of history, and contends for an *epigenetic* as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation. *Mind,* XII. 629.

epigenetically (ep″i-jē-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an epigenetic manner; by means of epigenesis.

epigenic (ep-i-jen′ik), *a.* [As *epigene* + *-ic.*] Originating on the surface of the earth.

epigenous (e-pij′e-nus), *a.* [As *epigene* + *-ous.*] In *bot.,* growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungi on the surface of leaves: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenous.*

epigeous (ep-i-jē′us), *a.* [Also written, less exactly, *epigæous,* < Gr. *ἐπίγειος* (dial. *ἐπίγαιος*), on or of the earth, on the ground, < *ἐπί,* upon, +

γέα, γῆ, dial. γαῖα, the earth, the ground: see *Epigæa*.] 1. Growing on or out of the earth: as, *epigeous* plants.—2. Borne above ground in germination, as the cotyledons of beans, etc. Also *epigeal*, *epigean*.

epigeum (ep-i-jē'um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **epigeus*, < Gr. ἐπίγειος, on the earth: see *epigeous*.] Same as *perigee*.

epiglot (ep'i-glot), *n.* Same as *epiglottis*.

epiglottic (ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< *epiglott-is* + *-ic*.] Situated upon the glottis; specifically, pertaining to the epiglottis.—**Epiglottic gland,** a quantity of areolar and adipose tissue situated in a space between the pointed base of the epiglottis and the hyo-epiglottidean and thyro-hyoidean ligaments. It is not a gland.

epiglottidean (ep″i-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* Same as *epiglottic*.

epiglottidei, *n.* Plural of *epiglottideus*.

epiglottides, *n.* Plural of *epiglottis*.

epiglottideus (ep″i-glo-tid'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *epiglottidei* (-ī). [NL., < *epiglottis* (*-id-*) + *-eus*.] A muscle of the epiglottis. Three epiglottidei are described in man, named *thyro-epiglottideus*, and *aryteno-epiglottideus superior* and *inferior*. The latter, also called *Hilton's muscle* and *compressor sacculi laryngis*, is in important relation with the sacculus of the larynx.

epiglottis (ep-i-glot'is), *n.*; pl. *epiglottides* (-i-dēz). [< NL. *epiglottis*, < Attic Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς, common Gr. ἐπιγλωσσίς, epiglottis, < ἐπί, upon, + γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, glottis: see *glottis*.] 1. A valve-like organ which helps to prevent the entrance of food and drink into the larynx during deglutition. In man the epiglottis is of oblong figure, broad and round above, attached by its narrow base to the anterior angle of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage or Adam's-apple, and also to the hyoid or tongue-bone, and the tongue itself; its ligaments for these attachments are the thyro-epiglottic, hyo-epiglottic, and glosso-epiglottic, the latter three in number, forming folds of mucous membrane. The muscles of the epiglottis are three, the thyro-epiglottideus and the superior and inferior aryteno-epiglottideus. Its substance is elastic yellow fibrocartilage, covered with mucous membrane continuous with that of the fauces and air-passages. In its ordinary state, as during respiration, the epiglottis stands upon end, uncovering the opening of the larynx; during the act of deglutition it is brought backward so as to protect this orifice. Any similar structure in the lower animals receives the same name. See cuts under *alimentary* and *mouth*.

2. In *Polyzoa*, same as *epistoma*.—3. In *entom.*, same as *epipharynx*.—**Cushion** or **tubercle of the epiglottis,** a rounded elevation, covered with mucous membrane of a bright-pink color, in the middle line below the base of the epiglottis and above the rima glottidis. *Quain; Holden.*—**Depressor epiglottidis,** the depressor of the epiglottis, a part of the thyro-epiglottidean muscle continued on to the margin of the epiglottis.—**Frenum epiglottidis** (bridle of the epiglottis), one of the three folds of mucous membrane, or glosso-epiglottic ligaments, which pass between the epiglottis and the tongue.

epiglottohyoidean (ep-i-glot″ō-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *epiglottis* + *hyoid* + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to the epiglottis and to the hyoid bone; hyo-epiglottic.

epignathi, *n.* Plural of *epignathus*.

epignathism (e-pig'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *epignathous* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being epignathous; the epignathous structure of the bill of a bird.

Exhibited in the intermaxillary bone, divested of the sheath which often forms a little overhanging point, but does not constitute *epignathism*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 101.

epignathous (e-pig'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *ornith.*, hook-billed; having the end of the upper mandible decurved over and beyond that of the lower one, as a bird of prey, parrot, petrel, or gull.


Epignathous Bill of Gull.

With reference to the relation of the tips of the mandibles to each other: (1) the upper mandible overreaches the under, and is deflected over it; (2) the under mandible extends beyond the upper; (3) the two meet at a point; (4) the points of the mandibles cross each other. I propose to call these conditions *epignathous*, hypognathous, paragnathous, and metagnathous respectively.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1869, p. 213.

epignathus (e-pig'nā-thus), *n.*; pl. *epignathi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *teratol.*, an amorphous acardiac monster connected with the jaw of the twin fetus.

epigonal (e-pig'ō-nal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γονή, the seed, + *-al*.] Borne upon or beside the germ-gland: applied to a special thickened part of the tissue of the genital ridge in the embryos of some fishes, as that part which is not modified into a germ-gland or an ovary.

epigonation (ep″i-gō-nā'ti-on), *n.*; pl. *epigonatia* (-shiä). [< MGr. ἐπιγονάτιον (cf. Gr. ἐπιγονατίς, a garment reaching to the knee), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, to, + γόνυ = E. *knee*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the episcopal vestments, consisting of a piece of brocade or some other stiff material shaped like a rhomb or lozenge, and worn on the right side at or below the knee, hanging by one of its angles from the zone or girdle. The other three angles have tassels attached to them, and it is embroidered with a cross or other ornamentation. As late as the eighth century, and in some places as late as the eleventh, a handkerchief or napkin (the *encheirion*, which see) was worn in a similar manner, as it still is in the Armenian Church, and the epigonation is probably a more modern form of this. Accordingly, some writers connect this vestment with the towel (λέντιον) with which Christ girded himself before washing the disciples' feet. John xiii. 5.

Attached to the . . . [zone], on the right side, the Bishop wears an ornament . . . termed the *epigonation;* it is . . . made of brocade, or some other stiff material, a tassel being attached to the lower corners. This was at first, like the Latin maniple, a mere handkerchief.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 311.

epigone[1] (ep'i-gōn), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπίγονος, born after, one born after, in pl. offspring, successors, posterity, < ἐπί, upon, + *-γονος*, < √ **γεν*, bear, produce: see *-gen*, *-gene*.] One born after; a successor or heir.

These writers [Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill] contributed various parts of that economic system which the *epigones* in political economy contemplate with awe and admiration as something not to be questioned.
R. T. Ely, Past and Present of Pol. Econ., p. 9.

epigone[2] (ep'i-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *epigonium*.] Same as *epigonium*.

epigonia, *n.* Plural (*a*) of *epigonion*, and (*b*) of *epigonium*.

epigonion (ep″i-gō-nī'on), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ä). [< Gr. ἐπιγόνειον (see def.), < Ἐπίγονος, a person so named, lit. after-born: see *epigone*[1].] An ancient lyre with forty strings, named from its Greek inventor, Epigonos. The date of the invention is uncertain.

epigonium (ep-i-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γονή, the seed.] In *Hepaticæ*, the old archegonium, which after fertilization forms a membranous bag inclosing the young capsule: same as *calyptra*. It is ruptured as the capsule elongates. Also *epigone*. [Not in use.]

epigram (ep'i-gram), *n.* [Formerly *epigramme;* < F. *épigramme* = Sp. *epigrama* = Pg. It. *epigramma* = G. *epigramm* = Dan. Sw. *epigram*, < L. *epigramma*, < Gr. ἐπίγραμμα(τ-), an inscription, an epigram, an epitaph, < ἐπιγράφειν, inscribe: see *epigraph*.] 1. In *Gr. lit.*, a poetical inscription placed upon a tomb or public monument, as upon the face of a temple or public arch. The term was afterward extended to any little piece of verse expressing with precision a delicate or ingenious thought, as the pieces in the Greek Anthology. In Roman classical poetry the term was somewhat indiscriminately used to designate a short piece in verse; but the works of Catullus, and especially the epigrams of Martial, contain a great number with the modern epigrammatic character.

This *Epigramme* is but an inscription or writting made as it were vpon a table, or in a windowe, or vpon the wall or mantell of a chimney in some place of common resort.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 43.

Probably the first application of the newly adapted art [engraving words on stone or metal] was in dedicatory inscriptions or *epigrams*, to use this word in its original sense.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 100.

Hence—2. In a restricted sense, a short poem or piece in verse, which has only one subject, and finishes by a witty or ingenious turn of thought; hence, in a general sense, an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying.

The qualities rare in a bee that we meet
In an *epigram* never should fail;
The body should always be little and sweet,
And a sting should be left in its tail.
Trans. from Latin (author unknown).

From the time of Martial, indeed, the *epigram* came to be characterized generally by that peculiar point or sting which is now looked for in a French or English *epigram;* and the want of this in the old Greek compositions doubtless led some minds to think them tame and tasteless. The true or the best form of the early Greek epigram does not aim at wit or seek to produce surprise.
Lord Neaves.

epigramist, epigrammist (ep'i-gram-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *epigramista* = It. *epigramista;* as *epigram* + *-ist*.] Same as *epigrammatist*. [Rare.]

The *epigrammist* [Martial] speaks the sense of their drunken principles.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 2.

epigrammatarian (ep-i-gram-a-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *epigramma(t-)*, epigram, + *-arian*.] An epigrammatist.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. ix. 29.

epigrammatic (ep″i-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *épigrammatique* = Sp. *epigramático* = Pg. It. *epigrammatico* (cf. D. G. *epigrammatisch* = Dan. Sw. *epigrammatisk*), < LL. *epigrammaticus*, < LGr. ἐπιγραμματικός, < Gr. ἐπίγραμμα(τ-), epigram: see *epigram*.] 1. Dealing in epigrams; speaking or writing in epigram: as, an *epigrammatic* poet.—2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; having the quality of an epigram; antithetical; pointed: as, *epigrammatic* style or wit.

Those remarkable poems have been undervalued by critics who have not understood their nature. They have no *epigrammatic* point.
Macaulay.

epigrammatical (ep″i-gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *epigrammatic* + *-al*.] Same as *epigrammatic*.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names.
Camden.

Had this old song ["Chevy Chase"] been filled with *epigrammatical* turns and points of wit, it might perhaps have pleased the wrong taste of some readers.
Spectator, No. 74.

epigrammatically (ep″i-gra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner or style; tersely and pointedly.

It has been put *epigrammatically*, that formerly nobody in Oxford was married except the heads, but that now the heads are the only people who remain unmarried.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 611.

epigrammatism (ep-i-gram'a-tizm), *n.* [< *epigrammat-ic* + *-ism*.] The use of epigrams; epigrammatical character.

The latter [derivation] would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten, for no better cause than its *epigrammatism*.
Poe, Marginalia, lxvii.

epigrammatist (ep-i-gram'a-tist), *n.* [= F. *épigrammatiste* = Sp. *epigramatista* = Pg. It. *epigrammatista*, < LL. *epigrammatista*, < LGr. ἐπιγραμματιστής, < Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, write an epigram: see *epigrammatize*.] One who composes epigrams or writes epigrammatically.

The conceit of the *epigrammatist*.
Fuller.

Among the buffoon poets of this age is also to be reckoned John Heywood, styled the *epigrammatist*, from the six centuries of epigrams, or versified jokes, which form a remarkable portion of his works.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 431.

epigrammatize (ep-i-gram'a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epigrammatized*, ppr. *epigrammatizing*. [= F. *épigrammatiser*, < Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζειν, write an epigram, < ἐπίγραμμα(τ-), an epigram: see *epigram*.] To represent or express by epigrams; write epigrammatically.

epigrammatizer (ep-i-gram'a-tī-zėr), *n.* One who composes epigrams, or who writes epigrammatically; an epigrammatist.

He [Pope] was only the condenser and *epigrammatizer* of Bolingbroke—a very fitting St. John for such a gospel.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 416.

epigrammist, *n.* See *epigramist*.

epigraph (ep'i-grāf), *n.* [= F. *épigraphe* = Sp. *epígrafe* = Pg. *epigraphe* = It. *epigrafe*, < NL. *epigraphe*, < Gr. ἐπιγραφή, an inscription, < ἐπιγράφειν, write upon, inscribe, < ἐπί, upon, + γράφειν, write. Cf. *epigram*.] 1. An inscription cut or impressed on stone, metal, or other permanent material, as distinguished from a writing in manuscript, etc.; specifically, in *archæol.*, a terse inscription on a building, tomb, monument, or statue, denoting its use or appropriation, and sometimes incorporated in its scheme of ornamentation.

Dr. Meret, a learned man and Library Keeper, shew'd me . . . the statue and *epigraph* under it of that renowned physitian Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 3, 1662.

2. A superscription or title at the beginning of a book, a treatise, or a part of a book.—3. In *lit.*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work or of one of its separate divisions; a motto.

Leave here the pages with long musing curled,
And write me new my future's *epigraph*.
Mrs. Browning.

epigraph (ep'i-grāf), *v. t.* [< *epigraph*, *n.*] To inscribe an epigraph on.

Also a paper *epigraphed:* "Lo que dijo J. B. Piata a Don Juan de Indiaquez, 24 June, 1586."
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 526.

epigrapher (e-pig'ra-fėr), *n.* Same as *epigraphist*.

It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious fieldwork will make a man a linguist, an *epigrapher*, and an historian.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 562.

epigraphic (ep-i-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *épigraphique* = Pg. *epigraphico* = It. *epigrafico*, < NL. *epigraphicus*, < *epigraphe*, epigraph: see *epigraph*.] Of, pertaining to, or bearing an epigraph or inscription; of or pertaining to epigraphy.

The *epigraphic* adjuration "Siste, viator."
Saturday Rev.

It [the Arabic of Mohammed] was the peculiar dialect of the tribes near Mecca, and up to the present no *epigraphic* monument anterior to the sixth century of our era has attested its existence. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 144.

The authority of the *epigraphic* monuments, as briefly given above, is thus placed in direct opposition to the authority of the Homeric text as understood by Meyer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 420.

epigraphical (ep-i-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *epigraphic* + *-al.*] Of the character of an epigraph; epigraphic.

Verses never intended for such a purpose [inscription on a monument, etc.], but assuming for artistic reasons the *epigraphical* form. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 477.

epigraphically (ep-i-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* Considered as an epigraph; in the manner of an epigraph.

Epigraphically of the same age. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 133.

epigraphics (ep-i-graf′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *epigraphic*: see *-ics.*] The science of inscriptions; epigraphy.

epigraphist (e-pig′ra-fist), *n.* [< *epigraph(y)* + *-ist.*] One versed in epigraphy.

We shall acquire a long series of inscriptions for the *epigraphist.* *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 80.

The post of *epigraphist* to the Government of India, held till lately by Mr. Fleet, may be speedily revived. *Athenæum*, No. 3076.

epigraphy (e-pig′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *épigraphie* = It. *epigrafia*, < NL. *epigraphia*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*, an epigraph: see *epigraph.*] The study or knowledge of epigraphs; that branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions; epigraphics. Epigraphy is a science ancillary to philology, archæology, and history. It is principally and properly devoted to the consideration of inscriptions in the strict sense—that is, texts cut, engraved, or impressed upon stone, bronze, or other material more or less rigid and durable, or one capable of becoming so, such as clay. *Graffiti*, or texts consisting of characters incidentally scratched on a wall, etc., and *dipinti*, in which the characters are painted, not carved, are for convenience' sake also classed as inscriptions. On the other hand, the study of the lettering (legends, etc.) on coins belongs to numismatics.

In England the new science of Greek *epigraphy*, which may be said to deal with the chronological and geographical classification of Greek inscriptions, has found few followers. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 2.

epigynous (e-pij′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, growing upon the top of the ovary, or seeming to do so, as the corolla and stamens of the cranberry.



Epigynous Stamens and Petals in flower of *Philadelphus coronarius.*

Epihippus (ep-i-hip′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil horses from the Upper Eocene of North America, having four toes in front and three behind. *Marsh*, 1877.

epihyal (ep-i-hī′al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *hy(oid)*, q. v., + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch: as, an *epihyal* bone or ligament. In the human subject the ligament which connects the so-called styloid process of the temporal bone with the so-called lesser cornu of the hyoid bone is an epihyal structure.

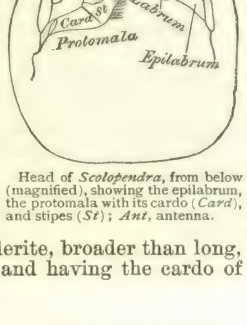
II. *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch; one of the elements of the second postoral visceral arch; a bone intervening between the stylohyal and the ceratohyal, represented in the human subject by the stylohyoid ligament, but of usual occurrence as a bone in other mammals.

epiklesis, *n.* See *epiclesis.*

epiky†, *n.* [< ML. *epikeia*, prop. *epiccia*, < Gr. *ἐπιείκεια*, reasonableness, equity, as opposed to strict law, < *ἐπιεικής*, fitting, reasonable, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *εἰκός*, likely, reasonable.] Equity, as opposed to strict law.

I am provoked of some to condemn this law, but I am not able, so it be but for a time, and upon weighty considerations, . . . for avoiding disturbance in the commonwealth such an *epiky* and moderation may be used in it. *Latimer*, Sermons and [Remains, I. 182.

epilabrum (ep-i-lā′-brum), *n.*; pl. *epilabra* (-brä). [NL. (Packard, 1883), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *labrum*, lip: see *labrum.*] In *Myriapoda*, a transverse sclerite, broader than long, flanking the labrum, and having the cardo of the protomala or so-called mandible attached to its outer edge.



Head of *Scolopendra*, from below (magnified), showing the epilabrum, the protomala with its cardo (*Card*), and stipes (*St*); *Ant*, antenna.

What we have for brevity called the *epilabra* are the laminæ fulcientes labri of Meinert.
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., XXI. 198.

Epilachna (ep-i-lak′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, above, + *λάχνη*, woolly hair.] A genus of cryptotetramerous coleopterans, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, or ladybirds, forming with a few others the group of phytophagous or vegetable-feeding *Coccinellidæ*, the rest of the family being insectivorous. The distinguishing character of the group is the form of the mandibles, which are armed with several teeth at the tip. The species of *Epilachna* are very numerous, especially in the tropical zone; they are comparatively large, very convex, and hairy above, whence the name. *E. borealis* (Kirby) is very abundant in southern parts of the United States, and is often injurious to cultivated plants, especially squashes. It is of a honey-yellow color, with black spots. *E. globosa* and *E. undecimmaculata* are European species.



Ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*), slightly enlarged.

epilate (ep′i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epilated*, ppr. *epilating.* [< L. as if **epilatus*, pp. of **epilare* (> F. *épiler*, deprive of hair), < L. *e*, out, + *pilus*, a hair (> *pilare*, deprive of hair). Cf. *depilate.*] To deprive of hair; eradicate (hair).

I have by *epilating* such hairs [white] and stimulating the part succeeded in replacing them by a vigorous growth of natural coloured hairs. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 298.

epilation (ep-i-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *épilation*; as *epilate* + *-ion.*] Eradication of hair.

epilepsia (ep-i-lep′si-ä), *n.* [LL.] Same as *epilepsy.*

epilepsy (ep′i-lep-si), *n.* [= D. G. *epilepsie* = Dan. Sw. *epilepsi* = F. *épilepsie* = Pr. *epilepsia*, *epilemcia*, *epilencia* = Sp. Pg. *epilepsia* = It. *epilessia*, < LL. *epilepsia*, < Gr. *ἐπιληψία*, also *ἐπίληψις*, epilepsy, lit. a seizure, < *ἐπιλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take, seize. Cf. *catalepsy.*] A nervous disease characterized by recurrent attacks of (*a*) loss of consciousness with severe muscular spasm (*major attack*), or (*b*) loss of consciousness attended with little or no muscular disturbance, or, rarely, slight muscular spasm without loss of consciousness (*minor attack*).

My lord is fallen into an *epilepsy*;
This is his second fit; he had one yesterday.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

Cortical epilepsy, epilepsy dependent on disease of the cerebral cortex.—**Epilepsy of the retina**, a temporary anemic condition of the retina which has been observed during an epileptiform attack.—**Peripheral epilepsy**, epilepsy which seems to be produced by a peripheral lesion.—**Toxic epilepsy**, epilepsy induced by toxic substances in the blood.

epileptic (ep-i-lep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *épileptique* = Sp. *epiléptico* = Pg. *epileptico* = It. *epilettico* (cf. D. G. *epileptisch* = Dan. Sw. *epileptisk*), < LL. *epilepticus*, < Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός*, < *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy: see *epilepsy.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epilepsy.

Besides madness, and (what are so nearly allied to it) *epileptic* fits, I know of no distemper that the ancients ascribed to possession: unless, perhaps, fits of apoplexy. *Farmer*, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 5.

As a piece of magnificent invective, [Victor Hugo's] Les Châtiments is undoubtedly a powerful work. . . . It is written in a transport of rage which is almost *epileptic* in its strength. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 155.

2. Affected with epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptic* visage!
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

Epileptic aura. See *aura*[1].

II. *n.* One affected with epilepsy.

Epileptics are very often found to have had a father or mother attacked with some nervous disorder. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 445.

epileptical (ep-i-lep′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *epileptic.*

Prescribing it to one who was almost daily assaulted with *epileptical* fits. *Boyle*, Works, II. 223.

epileptically (ep-i-lep′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In connection with or in consequence of epilepsy; caused by epilepsy.

We must also bear in mind that there are on record many homicides committed by *epileptically* insane persons. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 483.

epileptiform (ep-i-lep′ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *épileptiforme*, < Gr. *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling epilepsy.

A man long subject to very limited *epileptiform* seizures may at length have seizures beginning in the same way, and becoming universal; but these are not epileptic seizures, they are only more severe *epileptiform* seizures. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 179.

epileptogenic (ep-i-lep-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [As *epileptogen-ous* + *-ic.*] Giving rise to epilepsy or to an epileptic attack.

epileptogenous (ep″i-lep-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. **ἐπίληπτος*, suffering from epilepsy (see *epilepsy*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] Giving rise to epilepsy.

Basilar motor centers [of the brain] may acquire the *epileptogenous* property. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 449.

★**epileptoid** (ep-i-lep′toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπίληψις* (*ἐπιληπτ-*), epilepsy, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling epilepsy: as, an *epileptoid* attack.

★**epilobe** (ep′i-lōb), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λοβός*, lobe.] In *entom.*, a narrow piece often bordering the inner side of one of the lobes of the mentum of beetles, when the latter is bilobed. The epilobes are joined in the middle, and frequently produced in a central prominence called the *tooth of the mentum.*

Epilobium (ep-i-lō′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λοβός*, a pod, lobe: see *lobe.*] A genus of herbaceous plants of the family *Onagraceæ*, widely distributed through temperate and arctic regions, and including, according to the latest authority, about 160 species. The flowers are pink or purple, or rarely yellow, and the seeds are crowned with a tuft of long silky hairs. The great willow-herb, *Chamænerion angustifolium*, a tall perennial with a simple stem and willow-like leaves, and bearing a spike of large purple flowers, was formerly referred to this genus. See *willow-herb*, 1.

epilogic, epilogical (ep-i-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιλογικός*, < *ἐπίλογος*, epilogue.] Relating to or like an epilogue; epilogistic. *Quarterly Rev.*

★**epilogism†** (e-pil′ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός*, a reckoning over, calculation, < *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, reckon over, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reckon, < *λόγος*, an account: see *logic, logistic.*] Excess in reckoning; addition in computation.

The Greek and Hebrew making a difference of two thousand years, . . . this *epilogism* must be detracted from the Hebrew or superadded to the Greek. *Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 171.

epilogistic (ep″i-lō-jis′tik), *a.* [< *epilog(ue)* + *-ist-ic*; cf. Gr. *ἐπιλογιστικός*, able to calculate: see *epilogism.*] Pertaining to epilogues; of the nature of an epilogue.

These lines are an *epilogistic* palinode to the last elegy. *T. Warton*, Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems.

epilogize (ep′i-lō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epilogized*, ppr. *epilogizing.* [Also *epiloguize*; < Gr. *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, address the peroration or epilogue, < *ἐπίλογος*, peroration, epilogue: see *epilogue.*] **I.** *trans.* To add to in the manner of an epilogue.

The laugh of applause with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epilogizing* his happy raillery. *Student* (1750), I. 143.

II. *intrans.* To write or pronounce an epilogue; use the style of epilogues.

epilogue (ep′i-log), *n.* [= D. *epiloog* = G. *epilog* = Dan. Sw. *epilog*, < F. *épilogue* = Sp. *epílogo* = Pg. It. *epilogo*, < L. *epilogus*, < Gr. *ἐπίλογος*, a conclusion, peroration of a speech, epilogue of a play, < *ἐπιλέγειν*, say in addition, < *ἐπί*, in addition, + *λέγειν*, say.] 1. In *rhet.*, the conclusion or closing part of a discourse or oration; the peroration. The office of the epilogue is not merely to avoid an abrupt close and provide a formal termination, but to confirm and increase the effect of what has been said, and leave the hearer as favorably disposed as possible to the speaker's cause and unfavorably to that of his opponents. Accordingly, an epilogue in its more complete form consists of two divisions—(*a*) a repetition of the principal points previously treated, and (*b*) an appeal to the feelings.

2. In dramatic or narrative writing, a concluding address; a winding up of the subject; specifically, in spoken dramas, a closing piece or speech, usually in verse, addressed by one or more of the performers to the audience.

A good play needs no *epilogue*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, Epil.

Why there should be an *epilogue* to a play,
I know no cause, the old and usual way
For which they were made, was to entreat the grace
Of such as were spectators in this place.
Beaumont, Custom of the Country, Epil.

epiloguet (ep′i-log), *v. i.* [< *epilogue*, *n.*] To epilogize.

Pleasure . . .
Begins the play in youth, and *epilogues* in age.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 13.

epiloguize (ep′i-log-īz), *v.* [Also *epiloguise*; < *epilogue* + *-ize.* Cf. *epilogize.*] Same as *epilogize.*

The dances ended, the spirit *epiloguises*.
Stage Direction in Milton's Comus.

epiloguizer (ep′i-log-ī″zėr), *n.* One who epiloguizes; a writer or speaker of epilogues. [Rare.]

Go to, old lad, 'tis true that thou art wiser;
Thou art not framed for an *epiloguizer*. *Hoadley.*

Epimachinæ (ep″i-ma-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epimachus* + *-inæ.*] A group of slender-billed

or tenuirostral birds, typified by the genus *Epimachus;* the plume-birds. They resemble the true birds of Paradise, or *Paradiseinæ*, in the exceeding luxuriance and brilliancy of their plumage. (*a*) In most arrangements the *Epimachinæ* have been referred to the family of hoopoes, *Upupidæ*, or closely associated with the *Promeropidæ*. G. R. Gray (1869) constitutes the group by the genera *Ptilorhis, Craspedophora, Epimachus, Seleucides, Semioptera,* and *Falculia,* some of which genera are now referred to the *Paradiseinæ*. The group thus constituted should be abolished. (*b*) In later arrangements the *Epimachinæ* are made one of two subfamilies of *Paradiseidæ*, containing the slender-billed forms represented by four genera, *Epimachus, Drepanornis, Seleucides,* and *Ptilorhis.*

Epimachus (e-pim′a-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), appar. < Gr. *ἐπίμαχος*, that may easily be attacked, assailable (also equipped for battle), < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight, < *μάχη*, battle.] A genus of magnificent Papuan birds, belonging to the *Paradiseidæ*, and made type of a subfamily *Epimachinæ*, having a slender bill, densely feathered nostrils, and highly developed plumage of the wings and tail, which latter is several times longer than the body; the plume-birds proper. The superb plume-bird or grand promerops of New Guinea, *E. speciosus, E. maximus,* or *E. superbus,* is the type species; *E. ellioti* is another species. Also called *Cinnamolegus.*



Plume-bird (*Epimachus speciosus*).

epimacus (e-pim′a-kus), *n.*; pl. *epimaci* (-sī). ["An alleged syn. of *Oppinicus*, an imaginary beast," etc. *N. E. D.*] In *her.*, an imaginary beast, somewhat resembling a griffin, the chief difference being that all four paws are those of lions: the tail also is usually without the tuft.

epimandibular (ep″i-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *mandibula*, jaw: see *mandible, mandibular.*] **I.** *a.* Borne upon the mandible or lower jaw, as a bone of some of the lower vertebrates.

II. *n.* A bone of the mandible of some of the lower vertebrates, identified with the hyomandibular of fishes. See *hyomandibular.*

The proof that the hyomandibular is equivalent to the *epimandibular.* *G. Baur,* Micros. Sci., xxviii. 179.

epimanika, *n.* Plural of *epimanikon.*

epimanikion (ep″i-ma-nik′i-on), *n.*; pl. *epimanikia* (-ä). [< MGr. *ἐπιμανίκιον*, also (as NGr.) *ἐπιμάνικον*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μανίκιον, μάνικα*, NGr. *μανίκι*, sleeve, < L. *manica*, sleeve, < *manus*, the hand: see *manus, manual.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting in a kind of cuff or movable sleeve, usually made of silk, worn on each arm, and reaching about half way up from the wrist to the elbow. Epimanikia were originally worn by bishops only, but have now for many centuries been worn by all priests, and since A. D. 1600 by deacons.

The *epimanikia* come nearest to the Latin maniple, but they do not resemble it in shape, and are worn on both hands, instead of on the left only.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 307.

epimanikon (ep-i-man′i-kon), *n.*; pl. *epimanika* (-kä). Same as *epimanikion.*

Epimedium (ep-i-mē′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *epimedion*, an unknown plant (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐπιμήδιον* (Dioscorides), barrenwort, *Epimedium alpinum.*] A small berberidaceous genus of low herbs, of Europe and temperate Asia, with ternately divided leaves, and racemes of white, pink, or yellowish flowers. Several species are cultivated for ornament, especially *E. alpinum* of Europe and *E. macranthum* of Japan.

epimera, *n.* Plural of *epimeron.*

epimeral (ep-i-mē′ral), *a.* [< *epimeron* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an epimeron or to the epimera.

epimerite (ep-i-mē′rīt), *n.* [As *epimeron* + *-ite*2.] An anterior proboscis-like appendage borne upon the protomerite of the septate gregarines. It serves to attach the parasite to its host, and may be armed with hooklets for that purpose. It is always deciduous. When it is present, the gregarine is known as a *cephalont;* after it is shed, as a *sporont.*

epimeritic (ep″i-mē-rit′ik), *a.* [< *epimerite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the epimerite.

epimeron, epimerum (ep-i-mē′ron, -rum), *n.*; pl. *epimera* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μηρός*, thigh.] One of the side-pieces in the segment of an arthropod or articulate animal. In the *Crustacea,* that part of the somite between the tergum and the articulation of the leg. In insects the term is generally restricted to these pieces in the thoracic segments, where an epimeron is the middle one of three sclerites into which any pleuron is divisible; they are situated behind the episterna, between the tergum and the insertions of the legs.

epinaos (ep-i-nā′os), *n.*; pl. *epinaoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ναός*, temple.] An open vestibule behind the cella of some ancient temples, corresponding to the pronaos in front. See *opisthodomos* and *posticum.*

epinastic (ep-i-nas′tik), *a.* [< *epinasty* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epinasty.

With respect to this downward movement of the leaves, Kraus believes that it is due to their *epinastic* growth.

Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 250.

epinastically (ep-i-nas′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an epinastic manner.

The marginal portion of the pileus is somewhat curved over and bent downwards (*epinastically*) in towards the surface of the stipe. *De Bary,* Fungi (trans.), p. 294.

epinasty (ep′i-nas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ναστός*, pressed close, solid, < *νάσσειν*, press close, stamp down.] In *bot.*, a movement or state of curvature due to the more active growth of the dorsal side of an organ.

Epinephelini (ep-i-nef-e-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1875), < *Epinephelus* + *-ini.*] A group or subfamily of *Serranidæ*, including the genera *Epinephelus, Mycteroperca, Dermatolepis, Promicrops,* and other closely related non-American genera.

Epinephelus (ep-i-nef′e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch, 1793), < Gr. *ἐπινέφελος*, clouded over.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidæ.* It contains numerous species, chiefly of the tropical and subtropical seas, having the interorbital space narrow, the eyes subcentral, the scales of the lateral line simple, and the anal fin short, with only 8 or 9 rays, the inner teeth of both jaws depressible, and some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the preoperculum entire below. *E. morio* is the red grouper of the Mexican coast and the South Atlantic coast of the United States. See *grouper.*

épinette (ā-pē-net′), *n.* [F. *épinette*, a spinet: see *spinet.*] A kind of cage in which fowls are confined for the purpose of fattening. It commonly consists of a series of coops in tiers, arranged in a circular frame, the whole frame turning on its axis for convenience in feeding the fowls, which is performed mechanically by means of a force-pump. Also called *chicken-feeder.*

Épineuil (ā-pē-nèly′), *n.* [F.: see def.] A red wine produced around the village of Épineuil in the neighborhood of Tonnerre, in the department of Yonne, France, resembling Burgundy of the second grade, and much esteemed, though not often exported.

epineural (ep-i-nū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *neural*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone.

In Esox and Thymallus the *epineural* and epicentral spines are present; in Cyprinus the *epineural* and epipleural. *Owen,* Anat., I. 43.

II. *n.* A scleral spine attached to a neural arch. See extract under *epicentral.*

epineuria, *n.* Plural of *epineurium.*

epineurial (ep-i-nū′ri-al), *a.* [< *epineurium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of epineurium: as, *epineurial* sheaths.

epineurium (ep-i-nū′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *epineuria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] The sheath of connective tissue around a fasciculus of nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the finer sheath of perineurium which similarly surrounds the smaller bundles or funiculi of which a nerve is ultimately composed. See *funiculus* and *perineurium.*

epinglette (ep-ing-glet′), *n.* [F. *épinglette*, a primer, a priming-wire, dim. of *épingle*, a pin, < OF. *espingle*, < L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spinule, spine.*] An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming; a priming-wire.

epinicia, *n.* Plural of *epinicion.*

epinicial (ep-i-nis-ial), *a.* Same as *epinician.*

The spoils won in victory were carried in triumph, while an *epinicial* song was chanted.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

epinician (ep-i-nis-ian), *a.* [Written less prop. *epinikian*, < Gr. *ἐπινίκιος*, of victory: see *epinicion.*] Pertaining to or celebrating victory.

epinicion (ep-i-nis′i-on), *n.*; pl. *epinicia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπινίκιον*, a song of victory, neut. of *ἐπινίκιος*, of victory, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *νίκη*, victory.] **1.** A song of triumph; a poem in celebration of a victory; especially, in ancient Greece, a poem in honor of a victory in an athletic contest, as at the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, or Isthmian games. The poems of Pindar which have come down to us are almost all epinicia.

A triumphal *epinicion* on Hengist's massacre.

T. Warton, Rowley Enquiry, p. 69.

Of his [Pindar's] extant *epinicia,* Sicily claims 15.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 172.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the triumphal hymn; the Sanctus (which see).

epinyctis (ep-i-nik′tis), *n.*; pl. *epinyctides* (-ti-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπινυκτίς*, epinyctis, < *ἐπί*, on, + *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*) = E. *night.*] In *pathol.*, a pustule appearing in the night, or especially troublesome at night.

epionic (ep-i-on′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιωνικός*, having an Ionic following upon a measure of a different kind, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *Ἰωνικός*, Ionic: see *Ionic.*] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*, containing an Ionic preceded by an iambic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek writers on metrics to some of the meters classed as logaœdic by recent writers.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse containing an Ionic following upon an iambic dipody. Verses of this kind are analyzed by modern authorities as logaœdic (that is, as mixtures of cyclic dactyls with trochees, or of cyclic anapests with iambi), the line generally beginning with a prefixed syllable (anacrusis).

Epiornis, *n.* An improper form of *Æpyornis.*

epiotic (ep-i-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear:* see *ear*1, *-otic.*] **I.** *a.* Literally, upon the ear: applied to a center of ossification in the mastoid region of the periotic bone.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of the three principal bones or separate ossifications which compose the periotic bone or auditory capsule: distinguished from the *proötic* and the *opisthotic,* and also from the *pterotic* when this fourth element is present. It is the superior and external one of the three, developed in special relation with the posterior semicircular canal of the ear. It usually forms part of the petrosal bone, or petrous portion of the temporal bone, and may be indistinguishably ankylosed therewith. See cuts under *Crocodilia* and *Cyclodus.*

Epipactis (ep-i-pak′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπακτίς*, a plant also called *ἑλλεβορίνη.*] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of northern temperate regions. They have stout, leafy stems, and a raceme of purplish-brown or whitish flowers. Two species are found in the United States.

epiparodos (ep-i-par′ō-dos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιπάροδος*, a parodos following upon another, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πάροδος*, a parodos: see *parodos.*] In *ancient Greek tragedy,* a second or additional parodos or entrance of the chorus. See *parodos.*

epipedometry (ep″i-pe-dom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίπεδος*, on the ground, plane (< *ἐπί*, on, + *πέδον*, ground), + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The mensuration of surfaces.

epiperipheral (ep″i-pe-rif′e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *περιφέρεια*, periphery (see *periphery*), + *-al.*] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to sensations originating at the ends of nerves distributed on the outer surface: opposed to *entoperipheral:* as, the sensation produced by a point which presses upon the skin is an *epiperipheral* sensation.

On comparing these three great orders of feelings, we found that whereas the *epiperipheral* are relational to a very great extent, the entoperipheral, and still more the central, have but small aptitudes for entering into relations. *H. Spencer.*

epipetalous (ep-i-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *epipetalus,* < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πέταλον*, leaf (mod. petal): see *petal.*] Borne upon or placed before the petals or corolla of a flower: applied to stamens.

epiphany (ē-pif′a-ni), *n.* [< ME. *epyphany,* < OF. *epiphanie,* F. *épiphanie* = Pr. *epifania, epiphania* = Sp. *epifanía* = Pg. *epiphania* = It. *epifania, pifania, befania* (see *befana*), < LL. *epiphania,* fem. sing., *epiphania,* neut. pl., < Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια*, fem. sing., appearance, manifestation, sudden appearance, apparition, LGr. the epiphany, < *ἐπιφανής*, appearing (suddenly), becoming manifest (esp. of deities), < *ἐπιφαίνειν*, show forth, manifest, < *ἐπί* + *φαίνειν*, show: see *fancy, phantasm,* etc.] **1.** An appearance; manifes-

tation of one's presence: used especially with reference to appearances of a deity.

Him, whom but just before they beheld transfigured, and in a glorious *epiphany* upon the mount.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 93.

Every 19th year, we are told, . . . the god [Apollo] himself appeared to his worshippers about the vernal equinox, and during a long *epiphany* "would harp and dance in the sky until the rising of the Pleiades."
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 90.

2. Among the ancient Greeks, a festival held in commemoration of the appearance of a god in any particular place.—**3.** [*cap.*] A Christian festival, closing the series of Christmas observances, celebrated on the 6th of January, the twelfth day after Christmas (hence called Twelfth-day), in commemoration of the manifestations of Christ to the world as the Son of God, in the West especially that to the Gentiles through the visit of the Magi in his infancy. It was early instituted in the East in celebration both of his nativity and of his baptism, the former being afterward transferred to the 25th of December. In the West it has been observed since the fourth century with special reference to the visit of the Magi or the three kings, with which are combined in the Roman Catholic Church his baptism and his first miracle at Cana of Galilee.

Therefore, though the church do now call Twelfth-day *Epiphany*, because upon that day Christ was manifested to the Gentiles in those wise men who came then to worship him, yet the ancient church called this day [the day of Christ's birth] the *Epiphany*, because this day Christ was manifested to the world, by being born this day.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

epipharyngeal (ep″i-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-e-al.*] **I.** *a.* Situated over or upon the pharynx; pertaining to or having the character of the epipharynx. Specifically—(*a*) In *ichth.*, applied to the uppermost bones of the branchial arches of osseous fishes. See the extract, and *hypopharyngeal.*

The anterior four pair [of branchial arches] are composed of several joints, and the uppermost articulations of more or fewer of them usually expand, bear teeth, and form the *epipharyngeal* bones.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

(*b*) In ascidians, situated on the upper part of the pharyngeal cavity or branchial sac.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, an epipharyngeal bone.

epipharynx (ep-i-far′inks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx.*] In *entom.*, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum, forming a valve which covers the opening of the pharynx or gullet. It is best seen in the *Hymenoptera.* Also called *epiglottis.* See cut under *Hymenoptera.*

Median projections on the internal surface of the upper and lower lips [of an insect] are distinguished as *epipharynx* and hypopharynx respectively.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 524.

Epiphegus (ep-i-fē′gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φηγός* = L. *fāgus* = AS. *bōc*, the beech: see *Fagus, beech*[1].] A name given by Sprengel in 1820 to *Leptamnium*, a genus of plants of the family *Orobanchaceæ*, parasitic upon the roots of the beech. The only species, *L. Virginianum*, a native of the eastern United States, is a slender branching herb of a dull purple or yellowish-brown color, with small scattered scales in place of leaves. It is ★known as *beech-drops* or *cancer-root.*

epiphenomenon (ep″i-fē-nom′e-non), *n.*; pl. *epiphenomena* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, upon, + *φαινόμενον*, phenomenon: see *phenomenon.*] In *pathol.*, a symptom or complication arising during the course of a malady. See supplement.

From these investigations [of Billroth] it was generally concluded that septic infection was due to an unorganized though perhaps organic substance; that the presence of bacteria was an *epiphenomenon*—a sequence, not a cause. *W. T. Belfield*, Rel. of Micro-Org. to Disease, p. 37.

epiphlœodal (ep-i-flē′ō-dal), *a.* [< *epiphlœum* + *-ode* + *-al.*] Same as *epiphlœodic.*

epiphlœodic (ep″i-flē-od′ik), *a.* [< *epiphlœum* + *-ode* + *-ic.*] In *lichenology*, living upon the surface of the bark of a plant. Compare *hypophlœodic.*

epiphlœum (ep-i-flē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φλοιός*, bark.] In *bot.*, the corky envelop or outer portion of the bark, lying next beneath the epidermis. The term is not used by late authorities.

The *epiphlœum* is generally composed of one or more layers of colourless or brownish cells.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 372.

epiphonem (e-pif′ō-nem), *n.* [Also *epiphoneme*; < L. *epiphonema*, q. v.] Same as *epiphonema.*

The wise man . . . in th' ende cryed out with this *Epyphoneme*, Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 85.

epiphonema (ep″i-fō-nē′mä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐπίφωνημα*, a finishing sentence, a moral, also an exclamation, < *ἐπιφωνεῖν*, say upon or with respect to, apply to, call to, address to, < *ἐπί* + *φωνεῖν*, speak loud, speak, < *φωνή*, voice, sound.] In *rhet.*, a sentence (that is, a general observation or striking reflection) subjoined to a descriptive, narrative, argumentative, or other passage, or at the end of a whole discourse, to confirm, sum up, or conclude it.

I believe those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas*, if they look about them, would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep.
Swift, To Young Clergymen.

epiphora (e-pif′ō-rä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐπιφορά*, a bringing to or upon, an addition, a sudden attack; in med., a defluxion (of humors); in rhet., the second clause in a sentence; in logic, a conclusion; < *ἐπιφέρειν*, put or lay upon, bring to or upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** In *pathol.*, watery eye, in which the tears, from increased secretion or some disease of the lacrymal passages, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek.—**2.** In *rhet.*, same as *epistrophe.*

epiphragm (ep′i-fram), *n.* [< NL. *epiphragma*, < Gr. *ἐπίφραγμα*, a covering, lid, < *ἐπιφράσσειν*, block up, stop, protect, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *φράσσειν*, block, stop, fence in: see *diaphragm.*] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The disk-like apex of the columella of *Polytrichaceæ*, which extends over the mouth of the capsule below the operculum. (*b*) A delicate membrane closing the cup-like receptacle of the *Nidulariaceæ*.—**2.** In *conch.*, the plate of hardened mucus secreted by a gastropod, as a snail, to plug up or seal the opening of the shell during hibernation; a sort of temporary or false operculum, sometimes hardened by calcareous deposit. See *clausilium.*

This is known as the *epiphragm*, and is formed when the animal retires in winter or in a season of drought. In Clausilia this *epiphragm* is a permanent structure, and is fastened to the mouth of the shell by an elastic stalk, so that it works as a trap-door. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 304.

epiphragma (ep-i-frag′mä), *n.*; pl. *epiphragmata* (-ma-tä). [NL.: see *epiphragm.*] Same as *epiphragm.*

epiphragmal (ep-i-frag′mal), *a.* [< *epiphragm* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epiphragm: as, *epiphragmal* mucus.

epiphragmata, *n.* Plural of *epiphragma.*

epiphylline (ep-i-fil′in), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), leaf, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *epiphyllous.*

epiphyllospermous (ep-i-fil-ō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), leaf, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, bearing the fruit or spores on the back of the leaves or fronds, as ferns.


Part of Epiphyllospermous Frond.

epiphyllous (ep-i-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), a leaf, + *-ous.*] Growing upon a leaf, as applied to fungi; epigenous: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypophyllous.* Also *epiphylline.*

Epiphyllum (ep-i-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the apparent position of the flower), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*), a leaf.] A genus of epiphytic cactaceous plants including about 15 species, natives of tropical America. They have flattened branches bearing large handsome flowers, and several species, as *E. Phyllanthus*, *E. crenatus*, and *E. Ackermanni*, are cultivated in greenhouses.


Right Femur of a Youth.

E, E, epiphyses; *gtr, ltr*, greater and lesser trochanter; *h*, head; *et, it*, external and internal tuberosity; *ec, ic*, external and internal condyle; *n*, neck.

epiphyses, *n.* Plural of *epiphysis.*

epiphysial, epiphyseal (ep-i-fiz′i-al, -ē-al), *a.* [< *epiphysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis. *Owen.*

epiphysis (e-pif′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epiphyses* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *ἐπίφυσις*, an outgrowth, epiphysis, < *ἐπιφύεσθαι*, grow upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A part or process of bone which has its own center of ossification separate from the main center of the shaft or body of the bone, and which therefore only gradually joins the rest of the bone by the progress of ossification: so called because it grows upon the body of the bone. Thus, the end of a long bone, as the humerus or femur, has for a while a gristly cap of cartilage, which ossifies separately from one or several ossific centers, and finally coössifies with the shaft. An *epiphysis* is properly distinguished from an *apophysis*, or mere bony process or outgrowth without independent ossific center, being always autogenous or endogenous, and not merely exogenous; but the distinction is not always observed, especially as a completed and coössified epiphysis cannot be recognized as such with certainty. See cut under *endoskeleton.*

The *epiphysis* of the fœtus becomes the apophysis of the adult. *Dunglison.*

(*b*) Some part or organ that grows upon or to another.—**2.** A small superior piece of each half of an alveolus of a sea-urchin, united below to its own half of the alveolus, joined to its fellow of the other half of the same alveolus, and connected by the rotula with the epiphysis of another alveolus. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern.*—**Epiphysis cerebri,** the conarium or pineal body of the brain: contrasted with the *hypophysis cerebri*, or pituitary body.

epiphytal (ep′i-fī-tal), *a.* [< *epiphyte* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiphyte; epiphytic.

★epiphyte (ep′i-fīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] **1.** In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant, but which does not, like a parasite, derive its nourishment from it. Very many orchids and species of the *Bromeliaceæ* are epiphytes; also some ferns and many mosses, liverworts, lichens, and algæ. The term is used by De Bary to denote any plant, whether parasitic or not, growing on the surface of another plant, as distinguished from *entophyte.* **2.** In *zoöl.*, a fungus parasitic on the skin and its appendages or on mucous surfaces of man and other animals, causing disease; a dermatophyte. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

epiphytic, epiphytical (ep-i-fit′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *epiphyte* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte.

The *epiphytic* orchids have often a very curious look, with all their domestic economy in view—their long, straggling white roots reaching down into the air below them to gather nutriment and moisture from it.
The Century, XXX. 231.

epiphytically (ep-i-fit′i-ka-l-i), *adv.* After the manner of an epiphyte.

epiplasm (ep′i-plazm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] A name given by De Bary to the glycogen-containing protoplasmic residuum in the sporesacs of the *Ascomycetes* after the spores are formed. Also called *glycogen-mass.*

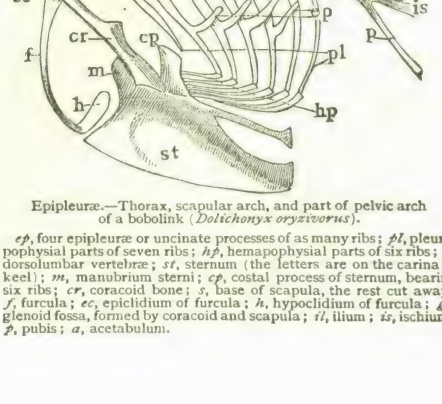
epiplastron (ep-i-plas′tron), *n.*; pl. *epiplastra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *plastron*, q. v.] The anterior lateral one of the nine pieces of which the plastron of a turtle may consist. It has been usually called *episternum*, from a mistaken view of its sternal character. There are a pair of epiplastra, one on each side of the single median entoplastron, and in front of the hyoplastra. See *plastron*, second figure under *carapace*, and second cut under *Chelonia.*

The entoplastron and the two *epiplastra* correspond with the median and lateral thoracic plates of the Labyrinthodont Amphibia, and very probably answer to the interclavicle and clavicles of other Vertebrata.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 175.

epiplerosis (ep″i-plē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπλήρωσις*, an overfilling, < *ἐπιπληροῦν*, fill up again, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *πληροῦν*, fill, < *πλήρης*, full.] In *pathol.*, excessive repletion; distention.

epipleura (ep-i-plö′rä), *n.*; pl. *epipleuræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλευρά*, a rib, the side: see *pleura.*] **1.** A scleral spine or process superposed upon a rib, as in various fishes. "The latter [epipleural spines] have been called 'upper ribs' and in *Polypterus* are stronger than the ribs themselves" (*Owen*, Anat., I. 43).

2. In *ornith.*, one of the uncinate processes borne upon most of the ribs of a bird, forming


Epipleuræ.—Thorax, scapular arch, and part of pelvic arch of a bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

ep, four epipleuræ or uncinate processes of as many ribs; *pl*, pleurapophysial parts of seven ribs; *hp*, hemapophysial parts of six ribs; *v*, dorsolumbar vertebræ; *st*, sternum (the letters are on the carina or keel); *m*, manubrium sterni; *cp*, costal process of sternum, bearing six ribs; *cr*, coracoid bone; *s*, base of scapula, the rest cut away; *f*, furcula; *ec*, epicli dium of furcula; *h*, hypoclidium of furcula; *gl*, glenoid fossa, formed by coracoid and scapula; *il*, ilium; *is*, ischium; *p*, pubis; *a*, acetabulum.

a series of splint-bones passing obliquely backward from one rib to overlie the succeeding rib or ribs, and thus increasing the stability of the walls of the thorax. These splints are either articulated or ankylosed with their respective ribs, and have independent centers of ossification. They do not occur on the posterior or sacral ribs, and are found only upon the pleurapophysial part of any rib. Also *epipleural*.

3. In *entom.*, the outer side of a beetle's wing-cover when it is inflexed or turned down so as to cover partially the side of the thorax and abdomen. Also called the *side-cover*. Though commonly applied to the whole inflexed portion, the term is properly limited to a distinct part bordering the inner margin, and often much narrower than the inflexed portion, or entirely wanting. The name is also applied to an inflexed part of each side of the pronotum, distinguished as the *prothoracic epipleura*.—**Discoidal epipleuræ.** See *discoidal*.

★**epipleural** (ep-i-plö′rạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipleura* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated upon a pleurapophysis or pleural element of a vertebra, as a spine of a fish's back-bone; specifically, in *vertebrate zoöl.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an epipleura.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to, on, or bordering the epipleura or inflexed outer side of a beetle's elytrum.—**Epipleural appendage**, an epipleura.—**Epipleural carina**, in *entom.*, a ridge dividing such an inflexed portion from the rest of the elytrum.—**Epipleural fold**, in *entom.*, the outer part of the elytrum when it is sharply turned down over the thorax and abdomen.

II. *n.* Same as *epipleura*, 2.

epiplexis (ep-i-plek′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπίπληξις*, chastisement, blame, reproof, < *ἐπιπλήσσειν*, chastise, blame, reprove, lit. strike at, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλήσσειν*, strike.] In *rhet.*, the employment of rebuke or reproaches, in order to produce an oratorical effect, as when a speaker seeks to rouse a legislative or popular assembly and impel it to decided action: accounted by some a figure. Also called *epitimesis*.

epiploa, *n.* Plural of *epiploön*.

epiploce (e-pip′lō-sē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή*, a plaiting together, interweaving of clauses by way of epanastrophe or climax, < *ἐπιπλέκειν*, plait together, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλέκειν*, plait, twist.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which in a number of successive clauses the last (or the last important) word of one clause recurs as the first of the next, accumulated epanastrophe; in general, climax, especially climax combined with epanastrophe: as, "he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them." See *climax*.—2. In *pros.*, according to the nomenclature of ancient metricians, a group or class of measures comprising as subclasses measures or feet of the same magnitude, but of opposed or contrasted form—that is, feet containing the same number of longs and shorts, but with these following in a reversed or different sequence.

epiplocele (e-pip′lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the epiploön or omentum; omental hernia.

epiploic (ep-i-plō′ik), *a.* [< *epiploön* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the epiploön; omental.

epiploischiocele (ep″i-plō-is′ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the sciatic foramen.

epiploitis (ep″i-plō-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *epiploön* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epiploön.

epiplomerocele (ep″i-plō-mē′rō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *μηρός*, the thigh, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia with protrusion of the omentum.

epiplomphalocele (ep-i-plom′fa-lō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia with protrusion of the omentum at the navel.

epiploön (e-pip′lō-on), *n.*; pl. *epiploa* (-ạ) [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *-πλοος*, as in *διπλόος*, double, twofold: see *diploë*.] 1. The caul or apron of the intestines; the great omentum; a quadruplicature of the peritoneum, hanging down in front of the intestines from the stomach and transverse colon. It consists actually of four layers of peritoneum, which become two by union of their apposed (outer) surfaces, and thus form a duplicature of the peritoneum looping down from the stomach and colon, the interior of which is the lesser cavity of the peritoneum communicating with the greater cavity by the foramen of Winslow, and the folds or walls of which usually contain much fat. See *omentum*.

2. In *entom.*, the peculiar fatty substance in insects.

epiploscheocele (ep-i-plos′kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, + *ὀσχεον*, scrotum, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

epipodia, *n.* Plural of *epipodium*.

epipodial (ep-i-pō′di-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *epipodium* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the epipodialia.—2. In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the epipodium.

In this genus [*Aplysia*], and in Gasteropteron, there are very large *epipodial* lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropods.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 438.

II. *n.* One of the epipodialia: as, the *epipodials* of the leg are the tibia and the fibula. See cut under *crus*.

epipodialia (ep-i-pō-di-ā′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος*, upon the feet: see *epipodium*.] In *vertebrate anat.*, the corresponding bones of both fore and hind limbs, which extend from the elbow to the wrist, and from the knee to the ankle, thus constituting the morphological segments which intervene between the propodialia and the mesopodialia.

Marsh has proposed (1880) to apply general names to the corresponding bones of the arm and leg. Thus, the bones of the proximal segments are the ossa propodialia; the radius and ulna, the tibia and fibula, constitute the *epipodialia;* the bones of the carpus and tarsus are mesopodialia; the metacarpalia and metatarsalia are . . . the metapodialia. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 41.

epipodite (e-pip′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[1]. Cf. *epipodium*.] A third branch of the limb of a crustacean, as distinguished from both the endopodite and the exopodite; a segment of the typical limb, actually developed in some of the limbs in relation with the branchiæ, and articulated with the protopodite or coxopodite. Also called *flabellum*. See cut under *endopodite*.

The four anterior pairs of ambulatory limbs [of the crayfish] differ from the last pair in possessing a long curved appendage, which ascends from the coxopodite, with which it is articulated, and passes into the branchial chamber, in which it lies. This is the *epipodite*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 270.

epipoditic (ep″i-pō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *epipodite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an epipodite.

★**epipodium** (ep-i-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *epipodia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος*, upon the feet, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the appendages of the side of the foot of certain mollusks, as the odontophorous or cephalophorous univalves; some lateral part or process of the foot, in any way distinguished from the mesial propodium, mesopodium, and metapodium. In pteropods a pair of large wing-like epipodia serve as fins to swim with, and in fact give name to the order *Pteropoda*. The funnels of cephalopods are supposed by some to be modified epipodia.

epipolic (ep-i-pol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιπολή*, a surface, < *ἐπιπέλεσθαι*, come to or upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *πέλεσθαι*, come, be.] Pertaining to or produced by epipolism or fluorescence.—**Epipolic dispersion**, a phrase applied by Sir John Herschel to the phenomena of fluorescence.

epipolism (e-pip′ō-lizm), *n.* [As *epipol-ic* + *-ism*.] Fluorescence.

epipolized (e-pip′ō-līzd), *a.* [As *epipol-ic* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Affected or modified by the phenomena of fluorescence: as, *epipolized* light.

epipsyche (ep-i-sī′kē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ψυχή*, spirit, life: see *Psyche*.] In *anat.*, the afterbrain or medulla oblongata; the myelencephalon or metencephalon. *Haeckel*.

epiptere (ep′ip-tēr), *n.* [< F. *épiptère* (Duméril, 1806), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, fin.] In *ichth.*, the dorsal fin. [Rare.]

epipteric (ep-ip-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ic*.] Situated over the alisphenoid or greater wing of the sphenoid bone: specifically applied, in human anatomy, to a supernumerary or epactal bone of the skull sometimes found in the fontanel at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone, just above the end of the alisphenoid.

epipterous (e-pip′tẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a wing on the summit: applied to seeds, etc.

epipubes, *n.* Plural of *epipubis*.

epipubic (ep-i-pū′bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] 1. Situated upon or before the pubes: applied to the so-called marsupial bones of marsupial mammals. Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to the epipubis: as, an *epipubic* bone or cartilage.

epipubis (ep-i-pū′bis), *n.*; pl. *epipubes* (-bēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] A median symphyseal bone or cartilage situated in front of and upon the pubis proper. It is supposed to correspond, in the pelvic arch, to the episternum of the scapular arch.

Epira, Epiridæ. See *Epeira, Epeiridæ*.

Epirote, Epirot (e-pī′rōt, -rot), *n.* [< Gr. *ἠπειρώτης*, one who dwells inland; specifically an Epirote, < Ἤπειρος, Epirus, lit. the mainland, < *ἤπειρος*, the mainland, a continent.] One who dwells on the mainland; specifically, a native or an inhabitant of Epirus, the northwestern part of ancient Greece, now chiefly included in Albania, Turkey; anciently, a member of one of the indigenous tribes of Epirus. Epirus was at one time a powerful kingdom, and was always independent till conquered by the Romans in 168 B. C. The Epirotes proper, though closely connected with Grecian history, were not regarded as Greeks. Also written *Epeirote, Epeirot*.

Of the *Epirots* there are bronze coins of the regal period.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 641.

Epirotic (ep-i-rot′ik), *a.* [< *Epirote* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Epirus or the Epirotes.

Achilles calls upon the Zeus of the *Epirotic* Dodona as the ancestral divinity of his house.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431, note.

epirrhema (ep-i-rē′mạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίρρημα*, what is said afterward (in comedy, a speech spoken by the coryphæus after the parabasis), also an adverb, a nickname, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥῆμα*, what is said, a word, a verb: see *rhematic*.] In *anc. Gr. comedy*, a part of the parabasis (or second parabasis also, if there is one), consisting in a direct address of the chorus to the spectators, and containing humorous complaints and direct attacks upon the follies and vices of the public, the mismanagement of state affairs, etc., with special reference to passing events and hits at well-known individuals.

epirrhematic (ep″i-rē-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιρρηματικός*, only in sense of 'adverbial,' < *ἐπίρρημα*(*τ-*), epirrhema (also an adverb): see *epirrhema*.] Of or pertaining to the epirrhema of the Attic old comedy; containing or of the character of the epirrhema.

His [Zielinski's] theory of the original *epirrhematic* composition of a comedy as compared with the "epeisodic" of a tragedy. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 183.

epirrheology (ep″i-rē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπίρροια*, equiv. to *ἐπιρροή*, afflux, influx, inflow (< *ἐπιρρεῖν*, flow upon, flow in, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥεῖν*, flow), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of physiological botany which treats of the effects of physical agents, as climate, upon plants.

epirrhizous (ep-i-rī′zus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥίζα*, root, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing on a root.

episcenium (ep-i-sē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *episcenia* (-ạ). [L., < Gr. *ἐπισκήνιον*, also *ἐπίσκηνος*, a place above or on the stage, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *σκηνή*, the stage: see *scene*.] According to Vitruvius, a chamber or the like, or a merely ornamental structure, over the stage in some Greek theaters.

episcleral (ep-is-klē′rạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-al*.] Situated upon the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcleritis (ep″is-klē-rī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcopacy (ē-pis′kō-pạ-si), *n.* [As *episcopate*[2] + *-acy*.] 1. Government of the church by bishops; that form of church government in which there are three distinct orders of ministers—bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons. In episcopacy the order of bishops is superior to the other clergy, and has exclusive power to confer orders. Episcopacy is the organic system since early times of all the Oriental churches (Greek, Armenian, Coptic, etc.) and of the Roman Catholic Church, and also of the Anglican Church and its various branches. These churches teach that it is of apostolic origin and essential to the maintenance of valid orders. Government by bishops was continued in the Scandinavian churches (called *Lutheran*) in Denmark and Sweden, in the latter country apparently without interruption at the Reformation. The Moravian Church also claims an uninterrupted succession. The bishops of the Moravian and American Methodist Episcopal churches are itinerant, and have no special diocesan jurisdiction. The Mormons also have an officer called bishop. Maintainers of episcopacy hold that (whether the word *bishop*, *ἐπίσκοπος*, *episcopus*, was for a time equivalent to presbyter or not) there was in apostolic times an order of presbyters superior in authority to ordinary presbyters, consisting of the twelve apostles, other apostles, and their colleagues, who transmitted so much of their authority as was to be used in continuing and governing the ministry to successors, called *bishops* after the first century, constituting an order which has continued till the present day. 2. The state of being a bishop; episcopal rank or office.

Under Canute and his successors the practice of investiture with the ring and staff, or crozier, seems to have

been begun. Those emblems of *episcopacy* were sent by the chapter to the King, when a vacancy occurred, and were returned by him with a notification of the person whom he appointed.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.

episcopal (ē-pis'kō-pal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *episkopaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *episkopal* = F. *épiscopal* = Sp. Pg. *episcopal* = It. *episcopale*, < LL. *episcopalis*, pertaining to a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, > ult. E. *bishop*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops; characterized by episcopacy: as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; *episcopal* authority; the *episcopal* costume; the *Episcopal* Church.

There is just before the entrance of the choir a little subterraneous chapel, dedicated to St. Charles Borromée, where I saw his body, in *episcopal* robes, lying upon the altar in a shrine of rock-crystal.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 368.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Episcopal Church, especially some branch of the Anglican Church specifically so called; relating to or connected with Episcopalianism: as, *Episcopal* principles or practices; an *Episcopal* clergyman or diocese; the Protestant *Episcopal* liturgy.—**Episcopal bench.** See *bench*.—**Episcopal chaplain.** See *chaplain*.—**Episcopal ring.** Same as *bishop's ring* (which see, under *bishop*).—**Episcopal staff.** See *staff*.—**The Episcopal Church**, the name popularly given to the Anglican Church in a broad sense, in the United States and elsewhere. (See *Anglican Church* (*b*), under *Anglican*, and *Church of England*, under *church*.) In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States each diocese has its own bishop, and a diocesan convention consisting of clerical members and lay members representing the parishes. This convention elects the bishop and legislates for the diocese. A General Convention, consisting of a House of Bishops and a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies from the dioceses, meets triennially, and is the supreme ecclesiastical legislature. The senior bishop, with the title of Presiding Bishop, has the presidency among the bishops, and represents the church to foreign churches. Each parish and congregation is governed in spiritual matters by the rector or priest in charge, while temporal affairs are intrusted to the churchwardens and the vestry elected by the people. The rector is elected by the vestry and appointed by the bishop. The Apostles' and the Nicene Creed and the Thirty-nine Articles are the standards of doctrine in both the English and American branches of the church; but the American church omits the Athanasian Creed, which the English church retains, and has made some alterations in the Thirty-nine Articles, omitting Article xxi. The church acknowledges two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, as generally necessary to salvation (see *sacrament*), practises infant baptism, admits none to communion till confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed, suffers those only to officiate as ministers who have received episcopal orders, and does not agree doctrinally with either Arminians or Calvinists. There are three vaguely defined parties in the Episcopal Church. Those who especially emphasize the apostolic origin and authority of the church in contradistinction to non-Episcopal denominations are popularly called *High-churchmen*, and those who attach less importance to this distinction are known as *Low-churchmen*. (See *High-churchman*, *Low-churchman*.) Those who urge the largest liberty of faith and practice within the church communion are called *Broad-churchmen*. Those of rationalizing tendencies generally affiliate themselves with this party; hence the name *Broad Church* is often used to signify a rationalistic element in the Episcopal Church and even in non-Episcopal denominations.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] An Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The dissenting *episcopals*, perhaps discontented to such a degree as . . . would be able to shake the firmest loyalty.
Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test, iv. 42.

Whether the *Episcopals* shun us as the Catholic Review says the devil shuns holy water. *The Interior.*

episcopalian (ē-pis-kō-pā'liạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *episcopal* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Pertaining to government by bishops; relating to episcopacy.

The departure of King Richard from England was succeeded by the *episcopalian* regency of the Bishops of Ely and Durham. *Peacock*, Maid Marian, ix.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Episcopal*, 2: as, the *Episcopalian* Church.

II. *n.* Properly, one who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline; popularly [*cap.*], a member of the Anglican Church in general, but more especially of some branch of that church specifically called Episcopal. See *episcopal*.

We are considered as parishioners of the missionaries, no less than professed *episcopalians*.
Secker, Ans. to Dr. Mayhew.

episcopalianism (ē-pis-kō-pā'liạn-izm), *n.* [< *episcopalian* + *-ism*.] 1. The system of episcopal church government; episcopacy.—2. [*cap.*] Adherence to or connection with the Episcopal Church; belief in Episcopal principles or doctrines.

episcopalism (ē-pis'kō-pal-izm), *n.* [< *episcopal* + *-ism*.] That theory of the constitution of the Catholic Church according to which the pope is the chief bishop, but only primus inter pares, or first among equals, who can exercise no legislative power in ecclesiastical matters except with the consent of the bishops as representatives of the entire church. This doctrine was defended by the Gallicans, but was dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council (1869–70). Compare *collegialism*, *papalism*, and *territorialism*.

episcopally (ē-pis'kō-pal-i), *adv.* By episcopal agency or authority; in an episcopal manner.

The act of uniformity required all men who held any benefices in England to be *episcopally* ordained.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1661.

episcopant† (ē-pis'kō-pant), *n.* [< ML. *episcopan(t-)s*, ppr. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop: see *episcopate*[1].] A bishop.

The intercession of all these Apostolick Fathers could not prevaile with them to alter their resolved decree of reducing into Order their usurping and over provender'd *Episcopants*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

episcopariant† (ē-pis-kō-pā'ri-ạn), *a.* [< ML. as if **episcoparius*, equiv. to *episcopalis*, episcopal: see *episcopal*.] Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The *episcoparian* government then lately thrown out of doors. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 305.

episcopate[1]† (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *episcopatus*, pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop, < LL. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *episcopal*, *bishop*.] To act as a bishop; fill the office of a prelate.

There he commits to the presbyters only full authority, both of feeding the flock and *episcopating*.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 2.

episcopate[2] (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *n.* [= D. *episkopaat* = G. *episkopat* = F. *épiscopat* = Sp. Pg. *episcopado* = It. *episcopato*, < LL. *episcopatus*, the office and dignity of a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, + *-atus*, E. *-ate*[3].] 1. The office and dignity of a bishop; a bishopric.—2. The incumbency of a bishop.

Germanus, . . . in his twenty-five years' *episcopate*, contrived so to fill up his suffragan Sees as to have a majority of Greeks. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 159.

3. The order of bishops; the episcopal institution; a body of bishops.

It is, indeed, from Dunstan that we may date the beginnings of that political *episcopate* which remained so marked a feature of English history from this time to the Reformation. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 333.

There was a territorial *episcopate*, and the bishops exercised their judicial powers with the help of archdeacons and deans. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

episcopicide[1] (ē-pis'kō-pi-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *episcopus*, a bishop, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills a bishop.

episcopicide[2] (ē-pis'kō-pi-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *episcopus*, a bishop, + L. *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a bishop.

episcopize (ē-pis'kō-pīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *episcopized*, ppr. *episcopizing*. [< LL. *episcopus*, bishop, + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To act as a bishop. *W. Broome.*

Who will *episcopize* must watch, fast, pray,
And see to worke, not oversee to play.
T. Scot, Philomythie (ed. 1616).

II. *trans.* To consecrate to the episcopal office; make a bishop of.

There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion.
Southey, Wesley, xxvi.

episcopus (ē-pis'kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *bishop*.] The name of a typical tanager, *Tanagra episcopus*.

episcopy† (ē-pis'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπισκοπία, a looking at (the second sense is taken from ἐπισκοπή, the office of a bishop), < ἐπισκοπεῖν, look at, oversee: see *bishop*.] 1. Survey; superintendence; search.

The censor, in his moral *episcopy*.
Milton, Church-Government.

2. Episcopacy.

It was the universal doctrine of the Church for many ages . . . that *episcopy* is the divine or apostolical institution. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, I. iv. 9.

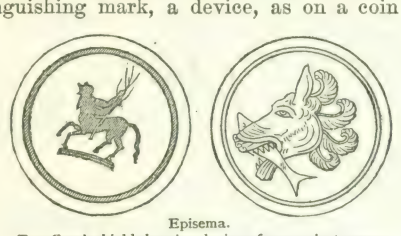
episeiorrhagia, *n.* See *episiorrhagia*.

episeiorrhaphy, *n.* See *episiorrhaphy*.

episemon (ep-i-sē'mon), *n.*; pl. *episema* (-mä). [< Gr. ἐπίσημον (cf. equiv. ἐπίσημα), any distinguishing mark, a device, as on a coin or shield, a badge, crest, ensign, neut. of ἐπίσημος, having a mark or device on, marked, < ἐπί, on, + σῆμα, a sign, mark.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a device or badge, corresponding to the crest of later times, as that borne on the shield of a soldier, or that chosen as its distinguishing mark by a city, etc.

The *episemon* of the town is a Ram's head.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 470.

2. In the Greek alphabet, one of three obsolete letters used only as numerals. They are ϛ, a form of the digamma, *F*, βαῦ, vau (a similar character being used, later, as a ligature for στ, στ, and called *stigma*); ϙ, κόππα, koppa; and ϡ, σάν, san, later called σάμπι or σαμπί, sampi. As numerals they were written with a mark over them: thus, ϛ′ = 6, ϙ′ = 90, ϡ′ = 900. See *vau*, *koppa*, *san*, *sampi*.



Episema.
Two Greek shields bearing devices, from ancient vases.

episepalous (ep-i-sep'ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, borne upon or opposite to a sepal: applied to stamens.

episiohœmatoma (ep-i-sī-ō-hē-ma-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *episiohœmatomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the pubes, + *hæmatoma*, q. v.] A pudendal hematocele. Also spelled *episiohematoma*.

episioperineorrhaphy (ep-i-sī-ō-per″i-nē-or'ạ-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes, + *perineorrhaphy*, q. v.] Episiorrhaphy combined with perineorrhaphy.

episiorrhagia (ep-i-sī-ō-rā'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes, + *-ραγία*, < ῥηγνύναι, break forth.] Hemorrhage from some part of the vulva. Also spelled *episeiorrhagia*.

episiorrhaphy (ep″i-sī-or'ạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπίσειον, also written ἐπίσιον and ἐπείσιον, the region of the pubes, + ῥαφή, a sewing, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] A plastic operation for prolapsus uteri. Also spelled *episeiorrhaphy*.

episkeletal (ep-i-skel'e-tạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + σκελετόν, a dry body (see *skeleton*), + *-al*.] In *anat.*, situated above the axial endoskeleton; epaxial, as those muscles collectively which are developed in the most superficial portion of the three parts into which the protovertebræ of a vertebrate are differentiated: opposed to *hyposkeletal*.

As the *episkeletal* muscles are developed out of the protovertebræ, they necessarily, at first, present as many segments as there are vertebræ. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

episodal (ep'i-sō-dạl), *a.* [< *episode* + *-al*.] Same as *episodic*.

episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *episode* = Sw. *episod* = F. *épisode* = Sp. Pg. It. *episodio*, < NL. **episodium*, < Gr. ἐπεισόδιον, a parenthetic addition, episode, neut. of ἐπεισόδιος, following upon the entrance, coming in besides, adventitious (cf. ἐπείσοδος, a coming in besides, entrance), < ἐπί, besides, + εἴσοδος, entrance (εἰσόδιος, coming in), < εἰς, into, + ὁδός, a way.] 1. A separate incident, story, or action introduced in a poem, narrative, or other writing for the purpose of giving greater variety; an incidental narrative or digression separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

But since we have no present Need
Of Venus for an *Episode*,
With Cupid let us e'en proceed.
Prior, The Dove.

Faithfully adhering to the truth, which he does not suffer so much as an ornamental *episode* to interrupt.
Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

The tale [the history of Zara] is a strange *episode* in a greater *episode*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 123.

2. An incident or action standing out by itself, but more or less connected with a complete series of events: as, an *episode* of the war; an *episode* in one's life.

Then you think that *Episode* between Susan, the Dairy-Maid, and our Coach-Man is not amiss.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

3. In *music*, an intermediate or digressive section of a composition, especially in a contrapuntal work, like a fugue.

episodial (ep-i-sō'di-ạl), *a.* [< *episode* + *-ial*.] Same as *episodic*.

episodic (ep-i-sod'ik), *a.* [= F. *épisodique* = Sp. *episódico* = Pg. It. *episodico* (cf. D. G. *episodisch* = Dan. Sw. *episodisk*); as *episode* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the character of an episode; contained in an episode or digression. Also, sometimes, *episodal*, *episodial*.

Now this *episodic* narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate all that is contained in four books.
Pope, Odyssey, xii., note.

episodical (ep-i-sod'i-kạl), *a.* [< *episodic* + *-al*.] Same as *episodic*.

In an *episodical* way he had studied and practised dentistry. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

Up to 1865 poetry was, as he [Whittier] himself wrote, "something *episodical*, something apart from the real object and aim of my life." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 376.

episodically (ep-i-sod'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an episodical manner; by way of episode.

A distant perspective of burning Troy might be thrown into a corner of the piece . . . *episodically*.
Bp. Hurd, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

Passing *episodically* to a broader ground, my paper argues that there are some positive reasons for the enfranchisement of persons who contribute to the revenue and to the national wealth. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 172.

epispastic (ep-i-spas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός*, drawing to oneself, adapted, as drugs, to draw out humors, < *ἐπισπαστός*, drawn upon oneself, < *ἐπισπᾶν*, draw upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing a blister when applied to the skin.

II. *n.* An application to the skin which produces a serous or puriform discharge by exciting inflammation; a vesicatory; a blister.

Epispastica (ep-i-spas'ti-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπισκαστικός*, drawing (blistering): see *epispastic*.] A group of coleopterous insects; the blister-beetles.

episperm (ep'i-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the testa or outer integument of a seed. The figure shows (*a*) the episperm, (*b*) the endopleura, and (*c*) the endosperm.



Section of Seed.

epispermic (ep-i-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *episperm* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the episperm.—**Epispermic embryo**, an embryo immediately covered by the episperm or proper integument, as in the kidney-bean.

episporangium (ep″i-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *episporangia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, an indusium overlying the spore-cases of a fern.

espispore (ep'i-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *episporium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, the second or outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains.

episporium (ep-i-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Same as *espispore*.

Immovable oospores, which are finally red, and are surrounded by a double *episporium* or coat.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 100.

epistal†, *n.* An erroneous form of *epistyle*.

epistasis (e-pis'tạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίστασις*, ★scum, < *ἐφίστασθαι*, stand upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] A substance swimming on the surface of urine: opposed to *hypostasis*, or sediment.

epistaxis (ep-is-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐπίσταξις* (a false reading for *ἐπισταγμός*, a bleeding at the nose), < *ἐπιστάζειν*, bleed at the nose again, let fall in drops upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στάζειν*, fall in drops: see *stacte*.] Bleeding from the nose; nose-bleed.

epistel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *epistle*.

epistemological (ep-i-stē-mō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *epistemology* + *-ic-al*.] Relating or pertaining to epistemology.

Prof. Volkelt expressly declines, as not forming part of the *epistemological* problem, the inquiries into the metaphysical nature of this relation.
R. Adamson, Mind, XII. 128.

epistemology (ep″i-stē-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge (< *ἐπίστασθαι*, know), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The theory of cognition; that branch of logic which undertakes to explain how knowledge is possible. Probably first used by Ferrier.

Epistemology may be said to have passed with Hegel into a completely articulated "logic," that claimed to be at the same time a metaphysic, or an ultimate expression of the nature of the real. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 794.

episterna, *n.* Plural of *episternum*.

episternal (ep-i-stėr'nạl), *a.* [< *episternum* + ★*-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the episternum; anterior, as a pleural sclerite.—**Episternal granules**, minute irregular ossicles found in man and some animals, supposed to be in some cases, as that of the howling monkey (*Mycetes*), represented by a distinct bone on each side of the presternum.

episternite (ep-i-stėr'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + E. *sternite*.] In *entom.*, one of the pieces primarily composing the sides of a segment; a pleurite. Lacaze-Duthiers applied this term to the upper pair of plates forming the valves of the female ovipositor, especially of orthopterous insects. These are modified ★side-pieces of one of the abdominal rings.

episternum (ep-i-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *episterna* (-nạ). [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *στέρνον*, breast, chest, breast-bone: see *sternum*.] 1. In mammals, the manubrium sterni: the presternum of most authors. *Gegenbaur.*—2. In lower vertebrates, some presternal part. See *interclavicle*.

A [median] posterior plate which has the name of a sternum, and an anterior plate known as the *episternum* [in batrachians]. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 179.

3. In *entom.*, the anterior one of the three sclerites into which the propleuron, the mesopleuron, and the metapleuron of an insect are severally typically divisible, lying above the sternum, below the tergum, and in front of an epimeron.

The lateral regions are divided into an anterior piece, *episternum*, and a posterior, epimerum.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 525.

4. In *Chelonia*, same as *epiplastron*: so called by most anatomists, who have considered it an element of a sternum. See second cut under *Chelonia*.—5. *pl.* In *comparative anat.*, the lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral arc of the somite of a crustacean.

episthotonos (ep-is-thot'ō-nos), *n.* [Given as < Gr. "**ἐπισθεν*, forward" (but there is no such word, it being appar. made up from *ἐπί*, upon, + *-σθεν*, in imitation of *ὄπισθεν*, behind, back), + *τόνος*, a stretching, tension: see *tone*.] Same as *emprosthotonos*.

epistilbite (ep-i-stil'bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, in the sense of 'near,' + *stilbite*; see *stilbite*: also taken as from Gr. *ἐπιστιλβειν*, glisten.] A white translucent mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system and belonging to the zeolites. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

epistlar (ē-pis'lär), *a.* [< *epistle* + *-ar*[2]. Cf. *epistolar*, *epistler*.] Pertaining to an epistle or epistles: specifically applied (*eccles.*) to the side of the altar on which the epistle is read.

epistle (ē-pis'l), *n.* [< ME. *epistle*, *epistel*, *epystolle*, etc. (of mixed AS. and OF. origin), < AS. *epistol* = D. *epistel* = OHG. *epistula*, G. *epistel* = Dan. Sw. *epistel* = OF. *epistle*, *epistre*, mod. F. *épître* = Pr. *pistola* = Sp. *epístola* = Pg. It. *epistola*, < L. *epistola*, usually accom. *epistula*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, message, < *ἐπιστέλλειν*, send to, < *ἐπί*, to, + *στέλλειν*, send. This word, like *apostle*, which is of similar formation, appears also in ME. and AS. without the initial vowel: see *pistle*, *postle*.] 1. A written communication directed or sent to a person at a distance; a letter; a letter missive: used particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of ancient writings: as, the *epistles* of Paul, of Pliny, or of Cicero.

Called nowe Corona, in Morea, to whome seynt Poule wrote sondry *epystolles*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

I Tertius, who wrote this *epistle*, salute you in the Lord. Rom. xvi. 22.

He has here writ a letter to you; I should have given it you to-day morning, but as a madman's *epistles* are no gospels, so it skills not much when they are delivered.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *liturgics*, one of the eucharistic lessons, taken, with some exceptions, from an epistolary book of the New Testament and read before the gospel. In the early church a lection from the Old Testament, called the *prophecy*, preceded it, and such a lection is still sometimes used instead of it. In the Greek Church the epistle (called the *apostle*, as also in the early church) is preceded by the prokeimenon and followed by "Peace to thee" and "Alleluia"; in the Western Church it is preceded by the collects and followed by the Deo gratias, the gradual, tract, or alleluia, with the verse or sequence. It is read in the Greek Church by the anagnost or lector at the holy doors, and in the Western Church by the subdeacon or epistler (in the Roman Catholic Church the celebrant also reciting it in a low voice) at the south side of the altar, that is, at a part of the front of the altar on the celebrant's right as he faces it. Formerly it was read from the ambo (sometimes from a separate or epistle ambo) or pulpit, or from the step of the choir. Sometimes called the *lection* simply.

3†. Any kind of harangue or discourse; a communication.

So prelatyk he sat intill his cheyre!
Scho roundis than ane *epistil* intill eyre.
Dunbar, Poems (in Maitland's MS., p. 72).

Canonical epistles. See *canonical*.—**Ecclesiastical epistles.** See *ecclesiastical*.—**Epistle side of the altar** (*eccles.*), the south side; the side to the left of the priest when facing the people.—**Pastoral Epistles**, a general name given to the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, because these letters largely consist of directions respecting the work of a pastor.

epistle† (ē-pis'l), *v. t.* [< *epistle*, *n.*] To write as a letter; communicate by writing or by an epistle.

Thus much may be *epistled*. *Milton.*

epistler (ē-pis'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *epistoler*; = F. *épistolaire* = Sp. *epistolero* = Pg. *epistoleiro*, < LL. *epistolarius*, *epistularius*, also *epistolaris*, *epistularis*, a secretary, prop. adj., of or pertaining to a letter or an epistle: see *epistolary*, *epistolar*.] 1. A writer of epistles.

What needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler* for saying that the apostle's charge . . . is general to all? *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy.

2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, the bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as subdeacon at the celebration of the eucharist or holy communion: so called from his office of reading the liturgical epistle, in distinction from the gospeler or deacon.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast-days, . . . the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeler and *epistler* agreeably.
24th Canon of the Church of England.

epistling† (ē-pis'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *epistle*, *v.*] Epistolary matter; correspondence.

Here's a packet of *Epistling*, as bigge as a Packe of Woollen cloth.
G. Harvey, quoted in Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays, p. xcvi.

epistolar† (ē-pis'tō-lär), *a.* [= F. *épistolaire* = Sp. Pg. *epistolar* = It. *epistolare*, < LL. *epistolaris*, *epistularis*, of or belonging to a letter: see *epistolary*.] Epistolary.

This *epistolar* way will have a considerable efficacy upon them. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 7.

epistolary (ē-pis'tō-lạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *épistolaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *epistolario*, < LL. *epistolarius*, *epistularius*, of or belonging to a letter, < L. *epistola*, *epistula*, a letter: see *epistle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar: as, an *epistolary* style.

I . . . write in loose *epistolary* way.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

If you will have my opinion, then, of the serjeant's letter, I pronounce the style to be mixed, but truly *epistolary*; the sentiment relating to his own wound is in the sublime; the postscript of Pegg Hartwell, in the gay.
Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

The few things he wrote are confined to the *epistolary* . . . manner.
Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of Eng. Lit., ii.

2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters.

A free *epistolary* correspondence. *W. Mason.*

II. *n.*; pl. *epistolaries* (-riz). A book formerly in use in the Western Church, containing the liturgical epistles. In the Greek Church the epistles are contained in a book called the *apostle* (*apostolos* or *apostolus*, a name also used in the West), or, as comprising the lections from both the Acts and the epistles, the *praxapostolos*. The epistolary was sometimes known as the *lectionary*. Also in the forms *epistolare*, *epistolarium*. See *comes*.

epistolean (ē-pis-tō-lē'ạn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *epistola*, an epistle, + *-ean*.] A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

epistoler (ē-pis'tō-lėr), *n.* A form of *epistler*.

epistolet (ē-pis'tō-let), *n.* [= It. *epistoletta*, dim., < L. *epistola*, *epistula*, a letter: see *epistle*.] A short epistle or letter. [Humorous.]

You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this *epistolet* by the above device of large margin.
Lamb, To Barton.

epistolic, epistolical (ep-is-tol'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [= Sp. (obs.) *epistólico* = Pg. It. *epistolico*, < L. *epistolicus*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολικός*, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter: see *epistle*.] Pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary.

epistolise, epistoliser. See *epistolize*, *epistolizer*.

epistolist (ē-pis'tō-list), *n.* [< L. *epistola*, a letter, + *-ist*.] A writer of letters; a correspondent. [Rare.]

James Howell fulfils all the requirements of a pleasant letter-writer, and was, less than most *epistolists* of his age, dependent on his matter for the charm of his correspondence. *Quarterly Rev.*

epistolize (ē-pis'tō-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epistolized*, ppr. *epistolizing*. [< L. *epistola*, a letter, + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To write epistles or letters. [Rare.]

Very, very tired! I began this epistle, having been *epistolising* all the morning. *Lamb*, To Miss Fryer.

II. *trans.* To write letters to. [Rare.]

A "Lady, or the Tiger?" literature was the result, of which a part found its way into print. . . . Of course such an excuse for *epistolizing* the author was not neglected.
The Century, XXXII. 405.

Also spelled *epistolise*.

epistolizer (ē-pis'tō-lī-zėr), *n.* A writer of epistles. Also spelled *epistoliser*.

Some modern authors there are, who have exposed their letters to the World, but most of them, I mean your Latin *Epistolizers*, go freighted with mere Bartholomew Ware.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

epistolographic (ē-pis″tō-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *épistolographique*, < Gr. *ἐπιστολογραφικός*, used in writing letters, < *ἐπιστολογράφος*, a letter-writer:

see *epistolography*.] Pertaining to the writing of letters.—**Epistolographic characters** or **alphabet**, the ancient Egyptian demotic characters, so called because they were used in correspondence. See *demotic*.

In Egypt, written language underwent a further differentiation: whence resulted the hieratic and the *epistolographic* or enchorial: both of which are derived from the original hieroglyphic.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 19.

epistolography (ē-pis-tō-log′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *épistolographie*, < Gr. as if **ἐπιστολογραφία*, < *ἐπιστολογράφος*, a letter-writer, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

epistom (ep′i-stom), *n.* [See *epistoma*.] Same as *epistoma* (*b*).

The posterior antennæ [of decapods] are usually inserted externally, and somewhat ventrally to the first pair, on a flat plate placed in front of the mouth (*epistom*).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 476.

★**epistoma** (e-pis′tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *epistomata* (ep-is-tō′ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *zoöl.*, some part, region, or organ borne upon or lying before the mouth. Specifically—(*a*) In *Polyzoa*, a process overhanging the mouth of many species; the prostomium. Also *epiglottis*. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, a preoral part or parts above and before the mouth, on the antennary somite, and formed more or less by the sternite of that somite. It lies between the labrum and the bases of the antennæ. Sometimes called *antennary sternites*. Also *epistom*. See cuts under *Brachyura*, *cephalothorax*, and *Cyclops*.

In front of the labrum and mandibles [of the crayfish] is a wide, somewhat pentagonal area, prolonged into a point in the middle line forwards, and presenting a small spine on each side; this is the *epistoma*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 272.

(*c*) In *entom.*: (1) That part of an insect's head which is between the front and labrum. It is sometimes membranous or softer than the rest of the surface. When large, this part is commonly called the *clypeus*. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (2) An outer envelop of the rostrum, or anterior prolongation of the head, found in the *Tipulidæ*. *Osten-Sacken.*

Also *epistome*.

epistomal (e-pis′tō-mal), *a.* [< *epistoma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or constituting an epistoma; preoral; prostomial.

epistomata, *n.* Plural of *epistoma*.

epistome (ep′i-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *epistoma*, q. v.] Same as *epistoma*.

epistomium (ep-i-stō′mi-um), *n.*; pl. *epistomia* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *ἐπιστόμιον*, a faucet, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth, spout.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a faucet.

epistrophe (e-pis′trō-fē), *n.* [= F. *épistrophe* = Pg. *epistrophe* = It. *epistrofe*, < LL. *epistrophe*, < Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, turn to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation: as, "Are they Hebrews? *so am I*. Are they Israelites? *so am I*. Are they the seed of Abraham? *so am I*." 2 Cor. xi. 22.—2. In *music*, in a cyclic composition, the original concluding melody, phrase, or section, when repeated at the end of the several divisions; a refrain.—3. In *bot.*, the arrangement of chloroplasts, under the influence of diffuse light, on the surface-walls of cells and on those parts of the walls which bound intercellular spaces (*Frank*), or more properly on those walls which are at right angles to the plane of incident light (*Moore*).

epistropheal (ep-i-strō′fē-al), *a.* [< *epistropheus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the epistropheus.

epistropheus (ep-i-strō′fē-us), *n.*; pl. *epistrophei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιστροφεύς*, the first cervical vertebra, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] In *anat.*, the second cervical or odontoid vertebra; the axis: so called because the atlas turns upon it.

epistrophic (ep-i-strof′ik), *a.* [< *epistrophe* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to epistrophe.

epistrophize (e-pis′trō-fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epistrophized*, ppr. *epistrophizing*. [< *epistrophe* + *-ize*.] To induce epistrophe in the chlorophyl-grains of, as a plant.

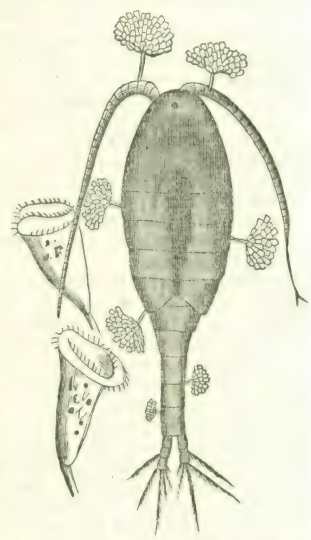
epistrophy (e-pis′trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about: see *epistrophe*.] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormal form to the normal one, as when the cut-leafed beech reverts to the normal type.

epistylar (ep′i-stī-lär), *a.* [< *epistyle* + *-ar*2.] Of or belonging to the epistyle.—**Epistylar arcuation**, a system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves.

epistyle (ep′i-stīl), *n.* [< L. *epistylium*, < Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στῦλος*, column, style: see *style*2.] In *anc. arch.*, the lower member of the entablature, properly of a Greek order, also known by its Roman name, the *architrave*: a massive horizontal beam of stone or wood resting immediately upon the abaci of the capitals of a range of columns or pillars. See cut under *entablature*.

The walls and pavement of polished marble, circled with a great Corinthian wreath, with pillars, and *Epistols* of like workmanship. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 224.

Epistylis (ep-i-stī′lis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle), < *ἐπί*, on, + *στῦλος*, column: see *epistyle*.] A genus of peritrichous infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ*, having the branched pedicle rigid throughout, only the base of the body contractile, the ciliary disk axial, and no collar-like membrane. These animalcules grow in dendriform colonies, forming a zoödendrium. They are campanulate, ovate, or pyriform, and structurally resemble the ordinary bell-animalcules of the genus *Vorticella*. *E. anastatica* is the species longest known, having been described by Linnæus in 1767 as a species of *Vorticella*. It is found in fresh water, on water-fleas and other entomostracous crustaceans, and on aquatic plants. About 20 species are described, from various sites, as aquatic shells, insect-larvæ, plants, etc.



Epistylis anastatica, magnified, growing in seven zoödendria or dendriform colonies of zoöids, on an entomostracous crustacean. (Two detached individuals at the left are much more highly magnified.)

episyllogism (ep-i-sil′ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *συλλογισμός*, syllogism: see *syllogism*.] A syllogism having for one of its premises the conclusion of another syllogism.

episynalœphe (ep-i-sin-a-lē′fē), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐπισυναλοιφή*, elision or synalœphe at the end of a verse, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συναλοιφή*, synalœphe: see *synalœphe*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Elision of a vowel ending one line before a vowel beginning the next; synalœphe of the final vowel of a verse with the initial vowel of the verse succeeding it. (*b*) Union of two vowels in one syllable; synæresis.

episynthetic (ep″i-sin-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπισυνθετικός*, compounding, < *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound: see *episyntheton*.] In *anc. pros.*, composed of cola of different measures or classes of feet; compound: as, an *episynthetic* meter.

episyntheton (ep-i-sin′the-ton), *n.*; pl. *episyntheta* (-tä). [< Gr. *ἐπισύνθετον* (sc. *μέτρον*, meter), neut. of *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound, < *ἐπισυντιθέναι*, add besides, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συντιθέναι*, put together: see *synthesis*.] In *anc. pros.*, a meter composed of cola of different measures.

epitactic (ep-i-tak′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιτακτικός*, commanding, authoritative.] Of the nature of an injunction or command.

The categorical form involves an *epitactic* meaning.
Whewell, Elements of Morality, Pref., p. 16.

epitaph (ep′i-tāf), *n.* [< ME. *epitaphe*, < OF. *epitaphe*, F. *épitaphe* = Sp. *epitafio* = Pg. *epitaphio* = It. *epitaffio*, *epitafio* = D. *epitaaf* = G. *epitaph* = Dan. Sw. *epitaf*, *epitafium*, < ML. *epitaphium*, L. *epitaphium* or *epitaphius*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* (sc. *λόγος*), a funeral oration, adj. over or at a tomb, < *ἐπί*, over at, + *τάφος*, a tomb, < *θάπτειν* (√ **ταφ*), dispose of the dead, burn or bury. Cf. *cenotaph*.] 1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in memory of the dead.

After your death you were better have a bad *epitaph* than their [the players'] ill report while you lived.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. A brief enunciation or sentiment relating to a deceased person, in prose or verse, composed as if to be inscribed on a monument.

An *Epitaph* . . . is an inscription such as a man may commodiously write or engraue vpon a tombe in few verses, pithie, quicke, and sententious, for the passer by to peruse and iudge vpon without any long tariaunce.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 45.

epitaph (ep′i-tāf), *v.* [< *epitaph*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To commemorate in an epitaph. [Rare.]

If I neuer deserue anye better remembrance, let mee . . . be *Epitaphed* the Inuentor of the English Hexameter.
G. Harvey, Foure Letters, etc. (1592).

He is dead and buried,
And *epitaphed*, and well forgot.
Lowell, On Planting a Tree at Inverara.

II. *intrans.* To make epitaphs; use the epitaphic style.

The Commons, in their speeches, *epitaph* upon him, as on that pope, "He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge."
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 18.

epitapher (ep′i-tāf-ėr), *n.* A writer of epitaphs; an epitaphist.

Epitaphers . . . swarme like Crowes to a dead carcas.
Nash, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 14.

epitaphial (ep-i-taf′i-al), *a.* [< *epitaph* + *-i-al*.] Of or pertaining to an epitaph; used in epitaphs. [Rare.]

Epitaphial Latin verses are not to be taken too literally.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

epitaphian (ep-i-taf′i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, adj.: see *epitaph*.] Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature of or serving as an epitaph. [Rare.]

To imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severianus.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

epitaphic (ep-i-taf′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *epitaph* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Relating to epitaphs; having the form or character of an epitaph.

II.† *n.* An epitaph.

An *epitaphic* is the writing that is sette on deade mennes tombes or graues in memory or commendacion of the parties there buried.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 221.

epitaphist (ep′i-tāf-ist), *n.* [< LL. *epitaphista*, < LGr. **ἐπιταφιστής*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, epitaph: see *epitaph*.] A writer of epitaphs.

epitasis (e-pit′ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίτασις*, a stretching, increase in intensity, epitasis, < *ἐπιτείνειν*, stretch upon, stretch more, increase in intensity, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tend*1.] 1. That part of an ancient drama which embraces the main action of the play and leads on to the catastrophe; also, that part of an oration which appeals to the passions: opposed to *protasis*.

Do you look . . . for conclusions in a protasis? I thought the law of comedy had reserved [them] . . . to the catastrophe; and that the *epitasis*, as we are taught, and the catastasis had been intervening parts.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

How my Uncle Toby and Trim managed this matter . . . may make no uninteresting underplot in the *epitasis* and working up of this drama.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

2. In *logic*, the consequent term of a proposition.—3†. In *med.*, the beginning and increase of a fever.—4. In *music*, the raising of the voice or the strings of an instrument from a lower to a higher pitch: opposed to *anesis*.

epitela (ep-i-tē′lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *tela*, a web, tissue: see *tela*.] In *anat.*, the thin and delicate tissue of the valvula or valve of Vieussens.

It is so thin that it might well be included with the other telæ as the *epitela*.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 491.

epitelar (ep-i-tē′lär), *a.* [< *epitela* + *-ar*1.] Pertaining to or consisting of epitela.

epithalamia, *n.* Plural of *epithalamium*.

epithalamial (ep″i-thā-lā′mi-al), *a.* [< *epithalamium* + *-al*.] Same as *epithalamic*.

He [Filelfo] wrote *epithalamial* and funeral orations.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 162.

epithalamic (ep″i-thā-lam′ik), *a.* [< *epithalamium* + *-ic*.] Relating to or after the manner of an epithalamium. *North British Rev.*

epithalamium, epithalamion (ep″i-thā-lā′mium, -on), *n.*; pl. *epithalamia* (-ä). [L. *epithalamium* (neut., sc. *carmen*), < Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, (m., sc. *ὑμνος*; fem., sc. *ᾠδή*), a nuptial song, prop. adj., of or for a bridal, nuptial, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θάλαμος*, a bedroom, bride-chamber: see *thalamus*.] A nuptial song or poem; a poem in honor of a newly married person or pair, in praise of and invoking blessings upon its subject or subjects.

I made it both in form and matter to emulate the kind of poem which was called *epithalamium*, and (by the ancients) used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

The book of the Canticles is a representation of God in Christ, as a bridegroom in a marriage-song, in an *epithalamion*. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

epithalamize (ep-i-thal′a-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epithalamized*, ppr. *epithalamizing*. [< *epithalamium* + *-ize*.] To compose an epithalamium.

epithalamy† (ep-i-thal′a-mi), *n.* Same as *epithalamium.*

Those [rejoicings] to celebrate marriages were called songs nuptiall, or *Epithalamies*, but in a certaine misticall sense. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

Sanctvm-Sanctorvm is thy Song of Songs, . . .
Where thou (devoted) doost divinely sing
Christ's and his Chvrches *Epithalamy*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

epithalline (ep-i-thal′in), *a.* [< *epithallus* + *-ine*².] In *cryptogamic bot.*, situated or growing upon the thallus: applied to various outgrowths or protuberances, as tubercles, squamules, etc., on a lichen thallus.

epithallus (ep-i-thal′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *θαλλός*, a branch.] In some lichens, the upper cortical layer of the thallus.

epitheca (ep-i-thē′kạ), *n.*; pl. *epithecæ* (-sē). [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιθήκη*, an addition, increase), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a continuous external layer investing and surrounding the thecæ of certain corals. It is the external indication of tabulæ, and is well seen in the *Tubiporæ*, or organ-pipe corals. It is a secondary calcareous investment, probably a tegumentary secretion, very commonly developed both in simple and in compound corals. In the former it is placed outside the proper wall, to which it may be closely applied, or separated by the costæ. It may be very thin or quite dense, and in the latter case it is developed at the expense of the proper wall, which is then often indistinguishable. In compound corals it is not unusual to find a well-formed epitheca inclosing the whole corallum below, while each individual corallite has its own wall. See *tabula.*

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Libellulidæ*, or dragonflies.

★**epithecal** (ep-i-thē′kạl), *a.* [< *epitheca* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an epitheca.

epithecate (ep-i-thē′kāt), *a.* [< *epitheca* + *-ate*¹.] Provided with an epitheca, as a coral.

epithecium (ep-i-thē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *epithecia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*, and cf. *epitheca.*] The surface of the fruiting disk in discocarpous lichens and discomycetous fungi.

Epithelaria (ep″i-thē-lā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θηλή*, nipple, teat, + *-aria*, neut. pl. of *-arius*: see *-ary*¹.] A prime division of the grade *Cœlentera*, including all the cœlenterates excepting the sponges, which are distinguished as *Mesodermalia*. Also called *Nematophora*, *Cnidaria*, and *Telifera*. *R. von Lendenfeld.*

epithelarian (ep″i-thē-lā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Epithelaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Epithelaria.*

★ **II.** *n.* A member of the *Epithelaria.*

epithelial (ep-i-thē′li-ạl), *a.* [< *epithelium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to epithelium, in any sense; constituting or consisting of epithelium: as, *epithelial* cells; *epithelial* tissue.

Cells placed side by side, and forming one or more layers which invest the surface of the body or the walls of the internal spaces, are called *epithelial*. *Epithelial* tissue, then, consists simply of cells.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 21.

epithelicell (ep-i-thē′li-sel), *n.* [< NL. *epithelium* + *cella*, cell.] An epithelial cell; the form-element of epithelium or of epithelial tissue. *Coues.*

★**epithelioid** (ep-i-thē′li-oid), *a.* [< *epithelium* + *-oid.*] Resembling epithelium.

The *epithelioid* tubes formed in the two halves of the heart remain for some time separate.
M. Foster, Embryology, p. 88.

epithelioma (ep-i-thē-li-ō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *epitheliomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < *epithelium* + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, carcinoma of the skin or mucous membrane.

epitheliomatous (ep-i-thē-li-om′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *epithelioma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma.

★**epithelium** (ep-i-thē′li-um), *n.* [NL., orig. used to designate the outer layer of the integument of the lips, which covers the papillæ; < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θηλή*, the nipple, teat, < *θάειν*, suckle.] **1.** In *anat.*, the superficial layer of cells of mucous membranes, covering the connective-tissue layer, corresponding to the epidermis of the outer skin and continuous with it at the mouth and other natural openings. The usual meaning of the word, however, is somewhat wider than this, and includes all tissues similar in structure to the above. It embraces the proper tissue of secreting glands, whether derived from the hypoblast, as in the case of the gastric and intestinal glands, the liver and the pancreas, or from the epiblast, as in the case of the sudoriparous, sebaceous, and mammary glands, or from the mesoblast, as in the case of the kidneys, ovaries, and testes; it is applied, moreover, to the ependyma of the cerebrospinal ventricular cavities and to the epidermis itself. With what seems a distinct widening of its meaning, the term is not infrequently employed to designate the endothelium of blood- and lymph-channels and of serous membranes. The epithelium is thus the covering of all free surfaces, mucous, external, and even serous, and forms the glands and other organs derived from these coverings. Epithelial tissue consists of cells, usually compactly set; the nuclei are usually distinct, with an intranuclear network and nucleoli. The intercellular substance is scanty, often inappreciable, and is called *cement.* It contains no blood-vessels or lymphatics, but nerve-fibrils extend into it. The epithelial tissue, forming the outermost covering of free surfaces, is favorably situated for performing protective and secreting functions. The protective function is not only exhibited by the general layer of easily replaced cells coating the mucous membrane and outer skin, but in the latter case by a peculiar tendency to form keratin, and this results in a quite impervious outer horny layer, which guards against minor violence, the absorption of deleterious substances, and the invasion of pathogenic bacteria, as well as in the development of such especial means of protection as scales and feathers, hair and nails. This chemical feature of that epithelium which is especially devoted to protection, the production of keratin, can be matched by no single peculiarity on the part of the secretory epithelium; for that must respond equally whether it is called upon to eliminate waste products, or to elaborate digestive ferments, or to manufacture milk. It is probable that some of the cells lining the digestive tract have an active absorptive function with reference to the products of digestion, and that they select and take up certain substances from the intestine, and after more or less elaboration pass them on to the blood- or lymph-channels. This forms a kind of inverted secretion. The epithelial cells of secreting glands are, in part at least, under the direct control of the nervous system. Whether epithelial cells having a purely protective function are, as regards their nutrition, under similar control is still a question. See cuts under *Malpighian* and *villus.*

The *epithelium* is the epidermis of the mucous membrane. *Wilson*, Anat. (1847), p. 540.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, the dense, tough cuticular lining of the gizzard. It is sometimes even bony, and sometimes deciduous.—**3.** In *bot.*, a delicate layer of cells lining the internal cavities of certain organs, as the young ovary, etc.: also applied to the thin epidermis of petals.—**Ciliated epithelium**, any variety of true epithelium the cells of which are individually furnished on their free surface with cilia. The cells are usually of columnar form, packed closely side by side, with the cilia on their exposed ends. These cilia are microscopic processes of the cell, like eyelashes from an eyelid, and keep up a continual lashing or vibratile motion, by which mucus is swept along the passages. Ciliated epithelium is found in man in the whole respiratory tract, the middle ear and Eustachian tube, the Fallopian tubes and part of the uterus, in portions of the seminal passages, and in the cavities of the brain and spinal cord.—**Columnar or cylindrical epithelium**, epithelium whose cells are more or less rod-like in shape, set on end, and joined together by their sides into a membrane. These cells are usually flattened or somewhat prismatic by mutual pressure. Goblet-cells are a modification of ordinary columnar epithelium cells, scattered here and there among the latter.—**Germinal epithelium.** See the extract.

The epithelial investment of the abdominal cavity retains its primitive character along a tract which corresponds to the rudiment of the primitive kidney longer than it does in other regions; and this epithelial layer may be distinguished as the *germinal epithelium.*
Gegenbauer, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 608.

Pavement epithelium, epithelium in which the cells are flattened and coherent by their irregular polygonal edges, like the tiles of a mosaic pavement. Also called *tessellated*, *squamous*, *lamellose*, *lamellar*, and *flattened epithelium.* It may be either *simple*, when it consists of a single layer of cells, as in the epithelium of the pulmonary alveoli, or *stratified*, when it consists of several layers, as in the epidermis.— **Simple epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells form a single layer: distinguished from *stratified epithelium.*— **Spheroidal epithelium**, glandular epithelium, characteristic of the terminal recesses and crypts of the secreting surfaces of glands, with more or less spherical or polyhedral cells.—**Stratified epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells are in two or more layers or strata, one upon another.—**Tegumentary epithelium**, the epidermis.—**Tessellated epithelium.** Same as *pavement epithelium.*—**Transitional epithelium**, stratified epithelium of three distinguishable layers of cells, such as occurs in the ureters and urinary bladder.—**Vascular epithelium**, the epithelial or endothelial lining of blood-vessels and lymphatics.

epithem (ep′i-them), *n.* [< LL. *epithema*, a poultice, < Gr. *ἐπίθημα*, something put on, a lid, cover, slab, etc., < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, put on: see *epithet.*] In *med.*, any external topical application not a salve or plaster, as a fomentation, a poultice, or a lotion.

Upon this reason, *epithems* or cordial applications are justly applied unto the left breast.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

epithema (ep-i-thē′mạ), *n.*; pl. *epithemata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίθημα*, something put on: see *epithem.*] In *ornith.*, a horny or fleshy excrescence upon the beak of a bird. [Little used.]

epithesis (e-pith′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίθεσις*, a laying on, an addition, < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, lay on, add: see *epithet.*] **1.** In *gram.*, same as *paragoge.*—**2.** The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments. *Dunglison.*

epithet (ep′i-thet), *n.* [Formerly also *epitheton*; = F. *épithète* = Sp. *epíteto* = Pg. *epitheto* = It. *epiteto*, < L. *epitheton*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet, neut. of *ἐπίθετος*, added, < *ἐπιτιθέναι*, put on, put to, add, < *ἐπί*, on, to, + *τιθέναι* (√ **θε*), put, = E. *do*¹: see *thesis* and *do*¹.] **1.** An adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, expressing some real quality of the person or thing to which it is applied, or attributing some quality or character to the person or thing: as, a *benevolent* or a *hard-hearted* man; a *scandalous* exhibition; *sphinx-like* mystery; a *Fabian* policy.

When ye see all these improper or harde *Epithets* vsed, ye may put them in the number of vncouths, as one that said, the flouds of graces.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 214.

By the judicious employment of *epithets* we may bring distinctly to view, with the greatest brevity, an object with its characteristic features.
A. D. Hepburn, Rhetoric, § 60.

In no matter of detail are the genius and art of the poet more perceptible and nicely balanced than in the use of *epithets.* *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 455.

Hence—**2.** In *rhet.*, a term added to impart strength or ornament to diction, and differing from an adjective in that it designates as well as qualifies, and may take the form of a surname: as, Dionysius *the Tyrant*; Alexander *the Great.*

The character of Bajazet . . . is strongly expressed in his surname of Ilderim, or the lightning; and he might glory in an *epithet* which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul and the rapidity of his destructive march.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxiv.

3†. A phrase; an expression.

"Suffer love;" a good *epithet!* I do suffer love, indeed, for I love thee against my will. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

epithet (ep′i-thet), *v. t.* [< *epithet*, *n.*] To entitle; describe by epithets. [Rare.]

Never was a town better *epitheted.*
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 566.

epithetic, epithetical (ep-i-thet′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιθετικός*, added (neut. *ἐπιθετικόν*, an epithet, adjective), < *ἐπίθετος*, added: see *epithet.*] Pertaining to an epithet; containing or consisting of epithets; characterized by epithets; abounding with epithets: as, the style is too *epithetic.*

Some, Milton-mad (an affectation
Glean'd up from college education),
Approve no verse but that which flows
In *epithetic* measur'd prose. *Lloyd*, Rhyme.

The principal made his way to the bar; whither Sam, after bandying a few *epithetical* remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xl.

epithetically (ep-i-thet′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an epithetic manner; by means of epithets.

epitheton (e-pith′e-ton), *n.* [< L. *epitheton*, < Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, an epithet: see *epithet.*] An epithet.

Alter the *epithetons*, and I will subscribe.
Foxe, Martyrs (Second Exam. of J. Palmer).

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent *epitheton*, appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

epithymetical† (ep″i-thi-met′i-kạl), *a.* [Written irreg. *epithumetical*; < Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικός*, desiring, coveting, lusting after (*τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν*, that part of the soul which is the seat of the desires and affections), < *ἐπιθυμεῖν*, set one's heart on, desire, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θυμός*, mind, heart.] Belonging to the desires and appetites.

The heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferior and *epithumetical* organs.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

epitimesis (ep″i-ti-mē′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιτίμησις*, reproof, censure, criticism, < *ἐπιτιμᾶν*, lay a value upon, lay a penalty upon, censure, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τιμᾶν*, value, honor, < *τιμή*, value, honor.] In *rhet.*, same as *epiplexis.*

epitomator (ē-pit′ō-mā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *epitomator*, < LL. *epitomare*, epitomize, < *epitome*, epitome: see *epitome.*] An epitomizer. [Rare.]

This elementary blunder of the dean, corrected by none, is repeated by nearly all his *epitomators*, expositors, and imitators. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

epitome (ē-pit′ō-mē), *n.* [< L. *epitome*, *epitoma*, < Gr. *ἐπιτομή*, an abridgment, also a surface-incision, < *ἐπιτέμνειν*, cut upon the surface, cut short, abridge, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] **1.** An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of a subject, or of a more extended exposition of it; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book or other writing.

He that shall out of his own reading gather for the use of another must (I think) do it by *epitome* or abridgment, or under heads and commonplaces. *Epitomes* also may be of two sorts; of any one art or part of knowledge out of many books, or of one book by itself.
Essex, Advice to Sir Fulke Greville, 1596 (in Bacon's Letters, II. 22).

As for the corruptions and moths of history, which are *Epitomes*, the use of them deserveth to be banished.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 127.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Hence—2. Anything which represents another or others in a condensed or comprehensive form.

Thus God beholds all things, who contemplates as fully his works in their *epitome* as in their full volume.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 50.

A man so various that he seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's *epitome*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 546.

The Church of St. Mark's itself, harmonious as its structure may at first sight appear, is an *epitome* of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century. *Ruskin.*

A work of art is an abstract or *epitome* of the world. It is the result or expression of nature in miniature.
Emerson, Misc., p. 27.

=**Syn.** *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

epitomise, epitomiser. See *epitomize, epitomizer*.

epitomist (ē-pit′ō-mist), *n.* [< *epitome* + *-ist*.] An epitomizer.

Another famous captain Britomarus, whom the *epitomist* Florus and others mention. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

The notes of a scholiast or *epitomist*.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 7.

epitomize (ē-pit′ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epitomized*, ppr. *epitomizing*. [< *epitome* + *-ize*. Cf. equiv. LL. *epitomare:* see *epitomator*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make an epitome of; shorten or abridge, as a writing or a discourse; reduce to an abstract or a summary the principal matters of; contract into a narrow compass.

All the Good she [Nature] did impart
To Womankind *Epitomiz'd* in you.
Cowley, To a Lady who made Posies for Rings.

Want of judgment . . . too often observable in compilers, whereby they frequently leave far better things than they take, . . . want of skill to understand the author they cite and *epitomize*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 56.

What the former age has *epitomized* into a formula or rule for manipular convenience, it [the mind] will lose all the good of verifying for itself. *Emerson*, History.

2†. To diminish, as by cutting off something; curtail; abbreviate.

We have *epitomized* many . . . words to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. To describe briefly or in abstract.

Epitomize the life; pronounce, you can,
Authentic epitaphs on some of these.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

=**Syn. 1.** To reduce, condense, summarize.

II. *intrans.* To make an epitome or abstract.

Often he [Alfred] *epitomizes* as if he were giving the pith of the paragraph that had just been read to him.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., ii.

Also spelled *epitomise*.

epitomizer (ē-pit′ō-mī-zėr), *n.* One who abridges or summarizes; a writer of an epitome. Also spelled *epitomiser*.

I shall conclude with that of Baronius and Spondanus his *epitomizer*. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I., vii. 1.

epitonion (ep-i-tō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *epitonia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἐπιτόνιον*, < *ἐπιτείνειν*, stretch out, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τείνειν*, stretch.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a tuning-wrench or -handle; also, a pitch-pipe.

Epitragus (e-pit′rą-gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, confined to the new world. They are mostly South American, but 9 species are found in North America. *E. tomentosus*, of Florida, feeds upon scale-insects.

Epitrichaꝉ (e-pit′ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a division of anenterous infusorians, containing such ciliated forms as *Cyclidina* and *Peridinæa*. Also *Epitrichia*.

epitrichium (ep-i-trik′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τρίχιον*, dim. of *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A superficial layer of epidermis detached from the surface in an early stage of development in some animals, so as to form a case inclosing the embryo.

The same speaker presented a paper on a new membrane of the human skin, which he homologizes with the *epitrichium* of the Sauropsida. It is situated outside the horny layer, and is entirely distinct from it: an extension covers both hairs and glands. It probably causes the vernix caseosa by retaining the sebaceous secretion.
Science, VI. 226.

epitrite (ep′i-trīt), *n.* [< LL. *epitritos*, < Gr. *ἐπίτριτος*, containing one and one third, i. e., in the ratio of 4 to 3; the name of a metrical foot, compounded of a spondee (4 short) with an iambus or a trochee (3 short); < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τρίτος* = E. *third*.] In *pros.*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and denominated first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth: as, sălūtāntēs, cōncĭtātī, ĭntĕrcălāns, īncāntārĕ.

epitritic (ep-i-trit′ik), *a.* [< *epitrite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epitrite: as, an *epitritic* foot in prosody.

epitrochlea (ep-i-trok′lē-ą), *n.*; pl. *epitrochleæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *trochlea*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the inner condyle of the humerus, opposite the epicondyle and over or above the trochlea, or trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates. Latterly also called the *internal epicondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

epitrochlear (ep-i-trok′lē-ąr), *a.* [< NL. *epitrochlearis*, < *epitrochlea*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the epitrochlea.—**Epitrochlear foramen.** See *foramen*.

epitrochlearis (ep-i-trok-lē-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *epitrochlearis* (-rēz). [NL.: see *epitrochlea*.] A muscle, constant in some animals, occasional in man, extending from the border of the latissimus dorsi to the ulna at or near the elbow.

epitrochleo-anconeus (ep-i-trok″lē-ō-ang-kō-nē′us), *n.* [NL., < *epitrochlea* + *ancon*.] A small anconeal muscle of the inner side of the elbow, arising from the epitrochlea or inner condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the olecranon of the ulna.

epitrochoid (ep-i-trō′koid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τροχός*, a wheel, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *geom.*, the curve traced by a point in the plane of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle. The curve thus generated belongs to the family of roulettes, and becomes an epicycloid when the generating point is in the circumference of the rolling circle. *Hirst.*

It appears, then, that a planetary system with a direct epicycle belongs to both the *epitrochoid* and the external hypotrochoid. *Penny Cyc.*, XXV. 284.

epitrochoidal (ep″i-trō-koi′dąl), *a.* [< *epitrochoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an epitrochoid.

epitrope (e-pit′rō-pē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιτροπή*, a reference, < *ἐπιτρέπειν*, turn over, yield, permit, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which one commits or concedes something to others. Especially—(*a*) Professed readiness to leave one's cause entirely to judge, jury, or audience, in order to express entire confidence in its justice, or to excite compassion. (*b*) Permission to an opponent to call an act or a fact by any name he pleases, implying that his choice of words cannot alter its true character. (*c*) Concession of a point to an opponent, in order to forestall his use of it, or to show that he will gain nothing by urging it: as, I admit that all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument.

epitropous (e-pit′rō-pus), *a.* [< NL. **epitropus* (cf. Gr. *ἐπίτροπος*, n., one to whom anything is trusted), < Gr. *ἐπιτρέπειν*, turn to, turn over to, intrust, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, turned toward: the reverse of *apotropous:* applied by Agardh to an ovule with its raphe turned away from the placenta when erect or ascending, or toward it when pendulous.

★**epitympanic** (ep″i-tim-pan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τύμπανον*, a drum (see *tympanum*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *ichth.*, situated above or upon, or forming the uppermost piece of, the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes; hyomandibular.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, the uppermost or proximal bone of the tympanomandibular or third cranial hemal arch in fishes, by means of which the lower jaw is suspended from the skull: so named by Owen, but now usually called the *hyomandibular* (which see). The term is correlated with *hypotympanic*, *mesotympanic*, and *pretympanic*.

The piers, or points of suspension of the arch, are formed by the *epitympanics*. *Owen*, Anat., I. 121.

epiural (ep-i-ū′rąl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *epural*. *Huxley.*

epixylous (ep-ik′si-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing upon wood, as many fungi and other plants.

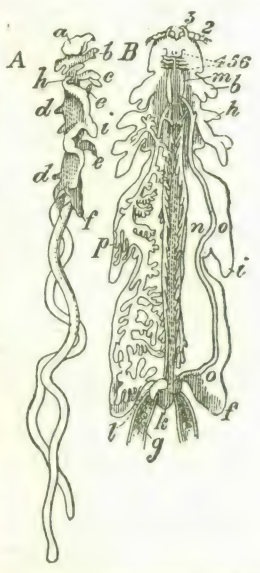
epizeuxis (ep-i-zūk′sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπίζευξις*, a fastening together, repetition of a word, < *ἐπιζευγνύναι*, fasten together, join to, < *ἐπί*, to, + *ζευγνύναι* = L. *jungere*, join: see *join*, *zeugma*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*, union of two successive Ionics a minore so that the last syllable of the first and the first syllable of the second interchange quantities: thus, ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – – for ⏑ ⏑ – – | ⏑ ⏑ – –. The syllables representing an Ionic a majore (– – ⏑ ⏑) thus suffer anaclasis, taking the form – ⏑ – ⏑.

2. In *rhet.*, immediate or almost immediate repetition of a word, involving added emphasis. An example of accumulated (fourfold) epizeuxis is:

Alone, alone, all, all alone,
Alone on a *wide, wide* sea.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.

See *palillogy*. Also called *diplasiasmus*.

Epizoa (ep-i-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *epizoön*.] **1.** External parasites or ectoparasites which live upon the surface or in the skin of the host: the opposite of *Entozoa*. The term is a collective name, having no systematic or classificatory significance in zoölogy. Among *Epizoa* are lice, fleas, ticks, etc., as well as some parasites which burrow in the skin, as itch-insects and follicle-mites.



Female of *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, enlarged; an example of the crustaceous *Epizoa*.

A, lateral view; *B*, ventral view: *a*, head; *b*, *c*, appendages; *d*, *d*, mediodorsal processes: *e*, *e*, medioventral processes; *f*, *i*, *h*, lateral processes; *g*, ovisacs; *k*, terminal segment; *l*, minute male lodged in vulva of female; *m*, *n*, mediodorsal ovarian tubes; *p*, lateral ovarian tubes; *o*, *o*, oviduct; 2, 3, antennules; 4, 5, 6, antennæ, gnathites.

2. Specifically, an order of very singular low aberrant *Crustacea* degraded by parasitism, including the many grotesque forms commonly known as *fish-lice*. The *Epizoa* are sometimes rated as a subclass of *Crustacea*, divided into the orders *Siphonostomata* and *Lernæoidea*. They are also called *Ichthyophthira*. *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, a louse of the angler (*Lophius piscatorius*), is an example. See *Chondracanthus* and *fish-louse*.

3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *epizoön*.

epizoal (ep-i-zō′-ąl), *a.* [< *epizoön* + *-al*.] Same as *epizoic*.

epizoan (ep-i-zō′ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *epizoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *epizoic*.

II. *n.* One of the *Epizoa*, in any sense; an ectoparasite.

epizoic (ep-i-zō′ik), *a.* [As *epizoön* + *-ic*.] **1.** In *nat. hist.*, living on the surface or in the skin of animals, as lice, ticks, and many other insects, various parasitic fungi, etc. Also *epizoötic*.—**2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the crustaceous parasites known as *Epizoa*. *Huxley.*

Also *epizoal*, *epizoan*.

epizonal (ep-i-zō′nąl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + E. *zone* + *-al*.] Cut by a zone.

epizoön (ep-i-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *epizoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Epizoa*; an epizoan.

epizoötic (ep″i-zō-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ζῷον*, an animal + term. *-ωτ-ικός*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *nat. hist.*, same as *epizoic*, 1.—**2†.** In *geol.*, containing fossil remains: said of mountains, rocks, formations, and the like.

Epizoötic mountains are of secondary formation.
Kirwan.

3. Prevailing among the lower animals: applied to diseases, and corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases prevalent among men.

In 1871, rabies showed itself in a truly *epizoötic* and alarming manner, on account of which the "Dogs Act, 1871," was passed and almost immediately enforced.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 108.

II. *n.* **1.** The temporary prevalence of a disease among brutes at a certain place: used in exactly the same way as *epidemic* in reference to human beings.—**2.** A disease thus prevalent.

epizoöty (ep-i-zō′ō-ti), *n.* [As *epizoöt-ic* + *-y*.] Same as *epizoötic*.

Mr. Fleming ascribes the wide and serious extension of the *epizoöty* in a great measure to the insufficiency of the police measures adopted in the different towns and districts. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 109.

eplicate (ē-plī′kāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *plicatus*, folded: see *plicate*.] In *bot.*, not plaited.

e pluribus unum (ē plö′ri-bus ū′num). [L.: *e*, out of, of; *pluribus*, abl. pl. of *plus*, more, pl. *plures*, more, several, many; *unum*, neut. of *unus* = E. *one:* see *e-*, *ex-*, *ex*, *plural*, *unity*. This phrase does not seem to occur in classical Latin; it appears as a motto on the title-page of the "Gentleman's Magazine" in 1731.] One from many; one (composed) of many: the motto of the United States of America, as be-

ing one nation formed of many independent States.

★**epoch** (ē′pok or ep′ok), *n.* [= F. *époque* = Sp. Pg. It. *epoca* = D. *epoque* (< F.) = G. *epoche* = Dan. *epoke* = Sw. *epok*, < ML. *epochá*, < Gr. ἐποχή, a check, cessation, stop, pause, epoch of a star, i. e., the point at which it seems to halt after reaching the highest, and generally the place of a star; hence, a historical epoch; < ἐπέχειν, hold in, check, < ἐπί, upon, + ἔχειν, have, hold, = Skt. √ *sah*, bear, undergo, endure.] **1.** A point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; especially, a point of time distinguished by some remarkable event, or the event itself as distinguishing the time of its occurrence.

Diocletian reared the palace which marks a still greater *epoch* in Roman art than his political changes mark in Roman polity. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 140.

It is an *epoch* in one's life to read a great book for the first time. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 318.

Hence—**2.** A specific period of time; any space of time considered as a unit with reference to some particular characteristic or course of events.

The fifteenth century was the unhappy *epoch* of military establishments in time of peace. *Madison.*

By the side of the half-naked, running Bedouins, they [the Turkish infantry] looked as if *epochs* disconnected by long centuries had met. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 468.

3. In *geol.*, specifically, one of the shorter divisions of geological time. This word is used differently by different geological writers. Thus, Jukes divides the entire series of fossiliferous strata into only three epochs, while Dana makes eight out of the Lower Silurian alone. Some later writers avoid the use of such words as *epoch* and *age*, saying, for instance, instead of *Silurian epoch* or *age*, simply *Silurian*. In the use recommended by the International Congress of Geologists, an epoch is the time during which a series of sediments is deposited.

4. In *astron.*, an arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements of a planetary or cometary orbit, or of any motion, are given.—**Antiochian, elephantine, glacial, Gregorian,** etc., **epoch.** See the adjectives.—**Mohammedan, Olympiadic, Persian, Spanish,** etc., **epoch.** See equivalent phrases under *era*.—**Syn. 1.** *Epoch, Era, Period, Age.* *Epoch* and *era* should be distinguished, though in common usage they are interchanged. "An *era* is a succession of time: an *epoch* is a point of time. An *era* commonly begins at an *epoch*. We live in the Christian *era*, in the Protestant *era*, in the *era* of liberty and letters. The date of the birth of Christ was an *epoch*: the *period* of the dawn of the Reformation was an *epoch*" (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 365). *Period* may be the opposite of *epoch*, in being the date at which anything ends, or it may be mere duration, or duration from point to point; the word is very free and often indefinite in its range of meaning. The meaning of *age* is modified by its connection with human life, so as often to be associated with a person: as, the *age* of Pericles; but it is also freely applied to time, viewed as a *period* of some length: as, the bronze *age*; the golden *age*; this is an *age* of investigation.

epocha (ep′ō-kä), *n.* [< ML. *epocha*: see *epoch*.] An epoch. [Archaic.]

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable *epocha* in the history of America.
J. Adams, To Mrs. Adams, July 3, 1776.

But why of that *epocha* make such a fuss?
Burns, To Wm. Tytler.

epochal (ep′ō-kal), *a.* [< *epoch* + *-al*.] Belonging to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch; relating to epochs; marking an epoch.

Who shall say whether . . . this epic . . . will stand out . . . as one of the *epochal* compositions by which an age is symbolized? *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 180.

An *epochal* treatment of a portion of general European History. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 96.

epoch-making (ē′pok-mā″king), *a.* [= G. *epochemachend*.] Constituting an epoch; opening a new era; introducing new conceptions or a new method in the treatment of a subject. [Recent.]

"The Methods of Ethics" was published in 1874, but whether or not most of the joint-work of Profs. Fowler and Wilson was written before that time, it is at least fair to say that the position of Prof. Sidgwick is not dealt with in the way which is demanded by the *epoch-making* character of his book. *Mind*, XII. 596, note.

epode (ep′ōd), *n.* [< OF. *epode*, F. *épode* = Sp. Pg. It. *epodo*, < L. *epodos*, < Gr. ἐπῳδός, an epode, an aftersong, adj., singing to or over, < ἐπί, upon, to, besides, + ἀείδειν, ᾄδειν, sing, > ᾠδή, a song, ode: see *ode*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A third and metrically different system subjoined to two systems (the *strophe* and *antistrophe*) which are metrically identical or corresponsive, and forming with them one pericope or group of systems.

The Third Stanza was called the *Epode* (it may be as being the After-song), which they sung in the middle, neither turning to one Hand nor the other.
Congreve, The Pindaric Ode.

(*b*) A shorter colon, subjoined to a longer colon, and constituting one period with it; especially, such a colon, as a separate line or verse, forming either the second line of a distich or the final line of a system or stanza. As the closing verse of a system, sometimes called *ephymnium*. (*c*) A poem consisting of such distichs. Archilochus (about 700 B. C.) first introduced these. The Epodes of Horace are a collection of poems so called because mostly composed in epodic distichs.

Horace seems to have purged himself from those splenetic reflections in those odes and *epodes*, before he undertook the noble work of satires.
Dryden, Ded. of Juvenal.

I shall still be very ready to write a satire upon the clergy, and an *epode* against historiographers, whenever you are hard pressed. *Gray*, Letters, I. 262.

Specifically—**2.** In *music*, a refrain or burden.

epodic (e-pod′ik), *a.* [< *epode* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing an epode.

epollicate (ē-pol′i-kāt), *a.* [< NL. *epollicatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *pollex* (*pollic-*), the thumb.] In *zoöl.*, having no pollex or thumb.

Epollicati† (ē-pol-i-kā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *epollicate*.] A group of birds having no hallux. *Illiger.*

Epomophorus (ep-ō-mof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ὦμος, shoulder, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A remarkable genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ* and suborder *Megachiroptera*, confined to ultra-Saharic Africa. They have, in the males, large distensible pharyngeal air-sacs, and peculiar glandular pouches on the neck near each shoulder, lined with long yellowish hairs projecting or forming a tuft like an epaulet, whence the name; also, a white tuft of hairs on the ears, the tail rudimentary or wanting, and the premaxillaries united in front. The teeth are: incisors, 2 or 1 in each half of each jaw; canines, 1; premolars, 2 in upper jaw and 3 in lower; and molars, 1 in upper jaw and 2 in lower. There are about half a dozen species, of which *E. franqueti* is a leading example. They feed chiefly on figs.

eponychium (ep-ō-nik′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), nail: see *onyx*.] In *embryol.*, a mass of hardened epidermis on the dorsal surface of the distal extremity of a phalanx of the embryo, preceding the formation of a true nail.

★**eponym** (ep′ō-nim), *n.* [Formerly also written *eponyme*; < Gr. ἐπώνυμος, given as a name, surnamed, named after a person or thing, giving one's name to (as a noun, in pl., ἐπώνυμοι, sc. ἥρωες, eponymous heroes, legendary or real founders of tribes or cities, as those after whom the Attic phylæ had their names), < ἐπί, upon, to, + ὄνυμα, Æolic for ὄνομα = L. *nomen* = E. *name*: see *onym*.] **1.** A name of a place, people, or period derived from that of a person.

The famous Assyrian *Eponym* Canon, which gives an unbroken series of the officers after whom each year was named for about two hundred and sixty-five years, and also notes the accession of each successive Assyrian king during that time. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 53.

2. A name of a mythical or historical personage from whom the name of a country or people has come or is supposed to have come: thus, Italus, Romulus, Brutus, Heber, the names of imaginary persons invented to account for *Italy*, *Rome*, *Britain*, *Hebrew*, are mythical *eponyms*; Bolivar is the historical *eponym* of Bolivia.

In short, wherever there was a clan there was an *Eponym*, or founder, whether real or legendary, of that clan.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 145.

3. A name of something, as a part or organ of the body, derived from a person: thus, circle of Willis, fissure of Sylvius, aqueduct of Fallopius, are *eponyms*. [Rare.]

The very awkward dionymic *eponym*, Circulus Willisi.
Wilder, Trans. Amer. Neurol. Assoc. (1885), p. 349.

eponymal (e-pon′i-mal), *a.* [< *eponym* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an eponymos.—**2.** Same as *eponymic*.

★**eponymic** (ep-ō-nim′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπωνυμικός, called after or by the name of a person, < ἐπώνυμος, given as a name: see *eponym*.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to an eponym: as, an *eponymic* name or legend.

Eponymic myths, which account for the parentage of a tribe by turning its name into the name of an imaginary ancestor. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 7.

2. Name-giving, mythically or historically; from whom the name of a country, people, or period is derived: as, Hellen was the *eponymic* ancestor of the Hellenes or Greeks.

The invention of ancestries from *eponymic* heroes or name-ancestors has . . . often had a serious effect in corrupting historic truth, by helping to fill ancient annals with swarms of fictitious genealogies.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 361.

eponymist (e-pon′i-mist), *n.* [< *eponym* + *-ist*.] One from whom a country or people is named; an eponymic ancestor, hero, or founder. *Gladstone.*

eponymos (e-pon′i-mos), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. ἐπώνυμος: see *eponym*.] A titular epithet of the first archon (*archon eponymos*) in ancient Athens, and of the first ephor (*ephor eponymos*) in Sparta, because the year of the service of each was designated by his name in the public records, etc.

eponymous (e-pon′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπώνυμος, given as a name: see *eponym*.] Giving one's name to a tribe, people, city, year, or period; regarded as the founder or originator.

Will Summer—the name of Henry VIII.'s court-fool, whose celebrity probably made him *eponymous* of the members of his profession in general.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 144.

Lydus and Asies are . . . *eponymous* heroes; Meles is an ideal founder of the capital.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, i. 74.

eponymy (e-pon′i-mi), *n.*; pl. *eponymies* (-miz). [< Gr. ἐπωνυμία, a surname, < ἐπώνυμος, given as a name, giving a name: see *eponym*, *eponymos*.] **1.** The office, dignity, or prerogatives of an eponymos.—**2.** The period or year of office of an eponymos: used, as at Athens, as a unit of reckoning and reference for dates.

The earliest examples of the barred form of the letter shin are found on three tablets dated from the *eponymies* of Silim-assur and Sin-sar-uzur (650–640 B. C.).
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 237.

epoöphoron (ep-ō-of′ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *epoöphora* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ᾠοφόρος, laying eggs: see *oöphorous*.] Same as *parovarium*.

epopee (ep-ō-pē′), *n.* [< NL. *epopœia*, < Gr. ἐποποιία, epic poetry or an epic poem, < ἔπος, an epic, + ποιεῖν, make.] **1.** An epic poem.

The Kalevala, or heroic *epopee* of the Finns.
Encyc. Brit., V. 306.

2. The history, action, or fable which makes or is suitable for the subject of an epic.

The stories were an endless *epopee* of suffering.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 760.

epopœia (ep-ō-pē′iä), *n.* Same as *epopee*.

epopœist (ep-ō-pē′ist), *n.* [< *epopœia* + *-ist*.] A writer of epopees.

It is not long since two of our best-known *epopœists*, or, to use the more common term, of our novel-writers, have concluded each a work published by instalments.
S. Phillips, Essays from the Times, II. 321.

epopt (ep′opt), *n.* [< NL. *epopta*, < Gr. ἐπόπτης, a watcher, spectator, one admitted to the third grade of the Eleusinian mysteries, < ἐπόψεσθαι, fut. associated ἐφορᾶν, look on, < ἐπί, on, + ὁρᾶν, fut. ὄψεσθαι, look, see.] A seer; one initiated into the secrets of any mystical system. *Carlyle.*

epopta (e-pop′tä), *n.*; pl. *epoptæ* (-tē). [NL.: see *epopt*.] Same as *epopt*.

epoptic (e-pop′tik), *a.* [< *epopt* + *-ic*.] **1.** Having the character or faculty of an epopt or seer.—**2.** Perceived by an epopt: as, an *epoptic* vision.—**Epoptic figures,** in *optics*. See *idiophanous*.

Eporosa (ep-ō-rō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eporosus*: see *eporose*.] A group of stone-corals with eporose or imperforate corallum. See *Aporosa*.

eporose (ē-pō′rōs), *a.* [< NL. *eporosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *porus*, pore: see *pore*, *porous*.] Without pores; aporose.

epos (ep′os), *n.* [< L. *epos*, < Gr. ἔπος, a word, a speech, tale, saying, pl. poetry in heroic verse, orig. *Fέπος* = Skt. *vachas*, a word; akin to ὄψ (**Fοπ-ς*) = Skt. *vāch* = L. *vox* (*vōc-*), voice: see *voice*, *vocal*, *vowel*.] **1.** An epic poem, or its subject; an epopee; epic poetry.

The early *epos* of Greece is represented by the Iliad and the Odyssey, Hesiod and the Homeric hymns, also by some fragments of the "Cyclic" poets. *Prof. Jebb.*

2. In *anc. pros.*, a dactylic hexameter.—**3.** In *paleography*, a series of words or letters, approximately of the length of a dactylic hexameter, anciently used as a line of normal size in writing manuscripts or estimating their length. It seems to have averaged from 34 to 38 letters. See *colon*[1], *n.*, 3, and *stichometry*.

eposculation† (e-pos-kū-lā′shon), *n.* [Possibly a misprint for *exosculation*. See *exosculate*.] A kissing. *Becon*, Works, III. 52.

epotation† (ep-ō-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *epotare*, drink out, drink up, < *e*, out, + *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] A drinking or drinking out.

When drunkenness reigns, the devil is at war with man, and the *epotations* of dumb liquor damn him.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 84.

eprouvette (e-prö-vet′), *n.* [F. *éprouvette*, < *éprouver*, try, assay, < *e-* + *prouver*, try: see

prove.] **1.** An apparatus for testing the explosive force of powders or other explosives. The most simple form is a pistol having the muzzle closed by a plate, which is maintained in position by a spring. When the pistol is fired, the tension of the spring is overcome and the plate is blown back, turning a ratchet-wheel which registers the force of the explosion. **2.** A spoon used in assaying metals.—**3.** A short mortar.

epruinose (ē-prö′i-nōs), *a.* [< NL. **epruinosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *pruina*, frost: see *pruinose.*] In *bot.*, not pruinose.

★**epsilon** (ep-sī′lon), *n.* [< LGr. *ἒ ψιλόν*, 'simple *ε*' (*ψιλόν*, neut. of *ψιλός*, simple): so called by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong *αι*, which had come to be pronounced like *ε*. So LGr. *ὐ ψιλόν*, 'simple *υ*,' as distinguished from the diphthong *οι*, which had come to be pronounced like *υ*: see *upsilon, ypsilon.*] The fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to short *e*.

epsomite (ep′sum-īt), *n.* [< *Epsom* + *-ite*².] Native Epsom salt, occasionally found as a delicate fibrous or capillary efflorescence on rocks, in the galleries of mines, upon the damp walls of cellars, etc. Also called *hair-salt.*

Epsom salt. See *salt.*

epulation† (ep-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *epulatio(n-)*, < *epulari*, banquet, < *epulæ*, a banquet.] A feasting; a feast.

He [Epicurus] was contented with bread and water, and when he would dine with Jove, and pretend unto *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

epulis (e-pū′lis), *n.*; pl. *epulides* (-li-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπουλίς*, a gum-boil, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *οὖλον*, usually pl. *οὖλα*, the gums.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A small elastic tumor of the gums, most frequently a sarcoma. (*b*) Loosely, any other variety of neoplasm appearing in this situation.

epulosis (ep-ū-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπούλωσις*, a cicatrization, < **ἐπουλωτός*, verbal adj. of *ἐπουλοῦσθαι*, cicatrize, be scarred over, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *οὐλοῦσθαι*, be scarred over, < *οὐλή*, a wound scarred over, a cicatrix, < *οὖλος*, Epic and Ionic form of *ὅλος*, whole, = L. *salvus*, whole, safe. see *holo-.*] In *med.*, cicatrization.

epulotic (ep-ū-lot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπουλωτικός*, promoting cicatrization, < **ἐπουλωτός*, verbal adj. of *ἐπουλοῦσθαι*, cicatrize: see *epulosis.*] **I.** *a.* Healing; cicatrizing.

II. *n.* A medicament or an application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers.

The ulcer, incarned with common sarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks.* *Wiseman*, On Inflammation.

epupillate (ē-pū′pi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *pupilla*, pupil: see *pupillate.*] Having no pupil: applied in entomology to a color-spot when it is surrounded by a ring of another color, but is without a central dot or pupil.

epural (e-pū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *οὐρά*, tail, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Situated upon the tail, or over the caudal region of the axial column. Compare *hypural.*

II. *n.* One of the osseous or cartilaginous neural spines, or pieces upon the upper side of the hinder end of the axial column of fishes, which may or may not support fin-rays. *J. A. Ryder.*

Also *epiural.*

epuration (ep-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *purare*, pp. *puratus*, purify, < *purus*, pure.] The act of purifying.

The *epuration* of sewage, by irrigation and agriculture. *Science*, III., No. 66, p. v.

epure (ē-pūr′), *n.* [F. *épure*, a clean draft, working-drawing, < *épurer*, purify, clarify, cleanse, refine, < L *e*, out, + *purare*, purify: see *epuration.*] In *arch.*, the plan of a building, or part of a building, traced on a wall or on a horizontal surface, on the same scale as that of the work to be constructed.

Epyornis, *n.* See *Æpyornis.*

equability (ē-kwą- or ek-wą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *æquability*; < L. *æquabilita(t-)s*, < *æquabilis*, equable: see *equable.*] The condition or quality of being equable; continued equality, regularity, or uniformity: as, the *equability* of the velocity of the blood; the *equability* of the temperature of the air; *equability* of temper.

For the celestial . . . bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions . . . argue them to be ordained and governed by wisdom and understanding. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

I should join to these other qualifications a certain *æquability* or evenness of behaviour. *Spectator*, No. 68.

This [Patagonian] line of coast has been upheaved with remarkable *equability*, and that over a vast space both north and south of S. Julian. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 347.

equable (ē′kwą- or ek′wą-bl), *a.* [= It. *equabile*, < L. *æquabilis*, that can be made equal, equal, consistent, uniform, < *æquare*, make equal: see *equate.*] **1.** Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; equal and uniform at all times; regular in action or intensity; not varying; steady: as, an *equable* temperature.

He spake of love, such love as spirits feel,
In worlds whose course is *equable* and pure.
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

He was naturally of an *equable* temper, and inclined to moderation in all things. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

His spirits do not seem to have been high, but they were singularly *equable.* *Macaulay.*

2†. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form: as, an *equable* globe or plain.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be everywhere smooth and *equable*, and as plain as Elysian fields. *Bentley.*

Equable motion, motion by which equal spaces are described in equal times.

equableness (ē′kwą- or ek′wą-bl-nes), *n.* Equability.

equably (ē′kwą- or ek′wą-bli), *adv.* In an equable manner.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne.*

Equably accelerated, accelerated by equal increments in equal times.

★**equal** (ē′kwal), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *equall*; < ME. *equal* (also *egal*: see *egal*), < OF. *equal, equail, equaul, egal, aigal, ugal*, etc., *ewal, euwel, yewel, yevel, ievel, ivel, yvel*, etc., F. *égal* = Pr. *egual* = Sp. Pg. *igual* = It. *eguale, uguale*, < L. *æqualis*, equal, like, < *æquus*, plain, even, level, flat (cf. *æquum*, a plain, *æquor*, a level, esp. the level sea), equal, like; perhaps akin to Skt. *ēka*, one.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having one measure; the same in magnitude, quantity, degree, amount, worth, value, or excellence. Thus, two collections of objects are equal in number when the operation of counting, applied to the two, ends with the same number; two lengths are equal when either will cover the other; two stars appear of equal brightness when the eye can detect no difference between them in this respect. Quantities of two or more dimensions are equal only when they are equal in each dimension separately. Thus, two vectors are not necessarily equal because they are equal in length; it is necessary that they should also be parallel. It is therefore preferable not to speak of two forces (or anything else capable of representation by vectors) as equal, unless they are parallel. Nevertheless, the prevalent mathematical usage is, or has been until recently, to call two such things equal when their tensors or moduli are equal. On the other hand, common usage presents an opposite inconsistency in refusing to call geometrical figures (particularly triangles) equal unless they can be superposed. Euclid and some modern geometers make it an axiom that figures which can be superposed are equal; but others define equal figures as such as can be superposed.

They . . . made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. 2 Mac. viii. 30.

Thou therefore also taste, that *equal* lot
May join us, *equal* joy, as *equal* love.
Milton, P. L., ix. 881.

Here, however, I could use the word *equal* only in its practical sense, in which two things are *equal* when I cannot perceive their difference; not in its theoretical sense, in which two things are *equal* when they have no difference at all. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 266.

The difference between Rome and any other Latin city appears at once in the fact that Rome by herself always deals on at least *equal* terms with the Latin league as a whole. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 316.

2. Even; uniform; not variable; equable: as, an *equal* mind.

An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd.
Dryden.

Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an *equal* mind.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

3. Having a just relation or proportion; correspondent; commensurate.

Were my fortunes *equal* to my desires, I could wish to make one there. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

I hope your noble usage has been *equal*
With your own person.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden*, Fables, Ded.

4. Impartial; not biased; just; equitable; not unduly favorable to any party: as, the terms and conditions of the contract are *equal*; *equal* laws.

Ye say, the way of the Lord is not *equal.* Ezek. xviii. 25.

The condemn'd man
Has yet that privilege to speak, my lord;
Law were not *equal* else.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

Oh, *equal* Heaven, how wisely thou disposest
Thy several gifts!
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

O, you *equal* gods,
Whose justice not a world of wolf-turned men
Shall make me to accuse. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

It could not but much redound to the lustre of your milde and *equall* Government. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

5. Of the same interest or concern; of like moment or importance.

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne.*

6. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means: with *to*: as, the army was not *equal to* the contest; we are not *equal to* the undertaking.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers as *equal to* fight with the English. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

His health was not *equal to* the voyage, and he did not live to reach Virginia. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 117.

7. Of the same rank or dignity; having a common level or standing; having the same rights, interests, etc.: as, we are all *equal* in the sight of God.

These last have wrought but one hour, and thou hast made them *equal* unto us, which have borne the burden and heat of the day. Mat. xx. 12.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created *equal*; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *Declaration of Independence.*

8. In *bot.*, symmetrical, as applied to leaves and to various organs of cryptogams; of uniform thickness, as the stipe of an agaric.—**9.** In *entom.*, same as *equate.*—**Curve of equal approach.** See *approach.*—**Equal counterpoint,** in *music*, counterpoint made up of tones of equal duration; a contrapuntal composition thus constituted.—**Equal decrement of life.** See *decrement.*—**Equal propositions,** propositions which state the same fact.—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco.*—**Equal surface,** in *entom.*, one without marked irregularities or sculpture, but not necessarily plane; an equate surface.—**Equal temperament.** See *temperament.*—**Equal voices,** in *music*, strictly, voices having the same quality and compass, but often applied to male voices as opposed to female, or vice versa.—**Surface of equal head.** See *head.*=**Syn. 2.** Equable, regular, unvarying.—**3.** Proportionate, conformable, equivalent.—**4.** Fair, even-handed.—**6.** Fit, competent.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which is not different in all or some respects from another; specifically, one who is not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, etc.

It was thou, a man mine *equal*, my guide, and mine acquaintance. Ps. lv. 13.

Miranda is indeed a gentleman
Of fair desert and better hopes; but yet
He hath his *equals.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

Those who were once his *equals* envy and defame him. *Addison.*

In taste and imagination, in the graces of style, in the arts of persuasion, in the magnificence of public works, the ancients were at least our *equals.* *Macaulay*, History.

2†. The state of being equal; equality.

Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew,
And all things to an *equall* to restore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 34.

equal (ē′kwal), *adv.* [< *equal, a.*] Equally; in a manner equal (to). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Thou art
A thing that, *equal* with the Devil himself,
I do detest and scorn.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

The head is painted *equal* to Titian; and though done, I suppose, after the clock had struck five-and-thirty, yet she retains a great share of beauty. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 365.

equal (ē′kwal), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equaled* or *equalled*, ppr. *equaling* or *equalling.* [< ME. *equalen, equelen*; < *equal, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be or become equal to; be commensurate with; be as great as; correspond to or be on a level with in any respect; be adequate to: as, your share *equals* mine; no other dramatist *equals* Shakspere.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me, . . .
On me, whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

And (according to all the opinions of the Iesuites there abiding) *equalling* or exceeding in people foure of the greatest Cities in Europe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

No falsehood
Equals a broken faith.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

2. To make equivalent to; recompense fully; answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equall'd* all her love.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. To count or consider as equal; make comparable.

I think no man, for valour of mind and ability of body, to be preferred, if *equalled*, to Argalus.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

And haue thereupon obtruded on many other dayes as religious respects or more then on this (which yet the Apostles entitled in name and practise The Lords Day), with the same spirit whereby they haue *equalled* traditions to the holy Scriptures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 121.

And smiled on porch and trellis
The fair democracy of flowers,
That *equals* cot and palace.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

To equal aquals, to make things equal; bring about an equality, or a proper balance or adjustment. See *equal-aqual*. [Scotch.]

If I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me — that *equals aquals*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.

II.† *intrans.* To be equal; match.

I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to *equal* with the king.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

equal-aqual (ē′kwąl-ä′kwąl), *a.* [A varied reduplication of *equal*.] Alike. [Scotch.]

equal-ended (ē′kwąl-en″ded), *a.* In *oölogy*, elliptical, as an egg, in long section, and therefore having both ends alike; not distinguishable as to point and butt.

equal-falling (ē′kwąl-fâ″ling), *a.* Having equal velocities of fall.

equaliflorous (ē″kwąl-i-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *æqualis*, equal, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Having equal flowers: applied to a plant when all the flowers of the same head or cluster are alike in form as well as character. *A. Gray.* Also spelled *æqualiflorous*.

equalisation, equalise, etc. See *equalization*, etc.

equalitarian (ē-kwol-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *equality* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Believing in the principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

The *equalitarian* American — proud of his city, proud of his State, devoted to local interests, as a good citizen should be — protests, as one can readily understand, against the supremacy of New York.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 226.

II. *n.* One who believes in or maintains the principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

equality (ē-kwol′i-ti), *n.* [ME. *egalite*, < OF. *egalite*: see *egality*; OF. *equalite, egalite, egalte, eugalte, igalete, ivelte*, etc., F. *égalité* = Pr. *engaltat* = Sp. *igualdad* = Pg. *igualdade* = It. *equalità, ugualità*, < L. *æqualita(t-)s*, equalness, < *æqualis*, equal: see *equal*.] **1.** The state of being equal; identity in magnitude or dimensions, value, qualities, degree, etc.; the state of being neither superior nor inferior, greater nor less, better nor worse, stronger nor weaker, etc., with regard to the thing or things compared.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds scrupulous faction.
Shak., A. and C., i. 3.

If they [the democrats] restrict the word *equality* as carefully as they ought, it will not import that all men have an equal right to all things, but that, to whatever they have a right, it is as much to be protected and provided for as the right of any persons in society.
Ames, Works, II. 210.

In the federal constitution, the *equality* of the States, without regard to population, size, wealth, institutions, or any other consideration, is a fundamental principle; as much so as is the *equality* of their citizens, in the governments of the several States, without regard to property, influence, or superiority of any description.
Calhoun, Works, I. 186.

2. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; equableness: as, *equality* of surface; an *equality* of temper or constitution.

Alle fortune is blysful to a man by the egreablete or by the *egalyte* of hym that suffreth hyt.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 4.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers; conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Circle of equality, an equant.—**Double or triple equality**, a system of two or of three equations.—**Ratio of equality**, the ratio of two equal quantities.—**Sign of equality**, the sign =, used—(*a*) In *math.*, between the symbols of two quantities, to indicate their equality: as, $6 + 5 = 11$; $2x + 3y = 13$, the whole forming an *equation* (which see). (*b*) In other cases, to indicate equality or equivalence of sense: as, Latin *gratias* = *thanks*. (*c*) In a limited use, as in the etymologies of this dictionary, to indicate specifically equality (ultimate identity) of form: as, English *two* = Latin *duo* = Greek δύο = Sanskrit *dva*.

equalization (ē″kwąl-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *equalize* + *-ation*.] The act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized. Also spelled *equalisation*.

Making the major part of the inhabitants . . . believe that their ease, and their satisfaction, and their *equalization* with the rest of the fellow-subjects of Ireland, are things adverse to the principles of that connection.
Burke, Affairs of Ireland.

Board of equalization, in the State and county governments of some of the United States, a board of commissioners whose duty it is, in order that the incidence of State or county taxation may be the same in all the local subdivisions, to reduce to a uniform basis the valuations made by local assessors.

equalize (ē′kwąl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equalized*, ppr. *equalizing*. [= F. *égaliser*; as *equal* + *-ize*.] **1†.** To be equal to; equal.

Outsung the Muses, and did *equalize*
Their king Apollo. *Chapman*, Ep. Ded. to Iliad.

In some parts were found some Chesnuts whose wild fruit *equalize* the best in France, Spaine, Germany, or Italy. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 122.

It could not *equalize* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart.
Waller, At Penshurst.

2†. To represent as equal; place on a level (with another).

The Virgin they do at least *equalize* to Christ.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, v.

3. To make equal; cause to be equal in amount or degree as compared: as, to *equalize* accounts; to *equalize* burdens or taxes.

Death will *equalise* us all at last.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 356.

The philosophers among the democrats will no doubt insist that they do not mean to *equalize* property, they contend only for an equality of rights.
Ames, Works, II. 210.

One poor moment can suffice
To *equalize* the lofty and the low. *Wordsworth.*

★ Also spelled *equalise*.

equalizer (ē′kwąl-ī-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which equalizes or makes equal; an adjuster; a leveler.

We find this digester of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, *equalizer* of public burdens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

Islam, like any great Faith, and insight into the essence of man, is a perfect *equalizer* of men.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, ii.

2. Specifically, a pivoted bar attached to the pole of a wagon and carrying at its ends the swingletrees to which the horses are attached; an evener. Also called *equalizing-bar*.

Also spelled *equaliser*.

equalizer-spring (ē′kwąl-ī-zėr-spring), *n.* A spring which rests on an equalizing-bar and carries the weight of a car. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

equalizing-bar (ē′kwąl-ī-zing-bär), *n.* See *bar*[1].

equalizing-file (ē′kwąl-ī-zing-fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

equally (ē′kwąl-i), *adv.* **1.** In an equal manner or to the same degree; alike.

God loves *equally* all human beings, of all ranks, nations, conditions, and characters; . . . the Father has no favorites and makes no selections.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 67.

2. In equal shares or portions: as, the estate is to be *equally* divided among the heirs.

No particular faculty was preëminently developed; but manly health and vigour were *equally* diffused through the whole. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3. Impartially; with equal justice.

I do require them of you, so to use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Equally pinnate, in *bot.*, same as *abruptly pinnate* (which see, under *abruptly*).

equalness (ē′kwąl-nes), *n.* The state of being equal, in any sense; equality.

Let me lament . . . that our stars,
Unreconciliable, should divide
Our *equalness* to this. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1.

equangular (ē-kwang′gū-ląr), *a.* Same as *equiangular*. [Rare.]

equanimity (ē-kwą-nim′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *æquanimita(t-)s*, calmness, patience, even-mindedness, < *æquanimis*, even-minded: see *equanimous*.] Evenness of mind or temper; calmness or firmness, especially under conditions adapted to excite great emotion, a state of resistance to elation, depression, anger, etc.

This watch over a man's self, and the command of his temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections. . . . I do not know how to express this habit of mind, except you will let me call it *equanimity*. *Tatler.*

When selfishness has given way to generosity, and perfect love has cast out fear — then all this shows itself in that equipoise of soul which we call good temper or *equanimity*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 287.

equanimous† (ē-kwan′i-mus), *a.* [< L. *æquanimis* (only in glosses), mild, kind, lit. even-minded, < *æquus*, even, equal, + *animus*, mind.] Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

Out of an *equanimous* civility to his many worthy friends. *Eikon Basilike.*

equant (ē′kwąnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *æquan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] **I.** *a.* Having equal arcs described in equal times; figuratively, regulating. See II. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Love is the circle *equant* of all other affections.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 438.

II. *n.* In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle about whose center the center of the epicycle of a planet was supposed to describe equal angles in equal times. Also called *eccentric equator*.

★**equate** (ē-kwāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equated*, ppr. *equating*. [< L. *æquatus*, pp. of *æquare*, make equate, like, even, level, etc., < *æquus*, equal, even: see *equal*.] **1.** To make equal or equivalent; regard or treat as equal. [Rare.]

We *equate* four hundred and forty-five early Greek years with the last three hundred and twenty English years. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

Am I at liberty to *equate* Widefleet with Broadwall, the present boundary line between Lambeth and Southwark?
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 444.

2. To reduce to an average; make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result: as, to *equate* observations in astronomy. — **3.** To be equal or equivalent to; equal. [Rare.]

No doubt Fori *equates* "Cheap" as a place of barter, but the real Roman Forum would become a closed building, like a town-hall. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 156.

Equated anomaly. Same as *true anomaly* (which see, under *anomaly*).—**Equated bodies**, a line on Gunter's scale showing the ratio of volumes of two regular bodies.

equate (ē′kwāt), *a.* [< L. *æquatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, smooth, as a surface; having no special elevations or depressions. Also *equal*.

equatic (ę-kwat′ik), *a.* [< *equate* + *-ic*.] In *entom.*, equal: said of a surface without large elevations or depressions, though it may be convex or gibbous as a whole, and have punctures or other small sculptural marks on it.

★**equation** (ę-kwā′shon or -zhon), *n.* [< ME. *equacion, equacioun*, < L. *æquatio(n-)*, an equalizing, equal distribution, < *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] **1†.** A making equal, or an equal division; equality.

Again the golden day resum'd its right,
And rul'd in just *equation* with the night.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, ii.

2. In *math.*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two terms dissimilar but of equal value: as, 3 lb. = 48 oz.; $x = b + m - r$. In the latter case x is equal to b added to m with r subtracted from the sum, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand. An equation is termed simple, quadratic, cubic, or biquadratic, or of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th degree, according as the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity is one, two, three, or four; and generally an equation is said to be of the 5th, 6th, *n*th, etc., degree, according as the highest power of the unknown quantity is of any of these dimensions.

3. In *astron.*, the correction or quantity to be added to or subtracted from the mean position of a heavenly body to obtain the true position; also, in a more general sense, the correction arising from any erroneous supposition whatever. — **4.** In *chem.*, a collection of symbols used to indicate that two or more definite bodies, simple or compound, having been brought within the sphere of chemical action, a reaction will take place, and new bodies be produced. The symbols of the bodies which react on each other form the left-hand member of the equation, and are connected by the sign of equality with the symbols of the products of the reaction. It is called an equation because the weight of the substances reacting must exactly equal the weight of the products of reaction.—**Abelian equation.** See *Abelian*[2].—**Absolute equation.** See *absolute*.—**Absolute personal equation.** See *personal equation*.—**Adfected or affected equation.** See *adfected*.—**Algebraic equation.** See *algebraic*.—**Bernoulli's equation.** (*a*) The equation $dy/dx = Py + Qy^m$, where P and Q are functions of x only. It is solved by substituting $z = y^{1-m}$. (*b*) An equation for the steady motion of a liquid, namely,

$$\int \frac{dp}{\rho} + V + \tfrac{1}{2}q^2 = C,$$

where p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the impressed forces, q the velocity, and C a constant for each stream-line and vortex-line, and in the case of irrotational motion a constant for all space.—**Bessel's equation**, the equation $d^2y/dx^2 + x^{-1}dy/dx + (1 - \nu^2/x^2)y = 0$, the solution of which involves the Besselian function.—**Binomial equation.** See *binomial*.—**Biquadratic equation.** Such equations were first solved by the Italian mathematician Ludovico Ferrari (1522–65). His method

is as follows: Let the biquadratic be $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$. Find a root of the cubic $y^3 - by^2 + (ac - 4d)y - d(a^2 - 4b) - c^2 = 0$. Then the roots of the biquadratic are the same as those of the two quadratics

$$(a^2 - 4b + 4y)(2x^2 + ax + y)$$
$$\pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4b + 4y}\,[x(a^2 - 4b + 4y) + ay - 2c] = 0.$$

Canonical equation, an equation brought into a standard form; especially, the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian equations of dynamics.—**Characteristic equation,** an algebraic equation which leads to the solution of a linear differential or difference equation with constant coefficients.—**Chemical equation.** See *chemical.*—**Circulating equation,** a difference equation in which the coefficients take successive forms of a cycle of forms for successive values of the variable. Thus, if we have the equation $u_{x+1} + P_x u_x = 0$, where $P = 1$ when x is divisible by 3, $P = x$ when $x - 1$ is divisible by 3, and $P = 2^x$ when $x + 1$ is divisible by 3, the equation given is a circulating equation.—**Clairaut's equation,** the equation $y = x\,dy/dx + F(dy/dx)$.—**Complete equation.** See *incomplete equation.*—**Compound equation.** Same as *adfected equation.*—**Connected equations,** a system of equations such that one of them can be deduced from the rest.—**Constitutive equation,** the equation which expresses the conditions of a problem.—**Construction of equations.** See *construction.*—**Conversion of equations.** See *conversion.*—**Cubic equation,** an equation of the third degree. The algebraic solution of the general cubic equation was discovered by Scipione dal Ferro (died 1525?) His method, commonly known as that of Cardan, and perfected by Hudde, is as follows: Let the cubic equation be $x^3 + 3ax^2 + 6bx + 2c = 0$. Calculate three subsidiary quantities, p, q, R, by means of the equations $p = 2b - a^2$, $q = a^3 - 3ab + c$, $R^2 = p^2 + q^2$. Then, denoting by ρ any cube root of unity, and by the radical a real quantity,

$$x = \rho\sqrt[3]{-q + R} + \rho^2\sqrt[3]{-q - R} - a,$$

which gives three values for the three values of ρ. If all the roots are real, this method is inconvenient; and we have the "irreducible case of Cardan's solution," when we may calculate two subsidiary quantities, r and θ, by the equations $r^6 = q^2 - R^2$, $\tan^2 3\theta = -R^2/q^2$, and the three roots will be $x_1 = -2r\cos\theta - a$, $x_2 = -2r\cos(\theta + 120°) - a$, $x_3 = -2r\cos(\theta - 120°) - a$.—**Darboux's equation,** the equation $A\,dx + B\,dy + C(y\,dx - x\,dy) = 0$, where A, B, C are rational functions of x and y.—**Depression of an equation.** See *depression.*—**Derived equation,** the equation which expresses the vanishing of the differential coefficient of a given equation. Thus, if $x^5 + x^3 = x^2 + 1$ is the given equation, the derived equation is $5x^4 + 3x^2 = 2x$.—**Determinate equation,** an equation containing only one unknown quantity, or only as many as there are equations in the system.—**Difference equation,** an equation expressing a relation between the value of a function (or the values of several functions) for all values of the variable or variables and the values when the several variables are increased by 1, 2, 3, etc. Thus, $f(x, y) = f(x + 1, y) + f(x, y - 3)$ is a difference equation. The *order* of a difference equation is equal to the difference between the highest and lowest values of the variable it involves. Thus, the equation just given is of the first order with respect to x and of the third order with respect to y. The *degree* of a difference equation is the degree of the equation in the unknown functions as variables. Thus, $f(x + 2) - [f(x + 1)]^2 + fx = 0$ is a difference equation of the second degree. But some mathematicians would make the degree of a difference equation strictly analogous to that of a differential equation. A linear difference equation with constant coefficients is solved by means of its characteristic equation (which see, above).—**Differential equation,** an equation expressing a relation between functions and their differential coefficients. An *ordinary differential equation* is one which contains only one independent variable: a *partial differential equation* is one which contains two or more independent variables. The *order* of a differential equation is that of the highest differential coefficient it contains. The *degree* of a differential equation is that of the power to which the highest differential coefficient is raised when the equation is in rational form and freed from fractions. A *solution* of a differential equation is an equation containing no differentials nor integrals unless of explicit functions and such that the given differential equation can be deduced from it. A *general solution* is one which is as indeterminate as possible—that is, which contains the number of arbitrary constants or functions indicated by the order of the equation. A *particular solution* is—(*a*) with modern writers, a solution which is a particular case of the general solution; (*b*) with older writers, any solution not general. A *singular solution* is one which is neither general nor implied in the general solution. The *complete integral of a partial differential equation* is a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions.—**Disjunctive equation.** See *disjunctive.*—**Eminential equation.** See *eminential.*—**Equation of achromaticity,** an equation between the radii of curvature of a compound lens, determining it to be achromatic; also, a similar equation determining the distance between the lenses of an eyepiece.—**Equation of condition.** See *condition.*—**Equation of continuity.** See *continuity.*—**Equation of differences,** the equation for the squared differences of the roots of a given algebraic equation.—**Equation of hydrodynamics,** an equation often used in solving problems in hydrodynamics, expressing a differential relation between the pressure, the components of the velocity, and the forces.—**Equation of Laplace's functions,** the partial differential equation

$$\left\{\left(\sin\theta\,\frac{d}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d}{d\phi}\right)^2 + n(n+1)(\sin\theta)^2\right\} y = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's secondary equation.*—**Equation of light.** (*a*) In older writings, the sum of those equations of the moon's motion which depend on its distance from the sun. (*b*) In modern writings, the correction to be applied to the position of a planet or to the time of an eclipse, etc., owing to the finite velocity of light.—**Equation of living force** (vis viva), an equation derived from the immediate application of the principle that the living force added to the potential energy is a constant.—**Equation of moments,** an equation of rigid dynamics expressing the forces of rotation.—**Equation of motion,** the differential equation of dynamics connecting the forces and accelerations.—**Equation of payments,** an arithmetical rule for the purpose of ascertaining at what time it is equitable that a person should make payment of a whole debt which is due in different parts payable at different times.—**Equation of rest,** a special case of the equation of motion, showing the conditions of equilibrium.—**Equation of the argument,** in *old astron.*, the angle at the earth between a planet and the center of its epicycle; but in the cases of the sun and moon, the difference between the true and mean places. (*Clavius,* In Sacro Bosco.)—**Equation of the center.** (*a*) In *old astron.*, usually, the difference between the true and mean place of the center of the epicycle (*Short,* Kepler, § 43); but in the case of the moon, generally the angle at the center of the epicycle between the true and mean apogee (*Clavius; Ozanam*), but sometimes the first inequality (*Halma,* Almagest, V. vii.). (*b*) In *modern astron.*, the excess of the true over the mean anomaly. (*Gauss,* Theoria Motus, I. 7.)—**Equation of the orbit,** in *old astron.*: (*a*) The total correction of the mean place of a planet to give its true place. (*b*) The equation of the argument. (*Kepler,* De Motibus Martis, I. iv.)—**Equation of time,** the reduction from mean solar time to apparent solar time.—**Equation of translation,** the differential equation for the translation of a system.—**Equation to a curve, surface,** etc., an equation defining the shape and position of the curve, surface, etc.—**Equation to corresponding altitudes,** in *astron.*, a correction which must be applied to the apparent time of noon (found by means of the time elapsed between the instants when the sun had equal altitudes, both before and after noon) in order to ascertain the true time.—**Eulerian equation.** (*a*) The equation expressing the addition theorem of elliptic functions. (*b*) Any one of the usual equations of hydrodynamics, where the components of the velocity at fixed points of space are taken as variables: so called in contradistinction to the Lagrangian equations where the coördinates of a definite particle are taken as variables; these equations, though also discovered by Euler, having been used by Lagrange.—**Exponential equation.** See *exponential.*—**Fluential equation,** the equation of the fluents: corresponding to the solution of a differential equation.—**Fluxional equation,** the equation of the fluxions.—**Functional equation,** an equation in which the unknown is not a quantity, but a functional operator. Such, for example, is the equation $F^2 = I$, which means that the operation F is such that the result of performing it twice is to restore the original operand.—**General equation,** an equation in which no account is taken of initial conditions, or of special or exceptional features of a problem.—**Group of an equation,** a group of permutations of the roots such that they all give the same values for rational functions of the known and adjunct quantities, and for no others.—**Hamiltonian equation,** one of a certain system of equations for expressing problems of dynamics. The equations are $dp/dt = -\delta H/\delta u$ and $du/dt = \delta H/\delta p$, where u is an element of position, p is the differential coefficient of the vis viva relatively to u', and H is the total energy.—**Hesse's equation,** an equation of the ninth degree, expressing the positions of the inflections of a plane cubic.—**Homogeneous equation,** one of which all the terms are of the same degree.—**Identical equation,** one which is satisfied by all values of the literal quantities.—**Incomplete equation,** an equation in which some power of the unknown quantity lower than the highest does not appear. Thus, $x^3 + 3px + 2q = 0$ is an incomplete equation.—**Independent equations,** a system of equations no one of which is necessarily satisfied when the others are satisfied.—**Indeterminate equation or system of equations,** an equation with two unknown quantities, or a system of equations less in number than the unknown quantities.—**Intrinsic equation of a plane curve,** an equation between the arc measured from a fixed point upon it and the radius of curvature.—**Irreducible differential equation,** one which admits only of proper solutions.—**Irreducible equation,** an equation whose first member, after all the terms have been transposed to one side, has no rational divisor.—**Jacobi's equation,** the equation

$$(ax + by + cz)(y\,dz - z\,dy) + (a'x + b'y + c'z)(z\,dx - x\,dz) + (a''x + b''y + c''z)(x\,dy - y\,dx) = 0.$$

Lagrange's equation, one of the equations $dx/P = \delta y/Q = \delta z/R$ used in the solution of Lagrange's linear equation.—**Lagrange's linear equation,** the equation $P\,\delta z/\delta x + Q\,\delta z/\delta y = R$, where P, Q, R are explicit functions of x, y, z.—**Lagrangian equation.** (*a*) An equation of the form

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial T}{\partial u'} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial u} = 0,$$

where T is the living force, Y the positional energy, u an element of position, and t the time. (*b*) A general equation of hydrodynamics, in which, instead of considering the velocity at each fixed point of space, the motion of each particle is followed out. This is called a Lagrangian equation because used by Lagrange in his "Méchanique Analitique," though invented by Euler.—**Lamé's equation,** the equation $d^2y/dx^2 - [m(m+1)k^2\,\mathrm{sn}^2x + h]y = 0$, where m is an integer and k is the modulus of the elliptic function sn x.—**Laplace's equation,** the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's principal equation.* See *equation of Laplace's functions,* above.—**Legendre's equation,** the equation

$$(1 - x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0.$$

Linear equation, an equation of the first degree.—**Literal equation,** one in which all the quantities are expressed by letters.—**Local equation,** the equation of a locus.—**Lunar equation,** the correction of the Gregorian calendar for the error of the lunar cycle, which adds 1 to the epact in 1800, 2100, etc. See *epact.*—**Mixed equation of differences,** or **equation of mixed differences,** an equation which contains both differences and differential coefficients.—**Modular equation,** in elliptic functions, an equation between λ and k, where

$$\frac{M\,dy}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 y^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}\sqrt{1 - k^2x^2}}.$$

Monge's equation, the equation

$$R\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + S\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\,\partial y} + T\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = V,$$

where R, S, T, V are functions of x, y, z, $\partial z/\partial x$, and $\partial z/\partial y$.—**Normal equation,** in least squares, one of the system of equations equal in number to the unknown quantities, which are formed from the more numerous equations of condition, according to the rule of least squares.—**Numeral** or **numerical equation,** an equation having all its coefficients individual numbers.—**Optical equation,** in *anc. astron.*, the apparent displacement of a planet owing to the eccentricity of the orbit; more precisely, the angle at the center of the epicycle between the center of the world and that of the orbit.—**Ordinary equation, partial equation.** See *differential equation.*—**Particular equation,** an equation which takes account of initial positions and velocities or other peculiarities of a special problem.—**Personal equation.** (*a*) The constant which must be added to every time observed by one observer, in order to make the mean of such observations agree with those of another observer. If, for example, two observers note the times of passage of a series of stars over the same meridian, it will generally be found that one observer has a tendency to note the time later than the other, so that the mean difference, say for sets of twenty-five observations, presents some approach to constancy. In consequence of this, if we have to combine observations of the two observers, it will be proper to apply to all the observations of one of them a constant, in order to give the times such as they would have been observed by the other. This constant is the personal equation. The *absolute personal equation* is the amount which has to be added to the time as observed by any given observer in order to reduce the error of the mean of a large number of his observations to zero, or as nearly so as possible by any such constant correction. The personal equation is said to be eliminated when the observations are so treated that it does not affect the result. Thus, in determining the difference of longitude of two stations by the telegraphic transmission of the times of transit of stars over the two meridians, the result will be affected by the personal equation between the observers at the two stations. But if the observers afterward change places and redetermine the difference of longitude, the personal equation will enter into this second result with the opposite sign to that which it had before. Consequently, the mean of the two results will give a third result which is free from the effect of any constant personal equation. Hence, loosely—(*b*) Any kind of tendency to error of a determinate kind and amount peculiar to a given observer or reasoner for which it is possible to make any approximate allowance.—**Physical equation,** in *astron.*, the displacement of a planet from the position which an equable circular motion would give it owing to the eccentricity of the orbit being only one half that of the equant.—**Primitive equation,** any equation from which another is derived in any way.—**Pure equation,** one in which each unknown occurs to only one degree.—**Quadratic equation,** an equation of the second degree. Such equations were solved by the ancients. Given $Ax^2 + 2Bx + C = 0$, the solution is

$$x = -\frac{B}{A} \pm \frac{B}{A}\sqrt{1 - \frac{AC}{B^2}}.$$

When B^2 is much larger than $\pm AC$, the two roots are nearly

$$-\frac{2B}{A} + \frac{C}{2B} \quad \text{and} \quad -\frac{C}{2B} + \frac{AC^2}{8B^3}.$$

Quadrato-quadratic equation†, a biquadratic equation.—**Quartic equation,** one of the fourth degree.—**Quintic equation,** one of the fifth degree. The general equations of the fifth and higher degrees cannot be solved by means of radicals.—**Reciprocal equation,** an equation which is satisfied by the reciprocal of the unknown quantity.—**Resolvent equation,** an algebraic equation which has to be solved in order to solve another equation. Thus, the cubic which has to be solved in order to solve a biquadratic is a resolvent equation.—**Riccati's equation,** the equation $dy/dx + by^2 = cx^m$.—**Root of an equation,** a number or known quantity which substituted for the unknown quantity in the equation satisfies the latter identically.—**Secular equation,** the equation of the secular inequalities.—**Simple equation,** an equation of the form $Ax^m + B = 0$.—**Simultaneous equations,** two or more equations which are true at the same time.—**Solar equation,** the correction of the epact in the Gregorian calendar for the fact that three out of every four century-years are not leap-years. See *epact.*—**Solution of an equation.** See *differential equation.*—**Symbolic equation.** (*a*) A functional equation, or an equation whose members are not quantities. (*b*) An equation of analytical geometry in which certain curves are represented by single letters. Thus, if U = 0, V = 0, W = 0, represent the equations of three circles, $UV = W^2$ is the symbolic equation of a bicircular quartic.—**The equation of a quantic,** the equation formed by putting the quantic equal to zero. *Cayley,* 1854.—**Theory of equations,** that branch of algebra which seeks those functions of the roots of any given equation that are expressible rationally as functions of its coefficients and of certain given irrationals called the adjuncts of the equation. *Gaulois.*—**To eliminate the personal equation,** to remove from the results of an observation or calculation the amount of error to which the person making it is found to be liable; hence, in a general sense, to make allowance for personal prejudice or bias in considering a statement or an expression of opinion. See *personal equation,* above.—**Total differential equation,** one which has only one independent variable, but two or more dependent variables.—**Transcendental equation,** one in which the unknowns enter in a more complicated way than in algebraic equations.—**Transforming equation.** See *equation of limits,* above.—**Vector equation,** an equation between vectors. (See also *formula, theorem, series, law.*)

★**equational** (ē-kwā′shon-al), *a.* [< *equation* + *-al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or involving, the

use of equations.—2. In *mech.*, same as *differential.*—**Equational box,** a system of differential gearing used in bobbin-and-fly machines to obtain changes in the relative speed of the bobbin and flier. See *differential gear* (under *differential*), *bobbin,* and *fly-frame.*

★**equator** (ē-kwā′tor), *n.* [< ME. *equator* = F. *équateur* = Pg. *equador* = Sp. *ecuador* = It. *equatore* = D. *æquator* = G. *äquator* = Dan. *ækvator* = Sw. *equator,* < ML. *æquator,* the equator, < L. *æquare,* make equal: see *equate.*] 1. In *astron.,* that imaginary great circle in the heavens the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. It is everywhere 90° distant from the celestial poles, which coincide with the extremities of the earth's axis, supposed to be produced to meet the heavens, and its axis is this produced axis. It divides the celestial sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. During his apparent yearly course the sun is twice in the equator, in the months of March and September. Then the day and night are everywhere equal, whence the name *equator.*

This same cercle is cleped also the weyere, *equator,* of the day, for whan the sonne is in the hevedes of Aries & Libra, than ben the daies & the nyhtes illike of lengthe in al the world. *Chaucer,* Astrolabe, i. 17.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the *equator.* *Milton,* P. L., iii. 617.

2. In *geog.,* that great circle of the earth every point of which is 90° from the earth's poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth. It is in the plane of the celestial equator. Our earth is divided by it into the northern and southern hemispheres. From this circle is reckoned the latitude of places both north and south.

Hence—3. A similarly situated circle about any spherical body, or the region adjacent to it.—**Eccentric equator.** Same as *equant.*—**Magnetic equator,** a line which nearly coincides with the geographical equator, and at every point of which the vertical component of the earth's magnetic attraction is zero—that is to say, a dipping-needle carried along it remains horizontal. It is hence called the *actinic line.*

★**equatorial** (ē-kwā-tō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équatorial,* etc., < ML. *æquator,* equator: see *equator.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an equator: as, *equatorial* climates; the *equatorial* diameter of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.—**Equatorial circle.** See II.—**Equatorial dial.** See *dial.*—**Equatorial migration.** See *migration.*—**Equatorial telescope** or **instrument.** See II.

II. *n.* An astronomical telescope so mounted that it can be directed upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and can be made to follow the object for any length of time notwithstanding the diurnal motion. For these purposes a principal axis resting on firm supports is placed parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation, and consequently pointing to the poles of the heavens. On this polar axis there is placed, usually near one of its extremities, a graduated circle, the plane of which is perpendicular to the polar axis, and therefore parallel to the equator. This circle is called the *equatorial circle,* and measures by its arcs the hour-angles, or differences of right ascension. The polar axis carries at right angles to itself a second axis, called the *declination axis,* to which the telescope and a second graduated circle, called the *declination circle,* are attached. This circle measures by its arcs differences of declination. The name *equatorial,* or *equatorial instrument,* is sometimes given to any astronomical instrument which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth. See under *telescope.*

equatorially (ē-kwā-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an equatorial manner; so as to have the motion or position of an equatorial.

With the *equatorially* mounted refracting telescopes, only the usual observations were conducted. *Science,* IV. 62.

equery, equerry (ek′we-ri or ē-quer′i), *n.*; pl. *equeries, equerries* (-riz). [Altered, in simulation of L. *equus,* a horse, from OF. *escuyrie, escuirie,* mod. F. *écurie,* a stable, < ML. *scuria,* a stable, < OHG. *sciura,* MHG. *schiure,* G. *scheuer,* a shed. Hence, by apheresis, *querry, quirry:* see *querry.* In the second sense appar. mixed with OF. *escuyer,* a squire, in the phrase *escuyer d'escuyrie,* an equery, lit. squire of the stable; *esquyer,* > E. *esquire, squire:* see *esquire*[1], *squire.*] 1†. A stable for horses.

I made the proof ofttimes upon Sir R. P., that is, . . . Sir Robert Pye of the *equerry.* *Boyle,* Works, VI. 354.

2. In the household of a prince or nobleman, an officer who has the superintendence and management of horses. In England the equeries are officers of the household of the sovereign, in the department of the Master of the Horse, of whom the first is styled chief equery and clerk-marshal. Their duties fall in rotation, and when the sovereign rides abroad in state an equery goes in the leading coach. Officers with the same denomination form part of the establishments of the members of the royal family.

The King in royal robes and equipage. Afterwards follow'd *equerries,* footemen, gent. pensioners. *Evelyn,* Diary, April 23, 1661.

eques (ē′kwēz), *n.*; pl. *equites* (ek′wi-tēz). [L., a horseman, a knight, < *equus,* a horse: see *Equus.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.,* one of the knights, an order of Roman citizens. See *equites.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fishes of the percoid series and family *Sciænidæ,* represented by species found in the Caribbean sea and along the Atlantic coasts of tropical America, typical of the subfamily *Equitinæ.* The belted horseman, *Eques lanceolatus,* is a conspicuously striped species, having an oblong body, with the back humped and the dorsal line very convex, a short, high, and acute first dorsal fin, a long, low second dorsal fin, and belted broadly with blackish-brown on a grayish-yellow ground, each belt being edged with a whitish color. Two other species are known from the Atlantic coast and one from the Pacific.

equestrian (ē-kwes′tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équestre* = Sp. *ecuestre* = Pg. It. *equestre,* < L. *equester* (*equestr-*), belonging to a horse (or to a horseman), < *equus,* a horse (> *eques* (*equit-*), a horseman): see *Equus.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to horses or horsemanship; concerned with horses or riding; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback: as, a person of *equestrian* tastes; an *equestrian* picture; *equestrian* feats, exercise, or sports.

I should be glad if a certain *equestrian* order of ladies, some of whom one meets in the evening at every outlet of the town, would take this subject into their serious consideration. *Spectator,* No. 104.

2. Riding or represented as riding on a horse; exercising or mounted on horseback: as, *equestrian* performers; an *equestrian* statue of Washington. Equestrian statues are usually cast in bronze and mounted on a stone pedestal. Few early monuments of this kind are extant, the valuable metal they contained tempting ravagers to destroy them.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plain. *Spectator.*

3. Of or pertaining to the Roman equites or knights: as, the *equestrian* order. See *equites.*

II. *n.* A rider on horseback; specifically, one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.

equestrianism (ē-kwes′tri-an-izm), *n.* [< *equestrian* + *-ism.*] The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.

equestrienne (ē-kwes-tri-en′), *n.* [A spurious F. form (in circus-bill French), < *equestrian* + F. fem. suffix *-enne.*] A female rider or performer on horseback.

equi-. [L. *æqui-,* before a vowel *æqu-,* combining form of *æquus,* equal: see *equal.*] An element of words of Latin origin, meaning 'equal' ('having equal . . .'), as in *equidistant, equivalent,* etc.

equiangled (ē′kwi-ang″gld), *a.* [< L. *æquus,* equal, + E. *angle*[3] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *equiangular.*] Having equal angles; equiangular.

For, whereas that consists of twelve æquilateral and *æquiangled* pentagons, almost all the planes that made up our granite were quadrilateral. *Boyle,* Works, III. 534.

★**equiangular** (ē-kwi-ang′gū-lär), *a.* [Formerly, in accordance with strict L. analogy, *equangular;* < L. *æquus,* equal, + *angulus,* an angle, + *-ar*[2].] In *geom.,* having all the angles equal.—**Equiangular spiral,** the logarithmic spiral, a curve making everywhere the same angle with its radius vector.

equianharmonic (ē-kwi-an-här-mon′ik), *a.* [< L. *æquus,* equal, + E. *anharmonic.*] Equally anharmonic: applied in mathematics to the situation of four points or other elements (one of which at least must be imaginary) whose anharmonic ratio is a cube root of unity.

equianharmonically (ē-kwi-an-här-mon′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an equianharmonic situation.

equibalance (ē-kwi-bal′ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equibalanced,* ppr. *equibalancing.* [< L. *æquus,* equal, + E. *balance.* Cf. *equilibrate.*] To be of equal weight with something; counterbalance. [Rare.]

In Mahomet . . . the passions of amorousness and ambition were almost *equibalanced.* *Christian Religion's Appeal,* p. 48 (Ord MS.).

equibiradiate (ē″kwi-bī-rā′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *æquus,* equal, + *bi-,* two-, + *radius,* ray.] Having two equal rays, as a sponge-spicule. *Sollas.*

equiconvex (ē-kwi-kon′veks), *a.* [< L. *æquus,* equal, + *convexus,* convex.] Having two convex surfaces of equal curvature.

equicrescent (ē-kwi-kres′ent), *a.* [< L. *æquus,* equal, + *crescen(t-)s,* increasing.] Increasing at the same rate; having equal increments.

equicrural (ē-kwi-krö′ral), *a.* [< L. *æquus,* equal, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *-al.*] Having legs of equal length; isosceles.

We successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven *equicrural* triangles be described. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

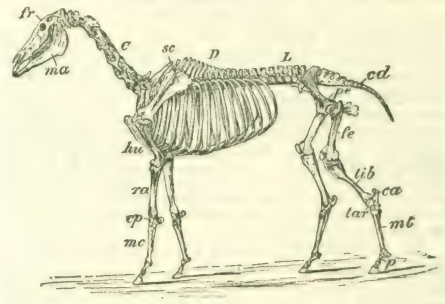
equicrure† (ē′kwi-krör), *a.* Same as *equicrural.*

An *equicrure* triangle . . . goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Sir K. Digby,* Bodies, ix.

Equiculus (ē-kwik′ū-lus), *n.* Same as *Equuleus,* 1.

equid (ek′wid), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Equidæ.*

Equidæ (ek′wi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equus* + *-idæ.*] A family of solidungulate perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds; the horse family. The middle digit and hoof of each foot are enlarged, and alone support the body; and the lateral digits are more or less reduced in size, and are functionless or wanting. In living genera the first and fifth digits and corresponding metapodials are wanting; the second and fourth digits are also wanting, but their metapodials are present, though reduced to mere splint-bones; the femur has a fossa above



Skeleton of Horse (*Equus caballus*).

fr, frontal bone; *C,* cervical vertebræ; *D,* dorsal vertebræ; *L,* lumbar vertebræ; *cd,* caudal vertebræ; *sc,* scapula; *pe,* pelvis; *ma,* mandible; *hu,* humerus; *ra,* radius; *cp,* carpus; *mc,* metacarpus; *fe,* femur; *tib,* tibia; *ca,* calcaneum; *tar,* tarsus; *mt,* metatarsus; *p,* phalanges.

the ectocondyle; the shaft of the ulna is atrophied, and its extremity is consolidated with the radius; the fibula imperfect and distally fused with the tibia; the skull is much elongated; the lower jaw is very deep behind; and the bony orbit of the eye is complete. The dentition is: milk-teeth, di. $\frac{3}{3}$, dc. $\frac{1}{1}$, dm. $\frac{4}{4}$; permanent teeth, i. $\frac{3}{3}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. and m. $\frac{6}{6} \times 2 = 40$. The two genera *Equus* and *Asinus* (scarcely distinct from each other) are the only living representatives of the family; but there are many fossil genera, ranging through the Tertiary, as *Hipparion, Merychippus, Protohippus, Miohippus, Epihippus,* and *Eohippus.* See these words; see also *horse, ass*[1], *zebra, quagga,* and cuts under *hock, hoof, perissodactyl,* and *solidungulate.*

equidifferent (ē-kwi-dif′ėr-ent), *a.* [< L. *æquus,* equal, + *differen(t-)s,* different.] 1. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.—2. In *crystal.,* having a common difference; having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the three numbers forming a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.—**Equidifferent series,** an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth terms, etc., the same; an arithmetical progression.

equidistally (ē-kwi-dis′tal-i), *adv.* Peripherally; equally as regards distal arrangement.

The genus Actinophrys has been cited, where the animal is composed of cells arranged *equidistally* around a common center. *E. D. Cope,* Origin of the Fittest, p. 192.

equidistance (ē-kwi-dis′tans), *n.* [= It. *equidistanza,* < NL. **equidistantia,* **æquidistantia,* < LL. *æquidistan(t-)s,* equidistant: see *equidistant.*] Equal distance.

The collateral *equidistance* of cousin-german from the stock whence both descend. *Bp. Hall,* Cases of Conscience, iv. 5.

★**equidistant** (ē-kwi-dis′tant), *a.* [= F. *équidistant* = Pr. *equidistant* = It. *equidistante,* < LL. *æquidistan(t-)s,* < L. *æquus,* equal, + *distan(t-)s,* distant.] Equally distant.

The compleat Circle; from whose every-place
The Centre stands an *equi-distant* space.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

Any constant periodical appearance or alternation of ideas in seemingly *equidistant* spaces of duration, if constantly and universally observable, would have as well distinguished the intervals of time as those that have been made use of. *Locke,* Human Understanding, II. xiv. 19.

equidistantly (ē-kwi-dis′tant-li), *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

The porch is simple, consisting only of sixteen pillars, disposed *equidistantly.* *J. Fergusson,* Hist. Indian Arch., p. 389.

equidiurnal (ē″kwi-dī-ėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *æquus,* equal, + *diurnus,* daily: see *diurn, diurnal.*] Having or pertaining to days of equal length: equivalent to *equinoctial.*

The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion when the days and nights are equal the Greeks called the *equidiurnal,* the Latin astronomers the equinoctial, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the equator. *Whewell.*

equiform (ē′kwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *æquiformis,* uniform, < *æquus,* equal, + *forma,* shape.] Having the same shape or form.

equiformal (ē′kwi-fôr-mal), *a.* [< *equiform* + *-al.*] Same as *equiform.*

The teeth being *equiformal.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 660.

equiformity† (ē-kwi-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [< *equiform* + *-ity.*] The character of being equiform; uniformity.

The heavens admit not these sinister and dexter respects; there being in them no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* in motion continually succeeding each other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

★**equilateral** (ē-kwi-lat′ę-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *æquilateralis*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *latus* (*later-*), side.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *geom.*, having all the sides equal: as, an *equilateral* triangle.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the two sides equal: said of surfaces which can be divided into two parts of the same form by a longitudinal median line. (*b*) Having all the sides equal. (*c*) Having all the convolutions of the shell in one plane: said chiefly of foraminifers.—**Equilateral bivalve**, a shell in which a transverse line, drawn through the apex of the umbo of either of the valves, bisects the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.—**Equilateral hemianopsia, hyperbola, prism,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 2.** *Equilateral, Equivalve.* In *conch.*, an *equilateral* bivalve has one half of each valve of the same size and shape as the other half of the same valve; an *equivalve* bivalve has each valve shaped like the other one.



Equilateral Triangle.

II. *n.* A figure having all its sides equal.

equilaterally (ē-kwi-lat′ę-ral-i), *adv.* **1.** With all the sides equal.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Equally on two sides: as, *equilaterally* rounded; *equilaterally* bisinuate. (*b*) So as to have two sides equal: as, *equilaterally* produced; *equilaterally* angulose.

equilibrant (ē-kwi-lī′brant), *n.* [< L. as if **æquilibran(t-)s*, ppr. of **æquilibrare*, balance equally: see *equilibrate*.] In *physics*, a system of forces which would bring another given system of forces to equilibrium.

Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body would balance a given system of forces acting on it is called an *equilibrant* of the given system.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 558.

equilibrate (ē-kwi-lī′brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equilibrated*, ppr. *equilibrating*. [< LL. *æquilibratus* (adj., equiv. to *æquilibris*: see *equilibrium*), pp. of **æquilibrare* (> It. *equilibrare* = Sp. Pg. *equilibrar* = F. *équilibrer*), balance equally, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *librare*, balance, poise: see *librate*.] To balance equally; keep even with equal weight on each side; keep in equipoise.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

Here, as wherever there are antagonistic actions, we see rhythmical divergences on opposite sides of the medium state—changes which *equilibrate* each other by their alternate excesses. *H. Spencer.*

★**equilibration** (ē″kwi-lī-brā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *equilibración* = Pg. *equilibração* = It. *equilibrazione*; as *equilibrate* + *-ion*.] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even; the state of being equally balanced; the maintenance of equilibrium.

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed.
Sir J. Denham.

Considered in the widest sense, the processes which we have seen to coöperate in the evolution of organisms are all processes of *equilibration* or adjustment.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II. 64.

equilibratory (ē-kwi-lī′brā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *equilibrate* + *-ory*.] Tending or serving to equilibrate or balance: as, *equilibratory* action. *Jevons.*

equilibret†, *n.* [< F. *équilibre*, < L. *æquilibrium*, an even balance: see *equilibrium*.] Equilibrium. [Rare.]

It is by the *equilibre* of the muscles . . . that the head maintains its erect posture. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ix.

equilibrial (ē-kwi-lib′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-al*.] Pertaining to equilibration.

equilibrious† (ē-kwi-lib′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ous*.] Being in a state of equilibrium or equipoise; balanced.

Our rational and sensitive propensions are made in such a regular and *equilibrious* order that, proportionably as the one does increase in activity, the other always decays.
J. Scott, Christian Life, i. 2.

equiliriously† (ē-kwi-lib′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an equilibrious or balanced manner; in equipoise.

Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; wherein falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibriously* stated.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 3.

equilibrism (ē-kwi-lī′brizm), *n.* [< L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ism*.] A special form of the doctrine of free will which supposes a power of counteracting every volition by an opposite inhibitory volition.

equilibrist (ē-kwi-lī′brist), *n.* [= F. *équilibriste* = Sp. Pg. *equilibrista*; as L. *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, + *-ist*.] One who balances equally; one who practises balancing in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer or funambulist.

A monkey has lately performed, . . . both as a rope-dancer and an *equilibrist*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to before the Turk appeared in England.
Granger, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 307.

The case of the *equilibrist* and rope-dancer . . . is particularly favourable to this explanation. *Dugald Stewart.*

equilibrity (ē-kwi-lib′ri-ti), *n.* [< L. *æquilibrita(t-)s*, < *æquilibris*, evenly balanced: see *equilibrium*.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; equipoise: as, the theory of *equilibrity*.

★**equilibrium** (ē-kwi-lib′ri-um), *n.* [Formerly also *æquilibrium*; = F. *équilibre* = Sp. *equilibrio* = Pg. It. *equilibrio*, < L. *æquilibrium*, an even balance, a horizontal position, < *æquilibris*, level, horizontal, evenly balanced, < *æquus*, equal, + *libra*, a balance: see *libra*.] **1.** Equipoise; the state of being equally balanced; a situation of a body in which the forces acting on it balance one another; also, a determination of forces such that they balance one another, so that their resultant vanishes. Thus, when a heavy body rests on a table, the weight and the elastic forces which the weight evokes are *in equilibrium* (a phrase often used in the Latin form *in æquilibrio*, or more commonly *in equilibrio*)—that is, are precisely equal and opposite; thus, a man walking a tight-rope usually carries a pole or balancing-rod to aid him in preserving his equilibrium—that is, in keeping his center of gravity over the rope, so that his weight and the spring of the rope may act in the same vertical line. Similarly, a floating body is in equilibrium when its weight and the upward pressure or buoyancy of the liquid are exactly equal and opposite. When a body, being slightly moved out of its position, always tends to return to its position, the latter is said to be one of *stable equilibrium*; when a body, on the contrary, once removed, however slightly, from the position of equilibrium, tends to depart from it more and more, like a needle balanced on its point, its position is said to be one of *unstable equilibrium*; and when a body, being moved more or less from its position of equilibrium, will rest in any of the positions in which it is placed, and is indifferent to any particular position, its equilibrium is said to be *neutral* or *indifferent*. A perfect sphere, of uniform material, resting upon a horizontal plane, is in a state of neutral equilibrium; an oblate spheroid with its axis of rotation vertical is in stable equilibrium; while a prolate spheroid with its axis vertical is in unstable equilibrium on the same plane. A body suspended by its center of gravity is in a state of neutral or indifferent equilibrium. If a body is suspended by any other point, it will be in a state of stable equilibrium when its center of gravity is perpendicularly below the point of suspension; but if the center of gravity is above the point of suspension, the equilibrium will be unstable.

If any forces, acting on a solid or fluid body, produce *equilibrium*, we may suppose any portions of the body to become fixed . . . without destroying the *equilibrium*.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 564.

When at rest under the action of two equal and opposite forces, a point is said to be in *equilibrium*.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 6.

2. The state of balance of any causes, powers, or motives, so that no effect is produced.

The balance is turned, and wherever this happens there is an end of the doubt or *æquilibrium*.
Sharp, A Doubting Conscience.

Enabled them eventually to restore the *equilibrium* which had been disturbed by the undue preponderance of the aristocracy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

3. A state of just poise; a position of due balance. Especially—(*a*) Mental balance.

Only Shakespeare was endowed with that healthy *equilibrium* of nature whose point of rest was midway between the imagination and the understanding.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 316.

(*b*) In the *fine arts:* (1) The just poise or balance of a figure or other object, making it appear to stand firmly. (2) The properly balanced disposition or arrangement of objects, lights, shadows, etc.

4. Equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between these two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

Center of equilibrium. See *center*1.—**Relative equilibrium,** the instantaneous equilibrium of a particle; a situation from which a particle does not tend to move so long as other particles are held in their actual positions. Thus, a drop of water on the crest of a wave is in *relative equilibrium*.—**Thermal equilibrium,** such a distribution of heat within a gas subject to external forces (say the atmosphere) that no slow currents of its parts will alter the distribution of the heat in space. Thus, if the increase of pressure due to bringing a portion of air from any height to the earth would increase its temperature just enough to bring that air to the temperature of the surrounding air, the atmosphere would be in *thermal equilibrium*.

equilibrium-scale (ē-kwi-lib′ri-um-skāl), *n.* A scale or balance for weighing so arranged that if disturbed by any increase or diminution of the weight on the platform it will immediately return to a state of equilibrium or constant balance. It is used in recording the increase or loss of weight in living plants or animals, under varying circumstances of work or feeding, evaporation, etc.

equilibrium-valve (ē-kwi-lib′ri-um-valv), *n.* A valve having nearly equal pressure on both sides, to enable it to be easily worked.

equilobed (ē′kwi-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, having equal lobes.

equimomental (ē″kwi-mō-men′tal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *momentum*, moment, + *-al*.] In *physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes, or axes which may be brought into parallelism, all at once.—**Equimomental ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.

equimultiple (ē-kwi-mul′ti-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équimultiple* = It. *equimultiplice*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *multiplex* (*-plic-*), multiple: see *multiple*.] **I.** *a.* Produced by multiplication by the same number or quantity; divisible by the same number or quantity.

II. *n.* In *arith.* and *geom.*, one of two or more numbers or quantities produced by multiplying other numbers or quantities by the same number or quantity; one of two or more numbers or quantities divisible by the same number or quantity: as, *m*A, *m*B are *equimultiples* of A and B. Equimultiples are always in the same ratio to each other as the numbers or quantities multiplied. If 6 and 9 are each multiplied by 4, the equimultiples 24 and 36 will be to each other as 6 to 9.

equinalt (ē-kwī′nal), *a.* [ME. *equinall*; as *equine* + *-al*.] Same as *equine*. [Rare.]

Chalchas devisde the high *equinall* pile,
That his huge vastnesse might all entrance bar.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

equine (ē′kwin or -kwīn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *equinus*, pertaining to a horse, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse, or its structure, etc.; belonging to the horse kind; in a narrow sense, like a horse, as distinguished from an ass: as, *equine* and asinine genera, traits, etc.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine*; the head completely bovine. *Barrow.*

II. *n.* A horse; an animal of the horse family.

equinecessary† (ē-kwi-nes′e-sā-ri), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *necessarius*, necessary.] Equally necessary. [Rare.]

For both to give blows and to carry [bear],
In fights are *equi necessary*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1034.

equinia (ę-kwin′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *equinus*, of a horse: see *equine*.] A dangerous infectious disease, communicated usually by contagion, occurring principally in horses, asses, and mules, but also occasionally in other domestic animals except cattle, and in man. The salient features of the disease are the formation of small tubercles, breaking down into ulcers, and the diffuse infiltration of large and irregular patches with a serous fluid containing numerous round cells. In addition, abscesses of considerable size are formed, and the lymphatics become inflamed and swollen. These processes go on for the most part in the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, and in the mucous and submucous tissues of the lungs and air-passages, especially the nose. If the cutaneous symptoms are in abeyance while the mucous membrane of the nose is severely affected and the discharge profuse, the disease is called *glanders*; if the cutaneous symptoms are well developed while the discharge from the nose is insensible, it is called *farcy*. Each of these forms may be either acute or chronic. Equinia in man is in a majority of cases fatal. It is caused by a bacillus of about the size of the tubercle-bacillus, known as the *glanders bacillus*.

equinity (ē-kwin′i-ti), *n.* Equine character. [Rare.]

equinoctia (ē-kwi-nok′shią), *n. pl.* [< L. *æquinoctia*, pl. of *æquinoctium*: see *equinox*.] The equinoxes. [Rare.]

Tempests in State . . . are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the *equinoctia*. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok′shal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *æquinoctial*; < ME. *equinoctial, equinoxial* = OF. *equinocial*, F. *équinoxial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *equinoccial* = It. *equinoziale*, < L. *æquinoctialis*, < *æquinoctium*, equinox: see *equinox*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the equinoxes; marking an equal length of day and night: as, the *equinoctial* line, or equator.

The middel cercle in wydnesse of thise 3 is cleped the cercle *equinoxial* upon whiche turneth evermo the hedes of Aries and Libra. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

Thrice the *equinoctial* line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure.
Milton, P. L., ix. 64.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line, or equator; in or near that line: as, *equinoctial* heat; an *equinoctial* sun; *equinoctial* wind.—**3.** Occurring at the time of an equinox: as, an *equinoctial* storm.—**Equinoctial colure,** the great circle passing through the poles and equinoctial points. See *colure*.—**Equinoctial dial.** See *dial*.—**Equinoctial flowers,** flowers that open at a regular

stated hour.—**Equinoctial points**, the two points in which the celestial equator and the ecliptic intersect each other. The one is the first point of Aries, and is called the *vernal point* or *equinox;* the other is the first point of Libra, and is called the *autumnal point* or *equinox.* (See *equinox.*) These points are found to be moving backward or westward at the rate of 50″ of a degree in a year, a movement constituting the precession of the equinoxes. See *precession.*—**Equinoctial time**, time reckoned from the instant at which the sun passes the vernal equinox: a method of reckoning time independent of the longitude, invented by Sir John Herschel.

II. *n.* [For *equinoctial circle.*] **1.** In *astron.*, the celestial equator: so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

Whereby a Ship . . .
Knowes where she is; and in the Card descries
What degrees thence the *Equinoctiall* lies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. A gale or storm occurring at or near the time of an equinox.

The wind increased to half a gale, while heavy showers kept rattling along the decks. . . . "We are in for it at last." "The *equinoctials?*" "Yes."
W. Black, White Wings, xxi.

equinoctially (ē-kwi-nok′shal-i), *adv.* In the direction of the equinoctial. Formerly also *æquinoctially.*

The floure [convolvulus] twists *æquinoctially* from the left hand to the right. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

★**equinox** (ē′kwi-noks), *n.* [(ME. *equinoxium*, pl. *equinoxiis*, < L.) < F. *équinoxe*, formerly *equinocce* = Pr. *equinocci* = Sp. Pg. *equinoccio* = It. *equinozio*, < L. *æquinoctium*, the equinox, < *æquus*, equal, + *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night:* see *night.*] **1.** The moment when the sun crosses the plane of the earth's equator, making the day and night everywhere of equal length (whence the name). There are two annual equinoxes, the *vernal*, which falls in the spring, namely, on the 21st of March according to the Gregorian calendar, and the *autumnal*, which falls in the autumn, namely, on the 22d of September. The term *equinox* is also loosely applied to the *equinoctial points* (which see, under *equinoctial*).

Live long, nor feel in head or chest
Our changeful *equinoxes.*
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. An equinoctial gale or storm; an equinoctial. [Rare.]

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than usual *equinoxes* blew.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

3. Anything equal; an equal measure. [Rare.]

Do but see his vice;
'Tis to his virtue a just *equinox*,
The one as long as the other.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Precession of the equinoxes. See *precession.*

equinumerant (ē-kwi-nū′mę-rant), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *numeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *numerare*, number: see *numerate.*] Having or consisting of the same number. [Rare.]

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other, yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

equip (ē-kwip′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equipped*, ppr. *equipping.* [Formerly *esquip*, *eskip;* < OF. *equiper*, *esquiper*, equip, fit out, etc., F. *équiper*, equip (a soldier, horseman, ship, fleet, etc.), > Sp. *esquipar*, fit out a ship, = Pg. *esquipar*, equip (a ship, etc.); < Icel. *skipa*, place in order, arrange, appoint, establish, equip, man (usually of a ship or boat, provide with a crew, but also used of manning a hall with warriors; even a tree is said to be "*alskipadhr* af eplum," fully "equipped" with apples), = Norw. *skipa*, place in order, arrange, appoint, etc., man (a ship or boat), = Sw. *skipa*, administer, distribute, dispense; prob. connected with Icel. Norw. Sw. *skapa* = E. *shape*, form, etc., but the word came to be associated, in both Scand. and Rom., with the notion of furnishing a *ship* (Icel. Norw. *skip* = Sw. *skepp* = Dan. *skib* = D. *schip* = AS. *scip*, E. *ship*): cf. Icel. *skipa upp*, unload a cargo, = Norw. *skipa* (also *skjepa*, *skæpa* = Sw. *skepp*), ship, put on a ship, = Dan. *skibe*, *indskibe*, *afskibe*, ship; so Sp. *esquifar*, arm a boat with oars, fit out a ship, < *esquife*, a small boat, = F. *esquif* (> E. *skiff*), < OHG. *scif*, MHG. *schif* = E. *ship:* see *ship*, *n.* and *v.*] **1.** To fit out; furnish with means for the prosecution of a purpose; provide with whatever is needed for efficient action or service: extended from the fitting out of ships and armies to that of other things, and also of persons either materially or mentally: as, to *equip* a ship with rigging, sails, tackle, etc., for a cruise or voyage; to *equip* a soldier or an army with arms and accoutrements, or a traveler with clothing and conveniences for a journey; to be *equipped* with knowledge and skill for a vocation.

To me his secret thoughts he first declar'd,
Then, well *equipp'd*, a rapid bark prepar'd.
Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xiii.

I had never heard a parliamentary speech that was so vigorous, or which seemed to come from a man so thoroughly *equipped.*
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 286.

Specifically—**2.** To fit up; dress out; array; accoutre.

The church, as it is now *equipped*, looks more like a green-house than a place of worship. The middle aisle is a very pretty shady walk, and the pews look like so many arbours on each side of it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

Then over all, that he might be
Equipp'd from top to toe,
His long red cloak, well-brush'd and neat,
He manfully did throw. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

equipage[1] (ek′wi-pāj), *n.* [= Sp. *equipaje* = Pg. *equipagem* = It. *equipaggio*, < OF. *equipage*, F. *équipage* = D. G. Dan. *equipage* = Sw. *ekipage;* < OF. *equiper*, F. *équiper*, equip: see *equip.*] **1.** An outfit; provision of means or materials for carrying out a purpose; furniture for efficient service or action; an equipment: specifically applied to the outfit of a ship or an army, including supplies of all kinds for the former, and munitions of war for the latter. For an army, *camp equipage* consists of tents, utensils, and everything necessary for encampment, and *field equipage* consists of military apparatus, means of transport, and all requisites for march or action.

The Emir Hadge, or Prince of the pilgrims that go to Mecca, is named yearly from Constantinople, and generally continues in the office two years, to make amends for the great expence he is at the first year for his *equipage.*
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 165.

2. Furniture; garniture; accoutrements; habiliments; dress.

And thus wel armd, and in good *equipage*,
This Galant came vnto my fathers courte.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 51.

He never saw so many complete gentlemen in his life, for the number, and in a neater *equipage.*
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 21.

Nowhere, out of tropical regions, is the vernal *equipage* of nature so rich . . . as precisely in this unhappy Egypt.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

3. Retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, etc.; a train of attendants or dependents; especially, a coach with the horses, servants, liveries, harness, etc.: as, the *equipage* of a prince; Lady A.'s *equipage* was the handsomest in the park.

A Country Squire, with the *Equipage* of a Wife and two Daughters, came to Mrs. Snipwell's Shop while I was there.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 8.

4†. A collection of little implements often carried about the person, either in an étui made for the purpose, or suspended from a chatelaine, especially in the eighteenth century. They consisted of tweezers, a toothpick, an earpick, nail-cleaner, bodkin, and often knife and scissors, and sometimes even the private seal.

Behold this *equipage* by Mathers wrought,
With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth) bought,
See on the toothpick Mars and Cupid strive;
And both the struggling figures seem alive.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Town Eclogues.

equipage[1] (ek′wi-pāj), *v. t.* [< *equipage*[1], *n.*] To furnish with an equipage or outfit.

Well dressed, well bred,
Well *equipaged*, is ticket good enough
To pass us readily through ev'ry door.
Cowper, Task, iii. 98.

equipage[2]† (ek′wi-pāj), *n.* [An erroneous use of *equipage*[1], due to a supposed derivation from L. *æquus*, equal.] Equality. [This sense, as Bishop Jacobson observes, clears up the passage in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," which has perplexed commentators. The expression occurs only in the quarto, and is not found in the best modern editions. *Davies.*

Fals. I will not lend thee a penny.
Pist. I will retort the sum in *equipage.*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.]

Nor doth it sound well that the examples of men, though never so godly, should, as to the effect of warranting our actions, stand in so near *equipage* with the commands of God as they are here placed jointly together, without any character of difference so much as in degree.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, Pref. (1655), ii. 10.

equiparable (ē-kwip′a-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *æquiparare*, compare, + *-able.*] Equivalent; equal in comparison. [Rare.]

equiparance, equiparancy (ē-kwip′a-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [< *equiparant.*] Identity of reciprocal relations. Thus, cousins are said to be in a relation of *equiparance*, because if A is cousin to B, then B is equally cousin to A. [Rare.]

Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of *æquiparancy;* as, friend, rival, etc.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. vii. 17.

equiparant (ē-kwip′a-rant), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *æquiparan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquiparare*, compare: see *equiparate.*] **I.** *n.* Anything whose relation to another thing is that of equiparance. [Rare.]

II. *a.* Identically reciprocal.

equiparate (ē-kwip′a-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equiparated*, ppr. *equiparating.* [< L. *æquiparatus*, pp. of *æquiparare*, better *æquiperare* (> It. *equiparare* = Sp. Pg. *equiparar*), put on an equality, compare, liken, intrans. become equal to, < *æquus*, equal, + *parare*, make equal, < *par*, equal (cf. LL. *æquipar*, perfectly equal), or (?) *parare*, make ready, prepare. Cf. *compare.*] **1.** To equal; consider equal.—**2.** To reduce to a level; raze; assimilate.

Th' emperiall citie, cause of all this woe,
King Latines throne, this day I'le ruinate,
And houses tops to th' ground *æquiparate.*
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

equiparation (ē-kwip-a-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *æquiparatio(n-)*, *æquiperatio(n-)*, < *æquiparare*, make equal: see *equiparate.*] Equal ranking; the putting on a relation of equality: as, the *equiparation* of legacies effected by changes in the law made by Justinian, who abolished previous artificial distinctions, and enacted that all legacies should be of one kind, and might be sued for by real as well as personal actions. [Rare.]

The *equiparation* of legacies and singular trust-gifts, and the application of some of their rules to mortis causa donations. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 714.

equipedal (ē-kwi-ped′al), *a.* [= F. *équipède*, < LL. *æquipedus*, also *æquipes* (*-ped-*), equal-footed, isosceles, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] Equal-footed; in *zoöl.*, having the pairs of feet equal.

equipendency (ē-kwi-pen′den-si), *n.* [= Pg. *equipendencia:* see *equipendent* and *-cy.*] The act of hanging in equipoise; the state of being not inclined or determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand.
South, Works, I. ii.

equipendent (ē-kwi-pen′dent), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent.*] Hanging in equipoise; evenly balanced.

If the balance be not *equipendent*, wrong may be done.
Manton, Works, VIII. 74. *N. E. D.*

equipensate† (ē-kwi-pen′sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pensatus*, pp. of *pensare*, weigh, > ult. E. *poise.* Cf. *equipoise.*] To weigh equally; esteem alike. *Coles*, 1717.

equiperiodic (ē-kwi-pē-ri-od′ik), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *periodus*, period, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or occurring in equal periods: as, *equiperiodic* vibrations.

equipment (ē-kwip′ment), *n.* [< F. *équipement*, < *équiper*, equip: see *equip* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of equipping or fitting out, or the state of being equipped, as for a voyage or an expedition.

The *equipment* of the fleet was hastened by De Witt.
Hume, Works, vi. 454.

2. Anything that is used in or provided for equipping, as furniture, habiliments, warlike apparatus, necessaries for an expedition or for a voyage, or the knowledge and skill necessary for a vocation: as, the *equipments* of a hotel, a ship, or a railroad; the *equipment* of a man for the ministry, or for the law.

The several talents which the orator employs, the splendid *equipment* of Demosthenes, of Æschines, . . . deserve a special enumeration. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

The Greeks generally showed themselves excellent soldiers; their *equipment* made them at once superior to their neighbors. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 132.

Specifically—**3.** *pl. Milit.*, certain of the necessaries for officers and soldiers, as horses, horse-appointments, and accoutrements; the clothes, arms, etc., of a soldier, or certain furnishings for artillery. Thus, the cannoneers' equipments are the priming-wire, vent-punch, thumb-stall, primer-pouch, cartridge-pouch or haversack, and hausse-pouch. The equipments for a field-piece include the vent-cover, paulin, tompion, and strap; the other articles used in the service of cannon are called *implements.*—**Equipment company**, a form of organization common in railroad business, for the purpose of furnishing the rolling-stock or equipment of a railroad or railroads by creating a car-trust (which see, under *trust*), and transferring the contract to do so to the trustee as security for bonds to be issued by the equipment company to raise funds for the purpose of providing the equipment. =**Syn.** 2 and 3. Accoutrement, rigging, gear, outfit.

equipoise (ē′kwi-poiz), *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *poise.* Cf. *equipensate.*] **1.** An equal distribution of weight; equality of weight or force; just balance; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced or kept in equilibrium: as, hold the scales in *equipoise.*

So does the mind, when influenced by a just *equipoise* of the passions, enjoy tranquillity.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlvii.

The life which is, and that which is to come,
Suspended hang in such nice *equipoise*,
A breath disturbs the balance.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

2. A balancing weight or force; a counterpoise. [Rare.]

From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began to decline; and, the *equipoise* to the clergy being removed, the Church became so powerful that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the most effectual obstacle to the progress of Scotland. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. ii.

equipollence, equipollency (ē-kwi-pol′ens, -en-si), *n.* [Formerly also *equipolence*, *æquipollence*; < ME. *equipolence* = F. *équipollence* = Sp. *equipolencia* = Pg. *equipollencia* = It. *equipollenza*, < ML. as if **æquipollentia*, < LL. *æquipollen(t-)s*, having equal power: see *equipollent*.] **1.** Equality of power or force.

These phænomena do much depend upon a mechanical *æquipollence* of pressure. *Boyle*, Works, III. 612.

2. In *logic*, identity of meaning of two or more propositions.

And if he have noon sich pitaunces,
Late him study in *equipolences*,
And late lies and fallaces. *Rom. of the Rose.*

The immediate inference of *equipollence* is merely the grammatical translation of an affirmation into a double negation, or of a double negation into an affirmation.
Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In *math.*, equality of length with parallelism of direction.

equipollent (ē-kwi-pol′ent), *a.* [ME. *equipolent*, < OF. *equipolent*, F. *équipollent* = Sp. *equipolente* = Pg. It. *equipollente*, < LL. *æquipollen(t-)s* (ML. erroneously *æquipolen(t-)s*), having equal power, equivalent, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pollere*, be strong.] **1.** Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Superstition is now so well advanced that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon*, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

2. In *logic*, having the same meaning: applied to two propositions.—**3.** In *math.*, equal and parallel.

equipollently (ē-kwi-pol′ent-li), *adv.* With equal power.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xxxiv.

equiponderance, equiponderancy (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-ans, -an-si), *n.* [= F. *équipondérance* = Pg. *equiponderancia* = It. *equiponderanza*; as *equiponderant* + *-ce*.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

equiponderant (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-ant), *a.* [= F. *équipondérant* = Sp. Pg. It. *equiponderante*, < ML. *æquiponderan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquiponderare*, regard as equal, compare: see *equiponderate*.] **1.** Being of the same weight; evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

Suppose in the two scales of a balance there was placed two equally capacious and *equiponderant* phials.
Boyle, Works, III. 633.

2. Of equal weight, force, or influence.

Having accurately weighed the reasons, . . . I find them . . . nearly *equiponderant*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 1.

equiponderate (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equiponderated*, ppr. *equiponderating*. [< ML. *æquiponderare*, tr., regard as equal, compare (= It. *equiponderare* = Sp. Pg. *equiponderar*), < L. *æquus*, equal, + *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be equal in weight; weigh as much as another thing. [Rare.]

The evidence on each side doth *equiponderate*.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To weigh as much as in an opposite scale; counterbalance.

More than *equiponderated* the declension in that direction. *De Quincey.*

equiponderous† (ē-kwi-pon′dėr-us), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponderous*.] Having equal weight. *Bailey.*

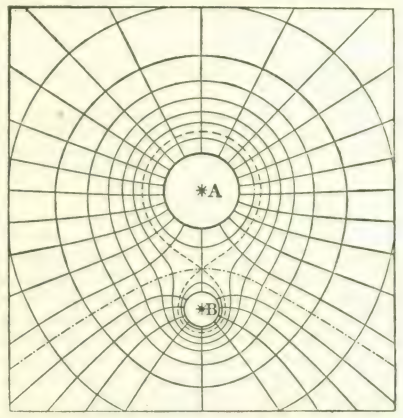
equipondious† (ē-kwi-pon′di-us), *a.* [< L. *æquipondium*, an equal weight, counterpoise, < *æquus*, equal, + *pondus*, a weight.] Having equal weight on both sides.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., xxiii.

★**equipotential** (ē″kwi-pō-ten′shal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *potentia*, power: see *potential*.] In *physics*, connected with a single value of the potential. See *potential*.

These planes and their bounding line around the mountain are called with respect to gravitation *equipotential* planes and *equipotential* lines.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 164.

Equipotential line, a line drawn on an equipotential surface; one along which the potential is everywhere the same. Thus, if two points in an electrically equipotential line be joined by a conductor, no flow through the conductor will take place.—**Equipotential surface**, a surface throughout which the potential (see *potential*) is everywhere the same; one which is everywhere perpendicular to the lines of force which it meets. If a particle were subject to the attractions and repulsions of a number of bodies that were held motionless, there would be a resultant force upon it in some certain direction. If, while held so that it could not acquire momentum, it were either allowed to move as urged by the resultant force or compelled to move directly counter thereto, it would describe a course, called a *line of force*, having an attracting body at one extremity and a repelling one at the other, or else passing off to infinity in one direction or the other, or running back into itself in a closed circuit, as the lines of magnetic force. Through every point of space there would be such a line; and a surface so bending as to be everywhere perpendicular to these lines of force would be an *equipotential* or *level surface*. If such a surface were to be rendered impenetrable, the particle could lie upon it without tendency to move along it in any direction. Similarly, if any two points of an electrically equipotential surface are joined by a conductor, no flow will take place. The term *equipotential* is most generally used as applying to electrical or magnetic forces.



Equipotential Lines about two similarly electrified spheres, *A* and *B*, the quantities of electricity being as 2 : 1. The lines of force are also shown radiating from the spheres. (Maxwell.)

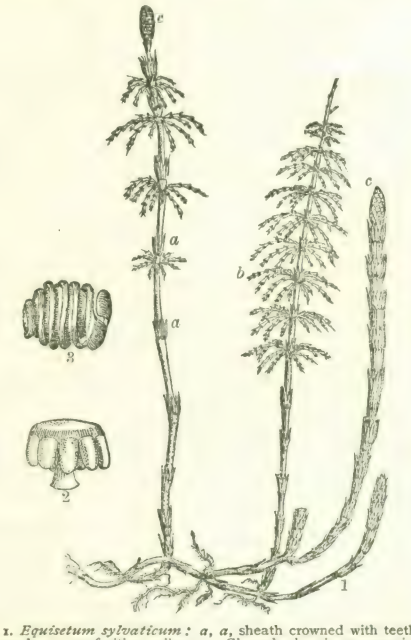
equiprobabilist (ē-kwi-prob′a-bil-ist), *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *probabilis*, probable, + *-ist*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, one of a school of casuists. See the extract.

Equiprobabilists, who teach that in a balance of opinions the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 636.

★**equirotal** (ē-kwi-rō′tal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *rota*, a wheel, + *-al*.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

équisé (ā-kwē-zā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé*.

equisegmental (ē″kwi-seg-men′tal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *segmental*.] In *math.*, having equal segments: applied to two lines such that to any segment of the one corresponds an equal segment of the other.



1. *Equisetum sylvaticum*: *a*, *a*, sheath crowned with teeth; *b*, branches; *c*, *c*, fruiting spikes. 2. Clypeola, bearing sporangia. 3. Spore, with elaters coiled about it. (2 and 3 magnified.) (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Equisetaceæ (ek″wi-sē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + *-aceæ*.] A distinct family of plants, of the series *Pteridophyta*. Perennial, solid, running rootstocks are present in most cases, producing usually upright hollow stems with a grooved surface. In addition to the central canal of the latter, there is near the surface a circle of smaller canals (vallicular canals), opposite to the grooves (valliculæ) which mark the surface. Opposite the ridges is another set of still smaller cavities (carinal canals). The stomata are in the grooves, in some species forming a row on each side of the groove. The cuticle of the stem in many species contains a large amount of silica. The stem is jointed, and the central canal is intercepted by a partition (diaphragm) at each joint. Each joint bears at its upper end a circle of leaves which are united to form a sheath, while their tips project as teeth, which are deciduous in some species, in others persistent. Branches, when present, are formed in whorls at the joints of the stem, which they resemble, except in the absence of the central canal; and these may be again branched. The stems are either perennial and evergreen or annual. The fructification, borne either by the vegetative stems or by special fruiting stems, is a terminal conical structure whose central axis bears numerous angular, shield-shaped bodies (clypeolas) attached by horizontal pedicels. Each clypeola bears from 6 to 9 sporangia, which open on their inner side and discharge their spores. The spores are spherical. The outer coat breaks into four slender, club-shaped filaments (elaters), which are attached to one side of the spore, and are coiled about it when moist, uncurling when dry. Their elasticity aids the discharge of the spores from the sporangia, and favors distribution. The germination of the spores results in irregularly lobed diœcious prothallia above ground. *Equisetum* is the only genus. See cut in preceding column.

equisetaceous (ek″wi-sē-tā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to the *Equisetaceæ*.

equisetic (ek-wi-sē′tik), *a.* [< *Equisetum* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to, existing in, or derived from *Equisetum*.—**Equisetic acid.** Same as *aconitic acid* (which see, under *aconitic*).

equisetiform (ek-wi-sē′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Equisetum* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of *Equisetum*; resembling *Equisetum*.

Equisetites (ek″wi-sē-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil plants, belonging to the family *Equisetaceæ* (which see), closely resembling the living genus *Equisetum*. It differs from *Calamites* in having the leaves attached to a common sheath, as in *Equisetum*. The genus ranges from the Lower Carboniferous (*E. mirabilis*) to the Jurassic, but some of the later forms should perhaps be more properly classed with *Equisetum*. It doubtless forms the transition from the *Calamariaceæ* to the *Equisetaceæ*. There is much difficulty in classifying the fossil *Equisetaceæ*, in consequence of the imperfect preservation of important portions of the specimens studied. By some authors the genus *Equisetites* is not admitted as having been clearly established.

Equisetum (ek-wi-sē′tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *equisætum*, *-sæta*, *-sætis*, < *equus*, a horse, + *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle.] A genus of plants, constituting alone the family *Equisetaceæ*. There are about 25 species known, of which 10 are found in Great Britain and 14 in North America, some being common to both countries. The cuticle abounds in silica, on which account the stems of some species are used for polishing wood and metal. *Equisetum hiemale*, the scouring-rush, is best suited for this purpose, and is largely imported into England from the Netherlands. The branching species of *Equisetum* are popularly called *horsetails*. See cut in preceding column.

equisided (ē′kwi-sī-ded), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *side*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Equilateral. [Rare.]

equison (ek′wi-son), *n.* [< L. *equiso(n-)*, a groom, stable-boy, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] A horse-jockey; one who manages race-horses. [Rare.]

Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their *equisons*, and colours. *Landor*, Southey and Porson.

equisonance (ē′kwi-sō-nans), *n.* [Formerly also *æquisonance*; = F. *équisonnance*; < *equisonant*.] In *anc.* and *medieval music*, such consonance as that of the unison, the octave, or the double octave.

equisonant (ē′kwi-sō-nant), *a.* [Formerly also *æquisonant*; < L. *æquus*, equal, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] In *music*, unisonal or consonant in the octave or double octave.

equitable (ek′wi-ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *équitable* = Sp. *equitable*; as *equity* + *-able*.] **1.** According to the principles of equity; just and right under all the circumstances of the particular case; fair and equal: as, an *equitable* decision; an *equitable* distribution.

The law of Moses did allow of retaliation in case of real injuries, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; and so, by an *equitable* construction of the law, it may extend to personal affronts. *Stillingfleet*, Works, IV. vii.

I can demand it as my right by the most *equitable* law in nature. *Goldsmith*, To Edward Mills.

2. Pertaining to or dependent upon strict equity or justice; regarding or relating to abstract right in individual cases: applied in law to the administration of justice by courts of equity, and to the principles established and methods

of procedure practised by them: as, *equitable* rights or remedies; *equitable* rules or powers. See *equity*.

There is hardly a subject of litigation, between individuals, which may not involve those ingredients of fraud, accident, trust, or hardship, which would render the matter an object of *equitable*, rather than of legal, jurisdiction, as the distinction is known and established in several of the states. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. lxxx.

Equitable assets. (*a*) Property not leviable under execution, and only to be reached by interposition of a court of equity. (*b*) Property belonging to the estate of a decedent by law not subject to payment of his debts in course of administration, but voluntarily charged by the testator with payment of debts generally, or upon which equity fastens a trust for that purpose.—**Equitable conversion,** a transformation of a fund from real to personal or from personal to real, assumed in equity to have been made in order to secure the application to the succession to or administration of that fund of the principles which the intention of a testator or the rights of parties interested require. Thus, where a will imperatively directs real property to be sold and distributed as money, the court may treat the fund as equitably converted from the testator's death, although the executors neglect to make an actual conversion into money.—**Equitable defense** or **plea,** a defense or plea which, though it would not be available at common law, is available under the rules of equity.—**Equitable disseizin, estate, estoppel, mortgage, owner, seizin, waste,** etc. See the nouns.—**Equitable title.** See *equitable estate*, under *estate*.—**Syn. 1.** Fair, upright, honest, even-handed.

equitableness (ek′wi-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being equitable or impartial; justice; equity; fairness: as, the *equitableness* of a judge; the *equitableness* of a decision, or of a distribution of property.

Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing. *Locke.*

equitably (ek′wi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially; fairly.

Now, say the objectors, had the law concealed a future state from the Jews, it is plain they were not *equitably* dealt with, since they were to be judged in a future state. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, i. 4.

More justly and perhaps more *equitably*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

equitancy (ek′wi-tan-si), *n.* [< *equitan(t)* + *-cy*.] Horsemanship. [Rare.]

equitangential (ē″kwi-tan-jen′shal), *a.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *tangential*.] Having equal tangents.—**Equitangential curve.** See *curve*.

equitant (ek′wi-tant), *a.* [= F. *équitant* (in sense 2), < L. *equitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *equitare*, ride, < *eques* (*equit-*), a horseman, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] 1. Riding on horseback; mounted upon a horse. *Smart.* [Rare.]—2. Straddling. Hence—(*a*) In *bot.*, conduplicate and overlapping: applied to distichous leaves whose crowded, conduplicate bases successively overlap from below upward, the upper part of the leaf being a flat, vertical blade; also to a form of vernation in which two-ranked (distichous) or three-ranked leaves similarly overlap.

The leaves of the Iris are said to be *equitant*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 383.

(*b*) In *entom.*, applied to the antennæ or other jointed organs when they are compressed, and each joint appears to be longitudinally folded, inclosing the base of the succeeding one.

equitation (ek-wi-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *équitation* = Sp. *equitación* = Pg. *equitação* = It. *equitazione*, < L. *equitatio(n-)*, < *equitare*, pp. *equitatus*, ride: see *equitant*.] 1. The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

The pretender to *equitation* mounted. *Irving.*

There is a species of *equitation* peculiar to our native land, in which a rail from the nearest fence . . . is converted into a steed. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 203.

2†. A ride on horseback.

I haue lately made a few rural *equitations* to visit some seats, gardens, etc.
Quoted in *Nichols's* Illus. of Lit. History, IV. 497.

equitemporaneous (ē-kwi-tem-pō-rā′nē-us), *a.* [= It. *equitemporaneo*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*[1], and cf. *contemporaneous*.] Isochronous; occupying the same length of time. [Rare.]

Till Galileo . . . took notice of the vibrations with a mathematical eye, men knew not this property of swinging bodies, that the greater and smaller arches were, as to sense, *equitemporaneous*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 476.

equites (ek′wi-tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *eques*, a horseman, knight, < *equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] 1. In ancient Rome, the knights, a body originally constituting the cavalry of the army, of patrician rank, and equipped by the state, but afterward comprising also rich plebeians, and in part finding their own equipments. The equites, or the *equestrian order* (in distinction from the *senatorial order*), finally lost in great part their distinctive military character, and were constituted as a class intermediate between the senatorial order and the ordinary citizens, based on certain limits of property, with a prescriptive right to judicial and financial offices, to high military rank, and to some social distinctions.

2†. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a Linnean group of butterflies, corresponding to the old genus *Papilio*.

equitoon (ek-wi-tön′), *n.* A kind of African antelope, *Antelope adenota*, found on the Gambia.

equity (ek′wi-ti), *n.* [< ME. *equitee*, < OF. *equite*, F. *équité* = Pr. *equitat* = Sp. *equidad* = Pg. *equidade* = It. *equità*, < L. *æquita(t-)s*, equality, justice, fairness, < *æquus*, equal, just, fair: see *equal*.] 1. That which is equally right or just to all concerned; equal or impartial justice; fairness; impartiality.

This Kyng is so rightfulle and of *equytee* in his Doomes that men may go sykerlyche thorghe out alle his Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 198.

He dede *equite* to alle euene-forth his powere. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 305.

With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with *equity*. Ps. xcviii. 9.

Justice is not postponed. A perfect *equity* adjusts its balance in all parts of life. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Fairness in the adjustment of conflicting interests; the application of the dictates of good conscience to the settlement of controversies: often called *natural equity*.

Equity in Law is the same that the Spirit is in Religion, what every one pleases to make it. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 46.

(*b*) The system of jurisprudence or body of doctrines and rules as to what is equitable and fair and what is not, by which the defects of, and the incidental hardships resulting from, the inflexibility of the forms and the universality of the rules of the common-law tribunals are corrected or remedied, and substantial justice is done. In the early history of the English people it was found, as society advanced, that many grievances arose which were not included in the classes of cases which the common law authorized the judges to take cognizance of. Hence it became customary for those who could not obtain redress in the courts, because no common-law action appropriate to their grievance had been sanctioned, or because the common law, while equitable and fair in its general application, was unfair in its application to their particular case, to apply to the king in Parliament or in council for justice. Petitioners in such cases (if it could be shown that there was no adequate remedy at law, or that the operation of the common law was unfair in its application to the particular case in hand) were referred to the chancellor (originally an ecclesiastic), the keeper of the king's conscience, who, after hearing the parties, required what was equitable and just to be done, under penalty of imprisonment, excommunication, etc. Thus, the common-law remedy of collecting a debt by getting judgment and execution became established at a time when property consisted almost entirely of lands and goods; but as wealth increased, and appeared in the forms of intangible property, such as valuable rights in action, contracts, securities, patents, copyrights, etc., the chancellor would entertain a complaint (called a *bill in equity*) from a creditor, setting forth that he was unable to collect his judgment out of property that could be reached by legal process, and that the debtor had other property which ought to be applied in payment, and asking that the defendant be compelled to do what equity and good conscience required to be done. The chancellor (the Court of Chancery) could compel the debtor to assign his intangible property to a receiver, a mode of relief which the law had never conferred on a sheriff the power to afford. Or if a creditor, to secure his demand, obtained from his debtor a deed which in terms was an absolute conveyance, and was proceeding to enforce it as if it were so intended, the Court of Chancery would entertain a complaint from the debtor offering to pay the debt, and asking to be allowed to redeem the land. The steady growth of the complexities of property and of business and social relations increased the cases requiring equitable remedies to supply the deficiency of common-law remedies, or equitable interference with the unconscionable enforcement of common-law rules, until the procedure in equity developed a substantive system of doctrines and remedies covering a great variety of subjects scarcely contemplated by the common law. In England and the United States the doctrines of the common law have now generally been subjected to the established modifications introduced by equity, and in many jurisdictions the two systems of rules thus merged and modified are administered by the same courts. This new system is generally known in the United States as the *code practice*, or the *new* or *reformed procedure*.

There is not . . . a single department of the law which is more completely fenced in by principle, or that is better limited by considerations of public convenience, both in doctrine and discipline, than *equity*. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 540.

(*c*) The court or jurisdiction in which these doctrines are applied: as, a suit in *equity*. (*d*) An equitable right; that to which one is justly entitled; specifically, a right recognized by courts of equity which the common law did not provide for: as, the wife's *equity*, or her right, when her husband sought to enforce his common-law claim to reduce her property to his own possession, to have a portion of it settled on herself. (*e*) The remaining interest belonging to one who has pledged or mortgaged his property, or the surplus of value which may remain after the property has been disposed of for the satisfaction of liens. [U. S.] (*f*) A right or obligation incident to a property or contract as between two persons, but not incident to the property or contract from its own nature. In this sense used in the plural. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**Equity of a statute,** effect given to a statute in accordance with what is deemed its reason and spirit, which might not be given to it by a strictly literal reading.—**Equity of redemption.** (*a*) The right of a mortgager or a pledger by absolute deed to redeem the property by paying the debt, even after forfeiture, but before sale under foreclosure, or unconditional transfer of title, or before this right is barred by statutes of limitation. (*b*) In conveyancing, in the United States, the ownership of or title to real property which is subject to a mortgage: sometimes simply called *equity*.—**Equity side of the court,** or **equity term,** in a court in which both equity and the common law are separately retained and administered, a session or a term in which causes in equity are heard, as distinguished from those in which common-law causes are heard.—**Syn. 1.** Rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness.—2. *Right, Law*, etc. See *justice*.

equity-draftsman (ek′wi-ti-drafts′man), *n.* In England, a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

equivale (ē′kwi-vāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivaled*, ppr. *equivaling*. [< LL. *æquivalere*, have equal power, be equivalent, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *valere*, be strong, have power: see *valiant*, *valid*, and cf. *equivalent*.] To be equivalent to. [Rare.]

A unit of thought would *equivale* many units of life; and a unit of life, many units of purely mechanical force. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 515.

★**equivalence** (ē-kwiv′a-lens), *n.* [= F. *équivalence* = Sp. Pg. *equivalencia* = It. *equivalenza*, < ML. *æquivalentia*, < LL. *æquivalen(t-)s*, equivalent: see *equivalent*.] The condition of being equivalent; equality in value; correspondence in signification, force, nature, or the like: as, a universal *equivalence* of weights and measures is extremely desirable; exact *equivalence* between different words is rare. Also *equivalency*.

To restore him to some proportion or *equivalence* with that state of grace from whence he is fallen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 182.

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Bp. Smalridge.*

Since we regard as the highest life that which, like our own, shows great complexity in the correspondences, . . . the *equivalence* between degree of life and degree of correspondence is unquestionable. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 32.

Equivalence of force, the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. See *energy*.—**Equivalence of functions.** See *function*.

equivalence† (ē-kwiv′a-lens), *v. t.* [< *equivalence*, *n.*] To be equivalent to; counterpoise.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

equivalency (ē-kwiv′a-len-si), *n.* 1. Same as *equivalence*.—2. In *chem.*, the property possessed by an element or radical of combining with another element or radical or of replacing it in a compound body in definite and unalterable proportions. The word is sometimes used as synonymous with *valence* or *quantivalence*, as in the extract. See *law of equivalents*, under *equivalent*.

A radicle may as a rule be made to change its *equivalency*, or basic power, by the removal of hydrogen. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 1068.

★**equivalent** (ē-kwiv′a-lent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *équivalent* = Sp. Pg. It. *equivalente*, < LL. *æquivalen(t-)s*, having equal power, ppr. of *æquivalere*, have equal power: see *equivale*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Equal in value, force, measure, power, effect, import, or meaning; correspondent; agreeing; tantamount: as, circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

There is no Request of yours but is *equivalent* to a Command with me. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 34.

Samson, far renown'd,
The dread of Israel's foes, who with a strength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton*, S. A., l. 343.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South*, Sermons.

Expressions which are identical are also *equivalent*, but the converse does not hold. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 80.

If the constraining force be not literally law, but something of *equivalent* effect, such as a social opinion or expectation, the morality that results will be of the same kind. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 159.

2. In *geol.*, contemporaneous in origin; corresponding in position in the scale of rocks: as, the *equivalent* strata of different countries. See II., 2.—3. In *geom.*, having equal areas or equal dimensions: said of surfaces or magnitudes.—4. In *biol.*, having the same morphic valence; homologous in structure.—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** See *calculus*.

II. *n.* 1. That which is equal in value, measure, power, force, import, or meaning, to something else; something that corresponds, balances, compensates, etc.

For every dinner he gave them, they returned an *equivalent* in praise. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

[Some men] fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

2. In *geol.*, a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different lithological character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and agreeing in the character of its fossils if deposited under similar circumstances: thus, the Caen building-stone of France is the *equivalent* of the English Bath oölite.—**Endosmotic equivalent.** See *endosmotic.*—**Law of equivalents,** in *chem.*, the law that the several combining weights of any number of bodies which form compounds with a given other body are either the same or simple multiples of the combining weights of these several bodies when they form compounds with one another. Thus, if a body A unite with other bodies B, C, D, then the quantities B, C, D (the letters being used to denote the combining quantities as well as the bodies) which unite with it, or some simple multiples of these quantities, represent for the most part the proportions in which they unite among themselves. The various quantities A, B, C, D (or multiples of them) are termed the *equivalents* of one another. Thus, 1 part by weight of hydrogen unites with 8 parts by weight of oxygen to form water, with 35.5 of chlorin to form hydrochloric acid, with 16 of sulphur to form sulphureted hydrogen; these quantities or their multiples are therefore regarded as equivalents of one another, 8 parts of oxygen uniting with 35.5 of chlorin to form chlorin monoxid (Cl_2O), and 16 of sulphur with 8×2 of oxygen to form sulphur dioxid (SO_2). When the atomic weights are taken into account (H = 1, O = 16, S = 32, Cl = 35.5), it is seen that one atom of hydrogen is the combining equivalent of one of chlorin, and two atoms of hydrogen of one of oxygen or one of sulphur; and taking the quantivalence of hydrogen as unity, chlorin is *univalent*, oxygen and sulphur are *bivalent*. Upon this equivalency or quantivalence of the different elements is based their classification into *monads, dyads, triads, tetrads*, etc., and accents (sloping strokes) are frequently appended to the symbols in a formula to show to which class the bodies belong, as H_2O'', $N'''H_3$, $C''''H_4$ or $Ci^{v}H_4$.—**Mechanical or dynamic equivalent of heat,** in *physics*, the amount of mechanical energy which is equivalent to (that is, which when transformed into heat will produce) one heat unit. This constant quantity has been determined in several ways. The first accurate experiments were by Joule, who measured the amount of heat produced by the friction of a paddle-wheel in a vessel of water, the energy required to turn the paddle being supplied by a known weight descending through a known distance. Joule found that to raise one pound of water 1° F. (heat unit), 772 foot-pounds of mechanical work were required. In the c. g. s. system the mechanical equivalent, often called Joule's equivalent, is 4.184×10^7 ergs per gram-degree centigrade.—**Morphological equivalents,** the similar forms which occur in different genetic series having a common origin, and probably due to similar causes. *A. Hyatt.*

equivalent (ē-kwiv′ą-lent), *v. t.* [< *equivalent, a.*] To produce or constitute an equivalent to; answer in full proportion; equal or equalize. *J. N. Lockyer.*

equivalently (ē-kwiv′ą-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In an equivalent manner.

We seldom in kind, or *equivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others. *Barrow*, Works, I. xx.

2†. In a manner equal to the occasion; sufficiently; adequately.

Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude *equivalently.*
Skelton, Poems, p. 88.

equivalue (ē-kwi-val′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivalued*, ppr. *equivaluing.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *value.* Cf. *equivale.*] To put the same value upon; rate as equal. [Rare.]

He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to *equivalue* the noble and the rabble of authorities. *W. Taylor*, in Robberds, I. 470.

equivalve (ē′kwi-valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *valva*, the leaf of a door, a folding door: see *valve.*] **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, having valves equal in size and form, as a bivalve mollusk. Also *equivalvular.* =**Syn.** See *equilateral.*

II. *n.* A bivalve shell in which the valves are of equal size and form.

equivalved (ē′kwi-valvd), *a.* [< *equivalve* + *-ed*².] Same as *equivalve.* [Rare.]

equivalvular (ē-kwi-val′vū-lär), *a.* [< *equivalve*, after *valvular.*] Same as *equivalve.*

equivocacy† (ē-kwiv′ō-kā-si), *n.* [< *equivoca(te)*, *a.*, + *-cy.*] Equivocalness.

It is unreasonable to ascribe the *equivocacy* of this form unto the hatching of a toad. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

equivocal (ē-kwiv′ō-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *equivocale*, < LL. *æquivocus*, of like sound, ambiguous: see *equivoke.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Being of doubtful signification; capable of being understood in different senses; ambiguous; doubtful: as, an *equivocal* word, term, or sense; an *equivocal* answer.

The beauties of Shakspere are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to learned eyes. *Jeffrey.*

One man's gift is to tell the truth. . . . He does not know how to say anything which is insincere, or even *equivocal* or dubious. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 418.

2. Of doubtful quality, origin, or significance; capable of being ascribed to different motives or causes; suspicious; dubious: as, an *equivocal* character; *equivocal* relations; an *equivocal* reputation.

For this reason he has cut but an *equivocal* figure in benevolent societies. *Lamb*, My Relations.

3†. Equivocating.

What an *equivocal* companion is this!
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

Equivocal action. See *action.*—**Equivocal cause†,** a principal cause which is of a different nature from and better than its effect.—**Equivocal chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Equivocal generation,** in *biol.*, a supposed spontaneous evolution from something of a different kind. See *spontaneous generation*, under *generation*, and *abiogenesis.*—**Equivocal symptom,** in *pathol.*, a symptom which may arise from several different diseases.—**Equivocal test,** an inconclusive test.

I know well enough how *equivocal* a *test* this kind of popular opinion forms of the merit that obtained it [public confidence]. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

=**Syn.** *Doubtful, Ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure, a.*); indeterminate.

II. *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different interpretations.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dennis.*

In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like those just referred to are rarely found. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 168.

equivocally (ē-kwiv′ō-kal-i), *adv.* In an equivocal manner; so as to leave the matter uncertain; ambiguously; uncertainly; doubtfully.

Which [courage and constancy] he that wanteth is no other than *equivocally* a gentleman, as an image or carcase is a man. *Barrow*, Sermon on Industry in our Several Callings.

No language is so copious as to supply words and phrases for every complex idea, or so correct as not to include many *equivocally* denoting different ideas. *Madison*, Federalist, No. xxxvii.

equivocalness (ē-kwiv′ō-kal-nes), *n.* [< *equivocal* + *-ness.*] The character of being equivocal; ambiguity; double meaning.

The *equivocalness* of the title gane a handle to those that came after. *Waterland*, Hist. Athanasian Creed, viii.

equivocant (ē-kwiv′ō-kant), *a.* [< ML. *æquivocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound: see *equivocate, v.*] 1. Having like sounds but different significations.—2. Equivocal.

An answere by oracle . . . which verely was true, but no less ambiguous and *equivocant*, Aio te, Æacide, Romanos vincere posse, I say, thyself Æacides the Romans vanquish may. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 224.

equivocate (ē-kwiv′ō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equivocated*, ppr. *equivocating.* [< ML. *æquivocatus*, pp. of *æquivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound (> It. *equivocare* = Sp. Pg. *equivocar* = F. *équivoquer*, equivocate), < LL. *æquivocus*, having the same sound, ambiguous: see *equivocal, equivoke.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use words of a doubtful signification; express one's opinions in terms which admit of different interpretations; specifically, to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; prevaricate.

They were taught by the Jesuits to *equivocate* on oath. *Proceedings against Garnet* (1606), sig. V, 3.

You have a sly *equivocating* vein
That suits me not. *Shelley*, The Cenci, i. 2.

Prebendaries and rectors were not ashamed to avow that they had *equivocated.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

II.† *trans.* To render equivocal; render false or lying.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., p. 142.

equivocate† (ē-kwiv′ō-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *æquivocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having a double signification.

equivocation (ē-kwiv-ō-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *équivocation* = Sp. *equivocacion* = Pg. *equivocação* = It. *equivocazione*, < ML. *æquivocatio(n-)*, < *æquivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate, v.*] 1. In *logic*, a fallacy depending upon the double signification of some one word: distinguished from *amphibology*, which depends upon the doubtful interpretation of a whole sentence.

The great sophism of all sophisms being *equivocation* or ambiguity of words and phrase, specially of such words as are most general and intervene in every inquiry. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. iii. 394.

Although there be no less than six [verbal fallacies], yet are there but two thereof worthy our notation, and unto which the rest may be referred: that is, the fallacy of *equivocation*, and amphibology, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous syntaxis of many put together. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

2. Ambiguity of speech; specifically, the use, with a view to mislead, of words or expressions susceptible of a double signification; prevarication.

To lurk under shifting ambiguities and *equivocations* of words in matters of principal weight is childish. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.

I pull in resolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

=**Syn.** *Prevarication*, etc. (see *evasion*); shuffling, quibbling, quibble, equivoke.

equivocator (ē-kwiv′ō-kā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *æquivocator*, < *æquivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate.*] One who equivocates; a prevaricator.

Knock, knock: who's there i' the other devil's name? 'Faith, here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; . . . yet could not equivocate to heaven; O, come in, *equivocator.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

A secret liar or *equivocator* is such a one as by mental reservations, and other tricks, deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 390.

equivocatory (ē-kwiv′ō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *equivocate* + *-ory.*] Indicating or characterized by equivocation. *Craig.*

equivock†, *n.* See *equivoke.*

equivoke, equivoque (ek′wi-vōk), *n.* [Formerly also *equivock;* = G. *equivoque* = Dan. *ekvivok* = Sw. *ekivok*, < F. *équivoque* = Pr. *equivoc* = Sp. *equívoco* = Pg. It. *equivoco*, < L. *æquivocus*, of like sound, of the same sound but of different senses, ambiguous, < *æquus*, equal, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice, sound, word, *vocare*, call: see *vocal.*] 1†. One of two or more things of different nature but having the same name or designated by the same vocable.

I know your *equivocks*,
You are growne the better fathers of 'em o' late.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

Equivokes be such things as have one self name, and yet be divers in substance or definition: as a natural dog and a certain star in the firmament are both called by one name in Latin, Canis, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. *Blundeville* (1599).

2. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

I loved you almost twenty years ago; I thought of you as well as I do now; better was beyond the power of conception; or, to avoid an *equivoque*, beyond the extent of my ideas. *Bolingbroke*, To Swift.

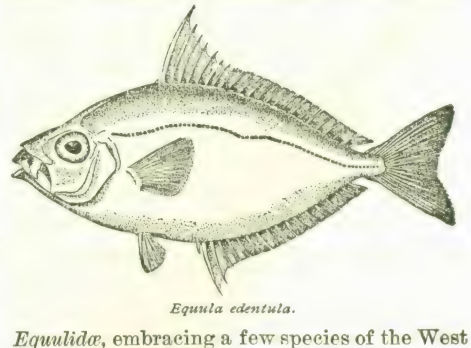
3. Equivocation.

When a man can extricate himself with an *equivoque* in such an unequal match, he is not ill off. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 33.

equivorous (ē-kwiv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *equus*, a horse, + *vorare*, devour, + *-ous.*] Feeding or subsisting on horse-flesh; hippophagous. *Smart.*

Equivorous Tartars. *Quarterly Rev.*

Equula (ek′wō-lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *equula*, a little mare.] A genus of fishes, type of the family



Equula edentula.

Equulidæ, embracing a few species of the West Indies and the Pacific ocean, as *E. edentula.*

Equuleus (e-kwō′lē-us), *n.* [L., usually contr. *eculeus*, a colt, a rack (instrument of torture) in the shape of a horse, dim. of *equus*, a horse.] 1. An ancient northern constellation, supposed to represent a horse's head. It lies west of the head of Pegasus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude. Also *Equiculus.*—2. [*l. c.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a kind of rack used for extorting confessions from suspected or accused persons.—**Equuleus pictoris** [painter's easel], generally called *Pictor*, a southern constellation invented by Lacaille. It lies south of the Dove and west of Canopus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Equulidæ (e-kwō′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equula* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Equula.* They have an oblong,

compressed body covered with deciduous cycloid scales, an elevated supra-occipital crest, very protractile jaws, minute teeth on the jaws and none on the palate, a long dorsal fin with about 8 spines in front, and a long anal fin with 3 spines. These fishes have been generally approximated to the scombroids, but have rather the aspect of *Gerridæ*. About 20 species of small size occur in the Indo-Pacific region.

Equus (ē′kwus), *n.* [L., a horse, = AS. *eoh*, *eh* (poet.), a horse, = OS. *ehu* = OHG. *ehu*, a horse, = Icel. *jōr*, acc. *jō* (poet.), a horse, stallion, = Gr. *ἵππος*, dial. *ἴκκος* = Skt. *açva*, a horse.] The typical genus of the family *Equidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now often restricted to the horses proper, as distinguished from the asses and zebras. The horse is *E. caballus*. See *horse*, and cut under *Equidæ*.

er†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *ere*[1].

-er[1]. [< ME. *-ere* (in early ME., as in AS., the final *e* was sounded), < AS. *-ere* = OS. *-eri* = OFries. *-ere*, *-er* = D. *-er* = MLG. *-ere*, *-er*, LG. *-er* = OHG. *-āri*, *-ări*, *-eri*, MHG. *-ære*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-ari* = Sw. *-are* = Dan. *-er* = Goth. *-areis;* a common Teut. formative, suffixed to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in AS. *bæcere*, a baker, *creópere*, a creeper (cripple), *delfere*, a delver, etc.; = L. *-āriu-s* (whence directly E. *-ary*[1], *-ari-an*, and ult. *-er*[2]) = Gr. *-ήριο-ς* (in L. and Gr. forming adjectives (used also as nouns) from nouns or verbs); orig. a compound suffix, < *-ar + *-ia*.] An English suffix, originally and properly attached to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in *baker*, *creeper*, *delver*, *driver*, *reader*, *sower*, *writer*, etc. Though denoting usually a person, it may denote also, or only, a thing, as *ruler*, *heater*, *grater*, *poker*, etc. In use it is equivalent to the Latin *-or* in such forms as *instructor*, one who instructs, *actor*, one who acts, *confessor*, one who confesses, etc. Accordingly, English verbs from Latin supine or perfect participle stems may form their noun of the agent with English *-er*[1] or Latin *-or*: *instructer* or *instructor*, *confesser* or *confessor*, etc. Usually they prefer the Latin form, taking it directly (or mediately through Middle English *-our*, < Old French *-our*, < Latin *-or*, etc.) from the Latin, or forming it by analogy (as *depositor*, *radiator*, etc., for which there is no Latin original). The suffix *-or* is thus a rough means of distinguishing words of Latin origin: compare *auditor*, *instructor*, *factor*, etc., with their literal English equivalents *hearer*, *teacher*, *doer*, etc. In many words, as *biographer*, *geographer*, *philologer*, *philosopher*, etc., there is no accompanying verb, the suffix, which is equally referable to *-er*[2], being attached, cumulatively (first in *philosopher*), to the original (Latin or Greek) term signifying an agent. (See *-er*[2].) In another use, also without reference to a verb, *-er*, attached to names of towns or countries, signifies an inhabitant of or one who belongs to the town or country, as *Londoner*, *New-Yorker*, *Hollander*, *Englander*, *New-Englander*, etc., like German *Berliner*, *Leipziger*, *Engländer*, *Holländer*, etc.

-er[2]. [< ME. *-er*, *-ere*, < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, F. *-ier* = Sp. Pg. *-iero*, *-ero* = It. *-iere*, *-ero*, < L. *-ārius* (whence directly E. *-ary*[1], *-ari-an*, as in *antiquary*, *antiquarian*, *n.*, *justiciary*, etc.) = *-er*[1]: see *-er*[1].] A suffix of Latin origin, denoting usually a person, and often an agent, but not, like *-er*[1], usually associated with a verb. It appears in *justicer*, *commissioner*, *officer*, *prisoner*, *pensioner*, etc. In many words of more recent formation the suffix may be taken as either *-er*[1] or *-er*[2]. In some words, as *chancellor*, it has assumed the form of Latin *-or*. In words recently formed or taken from the French it appears as *-ier* or *-eer*. In many words it has become merged or is mergeable with the English *-er*[1].

-er[3]. [< ME. *-er*, with suffix of declension *-ere*, often with syncope *-re*, < AS. *-er*, *-or* in adverbs, but in adjectives always with suffix of declension, masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*, and reg. with syncope *-r-a*, *-r-e;* = OS. *-ir-o* = D. *-er* = OHG. *-ir-o*, *-ro*, MHG. *-ere*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-r-i* = Sw. *-r-e* = Dan. *-r-e* = Goth. *-iz-a*, *-ōz-a*, fem. *-iz-ei*, *-ōz-ei*, neut. *-iz-ō*, *-ōz-ō* = L. m. f. *-iōr*, neut. *-ius* (*-iōr*) = Gr. m. f. *-ίων* (*-ιον-*), neut. *-ιον* = Skt. *-īyas* (nom. m. *-īyān*, f. *-īyasī*, n. *-īyas*); a comparative suffix, of the orig. Indo-Eur. form **-ias*. It appears as *-es-* in the superlative suffix *-est*[1], q. v.] A suffix of adjectives, forming the comparative degree, as in *colder*, *deeper*, *greater*, *bigger*, etc., and being cognate with the Latin comparative suffix *-or*, *-ior*, neuter *-us*, *-ius*, represented in English in *major*, *minor*, *minus*, *prior*, *superior*, *inferior*, etc. In *lesser*, *former*, the suffix is cumulative. In *better*, *worse*, *less* (for irregular suffix, see etymology), the suffix is attached to a now non-existing positive. In *upper*, *inner*, *outer*, *utter*, etc., the positive is adverbial. See the words mentioned.

-er[4]. [< ME. *-er-en*, < AS. *-er-ian* (not common) = D. *-er-en* = G. *-er-en*, *-er-n*, etc.] A suffix of verbs, giving them a frequentative and sometimes a diminutive sense, as *patter* from *pat*, *swagger* from *swag*, *flutter* from *float*, *sputter* from *spout*, etc. It is equivalent to and cognate with the frequentative *-le* (that is, *-el*), as in dialectal *pattle* = *patter*, *scuttle* from *scud*, etc. As a formative of new words it is scarcely used.

-er[5]. [< OF. *-er*, *-re*, term. of nouns from inf., < inf. *-er*, *-re*, < L. *-āre*, *-ēre*, *-ere*, inf. suffix of 1st, 2d, and 3d declensions respectively.] A suffix of certain nouns, mostly technical terms of the law (from Old Law French), as *attainder*, *misnomer*, *trover*, *user*, *non-user*, *waiver*, etc. In *endeavor*, *endeavour*, the orig. *-er* is disguised in the spelling.

Er. In *chem.*, the symbol for *erbium*.

er. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *ermine*.

era (ē′rä), *n.* [First in the LL. form *æra;* = G. **ära* = Sw. *era* = Dan. *æra* = F. *ère* = Sp. Pg. It. *era*, < LL. *æra*, an era or epoch from which time is reckoned (first in Isid. Orig. 5, 36, in the 7th century), appar. a particular use of LL. *æra*, a given number according to which a reckoning or calculation is to be made (occurring but once in this sense, and somewhat doubtful), this being a particular use of *æra*, an item of an account, a sing. formed from *æra*, pl., the items of an account, counters, pl. of *æs*, ore, brass, money: see *æs* and *ore*[1]. Some refer the LL. word to Goth. *jēr* = E. *year*, q. v.] **1.** A tale or count of years from a fixed epoch; a period during which, in some part or parts of the world, years are numbered and dates are reckoned from a particular point of time in the past, generally determined by some historical event. See phrases below.

> The series of years counted from any civil epoch is termed an *era* or count of years. Thus, we speak of the *era* of the olympiads, of the foundation of Rome, etc. The practice of some historians of treating the terms epoch and *era* as synonymous is not advisable.
>
> *Ideler*, Handbook of Chronology (trans.).

> It is our purpose . . . to fix the epochs at which the *eras* respectively commenced.
>
> *W. L. R. Cates*, Encyc. Brit., V. 711.

2. A series of years having some distinctive historical character: as, the *era* of good feeling (see below).—**3.** Loosely, an epoch from which time is reckoned, or a point of time noted for some event or occurrence; an epoch in general: as, the *era* of Christ's appearance.—**Armenian era,** an era commencing A. D. 552, July 9th.—**Byzantine era.** Same as *era of Constantinople*.—**Cæsarean era,** one of several eras used in Syria, commencing from 49 to 47 B. C. —that is, between the battle of Pharsalia and the arrival of Cæsar in Syria.—**Çāka** or **Saka era,** an era much used in India, beginning A. D. 78.—**Catonic era.** See *era of the foundation of Rome*.—**Chaldean era,** an era beginning in the autumn of 311 B. C., but identified by some chronologers with the era of the Seleucidæ.—**Christian era.** See *vulgar era*.—**Common era.** Same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Actium,** an era dating from the battle of Actium, 31 B. C., September 3d.—**Era of Alexander,** an era dating from the death of Alexander the Great, in May or June, 323 B. C. —**Era of Alexandria,** one of two eras used by early Christians in Alexandria. According to that which was used previous to the accession of Diocletian, that event (A. D. 284) took place in the year 5787 of the world; but soon afterward ten years were struck off from the count.—**Era of Antioch.** (*a*) A Cæsarean era beginning 49 B. C., Sept. 1st. (*b*) A Cæsarean era beginning 48 B. C., Oct. 1st. (*c*) An era coinciding with the reformed era of Alexandria.—**Era of Augustus,** an era dating from the accession of C. Octavius to the title of Augustus, 27 B. C.—**Era of Christ.** Same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Constantinople,** the era used in the Greek Church, according to which the beginning of the vulgar era fell in the year 5509 of the world. The civil year commences September 1st, but the ecclesiastical year in the spring. Also called *Byzantine era*.—**Era of contracts.** Same as *Seleucidan era*.—**Era of Diocletian,** an era beginning A. D. 284, August 29th, being the beginning of the first Egyptian year after the accession of the emperor Diocletian.—**Era of good feeling,** in *U. S. hist.*, a period corresponding to the greater part of the administrations of James Monroe, or about 1817 to 1824, during which there was little party strife, Monroe being reëlected President in 1820 without opposition.—**Era of kings.** Same as *Seleucidan era*.—**Era of martyrs,** the era of Diocletian: so called because of the great persecutions during his reign.—**Era of Nabonassar,** an important era in ancient astronomy, dating from 747 B. C., February 26th, at noon.—**Era of the Cæsars.** Same as *Spanish era*.—**Era of the foundation of Rome** (abbreviation, A. U. C., representing the Latin *anno urbis conditæ*, in the year of the building of the city), the era of ancient Rome, usually reckoned after Varro from 753 B. C. Other dates are those fixed by M. Porcius Cato (the Catonic era), 751 B. C.; Polybius, 750; and Fabius Pictor, 747. All these eras begin April 21st.—**Era of the Incarnation.** Same as *vulgar era*.—**Era of Tyre,** an era reckoning from 126 B. C., October 19th.—**Era of Varro.** See *era of the foundation of Rome*.—**Era of Vikramāditya,** an era much used in India, beginning 57 B. C.—**Era of Yezdegird,** an era beginning with the accession of Yezdegird III., A. D. 632, June 16th.—**Gelalæan era.** Same as *Persian era*.—**Jewish era,** the era used in modern times by the Jews, dating from about 3760 B. C., and connected with their intricate calendar.—**Julian era,** an era dating from the reform of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C., January 1st. —**Mohammedan era,** the era in use among the Arabs, Turks, etc., dating from the hejira, A. D. 622, July 16th. The calendar is lunar.—**Mundane era,** an era beginning with the supposed epoch of the creation. Such are the Jewish and other eras. Bishop Ussher placed this event in the year 4004 B. C.—**Olympiadic era,** the epoch of the first Olympiad, 776 B. C., July 1st.—**Persian era,** an era having the same epoch as that of Yezdegird, but reckoning the years according to a complicated solar-lunar calendar. Also called *Gelalæan era*.—**Pharaonic era,** a supposed era attributed to the Egyptians under the Pharaohs. —**Philippic era.** Same as the *era of Alexander:* so called after Philippus Arrhidæus, the half-brother and successor of Alexander.—**Seleucidan era,** an era dating from the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, in the autumn of 312 B. C., extensively followed in the Levant, and not yet entirely disused. Also called *era of kings* and *era of contracts*.—**Spanish era,** an era dating from 38 B. C., January 1st, in use in Spain until the end of the fourteenth century. Also called *era of the Cæsars*.—**Vulgar era,** or **Christian era,** the era beginning with the birth of Christ; the ordinary count of years in Christian countries; the "years of our Lord," the "years of grace," etc. The abbreviation A. D. (Latin *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord), or P. C. (Latin *post Christum*, after Christ), is prefixed to the number of years after the epoch, and B. C. (before Christ), or A. C. (Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ), is suffixed to the years before the epoch. The year preceding A. D. 1 is 1 B. C.; but astronomers call the latter year 0, and the year preceding it 1. The vulgar era was invented in the sixth century by Dionysius Exiguus, and came into general use under the Carlovingians. The years were originally and are now considered as beginning January 1st. Dionysius supposed that Jesus Christ was born December 25th, A. D. 1, a date which is now universally considered to be from three to six years too late. It was, however, until this century generally understood that the era was fixed upon the supposition that Christ was born December 25th, 1 B. C. It was for several centuries a common practice to begin the year on March 25th, the day of the Annunciation. The result was that in some places the year, which according to the original and now universal practice would begin on January 1st, was taken to begin on the previous March 25th, while in other places it was taken to begin on the subsequent March 25th. In England the latter method was used. The year was often taken to begin on December 25th. During a part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries both years were commonly given to dates between December 25th and the following March 25th: thus, January 9th, $169\frac{9}{3}$. Also called *common era*, *era of Christ*, *era of the Incarnation*. =**Syn. 2.** *Period*, *Age*, etc. See *epoch*.

eradiate† (ē-rā′di-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *e*, out, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, radiate: see *radiate*.] To shoot forth, as rays of light; radiate; beam.

> A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and Psyche. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

eradiation (ē-rā-di-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *eradiate* + *-ion*.] Emission of rays or beams, as of light; emission by or as if by rays; radiation.

> He first supposeth some *eradiation* and emanation of spirit, or secret quality, or whatsoever, to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it.
>
> *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 288.

> God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty.
>
> *Eikon Basilike*.

eradicable (ē-rad′i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *eradica(te)* + *-ble*.] Capable of being eradicated.

eradicate (ē-rad′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eradicated*, ppr. *eradicating*. [< L. *eradicatus*, pp. of *eradicare* (> It. *eradicare* = OF. *eradiquer*, *erradiquer*, vernacularly *aracier*, *arachier*, F. *arracher:* see *arace*[1]), root out, < *e*, out, + *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radical*, etc.] **1.** To pull up by the roots; destroy at the roots; root out; extirpate: as, to *eradicate* weeds.

> Making it not only mortall for Adam to taste the one [forbidden fruit], but capitall unto his posterity to *eradicate* the other [mandrake].
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

> An oak tree *eradicated*, that is, torn up by the roots.
>
> *Scott*.

Hence—**2.** To destroy thoroughly; remove utterly: as, to *eradicate* errors or disease.

> Some men, under the notion of weeding out prejudices, *eradicate* virtue, honesty, and religion.
>
> *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

> The work of *eradicating* crime is not by making punishments familiar, but formidable.
>
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

eradication (ē-rad-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *eradication*, < L. *eradicatio(n-)*, < *eradicare*, root out: see *eradicate*.] **1.** The act of plucking up by the roots, or the state of being plucked up by the roots; extirpation.

> The third [assertion] affirmeth the roots of Mandrakes doe make a noyse or give a shreeke upon *eradication*.
>
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

Hence—**2.** Complete destruction or removal in general.

> Be true and sincere to thy best hopes and interest, by a perfect *eradication* of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa, p. 105.

eradicative (ē-rad′i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *eradicatif* = It. *eradicativo;* as *eradicate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to eradicate or extirpate; removing or serving to remove entirely.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy that effects a radical cure.

> Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite.
>
> *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 88.

eradiculose (ē-ra-dik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *radicula*, a rootlet (see *radicle*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, without rootlets.

Eragrostis (er-a-gros′tis), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. *ἔρα*, earth, + *ἀγρωστις*, a kind of grass: see *Agros-*

tis.] A large genus of grasses, belonging to the tribe *Festuceæ*, having flattened spikelets and deciduous, carinate, three-nerved flowering glumes. There are about 100 species, of which about 25 are found in the United States.

erand†, *n.* An obsolete form of *errand*[1].

Eranthemum (ē-ran'the-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἦρ, contr. of ἔαρ (orig. *Fέαρ = L. *ver*), spring (see *ver*, *vernal*), + ἄνθεμον, a flower, < ἀνθεῖν, flower, bloom. Cf. *chrysanthemum.*] A genus of acanthaceous plants of tropical Asia and Java, including 17 species, a few of which are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses.

Eranthis (ē-ran'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἦρ, contr. of ἔαρ (= L. *ver*), spring, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A name given by Salisbury in 1807 to *Cammarum*, a genus of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, allied to *Helleborus*. The stem bears a solitary flower with several colored sepals. There are only two species, the winter aconite, *C. hyemale*, of Europe, and *C. Sibiricum*, of the mountains of Asia.



Winter Aconite (*Cammarum hyemale*).

erasable, erasible (ē-rā'sa-bl, -si-bl), *a.* [< *erase* + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being erased. *Clarke.*

erase (ē-rās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *erased*, ppr. *erasing*. [< L. *erasus*, pp. of *eradere*, scratch out, < *e*, out, + *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*, *raze*.] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; efface; blot or strike out; obliterate; expunge: as, to *erase* a word or a name.

> The image that, wellnigh *erased*,
> Over the castle gate he did behold,
> Above a door well wrought in colored gold
> Again he saw.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 328.

Hence—2. To remove or destroy, as if by rubbing or blotting out.

> New England, we love thee; no time can *erase*
> From the hearts of thy children the smile on thy face.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Semi-Centennial of the N. E. Society, p. 136.

3†. To destroy to the foundation; raze.

> The city [Aquileia] was entirely *erased* by Attila in the year four hundred and fifty-three.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 266.

=Syn. 1. *Cancel*, *Obliterate*, etc. (see *efface*); wipe out, rub off, remove.

erase (ē-rās'), *a.* [< L. *erasus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, sinuate, with the sinuses cut into smaller irregular notches: applied especially to the wings of certain *Lepidoptera.*

erased (ē-rāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as having been forcibly torn off, the separated parts being left jagged, as opposed to *couped*. Also *erazed.*



A Lion's Head Erased.

erasement† (ē-rās'ment), *n.* [< *erase* + *-ment*.] Same as *erasure*, 1. *Bailey* (1727), Suppl.

eraser (ē-rā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which erases. Specifically—(*a*) A sharp-pointed knife or blade set in a handle for scraping out ink-marks. (*b*) A piece of prepared caoutchouc used for rubbing out pencil-marks or ink-marks; a rubber.

erasible, *a.* See *erasable.*

erasion (ē-rā'zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **erasio(n-)*, ★< *eradere*, pp. *erasus*, erase: see *erase.*] Same as *erasure*, 1.

Erasmian (ē-ras'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Erasmus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Erasmus, a famous Dutch theologian, scholar, and satirist (died 1536).

> He is sighing for . . . the monastery of the White Fathers, where he sipped the golden cordial, and listened to *Erasmian* stories while the mistral rushed howling through the belfry. *Essays from The Critic*, p. 121.

Erasmian pronunciation (of Greek). See *pronunciation.*

II. *n.* One who supports the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus: opposed to *Reuchlinian.*

Erastian (ē-ras'tian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Erastus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Thomas Erastus, a German polemic (1524–83), author of a work on excommunication, in which he purposed to restrict the jurisdiction of the church. Erastianism, or the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, is often, but erroneously, attributed to him.

> An *Erastian* policy has often smoothed the way for Hildebrandine domination.
> *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 102.

The *Erastian* doctrine, according to which the Church, as such, has none of the prerogatives of government, which inhere wholly in the State, had its adherents in England, and left its influence upon the English polity.
G. P. Fisher, The Reformation, p. 500.

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrines held by or attributed to Erastus.

Erastianism (ē-ras'tian-izm), *n.* [< *Erastian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the supremacy of the state over the church. See *Erastian, a.*

> This, they said, was absolute *Erastianism*, or subjection of the Church of God to the regulations of an earthly government. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxi.

erasure (ē-rā'zūr), *n.* [< *erase* + *-ure*.] 1. The act of erasing, or rubbing or scraping out or off; obliteration. Also *erasion.*

> Fear would prevent any corruptions of them [records] by wilful mutilation, changes, or *erasures*.
> *Horsley*, Prophecies of the Messiah.

2. An instance of erasing, or that which has been erased, scratched out, or obliterated; the place where something has been erased or obliterated: as, there were several *erasures* in the document.

> Tischendorf and Tregelles, in their separate examinations of several thousands of corrections and *erasures*, differed in hardly a single case respecting the original reading.
> *T. H. Horne*, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., IV. xv.

> If some words are erased [in the deed] and others superinduced, you mention that the superinduced words were written on an *erasure*. *Prof. Menzies.*

3†. The act of razing or destroying to the foundation; total destruction: as, the *erasure* of cities. *Gibbon.*

Erato (er'a-tō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἐρατώ, lit. the Lovely, < ἐρατός, lovely, beloved, < ἐρᾶν, love.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Muses. She presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry, and is generally represented crowned with roses and myrtle, and with the lyre in the left hand and the plectrum in the right in the act of playing.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of cowries, of the family *Cypræidæ*. *Risso*, 1826.

Erax (ē'raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἐρᾶν, love.] A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Asilidæ*, founded by Macquart in 1838 (after Scopoli, 1763). It is characterized by a prominent face, by the third joint of the antennæ being longer than the first, and by the second submarginal cell of the wing being appendicular. The larva of *Erax bastardi* feeds on the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust, *Melanoplus spretus.*



Erax bastardi.
a, fly; *b*, pupa; *c*, full-grown larva. (All natural size.)

erazed (ē-rāzd'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *erased.*

erb†, **erbe**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *herb.*

erber[1]†, **erbere**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *arbor*[2].

> Orchegardes and *erberes* euesed well clene.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 166.

> In a lytyl *erber* that I have.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 97 (1st version).

erber[2]†, *n.* [ME.] The gullet: a hunting term.

> Sythen thay slyt the slot, sesed the *erber*,
> Schaued wyth a scharp knyf, & the schyre knitten.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1330.

erbia (ėr'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < *erbium.*] The oxid of the metal erbium (Er_2O_3), a white powder soluble in acids to form salts of erbium.

erbium (ėr'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < (*Ytt*)*erby* in Sweden, where gadolinite, the mineral which contains this substance, is found.] Chemical symbol, Er; A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and a number of other rare elements in some rare minerals, as euxenite, fergusonite, and gadolinite, in which it exists as a tantalate or silicate.

erdet, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *eardián*, dwell, < *eard*, dwelling, country: see *eard.*] To dwell.

ere[1] (ār), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Also dial. *ear* (see *ear*[4]), *yer*; < ME. *ere*, *er*, *ær*, *ar*, *or* (see *or*[1]), < AS. *ǣr*, adv., before, sooner, earlier, formerly; prep., before; in the conjunctional phrases *ǣr tham the*, *ǣr thon the* (*ǣr*, prep., before; *tham*, dat. of *thæt*, that; *the*, rel. conj., that), abbr. *ǣr tham*, *ær thon*, or simply *ǣr*, conj., before (always with reference to time); a contr. of the full compar. form *ǣror*, adv., which also is frequent (= OS. *ēr* = OFries. *ēr* = D. *eer*, sooner, = OHG. *er*, G. *eher*, *ehe* = Icel. *ār*, early, = Goth. *airis*, sooner), compar. form of AS. *ǣr* = Icel. *ār* = Goth. *air*, adv., soon, early. See the superl. *erst* and the deriv. *early.*] I.† *adv.* 1. Early; soon.

> *Er* ant late y be thy fo. *Lyrical Poems* (ed. Wright), p. 99.

> Or thay be dantit [daunted] with dreid, *erar* will thai de.
> *Gawan and Gologras*, ii. 16.

2. Before; formerly.

> When it turnyt to the tyme as I told *ere*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 980.

> Whan Galashyn hadde herde that Gawein hadde seide, he was neuer *er* so gladde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

> Sich noyse hard [heard] I never *ere*.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 156.

II. *prep.* Before, in respect of time.

> We sculen . . . forleten ure misdede *er* ure lives ende.
> *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), I. 19.

> He would *ere* long make it dearer, and make a Penny Loaf be sold for a Shilling. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.

> Our fruitful Nile
> Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.
> *Dryden*, All for Love.

III. *conj.* Before; sooner than.

> But his term was tint, *or* it time were.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 30.

> It was not long *ere* she inflam'd him so,
> That he would algates with Pyrochles fight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 20.

> *Yer* Eurus blew, *yer* Moon did Wex or Wane,
> *Yer* Sea had fish, *yer* Earth had grass or grain,
> God was not void of sacred exercise.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

> The nobleman saith unto him, Sir, come down *ere* my child die. John iv. 49.

ere[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ear*[1].

ere[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ear*[3].

erear†, *v. t.* [An erroneous spelling of *arear*[1], appar. by association with *erect.*] To raise up.

> That other love infects the soul of man; this cleanseth; that depresseth, this *erears*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἔρεβος, in Homer, etc., a place of nether darkness between the Earth and Hades (see def. 1); in Hesiod a mythical being; cf. adj. ἐρεβεννός, contr. ἐρεμνός, dark, gloomy; perhaps akin to ὀρφνη, the darkness of night, night, or else to Goth. *rikwis*, darkness, Skt. *rajas*, the atmosphere, thick air, mist, darkness.] 1. In *classical myth.*: (*a*) A place of nether darkness through which the shades pass on their way to Hades.

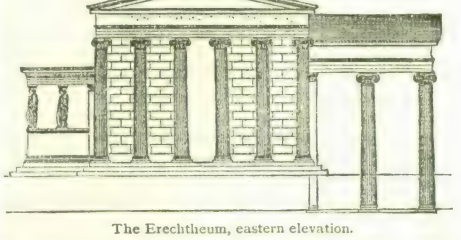
> The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
> And his affections dark as *Erebus*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

> Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
> Of *Erebus*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 883.

(*b*) The son of Chaos, who married his sister Night and was the father of Æther (the pure air) and Day; darkness.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of noctuid moths. *E. odora* is the largest North American species of *Noctuidæ*, expanding six inches or more, and is of a dark-brown color sprinkled with gray scales; the reniform spot is black, with blue scales, and encircled with brownish-yellow. The species is found from Canada to Brazil. See cut under *Noctuidæ.*

Erechtheion (er-ek-thī'on), *n.* Same as *Erechtheum.*

Erechtheum (er-ek-thē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐρέχθειον, < Ἐρέχθευς, Erechtheus.] The "house of Erechtheus"; a temple of Ionic order on the Acropolis of Athens, noted as one of the most original achievements of Hellenic architecture. In the Erechtheum were grouped together the distinct cults of Athena Polias (this foundation taking the place of the ancient temple destroyed by the Persians), of Poseidon, of the mythical hero-king of Athens, Erechtheus, and of other subordinated divinities and heroes. The material of the



The Erechtheum, eastern elevation.

Erechtheum was Pentelic marble almost throughout; there was but little plastic decoration, apart from the caryatids; but the architectural carving, all the proportions, the masonry, and the execution in general were of the utmost perfection and refinement. (See cuts under *anthemion-molding*, *egg-and-dart molding*, and *caryatid.*) The temple was completed toward the close of the fifth century B. C. In the court of the temple grew the original olive-tree, created by Athena, which sprouted again in one night after its destruction by the Persians; and in buildings connected with this court dwelt the priestess of Athena and her attendant maidens called arrhephores.

Erechtites (er-ek-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), appar. erroneously < Gr. *ἐρεχθίτης* (Dioscorides), a name for *Senecio* or groundsel, < *ἐρέχθειν*, rend, break.] A small genus of senecioid composite plants, found in America, Australia, and New Zealand. The only species in the United States is the fireweed, *E. hieracifolia*, a coarse annual with numerous heads of whitish flowers and abundant soft white pappus. It is especially frequent where recent clearings have been burned over.

erect (ē-rekt′), *v.* [< L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere* (> It. *erigere, ergere* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *erigir* = F. *ériger*), set up, < *e*, out, up, + *regere*, make straight, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *arrect, correct, direct*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position; set up; raise up: as, to *erect* a telegraph-pole or a flagstaff.

There is a little Chappell made conduitwise, wherein is *erected* the picture of Christ and the Virgin Mary.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 11.

Once more
Erect the standard there of ancient Night.
Milton, P. L., ii. 986.

There came out from the niche a low laugh that *erected* the hairs upon my head. *Poe*, Tales, I. 352.

2. To raise, as a building; build; construct: as, to *erect* a house or a temple; to *erect* a fort.

Inscriptions round the bases of the pillars inform us that the hall was *erected* by Darius and Xerxes, but repaired or restored by Artaxerxes Mnemon, who added the inscriptions. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 200.

3. To set up or establish; found; form; frame: as, to *erect* a kingdom or commonwealth; to *erect* a new system or theory.

There has been more religious wholesome laws
In the half-circle of a year *erected*
For common good than memory e'er knew of.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

He had drawn above twenty persons to his opinion, and they were intended to *erect* a plantation about the Narragansett Bay. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 209.

They procured a royal patent for *erecting* an academy of projectors in Lagado. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 4.

4. To raise from a lower level or condition to a higher; elevate; exalt; lift up.

This King [Henry II.] founded the Church of Bristol, which K. Henry the Eighth afterward *erected* into a Cathedral. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle.
Locke, On the Epistles of St. Paul.

When it [Palestine] was in possession of the Israelites, it was *erected* into a kingdom under Saul.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 1.

They tried to *erect* themselves into a community where all should be equally free. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

5†. To animate; encourage.

Erect your princely countenances and spirits.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

Variety (as both Musick and Rhetorick teaches us) *erects* and rouses an Auditory, like the maisterfull running over many Cords and divisions.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

6†. To advance or set forth; propound.

Malebranche *erects* this proposition. *Locke*.

7. To draw, as a figure, upon a base; construct, as a figure: as, to *erect* a horoscope; to *erect* a circle on a given line as a semidiameter; to *erect* a perpendicular to a line from a given point in the line.

To *erect* a figure of the heavens at birth. This is merely to draw a map of the heavens as they may appear at the moment a child was born.
Zadkiel, Gram. of Astrology, p. 375.

Erecting glass. Same as *erector*, 1 (*b*).—**Erecting prism.** See *prism*.=**Syn. 1.** Upraise, uprear.—2 and 3. Construct, build, institute, establish, plant.—1 and 4. *Elevate*. See *raise*.

II. *intrans.* To take an upright position; rise.

The trifoile, against raine, swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalkes doe *erect*, and leaves bow downe. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 827.

erect (ē-rekt′), *a.* [< ME. *erect* (= Pg. *erecto* = It. *eretto, erto*: see *alert*), < L. *erectus*, pp., upright, set up: see the verb.] 1. Having an upright posture; standing; directed upward; raised; uplifted.

His piercing eyes, *erect*, appear to view
Superior worlds, and look all nature through.
Pope.

Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still *erect*—a column in a scene of ruins.
Gibbon.

Tall and *erect* the maiden stands,
Like some young priestess of the wood.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

The head is drooped as an accompaniment of shame; it is held *erect* and firm when defiance is expressed.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 40.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, set vertically in some unusual way: thus, a boar's head charged with the muzzle or snout uppermost, pointing to the top of the field, is said to be *erect*. (*b*) In *bot.*, vertical throughout; not spreading or declined; upright: as, an *erect* stem; an *erect* leaf or ovule. (*c*) In *entom.*, upright: applied to hairs, spines, etc., when they are nearly but not quite at right angles to the surface or margin on which they are situated. In this sense distinguished from *perpendicular* or *vertical*. Hence—2. Upright and firm; bold.—3. Intent; alert.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted and dulled.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

All this they read with saucer eyes, and *erect* and primitive curiosity. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 115.

Erect decliner, a dial which stands erect, but does not face any cardinal point.—**Erect dial.** See *dial*.—**Erect direct,** in the position, as a dial, of vertically facing a cardinal point.—**Erect stem,** in *bot.*, an upright stem; a stem that does not twine or require a support.—**Erect vision,** the seeing things right side up—that is, the proper association between local signs of the different parts of the retina and the different parts of the body.—**Erect wings,** those wings which in repose are held upright over the body, as in most butterflies.

erectable (ē-rek′ta-bl), *a.* [< *erect* + *-able*.] Capable of being erected; erectile.

These *erectable* feathers, that form the auricles [of the short-eared owl] when alive, are scarcely longer than the rest, and are always depressed in a dead bird.
Montagu, Ornith. Dict.

erected† (ē-rek′ted), *p. a.* Mentally or morally elevated; magnanimous; generous; noble; aspiring.

Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of ostentation, high *erected* thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Glory, the reward
That sole excites to high attempts, the flame
Of most *erected* spirits. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 27.

erecter (ē-rek′tėr), *n.* One who or that which erects; specifically, one who raises or builds.

Erecti (ē-rek′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, erect.] A group of mammals containing man alone: same as *Bimana, Archencephala, Archontia, Anthropidæ, Hominidæ*. See these words. *Illiger*, 1811.

erectile (ē-rek′til), *a.* [= F. *érectile*; as *erect* + *-ile*.] Capable of erection; susceptible of being erected, as tissue.—**Erectile tissue,** very vascular connective tissue, which when distended with blood causes the part to become turgid and more or less rigid. The substance of the cavernous and spongy bodies of the penis, the parts composing and surrounding the clitoris, the mammary nipples, and to some extent the lips, are examples of this tissue.

erectility (ē-rek-til′i-ti), *n.* [< *erectile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

★**erection** (ē-rek′shon), *n.* [= F. *érection* = Sp. *erección* = Pg. *erecção* = It. *erezione*, < L. *erectio*(*n-*), < *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, set up, erect: see *erect*.] 1. The act of erecting, or setting upright; a raising or lifting up; a stiffening or bristling up: as, the *erection* of a flagstaff or of a building; the *erection* of drooping leaves or of a crest of feathers.

He was chosen by all the congregation testifying their consent by *erection* of hands.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 136.

2. The state of being erect.

And so indeed of any we yet know man onely is erect. . . . As for the end of this *erection*, to look up toward heaven, though confirmed by several testimonies, and the Greek etymologie of man, it is not so readily to be admitted. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

3. The act of building or constructing: as, the *erection* of a church.

I employed a whole day in walking about this great city, to find out proper places for the *erection* of hospitals.
Addison, A Friend of Mankind.

4. That which is erected, especially a building or structure of any kind: as, there are many ancient *erections* of unknown use.—5. The act of establishing or founding; establishment; settlement; formation; institution: as, the *erection* of a commonwealth; the *erection* of a bishopric or of an earldom.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society.
South, Sermons.

6. The act of raising from a lower position or condition to a higher; elevation: as, the *erection* of a church into a cathedral.

The history of the various and strange vicissitudes they [the Jews] underwent, from their first *erection* into a people down to their final excision.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

7†. Elevation or exaltation of sentiments.

Ah! but what misery is it to know this?
Or, knowing it, to want the mind's *erection*
In such extremes?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

8†. The act of rousing; excitation.

When a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon*.

9. In *physiol.*, turgidity and rigidity of a part into which erectile tissue enters: specifically said chiefly of the penis and clitoris.

erective (ē-rek′tiv), *a.* [< *erect* + *-ive*.] Setting upright; raising.

erectly (ē-rekt′li), *adv.* In an erect posture; upright.

For birds, they generally carry their heads *erectly* like man. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

erectness (ē-rekt′nes), *n.* The state of being erect; uprightness of posture or form.

If we take *erectness* strictly, and so as Galen hath defined it, . . . they onely, saith he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thigh bone are carried in right lines.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

erectopatent (ē-rek-tō-pā′tent), *a.* [< L. *erectus*, erect, + *paten*(*t-*)*s*, spreading: see *patent*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a position intermediate between erect and spreading.—2. In *entom.*, having, as the wings of an insect when in repose, the anterior pair erect or nearly so, and the posterior pair horizontal, as in the skipper-butterflies.

★**erector** (ē-rek′tor), *n.*; pl. *erectors* or *erectores* (-tor′z, ē-rek-tō′rēz). [< NL. *erector*, < L. *erigere*, pp. *erectus*, erect: see *erect*.] 1. One who or that which raises or erects. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a muscle which erects or assists in the erection of a part or an organ, as the penis or clitoris. (*b*) In *optics*, an attachment to a compound microscope, inserted in the draw-tube, which causes a second inversion of the image, so that the object viewed is seen in an erect or normal position. Also called *erecting glass*.

2. One who builds, establishes, or founds.

The three first Monarchies of the world; whereof the founders and the *erectors* thought that they could never have ended. *Raleigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654).

A teacher of learning, and *erector* of schools.
Waterhouse, Apology, p. 21.

Erector spinæ, the longest muscle of the back. It assists in maintaining the erect posture. It has several subdivisions, the principal of which are the longissimus dorsi and the sacrolumbalis, or iliocostalis. Also called *spinirector*.

erelong (ãr′lông′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *ere*[1] + *long*; not prop. a compound, but a prep. phrase.] Before the lapse of a long time; before long; soon.

Mounted upon his [a horse's] backe, and soe following the stagge, *erelonge* slewe him. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.
Milton, P. L., xi. 627.

[Commonly, and preferably, written as two words, *ere long*.]

eremacausis (er″e-ma-kâ′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠρέμα*, slowly, gently, quietly, + *καῦσις*, a burning, < *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic*.] In *chem.*, a slow combustion or oxidation; the act of gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air, as in the slow decay of wood, in the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, or of niter by the decomposition of animal matter, and in numerous other processes: a term introduced by Liebig.

Slow combustion, such as that of *eremacausis* or decay, may cause light, as in the luminosity of decaying wood.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 458.

eremic (e-rē′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, desert, *ἐρημία*, a desert (see *eremite*), + *-ic*.] Inhabiting deserts; living in dry, sandy places: chiefly used in zoölogy.

eremitage† (er′ē-mi-tāj), *n.* [< *eremite* + *-age*. Cf. *hermitage*.] Hermitage.

A leaden box . . . found in the ruins of an old *eremitage*, as it was a repairing. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, p. 136.

eremital† (er′ē-mī-tal), *a.* [< *eremite* + *-al*.] Eremitic.

Not that a conventual, and still less an *eremital*, way of life would have been more rational.
Southey, The Doctor, lxviii.

eremite (er′ē-mīt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *eremit*; = D. *eremiet, heremiet* = G. Dan. Sw. *eremit* = F. *ermite, hermite* (whence the older E. forms *ermit, hermit*, now only *hermit*) = Pr. *ermita* = It. *eremita* (cf. Pr. *hermitan* = Sp. *ermitaño* = Pg. *ermitão*, < ML. *eremitanus*), < LL. *eremita*, < Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, a hermit, prop. adj. of the desert, < *ἐρημία*, a solitude, desert, wilderness, < *ἐρῆμος*, desolate, lonely, solitary, desert; prob. akin to *ἠρέμα*, stilly, quietly, gently, slowly, Lith. *ramu*, quiet, tranquil, Goth. *rimis*, n., quiet, Skt. √ *ram*, rest, find pleasure in: see *hermit*, a doublet of *eremite*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement; a hermit.

Thou seem'st beneath thy huge, high leaf of green,
An *Eremite* beneath his mountain's brow.
G. Croly, Lily of the Valley.

Specifically—2. In *church hist.*, in the earlier period, a Christian who, to escape persecution,

fled to a solitary place, and there led a life of contemplation and asceticism. Later the name was applied to a religious order whose members lived isolated from one another: as, the *Eremites* of St. Augustine.

The king of Portugall caused a Church to be made there, . . . where there are onely resident *Eremits*, and all other are forbidden to inhabite there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 280.

No wild Saint Dominics and Thebaid *Eremites*, there had been no melodious Dante. *Carlyle.*

=Syn. See *anchoret.*

II. *a.* Eremitic.

eremitic, eremitical (er-ē-mit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *érémitique* = Pg. It. *eremitico*, < ML. *eremiticus*, < *eremita*, an eremite: see *eremite.*] Relating or pertaining to, having the character of, or like an eremite or hermit; living in solitude or in seclusion from the world.

The austere and *eremitical* harbinger of Christ.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv.

Persons of heroical and eminent graces and operations, . . . of prodigious abstinencies, of *eremitical* retirements.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 46.

The *eremitic* instinct is not peculiar to the Thebais, as many a New England village can testify.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 73.

eremitish (er'ē-mī-tish), *a.* [< *eremite* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to or resembling a hermit; eremitic.

I account Christian good fellowship better than an *eremitish* and melancholike solitariness.
Bp. Hall, Meditations and Vows.

A priest, old, bearded, wrinkled, cowled — never being more perfectly *eremitish*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 213.

eremitism (er'ē-mī-tizm), *n.* [< *eremite* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of a hermit; voluntary seclusion from social life.

Eremobrya (er-ē-mob'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, desolate, solitary (see *eremite*), + *βρύον*, a kind of seaweed.] The name given by J. Smith to that division of polypodiaceous ferns in which the fronds are articulated with the rhizome, each springing from a separate node. See *Desmobrya.*

eremobryous (er-ē-mob'ri-us), *a.* [See *Eremobrya.*] Having the fronds articulated with the rhizome; belonging to the *Eremobrya.*

Eremomela (er-ē-mom'e-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *μέλος*, a song.] The typical genus of African warblers of the subfamily *Eremomelinæ*. *C. J. Sundevall*, 1850.

Eremomelinæ (er-ē-mom-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eremomela* + *-inæ.*] A group of warbler-like African birds, of some 50 species, of doubtful relationships, commonly referred to the *Timeliidæ.*

Eremophila (er-ē-mof'i-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *φίλος*, loving.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a notable genus of larks, of the family *Alaudidæ*, containing the horned larks or shore-larks,



Horned Lark, or Shore-lark (*Eremophila alpestris*).

characterized by the plumicorn on each side of the head. There are several species or varieties, inhabiting the northern hemisphere, of which the best-known is *E. alpestris*, common to Europe and North America. Also called *Phileremos* and *Otocorys*. *Boie*, 1828.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects.

Eremophilus (er-ē-mof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. See *Eremophila.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Humboldt*, 1805.

Eremopteris (er-ē-mop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, separated from *Sphenopteris* by Schimper in 1869, by whom it is said to have no analogy with any living fern. The upper part of the fronds is dichotomous. It is found in the coal-measures of Great Britain, and all through the Appalachian coal-field in the United States.



Eremopteris artemisiæfolia.

erenach†, *n.* [Also written *herenach*, repr. Ir. *airchinneach*, "a vicar, an erenach, or lay superintendent of church lands" (Donovan), the same as *airchindeach* (*airchindech*, *archennach*, etc.), "a superior, prior of a convent, provincial of a religious order" (O'Reilly), these being other forms of *airchidechoin*, *airchideochain*, an archdeacon, < LL. *archidiaconus*: see *archdeacon.*] In the *Irish Ch.*, previous to the twelfth century, the name of an ecclesiastic having duties akin to those of an archdeacon.

erenow (ãr'nou'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *ere*[1] + *now.*] Before this time. [Now written as two words.]

My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryden.*

erept† (ē-rept'), *a.* Snatched away. *Bailey*, 1727.

ereptation† (ē-rep-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **ereptatio*(*n-*), < **ereptare*, assumed freq. of *erepere*, creep out, < *e*, out, + *repere*, creep: see *reptile.*] A creeping forth. *Bailey*, 1727.

ereption† (ē-rep'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ereptio*(*n-*), < *ereptus*, pp. of *eripere*, snatch away, < *e*, away, + *rapere*, snatch, seize. Cf. *correption.*] A taking or snatching away by force. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

erer†, **erere**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *earer.*

Eresidæ (ē-res'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-idæ.*] A family of saltigrade or leaping spiders, typified by the genus *Eresus*, having the cephalothorax much elevated and convex in front, the two posterior eyes much further apart than the next pair, and the tarsi furnished with 2 or 3 claws. Also *Eresoidæ* and *Eresides.*

Eresinæ (er-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eresus* + *-inæ.*] One of two subfamilies of *Eresidæ*, having an inframammillary organ and calamistrum (wanting in *Palpimaninæ*). It is composed of the genera *Eresus* and *Dorceus.*

Eresus (er'e-sus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Eresidæ*, containing a few species, such as *E. lineatus* and *E. cinnabarinus*. *Walckenaer*, 1805.

erethic (e-reth'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐρέθειν*, excite: see *erethism.*] Excitable; restless. [Rare.]

My mental make-up is inherited mostly from the paternal side, and is *erethic* in quality.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 375.

erethism (er'e-thizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρεθισμός*, irritation, < *ἐρεθίζειν*, equiv. to *ἐρέθειν*, rouse to anger, excite, irritate.] In *physiol.*, excitement or stimulation of any organ or tissue, specifically of the organs of generation: as, the sexual *erethism*.—**Mercurial erethism**, an irritated state of the system produced by the poisonous action of mercury, accompanied by depression of strength, irregular action of the heart, etc.

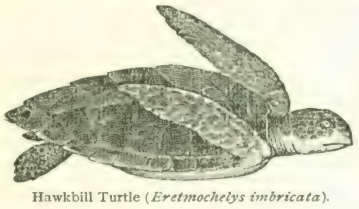
erethismic (er-e-thiz'mik), *a.* [< *erethism* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to erethism.—**Erethismic shock**, a shock in which symptoms of excitement are combined with those of prostration.

erethistic (er-e-this'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρεθιστικός*, < *ἐρεθίζειν*, excite: see *erethism.*] Relating to erethism.

erethitic (er-e-thit'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *ereth-ism* + *-it-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of erethism; characterized by erethism; excited; restless.

Erethizon (er-e-thī'zon), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *ἐρεθίζων*, ppr. of *ἐρεθίζειν*, excite, irritate: see *erethism.*] A genus of porcupines, of the family *Hystricidæ*, having a stout form, short spines overlaid by hair, a short, thick, blunt, and flattened tail, non-prehensile, the toes four in front and five behind, all armed with strong curved claws, and the habits arboreal and terrestrial. There are two living species, *E. dorsatus*, the urson or Canada porcupine, of eastern North America, and *E. epixanthus*, the yellow-haired porcupine, of western North America. A fossil form is described as *E. cloacinus*. *Echinoprocta* is a synonym. See cut under *porcupine.*

Eretmochelys (er-et-mok'e-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρετμόν*, an oar (< *ἐρέσσειν*, row), + *χέλυς*, tortoise.]



Hawkbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*).

A genus of sea-turtles, including the caret or hawkbill, *E. imbricata.*

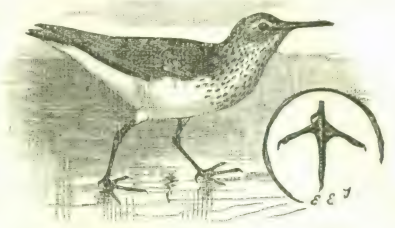
Eretmopodes† (er-et-mop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρετμόν*, an oar, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A division of schizognathous swimming birds, containing the grebes and finfeet, or the families *Podicipedidæ* and *Heliornithidæ.*

Eretmosauria (e-ret-mō-sâ'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eretmosaurus* + *-ia.*] A group of reptiles, taking name from the genus *Eretmosaurus.* Also *Eretmosauræ.*

Eretmosaurus (e-ret-mō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρετμός*, an oar, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of reptiles. *Seeley*, 1874.

Eretrian (e-rē'tri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Eretria*, Gr. *Ἐρέτρια*, Eretria (see def.), + *-an.*] Pertaining to Eretria, an ancient city in the island of Eubœa, Greece.—**Eretrian school of philosophy**, the Eliac or Elean school: so called from the fact that it removed to Eretria.

Ereunetes (er-ū-nē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *ἐρευνητής*, a searcher, < *ἐρευνᾶν*, search after.] A genus of small sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, having the general charac-



Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*).

ters of that section of the genus *Tringa* grouped under the genus *Actodromas*, but the feet semipalmate. The type species, *E. pusillus*, is one of the commonest sandpipers of North America, well known as the *semipalmated sandpiper* or *peep.*

erewhile (ãr'hwīl'), *adv.* [< *ere*[1] + *while.*] Some time ago; a little while before.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

O, did you find it now? You said you bought it *erewhile*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, v. 1.

The knife that was levell'd *erewhile* at his throat,
Is employ'd now in ripping the lace from his coat.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 16.

erewhile (ãr'hwīl'), *a.* [< *erewhile*, *adv.*] Former; recent. [Rare.]

[Disraeli] . . . has . . . been in a great degree all things to all men, complimenting now the Home Rulers on their good taste and moderation, now some *erewhile* antagonist on the conscientious energy of his career.
Escott, quoted in Higginson's Eng. Statesmen, p. 49.

erf (ėrf), *n.* [ME. *erf*, *erfe*, < AS. *yrfe* = OS. *erbi* = D. *erf*, inheritance, patrimony, ground, = OHG. *erbi*, *arbi*, G. *erbe* = Dan. *arv* = Sw. *ärfv-* (*ande*) = Goth. *arbi*, inheritance.] **1**†. Inheritance; patrimony; specifically, stock; cattle.

Ilk kinnes *erf* . . .
Was mad of erthe.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 183.

2. [D. *erf.*] In Cape Colony, some parts of the State of New York, and other regions originally settled by the Dutch, a small inherited house-and-garden lot in a village or settlement.

erf-kin†, *n.* [ME., < *erf* + *kin*[1].] Cattle.

Al *erf-kin* hauen he ut-led.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 3177.

erg (ėrg), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔργον* = E. *work*, q. v. Cf. *energy.*] In *physics*, the unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system — that is, the amount of work done by the unit of force, one dyne, acting through the unit of distance, one centimeter. One foot-pound is approximately equal to 1.356×10^7 ergs, and one horse-power (English) is equal to 7.46×10^9 ergs per second. Also *ergon.*

We request that the word *ergon*, or *erg*, be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is, for purposes of measurement, equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

ergasilan (ėr-gas'i-lạn), *n.* One of the *Ergasilidæ.*

Ergasilidæ (ėr-ga-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ergasilus* + *-idæ.*] A family of epizoic siphonostomatous crustaceans. Species of *Ergasilus* are parasitic upon fishes; others, of the genus *Nicothoë*, upon lobsters.

Ergasilus (ėr-gas'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Ergasilidæ.* Also *Ergasilius.*

ergat†, *v.* See *ergot*[2].

ergata† (ėr'ga-tạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a sort of capstan or windlass, also a workman, < *ἔργον* = E. *work.*] A capstan; a windlass; a crane. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Ergates (ėr'gā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a workman, < *ἔργον* = E. *work.*] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the group *Prioninæ.* It is a very wide-spread genus, though it has but few species, being found in Asia, Africa, and North and South America. *E. faber* is a large pitch-brown European species, from 1¼ to 2 inches long, the larva of which feeds on pinewood. *E. spiculatus* is the only form known to be found in the United States.

Ergatis (ėr'ga-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐργάτις*, fem. of *ἐργάτης*, worker.] 1. A genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ*, having several European species. *Blackwall*, 1841.—2. A genus of tineine moths, of the family *Gelechiinæ*. There are 6 species, all European, as *E. brizella*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

ergo (ėr'gō), *conj.* [L., therefore. Cf. *argal*[2].] Therefore: used technically in logic to introduce the conclusion of a complete and necessary syllogism.

Here an Anabaptist will say, "Ah, Christ refused the office of a judge; *ergo*, there ought to be no judges nor magistrates among christian men."
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

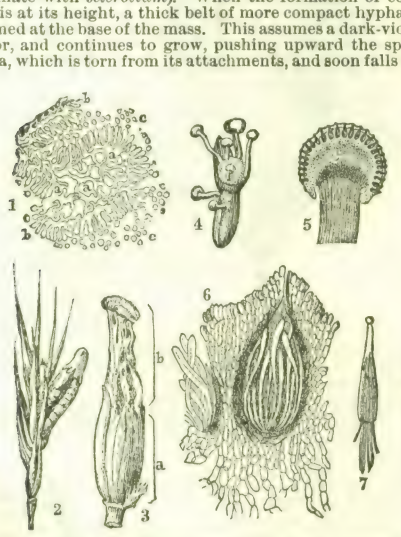
He that loves my flesh and blood is my friend; *ergo*, he that kisses my wife is my friend. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

ergometer (ėr-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring work; a dynamometer. Watt's indicator-diagram is an example of an ergometer. Also called *electro-ergometer*.

Work-measuring dynamometers, or *ergometers*, as the author terms them. *Nature*, XXX. 220.

ergon (ėr'gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔργον* = E. *work*. See *erg*.] Same as *erg*.

ergot[1] (ėr'gọt), *n.* [< F. *ergot*, also *argot*, a spur, the extremity of a dead branch, in bot. ergot; origin unknown.] 1. In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, of about the size of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern-joint, and commonly hidden under the tuft of the fetlock.—2. A morbid growth arising from a diseased condition of the ovary of various grasses, caused by a fungus of the genus *Claviceps*. The growth of the fungus begins by the formation of a filamentous mycelium upon the surface of the ovary, which it apparently transforms, retaining approximately its shape. The surface of this tissue is marked by furrows. At this stage conidia are produced upon the tips of short hyphæ; and in this form it was formerly considered a distinct species, under the generic name *Sphacelia* (which has become a common name coordinate with *sclerotium*). When the formation of conidia is at its height, a thick belt of more compact hyphæ is formed at the base of the mass. This assumes a dark-violet color, and continues to grow, pushing upward the sphacelia, which is torn from its attachments, and soon falls off.



1. Cross-section of the ovary (sphacelia), in the early stage of the fungus, showing the mycelium (*a a a*), conidiophores (*b b*), and conidia (*c c*). 2. Ergot on its supporting grass. 3. Fully developed ergot (*a*), bearing the furrowed remains of the ovary (*b*). 4. Ergot which has produced 7 stromata. 5. Longitudinal medial section of a stroma, showing the numerous perithecia just beneath the surface. 6. Longitudinal medial section of a perithecium, showing the slender asci arising from the base. 7. An isolated ascus from which the filiform spores are escaping. (Figs. 2, 3, and 4 somewhat reduced; 5, magnified; 1, 6, and 7, highly magnified.)

The resulting structure is the *sclerotium* or *ergot*. It is a horn-like mass, often one inch in length. It lies dormant till fall or usually till the following spring, when branches arise in a tuft. Each becomes a stroma, consisting of a stalk and a small head. In the head are formed a number of flask-shaped perithecia, each containing many asci, of which each in turn incloses several filiform spores. The ergot of rye is caused by *Claviceps purpurea*. Ergot is said to cause a sort of gangrene in cattle, especially in the feet. It is used in medicine to cause contraction of the uterus and of the arterioles and as an abortifacient, and also in certain morbid states of the cerebrospinal axis, where its effect may or may not be due entirely to its action on the vessels. Also called *spurred rye*.

3. In *anat.*, the calcar, spur, or hippocampus minor of the brain. [Rare.]

ergot[2]† (ėr'gọt), *v.* [Also *ergat*; < F. *ergoter*, to rise on his toes, or stand upon his tip-toes; also wrangle, etc. (Cotgrave), < *ergot*, the spur of a cock (Cotgrave).] To wrangle; dispute; cavil; argue: as, "what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools." *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 178.

ergoted (ėr'gọt-ed), *a.* [< *ergot*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Diseased, as rye and other grasses, by the attack of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*. See *ergot*[1].

ergotic (ėr-got'ik), *a.* [< *ergot*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ergot.—**Ergotic acid**, a volatile acid said to exist in ergot.

ergotina (ėr-gō-tī'nạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ergotine*.

ergotine (ėr'gọt-in), *n.* [= F. *ergotine*; < *ergot*[1] + *-ine*[2].] 1. An amorphous alkaloid of ergot.—2. An aqueous extract of ergot, purified of albumen and gum, and evaporated to a soft extract: specifically called *Bonjean's ergotine*.—3. An extract of ergot soluble in alcohol but insoluble in water or ether.

ergotinine (ėr-got'i-nin), *n.* [< *ergotine* + *-ine*[2].] A crystallizable alkaloid from ergot: suspected, however, of being a mixture.

ergotism[1] (ėr'gọt-izm), *n.* [< F. *ergotisme*, < *ergot*, ergot: see *ergot*[1] and *-ism*.] 1. The spur of rye; ergot.—2. The morbid state induced by the excessive ingestion of ergot, as from the use of spurred or ergoted rye as food. Spasmodic and gangrenous forms are distinguished.

ergotism[2]† (ėr'gọt-izm), *n.* [< F. *ergotisme*, < *ergoter*, cavil, quibble: see *ergo*.] A logical inference; a conclusion.

States are not governed by *ergotisms*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

ergotized (ėr'gọt-īzd), *a.* [< *ergot* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Changed to ergot; infested with the fungus (*Claviceps*) which produces ergot: as, *ergotized* grasses.

erg-ten (ėrg'ten), *n.* A unit of work, based on the c. g. s. system of units, equal to 10^{10} (10,000,000,000) ergs, or about 737 foot-pounds.

One horse-power is about three-quarters of an *erg-ten* per second. More nearly, it is 7.46 erg-nines per second; and one force-de-cheval is 7.36 erg-nines per second.
J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 168.

eria, *n.* [Assam. *eriya* (*a.*), of the castor-oil plant.] The name given in Assam to one of the wild silkworms, which feeds on the castor-oil bean, and is more frequently domesticated than the other native varieties. It was described by Boisduval as *Attacus ricini*, and is now referred to the genus *Philosamia*. It is a very near relative of the ailantus-silkworm, *Bombyx cynthia*. The worms are reared in houses, and the silk obtained is worth from 12 annas to 1 rupee per seer of sicca weight.

eriach†, *n.* Same as *eric*.

Erian (ē'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Erie* + *-an*.] Relating to Lake Erie or its shores.

The term *Erian* is used as synonymous with Devonian, and probably should be preferred to it, as pointing to the best development of this formation known, which is on the shores of Lake Erie. *Princeton Rev.*, March, 1879, p. 280.

On the islands and coasts of this sea was introduced the *Erian* flora. *Sir William Dawson*, Pop. Sci. Mo.

Erianthus (er-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *ἄνθος*, flower: so called from the densely villous pedicels of the flowers.] A genus of coarse grasses, chiefly American. *E. Ravennæ*, of the Mediterranean region, grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet, with large handsome plumes, and is cultivated for ornament and winter decoration.

eric, erick (er'ik), *n.* [Formerly also *eriach*, < Ir. *eiric*.] A pecuniary fine formerly paid in Ireland by one guilty of murder to the family of the murdered person.

The malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *eriach*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

According to this [the Brehon] Code, murder was not punishable by death, but only by fine levied on the relatives of the murderer, and called an *Erick*. Hence bloodshed was frequent; and no Irishman's life was safe.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 140.

In cases of aggravated manslaughter, when a man could not pay the *Eric*, he was put into a boat and set adrift on the sea. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, I. ii.

Erica (e-rī'kạ), *n.* [NL., < L. **erica*, *erice*, < Gr. *ἐρείκη* or *ἐρίκη*, heath.] A large genus of branched rigid shrubs, of the family *Ericaceæ*, comprising approximately 500 species, most of which are natives of southern Africa, a few being found in Europe and Asia; the heaths. The leaves are very small, narrow, and rigid, and the globose or tubular four-lobed flowers are axillary, or in terminal racemes. The common British heaths are *E. Tetralix* and *E. cinerea*. Many of the Cape species are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. See *heath*.

Ericaceæ (er-i-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants including about 50 genera and over 1100 species. They are shrubs, perennial herbs, or small trees, often evergreen, and are very widely distributed, being particularly abundant in temperate and cold countries, in central and western Europe sometimes covering large areas to the exclusion of other vegetation; in the tropics they are mostly confined to mountainous regions. The *Ericaceæ* are distinguished from the closely related family *Pyrolaceæ* by their usually more completely united petals and their introrse anthers, from the *Monotropaceæ* by their normal or evergreen leaves and tetradymous pollen-grains, and from the *Vacciniaceæ* by their superior ovary. Besides the large genera *Erica*, *Rhododendron*, and *Gaultheria*, the family includes such well-known genera as *Kalmia*, *Arbutus*, *Andromeda*, and *Epigæa*. Few of the genera, however, include species which yield economic products of much importance.



Branch of *Erica cinerea*, with section of flower magnified.

ericaceous (er-i-kā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *ericaceus*, < L. **erica*, heath. Cf. *Ericaceæ*.] Of or pertaining to heath or to the *Ericaceæ*; resembling or consisting of heaths.

erical (e-rī'kal), *a.* [< *Erica* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or including the *Ericaceæ*.

Ericeæ (e-ris'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the family *Ericaceæ*, containing the true heaths.

ericetal (er-i-sē'tal), *a.* [< L. as if **ericetum*, a heath (< *erice*, heath), + *-al*.] Composed of heaths; pertaining to species of the genus *Erica*.

The botany of the high-lands east of Macclesfield is nearly *ericetal* in its nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 589.

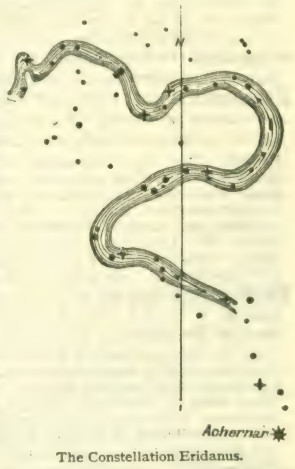
ericinone (e-ris'i-nōn), *n.* [< NL. *ericinus* (< L. *erice*, heath) + *-one*.] In *chem.*, a crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of ericaceous plants: identical with *hydroquinone*.

ericius (e-ris'i-us), *n.* [L., also *erinaceus* (see *Erinaceus*), a hedgehog, both prop. adj., < *ēr* (once in LL.), orig. **hēr* = Gr. *χήρ* (only in Hesychius), a hedgehog, prob. akin to *χέρσος*, Attic *χέρρος*, hard, dry, stiff, L. *hirsutus*, bristly, hairy (> E. *hirsute*), *horrere*, be bristly, bristle, Skt. √ *harsh*, bristle: see *horrid*, *horror*. Hence (from L. *ericius*) ult. E. *urchin*, a hedgehog: see *urchin*. The AS. name for hedgehog was *igl*, contr. *īl*.] A hedgehog. See *Hemicentetes*.

And I will make it a possession for the *ericius* and pools of waters, and I will sweep it, and wear it out with a besom, saith the Lord of Hosts. Isa. xiv. 23 (Douay version).

erick, *n.* See *eric*.

Eridanus (ē-rid'ạ-nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἠριδανός*, the mythical and poetical name of a river later identified with the Po, *Padus*, by others with the Rhone, *Rhodanus*, or the Rhine, *Rhenus*.] The ancient southern constellation of the River. It is situated south of Taurus, and contains the star Achernar, or Acanar, of the first magnitude, which is, however, invisible in Europe, and barely visible in Alexandria. In the United States it can be seen in winter anywhere south of Savannah.



The Constellation Eridanus.

eriff, *n.* [Etymology unknown; the forms *eiress*, *eress*, *eriss*, appear to represent the same word. *N. E. D.*] 1. A canary-bird two years old.—2. A rogue just initiated. *New Cant. Dict.*

Erigeron (ē-rij'ē-ron), *n.* [NL., < L. *erigeron*, equiv. to *senecio*, groundsel, < Gr. *ἠριγέρων*, groundsel, lit. early-old, so called from its hoary down, < *ἦρι*, adv., early, connected with *ἠέριος*, adj., early, + *γέρων*, old, an old man.] A genus of composite herbs, nearly related to *Aster*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the narrower and usually more numerous ray-florets and by the equal and less herbaceous bracts of the involucre. There are over 130 species, 70 of which are found in North America. They are of little importance. *E. Philadelphicus* (the common fleabane of North America), *E. ramosus* (the daisy-fleabane), and *E. annuus* (the sweet scabious) are employed as diuretics. The horseweed, *Leptilon Canadense*, a native of the United States, and widely naturalized in other countries, was formerly referred by some authors to the genus *Erigeron*.

erigible† (er'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *erig-ere*, erect (see *erect*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being erected.

> On each side the base of the tail there is a very strong spine, . . . *erigible* at the pleasure of the animal.
> *Shaw*, Zoölogy, IV. 378.

Eriglossa (er-i-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, including the lizards proper; all existing lacertilians excepting the chameleons or *Rhiptoglossa*. They are characterized by the flattened tongue, the presence of clavicles whenever limbs are developed, contact of the pterygoid with the quadrate, and entrance of nasal bones into the formation of the nasal apertures. See *Rhiptoglossa*.

> Twenty families are combined in the suborder Lacertilia vera, which may be better called *Eriglossa*.
> *Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 801.

eriglossate (er-i-glos'āt), *a.* [< *Eriglossa* + *-ate*[2].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eriglossa* or true lizards.

Erignathus (e-rig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] A genus of earless hair-seals, of the family *Phocidæ* and subfamily *Phocinæ*. The type is the bearded seal, *E. barbatus*, a circumpolar species of dark



Bearded Seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).

color and large size, the male sometimes attaining a length of 8 and the female 6 feet. The genus is closely related to *Phoca* proper, but differs from it in various osteological and especially cranial characters. *Gill*, 1867.

Erigone (e-rig'ō-nē), *n.* [NL.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidæ*, including some of the smallest known spiders, the males of which often have curious protuberances or horns on the head, upon the ends of which the eyes may be borne, and maxillæ dilated at the base.

Erimyzon (er-i-mī'zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *μύζειν*, suck.] A genus of suckers, of the family *Catostomidæ*. *E. sucetta*, the chub-sucker, is found in most streams of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. *D. S. Jordan*, 1876. See cut under *chub-sucker*.

erinaceid (er-i-nā'sē-id), *n.* An animal of the family *Erinaceidæ*, a hedgehog or gymnure.

Erinaceidæ (er″i-nā-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial insectivorous mammals, the hedgehogs and gymnures. They have no cæcum, a slight pubic symphysis, slender or imperfect zygomatic arches, a skull with a small brain-case, no postorbital processes, a triangular foramen magnum, flaring occipital condyles, distinct paroccipital and mastoid processes, and annular tympanic bones. The tibia and fibula are ankylosed above. The family contains two very distinct subfamilies, *Erinaceinæ* and *Gymnurinæ*. See these words.

Erinaceinæ (er-i-nā-sē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Erinaceidæ*, containing the hedgehogs. They are characterized by a defective palate, a spiniferous skin, a highly developed subcutaneous muscle or panniculus carnosus, and the absence of a tail, the caudal vertebræ being rudimentary. The group contains the genera *Erinaceus*, with several subdivisions, and *Atelerix*; it is widely distributed in the old world, throughout Europe and Africa and in the greater part of Asia.

erinaceous (er-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., pertaining to a hedgehog: see *Erinaceus*.] Belonging to the hedgehog family; resembling a hedgehog.

Erinaceus (er-i-nā'sē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., like the equiv. *ericius*, a hedgehog: see *ericius*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Erinaceinæ*, containing the true hedgehogs. There are several species, of which the European hedgehog (*E. europæus*) is the best-known and the most peculiar. All have the power of roll-



Common European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*).

ing themselves into a ball, presenting the bristling spines in every direction, a process effected by enormously developed and complicated cutaneous muscles, by the action of which the animals tie themselves up in their own skins. See *hedgehog*.

erineum (e-rin'ē-um), *n.*; pl. *erinea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐρίνεος*, woolly, woolen, < *ἔριον*, wool, from the same root as E. *wool*, q. v.] An abnormal growth of hair-like structures caused on leaves by attacks of mites (*Acarida*), the latter generally, perhaps always, belonging to the genus *Phytoptus*. The erinea were formerly considered to constitute a genus of fungi.

eringo (e-ring'gō), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *eryngo* to suit *Eryngium;* a corrupt form (cf. Sp. It. *eringio*) of L. *eryngion* or *erynge*. See *Eryngium*.] A common name for species of the genus *Eryngium*, especially for *E. maritimum*, which is found in Great Britain on sandy seashores. Its roots were formerly candied as a sweetmeat, and were believed to possess strong aphrodisiac properties.

> Let the sky rain potatoes, . . . hail kissing-comfits, snow *eringoes*, let there come a tempest of provocation.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.

> Who lewdly dancing at a midnight ball,
> For hot *eringoes* and fat oysters call.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 419.

erinose (er'i-nōs), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔρι(ον)*, wool, + *νόσος*, disease.] A disease of the leaves of the grape-vine caused by a minute acarid, the *Phytoptus vitis*.

Erinys (e-rī'nis), *n.*; pl. *Erinyes* (e-rin'i-ēz). [L., less correctly *Erinnys* (e-rin'is), < Gr. *Ἐρινύς*, pl. *Ἐρινύες*, an avenging deity, in Homer always in the plural; in later poets the number is given as three, to whom afterward the names *Tisiphone*, *Megæra*, and *Alecto* became attached. They were identified with the Roman *Furiæ*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Furies: usually in the plural, *Erinyes*. See *fury* and *Eumenides*[1].

> Mysterious, dreadful, and yet beautiful, there is the Greek conception of spiritual darkness; of the anger of fate, . . . the anger of the *Erinnyes*, and Demeter *Erinnys*, compared to which the anger either of Apollo or Athena is temporary and partial.
> *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 151.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Hesperidæ*, or skippers. As at present restricted, it has but one species, *E. comma*. It is usually spelled *Erynnis*. (*b*) A genus of trilobites, of the family *Proëtidæ*.

Eriocaulaceæ (er i-ō-kâ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eriocaulon* (the typical genus) (< Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *καυλός* = L. *caulis*, a stalk: see *caul*[3], *caulis*, *cole*[2]) + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous aquatic or marsh herbs, stemless or nearly so, with a cluster of linear leaves, and naked scapes bearing dense heads of minute monœcious or dicœcious flowers. There are 9 genera and about 550 species, found mostly in warm regions. They are known as *pipe-worts*. The principal genera are *Eriocaulon* and *Dupatya*. There are a few species found in the United States, of which *Eriocaulon septangulare* occurs also in the west of Ireland and in the isle of Skye, and is the only species found in Europe or northern Asia.



Pipewort (*Eriocaulon setaceum*).

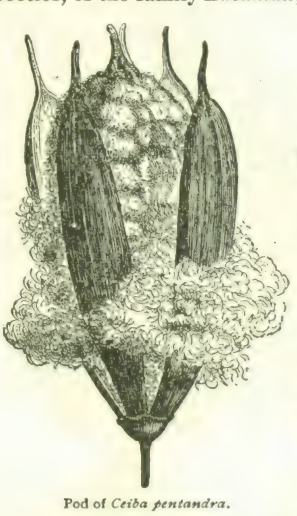
Eriocera (er-i-os'e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidæ*, or crane-flies, widely distributed, and containing 6 North American species. *E. longicornis* is common in eastern parts of North America.—2. A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Gonepterinæ*, remarkable for the long tuft of hairs on the palpi. There is only one known species, *E. mitrula*. *Guenée*, 1852.

Eriocnemis (er″i-ok-nē'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *κνημίς*, leggin.] 1. A genus of humming-birds, containing about 18 species,



Copper-bellied Puffleg (*Eriocnemis cupreiventris*).

which have downy puffs or muffs about the legs, whence the name. *Reichenbach*, 1849. Also *Eriopus*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of large beetles, of the family *Lucanidæ*, of which more than 12 species, from Australia, the East Indies, the Moluccas, and Java, have been described.



Pod of *Ceiba pentandra*.

Eriodendron (er″i-ō-den'-dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A name given by de Candolle in 1824 to *Ceiba*, a genus of trees, of the family *Bombacaceæ*. There are about 20 species, with palmate leaves and showy red or white flowers. From the abundant cottony covering of the seeds, they are known as *silk-cotton trees*, and the material is used for stuffing cushions and for similar purposes. See *silk-cotton* (under *cotton*[1] and *silk*).

Eriodes (er-i-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of South American sapajous or spider-monkeys, of the subfamily *Cebinæ* and family *Cebidæ*, having the thumb more or less rudimentary. *E. arachnoides* is the leading species. Also called *Brachyteles*. *I. Geoffroy*, 1829.



Spider-monkey (*Eriodes arachnoides*).

Eriodictyon (er″i-ō-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the woolly, net-veined leaves), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *δίκτυον*, a net.] A small genus of low, evergreen, resinous shrubs, family *Hydrophyllaceæ*, found from southern Oregon to Lower California and New Mexico. The species are said to possess medicinal virtues. *E. californicum*, used as a stimulating expectorant, is called *yerba santa*.

Eriogaster (er″i-ō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1811), < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. A genus of bombycid moths, remarkable for the densely woolly apex of the abdomen of the female. *E. lacustris* is the type. Species are

found in Europe, Africa, Australia, and South America.—2. A genus of flies, of the family *Empidæ*. *Macquart*, 1838.

Eriogonum (er-i-og′ō-num), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *γόνυ*, the knee. The original species is tomentose and geniculate.] A large genus of plants, characteristic of the flora of the western United States. Of the more than 150 species, 3 only are found east of the Mississippi, and 20 in Mexico. It belongs to the family *Polygonaceæ*, and is the type of a tribe characterized by having involucrate flowers and no stipules. They are mostly low herbs or woody-based perennials, very variable in their manner of growth, with small flowers, and of no recognized value.

★**eriometer** (er-i-om′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibers from the size of the colored rings produced by the diffraction of the light in which the objects are viewed.

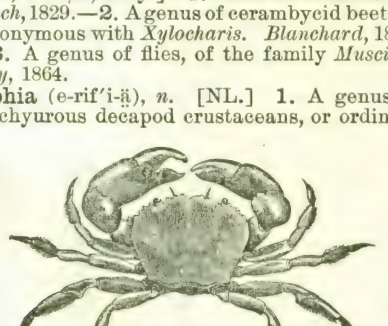
Eriophorum (er-i-of′ō-rum), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐριοφόρος*, wool-bearing (cf. *δένδρον ἐριοφόρον*, the cotton-tree), ⟨ *ἔριον*, wool, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A small genus of cyperaceous plants, found in the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere, distinguished by the delicate capillary bristles of the perianth, which lengthen greatly after flowering, and form a conspicuous cotton-like tuft; the cotton-grass.

Eriopinæ (er″i-ō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Eriopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Eriopus*. More correctly *Eriopodinæ*.

Eriopus (e-rī′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Eriopinæ*, having the fore and hind legs furnished with long hairs, whence the name. The species are found all over the world. *Treitschke*, 1825.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Eriocnemis*. *Gould*, 1847.

Eriosoma (er″i-ō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. Same as *Schizoneura*. *Leach*, 1829.—2. A genus of cerambycid beetles: synonymous with *Xylocharis*. *Blanchard*, 1842. —3. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Lioy*, 1864.

Eriphia (e-rif′i-ä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, or ordinary



Eriphia lævimana.

crabs, of the family *Cancridæ*. *E. lævimana* is an example. *Latreille*, 1817.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of flies, of the family *Anthomyiidæ*, founded by Meigen in 1826. It contains large blackish-gray species, whose metamorphoses are unknown. There are a few European species, and 10 have been described by Walker from the Hudson's Bay Territory. (*b*) A genus of zygænid moths. *Felder*, 187-. (*c*) A genus of tineid moths. *Chambers*, 1875.

Erirhinidæ (er-i-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Erirhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Erirhinus*. Also *Erirhinides*.

Erirhinus (er-i-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr), ⟨ Gr. *ἐρι-*, a strengthening prefix, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of curculios or weevils, giving name to the family *Erirhinidæ*. *E. infirmus* is an example.

Erismatura (e-ris-ma-tū′rä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐρεισμα*(*τ-*), support, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of ducks of the subfamily *Erismaturinæ*.



Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura rubida*).

E. rubida is the common ruddy duck of the United States, and there are several other species. See *duck*[2]. Also called *Cerconectes*, *Gymnura*, *Oxyura*, and *Undina*.

Erismaturinæ (e-ris″ma-tū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Erismatura* + *-inæ*.] The rudder-ducks, a subfamily of *Anatidæ*. They are distinguished from *Fuligulinæ* by the stiffened lance-linear tail-feathers, from 16 to 20 in number, exposed to the base by reason of the shortness of the coverts; a comparatively small head and thick neck; a moderate bill; short tarsi; and very long toes. There are several species, as of the genera *Erismatura*, *Nomonyx*, etc.

Eristalinæ (e-ris-ta-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Eristalis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Syrphidæ*, typified by the genus *Eristalis*.

Eristalis (e-ris′ta-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A remarkable genus of flies, typical of the subfamily *Eristalinæ*, having the marginal cell closed and petiolate, the thorax without any yellow markings, and the front evenly arched. The larvæ are known as *rat-tail maggots*, and feed in manure and soft decaying vegetable substances. The genus is widely distributed over the globe, and more than 20 North American species are described. *E. tenax* is an almost cosmopolitan species, occurring in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and closely resembles a large bumblebee.

eristic (e-ris′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éristique* = It. *eristico*, ⟨ Gr. *ἐριστικός*, given to strife, ⟨ *ἐρίζειν*, strive, dispute, ⟨ *ἔρις*, strife.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to disputation or controversy; controversial; disputatious; captious.

The ground for connecting any such associations [materialistic] with this ideal of perfect identity without difference lies in what Plato would have called its *eristic* character: that is, its tendency to exclude from judgment, and therefore from truth and knowledge, all ideal synthesis. *B. Bosanquet*, Mind, XIII. 357.

Eristic science, logic.

II. *n.* 1. One given to disputation; a controversialist.

Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an Euchite as well as an *Eristick*, Prayant as well as Predicant, a Devotionist as well as a Disputant.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 93.

2. An art of logical criticism practised by the Megaries and other ancient philosophers. It has the appearance of mere captiousness and quibbling, but had a serious motive.

eristical (e-ris′ti-kal), *a.* [⟨ *eristic* + *-al*.] Same as *eristic*.

erithacet†, *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἐριθάκη*, bee-bread.] The honeysuckle.

Erix, *n.* See *Eryx*.

erket†, *a.* A Middle English form of *irk*.

erlichet†, *adv.* See *early*.

erlisht†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *eldrich*.

And up there raise an *erlish* cry—
"He's won amang us a'!"
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 124).

erl-king (èrl′king), *n.* [E. accom. of G. *erlkönig*, *erlen-könig*, accom. of Dan. *elle-konge*, *elver-konge*, lit. king of the elves, *elle-*, *elver-*, being the pl. (only in comp.; = Sw. *elfvor*, pl.) of *alf*, pl. otherwise *alfer*, = E. *elf*; cf. Dan. *alfe-konge*, elf-king.] In German and Scandinavian poetical mythology, a personified natural power which devises and works mischief, especially to children.

The hero of the present piece is the *Erl* or Oak *King*, a fiend who is supposed to dwell in the recesses of the forest, and thence to issue forth upon the benighted traveller to lure him to his destruction. *Scott*, Erl King, Pref.

erlyt, *adv.* See *early*.

ermet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *earn*[4].

ermefult, *a.* A Middle English form of *yearnful*.

ermelint (èr′mē-lin), *n.* [Also *ermilin*, *hermeline* (and *ermly*); ⟨ G. *hermelin* (whence also It. *ermellino*, etc.), the ermine: see *ermine*[1].] Same as *ermine*.

Sables, Marternes, Beuers, Otters, *Hermelines*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 493.

They haue in their eies adamants that will drawe youth as the Iet the strawe, or the sight of the Panther the *Ermly*. *Greene*, Never Too Late.

Fair as the furry coat of whitest *ermilin*.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

ermine[1] (èr′min), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ermin*, *ermyn*; ⟨ ME. *ermin*, *ermyn*, *ermine*, ⟨ OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, *hermine*, mod. F. *hermine* = Pr. *ermini*, *ermi*, *hermin* = Sp. *armiño* = Pg. *arminho*, ermine: the same, with reduced term., as E. *ermelin*, *ermly* (obs.) = Sw. Dan. *hermelin* = It. *ermellino*, *armellino* (ML. *armelinus*), ⟨ MHG. *hermelin*, G. *hermelin* (cf. LG. *harmke*, *hermelke*), ermine, dim. of MHG. *harme*, OHG. *harmo*, the ermine, = AS. *hearma* (in glosses, e. g., "netila, *hearma*" between *otor*, otter, and *mearth*, marten, an ermine or rather weasel (*netila* is a scribe's error for L. *mustela*), = Lith. *szermu*, *szarmů*, *szarmonys*, a weasel. The common "derivation" from *Armenia* (cf. *Ermine*[2]), as if *mus Armenius*, 'Armenian mouse,' equiv. to *mus Ponticus* (Pliny), an ermine, is without any foundation.] 1. The stoat, *Putorius erminea*, a small, slender, short-legged car-



Ermine, or Stoat (*Putorius erminea*), in winter pelage.

nivorous quadruped of the weasel family, *Mustelidæ*, and order *Feræ*, found throughout the northerly and cold temperate parts of the eastern hemisphere. The term is specially applied to the condition of the animal when it is white with a black tip to the tail, a change from the ordinary reddish-brown color, occurring in winter in most latitudes inhabited by the animal. The ermine is a near relative of the weasel, the ferret, and the European polecat, all of which belong to the same genus. There are several allied species or varieties of the stoat which turn white in winter and yield a fur known as ermine. The ermine fur of commerce is chiefly obtained from northern Europe, Siberia, and British America, and is in great request. See *stoat*.

I'l rob no *Ermyn* of his dainty skin
To make mine own grow proud.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 117.

2. In *entom.*, one of several arctiid moths: so called by English collectors. The buff ermine is *Arctia lubricipeda;* the water-ermine is *A. urticæ*.—3. The fur of the ermine, especially as prepared for ornamental purposes, by having the black of the tail inserted at regular intervals so that it contrasts with the pure white of the fur. The fur, with or without the black spots, is used for lining and facing certain official and ceremonial garments, especially, in England, the robes of judges.

Their chiefe furres are . . . Blacke fox, Sables, . . . Gurnestalles or *Armins*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 477.

Law and gospel both determine
All virtues lodge in royal *ermine*.
Swift, On Poetry.

Hence—4. The office or dignity of a judge, and especially the perfect rectitude and fairness of mind essential to the judge's office: as, he kept his *ermine* unspotted.

I call upon . . . the judges to interpose the purity of their *ermine* to save us from this pollution.
Lord Chatham.

5. In *her.*, one of the furs, represented with its peculiar spots black on a white ground (argent, spots sable). The black spots are indeterminate in number. In some cases a single spot suffices for one surface: thus, in a *mantling ermine* the dags have each one spot in the middle. Abbreviated *er.*



Ermine.

The arms of Brittany were "*Ermine*," i. e. white, with black ermine spots.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.), i. 96, note 3.

Ermine spot, in *her.*, one of the black spots representing the tail of the ermine and contributing to form the tincture so called.

ermine[1] (èr′min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ermined*, ppr. *ermining*. [⟨ *ermine*[1], *n.*] To cover with or as with ermine.

The snows that have *ermined* it [a tree] in winter.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

Ermine[2]†, *n.* [ME.; cf. OF. *Ermenie*, ML. *Hermenia*, Armenia.] An Armenian. *Chaucer*.

erminé (èr-mi-nā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., ⟨ OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, ermine.] In *her.*, composed of four ermine spots: said of a cross so formed. This cross is always sable on a field argent, and this need not be mentioned in the blazon; it is also blazoned four ermine spots in cross.

ermined (èr′mind), *a.* 1. Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.

Ermined Age, and Youth in arms renown'd,
Honouring his scourge and hair-cloth, meekly kissed the ground. *Scott*, Don Roderick, st. 29.

2. Invested with the judicial power, or with the office or dignity of a judge.

ermine-moth (èr′min-môth), *n.* A moth, *Yponomeuta padella*, so called from its white and black coloration.

ermines (èr′minz), *n.* In *her.*, a fur of a black ground with white spots (sable, spots argent): the reverse of *ermine*. Also called *counter-ermine*, *contre-ermine*.



Ermines.

erminites (èr′mi-nīts), *n.* In *her.*, a fur sometimes mentioned, the same as *ermine*, but with a single red hair on each

side of the black spots. This can be shown only on a very large scale, and is rare.


Erminois.

erminois (ėr′mi-nois), *n.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *ermin*, ermine.] In *her.*, a fur of a tincture resembling ermine, except that the ground is or.

ermit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hermit*. *Jer. Taylor.*

ern[1]†, **erne**[1]†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *earn*[1].

ern[2]†, **erne**[2]†, *v. i.* Obsolete forms of *earn*[2].

ern[3], **erne**[3], *n.* See *earn*[3].

ern[4]†, **erne**[4]†, *v. i.* Same as *earn*[4].

ern[5]†, *n.* [AS. *ærn*, a retired place or habitation, scarcely used except in comp. (*-ærn*, *-ern*), as in *berern*, contr. *bern* (> E. *barn*[1]), *eorth-ern*, a grave, etc.] A retired place or habitation: chiefly in composition. See etymology.

-ern. [L. *-ernus*, *-erna*, *-ternus*, *-terna*, prop. a compound suffix, < *-er*, *-ter* + *-no-*; used to form nouns and adjectives.] A termination of Latin origin, occurring in nouns, as in *cavern*, *cistern*, *lantern*, *tavern*, etc., also in adjectives, as *modern*, but in adjective use generally extended with *-al*, as in *eternal*, *fraternal*, *maternal*, *paternal*, *external*, *internal*, *infernal*, *supernal*, etc. In some words *-ern* is an accommodation of various other terminations, as in *pastern*, *pattern*, *postern*, *bittern*, etc.

ern-bleater (ėrn′blē″tėr), *n.* The common snipe, *Gallinago media* or *cœlestis*. Also called *bog-bleater*, *heather-bleater*.

ernest[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *earnest*[1].

ernest[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *earnest*[2].

Ernestine (ėr′nes-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the elder and ducal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Ernest (German *Ernst*), Elector of Saxony (1441–86), who in 1485 divided with his younger brother Albert the territories ruled by them in common. The Ernestine and Albertine lines thus founded still continue. The latter wrested the electoral title from the former in 1547, and became the royal house of Saxony in 1806. The Ernestine line now holds the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar and the duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—**Ernestine pamphlet**, a pamphlet published about 1530, under the auspices of the Ernestine Saxon line, advocating the debasement of the currency. See *Albertine tracts*, under *Albertine*.

erode (ē-rōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eroded*, ppr. *eroding*. [< L. *erodere*, gnaw off, < *e*, out, off, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gnaw or eat into or away; corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-air hath an antipathy with the lungs if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 983.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessels. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

Hence—**2.** To wear away, as if by gnawing: specifically used in geology of the action of water, etc., in wearing down the earth's surface.

When this change began, it caused a decreasing river-slope in the northern portions, and a diminishing power to *erode*. *Science*, III. 57.

II. *intrans.* To become worn away.—**Eroded margin**, in *entom.*, a margin with irregular teeth and emarginations.—**Eroded surface**, in *entom.*, a surface with many irregular and sharply defined depressions, appearing as if gnawed or carious.

erodent (ē-rō′dent), *n.* [< L. *eroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *erodere*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.

Erodii (e-rō′di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρωδιός, the heron or hernshaw.] Same as *Herodii*.

Erodium (e-rō′di-um), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρωδιός, also ῥωδιός (= L. *ardea*), the heron (*Ardea cinerea*, *A. egretta*, *A. stellaris*, *A. nycticorax*).] A genus of plants, closely related to *Geranium*, from which it differs in having only five fertile stamens, and the tails of the carpels bearded upon the inside. There are about 60 species, natives mostly of the old world, though several are very widely naturalized. Some of the common species are known as *heron's-bill* or *stork's-bill*, *alfilerilla*, etc.

erogate† (er′ō-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *erogatus*, pp. of *erogare* (> It. *erogare* = Sp. Pg. *erogar*), pay, pay out, expend (prop. out of the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people), < *e*, out, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. Cf. *arrogate*, *derogate*.] To expend, as public money; lay out; bestow.

For to the acquirynge of science belongeth understandyng and memorye, which, as a treasory, hath power to retayne, and also to *erogate*, and dystribute, when opportunitie happeneth. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

erogation† (er-ō-gā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *erogación* = It. *erogazione*, < L. *erogatio(n-)*, < *erogare*, pay out: see *erogate*.] The act of erogating.

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour.

Touching the Wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by public *Erogations* and Taxes, which the long Parliament raised. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

erogenic (er-ō-jen′ik), *a.* Same as *erogenous*.

In somnambulism the various hyper-excitable spots or zones—*erogenic*, reflexogenic, dynamogenic, hypnogenic, hysterogenic—are best studied. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 497.

erogenous (e-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἔρως, love (see *Eros*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Inducing erotic sensation; producing sexual desire.

Eros (ē′ros), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἔρως (Ἐρωτ-), the god of love, a personification of ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), love, < ἐρᾶν, love.] **1.** Pl. *Erotes* or *Eroses* (e-rō′tēz, ē′ros-ez). In *Gr. myth.*, the god of love, identified by the Romans with Cupid. See *Cupid*.

On the front of the base [of the statue of Zeus at Olympia] were attached works in gold representing in the centre Aphrodite rising from the sea and being received by *Eros* and crowned by Peitho. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 127.

A bevy of *Eroses* apple-cheek'd,
In a shallop of crystal ivory-beak'd. *Tennyson*, The Islet.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of malacodermatous beetles, of the family *Telephoridæ*. There are many species, of Europe and America, as *E. mundus* of North America.


Erose Leaf.

erose[1] (ē-rōs′), *a.* [< L. *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] Gnawed; having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed: applied to a leaf, to an insect's wing, etc.

erose[2] (ē′rōs), *a.* See *ærose*.

erosion (ē-rō′zhon), *n.* [= F. *érosion* = Sp. *erosión* = Pg. *erosão* = It. *erosione*, < L. *erosio(n-)*, < *erodere*, pp. *erosus*, gnaw off: see *erode*.] **1.** The act or operation of eating or gnawing away. Hence—**2.** The act of wearing away by any means. Specifically—(*a*) In *gun.*, the wearing away of the metal around the interior of the vent, around the breech-mechanism, and on the surfaces of the bore and chamber of cannon, due to the action of powder-gas at the high pressures and temperatures reached in firing.

The heated gases, passing over these fused surfaces at a high velocity and pressure, absolutely remove that surface, and give rise to that *erosion* which is so serious an evil in guns where large charges are employed. *Science*, V. 392.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, the abrasion or wearing away of a surface or margin, as if by gnawing; the state of being erose; the act of eroding. (*c*) In *geol.*, the wearing away of rocks by water and other agencies of geological change.


Section showing the erosion of the summit of a mass of stratified rock bent into a low anticlinal.

Erosion through solvent action is promoted by the presence in the waters both of carbonic acid and organic acids. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 186.

3. The state of being eaten or worn away; corrosion; canker; ulceration.—**Erosion theory**, in *geol.*, the theory that valleys are due to the wearing influences of water (or of ice in the form of glaciers), as opposed to the theory which regards them as the result of fissures in the earth's crust produced by strains during its upheaval. This theory is well established.

erosionist (ē-rō′zhon-ist), *n.* [< *erosion* + *-ist*.] In *geol.*, one who holds the erosion theory.

There were the *erosionists*, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 5.

erosive (ē-rō′siv), *a.* [= It. *erosivo*, < L. *erodere*, pp. *erosus*, erode (see *erode*, *erose*[1]), + *-ive*.] **1.** Having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.—**2.** Wearing away; acting by erosion.

The great *erosive* effect of water on the clay soil of the west. *Science*, III. 214.

erostrate (ē-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] In *bot.*, having no beak.

erotematic (er″ō-tē-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρωτηματικός, interrogative, < ἐρώτημα(τ-), interrogation: see *eroteme*.] Proceeding by means of questions.—**Erotematic method**, a method of instruction in which the teacher asks questions, whether catechetical or dialogical.

eroteme (er′ō-tēm), *n.* [< LL. *erotema*, < Gr. ἐρώτημα, a question, < ἐρωτᾶν, ask.] The mark or note of interrogation: a name adopted by the grammarian Goold Brown, but not in common use.

Erotes, *n.* Latin plural of *Eros*.

erotesis (er-ō-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρώτησις, a questioning, < ἐρωτᾶν, question, ask.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in the use of a question or questions for oratorical purposes, as, for instance, to imply a negative, as in the following quotation. Also called *eperotesis* and *epitrochasmus*. See *question*.

Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
Must we but blush?—Our fathers bled. *Byron*, Don Juan, iii., The Isles of Greece (song).

erotetic (er-ō-tet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἐρωτητικός, skilled in questioning, < ἐρωτᾶν, question, ask.] Interrogatory.

erotic (e-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *erotick*; = F. *érotique* = Sp. *erótico* = Pg. It. *erotico* (cf. D. G. *erotisch* = Dan. Sw. *erotisk*), < Gr. ἐρωτικός, pertaining to love, < ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), love: see *Eros*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love; amorous.

An *erotic* ode is the very last place in which one would expect any talk about heavenly things. *Saturday Rev.*

II. *n.* An amorous composition or poem.

erotical (e-rot′i-kal), *a.* [< *erotic* + *-al*.] Same as *erotic*.

So doth Jason Pratensis . . . (who writes copiously of this *eroticall* love) place and reckon it amongst the affections of the braine. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 442.

erotomania (e-rō-tō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρωτομανία, raving love, < ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), love, + μανία, madness.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love; love-sickness. (*b*) Excessive and uncontrollable sexual excitement. Also *erotomany*.

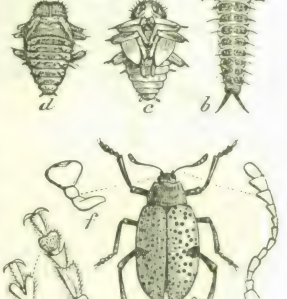
erotomaniac (e-rō-tō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *erotomania* + *-ac*.] A person suffering from or afflicted with erotomania.

erotylid (e-rot′i-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Erotylidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Erotylidæ*.

Erotylidæ (er-ō-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erotylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal abdominal segments are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are four-jointed, more or less dilated and spongy beneath; the wings are not fringed with hairs; and the anterior coxæ are globose. The species are mostly South American, and fungicolous. Groups corresponding more or less nearly to the *Erotylidæ* are named *Erotyli*, *Erotylinæ*, *Erotylida*, *Erotylides*, and *Erotylusidæ*.

Erotylus (e-rot′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρωτύλος, a darling, sweetheart, dim. of ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), love.] The typical genus of the family *Erotylidæ*, distinguished by the two spines with which the maxillæ are armed at the tip, and the ovate, not cylindric, form of the body. The species are peculiar to Central and South America, only one, *E. boisduvali*, extending from Mexico into Arizona and Colorado. It is 10 millimeters long, obovate, black, opaque, with the elytra ocherous and covered with numerous deeply impressed black punctures, and having a triangular black spot near the middle of the side margin. It lives in fungi growing on old pine logs.



Fungus-beetle (*Erotylus boisduvali*).
a, *b*, larva, lateral and dorsal views; *c*, *d*, pupa, ventral and dorsal surfaces; *e*, beetle; *f*, palpus; *g*, tarsus, from below; *h*, terminal joint of tarsus, from above; *i*, antenna. *f*, *g*, *h*, and *i* enlarged.

erpetology (ėr-pe-tol′ō-ji), *n.* An erroneous form of *herpetology*.

err (ėr), *v.* [< ME. *erren*, < OF. *errer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *errar* = It. *errare*, < L. *errare*, wander, stray, err, mistake, orig. **ersare* = Goth. *airzjan*, tr., cause to err, mislead, = OHG. *irreōn*, *irrōn*, MHG. G. *irren*, intr., wander, stray, err; cf. Goth. *airzjis*, adj., = OHG. *irri*, G. *irre*, astray; prob. the same word as OHG. *irri* = AS. *yrre*, *eorre*, angry, enraged (for sense cf. L. *delirus*, crazy, raving, lit. out of the furrow: see *delirious*), but (?) cf. L. *ira*, anger.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To wander; go in a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O verrey goost, that *errest* to and fro. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 302.

O, in no labyrinth can I safelier *err*,
Than when I lose myself in praising her. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. To deviate from the true course or purpose; hence, to wander from truth or from the path of duty; depart from rectitude; go astray morally.

We have *erred* and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep. *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

But *errs* not Nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 141.

Aim'd at the helm, his lance *err'd*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To go astray in thought or belief; be mistaken; blunder; misapprehend.

Thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 4.

They do not *err*
Who say that, when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To mislead; cause to deviate from truth or rectitude.

Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 50.

2. To miss; mistake.

I shall not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton*, P. L., x. 266.

errable (ėr'a-bl), *a.* [< *err* + *-able.*] Liable to mistake; fallible. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

errableness (ėr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Liability to mistake or err. [Rare.]

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced.
Decay of Christian Piety.

errabund (er'a-bund), *a.* [< L. *errabundus*, wandering to and fro, < *errare*, wander: see *err.*] Erratic; wandering; rambling. [Rare.]

Your *errabund* guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass. *Southey*, The Doctor, Interchapter xiii.

errancy (er'an-si), *n.* The condition of erring; liability to err.

errand[1] (er'and), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errant, arrand, arrant;* < ME. *erende, erande, arende,* etc., < AS. *ærende* = OS. *ārundi* = OHG. *āranti, ārunti, ārandi,* etc., = Icel. *eyrendi, örendi* = Sw. *ärende* = Dan. *ærende,* errand, message; cf. AS. *ār* = OS. pl. *ēri* = Icel. *ārr* = Goth. *airus,* a messenger; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. connected with Skt. √ *ar,* go.] A special business intrusted to a messenger; a verbal charge or message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done: as, the servant was sent on an *errand;* he told his *errand;* he has done the *errand.*

Ye do symply youre mayster *erende*, as he yow comaunded for to seche Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 43.

I have a secret *errand* unto thee, O king. Judges iii. 19.

One of the four and twenty qualities of a knave is to stay long at his *arrand*. *Howell*, Eng. Proverbs, p. 2.

Fool's or **gawk's errand,** the pursuit of something unattainable; an absurd or fruitless search or enterprise. To send one on a *fool's errand* is to direct or induce one to set about doing something that the sender knows, or should know, will be useless or without result.

errand[2]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *arrant.*

errant[1] (er'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrant* (see *arrant,* now differentiated from *errant*); < ME. *erraunt, arraunt,* < OF. *errant* (*un chevalier errant,* a knight errant, *le Juif errant,* the wandering Jew, etc.), usually taken as the ppr. (< L. *erran(t-)s*) of *errer,* < L. *errare,* wander (see *err*); by some taken as the ppr. of *errer,* make a journey, travel: see *errant*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering; roving; rambling: applied particularly to knights (*knights errant*) of the middle ages, who are represented as wandering about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity.

An outlawe, or a theef *erraunt*.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 120.

Where as noon *arraunt* knyght sholde not cesse to karole, till that a certein knyght com thider.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 363.

A shady glade
Of the Riphœan hils, to her reveald
By *errant* Sprights, but from all men conceald.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

I am an *errant* knight that follow'd arms,
With spear and shield.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

2. Deviating; straying from the straight, true, or right course; erring.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and *errant* from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

But she that has been bred up under you, . . .
Having no *errant* motion from obedience,
Flies from these vanities as mere illusions.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

Supped at the Lord Chamberlaine's, where also supped the famous beauty and *errant* lady the Dutchesse of Mazarine. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 6, 1676.

But when the Prince had brought his *errant* eyes
Home from the rock, sideways he let them glance
At Enid, where she droopt. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. In *zoöl.*, free; not fixed; locomotory; specifically, pertaining to the *Errantia;* not tubicolous: as, the *errant* annelids.—**4**†. Notorious; manifest: in this sense now spelled only *arrant.* See *arrant*, 2.

II. *n.* A knight errant. [Rare.]

"I am no admirer of knights," he said to Hogg, "and if we were *errants*, you should have the tilting all to yourself." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 166.

errant[2]† (er'ant), *a.* [< OF. *errant,* ppr. of *errer, esrer, oirer, oirrer,* earlier *edrer, edrar,* make a journey, travel, go, move, etc., < ML. *iterare* (for LL. *itinerari*), make a journey, travel, < L. *iter* (*itiner-*), a journey, road, way, > OF. *erre, eire,* ME. *erre, eire, eyre,* mod. E. (in archaic spelling) *eyre,* a journey, circuit: see *eyre, itinerant.* Cf. *errant*[1].] Itinerant.

Our judges of assize are called justices *errant*, because they go no direct course, but this way and that way from one town to another, where their sittings be appointed.
C. Butler, Eng. Grammar (1633).

Errantia (e-ran'shiä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *erran(t-)s,* ppr. of *errare,* wander: see *errant*[1].] A group of active locomotory polychætous annelids, as distinguished from the sedentary or tubicolous group of the same order. They seldom construct tubular habitations, have numerous parapodia not confined to the anterior parts of the body, and possess a præstomium, and usually eyes, tentacles, and a proboscis armed with chitinous teeth. Like the rest of the *Polychæta,* they are normally diœcious and marine worms, vermiform in shape, with large setigerous feet, and gills on the back; they correspond somewhat to the Linnean genus *Nereis* (which see), and are known as *Antennata, Rapacia, Notobranchia, Chætopoda,* etc., ranking as an order or a suborder. The families *Nereidæ* and *Nephthyidæ* are central groups. See *Polynöe,* a typical member of the group.

errantry (er'ant-ri), *n.* [< *errant*[1] + *-ry.*] **1**†. A wandering; a roving or rambling about.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison*, Freeholder.

2. The condition or way of life of a knight errant. See *knight-errantry.*

In our day the *errantry* is reversed, and many a stronghearted woman goes journeying up and down the land, bent on delivering some beloved hero from a captivity more terrible than any the old legends tell.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 238.

errata, *n.* Plural of *erratum.*

errate†, *n.* [< L. *erratum,* mistake: see *erratum.*] A mistake; a fault. *Hall.* (*Halliwell.*)

erratic (e-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *erratik, erratyk,* < OF. (and F.) *erratique* = Pr. *erratic, eratic* = Sp. *errático* = Pg. It. *erratico,* < L. *erraticus,* wandering, < *errare,* wander: see *err.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering; having no certain course; roving about without a fixed destination.

Short remnants of the wind now and then came down the narrow street in *erratic* puffs.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 150.

2. Deviating from the proper or usual course in opinion or conduct; eccentric.

A fine *erratic* genius, . . . he has not properly used his birthright. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 249.

3. Moving; not fixed or stationary: applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.

Ther he saugh, with ful avysemente,
The *erratyk* sterres, herkenynge armonye,
With sownes ful of hevenyssh melodie.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1812.

4. In *med.*, irregular; changeable; moving from point to point, as rheumatic or other pains, or appearing at indeterminate intervals, as some intermittent fevers.

They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

5. In *geol.*, relating to or explanatory of the condition and distribution of erratics. See II., 2.—**Erratic blocks,** the name given by geologists to those boulders or fragments of rocks which have been transported from their original sites by ice in the Pleistocene period, and carried often to great distances. Such blocks have no connection with the underlying rock, hence the name. See *boulder.*—**Erratic map,** one on which the distribution of the erratics in a certain district is illustrated.—**Erratic phenomena,** the phenomena connected with erratic blocks.=**Syn. 4.** Abnormal, unreliable. See *irregular.*

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which has wandered; a wanderer.

William, second Earl of Lonsdale, who added two splendid art galleries to Lowther Castle, which he . . . made a haven of rest for various *erratics* from other collections.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 509.

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.*, a boulder or block which has been conveyed from its original site, probably by ice, and deposited at a distance; an erratic block. See *erratic blocks,* under I.

We have good reason to believe that the climate of America during the glacial epoch was even then somewhat more severe than that of Western Europe, for the *erratics* of America extend as far south as latitude 40°, while on the old continent they are not found much beyond latitude 50°. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 72.

3. An eccentric person.

We have *erratics*, unscholarly foolish persons.
J. Cook, Marriage, p. 98.

erratical (e-rat'i-kal), *a.* [< *erratic* + *-al.*] Same as *erratic.* [Rare.]

erratically (e-rat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an erratic manner; without rule, order, or established method; irregularly.

They . . . come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other, but in specifical and regular shapes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

erraticalness (e-rat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being erratic.

erration† (e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *erratio(n-),* < *errare,* wander: see *err.*] A wandering. *Cockeram.*

erratum (e-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *errata* (-tä). [L., neut. of *erratus,* pp. of *errare,* err, make a mistake: see *err.* Cf. *errate.*] An error or mistake in writing or printing. The list of the *errata* of a book is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references to the pages and lines in which they occur.

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper.*

erre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arr*[1].

errhine (er'in), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἔρρινον, an errhine, < ἐν, in, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose.] **I.** *a.* In *med.,* affecting the nose, or designed to be snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges from the nose.

II. *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus; a sternutatory.

erringly (ėr'ing-li), *adv.* In an erring manner.

He serves the muses *erringly* and ill
Whose aim is pleasure, light and fugitive.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, Ded.

erroneous (e-rō'nē-us), *a.* [Formerly also *erronious;* < L. *erroneus,* wandering about, straying (cf. *erro(n-),* a wanderer, *error,* wandering), < *errare,* wander: see *err.*] **1**†. Wandering; roving; devious; unsettled; irregular.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate. *Philips.*

2. Controlled by error; misled; deviating from the truth.

A man's conscience and his judgment is the same thing, and as the judgment, so also the conscience may be *erroneous.* *Hobbes*, Works, III. 29.

And because they foresaw that this wilderness might be looked upon as a place of liberty, and therefore might in time be troubled with *erroneous* spirits, therefore they did put in one article into the confession of faith, on purpose, about the duty and power of the magistrate in matters of religion.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 146.

3. Containing error; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth or justice; liable to mislead: as, an *erroneous* opinion; *erroneous* doctrine or instruction.

I must . . . protest against making these old most *erroneous* maps a foundation for new ones, as they can be of no use, but must be of detriment.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 267.

There are, probably, few subjects on which popular judgments are commonly more *erroneous* than upon the relations between positive religions and moral enthusiasm. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 150.

erroneously (e-rō'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly; falsely.

The profession and vse of Poesie is most ancient from the beginning, and not, as manie *erroniously* suppose, after, but before any ciuil society was among men.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 3.

How innumerable have been the instances in which legislative control was *erroneously* thought necessary!
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 439.

erroneousness (e-rō'nē-us-nes), *n.* [< *erroneous* + *-ness.*] The state of being erroneous, wrong, or false; deviation from truth or right: as, the *erroneousness* of a judgment or proposition.

error (er'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errour;* < ME. *errour, arrore,* < OF. *error, errur,* mod. F. *erreur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *error* = It. *errore,* < L. *error,* a wandering, straying, uncertainty, mistake, error, < *errare,* wander, err: see *err.*] **1.** A wandering; a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He [Æneas] through fatall *errour* long was led
Full many yeares. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 41.

Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea.
Dryden, Æneid.

The damsel's headlong *error* thro' the wood.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A deviation from the truth; a discrepancy between what is thought to be true and what is true; an unintentional positive falsity; a false proposition or mode of thought.

Lord, such *arrore* amange them thei haue,
It is grete sorowe to see. *York Plays*, p. 283.

Error is . . . a mistake of our judgment, giving assent to that which is not true.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xx. 1.

In my mind he was guilty of no *error*, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into no metaphor, who once said, that all we see about us, King, Lords, and Commons, the whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box.
Brougham.

There is but one effective mode of displacing an *error*, and that is to replace it by a conception which, while readily adjusting itself to conceptions firmly held on other points, is seen to explain the facts more completely.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int. I. i. § 6.

When men do not know the truth, they do well to agree in common *error* based upon common feeling; for thereby their energies are fixed in the unity of definite aim, and not dissipated to waste in restless and incoherent vagaries. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 219.

3. An inaccuracy due to oversight or accident; something different from what was intended, especially in speaking, writing, or printing: as, a clerical *error* (which see, below).

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.
Dryden, All for Love, Prol.

4. A wrong-doing; a moral fault; a sin, especially one that is not very heinous.

Who can understand his *errors?* cleanse thou me from secret faults. Ps. xix. 12.

If to her share some female *errors* fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

If it were thine *error* or thy crime,
I care no longer. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, Epil.

5. The difference between the observed or otherwise determined value of a physical quantity and the true value: also called the *true error*. By *the error* is often meant the error according to some possible theory. Thus, in physics, the rule is to make the sum of the squares of the errors a minimum—that is, that theory is adopted according to which the sum of the squares of the errors of the observations is represented to be less than according to any other theory. The *error of an observation* is separated into two parts, the *accidental error* and the *constant error*. The accidental error is that part of the total error which would entirely disappear from the mean of an indefinitely large series of observations taken under precisely the same circumstances; the constant error is that error which would still affect such a mean. The *law of error* is a law connecting the relative magnitudes of errors with their frequency. The law is that the logarithm of the frequency is proportional to the square of the error. This law holds only for the accidental part of the error, and only for certain kinds of observations, and to those only when certain observations affected by abnormal errors have been struck out. The *probable error* is a magnitude which one half the accidental errors would in the long run exceed; this is a well-established but unfortunate expression. The *mean error* is the quadratic mean of the errors of observations similar to given observations.

6. In *law*, a mistake in a judicial determination of a court, whether in deciding wrongly on the merits or ruling wrongly on an incidental point, to the prejudice of the rights of a party. It implies, without imputing corruptness, a deviation from or misapprehension of the law, of a nature sufficiently serious to entitle the aggrieved party to carry the case to a court of review.

7†. Perplexity; anxiety; concern.

He . . . thought well in his corage that thei were right high men and gretter of astate than he cowde thinke, and a-boute his herte com so grete *errour* that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yien. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

Assignment of errors, in *law*, specification of the errors suggested or objected to.—**Clerical error**, a mistake in writing; the erroneous writing of one thing for another; a slip of the pen: from all writers having been formerly called clerics or clerks.—**Court of error, court of errors**, a court exercising appellate jurisdiction by means of writs of error. The highest judicial court of Connecticut is called the Supreme Court of Errors, those of Delaware and New Jersey the Courts of Errors and Appeals.—**Error in fact**, a mistake of fact, or ignorance of a fact, embraced in a judicial proceeding and affecting its validity, as, for example, the granting of judgment against an infant as if he were adult.—**Error of a clock**, the difference between the time indicated by a clock and the time which the clock is intended to indicate, whether sidereal or mean time.—**Error of collimation.** See *collimation.*—**Joinder in error**, in *law*, the taking of issue on the suggestion of error.—**Writ of error**, a process issued by a court of review to the inferior court, suggesting that error has been committed, and requiring the record to be sent up for examination: now generally superseded by *appeal.*
=Syn. **2** and **3.** *Mistake, Bull*, etc. See *blunder.*

errorist (er′or-ist), *n.* [< *error* + *-ist.*] One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error. [Rare.]

Especially in the former of these Epistles [Colossians and Ephesians] we find that the Apostle Paul censures a class of *errorists* who are not separated from the Church, but who cherish and inculcate notions evidently Gnostical in their character. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 387.

ers (ėrs), *n.* [< F. *ers* = Pr. *ers* = Cat. *er* = Sp. *yervo* = It. *ervo*, < L. *ervum*, the bitter vetch: see *Ervum.*] A species of vetch, *Vicia Ervilia.*

Erse (ėrs), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Earse;* a corruption of *Irish.*] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Celts of Ireland and Scotland or their language: as, the *Erse* tongue.

The native peasantry everywhere sang *Erse* songs in praise of Tyrconnel. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *n.* The language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin. The Highlanders themselves call it *Gaelic.*

The *Erse* has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

ersh, *n.* See *earsh.*

erst (ėrst), *adv.* [Early mod. E. (dial.) also *yerst;* < ME. *erst, arst, ærst, erest, ærest*, first, once, formerly, for the first time, < AS. *ǣrest*, adv., first (cf. adj. *ǣresta*, ME. *erste*, the first), superl. of *ǣr*, before, formerly, sooner, in positive use soon, early: see *ere*[1], *early*, etc.] **1.** First; at first; at the beginning.

On of Ector owne brether, that I *erst* neuenyt,
And Modernus, the mayn kyng, on the mon set.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6792.

2. Once; formerly; long ago.

Once All was made; not by the hand of Fortune
(As fond Democritus did *yerst* importune).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Gentle spirit of sweetest humour, who *erst* did sit upon the easy pen of my beloved Cervantes.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.

Hony and wex as *erst* is nowe to make,
What shal be saide of wyne is tente to take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

Whence look the Soldier's Cheeks dismay'd and pale?
Erst ever dreadful, know they now to dread?
Prior, Ode to the Queen.

[Archaic in all senses.]

At erst†. (*a*) At first; for the first time. (*b*) At length, at present: especially with *now* (*now at erst*).

In dremes, quod Valerian, han we be
Unto this tyme, brother myn, ywis;
But *now at erst* in trouthe our dwelling is.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 264.

My boughes with bloosmes that crowned were at firste . . .
Are left both bare and barrein *now at erst.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

Of erst, formerly.

The enigmas which *of erst* puzzled the brains of Socrates and Plato and Seneca. *The Catholic World*, April, 1884.

erst†, *a.* [ME. *erste*, < AS. *ǣresta* = OS. *ērista* = OFries. *ērosta, ārista* = OHG. *ēristo*, MHG. *ereste*, G. *erst*, first: see *erst, adv.*] First.

erstwhile (ėrst′hwīl), *adv.* [< *erst* + *while.*] At one time; formerly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Those thick and clammy vapors which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measures . . . must at length obey the laws of their nature and gravity.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

The beautiful dark tresses, *erstwhile* so smoothly braided about the small head, . . . were tangled and matted until no trace of their former lustre remained.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 227.

ert[1]**†,** *v.* An obsolete form of *art*[1].

ert[2]**†,** *v. t.* An obsolete form of *art*[3].

erthe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *earth.*

erubescence, erubescency (er-ū-bes′ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *érubescence* = Sp. *erubescencia* = It. *erubescenza, erubescenzia*, < LL. *erubescentia*, blushing (for shame), < *erubescen(t-)s*, ppr., blushing: see *erubescent.*] A becoming or growing red; specifically, redness of the skin or other surface; a blush.

erubescent (er-ū-bes′ent), *a.* [= F. *érubescent* = It. *erubescente*, < L. *erubescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *erubescere*, grow red, redden, esp. for shame, blush, < *e*, out, + *rubescere*, grow red: see *rubescent.*] Growing red or reddish; specifically, blushing.

erubescite (er-ū-bes′īt), *n.* [< L. *erubescere*, redden, + *-ite*[2].] An ore of copper, so called because of the bright colors of its surface when tarnished. Its surface is often iridescent with hues of blue, purple, and red: hence called *variegated copper ore*, and by miners *peacock ore* and *horse-flesh ore*, and by the French *cuivre panaché.* It is a sulphid of copper and iron, with a varying proportion of the latter. Also called *bornite.*

eruca (e-rō′kạ), *n.* [L., a caterpillar, a canker-worm, also a sort of colewort: see *eruke.*] **1.** An insect in the larval state; a caterpillar.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of cruciferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region. *E. sativa* is the garden-rocket, which when young and tender is frequently eaten as a salad, especially on the continent of Europe.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of univalve mollusks.

eruciform (e-rō′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *eruca*, a caterpillar, + *forma*, form.] **1.** In *entom.*, resembling a caterpillar: said of certain larvæ, as those of the saw-fly.—**2.** In *bot.*, worm-like; shaped like a caterpillar: applied to the spores of certain lichens. Also *erucæform.*

erucivorous (er-ū-siv′o-rus), *a.* [< NL. *erucivorus*, < L. *eruca*, a caterpillar, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] In *entom.* and *ornith.*, feeding on caterpillars, as the larvæ of ichneumon-flies and many other *Hymenoptera*, and various birds.

eruct† (ē-rukt′), *v. t.* [= It. *eruttare* = Sp. *eructar*, < L. *eructare*, belch or vomit forth, cast forth, < *e*, out, + *ructare*, belch: see *ructation.*] Same as *eructate.* *Bailey*, 1727.

eructate (ē-ruk′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eructated*, ppr. *eructating.* [< L. *eructatum*, pp. of *eructare*, belch forth: see *eruct.*] To belch forth or eject, as wind from the stomach.

Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge gobbets of fire. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 27.

eructation (ē-ruk-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *éructation* = Pr. *eructatio* = Sp. *eructación* = Pg. *eructação* = It. *eruttazione*, < LL. *eructatio(n-)*, < L. *eructare*, belch: see *eruct.*] **1.** A belching of wind from the stomach; a belch.

Cabbage ('tis confess'd) is greatly accused for lying undigested in the stomach, and provoking *eructations.*
Evelyn, Acetaria.

2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of matter, as from a volcano; a violent emission of flames, or the like.

Thermæ are hot springs or fiery *eructations.* *Woodward.*

3. That which is eructated or belched forth, literally or figuratively.

The fuliginous *eructations* of that internal fire.
Power, Exp. Philos., III. 155. *N. E. D.*

erudite (er′ọ̈-dīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *érudit* = Sp. Pg. It. *erudito*, < L. *eruditus*, learned, accomplished, well informed, pp. of *erudire*, instruct, educate, cultivate, lit. free from rudeness, < *e*, out, + *rudis*, rude: see *rude.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Instructed; taught; learned; deeply read.

The kinges highnes as a most *erudite* prince and a most faithfull kinge. *Sir T. More*, Works (trans.), p. 645.

2. Characterized by erudition.

Erudite and metaphysical theology. *Jer. Taylor.*

II. *n.* A learned person.

We have, therefore, had logicians and speculators on the one hand, and *erudites* and specialists on the other.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 140.

eruditely (er′ọ̈-dīt-li), *adv.* With erudition; learnedly. *Bailey*, 1727.

eruditeness (er′ọ̈-dīt-nes), *n.* [< *erudite* + *-ness.*] The quality of being erudite. *Coleridge.*

erudition (er-ọ̈-dish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *érudition* = Sp. *erudición* = Pg. *erudição* = It. *erudizione*, < L. *eruditio(n-)*, an instructing, learning, erudition, < *erudire*, instruct: see *erudite.*] Learning; scholarship; knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, history, antiquities, and languages, as distinct from knowledge of the mathematical and physical sciences.

There hath not been . . . any king . . . so learned in all literature and *erudition.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 4.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature
Thrice-fam'd beyond, beyond all *erudition.*
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

The great writings of St. Thomas Aquinas and his followers, and, in more modern times, the massive and conscientious *erudition* of the Benedictines, will always make certain periods of the monastic history venerable to the scholar. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 222.

Those who confound commentatorship with philosophy, and mistake *erudition* for science, may be said to study, but not to study the universe.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 53.

There is a superfluity of *erudition* in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of ostentation, and is introduced in season and out of season. *Edinburgh Rev.*
=Syn. *Learning, Scholarship, Lore*, etc. See *literature.*

erugate† (er′ọ̈-gāt), *a.* [< L. *erugatus*, pp. of *erugare*, clear from wrinkles, < *e*, out, + *ruga*, wrinkle: see *rugate.*] Freed from wrinkles; smoothed; smooth. *Smart.*

erugation† (er-ọ̈-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *erugatio(n-)*, < *erugare*, pp. *erugatus*, clear from wrinkles: see *erugate.*] The act of smoothing, or freeing from wrinkles. *Bailey.*

eruginous, *a.* See *æruginous.*

eruke†, *n.* [ME., < L. *eruca*, canker-worm.] A canker-worm. *Wyclif.*

erumpent (ē-rum′pent), *a.* [< L. *erumpen(t-)s*, ppr. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt.*] In *bot.*, prominent, as if bursting through the cortical layer or epidermis, as is seen in some tetraspores of algæ, certain structures in lichens, and many leaf-fungi.

erunda, erundie (e-run′dạ, -di), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *eranda.*] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis.*

erupt (ē-rupt′), *v.* [< L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out, burst forth, tr. cause to break out, < *e*, out, + *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture.* Cf. *abrupt, corrupt, irrupted.*] **I.** *intrans.* To burst forth suddenly and violently; break or belch out; send forth matter.

"Old Faithful" is by no means the most imposing of the geysers, either in the volume of its discharge or in the height to which it *erupts*. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 20.

II. *trans.* To throw out suddenly and with great violence; emit violently; cast out, as lava from a volcano; belch.

It must be borne in mind, however, that it [a volcano] does not "burn" in the sense in which a fire burns, but it merely offers a channel through which heated matter is *erupted* from below. *Huxley.*

The summit of Flagstaff Hill once formed the lower extremity of a sheet of lava and ashes, which were *erupted* from the central, crateriform ridge. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 88.

★**eruption** (ē-rup′shọn), *n.* [= F. *éruption* = Sp. *erupción* = Pg. *erupção* = It. *eruzione*, < L. *eruptio(n-)*, a breaking out, < *erumpere*, pp. *eruptus*, break out: see *erupt*.] **1.** A bursting forth; a sudden breaking out, as from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission or outbreak: as, an *eruption* of flame and lava from a volcano; an *eruption* of military force; an *eruption* of ill temper.

This bodes some strange *eruption* to our state. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

The Turks having then embraced the Mahometan superstition; which was two hundred and fourteen years after their *eruption* out of Scythia. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 34.

Dr. Junghuhn ascribes the origin of each volcano [in Java] to a succession of subaërial *eruptions* from one or more central vents. *Lyell.*

The period of *eruption*, or "cutting" of the teeth. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 350.

2. The act of forcibly expelling matter from inclosure or confinement.

Pompeii . . . was overwhelmed by the *eruption* of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIII. 694.

3. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A breaking out, as of a cutaneous disease.

Seven initial symptoms, followed on the third day by an *eruption* of papules. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1442.

(*b*) The exanthema accompanying a disease, as the rash of scarlet fever.

The declining rash of measles leaves a mottling of the skin, not unlike the mulberry *eruption* of typhus. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 927.

=Syn. 1. Outburst, outbreak.

eruptional (ē-rup′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *eruption* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to eruptions; of the nature of an eruption; eruptive: as, *eruptional* phenomena. *R. A. Proctor.*

eruptive (ē-rup′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *éruptif* = Sp. Pg. *eruptivo* = It. *eruttivo*, < L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Bursting forth; of the nature of or like an eruption.

The sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 130.

2. In *pathol.*, attended with a breaking out or eruption; accompanied with an eruption or rash: as, an *eruptive* fever.

All our putrid diseases of the worst kind; I mean the *eruptive* fevers, the petechial fever, . . . and the malignant sore throat. *Sir W. Fordyce*, Muriatic Acid, p. 1.

It is the nature of these *eruptive* diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and to re-appear. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

3. In *geol.*, produced by eruption: as, *eruptive* rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a rock or mineral produced by eruption.

The more southerly rocks are all *eruptives*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 241.

Quartz veins that are sometimes auriferous, and cut by *eruptives* of the granitic group. *Science*, III. 762.

eruptivity (ē-rup-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *eruptive* + *-ity*.] Eruptive action. [Rare.]

In one of these the volcano continues in a state of comparatively gentle *eruptivity*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 483.

Ervilia, Ervillia (ėr-vil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A genus of siphonate acephalous mollusks, of the family *Amphidesmidæ*. *Turton*, 1822; *Gray*, 1847. —**2.** A genus of infusorians, giving name to the *Erviliinæ*. *Dujardin*, 1841; *Stein*, 1878.

ervilian (ėr-vil′i-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Erviliinæ*.

Erviliinæ (ėr-vil-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ervilia* + *-inæ*.] **1.** In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, represented by *Ervilia*, *Trochilia*, and *Huxleya*.—**2.** In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), a family of ciliate infusorians, consisting of the genera *Ervilia* and *Trochilia*.

Ervillia, *n.* See *Ervilia*.

Ervum (ėr′vum), *n.* [NL., < L. *ervum* (> It. *ervo* = Sp. *yervo* = Pr. F. *ers*: see *ers*), a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch, = Gr. ὄροβος, the bitter vetch (cf. ἐρέβινθος, the chick-pea, = Skt. *aravinda*, the name of a certain plant), = OHG. *araweiz*, *arwiz*, MHG. *erweiz*, *arwiz*, G. *erbse* = D. *erwet*, *erwt*, *ert*, the pea; hence the Scand. forms, Icel. *ertr*, pl., = Sw. *ärter* = Dan. *ært*, *ert*, pl. *ærter*, *erter*, peas.] A name used by Rivinus, Tournefort, and Linnæus for certain plants of the genera *Vicia* and *Lentilla*.

ery (er′i), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *every*[1].

-ery. [Early mod. E. also *-erie*; < ME. *-erie*, < OF. *-erie*, F. *-erie* = Sp. It. *-eria*, *-aria*, < L. *-eria*, *-aria*, fem. of *-erius*, *-arius*: see *-ary*, *-er*[1], *-er*[2]. Etymologically, *-er-y* is *-er*[2] (ult. *-er*[1]) with an abstract fem. ending.] A suffix originally of nouns from the French, but now used freely as an English formative. It is added to nouns, adjectives, and sometimes verbs, to form nouns in which the force of the suffix varies. Originally abstract, denoting the collective qualities of the subject (as in *foxery*, *foolery*, *goosery*, *hoggery*, *witchery*, etc.), it has also or only a concrete sense, as in *finery*, *greenery*, etc. In a particular phase of this use it denotes a business, as in *fishery*, *grocery*, *pottery*, etc.; hence it came to refer to wares, etc., collectively, as in *grocery*, now usually in plural *groceries*, *pottery*, *crockery*, etc., and to the place where such wares are made or sold, or to any place of business, as in *grocery*, *pottery*, etc., *cannery*, *fishery*, *tannery*, *tripery*, etc., or to any place where the things represented by the subject are collected, as in *fernery*, *pinery*, *rookery*, etc., especially to places where animals are collected, or to the animals collectively, as in *hennery*, *goosery*, *rookery*, *piggery*, *hoggery*, etc. This termination easily associates with *-er* of whatever origin, especially with *-er*[1] or *-er*[2], denoting a person engaged in business. Compare *fisher* and *fishery*, *grocer* and *grocery*, *potter* and *pottery*, *crocker* and *crockery*, *tanner* and *tannery*, etc. In many cases it appears syncopated as *-ry*, especially in the collective use, as in *citizenry*, *Englishry*, *yeomanry*, etc.

Erycidæ (e-ris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of colubriform serpents found in deserts of many parts of the world, having a pair of conical anal protuberances, and a short, thick, non-prehensile tail, which assists the creature in working its way into sand and gravel; the sand-snakes. *Charina* has been regarded as an American representative, but is quite distinct. The family is seldom maintained, most of its members being placed in *Boidæ*, *Charina* being made the type of another family. See *Eryx*.

Erycina (er-i-sī′nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Erycina*, < Gr. Ἐρυκίνη, an epithet of Venus (Aphrodite), fem. of *Erycinus*, Gr. Ἐρύκινος, adj., < Ἔρυξ, L. *Eryx*, the name of a high mountain in Sicily (now called *San Giuliano*), and of a city near it famous for its temple of Venus.] **1.** A genus of butterflies, giving name to the family *Erycinidæ*. The species are of brilliant colors and known as *dryads*. *Fabricius*, 1808.—**2.** A genus of bivalve mollusks. Also *Erycinia*. *Lamarck*, 1805.

Erycinæ (er-i-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryc-*) + *-inæ*.] In *herpet.*, a subfamily of *Boidæ*, represented by the genus *Eryx* and its relatives, having a non-prehensile tail. It corresponds to the *Erycidæ* without the genus *Charina*, or the old-world sand-snakes. See cut under *Eryx*.

erycinid (e-ris′i-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Erycinidæ*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *conch.*, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Erycinidæ*.—**2.** A butterfly of the family *Erycinidæ*.

Erycinidæ (er-i-sin′i-dē), *n. pl* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < *Erycina* + *-idæ*]. **1.** A family of butterflies, named from the genus *Erycina*. Also called *Lemoniidæ* (which see). They are intermediate between the nymphalids and lycænids. There are about 1,300 species, mainly tropical and especially South American, divided into 102 genera.

2. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Erycina*. The shell is thin and usually transparent; the hinge narrow, with 1 or 2 teeth, and generally elongated cardinal ones; the muscular impressions small and indistinct, and the pallial line simple. The species are of small size, and are found in most seas.

Eryngium (ē-rin′ji-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *eryngion* and *erynge*, < Gr. ἠρύγγιον, dim. of ἠρυγγος, also ἐρύγγη, a sort of thistle, the eringo: see *eringo*.] A genus of coarse, umbelliferous, perennial herbs, with coriaceous toothed or prickly leaves, and blue or white bracted flowers, closely sessile in dense heads. There are more than 200 species, found in both temperate and tropical climates. A few are occasionally cultivated for ornament. *E. maritimum* and *E. campestre*, European species known as eringo, were formerly celebrated as diuretics. (See *eringo*.) The button-snakeroot, *E. yuccifolium*, a native of the United States, is reputed to be diaphoretic and expectorant. *E. fœtidum* is cultivated in tropical America for flavoring soups.

eryngo, *n.* See *eringo*.

eryngust, *n.* [< Gr. ἠρυγγος, eringo: see *Eryngium*, *eringo*.] Same as *eringo*.

When the leading goats . . . have taken an *eryngus*, or sea holly, into their mouths, all the herd will stand still. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 775.

Erynnis, *n.* See *Erinys*, 2 (*a*).

Eryon (er′i-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the large expanded carapace), < Gr. ἐρύειν, ppr. of ἐρύειν, draw, draw out, keep off.] A genus of fossil macrurous crustaceans, representing a peculiar type occurring in the Mesozoic rocks, and giving name to the subfamily *Eryoninæ*. The species lived in the seas of the Secondary period.

Eryonidæ (er-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Eryontidæ*.

Eryoninæ (er″i-ọ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of marine and chiefly fossil crawfish, of the family *Astacidæ*, having four or five pairs of chelate feet. *Eryon* is a fossil genus from the Solenhofen (Bavaria) slates; *Polycheles* (or *Willemoësia*) is a deep-sea form.

eryontid (er-i-on′tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Eryontidæ*.

II. *n.* A crustacean of the family *Eryontidæ*.

Eryontidæ (er-i-on′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous crustaceans, related to *Astacidæ*, typified by the genus *Eryon*. The broad carapace has lateral margins horizontally compressed and serrate, the cephalon is dorsally depressed and with a small rostrum, the eyes are wanting or abnormal, the first pair of antennæ support two multiarticulate flagella, and the foot-jaws or gnathopodites are pediform. The typical genus is extinct, but deep-sea relatives have been described in recent years. Also *Eryonidæ*.

Erysimum (e-ris′i-mum), *n.* [NL., < L. *erysimum*, a sort of grain also called *irio* (Pliny), < Gr. ἐρύσιμον (var. εἰρύσιμον, ῥύσιμον), hedge-mustard.] A genus of cruciferous plants having narrow entire leaves, yellow or orange flowers. The number of species is usually estimated at about 80. They are widely distributed in Europe, the Mediterranean region, and North America. Two or three species are cultivated for their showy flowers, among them the western wallflower, *E. asperum*, common over a large part of the United States, with large flowers resembling those of the wallflower.

erysipelas (er-i-sip′e-lạs), *n.* [Formerly *erysipely*; < OF. *erysipele*, F. *érysipèle* = Pr. *erisipila* = Sp. Pg. *erisipela* = It. *risipola*, < L. *erysipelas*, < Gr. ἐρυσίπελας (*-πελατ-*), erysipelas, lit. 'red-skin' (?), if it is based on ἐρυθρός, red, + πέλλα, skin, = E. *fell*[3].] A contagious disease characterized by a circumscribed but spreading inflammation of the skin, and sometimes of the subcutaneous tissue as well, accompanied by fever and other general disturbances. It is caused by *Streptococcus erysipelatis* which is probably identical with *S. pyogenes*. Also called *St. Anthony's fire*, and *rose*.

erysipelatoid (er″i-si-pel′ạ-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρυσιπελατοειδής, contr. ἐρυσιπελατώδης, like erysipelas, < ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling erysipelas.

erysipelatous (er″i-si-pel′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *erysipelas* (*-pelat-*) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling erysipelas; accompanying or accompanied by erysipelas.

When a person, who for some years had been subject to *erysipelatous* fevers, perceived the usual forerunning symptoms to come on, I advised her to drink tar-water. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 6.

erysipelous (er-i-sip′e-lus), *a.* [< *erysipel(as)* + *-ous*.] Same as *erysipelatous*. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

Erysiphe (e-ris′i-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρυσι-, equiv. to ἐρυθρός, red, + σίφων, a tube.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the family *Erysiphaceæ*, in which the perithecia have appendages similar to the mycelium, and each perithecium contains several asci. *E. communis* is injurious to the common pea and other plants. *E. Cichoracearum* grows on numerous plants, especially of the family *Cichoriaceæ*.

Erysipheæ, Erysiphei (er-i-sif′ē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. or masc. pl. of **erysipheus*, adj., < *Erysiphe*, q. v.] A group of parasitic cleistocarpous pyrenomycetous fungi. Their vegetative portion consists of a loose network of threads spread over the surface of the supporting leaf (or stem), appearing as a white mildew. Reproduction is of two kinds. Conidia are formed in chains by abstriction at the tips of erect hyphæ. Some of these were formerly referred to the genus *Oïdium*. The sexual fruit consists of closed spheroidal perithecia, which appear as blackish specks among the mycelial threads. Each perithecium has several or many appendages radiating from it, like the spokes of a wheel. In the genera *Podosphæra* and *Microsphæra* the appendages are dichotomously forked at the tip, often in a very beautiful manner. Each perithecium contains from one to many asci, according to the genus and species to which it belongs, and the asci contain from two to eight spores. The principal genera are *Sphærotheca*, *Erysiphe*, *Uncinula*, *Phyllactinia*, *Podosphæra*, and *Microsphæra*. Many species are injurious to cultivated plants.

Erythaca (e-rith′ā-kạ), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Erythacus*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, same as *Erythacus*.—**2.** A genus of mollusks. *Swainson*, 1831.

Erythacinæ (er″i-thā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythacus* + *-inæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, of no determinate limits or exact definition, containing the genus *Erythacus* and several others, chiefly of the old world.

Erythacus (e-rith'ā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800, improp. for *Erithacus* (Gesner, 1555); Linnæus), < L. *erithacus* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐρίθακος*, an unidentified solitary bird which could be taught to speak; also called the *ἐρίθυλος* and *ἐριθεύς*; supposed, erroneously, to be connected with *ἐρυθρός*, red, and hence assumed to mean 'red breast,' whence the NL. use and spelling.] A genus of old-world oscine passerine birds, of the family *Sylviidæ*, the type of which is the European robin redbreast, *Erythacus rubecula*. Also *Erythaca*. See cut under *robin*.

erythanthema (er-i-than'the-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red (see *Erythrus*), + *ἄνθημα* (in comp.), a flowing; cf. *exanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an angioneurotic and neurotic affection of the skin in which inflammation is prominent.

erythema (er-i-thē'mä), *n.*; pl. *erythemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐρύθημα*, a redness or flush on the skin, < *ἐρυθαίνειν*, poet. for *ἐρυθραίνειν*, redden, < *ἐρυθρός*, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin; specifically, in *pathol.*, such a redness, varying in extent and form, which may be attended with more general disorder.

The blush of shame and anger is an *erythema* produced by the immediate action of the vaso-motor nervous system. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 464.

erythematic, erythematous (er"i-thē-mat'ik, er-i-them'a-tus), *a.* [< *erythema(t-)* + *-ic*, *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erythema; attended with erythema.

erythematoid (er-i-them'a-toid), *a.* [< *erythema(t-)* + *-oid*.] Resembling erythema.

erythematous, *a.* See *erythematic.*—**Erythematous eczema.** See *eczema*.

Erythræa (er-i-thrē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθραία*, fem. of *ἐρυθραῖος*, equiv. to *ἐρυθρός*, red: see *Erythrus*.] A name given by Necker in 1790 to *Centaurion*, a genus of plants, family *Gentianaceæ*, of about 25 widely distributed species. They are low herbs, mostly annuals, and are bitter tonics, like the gentians. The lesser centaury, *Centaurion Centaurium*, is a common species of Europe. About a dozen species are found in North America and Mexico, where several are in medicinal repute under the name of *canchalagua*. *C. Centaurium* and *C. Chilense* are used in medicine like gentian. See *bitter-herb*, 1, and *earth-gall*, 1.

erythrean (er-i-thrē'an), *a.* [< L. *erythræus*, reddish, < Gr. *ἐρυθραῖος*, red, reddish; *Ἐρυθραῖος πόντος*, *Ἐρυθραία θάλασσα*, the Red Sea (Indian ocean). See *Erythræa*.] Of a red color.—**Erythrean Sea,** in *anc. geog.*, the Indian ocean, including its two arms, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

erythric (e-rith'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to erythrin.—**Erythric acid.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrichthini (er"i-thrik-thī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrichthys* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrichthys*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1837.

Erythrichthys (er-i-thrik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of *Erythrichthini:* same as *Emmelichthys*.

erythrin (e-rith'rin), *n.* [< *erythr-ic* + *-in*2.] 1. An organic principle ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$) obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*, *Lecanora tartarea*, and other lichens, which furnish the blue dyestuff called litmus. It is a crystalline compound, probably an ester of erythrite with lecanoric acid. Also called *erythric acid*, *erythrinic acid*.

2. Same as *erythrite*, 1.

Erythrina (er-i-thrī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red. Cf. *Erythrinus*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees, of 50 species, mostly tropical, with trifoliate leaves, and terminal racemes of large flowers, usually blood-red. They are ordinarily known as *coral-trees*. One species, *E. herbacea*, is common throughout the southeastern part of the United States, and one other, a tropical American species, is also found in Florida. Several are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. *E. Indica* is often mentioned by Indian poets, and is fabled to have been stolen from the celestial gardens by Krishna for his wives. It is a spiny species, and is planted for hedges. *E. Caffra*, the kafirboom of South Africa, furnishes, like the last mentioned, a very soft and light wood, which has industrial value. See *coral-tree*; and *coral-bean*, under *bean*1.

erythrinic (er-i-thrin'ik), *a.* [< *erythrin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of erythrin.—**Erythrinic acid.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrinidæ (er-i-thrin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of characinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrinus*, containing such *Characinidæ* as have no adipose dorsal fin.

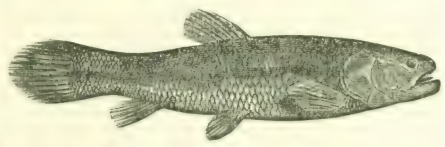
Erythrininæ (e-rith-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-inæ*.] A South American subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characinidæ*, differing from others of the family in having no adipose fin. They have an elongated form, short dorsal and anal fins, ventrals under the dorsal, and acute conic teeth in the jaws and palate. They are fresh-water fishes, some of them of economic importance. They are known as *haimra*, *trahira*, *waubeen*, and *yarrow*, and belong to the genera *Erythrinus*, *Heterythrinus*, and *Hoplias*.

erythrinine (e-rith'ri-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Erythrininæ*.

II. *n.* A characinoid fish of the subfamily *Erythrininæ*.

erythrinoid (e-rith'ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *erythrinine*.

Erythrinus (er-i-thrī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρῖνος*, a kind of red mullet, < *ἐρυθρός*, red.] A



Waubeen (*Erythrinus unitæniatus*).

genus of South American characinoid fishes, as *E. unitæniatus*, giving name to the subfamily *Erythrininæ*.

erythrism (e-rith'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, ruddy, + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, a condition of dichromatism characterized by excess of red pigment in the plumage of birds which are normally brown, gray, etc. It is constantly exhibited by sundry owls, as species of *Scops* and *Glaucidium*, the common screech-owl of the United States (*Scops asio*), for example, occurring indifferently in the red or the gray plumage. Compare *albinism* and *melanism*.

erythrismal (er-i-thriz'mal), *a.* [< *erythrism* + *-al*.] Characterized by erythrism; exhibiting erythrism: as, "the *erythrismal* condition," *Coues*. Also *erythritic*.

erythrite (e-rith'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ite*2.] 1. A hydrous arseniate of cobalt, of a rose-red color, occurring in radiated or acicular crystalline forms and as a pulverulent incrustation. Also called *cobalt-bloom* and *erythrin*.—2. A rose-red variety of orthoclase feldspar from amygdaloid near Kilpatrick, Scotland.—3. A crystalline organic principle ($C_4H_6(OH)_4$) obtained from several species of lichens by extraction with milk of lime.

erythritic (er-ith-rit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-it-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing erythrite, in either sense.—2. Same as *erythrismal*.

erythrobenzene (e-rith-rō-ben'zēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + E. *benzene*, q. v.] A red coloring matter made directly from nitrobenzene by the action of iron-filings and concentrated hydrochloric acid: an impure magenta.

erythrocarpous (e-rith-rō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *erythrocarpus*, < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *lichenology*, red-fruited; having red or reddish apothecia.

erythrodextrine (e-rith-rō-deks'trin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + E. *dextrine*.] A modification of dextrine, which is colored red by iodine. It forms spherical crystals, soluble in water, dextrorotatory, not directly fermentable, but fermenting in the presence of diastase.

Erythrogonys (er-ith-rog'ō-nis), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1837), < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *γόνυ* = E. *knee*.] A genus of Australian plovers, the type and only species of which is the red-kneed dotterel, *E. cinctus*.

erythroid (er'ith-roid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθροειδής*, of a ruddy look, < *ἐρυθρός*, ruddy, + *εἶδος*, form.] Of a red color.

Erythroides (er-ith-roi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθροειδής*, of a ruddy look: see *erythroid*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Erythrinidæ*. *Cuvier and Valenciennes*, 1846.

erythroleic (er-ith-rō'lē-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, having a red color and an oily appearance: applied to an acid obtained from archil.

erythrolein (er-ith-rō'lē-in), *n.* [As *erythroleic* + *-in*2.] A compound contained in litmus. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and gives a purple color.

erythrolitmin (e-rith-rō-lit'min), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + NL. *litmus* + *-in*2.] A compound contained in litmus. Its color is red, and it dissolves with a blue color in alkalis.

erythromelalgia (e-rith"rō-me-lal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρομέλας*, blackish red (< *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *μέλας*, black), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the feet and occasionally of the hands, characterized by burning pain and tenderness in the soles (or palms) attended with a purplish coloration.

Erythroneura (e-rith-rō-nū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, sinew, = L. *nervus*, > E. *nerve*.] A genus of homopterous insects, containing small slenderly fusiform species, with four cells on the wing-covers, confined to their tips, as *E. tricincta*. *E. vitis* is a United States species which infests grape-leaves, is ivory-yellow in color, and is marked with black and crimson. This species is everywhere erroneously called by American grape-growers the *grape-vine thrips*. See *leafhopper*.



Imago (with wings closed and spread) and Pupa of *Erythroneura tricincta*. (Cross and lines show natural sizes.)

Erythronium (er-i-thrō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρόνιον*, a certain plant of the satyrium kind, < *ἐρυθρός*, red.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, natives of northern temperate regions, known in the United States as *adder's-tongue*. They are low and nearly stemless herbs, with a solid scaly bulb, two smooth leaves which are often mottled, and a scape bearing one or several large yellow, purplish, or white nodding lily-like flowers. The only species found in the old world is *E. Dens-canis*, called there the dog-tooth violet. The remaining 10 or 12 species are North American.

2. [*l. c.*] A name sometimes given to vanadate of lead.

Erythrophleum (e-rith-rō-flē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φλοιός*, bark.] A genus of tropical trees, of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, containing five species, distributed in Africa, Asia, and Australia. *E. Guineense*, the sassy-bark of Sierra Leone, is a large tree, native of western tropical Africa, the bark of which is a powerful poison, and is used by the natives in their ordeals. The red juice of the tree is equally poisonous. Both kinds are sometimes used merely as strong emetics.

erythrophobe (e-rith'rō-fōb), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φοβεῖν*, fear.] An animal so constituted as to be made uncomfortable by red light, and which hence seeks to avoid it, as if fearing it.

erythrophyl, erythrophyll (e-rith'rō-fil), *n.* [= F. *érythrophylle*; < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyl*.] A name given by Berzelius to the substance to which the red color of leaves in autumn is due.

erythrophyllin (e-rith-rō-fil'in), *n.* [As *erythrophyl* + *-in*2.] Same as *erythrophyl*.

erythrophytoscope (e-rith-rō-fī'tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φυτόν*, a plant, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *erythroscope*.

erythroprotid (e-rith-rō-prō'tid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + E. *prot-ein* + *-id*.] A reddish-brown amorphous matter obtained from protein.

erythroscope (e-rith'rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of optical apparatus devised by Simler, used in examining the light reflected from different bodies. It consists of two plates of glass, one of them cobalt-blue in color, thick enough to allow the extreme red of the spectrum to pass through, but no orange or yellow, the other of deep yellow, capable of transmitting the light-rays as far as the violet. A landscape viewed through these glasses is strikingly transformed, the green of the foliage appearing of a deep red (since green leaves reflect the red rays), the sky greenish-blue, the clouds purplish-violet, and so on. The effect of light and shade are left unchanged. Also called *erythrophytoscope*.

erythrosis (er-i-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, plethora or polyemia.

erythrostomum (er-i-thros'tō-mum), *n.*; pl. *erythrostomata* (e-rith-rō-stō'ma-tä). [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A term proposed by Desvaux for an aggregate fruit composed of drupelets, as in the blackberry; a form of hetærio.

erythroxyl (er-ith-rok'sil), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the *Erythroxylaceæ*.

Erythroxylaceæ (er-ith-rok-si-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythroxylon* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (choripetalous) plants, containing only two genera, *Erythroxylum* and *Aneulophus*.

Erythroxylum (er-ith-rok'si-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The principal genus of the family *Erythroxylaceæ*. It contains 120 species, natives mainly of tropical America. The best-known species, *E. Coca*, of Bolivia and Peru, yields the drug coca. (See *coca*1.) Several other South American species are reputed to possess medicinal properties. *E. monogynum* is a small tree of southern India, with a very hard dark-brown heart-wood, which is used as a substitute for sandal-wood. Some others have a bright-red wood, occasionally used in dyeing. See cut on next page.

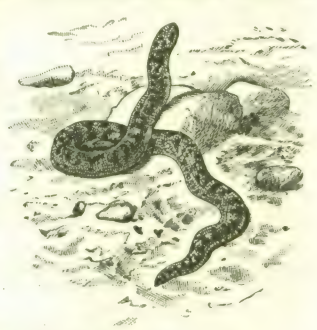


Flowering Branch of *Erythroxylum Coca*, with leaf on larger scale.

erythrozym (e-rith′rō-zim), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ζύμη*, leaven.] An enzym found in the root of madder, *Rubia tinctoria*. It has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian, yielding alizarin, glucose, and other substances.

Erythrus (er′ith-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, √ **ἐρυθ*, **ρυθ*, = E. *red*, *rud*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects. *Walker*, 1829. (*b*) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, erected upon certain eastern Asiatic forms by White in 1853.

Eryx (ē′riks), *n.* [NL., appar. named from L. *Eryx*, a mountain in Sicily (now *San Giuliano*): see *Erycina*.] 1. The typical genus of sand-snakes of the family *Erycidæ*. *E. jaculus* is a European and Asiatic representative; *E. johni* is an Indian species. *Daudin*, about 1800.—



Sand-snake (*Eryx jaculus*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*: synonymous with *Cistella*. *Stephens*, 1832.—3. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Swainson*, 1840.—4. A genus of crustaceans. Also *Erix*.

es[1], *n.* See *ess*.

es[2] (es), *n.* [G.] In *music*, E♭.—**Es dur**, the key of E♭ major.—**Es moll**, the key of E♭ minor.

es-[1]. [ME. *es-*, *as-*, < OF. *es-*, *as-*, < L. *ex-*: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a French or other Romance modification of Latin *ex-*. Examples are seen in *escheat*, *eschaufe*, etc. Words having in Middle English *es-* have reverted to the original Latin *ex-*. See *exchange*, *exploit*, etc.

es-[2]. [ME. *es-*, < F. *es-*, Sp. Pg. *es-*, < LL. *i-s-*: see def.] An apparent prefix, of Romance origin, being radical initial *s* before another consonant, preceded by a slight euphonic vowel, as in *escalade*, *esquire*, *especial*, *estate*, *estray*, of ultimate Latin origin, and *escarp*, *eschew*, etc., of Teutonic origin, some of which have also forms (original or aphetic) without the *e-*, as *scutcheon*, *squire*, *special*, *state*, *stray*, etc., while some with original (Old French or Middle English) *es-* have only *s-* in modern English, as *scrivener*, *spiritual*, *strain*, etc. This Old French *es-* in most cases became later *e-*, modern French *é-*: see *equery*, *écu*. In *exchequer* this original *es-* has become *ex-*, suggesting falsely a Latin origin.

-es[1]. [Mod. E. reg. written *'s*, < ME. *-es*, *-is*, < AS. *-es:* see *-s*[1].] The early form of the possessive or genitive case singular, now regularly written *'s*, but still pronounced as *-es* (-ez) after a sibilant, namely, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *ch* (= *tsh*), *j*, written *-dge*, *-ge* (= *dzh*), *x* (= *ks*), as in *lass's*, *pace's*, *horse's*, *rose's*, *bush's*, *church's*, *hedge's*, *fox's*, etc. (formerly written *lasses*, *paces*, *horses*, *roses*, *bushes*, *churches*, *hedges*, *foxes*, etc.), words forced to conform in spelling to other words, like *boy's*, *man's*, etc. (formerly written *boys*, *mans*, etc.), where the *e* is actually suppressed in pronunciation; in Middle English and earlier the suffix was regularly *-es*, which still remains in possessives like *horses* (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *horses*), *guides* (Middle English *gides*), now written with the apostrophe, like other words, *horse's*, *guide's*. See *-s*[1].

-es[2]. [Mod. E. *-es* or *-s* according to preceding consonant, < ME. *-es*, *-is*, < AS. *-as*, nom. and acc. pl. of masc. and neut. nouns having orig. vowel-stems: see *-s*[2].] The earlier form of the now more common plural suffix *-s*, retained after a sibilant (like the phonetically similar possessive suffix: see *-es*[1]), as in *lasses*, *paces*, *horses*, *roses*, *bushes*, *churches*, *hedges*, *foxes*, etc. When the nominative singular ends in a final silent *e*, the plural suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es* (the nominative final *e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, and the medial *e* (in *-es*) being suppressed by syncope after vowels and non-sibilant consonants), as in *does*, *dues*, *ties*, etc., *companies*, *families*, etc., plural of *doe*, *due*, *tie*, etc., *company*, *family*, and other words in *-y*, originally *-ie*.

-es[3]. [ME. *-es*, *-s:* see *-s*[3].] The earlier form of *-s*[3], the suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, retained after a vowel, as in *huzzaes*, *goes*, *does*, etc. When the infinitive ends in silent *e*, the personal suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es*, the infinitive *-e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, as in *rues*, *endues*, etc., *defies*, *suppliee*, *accompanies*, etc., infinitive *rue*, *endue*, *defy*, *accompany*, etc., the termination *-y* being formerly *-ie*.

-es[4]. [L. *-es*, nom. sing. term. of some nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, being usually stem-vowel *-e-* or *-i-* + nom. sing. *-s*.] The nominative singular termination of some Latin nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *tabes*, *pubes*.

-es[5]. [L. *-es*, also *-is*, nom. and acc. pl. of masc. and fem. nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, = AS. *-as*, E. *-es*, *-s:* see *-es*[2], *-s*[2].] The nominative plural termination of Latin masculine and feminine nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *Aves*, *Pisces*, *fasces*.

escalade (es-kā-lād′), *n.* [Formerly also *escalado;* < OF. *escalade* (also F.), < Sp. Pg. *escalada* (= It. *scalata*), an escalade, prop. fem. pp. of *escalar* (= It. *scalare*), scale, climb, < *escala* = It. *scala*, < L. *scala*, a ladder: see *scale*[3].] A mounting by means of a ladder or ladders; especially, an assault on a fortified place by troops who mount or pass its defenses by the aid of ladders.

In this Time of the Regent's Absence from Paris, the King of France drew all his Forces thither, using all Means possible, by *Escalado*, Battery, and burning the Gates, to enter the City. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 184.

Sin enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery. *Buckminster.*

escalade (es-kā-lād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *escaladed*, ppr. *escalading*. [= F. *escalader* · from the noun.] To scale; mount and pass or enter by means of a ladder: as, to *escalade* a wall.

The Spaniards, by battering a breach in the wall with their cannon on the first day, and then *escalading* the inner works with remarkable gallantry upon the second, found themselves masters of the place. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 318.

escalader (es-kā-lā′dėr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *escalador* = It. *scalatore;* from the verb.] One who enters a fortified or other place by escalade.

The successful *escaladers* opened the gates to the entire Persian host. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, V. 117.

escaladoŧ, *n.* See *escalade*.

escalier-lace (es-kal′iā-lās), *n.* [< F. *escalier*, a staircase (< LL. ML. *scalare*, L. (in pl.) *scalaria*, a staircase, neut. of L. *scalaris*, pertaining to a stair or ladder: see *scalary*), + E. *lace*.] A solid or filled-up lace, with small set patterns, of squares, made by leaving out two or three stitches at a time.

Escallonia (es-ka-lō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Escallon*, a Spanish traveler in South America, who first found the species in the United States of Colombia.] A South American genus of trees or shrubs, of the family *Escalloniaceæ*, to which belongs the genus *Itea* of the United States. There are about 50 species, evergreens, bearing panicles of red or white flowers. A few have been introduced into cultivation.



Escallonia macrantha.

escallop, escalop (es-kol′ọp), *n.* and *v.* Same as *scallop*.

escallopé (es-kal-ọ-pā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

escalloped, escaloped (es-kol′ọpt), *a.* In *her.*, represented as covered with escallop- or scallop-shells: said of the field; also, covered with an imbricated pattern of curving lines. Also *escallopé*, *counter-escalloped*, *counter-scalloped*.



The Field Escalloped.

escallop-shell (es-kol′ọp-shel), *n.* See *scallop-shell*.

escambio (es-kam′bi-ō), *n.* [< It. *escambio*, now *scambio* (= E. *exchange*), < ML. *excambium*, exchange: see *exchange*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ formerly granted to merchants to empower them to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the sea.

escapable (es-kā′pạ-bl), *a.* [< *escape* + *-able*.] Capable of being escaped; avoidable. *North British Rev.*

escapade (es-kā-pād′), *n.* [< OF. and F. *escapade*, a prank, trick, frolic, fling of a horse, orig. an escape, < It. *scappata* (= Sp. Pg. *escapada*), escape, flight, prank, < *scappare*, escape: see *escape*.] 1. The fling of a horse, or a fit of flinging and capering about.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade;*
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

2. A capricious or freakish action; a wild prank; a foolish or reckless adventure.

There was an almost insane streak in her, showing itself in strange freaks and *escapades*.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 135.

More than once I have had to pay for the *escapades* of my horse in snatching up a bunch of spring onions and incontinently devouring it under the nose of the merchant.
O'Donovan, Merv, vi.

escape (es-kāp′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *escaped*, ppr. *escaping*. [< ME. *escapen*, assibilated *eschapen*, more commonly with initial *a*, *ascapen*, *askapen*, *aschapen*, *achapen*, and by apheresis *scapen* (> mod. *scape*[1], q. v.), < OF. *escaper*, *eschaper*, *exaper*, F. *échapper* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escapar* = It. *scappare*, escape, prob. orig. 'slip out of one's cape or cloak' (with ref. to thus expediting flight, or getting away after being seized); < ML. *ex capa*, *ex cappa*, out of cape or cloak: L. *ex*, out of; ML. *capa*, *cappa*, a cape or cloak: see *cape*[1], *cope*[1]. Cf. It. *incappare*, invest with a cape or cope, fall into a snare, be caught; Gr. *ἐκδύεσθαι*, escape, get away, lit. put off one's clothes.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To slip or flee away; succeed in evading or avoiding danger or injury; get away from threatened harm: as, he *escaped* scot-free.

Escape for thy life; . . . *escape* to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. Gen. xix. 17.

All perishen of man, of pelf,
Ne aught *escapen'd* but himself.
Shak., Pericles, ii., Prol.

Thieves at home must hang, but he that puts
Into his overgorg'd and bloated purse
The wealth of Indian provinces *escapes*.
Cowper, Task, i. 738.

2. To free or succeed in freeing one's self from custody or restraint; gain or regain liberty.

Our soul is *escaped* as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken, and we are *escaped*.
Ps. cxxiv. 7.

Like the caged bird *escaping* suddenly,
The little innocent soul flitted away.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=**Syn.** To abscond, decamp, steal away, break loose, break away.

II. *trans.* To succeed in evading, avoiding, or eluding; be unnoticed, uninjured, or unaffected by; evade; elude: as, the fact *escaped* his attention; to *escape* danger or a contagious disease; to *escape* death.

A small number that *escape* the sword shall return.
Jer. xliv. 28.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not *escape* calumny. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

How few men *escape* the yoke,
From this or that man's hand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 220.

★**escape** (es-kāp′), *n.* [< *escape*, *v.* Also, by apheresis, *scape:* see *scape*[1], *n.*] 1. Flight to shun danger, injury, or restraint; the act of fleeing from danger or custody.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest. Ps. lv. 8.

2. The condition of being passed by without receiving injury when danger threatens; avoidance of or preservation from some harm or in-

jury: as, *escape* from contagion, or from bankruptcy.

> You have cause
> (So have we all) of joy; for our *escape*
> Is much beyond our loss. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

3. In *law*, the regaining of liberty or transcending the limits of confinement, without due course of law, by a person in custody of the law. A *constructive escape* is where the prisoner, though still under restraint, gets more liberty than the law allows him. The word *escape* is commonly used in reference to the liability of the sheriff for suffering an escape; and, thus considered, escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary* or *negligent*: voluntary, when an officer permits an offender or a debtor to quit his custody without consent of the creditor or without legal discharge; and involuntary or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will.

4. A means of flight; that by which danger or injury may be avoided, or liberty regained: as, a fire-*escape*.

> The refuge and consolation of serious and truly religious minds is more and more in literature and in the free *escapes* and outlooks which it supplies.
> *John Burroughs*, The Century, XXVII. 926.

5†. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

> St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance. *Raleigh.*

6†. That which escapes attention; an oversight; a mistake.

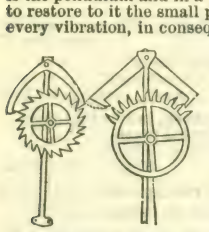
> Readyer to correct *escapes* in those languages, then to be controlled, fitter to teach others, then learne of anye. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 459.
>
> In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood and so the *escapes* less subject to observation. *Brerewood*, Languages.

7†. An escapade; a wild or irregular action.

> Rome will despise her for this foul *escape*.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

8. In *bot.*, a plant which has escaped from cultivation, and become self-established, more or less permanently, in fields or by roadsides.—**9.** Leakage or loss, as of gas, or of a current of electricity in a telegraph or electric-light circuit by reason of imperfect insulation; also, in *elect.*, a shunt or derived current.—**10.** In *arch.*, the curved part of the shaft of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge. See cut under *column*.

★**escapement** (es-kāp'ment), *n.* [< OF. **escapement, eschapement, eschappement*, F. *échappement* = Sp. *escapamiento* = It. *scampamento*; as *escape* + *-ment*.] **1†.** The act of escaping; escape.—**2.** The general contrivance in a timepiece by which the pressure of the wheels (which move always in one direction) and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel are accommodated the one to the other. By this contrivance the wheelwork is made to communicate an impulse to the regulating power (which in a clock is the pendulum and in a watch the balance-wheel), so as to restore to it the small portion of force which it loses in every vibration, in consequence of friction and the resistance of the air. The leading requisite of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum be invariable, notwithstanding any irregularity or foulness in the train of wheels. Various kinds of escapements have been contrived: such as the *crown-* or *verge-escapement*, used in common watches, and the *anchor-* or *crutch-escapement*, in common clocks—both also termed *recoiling escapements;* the *dead-beat escapement* and the *gravity-* or *remontoir-escapement*, used in the finer kind of clocks; the *horizontal escapement* or *cylinder-escapement*, the *detached escapement*, the *lever-escapement*, the *duplex escapement*, the *pinwheel escapement*, all used in the finer classes of watches; and the *half-dead escapement*, in which there is a slight recoil. In the horizontal escapement the teeth of a horizontal wheel act upon a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance, to give the impulse.



Recoiling and Dead-beat Escapements.

escaper (es-kā'pėr), *n.* One who or that which escapes. 2 Ki. ix. 15, margin.

escape-valve (es-kāp'valv), *n.* A loaded valve fitted to the end of a steam-cylinder for the escape of water of condensation, or of water carried mechanically from the boilers with the steam; a priming-valve.

escarbuncle (es-kär'bung-kl), *n.* [< F. *escarboucle* (with excrescent *es-*), a carbuncle: see *carbuncle*.] In *her.*, same as *carbuncle*.

escargotière†, *n.* [F. *escargotière*, < *escargot*, a snail, OF. *escargol* (with excrescent *es-*) = Sp. Pg. *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole:* misspelled *escargatoire*.] An establishment for raising snails; a snailery.

> At the Capuchins I saw the *escargatoire*. . . . It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails, that are esteemed excellent food when they are well dressed.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

escarp (es-kärp'), *v. t.* [< F. *escarper* = Sp. Pg. *escarpar* = It. *scarpare*, cut steep, as rocks or slopes, to render them inaccessible. Hence, by apheresis, *scarp*, the usual E. form: see *scarp*, *v.*] In *fort.*, to slope; give a slope to.

escarp, escarpe (es-kärp'), *n.* [< F. *escarpe* (= Sp. Pg. *escarpa* = It. *scarpa*); from the verb. Hence, by apheresis, *scarp*, the usual E. form: see *scarp*, *n.*] In *fort.*, that side of a ditch surrounding a rampart which is nearest to the rampart: the opposite of *counterscarp*.

escarpment (es-kärp'ment), *n.* [< F. *escarpement*, < *escarper*, escarp: see *escarp* and *-ment*.] **1.** In *fort.*, ground cut away, nearly vertically, about a position in order to render it inaccessible to an enemy.

> Arch, tower, and gate, grotesquely windowed hall,
> And long *escarpment* of half-crumbled wall.
> *Whittier*, The Panorama.

Hence—**2.** The precipitous side of any hill or rock; the abrupt face of a high ridge of land; a cliff. Usually formed by the outcrop of a resistant stratum that overlies weaker strata: often spoken of as a *retreating escarpment*, because it is slowly worn back by erosion.

> We here [in the mountains of New South Wales] see an original *escarpment*, not formed by the sea having eaten back into the strata, but by the strata having originally extended only thus far.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 149.

escartelé (es-kär-te-lā'), *a.* [OF., pp. of *escarteler*, quarter, < *quartier*, fourth, quarter: see *quarter*.] In *her.*, broken by a square projection or depression: said of a straight line serving as the division between two parts of the field, and also of either of the divisions.

escarteled (es-kär'teld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escartelé*.—**Escarteled counter**, in *her.*, broken by projections, one tincture into the other and reciprocally. Properly this should be limited to square projections, but pointed and even curved breaks of the boundary-line are sometimes blazoned in this way.

escartelee (es-kär'te-lē), *a.* [< OF. *escartelé*, pp. of *escarteler*, quarter: see *escartelé*.] Same as *escartelé*.

-esce. [L. *-escere*, parallel to *-iscere*, *-ascere* = Gr. *-ἐσκειν*, *-ἰσκειν*, *-άσκειν*, being a formative suffix *-sc* added to the simple verb-stem to form the present, rarely other tenses, with inceptive force. The L. suffix *-escere*, *-iscere* is also the ult. source of the termination *-ish* in E. verbs like *abolish*, *diminish*, *finish*, etc.: see *-ish*[2]. The suffix *-sc* appears also in Teut., in the verb *mix*, AS. *miscan:* see *mix*.] A termination of verbs of Latin origin, having usually an inceptive or inchoative force, as in *convalesce*, begin to be well, *effervesce*, begin to boil up, *deliquesce*, begin to melt away, etc.; in some verbs, as *coalesce*, the inceptive force is less obvious. The present participle of such verbs appears in English as an adjective in *-escent*, as in *effervescent*, *deliquescent*, etc., such adjectives often existing without a corresponding verb in *-esce* (which, however, is optionally usable), as in *opalescent*, *phosphorescent*, etc. The noun is in *-escence*, as *effervescence*, *opalescence*, etc.

-escence, -escent. See *-esce*.

esch†, *n.* The fish commonly called the grayling.

> The *esch* (thymallus), the trout (trutta).
> *Hoole*, Orbis Pictus, xxxiv.

eschalot (esh-a-lot'), *n.* [< OF. *eschalote:* see *shallot*.] Same as *shallot*.

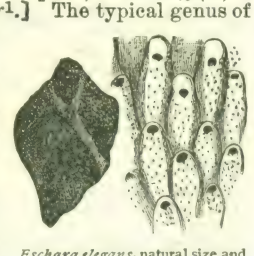
★**eschar**[1] (es'kär), *n.* [Formerly also *escarre*, < OF. *escare*, < L. *eschara*, < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scab, scar: see *scar*[1], the same word through ME.] In *pathol.*, a crust or scab on the skin, such as is occasioned by a burn or caustic application, and which sloughs off.

> The ashes of certain locusts . . . cause the thick roufes and *escarres* that grow about the brims of ulcers to fall off.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 13.
>
> At length nature seem'd to make a separation between the cancerated and sound breast, such as you often see where a caustic hath been applied, the *eschar* divides between the living and the dead. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 647.

eschar[2]**†**, *n.* See *eskar*.

Eschara (es'ka-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scar, scab: see *eschar*[1].] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Escharidæ*.

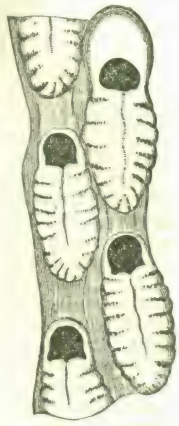
Escharidæ (es-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eschara* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Eschara*. They have the principal opening of the cell semicircular or circular, the secondary opening reduced, the colony consisting either of rounded or flattened branches, with the cells on opposite sides. The polyzoarium is calcareous, radicate, and erect, foliaceous or ramose, or incrusting; the zoœcia are urceolate, entirely calcified in front, and the cells are disposed quincuncially on one or both sides of the zoarium.



Eschara elegans, natural size and magnified.

Escharina (es-ka-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eschara* + *-ina*.] A superfamily of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, containing those with the zoœcium mostly calcareous, and a lateral opening of the quadrate or semi-oval cell, as in the families *Eschariporidæ*, *Escharidæ*, and others.

Escharipora (es-ka-rip'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scar, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Eschariporidæ*. *Hall*, 1847.



Escharipora philomela, highly magnified, showing three cells and halves of two others.

Eschariporidæ (es″ka-ri-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Escharipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, having rhomboid or cylindrical cells, with semicircular opening, and the anterior margin split or perforated.

escharotic (es-ka-rot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐσχαρωτικός*, forming a scar, < *ἐσχαροῦν*, form a scar, < *ἐσχάρα*, a scar: see *eschar*[1].] **I.** *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

> After the nature of septick and *escharotick* medicines, it corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time.
> *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, [p. 272.

II. *n.* A caustic application; an application which sears or destroys flesh.

> An eschar was made by the catharetick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharoticks*.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery.

eschatologic, eschatological (es″ką-tō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *eschatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to eschatology.

> I do not mean to say that Christ never expressed Himself in the *eschatological* language which occupies so prominent a part of the utterances assigned Him in the Gospels.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 85.

eschatologist (es-kā-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *eschatology* + *-ist*.] One versed in or engaged in the study of eschatology.

eschatology (es-kā-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔσχατος*, furthest, uttermost, extreme, last (*τὸ ἔσχατον*, the end), prob. transposed from **ἔξατος*, superl. of *ἔξ*, out (cf. *utmost*, *uttermost*, superl. of *out*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine of the last or of final things; that branch of theology which treats of the end of the world and man's condition or state after death. The topics which belong theologically to eschatology are death, immortality, the resurrection, the second coming of Christ, the millennium, the judgment, and the future state of existence.

> Harnack also lays great stress on the *eschatology* of the early believers, which he makes, in fact, their distinguishing peculiarity. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 175.

eschaufe†, *v. t.* [ME. *eschaufen*, *eschawfen*, < OF. *eschaulfer*, F. *échauffer* (= Pr. *escalfar*), < L. *excalfacere*, heat, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, heat, chafe: see *chafe*. Cf. *excalfaction*.] To make hot; heat.

> The develes fornays that is *eschaufid* with the fuyr of helle. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.
>
> Which that apperid as thing infinite;
> With wine of Angoy, and als of Rochel tho
> Which wold *eschaufe* the braines appetite.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 969.

eschaunge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *exchange*.

escheat (es-chēt'), *n.* [< ME. *eschete*, also abbr. *chete*, an escheat, < OF. *eschet*, *escheit*, *escheoit*, AF. *escheat*, m., also *eschete*, *escheite*, *escheoite*, etc., f., that which falls to one, rent, spoil, orig. pp. of *escheoir*, F. *échoir* = Pr. *eschazer* = It. *scadere*, fall to one's share, < ML. *excadere*, fall upon, meet, a restored form of reg. L. *excidere*, fall upon, fall from, < *ex*, out, + *cadere*, fall: see *case*[1], *chance*, *accident*, *decay*, etc., from the same ult. source. Hence, by apheresis, *cheat*.] **1.** The reverting or falling back of lands or tenements to the lord of the fee or to the state, whether through failure of heirs or (formerly) through the corruption of the blood of the tenant by his having been attainted, or by forfeiture for treason. By modern legislation there can be

no escheat on failure of the whole blood wherever there are collateral kindred capable of inheriting; and in the United States there can be no escheat to any private person.

There is no more certain argument that lands are held under any as lord than if we see that such lands in defect of heirs do fall by *escheat* unto him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

All Lands in his Monarchie are his, giuen and taken at his pleasure. *Escheats* are many by reason of his seueritie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 545.

To the high honor of Kentucky, as I am informed, she is the owner of some slaves by *escheat*, and has sold none, but liberated all. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 202.

2. In England, the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats.—**3.** A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession.—**4.** The possessions which fall to the lord or state by escheat.

God is the supreme Lord, to whom these *escheats* devolve, and the poor are his receivers.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

The profits which came in to the king in his character of feudal lord, the reliefs, the *escheats*, the aids.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 295.

5†. That which falls to one; a reversion or return.

To make one great by others losse is bad *excheat*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 25.

escheat (es-chēt'), *v.* [< ME. **escheten*, abbr. *cheten*, tr., confiscate, with verbal n. *chetynge*, *chetinge*, cheating, i. e., escheating, < OF. *eschoiter*, receive an escheat, succeed; from the noun: see *escheat*, *n.* From ME. form and sense were developed the mod. form and sense of *cheat*, defraud, swindle: see *cheat*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To suffer escheat; revert or fall back by escheat.

The images of four brothers who poysoned one another, by which meanes there *escheated* to ye Republic that vast treasury of relicques now belonging to the church.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

He had proclaimed that all landed estates should, in lack of heirs male, *escheat* to his own exchequer.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 55.

II. *trans.* **1.** To divest of an estate by confiscation: as, he was *escheated* of his lands in Scotland.—**2.** To confiscate; forfeit. [Rare.]

The ninepence with which she was to have been rewarded being *escheated* to the Kenwigs family.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

escheatable (es-chē'ta-bl), *a.* [< *escheat* + *-able*.] Liable to escheat. *Bacon*.

escheatage (es-chē'tāj), *n.* [< *escheat* + *-age*.] The right of succeeding to an escheat. *Sherwood*.

escheator (es-chē'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *excheator*; < ME. *escheter*, *excheter*, **eschetour*, < OF. (AF.) *eschetor*, *eschetour*, *escheoitor*, *eschoietour*, escheator, < *escheoiter*, *eschoiter*, succeed, escheat: see *escheat*, *v.* Hence, by apheresis, *cheater*, now with the sense of 'swindler': see *cheat*[1], *cheater*.] An officer anciently appointed in English counties to look after the escheats of the sovereign and certify them into the treasury.

In 1396 Richard II. conferred the same dignity on York [made it a county with an elective sheriff], constituting the mayor the king's *escheator*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 488.

escheatorship (es-chē'tor-ship), *n.* [< *escheator* + *-ship*.] The post or office of an escheator.

When he applied for the *escheatorship*, he informed Lord Castlereagh that he intended to have his seat transferred to Mr. Balfour. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 789.

eschekert†, *n.* [ME. form of *checker*[1], *exchequer*.] **1.** A chess-board.

And alle be hit that in that place square
Of the listes, I mene the *estcheker*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, fol. 263.

2. Exchequer (which see).

eschelt, *n.* [ME., < OF. *eschele*, *eschelle*, *esciele*, *eskiele*, *esquiere*, *scare*, < OHG. *skara*, MHG. G. *schar*, a company, troop. Cf. *échauguette*.] A troop or company.

A stiff man & a stern, that was the kinges stiward,
& cheueteyn was chose that *eschel* to lede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3379.

Eschel blue. Same as *smalt*.

eschevet†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *achieve*.

eschevin† (es'che-vin), *n.* [OF. *eschevin*, F. *échevin* = Sp. *esclavin* = It. *schiavino*, *scabino*, < ML. *scabinus*, a sheriff, < OHG. *scaffin*, *sceffin*, *sceffino*, MHG. *scheffen*, *scheffe*, G. *schöffe*, also (after LG.) *schöppe* (= OLG. *scepino* = D. *schepen*), sheriff, justice; < OHG. *scaffan*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, shape, form, order, etc., = E. *shape*, q. v.] In France and Belgium, a functionary corresponding to an English alderman.

eschew† (es-chö'), *a.* [ME. *eschew*, *eschiewe*, < OF. *eschiu*, *eskiu*, shy, unwilling, = Pr. *esquiu* = Sp. Pg. *esquivo* = It. *schifato*, reserved, discreet, circumspect, etc., < OHG. **scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*) = E. *shy*: see *shy*[1], *a.* Hence *eschew*, *v.*] Unwilling; disinclined.

He . . . is the moore *eschew* for to schryven hym.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

eschew (es-chö'), *v. t.* [< ME. *eschewen*, *eschuen*, *eschuwen*, < OF. *eschuer*, *eschiwer*, *eschiver*, *eschever*, *eschiuver*, *eskiver*, etc., = Pr. *eschivar*, *esquivar* = Sp. Pg. *esquivar* = It. *schifare*, avoid, shun, eschew, < OHG. *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, G. *scheuchen*, frighten, *scheuen*, avoid, shun, fear, < OHG. **scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*), shy: see *eschew*, *a.*, and *shy*[1], *a.*] **1.** To refuse to use or participate in; stand aloof from; shun; avoid.

If thou wilt haue health of body euill dyet *eschew*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

Let him *eschew* evil, and do good. 1 Pet. iii. 11.

For, *eschewing* books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks.
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

2†. To escape from; evade.

Than is it wisdom, as it thinketh me,
To maken vertu of necessité,
And take it wel, that we may nat *eschue*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 2185.

A certaine wall that they made to *eschew* the shot of the bulwarks. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 86.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew*. *Sandys*.

eschewal (es-chö'al), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-al*.] The act of eschewing; eschewment. *S. Wentworth*.

eschewance (es-chö'ans), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-ance*.] The act of eschewing; avoidance. *Imp. Dict.*

eschewer (es-chö'er), *n.* One who eschews.

eschewment (es-chö'ment), *n.* [< *eschew* + *-ment*.] The act of eschewing. [Rare.]

Eschscholtzia (e-shōlt'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after J. F. von *Eschscholtz*, a German naturalist (1793–1831).] **1.** A small genus of delicate glabrous and glaucous herbs, of the family *Papaveraceæ*, natives of California and the adjacent region. They have finely divided leaves and bright-yellow or orange-colored flowers. *E. Californica*, the California poppy, is very common in cultivation. **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*. Also called *Athous*. *Laporte*, 1840. (*b*) A genus of saccate ctenophorans, of the family *Cydippidæ*. *E. cordata* is a Mediterranean species. Also *Eschscholthia*. *Lesson*, 1843.

eschuet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *eschew*. *Chaucer*.

eschynite, *n.* See *æschynite*.

esclandre (es-klan'dėr), *n.* [F., scandal: see *slander* and *scandal*.] Disturbance; a cause of scandal; a scene.

Scoutbush, to avoid *esclandre* and misery, thought it well to waive the proviso. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xi.

esclatté (es-kla-tā'), *a.* [OF. *esclaté*, pp. of *esclater*, mod. F. *éclater*, shiver, shatter: see *éclat*.] In *her.*, violently broken; shattered: thus, a shield *esclatté* is a bearing representing a shield shattered as by the blow of a battle-ax.

esclavage (es-klȧ-väzh'), *n.* [F., slavery: from the resemblance of the necklace to a fetter.] A heavy necklace worn by women in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was commonly composed of several chains, or strings of beads, arranged in festoons so as to cover the neck and fall very low in front, to correspond with the low-cut waist of the period. The famous diamond necklace of Marie Antoinette was of this sort.

esclopette (es-klo-pet'), *n.* [F.] A light gun. See *escopet* and *sclopos*.

escocheont, escochiont, *n.* Obsolete forms of *escutcheon*.

escopette, escopet (es-ko-pet'), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *escopeta*, a firelock, a gun, = OF. *escopette*, a carbine, < It. *schioppetto* (also *scoppietto*), dim. of *schioppo* (also *scoppio*), a gun, musket: cf. *scoppio*, a burst, crack, explosion, < *scoppiare*, burst, crack. Cf. ML. *sclupare*, shoot, < L. *scloppus*, var. *sclopus*, the sound produced by striking suddenly upon the inflated cheek.] A kind of carbine or short rifle, especially a form used by the Mexicans and other Spanish Americans.

escopette (es-ko-pet'), *n.* See *escopet*.

escorial (es-kō'ri-ạl), *n.* [Sp., < *escoria*, < L. *scoria*.] In *mining*, a slag-heap; a slag-dump; a place where refuse has been thrown.

escort (es'kôrt), *n.* [< F. *escorte* = Sp. Pg. *escolta*, < It. *scorta*, an escort, guide, convoy, fem. pp. of *scorgere*, see, perceive, guide, < L. as if **excorrigere*, < *ex*, out, + *corrigere* (> It. *corgere*), set right, correct: see *correct*.] **1.** A protecting, guiding, or honorary guard in a progress of any kind; a person or a body of persons accompanying another or others for protection, guidance, or compliment; especially, an armed guard, as a company of soldiers or a vessel or vessels of war, for the protection of travelers, merchant ships, munitions of war, treasure, or the like.

The extent of an *escort* is usually proportioned either to the dignity of the person attended, if it be meant as a compliment, or, if of treasure, according to the sum and the dangers lying in the way. *Rees*, Cyc.

2. Protection, safeguard, or guidance on a journey or an excursion: as, to travel under the *escort* of a friend.

escort (es-kôrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *escorter* = Sp. *escoltar*, < It. *scortare*, escort; from the noun.] To attend and guard on a journey or voyage; accompany; convoy, as a guard, protector, or guide, or by way of compliment: as, the guards *escorted* the Duke of Wellington; to *escort* a ship, a traveler, or a lady.

In private haunt, in public meet,
Salute, *escort* him through the street.
P. Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

Burleigh was sent to *escort* the Papal Legate, Cardinal Pole, from Brussels to London. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

=**Syn.** To conduct, convoy.

escot†, *n.* [OF.] Same as *scot*.

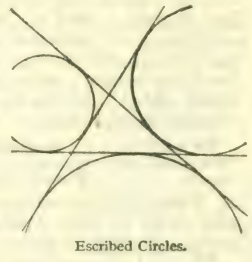
escot† (es-kot'), *v. t.* [OF. *escotter*; from the noun: see *escot*, *n.*, and *scot*.] To pay a reckoning for; support or maintain.

Who maintains them? how are they *escoted*?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

escouade† (es-kö-äd'), *n.* [F., < Sp. *escuadra*, a squad, = It. *squadra*, > OF. *esquadra*, *escadre*, > E. *squad*, q. v.] Same as *squad*.

escout† (es-kout'), *n.* An obsolete form of *scout*[1].

escribe (es-krīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *escribed*, ppr. *escribing*. [< L. *e*, out, + *scribere*, write: so formed in distinction from *exscribe*, < L. *exscribere*, write out: see *exscribe*.] To draw so as to touch the one side of a triangle outside of the triangle, and the other two sides produced: as, an *escribed* circle.


Escribed Circles.

escrime (es-krēm'), *n.* [F. *escrime* (= Pr. *escrima* = Sp. Pg. *esgrima* = It. *scherma*), fencing, < *escrimer*, OF. *eskermir* = Pr. *escrimir* = Sp. Pg. *esgrimir* = It. *schermare*, *schermire*, fence, skirmish: see *skirm*, *skirmish*.] The art of using weapons other than missive weapons, including attack and defense with sword and shield, sword and buckler, saber, rapier, and poniard, small-sword, and even the ax and mace: generally restricted to the use of the sword or saber according to some one of the recognized methods in use at the present day.

escript† (es-kript'), *n.* [< OF. *escript*: see *script*.] A writing; manuscript. *Cockeram*.

Ye have silenced almost all her able guides, and daily burn their *escripts*.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 625).

escritoire, escritoir (es-kri-twor'), *n.* [< F. *écritoire*, < OF. *escriptoire* = Pr. *escriptori* = Sp. Pg. *escritorio*, Pg. also *escriptorio* = It. *scrittorio*, *scrittoria*, a writing-desk, pen-tray, earlier a writing-room, scriptorium, < ML. *scriptorium*, a writing-room: see *scriptorium*.] A piece of furniture with conveniences for writing, as an opening top or falling front panel, places for inkstand, pens, and stationery, etc.; also, a tray to hold inkstand, pens, and other implements for writing.

A hundred guineas will buy you a rich *escritoir* for your billets-doux. *Farquhar*, Constant Couple, v. 1.

escritorial (es-kri-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *escritoire* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an escritoire. *Cowper*.

escrivenert, *n.* Same as *scrivener*.

escrod, *n.* See *scrod*.

escroll (es-krōl'), *n.* [See *scroll*.] In *her.*, same as *scroll*—that is, the ribbon upon which the motto is displayed. Also *escrol*.

escrow (es-krō'), *n.* [< ME. **escrowe*, by apheresis *scrowe*, a scroll, < AF. *escrowe*, OF. *escroue*, *escroe* (> ML. *escroa*, *scroa*, *scrua*), a roll of writings, a bond, F. *écrou*, an entry in the jail-book. See further under *scrow*, *scroll*.] **1.** In *law*, a writing fully executed by the parties, but put into the custody of a third person to hold until

the fulfilment of some condition, when it is to be delivered to the grantee. Not until such delivery does it take effect as a deed or binding contract, and then it ceases to be called an *escrow*. But the word *deed* is often applied in a loose way to the writing from the time of its execution, in anticipation of its becoming the deed of the party by ultimate delivery.

The defendant asserted that he had executed an *escrow*, making his resignation null and void thereby.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 429.

2. The conditional execution and deposit of an instrument in such way.—3. The custody of a writing so deposited.

escry†, *v.* [< ME. *escrien*, var. of *ascrien*, *ascryen*: see *ascry*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To call out.—2. To descry.

He could not *escry* aboue 80. ships in all.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 596.

II. *intrans.* To cry out.

They beyng aferd *escried* and sayd veryly this is an empty vessell. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

escuage (es'kū-āj), *n.* [< OF. *escuage*, F. *écuage*, < OF. *escu*, F. *écu*, a shield: see *écu* and *scutage*.] In *later feudal law*, a commutation paid by feudal tenants in lieu of military service; scutage.

The most and best part that spake was for the remaining of *escuage*: but the generalest applause was upon them that would have taken it away.
Sir T. Wilson, Note of Dec. 4, 1606.

Escuage, which was the commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war, having rather the appearance of an indulgence than an imposition, might reasonably be levied by the king.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

escudero (es-kö-dā'rō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *esquire*, q. v.] A shield-bearer; an esquire.

His *escuderos* rode in front,
His cavaliers behind.
T. B. Aldrich, Knight of Aragon.

★**escudo** (es-kö'dō), *n.* [Sp. (= It. *scudo* = F. *écu*, a coin), < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*, *scudo*, *écu*.] A Spanish silver coin, in value equal to about 50 cents in United States money.

Esculapian, *a.* and *n.* See *Æsculapian*.

esculent (es'kū-lent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *esculentus*, good to eat, eatable (cf. LL. *escare*, eat), < *esca*, food, for **edsca*, < *edere* = E. *eat*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Eatable; edible; fit to be used for food: as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

We must not . . . be satisfied with dividing plants, as Dioscorides does, into aromatic, *esculent*, medicinal, and vinous. *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II. 115.

2. Furnishing an edible product: as, the *esculent* swift (a bird, *Collocalia esculenta*, whose nests are eaten in soup).

II. *n.* 1. Something that is eatable; that which is or may be used as food. Specifically—2. In common use, an edible vegetable, especially one that may be used as a condiment without cooking.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as in radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

esculetin (es-kū-lē'tin), *n.* Same as *esculin*.

esculin, æsculin (es'kū-lin), *n.* [< *Æsculus* + *-in*2.] A crystalline bitter principle, difficultly soluble in water and alcohol, which is found in the bark of the horse-chestnut tree, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

★**escutcheon** (es-kuch'ọn), *n.* [Formerly *escocheon*, *escochion* (rare), but in E. first in the abbr. form, *scutcheon*, *scutchion*, *scuchin*, etc., < OF. *escusson*, *escuçon*, F. *écusson*, an escutcheon, < OF. *escu*, *escut*, F. *écu*, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*, *scutum*, *scutcheon*.] 1. In *her.*, the surface upon which are charged a person's armorial bearings, other than the crest, motto, supporters, etc., which are borne separately. This surface is usually shield-shaped, and *shield* is often used as synonymous with *escutcheon*. But the escutcheon of a woman is lozenge-shaped and should not be styled a shield, and the sculptured escutcheons of the eighteenth century were commonly panels of fantastic form, surrounded by rococo scrollwork, and usually having a convex rounded surface. (See *cartouche*, 7.) The space within the outline of the escutcheon is called, for the purposes of blazon, the *field*. (See *field*.) A shield used as a bearing is sometimes improperly called an escutcheon. See *shield*. Also *scutcheon*.

The duke's private band, . . . displaying on their breasts broad silver *escutcheons*, on which were emblazoned the arms of the Guzmans. *Prescott*.

2. Something, either artificial or natural, having more or less resemblance to an escutcheon. Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*, the panel on a ship's stern where her name is painted. (*b*) In *carp.*, a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door, or to which the handle is attached; a scutcheon. (*c*) In *mammal.*, a shield-like surface or area upon the rump, defined by the color or texture of the hair. It is conspicuous in many animals, especially of the deer and antelope kind, forming a large white or light area of somewhat circular form over the tail, as in the North American antelope and wapiti. The escutcheon is also a distinctive mark of some breeds of domestic cattle. (*d*) In *conch.*, the depression behind the beak of a bivalve mollusk which corresponds to the lunule or that in front of the beak. (*e*) In *entom.*, the scutellum, or small piece between the bases of the elytra, in a coleopterous or hemipterous insect.—**Escutcheon of pretense,** in *her.*, a small escutcheon charged upon the main escutcheon, indicating the wearer's pretensions to some distinction, or to an estate, armorial bearings, etc., which are not his by strict right of descent. It is especially used to denote the marriage of the bearer to an heiress whose arms it bears. Also called *inescutcheon*. Compare *impalement*.—**False escutcheon,** in *entom.*, the postscutellum.

escutcheoned (es-kuch'ọnd), *a.* Having a coat of arms or an ensign; marked with or as if with an escutcheon.

For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheoned* world,
Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 356.

escutellate (ē-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *scutellum*: see *scutellum*, *scutellate*.] In *entom.*, having no visible scutellum: applied to *Coleoptera* in which the scutellum of the mesothorax is hidden under the elytra. Also *exscutellate*.

eset†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ease*.

-ese. [OF. *-ese*, later *-ois*, *-ais* = Sp. Pg. *-es* = It. *-ese*, < L. *-ensis*, forming adjectives from names of places, as *Hispani-ensis*, of Hispania, Spain, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, added to names of places (towns or countries), (*a*) properly, to form adjectives meaning 'of or belonging to' such a place, and hence (the same being used as nouns by omission of the appropriate noun) to signify (*b*) 'an inhabitant of' such a place, or (*c*) the 'language' or 'dialect of' such a place, as in *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*, *Milanese*, *Veronese*, *Viennese*, *Berlinese*, etc. Nouns with this suffix (being originally adjectives) remain unchanged in the plural, though plurals like *Chineses* (Milton), *Portugueses*, etc., occur in the literature of the seventeenth century. Nouns in *-ese* (which are much oftener used in the plural than in the singular) are sometimes popularly regarded as plurals in *-s*, and give rise to singulars like *Chinee*, *Portuguee*. With reference to language, this suffix is sometimes used humorously with the name of a person, as in *Johnsonese*, *Carlylese*, etc., the language or style of Dr. Johnson, Carlyle, etc. In *burgess* the suffix, of earlier introduction, is shortened; in *bourgeois*, of recent introduction, it retains the French form.

E. S. E. An abbreviation of *east-southeast*.

esement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *easement*.

esemplastic (es-em-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐς*, *εἰς*, into, + *ἐν*, neut. of *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one (= E. *same*), + *πλαστικός*, skilful in molding or shaping: see *plastic*, *emplastic*.] Molding, shaping, or fashioning into one.

It was instantly felt that the Imagination, the *esemplastic* power, as Coleridge calls it, had produced a truer history . . . than the professed historian. *A. Falconer*.

eseptate (ē-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *septum*, partition: see *septum*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, without septa or partitions.

eserine (es'ẹ-rin), *n.* [< *esere*, a native name of the plant, + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid ($C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$) obtained from the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum*, now known to be identical with physostigmine. It forms colorless bitter crystals, which are an active poison; applied to the conjunctiva, it produces contraction of the pupil.

esguard† (es-gärd'), *n.* [OF. *esgard*, lit. look, regard.] A tribunal of the Knights of Malta. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, V. ii.

esh (esh), *n.* [Teut. *esch*.] A dialectal form of *ash*1. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

Breäk me a bit o' the *esh* for his 'eäd, lad, out o' the fence!
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style.

esiet, *a.* A Middle English form of *easy*.

esilicht, *adv.* A Middle English form of *easily*.

esiphonal (ē-sī'fọ-nal), *a.* [< *e-* priv. + *siphon* + *-al*.] Having no siphons: applied to nummulitic or foraminiferous shells when they were supposed to be minute fossil cephalopods.

esiphonate (ē-sī'fọ-nāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *siphon* + *-ate*1.] Same as *asiphonate*.

eskar, esker (es'kär, -kėr), *n.* [Also, less prop., *escar*, *eschar*; < Ir. *eiscir*, a ridge.] In *geol.*, a serpentine ridge of water-worn materials running across valleys and plains, along hillsides, and even over watersheds, and forming a very marked feature in the topography of certain regions, especially Sweden, Scotland, Ireland, and parts of New England. These ridges are often very narrow on the top, having steep slopes, and may sometimes be followed for many miles. They are generally believed to have been formed by streams running in glacial tunnels. The word *eskar* was until recently used only by Irish geologists, but it is now sometimes employed by writers in English on glacial geology, as the equivalent of the Swedish *ås* or *os*. "That these ridges are in some way connected with the former glaciation of the regions where they occur is considered highly probable by most geologists; but no very satisfactory explanation of the mode of their formation has yet been given." *A. Geikie* (1885). Called in Scotland *kame*.

The great elongated ridges of gravel called *eskers*.
J. Geikie, Ice Age, p. 374.

Eskimo (es'ki-mō), *n.* and *a.* [Pl. prop. *Eskimos*, but also like sing., in imitation of the F. pl. *Esquimaux*, pron. es-kē-mō'; < Dan. *Eskimo*, pl. *Eskimoer*; G. *Eskimo*, sing. and pl., based, like the obsolescent E. *Esquimaux*, pl. (> sing. *Esquimau*), on F. *Esquimaux*, pl., > Sp. Pg. *Esquimales*, etc. The name was orig. applied by the Indians of Labrador to the Eskimos of that region; Cree *Eskimantsic*, Ojibwa *Ashkimeg*, mean 'those who eat raw flesh.' The natives call themselves *Innuit*, the people.] **I.** *n.* One of a race inhabiting Greenland and parts of arctic America and Asia (on the Bering sea), on or near the coasts. They are generally short and stout, with broad faces, are naturally of a light-brown color, live by hunting and fishing, and dress in skins. Their dwellings are tents of skin in summer and close huts in winter, usually partly underground, and often, for temporary use, made of snow and ice. They are a branch of the American race. The Eskimo language is polysynthetic, and has been cultivated to some extent by missionaries. Also *Esquimau*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eskimos.—**Eskimo curlew,** the dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. See *curlew* and *Numenius*.—**Eskimo dog.** See *dog*.

eskin (es'kin), *n.* [E. dial.] A pail or kit. [North. Eng.]

esloint, esloynet, *v.* Obsolete forms of *eloin*.

esmalt, esmaylet, *n.* Same as *amel*.

Esmia (es'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of gastropods: same as *Aplysia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1847, after Leach's MS.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing one species, *E. turbata* of Brazil. *Pascoe*, 1860.

esne, *n.* [AS.: see *earn*1.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a hireling of servile condition.

The *esne* or slave who works for hire.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 37.

esnecy (es'ne-si), *n.* [< ML. *æsnecia* (*ainescia*, *ænescia*, *eneccа*, *eyneia*), < OF. *ainsneece*, *ainsneesse*, *aainneesche*, etc., mod. F. *ainesse* (ML. type **antenatitia*), OF. also *ainsneage*, *aisneage*, *esneage*, etc. (ML. *antenagium*), the right of the first-born, < OF. *ainsné*, F. *aîné*, < ML. *antenatus*, first-born, one born before: see *ante-nati*.] In *Eng. law*, the right of the eldest coparcener, when an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of a male heir, to make the first choice in the division of the inheritance. Also spelled *æsnecy*.

eso-. [< Gr. *ἔσω*, older form of *εἴσω*, adv., to within, within, < *ἐς*, *εἰς*, prep., into, orig. prob. **ἐνς*. Cf. *ἐν* = L. *in* = E. *in*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'within.'

Esoces (es'ọ-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Esox*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose dorsal fin, with short intestine having no cæca, and the edge of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary, or, when not thus formed, the maxillary edentulous, and concealed in the thickness of the lips. It included the pikes, *Esocidæ*, and a number of fishes of other families now known to be little related to the type.

esocid (es'ọ-sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Esocidæ*; a lucioid.

Esocidæ (e-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Esox* (*Esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of haplomous physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Esox*. They have a long slender body, with long head, flattened snout, and mouth armed with numerous strong sharp teeth, some of which are movable; upper jaw not protrusile, its border formed by the maxillary bone; dorsal fin far back, opposite the anal; scales small; and no pyloric cæca. The family is now restricted to the single genus *Esox*, the pikes. (See cuts under *Esox*, *optic*, and *scapulocoracoid*.) In Bonaparte's and some other early systems it was equivalent to Cuvier's *Esoces*. Groups approximately or exactly corresponding to *Esocidæ* have been named *Esoces* (Cuvier, 1817), *Esocinæ* (Swainson, 1839), *Esocini* (Bonaparte, 1841), and *Esoxidea* (Rafinesque, 1815). Also called *Lucidæ*.

esociform (e-sos'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *esox* (*esoc-*), pike (see *Esox*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pike; pike-like.

esocoid (es'ọ-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Esox* (*Esoc-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Esocidæ*.

II. *n.* An esocid or pike.

esoderm (es'ọ-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *entom.*, the delicate cutaneous layer forming the inner surface of the integuments, elytra, etc. *Kirby*.

esodic (e-sod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐς*, *εἰς*, into, + *ὁδός*, a way.] In *physiol.*, conducting impressions

to the brain and spinal cord; afferent: said of certain nerves.

eso-enteritis (es-ō-en-tē-rī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *enteritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines; enteritis.

esogastritis (es″ō-gas-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *gastritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

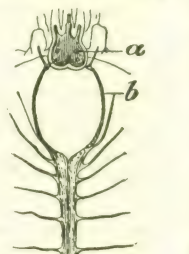
esonarthex (es-ō-när′theks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *νάρθηξ*, the court or exterior portico of a Greek church: see *narthex*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner narthex or vestibule, when there are two, the outer being called the *exonarthex*.

The *esonarthex* opens on to the church by nine doors, to the exonarthex by five.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 245.

esophageal, œsophageal (ē-sō-faj′ē-ạl), *a.* [< *esophagus*, NL. *œsophagus:* see *esophagus*.] Pertaining or relating to the esophagus: as, *esophageal* glands.—**Esophageal fold.** (*a*) One of the ordinary lengthwise folds or ridges of the esophagus when undistended. (*b*) The lip of the special esophageal groove of ruminants.—**Esophageal glands,** numerous small compound racemose crypts or follicles of the esophagus, as of man, lodged in the submucous tissue and opening by excretory ducts upon the mucous surface of the tube. In some cases, as of birds, they are highly specialized and yield a copious milky fluid used to feed the young, as those of the crop of pigeons. This secretion is called *pigeon's milk*. The remarkable proventricular glands of birds, of similar character, yield a digestive fluid like gastric juice.—**Esophageal groove.** See the extract, and *rumination*.

A groove (*œsophageal groove*) which leads from the œsophagus into the reticulum, and is shut off by a valvular process from the first two divisions of the stomach, represents that portion of the œsophagus which has entered into the formation of the stomach and formed the first two portions of that organ by bulging out on one side.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 559.

Esophageal opening or **orifice,** the hole in the diaphragm through which the gullet passes with the pneumogastric nerves.—**Esophageal ring,** in *Invertebrata*, a circlet of commissural nerves around the anterior part of the alimentary canal, connecting the cerebral or preoral ganglia with the ventral ganglionic chain. It is a usual structure in annelidous, arthropodous, and many other invertebrate animals, but varies greatly in its details. See *cerebral*. Also known as *esophageal commissures, nerve-ring, nerve-pentagon* (in echinoderms), etc.—**Esophageal teeth,** certain enameled processes of the backbone which project into the gullet of serpents of the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ*. See *Rhachiodontidæ*.



Esophageal Ring.
Anterior end of nervous system of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid, showing, *a*, cerebral ganglia, connected by the esophageal ring, *b*, with the ventral series of ganglia, *c*.

esophagean, œsophagean (ē-sō-faj′ē-ạn), *a.* Same as *esophageal*.

esophagotomy, œsophagotomy (ē-sof-ạ-got′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, esophagus, + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, as for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.

★**esophagus, œsophagus** (ē-sof′a-gus), *n.* [< NL. *œsophagus*, < Gr *οἰσοφάγος*, the gullet, lit. the passage for food, < *οἴσειν*, fut. inf., associated with *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1], carry, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. In man the esophagus is a musculomembranous tube about nine inches long, extending from the pharynx to the stomach. It begins in the neck, where the pharynx is reduced from a funnel to a tube, opposite the fifth intervertebral space, descends vertically upon the front of the spinal column behind the windpipe, traverses the chest in the posterior mediastinum upon the front of the spine, perforates the diaphragm together with the pneumogastric nerves, and ends at the cardiac orifice of the stomach, opposite the ninth dorsal vertebra. It is nearly straight, but has a slight curvature both anteroposteriorly and laterally. Its surgical relations are very important, especially in the neck. The esophagus has two principal coats. The muscular coat is composed of two planes of contractile fibers, the outer longitudinal and the inner circular. They are continuous above with fibers of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. The muscles in the upper part of the esophagus are red and in part at least striped, but below are pale, unstriped, and "involuntary." The mucous coat is internal, continuous with that of the pharynx above and the stomach below. It is thick, of a reddish color above and paler below, disposed in longitudinal folds or plicæ, which disappear on distention. Its surface is studded with minute papillæ and invested throughout with stratified pavement epithelium. The mucous and muscular coats are loosely connected with each other by a layer of connective tissue, sometimes described as the *areolar coat*, between which and the mucous membrane is a layer of longitudinal unstriped muscular fibers called the *muscularis mucosæ*. The esophagus is well supplied with glands called *esophageal* (which see, and see cuts under *alimentary, diaphragm*, and *mouth*). In lower animals the esophagus, as a canal from the mouth or fauces to the stomach, undergoes numberless modifications of relative size, of shape, structure, and position. It very often presents special dilatations, as the crop or craw of birds, and its lower end, where it enters the stomach, may present special contrivances for conducting food and drink, as the esophageal groove of a ruminant. Special aggregations of esophageal glands are also found.

Esopian, *a.* See *Æsopian*.

Esopic (ē-sop′ik), *a.* Same as *Æsopian*.

esorediate (ē-sō-rē′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *soredium* + *-ate*[1].] In *lichenology*, without soredia; not granular.

esoteric (es-ō-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἐσωτερικός*, inner; prob. first suggested by its opposite *ἐξωτερικός* (see *exoteric*); < *ἔσω*, within (see *eso-*), + *-τερος*, compar. suffix, + *-ικός*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Literally, inner: originally applied to certain writings of Aristotle of a scientific, as opposed to a popular, character, and afterward to the secret or acroamatic teachings of Pythagoras; hence, in general, secret; intended to be communicated only to the initiated; profound.

There grew up, in the minds of some commentators, a supposition of exoteric doctrine as denoting what Aristotle promulgated to the public, contrasted with another secret or mystic doctrine reserved for a few, and denoted by the term *esoteric;* though this term is not found in use before the days of Lucian. I believe the supposition of a double doctrine to be mistaken in regard to Aristotle; but it is true as to the Pythagoreans, and is not without some colour of truth even as to Plato. *Grote.*

He [Josephus] fancied himself to have learned all, whilst in fact there were secret *esoteric* classes which he had not so much as suspected to exist.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

When there exist two distinct explanations, or statements, about the signification of an emblem, the true one *esoteric*, and known only to the few, the other exoteric, incorrect, and known to the many, it is clear that a time may come when the first may be lost, and the last alone remain. *T. Inman*, Symbolism, Int., p. viii.

The religion of Egypt perished from being kept away from the people, as an *esoteric* system in the hands of priests. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, i. § 7.

2. In *embryol.*, endoblastic. See the extract. [Rare.]

An upper layer of cells differentiated from the lower, an *esoteric* as contrasted with an exoteric layer, the representatives of these being respectively the apicals and basals in the earliest stages of the Calcispongiæ, and in later stages the endoblast and ectoblast.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 91.

II. *n.* **1.** An esoteric doctrine. [Rare.]

As to what *esoterics* I have vented, such as the foundation of moral duties upon self-interest; the corporeity of mental organs; . . . these seemed necessary to compleat a regular system. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 6.

2. A believer in esoteric doctrines.

esoterical (es-ō-ter′i-kạl), *a.* [< *esoteric* + *-al*.] Same as *esoteric*.

esoterically (es-ō-ter′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

esotericism (es-ō-ter′i-sizm), *n.* [< *esoteric* + *-ism*.] Esoteric doctrine or principles; devotion to or inclination for mysticism or occultism. Also *esoterism*.

esoterics (es-ō-ter′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *esoteric:* see *-ics*.] Mysterious or hidden doctrines; occult science.

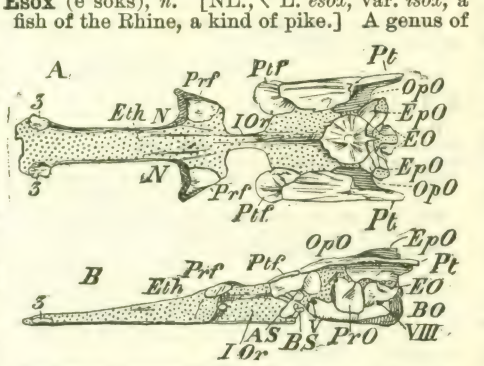
esoterism (es′ō-ter-izm), *n.* [< *esoter(ic)* + *-ism*.] Same as *esotericism*.

esoterist (es′ō-ter-ist), *n.* [< *esoter(ic)* + *-ist*.] An esoteric philosopher, as an occultist or a cabalist; an adept or initiate in mysticism.

esotery (es′ō-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *esoteries* (-iz). [< *esoter(ic)* + *-y*.] Esoteric doctrine.

The ancients . . . could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoteries* for adepts.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature.

Esox (ē′soks), *n.* [NL., < L. *esox*, var. *isox*, a fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike.] A genus of fishes, typical of the *Esocidæ*, formerly used in a very comprehensive sense, including representatives of diverse families, but now restricted to the common pike and closely related species. Also called *Lucius*. See cut under *pike*.



Cartilaginous Cranium of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), with its intrinsic ossifications.

A, top view; *B*, side view: *V*, *VIII*, exits of trigeminal and of pneumogastric nerves; 3, small ossifications in the rostrum; *N*, *N*, nasal fossæ; *IOr*, interorbital septum; *Eth*, ethmoid; *Prf*, *Ptf*, prefrontal and postfrontal; *PrO*, proötic; *EpO*, epiotic; *OpO*, opisthotic; *Pt*, pterotic; *EO*, exoccipital; *BO*, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *AS*, alisphenoid.

espadon (es-pä-doṅ′), *n.* [F., < Sp. *espadón*, = It. *spadone*, aug. of *spada* = OF. *espee*, F. *épée*, a sword: see *spade*[1] and *spade*[2].] A kind of two-handed sword used by infantry in the fifteenth century and later. See *spadone*.

espalier (es-pal′yėr), *n.* [< F. *espalier*, formerly *espallier* (ult. identical with *épaulière*, q. v.), < It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders, back (of a chair, etc.), espalier (= Sp. *espaldera*, espalier), < *spalla* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = OF. *espaule*, F. *épaule*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad piece, a blade: see *epaule, spatula*.] In *horticulture:* (*a*) A trelliswork of various forms on which the branches of fruit-trees or -bushes are extended horizontally, in fan shape, etc., in a single plane, with the object of securing for the plant a freer circulation of air as well as better exposure to the sun.

O blackbird! sing me something well: . . .
The *espaliers* and the standards all
Are thine; the range of lawn and park.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

(*b*) A tree or plant trained on such a trellis or system. Trees trained as espaliers are not subjected to such abrupt variations of temperature as wall-trees.

Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,
His arbors darken, his *espaliers* meet.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 80.

espalier (es-pal′yėr), *v. t.* [< *espalier*, *n.*] To train on or protect by an espalier, as a tree or trees.

★**esparcet** (es-pär′set), *n.* [< F. *esparcette, esparcet*, < Sp. *esparceta*, sainfoin; cf. Sp. *esparcilla*, spurry, both dim., appar. < *esparcir*, OSp. *espargir*, scatter, < L. *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*.] Same as *sainfoin*.

esparto (es-pär′tō), *n.* [< Sp. *esparto*, < L. *spartum*, < Gr. *σπάρτον*, also, more commonly, *σπάρτος*, a broom-like plant, comprising, it is said, both *Spartium junceum* and *Stipa tenacissima;* also applied to the common broom: see *Spartium*.] A name given to certain species of grass, *Stipa tenacissima, S. arenaria*, and *Lygeum Spartum* of botanists, and especially to the first, which is abundant in northern Africa. It is also found with the others in Spain and Portugal, and elsewhere in southern Europe. From esparto are manufactured printing-paper, cordage, shoes, matting, baskets, nets, mattresses, sacks, etc.


1 2 3 4 5
Esparto-grasses.
1, 4, stalk and fruit of *Stipa tenacissima*. 2, 3, 5, stalk, flowering stem, and fruit of *Lygeum Spartum*.

esparto-grass (es-pär′tō-gras), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

esparver (es-pär′vėr), *n.* Same as *sparver*.

espathate (ē-spā′thāt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *spatha*, spathe, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, not having a spathe.

espaulière, *n.* Same as *épaulière*.

especial (es-pesh′al), *a.* [Early mod. E. *especiall*, < ME. *especial*, < OF. *especial*, mod. F. *spécial* = Sp. Pg. *especial* = It. *speziale*, < L. *specialis*, belonging to a particular kind, < *species*, kind: see *species, special*.] Of a particular kind; distinguished from others of the same class or kind; particular; eminent; principal; chief: as, in an *especial* manner or degree.

Abraham, the father of the faithful, and *especial* friend of God, was called out of his country, and from his kindred, to wander in a strange land.
Barrow, Works, III. viii.

Take *especial* knowledge, pray,
Of this dear gentleman, my absolute friend.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, i. 1.

In especial, especially. [Archaic.]

With grete wronge and a-gein right do the barouns of this londe a-gein hym werre, and *in especiall* thei that ought hym to love and holde moste dere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

In especial all officers to dyne with the olde maire.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

=**Syn.** See *special*.

especially (es-pesh′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *especially;* < *especial* + *-ly*[2].] In an especial manner; particularly; principally; chiefly; peculiarly;

specially; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

> Pirrus full priuely persayuit onon,
> By a spie, that *especially* sped for to wete,
> That hys Emes full egurly etlit to wode,
> Forto hunt in the holtes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13518.

> A savage holds to his cows and his women, but *especially* to his cows. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 205.

> The Duke was *especially* angered with Michelangelo because he refused to select a site for a fortress which he wished to build at Florence.
> *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 295, note.

especialness (es-pesh′al-nes), *n.* The state of being especial. *Loc.* [Rare.]

espeir†, *n.* [ME., also *espeyre*, < OF. *espeir*, *espoir* (= Pr. *esper*), hope, < *esperer*, hope, < L. *sperare*, hope.] Expectation.

> Thus stante envie in good *espeire*
> To ben him self the divels heire.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 265.

esperance† (es′pe-rans), *n.* [< ME. *esperaunce*, < OF. *esperance*, F. *espérance* = Pr. *esperansa* = Sp. *esperanza* = Pg. *esperança* = It. *speranza*, hope, < L. *sperans*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *sperare*, hope.] Hope.

> There is a credence in my heart,
> An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
> That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

Esperella (es-pe-rel′ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Esperellinæ*. *Vosmaer.*

Esperellinæ (es″pe-re-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Esperella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sponges, of the family *Desmacidonidæ*, typified by the genus *Esperella*, whose fiber is not characterized by projecting spicules. *Ridley and Dendy.*

Esperia (es-pē′ri-ä), *n.* See *Hesperia*.

espiaillet, *n.* A Middle English form of *espial*.

espial (es-pī′al), *n.* [< ME. *espiaile*, *espiaille*, < *espien*, espy: see *espy*. Hence, by abbrev., *spial*.] 1. The act of espying; observation; watch; scrutiny.

> Screened from *espial* by the jutting cape.
> *Byron*, Corsair, i.

> The Council remained doubtful of the conformity of Mary's chaplains: and her house, for the next thing, was placed under *espial*.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

2†. A spy; a band of spies; a scout.

> He had a somonour redy to his hond,
> A slyer boy was noon in Engelond;
> For subtillye he had his *espiaille*.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 25.

> By your *espials* were discovered
> Two mightier troops. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

> Her father and myself (lawful *espials*)
> Will so bestow ourselves, that, seeing, unseen,
> We may of their encounter frankly judge.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

> Our judge stands as an *espial* and a watch over our actions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 111.

espibawn (es′pi-bân), *n.* [Ir. *easpuig-ban*.] An Irish name for the whiteweed or oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

espièglerie (es-piā-glē-rē′), *n.* [F.] Frolicsomeness; roguishness.

> They chaff one another with sickening *espièglerie*.
> *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 48.

espier (es-pī′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *aspiere*, < *aspien*, *espien*, espy. see *aspy*, *espy*.] One who espies, or watches like a spy.

> Ye covetous misers, . . . ye crafty *espiers* of the necessity of your poor brethren!
> *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 175.

espignole (es-pi-nyōl′), *n.* [OF.] An early war-engine somewhat resembling the modern mitrailleuse, having a number of barrels mounted on a cart and fired by machinery. Compare *organs*.

espinel (es-pi-nel′), *n.* [< OF. *espinelle*, F. *spinelle*: see *spinel*.] Same as *spinel*.

espinette (es-pi-net′), *n.* Same as *spinet*.

espionage (es′pi-ọ-nāj or, as F., es-pē-ọ̄-näzh′), *n.* [< F. *espionnage*, < *espion*, a spy, < It. *spione*, a spy: see *spy*, *espy*.] The practice of spying; secret observation of the acts or utterances of another by a spy or emissary; offensive surveillance.

espiotte (es′pi-ot), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *espiote*, a sharp-pointed weapon.] A species of rye.

espirituel†, *a.* [< OF. *espirituel*, < L. *spiritualis*, spiritual: see *spiritual*.] A Middle English form of *spiritual*.

esplanade (es-plā-nād′), *n.* [< OF. *esplanade* = Sp. Pg. *esplanada* = It. *spianata*, < OF. *esplaner*, level, explain, = Sp. *esplanar*, *explanar* = It. *spianare*, < L. *explanare*, level, explain, etc.: see *explain*. Hence, by apheresis, *splanade*.] 1. In *fort.*: (*a*) The glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country. (*b*) The open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.—2. Any open level space or course near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the seaside, for public walks or drives.

> There was a temple here [at Tenedos] to Sminthean Apollo, which probably was in the fine *esplanade* before the castle, where there now remain some fluted pillars of white marble. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 21.

> All the world was gathered on the terrace of the Kursaal and the *esplanade* below it, to listen to the excellent orchestra. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 181.

esplees (es-plēz′), *n. pl.* [OF. *esples*, *espleits* (pl. of *espleit*, pp.), < ML. *expleta*, the products of land, pl. of *expletum*, rent, service, etc.: see *exploit*.] In *law*, the products of land, as the hay of meadows, herbage of pastures, corn of arable lands, rents, services, etc.

espleit†, **espleyt**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *exploit*.

esponton (es-pon′ton), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

espousage† (es-pou′zāj), *n.* [< *espouse* + *-age*. Hence, by apheresis, *spousage*.] Espousal; wedlock.

> Such a one as the king can find in his heart to love, and lead his life in pure and chaste *espousage*.
> *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

espousal (es-pou′zal), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *espousall*, < ME. *espousaile*, < OF. *espousailles*, pl., F. *épousailles* = Pr. *esposalhas* = Sp. *esponsales* = Pg. *esponsaes*, *esponsalias*, < L. *sponsalia*, a betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, adj. (see *sponsal*), < *sponsus*, fem. *sponsa*, one betrothed, a spouse: see *spouse*. Hence, by apheresis, *spousal*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of espousing or betrothing; formal contract or celebration of marriage: frequently used in the plural.

> I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals*. Jer. ii. 2.

> This was the burnt offering which Shalum offered in the day of his *espousals*. *Addison*, Hilpah and Shalum.

2. Assumption of the protection or defense of anything; advocacy; a taking upon one's self; adoption as by wedding.

> If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him. *Walpole.*

Espousals of the Blessed Virgin, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a festival celebrated on January 23d.

II. *a.* Relating to the act of espousing or betrothing; marriage (used adjectively).

> The ambassador . . . put his leg . . . between the *espousal* sheets. *Bacon*, Henry VII., p. 80.

espouse† (es-pouz′), *n.* [< ME. *espouse*, < OF. *espous*, *espoux*, m., *espouse*, f. (= It. *sposo*, m., *sposa*, f.), < L. *sponsus*, m., *sponsa*, f., one betrothed, pp. of *spondere*, promise, promise in marriage: see *sponsor*, *respond*, etc. Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *n.*, q. v.] A betrothed person.

> The Erle the *espouse* courtoisly forth lad.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 954.

espouse (es-pouz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *espoused*, ppr. *espousing*. [< ME. *espousen*, < OF. *espouser*, F. *épouser* = Pr. *espozar* = It. *sposare*, < LL. *sponsare*, betroth, espouse, < L. *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise, promise in marriage, betroth: see *espouse*, *n.* Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To promise, engage, or bestow in marriage; betroth.

> When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph. Mat. i. 18.

> I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ. 2 Cor. xi. 2.

> If her sire approves,
> Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves. *Pope.*

2. To take in marriage; marry; wed.

> He which shall *espouse* a woman bringeth witnesses, and before them doth betroth her with money, or somewhat money-worth, which he giueth her, saying, Be thou *espoused* to me according to the Law of Moses and Israel. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

> The rest [of the Bucentaur is] accommodated with seats; where he [the Doge] solemnly *espouseth* the Sea; confirmed by a ring thrown therein. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

3. To take to one's self, or make one's own; embrace; adopt; become a participator or partizan in: as, to *espouse* the quarrel of another; to *espouse* a cause.

> They have severally owned to me that all men who *espouse* a party must expect to be blackened by the contrary side. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

> He that doth not openly and heartily *espouse* the cause of truth will be reckoned to have been on the other side. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

> The Puritans *espoused* the cause of civil liberty mainly because it was the cause of religion. *Macaulay*, Milton.

4†. To pledge; commit; engage.

> In the election of our friends we do principally avoid those which are impatient, as those that will *espouse* us to many factions and quarrels.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 315.

espousement (es-pouz′ment), *n.* [< *espouse* + *-ment*.] The act of espousing; espousal. *Craig.*

espouser (es-pou′zėr), *n.* 1. One who espouses, or betroths or weds.

> As wooers and *espousers*, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 156.

2. One who defends or maintains something, as a cause.

> The *espousers* of that unauthorized and detestable scheme haue been weak enough to assert that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels.
> *Allen*, Sermon before Univ. of Oxford (1761), p. 11.

espressivo (es-pres-sē′ vō), *a.* [It., = E. *expressive*.] In *music*, expressive: noting a passage to be rendered with ardent expression.

espringal†, **espringald**†, **espringale**†, **espringole**†, *n.* See *springal*.

esprit (es-prē′), *n.* [F., < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *sprite*, *spirit*.] Spirit; wit; aptitude, especially of comprehension and expression.—**Esprit de corps**, the common spirit or disposition developed among men in association, as in a military company, a body of officials, etc.

espy (es-pī′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *espied*, ppr. *espying*. [Formerly also *espie*; < ME. *espyen*, usually with initial *a*, *aspyen*, *aspien*, also abbr. *spyen*, *spien*, mod. E. *spy*: see *aspy* and *spy*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To see at a distance; catch sight of or discover at a distance.

> I did *espie*
> Where towards me a sory wight did cost.
> *Spenser*, Daphnaïda.

> I was forced to send Captaine Stafford to Croatan, with twentie to feed himselfe, and see if he could *espie* any sayle passe the coast.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 92.

> Now as Christian was walking solitary by himself, he *espied* one afar off, come crossing over the field to meet him. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 92.

2. To see or discover suddenly, after some effort, or unexpectedly, as by accident: with reference to some person or thing in a degree concealed or intended to be hidden: as, to *espy* a man in a crowd.

> "If it be soth," quod Pieres, "that ȝe seyne I shal it sone *aspye!*
> ȝe ben wastoures, I wote wel and Treuthe wote the sothe!"
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 131.

> M. More thinketh that his errors be so subtilly couched that no man can *espy* them.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 15.

> As one of them opened his sack, . . . he *espied* his money. Gen. xlii. 27.

> Apollyon, *espying* his opportunity, began to gather up close to Christian, and, wrestling with him, gave him a dreadful fall. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 128.

3†. To inspect narrowly; explore and examine; observe and keep watch upon; spy.

> Full secretly he goth hym to *aspye*,
> Hym for to do sum shame and velanye.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1357.

> In Ebron, Josue, Calephe, and here Companye comen first to *aspyen*, how thei myghte wynnen the Lond of Beheste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

> Moses . . . sent me . . . to *espy* out the land; and I brought him word again. Josh. xiv. 7.

> He sends angels to *espy* us in all our ways. *Jer. Taylor.*

=Syn. To discern, descry, perceive, catch sight of.

II.† *intrans.* To look narrowly; keep watch; spy.

> Stand by the way and *espy*. Jer. xlviii. 19.

> And to *espie* in this meane while, if any default were in the Lambe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

espy† (es-pī′), *n.* [Formerly also *espie*; < ME. *espie*, usually with initial *a*, *aspye*, *aspie*; abbr. *spye*, *spie*, mod. E. *spy*: see *spy*, *n.*] 1. A spy; scout; watch.

> Than thei sente their *espyes* thourgh-oute the londe, for to knowe the rule of kynge Arthur.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 146.

> Of these he made subtile inuestigation
> Of his owne *espie*, and other mens relation.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 203.

2. Espial; espionage.

> The muster-master general . . . thought a check upon his office would be a troublesome *espy* upon him.
> *Swift*, Character of the Earl of Wharton.

Esq., Esqr. Abbreviations of *esquire*[1], as an appended title.

esquamate (ē-skwā′māt), *a.* [< NL. **esquamatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *squama*, scale, + *-ate*[1]: see *squamate*.] In *zoöl.*, not squamate; having no scales.

esquamulose (ē-skwam′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **esquamulosus*, < L. *e-* priv. + NL. *squamula*, dim. of L. *squama*, a scale: see *squamulose*.] In *bot.*, without squamulæ or minute scales.

-esque. [< F. *-esque*, < It. *-esco*, < OHG. *-isc*, MHG. G. *-isch* = AS. *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1], an adj. suffix, = L. *-iscus*, a dim. suffix of nouns: see *-ish*[1] and *-iscus*, *-isk*.] A termination in adjectives of French or other Romance origin, meaning 'having the style or manner of,' as in *grotesque*, *picturesque*, *arabesque*, *Moresque*, *Dantesque*, etc.

Esquimau, *n.*; pl. *Esquimaux*. See *Eskimo*.

esquire[1] (es-kwīr′), *n.* [< OF. *esquier*, *escuier*, *escuyer*, an esquire, shield-bearer, also a shield-maker, mod. F. *écuyer* = Pr. *escudier*, *escuder*, *escuier* = Sp. *escudero* = Pg. *escudeiro* = It. *scudiere*, *scudiero*, < ML. *scutarius*, a squire, a shield-bearer, shield-maker, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*, *scute*, *scutage*, *escutcheon*, *scutcheon*, etc. Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *squire*, q. v.] **1.** A squire; a young man of gentle birth, who, as an aspirant to knighthood, attended upon a knight. [Archaic.]—**2†.** A shield-bearer or armor-bearer; also applied to various other attendants upon a nobleman. See the extract.

> The office of the *esquire* consisted of several departments; the *esquire* for the body, the *esquire* of the chamber, the *esquire* of the stable, and the carving *esquire;* the latter stood in the hall at dinner, carved the different dishes, and distributed them to the guests.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

3. A title of dignity next in degree below that of *knight*. In England this title is given to the eldest sons of knights and the eldest sons of the younger sons of peers and their eldest sons in succession, officers of the king's courts and of the household, barristers, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, gentlemen who have held commissions in the army and navy, etc.: but opinions with regard to correct usage vary. There are also esquires of knights of the Bath, each knight appointing three at his installation. The title is now usually conceded to all professional and literary men. In the United States the title is regarded as belonging especially to lawyers. In legal and other formal documents *Esquire* is usually written in full after the names of those considered entitled to the designation; in common usage it is abbreviated *Esq.* or *Esqr.*, and appended to any man's name as a mere mark of respect, as in the addresses of letters (though this practice is becoming less prevalent than formerly). In the general sense, and as a title either alone or prefixed to a name, the form *Squire* has always been the more common in familiar use. See *squire*.

> I am Robert Shallow, sir; a poor *esquire* of this county, and one of the king's justices of the peace.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

> *Esquires* and gentlemen are confounded together by Sir Edward Coke, who observes that every *esquire* is a gentleman, and a gentleman is defined to be one qui arma gerit, who bears coat-armour, the grant of which was thought to add gentility to a man's family. It is indeed a matter somewhat unsettled what constitutes the distinction, or who is a real *esquire;* for no estate, however large, per se confers this rank upon its owner.
> 1 *Broom and Had. Com.* (Wait's ed.), p. 317.

4. A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public.—**Esquire bedel.** See *bedel*.

esquire[1]† (es-kwīr′), *v. t.* [< *esquire*[1], *n.*] To attend; wait on; escort, as a gentleman attending a lady in public. *Todd.* See *squire*[1], *v.*

esquire[2] (es-kwīr′), *n.* [< OF. *esquiere*, *esquierre*, *esquarre*, a square: see *square* and *squire*[2].] In *her.*, a bearing somewhat resembling the gyron, but extending across the field so that the point touches the opposite edge of the escutcheon.

esquirearchy (es-kwīr′är-ki), *n.* [< *esquire*[1] + *-archy*, as in *hierarchy*, *oligarchy*, etc., < Gr. *ἀρχή*, rule. Cf. *squirearchy*.] The dignity or rank of an esquire; squirearchy. [Rare.]

> As to the tender question of *esquirearchy*, I am convinced that the only prudent principle now is to bestow the envied title on every one alike.
> *Mrs. Chas. Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania, p. 317.

ess, es[1] (es), *n.* [< ME. *es*, *ess*, < AS. *ess*, < L. *es*, the name of the letter S, s, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel in forming the names of letters, + *s*.] **1.** The name of the letter *S*, *s*. It is rarely so written, the symbol *S*, *s*, being used in its stead.—**2.** A large worm: so called from its often assuming the shape of an S. [Prov. Eng.]

-ess. [(1) Early mod. E. also *-esse*, *-isse*, *-is*, < ME. *-esse*, *-isse*, < (*a*) OF. *-esse*, F. *-esse*, (*b*) AS. *-isse* (as in *abbodisse*, abbess), < L. *-issa*, < Gr. *-ισσα* (i. e., *-ι-σσα*, the vowel *ι* and sometimes the first *σ*-, in that case orig. *τ*-, prop. belonging to the stem of the noun), a fem. suffix of adjectives, and nouns from adjectives, orig. compound, < *-κ* (as in *-ι-κό-ς*, L. *-i-cu-s*, E. *-ic*) + *-ya* (as in *-ιο-ς*, L. *-iu-s*, fem. *-ia*, L. *-ia*), both common Indo-Eur. formatives. (2) In some words, as in *empress*, *-ess* is a reduced form of Latin *-trix*, *-tricem*, in E. usually *-tress*, as in *actress*, *directress*, etc., fem. forms usually associated with masc. ones in *-tor*, *-tress* being in popular apprehension equiv. to *-tor* + *-ess* (1).] A suffix theoretically attachable to any noun denoting an (originally masculine) agent, to form a noun denoting a female agent, as *hostess*, *abbess*, *prioress*, *chieftainess*, *authoress*, etc. It is most frequent with nouns in *-er*[1], as *bakeress*, *breweress*, *Quakeress*, etc. In such words as *instructress*, *directress*, *editress*, *mistress*, *visitress*, etc., the suffix is really *-tress* (see *-tress*), but in popular apprehension it is *-ess* added to the termination of the corresponding masculines, *instructor*, *director*, *editor*, *mister* (*master*), *visitor*, etc., such masculines being usually in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling, assimilated to native English nouns in *-er*, as *directer*, *instructer*, *visiter*, etc., *editor* as if **editer*, etc. In some cases the feminine form exists, while the masculine form is obsolete, as in *governess* (*governor* in a corresponding sense being obsolete); *mistress*, used in some senses without a corresponding use of *mister* or *master*.

essay (es′ā, formerly e-sā′), *n.* [The older E. form is *assay*, q. v.; < ME. *assay*, *asay*, *assai*, *asaie*, trial, attempt, < OF. *asai*, *essai*, *essay* (later only *essai*, > later E. *essay*), mod. F. *essai* = Pr. *essay* = Sp. *ensayo* = Pg. *ensaio* = It. *saggio*, assay, trial, experiment, < LL. *exagium*, a weighing, a weight, a balance, < L. **exagere*, *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, drive out, require, exact, examine, try, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive, lead, bring, etc. See *examen*, *examine*, from the same source. The Gr. *ἑξάγιον*, sometimes quoted as the origin of the L. *exagium*, is rare LGr., and is taken from the L. term; it denotes a certain weight, 1½ drachmæ. Popular etym. altered the form to *ἑξάγιον*, as if < *ἑξ* = E. *six*.] **1.** A trial, attempt, or endeavor; an effort made; exertion of body or mind to perform or accomplish anything: as, an *essay* toward reform; an *essay* of strength.

> All th' admirable Creatures made beforn,
> Which Heav'n and Earth and Ocean doo adorn,
> Are but *Essays*, compar'd in every part
> To this divinest Master-Piece of Art.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

> Your *essay* in crossing the channel gave us great hopes you would experience little inconvenience on the rest of the voyage. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 331.

> Well hast thou done, great artist Memory,
> In setting round thy first experiment
> With royal frame-work of wrought gold;
> Needs must thou dearly love thy first *essay*.
> *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

> My *essay* in the profession after which my soul had longed was an ignoble failure.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 42.

2. An experimental trial; a test.

> I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an *essay* or taste of my virtue. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

> The Poet here represents the Supreme Being as making an *Essay* of his own Work, and putting to the tryal that reasoning Faculty with which he had endued his Creature.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

3†. An assay or test of the qualities of a metal. See *assay*, *n.*—**4.** In *lit.*, a discursive composition concerned with a particular subject, usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a treatise; a short disquisition: as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer; an *essay* on fossils; an *essay* on commerce.

> To write just treatises requireth leisure in the writer and leisure in the reader, . . . which is the cause that hath made me choose to write certain brief notes, set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called *Essays*. The word is late, but the thing is ancient.
> *Bacon*, To Prince Henry.

> Seneca's Epistles to Lucilius, if one mark them well, are but *Essays*, that is dispersed meditations, though conveyed in the form of epistles. *Bacon*, quoted in Abbott, p. 438.

> The *essay* is properly a collection of notes, indicating certain aspects of a subject, or suggesting thought concerning it, rather than the orderly or exhaustive treatment of it. It is not a formal siege, but a series of assaults, essays, or attempts upon it. It does not pursue its theme like a pointer, but goes hither and thither like a bird to find material for its nest, or a bee to get honey for its comb. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 228.

To take the essay† (of a dish), to try it by tasting: formerly done in great houses by the steward or the master carver. *Nares*.

> To come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then *taking the essay* with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose.
> *G. Rose*, Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth (1682), p. 20.

=**Syn. 1.** Struggle.—**4.** Treatise, dissertation, disquisition, paper, tract, tractate. See definition of *treatise*.

essay (e-sā′), *v. t.* [The older E. form is *assay*, q. v.; < ME. *assayen*, *asayen*, *assaien*, *asaien*, try, make trial of, < OF. *asaier*, *essayer*, F. *essayer* = Pr. *assaiar*, *essaier* = Sp. *ensayar* = Pg. *ensaiar* = It. *saggiare*, *assaggiare*, try; from the noun.] **1.** To make trial of; attempt; exert one's power or faculties upon; put to the test: as, to *essay* a difficult feat; to *essay* the courage of a braggart.

> While I this unexampled task *essay*.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, i.

> Then in my madness I *essay'd* the door:
> It gave. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

> And twice or thrice he feebly *essays*
> A trembling hand with the knife to raise.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone.

2†. To try and test the value and purity of, as metals. Now written *assay* (which see).

> The standard of our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, etc. See *attempt*.

essayer (e-sā′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who essays or attempts to do something; one who makes trial. —**2** (es′ā-ėr). One who writes essays; an essayist. [Rare.]

> A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship that have written since his time.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 68.

essayette (es-ā-yet′), *n.* [F., < *essayer*, test: see *essay*, *v.*] In *ceram.*, a piece used as a test of all the contents of a kiln, by means of which the degree of baking of the other pieces in the kiln can be judged. The essayette is put where it can easily be seen by a person looking through the montre.

essayish (es′ā-ish), *a.* [< *essay* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or having the character of an essay.

> Carefully elaborated, confessedly *essayish;* but spoken with perfect art and consummate management.
> *Trevelyan*, Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, II. 281.

essayist (es′ā-ist), *n.* [= F. *essayiste;* as *essay* + *-ist*.] A writer of an essay; one who practises the writing of essays.

> Such are all the *essayists*, even their master Montaigne.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his [Cicero's] as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachrymæ. *B. Jonson*, Masques.

> "If then," said the gentleman, . . . "if I am not to have admittance as an *essayist*, I hope I shall not be repulsed as an historian." *Goldsmith*, A Reverie.

essayistic (es-ā-is′tik), *a.* [< *essayist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an essay or of an essayist.

> Good specimens of De Quincey's writings—autobiographical, imaginative, narrative, critical, and *essayistic*.
> *H. W. Beecher*, quoted in Independent, May 29, 1862.

ess-cock (es′kok), *n.* The European water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Aberdeen, Scotland.] *C. Swainson*.

essed, esseda (es′ed, es′ē-dä), *n.* [L. *essedum*, later also fem. *esseda*, of old Celtic origin.] A heavy two-wheeled war-chariot, used by the ancient Britons and Gauls, and adopted at Rome as a pleasure vehicle.

> British chariots have been described by Roman historians as consisting of two kinds, called respectively the covina and the *esseda;* this last from esse, a Celtic word. The former was very heavy and armed with scythes, the latter much lighter, and consequently better calculated for use in situations where it would be difficult to employ the covina. *E. M. Stratton*, World on Wheels, p. 250.

★**essence** (es′ens), *n.* [= D. *essence* = G. *essenz* = Dan. Sw. *essens*, < F. *essence* = Pr. *essentia* = Sp. *esencia* = Pg. *essencia* = It. *essenzia* (obs.), *essenza*, < L. *essentia*, the being or essence of a thing, an artificial formation from *esse* (as if < **essen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr.), to translate Gr. *οὐσία*, being, < *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), ppr. of *εἰ-ναι* = L. *es-se*, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]), and *ens*, *entity*.] **1.** The inward nature, true substance, or constitution of anything. The Greek *οὐσία* (see the etymology) denotes a subject *in esse*, something whose mode of being corresponds to that of a subject, as distinguished from a predicate, in speech. But while this is the original conception, the word *essence*, even in Latin, usually carries a different sense. The essence is rather the idea of a thing, the law of its being, that which makes it the kind of thing that it is, that which is expressed in its definition. In regard to artificial things, the conception of an essence is usually tolerably clear; thus, the essence of a bottle is that it should be a vessel with a tubular orifice. Those philosophers who speak of the essences of natural things hold that natural kinds are regulated by similar ideas. Nominalists hold that definitions do not belong to things, but to words; and accordingly they speak of the essences of words, meaning what is directly implied in their definitions.

> Justice in her very *essence* is all strength and activity.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

> First, *essence* may be taken for the being of anything, whereby it is what it is. And thus the real internal, but generally in substances unknown, constitution of things, whereon their discoverable qualities depend, may be called their *essence*. . . . Secondly, . . . but, it being evident that things are ranked under names into sorts or species only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, to which we have annexed those names, the *essence* of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea which the general or sortal (if I may have leave so to call it from sort, as I do general from genus) name stands for. And this we shall find to be that which the word *essence* imports in its most familiar use. These two sorts of *essences*, I suppose, may not unfitly be termed, the one the real, the other the nominal, *essence*.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

Whatever makes a thing to be what it is, is properly called its *essence*. Self-consciousness, therefore, is the *essence* of the mind, because it is in virtue of self-consciousness that the mind is the mind—that a man is himself.
Ferrier.

But when in heaven she shall his *essence* see,
This is her soveraigne good and perfect blisse.
Sir J. Davies.

I shall not fear to know things for what they are. Their *essence* is not less beautiful than their appearance.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

To hold everything worthy of knowledge but the faith by which he has lived, is to hold the accidents of life better than its *essence*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 218.

Hence—**2.** The distinctive characteristic; that which is expressed by the definition of any term: as, the *essence* of a miser's character is avarice.

When Louis XIV. said, "I am the state," he expressed the *essence* of the doctrine of unlimited power.
D. Webster, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

The *essence* of savagery seems to consist in the retention of a primordial condition.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 235.

He who believes in goodness has the *essence* of all faith. He is a man "of cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows." *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 259.

3. That part of anything which gives it its individual character or quality: as, this summary contains the *essence* of the book.

Mix'd with bestial slime,
This *essence* to incarnate and imbrute.
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

4. Existence; being.

I might have been persuaded to have resign'd my very *essence*. *Sidney.*

I would resign my *essence*, that he were
As happy as my love could fashion him.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 4.

Our love scarce measur'd a short hour in *essence*,
But in expectancy it was eternal.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

5. An elementary ingredient or constituent; anything uncompounded: as, the fifth *essence* (that is, the fifth element in the philosophy of Aristotle, or the upper air, the other four being, in their order, earth, water, air, and fire). See *quintessence*.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*.
Bacon.

6. Anything of ethereal, pure, or heavenly substance; anything immaterial. [This meaning is derived from the use of *fifth essence* for the ether or upper air (see def. 5).]

Her honour is an *essence* that's not seen.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

As far as gods and heavenly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 138.

7. Any kind of matter which, being an ingredient or a constituent of some better-known substance, gives it its peculiar character; an extract; especially, an oil distilled at a comparatively low temperature from a plant in which it already exists: as, *essence* of peppermint. In pharmacy the term is applied also to solutions of such oils in alcohol, to strong alcoholic tinctures, etc.

These poems differ from others as atar of roses differs from ordinary rose water, the close packed *essence* from the thin diluted mixture. *Macaulay*, Milton.

8. Perfume; odor; scent; also, the volatile matter constituting perfume.

What though the Flower it self do waste,
The *Essence* from it drawn does long and sweeter last.
Cowley, The Mistress, Dialogue.

Nor let th' imprisoned *essences* exhale.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 94.

His *essences* turn'd the live air sick.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 1.

9†. Importance; moment; essentiality.

I hold the entry of common-places to be a matter of great use and *essence* in studying.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 231.

There's something
Of *essence* to my life, exacts my care.
Shirley, The Brothers, iv. 1.

Banana essence. See *banana*.—**Being of essence.** See *quidditative being*, under *being*.—**Bergamot-pear essence,** an artificial essence imparting the flavor of the bergamot-pear. It is a solution of 30 parts of acetate of amyl and 1 of acetate of ethyl in 200 parts of alcohol.—**Essence of anchovies,** a kind of anchovy-sauce.—**Essence of bergamot.** See *bergamot*[1].—**Essence of cumin.** See *cumin*.—**Essence of mirbane.** Same as *nitrobenzol*.—**Essence of pineapple.** Same as *ethyl butyrate* (which see, under *butyrate*).—**Nominal, real essence.** See the citation from Locke under def. 1.—**Oriental-pearl essence, essence of the East,** a liquor prepared from the scales of various cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes, some of which are popularly known as whitings, as the bleak, *Alburnus lucidus*, and used to give their brilliant iridescent coating to artificial pearls. The scales are taken from the fish, left in water until the slimy matter adhering to them settles, then rubbed down in a mortar with fresh water, and strained through a linen cloth. Ammonia is added, both to prevent decomposition and, by its volatilization, to aid in coating the pearls, whether the nacreous film is to be on the interior surface of a blown pearl or on the exterior of a bead of glass or paste, as for Chinese or Roman pearls.

essence (es′ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *essenced*, ppr. *essencing*. [< *essence*, *n.*, 8.] To perfume; scent.

Let not powder'd Heads, nor *essenc'd* Hair,
Your well-believing, easie Hearts ensnare.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

And tender as a girl, all *essenced* o'er
With odours. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 227.

essence-peddler (es′ens-ped″lėr), *n.* The skunk. [Low, U. S.]

Essenes (e-sēnz′), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *Essens*; < LL. *Esseni*, < Gr. Ἐσσῆνοι, also Ἐσσαῖοι, the Essenes. The origin of the name is unknown. See *Assidean*.] A community of Jews in Palestine formed in the second century B. C., originally representing a tendency rather than constituting an organized sect, and aiming at a higher degree of holiness than that attained by other Jews. Later they were organized into a sort of monastic society, bound together by oaths to piety, justice, obedience, honesty, and secrecy. According to Philo, their conduct was regulated by three rules—"the love of God, the love of virtue, and the love of man." They rejected animal sacrifices, but were strict in their observance of the non-Levitical Mosaic law. They were ascetics and generally celibates. They never extended, as a body, beyond the bounds of Palestine, and disappeared after the destruction of Jerusalem.

Except happely we like the profession of the *Essens*, of whom Josephus speaketh, that thei will neither have wife nor servauntes. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric (1553).

Essenian (e-sē′ni-an), *a.* [< *Essene* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Essenes.

The survivors of those [Jews] who had suffered in Egypt under Trajan, who were half Christian and *Essenian*, . . . had at first no dislike to Hadrian.
N. A. Rev., CXXXVII. 496.

Essenism (e-sē′nizm), *n.* [< *Essene* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Essenes.

★**essential** (e-sen′shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *essentiel* = Pr. *esencial* = Sp. *esencial* = Pg. *essencial* = It. *essenziale*, < ML. *essentialis*, < L. *essentia*, essence: see *essence*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Involved in the essence, definition, or nature of a thing or of a word: as, an *essential* character; an *essential* quality.

Life's but a word, a shadow, a melting dream,
Compar'd to *essential* and eternal honour.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

The soul's *essential* pow'rs are three:
The quick'ning pow'r, the pow'r of sense, and reason.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxiii.

In proportion to the diversity and multiplicity of the cases to which any statement applies is the probability that it sets forth the *essential* relations.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 262.

As physicists we are forced to say that, while somewhat has been learned as to the properties of matter, its *essential* nature is quite unknown to us.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 2.

2. Constituting or making that which is characteristic or most important in a thing; fundamental; indispensable: as, an *essential* feature of Shakspere's style.

To the Nutrition of the Body there are two *essential* Conditions required, Assumption and Retention.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 9.

I doubted if the near neighborhood of man was not *essential* to a serene and healthy life.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 143.

For verification is absolutely *essential* to discovery.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 128.

3. Specifically, in *med.*, idiopathic, not symptomatic merely.—**4.** Pertaining to or proceeding from an essence; of the nature of an essence or extract.

From humble violet, modest thyme,
Exhaled, the *essential* odors climb.
Wordsworth, Devotional Incitement.

Essential act. See *act*.—**Essential breadth.** See *breadth*.—**Essential character,** a character involved in the definition of that to which it belongs.—**Essential cognition**†. See *cognition*.—**Essential convenience**†, unity of essence; identity.

Simple *convenience* is either essential or accidental. *Essential* is that which we call identity.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 20.

Essential definition. See *definition*.—**Essential difference, distinction, diversity,** a difference, distinction, etc., given in the definitions of the things distinguished.—**Essential dignity.** See *dignity*.—**Essential form.** Same as *substantial form* (which see, under *form*).—**Essential harmony.** See *harmony*.—**Essential notes.** See *note*.—**Essential oil,** a volatile oil occurring in a plant, and giving it its characteristic odor. Essential oils are either distilled or expressed; they are mostly hydrocarbons. Many of them have precisely the same chemical composition, and though they are distinguished by various physical characters, their excellence can only be determined by the sense of smell.—**Essential perfection.** See *perfection*.—**Essential seventh,** in *music*, the seventh tone or the seventh chord of the dominant of any key.—**Essential singularity,** a singularity of a function consisting in the latter becoming altogether indeterminate for a certain value of the variable. Thus, $e^{1/x}$ is altogether indeterminate for $x = 0$; for it is represented by an infinite series of circles tangent to one another at one point; and one of these circles is infinitesimal.—**Essential whole,** that whose parts are matter and form.=**Syn. 2.** *Requisite*, etc. (see *necessary*), vital.

II. *n.* **1**†. Existence; being. [Rare.]

His utmost ire, which, to the heighth enraged,
Will either quite consume us, and reduce
To nothing this *essential*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 97.

2. A fundamental or constituent principle; a distinguishing characteristic.

I maintain this to be a dedication, notwithstanding its singularity in the three great *essentials*, of matter, form, and place. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 8.

The dispute . . . about surplices and attitudes had too long divided those who were agreed as to the *essentials* of religion. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

In what regards poetry I should just as soon expect a sound judgment of its *essentials* from a boatman or a waggoner as from the usual set of persons we meet in society.
Landor.

essentiality (e-sen-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *essential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being essential.

Another property, the desirableness and *essentiality* of which is no less obvious on the part of an aggregated mass of testimony, is that of being complete.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, i. 2.

The *essentiality* of what we call poetry.
Poe, Poetic Principle.

essentially (e-sen′shal-i), *adv.* **1.** By reason of natural constitution; in essence: as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.

That I *essentially* am not in madness,
But mad in craft. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Malvolio is not *essentially* ludicrous. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

We cannot describe the time of an event except by reference to some other event, or the place of a body except by reference to some other body. All our knowledge, both of time and place, is *essentially* relative.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xviii.

2. In an essential manner or degree; in effect; fundamentally: as, the two statements do not differ *essentially*.

In estimating Shakespeare, it should never be forgotten that, like Goethe, he was *essentially* observer and artist, and incapable of partisanship.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 152.

essentialness (e-sen′shal-nes), *n.* Same as *essentiality*.

essentiate† (e-sen′shi-āt), *v.* [< L. *essentia*, essence, + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become of the essence of something.

What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour, v. 4.

II. *trans.* To form or constitute the essence or being of. *Boyle.*

essoin†, **essoign**† (e-soin′), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *essonyie, essonzie*; < ME. *essoyne, essoine, essonie, asoine, assoine*, excuse, < OF. *essoine, essoigne, exoine*, mod. F. *exoine*, reflected in ML. *essonia, exoina, exonia*, allegation of an excuse, an excuse; from the verb: see *essoin, v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *old Eng. law*, an excuse for not appearing in court to defend an action on the day appointed for that purpose; the alleging of such an excuse.

In which suite no *essoine*, protection, wager of lawe, or inlunction shall be allowed. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

The freeman who ought to have attended [the Popular Courts] preferred to stay at home, sending his excuse or *essoin* for the neglect, and submitting to a fine if it were insufficient. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 178.

2. Excuse; exemption.

From everie worke he chalenged *essoyne*
For contemplation sake.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

3. One who is excused for non-appearance in court on the day appointed.

II. *a.* In *law*, allowed for the appearance of suitors.

essoin† (e-soin′), *v. t.* [ME. *essoynen*, < OF. *essoyner, essoignier*, < ML. *exsoniare*, excuse, < L. *ex*, out, + *sonia, sunnis*, < OHG. *sunna, sunnia*, excuse.] In *old Eng. law*, to allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; excuse for absence.

Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoin* thee;
Denounce these fiery judgements, I enjoin thee.
Quarles, Hist. Jonah (1620), sig. G, 3. (*E. D.*)

essoiner† (e-soi′nėr), *n.* One who essoins, or offers an excuse for non-appearance in court; specifically, an attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of his clients or of one who has been summoned.

essonier (e-so-niā′), *n.* In *her.*, a diminutive of the orle, having usually half its width.

essonite (es′ō-nīt), *n.* Same as *hessonite.*

essorant (es′ō-rant), *a.* [< F. *essorant*, ppr. of *essorer*, soar: see *soar.*] In *her.*, about to soar: said of a bird, especially an eagle, standing with the wings lifted up as if about to rise on the wing.

est[1]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *east.*

est[2]†, **este**†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *ēst* (= OFries. *ēst, enst* = OS. *anst* = OHG. *anst* = Icel. *ānst* = Goth. *anst*), grace, favor.]

> As y yow say, be Goddys *est!*
> *Rom. of Syr Tryamoure* (ed. Halliwell), l. 1416.

-est[1]. [ME. *-est*, < AS. *-est, -ast, -ost, -st* = OS. *-ist, -ost* = OFries. *-ist, -ost, -est* = D. *-est* = MLG. LG. *-est* = OHG. *-ist, -ost*, MHG. *-ist, -est*, G. *-est* = Icel. *-str, -astr* = Sw. *-ast* = Dan. *-est* = Goth. *-ist, -ost* = L. *-iss-imus* (regarded, without much probability, as an assimilation of **-ist-imus:* for the additional suffix *-mu-s*, see *former*[1] and *-most*) = Gr. *-ιστος* = Skt. *-ishtha;* a superl. suffix, of the orig. form **-yas-ta*, being the compar. **-yas*, E. *-er*[3], + *-ta*, E. *-th* in ordinals, etc.: see *-er*[3], and *-th*[3], *-eth*[2]. The suffix appears as *-st* in some contracted forms, as *best, erst, first, last, least, most, worst, next* (for ME. *nehst*), obs. *hext* (for ME. *hehst*).] A suffix of adjectives, forming the superlative degree, as in *coldest, deepest, greatest, biggest*, etc. See *-er*[3].

-est[2]. [ME. *-est*, < AS. *-est, -ast, -st* = OS. *-is, -os* = OFries. *-est, -st* = D. *-est, -st* = MLG. LG. *-est, -st* = OHG. *-is*, MHG. *-es, -est*, G. *-est, -st* = Icel. *-r, -ar* = Goth. *-is, -os, -eis* = L. *-is, -as, -es* = Gr. *-σι, -εις* = Skt. *-si*, prob. orig. identical with the second personal pronoun, Gr. *σύ* = L. *tu* = AS. *thū*, E. *thou:* see *thou.* Cf. *-eth*[3], *-es*[3].] The suffix of the second person singular of the present and preterit indicative of English verbs, often syncopated to *-st:* as, present *singest* or *singst, doest* or *dost, hast*, etc., preterit *sangest, sungest, thoughtest* or *thoughtst, diddest* or *didst, hadst*, etc. Its use in the preterit of strong verbs is comparatively recent and is rare (the auxiliary construction *thou didst sing*, etc., being used instead); and, owing to the disappearance of *thou* in ordinary speech, its use in either tense is now confined almost entirely to the language of prayer and poetry.

estable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stable*[1].

> *Chaucer.*

★**establish** (es-tab′lish), *v. t.* [< ME. *establissen*, < OF. *establiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establir*, F. *établir* (cf. D. *etablisseren* = G. *etabliren* = Dan. *etablere* = Sw. *etablera*) = Pr. *establir, stablir* = Sp. *establecer* = Pg. *estabelecer* = It. *stabilire*, establish, < L. *stabilire*, make stable, < *stabilis*, stable: see *stable*[1]. Hence, by aphæresis, *stablish*, q. v.] **1.** To make stable, firm, or sure; appoint; ordain; settle or fix unalterably.

> I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. Gen. xvii. 19.
>
> O king, *establish* the decree. Dan. vi. 8.
>
> The country being thus taken into the king's hands, his majesty was pleased to *establish* the constitution to be by a governor, council, and assembly.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 53.

2. To put or fix on a firm basis; settle stably or fixedly; put in a settled or an efficient state or condition; inceptively, set up or found: as, his health is well *established;* an *established* reputation; to *establish* a person in business; to *establish* a colony or a university.

> He [Stephen] got the Kingdom by Promises, and he *Establish'd* it by Performances. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 46.
>
> As my favour with the Bey was now *established* by my midnight interviews, I thought of leaving my solitary mansion at the convent. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 39.
>
> A government was to be *established*, without a throne, without an aristocracy, without castes, orders, or privileges. *D. Webster*, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

3. To confirm or strengthen; make more stable or determinate.

> So were the churches *established* in the faith. Acts xvi. 5.
>
> Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we *establish* the law. Rom. iii. 31.
>
> I pray continually, that God will please to *establish* your heart, and bless these good beginnings.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 407.

4. To confirm by affirmation or approval; sanction; uphold.

> Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. Num. xxx. 13.

5. To make good; prove; substantiate; show to be valid or well grounded; cause to be recognized as valid or legal; cause to be accepted as true or as worthy of credence: as, to *establish* one's claim or one's case; to *establish* a marriage or a theory.

> For they, . . . going about to *establish* their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God. Rom. x. 3.
>
> The certainty of them [miracles] was so well *established* and transmitted to after-ages as that no fair, impartial considerer should be able to doubt of it.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. 1.

6. To fix or settle permanently, or as if permanently: with a reflexive pronoun.

> From that period Sir Giles had *established himself* in what were called the "state apartments."
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.
>
> The ability of the English to *establish themselves* in New England in spite of the objections of the original inhabitants, was tested in a serious manner twice, and only twice. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 147.

7. To settle, as property.

> We will *establish* our estate upon
> Our eldest, Malcolm. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4.

Established church. See *church.*=**Syn. 2.** To plant, constitute, organize, form, frame.

establisher (es-tab′lish-ėr), *n.* One who establishes, in any sense.

> God being the author and *establisher* of nature, and the continual sustainer of it by his free providence.
> *Barrow*, Works, II. xx.
>
> I reverenced the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith. *Lord Digby.*

establishment (es-tab′lish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *establissement*, F. *établissement* (= Sp. *establecimiento* = Pg. *estabelecimento;* cf. It. *stabilimento*), < *establir*, establish: see *establish* and *-ment.*] **1.** The act of establishing, ordaining, confirming, setting up, or placing on a firm basis or sure footing; the act of settling or fixing permanently, or of proving, substantiating, or making good: as, the *establishment* of a factory; the *establishment* of a claim.

> Linnæus, by the *establishment* of the binomial nomenclature, made an epoch in the study of systematic botany.
> *G. Bentham*, Euphorbiaceæ, p. 193.
>
> This *establishment* or discovery of relations — we naturally call it *establishment* when we think of it as a function of our own minds, discovery when we think of it as a function determined for us by the mind that is in the world — is the essential thing in all understanding.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 132.

2. A fixed or settled condition; secured or certain permanence; fixity or certainty.

> There he with Belgæ did awhile remaine . . .
> Untill he had her settled in her raine
> With safe assuraunce and *establishment.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 35.
>
> Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Abp. Wake.*

3. Fixed or settled order of things; constituted order or system, as of government; organization.

> Bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

4. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

> His excellency, who had the whole disposal of the emperour's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment.* *Swift.*

5. That which has been established or set up for any purpose. Specifically — (*a*) A permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government: as, the king has *establishments* to support in the four quarters of the globe. (*b*) An organized household or business concern and everything connected with it, as servants, employees, etc.; an institution, whether public or private: as, a large *establishment* in the country; a large iron or clothing *establishment;* a hydropathic or water-cure *establishment.*

> However, Augusta has her carriage and *establishment.*
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, vi.

6. The authoritative recognition by a state of a church, or branch of a church, as the national church; the legal position of such a church in relation to the state; hence, also, the religious body thus recognized by the state, and maintained and more or less supported as the state church: especially used of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. See *established church*, under *church.*

> The essence of an *Establishment* seems to be that it is maintained by law, which secures the payment of its endowments, accruing from the soil, or produce of the country. *Ep. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 295.
>
> The church is accepted by the state as the religious body in England which is the legitimate possessor of all property set apart and devoted to religious uses, except the rights of some other religious body be specially expressed. . . . Its rights are carefully guarded by law. . . . This position of the church towards the state is called its *Establishment.* It has arisen not from any definite act of parliament or the state, but from the gradual interpenetration of the state by the church, and from their having mutually grown up together. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 380.

7. The quota or number of men in an army, regiment, etc.: as, a peace *establishment.*—**Establishment of the port,** the mean interval between the time of high water at any given port and the time of the moon's passing the meridian immediately preceding. This interval is influenced by local circumstances, and consequently is different at different places. For New York the establishment is 8 hours 13 minutes.

establishmentarian (es-tab″lish-men-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *establishment* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with an established church, or the doctrine of establishment in religion. [Rare.]

II. *n.* An upholder of the doctrine of the recognition of a church by the state and its maintenance by law. [Rare.]

establishmentarianism (es-tab″lish-men-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine or principle of establishment in religion; support of an established church. [Rare.]

> *Establishmentarianism*, all the more grateful for its "linked sweetness long drawn out," was, however, wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatial tongue as the most savoury of polysyllables. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 44.

estacade (es-ta-kād′), *n.* [< F. *estacade*, < Sp. Pg. *estacada* (= It. *steccata, steccato*), a paling, a palisade, < *estacar*, stake, inclose with stakes set in the ground, < *estaca* = It. *stecca* = OF. *estaque, estache*, a stake, of LG. origin: see *stake.*] A dike formed of piles set in the sea, a river, or a morass, and connected by chains, to check the approach of an enemy.

estadal (Sp. pron. es-tä-däl′), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish long measure, equal to 12 feet of Burgos, or 10 feet 11.6 inches English. The older statement which makes it exceed 11 feet is incorrect. In Peru the estadal is equal to only 6 Peruvian feet, or 5 feet 7 inches English.

estafet, estafette (es-ta-fet′), *n.* [< F. *estafette* = Sp. Pg. *estafeta*, < It. *staffetta*, a courier, < It. *staffa*, a stirrup, < OHG. *stapho, staph*, MHG. *stapf*, a step, = E. *step*, q. v.] A military courier; an express of any kind.

> An *estafet* was despatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march. *Sir P. Boothby*, To Edmund Burke, p. 84.

estall†, *v. t.* [ME.; var. of *stall*, or *enstall, install.*] To install.

> She was translated eternally to dwelle
> Amonge sterres, where that she is *estalled.*
> *MS. Digby*, 230. (*Halliwell.*)

estamin (es-tam′in), *n.* [< OF. *estamin, estamine*, F. *étamine*, bolting-cloth: see *etamine, tamin, taminy, tammy, stamin.*] A woolen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, etc.; tammy. *Simmonds.*

estaminet (es-ta-mē-nā′), *n.* [F., of unknown origin.] A cheap coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

> Frequenters of billiard-rooms and *estaminets*, patrons of foreign races and gaming-tables. *Thackeray.*
>
> We scrambled ashore and entered an *estaminet* where some sorry fellows were drinking with the landlord.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 31.

estancia (es-tän′thē-ä), *n.* [Sp. Pg., = E. *stance*, q. v.] A mansion; a dwelling; an establishment; in Spanish America, a landed estate; a cattle farm.

> We stopped for a time at Mr. Holt's large *estancia*, where . . . the traces of the ravages of the locusts were only too visible. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

★**estate** (es-tāt′), *n.* [< ME. *estat*, < OF. *estat*, F. *état* = Pr. *estat, stat* = Sp. Pg. *estado* = It. *stato*, < L. *status*, state, condition: see *state*, which is partly an aphetic form of *estate.*] **1.** A fixed or established condition; a special form of existence; state.

> I gin to be a-weary of the sun,
> And wish the *estate* o' the world were now undone.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

2. Condition or circumstances of a person or thing; situation; especially, the state of a person as regards external circumstances.

> I will settle you after your old *estates.* Ezek. xxxvi. 11.
>
> The congregated college have concluded
> That labouring art can never ransom nature
> From her inaidable *estate.* *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.
>
> Dost thou look back on what hath been,
> As some divinely gifted man,
> Whose life in low *estate* began
> And on a simple village green?
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxiv.
>
> Thou, O Most Compassionate!
> Who didst stoop to our *estate.*
> *Whittier*, My Dream.

3. Rank; quality; status.

> Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate?*
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

He [the chancellor] had said . . . that "if he had done anything that touched the king in his sovereign *estate*, he would not answer for it to any person alive save only to the king when he came to his age."
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 333.

4. Style of living: usually with a distinctive epithet, *high*, *great*, etc., implying pomp or dignity.

His doughter quene of Inde as ye shall here,
Kepyng right *grete estate* withynne the lande.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 18.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The legal position or status of an owner, considered with respect to his property; ownership, tenancy, or tenure; property in land or other things. When the thing in question is an immovable, such as land, etc., the estate, if a fee, or for a life or lives, is termed *real*. (See *real*.) If it is only for a term of years, or relates only to movables, it is termed *personal*.

Land was once not regarded as property at all. People owned not the land, but an *estate* in the land; and these *estates* still continue to haunt, like ghosts, the language of real property law.
Sir J. F. Stephen, National Rev., Laws relating to Land.

(*b*) More technically, and with relation only to land, the degree or quantity of interest, considered in respect to the nature of the right, its period of duration, or its relation to the rights of others, which a person has in land. If that interest, in a given case, does not amount to an absolute entire ownership, it is because there is at the same time another interest in the same thing pertaining to other persons. Thus, one man may have the ultimate right of property, another the right of possession, and a third actual possession: each of these interests being *qualified* or *incomplete estates*, which, if transferred to and merged in one person, would constitute an *absolute estate* or fee simple. (See *merger*.) Such special estates are said to be carved out of the fee. A *future estate*—that is, one which is not to be enjoyed until a future time—is nevertheless deemed to have a present existence in anticipation, even if it may never take effect, or if it is wholly uncertain who will be its owner: it is, in such case, called a *contingent estate*. *N. Y. Rev. St.*, III. 2175, § 5.

The grant of land to a man, without specifying what *estate* he is to take, will to this day give him no interest beyond his own life. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 55.

6. Property in general; possessions; particularly, the property left at a man's death: as, at his death his *estate* was of the value of half a million; the trustees proceeded to realize the *estate*.

Which charge of feeding so many beastly [beasts'] mouths is able to eat up a countryman's *estate*.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 89).

7. A piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one: as, there is more wood on his *estate* than on mine.

No need to sweat for gold, wherewith to buy
Estates of high priz'd land. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 9.

But that old man, now lord of the broad *estate* and the Hall,
Dropt off gorged from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 5.

8†. The body politic; state; commonwealth; public; public interest.

The Moscouite, with no lesse pompe and magnificence, . . . sends his Ambassadors to forren Princes, in the affaires of *estate*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 251.

The true Greatness of Kingdoms and *Estates*.
Bacon, Title of Essay.

I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon*, Essays.

9. One of the orders or classes into which the population of some countries is or has been divided, with respect to political rights and powers. In modern times this division has been into nobility, clergy, and people (now, in Great Britain, lords temporal and spiritual and commons), called the *three estates*. Formerly in France a legislative assembly representing the three estates, called the *states-general*, was summoned only in emergencies; the last began the revolution of 1789.

When the crowned Northman consulted on the welfare of his kingdom, he assembled the *estates* of his realm. Now an *estate* is a class of the nation invested with political rights. There appeared the *estate* of the clergy, of the barons, of other classes. In the Scandinavian kingdom to this day the *estate* of the peasants sends its representatives to the diet. *Disraeli*.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is governed by its king or queen and two Houses of Parliament. These are commonly known as the "Three *Estates* of the Realm"; but this phrase properly applies to the three classes of which Parliament is composed, viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.
A. Fonblanque, How we are Governed, p. 11.

10†. A person of high station or rank; a noble.

Richard, Duke of Gloucestre, [was] . . . harde fauoured of vysage, such as in *estates* is called a warlike vysage, and amonge commen persons a crabbed face.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 314.

She is a dutchess, a great *estate*. *Latimer*.

Herod on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* [revised version, *men*] of Galilee.
Mark vi. 21.

Cap of estate. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Cloth of estate.** See *cloth*.—**Conditional estate**, or **estate upon condition**, an estate the existence of which depends upon the happening or not happening of some uncertain event, whereby the estate may be either originally created or enlarged, or finally defeated. *Blackstone*. See *condition*, 8.—**Conventional estates.** See *conventional*.—**Convention of estates.** See *convention*.—**Equitable estate or title**, a right to claim the profits or enjoyment of ownership from the person who holds the legal title as trustee; a beneficial interest, recognized by courts of equity as belonging to one person, while the legal title—that is, the title recognized by courts of common law—is in another person. Thus, sometimes a trustee is said to hold the legal title to the trust property, and the beneficiary an equitable estate or title.—**Estate at will**, that estate held by one who is in possession of the land of another by his consent, and holds it at the will of the latter, or at the will of both parties.—**Estate by statute.** See *statute*.—**Estate by sufferance.** See *sufferance*.—**Estate by the courtesy.** See *courtesy of England* (under *courtesy*).—**Estate for life**, an estate limited to a man to hold the same for the term of his own life, or for that of any other person, or for more lives than one. (*Stephen*.) When used without qualification, the phrase usually implies tenancy for one's own life.—**Estate for years**, an estate which, by the terms of its creation, is measured by the lapse of a specified period of time (it may be a fraction of a year or more), so that it must expire by a certain date. An *estate for years* is often called a *term*.—**Estate in common.** See *tenancy*.—**Estate in expectancy.** See *expectance*.—**Estate in fee.** See *fee*[2].—**Estate in joint tenancy**, an estate held, whether in fee, for life, for years, or at will, by several persons jointly (as distinguished from an *estate in severalty*, or held separately). Its characteristics are that it was created as a single estate, in which the owners were conjoined (*unity of estate*), and must therefore owe its origin to one act or deed (*unity of title*), the interest of each commencing at the same time (*unity of time*), and the possession of either being legally equivalent to the possession of all (*unity of possession*). It follows from these qualities that on the death of one the entire estate remains in the others, who are said to take by *right of survivorship*. A conveyance by one of his interest terminates the joint character of the interest conveyed, because the unities are not preserved, and the transferee, if a stranger, is a tenant in common. To illustrate the distinction, trustees hold as joint tenants, heirs as tenants in common. See *tenancy*.—**Estate in possession.** See *possession*.—**Estate in severalty.** See *severalty*.—**Estate in tail**, an estate in fee cut down (*taillé*) by restricting it to certain descendants or classes of descendants, leaving usually a right of reëntry in the creator of the estate, in the event of the failure of such descendants. See *tail* and *entail*.—**Estate of inheritance**, an estate that on the death of the owner survives, and if he dies intestate passes to his heirs. One subject to a condition that might prevent its passing (as where the lord's consent was necessary) has been termed an *estate of inheritance qualified*.—**Estate tail female**, an estate limited to females and female descendants of females.—**Estate tail general**, an estate limited to the heirs of the donee's body generally, without restriction, in which case it would descend to every one of his lawful posterity who could take in due course.—**Estate tail male**, an estate limited to males and male descendants of males, thus securing that the land should always be owned by one of the same surname as the ancestor.—**Estate tail special**, an estate limited to certain heirs of the holder's body, usually the issue of a particular marriage.—**Executed estate**, an estate in possession, as distinguished from an *executory estate*, which depends on some contingency for coming into existence in enjoyment in the future.—**Executory estate**, a future estate which is contingent, but yet is not necessarily dependent, for its commencement in possession upon the time when some precedent estate shall have terminated, as distinguished from one which is limited to take effect on the termination of a precedent estate, and is termed a *remainder*. See *executory devise*, under *devise*, and *remainder*.—**Expectant estate.** See *expectance*.—**Fourth estate.** (*a*) A name for the lowest classes of society, as the artisans, servants, day-laborers, etc., as distinguished from the third estate or commons; the proletariat. (*b*) A name humorously given in recent times to the newspaper press, or the body of journalists, as constituting a power in the state distinct from that of the three recognized political orders.—**Freehold estate.** See *freehold*.—**Future estate.** See def. 5 (*b*).—**Landed Estates Court.** See *court*.—**Legal estate.** See *equitable estate*, and *legal*.—**Merger of estates.** See *merger*.—**Particular estate**, the estate, usually a lesser one, that precedes a remainder. See *particular*.—**Settled Estates Act.** See *settle*.—**Third estate**, the common people in their relations to the state or to political power: a phrase made famous by the struggles of the representatives of this order (the *tiers état*) in the last French states-general for power equal to that of both the other orders, and their final assumption of supreme authority, consummating the great revolution.—**Vested estate**, an estate in which there is an immediate right of present enjoyment or a present fixed right of future enjoyment, or in regard to which, if all precedent estate should instantly terminate, the right to enjoyment would immediately be in an existing person. If, however, notwithstanding such supposed termination, the right of enjoyment would still depend on an unascertained contingency, the estate is said to be *contingent*.

estate (es-tāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estated*, ppr. *estating*. [< *estate*, *n.*] **1†.** To establish in possession; settle.

Sir, I demand no more than your own offer; and I will *estate* your daughter in what I have promised.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

Our nature will return to the innocence and excellency in which God first *estated* it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 672.

2†. To settle as a possession; bestow; deed.

A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the bless'd lovers. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

He intended that son to my profession, and had provided him already 300£. a-year, of his own gift in church livings, and hath *estated* 300£. more of inheritance for their children. *Donne*, Letters, lxx.

To the onely use and behoof of my s'd child, I do hereby *estate* and intrust all the particulers hereafter mentioned.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 458.

3. To settle an estate upon; endow with an estate or other property.

Then would I,
More especially were he, she wedded, poor,
Estate them with large land and territory
In mine own realm beyond the narrow seas.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

estately†, *a.* [< ME. *estately*, *estatly*, *estatlich*; < *estate* + *-ly*[1]. Hence, by apheresis, *stately*.] Stately; dignified.

It peined hire to countrefeten chere
Of court, and ben *estatlich* of manere,
And to ben holden digne of reverence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 140.

estatute†, *n.* An obsolete form of *statute*. *Chaucer*.

este†, *n.* See *est*[2].

esteem (es-tēm'), *v.* [First at end of 16th century; < F. *estimer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estimar* = It. *estimare*, *stimare*, < L. *æstimare*, *æstumare*, value, rate, weigh, estimate: see *estimate*, and *aim*, an older word, partly a doublet of *esteem*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To estimate; value; set a value on, whether high or low; rate.

Then he forsook God which made him, and lightly *esteemed* the Rock of his salvation. Deut. xxxii. 15.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike. Rom. xiv. 5.

You would begin then to think, and value every article of your time, *esteem* it at the true rate.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** To set a high value on; prize; regard favorably, especially (of persons) with reverence, respect, or friendship.

Will he *esteem* thy riches? Job xxxvi. 19.

Not he yat hath seene most countries is most to be *esteemed*, but he that learned best conditions.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 245.

On the backs of these Hawksbill Turtle grows that shell which is so much *esteem'd* for making Cabinets, Combs, and other things. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 103.

3. To consider; regard; reckon; think.

Those things we do *esteem* vain, which are either false or frivolous. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 38.

When I consider his disregard to his fortune, I cannot *esteem* him covetous. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

Conversation in its better part
May be *esteem'd* a gift, and not an art.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 4.

=**Syn. 2.** *Value*, *Prize*, *Esteem*, etc. (see *appreciate*); to respect, revere.—**3.** To think, deem, consider, hold, account.

II. *intrans.* To regard or consider value; entertain a feeling of esteem, liking, respect, etc.: with *of*.

For his sake,
Though in their fortunes faln, they are *esteem'd of*
And cherish'd by the best.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

They [the Tamoyes] *esteem of* gold and gems, as we *of* stones in the streets. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 841.

We our selves *esteem* not *of* that obedience or love or gift, which is of force. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 25.

esteem (es-tēm'), *n.* [< *esteem*, *v.*] **1.** Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit.

And live a coward in thine own *esteem*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

Specifically—**2.** Favorable opinion, formed upon a belief in the merit of its object; respect; regard; liking.

Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius? *Dryden*, Æneid.

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope*.

3. The character which commands consideration or regard; value; worth.

This arm—that hath reclaim'd
To your obedience fifty fortresses, . . .
Besides five hundred prisoners of *esteem*—
Lets fall his sword before your highness' feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

And let me tell you that angling is of high *esteem*, and of much use in other nations.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 50.

4†. Valuation; price.

I will deliver you in ready coin
The full and dearest *esteem* of what you crave.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, ii. 2.

=**Syn 1 and 2.** *Estimate*, *Esteem*, *Estimation*, *Respect*, *Regard*; honor, admiration, reverence, veneration. *Estimate*, both as noun and as verb, supposes an exercise of the judgment in determining external things, as amount, weight, size, value; or internal things, as intellect, excellence. It may be applied to that which is unfavorable: as, my *estimate* of the man was not high. *Esteem* as a noun has commonly the favorable meanings of the verb; it is a moral sentiment made up of respect and

attachment, the result of the mental process of reckoning up the merits or useful qualities of a person: as, he is held in very general *esteem*. *Estimation* has covered the meanings of both *estimate* and *esteem*. *Respect* is commonly the result of admiration and approbation: as, he is entitled to our *respect* for his abilities and his probity; it omits, sometimes pointedly, the attachment expressed in *esteem*. *Regard* may include less admiration than *respect* and be not quite so strong as *esteem*, but its meaning is not closely fixed in quality or degree.

The nearest practical approach to the theological *estimate* of a sin may be found in the ranks of the ascetics.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 117.

The trial hath indamaged thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more *esteem*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 207.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* priz'd above all price.
Cowper, Task, ii. 34.

Estimation of one's society is a reflex of self-estimation; and assertion of one's society's claims is an indirect assertion of one's own claims as a part of it.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 265.

Peel, too, had, even at the beginning of his career, too great a *respect* for his own character to allow himself to be dragged through the dirt by his superior colleagues.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 220.

A generation whom his choice *regard*
Should favour equal to the sons of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 653.

esteemable (es-tē′ma-bl), *a.* [< *esteem* + *-able*. Cf. *estimable*.] Worthy of esteem; estimable. [Rare.]

Homer . . . allows their characters *esteemable* qualities.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 390, note.

esteemer (es-tē′mėr), *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on anything.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others.
Locke.

★**ester** (es′tėr), *n.* Same as *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).

esthacyte (es′thā-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, perceive, feel, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell).] One of the supposed sense-cells of sponges. See the extract. Also *æsthacyte*.

Æsthacytes were first observed by Stewart and have since been described by Von Lendenfeld. . . . They are spindle-shaped cells, . . . the distal end projects beyond the ectodermal epithelium in a fine hair or palpocil; the body is granular and contains a large oval nucleus, and the inner end is produced into fine threads which extend into the collenchyme and are supposed . . . to become continuous with large multiradiate collencytes.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420.

esthematology, æsthematology (es-thē-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθημα*(*τ*-), a perception (< *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθεσθαι*, perceive: see *esthetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the senses, or the apparatus of the senses.

Estheria (es-thē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., said to be from the proper name *Esther*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.—2. The typical genus of crustaceans of the family *Estheriidæ*. The origin of the species dates back to the Devonian epoch, and they are still existent.

estherian (es-thē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Estheriidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Estheriidæ*.

Estheriidæ (es-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Estheria* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Crustacea*, of the order *Phyllopoda* or *Branchiopoda*, represented by such genera as *Estheria*, *Limnadia*, and *Limnetis*. The shell is bivalve; the antennæ are highly developed; the antennulæ small; the swimming-feet from 10 to 27 in number; the telson is large, with a pair of appendages; and one or more pairs of legs are chelate in the male. The soft bivalve carapace resembles that of *Daphnia*; but the numerous segments of the body and the foliaceous limbs are those of typical *Phyllopoda*. The males are equal in number to the females, or may exceed them. The structure of the family is clearly illustrated under *Limnetis*. Also called *Limnadiidæ*.


Estheria californica, highly magnified.

esthesia, *n.* See *æsthesia*.

esthesiogen, æsthesiogen (es-thē′si-ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, feeling (see *æsthesia*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance whose contact with or proximity to the body is supposed to give rise to certain unexplained nervous actions or affections, as exalted sensation. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.*, Oct., 1886, p. 150.

★**esthesiogenic, æsthesiogenic** (es-thē″si-ō-jen′-ik), *a.* [< *esthesiogen*, *æsthesiogen*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an esthesiogen or to esthesiogeny.

Æsthesiogenic points are developed.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 499.

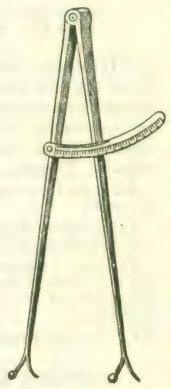
esthesiogeny, æsthesiogeny (es-thē-si-oj′e-ni), *n.* [As *esthesiogen*, *æsthesiogen*, + *-y*.] The action of an esthesiogen; the induction of exalted sensations.

The transference of hemianæsthesia by magnets (the form of *æsthesiogeny* which has been most debated).
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Res., Oct., 1886, p. 151.

esthesiography, æsthesiography (es-thē-si-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, feeling, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or a treatise on the organs of sense.

esthesiology, æsthesiology (es-thē-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which is concerned with sensations. *Dunglison.*

★**esthesiometer, æsthesiometer** (es-thē-si-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, feeling, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the degree of tactile sensibility. It resembles a pair of dividers, having the points or extremities of the legs somewhat blunted. The two points are pressed upon the skin, and the distance between them necessary to their being distinguished as two, as shown on the scale, gives the degree of tactile sensibility of the skin at that spot.


Esthesiometer.

esthesioneurosis, æsthesioneurosis (es-thē si-ō-nū-rō′sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesioneurosis*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis*.] An affection of sensation, especially when marked by no discoverable anatomical lesion. It is applicable to cases in which there is loss of sensation in a part (anæsthesia); loss of the sense of pain (analgesia); pain on slight stimulation (hyperalgesia); and formication and other disorders of sensation.

esthesionosus, æsthesionosus (es-thē-si-on′ō-sus), *n.* [NL. *æsthesionosus*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception (see *æsthesia*), + *νόσος*, disease.] Same as *esthesioneurosis*.

esthesis, æsthesis (es-thē′sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesis*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*: see *æsthesia*.] Same as *æsthesia*.

esthesodic, æsthesodic (es-thē-sod′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἰσθησις*, sensation, + *ὁδός*, a road, a way.] In *physiol.*, sensitive; sensory; conveying sensory impulses or impressions.

He [Schiff] named it the *æsthesodic* substance.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 304.

esthete, æsthete (es′thēt), *n.* [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, formed after the analogy of *athlete*, *athletic*.] 1. Properly, one who cultivates the sense of the beautiful; one in whom the artistic sense or faculty is highly developed; one very sensible of the beauties of nature or art.—2. Commonly, a person who affects great love of art, music, poetry, and the like, and corresponding indifference to practical matters; one who carries the cultivation of subordinate forms of the beautiful to an exaggerated extent: used in slight contempt.

You perhaps mean the mania of the *æsthetes*—boudoir pictures with Meissonier as the chief deity—an art of mere fashions and whims.
A. D. White, Century's Message, p. 16.

★**esthetic, æsthetic** (es-thet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *esthétique* = Sp. *estético* = Pg. *esthetico* = It. *estetico*, < Gr. *αἰσθητικός*, perceptive, sensitive, < *αἰσθητός*, perceptible by the senses (cf. *αἴσθησις*, perception), < *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθεσθαι*, perceive by the senses, extended from *ἀΐειν*, hear, perceive, akin to L. *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the science of taste or beauty; pertaining to or originating in the sense of the beautiful: as, the *esthetic* faculty.

Comparative criticism teaches us that moral and *æsthetic* defects are more nearly related than is commonly supposed.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 127.

Beauty, if it does not take precedence of Utility, is certainly coeval with it; and when the first animal wants are satisfied, the *æsthetic* desires seek their gratification.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 18.

2. Having a sense of the beautiful; characterized by a love for the beautiful.

On the whole, birds appear to be the most *æsthetic* of all animals, excepting of course man, and they have nearly the same taste for the beautiful as we have.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 37.

3. Pertaining to the practice of the fine arts; pertaining to or accordant with the rules, principles, or tendencies of the fine arts: as, an *esthetic* pose; *esthetic* dress.—4. In the *Kantian philos.*, pertaining to sensation or the sensibility; sensuous.—**Esthetic accent.** See *accent*, 8 (*a*).—**Esthetic certainty,** that kind of certainty which can be produced by inductive reasoning; scientific certainty, as opposed to philosophical or discursive certainty.—**Esthetic clearness.** See *clearness*.—**Esthetic perfection,** beauty.—**Esthetic sense,** the mental power to perceive and appreciate the beautiful.

II. *n.* 1. The science of beauty. See *esthetics*.

It is now nearly a century since Baumgarten, a celebrated philosopher of the Leibnitzio-Wolfian school, first applied the term *æsthetic* to the doctrine which we vaguely and periphrastically denominate the philosophy of taste, the theory of the fine arts, the science of the beautiful and sublime, etc.; and this term is now in general acceptance, not only in Germany, but throughout the other countries of Europe.
Sir W. Hamilton.

2. In the *Kantian philos.*, the forms of sensation (space and time), or of sensibility.—**Transcendental esthetic,** in the *Kantian philos.*, the science of the a priori principles of sensibility, space, and time. Its main proposition, according to Kant, is that space and time are pure intuitions and forms of sensibility, not things, or forms of things, independent of the perceiving mind.

esthetical (es-thet′i-kạl), *a.* [< *esthetic* + *-al*.] Same as *esthetic*.

esthetically, æsthetically (es-thet′i-kạl-i), *adv.* According to the principles of esthetics; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.

Bowles, in losing his temper, lost also what little logic he had, and though, in a vague way, *æsthetically* right, contrived always to be argumentatively wrong.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 430.

In the evening . . . I again repaired to the "Navel of the World"; this time *æsthetically* to enjoy the delights of the hour after the "gaudy, babbling, and remorseful day."
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 396.

esthetician, æsthetician (es-thē-tish′an), *n.* [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, + *-ian*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of esthetics; a professor of esthetics.

estheticism, æstheticism (es-thet′i-sizm), *n.* [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, + *-ism*.] 1. The principles or doctrines of esthetics.—2. Attachment to esthetics; a tendency to indulge and cultivate the sense of the beautiful: often used in a disparaging sense, to imply an exaggerated devotion to the subordinate forms of the beautiful, which often results in mere whimsicality or grotesqueness.

estheticize, æstheticize (es-thet′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estheticized*, *æstheticized*, ppr. *estheticizing*, *æstheticizing*. [< *esthetic*, *æsthetic*, + *-ize*.] To render esthetic; bring into conformity with the principles of esthetics.

Schasler speaks of these essays [of English writers] as "Empiristic æsthetics," tending in one direction to raw materialism, in the other, by want of method, never lifting itself above the plane of "an *æstheticising* dilettanteism."
J. Sully, Encyc. Brit., I. 221.

esthetics, æsthetics (es-thet′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *esthetic*, *æsthetic*: see *-ics*.] The science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles; the doctrines of taste.

The name *Æsthetics* is intended to designate a scientific doctrine or account of beauty in nature and art, and of the faculties for enjoying and for originating beauty which exist in man.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 194.

Categorical *æsthetics* are useless, because the final judgment of the world on questions of taste is intuitive.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 466.

esthetophore, æsthetophore (es-thet′ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰσθητός*, sensible, perceptible by the senses (see *esthetic*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A hypothetical substance which may sustain consciousness; a supposed physical basis of consciousness and primary means of its manifestation other than ordinary matter.

Like combustion, which is only communicable under suitable conditions, consciousness, having been once transmitted to a new *æsthetophore*, lives on it, and requires constant supplies of material for its sustenance.
E. D. Cope, Amer. Naturalist, XVI. 467.

esthiology, æsthiology (es-thi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Short for *esthesiology*, *æsthesiology*, q. v.] Same as *esthophysiology*.

esthiomene (es-thi-om′e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐσθιομένη*, fem. of *ἐσθιόμενος*, ppr. mid. of *ἐσθίειν*, eat, corrode: see *esthiomenous*.] In *pathol.*, lupus of the genitals. [Rare.]

esthiomenous (es-thi-om′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐσθιόμενος*, ppr. mid. of *ἐσθίειν*, eat, corrode.] In *pathol.*, eating; corroding: applied to diseases which quickly eat away the part affected, as in syphilis or cancer.

Esthonian (es-thō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Esthonia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Esthonia, a government of Russia lying between the gulf

of Finland on the north and Livonia on the south.

A German aristocracy, with German traders in the towns, ruled over a peasantry of the *Esthonian*, Lettish, and Lithuanian races. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 325.

II. *n.* **1.** One of a Finnish people inhabiting Esthonia, Livonia, and other districts of Russia.—**2.** The language of the Esthonians. It belongs to the Finnish family, and exists under two principal dialects, the Dorpat Esthonian and the Reval Esthonian.

esthophysiology, æsthophysiology (es″thō-fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Short for **esthesiophysiology*, **æsthesiophysiology*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception (see *esthetic*), + E. *physiology*.] In Spencer's psychology, the science which treats of the correlation of phenomena of consciousness and nervous phenomena; physiological psychology; psychophysics.

Æstho-physiology has a position that is entirely unique. It belongs neither to the objective world nor to the subjective world, but, taking a term from each, occupies itself with the correlation of the two.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 52.

estiferous, æstiferous (es-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *æstus*, heat (see *estive*[1]), + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Producing heat. *Coles*, 1717.

estimable (es′ti-ma-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *estimable* = Pr. Sp. *estimable* = Pg. *estimavel* = It. *estimabile, stimabile*, < L. *æstimabilis*, worthy of estimation, < *æstimare*, value, esteem: see *estimate, esteem*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being estimated or valued: as, *estimable* damage.—**2†.** Valuable; worth a price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable*, profitable, neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving of good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Temple.*

He now . . . found that such friends as benefits had gathered round him were little *estimable*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Jesus was always more tender with the Sadducees than with the Pharisees. He evidently regarded an honest sceptic as more *estimable* than a ritualist.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 185.

II.† *n.* That which is valuable or highly esteemed; one who or that which is worthy of regard. [Rare.]

The Queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 50.

estimableness (es′ti-ma-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being estimable; the quality of deserving esteem or regard.

estimably (es′ti-ma-bli), *adv.* In an estimable manner; so as to be capable of being estimated.

estimate (es′ti-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estimated*, ppr. *estimating*. [< L. *æstimatus*, pp. of *æstimare*, older form *æstumare*, value, rate, esteem: see *esteem*.] **1.** To form a judgment or opinion regarding the value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of; compute, appraise, or value by judgment, opinion, or approximate calculation; fix the worth of; judge; reckon.

There is so much infelicity in the world, that scarce any man has leisure from his own distresses to *estimate* the comparative happiness of others. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

John of Salisbury's acquaintance with Roman literature can only be *estimated* by a careful reading of the Polycraticus. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 154.

My belief is that, as years gather more and more upon us, we *estimate* more and more highly our debt to preceding ages. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 13.

2†. To esteem; honor.

A man . . . *estimated* by his brethren.
Hoffman, Course of Legal Study (2d ed., 1836), p. 196.

=**Syn.** *Value, Prize, Esteem*, etc. (see *appreciate*); to count, judge, appraise.

estimate (es′ti-māt), *n.* [< *estimate, v.*] **1.** A judgment or opinion as to the value, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of something; especially, a valuing determined by judgment, where exactness is not sought or is not attainable.

Let us apply the rules which have been given, and take an *estimate* of the true state and condition of our souls.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xii.

Shrewd, keen, practical *estimates* of men and things.
W. Black.

'Tis as different from dreams,
From the mind's cold, calm *estimate* of bliss,
As these stone statues from the flesh and blood.
Browning, In a Balcony.

2†. Estimation; reputation.

There stands the castle; . . .
In it are the lords of York, Berkley, and Seymour,
None else of name and noble *estimate*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Commissioners of estimate and assessment. See *commissioner*. =**Syn.** *Estimation, Respect*, etc. See *esteem*.

estimation (es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *estymacyon*, < OF. *estimation*, F. *estimation* = Pr. *estimatio* = Sp. *estimación* = Pg. *estimação* = It. *estimazione, stimazione*, < L. *æstimatio(n-)*, a valuation, < *æstimare*, value: see *estimate, esteem*.] **1.** The act of estimating; the act of judging something with respect to value, degree, quantity, etc.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* priz'd above all price.
Cowper, Task, ii. 34.

2. Calculation; computation; especially, an approximate calculation of the worth, extent, quantity, etc., of something; an estimate: as, an *estimation* of distance, magnitude, or amount, of moral qualities, etc.

The Tolle and the Custom of his Marchantes is without*n* *estymacioun* to ben nombred.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 149.

If the scale do turn
But in the *estimation* of a hair,
Thou diest, and all thy goods are confiscate.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

3. In *chem.*, the process of ascertaining by analysis the quantity of a given substance contained in a compound or mixture.—**4.** Opinion or judgment in general; especially, favorable opinion held concerning one by others; esteem; regard; honor.

The very true cause of our wanting *estimation* is want of desert. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. Wisdom viii. 10.

Tacitus, in the obscure passage in which he describes the apportionment of the land, mentions the dignatio, or *estimation* of the individual, as one of the principles of partition. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

5†. Conjecture; supposition; surmise.

I speak not this in *estimation*
As what I think might be, but what I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** Appraisement, valuation.—**4.** *Estimate, Regard*, etc. (see *esteem*); admiration, reverence, veneration.

estimative (es′ti-mā-tiv), *a.* [Formerly also *æstimative*; = F. *estimatif* = Pr. *estimatiu* = Pg. *estimativo* = It. *estimativo, stimativo*; as *estimate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Having the power of estimating, comparing, or judging.

The errour is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle*, Colours.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Meditative; contemplative. [Rare.]

Phantasie, or imagination, which some call *æstimative*, or cogitative, . . . is an inner sense which doth more fully examine the species perceived by common sense, . . . and keeps them longer, recalling them to mind againe, or making new of his owne. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 23.

★**estimator** (es′ti-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *estimateur* = Sp. Pg. *estimador* = It. *estimatore, stimatore*, < L. *æstimator*, < *æstimare*, value, estimate: see *estimate*.] One who estimates or judges.

Yet if other learned men, that are competent *estimators*, . . . profess themselves satisfied with them, the probations may yet be cogent. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 175.

estinto (es-tēn′tō), *a.* [It. (< L. *extinctus*, extinct), pp. of *estinguere*, < L. *extinguere*, extinguish: see *extinct, extinguish*.] In *music*, extinguished: noting the extreme of softness in piano-music.

estivage (es′ti-vāj), *n.* [F., < *estiver* = Sp. *estivar*, pack: see *steve*.] A mode of stowing cargoes consisting of cotton, wool, and other elastic materials by means of hydraulic presses, and other contrivances, in order to prevent shifting in heavy weather.

estival, æstival (es′ti-val), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *estival* = It. *estivale*, < LL. *æstivalis*, equiv. to L. *æstivus*, of summer: see *estive*[1].] Pertaining or appropriate to summer.

Beside vernal, *estival*, and autumnal, . . . the ancients had also hyemal garlands. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 92.

Occident estival, Orient estival. See the nouns.

estivate, æstivate (es′ti-vāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *estivated, æstivated*, ppr. *estivating, æstivating*. [< L. *æstivatus*, pp. of *æstivare* (> Pr. *estivar* = F. *estiver*), pass the summer, < *æstivus*, of the summer: see *estive*[1].] **1.** To pass the summer, as in a given place or in a given manner. *Smart.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, to pass into or remain in the summer sleep, as some mollusks; be dormant in summer.

They [certain mollusks] also *æstivate*, or fall into a summer sleep, when the heat is great. *Müller.*

The curious Binneia, with a body much larger than its shell, envelopes itself, in *æstivating*, in a case of materials similar to the hibernacula of other land shells.
Science, IV. 366.

★**estivation, æstivation** (es-ti-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *estivation* = Sp. *estivación*, < L. as if **æstivatio(n-)*, < *æstivare*, pass the summer: see *estivate*.] **1.** The act of passing the summer.

On the under storey, towards the garden, let it be turned to a grotto, or place of shade, or *estivation*.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.*, the summer sleep of certain animals, as mollusks; the act of falling into a more or less permanent condition of sleep or dormant state in summer.—**3.** In *bot.*, prefloration; the disposition of the parts of a flower in the bud.

estive[1]**†, æstive†,** *a.* [< L. *æstivus*, of summer, < *æstas* (*æstat-*), summer, akin to *æstus*, fire, heat, glow, surge, tide (> ult. E. *estuary, estuate*), to Gr. *αἰθήρ*, the upper air (> E. *ether*[1]), *αἶθος*, fire, heat, and AS. *ād*, funeral pile, *āst*, a kiln (> E. *oast*), etc.; from the verb repr. by Gr. *αἰθειν*, glow, Skt. √ *idh*, kindle.] Of summer; of glowing heat.

Auriga mounted in a chariot bright
(Else styl'd Heniochus) receives his light
In th' *æstive* circle.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, iii.

estive[2] (es′tiv), *n.* [F., = Sp. *estiva* = It. *stiva*, the stowing of a cargo; from the verb, F. *estiver*, Sp. Pg. *estivar*, It. *stivare*, pack: see *steve*.] Same as *estivage*.

estivous†, *a.* [ME. *estyvous*, < L. *æstivus*, of summer: see *estive*[1], *estival*.] Of summer; summer-like.

It wol moost avannce
In landes that beth *estyvous* for heete
The figtree latly riping forto gete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

estoc† (es-tok′), *n.* [OF., < G. *stock* = E. *stock*: see *stock*, *n.*, and cf. *tuck*[2].] A sword used for thrusting, especially a second sword carried by knights in the middle ages. In some cases it was worn in place of the dagger at the right side, in others attached to the saddle, while the sword of arms was attached to the belt or armored skirt of the knight.

estocade† (es-to-kād′), *n.* [F. (after Sp. Pg. *estocada* = It. *stoccata*), < *estoc*, a sword: see *estoc, tuck*[2].] In the latter part of the sixteenth century, a heavy rapier: so called to distinguish it from the swords used more for cutting and for breaking through steel armor than for thrusting. The term continued in use throughout the seventeenth century for a thrusting-sword of any sort.

estoile (es-toil′), *n.* [Also *étoile*, OF. *estoile*, F. *étoile*, a star, < L. *stella*, a star: see *stellate*.] In *her.*, a star, usually having six points, and then distinguished from the mullet in having the rays wavy instead of straight. When it has more than six points they are either all waved or more usually alternately waved and straight. The number of points must always be mentioned in the blazon when it exceeds six. Also *etoile*.—**Estoile of four points,** in *her.*, same as *cross estoilé* (which see, under *cross*[1]).


Gules, an estoile argent.

estoilé (F. pron. es-two-lā′), *a.* [OF. *estoilé*, pp. of *estoiler*, set with stars, < *estoile*, a star: see *estoile*.] In *her.*, like a star.—**Cross estoilé.** See *cross*[1].

estop (es-top′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estopped*, ppr. *estopping*. [< OF. *estoper, estouper*, stop with tow, impede, cram, F. *étouper* = OSp. *estopar* = It. *stoppare*, < ML. *stupare*, stop with tow, cram. From the same ult. source, through AS., comes E. *stop*: see *stop*.] To bar; stop; debar; specifically, in *law*, to bar, prevent, or preclude, usually by one's own act. See *estoppel*.

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove anything in contradiction to what he has once . . . solemnly avowed.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

The President of the United States . . . is a politician, chosen for but four years to the highest office open by election to man, and conventionally *estopped*, at least in modern times, from essaying any other line of public preferment after leaving the presidential office.
The Century, XXXV. 964.

estoppel, estopple (es-top′el), *n.* [Formerly also *estopel, estople*; < *estop, v.*] **1.** Stoppage; impediment.

But *estoples* of water courses doe in some places grow by such meanes, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie.
Norden, Surveiors Dialogue (1610).

2. In *law*, the stopping of a person by the law from asserting a fact or claim, irrespective of its truth, by reason of a previous representation, act, or adjudication inconsistent therewith.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognizor. *Blackstone.*

Estoppel by deed, estoppel resulting from the execution of an instrument under seal.—**Estoppel by record,** estoppel resulting from an adjudication of a court of record.—**Estoppel en pais,** or **equitable estoppel,** estoppel resulting from conduct or words under circumstances rendering it inequitable to allow the party to withdraw from the position taken: thus, where the claimant of property has stood by and allowed it to be sold as the property of another without objection, the law holds him estopped from reclaiming it from the buyer.

estoufade (es-tö-fäd′), *n.* [< OF. *estouffade*, F. *étouffade*, < OF. *estouffer*, F. *étouffer*, stifle, choke, suffocate: see *stuff*.] In *cookery*, a mode of stewing meat slowly in a closed vessel.

estovers (es-tō′vėrz), *n. pl.* [< OF. *estover*, *estoveir*, *estovoir*, *estevoir*, *estavoir*, *estuver*, etc., need, necessity, necessaries, being a substantive use of the inf. *estover*, *estovoir*, etc., be necessary, be fit. Hence, by apheresis, *stover*, q. v.] In *law*: (*a*) So much of the wood and timber of the premises held by a tenant as may be necessary for fuel, for the use of the tenant and his family, while in possession of the premises, and so much as may be necessary for keeping the buildings and fences thereon in suitable repair. *Bingham.* See *bote*[1], 2 (*b*). (*b*) The right which the common law gave a tenant to take such wood. (*c*) In a more general sense, supplies, as alimony for a wife, or supplies for the use of a felon and his family during his imprisonment.—**Common of estovers.** See (*b*), above.

estrade (es-träd′), *n.* [F., < Sp. Pg. *estrado*, a drawing-room or guest-chamber, its carpets, etc., = Pr. *estrat* = It. *strato*, floor, pavement, carpet, etc., < L. *stratum*, a pavement, floor, bed-covering, couch, etc.: see *stratum* and *street*.] An elevated part of the floor of a room; a raised platform or dais.

He [the teacher] himself should have his desk on a mounted *estrade* or platform.
J. G. Fitch, Lectures on Teaching, p. 69.

estradiot (es-trad′i-ot), *n.* [< OF. *estradiot* = Sp. *estradiote* = It. *stradiotto*, < Gr. στρατιώτης, a soldier: see *stratiotes*, *stradiot*.] A soldier of a light cavalry corps in the Venetian service and in the service of other European countries in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The estradiots were recruited in Dalmatia, Albania, etc.; they wore a semi-oriental dress, and carried javelin, bows and arrows, etc. Also *stradiot*.

Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, *estradiots*, and footmen. *Comines*, tr. by Danet, sig. Ff 3.

estrait†, *v. t.* [Var. of *strait*, *v.*] To narrow or confine; straiten.

So that at this day the Turk hath *estrayted* us very nere, and brought it within a right narrow compass.
Sir T. More, Dialoge, p. 145.

estramaçon (es-tram′a-son), *n.* [F., < It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, gash: see *stramazoun*, *stramash*.] **1.** A long and heavy sword for cutting as well as thrusting.—**2.** That part of the edge of a cutting-sword which is near the point.—**3.** A cut with the edge of a sword: a term in sword-play. [Rare in English in any sense.]

estrange†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *estraunge*, < OF. *estrange*, F. *étrange* = Sp. *extraño* = Pg. *estranho* = It. *estraneo*, *estranio*, *straneo*, *stranio*, < L. *extraneus*, foreign, outside, < *extra*, without: see *extraneous*, *extra*. Hence, by apheresis, *strange*, q.v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Foreign; strange.—**2.** Reserved; haughty.

His highe porte and his manere *estraunge*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 1084.

II. *n.* A stranger; a foreigner.

Yt is to sey yt non *estraunges* bey or selle wt any oder *estraunges* any maner marchandises wythyn ye fraunches of the same cite vpon peyne of forfetur of yt same marchandise. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 39.

estrange (es-trānj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estranged*, ppr. *estranging*. [< OF. *estranger*, F. *étranger* (= Pr. *estranhar* = Sp. *extrañar* = Pg. *estranhar* = It. *straniare*, *stranare*), alienate, < OF. *estrange*, adj., strange: see *estrange*, *a.*] **1.** To alienate; divert from its original use or possessor; apply to a purpose foreign to its original, proposed, or customary one.

They . . . have *estranged* this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods. Jer. xix. 4.

2. To alienate the affections of; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity; turn from intimate association to strangeness, indifference, or hostility.

I believe that our *estranged* and divided ashes shall unite again. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 48.

Will you not dance? How come you thus *estrang'd*?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

All sorts of men, by my successful arts,
Abhorring kings, *estrange* their alter'd hearts
From David's rule. *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 290.

In truth, there could hardly be found a more efficient device for *estranging* men from each other, and decreasing their fellow-feeling, than this system of state-almsgiving. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 351.

3. To keep at a distance; withdraw; withhold: generally used reflexively.

Had we . . . *estranged ourselves* from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

We must *estrange* our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

4†. To cause to appear strange or foreign.

Sure they are these garments that *estrange* me to you.
B. Jonson, Challenge at Tilt.

estrangedness (es-trān′jed-nes), *n.* The state of being estranged.

Disdaining to eat with one being the greatest token of *estrangedness* or want of familiarity one with another.
Prynne, Vind. of Four Questions (1645), p. 2.

estrangeful† (es-trānj′fûl), *a.* [< *estrange*, *a.*, + *-ful*.] Strange; foreign.

Over these they drew greaves or buskins, embroidered with gold and interlaced with rows of feathers; altogether *enstrangeful* and Indian-like.
Beaumont (and others), Mask of the Middle Temple [and Lincoln's Inn.

estrangement (es-trānj′mẹnt), *n.* [< *estrange* + *-ment*.] The act of estranging, or the state of being estranged, in any sense of that word.

Desires, . . . by a long *enstrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them.
South, Works, II. vi.

estranger (es-trān′jėr), *n.* One who estranges.
Mrs. Browning.

estrangle† (es-trang′gl), *v. t.* [< OF. *estrangler*, strangle: see *strangle*.] To strangle. *Golden Legend.*

estrapade (es-tra-pād′), *n.* [F., estrapade (see def.), also strappado, < It. *strappata*, a pulling out, wringing, strappado, < *strappare*, pull, wring, tear off, break: see *strappado*.] In the *manège*, the action of a horse that tries to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking.

estray† (es-trā′), *v. i.* [< OF. *estrayer*, *estraier*, stray: see *astray* and *stray*.] To stray.

How much from verity this age *estrays*.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i. 1.

estray (es-trā′), *n.* [< *estray*, *v.*] **1.** A tame beast, or valuable animal, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or the inclosure of its owner. In law it implies that the owner is unknown, wherefore the common law gave the ownership to the sovereign. In other than legal usage the more common form is *stray*.

The king had a right to . . . *estrays*—valuable animals found wandering in a manor, the owner being unknown, after due proclamation made in the parish church and two market towns next adjoining to the place where they were found. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 25.

Then the sombre village crier,
Ringing loud his brazen bell,
Wandered down the street proclaiming
There was an *estray* to sell.
Longfellow, Pegasus in Pound.

2. Figuratively, anything which has strayed away from its owner.

Our minds are full of waifs and *estrays* which we think are our own. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 287.

How he grides upon some promising *estray*, and makes the most of it! *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 33.

estre[1]†, *n.* [ME., state, condition, < OF. *estre*, being, state, condition, etc., prop. inf. *estre*, mod. F. *être*, be, < L. *esse* (LL. **essere*, > **estere*, > OF. *estre*), be: see *am* (under *be*[1]) and *essence*.] State; condition.

What schal I telle unto Silvestre,
Or of your name or of your *estre*? *Gower.*

Porus the kyng had will with the mestre
To wite of Alisaundres *estre*;
To wite his *estre* and his beyng
Grete wille had Porus the kyng.
King Alisaunder, l. 5466 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

estre[2]†, **estreet**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, a way, road, passage, F. dial. (Norm.) *estrée*, a paved road, a street, < L. *strata* (sc. *via*), a paved road, a street: see *street*, of which *estre*[2] is a doublet.] A way; a passage: usually in the plural: applied to the various passages, turnings, etc., of a house, garden, etc.

The *estres* of the grisly place,
That highte the grete temple of Mars in Trace.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1113.

Than gede a grom of Grece in the gardyn to pleie,
To bi-hold the *estres* and the herberes [arbors] so faire.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1768.

estreat (es-trēt′), *n.* [< OF. *estret*, *estrait*, *estreite* (F. *extrait*), an abstract, extract (= Pr. *estrat* = It. *estratto*), < *estraire* (F. *extraire*), < L. *extrahere*, draw out, extract: see *extray*, *extract*.] In *Eng. law*, an extract or a copy of a writing; a certified extract from a judicial record, especially of a fine or an amercement imposed by court.

The said commissioners are to make their *estreats* as accustomed of peace, and shall take the ensuing oath.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

The commissioners were to amerce severely all rebellious or disobedient jurors and bailiffs of the king or lords of liberties who should neglect to attend and to assist and obey them, causing the *estreats* of the amercements to be sent into the exchequer.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 55.

Clerk of the estreats, a clerk charged with recording estreats in the English Exchequer. The office was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 99.

estreat (es-trēt′), *v. t.* [< *estreat*, *n.*] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) To extract or copy from records of a court of law, as a forfeited recognizance, and return to the Court of Exchequer for prosecution.

If the condition of such recognizance be broken, . . . the recognizance becomes forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or extracted (taken out from the other records, and sent up to the Exchequer), the party and his sureties . . . are sued for the several sums in which they are respectively bound. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xviii.

(*b*) To levy (fines) under an estreat.

The poor . . . seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amerciaments that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their lord.
Boyle, Against Swearing, p. 112.

Estrelda (es-trel′dä), *n.* [NL., also *Estrilda* (Swainson, 1827), *Astrelda*, *Astrilda*.] A genus of small conirostral oscine passerine birds, based on the *Loxia astrilda* of Linnæus, commonly referred to a subfamily *Spermestinæ*, of the family *Ploceidæ*, and held to cover a large number of African species.

Estremenian (es-tre-mē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Estremeño*, an inhabitant of Estremadura, + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Estremadura.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the ancient province of Estremadura in Spain.

estrepe (es-trēp′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *estreped*, ppr. *estreping*. [< OF. *estreper* = Pr. *estrepar*, waste, ravage, destroy, < L. *extirpare*, *exstirpare*, root out, uproot: see *extirpate*.] In *law*, to commit waste or destruction, to the damage of another, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, buildings, etc.

estrepement (es-trēp′mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *estrepement* (ML. *estrepamentum*), a wasting, waste, < *estreper*, waste: see *estrepe*.] In *law*, spoil; waste; a stripping of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.—**Writ of estrepement,** an ancient common-law process to prevent waste.

estrich, estridge (es′trich, -trij), *n.* [Early mod. E. var. forms of *ostrich*: see *ostrich*.] **1**†. An ostrich.

Let them both remember that the *estridge* disgesteth hard yron to preserve his health. *Lyly*, Euphues, sig. N 4, b.

All plum'd like *estridges* that with the wind
Bated—like eagles having newly bath'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

The brains of peacocks, and of *estriches*,
Shall be our food. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

2. The commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich. *Brande*, Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art.

E-string (ē′string), *n.* In a stringed instrument, a string which is tuned to give the note E when open; specifically, the smallest and highest string of the violin; the chanterelle.

estro†, *n.* [< L. *œstrus*, < Gr. οἶστρος, a gadfly: see *œstrus*.] **1.** An œstrus; a gadfly. Hence —**2.** Any violent or irresistible impulse. *Nares.*

But come, with this free heat,
Or this same *estro*, or enthusiasme
(For these are phrases both poetical),
Will we go rate the prince.
Marston, The Fawne, ii.

estuance†, *n.* See *æstuance*.

estuant†, *a.* [ME. *estuant*, < L. *æstuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æstuare*, burn, glow: see *estuate*.] Burning; glowing.

Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe
Thaire heetes *estuant* forto alethe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

estuarian (es-tụ-ā′ri-an), *a.* [< *estuary* + *-an*.] Same as *estuarine*.

estuarine (es′tụ-a-rin), *a.* [< *estuar-y* + *-ine*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

Beds of red clay with marly concretions, which from their mineralogical resemblance to the overlying Pampean formation seemed to indicate that at an ancient period the Rio Plata had deposited an *estuarine* formation.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 367.

Fossil remains of land animals are, of course, rarely found except in lacustrine or *estuarine* deposits.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 285.

2. Inhabiting or found in estuaries: as, "fluviatile or *estuarine* Cetacea," *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 342.

estuary (es'tū-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *æstuary;* < L. *æstuarium*, a part of the sea-coast which during the flood-tide is overflowed but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud, a channel extending inland from the sea, an air-hole, in ML. also a hot bathing-room, < *æstus* (*æstu-*), the swell of the sea, the surge, the tide, also glowing heat, fire, etc.: see *estive*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *estuaries* (-riz). 1. An arm or inlet of the sea, particularly one that is covered by water only at high tide. [The original sense, now rare.]—2. That part of the mouth or lower course of a river flowing into the sea which is subject to tides; specifically, an enlargement of a river-channel toward its mouth in which the movement of the tides is very prominent. The principal estuaries, as thus restricted, are those of the St. Lawrence in North America, the Plata in South America, the Thames in England, the Elbe in Germany, and the Gironde in France.

The other side of the peninsula is washed by the mouth —here we must not say *estuary* — of a stream yellow as Tiber. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 99.

3†. A place where water boils up.

Whether it be observed that over the *estuary* . . . there arise any visible mineral fumes or smoak, . . . and, if such fumes ascend, how plentiful they are, of what colour, and of what smell? *Boyle*, Works, IV. 799.

II. *a.* Belonging to or formed in an estuary: as, *estuary* strata.

We may conclude that the mud of the Pampas continued to be deposited to within the period of this existing *estuary* shell. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 317.

estuate†, estuation†. See *æstuate, æstuation.*

estuf†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stuff.*

estufa (es-tö'fä), *n.* [Sp.: see *stove.*] An underground apartment in which a fire was kept constantly burning, and in which the men of the Pueblo tribes of North America were in the habit of meeting for social, deliberative, or religious purposes.

At different points about the premises were three circular apartments sunk in the ground, the walls being of masonry. These apartments [in which a fire is kept constantly burning] the Pueblo Indians called *estufas*, or places where the people held their political and religious meetings. *L. H. Morgan*, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

esture†, *n.* See *æsture.*

esurient (ē-sū'ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *esurien(t-)s*, ppr. of *esurire, essurire*, be hungry, hunger, lit. desire to eat, desiderative of *edere*, pp. *esus*, eat, = E. *eat:* see *eat.*] **I.** *a.* Inclined to eat; hungry. [Rare.]

The severest exaction surely ever invented upon the self-denial of poor human nature . . . is to expect a gentleman to give a treat without partaking of it; to sit *esurient* at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 427.

II.† *n.* One who is hungry or greedy.

Sure it is that he was a most dangerous and seditious person, a politic pulpit driver of independency, an insatiable *esurient* after riches and what not, to raise a family, and to heap up wealth. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

esurine† (es'ū-rin), *a.* and *n.* [ML. *esurinus*, promoting appetite (Paracelsus), appar. < *esuries*, hunger.] **I.** *a.* 1. Promoting appetite.—2. Eating; corroding; corrosive.

Over-much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wiseman.*

II. *n.* In *med.*, a drug which stimulates the appetite or causes hunger.

et, *prep.* A dialectal variant of *at.*

-et[1]. [ME. *-et*, < OF. *-et*, m., *-ete*, f., mod. F. *-et*, *-ette* = Sp. *-eto*, *-eta* = It. *-etto*, *-etta*, a dim. suffix; cf. *-ette*, and *-ot*, *-otte*. E. *-et* represents both F. *-et*, m., and *-ette*, f.; later words from F. *-ette* retain that ending in E. Cf. *-let.* In some words *-et* is of AS. origin: see def.] A suffix of French or other Romance origin, properly diminutive in force, as in *billet*[1], *billet*[2], *bullet, fillet, hatchet, islet, jacket, locket, mallet, pallet, pullet, ticket*, etc. In most words of this sort the diminutive force is but slightly or not at all felt in English, and it is no longer used as an English formative, except as in *-let.* In *summit* this diminutive suffix appears as *-it.* In some words, as *gannet, hornet*, perhaps *linnet*, etc., *-et* is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

-et[2]. [See *-ate*[1], *-ad*[1].] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ate*, *-ad*, as in *ballet, sallet, sonnet*, etc. Compare the doublets *ballad, salad, sonata.*

ēta (ē'- or ā'tä), *n.* [Gr. *ἦτα*, orig. the name of the aspirate, < Phen. (Heb.) *hēth.* See *H.*] The seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, written H or *η.*

etaac, *n.* Same as *blauwbok*, 1.

etacism (ā'tä-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἦτα* (as pronounced ā'tä) + *-c-ism.* Cf. *iotacism, rhotacism, lambdacism*, etc.] The Erasmian pronunciation of ancient Greek, characterized by giving the letter *η* its ancient sound of *a* in *mate* or *ey* in *they:* opposed to *iotacism*, the Reuchlinian and modern Greek method, which gives to *η* and to some other vowels and some diphthongs the sound of *e* in *be* or *i* in *machine.*

etacist (ā'tä-sist), *n.* [As *etac-ism* + *-ist.*] One who practises or upholds etacism.

étagère (ā-ta-zhãr'), *n.* [F., < *étager*, place in rows one above another, < *étage*, a stage: see *stage.*] An ornamental piece of furniture consisting essentially of a set of open shelves intended for holding small ornamental objects.

et al. A common abbreviation of Latin *et alii* (masculine) or *et aliæ* (feminine), 'and others': used in legal captions: as, Smith, Brown, Jones, *et al.*

Etanin (et'ą-nin), *n.* [Ar. *ras-el-tannin*, the dragon's head.] A star of the second magnitude above the head of the Dragon; *γ* Draconis. It is the zenith-star of the Greenwich observatory, where it has always been used for determinations of aberration.

etamine (et'ą-min), *n.* [< F. *étamine*, OF. *estamine*, bolting-cloth: see *estamin, tamin, tammy, stamin.*] A textile fabric; a kind of bunting. See *tamin.*

Cream-colored *etamines* with close canvas ground. . . . Then there are cotton *etamines.*
Philadelphia Times, March 21, 1886.

etape (ā-täp'), *n.* [F. *étape:* see *staple.*] 1. A public store-house for goods; a staple-town. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. An allowance of provisions and forage for soldiers during the time of their march through a country to or from winter quarters. *Bailey*, 1727.—3. In Russia, a prison-like building with a stockaded yard, used to confine and shelter at night parties of exiles proceeding under guard from one place to another.

Our convict party spent Tuesday night in the first regular *étape* at Khaldeyeva. . . . Half the prisoners slept on the floor under the nares [sleeping-platforms] and in the corridors. . . . The sleeping-platforms and the walls of every Siberian *étape* bear countless inscriptions, left there by the exiles of one party for the information . . . of their comrades in the next.
Kennan, The Century, XXXVII. 43.

etapier†, *n.* [F. *étapier*, < *étape:* see *etape.* Cf. *stapler.*] One who contracts to furnish troops with provisions and forage in their march through a country. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

état-major (ā-tä'ma-zhôr'), *n.* [F.] *Milit.*, the staff of an army or a regiment. See *staff.*

etc. A common abbreviation of *etcetera.*

et cetera, etcetera (et-set'ę-rä). [L.: *et*, and; *cetera*, neut. pl. of *ceterus*, fem. *cetera*, neut. *ceterum*, other, another, rare in sing., usually pl. *ceteri, ceteræ, cetera*, the others, the other things, the rest, the remainder (the L. spelling *cētera*, etc., is preferred, but *cætera* is in good use); prob. < **ci-, qui-*, pronominal stem in *quis*, any one, etc., + *-terus*, compar. suffix, as in *alter*, other. See *alter, other*, etc. In E. also written *etcætera, et cætera;* also abbr. *etc., &c.*, formerly *&c.*, the character &, &, being a ligature of *et.*] And others; and so forth; and so on: generally used when a number of individuals of a class have been specified, to indicate that more of the same sort might have been mentioned, but for shortness are omitted: as, stimulants comprise brandy, rum, whisky, wine, beer, *etcetera.* [It is sometimes used as an English noun, with plural *etceteras.*]

Come we to full points here, and are *etceteras* nothing?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

And is indeed the selfsame case
With theirs that swore *et cæteras.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 650.

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *et cætera.* *Addison*, Tatler, No. 133.

I called the pangs of disappointed love
And all the sad *etcetera* of the wrong,
To help him to his grave.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1640, "binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, *&c.*" *Hallam*, Const. Hist., ix.

etch[1] (ech), *v.* [< D. *etsen*, etch, = Dan. *ætse* = Sw. *etsa*, < G. *ätzen*, feed, bait, corrode, etch, < MHG. *etzen*, OHG. *ezzen*, give to eat, lit. cause to eat, caus. of *ezan* = E. *eat:* see *eat.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut or bite with an acid or mordant; specifically, to engrave by the use of a mordant: as, to *etch* a design on a copperplate: applied in the fine arts either to a design or to the plate upon which it is made. See *etching.*

I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts made by the help of the best tempered and best handled gravers than I have seen made on plates *etched*, some by a French and others by an English artificer. *Boyle*, Works, III. 459.

It was found to liberate iodine from potassium iodide, attack mercury, and *etch* glass.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 317.

2. To sketch; delineate.—**To etch with the dry-point,** to draw in free-hand upon bare copper with a sharp tool ground to a cutting edge.

II. *intrans.* To practise etching.

etch[2] (ech), *n.* A contracted form of *eddish.*

Lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

etch[3] (ech), *v. t.* [< ME. *echen*, var. of *eken*, eke: see *eke.*] A dialectal or obsolete variant of *eke.*

Where the lion's skin is too short, we must *etch* it out with the fox's case. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne, v.

It is, not without all reason, supposed that there are many such empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems, where their understandings could not furnish them with conceptions from things. *Locke.*

etcher (ech'ėr), *n.* One who etches; one whose profession is etching.

etch-grain (ech'grān), *n.* A crop sown in spring after plowing the stubble. [Prov. Eng.] See *eddish*, 2.

etching (ech'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *etch*[1], *v.*] 1. A process of engraving in which the lines are produced by the action of an acid or mordant instead of by a burin. A plate (usually of copper, but sometimes of glass, stone, etc., according to the use to which it is to be put, or the effect sought to be produced) is covered with a ground made of asphaltum, wax, and pitch, which is evenly blackened with the smoke of wax tapers. (See *etching-ground.*) On this ground the design is drawn with a steel point or needle, as with a pencil on paper (care being taken not to cut the metal), the point leaving the metal exposed where it passes. The plate is then submerged in a bath of dilute acid, which bites in those parts of the surface exposed by the drawn lines, while the remainder of the surface is protected from its action by the wax coating. Furrows are thus formed which, when the plate has been cleaned and charged with ink, will, if impressed upon a piece of moist paper, print an impression of the design. When blackened, the plate may be plunged into cold water to give its surface a polish. For copperplates to be used in printing, the mordant commonly used is nitric acid, but in its place some modern etchers employ a so-called "Dutch mordant," made of muriatic acid and chlorate of potash. When the fainter lines of the design appear to be sufficiently bitten in, the plate is taken from the bath and, after being carefully washed in cold water these lines are stopped out with a paint-brush charged with a varnish made of asphaltum and turpentine, so that they will be protected from the acid when the plate is replaced in it. This process is repeated from time to time until the strongest lines in the design have been sufficiently bitten in, after which the remaining ground is washed off with spirits of turpentine, and the plate is ready to be inked. Artists who etch from nature while the plate is in the acid bath proceed inversely — that is, they begin by biting in the stronger lines, and end with the fainter; but in either case, whether the latter are stopped out or last put in, they are subjected to a smaller degree of acid action. If the first impressions are imperfect, the plate can be retouched with the dry-point, or rebitten after a fresh ground has been laid on with a roller. The tools used in etching comprise needles, gravers or burins of different shapes, scrapers, burnishers, oil-rubbers, dabbers, camel's-hair brushes, etc. A surface of porcelain may be etched and bitten, and the sunken lines then filled with a metallic pigment which on refiring can be burned into the ware and covered with glaze.

Some plates were sent abroad about the year 1530, eaten with aqua fortis after Parmesano; and *etching* with corrosive waters began by some to be attempted with laudable success. *Evelyn*, Sculpture.

2. An impression taken from an etched plate.—3. A line etched, or appearing as if etched. [Rare.]

Never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the *etchings* of his countenance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 32.

Calligraphic etching, a process consisting in drawing with a pen dipped in common ink on a well-cleaned copperplate. When the ink is dry the plate is covered with a thin etching-ground, and afterward smoked. It is then left for a quarter of an hour in a bath of cold water, which softens the ink, so that when on removal from the bath the surface is gently rubbed with a piece of flannel, the ink and the varnish over it will come away together, leaving the design clearly traced in bright lines on the copper, to be bitten in as usual.—**Etching-embroidery,** a kind of fancy-work done with black silk and with water-color, such as sepia and India ink, upon a light silk ground, in imitation of prints from engravings and etchings. It was very much in fashion during the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Etching figure.** See *figure.*—**Painter's etching,** a phrase used to designate an etching which in first conception, composition, delineation, and mechanical execution is entirely the work of one artist, as opposed to an etching executed after a design or picture by another artist.—**Soft-ground etching,** also called *gravure en manière de crayon*, an etching executed by covering a plate with a ground made of equal parts of

the ordinary etching-ground and tallow, or, in summer, of two thirds of the first and one third of the second, melted together, which, when cooled, is rolled into balls wrapped in silk. After laying the ground and smoking it lightly, a piece of thin paper with a grain is laid upon it, on which a design is drawn with a lead-pencil. As the varnish attaches itself to the paper in proportion to the pressure of the hand, when the paper is lifted the lines traced by the pencil are exposed upon the plate, and when bitten in will yield a facsimile impression of the design.

etching-ground (ech'ing-ground), *n.* The varnish or coating used in etching to protect the surface of the metal plate from the action of the mordant. An ordinary ground is made of 2 ounces of natural or Egyptian asphaltum, 1½ ounces of virgin wax, and 1 ounce of Burgundy pitch. These ingredients are melted over a slow fire, thoroughly compounded, and, while still pliant, rolled into balls for use. A transparent ground for retouching is made of 5 parts of white wax, to which, when melted, 3 parts of gum mastic in powder have been added; or of 1 ounce of resin and 2 ounces of wax, set to simmer over a fire in a glazed pipkin; or of turpentine varnish with a small quantity of oxid of bismuth.

etching-needle (ech'ing-nē″dl), *n.* A sharp instrument of steel for tracing outlines, etc., on plates to be etched. Needles for use in etching proper are sharpened perfectly round and are of several degrees of fineness; those used in etching with the dry-point are sharpened on a flat hone but not strapped, so as to produce a cutting angle on one side of the point.

etching-point (ech'ing-point), *n.* A steel or diamond point employed in etching; an etching-needle.

eteopolymorphism (et″ē-ō-pol-i-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἐτεός, true, + E. *polymorphism.*] True polymorphism. [Rare.]

eteostic (et-ē-os'tik), *n.* [With last syllable accom. as in *acrostic*, q. v.; prop. **eteostich*, < Gr. ἔτος (ἐτεσ-), a year, + στίχος, a line, a verse.] A chronogrammatical composition; a phrase or piece the numeral letters in which form a date; a chronogram.

eterio, *n.* See *hetærio.*

eterminable† (ē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *terminable.* Cf. *interminable.*] Without end; interminable. *Skelton.*

etern, eterne (ē-tėrn'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eterne*, < OF. *eterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *eterno*, < L. *æternus*, everlasting, eternal, contr. of **æviternus*, (with suffix *-turnus*) < *ævum*, older *ævom*, an age, eternity, = Gr. *αἰών* (**αἰϝών*), an age (> *æon, eon*): see *age*, *ay*[1], *eon.*] **I.** *a.* Eternal; perpetual; everlasting. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now be welle ware that thou have not misdrawe
Hire tendir zougthe fro God that is *eterne.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Ant., 134, fol. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

But in them nature's copy 's not *eterne.*
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

O thou *Eterne* by whom all beings move!
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

A library . . . full of what Lamb calls "Great Nature's Stereotypes," the *eterne* copies that never can grow stale or unproductive. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 8.

II. *n.* Eternity. *Chaucer.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

eternt, eternet, *v. t.* [< *etern, a.* Cf. *eternish.*] To make eternal or immortal.

O Idiot's shame, and Envy of the Learned!
O Verse [Psalms of David] right-worthy to be ay *eterned!*
O richest Arras, artificiall wrought
With liueliest Colours of Conceipt-full Thought!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

eternal (ē-tėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eternal, eternall* (with the simple form *eterne:* see *etern*), < OF. *eternel*, F. *éternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eternal* = It. *eternale*, < LL. *æternalis*, < L. *æternus*, everlasting, eternal: see *etern.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing without beginning or end of existence; existing throughout all time.

To know whether there is any real being whose duration has been *eternal.* *Locke.*

2. Having a beginning but no end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; imperishable: as, *eternal* fame.

He there does now enjoy *eternall* rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 40.

Thus did this holy ordinance which God had instituted for the refreshing of their bodies, the instruction of their soules, and as a type of *æternal* happiness, vanish into a smoky superstition amongst them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

3. In a special metaphysical use, existing outside of all relations of time; independent of all time-conditions; not temporal.

For there were no days and nights and months and years before the heaven was created, but when he created the heaven he created them also. All these are the parts of time, and the past and future are created species of time, which we unconsciously but wrongly transfer to the *eternal* essence; for we say indeed that he was, he is, he will be, but the truth is that "he is" alone truly expresses him, and that "was" and "will be" are only to be spoken of generation in time.
Plato, Timæus (trans. by Jowett), § 38.

4. By hyperbole, having no recognized or perceived end of existence; indefinite in duration; perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.

Thenceforth *eternall* union shall be made
Betweene the nations different afore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 49.

The summer is here *eternal*, caus'd by the natural and adventitious heate of the earth, warm'd through the subterranean fires. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

The sound the water made,
A sweet *eternal* murmur, still the same.
Bryant, Sella.

Eternal generation, in *theol.*, the communication of the divine essence from God the Father to God the Son. The Catholic, orthodox, or Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son, being truly God equally with God the Father, is existent from all eternity to all eternity, and that accordingly God has always existed as Father and as Son, so that the divine act of generation is itself eternal, that is, never had a beginning and can never have an end. This doctrine is opposed to the Arian teaching that "there was [a time] when he [the Son] was not," and that "before being begotten he was not." As involving paternity and filiation, the act by which the Son proceeds from the Father is distinctively called *begetting* or *generation*, while that by which the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (according to John xv. 26 and the terminology of the Eastern Church), or from the Father and the Son (in the language of Western theology), is called *procession* simply, or distinctively *spiration.*=**Syn.** *Eternal, Everlasting, Immortal, Perpetual;* interminable, perennial, imperishable. *Eternal* primarily means without beginning or end, but secondarily without end; *everlasting* properly means lasting from the present to an endless future. Both *eternal* and *everlasting* are peculiarly associated with the divine being or function. *Immortal* applies to that which cannot or will not die: as, "*immortal* hate." *Milton*, P. L., i. 104; "married to *immortal* verse," *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 137. It is sometimes applied to God (1 Tim. i. 17). *Perpetual* points to the future, and applies especially to that which is established: as, a *perpetual* covenant, desolation, feud. It is freely applied to anything that lasts indefinitely. All the four words are often used by hyperbole for that which has long duration. See *incessant.*

What can it then avail, though yet we feel
Strength undiminish'd, or *eternal* being,
To undergo *eternal* punishment?
Milton, P. L., i. 155.

Those summer seas, quiet as lakes, and basking in *everlasting* sunshine. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

Some, for renown, on scraps of learning dote,
And think they grow *immortal* as they quote.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 89.

Their time seems to have been consumed in a *perpetual* struggle with the sea, which they had not yet learned to confine with dykes and embankments.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 51.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is everlasting. [Rare.]

All godlike passion for *eternals* quench'd. *Young.*

2. Eternity. [Rare.]

Since *eternal* is at hand,
To swallow time's ambitions,
. . . what avail
High titles, high descent, attainments high,
If unattain'd our highest?
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 34.

The Eternal, God.

The law whereby *the Eternal* himself doth work.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

His trust was with *the Eternal* to be deem'd
Equal in strength, and rather than be less
Cared not to be at all. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 46.

eternalist (ē-tėr'nal-ist), *n.* [< *eternal* + *-ist.*] One who holds that matter or the world has existed from eternity.

I would ask *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? *Bp. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

eternality (ē-tėr-nal'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternalitie, eternalitee;* = It. *eternalità;* as *eternal* + *-ity.*] The condition or quality of being eternal; eternalness.

The great goodness of God . . . dyd, in the fayth of the sayd Mediatour, remytte and forgeue theim the *eternalitie* of the payne dew unto theyr offence.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1292.

For thus he speaketh unto Moses, I am that I am; signifying an *eternalitee*, and a nature that cannot chaunge.
J. Udall, On John ix.

eternalize (ē-tėr'nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternalized*, ppr. *eternalizing.* [< *eternal* + *-ize.*] To make eternal; give endless existence to; eternize. [Rare.]

We do not *eternalize* memory by making it inherent in them [atoms]. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 96.

eternally (ē-tėr'nal-i), *adv.* **1.** Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only; with reference to or throughout eternity.

That which is morally good . . . must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South*, Sermon.

Both body and soul live *eternally* in unspeakable bliss.
Sharp, Works, I. xii.

2. Perpetually; incessantly; at all times.

Where western gales *eternally* reside.
Addison, Letter from Italy, l. 65.

Eternally in pursuit of happiness, which keeps *eternally* before us. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 95.

The sea
Sighed further off *eternally,*
As human sorrow sighs in sleep.
D. G. Rossetti, Ave.

eternalness (ē-tėr'nal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being eternal.

eterne. See *etern.*

eternify† (ē-tėr'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *æternus*, eternal, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To make eternal or everlasting; eternize.

True Fame, the trumpeter of heau'n, that doth desire inflame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name.
Mir. for Mags., p. 559.

This said, her winged shoes to her feet she tied,
Formed all of gold, and all *eternified.* *Chapman.*

eternisation, eternise. See *eternization, eternize.*

eternish† (ē-tėr'nish), *v. t.* [< *etern* + *-ish*[2].] To make eternal or immortal.

If this order had not bene in our predecessors, . . . they had neuer bene *eternished* for wise men.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 126.

eternity (ē-tėr'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *eternities* (-tiz). [< ME. *eternite, eternytee*, < OF. *eternite*, F. *éternité* = Pr. *eternitat* = Sp. *eternidad* = Pg. *eternidade* = It. *eternità*, < L. *æternita(t-)s*, eternity, < *æternus*, eternal: see *etern.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being eternal. (*a*) Infinite duration or continuance, or existence without beginning or end.

Democritus . . . expressly asserts the *eternity* of matter, but denies the *eternity* of the world.
Bacon, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

By being able to repeat the idea of any length of duration we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity.*
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 5.

(*b*) The state of things in which the flow of time has ceased.

There time, like fire, having destroyed whatever it could prey on, shall, at last, die itself, and shall go out into *eternity.* *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

(*c*) Existence outside of the relations of time.

Some years ago I ventured to make an apology for the popular conception of *eternity*, as being endless time, in opposition to the ordinary metaphysical doctrine that *eternity* is timelessness. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 601.

2. The state or condition of existence preceding life, or subsequent to death.

Sho myght be assumpt, I pray thyn excellence,
Vnto thi troone, and so to be commende,
In bodye and saule euer withoutyn ende
With the to reyne in thyne *eternyte.*
York Plays, p. 515.

At death we enter on *eternity.* *Dwight.*

The narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless seas,
The past, the future, two *eternities!*
Moore; Veiled Prophet.

3. Indefinite duration of time or vast extent of space; anything that seems endless; endless round: as, an *eternity* of suspense; the great desert with its *eternity* of sand.

Thus maketh thai of thaire fertilitee
In helping nature a feire *eternytee.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Call this *eternity* which is to-day,
Nor dream that this our love can pass away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 238.

Small matters acting constantly in the *eternities*, or in the vast tracts of space and periods of time, produce great effects. *The Century*, Feb., 1884.

eternization (ē-tėr-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *eternize* + *-ation.*] The act of eternizing; the act of rendering immortal or enduringly famous. Also spelled *eternisation.* *Imp. Dict.*

eternize (ē-tėr'nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternized*, ppr. *eternizing.* [< OF. *eterniser*, F *éterniser* (= Sp. Pg. *eternizar*), < *eterne*, L. *æternus*, eternal: see *etern* and *-ize.*] **1.** To make eternal, everlasting, or endless.

Where is the fame
Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth
Seek to *eternize?* *Shelley*, Queen Mab, iii.

2. To prolong the existence or duration of indefinitely; perpetuate.

With two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other served but to *eternize* woe.
Milton, P. L., xi. 60.

3. To make forever famous; immortalize: as, to *eternize* the exploits of heroes.

Julius Cæsar was noe less diligent to *eternize* his name be the pen then be the suord.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

The Queen Philippa . . . added one thing more to the *eternising* of her husband's and son's famous and renowned valours. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

My verse your vertues rare shall *eternize.*
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxv.

Also spelled *eternise.*

eternness† (ē-tėrn'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternesse;* < *etern* + *-ness.*] The quality of being eternal. *Nares.*

Corruption and *eternesse* at one time,
And in one subject, let together, loosse?
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy.

etesian (ē-tē′zian), *a.* [= F. *étésiens*, pl., = Sp. Pg. It. *etesio* (It. more common *etesie*, pl.), < L. *etesius*, < Gr. ἐτήσιος, lasting a year, recurring yearly, annual, < ἔτος, a year, orig. *Fέτος* = L. *vetus*, old: see *veteran*.] Recurring every year; occurring at stated times of the year; periodical. The term was especially applied by Greek and Roman writers to the winds which blow from the north during the summer months, with great regularity and accompanied by a clear sky, over the Mediterranean, especially in its eastern portion. The etesian wind is the trade-wind abnormally prolonged toward the north by the peculiar climatic influences of the Sahara.

And he who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
And gentle breezes fill thy sails,
Supplying soft *Etesian* gales.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 3.

étêté (F. pron. ā-tā-tā′), *a.* [F., < *é-* priv. + *tête*, head: see *tête*.] In *her.*, headless: applied to a beast or bird used as a bearing. Such a bearing is usually represented with the neck erased, as if the head had been torn off violently.

eth (eth or eᴛʜ), *n.* [< *e*, the usual assistant vowel in letter-names, as in *es*, *em*, etc., + *th*, representing AS. ð: see *th*.] A name of the Anglo-Saxon character ð or ȣ, used to distinguish it from the other character for *th*, namely þ, called *thorn*. See *thorn* and *th*.

-eth[1]. [See *-th*[1].] A suffix now merged in *-th*[1], of which it is one of the forms. See *-th*[1].

-eth[2]. [See *-th*[2].] The form of *-th*, the ordinal suffix, after a vowel, as in *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, etc. See *-th*[2].

-eth[3]. [ME. *-eth*, < AS. *-eth*, *-ath*, etc. See *-th*[3] and *-es*[3], *-s*[3].] The older form of the suffix of the third person singular present indicative of verbs, as in *singeth*, *hopeth*, etc. See *-th*[3] and *-es*[3], *-s*[3].

ethal (ē′thal), *n.* [< *eth*(*er*) + *al*(*cohol*).] Cetyl alcohol ($C_{16}H_{33}OH$), a substance separated from spermaceti by Chevreul, and named by him. It is a solid, fusible at nearly the same point as spermaceti, and on cooling crystallizes in plates. It melts at 50° C. and boils at 344°.

ethaldehyde (ē-thal′dē-hīd), *n.* [< *eth*(*er*) + *aldehyde*.] An oxidation product of alcohol (CH_3CHO). It is a mobile inflammable liquid having a pungent odor, used in the arts as a solvent and reducing agent. Also called *acetic aldehyde* or *acetaldehyde*.

ethe†, *a.* and *adv.* See *eath*.

ethel[1] (eth′el), *n.* [AS. *ēthel*, inheritance, property, home: see *allodium*, *udal*.] In Anglo-Saxon times, the domain or allotment of an individual.

Whatever land a man could call his own, whether it was the house and enclosure of the free Townsman or the domain of the king or great man, was his *ethel* or alod.
K. E. Digby, Hist. Law of Real Prop., p. 11.

The land held in full ownership might be either an *ethel*, an inherited or otherwise acquired portion of original allotment, or an estate created by legal process out of the public land. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 36.

ethel[2]† (eth′el), *a.* See *athel*[2].

etheling, *n.* See *atheling*.

ethene (ē′thēn), *n.* [< *eth*(*er*) + *-ene*.] Same as *ethylene*.

Etheostoma (ē-thē-os′tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), provided by the orig. namer with a def. ('having different mouths') which shows that he was attempting to form **Heterostoma* (Gr. ἕτερος, other, different), but accepted by zoölogists in the orig. form and provided with another etymology, namely, irreg. < Gr. ἠθεῖν, sift, strain, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of small American fresh-water fishes, typical of a subfamily *Etheostominæ* and family *Etheostomidæ*. They are known as *darters*. See *darter*.

Etheostomatinæ (ē-thē-os″tō-ma-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Etheostoma*(*t-*) + *-inæ*.] Same as *Etheostominæ*.

etheostomatine (ē″thē-ō-stō′ma-tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostominæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Etheostomatinæ* or *Etheostominæ*.

etheostome (ē′thē-ō-stōm), *n.* A percoid fish of the subfamily *Etheostominæ*.

etheostomid (ē-thē-os′tō-mid), *n.* One of the *Etheostomidæ*.

Etheostomidæ (ē″thē-ō-stō′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Etheostoma* + *-idæ*.] The darters as a family of percoid fishes.

Etheostominæ (ē-thē-os-tō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Etheostoma* + *-inæ*.] The darters as a subfamily of *Percidæ*. They have 6 branchiostegal rays, obsolete pseudobranchiæ, and generally an unarmed preoperculum. There are about 70 species. Also *Etheostomatinæ*. See cut under *darter*.

etheostomoid (ē-thē-os′tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Etheostomoidæ* or *Etheostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Etheostomoidæ* or *Etheostomidæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

Etheostomoidæ (ē-thē-os-tō-moi′dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Etheostomidæ* or *Etheostominæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

★**ether**[1] (ē′thėr), *n.* [Also *æther*; = F. *éther* = Pr. *ether* = Sp. *éter* = Pg. *ether* = It. *etere* = D. *ether* = G. *äther* = Dan. *æther* = Sw. *eter*, < L. *æther*, < Gr. *αἰθήρ*, the upper, purer air (opposed to *ἀήρ*, the lower air), hence heaven, the abode of the gods; also the blue sky (cf. *αἰθρα*, *αἰθρη*, the clear sky, fair weather), < *αἰθειν*, kindle, burn, glow: see *estivel*, *estival*.] **1.** The upper air; the blue heavens. It was supposed by Aristotle to extend from the fixed stars down to the moon.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

It lies in Heaven, across the flood
Of *ether*. *D. G. Rossetti*, Blessed Damozel.

2. In *astron.* and *physics*, a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat. See the extract.

The phenomena of Light are best explained as those of undulations; but undulations, even in the most extensive use of the term, as signifying any periodic motion or condition whose periodicity obeys the laws of wave motion, must be propagated through some medium. Heat, while passing through space, presents exactly the same undulatory character, and requires a medium for its propagation. Electrical attraction and repulsion are explained in far the most satisfactory way by considering them as due to local stresses in such a medium. Current electricity seems due to a throb or series of throbs in such a medium, when released from stress. Magnetic phenomena seem due to local whirlpools, set up in such a medium. . . . We are led to infer, therefore, that there is such a medium, which we call the Luminiferous *Ether*, or simply the *Ether;* that it can convey energy; that it can present it at any instant, partly in the form of kinetic, partly in that of potential energy; that it is therefore capable of displacement and of tension; and that it must have rigidity and elasticity. Calculation leads us to infer that its density is (Clerk Maxwell) 1/000000000 that of water, or equal to that of our atmosphere at a height of about 210 miles, a density vastly greater than that of the same atmosphere in the interstellar spaces, and that its rigidity is about 1/0000000000 that of steel; hence, that it is easily displaceable by a moving mass, that it is not discontinuous or granular, and hence that as a whole it may be compared to an impalpable and all pervading jelly through which Light and Heat waves are constantly throbbing, which is constantly being set in local strains and released from them, and being whirled in local vortices, thus producing the various phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism, and through which the particles of ordinary matter move freely, encountering but little retardation, if any, for its elasticity, as it closes up behind each moving particle, is approximately perfect. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, 208.

3. In *chem.*: (*a*) One of a class of organic bodies divided into two groups: (1) *Simple ethers*, consisting of two hydrocarbon radicals, alkyls, united by oxygen, and corresponding in constitution to the metallic oxids, as CH_3OCH_3, methyl ether, or methyl oxid, analogous to AgOAg, silver oxid. (2) *Compound ethers*, consisting of one or more alkyls or alcohol radicals and one or more acid radicals or acyls united by oxygen, and corresponding to salts of the metals, as $CH_3COO\,C_2H_5$, ethyl acetate, or acetic ether, corresponding to CH_3COONa, sodium acetate. Also called *esters*. (*b*) Specifically, ethyl oxid or ethyl ether ($(C_2H_5)_2O$, also called, but improperly, *sulphuric ether*, because prepared from a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol. Ether is a light, mobile, colorless liquid having a characteristic refreshing odor and burning taste. It is highly volatile and inflammable. It is chiefly used as an anesthetic agent, by inhalation. The ordinary ether of the United States Pharmacopœia consists of 74 per cent., and the stronger (ether fortior) of 94 per cent., of ethyl oxid.—**Acetic ethers.** See *acetic*.—**Benzoic, butyric, chloric, formic,** etc., **ether.** See the adjectives.—**Ether-engine.** See *engine*.—**Gelatinized ether,** in *med.*, ether shaken with white of eggs until it forms an opaline jelly. *U. S. Dispensatory.*—**Hydrochloric ether.** Same as *chloric ether* (which see, under *chloric*).—**Methylic ether,** ($(CH_3)_2O$, methyl oxid, a colorless agreeable-smelling gas.

ether[2]†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* An obsolete form of *either*.

ether[3], *n.* and *v.* A dialectal variant of *edder*[1].

ether[4], *n.* A dialectal form of *adder*[1].

ethereal (ē-thē′rē-al), *a.* [Prop., as formerly, ★*etherial*, formerly also *æthereal;* < L. *ætherius*, < Gr. *αἰθέριος*, high in air, heavenly, ethereal, < *αἰθήρ* (*αἰθερ-*), ether: see *ether*[1].] **1.** Formed of or containing or filled with ether (sense 1); hence, relating or belonging to the heavens or heaven; heavenly; celestial; spiritual: as, *ethereal* space; *ethereal* regions.

Nor would I, as thou dost ambitiously aspire
To thrust thy forked top into th' *etherial* fire.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii.

Go, heavenly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
Sent from whose Sovran Goodness I adore!
Milton, P. L., viii. 646.

Those *æthereal* fires shall then be scattered and dispersed throughout the Universe, so that the Earth and all the works that are therein shall be turned into one funeral Pile. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Figuratively, having the characteristics of ether or air; light, intangible, etc.

A lady . . . with . . . an *ethereal* lightness that made you look at her beautifully slippered feet, to see whether she trod on the dust or floated in the air.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

3. Existing in the air; resembling air; looking blue like the sky; aërial: as, "*ethereal* mountains," *Thomson.*—**4.** In *physics*, of, pertaining to, or having the constitution of ether (sense 2).

It has been supposed for a long time that light consists of waves transmitted through an extremely thin *ethereal* jelly that pervades all space.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 85.

5. In *chem.*, of or pertaining to or similar to ether: as, "*ethereal* liquids," *Gregory.*—**Ethereal extract,** an extract made by means of a menstruum containing ether.—**Ethereal medium,** the ether.—**Ethereal oil.** (*a*) The oleum ætherium of the pharmacopœia, a volatile liquid consisting of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and of stronger ether. Also called *heavy oil of wine*. (*b*) Same as *volatile oil* (which see, under *volatile*).
= **Syn. 1.** Airy, aërial, empyreal.

etherealisation, etherealise. See *etherealization*, *etherealize*.

etherealism (ē-thē′rē-al-izm), *n.* [< *ethereal* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being ethereal; ethereality. *Eclectic Rev.*

ethereality (ē-thē-rē-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *ethereal* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being ethereal; incorporeity; spirituality.

The ghost, originally conceived as quite substantial, fades into *ethereality*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 115.

In the Tonga islands, the future life was a privilege of caste; for while the chiefs and higher orders were to pass in divine *ethereality* to the happy land of Bolotu, the lower ranks were believed to be endowed only with souls that died with their bodies.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 19.

etherealization (ē-thē″rē-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *etherealize* + *-ation*.] The act or the result of etherealizing, or making ethereal or spiritual. Also spelled *etherealisation*.

He [Aristotle] conceives the moral element as . . . *etherealization*, spiritualization of the physical, rather than as something purely intellectual. *J. H. Stirling.*

etherealize (ē-thē′rē-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherealized*, ppr. *etherealizing*. [< *ethereal* + *-ize*.] To make ethereal; purify and refine; spiritualize. Also spelled *etherealise*.

Etherealized, moreover, by spiritual communications with the better world. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xi.

ethereally (ē-thē′rē-al-i), *adv.* In an ethereal manner; as or with reference to ether.

Something [light] intermediate between Spirit and Matter *etherially* bridging the measureless chasm.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 74.

etherealness (ē-thē′rē-al-nes), *n.* [< *ethereal* + *-ness*.] The quality of being ethereal. *Bailey*, 1727.

ethereous (ē-thē′rē-us), *a.* [Prop. *etherious* (= Sp. *etéreo* = Pg. *ethereo* = It. *etereo*), < L. *ætherius* (not **æthereus*), < Gr. *αἰθέριος*, of ether, ethereal: see *ethereal*.] Formed of ether; heavenly; ethereal.

This *ethereous* mould whereon we stand,
This continent of spacious heaven, adorn'd
With plant, fruit, flower ambrosial, gems, and gold.
Milton, P. L., vi. 473.

Etheria, *n.* See *Ætheria*.

etheric (ē-ther′ik), *a.* [= F. *éthérique;* as *ether* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the ether.

The "*etheric* force" of Mr. T. A. Edison was primarily a question of physics, but for its investigation needed and obtained the coöperation of physiologists.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 331.

2. Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the chemical substance known as ether: as, *etheric* oils.

etherical (ē-ther′i-kal), *a.* [< *etheric* + *-al*.] Same as *etheric*.

Etheridæ, *n. pl.* See *Ætheriidæ*.

etherification (ē″thėr-i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *etherify* (see *-fy*) + *-ation*.] The formation of the chemical substance ether.

Several attempts were made to prepare this compound [ethylic dinitroethylate] by the usual methods of *etherification*, but with only partial success.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 224.

etheriform (ē′thėr-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *æther*, ether, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of ether.

The author believes that the original *etheriform* mass of our solar system condensed to cosmical clouds; the solid particles aggregated forming large rotating bodies like the earth, which continue to enlarge by the addition of cosmical material from without. *Science*, V. 432.

etherify (ē′thėr-i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherified*, ppr. *etherifying*. [< L. *æther*, ether, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To convert into the chemical substance ether.

Various salts are . . . capable of *etherifying* alcohol, if heated strongly with it under pressure.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1142.

etherin (ē′thėr-in), *n.* [< *ether*[1] + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a name given by Berzelius to a radical, C_4H_4 (old system), at one time supposed to exist in ethyl alcohol, ethyl ether, etc.

ethering (ē′thėr-ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *ether*[3] + *-ing*.]
I. *n.* A flexible rod used in making hedges.
II. *a.* Made of flexible rods.

When you intend to stock a pool with Carp or Tench, make a close *ethering* hedge across the head of the pool, about a yard distance of the dam, and about three feet above the water, which is the best refuge for them I know of, and the only method to preserve pool-fish.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 200, note.

etherisation, etherise, etc. See *etherization*, etc.

etherism (ē′thėr-izm), *n.* [< *ether*[1] + *-ism*.] In *med.*, the aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether as an anesthetic.

etherization (ē″thėr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *etherize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of administering ether as an anesthetic.—2. The state of the system when under the anesthetic influence of ether.—3. In *chem.*, the process of producing ether; etherification.
Also spelled *etherisation*.

etherize (ē′thėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherized*, ppr. *etherizing*. [= F. *éthériser* = It. *eterizzare*; as *ether*[1] + *-ize*.] 1. To convert into the chemical substance ether.—2. To subject to the influence of ether: as, to *etherize* a patient.

And gradually the mind was *etherized* to a like dreamy placidity, till fact and fancy, the substance and the image, floating on the current of reverie, became but as the upper and under halves of one unreal reality.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 139.

Also spelled *etherise*.

etherizer (ē′thėr-ī-zėr), *n.* An apparatus for administering ether. Also spelled *etheriser*.

etherol (ē′thėr-ol), *n.* [< *ether*[1] + *-ol*.] In *chem.*, an oily liquid formed in the manufacture of ether toward the end of the process.

ethic (eth′ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *éthique* = Sp. *ético* = Pg. *ethico* = It. *etico*, < LL. *ethicus*, moral, ethic, < Gr. *ἠθικός*, of or for morals, moral, expressing character, < *ἦθος*, character, moral nature: see *ethos*. II. *n.* ME. *ethique*, < OF. *ethique*, F. *éthique* = Sp. *etica* = Pg. *ethica* = It. *etica*, < LL. *ethica*, fem. sing., also neut. pl., < Gr. *ἠθική*, fem. sing. also *ἠθικά*, neut. pl. of *ἠθικός*, ethic: see I.] **I.** *a.* Same as *ethical*.

A minority of minds of high calibre and culture, lovers of freedom, moreover, who, though its objective hull be riddled by logic, still find the *ethic* life of their religion unimpaired. *Tyndall.*

II. *n.* Same as *ethics*.

The maxims of *ethic* are hypothetical maxims.
W. K. Clifford.

[Rare in both uses.]

★ **ethical** (eth′i-kạl), *a.* [< *ethic* + *-al*.] Relating to morals or the principles of morality; pertaining to right and wrong in the abstract or in conduct; pertaining or relating to ethics.

He [Pope] is the great poet of reason, the first of *ethical* authors in verse. *T. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

In the absence of a social environment *ethical* feelings have no existence. *Mind*, X. 7.

Ethical dative, the dative of a first or second personal pronoun, implying a degree of interest in the person speaking or the person addressed, used colloquially to give a lively or familiar tone to the sentence: thus, *τί σοι μαθήσομαι*, what shall I learn *for you?* quid *mihi* Celsus agit, how is *my* Celsus?

It [sack] ascends *me* into the brain; dries *me* there all the foolish, dull, and crudy vapours which environ it; . . . then the vital commoners and inland petty spirits muster *me* all to their captain, the heart. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Ethical truth, the agreement of what is said with what is really believed; veracity: opposed to *lying*.

ethically (eth′i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

The law-giver has the same need to be *ethically* instructed as the individual man.
Gladstone, Church and State, ii. § 69.

The principle of non-resistance is not *ethically* true, but only that of non-aggression.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 300.

ethicist (eth′i-sist), *n.* [< *ethic* + *-ist*.] A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science. *Imp. Dict.*

ethicize (eth′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ethicized*, ppr. *ethicizing*. [< *ethic* + *-ize*.] To render ethical; assign ethical attributes to.

It . . . [the English school] by naturalizing ethics reverses the idealizing process which rather *ethicizes* nature.
J. Martineau, Types of Ethical Theory, quoted in Science, [VI. 136.

ethicoreligious (eth″i-kō-rē-lij′us), *a.* Touching both ethics or morality and religion.

In its interpretation of Christianity, theosophy does not limit itself to its practical *ethico-religious* import for man, but seeks to apprehend its cosmical meaning, its significance for the universe.
Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 241.

ethics (eth′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ethic* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ ἠθικά*, neut. pl., *ἡ ἠθική*, fem. sing., ethics: see *ethic*.] 1. The science of right conduct and character; the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation and of the rules which ought to determine conduct in accordance with this obligation; the doctrine of man's duty in respect to himself and the rights of others. Kant distinguishes between pure morals, or the science of the necessary moral laws of a free will, and *ethics* properly so called, which considers those laws as under the influence of sentiments, inclinations, and passions to which all human beings are more or less subject.

This fable seems to contain a little system of morality; so that there is scarce any better invention in all *ethics*.
Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

Ethics may either be regarded as an inquiry into the nature of the Good, the intrinsically preferable and desirable, the true end of action, &c.: or as an investigation of the Right, the true rules of conduct, Duty, the Moral Law, &c. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 2.

Professor Birks came nearer a satisfying definition when he said that *Ethics* is the science of ideal humanity—the only objection to it being that it does not necessarily imply self-determination and obligation.
New Princeton Rev., I. 183.

Ethics, taken in its proper signification, includes two things. On the one hand, it consists of an investigation into the nature and constitution of human character; and, on the other hand, it is concerned with the formulating and enunciating of rules for human conduct.
Mind, XIII. 89.

2. The whole of the moral sciences; natural jurisprudence. In this application *ethics* includes moral philosophy, international law, public or political law, civil law, and history, profane, civil, and political.
3. A particular system of principles and rules concerning moral obligations and regard for the rights of others, whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions and duties: as, social *ethics;* medical *ethics.*—**Stoical ethics.** See *stoical.*—**Syn.** 1. *Virtue, Manners*, etc. See *morality*.

ethide (eth′id or -īd), *n.* [< *eth(yl)* + *-ide*.] In *chem.*, a compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl.

ethine (ē′thin), *n.* [< *eth(er)*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Same as *acetylene*.

ethionic (ē-thi-on′ik), *a.* [< *e(thylene)* + Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ic*.] Relating to the combination of a radical of the ethylene group with a sulphur acid.—**Ethionic acid,** HSO_3-C_2H_4-O-SO_3H, a dibasic acid, known only in aqueous solution, which forms crystalline but very unstable salts.—**Ethionic anhydrid,** $C_2H_4S_2O_6$, a crystalline compound formed by the action of sulphur trioxid on absolute alcohol. Also called *carbyl sulphate*.

Ethiop (ē′thi-op), *n.* [< L. *Æthiops*, pl. *Æthiopes*, < Gr. *Αἰθίοψ*, pl. *Αἰθίοπες*, an Ethiop, Ethiopian, i. e., an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an indefinite region south of Egypt. The Ethiopians of Homer are mythical; later the term came to imply a negro, a blackamoor, and popular etymology, followed by modern writers, derived the name from *αἴθειν*, burn (or *αἰθός*, burnt), + *ὄψ*, *ὤψ*, eye, face; as if 'the Burnt-Faces' (cf. *αἰθοψ*, fiery-looking, flashing, sparkling, fiery, hot, in LGr. also swart, black, < *αἰθός*, burnt, fiery, + *ὄψ*, face); but the form *Αἰθίοψ* would not result from such composition, and it is probably a corruption of some Egyptian or African original.] 1. An inhabitant of ancient Ethiopia; an Ethiopian.—2. In a wider sense, in both ancient and modern times, an African; a negro.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night
As a rich jewel in an *Ethiop's* ear.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

★ Also spelled *Æthiop*.

Ethiopian (ē-thi-ō′pi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also formerly *Æthiopian*; < L. *Æthiopia*, < Gr. *Αἰθιοπία*, Ethiopia: see *Ethiop*.] **I.** *a.* In *geog.*, relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an ancient region of eastern Africa, south of Egypt, including modern Abyssinia. The dominant race of Ethiopians, also called *Cushites*, were Semitic, and are represented by the modern Abyssinians, who, however, have become much mixed. Ethiopia in a restricted sense denoted a kingdom corresponding partly with Nubia, and also called Meroë.

A man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of the *Ethiopians*. Acts viii. 27.

2. In an extended sense, an African in general; a negro. See *Ethiop*, 2.

Can the *Ethiopian* change his skin, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

Also *Æthiopian*.

Ethiopic (ē-thi-op′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æthiopicus*, < Gr. *Αἰθιοπικός*, pertaining to the Ethiopians or to Ethiopia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia; Ethiopian.

The alphabet of the early Christian period, which is still used by the Abyssinians for liturgical purposes, is usually called the *Ethiopic*. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 350.

II. *n.* The language of ancient Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Semitic tongue, most allied to the Himyaritic of southwestern Arabia, and having a Christian literature. Also called *Geëz*.

ethiops, *n.* See *æthiops*.

ethmocranial (eth-mō-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *cranial*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the rest of the cranium: as, the *ethmocranial* angle (the angle made by the inclination of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone with reference to the basicranial axis).

ethmofrontal (eth-mō-fron′tạl), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *frontal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones: as, the *ethmofrontal* notch.

★ **ethmoid** (eth′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἠθμοειδής*, like a strainer or sieve (*τὸ ἠθμοειδὲς ὀστοῦν* (Galen), the ethmoid bone), < *ἠθμός*, a strainer, colander, sieve, < *ἠθεῖν*, *ἠθέειν*, sift, strain.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sieve-like; cribriform: in anatomy specifically applied to a bone of the skull. See II.—2. Specifically, pertaining to the ethmoid: as, the *ethmoid* region of the skull.

II. *n.* A bone of the cranium, situated in the middle line of the skull, in advance of the sphenoid, above the basicranial axis, transmitting the filaments of the olfactory nerve, and constituting the bony skeleton of the organ of smell: so called because, in the human subject and mammalia generally, it has a cribriform plate perforated with numerous holes for the passage of the olfactory nerves. The human ethmoid is comparatively small, of a cubical figure, with its cribriform plate horizontal. It consists of a median perpendicular plate or mesethmoid, and of the horizontal or cribriform plate, from which latter the main body of the bone depends on either side, forming the so-called lateral masses, or ethmoturbinals. The texture of these is extremely light and spongy, full of large cavities connecting with the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses, and lined with mucous membrane, the Schneiderian membrane, upon which the olfactory nerves ramify after leaving the cavity of the cranium through the holes in the cribriform plate. (See cut under *nasal*.) The so-called os planum of the ethmoid is simply the exterior surface of these lateral masses, which contributes to the inner wall of the orbit of the eye. The lateral masses are each partially divided into two, called the superior and middle turbinate bones, or scroll-bones (the inferior turbinate being a different bone), which respectively overlie the corresponding nasal meatuses. (See cut under *mouth*.) The ethmoid is wedged into the ethmofrontal notch of the frontal bone, and also articulates with the vomer, sphenoid, sphenoturbinals, nasals, maxillaries, lacrymals, palatals, and maxilloturbinals. It is developed from three ossific centers, one for the perpendicular plate, and one for each lateral mass. In other animals the ethmoid exhibits a wide range of variation in size, shape, and connections, and below mammals loses much or all of the particular characters it presents in man. (See cut under *Esox*.) It is relatively larger and more complicated in mammals of keen scent, as carnivores and ruminants.

ethmoidal (eth′moi-dạl), *a.* [< *ethmoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid.—**Anterior ethmoidal canal,** a canal formed from a groove on the anterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid. It transmits the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels.—**Ethmoidal foramina.** See *foramen*.—**Posterior ethmoidal canal,** a canal formed from a groove on the posterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid bone. It transmits the posterior ethmoidal vessels.

ethmolacrymal (eth-mō-lak′ri-mạl), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *lacrymal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the lacrymal bones: as, the *ethmolacrymal* articulation.

ethmomaxillary (eth-mō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the maxillary bones: as, the *ethmomaxillary* suture.

ethmonasal (eth-mō-nā′zạl), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *nasal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the nasal bones: as, the *ethmonasal* suture.

ethmopalatal (eth-mō-pal′ā-tạl), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *palatal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the palatal bones: as, the *ethmopalatal* notch.

ethmopresphenoidal (eth-mō-prē-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *presphenoidal.*] Of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the presphenoid bone: as, the *ethmopresphenoidal* suture. *Huxley.*

ethmose (eth'mōs), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr *ἠθμός*, a sieve, + *-ose.*] **I.** *a.* Full of interstices or small openings; ethmoidal; areolar: as, *ethmose* tissue.

II. *n.* In *histol.*, areolar tissue.

Ethmosphæra (eth-mō-sfē'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠθμός*, a sieve, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Ethmosphæridæ*. *Haeckel*, 1860.

Ethmosphæridæ (eth-mō-sfē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ethmosphæra* + *-idæ.*] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, of the group *Polycystina*, typified by the genus *Ethmosphæra*.

ethmosphenoid (eth-mō-sfē'noid), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *sphenoid.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and sphenoid bones: as, the *ethmosphenoid* articulation.

ethmoturbinal (eth-mō-tėr'bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *turbinal.*] **I.** *a.* Turbinated or scroll-like, as the lateral masses of the ethmoid; pertaining to the ethmoturbinal.

II. *n.* One of the two so-called lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, constituting the greater part of that bone, as distinguished from the perpendicular and cribriform plates; the light cellular or spongy bone of which the ethmoid chiefly consists, known in human anatomy as the *superior* and *middle turbinate* bones, forming most of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye, and nearly filling the nasal fossæ above the inferior meatus of the nose. See cut under *nasal.*

ethmoturbinate (eth-mō-tėr'bi-nāt), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *turbinate.*] Same as *ethmoturbinal.*

ethmovomerine (eth-mō-vom'ẹ-rin), *a.* [< *ethmo(id)* + *vomerine.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the vomer, or to the ethmoidal and vomerine regions of the skull: specifically applied to a forward expansion of the trabeculæ cranii of an embryo, which forms the foundation of the future mesethmoid and ethmoturbinal bones. See cut under *chondrocranium.*

> The *ethmovomerine* cartilages spread over the nasal sacs, roof them in, cover them externally, and send down a partition between them. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 22.

ethnarch (eth'närk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐθνάρχης*, < *ἔθνος*, a nation, people, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a viceroy; a governor of a province.

> In lieu thereof, he created him *ethnarch*, and as such permitted him to govern nine years. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 78.

ethnarchy (eth'när-ki), *n.*; pl. *ethnarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *ἐθναρχία*, < *ἐθνάρχης*, an ethnarch: see *ethnarch.*] The government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch.

ethnic (eth'nik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ethnique*; < F. *ethnique* = Sp. *étnico* = Pg. *ethnico* = It. *etnico*, < L. *ethnicus*, < Gr. *ἐθνικός*, of or for a nation, national, in eccles. writers gentile, heathen, < *ἔθνος*, a company, later a people, nation; pl., in eccles. use, *τὰ ἔθνη*, L. *gentes*, 'the nations,' i. e. the gentiles, the heathen.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or nation; ethnological.

> Between Frenchmen, Spaniards, and northern Italians there is, indeed, a close *ethnic* affinity. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 86.

> Unless we are sure that an *ethnic* title is one which a race gives itself, we can draw no conclusion from its etymology. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 226.

2. Pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan: opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian.*

> This man beginning at length to loath and mislike the *ethnik* religion, and the multitude of false gods, applyed his minde vnto the religion of Christ. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 222.

> "What means," quoth he, "this Devil's procession
> With men of orthodox profession?
> 'Tis *ethnique* and idolatrous,
> From heathenism deriv'd to us."
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 761.

> Those are ancient *ethnic* revels,
> Of a faith long since forsaken. *Longfellow.*

II. *n.* A heathen; a gentile; a pagan.

> No certain species, sure; a kind of mule
> That's half an *ethnic*, half a Christian!
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

> The people of God redeem'd, and wash'd with Christs blood, and dignify'd with so many glorious titles of Saints, and sons in the Gospel, are now no better reputed then impure *ethnicks*, and lay dogs. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

ethnical (eth'ni-kal), *a.* [< *ethnic* + *-al.*] Same as *ethnic.*

> The High Priest . . . went abroad in Procession, . . . having a rich silver crosse carried before him, and accompanied with many that carried silke banners and flags after a very *Ethnicall* and prophane pompe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 4.

ethnically (eth'ni-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to race; racially.

> Viewed *ethnically*, the Celtic race, he [Bismarck] argued, was of the female sex, while the Teutonic people was the masculine element permeating and fructifying all Europe. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 588.

ethnicism (eth'ni-sizm), *n.* [< *ethnic* + *-ism.*] Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

> A hallowed temple, free from taint
> Of *ethnicisme*, makes his muse a saint.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xiii.

> The other was converted to Christianity from *Ethnicisme*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 66.

ethnogenic (eth-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *ethnogeny* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to ethnogeny.

ethnogeny (eth-noj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔθνος*, a nation, + **-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, producing: see *-geny.*] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations of men.

ethnographer (eth-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who is ★engaged or versed in the study of ethnography.

ethnographic, ethnographical (eth-nō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *ethnography* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to ethnography.

> The document [the tenth chapter of Genesis] is in fact the earliest *ethnographical* essay that has come down to our times. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 168.

> If the Greeks were as purely Aryan as their language would lead us to believe, all our *ethnographic* theories are at fault. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 232.

ethnographically (eth-nō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ethnography; in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnography.

> He [Mr. Bancroft] divides the natives of the Pacific Coast into seven groups, arranged geographically rather than *ethnographically*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 37.

ethnographist (eth-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *ethnography* + *-ist.*] An ethnographer.

> A five-year-old girl playing with her doll is a better medium for studying primitive mythologies than the heaviest volumes of anthropologists and *ethnographists*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV.

ethnography (eth-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *ethnographie* = Sp. *etnografía* = Pg. *ethnographia* = It. *etnografia*, < Gr. *ἔθνος*, a people, a nation, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The scientific description and classification of the different races and nations of mankind. See extract under *ethnology.*

> It is the object of *ethnography*, or ethnology, whichever we like to call it, to trace out, as far as the facts of history, of physiology, and of language permit, the interconnection of nations. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 175.

ethnologer (eth-nol'ō-jėr), *n.* An ethnologist.

> A body which the *ethnologer* proper would most likely call mainly Celtic. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 93.

ethnologic, ethnological (eth-nō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *ethnology* + *-ic-al.*] Relating to ethnology.

> The *ethnological* confusion is like that of another self-styled Imperial personage, who thought that he could get at a Tartar by scratching a Russian. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 160.

ethnologically (eth-nō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards race or nationality; according to or in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnology.

> People and folk in the singular form usually meant, in Old-English, a political state, or an *ethnologically* related body of men, considered as a unit: in short, a nation. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

ethnologist (eth-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ethnology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology.

> The *ethnologist*, from his point of view, is much less concerned with individuals than with masses. *Nature*, XXXVII. 293.

ethnology (eth-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *ethnologie* = Sp. *etnología* = Pg. *ethnologia*, < Gr. *ἔθνος*, a people, a nation, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the races of men and of their character, history, customs, and institutions. See the extract.

> *Ethnography* and *Ethnology* bear the same relation almost to one another as geology and geography. While *ethnography* contents herself with the mere description and classification of the races of man, *ethnology*, or the science of races, "investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which they depend; seeks to deduce from these investigations principles of human guidance in all the important relations of social and national existence." *Krauth-Fleming.*

ethnopsychological (eth″nō-sī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnopsychology.

> Prince Bismarck has been the first to solve the *ethnopsychological* problem which lies concealed in the nature of the Oriental, by treating the Turks with indulgence and perseverance. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 131.

ethnopsychology (eth″nō-sī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔθνος*, a people, a nation, + E. *psychology*, q. v.] The investigation of the mental characteristics of races.

> For this method [philological] we propose to substitute, as one main instrument, the method of Völkerpsychologie, or "Folklore," or *ethnopsychology*, or anthropology, or, to use Dr. Taylor's term, "the Hottentotic method." *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 58.

ethography (ē-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἦθος*, custom, + *-γραφία*, < *γραφειν*, write.] A description of the moral characteristics of man. *Krauth-Fleming.*

ethologic, ethological (eth-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *ethology* + *-ic-al.*] Treating of or pertaining to ethics or morality.

ethologist (ē-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ethology* + *-ist.*] **1.** One versed in ethology; one who studies or writes on the subject of manners and morals.—**2†.** A mimic. *Bailey*, 1727.

ethology (ē-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *éthologie* = Pg. *ethologia* = It. *etologia*; in sense based on the moral sense of *ethos*, *ethics*; in form < L. *ethologia*, < Gr. *ἠθολογία*, the art of depicting character by mimic gestures, < *ἠθολόγος*, L. *ethologus*, depicting, or one who depicts, character by mimic gestures, < Gr. *ἦθος*, character, manners, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The science of ethics; especially, applied ethics.

> Mr. Mill calls *ethology* the science of the formation of character. *Krauth-Fleming.*

> We want an *ethology* of the schoolroom, somewhat more discriminative than that *ethology* of the assembly that Aristotle gives in his "Rhetoric." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 259.

2†. Mimicry. *Bailey*, 1731.

ethopoetic (ē″thō-pō-et'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἠθοποιητικός*, expressive of character, < *ἠθοποιεῖν*, form or express character or manners, < *ἦθος*, character, manners, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] Designed to express character: as, "*ethopoetic* gestures," *Urquhart*, Works, 228. [Rare.]

ethos (ē'thos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἦθος*, an accustomed seat, in pl. abodes or haunts (of animals, etc.); custom, usage; the manners and habits of man, his disposition, character (L. *ingenium*, *mores*); in pl., manners; a lengthened form of *ἔθος*, custom, habit (orig. **σϝεθ-*), = AS. *sidu*, *sido*, *seodu* (lost in E.) = OS. *sidu* = D. *zede* = OHG. *situ*, MHG. *site*, G. *sitte* = Icel. *siðhr* = Sw. *sed* = Dan. *sæd* = Goth. *sidus*, custom, habit, etc., = Skt. *svadhā*, wont, custom, pleasure. The verb appears in the Gr. *ἔθων*, being accustomed, perf. *εἴωθα*, as pres. be accustomed, perf. part. *εἰωθός*, accustomed.] **1.** Habitual character and disposition.

> Many other social forces, national character, ideas, customs — the whole inherited *ethos* of the people — individual peculiarities, love of power, sense of fair dealing, public opinion, conscience, local ties, family connections, civil legislation — all exercise upon industrial affairs as real an influence as personal interest; and, furthermore, they exercise an influence of precisely the same kind. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 211.

> From the end of the second to the beginning of the sixteenth century there can be no doubt as to the contents and *ethos* of that system. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 188.

Specifically — **2.** In the *Gr. fine arts*, etc., the inherent quality of a work which produces, or is fitted to produce, a high moral impression, noble, dignified, and universal, as opposed to a work characterized by *pathos*, or the particular, accidental, passionate, realistic quality.

> By *ethos*, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 359.

Ethusa, *n.* See *Æthusa.*

ethyl (eth'il), *n.* [< *eth(er)* + *-yl.*] C_2H_5. The ★radical of ordinary alcohol and ether. It has never been obtained in the free state. Alcohol is the hydroxid of ethyl.—**Ethyl butyrate.** See *butyrate.*—**Ethyl oxid, ethyl ether.** See *ether*[1], 3 (*b*).—**Ethyl salts**, salts in which the radical ethyl plays the part of a base.

ethylamine (eth'il-am-in), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *amine.*] An organic base formed by the substitution of ethyl for all or part of the hydrogen of ammonia.

ethylate (eth'i-lāt), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *alcoholate.*

ethylated (eth'i-lā-ted), *a.* Mixed or combined with ethyl or its compounds.

ethyl-blue (eth'il-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating spirit-blue with ethyl chlorid. The blue possesses a purer tone than spirit-blue, and is used for dyeing silk.

ethylendiamine (eth″i-len-dī′ą-min), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ene* + *di-*[2] + *amine.*] A powerfully poisonous substance ($C_2H_4(NH_2)_2H_2O$) formed by the putrefaction of fish-flesh.

ethylene (eth′i-lēn), *n.* [< *ethyl* + *-ene.*] C_2H_4. A colorless poisonous gas having an unpleasant, suffocating smell. It burns with a bright luminous flame, and when mixed with air explodes violently. It is one of the constituents of illuminating gas. Also called *ethene, elayle, olefiant gas, bicarbureted hydrogen, heavy carbureted hydrogen.*—**Ethylene platinochlorid,** $C_2H_4PtCl_2$, a substance prepared by boiling platinic chlorid with alcohol and evaporating the solution in a vacuum. A very dilute solution of it heated on a sheet of glass or a porcelain plate yields a lustrous coating of platinum.

ethylene-blue (eth′i-lēn-blö), *n.* A substance similar to methylene-blue, diethylaniline being used in place of dimethylaniline.

ethylic (e-thil′ik), *a.* [< *ethyl* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing the radical ethyl: as, *ethylic* alcohol.

Et Incarnatus (et in-kär-nā′tus). [So called from the first words: L. *et,* and; *incarnatus,* incarnate.] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

etiolate (ē′ti-ō-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolated,* ppr. *etiolating.* [Formed, as if from a L. pp. in *-atus,* < F. *étioler,* blanch, < OF. *estioler,* become slender or puny (Roquefort); F. dial. (Norm.) refl. *s'etieuler,* grow into stalks or straw, < *esteule,* straw, stubble, F. *éteule,* stubble, < L. *stipula,* straw: see *stipule.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow white from absence of the normal amount of coloring matter, as the leaves or stalks of plants; be whitened by exclusion of the light of the sun, as plants: sometimes, in pathology, said of persons.

II. *trans.* To blanch; whiten by exclusion of the sun's rays or by disease.

Celery is in this manner blanched or *etiolated.*
Whewell, Bridgewater Treatises (Astron. and Physics), xiii.

Who could have any other feeling than pity for this poor human weed, this dwarfed and *etiolated* soul?
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 60.

=**Syn.** *Blanch,* etc. See *whiten.*

★ Also *etiolize.*

etiolation (ē″ti-ō-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *etiolate* + *-ion.*] 1. The becoming white through loss of natural coloring matter as a result of the exclusion of light or of disease. Specifically—2. In *hort.,* the rendering of plants white, crisp, and tender by excluding the action of light from them, as celery for the table. Compare *albinism.*

etiolin (ē′ti-ō-lin), *n.* [< *etiol(ate)* + *-in*[2].] A yellow modification of chlorophyl, formed by plants growing in darkness.

etiolize (ē′ti-ō-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolized,* ppr. *etiolizing.* [As *etiol-ate* + *-ize.*] Same as *etiolate.*

etiological, etiologically, etc. See *ætiological,* etc.

etiquette (et-i-ket′), *n.* [< F. *étiquette,* f., formerly also *étiquet,* m., a ticket, a label, hence (> Sp. Pg. *etiqueta* = It. *etichetta*), conventional forms (of a court, of society, etc.), a mod. sense due to the use of tickets giving information or directions as to the observances to be followed on particular occasions. See *ticket,* the earlier E. form.] 1. A ticket or label, specifically one attached to a specimen of natural history. [Rare.]—2. Conventional requirement or custom in regard to social behavior or observance; prescriptive usage, especially in polite society or for ceremonial intercourse; propriety of conduct as established in any class or community or for any occasion; good manners; polite behavior.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires. *Chesterfield.*

In strict *etiquette,* the visitor should not, at first, suffer his hands to appear, when entering the room, or when seated. *E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, I. 255.

Etiquette, with all its littlenesses and niceties, is founded upon a central idea of right and wrong.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 279.

A strangled titter, out of which there brake
On all sides, clamouring *etiquette* to death,
Unmeasured mirth. *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

etna (et′nä), *n.* [< *Etna,* It. *Etna,* < L. *Ætna,* < Gr. Αἴτνη, a volcano in Sicily; perhaps connected with Gr. *αἴθειν,* burn: see *ether*[1].] A vessel used for heating water in the sick-room or at table, consisting of a cup or vase for the water, with a fixed saucer surrounding it in which alcohol is burned. [U. S.]

Etnean (et-nē′an), *a.* [< L. *Ætnæus,* < Gr. Αἰτναῖος, Etnean, < Αἴτνη, Etna.] Pertaining to Etna, the celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily: as, the *Etnean* fires. Also spelled *Ætnean.*

étoile (ā-twol′), *n.* [F., < OF. *estoile,* < L. *stella,* a star: see *stellate, estoile.*] 1. In *her.,* same as *estoile.*—2. A name given to the star-shaped or many-lobed spots or figures in embroidery.

Etonian (ē-tō′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eton* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eton or Eton College in England.

II. *n.* One who is or has been a pupil at Eton College, a famous educational establishment of England, at Eton in Buckinghamshire, opposite Windsor, founded in 1440 by Henry VI.

étoupille (F. pron. ā-tö-pēly′), *n.* [F., < *étouper,* stop with tow, oakum, etc.: see *stop.*] A quick match for firing explosives, made of three strands of cotton steeped in spirits mixed with mealed gunpowder.

Et Resurrexit (et res-u-rek′sit). [So called from the first words: L. *et,* and; *resurrexit,* he rose again, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *resurgere,* rise again: see *resurrection.*] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

Etrurian (ē-trö′ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Etruria, Hetruria,* the country of the Etrusci: see *Etruscan.*] Same as *Etruscan.*

Etruscan (ē-trus′kąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Etruscus,* Etrurian (pl. *Etrusci,* the Etrurians), < *Etruria,* Etruria. Hence ult. *Tuscan,* q. v.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Etruria, an ancient country in central Italy, bordering on the part of the Mediterranean called the Tyrrhenian sea, between Latium and Liguria (including modern Tuscany), or to its inhabitants, and especially to their civilization and art. These, before Hellenic influence was actually felt in Etruria, resembled in many ways those of primitive Greece. Compare *Tuscan.*—**Etruscan art,** the art of ancient Etruria; an artistic development believed with probability to have grown up independently from the same root as the art of Greece, but far inferior in every way to Greek art, though in its later stages influenced by it. Etruscan masonry closely resembles the Greek in its progress from the massive polygonal to admirable rectangular work in even courses; the arch and the vault were consistently employed, and were passed on to become the characteristic feature of Roman architecture; while the Etruscan house of rectangular plan with central court was the prototype of the Roman house. (See *Tuscan order,* under *Tuscan.*)



Etruscan Art.—Etruscan Sarcophagus in terra-cotta, from Chiusi: period of full development.—Museo Egizio, Florence.

The best works of Etruscan sculpture were its strongly colored terra-cotta statues, of life-size and larger, and its sarcophagi of terra-cotta bearing reclining figures on their lids, showing, however, but little anatomical truth, despite much research in details of dress and ornament. The native Etruscan jewelry exhibits massiveness and intrinsic value, as in heavy and complicated chains, pendants, and the like, in preference to the delicacy and artistic refinement of the imported Greek and Phenician examples found with the native productions in the tombs. See *bulla.*—**Etruscan pottery.** (*a*) The pottery of the ancient Etruscans, which may be roughly divided into four main classes: (1) the early cinerary urns, called *Canopic vases,* with covers in the form of human heads (see *Canopic*); (2) the black, unglazed ware, with ornamental figures and designs, impressed or in low relief, called *bucchero* or *bucchero nero vases* (see *bucchero*); (3) the painted vases imitated more or less closely from those of Greek manufacture; (4) the vases coated with a brilliant black varnish, and bearing reliefs, called *Etrusco-Campanian* (which see). (*b*) An epithet erroneously applied to Greek painted vases. This application, originating in the eighteenth century, before the study of archæology had made much advance, is still in use among persons whose ideas about these subjects are obtained from books. Wedgwood had this use in mind when he named his works *Etruria.*—**Etruscan ware,** a pottery made by a person named Dillwyn, at Swansea in Wales, about 1850, and decorated with figures, borders, etc., of classical design, usually in black or red. This ware was known as *Dillwyn's Etruscan ware,* and these words were printed in black on the bottom of each piece. *Jewitt.*

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Etruria; a member of the primitive race of ancient Etruria. The Etruscans were distinguished ethnologically from all neighboring races, and their affinities are unknown, though there were similar people in ancient Rhætia, Thrace, etc. They called themselves *Rasena,* and the Greeks called them *Tyrrhenians,* between which and *Etruscans* there is probably a philological connection. See *Tyrrhenian.*

2. The language of the Etruscans, which from its few remains appears to have been unlike any other known tongue. It was spoken by many people in Italy outside of Etruria, till gradually superseded by Oscan and Latin; but a form of it continued in use in Rhætia (the Grisons and Tyrol) several centuries longer.

Etrusco-Campanian (ē-trus″kō-kam-pā′ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Etruria and Campania, of ancient Italy.—**Etrusco-Campanian pottery,** the latest class of Etruscan pottery, made also in Campania, in the third century B. C. and later. The vases of this class are coated with a brilliant black varnish, present a great diversity of forms, and, like the older bucchero vases, affect shapes more appropriate to metal than to clay. All bear ornament in relief, from simple ribs or flutings to medallions, groups of figures, etc.



Etrusco-Campanian Vase.

et seq. An abbreviation of the Latin *et sequentia,* or *et sequentes,* meaning 'and what follows,' 'and the following': as, compare page 45 *et seq.*

-ette. [See *-et*[1].] A French suffix, the feminine form of *-et*[1] (which see), retained in French words of recent introduction, as *grisette, silhouette, etiquette, palette, sextette, coquette,* etc. Some of these have older English forms in *-et*[1], as *ticket, pallet,* or are recently so spelled, as *sextet, octet, coquet,* etc.

ettent, *n.* [Also written *ettin, eaton,* etc.; < ME. *eten, eotend,* etc., < AS. *eoten,* a giant (only in the poem of "Beowulf"), = Icel. *jötunn* = Dan. *jette* = Sw. *jätte,* a giant.] A giant or goblin.

Quen Dauid fagt gaine that *etin*
Has he nogt his staf for-3etin;
Vn-to the bataile he hit bare,
Mugt na kinge squorde do mare.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him. *Beau. and Fl.,* Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

etter (et′èr), *n.* A Scotch form of *atter*[1].

ettercap (et′èr-kap), *n.* A Scotch form of *attercop.*

A fiery *etter-cap,* a fractious chiel,
As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel.
Robertson of Struan.

etter-pike (et′èr-pīk), *n.* [< Sc. *etter,* = E. *atter,* poison, + *pike,* a fish.] Same as *adder-pike.*

ettle[1] (et′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ettled,* ppr. *ettling.* [Sc., also written *ettil, attle, attel,* etc.; < Icel. *ætla, etla,* think, mean, suppose, intend, purpose, related to AS. *eahtian,* meditate, devise (= OS. *ahtōn,* meditate, devise, = OFries. *achtja* = D. *achten* = OHG. *ahtōn,* MHG. *ahten,* G. *achten,* regard, esteem, = Dan. *agte* = Sw. *akta,* esteem, intend, observe, heed), connected with Goth. *aha,* understanding, *ahma,* soul, *ahjan,* think.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To aim; propose; intend; attempt; try.

Heraude in Anger *atled* to sle
Cryste thurgh his curstnes, as the clause tellus.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4304.

I never *ettled* harm to thee.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads,* VI. 178.

2. To expect; reckon: as, I'm *ettling* he'll be here the morn.

I saye the syr Arthure es thyne enmye forever,
And *ettelles* to bee overlynge of the empyre of Rome,
That alle his ancestres aughte, bot Utere hymselfe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 520.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take aim.

Nixt scharp Mnestheus war and awysee,
Vnto the heid has halit vp on hie
Baith arrow and ene, *etland* at the merk.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 144.

2. To make attempt.

If I but *ettle* at a sang, or speak,
They dit their lugs [stop their ears].
Ramsay, Poems, II. 66.

3. To direct one's course.

The cherl grocching forth goth with the gode child,
& euene to themperour thei *atteleden* sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 272.

4. To aspire; be ambitious.

Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the *ettling* town of Greenock, so we can do no less than drink prosperity to his endeavors. *Galt,* The Provost, p. 237.

[Obsolete in all uses except in Scotch.]

ettle[1] (et'l), *n.* [< *ettle*[1], *v.*] Intention; intent; aim. [Scotch.]

Nannie, far before the rest,
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi' furious *ettle*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

ettle[2] (et'l), *n.* A variant of *addle*[2].

ettle[3] (et'l), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *nettle; a nettle* taken as *an ettle*, like *a nadder* taken as *an adder:* see *adder*[1].] A nettle. [Prov. Eng.]

In the Ch'wardens' accounts of Minchinghampton, 1688, one shilling appears as paid "for cutting *ettles*."
Archæologia, XXXV. 451.

ettlement (et'l-ment), *n.* [< *ettle*[1] + *-ment.*] Intention. [Scotch.]

ettler (et'lėr), *n.* One who ettles or aims at a particular object. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

An eydent *ettler* for preferment.
Galt, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 298.

ettlings (et'lingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *ettle*[2] = *addle*[2].] Earnings; wages. [North. Eng.]

ettow (et'ō), *n.* [Appar. of W. Ind. origin.] A boraginaceous shrub, *Cordia Sebestena*, of the West Indies, with handsome orange flowers and a drupaceous fruit. Also *aloe-wood.*

ettweet, *n.* See *étui.*

étude (ā-tüd'), *n.* [F., < L. *studium*, study: see *study.*] A study; a lesson; especially, in *music*, a composition having more or less artistic value, but intended mainly to exercise the pupil in overcoming some particular technical difficulty, or two or more related difficulties.—**Étude de concert**, concert-study; an étude of exceptional brilliancy or artistic value.

étui (ā-twē'), *n.* [Formerly also *ettuy* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *etui*), and in vernacular spelling *etwee, ettwee;* < F. *étui*, formerly *estui, estuy* = Pr. *estui, estug* = Sp. *estuche* = Pg. *estojo* = It. *astuccio*, a case, box. With loss of the initial vowel (by apheresis), *etwee* became *twee*, whence, in the plural, with a deflection of sense, *tweese, tweeze*, whence *tweezers:* see *twee, tweeze, tweezers.*] A small case, especially one of ornamental character and intended to contain delicate or costly objects. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries such cases were carried hanging from the belt by ladies, and used to contain their utensils for needlework and some articles of the toilet.

Estuy [F.], a sheath, case or box to put things in, and particularly, a case of little instruments, or sizzers, bodkin, penknife, etc., now commonly tearmed an *ettwee*.
Cotgrave.

etweet (et-wē'), *n.* See *étui.*

-ety. See *-ity* and *-ty.*

etym., etymol. Abbreviations of *etymology, etymological, etymologically, etymologist.*

etymic (e-tim'ik), *a.* [< *etymon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word.

etymologer (et-i-mol'ō-jėr), *n.* [As F. *étymologue* = Sp. *etimólogo* = It. *etimologo* = G. Dan. Sw. *etymolog*, < L. *etymologos*, < Gr. ἐτυμολόγος, an etymologist: see *etymology* and *-er*[1].] An etymologist.

Laws there must be; and "lex à ligando," saith the *etymologer:* it is called a law from binding.
Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 82.

etymologic, etymological (et″i-mō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *étymologique* = Sp. *etimológico* = Pg. *etymologico* = It. *etimologico* (cf. G. *etymologisch* = Sw. Dan. *etymologisk*), < LL. *etymologicus*, < Gr. ἐτυμολογικός, belonging to etymology, < ἐτυμολογία, etymology: see *etymology.*] Pertaining to, treating of, or determined by etymology.

Without help from *etymologic* or other record we may safely go back ages further. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 165.

etymologica, *n.* Plural of *etymologicon.*

etymologically (et″i-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to or by means of etymology; as regards etymology.

We prefer the form which we have employed, because it is *etymologically* correct.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Vergers do not seem to have been recognised as "cardinal" by the Commission, though they might *etymologically* make good their claim to that title as doorkeepers.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 175.

etymologicon, etymologicum (et″i-mō-loj'i-kon, -kum), *n.*; pl. *etymologica* (-kä). [ML., < Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν, an etymological dictionary, neut. of ἐτυμολογικός, etymological: see *etymologic.*] A work containing the etymologies of the words of a language; an etymological dictionary; a treatise on etymology.

No English dictionary at all fulfils the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular *etymologicon*. They all attempt too much and too little—too much of comparative, too little of positive etymology.
G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., iii.

etymologise, *v.* See *etymologize.*

etymologist (et-i-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *étymologiste* = Sp. It. *etimologista* = Pg. *etymologista;* as *etymology* + *-ist.*] One versed in etymology; one who specially studies, teaches, or writes the history of words; a historian of words.

etymologize (et-i-mol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etymologized*, ppr. *etymologizing.* [< F. *étymologiser*, formerly *etymologizer*, = Sp. *etimologizar* = Pg. *etymologizar* = It. *etimologizzare*, < ML. *etymologisare* (cf. equiv. ML. *etymologicare*, Gr. ἐτυμολογεῖν); as *etymology* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To study etymology or the history of words; search into the origin of words.—2. To provide or suggest etymologies for words.

How perilous it is to *etymologize* at random.
Abp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 208.

II. *trans.* To give the etymology of; trace the etymology of; provide or suggest an etymology for.

Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches.—Most fortunately *etymologized!*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

The habit of *etymologizing* words off-hand from expressive sounds, by the unaided and often flighty fancy of a philologer. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 147.

Also spelled *etymologise.*

etymology (et-i-mol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *etymologies* (-jiz). [Early mod. E. *etymologie, etimologie;* = G. *etymologie* = Dan. Sw. *etymologi*, < F. *etymologie*, now *étymologie* = Sp. *etimología* = Pg. *etymologia* = It. *etimologia*, < L. *etymologia*, ML. also *etimologia, ethimologia*, < Gr. ἐτυμολογία, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, etymology (translated *notatio* (see *notation*) and *veriloquium* (see *veriloquent*) by Cicero, and *originatio* (see *origination*) by Quintilian), < ἐτυμολόγος, studying etymology, telling the true origin of a word (as a noun, an etymologist), < ἔτυμον, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak, tell: see *etymon* and *-ology.*] 1. That part of philology which treats of the history of words in respect both to form and to meanings, tracing them back toward their origin, and setting forth and explaining the changes they have undergone.

Etymology treats of the structure and history of words. It includes classification, inflection, and derivation.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 33.

Specifically—2. The particular history of a word, including an account of its various forms and senses. In its widest sense, the etymology of a word includes all its variations of form and spelling, and all its different meanings and shades of meaning, from its first appearance in the language to the present time, and, further, the same facts concerning the original or the cognate forms of the word in other languages. This would be impracticable for any large number of words, and accordingly the fullest etymologies, as in this dictionary, give but one form or a few typical forms for a given period of a language, or but one form for the whole period of the language, with a like summary treatment of the meanings, a more complete exhibition of forms and meanings being given only at critical or important points in the history. In a very restricted but common acceptation, the word implies merely the "derivation" of the word, namely, the mention of the word or root from which it is derived, as when *bishop* is said to be "from Greek ἐπίσκοπος," or *chief* "from Latin *caput.*"

Expoundinge also and declaringe the *etimologie* and native signification of suche wordes as we have borowed of the Latines or Frenche menne, not evyn so comonly used in our quotidiene speche.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p xxi.

This terme [barbarous] being then so vsed by the auncient Greekes, there haue bene since, notwithstanding, who haue digged for the *Etimologie* somewhat deeper, and many of them haue said that it was spoken by the rude and barking language of the Affricans now called Barbarians. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 210.

Before attempting an *etymology*, ascertain the earliest form and use of the word; and observe chronology. Observe history and geography; borrowings are due to actual contact. Observe phonetic laws.
Skeat, Etym. Dict., Pref., p. xxi.

Those *etymologies* which seemed strong because of likeness in sound, until it was shown that likeness in sound made them impossible. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 59.

3. In *gram.*, that division of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

etymon (et'i-mon), *n.* [= Sp. *étimo* = Pg. *etymon*, < L. *etymon*, < Gr. ἔτυμον, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, its primitive form or root; prop. neut. of ἔτυμος (also in lengthened form ἐτήτυμος, both chiefly poetical), true, sure, real; with formative *-μος*, akin to ἐτεός, true, real, genuine, ὅσιος, hallowed, sacred, holy, pious, devout (= Skt. *satyas*, true); cf. ἑτάζειν, examine, test; the root **ετ* being ult. a reduced form of **σεντ, *sant*, which appears in ὤν (ὀντ-), dial. ἐών (ἐοντ-) (= L. *ens* (*ent-*), orig. *sens* (*sent-*), as in *absens*, absent, *præsens*, present), ppr. of εἶναι, be, = AS. *sōth* (orig. **santh*), E. *sooth* = Icel. *sannr*, true, sooth: see *sooth*, and *ens, entity, ontology*, etc., and *am* (under *be*[1]), which represents the orig. root of all these words. Hence *etymology*, etc.] 1. The original element of a word; the root or primitive.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw.
Peacham, On Drawing.

The etymologist, therefore, whoever he were, hath deceived himself in assigning the *etymon* of this word Assyria, while he forgeth this distinction between it and Syria. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma (1650), p. 179.

2. The original or fundamental sense; the primary or root meaning.

The import here given as the *etymon* or genuine sense of the word. *Coleridge.*

etypic (ē-tip'ik), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + E. *typic.*] In *biol.*, unconformable to type; diverging or divergent from a given type; developing away from a norm or standard of structure: opposed to *attypic.*

etypical (ē-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *etypic* + *-al.*] Same as *etypic.*

Etypical characters are exceptional ones, and . . . are exhibited by an eccentric offshoot from the common stock of a group. *Gill*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1873, p. 293.

eu-. [L., etc., *eu-*, < Gr. εὐ-, a very common prefix, being the stem of the old adj. εὐς (dial. ἠύς), good, brave, noble, neut. acc. εὖ, later εὐ (dial. ἠύ), as an adv., well; prob. orig. **ἐσύς*, < √ **εσ* (= Skt. √ *as*), be, in εἶναι, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]), *etymon*, etc. The prefix is strictly the stem of the adj., and not the adv. εὖ; but the distinction is slight, and is generally disregarded, the prefix being more conveniently referred directly to the adverb. The prefix is used in Greek primarily to form adjectives, the second element being usually a noun or verb root, and the compound being an adjective meaning 'with good . . .,' 'having good . . .,' 'well-' or 'easily ——ed,' as in εὐχειρ, having good (quick, dexterous) hands, well-handed, εὐφυής, well-grown, having a good nature, εὐώνυμος, having a good name, well-named, εὐάγγελος, bringing good news, etc.; such adjectives being often used as nouns, and often having abstract or other nouns derived from them.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'good' (for the purpose) or, as used adverbially, 'well,' 'easily,' implying excellence, fitness, abundance, prosperity, facility, easiness. It is opposed to *dys-*, as in *eulogy, eupepsy*, opposed to *dyslogy, dyspepsy.* In *evangel* and its derivatives *eu-* has taken the form *ev-*, which also appears, less properly, in some recent New Latin formations.

euaster (ū-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate calcareous spicule with stout conic rays radiating from one center.

Euastrosa (ū-as-trō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **euastrosus:* see *euastrose.*] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of starlike or radiated spicules, without spirasters, as in the family *Stellettidæ:* distinguished from *Spirastrosa* and *Sterrastrosa.*

euastrose (ū-as'trōs), *a.* [< NL. **euastrosus*, < Gr. εὖ, well, + ἀστρον, a star.] Of or pertaining to the *Euastrosa.*

Eubagis (ū'bā-jis), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832).] In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, of which *E. arthemon* is the type and sole species.

eublepharid (ū-blef'a-rid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Eublepharidæ.*

Eublepharidæ (ū-ble-far'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eublepharis* + *-idæ.*] A family of gecko-like



Eublepharis hardwicki.

lizards, typified by the genus *Eublepharis*, having amphicœlous vertebræ, united parietal bones, no parietal bar, and incomplete orbital ring.

Eublepharis (ū-blef'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, and βλέφαρα, the eyelids.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Eublepharidæ*, containing such as *E. hardwicki.*

eublepharoid (ū-blef'a-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Eublepharidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Eublepharidæ*.

Eublepharoidea (ū-blef-a-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eublepharis* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, conterminous with the family *Eublepharidæ*, having concavo-concave vertebræ, proximally dilated and loop-shaped clavicles, and no postfrontal or post-orbital squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

Eubœan (ū-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eubœa* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eubœa, a large island of Greece northeast of Attica and Bœotia, or to its inhabitants: as, the *Eubœan* standard of coinage.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Eubœa.

eucairite, *n.* See *eukairite.*

eucalin (ū'ka-lin), *n.* [Written less prop. *eucalyn;* < *Eucal(yptus)* + *-in*[2].] A non-fermentable, sweetish, syrupy body ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) produced in the fermentation of melitose (the sugar of *Eucalyptus*). It is dextrorotatory and reduces copper salts like sugar.

eucalypt (ū'ka-lipt), *n.* A plant belonging to the genus *Eucalyptus*.

Eucalyptocrinidæ (ū-ka-lip-tō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucalyptocrinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil crinoids, typified by the genus *Eucalyptocrinus*. Also *Calyptocrinidæ*.

eucalyptocrinite (ū″ka-lip-tok'ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Eucalyptocrinites;* formed as *Eucalyptocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite of the genus *Eucalyptocrinus*.

Eucalyptocrinus (ū″ka-lip-tok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (from the strong partitions covering the calyx) (historically a shortened form of *Eucalyptocrinites*), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *καλύπτειν*, cover, + *κρίνον*, a lily. For the element *-crinus*, see *encrinite.*] The typical genus of *Eucalyptocrinidæ*, occurring in the Silurian and Devonian formations. *Agassiz*, 1834. Also *Eucalyptocrinites. Goldfuss*, 1826.

eucalyptography (ū″ka-lip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< *Eucalyptus* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of eucalypts; a treatise upon the genus *Eucalyptus*.

eucalyptol (ū-ka-lip'tol), *n.* [< *Eucalyptus* + *-ol.*] A volatile, colorless, limpid oil ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), having a strong aromatic odor, found in eucalyptus oil. Same as *cineol, cajeputol.*

Eucalyptus (ū-ka-lip'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *καλύπτειν*, cover, conceal.] An important genus of myrtaceous evergreen trees and shrubs, including about 120 species, abundant in all parts of Australia, and occurring rarely in New Guinea, Timor, and the Moluccas. The flowers are usually in axillary umbels, with a firm, deciduous, calyptra-like calyx, no petals, and very numerous stamens. The seeds are very small. The leaves are thick and smooth, mostly similar on both sides, and thrown into a vertical position by a twist of the petiole, glandular-punctate, and with a strong, peculiar odor. The matured wood is always hard, and the timber is often very valuable. Many of the arboreous species are very tall; and some, as *E. amygdalina* and *E. diversicolor*, reach a height of over 400 feet, exceeding in this respect all other known trees. Many species exude a gum (a kind of kino), whence the common name of *gum-tree.* From the extreme hardness or the fibrous character of the bark, some are known as iron-bark or stringy-bark trees, and others are distinguished as mountain-ash, box-, or mahogany-trees, etc. *E. siderophloia*, which is the principal ironbark-tree, and *E. resinifera* are the chief source of Botany Bay kino. The leaves of various species, especially of *E. Globulus*, and the oil extracted from them, are said to have important remedial powers in asthma, bronchitis, and various other diseases. The trees are of very rapid growth, and several species, especially the blue-gum, *E. Globulus*, have been extensively planted in warm countries for their timber. There is a popular belief that their culture in malarial districts counteracts miasmatic influences. See *fever-tree.*



Flowering Branch of Blue-gum Tree (*Eucalyptus Globulus.*)

eucatalepsia (ū-kat-a-lep'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing: see *catalepsy.*] In Bacon's philosophy, true understanding: a term designating the attempt, made by means of successive inductions, rising from narrower to wider laws, to make nature intelligible.

That which I meditate and propound is not acatalepsia, but *eucatalepsia;* not denial of the capacity to understand, but provision for understanding truly.

Bacon, Novum Organum (ed. Spedding), I. § 126.

Eucephala[1] (ū-sef'a-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *eucephalus:* see *eucephalous.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds, so called from the beauty of the head. *E. grayi* is a fine Ecuadorian species, with blue head and golden-green body. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

Eucephala[2] (ū-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eucephalus:* see *eucephalous.*] In *entom.*, a group of tipularian or nemocerous dipterous insects, the larvæ of which have usually a well-differentiated head.

eucephalous (ū-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *eucephalus*, < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Well-headed, as a larval crane-fly; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Eucephala.*

After moulting the larval skin the *eucephalous* larvæ become quiescent or freely moveable pupæ.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 577.

Eucera (ū'se-rä), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1769), < Gr. *εὐκέραος, εὐκέρας*, with beautiful horns, < *εὖ*, well, + *κέρας*, the horn.] A genus of solitary bees, of the family *Apidæ*, having the antennæ in the male as long as the whole body, the thorax thickly pubescent, and the fore wings with only two submarginal cells. There are over 30 European species. One has been recognized in North America, but is probably not indigenous.

Eucerocoris (ū-se-rok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κέρας*, a horn, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A notable genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Capsidæ* or *Phytocoridæ*, having antennæ nearly twice as long as the body. *Westwood.*

Euchætes (ū-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χαίτη*, long, loose, flowing hair.] **1.** A genus of *Coleoptera. Dejean*, 1834. —**2.** A genus of arctiid moths, formed by Harris in 1841. The subcostal vein gives rise to two marginal nervules, and a short costal cell is formed between the second marginal nervule and the apical. *E. egle* is slaty-gray, and has a brightly tufted orange, white, and black larva, which feeds on *Asclepias.* Seven other species occur in the United States.



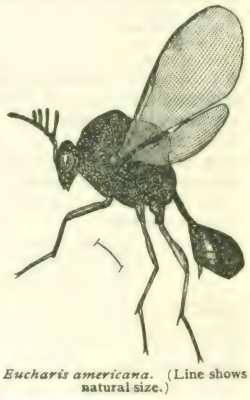
Moth and Larva of *Euchætes egle*, natural size.

3. A genus of birds. *Sclater*, 1858.

Euchalina (ū-ka-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *χαλινός*, a bridle.] The typical genus of *Euchalininæ. Lendenfeld.*

Euchalininæ (ū″ka-li-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchalina* + *-inæ.*] A group of marine sponges, typified by the genus *Euchalina* of Lendenfeld (*Chalina* of authors generally), containing regularly digitate slender forms with a fine network of fibers and slender spicules.

Eucharinæ (ū-ka-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucharis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Leach (1812), including the strongest and handsomest forms of the chalcis-flies, having five-jointed tarsi, no stigmal vein, a wonderful development of the mesothorax, and an extension of the second abdominal segment which incloses all subsequent segments. Also *Eucharida.*



Eucharis americana. (Line shows natural size.)

Eucharis (ū'ka-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐχαρις*, agreeable, < *εὐ*, well, + *χάρις*, grace.] **1.** In *entom.*, the typical genus of chalcidians of the subfamily *Eucharinæ. Latreille*, 1804.—**2.** A genus of mollusks: same as *Glaucus. Péron*, 1807.—**3.** A genus of ctenophorans. *Eschscholtz*, 1829. —**4.** A genus of 5 species of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants of the Andes of Colombia, of which *E. grandiflora* (*E. Amazonica*) is frequently cultivated. Its flowers, borne upon the summit of the scape, are large, pure white, and very fragrant.

eucharist (ū'kā-rist), *n.* [= F. *eucharistie* = Sp. *eucaristía* = Pg. *eucharistia* = It. *eucaristia*, < LL. *eucharistia*, < Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, thankfulness, a giving of thanks, in eccles. use the sacrament of the Lord's supper (with ref. to the giving of thanks before partaking of the elements), < *εὐχάριστος*, grateful, thankful, < *εὖ*, well, + *χαρίζεσθαι*, show favor to, gratify, please, < *χάρις*, grace, favor, gratitude, thanks (cf. *χαρά*, joy), < *χαίρειν*, rejoice. See *grace* and *yearn*[1].] **1†.** The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.

When St. Laurence was in the midst of the torments of the gridiron, he made this to be the matter of his joy and *eucharist*, that he was admitted to the gates through which Jesus had entered. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 26.

2. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the communion; the sacrifice of the mass. See *communion, mass*[1], and *transubstantiation.*

Of all those Comforts and Exercises of Devotion which attend that Blessing [redemption], the *Eucharist* or Holy Sacrament may claim the prime Place.

Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

The Corinthians desecrated the Holy *Eucharist;* but their gluttony and drunkenness did not lead St. Paul to hinder the guiltless among them from participating in that holy rite. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 178, note.

Bingham shows that the administration of the *Eucharist* to infants continued in France till the twelfth century.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 6.

3. The consecrated elements in the Lord's supper.

To imagine that, for the first five hundred years, each one of the faithful who was allowed to stay in church throughout the whole celebration of the holy sacrifice always received the *eucharist* at it, is no small mistake.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 139, note.

Clement of Alexandria speaks of the ministers distributing the *eucharist*, that is, the elements, to the communicants. *W. Smith*, Dict. of Christian Antiq., I. 625.

eucharistic, eucharistical (ū-kā-ris'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *eucharistique* = Sp. *eucarístico* = Pg. *eucharistico* = It. *eucaristico*, < LL. *eucharistia*, eucharist: see *eucharist.*] **1†.** Containing expressions of thanks; of the nature of thanksgiving or a thanksgiving service.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

This [profusion of Mary Magdalene's anointing] Jesus received, as he was the Christ and anointed of the Lord; and by this he suffered himself to be designed to burial, and he received the oblation as *eucharistical* for the ejection of seven devils. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

[See other examples under *euctical.*]—**2.** Pertaining to the eucharist or sacrament of the Lord's supper.

The doctrine of the *Eucharistic* sacrifice depends upon the doctrine of the real objective Presence.

Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 33.

Our own *eucharistic* service and the Roman mass alike are founded upon the doctrine of an atoning sacrifice.

Quarterly Rev.

Eucharistic vestments, the vestments worn by a priest when engaged in the service of the mass or the Lord's supper.

Eucheira, Eucheiridæ. See *Euchira, Euchiridæ.*

euchelaion (ū-ke-lā'on), *n.* [NGr. *εὐχέλαιον*, < Gr. *εὐχή*, prayer, + *ἔλαιον*, oil: see *Elæis* and *oil.*] Unction of the sick with oil: one of the seven sacraments or mysteries of the Greek Church, inherited from apostolic or early Christian usage, and answering to the sacrament of extreme unction in the Latin or Roman Catholic Church.

Euchira (ū-kī'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐχειρ*, quick or ready of hand, < *εὖ*, well, + *χείρ*, hand.] A genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ. E. socialis* is a Mexican species remarkable for undergoing its metamorphosis in a community of individuals, one parchment-like nest, flask-shaped and 8 or 10 inches long, serving for a whole brood. *Westwood*, 1834. Also spelled *Eucheira.*

Euchiridæ (ū-kir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchirus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Euchirus. Hope*, 1837. Also spelled *Eucheiridæ.*

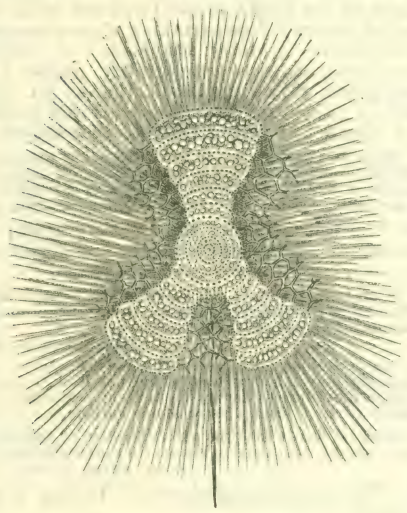
Euchite (ū'kīt), *n.* [< LGr. *εὐχίτης* (in pl. *εὐχῖται*) (see def.), < Gr. *εὐχή*, prayer, < *εὐχεσθαι*, pray.] A member of a sect which arose in the fourth century in the East, particularly in Mesopotamia and Syria. Its members attached supreme importance to prayer and the presence of the Holy Spirit, led an ascetic life, and rejected sacraments and the moral law. The sect continued until the seventh century, and was for a short time revived a few centuries later. Its members

are also variously called *Adelphians, Enthusiasts, Eustathians, Messalians*, etc.

Euchitonia (ū-ki-tō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *χιτών*, a tunic.] The typical genus of *Euchitonidæ*. *Haeckel.*

euchitoniid (ū-ki-ton′i-id), *n.* A member of the *Euchitonidæ*.

Euchitoniidæ (ū″ki-tō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Euchitonia* + *-idæ*.] A pelagic family of radiolarian flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euchitonia*. The animalcules are free-floating, with a diversiform cancellate silicious lorica having a central capsule, ray-like pseudopods from all parts of the surface, and a flagellate appendage anteriorly. They resemble radiolarians. Also *Euchitonidæ*. *S. Kent.*



Euchitonia virchowi, magnified.

Euchlanidæ (ū-klan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Euchlanis* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers having the trochal disk rounded, the wreath in interrupted curves and clusters, the trophi submalleate or virgate, lorica in two parts meeting in a furrow or entire with additional pieces, and the foot jointed, feebly retractile, not telescopic or transversely wrinkled, furcate or stylate.

Euchlanidota (ū-klan-i-dō′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Euchlanis* (*Euchlanid-*) + *-ota*, neut. pl. of *-otus*: see *-ote*.] A group of rotifers or wheel-animalcules, taking name from the genus *Euchlanis*, but more comprehensive than the modern family *Euchlanidæ*. *Ehrenberg.*

Euchlanis (ū′klạ-nis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χλανίς* (*χλανιδ-*), an upper garment of wool.] 1. The typical genus of rotifers of the family *Euchlanidæ*, or referred to a family *Brachionidæ*. *E. macrura* is an example.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, based on *E. collaris*, from Sarawak. *Pascoe*, 1869.



Euchlanis macrura, magnified.

euchlore (ū′klōr), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *χλωρός*, greenish.] Same as *euchloric*. [Rare.]

euchloric (ū-klō′rik), *a.* [⟨ *euchlore* + *-ic*.] Having a distinct green color.—**Euchloric gas.** Same as *euchlorin*.

euchlorin (ū-klō′rin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *χλωρός*, greenish, + *-in*[2]. See *chlorin*.] A very explosive gas, a mixture of chlorin and chlorin peroxid, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium chlorate.

euchologion (ū-kō-lō′ji-on), *n.*; pl. *euchologia* (-ạ). [NL.] Same as *euchology*.

euchology (ū-kol′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *euchologies* (-jiz). [⟨ LGr. *εὐχολόγιον*, a prayer-book, ⟨ *εὐχή*, prayer, + *λέγειν*, say.] The book which contains the ritual of the Greek Church for the celebration of the eucharist and other sacraments, and for all ecclesiastical ceremonies, corresponding to the Missal, Pontifical, and Ritual of the Latin Church; more generally, any liturgy.

> He . . . took out of the ancient *euchologies*, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them. *Bp. Bull*, Works, II. 556.

> The Liturgies . . . are frequently printed with the administration of the remaining Sacraments, and other forms of prayer, and are then known by the name of the *Euchology*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 829.

Euchone (ū-kō′nē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χώνη*, a funnel.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, of the family *Terebellidæ*. *E. elegans*, a beautiful worm of the New England coast, builds a slender tube covered with fine sand, from which it protrudes its long branchiæ like a spreading flower.



Euchone elegans.

★**euchre** (ū′kėr), *n.* [Sometimes written *eucre*; the spelling is evidently corrupt. If of G. origin, as sometimes said (with some probability; cf. *bower*[6] in this game, of G. origin), it would perhaps represent a LG. form **juker*, but no connection is made out. Cf. G. *jucks*, a joke (= E. *joke*), with E. *joker*, a certain card; LG. *juch-hei*, a merry company, an exclamation of boisterous joy, = MHG. *juch*, ⟩ G. *jauchzen*, shout.] 1. A game of cards played by two, three, or four persons with the 32, 28, or 24 highest cards of the pack. Five cards are dealt to each player, two and then three at a time, or three and then two, and one to mark trumps is turned face up; the eldest hand has the right either of ordering this card into the dealer's hand, who discards another, and then playing the game, or of "passing"—that is, doing nothing; likewise the second and third hands if more than two play; should all pass, the dealer can take up into his hand the trump card, or can pass, which he does by turning down the card which had been turned face up; if the latter, the eldest hand either names a new suit as trumps, the game being then played through, or passes again. Should he pass, the second hand, the third hand, and the dealer in turn have the same right of naming the trump or passing. If all pass on this second round, then a new deal is made by the hand next in order. In playing the hands, each player throws one card, following suit if possible, and the highest card takes the trick; the winning of three tricks counts one, of five tricks two; should a player on one side or her up, take up, or name the trump and fail to secure at least three tricks, that side is euchred, and its opponent scores two. The cards rank from ace through king, queen, etc., to the lowest card used, except in trumps, where the knave, known as the right bower, is the highest, and the other knave of the same color, or left bower, is the next highest. Sometimes an additional card, called the *joker*, which is the highest of all the cards, is used. See *railroad euchre*, in the supplement.

2. The winning of at least three tricks in a hand, in a game of euchre, from the side which makes the trump: as, that is a *euchre*.—**Cut-throat euchre**, three-handed euchre, in which one person plays against the other two together.—**French euchre**, a variety of the game of euchre played by four persons with the 24 highest cards of the pack. Each player, in turn, has the right of bidding, or offering to take a certain number of tricks, and that one who bids highest names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the bidding player and his partner take the number of tricks proposed, they add that to their score; if not, their opponents do.—**Progressive euchre**, a series of games of euchre played by three or more sets of four persons each. All the sets begin playing at the same time, and when those at the first or "head" table finish, those at the other tables must stop playing. Those who win or are ahead score one, and are advanced to the next table, except those already at the head table, who stay where they are. Those who lose or are behind stay where they are, except when at the first table, in which case they go back to the last or "booby" table. All who lose while at the last table score one as "boobies." At the end of the play prizes are given.—**Six-handed or bid euchre**, a variety of the game of euchre played by six persons (three on a side), with the joker and the 29, 32, or 34 highest cards of the pack. That player who bids or offers to make the most points names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the player who bids and his partners secure the number of points proposed, they add it to their score; if not, it is counted for their opponents. When more than 30 cards are used, those not dealt are placed face down on the table, and are called "the widow"; the player who names the trump has the privilege of selecting such of them as he may wish, and using them in place of others discarded from his hand.

euchre (ū′kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *euchred*, ppr. *euchring*. [*euchre*, *n.*] In the game of euchre, to win three or more tricks, when an opponent has ordered up, taken up, or named the trump, thus securing two points; hence, to turn the tables on; defeat; get the better of. See the noun.

> Don't you think you cried game just a little too fast. That you played a lone hand and got *euchred* at last?
> Quoted in *Bartlett's* Dict. of Americanisms.

euchroic (ū-krō′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐχροος*, well-colored, ⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *χρόα*, color.] In *chem.*, used in the phrase *euchroic acid*, a dibasic acid forming a white crystalline powder, obtained by heating paramide with alkalis.

euchroite (ū′krō-īt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐχροος*, well-colored (⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *χρόα*, *χροιά*, color), + *-ite*[2].] A transparent and brittle mineral, an arseniate of copper, of a light emerald-green color.

euchrone (ū′krōn), *n.* [⟨ *euchr*(*oic*) + *-one*.] In *chem.*, a dark-blue substance, of unknown composition, precipitated when zinc is added to an aqueous solution of euchroic acid. It is soluble in alkalis, and oxidizes quickly to euchroic acid.

euchymy† (ū′ki-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐχυμία*, goodness of flavor, ⟨ *εὔχυμος*, well-flavored, ⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *χυμός*, juice: see *chyme*.] In *med.*, a good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

euclase (ū′klās), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κλάσις*, a breaking (cf. *εὔκλαστος*, easily broken), ⟨ *κλᾶν*, break.] A very brittle mineral of a pale-green color and high luster, crystallizing in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system. It consists of silica, aluminium, and glucinum, and occurs in the topaz districts of Brazil and the gold districts of ★the southern Ural, and sparingly in the Alps.

Euclea (ū-klē′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), ⟨ Gr. *εὐκλεια*, glory, ⟨ *εὐκλεής*, glorious, ⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *κλέος*, glory, fame.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Limacodidæ*, peculiar to North and South America. The species are often merged in *Limacodes*. (*b*) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, confined to the Malay archipelago. *Newman*, 1842. (*c*) A genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ*, containing only North American species. *Selys-Longchamps*, 1861.

Euclidean (ū-kli-dē′ạn), *a.* [⟨ L. *Euclides*, ⟨ Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*, a man's name (see def.), prop. a patronymic, ⟨ *εὐκλεής*, glorious: see *Euclea*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Euclid, an illustrious Greek mathematician (who lived about 300 B. C.), the author of the "Elements of Geometry," which has been the chief text-book of this subject down to recent times, and is still much used in England. By fixing the admission of certain propositions as more elementary than others, the work has greatly influenced the mode of presentation of mathematical theories.

2. Of or pertaining to Euclid, or Eukleides, Archon Eponymos of Athens for the year 403 B. C. The term specifically notes this date in Greek epigraphy, because under Eukleides the so-called Ionian alphabet, with the letters *eta* and *omega* and the upright *gamma* and *lambda*, was first brought into official use for public documents, and thereafter became usual, and soon universal, in all inscriptions, etc.; hence it also notes the alphabet commonly used at Athens after the year of Eukleides.

Also spelled *Eukleidean*.

Euclidean geometry. See *geometry*.—**Euclidean space**, space as having the properties attributed to it by Euclid, especially the property that the sum of the three angles of every plane triangle is equal to two right angles.

euclionism† (ū′kli-on-izm), *n.* [⟨ *Euclio*(*n-*), a miser in Plautus's "Aulularia," + *-ism*.] Stinginess. *Davies.*

> Strooke with such stinging remorse of their miserable *euclionisme* and smudgery.
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., vi. 147).

Eucnemidæ (ūk-nem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839), ⟨ *Eucnemis* + *-idæ*.] A family of sternoxine beetles, allied to the click-beetles or *Elateridæ* (in which it is sometimes merged), but having the antennæ inserted at the internal border of the eyes and the episterna trapezoidal. The larvæ resemble those of buprestids. Nearly 100 genera are known.

Eucnemis (ūk-nē′mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κνημίς*, a greave, leggin.] The typical genus of *Eucnemidæ*.

Eucnide (ūk′ni-dē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κνίδη*, a nettle: see *cnida*.] A genus of loasaceous plants, of northern Mexico and the adjacent region. They are low, adhesively bristly herbs, with mostly showy yellow flowers. *E. bartonioides* is sometimes cultivated.

Eucœla (ū-sē′lạ), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833, *Eucoila*), ⟨ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Cynipidæ*, or gall-flies, belonging to the subfamily *Figitinæ*, having moniliform antennæ, 13-jointed in the female, 15-jointed in the male. The genus is wide-spread, and a number of American and European species have been described. They are parasitic upon aphids.



Eucope diaphana with a part magnified.

eucolite (ū′kọ-līt), *n.* See *eudialyte*.

Eucope (ū-kō′pē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὐκωπος*, well equipped with oars, ⟨ *εὖ*, well, + *κώπη*, an oar.] The typical genus of the family *Eu-*

copidæ. *E. variabilis* is an example. *Gegenbaur*, 1856.

Eucopidæ (ū-kop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Eucope* + *-idæ*.] A family of vesiculate or campanularian *Hydromedusæ:* same as *Campanulariidæ*.

eucrasy† (ū'krā-si), *n.* [⟨ Gr. εὐκρασία, a good temperature, mildness (of the air, etc.), a good temperament, ⟨ εὔκρατος, well-tempered, temperate, ⟨ εὖ, well, + κεραννύναι, mix: see *crasis, crater*.] In *med.*, that combination of qualities in the body which constitutes health or soundness.

eucrite (ū'krīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. εὔκριτος, easy to discern, ⟨ εὖ, well, + κρίνειν, discern, decide.] A name proposed by Rose for meteorites and telluric rocks composed essentially of anorthite and augite (= diabase or gabbro). [Obsolete.]

eucryptite (ū-krip'tīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. εὔκρυπτος, easy to be hidden (⟨ εὖ, well, + κρύπτειν, hide), + *-ite*2.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium associated with albite as alteration products of spodumene.

eucical† (ūk'ti-kal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. εὐκτικός, expressing a wish, votive, optative, ⟨ εὐκτός, wished for, desired, ⟨ εὔχεσθαι, wish for, vow, pray.] Containing acts of supplication; supplicatory; precatory.

The *euctical* or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand. *J. Mede*, Discourses, i. 48.

Sacrifices . . . distinguished into expiatory, *euctical*, and eucharistical. *Law*, Theory of Religion, p. 226.

eucyclic (ū-sik'lik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. εὖ, well, + κυκλικός, circular: see *cyclic*.] In *bot.*, isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, and alternate with one another.

Eucyrtidiidæ (ū-sėr-ti-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Eucyrtidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of polycystine monocyttarian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Eucyrtidium*.

Eucyrtidium (ū-sėr-tid'i-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. εὖ, well, + κυρτίδιον, dim. of κύρτος, κύρτη, a fishing-basket, creel, ⟨ κυρτός, bent, curved.] The typical genus of the family *Eucyrtidiidæ*, or referred to the family *Polycystinidæ*. *E. galea* and *E. cranoides* of Haeckel are examples.

eudemon, eudæmon (ū-dē'mon), *n.* [⟨ Gr. εὐδαίμων, adj., blest with a good genius, fortunate, happy, ⟨ εὖ, well, + δαίμων, a genius, spirit, etc.: see *demon*. Cf. *Agathodæmon, cacodemon*.] **1.** A good angel or spirit.

The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonize the *Eudæmon*. *Southey*, The Doctor, Fragment on Beards.

2. In *astrol.*, the eleventh house of a celestial figure: so called on account of its good and prosperous significations, as store of friends, attainment of hopes, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

eudemonics (ū-dē-mon'iks), *n.* [⟨ Gr. εὐδαιμονικά, the constituents of happiness, neut. pl. of εὐδαιμονικός, conducive to happiness, ⟨ εὐδαίμων, happy: see *eudemon*.] Eudemonism.

eudemonism, eudæmonism (ū-dē'mon-izm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. εὐδαιμονισμός, a thinking happy, ⟨ εὐδαιμονίζειν, think or call happy, ⟨ εὐδαίμων, having a good genius, happy, fortunate: see *eudemon* and *-ism*.] The doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the sole criterion for the validity of moral maxims; hedonism. Some writers distinguish *eudemonism*, as including the satisfaction of altruistic sentiments under happiness, from the purely egoistic *hedonism*.

Ethics braced up into stoical vigour by renouncing all effeminate dallyings with *Eudæmonism* would indirectly have co-operated with the sublime ideals of Christianity. *De Quincey*, Last Days of Kant.

The discussion of the different sorts, degrees, and consequences of enjoyment led to the true *eudæmonism* of the Epicureans, who taught that mental pleasure was preferable to that of the senses, and that friendship, and freedom from passion and desire, were the supreme forms of happiness. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

eudemonist (ū-dē'mon-ist), *n.* [As *eudemonism* + *-ist*.] A believer in eudemonism.

I am too much of a *eudemonist:* I hanker too much after a state of happiness both for myself and others. *De Quincey*.

eudemonistic (ū-dē-mon-is'tik), *a.* [⟨ *eudemonist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to eudemonism.

The mundane positive *eudæmonistic* morality. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

Christianity itself proceeds from a *eudæmonistic* pessimism. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 455.

eudemonological (ū-dē″mon-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *eudemonistic*. *Mind*, XI. 137.

eudemonology (ū-dē-mon-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. εὐδαίμων, happy (see *eudemon*), + *-λογία*, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of human happiness.

Eudendriidæ (ū-den-drī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Eudendrium* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ* which form colonies, all polyps of which may mature sexual products whereby they are often changed into polypostyles without mouth or tentacles. The alimentary zoöids possess one verticil of filiform tentacles, and mature the generative elements on tentacular appendages. During the maturing of the sexual products the sexual zoöids often become rudimentary and lose their tentacles. *Eudendrium cochleatum* is a good example. Also *Eudendriidæ*.

Eudendrium (ū-den'dri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. εὖ, well, + δενδριον, dim. of δένδρον, a tree.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans, type of a



Eudendrium cochleatum, about natural size.

family *Eudendriidæ*, the stock of which is stiffened by a horny, chitinous substance which is secreted by the animal as a covering, and extends all over the colony excepting the zoöids.

One of the most common forms [of hydroids] found in shallow water . . . from Vineyard Sound northward is *Eudendrium dispar*. It grows in colonies from two to nearly four inches in length, and the parts of the colony which correspond in appearance to the stems and branches of a plant are dark brown or black. At the tip of each branch and branchlet is a hydra-like animal or zoöid, which is directly connected with every other one in the colony. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 79.

eudialyte (ū-dī'a-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. εὐδιάλυτος, easy to break up or dissolve, ⟨ εὖ, well, + διάλυτος, dissolved, ⟨ διαλύειν, dissolve: see *dialysis*.] A mineral of a brownish-red color, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, also massive, in Greenland, Norway, Arkansas, etc. It is a silicate of zirconium, iron, manganese, calcium, sodium, and other elements. The name refers to its easy solubility in acids. *Eucolite* is a variety differing chiefly in optical character. ★Also spelled, erroneously, *eudyalite*.

eudiometer (ū-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. εὐδιος, calm, fine, clear, serene (of air, weather, sea, etc.) (⟨ εὖ, well, + δι-, seen in δῖος, heavenly, Ζεύς, orig. the sky, etc.: see *deity*), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air or the quantity of oxygen it contains, but now generally employed in the analysis of gases, for the determination of the nature and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture. One form consists of a graduated glass tube, either straight or bent in the shape of the letter U, hermetically sealed at one end and open at the other. Two platinum wires, intended for the conveyance of electric sparks through any mixture of gases, so as to cause the union of certain of them, are inserted through the glass near the shut end of the tube, and closely approach but do not touch each other. The nature and proportions of the constituents of the gaseous mixture are determined by the diminution in volume after the passing of the spark.

eudiometric, eudiometrical (ū″di-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer or to eudiometry; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer: as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results.

eudiometry (ū-di-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *eudiometer* + *-y*.] That branch of chemical physics that deals with the measurement and the analyses of gases, specifically the mixed gases of the atmosphere.

eudipleural (ū-di-plō'ral), *a.* [⟨ Gr. εὖ, well, + δίς, two-, + πλευρά, side, + *-al*.] Bilaterally symmetrical; having lateral antimeres well marked; exhibiting right and left sides of the body as symmetrically opposed and antimerically disposed parts.

The *eudipleural* form, which is generally known as that of bilateral symmetry. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 128.

Eudist (ū'dist), *n.* [⟨ F. *Eudiste:* see def.] One of a Roman Catholic congregation founded in France in 1643 by Jean Eudes, a priest of the Oratory, for educational and missionary purposes. Its official name is *The Congregation of Jesus and Mary*. The order was suppressed in 1792, and revived in 1826.

Eudocimus (ū-dos'i-mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. εὖ, well, + δόκιμος, esteemed, notable, ⟨ δοκεῖν, think, seem.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of ibises, containing such species as the white and scarlet ibises of America, *E. alba* and *E. rubra*. *Wagler*, 1832.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of *Coleoptera*. *Schönherr*, 1836.

Eudoxia (ū-dok'si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. εὐδοξος, of good repute: see *Eudoxian*.] A spurious genus of hydrozoans, of the family *Diphyidæ;* a group of individuals, consisting of a nutritive polyp with nematocysts, gonophores, and usually a hydrophyllium, separated from any diphyid, as a species of *Diphyes* and of *Abyla*. The term is retained as the name of such objects.

Eudoxian (ū-dok'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. Εὐδόξιος, a proper name, ⟨ εὐδοξος, of good repute, honored, famous, ⟨ εὖ, well, + δοξα, opinion, reputation.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eudoxius or his doctrines. See II.

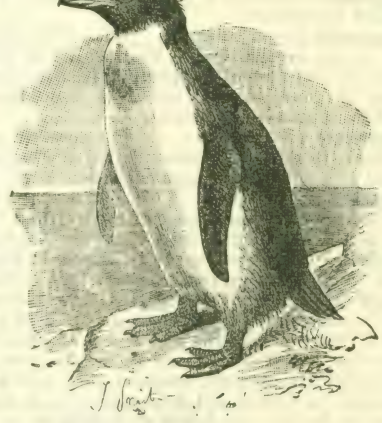
II. *n.* A follower of Eudoxius, a bishop of Constantinople and an extreme Arian of the fourth century: same as *Anomœan, Aëtian*, and *Eunomian*.

Eudromias (ū-drō'mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Brehm, 1831), ⟨ Gr. εὐδρομίας, a good runner, ⟨ εὖ, well, + *-δρομος*, running, ⟨ δραμεῖν, run.] A genus of plovers, of the family *Charadriidæ*, the type of which is the common dotterel, *E. morinellus*. There are several species, of different parts of the world. See cut under *dotterel*.

eudyalite, *n.* See *eudialyte*.

Eudynamis (ū-dī'na-mis), *n.* [NL., also spelled *Eudynamys* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826); ⟨ Gr. εὖ, well, + δύναμις, power.] A genus of Indian, Australian, and Papuan cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, containing such as *E. honoratus* of India, *E. mindanensis* of the Philippines, and *E. cyanocephala* of Australia.

Eudyptes (ū-dip'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), ⟨ Gr. εὖ, well, + δύπτης, a diver, ⟨ δύπτειν, duck, ⟨ δύειν, dive.] A genus of crested penguins, the



Rock-hopper (*Eudyptes chrysocome*).

rock-hoppers, containing such species as the jackass-penguin or macaroni of the sealers, *E. chrysocome* or *chrysolophus*.

Eudyptula (ū-dip'tū-lą), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Eudyptes*.] A genus of Australian pygmy penguins, the type of which is *E. minor*, a bluish species with white throat and no collar, crest, or tracheal septum. Also *Eudyptila*. *Bonaparte*, 1856.

Euechinoidea (ū-ek-i-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. εὖ, well, + ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog, + *-oidea*.] The ordinary sea-urchins collectively, as distinguished from the exclusively fossil ones, or *Tessellata;* the *Echinoidea* less the *Palæchinoidea*.

Euelephas (ū-el'e-fas), *n.* [NL. (Falconer), ⟨ Gr. εὖ, well, + ἐλέφας, elephant.] A genus of proboscidean mammals, of which the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas* or *Euelephas indicus*, is the type: distinguished from *Loxodon*, the African elephant, by the extremely deep, narrow intervals, completely filled with cement, between the ridges of the molar teeth: same as *Elephas* proper. See *Loxodon* and *elephant*.

euemerism, euemerist, etc. See *euhemerism,* etc.

Euereta (ū-er′e-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ,* well, + *ἐρέτης,* a rower, an oar (usually in pl.), ⟨ *ἐρέσσειν,* row.] Huxley's name for a group of turtles composed of the two genera *Sphargis* and *Chelone,* inhabiting the seas of warm climates. They have a blunt snout with hooked horny beak, the tympanum hidden by the integument, and the limbs, of which the anterior pair are much the longer, converted into paddles, the digits being flattened and bound immovably together by integument, and only one or two of them bearing nails. See *Sphargis* and *Chelone.*

euergetes (ū-ėr′je-tēz), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐεργέτης,* a well-doer, ⟨ *εὖ,* well, + *ἔργον,* work, a deed (cf. *ἐργάτης,* a doer), ⟨ **ἔργειν,* work, do: see *work.*] A benefactor: a title of honor in ancient Greece of such as had done the state some service, and sometimes assumed as a royal surname, as by Ptolemy III. of Egypt (Ptolemy Euergetes), and Ptolemy VII. (Euergetes II.).

As *euergetes* of Greek cities, Hadrian completed the Olympieion at Athens.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 191.

Eufitchia (ū-fich′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Packard, 1876), ⟨ Gr. *εὖ,* well, + *Fitchia,* q. v.] A genus of geometrid moths. *E. ribearia* is a species which lays its eggs in the autumn on the stems of currant- and gooseberry-bushes. They hatch when the bushes are in full bloom in the spring, and the larva, a whitish measuring-worm with black spots and yellow stripes, called the *gooseberry-spanworm,* feeds upon the leaves until full-grown, when it goes under ground to pupate, remaining in this state for two or three weeks before it issues as a moth. The remedies are powdered hellebore, either in solution or applied dry when the plants are moist. Same as *Cymatophora,* Hübn.



Female Moth of Gooseberry-spanworm (*Eufitchia ribearia*), natural size.

euge† (ū′jē), *interj.* [L., ⟨ Gr. *εὖγε,* good! well said! well done! an exclamatory use of the adv. *εὖγε,* or *εὖ γε,* well, rightly, in replies confirming or approving what has been said: *εὖ,* well (see *eu-*); *γε,* an enclitic particle.] Well done! well said! good! an exclamation of applause, encouragement, joy, and the like.

To solemnize the *euges,* the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents.
Hammond, Works, IV. 500.

eugenesic (ū-jē-nes′ik), *a.* [⟨ *eugenes(is)* + *-ic.*] Same as *eugenetic.*

eugenesis (ū-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ,* well, + *γένεσις,* generation.] The quality of breeding freely; fertility; specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

eugenetic (ū-jē-net′ik), *a.* [⟨ *eugenesis,* after *genetic,* q. v.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis. Also *eugenesic.*

Eugenia (ū-jē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, named in honor of Prince *Eugene* of Savoy (died 1736); in def. 2, named from the Empress *Eugénie* of France. The name *Eugene,* G. *Eugen,* F. *Eugène,* etc., NL. *Eugenius,* fem. *Eugenia,* G. *Eugenie,* F. *Eugénie,* etc., NL. *Eugenia,* means 'well-born,' ⟨ Gr. *εὐγενής,* well-born: see *eugeny.*] **1.** A genus of myrtaceous shrubs and trees, of about 700 species, which are found in tropical or subtropical America and tropical Asia, with a few species in Africa and Australia. About five are found in Florida. The flowers are tetramerous, with numerous stamens, and are followed by a baccate fruit. The leaves are opposite, and often glandular-punctate and fragrant, and the wood is hard and sometimes of value. Several species bear edible fruits, as *E. Uvalha, E. Nhanica,* and *E. Guabiju.* The leaves of *E. fragrans* and *E. variabilis* are employed medicinally, while the wood of *E. ligustrina* and some other species is much used. The rose-apple, *Caryophyllus Jambos,* and the jambolana, *Syzygium Jambolana,* have been referred to this genus by some authors. The astringent bark of the latter is used in dyeing and tanning, and in medicine.

2. A genus of humming-birds. *E. imperatrix* is a fine species from Ecuador, green with a violet throat-spot. *Gould,* 1855.—**3.** A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ. Desvoidy,* 1863.

Eugeniacrinidæ (ū-jē″ni-a-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Eugeniacrinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of encrinites or fossil crinoids, ranging from the Oölite to the Cretaceous.

eugeniacrinite (ū-jē-ni-ak′ri-nīt), *n.* [⟨ NL. *Eugeniacrinites;* as *Eugeniacrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite of the family *Eugeniacrinidæ.*

Eugeniacrinites (ū-jē-ni-ak-ri-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Eugeniacrinus.*] Same as *Eugeniacrinus.*

Eugeniacrinus (ū-jē-ni-ak′ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (reduced from *Eugeniacrinites*), ⟨ Gr. *εὐγενής,* well-born, of noble race, + *κρίνον,* a lily.] The typical genus of the family *Eugeniacrinidæ. Miller,* 1821.

eugenic[1] (ū-jen′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐγενής,* well-born (see *eugeny*), + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to race-culture.

If *eugenic* principles were universally adopted, the chance of exceptional and elevated natures would be largely reduced. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XL. 459.

eugenic[2] (ū-jen′ik), *a.* [⟨ *Eugen-ia,* **1,** + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cloves.—**Eugenic acid,** or **eugenol,** an oil obtained from cloves. It is colorless at first but darkens on standing; reddens litmus-paper; and has the taste and odor of cloves. Careful oxidation gives vanillin, the flavoring principle of vanilla bean.

eugenicist (ū-jen′i-sist), *n.* [⟨ *eugenics* + *-ist.*] Same as *eugenist.*

eugenics (ū-jen′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *eugenic*[1].] The science of developing or improving the qualities of the human race; the science or art of bringing about an improved type of offspring, especially of the human race.

The ingenious speculations of Mr. F. Galton in the delicate domain of *eugenics,* and in the idiosyncrasies of mental imagery, . . . are now recognised as a necessary development of the method into which Darwin has cast the thought of the age. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* II. 110.

eugenin (ū′jē-nin), *n.* [⟨ *Eugen-ia,* **1,** + *-in*[2].] A substance ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$) which settles spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. It crystallizes in small laminæ, which are colorless, transparent, and pearly, but in time become yellow.

eugenist (ū′jen-ist), *n.* [⟨ *eugen(ics)* + *-ist.*] An advocate of eugenics.

eugeny† (ū′je-ni), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐγένεια,* poet. *εὐγενία,* nobility of birth, ⟨ *εὐγενής,* well-born, of noble race, ⟨ *εὖ,* well, + *γένος,* race, family: see *genus.*] Nobleness of birth. *Ogilvie.*

eught, eughen†. Lawless spellings of *yew, yewen. Spenser.*

Euglena (ū-glē′nä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ,* well, + *γλήνη,* the pupil of the eye, the socket of a joint.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Euglenidæ. E. viridis* is one of the commonest and best-known of infusorians, inhabiting stagnant pools, often occurring in vast shoals on the surface of the water. *Ehrenberg,* 1832.



Euglena viridis, magnified.

Euglenia (ū-glē′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Euglena.*] A group of flagellate infusorians, taking name from the genus *Euglena,* and corresponding nearly to the *Astasiæa* of Ehrenberg and less exactly to the modern family *Euglenidæ. Dujardin.*

euglenid (ū-glen′id), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Euglenidæ.*

Euglenidæ (ū-glen′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Euglena* + *-idæ.*] A large family of monomastigate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euglena,* highly diversiform or metabolic, with brilliant, usually green, endoplasm. These remarkable animalcules form a natural family, whose bright colors (for the most part green, though sometimes red) and peculiar endogenous multiplication (noted below) are highly characteristic. They vary much in the different genera, being free-swimming or sedentary, naked or loricate, and solitary or colonial. The flagellum is single and terminal; the oral aperture is distinct; the endoplasm often contains highly refractive particles of apparently amylaceous substance; one or more eye-like pigment-specks are often developed at the anterior end; and the contractile vacuole and the endoplast are conspicuous, the former usually located close to the anterior border. The euglenids multiply both by longitudinal and transverse fission, by the subdivision of the body-substance into sporular elements, and by the development of independent germinal bodies out of the substance of the endoplast. The sporulation, or breaking up of the colored endoplasm, usually consequent upon a process of encystment, results in the formation of germs variable in number and of irregular contour, released as small green amœbiforms, without trace of the flagellum, oral aperture, or pigment-spot, which are subsequently acquired. The fusiform zoöids resulting from the sporulation of the endoplasm of motile euglenids, on the contrary, appear to be usually furnished with a flagellum and an eye-speck. Another form of encystment, not connected with reproduction, occurs in euglenids when the water dries up in the ponds or ditches where they live. The animalcules become spherical and quiescent, develop a gelatinous covering which indurates, and in this condition have been mistaken for green algals. These several changes of the animalcule give rise to the term *euglenoid,* applied to other organisms, as gregarines, which present similar conditions of encystment and sporulation. According to Saville Kent, the genera composing the family as at present recognized are *Euglena, Amblyophis, Phacus, Chloropeltis, Trachelomonas, Rhaphidomonas, Cœlomonas, Ascoglena,* and *Colacium.* Nearly all occur in fresh water, especially when stagnant, though a few are found in brackish water. They may be single or in small groups, or may form very extensive colonies.

Euglenina (ū-glē-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [⟨ *Euglena* + *-ina.*] In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), same as *Euglenidæ.*

euglenoid (ū-glē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Euglena* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the form of or resembling infusorians of the family *Euglenidæ;* especially, becoming encysted and sporulating like the *Euglenidæ;* exhibiting the movements during the process of reproduction which characterize species of *Euglena.*

The movements [of gregarines after fission] now become neither vibratile nor amœboid, but definitely restrained, and are best described as *euglenoid.*
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 852.

They are apparently Gregarinæ, which have been killed in various states of *euglenoid* movement.
W. B. Benham, Micros. Science, XXVII. 570.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Euglenoidea.*

II. *n.* A sporozoan, as a gregarine, in the euglenoid state.

The *euglenoid* is always a single contractile sac, with one mass of medullary substance, in which floats the large vesicular transparent nucleus.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 853.

Euglenoidea (ū-glē-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Euglena* + *-oidea.*] In Bütschli's system of classification, an order of flagellate infusorians, represented by the *Euglenidæ* and related groups, of large size and well organized, uniflagellate or rarely with a pair of flagella, and having a mouth and pharynx. The families besides *Euglenina* assigned to this order are *Menoidina, Peranemina,* and *Petalomonadina.*

eugnomosyne (ūg-nō-mos′i-nē), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *εὐγνωμοσύνη,* considerateness, indulgence, ⟨ *εὐγνώμων,* kind-hearted, considerate, ⟨ *εὖ,* well, + *γνώμη,* the mind: see *gnome.*] The faculty of judging well concerning matters which fall under no known rule and concerning which one has had no experience; good sense in novel situations and unexpected emergencies. [Rare.]

eugonidia (ū-gō-nid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *εὖ,* well, + NL. *gonidia,* q. v.] In *lichenology,* proper or typical gonidia, as distinguished from gonimia. They are inclosed in a distinct cellular membrane, and are usually bright-green.

Eugubine (ū′gū-bin), *a.* [⟨ It. *Eugubbio* (NL. *Eugubium*), usually *Gubbio,* ⟨ L. *Iguvium,* a city of Umbria.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium or Iguvium (now Gubbio) in Umbria, Italy: specifically applied to certain tablets or tables of bronze (seven in number) discovered there in 1444, and now preserved in the town-hall of Gubbio. These tablets, called the *Eugubine* or *Iguvine tables,* constitute an important memorial of the ancient Umbrian tongue, and show that it somewhat resembled the ancient Latin, as well as the Oscan. Only four of the tables are wholly Umbrian, one is partly Umbrian and partly Latin, and two are Latin. The inscriptions relate to the acts of a corporation of priests, and contain the names of several deities otherwise unknown.

euharmonic (ū-här-mon′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *εὖ,* well, + *ἁρμονικός,* harmonic.] Producing perfectly concordant sounds, as opposed to sounds produced by tempered instruments.—**Euharmonic organ,** an organ or harmonium having enough keys to the octave to provide for playing in pure intonation.

euhemerism (ū-hē′mē-rizm), *n.* [Also *euemerism;* ⟨ L. *Euhemerus,* ⟨ Gr. Εὐήμερος, a Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C., who wrote a work setting forth the view of mythology which goes under his name. The name means 'having a happy day, cheerful,' ⟨ *εὖ,* well, + *ἡμέρα,* day.] The doctrine that polytheistic mythology arose exclusively, or in the main, out of the deification of dead heroes; the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods to the level of distinguished men, and so regards the myths as founded on real histories; hence, the derivation of mythology from history.

Euhemerism has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which denies the existence of divine beings, and reduces the gods of old to the level of men.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 416.

Again very many Arab tribes are named after gods or goddesses, and the *euhemerism* which explains this by making the deity a mere deified ancestor has no more claim to attention in the Arab field than in other parts of the Semitic world.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 17.

euhemerist (ū-hē′mē-rist), *n.* and *a.* [Also *euemerist;* ⟨ *Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* A believer in the doctrine of euhemerism.

II. *a.* Euhemeristic.

euhemeristic (ū-hē-mē-ris′tik), *a.* [Also *euemeristic;* ⟨ *euhemerist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to euhemerism or euhemerists; given to or concerned with the derivation of mythology from history: as, *euhemeristic* historians.

A *Euhemeristic* réchauffé of Phœnician theology and mythology. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVII. 764.

euhemeristically (ū-hē-mē-ris′ti-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Euhemerus; rationalistically: as, to explain a myth *euhemeristically*. Also *euemeristically*.

euhemerize (ū-hē′mē-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *euhemerized*, ppr. *euhemerizing*. [< *Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To treat or explain in the manner of Euhemerus; treat or explain rationalistically: as, to *euhemerize* a myth (that is, to explain it as being founded on a basis of history). See *euhemerism*.

He [the ethnographer] can watch how the mythology of classic Europe, once so true to nature and so quick with her ceaseless life, fell among the commentators to be plastered with allegory or *euhemerised* into dull sham history. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 249.

By the beginning of the twelfth century, the Irish had long been Christians, their deities had been either *euhemerized* into mortals or degraded into demons and fairy chiefs. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 196.

II. *intrans.* To believe in or practise euhemerism; treat or explain myths euhemeristically.

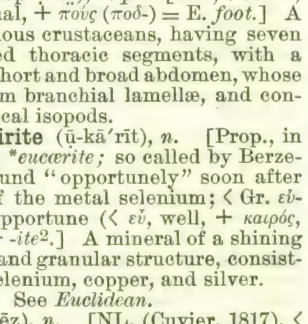
Euichthyes (ū-ik′thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] In Claus's system of classification, a subclass of fishes, containing all fishes except the *Cyclostomi* and *Leptocardii*.

Euisopoda (ū-i-sop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἴσος*, equal, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A group of isopodous crustaceans, having seven free appendaged thoracic segments, with a comparatively short and broad abdomen, whose appendages form branchial lamellæ, and containing the typical isopods.

eukairite, eucairite (ū-kā′rīt), *n.* [Prop., in Latinized form, **eucærite*; so called by Berzelius because found "opportunely" soon after the discovery of the metal selenium; < Gr. *εὐκαιρος*, timely, opportune (< *εὖ*, well, + *καιρός*, time, season), + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a shining lead-gray color and granular structure, consisting chiefly of selenium, copper, and silver.

Eukleidean, *a.* See *Euclidean*.

Eulabes (ū′lā-bēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulabetinæ*, based upon the *Gracula religiosa* of Linnæus, the mina or mino. There are several other species of these religious grackles, often seen in confinement.



Mina, or Religious Grackle (*Eulabes religiosa*).

Eulabetinæ (ū″lā-be-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulabes* (*-et-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of old-world sturnoid passerine birds, of the family *Sturnidæ*, related to the starlings proper, typified by the genus *Eulabes*. They are the so-called grackles of India and the eastern islands. There are about 12 species, of several genera, commonly known as *minas* (*minos*, *mynahs*, etc.).

eulachon (ū′la-kon), *n.* [A native name in the northern Pacific islands.] The candle-fish, *Thaleichthys pacificus*.—**Eulachon-oil**, oil obtained from the *Thaleichthys pacificus*, which has been proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Eulalia (ū-lā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *εὐλαλος*, sweet-spoken, < *εὖ*, well, + *λαλεῖν*, talk, speak.] **1.** A genus of errant chætopodous annelids, of the family *Phyllodocidæ*. *Savigny*, 1817.—**2.** A genus of caraboid beetles.—**3.** A genus of grasses, of about 30 species, natives of the old world. *Xipheagrostis Japonica*, often cultivated for the decoration of lawns, on account of its handsome plumes and often variegated foliage, is commonly known to horticulturists under its old genus name *Eulalia*.

Eulerian (ū-lē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Euler* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or invented by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler (1707–83).—**Eulerian constant**, the value of

$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\ldots+\frac{1}{n-1}-\left(\frac{1}{n+1}+\frac{1}{n+2}+\ldots\frac{1}{n^2-1}\right)$$
$$-\frac{1}{3n^2}-\frac{1}{10n^4}+\frac{1}{126n^6},$$

where n is infinite. It is 0.57721566490153286060 +.—**Eulerian equation.** See *equation*.—**Eulerian function**, the function

$$\Pr x=\sum_0^\infty(-1)^n/n!\,(x+n).$$

Eulerian integral of the first kind, the integral

$$\mathrm{B}(p,q)=\int_0^{\pi/2}2\cos^{2p-1}\phi.\sin^{2q-1}\phi.\,d\phi.$$

Eulerian integral of the second kind, the gamma function, or

$$\Gamma n=\int_0^\infty x^{n-1}e^{-x}.\,dx.$$

Eulerian method, in *hydrodynamics*, the ordinary method, by the use of the Eulerian equations.

Euler's numbers, Euler's solution. See *number*, *solution*.

Eulima (ū-lī′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λιμός*, hunger, famine.] A remarkable genus of gastropods, formerly referred to the family *Pyramidellidæ*, but now regarded as typical of a family *Eulimidæ*. Some of the species live on holothurians or other echinoderms. An American species, *E. oleacea*, is a parasite of *Thyone briareus*, a common holothurian of the Atlantic coast.

Eulimacea (ū-li-mā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulima* + *-acea*.] Same as *Eulimidæ*.

eulimid (ū′li-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Eulimidæ*.

Eulimidæ (ū-lim′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulima* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Eulima*. The animal has subulate tentacles, with eyes sessile outside, and the shell is turreted, milky-white, and polished, and has an oval mouth with smooth columellar lip. Numerous species live in different seas. Also *Eulimacea*.

eulogia (ū-lō′ji-ä), *n.* [ML., the eucharist, etc., < Gr. *εὐλογία*, praise, blessing: see *eulogy*.] In the *early church:* (*a*) The sacrament of the Lord's supper. (*b*) Later, the name of the portion of the eucharist sent to the sick, or by bishops to other bishops and churches as a token of Christian love. These practices were early discontinued, because of the growing reverence for the elements. (*c*) Later still, the name given to the unconsecrated bread not needed in the eucharist, but blessed and distributed as a substitute for the eucharist among those members of the congregation who, though they had the right to take the communion, did not commune. This custom still exists in the Greek Church. Also called *antidoron* (which see). Also *eulogy*.

As soon as Mass had been ended, a loaf of bread was blessed, and then, with a knife very likely set apart for the purpose, cut into small slices, for distribution among the people, who went up and received it from the priest, whose hand they kissed. This holy loaf, or *eulogia*, was meant to be an emblem of that brotherly love and union which ought always to bind Christians together.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 137.

eulogically† (ū-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner to convey praise; eulogistically. [Rare.]

Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 387.

eulogise, *v. t.* See *eulogize*.

eulogist (ū′lō-jist), *n.* [< *eulog-y* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a eulogy; one who praises highly or excessively.

Such bigotry was sure to find its *eulogist*.
Buckle, Civilization, II. vii.

A name . . . that *eulogists* hold up to the world as without spot or blemish.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans (Franklin).

eulogistic, eulogistical (ū-lō-jis′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *eulogist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or containing eulogy, or high or excessive praise; laudatory.

Eulogistic phrases, first used to supreme men, descend to men of less authority, and so downwards.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 395.

eulogistically (ū-lō-jis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* With high or undue commendation or eulogy.

eulogium (ū-lō′ji-um), *n.* [< ML. *eulogium*, eulogy: see *eulogy*.] Eulogy, or a eulogy. [Now rare.]

A lavish and undistinguishing *eulogium* is not praise.
Ames, Works, II. 72.

=Syn. See *eulogy*.

eulogize (ū′lō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eulogized*, ppr. *eulogizing*. [< *eulog-y* + *-ize*.] To pronounce a eulogy upon; praise highly or excessively; extol in speech or writing. Also spelled *eulogise*.

Bishop Horsley . . . publicly *eulogized* this treatise in the charges delivered to his clergy, recommending it to their particular perusal.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper, Pref., p. 8.

Stanhope *eulogised* the law of Charles II. absolutely forbidding the importation of French goods into England.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

eulogy (ū′lō-ji), *n.*; pl. *eulogies* (-jiz). [First in ML. form *eulogium* (> OF. *euloge*); later *eulogy* = F. *eulogie*, < ML. *eulogia* (a blessing, salutation, present, etc.), < Gr. *εὐλογία*, good or fine language, praise, eulogy, panegyric, in N. T. blessing (see *eulogia*), < *εὖ*, well, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** High commendation of a person or thing, especially when expressed in a formal manner or to an undue degree; specifically, a speech or writing delivered or composed for the express purpose of lauding its subject.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Yet are there many worthy personages that deserve better than dispersed report or barren *eulogies*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 132.

2. Same as *eulogia*.

At Angers one Lent he [St. Malan] gave what is called the "*eulogie*" (sacred bread) to four bishops.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 14.

=Syn. 1. *Encomium*, *Eulogy*, *Eulogium*, *Panegyric*. These words are best understood through their history. (See the derivations.) *Eulogy* is stronger than *encomium*, but still is the most general word. An *encomium* is an expression of warm praise, of some fullness and completeness, like the ancient laudatory ode: *encomium* is not a distinctive name for a set speech; the others may be: as, Everett's *Eulogy* upon the Pilgrim Fathers; the *Panegyric* of Isocrates. *Eulogium* is only a more formal word for *eulogy*. The last three may be used abstractly, but not *encomium;* we may say, it was mere *eulogy* or *panegyric*, but not mere *encomium*. *Eulogy*, *a eulogy*, and *an encomium* may be tempered with criticism; *panegyric* and *a panegyric* are only praise; hence, *panegyric* is often used for exaggerated or undiscriminating praise.

Plutarch assures us that our author [Cicero] . . . made a speech in public full of the highest *encomiums* on Crassus.
Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, i. 5, note 3.

Men with tears coursing down their cheeks in listening to his [Choate's] sonorous periods in his *eulogy* upon Webster yet slily made a memorandum that they would count the words in some of those periods when they should be printed. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 99.

Collectors of coins, dresses, and butterflies have astonished the world with *eulogiums* which would raise their particular studies into the first ranks of philosophy.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 375.

I think I am not inclined by nature or policy to make a *panegyrick* upon anything which is a just and natural object of censure. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Eulophia (ū-lō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the crested lip, < Gr. *εὔλοφος*, well-plumed, having a beautiful crest: see *Eulophus*.] A genus of epiphytic or terrestrial orchids, of tropical or sub-tropical regions. The tubers of some species were formerly used as salep.

Eulophinæ (ū-lō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eulophus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of parasitic insects, of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Westwood in 1840. They have 4-jointed tarsi, unbroken submarginal veins, slender hind thighs, and undivided mesoscutum. The males of many species have branched or flabellate antennæ. All the species, so far as known, are parasitic, usually upon lepidopterous larvæ.

Eulophus (ū′lō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὔλοφος*, beautifully crested, well-plumed, < *εὖ*, well, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulophinæ*. *Geoffroy*, 1764.

eulysite (ū′li-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐλυσία*, readiness in loosing, < *εὐλυτος*, easy to loosen, untie, or dissolve: see *eulytite*.] The name given by Axel Erdmann, in 1849, to a rock found by him at Tunaberg in Sweden, which he described as being a granular mixture of diallage, garnet, and altered olivin. This rock contains also grains of magnetite, and the olivin is now and then altered into serpentine. It is one of the varieties of peridotite. Rocks similar in composition to eulysite have been found in Germany, Italy, and Greece.

eulytin (ū′li-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐλυτος*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (see *eulytite*), + *-in*2.] Same as *eulytite*.

eulytite (ū′li-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐλυτος*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (< *εὖ*, well, + *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose, dissolve), + *-ite*2.] A mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of bismuth, found at Schneeberg in Saxony. It occurs in groups of tetrahedral crystals of a delicate brown or yellow color. Also called *eulytin* and *bismuth-blende*.

Eumæus (ū-mē′us), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *Εὐμαῖος*, a man's name.] A genus of lycænid butterflies, of a few North and Central American species, bronzed black with a golden sheen, and with bright-green or blue maculate borders. *E. atala* is very abundant in Florida, where the bright-red larva is known as the *coontie-worm*, from the Indian name of the plant *Zamia integrifolia*, a cycad, which it defoliates.

Eumeces (ū-mē′sēz), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐμήκης*, of a good length, great, considerable, < *εὖ*, well, + *μῆκος*, length. Cf. *μακρός*, long.] A genus of skinks, of the family *Scincidæ*. It contains small harmless lizards known as *bluetails* and *scorpions*, of which there are many species in the warmer portions of the globe; about 12 occur in the United States. They have well-developed 5-toed limbs, a smooth fusiform tail,

the nostrils in a single median plate, thin polished scales, and no palatine teeth. *E. fasciatus*, the common blue-tail of the United States, is 8 or 9 inches long, green with yellow stripes, passing on the tail into blue, and pearly-white below. *E. longirostris* is the Bermuda skink.

Eumenes (ū′me-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐμενής*, well-disposed, friendly, gracious, < *εὖ*, well, + *μένος*, mind, temper, disposition.] The typical genus of wasps of the family *Eumenidæ*, having



Eumenes fraterna. (Line shows natural size.)

the abdomen pyriform, with a very long pedicel formed by the first abdominal segment. *E. fraterna* is a common North American species.

Eumenidæ (ū-men′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-idæ*.] A family of true wasps, by some ranked only as a subfamily, containing certain solitary wasps, and distinguished from social wasps by having the claws armed with a tooth instead of being simple. These wasps are of only two forms, male and female, the latter having the dual rôle of queen and worker. Also *Eumenida*, *Eumenides*.

Eumenides[1] (ū-men′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐμενίδες* (sc. *θεαί*), lit. the gracious goddesses, < *εὐμενής*, well-disposed, favorable, gracious, < *εὖ*, well, + *μένος*, mind, temper, disposition.] In *classical myth.*, the Erinyes or Furies: a euphemistic name. See *Erinys* and *fury*.

While Apollo or Athena only slay, the power of Demeter and the *Eumenides* is over the whole life.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 151.

Eumenides[2] (ū-men′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-ides*.] 1. Same as *Eumenidæ*.—2. A group of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1836.

Eumeninæ (ū-me-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + *-inæ*.] The *Eumenidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Vespidæ*.

eumerism (ū′me-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (division) (see *eumeristic*), + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, an aggregate of eumeristic parts; a process or result of eumerogenesis: a kind of merism opposed to *dysmerism*.

eumeristic (ū-me-ris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐμέριστος*, easily divided, < *εὖ*, well, + *μεριστός*, divided, divisible, < *μερίζειν*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part.] In *biol.*, regularly repeated in a set or series of like parts which form one integral whole; eumerogenetic: opposed to *dysmeristic*.

eumerogenesis (ū″me-rō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (division) (see *eumerism*), + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, the genesis, origination, or development of many like parts in a regular series forming an integral whole; repetition of forms without modification or specialization: opposed to *dysmerogenesis*. Ordinary cell-division and the budding of successive joints of a tapeworm are examples.

eumerogenetic (ū″me-rō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *eumerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *biol.*, produced by or resulting from eumerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting eumerism; eumeristic: opposed to *dysmerogenetic*.

eumeromorph (ū′me-rō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μέρος*, part (see *eumerism*), + *μορφή*, shape.] An organic form resulting from eumerogenesis; a eumeristic organism: opposed to *dysmeromorph*.



Northern Sea-lion (*Eumetopias stelleri*).

eumeromorphic (ū″me-rō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *eumeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a eumeromorph; eumerogenetic or eumeristic in form: opposed to *dysmeromorphic*.

Eumetopias (ū-me-tō′pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1866), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μετωπίας*, having a broad forehead, < *μέτωπον*, the forehead, < *μετά*, between, + *ὄψ* (*ὠπ-*), the eye.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidæ*. The type is the northern sea-lion, *E. stelleri*, which inhabits the northern Pacific from about lat. 60° to Japan and California. The male measures from 9 to 11 feet in length, and weighs upward of a thousand pounds; the female is much smaller and more slender. See cut in preceding column.

Eunectes (ū-nek′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer (cf. *νηκτός*, adj., swimming), < *νήχειν*, swim.] 1. A genus of enormous South American serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, or boas. *E. murinus* is the anaconda (which see). *Wagler*, 1830. —2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidæ*, containing about 12 species, of Europe, Asia, Australia, and South America. *Erichson*, 1832.



Anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*).

Eunectus (ū-nek′tus), *n.* [NL.: see *Eunectes*.] Same as *Eunectes*.

Eunice (ū-nī′sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Εὐνείκη* or *Εὐνίκη* a Nereid.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of annelids, typical of the family *Eunicidæ*. It is characterized by having no fewer than 9 distinct dentary pieces, 2 large flat ones united below, and 3 dextral and 4 sinistral cutting teeth working against each other. *E. gigantea* is a large West Indian sea-centipede, with several hundred joints. *E. antennata* is another example.



Eunice antennata.

Euniceæ (ū-nis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + *-eæ*.] A group of annelids approximately corresponding to the family *Eunicidæ*.

Eunicidæ (ū-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + *-idæ*.] A family of errant, predaceous, polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Eunice*. The body has many segments; the præstomium bears tentacles; the parapodia are usually uniramous, sometimes biramous, and ordinarily provided with dorsal and ventral cirri as well as branchiæ. There are several genera.

Eunomia (ū-nō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Εὐνομία*, daughter of Themis, a personification of *εὐνομία*, good order: see *eunomy*.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of moths. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of polyps. *Lamarck*, 1821. (*c*) A genus of worms. *Risso*, 1826. (*d*) A genus of North American bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, having the apical joint of the antennæ spoon-shaped. There are two species, *E. apacha* and *E. heteropoda*. —2. In *astron.*, the fifteenth planetoid, discovered at Naples by De Gasparis in 1851.

Eunomian (ū-nō′mi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Eunomius*, < Gr. *Εὐνόμιος*, a proper name, < *εὐνομος*, well-ordered: see *eunomy*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eunomius or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eunomius, an extreme Arian of the fourth century, pupil of Aëtius, and some time bishop of Cyzicus: same as *Anomœan*, *Aëtian*, and *Eudoxian*.

eunomy (ū′nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐνομία*, good order, good laws well obeyed, < *εὔνομος*, well-ordered, under good laws, < *εὖ*, well, + *νόμος*, law.] Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. *Mitford*.

Eunota (ū-nō′tạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *εὔνωτος*, well-backed, stout-backed, < *εὖ*, well, + *νῶτος*, the back.] A group of existing *Lacertilia*, having the more important characters of the *Platynota*, but distinguished from them by having two nasal bones, and the integument of the head covered with epidermic plates.

eunuch (ū′nuk), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *eunuque* = Sp. It. *eunuco* = Pg. *eunucho*, < L. *eunuchus*, < Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, a chamberlain (in Asia, and later in the Greek empire, generally a castrated man); hence, a castrated man (applied also to castrated beasts and to seedless fruits); < *εὐνή*, bed, + *ἔχειν*, have, hold, keep.] I. *n.* 1. In the East, a chamberlain; a keeper of the bedchamber, or of the women in a large or polygamous household: an office generally (and in the latter case always) held by castrated men, and often bringing to its holders in princely houses great political influence.

From the domestic service of the palace, and the administration of the private revenue, Narses the *eunuch* was suddenly exalted to the head of an army.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xli.

Hence, in general—2. Any castrated male of the human species.

II. *a.* Unproductive; barren. [Rare.]

He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste. *Godwin*, Mandeville, III. 96.

eunuch (ū′nuk), *v. t.* [< *eunuch*, *n.*] To make a eunuch of; castrate, as a man. [Rare.]

They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn
That they deserve no children of their own.
Creech, tr. of Lucretius.

eunuchate† (ū′nuk-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *eunuchatus*, pp. of *eunuchare*, make a eunuch, < L. *eunuchus*, a eunuch.] Same as *eunuch*.

It were . . . an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

eunuchism (ū′nuk-izm), *n.* [< LL. *eunuchismus*, < LGr. *εὐνουχισμός*, < *εὐνουχίζειν*, make a eunuch, < *εὐνοῦχος*: see *eunuch*.] The state of being a eunuch.

That *eunuchism*, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it [marriage], we doubt not.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 54.

euomphaloid (ū-om′fạ-loid), *a.* Like species of the genus *Euomphalus:* as, a *euomphaloid* shell. *P. P. Carpenter*.

Euomphalus (ū-om′fạ-lus), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the wide umbilicus, < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, umbilicus.] A large genus of fossil gastropods, belonging to the family *Turbinidæ*, appearing in the Silurian strata, and keeping its place till the Triassic period. The remains consist of depressed or discoidal shells, with a polygonal aperture and very wide umbilicus (whence the name). The operculum is round, shelly, and multispiral.

euonym (ū′ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐώνυμος*, having a good name, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name.] In *terminol.*, a good, proper, or fitting name of anything; a term which conforms to the rules and answers the requirements of a system of naming, and is therefore available as a technical designation: opposed to *caconym*. [Rare.]

euonymin (ū-on′i-min), *n.* [< *Euonymus* + *-in*[2].] 1. An uncrystallizable, bitter substance, soluble in alcohol and water, obtained from *Euonymus*.—2. A complex substance precipitated from the tincture of euonymus by adding water.

Euonymus (ū-on′i-mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *euonymos* (Pliny), < Gr. *εὐώνυμος* (*τὸ εὐώνυμον δένδρον*), the spindle-tree, < *εὐώνυμος*, having a good name, honored, prosperous, lucky, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, name: see *onym*.] 1. A genus of celastraceous shrubs and small trees, of temperate and subtropical regions, including about 60 species. They have opposite leaves, and loose cymes of small purplish flowers, followed by usually crimson or rose-colored capsules, which on opening disclose the seed wrapped in an orange-colored aril. The spindle-tree of Europe, *E. Europæus*, the leaves, flowers, and fruit of which are said to be poisonous to animals, is sometimes cultivated, but less frequently than the more ornamental American species, *E. atropurpureus* and *E. Americanus*, known respectively as the *wahoo* or *burning-bush* and the *strawberry-bush*. *E. Japonicus*, sometimes called *Chinese box*, is a handsome evergreen species of Japan, often with finely variegated leaves. All parts of the European spindle-tree are emetic and purgative, and the bark of the wahoo is used as an active purgative. See cut under *burning-bush*.

2. [*l. c.*] The bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*, which is used as a purgative and laxative.

euonymy (ū-on′i-mi), *n.* [As *euonym* + *-y*. Cf. *synonymy*, etc.] A system of or the use of euonyms; right or proper technical nomenclature. [Rare.]

Euornithes (ū-ôr′ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird.] A superordinal group of birds, containing all living birds excepting the struthious or ratite forms, the tinamous, and the penguins. It is the same as *Carinatæ* without the tinamous and penguins.

euornithic (ū-ôr-nith′ik), *a.* [< *Euornithes* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euornithes*.

euotomous (ū-ot′ō-mus), *a.* An incorrect form of *eutomous*.

euouæ (ū-ō′ē), *n.* See *evovæ*.

Eupagurus (ū-pa-gū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Pagurus*.] A genus of hermit-crabs. *E. bernhardus* is one of the commonest species of hermit-crab along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and is often found in the shell of the sea-snail *Lunatia heros* and others.



Hermit-crab (*Eupagurus bernhardus*) in Shell of Sea-snail (*Lunatia heros*).

eupathia (ū-path′i-ạ), *n.* [See *eupathy*.] In *pathol.*, same as *euphoria*.

eupathy† (ū′pa-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐπάθεια*, the enjoyment of good things, comfort; with the Stoics, a happy condition; < *εὐπαθής*, enjoying good things, in happy condition, < *εὖ*, well, + *πάθος*, feeling.] Right feeling.

And yet verily they themselves againe do terme those joyes, those promptitudes of the will, and wary circumspections, by the name of *eupathies*, i. e. good affections, and not of apathies, that is to say, impossibilities; wherein they use the words aright and as they ought.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 62.

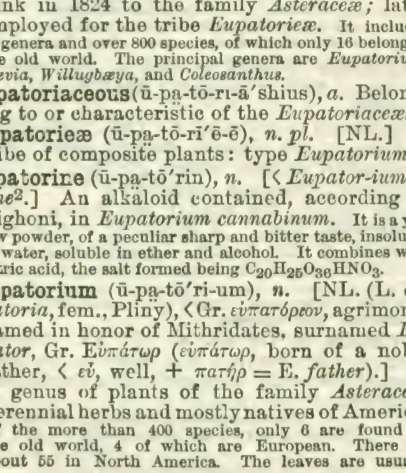
Eupatoriaceæ (ū-pạ-tō-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupatorium* + *-aceæ*.] The name given by Link in 1824 to the family *Asteraceæ*; later employed for the tribe *Eupatorieæ*. It includes 40 genera and over 800 species, of which only 16 belong to the old world. The principal genera are *Eupatorium*, *Stevia*, *Willughæya*, and *Coleosanthus*.

eupatoriaceous (ū-pạ-tō-rı-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the *Eupatoriaceæ*.

Eupatorieæ (ū-pạ-tō-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A tribe of composite plants: type *Eupatorium*.

eupatorine (ū-pạ-tō′rin), *n.* [< *Eupator-ium* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid contained, according to Righoni, in *Eupatorium cannabinum*. It is a yellow powder, of a peculiar sharp and bitter taste, insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with nitric acid, the salt formed being $C_{20}H_{25}O_{36}HNO_3$.

Eupatorium (ū-pạ-tō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *eupatoria*, fem., Pliny), < Gr. *εὐπατόριον*, agrimony, named in honor of Mithridates, surnamed *Eupator*, Gr. *Εὐπάτωρ* (*εὐπάτωρ*, born of a noble father, < *εὖ*, well, + *πατήρ* = E. *father*).] **1.** A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, perennial herbs and mostly natives of America. Of the more than 400 species, only 6 are found in the old world, 4 of which are European. There are about 55 in North America. The leaves are usually



Flowering Branch of Ayapana (*Eupatorium triplinerve*).

opposite, resinously dotted, and bitter, and the white or purplish flowers are in small cymosely-paniculate heads. The hemp-agrimony, *E. cannabinum*, is found throughout Europe, and has long been in common use as a tonic and febrifuge. Thoroughwort or boneset, *E. perfoliatum*, which is a popular stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and the joepye-weed, *E. purpureum*, are common species of the United States. Various other species are used medicinally, as the bitter-bush, *E. villosum*, of Jamaica, and the ayapana, *E. triplinerve*, of Reunion.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

eupatory (ū′pạ-tō-ri), *n.* Same as *eupatorium*, 2.

eupatrid (ū-pat′rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the Eupatridæ.

At the beginning of Athenian history we find the Athenian commonalty the bondslaves, through debt, of the *Eupatrids*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 167.

The honour given to the heads of the houses, which everywhere formed the primary mould of the Aryan community, . . . was certainly one great source of nobility. This was the patent, so to speak, of the Roman patrician, of the Greek *eupatrid*, of the Teutonic warrior.
Edinburgh Rev.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Eupatridæ.

Just as a Roman or Athenian noble, settled at any point of the Ager Romanus or the Attic territory, would still count himself a member of his patrician house or *eupatrid* tribe. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 271.

Eupatridæ (ū-pat′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *εὐπατρίδης*, born of a noble father, of noble family; pl. *Εὐπατρίδαι*, the Eupatridæ; < *εὖ*, well, + *πατήρ* = E. *father*.] The ancient aristocracy of Athens and other Greek states, in whom, in primitive times, were vested the privileges and powers of lawgivers, the lower classes having no voice. See *patrician*.

Eupelminæ (ū-pel-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupelmus* + *-inæ*.] A prominent subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, chiefly distinguished by the enlarged first joint of the middle tarsi and the long spine at the tip of the middle tibiæ. The antennæ are 13-jointed, and the wings have a long stigmal vein. Many of the species are parasitic in the eggs of other insects, while others live in larvæ.

Eupelmus (ū-pel′mus), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot.]



Female of *Eupelmus floridanus*. (Cross shows natural size.)

The typical genus of *Eupelminæ*. There are many species, of wide geographical distribution, differing much as regards the insects which they infest. *E. floridanus* is a handsome North American species.

eupepsia, eupepsy (ū-pep′si-ạ, -si), *n.* [NL. *eupepsia*, < Gr. *εὐπεπτος*, easy of digestion, having a good digestion, < *εὖ*, well, + *πεπτός*, verbal adj. of *πέπτειν*, *πέσσειν*, digest: see *dyspepsy*, *pepsin*, *peptic*.] Good digestion: opposed to *dyspepsia*.

An age merely mechanical! *Eupepsy* its main object.
Carlyle, Signs of the Times.

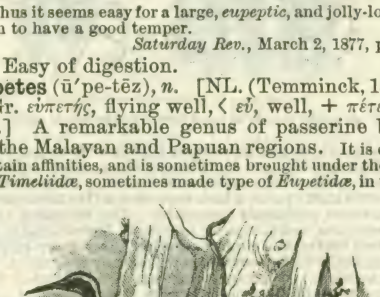
eupeptic (ū-pep′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐπεπτος*, easy of digestion, having a good digestion: see *eupepsia*.] **1.** Having good digestion: opposed to *dyspeptic*.

The *eupeptic* right-thinking nature of the man . . . fitted Baillie to be a leader in General Assemblies.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

Thus it seems easy for a large, *eupeptic*, and jolly-looking man to have a good temper.
Saturday Rev., March 2, 1877, p. 351.

2. Easy of digestion.

Eupetes (ū′pe-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1830), < Gr. *εὐπετής*, flying well, < *εὖ*, well, + *πέτεσθαι*, fly.] A remarkable genus of passerine birds of the Malayan and Papuan regions. It is of uncertain affinities, and is sometimes brought under the family *Timeliidæ*, sometimes made type of *Eupetidæ*, in which



Eupetes macrocercus.

the grallatorial genus *Mesites* has been placed, there being some superficial resemblance between these two genera. It appears to be nearest the *Crateropodidæ*, or true babbling thrushes. The bill is long, the neck extremely slender, and covered like the head with short, velvety feathers. The type species, *E. macrocercus*, inhabits the Malay peninsula and Sumatra; *E. cærulescens* is found in New Guinea.

Eupetidæ† (ū-pet′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupetes* + *-idæ*.] A highly unnatural association of the passerine genus *Eupetes* and the grallatorial genus *Mesites*, made by G. R. Gray in 1869.

Euphausia (ū-fạ-ö′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φαινειν* (√ **φα*), make to appear (cf. *εὐφαής*, very bright, < *εὖ*, well, + *φάος*, *φῶς*, light, < *φαίνειν* (√ **φα*), make to appear) (see *phantasm*, *fancy*), + *οὐσια*, substance.] A genus of schizopodous crustaceans or opossum-shrimps, typical of the family *Euphausiidæ*. *Dana*, 1850.

Euphausia leaves the egg as a true nauplius with its three pairs of appendages, a mouth being present, though the alimentary canal is not open at the posterior end. With succeeding moults new appendages are formed and the carapace outlined, while the abdomen does not make its appearance, except in a very rudimentary condition, until six appendages are outlined. A modified zoeal condition now ensues, from which the adult is gradually produced by a series of moults. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 43.

Euphausiidæ (ū″fa-ö-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphausia* + *-idæ*.] A family of opossum-shrimps, taking name from the genus *Euphausia*. They have a small non-calcareous carapace, firmly connected with the trunk along the dorsal face, leaving only part of the last segment closed above. Eight genera have been established. The species are mostly pelagic.

Euphema (ū-fē′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐφημος*, uttering sounds of good omen: see *euphemism*.] A genus of Australian grass-parrakeets, founded



Grass-parrakeet (*Euphema elegans*).

by Wagler in 1830. It contains such species as *E. elegans* and *E. pulchella*, and was made by G. R. Gray in 1840 to include such species as *E. discolor*. Also *Euphemia*.

euphemism (ū′fē-mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, euphemism, i. e., the use of an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < *εὐφημίζειν*, use a good for a bad, an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < *εὔφημος*, uttering sounds of good omen, abstaining from inauspicious words, < *εὖ*, well, + *φήμη*, a voice, a prophetic voice, rumor, talk (= L. *fama*, rumor, fame), < *φάναι*, speak, say: see *fame*, *fate*.] **1.** In *rhet.*, the use of a mild, delicate, or indirect word or expression in place of a plainer and more accurate one, which by reason of its meaning or its associations or suggestions might be offensive, unpleasant, or embarrassing.

This instinct of politeness in speech—*euphemism*, as it is called—which seeks to hint at an unpleasant or an indelicate thing rather than name it directly, has had much to do in making words acquire new meanings and lose old ones: thus 'plain' has usurped the sense of 'ugly'; 'fast,' of 'dissipated'; 'gallantry,' of 'licentiousness.'
Chambers, Inf. for the People.

2. A word or expression thus substituted: as, to employ a *euphemism*.

When it was said of the martyr St. Stephen that "he fell asleep," instead of "he died," the *euphemism* partakes of the nature of a metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and the death of such a person.
Beattie, Moral Science, § 866.

euphemistic, euphemistical (ū-fē-mis′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by euphemism.

euphemistically (ū-fē-mis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a euphemistic manner; as a euphemism.

euphemize (ū′fē-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *euphemized*, ppr. *euphemizing*. [< Gr. *εὐφημίζειν*: see *euphemism*.] **I.** *trans.* To make euphemistic; express by a euphemism.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in euphemism; speak euphemistically.

Euphoberia (ū-fō-bē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φοβερός*, fearful, formidable, < *φόβος*, fear.] An extinct genus of myriapods, typical of the family *Euphoberiidæ*.

Euphoberiidæ (ū″fō-be-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphoberia* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of myriapods, of the order *Archipolypoda*. They had the anterior and posterior parts differentiated, the dorsal plates more or less consolidated, and several longitudinal rows of spines or protuberances along the back. The species lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

euphone (ū-fō′nē), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐφωνος*, sweet-voiced, musical.] In *organ-building*, a sixteen-foot stop, consisting of a set of pipes with free reeds, and giving a sweet, subdued, clarinet-like tone.

Euphonia (ū-fō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1805), < Gr. *εὐφωνος*, sweet-voiced, musical: see *euphonous*, *euphony*.] 1. A large genus of Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, giving name to a section *Euphoniinæ* of that family. *E. musica* is the organist-tanager of the West Indies. One species, *E. elegantissima*, is found on the borders of the United States; 31 others extend through the neotropical regions to Bolivia and Paraguay. Also called *Cyanophonia*, *Acroleptes*, *Iliolopha*, and *Phonasca*. Also written *Euphona*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

The very peculiar structure of the digestive tube of the *euphonias* was first pointed out by Lund.
P. L. Sclater, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XI. 53.

euphoniad (ū-fō′ni-ad), *n.* [< *euphony* + *-ad*[1].] A musical instrument of the orchestrion class.

euphonic (ū-fon′ik), *a.* [As *euphon-ous* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by euphony; agreeable to the ear; easy or pleasing in respect to utterance.

The conclusion was drawn that the vowel is an important element in the make-up of the verb for *euphonic* purposes. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 6., App.

euphonical (ū-fon′i-kạl), *a.* [< *euphonic* + *-al*.] Same as *euphonic*.

Our English hath what is comely and *euphonical* in each of these [other European languages], without any of their inconveniences. *Bp. Wilkins*, Real Character, iii. 14.

Euphoniinæ (ū-fō-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphonia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tanagers, having a short turgid bill, the upper mandible usually with terminal notch and also some slight serrature, a short tail, and certain peculiarities of the stomach. There are 4 genera, *Euphonia*, *Chlorophonia*, *Pyrrhuphonia*, and *Hypophœa*. Also *Euphoninæ*.

euphonious (ū-fō′ni-us), *a.* [< LL. *euphonia* (< Gr. *εὐφωνία*), euphony, + *-ous*. See *euphonous*.] Consisting of agreeable articulate elements; well-sounding; euphonic.

Euphonious languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement. The Fin, in which it is rare to find two concurrent consonants in the same syllable, is too fine and delicate for remembrance. The mind wants consonantal combinations, or something equally definite, to lay hold of. *Latham*, Elem. of Comp. Philol.

euphoniously (ū-fō′ni-us-li), *adv.* With euphony; harmoniously.

euphonism (ū′fō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐφωνος*, euphonous (see *euphonous*), + *-ism*.] An agreeable sound or combination of sounds. *Oswald.* [Rare.]

euphonium (ū-fō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐφωνος*, sweet-voiced, musical: see *euphonous*.] 1. A musical instrument, consisting of a set of glass tubes, connected with graduated steel bars, to be put in vibration by the moistened finger: invented by Chladni in 1790.—2. A musical instrument, the lowest or bass of the saxhorn family, having a compass of about three octaves upward from the second C below middle C. Its tone is powerful, but unsympathetic.

euphonize (ū′fō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *euphonized*, ppr. *euphonizing*. [< Gr. *εὐφωνος*, having a good voice, sweet-voiced, musical (see *euphonous*), + *-ize*.] To make euphonic or agreeable in sound.

The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in *euphonizing* our language which might have been expected.
Mitford, Harmony of Language (1774), p. 174.

euphonous (ū′fō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐφωνος*, having a good voice (i. e., having a sweet voice, as a singer, e. g., the Muses, or having a loud, distinct voice, as a herald) (appar. not used with ref. to easy or agreeable pronunciation), < *εὖ*, well, + *φωνή*, voice, sound: see *euphony*.] Same as *euphonious*. *Mitford*.

euphony (ū′fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *euphonie* = Sp. *eufonía* = Pg. *euphonia* = It. *eufonia*, < LL. *euphonia*, < Gr. *εὐφωνία*, the quality of having a good voice (i. e., a sweet or a loud voice), loudness of voice, euphony, < *εὔφωνος*, having a good voice: see *euphonous*.] 1. Easy enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation which is pleasing to the sense; agreeable utterance. As a principle active in the historical changes of language, *euphony* is a misnomer, since it is ease of utterance, economy of effort on the part of the organs of speech, and not agreeableness to the ear, that leads to and governs such changes.

Euphony, which used to be appealed to as explanation [of phonetic change], is a false principle, except so far as the term may be made an idealized synonym of economy [in utterance]. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 773.

2. Harmonious arrangement of sounds in composition; a smooth and agreeable combination of articulate elements in any piece of writing.

Euphony consists, also, in a well-proportioned variety of structure in successive sentences. A monotonous repetition of any construction can not be made euphonious, except by singing it. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 327.

=Syn. *Euphony*, *Melody*, *Harmony*, *Rhythm*. *Euphony* in style respects simply the question of pleasing sounds in the words themselves. *Melody* respects the succession of sounds, especially as affected by the pitch appropriate to the thought and required by the arrangement of clauses. *Harmony* respects the adaptation of sound to sense. *Rhythm* respects the emphasis—that is, the succession of emphatic and unemphatic syllables. In music *melody* respects the agreeable combination of successive sounds of various pitch, while *harmony* respects the agreeable blending of simultaneous sounds of different pitch, the sounds in either case being from voices or musical instruments; thus, a song for children to sing must depend for its effect upon *melody* rather than *harmony*.

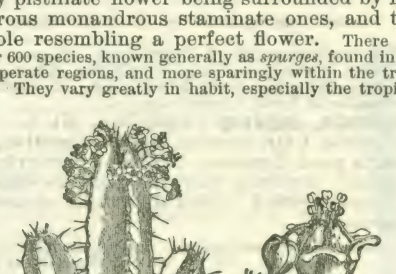
The Attic *euphony* in it, and all the aroma of age.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

The river that I sate upon
It made such a noise as it ron,
Accordaunt with the birdes *armony*,
Me thought it was the beste *melody*
That mighte ben yheard of any mon.
Chaucer, Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 81.

By the *harmony* of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion, as our solemn musick, which is inarticulate poesy, does in churches. *Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, Pref.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns, or into *rhythm* have dash'd
The passion of the prophetess.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Euphorbia (ū-fôr′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (L. *euphorbea* and *euphorbeum*), < Gr. *εὐφόρβιον*, an African plant, also its juice (*euphorbium*, q. v.), said to be named from *Euphorbus*, Εὔφορβος, physician to the king of Mauretania. The name Εὔφορβος is prop. an adj., *εὐφορβος*, well-fed, < *εὖ*, well, + *φέρβειν*, feed.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, characterized by having its achlamydeous, unisexual flowers within a cup-shaped, calyx-like involucre, the central solitary pistillate flower being surrounded by numerous monandrous staminate ones, and the whole resembling a perfect flower. There are over 600 species, known generally as *spurges*, found in all temperate regions, and more sparingly within the tropics. They vary greatly in habit, especially the tropical species, which are sometimes shrubs or trees; and many African species have succulent, leafless, spiny, and angled stems, resembling columnar *Cactaceæ*. They abound in an acrid milky juice, which possesses active medicinal and sometimes poisonous properties. The blooming spurge, *E. corollata*, and the ipecac spurge, *E. Ipecacuanhæ*, of the United States, and numerous other species, are employed medicinally in the countries where they are native. (See *euphorbium*.) Various species are also cultivated for ornament, as *E. marginata* for its color-margined leaves, *E. fulgens* for its bright-red involucre, and several African species for their cactus-like habit, as *E. resinifera*.



Top of Stem of *Euphorbia resinifera*.
a, involucre with inclosed flowers; *b*, section of same.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Euphorbiaceæ (ū-fôr-bi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euphorbia* + *-aceæ*.] An important family of mostly apetalous plants, including 218 genera and over 4,000 species, found in all temperate and tropical regions, but especially abundant in South America. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with monœcious or diœcious flowers, and the fruit a tricoccous 3-seeded or 6-seeded capsule. They have an acrid milky juice, and some are poisonous; but the fruits of a few are edible, and the roots of others abound in starch. The family includes the candleberry (*Aleurites*), the cassava plant (*Manihot*), the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus*), the croton-oil and cascarilla plants (*Croton*), several species that furnish caoutchouc (*Hevea*, *Sapium*, etc.), and numerous other more or less useful plants. The larger genera are *Euphorbia*, *Croton*, *Phyllanthus*, and *Acalypha*.

euphorbiaceous, euphorbial (ū-fôr-bi-ā′shius, ū-fôr′bi-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Euphorbiaceæ*.

euphorbium (ū-fôr′bi-um), *n.* [ME. *euforbia*; < NL. *Euphorbium*, formerly applied to the plant now distinguished as *Euphorbia*, < Gr. *εὐφόρβιον*, the African plant, also its acrid juice: see *Euphorbia*.] 1. A gum-resin, the product of *Euphorbia resinifera*, a leafless, cactus-like plant of Morocco. It is extremely acrid, and was formerly used, even by the ancients, as an emetic and a purgative, but it is now employed only as an ingredient in plasters and in veterinary practice.

Fixe therinne the 5 essence of tho laxatyues that purgen flewme and viscous humoris, as a litil of *euforbie*, or turbit, or sambucy.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

Euphorbium, the gummy Juice or Sap of that Tree much us'd in Physick and Surgery. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

2†. Same as *euphorbia*, 2.

His Shield flames bright with gold, imbossed hie
With Wolves and Horse seem-running swiftly by,
And freng'd about with sprigs of Scammony,
And of *Euphorbium*, forged cunningly.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

euphoria (ū-fō′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐφορία*, power of bearing easily, < *εὔφορος*, bearing well, < *εὖ*, well, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A disposition to bear pain well. (*b*) The state of feeling well, especially when occurring in a diseased person. Also called *eupathia*.

euphoric (ū-for′ik), *a.* [< *euphoria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphoria.

Dr. Battaglia, director of an insane asylum in Cairo, describes many experiments upon himself with different qualities of hashish. . . . He produced a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the commonly reported *euphoric* apathy. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 361.

euphotide (ū-fō′tid or -tīd), *n.* [F. *euphotide*, < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-ide*.] See *gabbro*.

Euphrasia (ū-frā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL.; ML. also *eufrasia*; < Gr. *εὐφρασία*, delight, good cheer, < *εὐφραίνειν*, delight, cheer, gladden (cf. *εὐφρων* (*εὐφρον-*), cheering, gladdening, < *εὖ*, well, + *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), the mind): see *frantic*, *frenzy*, *phrenetic*, etc.] A genus of low parasitic herbs, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, with small flowers in terminal leafy-bracted spikes. There are about 110 species in temperate and cold regions in both hemispheres. Only 5 species are native to North America. See *euphrasy*.

euphrasy (ū′frā-si), *n.* [< ME. **euphrasy* (spelled *heufrasy*), < ML. *eufrasia*, *euphrasia*: see *Euphrasia*.] The eyebright, *Euphrasia officinalis*.

Then purged with *euphrasy* and rue
The visual nerve; for he had much to see.
Milton, P. L., xi. 414.

With fairy *euphrasy* they purged my eyes,
To let me see their cities in the skies.
Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 114.

Euphratean (ū-frā′tē-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Euphrates, an important river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and after a course of 1,600 miles falling into the Persian gulf. The region called Mesopotamia is included between the Euphrates and the Tigris, which flows into the Euphrates from the east about 100 miles from its mouth.

The early life of the "Father of the Faithful" belongs to the time when Turanian and Semitic elements were mingled in the *Euphratean* valley.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 253.

euphroe, *n.* See *uphroe*.

Euphrosyne (ū-fros′i-nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Euphrosyne*, < Gr. *Εὐφροσύνη*, one of the three Bœotian Charites, or Graces, who, with her fellows, presided over all that constitutes the charm and brilliancy of life; lit. mirth, merriment, festivity, < *εὐφρων*, merry, cheerful: see *Euphrasia*.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of errant chætopodous annelids, of the family *Amphinomidæ*.

euphuism (ū′fū-izm), *n.* [< *Euphues*, the hero of two works by John Lyly, viz., "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit," 1579, and "Euphues and his England," 1580, written in a strange ornate and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth, + *-ism*. The name *Euphues* (prop. **Euphyes*) is taken from Gr. *εὐφυής*, well-shaped, of good natural disposition, naturally clever (*ὁ εὐφυής*, a man of genius), etc., < *εὖ*, well, + *φυή*, growth, stature, nature, < *φύειν*, produce, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *Eng. lit.*, an affected literary style, originating in the fifteenth century, characterized by a wide vocabulary, alliteration, consonance, verbal antithesis, and odd combinations of words. The style, although bombastic and ridiculous originally, contributed to the flexibility and verbal resources of later English. It assumed its most extreme form in the works of John Lyly, called the Euphuist.

All our Ladies were then his [Lyly's] Scholars; and that Beauty in Court which could not Parley *Eupheisme* was as little regarded as She which now there speaks not French.
Edward Blount, in Lyly's Euphues, Epist. to Reader.

The discourse of Sir Piercie Shafton, in "The Monastery," is rather a caricature than a fair sample of *euphuism*. . . . Perhaps, indeed, our language is, after all, indebted to this writer [Lyly] and his *euphuism* for not a little of its present euphony. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 495.

So far, then, there is in the father of *euphuism* [Lyly] nothing but an exaggerated developement of tastes and tendencies which he shared not only with a generation of writers, but with the literary currents of a century, indeed of more centuries than one.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 156.

=Syn. This word is sometimes confounded with *euphemism* and *euphony*. It has nothing to do with either.

euphuist (ū'fū-ist), *n.* [As *euphu-ism* + *-ist.*] One who uses the euphuistic style; one who affects excessive elegance and refinement of language: applied particularly to a class of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of which stood John Lyly.

euphuistic (ū-fū-is'tik), *a.* [< *euphuist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by euphuism; of or pertaining to the euphuists: as, *euphuistic* pronunciation.

The all-seeing poet laughs rather at the pedantic schoolmaster than at the fantastic knight; and the *euphuistic* pronunciation which he makes Holofernes so malignantly criticise was most probably his own and that of the generality of his educated contemporaries.

Craik, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 473.

The *euphuistic* style was an exaggeration of the "Italianating" taste which had begun with the revival of our poetical literature in the days of Henry VIII., but to which Lyly was the first to give full expression in prose.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 157.

euphuistically (ū-fū-is'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a euphuistic manner.

A most bland and *euphuistically* flattering note.

Carlyle, in Froude, II. 42.

euphuize (ū'fū-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *euphuized*, ppr. *euphuizing*. [As *euphu-ism* + *-ize.*] To express one's self by euphuism; use an affectedly fine and delicate style.

If thou *Euphuize*, which once was rare,
And of all English phrase the life and blood, . . .
I'll say thou borrow'st.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

euphyllum (ū-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *euphylla* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A true or foliage leaf, in distinction from *cataphyllum*, *prophyllum*, etc.

eupion, eupione (ū-pī'on, -ōn), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐπίων*, very fat, < *εὖ*, well, + *πίων*, fat.] In *chem.*, the name given by Reichenbach to a fragrant, colorless, highly volatile, and inflammable liquid, produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, and many other organic bodies, and consisting essentially of pentane, C_5H_{12}. It is insoluble in water, but mixes with alcohol, ether, and oils, and acts as a solvent of fats, camphor, heated caoutchouc, etc.

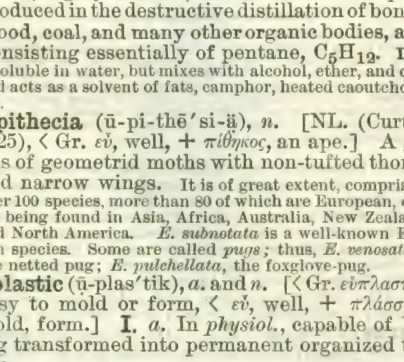
Eupithecia (ū-pi-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1825), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of geometrid moths with non-tufted thorax and narrow wings. It is of great extent, comprising over 100 species, more than 80 of which are European, others being found in Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and North America. *E. subnotata* is a well-known English species. Some are called *pugs*; thus, *E. venosata* is the netted pug; *E. pulchellata*, the foxglove-pug.

euplastic (ū-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *εὐπλαστος*, easy to mold or form, < *εὖ*, well, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] **I.** *a.* In *physiol.*, capable of being transformed into permanent organized tissue.

II. *n.* A substance thus transformable.

Euplecoptera (ū-ple-kop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Euplexoptera*.

Euplectella (ū-plek-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὔπλεκτος*, well-plaited, well-twisted, < *εὖ*, well, + *πλεκτός*, < *πλέκειν*, plait.] A genus of *Hyalospongiæ*, referred to the family *Hexactinellidæ*, or made type of a family *Euplectellidæ*. It includes the beautiful glass-sponge, *E. aspergillum*, known as Venus's flower-basket, in which the highly developed silicious spicula form a regular polygonal network, as the wall of a deep cup or basket attached by its base.



Venus's Flower-basket (*Euplectella aspergillum*).

Euplectellidæ (ū-plek-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Euplectella* + *-idæ.*] A family of silicious sponges, or *Hyalospongiæ*, taking name from the genus *Euplectella*, and presenting a very beautiful type of six-rayed spicules; the glass-sponges: often merged in a family *Hexactinellidæ*.

euplere (ū'plēr), *n.* A species of the genus *Eupleres*.

Eupleres (ū-plē'rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πλήρης*, full.] A remarkable genus of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds of Madagascar, related to the *Viverridæ*, from which it differs in some cranial and dental characters, forming the type of a family *Eupleridæ*. The only species known is *E. goudoti*, the falanaka. *Doyère.*



Falanaka (*Eupleres goudoti*).

euplerid (ū'ple-rid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Eupleridæ*.

Eupleridæ (ū-pler'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupleres* + *-idæ.*] A family of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds, represented by the single genus *Eupleres*, differing from the *Viverridæ* in the convexity of the skull posteriorly, the small canine teeth, and the unapproximated incisors. The type is peculiar to Madagascar.

Euplexoptera (ū-plek-sop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + L. *plexus*, q. v., + Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing.] Formerly a suborder of orthopterous insects, now an order of insects, the same as *Dermaptera*, constituted by the earwigs or *Forficulidæ:* so called from the crosswise and lengthwise folding of the under wings. See *Forficulidæ*. Also *Euplecoptera*.

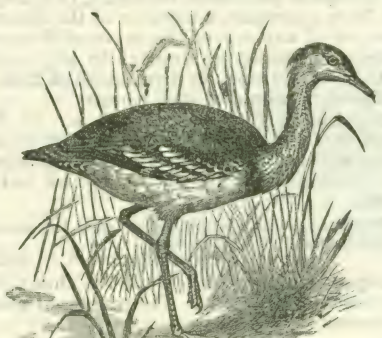
euplexopterous (ū-plek-sop'te-rus), *a.* Having the characters of the suborder *Euplexoptera*.

eupnœa (ūp-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πνοή*, breath, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, a normal condition of respiration.

Eupoda (ū'pō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In Latreille's system of classification (1817), the fifth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Crioceridæ*, and divided into the *Sagrides* and *Criocerides*.

Eupodia (ū-pō'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.* Cf. Gr. *εὐποδία*, goodness of foot.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Holothurioida*, containing the holothurians proper or sea-cucumbers, as distinguished from *Apodia* (*Synapta*).

Eupodotis (ū-pō-dō'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *Otis*, a bustard, well-footed bustard.] A genus of bustards, of the family *Otididæ*, peculiar in possessing only one carotid artery, the right. *E. australis* is the bustard of Australia. *Lesson*, 1839.



Australian Bustard (*Eupodotis australis*).

Eupolidean (ū"pō-li-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *Εὐπολις* (*-ιδ-*) (see def.) + *-ean.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eupolis, a dramatist of the Attic old comedy, who flourished about 425 B. C.: as, the *Eupolidean* verse or meter.—**Eupolidean epionic.** See *epionic*, *n.*

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a meter, confined to Greek comedy, composed of a first glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic: thus,

⏑ ⏒ – ⏒ – ⏒ ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏒ – ⏒ – ⏑ ⏑ –.

Eupolyzoa (ū-pol-i-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Polyzoa*, q. v.] The *Polyzoa* in the usual sense; the *Polyzoa* proper. The term is used by some who place certain worm-like organisms in a class *Polyzoa* and then proceed to divide it into three sections, *Vermiformia* (genus *Phoronis* alone), *Pterobranchia* (genera *Rhabdopleura* and *Cephalodiscus*), and *Eupolyzoa*.

eupolyzoan (ū-pol-i-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Eupolyzoa;* polyzoan in the proper or usual sense.

II. *n.* A polyzoan proper.

eupolyzoön (ū-pol-i-zō'on), *n.* One of the *Eupolyzoa;* a eupolyzoan. *Lankester.*

eupractic (ū-prak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐπρακτος*, easy to be done, well-to-do, prosperous, < *εὖ*, well, + *πράσσειν*, do: see *practic*, *practice.*] Well-doing; disposed to act rightly. [Rare.]

Good-humoured, eupeptic, and *eupractic*.

Carlyle, Misc., III. 215.

Euprepia (ū-prep'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐπρεπής*, well-looking, < *εὖ*, well, + *πρέπειν*, become, suit.] A genus of arctiid moths, sometimes giving name to a family *Euprepiidæ*. It contains such tiger-moths as *E.* (*Arctia*) *caja*, the long-haired larvæ of which are known as bear-caterpillars. Also called *Chelonia* and *Parasemia*.



Tiger-moth (*Euprepia* (*Arctia*) *caja*), about two thirds natural size.

Euprepiidæ (ū-pre-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euprepia* + *-idæ.*] A family of moths, named from the genus *Euprepia:* not in use.

Eupsalis (ūp'sā-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ψαλίς*, a pair of shears.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, or weevils, of the family *Brenthidæ*. *E. minuta* is a common United States species, averaging half an inch in length, of a shining mahogany-brown spotted with yellow, whose larva is found in decaying oak-wood. See cut under *Brenthus*.

Eupsamma (ūp-sam'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ψάμμος* or *ψάμμη*, sand.] A genus of perforate stone-corals, as *E. brongniartiana*, of the family *Eupsammidæ*. Also *Eupsammia*.



Eupsamma brongniartiana.

Eupsammidæ (ūp-sam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupsamma* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate stone-corals, taking name from the genus *Eupsamma*. They have the corallum simple or compound, with numerous well-developed lamellar septa for the most part perforated, a spongy columella, interseptal loculi open or with few dissepiments, and rudimentary costæ.

eupyrchroite (ū-pėr'krō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πῦρ*, fire, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, color, + *-ite*[2].] A massive variety of apatite from Crown Point, New York. It has a concentric subfibrous structure and an ash-gray or bluish-gray color, and gives a green phosphorescence when heated (whence the name).

eupyrion (ū-pir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πῦρ* = E. *fire.*] Any contrivance for obtaining light, as lucifer-matches, etc.

-eur. [F. *-eur*, < OF. *-ur*, *-or*, < L. *-or*, acc. *-orem:* see *-or.*] A form of the suffix *-or* in abstract nouns, occurring in recent words from the French, as in *grandeur*, and mostly pronounced as French, as in *hauteur*.

Euraquilo (ū-rak'wi-lo), *n.* [LL.: see *Euroclydon.*] Same as *Euroclydon*.

A tempestuous wind, which is called *Euraquilo*.

Acts xxvii. 14 (revised version).

Eurasia (ū-rā'shiä or -zhiä), *n.* [< *Eur*(*ope*) + *Asia.*] The name given by some geographers to the continental mass which is made up of

Europe and Asia, there being no natural division between the two land-masses.

Eurasian (ū-rā′shian or -zhian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eurasia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Eurasia; consisting of both Europe and Asia. See *Eurasia.*

The mountains of England . . . stand apart from its main water-partings; but those of the *Eurasian* continent coincide with the lines of separation of the great watersheds. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 303.

2. Having both European and Asian connections; combining European and Asiatic blood. See II.

The *Eurasian* girl is often pretty and graceful. . . . What if upon her lips there hung the accents of her tchi-tchi tongue? *G. A. Mackay*, Tour of Sir Ali Baba.

II. *n.* A half-caste one of whose parents is European, or of pure European descent, and the other Asiatic: originally restricted to one born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and a European (especially a Portuguese) father, but now applied to all half-breeds of mixed Asiatic and European blood, and their offspring. Also called *chee-chee.*

The shovel-hats are surprised that the *Eurasian* does not become a missionary, or a schoolmaster, or a policeman, or something of that sort. The native papers say, "Deport him"; the white prints say, "Make him a soldier"; and the *Eurasian* himself says, "Make me a Commissioner, give me a pension."

G. A. Mackay, Tour of Sir Ali Baba.

Eurasiatic (ū-rā-shi- or ū-rā-zhi-at′ik), *a.* [< *Eurasia* + *-atic*, after *Asiatic.*] Same as *Eurasian.*

A fact of the same character meets us at the other side of the *Eurasiatic* continent, the Japanese and the Amurland crayfishes being closely allied.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 311.

eureka (ū-rē′kä). [Prop. **heureka*, < Gr. εὕρηκα, I have found (it), perf. ind. act. of εὑρίσκειν (εὑρ-, εὑρε-), find, discover.] Literally, I have found (it): the reputed exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown (see *crown problem*, under *crown*); hence, an exclamation of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery. It was adopted as the motto of the State of California, in allusion to the discovery of gold there.—**Eureka projectile.** See *projectile.*

Eurema (ū-rē′mä), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heurema*, < Gr. εὕρημα, an invention, discovery: see *eurematics.*] A large genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ*, containing upward of 100 species: now usually called *Terias* (which see).

eurematics (ū-rē-mat′iks), *n.* [Prop. **heurematics*, < Gr. εὕρημα(τ-), an invention, discovery, < εὑρίσκειν, find out, invent, discover: see *eureka.*] The history of invention; that department of knowledge which is concerned with mechanical inventions.

Invention responds to want, and the want may originate in some crisis or event having no apparent affinity in character with the want it engendered or the invention that sprang to meet it. And these are not mere accidents: they are the natural course of what I venture to call the fixed laws of *euremetics.* *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 28.

Euretes (ū-rē′tēz), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Euretidæ.* *Carter.*

euretid (ū-ret′id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Euretidæ.*

Euretidæ (ū-ret′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euretes* + *-idæ.*] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges with radially situated scapulæ, branched anastomosing tubes, and the skeletal network in several layers. *F. E. Schulze.* Also *Eureteidæ.*

Eurhipidura (ū-rip-i-dū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1873), neut. pl. of *eurhipidurus:* see *eurhipidurous.*] A primary group of birds, distinguished by the concentration of the caudal vertebræ into a coccyx terminated by a pygostyle, around which the tail-feathers are arranged like a fan, whence the name. It includes all existing birds (commonly placed in the two subclasses *Ratitæ* and *Carinatæ*), as distinguished from the *Saururæ*, or lizard-tailed birds of the Jurassic period.

The most homogeneous [class] is that of Birds, all the living representatives of which seem to be members of a single order (which may be distinguished by the name *Eurhipidura*). *Gill*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., VI. 435.

eurhipidurous (ū-rip-i-dū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *eurhipidurus*, < Gr. εὖ, well, + ῥιπίς (ῥιπιδ-), a fan, + οὐρά, tail.] Having the tail-feathers disposed like a fan, as a bird; not saururous; specifically, belonging to or having the characters of the *Eurhipidura.*

euripe† (ū′rīp), *n.* [< L. *euripus*, < Gr. εὔριπος, a strait, channel: see *euripus.*] A euripus or channel.

On either side there is an *euripe* or arm of the sea. *Holland.*

A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, *euripes*, and contrary tides. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 594.

euripus (ū-rī′pus), *n.* [L., < Gr. εὔριπος, any strait or narrow sea where the flux and reflux is violent (see def.), < εὖ, well, + ῥιπή, impetus, rush, as of wind or waters.] A strait or narrow sea where the flow of the tide in both directions is violent, as in the strait between the island of Eubœa and Bœotia in Greece, specifically called *Euripus.* The name was also given to a water-channel or canal between the arena and the cavea of the Roman hippodrome.

The *Euripus* as well as the basin (lacus) of the spina (distinctly to be seen in the circus of Caracalla and in mosaics) served to moisten the sand.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 290.

eurite (ū′rīt), *n.* [F. *eurite*, appar. < Gr. εὐρύς, wide (or Εὖρος, Eurus?), + *-ite*2.] A name given in 1819 by D'Aubuisson to a rock described by him as being a fine-grained, homogeneous granite, consisting mainly of feldspar (the other ingredients being intimately mingled with the feldspar, as if fused with it), having a hardness a little less than that of quartz, and being partly fusible before the blowpipe. The name is at present but little used in France, where *petrosilex* is preferred, and hardly at all in other countries. See *quartz-porphyry* and *felsite.*

eurithmy, *n.* See *eurythmy.*

euritic (ū-rit′ik), *a.* [< *eurite* + *-ic.*] Containing, composed of, or resembling eurite.

Near the Pacific, the mountain-ranges are generally formed of syenite or granite, or an allied *euritic* porphyry. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 470.

Euroclydon (ū-rok′li-don), *n.* [< Gr. Εὐροκλύδων, only in Acts xxvii. 14; appar. < Εὖρος, Eurus, the east or east-southeast wind, + κλύδων, a wave, a billow, < κλύζειν, wash, dash, as waves; but the formation is unusual, and the readings vary. Εὐροκλύδων is prob. an accom., by popular etym., of εὐρακύλων, another reading, confirmed by the Vulgate *Euro-aquilo*, better *Euraquilo*, in the same passage; this being a Roman compound, < L. *Eurus*, Gr. Εὖρος, the east or east-southeast wind, + L. *Aquilo*(*n-*), the north wind; *Euro-aquilo* being thus the northeast wind. See *aquilon.*] A tempestuous northeast or north-northeast wind that frequently blows in the Levant; a levanter; hence, the northeast wind in general; a northeaster.

Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind called *Euroclydon* [revised version *Euraquilo*].

Acts xxvii. 14.

Then comes, with an awful roar,
Gathering and sounding on,
The storm-wind from Labrador,
The wind *Euroclydon*,
The storm-wind!

Longfellow, Midnight Mass.

★ **Europasian** (ū-rō-pā′shian or -zhian), *a.* [< *Europe* + *Asia* + *-an.*] Same as *Eurasian*, 1.

The languages of the *Europasian* continent.
J. A. H. Murray, 8th Ann. Address to Phil. Soc., p. 26.

European (ū-rō-pē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Europæus*, < Gr. Εὐρωπαῖος, pertaining to Εὐρώπη, L. *Europa*, Europe.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to or connected with Europe; native to or derived from Europe: as, the *European* race of men; *European* plants; *European* civilization; *European* news.—**European alcornoque, fan-palm,** etc. See the nouns.—**European plan,** that method of conducting a hotel according to which the charge per day includes only lodging and service, the guests taking their meals à la carte at the attached restaurant, or wherever they please, and paying for them separately: opposed to the *American plan*, in which the charge per day includes both board and lodging. [U. S.]

II. *n.* 1. A native of Europe; a person born of European parents or belonging to Europe.—2. More generally, a member of the European race, or of any one of the races of Europe; a person of European descent in any country outside of Europe, as distinguished from the indigenous people of such country.

Europeanism (ū-rō-pē′an-izm), *n.* [< *European* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of being European or Europeanized; European character, or inclination toward that which is European.

The men of ideas, who are suspected of the deadly sin of *Europeanism* or Westernism.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 332.

Europeanization (ū-rō-pē″an-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Europeanize* + *-ation.*] The process of making or becoming European.

Everything is thus already provided for the opening out and complete *Europeanization* of North Africa, except the colonists. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 534.

Europeanize (ū-rō-pē′an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Europeanized*, ppr. *Europeanizing.* [< *European* + *-ize.*] To make or cause to become European; assimilate to Europeans in any respect, or bring into a condition characteristic of Europe: as, a *Europeanized* Hindu.

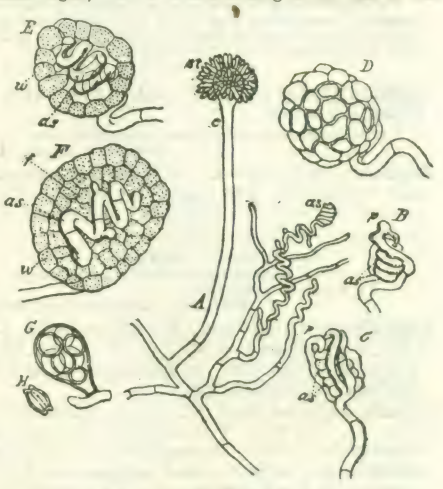
Without being *Europeanized*, our discussion of important questions in statesmanship, political economy, in æsthetics, is taking a broader scope and a higher tone. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 78.

A few of the streets [in Moscow] have been *Europeanized* — in all except the paving, which is everywhere execrably Asiatic. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 409.

Europeo-Asiatic (ū-rō-pē″ō-ā-shi-at′ik), *a.* In *phytogeog.*, pertaining to Europe and Asia; palæarctic.

Under the name of *Europæo-Asiatic* or North temperate and Mountain region of the Old World, I would designate that vast area extending from the Atlantic to the North Pacific. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositæ, p. 542.

Eurotium (ū-rō′shi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐρώς (εὐρωτ-), mold, dank, decay.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Perisporiaceæ*, and closely related to the *Erysiphaceæ.* The fructification consists of yellow closed perithecia, each containing numerous asci, which inclose eight spores. In this genus the process of reproduction in ascomycetous fungi may be observed. A portion of a mycelial thread assumes a spiral form and constitutes the female organ, while a branch arising at the base of the



Eurotium repens, highly magnified.

A, a small portion of the mycelium with a conidiophore (*c*), terminated by the sterigmata (*st*), from which the spores have fallen, also with the spiral female organ, the ascogonium (*as*). *B*, the spiral ascogonium (*as*) with the antheridium (*p*). *C*, the same beginning to be surrounded by threads, out of which the wall of the perithecium is formed. *D*, a perithecium. *E*, *F*, sections of young perithecia: *w*, cells composing the wall; *f*, false parenchyma underneath the wall; *as*, ascogonium. *G*, ascus. *H*, an ascospore. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

spiral becomes the male organ. After fertilization these organs and some additional branches develop into the perithecium and its contents. There is also a conidial fruit, which is a gray mold. It consists of erect hyphæ, each terminated by a capitate enlargement upon which numerous sterigmata are situated; each of the latter bears a chain of spores. This was formerly considered a distinct fungus, known as *Aspergillus.* *Eurotium* with its conidial form is a common mold which grows on a great variety of substances, especially dead herbs and jellies.

Eurus (ū′rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Εὖρος, the east or more exactly the east-southeast wind. Cf. *Euroclydon*, *Euraquilo.*] The southeast wind.

Euryale (ū-rī′a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Εὐρυάλη, the name of a Gorgon mentioned by Hesiod.] 1. The typical genus of sand-stars or brittle-stars of the family *Euryalidæ*, or referred to the family *Astrophytidæ.* Species are known as the *Medusa's-head*, *gorgon's-head*, *basket-fish*, etc. See these words, and *Astrophyton.* 2. A genus of water-lilies, of India and China, with large peltate leaves and a spiny calyx. The only species, *E. ferox*, is sometimes cultivated in hothouses. The seeds are much used as an article of food in parts of India.

Euryaleæ (ū-ri-ā′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-eæ.*] The euryaleans, or ophiurians with branched arms: contrasted with *Ophiureæ.* *J. Müller.*

euryalean (ū-ri-ā′lē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having extensive and branching arms, as a sand-star; resembling a brittle-star of the genus *Euryale* or family *Euryalidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Euryaleæ* or *Euryalidæ.*

Also *euryalidan.*

Euryalida (ū-ri-al′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-ida.*] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Asteroidea*, represented by such forms as *Astrophyton.*

Euryalidæ (ū-ri-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-idæ.*] A family of ophiurians, or brittle-stars, of the order *Ophiuroidea*, having much-

branched arms without plates, and the ventral groove closed by soft skin. See *Astrophytidæ*.

euryalidan (ū-ri-al'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *euryalean*.

Euryapteryx (ū-ri-ap'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + NL. *Apteryx*, q. v.] An extinct genus of ratite birds of New Zealand, of the family *Palapterygidæ*.

Eurybia (ū-rib'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρυβιάς*, of far-extended might, mighty, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *βία*, might, force.] 1. A genus of butterflies, of which *E. nicæus* is the type. *Hübner*, 1816. —2. A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, of the family *Eurybiidæ*. *Rang*, 1827.—3. A genus of acalephs. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.—4. A genus of buprestid beetles, with one species, *E. chalcodes*, from Swan river, Australia. *Castelnau and Gory*, 1838.

Eurybiidæ (ū-ri-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurybia* + *-idæ*.] A family of pteropods, taking name from the genus *Eurybia*.

eurycephalic (ū″ri-se-fal'ik or ū-ri-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *κεφαλή*, the head, + *-ic*.] In *ethnol.*, broad-headed: applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind having heads of considerable breadth.

Euryceros (ū-ris'e-ros), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1830), < Gr. *εὐρύκερως*, having broad horns: see *eurycerous*.] The only genus of *Eurycerotinæ*. The sole species, *E. prevosti*, is black, with rufous back and wings. Also, improperly, *Euriceros*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

Eurycerotinæ (ū-ris″e-rō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryceros* (*-cerot-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to Madagascar, represented by the genus *Euryceros*. Also, improperly, *Euricerotinæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

eurycerous (ū-ris'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύκερως*, having broad horns, < *εὐρύς*, broad, + *κέρας*, a horn.] Having broad horns. *Smart*.

eurycoronine (ū″ri-kō-rō'nin), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *κορώνη*, crown, + *-ine*[1].] In *zoöl.*, having broad-crowned molars: specifically applied to the dinotherian type of dentition, as distinguished from the stenocoronine or hippopotamine type. *Falconer*.

Eurydice (ū-rid'i-sē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐρυδίκη*, in myth., the wife of Orpheus.] 1. A genus of



Eurydice pulchra, about natural size.

isopods, of the family *Cymothoidæ*, containing such as *E. pulchra*. *W. E. Leach*, 1818.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Eschscholtz*, 1826.

Eurygæa (ū-ri-jē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1884), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γαῖα*, poet. for *γῆ*, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, one of the prime realms or zoölogical divisions of the earth's land surface, including Europe, Africa north of the Sahara, and Asia north of the Himalayas, its southern line nearly corresponding with the tropic of Cancer in lowlands, and with the isotherm of the same in more elevated regions.

Eurygæan (ū-ri-jē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Eurygæa.

Eurygaster (ū-ri-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. The typical genus of bugs of the family *Scutelleridæ* and subfamily *Eurygastrinæ*.—2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Macquart*, 1835.



Eurygaster alternatus; wings partly open. (Line shows natural size.)

Eurygastrinæ (ū″ri-gas-trī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygaster* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridæ*, of oval form, more or less deeply convex, with a comparatively long and narrow scutellum, and coloration either brown or mixed gray and yellow. Also *Eurygastrida*, *Eurygastrides*.

Eurygona (ū-rig'ō-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γόνυ* = E. *knee*.] 1. A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Eurygoninæ*. *Boisduval*, 1836.—2. A genus of tenebrionid beetles, having as type *E. chilensis*. *Castelnau*, 1840.

Eurygoninæ (ū″ri-gō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygona* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Euselasiinæ*.

Eurylæmidæ (ū-ri-lem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds, formerly supposed, from their resemblance to rollers, barbets, etc., to be picarian. The feet are syndactyl, by connection of the outer and middle toes; the syrinx is mesomyodian and tracheobronchial; the plantar tendons are desmopelmous; the oil-gland is untufted; cæca are present; and the sternum is passerine, though without a furcate manubrium. It is a small family of East Indian birds, containing such genera as *Eurylæmus*, *Serilophus*, *Psarisomus*, *Cymbirhynchus*, and *Calyptomena*, represented by less than a dozen species, known as *broadmouths*, *broadbills*, and *gapers*. Also written *Eurylaimidæ*.

Eurylæminæ (ū″ri-lē-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, the same as the family *Eurylæmidæ* minus the genus *Calyptomena*. Formerly, the group was considered picarian, and referred to the family *Coraciidæ*, from some superficial resemblance to the rollers. Also *Eurylaiminæ*, *Eurylaimini*.

Eurylæmoideæ (ū″ri-lē-moi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of passerine birds, represented by the *Eurylæmidæ*. Also, improperly, *Eurylaimoideæ*. *Stejneger*, 1885.

Eurylæmus (ū-ri-lē'mus), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820, as *Eurylaimus*) (so called from the breadth of the bill, which resembles that of some rollers), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *λαιμός*, the throat.] The typical genus of the family *Eurylæmidæ*. The type is *E. javanus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc. Also written *Eurylaimus*. Also called *Platyrhynchus*.

euryleme (ū'ri-lēm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurylæmus*. Also written *eurylaime*.

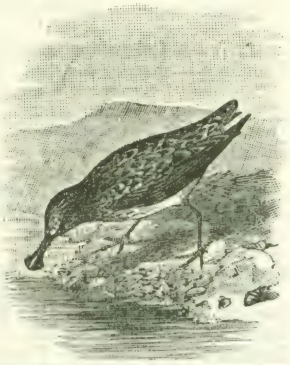
Eurylepta (ū-ri-lep'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *λεπτόν*, the small gut.] The typical genus of the family *Eurylleptidæ*.

Eurylleptidæ (ū-ri-lep'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylepta* + *-idæ*.] A family of dendrocœlous marine turbellarians, having a broad, smooth, or papillate body, in front of the middle of which is placed the mouth. They have numerous eyes near the anterior margin, and a pair of tentaculiform lobes on the head. The sexual openings are distinct.

Eurymela (ū-rim'e-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *μέλος*, a limb.] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Cercopidæ* and subfamily *Eurymelinæ*. *E. fenestrata* is an Australian species, half an inch long, and of a bronzed black color, varied with white and orange. There are some 20 species, all Australian or Tasmanian.

Eurymelinæ (ū″ri-me-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurymela* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Cercopidæ*. They are characterized by a conical figure, with a broad, blunt head; a triangular scutellum as long as or longer than the prothorax; thick, oblique elytra extending beyond the conic-acute abdomen; stout, short, prismatic legs, bristly on the thighs and shanks; and hind shanks with two teeth. Also *Eurymelida* and *Eurymelides*.

Eurynorhynchus (ū″ri-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *εὐρύνειν*, make wide, broaden (< *εὐρύς*, broad), + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of spoon-billed sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, having a spatulate bill. *E. pygmæus*, the only species, is a rare Asiatic and Alaskan sandpiper, of small size, closely resembling a stint in size, form, and coloration, but with the bill very broadly dilated or spooned at the end. In other respects the genus is much the same as that section of the genus *Tringa* referred to *Actodromas*. Also, improperly, *Eurinorhynchus*.



Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*).

Euryomia (ū-ri-ō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *ὠμος*, shoulder.] 1. A genus of cetonian lamellicorn beetles. *E. inda* is a common species of the United States, about half an inch long, light-brown in color with black spots, and emitting a peculiar acrid odor when irritated.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, "the melancholy *euryomia*," *Riley and Howard*, Insect Life, I. 55.

Euryophrys (ū-ri-of'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *ὀφρύς* = E. *brow*.] A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Pireninæ*, having the eyes far apart, the short 10-jointed antennæ inserted at the border of the mouth, and 4-jointed maxillary palpi. Formerly called *Calypso*, a name preoccupied in botany.

Eurypauropodidæ (ū-ri-pâ-rō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypauropus* + *-idæ*.] A family of myriapods, established for the reception of the genus *Eurypauropus*.

Eurypauropus (ū-ri-pâ'rō-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. A. Ryder, 1879), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + NL. *Pauropus*.] A genus of myriapods, having the more mobile portion of the head beneath the cephalic shield, the mouth-parts confined to a small circular area, no eyes, and the legs ending in a single curved claw.

eurypharyngid (ū″ri-fā-rin'jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Eurypharyngidæ*. Also *eurypharyngoid*.

Eurypharyngidæ (ū″ri-fā-rin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypharynx* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Eurypharynx*. The branchio-anal portion is much shorter than the rostro-branchial; the tail is very elongate, but moderately attenuate backward; the head is flat above with a transverse rostral margin, at the outer angles of which the eyes are exposed; the jaws are excessively elongated backward, the upper being parallel and closing against each other as far as the articulation of the two suspensorial bones; there are minute teeth in both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins are well developed, and continue nearly to the end of the tail; and there are very small narrow pectoral fins. The family embraces two most remarkable deep-sea fishes, *Eurypharynx pelecanoides* and *Gastrostomus bairdi*, of a black color, and two feet or more in length.

eurypharyngoid (ū″ri-fā-ring'goid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eurypharyngidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *eurypharyngid*.

Eurypharynx (ū-rif'a-ringks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Eurypharyngidæ*. *E. pelecanoides* is the typical species, remarkable for the enormous capacity of the pharynx.

Euryplegma (ū-ri-pleg'mä), *n.* [NL. (Schulze), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πλέγμα*, anything twisted.] The typical genus of the family *Euryplegmatidæ*.

Euryplegmatidæ (ū″ri-pleg-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryplegma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, typified by the genus *Euryplegma*. They are goblet- or saucer-shaped sponges, having the wall deeply folded longitudinally so as to produce a number of dichotomously branched canals or covered-in grooves.

Euryptera (ū-rip'te-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *πτερόν*, wing.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of cerambycid beetles of North and South America. *E. lateralis* is a species found in the United States. *Serville*, 1825. (*b*) A genus of Oriental hemipterans, of the family *Fulgoridæ*. *Guérin*, 1834.

Eurypterida (ū-rip-ter'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ida*.] An order of Paleozoic *Crustacea*, included in *Merostomata*, some of which attained a large size, and in many respects resembled *Limulus*, while in others they approached the *Copepoda*. An anterior cephalothorax, bearing eyes and limbs, is succeeded by 12 or more free somites, the body then terminating in a telson. The first or anterior limbs are chelate, and the terminal joints of the last pair are frequently expanded and paddle-like.



Dorsal View of *Eurypterus remipes*. *Cth*, cephalothoracic shield, bearing *a*, eyes, and *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, locomotory limbs; *t*, telson.

Eurypteridæ (ū-rip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil *Crustacea*, taking name from the genus *Eurypterus*. See the extract.

The powerful body of the *Eurypteridæ* . . . consists of a cephalothoracic shield with median ocelli as well as large projecting marginal eyes, also of an abdomen with numerous segments (usually 12), which become longer posteriorly, and of a caudal shield, which is prolonged into a spine. Round the mouth on the under side there are five pairs of long spiny legs, of which the last is much the largest, and ends in a broad swimming fin. Some of the anterior appendages may be armed with a chela. The resemblance of the true *Eurypteridæ* . . . to the Scorpionidæ is very striking. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 479.

Eurypterina (ū-rip-tẹ-rī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eurypterus* + *-ina*[2].] Same as *Eurypterida*.

eurypterine (ū-rip′tẹ-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Eurypterina*.

★ **II.** *n.* One of the *Eurypterina*.

Eurypterus (ū-rip′tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. The typical genus of *Eurypteridæ*. *E. remipes* is an example. *De Kay*, 1826.—2. A genus of hesperid butterflies, the type of which is *E. gigas* of the Peruvian Andes. *Mabille*, 1877.

Eurypyga (ū-ri-pī′gạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *πυγή*, the rump.] A genus of birds,



Sun-bittern (*Eurypyga helias*).

constituting the family *Eurypygidæ*. *E. helias* is the South American sun-bittern. *Illiger*, 1811.

Eurypygidæ (ū-ri-pij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eurypyga* + *-idæ*.] An American family of altricial grallatorial birds; the sun-bitterns. They have a peculiar aspect, resembling both rails and herons, with ample wings and tail, comparatively short legs and low hind toe, slender bill, very slim neck, and soft plumage of variegated colors. They lay blotched eggs. There is but one genus, *Eurypyga*.

Eurypygoideæ (ū″ri-pi-goi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eurypyga* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Eurypygidæ*, or American sun-bitterns, the *Rhynochætidæ*, or kagus, of New Caledonia, and the Madagascan *Mesitidæ*.

eurypylous (ū-rip′i-lus), *a.* [‹ NL. *eurypylus*, ‹ Gr. *εὐρυπυλής*, with wide gates, ‹ *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πύλη*, a gate.] In *zoöl.*, having large and wide openings, placing the endodermal chambers in direct and free communication with both excurrent and incurrent canals: said of a type of sponge-structure.

This may be termed the *eurypylous* type of rhagon canal system. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

Eurystomata (ū-ri-stō′ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eurystomatus*: see *eurystomatous*.] An order of ctenophorans, having an oval or oblong body without oral lobes or tentacles, and a very large mouth, whence the name. *Beroë* and *Neis* are examples.

eurystomatous (ū-ri-stom′a-tus), *a.* [‹ NL. *eurystomatus*, ‹ Gr. as if **εὐρυστόματος*, equiv. to *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed, ‹ *εὐρύς*, wide, + *στόμα* (*στόματ-*), mouth.] Having a wide or large mouth. Specifically—(*a*) In *herpet.*, having a dilatable mouth, as most serpents; not angiostomatous.

The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the *eurystomatous* Ophidii. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 463.

(*b*) In ctenophorans, pertaining to the *Eurystomata*. Also *eurystomous*.

eurystome (ū′ri-stōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurystomus*.

eurystomous (ū-ris′tọ-mus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] Same as *eurystomatous*.

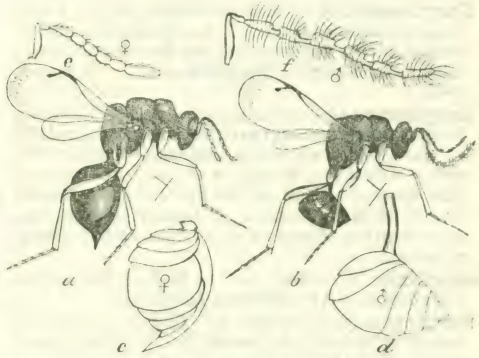
Eurystomus (ū-ris′tọ-mus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] A genus of African, Indian, and Oriental picarian birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*, having the bill dilated and the coloration lilac or blue; the broad-billed rollers. There are several species, of which *E. orientalis*, one of the best-known, is chiefly blue, with red bill and feet, and about 11 inches long. A section, *Cornopio*, contains the ruddy African and Madagascan eurystomes.



Dollar-bird (*Eurystomus pacificus*).

eurythmy (ū-rith′mi), *n.* [Also, improp., *eurithmy*; ‹ Gr. *εὐρυθμία*, rhythmical order or movement, harmony, ‹ *εὔρυθμος*, rhythmical, orderly, ‹ *εὖ*, well, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm.] 1. In the *fine arts*, harmony, orderliness, and elegance of proportion.—2. In *med.*, regularity of pulse.

Eurytoma (ū-rit′ọ-mạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *τομή*, a cutting, a segment.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Rossi in 1807. The wings are



Eurytoma prunicola.

a, female; *b*, male; *c*, abdomen of female; *d*, abdomen of male; *e*, antenna of female; *f*, antenna of male. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

perfectly hyaline; the marginal vein is but slightly larger than the stigmal; the posterior tibiæ are nearly smooth; the mesonotum is umbilicate-punctate; and the claws are sharp. The species of this genus are especially parasitic upon gall-making insects. *E. prunicola* is bred from the oak-gall of *Cynips quercus-prunus*.

Eurytomidæ (ū-ri-tom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eurytoma* + *-idæ*.] The *Eurytominæ* regarded as a family. Also *Eurytomides*. *Walker; Westwood*.

Eurytominæ (ū″ri-tọ-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eurytoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, founded by Walker in 1832. It is distinguished by the very prominent subquadrate pronotum, the abdomen usually compressed from the sides and often highly arched, and by the incised joints and conspicuous whorls of hair of the antennæ in the male. The genus *Isosoma* of this group is not parasitic, but plant-feeding.

Eusebian (ū-sē′bi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Eusebius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eusebius*, Gr. *Εὐσέβιος*, means 'pious, godly,' ‹ Gr. *εὐσεβής*, pious, godly, ‹ *εὖ*, well, + *σέβεσθαι*, honor with pious awe, reverence, worship.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century A. D., or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eusebius. See *Arian*[1].

Euselasia (ū-se-lā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *εὐσέλαος*, bright-shining), ‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σέλας*, brightness.] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the *Euselasiinæ*. *Hübner*, 1816.

Euselasiinæ (ū-se-lā-si-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Euselasia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of erycinid butterflies, containing over 70 species, in which the wings are usually abruptly truncate at the apex, with deep marginal sinuses. Also called *Eurygoninæ*.

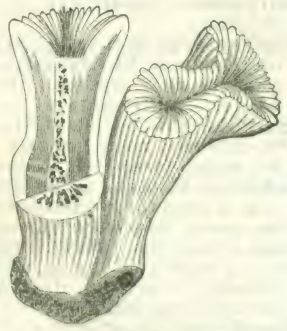
Eusepii (ū-sē′pi-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σηπία*, the cuttlefish.] A subfamily of sepioid cuttlefishes, containing the typical squids: same as the family *Sepiidæ*.

Euskara (ūs-kä′rạ), *n.* [Basque.] The native name of the Basque language. See *Basque*[1].

Euskarian (ūs-kar′i-ạn), *a.* [‹ *Euskara* + *-ian*.] Basque. See *Euskara*.

Nor can we ever absolutely know that the Basques did not borrow their *Euskarian* dialect, as the French their Romanic dialect. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 275.

Eusmilia (ū-smil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σμίλη*, a knife for cutting.] A genus of star-corals, or eporose madreporarian stone-corals, of the family *Astræidæ*, having a cespitose polypary. The polyps are produced by fission, and remain only basally connected. *E. knoeri* is an example.



Star-coral (*Eusmilia knoeri*). Left branch shown in section.

Eusmiliinæ (ū-smil-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Eusmilia* + *-inæ*.] A group of corals, taking name from the genus *Eusmilia*. Also written *Eusmilinæ*.

Eusmilus (ū-smī′lus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σμίλος*, poet. for *σμίλαξ*, the jaw.] A genus of fossil saber-toothed tigers, representing the culmination of the machærodont dentition, having in the lower jaw only four incisors, a pair of small canines, one pair of premolars, and one pair of sectorial molars. The ramus of the jaw was greatly expanded to protect the enormous upper canines.

Euspiza (ū-spī′zạ), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), ‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σπίζα*, *σπίζη*, a finch.] A genus of North American buntings, of the family *Fringillidæ*, the type of which is the common black-throated bunting of the United States, *E. americana*. Also called *Spiza*.

Euspongia (ū-spon′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σπογγιά*, *σπόγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] The typical genus of fibrous sponges of the family *Spongiidæ*, having a very elastic and homogeneous framework throughout. It contains the ordinary bath-sponges, usually placed in *Spongia*.

eusporangiate (ū-spọ-ran′ji-āt), *a.* [‹ Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *sporangium* + *-ate*[1].] Having sporangia formed from a group of cells beneath the epidermis, as in *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. Compare *leptosporangiate*.

Eustachian (ū-stā′ki-ạn), *a.* [‹ *Eustachius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eustachius* (› It. *Eustachio*, Sp. *Estaquio*, Pg. *Estacio*, F. *Eustache*, E. *Eustace*) (sometimes confused with *Eustathius*, of different origin: see *Eustathian*) is from Gr. *εὐσταχυς*, rich in corn, blooming, fruitful, ‹ *εὖ*, well, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn: see *stachys*.] Pertaining to or named from Bartolomeo Eustachio, an Italian anatomist (died 1574).—**Eustachian canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Eustachian tube**, the tube leading from the middle ear to the pharynx. It is the communication between the cavity of the tympanum and that of the mouth. Morphologically, this tube is a part of the remains of the primitive visceral cleft of the embryo which places the mouth in direct communication with the exterior through the ear. Were it not for the membrane of the tympanum or ear-drum, which stops up the passage, there would be nothing to prevent the passage of a sufficiently slender and flexible probe from the mouth through the Eustachian tube, tympanum, and external meatus of the ear, and the passage would correspond to that of a twig or the finger into a fish's mouth and out through one of the gill-slits. In man the Eustachian tube is 1½ to 2 inches long, directed downward, forward, and inward from the tympanum to the fauces. It is formed partly of bone, partly of gristly and fibrous tissue. The bony part, about half an inch long, is included in the temporal bone, between its squamosal and petrosal portions. The cartilaginous part is about an inch long, formed of a scroll-like piece of fibrocartilage, the interval between whose edges is completed by fibrous tissue. It is trumpet- or funnel-shaped, and ends by an oral orifice at the upper back part of the pharynx, a little to one side of the median line, and nearly opposite the middle meatus of the nose. The mucous membrane of the pharynx continues directly through the tube, and is covered with ciliated epithelium. See cut under *ear*.—**Eustachian valve**, a semi-lunar membranous fold in the right auricle of the heart, between the mouth of the inferior vena cava and the auriculoventricular aperture, serving to direct the course of the blood.

Eustathian (ū-stā′thi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Eustathius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eustathius* (› It. *Eustazio*, F. *Eustathe*, G. *Eustathius*, etc.) (sometimes confused with *Eustachius*, as above) is from Gr. *εὐσταθής*, well-based, well-built, steady, stable, ‹ *εὖ*, well, + *σταθ-*, as in *σταθερός*, steady, firm, stable, ‹ *ἱστάναι*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*, *steady*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eustathius. See II.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the orthodox faction in Antioch in the fourth century A. D., who objected to the replacing of Eustathius, Bishop of Antioch, by an Arian.—2. A member of an

extreme ascetic sect of the fourth century A. D., probably so called from Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste in Pontus.

For the churches of the reformation, I am certain they acquit . . . the *Eustathians* for denying invocation of saints. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 317.

Eustomata (ū-stō′ma-tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eustomatus:* see *eustomatous.*] 1. A superfamily of *Infusoria*, having a definite oral aperture, whence the name. The ectosarc is comparatively firm, and the body, as a rule, is less plastic than is usual in infusorians. There are not more than two flagella. There are several families and numerous genera. 2. In Saville Kent's system, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, consisting of most of the *Infusoria*, as *Ciliata*, *Cilioflagellata*, and some other forms.

eustomatous (ū-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *eustomatus*, < Gr. as if **εὐστόματος*, equiv. to *εὔστομος*, having a good mouth, < *εὖ*, well, + *στόμα* (*στοματ-*), mouth.] Having a well-formed mouth or definite oral aperture; specifically, having the characters of the *Eustomata*.

Eustrongylus (ū-stron′ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *Strongylus*, q. v.] A genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidæ:* same as *Strongylus* proper. *E. gigas* is a large parasitic nematoid worm, found in the kidneys and elsewhere in various animals, rarely in man. The female may attain a length of a meter and a thickness of a centimeter, or a little more; usually the dimensions are much less. The male is only one third the length of the female. *Diesing*, 1851.

eustyle (ū′stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐστυλος*, with goodly columns, with columns at the proper intervals, < *εὖ*, well, + *στῦλος*, a column, pillar: see *style*2.] Having the columns at the proper intervals; specifically, in *arch.*, noting an intercolumniation of two and a quarter diameters.

eusynchite (ū-sing′kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *συγχεῖν*, commingle (< *σύν*, together, + *χέειν*, *χεῖν*, pour), + *-ite*2.] A native vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in nodular or stalactitic forms of a yellowish-red color.

Eutænia (ū-tē′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ταινία*, a band: see *Tænia.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A large genus of common, harmless colubriform serpents; the garter-snakes, so called from their characteristic striped coloration. There are about 20 species in North America, of which the best-known are *E. sirtalis* and *E. saurita*, the common striped and the swift or ribbon garter-snake. (*b*) A genus of cerambycid beetles: synonymous with *Rhaphidopsis. Thomson*, 1857. (*c*) A genus of arctiid moths, having as type *E. scapulosa* from the Transvaal. *Wallengren*, 1876.

eutaxiological (ū-tak″si-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *eutaxiology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to eutaxiology. [Rare.]

One of which [arguments] he calls the teleological and the other the *eutaxiological*. *The American*, XXVI. 218.

eutaxiology (ū-tak-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τάξις*, order, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of plan or method as an argument for the existence of God: correlated with *teleology*, the doctrine of design or purpose in the same argument. *Hicks*, 1883. [Rare.]

eutaxitic (ū-tak-sit′ik), *a.* [< *eutaxite* (see supplement) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of eutaxite.

They [the apparently distinct types] were evidently all derived from one magma, and exhibit very beautifully the structure termed by Fritsch and Reiss *Eutaxitic*, which is so commonly observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVIII. 261.

★**eutaxy** (ū′tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐταξία*, good arrangement, good order, < *εὔτακτος*, well-ordered, orderly, < *εὖ*, well, + *τακτός*, verbal adj. of *τάσσειν*, arrange, order: see *tactic.*] Good or right order.

This ambition made Absalom rebel; nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious *eutaxy* of heaven. *Waterhouse*, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 134.

eutectic (ū-tek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τήκειν*, melt, fuse, > *τηκτός*, molten, dissolved (> *τηκτικός*, able to dissolve).] **I.** *a.* Fusing easily; solidifying at a low temperature: specifically applied by Guthrie to a mixture of substances in such proportions that the fusing-point is lower than that of either of the constituents themselves. Alloys are regarded as eutectic compounds, and the same principles apply to the mixtures of fused silicates of which volcanic glass, slags, etc., are formed.

Metallic alloys are true homologues of the cryohydrates; the ratios in which metals unite to form the alloy possessing the lowest melting-point are never atomic ratios, and when metals do unite in atomic ratios the alloy produced is never *eutectic*, i. e. having a minimum solidifying point. Thus pure cast-iron is not a carbide of iron, but an *eutectic* alloy of carbon and iron. Similar hyperchemical mass ratios are found to exist among anhydrous salts; when one salt fused per se acts as a solvent to another salt, forming *eutectic* salt alloys, similar to *eutectic* metallic alloys and the cryohydrates. *F. Guthrie*, Nature, XXXIII. 21.

II. *n.* A eutectic substance or mixture, as an alloy.

Euterpe (ū-tėr′pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐτέρπη*, one of the Muses, lit. the well-pleasing, < *εὖ*, well, + *τέρπειν*, please, delight.] 1. In *classic myth.*, one of the Muses, a divinity of joy and pleasure, inventress of the double flute, favoring rather the wild and simple melodies of primitive peoples than the more finished art of music, and associated more with Bacchus than with Apollo; the patroness of flute-players. She is usually represented as a virgin crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various musical instruments about her.

2. [NL.] (*a*) A genus of palms, with slender cylindrical stems, containing two species, natives of Amboyna and Australia. (*b*) An untenable name for *Catis*, a genus of tall palms. The stems are crowned by a tuft of pinnate leaves, with the leaflets narrow, regular, and close together. The fruit is a small drupe. There are about 10 species, natives of South America and the West Indies. *Catis Martiana* and *Catis edulis* (*Euterpe edulis* of Martius) are cabbage-palms, the growing bud of which is eaten. The fruit of the first furnishes an oil, and the wood is used for floors. The latter is the assai-palm of Brazil, which has a fruit resembling a sloe in size and color, from which a beverage called assai-i is made. Mixed with cassava flour, assai-i forms an important article of diet.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of butterflies. Also called *Archonias*. *Swainson*, 1831. (*b*) A genus of crustaceans. *Claus*, 1862.

Euterpean (ū-tėr′pē-ạn), *a.* [< *Euterpe* + *-an.*] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe; hence, pertaining to music.

euthanasia (ū-tha-nā′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθανασία*, an easy, happy death, < *εὐθάνατος*, dying easily or happily, < *εὖ*, well, + *θάνατος*, death.] An easy, tranquil death; death of an easy, painless kind.

A recovery in my case and at my age is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*.
Arbuthnot, To Pope.

Though we conceive that, from causes which we have already investigated, our poetry must necessarily have declined, we think that, unless its fate had been accelerated by external attacks, it might have enjoyed an *euthanasia*. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Inward euthanasia, freedom from distress, fear, and agitation of mind in one's last hours.—**Outward euthanasia**, freedom from bodily pain in death.

euthanasy (ū-than′ạ-si or ū′tha-nā-zi), *n.* [< *euthanasia.*] Same as *euthanasia*.

Dare I, profane, so irreligious be,
To greet or grieve her soft *euthanasy!*
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii.

Eutheria (ū-thē′ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *θηρίον*, a beast.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A term proposed by Gill in 1872 for one of the major groups of the *Mammalia*, including the *Monodelphia* and the *Didelphia*, as together contrasted with *Prototheria*. (*b*) Restricted later by Huxley to the *Monodelphia*, the *Didelphia* being called *Metatheria:* in this sense, an exact synonym of *Monodelphia* and *Placentalia*.

euthumiat, *n.* See *euthymia*.

euthymia (ū-thim′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθυμία*, a composed condition of mind, tranquillity, < *εὖ*, well, + *θυμός*, mind.] Philosophical cheerfulness and calm; the avoidance of disturbing passions, as inculcated by Democritus and Epicurus.

Euthyneura (ū-thi-nū′rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A prime division of anisopleural gastropods, containing those in which the visceral nerve-loop is not twisted, as in the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. It includes the two orders of opisthobranchiate and pulmonate gastropods.

euthyneural (ū-thi-nū′rạl), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euthyneura*.

euthyneurous (ū-thi-nū′rus), *a.* Same as *euthyneural*.

euthysymmetrical (ū″thi-si-met′ri-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *συμμετρικός*, symmetrical.] Possessing right symmetry; having such a relation of parts that the one half is like the image of the other in a mirror.

While the mean lines lie in the plane of symmetry, the planes of the optic axes for different colours may be perpendicular to this plane. In this case the stauroscopic figure is of course *euthysymmetrical* to the trace of the plane of symmetry. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 112.

euthysymmetrically (ū″thi-si-met′ri-kạl-i), *adv.* In a euthysymmetrical manner.

The first mean line for each color may lie in the plane containing the oblique axes of the system. The planes containing the optic axes may lie in this plane. In this case the trace of this plane divides *euthysymmetrically* the stauroscopic figure. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 112.

euthytatic (ū-thi-tat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *τάσις*, a stretching, tension, < *τατός*, verbal adj. of *τείνειν*, stretch, extend: see *tend*1.] In *physics*, pertaining to direct or longitudinal stress. *Rankine*, Royal Society, June 21, 1855.

eutomous (ū′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὔτομος*, well-divided (of a city), lit. well-cut, < *εὖ*, well, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having distinct cleavages; cleaving readily.

Eutoxeres (ū-tok-sē′rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τοξήρης*, furnished with a bow, bowed, < *τόξον*, a bow (see *toxic*), + *ἀραρίσκειν* (√ **ἀρ*), join, fit, equip.] A genus of *Trochilidæ* of large size



Sickle-billed Humming-bird (*Eutoxeres aquila*).

and rather plain coloration, wedge-tailed, and with falcate bill bent into nearly a third of a circle; the sickle-billed or bow-billed hummingbirds. There are three species, of Central America, Colombia, and Ecuador.

eutrophic (ū-trof′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *eutrophy* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or promoting healthy nutrition.

II. *n.* A medical agent employed to improve the nutrition.

eutrophy (ū′trō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐτροφία*, good nurture, thriving condition, < *εὔτροφος*, nourishing, well-nourished, thriving, < *εὖ*, well, + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *physiol.*, healthy nutrition.

eutropic (ū-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὔτροπος*, easily turning (used in sense of 'versatile'), < *εὖ*, well, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic.*] In *bot.*, revolving with the sun; dextrorse, as that word is often used. *Gray.*

Eutychian (ū-tik′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Eutyches* + *-ian.* The proper name *Eutyches*, < Gr. *Εὐτυχής*, means 'having good fortune, fortunate, lucky,' < *εὖ*, well, + *τύχη*, fortune.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eutyches or his doctrine.

II. *n.* A follower or one holding the doctrine of Eutyches, a monk of Constantinople in the fifth century, who taught that Christ had but one nature, the divine, so that it was proper to say that God had been crucified for us. He was an opponent of Nestorius, and the founder of the sect of Monophysites. See *Monophysite*.

Eutychianism (ū-tik′i-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Eutychian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of Eutyches, or belief in his doctrine.

The orthodox doctrine maintains, against *Eutychianism*, . . . the distinction of natures even after the act of incarnation, without confusion or conversion.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 65.

euxanthic (ūk-san′thik), *a.* [< *euxanth-in* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from euxanthin. —**Euxanthic acid**, $C_{19}H_{18}O_{11}$, an acid obtained from purree or Indian yellow (see *euxanthin*); it forms yellow compounds with the alkalis and the earths. Also called *purreic acid*.

euxanthin (ūk-san′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*2.] The essential constituent of purree or Indian yellow, which is used as a pigment. It is obtained from India, and is said to be derived from the bile or urine of buffaloes which have been fed on mango-leaves, and also from that of the camel and elephant. It is also said to be obtained from a vegetable juice saturated with magnesia and boiled down. It forms small yellow crystals, and is the magnesium salt of euxanthic or purreic acid.

euxanthone (ūk-san′thōn), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-one.*] A neutral crystalline substance ($C_{13}H_8O_4$) derived from purree or Indian yellow.

euxenite (ūk′se-nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the number of different metals it contains; < Gr. *εὔξενος*, hospitable, friendly (see *Euxine*), + *-ite*2.] A brownish-black mineral with a submetallic luster, found in Norway, which contains the metals yttrium, niobium (columbium), titanium, uranium, and some others.

Euxine (ūk'sin), *n.* [< L. *Euxinus* (sc. *pontus*) or *Euxinum* (sc. *mare*), < Gr. Εὔξεινος, Ionic form of Εὔξενος (sc. πόντος), lit. the hospitable sea, a change, perhaps euphemistic, from the earlier name Ἄξενος, i. e., inhospitable, so called with ref. to the savage tribes surrounding it; < εὖ, well (or ἀ- priv.), + ξένος, a stranger, guest.] The ancient name of the sea between Russia and Asia Minor, still often used; the Black Sea.

He next criticizes . . . the hypothesis . . . that by sudden disruptions of land the *Euxine* and Mediterranean had become united to the ocean. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 582.

euzeolite (ū-zē'ō-līt), *n.* [< *eu-* + *zeolite*.] In *min.*, an obsolete synonym of *heulandite*. It was named by A. Breithaupt in 1818.

evacuant (ē-vak'ū-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *evacuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *evacuare*: see *evacuate*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, emptying; provoking evacuation or the act of voiding; purgative.

II. *n.* 1. A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the normal secretions and excretions.

In some cases the influence of an *evacuant* over a secreting organ may be remote.
Pereira, Materia Medica, p. 234.

2. In *organ-building*, a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

evacuate (ē-vak'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evacuated*, ppr. *evacuating*. [< L. *evacuatus*, pp. of *evacuare* (> It. *evacuare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *evacuar* = F. *évacuer*), empty out, discharge, < *e*, out, + *vacuare*, make empty, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make empty; cause to be emptied; free from anything contained: as, to *evacuate* a vessel; to *evacuate* the stomach by an emetic. [Now rare except in medical use.]

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Hence — 2. To leave empty; vacate; depart from; quit: as, the enemy *evacuated* the place.

They understood that Prince Rupert and others of the King's party were marched out of the town in pursuance of them, and that the garrison would be entirely *evacuated* before they could signify their pleasure to the army.
Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 14.

The Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 6.

3. To make void or empty of something essential; deprive; strip. [Rare.]

Evacuate the Scriptures of their most important meaning. *Coleridge.*

Mr. Marsh, in passing sentence on "in respect of," takes his stand on an idea of grammar which *evacuates* the bygone usage of our ancestors of all authority to determine what it was right that they should say.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 86.

4†. To make void; nullify; make of no effect; vacate: as, to *evacuate* a marriage or a contract.

Lest the cross of Christ should be *evacuated* and made of none effect, he came to make this fulness perfect by instituting and establishing a church. *Donne*, Sermons, i.

General councils may become invalid, either by their own fault, or by some extrinsical supervening accident, either of which *evacuates* their authority.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 345.

He that pretends a disability . . . *evacuates* the precept. *South.*

5. To void; discharge; eject: as, to *evacuate* excrementitious matter.

The white [hellebore] dote *evacuat* the offencive humours which cause diseases. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 4.

II.† *intrans.* To produce an evacuation, as by letting blood.

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

evacuatiot (ē-vak-ū-ā'shi-ō), *n.* [LL.: see *evacuation*.] In *medieval music*, the writing of full-faced notes in outline only, by which their value was reduced one half.

evacuation (ē-vak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *évacuation* = Pr. *evacuacio* = Sp. *evacuación* = Pg. *evacuação* = It. *evacuazione*, < LL. *evacuatio(n-)*, < L. *evacuare*, make empty, evacuate: see *evacuate*.] 1. The act of evacuating or exhausting; the act of emptying or clearing of contents; clearance by removal or withdrawal, as of an army or garrison: as, the *evacuation* of the bowels; the *evacuation* of a theater, or of a besieged town.

A country so exhausted . . . was rather an object that stood in need of every kind of refreshment and recruit than one which could subsist under new *evacuations*.
Burke, Affairs of India.

2. A diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means; depletion.

Where the humour is strong and predominant, there the prescription must be rugged, and the *evacuation* violent. *South*, Works, IX. v.

3†. Abolition.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

4. That which is evacuated or discharged; especially, a discharge by stool or other natural means: as, dark-colored *evacuations*.—**Evacuation day**, the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York after the treaty of peace and independence, November 25th, 1783, which has since been annually celebrated there.

evacuative (ē-vak'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *évacuatif* = Pr. *evacuatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *evacuativo*; as *evacuate* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

★**evacuator** (ē-vak'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [< *evacuate* + *-or*.] One who or that which evacuates, empties, or makes void.

Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great *evacuators* of the law. *Hammond*, Works, I. 175.

evacuatory† (ē-vak'ū-ā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *evacuatories* (-riz). [< *evacuate* + *-ory*.] A purge. *Davies.*

An imposthume calls for a lance, and oppletion for unpalatable *evacuatories*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.

evacuity† (ē-va-kū'i-ti), *n.* [Improp. for *vacuity*, with prefix taken from *evacuate*.] A vacancy.

Fit it was, therefore, so many *evacuities* should be filled up, to mount the meeting to a competent number.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. ix. 7.

evadable, evadible (ē-vā'da-bl, -di-bl), *a.* [< *evade* + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being evaded. *De Quincey; Coleridge.*

evade (ē-vād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaded*, ppr. *evading*. [= F. *évader* = Sp. Pg. *evadir* = It. *evadere*, < L. *evadere*, tr. pass over or beyond, leave behind, escape from, intr. go out, go away, < *e*, out, + *vadere*, go: see *wade*. Cf. *invade*, *pervade*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To avoid by effort or contrivance; escape from or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, stratagem, or address; slip away from; get out of the way of: as, to *evade* a blow; to *evade* pursuers.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannical power: If he *evade* us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

Where shall the line be drawn between free Greece and free Bulgaria? It must surely be the frightful difficulty of this question . . . which makes diplomatists so anxious to *evade* it by leaving an enslaved land between the two.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 226.

He seemed always to pursue an enticing shadow, which always just *evaded* his grasp.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

2. To escape the reach or comprehension of; baffle or foil: as, a mystery that *evades* inquiry.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his powers. *South.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To escape; slip away: with *from*.

His wisdom, by often *evading from* perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

2. To practise evasion; use elusive methods.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. *South*, Sermons.

He [Charles I.] hesitates; he *evades;* at last he bargains to give his assent for five subsidies. *Macaulay.*

evadible, *a.* See *evadable*.

evagation (ē-vā-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *évagation* = Sp. *evagación* = It. *evagazione*, < L. *evagatio(n-)*, a wandering, straying, < *evagari*, wander forth, < *e*, out, + *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. [Rare.]

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Ray.*

evaginable (ē-vaj'i-na-bl), *a.* [< *evagin(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being evaginated or unsheathed; protrusible.

evaginate (ē-vaj'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaginated*, ppr. *evaginating*. [< LL. *evaginatus*, pp. of *evaginare*, unsheathe, < L. *e*, out, + *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina*.] To unsheathe; withdraw from a sheath: opposed to *invaginate*.

★**evagination** (ē-vaj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *evaginatio(n-)*, a spreading out, lit. unsheathing, < *evaginare*, unsheathe: see *evaginate*.] 1. The act of unsheathing. *Craig.* [Rare.] — 2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The act or process of evaginating, unsheathing, or withdrawing; hence, a protrusion of some part or organ. (*b*) That which is protruded, unsheathed, or evaginated: said of any protrusible part or organ.

The eye [of chelonians] occurs as a hollow vertical *evagination* from the upper surface of the pineal outgrowth, and leaves the stalk of the latter at the beginning of its distal fourth, measuring from its rear end.
Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 1126.

evalt (ē'val), *a.* [< L. *ævum*, an age (see *age*, *etern*), + *-al*. Cf. *coeval*.] Relating to an age.

Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows that αἰών, age, and αἰώνιος, *eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity.
Letter to Abp. of Canterbury (1791), p. 67.

evaluate (ē-val'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaluated*, ppr. *evaluating*. [< F. *évaluer*, value, estimate (< *é-* + *value*, value: see *value*), + *-ate*2.] To determine or ascertain the value of; appraise carefully; specifically, in *math.*, to ascertain the numerical value of.

To *evaluate* the effect produced under the second hypothesis, . . . it is necessary to employ mathematical analysis of a high order.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 297.

The evidence is of a kind which it is peculiarly difficult either to disentangle or *evaluate*.
Rep. Comm. Soc. Psych. Research, 1884, p. 24.

evaluation (ē-val-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *évaluation* (> late ML. *evaluatio*), < *évaluer*, value: see *evaluate*.] Careful valuation or appraisement; specifically, in *math.*, the ascertainment of the numerical value of any expression: as, the *evaluation* of a definite integral, of a probability, of an expectation, etc.

Before applying the doctrine of chances to any scientific purpose, the foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances, by possessing ourselves of the utmost attainable amount of positive knowledge.
J. S. Mill, Logic, III. xviii. § 3.

evalvular (ē-val'vū-lär), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + NL. *valvula*, dim. of L. *valva*, valve: see *valvular*.] In *bot.*, without valves; not opening by valves.

evanesce (ev-a-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *evanesced*, ppr. *evanescing*. [< L. *evanescere*, vanish away, < *e*, out, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish*. Cf. *evanish*.] 1. To vanish away or by degrees; disappear gradually; fade out or away; be dissipated: as, *evanescing* colors or vapors.

I believe him to have *evanesced* or evaporated.
De Quincey, Confessions, p. 79.

Platitudinous is, unquestionably, very much more serviceable than any *evanescing* squib of only one or two syllables. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 310.

2. To disappear, as the edge of a polyhedron, by the rotation of two adjacent faces into one plane. *Kirkman.*

evanescence (ev-a-nes'ens), *n.* [< *evanescent*: see *-ence*.] 1. A vanishing away; gradual departure or disappearance; dissipation, as of vapor.

The sudden *evanescence* of his reward.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 163.

Taking the world as it is, we may well doubt whether more would not be lost than gained by the *evanescence* of the standard of honour, whether among boys or men.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 237.

2. The quality of being evanescent; liability to vanish and escape observation or possession: as, the *evanescence* of mist or dew; the *evanescence* of earthly hopes.

★**evanescent** (ev-a-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *evanescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *evanescere*, vanish away: see *evanesce*.] 1. Vanishing, or apt to vanish or be dissipated, like vapor; passing away; fleeting: as, the pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent*.

We cannot approach beauty. Its nature is, like opaline doves' neck lustres, hovering and *evanescent*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 162.

In 1604 the astronomer Kepler . . . saw, between Jupiter and Saturn, a new, brilliant, *evanescent* star.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 169.

He [Wordsworth] seems to have caught and fixed forever in immutable grace the most *evanescent* and intangible of our intuitions, the very ripple-marks on the remotest shores of being.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

2. Lessening or lessened beyond the reach of perception; impalpable; imperceptible.

The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*. *Wollaston.*

It is difficult to define what is so *evanescent*, so impalpable, so chimerical, so unreal.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. In *nat. hist.*, unstable; unfixed; hence, uncertain; unreliable: applied to characters which are not fixed or uniformly present, and therefore are valueless for scientific classification.—4. In *entom.*, tending to become obsolete in one part; fading out: as, antennal scrobes *evanescent* posteriorly.

evanescently (ev-a-nes'ent-li), *adv.* In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

So quickly and *evanescently* as to pass unnoticed.
Chalmers, Bridgewater Treatise, II. i. 310.

evanescible (ev-ạ-nes′i-bl), *a.* [< *evanesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of evanescing.—**Evanescible edge** of a polyhedron, one which is not terminated by a triace nor is in two faces that have one one summit and the other another, that are in one face.

evangel (ē-van′jel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evangell*, *evangile*, < ME. *evangile*, *evaungile*, *evangelie*, *ewangely*, etc., < OF. *evangile*, F. *évangile* = Pr. *evangeli* = Sp. *evangelio* = Pg. *evangelho* = It. *evangelio* = D. *evangelie* = G. Dan. Sw. *evangelium*, < LL. *evangelium*, prop. *euangelium* (the change in pronunciation of *u*, Gr. *υ*, to *v* before a vowel being a late development in both L. and Gr.), the gospel, < Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον* (in New Testament), the gospel, lit. good news, glad tidings, being used in this lit. sense by Plutarch, Lucian, etc., and earlier by Cicero (written as Gr.); in classical Gr. only in the proper sense of 'a reward for good news, given to the messenger'; usually in pl. *εὐαγγέλια* (cf. *εὐαγγέλια θύειν*, make a thank-offering for good news; *θύειν*, make sacrifice); < *εὐάγγελος*, bringing good news, < *εὖ*, well, + *ἀγγέλλειν*, bring news, bear a message, announce, > *ἄγγελος*, a messenger, later an angel: see *angel*.] **1.** The gospel, or one of the Gospels. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *Evangiles* and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do.
Donne, Letters, xcvi.

The first apostles alone were the depositaries of the pure and perfect *evangel*.
Swinburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170.

2. [In later use, with ref. to orig. sense.] Good tidings.

Above all the Servians . . . read with much avidity the *evangile* of their freedom. *Landor.*

We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the south,
For the touch of thy light wings, the kiss of thy mouth;
For the yearly *evangel* thou bearest from God,
Resurrection and life to the graves of the sod!
Whittier, April.

Paul and Silas, in their prison,
Sang of Christ, the Lord arisen, . . .
But, alas! what holy angel
Brings the Slave this glad *evangel?*
Longfellow, Slave Singing at Midnight.

3. [In this sense prop. < Gr. *εὐάγγελος*, bringing good news: see etymology.] A messenger or bearer of good tidings; an evangelist. [Rare.]

When the *evangell* most toil'd souls to winne,
Even then there was a falling from the faith.
Stirling, Doomes-day, Second Houre.

Strong friends in the ranks of the enemy saved the rash *evangel* of the rights of labor. *The Money-Makers*, p. 314.

evangelian (ē-van-jel′iạn), *a.* [A forced sense, < *evangel* + *-ian* (cf. Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*, a reward for good tidings): see *evangel*.] Rendering thanks for favors. *Craig.*

evangeliary (ē-van-jel′i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *evangeliaries* (-riz). [< ML. *evangeliarium*, < LL. *evangelium*, gospel: see *evangel*.] Same as *evangelistary*.

The existing Greek and Syriac lectionaries, or *evangeliaries* and synaxaries, . . . which contain the Scripture reading lessons for the churches.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 81.

evangelic (ē-van-jel′ik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *evangelick*, *evangelik*; = F. *évangelique* = Pr. *evangelic* = Sp. *evangélico* = Pg. It. *evangelico* (cf. D. G. *evangelisch* = Dan. Sw. *evangelisk*), < LL. *evangelicus*, prop. *euangelicus* (see *evangel*), < Gr. *εὐαγγελικός*, of or for the gospel, of or for good tidings, < *εὐαγγέλιον*, the gospel, good tidings: see *evangel*.] Same as *evangelical*.

In the tother parte (as it were with an *euangelik* sermone) he calleth them all and vs to the knowledge of Cryste. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, ii.

What *evangelic* religion is, is told in two words: faith and charitie; or beleef and practise. *Milton*, Civil Power.

Such a fear of God's power and justice as is sweetly allayed and tempered by a sense of his goodness: that is, if it be an *evangelic* and filial fear, composed of an equal mixture of awe and delight, of love and reverence.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

evangelical (ē-van-jel′i-kạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the gospel of Jesus Christ; comprised in or relating to the Christian revelation or dispensation: as, the *evangelical* books of the New Testament; the *evangelical* narrative or history; *evangelical* interpretation.—**2.** Conformable to the requirements or principles of the gospel, especially as these are set forth in the New Testament; characterized by or manifesting the spirit of Christ; consonant with the Christian faith: as, *evangelical* doctrine.

The righteousness *evangelical* must be like Christ's seamless coat, all of a piece from the top to the bottom; it must invest the whole soul. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, III. i.

The first requisite, in order to extemporaneous preaching, is a heart glowing and beating with *evangelical* affections. *Shedd*, Homiletics, ix.

3. Adhering to and contending for the doctrines of the gospel: specifically applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone, and who give distinctive prominence to such doctrines as the corruption of man's nature by the fall, atonement by the life, sufferings, and death of Christ, justification by faith in Christ, the work of the Holy Spirit in conversion and sanctification, and the divine exercise of free and unmerited grace.

One of the *Evangelical* clergy, a disciple of Venn.
George Eliot, Scenes from Clerical Life, x.

"Mrs. Waule always has black crape on. . . ." "And she is not in the least *evangelical*," said Rosamond, . . . as if that religious point of view would have fully accounted for perpetual crape. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xii.

4. In a restricted sense, relating or pertaining to the spirituality of the gospel; seeking to promote conversion and a strictly religious life: as, *evangelical* preaching or labors.—**Evangelical Alliance,** the name of an association of Christians belonging to the evangelical denominations. It was organized by a world's convention in London in 1846, and its object is to promote Christian intercourse between the different orthodox Protestant denominations and more effective coöperation in Christian work. Branches of the Alliance exist in all countries where there are considerable communities. Several general conferences have been held, in which reports were received concerning the religious condition of the world. Among the most important results attained by the Alliance is the establishment of a week of prayer, the first week of January in each year, now largely observed throughout Protestant Christendom.—**Evangelical Association,** the proper name of the body sometimes erroneously called the German Methodist Church. It was organized at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Jacob Albright in eastern Pennsylvania, and grew out of an attempt on his part to introduce certain reforms in the German churches. In its mode of worship, form of organization, and doctrinal beliefs, it resembles the Methodist Church.—**Evangelical Church,** the abbreviated name of the German United Evangelical Church, founded in Prussia in 1817 by a union of Lutheran and Reformed churches. It is the largest of the Protestant churches in Germany, is Presbyterian in polity, and is partially supported by the government, which appoints the consistories or provincial boards.—**Evangelical Church Conference,** the name of a periodical convention of delegates from the evangelical churches of Germany—that is, the Lutheran, Reformed, United, and Moravian churches. Its aim was the religious unity of Germany. The movement originated about 1848, but its influence has gradually declined.—**Evangelical counsels.** See *counsel*.—**Evangelical Union,** a religious body formed in 1843 by several Scottish ministers, of whom the most prominent was James Morison of Kilmarnock, a minister deposed by the United Secession Church for holding anti-Calvinistic views. The church government of the body is Independent; its theology is Arminian.—**Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel.** See *church*.=**Syn. 2.** See *orthodox*.

II. *n.* One who maintains evangelical principles. The name *Evangelicals* is specifically applied to that party in the Church of England, often designated the Low-church party, which insists on the acceptance and promulgation of distinctively evangelical doctrines. See I., 3, above.

It is equally certain that the violence of the *Evangelicals*, and their hard, artificial, yet feeble, theology, is alienating numbers, and that the younger members of their families are specially feeling the Romish temptation.
F. D. Maurice, Biog., I. 423.

evangelicalism (ē-van-jel′i-kạl-izm), *n.* [< *evangelical* + *-ism*.] Adherence to and insistence upon evangelical doctrines, especially in the Church of England: sometimes employed as a term of opprobrium.

The worst errors of Popery and *Evangelicalism* combined.
Dr. Arnold.

Evangelicalism had cast a certain suspicion as of plague-infection over the few amusements which survived in the provinces. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

evangelically (ē-van-jel′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an evangelical manner; in accordance with the gospel.

It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 432.

evangelicalness (ē-van-jel′i-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being evangelical in spirit or doctrine.

evangelicism (ē-van-jel′i-sizm), *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-ism*.] Evangelical principles.

evangelicity (ē-van-je-lis′i-ti), *n.* [< *evangelic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being evangelical; evangelicalism.

A thorough earnestness and *evangelicity*. *Eclectic Rev.*

evangelisation, evangelise, etc. See *evangelization*, etc.

evangelism (ē-van′jel-izm), *n.* [< ML. *evangelismus*, the promulgation of the gospel (*Evangelismi festum*, the fifth Sunday after Easter), < LL. *evangelium*, gospel: see *evangel*.] The promulgation of the gospel; evangelical preaching; specifically, earnest effort for the spread of the gospel, as by itinerant evangelists.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity . . . through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism* of St. Bartholomew. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

An aggressive *evangelism* is now the demand of every Western community, and never was there a more determined zeal than at present.
The Congregationalist, Aug. 19, 1886.

evangelist (ē-van′jel-ist), *n.* [< ME. *evangeliste*, *evaungeliste*, *ewangeliste*, < OF. *evangeliste*, F. *évangéliste* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *evangelista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *evangelist*, < LL. *evangelista*, prop. *euangelista*, < Gr. *εὐαγγελιστής*, in N. T. a preacher of the gospel, eccles. one of the writers of the four Gospels, < *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι*, preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring good news, announce good news, < *εὐάγγελος*, bringing good news: see *evangel*.] **1.** In the New Testament, a class of teachers next in rank to apostles and prophets, but probably not constituting a permanent order.

And we entered into the house of Philip the *evangelist*, which was one of the seven; and abode with him.
Acts xxi. 8.

But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an *evangelist*, make full proof of thy ministry.
2 Tim. iv. 5.

2. In *church hist.*, an itinerant preacher who travels from place to place, according to opportunity or requisition, in contradistinction to the pastor or teacher, who is settled in one place and instructs the people of a special charge.

Evangelists many of them did travel, but they were never the more *evangelists* for that; but only their office was writing or preaching the gospel; and thence they had their name. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 170.

Men do the work of *evangelists*, leaving their homes to proclaim Christ and deliver the written gospels to those who were ignorant of the faith.
Eusebius, Ecclesiastical Hist. (?) (trans.), iii. 37.

3. One of the writers of the four evangels or Gospels.

Almighty God, who hast instructed thy holy Church with the heavenly doctrine of thy *Evangelist* Saint Mark.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for St. Mark's Day.

The careful and minute study of the *Evangelists*, in the light of grammar, of philology, and of history, results in the unassailable conviction of their trustworthiness.
Shedd, Homiletics, i.

4. In the *Mormon Ch.*, an ecclesiastical official, also called a patriarch, whose duty it is "to bless the fatherless in the Church, foretelling what shall befall them and their generation. He also holds authority to administer in other ordinances of the Church" (*Mormon Catechism*, xvii.).

evangelistarion (ē-van″jel-is-tā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaria* (-ạ). [< MGr. *εὐαγγελιστάριον*: see *evangelistary*.] Same as *evangelistary*.

I . . . consult the *Evangelistarion*, to see what is the tone for the week.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 903, note.

evangelistary (ē-van-je-lis′tạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaries* (-riz). [= It. *evangelistario*, < ML. *evangelistarium*, < MGr. *εὐαγγελιστάριον*, a book containing selections from the Gospels, < Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*, the gospel: see *evangel*.] In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a book containing passages from the Gospels to be read at divine service. Also *evangelistarion*, *evangeliary*.

The criticks complain that the *evangelistaries* and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts. *Porson*, To Travis, p. 230.

He compared the various readings in S. Jerome's *Evangelistaries*. *E. E. Hale*, In His Name, p. 77.

evangelistic (ē-van-je-lis′tik), *a.* [< *evangelist* + *-ic*.] Evangelical; designed or tending to evangelize; pertaining to an evangelist or his labors: as, *evangelistic* methods; *evangelistic* efforts.

Underlying and giving character to all great *evangelistic* and missionary movements there are profound convictions of truth. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 579.

Buildings, books, and other apparatus, necessary for their [missionaries'] educational and *evangelistic* labours.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 122.

evangelization (ē-van″jel-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *évangelisation* = Pr. *evangelisation*; as *evangelize* + *-ation*.] The act of evangelizing. Also spelled *evangelisation*.

The work of Christ's ministers is *evangelization*: that is, a proclamation of Christ, and a preparation for his second coming; as the *evangelization* of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming. *Hobbes*, Leviathan, xiii. § 270.

evangelize (ē-van′jel-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evangelized*, ppr. *evangelizing*. [< ME. *evangelizen*, *-isen*, < OF. *evangelizer*, *evangeliser*, F. *évan-*

géliser = Pr. Sp. Pg. *evangelizar* = It. *evangelizzare*, ⟨ LL. *evangelizare*, prop. *euangelizare*, ⟨ Gr. εὐαγγελίζεσθαι, preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring or announce good news, ⟨ εὐάγγελος, bringing good news: see *evangel*.] **I.** *intrans.* To preach the gospel.

Thus did our heavenly Instructor . . . fulfil the predictions of the prophets, and his own declarations, that he would *evangelize* to the poor.
Bp. Porteous, Works, II. xii.

At that time [1786] the *evangelizing* energy of Christendom had almost died out. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 118.

II. *trans.* 1†. To bring as good tidings; announce as good news.

And I am sent to thee to speke and to *evangelise* to thee these thingis. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 19.

2. To instruct in the gospel; preach the gospel to; convert by preaching: as, to *evangelize* the heathen.

The Spirit,
Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 499.

The apostolic benediction of the Roman pontiff followed families which exiled themselves to *evangelize* infidels.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 19.

Also spelled *evangelise*.

evangelizer (ē-van'jel-ī-zėr), *n.* One who evangelizes or proclaims the gospel. Also spelled *evangeliser*.

Now, the Essenes, if Christians, stood precisely in that situation of *evangelizers*. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

evangely† (ē-van'jel-i), *n.* [⟨ ME. *evangelie*; a var. of *evangel*, q. v.] The gospel; good tidings: same as *evangel*.

For thees aren wordes wryten in the *euangelye*,
Date et dabitur uobis. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 196.

Faithfullie I shall knowlege and shall doo you seruice due vnto you of the kingdome of Scotland aforesaid, as God me so helpe, and these holie *euangelies*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, xxii.

Good Lucius
That first received Christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christes *Evangely*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 53.

evangile† (ē-van'jil), *n.* An obsolete form of *evangel*.

Evania (e-vā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. εὐάνιος, taking trouble easily, ⟨ εὖ, well, + ἀνία, trouble.] The typical genus of the family *Evaniidæ*. *E. appendigaster* is a parasite of the cockroach.

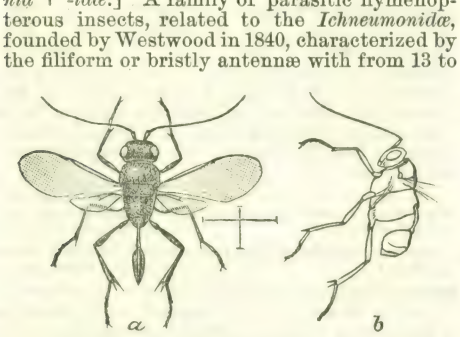
Evaniadæ (ev-ạ-nī'ạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Evaniidæ*.

evanid† (ē-van'id), *a.* [⟨ L. *evanidus*, passing away, faint, frail, ⟨ *evanescere*, pass away: see *evanesce*.] Vanishing; evanescent; illusory.

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths as between the sun and an . . . *evanid* meteor. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

When they awake out of their fancifull visions and return to a strength and consistency of reason, they then discerne them to have been only *evanid* appearances represented (as all dreams are) upon the scene of imagination.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 88.

Evaniidæ (ev-ạ-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Evania* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, related to the *Ichneumonidæ*, founded by Westwood in 1840, characterized by the filiform or bristly antennæ with from 13 to



Evania lævigata.
a, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view, showing point of attachment of petiole to abdomen. (Cross shows natural size.)

16 joints, pedunculate abdomen, straight and often prominent ovipositor, the front wings with a distinct radial cell and from one to three cubital cells, and the hind wings almost veinless. All the species are parasitic. Also *Evaniadæ*, *Evaniades*, *Evanidæ*, *Evaniites*.

Evaniocera (e-vā-ni-os'ẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. εὐάνιος, taking trouble easily (see *Evania*), + κέρας, horn.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, of the family *Rhipiphoridæ*, having a few widely distributed species, as the common European *E. dufouri*.

evanish (ē-van'ish), *v. i.* [⟨ OF. *evaniss-*, *esvaniss-*, stem of certain parts of *evanir*, *esvanir*, evanish, after L. *evanescere*, vanish: see *evanesce* and *vanish*.] To vanish. [Chiefly poetical.]

No more the ghost to Margaret said,
But, with a grievous groan,
Evanish'd in a cloud of mist,
And left her all alone.
Sweet William's Ghost (Child's Ballads, II. 148).

Or like the rainbow's lovely form
Evanishing amid the storm.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

evanishment (ē-van'ish-ment), *n.* [⟨ *evanish* + *-ment*.] A vanishing; disappearance.

Their *evanishment* has taken place quietly.
Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 22, 1882.

evanition (ev-ạ-nish'ọn), *n.* [⟨ OF. *evanition*, *esvanition*, ⟨ *evanir*, evanish: see *evanish*.] Evanishment. *Carlyle*.

evansite (ev'ạnz-īt), *n.* [Named after Brooke *Evans* of England.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, occurring in reniform masses on limonite.

evapor† (ē-vā'pọr), *v. t.* or *i.* [⟨ F. *évaporer* = Pr. *evaporar*, *esvaporar* = Sp. Pg. *evaporar* = It. *evaporare*, ⟨ L. *evaporare*, disperse in vapors, ⟨ *e*, out, + *vaporare*, emit vapor, ⟨ *vapor*, vapor: see *vapor*.] To evaporate.

Ætna here thunders with an horrid noise;
Sometimes blacke clouds *euaporeth* to skies.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 243.

evaporable (ē-vap'ọ-ra-bl), *a.* [⟨ *evapor* + *-able*.] Capable of being converted into vapor.

The substances which emit these streams . . . must be in likelihood a far more *evaporable* and dissipable kind of bodies than minerals or adust vegetables.
Boyle, Works, III. 675.

evaporate (ē-vap'ọ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaporated*, ppr. *evaporating*. [⟨ LL. *evaporatus*, pp. of *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; escape and be dissipated in vapor, either visible or invisible; exhale.

As for rosin and gum, they are mingled with the rest, to incorporate the drugs and spices, and to keepe in the sweet odour thereof, which otherwise would *evaporate* and soone be lost. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 1.

2. Figuratively, to escape or pass off without effect; be dissipated; be wasted: as, anger that *evaporates* in words; the spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in a translation.

Thus ancient wit in modern numbers taught,
Wanting the warmth with which its author wrote,
Is a dead image, and a senseless draught.
While we transfuse, the nimble spirit flies,
Escapes unseen, *evaporates*, and dies.
Granville, To Dryden, on his Translations.

II. *trans.* 1. To convert or resolve into vapor; dissipate in fumes or steam; convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous state; vaporize: as, heat *evaporates* water.—2. Figuratively, to waste; dissipate.

All Enthusiastick unintelligible Talk, which tends to confound Men's Notions of Religion, and to *evaporate* the true Spirit of it into Fansies. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. x.

Whatever airs I give myself on this side of the water, my dignity, I fancy, would be *evaporated* before I reached the other. *Goldsmith*, To Daniel Hodson.

He from whose bosom all original infusion of American spirit has become so entirely *evaporated* and exhaled.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

evaporate (ē-vap'ọ-rāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *evaporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dispersed in vapors. [Rare.]

How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads
Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 1212.

evaporating-cone (ē-vap'ọ-rā-ting-kōn), *n.* An evaporator for saccharine solutions, in the form of a hollow cone with double walls, the space between which is filled with steam. Over the inner and the outer surfaces of the cone the solution to be evaporated is caused to run in a thin film, thus becoming heated. *E. H. Knight*.

evaporating-dish (ē-vap'ọ-rā-ting-dish), *n.* A shallow dish of glass or porcelain used in pharmacy in processes requiring evaporation.

The vessels used in the preparation of pyroxyline may be large porcelain or glass *evaporating-dishes*.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 53.

evaporating-pan (ē-vap'ọ-rā-ting-pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a large iron vessel in which the juice of the sugar-cane is evaporated.

evaporation (ē-vap-ọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *évaporation* = Pr. *evaporacio* = Sp. *evaporación* = Pg. *evaporação* = It. *evaporazione*, ⟨ L. *evaporatio(n-)*, ⟨ *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*, *evaporate*.] 1 The act of resolving or the state of being resolved into vapor; the conversion of a solid or liquid by heat into vapor, fumes, or steam; vaporization. The process of evaporation is constantly going on at the surface of all liquids. In the case of the sea and other bodies of water, the vapor thus formed rises to considerable heights above the earth's surface, and afterward, by a partial condensation, forms clouds, and finally descends in rain. The effect of evaporation is to reduce the temperature of the evaporating surface, and the evaporation of certain volatile liquids, such as ether, produces an intense degree of cold. Evaporation (boiling down) is often practised on fluids, especially in chemistry, pharmacy and cookery, in order to reduce them to a denser consistence, or to obtain in a dry and separate state the fixed matters contained in them. Evaporation of solids such as snow, solid CO_2, etc., likewise occurs.

So in pestilent fevers, the intention is to expel the infection by sweat and *evaporation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 968.

In the seven last months of the year 1688, the *evaporation* amounted to 22 inches 5 lines; but the rain only to 11 inches $6\frac{3}{4}$ lines. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, i. 5, note 7.

2. The matter evaporated or exhaled; vapor. [Rare.]

They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove.

Evaporations are . . . greater according to the greater heat of the sun. *Woodward*.

3. In *alg.*, the disappearance of a solution of a system of equations by passing off to infinity. Thus, the solution of the two equations $x-ky=a$ and $x-y=b$, which disappears when $k=1$, is said to pass off by *evaporation*.

evaporation-gage (ē-vap-ọ-rā'shọn-gāj), *n.* A graduated vessel of glass for determining the rate of evaporation of a liquid placed in it, in a given time and exposure.

evaporative (ē-vap'ọ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *évaporatif* = Pr. *evaporatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *evaporativo*, ⟨ LL. *evaporativus*, apt to evaporate, ⟨ *evaporare*, evaporate: see *evapor*, *evaporate*.] Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation: as, an *evaporative* process.

evaporator (ē-vap'ọ-rā-tọr), *n.* [⟨ *evaporate* + *-or*1.] Any apparatus used to facilitate the evaporation of the water contained in fruit, vegetable juices, saline liquids, glue, syrups, etc.; a furnace or pan used in condensing vegetable and other juices.

Those who have fruit *evaporators* for sale give extravagant statements about the increased value of evaporated over sun-dried fruit.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, July 22, 1887.

evaporimeter (ē-vap-ọ-rim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *evaporometer*.

evaporometer (ē-vap-ọ-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ LL. *evaporare*, evaporate, + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a liquid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

Evarthrus (e-vär'thrus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. εὖ, well, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] A genus of geadephagous ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ* and tribe *Pterostichini*, closely allied to *Pterostichus*, from which it differs in the form of the maxillary palpi, the last joint being shorter than the penultimate one, which is plurisetose near the tip. The species are all North American. They are elongate, subconvex, shining or opaque, the elytra striate-punctate, with one dorsal puncture near the third stria. *E. orbatus* (Newman) occurs in the eastern United States under stones and logs in dry places.



Evarthrus orbatus.
(Line shows natural size.)

évasé (ā-va-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *évaser*, widen, cause to flare, as a vase, ⟨ *é-* (⟨ L. *ex-*, out) + *vase*, vase: see *vase*.] Spreading or flaring outward: said of the neck of a bottle, vase, or similar vessel, of the capital of a column, etc.

evasible (ē-vā'si-bl), *a.* [⟨ L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade, + *-ible*.] Capable of being evaded. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

evasion (ē-vā'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *évasion* = Sp. *evasión* = Pg. *evasão* = It. *evasione*, ⟨ LL. *evasio(n-)*, ⟨ L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade: see *evade*.] 1. The act of evading or eluding; a getting away or out of the way; avoidance by artifice or strategy; artful escape or flight. [Rare in physical application.]

How may I avoid,
Although my will distaste what it elected,
The wife I chose? there can be no *evasion*
To blench from this, and to stand firm by honour.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

If your present objection . . . be meant as an *evasion* of my offer, I desist. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxx.

In regard to disagreeable and formidable things, prudence does not consist in *evasion*, or in flight, but in courage. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

On Tuesday, the 5th of June, Madame de la Motte . . . escaped from the penitentiary of the Salpêtrière, where she had been sentenced to be immured for life; and in her *evasion* Marie Antoinette, it was said, had been an influential agent. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 289.

2. A means of avoidance or escape; an evasive or elusive contrivance; a subterfuge; a shift.

He speaks unseasonable Truths sometimes, because he has not Wit enough to invent an *Evasion*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 6.

He is likewise to teach him the art of finding flaws, loopholes, and *evasions*, in the most solemn compacts.
Spectator, No. 305.

Are we to say, with the great body of Latin casuists, that, while equivocations and *evasions* of all kinds are permissible, a downright falsehood can never be excused?
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 106.

3. In *fencing*, the avoiding of a thrust by moving the body without changing the position of the feet. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). = **Syn.** *Evasion, Equivocation, Prevarication, Shift, Subterfuge*, quibble, all express artful or dishonorable modes of escaping from being frustrated or found out. The first three imply the use of language; *shift* and *subterfuge* may be by words or actions. *Evasion* in speech may be simply avoiding, as by turning the conversation or meeting one question with another. *Equivocation* is using words in double and deceptive senses. *Prevarication* may be in action, but is properly understood to be in words; it includes all tricks of language that fall short of downright falsehood; it is, literally, a stepping on both sides of the truth; the word is a strong one. All these words convey opprobrium in proportion to the amount of insincerity implied. *Shift* and *subterfuge* may be modes of *evasion; shift*, a thing turned to as a mean expedient, a trick; *subterfuge*, a place of hiding, hence an artifice. *Shift* does not necessarily express a dishonorable course, and *evasion* and *subterfuge* are often lightly used. See *artifice* and *expedient*, *n.*

This detached and insulated form of delivering thoughts [in aphorisms] was, in effect, an *evasion* of all the difficulties connected with composition. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

I . . . begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

Th' august tribunal of the skies,
Where no *prevarication* shall avail,
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail, . . .
And conscience and our conduct judge us all.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 657.

For little souls on little *shifts* rely,
And cowards' arts of mean expedients try.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 2217.

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the meanest arts of *subterfuge*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

evasive (ē-vā'siv), *a.* [= F. *évasif* = Sp. Pg. It. *evasivo*, < L. *evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade: see *evade*.] 1. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; shuffling; equivocating.

He . . . answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope.*

2. Containing or characterized by evasion; artfully contrived for escape or elusion: as, an *evasive* answer; an *evasive* argument.

He received very *evasive* and ambiguous answers.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

Evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail, so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 107.

3. Escaping the grasp or observation; not easily seized or comprehended; faintly or indistinctly perceived; elusive; vanishing: as, an *evasive* thought or idea; *evasive* colors.

Above the cities of the plain the tender
Evasive strains dropt gently from the sky.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, vi.

evasively (ē-vā'siv-li), *adv.* By evasion or equivocation; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or charge.

I answered *evasively*, or at least indeterminately.
Bryant.

evasiveness (ē-vā'siv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

evat†, *n.* Same as *evet*, *effet*, etc., uncontracted forms of *eft*[1].

eve[1] (ēv), *n.* [< ME. *eve*, a common form of *even*, the final *n*, prop. belonging to the stem, being often regarded as inflectional, and dropped: see *even*[2].] 1. The close of the day; the evening. [Poetical.]

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy *eve*.
Milton, P. L., i. 743.

Winter oft at *eve* resumes the breeze. *Thomson.*

2. The night or evening (often, and specifically in the Roman Catholic Church, the day and night) before certain holy days of the church, marked more or less generally by religious and popular observances. The religious observance usually consists of a service only, and in the Church of England of the reading of the collect peculiar to the festival. (See *vigil*.) Technically, an eve is not observed with a fast. Also *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast.
Bp. Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.

In former times it was customary in London, and in other great cities, to set the Midsummer watch upon the *eve* of Saint John the Baptist; and this was usually performed with great pomp and pageantry.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

I remember one Christmas *Eve* in the afternoon passing one of those places, and seeing the porter putting up the shutters, thinking some one had died suddenly, I inquired what was the matter. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 505.

3. The period just preceding some specific event; a space of time proximate to the occurrence of something: as, the *eve* of a battle; on the *eve* of a revolution.

The French seem to be at the *eve* of taking Antwerp and Brussels, the latter of which is actually besieged.
Walpole, Letters, II. 5.

Bobus is upon the *eve* of his return [from India], and I rather think we shall see him in the spring.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, vi.

eve[1] (ēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eved*, ppr. *eving*. [< *eve*[1], *n.*] To become damp. [Prov. Eng.]

eve[2] (ēv), *n.* [Appar. < *eves*, early form of *eaves*, sing. taken as plural: see *eaves*.] A hen-roost. [Prov. Eng.]

eve-churr (ēv'chėr), *n.* The night-jar or nightchurr, *Caprimulgus europæus*. [Local, Eng.]

evecket, evicket (ev'ek, -ik), *n.* [A doubtful form, appar. based on L. *ibex* (*ibic-*) (> OF. *ibice*, Sp. *ibice*, etc.), an ibex: see *ibex*.] A species of wild goat.

Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden stand,
The *evicke* skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote.
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 122.

evectant (ē-vek'tant), *n.* [< **evect* (in *evection*) + *-ant*.] In *math.*, a contravariant considered as generated by operating upon a covariant or contravariant with an evector.

evectics† (ē-vek'tiks), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνεκτική*, fem. of *ἐνεκτικός*, adj., < *ἐν*, well + *ἕξις*, habit: see *hectic*.] That department of medicine which teaches the method of acquiring a good habit of body. *Crabb.*

evection (ē-vek'shon), *n.* [= F. *évection* = Sp. *evección*, < LL. *evectio(n-)*, a carrying upward, a flight, < L. *evehere*, carry out or forth, lift up, < *e*, out, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*, *vector*.] 1†. The act of carrying out or away; a lifting up; exaltation.

His [Joseph's] being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *evection* to the power of Egypt, next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

2. In *astron.*: (*a*) The second lunar inequality, described by Ptolemy. It comes to its maximum value at the quadratures, and disappears at the conjunctions and oppositions. Ptolemy accounted for it by supposing that the apogee of the moon's orbit or deferent of its epicycle recedes to the west at a uniform angular rate of 11° 2′ per diem, while the center of the epicycle advances to the east at a uniform angular rate of motion about the earth of 13° 11′, the mean sun always bisecting the arc of the zodiac between the lunar apogee and the center of the lunar epicycle. This theory represented the longitudes with remarkable accuracy, but was utterly inconsistent with the most obvious observations respecting the moon's apparent diameter. In modern astronomy the evection is a periodical disturbance by the sun of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit. This is greatest when the line of syzygies coincides with the line of apsides (about twice a year), displacing the moon at times by about 1° 20′,—which may alter the time of an eclipse by nearly 3 hours.
(*b*) The moon's libration.—**Evection of heat**†, the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it; convection.

evectional (ē-vek'shon-al), *a.* [< *evection* + *-al*.] Relating or belonging to the evection.

evector (ē-vek'tor), *n.* [NL. *evector*, < L. *evehere*, pp. *evectus*, carry out: see *evection*.] In *math.*, an operative quantic formed by replacing the coefficients of a quantic $a, nb, \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)c$, etc., by $d/da, d/db, d/dc$, etc., and the facients of the quantic by the indeterminate coefficients of an adjoint linear form.

eveling (ēv'ling), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *evening*. [Prov. Eng.]

evelong†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *avelong*.

Evemydoidæ (ev″e-mi-doi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐύ*, well, + *ἐμύς*, the water-tortoise, + *εἶδος*, form.] In L. Agassiz's classification of tortoises, a subfamily of his *Emydoidæ*, containing the box-tortoise of Europe and similar species, having a movable hinged plastron and little webbed toes.

even[1] (ē'vn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *even*, *evin*, *efen*, sometimes, esp. in inflection, *emn* (in comp. *efen-*, *em-*), < AS. *efen*, often, esp. in inflection, contr. *efn*, *emn* = OS. *ebhan* = OFries. *even*, *ivin* = D. *even* = OHG. *eban*, MHG. G. *eben* = Icel. *jafn*, *jamn* = Sw. *jämn* = Dan. *jævn* = Goth. *ibns*, even; prob. connected with Goth. *ibuks*, adj., back, backward, and perhaps with *ebb*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Level, plane, or smooth; hence, not rough or irregular; free from inequalities, irregularities, or obstructions: as, *even* ground; an *even* surface.

First, if all obstacles were cut away,
And that my path were *even* to the crown.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Smooth and *even* as an ivory ball.
Cowper, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 47.

At last they issued from the world of wood,
And climb'd upon a fair and *even* ridge.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Uniform in action, character, or quality; equal or equable; unvarying; unwavering: as, an *even* temper; to hold an *even* course.

And yet for all that, howe *euen* a mind did shee beare, how humble opinion she had of herselfe also.
Vives, Instruction of Christian Women, i. 10.

There shall be a resurrection of the body; and that is the last thing that shall be done in heaven; for after that there is nothing but an *even* continuance in equal glory.
Donne, Sermons, xviii.

Prosperity follows the execution of *even* justice.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., Int.

3. Situated on a level, or on the same level; being in the same line or plane; parallel; consentaneous; accordant: followed by *with*.

For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies . . . shall lay thee *even with* the ground. Luke xix. 43, 44.

Not wholly eleuated from the Horizon; but all the way the nether part of the Sun seeming iust and *euen with* it.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

There nought hath pass'd,
But *even with* law, against the wilful sons
Of old Andronicus. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4.

4. On an equality in any respect; on an equal level or footing; of equal or the same measure or quantity; in an equivalent state or condition; equally balanced or adjusted: as, our accounts are *even;* an *even* chance; an *even* bargain; letters of *even* date; to get *even* with an antagonist.

I am too high, and thou too low. Our minds are *even* yet. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 6.

5. Plain to comprehension; lucid; clear.

I have promis'd to make all this matter *even*. . . .
To make these doubts all *even*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

6. Without fractional parts; neither more nor less; entire; unbroken: as, an *even* mile; an *even* pound or quart; an *even* hundred or thousand.—7. Divisible, as a number, by 2: thus, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, are *even* numbers: opposed to *odd*, as 1, 3, etc. See *evenly even*, *unevenly even*, below.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

The army that presents a front of *even* numbers is called the *even* hoste, and the other the odd hoste.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.

8. Without projecting parts; having all the ends terminating in the same plane: in ornithology, said of the tail of a bird all the feathers of which are of equal length.

The edge [of a book in gilding] should be scraped quite flat and perfectly *even*. *Workshop Receipts*, IV. 245.

9. In *entom.*, plane; horizontal, flat, and not deflexed at the margins: applied especially to the elytra when they form together a plane surface, and to the wings when they are extended horizontally in repose. [*Even* was formerly used in composition with the sense of *fellow-* or *co-*. See *even-Christian*, *even-bishop*, *even-servant*.]—**Even chance.** See *chance*.—**Even function.** See *function*.—**Evenly even,** divisible by 4.—**Even or odd,** a very old game of chance played with coins or any small pieces. See the extract. Now commonly called *odd or even*.

The play consists in one person concealing in his hand a number of any small pieces, and another calling *even* or *odd* at his pleasure; the pieces are then exposed, and the victory is decided by counting them; if they correspond with the call, the hider loses; if the contrary, of course he wins. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 493.

Even page, in *printing*, a left-hand page of a printed book, which bears an even number, as 2, 4, etc.—**On an even keel.** See *keel*.—**On even ground,** on equally favorable terms; having equal advantages: as, the advocates meet *on even ground* in argument.—**To be even with,** to have retaliated upon; to have squared accounts with.

Mahomet . . . determined with himselfe at once to *be even with* them [the Venetians] for all, and to imploy his whole forces both by sea and land for the gaining of that place [the island of Eubœa]. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 405.

Literature *was even with* them [the Roundheads], as, in the long run, it always is with its enemies.
Macaulay, Milton.

To get even with, to retaliate upon; square accounts with.—**To make even, make even lines,** or **end even,** in *type-setting*, to space out a "take" or piece of copy so as to make the last line full when it is not the end of a paragraph. Hence the widely spaced lines immediately followed by more closely spaced ones often seen in newspapers, resulting from the necessary division of the work

into small parts.—**To make even,** to square accounts; come out even; leave nothing owing.

Since if my soul *make even* with the week,
Each seventh note by right is due to thee.
G. Herbert.

Unevenly even, divisible by 2, but not by 4.—**Syn. 1.** *Flat,* etc. See *level.*

II. *n.* In the *Pythagorean philos.*, that element of the universe which is represented by the even numbers: identified with the unlimited and imperfect.

even[1] (ē′vn), *adv.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een, ene* (usually written *e'en*); < ME. *even, evene, efne,* < AS. *efne,* even, exactly, just, likewise (= OS. *efno* = OFries. *efne, evna, ivin* = D. *even* = OHG. *ebano,* MHG. *ebene, eben,* G. *eben,* adv., = Sw. *äfven,* even, likewise, also, too), < *efen,* adj., even: see *even*[1], *a.*] **1.** In an even manner; so as to be even; straight; evenly: as, to run *even.*—**2†.** Straightway; directly.

He went *euen* to themperour & enys him sayde,
Knelyng on his kne curteysli & faire.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1093.

The gatis [gates of hell] to-burste, and gan to flee,
God took out Adam and Eue ful *euene,*
And alle hise chosen companye.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

When he swiftly hade sworne to that swete maidon,
Thai entrid full *evyn* into an Inner chamber.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 749.

3. Just; exactly; at or to the very point; moreover; likewise; so much as: used to emphasize or strengthen an assertion: as, he was not satisfied *even* then; *even* this was not enough. In verse often contracted *e'en.*

Lered ne lewed he let no man stonde,
That he hitte *euene* that euere stirred after.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 102.

Than asked the kynge Arthur what a-visiouns ben thei, and Merlin hym tolde *euen* as the kynge hadde mette in his dreme, that the kynge hym-self knewe well he seide trouthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

And, behold, I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth. Gen. vi. 17.

The Northren Ocean *even* to the frozen Thule was scatter'd with the proud Ship-wracks of the Spanish Armado. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease. *Pope.*

Some observed that, *even* if they took the town, they should not be able to maintain possession of it.
Irving, Granada, p. 33.

even[1] (ē′vn), *v.* [< ME. *evenen, efnen, emnien,* make even, level, make equal, compare, < AS. *efnian,* level, i. e., lay prostrate (once, doubtful), *ge-efnian,* compare (cf. *emnettan,* make even, regulate, *ge-emnettan,* make even, level, make equal, compare), < *efen, efn, emn,* adj., even: see *even*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make even or level; level; lay smooth.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

It will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

2. To place in an equal state as to claim or obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; balance, as accounts.

Nothing . . . shall content my soul,
Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

3. To equal; compare; bring into comparison, as one thing with another; connect or associate, as one thing or person with another: as, such a charge can never be *evened* to me.

The multitude of the Percienes, quod he, may nogte be *evend* to the multitude of the Grekes, for sewrly we are ma than thay. *MS. Lincoln,* A. i. 17, fol. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

God never thought this world a portion worthy of you: he would not *even* you to a gift of dirt and clay.
Rutherford, Letters, vi.

Would ony Christian *even* yon bit object to a bonny, sonsy, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline?
Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 119.

4†. To act up to; keep pace with.

But we'll *even*
All that good time will give us.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

II.† *intrans.* To be or become even; have or come to an equality in any respect; range, divide, settle, etc., evenly: followed by *with.*

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth with* the first. *R. Carew,* Survey of Cornwall.

To Westminster, where all along I find the shops *evening with* the sides of the houses, even in the broadest streets; which will make the City very much better than it was. *Pepys,* Diary, II. 9.

Evened with W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road this last journey. *Pepys,* Diary, III. 275.

even[2] (ē′vn), *n.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een, ene* (usually written *e'en*), and abbr. *eve* (see *eve*[1]); < ME. *even, efen, œven, œfen,* also abbr. *eve,* < AS. *æfen* (the deriv. form *æfnung* is rare: see *evening*) = OS. *ābhand* = OFries. *avend, ioven, iuven,* etc., = D. *avond* = OHG. *ābant,* MHG. *abent,* G. *abend,* even, evening. The Scand. forms are different: Icel. *aptan, aftan* = Sw. *afton* = Dan. *aften,* where the vowel has been shortened and the *t* inserted, perhaps in simulation of Icel. *aptr, aftr,* etc., back, back again, behind (= E. *aft, after,* q. v.), as if the evening were considered as the latter part of the day. The Goth. form is not recorded (the Goth. word for 'evening' is *andanahti,* lit. the time toward night). There is nothing to bring the word into connection with *of,* Goth. *af,* AS. *of,* etc.] **1.** Evening: the earlier word for *evening,* but now archaic or poetical.

As falls a Meteor in a Sommer *Even,*
A sodain Flash coms flaming down from Heav'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Her tears fell with the dews at *even.*
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Same as *eve*[1], 2.

Estern *evyn,* I com to Seynt John Muryan, ther I a bode Ester Day all Day.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Tokyn he Stevene, and stonyd hym in the way;
And therefor is his *evyn* on Crystes owyn day.
St. Stephen and Herod (Child's Ballads, I. 318).

Often contracted *e'en.*

Good even. Same as *good evening* (which see, under *good*).

even-bishop† (ē′vn-bish″op), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *efenbisceop* (translating ML. *coepiscopus*), < *efen,* even, equal, + *bisceop,* bishop.] A co-bishop.

even-christian† (ē′vn-kris″tian), *n.* [< ME. *evencristene, emcristene, -criste,* < AS. **efencristena* (evidenced by the forms *evenchristen, emcristen,* quoted in the Latin version of the laws of Edward the Confessor, § 36) (= OFries. *ivinkerstena, evnkristena* = OHG. *ebanchristani,* MHG. *ebenkristen;* in G. expressed by *mit-christ*), < *efen,* equal, + *cristena,* Christian: see *even*[1] and *christen, Christian*[1].] Fellow-Christian; neighbor, in the Scriptural sense.

He that hath desdayn of his neighebour, that is to seyn, of his *evencristen.* *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

Do non yuel to thine *euenecrystene* nougt by thi powere.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 104.

This gospel tellith bi a parable how eche man shulde love his *evencristene.*
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 31.

And the more pity, that great folk should have countenance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more than their *even christian.* *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 1.

even-down (ē′vn-doun), *a.* [In Sc. usually spelled *even-doun;* < *even*[1], *adv.*, + *down*[3], *doun.* Cf. *downright.*] **1.** Perpendicular; downright: specifically applied to a heavy fall of rain.

The rain, which had hitherto fallen at intervals, in an undecided manner, now burst forth in what in Scotland is emphatically called an *even-down* pour.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, II. xvi.

2. Downright; direct; plain; flat: as, an *even-down* lie.

This I ken likewise, that what I say is the *even-doun* truth. *Galt,* Entail, II. 119.

3. Mere; sheer.

Oh what a moody moralist you grow!
Yet in the *even-down* letter you are right.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 10.

But gentlemen, an' ladies warst,
Wi' *ev'n-doun* want o' wark are curst.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

even[1]† (ē-vēn′), *v. i.* [< L. *evenire,* happen: see *event*[1].] To happen.

How often and frequently doth it *evene,* that after the love of God hath gained the dominion and upper-hand in the soul of man, that he is resolved to live well and religiously. *Hewyt,* Sermons (1658), p. 83.

even[2]†, *adv.* See *even*[1].

evener (ē′vn-ėr), *n.* [< *even*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** ★A person or thing that makes even, as a stick with which to push off an excess of grain from a measure.—**2.** In *weaving,* an instrument used for spreading out the warp as it goes on the beam; a raivel or raithe; the comb which guides the threads with precision on to the beam. [Scotch.]—**3.** In vehicles, same as *equalizing-bar* (*b*) (which see, under *bar*[1]).

If the farmer wishes to carry a heavy load, he must harness his horses tandem, because the conservating force of vested interest has forbidden the introduction of the American *evener.* *F. H. Stoddard,* Andover Rev., VIII. 155.

evenfall (ē′vn-fâl), *n.* [< *even*[2] + *fall.*] The fall of evening; early evening; twilight. [Poetical.]

Alas for her that met me,
That heard me softly call,
Came glimmering thro' the laurels
At the quiet *evenfall.*
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 11.

evenforth†, *adv.* [ME., also contr. *emforth;* < *even*[1], *adv.*, + *forth*[1].] Straight onward; even-forward.

And thanne y entrid in and *even-forth* went.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 163.

even-forward, *adv.* Directly forward; straight onward. [North. Eng.]

evenhand† (ē′vn-hand), *n.* [< *even*[1] + *hand.*] Equality or parity of rank or degree.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue will seek to come at *evenhand* by depressing another's fortune.
Bacon, Envy.

even-handed (ē′vn-han″ded), *a.* [< *even*[1] + *hand* + *-ed*[2].] Impartial; rightly balanced; equitable.

This *even-handed* justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 7.

O *even-handed* Nature! we confess
This life that men so honor, love, and bless
Has filled thine olden measure.
O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday, Nov. 3, 1864.

even-handedly (ē′vn-han″ded-li), *adv.* In an even-handed manner; justly; impartially.

even-handedness (ē′vn-han″ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being even-handed; impartiality; justice.

Had Smith been the only offender, it might have been expected that he would have been gladly sacrificed as an evidence of Elizabeth's *evenhandedness.*
Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, vii.

even-hands (ē′vn-handz), *adv.* [Sc.] On an equal footing. *Jamieson.*

I's be *even-hands* wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the leishest o' them. *Hogg,* Perils of Man, I. 325.

evenhede†, *n.* A variant of *evenhood.*

evenhood† (ē′vn-hůd), *n.* Equality; equity.

evening (ēv′ning), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *evening, evenyng,* < AS. *æfnung* (rare), evening, < *æfen,* even, + *-ung,* E. *-ing*[1]: see *even*[2] and *-ing*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun; the time from sunset till darkness; in common usage, the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night before bedtime.

The *evening* and the morning were the first day. Gen. i. 5.

Now came still *evening* on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 598.

And now you are happily arrived to the *evening* of a day as serene as the dawn of it was glorious; but such an *evening* as, I hope, and almost prophecy, is far from night; it is the *evening* of a summer's sun, which keeps a daylight long within the skies. *Dryden,* Mock Astrologer, Ded.

Hence—**2.** The decline or latter part of any state or term of existence: as, the *evening* of life; the *evening* of his power.

He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his *evening.*
Clarendon, Of the Earl of Northampton.

3. The time between noon and dark, including afternoon and twilight. [Southern U. S.]—**4†.** *pl.* The delivery at evening of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant. *Kennett.*

II. *a.* Being, or occurring at, or associated with the close of day: as, the *evening* sacrifice.

Soon as the *evening* shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale.
Addison, Ode.

Those *evening* bells! those *evening* bells!
How many a tale their music tells!
Moore, Those Evening Bells.

Evening flower, a bulbous plant from the Cape of Good Hope, of the genus *Hesperantha:* so called because the flowers expand in the early evening.—**Evening gun.** See *gun.*—**Evening hymn.** Same as *even-song,* 2.—**Evening primrose.** See *Œnothera.*—**Evening star,** a bright planet, as Venus or Jupiter, seen in the west after sunset. Venus is the evening star during alternate periods of 292 days; Jupiter is usually considered as the evening star for some months before conjunction, which occurs once in 398 days; and Mercury is the evening star when it can be seen at its eastern elongation

evening-song (ēv′ning-sông), *n.* Same as *even-song.*

It passed from a day of religion to be a day of order, and from fasting till night to fasting till *evening-song,* and *evening-song* to be sung about twelve o'clock.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

evenlight†, *n.* [ME. *evenlight, evenelyght,* < AS. *æfenleóht* (= G. *abendlicht*), < *æfen,* even, + *leóht,* light.] The light of evening; twilight.

Anone sche bidt me go away,
And sey it is ferr in the nyght,
And I swere it is *evenlight.*
MS. Cantab., Ff. i. 6, fol. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

evenlike†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *evenly.*

evenliness (ē′vn-li-nes), *n.* Equality. *Fairfax.*

evenlong† (ē′vn-lông), *adv.* Along in the same line. *Wright.*

One the upper syde make holys *evenelonge*, as many as thou wylt. *Porkington MS.*

evenly (ē′vn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *evenly, evenliche, efenlike,* < AS. *efenlice,* evenly, equally, < *efenlīc,* adj., even, equal, < *efen,* even, + *-līc,* -ly[1].] **1.** With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, or elevations and depressions; without inequalities; uniformly: as, the field slopes *evenly* to the river.

A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread. *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. In an even or equal manner; so as to produce or possess equality of parts, proportions, force, or the like: as, to divide anything *evenly* in the middle; they are *evenly* matched.

All men know that there is no great art in dividing *evenly* of those things which are subject to number and measure. *Raleigh,* Hist. World, Pref., p. 60.

3†. In an equal degree or proportion; to an equal extent; equally.

But the sovereyne good (quod she) that is *eveneliche* purposed to the good folk and to badde. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, iv. prose 2.

The surface of the sea is *evenly* distant from the centre of the earth. *Brerewood.*

4. Without inclination toward either side; equally distant from extremes; impartially; without bias or variation.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince; it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon,* Advice to Villiers.

5. Smoothly; straightforwardly; harmoniously.

Charity and self-love become coincident, and doth run together *evenly* in one channel. *Barrow,* Works, I. xxv.

Since . . . we are so apt to forget God's administration of the great affairs below, when they go on *evenly* and regularly, he is pleased, I say, by awakening notices, now and then to put us in mind of it. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. vii.

6†. Straightway.

Eche man was esed *euenli* at wille,
Wanted hem no thing that thei haue wold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5338.

Evenly even. See *even*[1], *a.*

even-minded (ē′vn-mīn″ded), *a.* [< *even*[1] + *mind* + *-ed*[2].] Equiv. to L. *æquanimis:* see *equanimous.*] Having equanimity.

even-mindedly (ē′vn-mīn″ded-li), *adv.* With equanimity.

evenness (ē′vn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *evennes, -nesse,* < AS. *efennys,* equality, equity, < *efen,* even, + *-nys,* -ness.] **1.** The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface: as, the *evenness* of the ground; the *evenness* of a fluid at rest.

The explication of what is said concerning the *evenness* of the surface of the lunar spots. *Derham,* Astro-Theology, Pref.

2. Uniformity; regularity; equality: as, *evenness* of motion.

These gentlemen will learn of my admired reader an *evenness* of voice and delivery. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 147.

3. Equal distance from either extreme; freedom from inclination to either side; impartiality.

A crooked stick is not straitened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of *evenness* and rest. *B. Jonson,* King James's Coronation Entertainment.

4. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

He bore the loss with great composure and *evenness* of mind. *Hooker.*

We . . . are likely to perish . . . unless we correct those aversenesses and natural indispositions, and reduce them to the *evennesses* of virtue. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

So mock'd, so spurn'd, so baited two whole days—
I lost myself and fell from *evenness,*
And rail'd. *Tennyson,* Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

even-servant†, *n.* [ME.] A fellow-servant.

His *even servant* fell down and prayed him. *Wyclif,* Mat. xviii. 29.

even-song (ē′vn-sông), *n.* [< ME. *evensong, evesong,* or *-sang,* < AS. *ēfensang* (= Dan. *aftensang*), < *ēfen,* evening, + *sang, gesang,* song.] **1.** In the *Anglican Ch.,* a form of worship appointed to be said or sung at evening. Known as *vespers* in the Roman Catholic Church. *Lee's Glossary.*

Thus the yonge kyng entred into Reynes, the Saturday at *euensong*tyme. *Berners,* tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccclxix.

Again, both in matins and in *evensong,* is idolatry maintained for God's service. *J. Bradford,* Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 201.

After *evensong,* they may meet their sweethearts, and dance aboute a maypole. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 519.

2. A song or hymn sung at evening.

Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among,
I woo, to hear thy *even-song.*
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 64.

3. The time of even-song; evening.

He tuned his notes both *even-song* and morn. *Dryden.*

Also *evening-song.*

even-star† (ē′vn-stär), *n.* [< ME. *evensterre,* < AS. *ēfensteorra* (= D. *avondster* = G. *abendstern* = Dan. *aftenstjerne*), evening star, < *ēfen,* even, + *steorra,* star.] The evening star.

event[1] (ē-vent′), *n.* [= OF. *event* = Sp. Pg. It. *evento,* < L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), also *eventum* (prop. neut. pp.), an event, occurrence, < *evenire,* pp. *eventus,* happen, fall out, come out, < *e,* out, + *venire,* come: see *venture,* and cf. *advent, convent, invent,* etc., *convene, evene,* etc.] **1.** That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; especially, an occurrence of some importance; a distinctly marked incident: as, the succession of *events.*

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. Eccles. ix. 2.

Do I forebode impossible *events,*
And tremble at vain dreams?
Cowper, Task, v. 491.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming *events* cast their shadows before.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

There is no greater *event* in life than the appearance of new persons about our hearth, except it be the progress of the character which draws them. *Emerson,* Domestic Life.

2. The consequence of anything; that in which an action, an operation, or a series of operations terminates; the issue; conclusion; end.

Of my ill-boding Dream
Behold the dire *Event.*
Congreve, Semele, iii. 8.

My temporal concerns are slowly rectifying themselves; I am astonished at my own indifference to their *event.*
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 409.

One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine *event,*
To which the whole creation moves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. In public games and sports, each contest or single proceeding in a program or series: as, the *events* of the day were a bicycle-race, a foot-race, high jumps, etc.; the steeplechase was a spirited *event.*—**4.** A contingent, probable, or possible happening; a coming to pass; in the theory of probabilities, anything which may or may not be; any general state of things considered as having a probability: as, in the *event* of his death his interest will lapse.—**Compound event,** that which in reference to its probability is regarded as consisting in the concatenation or coincidence of two or more different events.—**Double event,** two races, or other trials of strength or skill, upon the winning of both of which depends the winning of a certain wager or stake.—**Simple event,** in the doctrine of probabilities, something whose probability is deduced from direct observation.—**Syn. 1.** *Event, Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance,* affair. An *event* is of more importance than an *occurrence;* the word is generally applied to the larger transactions in history. *Occurrence* is literally that which meets us in our progress through life, and does not connect itself with the past as an *event* does. An *incident* is that which falls into a state of things to which it does not primarily belong: as, the *incidents* of a journey. It is applied to matters of minor importance. *Circumstance* does not necessarily mean anything that happens or takes place, but may simply mean one of the surrounding or accompanying conditions of an occurrence, incident, or event; it is also applied to incidents of minor moment which take place along with something of more importance. A person giving an account of a campaign might dwell on the leading *events* which it produced, might mention some of its striking *occurrences,* might refer to some remarkable *incidents* which attended it, and might give details of the favorable or adverse *circumstances* by which it was accompanied. See *exigency.*

event[1]† (ẹ-vent′), *v. i.* [< L. *eventus,* pp. of *evenire,* come out: see the noun.] To come to pass; happen.

event[2]† (ẹ-vent′), *v.* [< F. *éventer,* fan. Cf. *eventilate.*] **I.** *trans.* To fan; cool.

A loose and rorid vapour that is fit
T' *event* his searching beams.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, iii.

The fervour of so pure a flame
As this my city bears might lose the name
Without the apt *eventing* of her heat.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

II. *intrans.* To find vent; come out; break forth; issue.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or did'st behold
The place from which that scalding sigh *evented!*
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

eventation† (ē-ven-tā′shọn), *n.* [F. *éventation,* < *éventer,* to fan, air.] A letting out; a drawing (of blood). *N. E. D.*

even-tempered (ē′vn-tem″pėrd), *a.* Having a placid temper.

eventerate† (ẹ-ven′tẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [Poss. for **eventrate,* < L. *e,* out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly. Cf. *eventration:* but prob. a misprint for *exenterate.*] To eviscerate; disembowel.

A bear which the hunters *eventerated* or opened. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

eventful (ẹ-vent′fûl), *a.* [< *event* + *-ful.*] Full of events or incidents; attended or characterized by important or striking occurrences: as, an *eventful* reign; an *eventful* journey.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness. *Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 7.

The Colonial period, as I regard it, was the charmed, *eventful* infancy and youth of our national life. *R. Choate,* Addresses, p. 44.

eventide (ē′vn-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *even-tide;* < *even*[2] + *tide.*] The time of evening. [Archaic.]

And thei leiden hondes on hem and puttiden hem into warde into the morewe, for it was then *euen-tide.* *Wyclif,* Acts iv. 3.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the *eventide.* Gen. xxiv. 63.

eventilate† (ẹ-ven′ti-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *eventilatus,* pp. of *eventilare,* set the air in motion, fan (> OF. *eventiler, esventiler,* ventilate), < *e,* out, + *ventilare,* toss, swing, winnow, fan: see *ventilate.*] **1.** To ventilate; sift by fanning. *Cockeram.* Hence—**2.** To discuss.

Having well *eventilated* it [another circumstance], we shall find that it depends upon the same principles. *Sir K. Digby,* Sympathetic Powder.

eventilation† (ẹ-ven-ti-lā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *esventilation,* < L. as if **eventilatio(n-),* < *eventilare,* fan: see *eventilate.*] **1.** The act of ventilating or fanning; ventilation.

Now for the nature of this heat, it is not a destructive violent heat, as that of fire, but a generative gentle heat, joined with moisture, nor needs it air for *eventilation.* *Howell,* Letters, I. vi. 35.

That there is really such a thing as vital flame is an opinion of some moderns: [and] . . . that it requires constant *eventilation,* through the trachea and pores of the body. *Bp. Berkeley,* Siris, § 205.

Hence—**2.** Discussion; debate. *Bailey,* 1731.

eventless (ẹ-vent′les), *a.* [< *event* + *-less.*] Without event or incident; monotonous.

Upon the tranquil little islands her life had been *eventless,* and all the fine possibilities of her nature were like flowers that never bloomed. *G. W. Curtis,* Prue and I, p. 121.

eventognath (e-ven′tọ-gnath), *n.* One of the *Eventognathi.*

Eventognathi (ev-en-tog′nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐύ,* well, + *ἐντός,* within, + *γνάθος,* the jaw.] A large suborder of fresh-water physostomous fishes, of most parts of the world: so called on account of the peculiar development of the lower pharyngeal bones. The braincase is produced between the orbits; the basis cranii is simple, and the anus is normal in position; there is a distinct dorsal fin; and the lower pharyngeal bones are falciform, and parallel with the branchial arches. The group embraces the cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids; it is rated by some authors as an order equivalent to *Plectospondyli,* by others as a suborder of plectospondylous fishes.

eventognathous (ev-en-tog′nā-thus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eventognathi.*

eventour†, *n.* A corrupt form of *aventure.*

eventration (ē-ven-trā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *e,* out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ation.* Cf. F. *éventrer.* See *eventerate.*] In *med.:* (*a*) The condition of a monster in which the abdominal viscera are contained in a membranous sac projecting from the abdomen. (*b*) Ventral hernia. (*c*) The pendulous condition of the lower abdomen in some women who have borne many children. (*d*) The escape of a considerable part of the intestine from a wound of the abdomen.

eventual (ẹ-ven′tụ-al), *a.* [= D. *eventueel* = Dan. Sw. *eventuel,* < F. *éventuel* = Sp. Pg. *eventual* = It. *eventuale,* < L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), an event: see *event*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to the event or issue; happening or to happen or exist finally; ultimate: as, his *eventual* success was unexpected.

It is curious to observe the prophetic accuracy with which he discerned, not only the existence, but the *eventual* resources of the western world. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities. *Hamilton.*

Perhaps there was some idea of the *eventual* union of Belgium with France. *Quarterly Rev.,* CXLVI. 119.

2. Contingent upon a future or as yet unknown event; depending upon an uncertain event; that may happen or come about: as, an *eventual* succession.

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands. *Burke.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Ultimate, Conclusive,* etc. See *final.*

eventuality (ē-ven-tū-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *eventualities* (-tiz). [= F. *éventualité* = Sp. *eventualidad* = Pg. *eventualidade* = It. *eventualità*; as *eventual* + *-ity*.] **1.** A contingent occurrence; a result of environment; that which happens from the force of circumstances.

The *eventualities* and vicissitudes to which our American life is often subject. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 158.

The staff was . . . constantly employed in drawing up and revising schemes of concentration suited to every *eventuality.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 306.

The only effect was that the hens left the nest, and, joining the male birds, prepared for *eventualities*, nor did they take wing until we had begun to walk up to the rookery. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 890.

2. In *phren.*, a disposition to take note of events or occurrences; one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is supposed to be situated at the lower part of the forehead, below comparison and above individuality. See cut under *phrenology.*

eventually (ē-ven′tū-al-i), *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue; in the end.

Allow things to take their natural course, and if a man have in him that which transcends the common, it must *eventually* draw to itself respect and obedience. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 125.

The organic matter is oxidised, and may thus be *eventually* converted into products which are perfectly harmless. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 126.

eventuate (ē-ven′tū-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eventuated*, ppr. *eventuating.* [< L. *eventus* (*eventu-*), an event, + *-ate*[2].] **1.** To culminate; close; terminate: as, the agitation against slavery *eventuated* in civil war.

The ideas conveyed, sentiments inculcated, and usages taught to children by parents who themselves were similarly taught, *eventuate* in a rigid set of customs. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 535.

2. To fall out; happen; come to pass; result as an event or a consequence.

If Mr. —— were condemned, a schism in the National Church would *eventuate.* *Dr. M. Davies.*

eventuation (ē-ven-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [< *eventuate* + *-ion*.] The act of eventuating; the act of falling out or happening. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

ever (ev′ėr), *adv.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *e'er*; < ME. *ever, evere, evre, efer, efere, efre, æver, avere, æfre*, always, at all times, at any time; with comparatives, in any degree, in such degree; with indef. (orig. interrogative) pronouns, a generalizing addition; < AS. *æfre*, ever, i. e., always (rarely, ever, i. e., at any time), prob. ult. < *ā*, ever, always, ay (see *ay*[1], *aye*[1]), orig. **āw* (= Goth. *aiw*) with umlaut of the vowel, due to an unascertained second element, of which only a fragment remains. Cf. AS. *ēce*, everlasting, from the same ult. source: see *eche*[4]. Hence, with prefixed negative, *never*, q. v.] **1.** At all times; always; continually.

And iewes lyuen in lele lawe owre lorde wrote it hym-selue, In stone, for it stydfast was and stonde sholde *eure.* *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 573.

Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. 2 Tim. iii. 7.

This honey tasted still is *ever* sweet. *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

The wisest, happiest of our kind are they
That *ever* walk content with nature's way.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, v.

2. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future: in negative, interrogative, or comparative sentences: as, no man is *ever* the happier for injustice; did you *ever* see any thing like it? I do not think I *ever* did.

I sall yow telle als trewe a tale,
Als *euer* was herde by nyghte or daye.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. Eph. v. 29.

Thou art a hopeful boy,
And it was bravely spoken: for this answer
I love thee more than *ever.*
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Such is now the one city in which the Turk *ever* ruled on our side of Hadria. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 331.

3†. In any degree; any; at all: usually in connection with an adverb or adjective in the comparative degree, and after a negative.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Bp. Hall.*

The cruse of oil would not fail *ever* the sooner for bestowing a portion of it on a prophet, or any of the sons of the prophets. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. viii.

4. To any possible degree; in any possible case: with *as*: a word of enforcement or emphasis: as, *as* soon *as ever* he had done it.

His felawes fledde *as* fast *as euer* they myght. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1003.

Sometime the Dutchesse bore the child,
As wet *as ever* she could be.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

Ever among†, ever and anon. *Spenser.*

And *ever among*,
A mayden song,
Lullay, by by, lullay.
Carol of 15th Century.

Ever and anon. See *anon.*—**Ever in one†**, always; constantly; continually. *Chaucer.*—**Ever so**, to whatever extent; to whatever degree; greatly; exceedingly: as, *ever so* long; be he *ever so* bold.

And grete thou doe that ladye well,
Ever soe well ffroe mee.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

For ever. (*a*) Eternally; in everlasting continuance.

This is my name *for ever.* Ex. iii. 15.

(*b*) For all time; to the end of life.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him *for ever.* Ex. xxi. 6.

But here at my right hand attendant be
For ever. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 42.

(*c*) Continually; incessantly; without intermission: as, he is *for ever* in the way; she is *for ever* singing, from morning to night. [Colloq.] [These words are sometimes repeated for the sake of emphasis: as, *for ever and ever*, or *for ever and for ever.* They are most commonly written together as one word, *forever.*]—**For ever and a day**, for ever, emphatically; eternally. [Colloq.]—**Or ever.** See *or*[1].=**Syn. 1.** Perpetually, incessantly, constantly, eternally.

ever-bloomer (ev′ėr-blö″mėr), *n.* A gardeners' or florists' name for a "perpetual" rose.

We have grown over sixty [varieties] named *ever-bloomers* or tea-roses. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, May 3, 1887.

ever-during (ev′ėr-dūr″ing), *a.* Enduring forever; everlasting: as, *ever-during* glory. [Poetical.]

Heaven open'd wide
Her *ever-during* gates. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 206.

My Notes to future Times proclaim
Unconquer'd Love, and *ever-during* Flame.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

everecht, *a.* A Middle English form of *every*[1].

everfern† (ev′ėr-fėrn), *n.* The wall-fern. *Gerard.*

He busked hym a bour, the best that he myȝt,
Of hay & of *euer-ferne* & erbeȝ a fewe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 438.

★**everglade** (ev′ėr-glād), *n.* A low, swampy tract of land, more or less covered by a growth of tall grass: a word in common use in Florida, a large portion of the southern part of this State being a marshy region known as the Everglades. Further north similar tracts, in the region bordering on the sea, are called *dismals* or *pocosins.*—**Everglade kite**, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*, having a long, very slender, and much-hooked bill. (See *Rostrhamus.*) This bird is from 16 to 18 inches long, and about 44 inches in extent of wings. The adult of both sexes is slate-colored or dark plumbeous, blackening on the wings and tail, with the base of the tail white, and its end with a pale-grayish zone. The bill and claws are black; the base of the bill, the cere, and the feet are orange; the iris is red. The young birds are much varied with brown, yellowish, and white. This bird inhabits the Everglades of Florida and parts of the West Indies and South America. In general habits it resembles the marsh-harrier. It feeds on reptiles, insects, etc., nests in bushes, and lays commonly two eggs measuring 1⅞ by 1⅝ inches, whitish in color, irregularly blotched with brown.



Everglade Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*).

★**evergreen** (ev′ėr-grēn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year; sempervirid: as, the pine is an *evergreen* tree.

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen.* *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* **1.** A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons, as the pine and other coniferous trees, the holly, laurel, holm-oak, ivy, rhododendron, and many others. Evergreens shed their old leaves in the spring or summer, after the new foliage has been formed, and consequently are verdant through all the seasons.

I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens.* *Addison*, Spectator.

Flourish'd a little garden square and wall'd:
And in it throve an ancient *evergreen*,
A yewtree. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

For ornament carrying two or three pyramidal *evergreens*, stiff as grenadiers. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

2. A woolen material similar to cassimere: a term in use about 1850.

everich†, everilk†, *a.* Middle English forms of *every*[1].

everichon†, everichoon†, *pron.* See *every one*, under *every*[1].

★**everlasting** (ev-ėr-lås′ting), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *everlastynge*, older *evrelestinde*; < *ever* + *lasting*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lasting forever; existing or continuing without end; having infinite duration.

The joye of God, he sayth, is perdurable: that is to sayn, *everlasting.* *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

And Abraham planted a grove in Beer-sheba, and called there on the name of the Lord, the *everlasting* God. Gen. xxi. 33.

2. Continuing indefinitely long; having no determinable or prospective end; enduring beyond calculation.

And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession. Gen. xvii. 8.

But since now safe ye seised have the shore,
And well arrived are (high God be blest!),
Let us devize of ease and *everlasting* rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 17.

3. Recurring without final cessation; happening again and again without end; incessant: as, I am tired of these *everlasting* disputes. [Colloq.]

Heard thy *everlasting* yawn confess
The pains and penalties of idleness.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 343.

I saw but one way to cut short these *everlasting* delays. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 296.

Everlasting pea. See *pea.*=**Syn. 1.** *Perpetual, Immortal*, etc. See *eternal.*—**2** and **3.** Interminable, unceasing, uninterrupted, perennial, imperishable.

II. *n.* **1.** Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. Ps. xc. 2.

2. A strong woolen cloth, formerly used by sergeants and catchpoles, now used especially for boot-tops. Also *lasting* and *durance.*

Were't not for my smooth, soft, silken citizen, I would quit this transitory trade, get me an *everlasting* robe, sear up my conscience, and turn sergeant. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

3. A common name for plants whose scarious flowers retain their form, color, and brightness long after being gathered. It is applied to common species of *Gnaphalium, Anaphalis*, and *Antennaria*, and to cultivated species of the genera *Helichrysum* and *Xeranthemum.* Also called *immortelle.*—**The Everlasting**, the Eternal Being; God.

O, . . . that *the Everlasting* had not fix'd
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

everlasting (ev-ėr-lås′ting), *adv.* Very; exceedingly: as, *everlasting* mean. [Vulgar, U. S.]

New York is an *everlasting* great concern. *Major Downing*, May-day in New York.

everlastingly (ev-ėr-lås′ting-li), *adv.* **1.** Eternally; perpetually; forever.

Things *everlastingly* required by the law of that Lord of lords, against whose statutes there is no exception to be taken. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

2. For all time, or for an indefinitely long time; permanently; continuously; incessantly: often used hyperbolically: as, you are *everlastingly* grumbling.

Say, I will love her *everlastingly.* *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

3. Beyond limitation or bounds; excessively; immoderately: as, he is *everlastingly* stingy. [Vulgar, U. S.]

everlastingness (ev-ėr-lås′ting-nes), *n.* [< ME. *everlastyngenesse.*] The state or quality of being everlasting; endlessness or indefinite length of duration; immortality; enduring permanence.

The conscience, the character of a God stampt in it, and the apprehension of eternity, do all prove it [a soul] a shoot of *everlastingness.* *Feltham*, Resolves, No. 64.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess
That this world had an *everlastingness.*
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

ever-living (ev′ėr-liv″ing), *a.* **1.** Deathless; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.

So many idle hours as here he loiters,
So many *ever-living* names he loses.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

The *everliving*
High and most glorious poets!
R. W. Gilder, Call me not Dead.



Taken from the collection of Romeyn B. Hough, B. A.

EVERGREENS OF NORTH AMERICA

2. Continual; unfailing; permanent: as, an *ever-living* principle.

That most glorious house, that glistreth bright
With burning starres and *everliving* fire.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 50.

everly†, *adv.* Constantly; continually. *Mackay.*

evermo†, *adv.* [ME. *evermo, evere mo*, etc.: see *ever* and *mo*.] Evermore.

And in a tour, in anguish and in wo,
Dwellen this Palamon and eke Arcite,
For *evermo*, there may no gold hem quite.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 1034.

evermore (ev'ėr-mōr), *adv.* [< ME. *evermore, evere mor*, etc.: see *ever* and *more, adv.*] 1. Always; forever; eternally, or for all coming time: often preceded by *for*.

For evermore ye schulen have pore men with you, and whanne ye wolen ye moun do wel to hem, but ye shulen not *evermore* have me. *Wyclif*, Mark xiv. 7.

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God *for evermore*. *Tillotson.*

Let me be
Evermore numbered with the truly free
Who find thy service perfect liberty!
Whittier, What of the Day?

2. At all times; continually: as, *evermore* guided by truth.

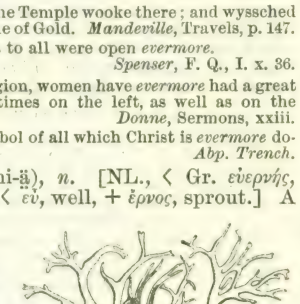
Also a Knyght of the Temple wooke there; and wysscheda Purs *evere more* fulle of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 147.

Their gates to all were open *evermore*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 36.

In matters of religion, women have *evermore* had a great hand, though sometimes on the left, as well as on the right hand. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiii.

The sign and symbol of all which Christ is *evermore* doing in the world. *Abp. Trench.*

Evernia (e-vėr'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐερνής*, sprouting well, < *εὖ*, well, + *ἔρνος*, sprout.] A genus of parmeliaceous lichens having a fruticulose or pendulous thallus, and apothecia with a concave disk of a color different from that of the thallus. *Evernia Prunastri* is used for dyeing, and was formerly used, ground down with starch, for hair-powder.



Evernia furfuracea, with a branch bearing *a*, an apothecium.

everniæform (e-vėr'ni-ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Evernia* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling *Evernia* in the form of the thallus.

evernic (e-vėr'nik), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the lichen genus *Evernia*.—**Evernic acid**, an organic acid found in lichens of the genus *Evernia*.

everninic (e-vėr-nin'ik), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-in-ic*.] Same as *evernic*.

evernioid (e-vėr'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-oid*.] Similar in form and substance to *Evernia*.

everriculum (ē-ve-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *everricula* (-lą). [L., a drag-net, sweep-net, < *everrere*, sweep out, < *e*, out, + *verrere*, sweep, brush, scrape.] In *surg.*, an instrument, shaped like a scoop, for removing sand, fragments of stone, or clotted blood from the bladder during or after the operation of lithotomy.

everse† (ē-vėrs'), *v. t.* [< OF. *everser*, < L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overthrow: see *evert*.] To overthrow or subvert.

The foundation of this principle is totally *evers'd* by the most ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings, Dr. H. More, in his book of Immortality.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

eversible (ē-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overturn (see *evert*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being everted, or turned inside out. Also *evertible*.

This latter appendage is *eversible*, and contains a pointed calcareous concretion (spiculum amoris).
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 383.

eversion (ē-vėr'shon), *n.* [= OF. *eversion*, F. *éversion* = Sp. *eversión* = Pg. *eversão* = It. *eversione*, < L. *eversio(n-)*, a turning out, an overthrowing, < *evertere*, pp. *eversus*, overturn: see *evert*.] 1†. Overthrow; subversion; destruction.

Will you cause your own *eversion*,
Beginning with despair, ending with woe?
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

All these reasons doe moue me to coniecture that Quinsay is now by *euersion* of Earth-quake, Warres, or both, and by diuersion of the Court from thence, conuerted into this smaller Sucheum. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

The *eversion* of their well-established governments.
Jer. Taylor, Cases of Conscience.

2. A turning outward, or inside out.—3. In *bot.*, the protrusion of organs that are generally produced in a cavity. *Cooke's Manual.*—**Eversion of the eyelid**, ectropion, in which the eyelid, as the result of disease or accident, is turned outward so as to expose the red internal lining. It occurs most frequently in the lower lid.

eversive† (ē-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overthrow (see *evert*), + *-ive*.] Designed or tending to overthrow; subversive. [Rare.]

A maxim . . . *eversive* of all justice and morality.
Dr. Geddes.

evert (ē-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *evertere, evortere*, turn out, turn over, overthrow, < *e*, out, + *vertere, vortere*, turn: see *verse, vertex*, etc., and cf. *avert, advert, convert, invert, pervert, revert, subvert*.] 1†. To turn upside down; upset.

Have I, fond wretch,
With utmost care and labour brought thee up,
And hast thou in one act *everted* all?
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

2. To turn outward, or inside out.

In Lagena the mouth is narrowed and prolonged into a tubular neck. . . . This neck terminates in an *everted* lip.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 479.

They attack mollusks by *everting* their stomachs.
Pop. Encyc.

evertebral (ē-vėr'tē-brąl), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *vertebræ*, vertebræ, + *-al*.] Not derived from vertebræ; not vertebral in character: applied to that portion of the skull which is not primitively traversed by the notochord.

[That] portion of the cranium which is vertebral, and the anterior, or *evertebral*, portion, which does not exhibit any relations to the vertebræ.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 447.

Evertebrata (ē-vėr-tē-brā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **evertebratus*: see *evertebrate*.] Same as *Invertebrata*.

evertebrate (ē-vėr'tē-brāt), *a.* [< NL. **evertebratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *vertebræ*, vertebræ.] Not vertebrate; invertebrate.

evertile (ē-vėr'til), *a.* [< *evert* + *-ile*.] Same as *eversible*.

every[1] (ev'ri), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *everie*; < ME. *every, everi*, earlier *everich, everech, everuch, everych*, etc., *evrich, efrich*, etc., *everilc, everilk, æverelch, æverelc*, etc., *æverælc*, < AS. *ǣfre ǣlc*, every, lit. ever each: *ǣfre*, ever, a generalizing adverb; *ǣlc*, each: see *ever* and *each*. Thus *-y* in *every* represents *each*, and *every* is *each* generalized.] **I.** *a.* Each, considered indefinitely as a unitary part of an aggregate; all, of a collective or aggregate number, taken one by one; any, as representing all of whom or of which the same thing is predicated. A proposition containing *every* before a class name is equivalent to the totality of statements formed by replacing this expression by the name of each individual of the class. But if *not* is placed before *every*, the meaning is that some one or more of these individual propositions are not true. Thus, "not every man is a poet" does not mean that not any man is a poet, but only that some men are not poets. In many cases, however, *every* is ambiguous.

The mother was an elfe by auenture
Ycome, by charmes or by sorcerie,
And *everich* man hatith hire compagnie.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 5176.

"Certes," seide the kynge, "*euery* day and *euery* hour haue I to yow nede and myster."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.

Peace! thou hast told a tale whose *every* word
Threatens eternal slaughter to the soul.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, ii. 5.

The inductive method has been practised ever since the beginning of the world by *every* human being.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Every bit, in every respect; in all points; altogether: as, his claim is *every bit* as good as yours. [Colloq.]—**Every bullet has its billet.** See *billet*[1].—**Every deal**†, in every part; wholly.

Am I noght your loue *eueridell*?
Fro me shold ye noght hide no maner thing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2920.

Every each†, every other.—**Every now and then**, repeatedly; at short intervals; frequently.—**Every once in a while**, now and then; from time to time. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Every one** [ME. *everich on, everych on* (*on*, etc.), generally written as one word, *everichon*, etc.: see *every* and *one*], each one (of the whole number); every person; everybody. [Now commonly written as two words, but in accent and grammatical use practically one word, as formerly written.]

Marcial saith men in dyvers wise
Her figges keep, and oon for *everichoone*,
As campaine hem kepeth, shall suffice.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Every one that flatters thee
Is no friend in misery.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Every other. See *other*.

II. *pron.* Each of any number of persons or things; every one. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Everich of hem doth other greet honour.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 906.

Euery bewepte hys deth mornyngly
Thys Erle beried ryght ful solempnely.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 650.

And *every* of them strove with most delights
Him to aggrate, and greatest pleasures shew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 33.

If *every* of your wishes had a womb,
And fertile every wish. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

I desire I may enjoy my liberty herein, as *every* of yourselves do. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 142.

every[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Wright.*

The towres shal be of *every*,
Clene corvene by and by. *Porkington MS.*

everybody (ev'ri-bod'i), *n.* [< *every*[1] + *body*. Cf. *anybody, somebody, nobody*.] Every person; every individual of a body or mass of persons; people in general, taken collectively.

Everybody knows how the mental faculties open out and become visible as a child grows up.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 94.

every-day (ev'ri-dā), *a.* [< *every day*, adv. phrase.] Pertaining to daily or common life or occasions; used or occurring habitually; suitable for or that may be seen every day; common; usual: as, *every-day* clothing or employments; an *every-day* event or scene.

This was no *every-day* writer.
Pope, quoted in Johnson's Akenside.

A plain, business-like speaker; a man of *everyday* talents in the House. *Brougham*, Mr. Dundas.

The antique in itself is not the ideal, though its remoteness from the vulgarity of *everyday* associations helps to make it seem so. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

The regular *everyday* facts of this common life of men.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 68.

everyone (ev'ri-wun), *pron.* See *every one*, under *every*[1], *a.*

everything (ev'ri-thing), *n.* [< *every*[1] + *thing*. Cf. *anything, something, nothing*.] 1. All things, taken separately; any total or aggregate, considered with reference to its constituent parts; each separate item or particular: as, *everything* in the house or in the world; *everything* one says or does.

This hairy Covering is my only Bed,
My shirt, my cloke, my gown, my *every-thing*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 121.

We feast on good cheer, with wine, ale, and beer,
And *ev'rything* at our command.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

Newcastle . . . had found that the Court and this aristocracy, though powerful, were not *everything* in the state.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. That which is important in the highest degree: as, it will be *everything* to him to get this office.—3. Very much; a great deal: as, he thinks *everything* of her. [Colloq., U. S.]

everywhen (ev'ri-hwen), *adv.* [< *every*[1] + *when*. After *everywhere*. Cf. *anywhen, somewhen, nowhen*.] At all times. [Rare.]

Eternal law is silently present everywhere and *everywhen*. *The Century*, XXVI. 531.

everywhere (ev'ri-hwār), *adv.* [< ME. *everihwar, eaver ihwer*, < *ever, evere*, etc. (AS. *ǣfre*), ever, a generalizing adverb, + *ihwar, ihwer*, < AS. *gehwǣr*, everywhere, on every side, < *ge-*, an indef. generalizing prefix, + *hwǣr*, where. Thus, while *everywhere* is regarded as composed of *every*[1] + *where*, it is historically made up of *ever* + *y-where*, the *y-* being a prefix, as in *y-clept, y-wis*, etc. (see *i-*), and quite different from the *-y* in *every*[1]. Cf. *anywhere, somewhere, nowhere*.] 1. In every place; in all places.

And the whole drifte of his discourse is this, that Christ, being both God and man, by the nature and substance of his Godhead is *euerywhere*. *Bp. Jewell*, Defence, p. 88.

Everywhere weighing, *everywhere* measuring, *everywhere* detecting and explaining the laws of force and motion.
D. Webster, Mechanics' Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

Everywhere among primitive peoples trespasses are followed by counter trespasses.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 97.

2. Wherever; to whatever place or point: as, you will see them *everywhere* you go. [Colloq.]

everywhither (ev'ri-hwiтн'ėr), *adv.* [< *every*[1] + *whither*. Cf. *anywhither, somewhither, nowhither*.] To every place; in every direction. *George Eliot.* [Rare.]

Eryx (ev'e-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Eryx*, a generic name variously applied.] A genus of sphinx-moths. *E. myron* is the green grape-vine sphinx, of general distribution in the United States, expanding about 2½ inches, of varied greenish and gray colors. Now placed in the genus *Ampelophaga*.

eves†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *eaves*.

evesdrop†, **evesdropper**†. See *eavesdrop, eavesdropper*.

eveset, *v. t.* [ME. *evesen*, < AS. *efesian, efsian*, shear: see *eaves, eavesing*.] To cut; clip.

evese†, *n.* An obsolete form of *eaves*.

evestar†, *n.* [ME. *evesterre:* see *even-star.*] The evening star.

evestigate† (ē-ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evestigatus*, pp., traced out, < *e*, out, + *vestigatus*, trace. See *investigate*, *vestigate.*] To investigate. *Bailey.*

evet (ev'et), *n.* [E. dial. also *evat*, *efet* (contr. *eft*, also *ewt*, whence, from *an ewt* taken as *a newt*, the other form *newt*), < AS. *efete*, a newt: see *eft*[1], *newt.*] 1. Same as *eft*[1].—2. A name of the crimson-spotted triton of the United States.

evibrate† (ē-vī'brāt), *v. i.* [< L. *evibratus*, pp. of *evibrare*, swing forward, move, excite, < *e*, out, + *vibrare*, swing: see *vibrate.*] To vibrate.

evicke†, *n.* See *evecke.*

evict (ē-vikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, overcome, prevail over, recover one's property by judicial decision, succeed in proving: see *evince.*] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; expel from lands or tenements by legal process.

If either party be *evicted* for the defect of the other's title. *Blackstone.*

2. To wrest or alienate by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title, though without judicial process. See *eviction*, 2.

His lands were *evicted* from him.
King James's Declaration.

Hence—3. To expel by force; turn out or remove in any compulsory way: as, to *evict* disturbers from a theater.—4†. To evince; prove.

I do not desire to be equal to those that went before, but to have my reason examined with theirs, and so much faith to be given them, or me, as those shall *evict.*
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The main question is *evicted.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 156.

5†. To set aside; displace; annul.

The will had been disputed; and the possible heir-at-law had been bound over by the Council, "if he do *evict* the will, to stand to the King's award and arbitrement."
E. A. Abbott, Francis Bacon (1885), p. 171.

6†. To force out; compel. [Rare.]

Your happy exposition . . .
Evicts glad grant from me you hold a truth.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

eviction (ē-vik'shon), *n.* [= F. *éviction* = Sp. *evicción* = Pg. *evicção* = It. *evizione*, < LL. *evictio(n-)*, recovery of one's property by judicial decision, < *evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, evict: see *evict.*] 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law.

Eviction is the one dread of the Irish tenant, for once evicted he has before him only emigration, the workhouse, or the grave.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 161.

2. Forcible expulsion; the act of turning out or driving away, as a trespasser or disturber of the peace.—3†. Proof; conclusive evidence.—4. The action or process of vanquishing (a person) in argument, or of confuting (an opinion); an instance or a means of confutation; the condition of being confuted. *N. E. D.*

Rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

evictor (ē-vik'tor), *n.* One who evicts.

As it is notorious that tenants rarely have any money laid by, one of the main ideas in the mind of *evictors* since its passing has been to break their tenancies under it [the Act of 1881]. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 129.

★**evidence** (ev'i-dens), *n.* [< ME. *evidence*, < OF. *evidence*, F. *évidence* = Pr. *evidencia*, *evidensa* = Sp. Pg. *evidencia* = It. *evidenza*, *evidenzia*, < L. *evidentia*, clearness, LL. a proof, < *eviden(t-)s*, ppr., clear, evident: see *evident.*] 1. The state of being evident, clear, or plain, and not liable to doubt or question; evidentness; clearness; plainness; certitude. See *mediate* and *immediate evidence*, etc., below. [Rare in common use.]

Those beliefs are "evidently" true which can, on reflection, be seen to be so evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very *evidence.* *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 133.

2. The means by which the existence or non-existence or the truth or falsehood of an alleged fact is ascertained or made evident; testimony; witness; hence, more generally, the facts upon which reasoning from effect to cause is based; that which makes evident or plain; the experiential premises of a proof.

"These aren *ewydences*," quath Hunger, "for hem that wolle nat swynken,
That here [their] lyflode be lene, and lytel worth here clothes." *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 263.

There is not a greater *Evidence* of God's Care and Love to his Creature than Affliction. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 57.

Evidence for the imputation there was scarcely any; unless reports wandering from one mouth to another, and gaining something by every transmission, may be called *evidence.* *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Whenever a true theory appears, it will be its own *evidence.* *Emerson*, Nature, p. 7.

Evidence signifies that which demonstrates, makes clear, or ascertains the truth of the very fact or point in issue, either on the one side or on the other.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

Specifically, in *law:* (*a*) A deed; an instrument or document by which a fact is made evident: as, *evidences* of title (that is, title-deeds); *evidences* of debt (that is, written obligations to pay money).

A boxe with iiij. *ewydence.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Of the pith or heart of the tree is made paper for bookes and *euidences.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 506.

I sent you the *evidence* of the piece of land
I motion'd to you for the sale.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

(*b*) One who supplies testimony or proof; a witness: now used chiefly in the phrase "turning state's (or queen's) *evidence.*"

Infamous and perjured *evidences.* *Scott.*

(*c*) Information, whether consisting of the testimony of witnesses or the contents of documents, or derived from inspection of objects, which tends, or is presented as tending, to make clear the fact in question in a legal investigation or trial; testimony: as, he offered *evidence* of good character.

His *evidence*, if he were called by law
To swear to some enormity he saw,
For want of prominence and just relief
Would hang an honest man and save a thief.
Cowper, Conversation.

The *evidence* of a deeply interested witness, given on the side which his interest would incline him to give it, is of no value when the circumstances are such that he cannot be contradicted on the subject-matter of his *evidence.* *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 456.

(*d*) In a more restricted sense, that part of such information or testimony which is properly receivable or has actually been received by the court on the trial of an issue: sometimes more specifically characterized as *judicial evidence:* as, that is not *evidence*, my lord; the age of the accused is not in *evidence.* In this latter sense sometimes, especially in equity practice, spoken of as the *proofs.* (*e*) The rules by which the reception of testimony is regulated in courts of justice: as, a treatise on *evidence;* professor of pleading and *evidence.*—**Adminicular, circumstantial, conclusive, cumulative, extrinsic, hearsay**, etc., **evidence.** See the adjectives.—**Demurrer to evidence.** See *demurrer*[2].—**Direct evidence**, that which goes expressly to the very point in question; that which, if believed, proves the point without aid from inference or reasoning, as the testimony of an eye-witness to an occurrence, as distinguished from *indirect* or *circumstantial evidence*, which goes expressly to other facts only, from which it is proposed to infer what was the fact on the point in question.—**Documentary evidence**, evidence supplied by written instruments.—**Documentary Evidence Act**, an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 37), making all laws, proclamations, and other official documents which purport to be printed in the *Gazette* or by the government printer, or certified by the clerk of the Privy Council, and also, by an amendment in 1882 (45 Vict., c. 9), if they purport to be printed by authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, receivable in evidence without further proof.—**Evidence aliunde.** See *aliunde.*—**Evidences of Christianity.** See *Christianity.*—**Formal evidence**, the character of the act of reason by which anything is recognized as certain and indubitable.—**Immediate evidence**, that state or degree of evidentness which belongs to an object plainly perceived.—**In evidence.** (*a*) In *law*, having been received by the court as competent evidence in the cause on trial; being a part of the accepted proofs. (*b*) Plainly visible; conspicuous: a recent phrase adopted from the French *en évidence.*—**Instruments of evidence**, the media, such as witnesses, documents, etc., through which the evidence of facts is conveyed to the mind of a judicial tribunal. *Best.*—**King's evidence, queen's evidence, state's evidence**, one charged with a crime who waives his privilege against criminating himself in order that his testimony as a witness may be used to convict another implicated with him.—**Law of evidence**, that part of the law which determines the necessity, the methods, and the sufficiency of proof of facts as a basis for the administration of justice. It is a system consisting partly of principles and partly of artificial rules, established partly by precedent and partly by statute, and originating partly in logical principles and partly in judicial experience in investigating controversies by means of human testimony; the object of the system being to guide courts in deciding what subjects require proof, what facts are to be received as evidence, what testimony or documents may be used for the purpose and in what manner, and what the effect of evidence thus received should be.—**Mediate evidence**, the clearness and force of a demonstration.—**Moral evidence**, the evidence of an irresistible probable argument.—**Negative evidence.** See *positive evidence.*—**Objective evidence**, the character of the object of a certain and indubitable cognition.—**Opinion evidence.** See *opinion.*—**Oral evidence, parole evidence**, evidence by word of mouth; testimony, as distinguished from documentary evidence. Testimony taken by deposition, and thus presented in writing, is deemed oral evidence, not documentary evidence.—**Positive evidence.** (*a*) Direct evidence (which see, above). (*b*) Testimony to having witnessed an act or event, as distinguished from *negative evidence*, or the testimony of a witness who was present and observant, that such act or event did not take place. As between equally credible witnesses, positive testimony is entitled to more weight than negative, because it may be that one witness, though present, did not see or hear that which another witness did.—**Presumptive evidence, prima facie evidence**, evidence sufficient if not controverted: used technically in two distinct senses which are often confused—(*a*) Evidence sufficient to go to the jury, and on which therefore it would be error for the judge to decide in place of the jury, but on which the jury may fairly decide either way. (*b*) Evidence sufficient not only to go to the jury, but to require them to find accordingly if no credible contrary evidence be given.—**Primary evidence**, the best evidence, as distinguished from *secondary evidence;* or evidence of such a nature as to imply (unless explanation is given) that better evidence exists and is kept back. Thus, if it is sought to prove the contents of a written contract, the instrument itself is the best evidence of the contents, and it must be produced, or satisfactory excuse must be given, before witnesses can be allowed to testify what the contents were. But among such witnesses the testimony of the writer of it, though more satisfactory than that of others, is not therefore deemed the best or primary evidence in the technical sense.—**Real evidence**, the evidence afforded by inspection or actual examination of the person or thing by the court or jury, when the question involves the condition of such person or thing.—**Satisfactory evidence**, or **sufficient evidence**, such evidence as in amount is adequate to justify the court or jury in adopting the conclusion in support of which it is adduced.—**Secondary evidence**, evidence not primary, but which may be admitted upon showing proper reasons for failure to obtain primary evidence.=**Syn.** *Testimony*, *Evidence*, *Proof*, *Exhibit*, deposition, affidavit. In law, *testimony* is evidence given by witnesses. *Evidence* is the broader term, including that which is given by witnesses or afforded by documents or by the inspection of the person or object itself. *Proof* is the effect of evidence in establishing the conclusion of fact to support which it is adduced. *Proofs* are the evidence in a cause, including testimony and documents. An *exhibit* is a document which has been presented as evidence.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evidenced*, ppr. *evidencing.* [< *evidence*, *n.*] 1. To make evident or clear; show clearly; prove.

These things the Christian religion requires, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotson.*

If a beam of wood, freely suspended, be very gently scratched with a pin, its particles will be thrown into a state of vibration, as will be *evidenced* by the sound given out, but the beam itself will not be moved.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 255.

The new chancellor of the exchequer [Gladstone] introduced his budget, April 18, 1853, in a speech which *evidenced* a commanding grasp of fiscal details.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 321.

2†. To attest or support by evidence or testimony; witness.

The commissioners weighed ye cause and passages, as they were clearly represented & sufficiently *evidenced* betwixte Uncass and Myantinomo.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 424.

evidencer† (ev'i-den-sėr), *n.* A witness.

Oates wrought, as it seems, for his good, to bring him into the preferment of an *evidencer's* place.
Roger North, Examen, p. 238.

evident (ev'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *evident*, < OF. *evident*, F. *évident* = Pr. *evident*, *eviden* = Sp. Pg. It. *evidente*, < L. *eviden(t-)s*, visible, apparent, clear, plain (cf. LL. *evideri*, appear plainly), < L. *e*, out, + *videre*, ppr. *viden(t-)s*, see, deponent *videri*, appear, seem.] **I.** *a.* 1. Plainly seen or perceived; manifest; obvious; plain: as, an *evident* mistake; it is *evident* that he took the wrong path.

And on my side it is so well apparel'd,
So clear, so shining, and so *evident*,
That it will glimmer through a blind man's eye.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

As for lying in the Campagnia, the Rain was so vehement we could not do that, without an *evident* danger both to our Selves and Horses.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 9.

2. Clearly discernible or distinguishable; certain; indubitable: as, in entomology, an *evident* scutellum (that is, one well developed, or not concealed by other parts).

We must find
An *evident* calamity, though we had
Our wish which side should win.
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

3†. Furnishing evidence; conclusive.

Render to me some corporal sign about her
More *evident* than this; for this was stolen.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4.

=**Syn.** 1. *Clear*, *Plain*, etc. (see *manifest*, *a.*); palpable, patent, unmistakable. See list under *apparent.*

II. *n.* Something which serves as evidence; evidence; specifically, in *Scots law*, a writ or title-deed by which property is proved: a term used in conveyancing.

evidential (ev-i-den'shal), *a.* [< LL. *evidentia*, evidence, + *-al.*] Of the nature of evidence; affording evidence; proving; indicative. Also *evidentiary.*

The miracles of the English saints, about which we have lately heard so much, never seem to have been regarded as *evidential.* *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 180

An anticipation, again, which was unknown and unheard of until some of the ancient Fathers began to speculate about it, long after it could have been of any *evidential* use as a prophetic anticipation applicable to Christ!
Nineteenth Century, XX. 95.

Evidential or **evidentiary facts**, in *law*, details, circumstances, and consequences proper to be shown by way

of evidence, but not necessary or proper to be pleaded as an essential part of the cause of action or defense.

evidentially (ev-i-den′shal-i), *adv.* In an evidential manner; as evidence.

Even the Angels stoop down and pry into the mysteries of God. . . . Therefore they do not fully and *evidentially* know them, for these are the postures not of those who know already, but of those that endeavour to know.
South, Works, IX. xi.

evidentiary (ev-i-den′shi-ā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *evidentia*, evidence, + *-ary*.] Same as *evidential*.

The supposed *evidentiary* fact must be connected in some particular manner with the fact of which it is deemed *evidentiary*. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, V. ii. § 1.

To present in the strongest light the *evidentiary* value of these facts [in zoölogy and botany], I shall therefore have recourse to an analogous series of facts in a quite distinct science. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 443.

Evidentiary facts. See *evidential*.

evidently (ev′i-dent-li), *adv.* [< ME. *evidently;* < *evident* + *-ly*2.] Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; so as to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been *evidently* set forth, crucified among you?
Gal. iii. 1.

The Bishop of Rochester preached at St. Paul's Cross, and there shewed the Blood of Hales, affirming it to be no Blood, but Honey clarified and coloured with Saffron, as it had been *evidently* proved before the King and Council.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 286.

He was *evidently* in the prime of youth. *Irving.*

evidentness (ev′i-dent-nes), *n.* The state of being evident; clearness; obviousness; plainness.

evigilate† (ē-vij′i-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *evigilatus*, pp. of *evigilare*, wake up, < *e*, out, + *vigilare*, wake: see *vigilant*.] To watch diligently. *Bailey*, 1727.

evigilation† (ē-vij-i-lā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *evigilatio(n-)*, < L. *evigilare*, intr., wake up: see *evigilate*.] An awakening.

The *evigilation* of the animal powers when Adam awoke.
Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxon. (1720), I. 157.

evil1 (ē′vl), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *evill, evel, evyl;* < ME. *evel, ivel, uvel, yvel,* < AS. *yfel* = OS. *ubhil* = OFries. *evel* = D. *euvel* = LG. *öwel* = OHG. *ubil*, MHG. *übel*, G. *übel*, adj., ill, = Sw. *illa*, adv., = Dan. *ild*, adj., obs., *ilde*, adv., ill (> E. *ill*), = Goth. *ubils*, evil. II. *n.* < ME. *evel, ivel, uvel, yvel,* < AS. *yfel* = OS. *ubil* = OFries. *evel* = D. *euvel* = LG. *öwel* = OHG. *ubil*, MHG. *übel*, G. *übel* = Goth. *ubil*, n., evil; neut. of the adj. Cf. *ill*, which is a contracted form (of Scand. origin) of *evil*. In the ME. period the place of *evil* as an adj. in common use began to be taken by *bad*, which is now the more familiar word, and has a wider range, *evil* being restricted usually to things morally bad. The noun *evil* is applicable to anything bad, whether morally or physically. The antithesis of both *evil* and *bad* is *good*.] **I.** *a.*; compar. usually *worse*, superl. *worst* (see *bad*1), or *more evil, most evil* (rarely *eviler, evilest*). **1.** Having harmful qualities or characteristics; productive of or attended by harm or injury; hurtful to the body, mind, or feelings; effecting mischief, trouble, or pain; bad: as, an *evil* genius; *evil* laws.

Hony is *yuel* to defye and engleymeth the mawe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 63.

An *evil* beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 33.

Some say, no *evil* thing that walks by night . . .
Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginity.
Milton, Comus, l. 432.

Every man calleth that which pleaseth, and is delightful to himself, good; and that *evil* which displeaseth him.
Hobbes.

What is apt to produce pain in us we call *evil*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

2. Proceeding from a desire to injure; hostile.

Grete doel and pite was it for the *euyll* will be-twene hem and the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

3. Contrary to an accepted standard of right or righteousness; inconsistent with or violating the moral law; bad; sinful; wicked: as, *evil* deeds; an *evil* heart.

Every *evil* word I had spoken once,
And every *evil* thought I had thought of old,
And every *evil* deed I ever did,
Awoke and cried, "This Quest is not for thee."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

And one, in whom all *evil* fancies clung
Like serpent eggs together, laughingly
Would hint at worse. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. Proceeding from, due to, or purporting to be due to immorality or badness of conduct or character.

Far and wide
That place was known, and by an *evil* fame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 337.

The evil eye, a baleful faculty superstitiously attributed to certain persons in former times, and still in some communities, of inflicting injury or bringing bad luck upon a person by looking at him.—**The evil one**, the devil: sometimes written with capitals as a personification—*the Evil One*.—**Syn. 1.** Pernicious, injurious, hurtful, deleterious, destructive, noxious, baneful, unhappy, adverse, calamitous.—**3** and **4.** Bad, vile, base, vicious, wicked, iniquitous.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything that causes injury, as to the body, mind, or feelings; anything that harms or is likely to harm.

And in soche maner it may be that it ought not to be refused, for of two *euelles* it is gode to take the lesse; and this is oure counseile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 82.

There is only one cure for the *evils* which newly acquired freedom produces; and that cure is freedom.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. A malady or disease: as, the king's *evil* (which see, below).

While my moder lyuede, heo hedde an *euel* longe,
And souȝte in-to diuerse studes, and mihte haue non hele.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 633.

What's the disease he means?—
'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

His Majestie began first to touch for ye *evil*, according to costome. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 6, 1660.

3. Conduct contrary to the standard of morals or righteousness, or a disposition toward such conduct; violation of the moral law; harmful intention or purpose.

Thei ben alle the contrarie, and evere enclyned to the *Evylle*, and to don *evylle*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*. Eccles. ix. 3.

No state of virtue is complete, however total the virtue, save as it is won by a conflict with *evil*.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 247.

4†. A harmful or wrong deed. [Rare.]

Observe the malice, yea, the rage of creatures
Discovered in their *evils*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

King's evil, scrofula: originally so called in England because it was believed that the touch of the sovereign was a sure remedy for it. The first to "touch for the evil" was King Edward the Confessor (1042–66).—**The social evil**, sexual immorality; specifically, prostitution.

evil1† (ē′vl), *adv.* [< ME. *evill, evell, evele, uvele,* < AS. *yfele, yfle* = OS. *ubhilo*, etc., adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Injuriously; wrongfully; sorely.

Troiell with tene turnyt with the kyng,
Gird hym to ground, & greuit him *euill*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9927.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us.
Deut. xxvi. 6.

2. Unhappily; unfortunately; unfavorably; badly.

It went *evil* with his house. 1 Chron. vii. 23.

3. Not well; ill.

And ther-with he wax so *euell* at ese that he wiste not what to do. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Ah, froward Clarence! how *evil* it beseems thee
To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

evil1†, *v. i.* [ME. *evilen, evylen;* from the adj.] To fall ill or sick.

Sone aftyrware she *evyld*,
And deyd sunner than she wylde.
MS. Harl. (1701), fol. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

evil2 (ē′vl), *n.* [E. dial.] **1.** A fork; a hayfork.—**2.** A halter. [Prov. Eng.]

evil-disposed (ē′vl-dis-pōzd″), *a.* Inclined to wickedness or wrong-doing.

The *evil-disposed* affections and sensualities in us are always contrary to the rule of our salvation.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

evil-doer (ē′vl-dö″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *eveldoer;* < *evil*1 + *doer*.] One who does evil; one who commits moral wrong.

They speak against you as *evildoers*. 1 Pet. ii. 12.

He [our Saviour] adviseth his Disciples neither to suffer as Fools, nor as *evil-doers*, but to be wise as Serpents and harmless as Doves. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

evil-eel (ē′vl-ēl), *n.* A local Scotch (Aberdeen) name of the conger-eel.

evil-eyed (ē′vl-īd), *a.* Supposed to possess the evil eye, looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Evil-ey'd unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 2.

evil-favored† (ē′vl-fā″vȯrd), *a.* Ill-favored.

evil-favoredly† (ē′vl-fā″vȯrd-li), *adv.* In an ugly or ill-favored aspect.

In their Temples they haue his image *euill-favouredly* carved. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 138.

evil-favoredness† (ē′vl-fā″vȯrd-nes), *n.* Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evilfavouredness*.
Deut. xvii. 1.

evilly (ē′vl-li), *adv.* [< *evil*1, *a.*, + *-ly*2. See *evil*1, *adv.*] In an evil manner; not well.

O, monument
And wonder of good deeds *evilly* bestow'd!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Must thy eye
Dwell *evilly* on the fairness of thy kindred,
And seek not where it should?
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 1.

It is possible to be just as immoderately and *evilly* addicted to work as to indulgence.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 331.

evil-minded (ē′vl-mīn″ded), *a.* Having an evil mind; having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or vice; malicious; malignant, wicked.

But most she feared that, travelling so late,
Some *evil-minded* beasts might lie in wait,
And without witness wreak their hidden hate.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 689.

evilness (ē′vl-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being evil; badness; viciousness: as, *evilness* of heart.

Every will and deed are good in the nature of the deed, and the *evilness* is a lack that there is.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 190.

The apostle hath taught how wee should feast, not in the leuen of *euilnesse*, but in the sweet dough of puritie and truth. *Lisle*, tr. of Du Bartas's Sermon on Easter-Day.

2†. Badness of quality or condition; debasement; loss of value.

They say that the *evilness* of money hath made all things dearer. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

evil-starred (ē′vl-stärd), *a.* Same as *ill-starred*.

In wild Mahratta-battle fell my father *evil-starr'd*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

evilty†, *n.* [ME. *evelte;* < *evil*1 + *-ty*1.] Evil; injury.

Men dide me moche *euelte*
Myn owyn that ouȝt for to be.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

evil-willing (ē′vl-wil″ing), *a.* Malevolent. *Mackay.*

evince (ē-vins′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evinced*, ppr. *evincing*. [= F. *évincer* = It. *evincere*, dispossess, evict, < L. *evincere*, overcome, conquer, prevail over, recover one's property by a judicial decision (see *evict*), succeed in proving, convince, < *e*, out, + *vincere*, conquer: see *vanquish, victor*.] **1**†. To overcome; conquer.

Errour by his own arms is best *evinced*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 235.

2. To show clearly or make evident; make clear by convincing evidence; manifest; exhibit.

That which can be justly prov'd hurtfull and offensive to every true Christian will be *evinc't* to be alike hurtful to monarchy. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Tradition then is disallow'd
When not *evinc'd* by Scripture to be true.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 190.

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. *Bp. Atterbury.*

In the quicker turns of the discourse,
Expression slowly varying, that *evinced*
A tardy apprehension. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

evincement (ē-vins′ment), *n.* [< *evince* + *-ment*.] The act of evincing.

evincible (ē-vin′si-bl), *a.* [< *evince* + *-ible*.] Capable of proof; demonstrable. [Rare.]

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 62.

Now if these ways of secret conveyance may be made out to be really practicable, yea if it be *evincible* that they are as much as possibly so, it will be a warrantable presumption of the verity of the former instance.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

evincibly (ē-vin′si-bli), *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate or compel conviction. [Rare.]

evincive (ē-vin′siv), *a.* [< *evince* + *-ive*.] Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate. *Smart.* [Rare.]

eviran†**e** (ev′i-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *eviratus*, pp. of *evirare*, castrate, weaken, < *e*, out, + *vir*, man: see *virile*.] To emasculate; deprive of virility.

Origen and some others that voluntarily *evirated* themselves. *Bp. Hall*, Christ. Moderation, § 4.

evirate (ev′i-rāt), *a.* [= OF. *evire*, F. *éviré* = It. *evirato*, < L. *eviratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Emasculated.

A certain esquier or targuetier, borne a verie *evirate* eunuch, but such an expert and approved warriour, that he might be compared either with old Sicinius or Sergius.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 321.

eviration (ev-i-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *éviration*, < L. *evirare*, castrate: see *evirate, v.*] Emasculation; loss of virility.

eviscerate (ē-vis′ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eviscerated*, ppr. *eviscerating*. [< L. *evisceratus*, pp. of *eviscerare* (> It. *eviscerare, sviscerare* = OF. *eviscerer*), disembowel, < *e*, out, + *viscera*, bowels: see *viscera*.] **1.** To remove the viscera from; take out the entrails of; disembowel.

One woman will *eviscerate* about two dozen of herrings in a minute. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of essential or vital parts.

The philosophers who, like Dr. Thomas Brown, quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its sole difficulty.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 586.

3. To unbosom; reveal; disclose.

Now that I have thus *eviscerated* myself, and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of Correspondence that you would tell me what Way you take in your Journey to Heaven. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

★**evisceration** (ē-vis-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *éviscération* = Sp. *evisceración*, < L. *eviscerare*, pp. *evisceratus*, eviscerate: see *eviscerate*.] The act of eviscerating.

evitable (ev′i-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *évitable* = Sp. *evitable* = Pg. *evitavel* = It. *evitabile*, < L. *evitabilis*, avoidable, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] Capable of being shunned; avoidable. [Rare.]

Of two such evils, being not both *evitable*, the choice of the less is not evil. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 9.

The union of Canada to the United States is *evitable* only through the establishment of complete freedom of commercial intercourse. *The American*, VIII. 55.

evitate† (ev′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evitatus*, pp. of *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] To shun; avoid; escape.

She doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

evitation† (ev-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *evitacion* = Sp. *evitación* = Pg. *evitação* = It. *evitazione*, < L. *evitatio(n-)*, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*, *evitate*.] An avoiding; a shunning.

The Englishman Pole had been preferred by election; and, true to his destiny of *evitation*, had declined the toils and honours of the Papacy.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

evite† (ē-vīt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *eviter*, F. *éviter* = Sp. Pg. *evitar* = It. *evitare*, < L. *evitare*, shun, avoid, < *e*, out, + *vitare*, shun.] To shun, avoid.

What we ought t' *evite*
As our disease, we hug as our delight.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

The blow once given cannot be *evited*. *Drayton.*

eviternal (ev-i-tėr′nal), *a.* [Formerly also *æviternal*; = OF. *eviternel*, also, without suffix, *eviterne*, < L. **æviternus*, contr. *æternus*, eternal: see *etern*, *eternal*.] Enduring forever throughout all changes; eternal.

Angels are truly existing, . . . *eviternal* creatures.
Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, § 9.

eviternally (ev-i-tėr′nal-i), *adv* Eternally.

The body hangs on the crosse, the soule is yeelded; the Godhead is *eviternally* united to them both; acknowledges, sustaines them both.
Bp. Hall, Passion Sermon, an. 1609.

eviternity (ev-i-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *æviternity*; = OF. *eviternite*, < L. **æviternita(t-)s*, contr. *æternita(t-)s*, eternity: see *eternity*.] Duration infinitely long; eternity.

There shall we indissolubly, with all the chore of heaven, passe our *eviternity* of blisse in lauding and praising the incomprehensibly glorious majesty of our Creator.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World.

evittate (ē-vit′āt), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *vittæ*, bands (see *vitta*), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, without vittæ: applied to the fruit of some umbellifers.

evocable (ev′ō-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. *evocare*, call forth (see *evoke*), + *-able*.] That may be called forth.

An inner spirit *evocable* at call.
The Independent (New York), Aug. 26, 1886.

evocate† (ev′ō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evocatus*, pp. of *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] To call forth; evoke.

He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, v. 3.

evocation (ev-ō-kā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *evocacion*, F. *évocation* = Pr. *evocatio* = Sp. *evocación* = Pg. *evocação* = It. *evocazione*, < L. *evocatio(n-)*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] **1.** A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth: as, among the ancient Romans, the *evocation* of the gods of a besieged city to join the besiegers.

Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato that Knowledge were but a remembrance; that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential *evocation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref.

He had called up spirits, by his *evocation*, more formidable than he looked for or could lay.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

If emotion, with him, infallibly resolves itself into memory, so memory is an *evocation* of throbs and thrills.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXV. 871.

2. In *civil law*, the removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal.

evocator (ev′ō-kā-tor), *n.* [< L. *evocator*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] One who evokes: as, the *evocator* of spirits. *Byron.*

evoke (ē-vōk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evoked*, ppr. *evoking*. [= F. *évoquer* = Sp. Pg. *evocar* = It. *evocare*, < L. *evocare*, call forth, summon, call a deity out of a besieged city, < *e*, out, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*, and cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] **1.** To call or summon forth or out.

It was actually one of the pretended feats of these fantastick Philosophers to *evoke* the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 496.

He beheld . . . the old magistrate himself, with a lamp in his hand . . . and a long white gown enveloping his figure. He looked like a ghost, *evoked* unseasonably from the grave. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xii.

A warlike, a refined, an industrial society, each *evokes* and requires its specific qualities, and produces its appropriate type. *Lecky*, Hist. Europ. Morals, I. 165.

2. To call away; remove from one tribunal to another.

The cause was *evoked* to Rome. *Hume.*

evolatic†, **evolatical**† (ev-ō-lat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< L. *evolare*, fly away (after *volaticus*, flying): see *evolation*.] Apt to fly away.

evolation† (ev-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *evolatio(n-)*, < *evolare*, fly away, < *e*, out, away, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] The act of flying away.

Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up toward that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of *evolation* puts itself into the hands of those blessed Angels who are ready to carry it up to the throne of glory. *Bp. Hall*, The Christian, § 13.

★**evolute** (ev′ō-lūt), *n.* [< L. *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] In *math.*, a curve which is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve, or the envelop of the normals to the latter.—**Imperfect evolute**, the envelop of all the lines cutting a plane curve under any constant angle.

★**evolution** (ev-ō-lū′shon), *n.* [= F. *évolution* = Sp. *evolución* = Pg. *evolução* = It. *evoluzione*, < L. *evolutio(n-)*, an unrolling or opening (of a book), < *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] **1.** The act or process of unfolding, or the state of being unfolded; an opening out or unrolling.

The wise, as flowers, which spread at noon
And all their charms expose,
When evening damps and shades descend,
Their *evolutions* close. *Young*, Resignation, i.

The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or *evolution* from the medullary wall of the thalamencephalon or interbrain of a vesicle.
H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 121.

Hence—**2.** The process of evolving or becoming developed; an unfolding or growth from, or as if from, a germ or latent state, or from a plan; development: as, the *evolution* of history or of a dramatic plot.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collected and presentifickly represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

Ability to recognize and act up to this law [of equal freedom] is the final endowment of humanity—an endowment now in process of *evolution*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 481.

The *evolution* of the sickening vapours emitted by foul oxide need not be a source of annoyance, as the oxide can be revivified in the purifiers.
W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, xi. 21.

Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*: (1) The actual formation of a part or of the whole of an organism which previously existed only as a germ or rudiment; ordinary natural growth, as of living creatures, from the germinal or embryonic to the adult or perfect state: as, the *evolution* of an animal from the ovum, or of a plant from the seed; the *evolution* of the blossom from the bud, or of the fruit from the flower; the *evolution* of the butterfly from the caterpillar; the *evolution* of the brain from primitive cerebral vesicles, or of the lungs from an offshoot of the intestine. (2) The release, emergence, or exclusion of an animal or a plant, or of some stage or part thereof, from any covering which contained it: as, the *evolution* of spores from an encysted animalcule; the *evolution* of a moth from the cocoon, of an insect from the wood or mud in which it lived as a larva, of a chick from the egg-shell which contained it as an embryo.

The parasite is often taken for the Hessian fly. . . . Many have been deceived by the specious circumstance of its *evolution* from the pupa of the destroying insect. *Say.*

(3) Descent or derivation, as of offspring from parents; the actual result of generation or procreation. As a fact, this evolution is not open to question. As a doctrine or theory of generation, it is susceptible of different interpretations. In one view, the germ actually preëxists in one or the other parent, and is simply unfolded or expanded, but not actually formed, in the act of procreation. According to the other view each parent furnishes materials for or the substance of the germ, whose evolution results from the union of such elements, or from the interaction between the developing egg and its environment. (4) The fact or the doctrine of the derivation or descent, with modification, of all existing species, genera, orders, classes, etc., of animals and plants, from a few simple forms of life, if not from one; the doctrine of derivation; evolutionism. (See *Darwinism*.) In this sense, *evolution* is opposed to *creationism*, or the view that all living things have been created at some time substantially as they now exist. Modern evolutionary theories, however, are less concerned with the problem of the origination of life than with questions of the ways and means by which living organisms have assumed their actual characters or forms. Phylogenetic evolution insists upon the direct derivation of all forms of life from other antecedent forms, in no other way than as, in ontogeny, offspring are derived from parents, and consequently grades all actual affinities according to propinquity or remoteness of genetic succession. It presumes that, as a rule, such derivation or descent, with modification, is from the more simple to the more complex forms, from low to high in organization, and from the more generalized to the more specialized in structure and function; but it also recognizes retrograde development, degeneration or degradation. The doctrine is now accepted by most biologists as a conception which most nearly coincides with the ascertained facts in the case, and which best explains observed facts, though it is held with many shades of individual opinion in this or that particular. See *natural selection*, under *selection*.

Evolution, or development, is, in fact, at present employed in biology as a general name for the history of the steps by which any living being has acquired the morphological and the physiological characters which distinguish it. *Huxley*, Evolution in Biology.

(*b*) In general, the passage from unorganized simplicity to organized complexity (that is, to a nicer and more elaborate arrangement for reaching definite ends), this process being regarded as of the nature of a growth. Thus, the development of planetary bodies from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of evolution.

Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 145.

The hypothesis of *evolution* supposes that in all this vast progression there would be no breach of continuity, no point at which we could say, "This is a natural process," and, "This is not a natural process"; but that the whole might be compared to that wonderful process of development which may be seen going on every day under our eyes, in virtue of which there arises, out of the semi-fluid, comparatively homogeneous substance which we call an egg, the complicated organization of one of the higher animals. That, in a few words, is what is meant by the hypothesis of *evolution*. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 10.

(*c*) Continuous succession; serial development.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) In *geom.*, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual approach of the circumference to straightness that its parts do not concur and equally evolve or unbend, so that the same line becomes successively a smaller arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line. (*b*) The extraction of roots from powers: the reverse of *involution* (which see).—**4.** A turning or shifting movement; a passing back and forth; change and interchange of position, especially for the working out of a purpose or a plan; specifically, the movement of troops or ships of war in wheeling, countermarching, manœuvering, etc., for disposition in order of battle or in line on parade: generally in the plural, to express the whole series of movements.

These *evolutions* are doublings of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. That which is evolved; a product; an outgrowth.

evolutional (ev-ō-lū′shon-al), *a.* [< *evolution* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to evolution; produced by or due to evolution; constituting evolution.

It is not certain whether the idiots' brains had undergone any local *evolutional* change as the result of education or training. *H. Spencer*, Inductions of Biology.

The origin of life, and the conditions which have gradually given rise to organization, are essential *evolutional* moments, as yet in the twilight of mere fanciful conjecture.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 457.

★**evolutionary** (ev-ō-lū′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *evolution* + *-ary*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to evolution or development; developmental: as, the *evolutionary* origin of species.

Mr. Freeman owns no especial allegiance to Mr. Spencer or to any general *evolutionary* philosophy.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 202.

The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is *evolutionary*, and, as such, dynamical. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 255.

2. Of or pertaining to evolutions or manœuvers, as of an army, a fleet, etc.

The French are making every effort to perfect the training of their naval officers and seamen. *Evolutionary* squadrons are constantly at sea, accompanied by rams and torpedo-boats. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 435.

evolutionism (ev-ō-lū′shon-izm), *n.* [< *evolution* + *-ism*.] The metaphysical or the biological doctrine of evolution or development.

I do not know whether *Evolutionism* can claim that amount of currency which would entitle it to be called

British popular geology; but, more or less vaguely, it is assuredly present in the minds of most geologists.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

Those who find most satisfaction in insisting upon *evolutionism* as a finality are those who, unlike positivists, need a creed. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 189.

The context shows that "uniformitarianism" here means that doctrine, as limited in application by Hutton and Lyell, and that what I mean by *evolutionism* is consistent and thoroughgoing uniformitarianism.
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 486, note.

evolutionist (ev-ō-lū'shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *evolution* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One skilled in evolutions, specifically in military evolutions.—**2.** A believer in the biological or cosmological doctrine of evolution.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of evolution; based upon or believing in the doctrine of evolution.

Theories that are *evolutionist* in the more special "dynamical" sense, such as that of Leibniz, . . . introduce the conception of an end towards which the evolution of the world is the necessary movement.
T. Whittaker, Mind, XII. 105.

Now, the great impression produced by Darwin's speculations and the prevalence of the *evolutionist* philosophy have produced a leaning in the other direction.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 338.

evolutionistic (ev-ō-lū-shon-is'tik), *a.* [< *evolutionist* + *-ic.*] Same as *evolutionist.*

Nor do I consider it fair for Mr. Romanes to infer that isolation, &c., do not explain the cause of variation, and therefore that they fail as *evolutionistic* agents.
Nature, XXXIII. 128.

evolutive (ev'ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< *evolute* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or causing evolution or development; evolutionary.

Our question—Supernormal or abnormal?—may then be phrased, *Evolutive* or dissolutive?
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 31.

The written sign of the idea came into the *evolutive* history of man much later [than the spoken form], just as we observe in childhood.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 212.

evolvable (ē-vol'va-bl), *a.* [< *evolve* + *-able.*] Capable of being drawn or developed.

The vertical and horizontal forces are connected by intermediary diagonal forces into which they are convertible, and from which they are *evolvable.*
The Engineer, LXV. 438.

★**evolve** (ē-volv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evolved*, ppr. *evolving.* [< L. *evolvere*, roll out, unroll, unfold, disclose, < *e*, out, + *volvere*, roll: see *volve, voluble, volute*, and cf. *convolve, devolve, involve, revolve.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unfold; open and expand.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

2. To unfold or develop by a process of natural, consecutive, or logical growth from, or as if from, a germ, latent state, or plan.

Animals that are but little *evolved* perform actions which, besides being slow, are few in kind and severally uniform in composition. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 5.

In every living creature we may feel assured that a host of long-lost characters lie ready to be *evolved* under proper conditions. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 369.

3. To unfold by elaboration; work out; bring forth or make manifest by action of any kind: as, to *evolve* a drama from an anecdote; to *evolve* the truth from a mass of confused evidence; to *evolve* bad odors by stirring a muck-heap.

Only see one purpose and one will
Evolve themselves i' the world, change wrong to right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 329.

It [the Scottish school] strove for the first time to *evolve* a system out of the manifold complications of nature.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

II. *intrans.* To open or disclose itself; become developed.

Here, then, are sundry experiences, eventually grouped into empirical generalizations, which serve to guide conduct in certain simple cases. How does mechanical science *evolve* from these experiences?
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

evolvement (ē-volv'ment), *n.* The act of evolving, or the state of being evolved; evolution. *Ferguson.*

evolvent (ē-vol'vent), *n.* [< L. *evolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *evolvere:* see *evolve.*] In *geom.*, a curve considered as correlative to its evolute; an involute.

evolver (ē-vol'vėr), *n.* One who or that which evolves or unfolds.

Evolution implies an *evolver.*
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 309.

Evolvulus (ē-vol'vū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *evolvere*, unroll: see *evolve.* Cf. *Convolvulus*, < L. *convolvere.*] A genus of low herbaceous or suffrutescent plants, of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, including about 85 species, natives of warm countries, and chiefly South American. They have small funnel-shaped flowers and do not twine. There are about 5 species in the southern portions of the United States.

evomit† (ē-vom'it), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *evomet;* < L. *evomitus*, pp. of *evomere*, spew out, vomit forth, < *e*, out, + *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] To vomit; spew out.

These hath he not yet all, as vnsauerye morsels, *evometed* for Christ, diffinynge rather wyth Aristotle than with Paule in hys dayly disputations.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii., Pref.

evomitation† (ē-vom-i-tā'shon), *n.* An erroneous form for *evomition.*

He was to . . . receive immediate benefit, either by eructation, or expiration, or *evomitation* [in some editions *evomition*]. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

evomition† (ē-vō-mish'on), *n.* [After L. *vomitio(n-)*, < L. *evomitus*, pp. of *evomere:* see *evomit.*] The act of vomiting.

evoryet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory.* *Weber.*

Evotomys (e-vot'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1874), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *οὖς* (*ὠτός*), ear, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A genus of myomorphic rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Microtinæ*, containing voles with semirooted molar teeth, ears distinctly overtopping the fur (whence the name), and sundry cranial characters, particularly of the palate. The type is *E. rutilus*, the northern red-backed meadow-mouse, of the old world. There are numerous species in North America.



Red-backed Meadow-mouse (*Evotomys rutilus*).

evourt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory.* *Lydgate.*

And the gates of the palace ware of *evour*, wonder whitt, and the bandez of thame and the legges of ebene.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

evovæ (e-vō'vē), *n.* [A mnemonic word made up of the vowels of *seculorum amen*, the last two words of the Gloria Patri.] In *Gregorian music*, the trope or concluding formula, varying according to the mode used, at the end of the melody for the Less Doxology; also, any trope. Also *euouæ.*

evulgate† (ē-vul'gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *evulgatus*, pp. of *evulgare*, make public: see *evulge.*] To publish. *Todd.*

evulgation† (ē-vul-gā'shon), *n.* A divulging or publishing. *Bailey*, 1727.

evulge† (ē-vulj'), *v. t.* [< L. *evulgare*, make public, < *e*, out, + *vulgare, volgare*, make public: see *vulgate.* Cf. *divulge.*] To publish. *Davies.*

I made this recueil meerly for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to *evulge* it.
Pref. to Annot. on Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici.

evulsion (ē-vul'shon), *n.* [= F. *évulsion* = Pg. *evulsão*, < L. *evulsio(n-)*, < *evulsus*, pp. of *evellere*, pull or pluck out, < *e*, out, + *vellere*, pluck. Cf. *avulsion, convulsion.*] The act of plucking or pulling out by force; forcible extraction, as of teeth. [Rare.]

ewt, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *yew.*

ewage†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ewage, evage*, of the color of water (applied to precious stones), also, with additional forms *euwage, eauage, aigage*, living in or by the water, filled with water, watery, pluvious, < L. *aquaticus*, pertaining to water, living in or by the water: see *aquatic* and *ewe*[2].] Some precious stone having the color of water; a beryl.

Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre,
And there-on red rubyes as red as any glede,
And diamantz of derrest pris and double manere safferes,
Orientales and *ewages* enuenymes to destroye.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 14.

ewe[1] (ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yewe*, E. dial. *yow;* < ME. *ewe*, dial. *awe, ouwe*, etc., < AS. *eowu*, rarely written *ewe* (fem., rarely with masc. gen., *eowes, ewes*) = D. *ooi* = LG. *ouwe, oye* = OFries. *ei, ey*, Fries. *ei, ey, öje, öj, öe*, etc., = OHG. *awi, au, ouwi*, MHG. *ouwe* = Icel. *ær*, a ewe, = Goth. **awi*, a sheep, in deriv. *awethi* (= AS. *eowede, eowde, eowd*), a flock of sheep, *awistr*, a sheepfold; OBulg. (prop. dim.) *ovĭtsa* = Bulg. Serv. *ovtsa* = Bohem. *ovce* = Pol. *owca* = Russ. *ovtsa* = Lith. *awis, awinas* (> Finn. *oinas*) = OPruss. *awins* = L. *ovis* (> ult. E. *ovine*) = Gr. *ὄϊς* (**ὄϝις*), a sheep, = Skt. *avi*, a sheep.] A female sheep; the female of an ovine animal.

The *ewe* that will not hear her lamb when it baes will never answer a calf when he bleats.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

A press
Of snowy shoulders, thick as herded *ewes.*
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

ewe[2]†, *n.* [ME., < AF. *ewe*, OF. *ewe, euwe*, etc., *euwe, eve, eive, aive, eave, eauve*, etc., *aigue, aige, auge*, etc. (in many variant forms), F. *eau* = Pr. *aigua, aiga* = Sp. Pg. *agua* = OIt. *aigua*, It. *acqua*, < L. *aqua* (= Goth. *ahwa* = AS. *eá*, etc.), water: see *aqua.*] Only in the phrase *ewe ardaunt*, ardent spirit.

Ac water is kendeliche cheld [naturally chilled],
Thagh hit be warmd of fere [fire];
Ther-fore me mey cristin ther-inne,
In whaut time falthe a yere of yse;
So mey me naught in *ewe* ardaunt,
That neth no wateris wyse.
William de Shoreham (Wright).

ewe-cheese (ū'chēz), *n.* Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

ewe-gowant, *n.* The common daisy. *Brockett.*

ewe-lease (ū'lēs), *n.* A pasture for ewes. *T. Hardy*, Far From the Madding Crowd, I. xiv. [Prov. Eng.]

ewe-neck (ū'nek), *n.* A thin hollow neck: used of horses.

The animal he bestrode was a broken-down ploughhorse, . . . gaunt and shagged, with a *ewe-neck*, and a head like a hammer. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

ewe-necked (ū'nekt), *a.* Having a thin, hollow neck like a ewe's, as a horse.

ewer[1]† (ū'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ewer, ewere, eware, euwere*, < AF. *ewer, ewere*, OF. *ewer, *eweire, aiguier*, a water-bearer (= Sp. *Acuario* = Pg. It. *Aquario*, the Water-bearer, Aquarius), < L. *aquarius*, m. (ML. also *aquaria*, f.), a water-bearer, the Water-bearer, Aquarius, prop. adj. (> OF. *aiguier*, adj.), of or pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water: see *Aquarius, aqua*, and *ewe*[2], and cf. *ewer*[2]. Hence the surname *Ewer.*] A water-bearer; a servant or household officer who supplied guests at the table with water to wash their hands, etc.

An *euwere* in halle there nedys to be,
And chandelew schalle haue and alle napere;
He schalle gef water to gentilmen.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

ewer[2] (ū'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ewer, ewere, eware*, < AF. *ewer*, OF. *ewaire, eweire, aiguiere, ayguiere*, F. *aiguière*, f., < ML. *aquaria*, f., a water-pitcher, ewer; cf. OF. *aiver, yauver, aguier, aighier, ayguier*, a water-pitcher (also, with the additional forms *euwier, evier*, F. *évier*, a sink for water, = It. *acquajo*, a cistern, conduit, gutter, sewer), < L. *aquarium*, a watering-place for cattle, ML. also a conduit (and prob. also a water-pitcher); fem. and neut., respectively, of L. *aquarius*, of or pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water: see *Aquarius, aqua*, and cf. *ewer*[1].] **1.** A large water-pitcher with a wide spout, usually coupled with a basin for purposes of ablution.

Set downe your basen and *Ewer* before your soueraigne, and take the *ewer* in your hand, and gyue them water.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

First, as you know, my house within the city
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Basins and *ewers*, to lave her dainty hands.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. In *decorative art*, any vessel having a spout and handle, especially a tall and slender vessel with a foot or base. See *aiguière.*

ewer[3] (ū'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *ure, yure;* a contr. of *udder.*] An udder. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

ewery (ū'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *eweries* (-iz). [Also *ewry*, early mod. E. *ewerie, ewrie;* < ME. *ewry, ewrie*, appar. < OF. **ewerie* (not found), < *ewere*, a water-pitcher, *ewer*, a water-bearer: see *ewer*[1], *ewer*[2].] **1.** An office in great houses where water was made ready in ewers for the service of guests, and where also the table-linen was kept. An office so called still exists in the royal household of England.

Cover thy cuppeborde of thy *ewery* with the towelle of diapery. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

"No," says the King, "shew me ye way, I'll go to Sir Richard's chamber," which he immediately did, walking along the entries after me; as far as the *ewrie*, till he came up into the roome where I also lay.
Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1671.

2. A stand or cupboard for water-vessels.

ewght, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yew.*

ewk (ūk), *v. i.* [Sc., a var. of *yuck*, ult. < AS. *giccan* = D. *jeuken* = G. *jucken*, itch: see *itch.*] To itch.

ewky (ū'ki), *a.* Itchy. [Scotch.]

ewle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yule.*

ewn, *n.* [A dial. contr. of *oven*.] An oven. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

ewt†, *n.* [ME. *ewte*: see *eft*[1], *newt*.] A newt.

In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne *Ewtes*, ne suche foule venymouse Bestes, ne Lyzs ne Flees, be the Myracle of God and of oure Lady.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 61.

ewte, *v. t.* [E. dial., ult. < AS. *geótan*, pour: see *gush*, *gut*.] To pour in. *Grose.* (*Exmoor.*)

ex[1], *n.* A dialectal variant of *ax*[1].

ex[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *ax*[2].

ex[3], *v.* A dialectal variant of *ask*[1].

ex[4] (eks), *n.* [< ME. **ex* = AS. **ex*, < L. *ix*, < *i*, an assistant vowel, + *x*; or a transposition of the Gr. name *ξι*, *xi*.] The name of the letter *X*, *x*. It is rarely written, the symbol being used instead.

ex[5] (eks), *prep.* [L. *ex*, prep., out of, from. See *ex-*.] A Latin preposition, meaning 'out,' 'out of.' It is used in English only in certain commercial formulas, as—(*a*) "20 chests tea *ex* Sea-King," where *ex* means taken out of or delivered from the vessel named; (*b*) "*ex* div."—that is, without dividend (meaning that the dividend on the stocks sold has been declared and is reserved by the seller); and in some Latin phrases: *ex mero motu*, of his own accord; *ex necessitate rei*, from the necessity of the case; *ex officio*, by virtue of his office; *ex parte*, on one side only; *ex post facto* (which see); *ex vi termini*, from the very meaning of the term.

ex-. [ME. *ex-*, *es-*, *as-*, OF. *ex-*, *es-*, F. *ex-*, *é-* = Sp. Pg. *ex-*, *es-* = It. *ex-*, *es-*, *s-*, etc., < L. *ex-*, prefix, < *ex*, prep. (so always before vowels, before consonants either *ex* or *e*, more frequently *ex*), of place, out of, from, away from, beyond; of time, after, from, since; of cause, from, through, by reason of, etc.; in comp., out, forth, out of, throughout, to the end, hence thoroughly, utterly, etc. (equiv. to *out* or *up* used intensively); in LL. *ex-* is also used, as now in E., to signify 'out of office': *exconsularis*, an ex-consul, etc. As a prefix *ex-* stands before vowels and *h* and before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and before *s*, the *s* being in this case optionally dropped; e. g., *exsistere* (**ecs-sistere*) or *existere*, exist, one *s*, orthographically the second, phonetically the first (*existere* being pronounced *ec-sistere*), being omitted; before *f ex-* becomes *ef-*, sometimes *ec-*, rarely remaining unchanged; elsewhere *e-*. L. *ex* = Gr. *ἐξ* (before a vowel), *ἐκ* (before a consonant), out of, from (in comp. *ἐξ-*, *ἐκ-*), = Russ. *iz'*, out. In ME., OF., Sp., etc., *ex-* may appear as *es-*; ME. also *as-*, and sometimes by confusion or interchange *en-* (cf. *example*, ME. *ex-*, *es-*, *as-*, and *en-sample*). In most cases of this kind the L. form *ex-* has been restored. See further under *es-*.] A prefix of Latin, and in some cases of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'out,' 'out of.' In English words it preserves or reproduces its particular uses in the language of its origin. (See etymology.) Thus, in *exclude*, *exhale*, etc., it signifies 'out,' 'out of'; in *exscind*, 'off'; in *exceed*, *excel*, etc., 'beyond.' It is often (especially in the reduced form *e-*) simply privative, as in *exstipulate*, *eplicate*. In some words it is intensive merely, in others it has no particular force. Prefixed to names implying office, *ex-* signifies that the person has held but is now 'out of' that office: as, *ex*-president, *ex*-minister, *ex*-senator.

Ex. An abbreviation of *Exodus*.

exacerbate (eg-zas'ėr-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacerbated*, ppr. *exacerbating*. [< L. *exacerbatus*, pp. of *exacerbare* (> It. *esacerbare* = Sp. Pg. *exacerbar*), irritate, exasperate, < *ex* + *acerbus*, bitter: see *acerb*.] To increase the bitterness or virulence of; make more violent, as a disease, or angry, hostile, or malignant feelings; aggravate; exasperate.

A factious spirit is sure to be fostered, and unkindly feelings to be *exacerbated*, if not engendered. *Brougham.*

I thought it prudent not to *exacerbate* the growing moodiness of his temper by any comment. *Poe*, Tales, I. 56.

The march of events outside the frontiers of Piedmont was calculated to *exacerbate* the resentment occasioned amidst the people by the sudden downfall of their hopes. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 120.

exacerbation (eg-zas-ėr-bā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exacerbation* = Sp. *exacerbación* = Pg. *exacerbação* = It. *esacerbazione*, < LL. *exacerbatio(n-)*, < L. *exacerbare*, pp. *exacerbatus*, irritate: see *exacerbate*.] 1. The act of exacerbating, or the state of being exacerbated; increase of violence or virulence; aggravation; exasperation.

The gallant Jacobus Van Curlet . . . absolutely trembled with the violence of his choler and the *exacerbations* of his valor. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 204.

With such *exacerbation* of temper at the commencement of negotiations, their progress was of necessity stormy and slow. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 158.

Every attempt at mitigating this [normal amount of suffering] eventuates in *exacerbation* of it.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 356.

2. In *med.*, an increase of violence in a disease; specifically, the periodical aggravation of the febrile condition in remittent and continued fevers: as, nocturnal *exacerbations*.

Likewise the patient himself may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptome in the *exacerbation*, and so by time turn suffering into nature.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 61.

exacerbescence (eg-zas-ėr-bes'ens), *n.* [< LL. *exacerbescere*, become irritated, inceptive of *exacerbare*, irritate: see *exacerbate*.] A state of increasing irritation or violence, particularly in a case of fever or inflammation.

exacervation† (eg-zas-ėr-vā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **exacervatio(n-)*, < *exacervare*, pp. *exacervatus*, heap up, < *ex*, out, + *acervare*, heap, < *acervus*, a heap.] The act of heaping up. *Bailey.*

exacinate (eg-zas'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacinated*, ppr. *exacinating*. [< L. *ex-* priv. + *acinus*, a berry, the stone of a berry: see *acinus*.] To deprive of the kernel. *Craig.* [Rare.]

exacination (eg-zas-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *exacinate* + *-ion*.] The act of taking out the kernel. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

★**exact** (eg-zakt'), *v.* [< OF. *exacter*, < ML. *exactare*, freq. < L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigere*, drive out, take out, demand, claim as due, also measure by a standard, examine, weigh, test, determine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive: see *agent*, *act*. Cf. *exigent*, *examen*, *examine*, etc., from the same source.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To force or compel to be paid or yielded; demand or require authoritatively or menacingly.

Jehoiakim . . . *exacted* the silver and the gold of the people. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.

They [Turks] take occasion to *exact* from Passengers, especially Franks, arbitrary and unreasonable Sums, and, instead of being a safe-guard, prove the greatest Rogues and Robbers themselves.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 4.

What is it your Saviour requires of you, more than will also be *exacted* from you by that hard and evil master who desires your ruin?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 347.

Nature imperiously *exacts* her due;
Spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 141.

After presents freely given have passed into presents expected and finally demanded, and volunteered has passed into *exacted* service, the way is open for a further step.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 543.

2. To demand of right or necessity; enjoin with pressing urgency.

And why should not I preach this, which not my calling alone but the verie place it selfe *exacteth*?
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 96.

Years of service past
From grateful souls, *exact* reward at last.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1132.

3†. To claim; require.

My designs
Exact me in another place. *Massinger.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Exact*, *Extort*, *Enforce*. *Extort* is much stronger than *exact*, and implies more of physical compulsion applied or threatened. *Exact* and *extort* apply to something to be got; *enforce* to something to be done. *Enforce* expresses more physical and less moral compulsion than *extort*.

From us, his foes pronounced, glory he *exacts*.
Milton, P. R., iii. 120.

The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler, cannot *extort* the knowledge of material and moral nature which his honest care and pains yield to the operative.
Emerson, Compensation.

Adam, now *enforced* to close his eyes,
Sunk down. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 419.

II.† *intrans.* To practise exaction.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. Ps. lxxxix. 22.

exact (eg-zakt'), *a.* [= F. *exact* = Sp. Pg. *exacto* = It. *esatto*, < L. *exactus*, precise, accurate, exact, lit. determined, ascertained, measured, pp. of *exigere* in sense of 'measure by a standard, examine, determine': see *exact*, *v.*] 1. Closely correct or regular; strictly accurate; truly adjusted, adapted, conformable, or the like.

The map of Ireland made by Sir William Petty is believ'd to be the most *exact* that ever yet was made of any country. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 22, 1675.

All which, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
Were but a combat in the lists left out.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 277.

2. Precisely correct or right; real; actual; veritable: as, the *exact* sum or amount; the *exact* time; those were his *exact* words. A statement is *exact* which does not differ from the true by any quantity, however small. See synonyms under *accurate*.

It is positively affirm'd that seven thousand have died in one day of the plague; in which they say they can make an *exact* computation, from the number of biers that are let to carry out the dead.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 38.

3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; observing strict accuracy, method, rule, or order: as, a man *exact* in keeping appointments; an *exact* thinker.

My soul hath wrestled with her, and in my doings I was *exact*. Ecclus. li. 19.

'Tis most true
That he's an excellent scholar, and he knows it;
An *exact* courtier, and he knows that too.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

One must be extremely *exact*, clear, and perspicuous in everything one says. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

The *exactest* vigilance cannot maintain a single day of unmingled innocence. *Johnson*, Rambler.

4. Characterized by or admitting of exactness or precision; precisely thought out or stated; dealing with definite facts or precise principles: as, an *exact* demonstration; the *exact* sciences.

Yea, there was nothing appertaininge either to God or men, wherein he [Joseph] semed not to have had *exact* knowledge. *Golding*, tr. of Justine, fol. 137.

That we might not go away without some reward for our pains, we took as *exact* a survey as we could of these Chambers of darkness.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 22.

If a writer can not express his meaning in *exact* definition, it is fair to presume that he can never be depended on for *exact* discussion. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 119.

5†. Steady; even; well-balanced.

They say . . . that such a one who hath an *exact* temperament may walk upon the waters, stand in the air, and quench the violence of the fire.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I ix.

The exact sciences. See *science*.=**Syn.** *Accurate*, *Correct*, etc. See *accurate*.

exacter (eg-zak'tėr), *n.* [See *exactor*.] One who exacts; an extortioner.

The poller and *exacter* of fees . . . justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

This rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson.*

exacting (eg-zak'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exact*, *v.*] 1. Given to or characterized by exaction; severe in requirement or requisition; exigent in action or procedure: as, an *exacting* master; an *exacting* inquiry.

With a temper so *exacting*, he was more likely to claim what he thought due than to consider what others might award. *Dr. Arnold*, Hist. Rome.

2. Attended by exaction; requiring close attention or application; arduous; laborious; absorbing: as, an *exacting* office or employment; *exacting* duties; *exacting* demands upon one's time.

exactingness (eg-zak'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being exacting, in either sense.

It has fallen out that, because of *exactingness* as regards proof, philosophy is detained in what seems to be barren inquiry, while because of a certain license as regards proof science has prospered. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 757.

★**exaction** (eg-zak'shọn), *n.* [< F. Pr. *exaction* = Sp. *exacción* = Pg. *exacção* = It. *esazione*, < L. *exactio(n-)*, < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, demand, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] 1. The act of demanding with authority and compelling to pay or yield; compulsory or authoritative demand; excessive or arbitrary requirement: as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience.

Take away your *exactions* from my people. Ezek. xlv. 9.

Under pretence of preserving the Sanctuary there from the violations, and the Fryars who have the custody of it, from the *exactions* of the Turks.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 46.

We may, without being chargeable with *exaction*, ask of him to remit a little the rigour of his requirements.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 348.

2. That which is exacted; a requisition; especially, something compulsorily required without right, or in excess of what is due or proper.

Subjects as well as strangers . . . pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

His own *exactions*, and the Persian's boons,
O'erload his treasure. *Glover*, Athenaid, xv.

3. In *law*, a wrong done by an officer or one in pretended authority, by taking a reward or fee for that for which the law allows none. See *extortion*.

exactitude (eg-zak'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *exactitude* = Sp. *exactitud*, < L. *exactus*, exact.] The quality of being exact; exactness; accuracy; particularity.

Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*.
Dr. A. Geddes, Prospectus of Trans. of the Bible, p. 92.

We can reason a priori on mathematics, because we can define with an *exactitude* which precludes all possibility of confusion. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

exactly (eg-zakt'li), *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely according to rule, measure, fact, circumstance, etc.; with minute correctness; accurately: as, a tenon *exactly* fitted to the mortise.

As concerninge the mischaunce of Cotta and Sabinus, he learned the treuth more *exactly* by hys prisoners.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 141.

The gardens are *exactly* kept, and the whole place very agreeable and well water'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 30, 1682.

We say that a lute is in tune whether it be *exactly* played upon or no, if the strings be all so duly stretched that it would appear to be in tune if it were played upon.
Boyle, Origin of Forms.

It is seldom that an Egyptian workman can be induced to make a thing *exactly* to order.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 385.

exactness (eg-zakt'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being exact; strict conformity to what is required; accuracy; nicety; precision: as, to make experiments with *exactness; exactness* of method.

I copied them [inscriptions] with all the *exactness* I possibly could, tho' many of them were very difficult to be understood. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 102.

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

He had . . . that sort of *exactness* which would have made him a respectable antiquary. *Macaulay.*

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting, with *exactness* grinds he all.
Longfellow, tr. of Friedrich von Logau's Retribution.

exactor (eg-zak'tor), *n.* [< ME. *exactour*, < OF. *exactor*, F. *exacteur* = Sp. Pg. *exactor* = It. *esattore*, < L. *exactor*, an expeller, demander, tax-gatherer, etc., < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, exact: see *exact.*] **1.** One who exacts or levies; specifically, an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

Hereby the land was filled with bitter cursings (though in secret) by those that wish such vnreasonable *exactors* neuer to see good end of the vse of that monie.
Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1229.

The *exactors* of rates came to Simon Peter, asking him if his Master paid the accustomed imposition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 269.

2. One who or that which requires or demands by authority: as, an *exactor* of etiquette.

It . . . is the rigidest *exactor* of truth, in all our behaviour, of any other doctrine or institution whatsoever.
South, Works, I. xii.

3. One who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who is unreasonably strict in his demands or requirements.

In requyting a good tourne, shew not thy selfe negligent nor contrarye: bee not an *exactour* of another man.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. § 3.

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the command of it shall find it an unreasonable task-master, and an unmeasurable *exactor.*
South, Works, II. i.

exactress (eg-zak'tres), *n.* [= It. *esattrice*, < LL. *exactrix*, fem. of *exactor*, exactor: see *exactor.*] A female who exacts or is strict in her requirements. [Rare.]

That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

exacuate† (eg-zak'ū-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg., with *-ate*[2], < L. *exacuere*, pp. *exacutus*, sharpen, < *ex*, out, + *acuere*, sharpen: see *acute.*] To sharpen; whet.

Sense of such an injury received
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler
As you should count yourself an host of men
Compared to him.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

exacuation† (eg-zak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< *exacuate* + *-ion.*] The act of whetting; a sharpening.
Coles, 1717.

exæresis† (eg-zer'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξαίρεσις, a taking out (of the entrails of victims, of teeth, etc.), < ἐξαιρεῖν, take out, < ἐξ, out, + αἱρεῖν, take: see *heresy*, *apheresis.*] In *med.* and *surg.*, the removal from the body of anything that is useless or injurious by evacuation, extraction, excision, etc.

Exæreta (eg-zer'e-tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξαίρετος, chosen, choice, < ἐξαιρεῖν, take out, pick out: see *exæresis.*] **1.** A genus of moths, of the family *Notodontidæ*, having very short palpi. The only species is *E. ulmi* of Europe, which strongly resembles some noctuids. *Hübner*, 1816.—**2.** A genus of bees, of the family *Apidæ*, from Guiana. Also *Exærete*. *Erichson*, 1848.—**3.** A genus of bugs, of the family *Capsidæ*. Also *Exæretus*. *Fieber*, 1864.—**4.** A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, such as *E. unicolor* of South Australia. *Pascoe*, 1865.—**5.** A genus of flies, of the family *Stratiomyidæ*. Also *Exaireta*. *Schiner*, 1867.

exaggerate (eg-zaj'e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exaggerated*, ppr. *exaggerating*. [< L. *exaggeratus*, pp. of *exaggerare* (> F. *exagérer* = Sp. Pg. *exagerar* = It. *esagerare*), heap up, increase, enlarge, magnify, amplify, exaggerate, < *ex*, out, up, + *aggerare*, heap up, < *agger*, a heap, mound: see *agger.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To heap up; accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To increase immoderately or extravagantly; make incongruously large or extended; amplify beyond proper bounds.

Our days witness no such extreme servilities of expression as were used by ecclesiastics in the dedication of the Bible to King James, nor any such *exaggerated* adulations as those addressed to George III. by the House of Lords.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

Strychnia . . . possesses the power of considerably *exaggerating* the excitability of the brain.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 7.

3. To cause to appear immoderately large or important; amplify in representation or apprehension; enlarge beyond truth or reason.

When . . . faithfully describing the state of his feelings at that time, Bunyan was not conscious that he *exaggerated* the character of his offences.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 15.

He *exaggerates* a few occasional acts of smuggling into an immense and regular importation.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. In the *fine arts*, to heighten extravagantly or disproportionately in effect or design: as, to *exaggerate* particular features in a painting or statue.—**Syn. 3** and **4.** To strain, stretch, overcolor, caricature. See list under *aggravate.*

II. *intrans.* To amplify unduly in thought or in description; use exaggeration in speech or writing.

exaggerated (eg-zaj'e-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, larger, more conspicuous, or more positive than that which is normal; specifically, in *entom.*, of deeper color: as, a species with *exaggerated* characters; *exaggerated* marks, spines, processes, etc.; a dark band *exaggerated* in the center.

exaggeratedly (eg-zaj'e-rā-ted-li), *adv.* To an excessive or exaggerated degree.

They are intensely, even *exaggeratedly*, negroid in the form of the nose.
W. H. Flower, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 319.

exaggeration (eg-zaj-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exagération* = Sp. *exageracion* = Pg. *exageração* = It. *esagerazione*, < L. *exaggeratio(n-)*, a heaping up, an exaltation, < *exaggerare*: see *exaggerate.*] **1**†. A heaping together; accumulation; a pile or heap.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. An undue or excessive enlargement or development.

A very indulgent apologist might perhaps attempt to show that his errors were but the *exaggeration* of virtues.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele's Plays, p. xi.

3. Amplification; unreasonable or extravagant overstating or overdrawing in the representation of things; hyperbolical representation.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

The language of *exaggeration* is forbidden by the modesty of his nature. *Sumner*, Hon. John Pickering.

4. In the *fine arts*, a representation of things in which their natural features are emphasized or magnified.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, amplification or intensification; emphasis or conspicuousness, as of any characteristics: as, this form is but an *exaggeration* of the other.—**Syn. 3.** *Exaggeration, Hyperbole.* Strictly, *exaggeration* is always greater than truth or good taste would allow, while as a figure *hyperbole* is an overstatement not likely to mislead, and sanctioned by good taste, rising above the truth only as a means of lifting the sluggish mind of the hearer to the level of the truth. *Hyperbole* is occasionally used of overstatement that is mere *exaggeration*, or otherwise against good taste.

As the Brazen Age shows itself in other men by *exaggeration* of phrase, so in him [Thoreau] by extravagance of statement. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 202.

He [Dryden] was at first led to give greater weight to correctness and to the restraint of arbitrary rules from a consciousness that he had a tendency to *hyperbole* and extravagance. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 397.

exaggerative (eg-zaj'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *exagératif* = Sp. Pg. *exagerativo* = It. *esagerativo*; as *exaggerate* + *-ive.*] Tending to or characterized by exaggeration; exaggerating.

Not a history, but *exaggerative* pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's summing-up. *The Century*, XXXI. 406.

Hear Vicars, a poor human soul zealously prophesying, as if through the organs of an ass, in a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, more or less asinine, manner. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 142.

exaggeratively (eg-zaj'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exaggerated manner; with exaggeration.

Filled with what I *exaggeratively* thought a thousand or two of human creatures. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 7.

exaggerator (eg-zaj'e-rā-tor), *n.* [< F. *exagérateur* = Sp. Pg. *exagerador* = It. *esageratore*, < LL. *exaggerator*, one who increases or enlarges, < L. *exaggerare*, increase, enlarge: see *exaggerate.*] One who exaggerates.

You write so of the poets and not laugh?
Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark,
Exaggerators of the sun and moon,
And soothsayers in a tea-cup?
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

exaggeratory (eg-zaj'e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *exaggerate* + *-ory.*] Containing exaggeration.

You fall into the common errours of *exaggeratory* declamation, by producing, in a familiar disquisition, examples of national calamities, and scenes of extensive misery.
Johnson, Rasselas, xxviii.

exagitate† (eg-zaj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exagitatus*, pp. of *exagitare* (> It. *esagitare* = Pg. *exagitar*), shake up, stir up, rouse, disturb, rail at, reproach, < *ex*, out, + *agitare*, shake: see *agitate.*] **1.** To shake violently; agitate.

Did presage
Th' ensuing storms *exagitated* rage.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

2. To pursue with invectives or reproaches; rail at.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament . . . than *exagitate.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 11.

exagitation† (eg-zaj-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= It. *esagitazione*, < LL. *exagitatio(n-)*, agitation, < L. *exagitare*, shake up: see *exagitate.*] Violent agitation; a shaking.

Thunder's strong *exagitations.*
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

exalate (eks-ā'lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *alatus*, winged: see *alate*[2].] In *bot.*, not alate; wingless.

exalbuminose (eks-al-bū'mi-nōs), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + E. *albuminose.*] Same as *exalbuminous.*

exalbuminous (eks-al-bū'mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + E. *albuminous.*] In *bot.*, without albumen: applied to seeds.

exalt (eg-zâlt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *exalter*, F. *exalter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exaltar* = It. *esaltare*, < L. *exaltare*, lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, < *ex*, out, up, + *altus*, high: see *alt, altitude.*] **1.** To raise high; lift to a great or unusual altitude; elevate in space.

I have seen
The ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be *exalted* with the threat'ning clouds.
Shak., J. C., i. 3.

Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy towery head, and lift thine eyes!
Pope, Messiah, l. 86.

2. To elevate in degree or consideration; bring to a higher or more intense state or condition; raise up, as in rank, character, or quality: as, to *exalt* a person to a high office; to *exalt* the passions.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high.
Ezek. xxi. 26.

Now, Mars, she said, let Fame *exalt* her voice. *Prior.*

Bridget's memory, *exalted* by the occasion, warmed into a thousand half-obliterated recollections of things and persons. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

These apparently trivial causes had the effect of rousing and *exalting* the imagination in a way that was mysterious to herself. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.

3. To attribute or accord exaltation to; make high or elevated in estimation or expression; magnify; glorify; praise; extol.

Whosoever *exalteth* himself shall be abased.
Luke xiv. 11.

He is . . . my father's God, and I will *exalt* him.
Ex. xv. 2.

"It [Christianity] *exalts* the lowly virtues," the love of peace, charity, humility, forgiveness, resignation, patience, purity, holiness. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 431.

4†. In *chem.*, to purify; refine: as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

I *exalt* our medicine,
By hanging him in balneo vaporoso,
And giving him solution.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

With chemic art *exalts* the mineral powers.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 243.

—**Syn. 1.** *Elevate, Lift*, etc. See *raise.*—**2.** To ennoble, dignify, aggrandize.—**3.** To glorify.

exaltate†, *a.* [ME. *exaltat*, < L. *exaltatus*, pp. of *exaltare*, lift up, exalt: see *exalt*.] Exalted; exercising high influence.

Mercurie is desolat
In Pisces, wher Venus is *exaltat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 704.

★**exaltation** (eks-âl-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exaltacioun*, < OF. *exaltacion*, *exaltation*, F. *exaltation* = Pr. *exaltatio* = Sp. *exaltación* = Pg. *exaltação* = It. *esaltazione*, < LL. *exaltatio(n-)*, elevation, pride, < L. *exaltare*, lift up, exalt: see *exalt*.] **1.** The act of raising high, or the state of being raised high; elevation as to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; a state of dignity or loftiness: as, *exaltation* of rank or character. The word is specifically applied to the induction of a pope into office: as, the *exaltation* of Leo XIII.

Wondering at my flight, and change
To this high *exaltation*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 90.

2. Mental elevation; a state of mind in which a person possesses elevated thoughts and noble aspirations.

Th' Heroick *Exaltations* of Good
Are so far from understood,
We count them Vice.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, vii. 2.

You are only aware of the impetuosity of the senses, the upwelling of the blood, the effusion of tenderness, but not of the nervous *exaltation*, the poetic rapture.
Taine (trans.).

3†. In *alchemy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or of their qualities and virtues.—**4.** In *astrol.*, an essential dignity, next in importance to that of house; that situation of a planet in the zodiac where it was supposed to have the most influence. The sun is in exaltation in the 19th degree of Aries, the moon in the 3d degree of Taurus, Jupiter in the 15th degree of Cancer, Mercury in the 15th degree of Virgo, Saturn in the 21st degree of Libra, Mars in the 28th degree of Capricorn, Venus in the 27th degree of Pisces. The position of the sun's exaltation is that in which he passes wholly to the upper side of the zodiac. The reasons for the other positions given by Ptolemy are arbitrary and fanciful.

Mercurie loveth wysdom and science,
And Venus loveth ryot and dispence;
And for hire diverse disposicioun
Ech falleth in otheres *exaltacioun*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 702.

Astrologers tell us that the sun receives its *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden*.

5†. In *falconry*, a flight of larks.—**Exaltation of the Cross.** See *cross*[1].

exalted (eg-zâl′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *exalt*, *v.*] Raised to a height; elevated highly; dignified; sublime; lofty.

All the books of the Bible are either already most admirable and *exalted* pieces of poesy, or are the best materials in the world for it. *Cowley*, Davideis.

When the music was strong and bold, she looked *exalted*, but serious. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 503.

Her *exalted* state did not remove her above the sympathies of friendship. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

exaltedness (eg-zâl′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being exalted, elevated, or elated.

The *exaltedness* of some minds . . . may make them insensible to these light things. *Gray*, To West, vi.

exalter (eg-zâl′tėr), *n.* One who or that which exalts or raises to dignity.

O noble sisters, cryed Pyrocles, now you be gone, who were the only *exalters* of all womenkind, what is left in that sex but babling and business?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

But thou, Lord, art my shield, my glory,
Thee, through my story,
The *exalter* of my head I count.
Milton, Ps. iii. 9.

exaltment† (eg-zâlt′ment), *n.* [< OF. *exaltement*, < *exalter*, exalt: see *exalt* and *-ment*.] Exaltation.

Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an *exaltment* in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby. *Barrow*, Sermons.

exam (eg-zam′), *n.* [Abbr. of *examination*.] An examination. [College slang.]

Things may be altered since the writer of this novelette went through his *exam*. *Driven to Rome* (1877), p. 67.

examen† (eg-zā′men), *n.* [= F. *examen* = Sp. *examen* = Pg. *exame* = It. *esame* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *examen*, < L. *examen*, the tongue of a balance, a weighing, consideration, examination, contr. of **exagmen*, < **exagere*, *exigere*, measure by a standard, weigh, examine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, weigh: see *exact*, *essay*, *assay*, *exigent*. Hence *examine*, etc.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry; scrutiny.

After so fair an *examen*, wherein nothing has been exaggerated. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

No questions were put to them [deacons to be ordained] by the bishop, for that part of the service called the *Examen* belonged not to their degree.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

examiner†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hexameter*.
Puttenham.

examinability (eg-zam′i-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *examinable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being examinable or open to inquiry. *Law Reports*.

examinable (eg-zam′i-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *examinable*; as *examine* + *-able*.] Capable of being examined; proper for examination or inquiry.

The draughts and first laws of the game are positive. But how? Merely ad placitum, and not *examinable* by reason. *Bacon*, Works, I. 224 (Ord MS.).

examinant (eg-zam′i-nant), *n.* [< L. *examinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] One who examines; an examiner.

The *examinants* or posers were Dr. Duport, Greek Professor at Cambridge; Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Church, Oxon; etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 13, 1661.

One window was so placed as to throw a strong light at the foot of the table at which prisoners were usually posted for examination, while the upper end, where the *examinants* sat, was thrown into shadow.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

examinate (eg-zam′i-nāt), *n.* [< L. *examinatus*, pp. of *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] A person examined.

Many inquisitions therefore by torments holden one after another, and some *examinates* through excessive and dolorous tortures killed.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 363.

He asked in scorne one of the *examinates*, . . . "I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been an Emperor, what would you have done?" *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

The *examinate* found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 52.

examination (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *examination* = F. *examination* = Pr. Sp. *examinacion* = Pg. *examinação* = It. *esaminazione*, < L. *examinatio(n-)*, < *examinare*, examine: see *examine*.] **1.** The act of examining, or the state of being examined; scrutiny by inquiry, study, or experiment; careful search and investigation into parts, qualities, conditions, and relations, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and the real state of things; inspection by observation, interrogation, or trial: as, *examination* of a ship or a machine; *examination* of the books of a firm; *examination* of one's mental condition; *examination* of a wound, or of a theory or thesis.

The proper office of *examination*, enquiry, and ratiocination is, strictly speaking, confined to the production of a just discernment and an accurate discrimination.
Cogan, The Passions, ii., Int.

Nothing that is self-evident can be the proper subject of *examination*. *South*, Works, V. vii.

2. In *legal proceedings*: (*a*) An inquiry into facts by evidence; an attempt to ascertain truth by questioning: as, the *examination* of a witness. The steps in the examination of a witness are the *examination in chief*, or *direct examination* by the party calling him, and the *cross-examination* by the opposite party; after which may follow a *reëxamination* or *redirect examination* by the former, a *re-cross-examination* by the latter, etc.

The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on the *examinations*, proofs, confessions
Of divers witnesses. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

There remained *examinations* and cross-*examinations*, . . . bickerings . . . between the managers of the impeachment and the counsel for the defence.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

(*b*) In *criminal law*, in particular, an inquiry conducted by a magistrate before whom a prisoner is brought charged with crime, to ascertain whether he should be held, bailed, or discharged. It is conducted by questioning the witnesses offered, and receiving the voluntary statement, if any, of the prisoner. (*c*) The result of judicial inquiries; testimony taken and duly reduced to writing.

Master constable, let these men be bound, and brought to Leonato; I will go before, and show him their *examination*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

3. A process prescribed or assigned for testing the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, experience, or progress of a person who is a candidate for some position or rank in a profession, occupation, school or other organization, etc.: as, the *examination* of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical *examination* of a school.

To animate the students in the pursuit of literary merit and fame, . . . there shall be annually a public *examination*, in the presence of a joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers. *Revised Laws of Harvard College*, 1790.

4. Trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds.—**Digital examination**, in *med.*, an examination or exploration made with the fingers.

Bob made what a surgeon would call a *digital examination* of the dungeon door.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxiv.

Entrance examination, an examination for admission to a school, college, etc.—**Examination in chief**, the questioning of a witness by the party who has put him on the stand, for the purpose of eliciting the testimony to give which he is called: distinguished from the subsequent *cross-examination* by the opposite party, and *reëxamination* by the former party.—**Examination of party**, a proceeding allowed under the new forms of legal procedure to compel an adverse party to submit to interrogation in advance of the trial.—**Examination of the brackets.** See *bracket*[1], 5.—**Examination on the voir dire**, a preliminary interrogation of a witness by the party adverse to him who called him, allowed on a trial at common law, to ascertain whether he is competent, etc.—**Middle-class examinations.** See *middle-class*.—**Pass examination**, an examination in which the leading object is to insure a certain standard, required as a qualification for employment in the civil service, or the like.—**Senate House examination**, the examination for degrees and honors in the University of Cambridge, England.

It was to correct this fault that the *Senate House examination* was introduced, and I am inclined to think that it had its origin about the year 1780.
W. W. R. Ball, Mathematical Tripos.

=**Syn. 1.** *Examination*, *Inquiry*, *Investigation*, *Inquisition*, *Scrutiny*, *Search*, *Research*, *Inspection*; overhauling, probing, canvassing. *Examination* is the general word; where it is applied to any work of severity, thoroughness, etc., the fact is expressed by a strong adjective or other modifier: as, a superficial, thorough, brief, protracted, or searching *examination* into facts, into a question, of a candidate, or of a locality or premises. *Inquiry* is made by asking questions, but figuratively by study or *investigation*: as, an *inquiry* into the value of circumstantial evidence. An *investigation* is an *examination* long enough, systematic enough, and minute enough to be thorough. An *inquisition* is something still more thorough and searching than an *investigation*, implying vigor with severity; in modern times it generally implies a somewhat hostile spirit, or that from which the person concerned would shrink. *Scrutiny* is primarily a close examination with the eye: as, the *scrutiny* of one's features, of a manuscript, of a field of vision; but it is also a critical examination by the mind: as, the careful *scrutiny* of evidence. *Search* is the effort to find primarily that which may be seen, but secondarily that which may be apprehended by the mind: as, the *search* for a lost coin, or for a clue to a mystery. *Research* is *search* only of the second class above, and in out-of-the-way fields of knowledge: as, archæological *research*. *Inspection*, literally a looking into, is sometimes a rather general word and equivalent to *examination*; but more often it implies an official *examination*: as, an *inspection* of work done under contract; the sanitary *inspection* of a jail, or of a ship just come into port.

It is possible then, without disloyalty to our convictions, to examine their grounds, even though they are to fail under the *examination*, for we have no suspicion of this failure. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 184.

A careful . . . *Inquiry* into the modern prevailing Notions of that Freedom of the Will which is supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency. *Edwards* (title of treatise).

I have been speaking of *investigation*, not of *inquiry*; it is quite true that *inquiry* is inconsistent with assent, but *inquiry* is something more than the mere exercise of inference. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 181.

Davenant emulated Spenser; and if his poem "Gondibert" had been as good as his preface, it could still be read in another spirit than that of *investigation*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 37.

The judges shall make diligent *inquisition*.
Deut. xix. 18.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 515.

Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man, its publication a duty.
Madame de Staël, Germany (trans.), iv. 2.

Oh! rather give me commentators plain,
Who with no deep *researches* vex the brain.
Crabbe, Parish Register, i., Int.

The measureless region of scientific *Research* is not only capable of calling out every intellectual faculty, but is one in which no exercise is sterile.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int. I. i. § 24.

The habit of believing what will not bear *inspection* has . . . completely become a second nature to men.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 266.

examinational (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *examination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to examination.

The extortionate *examinational* aberration which brings the cramming system into existence.
W. B. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 657.

He [Dr. Michael Foster] was sorry to say that he knew some who had succeeded to the fullest extent during the *examinational* period of their life, yet did not maintain their prestige as time rolled on. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 282.

examinationism (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *examination* + *-ism*.] The excessive practice of or reliance upon examinations as tests of fitness, qualifications, progress, etc.

A reaction against that miserable *examinationism* which earns for us the title of the "Chinese of Europe."
London Jour. Sci., No. cxxiv., p. 240.

examination-paper (eg-zam-i-nā′shọn-pā″pėr), *n.* **1.** A written or printed series of questions, problems, or other matters, to be answered or worked out, to demonstrate the knowledge, skill, or progress of the person examined.

A goodly supply of questions is already at hand in the *examination-papers* set at the Institute in past years.
Nature, XXXVII. 458.

2. A written series of answers or solutions by a person examined.

examinator (eg-zam′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *examinateur* = Sp. Pg. *examinador* = It. *esaminatore*, < LL. *examinator*, a weigher, examiner, < L. *examinare*, weigh, examine: see *examine*.] An examiner: as, "a prudent *examinator*," *Scott*.

Sufficiently qualified for learning, manners, and that by the strict approbation of deputed *examinators*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

examine (eg-zam′in), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *examined*, ppr. *examining*. [Formerly also *examin;* < ME. *examinen, examenen*, < OF. *examiner*, F. *examiner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *examinar* = It. *esaminare* = D. *examineren* = G. *examiniren* = Dan. *examinere* = Sw. *examinera*, < L. *examinare*, weigh, ponder, consider, test, examine, < *examen* (*examin-*), the tongue of a balance, a weighing: see *examen*.] 1. To inspect or survey carefully; look into the state of; scrutinize and compare the parts of; view or observe in all aspects and relations, with the purpose of forming a correct opinion or judgment: as, to *examine* a ship (to learn whether she is seaworthy); to *examine* a composition (for the purpose of correcting its errors).

And Ezra the priest, with certain chief of the fathers, . . . sat down in the first day of the tenth month to *examine* the matter. Ezra x. 16.

Let a man *examine* himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup. 1 Cor. xi. 28.

The busy race *examine* and explore
Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 151.

If, for instance, we *examine* the address of Clytemnestra to Agamemnon on his return, or the description of the seven Argive chiefs, by the principles of dramatic writing, we shall instantly condemn them as monstrous.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. To subject to legal inquisition; put to question in regard to conduct or to knowledge of facts; interrogate: as, to *examine* a witness or a suspected or accused person.

Time is the old justice that *examines* all such offenders.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

The Watch-men are armed with Staves, and stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to *examin* every one that passeth by. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

3. To inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, or progress of, by interrogatories: as, to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to practise in a profession; to *examine* applicants for office or employment.

First, there are the opposing lawyers, who were once *examined* for admission to the bar, and who may be disbarred for unworthy or unprofessional conduct.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 655.

4. To try or assay by appropriate methods or tests: as, to *examine* minerals or chemical compounds.—**Syn. 1.** To scrutinize, investigate, study, consider, canvass.—**3.** To interrogate, catechize.

examine† (eg-zam′in), *n.* [< *examine, v.* Cf. *examen*.] Examination.

Divers persons were excommunicat att this tyme, both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyetts of *examine*. *Lamont*, Diary, p. 195.

examinee (eg-zam-i-nē′), *n.* [< *examine* + *-ee*[1].] One examined, or who undergoes an examination.

After repeating the Samaritan's saying to the inn-keeper, "When I come again I will repay thee," the unlucky *examinee* added: "This he said, knowing that he should see his face no more." *Cambridge Sketches*.

The treatment of the special subject is always one of the best features of our examination: that in which the best side of the mind of each *examinee* is as a rule most distinctly shown. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Mod. Hist., p. 97.

examiner (eg-zam′i-nėr), *n.* 1. One who examines, inspects, or tries; one who interrogates a witness or an accused person.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner* will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

2. A person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a school or college; one appointed to examine candidates for degrees or for public employment: as, the *examiners* in natural science, metaphysics, classics, etc.; civil-service *examiners*.

Coming forward with assumed carelessness, he threw towards us the formal reply of his *examiners*.
Harvardiana, III. 9.

3. An officer, formerly of the chancery, now of the High Court of Justice, who takes the depositions of witnesses.—4. In the United States Patent Office, an official, subordinate to the commissioner of patents, whose duty it is to examine and report upon applications for the issue and reissue of patents, and upon alleged cases of interference with rights secured by patent.—5. A custom-house officer appointed to examine merchandise, baggage, etc., in order to detect and prevent smuggling and other frauds on the treasury: called an *inspector* in the United States customs service.

examinership (eg-zam′i-nėr-ship), *n.* [< *examiner* + *-ship*.] The office of examiner: as, the chief *examinership* of the civil-service commission.

I had myself, in several *examinerships* in the school of Law and Modern History, the best opportunities of marking its effects.
E. A. Freeman, Contemporary Rev., LI. 824.

examiningly (eg-zam′i-ning-li), *adv.* Scrutinizingly.

She still kept her hand in his, and looked at him *examiningly*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, li.

examplary†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *exemplary*.

example (eg-zam′pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exemple;* < ME. *example, exsample*, also *asaumple*, and by apheresis *sample* (> E. *sample*, q. v.), but commonly *ensample, ensampel, ensaumple*, < OF. *example, exemple*, also *essample*, and rarely *ensample* (with prefix *en-* for *es-, ex-*), F. *exemple* = Pr. *exemple, essemple*, etc., = Sp. *ejemplo* = Pg. *exemplo* = It. *esempio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *exempel*, < L. *exemplum*, lit. what is taken out (as a sample), a sample, pattern, specimen, copy for imitation, etc., < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, buy: see *exempt*. Cf. *ensample, sample, exemplar*.] 1. One of a number of things, or a part of anything, generally a small quantity, exhibited or serving to show the character or quality of the whole; a representative part or instance; a sample; a specimen; an exemplar.

These pillars are singularly graceful in their form and elegant in their details, and belong to a style which, if there were more *examples* of it, I would feel inclined to distinguish as the "Gupta style."
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 247.

The Duomo of Fiesole, the exquisite Church of San Miniato al Monte near Florence, the Duomo at Pisa, are *examples* of the work of the Tuscan architects of the eleventh century.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 26.

2. An instance serving for illustration; a particular case or circumstance, quotation, or other thing, illustrating a general statement, proposition, rule, or truth. [Though etymologically the same as *sample*, an example, in this use of the word, is not, like a sample, commonly taken at random, but chosen with care for the purpose of aiding the mind of a reader or hearer in comprehending an abstract proposition or description. An example is, in fact, but a single instance, either given alone or with a small number of others, and in such a manner that the reader or person addressed has no means of judging as to how it has been chosen; it therefore affords little or no ground for inductive reasoning. See *sample*.]

An audience rushing out of a theatre on fire, and in their eagerness to get before each other jamming up the doorway so that no one can get through, offers a good *example* of unjust selfishness defeating itself.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 486.

Of the union of several distinct cities, standing apart, each with its own territory, to form one greater political whole, Greek history contains one *example* only.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 266.

3. A pattern in morals or manners worthy of imitation; a model of conduct or manner; an archetype; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

Al *exemples* are not imitable.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

I have given you an *example* that ye should do as I have done to you. John xiii. 15.

Oh, thou art gone, and gone with thee all goodness,
The great *example* of all equity.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Moral principles rarely act powerfully upon the world, except by way of *example* or ideals.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 287.

4. An instance serving for a warning; a warning.

God that is almyghty wolde haue it to be shewed in *exsample* that men sholde not be prowde for worldly richesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick *example*, was minded to put her away privily. Mat. i. 19.

O tak *example* frae me, Maries,
O tak *example* frae me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

5. In *zoöl.*, a prepared specimen.—6. In *math.*, an arithmetical or algebraic problem, illustrating a rule or method, to be worked out by a student: as, an *example* in addition; an *example* in quadratics.—**Argument from example**, the same as *reasoning from analogy*, which latter expression has superseded the former, except in translations from Aristotle and other ancient writers on logic.

An *example* is a maner of argumentation, wher one thing is proved by another, for the likenesse that is founde to be in them bothe. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

=**Syn.** *Example, Pattern, Model, Precedent, Ideal, Instance;* archetype, prototype; exemplification. *Example* is the most general of these words; it is the only one of them that admits application to that which is to be avoided. An *example* is something to guide the understanding, so that one may decide what to do and what not to do. *Pattern* and *model* express that which is to be closely followed or copied; they primarily refer to physical shape: as, an artist's *model;* but also freely to the shaping of conduct and character: as, a *pattern* of sobriety; a *model* of virtue. Perhaps *model* suggests the more complete *example*, but the difference between the two words in this respect is small. A *precedent* is an *example* set in the past, as a legal decision which may be pleaded in law as the basis of a further decision, and in private affairs a thing once done or allowed, and so pleaded as a reason or an excuse for more of the same sort: as, a *precedent* for indulgence. An *ideal* is a model of perfection, primarily imaginary, but by hyperbole sometimes real. An *example* is generally a representative person or thing, but the word is sometimes used instead of *instance* with reference to a representative act or course of conduct: as, to prove a rule by *examples;* to prove a man's fidelity or treachery by *instances* or *examples*.

Princes that would their people should do well
Must at themselves begin, as at the head;
For men by their *example* pattern out
Their imitations and regard of laws.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They already furnish an exhilarating *example* of the difference between free governments and despotic misrule.
D. Webster, Speech at Bunker Hill Monument.

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but as an *example* to deter.
Junius, Letters, xiii., To the Duke of Grafton.

Yet he survives, the *model* and the monument of a century. *Story*, Speech at Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

We have followed *precedents* as long as they could guide us; now we must make *precedents* for the ages which are to succeed us. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 115.

Every man has at times in his mind the *ideal* of what he should be but is not.
Theodore Parker, Crit. and Misc. Writings, i.

All that can be expected in an *ideal* is that it should be perfect in its own kind, and should exhibit the type most needed in its age, and most widely useful to mankind.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 163.

The world . . . has produced fewer *instances* of truly great Judges than it has of great men in almost every other department of civil life. *Horace Binney*, John Marshall.

example (eg-zam′pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exampled*, ppr. *exampling*. [< *example, n.* Cf. the older verb forms *ensample* and *sample*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To furnish with examples; give examples of.

I'll *example* you with thievery:
The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrant thief,
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2†. To justify by the authority of an example.

I will have that subject newly writ o'er, that I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedent.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

3. To set or make an example of; present as an example.

Burke devoted himself to this duty . . . with a fervid assiduity that has not often been *exampled*, and has never been surpassed. *John Morley*, Burke, p. 87.

Search, sun, and thou wilt find
They are the *exampled* pair, and mirror of their kind.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xciv.

II.† *intrans.* To give an example.

I will *example* unto you: Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

exampler† (eg-zam′plėr), *n.* [< ME. *exampleir:* see *exemplar* and *sampler*. Cf. ME. *ensampler*.] An exemplar or a sampler; an example; a pattern.

In hys swete langage ther he me vnfold
That I ther take the *exampleir* wold
Off a boke of his which that he had made.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 131.

I referre me to them which are skilfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this *exampler*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 121.

examplessness† (eg-zamp′les), *a.* [Contr. of **examplesless* (Dan. Sw. *exempellös*); < *example* + *-less*.] Having no example; beyond parallel.

They that durst to strike
At so *examplesse* and unblamed a life.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 4.

exanguious†, *a.* See *exsanguious*.

exangulous† (eks-ang′gū-lus), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *angulus*, a corner.] Having no angles or corners. *Bailey*, 1727.

exanimate† (eg-zan′i-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *exanimatus*, pp. of *exanimare* (> It. *esanimare*), deprive of breath, life, or strength, < *ex-* priv. + *anima*, life: see *animate*.] 1. To deprive of life; kill. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. To dishearten; discourage. *Bailey*, 1731.

exanimate (eg-zan'i-māt), *a.* [= OF. *exanimé* = It. *esanimato*, < L. *exanimatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Inanimate; lifeless.

On whose sharp cliftes the ribs of vessels broke;
And shivered ships, which had beene wrecked late,
Yet stuck with carkases *exanimate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

At the beginning of the skirmish I had primed my pistols, and sat with them ready for use. . . . Shaykh Nur, *exanimate* with fear, could not move.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 361.

2. Spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch
Exanimate by love. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1052.

exanimation (eg-zan-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *exanimacion* = Pg. *exanimação* = It. *esanimazione*, < L. *exanimatio(n-)*, < *exanimare*, deprive of breath, life, or strength: see *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life or of spirits; real or apparent death.

ex animo (eks an'i-mō). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *animo*, abl. of *animus*, mind, heart: see *animus*.] From the mind or heart; sincerely; conscientiously.

exanimous† (eg-zan'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *exanimis*, also *exanimus*, lifeless, < *ex-* priv. + *anima*, life.] Lifeless; dead. *Johnson.*

exannulate (eks-an'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *annulus*, prop. *anulus*, a ring: see *annulate*.] In *bot.*, without an annulus: applied to those plants which are commonly provided with an annulus. See *annulus* and *annulate*, 2.

exanthem (eg-zan'them), *n.* [< LL. *exanthema*.] 1. Same as *exanthema*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, a blotch or excrescence on the surface of a leaf, etc.

exanthema (ek-san-thē'mä), *n.*; pl. *exanthemata* (-ma-tä). [LL., < Gr. *ἐξάνθημα*, an efflorescence, eruption, pustule, < *ἐξανθεῖν*, bloom, blossom, break out, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀνθεῖν*, flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] 1. Any diffuse or multiple affection of the skin marked by inflammation or simple hyperemia, or by effusion of lymph, or excessive exfoliation of epidermis, but usually restricted to skin-affections belonging to zymotic fevers. Also *exanthem*.

Dermatologists discriminate the febrile rashes or *exanthemæ* of local or individual origin — urticaria, erythema, and roseola — from the true *exanthemata*, which are acute specific infectious diseases. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

2. A zymotic fever of which a skin-affection is normally one of the symptoms, as scarlatina or measles.

exanthematic (eg-zan-thē-mat'ik), *a.* [< *exanthema(t-)* + *-ic*.] Same as *exanthematous*.

exanthematology (ek-san-thē-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐξάνθημα(τ-)*, eruption, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of or knowledge concerning the exanthemata.

exanthematous (ek-san-them'a-tus), *a.* [< *exanthema(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to exanthemata.

Dr. Woakes . . . has indicated that . . . most important nervous disorders arising from acute disease in the ear may, by sympathetic connection, be induced from the irritation from teething and from the *exanthematous* diseases. *W. B. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 199.

exanthesis (ek-san-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξάνθησις*, efflorescence, eruption, < *ἐξανθεῖν*, bloom, blossom, break out: see *exanthema*.] In *med.*, the appearing of an exanthema. See *exanthema*, 1.

exantlate† (eg-zant'lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exantlatus*, pp. of *exantlare*, draw out, as a liquid, bear up under, endure, go through, exhaust. < *ex*, out, + **antlare* = Gr. *ἀντλεῖν*, draw out water, bail out, as a ship, also exhaust, come to the end of (cf. *ἄντλος*, the hold of a ship, etc.), ult. < *ἀνά*, up, + **τλᾶν* = L. **tla-* in *tlatus*, later *latus*, pp., associated with *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *atlas*[1], *ablative*, etc. The L. verb is also spelled *exanclare*, and is referred by some to *ex* + *anclare* or *anculare*, serve, < *anculus*, a servant: see *ancille*.] To draw out; bring out; exhaust.

By time those seeds were wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts upon the stage of the universe any longer. *Boyle*, Works, I. 497.

exantlation† (ek-sant-lā'shon), *n.* [< *exantlate* + *-ion*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

What libraries of new volumes after ages will behold, in what a new world of knowledge the eyes of our posterity may be happy, a few ages may joyfully declare; and is but a cold thought unto those who cannot hope to behold this *exantlation* of truth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

exarate† (ek'sa-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exaratus*, pp. of *exarare*, plow up, < *ex*, out, up, + *arare*, plow: see *arable*, *ear*[3].] To plow; hence, to mark as if by a plow; write; engrave. *Blount.*

exarate (ek'sa-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exaratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, having longitudinal and parallel furrows which are distinctly defined, with perpendicular margins, and are separated by wide elevated spaces.—**Exarate pupæ**, those pupæ in which the limbs are free, but closely attached to the body, as in many *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exaration† (ek-sa-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *exaratio(n-)*, < *exarare*, plow up: see *exarate*.] The act of plowing; hence, the act of marking as with a plow, or of writing or engraving. *Bailey*, 1727.

exarch (eks'ärk), *n.* [Formerly also *exarche*; = F. *exarche*, *exarque*, < LL. *exarchus*, < Gr. *ἔξαρχος*, a leader, beginner, later a prefect, < *ἐξάρχειν*, begin, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἄρχειν*, be first, rule.] 1. The ruler of a province in the Byzantine empire. The most important was the exarch of Ravenna. See *exarchate*.

This City [Vercellis] . . . revolted to Smaragdus the Second *Exarche* of Ravenna. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 105.

2. In the *early church*, a prelate presiding over a diocese: as, the *exarch* of Ephesus. The title is often used as synonymous with *patriarch*; but strictly the exarch was inferior in rank and power to the patriarch, and superior to the metropolitan.

It was decreed that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the *exarch* of priests, or the highest priest, or anything of like sense, but only the bishop of the chiefest see. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a legate of a patriarch, whose duty it is to sustain the authority of the patriarch, and to obtain accurate information concerning the lives of the clergy, ecclesiastical observances, monastic discipline, etc., in the provinces assigned to him. The power of the exarchs is very great. They can absolve, depose, or excommunicate in the name of the patriarch.

exarchate (eks'är-kāt or eg-zär'kāt), *n.* [Formerly also *exarchat*; = F. *exarchat*, < ML. *exarchatus*, < *exarchus*, exarch: see *exarch* and *-ate*[3].] The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch, or the territory ruled by an exarch; specifically, the Byzantine dominion in Italy after its reconquest from the Ostrogoths by Narses in the middle of the sixth century, called from its capital the exarchate of Ravenna. At first it embraced all Italy, but parts of it were rapidly lost, until only the region around Ravenna (the Romagna) was retained by the exarch. This was conquered by the Lombards in 751, and taken from them by Pepin the Short, king of the Franks, in 755, and given to the pope, who thus became a temporal sovereign.

Pepin, not unobedient to the Pope's call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger, and wins for him the whole *exarchat* of Ravenna. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

If we would suppose the pismires had but our understandings, they also would have the method of a man's greatness, and divide their little mole-hills into provinces and *exarchates*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 4.

exareolate (eks-a-rē'ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *areola* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, not areolate; without areolæ.

exarillate (eks-ar'i-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *arilla* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having no aril.

exaristate (eks-a-ris'tāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *arista* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, destitute of an arista, awn, or beard.

exarticulate (eks-är-tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exarticulated*, ppr. *exarticulating*. [< L. *ex-* priv. + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint: see *articulate*.] 1. To disjoint; put out of joint; luxate. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. In *surg.*, to sever the ligamentous connections of at a joint; amputate at a joint: as, to *exarticulate* the thumb.

exarticulate (eks-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *articulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *zoöl.*, not jointed; not consisting of two or more joints; inarticulate; composed of a single joint, as the antennæ or palpi of certain insects.—**Exarticulate limbs**, limbs without joints, as the prolegs of a caterpillar.

exarticulation (eks-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *exarticulate* + *-ion*.] 1. Luxation; the dislocation of a joint.—2. Removal of a member at the articulation.—3. The state of being exarticulate or jointless.

exasper† (eg-zas'pėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *exasperer*, F. *exaspérer* = Sp. Pg. *exasperar* = It. *exasperare*, < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate, < *ex*, out, + *asperare*, roughen, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*[1], *asperate*.] To exasperate.

A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be *exaspered*.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.

exasperate (eg-zas'pe-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exasperated*, ppr. *exasperating*. [< L. *exasperatus*, pp. of *exasperare*, irritate: see *exasper*.] I. *trans.* 1. To irritate to a high degree; make very angry; provoke to rage; enrage: as, to *exasperate* an opponent.

You know my hasty temper, and should not *exasperate* it. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

Roger Niger . . . flying from the wrath of the king, whom he has *exasperated* by savage invective.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 147.

2†. To incite by means of irritation; stimulate through anger or rage; stir up.

I did *exasperate* you to kill or murder him.
Shirley, The Traitor, iv. 1.

3. To make grievous or more grievous; aggravate; embitter: as, to *exasperate* enmity.

Alas! why didst thou on This-Day create
These harmfull Beasts, which but *exasperate*
Our thorny life?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Many have studied to *exasperate* the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 13.

4. To augment the intensity of; exacerbate: as, to *exasperate* inflammation or a part inflamed.

The plaster would pen the humour . . . and so *exasperate* it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Her illness was *exasperated* by anxiety for her husband.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Our modern wealth stands on a few staples, and the interest nations took in our war was *exasperated* by the importance of the cotton trade.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

=**Syn. 1.** *Provoke*, *Incense*, *Exasperate*, *Irritate*; vex, chafe, nettle, sting. The first four words all refer to the production of angry and generally demonstrative feeling. *Irritate* often has to do with the nerves, but all have to do with the mind. *Provoke* is perhaps the most sudden; *exasperate* is the strongest and least self-controlled; *incense* stands second in these respects.

In seeking just occasion to *provoke*
The Philistine, thy country's enemy,
Thou never wast remiss. *Milton*, S. A., l. 237.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so *incens'd* that I am reckless what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Intemperance . . . first *exasperates* the passions, and then takes off from them the restraints of the reason.
Everett, Orations, I. 375.

It *irritates* to an incurable resentment the minds of your adversaries, to overrun them with the mercenary sons of rapine and plunder.
Chatham, Speech against the American War, Nov., 1777.

II.† *intrans.* To increase in severity.

The distemper *exasperated*, till it was manifest she could not last many weeks.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 158.

exasperate (eg-zas'pe-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exasperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Irritated; inflamed. [Rare.]

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the two kings of England and France. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 79.

No? why art thou then *exasperate*, thou idle immaterial skein of sley'd silk? *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

2. In *bot.*, rough; covered with hard, projecting points.

exasperated (eg-zas'pe-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, in an attitude indicating rage or ferocity. [Rare.]

exasperater (eg-zas'pe-rā-tėr), *n.* One who exasperates or provokes; a provoker. *Johnson.*

exasperating (eg-zas'pe-rā-ting), *p. a.* Irritating; vexatious.

A boy who doubtless was often rude and disobedient and *exasperating* to the last degree, but was her boy.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 200.

exasperation (eg-zas-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exaspération* = Sp. *exasperación* = Pg. *exasperação* = It. *esasperazione*, < LL. *exasperatio(n-)*, < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate: see *exasperate*.] 1. The act of exasperating, or the state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation.

A word extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits. *South*, Works, X. ix.

2. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation, as of a disease. [Rare.]

Judging, as of patients in fevers, by the *exasperation* of the fits. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 457.

Exaspideæ (eks-as-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield (with ref. to the scutellum), + *-eæ*.] In Sundevall's system, the third cohort of scutelliplantar passerine birds, consisting of several South American families, as the tyrant flycatchers, todies, and manakins, divided into *Lysodactylæ* for the first of these families and *Syndactylæ* for the other two.

exaspidean (eks-as-pid'ē-an), *a.* [As *Exaspideæ* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the anterior scutella overlap around the outside, but are deficient on the inside.

exauctorate† (eg-zâk'tō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exauctoratus*, pp. of *exauctorare*, ML. also *exautorare*, dismiss from service, < *ex*, out, + *auctorare*, hire oneself out, bind, < *auctor*, author: see *author*.] To dismiss from service; deprive of an office or a dignity; degrade. Also *exauthorate*.

The first bishop that was *exauctorated* was a prince too, prince and bishop of Geneva.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 147.

exauctoration† (eg-zâk-tō-rā′shon), *n.* Dismission from service; removal from an office or a dignity; deprivation; degradation. Also *exauthoration*.

Consequents harsh, impious, and unreasonable in despight of government, in *exauctoration* of the power of superiours, or for the commencement of schisms and heresies. *Jer. Taylor*, Apol. for Set Forms of Liturgy, Pref.

exaugurate (eg-zâ′gū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exaugurated*, ppr. *exaugurating*. [< L. *exauguratus*, pp. of *exaugurare*, < *ex*, out, + *augurare*, consecrate by auguries, < *augur*, an augur: see *augur*. Cf. *inaugurate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, to deprive of a sacred character; hence, to secularize. See *exauguration*.

He determined to *exaugurate* and to unhallow certain churches and chappels. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 33.

exauguration (eg-zâ-gū-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *exauguratio(n-)*, < *exaugurare*: see *exaugurate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the act of depriving a thing or person of sacred character; secularization: a ceremony necessary before consecrated buildings could be used for secular purposes, or priests resign their sacred functions, or enter into matrimony in cases where celibacy was required.

The birds by signes out of the augur's learning admitted and allowed the *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cells and chappels besides. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 38.

exauspication† (eg-zâs-pi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **exauspicatio(n-)*, < *exauspicare*, pp. *exauspicatus*, take an augury, < *ex*, out, + *auspicari*, take auspices: see *auspicate*.] An unlucky beginning, as of an enterprise. *Bailey*, 1727.

exauthorate† (eg-zâ′thor-āt), *v. t.* Same as *exauctorate*.

exauthoration† (eg-zâ-thor-ā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *exauthoration*, < ML. *exauctoratio(n-)*, < L. *exauctorare*, dismiss from service: see *exauctorate*.] Same as *exauctoration*. *Bp. Hall*.

exauthorize† (eg-zâ′thor-īz), *v. t.* [< ML. *exautorizare*, < L. *ex*, out, + ML. *autorizare*, authorize: see *authorize*. Cf. *exauctorate*.] To deprive of authority. *Selden*.

Excæcaria (ek-sē-kā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., so called from the effect of its juice upon the eyes, < L. *excæcare*, make blind: see *excecate*.] A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa. The milky juice of most of the species is acrid and very poisonous. The Chinese tallow-tree, *Sapium sebiferum*, has been referred to this genus by some authors. It is cultivated in China, Japan, and northern India. The seeds are embedded in a solid inodorous fat which is largely used in China for candles. Originally *Excœcaria*.

excæcation†, *n.* See *excecation*.

excalcarate (eks-kal′kạ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *calcar*, a spur (see *calcar*[1]), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having no spurs or calcars; ecalcarate.

excalceate† (eks-kal′sē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *excalceatus*, pp. of *excalceare*, unshoe, < *ex-* priv. + *calceare*, shoe: see *calceate*.] To deprive of shoes; make barefooted. *Chambers*.

excalceation† (eks-kal-sē-ā′shon), *n.* [< *excalceate* + *-ion*.] The act of excalceating or depriving of shoes. *Chambers*.

excalfaction† (eks-kal-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. *excalfactio(n-)*, < *excalfacere*, warm, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, warm: see *chafe*, and cf. *eschaufe*.] The act of making warm; calefaction. *Blount*.

excalfactive† (eks-kal-fak′tiv), *a.* [< *excalfaction* + *-ive*.] Same as *excalfactory*. *Cotgrave*.

Excalfactoria (eks-kal-fak-tō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *excalfactorius*: see *excalfactory*.] A genus of diminutive quails, of which the sexes are dissimilar in plumage and the coloration is much variegated, inhabiting Africa, Asia, Australia, etc.; the painted quails. The best-known species is the blue-breasted Chinese quail, *E. chinensis*. *Bonaparte*, 1856.

excalfactory† (eks-kal-fak′tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *excalfactorius*, < *excalfacere*, warm: see *excalfaction*.] Tending to heat or warm; heating; warming.

The Greeks have gone so neare, that they have scraped the very filth from the walls of their publicke halls and places of wrestling, and such like exercises; and the same (say they) hath a speciall *excalfactorie* vertue.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 4.

excamb, excambie (eks-kamb′, -kam′bi), *v. t.* [< ML. *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*.] To exchange: applied specifically to the exchange of land. [Scotch.]

The power to *excamb* was gradually conferred on entailed proprietors. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 783.

excambiator (eks-kam′bi-ā-tọr), *n.* [ML., < *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*.] An exchanger; a broker; one employed to exchange lands.

excambie, *v. t.* See *excamb*.

excambium, excambion (eks-kam′bi-um, -on), *n.* [ML., exchange: see *exchange*.] Exchange; barter; specifically, in *Scots law*, the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

He . . . acquired . . . divers lands, . . . for which he gave in *excambion* the lands of Cambo.
Spotswood, Hist. Church of Scotland, p. 100.

excandescence, excandescency (eks-kan-des′ẹns, -ẹn-si), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *escandecencia* = It. *escandescenza, escandescenzia*, < L. *excandescentia*, nascent anger, lit. a growing hot, < *excandescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excandescere*, grow hot: see *excandescent*.] 1. A white heat; glowing heat. [Rare.] — 2†. Heat of passion; violent anger. *Bailey*, 1727.

excandescent (eks-kan-des′ẹnt), *a.* [= Pg. *escandecente* = It. *escandescente*, < L. *excandescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excandescere*, grow hot, burn, burn with anger, < *ex*, out, + *candescere*, begin to glow: see *candescent, candid*.] White with heat. [Rare.]

excantation† (eks-kan-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **excantatio(n-)*, < *excantare*, charm forth, bring out by enchantment, < *ex*, out, + *cantare*, sing, charm: see *cant*[2], and cf. *incantation*.] Removal by enchantment.

They . . . which imagine that the mynde is eyther by incantation or *excantation* to bee ruled are as far from trueth as the East from the West.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 349.

The don — enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting out, but by the power of a higher *excantation*. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 277.

excarnate (eks-kär′nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excarnated*, ppr. *excarnating*. [< ML. *excarnatus*, pp. of *excarnare* (> Pg. *escarnar* = F. *excarner*), deprive of flesh, < L. *ex-* priv. + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnate*.] To deprive or clear of flesh; separate, as blood-vessels, from the surrounding fleshy parts.

He [Dr. Glesson] hath likewise given us certain notes for the more easy distinguishing of the vena cava, porta, and vasa fellea in *excarnating* the liver. *Wood*, Fasti, I.

excarnate (eks-kär′nāt), *a.* [< ML. *excarnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divested of flesh; disembodied. *Sears*.

excarnation (eks-kär-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *excarnation* = Pg. *escarnação*, < ML. **excarnatio(n-)*, < *excarnare*, pp. *excarnatus*, deprive of flesh: see *excarnate*.] 1. The act of divesting of flesh; the state of being divested of flesh: opposed to *incarnation*.

The apostles mean by the resurrection of Christ the *excarnation* of the Son of man, and the consequent emergence out of natural conditions to his place of power on high. *Sears*.

2. In the preparation of casts of anatomical cavities (as of the blood-vessels of an organ or of the air-passages of the lungs), the removal of the tissues, as by a corrosive liquid, after the cavities have been filled with a hardening injection.

excarnificate (eks-kär′ni-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excarnificated*, ppr. *excarnificating*. [< L. *excarnificatus*, pp. of *excarnificare* (> OF. *excarnifier*), cut or tear any one to pieces, ML. devour the flesh of, < *ex*, out, + *carnificare*, cut in pieces, behead, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *facere*, make. See *carnifex*.] To deprive of flesh; free from flesh.

I did even *excarnificate* his [a horse's] sides with my often spurring of him.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 33.

The racking and *excarnificating* their bellies.
H. More, Myst. Iniq., p. 167.

excarnification (eks-kär″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *excarnificate* + *-ion*.] The act of clearing or depriving of flesh. *Johnson*.

ex cathedra. See *cathedra*.

excathedrate (eks-kath′e-drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excathedrated*, ppr. *excathedrating*. [< *ex cathedra* + *-ate*[2].] To condemn with authority, or ex cathedra. [Rare.]

Whom sho'd I feare to write to, if I can
Stand before you, my learn'd diocesan?
And never shew blood-guiltinesse or feare
To see my lines *excathedrated* here.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 66.

excaudate (eks-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*. Cf. *ecaudate*.] In *zoöl.*, tailless; destitute of a tail or tail-like process; ecaudate.

excavate (eks′kạ-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excavated*, ppr. *excavating*. [< L. *excavatus*, pp. of *excavare*, hollow out, < *ex*, out, + *cavare*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1]. Cf. *excave*.] 1. To hollow out, or make a hollow or cavity in, by digging or scooping out the inner part, or by removing extraneous matter: as, to *excavate* a tumulus or a buried city for the purpose of exploring it; to *excavate* a cocoanut.

Faber himself put a thousand of them [cups turned of ivory by Oswaldus Norlinger of Suevia] into an *excavated* pepper corn. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. To form by scooping or hollowing out; make by digging out material, as from the earth: as, to *excavate* a tunnel or a cellar.

Striges . . . are those *excavated* channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves. *Evelyn*, Architecture.

It is only when we examine the chasm more minutely, and find that it has actually been *excavated* out of the solid rock, that we begin to see that the work has been done by running water.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 11.

I was living at this period in a tomb, which was *excavated* in the side of the precipice, above Sheick Abd el Gournoo. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 102.

excavate, excavated (eks′kạ-vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* In *zool.*: (*a*) Formed as if by excavation; hollowed, but having the inner surface irregularly rounded.

The front is deeply *excavated* for the insertion of the antennæ. *Packard*.

(*b*) Widely and irregularly notched: said of a margin or mark. — **Excavated palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi in which the last joint is concave at its apex.

excavation (eks-kạ-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *excavation* = Sp. *excavación* = Pg. *excavação* = It. *escavazione*, < L. *excavatio(n-)*, < *excavare*, hollow out: see *excavate*.] 1. The act of making a thing hollow by removing the interior substance or part; the digging out of material, or its removal by any means, so as to form a cavity or hollow: as, the *excavation* of land by flowing water.

The appearance therefore of the dry land was by the *excavation* of certain sinus and tracts of the earth, and exaggerating and lifting up other parts of the terrestrial matters. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 299.

2. A hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior substance: as, many animals burrow in *excavations* of their own forming.

A grotto is not often the wish or the pleasure of an Englishman, who has more frequent need to solicit than exclude the sun; but Pope's *excavation* was requisite as an entrance to his garden. *Johnson*, Pope.

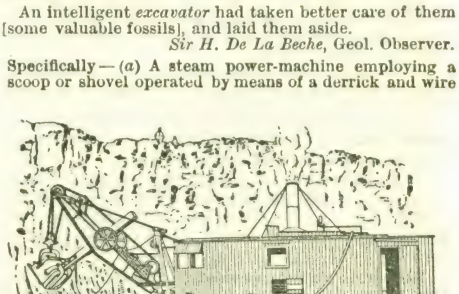
All great peninsulas . . . have an *excavation* or bend inward on their westward side.
Kane, Grinnell Exp., p. 550.

3. In *engin.*, an open cutting, as in a railway, in distinction from a tunnel. — 4. In *zoöl.*, a deep and somewhat irregular hollow with well-defined edges, as if a piece had been taken out of the surface.

excavator (eks′kạ-vā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *excavateur*.] One who or that which excavates.

An intelligent *excavator* had taken better care of them [some valuable fossils], and laid them aside.
Sir H. De La Beche, Geol. Observer.

Specifically — (*a*) A steam power-machine employing a scoop or shovel operated by means of a derrick and wire



Excavator.

ropes or chains, mounted, with its engine and boiler, upon a railroad car and used in excavating clay, gravel, ore, or other loose material. It lifts the material and loads it upon cars or upon a spoil-bank beside the track. Used in road-grading and in digging sewers, etc. Properly, a *steam shovel*, which see. (*b*) An instrument used by dentists in removing carious parts of a tooth preparatory to filling it. — **Odorless excavator**, an apparatus consisting of a pump, tank, and odor-consumer, used for emptying cesspools. — **Pneumatic excavator**, an apparatus for raising by pneumatic force sand, silt, etc., from a shaft in excavating, or for sinking a pile by means of air-pressure.

excave† (eks-kāv′), *v. t.* [< F. *excaver* = Sp. Pg. *excavar* = It. *scavare*, < L. *excavare*, hollow out: see *excavate, v.*] To excavate. *Cockeram*.

excecate† (ek-sē′kāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *excæcate*, < L. *excæcatus*, pp. of *excæcare*, make blind, < *ex* + *cæcare*, make blind, < *cæcus*, blind.] To make blind. *Cockeram*.

excecation† (ek-sē-kā′shon), *n.* [Also spelled *excœcation;* = OF. *excecation,* < L. as if **excœcatio(n-)*, < *excœcare,* make blind: see *excecate.*] The act of making blind.

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excecation,* and irritation to further sinning. *Bp. Richardson,* Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 359.

excede†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *exceed.*

excedent† (ek-sē′dent), *n.* [< L. *exceden(t-)s,* ppr. of *excedere,* exceed: see *exceed.*] Excess.

In France the population would double in one space of two hundred and fourteen years, if no war, or no contagious disease, were to diminish the annual *excedent* of the births. *Humboldt,* Polit. Essays (trans.), I. 82 (Ord MS.).

exceed (ek-sēd′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *excede;* < ME. *exceden,* < OF. *exceder,* F. *excéder* = Sp. Pg. *exceder* = It. *eccedere, escedere,* < L. *excedere,* go out, go forth, go beyond a certain limit, overpass, exceed, transgress, < *ex,* out, forth, + *cedere,* go: see *cede,* and cf. *accede,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pass or go beyond; proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of: as, the task *exceeds* his strength; he has *exceeded* his authority.

Name the time; but let it not
Exceed three days. *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 3.

He has a temper malice cannot move
To *exceed* the bounds of judgment.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Aged Men, whose Lives *exceed* the space
Which seems the Round prescrib'd to mortal Race.
Congreve, To the Memory of Lady Gethin.

Nothing can *exceed* the vanity of our existence but the folly of our pursuits. *Goldsmith,* Good-natured Man, i.

2. To surpass; be superior to; excel.

The forme and manner therof *excedyd* all other that ever I Saw, so much that I canne nott wryte it.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

Divine contemplations *exceed* the pleasures of sense.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

Where all his counsellors he doth *exceed,*
As far in judgment as he doth in state.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, i.

To be nameless in worthy deeds *exceeds* an infamous history. The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one. *Sir T. Browne.*

=Syn. 2. To transcend, outdo, outvie, outstrip.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go too far; pass the proper bounds; go over any given limit, number, or measure: as, to *exceed* in eating or drinking.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed.*
Deut. xxv. 3.

Æmulations, all men know, are incident among Military men, and are, if they *exceed* not, pardonable.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

2. To bear the greater proportion; be more or larger; predominate.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed,
Yet punish so as pity shall *exceed.* *Dryden.*

3†. To excel.

Marg. I saw the duchess of Milan's gown, that they praise so.
Hero. O, that *exceeds,* they say. *Shak.,* Much Ado, iii. 4.

These hils many of them are planted, and yeeld no lesse plentie and varietie of fruit then the river *exceedeth* with abundance of fish.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

exceedable† (ek-sē′da-bl), *a.* [< *exceed* + *-able.*] That may be exceeded or surpassed.

exceeder (ek-sē′dėr), *n.* One who or that which exceeds, in any sense of the verb.

That abuse doth not evacuate the commission: not in the *exceeders* and transgressors, much lesse in them that exceed not. *Bp. Mountagu,* Appeal to Cæsar, xxxvi.

exceeding† (ek-sē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *exceed, v.*] **1.** Excess; overplus.

He used to treat strangers at his table with good chear, and seemingly kept pace with them in eating morsell for morsell, whilst he had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his *exceedings* above his monasticall pittance.
Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire.

2†. Excellence; superiority.

exceeding (ek-sē′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exceed, v.*] **1.** Very great in extent, quantity, or duration; remarkably large or extensive.

Cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood. *Raleigh,* Hist. World.

Their learning is not so *exceeding* as the first Chinian relations report, in the Mathematikes and other liberall Sciences. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 439.

2†. Of surpassing excellence, beauty, grace, or the like.

How long shall I live ere I be so happy
To have a wife of this *exceeding* form?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

exceeding (ek-sē′ding), *adv.* [< *exceeding, a.*] In a very great degree; unusually: as, *exceeding* rich. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Raleigh.*

I am thy shield and thy *exceeding* great reward.
Gen. xv. 1.

Atalanta, who was *exceeding* fleet, contended with Hippomenes in the course. *Bacon,* Physical Fables, iv.

exceedingly (ek-sē′ding-li), *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much; extremely.

Isaac trembled very *exceedingly.* Gen. xxvii. 33.

We shall find that while they [kings] adhered firmly to God and Religion, the Nation prospered *exceedingly,* as for a long time under the Reigns of Solomon and Asa.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

exceedingness† (ek-sē′ding-nes), *n.* Surpassingness in quantity, extent, or duration.

Never saw she creature so astonished as Zelmane, exceeding sorry for Pamela, but exceedingly exceeding that *exceedingness* in feare for Philoclea.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

excel (ek-sel′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excelled,* ppr. *excelling.* [Formerly also *excell;* < OF. *exceller,* F. *exceller* = Pg. *exceller* = It. *eccellere,* < L. *excellere,* raise, elevate, intr. rise, be eminent, surpass, excel, < *ex,* out, + **cellere,* impel, pp. *celsus,* raised, high, lofty.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To surpass in respect to something; be superior to; outdo in comparison; transcend, usually in something good or commendable, but sometimes in that which is bad or indifferent.

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou *excellest* them all. Prov. xxxi. 29.

By the wisdom of the law of God David attained to *excel* others in understanding; and Solomon likewise to *excel* David. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

I would ascribe to dead authors their just praises, in those things wherein they have *excelled* us.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conquest of Granada, ii.

Our great metropolis does far surpass
Whate'er is now, and equals all that was;
Our wit as far does foreign wit *excel,*
And, like a king, should in a palace dwell.
Dryden, Prol. to King's House, l. 25.

2. To exceed or be beyond. [Rare.]

She open'd, but to shut
Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood.
Milton, P. L., ii. 883.

II. *intrans.* To have certain qualities, or to perform certain actions, in an unusual degree; be remarkable, distinguished, or eminent for superiority in any respect; surpass others.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that *excel* in strength.
Ps. ciii. 20.

'Mongst all Flow'rs the Rose *excels.*
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

It was in description and meditation that Byron *excelled.*
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The art in which the Egyptians most *excel* is architecture. *E. W. Lane,* Modern Egyptians, II. 2.

excellence (ek′se-lens), *n.* [< ME. *excellense,* < OF. *excellence,* F. *excellence* = Pr. *excellencia* = Sp. *excelencia* = Pg. *excellencia* = It. *eccellenzia* (obs.), *eccellenza* = D. *excellentie* = G. *excellenz* = Dan. *excellence* = Sw. *excellens,* < L. *excellentia,* superiority, excellence, < *excellen(t-)s,* excellent: see *excellent.*] **1.** The state of excelling in anything or of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; merit; goodness; virtue; superiority; eminence.

Consider first, that great
Or bright infers not *excellence.*
Milton, P. L., viii. 91.

Every beautiful person shines out in all the *excellence* with which nature has adorned her. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 151.

It is true now as ever, indeed it is even more true, that labor must be rewarded in proportion to its *excellence,* or there will else be no *excellence* to reward.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 182.

The Greek conception of *excellence* was the full and perfect development of humanity in all its organs and functions, and without any tinge of asceticism.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 308.

2. A mark or trait of superiority; a valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things; a merit.

Memmius, him whom thou profusely kind
Adorn'st with every *excellence* refined.
Beattie, Lucretius, i.

3. Same as *excellency,* 2. [Rare.]

They humbly sue unto your *excellence,*
To have a godly peace concluded of.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Nor shall you need excuse, since you're to render
Account to that fair *excellence,* the princess.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

excellency (ek′se-len-si), *n.*; pl. *excellencies* (-siz). [As *excellence:* see *-ence.*] **1.** Same as *excellence,* 1 and 2. [Obsolete or archaic; but *excellencies* is still sometimes used by mistake as the plural of *excellence.*]

Is it not wonderful that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency* as to make them willing that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts? *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

For God was . . . desirous that human nature should be perfected with moral, not intellectual *excellencies.*
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Ded.

Eloquence is . . . improved by the perusal of the great masters, from whose *excellencies* rules have been afterwards formed. *Goldsmith,* Criticisms.

The *excellencies* of the British Constitution had already exercised and exhausted the talents of the best thinkers and the most eloquent writers and speakers that the world ever saw. *Burke,* Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. A title of honor given to governors, ambassadors (as representing not the affairs alone but the persons of sovereign princes, to whom the title was formerly applied), ministers, and other high officers: with *your, his,* etc.; hence, a person entitled to this designation. The title *His Excellency* is given to the governor by the constitutions of New Hampshire and Massachusetts; and it is conventionally applied to the governors of other States and the President of the United States, and sometimes to the incumbents of other high offices.

Your *excellencies,* having been the protectors of the author of these Memoirs during the many years of his exile, are justly entitled to whatever acknowledgment can be made. *Ludlow,* Memoirs, I., Ep. Ded.

"It was in the castle-yard of Königsberg in 1861," said Bismarck, once, "that I first became an *Excellency.*"
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 270.

excellent (ek′se-lent), *a.* [< ME. *excellent, excelent,* < OF. *excellent,* F. *excellent* = Sp. *excelente* = Pg. *excellente* = It. *eccellente* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *excellent,* < L. *excellen(t-)s,* high, lofty, eminent, distinguished, superior, excellent, ppr. of *excellere,* rise, be eminent: see *excel.*] **1.** Excelling; possessing excellence; eminent or distinguished for superior merit of any kind; of surpassing character or quality; uncommonly laudable or valuable for any reason; characterized by good or sensible qualities; remarkably good: as, an *excellent* magistrate; an *excellent* farm, horse, or fruit; an *excellent* workman.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low: an *excellent* thing in woman.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

A private Man, vilified and thought to have but little in him, but come to the Crown, never any Man shewed more *excellent* Abilities. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 44.

The World cries you up to be an *excellent* Divine and Philosopher. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 41.

She is *excellent* to be at a play with, or upon a visit.
Lamb, Mackery End.

2†. Surpassing; transcendent; consummate; complete: in an ill sense.

This is the *excellent* foppery of the world! that, when we are sick in fortune . . . we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars. *Shak.,* Lear, i. 2.

That *excellent* grand tyrant of the earth
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Elizabeth was an *excellent* hypocrite. *Hume.*

=Syn. 1. Worthy, fine, admirable, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite.

excellent† (ek′se-lent), *adv.* [< *excellent, a.*] Excellently; exceedingly.

Pol. Do you know me, my lord?
Ham. Excellent, excellent well; you're a fishmonger.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

Gentlemen, please you change a few crowns for a very *excellent* good blade here? I am a poor gentleman, a soldier.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

excellently (ek′se-lent-li), *adv.* **1.** In an excellent manner; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

Oliv. Is 't not well done?
Viol. Excellently done, if God did all. *Shak.,* T. N., i. 5.

2†. Exceedingly; superlatively; surpassingly.

Sir Philip Sidney in the description of his mistresse *excellently* well handled this figure of resemblaunce by imagerie. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 204.

Hesperus entreats thy light,
Goddess, *excellently* bright.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

A sorrow shews in his true glory,
When the whole heart is *excellently* sorry.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

Here, as e'en in hell, there must be still
One giant-vice, so *excellently* ill
That all beside one pities, not abhors.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 4.

excelsior (ek-sel′si-ôr), *a.* [< L. *excelsior,* masc. and fem. compar. (neut. *excelsius*) of *excelsus,* elevated, lofty, high, pp. of *excellere,* rise, be lofty, be eminent: see *excel.*] Loftier; more elevated; higher: the motto of New York State, hence sometimes called the *Excelsior State.*

From the sky, serene and far,
A voice fell, like a falling star,
Excelsior! *Longfellow,* Excelsior.

★ **excelsior** (ek-sel′si-ôr), *n.* [< *excelsior, a.*] The trade-name of a fine quality of wood-shavings, used as stuffing for cushions, beds, etc., and as a packing material.

excelsitude† (ek-sel'si-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **excelsitudo*, < *excelsus*, high: see *excelsior*.] Highness. *Bailey*, 1727.

excelsity† (ek-sel'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *excelsita(t-)s*, loftiness, < *excelsus*, high, lofty: see *excelsior*.] Altitude; haughtiness. *Bailey*, 1727.

excentral (ek-sen'tral), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, out of the center.

excentric, excentrically, etc. See *eccentric*, etc.

Excentrostomata (ek-sen-trō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Eccentrostomata*, < Gr. ἐξ, ἐκ, out, + κέντρον, a point, center, + στόμα, mouth.] De Blainville's name for a group of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins; heart-urchins, as the spatangoids: so called from the eccentric position of the mouth.

except (ek-sept'), *v.* [< ME. *excepten*, < OF. *excepter*, F. *excepter* = Pr. *exceptar* = Sp. *exceptar* (obs.), *exceptuar* = Pg. *exceptuar* = It. *eccettare*, *eccettuare*, < L. *exceptare*, take out, ML. except, freq. of *excipere*, pp. *exceptus*, take out, except, make an exception of, take exception to, < *ex*, out, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *accept*.] **I.** *trans.* To take or leave out of consideration; exclude from a statement or category, as one or more of a number, or some particular or detail; omit or withhold: as, to *except* a few from a general condemnation.

When he saith all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. 1 Cor. xv. 27.

He was *excepted* by name out of the acts against the Papists. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 208.

Errors excepted, errors and omissions excepted, formulas used in rendering an account, or in making a tabulated numerical statement of any kind, commonly placed at the close in the abbreviated forms *E. E., E. and O. E.*, to invite scrutiny, or to guard against a suspicion of intentional misstatement.

II. *intrans.* To object; take exception: now usually followed by *to*, but formerly sometimes by *against*: as, to *except to* a witness or *to* his testimony.

They have heard some talk, "Such a one is a great rich man," and another *except to* it, "Yea, but he hath a great charge of children." *Bacon*, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

The Athenians might fairly *except against* the practice of Democritus, to be buried up in honey. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

I shall make use only of such reasons and authorities as religion cannot *except against*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

But anything that is new will be *excepted to* by minds of a certain order. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 334.

except (ek-sept'), *prep.* and *conj.* [< ME. *except* (= Sp. Pg. *excepto* = It. *eccetto*), prop. used absolutely as in L., < L. *exceptus*, pp., taken out, excepted, used absolutely in the ablative; e. g., in the first example *except Christ* would be in L. *excepto Christo*. As in other instances (e. g., *during*, *notwithstanding*), the participle came to be regarded as a prep. governing the following noun. Cf. *excepting*.] **I.** *prep.* Being excepted or left out; with the exception of; excepting: usually equivalent to *but*, but more emphatic.

It were ageynes kynde . . .
That any creature shulde kunne al *excepte* Cryste one [i. e., alone]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 53.

Richard *except*, those whom we fight against
Had rather have us win, than him they follow.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I could see nothing *except* the sky. *Swift*.

II. *conj.* Excepting; if it be not that; unless.

Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it. Ps. cxxvii. 1.

Cow. You know not wherefore I have brought you hither?
Cel. Not well, *except* you told me. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 4.

Fertility of a country is not enough, *except* art and industry be joined unto it. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 57.

Parted without the least regret,
Except that they had ever met.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

No desire can be satisfied *except* through the exercise of a faculty. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 92.

exceptant (ek-sep'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< *except* + *-ant*.] **I.** *a.* Making or implying exception. *Lord Eldon*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who excepts or takes an exception, as to a ruling of a court.

excepter (ek-sep'tėr), *n.* One who excepts.

excepting (ek-sep'ting), *prep.* and *conj.* [Ppr. of *except*, *v.* Cf. *barring*[2], *during*, etc.] **I.** *prep.* Making exception of; excluding; except.

Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy housekeeping
Hath won the greatest favour of the commons,
Excepting none but good Duke Humphrey.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Our watch to-night, *excepting* your worship's presence, have ta'en a couple of as arrant knaves as any in Messina. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5.

II. *conj.* Unless; except.

Excepting in barbarous times, no such atrocious outrages could be committed. *Brougham*.

★**exception** (ek-sep'shon), *n.* [= F. *exception* = Sp. *excepción* = Pg. *excepção* = It. *eccezione*, < L. *exceptio(n-)*, < *excipere*, pp. *exceptus*, take out, except: see *except*, *v.*] **1.** The act of excepting or leaving out of count; exclusion, or the act of excluding from some number designated, or from a statement or description: as, all voted for the measure with the *exception* of five.

He doth deny his prisoners;
But with proviso, and *exception*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Do 't for you! by this air, I will do any thing, without *exception*, be it a good, bad, or indifferent thing. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 3.

2. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general statement or description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included: as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.

Nay, soft; this operation hath another *exception* annexed thereto then you have yet heard: For . . . if the divisor contayne 2 digits or mo . . . this rule will not serve nor hold in that point. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).

I know no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise and closing it with an *exception*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

Such rare *exceptions*, shining in the dark,
Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 841.

The *exceptions* do not destroy the authority of the rule. *Macaulay*, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

3. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation: with *to*, sometimes with *against*.

I will answer what *exceptions* he can have *against* our account. *Bentley*.

4. Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment: with *at* or *against*, but more commonly with *to*, and generally used with *take*: as, to *take exception at* a severe remark; to *take exception to* what was said.

Thou hast *taken against* me a most just *exception*. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

What will you say now,
If he deny to come, and *take exceptions*
At some half-syllable, or sound deliver'd
With an ill accent, or some style left out?
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 2.

5. In *law*: (*a*) In conveyancing, a clause in a deed taking out something from that which appears to be granted by the preceding part of the deed, by which means it is severed from the estate granted, and does not pass. (*b*) The thing or part of the premises thus withheld. (*c*) In equity practice, an allegation, required to be in writing, pointing out the particular matter in an adversary's pleading which is objected to as insufficient or improper. (*d*) In common-law practice, the specific statement, required to be in writing or noted on the record, of an objection taken by a party to a ruling or decision by the court or a referee, the object being to show to the higher court to which the matter may be appealed that the ruling was adhered to and carried into effect against explicit objection, or to inform the adverse party of the precise point of the objection, or both. See *bill of exceptions*, below. In the Roman law *exceptio* was a plea similar to our confession and avoidance. Thus, such a plea would be a claim to offset a debt. In a narrower sense, however, it was restricted to the plea that an action competent in law should be excluded on the ground of equity. Such a plea was held to be dangerous, because, the facts alleged by way of exception being once disproved, the claim of the plaintiff was held to be proved as good in law by the pleading of the *exceptio*. Hence, probably, the maxim "The *exception* proves the rule" (Latin *exceptio probat regulam*, 11 Coke 41; French *l'exception prouve la règle*), which is certainly of legal origin. The words "in cases not excepted" (Latin *in casibus non exceptis*) are, however, commonly added; and the maxim is taken to mean that an express exception implies that the general rule is the opposite of the case mentioned.

As *exception* corroborates the application of law in cases not excepted, so enumeration invalidates it in cases not enumerated. *Bacon*, De Augmentis (ed. Spedding), VIII. iii.

If it be well weighed, that certificate makes against them; for as *exceptio firmat legem in casibus non exceptis*, so the excepting of that shire by itself doth fortify that the rest of the shires were included in the very point of difference. *Bacon*, Jurisdiction of the Marches.

Bill of exceptions, in common-law practice, the document drawn up by the party unsuccessful at the trial for authentication by the trial judge, to show to an appellate court all the rulings complained of as error, and the exceptions thereto taken on the trial.—**The exception proves the rule.** See def. 5 (*d*).—**To note an exception.** See *note*.

exceptionable (ek-sep'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *exception* + *-able*.] Liable to exception or objection; that may be objected to; objectionable.

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 279.

That may be defensible, nay laudable, in one character, that would be in the highest degree *exceptionable* in another. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 290.

The German visitors even drink the *exceptionable* beer which is sold in the wooden cottages on the little hillock at the end of the gardens. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvii.

exceptionableness (ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being exceptionable.

exceptionably (ek-sep'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that may be excepted to; objectionably.

exceptional (ek-sep'shon-al), *a.* [= F. *exceptionnel* = It. *eccezionale*; as *exception* + *-al*.] Relating to or forming an exception; contrary to the rule; out of the regular or ordinary course.

Tom's was a nature which had a sort of superstitious repugnance to everything *exceptional*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treatment of the ordinary than of the *exceptional*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 136.

The mode of migration [by sea] which was natural, and even necessary, in the seventeenth century was altogether *exceptional* in the fifth. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 102.

=**Syn.** Irregular, unusual, uncommon, unnatural, peculiar, anomalous.

exceptionality (ek-sep-shō-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *exceptional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being exceptional, or of constituting an exception.

Artistic feeling is . . . of so rare occurrence that its *exceptionality* . . . proves the rule. *The Century*, XXVI. 824.

exceptionally (ek-sep'shon-al-i), *adv.* In an exceptional or unusual manner; in or to an unusual degree; especially: as, he was *exceptionally* favored.

Neither should we doubt our intuitions as to necessary truth. To do so is not to be *exceptionally* intellectual, but *exceptionally* foolish. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 138.

The country behind it is *exceptionally* fertile, and is covered over with thriving farms. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 86.

exceptionalness (ek-sep'shon-al-nes), *n.* Exceptional character or quality.

It is not the meritoriousness but the *exceptionalness* of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it. *Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1142.

exceptionary (ek-sep'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *exception* + *-ary*.] Indicating or noting an exception. [Rare.]

After mentioning the general privation of the "bloomy flush of life," the *exceptionary* "all but" includes, as part of that bloomy flush, an aged decrepit matron. *Scott*, Essays, p. 263 (Ord MS.).

exceptioner† (ek-sep'shon-ėr), *n.* One who takes exception or objects; an objector.

Thus much (Readers) in favour of the softer spirited Christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

exceptionless (ek-sep'shon-les), *a.* [< *exception* + *-less*.] Without exception; incapable of being excepted to. *Bancroft*.

exceptious† (ek-sep'shus), *a.* [< *excepti-on* + *-ous*.] Disposed to take exception or make objection; inclined to object or cavil; captious.

Tom. So; did you mark the dulness of her parting now?
Alon. What dulness? thou art so *exceptious* still!
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 1.

Go dine with your Earl, sir; he may be *exceptious*: we are your friends and will not take it ill to be left. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, i.

He has indeed one good Quality, he is not *Exceptious*; for he so passionately affects the reputation of understanding raillery that he will construe an Affront into a Jest. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 2.

It is his ancestor, the original pensioner, that has laid up this inexhaustible fund of merit, which makes his Grace so very delicate and *exceptious* about the merit of all other grantees of the crown. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

exceptiousness† (ek-sep'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being exceptious. *Barrow*.

exceptive (ek-sep'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *exceptif* = Sp. Pg. *exceptivo*; as *except*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] **1.** Making or constituting an exception.

A dispensation, improperly so called, is rather a particular and *exceptive* law; absolving and disobliging from a more general command for some just and reasonable cause. *Milton*, Divorce, v. (Ord MS.).

I do not think we shall err in conceiving of the character of Buddha as embracing that rare combination of qualities which lends to certain *exceptive* personalities a strange power over all who come within the range of their influence. *Faiths of the World*, p. 42.

2. Disposed to take exception; inclined to object.—**Exceptive enunciation** or **proposition**, a proposition which contains an exceptive particle.

Exceptive propositions will make such complex syllogism; as, None but physicians came to the consultation; the nurse is no physician: therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts*, Logic, iii. 2.

Exceptive law, a law establishing an exception.—**Exceptive particle**, a conjunction introducing an exception, as *but*, *besides*, *except*, etc.

exceptless† (ek-sept'les), *a.* [< *except* + *-less.*] Making no exception; extending to all.

Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness,
You perpetual-sober gods! I do proclaim
One honest man. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

exceptor (ek-sep'tor), *n.* [< *except* + *-or.*] **1.** One who objects or takes exception.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. In *law*, one who enters an exception.

excerebrate (ek-ser'ē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excerebrated*, ppr. *excerebrating*. [< LL. *excerebratus*, pp. of *excerebrare*, deprive of brains, < L. *ex-* priv. + *cerebrum*, the brain.] **1.** To remove or beat out the brains of. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]—**2.** To cast out from the brain or mind.

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares, expectorate all fears and griefs?
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 25.

excerebration (ek-ser-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< *excerebrate* + *-ion.*] The act of removing or beating out the brains; specifically, in *obstet.*, the removal of the brain of the child to facilitate delivery. Also called *eccephalosis*.

excerebrose (ek-ser'ē-brōs), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ose.*] Having no brains. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

excern† (ek-sėrn'), *v. t.* [< L. *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, sift out, separate, < *ex*, out, + *cernere*, separate: see *certain*. Cf. *excrete.*] To separate and emit through the pores or through small passages of the body; excrete.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

There is no Science but is full of such stuff, which by Direction of Tutor, and Choice of good Bookes, must be *excerned*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

excerpt† (ek-sėrp'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exerp*; < OF. *excerper*, < L. *excerpere*, pick out, choose, select, < *ex*, out, + *carpere*, pick, pluck: see *carp*[1].] To pick out; excerpt.

In your reading *excerp*, and note, in your books, such things as you like. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 288.

excerpt (ek-sėrpt'), *v. t.* [< L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, pick out: see *excerp.*] To take or cull out (a passage in a written or printed work); select; cite; extract.

Out of which we have *excerpted* the following particulars. *Fuller.*

Justinian, indeed, has *excerpted* in the Digest and put in the forefront of his Institutes a passage from an elementary work of Ulpian's, in which he speaks of a jus naturale that is common to man and the lower animals.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 703.

excerpt (ek-sėrpt'), *n.* [< L. *excerptum*, an extract, selection from a book or writing, neut. of *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, pick out: see *excerp*, *excerpt*, *v.*] An extract from a written or printed work: as, *excerpts* from the records.

His commonplace book was filled with *excerpts* from the year-books. *Lord Campbell*, Lord Commissioner Maynard.

excerpta (ek-sėrp'tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *excerptum*, an excerpt: see *excerpt*, *n.*] Passages extracted; excerpts. [Rare.]

excerption (ek-sėrp'shon), *n.* [< LL. *excerptio(n-)*, an extract, < L. *excerpere*, pp. *excerptus*, pick out: see *excerp*, *excerpt.*] **1.** The act of excerpting or picking out; a gleaning; selection.—**2.** That which is selected or gleaned; an excerpt. [Rare.]

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*. *Raleigh.*

There is also extant among them, under the name of *Excerptions*, a collection . . . which might be compared with the collections of the West, and perhaps referred to their class. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

excerptive (ek-sėrp'tiv), *a.* [< *excerpt* + *-ive.*] Excerpting; choosing. *Mackenzie.*

excerptor (ek-sėrp'tor), *n.* [< *excerpt* + *-or.*] One who excerpts; a selecter; a culler.

I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterism, as he has done. I am no such *excerptor*. *Barnard*, Heylin, p. 12.

★**excess** (ek-ses'), *n.* [< ME. *exces*, *excess*, < OF. *exces*, F. *excès* = Pr. *exces* = Sp. *exceso* = Pg. *excesso* = It. *eccesso*, < L. *excessus*, a departure, going beyond the bounds of reason, going beyond the subject, < *excessus*, pp. of *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed.*] **1.** A going beyond ordinary, necessary, or proper limits; superfluity in number, quantity, or amount; undue quantity; superabundance: as, an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of bile in the system.

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eyes of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous *excess*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

I will dazzle Cæsar with *excess* of glory.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 3.

Every *excess* causes a defect; every defect an *excess*.
Emerson, Compensation.

Raw meat and other nutritious substances, given in *excess*, kill the leaves. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 110.

2. Undue indulgence of appetite; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence.

After al this *excesse* he had an accidie [fit of sloth],
That he slepe Saterday and Sonday til sonne gede to reste.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 366.

He plunged into wild and desperate *excesses*, ennobled by no generous or tender sentiment.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Like one that sees his own *excess*,
And easily forgives it as his own.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

'Tis but the fool that loves *excess;* hast thou a drunken soul?
Thy bane is in thy shallow skull, not in my silver bowl!
O. W. Holmes, On Lending a Punch-bowl.

3. The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; overplus; surplus: as, the *excess* of revenue over expenditures is so much.—**Spherical excess**, in *trigon.*, the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles.

excessive (ek-ses'iv), *a.* [= F. *excessif* = Pr. *excessiu* = Sp. *excesivo* = Pg. *excessivo* = It. *eccessivo*, < ML. *excessivus*, immoderate, < L. *excessus*, pp. of *excedere*, exceed: see *excess*, *exceed.*] Exceeding the usual or proper limit, degree, measure, or proportion; being in excess of what is requisite or proper; going beyond what is sanctioned by correct principles; immoderate; extravagant; unreasonable: as, *excessive* bulk; *excessive* labor; *excessive* charges; *excessive* vanity; *excessive* indulgence.

They were addicted to *excessive* banketting and drunkennesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

If a man worke but three daies in seuen, hee may get more then hee can spend vnless hee will be exceedingly *excessiue*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 201.

Who is not *excessive* in the discourse of what he extremely likes? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 182.

His information would have been *excessive*, but for the noble use he made of it ever in the interest of humanity.
Emerson, Theodore Parker.

=**Syn.** *Immense*, etc. (see *enormous*); superabundant, superfluous; inordinate, outrageous, extreme; intemperate, violent.

excessively (ek-ses'iv-li), *adv.* **1.** With excess; in an extreme degree; beyond measure: as, *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved; the wind blew *excessively*.

The wind is often so *excessively* hot, that it is like the air of an oven, and people are forced to retire into the lower rooms and to their vaults, and shut themselves close up. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 195.

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.
Addison.

2. Exceedingly; extremely: as, she was *excessively* beautiful. [Now only in loose use.]

Crébillon said, then he would keep the picture himself—it was *excessively* like. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 295.

3†. In excess; intemperately.

Which having swallowd up *excessively*,
He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 3.

excessiveness (ek-ses'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

exch. A common abbreviation of *exchange* and *exchequer*.

★**exchange** (eks-chānj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exchanged*, ppr. *exchanging*. [The verb does not appear in ME.; the prefix restored to the orig. *ex-*; < OF. *eschanger*, *echanger*, F. *échanger* = Pr. *escanjar*, *escambiar* = It. *scambiare*, < ML. *excambiare*, exchange, < *ex*, out, + *cambiare*, change, > OF. *changer*, etc., E. *change:* see *change*, *v.*, which is in part an abbreviation, by apheresis, of *exchange.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *com.*, to part with in return for some equivalent; transfer for a recompense; barter: as, to *exchange* goods in foreign countries for their native productions; the workman *exchanges* his labor for money.

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange*, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. Ezek. xlviii. 14.

He has something to *exchange* with those abroad.
Locke.

2. To give and receive reciprocally; give and take; communicate mutually; interchange: as, to *exchange* horses, clothes, thoughts, civilities.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Prisoners are generally *exchanged* within the same rank man for man, and a sum of money or other equivalent is paid for an excess of them on one side.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 146.

We *exchanged* a word or two of Scotch.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 56.

3. To quit or part with for something else; give up in substitution; make a change or transition from: as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil.

Wrong of right, and bad of good did make,
And death for life *exchanged* foolishlie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 6.

When, like the men of Rome and the men of Athens, you *exchanged* the rule of kings for that of magistrates, you did but fall back on the most ancient polity of the English folk. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 365.

=**Syn.** To change, trade, truck, swap, bandy, commute. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* To make an exchange; pass or be taken as an equivalent: as, how much will a sovereign *exchange* for in American money?

As a general rule, then, things tend to *exchange* for one another at such values as will enable each producer to be repaid the cost of production with the ordinary profit.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.

★**exchange** (eks-chānj'), *n.* [The prefix restored to the orig. *ex-*; < ME. *eschange*, *eschaunge*, < OF. *eschange*, *escange*, mod. F. *échange* = Pr. *escambi* = It. *scambio*, < ML. *excambium*, exchange, < *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*, *v.* See also *change*, *n.*, which in some uses is an abbreviation of *exchange.*] **1.** The giving of one thing or commodity for another; the act of parting with something in return for an equivalent; traffic by interchange of commodities; barter.

Exchange is so important a process in the maximising of utility and the saving of labor that some economists have regarded their science as treating of this operation alone. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., iv.

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another: as, the *exchange* of a crown for a cloister.

I am glad 'tis night, you do not look on me,
For I am much asham'd of my *exchange* [of garments].
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; mutual transfer: as, an *exchange* of thoughts or of civilities.

When, and where, and how
We met, we woo'd, and made *exchange* of vow,
I'll tell thee as we pass. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

4. Mutual substitution; return: used chiefly in the phrase *in exchange*.

Joseph gave them bread *in exchange* for horses.
Gen. xlvii. 17.

O spare her life, and *in exchange* take mine. *Dryden.*

The Lord Arundel, endeavouring to make good his promise of procuring my *exchange* for his two sons, earnestly solicited the king to it. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 94.

5. That which is given in return for something received, or received in return for what is given.

There's my *exchange:* what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

An Atheist's laugh 's a poor *exchange*
For Deity offended!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

Hence—**6.** Among journalists, a newspaper or other regular publication sent in exchange for another.—**7.** In *law:* (*a*) A reciprocal transfer of property for property, as distinguished from a transfer for a money consideration. (*b*) At common law, more specifically, a reciprocal or mutual grant of equal interests in land, the one in consideration of the other, as a grant of a fee simple in return for a fee simple.—**8.** In *com.*: (*a*) The giving or receiving of the money of one country or region in return for an equivalent sum in that of another, or the giving or receiving of a sum of money in one place for a bill ordering the payment of an equivalent sum in another.

Down to the time of Henry VII., the business of *exchange* was a royal monopoly, and carried on at the same office as the mint or "boullion," as it was anciently called; and the royal exchanger alone was entitled to give native coin for foreign coin or for bullion.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict., p. 119.

(*b*) The method or system by which debits and credits in different places are settled without

the actual transference of the money—documents, usually called *bills of exchange*, representing values, being given and received. (*c*) The rate at which the documentary transfer of funds can be made; the course or rate of exchange: as, if the debts reciprocally due by two places be equal, the *exchange* will be at par; but when greater in one than in the other, the *exchange* will be against that place which has the larger remittances to make, and in favor of the other. Abbreviated *exch.*—**9.** A place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city in general, or those of a particular class, meet at certain hours daily to transact business with one another by purchase and sale. In some exchanges, as the Royal Exchange of London, the dealings include all kinds of commodities, stocks, bonds, and bills; in others, as the Bourse of Paris and the Stock Exchange of New York, they are confined chiefly or entirely to public and corporate stocks and bonds; and still others are devoted to transactions in single classes of commodities or investments, as cotton, corn, or produce in general, mining-stocks, etc.

I was at the Pallace, where there is an *exchange:* that is, a place where the Marchants doe meete at those times of the day, as our Marchants doe in London.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man as he does in the market and *exchange* who sells several things under the same name.
Locke.

10. The central station where the lines from all the subscribers in any telephone system meet, and where connections can be made between the lines.—**11.** In *arith.*, a rule for finding how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another. All the calculations in exchange may be performed by the rule of proportion, and the work may often be abbreviated by the method of aliquot parts.—**Arbitration of exchange.** See *arbitrage*, 2.—**Bill of exchange.** See *bill*[3].—**Bills of Exchange Act.** (*a*) A British statute of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 74) which abolished days of grace on bills and notes payable at sight or on presentation. (*b*) A statute of 1878 (41 Vict., c. 13) which declared signature a sufficient acceptance. (*c*) A statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 61) which codifies the whole body of English law relating to bills, notes, and checks.—**Course or rate of exchange,** the varying rate or price, estimated in the currency of one country, given for a fixed sum in the currency of another.—**Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—**Dry exchange,** an old expression for a device for concealing usury, by the borrower drawing a bill on an imaginary drawee in some foreign place which the payee accepts for the sake of a higher commission, and costs of protest and damages on return of the dishonored bill.

Dry exchange seemeth to bee a cleanly terme inuented for the disguising of foule vsury, in the which something is pretended to passe of both sides, whereas in truth, nothing passeth, but on the one side; in which respect, it may well be called *Drie.*
Minsheu.

Exchange cap. See *cap*[1], 3.—**Feigned exchange,** an old expression for the lending of money upon agreement that if not repaid by a certain day, in order to enable the lender to meet a bill feigned to be drawn upon him from a foreign country, the borrower may be charged with the expenses and commissions: a device for charging the price of foreign exchange and incidental expenses upon a domestic loan.—**First, second, or third of exchange,** the first, second, or third of a set of bills of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate, all being of "the same tenor and date," any one of which being accepted, the others are void.—**Nominal exchange,** exchange in its relation to the comparative market values of the currencies of the different countries, without reference to the trade transactions between them.—**Owelty of exchange.** See *owelty.*—**Real exchange,** exchange in its relation to the interchange of commodities, and not in the relation of the moneys of the different countries.—**Theory of exchanges,** a theory introduced by Prevost for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body. It is founded on the supposition that the quantity of heat which a body diffuses by radiation is equal to the quantity which it receives by radiation from surrounding bodies, and which it absorbs either wholly or in part.—**To note a bill of exchange.** See *note.*—**Syn. 1-3.** *Exchange, Interchange. Exchange* may bring only one actor into prominence, or two may be equally prominent; if more than two take part in an *exchange*, the mind rests upon the act as performed by pairs. An *interchange* is not the act of one, nor generally of two, but of more than two, *interchange* in this bearing to *exchange* the relation that *among* bears to *between*. *Exchange* is primarily a single act; *interchange* may be a single act, but is often a system or succession of changes.

I give away myself for you, and dote upon the *exchange.*
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Interchanges of cold frosts and piercing winds.
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 8.

exchangeability (eks-chān-ja-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *exchangeable:* see *-bility.*] The property or state of being exchangeable.

The law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons.
Washington.

exchangeable (eks-chān′ja-bl), *a.* [= F. *échangeable;* as *exchange* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

Bank bills *exchangeable* for gold and silver. *Ramsay.*

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of General Howe. *Marshall.*

2. Ratable by exchange; to be estimated by what may be procured in exchange: as, the *exchangeable* value of goods.

But as soon as a limitation becomes practically operative, as soon as there is not so much of the thing to be had as would be appropriated and used if it could be obtained for asking, the ownership or use of the natural agent acquires an *exchangeable* value. *J. S. Mill.*

exchanger (eks-chān′jėr), *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the *exchangers.* Mat. xxv. 27.

excheat†, excheator†. See *escheat, escheator.*

exchequer (eks-chek′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *exchecker;* < ME. *escheker*, also abbr. *cheker* (> mod. E. *checker*), a court of revenue, treasury, also lit. a chess-board, < OF. *escheker, eschekier*, later *eschequier, eschiquier* (mod. F. *échiquier*) (ML. *scaccarium*), a chess-board, checker-board; hence, the checkered cloth on which accounts were calculated by means of counters; then applied to a court of revenue, and the public treasury; < OF. *eschecs*, chess, *eschec*, check at chess: see *check*[1].] **1.** [*cap.*] In England, an ancient court or tribunal, more fully designated the *Court of Exchequer*, in which all causes affecting the revenues of the crown were tried and decided. It acquired, in time, the jurisdiction of ordinary superior common-law courts, by allowing any suitor who desired to bring his complaint before it to allege that by the defendant's injustice he was prevented from discharging his debts to the king's revenues, which allegation the court did not allow to be denied. The court also had, up to 1841, an equity side. In 1873 it became the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice and was merged in the Queen's (King's) Bench Division by an order in council of Dec. 16, 1880.

The *Exchequer* of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted; and as the whole administration of justice, and even the military organisation, was dependent upon the fiscal officers, the whole framework of society may be said to have passed annually under its review. It derived its name from the chequered cloth which covered the table at which the accounts were taken, a name which suggested to the spectator the idea of a game at chess between the receiver and the payer, the treasurer and the sheriff. As this name never occurs before the reign of Henry I., and as the tradition of the court preserved the remembrance of a time when the business which took place in it was transacted 'ad taleas,' 'at the tallies,' it seems certain that the date of complete organisation should be referred to this period. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 126.

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, a court of similar nature and history, abolished in 1857.—**3.** [*cap.*] In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that department of the government which has charge of all matters relating to the public revenue of the kingdom, the head of which is called the Chancellor of the Exchequer. See *chancellor*, 3 (*c*).—**4.** A state treasury: as, the war drained the *exchequer.*

Registering against each separate viceroyalty, from Algiers to Lahore beyond the Indus, what was the amount of its annual tribute to the gorgeous *exchequer* of Susa?
De Quincey, Herodotus.

5. Pecuniary resources; finances: as, my *exchequer* was getting low. [Colloq.]—**Auditors of the Exchequer.** See *commissioners of audit*, under *audit.*—**Barons of the Exchequer.** See *baron*, 2.—**Court of Exchequer Chamber,** in England, formerly, a court composed of the judges of any two of the three superior common-law courts (King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer) sitting to hear appeals from any of the three. Appeal from its decision lay to the House of Lords. It was supplanted by the Court of Appeal in 1875.—**Exchequer bill,** a negotiable interest-bearing bill of credit, issued under the authority of acts of Parliament, by the Exchequer Department of the British government, for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes, or to meet some sudden emergency. Exchequer bills run for five years; the interest is payable per attached coupons half-yearly, and is fixed every year, but can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They were first issued in 1696, and form a large part of the unfunded public debt of Great Britain.—**Exchequer bonds,** bonds issued in Great Britain by the Commissioners of the Treasury, under authority of the same act as exchequer bills, and for the same purpose, which run for a definite period of time, not exceeding six years, the interest payable on the same, which can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum, being fixed at the time of issue.

He [Disraeli] therefore now repealed the Act for the war sinking fund, and re-borrowed the amount in *exchequer bonds.* *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 331.

Exchequer of the Jews, a branch of the Court of Exchequer in England, prior to 1290, which had charge of the revenues exacted from the Jews.

exchequer† (eks-chek′ėr), *v. t.* [< *exchequer, n.*] To sue in the Court of Exchequer.

Among other strange words, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man.
Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

excide (ek-sīd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excided*, ppr. *exciding.* [< L. *excidere*, cut out, < *ex*, out, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *excise*[1].] Same as *excise*[1]. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

excipient (ek-sip′i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *excipient*, < L. *excipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *excipere*, take out, except: see *except.*] **I.** *a.* Taking exception; objecting. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is a good exception, if such person be a capital enemy, or a conspirator against the party *excipient.*
Ayliffe, Parergon.

II. *n.* **1.** One who excepts. [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In *med.*, an inert or slightly active substance, as conserve of roses, sugar, jelly, etc., employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of an active medicine.

exciple (ek′si-pl), *n.* [Also *excipule;* < NL. *excipulum*, < L. *excipulum*, a vessel for receiving liquids, < *excipere*, take out, receive: see *except.*] In *lichenology*, the margin of the apothecium. See cut under *apothecium.*—**Proper exciple,** an exciple that is not formed by the thallus, but consists of a special development of the apothecium itself.—**Thalline exciple,** an exciple composed of a portion of the thallus, which forms a rim about the apothecium.

excipular (ek-sip′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *excipulum*, exciple, + *-ar.*] In *lichenology*, pertaining to the exciple.

excipule (ek′si-pūl), *n.* [< NL. *excipulum:* see *exciple.*] Same as *exciple.*

excipuliform (ek-sip′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *excipulum*, exciple (see *exciple*), + L. *forma*, shape.] Like an exciple; having a rim.

excipulum (ek-sip′ū-lum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *exciple.*

The further growth of the rudiment of the apothecium is now occasioned by the increase in size of the *excipulum* by the formation of new fibres.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 268.

excircle (ek-sėr′kl), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *circulus*, circle.] An escribed circle; also, the radius of the same.

excisable (ek-sī′za-bl), *a.* [< *excise*[2] + *-able.*] Liable or subject to excise: as, beer is an *excisable* commodity. Also spelled *exciseable.*

The most material are the general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in *exciseable* goods. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

The licenses which hitherto auctioneers had been required to take out if they sold *exciseable* articles.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 25.

excise[1] (ek-sīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising.* [Formerly also *excize;* < L. *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out, < *ex*, out, + *cædere*, cut: see *excide.*] To cut out or off: as, to *excise* a tumor.

The copy of . . . [the book] was taken from the author [John Birkenhead] by those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs; so *exciz'd* what they liked not.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

To Mr. Collier . . . we owe the discovery of a noble passage *excised* in the piratical edition which gives us the only version extant of this unlucky play ["The Massacre of Paris"]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 557.

excise[2] (ek-sīz′), *n.* and *a.* [A word associated, as in the second extract below, with *excise*[1], < L. *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut off (see *excise*[1]); also, formerly, *accise, accize* = G. *accise* = Dan. *accise* = Sw. *accis*, excise; cf. mod. F. *accise*, It. *accisa* (ML. *accisia*), excise; all prob. < MD. *excijs, exzijs*, < OF. *acceis*, a tax, < ML. **accensum*, < *accensare* (> OF. *accenser, acenser*), tax, < L. *ad*, to, + *census*, a tax: see *census*, and cf. *conse, v.* There has been some confusion with *assize:* see *assize, assess, size.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An inland tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as spirits, tobacco, etc., or on their manufacture and sale. In Great Britain the licenses to pursue certain callings, to keep dogs, to carry a gun, and to deal in certain commodities, are included in the excise duties, as well as the taxes on armorial bearings, carriages, servants, plate, railways, etc. Excise duties were first imposed by the Long Parliament in 1643.

We have brought those exotic words plundring and storming, and that once abominable word *excise*, to be now familiar among them.
Howell, Parly of Beasts (1660), p. 37.

But the success of internal or inland duties on articles of consumption—or *excises* as they were termed, from the excision of a part of the article taxed—in Holland, had brought prominently into notice the advantages of taxes of this description.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 8.

Excises is a word generally used in contradistinction to imposts in its restricted sense, and is applied to internal or inland impositions, levied sometimes upon the consumption of a commodity, sometimes upon the retail sale of it, and sometimes upon the manufacture of it.
Andrews, On Revenue Law, § 133.

An *excise* "is based on no rule of apportionment or equality whatever," but is a fixed, absolute, and direct charge laid on merchandise, products, or commodities, without any regard to the amount of property belonging to those on whom it may fall, or to any supposed relation between money expended for a public object and a special benefit occasioned to those by whom the charge is paid.
Blackwell, On Tax Titles (4th ed.), 1, n. 1.

2. That branch or department of the civil service which is connected with the levying of such duties. In the United States this office is called the *Office of Internal Revenue.*—**Act of the Hereditary Excise**, an English statute of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 24) establishing duties on beer and other beverages, and settling them upon the crown in lieu of the profits of the courts of wards and liveries and of purveyance and preemption then abolished. A similar grant for the king's life only was termed the *temporary excise* (12 Car. II., c. 23). —**Commissioners of excise.** See *commissioner.* =**Syn. 1.** *Duty, Impost*, etc. See *tax, n.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the excise: as, *excise* acts; *excise* commissioners.

The genius of the people will illy brook the inquisitive and peremptory spirit of *excise* laws.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. xii.

excise[2] (ek-sīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising*. [< *excise*[2], *n.*] **1.** To lay or impose a duty on; levy an excise on.

No Statesman e'er will find it worth his pains
To tax our labours, and *excise* our brains.
Churchill, To Robert Lloyd.

It was certain that, should she [the queen] command never so little a fee, the people would say straight that their drink was "*excised*," as it was in Flanders, and would be more *excised* hereafter, and so the people and the brewers would both repine at it.
Stow, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, IV. 118.

2. To impose upon; overcharge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

excised (ek-sīzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *excise*[1], *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, notched or retuse.

End sinuately *excised*. *Wolle.*

Scutal margin [of *Dichelaspis warwicki*] deeply *excised* at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 121.

exciseman (ek-sīz′man), *n.*; pl. *excisemen* (-men). In Great Britain, an officer engaged in collecting excise duties, and in preventing infringement of the excise laws.

A certain number of Gaugers, called by the Vulgar *Excise-men*. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 108.

At a meeting of his brother *excisemen* in Dumfries, Burns, being called upon for a song, handed these verses to the president.
J. Currie, Note on Burns's The Deil's awa' wi' the [Exciseman.

excision (ek-sizh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *excision* = Sp. *excisión* = Pg. *excisão*, < L. *excisio(n-)*, a cutting out, < *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out: see *excide*, *excise*[1].] **1.** The act of cutting off, out, or away, as a part (especially a small diseased part) of the body by a surgical operation, the tap-roots or other parts of a tree, etc.

They [the Egyptians] borrowed of the Iewes abstinence from Swines-flesh and circumcision of their males, to which they added *excision* of their females.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 577.

2. A cutting off from intercourse or union; a setting aside or shutting out; exclusion; excommunication.

O poore and myserable citie, what sondry tourmentes, *excisions*, subuertions, depopulations, and other euyll aduentures hath hapned vnto the!
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

This can no way be drawn to the condemnation and final *excision* of such persons who after baptism fall into any great sin, of which they are willing to repent.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, ix. § 4.

3†. Extirpation; total destruction.

That extermination and *excision* of the Canaanites, which carries so horrible an appearance of severity.
Barrow, Works, III. xxxvii.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for *excision*.
Bp. Atterbury.

excitability (ek-sī-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *excitabilité* = Sp. *excitabilidad* = Pg. *excitabilidade* = It. *eccitabilità*; as *excitable* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being excitable; readiness or proneness to be provoked or moved into action; the quality of being easily agitated; nervousness.

This early *excitability* prepared his mind for the religious sentiment that afterwards became so powerfully dominant.
L. Horner, tr. of Villari's Savonarola, i. 2.

2. In *physiol.*, irritability.

Nerves during regeneration may fail to show *excitability* to electrical stimulus, yet be capable of transmitting sensory or motor impulses.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 142.

excitable (ek-sī′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *excitable* = Sp. *excitable* = Pg. *excitavel*; as *excite* + *-able*.] Susceptible of or prone to excitement; capable of being excited; easily stirred up or stimulated: as, an *excitable* temperament.

His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects. *Barrow*, Works, I. 575.

=**Syn.** Passionate, choleric, hasty, hot.

excitant (ek-sī′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *excitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to excite; exciting.

The donation of heavenly graces, prevenient, subsequent, *excitant*, adjuvant.
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.

II. *n.* That which excites or rouses to action or increased action; specifically, in *therap.*, whatever produces, or is fitted to produce, increased action in any part of a living organism.

The French [affect] *excitants*, irritants—nitrous oxide, alcohol, champagne. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

The strength of dilute sulphuric acid generally employed as an *excitant* for the Smee battery is one part (volume) of sulphuric acid to ten parts of water.
J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 47.

excitate† (ek′si-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *excitatus*, pp. of *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] To excite; rouse.

It would *excitate* & stir them vp, so that they would be willing to reade and to learne of them selues.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 3.

The Earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth Fame, the youngest sister of the giants. *Bacon*, Sister of the Giants, or Fame.

But their iterated clamations to *excitate* their dying or dead friends, or revoke them into life again, was a vanity of affection. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

★**excitation** (ek-si-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excitation* = Sp. *excitación* = Pg. *excitação* = It. *eccitazione*, < LL. *excitatio(n-)*, < L. *excitare*, excite: see *excite*.] **1.** The act of exciting or rousing to action; a stirring up or awakening.

Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 293.

It may be safely said that the order of *excitation* is from muscles that are small and frequently acted on to those which are larger and less frequently acted on.
H. Spencer, Direction of Motion, § 90.

2. The state of being excited; excitement.

All the circumstances under which an *excitation* originally occurred being supposed the same, the degree of revivability of the feeling that was produced varies with the physiological conditions that exist when the revival takes place or is attempted.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 101.

Excitation of electricity, the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, etc.

excitative (ek-sī′ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *excitatif* = Sp. Pg. *excitativo* = It. *eccitativo*; as *excite* + *-ative*.] Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory.

Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion.
Barrow, The Creed.

excitator (ek′si-tā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *excitateur* = It. *eccitatore*, < LL. *excitator*, < L. *excitare*, pp. *excitatus*, excite: see *excite*.] In *elect.*, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar or other electrical apparatus in such a manner as to secure the operator from the force or effect of the shock.

excitatory (ek-sī′ta-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *excitate* + *-ory*.] Tending to excite; containing or characterized by excitement; excitative.

The experiments of physiology prove a definite measurable period of molecular commotion, known as the *excitatory* stage, to precede invariably the excitation of the sensation. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 104.

★**excite** (ek-sīt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excited*, ppr. *exciting*. [< ME. *exciten*, *exiten*, < OF. *exciter*, F. *exciter* = Sp. Pg. *excitar* = It. *eccitare*, < L. *excitare*, call out, call forth, arouse, wake up, stimulate, freq. of *exciere*, call out, arouse, excite, < *ex*, out, + *ciere*, call, summon: see *cite*, and cf. *accite*, *concite*, *incite*, etc.] **1.** To call into movement or active existence by some stimulating influence; quicken into manifestation; stir or start up; set in motion or operation: as, to *excite* a mutiny; to *excite* hope or animosity.

They might *excite* contest, emulation, and laudable endeavours. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The news of the fall of Calcutta reached Madras, and *excited* the fiercest and bitterest resentment.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but *excited* no uproar. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 39.

Feelings of admiration and devotion are of various degrees, and are *excited* by various objects.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 71.

Emotions are *excited*, not by physical agencies themselves, but by certain complex relations among them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 97.

2. To induce action or activity in; stimulate; animate; arouse.

The degree to which a gland is *excited* can be measured only by the number of the surrounding tentacles which are inflected, and by the amount and rate of their movement.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 233.

3. To impel by incentives or motives; instigate; incite: as, to *excite* the people to revolt.

Beaten for loyalty
Excited me to treason. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

The remarkable smoothness of that Language [Malay], I confess, might *excite* some people to learn it out of curiosity: but the Tonquinese are not so curious.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 59.

4. To arouse the emotions of; agitate or perturb mentally; move: as, he was greatly *excited* by the news.

I will *excite* their minds
With more desire to know.
Milton, P. L., iv. 522.

=**Syn.** To awaken, incite, inflame, kindle, irritate, provoke.

excitedly (ek-sī′ted-li), *adv.* In an excited manner.

exciteful† (ek-sīt′fụl), *a.* [< *excite* + *-ful*.] Fitted to excite; full of exciting matter: as, *exciteful* stories or prayers. *Chapman.*

excitement (ek-sīt′ment), *n.* [= It. *eccitamento*; as *excite* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of exciting; stimulation.

When I view the fairness and equality of his temper and carriage, I can in truth descry in his own name no original *excitement* of such distaste, which commonly ariseth, not so much from high fortune as from high looks. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 553.

2. The state of being excited or roused into action; agitation; sensation; commotion: as, the news caused great *excitement*; an *excitement* of the people.

Remove the pendulum of conventional routine, and the mental machinery runs on with a whir that gives a delightful *excitement* to sluggish temperaments, and is, perhaps, the natural relief of highly nervous organizations.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 128.

A man worn to skin and bone by perpetual *excitement*, with baldish head, sharp features, and swift, shining eyes.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 151.

3. In *med.*, a state of increased, and especially unduly increased, activity in the body or in any of its parts.—**4.** That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.

Just before the battle of Trebia, the General, encouraging his followers, by all the usual *excitements*, to do their duty, concludes with a promise of the most magnificent spoils. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix. 2.

The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition and struggle. *Talfourd.*

★**exciter** (ek-sī′tẻr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which excites; one who puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves or sets in operation. —**2.** In *med.*, a stimulant; an excitant.—**3.** The dynamo-electric machine used to excite the fields of other dynamo-electric machines.

exciting (ek-sī′ting), *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; stimulating: as, *exciting* events; an *exciting* story.

It is little matter for wonder that the idea of equality, as presented to us by the modern Democrats, should be, amongst the masses who do not detect its falsehood, the most *exciting* idea that could be offered to the human imagination. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 207.

Exciting cause, in *med.*, whatever immediately produces a particular state or disease, as distinguished from *predisposing cause*.

Exposure to cold or damp is the *exciting cause* of a catarrh. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

excitingly (ek-sī′ting-li), *adv.* So as to excite.

excitive (ek-sī′tiv), *a.* [< *excite* + *-ive*.] Tending to excite; excitatory. *Clarke.*

excitomotor (ek-sī′tō-mō″tọr), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *excitare*, excite, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] In *physiol.*, exciting muscular contraction; pertaining to reflex action.—**Excitomotor system**, Marshall Hall's term for that part of the spinal cord which is concerned in reflex action together with the afferent and efferent nerves which belong to it.

excitomotory (ek-sī′tō-mō″tọ-ri), *a.* Same as *excitomotor*.

exclaim (eks-klām′), *v.* [< OF. *exclamer*, F. *exclamer* = Sp. Pg. *exclamar* = It. *esclamare*, *sclamare*, < L. *exclamare*, cry out, < *ex*, out, + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; speak with vehemence; make a loud outcry in words: as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment.

I will *exclaim* to the world on thee, and beg justice of the Duke himself; villain! I will.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 1.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

How I would wake weeping, and in the anguish of my heart *exclaim* upon sweet Calne in Wiltshire!
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

II. *trans.* To say loudly or vehemently; cry out: as, he *exclaimed*, I will not!

While Man *exclaims*, "See all things for my use!"
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 45.

He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,
And left them both *exclaiming*, 'Twas the Lord!
Cowper, Conversation, l. 534.

exclaim† (eks-klām′), *n.* [< *exclaim, v.*] Outcry; clamor; exclamation.

For thou hast made the happy earth thy hell,
Fill'd it with cursing cries and deep *exclaims*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Their *exclaims*
Move me as much as thy breath moves a mountain.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

exclaimer (eks-klā′mėr), *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion, or much noise: as, an *exclaimer* against tyranny.

I must have leave to tell this *exclaimer*, in my turn, that if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding is very strange, wonderful, and unaccountable.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

exclamation (eks-klā-mā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *exclamation*, F. *exclamation* = Pr. *exclamatio* = Sp. *exclamación* = Pg. *exclamação* = It. *esclamazione*, < L. *exclamatio(n-)*, a loud calling or crying out, < *exclamare*, cry out: see *exclaim*.] **1.** The act of exclaiming; an ejaculatory expression of surprise, admiration, pain, anger, dissent, or the like; an emphatic or clamorous outcry.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Ded.

Thus will I drown your *exclamations*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. That which is uttered with emphasis or passion; a vehement speech or saying.

It is said, that Monsieur Torcy, when he signed this instrument, broke into this *exclamation:* Would Colbert have signed such a treaty for France? *Tatler*, No. 20.

A festive *exclamation* not unsuited to the occasion.
Abp. Trench.

3. The mark or sign in writing and printing (!) by which emphatic utterance or interjectional force is indicated: usually called *exclamation-mark* or *-point*, and formerly *note of admiration*. See *ecphoneme*.—**4.** In *gram.*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.—**5.** In *rhet.*, same as *ecphonesis*, 1.—**6.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *ecphonesis*, 2.

exclamation-mark, exclamation-point (eks-klā-mā′shọn-märk, -point), *n.* See *exclamation*, 3.

exclamative (eks-klam′ạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exclamatif* = Sp. Pg. *exclamativo* = It. *esclamativo*, < L. as if **exclamativus*, < *exclamare*, pp. *exclamatus*, exclaim: see *exclaim*.] Containing exclamation; exclamatory. *Ash.*

exclamatively (eks-klam′ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exclamative manner.

exclamatorily (eks-klam′ạ-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

exclamatory (eks-klam′ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **exclamatorius*, < *exclamare*, pp. *exclamatus*, exclaim: see *exclaim*.] **1.** Using exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* speaker. *Ash.*—**2.** Containing or expressing exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* phrase.

Which point I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul, so full of wonder and astonishment, in Rom. xi. 33: How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out! *South*, Works, IV. vii.

exclave (eks′klav), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *-clave*, in *enclave:* opposed to *enclave*.] A part of a country, province, or the like which is disjoined from the main part.

The term Thuringia also, of course, includes the various "*exclaves*" of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Bohemia which lie embedded among them.
Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 331.

exclude (eks-klöd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excluded*, ppr. *excluding*. [< ME. *excluden*, < L. *excludere* (> It. *eschiudere*, *escludere* = Sp. Pg. *excluir* = Pr. *esclaure*, *esclure* = OF. *esclore*, *esclowre*, *esclure*, F. *exclure*), shut out, < *ex*, out, + *claudere*, in comp. *cludere*, shut: see *close*[1], *close*[2], etc., and *clause*. Cf. *conclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *seclude*.] **1.** To shut out; debar from admission or participation; prevent from entering or sharing.

It [poesy] hath had access and estimation in rude times and barbarous regions where other learning stood *excluded*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 143.

All the Roman Catholic lords were by a new act for ever *excluded* the Parliament, which was a mighty blow.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 15, 1678.

No glad Beams of Light can ever play,
But Night, succeeding Night, *excludes* the Day.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To except or reject, as from a privilege or grant, from consideration, etc.

What is opposite to the eternal rules of reason and good sense must be *excluded* from any place in the carriage of a well-bred man. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

As no air-pump can by any means make a perfect vacuum, so neither can any artist entirely *exclude* the conventional, the local, the perishable, from his book, or write a book of pure thought. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 76.

Nature, as the word has hitherto been used by scientific men, *excludes* the whole domain of human feeling, will, and morality. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 85.

3. To thrust out; eject; extrude.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption, antedates their period of exclusion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

In some cases, as in some species of Lepas, the larvæ, when first *excluded* from the egg, have not an eye.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 10.

Principle of excluded middle or **third.** See *middle*.—**Syn.** To exile, expel, bar out, preclude, prohibit. See *banish*.

excluder (eks-klö′dėr), *n.* One who or that which excludes, or shuts or thrusts out.

The substances preferred [for antiseptic treatment of timber] should be not only germicides, but germ *excluders*.
Engin. Mag., XXXI. 496.

excluset†, *a.* [< L. *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] Shut out; kept out.

Clyves [hills] ther [where] humoure is not *excluse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

exclusion (eks-klö′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *exclusion* = Pr. *exclusio* = Sp. *exclusión* = Pg. *exclusão* = It. *esclusione*, < L. *exclusio(n-)*, < *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] **1.** The act of excluding or shutting out; a debarring; non-admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Whether to dare
The fiend by easy ascent, or aggravate
His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss.
Milton, P. L., iii. 525.

A bill was brought in for the total *exclusion* of the duke from the crown of England and Ireland.
Hume, Hist. Eng., lxvii.

2. Non-inclusion or non-reception; exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two terms each of which is totally denied of the other. Thus, animal and plant stand to each other in a relation of *exclusion*, provided it is true that no animal is a plant.—**4.** The act of thrusting out or expelling; ejection; extrusion.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*? *Ray*, Works of Creation.

The larvæ in this final stage, in most of the genera, have increased many times in size since their *exclusion* from the egg. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 14.

5†. That which is emitted or thrown out; excretion.

There may, I confess, from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority or smalness in the *exclusion*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

Argument from exclusion. See *argument*.—**Exclusion Bill,** in *Eng. hist.*, a bill introduced into the House of Commons, in 1679, for the purpose of debarring the Duke of York (afterward James II.) from succeeding to the throne, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. The bill passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords during 1680–81.

But Titus said, with his uncommon sense,
When the *Exclusion Bill* was in suspense,
"I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him there, or shall we let him in,
To try if we can turn him out again?"
Bramston, Art of Politics.

Exclusion of the pupil, synechia in which the iris adheres to the capsule of the lens around the circumference of the pupil, but the center of the pupil is left clear and the vision good. Also called *circular* or *annular synechia*.—**Method of exclusions.** (*a*) The method of reasoning about natural phenomena advocated by Francis Bacon, in which all possible explanations but one are successively excluded by crucial instances. (*b*) A method in the theory of numbers invented by Frenicle de Bessy, and now forgotten.

exclusionary (eks-klö′zhọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *exclusion* + *-ary*.] Tending to exclude or debar. [Rare.]

exclusioner (eks-klö′zhọn-ėr), *n.* Same as *exclusionist*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

exclusionism (eks-klö′zhọn-izm), *n.* [< *exclusion* + *-ism*.] Exclusive principles or practice.

exclusionist (eks-klö′zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *exclusion* + *-ist*.] One who would practise exclusion; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a party of politicians in the time of Charles II. favorable to a bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne.

The *exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success, and their plan being clearly the best, they were justified in pursuing it. *Fox*, Hist. James II., i.

The gentlemen of every county, the traders of every town, the boys of every public school, were divided into *exclusionists* and abhorrers. *Macaulay.*

The *exclusionist* in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out others. *Emerson*, Compensation.

exclusive (eks-klö′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exclusif* = Sp. Pg. *exclusivo* = It. *esclusivo;* < L. *excludere*, pp. *exclusus*, shut out, exclude: see *exclude*, *excluse*, and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing or intended for exclusion; having the effect of excluding from admission or share; not inclusive or comprehensive: as, *exclusive* regulations; to make *exclusive* provision for one's self or one's friends.

Obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint or limb, *exclusive* bars.
Milton, P. L., viii. 624.

2. Appertaining to the subject alone; not including, admitting, or pertaining to any other or others; undivided; sole: as, an *exclusive* right or privilege; *exclusive* jurisdiction.

Exclusive devotion to any object, while it narrows the mental range, and contracts, if it does not paralyze, the sympathies, usually diminishes the cause of temptation.
G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 210.

Land being, in early settled communities, the almost *exclusive* source of wealth, it happens inevitably that during times in which the principle that might is right remains unqualified, personal power and ownership of soil go together. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 458.

3. Existing or considered to the exclusion of something else; not admitting or reckoning the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series) mentioned: usually followed by *of*, or used absolutely, as if adverbial: as, you owe me so much, *exclusive of* interest; from 10 to 21 *exclusive*.

I know not whether he reckons the dross *exclusive* or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper.
Swift.

The truth . . . is necessarily *exclusive of* its opposite; and to propose a peace between them is simply a disguised mode of proposing to truth suicide, and obtaining for falsehood victory. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 95.

4. Prone to exclude; tending to reject; specifically, disposed to exclude other persons from, or chary in admitting them to, society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates: as, an *exclusive* clique.

I believe such words as fashionable, *exclusive*, aristocratic and the like, to be wicked unchristian epithets that ought to be banished from honest vocabularies.
Thackeray.

Cottage life [at the White Sulphur Spring] was never the *exclusive* affair that it is elsewhere; the society was one body, and the hotel was the centre.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 210.

Exclusive Brethren. See *brother*.—**Exclusive enunciation** or **proposition,** in *logic*, a proposition which asserts something to be true of a certain class of things and to be false of everything else. By some logicians exclusives are regarded as simple propositions with quantified predicates, but the more usual view is that they are compound propositions.—**Exclusive privilege,** in *Scots law*, in a limited sense, the rights and franchises, of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent "unfreemen," or tradesmen not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

II. *n.* **1.** That which excludes or rejects.

This man is so cunning in his inclusiues and *exclusiues* that he dyscerneth nothing between copulatiues and disiunctiues. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 943.

2. One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship; one who limits his acquaintance to a select few.

The *exclusive* in fashionable life does not see that he excludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appropriate it. *Emerson*, Compensation.

exclusively (eks-klö′siv-li), *adv.* **1.** With the exclusion of all others; without admission of others to participation.

There he must rest, sole judge of his affairs,
While they might rule *exclusively* in theirs.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 71.

The powers and privileges which the twelve were to exercise *exclusively* are now to be exercised by others.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

2. With the exclusion of the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series, as in an account or number) mentioned; not admitting or reckoning these parts; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively;* the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

exclusiveness (eks-klö′siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exclusive, in any sense of that word.

French *exclusiveness* and the hatred of compromise, then, is the first reason why representative institutions have not flourished in France.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 99.

exclusivism (eks-klö′siv-izm), *n.* [= Sp. *exclusivismo;* as *exclusive* + *-ism.*] The practice of excluding or of being exclusive; exclusiveness.

In Geneva and Lausanne I understood that a more than American *exclusivism* prevailed in families that held themselves to be peculiarly good, and believed themselves very old. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 578.

exclusivist (eks-klö′siv-ist), *n.* [< *exclusive* + *-ist.*] One who favors exclusivism or exclusiveness in some particular direction.

Cannot these *exclusivists* see . . . the unlovely, unfraternal position into which their logic thrusts them?
The Independent (New York), Jan. 6, 1870.

exclusory (eks-klö′sọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *exclusorius*, < L. *exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude.*] Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude.
Bailey, 1731.

excoct† (eks-kokt′), *v. t.* [< L. *excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out, < *ex*, out, + *coquere*, cook, boil: see *cook*[1].] To boil out; extract by boiling.

Salt and sugar, which are *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 843.

excoction† (eks-kok′shọn), *n.* [< L. *excoctio(n-)*, a boiling or baking thoroughly, < *excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out: see *excoct.*] The act of excocting or boiling out.

In the *excoctions* and depurations of metals it is a familiar error, that to advance *excoction* they augment the heat of the furnace or the quantity of the injection.
Bacon, Learning, v. 2.

excodication† (eks-kod-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *excodicatio(n-)*, *excaudicatio(n-)*, < *excodicare*, *excaudicare*, < L. *ex*, out, + *codex*, *caudex*, stem, trunk.] Removal of the earth from the root of a vine.

Atte Jannerie ablaqueacion
The vynes axe [ask] in places temporate;
Italiens *excodicacion*
Hitt calle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

excogitate (eks-koj′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excogitated*, ppr. *excogitating.* [< L. *excogitatus*, pp. of *excogitare* (> It. *escogitare* = Sp. Pg. *excogitar* = OF. *excogiter*), think out, contrive, devise, < *ex*, out, + *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] To think out; contrive; devise.

They have also wittily *excogitated* and devised instruments of divers fashions.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

In his incomparable warres and busynes almost incredible, he [Cæsar] dydde *excogitate* most excellent pollycies and deuyses, to vanquish or subdewe his ennemyes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

He must first think, and *excogitate* his matter, then choose his words. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Did at last *excogitate*
How he might keep the good and leave the bad.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 121.

excogitation (eks-koj-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excogitation* = Pg. *excogitação*, < L. *excogitatio(n-)*, < *excogitare*, think out: see *excogitate.*] A thinking out; the act of devising in the mind; contrivance.

The labour of *excogitation* is too violent to last long.
Johnson, Rasselas, xliii.

ex commodo (eks kom′ọ̄-dō). [L.] Leisurely.

excommune† (eks-kọ-mūn′), *v. t.* [< F. *excommunier* (OF., in vernacular form, *escomengier*, *escomungier*, etc.) = Pr. *escomeniar*, *escomengar*, *escumenjar*, *escumergar* = Sp. *excomulgar* = Pg. *excommungar* = It. *escomunicare*, *scomunicare*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate.*] To exclude from communion, fellowship, or participation; excommunicate.

Poets indeed were *excommuned* Plato's commonwealth.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 21.

excommunicable (eks-kọ-mū′ni-ka-bl), *a.* [< *excommunic-ate* + *-able.*] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; that may incur or give occasion for excommunication.

Yea although they bee impious idolaters, wicked heretickes, persons *excommunicable*, yea, and cast out for notorious improbitie.
Bp. Hall, Apology, Advert. to the Reader.

What offences are *excommunicable*.
Keble.

excommunicant (eks-kọ-mū′ni-kant), *n.* [< LL. *excommunican(t-)s*, ppr. of *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate.* The form prop. means 'one who excommunicates.' Sense 2 is properly that belonging to *excommunicate*, *n.*] 1†. One who excommunicates. —2. One who has been excommunicated.

Innumerable swarms of *excommunicants* — Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenses, Hussites.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 416.

excommunicate (eks-kọ-mū′ni-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excommunicated*, ppr. *excommunicating.* [< LL. *excommunicatus*, pp. of *excommunicare*, expel from communion, < L. *ex*, out, + *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate.*] 1. *Eccles.*, to cut off by an ecclesiastical sentence, either from the sacraments of the church or from all fellowship and intercourse with its members. See *excommunication.*

Christ hath *excommunicated* no nation, no shire, no house, no man; he gives none of his ministers leave to say to any man, thou art not redeemed.
Donne, Sermons, iii.

Elizabeth was *excommunicated*, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance, by four successive Popes.
Phelan, quoted in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, p. 227.

Hence—2. To expel from and deprive of the privileges of membership in any association.

I trow you must *excommunicate* me, or els you must goe without their companie, or we shall wante no quareling.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 57.

3†. To prohibit on pain of excommunication.

Martin the 5 by his Bull not only prohibited, but . . . was the first that *excommunicated* the reading of heretical books. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 10.

excommunicate (eks-kọ-mū′ni-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *excommunicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Cut off from communion; excommunicated.

Thou shalt stand curs'd and *excommunicate;*
And blessed shall he be that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretic.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Offenders they put from their fellowship: and he which is thus *excommunicate* may not receiue food offered of any other, but, eating grasse and herbes, is consumed with famine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

II. *n.* One who is excommunicated; one cut off from any privilege.

Poor Fernando, for her sake, must stand
An *excommunicate* from every blessing.
Shirley, The Brothers, iii. 1.

Because thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that *Excommunicate*, in that House thou shalt die.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

I . . . was accordingly considered an *excommunicate*, and had so many little pieces of private malice practised on me . . . that I found myself obliged to comply and pay the money. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 79.

excommunication (eks-kọ-mū-ni-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excommunication* = Pr. *escumeniazon* = Sp. *excomulgación*, *excomunicación* (obs.) = It. *escomunicazione*, *scomunicazione*, < LL. *excommunicatio(n-)*, < *excommunicare*, pp. *excommunicatus*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate, v.*] A cutting off or casting out from communication; deprivation of communion or the privileges of intercourse; specifically, the formal exclusion of a person from religious communion and privileges. Excommunication, often with very severe consequences, was practised in various ways among the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Jews, and is still in use among the Mohammedans. In the early Christian church it consisted simply in the exclusion of an offending member from fellowship by some formal action, and this is the practice in most modern Protestant churches. As the power of the church increased, excommunication became more complicated in method and severe in effect. As now practised in the Roman Catholic and related churches, it may be either partial or total, temporary or perpetual. By the partial, called the *minor* or *lesser excommunication*, the offender is suspended from the use of the sacraments, and perhaps from the privileges of church worship; by the total, or the *major* or *greater excommunication*, he is also cut off from the society and fellowship of the church, and it may be from all intercourse with its members. Further distinctions as to the sentence and its effects are made in the Roman Catholic Church. See *anathema, discipline.*

Bring into the Church of England open discipline of *excommunication*, that open sinners may be stricken withal.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The act of *excommunication* . . . neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible, but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

Excommunication seems but a light thing when there are many communions. It was no light thing when it was equivalent to outlawry; when the person excommunicated might be seized and imprisoned at the will of the ordinary; when he was cut off from all holy offices; when no one might speak to him, trade with him, or show him the most trivial courtesy; and when his friends, if they dared to assist him, were subject to the same penalties.
Froude, Hist. Eng., I. 185.

Excommunication by candle. See *candle.*

excommunicator (eks-kọ-mū′ni-kā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *excommunicator*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate, v.*] One who excommunicates.

He caused all the infringers of it to be horribly excommunicated by all the bishops of England, in his owne presence, and of all his barons; and himselfe was one of the *excommunicators.* *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, i. 19.

excommunicatory (eks-kọ-mū′ni-kā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= OF. *excommunicatoire;* < ML. *excommunicatorius*, < LL. *excommunicare*, excommunicate: see *excommunicate, v.*] Relating to or causing excommunication.

excommunion† (eks-kọ-mū′nyọn), *n.* [= Pg. *excommunhão*, < ML. *excommunio(n-)*, < L. *ex*, out of, + *communio(n-)*, communion. Cf. *excommunicate.*] Excommunication.

Excommunion is the utmost of Ecclesiastical Judicature, a spiritual putting to death.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

ex concesso (eks kon-ses′ō). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *concesso*, abl. of *concessum*, neut. of *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede.*] From what has been conceded or granted: as, an argument *ex concesso* (that is, from what has been granted to that which is to be proved).

excoriable (eks-kō′ri-a-bl), *a.* [< *excori-ate* + *-able.*] Capable of being excoriated or flayed; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

Observable in such a natural net as the scaly covering of fishes, of mullets, carps, tenches, &c., even in such as are *excoriable*, and consist of smaller scales.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

excoriate (eks-kō′ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excoriated*, ppr. *excoriating.* [< LL. *excoriatus*, pp. of *excoriare* (> It. *escoriare* = Sp. Pg. *excoriar* = F. *excorier*), strip off the skin, < L. *ex*, out, off, + *corium*, the skin: see *coriaceous.*] 1. To flay; strip off the skin of. *Bailey*, 1731. Hence—2. To abrade; gall; break and remove the outer layers of (the skin) in any manner.

The heat of the Island Squauena Gregory used to call infernal; for, says he, it *excoriates* the skin, melts hard Indian wax in a cabinet, and sears your shoes like a red hot iron. *Boyle*, Works, V. 694.

excoriation (eks-kō-ri-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excoriation* = Pr. *excoriacio* = Sp. *excoriación* = Pg. *excoriação* = It. *escoriazione*, < L. **excoriatio(n-)*, < *excoriare*, strip off the skin: see *excoriate.*] 1. The act of flaying; the operation of stripping off the skin. *Bailey*, 1731. Hence—2. The act or process of abrading or galling; especially, a breaking or removal of the outer layers of the skin.

Full twenty years and more, our labouring stage
Has lost on this incorrigible age:
Our poets, the John Ketches of the nation,
Have seem'd to lash ye, even to *excoriation.*
Dryden, Prol. to Albion and Albanius, l. 4.

3. An abraded, galled, or broken surface of the skin.

It healeth weeping eies that have run with water a long time, and the *excoriations* or frettings of the eye-lids.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 3.

4†. The act of stripping of possessions; spoliation; robbery.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort. *Howell.*

excorticate (eks-kôr′ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excorticated*, ppr. *excorticating.* [< ML. *excorticatus*, pp. of *excorticare*, strip off the bark or rind, < L. *ex*, off, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cork*[1], *corticate.*] To strip off the bark or rind of.

Moss . . . is to be rubbed and scraped off with some fit instrument of wood, which may not *excorticate* the tree.
Evelyn, Sylva, xxix.

excortication (eks-kôr-ti-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *excorticate* + *-ion.*] The act of stripping off bark.
E. Phillips, 1706.

excreable† (eks′krē-a-bl), *a.* [< L. *excreabilis*, *exscreabilis*, < *excreare*, *exscreare*, spit out: see *excreate.*] Capable of being excreated or discharged by spitting. *Coles*, 1717.

excreate† (eks′krē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *excreatus*, *exscreatus*, pp. of *excreare*, *exscreare*, cough up, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *screare*, cough, hawk, hem.] To spit out; discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting. *Cockeram.*

excreation† (eks-krē-ā′shọn), *n.* The act of spitting out. *Bailey*, 1731.

excrement[1] (eks′krē-mẹnt), *n.* [= D. *excrement* = G. *excremente*, pl., = Dan. Sw. *exkrementer*, pl., < F. *excrément* = Sp. Pg. *excremento* = It. *escremento*, < L. *excrementum*, what is sifted out, refuse, usually of animal ejections, ordure, < *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, sift out, separate: see *excern, excrete.*] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, the feces.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen
From general *excrement.* *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

excrement[2] (eks′krē-ment), *n.* [With sense due appar. to *excrescence*, < LL. *excrementum*, an elevation, prominence, ML. also an increase, lit. that which has grown up, < L. *excrescere*, grow out, grow up, rise: see *excrescent*. Cf. *increment*.] Anything growing naturally on the living body, as hair, nails, feathers, etc.; an outgrowth or natural excrescence. [Rare.]

Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an *excrement?* *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

Upon this [head] grows the hair, which though it be esteemed an *excrement*, is of great use to cherish and keep warm the brain. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

excremental (eks-krē-men′tal), *a.* [= Sp. *excremental* = It. *escrementale;* as *excrement*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling excrement.

Whether those little dusty particles, upon the lower side of the leaves, be seeds and seminal parts, or rather, as it is commonly conceived, *excremental* separations, we have not been able to determine. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

excrementary (eks-krē-men′ta-ri), *a.* [< *excrement* + *-ary*[1].] Excrementitious.

Wherever this man speaks, one gets a perception of Swedenborg's *Excrementary* Hells.
New York Tribune, May 17, 1862.

excrementitial (eks″krē-men-tish′al), *a.* Same as *excrementitious*.

excrementitious[1] (eks″krē-men-tish′us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *excrementicio*, < L. as if **excrementicius*, < *excrementum*, refuse, excrement: see *excrement*[1].] Pertaining to excrement; of the nature of excrement.

Excrementitious animal juices, such as musk [and] civet.
Goldsmith, Taste.

Rain-water collected from the roofs of houses, and stored in underground tanks, . . . is often polluted to a dangerous extent by *excrementitious* matters, and is rarely of sufficiently good quality to be employed for dietetic purposes with safety. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 553.

excrementitious[2] (eks″krē-men-tish′us), *a.* [< *excrement*[2] + *-itious;* after *excrementitious*[1].] Of the nature of a natural outgrowth or excrement.

Hair is but an *excrementitious* Thing.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 31.

excrescence, excrescency (eks-kres′ens, -en-si), *n.*; pl. *excrescences, excrescencies* (-en-sez, -siz). [= F. *excrescence* = Sp. *excrecencia* = Pg. *excrescencia* = It. *escrescenza* (fem. sing.), an excrescence, < L. *excrescentia*, morbid excrescences on the body, neut. pl. of *excrescen(t-)s*, growing out: see *excrescent*.] **1.** An abnormal superficial growth or appendage, as a wart or tubercle; anything which grows unnaturally, and without organic use, out of something else, as nutgalls; hence, a superfluity; a disfiguring addition.

Providence . . . assigns to christians no more but "food and raiment" for their own use: all other *excrescencies* of possessions being intrusted to the rich man's dispensation, only as to a steward. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

A man hath reason to doubt that his very best actions are sullied with some unhandsome *excrescency*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 799.

An *excrescence* and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden*.

2†. Figuratively, an extravagant or excessive outbreak: as, "*excrescences* of joy," *Jer. Taylor*. — **Cauliflower excrescence**, in *pathol.* See *cauliflower*.

excrescent (eks-kres′ent), *a.* [< L. *excrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excrescere*, grow out, grow up, rise up, in particular of morbid excrescences on the body, < *ex*, out, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*.] Growing out of something else; specifically, abnormally put forth or added; hence, superfluous and incongruous: as, a wart is an *excrescent* growth on the hand; *excrescent* knots on a tree; *excrescent* ornaments on a dress or on a building.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrescent* parts.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 49.

excrescential (eks-kre-sen′shal), *a.* [< *excrescence* (L. *excrescentia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling an excrescence; of the nature of an excrescence.

excreta (eks-krē′tä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, such substances as have really entered into the tissues of the body and are the product of its metabolism, as urine or sweat. In this restricted sense the word would not include the feces.

excretal (eks-krē′tal or eks′krē-tal), *a.* [< *excreta* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of excreta; excremental; excrementitious.

The surface waters of towns are certainly not clean, but where the streets are efficiently scavenged they are free from taint of human *excretal* refuse, and fit for admission into the rivers. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8836.

excrete (eks-krēt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excreted*, ppr. *excreting*. [< L. *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, sift out, separate: see *excern* and *excrement*[1]. Cf. *concrete, secrete*.] To throw out or eliminate; specifically, to eliminate from an organic body by a process of secretion and discharge.

Certain plants *excrete* sweet juice, apparently for the sake of eliminating something injurious from their sap.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 95.

excrete (eks′krēt), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *excreto*, < L. *excretum*, neut. of *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excrete*, *v.*] That which has been excreted; an excretion.

The fluid they excrete is the grand outlet for the nitrogenous *excretes* of the animal body.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 211.

excretion (eks-krē′shon), *n.* [= F. *excrétion* = Sp. *excreción* = Pg. *excreção* = It. *escrezione*, < L. as if **excretio(n-)*, < *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] **1.** The act of excreting.

In the case of the glands on the stipules of Vicia sativa, the *excretion* [of a sweet fluid] manifestly depends on changes in the sap, consequent on the sun shining brightly.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 403.

2. The substance excreted, as sweat or urine, or certain juices in plants.

Nor do they [toads] contain those urinary parts which are found in other animals, to avoid that serous *excretion*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

=**Syn.** *Excretion, Secretion.* *Secretion* is the more general word, and includes *excretion*. The latter is restricted to the elimination of useless or harmful substances from the body. Thus, the secretion of saliva or of milk would not be called *excretion;* but the latter term would be applied to the secretion of the urine. Both terms are applied to the products as well as to the functions.

excretive (eks-krē′tiv or eks′krē-tiv), *a.* [< *excrete* + *-ive*.] Having the power to excrete.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than necessary.
Harvey, Consumptions.

★**excretory** (eks′krē-tō-ri or eks-krē′tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *excrétoire* = Sp. Pg. *excretorio* = It. *escretorio*, < ML. *excretorius*, < L. *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to excretion.—**2.** Conducting off; serving for excretion: as, *excretory* ducts.

These glandules are respectively furnished with an artery, a vein, a nerve, and usually also an *excretory* vessel suitable to its size and uses. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 733.

The fact, however, of its being prolonged to the anus, which is in a different position in the larva and mature state, shows that the stomach serves, at least, as an *excretory* channel. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 20.

II. *n.* An excretory organ.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood.
Cheyne.

excruciable (eks-krō′shi-a-bl), *a.* [< L. *excruciabilis*, worthy of or deserving torture, torturing, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] Liable to torment; worthy to be tormented. *Bailey*, 1727.

excruciament†, *n.* [< L. as if **excruciamentum*, torture, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] Excruciation.

To this wild of sorrowes and *excruciament* she was confined. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 177).

excruciate (eks-krō′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excruciated*, ppr. *excruciating*. [< L. *excruciatus*, pp. of *excruciare* (> OF. *excrucier*), torture greatly, < *ex*, out, + *cruciare*, torture (on the cross), < *crux* (*cruc-*), cross: see *cruciate*[1], *crucify*, *cross*[1].] To torture; torment; inflict very severe pain upon, as if by crucifying: as, to *excruciate* the feelings.

Whilst they feel hell, being damned in their hate,
Their thoughts, like devils, them *excruciate*.
Drayton, Worldly Crosses.

excruciating (eks-krō′shi-ā-ting), *p. a.* **1.** Extremely painful; torturing; tormenting.

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears.
Bentley.

He had long been troubled with a cancer in his cheek, by which *excruciating* disease he died.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

The North American Indians . . . are trained from their infancy to the total suppression of their emotions of every kind, and endure the most *excruciating* torments at the stake without signs of suffering. *Everett*, Orations, I. 310.

2. Extremely precise or elaborate; extreme: as, *excruciating* politeness. [Colloq., U. S.]

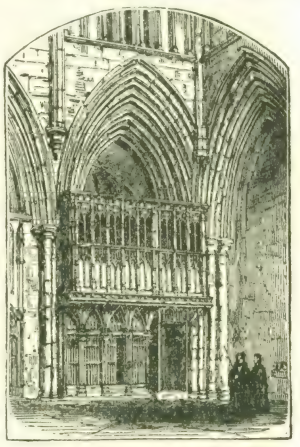
excruciatingly (eks-krō′shi-ā-ting-li), *adv.* **1.** In an excruciating manner.—**2.** Extremely: as, *excruciatingly* polite. [Colloq., U. S.]

excruciation (eks-krō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *excruciation*, < LL. *excruciatio(n-)*, < L. *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] The act of excruciating or inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being excruciated; torture.

The frettings, the thwartings, and the *excruciations* of life. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 57.

excubation† (eks-kū-bā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *excubatio(n-)*, a watching, keeping watch, < *excubare*, lie or sleep out of doors, usually lie out on guard, keep watch, < *ex*, out, + *cubare*, lie.] The act of watching or keeping guard.

excubitorium (eks-kū-bi-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *excubitoria* (-ä). [LL., a post where guards were stationed, < *excubare*, pp. *excubitus*, keep watch: see *excubation*.] In *arch.*, a gallery in a church where public watch was formerly kept at night on the eve of some festival, and from which the great shrines were observed. The watching-loft of St. Albans, in England, is a beautiful structure of wood; the excubitorium at Lichfield is a gallery over the door of the sacristy.



Excubitorium, or Watching-loft, St. Albans Cathedral, England.

excude† (eks-kud′), *v. t.* [< L. *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out, mold, form, make, < *ex*, out, + *cudere*, strike.] To beat out on an anvil; forge; coin. *Bailey*, 1727.

excudit (eks-kū′dit). [L., 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out: see *excude*.] Literally, he engraved (it): a word appended to the foot of an engraving, preceded by the name of the artist: as, Bartolozzi *excudit*.

exculpable (eks-kul′pa-bl), *a.* [< *exculp-ate* + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of exculpation. *Sir G. Buck*.

exculpate (eks-kul′pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exculpated*, ppr. *exculpating*. [< ML. **exculpatus*, pp. of **exculpare* (cf. ML. *exculpatio(n-)*), < L. *ex*, out, + *culpare*, blame, < *culpa*, fault, blame: see *culprit*. Cf. *inculpate*.] **1.** To clear from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; vindicate from an accusation of wrong-doing.

He *exculpated* himself from being the author of the heroic epistle. *W. Mason*, To Dr. Shebbeare, note.

2. Serve to relieve of or free from blame; serve as an excuse for. =**Syn.** To exonerate, acquit, absolve, pardon, justify.

exculpation (eks-kul-pā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *exculpatio(n-)*, < **exculpare*, pp. **exculpatus*, clear from blame: see *exculpate*.] The act of exculpating or of exonerating from a charge of fault or crime; vindication.

In Scotland, the law allows of an *exculpation*, by which the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing to be impossible. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

Letters of exculpation, in *Scots law*, a warrant granted at the suit of the accused citing witnesses in his defense.

exculpatory (eks-kul′pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *exculpate* + *-ory*.] Fitted or intended to clear from a charge of fault or guilt; exonerating; excusing: as, *exculpatory* evidence.

He [Pope] wrote an *exculpatory* letter to the Duke [of Chandos], which was answered with great magnanimity.
Johnson, Pope.

excur† (eks-kėr′), *v. i.* [< L. *excurrere*, run out, run forth, project, make an excursion or irruption, < *ex*, out, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] To go beyond proper limits; run to an extreme.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

ex curia (eks kū′ri-ä). [L.: *ex*, out of; *curia*, abl. of *curia*, court: see *curia*.] Out of court.

excurrent (eks-kur′ent), *a.* [< L. *excurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *excurrere*, run out, project: see *excur*.] **1** Running out.

The insoluble residue of the introduced food [in sponges], together with the fluid excreta, is carried out through the oscule by the *excurrent* water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 413.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything, as when the midrib of a leaf projects beyond the apex. (*b*) Prolonged to the very summit: applied to the trunk of a tree which is undivided to the top, as in the spruce, in distinction from a *deliquescent* growth.—**3.** Giving passage outward; affording exit: as, an *excurrent* orifice.

In higher forms of sponges . . . the chambers cease to open abruptly into the *excurrent* canals: each is prolonged into a narrow canal, aphodus or abitus, which usually directly, sometimes after uniting with one or more of its fellows, opens into an *excurrent* canal.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

excurse (eks-kėrs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excursed*, ppr. *excursing*. [< L. *excursus*, pp. of *excurrere*, run out, run forth, etc.: see *excur.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a digression or an excursion. [Rare.]

But how I *excurse!* Yet thou usedst to say thou likedst my excursions. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 71.

When the Franklins and Sabines were *excursing* in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 31.

II. *trans.* To pass or journey through. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

excursion (eks-kėr′shọn), *n.* [= F. *excursion* = Sp. *excursión* = Pg. *excursão* = It. *escursione*, < L. *excursio(n-)*, a running out, an inroad, invasion, a setting out, beginning of a speech, < *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excur.*] **1.** The act of running out or forth; hence, deviation from a fixed or usual course; a passing or advancing beyond fixed or usual limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

But in low numbers short *excursions* tries.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 738.

2. Digression; deviation; a wandering from a subject or main design; an excursus.

No *excursions* upon words, good doctor; to the question briefly. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

This *excursion* vpon this occasion, wherein I haue found diuers Interpreters mute, will (I hope) find pardon with the Reader, who happily himselfe may finde some better resolution. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 134.

I am not in a scribbling mood, and shall therefore make no *excursions*. *Cowper.*

3. A journey; specifically, a short journey, jaunt, or trip to some point for a special purpose, with the intention of speedy return: as, a pleasure *excursion;* a scientific *excursion.*

Making an *excursion* to S. Thecla from Sidonaia, we dined at Touaney, in a house appointed for the entertainment of strangers. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 132.

4. A company traveling together for a special purpose; a joint expedition, especially a holiday expedition.

An *excursion* numbering several hundreds, gathered along the river towns by the benevolent enterprise of railway officials, came up to the mountain one day.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 65.

5. In *physics*, the amplitude or departure from its mean position of a body having a periodic motion: as, the *excursion* of a planet from the ecliptic, or the *excursion* of the prong of a tuning-fork.

That sleepy-looking kind of escapement in which the second-hand moves very slowly and the *excursion* of the pendulum beyond the impulse is very little.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 89.

6. In *mach.*, the range of stroke of any moving part; the travel: as, the *excursion* of a piston-rod.—**7†.** A projecting addition to a building. *Davies.*

Sure I am that small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorcetshire (respect it East or West) is commonly called an orial. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 285.

Circle of excursion, a circle in the heavens parallel to the ecliptic and so drawn that it is not traversed by any or by some one of the planets.=**Syn.** *Trip, Travel*, etc. See *journey, n.*

excursion (eks-kėr′shọn), *v. t.* [< *excursion, n.*] To make an excursion. [Rare.]

Yesterday I *excursioned* twenty miles: to-day I write a few letters. *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

excursional (eks-kėr′shọn-al), *a.* [< *excursion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of an excursion.

Pray let me divide the little *excursional* excesses of the journey among the gentlemen.
Dickens, To Mrs. Cowden Clarke, Letters (1848), III. 98.

excursioner (eks-kėr′shọn-ėr), *n.* An excursionist. [Rare.]

The royal *excursioners* did not return till between six and seven o'clock. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 111.

excursionist (eks-kėr′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *excursion* + *-ist.*] One who makes an excursion; specifically, a member of a company making a journey for pleasure.

An excursion is always resented by the regular occupants of a summer resort, who look down upon the *excursionists*, while they condescend to be amused by them.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 64.

excursionize (eks-kėr′shọn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *excursionized*, ppr. *excursionizing*. [< *excursion* + *-ize.*] To make an excursion; take part in an excursion. *Imp. Dict.*

excursive (eks-kėr′siv), *a.* [< *excurse* + *-ive.*] **1.** Given to making excursions; rambling; wandering. *Johnson.* Hence—**2.** Veering from point to point; wandering off from a subject; deviating; desultory; erratic: as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination.

He [William IV.] made another speech in French, in the course of which he travelled over every variety of topic that suggested itself to his *excursive* mind.
Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 17, 1831.

excursively (eks-kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In an excursive manner.

The flesh of animals which feed *excursively* is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. *Boswell*, Johnson.

excursiveness (eks-kėr′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being excursive; a disposition to ramble or deviate.

Remember that your *excursiveness* (allow me the word; I had a rasher in my head) upon old maids and your lord can only please yourself.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 313.

Excursores (eks-kėr-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *excursor*, a runner, skirmisher, scout, < *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excur.*] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the snatchers, comprising sundry birds which secure their prey as do the shrikes and flycatchers, which sally forth to snatch it and return to their post after such an excursion. [Not in use.]

excursus (eks-kėr′sus), *n.*; pl. *excursus* or *excursuses* (-sus, -ez). [< L. *excursus*, a sally, inroad, excursion, digression, < *excurrere*, run out: see *excur.*] **1.** A digression; an excursion.

Catechising concerning articles of export and import, with an occasional *excursus* of more indirect utility.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 211.

Returning, now, from the *excursus* upon the topic of command of language, let us pass to consider a fourth cause of the formation of a loose style.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 107.

2. A dissertation inserted in a work, as an edition of a classic, to elucidate some obscure or important point of the text.

The principal point to be noticed in the *excursuses* is that a suggestion is made which carries the theory of a Judeo-Christian origin of the Teaching further than it has yet been pushed. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 103.

excurvate, excurvated (eks-kėr′vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *curvatus*, curved, bent: see *curvate.*] Everted; excurved.

excurvature (eks-kėr′vā-tūr), *n.* [< *excurvate* + *-ure*, after *curvature.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being excurved. (*b*) A part of a margin, mark, etc., curved outwardly, or away from the center of the body or organ.

excurved (eks-kėrvd′), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + E. *curved.*] In *zoöl.*, curved outward, or away from the disk or center of a part or an organ: as, an *excurved* margin; an *excurved* mark.—**Excurved antennæ,** in *entom.*, antennæ constantly curved outward or away from each other.

excusable (eks-kū′zạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *excusable*, < OF. *excusable*, F. *excusable* = Pr. Sp. *excusable* = Pg. *escusavel* = It. *scusabile*, < L. *excusabilis*, *excussabilis*, < *excusare, excussare*, excuse: see *excuse.*] **1.** Deserving to be excused; pardonable: as, the man is *excusable.*

Nay, nay, Octavia, not only that—
That were *excusable*, that, and thousands more
Of semblable import—but he hath wag'd
New wars 'gainst Pompey. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4.

A little timidity is *excusable* in a statesman placed in a prominent station. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 194.

2. Admitting of excuse or palliation: as, an *excusable* delay.

Before the Gospel impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson.*

Excusable homicide. See *homicide*2.=**Syn.** *Pardonable*, etc. See *venial. Excusable, Justifiable.* An action injurious to another is *excusable* when not entirely free from blame yet not ill-intentioned or culpably negligent; *justifiable*, when so far provoked or necessitated as to be entirely free from blame.

These sort of speeches, issuing from just and honest indignation, are sometimes *excusable*, sometimes commendable. *Barrow*, Works, I. xvi.

Clive was more than Omichund's match in Omichund's own arts. The man, he said, was a villain. Any artifice which would defeat such knavery was *justifiable.*
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

excusableness (eks-kū′zạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

excusably (eks-kū′zạ-bli), *adv.* In an excusable manner; so as to be pardoned; without blame.

Why may not I *excusably* agree with St. Chrysostom?
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy, p. 16.

If even then we refuse it [restitution], unless the cause be that we *excusably* mistake the nature of the case, we preserve no ground for hope. *Secker*, Works, I. xii.

excusation† (eks-kū-zā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *excusacion*, < OF. *excusation*, F. *excusation* = Pr. *excuzatio* = Sp. *excusación* = Pg. *escusação* = It. *scusazione*, < L. *excusatio(n-)*, *excussatio(n-)*, < *excusare, excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] Excuse; apology.

For oure mys-meuyng mon we make;
Helpe may none *excusacioune.*
York Plays, p. 501.

Ye shall not withstond nor disobaey the somnes of the Master and Wardens for the tyme beyng, but there-to be obedyent at al tymys, with owt resonabell *excusacion.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time. *Bacon*, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

★**excusator†** (eks′kū-zā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *excusador* = Pg. *escusador* = It. *scusatore*, < LL. *excusator, excussator*, < L. *excusare, excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or apology.

This brought on the sending an *excusator* in the name of the king and kingdom, to show that the king was not bound to appear upon the citation.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation.

excusatory (eks-kū′zā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *excusatoire*, < ML. *excusatorius*, < L. *excusare, excussare*, excuse: see *excuse, v.*] Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical: as, an *excusatory* plea.

Yet upon further advice, having sent an *excusatory* letter to the king, they withdrew themselves into divers parts beyond the seas. *Lives of English Worthies.*

He made *excusatory* answers.
Wood, Ann. Univ. Oxford, 1557.

excuse (eks-kūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excused*, ppr. *excusing*. [< ME. *excusen, escusen*, < OF. *excuser, escuser*, F. *excuser* = Sp. *excusar* = Pg. *escusar* = It. *scusare*, < L. *excusare, excussare*, excuse, allege in excuse, lit. free from a charge, < *ex*, out, + *causa, caussa*, a charge: see *cause.* Cf. *accuse.*] **1.** To offer an excuse or apology for: often reflexively.

Sche of that sclaunder *excused* hire al-gate,
& seide the child was in the see sunken ful 3ore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4045.

Think ye that we *excuse ourselves* unto you?
2 Cor. xii. 19.

He *excused* his conduct to others, and perhaps to himself, by pleading that, as a commissioner, he might be able to prevent much evil. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To furnish or serve as an excuse or apology for; serve as justification for; justify.

Ignorance of the Law *excuses* no man.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 65.

He alleges the uprightness of his intentions to *excuse* his possible failings. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

The sinne or ignoraunce of the priestes shall not *excuse* the people. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. To pardon, as a fault; forgive entirely, or overlook as venial or not blameworthy.

I must *excuse*
What cannot be amended. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7.

4. To free or release from an obligation or duty; release by favor.

In the evening he sent me out of the Palace, desiring to be *excused*, that he could not entertain me all night.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 99.

I pray thee have me *excused.* Luke xiv. 19.

5. To remit; refrain from exacting: as, to *excuse* a fine.—**6.** To regard, permit, or receive with indulgence.

Excuse some courtly strains.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 215.

If ever despondency and asperity could be *excused* in any man, they might have been *excused* in Milton.
Macaulay, Milton.

7. To shield from blame.

When he was at school he was whipped thrice a week for faults he took upon him to *excuse* others.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

=**Syn. 2.** To extenuate.—**4.** To exempt, release, let off.

excuse (eks-kūs′), *n.* [< F. *excuse* = Sp. *excusa* = Pg. *escusa* = It. *scusa*, an excuse; from the verb.] **1.** The act of excusing or apologizing, exculpating or justifying.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

2. A plea offered or reason given in extenuation of a fault or a failure in duty; an apology: as, the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.

Noo man then be absent wt-oute a resonable and sufficiaunt *excuse*, vppon payne of euery Broder absente a li. of wax, to be paied to the Gilde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

They ever returning, and the planters so farre absent, who could contradict their *excuses?*
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 146.

I reject, at once, all such defence, *excuse*, or apology, or whatever else it may be called.
D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

3. That which serves as a reason or ground for excusing; an extenuating or justifying fact or argument, or what is adduced as such by way of apology or to secure pardon.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot,
It hath the *excuse* of youth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

There is no *excuse* to forget what everything prompts unto us. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own *excuse* for being.
Emerson, The Rhodora.

=**Syn.** *Apology, Excuse, Plea.* See *apology.*

excuseless (eks-kūs'les), *a.* [< *excuse*, *n.*, + *-less.*] 1. Having no excuse.

You are likely to come so *excuseless* to your torments, so unpitied and so scorned, so without all honour in your sufferings. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 524.

2. Inexcusable.

excusement† (eks-kūz'ment), *n.* [< ME. *excusement*, < OF. *excusement* = Pr. *escusament* = It. *scusamento*, < LL. *excusamentum*, an excuse, < L. *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*, *v.*] An excuse.

But there ayene the counsaile saide
That thei be nought excused so,
For he is one and thei be two:
And two have more witte than one,
So thilke *excusement* was none.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

excuser (eks-kū'zėr), *n.* 1. One who offers excuses or pleads for himself or for another.

In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness. *Swift.*

2†. One who obtains the release of another from a duty, etc., by taking his place; a substitute. *N. E. D.*

excuss (eks-kus'), *v. t.* [< L. *excussus*, pp. of *excutere*, shake out or off, < *ex*, out, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss.*] 1†. To shake off or out; get rid of.

They could not totally *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, i. 1.

2†. To discuss; unfold; decipher.

To take some pains in *excussing* some old documents.
F. Junius.

3. To seize and detain by law, as goods.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excussed*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

excussion† (eks-kush'ọn), *n.* [= Sp. *excusión* = Pg. *excussão* = It. *escussione*, < LL. *excussio(n-)*, a shaking down, < L. *excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out: see *excuss.*] 1. The act of excussing, discussing, unfolding, or deciphering; discussion.

Aphorisms . . . cannot be made but out of the pyth and heart of sciences: for illustration and *excussion* are cut off; variety of example is cut off.
Bacon, On Learning, vi. 2.

2. A seizing by law; in *civil law*, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt; discussion.

excussory† (eks-kus'ọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *excussorius*, serving to shake out, < *excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out or off: see *excuss.*] Shaking off or out. *Bailey*, 1727.

excutient† (eks-kū'shi-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *excutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *excutere*, shake out or off: see *excuss.*] Shaking off. *Bailey*, 1727.

ex div. An abbreviation of *ex dividendo* (without the dividend), used on the stock exchange, and implying that the stock, bond, or other security is bought and sold without the dividend due or accruing. Also written *ex d.* and *xd.*

exe[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*[1].

exe[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*[2].

exeat (eks'ẹ-at), *n.* [L., let him depart, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire*, go out, depart: see *exit.*] 1. Leave of absence granted to a student in the English universities.

Exeats, or permission to go down during term, were never granted but in cases of life and death, and an unusual number of chapels were exacted. [Cambridge.]
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 181, note.

2. Permission granted by a bishop to a priest to leave his diocese. See *ne exeat.*

exec. An abbreviation of *executor.*

execrable (ek'sẹ-krạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *exécrable* = Sp. *execrable* = Pg. *execravel* = It. *esecrabile*, < L. *execrabilis*, *exsecrabilis*, < *execrare*, *exsecrare*, curse: see *execrate.*] 1. Deserving to be execrated or cursed; very hateful; abhorred; abominable: as, an *execrable* wretch.

Try whether you can make a Conquest of yourself, in subduing this *execrable* custom [of swearing].
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Whence and what art thou, *execrable* shape?
Milton, P. L., ii. 681.

But is an enemy so *execrable* that, though in captivity, his wishes and comforts are to be disregarded and even crossed? I think not. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 159.

2. Very bad; intolerable: as, an *execrable* pun. [Colloq.]—**3**†. Piteous; lamentable; cruel.

The *execrable* passion of Christ.
R. Hill, Pathway to Pity (1629), p. 49.

=**Syn.** *Flagitious, Villainous*, etc. (see *nefarious*), cursed, accursed, detestable; odious.

execrableness (ek'sẹ-krạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being execrable. [Rare.]

execrably (ek'sẹ-krạ-bli), *adv.* In an execrable manner; detestably.

Such a person deserved to bear the guilt of a fact so *execrably* base. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxvi.

execrate (ek'sẹ-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *execrated*, ppr. *execrating.* [< L. *execratus*, *exsecratus*, pp. of *execrare*, *exsecrare* (= It. *esecrare* = Sp. Pg. *execrar* = F. *exécrer*), take a solemn oath with imprecations, curse, < *ex*, out, + *sacrare*, consecrate, also declare accursed: see *sacred.* Cf. *consecrate*, *desecrate.*] 1. To curse; imprecate evil upon; hence, to detest utterly; abhor; abominate.

They gaze upon the links that hold them fast,
With eyes of anguish, *execrate* their lot,
Then shake them in despair and dance again.
Cowper, Task, ii. 665.

He [Pitt] *execrated* the Hanoverian connection, . . . [then] declared that Hanover ought to be as dear to us as Hampshire. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

He was very generally *execrated* as the real source of the disturbances of the kingdom.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

2†. To declare to be accursed; denounce as deserving to be cursed or abominated.

As if mere plebeian noise . . . were enough to . . . *execrate* anything as . . . devilish.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 156.

The learned Le Fevre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, *execrating* the flute and all the commentators on it. *Colman*, Comedies of Terence, Pref., p. 33.

=**Syn.** See comparison under *malediction.*

execration (ek-sẹ-krā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exécration* = Sp. *execración* = Pg. *execração* = It. *esecrazione*, < L. *execratio(n-)*, *exsecratio(n-)*, a cursing, < *execrare*, curse: see *execrate.*] 1. The act of cursing; imprecation of evil; malediction; utter detestation expressed.

Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

There was another form of consecration, or, we should rather say, of *execration*, by which the vengeance of one or more deities was invoked on an offender, and he was solemnly consigned to them for punishment in this world and the next. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 193.

2. The object execrated; a thing held in abomination.

They shall be an *execration*, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach. Jer. xliv. 12.

=**Syn.** *Curse, Imprecation*, etc. See *malediction.*

execrationst (ek-sẹ-krā'shus), *a.* [< *execrati-on* + *-ous.*] Imprecatory; cursing; execrative.

A whole volley of such like *execrationst* wishes.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 99.

execrative (ek'sẹ-krā-tiv), *a.* [< *execrate* + *-ive.*] Imprecating evil; cursing; denouncing.

Into the body of the poor Tatars, *execrative* Roman history intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature to this day.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratively (ek'sẹ-krā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an execrative manner; with cursing.

Foul old Rome screamed *execratively* her loudest, so that the true shape of many things is lost for us.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratory (ek'sẹ-krā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. as if **execratorius*, **exsecratorius*, < L. *execrare*, *exsecrare*, curse: see *execrate.*] **I.** *a.* Denunciatory; abusive.

I shall take the liberty of narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct without *execratory* comment, certain that he will still receive his just reward of condemnation.
Kingsley, Yeast, xiv.

II. *n.*; pl. *execratories* (-riz). A formulary of execration.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them, wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 179.

exect†, *v. t.* See *exsect.*

exection†, *n.* See *exsection.*

executable (ek'sẹ-kū-tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *exécutable* = Sp. *ejecutable*; as *execute* + *-able.*] Capable of being executed or carried out.

The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions. *Edinburgh Rev.*, Jan., 1856, p. 244.

executant (eg-zek'ū-tạnt), *n.* [< F. *exécutant*, ppr. of *exécuter*, execute: see *execute.*] One who executes or performs; specifically, in *music*, a performer, whether vocal or instrumental.

Great *executants* on the organ. *De Quincey.*

Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

The *executant* . . . may be congratulated upon his return to the concert-room. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 59.

execute (ek'sẹ-kūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *executed*, ppr. *executing.* [< ME. *executen* (= D. *executeren*), < OF. *executer*, F. *exécuter* = Sp. *ejecutar* = Pg. *executar* = It. *esecutare*, execute, < L. *executus*, *exsecutus*, pp. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, pursue, follow out, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, follow: see *sue*, *sequent.* Cf. *persecute*, *prosecute.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To follow out or through to the end; perform completely, as something projected, prescribed, or ordered; carry into complete effect; accomplish: as, to *execute* a purpose, plan, design, or scheme.

They were as ferfent as ony fyre
To *execute* her lordys byddyng.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 138.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or obscure,
Can *execute* their aery purposes.
Milton, P. L., i. 430.

2. To perform or do: as, to *execute* a difficult gymnastic feat; to *execute* a piece of music.

If the acceleration which tends to restore a body to its median position bear a fixed proportion to the displacement, the body will *execute* a simple harmonic motion whose period is independent of the amplitude of oscillation. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 77.

3. In *law*: (*a*) To complete and give validity to, as a legal instrument, by performing whatever is required by law to be done, as by signing and sealing, attestation, authentication, etc.: as, to *execute* a deed or lease. An instrument is said to be *executed* when it is so authenticated as to be complete as an instrument, although the contract or declaration of purpose embodied in the instrument may still remain executory. See *executory contract*, under *contract.* (*b*) To perform or carry out fully, as the conditions of a deed, contract, etc. A contract containing reciprocal obligations may in this sense be *executed* on one side while remaining executory on the other, as, for instance, when the purchaser pays the price in full before he receives a conveyance.

4. To give effect to; put in force; enforce: as, to *execute* law or justice; to *execute* a writ; to *execute* judgment or vengeance.

This King [William I.] ordained so good Laws, and had them so well *executed*, that it is said a Girl might carry a bag of Money all the Country over without Danger of robbing. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

But, for the use of arms he did not understand,
Except some rock or tree, that, coming next to hand,
He ras'd out of the earth to *execute* his rage.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 477.

He who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be *executed.*
Lincoln, quoted in The Century, XXXIV. 390.

5. To perform judgment or sentence on; specifically, to inflict capital punishment on; put to death in accordance with law or the sentence of a court: as, to *execute* a traitor.

The duke hath lost never a man, but one that is like to be *executed* for robbing a church. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

Hence—**6.** To put to death; kill; do to death.

The treacherous Falstolfe wounds my heart!
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Executed consideration, contract, estate, etc. See the nouns.—**Executed trust,** one manifested by an instrument which defines its terms, as distinguished from an *executory trust*, or one so manifested as to require a further instrument to declare some of its terms. See *executory.*—**Executed use,** a use to which the legal title has been united, either by conveyance or by force of the statute of uses. See *use.*=**Syn. 1.** *Accomplish, Effect*, etc. (see *perform*), fulfil, consummate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To carry out or accomplish a course of action, a purpose, or a plan; produce an effect or result aimed at.

There comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Cassio following him with determin'd sword,
To *execute* upon him. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Judgment commands,
But resolution *executes*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

With courage on he goes; doth *execute*
With counsel; and returns with victory.
Daniel, Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

2. To perform a piece of music: as, he *executes* well.

executet†, *a.* [ME. *execut*, < L. *executus*, *exsecutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Executed; accomplished.

Execut was al. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 622.

executer (ek'sẹ-kū-tėr), *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. See *executor.*

Would it not redound to the discredit of an earthly prince, to permit, that . . . the *executers* of his edicts should have the least injury offered them?
Barrow, Works, I. xii.

execution (ek-sē-kū′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *execucion* (= D. *executie* = G. *execution* = Dan. Sw. *exekution*), < OF. *execution*, F. *exécution* = Sp. *ejecución* = Pg. *execução* = It. *esecuzione*, < L. *executio*(*n*-), *exsecutio*(*n*-), a carrying out, performance, a prosecution, etc., < *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, carry out, execute: see *execute*.] **1.** The act or process of completing or accomplishing; the act or process of carrying out in accordance with a plan, a purpose, or an order.

Whatsoever thou, Lord, hast decreed to thyself above in heaven, give me a holy assiduity of endeavour, and peace of conscience in the *execution* of thy decrees here.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

The intention is good, and the method indicated is no doubt sound, but it is impossible to speak highly of the *execution*. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 172.

2. The act of performing or doing, in general; performance; hence, mode, method, or style of performance; the way in which a desired effect is produced; especially, in *art* and *music*, the technical skill manifested; facility in the manipulation of a work or an instrument, in singing, or in performing a part.

No art of *execution* could redeem the faults of such a design. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

If Petrarch had put nothing more into his sonnets than *execution*, there are plenty of Italian sonneteers who would be his match. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 420.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The act of affixing, as to an instrument, the tokens of assent, as by signing, sealing, delivering, etc., or by the performance of such acts and the observance of such forms as are required by law to make it the act of the party: as, the *execution* of a deed. (*b*) The instrument, warrant, or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment of a court into effect: properly called a *writ of execution*. An execution for debt is issued by a court or an officer of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a marshal or a constable, on the property or person of the debtor.

The *writ of execution*, that
Her heading did perport:
The which was executed soone
And in a solemne sort.
Warner, Albion's England, x. 56.

(*c*) Popularly, the levy itself.

Lady Sneer. But do your brother's distresses increase?
Joseph S. Every hour. I am told he has had another *execution* in the house yesterday.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

4. The act of giving effect (to) or of carrying into effect; the act of enforcing; enforcement; especially, the carrying into effect of the sentence or judgment of a court.

The dealings of men who administer government, and unto whom the *execution* of that law belongeth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

Specifically—**5.** The carrying out of a death sentence; capital punishment; the act of putting to death as directed by a judge of court: as, the *execution* of a murderer.

The high court of justice appointed a committee to inspect the parts about Whitehall for a convenient place for the *execution* of the King. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 244.

I believe that I could show that all the *executions* for religious causes in England, by all sides and during all time, are not so many as were the sentences of death passed in one year of the reign of George III. for one single sort of crime, the forging of bank-notes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 329.

6. Effective work, or the result attained by it: generally after *do*: as, the speech *did* good *execution* for our side; every shot *did execution*.

A maner sergeant was this privee man,
The which that feithful ofte founden hadde
In thinges grete, and eek swich folk wel can
Don execucion on thinges badde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 466.

Even as an adder when she doth unroll
To *do* some fatal *execution*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

Women are armed with fans as men with swords, and sometimes *do* more *execution* with them.
Addison, The Fan Exercise.

7†. The pillaging or plundering of a country by the enemy's army. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

You know his marches,
You have seen his *executions*. Is it yet peace?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 6.

Arrest in execution. See *arrest*1, 5.—**Dormant execution.** See *dormant*.—**Droit d'exécution.** See *droit*.—**Execution by a messenger-at-arms** or **other officer of the law,** in *Scots law*, an attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the citation or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

executioner (ek-sē-kū′shọn-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who executes or carries into effect; especially, one who carries into effect a death sentence of a court or tribunal; a functionary who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant; a headsman or hangman.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths . . .
As blameful as the *executioner*?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

Having made a speech, and taken off his George, he kneeled down at the block, and the *executioner* performed his office. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 244.

2. That by means of which anything is performed; an instrument or implement used in producing a desired effect. [Rare.]

All along
The walls — abominable ornaments!—
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung;
Fell *executioners* of foul intents.
Crashaw, Sospetto d'Herode.

★**executive** (eg-zek′ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exécutif* = Sp. *ejecutivo* = Pg. *executivo* = It. *esecutivo*, < L. *executus*, pp. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, execute: see *execute*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Concerned with or pertaining to executing, performing, or carrying into effect: specifically applied to that branch of government which is intrusted with the execution of the laws, as distinguished from the *legislative* and *judicial*. The body that deliberates and enacts laws is *legislative*; the body that judges or determines the application of the laws to particular cases, their constitutionality, etc., is *judicial*; the person, or body of persons, who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive*: thus, in the government of the United States these three bodies are respectively the two houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President with the officials subordinate to him.

It is of the nature of war to increase the *executive*, at the expense of the legislative authority.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. viii.

2. Suited for executing or carrying into effect; of the kind requisite for practical performance or direction: as, *executive* ability.—**Executive officer,** the officer on board a United States man-of-war who has charge of all details of the drills, police, cleanliness, and general management of the ship. He is next in command to the commanding officer.

II. *n.* That branch of a government to which the execution of the laws is intrusted; an officer of a government, or an official body, charged with the execution and enforcement of the laws. The executive may be a king, emperor, president, council, or other magistrate or body.

Besides the direct commerce which may take place between the *Executive* and a member, there are other evils resulting from their appointment to office, wholly at war with the theory of our government and the purity of its action. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 85.

The *executive* was henceforward known as "the President." *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 121.

The liberty of the subject to act or speak, or even to think, was reduced to a minimum under an *executive* familiar with constructive treasons.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 264.

executively (eg-zek′ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In the way of executing or performing; by active agency.

Who did . . . *executively* by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle.
Barrow, Works, I. xxxii.

It was the first appearance of that mysterious thing which we call Life. How shall we account for its introduction? Naturally or supernaturally? Spontaneously or *executively*? Atheistically or Divinely?
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 120.

exécutoire (eg-zā-kū-twor′), *n.* [F., < LL. *executorius*: see *executory*.] In *French law*, an act setting forth a judgment, or a notarial deed, by virtue of which the creditor may proceed to execution by seizing and selling the goods of his debtor.

★**executor** (eg-zek′ū-tọr, sometimes ek′sē-kū-tọr in senses 1 and 2), *n.* [< ME. *executour*, *executur*, *exequitour*, < OF. *executour*, *executeur*, *essecutor*, F. *exécuteur* = Pr. *exequtor*, *executor* = Sp. *ejecutor* = Pg. *executor* = It. *esecutore*, *eseguitore*, < L. *executor*, *exsecutor*, a performer, accomplisher, prosecutor, ML. also executor (of a will), < *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, perform, accomplish, execute: see *execute*.] **1.** One who executes or performs; a doer; an executer.

Executor of this office, dirge for to synge,
Shall begynne ye bisshope of seynt as [Asaph].
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

This every lewed viker or persoun
Can seye, how ire engendreth homycide;
Ire is in soth *executour* of pride.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 304.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work; and says such baseness
Had never like *executor*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

His [the mayor's] functions as receiver and *executor* of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

2†. An executioner.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

3. Specifically, the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect.

The deuil is his *executur* of his gold and is tresure.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Thou schalte be myn *executur*, for y am lyke to dye.
Nugæ Poeticæ (ed. Halliwell), p. 25.

I make your grace my *executor*, and, I beseech you,
See my poor will fulfill'd.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

Confirmation of executor. See *confirmation*.—**Executor creditor,** in *Scots law*, a creditor who, when the executor nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expede confirmation have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of a liquid ground of debt, confirmation to the extent of administering as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt.—**Executor dative,** in *Scots law*, an executor appointed by the court: equivalent to *administrator* in England.—**Executor de son tort,** one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the burden of executorship without the profits or advantages.—**Executor nominate,** an executor appointed by the will of the testator.

executorial (eg-zek-ū-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [= It. *esecutoriale*, < ML. *executorialis*, < LL. *exsecutorius*, executory: see *executory*.] Pertaining to an executor; executive.

The ancient *executorial* rolls written and signed by Queen Eleanor's executors, dated 1291–4.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 117.

executorship (eg-zek′ū-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *executor* + *-ship*.] The office of executor.

executory (eg-zek′ū-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *exécutoire* = Sp. *ejecutorio* = Pg. *executorio*, < LL. *exsecutorius*, < L. *exequi*, *exsequi*, pp. *executus*, *exsecutus*, execute: see *executor*, *execute*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to execution, especially to the performance of official duties; required or fitted to be carried into effect; executive.

A vigilant and jealous eye over *executory* and judicial magistracy. *Burke.*

Two systems of administration were to be formed; one which should be in the real secret and confidence; the other merely ostensible, to perform the official and *executory* duties of government. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

In some traits of our politics we are not one. . . . You may say these are subordinate, *executory*, instrumental traits. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 486.

2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future; containing provision for its execution or carrying into effect; intended or of such a nature as to take effect on a future contingency: as, an *executory* contract, devise, limitation, or remainder.

In spite of the Austrian representation, the conference refused to make its decisions *executory*.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 362.

Executory consideration, contract, devise, estate, etc. See the nouns.—**Executory process,** in *civil law*, an ex parte proceeding for the enforcement of a debt by seizure and sale of property under an instrument notarially authenticated, which therefore is allowed to be enforced by judicial powers like a judgment, without ordinary suit brought.—**Executory trust,** a trust which requires a further instrument, either to declare its terms fully or carry it into effect, as where A devises property to B in trust to convey it to C.—**Executory uses,** springing uses. See *use*.

executress (eg-zek′ū-tres), *n.* [< *executor* + *-ess*. Cf. *executrice*.] A female who executes, accomplishes, or carries into effect. See *executrix*.

executrice† (eg-zek′ū-tris), *n.* [ME. *executrice*, < OF. *executeresse*, F. *exécutrice* = It. *esecutrice*, executrice, < ML. *executrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *executor*, executor: see *executor*.] A female doer or accomplisher.

But O Fortune, *executrice* of wierdes!
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 617.

executrix (eg-zek′ū-triks), *n.* [ML., fem. of *executor*: see *executrice*.] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

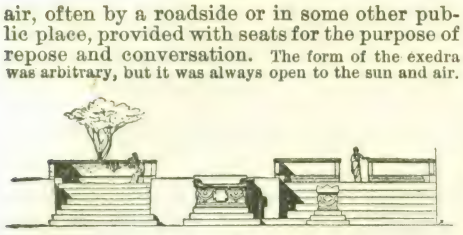
A female at fourteen is at years of legal discretion, and may choose a guardian; at seventeen may be *executrix*; and at twenty-one may dispose of herself and her lands.
Blackstone, Com., I. xvii.

executry (eg-zek′ū-tri), *n.* [< *executor* + *-y*.] In *Scots law*, the whole movable estate and effects of a defunct person (with the exception only of heirship movables), being the proper subject of the executor's administration.

exedent (ek′se-dent), *a.* [< L. *exeden*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *exedere*, eat of, < *ex*, out, + *edere* = E. *eat*.] Eating; eating out: as, an *exedent* tumor.

exedra (eks′e-drạ or ek-sē′drạ), *n.*; pl. *exedræ* (-drē). [L. *exedra*, a hall furnished with seats, < Gr. ἐξέδρα, < ἐξ, out, + ἕδρα, a seat.] In *anc. arch.*, a raised platform with steps, in the open

air, often by a roadside or in some other public place, provided with seats for the purpose of repose and conversation. The form of the exedra was arbitrary, but it was always open to the sun and air.



Exedra, Street of Tombs, Assos.
(From Report of Archæological Institute of America.)

The term is now sometimes applied to an apse, a recess, or a large niche in a wall, or a porch or chapel projecting from a large building. Also, less properly, *exhedra*.

exegesis (ek-sē-jē'sis), *n.* [= F. *exégèse* = Pg. *exegese, exegesis* = It. *esegesi* = D. G. Dan. *exegese* = Sw. *exeges*, < NL. *exegesis*, < Gr. *ἐξήγησις*, explanation, interpretation, < *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, explain, interpret, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, guide, lead, < *ἀγειν*, lead: see *agent*. Cf. *epexegesis*.] **1.** The exposition or interpretation of any literary production or passage; more particularly, the exposition or interpretation of Scripture. See *exegetical theology*, under *exegetical*.

Every progress in *exegesis* must have its effect upon systematic theology and the symbolic statement of truth.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 169.

The ingenuity of orthodox *exegesis* has always been equal to the task of making Scripture mean whatever is required. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 227.

2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject, specifically, an exercise in Biblical interpretation sometimes prescribed to students of theology when on examination preliminary to licensure or ordination.—**3†.** In *math.*, in the language of Vieta and other early algebraists, the numerical or geometrical solution of an equation.

exegesist (ek-sē-jē'sist), *n.* [< *exeges(is)* + *-ist.*] Same as *exegetist*. [Rare.]

A recent writer, speaking of the religious tendencies of the negroes, says that he would rather risk his chance of the New Jerusalem, holding to the girdle of some negro saints he has known who could neither read nor write, than with the sharpest *exegesist* and the best creeded theologian in the world.
The Independent (New York), May 15, 1862.

★**exegete** (ek'sē-jēt), *n.* [= F. *exégète* = Sp. Pg. *exegeta* = D. *exegeet* = G. *exeget*, < Gr. *ἐξηγητής*, a leader, adviser, expounder, interpreter, < *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, lead, explain: see *exegesis*.] One who expounds or interprets a literary production, particularly Scripture; one skilled in exegesis; an exegetist.

Solitary monks and ambitious priests, hard-headed critical *exegetes*, allegorists, mystics, all found something congenial in his [Origen's] writings. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

The change of interpretation on the part of *exegetes* is not proof that Moses did not write with "scientific accuracy." *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 324.

exegetic (ek-sē-jet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exégétique* = Sp. Pg. *exegetico* = It. *esegetico* (cf. D. G. *exegetisch* = Dan. Sw. *exegetisk*), < NL. *exegeticus*, < Gr. *ἐξηγητικός*, explanatory, < *ἐξηγητής*, an expounder, < *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, explain: see *exegete, exegesis*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of exegesis; explanatory; tending to interpret or illustrate; expository. Also *exegetical*.

II. *n.* **1.** Exegetical theology; exegetics; exegesis.—**2†.** That part of algebra which treats of the methods of solving equations, whether numerically or geometrically; the theory of equations, in an early form.

exegetical (ek-sē-jet'i-kal), *a.* [< *exegetic* + *-al.*] Same as *exegetic*.—**Exegetical theology**, that branch of theology which treats of the exposition and interpretation of the Bible. It includes the study of the original languages of the Bible, its archæology, and the rules and principles of its criticism and interpretation. Also called *exegetics*.

Exegetical Theology, or Biblical Science, has for its object the study and exposition of the Book of books, the Book of God for all ages and for all mankind.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 2.

exegetically (ek-sē-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* By or by way of exegesis; as explanation.

This is not added *exegetically* or by way of exposition.
Bp. Bull, Works, I. 200.

The phrase "in the form of God" . . . is used by the apostle with respect unto that other of "the form of a servant," *exegetically* continued "in the likeness of man."
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ii.

exegetics (ek-sē-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exegetic*: see *-ics*.] Exegetical theology (which see, under *exegetical*).

In all Western Aramæa . . . there was but one way of treating, whether *exegetics* or doctrine, the practical.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct., v.

exegetist (ek-sē-jē'tist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐξηγητής*, exegete, + *-ist.*] One skilled in exegetical theology; an exegete. *Quarterly Rev.*

exelteredt, *a.* [For **exletreed*, < *exletree*, = *axletree*, + *-ed*².] Furnished with an axletree.

Strong *exeltered* cart that is clouted and shod.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 36.

exembryonate (eks-em'bri-ō-nāt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *embryonate.*] In *bot.*, without an embryo: applied to the spores of cryptogams, which differ in this respect from the seeds of phanerogams.

exemplairet. See *exemplar, a.*, and *exemplar, n.*

exemplar (eg-zem'plär), *a.* [< ME. *exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* (cf. G. *exemplarisch* = Dan. Sw. *exemplarisk*), < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as pattern or model, < L. *exemplum*, a pattern, copy: see *example, sample, exemplar, n.*] **1†.** Serving as an example; exemplary.

Thys lady full swete and ryght debonair,
To all other lades *exemplair*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6377.

It hath pleased God to ordain and illustrate two *exemplar* states of the world for arms, learning, moral virtue, policy, and laws: the state of Græcia, and the state of Rome. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 129.

They could not deny but that he [Christ] was a man of God, of *exemplar* sanctity, of an angelical chastity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 21.

He was a man of great parts and very *exemplar* virtues.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

2†. Conveying a warning; fitted to warn or deter.

One judicial and *exemplar* iniquity in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than many particular injuries passed over by connivance.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 315.

3. Pertaining or relating to an example or to examples; containing or constituting an example.—**Exemplar proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which states something to be true of an example of a class: namely, either of any example which may be chosen, as "any man would struggle for his life," or of a suitably chosen example, as "a man has been caught up to heaven," or of any proportion of examples as they occur, as "a citizen of the United States is about as likely to belong to one political party as to the other." Many propositions in the logic of relatives can hardly be expressed otherwise than in the exemplar form. Such is the following: "Through any four given points and tangent to any given line two conics can be drawn."

exemplar (eg-zem'plär), *n.* [< ME. *exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire, essemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* = D. *exemplaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *exemplar*, < L. *exemplar*, rarely *exemplare*, neut., *exemplaris*, m., LL. also *exemplarium*, neut., a copy, pattern, model, example, < *exemplaris* (LL.), that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar, a.*] **1.** A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind; an archetype.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God.
Sir W. Raleigh.

We are fallen from the pure *exemplar* and idea of our nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28.

The second [kind of verse] was of a didactic, yet elevated, nature, and had the imaginative strain of Wordsworth for its loftiest *exemplar*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 4.

2. A specimen; a copy, especially a copy of a book or writing.

They [the printers] desyred hym . . . diligently to overloke and peruse the hole copy, and in case he should fynd any notable default that needed correction, to amende the same according to the true *exemplars*.
Taverner, Ded. to New Test. (1539).

This epistle he wrote from Athenes by Tichicus, a ministre, after the Grekes writinges: and our Latine argumentes saye also, that Onesimus bare him cumpanye: howbeit there is no certayne auctour in the commune *exemplares*. *J. Udall*, Pref. to 1 Thes.

exemplarily (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** In an exemplary or excellent manner; in a manner to deserve imitation.

A blessed creature she was, and one that loved and feared God *exemplarily*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 16, 1678.

2. In a manner that may warn others; in such a manner that others may be deterred or restrained from evil; by way of example.

Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world.
Hakewill, Apology.

exemplariness (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary.

None should know (things better and) better things than princes; for their virtues and their vices, . . . by an influential *exemplariness*, fashion and sway their subjects.
Boyle, Works, II. 311.

exemplarityt (ek-sem-plar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *exemplarité* = Pg. *exemplaridade* = It. *esemplarità*, < ML. *exemplarita(t-)s*, < LL. *exemplaris*, exemplary: see *exemplar, a., exemplary.*] **1.** Exemplariness.

This is a scheme of Christian religion that some men have laid down to themselves; and if it be a true one, then what becomes of the *exemplarity* of Christ's life?
Abp. Sharp, Works, V. v.

2. The quality of serving as a warning.

The evil also shall fall upon their persons, like the punishment of quartering traitors, . . . punishment with the circumstances of detestation and *exemplarity*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 38.

exemplary (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *exemplarie, examplarie*; < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar, a.*] **1.** Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation.

Therefore the good and *exemplarie* things and actions of the former ages were reserued only to the historicall reportes of wise and graue men: those of the present time left to the fruition and iudgement of our sences.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 32.

We are not of opinion, therefore, as some are, that nature in working hath before her certayne *exemplarie* [in some editions *examplarie*] draughtes or patternes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 3.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: . . . their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon.*

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from wrong-doing: as, *exemplary* punishment.

In the fourth Year of the Queen, *exemplary* Justice was done upon a great Person. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 323.

Vague as were Arran's allusions to his royal descent, they were followed, within the year, by his *exemplary* fall from power and wealth and titles.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 469.

3†. Serving as an example, whether good or bad; attracting imitation; influential.

Besides the good and bad of Princes is more *exemplarie*, and thereby of greater moment, than the priuate persons.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

4†. Exemplifying; serving as an illustration.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.

Exemplary damages. See *damage*.

exemplaryt (ek'sem- or eg-zem'plā-ri), *n.* [< LL. *exemplarium*, also *exemplaris*, a copy: see *exemplar.*] An exemplar; a specimen; a copy, as of a book or writing. *Donne.*

Whereof doth it come that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?
Hunting of Purgatory (1561), fol. 322, b.

exemplifiable (eg-zem'pli-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *exemplify* + *-able.*] Capable of being exemplified.

exemplification (eg-zem"pli-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *ejemplificación* = Pg. *exemplificação* = It. *esemplificazione*, < ML. *exemplificatio(n-)*, < *exemplificare*, exemplify: see *exemplify.*] **1.** The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.

For the more *exemplification* of the same, he sent the Lorde de Roche with letters of credence.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 22.

It is to be remarked, that many words written alike are differently pronounced, . . . of which the *exemplification* may be generally given by a distich.
Johnson, Plan of Eng. Dict.

2. That which exemplifies; something that serves for illustration, as of a principle, theory, or the like.

Alone of vice, as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil. *South.*

3. A copy or transcript; especially, an attested copy, as of a record, under seal; an exemplified copy (which see, under *exemplify*).

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Sir J. Hayward.*

exemplifier (eg-zem'pli-fī-ėr), *n.* One who exemplifies; one whose character or action serves for exemplification.

Nor can any man with clear confidence say that Jesus (the author, master, and *exemplifyer* of these doctrines) is the Lord, . . . but by the Holy Ghost.
Barrow, Works, III. lxv.

exemplify (eg-zem'pli-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exemplified*, ppr. *exemplifying*. [= Pr. Pg. *exemplificar* = Sp. *ejemplificar* = It. *esemplificare*, < ML. *exemplificare*, show by example, transcribe, narrate, < L. *exemplum*, example, + *facere*, make: see *example* and *-fy.*] **1.** To show or illustrate by example.

He did but . . . *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up. *Cowper.*

Learn we might, if not too proud to stoop
To quadruped instructors, many a good
And useful quality, and virtue too,
Rarely *exemplified* among ourselves.
Cowper, Task, vi. 624.

I shall . . . proceed to *exemplify* the elementary principles which have been established. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 91.

2. To copy; transcribe; make an attested copy or transcript of under seal.

There were ambassadors sent to Athens, . . . who were commanded to *exemplifie* and copie out the famous and worthie lawes of Solon. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 109.

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.—**4†.** To make an example of, as by punishing.

Your *exemplified* malefactors,
That have survived their infamy and punishment.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Exemplified copy, a duplicate of the record of an act or a proceeding, authenticated under the great seal of the state or under the seal of the court, with a certificate from the authorities appearing to have official custody of the record that they have caused it to be exemplified.

exempli gratia (eg-zem'plī grā'shi-ä). [L.: *exempli*, gen. of *exemplum*, example; *gratiā*, abl. of *gratia*, sake, favor, grace.] For the sake of example; by way of example; for example: usually abbreviated *ex. gr.* or *e. g.*

exempt (eg-zempt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *exempten*, < OF. (and F.) *exempter* = Sp. *exentar* = Pg. *exemptar* = It. *esentare*, < ML. *exemptare*, freq., < L. *eximere*, pp. *exemptus* (> Pr. *eximir* = Sp. Pg. *eximir* = It. *esimere*), take out, deliver, free, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption*, and cf. *adempt*, *preëmpt*, *redeem*. Hence also (from L. *eximere*) *example*, *exemplar*, *eximious*.] To free or permit to be free (from some undesirable requirement or condition); grant immunity (to); release; dispense: as, no man is *exempted* from pain and suffering.

Indeed we are *exempted* from no vice absolutely, but on condition that we watch and strive.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 299.

Whatsoever his former conduct may be, . . . his circumstances should *exempt* him from censure now.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vi.

I perceive not wherefore a king should be *exempted* from all punishment.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Like the Copts, and for a like reason, the Jews pay tribute, and are *exempted* from military service.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 344.

exempt (eg-zempt'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *exempt* = Pr. *exempt*, *exem* = Sp. *exento* = Pg. *exempto* = It. *esento*, < L. *exemptus*, pp. of *eximere*, take out, exempt: see *exempt*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exempted; having exemption; free or clear, as from subjection or liability to something disagreeable, onerous, or dangerous; dispensed: as, to be *exempt* from military duty; *exempt* from the jurisdiction of a court.

The convent [of Mount Sinai] is *exempt* from all jurisdiction, and is govern'd by a bishop, who has the title and honours of an archbishop.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 151.

Here again his [Wordsworth's] lot has been similar to that of Goethe, who has lost men's sympathies, partly because he was *exempt* from suffering.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2†. Removed; remote.

And this our life, *exempt* from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

3†. Standing apart; separated; select.

Of whose fair sex we come to offer seven,
The most *exempt* for excellence.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 604.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is exempted or freed from duty; one dispensed from or not subject to service, especially military or other obligatory public service.

The only legal *exempts* were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2. In England, one of four officers of the yeomen of the royal guard, styled *corporals* in their commission; an exon.

The *exempt* of the yeomen of the Guard is a resident officer, who sleeps at St. James's as commandant of the Yeomen on duty, which no other officer of the corps does.
Thom, Bk. of the Court, p. 370, quoted in N. and Q., [6th ser., XI. 93.

exemptible (eg-zemp'ti-bl), *a.* [< *exempt*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of being exempted; privileged. *Cotgrave.*

exemption (eg-zemp'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exemption* = Pr. *exemptio* = Sp. *exención* = Pg. *exempção* = It. *esenzione*, < L. *exemptio*(*n*-), a taking out, < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out: see *exempt*.] **1.** The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from some undesirable requirement or condition; immunity; dispensation: as, *exemption* from servitude; *exemption* from taxation.

All Laws both of God and Man are made without *exemption* of any person whomsoever.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

The Mahh'mil is borne by a fine tall camel, which is generally indulged with *exemption* from every kind of labour during the remainder of its life.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 182.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a regulation through which places or individuals are brought directly under the control of the Holy See, instead of being subject to the authority of the diocesan bishop.

exemptitious† (ek-semp-tish'us), *a.* [< L. as if **exemptitius*, *-icius*, < *exemptus*, exempt: see *exempt*, *a.*] Capable of being exempted or taken out; separable.

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own.
Dr. H. More.

exencephali, *n.* Plural of *exencephalus*.

exencephalous (ek-sen-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *exencephalus*, < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Having the character of an exencephalus; pertaining to cerebral hernia.

exencephalus (ek-sen-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *exencephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *exencephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the brain, more or less malformed, is exposed by the incompleteness of the cranium.

exenterate (eks-en'tẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exenteratus*, *exinteratus*, pp. of *exenterare*, *exinterare*, disembowel, accom. of Gr. *ἐξεντερίζειν*, disembowel, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἔντερα*, bowels, entrails: see *enteron*.] To disembowel; eviscerate. [Rare.]

They alighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen and made her *exenterate* it, and then stuffed the body with snow, and my lord [Bacon] did help to do it himself. *Aubrey*, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 50.

exenterate (eks-en'tẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exenteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Disemboweled; eviscerated. [Rare.]

A soldier-bee
That yields his life, *exenterate* with the stroke
O' the sting that saves the hive.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 262.

exenteration (eks-en-tẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *exenterate* + *-ion*.] **1.** Disemboweling; evisceration. [Rare.]

Bellonius hath been more satisfactorily experimental, not only affirming they [chameleons] feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

2. The act of turning inside out; exposure of the secrets of anything. [Rare.]

Dilaceration of the spirit and *exenteration* of the inmost mind. *Lamb.*

Exenterus (eks-en'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1837), < Gr. *ἐξεντερίζειν*, disembowel: see *exenterate*, *v.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Tryphoninæ*: so called from their habits. About 50 European species are known. Those of America which have been so called all belong to a genus *Cteniscus*. *E. marginatorius* of Europe is a parasite of the larvæ of sawflies.

exequatur (ek-sē-kwā'tėr), *n.* [L., let him perform or execute (it); 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, pursue to the end, execute: see *execute*.] **1.** An authoritative recognition or authentication, as of a document or a right; an official warrant or permission.

He complained bitterly of the conduct of the councils in those states which refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal *exequatur*. *Prescott.*

2. The right asserted by secular rulers and by bishops to exclude from their territory or dioceses any papal bulls which they consider injurious.—**3.** A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers.

exequial (ek-sē'kwi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *exequialis*, *exsequialis*, < *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, exequies: see *exequy*.] Pertaining to funerals; funereal. [Rare.]

Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims
Heroic prizes and *exequial* games.
Pope, Odyssey, xxiv.

exequious (ek-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [< L. *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, exequies (see *exequy*), + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to exequies. [Rare.]

Prepare yourselves to build the funeral pile;
Lay your pale hands to this *exequious* fire.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii.

exequy (ek'sẹ-kwi), *n.*; pl. *exequies* (-kwiz). [Usually in plural; = OF. *exeques* = Pr. *exequias* = Sp. Pg. *exequias* = It. *esequie*, < L. *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, pl., a funeral procession, funeral rite, < *exequi*, *exsequi*, follow, follow out, accompany to the grave, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, follow: see *execute*. Cf. *obsequies*.] Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies.

Thay shul fynden iiij. torches, ffor to brenne the principal day at messe, and at *exequises* of euery brothir and sistir that dies. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Rouen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Which civil society carrieth out their dead, and hath *exequies*, if not interments. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

The due order of Charity not less than the voice of Scripture required prayers to be said for souls departed, and alms to be given for masses and *exequies*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

exercet†, *v. t.* [ME. *exercen*, < OF. *exercer*, F. *exercer* = Pr. *exercir* = Sp. *ejercer* = Pg. *exercer* = It. *esercere*, exercise, < L. *exercere*, drive on, drive, keep at work, work, employ, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise, < *ex*, out, + *arcere*, keep off, shut up: see *ark*[2]. Hence *exercise*.] **1.** To set in motion or action; exercise. —**2.** To discipline; train.

Certes all thing that *exerceth* or corigeth, it profiteth.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv.

3. To perform; carry out; do.

exercent (eg-zėr'sẹnt), *a.* [< L. *exercen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *exercere*, exercise: see *exercise*, *exercise*.] Exercising; practising; acting. [Rare.]

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

exercisable (ek'sėr-sī-za-bl), *a.* [< *exercise* + *-able*.] Capable of being exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*.
Hargrave, Judicial Arguments (1797), p. 10.

exercise (ek'sėr-sīz), *n.* [< ME. *exercise*, < OF. *exercice*, F. *exercice* = Pr. *exercici*, *exercisi* = Sp. *ejercicio* = Pg. *exercicio* = It. *esercizio* = D. *exercitie* = G. *exercitium* = Dan. *exercits* = Sw. *exercis*, < L. *exercitium*, exercise (training of soldiers, horsemen, etc.), play, ML. also use, art, etc., < *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere*, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise: see *exerce*.] **1.** A carrying on or out in action; active performance or fulfilment; a physical or mental doing or practising: used of the continued performance of the functions, or observance of the requirements, of the subject of the action: as, the *exercise* of an art, a trade, or an office; the *exercise* of religion, of patience, etc.

To vex them, he appoints a Fair to be kept at Westminster, forbidding under great Penalty all *Exercise* of Merchandize within London for fifteen Days.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 82.

She [the queen] is also allowed 28 Ecclesiastics of any Order, except Jesuits; a Bishop for her Almoner, and to have private *Exercise* of her Religion for her and her Servants. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 22.

He [God] cannot but love virtue, wherever it is, and reward it, and annex happiness always to the *exercise* of it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Voluntary action of the body or mind; exertion of any faculty; practice in the employment of the physical or mental powers: used absolutely, or with reference to the reflex effect of the action upon the actor: as, to take *exercise* in the open air; corporeal or spiritual *exercise*; violent, hurtful, pleasurable, or healthful *exercise*.

Bodily *exercise* profiteth little. 1 Tim. iv. 8.

To choke his days
With barbarous ignorance, and deny his youth
The rich advantage of good *exercise*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

The joy, the danger, and the toil o'erpays;
'Tis *exercise* and health and length of days.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 91.

There is a back yard to it, with a high stone wall round it, where a couple of prisoners might easily get a little *exercise* unseen. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxi.

3. A specific mode or employment of activity; an exertion of one or more of the physical or mental powers; practice in the use of a faculty or the faculties, as for the attainment of skill or facility, the accomplishment of a purpose, or the like: as, an *exercise* in horsemanship; *exercises* of the memory; outdoor *exercises*.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger, as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sir P. Sidney.*

For hunting was his daily *exercise*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

What more manly *exercise* than hunting the Wild Boar?
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 30.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude.
Milton, S. A., l. 1287.

Natural philosophy was considered in the light merely of a mental *exercise*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Brt for the unquiet heart and brain,
A use in measured language lies;
The sad mechanic *exercise*,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.

4. A disciplinary task or formulary; something done or to be done for the attainment of proficiency or skill; a set or prescribed performance for improvement, or an example or study for improving practice: as, school *exercises;* an *exercise* in composition or music; *exercises* for the piano or violin.

She began to sing her florid *exercises*.
Miss Sheppard, Charles Auchester, xvii.

5. A performance or procedure in general; a definite or formal act for a purpose; specifically, a feature or part of a program or round of proceedings: as, the *exercises* of a college commencement, or of a public meeting; graduating *exercises*.

The *exercises* lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

6. A spiritual or religious action or effort; an act or procedure of devotion or for spiritual improvement; religious worship, exhortation, or the like.

In my *exercise* among them (as you know) wee attend foure things, besides prayer unto God.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 30.

The meeting began with a weighty *exercise* and travail in prayer, that the Lord would glorify his own name that day. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

Specifically—(*a*) Among the Puritans, a church service or week-day sermon: still occasionally used.

We of the pious shall be afraid to go
To a long *exercise*, for fear our pockets should
Be pick'd. *Sir W. Davenant*, The Wits.

An extraordinary cold Storm of wind and Snow. . . . Came not out to afternoon *exercise*. [New England Diary of 1716.] Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 732.

The second service of the Lord's Day was generally about two in the afternoon, a substantial repetition of the morning *exercise*.
G. L. Walker, Hist. First Church in Hartford, p. 230.

(*b*) Family worship. [Scotch.]

That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the *exercise* of the evening.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

(*c*) Formerly, in Scotland, the critical explication of a passage of Scripture, at a meeting of presbytery, by a teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another, both discourses being judged of, and censured, if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. (*d*) Formerly also, the presbytery. [Scotch.]

The ministers of the *Exercise* of Dalkeith.
Act of James IV.

7. A disciplinary spiritual experience or trial; spiritual agitation.

An heavy weight and unusual oppression fell upon me; yea, it weighed me almost to the grave, that I could almost say, "My soul was sad even unto death." I knew not at present the ground of this *exercise;* it remained about twenty-four hours upon me.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

Art and exercise, scholastic education and training in bodily accomplishments.—**Exercise and addition**, the name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the office of the ministry, being an exposition of a passage of the Greek New Testament.—**Manual exercise**. See *manual*.—**Spiritual Exercises**, the name given by Ignatius Loyola to a series of meditations composed by him, and used in the Roman Catholic Church, especially among the Jesuits.

exercise (ek'sėr-sīz), *v.*: pret. and pp. *exercised*, ppr. *exercising*. [< ME. *exercisen*, *exercysen*, < *exercise*, *n.* For the older and orig. verb, see *exerce*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in practice; carry out in action: perform the functions or duties of: as, to *exercise* authority or power; to *exercise* an office.

The new ffest of whiche iij in the yere we *exercyse*.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 71.

We need not pick Quarrels and seek Enemies without Doors, we have too many Inmates at Home to *exercise* our Prowess upon. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 1.

Many of them *exercise* merchandize in vessels called Carmasals; and have of late gotten the use of the Compasse, yet dare they not adventure into the Ocean.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 61.

But he [Byron] would not resign without a struggle the empire which he had *exercised* over the men of his generation. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

2. To put in action; employ actively; set or keep in a state of activity; make use of in act or procedure: as, to *exercise* the body, the voice, etc.; to *exercise* the reason or judgment; *exercise* your skill in this work.

Moderatly *exercise* your body with some labour, or playeng at the tennys. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

A fortune sent to *exercise*
Your virtue, as the wind doth try strong trees.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 1.

He kiss'd me afore a great many Lords, and said I was a brave Man's Son that taught him to *exercise* his Arms.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

This right was *exercised* by all the organized communities. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

3. To train or discipline by means of exertion or practice; put or keep in practice; make, or cause to make, specific trials: as, to *exercise* one's self in music; to *exercise* troops.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil. Heb. v. 14.

The Arabs who came out to meet the Cashif *exercised* themselves all the way on horseback, by running after one another with the pike, in the usual way.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 57.

He wore hair cloth next his skin, and *exercised* himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. To give mental occupation or exercise to; cause to think earnestly or anxiously; make uneasy: as, he is *exercised* about his spiritual state.

In that day we were an *exercised* people, our very countenances and deportment declared it.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

Our friends in the legislature are getting somewhat *exercised*, but are not half so frightened as I wish they were.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 291.

Several years ago my own housemaid was very much *exercised*, and well-nigh spell-bound, by an inexplicable tinkling at short intervals of the door-bell.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V 418.

5. To impart as an effect; put forth as a result or consequence; communicate; exert.

I am far from saying that the presence of the adopted members *exercises* no influence on the body into which they are adopted; but the body into which they are adopted *exercises* an incalculably greater influence on them.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 92.

=**Syn. 2.** To apply.—**3.** To drill.—**4.** To try, afflict, pain, annoy.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use action or exertion; exert one's self; take exercise: as, to *exercise* for health or amusement.

A man must often *exercise*, or fast, or take physic, or be sick. *Sir W. Temple.*

2†. To conduct a religious exercise, as the exposition of Scripture.

Mr. Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc., and *exercised* out of Eph. v.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 214.

exerciser (ek'sėr-sī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which exercises.

God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawfull *exercisers* and executors of the same. *Fulke*, Against Allen (1586), p. 488.

exercisible (ek'sėr-sī-zi-bl), *a.* [< *exercise* + *-ible*.] Same as *exercisable*. [Rare.]

An incorporeal hereditament . . . annexed to or *exercisible* within the same. *Blackstone.*

exercitation (eg-zėr-si-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exercitacioun*, < OF. *exercitation*, F. *exercitation* = Pr. *exercitacio* = Sp. *ejercitación* = Pg. *exercitação* = It. *esercitazione*, < L. *exercitatio*(*n-*), exercise, practice, < *exercitare*, exercise diligently, freq. of *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*, *exercise*.] **1.** Exercise: practice; use.

Nor is he [the king] in the least unfit, as was reported, for any kind of royal *exercitation*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, v.

2. An exercise; an act; a performance; particularly, a mental act or performance; a play of the mind.

The scholastic terms, which had been banished from the schools, as we have seen, the year before, were not restored in these private *exercitations;* but otherwise freedom of speech was allowed, or rather encouraged.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

Sometimes they [resemblances] have no reality at all, but they are of the nature of pure paradox, and then they are but the *exercitations* of an ingenious fancy.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 149.

exercitor (eg-zėr'si-tọr), *n.* [< L. *exercitor*, an exerciser, trainer, LL. one who exercises any calling, as an inn-keeper, shipmaster, etc., < *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*.] In *law*, the person to whom the profits of a ship or trading-vessel belong; the owner, managing owner, or charterer.

exercitorial (eg-zėr-si-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *exercitor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining or belonging to an exercitor.—**Exercitorial action**, an action given against the owners of a ship upon contracts entered into by the master.

exergual (eg-zėr'gạl), *a.* [< *exergue* + *-al*.] Belonging to the exergue.

An artist's name is sometimes written on the *exergual* line. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 112.

exergue (eg-zėrg'), *n.* [< F. *exergue*, lit. that which is out of the work, accessory, < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] In *numis.*, that part of the reverse of a coin or medal which is below the main device ("type"), and distinctly separated from it, generally by a line. The exergue is either left plain or is filled by an inscription, symbol, or numeral, which is then described as being "*in the exergue*," or (as commonly abbreviated) "*in ex.*" See cut under *numismatics*.

On an ancient Phœnician coin, we find . . . the words Baal Thurz, in Phœnician characters, on the *exergue*.
R. P Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 20.

exert (eg-zėrt'), *v.* [Also in the lit. sense (def. 1) *exsert;* < L. *exertare*, *exsertare*, freq. < *exertus*, *exsertus*, pp. of *exserere*, *exserere*, stretch out, put forth, < *ex*, out, + *serere*, join, put together: see *series*. Cf. *insert*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To put forth; thrust out; push out; emit.

The orchat loves to wave
With winter winds, before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

2. To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; put in action; bring into active operation: as, to *exert* the strength of the body; to *exert* powers or faculties.

My friend was in some doubt whether he should not *exert* the justice of peace upon such a band of lawless vagrants. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

A little spirit *exerted* on your side might perhaps restore your authority. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

The influence of the Government had been *exerted* to the utmost, and the Church was still unwavering in its allegiance. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To put forth as the result of effort; do or perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command on any faculty of the soul. *South*, Sermons.

To exert one's self, to use one's utmost efforts; strive with energy; put forth exertion.

He [Barwell] was most desirous to return to England, and *exerted himself* to promote an arrangement which would set him at liberty. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Force *exerted itself* as strongly under Napoleon as under Peter the Great and Frederick the Great and Lewis the Great. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

II. *intrans.* To put forth effort or energy. [Rare.]

Provok'd at last, he strove
To show the little minstrel of the grove
His utmost powers, determined once to try
How art, *exerting*, might with nature vie.
A. Philips, Pastorals, v.

exert, exerted (ek-sėrt', ek-sėr'ted), *a.* See *exserted*.

exertion (eg-zėr'shọn), *n.* [< *exert* + *-ion*. Cf. *exsertion*.] The act of exerting; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving: as, an *exertion* of strength or power; an *exertion* of the limbs or of the mind.

The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious *exertions* of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small. *W. Robertson*, Hist. America, ii.

The dread of an ignominious death may stimulate sluggishness to *exertion*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

=**Syn.** Endeavor, attempt, trial.

exertive (eg-zėr'tiv), *a.* [< *exert* + *-ive*.] Exerting; having power to exert. [Rare.]

exertment† (eg-zėrt'mẹnt), *n.* [< *exert* + *-ment*.] Exertion.

exesion† (eg-zē'zhọn), *n.* [< L. *exesus*, pp. of *exedere*, eat out, < *ex*, out, + *edere* = E. *eat*.] The act of eating out or through.

Who, though he [Theophrastus] denieth the *exesion* or forcing through the belly [of vipers], conceiveth nevertheless that upon a full and plentifull impletion there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

exestuate† (eg-zes'tū-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *exæstuatus*, pp. of *exæstuare*, boil up, < *ex*, out, + *æstuare*, boil, surge: see *estuate*, *estuant*.] To boil up; be agitated.

exestuation† (eg-zes-tū-ā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *exæstuatio*(*n-*), < L. *exæstuare*, boil up: see *exestuate*.] A boiling; ebullition; effervescence.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body; . . . physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle*, Works, I. 364.

Exetastes (eks-e-tas'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *ἐξεταστής*, an examiner, < *ἐξετάζειν*, examine, inquire into, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἐτάζειν*, examine, try the truth of, < *ἐτεός*, true, real: see *etymon*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Ophioninæ*, having slender tarsi with impectinate claws. There are about 30 European and over 20 North American species.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of South American cotingas, related to *Tityra*. *Cabanis and Heine*, 1859.

exeunt (eks'ē-unt). [L., they go out; 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *exire*, go out: see *exit*.] They

go out: a word used in the text of plays to denote that point in the action at which two or more actors leave the stage.

Exeunt all but Hamlet and Horatio.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. (Stage direction.)

[Sometimes improperly used as an English verb.

It would have had a good effect, i' faith, if you could *exeunt* praying!—yes, and would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.]

Exeunt omnes, all go out: indicating that all the actors leave the stage at the same time.

ex facie (eks fā′shi-ē). [L.: *ex*, from; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, face.] From the face: said of what appears on the face of a writing or other document, as distinguished from what appears indirectly respecting its contents.

exfamiliation (eks′fa-mil-i-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *familia*, family, + *-ation*.] Expulsion or separation from the family; a dissolving of family ties. [Rare.]

This power of admission on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation—or, perhaps, I should rather say of *exfamiliation*—even when the change was absolute, and not merely a transfer from one Household to another, were always solemn public acts requiring the consent of the community. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 131.

exfetation (eks-fē-tā′shọn), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *exfœtation*; < L. *ex*, out, + E. *fetation*.] Extra-uterine fetation, or imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

exfiguration (eks-fig-ū-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *exfigure* + *-ation*.] A typifying; a figurative presentment; a type. [Rare.]

Nature through her infinitely varied forms is the forthgoing and *exfiguration* of the Divine reason in self-manifestation.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 443.

exfigure (eks-fig′ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exfigured*, ppr. *exfiguring*. [< L. *ex*, out, + *figura*, figure.] To typify; set forth in a figure. [Rare.]

As surely as body involves spirit, and the natural world involves and *exfigures* the spiritual.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 28.

exflected (eks-flek′ted), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *flectere*, bend, + *-ed*[2].] Turned or bent outward: the opposite of *inflected*.

exfodiation (eks-fō-di-ā′shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ex*, out, + *fodire*, dig, + *-ation*. The reg. form would be **effosion*.] A digging up; exhumation.

exfoliate (eks-fō′li-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exfoliated*, ppr. *exfoliating*. [< LL. *exfoliatus*, pp. of *exfoliare* (> Sp. Pg. *exfoliar* = F. *exfolier*), strip of leaves, < L. *ex*, out, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To throw off scales or flakes; peel off in thin fragments; desquamate: as, the *exfoliating* bark of a tree.

The rails near a station are caused to *exfoliate* by the gliding of the wheel. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 190.

In the deep layer of the skin cells are formed by fission, which, as they enlarge, are thrust outwards, and becoming flattened to form the epidermis, eventually *exfoliate*, while the younger ones beneath take their places.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 219.

Specifically—**2.** In *surg.*, to separate and come off in scales, as carious bone.

While the bone was *exfoliating*, we deterg'd and cicatriz'd the lips, disposing them to incarn with the flesh rising from the *exfoliated* edges of the bone. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

3. In *mineral.*, to split into scales; especially, to become scaly at the surface in consequence of heat or decomposition: as, vermiculite *exfoliates* before the blowpipe.

The mountains of gneiss-granite are to a remarkable degree abruptly conical, which seems caused by the rock tending to *exfoliate* in thick, conically concentric layers.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 426.

II. *trans.* To scale; free from scales or splinters.

exfoliation (eks-fō-li-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exfoliation* = Sp. *exfoliación* = Pg. *exfoliação*, < LL. as if **exfoliatio(n-)*, < *exfoliare*, exfoliate: see *exfoliate*.] **1.** A scaling off; the peeling off or separation of scales or laminæ, as from the cuticle, diseased bone, disintegrating rocks, etc.; desquamation.

The bullet struck in the Bishop of Orkney's arm, and shattered it so, though he lived some years after, that they were forced to open it every year for an *exfoliation*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1699.

Acting upon a tract of granite, they [the denuding actions of air and water] here work scarcely an appreciable effect; there cause *exfoliations* of the surface.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 37.

2. That which is exfoliated or scaled off.

exfoliative (eks-fō′li-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *exfoliate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of causing or hastening exfoliation.

II. *n.* That which has the power or quality of causing or hastening exfoliation; formerly used of certain applications supposed to have such power, as alcohol, oil of turpentine, etc.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, and keep the ulcer open, till the burnt bone is cast off.
Wiseman, Surgery, ii. 7.

ex. gr. An abbreviation of *exempli gratia*.

exhalable (eks-hā′la-bl), *a.* [< *exhale* + *-able*.] Capable of being exhaled.

They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other *exhalable* bodies.
Boyle, Works, III. 286.

exhalant (eks-hā′lant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *exhalan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of exhaling or emitting. In sponges, specifically applied to the osculum or opening through which water streams out. See *Ascetta* and *Porifera*.

The walls of the deeply cup-shaped Gastrula become perforated by the numerous inhalent ostioles, while the primitive opening serves as the *exhalent* aperture.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 51.

II. *n.* That which exhales or is exhaled.

As a general rule he [Dr. Cullen] supposes expectorants to operate . . . by increasing the flow of the superficial *exhalents* at large. *Good.*

Also, less properly, *exhalent*.

exhalate (eks-hā′lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhalated*, ppr. *exhalating*. [< L. *exhalatus*, pp. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] To exhale. [Rare.]

The flitting clouds it ceaseless *exhalates*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

exhalation (eks-hạ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exalation*, *-cion*, < OF. *exhalation*, F. *exhalation* = Pr. *exhalacio* = Sp. *exhalación* = Pg. *exhalação* = It. *esalazione*, < L. *exhalatio(n-)*, an exhalation, vapor, < *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] **1.** The act or process of exhaling, or emitting as an effluence; evaporation.

It hath but a salt foundation, which, being moistened by water driven through it by the force of the shaking *exhalation*, is turned into water also.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 292.

2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted as or like breath, or which rises in the form of vapor; emanation; effluvium: as, *exhalations* from marshes, animal or vegetable bodies, decaying matter, and other substances.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an *exhalation*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 711.

Thou art fled,
Like some frail *exhalation* which the dawn
Robes in its golden beams. *Shelley*, Alastor.

3. In *her.*, a representation of a waterspout, a torrent of rain falling from a cloud, or some similar meteorological phenomenon: a rare bearing, used as a rebus by a person whose name allows of it.

exhale[1] (eks-hāl′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exhaled*, ppr. *exhaling*. [< F. *exhaler* = Sp. Pg. *exhalar* = It. *esalare*, < L. *exhalare*, breathe out, exhale, intr. expire, < *ex*, out, + *halare*, breathe. Cf. *inhale*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To send out as breath or as if by breathing; emit an effluence of; give out as vapor, either perceptible or imperceptible: as, marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales*. *Pope.*

While discontent *exhaled* itself in murmurs among the common people, however, it fomented in dangerous conspiracies among the nobles. *Irving*, Granada, p. 24.

2. To draw out as an effluence; cause to be sent out or emitted in vapor; evaporate: as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

Move in that obedient orb again,
Where you did give a fair and natural light;
And be no more an *exhal'd* meteor,
A prodigy of fear. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Till *exhal'd* asphodel,
And rose, with spicy fannings interbreathed,
Came swelling forth. *Keats*, Endymion, ii. 663.

3†. To draw forth; cause to flow, as blood.

For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To rise or pass off as an effluence; go off in vapor.

And se the floode be goode ther thou will duelle;
For ofte of it *exaleth* myst impure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

Thy clear fount
Exhales in mist to heaven.
Keats, Endymion, ii. 723.

He wrote verses in which his heart seems to *exhale* in a sigh of sadness. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 11.

exhale[2]† (eks-hāl′), *v. t.* **1.** To hale or drag out.

Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not *exhale* me thus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. To draw, as a sword. [Humorous.]

O braggard vile, and damned furious wight!
The grave doth gape, and doting death is near;
Therefore *exhale*. [Pistol and Nym draw.]
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

exhalement† (eks-hāl′ment), *n.* [< *exhale*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of exhaling; matter exhaled; vapor; exhalation.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

exhalence† (eks-hā′lens), *n.* [< *exhalen(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of exhaling; the matter exhaled. *Imp. Dict.*

exhalent, *a.* and *n.* A less correct form of *exhalant*.

exhaust (eg-zâst′), *v. t.* [< ML. *exhaustare*, *exaustare*, freq. < L. *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaurire* (> It. *esaurire* = Pg. *exhaurir*), draw out, drink up, empty, exhaust, < *ex*, out, + *haurire*, draw (esp. water), drain.] **1.** To draw out or drain off the whole of; draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left; remove or take out completely: as, to *exhaust* the water of a well, or the air from a receiver; to *exhaust* the contents of a mine, or of one's purse.

The greatest loues do nouryshe most fast, for as moch as the fyre hath not *exhausted* the moisture of them.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

2. To use up or consume completely; expend or make away with the whole of; cause the total removal or loss of: as, to *exhaust* the fertility of the soil; to *exhaust* one's strength or resources; you have *exhausted* my patience.

The wealth
Of the Canaries was *exhaust*, the health
Of his good Majesty to celebrate.
Habington, Castara, ii.

When the morning arrived on which we were to entertain our young landlord, it may easily be supposed what provisions were *exhausted* to make an appearance.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

Encomium in old time was poets' work;
But poets having lavishly long since
Exhausted all materials of the art,
The task now falls into the public hand.
Cowper, Task, vi. 717.

These monsters, critics! with your darts engage,
Here point your thunder, and *exhaust* your rage!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 555.

3. To empty by drawing out the contents of; make empty by drawing from; specifically, in *chem.*, to empty or deprive of one or more ingredients by the use of solvents: as, to remove fat from a mixture by *exhausting* with ether. Hence—**4.** To make weak or worthless by deprivation of essential properties or possessions; despoil of strength, resources, etc.; make useless or helpless: as, a man *exhausted* by fatigue or disease; bad husbandry *exhausts* the land; the long war *exhausted* the country.

And of their wonted vigor left them drain'd,
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fallen.
Milton, P. L., vi. 852.

A breed
Sure to *exhaust* the plant on which they feed.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 604.

The Thirty Years' War *exhausted* Germany; even the victorious powers were worn out, much more the defeated ones. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 230.

5. To treat or examine exhaustively; take a complete view of; consider or view in all parts, bearings, or relations: as, to *exhaust* a topic, a study, or a pursuit; to *exhaust* a book by careful reading or study.

That theme *exhausted*, a wide chasm ensues,
Filled up at least with interesting news.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 393.

6†. To draw forth; excite.

Spare not the babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

These barbarous contumelies would *exhaust* tears from my eyes. *Shadwell*, Bury Fair.

Exhausted receiver, in *physics*, a receptacle, as a bell-glass, in which a vacuum has been formed by means of an air-pump.

exhaust† (eg-zâst′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *exhausto* = It. *esausto*, < L. *exhaustus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expended; drained; exhausted, as of energy or strength.

Single men, though they may be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhaust*, yet, on the other side, they are more cruel and hardhearted.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 63.

★**exhaust** (eg-zâst′), *n.* [< *exhaust*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *exhaust-steam*.—**2.** Eduction; emission, as of steam from an engine.

If during the back stroke the process of *exhaust* is discontinued before the end, and the remaining steam is

compressed, this cushion of steam will finally fill the volume of the clearance; and by a proper selection of the point at which compression begins the pressure of the cushion may be made to rise just up to the pressure at which steam is admitted when the valve opens.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 487.

exhaust-chamber (eg-zâst'chām″bėr), *n.* A chamber or compartment in the smoke-box of a locomotive, so situated as to prevent unequal draft of the tubes.

exhauster (eg-zâs'tėr), *n.* One who or that which exhausts; specifically, in *gas-making*, a device for preventing the reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts.

exhaust-fan (eg-zâst'fan), *n.* A fan used for creating a draft by the formation of a partial vacuum, in contradistinction to a *blower*.

exhaustible (eg-zâs'ti-bl), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-ible*.] Capable of being exhausted, drained off, consumed, or used up.

Though employed with profusion, and even with prodigality, yet its sum total was definite and easily *exhaustible*.
Eustace, Tour through Italy, xii.

exhaustibility (eg-zâs-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *exhaustible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being exhaustible; the capability of being exhausted.

exhausting (eg-zâs'ting), *p. a.* Tending to exhaust, enfeeble, or drain the strength: as, *exhausting* labor.

The study of the principles of government is the most profound and *exhausting* of any which can engage the human mind.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 616.

★**exhaustion** (eg-zâs'tyon), *n.* [= F. *exhaustion*, < L. as if **exhaustio(n-)*, < *exhaurire*, pp. *exhaustus*, exhaust: see *exhaust*.] 1. The act of exhausting, or of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

I found, by the long use of two or three physicians, the *exhaustion* of my purse as great as other evacuations.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 561.

2. The state of being exhausted or emptied, or of being deprived of strength or energy.

Great *exhaustions* cannot be cured with sudden remedies, no more in a kingdom than in a natural body.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 334.

Specifically—3. In *geom.*, a method formerly used for demonstrating the properties of curvilinear areas. Two such areas, as P and Q, being given, it is shown that there is a series of rectilinear constructions, x_1, x_2, etc., all less than P, but each after the first differing from it by less than half as much as the one preceding it in the series. Suppose there is another series of constructions, y_1, y_2, etc., related in the same way to Q. Then, if $x_1 : y_1 = x_2 : y_2 =$ etc., it will follow that $x_1 : y_1 = P : Q$. The standard example of this method is the second proposition of the twelfth book of Euclid.

4. In *logic*, a method of proof in which all the arguments tending to an opposite conclusion are brought forward, discussed, and proved untenable or absurd, thus leaving the original proposition established by the exclusion of every alternative.—5. In *physics*, the act of removing the air from a receiver, as by an air-pump, or the extent to which the process has been carried.

A man thrusting in his arme [into Boyle's vacuum] upon *exhaustion* of ye aire, had his flesh immediately swelled so as the bloud was neare bursting the veines.
Evelyn, Memoirs, May 7, 1662.

6. In *chem.*, the process of completely extracting from a substance whatever is removable by a given solvent, or the state of being thus completely deprived of certain soluble matters.

If the precipitate, after *exhaustion* with boiling alcohol, is treated with boiling water, the latter dissolves a considerable quantity of the body in question.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 32.

exhaustive (eg-zâs'tiv), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-ive*.] Exhausting; tending to exhaust; exhausting all parts or phases; thorough: specifically applied to a disquisition, treatise, criticism, etc., which treats of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined.

An *exhaustive* fulness of sense.
Coleridge.

In so far as his knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of matter is *exhaustive*, . . . his conclusions . . . will be correct.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 197.

exhaustively (eg-zâs'tiv-li), *adv.* In an exhaustive manner; in such a manner as to leave no point of a subject unexamined; thoroughly: as, he treated the subject *exhaustively*.

New methods of preparation are constantly revealing novelties in whole classes of objects which (it was supposed) had been already studied *exhaustively*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 54.

exhaustiveness (eg-zâs'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being exhaustive.

A distinguishing characteristic of all these papers is the *exhaustiveness* with which the subjects deemed worthy of consideration are analyzed and discussed.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 160.

An injudicious method of teaching, which confounds thoroughness with *exhaustiveness*.
Quoted in *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 35.

exhaustless (eg-zâst'les), *a.* [< *exhaust* + *-less*.] Incapable of being exhausted; that cannot be wholly expended, consumed, or emptied; inexhaustible: as, an *exhaustless* fund or store.

So with superiour boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er ev'ry land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the *exhaustless* granary of a world.
Thomson, Spring.

The *exhaustless* mine of corruption opened by the precedent . . . of the late payment of the debts of the civil list.
Burke, Present Discontents.

exhaustment† (eg-zâst'ment), *n.* [< *exhaust* + *-ment*.] Exhaustion; draft or drain upon a thing.

This bishoprick [is] already very meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place.
Cabbala, Dr. Williams, to the Duke.

exhaust-nozle (eg-zâst'noz″l), *n.* 1. In locomotive and some other steam-engines, the blast-nozle or -orifice which discharges exhaust-steam into the uptake to make a forced draft.—2. A device for silencing the noise occasioned by the escape of exhaust-steam, or the steam of an ejector used with a vacuum-brake; a quieting-chamber.

exhaust-pallet (eg-zâst'pal″et), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pallet or valve in the bellows by which the air may be rapidly let out. Also called *exhaust-valve*.

exhaust-pipe (eg-zâst'pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

exhaust-port (eg-zâst'pōrt), *n.* In a steam-engine, the opening into the valve-seat leading to the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

exhaust-steam (eg-zâst'stēm), *n.* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder of an engine after it has produced motion of the piston. Also called *exhaust*.

exhausture† (eg-zâs'tūr), *n.* [< *exhaust* + *-ure*.] Exhaustion.

To the absolute *exhausture* of our own magazines.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 199.

exhaust-valve (eg-zâst'valv), *n.* 1. In a steam-engine, the valve which controls the passage of exhaust-steam from the cylinder, either to the condenser or to the atmosphere. In the Cornish pumping-engine it throttles the escape of exhaust-steam on the steam-stroke so as to make its compression serve to arrest the piston before it strikes the cylinder-head.
2. Same as *exhaust-pallet*.

exhedra, *n.* See *exedra*.

exheredate (eks-her'ē-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exheredatus*, pp. of *exheredare* (> It. *eseredare* = Sp. *exheredar* = Pg. *exherdar* = F. *exhéréder*), disinherit, < *exheres* (*exhered-*), disinherited, a disinherited person, < *ex-* priv. + *heres*, an heir: see *heir*, *hereditary*.] To disinherit.

Madam, . . . though *exheridated* and disowned, I am yet a Douglas.
Scott, Abbot, II. 222.

exheredation (eks-her-ē-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exhérédation* = Sp. *exheredación* = Pg. *exherdação*, < L. *exheredatio(n-)*, < *exheredare*, disinherit: see *exheredate*.] In *Rom. law*, a disinheriting; the act of a father in excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

I shall first demand whether sons may not lawfully and reasonably fear punishment from their parents, in case they shall deserve it, even the greatest punishment, *exheredation*, and casting out of the family, upon their continuing disobedient and refractory to their father's commands.
Hammond, Works, II. ii. 144.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *v.* [< L. *exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibere* (> It. *esibire* = Sp. Pg. *exhibir* = F. *exhiber*), hold forth, present, show, display, < *ex*, out, + *habere*, hold, have: see *habit*. Cf. *inhibit*, *prohibit*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To offer or present to view; present for inspection; place on show: as, to *exhibit* paintings; to *exhibit* an invention; to *exhibit* documents in court.

Tournaments and justs were usually *exhibited* at coronations, royal marriages, and other occasions of solemnity where pomp and pageantry were thought to be requisite.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 12.

The first thing men think of, when they love, is to *exhibit* their usefulness and advantages to the object of their affection.
Emerson, Woman.

2. To display; manifest conspicuously; bring to light; furnish or constitute: as, to *exhibit* an example of bravery or generosity.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body.
Pope.

The dispersion of the colours of the solar rays is *exhibited* on the most magnificent scale by Nature herself in the splendid phenomenon of the rainbow.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 122.

A sudden and severe demand develops as well as *exhibits* latent forces, but it cannot create what had no previous existence.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 116.

3. To present for consideration; bring forward publicly or officially; make a presentation of. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Why, I'll *exhibit* a bill in the parliament for the putting down of men.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

We shall, by the merit and excellency of this oblation, *exhibit* to God an offertory in which he cannot but delight.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

4. In *med.*, to administer, as a specified drug.—5. In English universities, to hold forth (a foundation or prize) to be competed for by candidates.—6. To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public.

If any student shall fail to perform the exercise assigned him, or shall *exhibit* anything not allowed by the Faculty, he may be sent home.
Laws of Yale College (1837), p. 16.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make an exhibition; open a show; present something to public view: as, to *exhibit* at the Academy.—2. To present an essay in public; speak in public at an exhibition or college commencement. [An obsolete U. S. use.]

No student who shall receive any appointment to *exhibit* before the class, the College, or the public, shall give any treat or entertainment to his class.
Laws of Yale College (1837), p. 29.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *n.* [< *exhibit*, *v.*] 1. Anything or any collection of things exhibited publicly: as, the Japanese *exhibit* in the Paris Exposition.—2. A showing; specifically, a written recital or report showing the state of any matter at a particular date, as of the estate of a bankrupt, etc.

What kind of historical development of the articular infinitive do we find between Thukydides and Demosthenes? The chronological *exhibit* is crossed all the time by the law of the department, by the fancy of the individual.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 54.

3. In *law*, a paper attached to a contract, pleading, affidavit, or other principal instrument, identified in and referred to by it; a document offered in evidence in an action, and marked to identify it or authenticate it for future reference.

He [Gardiner] put in several other *exhibits*, and among them his book against Cranmer on the Sacrament.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

=**Syn. 1.** See *exhibition*.

exhibitant (eg-zib'i-tant), *n.* [< *exhibit* + *-ant*.] In *law*, one who makes an exhibit.

exhibiter (eg-zib'i-tėr), *n.* One who exhibits. See *exhibitor*.

He seems indifferent;
Or, rather, swaying more upon our part
Than cherishing the *exhibiters* against us.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

exhibition (ek-si-bish'on), *n.* [= F. *exhibition* = Sp. *exhibición* = Pg. *exhibição* = It. *esibizione*, < LL. *exhibitio(n-)*, a handing out, giving up, sustenance (mod. senses from the mod. verb), < *exhibere*, present, exhibit: see *exhibit*.] 1. The act of exhibiting or displaying for inspection; a showing or presenting to view.

We may be assured, gentlemen, that he who really loves the thing itself loves its finest *exhibitions*.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

2. The producing or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; hence, in *Scots law*, an action for compelling delivery of writings.—3. That which is exhibited; a show; especially, a public show or display, as of natural or artificial productions, or of personal performances: as, an international or universal *exhibition* (of productions and manufactures); a school *exhibition*; an athletic or dramatic *exhibition*.

Ode sung at the Opening of the International *Exhibition*.
Tennyson (title of poem).

4. In *med.*, the act of administering as a remedy: as, the *exhibition* of stimulants.—5†. An allowance for subsistence; a provision of money or other things; stipend; pension.

Thou art a younger brother, and hast nothing but thy bare *exhibition*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Page, will you follow me? I'll give you good *exhibition*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 2.

My son lives here in Naples, and in 's riot
Doth far exceed the *exhibition* I allowed him.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

Hence—6. A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities,

not depending on the foundation: in Scotland called a *bursary*.

There were very well learned scholars in the university, able to teach and preach, who had neither benefice nor *exhibition*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

=Syn. *Exhibition*, *Exhibit*, *Exposition*, *Exposure*, *Exposé*; manifestation. *Exhibition* is more general than *exhibit*, the latter expressing sometimes a section of the former. As contrasted with *exposition*, *exhibition* deals more often with visible things and *exposition* with things mental: as, an *exhibition* of machinery; an *exposition* of a text or doctrine of philosophy. Hence in part, perhaps, the disinclination of some to use *exposition* for a show. This new and French use of *exposition*, so far as it prevails, is limited to a large or international *exhibition*, a "world's fair." *Exposure* expresses a laying open (as *exposure* to the sun, or a southern *exposure*), especially in some undesirable way, as to danger, unpleasant observation, etc. *Exposé* is not far from being synonymous with *exhibit*, being a formal *exhibition* of facts in detail for the information of those concerned, and sometimes the revelation in detail of things that it was desirable to keep secret: as, an *exposé* of certain tricks of the trade.

Copley's picture of Lord Chatham's death is an *exhibition* of itself. *Beattie*.

Although every State and Territory in the Union, with the exception of Utah, was represented by a handsome collective *exhibit* of its natural resources, the enterprise was essentially Southern. *The Century*, XXXI. 153.

His [Burnet's] work on the Thirty-nine Articles is perhaps the most accredited *exposition* of the doctrines of Anglicanism. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

exhibitional (ek-si-bish′ọn-al), *a.* [< *exhibition* + *-al.*] Pertaining to an exhibition.

Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly *exhibitional* refreshments.
New Princeton Rev., I. 121.

exhibitioner (ek-si-bish′ọn-ėr), *n.* In English universities, one who has an exhibition, pension, or allowance granted for his maintenance.

On receiving each instalment the *exhibitioner* shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two examinations for B. A., or at the two examinations for B. Sc. *Regulations of Univ. of London*, 1865.

exhibitive (eg-zib′i-tiv), *a.* [< *exhibit* + *-ive.*] Serving for exhibition; tending to exhibit or show; representative.

But as the rock was a symbol of the one true Christ, so is the sacramental bread a symbol *exhibitive* of the one true body of Christ. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 234.

A Last Confession is Rossetti's dramatic chef-d'œuvre, and at the same time *exhibitive* of his mastership over the difficult medium of blank verse.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 321.

exhibitively (eg-zib′i-tiv-li), *adv.* By representation.

The word Christ, which is the predicate in one proposition [" that rock was Christ."], is to be literally understood, and the trope lies in the verb was, put for signify or *exhibitively* signifies. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 233.

exhibitor (eg-zib′i-tọr), *n.* [= It. *esibitore*, < LL. *exhibitor*, < L. *exhibere*, pp. *exhibitus*, show: see *exhibit.*] One who exhibits, or makes an exhibition of any kind; in *law*, one who makes a documentary exhibit in court, or presents an exhibit.

The *exhibitors* of that shew politickly had placed whiflers armed and linked through the hall.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 245.

exhibitory (eg-zib′i-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *exhibit* + *-ory.*] Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expences for their removal this year . . . mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington-house.
T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 379.

The order pronounced might be . . . *exhibitory*, when he [the respondent] was ordained to produce something he was unwarrantably detaining, e. g., the body of a freeman he was holding as his slave, or a will in which the complainer alleged that he had an interest.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 709.

exhilarant (eg-zil′a-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *exhilaran(t-)s*, ppr. of *exhilarare*, gladden: see *exhilarate.*] **I.** *a.* Exhilarating; causing exhilaration.

II. *n.* That which exhilarates.

To Leonard it was an *exhilarant* and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him.
Southey, The Doctor, lxxvii.

exhilarate (eg-zil′a-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exhilarated*, ppr. *exhilarating.* [< L. *exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilarare*, gladden, make merry, delight, < *ex*, out, up, + *hilarare*, gladden, cheer, < *hilaris*, glad: see *hilarious.*] **I.** *trans.* To make cheerful, lively, or merry; render glad or joyous; cheer; enliven; gladden.

The physician prescribeth cures of the mind in phrensies and melancholy passions; and pretendeth also to exhibit medicines to *exhilarate* the mind.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 185.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid Nature. *Cowper*, Task, i. 182.

=Syn. To animate, inspirit, elate.

II.† *intrans.* To become cheerful or joyous.

The shining of the sun whereby all things *exhilarate*.
Bacon, Speech in Parliament to Speaker's Excuse.

exhilarating (eg-zil′a-rā-ting), *p. a.* Stimulating; enlivening.

That fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost powers
Made err. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1047.

exhilaratingly (eg-zil′a-rā-ting-li), *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

exhilaration (eg-zil-a-rā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *exhilaratio(n-)*, a gladdening, < L. *exhilarare*, gladden: see *exhilarate.*] 1. The act of exhilarating, or of enlivening or cheering; the act of making glad or cheerful.—2. The state of being enlivened or cheerful; elevation of spirits; joyous enlivenment.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 721.

=Syn. 2. Animation, joyousness, gaiety, hilarity, glee.

exhilarator (eg-zil′a-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *exhilarate* + *-or.*] One who or that which exhilarates.

exhort (eg-zôrt′), *v.* [< ME. *exhorten*, *exorten*, < OF. *exhorter*, F. *exhorter* = Sp. Pg. *exhortar* = It. *esortare*, < L. *exhortari*, exhort, < *ex*, out, + *hortari*, urge, incite, exhort. Cf. *dehort.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To incite by words or advice; animate or urge by arguments to some act, or to some course of conduct or action; stir up.

And *exortyd* every man to confession and repentaunce.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Young men likewise *exhort* to be soberminded.
Tit. ii. 6.

Gregory with pious and Apostolic perswasions *exhorts* them not to shrink back from so good a work, but cheerfully to go on in the strength of divine assistance.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

2. To advise; admonish; caution.

I *exhort* you to restrain the violent tendency of your nature for analysis, and to cultivate synthetical propensities.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

=Syn. To incite, stimulate, encourage; appeal to, beg, enjoin, adjure.

II. *intrans.* To deliver exhortation; *eccles.*, to use appeals or arguments to incite; practise public exhortation.

And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*.
Acts ii. 40.

His brethren and friends intreat, *exhort*, adjure.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

exhort† (eg-zôrt′), *n.* [< *exhort*, *v.*] The act of exhorting; an exhortation.

The haue disceiued and betrayed, lo!
By the *exort* of vntrew man makyng,
Al this me hath made my cosin to doo.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3972.

Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight.
Pope, Iliad, xii.

exhortation (ek-sôr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exhortacion*, < OF. (also F.) *exhortation* = Sp. *exhortación* = Pg. *exhortação* = It. *esortazione*, < L. *exhortatio(n-)*, < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort.*] 1. The act or practice of exhorting; incitement by means of argument, appeal, or admonition; the argument or appeal made.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

The Souldiers by his firm and well grounded *Exhortations* were all on a fire to the onset. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

When he [James II.] found his hearers obdurate to *exhortation*, he resorted to intimidation and corruption.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Incitement to action, as of a nerve; stimulation; irritation. [Rare.]

Dr. Sanderson . . . gave the results of a series of experiments conducted with regard to the measurement of the period of time elapsing between the *exhortation* of the [electric] fish and the delivery of its shock, and also concerning the duration of the shock.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 225.

Exhortation week, the week prior to Septuagesima Sunday: so called because the services of the week contain exhortations to the faithful to prepare duly for Lent. *Lee's Glossary.* =Syn. 1. *Homily*, etc. See *sermon*.

exhortative (eg-zôr′tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exhortatif* = Pg. *exhortativo* = It. *esortativo*, < L. *exhortativus*, < *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort.*] Containing exhortation; hortatory.

Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles.
Barrow, Works, I. viii.

A little slip of paper upon which are written a few words, generally *exhortative* to charity (as "He who giveth alms will be provided for").
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 317.

exhortator (ek′sôr-tā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exhortador* = It. *esortatore*, < LL. *exhortator*, < L. *exhortari*, exhort: see *exhort.*] An exhorter; an encourager. [Rare.]

exhortatory (eg-zôr′tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *exhortatoire* = Sp. Pg. *exhortatorio* = It. *esortatorio*, < LL. *exhortatorius*, < L. *exhortari*, pp. *exhortatus*, exhort: see *exhort*, *exhortator.*] Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

He wrote vnto those Scots letters *exhortatorie*, requiring them most instantlie to an vnitie of Catholike orders as might be agreeable with the church of Christ.
Holinshed, Chronicles, England, an. 610.

All of them [the Psalms] afford ground of praise at least; the doctrinal, the *exhortatory*, the historical, as well as the rest. *Secker*, Works, III. xxvi.

exhorter (eg-zôr′tėr), *n.* 1. One who exhorts or encourages.

The which writing many bee agrieued withall: when euery one taketh the matter, as said by himselfe, and will not heare mee, as an *exhorter* and counseller.
Vives, Instruction of Christian Women, Pref.

2. In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a layman, licensed by the pastor, at the recommendation of the class-meeting or leader's meeting, to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation under the direction of the preacher in charge, and to attend all the sessions of the quarterly conference. He is subject to an annual examination of character in the quarterly conference.

exhorto (eks-ôr′tō), *n.* [Sp., < *exhortar*, exhort: see *exhort.*] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*, letters requisitorial sent from one judge to another; specifically, an order or a warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive peon.

exhumate (eks-hū′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumated*, ppr. *exhumating.* [< ML. *exhumatus*, pp. of *exhumare*, exhume: see *exhume.*] To exhume; disinter. [Colloq.]

Exhumate. Somebody has coined this verb from the good English noun "exhumation." The true verb is "exhume." *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 366.

exhumation (eks-hū-mā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exhumation* = Sp. *exhumación* = Pg. *exhumação* = It. *esumazione*, < ML. *exhumatio(n-)*, < *exhumare*, pp. *exhumatus*, exhume: see *exhume.*] The act of exhuming or disinterring that which has been buried: as, the *exhumation* of a dead body.

Mr. Flaquet says, in his collection of tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up.
W. Seward, Anecdotes, V. 288.

There remain, then, only the metallic poisons which can be reckoned on as open to detection through *exhumation*, practically three in number, arsenic, antimony, and mercury. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 11.

exhume (eks-hūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhumed*, ppr. *exhuming.* [= F. *exhumer* = Sp. Pg. *exhumar* = It. *esumare*, < ML. *exhumare*, dig out of the ground, < L. *ex*, out, + *humus*, the ground: see *humus.* Cf. *inhume.*] To dig out of the earth, as something, especially a dead body, which has been buried; disinter.

In they brought Formosus' self,
The body of him, dead, even as embalmed
And buried duly in the Vatican
Eight months before, *exhumed* thus for the nonce.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 169.

exiccate, exiccation. See *exsiccate*, *exsiccation*.

exiconize† (eks-ī′kọ-nīz), *v. t.* [< Gr. *ἐξεικονίζειν*, explain by a simile, be like, < *ἐξ*, out, + *εἰκονίζειν*, put into form, make like, < *εἰκών*, a form, image: see *icon.*] To image forth; delineate; depict.

Our faith, if you take in the whole, is no other but what is *exiconized* in the Apostle's creed, included in the Scriptures. *Hammond*, Works, II. 101.

Exidia (ek-sid′i-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the order *Tremellales*. *E. glandulosa*, occurring on decaying branches, is the most common and widely distributed species.

exies (ek′siz), *n. pl.* [Sc., contr. of *ecstasies*: see *ecstasy.*] Ecstasies; hysterics.

That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the *exies*, and done naething but laugh and greet . . . for twa days successively. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxv.

exigeant, exigeante (eg-zē-zhoṅ′, -zhoṅt′), *a.* [F. *exigeant*, fem. *exigeante*, exacting, particular, ppr. of *exiger*, < L. *exigere*, exact: see *exact*, *v.*, and *exigent.*] Exacting.

To his highly developed imagination and fastidiously *exigeant* intellect, no amount of relative or approximate truth could compensate for a deficiency in that absoluteness which he regarded as truth's supremest altitude.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 319.

As a woman and a comrade for Shelley she was not to be compared to Mary, but she might be less *exigeante* as to his conduct. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 302.

exigency, exigence (ek′si-jẹn-si, -jẹns), *n.*; pl. *exigencies*, *exigences* (-siz, -jẹn-sez). [< OF. *exi-*

gence, F. *exigence* = Sp. Pg. *exigencia* = It. *esigenza*, *esigenzia*, < ML. *exigentia*, < L. *exigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exigere*, exact: see *exigent*.] **1.** The state of being urgent; pressing need or demand; urgency: as, the *exigency* of the case or of business.

Goldsmith . . . had had a lifelong familiarity with duns and borrowing, and seemed very contented when the *exigency* of the hour was tided over.
W. Black, Goldsmith, vii.

2. A pressing necessity; an urgent case; any case which demands prompt action, supply, or remedy: as, in the present *exigency* no time is to be lost.

When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the ladies voluntarily contributed all their rings and jewels to assist the government under the public *exigence*.
Addison, Party Patches.

In this *exigence*, . . . my only resource was to order my son, with an important air, to call our coach.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iv.

Let our aim be, as hitherto, to give a good all-round education fitted to cope with as many *exigencies* of the day as possible. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

3. A state of difficulty or want; a condition of distress or need.

My Lord Denbigh is returned from attempting to relieve Rochel, which is reduced to extreme *Exigence*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 6.

4. Command; requirement: as, the *exigency* of a writ. =**Syn. 2.** *Occurrence, Occasion, Exigency, Emergency, Crisis*; pressure, strait, conjuncture, pass, pinch. An *occasion* is an *occurrence*, or separate event, usually involving considerations of importance, with the observance of a degree of ceremony; an *exigency* is an *occasion* of urgency and suddenness, where something helpful needs to be done at once; an *emergency* is more pressing and naturally less common than an *exigency*; a *crisis* is an *emergency* on the outcome of which everything depends. See *event*[1].

Upon laying his head on the block, [Sir Thomas More] gave instances of that good humour with which he had always entertained his friends in the most ordinary *occurrences*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 349.

There is always a rivalry between the orator and the *occasion*, between the demands of the hour and the prepossession of the individual. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

The *exigencies* of foreign policy again speedily modified the home policy of England. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

There are certain *emergencies* of nations, in which expedients that in the ordinary state of things ought to be forborne become essential to the public weal.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 36.

In all movements of the human mind which tend to great revolutions there is a *crisis* at which moderate concession may amend, conciliate, and preserve.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

exigend† (ek'si-jend), *n.* [< AF. *exigende*, < ML. *exigenda*, a writ of exigent, the state of one against whom the writ of exigent was issued; < L. *exigendus*, ger. of *exigere*, drive out, etc.: see *exigent*.] A writ of exigent.

If he [the sheriff] return, that he [a laborer who fled from his employer] is not found, he shall have an *Exigend* at the first Day, and the same pursue till he be outlawed.
Laws of Edw. III. (modern version), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 50.

exigendary (ek-si-jen'dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *exigendaries* (-riz). [< *exigend* + *-ary*.] Same as *exigenter*.

exigent (ek'si-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exigeant* (see *exigeant*) = Sp. Pg. *exigente* = It. *esigente*, < L. *exigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exigere*, drive out, drive forth, demand, exact, etc.: see *exact*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Urgently requiring; exacting.

At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. *Burke*.

But now this body, *exigent* of rest,
Will needs put in a claim.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., i. 2.

II. *n.* **1**†. An urgent occasion; an occasion that calls for immediate aid or action; an exigency.

Instead of doing anything as the *exigent* required, he began to make circles and all those fantasticall defences that hee had ever heard were fortifications against devils.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

Why do you cross me in this *exigent*? *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

From this needlesse surmisall I shall hope to disswade the intelligent and equal auditor, if I can but say successfully that which in this *exigent* behoovs me.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2†. End; extremity.

By this time we were driuen to an *exigent*, all our prouision within the Citie stooping very lowe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 126.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

3. In *Eng. law*, formerly, a writ preliminary to outlawry, which lay where the defendant could not be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs.

exigenter (ek'si-jen-tėr), *n.* [< *exigent* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *exigendary*.] An officer formerly employed in the Court of Common Pleas in England, who made out exigents and proclamations in cases of outlawry. Also *exigendary*.

The cursitors are by counties; these are the Lord Chancellor's. The philizers and *exigenters* are by counties also, and are of the Common Pleas.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 186.

exigible (ek'si-ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *exigible* = Sp. *exigible* = Pg. *exigivel* = It. *esigibile*, < L. as if **exigibilis*, < *exigere*, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] Capable of being exacted; demandable; requirable.

Discount is a deduction allowed for a payment being made at a date prior to the time when the full amount is *exigible*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 536.

exiguity (ek-si-gū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *exiguité* = Sp. *exigüidad* = Pg. *exiguidade*, < L. *exiguita(t-)s*, scantiness, smallness, < *exiguus*: see *exiguous*.] **1.** Smallness; slenderness; tenuity. [Rare.]

To prosecute a little what I was saying of the conduciveness of bringing a body into small parts, in some cases the comminution may be much promoted by employing physical, after mechanical, ways; and that, when the parts are brought to such a pitch of *exiguity*, they may be elevated much better than before. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 296.

The comparative *exiguity* of the gowns led to a corresponding diminution in the quantity of material required.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 291.

2. Scantiness; slightness; meagerness: as, the *exiguity* of a description. *Jour. London Soc. Psych. Research.* [Rare.]

exiguous (eg-zig'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *exigu* = Sp. Pg. *exiguo* = It. *esiguo*, < L. *exiguus*, scanty in measure or number, small, slender, lit. measured, exact (cf. *immense*, great, huge, lit. unmeasured), < *exigere*, measure, determine, etc.: see *exact*, *a.*, and *examen*.] Small; slender; diminutive.

Protected mice,
The race *exiguous*, uninur'd to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries seek.
J. Philips, Fall of Chloe's Jordan.

To tempt the coins from the *exiguous* purses of ancient maidens. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LIX. 839.

Over the little brook which wimpled along below towered an arch, as a bit of Shakespeare bestrides the *exiguous* rill of a discourse which it was intended to ornament.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 206.

exiguousness (eg-zig'ū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being exiguous; exiguity; diminutiveness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

exile[1] (ek'sīl, formerly eg-zīl'), *n.* [< ME. *exil*, *exile*, < OF. *exil*, *essil*, F. *exil* = Pr. *essil* = Sp. Pg. *exilio* = It. *esilio*, < L. *exilium*, *exilium*, *exsilium*, banishment, < *exul*, *exsul*, a banished man, an exile; formation uncertain; perhaps < *exsilire* (**exsal-*), spring forth (go forth), < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring, orig. go, = Skt. √ *sar*, go: see *salient*, and cf. *exult*, *exilition*; less prob. lit. one driven from his native soil, < *ex*, out of, from, + *solum*, the ground, the soil, one's native soil, land, country: see *soil*[1].] **1.** Expulsion from one's country or home by an authoritative decree, for a definite period or in perpetuity; banishment; expatriation: as, the *exile* of Napoleon; *exile* to Siberia.

All these puissant legions whose *exile*
Hath emptied heaven. *Milton*, P. L., i. 632.

2. Residence in a foreign land or a remote place enforced by the government of which one has been a subject or citizen, or by stress of circumstances; separation from one's native or chosen home or country and friends; the condition of living in banishment.

You little think that all our life and Age
Is but an *Exile* and a Pilgrimage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

He [Carolus Magnus] sent him [the King of the Longobards] captive to Liege, . . . where he died in *Exile*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 105.

His [Clarendon's] long *exile* had made him a stranger in the country of his birth. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

3†. Removal.

Fermors during their term shall not make waste, sale, nor *exile* of house, woods, or men, nor of anything belonging to the tenements that they have to ferm without special license. *Statute of Marlbridge*.

4. [In this sense an accom. of F. *exilé*, an exile, prop. pp. of *exiler*, exile (see *exile*, *v.*), to *exile* above; or an accom. of the L. *exul*, an exile: see *exul*.] A banished person; a person expelled from his country or home by authority, or separated from it by necessity: as, Siberian *exiles*; a band of *exiles*.

The captive *exile* hasteneth that he may be loosed, and that he should not die in the pit. Isa. li. 14.

The pensive *exile*, bending with his woe,
To stop too fearful, and too faint to go.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

=**Syn. 1.** Proscription, expulsion, ostracism.

exile[1] (ek'sīl, formerly eg-zīl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exiled*, ppr. *exiling*. [< ME. *exilen*, < OF. *exiler*, *essiller*, F. *exiler* = Pr. *essilhar* = It. *esiliare*, < ML. *exiliare*, send into exile, < L. *exilium*, exile: see *exile*[1], *n.*] **1.** To banish from a country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return, for a limited time or for life; expatriate.

And wanhope [despair] also y wole *exile*,
For he is not of oure fraternitee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

So I, *exiled* the circle of the court,
Lose all the good gifts that in it I 'joyed.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

Hence—**2.** To constrain to abandon country or home; drive to a foreign country, literally or figuratively; expel.—**To exile one's self**, to quit one's country with the intention not to return. =**Syn.** *Expel*, *Exclude*, etc. See *banish*.

exile[2]† (ek'sil), *a.* [< OF. *exile* = It. *esile*, < L. *exilis*, small, thin, slender, lank, contr. of **exigilis*, equiv. to *exiguus*, small, etc.: see *exiguous*.] Slender; thin; fine; light.

Nowe late in lande ther ayer is hoot & drie,
And erthe *exile* or hilly drie or lene,
Vynes beth best ysette to multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

exiled (ek'sīld), *p. a.* [Participle of *exile*[1].] Having been condemned or subjected to exile.

The *exiled* Greek scholars were welcomed in Italy.
Green, Hist. Eng., VI. 298.

exilement† (ek'sīl-ment), *n.* [< *exile*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] Banishment.

Fitz Osborn . . . was discarded into a foreign service, for a pretty shadow of *exilement*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 103.

exilian (eg-zil'i-an), *a.* [< L. *exilium*, exile, + *-an*.] Pertaining to exile or banishment; specifically, belonging to the period of the exile of the Jews to Babylon.

The Messianic promise binds together the primitive, the patriarchal, the Mosaic, the prophetic, the *exilian*, and the post-*exilian* periods.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 46.

exilic (eg-zil'ik), *a.* [< *exile*[1] + *-ic*.] Same as *exilian*.

The *Exilic* and post-Exile prophets do not write in a lifeless tongue, and Hebrew was still the language of Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah (ch. xiii.), in the middle of the 5th century B. C. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 597.

There are indications . . . in Deuteronomy and Ezekiel sufficient to preclude the supposition that the priestly legislation was a creation of the *exilic* period.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 298.

exilition† (ek-si-lish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *exilire*, *exsilire*, spring forth, < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap, spring: see *exult*.] A sudden springing or leaping out.

From salt-petre proceedeth the force and the report; for sulphure and smal-coal mixed will not take fire with noise or *exilition*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

exility† (eg-zil'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *esilità*, < L. *exilita(t-)s*, smallness, < *exilis*, small: see *exile*[2].] **1.** Slenderness; thinness; tenuity.

It is with great propriety that subtlety, which, in its original import, means *exility* of particles, is taken, in its metaphorical meaning, for nicety of distinction.
Johnson, Cowley.

2. Fineness; refinement.

Neither France nor Germany nor England had yet greatly advanced in the civil intercourse of life, and could not appreciate such *exility* of elegance and such sublimated refinement. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 327.

eximiety†, *n.* [< LL. *eximieta(t-)s*, excellence, < L. *eximius*, excellent: see *eximious*.] Excellence. *Bailey*, 1727.

eximious† (eg-zim'i-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *eximio* = It. *esimio*, < L. *eximius*, select, choice, distinguished, excellent, also exempt, < *eximere*, take out: see *exempt*.] Excellent; eminent; distinguished.

Take a taste out of the beginning of his dedicatory epistle: "Egregious Doctors and masters of the *eximious* and arcane Science of Physick." *Fuller*, Worthies, London.

He [Cromwell] respected all persons that were *eximious* in any art. *Whitelocke*.

eximiousness†, *n.* Excellency. *Bailey*, 1727.

exinanite (eg-zin'a-nīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exinanited*, ppr. *exinaniting*. [< L. *exinanitus*, pp. of *exinanire*, make empty, < *ex*, out, + *inanis*, empty: see *inane*.] To make empty; weaken; make of little value, force, or repute.

He *exinanited* himself [Latin *semet ipsum exinanivit*] and took the form of a servant.
Rhemish Trans. of New Test., Phil. ii. 7.

exinanition (eg-zin-a-nish'on), *n.* [= F. *exinanition* = Sp. *exinanición* = Pg. *exinanição* = It. *esinanizione*, < L. *exinanitio(n-)*, an emptying, < *exinanire*, empty: see *exinanite*.] **1.** An emptying or evacuation; a weakening.

Diseases of *exinanition* are more dangerous than diseases of repletion. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xxvi.

We are not commanded to imitate a life whose story tells of . . . fastings to the *exinanition* of spirits, and disabling all animal operations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

Hence—**2.** Low estate; humble condition; humiliation.

Some theologians make a proper distinction between *exinanition* and humiliation, and confine the former to the life, the latter to the death of Christ.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 85.

exindusiate (eks-in-dū′si-āt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *indusiate.*] In *bot.*, not having an indusium: applied to ferns.

exine (ek′sin), *n.* Same as *extine.*

exinguinal (eks-ing′gwi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *inguen* (*inguin-*), groin: see *inguinal.*] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, situated outside the inguen or groin, or beyond the insertion of the leg. See II.

II. *n.* The second joint of a spider's leg, the first of the two forming the thigh, and corresponding to the trochanter of a true insect.

exintine (eks-in′tin), *n.* [< *ex(tine)* + *intine.*] A name given by Fritzche to a supposed middle membrane intermediate between the extine and the intine in the pollen-grains of certain plants. See *intextine.*

exist (eg-zist′), *v. i.* [= F. *exister* = Sp. Pg. *existir* = It. *esistere* (= G. *existiren* = Dan. *existere* = Sw. *existera*, after F.), < L. *existere*, *exsistere*, stand forth, come forth, arise, be, < *ex*, out, + *sistere*, set, place, caus. of *stare*, stand: see *stand.* Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist.*] **1.** To have actual being of any kind; actually be at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time.

By all the operation of the orbs,
From whom we do *exist*, and cease to be.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

The bright Idea both *exists* and lives,
Such vital Heat thy genial Pencil gives.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

New freedom could not *exist* in safety under the old tyrant. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Upon a very common confusion of the word *exist* with the verb to be, which does not necessarily imply existence, he founded his argument against the possibility of creation: creation cannot be, for being cannot arise out of non-being; nor can non-being be. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 1.

Hence—**2.** To live; continue to have life or animation: as, men cannot *exist* without air, nor fishes without water.

Thou art not thyself;
For thou *exist'st* on many a thousand grains
That issue out of dust. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

We know that the reindeer and the aurochs *existed* in Europe up to the time of the Romans, and the great Irish deer up to the time of modern peat bogs.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 161.

existability (eg-zis-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* See *existibility.*

★**existence** (eg-zis′tens), *n.* [< ME. *existence*, < OF. *existence*, F. *existence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *existencia* = It. *esistenza* (= G. *existenz* = Dan. Sw. *existens*, after F.), existence, < ML. *existentia*, < L. *existen(t-)s*, existent: see *existent.*] **1.** Actual being; being at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time; being such as ordinary objects possess. See *being.*

Between creatures of mere *existence* and things of life there is a large disproportion of nature.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

If I know I doubt, I have as certain perception of the *existence* of the thing doubting as of that thought which I call doubt. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. ix. § 3.

It is indeed an opinion strangely prevailing amongst men, that houses, mountains, rivers, and in a word all sensible objects, have an *existence* natural or real, distinct from their being perceived by the understanding.
Bp. Berkeley.

Hence—**2.** Life; vital or sentient being; state of life.

Is death to be feared that will convey thee to so happy an *existence?* *Addison*, Vision of Mirza.

The soul, secured in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

I use the term Struggle for *Existence* in a large and metaphorical sense, including dependence of one being on another, and including not only the life of the individual, but success in leaving progeny.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 62.

3. That which exists; that which actually is an individual thing; an actuality.

The fact is as remarkable as it is incontrovertible that the human race, all but universally, has conceived of some *Existence* more exalted than man.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 3.

What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys,
Tho' the deep heart of *existence* beat for ever like a boy's?
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Existence—that is to say, the only *Existence* contemplated by us—is objective Experience: it is the external aspect of Feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 8.

4†. Reality; fact; truth.

She [Fortune] maketh, thurgh hir adversite,
Men fulle clerly for to se
Hym that is freend in *existence*
From hym that is by apparence.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5546.

Being of existence. See *being.*—**Finite existence.** See *finite.*

existency (eg-zis′ten-si), *n.* Same as *existence.*

Nor is it onely of rarity, but may be doubted whether it be of *existency*, or really any such stone in the head of a toad at all. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

existent (eg-zis′tent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *existant* = Sp. Pg. *existente* = It. *esistente*, < L. *existen(t-)s*, *exsisten(t-)s*, existing, ppr. of *existere*, *exsistere*, exist: see *exist.*] **I.** *a.* Existing; having existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent.* *Dryden.*

The universe, according to Aristotle, is a continuous chain; at the one end is the purely potential, matter without form or qualities; at the other end is pure unconditioned actuality, the ever *existent*, or God.
Encyc. Brit., II. 522.

Existent power, a power of doing or becoming something belonging to an existing thing. Also called *entitative power.*

II. *n.* That which exists, or has actual being.

The contention of those who declare the Absolute to be unknowable is, that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is an *Existent*, which partially appears in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way cognizable by us.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 8.

★**existential** (ek-sis-ten′shal), *a.* [< ML. **existentialis* (in deriv. *existentialita(t-)s*), < *existentia*, existence: see *existence.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence; ontological.

Enjoying the good of existence, and the being deprived of that *existential* good. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 483.

There is a certain parallelism between the logical and *existential* analyses.
S. Hodgson, Philos. of Reflection, III. vii. § 1.

2. Expressing or stating the fact of existence.

Convention does not allow us to say "It executes," as we say "It blows" or "It thunders," because (if for no other reason) the group of phenomena is not one of familiar immemorial occurrence. But we can just as conveniently adopt the *existential* form, "There was an execution," as the predicative form, "A man was hanged"; and as a matter of fact, one form would be as readily employed as the other. *J. Venn*, Mind, XIII. 415.

existentially (ek-sis-ten′shal-i), *adv.* In an existential manner; in an existing state; actually. [Rare.]

Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent. *Coleridge.*

exister (eg-zis′tėr), *n.* One who or that which exists. [Rare.]

Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the *exister* finding "Denmark a prison."
The Atlantic, LIX. 572.

existibility (eg-zis-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *existible:* see *-bility.*] Capacity or possibility of existence. Also *existability.*

The *existability* of perfect numbers.
Nature, XXXVII. 417.

existible (eg-zis′ti-bl), *a.* [< *exist* + *-ible.*] Capable of existing or of existence.

It is evident that all corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, p. 119.

existimation† (eg-zis-ti-mā′shon), *n.* [< L. *existimatio(n-)*, judgment, opinion, estimation, < *existimare*, *existumare*, judge, estimate, < *ex*, out, + *æstimare*, *æstumare*, value, estimate: see *esteem*, *estimate.*] Esteem; estimation.

If . . . a man should bring forth any thing that he hath read done in times past, or that he hath seen done in other places; there the hearers fare as though the whole *existimation* of their wisdom were in jeopardy to be overthrown.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Men's *existimation* follows us according to the company we keep. *Spectator*, No. 456.

★**exit** (ek′sit), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exito* = It. *esito*, < L. *exitus*, a going out, egress, a way out (in the stage use, in E., < *exit*, *v.*), also in ML. issue, offspring, vent, < *exire*, pp. *exitus*, go out, < *ex*, out, + *ire*, go. Cf. *issue*, *n.*, nearly a doublet of *exit.*] **1.** A way of departure; a passage out.

Moving on I found
Only the landward *exit* of the cave.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their *exits*, and their entrances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Hence—**3.** Any departure; specifically, the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease.

We made our *exit* out of the Sepulcher, and returning to the Convent din'd with the Fryars.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 76.

No ideas strike more forcibly upon our imaginations than those which are raised from reflections upon the *exits* of great and excellent men.
Steele, Spectator, No. 133.

exit (ek′sit). [L., he goes out, a stage direction in plays; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *exire*, go out: see *exit*, *n.*] In plays, a direction to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.

exitial (eg-zish′al), *a.* [< L. *exitialis*, destructive, fatal, < *exitium*, destruction, ruin, also lit. (like *exitus*) a going out, egress, < *exire*, go out: see *exit.*] Destructive to life; fatal; dangerous.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential. *Harvey*, The Plague.

exitious (eg-zish′us), *a.* [< L. *exitiosus*, destructive, etc., < *exitium:* see *exitial.*] Same as *exitial.*

To this end is come that beginning of setting up of images in churches, then iudged harmlesse, in experience proved not only harmfull, but *exitious* and pestilent, and to the destruction and subversion of all good religion.
Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, iii.

★**exitus** (ek′si-tus), *n.* [L.: see *exit*, *n.*] In *law:* (*a*) Issue; offspring. (*b*) Yearly rent or profits of land.

exle† (ek′sl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *axle.* *Florio.*

ex lege (eks lē′jē). [L.: *ex*, out of; *lege*, abl. of *lex*, law.] Arising from law.

exlex† (eks′leks), *n.* [L., prop. adj., beyond the law, lawless, < *ex*, out of, + *lex*, law: see *legal.* Cf. E. *outlaw.*] An outlaw.

ex libris (eks lī′bris). [L.: *ex*, out of; *libris*, abl. pl. of *liber*, a book.] **1.** Literally, from the books (of): as, an *ex libris* exhibition (an exhibition of books from the books or library of certain collectors).—**2.** A book-plate printed with the name of the owner, and usually his arms also; or, more rarely, a device or impresa the motto of which should have some reference to books or study.

I recently came across a curious *ex libris.* . . . It is not mentioned by Mr. Warren in his list of early dated book plates. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 486.

ex necessitate (eks nē-ses-i-tā′tē). [L.: *ex*, out of; *necessitate*, abl. of *necessita(t-)s*, necessity: see *necessity.*] Of necessity; from the necessity of the thing or of the case; necessarily.

exo-. [Gr. ἔξω, adv., without, out of, outside, < ἐξ, prep., out: see *ex-.* Cf. *ecto-.*] A prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning 'without,' 'outside': used chiefly in scientific compounds, where it is usually equivalent to *ecto-*: opposed to *endo-* or *ento-.*

exoarian (ek-sō-ā′ri-an), *a.* Having external genitals, as a hydrozoan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Exoarii:* opposed to *endoarian.*

Exoarii (ek-sō-ā′ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + ᾠάριον, dim. of ᾠόν = L. *ovum*, egg.] The hydrozoans: so called by Rapp (1829), with reference to their external genitalia: distinguished from *Endoarii.*

exocardiac (ek-sō-kär′di-ak), *a.* Same as *exocardial.*

exocardial (ek-sō-kär′di-al), *a.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + καρδία, = E. *heart*, + *-al.*] Situated without, or external to, the heart.

Exocardines (ek-sō-kär′di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge.] A division of lamellibranch mollusks, containing all the forms except the *Endocardines.*

exocarp (ek′sō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, the outer layer of a pericarp when it consists of two dissimilar layers.

exoccipital (ek-sok-sip′i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *occiput* (*occipit-*), occiput: see *occipital.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or constituting that part of the occipital bone of the skull which lies on the right or left side of the foramen magnum.

II. *n.* A lateral occipital bone; one of a pair of bones situated on each side of the basioccipital, and with this and generally with the supraoccipital circumscribing the foramen magnum. It is the neurapophysial element of the occipital bone, corresponding to the greater part of the neural arch of a vertebra. (See cuts under *Anura*, *Balænidæ*, *Cyclodus*, and *Esox.*) In the embryo it has a distinct center of ossification; in the adult of man and other mammals it chiefly forms the condyloid portion of the occipital bone.

Exoceides (ek-sō-sē′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Exocœtidæ.*

Exocephala (ek-sō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **exocephalus*, < Gr. ἔξω, without, + κεφαλή, head.] A group of mollusks, comprising the cephalophorous forms: contrasted with *Endocephala*.

Exochnata (ek-sok-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), a perverted form intended for *Exognatha*, neut. pl. of **exognathus*, < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γνάθος, jaw.] In Fabricius's classification of insects with biting mouth-parts, a division characterized by having many maxillæ outside the labium (whence the name), and containing the macrurous decapod crustaceans.

Exochorda (ek-sō-kôr′dä), *n.* [NL. (so called because the thread-like placentas are left standing after the fall of the carpels), < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + χορδή, a string: see *chord*.] A rosaceous genus of central Asia, closely related to *Spiræa*. There are 3 species. *E. grandiflora* is a beautiful shrub with axillary racemes of large white flowers, and is found in cultivation.

exocœlar (ek-sō-sē′lär), *a.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + κοῖλος, hollow, κοιλία, the hollow of the body, the belly, + *-ar*.] In *zoöl.*, situated on the outer wall, or parietal surface, or somatic side, of the cœloma or body-cavity; somatopleural: said chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the somatopleure or parietal division of the mesoderm.

From the innermost layer of cells of this secondary germ-layer develops the *exocœlar*—that is, the outer, or parietal—cœlom-epithelium.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 271.

exocœlarium (ek″sō-sē-lā′ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *exocœlar*.] In *zoöl.*, the exocœlar layer of cells forming the epithelium of the parietal, somatopleural, or outer wall of the body-cavity; the parietal epithelium of the cœloma; exocœlar cœlarium. *Haeckel*.

Exocœtidæ (ek-sō-sē′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocœtus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Exocœtus*. They have an elongate form, the head being of moderate size, and the jaws not extending into long dentigerous weapons, though sometimes elongated; feeble teeth; posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins, the caudal fin with the lower lobe more or less enlarged, generally enlarged ventrals, and well-developed pectorals. The chief distinction from the *Belonidæ* or garfishes lies in the skull, especially the lower jaw, and in the vertebræ. The family embraces the soft-rayed flying-fishes, and also some others agreeing in structure, and has been divided into three subfamilies, *Exocœtinæ*, *Hemirhamphinæ*, and *Scomberesocinæ*. Also *Exoceides*.

Exocœtinæ (ek″sō-sē-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocœtus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Exocœtidæ*.

exocœtine (ek-sō-sē′tin), *a* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocœtinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exocœtinæ*.

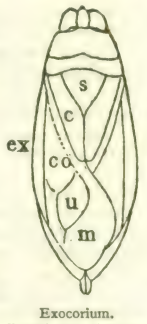
exocœtoid (ek-sō-sē′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocœtidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Exocœtidæ*.

exocœtous (ek-sō-sē′tus), *a.* [< L. *exocœtus*: see *Exocœtus*.] Same as *exocœtoid*.

Exocœtus (ek-sō-sē′tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *exocœtus*, < Gr. ἐξώκοιτος, a fish supposed to come upon the beach to sleep (also called ἀδωνις), < ἔξω, out, + κοῖτος, a bed, sleep, < κεῖσθαι, lie, sleep.] The typical genus of *Exocœtidæ* and *Exocœtinæ*. One species, *E. volitans*, is known, widely distributed. The larger flying-fishes belong to *Exonautes* and *Cypselurus*. *Exon. exiliens* and *Exon. rondeleti* are found along the eastern coast, and *Cypselurus californicus* (one of the largest of the genus) is common along the southern Californian coast.

exocorium (ek-sō-kō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *exocoria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + NL. *corium*, q. v.] A narrow external marginal part of the hemelytron of certain hemipterous insects.



Exocorium.
Dorsal view of water-bug (*Belostoma*).
s, scutel; *c*, clavus; *co*, corium; *ex*, exocorium; *u*, uncus; *m*, membrane.

exoculation (ek-sok-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *exoculare*, pp. *exoculatus*, put out the eyes, < *ex*, out, + *oculus*, the eye.] The act of putting out the eyes; excecation. [Rare.]

The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of *exoculation*. *Southey*, Roderick, ii., note.

exocyclic (ek-sō-sik′lik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Exocyclica*; having an eccentric anus, as a clypeastroid or spatangoid sea-urchin.

Exocyclica (ek-sō-sik′li-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + κυκλικός, circular, < κύκλος, a circle.] An order of echinoderms, containing the irregular or petalostichous sea-urchins, which have the anus eccentric, as the shield-urchins and heart-urchins.

Exod. An abbreviation of *Exodus*.

exode[1] (ek′sōd), *n.* [= F. *exode* = Sp. Pg. *exodo* = It. *esodo*, < LL. *exodus*, a going out, the book so named: see *exodus*.] Same as *exodus*. [Rare.]

Their [the Israelites'] number increased in every generation so vastly, that they could bring, at that time of the *exode*, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field.
Bolingbroke, Minutes of Essays.

exode[2] (ek′sōd), *n.* [< F. *exode*, < L. *exodium*, a comic afterpiece, a conclusion, end, < Gr. ἐξόδιον, the finale of a tragedy, a tragical conclusion, a catastrophe, neut. of ἐξόδιος, of or belonging to an exit (ἐξόδιοι νόμοι, the finale of a play), < ἔξοδος, a going out, exit, close: see *exodus*.] **1.** In the *Gr. drama*, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last choral ode.—**2.** In the *Rom. drama*, a farce or satire, played as an afterpiece or as an interlude.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the Atellane, the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. *Roscommon*.

exodic (ek-sod′ik), *a.* [= F. *exodique*; as *exode*[1] + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to an exodus, or a going out. Specifically—**2†.** In *physiol.*, same as *efferent*.

exodist (ek′sō-dist), *n.* [< *exode*[1] + *-ist*.] One who makes an exodus; an emigrant; one of a band of emigrants. [Rare.]

As Want was the prime foe these hardy *exodists* had to fortify themselves against, so it is little wonder if that traditional feud is long in wearing out of the stock.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

exodus (ek′sō-dus), *n.* [< LL. *Exodus*, the book so named, < Gr. ἔξοδος, a going out, a marching out, a way out, issue, end, close; the name in the Septuagint of the second book of the Old Testament; < ἐξ, out, + ὁδός, a way.] **1.** A going out; departure from a place; especially, the migration of large bodies of people or animals from one country or region to another; specifically, in *hist.*, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses.

Exodus out of Egypt is entrance to the promised land.
Theodore Parker, Int. to Serm. on Theism, etc.

Exodus of birds from sundry places afflicted with cholera has been recorded.
T. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 730.

2. [*cap.*] The second book of the Old Testament, designated by the Jews by its two initial words, or, more commonly, by the second of them, *Shemōth*. The Greek name *Exodus* was attached to it in the Septuagint version. The book consists of two distinct portions. The first (ch. i.–xix.) gives a detailed account of the circumstances under which the departure of the Israelites was accomplished. The second (ch. xix.–xl.) describes the giving of the law, and the institutions which completed the organization of the people. Abbreviated *Ex.*, *Exod.*

exody† (ek′sō-di), *n.* [Irreg. accom. of LL. *exodus*.] An exodus.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody*, at least. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

ex officio (eks o-fish′i-ō). [L.: *ex*, from, *officio*, abl of *officium*, office: see *office*.] By virtue of office (and without other especial authority): as, a justice of the peace may *ex officio* take sureties of the peace. also used adjectively: as, an *ex officio* member of a body.

exogamic (ek-sō-gam′ik), *a.* [< *exogamy* + *-ic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

The first stage is the tribe, based on consanguinity with *exogamic* marriage. *Science*, III. 54.

exogamitic (ek″sō-ga-mit′ik), *a.* [Improp. for *exogamic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

exogamous (ek-sog′a-mus), *a.* [< *exogamy* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exogamy; characterized by exogamy; practising exogamy.

Thus there are in China large bodies of related clansmen, each generally bearing the same clan name. They are *exogamous*: no man will marry a woman having the same clan name as himself.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 223.

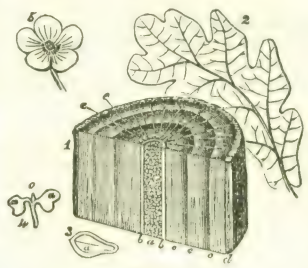
Peace and friendship were unknown between separate groups or tribes in early times, except when they were forced to unite against common enemies. . . . While this state of enmity lasted, *exogamous* tribes never could get wives except by theft or force.
McLennan, Prim. Marriage, iii.

★**exogamy** (ek-sog′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + -γαμία, < γάμος, marriage.] The custom among certain tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.

With respect to *exogamy* itself, Mr. MacLennan believes that it arose from a scarcity of women, owing to female infanticide, aided perhaps by other causes.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 103.

exogastritis (ek″sō-gas-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γαστήρ, belly, + *-itis*.] Same as *perigastritis*.

exogen (ek′sō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *exogenus*, < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + -γενής, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] In *bot.*, a plant in which the growth of the stem is in successive concentric layers. The name *exogens* was given by Lindley in 1830 to a subclass of the same scope as the *Exogenæ* of A. P. de Candolle, and was later used as a class with the exclusion of the gymnosperms (his class *Gymnogens*), and therefore as equivalent to the *Dicotyledones* (which see). It has no longer any systematic value. The discovery of exogenous cryptogams (*Calamites*, *Sigillaria*, *Stigmaria*, etc.) in the Coal Measures has shown that the exogenous structure is not confined to any natural group.



Exogen.
1. Section of a branch of three years' growth: *a*, medulla or pith; *b b*, medullary sheath; *e e*, medullary rays; *c c c*, circles of annual growth; *d*, bark. 2. Netted veined leaf (oak). 3. Dicotyledonous seed: *a*, cotyledon. 4. Germination of dicotyledonous seed: *a a*, seed-leaves or cotyledons; *o*, plumula. 5. Exogenous flower (crowfoot).

Exogenæ (ek-soj′e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] In *bot.*, A. P. de Candolle's name (1813) for the *Dicotyledones* and exogenous *Gymnospermæ*. Compare *Endogenæ*.

exogenetic (ek-sō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Having an origin from external causes: as, an *exogenetic* disease. *Dunglison*.

★**exogenous** (ek-soj′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] **1.** Growing by additions on the outside; specifically, in *bot.*, having the structure of an exogen. See *exogen*.—**2.** Produced on the outside, as the spores of hyphomycetous and many other fungi; growing out from some part: specifically applied in anatomy to those processes of a vertebra which have no independent ossific centers of their own, but are mere outgrowths.

The various processes of the vertebræ have been divided into those that are autogenous, or formed from separate ossific centers, and *exogenous*, or outgrowths from . . . primary vertebral constituents.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 18.

The origin of lateral members is either *exogenous* or endogenous. It is the former when they are formed by lateral outgrowth of a superficial cell or of a mass of cells including the outer layers of tissue, as in the case of all leaves and hairs and most normal leaf-forming shoots.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 149.

Exoglossinæ (ek″sō-glo-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exoglossum* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes remarkable for the development of the lower jaw, the dentary bones being laterally expanded and mesially united for their whole length. It is represented by a single genus and species, *Exoglossum maxillingua*, confined to the United States, and popularly known as *cut-lips* and *stone-toter*.

exoglossine (ek-sō-glos′in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exoglossinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*.

Exoglossum (ek-sō-glos′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] An American genus of cyprinoid fishes having the mandibular rami of the lower jaw united in front: so called because this formation resembles a projecting tongue. It typifies the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*. *Rafinesque*.

exoletet (ek′sō-lēt), *a.* [< L. *exoletus*, pp. of *exolescere*, grow out, mature, grow out of use, become obsolete, decay, < *ex*, out, + *olescere* (only in comp.), grow; cf. *obsolete*.] Obsolete; worn; faded; flat, insipid.

There is a Greeke inscription which I could not understand, by reason of the antiquity of those *exolete* letters.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 223.

exomis (ek-sō′mis), *n.* [Gr. ἐξωμίς, a vest without sleeves, leaving one shoulder bare, < ἐξ, out, + ὦμος, shoulder: see *humerus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, originally, a form of the short Dorian tunic or chiton, which was fastened over the left shoulder only, leaving the right arm entirely free. Later, tunics were sometimes woven with a short sleeve for the left arm, and none for the right, the right shoulder remaining uncovered. This formed a usual dress for slaves and workmen, as the limbs of the wearer were unhampered.

exomologesis† (ek-sō-mol-ō-jē′sis), *n.* [NL., < LL., < Gr. *ἐξομολόγησις*, a full confession, < *ἐξομολογεῖσθαι*, confess in full, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὁμολογεῖν*, agree, assent, confess: see *homologate*.] A complete or a common confession.

And upon this account all publick criminals were tied to a publick *exomologesis* or repentance in the church, who by confession of their sins acknowledged their error, and entered into the state of repentance.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, x.

exomphalos, exomphalus (eg-zom′fa-los, -lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόμφαλος*, with prominent navel, as n. a prominent navel, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] A hernia at the navel; an umbilical hernia.

exon (ek′son), *n.* [See *essoin*.] In England, the name given to each of four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

exonarthex (ek-sō-när′theks), *n.* [MGr. *ἐξωνάρθηξ*, < *ἔξω*, outside, + *νάρθηξ*, narthex.] In a Greek church, the outer narthex or vestibule, in case there were two, as in the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, the inner narthex being called the *esonarthex*.

The *exonarthex* is of inferior workmanship, and has been thought by some of later date than the rest of the church.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 246.

exoner† (eg-zon′ėr), *v. t.* [< F. *exonérer* = Sp. Pg. *exonerar* = It. *esonerare*, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] To exonerate.

My youthful heart was won by love,
But death will me *exoner*.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 198).

exonerate (eg-zon′ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exonerated*, ppr. *exonerating*. [< L. *exoneratus*, pp. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge, < *ex-* priv. + *onerare*, load, burden, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load: see *onus*, *onerous*.] **1**†. To unload; disburden.

Neither did this riuer *exonerate* it selfe into any sea, but was swallowed vp by an hideous gulfe into the bowels of the earth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 113.

I would examine the Caspian Sea, and see where and how it *exonerates* itself. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 289.

2†. To ease (one's self) at stool.

They eat three times a day: but when they feast they sit all the day long, unlesse they rise to *exonerate* nature, and forthwith return again. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

3. To relieve, as of a charge or of blame resting on one; clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation: as, to *exonerate* one from blame, or from an accusation of crime.

We should not *exonerate* an assassin who pretended that his dagger was guilty of the murder laid to his charge rather than himself. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 166.

4. To relieve of, as an obligation, debt, or duty; discharge of responsibility or liability: as, a bail *exonerates* himself by producing his principal in court.

Because the whole cure of the diocess is in the bishop, he cannot *exonerate* himself of it, for it is a burden of Christ's imposing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 216.

=**Syn. 3.** To exculpate, absolve, acquit, justify, vindicate.

exonerate (eg-zon′ę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exoneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Exonerated; freed. [Rare.]

By right of birth *exonerate* from toil.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

exoneration (eg-zon-ę-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exonération* = Sp. *exoneración* = Pg. *exoneração*; < LL. *exoneratio(n-)*, an unloading, lightening, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] The act of exonerating, or of disburdening, discharging, or freeing, or the state of being exonerated, disburdened, discharged, or freed from an accusation, imputation, obligation, debt, or duty.

He [Henry VIII.] chose to exact money by loan and then to come to the nation that lent the money for *exoneration*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 263.

exonerative (eg-zon′ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *exonerate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of exoneration; exonerating; freeing from a burden or an obligation.

exonerator (eg-zon′ę-rā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *exonerator*, < L. *exonerare*: see *exonerate*.] One who exonerates.

exoneretur (eg-zon-ę-rē′tėr), *n.* [L., let him be discharged; 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge.] In *law*, an order of discharge; in particular, an order indorsed by a judge on a bail-piece, discharging the bail from their liability as such, as upon their surrender of the person bailed.

exoneural (ek-sō-nū′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *νεῦρον*, nerve: see *neural*.] In *anat.*, situated or occurring outside of the nervous system.

exoneurally (ek-sō-nū′ral-i), *adv.* In an exoneural manner.

exonship (ek′sọn-ship), *n.* [< *exon* + *-ship*.] In England, the office of exon of the royal body-guard.

exopathic (ek-sō-path′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or resulting from pathogenic factors external to the organism: contrasted with *autopathic*.

The doctrine of disease . . . is mostly an *exopathic* one, although a small residue of it may be autopathic.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 362.

exoperidium (ek″sō-pe-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *exoperidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + NL. *peridium*.] In *mycol.*, the outer peridium of a fungus when more than one are present, especially in *Geaster*, in which the outer peridium separates, and expands into a stellate form. Compare *endoperidium*.


Geaster tenuipes.
a, endoperidium; *b*, *b*, exoperidium. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

exophagous (ek-sof′ą-gus), *a.* [< *exophagy* + *-ous*.] Practising exophagy.

But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe.
London Daily News, June 7, 1883.

exophagy (ek-sof′ą-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A custom of certain cannibal tribes, prohibiting the eating of persons of their own tribe.

It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and exogamy are co-extensive among cannibals. *London Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

exophthalmia (ek-sof-thal′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόφθαλμος*, with prominent eyes: see *exophthalmus*.] In *pathol.*, a protrusion of the eyeball, caused by disease. Also *exophthalmy*.

exophthalmic (ek-sof-thal′mik), *a.* [< *exophthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with exophthalmia.—**Exophthalmic goiter**, a disease characterized by exophthalmia, enlargement of the thyroid gland, and frequent pulse. Also called *Graves's* or *Basedow's disease*.

exophthalmus (ek-sof-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόφθαλμος*, with prominent eyes, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] **1.** A person exhibiting exophthalmia, or protrusion of the eyeball.—**2.** Protrusion of the eyeball.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of curculios, with over 60 West Indian, Mexican, and Central American species, and one from Senegal. They vary much in aspect, are usually covered with a powdery efflorescence, and are often large and brightly colored.

exophthalmy (ek-sof-thal′mi), *n.* [< NL. *exophthalmia*.] Same as *exophthalmia*.

exophyllous (ek-sō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a naked plumule: a word proposed as equivalent to *dicotyledonous*.

exoplasm (ek′sō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *biol.*, external protoplasm or outer sarcode, as of a cell or single-celled animal; an outer cell-substance, in any way distinguished from an inner or *endoplasm*. It constitutes sometimes a pretty distinct cell-wall, cuticle, or other investment, but is oftener indistinguishable by any structural character.

The "*exoplasm*" and "endoplasm" described in Amœbæ, &c., by some authors are not distinct layers, but one and the same continuous substance — what was internal at one moment becoming external at another, no really structural difference existing between them.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 838.

exopodite (ek-sop′ọ-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea*, the outer one of two main branches into which the typical limb or appendage of any somite is divided or divisible: opposed to *endopodite*. Compare *epipodite*. Like the endopodite, the exopodite is very variously modified in different regions of the body of the same animal. Thus, in the tail-fin, as of the crawfish, it forms the outer part of the broad flat swimmeret on each side of the tail. In abdominal and thoracic somites it may be very small, or entirely suppressed, especially when the endopodite is highly developed as an ambulatory leg. (See cut under *endopodite*.) In maxillipedary segments it forms a variously modified appendage of those parts (see cut under *Cyclops*); in an antennary segment it may be a mere scale at the base of the very long and many-jointed endopodite (antenna or feeler).

The middle division of each maxillipede, answering to the *exopodite*, is long, slender, many-jointed, and palpiform. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 271.

exopoditic (ek″sō-pō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *exopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the exopodite: as, the *exopoditic* division of a limb or of an antenna.

exoptable† (eg-zop′ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *exoptabilis*, desirable, < *exoptare*, desire: see *exoptation*.] Capable of being desired or sought after; desirable. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exoptation† (ek-sọp-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *exoptare*, pp. *exoptatus*, desire, long for, < *ex*, out, + *optare*, desire: see *optation*.] Earnest desire or wish. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

exoptile (ek-sop′til), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *πτίλον*, a feather, down, plumage.] In *bot.*, a plant having a naked plumule: same as *dicotyledon*. [Not in use.]

exorable (ek′sọ-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *exorable* = Sp. *exorable* = Pg. *exoravel* = It. *esorabile*, < L. *exorabilis*, < *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty: see *exorate*.] Susceptible of being moved or persuaded by entreaty.

He seemes offended at the very rumour of a Parlament divulg'd among the people: as if hee had tak'n it for a kind of slander that men should think him that way *exorable*, much less inclin'd. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

It [religion] prompts us . . . to be patient, *exorable*, and reconcileable to those that give us greatest cause of offence. *Barrow*, Works, I. i.

exorate (ek′sọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorated*, ppr. *exorating*. [< L. *exoratus*, pp. of *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty, < *ex*, out, + *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] To prevail upon by entreaty. [Rare.]

exoration (ek-sọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *exoratio(n-)*, < *exorare*, move by entreaty: see *exorate*.] A prayer; an entreaty. [Rare.]

I am blind
To what you do; deaf to your cries; and marble
To all impulsive *exorations*.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

exorbitance, exorbitancy (eg-zôr′bi-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [= F. *exorbitance* = Sp. Pg. *exorbitancia* = It. *esorbitanza*, < ML. *exorbitantia*, < L. *exorbitan(t-)s*, exorbitant: see *exorbitant*.] **1**†. A going out of or beyond proper limits or bounds; transgression of normal limitations or restrictions; hence, inordinate extension or expansion; extravagant enlargement.

Great Worthies heertofore by disobeying Law ofttimes have sav'd the Common-wealth: and the Law afterward by firme Decree hath approv'd that planetary motion, that unblamable *exorbitancy* in them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

To such *exorbitancy* were things arived.
Evelyn, Diary, May 12, 1641.

A good reign is the only time for the making of laws against the *exorbitance* of power.
Addison, The Head-dress.

2. Extravagance in degree or amount; excessiveness; inordinateness: as, the *exorbitance* of desires, demands, or taxes.

exorbitant (eg-zôr′bi-tant), *a.* [= F. *exorbitant* = Sp. Pg. *exorbitante* = It. *esorbitante*, < L. *exorbitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exorbitare*, go out of the track, deviate, < *ex*, out, + *orbita*, track: see *orbit*.] **1**†. Deviating from proper limitation or rule; excessively enlarged or extended; out of order or proportion.

Sin is no plant of God's setting. He seeth and findeth it a thing irregular, *exorbitant*, and altogether out of course. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Acts of this bold and most *exorbitant* strain.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Going beyond the bounds of reason; extravagantly exacting or exacted; inordinate; excessive: as, *exorbitant* charges or prices; an *exorbitant* usurer.

Once more I will renew
His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd
By sin to foul *exorbitant* desires.
Milton, P. L., iii. 177.

An *exorbitant* miser, who never yet lent
A ducat at less than three hundred per cent.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 46.

He was . . . the steadfast antagonist of the *exorbitant* pretensions of Spain. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 87.

=**Syn. 2.** Inordinate, unreasonable, unconscionable.

exorbitantly (eg-zôr′bi-tant-li), *adv.* **1**†. In an exorbitant, excessive, or irregular manner; extravagantly.

'Tis the naked man's apparel which we shut up in our presses, or which we *exorbitantly* ruffle and flaunt in.
Barrow, Works, I. xxxi

2. In an excessive degree or amount; beyond reasonable limits; inordinately: as, to charge *exorbitantly* for a service.

exorbitate† (eg-zôr′bi-tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *exorbitatus*, pp. of *exorbitare* (> Pg. *exorbitar*), go out of the track: see *exorbitant*.] To go beyond the usual track or orbit; deviate from the usual limit.

The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. *Bentley*, Sermons, viii.

exorcisation† (ek-sôr-si-zā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *exorsisacioun*, < OF. *exorcisacion*, < ML. *exorcizatio(n-)*, < LL. *exorcizare*, pp. *exorcizatus*, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] Exorcism; conjuration.

Olde wyches, sorceresses,
That usen *exorsisacïouns*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1263.

exorcise (ek'sôr-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorcised*, ppr. *exorcising*. [Formerly also *exorcize* (the proper spelling according to the analogy of other verbs in *-ize*); < ME. **exorcisen* (in deriv.), < OF. *exorciser*, F. *exorciser* = Sp. Pg. *exorcizar* = It. *esorcizzare*, < LL. *exorcizare*, < Gr. *ἐξορκίζειν*, in eccles. writers drive away (an evil spirit) by adjuration, in classical Gr. equiv. to the earlier *ἐξορκοῦν*, swear a person, administer an oath, < *ἐξ* + *ὁρκίζειν*, *ὁρκοῦν*, administer an oath, < *ὅρκος*, an oath.] **1.** To expel by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; drive out by religious or magical agencies: as, to *exorcise* evil spirits.

One of these was the Reverend Mr. Portpipe, whom we have already celebrated for his proficiency in the art of *exorcising* goblins by dint of venison and Medeira.
Peacock, Melincourt, i.

Abate, cross your breast and count your beads
And *exorcise* the devil, for here he stands
And stiffens in the bristly nape of neck,
Daring you drive him hence!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 250.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons: as, to *exorcise* a house.

And friars, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 28.

Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds who are in some degree possessed as I am. *Spectator*, No. 402.

3†. To call up or forth, as a spirit; conjure up.

He impudently *exorcizeth* devils in the church.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 12.

exorciser (ek'sôr-sī-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who casts out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

They compared this performance of our Lord with those, and perhaps with things which they had seen done in their own times by professed *exorcisers*. *Horsley*, Works, I. x.

2†. One who calls up spirits; a conjurer.

Gui. No *exorciser* harm thee!
Arv. Nor no witchcraft charm thee!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

exorcism (ek'sôr-sizm), *n.* [< ME. *exorcisme* = F. *exorcisme* = Sp. Pg. *exorcismo* = It. *esorcismo*, < LL. *exorcismus*, < Gr. *ἐξορκισμός*, eccles. exorcism, classical Gr. administration of an oath, < *ἐξορκίζειν*, swear a person, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] **1.** The act or process of expelling evil spirits by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; a conjuration or ceremony employed for this purpose. Exorcism has been practised in all times wherever a belief has existed in literal demoniacal possession. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the baptism of both adults and infants, in the consecration of water, salt, oil, etc., and in specific cases of individuals supposed to be possessed by evil spirits. Exorcism in baptism is still retained also in some Lutheran churches.

It is the nature of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves. Are the miseries of continued possession less horrible than the struggles of the tremendous *exorcism?* *Macaulay*, Milton.

The growth of Neoplatonism and kindred philosophies greatly strengthened the belief, and some of the later philosophers, as well as many religious charlatans, practised *exorcism*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 405.

2†. The act of, or formula used in, raising the devil or other spirit.

Will her ladyship behold and hear our *exorcisms?* . . . Madam, sit you, and fear not; whom we raise, we will make fast within a hallow'd verge. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

exorcismal (ek-sôr-siz'mal), *a.* [< *exorcism* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exorcism.

In a short time nearly all the female population, excited by the *exorcismal* practices of the clergy, fell a prey to the disease [hysteria]. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 740.

exorcist (ek'sôr-sist), *n.* [< ME. *exorcist* = F. *exorciste* = Sp. Pg. *exorcista* = It. *esorcista*, < LL. *exorcista*, < Gr. *ἐξορκιστής*, an exorcist, < *ἐξορκίζειν*, exorcise: see *exorcise*.] **1.** One who exorcises evil spirits; *eccles.*, a member of an order of ecclesiastics, which became a distinct class during the third century, whose office it was to expel evil spirits. This order still exists in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, with its original office and a few minor duties added, such as bidding the non-communicants give place to the communicants at the celebration of the eucharist.

He began to play the *exorcist:* "In the name of God," said he, "and all saints, I command thee to declare what thou art." *Foxe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 109).

Some few *exorcists* among the Jews cured some demoniacs and distracted people.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 239.

The *exorcist*, by loud noises, frightful grimaces, abominable stenches, etc., professes to drive out the malicious intruder. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 206.

2†. One who calls or conjures up evil spirits.

Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

exordial (eg-zôr'di-al), *a.* [< *exordium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

But the greatest underweening of this life is to undervalue that unto which this is but *exordial*, or a passage leading unto it. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

If the *exordial* verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem, they will not appear remarkable for plainness or simplicity, but rather eminently adorned and illuminated. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 158.

exordium (eg-zôr'di-um), *n.* [= F. *exorde* = Sp. Pg. *exordio* = It. *esordia*, *esordio*, < L. *exordium*, a beginning, the warp of a web, < *exordiri*, begin, weave, < *ex*, out, + *ordiri*, begin a web, lay the warp, begin.] The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a discourse, intended to prepare the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

This whole *exordium* [of "Paradise Lost"] rises very happily into noble language and sentiment, as I think the transition to the fable is exquisitely beautiful and natural. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

The letters of invitation from the Pope to the princes were sent by a legate, each commencing with the *exordium* "To my beloved son." *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 299.

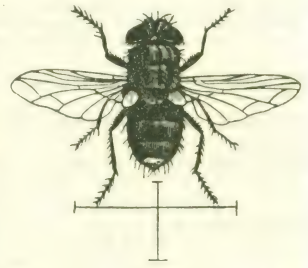
=**Syn.** Proem; *Prelude*, *Preface*, etc. See *introduction*.

exorganic (ek-sôr-gan'ik), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *organic*.] Having ceased to be organic or organized. *North British Rev.*

exorhiz, exorhiza (ek'sō-riz, ek-sō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL. *exorhiza*, < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A plant having the radicle of the embryo naked: equivalent to *exogen* or *dicotyledon*. [Rare.]

exorhizal, exorhizous (ek-sō-rī'zal, -zus), *a.* In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an exorhiz. [Rare.]

Exorista (ek-sō-ris'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξόριστος*, banished, < *ἐξορίζειν*, banish, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὁρίζειν*, separate by a boundary, bound: see *horizon*.] A genus of parasitic flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, chiefly distinguished by the antennæ, which are inserted above the middle of the face, and have the third joint from two to six times longer than the second joint. The larvæ are parasitic in caterpillars, in which the white oval eggs are deposited by the flies. *E. flavicauda* (now called *Belvosia unifasciata*) is parasitic upon the army-worm. See *tachina-fly*.



Yellow-tailed Tachina-fly (*Belvosia unifasciata*). (Cross shows natural size.)

exornate† (eg-zôr'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exornatus*, pp. of *exornare* (> Sp. Pg. *exornar* = It. *esornare* = OF. *exorner*), fit out, equip, deck, adorn, < *ex*, out, + *ornare*, fit out, equip, deck, adorn: see *ornate*.] To ornament. [Rare.]

Their hemimeris of halfe foote serued not by licence Poeticall or necessitie of words, but to bewtifie and *exornate* the verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 108.

exornation† (ek-sôr-nā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *exornación* = Pg. *exornação* = It. *esornazione*, < L. *exornatio(n-)*, < *exornare*, pp. *exornatus*, adorn: see *exornate*.] Ornamentation; decoration; embellishment.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this arte another maner of *exornation*, which resteth in the fashioning of our makers language and style.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.

She doth give it that sweet, quick grace, and *exornation* in the composure.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Hyperbolical *exornations*, elegancies, &c., many much affect. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 24.

exortive† (eg-zôr'tiv), *a.* [< L. *exortivus*, pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, eastern, < *exoriri*, pp. *exortus*, rise out or forth, < *ex*, out, + *oriri*, rise: see *orient*.] Rising; relating to the east or the place of rising of the heavenly bodies. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exoscopic (ek-sō-skop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, + *-ic*.] Considering a thing in a superficial way, or without taking into account its interior constitution.—**Exoscopic method**, in *alg.*, a method of considering a quantic in which the coefficients are regarded as monads, without reference to their internal constitution. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853.

exosculate (eg-zos'kū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exosculated*, ppr. *exosculating*. [< L. *exosculatus*, pp. of *exosculari*, kiss fondly, < *ex* + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] To kiss; especially, to kiss repeatedly and fondly.

exoskeletal (ek-sō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *exoskeleton* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the exoskeleton. *Exoskeleton* has acquired such latitude of signification that *exoskeletal* is nearly synonymous with *tegumentary*, *cuticular*, or *epidermal*, and is applicable to any hardened superficial structure, as hair, fur, feathers, claws, horns, hoofs, nails, etc.

The connective tissue and muscles of the integument are exclusively developed in the enderon; while from the epidermis all cuticular and cellular *exoskeletal* parts, and all the integumentary glands, are developed.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 55.

exoskeleton (ek-sō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σκελετόν*, a dried body: see *skeleton*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any structure produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of crustaceans or the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles, especially when such modified integument is of the nature of bone, as the carapace of a turtle or the plates of a sturgeon; the dermoskeleton: opposed to *endoskeleton*.

In the highest Annulosa, the *exoskeleton* and the muscular system never lose all traces of their primitive segmentation. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 409.

exosmic (ek-sos'mik), *a.* Same as *exosmotic*.

exosmose (ek'sos-mōs), *n.* [< NL. *exosmosis*.] Same as *exosmosis*.

exosmosis (ek-sos-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ὠσμός*, a thrusting, an impulse, < *ὠθειν*, thrust, push, drive; cf. *ἐξωθειν*, thrust out, force out: see *osmosis*, and cf. *endosmosis*, *diosmosis*.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, in the phenomena of osmosis, the reverse process being called *endosmosis*. See *endosmosis*, *osmosis*.

exosmotic (ek-sos-mot'ik), *a.* [< *exosmosis* (*exosmot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exosmosis: as, an *exosmotic* current. Also *exosmic*.

exosperm (ek'sō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Same as *exospore*.

exospore (ek'sō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *exosporium*: see *spore*.] **1.** The outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains: same as *epispore*.—**2.** An outer coat of dried protoplasm adhering to the surface of a spore, as to the resting-spores of *Peronospora* and *Mucor*.

Exosporeæ (ek-sō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ*.] The first of the two groups into which the *Myxogastrales* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores externally upon a conidiophore, and includes a single genus, *Ceratium*, which Saccardo's classification refers to *Hyphomycetes*. Compare *Endosporeæ*.

exosporium (ek-sō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Same as *exospore*.

The product of conjugation is termed a zygospore. Its cellulose coat becomes separated into an outer layer of a dark blackish hue, the *exosporium*, and an inner colourless layer, the endosporium. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

exosporous (ek-sō-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *σπόρος*, seed (see *spore*), + *-ous*.] Producing spores exogenously; having naked spores.

exossate† (ek-sos'āt), *v. t.* [< L. *exossatus*, pp. of *exossare*, deprive of bone, bone, < *exossis*, *exossus*, also *exos* (*exoss-*), without bones, < *ex*, out, + *os* (*oss-*), a bone.] To deprive of bones; bone. *Bailey*, 1731.

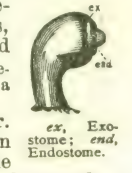
exossation† (ek-so-sā'shon), *n.* [< *exossate* + *-ion*.] The act of exossating, or depriving of bones or of any similar hard substance; the state of being so deprived.

Experiment solitary touching the *exossation* of fruits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 854.

exosseous† (ek-sos'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *exossis*, *exossus*, boneless (see *exossate*), + *-eous*. Cf. *osseous*.] Having no bones; boneless.

The like also in snails, a soft and *exosseous* animal, whereof in the naked and greater sort . . . nature, neer the head, hath placed a flat white stone, or rather testaceous concretion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

Exostema (ek-sō-stē'mä), *n.* [NL. (so called with ref. to the exserted stamens), < Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *στῆμα*, stamen.] A genus of rubiaceous trees or shrubs, of tropical America, nearly allied to *Cinchona*. West Indian or Princewood bark, used in the West Indies as a tonic, is obtained from *E. Caribbæum*.



ex, Exostome; *end*, Endostome.

exostome (ek'sō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The aperture through the outer integument of an ovule which, together with the endostome, completes the foramen. (*b*) The outer peristome of mosses.

exostosed (ek-sos'tōzd), *a.* **1.** Affected with exostosis *Erasmus Wilson*, Anat.—**2.** Ossified externally; dermosseous.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally) as the cartilaginous, osseous, and *exostosed* or dermosseous characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46.

★**exostosis** (ek-sos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr *ἐξω*, outside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis.*] **1.** In *pathol.*, a morbid bony growth on the surface of a bone, arising from bone, periosteum, or articular or epiphyseal cartilage —**2.** In *bot.*, the formation of woody, wart-like excrescences upon the stems or roots of plants.

exostotic (ek-sos-tot'ik), *a.* [< *exostosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of exostosis.

exostracize (ek-sos'trā-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exostracized*, ppr. *exostracizing.* [< Gr. *ἐξοστρακίζειν*, banish by ostracism, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀστρακίζειν*, ostracize: see *ostracize.*] To consign to a state of ostracism.

That the dictionaries have overlooked the use of this word which Mr. White *exostracizes* goes for nothing. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 70.

exoteric (ek-sō-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [=F. *exotérique* = Sp. *exotérico* = Pg. *exoterico* = It. *esoterico* (= D. G. *exoterisch* = Dan. Sw. *exoterisk*), < LL. *exotericus*, < Gr *ἐξωτερικός*, external, belonging to the outside, < *ἐξω*, outside, + *-τερος*, compar. suffix.] **I.** *a.* **1.** External; open; suitable for or communicated to the general public; popular: originally applied to the public teachings of Aristotle and other ancient philosophers, and sometimes used in a more special sense as opposed to fancied or real esoteric doctrines. See *esoteric.*

He has ascribed to Kant the foppery of an *exoteric* and esoteric doctrine. *De Quincey.*

2. Pertaining to the outside; holding an external relation; publicly instructed.

He divided his disciples (says Origen) into two classes, the one he called esoteric, the other *exoteric.* For to those he intrusted the more perfect and sublime doctrines; to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 3.

3. In *embryol.*, ectoblastic. See extract under *esoteric.*

II. *n* One admitted only to exoteric instruction; one of the uninitiated.

I am an *exoteric*—utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

exoterical (ek-sō-ter'i-kal), *a.* [< *exoteric* + *-al.*] Of an exoteric character or quality; pertaining to exoterics.

It being no unprecedented thing for the gardener to carry his own fruit to market, nor for the wholesale dealer to have a separate shop wherein he carries on the retail business: why may not I be indulged in the like attempt, and permitted to try how the esoterics will look when manufactured in the *exoterical* form? *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 7.

exoterically (ek-sō-ter'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an exoteric or public manner.

But if the nature of the subject will not teach these objectors that it must needs be handled *exoterically*, Jamblichus's authority must decide between us. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. 3.

exotericism (ek-sō-ter'i-sizm), *n.* [< *exoteric* + *-ism*] Exoteric doctrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such.

exoterics (ek-sō-ter'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exoteric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. (*τὰ*) *ἐξωτερικά*, neut. pl. of *ἐξωτερικός*, exoteric.] That which is publicly taught; popular instruction, especially in philosophy: originally applied to the public lectures and published writings of Aristotle.

It is then evident from these passages that, in his *exoterics*, he gave the world both a beginning and an end. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii., note.

exotery (ek'sō-ter-i), *n.*: pl. *exoteries* (-iz). [< *exoteric* + *-y.* Cf. *esotery.*] That which is obvious or common; that which is exoteric. [Rare.]

Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature.

exotheca (ek-sō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *exothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐξω*, outside, + *θήκη*, a case.] The aggregate of hard structures which are developed upon the exterior of the wall, or the proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from *endotheca*, and also from *epitheca.*

exothecal (ek-sō-thē'kal), *a.* [< *exotheca* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to exothecæ; composed of or developed in exothecæ.

They [the costæ of the coral] may be ornamented with spines or tubercles, and they may be united by transverse plates ("*exothecal* dissepiments") which run horizontally across the intercostal spaces. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 374.

exothecate (ek-sō-thē'kāt), *a.* [< *exotheca* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with exothecæ, as a coral.

exothecium (ek-sō-thē'si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξω*, outside, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca.*] In *bot.*, the outer coat of an anther.

exothermic (ek-sō-thėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr *ἐξω*, outside, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-ic.*] Relating to a liberation of heat.—**Exothermic compounds**, those compounds whose formation from elementary substances is attended with liberation of heat, and whose decomposition into simpler compounds or elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat.

exothermous (ek-sō-thėr'mus), *a.* Same as *exothermic.*

exotic (eg-zot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *exotick*; = F. *exotique* = Sp. *exótico* = Pg. *exotico* = It. *esotico* (cf. G. *exotisch* = Dan. Sw. *exotisk*), < L. *exoticus*, < Gr. *ἐξωτικός*, foreign, alien, eccles. heathen, < *ἐξω*, outside.] **I.** *a.* Of foreign origin or character; introduced from a foreign country; not native, naturalized, or familiarized; extraneous: as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

Your pedant should provide you some parcels of French, or some pretty commodity of Italian, to commence with, if you would be *exotic* and exquisite. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the [Russian] ambassador. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 24, 1681.

I suppose a writer may be allowed to use *exotic* terms, when custom has not only denizened them, but brought them into request. *Boyle*, Considerations touching Experimental Essays.

Birds, Fishes, Beasts of each *exotic* Kind
I to the Limits of my Court confin'd.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

I know not whether ever operas can be kept up in England; they seem to be entirely *exotic.* *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 8.

II. *n.* Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, etc., introduced from a foreign country, and not fully acclimated, naturalized, or established in use.

Versification in a dead language is an *exotic*, a far-fetched, costly, sickly imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection. *Macaulay*, Milton.

exotical (eg-zot'i-kal), *a.* [< *exotic* + *-al.*] Same as *exotic.*

exoticalness (eg-zot'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being exotic.

exoticism (eg-zot'i-sizm), *n.* [< *exotic* + *-ism.*] **1.** The state of being exotic.—**2.** Anything exotic, as a foreign word or idiom.

Exoucontian (ek-sō-kon'ti-an), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐξ οὐκ ὀντων*, lit. from things not being: *ἐξ*, from; *οὐ* (before vowels *οὐκ*), not; *ὄντων*, gen. pl. of *ὄν*, neut. of *ὤν*, ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]), *ens*, *entity*, *ontology.*] In *church hist.*, one who held in regard to the Trinity that the Son once was not: a name sometimes given to the followers of Arius. See *Arian*[1].

The Son, he said, "did not exist before he was begotten." In other words, "He is of a substance that once was not (*ἐξ οὐκ ὀντων*)"—hence the name of *Exoucontians* sometimes given to his followers. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 537.

expalpate (eks-pal'pāt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having no palpi or feelers, as the mouth of a hemipterous insect.

★**expand** (eks-pand'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *expandir* = It. *espandere*, *spandere*, < L. *expandere*, pp. *expansus*, spread out, < *ex*, out, + *pandere*, spread, perhaps connected with *patere*, be open: see *patent.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To spread or stretch out; unfold; display.

Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight. *Milton*, P. L., i. 225.

My wife and daughters *expanded* their gayest plumage upon this occasion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, or amount; inflate; distend; extend: as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies.

[The editor] has thus succeeded in *expanding* the volume into one of the thickest . . . that we ever saw. *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

Hence—**3.** To make broader in scope or more comprehensive: as, to *expand* the heart or affections, or the sphere of benevolence.

Let the Turk spread his Alcoran by the Sword, but let Christianity *expand* herself still by a passive Fortitude. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

The grand object to which he dedicated himself seemed to *expand* his whole soul. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

Expanded type, in *typog.*, a form of Roman type of broader or wider face than that of the standard text-types of books and newspapers.—**To expand an insect**, in *entom.*, to prepare it for the cabinet by spreading the wings on a setting-board.—**To expand a pair**, in *math.*, to take its prior member one earlier and its posterior member one later in the linear series from which they are chosen.

=Syn. **1.** To unfold, evolve.—**2.** To swell, blow up, fill, fill out, increase.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To open out; become unfolded, spread out or displayed.

His faculties, *expanded* in full bloom,
Shine out. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 661.

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.; become dilated, distended, or enlarged.

Just so much play as lets the heart *expand.* *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 66.

The trees have ample room to *expand* on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 202.

When a gas *expands* suddenly its temperature falls, because a certain amount of its heat passes out of existence in the act of producing mechanical effect. *B. Stewart*, Conserv. of Energy, p. 112.

3. In *zoöl.*, to spread over a certain space: used in stating the distance from tip to tip of outspread wings—in the case of insects, of anterior wings.

Erebus is a gigantic moth; . . . our largest species is Erebus odora, Drury; it *expands* about five inches. *Packard.*

Expanding arbor, auger, bit, chuck, drill, hanger, etc. See the nouns.

★**expander** (eks-pan'dėr), *n.* One who or that which expands; especially, a tool or machine used to expand something; specifically, in *plumbing*, a tool used to spread lead-packing into the inner flange-recesses of pipe-connections.

expanse (eks-pans'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expans*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out, expand: see *expand.*] **I.**† *a.* **1.** Expanded; spread out.—**2.** Separate; single: said especially of years in old planetary tables.

Hise tables Tolletanes forth he brought
Ful wel corrected, ne ther lakked nought,
Neither his collect, ne his *expans* yeres. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 547.

II. *n.* [< L. *expansum*, neut. of *expansus*, pp.] **1.** Spatial or superficial extension; an uninterrupted stretch or area, especially one of considerable extent.

Let there be lights
High in the *expanse* of heaven, to divide
The day from night. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 340.

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes
The sinking stone at first a circle makes. *Pope.*

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.*, the extent or stretch of wing; the distance from tip to tip when the wings, as of an insect or a bird, are fully expanded. Also called *alar expanse* or *extent.*—**3.** Enlargement; extension; expansion. [Rare.]

To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined *expanse.* *Motley*, United Netherlands, IV. 532.

=Syn. **2.** See *extent.*

expanse† (eks-pans'), *v. t.* [< L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand.*] To expand; stretch out.

The like doth Beda report of Belerophon's horse, which, framed of iron, was placed between two loadstones, with wings *expansed*, pendulous in the ayre. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

expansibility (eks-pan-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *expansibilidad* = Pg. *expansibilidade*; as *expansible*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being expansible; capacity of extension in surface or bulk, or of distention: as, the *expansibility* of air.

Else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *N. Grew.*

A metal of low conducting power and high *expansibility* is necessary, and lead answers these conditions best. *Silliman's Journal*, IX. 105.

expansible (eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [=F. *expansible* = Sp. *expansible* = Pg. *expansivel* = It. *espansibile*, < L. as if **expansibilis*, < *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand*, *expanse.*] Capable of being expanded or spread; admitting of being extended, dilated, or diffused.

All have springiness in them, and (notwithstanding) be, by reason of their shape, readily *expansible* on the score of their native structure. *Boyle*, Works, V. 614.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight. *N. Grew.*

Expansible pair, in *math.*, a pair containing neither the first nor the last of the series of objects from which it is taken.

expansibleness (eks-pan'si-bl-nes), *n.* Expansibility.

expansibly (eks-pan'si-bli), *adv.* In an expansible manner; so as to be expanded.

expansile (eks-pan'sil), *a.* [< L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand (see *expand*), + *-ile.*] Capable of expanding or of expansion; of a nature to expand: as, *expansile* action. *Scott.*

★**expansion** (eks-pan'shon), *n.* [= F. *expansion* = Sp. *expansión* = Pg. *expansão* = It. *espansione*, < LL. *expansio(n-)*, a spreading out, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand.*] **1.** The act of expanding. (*a*) The act of spreading out.

The extent of his fathome, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon *expansions*, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

(*b*) The act of extending or distending, or of increasing in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.

It was an *expansion*, an awakening, a coming to manhood in a graver fashion. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 220.

2. The state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; dilatation; increase of extent, size, bulk, amount, etc. In the case of the expansion of solids by heat, account is taken of the increase in length or linear expansion, in surface (superficial expansion), and in volume (cubical expansion). The increment in length of the unit for a change of 1° in temperature, or the rate of increase of the unit with the temperature, is called the coefficient of linear expansion; and the coefficients of superficial and cubical expansion, which are respectively two and three times the linear coefficient, are similarly defined. In the case of liquids and gases the expansion in volume is alone considered. The real or absolute expansion of a liquid is the actual increase in volume, while the apparent expansion is that which is observed when a liquid contained in a vessel is heated, and which is less than the real expansion, because of the simultaneous expansion of the vessel itself. It is found that the coefficient of expansion is nearly the same for different gases, and sensibly so for the so-called permanent gases, as hydrogen, oxygen, etc. This coefficient is equal to .003667 for 1° C., or about $\frac{1}{273}$—that is, at 273° C. the volume of a gas expanding under constant pressure is double its volume at 0°; and at —273° C. the volume would be theoretically zero. This last temperature is called the absolute zero.

Spread not into boundless *expansions* either of designs or desires. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 19.

Some remarkable examples of *expansion* are furnished by the influence of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge. *Ure*, Dict., II. 319.

Specifically—**3.** The increase in volume with corresponding reduction in pressure which occurs in an engine-cylinder when communication is cut off between boiler and cylinder, while the piston continues its motion. —**4.** A part which constitutes an increase or in which the expanding occurs; specifically, in *entom.*, a flat projection of a margin, generally lateral: as, a frontal *expansion* covering the base of the antennæ.—**5.** Extension or spread of space; extent in general; hence, wide extent; immensity.

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

Venus, all-bounteous queen, whose genial pow'r
Diffuses beauty, in unbounded store,
Through seas and fertile plains, and all that lies
Beneath the starr'd *expansion* of the skies.
Beattie, Lucretius, i.

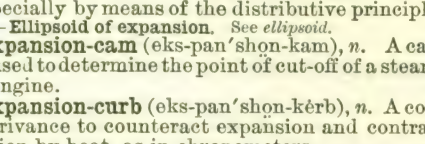
Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, to avoid confusion, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter, and so includes or at least intimates the idea of body. . . . I prefer also the word *expansion* to space, because space is often applied to distance of fleeting successive parts, as well as to those which are permanent. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xv. 1.

6. In *math.*, the development at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form, especially by means of the distributive principle. —**Ellipsoid of expansion.** See *ellipsoid.*

expansion-cam (eks-pan′shọn-kam), *n.* A cam used to determine the point of cut-off of a steam-engine.

expansion-curb (eks-pan′shọn-kėrb), *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

expansion-drum (eks-pan′shọn-drum), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum of adjustable diameter used with



a. Expansion-drum.

a belt to effect changes as desired in the speed of machinery. The drum consists of a central base and several radiating arms, which can be moved in or out, the belt passing over curved plates at the end of the arms.

expansion-engine (eks-pan′shọn-en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the supply of steam from the boiler is cut off previous to the completion of the stroke, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the stroke.—**Triple expansion-engine,** a steam-engine in which steam is expanded in three steps or stages, the exhaust from the first cylinder driving the piston of the second, and so on.

expansion-gear (eks-pan′shọn-gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, all those parts of the mechanism that control the admission of the live steam from the boiler to the cylinder. In early forms the distribution of steam to the two ends of the cylinder and out from them took place throughout the entire stroke, and variable expansion on the driving stroke was secured by special extra mechanisms. In modern engines variable expansion is secured by the distribution-gear. Variable expansion may be secured, as in the locomotive, by changing the point of cut-off at will while the engine is at work; it may be fixed or secured at some pre-determined point of the stroke; or it may be automatic or self-varying. A very usual apparatus includes an expansion-valve moving on the slide-valve and controlled by an eccentric on the shaft and by the governor. See *cut-off* and *link-motion.*

expansionist (eks-pan′shọn-ist), *n.* One who favors expansion, as of the currency, or the extension of national territory; one who advocates the annexation of outlying territory.

expansion-joint (eks-pan′shọn-joint), *n.* In *steam-engin.*: (*a*) Any kind of joint for connecting steam-pipes which permits the pipe to expand or contract under varying temperatures without increase of its length over all. (*b*) An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the latter.

★**expansion-valve** (eks-pan′shọn-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the slide-valves when the piston has traveled a certain distance in the cylinder, leaving the remaining part of the stroke to be performed by the expansion of the steam. See *expansion-gear.*

expansive (eks-pan′siv), *a.* [= F. *expansif* = Sp. Pg. *expansivo*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand, expanse.*] **1.** Capable of causing or effecting expansion: as, the *expansive* force of heat.

This internal pressure, resulting from the solidifying of the fluid particles in the interstices of the ice, acts on the mass of the ice as an *expansive* force. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 253.

2. Capable of being expanded, or of expanding or spreading out in volume or extent; dilatable: as, the *expansive* quality of air; *expansive* gases or substances.—**3.** Embracing a large number of objects or particulars; wide-extending; comprehensive: as, *expansive* benevolence; an *expansive* outlook.

A distant view of Ægina and of Megara, of the Piræus and of Corinth, . . . melted the soul of an ancient Roman, for a while suspended his private sorrows, and absorbed his sense of personal affliction in a more *expansive* and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states. *Eustace*, Tour through Italy, x.

4. Comprehensive in feeling or action; sympathetic; effusive.

We English "are not an *expansive* people," and so we seldom use the word poor in a sentimental sense of the living, though we do so use it of the dead. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 474.

Expansive balance. See *balance.*

expansively (eks-pan′siv-li), *adv.* In an expansive manner; by expansion.

expansiveness (eks-pan′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expansive.

Her talk was charming, bright, eager, full of a fine *expansiveness.* *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 81.

expansivity (eks-pan-siv′i-ti), *n.* [< *expansive* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being expansive; expansiveness. [Rare.]

In a word, offences (of elasticity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height in the lad's fifteenth year that there is a determination taken on the part of Rhadamanthus-Scriblerus to pack him out of doors. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 87.

expansure† (eks-pan′sūr), *n.* [< *expanse* + *-ure.*] Expanse.

Now love in night, and night in love exhorts
Courtship and dances: all your parts employ,
And suit night's rich *expansure* with your joy.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander.

ex parte (eks pär′tē). [L., from a part: *ex*, out of, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(t-)s*, a part: see *party.*] With reference to or in connection with only one of the parties concerned: as, the respondent being absent, the case was proceeded with *ex parte.*

ex-parte (eks-pär′tē), *a.* [< *ex parte.*] In *law*, proceeding from or concerned with only one part or side of a matter in question: with reference to any step taken by or on behalf of one of the parties to a suit or in any judicial proceeding without notice to the other: as, an *ex-parte* application; an *ex-parte* hearing; *ex-parte* evidence. Ex-parte hearings, evidence, etc., are often resorted to for temporary relief, or for convenience and expedition, and are not supposed to affect the substantial rights of the absent party. But outside of legal use the term often insinuates partiality or deficient accuracy: as, a mere *ex-parte* statement.—**Ex-parte council,** in *Congregationalism*, a council called by one of the parties concerned in a controversy when the other party or the church refuses to coöperate in calling a mutual council.

Councils are of two kinds—mutual and ex-parte. A mutual council is one in the calling of which all parties to the difficulty or perplexity concerning which relief is sought unite. An *ex-parte council* is one which is called by one of those parties, after every proper effort to induce all interested to call a mutual council has failed. *H. M. Dexter*, Congregationalism (ed. 1865), p. 64.

expatiate (eks-pā′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expatiated*, ppr. *expatiating.* [< L. *expatiatus, exspatiatus*, pp. of *expatiari, exspatiari*, go out of the course, wander, digress, enlarge, < *ex*, out, + *spatiari*, walk, take a walk, roam, < *spatium*, space: see *space.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move at large; rove without prescribed limits; wander without restraint.

I never travelled but in map or card, in which my unconfined thoughts have freely *expatiated.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 16.

Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 254.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* therein. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 494.

Like winter flies, which in mild weather crawl out from obscure nooks and crannies to *expatiate* in the sun. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 79.

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; be copious in argument or discussion: with *on* or *upon.*

[He] talked with ease, and could *expatiate upon* the common topics of conversation with fluency. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

The passions of kings are often *expatiated on;* but, in the present anti-monarchical period [time of Charles I.], the passions of parliaments are not imaginable! *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 380.

II. *trans.* To allow to range at large; give free exercise to; expand; broaden. [Rare.]

How can a society of merchants have large minds, and *expatiate* their thoughts for great and publick undertakings, whose constitution is subject to such frequent changes, and who every year run the risk of their capital? *C. Davenant*, Essays on Trade, II. 421.

expatiation (eks-pā-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *expatiate* + *-ion.*] The act of expatiating.

Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations;* . . . from the infinite mazes and bypaths of error. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), I. ii.

expatiator (eks-pā′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *expatiate* + *-or.*] One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

The person intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word "Endovellicus" I presume is Thomas Reinesius. *Pegge*, Anonymiana, p. 201.

expatiatory (eks-pā′shi-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *expatiate* + *-ory.*] Expatiating; amplificatory. *Bissett.*

expatriate (eks-pā′tri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expatriated*, ppr. *expatriating.* [< ML. *expatriatus*, pp. of *expatriare* (> It. *spatriare* = Sp. Pg. *expatriar* = F. *expatrier*), banish, < L. *ex*, out of, + *patria*, one's native country, fatherland, < *pater* = E. *father:* see *patrial.* Cf. *depatriate, repair*[2].] **1.** To banish; send out of one's native country.

The allied powers possess also an exceedingly numerous, well-informed, sensible, ingenious, high-principled, and spirited body of cavaliers in the *expatriated* landed interest of France. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

2. Reflexively, to withdraw from one's native country; renounce the rights of citizenship where one was born, and become a citizen of another country.

expatriation (eks-pā-tri-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *expatriation* = Sp. *expatriación* = Pg. *expatriação*, < ML. as if **expatriatio(n-)*, < *expatriare*, pp. *expatriatus*, expatriate: see *expatriate.*] **1.** The act of banishing, or the state of being banished; banishment.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls. *Palfrey.*

2. In *law*, the voluntary renunciation of one's nationality and allegiance, by becoming a citizen of another country. The *right of expatriation*, or the right voluntarily to change one's allegiance, so as to be free from the obligation of natural allegiance, was formerly denied in England, and doubted by jurists in the United States, although always maintained politically in the latter country; it was finally established by Congress in 1868, and by Parliament in 1870. In other civilized countries it had previously been conceded, with some specific limitations.

expect (eks-pekt′), *v.* [= OF. *expecter, especter* = It. *espettare*, < L. *expectare, exspectare*, look for, await, anticipate, expect, < *ex*, out, + *spectare*, look: see *spectacle.* Cf. *aspect, inspect, prospect, respect, suspect.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To look for; wait for; await. [Archaic.]

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 591

Being at this time in most prodigious confusion and under no government, every body *expecting* what would be next and what he would do. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 3, 1660.

The emperor and his whole court stood on the shore, *expecting* the issue of this great adventure.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 5.

2. To look for with anticipation; believe in the occurrence or the coming of; await as likely to happen or to appear.

Luc. When *expect* you them?
Cap. With the next benefit o' the wind.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Whilst evil is *expected*, we fear; but when it is certain, we despair. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 639.

Expect her soon with footboy at her heels.
Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

To incur a risk is not to *expect* reverse; and if my opinions are true, I have a right to think that they will bear examining. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 183.

3 To reckon upon, as something to be done, granted, or yielded; desire with confidence or assurance: as, to *expect* obedience or aid; I shall *expect* to find that job finished by Saturday; you are *expected* to be quiet.

There is a pride of doing more than is *expected* of us, and more than others would have done.
Dryden, Amphitryon, Pref.

4. To count upon in relation to something; trust or rely upon to do or act in some specified way; require or call upon expectantly: as, I *expect* you to obey, or to perform a task.

England *expects* every man to do his duty.
Lord Nelson (signal at the battle of Trafalgar).

5. To suppose; reckon; conclude: applied to things past or present as well as to things future: as, I *expect* he went to town yesterday. [Prov. Eng., and local, U. S.] [This use, though naturally derivable from sense 3, is probably in some instances due to confusion with *suspect*: as, I rather *expect* he doesn't intend to come.]=**Syn.** To anticipate, look forward to, calculate upon, rely upon. "*Hope, Expect.* Both express the anticipation of something future; when the anticipation is *welcome*, we *hope*; when it is less or more *certain*, we *expect*." (*Angus*, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue, p. 378.) *Expect, Suppose. Expect* properly refers to the future; *suppose* may refer to the present, the past, or the future. The two words do not differ materially in the degree of certainty felt.

It would be the wildest of human imaginations to *expect* a poor, vicious, and ignorant people to maintain a good popular government.
D. Webster, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

I *suppose*,
If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.
Milton, P. L., vi. 617.

II.† *intrans.* To wait; stay.

I will *expect* until my change in death,
And answer at thy call.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 22.

Where there is a Banquet presented, if there be Persons of Quality there, the People must *expect* and stay till the great ones have done. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 80.

Frosts that constrain the ground, and birth deny
To flowers that in its womb *expecting* lie.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 132.

expect† (eks-pekt'), *n.* [< *expect*, *v.*] Expectation.

And be 't of less *expect*
That matter needless, of importless burden,
Divide thy lips. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

expectable (eks-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *expectable* = Pg. *expectavel*, < L. *expectabilis*, *exspectabilis*, to be expected, < *expectare*, *exspectare*, expect: see *expect*.] To be expected; that may be expected. [Rare.]

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

expectance, expectancy (eks-pek'tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< ML. *expectantia*, < L. *expectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectare*, look for, expect: see *expectant*.] **1.** The act or state of expecting; anticipatory belief or desire.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

How bright he stands in popular *expectance*!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

The returns of prayer, and the blessings of piety, are certain, . . . though not dispensed according to the *expectances* of our narrow conceptions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

2. Something on which expectations or hopes are founded: the object of expectation or hope. [Rare.]

The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

The Nations hailed
Their great *expectancy*.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

3. Same as *expectative*, 2.—**Estate in expectancy**, or *expectant estate*, a present right or interest, either vested or contingent, the enjoyment of which in possession is postponed to a future time. Expectant estates are reversions, remainders, or executory interests.—**Tables of expectancy**, tables showing the length of life which remains on the average to males or females of every given age.

expectant (eks-pek'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expectant*, < OF. *expectant* = F. *expectant* = Pg. *expectante*, < L. *expectan(t-)s*, *exspectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectare*, *exspectare*, look for, expect: see *expect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having expectation; expecting.

Expectant ay tille I may mete
To geten mercy of that swete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4571.

Expectant of that news which never came.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Rosy years that stood *expectant* by
To buckle the winged sandals on their feet.
Lowell, Agassiz.

2. Looking forward with confidence; assured that a certain future event will occur.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

3. In *med.*, relating to or employed in the expectant method: as, an *expectant* medicine. *Dunglison.*—**Expectant estate.** See *estate in expectancy*, under *expectance*.—**Expectant method**, in *med.*, the therapeutic method which recognizes the futility of attempting an immediate cure in certain diseases, as typhoid fever, but consists in watching for and checking any untoward symptoms as they may arise.

II. *n.* **1.** One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.

The boldest *expectants* have found unhappy frustration.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

Meantime, he is merely an *expectant*; but with prospects greatly improved by the death of Salisbury.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 177.

2†. In Scotland, a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach.

No *expectant* shall be permitted to preach in publike before a congregation till first he be tryed after the same manner. *Act of Assembly of Glasgow*, Aug. 7, 1641.

expectantly (eks-pek'tant-li), *adv.* In an expectant manner; with expectation.

As it was, she listened *expectantly*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 357.

★**expectation** (eks-pek-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *expectation* = Pr. *espectacio*, *expectacion* = Sp. *expectación* = Pg. *expectação* = It. *espettazione*, < L. *expectatio(n-)*, *exspectatio(n-)*, < *expectare*, *exspectare*, expect: see *expect*.] **1.** The act or state of waiting or awaiting with confident anticipation.

And there have sat
The livelong day with patient *expectation*,
To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome.
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

2. The act or state of expecting, a looking forward to an event as about to happen; belief in the occurrence of something hereafter.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations* produces petulance in disappointment. *Irving.*

She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head, with eyes
Of shining *expectation* fixt on mine.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Christian nations live in a perpetual state of *expectation*, always hoping for something new and good; heathen nations expect little, hope for little, and therefore accomplish little. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 409.

3. That which is expected; what is anticipated or looked forward to.

Now clear I understand . . .
Why our great *Expectation* should be call'd
The seed of woman. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 378.

4. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, honors, advancement, and the like: usually in the plural.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. Ps. lxii. 5.

You must know that I have a dev'lish rich uncle in the East Indies, Sir Oliver Surface, from whom I have the greatest *expectations*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

His magnificent *expectations* made him . . . the best match in Europe. *Prescott.*

5†. A state or qualities in a person which excite anticipation in others of some future excellence; promise.

Sum not your travels up with vanities;
It ill becomes your *expectation*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you.
Otway.

6. In *med.*, same as *expectant method* (which see, under *expectant*).—**7.** In the theory of probabilities, the present value of contingent future gain. It is equal to the value to be gained multiplied by the probability of gaining it. No account is taken of interest, as not being germane to the problems usually treated.—**Expectation of life**, the average duration of life beyond any age of persons who have attained that age.—**Expectation week**, the interval between Ascension day and Whit-Sunday: so called because it was the season of the apostles' earnest prayer for and expectation of the Comforter.=**Syn. 2.** Anticipation, expectance, expectancy, confidence, trust, reliance, presumption.

expectative (eks-pek'tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *expectative* = Sp. Pg. *expectativa* = It. *espettativa*, n., < ML. **expectativus* (fem. *expectativa*, n.), < L. *expectare*, *exspectare*, pp. *expectatus*, *exspectatus*, expect: see *expect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting an object of expectation; giving rise to expectation; anticipatory. [Rare.]

Expectative graces or mandates nominating a person to succeed to a benefice. *Robertson.*

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to an expectative. See II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is expected; something in expectation.

Though blessedness seem to be but an *expectative*, a reversion reserved to the next life, yet so blessed are they in this testimony of a rectified conscience, which is this purity of heart, as that they have this blessedness in a present possession. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

Specifically—**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the right to be collated in the future to a benefice not vacant when the right is granted. Expectatives were either *papal*, granted by a mandate of the pope, or *royal*, granted by a mandate of the temporal sovereign. Hence, the mandate so given is sometimes incorrectly called an *expectative*. The right was abolished by the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century, except in a few specified cases. Also called *expectance*, *expectancy*, and, when the benefice was specified, a *survivorship*.

The king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments . . . as he could be legally possessed of, as supports of his state and dignity, while this great *expectative* was depending. *Bp. Lowth*, Wykeham, p. 34.

Before his return, Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or *expectative*, preferring him to the first benefice of a specified value which should become vacant in the see of Toledo. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

Expectatores (eks-pek-tā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *expectator*, *exspectator*, one who watches, a spectator, < *expectare*, *exspectare*, look out, expect: see *expect*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the watchers, as the herons and their allies: nearly equivalent to the modern *Herodiones*. [Not in use.]

expectatorium (eks-pek-tā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *expectatoria* (-ä). [ML., < L. *expectare*, *exspectare*, wait for, expect: see *expect*.] In the middle ages, a disputation by cursory bachelors in theology, in the University of Paris and elsewhere.

expectedly (eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an expected manner; at a time or in a manner expected or looked for.

Lord Mansfield . . . unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, and that part of the Ministry, and very *expectedly* by Mr. Fox.
Walpole, Letters (1758), III. 277.

expecter (eks-pek'tėr), *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something or for another person. Also *expector*.

Æneas, call my brother Troilus to me;
And signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

expectingly (eks-pek'ting-li), *adv.* With expectation.

Prepar'd for fight, *expectingly* he lies.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

expectless† (eks-pekt'les), *a.* [< *expect* + *-less*.] Unexpected; unlooked for; unforeseen. [Rare.]

But when he saw me enter so *expectless*,
To hear his base exclaims of murther, murther.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

expector (eks-pek'tor), *n.* Same as *expecter*.

Dam. Who's that, boy?
Boy. Another juggler, with a long name. O that your *expectors* would be gone hence, now, at the first act; or expect no more hereafter than they understand.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i.

expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *expectorant* = Sp. Pg. *expectorante* = It. *espettorante*, < L. *expectoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *expectorare*: see *expectorate*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* Something, as a drug, which promotes or facilitates expectoration.

expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expectorated*, ppr. *expectorating*. [< L. *expectoratus*, pp. of *expectorare* (> It. *espettorare* = Sp. Pg. *expectorar* = F. *expectorer*), only fig. banish from the mind, but lit. (as in mod. use) expel from the breast, < *ex*, out of, + *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast: see *pectoral*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To eject from the trachea or lungs; discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing or hawking and spitting; spit out.

They affirm that as well the one as the other doth *expectorate* the fleame gathered in the chest.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 16.

2. To eject or reject as if by spitting; cast out or aside as useless or worthless. [Rare.]

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to excerebrate all cares, *expectorate* all fears and griefs?
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To eject matter from the lungs or throat by coughing or hawking and spitting; by euphemism, to spit.

Inability to *expectorate* is often the immediate cause of death. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

★**expectoration** (eks-pek-tō-rā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *expectoration* = Sp. *expectoración* = Pg. *expectoração* = It. *espettorazione*, < L. as if **expectoratio(n-)*, < *expectorare*, pp. *expectoratus*, in lit. sense: see *expectorate*.] 1. The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs, by coughing or hawking and spitting; euphemistically, a spitting.

The act of *expectoration* is, as a rule, most easy in that position in which respiration is most free.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. The matter expectorated.

Saline matter is abundant in the transparent viscid *expectoration*. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

expectorative (eks-pek′tō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *expectorativo*; as *expectorate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* An expectorant.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

expede (eks-pēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expeded*, ppr. *expeding*. [= D. *expediëren* = G. *expediren* = Dan. *expedere* = Sw. *expediera*, < OF. *expedier*, F. *expédier*, despatch (< ML. as if **expeditare*, freq.), = Sp. Pg. *expedir* = It. *espedire*, *spedire*, despatch, < L. *expedire*, expedite, orig. free the feet, as from a snare, hence disengage, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable or expedient, < *ex*, out, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *impede*, *despatch*, *depeach*, *impeach*. Also *expedite*; hence (from L. *expedire*) *expedient*, *expedite*, etc.] To despatch; expedite. [Now only Scotch.]

When any see was vacant, a writ was issued out of the chancery for seising on all the temporalities of the bishoprick, and then the king recommended one to the Pope, upon which his bulls were *expeded* at Rome.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, i.

To expede letters, in *Scots law*, to write out the principal writ and get it signed, sealed, or otherwise completed.

expediate† (eks-pē′di-āt), *a.* [< F. *expedié*, pp. of *expédier*, < ML. *expediare*, for L. *expedire*: see *expedient*.] Expeditious.

This way is more prompt and *expediate*.
Evelyn, Fr. Gar., p. 62. *N. E. D.*

expedience (eks-pē′di-ens), *n.* [< OF. *expedience*, F. *expédience* = Pg. *expediencia*, < ML. *expedientia*, < L. *expedien(t-)s*, expedient: see *expedient*.] 1. Fitness; suitableness: same as *expediency*. [Rare.]

The *expedience* of retirement is yet greater, as it removes us out of the way of the most pressing and powerful temptations that are incident to human nature.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

2†. An expedition; an adventure.

Then let me hear
Of you, my gentle cousin Westmoreland,
What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

3†. Expedition; haste; despatch.

Three thousand men of war
Are making hither, with all due *expedience*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

expediency (eks-pē′di-en-si), *n.* [As *expedience*: see *-ency*.] 1. The quality of being expedient; fitness or suitableness to effect some desired end or the purpose intended; propriety or advisability under the particular circumstances of a case; advantageousness.

We understand the *expediency* of keeping the functions of cook and coachman distinct.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. That which is expedient or suitable; the proper or most efficient mode of procedure for gaining a desired end.

Much declamation may be heard in the present day against *expediency*, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled. *Whately*, Rhetoric, ii. 1, note.

When Infinite Wisdom established the rules of right and honesty, he saw to it that justice should be always the highest *expediency*. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 19.

3. Specifically, the principle of doing what is deemed most practicable or serviceable under the circumstances; utilitarian wisdom. [The sinister meaning often attached to this word is not inherent in it, but arises from the frequent disregard of moral considerations in determining what is expedient. Expediency may under proper conditions be consonant with the highest morality.]

Through the whole system of society *expediency* is the only governing principle. *Brougham.*

This will hardly be deemed strongly ethical language: to many it will sound like the language of *expediency* rather than of ethics. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 539.

The ill-repute which attaches to considerations of *expediency*, so far as it is well founded, is chiefly due to the fact that, when the question of conduct at issue is one which the person debating it has a private interest in deciding one way or the other — when he himself will gain pleasure or avoid pain by either decision — the admission of *expediency* as the ground of decision is apt to give him an excuse for deciding in his own favour.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 330.

4†. An expedient. *Davies.*

He proposed a most excellent *expediency* (which would be of happy use if still continued), for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members in the House of Commons, about the ceremonies of our Church.
Barnard, Heylin's Hist. Reformation, p. cxvii.

expedient (eks-pē′di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *expedient*, F. *expédient* = Sp. Pg. *expediente* = It. *espediente*, < L. *expedien(t-)s*, ppr. of *expedire*, bring forward, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, profitable, advantageous, expedient: see *expede*, *expedite*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Serving to promote or urge forward; quick; expeditious.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

2†. Direct; without deviation or unnecessary delay.

His marches are *expedient* to this town.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

3. Tending to promote some proposed or desired object; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; advisable.

It is *expedient* for you that I go away. John xvi. 7.

All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not *expedient*. 1 Cor. vi. 12.

Though set times and forms of prayer are not absolutely necessary in private prayer, yet they are highly *expedient*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 246.

He [Cleomenes] should not spare to do anything that should be *expedient* for the honour of Sparta.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 675.

4. Conducive or tending to present advantage or self-interest.

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 40.

=**Syn. 3** and **4**. Advisable, desirable, advantageous, profitable, useful, best, wise.

II. *n.* 1. That which serves to promote or advance a desired result; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end.

It puzzleth the wisest among our selves to find out *expedients* to keep us from ruining one of the best Churches of the Christian World. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

What sure *expedient* then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears, and ease her boding mind?
A. Phillips, Fable of Thule.

2. Means devised or employed in an exigency; a shift; a device.

The Roman religion is commodious in nothing more than in finding out *expedients*, either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another, all personal punishments. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, xxi.

New *expedients* must accordingly be devised to meet the unexpected emergency.
Theodore Parker, Sermon on Providence.

The *expedient*, in this case, was a very simple one, neither more nor less than a bribe.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn.** *Expedient*, *Resource*, *Resort*, *Contrivance*, *Device*, *Shift*. *Expedient*, *contrivance*, and *device* indicate artificial means of escape from difficulty or embarrassment; *resource* indicates natural means or something possessed; *resort* and *shift* may indicate either. A *shift* is a temporary, poor, or desperate *expedient*. When one's *resources* begin to fail, one has recourse to *contrivances*, *expedients*, etc., and finally to almost any *shift*. *Resort* is less often applied to the thing resorted to than to the act of resorting. *Contrivance* and *device* suggest most of ingenuity.

We have the present Yankee, full of *expedients*, half-master of all trades, inventive in all but the beautiful, full of *shifts*, not yet capable of comfort.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

Different races of ants have very different *resources*, and . . . different individuals, even in the same race, show a very different amount of resource in dealing with the same difficulty. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 262.

Between justice as my prime support,
And mercy, fled to as the last *resort*,
I glide and steal along with Heav'n in view.
Cowper, Hope, l. 378.

They [new settlers] have a motive to labour more assiduously, and to adopt *contrivances* for making their labour more effectual. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. viii. § 2.

Courage the highest gift, that scorns to bend
To mean *devices* for a sordid end.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, Ded.

You see what *shifts* we are enforc'd to try,
To help out wit with some variety.
Dryden, Indian Queen, Epil.

expediential (eks-pē-di-en′shal), *a.* [< *expedience* (ML. *expedientia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to expediency; regulated by expediency: as, an *expediential* policy.

Calculating *expediential* understanding. *Hare.*

Some churchmen have almost stript it of doctrinal significance and left it with a mere *expediential* or political value, as a sort of Episcopal Presbyterianism or so-called Congregationalism tinctured with Episcopacy.
The Century, XXXI. 78.

expedientially (eks-pē-di-en′shal-i), *adv.* In an expediential manner; for the sake of expediency.

We should never deviate save *expedientially*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 39.

expediently (eks-pē′di-ent-li), *adv.* 1†. Hastily; quickly.

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1.

2. In an expedient manner; fitly; suitably; conveniently.

expediment† (eks-ped′i-ment), *n.* [< ML. *expedimentum*, explained 'impedimentum' but prop. of opposite meaning, < L. *expedire*, set free, disengage, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expedite*. Cf. *impediment*.] An expedient.

A like *expediment* to remove discontent. *Barrow.*

expeditate (eks-ped′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expeditated*, ppr. *expeditating*. [< ML. (Law L.) *expeditatus*, pp. of *expeditare*, < L. *ex-* priv. + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *Eng. forest law*, to cut out the balls or claws of the fore feet of, as a dog, to render incapable of hunting.

In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not *expeditated* forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king. *Chambers.*

expeditation (eks-ped-i-tā′shǫn), *n.* [< ML. *expeditatio(n-)*, < *expeditare*, expeditate: see *expeditate*.] The act of expeditating, or the state of being expeditated.

expedite (eks′pē-dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expedited*, ppr. *expediting*. [< L. *expeditus*, pp. of *expedire*, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, advantageous, or expedient: see *expede*.] 1. To remove impediments to the movement or progress of; accelerate the motion or progress of; hasten; quicken: as, the general sent orders to *expedite* the march of the army; artificial heat may *expedite* the growth of plants.

By sin and Death a broad way now is paved,
To *expedite* your glorious march.
Milton, P. L., x. 474.

The Prince himself had repeatedly offered to withdraw forever from the country, if his absence would *expedite* a settlement satisfactory to the provinces.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 519.

2. To despatch; send forth; issue officially.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

Orders were undoubtedly *expedited* from Jerusalem to Damascus, as soon as messengers could be interchanged.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

=**Syn. 1.** To speed, forward, advance, press on, press forward, urge on, urge forward, drive, push.

expedite† (eks′pē-dīt), *a.* [= D. *expediet* = Dan. Sw. *expedit* = Sp. Pg. *expedito* = It. *espedito*, *spedito*, < L. *expeditus*, unimpeded, free, ready, easy, pp. of *expedire*, despatch: see *expede*, *expedite*, *v.*] 1. Cleared of impediments; unobstructed; unimpeded; unencumbered.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

That the ways of his Lord and ours might be made clear, ready, and *expedite*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

2. Ready; quick; expeditious.

The second method of doctrine was introduced for *expedite* use and assurance sake.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

Speech is a very short and *expedite* way of conveying their thoughts. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 19.

expeditely (eks′pē-dīt-li), *adv.* Expeditiously.

Who would not more readily learn to write fairly and *expeditely* by imitating one good copy than by hearkening to a thousand oral prescriptions?
Barrow, Works, III. ii.

expedition (eks-pē-dish′ǫn), *n.* [= D. *expeditie* = G. Dan. Sw. *expedition*, < OF. *expedition*, F. *expédition* = Sp. *expedición* = Pg. *expedição* = It. *espedizione*, *spedizione*, < L. *expeditio(n-)*, a despatching, a military enterprise, an expedition, < *expedire*, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expedite*.] 1. The state of being freed from impediments; hence, expeditiousness; promptness; haste; speed; quickness; despatch.

Calvin therefore dispatcheth with all *expedition* his letters unto some principal pastor in every of those cities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii., Pref.

Even with the speediest *expedition*,
I will despatch him to the emperor's court.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

With winged *expedition*,
Swift as the lightning glance, he executes
His errand on the wicked. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1283.

2†. The state of being expedited or put in motion; progress; march.

Let us deliver
Our puissance into the hand of God,
Putting it straight in *expedition*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

The silent *expedition* of the bloudy blast from the murdering Ordnance. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 27.

3. An excursion, journey, or voyage made by a company or body of persons for a specific purpose; also, such a body and its whole outfit: as, the *expedition* of Xerxes into Greece; Wilkes's exploring *expedition;* a trading *expedition* to the African coast.

He [Temple] talks . . . of sleeping on straw for one night, of travelling in winter when the snow lay on the ground, as if he had gone on an *expedition* to the North Pole.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=**Syn. 1.** Celerity, nimbleness, alertness.—**3.** Trip, raid.

expeditionary (eks-pē-dish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *expedition* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to or composing an expedition.

The *expeditionary* forces were now assembled.
Goldsmith, Hist. Greece.

Fresh water was extremely scarce, the *expeditionary* force spending much time in digging wells.
O'Donovan, Merv, ii.

Lord Wolseley, who commands the *expeditionary* army.
The American, IX. 350.

expeditioner (eks-pē-dish′ọn-ėr), *n.* Same as *expeditionist.*

expeditionist (eks-pē-dish′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *expedition* + *-ist.*] One who makes or takes part in an expedition. [Rare.]

Fortunately the zeal of the *expeditionists* averted the risk . . . that rather brusque usage would cause some of the most important members of the expedition to withdraw their aid. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 103.

expeditious (eks-pē-dish′us), *a.* [< *expediti-on* + *-ous.*] **1.** Performed with celerity; quick; hasty; speedy: as, an *expeditious* march.

That method of binding, torturing, or detaining will prove the most effectual and *expeditious* which makes use of manacles and fetters. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* messenger or runner.

I entreated them to be *expeditious*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

expeditiously (eks-pē-dish′us-li), *adv.* In an expeditious manner; speedily; with celerity or despatch.

The surgeon boasted that he could not only shave, which on the continent is a surgical operation, but that he could dress hair neatly and *expeditiously*.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, i., note A.

expeditiousness (eks-pē-dish′us-nes), *n.* The quality of being expeditious; quickness; expedition. *Bailey*, 1727.

expeditive† (eks-ped′i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *expéditif* = Sp. *expeditivo* = It. *espeditivo, speditivo;* as *expedite* + *-ive.*] Performing with speed; expeditious.

I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind; but as one that have a feeling of my duty, and of the ease of others, my endeavour shall be to hear patiently.
Bacon, Speech on taking his place in Chancery.

expeditory† (eks-ped′i-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *expeditorius*, < L. *expedire*, pp. *expeditus*, despatch: see *expede, expedite.*] Making haste; expeditious. *Franklin.*

expel (eks-pel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expelled*, ppr. *expelling.* [Formerly also *expell;* < ME. *expellen*, < OF. *expeller* = Sp. *expeler* = Pg. *expellir* = It. *espellere*, < L. *expellere*, drive or thrust out or away, < *ex*, out, + *pellere*, drive, thrust: see *pulse.* Cf. *compel, dispel, impel, propel, repel.*] **1.** To drive or force out or away; send off or away by force or constraint; compel to leave; dismiss forcibly or compulsorily: as, to *expel* air from a bellows or from the lungs; to *expel* an invader or a traitor from a country; to *expel* a student from a college, or a member from a club.

The force of sorrow to *expell*,
To view strange countreys hee intends.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

Till that infernall feend with foule uprore
Forewasted all their land and them *expeld*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 5.

Off with his robe! *expel* him forth this place!
Whilst we rejoice and sing at his disgrace.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

A united army of Bavarians and Hessians *expelled* the Austrians from the greater part of Bavaria, and on Oct. 22 reinstated the Emperor in Munich.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To exclude; keep out or off. [Rare.]

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to *expel* the winter's flaw!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

3†. To reject; refuse.

And would ye not poore fellowship *expell*,
My selfe would offer you t' accompanie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 96.

=**Syn. 1.** *Exile, Exclude,* etc. (see *banish*), expatriate, ostracize; eject, dislodge.

expellable (eks-pel′a-bl), *a.* [< *expel* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being expelled or driven out: as, "acid *expellable* by heat," *Kirwan.*—**2.** Subject to expulsion: as, members of a club not *expellable* on account of political opinions.

expellant (eks-pel′ant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Expelling or having the power to expel: as, an *expellant* medicine. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

II. *n.* That which expels: as, calomel is a powerful *expellant.*

expeller (eks-pel′ėr), *n.* One who or that which expels.

From Cunegiasus he cometh to the foresaid Maglocunus, whome he nameth the Dragon of the Isles, and the *expeller* of manie tyrants. *Holinshed*, Chron., England, I. v. 17.

Unspotted faith, *expeller* of all vice.
Fanshawe, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 74.

expence†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *expense.* See *-ce*[4].

expend (eks-pend′), *v. t.* [= OF. *espendre, spendre* = Sp. Pg. *expender* = It. *spendere*, < L. *expendere*, weigh out, pay out, expend, < *ex*, out, + *pendere*, weigh, akin to *pendēre*, hang: see *pend, pendent, poise.* Cf. *dispend* and *spend.*] **1.** To lay out; disburse; spend; pay out.

I held it ever
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches; careless heirs
May the two latter darken and *expend*.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2.

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Sir J. Hayward.*

It is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave than to *expend* it like a gentleman. *Colton.*

2. To consume by use; spend in using: as, to *expend* time, labor, or material; the oil of a lamp is *expended* in burning; water is *expended* in mechanical operations; the ammunition was entirely *expended.*

For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time *expend* with such a snipe,
But for my sport and profit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Youth, health, vigor to *expend*
On so desirable an end.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected, l. 33.

expendable (eks-pen′da-bl), *a.* [< *expend* + *-able.*] That can be expended or consumed by use: as, articles *expendable* and not *expendable.*

expender (eks-pen′dėr), *n.* One who expends, uses, or consumes in using.

Among organisms which are large *expenders* of force, the size ultimately attained is, other things equal, determined by the initial size. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 49.

expenditor (eks-pen′di-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *expendedor*, a spendthrift, = It. *spenditore*, < ML. *expenditor*, < L. *expendere*, expend: see *expend.*] In *old Eng. law*, a person appointed to disburse money.

expenditrix (eks-pen′di-triks), *n.* [< ML. **expenditrix*, fem. of *expenditor:* see *expenditor.*] A woman who disburses money.

Mrs. Celier was the go-between and *expenditrix* in affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics, and taking them out of prisons. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 257.

expenditure (eks-pen′di-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *expenditus*, irreg. pp. of L. *expendere* (cf. *expenditor*), + *-ure.*] **1.** The act of expending; a laying out, using up, or consuming; disbursement; outlay, as of money, materials, labor, time, etc.; used absolutely, outlay of money or pecuniary means.

There is not an opinion more general among mankind than this, that the unproductive *expenditure* of the rich is necessary to the employment of the poor. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which is expended; expense. [Rare.]

And making prize of all that he condemns,
With our *expenditure* defrays his own.
Cowper, Task, ii. 605.

expense (eks-pens′), *n.* [Until recently also *expence;* < ME. *expense, expence*, < OF. *expense, espense* = Sp. Pg. *expensas*, pl., = It. *spesa*, < ML. *expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), L. *expensum*, money spent, fem. and neut. of L. *expensus*, pp. of *expendere*, expend: see *expend.*] **1.** A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money; employment and consumption, as of time or labor; expenditure.

Godely of giftes, grettist in *expense*,
Ay furse on his fos, and to fight redy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3766.

The person who was very zealous in prosecuting the same, deseruing honourable remembrance for his good minde, and *expense* of life in so vertuous an enterprise.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 145.

Extraordinary *expense* must be limited by the worth of the occasion. *Bacon*, Expense.

Raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Mouths without hands, maintained at vast *expense;*
In peace a charge, in war a weak defense.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 401.

Specifically—**2.** Great or undue expenditure; prodigality.

This sudden solemn feast
Was not ordain'd to riot in *expense*.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 5.

I was always a fool, when I told you what your *expences* would bring you to. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

3. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge: as, a prudent man limits his *expenses* by his income.

For his *expencez* and for his aray,
For hors or men that maye be for your spede,
He shall not lakke no thyng that hym nede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 348.

We shall not spend a large *expense* of time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

4. Cost through diminution or deterioration; damage or loss from any detracting cause, especially a moral one: preceded by *at:* as, he did this *at* the *expense* of his character.

Courting popularity *at* his party's *expense*.
Brougham, Sheridan.

His skill in the details of business had not been acquired *at* the *expense* of his general powers.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Death-bed expenses. See *death-bed.* =**Syn. 3.** *Charge, Cost,* etc. See *price.*

expenseful (eks-pens′fûl), *a.* [< *expense* + *-ful.*] Costly; expensive. [Archaic.]

See, you rate him,
To stay him yet from more *expenceful* courses.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

My mind very heavy for this my *expenseful* life.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 13, 1661.

No part of structure is more . . . *expenseful* . . . than windows. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

expensefully (eks-pens′fûl-i), *adv.* In an expenseful or costly manner; with great expense. [Archaic.]

expenseless (eks-pens′les), *a.* [< *expense* + *-less.*] Without cost or expense. [Rare.]

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease.
Sir R. Blackmore.

expensive (eks-pen′siv), *a.* [< *expense* + *-ive.*] **1.** Costly; requiring or entailing much expense: as, an *expensive* dress or equipage; an *expensive* family; *expensive* tastes or habits.

The loud and impetuous winds, and the shining fires of more laborious and *expensive* actions, are profitable to others only, like a tree or balsam, distilling precious liquor for others, not for its own use.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 30.

It was asserted, with reason, that Anjou would be a very *expensive* master, for his luxurious and extravagant habits were notorious. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 521.

2†. Free in expending; liberal; extravagant; lavish.

Hee is now very *expensiue* of his time, for hee will waite vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vniuersitie Dunne.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness. *Bp. Sprat.*

expensively (eks-pen′siv-li), *adv.* In an expensive manner; with great expense.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift.*

expensiveness (eks-pen′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expensive, or of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money; costliness; extravagance: as, the *expensiveness* of war; *expensiveness* of one's tastes.

The courtiers studied to please the king's taste, and gave in to an *expensiveness* of equipage and dress that exceeded all bounds. *Bp. Lowth*, Wykeham, p. 203.

expergefaction† (eks-pėr-jē-fak′shọn), *n.* [< L. *expergefactio(n-)*, an awakening, < *expergefacere*, pp. *expergefactus*, awaken, arouse, < *expergere*, awaken, arouse (see *experrection*), + *facere*, make.] An awakening or arousing.

Having, after such a long noctivagation and variety of horrid visions, return'd to my perfect *expergefaction*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 45.

experience (eks-pē′ri-ens), *n.* [< ME. *experience, experiens,* < OF. *experience,* F. *expérience* = Pr. *experientia, esperientia* = Sp. Pg. *experiencia* = It. *esperienza, sperienza, esperienzia, sperienzia,* < L. *experientia,* a trial, proof, experiment, experimental knowledge, experience, < *experien(t-)s,* ppr. of *experiri,* try, put to the test, undertake, undergo, < *ex,* out, + **periri,* go through, in pp. *peritus,* experienced, expert: see *expert* and *peril.*] **1.** The state or fact of having made trial or proof, or of having acquired knowledge, wisdom, skill, etc., by actual trial or observation; also, the knowledge so acquired; personal and practical acquaintance with anything; experimental cognition or perception: as, he knows what suffering is by long *experience; experience* teaches even fools.

He that hath as much *Experience* of you as I have had will confess that the Handmaid of God Almighty was never so prodigal of her Gifts to any. *Howell,* Letters, I. iv. 14.

We were sufficiently instructed by *experience* what the holy Psalmist means by the Dew of Hermon, our Tents being as wet with it as if it had rain'd all Night. *Maundrell,* Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

A man of science who . . . had made *experience* of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one. *Hawthorne,* Birthmark.

Till we have some *experience* of the duties of religion, we are incapable of entering duly into the privileges. *J. H. Newman,* Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

2. In *philos.,* knowledge acquired through external or internal perception; also, the totality of the cognitions given by perception, taken in their connection; all that is perceived, understood, and remembered. Locke defines it as our observation, employed either about external sensible objects or about the internal operations of our minds, perceived and reflected upon by ourselves. The Latin *experientia* was used in its philosophical sense by Celsus and others, and in the middle ages by Roger Bacon. It translates the Greek ἐμπειρία of the Stoics. See *empiric.*

The great and indeed the only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and her laws is *experience,* by which we mean not the *experience* of one man only, or of one generation, but the accumulated *experience* of all mankind in all ages, registered in books, or recorded by tradition. *Sir J. Herschel.*

The unity of *experience* embraces both the inner and the outer life. *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 387.

Specifically—**3.** That which has been learned, suffered, or done, considered as productive of practical judgment and skill; the sum of practical wisdom taught by all the events, vicissitudes, and observations of one's life, or by any particular class or division of them.

That which all men's *experience* teacheth them may not in any wise be denied. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Who shall march out before ye, coy'd and courted
By all the mistresses of war, care, counsel,
Quick-ey'd *experience,* and victory twin'd to him?
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and he bears a laden breast,
Full of sad *experience,* moving toward the stillness of his rest. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

In a world so charged and sparkling with power, a man does not live long and actively without costly additions of *experience,* which, though not spoken, are recorded in his mind. *Emerson,* Old Age.

4. An individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

Real apprehension is, as I have said, in the first instance an *experience* or information about the concrete. *J. H. Newman,* Gram. of Assent, p. 21.

The like holds good with respect to the relations between sounds and vibrating objects, which we learn only by a generalization of *experiences. H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol.

This is what distance does for us; the harsh and bitter features of this or that *experience* are slowly obliterated, and memory begins to look on the past. *W. Black.*

5† An experiment.

She caused him to make *experience*
Upon wild beasts. *Spenser,* F. Q.

If my affection be suspected, make
Experience of my loyalty, by some service.
Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1.

6. A fixed mental impression or emotion; specifically, a guiding or controlling religious feeling, as at the time of conversion or resulting from subsequent influences.

All that can be argued from the purity and perfection of the word of God, with respect to *experiences,* is this, that those *experiences* which are agreeable to the word of God are right, and cannot be otherwise; and not that those affections must be right which arise on occasion of the word of God coming to the mind. *Edwards,* Works, III. 32.

The rapture of the Moravian and Quietist, . . . the revival of the Calvinistic churches, the *experiences* of the Methodists, are varying forms of that shudder of awe and delight with which the individual soul always mingles with the universal soul. *Emerson,* Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

Experience meeting, a meeting, especially in the Methodist Church, where the members relate their religious experiences; a covenant or conference meeting.

He is in that ecstasy of mind which prompts those who were never orators before to rise in an *experience meeting* and pour out a flood of feeling in the tritest language and the most conventional terms. *C. D. Warner,* Backlog Studies, p. 127.

=**Syn.** *Experience, Experiment, Observation. Experience* is strictly that which befalls a man, or which he goes through, while *experiment* is that which one actively undertakes. *Observation* is looking on, without necessarily having any connection with the matter: it is one thing to know of a man's goodness or of the horrors of war by *observation,* and quite another to know of it or them by *experience.* To know of a man's goodness by *experiment* would be to have put it to actual and intentional test. See *practice.*

experience (eks-pē′ri-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *experienced,* ppr. *experiencing.* [< *experience, n.*] **1.** To learn by practical trial or proof; try or prove by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; have happen to or befall one; acquire a perception of; undergo: as, we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views, or pleasurable or painful sensations.

Your soul will then *experience* the most terrible fears. *Southwell,* Poetical Works, Pref., p. 56.

You have not yet *experienced* at her hands
My treatment. *Browning,* Ring and Book, I. 309.

2†. To practise or drill; exercise.

The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms *experience* and for sea prepare.
W. Harte, tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius.

To experience religion, to become converted. [Colloq.]

I *experienced religion* at one of brother Armstrong's protracted meetings. *Widow Bedott Papers,* p. 108.

experienced (eks-pē′ri-enst), *p. a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation: as, an *experienced* artist; an *experienced* physician.

I esteem it a greater Advantage that so worthy and well-*experienced* a Knight as Sir Talbot Bows is to be my Collegue and Fellow-Burgess. *Howell,* Letters, I. v. 4.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

experiencer (eks-pē′ri-en-sėr), *n.* One who experiences; one who makes trials or experiments. [Rare.]

A curious *experiencer* did affirm that the likeness of any object, . . . if strongly inlightned, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, . . . even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Sir K. Digby,* Nature of Bodies, viii.

experient† (eks-pē′ri-ent), *a.* [< OF. *experient,* < L. *experien(t-)s,* ppr. of *experiri:* see *experience.*] Experienced.

Which wisdom sure he learn'd
Of his *experient* father.
Chapman, All Fools, i. 1.

Why is the Prince, now ripe and full *experient,*
Not made a dore in the State?
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, iii. 1.

experiential (eks-pē-ri-en′shal), *a.* [< L. *experientia,* experience, + *-al.*] Relating to or having experience; derived from experience; empirical.

Again, what are called physical laws — laws of nature — are all generalisations from observation, are only empirical or *experiential* information. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

It is evident that this distinction of necessary and *experiential* truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered — the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts; *experiential* truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and *experiential* truths is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy. *Whewell,* Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 27.

But notwithstanding the utter darkness regarding ways and means, our imagination can reach much more readily the final outcome of our transcendental than of our *experiential* attitude. *Mind,* IX. 358.

experientialism (eks-pē-ri-en′shal-izm), *n.* [< *experiential* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that all our knowledge has its origin in experience, and must submit to the test of experience.

Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one. *G. C. Robertson.*

experientialist (eks-pē-ri-en′shal-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *experiential* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who holds the doctrines of experientialism.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

★**experiment** (eks-per′i-ment), *n.* [< ME. *experiment* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *experiment,* < OF. *experiment, esperiment* = Sp. Pg. *experimento* = It. *esperimento,* < L. *experimentum,* a trial, test, experiment, < *experiri,* try, test: see *experience.*] **1.** A trial; a test; specifically, the operation of subjecting objects to certain conditions and observing the result, in order to test some principle or supposition, or to discover something new.

The craft of coniuracioun tho cumly did vse;
With Spretis & *experyment* so spend thai there lyf.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13217.

A political *experiment* cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams.*

Observation is of two kinds; for either the objects which it considers remain unchanged, or, previous to its application, they are made to undergo certain arbitrary changes, or are placed in certain factitious relations. In the latter case the observation obtains the specific name of *experiment. Sir W. Hamilton.*

All successful action is successful *experiment* in the broadest sense of the term, and every mistake or failure is a negative *experiment,* which deters us from repetition. *Jevons,* Social Reform, p. 253.

2†. A becoming practically acquainted with something; an experience.

This was a useful *experiment* for our future conduct. *Defoe.*

Cavendish's experiment, an important mechanical experiment, first actually made by Henry Cavendish, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean density of the earth by means of the torsion-balance. — **Controlling experiment.** See *control.* = **Syn.** *Observation,* etc. (see *experience*), test, examination, assay.

experiment (eks-per′i-ment), *v.* [= D. *experimenteren* = G. *experimentiren* = Dan. *experimentere* = Sw. *experimentera,* < F. *expérimenter* (OF. *espermenter*) = Pr. *experimentar, expermentar* = Sp. Pg. *experimentar* = It. *esperimentare, sperimentare,* < ML. *experimentare,* experiment; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To make trial; make an experiment; operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known: as, philosophers *experiment* on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

We live, and they *experiment* on life,
Those poets, painters, all who stand aloof
To overlook the farther. *Browning,* In a Balcony.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To try; search out by trial; put to the proof.

This naphta is . . . apt to inflame with the sunbeams or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully *experimented* on one of Alexander's pages. *Sir T. Herbert,* Travels in Africa.

2. To know or perceive by experience; experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* while he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

experimenta, *n.* Plural of *experimentum.*

experimental (eks-per-i-men′tal), *a.* [= G. Dan. ★Sw. *experimental* (in comp.), < F. *expérimental* = Sp. Pg. *experimental* = It. *esperimentale,* < ML. **experimentalis,* < L. *experimentum,* experiment: see *experiment.*] **1.** Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment: as, *experimental* knowledge or philosophy; an *experimental* philosopher.

He [Calvert] was a liberal in politics, and had a lively, if amateurish, interest in *experimental* science. *E. Dowden,* Shelley, I. 209.

2. Taught by experience; having personal experience; known by or derived from experience; experienced.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal doth warrant
The tenour of my book. *Shak.,* Much Ado, iv. 1.

Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated and *experimental* Christians. *H. Humphrey.*

Of liberty, such as it is in small democracies, of patriotism, such as it is in small independent communities of any kind, they had, and they could have, no *experimental* knowledge. *Macaulay,* History.

Experimental proposition, in *logic,* a proposition which is founded upon experience. — **Experimental philosophy,** that philosophy which accepts nothing as absolutely certain, but holds that opinions will gradually approximate to the truth in scientific researches into nature.

The chief reason why I prefer the mechanicall and *experimentall philosophy* before the Aristotelean is not so much because of its greater certainty, but because it puts inquisitive men into a method to attain it, whereas the other serves only to obstruct their industry by amusing them with empty and insignificant notions. *Bp. Parker,* Platonick Philos., 2d ed. (1667), p. 47.

Experimental religion, religion that exists as an actual experience, as distinct from that which is held simply as an opinion or practised externally from some ulterior considerations; a state of religious feeling or principle which has sustained the test of trial, as opposed to a religious belief which is held merely as a theory.

experimentalise, *v. i.* See *experimentalize.*

experimentalist (eks-per-i-men′tal-ist), *n.* [< *experimental* + *-ist.*] One who makes experiments; one who practises experimentation.

In respect of the medical profession, there is an obvious danger of a man's being regarded as a dangerous *experimentalist* who adopts any novelty. *Whately,* Rhetoric, I. iii. § 2.

experimentalize (eks-per-i-men′tal-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentalized,* ppr. *experimen-*

talizing. [< *experimental* + *-ize.*] To make experiment. Also spelled *experimentalise.*

The impression . . . [of Mr. Weller] was that Mr. Martin was hired by the establishment of Sawyer, late Nockemorf, to take strong medicine, or to go into fits and be *experimentalized* upon. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlviii.

The old school has gone — gone, it may be added, to the regret of all who do not share the modern rage for *experimentalizing*, and who are inclined to suspect that our fathers were at least as wise as ourselves.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 258.

experimentally (eks-per-i-men'tạl-i), *adv.* By experiment; by experience or trial; by operation and observation of results.

He will *experimentally* find the emptiness of all things. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

It is not only reasonably to be expected, but *experimentally* felt, that in weak and ignorant understandings there are no sufficient supports for the vigorousness of a holy life. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 751.

The law being thus established *experimentally*.
J. S. Mill, Logic.

experimentarian (eks-per″i-men-tā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *experiment* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Relying upon experiments or upon experience.

Hobbes . . . treated the *experimentarian* philosophers as objects only of contempt. *D. Stewart.*

II. *n.* One given to making experiments.

Another thing . . . that qualifies an *experimentarian* for the reception of revealed religion.
Boyle, Works, V. 537.

experimentation (eks-per″i-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *expérimentation;* as *experiment, v.*, + *-ation.*] The act or practice of making experiments; the process of experimenting.

Thus far the advantage of *experimentation* over simple observation is universally recognized: all are aware that it enables us to obtain innumerable combinations of circumstances which are not to be found in nature, and so add to nature's experiments a multitude of experiments of our own. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. vii. § 3.

experimentative (eks-per-i-men'tā-tiv), *a.* [< *experiment* + *-ative.*] Experimental. *Coleridge.*

experimentator† (eks-per'i-men-tā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *expérimentateur* = Sp. Pg. *experimentador* = It. *esperimentatore, sperimentatore,* < ML. *experimentator,* < *experimentare,* experiment: see *experiment, v.*] An experimenter.

The examination of some of them was protracted for many days, the nature of the experiments themselves, and also the design of the *experimentators*, requiring such chasms. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 507.

experimented† (eks-per'i-men-ted), *p. a.* Proved by experience.

There be divers that make profession to have as good and as *experimented* receipts as yours.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

experimenter (eks-per'i-men-tėr), *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments; an experimentalist.

experimentist (eks-per'i-men-tist), *n.* [< *experiment* + *-ist.*] An experimenter.

experimentize (eks-per'i-men-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentized*, ppr. *experimentizing.* [< *experiment* + *-ize.*] To try experiments; experiment. Also spelled *experimentise.*

It has been one of the greatest oversights in my work that I did not *experimentise* on such [small and inconspicuous] flowers.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 387.

experimentum (eks-per-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *experimenta* (-tạ). [L.: see *experiment.*] An experiment.—**Experimentum crucis**, a crucial or deciding experiment or test. See *crucial*, 3.

experrection† (eks-pe-rek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *experrectus*, pp. of *expergisci*, be awakened, awake, < *expergere*, tr., wake, arouse, < *ex*, out, + *pergere*, wake, arouse, pursue, proceed, go on, < *per*, through, + *regere*, keep straight, guide, direct: see *regent.* Cf. *insurrection, resurrection.*] A waking up or arousing.

The Phrygians also, imagining that God sleepeth all winter and lieth awake in the summer, thereupon celebrate in one season the feast of lying in bed and sleeping, in the other, of *experrection* or waking, and that with much drinking and belly cheer. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1069.

expert (eks-pėrt' as *a.*; eks-pėrt' or eks'pėrt as *n.*), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *expert,* < OF. *expert, espert,* F. *expert* = Pr. *expert, espert* = Sp. Pg. *experto* = It. *esperto, sperto,* < L. *expertus* (for **experitus;* cf. equiv. *peritus*), experienced, skilled, expert, pp. of *experiri*, try, put to the test, go through: see *experience.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having had experience; experienced; practised; trained; taught by use, practice, or experience.

Experte am I thaire planntes best to growe
But sette hem nowe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

And nouhte to hem of elde that bene *experte*
In governaunce, nurture, and honeste.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

2. Skilful; dexterous; adroit; having facility acquired by practice.

Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole.
Dryden.

The sceptic is ever *expert* at puzzling a debate which he finds himself unable to continue.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

3. Pertaining to or resulting from experience; due to or proceeding from one having practical knowledge or skill: as, *expert* workmanship; *expert* testimony.

What practice, howsoe'er *expert*, . . .
Hath power to give thee as thou wert?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

=**Syn.** *Adroit, Dexterous, Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*); trained, practised. See *skilful.*

II. *n.* **1.** An experienced, skilful, or practised person; one skilled or thoroughly informed in any particular department of knowledge or art.

The point is one difficult to settle; and none can be consulted about it but natives or *experts*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 11.

To read two or three good books on any subject is equivalent to hearing it discussed by an assembly of wise, able, and impartial *experts*, who tell you all that can be known about it. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 313.

He was a man of wide and scholarly culture, with especial aptness in literary quotation, an *expert* in social science and public charities.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 68.

2. In *law*, a person who, by virtue of special acquired knowledge or experience on a subject, presumably not within the knowledge of men generally, may testify in a court of justice to matters of opinion thereon, as distinguished from ordinary witnesses, who can in general testify only to facts.=**Syn.** *Adept, Expert.* See *adept, n.*

expert (eks-pėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *expertus*, pp. of *experiri*, try, test: see *expert, a.*] **1**†. To experience.

We deeme of Death as doome of ill desert;
But knewe we, fooles, what it us bringes until,
Dye would we dayly, once it to *expert!*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

2. [< *expert, n.*] To examine (books, accounts, etc.) as an expert; have examined by an expert: as, the accounts have been *expertd.* [Colloq.]

expertly (eks-pėrt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *expertly;* < *expert* + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. By actual experiment.

Unbynde it thenne, and there *expertly* se
How oon tree is in til an other ronne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

2. In an expert or skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

expertness (eks-pėrt'nes), *n.* The quality of being expert; skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness: as, *expertness* in musical performance, or in seamanship; *expertness* in reasoning.

You shall demand of him whether one Captain Dumain be i' the camp, a Frenchman; what his reputation is with the duke, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in wars.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

There were no marks of *expertness* in the trick played by the woman of Endor upon the perturbed mind of Saul.
T. Cogan, Theol. Disquisitions, ii.

=**Syn.** *Facility, Knack*, etc. See *readiness.*

expetible† (eks-pet'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *expetibilis*, desirable, < *expetere*, desire, long for, seek after, < *ex*, out, + *petere*, seek: see *petition, compete.*] Fit to be sought after; desirable.

An establishment . . . is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and peace therewith.
T. Puller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 410.

expiable (eks'pi-ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *expiable*, < L. as if **expiabilis*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] Capable of being expiated or atoned for: as, an *expiable* offense; *expiable* guilt.

They allow them to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: remissible, of course, or *expiable* by an easie penitence.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 9.

The Gregorian purgatory supposed only an expiation of small and light faults, as immoderate laughter, impertinent talking, which nevertheless he himself sayes are *expiable* by fear of death.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, II. ii. § 2.

expiament† (eks'pi-ạ-ment), *n.* [< L. as if **expiamentum*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] An expiation. *Bailey*, 1727.

expiate (eks'pi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expiated*, ppr. *expiating.* [< L. *expiatus*, pp. of *expiare* (> It. *espiare* = Sp. Pg. *expiar* = F. *expier*), atone for, make satisfaction for, < *ex*, out, + *piare*, appease, propitiate, make atonement, < *pius*, devout, pious: see *pious.*] **1.** To atone for; make satisfaction or reparation for; remove or endeavor to remove the moral guilt of (a crime or evil act), or counteract its evil effects, by suffering a penalty or doing some counterbalancing good.

It is true indeed, and granted, that the blood of Christ alone can *expiate* sin. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

The pernicious maxims early imbibed by Mr. Fox led him . . . into great faults which, though afterwards nobly *expiated*, were never forgotten. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

2. To avert by certain observances. [Rare.]

Frequent showers of stones . . . could . . . be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele.
T. H. Dyer, Hist. Rome, § 2.

expiate† (eks'pi-āt), *a.* [< L. *expiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Fully come; arrived.

Make haste, the hour of death is *expiate.*
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3.

expiation (eks-pi-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *expiation* = Pr. *expiacio* = Sp. *expiación* = Pg. *expiação* = It. *espiazione,* < L. *expiatio*(*n*-), < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] **1.** The act of expiating, or of making satisfaction or reparation for an offense; atonement; reparation. See *atonement.*

His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation.* *Irving.*

Our Lord offered an *expiation* for our sins. *Church Dict.*

In the *expiations* of the heathen peoples the main thing is to have enough suffered; for the apprehended wrath will be stayed when the rages of the gods are glutted.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 83.

2. The means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation of crimes is made; an atonement.

Those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats.
Milton, P. L., xii. 291.

3†. An observance or ceremony intended to avert omens or prodigies

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Sir J. Hayward.*

The Great Day of Expiation, an annual solemnity of the Jews, observed on the 10th day of the month Tisri, which answers to our September.

expiational (eks-pi-ā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *expiation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or for the purpose of expiation.

The most intensely *expiational* form of Christianity, instead of being most robust and steadfast, is poorest.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 91.

expiator (eks'pi-ā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *espiatore,* < LL. *expiator,* < L. *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate.*] One who expiates.

expiatorious† (eks″pi-ạ-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *expiatorius:* see *expiatory.*] Same as *expiatory.*

Which are not to be expounded as if ordination did confer the first grace, which in the schools is understood only to be *expiatorious.* *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial, § 7.

expiatory (eks'pi-ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *expiatoire* = Sp. Pg. *expiatorio* = It. *espiatorio,* < LL. *expiatorius,* < L. *expiare*, pp. *expiatus*, expiate: see *expiate, expiator.*] Having the power to make atonement or expiation; offered by way of expiation.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

expilate† (eks'pi-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *expilatus*, pp. of *expilare* (> It. *espilare* = Pg. *expilar*), pillage, plunder, < *ex*, out, + *pilare*, pillage, plunder: see *compile* and *pillage.*] To pillage; plunder.

expilation† (eks-pi-lā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *expilação* = It. *espilazione,* < L. *expiliatio*(*n*-), < *expilare*, pillage: see *expilate.*] The act of pillaging or plundering; the act of committing waste.

So many grievances of the people, *expilations* of the church, abuses to the state, entrenchments upon the royalties of the crown, were continued.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

Within the same space [the last six months of his reign] he [Edward VI.] lost by way of gift about twice as much of the relics of the monastic spoil as he had lost in the whole of any of his former years (except the first two). . . . This final *expilation*, for such it was, avenged upon the son the sacrilege of the father.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

expilator† (eks'pi-lā-tọr), *n.* [= It. *espilatore,* < L. *expilator,* < *expilare*, pillage: see *expilate.*] One who expilates or pillages.

Where profit hath prompted, no age hath wanted such miners [for sepulchral treasure], for which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetorick.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

expirable (eks-pīr'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *expire* + *-able.*] That may come to an end. *Smart.*

expirant (eks-pīr'ạnt), *n.* [= F. *expirant* = Sp. *espirante,* < L. *expiran*(*t*-)*s*, *exspiran*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of

expirare, exspirare, expire: see *expire.*] An assistant to evaporation (in plants). [Rare.]

expiration (eks-pi-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *expiration* = Pr. *espiracio* = Sp. *espiración* = Pg. *expiração* = It. *espirazione*, < L. *expiratio(n-), exspiratio(n-)*, a breathing out, < *expirare, exspirare*, breathe out: see *expire.*] **1.** The act of breathing out; expulsion of air from the lungs in the process of respiration: opposed to *inspiration.*

The movements [in respiration] are both thoracic and abdominal, the former being distinctly made up of expansion and elevation during inspiration, of retraction and depression during *expiration*, especially when a full breath is taken. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1339.

2. The last emission of breath; cessation; death.

This is a very great cause of the dryness and *expiration* of men's devotion, because our souls are so little refreshed with the waters and holy dews of meditation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 66.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration.*
Johnson, Rambler.

3. Close; end; conclusion; termination: as, the *expiration* of a month or year; the *expiration* of a contract or a lease.

Thou . . . art come,
Before the *expiration* of thy time.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

4. That which is produced by audible expiring or breathing out, as a sound.

The aspirate "he," which is none other than a gentle *expiration.* *Abp. Sharp*, Dissertations, p. 41.

5. Emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation: as, the *expiration* of oxygen by plants. [Rare or obsolete.]

The true cause of cold is an *expiration* from the globe of the earth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 866.

expirator (eks′pi-rā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *expirare*, pp. *expiratus*, breathe out: see *expire.*] A device for sending a stream of air outward.

The instrument has . . . a simpler form when required to act only as an aspirator. . . . When an increased resistance has to be overcome, the instrument being used either as aspirator or as *expirator*, the tube *f* is drawn farther out. *Ure*, Dict., I. 261.

expiratory (eks-pīr′ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *expire* + *-atory.*] Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

expire (eks-pīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expired*, ppr. *expiring.* [< OF. *expirer, espirer*, F. *expirer* = Pr. *expirar, espeirar* = Sp. *espirar* = Pg. *expirar* = It. *espirare, spirare*, < L. *expirare, exspirare*, breathe out, exhale, breathe one's last, expire, < *ex*, out, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirit.* Cf. *aspire, conspire, inspire, perspire, respire, suspire, transpire.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To breathe out; expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; emit from the lungs: opposed to *inspire.*

All his hundred Mouths at once *expire*
Volumes of curling Smoke.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

This year Captain Miles Standish *expired* his mortal life.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 262.

This chaf'd the boar, his nostrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire.
Dryden, Meleager and Atalanta, l. 121.

2. To give out or forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or volatile matter; exhale; yield. [Rare or obsolete.]

And force the veins of dashing flints to *expire*
The lurking seeds of their celestial fire. *Spenser.*

The *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 69.

3†. To exhaust; wear out; bring to an end.

To swill the drinke that will *expyre* thy date?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 77.

Now when as Time, flying with winges swift,
Expired had the terme.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 308.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To emit the breath: opposed to *inspire.* Specifically—**2.** To emit the last breath; die.

My last was a Discourse of the Latin or primitive Roman Tongue, which may be said to be *expir'd* in the Market, tho' living yet in the Schools. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 59.

Thus on Mæander's flowery margin lies
Th' *expiring* swan, and as he sings he dies.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 66.

Wind my thread of life up higher,
Up, through angels' hands of fire!
I aspire while I *expire.*
Mrs. Browning, Bertha in the Lane.

3. To come to an end; close or conclude, as a given period; come to nothing; cease; terminate; fail or perish; end: as, the lease will *expire* on the first day of May; all his hopes of empire *expired.*

And when forty years were *expired*, there appeared to him in the wilderness of mount Sina an angel of the Lord in a flame of fire in a bush. Acts vii. 30.

For still he knew his power
Not yet *expired.* *Milton*, P. R., iv. 395.

4†. To come out; fly out.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires.*
Dryden.

=Syn. 2. *Perish*, etc. See *die*[1].

expiring (eks-pīr′ing), *p. a.* **1.** Pertaining to or used in the breathing out of air from the lungs.

If the inspiring or *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the close of life; occurring just before death: as, *expiring* efforts; *expiring* groans.

expiry (eks′pi-ri), *n.* [< *expire* + *-y.*] Expiration; termination.

We had to leave at the *expiry* of the term.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

Expiry of the legal, in *Scots law*, the expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed, on payment of the debt adjudged for.

expiscate (eks-pis′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *expiscatus*, pp. of *expiscari*, search out, find out, lit. fish out, < *ex*, out, + *piscari*, fish, < *piscis* = E. *fish.*] To search out; hence, to discover by subtle means or by strict examination.

Expiscating if the renown'd extreme
They force on us will serve their turns.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 181.

That he had passed a riotous nonage, that he was a zealot, . . . and that he figured memorably in the scene on Magus Muir, so much and no more could I *expiscate.*
R. L. Stevenson, Hist. of Fife.

expiscation (eks-pis-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *expiscate* + *-ion.*] The act of expiscating, fishing, or fishing out; hence, the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination.

All thy worth, yet, thyselfe must patronise
By quaffing more of the Castalian head';
In *expiscation* of whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogg'd with heavie lead
To make them sinke and catch.
Chapman, On B. Jonson's Sejanus.

expiscator (eks′pis-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *expiscate* + *-or.*] One who expiscates or examines carefully and minutely into the truth or meaning of something.

This battle of Biggar is worthy of the attention of these mighty *expiscators* and exploders of myths, Sir George C. Lewis, and our own inevitable Burton.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 329.

expiscatory (eks-pis′kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *expiscate* + *-ory.*] Fitted or designed to expiscate or get at the truth of a matter by inquiry and examination.

By innumerable confrontations and *expiscatory* questions, through entanglements, doublings, and windings that fatigue eye and soul, this most involute of lies is finally winded off. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, xvi.

explain (eks-plān′), *v.* [< OF. *explaner* = Sp. Pg. *explanar* = It. *spianare*, < L. *explanare*, flatten, spread out, make plain or clear, explain, < *ex*, out, + *planare*, flatten, make level, < *planus*, level, plain: see *plain, plane.* Cf. *esplanade, splanade.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To make plain or flat; spread out in a flattened form; unfold.

The Constantinopolitan, or horse chesnut, is turgid with buds and ready to *explain* its leaf.
Evelyn, Letter to Sec. of Royal Society.

2. To make plain or clear to the mind; render intelligible; unfold, analyze, state, or describe in such a manner as to make evident to the minds of others; exhibit the nature, meaning, or significance of; interpret; elucidate; expound.

'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life
That fools discover it, and stray no more.
Cowper, Task, ii. 528.

Commentators *explain* the difficult passages. *Gay.*

3. To exhibit, disclose, or state the grounds or causes of the existence or occurrence of; reveal or state the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of; account for.

Why from Comparisons should I refrain,
Or fear small things by greater to *explain?*
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

His errors are at once *explained* by a reference to the circumstances in which he was placed.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

If protestants commit suicide more often than catholics, we *explain* this fact by showing that suicide is increased by civilization, and that in the main catholics are more ignorant and uncivilized. *F. H. Bradley*, Logic, III. ii. 2.

To explain away, to deprive of significance by explanation; nullify or get rid of the apparent import of; clear away by interpretation: generally with an adverse implication: as, to *explain away* a passage of Scripture; to *explain away* one's fault or offense.

Those *explain* the meaning quite *away.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 117.

Conscience is no longer recognized as an independent arbiter of actions; its authority is *explained away.*
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 312.

=Syn. *Explain, Expound, Interpret, Elucidate.* *Explain* is the most general of these words, and means to make plain, clear, and intelligible. *Expound* is used of elaborate, formal, or methodical explanation: as, to *expound* a text, the law, the philosophy of Aristotle. To *interpret* is to *explain*, as if from a foreign language, to make clear what before was dark, and generally by following the original closely, as word by word and line by line: as, to *interpret* Hegel, Swedenborg, Emerson. To *elucidate* is to bring or work out into the light that which before was dark, usually by means of illustration; the word generally implies, like *expound*, a somewhat protracted or elaborate process. See *translate.*

The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to *explain* it.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

The aim in *expounding* a great poem should be, not to discover an endless variety of meanings often contradictory, but whatever it has of great and perennial significance. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

One speaks the glory of the British Queen,
And one describes a charming Indian screen;
A third *interprets* motions, looks, and eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 2.

The scheme of the Gospel is not only of the most transcendent use, as it confirms, *elucidates*, and enforces the moral law, but of the most absolute necessity.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VI. iv.

II. *intrans.* To give explanations.

I shall not extenuate, but *explain* and dilucidate, according to the custom of the ancients.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

explainable (eks-plā′na-bl), *a.* [< *explain* + *-able.*] Capable of being explained or made plain; interpretable.

It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness, when in the burnt offerings the priest is commanded to wash the inwards and legs thereof in water.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

explainer (eks-plā′nėr), *n.* One who explains; an expositor; an interpreter.

Unless he can show his authority to be the sole *explainer* of fundamentals, he will in vain make such a pudder about his fundamentals. Another *explainer*, of as good authority as he, will set up others against them.
Locke, Vind. of Christianity.

explait†, *n.* [ME. *explait, esplait, expleit, espleit*, < OF. *esplait, espleit, expleit*, an action, exploit, etc.: see *exploit, n.*, of which *explait* is an earlier form.] **1.** Achievement.—**2.** Advantage; furtherance; promotion.

For *explait* of their spede, thai spekyn in fere
To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of them all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3661.

explait†, *v. t.* [Also *explate;* < ME. **expleiten, espleiten*, < OF. *espleiter, expleiter*, achieve, perform, exploit: see *exploit, v.*, of which *explait* is an earlier form.] **1.** To perform; achieve; promote.—**2.** To explicate; explain.

Thou dost deal
Desired justice to the public weal,
Like Solon's self *explat'st* the knotty laws
With endless labours.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxv.

explanate (eks′plā-nāt), *a.* [< L. *explanatus*, pp. of *explanare*, flatten, spread out: see *explain.*] **1.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, flattened; spread out.—**2.** In *entom.*, having the margin flat and dilated, forming an edge: said of the thorax or elytra when the outer sides are so dilated, of the mandibles, etc.

explanation (eks-plā-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *explanation* (rare) = Sp. *explanación* = Pg. *explanação*, < L. *explanatio(n-)*, an explanation, interpretation, < *explanare*, explain: see *explain.*] **1.** The act of explaining. (*a*) The act or process of making plain or clear the nature, meaning, or significance of something; the act of rendering intelligible what was before obscure, as by analysis or description; elucidation; interpretation: as, the *explanation* of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty.

Explanation, then, is analysis, real or ideal, sensible or extra-sensible. It takes the object, or the feeling, to pieces; and is a perfect analysis when the pieces that are obtained can be put together again, and form the original whole. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 3.

(*b*) The process of showing by reasoning or investigation the causal or logical antecedents or conditions of some thing or event which is to be accounted for; specifically, the making clear by reasoning how certain observed or admitted facts may have been brought about by the action of known principles, if a certain supposition is allowed; the unification of a confused mass of facts, by means of a single known or supposed fact from which they would all necessarily or probably result.

The word *explanation* occurs so continually, and holds so important a place in philosophy, that a little time spent in fixing the meaning of it will be profitably employed. An individual fact is said to be explained, by pointing out its cause, that is, by stating the law or laws of causation, of which its production is an instance. Thus, a conflagration is explained, when it is proved to have arisen from a spark falling into the midst of a heap of combustibles. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xii. § 1.

What is called the *explanation* of a phenomenon by the discovery of its cause, is simply the completion of its description by the disclosure of some intermediate details which had escaped observation.
G. H. Lewes, Aristotle, p. 76.

We suppose the cryptograph to be an English cipher, because, as we say, this explains the observed phenomena that there are about two dozen characters, that one occurs much more frequently than the rest, especially at the ends of words, etc. The *explanation* is: Simple English ciphers have certain peculiarities; this is a simple English cipher: hence, this necessarily has these peculiarities. This *explanation* is present to the mind of the reasoner, too; so much so, that we commonly say that the hypothesis is adopted for the sake of the *explanation*. *C. S. Peirce.*

2. That which is adduced as explaining or seeming to explain; specifically, a meaning or interpretation assigned; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter.

The ill effects that were like to follow on those different *explanations* [of the Trinity] made the bishops move the king to set out injunctions requiring them to see to the repressing of error and heresy with all possible zeal.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1698.

3. An inquiry into language used, actions, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences; hence, reconciliation or reëstablishment of good understanding between persons who have been at variance. =**Syn. 1.** Explication, elucidation, description.

explanative (eks-plan′ā-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **explanativus*, < *explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] Explanatory.

What follows . . . is *explanative* of what went before.
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 5.

explanatorily (eks-plan′ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an explanatory manner; by way of explanation; with a view to explain.

"All . . . were absorbed in the batter," said the Professor *explanatorily*. *Philadelphia Times*, June 2, 1885.

explanatoriness (eks-plan′ā-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being explanatory. *Bailey*, 1727.

explanatory (eks-plan′ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *explanatorius*, < L. *explanare*, pp. *explanatus*, explain: see *explain*.] Serving to explain; containing explanation; of the nature of explanation: as, *explanatory* notes.

To give a long catalogue of pictures and statues without *explanatory* observations appeared absurd.
Eustace, Tour in Italy, I., Pref., p. ix.

These *explanatory* ideograms, which in Egyptian and Cuneiform are called determinatives, in Chinese go by the name of keys, radicals, or primitives.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 30.

explate†, *v. t.* See *explait*.

expleit† **expleite**†, *n.* and *v.* See *explait*.

explement (eks′plē-ment), *n.* [< L. *explementum*, that which fills up, a filling, < *explere*, fill up: see *expletion*. Cf. *complement*.] In *geom.*, the amount by which an angle differs from four right angles.

expletion† (eks-plē′shon), *n.* [< L. *expletio*(*n*-), a filling up, a satisfying, < *expletus*, pp. of *explere*, fill up, < *ex*, out, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *completion*, *depletion*.] A fulfilling; accomplishment; fulfilment; satisfaction.

They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 374.

expletive (eks′plē-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *explétif* = Pr. *expletiu* = Sp. Pg. *expletivo* = It. *espletivo*, < LL. *expletivus*, serving to fill out (applied to conjunctions, etc.), < L. *expletus*, pp. of *explere*, fill up: see *expletion*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to fill up; added to fill a vacancy, or for factitious emphasis: specifically used of words. See II., 2.

There is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets.
Johnson, Addison.

II. *n.* **1.** Something used to fill up; something not necessary but used for embellishment.

The custard-pudding which Mrs. Quick had tossed up, adorned with currant-jelly, a gooseberry tart, with other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 15.

She ever promised to be a mere *expletive* in the creation.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcii.

2. In *rhet.* and *gram.*, a word or syllable which is not necessary to the sense or construction, or to an adequate description of a thing, but which is added for rhetorical, rhythmical, or metrical reasons, or which, being once necessary or significant, has lost notional force. Expletives of the former kind are usually trite adjectives, added, as in feeble prose or verse, for the mere sound or to fill out a line, or else irrelevant words or terms used for factitious emphasis, as in profane swearing. Expletives of the latter kind are usually particles like the introductory *there*, used without local reference, and the auxiliary *do*, used as in the first line of the quotation from Pope.

Expletives their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 346.

Circuitous phrases and needless *expletives* distract the attention and diminish the strength of the impression produced. *H. Spencer*, Style.

What are called *expletives* in rhetorical treatises are grammatically allied to the interjections, though widely differenced from them by the want of meaning, which the interjection is never without.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

3. Hence, by euphemism, an oath; an exclamatory imprecation: as, his conversation was garnished with *expletives*.

He who till then had not known how to speak unless he put an oath before and another behind to make his words have authority, discovered that he could speak better and more pleasantly without such *expletives* than he had ever done before. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

expletively (eks′plē-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an expletive.

expletory (eks′plē-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **expletorius*, < *explere*, pp. *expletus*, fill up: see *expletion*.] Serving to fill up; superfluous; expletive.

Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment as even to introduce it twice in the same verse.
British Critic, Feb., 1797.

explicable (eks′pli-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *explicable* = Sp. *explicable* = Pg. *explicavel* = It. *esplicabile*, < L. *explicabilis*, < *explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Capable of being unfolded, explained, or made clear or plain; capable of being accounted for; admitting explanation.

A beauty not *explicable* is dearer than a beauty which we can see to the end of. *Emerson*, Essays, 2d ser., p. 21.

The obvious fact that there has been a gradual increase in variety and elevation of living beings, from the earlier periods until now, is often adduced as an evidence of derivation, but is equally *explicable* on the supposition of a creative plan. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 143.

explicableness (eks′pli-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicable or explainable. *Bailey*, 1727.

explicand (eks-pli-kand′), *n.* [< L. *explicandus*, ger. of *explicare*, explicate: see *explicate*.] A fact or speech to be explained.

explicate (eks′pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *explicated*, ppr. *explicating*. [< L. *explicatus*, pp. of *explicare* (> It. *esplicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *explicar* = F. *expliquer*), unfold, spread out, set in order, treat, explain, explicate, < *ex*, out, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*, *pleat*, *plicate*. From the other form of the pp. of *explicare*, namely *explicitus*, come E. *explicit*, *explait*, *exploit*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To unfold; expand; open.

They *explicate* the leaves and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To unfold the meaning or sense of; explain; interpret.

He might have altered the shape of his argument, and *explicated* them better in single scenes.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

We may easily suppose him [Christ] to teach us many a new truth which we knew not, and to *explicate* to us many particulars of that estate which God designed for man in his first production, but yet did not then declare to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref., p. 14.

There is no truth concerning God which is not *explicated* by truths of our own moral consciousness.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 14.

For a logic mainly concerned with inference—i. e., with *explicating* what is implicated in any given statements concerning classes—there is nothing more to be done but to ascertain agreements or disagreements.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

II. *intrans.* To give an explanation.

Let him *explicate* who hath resembl'd the whole argument to a Comedy, for Tragicall, he sayes, were too ominous. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

explicate (eks′pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *explicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Unfolded; explicated.

Thus was his person made tangible, and his name uterable, and his mercy brought home to our necessities, and the mystery made *explicate*, at the circumcision of this holy babe. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, i. § 5.

explication (eks-pli-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *explication* = Sp. *explicación* = Pg. *explicação* = It. *esplicazione*, < L. *explicatio*(*n*-), < *explicare*, unfold, explain: see *explicate*.] **1.** The act of unfolding or opening.

Theology may be described as the *explication* and articulation of the idea of God, or the interpretation of Nature, Man, and History, through that idea.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 203.

2. Explanation; especially, an exposition of the meaning of any sentence or passage.

The exposition and *explication* of authors, which resteth in annotations and commentaries.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 256.

Explications of every material difficulty in the text, in notes at the bottom of each page. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

A declaration is called an *explication* when the predicate or defining member indeterminately evolves only some of the characters belonging to the subject. It is called an exposition when the evolution of the notion is continued through several *explications*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

explicative (eks′pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *explicatif* = Pr. *explicatiu* = Sp. Pg. *explicativo* = It. *esplicativo*, < L. as if **explicativus*, < *explicare*, pp. *explicatus*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] Serving to explicate, or unfold or explain; tending to make clear or intelligible; explanatory. Also *explicatory*.

Thought is, under this condition, merely *explicative* or analytic. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 578.

Explicative judgment, in the *Kantian logic*, a judgment which does no more than explicitly declare what is implicitly contained in the notion of the subject; an analytical judgment; an essential proposition.

explicator (eks′pli-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *explicateur* = Pg. *explicador* = It. *esplicatore*, < L. *explicator*, < *explicare*, unfold, explicate: see *explicate*.] One who unfolds or explains; an expounder.

The supposition of Epicurus and his *explicator* Lucretius, and his advancer Gassendus.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

explicatory (eks′pli-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *explicate* + *-ory*.] Same as *explicative*.

Hereupon . . . are grounded those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of this law, as it now standeth in force.
Barrow, Works, I. xxv.

explicit[1] (eks-plis′it), *a.* [= F. *explicite* = Sp. Pg. *explicito* = It. *esplicito*, < L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, explain, etc., the later pp. *explicatus* being more common: see *explicate* and *exploit*.] **1.** Open to the understanding; express; clear; not obscure or ambiguous: opposed to *implicit*: as, *explicit* instructions.

All that Leibnitz effected was therefore to render *explicit* what had been implicit in the argument of Locke.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 408.

The language of the proposition was too *explicit* to admit of doubt. *Bancroft.*

2. Plain; open; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; outspoken: applied to persons: as, he was *explicit* in his terms.

He that curses in his heart shall die the death of an *explicit* and bold blasphemer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 200.

Seeing that my informant was determined not to be *explicit*, I did not press for a disclosure.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 181.

Explicit differentiation. See *differentiation*.—**Explicit function**, in *alg.*, a function whose value is given in terms of the independent variable or variables. Thus, if $y = x^5 + ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 + dx + e$, y is an explicit function of x, while x is an implicit function of y. *Brande.*—**Explicit proposition** or **declaration**, one in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise. =**Syn.** *Explicit*, *Express*; definite, determinate, positive, categorical, unambiguous, unmistakable. *Explicit* means clear and definite; *express* means clear, definite, and emphatic. *Explicit* (literally, unfolded) directions are detailed enough to leave no room for mistake. An *express* prohibition is one that is clearly and emphatically laid down.

If you place yourselves as I directed, you shall hear his *explicit* declaration. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

An *express* command, under penalty, to deliver his head in the view of Angelo. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

explicit[2] (eks′pli-sit), *v. impers.* [Orig. an abbr. of L. *explicitus* (*est liber*), the book is unfolded or ended: *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, arrange; but later understood as a 3d sing. pres. ind.: see second extract.] It is finished or completed: a word formerly inserted at the conclusion of a book, in the same way as *finis*. See etymology.

The Liber Festivalis of Caxton concludes with "*Explicit*: Emprynted at Westminster, &c., mccccIxxxiij."
Johnson.

The title of the work was written at the end of the roll; and at the same place was recorded the number of columns and lines, στιχοι, which it contained—probably for the purpose of estimating the price. To roll and unroll was εἰλεῖν and ἐξειλεῖν, *plicare* and *explicare*; the work unrolled and read to the end was the *liber explicitus*. Hence comes the common *explicit* written at the end of a work; and from the analogy of *incipit liber* in titles, the word was afterward taken for a verb, and appears in such phrases as *explicit liber*, *explicit*, *expliceat*, &c.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

explicitly (eks-plis′it-li), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise or reservation of meaning; not by inference or implication; clearly; unmistakably: as, he *explicitly* avows his intention.

explicitness (eks-plis′it-nes), *n.* The quality of being explicit; plainness of language or statement; direct expression of knowledge, views, or intention, without reserve or ambiguity; outspokenness.

explode (eks-plōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exploded*, ppr. *exploding*. [= It. *esplodere* = G. *explodiren* = Dan. *explodere* = Sw. *explodera*, < L. *explodere, explaudere*, pp. *explosus, explausus*, drive out by clapping, hoot off (an actor), hence drive away, disapprove, reject, < *ex*, out, + *plaudere*, clap, applaud: see *applaud, plausible*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To decry or reject with noise; express disapprobation of with noise or marks of contempt; hiss or hoot off: as, to *explode* a play or an actor.

That which one admires another *explodes* as most absurd and ridiculous.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 22.

I am, therefore, in the first place, to acknowledge with all manner of gratitude their civility, who were pleased . . . not to *explode* an entertainment which was designed to please them. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, Pref.

He was universally *exploded* and hissed off the stage.
Æsop's Fables (ed. c. 1720).

2. To destroy the repute or demonstrate the fallacy of; disprove or bring into discredit or contempt; do away with: as, an *exploded* custom; an *exploded* hypothesis.

I shall talk very freely on a custom which all men wish *exploded*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

Some late authors have thought that this [Mount Tabor] was not the place of the transfiguration; but as the tradition has been so universal, their opinion is generally *exploded*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 65.

Old *exploded* contrivances of mercantile error. *Burke*.

3. To cause to burst suddenly and noisily into an expanded or gaseous state, or into fragments, as gunpowder or the like, a steam-boiler, etc. See II.

Some of these experiments [on guncotton] are made by *exploding* under water equal weights of the same substances under identical circumstances. *Ure*, Dict., II. 761.

4. To drive out with sudden violence and noise.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball. *Sir R. Blackmore*.

5. In *physiol.*, to cause to break out or burst forth; bring into sudden action or manifestation; develop rapidly and violently.

From some peculiar neurotic state, either induced by alcohol, or existing before alcohol was used, or *exploded* by this drug, a profound suspension of memory and consciousness and literal paralysis of certain brain-functions follow. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 189.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To burst with force and noise, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, through suddenly developed chemical reaction, as from the application of fire or friction.

Chloride of nitrogen, when covered with a film of water, *explodes* with great violence when brought into contact with a decomposing agent. *Ure*, Dict., II. 321.

2. To be broken up suddenly with a loud report by an internal force; fly into pieces with violence and noise from any cause, as a boiler from excessive pressure of steam, a bombshell from the expansion of its charge by heat, or a wheel from too rapid revolution.—**3.** To burst noisily into sudden activity; break out with loud noise from some internal force, or into violent outcry or speech, as from emotion: as, a geyser which *explodes* at regular intervals; to *explode* with rage or with laughter.

No lack of customers beating their bosoms and *exploding* with incredulity at the prices demanded.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 241.

4. In *physiol.*, to break out or burst forth; become suddenly manifest in operation or effect.

The irritation may exist as such for an indefinite time, or may so reduce the vitality and resisting power of the tissue of the disc and surrounding parts, as to develop gradually, or *explode* suddenly, into an actual inflammation—that is, into a neuritis.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 130.

Exploding mass, in cephalopods. See extract under *spermatophore*.

explodent (eks-plō′dẹnt), *n.* In *philol.*, same as *explosive*, 2.

exploder (eks-plō′dėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which explodes.—**2†.** A hisser; one who rejects with contempt.

According to the republican divinity of some scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience.
South, Works, VI. vii.

exploit (eks-ploit′), *n.* [< ME. **exploit, esploit* (also *expleit, espleit, explait, esplait:* see *explait*), advantage, achievement, < OF. *esploit, esploict*, earlier *espleit, expleit*, an exploit, action, deed, an execution of or upon a judgment, a seizure, the possession or using of a thing, also revenue, profit, etc., mod. F. *exploit*, an exploit, etc., a writ, = Pr. *esplec, espleg, espleit, espley*, m., *esplecha*, f., < ML. **explictum*, pl. *explicta*, also (altered partly in imitation of the OF., and partly by merging with L. *expletus*, pp. of *explere*) *expletum, expletus, expleytus*, etc., a judicial act, writ, execution, seizure, revenue, profit, products of land (*esplees*, q. v.), contr. of L. *explicitum*, neut. of L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicare*, unfold, display, arrange, settle, adjust, regulate, etc.: see *explicate*, and cf. *plait, pleat*.] **1.** Achievement; performance; usually, a deed or act of some exceptional or remarkable kind; a conspicuous performance; more especially, a spirited or heroic act; a great or noble achievement: as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cæsar, of Wellington.

He seem'd
For dignity composed and high *exploit*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 111.

His own *exploits* with boastful glee he told,
What ponds he emptied and what pikes he sold.
Crabbe, Works, I. 101.

Looking back with sad admiration on *exploits* of youthful lustihood which could be enacted no more.
Prof. Blackie.

The recovery of Acre from the forces of the King of Naples . . . was the one brilliant *exploit* of a long and otherwise unhappy reign.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 181.

2†. Advantage; benefit.

The sail goth up and forth they straught,
But none *exploit* therof they caught.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 258.

★=Syn. **1.** *Deed, Feat*, etc. See *feat*[1].

exploit (eks-ploit′), *v.* [< ME. **exploiten, esploiten*, also **expleiten, espleiten* (see *explait*), < OF. *esploiter*, later *exploicter*, earlier *espleiter*, perform, despatch, execute, achieve, etc., mod. F. *exploiter*, cultivate, farm, work, grow, etc., = Pr. *expleitar, explectar, espleyar, explechar*, < ML. *explectare, explictare*, execute: from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To achieve; accomplish.

There . . . a man may see well and diligently *exploited* and furnished, not only those things which husbandmen do commonly in other countries, as by craft and cunning to remedy the barrenness of the ground—but also a whole wood by the hands of the people plucked up by the roots in one place, and set again in another place.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service. *Holland*.

2. To make complete use of; work up; bring into play; utilize; cultivate. [Recent, from modern French *exploiter*.]

Perhaps it was as well that they did not *exploit* that passion of patriotism as an advertisement.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 89.

Freedom—that was the word; the right of a man to *exploit* his nature from the top to the bottom.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 96.

Plutarch's dialogue "On the Cessation of Oracles"—a quarry largely *exploited* by the poets, but still unexhausted.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 161.

Specifically—**3.** To employ or utilize selfishly; turn to one's own advantage without regard to right or justice; make subservient to self-interest. [Recent.]

Better far, he [Marx] holds, for the labourer to stick to day's wages, for he can be much more easily and extensively *exploited* by the piece system.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166.

He *exploits* them all for his own service.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar (1883), p. 118.

In the economic field as amongst animals, in the struggle for existence and in the conflict of selfish interests, the strongest will crush or *exploit* the weakest, unless the State, as an organ of justice, intervene to secure to each what is his due. *Orpen*, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 272.

The noisy, passionate quarrel between the two factions of the ruling class about the question, which of the two *exploited* the labourers the more shamefully, was on each hand the midwife of the truth.
Marx, Capital (trans.), xxv. § 5.

II. *intrans.* To make research or experiment; explore. [Rare.]

Some two years ago, M. Debay, a Belgian engineer, proposed to *exploit* for petroleum. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 857.

exploitable (eks-ploi′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *exploitable*, < ML. *explectabilis*, < *explectare*, exploit: see *exploit, v.*] Capable of being exploited, in any sense.

It is not the diminished rate either of the absolute or of the proportional increase in labour-power, or labouring population, which causes capital to be in excess, but conversely this excess of capital that makes *exploitable* labour-power insufficient. *Marx*, Capital (trans.), xxv.

exploitage (eks-ploi′tāj), *n.* [< *exploit* + *-age*.] Same as *exploitation*, 2.

It [mere profit-sharing with workmen in one's employ] would do nothing toward the extinction of *exploitage*.
William Morris, The Century, XXXII. 397.

exploitation (eks-ploi-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *exploitation*, cultivation, improving, working, < *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit, v.*] **1.** The act or process of exploiting, making use of, or working up; utilization by the application of industry, argument, or other means of turning to account: as, the *exploitation* of a mine or a forest, of public opinion, etc.

Joint stock companies, or associations of capital, are now very advantageously employed for the *exploitation* of different branches of industry.
J. C. Brown, Reboisement in France, p. 201.

Specifically—**2.** The act of exploiting solely for one's own purposes or advantage; selfish use or employment, regardless of abstract right; self-seeking utilization: as, the *exploitation* of the weak by the strong, or of the laborer by the capitalist. Also *exploitage*.

Marx holds that the system of piece payment is so prone to abuse that when one door of *exploitation* shuts another only opens, and legislation will always remain ineffectual.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 166.

All who voluntarily engage in the *exploitation* of man by man, or of race by race, as opposed to the service of the common weal, are slave-drivers at heart.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 374.

exploitative (eks-ploi′ta-tiv), *a.* Serving for or used in exploitation: as, *exploitative* industry.

exploiter (eks-ploi′tėr), *n.* [= F. *exploiteur*, < *exploiter*, exploit: see *exploit, v.*] **1.** One who exploits or utilizes; one who works up or develops.

Happy mining company, . . . these fortunate *exploiters*.
The Nation, March 10, 1870, p. 152.

Specifically—**2.** One who exploits selfishly, unjustly, or oppressively.

The pockets of all the railroad *exploiters* of that State have now for some years been crammed with public money.
The Nation, Feb. 17, 1870, p. 101.

exploiter (eks-ploi′tėr), *v. t.* [< *exploiter, n.*] An error for *exploit*.

It is sad to see the well-meaning, but ignorant, disciples of this Church in America *exploitered* by a twofold jesuitry. *Theodore Parker*, Sermons on Theism, Atheism, and Popular Theology.

exploiture (eks-ploi′tūr), *n.* [< *exploit* + *-ure*.] The act of exploiting.

The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his *exploiture* in Fraunce and Britaine.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 11.

explorable (eks-plōr′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *explorable;* as *explore* + *-able*.] Capable of being explored.

explorate† (eks-plō′rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exploratus*, pp. of *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] To explore.

They [snails] will . . . exclude their hornes, and therewith *explorate* their way.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

exploration (eks-plō-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exploration* = Sp. *exploración* = Pg. *exploração* = It. *esplorazione*, < L. *exploratio*(*n-*), < *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] The act of exploring; search, examination, or investigation, especially for the purpose of discovery; specifically, the investigation of an unknown country or part of the earth.

For the apostolical imposition of hands that there was an *exploration* of doctrine, and a profession of faith, the history doth manifestly witness.
Bp. Hall, Imposition of Hands, Acts xix.

Good folk, who dwell in a lawful land, . . . may for want of *exploration* judge our neighbourhood harshly.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 28.

explorative (eks-plōr′a-tiv), *a.* [< *explorate* + *-ive*.] Exploring; tending to explore; exploratory.

explorator (eks′plō-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *explorateur* = Sp. Pg. *explorador* = It. *esploratore*, < L. *explorator*, a searcher out, an examiner, scout, spy, skirmisher, etc., < *explorare*, explore: see *explore*.] One who explores; one who searches or examines closely. [Rare.]

This envious *explorator* or searcher for faults.
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p. 92.

exploratory (eks-plōr′ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= OF. *exploiratoire*, < L. *exploratorius*, < *explorare*, pp. *exploratus*, explore: see *explore, explorator*.] Exploring; searching; examining.

All honor to the pioneers by whom this first *exploratory* work has been so nobly done. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 33.

explore (eks-plōr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *explored*, ppr. *exploring*. [= OF. *explorer, esplorer*, F. *explorer* = Sp. Pg. *explorar* = It. *esplorare*, < L. *explorare*, search out, seek to discover, investigate, explore, < *ex*, out, + *plorare*, cry out, wail, weep; cf. *deplore*.] **1†.** To search for; look for with care and labor; seek after.

Explores the lost, the wand'ring sheep directs.
Pope, Messiah, l. 51.

2. To search through, examine, or investigate, especially for the purpose of making discoveries in general or for the discovery of some particular thing; hence, to examine or search into

with care, for the purpose of ascertaining the appearance, nature, condition, circumstances, etc., of; inquire into; scrutinize; specifically, to traverse or range over (a part or country) for the purpose of geographical discovery: as, Moses sent spies to *explore* the land of Canaan; to *explore* a gunshot-wound to find the bullet.

Explore all their intents;
And what you find may profit the republic,
Acquaint me with it. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

Behold them, leaning on their scythes, look o'er
The labour past, and toils to come *explore*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 9.

The attempt to *explore* the Red river, . . . though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful.
Jefferson, Works, VIII. 66.

To *explore* the hitherto unexplored resources of our own country. *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1838.

=**Syn. 2.** *Scrutinize*, etc. See *search*.

explorement (eks-plōr'ment), *n.* [< *explore* + *-ment.*] The act of exploring; search; trial. [Rare.]

It is surely very rare, as we are induced to believe from some enquiry of our own . . . and the frustrated search of Porta, who, upon the *exploremente* of many, could scarce finde one. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

★**explorer** (eks-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which explores: oftenest applied to a geographical worker. Specifically—(*a*) One who makes geographical discoveries by traveling in unknown or imperfectly known regions. (*b*) Any instrument used in exploring or sounding a wound, or a cavity in a tooth, etc. (*c*) An apparatus employed in examining the bottom of a body of water.

exploring (eks-plōr'ing), *p. a.* Employed in or designed for exploration: as, *exploring* parties.

explosible (eks-plō'zi-bl), *a.* [= F. *explosible;* < L. *explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ible.*] Capable of exploding or of being exploded.

It proved itself to be by no means so readily *explosible* as has usually been supposed.
Athenæum, No. 3155, p. 473.

★**explosion** (eks-plō'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *explosion* = Sp. *explosión* = Pg. *explosão* = It. *esplosione*, < L. *explosio(n-)*, a driving off by clapping, < *explodere*, pp. *explosus*, clap, explode: see *explode.*] **1.** The act of exploding; a sudden expansion of a substance, as gunpowder or an elastic fluid, with force and, usually, a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge: as, the *explosion* of powder; an *explosion* of fire-damp.

In *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1131.

Explosive mixtures of coal-gas and air may be inflamed by sparks struck from metal or stone. Thus an *explosion* may arise from the blow of the tool of a workman against iron or stone, from the tramp of a horse upon pavement, etc. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 541.

2. A sudden bursting, or breaking up or in pieces, from an internal or other force; a blowing up or tearing apart: as, the *explosion* of a steam-boiler.—**3.** A bursting into sudden activity; a violent outburst, as of natural forces or of human emotion, expression, or action.

He [the Bishop of Ossory] has left a narrative of his brief episcopate, in which, amid the *explosions* of rancour and disappointment, it is possible to discern the reality of some things concerning the Church and country of Ireland. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Is not the inaudible, inward laughter of Emerson more refreshing than the *explosions* of our noisiest humorists?
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

4. The discharge of a nerve-cell; the emission of nervous energy from a cell or from a group of cells.

Keeping up the treatment till all tendency to psychical or motor *explosion* in the cerebral centers disappears, if it takes a lifetime to do it. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 105.

Somehow, though we cannot tell how, the exquisitely fine and complex organisation of nerve-structure is damaged by the intense molecular commotion which is the condition of the epileptic *explosion*.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 261.

★**explosive** (eks-plō'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *explosus*, pp. of *explodere*, explode, + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of explosion; tending or liable to explode, or to cause explosion: as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder; *explosive* mixture; *explosive* paroxysms of nerve-force.—**2.** In *philol.*, involving in utterance the breach of a complete closure of the organs; not continuous; mute; forming a complete vocal stop: as, an *explosive* consonant. See II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** Any substance by whose decomposition or combustion gas is generated with such rapidity that it can be used for blasting or in firearms. Of these substances gunpowder, often called simply powder, is by far the best-known, and has been in use for a long time. Guncotton, nitroglycerin, and various preparations containing nitroglycerin, known as potentite, forcite, etc., are some of the explosives more recently introduced. The principal explosive agents used for military purposes are guncotton, dynamite, the various gunpowders, nitroglycerin, and the fulminates. See these words.

2. In *philol.*, a non-continuous or mute consonant, as *k*, *t*, *p*. Also *explodent*.

The law of least effort requires that the vowel should precede the continuants and follow the *explosives*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 144, note.

High explosive, an explosive which is quicker or more powerful than gunpowder.

explosively (eks-plō'siv-li), *adv.* In an explosive manner; by or with explosion.

explosiveness (eks-plō'siv-nes), *n.* The property of being explosive.

expoliation†, **exspoliation**† (eks-pō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *expoliación*, < LL. *expoliatio(n-)*, *exspoliatio(n-)*, < *expoliare*, *exspoliare*, rob, spoil, < *ex*, out, from, + *spoliare*, rob, strip: see *spoil.*] A spoiling; spoliation.

Now thy bloody passion begins; a cruel *exspoliation* begins that violence. *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

expolish† (eks-pol'ish), *v. t.* [After *polish*, q. v., < L. *expolire*, smooth off, polish, < *ex*, out, + *polire*, polish: see *polish.*] To polish with care.

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish and *expolish*, paint and stain.
Heywood, Hist. Women (1624).

expone† (eks-pōn'), *v. t.* [= D. *exponeren* = G. *exponiren* = Dan. *exponere* = Sw. *exponera* = Sp. *exponer* = It. *esponere*, *esporre*, < L. *exponere*, set forth, expound: see *expound.*] **1.** To set forth; explain; expound.

Expone me this; and yee shall sooth it find.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 197.

Ye say it belongs to you alone to *expone* the covenant.
Drummond, Skiamachia.

2. To expose, as to danger.

The *exponing* of this christian calling to be euill spoken of is a greater sinne. *Rollocke*, On 1 Thes., p. 183.

3. To represent; characterize.

He declared the marquis of Argyle his good opinion he conceived of the people of Aberdeen, taking them to be worse *exponed* than they were indeed.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 200.

★**exponent** (eks-pō'nẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *exponent* = Sp. Pg. *exponente* = It. *esponente*, < L. *exponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exponere*, set forth, indicate, expound: see *expone*, *expound*, and *expose.*] **I.** *a.* Exemplifying; explicating. —**Exponent proposition**, a proposition setting forth the meaning of an obscure proposition of the kind called exponible, and stating it in regular form. See *exponible.*

II. *n.* **1.** One who expounds or explains.

We find him [Mr. Green] for the first time coming forward as the *exponent* of Coleridge's view of the "National Clerisy." *Saturday Rev.*

2. One who or that which stands as an index or representative; one who or that which exemplifies or represents the principle or character of something: as, the leader of a party is the *exponent* of its principles.

It is always a little difficult to decipher what this public sense is; and when a great man comes who knots up into himself the opinions and wishes of the people, it is so much easier to follow him as an *exponent* of this.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

The religions that demanded toleration but meant tyranny were no true *exponents* of religious liberty.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 235.

3. In *alg.*, a symbol placed above and at the right of another symbol (the base), to denote that the latter is to be raised to the power indicated by the former. Thus, $a^2 = aa$, 2 being the exponent. The process symbolized by a negative exponent is the same as taking the reciprocal of the quantity with the positive exponent. Thus, $a^{-2} = \frac{1}{a^2}$. A fractional exponent, the numerator of the fraction being unity, indicates the operation of taking that root of the base which is indicated by the denominator of the exponent: thus, $x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x}$. Exponents are usually understood to follow the associative law $(a^b)^c = a^{(bc)}$, and the distributive law $a^{b+c} = a^b a^c$. But in quaternions and multiple algebra the latter holds only in a modified form. In Hamilton's notation of quaternions, $(a^b)^c = a^{(cb)}$. Exponents were introduced into the notation of algebra by Descartes.

4. A particular example illustrating the meaning of a general statement.

exponential (eks-pō-nen'shạl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents.—**Exponential calculus**, the doctrine of the fluxions and fluents, or differentials and integrals, of exponential functions.—**Exponential curve** or **equation**, a curve or an equation depending upon an exponential function.—**Exponential function**, a function into which the variable enters as a part of the exponent: often restricted to cases in which the base of the exponent is real.—**Exponential integral**, the integral

$$\int_{\infty}^{-x} \frac{e^{-u}}{u}\,du.$$

Exponential theorem, the theorem that every quantity is equal to the sum of all the positive integral powers of its logarithm, each divided by the factorial of its exponent; or, in algebraical form,

$$e^x = 1 + x + \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} +, \text{ etc.}$$

II. *n.* The function expressed by the infinite series $1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 +$, etc., or the Napierian base raised to the power indicated by the variable. Thus, $e^x = \exp. x$ is the *exponential* of x.

exponible (eks-pō'ni-bl), *a.* [= It. *esponibile*, < L. *exponere*, set forth (see *expone*, *expound*), + *-ible.*] **1.** That can be explained.—**2.** Admitting or requiring exposition.—**Exponible enunciation.** See *enunciation.*—**Exponible proposition**, an obscure proposition, or one containing a sign not included in the regular forms of propositions recognized by logic. Such are, Man alone cooks his food; Every man but Enoch and Elijah is mortal.

export (eks-pōrt'), *v. t.* [= F. *exporter* = Sp. *exportar* = D. *exporteren* = G. *exportiren* = Dan. *exportere* = Sw. *exportera*, < L. *exportare*, carry out, carry away, < *ex*, out, + *portare*, carry, bear: see *port.*] **1.** To take or carry away.

They *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon*, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

Specifically—**2.** To send to a distant point, as commodities; send for sale or exchange to other countries or places.

The liberty of *exporting* wool had . . . been cut down before the English manufactures were able to take up the home supply. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 410.

export (eks'pōrt), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *export;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of exporting; exportation: as, to prohibit the *export* of grain.

An efficient patrol of the sea by armed cruisers would stop the importation of food and the *export* of commodities in a week. *The Engineer*, LXV. 407.

2. That which is exported; a commodity carried from one place or country to another for sale: generally in the plural.

The ordinary course of exchange . . . between two places must likewise be an indication of the course of their *exports* and imports.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 3.

The amount of *exports* for 1833 being, according to the treasury estimate, no less than ninety millions of dollars.
D. Webster, Senate, March 18, 1834.

exportable (eks-pōr'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *export* + *-able.*] Capable of being exported.

We are putting up the price of our *exportable* products.
The American, IX. 477.

exportation (eks-pōr-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *exportation* = Sp. *exportación* = Pg. *exportação* = It. *esportazione*, < L. *exportatio(n-)*, a carrying out, exportation, < *exportare*, carry out: see *export.*] **1.** The act of carrying out or taking away.

They were wont to speak by it [the corpse] from the time of its death till its *exportation* to the grave.
Bourne, Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1725), p. 15.

Specifically—**2.** The act of conveying or sending to a distance, especially to another state or country, commodities in the course of commerce.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

3. The thing or things exported.

exporter (eks-pōr'tėr), *n.* One who exports; specifically, one who ships goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind to a foreign country or distant place for sale: opposed to *importer*.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*. *Locke.*

exposal (eks-pō'zạl), *n.* [< *expose* + *-al.*] Exposure.

I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common *exposal* of our wit. *Swift*, Advice to a Young Poet.

expose (eks-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exposed*, ppr. *exposing.* [< OF. *exposer* (= Pr. *expauzar*), < L. *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth, lay open, expose (see *expone*, *expound*), but in form confused with OF. *poser*, etc., ML. *pausare*, place. Cf. *appose*[1], *appose*[2], *compose*, *depose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *transpose.*] **1.** To place or set forth so as to be seen or known; lay open to view; lay bare; uncover; reveal: as, to *expose* a thing to the light; to *expose* a secret.

To deal plainly with you, it were an Injury to the public Good not to *expose* to open Light such divine Raptures.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 12.

The lid of the chest stood open, *exposing*, amid their perfumed napkins, its treasure of stuffs and jewels.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 362.

2. To place on view; exhibit; show: as, to *expose* goods for sale.

It was now neere Easter, and many images were *expos'd* with scenes & stories representing ye Passion.
Evelyn, Diary, March 18, 1644.

The Chatelet (where those are *exposed* who are found Murthered in the Streets, which is a very common business at Paris). *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

3. To present to the action or influence of something: as, in photography, to *expose* a sensitized plate to the action of the actinic rays of light.

Those who seek truth only freely *expose* their principles to the test. *Locke.*

4. To place or leave in an unprotected place or state; specifically, to abandon to chance in an open or unprotected place: as, among the ancient Greeks it was not uncommon for parents to *expose* their children.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him. *Locke.*

The hero, we are told, was grandson to a Greek emperor in Constantinople, but, being illegitimate, was *exposed* by his mother, immediately after his birth, on a mountain. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 211.

5. To place in the way, as of something which it would be better to avoid; subject, as to some risk; make liable: as, vanity *exposes* a person to ridicule; the movement *exposed* him to the danger of a raking fire in his flanks.

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

From them I go
This uncouth errand sole, and one for all
Myself *expose.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 828.

The multitude of evil accidents, which the state of human life will necessarily *expose* him to.
Abp. Sharp, Works, I. ix.

6. To make known the actions or character of; reveal the secret or secrets of; lay open to comment, ridicule, reprehension, or the like, by some revelation: as, to *expose* a hypocrite or a rogue; to *expose* an impostor.

Though she *exposes* all the whole town, she offends no one body in it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

We have, if we do not deceive ourselves, completely *exposed* the calculations on which his theory rests.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Smith's perception of moral distinctions is so acute, that he easily *exposes* the deceptions of style and sentiment.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 159.

7. To expound, as a theory. [Rare.]

exposé (eks-pō-zā′), *n.* [F., < *exposer*, expose: see *expose.*] **1.** A formal recital of the causes and motives of an act or acts, or of the facts of a case.—**2.** Exposure; specifically, an undesired or undesirable exposure.

She has been negotiating with them for some time through the agency of Sir Lucius Grafton, and the late *exposé* will not favour her interests.
Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 12.

=**Syn.** *Exposition, Exhibit*, etc. See *exhibition.*

exposed (eks-pōzd′), *p. a.* **1.** Unconcealed; bare or open; specifically, in *entom.*, externally visible; not concealed under other parts: especially applied to a part of the upper surface of the abdomen which is left uncovered by the elytra in repose, as in many *Coleoptera.* —**2.** Unprotected; unsheltered; open to wind, cold, attack, risk, etc.: as, an *exposed* situation. —**Exposed antennæ**, antennæ which, in repose, are not concealed in grooves beneath the body.

exposedness (eks-pō′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being exposed; exposure: as, *exposedness* to sin or temptation.

exposer (eks-pō′zėr), *n.* One who exposes, uncovers, lays bare, etc.: as, an *exposer* of fraud.

exposition (eks-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *expositioun, exposicion*, < OF. *exposition*, F. *exposition* = Pr. *expositio, espositio* = Sp. *exposición* = Pg. *exposição* = It. *esposizione*, < L. *expositio*(*n-*), a setting forth, narration, explanation, < *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, set forth: see *expone, expound, expose.*] **1.** The act of exposing, uncovering, making bare, revealing, laying out to or bringing into view, or the state of being exposed or brought clearly into view.

They could not repent, in matters little or great, because they felt that their actions were a sincere *exposition* of the wants of their souls.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 257.

2. An exhibition or show, as of the products of art and manufacture.

With steam transportation from the heart of the city [Philadelphia] to the *exposition* grounds, and with unprecedentedly low railroad rates, there is every assurance of success. *The Century*, XXXI. 153.

3. The act of exposing to danger; exposure. [Rare.]

It is absolutely certain that in antiquity men of genuine humanity . . . counselled without a scruple the *exposition* of infants. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 20.

4. The act of expounding; an extended explication, as of a doctrine; a detailed explanation, as of a passage or book of Scripture.

It needeth *exposicyon* written wel with cunning honde
To strive toward devocyon and hit the better understonde.
Quoted in *Hampole's* Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. vii.

Swedenborg, a sublime genius who gave a scientific *exposition* of the part played severally by men and women in the world, and showed the difference of sex to run through nature and through thought. *Emerson*, Woman.

5. In *logic*, the making clear of any general relation by means of an indeterminate supposition of an individual case: a translation of the Greek ἔκθεσις as used by Aristotle. This is the ordinary mode of demonstration in mathematics.

The term *exposition* is employed by Aristotle and most subsequent logicians to denote the selection of an individual instance whose qualities may be perceived by sense, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

6†. Openness of situation as regards some direction or point of the compass; exposure.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition.*
Arbuthnot.

Erasmus ascribes the plague (from which England was hardly ever free) and the sweating-sickness partly to the incommodious form and bad *exposition* of the houses, to the filthiness of the streets, and to the sluttishness within doors. *Jortin*, Erasmus (ed. 1808), I. 69.

I did not observe that the common greens were wanting, and suppose that, by choosing an advantageous *exposition*, they can raise all the more hardy esculent plants.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

Exposition of the sacrament, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the public exposure of the sacrament for the adoration of the faithful. In the Roman Catholic churches of the United States the exposition is made at least once a year for forty hours. In early times it was made only on Corpus Christi day or on occasions of public distress. *Cath. Dict.* —**Transcendental exposition**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the explication of a concept as a principle from which the possibility of other synthetical cognitions a priori can be understood. =**Syn. 2.** *Exposure, Exposé*, etc. See *exhibition.*—**4.** Elucidation, explication.

expositive (eks-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, expound (see *expose*), + *-ive.*] Serving to expound or explain; expository; explanatory.

The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

expositor (eks-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *expositeur*, OF. *expositeur, espositeur, exposeor, esposeor* = Sp. Pg. *expositor* = It. *espositore*, < L. *expositor*, < *exponere*, pp. *expositus*, expound: see *expose, expound, exposition.*] One who or that which (as a book) expounds or explains; an interpreter.

I read many doctors, but none could content me; no *expositor* could please me, nor satisfy my mind in the matter. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Into the special doctrines of Swedenborgianism we must confess our entire inability to enter unaided by an *expositor.* *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 227.

expositorium (eks-poz-i-tō′ri-um), *n.* [ML., neut. of **expositorius:* see *expository.*] Same as *monstrance.*

expository (eks-poz′i-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *expositoire*, < ML. **expositorius*, < L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, set forth, expose: see *expone, expound, expose.*] **1.** Serving to explain; tending to expound.

This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers. *Johnson*, Abridged Dict., Pref.

2. Setting forth, or set forth, as an instance; specifically, in *logic*, singular; relating to a single individual. Thus, an *expository* syllogism is one in which the middle term is a singular.

ex post facto (eks pōst fak′tō). [More accurately written *ex postfacto;* LL., adv. phrase (lit. from what is done afterward), afterward, subsequently: *ex*, from; *postfacto*, abl. of *postfactum*, neut. of *postfactus* (a loose compound, also written *post factus*), done afterward: *post*, after; *factus*, done: see *ex*[5], *post-*, and *fact.*] From a subsequent state of facts; from a later point of view; with reference to a former state of facts; retrospectively: as, the transaction was made void by matter *ex post facto;* a lease made by a life tenant to run beyond his own life may be confirmed *ex post facto* by the reversioner.—**Ex post facto law**, a law made after the offense, and under which prosecution for the offense is possible; a law operating on matters which took place before it was passed; as used in the restrictions imposed by United States constitutional law, a law which if allowed validity would operate to make an act criminal which was not so when done, or to increase the severity of the punishment of a previous act, or in any way so to alter the rules of criminal procedure or evidence as to put one accused of a crime committed previous to the law in a worse position before the courts. Such laws are prohibited by the Constitution of the United States.

expostulate (eks-pos′tụ-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expostulated*, ppr. *expostulating.* [< L. *expostulatus*, pp. of *expostulare*, demand, require, intr. find fault, dispute, expostulate, < *ex*, out, + *postulare*, demand: see *postulate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To reason earnestly with a person against something that he intends to do or has done: followed by *with* before the person, by *upon* or *on* before the thing.

The King, in a Parliament now assembled, fell to *expostulate with* the Lords, asking them what Years they thought him to be. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.

The emperour's ambassadour did *expostulate with* the king, that he had broken his league with the emperour.
Sir J. Hayward.

The Moone, say they, *expostulated with* God, because the Sunne shined with her, whereas no Kingdome could endure a partner. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

[He] sensibly enough *expostulated upon* my obstinacy.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

=**Syn.** *Expostulate with, Reprove, Rebuke, Reprimand*, etc. See *censure*, and list under *remonstrate.*

II.† *trans.* To discuss; examine into; reason about.

My liege, and madam, to *expostulate*
What majesty should be, what duty is,
Why day is day, night, night, and time is time,
Were nothing but to waste night, day, and time.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

That makes me to *expostulate* the wrong
So with him, and resent it as I do.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

I could say more,
But 'tis dishonour to *expostulate*
These causes with a woman.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

expostulation (eks-pos-ṭụ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *expostulatio*(*n-*), < *expostulare*, expostulate: see *expostulate.*] **1.** The act of expostulating or remonstrating with a person or persons; argumentative protest; dissuasion.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

The zealous attempt to bring about conversion by preaching and *expostulation* was fair and commendable.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

2. In *rhet.*, an address containing expostulation. *Imp. Dict.*

expostulator (eks-pos′ṭụ-lā-tọr), *n.* One who expostulates.

He is no opponent, only an *expostulator.*
Lamb, To Coleridge.

expostulatory (eks-pos′ṭụ-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *expostulate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing expostulation: as, an *expostulatory* address or debate.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discourses, *expostulatory*, supplicatory, or deprecatory.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, iii.

exposture† (eks-pos′ṭụ̄r), *n.* [As if ult. < ML. **expositura*, < L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, expose: see *expose.* Cf. *exposure*, and *composture, composure.*] Exposure.

Determine on some course
More than a wilde *exposture* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee.
Shak., Cor., iv. 1 (fol. 1623).

exposure (eks-pō′zụ̄r), *n.* [< *expose* + *-ure.*] **1.** The act of opening to view, laying bare, or revealing: as, the *exposure* of a vein of ore, or of a crime.

And when we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet,
And question this most bloody piece of work,
To know it further. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

2. The state of being open or subject to some action or influence; a being placed in the way of something, as observation, attack, etc.: as, *exposure* to cold or to the air; *exposure* to danger or to contagion.

They suffer little from *exposure* of the bare person to the cold of winter, or the scorching sun of summer, being accustomed to it from infancy.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 22.

In comparing an existing harbour with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum *exposure*, or, in other words, the line of greatest fetch or reach of open sea, and this can be easily measured from a chart. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 456.

3. The thing revealed or exposed.

This species [*Sphenophyllum antiquum*] was fully described by me, . . . from specimens obtained from the rich *exposures* at Gaspé Bay.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 65.

4. In *photog.*, the act of presenting to the action of the actinic rays of light: as, the *exposure* was too long.

In taking views, the process is exactly the same as in the case of portraits, except that the *exposure* is very much less. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 261.

5. Situation with regard to the access of light or air; position relative to the sun or to the

points of the compass; aspect: as, a southern *exposure*.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Evelyn.*

I believe that is the best *exposure* of the two for woodcocks. *Scott.*

6. The act of casting out, or abandoning to chance, in some unsheltered or unprotected place; abandonment to death from cold, starvation, etc.: as, the *exposure* of a child.—**Syn. 1.** *Exposition, Exposé*, etc. See *exhibition*.—**2.** *Venture, Hazard*, etc. See *risk, n.*

expound (eks-pound′), *v. t.* [< ME. *expounden, expounen, expownen* (with *ex-* for *es-*), < OF. *espondre* = Pr. *esponer, exponer, expondre* = Sp. *exponer* = Pg. *expôr* = It. *esporre*, < L. *exponere*, set out, put out, expose, set forth, explain, < *ex*, out, + *ponere*, put, set, place: see *expone*, a doublet of *expound*, and cf. *compound*[1].] **1†.** To lay open; examine.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To set forth the points or principles of; lay open the meaning of; explain; interpret: as, to *expound* a text of Scripture; to *expound* a law.

"In Englisch," quod Pacyence, "it is wel harde wel to *expounen*;
Ac somdel I shal seyne it by so thow vnderstonde."
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 277.

He *expounded* unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself. Luke xxiv. 27.

Solomon doth excellently *expound* himself in another place of the same book.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 10.

That ancient Fathers thus *expound* the page,
Gives truth the reverend majesty of age.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 336.

=**Syn. 2.** *Interpret, Elucidate*, etc. See *explain*.

expounder (eks-poun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *expownere*, < *expounen, expownen*, expound: see *expound*.] One who expounds; an explainer; one who formally interprets or explains anything: as, an *expounder* of the Constitution.

The Pundits are the *expounders* of the Hindu Law; in which capacity two constantly attended the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William.
Sir W. Jones, To C. Chapman, note.

The people call you prophet: let it be
But not of those that can expound themselves.
Take Vivien for *expounder*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

expounet†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *expound*.

express (eks-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *expressen*, < ★OF. *expresser* = Sp. *expresar* = Pg. *expressar*, < L. *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere* (> It. *esprimere* = Sp. Pg. *exprimir* = Pr. *exprimar, espremer, exprimir* = F. *exprimer*), press or squeeze out, press, form by pressure, form, represent, portray, imitate, describe, express, esp. in words, < *ex*, out, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1]. Cf. *appressed, compress, depress, impress, repress*.] **1.** To press or squeeze out; force out by pressure: as, to *express* the juice of grapes or of apples.

Spirit is a most subtle vapour, which is *expressed* from the blood. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 96.

A kind of Balme *expressed* out of the herbe Copaibas.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

The drawing-room heroes put down beside him [the farmer] would shrivel in his presence—he solid and unexpressive, they *expressed* to gold-leaf.
Emerson, Farming.

2†. To extort; elicit.

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

3. To manifest or exhibit by speech, appearance, or action; make known in any way, but especially by spoken or written words.

Believe me, on mine honour,
My words *express* my purpose.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

Affliction
Expresseth virtue fully, whether true,
Or else adulterate. *Webster*, White Devil, i. 1.

They *expressed* in their lives those excellent doctrines of morality. *Addison.*

4. Reflexively, to utter one's thoughts; make known one's opinions or feelings: as, to *express one's self* properly.

It charges me in manners the rather to *express myself*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

5. To manifest in semblance; constitute a copy or resemblance of; be like; resemble. [Archaic.]

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

6. To represent or show by imitation or the imitative arts; form a likeness of, as in painting or sculpture. [Archaic.]

A little peece of plate, wherein was *expressed* effigies of the Virgin Mary. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 12.

A stately tomb of the old Prince of Orange, of marble and brass; wherein, among other rarities, there are the angels with their trumpets, *expressed* as it were crying.
Pepys, Diary, I. 66.

In mode of olden time
His garb was fashioned, to *express*
The ancient English minstrel's dress.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 15.

7†. To denote; designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men, which are *expressed* by their names. Num. i. 17.

8. [< *express, a.*, 4; *express, n.*, 3, 4.] To send express; despatch by express; forward by special opportunity or through the medium of an express: as, to *express* a letter, a package, or merchandise.—**Expressed oils**, in *chem.*, vegetable oils which are obtained from bodies only by pressing, as olive-oil: so named to distinguish them from essential oils obtained by other methods.=**Syn. 3.** To declare, utter, state, signify, testify, set forth, denote.

★**express** (eks-pres′), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *expresse*, < OF. *expres*, F. *exprès* = Sp. *expreso* = Pg. *expresso* = It. *espresso*, < L. *expressus*, clearly exhibited, manifest, plain, express, distinct, pp. of *exprimere*, press out, describe, represent, etc.: see *express, v.* II. *n.* = D. G. *expresse* = Dan. *expres* = Sw. *express* = Sp. *expreso* = Pg. *expresso* = It. *espresso*; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Clearly made known; distinctly expressed or indicated; unambiguous; explicit; direct; plain: as, *express* terms; an *express* interference. In *law*, commonly used in contradistinction to *implied*: as, *express* warranty; *express* malice; an *express* contract.

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

An *express* contradiction is then when one of the terms is finite and the other infinite; as, man, not man.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Whether the free assent of nations take the form of *express* agreement or of usage, it places them alike under the obligation of contract.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 28.

2. Distinctly like; closely representative; bearing an exact resemblance.

The brightness of his glory, and the *express* image of his person. Heb. i. 3.

Still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love, his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine.
Milton, P. L., xi. 354.

3. Distinctly adapted or suitable; particular; exact; precise: as, he made *express* provision for my comfort.

Rapes make wele to smelle
In condyment is nowe the tyme *expresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

4. [< *express, n.*, 2, 3, 4.] Special; used or employed for a particular purpose; specially quick or direct: as, *express* haste; an *express* messenger.—**Express allegiance, contract, malice, notice**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 1.** See *explicit*[1].

II. *n.* **1†.** A clear or distinct declaration, expression, or manifestation.

Whereby [by hieroglyphical pictures] they [the Egyptians] discoursed in silence, and were intuitively understood from the theory of their *expresses*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

What is less natural and charitable than to deny the *expresses* of a mother's affection?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 41.

2. A particular or special message or despatch sent by a messenger.

Popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*. *Eikon Basilike.*

3. A messenger sent on a particular errand or occasion; usually, a courier sent to communicate information of an important event, or to deliver important despatches.

They being but two of ye commission, and so not impower'd to determine, sent an *expresse* to his Maty and Council to know what they should do.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1665.

Isabella, who was at Segovia, was made acquainted by regular *expresses* with every movement of the army.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

4. Any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages, parcels, commissions, and the like; a vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; specifically, an organization of means for safe and speedy transmission of merchandise, etc., or a railway passenger-train which travels at a specially high rate of speed, stopping only at principal stations: as, the American and European *Express*; to travel by *express*. Expresses for carrying valuable parcels, merchandise, money, etc., under guaranty of personal care, speed, and safe delivery, originated in the regular journeys with small parcels first made by William F. Harnden between New York and Boston in 1839. The business rapidly became immense in the United States, under the charge not only of individuals, but of great organized companies, each operating over extensive regions, and some of them over nearly the whole civilized world.

5. The name of a modern sporting-rifle, a modification of the Winchester model of 1876. It takes a large charge of powder and a light bullet, which give a very high initial velocity and a trajectory practically a right line up to 150 yards. Upon striking the object the bullet spreads outwardly, inflicting a death-wound. This arm is well adapted for killing large game at short range. Also called *express-rifle*.

In my hand I held a Winchester repeating carbine, but the distance was too great for me to use it with effect, so I turned to Gobo, who was shivering with terror at my side, and handing him the carbine, took from him my *express*. *Haggard*, Maiwa's Revenge.

express (eks-pres′), *adv.* [< ME. *expresse*, < OF. *expres*, F. *exprès* = It. *espresso* = G. *express*; from the adj.] **1.** Expressly; distinctly; plainly.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,
And hys hauberke dism[i]lled all *expresse*,
In many places holes gret and small.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4347.

As yet is proued *expresse* in his profecies.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1158.

2. Specially; for a particular purpose.

And further mair, he sent *express*,
To schaw his collours and ensenzie.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

Plenty of ale and some capital songs by Lucian Gay, who went down *express*, gave the right cue to the mob.
Disraeli, Coningsby, vi. 3.

3. [Prop. *express, n.*, 3, used elliptically.] As an express—that is, with special swiftness or expedition; post-haste; post: as, to travel *express*.

I . . . journeyed *express* with the officer in charge of the mails, who fortunately was as late as myself, by special engine and carriage till we overtook the mail-train beyond Lyons. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, i. 3.

expressage (eks-pres′āj), *n.* [< *express, n.*, 4, + *-age*.] The business of carrying by express; the charge for carrying anything, as a parcel or message, by express.

express-bullet (eks-pres′bůl″et), *n.* A short bullet of large caliber made of soft lead. It is much lighter than the ordinary rifle-bullet of the same caliber, and, being fired with a large charge of powder, has a high velocity and very flat trajectory for short ranges. These projectiles are sometimes rendered explosive to increase their destructive effect by placing a bursting charge and detonating primer in the front end.

express-car (eks-pres′kär), *n.* A long box- or house-car for carrying light or fast freight sent by express. It is sometimes combined with a mail-car, or with a baggage- or passenger-car.

expresser (eks-pres′ėr), *n.* One who expresses.

expressible (eks-pres′i-bl), *a.* [< *express, v.*, + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being squeezed out by pressure.—**2.** Capable of being uttered, declared, shown, or represented.

This is a diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and *expressible*, therefore, by them, as in the word Vaidya. *Sir W. Jones*, Orthog. of Asiatic Words.

expressingt (eks-pres′ing), *n.* An expression.

And yet I cannot hope for better *expressings* than I have given of them. *Donne*, Letters, xcv.

★**expression** (eks-presh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *expression* = Sp. *expresión* = Pg. *expressão* = It. *espressione*, < L. *expressio(n-)*, a pressing out, a projection, LL. expression, vividness, < *exprimere*, pp. *expressus*, press out, express: see *express, v. t.*] **1.** The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants.

The box in which he put those worms was anointed with a drop, or two or three, of the oil of ivy-berries, made by *expression* or infusion.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 127.

The blubber . . . is . . . rudely tried out by exposure in vats or hot *expression* in iron boilers.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 23.

2. The act of expressing, or embodying or representing in speech, writing, or action; utterance; declaration; representation; manifestation: as, an *expression* of the public will.

The evening was spent in firing cannon, and other *expressions* of military triumphes. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

Nor unhappy, nor at rest,
But beyond *expression* fair
With thy floating flaxen hair.
Tennyson, Adeline, i.

It is only by good works, it is only on the basis of active duty, that worship finds *expression*.
Emerson, Remarks at Free Relig. Assoc.

The idea which, gazing on nature and human life by the intuitive force of imagination, the great artist has divined, he gives shape and *expression* to in sensible forms and images. *J. Caird.*

3. Mode of expressing; manner of giving forth or manifesting thoughts, feelings, sentiments, ideas, etc.

With respect to joy, its natural and universal *expression* is laughter. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 218.

4. Used absolutely, expressive utterance; significant manifestation; lucid exposition of thoughts or ideas: as, he lacks *expression*, or the faculty of *expression*.

The imitators of Shakespeare, fixing their attention on his wonderful power of *expression*, have directed their imitation to this. *M. Arnold.*

5 The outward indication of some interior state, property, or function; especially, appearance as indicative of character, feeling, or emotion; significant look or attitude: as, a mild or a fierce *expression* (of the eye or of the whole person); a peculiar *expression*.

Expression is the grand diversifier of appearance among civilized people: in the desert it knows few varieties. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 319.

Looking at a certain man we recognize that he is fatigued. How can we analyze the *expression* of fatigue? *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 255.

The general law of *expression* is simply that conscious state as feeling is stimulant and directive of action, whether the feeling be pleasurable or painful. *Mind*, XI. 73.

6. That which is expressed or uttered; an utterance; a saying; a phrase or mode of speech: as, an uncommon *expression*.

[They] offered us a great present of wampompeag, and beavers, and otter, with this *expression*, that we might, with part thereof, procure their peace with the Naragansetts. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 463.

Light and darkness are our familiar *expression* for knowledge and ignorance. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 29.

7. In *rhet.*, the peculiar manner of utterance as affected by the subject and sentiment; elocution; diction.

No adequate description can be given of the nameless and ever-varying shades of *expression* which real pathos gives to the voice. *E. Porter.*

8. In *art* and *music*, the method of bringing out or exhibiting the character and meaning of a work in all or any of its details; clear representation of ideas, emotions, etc., in a work of art or a musical performance; effective execution.

Place ourselves in the position of those to whom their *expression* [that of old buildings] was originally addressed. *Ruskin.*

9. In *alg.*, any algebraical symbol, or, especially, a combination of symbols, as $(x + y)z$. An expression may denote either a quantity or an operation; but an equation or inequality, since it constitutes a proposition, is not considered as an expression, but as the statement of a relation between expressions. = **Syn. 6.** See *term*.

expressional (eks-presh′on-al), *a.* [< *expression* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; particularly, in the *fine arts*, embodying a conception or emotion; representing a definite meaning or feeling.

Whether you take Raphael for the culminating master of *expressional* art in Italy. *Ruskin.*

Specifically — 2. Of or pertaining to a literary expression or phrase.

To enumerate and criticize all the verbal and *expressional* solecisms which disfigure our literature would be an undertaking of enormous labour. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 36.

expressionless (eks-presh′on-les), *a.* [< *expression* + *-less.*] Destitute of expression.

It is difficult, when we see them [the Kal..uks] for the first time, to believe that a human soul lurks behind their *expressionless*, flattened faces, and small, dull, obliquely set eyes. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 340.

The hard, glittering, *expressionless* eyes were watching her. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xvi.

expression-mark (eks-presh′on-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a sign or verbal direction indicating the desired mode of rendering or expression, such as <, *staccato*, *ritenuto*, etc. The use of such signs and words did not become general until late in the eighteenth century, though the thing indicated was carefully transmitted by tradition.

expression-point (eks-presh′on-point), *n.* The point or stage in evolution at which is expressed or established a kind or degree of difference which may be recognized and used in classification. [Rare.]

Now, the *expression-point* of a new generic type is reached when its appearance in the adult falls so far prior to the period of reproduction as to transmit it to the offspring and to their descendants, until another *expression-point* of progress be reached. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 79.

expression-stop (eks-presh′on-stop), *n.* In the harmonium, a stop that closes the escape-valve of the bellows, making it possible to vary the wind-pressure, and thus the force of the tone, by a quick or slow use of the pedals.

expressive (eks-pres′iv), *a.* [= F. *expressif* = Pr. *expressiu* = Sp. *expresivo* = Pg. *expressivo* = It. *espressivo*, < L. as if **expressivus*, < *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere*, express: see *express*.] 1. Full of expression; forcibly expressing or clearly representing; significant.

The Duke of York . . . did hear it all over with extraordinary content; and did give me many and hearty thanks, and in words the most *expressive* tell me his sense of my good endeavours. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 9.

The inheritance of most of our *expressive* actions explains the fact that those born blind display them, as I hear from the Rev. R. H. Blair, equally well with those gifted with eyesight. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 352.

2. Serving to express, utter, or represent: followed by *of*: as, a look *expressive of* gratitude.

Each verse so swells *expressive of* her woes. *Tickell.*

Expressive organ, the harmonium. = **Syn. 1.** Forcible, energetic, lively, vivid. — 2. Indicative.

expressively (eks-pres′iv-li), *adv.* In an expressive manner; plainly and emphatically; with much significance; clearly; fully; specifically, in *music*, with feeling, or in accordance with the written expression-marks.

expressiveness (eks-pres′iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expressive; power or force of expression, as by words or looks; the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind: as, the *expressiveness* of a word or an adage; the *expressiveness* of the eye, of the features, or of sounds.

John Prideaux, an excellent linguist; but so that he would make words wait on his matter, chiefly aiming at *expressivenesse* therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Devonshire.

The murrain at the end [of the third Georgic] has all the *expressiveness* that words can give it. *Addison*, Virgil's Georgics.

expressless† (eks-pres′les), *a.* [< *express* + *-less.*] Inexpressible. [Rare.]

I may pour forth my soul into thine arms,
With words of love, whose moaning intercourse
Hath hitherto been stayed with wrath and hate
Of our *expressless* bann'd inflictions.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., v. 1.

expressly (eks-pres′li), *adv.* [< ME. *expressely*; < *express*, *a.*, + *-ly*2.] In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly; explicitly.

For this may every man well wite,
That bothe kinde and lawe write
Expressely stonden there ayein.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

Kill the poys and the luggage! 'tis *expressly* against the law of arms. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

The religion of the Jews is *expressly* against the Christian, and the Mahometan against both. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

expressman (eks-pres′man), *n.*; pl. *expressmen* (-men). [< *express*, *n.*, + *man.*] A man employed in any department of the business of carrying packages or articles by express; especially, a driver of an express-wagon who receives and delivers parcels. [U. S.]

expressment† (eks-pres′ment), *n.* [ME. *expressement*; < *express* + *-ment.*] The act of expressing; expression.

A mighty man and tyrannous of conditions, named Eboryn, as shall appeare by his condicions ensuynge, when the tyme convenyent of the *expressement* of them shall come. *Fabyan*, Works, I. xxxvii.

expressness (eks-pres′nes), *n.* The state of being express.

They were heathens, such as the Prophet speaks, had not the knowledge of God's law (viz.) in the fulness and *expressness* of it; and yet they repented. *Glanville*, Sermons, ix.

express-rifle (eks-pres′rī″fl), *n.* Same as *express*, 5.

express-train (eks-pres′trān), *n.* A railroad-train intended for the expeditious conveyance of passengers, mail, or parcels, and making few or no stops between terminal stations: distinguished from a local or accommodation train.

expressure† (eks-presh′ūr), *n.* [< *express* + *-ure.* Cf. *pressure.*] 1. The process of squeezing out. — 2. Expression; utterance; representation.

An operation more divine
Than breath, or pen, can give *expressure* to.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

3. Mark; impression.

Nightly, meadow-fairies, look, you sing,
Like to the Garter's compass, in a ring:
The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile-fresh than all the field to see.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

express-wagon (eks-pres′wag″on), *n.* A wagon used for collecting and delivering articles transmitted by express, specifically one of a particular form and construction designed for the purpose. [U. S.]

exprime†, *v. t.* [< OF. *exprimer*, < L. *exprimere*, express: see *express*, *v.*] To express.

exprobrate† (eks-prō′- or eks′prō-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exprobratus*, pp. of *exprobrare* (> It. *esprobrare* = Pg. *exprobrar* = OF. *exprobrer*), reproach, upbraid, censure, < *ex*, out, + *probrum*, a shameful or disgraceful act; cf. *opprobrium.*] To censure as disgraceful or reproachful; upbraid; blame; condemn.

The stork in heaven knoweth her appointed times, the turtle, crane, and swallow observe the time of their coming, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord. Wherein to *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induceth the providence of storks. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

It was so known a business that one city should have but one bishop, that Cornelius *exprobrates* to Novatus his ignorance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 229.

exprobration† (eks-prō-brā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *exprobration*, *exprobracion* = Pg. *exprobração*, < L. *exprobratio(n-)*, < *exprobrare*, censure: see *exprobrate.*] The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; an upbraiding.

It must needs be a fearful *exprobration* of our unworthiness when the Judge himself shall bear witness against us. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 622.

This weak *exprobration* itself was the last instrument of an English primate [Warham] who died legate of the Apostolic See. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

exprobrative† (eks-prō′brā-tiv), *a.* [< *exprobrate* + *-ive.*] Expressing exprobration or reproach; upbraiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an *exprobrative* term of necessity. *Sir A. Shirley*, Travels.

exprobratory† (eks-prō′brā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *exprobratorio*; as *exprobrate* + *-ory.*] Same as *exprobrative.*

ex professo (eks prō-fes′ō). [L.: *ex*, out of; *professo*, abl. of *professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, profess: see *profess.*] Professedly; by profession.

expromission (eks-prō-mish′on), *n.* [< L. as if **expromissio(n-)*, < *expromissus*, pp. of *expromittere*, promise to pay, either for oneself or for another, < *ex*, out, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise.*] In *civil law*, the act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor in place of a former one, who is discharged.

expromissor (eks-prō-mis′or), *n.* [< LL. *expromissor*, < L. *expromittere*, promise to pay: see *expromission.*] In *civil law*, one who becomes bound for the debt of another by substituting himself as principal debtor in room of the former obligant.

expropriate (eks-prō′pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expropriated*, ppr. *expropriating.* [< L. as if **expropriatus*, pp. of **expropriare* (> It. *espropriare* = Sp. *expropiar* = Pg. *expropriar* = F. *exproprier*, > Dan. *expropriere* = Sw. *expropriera*), < *ex*, out, + *proprius*, one's own; cf. *appropriate*, *v.*] 1. To hold no longer as one's own; disengage from appropriation; give up a claim to the exclusive property of.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God. *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

2. To take or condemn for public use by the right of eminent domain, thus divesting the title of the private owner.

A Republican Ministry thinks itself quite conservative when it pleads that to *expropriate* mines for the benefit of miners would be burdensome to the State, because of the compensations such a proceeding would involve. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 572.

Hence — 3. To dispossess; exclude, in general.

Women, once more like the labourers, have been *expropriated* as to their rights as human beings, just as the labourers were *expropriated* as to their rights as producers. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 213.

It has been urged as a justification for *expropriating* savages from the land of new colonies that tribes of hunters have really no moral right to property in the soil over which they hunt. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 251, note.

expropriation (eks-prō-pri-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *expropriation* = Sp. *expropiación* = Pg. *expropriação* = It. *espropriazione*, < L. as if **expropriatio(n-)*, < **expropriare*: see *expropriate.*] 1. The act of expropriating, or discarding appropriation or declining to hold as one's own; the surrender of a claim to exclusive property. [Rare.]

The soul of man, then, is capable of a state of much peace and equanimity in all exterior bands and agitations; but this capacity is rather an effect of the *expropriation* of our reason than a virtue resulting from her single ca-

pacity, for it is the evacuation of all self-sufficiency that attracteth a replenishment from that Divine plenitude.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays (1648), i. 342.

2. The act of taking for public use upon providing compensation; condemnation by right of eminent domain.—**3.** The act of dispossessing an owner, either wholly or to a limited extent, of his property or proprietary rights.

Perpetuity of tenure on the part of the tenant would be the virtual *expropriation* of the landlord. *Gladstone.*

There is no theory of socialism thought of at present, so far as we know, in which questions of property do not occupy the first place, and the *expropriation* of the holders of property does not really lie at the foundation of the system or systems.
Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, p. 13.

expuate†, **exspuate**† (eks'pū-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *expuere*, *exspuere*, pp. *exputus*, *exsputus*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere* = E. *spew*: see *exspuition*.] Spit out; ejected.

A poore and *expuate* humour of the Court.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii. 1.

expugn† (eks-pūn'), *v. t.* [= OF. *expugner* = Sp. Pg. *expugnar* = It. *espugnare*, < L. *expugnare*, take by assault, storm, capture, conquer, subdue, reduce, < *ex*, out, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a battle, fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *impugn*.] To overcome; conquer; take by assault.

Oh, the dangerous siege
Sin lays about us! and the tyranny
He exercises when he hath *expugn'd!*
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

When they could not *expugne* him by arguments.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1710.

expugnable (eks-pug'- or eks-pū'na-bl), *a.* [= OF. and F. *expugnable* = Sp. *expugnable* = Pg. *expugnavel* = It. *espugnabile*, < ML. *expugnabilis*, < L. *expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn*.] Capable of being overcome or taken by assault.
Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

expugnance† (eks-pug'nans), *n.* [< *expugn* + *-ance*. Cf. *repugnance*.] Expugnation.

If he that dreadful Ægis bears, and Pallas, grant to me
Th' *expugnance* of well-builded Troy, I first will honour thee
Next to myself with some rich gift.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 247.

expugnation (eks-pug-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *expugnation* = Sp. *expugnación* = Pg. *expugnação* = It. *espugnazione*, < L. *expugnatio*(*n-*), < *expugnare*, take by assault: see *expugn*.] Conquest; the act of overcoming or taking by assault. [Rare.]

Since the *expugnation* of the Rhodian isle,
Methinks a thousand years are overpass'd.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

Solyman, . . . whose wishes and endeavours are said to have aimed at three things, . . . but the third, which was the *expugnation* of Vienna, he could never accomplish.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 26.

expugner† (eks-pū'nėr), *n.* One who conquers or takes by assault.

He will prove
Of the yet taintless fortress of Byron
A quick *expugner*, and a strong abider.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

expuition, *n.* See *exspuition*.

expulse† (eks-puls'), *v. t.* [= F. *expulser* = Sp. Pg. *expulsar*, < L. *expulsus*, pp. of *expellere*, drive out, expel: see *expel*.] To drive out; expel.

No man need doubt that learning will *expulse* business.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 22.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland, and our poore *expulsed* Brethren of New England!
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

expulsion (eks-pul'shon), *n.* [= F. *expulsion* = Sp. *expulsión* = Pg. *expulsão* = It. *espulsione*, < L. *expulsio*(*n-*), < *expellere*, pp. *expulsus*, drive out: see *expulse*, *expel*.] The act of expelling or driving out, a driving away by force; forcible ejection; compulsory dismissal; banishment: as, the *expulsion* of the Tarquins; the *expulsion* of morbid humors from the body; the *expulsion* of a student from a college, or of a member from a club.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise? *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Sole victor, from the *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 880.

expulsitive† (eks-pul'si-tiv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-itive*.] An erroneous form of *expulsive*.

The philosophers have written of the nature of ginger, 'tis *expulsitive* in two degrees.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

expulsive (eks-pul'siv), *a.* [< *expulse* + *-ive*.] Serving to expel; having the power of driving out or away.

In Study there must be an *expulsive* Virtue to shun all that is erroneous. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

expulsiveness (eks-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The expulsive faculty. *Bailey*, 1727.

expunction (eks-pungk'shon), *n.* [< LL. *expunctio*(*n-*) (only in derived sense of 'execution, performance'), < L. *expungere*, pp. *expunctus*, expunge: see *expunge*.] The act of expunging or erasing; removal by erasure; a blotting out or leaving out. [Rare.]

The consonant in the middle of the words being chiefly that fixed upon for *expunction*.
Roscoe, tr. of Sismondi's Lit. South of Europe, xxxvi., note.

expunge (eks-punj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expunged*, ppr. *expunging*. [= Sp. Pg. *expungir* = It. *espungere*, < L. *expungere*, prick out, expunge, settle an account, execute, < *ex*, out, + *pungere*, prick, pierce: see *pungent*, *point*.] **1.** To mark or blot out, as with a pen; rub out; erase, as words; obliterate.

God made none to be damned, . . . though some would *expunge* out of our Litany that rogation, that petition, That thou wouldst have mercy upon all men.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

2. Figuratively, to efface; strike out or wipe out; destroy; annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 13.

The Expunging Resolution, in *U. S. hist.*, specifically, a resolution adopted by the Senate in 1837 to expunge from its journal a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson. = **Syn.** *Erase*, *Cancel*, etc. See *efface*.

expunger (eks-pun'jėr), *n.* One who expunges; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those senators who in 1837 were in favor of expunging from the journal of the Senate a resolution passed by it in 1834 censuring President Jackson.

The *expungers* had the numbers; but the talent, the eloquence, the moral power, "not an unequal match for numbers," were arrayed against them.
N. Sargent, Public Men, I. 339.

expurgate (eks-pėr'gāt or eks'pėr-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expurgated*, ppr. *expurgating*. [< L. *expurgatus*, pp. of *expurgare* (> It. *espurgare*, *spurgare* = Sp. Pg. *expurgar* = Pr. *espurgar*, *espurjar* = F. *expurger*), purge, cleanse, purify, < *ex*, out, + *purgare*, purge, cleanse: see *purge*.] To purge; cleanse; remove anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous from; specifically, to free from what is objectionable on moral or religious grounds: as, to *expurgate* a book; an *expurgated* edition of Shakspere.

He [Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury] shocked the prejudices of the vulgar by *expurgating* from the English calendar names of saints dear to the natives, but not accredited on the continent. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 228.

expurgation (eks-pėr-gā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *expurgacion* = OF. *espurgacion*, F. *expurgation* = Sp. *expurgación* = Pg. *expurgação* = It. *espurgazione*, *spurgazione*, < L. *expurgatio*(*n-*), < *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] **1.** The act of purging or cleansing, or the state of being purged or cleansed; a cleansing; purification from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous; specifically, the removal, as in an edition of a book, of what is offensive from the point of view of morals or religion.

Thaire [bees'] dwellyng places *expu(r)gacion*
Of every filthe aboute Aprill Calende
Wol have of right ther Wynter hath it shende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

This work will ask as many more officials to make *expurgations* and expunctions, that the commonwealth of learning be not damnified. *Milton.*

All the intestines . . . serve for *expurgation*.
Wiseman, Surgery.

2†. In *astron.*, the emerging of the sun or moon from eclipse, beginning with the cessation of the total or annular phase (or with the middle of the eclipse if this is partial) and ending with the cessation of the partial phase. See *eclipse*.

expurgator (eks'pėr-gā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *expurgador* = It. *espurgatore*, < NL. *expurgator*, < L. *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] One who expurgates or purifies; specifically, one who expurgates a book.

Henricus Boxhornius was one of the principal *expurgators*. *Jenkins*, Hist. Ex. of Councils, p. 6.

expurgatorial (eks-pėr-gā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *expurgatory* + *-al*.] Expurgating or expunging; expurgatory.

Himself he exculpated by a solemn *expurgatorial* oath.
Milman, Latin Christianity, v. 2.

expurgatorious (eks-pėr-gā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *expurgatorius*: see *expurgatory*.] Same as *expurgatory*. [Rare.]

Your monkish prohibitions and *expurgatorious* indexes.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

expurgatory (eks-pėr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *expurgatoire* = Sp. Pg. *expurgatorio* = It. *espurgatorio*, < NL. *expurgatorius*, < L. *expurgare* pp. *expurgatus*, purge: see *expurgate*.] Serving to purify from anything obnoxious, offensive, or erroneous.

Herein there surely wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

Expurgatory index. See *index*.

expurge† (eks-pėrj'), *v. t.* [< OF. *expurger*, < L. *expurgare*, purge: see *expurgate*.] To purge away; cleanse by purging.

The Council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

exquire† (eks-kwīr'), *v. t.* [= OF. *esquerre*, *exquerre*, < L. *exquirere*, rarely *exquærere*, search out, seek for, ask, inquire, < *ex*, out, + *quærere*, ask: see *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *inquire*, *require*.] To search into or out.

Make her name her conceal'd messenger,
That passeth all our studies to *exquire*.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

This ring was sent me from the Queen;
How she came by it, yet is not *exquir'd*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou shouldst my delinquencies *exquire*
And with variety of fortunes tire?
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 16.

exquisite (eks'kwi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *exquisite* = Sp. Pg. *exquisito* = It. *esquisito* (cf. F. *exquis*), < L. *exquisitus*, choice, excellent, exquisite, pp. of *exquīrere*, search out, seek out: see *exquire*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exceedingly choice, elegant, fine, or dainty; very delightful, especially from delicacy of beauty or perfection of any kind: as, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship; an *exquisite* miniature, *exquisite* lace.

I would fain invent some strange and *exquisite* new fashions. *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

Not a square inch of the surface—floor, roof, walls, cupola—is free from *exquisite* gemmed work of precious marbles. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 169.

2. Very accurate, delicate, or nice in action or function; especially, of keen or delicate perception or discrimination; delicately discriminating: as, *exquisite* taste, etc.

The largeness of their [learned men's] mind can hardly confine itself to dwell in the *exquisite* observation or examination of the nature and customs of one person.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 33.

Having before gathered out of the whole bodie of their Law an hundred most *exquisite* questions.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 259.

By *exquisite* reasons and theorems almost mathematically demonstrative. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

3. Giving or susceptible of pleasure or pain in the highest degree; intense; keen; poignant: as, *exquisite* joy or torture; an *exquisite* sensibility.

It will be rare, rare, rare!
An *exquisite* revenge! but peace, no words!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Some grief must break my heart, I am ambitious
It should be *exquisite*.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

But [among the Turks] the man-slayer is delivered to the kindred or friends of the slain, to be by them put to death with all *exquisite* torture. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 45.

The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience. *J. M. Mason.*

4†. Curious; careful.

Be not over-*exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus, l. 359.

5. Skilful; cunning; consummate.

There are of us can be as *exquisite* traitors
As e'er a male-conspirator of you all.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

His [Marlborough's] former treason, thoroughly furnished with all that makes infamy *exquisite*, placed him under the disadvantage which attends every artist from the time that he produces a masterpiece.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6†. Recondite; deep. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 10. = **Syn. 1.** Delicate, matchless, perfect.—**2.** Discriminating, refined.—**3.** Acute, intense.

II. *n.* A superfine gentleman; a dandy; a fop; a coxcomb.

O rare specimen of a race fast decaying! specimen of the true fine gentleman, ere the word dandy was known, and before *exquisite* became a noun substantive. *Bulwer.*

Padding out a sentence with useless epithets, till it became as stiff as the bust of an *exquisite*.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

His contemporaries soon found out that he [the Earl of Peterborough] was something more than an *exquisite* of the first order, who had served a campaign or two for fashion's sake, as others made the grand tour.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 189.

=**Syn.** *Fop, Dandy*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

exquisitely (eks'kwi-zit-li), *adv.* **1.** In an exquisite manner.

We were now arrived at Spring Garden, which is *exquisitely* pleasant at this time of year.
Addison, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

(*a*) Elegantly; daintily; with great perfection: as, a work *exquisitely* finished.

Her shape
From forehead down to foot, perfect — again
From foot to forehead *exquisitely* turn'd.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) With nice perception or discrimination.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(*c*) With intense or keen feeling, or susceptibility of feeling: as, to feel pain *exquisitely*.

She is so *exquisitely* restless and peevish, that she quarrels with all about her. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

Every one of Spenser's senses was as *exquisitely* alive to the impressions of material as every organ of his soul was to those of spiritual beauty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 169.

To feel widely and at the same time to feel *exquisitely* is an exceptional gift. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 712.

2†. With particularity.

Also there shalbe one lawier who . . . shall sett downe and teache *exquisitely* the office of a justice of peace and sheriffe, not medling with plees or cunning poinctes of the law. *Sir H. Gilbert*, Queene Elizabethes Achademy [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 7.

exquisiteness (eks'kwi-zit-nes), *n.* The quality of being exquisite. (*a*) Nicety; exactness; elegance; finish; perfection: as, *exquisiteness* of workmanship.

Separated from others, first in cleanenesse of life; secondly, in dignitie; thirdly, in regard of the *exquisiteness* of those observations whereto they were separated.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, II. viii. § 3.

To make beautiful conceptions immortal by *exquisiteness* of phrase is to be a poet, no doubt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 211.

(*b*) Nicety of perception or discrimination. (*c*) Keenness; sharpness; extremity: as, *exquisiteness* of pain or grief.

Christ suffered only the *exquisiteness* and heights of pain, without any of those mitigations which God is pleased to temper and allay it with, as befalls other men.
South, Works, III. ix.

exquisitism (eks'kwi-zi-tizm), *n.* [< *exquisite* + *-ism.*] The state, quality, or character of an exquisite; coxcombry; dandyism; foppishness. [Rare.]

exquisitive (eks-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *exquisitus*, pp. of *exquirere*, search out (see *exquire, exquisite*), + *-ive.*] Curious; eager to discover; particular. [Rare.]

exquisitively† (eks-kwiz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitively* all their shape, colour, bigness, and particular marks.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

exquisitiveness† (eks-kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Wrongly used for *exquisiteness*.

If this specimen of Slawkenbergius's tales, and the *exquisitiveness* of his moral, should please the world, translated shall a couple of volumes be.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 118.

exsanguinate (ek-sang'gwi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsanguinated*, ppr. *exsanguinating*. [< L. *exsanguinatus*, deprived of blood, bloodless, as if pp. of **exsanguinare*, < *ex-* priv. + *sanguinare*, be bloody.] To render bloodless.

exsanguine (ek-sang'gwin), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *sanguine*, after L. *exsanguis*, bloodless, < *ex-* priv. + *sanguis*, blood.] Bloodless.

Such versicles, *exsanguine* and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit. *Lamb*, To Barton.

exsanguined (ek-sang'gwind), *a.* [< *exsanguine* + *-ed*[2].] Drained of blood; bloodless; hence, pale or wan: as, *exsanguined* lips or cheeks.

exsanguineous (ek-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [As *exsanguine* + *-e-ous.*] Same as *exsanguinous*.

exsanguinity (ek-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [< *exsanguine* + *-ity.*] In *pathol.*, deficiency of blood; anemia.

exsanguinous (ek-sang'gwi-nus), *a.* [As *exsanguine* + *-ous.*] Destitute of or deficient in blood, as an animal; anemic. Also *exsanguineous*.

exsanguious† (ek-sang'gwi-us), *a.* [< L. *exsanguis*, bloodless (see *exsanguine*), + *-ous.*] Exsanguinous.

The *exsanguious* [insects] alone . . . cannot be fewer than 3000 species, perhaps many more.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

exscind (ek-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *exscindere*, cut out, tear out, extirpate, < *ex*, out, + *scindere*, cut, tear, rend, or break asunder.] To cut off; cut out.

Eusebius had mentioned seven Epistles, but Ussher — deceived by a mistake on the part of St. Jerome — *exscinded* the Epistle to Polycarp, and condemned it as spurious. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 478.

exscinded (ek-sin'ded), *p. a.* In *entom.*, ending suddenly in an angular notch.

exscribe† (eks-krīb'), *v. t.* [< L. *exscribere*, write out, copy, < *ex*, out, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] To copy; transcribe.

His proof is from a passage in the Misnah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed*. *Hooker*.

I that have been a lover, and could shew it,
Though not in these, in rhymes not wholly dumb,
Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, and become
A better lover and much better poet.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xlvii.

I have now put into my Lord of Bath and Wells' hands the sermon faithfully *exscribed*. *Donne*, Letters, lxxv.

exscript† (eks-kript'), *n.* [< L. *exscriptum*, neut. of *exscriptus*, pp. of *exscribere*: see *exscribe*.] A copy; a transcript.

Ah, might it please Thy dread Exuperance
To write th' *excript* thereof in humble hearts!
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

exsculptate (eks-kulp'tāt), *a.* [< L. *exsculptus*, pp. of *exsculpere*, carve out (< *ex*, out, + *sculpere*, carve), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, said of a surface covered with irregular and varying longitudinal depressions, so that it appears like carved work.

exsculption (eks-kulp'shon), *n.* [< LL. *exsculptio(n-)*, a carving out: see *exsculptate*.] The act of carving or cutting out; excision of a hard material so as to form a cavity.

[This word signifies] the manner by which that excavation [of Christ's tomb] was performed, by incision or *exsculption*. *Bp. Pearson*, On the Creed, p. 396, note.

exscutellate (ek-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [< L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *scutellum* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *escutellate*.

exsect (ek-sekt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exect*; < L. *exsectus*, pp. of *exsecare, execare, exicare*, cut out or away, < *ex*, out, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.] To cut out; cut away.

In this case, also, there is a descending lethal process of the same form as in the *exsected* nerve — that is, with an initial rise and a subsequent fall and entire loss of irritability. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 142.

exsection (ek-sek'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *exection*; < L. *exsectio(n-)*, < *exsecare*, pp. *exsectus*, cut out: see *exsect*.] A cutting out or away.

Sometimes also they [frogs] would nimbly leap first out of the vessel, and then about the room, surviving the *exsection* of their hearts, some about an hour, and some longer. *Boyle*, Works, II. 69.

exserted, exsert (ek-sėr'ted, -sėrt'), *a.* [Also badly written *exert, exerted*, < L. *exsertus*, thrust out, pp. of *exserere, exerere*, stretch out, thrust out, etc.: see *exert*.] Protruded; projecting from a cavity or sheath; projecting beyond the surrounding parts: as, stamens *exsert; exserted* organs in an animal, etc.: opposed to *included*.

A small portion of the basal edge of the shell *exserted*.
Barnes.

The *exserted* stigma of the long-styled form [*Coccocypselum*] stands a little above the level of the *exserted* anthers of the short-styled form.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 133.

Exserted aculeus, sting, or **ovipositor,** in *entom.*, an aculeus, etc., that cannot be withdrawn within the body. — **Exserted head,** in *entom.*, a head entirely free from the thorax, as in most *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exsertile (ek-sėr'til), *a.* [< *exsert* + *-ile.*] Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

exsertion (ek-sėr'shon), *n.* [< *exsert* + *-ion.* Cf *exertion.*] The state or quality of being exserted.

The degree of *exsertion* of the spire. *T. Gill.*

exsiccant (ek-sik'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *exiccant*; < L. *exsiccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; removing moisture; having the property of drying.

If it be dry bare, you must apply next to it some dry or *exsiccant* medicine. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vi. 5.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a drug having drying properties.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others, dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vi. 5.

exsiccatæ, exsiccati (ek-si-kā'tē, -tī), *n. pl* [NL., f. (sc. *plantæ*) and m. (sc. *fungi*, etc.) of L. *exsiccatus*, pp. of *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] In *bot.*, dried specimens of plants, especially specimens issued in uniform numbered sets for herbariums. Cryptogams, as fungi and algæ, are frequently distributed by hundreds (centuries), each hundred or century constituting a volume in the series.

exsiccate (ek-sik'āt or ek'si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsiccated*, ppr. *exsiccating*. [Also written *exiccate*; < L. *exsiccatus, exiccatus*, pp. of *exsiccare, exiccare*, dry up, make quite dry, < *ex* + *siccare*, make dry, < *siccus*, dry; cf. *desiccate*.] To dry; remove moisture from by evaporation or absorption.

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture . . . of the earth. *Mortimer* Husbandry.

exsiccati, *n. pl.* See *exsiccatæ*.

exsiccation (ek-si-kā'shon), *n.* [Also written *exiccation*; = F. *exsiccation* = Pr. *exsicatio* = Pg. *exsiccação* = It. *essiccazione*, < LL. *exsiccatio(n-)*, a drying up, < L. *exsiccare*, pp. *exsiccatus*: see *exsiccate*.] The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; desiccation; dryness.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation* or expression of humidity will be resolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

An universal drought and *exsiccation* of the earth.
Bentley, Sermons, iv.

Had the *exsiccation* been progressive, such as we may suppose to have been produced by an evaporating heat, how came it to stop at the point at which we see it?
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

exsiccative (ek-sik'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *exsiccativo* = It. *essiccativo*; as *exsiccate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to make dry; having the power of drying.

II. *n.* A medicine or preparation having drying properties.

It is one of the ingredients also to those emplastres which are devised for gentle refrigeratives and *exsiccatives*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 13.

exsiccator (ek'si-kā-tor), *n.* [= It. *essiccatore*, < NL. **exsiccator*, < L. *exsiccare*, dry up: see *exsiccate*.] **1.** An arrangement for drying moist substances, generally consisting of an apartment through which heated air passes, and which may also contain sulphuric acid, quicklime, or other absorbents. — **2.** In *chem.*, a vessel having a tightly fitting cover and containing strong sulphuric acid or other absorbent of moisture, in which chemical preparations are dried, or crucibles, etc., are allowed to cool before weighing. Also *desiccator*.

exspuition (ek-spū-ish'on), *n.* [= F. *exspuition*, < L. *exspuitio(n-)*, *expuitio(n-)*, a spitting out, < *exspuere*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere* = E. *spew.*] A discharge of saliva by spitting; the act of spitting. Also spelled *expuition*. [Rare.]

exsputory (ek-spū'tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *exsputus, expultus*, pp. of *exspuere, expuere*, spit out (see *exspuition*), + *-ory.*] Spit out or rejected. [Rare.]

I cannot immediately recollect the *exsputory* lines.
Cowper.

exstipulate (ek-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *ex-* priv. + *stipulate*, *a.*] In *bot.*, having no stipules.

exstrophy (eks'trō-fi), *n.* [Irreg. for **ecstrophy*, < Gr. ἐκστροφή, dislocation, lit. a turning out, < ἐκστρέφειν, turn out, turn inside out, < ἐκ, out, + στρέφειν, turn: see *strophe*.] In *pathol.*, a turning inside out of a part; specifically, a congenital malformation of the bladder.

exstruction†, *n.* [< L. *exstructio(n-)*, a building up, erection, < *exstruere*, pp. *exstructus*, build up, < *ex*, out, + *struere*, build; cf. *construct, destruct, destroy*. The sense here given is imported from *construction*.] Construction; the act of building up.

exsuccous (ek-suk'us), *a.* [Also written *exuccous*; < L. *exsuccus*, prop. *exsūcus*, juiceless, sapless, < *ex-* priv. + *succus*, prop. *sūcus*, juice, sap.] Destitute of juice or sap; dry.

exsuction (ek-suk'shon), *n.* [< L. *exsuctus*, pp. of *exsugere*, suck out, < *ex*, out, + *sugere*, suck: see *suck*.] The act of sucking out. *Boyle.*

exsudation, *n.* See *exudation*.

exsufflate (ek-suf'lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exsufflated*, ppr. *exsufflating*. [< LL. *exsufflatus, exufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare, exufflare*, blow away, eccles. blow at or upon a person or thing, esp as a charm against the devil, < L. *ex*, out, + *sufflare*, blow upon, blow at, < *sub*, under, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] *Eccles.*, to exorcise, drive away, or remove by blowing. In the early church, a catechumen before baptism was commanded to turn to the west and thrice *exsufflate* Satan.

The exorcising such a demon is practised by white men as a religious rite, even including the act of *exsufflating* it, or blowing it away, which our Mojave Indian illustrated by the gesture of blowing away an imaginary spirit, and which is well known as forming a part of the religious rites of both the Greek and Roman Church.
E. B. Tylor, Science, IV. 547.

exsufflation (ek-suf-lā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *exsuffl*ation, < ML. *exsufflatio(n-)*, the form of exsufflating the devil, < LL. *exsufflare*, exsufflate: see *exsufflate*.] 1†. A blowing or blast.

Of volatility the . . . next [degree] is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

2. A kind of exorcism, performed by blowing at the evil spirit. See *exsufflate*.

That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c., in the Church of Rome required. *T. Puller*, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 282.

exsuffle†, *v. t.* [< OF. *exsuffler*, < LL. *exsufflare*, blow away, blow at or upon by way of exorcism: see *exsufflate*.] To exsufflate.

At Easter and Whitsontide . . . they which were to be baptized were attired in white garments, exorcised, and *exsuffled*, with sundrie ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Christian antiquities. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 768.

exsufflicate† (ek-suf′li-kāt), *a.* [A blunder, or deliberate extension for the sake of the meter (cf. Shakspere's *intrinsecate*, a similar false form), for *exsufflate*, *a.*, < LL. *exsufflatus*, pp. of *exsufflare*, blow away, blow at or upon: see *exsufflate*, *v.*] A word of uncertain meaning (see etymology) used by Shakspere in the following passage, explained as meaning either 'blown away, exorcised'—that is, 'renounced, rejected as evil'—or 'puffed out, exaggerated':

When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blow'd surmises.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

exsuperable† (ek-sū′pe-ra-bl), *a.* [Also spelled *exuperable*; < L. *exsuperābilis*, *exuperabilis*, that may be overcome, < *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, overcome: see *exsuperate*.] Capable of being exsuperated.

exsuperance† (ek-sū′pe-rans), *n.* [Also spelled *exuperance*; < L. *exsuperantia*, *exuperantia*, preeminence, < *exsuperan(t-)s*, preëminent: see *exsuperant*.] A passing over or beyond; a surpassing; excess.

The *exuperance* of the density of A to water is 10 degrees, but the *exuperance* of B to the same water is 100 degrees. *Sir K. Digby*, Of Bodies, x.

exsuperant† (ek-sū′pe-rant), *a.* [Also spelled *exuperant*; < L. *exsuperan(t-)s*, *exuperan(t-)s*, surpassing, preëminent, ppr. of *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, surpass: see *exsuperate*.] Passing over or beyond; surpassing.

exsuperate† (ek-sū′pe-rāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exuperate*; < L. *exsuperatus*, *exuperatus*, pp. of *exsuperare*, *exuperare*, mount up, appear above, tr. surmount, surpass, exceed, < *ex*, out, + *superare*, rise above, surmount, surpass, < *super*, above: see *super-*.] To pass over or beyond; surpass; exceed; surmount.

exsurgent (ek-sėr′jent), *a.* [Also spelled *exurgent*; < L. *exsurgen(t-)s*, *exurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsurgere*, *exurgere*, rise up, < *ex*, out, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge* and *source*. Cf. *insurgent*, *resurgent*.] Rising up.

exsuscitate† (ek-sus′i-tāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *exuscitate*; < L. *exsuscitatus*, pp. of *exsuscitare*, arouse from sleep, awaken, stir, excite, < *ex*, out, + *suscitare*, lift up, raise, elevate, excite, < *sub*, under, + *citare*, move, rouse, excite, call, cite: see *cite*, *excite*. Cf. *resuscitate*.] To rouse; excite.

exsuscitation† (ek-sus-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [Also spelled *exuscitation*; < L. *exsuscitatio(n-)*, < *exsuscitare*, arouse: see *exsuscitate*.] A rousing or exciting.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* . . . of those intellectual principles . . . which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation. *Hallywell*, Excellency of Moral Virtue, p. 54.

extance† (eks′tans), *n.* [See *extancy*.] A standing out to view; actual existence.

Who [God] hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their *extances*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

extancy† (eks′tan-si), *n.* [Also *extance*; < L. *extantia*, *exstantia*, a standing out, prominence, < *extan(t-)s*, *exstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extare*, *exstare*, stand out, etc.: see *extant*.] 1. The state of standing out or being manifest or conspicuous. —2. A part rising above the rest.

And then it is odds but the order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions in point of situation, will be altered likewise. *Boyle*, Works, I. 687.

extant (eks′tạnt or eks-tant′), *a.* [= F. *extant* (OF. *estant* = Sp. Pg. *estante*, extant, existing, being in part from the simple L. *stan(t-)s*, ppr.), < L. *extan(t-)s*, *exstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extare*, *exstare*, stand out, stand forth, be visible, appear, exist, be, < *ex*, out, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *constant*, *instant*, *restant*.] 1†. Standing out or above any surface; protruding.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums. *Ray*.

If a body have part of it *extant* and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley*.

2. Conspicuous; manifest; evident; publicly known. [Obsolete or archaic.]

'Tis *extant*, that which we call comedia was at first nothing but a simple continued song. *B. Jonson*.

This glory of God, consisting in making Himself *extant* to His creatures, began with creation, when the morning stars sang together. *H. B. Smith*, System of Theology, p. 138.

3. Now being; now subsisting; still existing; not destroyed or lost: as, the *extant* works of the Greek philosophers.

His [Athelstan's] Laws are *extant* among the Laws of other Saxon Kings to this day. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

I do not know that there is to this Day *extant* in our Language one Ode contriv'd after his Model. *Congreve*, Discourse on the Pindaric Ode.

His despatches form one of the most amusing and instructive collections *extant*. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

extasy†, **extatic**†. See *ecstasy*, *ecstatic*.

extemporal† (eks-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporal* = It. *estemporale*, < L. *extemporalis*, on the spur of the moment, extempore, < *extempore*: see *extempore*.] Extemporary; extemporaneous.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste or be *extemporal*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Demades (that passed Demosthenes
For all *extemporal* orations).
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

extemporality† (eks-tem-pō-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *extemporal* + *-ity*.] A promptness or readiness to speak without premeditation or study. *Bailey*, 1727.

extemporally† (eks-tem′pō-ral-i), *adv.* Without premeditation; extemporaneously.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

extemporaneant† (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-an), *a.* Same as *extemporaneous*.

And for those other faults of barbarisme, Dorick dialect, *extemporanean* stile, tautologies, apish imitation, etc. *Burton*, Democritus to the Reader, p. 9.

★ **extemporaneous** (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *extemporáneo* = It. *estemporaneo*, < L. as if **extemporaneus*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal*.] Made, done, furnished, or procured at the time, without special preparation; resulting from or provided for the immediate occasion; unpremeditated: as, an *extemporaneous* address or performance; *extemporaneous* support or shelter.

The *extemporaneous* effusions of the glowing bard seem naturally to have fallen into this measure, and it was probably more easily suited to the voice or harp. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. i.

Extemporaneous prayer, in the pulpit and out of it, is full of language which needs constant watching lest it should become effete. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 149.

=**Syn.** *Extemporaneous*, *Unpremeditated*. There is now some disposition to apply *extempore* and *extemporaneous* to that which is unpremeditated only in form. *Extemporaneous* speaking or preaching is, by this view, carefully prepared in thought, arrangement, etc., only the choice of words and phraseology being left to the inspiration of the moment. *Extemporary* has not this sense. *Unpremeditated* is thus opposed to *premeditated*, and *extemporaneous* to *written* or *recited*.

It is only the form, like the occasion, that is *extemporaneous*. *H. W. Beecher*, Yale Lect. on Preaching, 1st ser., p. 216.

My celestial patroness, who . . .
. . . dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse.
Milton, P. L., ix. 24.

extemporaneously (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner; without preparation.

extemporaneousness (eks-tem-pō-rā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being extemporaneous.

Extemporaneousness, again, a favorable circumstance to impassioned eloquence, is death to Rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

extemporarily (eks-tem′pō-rā-ri-li), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation.

To prevent those that are yet children to speak *extemporarily* is to give them occasion to talk extream idly. *Plutarch*, Morals (trans.), I. i. 19.

extemporary (eks-tem′pō-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **extemporarius*, equiv. to *extemporalis*: see *extemporal*.] 1. Composed, performed, uttered, or applied without previous study or preparation: as, an *extemporary* sermon.

I believe they have an *extemporary* knowledge, and upon the first motion of their reason do what we cannot without study or deliberation. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 33.

2. Made or procured for the occasion or for the present purpose; extemporaneous.

A providence ministering to our natural necessities, by an *extemporary* provision. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 194.

Those who first planted here, finding so delicious a situation, were in haste to come to the enjoyment of it; and therefore nimbly set up those *extemporary* habitations. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 125.

=**Syn.** See *extemporaneous*.

extempore (eks-tem′pō-rē), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [Prop. an adv. phrase, L. *ex tempore*, on the spur of the moment, forthwith, lit. out of the moment: *ex*, out of, from; *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, time, point of time, moment: see *temporal*.] **I.** *adv.* On the spur of the moment; without previous study or preparation; offhand: as, to write or speak *extempore*.

Prithee sing a verse *extempore* in honour of it. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

He had, in a long and eloquent speech, delivered *extempore*, confuted the accusation of his enemies. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Eng., II. iii.

My resolution never again to make acquaintances *extempore*. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. iv.

II. *a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous.

The body of the book is made up of mere tradition, and as it were vehement enthusiastic *extempore* preaching. *Carlyle*.

=**Syn.** See *extemporaneous*.

III. *n.* Language uttered or written without previous preparation. [Rare.]

God himself prescribed a set form of blessing the people, appointing it to be done, not in the priest's *extempore*, but in an established form of words. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

extemporiness† (eks-tem′pō-ri-nes), *n.* [< *extempore*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Extemporaneousness. *Bailey*, 1727.

extemporization (eks-tem″pō-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *extemporize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of extemporizing; a speaking, performing, or contriving without premeditation, or with scanty preparation or means.—2. A musical performance, either vocal or instrumental, improvised by the performer.

Also spelled *extemporisation*.

extemporize (eks-tem′pō-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extemporized*, ppr. *extemporizing*. [< *extempore* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make or provide for a sudden and unexpected occasion; prepare in haste with the means within one's reach: as, to *extemporize* a speech or a dinner; to *extemporize* a couch or a shelter.

Pitt, of whom it was said that he could *extemporize* a Queen's speech. *Lord Campbell*, Eldon.

The fraternization to be successful should not have been *extemporized* in the heats of a strike. *The American*, VI. 307.

Specifically—2. To compose without premeditation on a special occasion: as, he *extemporized* a brilliant accompaniment.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak extempore; speak without previous study or preparation; discourse without notes or written draft.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit. *South*, Works, II. iii.

Preachers are prone either to *extemporize* always, or to write always. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 109.

2. To sing, or play on an instrument, composing the music as it proceeds; improvise. See *improvise*.—**Extemporizing-machine**, a machine for recording an extemporaneous performance on the organ or piano, by means of mechanism connected with the keyboard. Several such machines have been invented, one by the great mathematician Euler.

Also spelled *extemporise*.

extemporizer (eks-tem′pō-rī-zėr), *n.* One who extemporizes. Also spelled *extemporiser*.

extend (eks-tend′), *v.* [< ME. *extenden*, < OF. *extendre*, *estendre*, F. *étendre* = Pr. *estendre*, *extendre* = Sp. Pg. *extender* = It. *estendere*, *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, later, and in derivatives, *extensus* (cf. Gr. ἐκτείνειν: see *ectasis*), stretch out, < *ex*, out, + *tendere*, pp. *tentus*, stretch (cf. Gr. τείνειν, stretch): see *tend*[1], *tension*. Cf. *attend*, *contend*, *intend*, *pretend*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stretch out in any direction, or in all directions; carry forward or continue in length or enlarge in area; expand or dilate: as, to *extend* roads, limits, or bounds; to *extend* the territories of a kingdom; to *extend* a metal plate by hammering.

The Vines . . . may the more *extend* their branches in length. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 102.

Athens *extended* her citizenship over all Attica; she *extended* her dominion over the greater part of the Ægæan coasts and islands, and over some points beyond. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 315.

2. To place horizontally, at full length.

Her Father and Idæus first appear,
Then Hector's Corps, *extended* on a Bier.
Congreve, Iliad.

3. To hold out or reach forth.

I *extend* my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

Peace o'er the world her olive wand *extend*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 19.

And innocently *extending* her white arms,
"Your love," she said, "your love—to be your wife."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. To make more comprehensive; enlarge the scope of; give a wider range to: as, to *extend* the sphere of usefulness; to *extend* commerce; to *extend* a treatise or a definition.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke*.

The invention of the barometer enabled men to *extend* the principles of mechanics to the atmosphere. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 121.

5. To continue; prolong: as, to *extend* the time of payment; to *extend* a leave of absence.

If I *extend* this sermon, if you *extend* your devotion, or your patience, beyond the ordinary time, it is but a due and a just celebration of the day. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

With lenient arts *extend* a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 410.

6. To hold out as a grant or concession; communicate; bestow; impart: as, to *extend* mercy to an offender.

I will *extend* peace to her like a river. Isa. lxvi. 12.

It is more grace than ever I could have hoped, but that it pleaseth your ladyships to *extend*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

7. To hold out in effort; put forth the strength or energy of: used reflexively. [Rare.]—**8†.** To take by seizure; become seized of; pass by seizin or right of possession.

Labienus
(This is stiff news) hath, with his Parthian force,
Extended Asia. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

But when
This manor is *extended* to my use,
You'll speak in humbler key.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, v. 1.

9. In *law*, to make a seizure of; fasten a process or grant upon, as lands under a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt, or a writ of execution to levy and value.—**10†.** To magnify; extol.

2d Gent. You speak him far.
1st Gent. I do *extend* him, sir, within himself.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1.

11†. To plant or set out.

In landes drie and hoote noo vyne *extende*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

12†. To survey; measure the extent of, as land. *Robert of Brunne.*—**Extended compass, harmony,** etc. See the nouns.—**Extended letter,** in *printing*, a letter the face of which is broader relatively to the height than is usual.—**To extend a deed,** to make a fair copy of a deed on paper, parchment, etc., for signature; engross a deed. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To be stretched or drawn out; be continued in length, or in all directions; be expanded; stretch out: as, the line *extends* from corner to corner; the skin *extends* over nearly the whole body; his influence is gradually *extending*.

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee. Ps. xvi. 2.

The commandment *extendeth* more over the wills of men, and not only over their deeds and services. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

It used to be thought that the eastern, the most inland division, was the elder, and that the city *extended* to the west. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 162.

extendant (eks-ten'dant), *a.* [< OF. *extendant, estendant* (F. *étendant*), ppr. of *estendre*, < L. *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extending; stretched out; in *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extended (eks-ten'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Having extent or extension; occupying space; dimensional; spatial.

We perceive it [body] as something different from our perception, and we perceive it as having something not in our perception; we perceive it, in short, as *extended*. *McCosh*, Berkeley, p. 67.

As soon as definite perception begins, the body as an *extended* thing is distinguished from other bodies, and such organic sensations as can be localized at all are localized within it. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

2. In *her.*, same as *displayed*.

extendedly (eks-ten'ded-li), *adv.* In an extended manner; with extension.

My lords; being to speak unto your lordships, somewhat more *extendedly* than what is my use, . . . I find myself obliged, etc. *Parliamentary Hist.*, 12 Charles II., 1660.

extender (eks-ten'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *extendour*; < *extend* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which extends or stretches.

Those muscles which are inserted into the thigh, . . . as the first *extender*, Gluteus major. *J. Smith*, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 65.

2†. A surveyor; one who appraises landed property.

In his auhtend gere that William was regnand,
Extendours he sette forto extend the land,
Erldam & baronie how mykelle thei helde.
Robert of Brunne, p. 83.

extendibility (eks-ten-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *extendible*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being extended; extensibility.

Fire is cause of *extendibility*.
Old Poem, in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 58.

extendible (eks-ten'di-bl), *a.* [< *extend* + *-ible*. Cf. *extensible*.] **1.** Capable of being extended or expanded; extensible.

Warrants for vagrants are not *extendible* to knight-errants! *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 263.

2. In *law*, capable of being taken by a writ of extent and valued.

extendless† (eks-tend'les), *a.* [< *extend* + *-less*.] Extended without limit.

extendlessness† (eks-tend'les-nes), *n.* Unlimited extension.

Certain moleculæ seminales must be supposed to make up that defect, and to keep the world and its integrals from an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

extendure† (eks-ten'dūr), *n.* [< *extend* + *-ure*. Cf. *extensure*.] Extent.

Abridg'd the large *extendure* of your grounds.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

extense (eks-tens'), *a.* [= OF. *extense, estense*, < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend*.] Extended. [Rare.]

Men and gods are too *extense*;
Could you slacken and condense?
Emerson, Alphonso of Castile.

extensibility (eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *extensibilité* = Sp. *extensibilidad* = Pg. *extensibilidade*; as *extensible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being extensible: as, the *extensibility* of a fiber or of a plate of metal.

The *extensibility*, and consequently the divisibleness, of gold is probably far more wonderful. *Boyle*, Subtilty of Effluviums, ii.

The articulation of the lower jaw loses in strength, while it gains in *extensibility*, as is seen in the development of the line of the eels among fishes. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 335.

extensible (eks-ten'si-bl), *a.* [< F. *extensible* = Sp. *extensible* = Pg. *extensivel*, < L. as if **extensibilis*, < *extendere*, pp. *extentus*, later *extensus*, extend: see *extend, extense*.] **1.** Capable of being extended; admitting of being stretched in length or breadth; susceptible of enlargement or expansion.

The lungs act like a sphygmoscope: they are dilated by internal pressure until their resistance to further dilatation is equal to the dilating force. The less *extensible* they are or become, the sooner will this limit be reached. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 304.

2. In *zoöl.*, capable of being thrust out; extensile; protrusile.

The malleus, being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder*.

extensibleness (eks-ten'si-bl-nes), *n.* Extensibility.

extensile (eks-ten'sil), *a.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extend, extense*), + *-ile*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, capable of being extended; extensible; protrusile; adapted for stretching out.

If we view the articulated moveable spines and the *extensile* and prehensile tubes in the light of primitive forms of locomotive extremities, we shall see in their great numbers and irrelative repetition an illustration of the same law. *Owen*, Anat., x.

★**extension** (eks-ten'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *extension, estension*, F. *extension* = Sp. *extensión* = Pg. *extensão* = It. *estensione*, < L. *extensio(n-)*, a stretching out, extension, < *extendere*, pp. *extentus, extensus*, stretch out: see *extend*.] **1.** The act of extending; a stretching or expanding. Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation. (*b*) In *anat.*: (1) The protrusion of a part away from another part: as, *extension* of the tongue. (2) The straightening of a part, as a limb. (3) The action or function of any extensor muscle, whatever its effect. The continued action of a muscle which straightens a limb may carry a part not only to but beyond a right line, or, if the successive joints of a part be already straight, may bend them. Thus, when the hand is bent back at the wrist, or the end of the thumb is recurved, or the whole trunk of the body is thrown back from the hips, the action or movement is literally *flexion*; but it results from the action of muscles which in most positions of the parts tend to straighten or extend them, and is termed *extension*. See *abduction, adduction, flection*.

2. The state of being extended; enlargement; expansion; extent.

We entered a large and thick wood of palm-trees, whose greatest *extension* seemed to be south by east. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 52.

3. In *physics* and *metaph.*, continuous quantity of space; also, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, movable parts; and the *extension* of space the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immovable parts. . . . This space, considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering anything else between them, is called distance; if considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think it may be called capacity. The term *extension* is usually applied to it in what manner soever considered. . . . There are some who would persuade us that body and *extension* are the same thing. . . . If therefore they mean by body and *extension* the same that other people do—viz., by body something that is solid and extended, whose parts are separable and movable different ways, and by *extension* only the space that lies between the extremities of those solid coherent parts, and which is possessed by them—they confound very different ideas with one another. . . . If any one ask me what this space I speak of is, I will tell him when he tells me what his *extension* is. For to say, as is usually done, that *extension* is to have partes extra partes, is to say only that *extension* is *extension*: for what am I the better informed in the nature of *extension* when I am told that *extension* is to have parts that are extended exterior to parts that are extended? . . . To avoid confusion in discourses concerning this matter, it were possibly to be wished that the name *extension* were applied only to matter or the distance of the extremities of particular bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. iv.–xiii.

Doubtless, *Extension* is the fundamental aspect of the objective world as it offers itself to our apprehension. In our everyday view of things, which psychology has to render account of, space has the same appearance of external reality as the body that fills it; and *extension* is the one attribute that is common alike to body and to space. *G. C. Robertson*, Mind, XIII. 420.

4. The character of having continuous quantity of any kind, as length of time, weight, etc.

Rate not th' *extension* of the human mind
By the plebeian standard of mankind,
But by the size of those gigantic few
Whom Greece and Rome still offer to our view.
Jenyns, Immortal. of Soul.

5. In *logic*, the totality of subjects of which a logical term is predicable. Logical extension is generally understood to consist of individual objects, but some logicians make it consist of species. The extension is also called the *supposita*, the *subjective parts*, the *external quantity*, the *scope*, the *denotation*, and the *breadth*. (See *breadth*.) It is contrasted with *comprehension* and *intention*. Many logicians say that the greater the extension of a term, the less its comprehension—that is, the more subjects it can be predicated of, the fewer the predicates that can be asserted of it universally. But this statement takes no account of increase of knowledge.

6. A grant of further time in which to do something which has been set down for a particular day. Specifically—(*a*) In *legal proceedings*, a postponement, by agreement of the parties or act of the court, of the time set for service of papers or for other acts. (*b*) In *com.*, a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt; more especially, an agreement made between an embarrassed debtor and his creditors, by which the latter agree to wait a fixed time after their claims are due before demanding payment, in order to enable the former to meet his obligations. The agreement is often effected by issuing notes that mature at various times.

7. That by which something is extended or enlarged; particularly (in the United States), an addition to a house, usually at the rear, and not so high as the main building: as, a dining-room *extension*. The term applies whether the extension is part of the original building or is a subsequent addition.—**Difform extension,** the extension of a heterogeneous body, such as a pudding-stone.—**Extension of title,** in *law*, in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the certificate of location usually issued by a local commissioner appointed for the purpose, to designate the particular land on which an original grant is to take effect. It is a title of possession, and necessary to perfect the original grant, which does not attach to any specified land. By its issue the grant is said to be extended upon the land designated.—**Uniform extension,** the extension of a homogeneous body, such as a piece of gold.

extensional (eks-ten'shọn-al), *a.* [< *extension* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having extension or extent; existing in space.

You run upon these *extensional* phantasms, which I look upon as contemptuously as upon the quick wrigglings up and down of pismires. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

extension-pedal (eks-ten'shọn-ped′al), *n.* In the pianoforte, a pedal for raising the dampers

and thus prolonging the tone; the damper-pedal, or loud pedal.

extension-table (eks-ten′shọn-tā″bl), *n.* A table the frame of which is capable of being drawn out in length for the insertion of additional leaves on the top. Such tables are especially used for dining-tables. There are several different mechanical contrivances used in their manufacture.

extensity (eks-ten′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend (see *extense*), + *-ity;* after *intensity.*] That kind or element of sensation from which the perception of extension is developed. It is, according to some psychologists, an element in most of our sensations, and is more or less in amount, according to the greater or smaller number of nerve-terminals excited. Other psychologists deny or doubt the existence of any such special feeling.

In a given sensation, more particularly in our organic sensations, we can distinguish three variations: viz., variations of quality, of intensity, and of what Dr. Bain has called massiveness, or, as we will say, *extensity.*
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 46.

Extensity is Mr. Ward's name . . . for this primitive quality of sensation, out of which our several perceptions of extension grow. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 183, note.

★**extensive** (eks-ten′siv), *a.* [= F. *extensif* = Pr. *extensiu* = Sp. Pg. *extensivo* = It. *estensivo, stensivo,* < LL. *extensivus,* < L. *extensus,* pp. of *extendere*, extend: see *extend.*] **1†.** That may be extended or spread out; extensible.

But these two
Make the rest ductile, malleable, *extensive.*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 3.

Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Boyle.*

2. Having considerable extent; wide; large; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive: as, an *extensive* farm; an *extensive* sphere of operations; *extensive* benevolence.

Op'ning the map of God's *extensive* plan,
We find a little isle, this life of man.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 147.

3. Pertaining to or characterized by extension in space or in any quantity; having extent or extension.

We do not first experience a succession of touches or of retinal excitations by means of movements, and then, when these impressions are simultaneously presented, regard them as *extensive* because they are associated with or symbolize the original series of movements; but, before and apart from movement altogether, we experience that massiveness or extensity of impressions in which movements enable us to find positions, and also to measure. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

All our sensations are positively and inexplicably *extensive* wholes. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 536.

4. Pertaining to logical extension.—**Extensive completeness** of a cognition, the perfection of extensive distinctness; thoroughness.—**Extensive distinctness,** the division of the logical extension of a term, in the apprehension of it, into many coördinated marks. Thus, a man who knows all the genera of a zoölogical or botanical family may increase the *extensive distinctness* of his knowledge by learning all the species.—**Extensive energy.** See *energy.*—**Extensive proposition,** in the logic of Sir William Hamilton and his followers, a proposition whose predicate is regarded as a whole under which the subject is contained.—**Extensive quantity.** (*a*) Continuous quantity of space and time.

I call an *extensive quantity* that in which the representation of the whole is rendered possible by the representation of its parts, and therefore necessarily preceded by it. I cannot represent to myself a line, however small it may be, without drawing it in thought.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

(*b*) Logical extension.

The external or *extensive quantity* of a concept is determined by the greater or smaller number of classified concepts or realities contained under it. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Extensive sublimity, the possession of so great a multitude of parts that the imagination sinks under the attempt to represent the whole by an image, thus giving rise to a peculiar emotion.=**Syn. 2.** Broad, comprehensive, capacious, extended, spacious, roomy, ample.

extensively (eks-ten′siv-li), *adv.* **1.** With regard to extension or extent.

By more complex efforts that are found to procure tactile impressions (continuous or discrete, as the case may be)—efforts not interpretable as movements till they have done their part in the work of psychological construction—we distinguish this and that *extensively* within such body, and the body as a whole in relation to our own bodily frame. *G. C. Robertson*, Mind, XIII. 423.

2. In an extensive manner; widely; largely; to a great extent: as, a story *extensively* circulated.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively.*
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

Like boys who are throwing the sun's rays into the eyes of a mob by means of a mirror, you must shift your lights and vibrate your reflexions at every possible angle, if you would agitate the popular mind *extensively.*
De Quincey, Style, i.

extensiveness (eks-ten′siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being extensive.

One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator is the very *extensiveness* of his bounty.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxvi.

2†. The capacity of being extended; extensibility.

Here, by the by, we take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

3. Same as *extensity.* [Rare.]

Extensiveness, being an entirely peculiar kind of feeling, indescribable except in terms of itself, and inseparable in actual experience from some sensational quality which it must accompany, can itself receive no other name than that of sensational element. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 2.

★**extensometer** (eks-ten-som′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *extensus*, pp. of *extendere*, extend, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute degrees of expansion or contraction in metal bars under the influence of temperature or under strain. See *expansion.*

extensor (eks-ten′sọr), *n.*; pl. *extensors, extensores* (eks-ten′sọrz, eks-ten-sō′rēz). [= F. *extenseur* = Pg. *extensor* = It. *estensore,* < LL. *extensor,* lit. a stretcher (used of one who stretches on the rack, a torturer), < L. *extendere,* pp. *extensus,* stretch out: see *extend.*] In *anat.,* a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger: opposed to *flexor.* See cut under *muscle.*—**Extensor brevis digitorum,** the short extensor of the toes; a muscle of the dorsum of the foot, extending the toes. Also called *brevextensor digitorum.*—**Extensor carpi radialis brevior,** the shorter radial wrist-extensor; the shorter one of two muscles on the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi radialis longior,** the longer radial wrist-extensor; the longer one of two muscles upon the radial aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor carpi ulnaris,** the ulnar wrist-extensor; a muscle upon the ulnar aspect of the forearm, extending the hand.—**Extensor coccygis,** the extensor of the coccyx; a muscle, rudimentary in man, upon the back of the coccyx, the termination of the general extensor system of the back: in many animals an important muscle, lifting the tail.—**Extensor communis digitorum,** the common extensor muscle of the fingers, lying upon the back of the forearm and hand. See cut under *muscle.*—**Extensor indicis,** the extensor of the forefinger; a deep-seated muscle of the back of the forearm and hand.—**Extensor longus digitorum,** the long extensor of the toes; a muscle upon the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the toes collectively.—**Extensor minimi digiti,** the special extensor of the little finger.—**Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis,** the extensor of the metacarpal bone of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the metacarpal bone of the thumb.—**Extensor patagii,** in *ornith.* See *patagium.*—**Extensor primi internodii pollicis,** the extensor of the first joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the proximal phalanx of the thumb.—**Extensor proprius pollicis,** the proper extensor of the great toe; a long muscle of the front of the leg and dorsum of the foot, extending the great toe. Also called *extensor longus pollicis* and *extensor hallucis.* See cut under *muscle.*—**Extensor secundi internodii pollicis,** the extensor of the second joint of the thumb; a deep-seated muscle of the forearm, extending the terminal joint of the thumb. See *quadriceps, triceps.*

extensum (eks-ten′sum), *n.* [< L. *extensum,* neut. of *extensus,* pp. of *extendere,* extend: see *extend, extense.*] An extended body.

To suppose every soul to be but one physical minimum, or smallest *extensum*, is to imply such an essential difference in matter or extension as that some of the points thereof should be naturally devoid of all life, sense, and understanding, and others again sensitive and rational.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

extensure† (eks-ten′sūr), *n.* [< L. *extensus,* pp. of *extendere,* extend (see *extense*), + *-ure.* Cf. *extendure.*] Extent; extension.

I spy'd a goodly tree,
Under the *extensure* of whose lordly arms
The small birds warbled their harmonious charms.
Drayton, The Owl.

★**extent** (eks-tent′), *n.* [< ME. *extente*, valuation, < OF. *extente, exstente, estente, estende, estande,* extent, extension; in law (AF. *extente*, AL. *extenta*), survey, valuation; < L. *extendere,* pp. *extentus,* extend, ML. (AL.), refl. *se extendere,* extend itself, i. e., amount, be worth: see *extend.*] **1.** The space or degree to which a thing is or may be extended; length; compass; bulk; size; limit: as, the *extent* of a line; a great *extent* of country or of body; the utmost *extent* of one's ability.

The practice of burning was also of great antiquity, and of no slender *extent.* *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

The real measure of *extent* is not the area on the map, but the means of communication.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 353.

The excuses of the appellants were to some *extent* a confession of guilt. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

2†. Communication; distribution; bestowal.

Was ever seen
An emperor in Rome thus overborne,
Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the *extent*
Of egal justice, used in such contempt?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

3. In *law:* (*a*) Valuation; specifically, a census or general valuation put upon lands, for the purpose of regulating the proportion of public subsidies or taxes exigible from them, as well as for ascertaining the amount of the casualties due to the superior.

Item, that all schirefis be sworne to the king or his deputis, that thai sall lelely and treuly ger [cause] this *extent* be fulfillit of all the landis and gudis.
Acts James I., 1424 (ed. 1814), p. 4.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an *extent* upon his house and lands.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1.

(*b*) A peculiar remedy to recover debts of record due to the crown, differing from an ordinary writ of execution at the suit of a subject, in that under it the body, lands, and goods of a debtor may be all taken at once, in order to compel the payment of the debt. It is not usual, however, to seize the body. (*Wharton.*) *Extents,* or *writs of extent,* or *writs of extendi facias,* are so called because directing the property to be appraised at its full value (*extent*). They are issued at suit of the crown (*extents in chief*), or at suit of a private creditor who is himself indebted to the crown (*extents in aid*). Extents have been used in some of the United States, by which a judgment creditor could have the lands of the debtor valued, and transferred to himself, absolutely or for a term of years, instead of having them sold in satisfaction of the debt.

A bond for £800 made by Lord Strange to plaintiff, and an *extent* upon the lands of Ferdinand.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 9.

4. Logical extension or breadth.—**5†.** A violent attack. *Wright.*

Let thy fair wisdom, not thy passion, sway
In this uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

Alar extent. See *alar.*=**Syn. 1.** *Expanse, Extent;* magnitude, volume, stretch, compass. In zoölogy *expanse* and *extent* are the same, as applied to the stretch of the wings, or alar extent; but usually *expanse* is said of insects' wings, *extent* of birds'.

extent† (eks-tent′), *a.* [< L. *extentus,* pp. of *extendere,* extend: see *extend.*] Extended.

Both his handes . . .
Above the water were on high *extent.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 61.

Our king with royal apparayle,
With sword drawen bright and *extent*
For to chastise enimies violent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 202.

extent (eks-tent′), *v.* [< *extent, n.*, 3.] **I.** *trans.* To assess; lay on or apportion, as an assessment. [Now only Scotch.]

Plaintiffs estate in Lowton and Newton *extented* upon judgments at the suit of defendant.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 41.

II. *intrans.* To be assessed; be rated for assessment. [Scotch.]

extenuate (eks-ten′ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *extenuated,* ppr. *extenuating.* [< L. *extenuatus,* pp. of *extenuare* (> It. *estenuare, stenuare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *extenuar* = F. *exténuer*), make thin, reduce, diminish, lessen, weaken, < *ex* + *tenuare,* make thin, < *tenuis,* thin, = E. *thin:* see *tenuis* and *thin.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make thin, lean, slender, or rare; reduce in thickness or density; draw out; attenuate. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

He the congealed vapours melts again
Extenuated into drops of rain.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 53.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from which it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail.
N. Grew, Museum.

Nor were they less astonished at the appearance of the pale, *extenuated* [in some editions *attenuated*], half dead, yet still lovely female, whom the queen upheld by main strength with one hand. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

2. To make smaller in degree or appearance; make less blamable in fact or in estimation; lower in importance or degree, as a fault or crime; mitigate; palliate: opposed to *aggravate.*

Speak of me as I am; nothing *extenuate,*
Nor set down aught in malice.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Whatever little office he can do for you, he is so far from magnifying it that he will labour to *extenuate* it in all his actions and expressions. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

I have no desire to *extenuate* guilt, or to break down the distinction between virtue and vice.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 75.

3. To detract from, as a person or thing; lessen in honor, estimation, or importance. [Now rare.]

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton*, P. L., x. 644.

Christianity has never altogether denied, but only *extenuated* the claims of Art and Science.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 121.

=**Syn. 2.** See *palliate.*

II. *intrans.* To become thin or thinner or more slender; be drawn out or attenuated. [Rare.]

The subtil dew in air begins to soar,
Spreads as she flies, and, weary of her name,
Extenuates still, and changes into flame.
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 379.

extenuate† (eks-ten′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *extenuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; slender.

The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*. *Huloet.*

extenuatingly (eks-ten′ū-ā-ting-li), *adv.* In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

extenuation (eks-ten-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *exténuation* = Sp. *extenuación* = Pg. *extenuação* = It. *estenuazione*, < L. *extenuatio(n-)*, a thinning, lessening, diminution, < *extenuare*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] 1. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the losing of flesh. [Rare.]

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

2. The act of making less, or that which makes less, in importance or degree; a diminishing of blame or guilt in fact or in estimation; mitigation; palliation: as, his faults deserve no *extenuation;* a charitable purpose is no *extenuation* of crime.

Yet such *extenuation* let me beg.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Every *extenuation* of what is evil. *Is. Taylor.*

We are often told, in *extenuation* of war and conquest, that the state and the individual are governed by separate laws of right. *Sumner*, Oration, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

extenuative (eks-ten′ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *extenuate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of extenuation; tending to extenuate; extenuating.

II. *n.* An extenuating plea or circumstance.

Enter then a concise character of the times, which he puts forward as another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 370.

extenuator (eks-ten′ū-ā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *extenuador;* < L. as if **extenuator*, < *extenuare*, extenuate: see *extenuate, v.*] One who extenuates, in any sense.

The *extenuators* of the sacrament sometimes suggest a hint that the command to perform this slight service may possibly not extend to us in these days.
V. Knox, The Lord's Supper.

extenuatory (eks-ten′ū-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *extenuatorius*, attenuating, < *extenuare*, pp. *extenuatus*, make thin: see *extenuate*.] Tending to extenuate.

exterial†, *a.* [< OF. *exterial*, < L. *exterus*, outward, outside: see *exterior*.] External.

Fyrst beware in especiall
Of the outwarde man *exteriall*,
Though he shewe a fayre aperaunce.
Roy and Barlow, Read me and be nott Wroth, p. 123.

exterior (eks-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exteriour;* < OF. **exteriour*, later *extérieur*, F. *extérieur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterior* = It. *esteriore*, < L. *exterior*, outward, outer, compar. of *exter* or *exterus*, outward, on the outside, foreign, < *ex*, out, + *-ter*, *-terus*, compar. suffix. Cf. *interior*. The corresponding L. superl. is *extremus:* see *extreme*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated or being outside; pertaining to or connected with that which is outside; outward; outlying; external: as, the *exterior* relations or possessions of a country; an *exterior* boundary or line of fortification. In mathematics applied to a position with reference to a surface in space such that from that position it would be possible to proceed by a continuous motion to infinity without crossing the surface. In like manner, on a surface a position is exterior to a contour if from that position it would be possible to move to the limit of the surface, or to infinity, without crossing the contour. Also, if a space, a surface, or a line be divided into three parts in such a manner that from the first it would not be possible to pass to the third without traversing the second, the first and third are said to be exterior to the second. Upon a closed surface, or curve, the term *exterior* can have only a modified meaning; the larger part is generally regarded as the exterior. When two lines are crossed by a third line eight angles are formed, and of these those that are outside of the space between the first two are termed *exterior*, although if another pair of the three lines is considered as the first pair other angles will be exterior.

2. Related to or connected with the outside; acting or originating from without; outwardly manifested or perceived; not intrinsic.

If I affect it more
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise,
Which my most true and inward duteous spirit
Teacheth, this prostrate and *exterior* bending!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And what is faith, love, virtue, unassay'd
Alone, without *exteriour* help sustain'd?
Milton, P. L., ix. 336.

Twere well if his *exterior* change were all—
But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost
His ignorance and harmless manners too.
Cowper, Task, iv. 649.

3. Consisting of or constituting the outer or visible part; outwardly observable; external; manifest.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's transformation; so I call it,
Since not the *exterior* nor the inward man
Resembles what it was. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle.*

4. Being on the outer side or outer part; of or pertaining to the outer surface, or to that surface as viewed from the outside: as, the *exterior* decorations of a church.—5. In *bot.*, on the side away from the axis: same as *anterior*. [Rare.]—**Exterior angle.** See *angle*3, 1.—**Exterior epicycloid.** See *epicycloid.*—**Exterior object,** in *metaph.*, a real thing independent of our thoughts; an object without the mind.—**Exterior relations** of a state, its foreign relations.—**Exterior school.** See *school.*—**Exterior side,** in *fort.*, the side of an imaginary polygon upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed.—**Exterior slope** or **talus,** in *fort.*, that slope of a work toward the country which is next outward beyond its superior slope.=**Syn.** *Exterior, Outward, External, Extraneous, Extrinsic. Exterior* is opposed to *interior, outward* to *inward, external* to *internal, extraneous* to *essential* or *germane, extrinsic* to *intrinsic. Extrinsic* is only mental, except in anatomy; the others are primarily physical, although *extraneous* seems quite as much mental as physical.

Not alone in habit and device,
Exterior form, outward accoutrement.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Each perturbation smooth'd with *outward* calm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 120.

Nothing *external* can tell me what a glorious principle the mind is. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 22.

By self-existence we clearly mean existence which is not dependent on any *extraneous* existence.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 7.

The desire of knowledge, though often animated by *extrinsic* and adventitious motives, seems on many occasions to operate without subordination to any other principle. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

II. *n.* 1. The outer surface or aspect; the outside; the external features: as, the *exterior* of a building; we can seldom judge a man by his *exterior*.

She did so course o'er my *exteriors* with such a greedy intention. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

His high reputation and brilliant *exterior* made him one of the most distinguished ornaments of the royal circle.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

2. Outward or visible deportment, form, or ceremony; visible act: as, the *exteriors* of religion.=**Syn.** *Surface*, etc. See *outside*.

★**exteriority** (eks-tē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *exteriorities* (-tiz). [= F. *extériorité* = Sp. *exterioridad* = Pg. *exterioridade* = It. *esteriorità;* < L. as if **exteriorita(t-)s*, < *exterior*, outer: see *exterior*.] 1. The character or fact of being exterior; superficiality; externality.—2. Something exterior or external; an outward circumstance.

Such a picture of mental triumph over outward circumstances has surely seldom been surpassed; housebuilders, smoky chimney, damp draughts, restless dripping dog, and toothache form what our friend, Miss Masson, called a "concatenation of *exteriorities*" little favorable to literary composition of any sort.
F. A. Kemble, Pers. Traits of Brit. Authors, p. 47.

exteriorization (eks-tē″ri-ọr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *exteriorize* + *-ation*.] Same as *externalization*.

It was like the awakening and *exteriorization* of sensations already stored up in the organism.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, [p. 169.

★**exteriorize** (eks-tē′ri-ọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exteriorized*, ppr. *exteriorizing*. [< *exterior* + *-ize*.] Same as *externalize*.

Merely to indicate an idea by way of suggestion is not enough; it must be impressed. It must not only be introduced into the mind of the hypnotized subject, but must be reinforced along the various associative lines of force, for we *exteriorize* associations as well as single images. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 517.

He had at last *exteriorized* his consciousness, and was very near being some one else than himself.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 340.

exteriorly (eks-tē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* Outwardly; externally.

And you have slander'd nature in my form,
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind
Than to be butcher of an innocent child.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Insects are attracted by five drops of nectar, secreted *exteriorly* at the base of the stamens, so that to reach these drops they must insert their proboscides outside the ring of broad filaments, between them and the petals.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 95.

exterminable (eks-tėr′mi-na-bl), *a.* [< LL. *exterminabilis*, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] Capable of being exterminated.

exterminate (eks-tėr′mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exterminated*, ppr. *exterminating*. [< L. *exterminatus*, pp. of *exterminare* (> F. *exterminer*, etc.: see *extermine*), drive out or away, banish, abolish, extirpate, destroy: see *extermine*.] 1. To drive beyond the limits or borders; drive away; expel. [Rare.]

By the chacing of the Britons out of England into Wales, their language was wholly *exterminated* from hence with them. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 163.

2. To bring to an end; destroy utterly; root out; extirpate.

If any one species does not become modified and improved in a corresponding degree with its competitors, it will be *exterminated*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 103.

How far in any particular district the vanquished were slain, how far they were simply driven out, we never can tell. It is enough that they were *exterminated*, got rid of in one way or another, within what now became the English border. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 133.

3. In *alg.*, to take away; eliminate: as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities.=**Syn.** 2. To uproot, abolish, annihilate.

extermination (eks-tėr-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *extermination* = Sp. *exterminación* = Pg. *exterminação* = It. *esterminazione*, < LL. *exterminatio(n-)*, destruction, < L. *exterminare*, destroy: see *exterminate*.] 1. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation. as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error or vice, or of weeds from a field.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people?
Bacon.

2. In *alg.*, the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

exterminator (eks-tėr′mi-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *exterminateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterminador* = It. *esterminatore*, < LL. *exterminator*, a destroyer, < L. *exterminare*, destroy. see *exterminate*.] One who or that which exterminates.

Such a saint as Simon de Montfort, the *exterminator* of the Albigenses. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. iii.

exterminatory (eks-tėr′mi-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *exterminate* + *-ory*.] Serving or tending to exterminate.

Against this new, this growing, this *exterminatory* system, all these churches have a common concern to defend themselves. *Burke*, To R. Burke.

extermine† (eks-tėr′min), *v. t.* [< F. *exterminer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *exterminar* = It. *esterminare*, < L. *exterminare*, drive out or away, banish, abolish, destroy, < *ex*, out, + *terminus*, a boundary: see *terminus*.] To exterminate.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

exterminion†, *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *exterminio* = It. *esterminio*, < LL. *exterminium*, ejection, banishment, < L. *exterminare*, put out of limits, exterminate: see *exterminate*.] Extermination.

To whom she werketh vtter confusion and *exterminion*, the same persones she doeth firste laughe upon and flatre with some vnquod prosperitee of things.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 182.

★**extern** (eks-tėrn′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *externe*, outer, outward (as a noun, a day-scholar), = Sp. Pg. *externo* = It. *esterno*, < L. *externus*, outward, external, < *exter*, outward: see *exterior*.] **I.**† *a.* 1. Outward; external; visible.

Considering neither the diversity of times concerning the external ecclesiastical polity, nor the true liberty of the Christian religion in *extern* rites and ceremonies.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 382.

My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In complement *extern*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

2. Being outside; coming from without.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Sir K. Digby.*

Extern maternity, in *hospital parlance*, the lying-in of women at their own homes, under attendance from the hospital.

The *extern maternity* charities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 302.

Extern monk. See *monk*.

II. *n.* 1†. Outward form or part; exterior.

Were 't aught to me I bore the canopy,
With my *extern* the outward honouring?
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

2. A student or pupil who does not live or board within a college or seminary; a day-scholar.

The *externes* or day-pupils exceeded one hundred in number. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, viii.

external (eks-tėr′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *extern* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated on or pertaining to the

outside; located in a part of space not occupied by or within the thing referred to.

Without being struck or pushed by anything *external*, bodies which are alive suddenly change from rest to movement, or from movement to rest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 62.

2. Outer or outermost, specifically, in *zoöl.*, on the side furthest away from the body, from the median line, or from the center of a radially symmetrical form: as, the *external* side of an insect's leg; the *external* edge of the carapace; *external* border, etc.—**3.** Being outside in any figurative sense; coming from or pertaining to the outside; not internal: as, *external* evidence; specifically, in *metaph.*, forming part of or pertaining to the world of things or phenomena in space, considered as outside of the perceiving mind.

The self of which we are conscious is manifold in its states and because it stands in relation to an *external* world. *E. Caird*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 83.

4. Belonging to a thing in its relations with other things; extrinsic: as, *external* constraint.

God, to the intent of further healing mans deprav'd mind, to this power of the Magistrat which contents it self with the restraint of evil doing in the *external* man added that which we call censure, to purge and remove it clean out of the inmost soul. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by *external* ordinances. *Johnson*, Milton.

5. Outward; exterior; visible from the outside; hence, capable of being perceived; apparent.

If they had swallowed poison, 'twould appear
By *external* swelling. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Nothing more is to be granted to the sacraments than to the *external* word of God.
Peter Martyr, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 404.

6. Pertaining to the surface merely; superficial: as, *external* culture.—**7.** Foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations: as, *external* trade or commerce; the *external* relations of a state or kingdom.—**External absorption.** See *cutaneous absorption*, under *absorption*.—**External adjunct,** in *logic*, an object, sign, or circumstance.—**External agreement,** agreement in regard to an external adjunct.—**External angle.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**External capsule.** See *capsule*.—**External cause,** a cause not a part of the thing caused, namely, either an efficient or a final cause: opposed to matter and to form.—**External criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.—**External criticism, denomination, end, epicondyle, good, multiplication,** etc. See the nouns.—**External diversity,** the opposite of *external agreement*.—**External form of reasoning,** the mode in which a given kind of reasoning is expressed.—**External object,** an object whose characters are independent of our thoughts; an exterior thing.—**External perception,** perception of objects as external in space: opposed to *internal perception*, or introspection of conscious contents.

External Perception, or Perception simply, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Non-Ego or matter—if there be any intuitive apprehension allowed of the Non-Ego at all. *Internal Perception*, or Self-consciousness, is the faculty presentative or intuitive of the phenomena of the Ego or mind.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, xvii.

External quantity, in *logic*, logical extension.—**External work.** See *work*.—**External world,** the totality of external objects; the world in space and time revealed by external perception; the material or objective world.—**Hosteler external.** See *hosteler*.=**Syn.** See *exterior*.

II. *n.* **1.** An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals;* he had a beautiful body, as well as an immortal soul.
South, Sermons.

2. An outward rite or ceremony; a visible form or symbol: as, the *externals* of religion.

God in *externals* could not place content.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 66.

externalisation, externalise. See *externalization, externalize*.

externalism (eks-tėr′nal-izm), *n.* [< *external* + *-ism.*] **1.** Same as *phenomenalism*.

Some men . . . imagine that in mere physics is wisdom to be found, and that the true magician's wand for striking out the most important results is induction. This is the very madness of *externalism*.
Prof. Blackie, Self Culture, p. 21.

2. Attention or devotion to externals; especially, undue regard to externals, as of religion.

This work . . . is destined, I believe, to hurt only *externalism* and ecclesiastical authority.
Congregationalist, April 29, 1886.

Externalism gave Catholicism a great advantage on all sides. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

externality (eks-tėr-nal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *externalities* (-tiz). [< *external* + *-ity.*] **1.** The state of being external. (*a*) The state of being located outside or on the outside. (*b*) In *metaph.*, existence in space, or existence of any kind outside of the perceiving mind; the essential characteristics of such existence.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists.
Adam Smith, The External Senses.

The *externality* of the perceived object to consciousness seems to be taken for granted, even by those who would be quite ready to tell us that the "things" which we talk of conceiving are but "nominal essences."
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 59.

(*c*) Superficiality.

2. An external; an outward rite, ceremony, or form.

The subjective standpoint of the mystic made him not only independent of, but averse to, the *externalities* of sacerdotalism and its rites.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 402.

3. Undue regard to externals; the sacrifice of substance to form.

While he [Pepys] was still sinning and still undiscovered, he seems not to have known a touch of penitence. . . . Once found out, however, and he seems to himself to have lost all claim to decent usage. It is perhaps the strongest instance of his *externality*.
R. L. Stevenson, Samuel Pepys.

★**externalization** (eks-tėr′nal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *externalize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of externalizing; the fact or condition of being externalized, made objective or real in space and time, or embodied; embodiment. Also *externalisation*.

A number of strange heterogeneous narratives might be explained and connected by supposing them to represent the various stages of *externalisation* of a telepathic impact in the percipient's mind.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 163.

In proportion as the sensorial element in hallucination is attenuated and dim, or full and distinct, will the perception appear internal or external; and these cases are simply the most internal sort, between which and the most external sort there exist many degrees of partial *externalization*. *Mind*, X. 187.

externalize (eks-tėr′nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externalized*, ppr. *externalizing*. [< *external* + *-ize.*] **1.** To embody in an outward form; give shape and form to.

The idea of a normative analogy of faith discovered within Scripture was *externalized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 746.

2. To confer the quality of externality or external reality upon; invest with actual objectivity: a word used in modern psychology to indicate a mental operation whereby, for instance, one's name arising in the mind as a subjective concept is heard as a word spoken from without, and therefore as a sense-percept.

An idea of the agent was most vividly presented to the percipient (often even *externalising* itself as a hallucination of the senses), while yet the agent's mind at the time was presumably not dwelling on himself or his appearance. *E. Gurney*, Mind, XII. 230.

We find in the case of phantasms corresponding to some accident or crisis which befalls a living friend, that there seems often to be a latent period before the phantasm becomes definite or *externalised* to the percipient's eye or ear. *Phantasms of the Living*, Int., p. lxv.

We are obviously as yet only on the threshold of Apparitions as commonly understood—the visible phantoms, *externalised* in space. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 136.

Also spelled *externalise*.

externally (eks-tėr′nal-i), *adv.* **1.** In an external manner or position; with reference to the outside or to externality.

These injuries having been comforted *externally* with patches of pickled brown paper, and Mr. Pecksniff having been comforted internally with some stiff brandy-and-water, the eldest Miss Pecksniff sat down to make the tea.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, away from the median line, or the center of a radially symmetrical form; ectad.

externat (eks-tėr′nat), *n.* [< F. *externat*, a day-school, < *externe*, a day-scholar: see *extern.*] A day-school.

The establishment was both a pensionat and an *externat*.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, viii.

externity (eks-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [< *extern* + *-ity.*] Outwardness. [Rare.]

The internity of His ever-living light kindled up an *externity* of corporeal irradiation.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 249.

externization (eks-tėr-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *externize* + *-ation.*] Same as *externalization*.

The universe is the *externization* of the soul.
Emerson, The Poet.

externize (eks-tėr′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *externized*, ppr. *externizing*. [< *extern* + *-ize.*] Same as *externalize*.

Language is merely that product and instrumentality of the inner powers which exhibits them most directly and most fully in their various modes of action; by which, so far as the case admits, our inner consciousness is *externized*, turned up to the light for ourselves and others to see and study. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 304.

externomedial (eks-tėr-nō-mē′di-al), *a.* Same as *externomedian*.

externomedian (eks-tėr-nō-mē′di-an), *a.* [< L. *externus*, outward, + *medius*, middle, + *-an.*] In *entom.*, exterior to the central line.—**Externomedian cell,** a cell at the base of the wing of an insect, between the subcostal and median veins: used especially in describing *Hymenoptera*.—**Externomedian vein** or **nervure,** a longitudinal vein of the wing of an insect which runs near and parallel to the anterior margin. This vein is especially prominent in the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, limiting the anterior, marginal, or lower field or area; in *Lepidoptera* and other insects it is the median vein.

exterraneous (eks-te-rā′nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *exterraneus*, of another country, < *ex*, out, + *terra*, country.] Foreign; belonging to or coming from abroad. [Rare.]

exterritorial (eks-ter-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *territorium*, territory. see *territory, territorial.*] Of or pertaining to exterritoriality; not subject to the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides. Also *extraterritorial*.

exterritoriality (eks-ter-i-tō-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *exterritorial* + *-ity.*] A legal fiction by which the persons and residences of ambassadors and sovereigns when abroad are treated as being still within their own territory; the privilege extended by law and custom to all diplomatic representatives of foreign powers and their families resident within the territory of a nation, of enjoying in general the same rights and privileges as belong to them in their own country. Also *extraterritoriality*.

Certain classes of aliens are, by the comity of nations, exempted in a greater or less degree from the control of the laws in the land of their temporary sojourn. They are conceived of as bringing their native laws with them out of their native territory; and the name given to the fiction of law—for it seems there must be a fiction of law to explain a very simple fact—is *exterritoriality*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 64.

exterritorially (eks-ter-i-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In an exterritorial manner; with reference to exterritoriality. Also *extraterritorially*.

extersion (eks-tėr′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **extersio(n-)*, < *extergere*, pp. *extersus*, wipe or rub off, < *ex*, out, + *tergere*, wipe: see *terse.*] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

extil†, exstill† (ek-stil′), *v. i.* [< L. *extillare, exstillare*, drop or trickle out, < *ex*, out, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*[2]. Cf. *distil, instil.*] To drop or distil from. *Johnson*.

extillation†, exstillation† (ek-sti-lā′shon), *n.* [< *extil* + *-ation.*] The act of distilling from, or falling from in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

extimulate†, exstimulate† (ek-stim′ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *extimulatus, exstimulatus*, pp. of *extimulare, exstimulare* (> Pg. *extimular*), prick up, goad, stimulate, < *ex*, out, up, + *stimulare*, prick, goad, stimulate.] To stimulate.

Choler is . . . one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, descending . . . into the bowels, *extimulates* . . . them unto expulsion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

extimulation†, exstimulation† (ek-stim-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *extimulate* + *-ion.*] Stimulation.

extinct (eks-tingkt′), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *extinto* = Pg. *extincto*, < L. *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere*, put out, destroy, abolish, extinguish: see *extinguish.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Extinguished; put out; quenched.

They are *extinct*, they are quenched as tow. Isa. xliii. 17.

Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 418.

2. Having ceased; being at an end; out of existence or out of force; terminated: as, an *extinct* family or race; an *extinct* law.

My days are *extinct*, the graves are ready for me.
Job xvii. 1.

Past away
The music, and *extinct* the lay.
Wordsworth, Written on a Blank Leaf of Macpherson's Ossian.

When specific types disappear without any known successors, under circumstances in which it seems unlikely that we should have failed to discover their continuance, we may fairly assume that they have become *extinct*, at least locally. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 232.

Nor is the fascinating mantilla quite *extinct* among women. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 22.

II.† *n.* Extinction. [Rare.]

To the uttermost *extinct* of life.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

extinct† (eks-tingkt′), *v. t.* [< L. *extinctus, exstinctus*, pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere*, quench: see *extinct, a.*] To put out; destroy.

Give renew'd fire to our *extincted* spirits,
And bring all Cyprus comfort!
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

extincteur (eks-tingk′tėr), *n.* [F., < L. *extinctor, exstinctor,* an extinguisher, destroyer, < *extinctus, exstinctus,* pp. of *extinguere, exstinguere:* see *extinguish.*] Same as *extinguisher* (*b*).

They [the crew] were afraid to open the hatches, to discover where the fire was, until the hose and *extincteurs* were ready to work.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

★**extinction** (eks-tingk′shon), *n.* [= F. *extinction* = Sp. *extinción* = Pg. *extincção* = It. *estinzione,* < L. *extinctio(n-), exstinctio(n-),* extinction, annihilation, < *extinguere, exstinguere,* pp. *extinctus, exstinctus,* extinguish: see *extinguish.*] **1.** The act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished; a quenching or putting out, as of fire or flame.

Red-hot needles and wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction.* *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

Hence—**2.** A bringing or coming to an end; a putting out of existence; suppression; destruction.

There is reason to believe that the *extinction* of a whole group of species is generally a slower process than their production. *Darwin,* Origin of Species, p. 299.

An order which takes in few or no new members tends to *extinction;* if it does not die out, it will at least sensibly lessen. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 289.

3. In *optics,* the arresting of a beam of light by polarization, by the imperfect transparency of the medium, or otherwise. Thus, extinction takes place when the vibration-planes of the two Nicol prisms in a polariscope are set at right angles to each other (see *polarization*), for then the light which passes through the first, or polarizer, is arrested or extinguished by the second, or analyzer. The extinction-directions in a section of a transparent doubly refracting substance are the principal planes of light-vibration; for if the section is placed between the crossed nicols, it remains dark only when these directions coincide with the vibration-planes of the nicols. If these directions coincide with the crystallographic axes, the extinction is said to be *parallel,* otherwise it is *oblique.* See *microscope.*— **Extinction of mercury,** trituration of mercury with lard or other substance until the metallic globules disappear. *Dunglison.*

extincture† (eks-tingk′tūr), *n.* [< *extinct* + *-ure.*] Extinction; the act of extinguishing, or the state of being extinguished.

Cold modesty, hot wrath,
Both fire from hence and chill *extincture* hath.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 294.

extine (eks′tin), *n.* [< L. *ext(erus),* outside, + *-ine*[2].] In *bot.,* the outer coat of the pollen-grain or of a spore. Also *exine.*

extinguish (eks-ting′gwish), *v. t.* [With suffix *-ish*[1] (after *abolish, banish,* etc.), < L. *extinguere, exstinguere,* pp. *extinctus, exstinctus,* put out (what is burning), quench, extinguish, deprive of life, destroy, abolish, < *ex,* out, + *stinguere* (rare), put out, quench, extinguish. Cf. *distinguish.*] **1.** To put out; quench, stifle: as, to *extinguish* fire or flame.

A light which the fierce winds have no power to *extinguish.* *Prescott.*

2. To destroy; put an end to; suppress: as, to *extinguish* an army; to *extinguish* desire or hope; to *extinguish* a claim or title.

King Hardiknute, dying without Issue, as having never been married, . . . the Danish Line [was] clean *extinguished.* *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 18.

Thus this late mighty [Turkish] Empire, *extinguisht* in Egypt by the Mamelucks, . . . was for a time deprived of all principality. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 35.

Natural bodies possess the power of *extinguishing,* or, as it is called, absorbing the light that enters them.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 69.

3. To put under a cloud; obscure; eclipse; make unnoticed or unnoticeable: as, he was completely *extinguished* in this brilliant company.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount:
Mad, natural graces that *extinguish* art.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

4. In *law,* to put an end to. See *extinguishment,* 2.

extinguishable (eks-ting′gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *extinguish* + *-able.*] Capable of being extinguished.

The old heroes in Homer dreaded nothing more than water or drowning; probably upon the old opinion of the fiery substance of the soul only *extinguishable* by that element. *Sir T. Browne,* Urn-burial, i.

extinguisher (eks-ting′gwish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which extinguishes, or suppresses or puts out of existence. Specifically—(*a*) A hollow conical cap for extinguishing the flame of a candle or lamp.

A hollow chrystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a brode *extinguisher* he makes,
And holds the flames that to their quarry strove.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 281.

(*b*) A portable apparatus for extinguishing fire. See *fire-extinguisher.*— **Chemical extinguisher,** a fire-extinguisher which acts by a chemical agency, as by the generation of a flow of carbonic-acid gas which can be directed on the fire.

extinguishment (eks-ting′gwish-ment), *n.* [< AF. *extinguishment* (in legal use): as *extinguish* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act or process of extinguishing; a bringing to an end: as, the *extinguishment* of a fire, or of life.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*

For when Death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching or *extinguishment.*
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

The reasons for persevering in the *extinguishment* of the financial obligations of the Civil War are innumerable.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 209.

2. In *law,* the extinction or annihilation of a right, an estate, etc., by merging or consolidating it with another, generally with one greater or more extensive. Extinguishment is of various natures as applied to various rights: as, *extinguishment* of estates, commons, copyholds, debts, liberties, services, and ways.

These releases may enure. . . . By way of *extinguishment:* as, if my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life, remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A, this extinguishes my right to the reversion.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

extirp† (ek-stėrp′), *v.* [< OF. *extirper,* F. *extirper* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *extirpar* = It. *estirpare, stirpare,* < L. *extirpare, exstirpare,* root out, eradicate, extirpate, < *ex,* out, + *stirps,* also *stirpes* and *stirpis,* the lower part of the trunk of a tree (including the roots), the stem, stalk: see *extirpate.*] **I.** *trans.* To extirpate; root out; eradicate; expel.

Yes, in good sooth, the vice is of a great kindred; it is well allied; but it is impossible to *extirp* it quite, friar, till eating and drinking be put down. *Shak.,* M. for M., iii. 2.

If those persons would *extirp* but that one thing in which they are principally tempted.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 912.

II. *intrans.* [A mistaken use, appar. intended for **exturp,* with ref. to L. *turpare,* disgrace, abuse, < *turpis,* bad, base.] To speak abusively; rail. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IV. 9.

She did *extirpe* against his Holinesse.
S. Rowley, When you See me you Know mee, fol. H 2, back.

extirpable† (ek-stėr′pa-bl), *a.* [< *extirp* + *-able.*] Capable of being extirpated or eradicated.

Let it infect the ground with a plant not easily *extirpable.* *Evelyn,* Terra.

extirpate (ek-stėr′- or eks′tėr-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extirpated,* ppr. *extirpating* [Formerly also *exterpate, exterpat;* < L. *extirpatus, exstirpatus,* pp. of *extirpare, exstirpare,* root out: see *extirp.*] To pull up by the roots; root out; eradicate; get rid of; expel; destroy totally: as, to *extirpate* weeds or noxious plants from a field; to *extirpate* cancer or a tumor; to *extirpate* a sect; to *extirpate* error or heresy.

As it *exterpats* all religions and civill supremacies, so itself should be *exterpat.* *Milton,* Areopagitica, p. 54.

The king, at the beginning of this campaign, declared that his intention was not to carry on war with the Dobas as with an ordinary enemy, but totally to *extirpate* them as a nuisance. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 85.

=**Syn.** To uproot, exterminate, abolish, annihilate.

extirpation (eks-tėr-pā′shon), *n.* [= F. *extirpation* = Sp. *extirpación* = Pg. *extirpação* = It. *estirpazione, stirpazione,* < L. *extirpatio(n-), exstirpatio(n-),* < *extirpare, exstirpare:* see *extirpate.*] The act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction: as, the *extirpation* of weeds from land; the *extirpation* of a diseased gland; the *extirpation* of evil principles from the heart; the *extirpation* of heresy.

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another. *Tillotson.*

Men may ask why the Canaanites in Joshuas time were dealt with so severely, that nothing but utter *extirpation* would satisfie the Justice of God against them?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

extirpative (eks′tėr-pā-tiv), *a.* [< *extirpate* + *-ive.*] Of the nature of or effecting extirpation.

extirpator (eks′tėr-pā-tor), *n.* [= F. *extirpateur* = Sp. Pg. *extirpador* = It. *estirpatore, stirpatore,* < L. *extirpator, exstirpator:* see *extirpate.*] One who extirpates or roots out; a destroyer.

extirpatory (ek-stėr′pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *extirpate* + *-ory.*] Extirpating or serving to extirpate, root out, or destroy.

extirper† (ek-stėr′pėr), *n.* One who extirps or extirpates.

Extirpers of tyrants, fathers of the people, and other eminent persons in civil merit, were honored.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 72.

extispex (eks-tis′peks), *n.*; pl. *extispices* (-pi-sēz) [L., < *exta,* the nobler internal organs of the body, + *specere,* view.] In *Rom. antiq.,* one who inspected entrails for the purpose of divination: same as *haruspex.*

extispicious† (eks-ti-spish′us), *a.* [< L. *extispicium,* an inspection, < *extispex* (*-spic-*), an inspector of entrails for the purpose of divination: see *extispex.*] Relating to the inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.

Thus hath he deluded many nations in his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingencies divining events succeeding.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

extol (eks-tōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extolled,* ppr. *extolling.* [Formerly also *extoll;* < OF. *extoller, extoler, estoler* = It. *estollere, stollere,* < L. *extollere,* raise up, lift up, elevate, exalt, < *ex,* out, + *tollere,* raise: see *elate* and *tolerate.*] **1**†. To raise aloft; set on high; elevate.

She left th' unrighteous world, and was to heaven *extold.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 37.

A lone vine in a naked field
Never *extols* her branches, never bears
Ripe grapes, but with a headlong heaviness wears
Her tender body. *B. Jonson,* The Barriers.

2. To speak in laudatory terms of; praise strongly; eulogize: as, to *extol* the virtues or the exploits of a person.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah. Ps. lxviii. 4.

In the forrest of merry Sheerwood,
I shall *extol* your fames.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

Caesar, to *extoll* his own Victorie, *extoll'd* the man whom he had vanquish'd. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., ii.

The whole assembled troop was pleas'd as well,
Extolled the award, and on their knees they fell,
To bless the gracious king.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 429.

=**Syn. 2.** *Applaud,* etc. (see *praise, v.*); laud, commend, celebrate, glorify, exalt.

extoller (eks-tō′lėr), *n.* One who extols; a praiser or eulogizer.

Extollers of the pope's supremacy.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge.

extolment† (eks-tōl′ment), *n.* [< OF. *extollement,* < *extoller,* raise: see *extol* and *-ment.*] The act of extolling, or the state of being extolled.

In the verity of *extolment,* I take him to be a soul of great article. *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 2.

extorsive (eks-tôr′siv), *a.* [Prop. **extortive,* < L. *extortus,* pp. of *extorquere* (see *extort*), + *-ive.*] Serving to extort; tending to draw out or secure by compulsion.

The value of all our possessions, by a complication of *extorsive* measures, would be gradually depreciated, till it became a mere shadow. *A. Hamilton,* Works, II. 50.

extorsively (eks-tôr′siv-li), *adv.* In an extorsive manner; by extortion. *Johnson.*

extort (eks-tôrt′), *v.* [< L. *extortus,* pp. of *extorquere* (> It. *estorquere* = Pg. *extorquir* = OF. *estordre, extordre,* F. *extorquer*), twist out, wrench out or away, take away by force, extort, < *ex,* out, + *torquere,* twist: see *tort.* Cf. *contort, detort, distort, retort.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To obtain, as from a holder of desired possessions or knowledge, by force or compulsion; wrest or wring away by any violent or oppressive means, as physical force, menace, duress, torture, authority, monopoly, or the necessities of others.

Till the injurious Romans did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Thy sad fate *extorts* the heart-wrung tear.
Goldsmith, Taking of Quebec.

A man whose irresistible energy and inflexible firmness *extorted* the respect of his enemies.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. In *law,* to take illegally under color of office. See *extortion.*=**Syn. 1.** *Enforce,* etc. (see *exact, v. t.*); wrench, force.

II. *intrans.* To practise extortion.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they came. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

extort† (eks-tôrt′), *a.* [< L. *extortus,* pp.: see the verb.] Extortionate.

Taking their goodes from them, or by spending the same by their *extorte* taking of coyne and liverie.
Sir H. Sidney, State Papers, I. 24.

extorter (eks-tôr′tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *extortour;* < OF. *extorteur,* < L. *extortor,* < *extorquere,* pp. *extortus,* extort: see *extort.*] One who extorts or practises extortion; an extortioner. [Rare.]

Is the violent *extortour* of other men's goods carried away with his couetous desire? Thou mayest liken him to a wolfe. *Boëthius*, Philosophical Comfort (trans.), p. 98.

You strict *Extorters*, that the Poor oppress,
And wrong the Widdow and the Father-less.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

extortion (eks-tôr′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *extorcioun, extorcion*, < OF. *extorcion, extorsion*, F. *extorsion* = Pr. *extorsion, estorsio* = Sp. *extorsión* = Pg. *extorsão* = It. *estorsione, storsione*, < LL. *extorsio(n-)*, (ML.) *extortio(n-)*, an extortion, < L. *extorquere*, pp. *extortus*, extort: see *extort*. Cf. *torsion*.] **1.** The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menace, authority, or any undue exercise of power; oppressive or illegal exaction, as of excessive price, rent, or interest.

Oppression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that house. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

The Dover boatmen, whose *extortions* may boast the prescriptions of three centuries, carried off his portmanteau. *J. S. Brewer*, English Studies, p. 353.

2. In *law*, strictly, the crime of obtaining money or other property, or service, from another under color of public office, when none is due, or not so much is due, or before it is due. In some of the United States, however, a wider meaning is given to the word by statute.—**3.** That which is extorted; a gross overcharge: as, the price you paid was an *extortion*.

extortionable† (eks-tôr′shọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *extortion* + *-able*.] Extortionate. *Lithgow*.

extortionary (eks-tôr′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *extorsionnaire* = Pg. *extorsionario*; as *extortion* + *-ary*[1].] Practising extortion; containing extortion.

extortionate (eks-tôr′shọn-āt), *a.* [< *extortion* + *-ate*[1].] Characterized by extortion; oppressive; excessive: as, an *extortionate* price.

extortioner (eks-tôr′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *extorcionere*; < *extortion* + *-er*[1].] One who practises extortion; specifically, one who obtains excessive prices, rent, interest, etc., by means of monopoly or some other advantage.

God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are, *extortioners*, unjust, adulterers. Luke xviii. 11.

As when some covetous *extortioner*, out of the strength of his purse, buyes up the whole lading of the ship, that he may have the sole power of the wares to sell them at pleasure. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 5.

extortionist (eks-tôr′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *extortion* + *-ist*.] One who extorts something from another, or makes an extortionate demand or charge; an extortioner.

extortionous† (eks-tôr′shọn-us), *a.* [< OF. *extorcionous, estorsionneus*, < *extorcion*, extortion: see *extortion* and *-ous*.] Extortionate. *Craig*.

extortious† (eks-tôr′shus), *a.* [Formerly also *extorsious*; < *extorti-on* + *-ous*.] Extortionate; oppressive; violent; unjust.

Hardly escaping the fury of the sword and fire of their outrageous neighbours, or the famyne with the same, which their *extortious* lordes have driven them unto. *Sir H. Sidney*, State Papers, I. 24.

To curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others, the *extortious* cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 77.

extortiously† (eks-tôr′shus-li), *adv.* By extortion; oppressively.

That office . . . was commonly misused *extorsiously*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1207.

★**extra** (eks′trạ), *a.* and *n.* [From the use of *extra-* in comp., esp. in *extraordinary*, of which *extra* may be regarded as an abbreviation.] **I.** *a.* More than what is usual, or than what is due, appointed, or expected; supplementary; additional; supernumerary: as, an *extra* price; an *extra* edition of a newspaper; *extra* diet; *extra* charges at a boarding-school.—**Extra efficient.** See *efficient*, *n.*—**Extra induced current,** in *elect.* See *induction*.

II. *n.* [= F. *extra*, n.] **1.** Something in addition to what is usual or expected; something over and above the usual course or charge, or beyond what is usual.

"I've been to a day-school too," said Alice; "you needn't be so proud as all that."
"With *extras?*" asked the Mock Turtle a little anxiously.
"Yes," said Alice, "we learned French and music."
L. Carroll, Alice in Wonderland, ix.

Specifically—**2.** An edition or a copy of a newspaper issued at an unusual hour to convey special intelligence.

Hourly *extras* were issued, and the circulation, which six months before had been less than 5000, reached upon one day of the riot more than 70,000 copies. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 690.

★**extra** (eks′trạ), *adv.* Beyond the ordinary standrad or measure; extraordinarily; unusually; uncommonly: as, this is done *extra* well; that is an *extra* high price. [Colloq.]

People are so apt to fancy that if a man stands up for religion he must pose as a sort of *extra* good fellow, one who has less relish for pleasure and who is stronger against temptations than his neighbours are. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 238.

extra-. [L. *extrā*, OL. *extrad*, adv. on the outside, without, conj. except, prep. outside of, without, beyond; abl. fem. (sc. *parte*) of *exter*, outside: see *exterior*. As a prefix, *extra-* occurs in classical L. only in *extraordinarius*, extraordinary; in LL. it occurs in three or four words; it is more common in ML., but most words with this prefix are of mod. formation.] A prefix of Latin origin, originally an adverb and preposition, meaning 'outside, beyond.' In Latin, and in modern formations on Latin analogies, it is especially used—(*a*) as a preposition in composition with a noun, the preposition with its object noun forming a unitary phrase to which is then attached an adjective termination, as in *extraordinary* (Latin *extraordinarius*), pertaining to or characterized by something beyond the usual order (*extra ordinem*); (*b*) as an adverb, in composition with a verb, as in *extravagant*. As a mere English prefix it is often a quasi adjective, and is often detached as an adjective proper. (See *extra*, *a.*) The compounds given below are chiefly of the first class (*a*), of the type *extra-* + noun + adjective termination, as *extra-aliment-ary*; as the second and third elements usually exist also as a simple adjective, the etymology is obvious, and is not usually inserted.

extra-alimentary (eks″trạ-al-i-men′tạ-ri), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the alimentary canal.

Thousands of embryos [of *Trichina*] . . . bore their way into the *extra-alimentary* tissues of their host. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 551.

extra-atmospheric (eks′trạ-at-mos-fer′ik), *a.* Beyond or outside of the atmosphere.

It appears to be highly probable, from the observations thus far made, that the maximum ordinate in the *extra-atmospheric* curve lies much nearer to the violet than it does in the curve after absorption. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 305.

extra-axillary, -axillar (eks′trạ-ak′si-lā-ri, -lạr), *a.* In *bot.*, growing from above or below the axils: as, an *extra-axillary* bud.

extracalicular (eks″trạ-ka-lik′ū-lạr), *a.* Placed outside the calyx or cup of a cœlenterate.

The absence of the "Rand-platte" implies almost necessarily the absence of *extracalicular* calicoblasts. *G. H. Fowler*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 16.

extracapsular (eks-trạ-kap′sū-lạr), *a.* Situated outside of a capsule; specifically, in *Radiolaria*, situated without the central capsule; pertaining to the extracapsularium. Also *extracapsulary*.

Gelatinous substance is frequently formed peripherally by the *extracapsular* protoplasm, constituting a kind of soft mantle which is penetrated by the pseudopodia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 849.

extracapsularium (eks″trạ-kap-sū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *extracapsularia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-arium*.] In *zoöl.*, the extracapsular part of a radiolarian.

extracapsulary (eks-trạ-kap′sū-lā-ri), *a.* In *Radiolaria*, same as *extracapsular*.

extracardial (eks-trạ-kär′di-ạl), *a.* Situated or coming from outside of the heart: as, *extracardial* murmurs.

extracellular (eks-trạ-sel′ū-lạr), *a.* Being, occurring, or done outside of a cell: opposed to *intracellular*: as, cavitary or *extracellular* digestion, respiration, etc., as distinguished from any vital process or physiological activity inside of the cells of which the body is composed.

extracerebral (eks-trạ-ser′ē-brạl), *a.* Situated or occurring outside the limits of the cerebrum.

extrachristian (eks-trạ-kris′tiạn), *a.* Beyond or outside of Christianity.

Science and philosophy . . . are neither Christian nor Unchristian, but are *Extrachristian*, and have a world of their own, which . . . is not only unsectarian, but is altogether secular. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 341.

extracloacal (eks″trạ-klō-ā′kạl), *a.* In *anat.*, situated outside the cloaca, as the penes of snakes and lizards. *Huxley*.

extraconstellary (eks-trạ-kon′ste-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + E. *constell(ation)* + *-ary*[1].] Outside of the constellations: an epithet applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

extracostalis (eks″trạ-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *extracostales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] An external intercostal muscle; one of the intercostales externi. *Coues*.

extracranial (eks-trạ-krā′ni-ạl), *a.* Situated beyond the cranium; not entering into the composition of the cranium, though associated therewith.

The hyoid [in *Insectivora*] is formed generally, like that of the Carnivora, with three complete *extracranial* ossifications in the anterior arch. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 151.

extracruræus (eks″trạ-krō̤-rē′us), *n.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *crurœus*, q. v.] The outer portion of the crurœus muscle, commonly called the *vastus externus*. *Coues*.

extract (eks-trakt′), *v. t.* [< L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere* (see *extray*), draw out, drag out, withdraw, extricate, also prolong, protract, < *ex*, out, + *trahere*, draw: see *trace*[1], *tract*[1], and cf. *abstract, attract, contract, detract, protract, retract*, etc.] **1.** To draw out; withdraw; take or get out; pull out or remove from a fixed position, literally or figuratively.

May it be possible that foreign hire
Could out of thee *extract* one spark of evil
That might annoy my finger? *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

The bee
Sits on the bloom *extracting* liquid sweet.
Milton, P. L., v. 25.

2. To separate or eliminate, as a constituent part from the whole, as by distillation or heat, or other chemical or physical means: as, to *extract* sugar from cane-juice, or salt from seawater. Hence—**3.** Figuratively, to obtain as if by distillation or chemical action; draw or bring out by some process: as, to *extract* pleasure from a quiet life; to *extract* instruction from adversity.

Shivering at cold windows of print-shops, to *extract* a little amusement. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

4. To pick out or select; segregate, as from a collection, or from a book or writing.

I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift*.

The passage is *extracted* in Roscoe's elegant version of the Spanish novelists. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3, note.

Dr. Munch succeeded in *extracting* from the Vatican archives matter which settles the main question of her [the Manx Church's] history, of which we had no record. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 67.

To extract the root, in *math.*, to ascertain by a process of calculation the root of a number or quantity.

★**extract** (eks′trakt), *n.* [= OF. *estrait, extrait*, etc., m., *estraite*, etc., f., extract (in various senses), F. *extrait* = Pr. *estrat* = Sp. Pg. *extracto* = It. *estratto* = D. G. *extract* = Dan. Sw. *extrakt*, < ML. *extractus, extracta*, an extract (def. 2), < L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, draw out: see *extract*, *v.* Cf. *extreat, estreat*.] **1.** That which is extracted or drawn out. [Archaic.]

The words of Adam may be fitly the words of Christ concerning his Church, "flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bones," a true native *extract* out of mine own body. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 56.

2. Anything drawn from a substance by distillation, heat, solution, or other chemical or physical process, as an essence or tincture. A pharmaceutical extract consists of the active principles of a drug, obtained by maceration, percolation, or decoction with a suitable menstruum, or by using the expressed juice of the fresh plant, and reducing the solution thus obtained to a proper consistency and strength by evaporation. The menstrua used are water, alcohol, and ether, or two of these combined, and in some cases aqua ammoniæ, glycerin, or hydrochloric or acetic acid is added. Hard, soft, and fluid extracts are distinguished. Soft extracts are of pilular consistence; fluid extracts are (U. S. P., 1880) brought to such bulk that one cubic centimeter represents one gram of the crude drug.

Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy *extract*. *Dunglison*.

Hence—**3**†. A concentration of the principles or elements of anything; a condensed embodiment or representation.

Heathen opinion . . . supposed the world to be the image of God, and man to be an *extract* or compendious image of the world. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 153.

4. In *chem.*, a peculiar principle once supposed to form the basis of all vegetable extracts. Also called the *extractive principle*.—**5.** In *lit.*, a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a citation; a quotation.

Some books also may be read by deputy, and *extracts* made of them by others. *Bacon*, Studies.

6†. Extraction; descent; origin.

Host. But yet the lady, the heir, enjoys the land?
Lov. And takes all lordly ways how to consume it. . . .
Host. She shews her *extract*, and I honour her for it.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*. *South*, Sermons.

They themselves are sprung from some mean rank or *extract*. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 446).

7. In *Scots law*, a copy, authenticated by the proper officer, of a deed, writing, or other entry, the principal of which is in a public record, or a transcript of which taken from the

principal has been preserved in a public record. — **Ethereal extract.** See *ethereal.* — **Fir-wool extract.** See *fir-wool.* — **Mucilaginous extracts.** See *mucilaginous.*

extractable, extractible (eks-trak'ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *extract* + *-able, -ible.*] Capable of being extracted.

No more money was *extractable* from his pocket.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxviii.

extractiform (eks-trak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *extractum*, an extract, + *forma*, form.] In *chem.*, having the appearance or nature of an extract.

extracting (eks-trak'ting), *p. a.* 1. Drawing or taking out.—2†. Distracting; absorbing.

A most *extracting* frenzy of mine own
From my remembrance clearly banish'd his.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

★**extraction** (eks-trak'shon), *n.* [= F. *extraction* = Pr. *extraccio* = Sp. *extracción* = Pg. *extracção* = It. *estrazione, strazione*, < L. as if **extractio(n-)*, < *extrahere*, pp. *extractus*, draw out, extract: see *extract.*] 1. The act of extracting. (*a*) The act of drawing out: as, the *extraction* of a tooth.

Where the pain arises from impaction of wisdom-teeth, relief from pressure must be given by *extraction.*
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*b*) The operation of drawing anything from a substance, as an essence, tincture, or the like.

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients.
Hakewill, Apology.

(*c*) The act of taking out or copying a part, as a passage from a book. (*d*) In *arith.* and *alg.*, the rule or operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity. See *root.*

2. That which is extracted; extract; essence.

They [books] do preserve as in a viol the purest efficacie and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 5.

3. Descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family.

He adorned his family and *extraction* with a more worthy comportment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 140.

A family of an ancient *extraction* transported with the conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

extractive (eks-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *extractif* = Sp. Pg. *extractivo* = It. *estrattivo;* as *extract* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of an extract; extracted.

He found 1 lb. of it [soil near Turin] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of *extractive* matter which flamed and burned.
Kirwin, Manures, p. 55.

2. Tending or serving to extract; extracting. — **Extractive principle.** Same as *extract*, 4.

II. *n.* 1†. An extract. *Parr.*—2. In *phar.*, the substance which, during the evaporation in making an extract, becomes dark in color and at last insoluble. Its nature is doubtful.

The leaves of the plant are first boiled to remove *extractives.*
Nature, XXX. 224.

3. In *physiol. chem.*, one of various substances existing in small quantities in animal tissue, such as creatine and xanthin.

Another class of food ingredients which contain nitrogen, and are hence commonly included with the protein compounds, are the so-called "*extractives,*" known to chemists by the names "creatin," "creatinin," etc.
The Century, XXXVI. 135.

★**extractor** (eks-trak'tor), *n.* [= F. *extracteur* = Sp. Pg. *extractor* = It. *estrattore*, < NL. *extractor*, < L. *extractus*, pp. of *extrahere*, extract: see *extract, v.*] One who or that which extracts. Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, a forceps; one of a class of instruments used in lithotomy and midwifery, and in extracting teeth. (*b*) That part of the mechanism of a breech-loading arm which, when the gun is opened, ejects the discharged cartridge-case from the chamber; an implement for extracting the cartridge-case from a breech-loading gun. (*c*) A device for removing an exploded primer from its seat in a cartridge-case. (*d*) Same as *drying-machine.* (*e*) An air-tight globular vessel of metal in which bones are treated with steam to obtain from them gelatin and glue. (*f*) In the Scottish Court of Session, the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated.

extracture† (eks-trak'tūr), *n.* [< *extract* + *-ure.*] A drawing forth; extraction.

Let each note breathe the heart of passion,
The sad *extracture* of extreamest griefe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iv. 1.

extradictionary† (eks-trā-dik'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *dictiō(n-)*, a saying, a mode of expression, ML. a word (see *diction*), + *-ary*[1].] Outside of words or language; consisting not in words but in realities.

Of these *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make in number six.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

extraditable (eks-tra-dī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *extradite* + *-able.*] 1. Warranting extradition: as, an *extraditable* offense.—2. Subject to extradition or to the provisions of an extradition treaty: as, an *extraditable* person.

extradite (eks'tra-dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extradited*, ppr. *extraditing.* [Formed from *extradition*, as if < L. *ex* + *traditus*, pp. of *tradere:* see *extradition.*] 1. To deliver or give up, as to another nation: as, to *extradite* a criminal.

Nothing did so much to dispel the German Chancellor's apprehensions of a Russo-French alliance as the refusal of the French Government (in the spring of 1880) to *extradite* Hartmann, the Nihilist, who was suspected of having planned the railway plot against the Czar at Moscow (in December, 1879). *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 120.

2. To project in perception by a psychological process (a sensation) to a distance from the body. Thus, when we strike the ground with a cane, we seem to feel the blow at the further end of the cane — that is, *extradite* the sensation to that point. [Recent.]

It would appear therefore that, in the first instance at any rate, a sensation can be projected or *extradited*, only if it form a part of a space-volume felt all at once or in continuous succession. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 205.

extradition (eks-tra-dish'on), *n.* [< F. *extradition* = Sp. *extradición*, < L. *ex*, out, + *traditio(n-)*, a giving up, < *traditus*, pp. of *tradere*, give up, give over: see *tradition.*] 1. Delivery by one state or nation to another, particularly of fugitives from justice.

Bismarck had demanded *extradition* of the assassins of German soldiers, but his request was refused.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 12.

2. The projection, in the act of perception, of a sensation to a distance from the body. [Recent.]

If we shake a locked iron gate, we feel the middle, on which our hands rest, move; but we equally feel the stability of the ends, where the hinges and the lock are; and we seem to feel all three at once. Such examples open up the whole subject of *extradition*, one of the most difficult problems which can occupy the space-philosopher.
W. James, Mind, XII. 205.

Extradition treaty, a treaty by which each of two nations becomes bound to give up criminal refugees from the territory of the other, in specified cases.

extrados (eks-trā'dos), *n.* [F., < L. *extra*, beyond, + *dorsum*, F. *dos*, the back: see *doss*[1], *dorse*[1].] 1. The upper or convex surface of an arch or of a vault. The extrados of an arch is the curved surface formed by the upper or outer faces of the voussoirs in position, when this surface and the intrados are concentric and parallel. See first cut under *arch*[1].
2. The outer curve of a voussoir. See *arch*[1], 2.—3. In *mech.*, the locus of the lower ends of wires, of uniform weight per unit of length, hanging down from points on a cord which is perfectly flexible, inextensible, and without weight. When the wires are equally distant from one another and of equal length, the extrados is a parabola.

extradosed (eks-trā'dost), *a.* [< *extrados* + *-ed*[2].] Having an extrados (of a certain kind): applied to a true arch in which the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel. See *arch*[1], 2.

extradotal (eks-trā-dō'tal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *dos* (*dot-*), dowry, + *-al.*] In *civil law*, not forming part of the dowry; paraphernal: said of a married woman's property. *Kent.*

extra-enteric (eks″trā-en-ter'ik), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated outside of the enteron; perivisceral; somatic, as a body-cavity.

extra-essential (eks″trā-e-sen'shal), *a.* Outside of what is necessary or indispensable.

They perswaded modesty in all *extraessential* doctrines, and suspense of judgment in things that were not absolutely certain. *Glanville*, Essays, vii.

extrafloral (eks-trā-flō'ral), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-al.*] Outside of a flower.

extrafoliaceous (eks″trā-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliaceous.*] In *bot.*, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them: as, *extrafoliaceous* prickles.

extraforaneous (eks″trā-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *foris*, a door; cf. *foras*, out of doors: see *forum.*] Outdoor. [Rare.]

Fine weather and a variety of *extraforaneous* occupations . . . make it difficult for me to find opportunities for writing. *Cowper.*

extrageneous (eks-trā-jē'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *genus*, kind.] Belonging to another kind. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

extrahazardous (eks-trā-haz'ār-dus), *a.* Unusually hazardous: specifically used in insurance in classifying risks.

extrajudicial (eks″trā-jō-dish'al), *a.* Outside of judicial proceedings; out of the proper court, or the ordinary course or scope of legal procedure: as, *extrajudicial* declarations (those made out of court).

On these *extra-judicial* proceedings of mankind, an unmannerly jest is frequently as capital as a premeditated murder. *Addison*, Charge to the Jury.

The execution of Lord Welles and Sir Thomas Dymock in 1470 was an *extra-judicial* murder.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

extrajudicially (eks″trā-jō-dish'al-i), *adv.* In an extrajudicial manner; out of court, or in a manner out of the ordinary course of legal procedure; without recourse to legal proceedings: as, the case was settled *extrajudicially.*

St. Paul [sware] . . . *extra-judicially*, when the glory of God was concerned in it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 207.

The power of seizing a man's property *extrajudicially* in satisfaction of your demand was, as Professor Solam justly remarks, a sort of two-edged sword.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

extralimital (eks-trā-lim'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *limes* (*limit-*), bounds, limit, + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not found within a given limit of geographical distribution or zoögeographical area: as, an *extralimital* species. Thus, the tapirs are at present almost confined to the central part of the American continent, but there is an *extralimital* species in the Malay islands. (*b*) Lying outside of a circumscribed part or surface: as, median area of the wings spotted with white, with a few *extralimital* spots on the internal area.

extralimitary (eks-trā-lim'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *limes* (*limit-*), bounds: see *limitary.*] 1. Being beyond the limit or bounds: as, *extralimitary* land.—2. Same as *extralimital.*

extralogical (eks-trā-loj'i-kal), *a.* Lying out of or beyond the province of logic, when this is conceived to be restricted to syllogistic and subsidiary doctrines, and to have no further concern with the truth or falsity of reasonings. This term originated in the narrowest school of formal logic, and is used by those who wish to exclude from logic any study of actual reasonings.

This distinction proceeds on a material, consequently on an *extralogical* difference. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

extralogically (eks-trā-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an extralogical manner; beyond the sphere of logic.

Though a universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized, this was by logicians recognized contingently, and therefore *extralogically.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

extramalleolus (eks″trā-ma-lē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *extramalleoli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *malleolus.*] In *anat.*, the outer malleolus of the ankle, formed by the lower end of the fibula.

extrambulacral (eks-tram-bū-lā'kral), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated beyond or outside of the ambulacra.

extramedullary (eks″trā-mē-dul'a-ri), *a.* Outside of the medulla spinalis or spinal cord.

extramission (eks-trā-mish'on), *n.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, + *missio(n-)*, a sending.] A sending out; emission.

They hold that sight is made by reception, and not by *extramission;* by receiving the raies of the object into the eye, and not by sending any out.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

extramundane (eks-trā-mun'dān), *a.* [< LL. *extramundanus*, beyond the world, < L. *extra*, beyond, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane.*] Being beyond the limit of the world; pertaining to a region not included (*a*) in our world, (*b*) in any world, or (*c*) in the material universe.

The first cause was an *extramundane* being, too excellent, as well as too remote, to be approached and addressed to in the first instance. *Warburton*, Works, IX. v.

Extramundane space, that part of the receptacle of space which lies beyond the material universe, when this is supposed to be limited.

extramural (eks-trā-mū'ral), *a.* [Cf. LL. *extramuranus*, beyond the walls; < L. *extra*, beyond, + *murus*, wall, + *-al.*] Situated without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city or a university; hence, outside of the fixed limits or boundaries of a place: as, *extramural* interment; an *extramural* lecturer.

The term cemetery has . . . been appropriately applied in modern times to the burial grounds, generally *extramural*, which have been substituted for the over-crowded churchyards of populous parishes. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 329.

The peculiar arrangements by which medical men not connected with the university give instruction, and prepare young men for medical graduation. "*Extra-mural*" instruction is the term employed. *Science*, III. 371.

extraneity (eks-trā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< *extraneous* + *-ity.*] 1. The state of being extraneous or foreign; the state of being without or beyond something.—2. Something extraneous. [Rare.]

Ready to be drawn forth by the action of that very *extraneity* called "sun."
London Spectator, quoted in Library Mag., July 10, 1886, [p. 2491.

★**extraneous** (eks-trā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, strange, foreign, < *extra*, outside, without: see *extra*. Cf. *estrange*, *strange*, from the same source.] Not belonging or proper to a thing; not intrinsic or essential, though attached; foreign: as, to separate gold from *extraneous* matter; *extraneous* ornaments or observances.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but is something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

To men of Mr. Deane's stamp, what goes on among the young people is as *extraneous* to the real business of life as what goes on among the birds and butterflies.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 8.

Extraneous factor, in *math.*, a factor which an invariant or reciprocant assumes upon linear transformation, and which depends on that transformation only.—**Extraneous modulation**, in *music*, a modulation into a distant or unrelated key.=Syn. See *exterior*.

extraneously (eks-trā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In an extraneous manner; from without.

By their being *extraneously* overruled.
Law, Theory of Religion, iii.

extranuclear (eks-trā-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *nucleus*, q. v., + *-ar*3.] Situated outside the nucleus of a cell.

He [Sedgwick] . . . demonstrated the continuity of the *extranuclear* and intranuclear networks.
Micros. Science, XXVIII. 97.

extra-ocular (eks-trā-ok′ū-lăr), *a.* Situated outside of or away from the eyes: in *entom.*, said of antennæ which are distant from or behind the compound eyes.

extra-official (eks″trā-ō-fish′al), *a.* Not being within the limits of official duty, rights, etc.

The various *extra-official* fees not only bring our consulates into disrepute abroad, . . . but they have had at home a deleterious and debauching influence upon public opinion. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 91.

extraordinarily (eks-trôr′- or eks-trä-ôr′di-nā-ri-li), *adv.* **1.** In an extraordinary manner; in an uncommon degree; remarkably; eminently.

For I begin to forget all my hate,
And tak't unkindly that mine enemy
Should use me so *extraordinarily* scurvily.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv.

2. Not in the ordinary or common way; in a peculiar manner; specially.

The olive-green light . . . is composed of ordinarily refracted rays, which vibrate at right angles, and of *extraordinarily* refracted rays, which vibrate parallel to the axis. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 313.

extraordinariness (eks-trôr′- or eks-trä-ôr′di-nā-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being extraordinary; uncommonness; remarkableness.

I chuse some few, either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt or, etc. *Government of the Tongue.*

He had a strange persuasion in his mind . . . that there was bestowed on him the gift of curing the king's evil; which, for the *extraordinariness* of it, he thought fit to conceal for some time. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

extraordinary (eks-trôr′- or eks-trä-ôr′di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *extraordinaire* = Pr. *extraordinari* = Sp. Pg. *extraordinario* = It. *estraordinario*, *straordinario*, < L. *extraordinarius*, out of the common order, rare, extraordinary, < *extra*, beyond, + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order, rule (> *ordinarius*, ordinary): see *order*, *ordinary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being beyond or out of the common order or rule; not of the usual, customary, or regular kind; not ordinary: as, *extraordinary* evils require *extraordinary* remedies.

In *extraordinary* distresses, we pray for *extraordinary* reliefs. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

All good things for mans sustenance may with . . . facility be had by a little *extraordinary* labour.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 191.

Extraordinary expenses should be sanctioned both by the assembly and the separate assemblies or estates of the duchies. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 428.

It is an *extraordinary* fact that the Old Testament Hebrews, though not wholly without the idea of existence after death, had yet no distinct idea of future reward and punishment. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 378.

2. Not pertaining to a regular system or sequence: exceptional; special: as, an *extraordinary* courier or messenger; an ambassador *extraordinary;* the *extraordinary* jurisdiction of a court; a gazette *extraordinary*.

Souldiers of another country that come to serve for paye; *extraordinarie* souldiers. *Nomenclator.*

At supper the pilgrim is first served with a dish *extraordinary*, and afterwards the guardian, which is carried to none of the rest.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 12.

3. In universities, relating to studies outside of the regular curriculum, or to lectures not recognized by the university as of the first rank of importance. In the middle ages *ordinary* lectures were so called because their subjects, forms, times, and places were fixed by the faculty or nation, while those of the *extraordinary* lectures were within certain limits left to the will of the lecturer. The extraordinary lectures could only be given at times not occupied by ordinary lectures. They treated of every subject except logic, theology, law, and medicine.

4. Exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful: as, the *extraordinary* genius of Shakspere; an edifice of *extraordinary* grandeur.—**Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.** See *envoy*2.—**Extraordinary care**, in *law*, the utmost or highest degree of care. See *negligence*.—**Extraordinary ray**, in *optics*. See *refraction*.

The vibrations of the *extraordinary ray* are in the plane of the principal plane of cleavage itself.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 298.

=Syn. Unusual, singular, extra, unwonted, signal, egregious, marvelous, prodigious, strange, preposterous.

II. *n.*; pl. *extraordinaries* (-riz). **1.** Anything uncommon or unusual; a thing exceeding the usual order, practice, or method. [Rare.]

Their *extraordinary* did consist especially in the matter of prayers and devotion; for that was eminent in them.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 643.

All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural.
J. Spencer, Prodigies.

2†. An express messenger or courier.

Since we came to this town, there arrived an *extraordinary* from Spain. *Donne*, Letters, lxviii.

3†. Extra expense or indulgence.

I attended him also with the note of your *extraordinaries*, wherein I find him something difficult and dilatory yet. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

4. In the British service, an allowance to troops beyond the gross pay, such as the expenses for barracks, encampments, etc.

extraordinary† (eks-trôr′- or eks-trä-ôr′di-nā-ri), *adv.* [< *extraordinary*, *a.*] Remarkably; exceptionally; extraordinarily.

The Achinese seem not to be *extraordinary* good at Accounts, as the Banians or Guzurats are.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 137.

The wine that grows on the sides of their mountain is *extraordinary* good, and I think much better than any I met with on the cold side of the Apennines.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 403.

extraparochial (eks″trä-pā-rō′ki-al), *a.* Not within or reckoned within the limits of a parish, or of any parish: as, *extraparochial* land; *extraparochial* charities.

The demesne of Clitheroe Castle being an independent jurisdiction, neither "geldable nor shireable," is, strictly speaking, *extra-parochial;* and it is in virtue of this almost obsolete privilege that several places in "Blackburnshire," within the "Castle parish," were, so late as the commencement of the present century, returned to parliament *extra-parochial*. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 16.

extraparochially (eks″trä-pā-rō′ki-al-i), *adv.* In an extraparochial manner or relation.

But it is farther enacted, "that the registers of all such marriages . . . be removed to the parish church, . . . or, in case of a chapel *extraparochially* situate, then to the parish church next adjoining." *Horsley*, Charges, p. 207.

extraperitoneal (eks″trä-per-i-tō-nē′al), *a.* Situated outside of the peritoneal cavity.

extraphysical (eks-trä-fiz′i-kal), *a.* Not subject to physical laws or methods.

extraplantar (eks-trä-plan′tăr), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *planta*, the sole of the foot (> *plantaris*, adj.): see *plantigrade*.] Situated on the outer side of the sole of the foot: opposed to *intraplantar:* as, the *extraplantar* nerve. *Coues.*

extrapolation (eks″trä-pō-lā′shon), *n.* [*extrapolate* + *-ion*.] The calculation, from known values of a function for given values of the variable, of another value of the function for a value of the variable smaller than the smallest or larger than the largest of those upon which the calculation is based. Thus, the calculation of the population of the United States in 1910, from the population in 1880, 1890, and 1900, would be an *extrapolation*.

extraprofessional (eks″trä-prō-fesh′on-al), *a.* Not included within the ordinary limits of professional interest or duty.

Molina was an ecclesiastic, and these studies were *extraprofessional*. *Med. Repos.*

extraprovincial (eks″trä-prō-vin′shal), *a.* Not pertaining to or situated in the (specified) province or jurisdiction.

An *extra-provincial* citation is not valid . . . above two days' journey. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

extrarectus (eks-trä-rek′tus), *n.*; pl. *extrarecti* (-tī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *rectus*, straight: see *rectus*.] **1.** The outer straight or abducent muscle of the eyeball; the rectus externus, which rolls the eye outward. See cut under *eyeball*.—**2.** The small or external straight muscle of the abdomen, commonly called *pyramidalis abdominis*. *Coues.*

extraregarding (eks″trä-rē-gär′ding), *a.* Looking outward; considering what is outside or without. [Rare.]

Still it would seem that the normal bent and attitude of our minds, in the exercises and pursuits from which the happiness of most of us is derived, is objective, *extra-regarding*, rather than introspective.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 133.

extraregular (eks-trä-reg′ū-lăr), *a.* Not comprehended within a rule or rules; unrestricted.

His [God's] providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 2.

extraregularly (eks-trä-reg′ū-lăr-li), *adv.* Exceptionally; in a manner not according to rule.

Extraregularly, and upon extraordinary reasons and permissions, we find that holy persons have miscarried in battle. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 258.

extrasensible (eks-trä-sen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Inaccessible to the senses.

II. *n.* That which is inaccessible to the senses.

The distinction between the Atomic Theory and the Hypothesis of Atomism points to the distinction . . . between the conception of atoms as *extrasensibles* and the conception of them as convenient fictions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 85.

extrasolar (eks-trä-sō′lăr), *a.* In *astron.*, situated outside of or beyond the sun.

extraspection (eks-trä-spek′shon), *n.* [< L. *extra*, beyond, outside, + *spectio*(*n-*), observation, < *specere*, see, observe.] Outward observation; observation of external things.

The idea of God is held to include all that can be known concerning the external universe and our inner consciousness, and this knowledge is obtained through science by *extra-spection* and by religion through intro-spection.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 629.

extrastomachal (eks-trä-stum′ak-al), *a.* Situated or taking place outside of the stomach.

Fresh leaves . . . are similarly treated [moistened and softened by secretion poured out of the mouth of an earthworm]. The result is that they are partially digested before they are taken into the alimentary canal. I am not aware of any other case of *extra-stomachal* digestion having been recorded. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 43.

extratarsal (eks-trä-tär′sal), *a.* Situated upon the outer side of the tarsus. *Coues.*

extraterrestrial (eks″trä-te-res′tri-al), *a.* Occurring outside of the earth; extramundane.

Few people understand that the atmosphere bears also a large proportion of mineral substances, some of which must, almost to a certainty, have an *extra-terrestrial* origin. *Winchell*, World-Life, I. i. 6.

extraterritorial (eks″trä-ter-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *territorium*, territory: see *territory*, *territorial*.] Same as *exterritorial*.

extraterritoriality (eks″trä-ter-i-tō-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *extraterritorial* + *-ity*.] Same as *exterritoriality*.

The treaties must in these two points, *extra-territoriality* and concessions of land for mercantile settlements at open ports, remain unchanged.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 151.

extraterritorially (eks″trä-ter-i-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* Same as *exterritorially*.

extrathecal (eks-trä-thē′kal), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + NL. *theca*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, situated outside the theca: as, "the *extrathecal* part of the polyp," *G. H. Fowler*, Micros. Sci., XXVIII. 7.

From the disappearance of the thecal walls prior to the maturity of the spores they sometimes appear naked, or *extrathecal*. *Lindsay*, British Lichens, p. 70.

extrathoracic (eks″trä-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *thorax*, q. v., + *-ic*.] Situated outside the thorax. *Huxley.*

extratriceps (eks-trä-trī′seps), *n.*; pl. *extratricipites* (-trī-sip′i-tēz). [< L. *extra*, outside, + *triceps*, q. v.] The outer head or division of the triceps muscle of the arm.

extratropical (eks-trä-trop′i-kal), *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the tropics, north or south.

In polar and *extra-tropical* regions . . . precipitation [of vapor] is in excess of evaporation.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 106.

extraught† (eks-trât′), *a.* [A var. of *extract*, *a.*, as *distraught* of *distract*.] **1.** Extracted. *Hall.*

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

2. Distraught; distracted.

There was a woman accustomed to haunt the court, whiche being *extraught* of her mind, and seemyng by some inspiration to showe thinges to come, mette Alexander, and would in noe wise suffer him to passe.
Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 227.

extra-uterine (eks-trä-ū′te-rin), *a.* Being beyond or outside of the uterus: applied to those

cases of pregnancy in which the fetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

extravagance (eks-trav′a-gans), *n.* [< OF. and F. *extravagance* = Sp. Pg. *extravagancia* = It. *estravaganza, stravaganza*, extravagance, < ML. *extravagan(t-)s*, extravagant: see *extravagant*.] **1.** A wandering beyond proper bounds; an excursion or a sally out of the usual way, course, or limit. [Now rare.]

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance:* I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. An extravagant action, or such actions collectively; a going beyond proper limits in action, conduct, or feeling; the overdoing of something; specifically, lavish outlay or expenditure.

The *extravagances* of a man of genius are as sure of imitation as the equable self-possession of his higher moments is incapable of it. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 317.

3. The quality of being extravagant; excessiveness or unreasonableness in amount or degree; exorbitance: as, *extravagance* of expenditure, demands, conduct, passion, etc.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance.* *Dryden.*

The income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.* *Arbuthnot.*

In modern times there exists an immense body of established scientific truth, which checks the natural *extravagance* of the intellect left to itself.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 103.

=**Syn.** Wildness, irregularity, absurdity, excess, exorbitance, unreasonableness, profusion, waste, dissipation, bombast.

extravagancy (eks-trav′a-gan-si), *n.* [As *extravagance:* see *-ancy*.] Extravagance; a wandering; especially, a wandering out of or beyond the usual or proper course; a wild or licentious departure from custom or propriety; a vagary. [Now rare.]

My determinate voyage is mere *extravagancy.*
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

Such is the *Extravagancy* of some that they will lay Wagers he [the King of Sweden] is not yet dead.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 6.

Precious liquor, warmed and heightened by a flame, first crowns the vessel, and then dances over its brim into the fire, increasing the cause of its own motion and *extravagancy.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 44.

extravagant (eks-trav′a-gant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. and F. *extravagant* = Sp. Pg. *extravagante* = It. *estravagante, stravagante*, < ML. *extravagan(t-)s*, pp. of *extravagari*, wander beyond, < L. *extra*, beyond, + *vagari*, wander, stray: see *vagrant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wandering beyond bounds or out of the regular course; straying. [Now rare.]

The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Walking about the solitudes [at Tunbridge Wells], I greatly admired the *extravagant* turnings, insinuations, and growth of certaine birch trees among the rocks.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 15, 1661.

Rare, *extravagant* spirits come by us at intervals, who disclose to us new facts in nature. *Emerson*, History.

2. Exceeding just or reasonable limits; excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; lavish: as, the demands or desires of men are often *extravagant; extravagant* living or expenditure.

His people persuaded me to send back my horses, and promised I should be well furnish'd, but I found myself obliged to hire very bad horses at an *extravagant* price.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 59.

Of Pope himself he [Byron] spoke with *extravagant* admiration. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

3. Not comprised within ordinary limits of truth, probability, or propriety; irregular; wild; fantastic: as, *extravagant* flights of fancy.

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant* and wild.
Milton, P. L., vi. 616.

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great geniuses. *Addison.*

Where ceremony is dominant in social intercourse, *extravagant* compliments are addressed to private persons.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

4. Exceeding necessity or prudence in expenditure; wasteful; prodigal; profuse: as, an *extravagant* purchase; an *extravagant* man.

He that is *extravagant* will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence and invite corruption.
Johnson, Rambler.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Inordinate, exorbitant, unconscionable, absurd.—**4.** *Extravagant, Profuse, Lavish, Wasteful, Prodigal.* reckless. *Extravagant* and *prodigal* refer more often to habits or character, the others to acts. All apply to that which is immoderate or unreasonable in quantity or degree; *wasteful* to that which is injuriously so. One may be *extravagant* or *wasteful* with a small sum; it requires a large sum to enable one to be *profuse, lavish*, or *prodigal*. *Lavish* is stronger than *profuse*. *Prodigal*, perhaps from association with the *prodigal* son of Luke xv. 11–32, suggests most of immorality and reprobation. All these words have lighter figurative uses.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

Yet was she not *profuse;* but fear'd to waste,
And wisely managed, that the stock might last.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 65.

There is one quality of Macaulay's nature, and that, perhaps, the best, which is deserving of *lavish* eulogium—his intense love of liberty, and his hearty hatred of despotism. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 21.

Long, cumbrous, and *wasteful* processes of natural selection and hereditary descent.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 213.

Free-livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

II. *n.* **1**†. One who wanders about; a vagrant; a vagabond.

Therefore returne, if yee be wise, you fall into the ditch els, and enter the cittie againe, for if there hee be not, he is a verie *extravagant*, and has no abiding.
Rowley, Search for Money (1609).

Ordinarie officers are bound cheefly to their flocks, Acts 20. 28, and are not to be *extravagants*, to goe, come, and leave them at their pleasurs to shift for them selves.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 187.

2. One who is confined to no general rule; an eccentric. [Rare.]

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. *pl.* (*a*) A part of the body of canon law: as, the *Extravagants* of John XXII. and the *Extravagantes communes* of other popes: so called because they treated of matters not in the decretals (*extra decretum vagabantur*).

All these together, Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretals, the sixth decretal, the Clementine constitutions, and the *extravagants* of John and his successors, form the corpus juris canonici, or body of the Roman canon law.
Blackstone, Com., Int., § 82.

The accretions of the Decretum, the *Extravagants*, as they were called—that is, the authoritative sentences of the Popes which were not yet codified—were many of them conveyed in answers to English bishops, or brought at once to England by the clergy, with the same avidity that lawyers now read the terminal reports in the Law Journal.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

(*b*) A collection of Jewish traditions, published at the end of the second century.

extravagantly (eks-trav′a-gant-li), *adv.* In an extravagant manner; unreasonably; absurdly; excessively; with unjustifiable profuseness: as, to act, dress, or live *extravagantly;* to be *extravagantly* fond of pleasure.

Passing abreast of me, he . . . stuck an arm akimbo, and smirked *extravagantly* by.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxx.

My Lord *extravagantly* entertaining: telling some capital stories about old Bishop Horsley, which were set off with some of the drollest mimicry that I ever saw.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 283.

extravagantness (eks-trav′a-gant-nes), *n.* Extravagance. *Bailey*, 1727.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gan′zä), *n.* [With *ex-* for *es-*, < It. *estravaganza*, extravagance: see *extravagance*.] **1.** Something out of rule, as in music, the drama, etc.; a composition characterized by extravagant, fantastic, or capricious qualities, as "Hudibras" or "Bombastes Furioso"; a burlesque.—**2.** An extravagant flight of feeling or language.

extravaganzist (eks-trav-a-gan′zist), *n.* [< *extravaganza* + *-ist*.] A writer of extravaganzas.

Cornelius Webbe is one of the best of that numerous school of *extravaganzists* who sprang from the ruins of Lamb. *Poe*, Marginalia, cxv.

extravagate (eks-trav′a-gāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *extravagatus*, pp. of *extravagari* (> F. *extravaguer*), wander beyond: see *extravagant*.] To wander irregularly or beyond due limits.

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination. *Warburton*, Sermons, xx.

Adventures endless, spun
By the dismantled warrior in old age,
Out of the bowels of those very schemes
In which his youth did first *extravagate.*
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

extravagation† (eks-trav-a-gā′shon), *n.* [< *extravagate* + *-ion*.] Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob.
Smollett.

extravasate (eks-trav′a-sāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *extravasated*, ppr. *extravasating*. [< ML. *extravasatus*, only as adj., as if pp. of **extravasare* (> Sp. *extravasar(se)* = Pg. *extravasar* = F. *extravaser*), < L. *extra*, beyond, + *vas*, vessel: see *vase, vessel*.] In *pathol.*, to become infiltrated or effused; escape, as blood, lymph, or serum, from its proper vessels into surrounding tissues.

He still mends, but abundance of *extravasated* blood has come out of the wound. *Swift*, To Stella, xviii.

As if the light which was once in those sickly green pupils had *extravasated* into the white part of the eye.
Thackeray, Catharine, p. 538.

extravasate (eks-trav′a-sāt), *a.* [< ML. *extravasatus:* see the verb.] Extravasated. [Rare.]

I'm told one clot of blood *extravasate*
Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 242.

★**extravasation** (eks-trav-a-sā′shon), *n.* [= F. *extravasation* = Sp. *extravasación* = Pg. *extravasação;* as *extravasate* + *-ion*.] The effusion of an animal fluid into the tissues surrounding its proper vessel, from which it has escaped in consequence of rupture or morbid permeability: as, *extravasation* of blood or of urine.

Perhaps also causing some *extravasation*, as we see that wounds and bruises are attended with some inflammation, more or less, of the part affected. *Boyle*, Works, II. 83.

extravascular (eks-trä-vas′kū-lär), *a.* **1.** Being out of the proper vessel or vessels; without distinct vessels: applied especially to the free circulation of the blood of insects between the viscera and the muscles, without special veins or arteries.—**2.** Nonvascular: applied to parts which have no blood-vessels: as, cuticle and cartilage are *extravascular* structures.

extravenate† (eks-trä-vē′nāt), *a.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + *vena*, a vein, + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *extravasate*.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds by anointing the weapon, and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* bloud by the sympathetic medicine, is for matter of fact put out of doubt by the noble Sir K. Digby. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

extraversion† (eks-trä-vėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *extra*, outside, + ML. *versio(n-)*, a turning: see *version*. Cf. *extroversion*.] The act of turning out or the state of being turned out or outward.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles.
Boyle.

extray†, *v. t.* [ME. *extrayen, extraien*, < OF. *extraire*, F. *extraire* = Pr. *estraire* = Sp. *extraer* = Pg. *extrahir* = It. *estrarre, strarre*, < L. *extrahere*, draw out, extract: see *extract, v.*] To extract.

And so y made hem *extraie* me ensaumples of the Bible and other bokes that y had. And y made hem rede me euerl boke; and ther that y fonde a goode ensaumple y made *extraie* it out.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 3.

extreat† (eks-trēt′), *n.* [A var. of *estreat, extract.*] Extraction.

Some Clarkes doe doubt in their devicefull art
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To weeten Mercie, be of Justice part,
Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreate.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 1.

extree† (eks′trē), *n.* [< ME. *extre;* a var. of *axtree*, equiv. to *axletree*, q. v.] An axletree.

A large pyn, in maner of an *extre*, that goth thorow the hole. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 14.

★**extreme** (eks-trēm′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *extream, extreame;* < OF. *extreme*, F. *extrême* = Pr. *extrem, estrem* = Sp. Pg. *extremo* = It. *estremo, stremo*, < L. *extremus*, outermost, utmost, superl. of *exter*, outer, outward: see *exterior*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Outermost; situated at the utmost limit, point, or border; furthest of all; largest or smallest or last: as, the *extreme* verge or edge of a roof or a precipice; the *extreme* limit or hour of life. [Although the word is superlative in itself, the superlative suffix is sometimes added for emphasis: as, "the *extremest* shore," *Southey.*]

Thy *extreme* hope, the loveliest and the last.
Shelley, Adonais, vi.

Behind the standing figure on the *extreme* left six objects are ranged on the edge of the chaton, so as to follow its curve. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 268.

2. Utmost or greatest in degree; the most, greatest, best, or worst that can exist or be supposed; such as cannot be exceeded: as, *extreme* pain or grief; *extreme* joy or pleasure; an *extreme* case.

To forbid the overflowings and intercourses of pity upon such occasions were the *extremest* of evils.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

Why, therefore, fire: for I have caught *extreme* cold.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

God ever mindful in all strife and strait,
Who, for our own good, makes the need *extreme,*
Till at the last He puts forth might and saves.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 50.

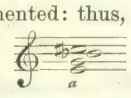
This single bilateral symmetry remains constant under the *extremest* modifications of form.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 252.

3. Exacting or severe to the utmost.

If thou, Lord, wilt be *extreme* to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, cxxx. 3.

Posterity is not *extreme* to mark abortive crimes.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. In *music*, superfluous or augmented: thus, the *extreme* sharp sixth is the augmented sixth.—**Chord of the extreme sixth**, a chord which in its regular form contains an augmented sixth, as in fig. *a*.—**Extreme fifth.** See *fifth*, *n.*, 2.—**Extreme intervals**, in *music*, expanded, augmented, or superfluous intervals: as, the *extreme* sixth (that is, the augmented or sharped sixth).—**Extreme key**, in *music*, a key not closely related to a given key.—**Extreme parts**, in *music*, the parts or voices that lie at the top and bottom of the harmony; usually, the soprano and bass.—**Extreme unction.** See *unction*.—**To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio**, to cut it into two parts such that the lesser is to the greater as the greater is to the whole—that is, the ratio of the whole to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}+1)$, while that of the lesser to the greater is $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)$. =**Syn. 1.** Uttermost, most distant, most remote, terminal.—**2.** Final, ultimate, utter.



II. *n.* **1.** The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; an extremity; the end or one of the ends, especially of correlated parts, of a body.

With this wind they run away in the same parellel 35 or 36 d. before they cross the line again to the northward, which is about midway between the *extremes* of both promontories. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 9.

2. The utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states, qualities, or feelings as different from each other as possible; the highest or the lowest degree: as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; avoid *extremes*.

His flaw'd heart, . . .
'Twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief,
Burst smilingly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Yet is this City subject to both the *extreams* of weather.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 169.

The felon is the logical *extreme* of the epicure and coxcomb. Selfish luxury is the end of both, though in one it is decorated with refinements, and in the other brutal.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3†. Extremity; utmost need or distress.

I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our *extremes*,
Or end. *Milton*, P. L., x. 976.

4. In *logic*, the subject or the predicate of a categorical proposition; specifically, the subject or the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism; either of two terms which are separated in the premises and brought together in the conclusion. The *major extreme* is the predicate of the conclusion; the *minor extreme*, the subject of the conclusion. The major is also called the *first extreme;* the minor, the *second extreme*.

5. In *math.*: (*a*) Either of the first and last terms of a proportion, or of any other related sequence or series of terms: as, when three magnitudes are proportional, the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean. (*b*) The largest or the smallest of three or more magnitudes.

If any three unequall numbers be proposed, they have this propertie: that the product of their meane number by the total of both the ods or differences whereby the *extreames* differ from the same meane countervayles both the products made of each *extreame* by this fellowes differance or ods. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 31.

(*c*) Any part of a right-angled or quadrantal spherical triangle other than the part assumed as mean. The two extremes nearest the mean are called the *conjunct extremes*, the other two the *disjunct extremes*.—**In the extreme**, in the highest or utmost degree.

All colours in Brazil, whether of birds, insects, or flowers, are brilliant *in the extreme*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

The extremes of an interval, in *music*, the two sounds most distant from each other.—**To go to extremes**, to proceed to an extremity in some course or action; use extreme measures or methods; carry one's opinions or proceedings to the utmost limit or consequences. =**Syn.** See *extremity*.

extreme† (eks-trēm′), *adv.* [< *extreme, a.*] Extremely; excessively; exceedingly.

The colde is *extreame* sharpe, but here the Proverbe is true, that no extreame long continueth.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 114.

Lord Peter, even in his lucid intervals, was very lewdly given in his common conversation, *extreme* wilful and positive. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

extremeless (eks-trēm′les), *a.* [< *extreme* + *-less.*] Having no extremes or extremities; infinite. *Bailey*, 1727.

extremely (eks-trēm′li), *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost; more commonly, to a very great degree; exceedingly: as, *extremely* hot or cold; *extremely* painful.

It rained most *extremely* without any ceasing.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 57.

I swear thou shalt fight with me, or thou shalt be beaten *extremely* and kicked.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

extremeness (eks-trēm′nes), *n.* The quality of being extreme; tendency to extremes.

There is perhaps a little *extremeness* on either side.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 197.

extremism (eks-trē′mizm), *n.* [< *extreme* + *-ism.*] Disposition to go to extremes in doctrine or practice; ultraism.

It is just this *extremism* which makes any effective control of the traffic in liquors so nearly hopeless in this country. *The American*, XIII. 276.

It [the anti-saloon movement] recognizes the futility of *extremism*. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Aug. 26, 1887.

extremist (eks-trē′mist), *n.* [< *extreme* + *-ist.*] One who goes to extremes; a supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.

But at no time has the Prime Minister given his sanction to the proposals of the *extremists* in his own party.
The American, IX. 117.

extremital (eks-trem′i-tal), *a.* [< *extremity* + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to an extremity; situated at the end; distal: opposed to *proximal*.

extremity (eks-trem′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *extremities* (-tiz). [< ME. *extremite*, < OF. *extremite*, F. *extrémité* = Pr. *extremitat* = Sp. *extremidad* = Pg. *extremidade* = It. *estremità*, *stremità*, < L. *extremita(t-)s*, the extremity or end, < *extremus*, furthest, extreme: see *extreme*.] **1.** The utmost point or side; the end or the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing: as, the *extremities* of a bridge; the *extremities* of a lake.

Perseus readily undertook a very long expedition even from the east to the *extremities* of the west.
Bacon, Fable of Perseus.

Petrarca's villa is at the *extremity* farthest from Padua.
Eustace, Tour through Italy, I. iv.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a limb or an organ of locomotion; an appendage or appendicular part of the body. The extremities of the vertebrate body are four in number, viz., the arms and legs, divided in man into upper and lower, and in other animals into anterior and posterior extremities.

He schal waische al his body and his *extremytees* with brennynge watir ofte tymes.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

It is a sign . . . of new vigor, when the *extremities* are made active, when currents of warm life run into the hands and feet. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 93.

3. The highest degree; the most intense form: as, to suffer the *extremity* of pain or cruelty.

He is vain-glorious and humble, and angry and patient, and merry and dull, and joyful and sorrowful, in *extremities*, in an hour. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

Come arm'd with Flames, for I will prove
All the *Extremities* of mighty Love.
Cowley, The Mistress, Request.

He reddening in *extremity* of delight,
"My lord, you overpay me fifty-fold."
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Extreme or utmost need, distress, or difficulty; the greatest degree of destitution or helplessness; specifically, death: as, a city besieged and reduced to *extremity;* man's *extremity* is God's opportunity.

My servants all for life did flee,
And left me in *extremitie*.
Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

Lover's oaths are like mariner's prayers, uttered in *extremity*. *Webster*, White Devil, iv. 4.

5. *pl.* Extreme measures: as, the commander was compelled to proceed to *extremities*.

Extremities ought then only to ensue when, after a fair experiment, accommodation has been found impracticable.
A. Hamilton, Works, I. 438.

=**Syn. 1.** *Extremity*, *End*, *Extreme*, border, termination. *Extremity* is opposed to *middle*, *end* to *beginning*, and *extreme* to *mean* or *moderate degree*. *Extreme* is now used only in figurative senses; the others are literal or figurative. *Extreme* generally indicates that which is excessive, exaggerated, or extravagant: as, he was dressed in the *extreme* of the fashion; "avoid *extremes*," *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 385. For the direct expression of a great distress, etc., *extremity* is used, and *extreme* is rare or obsolete.

Truly in my youth I suffered much *extremity* for love.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

But only fools, and they of vast estate,
The *extremity* of modes will imitate.
Dryden, New House, Prol., l. 26.

Death is the *end* of life; ah, why
Should life all labour be?
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

The human mind not infrequently passes from one *extreme* to another; from one of implicit faith to one of absolute incredulity.
Story, Address, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

extricable (eks′tri-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **extricabilis* (cf. *inextricabilis*), inextricable, < *extricare*, extricate: see *extricate*.] Capable of being extricated.

Germ above, roundish-egged, very villous, scarce *extricable* from the calyx enclosing and grasping it.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

extricate (eks′tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extricated*, ppr. *extricating*. [< L. *extricatus*, pp. of *extricare*, disentangle, extricate, < *ex*, out, + *tricæ*, trifles, toys, trumpery, hence also hindrances, impediments. Cf. *intricate*.] **1.** To disentangle; disengage; free: as, to *extricate* one from a perilous or embarrassing situation; to *extricate* one's self from debt.

A friend was arrested for fifty pounds. I was unable to *extricate* him, except by becoming his bail.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

Butler dwells . . . on the dexterity with which he [Shaftesbury] *extricated* himself from the snares in which he left his associates to perish.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

If I felt any emotion at all, it was a kind of chuckling satisfaction at the cleverness I was about to display in *extricating* myself from this dilemma. *Poe*, Tales, I. 13.

2. To set loose or free; evolve; excrete.

They *extricate* water, urea, and carbonic acid.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 413.

This mixture [for the manufacture of phosphorus] must be made out of doors, as under an open shed, on account of the carbonic acid and other offensive gases which are *extricated*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 557.

=**Syn. 1.** *Disentangle*, etc. (see *disengage*); relieve, deliver, set free.

extricate, extricated (eks′tri-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *extricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, extruded: applied to the ovipositor when the valves and vagina are entirely without the body, whether in use or not, as in many *Ichneumonidæ*.

extrication (eks-tri-kā′shon), *n.* [< *extricate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated; a freeing from impediments or embarrassments; disentanglement.

The chief object in the mind of every citizen may not be *extrication* from a condition admitted to be disgraceful, but fulfilment of a duty which shall be also a birthright.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, §. 4.

2. The act or process of setting loose or free; an evolving: as, the *extrication* of heat or moisture from a substance.

Extrication, or escape of the embryo from the ovum.
Owen, Anat., xii.

Whenever any rapid chemical action attended with *extrication* of light and heat takes place, combustion is said to occur. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 336.

extrinsecal†, *a.* See *extrinsical*.

extrinsecate†, *a.* See *extrinsicate*.

extrinsic (eks-trin′sik), *a.* [Formerly *extrinsick*, *extrinsique;* prop. **extrinsec* (the term. being erroneously conformed to that of adjectives in *-ic*) = F. *extrinsèque* = Pr. *extrinsec* = Sp. *extrínseco* = Pg. *extrinseco* = It. *estrinseco*, < L. *extrinsecus*, adj., outer, < *extrinsecus*, adv., from without, without, on the outside, < **extrim*, an assumed adverbial form of *exter*, outer, outward, + *secus*, prep., by, beside, seen also in *intrinsecus*, on the inside (> E. *intrinsic*, q. v.), *altrinsecus*, on the other side, *utrinsecus*, on both sides, *circumsecus*, on all sides.] **1.** Outward; external; not of the essence or inner being or nature of a thing.

So in like manner astronomy exhibiteth the *extrinsique* parts of celestial bodies (namely, the number or situation, notion, and periods of the starres) as the hide of heaven.
Bacon, On Learning, ii. 4.

The royal stamp upon any kind of metal may be sufficient to give it an *extrinsick* value, and to determine the rate at which it is to pass amongst coins; but it cannot give an intrinsick value, or make that which is but brass to be gold. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 6.

Words
That, while they most ambitiously set forth
Extrinsic differences, the outward marks
Whereby society has parted man
From man, neglect the universal heart.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xiii.

2. Determined by something else than the subject; extraneous; foreign.

That one is wise, and another is foolish or less learned, is by accident and *extrinsic* causes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

3. In *anat.*, originating outside the anatomical limits of a limb, these limits including the pectoral and pelvic arches: applied to certain muscles.—**4.** In *Scots law*, not relevant to the point referred: applied to facts and circumstances sworn to by a party on a reference to his oath, which cannot be competently taken as part of the evidence.—**Extrinsic** or **extrinsical argument**, an argument not drawn from a definition.—**Extrinsic evidence**, that evidence which is not contained in a document, but sought to be adduced from without, as for the purpose of interpreting its contents or qualifying its effect. =**Syn.** See *exterior*.

extrinsical (eks-trin′si-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. and prop. *extrinsecal;* as *extrinsic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *extrinsic.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

A purpose acted and not acted differs not in the principle, but in the effect, which is *extrinsical* and accidental to the purpose. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 186.

Shakespeare no doubt projected himself in his own creations; but those creations never became so perfectly disengaged from him, so objective, or, as they used to say, *extrinsical*, to him, as to react upon him like real and even alien existences. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 86.

II.† *n.* An outward accident or circumstance; a non-essential.

Knox and Whittingham were as much bent against the substance of the book as against any of the circumstantials and *extrinsicals* which belonged unto it.
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, II. 179.

extrinsicality (eks-trin-si-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *extrinsical* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being extrinsic. *Roget.*

extrinsically (eks-trin′si-kal-i), *adv.* In an extrinsic manner; from without; externally.

extrinsicalness (eks-trin′si-kal-nes), *n.* Same as *extrinsicality*. *Bailey*, 1727.

extrinsicate†, *a.* [Orig. *extrinsecate;* as *extrinsic* + *-ate*[1].] External; extraneous.

Which nature doth not forme of her owne power,
But are *extrinsecate*, by marvaile wrought.
Wisdom of Dr. Dodipol (1600).

extrinsicate (eks-trin′si-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extrinsicated*, ppr. *extrinsicating.* [< *extrinsic* + *-ate*[2].] To make extrinsic; exhibit outwardly; express; explain; bring out and make known or make clear.

The acoustic image cannot be evoked, and therefore the idea cannot be *extrinsicated* either in spoken words or in writing, which alone are capable of exactly calling up the idea in other persons.
Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 219.

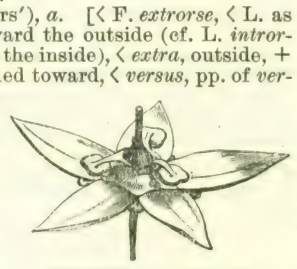
extrinsication (eks-trin-si-kā′shon), *n.* [< *extrinsicate* + *-ion.*] The act or result of extrinsicating.

extrobliquus (eks-trob-lī′kwus), *n.*; pl. *extrobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < L. *extra*, outside, + *obliquus*, oblique.] Same as *ectobliquus.*

extroitive (eks-trō′i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introitive*) < L. *extra*, outside, + *ire*, pp. **itus*, go, + *-ive.*] Moving or going out; seeking after external objects. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

extrorsal (eks-trôr′sal), *a.* [< *extrorse* + *-al.*] Same as *extrorse.*

extrorse (eks-trôrs′), *a.* [< F. *extrorse*, < L. as if **extrorsus*, toward the outside (cf. L. *introrsus*, adv., toward the inside), < *extra*, outside, + *versus*, adv., turned toward, < *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, and cf. *introrse.*] 1. In *bot.*, turned outward: applied to an anther which is turned away from the axis of the flower and faces the perianth.—2. In *zoöl.*, turned out or away from the body: correlated with *antrorse*, *introrse*, and *retrorse.*


Extrorse Stamens in Flower of *Hippocratea.*

extrorsely (eks-trôrs′li), *adv.* In an extrorse manner; in such a way as to become extrorse.

extroversion (eks-trō-vėr′shon), *n.* [Irreg. (in imitation of the opposite *introversion*) < L. *extra*, without, + ML. *versio(n-)*, a turning.] In *pathol.*, a turning inside out, as of the eyelids (see *eversion*) or of the bladder—in the latter case, a congenital malformation.

extruct†, **exstruct**† (eks-trukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *extructus*, *exstructus*, pp. of *extruere* (> OF. *estruir*, *estrure* = It. *estruere*, *struere*), *exstruere*, pile up, build up, < *ex*, out, + *struere*, pp. *structus*, build: see *structure.*] To build; construct.

These high *exstructed* spires he writ
That mortal Dellius must quit.
Byrom, On Horace's Odes, ii. 3.

extruction†, **exstruction**† (eks-truk′shon), *n.* [< L. *extructio(n-)*, *exstructio(n-)*, < *extruere*, *exstruere*, pp. *extructus*, *exstructus*, build up.] A building; a structure. *Bailey*, 1731.

extructive†, **exstructive**† (eks-truk′tiv), *a.* [< *extruct* + *-ive.*] Constructive.

If it were not as easy for us to say that papistry is both affirmative and *extructive* of all wickedness.
Fulke, Ans. to Frarine's Declaration (1580), p. 41.

extructor†, **exstructor**† (eks-truk′tor), *n.* [< LL. *extructor*, *exstructor*, a builder, < L. *extruere*, *exstruere:* see *extruct.*] A builder; a constructor; a contriver. *Bailey*, 1727.

extrude (eks-tröd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extruded*, ppr. *extruding.* [< L. *extrudere*, pp. *extrusus*, thrust out or forth, < *ex*, out, + *trudere*, thrust, akin to E. *threat*, q. v. Cf. *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude.*] 1. To thrust out; force, press, or crowd out; expel: applied to things.

The gift of Nilus bringing down earth with his deluges, and *extruding* the sea by little and little.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 80.

Parentheses thrown into notes or *extruded* to the margin. *Coleridge.*

The tree puts forth leaves, and presently, by the germination of new buds, *extrudes* the old leaf.
Emerson, Friendship.

2. To drive away; expel; displace or remove, as a person from a place or office. [Now rare.]

Say he should *extrude* me his house to-day, shall I therefore desist, or let fall my suit to-morrow?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The proud Rutulian King,
A suitor to the maid, Æneas, malicing,
By force of arms attempts his rival to *extrude.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 333.

extrusion (eks-trö′zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **extrusio(n-)*, < *extrudere*, pp. *extrusus*, thrust out: see *extrude.*] The act of extruding, in either use; a thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

We have already spoken of the comparatively modern *extrusion* of the bishops from all jurisdiction over the fabrics which in old times . . . were always described as having been made what they were by the bishops, and never by the deans. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 183.

extrusory (eks-trö′sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *extrusus*, pp. of *extrudere*, thrust out (see *extrude*), + *-ory.*] Extruding or forcing out.

extuberance†, **extuberancy**† (eks-tū′bė-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [As *extuberan(t)* + *-ce*, *-cy.*] Protuberance.

Consider the humerus, its head, its neck, its pullies, its cavities, its *extuberances.*
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 60.

"And the dry land appeared"; Not so precisely globous as before, but recompensed with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains for the receipts into which God had sunk the waters.
J. Gregory, Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 114.

extuberant†, *a.* [= It. *estuberante*, < L. *extuberan(t-)s*, ppr. of *extuberare*, swell out: see *extuberate.*] Protuberant.

Extuberant lips. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 223.

extuberate†, *v. t.* [< L. *extuberatus*, pp. of *extuberare*, swell out or up, < *ex*, out, + *tuber*, a swelling: see *tuber.*] To swell out; protrude.

extuberation†, *n.* [< *extuberate* + *-ion.*] The state of being extuberant; a protuberance.

In both there are excrescences and *extuberations* to be lopt off and abated. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), p. 582.

extumescence†, *n.* [< L. *ex* + *tumescere*, begin to swell: see *tumescence*, *tumescent.* Cf. L. *extumere*, swell up.] Tumescence; tumefaction.

extund†, *v. t.* [< L. *extundere*, beat out, strike out, squeeze out, < *ex*, out, + *tundere*, beat. Cf. *contund.*] To beat or force out. *Bailey*, 1727.

exturb†, *v. t.* [< L. *exturbare:* see *exturbate.*] To drive out; get rid of.

That one point of *exturbing* Esau.
Sir C. Heydon, Jud. Astrol., XI. 241. *N. E. D.*

exturbate† (eks-tėr′bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exturbatus*, pp. of *exturbare*, drive out, thrust out, < *ex*, out, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, agitate, trouble.] To drive out; expel.

extusion†, *n.* [< L. as if **extusio(n-)*, < *extundere*, pp. *extusus*, beat out: see *extund.*] A forcing or squeezing out.

In all alimentation, or nourishment, there is a twofold action, *extusion* and attraction, whereof the former proceeds from the inward function, the latter from the outward. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

exuberance, exuberancy (ek-sū′bė-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [= F. *exubérance* = Sp. Pg. *exuberancia* = It. *esuberanza*, < LL. *exuberantia*, superabundance, < L. *exuberan(t-)s*, superabundant: see *exuberant.*] The state of being exuberant; exceeding abundance; an overflowing supply; superabundance; luxuriance: as, *exuberance* of foliage or of fancy.

I saw many goodly spacious grounds . . . and a singular *exuberancy* of all manner of fruits.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 101.

No two canopies in the whole building are alike, and every part exhibits a joyous *exuberance* of fancy scorning every mechanical restraint.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 404.

In the more purely political poems, the same stage effects are repeated, with the same effort to compensate for deficiencies of feeling by *exuberance* of language.
Quarterly Rev.

=Syn. *Abundance*, *Profusion*, etc. (see *plenty*); copiousness, plenitude, amplitude, overflow, superabundance.

exuberant (ek-sū′bė-rant), *a.* [= F. *exubérant* = Pr. *exuberant* = Sp. Pg. *exuberante* = It. *esuberante*, < L. *exuberan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exuberare*, be superabundant: see *exuberate.*] Characterized by abundance; copious to excess; overflowing; superabundant; luxuriant: as, *exuberant* fertility; *exuberant* imagination.

They are so *exuberant* that 'tis commonly reported one vine will load 5 mules with its grapes.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 29, 1645.

Peopling the deserts of America . . . with the waste of an *exuberant* nation. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xvii.

A gentleman of large proportions but of lively temperament, . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned felt hat with the least possible tilt on one side—a sure sign of *exuberant* vitality in a mature and dignified person like him. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

exuberantly (ek-sū′bė-rant-li), *adv.* In an exuberant manner; very copiously; superabundantly; luxuriantly: as, the earth has produced *exuberantly.*

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful.
Woodward, Essay toward a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

exuberate (ek-sū′bė-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *exuberated*, ppr. *exuberating.* [< L. *exuberatus*, pp. of *exuberare*, come forth in abundance, be abundant, < *ex*, out, + *uberare*, be fruitful, < *uber*, an udder, = E. *udder*, q. v.] To abound; be in exuberance or great abundance.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it but to give us some more enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God.
Boyle, Works, I. 264.

exuccous (ek-suk′us), *a.* See *exsuccous.*

exudate† (ek-sū′dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *exudatus*, ★*sudatus*, pp. of *exudare*, *exsudare*, exude: see *exude.*] To exude; ooze out.

Some perforations only in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

exudate (ek-sū′dāt), *n.* [Also *exsudate;* < L. *exudatum*, *exsudatum*, neut. of *exudatus*, *exsudatus*, pp.: see *exudate, v.*] An exudation.

Stone in the bladder, and sanguineous, fibrinous, or serous *exudates* are consequences of morbid systematic action. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 45.

★**exudation** (eks-ū-dā′shon), *n.* [Also *exsudation;* < L. as if **exudatio(n-)*, **exsudatio(n-)*, < *exudare*, *exsudare*, exude: see *exude.*] 1. The act of exuding; an oozing or sweating out; a gradual discharge of humors or moisture.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. That which is exuded: as, gums are *exudations* from plants; serous *exudations.*

The humming-bird feeds on flowers, whose *exudations* with his long little bill he sucks like the bee.
Boyle, Works, V. 369.

exudative (ek-sū′dā-tiv), *a.* [Also *exsudative;* < *exudate, v.*, + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exudation.

There are generally no *exudative* or degenerative changes of the retina [in retinitis apoplectica] such as are met with in other forms of retinitis. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 348.

exude (ek-sūd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuded*, ppr. *exuding.* [< L. *exudare*, prop. *exsudare*, also written *esudare*, sweat out, exude, < *ex*, out, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sweat.*] **I.** *trans.* To discharge slowly through the pores, as by sweating; give out gradually, as moisture or any fluid matter.

Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance.
Dwight.

II. *intrans.* To ooze from a body through the pores by a natural or abnormal discharge, as juice or gum from a tree, pus from a wound, or serous fluid from a blister; be secreted or excreted.

Honey *exuding* from all flowers. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

exul† (ek′sul), *n.* [< L. *exul*, *exsul*, an exile: see *exile*[1], *n.*] An exile.

Seeing his soldiers somewhat distressed, he sendeth for the regiment of the Roman *exuls.*
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 46.

exulate† (eks′ū-lāt), *v.* [< L. *exulatus*, *exsulatus*, pp. of *exulare*, *exsulare*, exile: see *exile*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To banish; exile.

II. *intrans.* To go into exile.

The princely Sycomore . . . hath smarted for this, being fallen just under the same fatall predicament as Altapinus; both *exulating* from their own patrimoniall territories. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove, p. 136.

exulate† (eks′ū-lāt), *n.* [ME., < L. *exulatus*, *exsulatus*, pp. of *exulare*, *exsulare*, exile: see *exulate, v.*] An exile. *Hardyng's Chron.*, fol. 189.

exulcerate (eg-zul'se-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exulcerated*, ppr. *exulcerating*. [< L. *exulceratus*, pp. of *exulcerare* (> It. *esulcerare* = Sp. Pg. *exulcerar* = F. *exulcérer*), cause to suppurate or ulcerate, < *ex*, out, + *ulcerare*, ulcerate: see *ulcerate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To produce an ulcer or ulcers on; ulcerate.

This acrimonious soot produces another sad effect, by rendering the people obnoxious to inflammations, and comes (in time) to *exulcerate* the lungs.
Evelyn, Fumifugium, i.

2. To corrode; fret or anger; afflict.

It is not easie to speake to the contentation of mindes *exulcerated* in themselves, but that somewhat there will be alwayes which displeaseth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 2.

II. *intrans.* To become an ulcer or ulcerous.

Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate; and then they must *exulcerate*, and so may endanger the sovereignty itself. *Bacon*, Speech in Parliament (7 Jac. I).

exulcerate† (eg-zul'se-rāt), *a.* [< L. *exulceratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Corroded; irritated; vexed; enraged.

Or if that should misse, yet Ursicinus, alreadie *exulcerate*, and carrying rancour in his heart, be utterly abolished, to the end that no scruple should remaine behind, greatly to be feared. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

exulceration (eg-zul-se-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exulcération* = Sp. *exulceración* = Pg. *exulceração* = It. *esulcerazione*, < L. *exulceratio(n-)*, < *exulcerare*, cause to ulcerate: see *exulcerate*.] **1.** The act of causing ulcers, or the process of becoming ulcerous.

It turns into a plague, and infects the heart, and it dies infallibly of a double *exulceration*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 888.

2. A fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all causes of contradiction. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

exulcerative (eg-zul'se-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *exulcératif* = Pg. *exulcerativo* = It. *esulcerativo*; as *exulcerate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to form ulcers; rendering ulcerous.

The leaves and braunches be *exulcerative*, and will raise blisters upon the bodie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 1.

exulceratory (eg-zul'se-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *exulceratorius*, < *exulcerare*, pp. *exulceratus*, cause to ulcerate: see *exulcerate*.] Same as *exulcerative*.

exult (eg-zult'), *v. i.* [= F. *exulter* = Pg. *exultar* = It. *esultare*, < L. *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, leap for joy, rejoice, exult, freq. of *exsilire*, *exilire*, leap up, leap out, etc., < *ex*, out, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. *insult*, *desultory*, and see *exile*[1], *v.*] To leap for joy; rejoice exceedingly; especially, to rejoice in triumph; triumph: as, to *exult* over a fallen adversary.

Sir To. Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally sheep-biter come by some notable shame?
Fab. I would *exult*, man. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,
And leap *exulting* like the bounding roe.
Pope, Messiah, l. 44.

O hollow wraith of dying fame,
Fade wholly, while the soul *exults*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiii.

exultance, exultancy (eg-zul'tans, -tan-si), *n.* [Cf. LL. *exsultantia*, a leaping up, an attack, < L. *exsultan(t-)s*, *exultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsultare*, *exultare*, leap up: see *exultant*.] Exultation.

Certainly it hath proved scandalous to those without; as may appear by that boast and *exultancy* of Campian, in his eighth reason. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 624.

exultant (eg-zul'tant), *a.* [< L. *exultan(t-)s*, *exsultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exultare*, *exsultare*, exult: see *exult*.] Exulting or expressing exultation; rejoicing exceedingly or triumphantly, or indicating such rejoicing.

Break away, *exultant*, from every defilement.
Is. Taylor.

But soon, emerging with a fresher ray,
He starts *exultant*, and renews the day.
W. Broome, On Death.

To let my heart be heaved by the *exultant* movement, which, while it swelled it in trouble, expanded it with life.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

exultation (ek-sul-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exultation* = Sp. *exultación* = Pg. *exultação* = It. *esultazione*, < L. *exultatio(n-)*, *exsultatio(n-)*, a leaping up, a rejoicing, exultation, < *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, exult: see *exult*.] The act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained; great gladness; triumphant delight; triumph.

Go together,
You precious winners all; your *exultation*
Partake to every one. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

The mild and joyous *exultation* with which the meeting of the States-General and the fall of the Bastile had been hailed had passed away. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

exultet (ek-sul'tet), *n.* [L. *exultet*, *exsultet*, 3d pers. sing. fut. ind. act. of *exultare*, *exsultare*, leap up, exult: see *exult*.] In the Western Church since the fifth century or later, and in the Roman Catholic Church to the present day, the hymn sung by the deacon from the pulpit (formerly from the gospel ambo) at the benediction of the paschal taper on Holy Saturday or Easter eve. It begins with the words "Exsultet jam angelica turba cœlorum" ('Let the angelic multitude of the heavens now rejoice'), and takes its name from the first word. In the middle ages the hymn *Exultet* was often written on a long roll of vellum and illuminated with pictures so placed as to be upside down to the deacon as he read the words, in order that, as he gradually unrolled it and let it fall outside the ambo, the pictures might be seen upright by the people. Such an Exultet roll was sometimes 12 feet long. The Exultet was anciently used in some churches on the vigil of Pentecost also. See *paschal*.

exultingly (eg-zul'ting-li), *adv.* In an exulting or triumphant manner.

In his last moments, he thus *exultingly* cries out, "their rock is not as our rock, our enemies themselves being judges." *Warburton*, Alliance (App. to 1st ed.).

In her hand
A suit of bright apparel, which she laid
Flat on the couch, and spoke *exultingly*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

exumbral (eks-um'bral), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (see *umbrella*), + *-al*.] Same as *exumbrellar*.

The division of the umbrella on the *exumbral* side into a central and coronal or peripheral zone.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrella (eks-um-brel'ä), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + NL. *umbrella*, q. v.] The aboral or external surface of the umbrella of an acaleph, as a jelly-fish; the upper part or outside of the bell as the creature swims: distinguished from the adoral part, or *adumbrella*.

The genus Nauphanta is a characteristic one, and is remarkable in the peculiar sculpturing of the *exumbrella*.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 400.

exumbrellar (eks-um-brel'är), *a.* [< *exumbrella* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the exumbrella. Also *exumbral*.

exundate† (eg-zun'dāt), *v. i.* [< L. *exundatus*, pp. of *exundare*, flow out or over, overflow, < *ex*, out, + *undare*, rise in waves, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, *undulate*. Cf. *inundate*.] To overflow.

exundation† (ek-sun-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *exundatio(n-)*, < *exundare*, pp. *exundatus*, overflow.] The act of exundating; an overflow; an overflowing abundance.

It is more worthy of the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

exungulate (eg-zung'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exungulated*, ppr. *exungulating*. [< LL. *exungulatus*, pp. of *exungulare*, intr., lose the hoof (cf. ML. *exungulare*, tr., tear with iron claws, as a torture), < *ex*, out, + *ungula*, a claw, a hoof: see *ungulate*.] To pare off the nails or hoofs; deprive of nails or hoofs. [Rare.]

exungulation (eg-zung-gū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *exungulate* + *-ion*.] The act of exungulating. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

exuperable, exuperance, etc. See *exsuperable*, etc.

exuret, *v.* A Middle English variant of *assure*.

Passith pleynly and also doeth excede
The wytte of man, I doo you well *exure*.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 55. (*Halliwell*.)

exurgent, *a.* See *exsurgent*.

exustible† (eg-zus'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *exustus*, pp. of *exurere*, burn up, consume (see *exustion*), + *-ible*.] Combustible. *Davies*.

Contention is like fire, for both burn so long as there is any *exustible* matter to contend with.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 149.

exustion (eg-zus'chon), *n.* [< L. *exustio(n-)*, a burning up, a conflagration, < *exurere*, pp. *exustus*, burn out, burn up, consume, < *ex*, out, + *urere*, burn. Cf. *adust*[2], *combust*.] The act or operation of burning up. [Rare.]

The frightful effects which this *exustion* [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.
Biblioth. Bibl. (1720), I. 424.

ex usu (eks ū'sū). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use: see *use*.] From or by use.

exuviability (ek-sū'vi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *exuviable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of exuviating; susceptibility of being exuviated. *Craig*.

exuviable (ek-sū'vi-a-bl), *a.* [< *exuvi(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals.

exuviæ (ek-sū'vi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., that which is stripped, drawn, or taken off from the body, clothing, equipments, spoils, etc., also the skin of an animal, slough, hair, etc., < *exuere*, strip, draw, or pull off, < *ex*, out, off, + **uere*, found also in *ind-uere*, put on (> *induviæ*, clothes): see *indue*[1].] **1.** Cast-off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or sloughed off, as the skins of caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, the cuticle of snakes, the feathers of birds.

At the end of that time, and much about the same day, they divested the habit they had whilst they lived as fishes, and appeared with their *exuviæ* or cast coats under their feet, showing themselves to be perfect gnats.
Boyle, Works, III. 378.

2. Skins of animals artificially removed and prepared for preservation.

exuvial (ek-sū'vi-al), *a.* [< *exuviæ* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exuviæ.

The load of *exuvial* coats and breeches under which he [the old-clothesman] staggers. *Thackeray*, Catharine.

In the poet's mind, the fact has gone quite over into the new element of thought [the ideal], and has lost all that is *exuvial*. *Emerson*, Shakespeare.

exuviate (ek-sū'vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exuviated*, ppr. *exuviating*. [< *exuviæ* + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To molt; shed or cast some part, as skin, hair, feathers, teeth, or shell.

II. *trans.* To shed, cast, or throw off, as an effete skin, shell, or other external covering.

Even when the Entomostraca have attained their full growth, they continue to *exuviate* their shell.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 610.

At birth, or when the egg is hatched, the amnion bursts and is thrown off, and so much of the allantois as lies outside the walls of the body is similarly *exuviated*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 14.

exuviation (ek-sū-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *exuviate* + *-ion*.] In *zoöl.*, the rejection or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, etc.

I have referred to what I have called the primordial valves; these are not calcified; they are formed at the first *exuviation*, when the larval integuments are shed.
Darwin, Cirripedia, Int., p. 6.

Society, in all its developments, undergoes the process of *exuviation*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 114.

ex-voto (eks-vō'tō), *n.* [< L. *ex voto*, lit. out of a vow: *ex*, out; *voto*, abl. of *votum*, a vow: see *ex-*, *vote*, *vow*.] An object presented at a shrine as a votive offering; an offering, as a tablet, picture, etc., made in pursuance of a vow: a practice common in Roman Catholic countries.

They [inscriptions] occur on a multitude of *ex-votos*, and on plates of bronze and copper. *Athenæum*.

One has only to notice, to be assured of the fact, how crowded are the sanctuaries of these black Madonnas with *ex-votos*, often costly, testifying to manifestations of supernatural power. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 106.

ey[1]†, *n.* [ME. *ey*, *ei*, *ay*, *ai*, pl. *eyren*, *eiren*, etc., an egg: see *egg*[1].] A Middle English form of *egg*[1].

Seynd bacoun and som tyme an *ey* or tweye.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 25.

ey[2]†, *interj.* [A mere syllable of ejaculation; cf. *eigh*, *eh*, *hey*, etc.] Eh! what! *Chaucer*.

-ey. [See the words quoted.] A termination of various origin, a reduced form of different final syllables in Latin, French, Anglo-Saxon, etc. It is not recognized or felt as an English formative. In some words, as *alley*, *money*, etc., it represents an earlier diphthong; in others the *e* is unhistorical, the termination being a mere orthographic variant of *-y* or *-ie*, as in *honey*, *donkey*, *monkey*, *whiskey*, etc., being referred, as a suffix, to the simple *-y* when attached to nouns ending in *y*, as in *clayey*, *skyey*, etc.

eyalet (ā-yä'let), *n.* [Turk. *eyālet*, a province governed by a governor-general, < *wālī*, < Ar. *wālī*, *wē'ī*, a governor (*wilāya*, province, government: see *vilayet*), *walī*, a lord, master.] Formerly, one of the largest administrative divisions of the Turkish empire; a pashalic. *Vilayet* is the name now given to an analogous division.

eyas (ī'as), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption, due to dividing, taking *a nyas*, *a nias*, as *an eyas*; so *eye*[2], a nest, for *nye*; the initial *n* being thus lost from the noun, as in *adder*[1], *anger*, etc.: see *nias*.] **I.** *n.* In *falconry*, a hawk which has been brought up from the nest, as distinguished from a hawk caught and trained: same as *nias*.

An aiery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapp'd for 't.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

For game-hawking *eyases* are generally used, though undoubtedly passage or wild-caught hawks are to be preferred. . . . *Eyases* were not held in esteem by the old falconers. . . . These hawks have been very much better understood and managed in the nineteenth century than in the Middle Ages. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 9.

II.† *a.* Unfledged.

Like *Eyas* hauke up mounts unto the skies,
His newly-budded pineons to assay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 34.

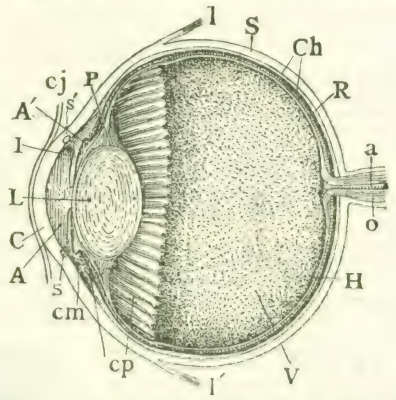
Ere flitting Time could wag his *eyas* wings.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 24.

eyas-musket† (ī′as-mus″ket), *n.* **1.** A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind, or sparrow-hawk.—**2.** Figuratively, a pet term for a young child.

Mrs. Page. Here comes little Robin.
Mrs. Ford. How now, my *eyas-musket?* What news with you? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

eydent (ā′dent), *a.* Same as *ithand.*

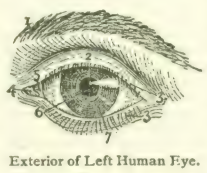
eye[1] (ī), *n.*; pl. *eyes* (īz), obsolete or archaic *eyen*, ★*eyne.* [Early mod. E. also *eie;* < ME. *eye, eghe, eighe, ege, eie, ehe, ee,* etc.. pl. *eyen, eghen, eighen, egen, eien, eene, ein, iyen, ine,* etc., also later *eyes,* etc., < AS. *ēage,* pl. *ēagan* = OS. *ōga* = OFries. *āge, ōge* = MLG. LG. *ōge* = D. *oog* = OHG. *ouga,* MHG. *ouge,* G. *auge* = Icel. *auga* = OSw. *auga,* Sw. *öga* = Dan. *öie* = Goth. *augo,* eye. The Teut. forms do not quite agree with the other Aryan forms, which are somewhat irregular: L. *oculus* (> It. *occhio* = Sp. *ojo* = Pg. *olho* = Pr. *olh* = F. *œil:* see *œiliad, eyelet, ocular,* etc.), dim. of an assumed **ocus;* = Gr. *ὄσσε,* dual of an assumed **ὄσσος* for **ὄκγος* (*ὄκκος* in Hesychius) (cf. Bœotian *ὄκταλλος* or *ὄκκαλλος,* reg. Gr. *ὀφθαλμός,* eye); = OBulg. Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. *oko* = OPruss. *agins* = Lith. *akis* = Lett. *acs* = Skt. *akshan,* eye; appar. from the root (Gr. **ὀκ, *ὀπ*) of Gr. *ὄσσεσθαι,* see; *ὄψεσθαι,* fut. associated with *ὁράν,* see, *ὄπωπα,* I have seen, *ὀπτικός,* pertaining to sight, *ὀπτήρ,* one who sees, *ὀψ* (*ὀπ-*), *ὄψ* (*ὠπ-*), the eye, countenance, etc.; cf. Skt. √ *ikṣh,* see. The word *eye* appears disguised in *dais-y* and *wind-ow,* q. v. See *ocular,* etc., *ophthalmia,* etc., *optic,* etc.] **1.** The organ of vision; the physiological mechanism of the sense of sight; an anatomical arrangement of parts by which optical images may be formed; in general, any part of an animal body by means of which the faculty of vision is exercised, or the impact of the light-rays is sensed as a visual impression or optical image. In most of the higher animals, as nearly all vertebrates, the eye is developed as a very special sense-organ of great structural complexity and functional delicacy. But from the point of view of comparative anatomy an eye is any part of an animal body which responds more readily than other parts to the special stimulus of light, or whose activity is specially excited by the impact of light-rays. Thus, an extremely rude eye in the form of a mere spot, often a pigment-spot sensitive to light, is common in low animals, as in infusorians, and may be situated anywhere on the body, and may be indefinitely multiplied in number. These rudiments of eyes are commonly described as *eye-specks, eye-points,* or *eye-spots.* (See cut under *Balanoglossus.*) In various cœlenterates and echinoderms organs apparently responsive to the action of light occur in various parts of the body and in varying numbers. Somewhat higher in the scale of evolution, eyes become unmistakable in structural character, however dim or uncertain their actual visual function may be, as in worms, snails, etc. But in some of the *Mollusca,* as cuttlefishes, eyes are highly specialized as visual organs of conspicuous character, comparable to those of vertebrates, though constructed on a different plan. In the vast assemblage of arthropods, as crustaceans, insects proper, and arachnidans, constituting a large majority of the animal kingdom, eyes as a rule are well developed under one or both of two main modifications, namely, the *simple eye* or *ocellus* and the *compound eye* or *oculus.* (See *compound eye,* below, and cut under *falx.*) Such eyes are usually only two, but may be four, six, or eight in number. These higher numbers of eyes occur chiefly in arachnidans, as spiders. Crustaceans have normally a single pair, often mounted on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites, which are modified limbs of one of the cephalic segments. (See cut under *stalk-eyed.*) A few crustaceans have a single median eye. In vertebrates, where the eyes are normally never more nor fewer than one pair, these organs are received in special formations of the skull, the *sockets* or *orbits* of the eyes; and the eyes are usually further defended from accidental injury by various contrivances, as *eyelids, eyelashes,* and *eyebrows.* (See these words.) Other appendages of the eye namable among its "defenses" are the lacrymal apparatus, which secretes tears to moisten the organ, and the glandular structures (Meibomian follicles), which serve for its lubrication by secreting a greasy substance. The front of the eye has usually a special mucous membrane, the *conjunctiva.* The most essential or intimate parts of the organ of vision are contained in a globe or disk, the *eyeball* (which see), which is freely movable in its socket in the higher vertebrates, and rolled about by the action of various muscles, as the four recti and two obliqui of man and the choanoid muscle of some mammals. Externally the eyeball consists for the most part of a tough opaque membrane, the *sclerotic;* but in front, of a hard transparent structure, the *cornea.* These together are the outermost of three *tunics* or *coats* of the eye; the second tunic consists of the *choroid coat* and *ciliary processes* and the *iris,* and the third and innermost of the *retina,* the expanded end of the *optic nerve,* which enters the ball from behind and spreads out upon the choroid to a varying extent. The retina receives optical impressions focused upon it by the crystalline lens, which are transmitted by the optic nerve to the brain, where they are sensed as visual images. The hollow eyeball with its several tunics forms a kind of camera filled with certain solid and fluid refractive media. Directly in the axis of vision in the interior of the ball is suspended a solid biconvex body, the *crystalline lens,* serving to bring rays of light to a focus on the retina. The lens, inclosed in its capsule, also divides the interior of the eye into two compartments. The larger rear compartment is filled with a glassy fluid, the



Human Eye, in Median Vertical Anteroposterior Section. (Ciliary processes shown, though not all lying in this section.)

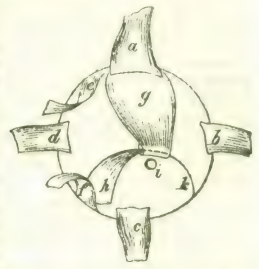
A, anterior, and *A′*, posterior chambers of aqueous humor; *a*, central artery of retina; *C*, cornea; *Ch*, choroid; *cj*, conjunctiva; *cm*, ciliary muscle; *cp*, ciliary processes; *H*, hyaloid; *I*, iris; *L*, crystalline lens in its capsule (the reference-line passes through the pupil); *l*, *l′*, insertion of tendon of superior and inferior rectus muscles; *o*, optic nerve; *P*, canal of Petit; *R*, retina; *S*, sclerotic; *s*, *s′*, circular sinus or canal of Schlemm; *V*, vitreous body filling back part of the eye.

vitreous humor, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane, which may also send prolongations through its substance. In front of the lens, between this structure and the cornea, the space is filled with a more watery fluid, the *aqueous humor.* This anterior space is partly divided into an anterior and a posterior chamber by the iris, which hangs in front of the lens like a curtain with a hole in the middle, the *pupil.* Besides the optic nerve, or special nerve of sight, the eye is supplied with other motor, sensory, and sympathetic nerves, and has its appropriate blood-vessels. In man both eyes look directly forward, their axes being parallel, though the orbits in which they are contained present a little outward, or away from each other. The optic nerve follows the axis of the orbit, and consequently pierces the eyeball behind, a little on the inner side—that is, toward the nose. The muscles which move the ball are six, the rectus superior, rectus inferior, rectus externus, rectus internus, obliquus superior, and obliquus inferior. These muscles are innervated by three motor nerves, the oculomotor, trochlear or pathetic (distributed to the obliquus superior), and abducent (distributed to the rectus externus). The ball is embedded in a quantity of adipose tissue forming a soft cushion, but is also somewhat isolated by means of a thin membranous sac called the *vaginal tunic* or sheath of the eye. The ball is nearly spherical or globular, but is a little deeper and wider across than from before backward, measuring about an inch in each of the former axes and $\frac{9}{10}$ of an inch in the latter. (For the structure of the several tunics, see *sclerotic, cornea, choroid, ciliary, iris,* and *retina.*) The retina is an expansion of the optic nerve into a large, circular, concavo-convex sheet, which rests upon the choroid with its inner surface in contact with the body of vitreous humor in the back of the eye. In the middle of it and in the axis of the eye is a little rounded elevation, the *yellow spot,* or *macula lutea,* with a depression at its summit, the *fovea centralis.* To the nasal side of the yellow spot is the entrance of the optic nerve and of the central retinal artery; and here the retina lacks the visual function which characterizes all the rest of its surface. The lens is suspended in a transparent capsule in the axis of vision; it is biconvex, and more convex on its posterior than on its anterior surface. It is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch across and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, and its structure presents concentric laminations. It tends to flatten with age. (See *crystalline lens,* under *crystalline.*) The vitreous humor fills the hollow of the eyeball behind the lens. It is a glassy or jelly-like substance, consisting chiefly of water, with a little saline and albuminous material, inclosed in a delicate hyaloid membrane continuous in front with the capsule and suspensory ligament of the lens, and behind resting upon the retina. Some prolongations of the hyaloid enter the substance of this humor, and one of these is called the *canal of Stilling.* The quantity of vitreous humor, or bulk of the vitreous body, is about $\frac{4}{5}$ of the entire mass of the eyeball. The aqueous humor is the slightly saline watery fluid which fills the eye in front of the lens, between this and the cornea, on both sides of the iris, consequently occupying the whole of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Its bulk is very small. (See *conjunctiva, lacrymal, Meibomian, nasal, ocular, ophthalmic, optic, palpebral, superciliary, tarsal,* etc.) The eye agrees with other sense-organs in development in the embryo, in being partly formed by the inversion or involution of a portion of epiblast from without, and partly by protrusion or evolution from within of a primitive ocular vesicle, the two coming together in the situation where the lens is to be developed. The result is that a portion of epiblast from the back of the embryo, which had been shut into the hollow of the cerebrospinal tube, pushes out from one of the cerebral vesicles to meet another portion of epiblast from the face of the embryo. Thus, the retina and associate parts are an outgrowth from the undeveloped brain, while the lens and associate epithelial structures are an ingrowth of epidermis. In other mammals with well-formed eyes the structure is substantially the same as in man, though minor and incidental variations are numerous. The eyes of quadrupeds usually present laterally, and not directly forward. They are usually relatively larger and probably much more effective organs of vision than those of man. They frequently develop a special choanoid muscle or retractor of the eyeball. The iris is commonly black, brown, or of some dark tint, seldom bluish or pale. It often contracts in such a way that the pupil is linear, elliptical, or narrowly oval, instead of circular, as in man. This is well seen in the cat. In birds several modifications occur. The eyeball is strengthened and its shape molded by a set of splint-bones or small bony plates disposed in a circle in the sclerotic around the cornea. The ball is hemispherical with an anterior projection, somewhat like a short acorn in a large cup, and the cornea is very convex. The pupil is always circular, though the iris may be so motile as to present only a narrow ring round the pupil, or to reduce the pupil to a mere point. These changes are well seen in the eyes of owls. There is also in the vitreous humor a peculiar plaiting or folding of the choroid, called the *marsupium* or *pecten.* The visual range and power of the eye in some birds, if not in all, are much greater than in man. All birds have three eyelids, the third very fully developed and arranged so as to sweep entirely across the front of the eye by means of special muscles and tendons upon the back of the eyeball. No birds are eyeless. In reptiles the eyes are structurally more like those of birds than of mammals. Some reptiles are eyeless, or have very rudimentary eyes. Most have eyelids, but these are wanting in ophidians, a transparent cuticle being continued directly over the ball, and shed with the rest of the cuticle. In fishes the eyes are generally symmetrically lateral, but not infrequently dorsal and closely approximated to each other, and rarely inferior; in one type, the heterosomes or flat-fishes, they are, however, both on one side, that belonging to the side which rests on the ground being in the very young in the normal position, but soon actually penetrating through the integument, and with the circumocular cranial region twisting to the opposite side and assuming a permanent position above the regular eye of the colored or uppermost side. The accessories of the eyes of mammals are undeveloped in fishes, but the eyes themselves are sometimes covered by a fold of the integument, and sometimes, as in some sharks, by a peculiar nictitant membrane. Among the most characteristic features are the flattening of the cornea and the sphericity of the crystalline lens. In one group (*Anableps*) a remarkable deviation from all other forms occurs, in that the cornea is divided by a horizontal band of the conjunctiva into upper and lower halves, and two pupils are developed, the species consequently being known as four-eyed fishes. In the lowest of the vertebrates (*Branchiostoma*) the eye is represented by a very small spot, coated with dark pigment and receiving the end of a short nerve. See *vision.*



Exterior of Left Human Eye.

1, supercilium, or eyebrow; 2, palpebra superior, or upper eyelid; 3, 3, cilia, or eyelashes; 4, caruncula lacrymalis; 5, plica semilunaris; 6, pupil; 7, iris.



Right Eyeball of Bird, seen from behind, showing the following muscles: *a*, rectus superior; *b*, rectus externus; *c*, rectus inferior; *d*, rectus internus; *e*, obliquus superior; *f*, obliquus inferior; *g*, quadratus; *h*, pyramidalis, with its tendon, *k*, passing through a pulley in the quadratus (as shown by dotted line) to keep it off the optic nerve, *s*, then passing around the edge of the ball to its insertion in the nictitating membrane.

For he beholdethe every man so scharply, with dreadfulle *Eyen,* that ben evere more mevynge and sparklynge, as Fuyr. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 282.

Our *yeen* ar made to looke; whi shulde we spare?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

Thane the worthy kynge wrythes, and wepede with his *enghne.* *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1920.

There was he aware of a jolly beggàr,
As ere he beheld with his *eye.*
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

2. In a restricted or specific use, some part or appurtenance of the physical eye, taken as representing the whole. (*a*) The hole in the iris through which light enters; the pupil: as, owls' *eyes* contract in daylight; circular or oval *eyes.* (*b*) The socket of the eye; the orbit: as, the empty *eyes* of a skull. (*c*) The opening between the eyelids; the palpebral fissure: as, to close or shut the *eyes.*

Figuratively—**3.** Vision; the act of seeing, or the field of sight; hence, observation; watch.

Here will shee crosse the riuer; stand in her *eye,*
That she may take some notice of our neglected duties.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Then said Evangelist, Keep that light in your *eye,* and go up directly thereto, so shalt thou see the gate.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 86.

The *eye* of the master will do more than both his hands.
Franklin.

4. The power of seeing; range or delicacy of vision; appreciative or discriminative visual perception: as, to have the *eye* of a sailor; he has an *eye* for color, the picturesque, etc.

I have a good *eye,* uncle; I can see a church by daylight.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

5. Mental view or perception; power of mental perception; opinion formed by observation or contemplation.

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the Church of Rome. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you. Gal. iii. 1.

The old lady that I have in my *eye* is a very caustic speaker. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, ii.

6. Look; countenance; aspect; face; presence.

I'll say, yon gray is not the morning's *eye*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

7. Regard; respect; view; close attention; aim.

The doughter of Agrauadain hadde sette hir *iyen* moste vpon the kynge Ban more than on eny othir thinge, for the coniurison that Merlin hadde made.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Men will counsel with an *eye* to themselves.
Bacon, Counsel.

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison.*

8. Opposed aspect or course; confronting presentation or direction: chiefly or wholly nautical: as, to steer a ship in the sun's *eye;* to sail in the wind's *eye*.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind,
And in its *eye* more closely they come back.
Dryden.

9. Something resembling or suggesting an eye in shape, position, or general appearance. Specifically—(*a*) The bud or shoot of a plant or tuber.

In caprifige and in mulberry tree
Figtree men graffeth forto multiplie,
And oon wol use a graffe, an oth'r the *eye*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

(*b*) One of the spots on a peacock's tail. (*c*) The muscular impression on the inner side of the shell of a bivalve, as an oyster. See *ciborium*. (*d*) The hole or aperture in a needle through which the thread passes.

It is easier for a camel to go through the *eye* of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.
Mat. xix. 24.

This Ajax . . . has not so much wit . . . as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

(*e*) The hole in any instrument or tool in which a handle or the like is secured, or through which it is passed, as that for the handle in a hammer-head, that for the helve in an ax, that for the ring in the shank of an anchor, etc. (*f*) The hole of a millstone through which the grain passes. (*g*) In *metal.*, an opening at the angle of the tuyere, or where the tuyere connects with the gooseneck, in a blast-furnace, through which the state of the interior may be examined. This opening, which is protected by a plate of glass or mica, is called the *eye* of the furnace. (*h*) The catch of bent wire into which a hook (forming with it a hook and eye) is inserted. (*i*) An eyebolt. (*j*) *Naut.*, the loop at the upper end of a backstay or pair of shrouds which goes over the masthead of a ship. (*k*) The metal loop at the end of a harness-trace. (*l*) In *archery*, the loop of a bowstring which passes over the upper nock in bracing. (*m*) The socket at the end of a carriage-pole or shaft. (*n*) The center of a wheel or crank, designed to receive the shaft or axle. (*o*) The center of a target. (*p*) In *arch.*, a general term for the distinctly marked center of anything: thus, the *eye* of a volute is the circle at its center from which the spiral lines spring; the *eye* of a dome is a circular aperture at its apex; the *eye* of a pediment is a circular window in its center.

10. A center or focus of light, power, or influence: as, the sun is the *eye* of day.

Sometime too hot the *eye* of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd.
Shak., Sonnets, xviii.

Athens, the *eye* of Greece, mother of arts.
Milton, P. R., iv. 240.

And there is then observed the peculiar and dreadful calm within the whirl, to which sailors have given the name of "the *eye* of the storm." *Science*, III. 63.

11†. A slight or just distinguishable tint of a color; tinge; shade.

Ant The ground, indeed, is tawny.
Seb. With an *eye* of green in 't. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle*, Colours.

12. In *Crustacea*, a calcareous concretion embedded in the walls of the stomach. These concretions are supposed, but not known, to furnish a supply of calcareous substance for the formation of the new shell after a molt; but they are so small that this theory is hardly tenable. In the case of the higher crustaceans they are more fully called *crab's eyes.* (See *crab*[1].) In the crawfish they are two discoidal plates in the middle of the lateral surface of the walls of the anterior dilated portion of the cardiac division of the stomach, and weigh about two grains. They begin as calcareous deposits underneath the chitinous gastric lining, and increase until the creature molts, when they are also shed, together with the lining membrane and gastric armature.—**A or the green eye,** jealousy: from the poetic description of jealousy as the green-eyed monster.—**All my eye,** or **all in one's eye,** entirely in the eye or mind; seeming; apparent, but not real. [Slang.]

That's *all my eye*. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The tenderness of spring is *all my eye*,
And that is blighted. *Hood*, Spring

I've lost one eye, but that's a loss it's easy to supply
Out of the glory thet I've got, for that is *all my eye*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., viii.

Apple of the eye. See *apple*.—**Artificial eye,** an object made in imitation of the natural eye. Those used for anatomical purposes are constructed of wax or papier maché. For use as substitutes for lost human eyes they are made of glass or porcelain. The chief use of artificial eyes, however, is for filling the sockets of stuffed animals. The simplest are small black glass beads or buttons mounted on a bit of fine wire. Larger eyes are more elaborately made of various shapes, with a close imitation in color of the iris or shape of the pupil.—**At eye†,** at a glance.

The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes
With bras, that though the coyne be faire *at yë*,
It wolde rather brest atwo than plye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1168.

Axis of the eye. See *axis*[1].—**Black eye.** (*a*) An eye whose iris is black. (*b*) An eye whose lids and surrounding parts are livid or discolored, as by a blow or bruise. (*c*) Figuratively, defeat; repulse; injury; disgrace or disfavor; hence, a shock, as if from a blow on the eye: as, that scheme got a *black eye* in the committee; I will give him a *black eye* in print. [Slang.]—**Body check-chain eye,** an eyebolt or clevis for fastening a check-chain to the car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*, p. 17.—**By the eye†,** in abundance.

Here's a bracelet, and here's two rings more, and here's money and gold *by th' eye*, my boy.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

Chambers of the eye. See *chamber*.—**Compound eyes,** in insects, simple eyes or ocelli set so close together that their several corneas are in contact, and pressed into tetragonal or hexagonal figures with slightly convex surfaces, giving the eye a faceted appearance, whence the name *faceted eyes*. Each cornea then answers to one of the faces of a cut brilliant. Behind such a cornea, instead of a lens, is placed a transparent pyramid whose base corresponds to the cornea, and whose apex is directed inward to be received into a kind of transparent calyx answering to a vitreous body. This last is surrounded by another calyx formed by the expansion of a nerve-filament arising from a ganglion on the end of the optic nerve, a short distance from the brain. Each lens-like pyramid, with its vitreous body and nerve-filament, is surrounded by a choroid coat, usually of a brown color. The size and shape of compound eyes, and especially the number of their facets, are very variable. Different facets of the same eye also vary in size.—**Crab's eye.** See def. 12.—**Dorsal eyes.** See *dorsal*.—**Evil eye.** See *evil*[1].—**Eye-and-ear observation,** in *astron.*, an observation of the time of passage of a star across a wire, made in the following way: The observer, having his eye at the telescope, listens to the beats of a clock, and notes where the star is at the beat immediately preceding the passage, and where it is at the next following beat. He mentally divides the space run over in this second into tenths, and by estimating in what part of it the wire lies, he determines the time of the passage to a tenth of a second.


Compound Eye of House-fly (side view), highly magnified.

The method of *eye-and-ear observation.*
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 79.

Eye of the storm, the clear and calm region sometimes found in the center of a completely developed cyclone of extensive area, especially at sea.—**Eye of the wind,** the precise direction from which the wind is blowing.—**Faceted eyes.** Same as *compound eyes* (which see, above).—**Flemish eye,** a ring formed in a rope's end by separating the strands into two parts, joining their ends, and wrapping the loop so formed with tarred canvas and service.—**Half an eye,** imperfect perception; limited observation, as if with a mere glance of the eye: as, that can be seen with *half an eye*.—**Lashing-eye,** an eye formed on the end or ends of a rope, for a lashing to be rove through, to set it tight.—**Sheep's eyes.** See *sheep*.—**Simple eye,** in *entom.*, an ocellus or stemma. (See def. 1, and cut under *falx*.) In arachnidans the eyes are always simple, and have the same structure as those of crustaceans. These eyes are two, four, six, or eight in number, and seldom lacking. Their disposition in sets or groups, or singly, and especially when they are numerous, as six or eight, often furnish important characters in classification, as in spiders.—**Spliced eye.** See *eye-splice*.—**The eyes of a ship, the eyes of her** (*naut.*), the foremost part in the bows of a ship. It was the custom in ancient Greece to represent an eye at either side of a boat's prow (see cut under *embolon*); so at one time in Britain; and in Spanish and Italian boats and Chinese junks the practice still obtains. The hawse-holes are also called *the eyes*.—**The mind's eye,** intellectual sight or perception; the faculty of mental comprehension.

Ham. My father!—methinks I see my father.
Hor. Where, my lord?
Ham. In my *mind's eye*, Horatio.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

The naked eye. See *naked*.—**To bat the eyes, to blear one's eyes†, to clap eyes on, to cry one's eyes out.** See the verbs.—**To find favor in the eyes of,** to be graciously received and treated by.—**To go eye out,** to swim quickly with much of the head and body exposed, making the eyes visible, as a cetacean: a whaling term.—**To have a drop in one's eye.** See *drop*.—**To have an eye to,** to contemplate, look after, or watch over, either with the idea of possessing or accomplishing, or of guarding or taking care of: as, he had long *had an eye to* the property; *have an eye to* the child in my absence.—**To have in one's eye,** to have under observation or in contemplation; have the eye or the mind fixed upon, with reference to some ulterior purpose: as, beware, for I *have* you *in my eye;* he *has* a promising scheme *in his eye*.—**To have one's eye on,** or **to keep an eye on,** to watch: observe closely.

Thoreau, on Walden Pond, reading the Greek poets and *keeping an eye on* the musk-rat and the squirrel and other like visitors, was free of a much larger world than many who have been round the globe. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 219.

To look babies in one's eyes, to look for Cupids in the eyes. See *baby*, 3.—**To meet the eye.** See *meet*.—**To set** or **lay eyes on,** to have a sight of. [Colloq.]—**To throw dust in one's eyes.** See *dust*[1].—**To wipe the** or **one's eye.** (*a*) To shoot at game which rises within range of another shooter and should be left to him. [Colloq.]

If you do perchance *wipe the eye*, as it is vulgarly called, of another shooter, take no notice of it, treat it as an accident, apologize, say you fired by mistake.
Sir R. Payne-Gallwey, Shooting, I. 128.

(*b*) To take the conceit out of a person; show one how foolish one is: as, to *wipe one's eye* for him. [Slang.]

eye[1] (ī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eyed*, ppr. *eying* (sometimes *eyeing*). [First in mod. E.; = D. *oogen* = Dan. *öjne*, eye, see; from the noun. Cf. *ogle*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix the eye on; look at; view; observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly or with fixed attention.

Wherefore *ey'st* him so? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

The Duke of York, who did *eye* my wife mightily.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 149.

The wild-cat in the cherry-tree anear
Eyed the brown lynx that waited for the deer.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

2. To make an eye in: as, to *eye* a needle.

II.† *intrans.* To be seen; appear; have an appearance.

My becomings kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

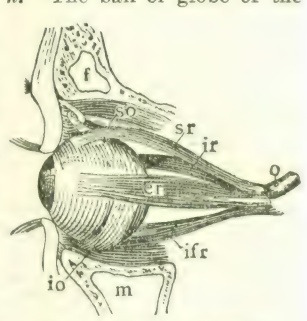
eye[2] (ī), *n.* [A corruption due to misdividing *a nye* as *an eye*, a nest, as *eyas* of *nias, nyas:* see *nye, nide, nidus*.] A brood: as, an *eye* or a shoal of fish.

They say a Bevie of Larkes, even as a Covey of Partridge, or an *eye* of Pheasaunts.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

Or, if you chance where an *eye* of tame pheasants
Or partridges are kept, see they be mine.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

eyebait (ī'bāt), *n.* Same as *brit*[2], 2.

eyeball (ī'bâl), *n.* The ball or globe of the eye; the globus oculi: so called from its globular or spherical shape, as in man and many other animals. In animals below mammals it is often strengthened and molded into a particular form by the ossification of a part of the sclerotic tissue. These scleroskeletal eyebones are flattened plates disposed in a ring around the cornea in the fore part of the sclerotic. They are numerous and well marked in all birds, many reptiles, etc. See *eye*[1].



Muscles of Left Human Eyeball.

so, superior oblique, passing through a trochlea or pulley; *io*, inferior oblique; *sr*, superior rectus; *ifr*, inferior rectus; *ir*, internal rectus; *er*, external rectus; *f*, frontal sinus; *m*, maxillary sinus; *o*, optic nerve.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle *eyeballs*, nor your cheek of cream
That can entame my spirits to your worship.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

eye-bar (ī'bär), *n.* A flat bar of steel or iron which is widened at both ends so as to receive a hole or eye into which a pin may be fitted to connect it to other members.

eyebeam (ī'bēm), *n.* A beam or glance of the eye.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not . . .
As thy *eye-beams*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

eye-biting† (ī'bī*ting), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Casting the evil eye; fascinating; bewitching.

Calling them *eye-biting* witches.
Adey, Candle in the Dark, p. 104.

II. *n.* See the extract.

A bewitching or *eye-biting:* a disease wherewith children waxe leane and pine away, the originall whereof they in olde time referred to the crooked and wry lookes of envious and malicious people. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

★**eye-bolt** (ī'bōlt), *n.* A bolt having an eye or ring at one end.

eye-bone (ī'bōn), *n.* A scleroskeletal ossification in the sclerotic coat of the eyeball of some animals, as birds and reptiles; a sclerotal. See *eyeball* and *eye*[1].

eye-bree (ī'brē), *n.* [Now only Sc.; also written *eyebrei, eyebrie;* < *eye*[1] + *bree*[4], var. of *brow*. see *brow*.] An eyelid.

The lifting up of her eyes and in her *eye-breis*.
T. Wright, Passions of the Mind (2d ed. 1604), i. 7.

Into the same hue do they dye their *eye-breis* and eyebrows; so doe they the hair of their heads.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 53.

★**eyebright** (ī'brīt), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Euphrasia officinalis*. Also called *eyewort*.

Jesus cured a blind man with a collyrium of spittle, salutary as balsam, or the purest *eyebright*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 268.

Spotted eyebright, a name sometimes given to *Euphorbia maculata* and *E. humistrata*, from a dark spot upon the leaf.

eye-brightening (ī′brīt″ning), *a.* Clearing the sight.

As it had been some *eye-brightening* electuary of knowledge and foresight. *Milton*, Church-Government.

★**eyebrow** (ī′brou), *n.* [< ME. *egebrew*, < AS. *eáganbrēgh*, prop. **eáganbrāw* (= OHG. *ougbrāwa*, *ougbrāa*, *oucprā*, MHG. *ougebrā*, *oucbrā*, G. *augbraue*, *augenbraue*, *augbraune* = Icel. *augabrūn* = Dan. *öjenbryn* = Sw. *ögonbryn*), < *eáge*, eye, + *brāw*, brow: see *eye*[1] and *brow*, and cf. *eyebree*.] 1. The brow, or prominence of parts, over the eye; a prominent superorbital formation; a superciliary ridge or shield. In man the bony basis of the eyebrow is the frontal bone along the upper margin of the orbits, made somewhat more prominent by the development of the frontal sinuses or hollows within the bone. (See cut under *skull*.) The projection, however, is slight in comparison with the beetling superorbital ridges of many animals, as the gorilla. In birds, and in many reptiles and fishes, the eyebrow is a separate formation of a bone, or chain of bones, along the upper edge of the orbit, whose nature is that of the lacrymal bone. These are known as superorbitals, or superorbital bones or ossicles. (See cut under *Lepidosiren*.) One such bone forms the movable superciliary shield of some birds, as eagles, projecting like the eaves of a roof over the eye. The eyebrows include the soft parts, as flesh and skin, which cover the bone. See *supercilium*.

2. A fringe of hairs growing on the brow of the eye; the supercilia. See cut under *eye*[1].

He dragg'd his *eyebrow* bushes down, and made
A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *ornith.*, a superciliary streak of color.

eye-case (ī′kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa covering the eye.

eye-copy (ī′kop″i), *n.* A copy not made by photograph or mechanical appliance, but by the hand, guided only by the eye. [Rare.]

The collected fragments, together with a somewhat imperfect squeeze taken before the stone was broken up, and an early *eye-copy* of a portion of the inscription, are now exhibited side by side in one of the ground-floor rooms at the Louvre. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 207.

eyed (īd), *a.* [< AS. *-eáged*, *-ēged*, in comp., < *eáge*, eye, + *-ed*[2].] Having eyes, or marked with eye-like spots; furnished with eyes: used separately and in composition: as, a dull-*eyed* man; ox-*eyed* Juno; the *eyed* or ocellated blenny. See cut under *ocellate*.

He is in deede prouyd a good knyht,
Eied as argus with reson and forsiht.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. cxix.

A wild and wanton pard,
Eyed like the evening star, with playful tail
Crouch'd fawning in the weed. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

Dark, jewelled women, orient-*eyed*.
O. W. Holmes, At the Pantomime.

eye-doctor (ī′dok″tor), *n.* An oculist. [Colloq.]

eye-dotter (ī′dot″èr), *n.* A small brush used in graining wood in imitation of bird's-eye maple.

Some grainers use small brushes called maple *eye-dotters*, instead of the fingers, for forming the eyes.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 422.

eye-drop (ī′drop), *n.* A tear. [Rare.]

That tyranny, which never quaff'd but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle *eye-drops*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

eye-eminence (ī′em″i-nens), *n.* A prominence on which the eyes are situated in certain *Arachnida*, especially the *Pedipalpi*. Also called the *ocular tubercle*.

eye-flap (ī′flap), *n.* A blinder or blinker on a horse's bridle.

eyeful† (ī′fûl), *a.* [< *eye*[1] + *-ful*.] Filling or attractive to the eye; visible; remarkable.

With this, he hung them up aloft upon a tamrick bough
As *eyeful* trophies. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 396.

eye-glance (ī′glâns), *n.* A glance of the eye; a rapid look.

And ever, as Dissemblaunce laught on him,
He lowrd on her with daungerous *eyeglaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 15.

eye-glass (ī′glâs), *n.* 1. A lens made of crown-glass or rock crystal, used to assist the sight by correcting defects of vision. Eye-glasses are either single, and held between the projection of the brow and the cheek, or double, and kept in position by a spring, which compresses the nose. They are commonly distinguished from *spectacles*, which are held by pieces of metal passing over the ears. Formerly eye-glasses had to be kept in place by the hand.

I remember noticing his way of giving an odd wrinkle to the upper part of his face, so that his *eye-glasses* flew off with a click. Quoted in *Merriam's* Bowles, II. 71.

2. The eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, or similar instrument. See also *field-glass*.

The Gregorian construction . . . appeared to him [Newton] to have such disadvantages that he "saw it necessary to alter the design, and place the *eye-glass* at the side of the tube." *Amer. Cyc.* (ed. 1876), XV. 625.

3. In *surg.*, a glass for the application of a collyrium to the eye.—4†. The lens of the eye.

Have not you seen, Camillo,
(But that's past doubt—you have; or your *eye-glass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn). *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

eye-glutting (ī′glut″ing), *a.* Filling or satisfying the eye. [Rare.]

"Mammon" (said he), "thy godheads vaunt is vaine,
And idle offers of thy golden fee;
To them that covet such *eye-glutting* gaine
Proffer thy giftes." *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 9.

eyehole (ī′hōl), *n.* 1. A hole or an opening, as in a mask, or in a curtain or door, through which one may look; a peep-hole.—2. A circular opening, as in a bar, to receive a pin, hook, rope, or ring; an eye.—3. One of the three orifices of a cocoanut. *Darwin*. Also *eye-spot*.

eyeing (ī′ing), *n.* The process of punching eyes in needles.

eyelash (ī′lash), *n.* 1. One of the small hairs or bristles which grow in a row, or in rows, on the edges of the eyelids; a cilium of the eyelid; a lash.

Blepharitis, or inflammation of the follicles of the *eyelashes*, has received a great variety of names.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. Either one of the two rows or lines of hairs which respectively fringe the upper and lower eyelid; the superior or inferior cilia; a series of eyelashes collectively. See cut under *eye*[1].

Pale with the golden beam of an *eyelash* dead on the cheek.
Tennyson, Maud, iii.

The languid eye with drooping *eyelash*, if it expresses beauty, is never dull. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 298.

eye-lens (ī′lenz), *n.* 1. The cornea or exterior lens of an insect's eye; a cornea-lens or corneule. *Packard*.—2. The lens, as of a microscope, to which the eye is applied.

eyeless (ī′les), *a.* [< *eye*[1] + *-less*.] Wanting eyes; destitute of sight.

Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves.
Milton, S. A., l. 41.

eyelet (ī′let), *n.* [An accom. (as if < *eye*[1] + dim. *-let*) of earlier *oilet*, *oylet*, *oyliet*, *oillet*, *oelet*, < ME. *oylet*, *olyet*, a hole, < OF. *oeillet*, F. *œillet*, dim. of OF. *oeil*, F. *œil*, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *eye*[1].] 1. A small aperture; specifically, a small round hole worked round the edge like a buttonhole, used in dressmaking, sailmaking, and the like. Also *eyelet-hole*.

Winding up his mouth,
From time to time, into an orifice
Most delicate, a lurking *eyelet*, small.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

2. A metallic ring designed to be placed in a perforation called an eyelet-hole, in cloth, leather, etc., for the passage of a lace, cord, or small rope; also, a similar ring used for fastening together sheets of paper, etc. It is made as an extremely short tube, the edges of which are pressed over and outward so as to clasp the material to which it is applied.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A small eye or ocellate spot; a small spot with a central dot of another color. (*b*) An ocellus or simple eye.

eyeleteer (ī-le-tēr′), *n.* [< *eyelet* + *-eer*.] A small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet-holes.

eyelet-hole (ī′let-hōl), *n.* [Formerly *oilet-hole*, *oyliet-hole*; < *oilet*, now *eyelet*, + *hole*[1], the second part being explanatory of the first.] 1. Same as *eyelet*, 1.

His *Oylet-holes* are more, and ampler:
The King's own Body was a Samplar.
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. A hole in a fabric, piece of leather, etc., in which an eyelet is or may be placed.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet-holes* to draw it close. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

eyeleting-machine (ī′let-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for inserting and fixing eyelets in boots and shoes. The improved form is self-feeding.

eyeliad†, *n.* See *eyliad*.

eyelid (ī′lid), *n.* [< ME. *egelid*, *ehelid*, *eelid*, *eeled* (= OFries. *āghlid*, *āchlid* = D. *ooglid* = G. *augenlid*); < *eye*[1] + *lid*.] The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball or uncovers it at pleasure. It serves the purposes of protecting and wiping the ball of the eye, as well as of moistening it by spreading the lacrymal fluid over its surface. Eyelids occur in mammals, birds, most reptiles, and *Amphibia*, not in *Ophidia* and true fishes. They are generally two in number, upper and lower, formed of ordinary skin and a layer of conjunctiva, stiffened or not with cartilage, and furnished with appropriate muscles, glands, etc.; they are technically called *palpebræ*. Some animals, as birds, have a third eyelid, the nictitating membrane, a fold of conjunctiva capable of being swept obliquely across the front of the eyeball; some mammals possess it imperfectly developed, as the horse. A similar structure defends the eye of some sharks, though seldom called eyelid. Serpents have no proper eyelids, because the cuticle continues unbroken over the eyeball. See cut under *eye*[1].

Is it thy will thy image should keep open
My heavy *eyelids* to the weary night?
Shak., Sonnets, lxi.

He saw
The slow tear creep from her closed *eyelid* yet.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Eversion of the eyelid. See *eversion*.—**To hang by the eyelids,** to be loosely attached; be loosened; be ready to fall. [Colloq.]

I came by accident upon a magic quarto, shabby enough in its exterior, with one of the covers *hanging by the eyelids*, and otherwise sadly battered.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 11.

★**eye-line** (ī′līn), *n.* In hemipterous insects, an imaginary straight line extending from the eye to the origin of the labrum. The position of the antennæ, above or below the eye-lines, has been used as a character in classification.

eye-lobe (ī′lōb), *n.* In trilobites, one of the pair of lateral lobes of the head on which the eye is placed.

eyemark† (ī′märk), *n.* An object gazed at; a spectacle.

Will you stand rhyming there upon a stage, to be an *eyemark* to all that pass? *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 3.

eye-memory (ī′mem″ō-ri), *n.* Memory for what is seen by the eye.

Visual perception or *eye-memory*.
Nature, XXXVII. 562.

eyent†, *n.* An obsolete or archaic plural of *eye*[1].

eye-opener (ī′ōp″nèr), *n.* Something that causes the eyes to open, or that opens the eyes, literally or figuratively. (*a*) A marvelous narrative or incident, or a disclosure of some wrong done or evil threatened. [Colloq.] (*b*) A draught of strong liquor, especially one taken in the morning; a strong drink; a horn. [Slang, U. S.] (*c*) Information or an experience that enables one to comprehend what before he had failed to see the meaning of; that which gives one sudden discernment as to things with which he has to do: as, overhearing that remark proved an *eye-opener* to me. [Colloq.]

★**eyepiece** (ī′pēs), *n.* In an optical instrument, the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied.—**Collimating eyepiece.** See *collimating*.—**Diagonal eyepiece,** one which by means of a reflector deflects the emergent rays at right angles.—**Erecting** or **terrestrial eyepiece,** one which presents the object erect instead of inverted: used in spy-glasses.—**Huygenian eyepiece,** a common form of negative eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their convexities turned away from the eye.—**Negative eyepiece,** a combination of lenses which intercepts the rays from the objective before they come to a focus, and forms the focal image within itself: there are numerous forms.—**Positive eyepiece,** one which views an image formed outside of itself, and so can be used with a reticle or micrometer.—**Ramsden's eyepiece,** a common form of positive eyepiece composed of two planoconvex lenses with their plane surfaces turned outward. (There are numerous special forms of eyepiece, designated by trade-names, as *euryscopic*, *monocentric*, *orthoscopic*, *solid*, etc.)

eye-pit (ī′pit), *n.* The orbit or socket of the eye.

Their eyes did wander and fix no where, till shame made them sink into their hollow *eye-pits*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 620.

eye-point (ī′point), *n.* An eye-spot; an ocellus.

eyer[1] (ī′èr), *n.* One who eyes or watches closely.

The suitor was a diligent *eyer* of her.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 47.

eyer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *air*[1].

eyer[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heir*.

eye-reach (ī′rēch), *n.* The range or reach of the eye; extent of vision; eyeshot.

Is not he blest
That gets a seat in *eye-reach* of him?
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

eye-salve (ī′säv), *n.* A medicated salve for the eyes.

If we will but purge with sovrain *eye-salve* that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us, then we would beleeve the Scriptures protesting their own plainnes and perspicuity. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

eye-servant (ī′sèr″vant), *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched, or under the eye of his master or employer.

eye-server (ī′sèr″vèr), *n.* Same as *eye-servant*.

The man who loiters when the master is away is an *eye-server*, which, I take it, is the opposite of a Christian.
C. H. Spurgeon, John Ploughman's Talks, p. 15.

eye-service (ī′sèr″vis), *n.* 1. Service performed only under inspection of the eye of an employer or master.

Servants, obey in all things your masters. . . . Not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God. Col. iii. 22.

It is but an *eye-service*, whatsoever is compelled and involuntary. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 61.

2. Homage paid with the eyes. [Rare.]

But none was so well worth *eye-service* as my own beloved Lorna. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxvi.

eye-shade (ī′shād), *n.* A shade for the eyes. Specifically—(*a*) A screen or vizor worn over the eyes as a protection from the light. (*b*) A hood attached to the eyepiece of a microscope to prevent the entrance of lateral rays to the eye.

eyeshot (ī′shot), *n.* [< *eye*[1] + *shot*, *n.*; after *gunshot*, *bowshot*, etc.] Sight; view; range of vision; glance of the eye.

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means. *Spectator.*

How shall I bear the *eye-shot* of the croud in court? *Steele*, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Mr. King stood one side and . . . noted the *eye-shots*, the flashing or the languishing look that kills, and never can be called to account for the mischief it does. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 32.

eyesight (ī′sīt), *n.* [< ME. *eyesyht*, *eghesihthe*, *eihsihthe*, *ehsihthe*, etc.; < *eye*[1] + *sight*.] **1.** The sight of the eye; view; observation.

According to the cleanness of my hands in his *eyesight*. Ps. xviii. 24.

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*. *Wilkins.*

Perhaps one of my own race, perishing within *eyesight* of the smoke of home. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

2. The sense of seeing; faculty or power of vision: as, his *eyesight* is failing.

Thoughts, link by link
Enter through ears and *eyesight*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 2.

eyesore (ī′sōr), *n.* **1.** A sore upon or near the eye, as at the corner of the eye or upon an eyelid. Hence—**2.** Something offensive to the eye or sight.

And is the like conclusion of psalms become now at the length an *eyesore* or a galling to their ears that hear it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

I'll, by a willing death, remove the object
That is an *eyesore* to you.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iii. 2.

The Temple erected to Claudius as a badge of thir eternal slaverie stood a great *Eye sore*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

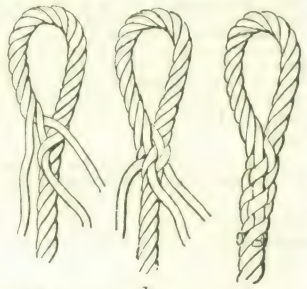
eye-sorrow (ī′sor″ō), *n.* An offense or sorrow to the eye or sight. [Rare.]

Saint Antoine turns out, as it has now often done, and, apparently with little superfluous tumult, moves eastward to that *eye-sorrow* of Vincennes. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 5.

eye-speck (ī′spek), *n.* A minute or rudimentary eye; an eye-spot or eye-point: as, the pigmented *eye-specks* of infusorians. See *eye*[1], and cut under *Balanoglossus*.

eye-speculum (ī′spek″ū-lum), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for retracting the lids in operations upon the eye.

eye-splice (ī′splīs), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of eye or circle formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself. Also called *spliced eye*.



Eye-splice.

a, one strand stuck; *b*, all three strands stuck once; *c*, all three strands stuck three times (finished splicing).

eye-spot (ī′-spot), *n.* **1.** One of the rudimentary sensory organs of many low animals which have been supposed to have a visual function. See *eye*[1], and cut under *Balanoglossus*.

The author [Romanes] finds that, by cutting off the *eye-spots* from several star-fishes and sea-urchins, they do not seek the light thrown into the dish, as is invariably their habit when these organs are intact. *Science*, V. 389.

2. The rudiment of an eye in the embryo of higher animals.—**3.** An ocellus.—**4.** In certain unicellular algæ, a (usually) reddish spot likened to an eye because of its supposed reaction to light.—**5.** An ocellated or eye-like spot, as those on the tail of a peacock.

On the upper side of the wings are two black *eye-spots*. *Harris.*

6. Same as *eyehole*, 3.

The three *eye-spots* seen at the end of a cocoa-nut. *Zoölogist*, Aug., 1885, p. 315.

eye-spotted (ī′spot″ed), *a.* Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Junoes Bird in her *ey-spotted* traine
So many goodly colours doth containe.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 95.

eye-stalk (ī′stâk), *n.* The stem or stalk upon which an eye is borne, as in the stalk-eyed crustaceans; the ophthalmite. See cut under *stalk-eyed*. *Coues.*

eyestone (ī′stōn), *n.* A small calcareous body, the operculum of small *Turbinidæ*, flat on one side and convex on the other, used for removing substances from between the eyelid and the eyeball. When put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance which may be causing irritation.

Not many people, in any sense of the word, go about provided with *eyestones* against the chance cinders that may worry others. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, iii.

eye-string (ī′string), *n.* A muscle by which the eye is moved or held in position.

I would have broke mine *eye-strings*, crack'd them, but
To look upon him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4.

Crack, *eye-strings*, and your balls
Drop into earth. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

The last words that my dying father spake,
Before his *eye-strings* brake, shall not of me
So often be remember'd as our meeting.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

eye-sucker (ī′suk″ėr), *n.* A lernæan crustaceous parasite, *Lernæonema spratta*, which attaches to the eye of the sprat.

eyet, *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eye-tooth (ī′töth), *n.* A tooth under the eye: a name given to the two canine teeth of the upper jaw, between the incisors and premolars. Also called *dog-tooth*.—**To cut one's eye-teeth,** or **to have one's eye-teeth cut.** See *cut*.

eye-wages† (ī′wā″jez), *n.* Wages such as eye-service deserves.

They do Him but eye-service, and
He giveth them but *eye-wages*.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 28.

eye-waiter (ī′wā″tėr), *n.* An eye-servant.

His lordship's indulgence to servants cost him very dear; for most of them were but *eye-waiters*, and diligent only for fear of losing their places, otherwise negligent and wasteful. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 316.

eye-wash (ī′wosh), *n.* A medicated water for the eyes.

eye-water (ī′wâ″tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *eye-wash*.—**2.** The fluid refractive media of the eye; the aqueous and vitreous humor. See *eye*[1].

Eye-water . . . is often a great annoyance [in taxidermy]. This liquor is slightly glairy, or rather glassy, and puts a sort of sizing on the plumage difficult to efface. *Coues*, Field Ornith., 1874.

eye-wink (ī′wingk), *n.* A wink or motion of the eyelid; a hint or token.

Yet there has been knights, and lords, and gentlemen, with their coaches; . . . and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eye-wink* of her. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

eye-winker (ī′wing″kėr), *n.* An eyelash. [U. S.]

eye-witness (ī′wit″nes), *n.* One who has actually beheld an event; one who testifies to what he has seen.

For we have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. 2 Pet. i. 16.

This is the most accurate relation of what passed, as to matter of fact, from honourable, most ingenuous, and distress'd *eye-witnesses*. *Evelyn*, Enc. between Fr. and Sp. Ambas.

eyewort (ī′wėrt), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *ēágwyrt*, < *ēage*, eye, + *wyrt*, wort, plant.] Same as *eyebright*.

eyghet, *n.* A Middle English form of *eye*[1].

eyght (āt), *n.* A variant form of *eyot*, *ait*.

eygre, *n.* See *eager*[2].

eyle[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *ail*[1].

He myght wele a-rise, for hym *eyleth* noon evell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

eyle[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ail*[2].

eyliad† (ī′li-ad), *n.* [Also written *eyeliad*, in simulation of *eye*[1]; also *oeiliad*, *oeilliad*, and *œillade*; < OF. *oeillade*, F. *œillade*, an ogle, < *oeil*, F. *œil*, eye: see *eyelet*, *eye*[1].] An ogle; a wanton glance with the eyes.

Who even now gave me good eyes too; examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

eyne (īn), *n.* An archaic plural of *eye*[1].

How can we see with feeble *eyne*
The glory of that Majestie Divine?
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, l. 123.

With such a plaintive gaze their *eyne*
Are fastened upwardly on mine.
Mrs. Browning, My Doves (early edition).

eyot, *n.* [Also *eyet*, *eyght*, etc., variant spellings of *ait*, q. v.] Same as *ait*.

eyra (ā′rä), *n.* [(So.)Am. Sp.] A wild cat, *Felis eyra*, ranging from Texas southward into South



Eyra (*Felis eyra*).

America, of a uniform reddish color, with an extremely long, slender body, long tail, and short limbs, especially the fore legs.

eyrant, *a.* In *her.*, same as *ayrant*.

eyre[1] (ār), *n.* [An archaic spelling, preserved by its legal associations; < ME. *eyre*, *eire*, < AF. *eire*, OF. *erre*, *oirc*, journey, < L. *iter*, a journey: see *errant*[2] and *itinerant*.] **1.** A journey or circuit.

We are able to see how the itinerant King gradually became a monarch of the modern type. The change may be attributed to the growth of the system of missi, of itinerant deputies of the sovereign, his servants, as the English phrase was, in *eyre*. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 183.

2. A court of itinerant justices.—**Adjournment in eyre.** See *adjournment*.—**Justices in eyre,** judges, either members of or delegates from the King's Great Court or Aula Regia, sent periodically from the capital throughout the other counties of the kingdom for the purpose of holding court. The regular establishment of this system dates from 1176 (22 Hen. II.), and it gave place to substantially the present system of assize and nisi prius, under 13 Edw. I., c. 30. It seems that in the earlier periods, when these justices were empowered to levy royal revenues, remonstrances of the people led to a concession that they should make the circuit only once in seven years. Later, when the judicial function became more important, they were directed by Magna Charta to visit every county once a year.

The *eire* of justize wende aboute in the londe. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 517.

These judges of assise came into use in the room of the antient *justices in eyre*, justiciarii in itinere. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iv.

eyre[2]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *air*[1].

eyre[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *aery*[2].

It is reported that the men of the country where the Eagle *eyreth*, etc. *Turberville*, Booke of Falconrie, etc. (1611), p. 10.

This is a gentlewoman of a noble house,
Born to a better fame than you can build her,
And *eyres* above your pitch. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

eyre[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heir*.

eyren†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *egg*[1].

eyrie†, **eyry**†, *n.* Old spellings of *aery*[2].

eyse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*.

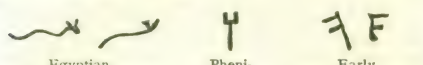
eyster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *oyster*.

eyte†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *eight*[1].

eythe†, *n.* [ME. (rare), < AS. *egethe*, a harrow (cf. *egethere*, a harrower: words occurring but once each, in glosses), = D. *egge* = LG. *egge* = OHG. *egida*, *ekitha*, MHG. *egede*, *egde*, *eide*, G. dial. *egde*, *eide*, *ede* (G. *egge*, < LG.), a harrow; cf. L. *occa*, Lith. *akeczos*, a harrow; perhaps ult. connected with L. *acies*, = E. *edge*: see *edge*.] A harrow.

Theose foure, the faith to teche, folwede Peers teom,
And harowede in an hand-whyle, al holy scripture,
With to [two] *eythes* that thei hadden, an olde and a newe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 273.

★ **F**, **1.** The sixth letter and fourth consonant in the English alphabet, as in the Latin and the Phenician, and also as in the early Greek alphabet, through which the Latin was derived from the Phenician (see *A*), although it has gone out of use in the alphabet generally known to us as Greek. The Phenician character had the name *vav* or *waw* (meaning 'peg' or 'hook'), and its value was that of our English *w*. This same value it had in primitive Greek use, and it is found so used in western inscriptions, although lost too early to appear in eastern inscriptions. The sound, namely *w*, went gradually out of use in Greek, and its sign went with it. Since the latter somewhat resembled in form one gamma (Γ) written above another, the Greek grammarians gave it the fanciful name of *digamma* or *double gamma*, by which therefore we generally call it as a Greek letter. The comparative scheme of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:

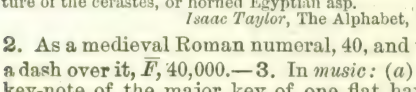


Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

In the adaptation of the alphabet to Latin use the sign first received the value we give it, since the *f*-sound occurred in Latin and needed a representative; the *w*-sound was provided for by being written with the same character as *u*. (See *U* and *V*.) The sound *f*, as we pronounce it, is a surd (or breathed, or voiceless) labiodental, a fricative sound or spirant: that is to say, it is made by the audible friction or rustling of the unintonated breath, when forced out between the edge of the lower lip and the tips of the upper teeth, these being held in contact with one another. If, everything else remaining the same, the intonated breath be forced out instead, the sound is *v* (as in *valve, vivid*); hence, *f* and *v* are corresponding surd and sonant. An *f*, nearly identical with ours in audible character, may also be made between the edges of the two lips alone, without any help from the teeth; and such a purely labial *f* is heard in many languages, and is with probability to be regarded as more primitive than the labiodental *f*, and as forming the transition to it, in the languages where the latter prevails. The same sound is also widely represented in English by *ph*, but almost only in words coming from the Greek; it also exists in some words written with *gh*, as *laugh, cough, clough, rough, tough*, etc., the labial aspirant having taken in such words the place of the palatal, such change being recognized in the spelling in only a few words, as *dwarf, draft* (= *draught*), *duff* (= *dough*, as formerly pronounced), etc. Historically, *f* stands in general for a more original *p*, as found in Sanskrit and the classical languages: thus, *father* for *pitar*, *πατήρ*, *pater*, etc.

Thus the letter *F* is derived from the Hieroglyphic picture of the cerastes, or horned Egyptian asp.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 12.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 40, and with a dash over it, $\overline{F}$, 40,000.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) The key-note of the major key of one flat having the signature shown in fig. 3, or of the minor key of four flats having the signature shown in fig. 4; also, the final of the Lydian mode in



1 2 3 4

medieval music. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the fourth tone of the scale of C, called *fa*, and hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of each group of three black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the lower space or upper line (1). (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (2).—**4.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [Abbr. of *function.*] In *alg.*, the sign of an operation in general, and especially of a function having a differential coefficient.—**5.** An abbreviation—(*a*) of *Fellow* (see *F. R. S., F. S. A.*, etc.); (*b*) in *physics*, of *Fahrenheit* (which see); (*c*) in *fisheries*, of *full fish*—a commercial mark; (*d*) in a ship's log-book, of *fog*.—**6.** The chemical symbol of *fluorin*.—**F clef.** See *clef*.

fa (fä), *n.* [It., etc., orig. taken from the first syllable of L. *famuli:* see *gamut.*] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the fourth tone of the scale—that is, the subdominant. In the major scale of C this tone is F, which is therefore sometimes specifically called *fa*.

fa' (fâ), *v.* [Sc., also written *faw;* = E. *fall*[1], *v.*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To fall, in any sense.

Wha for Scotland's King and law
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
Freeman stand, or freeman *fa'*,
Let him follow me.
Burns, Bruce's Address.

II. *trans.* **1.** To have as one's lot or share; get; obtain.

He well may *fa'* a brighter bride,
But nane that lo'es like me.
Skiæn Anna; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 384).

2. To claim; pretend to. *Jamieson.*

A prince can mak' a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, an' a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith, he mauna *fa'* that.
Burns, For A' That.

fa' (fâ), *n.* [Sc., = E. *fall*[1], *n.*] **1.** Fall.—**2.** Share; due.

An hundred a year for his *fa'*, man.
Ritson, Scottish Poems, II. 65.

3. Lot; chance.

A towmond [twelvemonth] of trouble should that be my *fa'*,
A night of gude fellowship sowthers it a'.
Burns, Contented wi' Little.

F. A. A. An abbreviation of *free of all average*, a phrase used in marine-insurance policies. See *average*[2], *n.*

faam, *n.* See *faham.*

fa'ard (fârd), *a.* [Sc.; also written *fard, faur'd;* a contr. of *favored.* Cf. *farand.*] Favored: used in composition: as, weel-*fa'ard*, well-favored; ill-*fa'ard*, ill-favored.

Puir auld Scotland suffered aneugh by thae blackguard loons o' excisemen, . . . the ill-*fa'ard* thieves.
Scott, Rob Roy, xviii.

fab (fab), *n.* A Scotch form of *fob*[2].

Faba (fā'bä), *n.* [L., a bean.] A generic name given by Adanson in 1763 to a leguminous plant. This plant is *Vicia Faba*, commonly known as the horse- or Windsor-bean, which has been in cultivation from very early times, and the origin of which is not certainly known, though it is said to have been found wild in both central Asia and northern Africa. It is extensively cultivated in the old world, where the seeds are used chiefly for feeding horses, and in a green state as a vegetable. See *Vicia.*



Horse-bean (*Vicia Faba*).

Fabaceæ (fā-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *fabaceus*, of beans: see *fabaceous.*] See ★*Leguminosæ*.

fabaceous (fā-bā'shius), *a.* [< L. *fabaceus*, of or consisting of beans, < *faba*, a bean.] Belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*.

fabella (fā-bel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *faba*, a bean.] A sesamoid fibrocartilage, sometimes found ossified, developed in the gastrocnemius muscle, and situated on the back of the knee-joint or behind the condyle of the femur, in special relation with the fibula: as, "the fibular *fabella*," *Owen*.

faber (fā'bėr), *n.* [L., a smith: see *fabric, fever*[2].] A name of a fish, the dory, *Zeus faber*.

★**Fabian** (fā'bi-an), *a.* [< L. *Fabianus*, < *Fabius:* see def.] Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in the manner of Quintus Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who in conducting military operations against Hannibal declined to risk a battle in the open field, but harassed the enemy by marches, countermarches, and ambuscades.

Met by the *Fabian* tactics, which proved fatal to its predecessors. *Times* (London).

Fabiana (fā-bi-an'ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Fabiano*, a Spanish botanist.] A small solanaceous genus of South American shrubs. *F. imbricata* is a heath-like evergreen of Chili, with small crowded leaves and a profusion of pure white flowers, for which it is occasionally cultivated. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and bitter taste, and is a popular remedy in Chili for urinary disorders.

fable (fā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *fable*, < OF. *fable, fauble*, F. *fable* = Pr. *fabla, faula* = Sp. *habla* = Pg. *falla*, speech, talk, language, mod. *fabula*, a fable, = It. *favola* = D. *fabel* = MHG. *fabele, fabel, favele*, G. *fabel* = Dan. Sw. *fabel*, < L. *fabula*, a narrative, account, story, esp. a fictitious narrative, story, fable, < L. *fari*, speak, = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, declare, make known, < √ **φα*, orig. give light, shine (cf. *φαίνειν*, √ **φαν*, bring to light, make appear, give light, mid. appear), = Skt. √ *bhā*. From L. *fari*, speak, beside *fable, fabulate, confabulate, fabulous, fabulist*, etc., come also E. *affable, effable*, etc., *fame*[1], *famous, infamous*, etc., *fate, fatal*, etc., *infant, infantry*, etc.; and from Gr. *φάναι* or *φαίνειν* come E. *phase, phantasm, phantom, fantasy, fancy, phenomenon, emphasis*, etc.] **1.** A story; a tale; particularly, a feigned or invented story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narrative devised to enforce some useful truth or precept, or to introduce indirectly some opinion, in which imaginary persons or beings as well as animals, and even inanimate things, are represented as speakers or actors; an apologue.

Vse them to reade in the Bible and other Godly Bokes, but especyally keepe them from reading of fayned *fables*, vayne fantasyes, and wanton stories.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

I never may believe
These antique *fables*, nor these fairy toys.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Among all the different ways of giving counsel, I think the finest and that which pleases the most universally is *fable*, in whatsoever shape it appears. . . . Upon the reading of a *fable* we are made to believe we advise ourselves. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 512.

2. A story or history untrue in fact or substance, invented or developed by popular or poetic fancy or superstition and to some extent or at one time current in popular belief as true or real; a legend; a myth.

Narrations of miracles . . . grew to be esteemed but as old wives' *fables*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 48.

Witchcraft and diabolical possession and diabolical disease have long since passed into the region of *fables*.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 194.

3. A story fabricated to deceive; a fiction; a falsehood; a lie: as, the story is all a *fable*.

This ge witeth wel alle with-oute any *fabul*,
That this lond hade be lore at the last ende,
gif thise werres hade lasted any while here.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4608.

4. The plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem founded on imagination.

The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or *fable* as may be most suitable to the moral. *Dryden.*

5. Subject of talk; gossip; byword. [Rare.]

Alas! by little ye to nothing flie,
The peoples *fable*, and the spoyle of all.
Spenser, Ruines of Rome, st. 7.

Knew you not that, sir? 'tis the common *fable*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Allegory, Parable*, etc. (see *simile*).—**3.** Invention, fabrication, hoax.

fable (fā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fabled*, ppr. *fabling.* [< ME. *fablen*, < OF. *fabler, faubler, flaber* = Pr. *favelar* = Sp. *hablar*, speak, talk, etc., = Pg. *fallar*, speak, talk, tell, restored Sp. Pg.

fabular, fable, = It. *favolare* (= G. *fabeln* = Dan. *fable*), < L. *fabulare*, talk, speak, converse, < *fabula*, a narrative, account, subject of common talk: see *fable*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To talk.

While thei talkiden [var. *fableden*].
Wyclif, Luke xxiv. 15 (Oxf.).

2. To speak or write fiction; tell imaginary stories.

As for Noah, the *fabling* Heathen, it is like, deified him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 52.

But weaker even than the *fabling* spirit of these genealogical inanities is the idle attempt to explode them by turning the years into days. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell. *Prior.*

3. To speak falsely; misrepresent; lie: often used euphemistically.

For of the leste y wille you speke,
And for to *fabille* I wille you nought.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 96.

He *fables* not, I hear the enemy. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

Do you think I *fable* with you?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To feign; invent; devise or fabricate; describe or relate feigningly.

It is elegantly *fabled* by Tythonus.
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii.

I pray you sit not *fabling* here old tales.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

Hauing before *fabled* a Catalogue out of Berosus of the ancient Kings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 72.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heaven into the hell
Thou *fablest*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 292.

fabled (fā′bld), *p. a.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

In such guise she stood,
Like *fabled* Goddess of the Wood.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 24.

fablemonger (fā′bl-mung″gėr), *n.* One who invents or repeats fables.

To distinguish the true and proper allegorists from the *fablemongers* or mythics (I know not what else to call them), such as Dr. Burnet, &c., before mentioned.
Waterland, Works, VI. 16.

fabler (fā′blėr), *n.* [< ME. *fabler*, < OF. *fableor*, < L. *fabulator*, a talker, etc., < *fabulare*, talk: see *fable*, *v.*] 1†. A talker.

The *fablers* or ianglers and seekers out of prudence.
Wyclif, Bar. iii. 23 (Oxf.).

2. A writer or speaker of fables or fictions; a fabulist; a dealer in feigned stories; a falsifier.

If so many examples . . . suffice not to confounde your simple salicque lawe inuented by falce *fablers* and crafty imaginers of your fablyng Frenche menne, then here what God saith in the booke of Numeri. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

Old *fabler*, these be fancies of the churl.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

fabliau (fab-li-ō′), *n.*; pl. *fabliaux* (-ōz′). [F., < OF. *fabliaus*, older *fablel* = Pr. *fablel*, a short tale, etc., < ML. as if **fabulellus*, for which L. *fabella*, a short tale, story, play, etc., dim. of *fabula*, a tale, fable: see *fable*, *n.*] In *French lit.*, one of the metrical tales or diversions of the trouvères, belonging mostly to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

What the original forms of the Beast Epic and the Legend of the Saints were for the lowest, such were the *fabliaux* for the burgher middle class.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 517.

Until the appearance of Mr. Pater's "Studies of the Renaissance," knowledge of the delightful love-story of "Aucassin and Nicolette" was practically confined to the students of *fabliaux*. The story, one of the most attractive of its class, appears in the famous collection of *fabliaux* of Le Grand, whence it was translated by Way in his well-known selection from that work.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 359.

fabling (fā′bling), *n.* [< ME. *fabling*; verbal n. of *fable*, *v.*] 1. The making of fables; fabulous narration or composition.

Which occurrents in Nature no doubt haue giuen occasion to some of further *fabling*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

The art of *fabling* may be classed among the mimetic arts. It is an aptitude of the universal and plastic faculties of our nature; and man might not be ill defined as "a mimetic and fabling animal."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 100.

2. Fiction; fables collectively.

Let the dreams of classic idolatry perish — extinct be the fairies and fairy trumpery of legendary *fabling*, in the heart of childhood, there will, forever, spring up a well of innocent or wholesome superstition — the seeds of exaggeration will be busy there, and vital — from every-day forms educing the unknown and the uncommon.
Lamb, Elia, p. 160.

★ **fabric** (fab′rik), *n.* [Formerly also *fabrick*, *fabrike*, *fabriq*, *fabrique* (= D. *fabriek* = G. Dan. Sw. *fabrik*); < F. *fabrique* = Pr. *fabriga* = Sp. *fábrica* = Pg. *fabrica* = It. *fabbrica*, < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, art, trade, product of art, structure, fabric, < *faber*, a workman (artisan, smith, carpenter, joiner, etc.) (> ult. *fever*[2], q. v.), prob. < √ **fa* in *fa-c-ere*, make: see *fact*. From L. *fabrica*, a workshop, through the vernacular OF. *forge*, comes E. *forge*, *n.*, q. v.] 1. A structure of any kind; anything composed of parts systematically joined or connected. Specifically — (*a*) The structure or frame of a building; more generally, the building itself; an edifice, as a house, a temple, a bridge, etc.

Hee that desireth further to reade, or rather to see the old Ierusalem, with her holy *Fabriques*, let him resort to Arias Montanus his Antiquitates Iudaicæ.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 106.

The South church is richly paved with black and white marble: the West is a new *fabriq*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

But that of Sancta Sophia, once a Christian Temple, exceedeth not onely the rest, . . . but all other *fabricks* whatsoever throughout the whole universe.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 24.

That *Fabric* rises high as Heav'n
Whose Basis on Devotion stands.
Prior, Engraved on a Column in the Church of Halstead.

(*b*) A woven or felted cloth of any material or style of weaving; anything produced by weaving or interlacing: distinctively called *textile fabric*.

Here and there a cobweb, woven to the consistence of a *fabric*, swung in the air.
M. N. Murfree (*C. E. Craddock*), Prophet of the Great [Smoky Mountains, x.

The material most used in the early days of the Spanish conquest for the production of *fabrics* was the fiber of a plant called chaguar.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxix. (1886), p. 92.

2. Any system of connected or interrelated parts: as, the universal *fabric*; the social *fabric*.

The Poets were wont to lay the foundations and first beginnings of their poeticall *Fabriques* with inuocation of their Gods and Muses. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 1.

I find there are many pieces in this one *fabric* of man.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had foretold, a *fabric* wonderful
Of absolute perfection. *Milton*, P. L., x. 482.

3. The structure of anything; the manner in which the parts of a thing are united; workmanship; texture; tissue.

The baseless *fabric* of this vision.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

A young divine gave us an eloquent sermon on 1 Cor. 6, v. 20, inciting to gratitude, and glorifying God for the *fabriq* of our bodys and the dignitie of our nature.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

The *fabric* of gauze is always open, flimsy, and transparent. *Ure.*

That distinguished archæologist agrees with M. Stephani in considering these vases to be of Athenian *fabric*, and to have been exported to the Crimea, Rhodes, and other places with which Athens traded in the fourth century B. C. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 391.

4. The act of building. [Rare.]

Tithe was received . . . for the *fabric* of the churches of the poor. *Milman.*

Congregation of the Fabric. See *congregation*, 6.— **Corded fabric**, a textile fabric whose pile is cut in ribs running in the direction of the length of the warp; or a fabric having larger and smaller threads alternately, thus making a ribbed surface. *E. H. Knight.*— **Elastic fabric.** See *elastic.*— **Fabric lands**, lands given to provide for the rebuilding or repair of cathedrals and churches.— **Mixed fabric**, a textile fabric made of a combination of two or more fibers, as tweed, poplin, etc.— **Textile fabric.** See def. 1 (*b*).

fabric† (fab′rik), *v. t.* [< *fabric*, *n.* Cf. *fabricate*.] To build; construct; put into form.

He who hears what praying there is for light and clearer knowledge to be sent down among us, would think of other matters to be constituted beyond the discipline of Geneva, fram'd and *fabric't* already to our hands.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 52.

fabricant (fab′ri-kant), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fabrikant*, < F. *fabricant* = Sp. Pg. *fabricante* = It. *fabbricante*, < L. *fabrican(t-)s*, ppr. of *fabricari*: see *fabricate*.] One who fabricates, constructs, or makes; a manufacturer.

fabricate (fab′ri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fabricated*, ppr. *fabricating*. [< L. *fabricatus*, pp. of *fabricari* (> It. *fabbricare* = Sp. Pg. *fabricar* = Pr. *fabregar* = F. *fabriquer* = D. *fabriceren* = G. *fabrizieren* = Dan. *fabrikere* = Sw. *fabricera*), make, construct, frame, forge, build, etc., < *fabrica*, a fabric, building, etc.: see *fabric*. See also *forge*, *v.*, ult. < L. *fabricari*.] 1. To frame; build; construct; form into a whole by joining the parts; form by art and labor; manufacture; make; produce: as, to *fabricate* a bridge or a ship; to *fabricate* woolens.

Our artificial timepieces — clocks, watches, and chronometers — however ingeniously contrived and admirably *fabricated*, are but transcripts, so to say, of the celestial motions. *E. Everett*, Uses of Astronomy.

2. To invent or contrive; devise falsely; concoct; forge: as, to *fabricate* a lie or a story; to *fabricate* a report.

Crowland is thinking of hiring Peter of Blois, or some pretended Peter who borrows an illustrious name, to *fabricate* for her an apocryphal chronicle.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

fabrication (fab-ri-kā′shon), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *fabrikation*, < F. *fabrication* = Pr. *fabricatio* = Sp. *fabricación* = Pg. *fabricação* = It. *fabbricazione*, < L. *fabricatio(n-)*, a making, framing, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*.] 1. The act of framing or constructing; construction; formation; manufacture.

The very idea of the *fabrication* of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust and horrour.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The *fabrication* of tapestry with the needle had always been a favorite occupation for ladies of the highest rank.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 565.

2. The act of devising or contriving falsely; fictitious invention; forgery: as, the *fabrication* of testimony; the *fabrication* of a report.

Not only the *fabrication* and false making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument, whereby a new operation is given to it, will amount to forgery.
Russell, Crimes and Misdemeanours, II.

3. That which is fabricated; especially, a falsely contrived representation or statement; a falsehood: as, the story is a *fabrication*.

For my part, I can only say, that what is related of the first audience with the king, and many of the following pages, seem to me to be *fabrications* of people that never have been in Abyssinia. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 151.

=**Syn. 3.** Fiction, figment, invention, fable, forgery, coinage.

fabricator (fab′ri-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *fabricateur* = Sp. Pg. *fabricador* = It. *fabbricatore*, < L. *fabricator*, a maker, framer, forger, etc., < *fabricari*, make: see *fabricate*. See also *forger*, ult. < L. *fabricator*.] 1. One who fabricates or constructs; a maker or manufacturer.

The almighty *Fabricator* of the universe, . . . when he created the erratic and fixed stars, did not make those huge immense bodies . . . to twinkle only, and to be an ornament to the roof of heaven. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 9.

Even the product of the loom is chiefly used as material for the *fabricators* of articles of dress or furniture, or of further instruments of productive industry, as in the case of the sailmaker. *J. S. Mill.*

2. One who invents a false story; one who makes fictions.

fabricatress (fab′ri-kā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fabricatrice* = It. *fabbricatrice*, < LL. *fabricatrix*, fem. of *fabricator*.] A female fabricator. *Lee.*

fabricature (fab′ri-kā-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *fabricature* = It. *fabbricatura*; as *fabricate* + *-ure*.] Fabrication; manufacture.

Fabricia (fā-brish′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Fabricius*, a German entomologist: see *Fabrician*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of chætopodous annelids. *De Blainville*, 1828. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Echinomyidæ*, having the second antennal joint longer than the third. The larvæ are parasitic on lepidopterous larvæ. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Fabrician (fā-brish′iąn), *a.* Pertaining to or proposed by the entomologist Johann Christian Fabricius (1743–1808): as, *Fabrician* genera. — **Fabrician pouch.** See *bursa Fabricii*, under *bursa*.— **Fabrician system of classification**, in *entom.*, same as *cibarian system* (which see, under *cibarian*).

fabrile† (fab′ril), *a.* [< OF. *fabrile* = Sp. Pg. *fabril* = It. *fabrile*, *fabbrile*, < L. *fabrilis*, < *faber*, a workman, artisan: see *fabric*.] Pertaining to a workman, or to work in wood, stone, metal, etc.: as, *fabrile* skill. *Cotgrave.*

fabular (fab′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *fabularis*, pertaining to fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fable; fabulous. [Rare.]

One would expect to find a creature so familiar in their sports, and so frequent a type in their literature, as the hawk, figuring among the "dramatis personæ" of a *fabular* romance constructed by mediæval men.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 165.

Fabularia (fab-ū-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *fabula*, a little bean.] A genus of fossil porcellaneous foraminifers, having narrow and mostly elongated chamberlets opening terminally upon a cribriform surface and filled with labyrinthic shell-matter. *F. ovata* abounds in the Eocene of France.

Fabularina (fab″ū-lā-rī′nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fabularia* + *-ina*.] A group of foraminifers, taking name from the genus *Fabularia*. *Ehrenberg*, 1838.

fabulate (fab′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fabulated*, ppr. *fabulating*. [< L. *fabulatus*, pp. of *fabulari*, fable: see *fable*, *v.*] To fable. [Rare.]

[The tongue is] so guarded . . . as if it were with giants in an enchanted tower, as they *fabulate*, that no man may tame it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 10.

fabulise, *v. i.* See *fabulize*.

fabulist (fab′ū-list), *n.* [= F. *fabuliste* = Sp. Pg. *fabulista* (the L. term being *fabulator*), < L. *fabula*, a fable.] An inventor or a writer of fables; a fabler; a maker of fictions.

They come in lamely, with their mouldy tales out of Boccacio, like stale Tabarine, the *fabulist*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone.

Fabulists always endow their animals with the passions and desires of men. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 372.

So this easy-going *fabulist* passes on to the 17th of December, 1799, again without a reference. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 462.

fabulize (fab′ū-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fabulized*, ppr. *fabulizing*. [< L. *fabula*, fable, + *-ize*.] To invent, compose, or relate fables or stories. Also spelled *fabulise*.

Then endlessly among themselves they *fabulize*, nourish the mistery, laugh, play, jeast, dance, leap, skip. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

fabulosity (fab-ū-los′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fabulosities* (-tiz). [= F. *fabulosité* = Sp. *fabulosidad*, < L. as if **fabulosita(t-)s*, < *fabulosus*, fabulous: see *fabulous*.] **1.** The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness. [Rare.]

Now, as by his history he means this book of Job, it is evident he supposed the *fabulosity* of the book concluded against the existence of the patriarch. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 2.

2†. A feigned or fictitious story; a fable.

Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many *fabulosities*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

fabulous (fab′ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *fabuleux*, OF. *fableux* = Sp. Pg. It. *fabuloso*, < L. *fabulosus*, fabulous, celebrated in fable, < *fabula*, fable: see *fable*.] **1.** Feigned or invented, as a story; fictitious; not true or real: as, a *fabulous* description or hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules.

Howsoeuer, it is more than apparant that the booke bearing Enochs name is very *fabulous*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 36.

The Europeans reproach us with false history and *fabulous* chronology. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xvi.

The total expulsion of the Shepherds at any one time by any King of Egypt, or at any one place, must be *fabulous*, as they have remained in their ancient seats, and do remain to this day. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 397.

2. Exceeding the bounds of probability or reason; not to be received as truth; incredible; hence, enormous; immense; amazing: as, a *fabulous* price; *fabulous* magnificence.

He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost *fabulous*. *Macaulay*, Misc., II. 372.

A man of *fabulous* leanness arose, and began a kind of dance. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 229.

3. Fabling; addicted to telling fables.

The *fabulous* voices of some few
Poor brain-sick men, styled poets.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

What diff'rent Faults corrupt our Muses thus?
Wanton as Girls, as Old Wives *Fabulous!*
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

Fabulous age, that period in the early history of a country of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes: as, the *fabulous age* of Greece or Rome.

fabulously (fab′ū-lus-li), *adv.* **1.** In a fabulous manner; in fable or fiction: as, it is *fabulously* related.

These things are uncertain and *fabulously* augmented. *Grenewly*, Annals of Tacitus, p. 131.

2. Incredibly; to such extent as to exceed probability; hence, enormously; amazingly: as, *fabulously* rich.

fabulousness (fab′ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fabulous or fictitious.

His [Boëthius's] history is written with elegance and vigour, but his *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

faburden†, faburthen†, *n.* and *a.* [Also *fabourdon;* a partial accom. of OF. *faux-bourdon:* see *faux-bourdon*, and *burden*[3] = *burthen*[3].] **I.** *n.* In *medieval music:* (*a*) The rudest kind of polyphony, consisting of a melody or cantus firmus with the third and sixth added to each tone: not radically different from *organum*.

In modulation hard I play and sing
Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering.
Gavin Douglas, Palace of Honour, i. 42.

(*b*) Later, the process or act of adding a simple counterpoint to a cantus, especially by improvisation. (*c*) A drone-bass or a refrain; a burden.

But I let that passe lest thou come in againe with thy *faburthen*. *Lyly*, Euphues.

I could not make my verses iet vpon the stage in tragicall buskins, euerie worde filling the mouth like the *faburden* of Bo-Bell. *Greene*, Perimedes, Address to Readers (1588).

II. *a.* Monotonous.

He condemneth all mens knowledge but his owne, raising up a method of experience (with mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo, and such *faburthen* words, as Fierovanti doth) above all the learned Galienists of Italie, or Europe. *Lodge*, Wit's Misery (1596).

fac (fak), *n.* [Abbr. of *factotum*.] A combination of flowers or ornamental types of decoration, in imitation of the engraved head-bands of the early printers: a typographic fashion in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

façade (fa-säd′), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *façade*, < F. *façade*, < It. *facciata*, the front of a building (see *faciata*, *faciate*), < *faccia* = F. *face*, < L. *facies*, the face: see *face*[1].] In *arch.*, a front view or elevation; the chief exterior face of a building, or any one of its principal faces if it has more than one: as, the *façade* of the Louvre; the *façade* of St. Peter's in Rome.

Like so many of the finest churches, [the cathedral of Siena] was furnished with only a plain substantial front wall, intended to serve as the backing and support of an ornamental *façade*. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 136.

In Egypt the *façades* of their rock-cut tombs were . . . ornamented so simply and unobtrusively as rather to belie than to announce their internal magnificence. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 351.

face[1] (fās), *n.* [< ME. *face*, rarely *faas*, *faz*, < OF. *face*, F. *face* = Pr. *fatz* = Sp. *faz*, *haz* = Pg. *face* = It. *faccia*, < L. *facies*, the face, visage, countenance, look, appearance, form, etc.; prob. connected with *fax* (*fac-*), a torch, *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty (see *facete*, etc.), *focus*, a hearth (see *focus*, etc.), < √ **fac*, **fa* = Gr. √ **φα* = Skt. √ *bhā*, shine: see *fable*, *fame*[1], *fate*, etc.] **1.** The front part of the human head, and by extension of the head of any animal, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin; the visage; the countenance.

Henry played with Lewis the Heir of France at Chess, and winning much Money of him, Lewis grew so cholerick, that he threw the Chess-men at Henry's *Face*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 30.

Is not the young heir
Of that brave general's family, Giulio,
So poor, he dares not show his *face* in Naples?
Sir R. Stapylton, Slighted Maid, p. 19.

If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her *face*, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 18.

He would not, with a peremptory tone,
Assert the nose upon his *face* his own.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 122.

2. Aspect or expression of the face; look; countenance; manner of regard, as implying approval or disapproval: as, he set his *face* against it.

The Lord make his *face* shine upon thee. Num. vi. 25.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these lost spirits. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 2.

Some read the King's *face*, some the Queen's, and all
Had marvel. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An expressive look; an assumed facial aspect indicative of some feeling, especially one of ridicule, disgust, or the like. See *to make a face*, below.

"Could I have found a more respectable subject?" he inquired of her. "The adjective is excellent," she said, with a little *face*, as she put her violin into its case. *Mrs. H. Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

4. Decent outward appearance; aspect or semblance of propriety.

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself! *Bacon*, Friendship.

They took him to set a *face* upon their own malignant designs. *Milton*.

They [the priests] saw that the king was not inclined to advance money, and all of them knew perfectly, that, whatever *face* he put upon the matter, the Ras would not give an ounce of gold to prevent the Abuna from staying there [in confinement] all his life. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 646.

5. Confidence, as indicated by the expression of the countenance; effrontery; audacity; assurance; impudence.

I cannot with any *face* ask you to trust me with anything in future. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 354.

However I may set a *face* and talk,
I am not valiant. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

I wonder you can have the *face* to follow me,
That have so prosecuted things against me.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

That his rise hath been by her and her husband's means, and that it is a most inconceivable thing how this man can have the *face* to use her and her family with the neglect that he do them. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 132.

This gentleman . . . is particularly remarkable for a becoming assurance; . . . none are more blessed with the advantages of *face*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

6. Front; presence; sight: as in the phrases *before the face*, *in the face*, *to the face*, *from the face*.

Honours, grace, and dignities he ever bestoweth upon those that have done him any memorable service *in the face* of his enemies. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 40.

The parson threatens him, if he does not mend his manners, to pray for him *in the face* of the whole congregation. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

Without any evidence, nay, *in the face* of the strongest evidence, he [Mr. Montagu] ascribes to the people of a former age a set of opinions which no people ever held. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

In face of you, as you entered the door, was the entrance to the working-kitchen, or scullery. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

7. In *anat.*, technically, a part of the head or skull distinguished from the cranium proper or brain-box, the facial region or facies, containing the eyes, nose, and mouth, but not the ears. See *facial*.—**8.** In *entom.*, the front of an insect's head between the compound eyes. In descriptions the term is applied to a more or less definite area, which varies for the different orders.

9. In *bot.*, the upper or inner or free surface of an organ, as opposed to the *back*.

That part of the anther to which the filament is attached, and which is generally towards the petals, is the back, the opposite being the *face*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 137.

10. The front or the principal surface of anything; the surface presented to view, or the side or part of a side on which the use of the thing depends: as, the *face* of the earth or of the waters; the *face* of a clock (the dial), of a plane (the sole), of a hammer (the striking-surface of the head), of a type (the surface giving the impression), etc.

Also the breadth of the *face* of the house, and of the separate place toward the east, an hundred cubits. Ezek. xli. 14.

A generall rumour of a generall peace now spread it self over all the *face* of those tormented Countries. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 10.

An unusual light rested, to him, on the *face* of the world. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 323.

And now the only thing that had the springs of life within its bosom was the great, sweet-voiced clock, whose faithful *face* had kept unchanged amidst all the swift pageantry of changes. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

11. A plane surface of a solid; one of the surfaces bounding a solid: as, the *face* of an arrowhead. Thus, a cube or die has six *faces;* an octahedron has eight *faces*.—**12.** That part of the cog of a geared wheel which projects beyond the pitch-line.—**13.** The working or cutting portion of a grinding-wheel, or the edge of any cutting-tool.—**14.** That part of the surface of a valve which comes in contact with the seat. *Rankine*.—**15.** In *mining*, but chiefly in *coal-mining:* (*a*) Properly, the front of a working; that part of the coal-seam which is being mined. Sometimes also called the *working-face*.

Tunnels of a large *face* are those whose height is six or seven feet, and are about eight feet wide. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 258.

(*b*) Sometimes, improperly, same as *back of cleat*.—**16.** The superficial appearance or seeming of anything; observable state or condition; aspect in general.

His actions never carried any *face*
Of change or weakness.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

If all these were exemplary in the conduct of their lives, things would soon take a new *face*. *Swift*, Advancement of Religion.

Truth and goodness and beauty are but different *faces* of the same All. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 28.

Assyriology has considerably changed the *face* of Hebrew etymology and lexicography. *The American*, VII. 24.

17. In *astrol.*, one of thirty-six parts of the zodiac formed by dividing each sign into three equal parts. Each face was assigned to one of the planets—namely, the first face of Aries to Mars, who is the lord of that house, and all the following faces to the sun, Venus, Mercury, the moon, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, in regular rotation.

Euery signe is departid in 3 euene parties by 10 degrees, and thilke porcioun they clepe a *face*. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 4.

If any planet be in his decanate, or *face*, he has the least possible essential dignity; but being in his own decanate or *face*, he cannot then be called peregrine. A planet being in his decanate or *face* describes a man ready to be turned out of doors, having much to do to maintain himself in credit and reputation; and in genealogies it represents a family at the last gasp, even as good as quite decayed, hardly able to support itself.
Lilly, Astrology (ed. Zadkiel).

18. The words of a written paper, especially of a commercial or legal paper, as a note or judgment, in their apparent or obvious meaning; specifically—(*a*) the express terms; (*b*) the principal sum due, exclusive of interest accrued by law: as, the *face* of a draft.—**19.** In *arch.*, same as *band*[2], 2 (*e*).—**20.** In *bookbinding*, the front edge or fore edge of a book.

After the *face* [of a book] has been ploughed, the back springs back into its rounded form. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

Ambulacral face. See *ambulacral.*—**Composition face.** See *composition.*—**Face of a bastion.** See *bastion.*—**Face of a cannon, face of a piece,** the terminating plane at the muzzle of a piece of ordnance, perpendicular to the axis of the bore.—**Face of a square,** one of the sides of a battalion or regiment when formed in square. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Face on,** in *coal-mining*, parallel with the cleat, or principal system of joint-planes: said of a mode of working the coal. It is the opposite of *end on* (which see, under *end*).—**Faces about**†, turn your faces around: a military word of command, equivalent to *about face.*

Double your files; as you were; *faces about.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v.

Good captain, *faces about*, to some other discourse.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Face to face, in a confronting attitude or position; in actual presence or propinquity: as, to be *face to face* with impending disaster.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers *face to face.* Acts xxv. 16.

Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then *face to face.* 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

I had spoken *face to face* with the veritable author of a printed book. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II.

They [right and wrong] are the two principles that have stood *face to face* from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle.
Lincoln, The Century, XXXIV. 390.

Fit of the face. See *fit*[1].—**Hippocratic face.** See *Hippocratic.*—**On the face of it,** on the evidence of the thing itself; by its own showing: as, the paper is a forgery *on the face of it*; the story is false *on the face of it.*—**To change face**†. See *change.*—**To fly in the face of.** See *fly*[1].—**To have two faces in** or **under one hood**†, to be guilty of duplicity.

He that *hathe too faces yn on hode*
May be enrolled yn thys fraternyte [of fools].
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 80.

To make a face, to change or distort the countenance, as in disapproval, mockery, or disgust; put on an unnatural look.

Shame itself!
Why do you *make* such *faces?*
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

To run one's face, to obtain credit or favor without security or recommendation, or by sheer boldness or audacity. [Slang, U. S.] = **Syn.** *Face, Visage, Countenance. Face* is the general word, representing the permanent combination of features, apart from any changes produced by thought and feeling. *Countenance* is the *face* as affected by the state of the mind; hence such figurative uses of the word as to give *countenance* to an idea or undertaking. *Visage* is essentially the same as *countenance*, but especially regards the *face* as seen. *Countenance* and *visage* are sometimes applied to the faces of brutes, but are ordinarily held as too high for such use, expressing too much of intellect or character.

Dusk *faces* with white silken turbans wreathed.
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

On his bold *visage* middle age
Had slightly pressed its signet sage.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 21.

Woe is written on thy *visage.*
Aytoun, Edinboro after Flodden.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession from the which . . . men of course do seek to receive *countenance* and profit. *Bacon*, Maxims of the Law, Pref.

O'er his *countenance*
No shadow past. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

★**face**[1] (fās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *faced*, ppr. *facing*. [< ME. *facen*; < *face*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn the face or front full toward; confront; be or stand in front of or opposite to, literally or figuratively: as, to *face* an audience; the house *faces* the sea; we are *facing* important events.

They had now *faced*, as they saw, without power any more to evade it, a fiery trial.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

Double temples are by no means uncommon in India, but the two sanctuaries usually *face* each other, and have the porch between them.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 399.

Two problems *face* the combined intelligence of England for solution at the present time.
Fortnightly Rev., XL. 39.

Hence—**2.** To confront boldly; make a stand against; oppose or defy: as, to *face* the consequences.

And how can man die better
Than *facing* fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 27.

3. To cover or partly cover with something in front.

Some round-grown thing, a jug
Faced with a beard. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) Of buildings: as, a house *faced* with marble.

The pyramid was *faced* by adding courses of long blocks on each layer of the steps.
Chambers, Lib. Univ. Knowledge, XII. 307.

(*b*) In *tailoring, dressmaking*, etc., to cover some part of (a garment), as lappets or the hem, with another material. See *revers* and *facing.*

Grumio. Thou hast *faced* many things.
Tailor. I have. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

4. To smooth or dress the face of, as a stone, etc.—**5.** To turn the face of upward; expose the face of in dealing: said of a playing-card.—**To face down,** to abash by fixedness of gaze; cow by stern looks; hence, to withstand or put down by audacity or effrontery.

Here's a villain that would *face* me *down.*
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

Because he walk'd against his Will;
He *fac'd* Men *down*, that he stood still.
Prior, Alma, iii.

To face it with a card of ten†. (*a*) In the old game of primero, to stand boldly upon a card; bluff. Hence—(*b*) To face it out by sheer audacity.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have *fac'd it with a card of ten.*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

To face out. (*a*) To put or force (a person) down or out by assuming a bold front; defeat by mere effrontery or audacity.

I haue here . . . broughte you for the trewe fayth of the Catholike churche, agaynst your false heresy, wherewith you would *face* our Sauiour *out* of the blessed sacrament: I haue brought agaynst you, to your face, Saint Bede and Theophylacius. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1132.

(*b*) To persist in maintaining (an assertion which is not true); maintain unblushingly and shamelessly; brave, as a charge, with effrontery: as, she *faced* it *out.*

A mad-cap ruffian, and a swearing Jack,
That thinks with oaths to *face* the matter *out.*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

To face tea, to improve its superficial appearance by the addition of coloring matter in the process of firing. See *facing*, 3.—**To face the music,** to meet the emergency boldly; accept the situation at its worst. [Slang, U. S.]

Although such reverses [financial panic] would seem to fall with crushing weight upon some of our most substantial citizens, a strong determination to *face the music* is everywhere manifested. *Worcester* (Mass.) *Spy*, Sept. 22, 1857.

Now that those whom he recognized as his enemies had succeeded in putting him in this position, he determined to *face the music*, and not allow them to gain any advantage if he could help it. *Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, p. 52.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To appear.

The evil consequences thereof *faced* very sadly.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

2†. To carry a false appearance; play the hypocrite.

To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to *face;*
Foure waies in Court to win men grace.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

For there thou needs must learne to laugh, to lie,
To *face*, to forge, to scoffe, to companie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 506.

Suffolk doth not flatter, *face*, or feign.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

3. To show a bold face; boast; swagger; vaunt; brag. [Old and prov. Eng.]

All the day long is he *facing* and croking.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 1.

4. To turn the body so as to face in a different specified direction; turn on the heel to the right or left, or to a reverse position, as at the word of command, right *face*, left *face.*

When he [the pawn] has *faced*, either right or left, he only commands the two diagonals towards which he *faces* [in four-handed chess]. *Verney*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 24.

To face about (*milit.*), to turn on the heel so as to face in the opposite direction.

Face about, man! A soldier, and afraid of the enemy!
Dryden.

Our Captain bid us then *face about.*
Reading Skirmish (Child's Ballads, VII. 246).

face[2] (fās), *v. t.* [ME. *facen*, by apheresis from *defacen*: see *deface.*] **1**†. To deface.

Polexena . . .
All *facid* hir face with hir fell teris
That was red as the roses.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9128.

2. To damage or spoil the surface of, as by wear or accident.

Cards having been once ground down need but little grinding at any one time afterwards, unless they get jammed, *faced*, . . . or something unusual happens to them. *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 47.

face[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fesse.*

faceable (fā′sa-bl), *a.* That may be faced or approached. *Christian Union*, Aug. 11, 1887.

face-ache (fās′āk), *n.* Neuralgia in the nerves of the face; tic douloureux.

face-ague (fās′ā″gū), *n.* Same as *face-ache.*

face-card (fās′kärd), *n.* A playing-card on which there is a face; the king, queen, or knave of any suit of cards; a court-card.

face-cloth (fās′klôth), *n.* **1.** A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

The *Face-Cloth* too is of great Antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us, that after the closing the Eyes, &c., a Linen Cloth was put over the Face of the Deceased.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 23, note.

Standing by the coffin, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the *face-cloth.* *Seward*, Letters, i. 249.

Stole a maiden from her place,
Lightly to the warrior stept,
Took the *face-cloth* from his face.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

2. A cloth for washing the face; a wash-cloth.

face-cover (fās′kuv″ėr), *n.* In *fort.*, an interior glacis, placed in the ditch, with its crest high enough to mask the scarp-wall from the plunging fire of distant batteries: intended to prevent besiegers from effecting a practicable breach in the wall unless they succeed in ★establishing their batteries on this interior glacis.

faced (fāst), *p. a.* **1.** Having a face; marked with a face, as a court-card.—**2.** Appearing as to the face; having a facial expression of a certain kind; looking. [Rare.]

A company of rural fellows, *fac'd*
Like lovers of your laws.
Ford, Sun's Darling, ii.

3. Having the upper or outer surface dressed or smoothed: as, a *faced* stone.—**4.** Having the front, or some part of the front, covered with other material (see *face*[1], *v. t.*, 3): said of garments, as a man's coat, a woman's gown, etc., and often used compounded with the name of the material: as, silk-*faced*; satin-*faced.*—**Faced card,** in *card-playing*, a card that has been shown by a player face up during the deal or out of turn.

faced-lined (fāst′līnd), *a.* In *her.*, having the lining exposed at the fold or opening, as a mantle: an epithet used only when the tincture of the lining is to be specified: as, a mantle *faced-lined* gules.

face-flatterer (fās′flat″ėr-ėr), *n.* One who compliments another grossly and to his face. [Rare.]

Nine tithes of times
Face-flatterer and back-biter are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

face-guard (fās′gärd), *n.* **1.** A covering or mask to protect the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes, in fencing, etc.—**2.** Any fixed projection from the front of a helmet, serving to protect the face, as the nasal.

face-hammer (fās′ham″ėr), *n.* **1.** A hammer having a flat face, as distinguished from one having both ends pointed or edged. See cut under *hammer.*—**2.** A hammer with a cutting and a blunt end, used in preparing stone for finer tool-work.

face-lathe (fās′lāŦʜ), *n.* **1.** A lathe for turning face-work, such as bosses and core-prints.—**2.** A lathe with a large face-plate and a slide-rest adjustable in front on its own shears. It is generally transverse. *E. H. Knight.*

face-mold (fās′mōld), *n.* The name given by workmen to the pattern for marking the plank or board out of which ornamental hand-railings for stairs or other works are to be cut.

face-painter (fās′pān″tėr), *n.* A painter of portraits; one who paints the likeness of the face. [Rare.]

face-painting (fās′pān″ting), *n.* **1.** The act or art of painting faces or portraits; the art of representing faces in painting. [Rare.]

Giorgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *face-painting.*
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. The act of applying rouge or other coloring matter to the face.

face-plan (fās′plan), *n.* A plan or drawing of ★the principal or front elevation of a building.

face-plate (fās′plāt), *n.* **1.** A true-plate used to test a plane surface.—**2.** A plate used as a cover or shield for any object subject to shock or abrasion.—**3.** The disk attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe to which the piece to ★be turned is often fastened.

facer (fā′sėr), *n.* **1**†. One who faces; one who puts on a bold face.

Shall the adversaries of the truth be dumb? Nay; there be no greater talkers, nor boasters, and *facers*, than they be. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

You preserve
A race of idle people here about you,
Facers and talkers, to defame the worth
Of those that do things worthy.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

2. A severe blow on the face; hence, any sudden check that staggers one. [Slang.]

The . . . shepherd . . . delivered a terrific *facer* upon our large, vague, benevolent, middle-aged friend.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 2.

I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *facer*. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856.

★**3.** A bumper of wine. *Halliwell.*

facet[1] (fas′et), *n.* [Also written *facette*, and formerly also *fascet;* = D. G. Dan. *facette* = Sw. *fasett;* ‹ F. *facette*, OF. *facete* (= Sp. Pg. *faceta* = It. *faccetta*), dim. of *face*, face: see *face*[1].] **1.** A little face; a small surface; specifically, in *lapidary work*, a small polished surface, usually of some geometrical form; one of the many variously shaped segments or faces into which the surface of a gem is broken in order to increase its brilliancy. There are various arrangements of the facets, the choice depending upon the shape of the stone, but they may be grouped in three classes, styled *brilliant cut*, *rose cut*, and *trap cut*. See cuts under *brilliant*.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another hath the quickest reflection; like diamonds cut with *fascets*.
Bacon, Honour and Reputation.

His talk,
When wine and free companions kindled him,
Was wont to glance and sparkle like a gem
Of fifty *facets*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

A young fellow of talent, with two or three *facets* to his mind. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

2. In *arch.*, the fillet between the flutings of a column.—**3.** In *anat.*, a smooth, flat, circumscribed articular surface of bone. See second cut under *dorsal*.—**4.** In *entom.*, the surface of an ocellus of the compound eye of an insect; also, an ocellus.—**Double-skill facet**, in *lapidary work*, one of the triangular facets cut in removing the lower angle of the foundation squares. Also called *brilliant facet*.

These facets are by some lapidaries called *double-skill facets*, from being cut in pairs.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 228.

Skill facet, in *lapidary work*, one of the upper row of facets around the table of the stone. See cut under *brilliant* (fig. 2).

These triangular facets are called *skill facets*, from the difficulty of placing them correctly.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 227.

facet[1] (fas′et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faceted* or *facetted*, ppr. *faceting* or *facetting*. [= F. *facetter* = Pg. *facetar* = It. *faccettare;* from the noun.] To cut a facet or facets upon: as, to *facet* a diamond.

facet[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *faceet*, *faucet*, ‹ L. *facetus*, elegant, polite, witty: see *facete*.] A book 'on manners' (*Facetus de moribus*) formerly used in schools, as a text-book in behavior; manners; behavior.

And he to drawe these chyldren, as well in the schoole of *facet*, as in songe, organes, or suche other vertuous thinges. Quoted in *Babees Book*, p. lxxvi.

facete† (fa-sēt′), *a.* [= OF. *facet* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. It. *faceto*, ‹ L. *facetus*, elegant, fine, polite, courteous, witty; prob. connected with *facies*, face, appearance, form: see *face*[1].] Witty; facetious; pleasant; cheerful; elegant.

All those that otherwise approve of jests in some cases, and *facete* companions (as who doth not?), let them laugh and be merry. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 209.

A *facete* discourse, and an amicable friendly mirth, can refresh the spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 742.

"I will have him," continued my father, "cheerful, *facete*, jovial." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 5.

faceted, facetted (fas′et-ed), *p. a.* **1.** In *lapidary work*, covered with facets, or cut with geometrical surfaces to enhance the brilliancy, as a gem.

The term brilliant cut, when used alone, is always understood to imply that the front and back of the stone are both *faceted*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p 228.

2. Having facets, as the compound eye of an insect. See *compound eyes*, under *eye*[1].

The individual ocellites are at once recognized . . . by the *facetted* appearance of the surface.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 626.

facetely† (fa-sēt′li), *adv.* Wittily; facetiously; pleasantly; humorously.

They [the eyes] are the chiefe seates of love, and as James Lernutius hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode of his, etc. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 461.

faceteness† (fa-sēt′nes), *n.* The quality of being witty or humorous.

Parables do not only by their plainness open the understanding, but they work upon the affections, and breed delight of hearing by the reason of that *faceteness* and wittiness which is many times found in them.
Sir M. Hale, Sermon, Luke xviii. 1.

facetiæ (fa-sē′shi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *facetia*, wit, a jest, witticism, ‹ *facetus*, witty: see *facete*.] **1.** Witty or humorous sayings or writings.—**2.** In booksellers' or collectors' catalogues, books of an objectionable kind, broad, coarsely witty, or indecent.

faceting, facetting (fas′et-ing), *n.* **1.** The process of cutting facets, as on a gem.—**2.** The act or art of shaping in facets.

The skilful and practised workman turning the links of gold chains between his thumb and finger with great dexterity and accuracy; . . . the most perfect-shaped diamonds are being produced. This is called *faceting*.
Gee, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 180.

facetious (fā-sē′shus), *a.* [= F. *facétieux* = Sp. Pg. *facecioso*, facetious, ‹ L. *facetia*, wit: see *facetiæ*.] **1**†. Polished or agreeable in manner or style: as, *facetious* grace in writing.

The genius of their philosophy was free and *facetious*.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos.

2. Characterized by pleasantry or pleasing humor; witty; humorous; gay; sprightly; amusing: as, a *facetious* companion; a *facetious* story or remark.

When I was last in Paris, I heard of a *facetious* Passage 'twixt him [the Duke] and the Archbishop of Bourdeaux.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 46.

'Tis pitiful
To court a grin, when you should woo a soul;
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation; and t' address
The skittish fancy with *facetious* tales,
When sent with God's commission to the heart!
Cowper, Task, ii. 470.

One of the party entertains the rest with the recital of some wonderful or *facetious* tale.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 239.

There was the usual *facetious* young man, whose mild buffooneries have their use on such occasions.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xxi.

= **Syn.** *Merry*, *Jovial*, etc. (see *jolly*); jocose, humorous, funny, droll, comical.

facetiously (fā-sē′shus-li), *adv.* In a facetious manner; wittily; with pleasantry or delicate and pleasing humor.

B. answers very *facetiously:* I must own that a command to lend, hoping for nothing again, and a command to borrow, without returning any thing again, seem very different commands. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 86.

facetiousness (fā-sē′shus-nes), *n.* [‹ *facetious* + *-ness*.] The quality of being facetious; sportive humor; pleasantry.

Magnificent in his living, reserved in his conversation, grave in his common deportment, but relaxing with a wise *facetiousness*, he [William I.] knew how to relieve his mind and preserve his dignity.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., an. 1087.

face-value (fās′val′ū), *n.* The value expressed on the face of a bank or promissory note, bond, debenture, share of stock or other negotiable instrument, as distinct from its market value.

face-wheel (fās′hwēl), *n.* Same as *crown-wheel*.

The late Mr. Larkin, in finishing his beautiful wood models of crystals, employed calcined flint pulverized and glued upon wooden *face-wheels*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 360.

fachon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *falchion*.

facial (fā′shal), *a.* [= F. Pr. *facial*, ‹ ML. *facialis*, ‹ L. *facies*, the face: see *face*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to the face: as, *facial* expression: an epithet specifically applied in anatomy to many structures which compose this part of the head: as, a *facial* artery, bone, muscle, nerve, vein, etc.—**2.** Pertaining to some part of an animal like or called the face; specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to the front of the head, or to the part distinguished as the face in the various orders.—**Facial angle of Camper, of Cloquet,** etc. See *craniometry*.—**Facial artery**, a large branch of the external carotid, mounting from the neck over the border of the lower jaw just at the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, coursing obliquely to the inner canthus of the eye, and giving off numerous branches to the parts it traverses.—**Facial axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Facial bone**, any bone composing the skeleton of the face, as distinguished from a cranial bone proper: in human anatomy 14 bones (each pair counted as two) are included in this set; they are the two nasal, two superior maxillary, two lacrymal, two malar, two palate, two inferior turbinated, vomer, and inferior maxillary bones.—**Facial canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Facial depression**, in *entom.*, a depressed space beneath the antennæ, seen in many *Diptera*.—**Facial ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Facial index.** See *craniometry*.—**Facial line of Camper.** See *craniometry*.—**Facial nerve**, the nerve of expression; the motor nerve of the muscles of the face, formerly known as the portio dura of the seventh cranial nerve, now as the seventh cranial nerve, leaving the cavity of the cranium by the internal auditory meatus, traversing the temporal bone in the aqueduct of Fallopius, emerging at the stylomastoid foramen, and sending branches to all the superficial muscles of the face.—**Facial suture**, in trilobites, the line of separation between the cranidium and the lateral portions of the cephalic shield.—**Facial vein.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a vein continued from the angular at the inner angle of the orbit, crossing the face superficially to unite with the anterior division of the temporomaxillary vein under the digastric muscle to form the common facial. (*b*) *Common*, a short trunk, formed by the union of the anterior facial and anterior division of temporomaxillary to empty into the jugular at the level of the hyoid bone. (*c*) *Deep*, a vein passing from the pterygoid plexus to empty into the anterior facial below the malar bone. Also called *anterior internal maxillary vein*. (*d*) *Posterior*, the temporomaxillary vein. (*e*) *Transverse*, one of two veins passing over the surface of the masseter muscle to empty into the common temporal vein. See *basifacial*, *craniofacial*.

facially (fā′shal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a facial manner; with reference to the face.—**2.** Face to face; vis-à-vis.

faciata† (fā-shi-ā′tä), *n.* [It. *facciata:* see *faciate*.] Same as *faciate*.

The piazza compasses the *faciata* of the court and chapel. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

faciate† (fā′shi-āt), *n.* [‹ It. *facciata* = F. *façade*, façade: see *façade*.] A façade.

The *faciate* of this Cathedral is remarkable for its historical carving. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 27, 1654.

facient (fā′shient), *n.* [‹ L. *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] **1**†. A doer; one who does anything, good or bad.

Is sin in the fact, or in the mind of the *facient?*
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 66.

2. In *math.*, a variable of a quantic. *Cayley*, ★1854.—**Facients of emanation.** See *emanation*.

facies (fā′shi-ēz), *n.*; pl. *facies*. [L.: see *face*[1].] **1.** The face; specifically, in *anat.*, the facial part of the skull or of the head.—**2.** Features, visage, countenance, or physiognomy. Hence—**3.** The whole outside figure; the general configuration. Hence—**4.** The general aspect or appearance of anything; superficial characteristics or features; specifically, the general aspect which an organism presents at the first view, before the details have been considered separately: as, the *facies* of a country; the *facies* of a fauna. In zoölogy often used comparatively, in the sense of aspect or appearance: as, having the *facies* of *Cicindela* (that is, like in general appearance, but not necessarily in structure).—**Facies Hippocratica.** See *Hippocratic face*, under *Hippocratic*.

facile (fas′il), *a.* [‹ F. *facile* = Sp. Pg. *facil* = It. *facile*, ‹ L. *facilis* (archaic *facil*, adv. *facul*), easy to do, easy, lit. doable, ‹ *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *difficile*, *difficult*.] **1.** Easy to be done, performed, or used; easy; not difficult.

They complain, but will not use the *facile* and ready means to do themselves good.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 152.

Order . . . will render the work *facile* and delightful.
Evelyn.

So may he with more *facile* question bear it,
For that it stands not in such warlike brace.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

The ear finds that agreeable which the organs of utterance find *facile*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 773.

2. Easy to be moved, removed, surmounted, or overcome.

The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barr'd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 967.

3. Easy of access or converse; affable; not haughty, austere, or reserved.

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet.
B. Jonson.

4. Easily moved or persuaded to good or bad; pliable; flexible; yielding.

Be nocht ouir *facill* for to trow,
Quhill that ge try the mater throw.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

A corrupt judge offendeth not so highly as a *facile*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 314.

He has so modern and *facile* a vein,
Fitting the time, and catching the court-ear!
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

This is treating Burns like a child, a person of so *facile* a disposition as not to be trusted without a keeper on the king's highway. *J. Wilson.*

5. Ready; quick; dexterous: as, a *facile* artisan or artist; he wields a *facile* pen.

That *facile* obsequiousness which attracts the inconsiderate in Belgians, Frenchmen, and Italians, is too generally a mixed product from impudence and insincerity.
De Quincey, Style, i.

A man of ready smile and *facile* tear,
Improvised hopes, despairs at nod and beck,
And language—ah, the gift of eloquence!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 42.

To the *facile* pen of an Oxford man we owe the production of the most popular manual of our history that has ever appeared, the Short History of the English People.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

facilely (fas′il-li), *adv.* In a facile or easy manner; easily. [Rare.]

So *facilie* he bore
His royall person. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii.

facileness (fas'il-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being facile, or easy or compliant. [Rare.]

Alas,
That facil hearts should to themselves be foes,
When others they with *facilness* befriend.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvii. 197.

facile princeps (fas'i-lē prin'seps). [L.: *facile*, easily, < *facilis*, easy; *princeps*, chief, first: see *facile*, and *princeps, prince*.] Easily the first or best; the acknowledged chief.

facilitate (fā-sil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *facilitated*, ppr. *facilitating*. [With suffix *-ate*[2], < F. *faciliter* (= Sp. Pg. *facilitar* = It. *facilitare*), make easy, < L. *facilita(t-)s*, facility: see *facility*.] To make easy; render less difficult; free wholly or partially from difficulty or impediment; lessen the labor of: as, to *facilitate* learning by suitable appliances.

Every new attempt serves . . . to *facilitate* . . . future invention. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

Some acquaintance with that language may *facilitate* the study of Spanish. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 194.

The easy navigation of the river James and its dependencies greatly *facilitated* the efforts of the British.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

facilitation (fā-sil-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *facilitación* = It. *facilitazione*; as *facilitate* + *-ion*.] The act of facilitating or making easy.

It becomes obvious that when they [men] co-operate, there must not only be no resulting hindrance, but there must be *facilitation*; since in the absence of *facilitation* there can be no motive to co-operate.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 139.

It may perhaps be made a question which of the two uses of speech, communication or the *facilitation* of thought, is the higher. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

facility (fā-sil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *facilities* (-tiz). [< F. *facilité* = Sp. *facilidad* = Pg. *facilidade* = It. *facilità*, < L. *facilita(t-)s*, easiness, ease, facility, < *facilis*, easy: see *facile*.] **1.** The quality of being easily done or performed; freedom from difficulty; ease: as, the *facility* of an operation.

More than half the pleasure of building a literal house of cards, unlike its metaphorical namesake, consists in the *facility* of throwing it down when it is built.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 19.

2. Ease in doing or performance; readiness proceeding from skill or practice; dexterity: as, he performed the work with great *facility*.

Cas. Is your Englishman so exquisite in his drinking?
Iago. Why, he drinks you, with *facility*, your Dane dead drunk. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing makes them often pass in us without notice.
Locke.

3. Easiness to be moved or persuaded; readiness of compliance; pliancy; specifically, in *Scots law*, a degree of mental weakness short of idiocy, but justifying legal intervention.

Seek the good of other men, but be not in bondage to their faces or fancies; for that is but *facility* or softness, which taketh an honest mind prisoner.
Bacon, Goodness, and Goodness of Nature (ed. 1887).

It is a great error to take *facility* for good nature: tenderness without discretion is no better than a more pardonable folly. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In order to support the reduction of the deed of a facile person, there must be evidence of circumvention and of imposition in the transaction, as well as *facility* in the party, and lesion. But, "where lesion in the deed and *facility* in the granter concur, the most slender circumstances of fraud or circumvention are sufficient to set it aside." *Bell's Law Dict.*

4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability; urbanity.

He . . . offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*. *South*, Sermons.

5. The means by which the performance of anything is rendered more easy; convenience; assistance; advantage: usually in the plural: as, *facilities* for traveling or for study.

The Casina is by no means one of his [Plautus's] best plays; nor is it one which offers great *facilities* to an imitator. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

So far from imposing artificial restrictions upon the acquirement of knowledge by women, throw every *facility* in their way. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 25.

Law of facility, a law of mental suggestion or association proposed by Hamilton, to the effect that the thought which is easier to suggest will be the more readily aroused. The apparent tautology of this statement was never cleared up by Hamilton. = **Syn. 1.** *Easiness*, etc. See *ease*.— **2.** *Expertness, Knack*, etc. (see *readiness*), ability, quickness.— **4.** Civility.

facinerious (fas-i-nē'ri-us), *a.* Same as *facinorous*.

Par. He's of a most *facinerious* spirit that will not acknowledge it to be the——
Laf. Very hand of heaven.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3 (Victoria ed.).

facing (fā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *face*[1], *v.*] **1.** A covering in front for ornament, distinction, protection, or other purpose. (*a*) In *arch.*, a thin covering of hewn or polished stone over an inferior stone, or a stratum of plaster or cement on a brick or rough stone wall. (*b*) In *joinery*, the woodwork fixed round apertures in interiors, to ornament them or to protect the plaster from injury. (*c*) In *engin.*, a layer of earth, turf, or stone laid upon the bottom and the sloping sides of a canal, railroad, reservoir, etc., to protect the exposed surface or to give it a steeper slope than is natural. (*d*) In *clothing:* (1) That part of the lining of any garment which covers those parts that are turned over or in any way exposed to view; hence, such a covering when not really a part of the general lining: as, the silk *facing* of a dress-coat. (2) A similar covering used to protect a part of a garment which is peculiarly exposed to wear, or the edge of such a garment, as of a skirt which is not to be hemmed, trousers around the ankle, etc.; in military uniforms, in the plural, the cuffs and collar, when, as is often the case, they are of a different color from that of the coat.

Or do you think
Your tawny coats with greasy *facings* here
Shall conquer it? *L. Barry*, Ram Alley, iii. 1.

2. In *founding*, fine sand or powder applied to the face of a mold which receives the metal, to give a smooth surface to the casting.— **3.** A mode of preparing tea for the market by treating it with coloring matter and other substances, so as to imitate tea of better quality and higher value; also, the materials used in this process of adulteration.

That tea is said to be adulterated with prussic acid, arose from the use of prussian blue in the *facing*.
Science, VI. 208.

4. *Milit.*, the movement of a soldier in turning on the heel to the right, left, right about, left about, etc.: as, to put a recruit through his *facings*.— **5†.** Boasting; swaggering.

Leave *facing*, 'twill not serve you:
This impudence becomes thee worse than lying.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

6. The process of joining two pieces of timber by a rabbet.— **7.** In *chess*, the way or direction in which a piece should face.

If he [a pawn] takes diagonally, that decides his *facing*, and he must continue to move that way [in four-handed chess]. *Verney*, Chess Eccentricities, p. 23.

8. In *brickmaking*, the opening through which the bricks are wheeled into the kiln and hauled out after burning. Also called *abutment*.— **9.** The process of preparing the face or working-surface of a millstone.— **Facing up.** (*a*) In *brickmaking*, covering up the face of the raw bricks with boards on end. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 142. (*b*) In *confectionery*, giving a smooth finish to the surface of the paste for lozenges, by strewing it with starch-powder and fine sugar and rubbing them in by hand.

facingly (fā'sing-li), *adv.* In a fronting position.

facing-machine (fā'sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for dressing millstones.

facing-sand (fā'sing-sand), *n.* In *molding*, a mixture generally composed of pulverized bituminous coal and common molding-sand, used to form the surface of molds.

facinorous† (fa-sin'ō-rus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *facinorus*; < OF. *facinoreux, facinereux* = Sp. *facineroso* = Pg. It. *facinoroso*, < L. *facinorosus*, criminal, atrocious, < *facinus* (*facinor-*), a deed, esp. a bad deed, crime, villainy, < *facere*, do: see *fact*.] Atrociously wicked.

He was of such stowte stomack and haute courage, yt at the same time yt he was drawen on the herdle toward his death, he sayd (as men do reporte) that for this myscheuous and *facinorus* acte he should haue a name perpetual and a fame permanent and immortal.
Hall, Hen. VII., an. 7.

It were a vengeance centuple, for all *facinorous* acts that could be named. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

facinorousness† (fa-sin'ō-rus-nes), *n.* [< *facinorous* + *-ness*.] Extreme or atrocious wickedness. *Bailey*, 1727.

fack[1]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *fake*[1].

fack[2]**†, fackst†**, *n.* [Also *feck, fecks, fags*, and *fackins, fackings*, etc., all being perversions of *faith*, in the oath *by my faith* or *in faith* (*i' faith*, and so *i' facks, i' fackins*, etc.).] Perverted forms of *faith*, used in oaths.

fackeltanz (fä'kl-tänts), *n.* [G., < *fackel*, a torch (< L. *facula*, dim. of *fax*, a torch), + *tanz* = E. *dance*.] **1.** A torchlight procession, a survival from medieval tournaments, which is celebrated at some of the German courts on the marriage of a member of the royal family.— **2.** A musical composition designed for the above procession. It is written for a military band, and is a polonaise in march-time (4/4), having usually a loud first and last part and a soft trio.

fackins†, fackings†, facks†. See *fack*[2].

By my *fackings*, but I will, by your leave.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

facon, *n.* An obsolete form of *falcon*.

facound†, *a.* A Middle English form of *facund*.

facrere†, *n.* [ME. (only in the following extract); origin unknown, perhaps a corruption of a Rom. word.] Dissimulation.

They [the Lombards] over all
Where that they thenken for to dwelle,
Among hem self, so as they telle,
First ben enformed for to lere
A craft, which cleped is *facrere*;
For is *facrere* come about
Than afterward hem stant no doubt
To voide with a subtil honde
The beste goodes of the londe,
And bringe chaffe and take corne,
Where as *facrere* goth beforne;
In all his waie he fint no lette.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 230.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *n.* and *a.* [Short for L. *factum simile*, made like: *factum*, neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make; *simile*, neut. of *similis*, like.] **I.** *n.* An exact copy or counterpart; an imitation of an original in all its proportions, qualities, and peculiarities: as, engraved or lithographed *facsimiles* of old manuscripts, of autographs, of a drawing, etc.; a *facsimile* of a coin or a medal. [Sometimes erroneously written as two words, *fac simile*, or with a hyphen, *fac-simile*.]

The image must be a *facsimile* of the real object, for the apparent object will be a *facsimile* of the image.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 25.

II. *a.* **1.** Having the character of a facsimile or counterpart; exactly corresponding or reproduced: as, a *facsimile* reprint of an old book; a *facsimile* picture.— **2.** Producing or adapted to produce facsimiles.— **Facsimile engraving.** See *engraving*.— **Facsimile telegraph,** one which reproduces at the receiving end of the line an autographic message prepared at the transmitting end.

facsimile (fak-sim'i-lē), *v. t.* [< *facsimile*, *n.*] To make a facsimile or exact counterpart of; copy exactly. [Rare.]

The illustrations of a missal preserved at Munich . . . have been fairly *facsimiled*. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 144.

facsimilist (fak-sim'i-list), *n.* [< *facsimile* + *-ist*.] The producer of a facsimile.

A new quarterly whose interest and importance will be apparent when its title is named — the *Fac-similist*.
The Nation, Nov. 4, 1875, p. 293.

fact (fakt), *n.* [< L. *factum*, a deed, act, exploit, ML. also state, condition, circumstance (> It. *fatto* = Sp. *hecho* = Pg. *feito* = OF. *fait, faict, fect, fet* (> ME. *faite, feit, feet*, E. *feat*[1]), F. *fait*, fact, deed, etc.), neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere* (> It. *fare, far* = Sp. *hacer* = Pg. *fazer* = Pr. *far* = OF. *faire*, F. *faire*), do, make, pass. *fieri*, become, be. The word is of very wide use in L., but has no certain connection with words in other tongues. In one view the *c* is an extension or formative, the √ **fa* being = Skt. √ *dhā* = Gr. √ **θε* in *τιθέναι* = E. *do*[1], put (*fact* being thus ult. nearly identical with E. *deed*): see *do*[1], *deed*. The E. words derived from or involving the L. *facere* are many: see *faction* = *fashion*[1], *factor, factory, facture* = *feature, manufacture, factitious, facile, faculty, difficile, difficult, feat*[1], *feat*[2], *featous, fetish, defeat, benefit, comfit, counterfeit, forfeit, surfeit, affair, affect, confect, defect, effect, infect, perfect, prefect*, etc., *artifice, edifice, office, orifice, sacrifice*, etc., *suffice, efficient, proficient, sufficient, affection, confection, effection*, etc., *benefic, malefic, horrific, beneficent, maleficent, magnificent, amplify, horrify, benefaction, calefaction*, and many other words in *-fic, -ficent, -fication, -fy*. In some words, as *chafe, chaff*[2], etc., traces of the root *facere* are almost obliterated.] **1.** Anything done; an act; a deed; a feat. [Obsolete or archaic.]

How he [David] no Law, but Gods drad Law enacts:
How He respects not persons, but their *Facts*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

"Their *fact* it is so clear;
I tell to thee, they hanged must be."
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 256).

He who most excels in *fact* of arms.
Milton, P. L., ii. 124.

A good time after the Indians brought another Indian whom they charged to have committed that *fact*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 232.

2. A real state of things, as distinguished from a statement or belief; that in the real world agreement or disagreement with which makes a proposition true or false; a real inherence of an attribute in a substance, corresponding to the relation between the predicate and the subject of a proposition. By a few writers things in the concrete and the universe in its entirety are spoken of as *facts*; but according to the almost universal acceptation, a *fact* is not the whole concrete reality in any case, but an abstract element of the reality. Thus, Julius Cæsar is not called a *fact*; but that Julius Cæsar invaded Britain is said to have been a *fact*, or to be a *fact*. To this extent, the use of the word *fact* implies the reality of abstractions.

With the majority of writers, also, a *fact*, or *single fact*, relates only to an individual thing or individual set of things. Thus, that Brutus killed Cæsar is said to have been a *fact*; but that all men are mortal is not called a *fact*, but a *collection of facts*. By *fact* is also often meant a true statement, a truth, or truth in general; but this seems to be a mere inexactness of language, and in many passages any attempt to distinguish between the meanings on the supposition that *fact* means a true statement, and on the supposition that it means the real relation signified by a true statement would be empty subtlety. *Fact* is often used as correlative to *theory*, to denote that which is certain or well settled — the phenomena which the theory colligates and harmonizes. *Fact*, as being special, is sometimes opposed to *truth*, as being universal; and in such cases there is an implication that *facts* are minute matters ascertained by research, and often inferior in their importance for the formation of general opinions, or for the general description of phenomena, to other matters which are of familiar experience.

I am wounded
In *fact*, nor can words cure it.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his *facts*.
Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

In order to believe that gold is yellow, I must, indeed, have the idea of gold, and the idea of yellow, and something having reference to these ideas must take place in my mind; but my belief has not reference to the ideas, it has reference to the things. What I believe is a *fact* relating to the outward thing, gold, and to the impressions made by that outward thing upon the human organs; not a *fact* relating to my conception of gold, which would be a *fact* in my mental history, not a *fact* of external nature.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. v. § 1.

The basis of all scientific explanation consists in assimilating a *fact* to some other *fact* or *facts*.
A. Bain, Logic, III. xii. § 2.

A law is a grouping of observed *facts*. *Challis.*

A world of *facts* lies outside and beyond the world of words. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 57.

The whole human *fact* of him, as a creature like myself, with hair and blood and seeing eyes, haunted me in that sunny, solitary place, not like a spectre, but like some friend whom I had basely injured.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

3. In *law*, an actual or alleged physical or mental event or existence, as distinguished from a legal effect or consequence: as in the phrases *matter of fact*, *question of fact*, *the facts of the case*, as distinguished from *matter of law*, *question of law*, *the law of the case*. Thus, whether certain words were spoken is a question of *fact*; whether, if spoken, they constituted a binding promise, is usually a question of *law*. — **Ablative fact**, a fact which according to law takes away a right. — **Collateral facts.** See *collateral*. — **Collative fact**, a fact appointed by law to give commencement to a right. — **Conclusion of fact.** See *conclusion*. — **Divestitive fact.** Same as *ablative fact*. — **Error in fact.** See *error*. — **Evidential** or **evidentiary facts.** See *evidential*. — **Fact of consciousness**, a fact whose existence is given and guaranteed by an original and necessary belief. — **Fixed fact.** See *fixed*. — **In fact**, in reality; in truth; indeed.

Dangle. It certainly must hurt an author of delicate feelings to see the liberties they [the newspapers] take.
Sir Fret. No! quite the contrary; their abuse is, *in fact*, the best panegyric — I like it of all things.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

In the fact†, in the act.

It cannot be evidently proved, or they likely taken *in the fact*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 582.

Investitive fact. Same as *collative fact*. — **The fact**, the truth: in such collocations as, Is it *the fact* that he said so? — **Ultimate fact**, an indemonstrable truth.

facta, *n.* Plural of *factum*.

faction (fak'shon), *n.* [= G. *faction* = Dan. Sw. *faktion*, < F. *faction* = Sp. *facción* = Pg. *facção* = It. *fazione*, < L. *factio(n-)*, a making, doing, a taking part, a company, party, faction, < *factus*, pp. of *facere*, do, make, take part: see *fact*. Doublet of *fashion*[1], q. v.] **1.** A party of persons having a common end in view; usually, such a party seeking by irregular means to bring about changes in government or in the existing state of affairs, or in any association of which they form part; a combination of persons using subversive or perverse methods of promoting their own selfish or partizan views or interests, especially in matters of state.

You are all of his *faction;* the whole court
Is bold in praise of him.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

How oft a Patriot's best laid Schemes we find
By Party cross'd or *Faction* undermin'd!
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Thus that city [Florence] became divided, as all the rest of Italy was before, into the two *factions* of Guelphs and Ghibellines. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 13.

This . . . made the government absolute, and led to consequences which, as by a fixed law, must ever result in popular governments of this form: namely, to organized parties, or rather *factions*, contending violently to obtain or retain the control of the government.
Calhoun, On Government, I. 100.

2. Combined disorderly opposition to established authority; turbulence; tumult; dissension.

He could not endure any ordinances or worship, etc., and when they arrived at one of the Eleutheria Islands, . . . he made such a *faction* as enforced Captain Sayle to remove to another island.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 409.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

If there had been any taint in his doctrine that way [toward treason], there had been reason enough in such an Age of *faction* and sedition to have used the utmost care to prevent the spreading it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

A spirit of *faction*, which is apt to mingle its poison in the deliberations of all bodies of men, will often hurry the persons of whom they are composed into improprieties and excesses for which they would blush in a private capacity. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. xv.

3. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the classes into which the charioteers in the circensian games were divided, one of each contending in a race. The four regular factions, distinguished by their dresses as the green, red, blue, and white, represented spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Domitian added purple and yellow factions, making six contestants in every race; but these new divisions were not permanent. A dispute in Constantinople, in 532, between the green and blue factions and their partizans, the emperor Justinian favoring the latter, led to a civil war of five days, which cost 30,000 lives and nearly overthrew the government.

Their trains must bate,
Their titles, feasts, and *factions*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

Before the close of the republic, an enthusiastic partisan of one of the *factions* in the chariot races flung himself upon the pile on which the body of a favourite coachman was consumed, and perished in the flames.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 231.

=**Syn. 1.** *Combination*, *Party*, etc. See *cabal*[1].

factional (fak'shon-al), *a.* [< *faction* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by faction: as, *factional* resentment; *factional* perversity.

Long identified with *factional* politics.
Philadelphia Times, April 28, 1885.

factionary† (fak'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *factionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *faccionario* = It. *fazionario*, < LL. *factionarius*, the head of a company of charioteers, < L. *factio(n-)*, a faction: see *faction*.] Active as a partizan; factious; zealous.

Prithee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius, always *factionary* on the party of your general. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

factioner† (fak'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *faction* + *-er*[2]; ult. < LL. *factionarius:* see *factionary*.] One of a faction.

The *factioners* had entered into such a seditious conspiracy. *Bp. Bancroft*, Dangerous Positions.

factionist (fak'shon-ist), *n.* [< *faction* + *-ist*.] A member of a faction or a promoter of a faction.

Henry had yielded with repugnance to a union with Elizabeth the Yorkist; the sullen Lancastrian long looked on his queen with the eyes of a *factionist*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 264.

factious (fak'shus), *a.* [= F. *factieux*, < L. *factiosus*, of or for a party or faction, < *factio(n-)*, a faction: see *faction*.] **1.** Given to faction; dissentious; promoting partizan views or aims by perverse or irregular means; turbulent.

But ambitious and *factious* Men are never discouraged by such an appearance of difficulties.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vii.

That *factious* and seditious spirit that has appeared of late. *Chesterfield*, Misc., IV. xci.

At home the hateful names of parties cease,
And *factious* souls are wearied into peace.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 313.

He had to deal with a martial and *factious* nobility.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

2. Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; of a turbulent partizan character.

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houses. *Eikon Basilike.*

Why these *factious* quarrels, controversies, and battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? *Dryden.*

He is immediately alarmed, and loudly exclaims against such *factious* doings, in order to set the people by the ears together at such a delicate juncture.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

The emigrants themselves were weakened by *factious* divisions. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 98.

3†. Active; urgent; zealous.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs;
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

factiously (fak'shus-li), *adv.* In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

factiousness (fak'shus-nes), *n.* [< *factious* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being factious; disposition to promote or take part in faction.

A gentleman, indeed, most rarely accomplished, excellently learned but without all vainglory, friendly without *factiousness*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

With all their *factiousness*, they [the Clericals] could not very well dare to pursue their habitual tactics of opposition in a matter which, after all, was of much more concern to their constituents than spiritual and religious interests. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 467.

factish (fak'tish), *a.* [< *fact* + *-ish*[1].] Dealing with facts; insisting upon facts. [Rare.]

How happily does he expose that *factish* element in human nature, which led a distinguished astronomer to describe the theories of the Principia as "mere crotchets of Mr. Newton!" *The Academy*, Jan. 2, 1886.

factitious (fak-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *facticio*, < L. *factitius*, better *facticius*, made by art, artificial, in later grammarians also of words, imitative, onomatopoetic, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *fetish*, ult. < L. *facticius*.] Made by or resulting from art, in distinction from that which is produced by or conformable to nature; artificial; conventional.

A situation in which all *factitious* distinctions were of less worth than individual prowess and efficiency.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Manners are *factitious*, and grow out of circumstances, as well as out of character. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

He takes away all the screens which give a *factitious* dignity and elevation to governments and men.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 147.

Rock alum [is] a *factitious* article consisting of crystalline fragments of alum not larger than almonds, coloured with Venetian red. *Ure*, Dict., III. 709.

=**Syn.** *Artificial*, *Factitious*, *Unnatural*. *Artificial* means done by art, as opposed to *natural*. That is *unnatural* which departs in any way from what is natural: as, *unnatural* excitement. An *artificial* or *factitious* demand in the market is one that is manufactured, the latter being the more laboriously worked up; a *factitious* demand exists only in the invention of one and the imagination of another; an *unnatural* demand is greater than the laws of trade would produce.

Artificial and *factitious* gemms.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

The *factitious* is the elaborately *artificial* in things of a moral, social, or material kind. A *factitious* demand is one which has been artificially created by pains and effort required to produce it. The term points more to the labor and less to the skill which produces the *artificial*.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 120.

Unnatural deeds
Do breed *unnatural* troubles. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

factitiously (fak-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a factitious or artificial manner.

Whilst, therefore, there is a truth in the belief that "progress, and at the same time resistance" is the law of social change, there is a fatal error in the inference that resistance should be *factitiously* created.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 513.

factitiousness (fak-tish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being factitious.

factitive (fak'ti-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *factitivus*, < L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] **I.** *a.* Causative; effective; expressive of making or causing: in grammar said of a verb which takes, besides its object, a further adjunct expressing something predicated of that object: thus, they made him a ruler; to call a man a coward; to paint the house red. The adjunct predicated of the object is called a *factitive* or *objective predicate* (sometimes, less correctly, a *factitive object*).

For instance, in certain branches of this stock, as the Persian, etc., . . . the tendency of causal verbs to lose their force altogether, even with the longer *factitive* form, which they faithfully keep, is only the breaking through of that principle which asserted itself almost universally in the late analytic state of the group.
Amer. Jour. Philol., II. 186.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a factitive verb.

factitude (fak'ti-tūd), *n.* [Irreg. < *fact* + *-itude*, after *aptitude*, etc.] The quality of being fact; reality.

It is when we are most aware of the *factitude* of things that we are most aware of our need of God, and most able to trust him. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine 's Mine.

factive† (fak'tiv), *a.* [< ML. *factivus*, < L. *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] Making; having power to make.

Your majesty is a king whose heart is as unscrutable for secret motions of goodness as for depth of wisdom. You are creator-like, *factive*, and not destructive.
Bacon, To James I., let. 276.

facto (fak'tō), *adv.* [L., abl. of *factum*, a deed.] In *law* (properly *de facto*), in fact; in deed; by ★the act or fact.

factor (fak'tor), *n.* [Formerly also *factour;* = F. *facteur* = Sp. Pg. *factor* = It. *fattore* = D. *faktoor* = G. *factor* = Dan. Sw. *faktor*, < L. *factor*, a doer, maker, performer, ML. agent, etc., < *facere*, do, make: see *fact*. Cf. *faitor*, *faitour*.] **1.** One who transacts business for another or others; specifically, in *com.*, a commission-merchant; an agent intrusted with the possession of goods for sale. "The distinctive features of his position are: (1) he pursues the business of receiving and selling goods as a trade or calling; (2) the goods are received either in bulk or sample into his possession; (3) he has power to sell; (4) he serves for a commission, although in exceptional cases remuneration may be made in some other way; (5) he is generally resident in some other place than his principal." (*Wharton*, On Agency, § 435.) More loosely, a factor is an agent to buy or sell goods, or both, and to handle them, to buy or sell bills of exchange, and do other business on account of persons in other places.

The said William Eyrus was *factor* in Scio, not only for his master, and for his grace the Duke of Norfolk, but also for many others, worshipful merchants of London.
Hakluyt (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 22).

Factors in the trading world are what ambassadors are in the politic world. *Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

In his mercantile affairs he was rather unfortunate; for such was the extravagance of his *factors* . . . that they had dissipated the greater part of his merchandise.
J. Adams, Works, V. 104.

2. In Scotland, a person appointed by a heritor, landholder, or house-proprietor to manage an estate, to let lands or tenements on lease, to collect rents, etc.

Mr. White, a Welshman, who has been many years *factor* . . . on the estate of Calder, drank tea with us last night.
Boswell, Journal (ed. 1807), p. 110.

3†. An agent or a deputy generally.

Therefor muste they be more cleane than the other, for they are the *factours*, or bayliffes of God.
Bp. Bale Apology, fol. 74.

Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
To engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

4. In *American law*, in some of the United States, a person charged as a garnishee.—**5.** In *math.*, one of the two or more numbers, expressions, or quantities which when multiplied together produce a given product: as, 6 and 3 are *factors* of 18. As every product can be divided by any of its factors without remainder, *factor* may also be defined as an expression or quantity by which another expression or quantity may be divided without a remainder.

6. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences which tend to the production of a given result.

There is also a logical attitude which is called Attention, itself the product of feeling, and one of the necessary *factors* in Perception.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 46.

As to the cause of the limitation of the [deep-sea] faunæ, it is claimed that "light is the most powerful *factor* amongst all the agents which influence life upon the earth."
Smithsonian Report, 1833, p. 701.

Allotrious, bipartient, consequent, extraneous, etc., **factor.** See the adjectives.—**Division by factors.** See *division*.—**Factors' Act,** a statute of New York (Laws of 1830, c. 179), the effect of which is to make merchandise liable for money advanced or security given on the faith thereof by consignors or purchasers, by enacting that the person in whose name it is shipped, the holder of the bill of lading, custom-house permit, or warehouse receipt, or the person having possession of the merchandise, shall, within certain limits, be deemed the true owner for such purposes. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known.—**Factors' Acts,** English statutes of 1823 (4 Geo. IV., c. 83), 1825 (6 Geo. IV., c. 94), 1842 (5 and 6 Vict., c. 39), and 1877 (40 and 41 Vict., c. 39), which preserve the lien of consignees upon shipments for advances, etc., and make bills of lading available as security to the extent of such lien.—**Integrating factor,** a quantity by which a given quantity is multiplied in order to render it an exact integral: better called a *multiplier*.—**Interim factor.** See *interim*.—**Primary factor,** a factor of a holomorphic function having one root.—**Prime factor,** a factor which cannot be divided without remainder by anything except itself and unity.

factor (fak'tọr), *v.* [< *factor*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act as factor for; look after, let, and draw the rents for; manage: as, to *factor* property. [Scotch.]—**2.** In *math.*, to resolve into factors: as, $x^2 - y^2$ is *factored* into $(x + y)\ (x - y)$.

II. *intrans.* To act as factor.

Send your prayers and good works to *factor* there for you, and have a stock employed in God's banks to paupers, ★ous and pious uses. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 173.

factorage (fak'tọr-āj), *n.* [= F. *factorage* = Sp. *factoraje*; as *factor* + *-age*.] **1.** The allowance given to a factor by his employer as compensation for his services. Also called *commission*.

He put £1000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him, to the end that his brother Montague might have the benefit of the *factorage*. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 292.

2. The business of or dealings with factors; consignment to or sale by a factor or factors.

But in New Orleans enterprise had forgotten everything but the *factorage* of the staple crops.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxi.

factored (fak'tọrd), *a.* [< *factor*, *n.* (see def.), + *-ed*².] Marketed with the name and trademark of the trader or factor, and not with that of the maker. [The term originated in Birmingham, Eng.]

Large quantities of the finest and costliest articles sold under other local designations in London and all over the world are the *factored* work of Birmingham craftsmen.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 244.

factoress, factress (fak'tọr-es, -tres), *n.* [= F. *factrice* = It. *fattoressa*, as *factor* + *-ess*.] A female factor. [Rare.]

Your *factress* hath been tamp'ring for my misery.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 2.

factorial (fak-tō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *factor* or *factory* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a factor or factory; constituting a factory.

Securing a limited district for a depot and *factorial* establishment for American citizens in that region [Congo river]. *Science*, VI. 100.

2. In *math.*, of or pertaining to a factor or factorials. See II.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a continued product of the form

$$Fx,\ F(x+1),\ F(x+2),\ F(x+3),\ \ldots\ F(x+n),$$

in which every factor after the first is derived from the preceding by increasing the variable ★by unity.

factorize (fak'tọ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *factorized*, ppr. *factorizing*. [< *factor* + *-ize*.] In *law*, in some of the United States, to warn not to pay or give up goods; attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person.

factorship (fak'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *factor* + *-ship*.] **1.** A body of factors.—**2.** The business or responsibility of a factor.

My own care and my rich master's trust
Lay their commands both on my *factorship*.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 1.

factory (fak'tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *factories* (-riz). [= D. *factorij* = G. *factorei* = Dan. Sw. *faktori*, < F. *factorie*, *factorerie* = Sp. *factoría* = Pg. *feitoria* = It. *fattoria*, a factory, < ML. *factoria*, a treasury. L. *factorium*, an oil-press, < L. *factor*, a doer, maker, ML. an agent, etc.: see *factor*. Cf. *manufactory*.] **1.** An establishment of merchants and factors resident in a foreign place, formed for mutual protection and advantage, usually occupying special quarters under their own control, and sometimes having fortified posts and depots. In the middle ages foreign factories existed in most large European cities, and to a later period in many Asiatic and African ports, often giving rise, especially in India, to the acquisition of extensive political power. A few are still maintained in India and western Africa, most of them by the French, in a modified form and sometimes under other designations.

At this River we were met by several of the French Merchants from Sidon: they having a *Factory* there the most considerable of all theirs in the Levant.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 44.

Even in India, during the seventeenth century, she [England] can hardly be said to have got beyond the *factory* stage. The East India company were simply leaseholders of the native princes. *Science*, VII. 475.

2. A body of factors; the association of persons in a factorial establishment.

Our *Factory* at Cachao had news of our arrival before we came to an anchor, and immediately the chief of the *Factory*, with some of the King of Tonquin's Officers, came down to us. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 13.

3. The employment or authority of a factor; power to act as a factor. [Rare.]

Factory may be recalled, and falls by the death of the principal. . . . The mandate of *factory* subsists notwithstanding the supervening insanity of the mandant.
Chambers's Encyc., art. Factor.

4. A building or group of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods, including the machinery necessary to produce the goods, and the engine or other power by which such machinery is propelled; the place where workers are employed in fabricating goods, wares, or utensils: as, a cotton *factory*. The general distinction between a *factory* and a *shop* is that the work done in the former is on a larger scale, and usually of a kind requiring more machinery. When the more simple kinds of work commonly done in shops, however, are carried on in large establishments, the latter are often called factories; but establishments for some branches of production are seldom or never so called, however large, as machine-shops, car-shops, coopers' shops, etc. Also called *manufactory*.

Our corrupted hearts are the *factories* of the devil, which may be at work without his presence.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 20.

5†. Manufacture; making.

For gain has wonderful effects
T' improve the *factory* of sects.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1446.

Factory Acts, a series of English statutes having for their object the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and operatives, with special reference to the employment of women and children, and the regulation of factories and workshops as to hours of labor and recreation, sanitary condition, safety, etc. That of 1802 (42 Geo. III., c. 73) is known as the *first Factory Act*, and that of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 103) as the *principal Factory Act*. These and fifteen kindred acts were consolidated in 1878 (41, 42 Vict., c. 16) in the *Factory and Workshop Act*; this and later acts were consolidated and amended under the same title in 1901 (1 Edw. VII., c. 22).—**Factory cotton,** unbleached cotton cloth of home manufacture, as opposed to imported fabrics. [U. S.]

factory-maund (fak'tọ-ri-mând), *n.* An East India weight of 40 seers, varying, like the seer, largely in different localities. The Bengal factory-maund is 74 pounds 10 ounces, while the Madras maund is only 25 pounds. It is distinguished from the *bazaar-maund*, which is about 82 pounds in Calcutta.

factotum (fak-tō'tum), *n.* [< L. *facere* (*fac*, impv.) *totum*, do all: *facere*, do; *totum*, neut. of *totus*, all, the whole.] One who does everything; specifically, one who is called upon or employed to do all kinds of work for another.

He was so farre the dominus *fac totum* in this juncto that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire.
Foulis, Plots of Pretended Saints (2d. ed., 1674).

He could not sail without him; for what could he do without Corporal Vanspitter, his protection, his *factotum*, his distributer of provisions? *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, xiii.

factress, *n.* See *factoress*.

factual (fak'tū-al), *a.* [< *fact* + *-u-al*; improp. formed, after analogy of *actual*.] Of the nature of fact; consisting of or attentive to facts; real; genuine; scrupulously exact. [Rare.]

If a man is a plain, literal, *factual* man, you can make a great deal more of him in his own line by education than without education. *H. W. Beecher*, Royal Truths.

factuality (fak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *factual* + *-ity*.] The quality of being factual; genuineness. [Rare.]

When we find these among the [asserted] facts, it makes us doubt the *factuality* of the facts.
R. Thomas, Christian Union, March 10, 1887.

factum (fak'tum), *n.*; pl. *facta* (-tä). [L.: see *fact*.] **1.** In *law*, a thing done; an act or a deed; anything stated and made certain; the statement of a case for the court.—**2.** In *math.*, the result of a multiplication; a product.—**Factum of a will,** the formal execution, or the signing and attesting of the will.

facture (fak'tūr), *n.* [= F. *facture* = Pr. *faitura* = Sp. *hechura* (in sense 2 *factura*) = Pg. *factura* = It. *fattura* = D. *faktuur* = G. *factur* = Dan. Sw. *faktura*, invoice, < L. *factura*, making, make, LL. a creature, a work, ML. also form, price, enchantment, embroidery, etc., < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *feature*, a doublet of *facture*.] **1.** The act or manner of making; construction or structure. [Rare.]

There is no doubt but the *facture* or framing of the inward parts is as full of difference as the outward.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 194.

While he was acquiring in the Louvre his laborious and rude *facture* of successive impasto. *The Atlantic*, LX. 510.

2. In *com.*, an invoice or a bill of parcels. *Simmonds*.

facula (fak'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *faculæ* (-lē). [L., a little torch, dim. of *fax*, a torch.] One of the irregular patches on the sun's disk, brighter than the general surface. They abound especially around sun-spots and are most conspicuous when near the limb; they are found, however, on all parts of the disk, even near the poles. They owe their relative brilliance mainly to the fact that they protrude above the general surface of the photosphere, and so lose less light by absorption in the solar atmosphere. But the spectroheliograph shows that they carry up with them great quantities of calcium vapor. Indeed the photographs taken with this instrument show the whole solar disk mottled with luminous patches of this substance.

facular (fak'ū-lär), *a.* [< *facula* + *-ar*².] Pertaining to or of the nature of a facula. See *facula*.

faculence† (fak'ū-lens), *n.* [< L. *facula*, a torch, + E. *-ence*.] Brightness; clearness. *Bailey*, 1727.

facultative (fak'ul-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *facultatif* = Sp. Pg. *facultativo*, < L. *faculta(t-)s*, faculty: see *faculty* and *-ive*.] **1.** Conferring a faculty, right, or power; enabling. Hence—**2.** Conferring the power of doing or not doing; rendering optional or contingent.—**3.** Having a faculty or power, but exercising it only occasionally or incidentally, or failing to exercise it; occasional or incidental; optional or contingent. Compare *obligate*.

The chief point was the introduction of the referendum, by which laws made by the [Swiss] cantonal legislature may (*facultative* referendum) or must (obligatory referendum) be submitted to the people for their approval.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 796.

The *Facultative* Actions are those which, although ultimately dependent on the energies of the organs, are yet neither inevitably nor uniformly produced when the organs are stimulated, but, owing to the play of forces at work, take sometimes one issue and sometimes another.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 30.

Facultative hypermetropia. See *hypermetropia*.—**Facultative parasite,** an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages saprophytic, but which can grow during the whole or part of its development as a parasite.—**Facultative saprophyte,** an organism, usually a fungus, which is normally in all stages parasitic, but which can grow during the whole or a part of its development as a saprophyte.

facultatively (fak'ul-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a facultative manner.

Certain *facultatively* parasitic and *facultatively* endo-★phytic species of Moulds. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

faculty (fak'ul-ti), *n.*; pl. *faculties* (-tiz). [< ME. *faculte*, power, property, < OF. *faculte*, F.

faculté = Pr. *facultat* = Sp. *facultad* = Pg. *faculdade* = It. *facoltà* (= D. *fakulteit*, in all senses, = G. *facultät* = Dan. Sw. *fakultet*, in sense 3), < L. *faculta(t-)s*, capability, ability, skill, abundance, plenty, stock, goods, property, ML. also a body of teachers, another form of *facilita(t-)s*, easiness, facility, etc., < *facul*, another form of *facilis*, easy, facile: see *facile*.] **1.** A specific power, mental or physical; a special capacity for any particular kind of action or affection; natural capability: sometimes, but rarely, restricted to an active power: as, the *faculty* of perception or of speech; a *faculty* for mimicry: sometimes extended to inanimate things: as, the *faculty* of a wedge; the *faculty* of simples. See *theory of faculties*, below.

Forget not to call as well the Physician best acquainted with your body, as the best reputed of for his *faculty*.
Bacon, Regimen of Health (ed. 1887).

To crave your favour with a begging knee,
Were to distrust the writer's *faculty*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

How carelessly do you behave yourself
When you should call all your best *faculties*
To counsel in you!
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

These powers of the mind, viz., of perceiving and of preferring, are usually called . . . *faculties* of the mind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 6.

Oh! many are the Poets that are sown
By nature; Men endowed with highest gifts,
The vision and the *faculty* divine,
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

2. A power or privilege conferred; bestowed capacity for the performance of any act or function; ability or authority acquired in any way. In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law a faculty is specifically an authorization by a superior conferring certain ecclesiastical rights upon a subordinate. The most important faculties are those conferred by the pope upon bishops. [Archaic except in the latter use.]

This Duncan
Hath borne his *faculties* so meek.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

John de Burg, chancellor of Cambridge University, A. D. 1385, tells us that all vestments are to be blessed either by the bishop, or by one having the *faculty* to do so.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 265.

Can the [royal] arms be legally removed, when a church is restored, or at any other time, at the will of the incumbent? or is a *faculty* required?
A. J. Bedell, N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 89.

3. A body of persons on whom are conferred specific professional powers; all the authorized members of a learned profession collectively, or a body associated or acting together in a particular place or institution; when used absolutely (*the faculty*), the medical profession: as, the learned *faculty* of the law; the *faculty* of a college; the *Faculty* of Advocates in Edinburgh.

Of all *faculties* they have great store of bookes in that library, but especially of Divinity.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 67.

There I saw Dr. Gilbert, Sr Wm Paddy's, and other pictures of men famous in their *faculty*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 3, 1662.

In vain do they snuff and hot towels apply,
And other means used by *the faculty* try.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 225.

The obstinacy of Lord Chesterfield's deafness had induced him to yield to the repeated advice of *the faculty* to try whether any benefit could be obtained by a journey to Spa.
Maty, Chesterfield, § 6.

4. Executive ability; skill in devising and executing or supervising: applied usually to domestic affairs. [New Eng.]

Faculty is Yankee for savoir faire, and the opposite virtue to shiftlessness. *Faculty* is the greatest virtue, and shiftlessness the greatest vice, of Yankee man or woman. To her who has *faculty* nothing shall be impossible.
Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, i.

Above all things, he [Theodore Winthrop] had what we Yankees call *faculty*—the knack of doing everything.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 12.

5. In colonial New England, a trade or profession. *Mass. Prov. Laws.*—**6.** In the *law of divorce* (commonly in the plural), the pecuniary ability of the husband, in view of both his property and his capacity to earn money, with reference to which the amount of the wife's alimony is fixed.—**Acquisitive, appetitive, conservative, elaborative**, etc., **faculty**. See the adjectives.—**Court of Faculties**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an ecclesiastical court originally established in 1534 by Henry VIII. in connection with the archbishopric of Canterbury, and empowered to grant faculties, dispensations, etc. The chief officer is called the *master of the faculties*, and his duties are now confined almost entirely to granting license to marry without proclamation of banns, for the ordination of a deacon under age, etc.—**Faculty of Advocates**. See *advocate*.—**Faculty of arts**. See *art*2.—**Faculty to burden**, in *Scots law*, a power reserved in the disposition of a heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.—**Moral faculty**. See *moral sense*, under *moral*.—**Theory of faculties**, in *psychol.*, the doctrine that the mind is a hierarchy of powers or faculties, more or less explicitly regarded as agencies or real conditions, each producing its own special manifestation, and interacting with the rest. In confusing classification with explanation, it lays itself open to the charge of substituting the logical analysis of mental phenomena for an introspective description of mental processes. It was vigorously attacked by Herbart. = **Syn. 1.** *Aptitude, Capacity*, etc. (see *genius*); aptness, capability, forte, turn, expertness, address, facility.

facund† (fa-kund'), *a.* [ME. *facound*, < OF. *faconde* = Sp. Pg. *facundo* = It. *facondo*, < L. *facundus*, that speaks with ease, eloquent, < *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] Ready of speech; eloquent; fluent. Also *facundious*.

Nature . . .
With *facound* voys seyde
Holde your tonges.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 521.

facund† (fa-kund'), *n.* [ME. *facound, facunde*, eloquence, < OF. *faconde*, < F. *faconde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *facundia* = It. *facondia*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence, < *facundus*, eloquent.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Facunde or fayrnesse of speche, [L.] facundia, eloquencia.
Prompt. Parv., p. 145.

How that the goos, with hire *facounde* gent,
Shal telle oure tale.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 558.

facundious† (fa-kun'di-us), *a.* [< OF. *facundieux*, < L. *facundia*, eloquence: see *facund* and *-ous*.] Same as *facund*.

This Richard was a man of meruelous qualities and *facundious* facions.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 33.

facundity† (fa-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< L. *facundita(t-)s*, < *facundus*, eloquent: see *facund*.] Readiness of speech; eloquence.

Upon my *facundity*, an elegant construction by the fool. So, I am cedunt arma togæ.
Brome, Queen and Concubine (1659).

fad[1] (fad), *n.* [Origin unknown. There is nothing to connect this word with the AS. *fadian, ge-fadian*, set in order, arrange, *ge-fæd*, a., orderly, *ge-fæd*, n., order, decorum.] **1.** A trivial fancy adopted and pursued for a time with irrational zeal; a matter of no importance, or an important matter imperfectly understood, taken up, and urged with more zeal than sense; a whim; a crotchet; a temporary hobby. [Recent in literary use.]

"It is your favourite *fad* to draw plans."
"*Fad* to draw plans! Do you think I only care about my fellow-creatures' houses in that childish way?"
George Eliot, Middlemarch, iv.

Well, what's he up to now? What's his last *fad*?
The Century, XXVI. 284.

Curious transient *fads* that can scarcely be called fashions. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 147.

2. A person of whims; one who is difficult to please.

fad[1] (fad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fadded*, ppr. *fadding*. [< *fad*[1], *n.*] To be busy with trifles.

fad[2] (fad), *n.* [E. dial.] **1.** A bundle of straw. —**2.** A colored ball.

fadaise (fa-dāz'), *n.* [F., < *fade*, insipid: see *fade*[1].] An insipid or trifling thought or expression; a commonplace.

He [Jeffrey] has a particular contempt, in which I most heartily concur with him, for the *fadaises* of blue-stocking literature.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 143.

faddish (fad'ish), *a.* [< *fad*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to indulge in fads or whims. [Rare.]

faddishness (fad'ish-nes), *n.* A disposition to fads or whims. [Rare.]

A very clever man, who is laughing in his sleeve at the scientific and artistic *faddishness* he reproduces.
The Academy, March 24, 1888, p. 202.

faddist (fad'ist), *n.* [< *fad*[1] + *-ist*.] One who has a fad or whims; one wholly given up to a fad. [Rare.]

Those political *faddists* who, while they are undoubtedly actuated themselves by the highest motives of humanity and popular good, play daily into the hands of either the purely ambitious or the utterly unscrupulous class of modern politicians.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 143.

faddle (fad'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *faddled*, ppr. *faddling*. [Also *feddle*; cf. Sc. *fadle, faidle*, waddle. Cf., for the sense, *fiddle*, trifle.] To trifle; toy; play. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Prov. Eng.]

faddom (fad'ǫm), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fathom*.

fade[1] (fād), *a.* [< ME. *fade*, rarely *vad, vade* (see *vade*), faded, pale (of color, complexion, etc.), withered, weak (of body) (cf. OD. *vaddigh*, weak, languid, lazy, indolent, mod. D. *vadzig*, lazy, indolent, dull, Dan. *fad*, Sw. *fadd*, vapid, insipid, G. *fade*, insipid), < OF. *fade*, pale, weak, witless, F. *fade*, insipid, tasteless, dull; OF. *fade* being altered, by association with *fat* (< L. *fatuus*, foolish), from orig. **vade* (whence ME. *vade*), < L. *vapidus*, insipid, vapid: see *vapid*. In the sense of "insipid," which does not occur in ME., *fade* is taken from and sometimes pronounced like mod. F. *fade*.] **1**†. Pale; wan; faded.

Thi faire hewe is al *fade* for thi moche sore.
William of Palerne, l. 891.

Of proud wymmen wuld y telle,
But they are so wrothe and felle,
Of these that are so foule and *fade*,
That make hem feyrere than God hem made.
Harl. MS. (1701), f. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Withered; faded, as a plant.

Thare groued never gres, ne never sall,
Bot evermo be ded and dri,
And falow and *fade*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 66.

3. Insipid; tasteless; uninteresting.

His conviviality is, no doubt, often tedious, and sometimes offensive; but a *fade* and pessimistic generation would have been none the worse had it inherited a share of his high spirits and good nature.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 292.

The convivial parties . . . which . . . but for his [Hogg's] quaint originality of manners and inexhaustible store of good songs would have been . . . comparatively *fade* and lifeless.
R. P. Gillies, Personal Traits of British Authors, Scott, [p. 95.

fade[1] (fād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *faded*, ppr. *fading*. [< ME. *fadcn*, very rarely *vaden*, < OF. *fader*, become or make pale or weak, fade; < *fade*, pale, weak: see *fade*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become pale or wan; lose freshness, color, brightness, or distinctness; tend from a stronger or brighter color to a more faint shade of the same color, or from visibleness to invisibility; become weak in hue or tint or in outline; have the distinctive or characteristic features disappear gradually; grow dim or indistinct to the sight.

I byd in my blyssyng ȝhe aungels gyf lyghte
To the erthe, for it *faded* when the fendes fell.
York Plays, p. 6.

How doth the colour *vade* of those vermilion dyes
Which Nature's self did make, and self-engrained the same.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 554).

Gazed on them with a *fading* smile
About his lips, and eyes that ever grew
More troubled still.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 275.

2. To wither, as a plant; in general, to gradually lose strength, health, or vigor; decay; perish or disappear gradually.

Thus pleasures *fade* away;
Youth, talents, beauty, thus decay,
And leave us dark, forlorn, and gray.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

The flower ripens in its place,
Ripens, and *fades*, and falls.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

The belief in miracles has in most cases not been reasoned down, but has simply *faded* away.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 370.

The times change, and I can see a day
When all thine happiness shall *fade* away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 312.

=**Syn. 2.** To droop, languish.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to lose brightness or freshness of color; cause to lose distinctness to the sight.—**2.** To cause to wither; wear away; deprive of freshness or vigor.

No winter could his laurels *fade*.
Dryden.

fade[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *fede*; origin obscure.] Strong; bold; doughty.

fade-away (fād'ā-wā), *n.* A peculiar and deceptive delivery of a baseball by the pitcher in a baseball game. The fade-away curves both "in" and "down" to a right-handed batter. To a left-handed batter, the fade-away curves "out" and "down." The ball seems to lose speed as it approaches the batter, and, as it is thrown with the same motion that the pitcher uses for a fast curve ball, the batter is deceived and usually hits at it before it arrives or over it as it passes him.

faded (fā'ded), *p. a.* Having lost freshness of color, or having this appearance: as, a *faded* coat; its color was a *faded* blue.

fadedly (fā'ded-li), *adv.* In a faded manner. [Rare.]

A dull room *fadedly* furnished.
Dickens.

fadeless (fād'les), *a.* [< *fade*[1] + *-less*.] Unfading.

A gentle hill its side inclines,
Lovely in England's *fadeless* green.
F. Halleck, Alnwick Castle.

fadelessly (fād'les-li), *adv.* In a fadeless or unfading manner.

Judah gave each of them a last look, . . . as if to possess himself of the scene *fadelessly*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 121.

fader (fā′dėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *father*.

fadge[1] (faj), *v. i.* [Origin unknown; it is difficult to connect it phonetically with AS. *fēgan*, join; this word produced ME. *fegen, feyen, feien*, mod. E. *fay*[1], q. v. (but cf. *hedge* as related to *hay*[2]). *Fadge* is not found earlier than the 16th century, and is rare in literature.] 1. To suit; fit; come close, as the parts of things united; hence, to have one part consistent with another. [Obsolete or provincial.]

How will this *fadge?* *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2.

How ill his shape with inward forme doth *fadge!* *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, i.

Clothes I must get; this fashion will not *fadge* with me. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

2†. To agree; live in amity.

Yet they shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together, and combine as they may to their unspeakable wearisomeness, and dispair of all sociable delight in the ordinance which God establish'd to that very end. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

3†. To succeed; turn out well.

We will have, if this *fadge* not, an antic. I beseech you follow. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Though now, if gold but lacke in graines,
The wedding *fadgeth* not.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 29.

But the Ethiopian Priest first enters, without whom, they say, the miracle will not *fadge*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 134.

fadge[2] (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; it is difficult to connect the form with that of *fagot*. Cf. *fad*[2].] A bundle or bale of anything, as fagots, hay, straw, leather, cloth, wool, lint, etc.

Fadge, a bundle of sticks. *Jamieson.*

fadge[3] (faj), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not clear; perhaps connected with *fadge*[2], a bundle.] A large flat loaf or bannock, commonly of barley-meal, baked among ashes. *Halliwell; Jamieson.*

A Glasgow capon [herring] and a *fadge*
Ye thought a feast. *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 339.

fadge[4] (faj), *n.* [Sc., var. of *fodge*, q. v.] A fat, clumsy person.

I sall hae nothing to mysell,
Bot a fat *fadge* by the fyre.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II. 126).

fadge[5]†, *v. t.* [Cf. *feeze, feaze.*] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

fading[1] (fā′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fade*[1], *v.*] Decay; loss of color, freshness, or vigor.

fading[2]† (fad′ing), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] The name of an Irish dance, and the burden of a song.

I will have him dance *fading.*—*Fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

Tish marriage bring over a doshen of our besht mayshters, to be merry . . . and daunsh a *fading* at te vedding. *B. Jonson*, Irish Masque.

Not one amongst a hundred will fall,
But under her coats the ball will be found,
With a *fading*, etc. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage.

fadingness (fā′ding-nes), *n.* Decay; liability to decay. *W. Montague.*

fadmet, fadomt, fadomet, *n.* and *v.* Middle English variants of *fathom*.

fadoodle (fa-dö′dl), *n.* [A made word; cf. *doodle*[1], *n., flapdoodle.*] A trifle; something worthless or foolish.

And when all the stuff in the letters are scann'd, what *fadoodles* are brought to light!
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 131.

fady (fā′di), *a.* [< *fade*[1] + *-y*[1].] Wearing away; losing color or strength. [Rare.]

Survey those walls, in *fady* texture clad,
Where wand'ring snails in many a winding path,
Free, unrestrain'd, their various journeys crawl.
Shenstone, Economy, iii.

fae (fā), *n.* A Scotch form of *foe*.

Your mortal *fae* is now awa'!—
Tam Samson's deid!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

fæcal, fæces, etc. See *fecal*, etc.

faem (fām), *n.* A Scotch form of *foam*.

O a' ye mariners, far and near,
That sail ayont the *faem*.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 327).

Guid auld Scotch drink:
Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink,
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink
In glorious *faem*.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

faerie, faery (fā′ę-ri), *n.* Archaic forms of *fairy:* as, Spenser's *Faery* (or *Faerie*) Queene.

fæx populi (feks pop′ū-lī). [L.: *fæx*, dregs (see *feces*); *populi*, gen. of *populus*, people: see *people.*] The dregs of the people; the lowest classes of society.

faff (faf), *v. i.* [E. dial.] To move violently.

faffle† (faf′l), *v. i.* [E. dial.; origin obscure, and hence usually said to be "onomatopoetic." Cf. *maffle*, stammer.] To stammer. *Barret.*

fag[1] (fag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging.* [Origin obscure; perhaps the same as *flag*[1] (which is older), with loss of *l*, as in *fugleman*, G. *flügelmann*, and in E. dial. (Norfolk) *flags*, turfs for burning, called *vags* (**fags*) in Devonshire. In intr. sense 3 and tr. 2, < *fag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To become weary; fail in strength; be faint with weariness. *Levins*, 1570. —2. To labor hard or assiduously; work till wearied.

I am sure I *fag* more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 235.

Let us not *fag* in paltry works which serve our pot and bag alone. *Emerson*, Civilization.

Margaret, happy, unhappy, *fagged* up the hill; she had lost her book, she had got the rum; she was miserable herself, she knew her family would be pleased.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

3. To act as a fag; perform menial services for another.

"And I've made up my mind," broke in Tom, "that I won't *fag* except for the sixth."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

To fag out, in *cricket*, same as *to field.*

This one blacked his shoes, that toasted his bread, others would *fag out* and give him balls at cricket during whole summer afternoons. *Thackeray.*

What is now called "fielding" was formerly "*fagging-out.*" *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 425.

II. *trans.* 1. To tire by labor; exhaust: often with *out.*

The run, though short, had been very sharp, and over such awful country that we were completely *fagged out*, and could hardly speak for lack of breath.
The Century, XXX. 228.

2. To use or treat as a fag or drudge; compel to labor for one's benefit; cause to perform menial services for one.

Oh for that small, small beer anew! . . .
The master even! and that small Turk
That *fagg'd* me! *Hood*, Retrospective Review.

3†. To beat.

fag[1] (fag), *n.* [< *fag*[1], *v.*] 1. A laborious drudge.

Worse is now my work,
A *fag* for all the town.
Hood, Retrospective Review.

2. In certain English public schools, as Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, a schoolboy of a lower class who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class, having to prepare his breakfast, carry messages, etc., in return for which protection and assistance in various ways are accorded. The system of fagging is now much milder than formerly.

From supper till nine o'clock three *fags*, taken in order, stood in the passages, and answered any præpostor who called *Fag*, racing to his door, the last comer having to do the work. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

3. A fatiguing or tiring piece of work; a wearisome task.

It is such a *fag*, I come back tired to death.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, iii.

fag[2] (fag), *n.* [Perhaps < *flag*[1], hang loose; hence *fag-end*, a loose end: see *fag*[1] and *flag*[1].] 1. The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or at the end of a rope. *Ash*, 1775.—2. The end; fag-end.

To finish, as it were, and make the *fag*
Of all the revels. *Middleton*, Changeling, iii. 3.

3. A knot or blemish in the web of cloth; an imperfect or coarse part of such a web.

fag[2] (fag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fagged*, ppr. *fagging.* [< *fag*[2], *n.*] To become untwisted, as the end of a rope; ravel: usually with *out.*

fag[3] (fag), *n.* [E. dial.] Long, coarse grass. *Wright.*

fag[4] (fag), *n.* A mink. [U. S.]

They [swans], it is said, fancy themselves in pursuit of some animal, as the *fag*, or mink, by which their young are annoyed at their breeding places.
New Mirror (New York), III. (1843).

fagary†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *vagary.*

She was stark mad for that young fellow Paris,
And after him she danc'd the new *fagaries.*
Ovid Travestie (1681), p. 25.

fage†, *v.* [ME. *fagen*, later *faggen;* origin obscure.] **I.** *intrans.* To flatter; feign; talk deceit.

It is manere of ypocritis and of sophistes to *fage* and to speke plesantli to men, but for yvel entent.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 44.

Sir, in faith vs fallith not to *fage*,
Thai are t[r]yst men and true that we telle 3ou.
York Plays, p. 324.

Anothyr fole with counterfete wesage
Ys he that falsluy wul *fage* and feyne,
Whedyr that he be olde or yynge of age,
Seythe he ys syke, and felythe no maner payne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

I *fagge* from the trouth (Lydgate); this terme is not in our comen use. *Palsgrave.*

II. *trans.* To deceive.

Such subtyle meane to *fage* the kynge be fande.
Hardyng, Chron., lxvi.

fag-end (fag′end′), *n.* [< *fag*[2] + *end.*] 1. The end of a web of cloth where it is secured to the loom and is therefore rough and unfinished and disfigured with holes. It is customary to allow purchasers to exclude it from the measurement of what they buy.—2. The latter or meaner part of anything; the very end: used in contempt.

The Kitchen and Gutters, and other Offices of Noise and Drudgery are at the *Fag-end.* *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8.

The account of this is worth more than to be wove into the *fag-end* of the eighth volume of such a work as this.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 35.

In comes a gentleman in the *fag-end* of October, dripping with the fogs of that humid and uncertain season.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

3. *Naut.*, the untwisted end of a rope.

faggery (fag′ėr-i), *n.* [< *fag*[1] + *-ery.*] Fatiguing labor or drudgery; specifically, the system of fagging carried on at some English public schools. See *fag*[1], *n.*, 2.

Faggery was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 210.

faggot, faggoting. See *fagot, fagoting.*

faggy[1] (fag′i), *a.* [< *fag*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Weak; flaccid.

Flosche [F.], *faggie*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh. *Cotgrave.*

2. Tiring; fatiguing.

faggy[2] (fag′i), *a.* [E. dial.] Having long, coarse grass or fag: said of fields. *Wright.*

Fagopyrum (fag-ō-pī′rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *fagus*, the beech, + Gr. *πυρός*, wheat: a translation of the E. *buckwheat.*] A small genus of annual plants, closely allied to *Polygonum:* probably natives of central and eastern Asia. The principal species are the common buckwheat, *F. Fagopyrum*, and the Indian or Tatarian buckwheat, *F. Tataricum*, which are cultivated for food. See *buckwheat*, 1.

fagot, faggot (fag′ọt), *n.* [< ME. *fagott, fagat* (ML. *fagotum, fagatum*), < OF. *fagot*, F. *fagot* = It. *fagotto, fangotto*, a bundle of sticks; origin uncertain. The W. *ffagod*, fagot, is from E.] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel or for other purposes, as in fortifications; a fascine; as a definite amount of wood, a bundle 3 feet long and 24 inches round. See cut under *fascine.*

And hark ye, sirs; because she is a maid,
Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

2. The punishment of burning alive, as for heresy; the stake: from the use of fagots of wood in making the fire.

We could not say heaven was kept from us, when we might have it for a *fagot*, and when even our enemies helped us to it. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

3. A bundle of pieces of iron or steel, ready to be welded and drawn out into bars; as a definite amount of such metal, 120 pounds avoirdupois.—4. A person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company, or to hide deficiency in its number when it was not full. [Eng.]

There were several counterfeit books . . . which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment.
Addison, Spectator, No. 37.

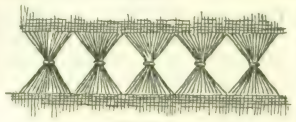
5. A badge worn in medieval times by those who had recanted their heretical opinions. It was designed to show what they had merited but narrowly escaped. *Brewer.*—6. A heap of fishes piled up for the night on the drying-flakes; a bundle of fish, about 100, taken from the flakes and put under shelter at night.—7. Applied, as a term of abuse, to a woman. —**To burn one's fagot,** to recant heresy: from the custom of obliging one who had escaped the stake by recanting his errors to carry a fagot publicly and burn it. A representation of a fagot was worn on the sleeve by ★repentant heretics, as a symbol that they had recanted.

fagot, faggot (fag′ọt), *v. t.* [< *fagot, n.*; F. *fagoter.*] 1. To tie together; bind in a fagot or bundle; collect and bind together.

The philosophies of every one throughout by themselves, and not by titles packed and *faggotted* up together, as hath been done by Plutarch.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 180.

Specifically—2. In *metal.*, to cut (bars of metal, usually of iron or steel) into pieces of suitable length, which are then made up into "fagots," "piles," or bundles, and, after reheating, welded together, and rolled or drawn out under the hammer into bars. The object of this process is, in some cases, to secure uniformity of texture and expel the cinder; in others, to secure variety of texture. Also *pile.*

fagoting, faggoting (fag′o̤t-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fagot, v.*] In *embroidery*, an operation in which a number of threads in the material are drawn out, and a few of the cross-threads are fagoted, or tied together in the middle. This is continued until all the threads are tied into fagots. The term is also applied to a similar effect produced by knitting.



Fagoting.

fagot-stick† (fag′o̤t-stik), *n.* A staff.

> Brave Bragadocia, whom the world doth threaten,
> Was lately with a *faggot-sticke* sore beaten.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

fagott, *n.* Same as *fagotto.*

fagottist (fȧ-got′tist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fagottist*, < It. *fagottista*, < *fagotto*: see *fagotto.*] A performer on the fagotto or bassoon; a bassoonist.

fagotto (fȧ-got′tō), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fagot* = G. Sw. *fagott* = F. *fagot* = Pg. *fagote*, < It. *fagotto*, a bassoon, so called, it is said, because it can be taken to pieces and made up into a bundle or fagot, but more prob. from its appearance when in use; lit. a fagot: see *fagot.*] A bassoon. Also *fagott.*

fagottone (fȧ-got-tō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *fagotto*, a bassoon: see *fagotto.*] A double bassoon.

fagot-vote (fag′o̤t-vōt), *n.* The vote cast by a fagot-voter.

fagot-voter (fag′o̤t-vō″tėr), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain and Ireland, when the elective franchise was based upon a property qualification, a person who, though only nominally owning property of the specified annual value, exercised the right of voting for members of Parliament; one who voted on a spurious or sham qualification. Fagot-votes were manufactured by the nominal transfer of land or property to persons otherwise without legal qualification, thus fraudulently increasing the number of voters.

fagst, *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

Fagus (fā′gus), *n.* [L., a beech-tree, = AS. *bōc*, a beech, whence *bēce*, E. *beech*[1]: see *beech*[1].] A genus of trees, typical of the family *Fagaceæ*, differing from the oak and chestnut in having the staminate flowers in small heads, and two triangular nuts in the prickly involucre or bur. There are 4 species, natives of northern temperate regions. They are *F. sylvatica* of Europe, *F. Americana* of North America, and *F. Sieboldi* and *F. Japonica* of Japan. (See *beech*[1].) The genus *Nothofagus*, peculiar to the southern hemisphere, has been referred here by some authors. It is marked by small and often evergreen leaves and by a much smaller fruit. Six species are natives of Chile and Patagonia, and as many more are found in Tasmania and New Zealand. The Tasmania myrtle, *F. Cunninghami*, grows to a very great size, and its brown, satiny, and beautifully marked wood is used for cabinet-work. The tawhai of New Zealand, *N. Solandri*, also known as white or black birch, is a lofty, handsome evergreen tree with hard and very durable wood. Its bark is used in tanning.

faham, faam (fā′am), *n.* [Local name.] The *Angræcum fragrans*, an orchid the leaves of which are fragrant and are used in decoction as an expectorant and stomachic.

fahlband (G. pron. fäl′bänt), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), pale, + *band* = E. *band*[1].] A belt or zone of rock impregnated with metallic sulphids, some containing iron: oxidation of the sulphids has colored the zones a rusty brown, hence the name. The term originated with the German miners employed in the silver-mines of Norway, where the veins are enriched along the lines of their intersections with the fahlbands. In a few localities the fahlbands are themselves worked for the ore which they contain.

fahlerz (fäl′erts), *n.* [G., < *fahl* (= E. *fallow*), yellowish, + *erz*, < OHG. *erizzi, aruzi, aruz*, ore.] Gray copper or gray-copper ore: called by mineralogists, from the shape of its crystals, *tetrahedrite.* It contains copper, sulphur, and antimony. Sometimes *fahl-ore.*

fahl-ore (fäl′ōr), *n.* Same as *fahlerz.*

fahlunite (fä′lun-īt), *n.* [< *Fahlun* in Sweden + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, of a greenish color and micaceous structure. It occurs in prisms often six- or twelve-sided, having the form of the iolite crystals from which it has been derived by pseudomorphism.

Fahr. An abbreviation of *Fahrenheit.*

Fahrenheit (far′en-hīt), *a.* [After Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit*, a native of Dantzic, who first made the instrument in Amsterdam, about 1720.] The name distinguishing the kind of thermometer-scale in most common use in Great Britain and the United States, in which the space between the freezing- and the boiling-point of water, under the standard pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180°, the freezing-point being marked 32°, and the boiling-point 212°: as, a temperature of 60° *Fahrenheit* (that is, according to the Fahrenheit scale). Each degree of the centigrade scale equals 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit, the centigrade zero being at the freezing-point, or 32° Fahrenheit. Abbreviated *F.* and *Fahr.* See *thermometer* and *centigrade.*

faiblet, *n.* [F.] Same as *foible.*

faience (F. pron. fa-yoṅs′), *n.* [= G. *faience* = Dan. *fajence* = Sw. *fajans*, < F. *faience*, < It. *faenza*, i. e., *porcellana di Faenza*, earthenware of Faenza, a city in Italy. The L. name of Faenza was *Faventia*, < *faven(t-)s*, ppr. of *favere*, be well disposed, be favorable: see *favor.*] A fine kind of pottery or earthenware, glazed, and painted with designs, said to have been invented in Faenza, Italy, in the 15th century. Loosely, any ware between porcelain and common unglazed pottery, especially any such ware of French origin, as Moustiers faience, Rouen faience, etc. Common or Italian faience has a soft body and a thin glaze, and receives two firings. A fine faience, also called English faience, was invented by Josiah Wedgwood in 1763, and is known as *Wedgwood ware.* Also spelled *fayence.*—**Faïence d'Oiron** [F.], the fine pottery of Oiron, near Thouars, in France.—**Faience fine** [F., fine earthenware], pottery made of pipe-clay, or generally of any paste so fine as to need no enamel. It is usually finished with a very thin transparent glaze, serving merely to heighten the colors. The pottery of Oiron is a notable instance of this, and much of the fine English pottery of the eighteenth century is of the same character. See *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*[2].—**Faïence Henri II.**, another name for Oiron pottery.—**Faïence patriotique** [F., patriotic earthenware], plates, dishes, and other articles of glazed pottery, decorated with revolutionary emblems, battle-scenes, etc., during the early years of the French revolution. Much of this ware was made at Nevers. It is generally of coarse material and rudely decorated.—**Faïences à la croix** [F., earthenware with the cross], the enameled pottery of Varages in France, from the mark, which is a cross. See *Varages pottery*, under *pottery.*—**Faïence translucide** [F.], translucent earthenware, such as the white ware of Persia. Such ware is often called porcelain, and is confounded with true Oriental porcelain, but is not kaolinic. It may be similar in its composition to soft porcelain.

faik[1] (fāk), *v.* and *n.* See *fake*[1].

faik[2] (fāk), *v.* [Sc., prob. < Sw. *vika* = Dan. *vige*, give way, yield, = AS. *wīcan*, give way, whence ult. E. *weak* and *wick*[1]: see *weak* and *wick*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fail; become weary.

> Her limbs they *faicked* under her and fell.
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 24.

2. To stop; cease.

> The lasses now are linking what they dow,
> And *faiked* never a foot for height nor how.
> *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 73.

II. *trans.* **1.** To excuse; let go with impunity.—**2.** To reduce the price or amount of; abate.

> I would wis both you and him to ken that I'm no in your reverence; and likewise, too, Mr. Keelivin, that I'll no *faik* a farthing o' my right. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 169.

faiks (fāks), *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

fail[1] (fāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *faile, fayle*; < ME. *failen, faylen* (= D. *feilen, falen* = MHG. *velen, vælen*, G. *fehlen*) = Sw. *fela* = Dan. *feile* = Icel. *feila*, fail, < OF. *faillir, fallir, falir*, F. *faillir* = Pr. *falhir* = OSp. *fallir*, Sp. *fallecer* = Pg. *fallecer, fallir* = It. *fallire*, fail, miss, omit, deceive, < L. *fallere*, pp. *falsus*, tr. deceive, disappoint, pass. (with mid. force) deceive oneself, be deceived, err, be mistaken, prob. orig. **sfallere* = Gr. *σφάλλειν*, cause to fall, overthrow, disappoint, pass. be baffled or foiled; = AS. *feallan*, etc., E. *fall*[1]: see *fall*[1], *v.* From the same L. source are E. *fault, falter*[1], *false, fallible*, etc., *default, default*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be or become deficient or lacking, as something expected or desired; fall short, cease, disappear, or be wanting, either wholly or partially; be insufficient or absent: as, the stream *fails* in summer; our supplies *failed.*

> Often time it fallethe, that where Men fynden Watre at o tyme in a Place, it *faylethe* another tyme.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 64.

> He sawe that the daye *fayled* and myght fynde no lodgynge. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

> Having so said, his [Wolsey's] Speech *failed*, and incontinent the Clock struck eight, and then he gave up the Ghost. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 280.

> *Failing* this chance, it would seem as if Antivari was doomed utterly to perish. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 394.

2. To decline; sink; grow faint; become weaker.

> Music's a child of mirth: when griefs assail
> The troubled soul, both voice and fingers *fail.*
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 15.

> The sound, upon the fitful gale,
> In solemn wise did rise and *fail.*
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 31.

> I saw the strong man bowed down, and his knees to *fail.*
> *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

3. To come short or be wanting in action, detail, or result; disappoint or prove lacking in what is attempted, expected, desired, or approved: often followed by an infinitive or by *of* or *in*: as, he *failed* to come; the experiment *failed of* success; he *fails in* duty; the portrait *fails in* expression.

> Thyng countirfet wyl *faile* at assay.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 45.

> God never *fails* to hear the faithful prayers of his church.
> *Peter Martyr*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 405.

> Did the martyrs *fail*, when with their precious blood they sowed the seed of the Church?
> *Sumner*, Against Slave Power, June 28, 1848.

> This most ancient skull *fails* utterly to vindicate the expectations of those who would regard prehistoric men as approaching to the apes.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 168.

4. To become unable to meet one's engagements, especially one's debts or business obligations; become insolvent or bankrupt.

> I could not but read with great delight a letter from an eminent citizen, who has *failed*, to one who was intimate with him in his better fortune, and able by his countenance to retrieve his lost condition.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

=**Syn. 1.** To fall short, come short, give out.—**2.** To wane, fade, weaken.—**3.** To come to naught, prove abortive.—**4.** To break, suspend payment.

II. *trans.* **1.** To be wanting to; disappoint; desert; leave in the lurch. [Not now used in the passive.]

> For-thi lerne we lawe of loue as oure lord tauhte;
> The poure peuple *faile* we nat whil eny peny ous lasteth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 120.

> Thou hast thy sword about thee,
> That good sword that never *fail'd* thee; prithee, come.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

> Neither side could give in clear accountes, ye partners here could not, by reason they . . . were *failed* by ye accountante they sent them.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 376.

> Thought, look, and utterance *failed* him now;
> Fallen was his glance, and flushed his brow.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 14.

2. To omit; leave unbestowed or unperformed; neglect to keep or observe: as, to *fail* an appointment. [Rare.]

> I haue myn hoope soo sure and soo stedfaste
> That suche a lady shulde not *faile* pyte.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 66.

> The inventive God, who never *fails* his part. *Dryden.*

3†. To come short of; miss; lack.

> Tyll he came to Plomton parke,
> He *faylyd* many of his dere.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 106).

> For though that seat of earthly bliss be *fail'd*,
> A fairer Paradise is founded now
> For Adam and his chosen sons.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 612.

4†. To deceive; delude; mislead.

> So lively and so like that living sence it *fayld.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 46.

fail[1] (fāl), *n.* [< ME. *fayle, feyle* (only in the frequent phrase *withouten fayle*, without fail, which also appears in the OF. form, *sanz* (*sauns, sauntz, saun*) *faile* (*fayle, feyle*)); < OF. *faille, faile* = Pr. *falha, failla* = It. *fallo* (cf. D. LG. *feil* = MHG. *væle*, G. *fehl* = Dan. *feil* = Sw. *fel*), n., fail; from the verb.] **1.** Lack; absence or cessation.

> What dangers, by his highness' *fail* of issue,
> May drop upon his kingdom. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

> How grounded he his title to the crown,
> Upon our *fail* [failure of an heir]?
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. Failure; deficiency: now only in the phrase *without fail* (which see, below).

> Mark, and perform it (seest thou?); for the *fail*
> Of any point in 't shall not only be
> Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongued wife.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

3†. A failure, failing, or fault.

> The honest man will rather be a grave to his neighbours *fails* than any way uncurtain them. *Feltham*, Resolves.

Without fail, without delinquency or failure; certainly; infallibly.

> To morow I shall be ther *withoute faile*,
> And speke with hir as touching this mater,
> And what she seith ye shall haue pleyne answer.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 782.

> He will *without fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. Josh. iii. 10.

> Their freinds . . . did intend for to send over to Leyden, for a competente number of them to be hear the next year *without fayle.*
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 232.

fail[2] (fāl), *n.* [Sc., also *feal*, prob. < Sw. *vall*, a sward, a pasture, appar. a special use of *vall*,

a coast, also a dam, dike, rampart, = E. *wall:* see *wall*[1].] A piece cut off from the rest of the sward; a turf; a sod.

The varyant vesture of the venust vale
Schrowdis the scherand fur, and euery *fale*
Ouerfrett wyth fulzeis, and figuris ful dyuers.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, Prol. to xii., l. 38.

Fail, or feal, and divot, in *Scots law*, a servitude consisting in a right to lift fails or divots from a servient tenement, and to use them for the purposes of the dominant tenement, as for building, roofing, dikes, etc.

fail[3]†, *n.* A woman's upper garment. *Halliwell.* See *faille.*

failance† (fā'lans), *n.* [< OF. *faillance* = Sp. *falencia* = Pg. *fallencia* = It. *fallenza*, < ML. *fallentia*, fault, failing, < L. *fallen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fallere* (> OF. *faillir*, etc.), fail: see *fail*[1].] Failure.

His sicknesses . . . made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair, or so much as read a letter for two hours after every meal, *failance* wherein being certainly reveng'd by a fit of the gout. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond.

fail-dike (fāl'dīk), *n.* A wall built of fails or turf. [Scotch.]

In behint yon auld *fail-dyke*
I wot there lies a new-slain knight.
The Twa Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

failer† (fā'lėr), *n.* [< OF. *failler*, fail: inf. used as a noun: see *fail*[1] and *-er*[4].] Failure. [Rare.]

Granting that Philip was the younger; yet on the *failer* or other legal interruption of the Line of Margaret, . . . the Queen of England might put in for the next Succession. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 131.

failing (fā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *failyng*, verbal n. of *fail*[1], *v.*] The act or condition of one who fails; imperfection; weakness; fault.

And even his *failings* lean'd to virtue's side.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 164.

Don't be too severe upon yourself and your own *failings;* keep on, don't faint, be energetic to the last.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

Poets and artists, whose dearest *failing* is a lack of concern for people or things not associated with their own pursuits. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 307.

=Syn. Foible, imperfection, shortcoming, weakness, infirmity.

faille (fāy or fāl), *n.* [F.] 1†. Originally, a hood covering the face, worn by nuns of certain orders; also, a veil worn by women, and covering the head and shoulders, the word having different meanings at different periods from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. Hence—2†. The material of which such a garment was made.—3. A silk fabric having a very light "grain" or cord, in distinction from *ottoman*, which has a heavy cord (*gros grain*), and from *surah*, which is twilled.

The most important of the manufactures comprise . . . taffetas and *failles*, black. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 396.

faillis (fā'lis), *n.* [Heraldic F., < *faillir*, fail.] In *her.*, a fracture, notch, or gap in an ordinary or other bearing, as if a piece had been taken ★out.

failure (fāl'ūr), *n.* [= It. *fallura;* as *fail*[1] + *-ure.*] 1. A failing; deficiency; default; cessation of supply or total defect: as, the *failure* of springs or streams; *failure* of crops.

It was provided that, in the event of the *failure* of the line of Philip, the Spanish throne should descend to the House of Savoy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Omission; non-performance: as, the *failure* of a promise or an engagement.

The free manner in which people of quality are discoursed on at such meetings is but a just reproach of their *failures* in this kind [in payment]. *Steele.*

3. Decay, or defect from decay: as, the *failure* of memory or of sight.

He owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South*, Sermons.

4. The act of failing, or the state of having failed to accomplish a purpose or attain an object; want of success: as, the *failures* of life.

It was his [Temple's] constitution to dread *failure* more than he desired success. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Emerson shows us the "success" of the bad man, and the *failures* and trials of the good man.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

5. The condition of becoming bankrupt by reason of insolvency; confession of insolvency; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt: as, the *failure* of a merchant or a bank.

Had Sir Walter's health lasted, he would have redeemed his obligations on account of Ballantyne and Co. within eight or nine years at most from the time of his *failure.* *R. H. Hutton*, Sir W. Scott, xv.

Failure of consideration. See *consideration.* =Syn. 1. Decline, loss.—2. Neglect.—4. Miscarriage.—5. *Failure, Insolvency, Bankruptcy, Suspension.* "*Insolvency* is a state; *failure*, an act flowing out of that state; and *bankruptcy*, an effect of that act" (*Crabb*). A bank may be *insolvent*—that is, unable to pay all its debts—without there being a public knowledge of the fact; it is a just law that makes it a criminal offense for a bank officer to receive deposits when he knows his bank to be *insolvent.* *Failure* is the popular and common name indicating the cessation of business on account of *insolvency*, especially if produced by the actual lack of money to meet some demand. *Bankruptcy* is often in popular use the same as *insolvency*, but it is more often used of the legal state of those who have surrendered their property to their creditors on account of their *insolvency*, or of the proceedings in connection therewith: as, he is going through *bankruptcy.* *Suspension*, or stoppage of payment, is in the nature of temporary *failure*, depending upon temporary disabilities not necessarily involving *insolvency.* Upon converting assets into money or getting an extension of credit, one who has suspended may be able to resume business. *Insolvency* and *bankruptcy*, in the legal sense, continue, in respect to past obligations, until the insolvent or bankrupt is formally discharged by the courts.

fain[1] (fān), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fayne;* < ME. *fain, fayn, fein, fœin, fawen, fawn, fagen,* < AS. *fægen*, glad, = OS. *fagan* = OHG. *fagin* = Icel. *feginn* = Goth. **fagins* (only in deriv. verb *faginōn*, rejoice: see *fain*[1], *v.*, *fawn*[1], *v.*), glad.] 1. Glad; pleased; rejoiced: used absolutely or followed by an infinitive: as, I am *fain* to see you.

Thenne was I as *fayn* as foul on feir morwen [as a bird on a fine morning],
Gladdore then the gleo-mon is of his grete giftes.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 109.

What man is founde that was lost,
With him is crist plesid & *fayn.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

2. Glad, in a relative sense; content or willing to accept an alternative to something better but unattainable: followed by an infinitive: as, he was *fain* to run away.

When Hildebrand had accursed Henry IV., there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh.*

I was *fain* to purchase peace by the price of a new pitcher. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 107.

fain[1] (fān), *adv.* [< *fain*[1], *a.*; prop. predicate adj.] Gladly; with pleasure or content: with *would.* [Archaic.]

He is the man of the worlde that I *wolde faynest* knowe this day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 376.

I *would* very *fain* have gone, had I not been indisposed. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 87.

fain[1]† (fān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fayne;* < ME. *fainen, feinen*, also *faunen, faznien* (whence mod. E. *fawn*[1]), < AS. *fægenian, gefægnian* = Icel. *fagna* = Goth. *faginōn* (be glad), < *fægen*, fain, glad: see *fain*[1], *a.*, and cf. *fawn*[1], *v.*, a doublet of *fain*[1], *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be fain; be glad; rejoice.

Faine mote the hille of Syon.
Ps. xlvii. 12 (ME. version).

2. To fawn. See *fawn*[1], *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To fill with gladness; cause to rejoice.

To God that *faines* mi youthede al.
Ps. xlii. 4 (ME. version).

Er thei specken to me feire and *faynede* me with wordes.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2. To wish; desire; long.

If thou thus leeue thi wickid lijf,
Myn anngils wolen the therof *fayn.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

I *faine* to tell the things that I behold.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 6.

3. To acquiesce in; accept with reluctance, as an alternative.

fain[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feign* (retained in the derivative *faint*).

faineance (fā'ne-ans), *n.* [< F. *fainéant.*] The habit of doing nothing or of being idle; indolence; sloth.

The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxvii.

fainéant (F. pron. fā-nā-oṅ'), *a.* and *n.* [F., do-nothing, < *faire*, do, + *néant*, nothing, OF. *neant, noiant, niant* = Pr. *neien, nien, nient* = It. *niente*, nothing, < L. *ne*, not (or *nec*, nor, not), + ML. *en(t-)s*, anything, a thing: see *ens.*] I. *a.* Literally, do-nothing; specifically, an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace.

The last king of the Merowingian line (les rois *fainéants*), Childeric III., was deposed with the consent of Pope Zacharias and placed in a monastery.
Ploetz, Epitome (Tillinghast's revision), p. 184.

"My signet you shall command with all my heart, madam," said earl Philip. . . . "I am, you know, a complete Roy *Fainéant*, and never once interfered with my Maire de Palais in her proceedings!"
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xv.

By the action of the party which in its successive phases has borne the names of Puritan, Whig, and Liberal, the Tudor autocracy has been reduced to a limited, or rather a *faineant*, monarchy, and the Tory oligarchy . . . has been replaced by a House of Commons elected on a more popular basis. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XI. 739.

II. *n.* A do-nothing; a lazy, shiftless fellow.

fainhead†, *n.* [ME. *faynhed;* < *fain*[1] + *-head.*] Gladness.

Hit shall glade you full godely agaynes your gret anger,
And fille you with *faynhed*, in faithe I you hete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2446.

fainly†, *adv.* [< *fain*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Gladly; with joy.

She's gane unto her west window,
And *fainly* aye it drew.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

fainness (fān'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fainenes, fainnes;* < *fain*[1] + *-ness.*] The state of being fain or content; willingness; compliance.

But the vnrewly multitude . . . pressed stil vpon him, for *fainnesse* to heare the word of God out of his mouth.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

Sansculottism claps hands;—at which hand-clapping Foulon (in his *fainness*, as his destiny would have it) also claps. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 9.

★**faint** (fānt), *a.* and *n.* [Also, and now usually, in the lit. sense, *feint;* < ME. *faynt, feynt*, weak, feeble, < OF. *feint, faint*, feigned, negligent, sluggish, pp. of *feindre, faindre* (= Pr. *fenher*), feign, refl. sham, work negligently: see *feign*, which was formerly spelled *fain*, according with *faint.*] I. *a.* 1†. Feigned; simulated.

Thus lytherly, tho lyghers [liars] lappet their tales
And forget a *faint* tale vnder fals colour.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12590.

2. Having or showing little force or earnestness; not forcible or vigorous; not active; wanting strength, energy, or heartiness: as, a *faint* resistance; a *faint* exertion.

It is but a *faynt* folk i-founded vp-on iapes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

The defects which hindered the conquest were the *faint* prosecution of the war and the looseness of the civil government. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

Damn with *faint* praise, assent with civil leer.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

A theme for Milton's mighty hand—
How much unmeet for us, a *faint* degenerate band!
Scott, Don Roderick, Int., st. 3.

3. Having little spirit or animation; dispirited; dejected; depressed.

Do unto them as thou hast done unto me for all my transgressions: for my sighs are many, and my heart is *faint.* Lam. i. 22.

4. Having little courage; cowardly; timorous.

He shall be counted worse than a spy, yea, almost as evil as a traitor, that with a *faint* heart doth praise evil and noisome decrees.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

5. Having an intense feeling of weakness or exhaustion; inclined to swoon: as, *faint* with hunger; *faint* and sore with travel.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much effuse of blood doth make me *faint.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

Porphyro grew *faint*,
She knelt so pure a thing, so free from mortal taint.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

6†. Weak by reason of smallness or slenderness; small; slender. [Rare.]

In bigger bowes [boughs] fele, and *fainter* fewe
Brannches doo traile, and cutte hem bei this reason.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

7. Having little clearness or distinctness; hardly perceptible by or feebly affecting the senses; indistinct; deficient in brightness, vividness, or clearness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; dim: as, a *faint* light; a *faint* color; a *faint* resemblance.

All distant and *faint* were the sounds of the battle.
Scott, Maid of Toro.

Ever *fainter* grew
In my weak heart the image of my love.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 301.

As sea-water, having killed over-heat
In a man's body, chills it with *faint* ache.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

II. *n.* 1. One of the colored lines (usually pale) on writing-paper. [A trade use.]—2. *pl.* The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky, the former being called the *strong*, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the *weak faints.* This crude spirit is much impregnated with fetid essential oil (fusel-oil); it is therefore very unwholesome, and must be purified by rectification. *Ure.*

3. A fainting-fit; a swoon.

Seemed to me ne'er did limner paint
So just an image of the Saint
Who propped the Virgin in her *faint.*
Scott, Marmion, iv. 16.

The night fell, and found me where he had laid me during my *faint.* *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

faint (fānt), *v.* [< ME. *fainten, feynten;* < *faint, a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become weak in spirit; lose spirit or courage; sink into dejection; despond; droop.

If thou *faint* in the day of adversity, thy strength is small. Prov. xxiv. 10.

Had you not sente him, many would have been ready to *fainte* and goe backe.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 50.

At length the nine (who still together held)
Their *fainting* foes to shameful flight compell'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 301.

Why should we *faint* and fear to live alone,
Since all alone, so Heaven has willed, we die?
Keble, Christian Year.

2. To become faint, weak, or exhausted in body; fail in strength or vigor; languish; droop; especially, to fall into a swoon; lose sensation and consciousness; swoon: sometimes with *away*.

Than be-gonne the horse of the cristin to *feynte* sore as they that two dayes hadde not eten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 445.

In that day shall the fair virgins and young men *faint* for thirst. Amos viii. 13.

On hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted away*.
Guardian.

3. To become faint to the view; become gradually dim or indistinct; fade; vanish.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze on them, *faint* before the eye. *Pope*.

II.† *trans.* To make faint; weaken; depress; dishearten; deject.

Syn thai *fainted* are with fight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9567.

It *faints* me
To think what follows.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

I resolved . . . to aquainte Mr. Weston with ye *fainted* state of our business.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 54.

faint-draw (fānt'drâ), *v. t.* To draw or delineate lightly. *Savage*. [Rare.]

fainten†, *v. t.* [< *faint* + *-en*[1] (*c*).] To make faint.

Thou wilt not be either so little absent as not to whet our appetites, nor so long as to *fainten* the heart.
Bp. Hall, Christ among the Doctors.

faintful†, *a.* [< *faint* + *-ful*.] Fainting; dejected.

Titan's nieces gather all in one
Those fluent springs of your lamenting tears,
And let them flow alongst my *faintfull* looks.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

faint-heart, faint-hearted (fānt'härt, -här″ted), *a.* Cowardly; timorous; easily alarmed or yielding to fear.

Be not *faint-hearted* for these evil days, which are come to try us and purify us.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 197.

From fearefull cowards entrance to forstall,
And *faint-heart* fooles, whom shew of perill hard
Could terrifie from Fortunes faire adward.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 17.

faint-heartedly (fānt'här″ted-li), *adv.* In a timorous or cowardly manner.

faint-heartedness (fānt'här″ted-nes), *n.* Cowardice; want of courage.

fainting (fān'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *faint*, *v.*] A swoon; the act of swooning.

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death's benumming opium as my only cure:
Thence *faintings*, swoonings of despair,
And sense of Heaven's desertion.
Milton, S. A., l. 631.

faintise†, *n.* [ME., also *faintis*, *fayntise*, *feintise*, *feyntise*, < OF. *feintise*, *faintise*, F. *feintise* (= Pr. *feintesa*), feigning, faintness, < *feindre*, feign: see *faint*.] **1.** Deceit; hypocrisy; feigning.

I will fayne the no *faintis* vnder faith wordes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 241.

2. Faintness; weakness.

Er i a furlong hedde i-fare a *feyntise* me hente,
That forther miht i not a-fote for defaute of sleep.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 5.

3. Faint-heartedness; cowardice.

Ho-so faileth for *feyntyce* wild fur him for-brenne!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

Knightes ever shoulde be persevering,
To seeke honour without *feintise* or slouth.
Flower and Leaf, l. 548.

faintish (fān'tish), *a.* [< *faint* + *-ish*[1].] Slightly faint.

If on coming home from a journey in hot weather you find yourself *faintish* and drouthy.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

faintishness (fān'tish-nes), *n.* A slight degree of faintness; languor.

The sensation of *faintishness* and debility on a hot day.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

faintling† (fānt'ling), *a.* [< *faint* + *-ling*.] Timorous; faint-hearted.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling*, silly creature. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, ii. 13.

faintly (fānt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *faintly*, *fayntly*, *feinteliche*, etc.; < *faint* + *-ly*[2].] In a faint manner; without vigor, energy, or heartiness; without vividness or distinctness; feebly; timorously.

It is ordinary with them to praise *faintly* the good qualities of those below them. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 468.

Tho' *faintly*, merrily — far and far away —
He heard the pealing of his parish bells.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

A near hum from bees and brooks
Comes *faintly* like the breath of sleep.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

faintness (fānt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *feyntnesse*; < *faint* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being faint; defect of strength; feebleness; deficiency of force, brightness, vividness, distinctness, or the like; want of vigor, energy, or heartiness; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

And vpon them that are lette a lyue of you I wyll sende a *fayntnesse* into theyr hartes in the lande of theyr enemies. *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xxvi.

As she was speaking, she fell down for *faintness*.
Rest of Esther xv. 15.

Yea, such a fear and *faintness* is grown in court, that they wish rather to hear the blowing of a horn to hunt than the sound of a trumpet to fight.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iv. 3.

faint-pleader† (fānt'plē″dėr), *n.* [< *faint* (feigned) + *pleader*.] In *law*, a fraudulent, false, or collusory manner of pleading, to the deception of a third person.

fainty† (fān'ti), *a.* [< *faint* + *-y*[1].] Faint; feeble; languid; exhausted.

Jacob sod potage, and Esau came from the felde and was *fayntye*, and sayde to Jacob: let me suppe of yt redde potage, for I am *fainty*. *Bible of* 1551, Gen. xxv.

The *fainty* knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no shade was near.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 381.

★**fair**[1] (fâr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fair*, *fayr*, *faier*, *fayer*, *feir*, *fager*, etc., < AS. *fæger*, beautiful, pleasing, pleasant, = OS. *fagar* = OHG. *fagar* = Icel. *fagr* = Sw. *fager* = Dan. *feir* (obs.), *fager* = Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted; prob. ult. connected with *fay*[1], q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Beautiful; comely; free from disfigurement or incongruity; pleasing to the eye: as, a *fair* landscape.

And there is the most *fayr* Chirche and the most noble of alle the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 8.

This Town of Edinburgh is one of the *fairest* Streets that ever I saw. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 38.

The Nymph did like the Scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly *fair*.
Prior, Lady's Looking-glass.

A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye;
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky. *Wordsworth*, Lucy.

Fair meadows, softly tinged
With orange and with crimson. *Bryant*, Sella.

2. Free from imperfections or blemish; pure, clean, unspotted, untarnished, etc.; free from anything that might impair the appearance, quality, or character; not foul: as, a *fair* copy; *fair* skies; *fair* fame.

The Water eke beholde yf it be *faire*,
Hoolsum, and light.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

It is in life as it is in ways, the shortest way is commonly the foulest, and surely the *fairer* way is not much about.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 350.

I'll vindicate her *fair* name, and so cancel
My obligation to her.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

The Manuscript of Prudentius Hymnes, which was also shewed us, is a much *fairer* Letter, and therefore thought to be older by one Century at least.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 109.

We that fight for our *fair* father Christ,
Seeing that ye be grown too weak and old
To drive the heathen from your Roman wall,
No tribute will we pay.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Of a light hue; clear in color; not dusky or sallow; not discolored: as, a *fair* skin or complexion; *fair* hair; the English are a *fair* race.

She is a very comely Lady, rather of a Flemish Complexion than Spanish, *fair*-haired. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 9.

Upon her inquiring what sort of a woman lady Lovely was in her person, "Really, madame," says the Jacknapes, "she is exactly of your height and shape; but, as you are *fair*, she is a brown woman."
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

Her face, oh! call it *fair*, not pale.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. Free from obscurity or doubt; clear; distinct; positive; direct: as, to get a *fair* view of a prospect; to take a *fair* aim.

Alle that were in the castell a-woke, and it was than *feire* day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 610.

5. Marked by favoring conditions; affording ample facility or advantage; unobstructed; favorable: as, a *fair* field and no favor; a *fair* mark; in a *fair* way to success; a *fair* subject of ridicule.

On that othir side thei saugh the foreste and the forteresses that were ther a-boute, and the erable londe and the *feire* fisshinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

We sailed from hence directly for Genoa, and had a *fair* wind that carried us into the middle of the Gulf.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 360.

6. Comparatively favorable or propitious; not obstructive or forbidding; moderately fit or suitable: as, *fair* weather (as distinguished from clear or foul weather).

In the weather reports of the U. S. Signal Corps, the sky is said to be *fair* when it is from four-tenths to seven-tenths (inclusive) covered with clouds.
Report of Chief Signal Officer for 1881, p. 745.

7. Free from guile, harm, or injustice; not wrongful, erroneous, or blameworthy; impartial; honest; equitable: used both of persons and of things: as, *fair* dealing; a *fair* debater; a *fair* decision.

Than seide the Archebisshop, "So *feire* eleccion was neuer sene; now go ye, riche barouns and lordes, and assay yef ye may take oute the swerde."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

As for deceiving your friend, that's nothing at all — tricking is all *fair* in love, isn't it, ma'am?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise;
And even the best, by fits what they despise.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 233.

It is probably never *fair* to lay the blame of a moral deterioration or enfeeblement primarily on intellectual misapprehension. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 111.

There can be no *fairer* ambition than to excel in talk; to be affable, gay, ready, clear and welcome.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers.

8. Comparatively good or satisfactory; passably or moderately good; free from serious defect; not undesirable, but not excellent: as, a *fair* income; a *fair* appearance; he bears a *fair* reputation.

He [Temple] is not without *fair* pretensions to the most honourable place among the statesmen of his time.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

The inns were all comfortable buildings, with very *fair* accommodations for travellers.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

9. Of favorable bearing or import; manifesting or expressing proper feelings or intentions; not harsh or repellent; plausible: as, a *fair* seeming; to be *fair* in speech.

The Indians were the same there as in all other places, at first very *fair* and friendly, though afterwards they gave great proofs of their deceitfulness.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 16.

He, seeing himself surrounded, with *fair* words and promise of great guifts attempted to appease them.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

10†. Gracious; kind.

I come from your love,
That sends you *fair* commends and many kisses.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, i. 3.

I much thank you for your Visits, and other *fair* Respects you shew me. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 64.

11. Level; parallel, as a wall. [Prov. Eng.] — **A fair field.** See *field*. — **A fair wind.** See *wind*. — **Fair and square,** honest; honorable and without deceit or artifice: also used adverbially. See *fair*[1], *adv.*

For you are *fair and square* in all your Dealings.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

I ain't a Wig, I ain't a Tory,
I'm jest a candidate, in short;
Thet's *fair an' square* an' parpendicler.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

Fair falcon. See *falcon*. — **Fair play,** impartial treatment; a fair chance; due opportunity: a figure taken from gaming: as, give him *fair play*.

Aye she made the trumpet sound,
It's a' *fair play*.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 37).

In a long public life I have never met a man trained in the working of the parliamentary system who believed that a single chamber would secure habitual *fair play* to minorities, and therefore I am against the unicameral method. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 308.

Fair to middling, in *com.*, like *fair*, 8, moderately good: a term designating a specific grade of quality in the market. — **The fair sex,** women. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Handsome*, *Pretty*, etc. See *beautiful*. — **3.** *Blond*, etc. See *white*. — **7.** *Open*, *Frank*, etc. See *candid*.

II. *n.* **1.** A fair or beautiful woman; in general, a woman, especially a beloved woman. [A use extremely common in eighteenth-century poetry.]

This present night I have appointed been
To meet that chaste *fair* that enjoys my soul.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

I have found out a gift for my *fair;*
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed.
Shenstone, Pastoral, ii.

2†. Fairness; beauty.

Are not my tresses curled with such art
As love delights to hide him in their *fair?*
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

My decayed *fair*
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

The fair, woman; the female sex; specifically, the young and beautiful of that sex: usually collective, as plural, but sometimes as singular.

None but the brave deserves *the fair.*
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

It would be uncourtly to speak in harsher words to *the fair*, but to men one may take a little more freedom.
Steele, Spectator, No. 294.

To him with anger or with shame repair
The injured peasant and deluded *fair.*
Crabbe, Works, I. 22.

fair[1] (fãr), *adv.* [< ME. *faire, fayre, feire,* < AS. *fægere, fægre*, beautifully, pleasantly, < *fæger*, fair: see *fair*[1], *a.*] **1.** Kindly; civilly; complaisantly; courteously.

Weelcome *faire* thi neiboris that comen to thee warde
With mete, drinke, & honest chere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

When he speaketh *fair*, believe him not; for there are seven abominations in his heart. Prov. xxvi. 25.

Get me a guard about me; make sure the lodgings,
And speak the soldiers *fair.*
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 6.

2. Honorably; honestly.

And alle tho that ben fals *fayre* hem amende,
And 3yue hem wijt & good will.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 853.

Heaven shield, my mother play'd my father *fair.*
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

3. Auspiciously; favorably; happily.

With that departed Merlin fro blase, that lenger ne wolde not tarie, but dide his message well and *feire*, ffor on the morowe by pryme he come to Citee of Gannes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 143.

The ship is in her trim: the merry wind
Blows *fair* from land. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

4. Fairly; clearly.

When we came aboard our Ship again, we steered away for the Island Mindanao, which was now *fair* in sight of us.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 309.

5. Correctly; straight or direct, as in aiming or hitting.—**Fair and square,** honestly; justly; straightforwardly.

If he could only have looked *fair and square* at them, a man about to speak to men and women merely.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 20.

Fair fall, well betide, good luck to. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fair fa' ilk canny caidgy carl!
Weel may he bruik his new apparel!
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 14.

To bid fair, lead fair, etc. See the verbs.

fair[1] (fãr), *v.* [< ME. *fayren*, make beautiful, intr. become beautiful, < AS. *fægrian*, become beautiful, *āfægrian*, make beautiful, < *fæger*, beautiful.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fair or beautiful.

For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy bower.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxvii.

2. *Naut.*, to adjust; make regular, or fair and smooth; specifically, to form in correct shape, as the timbers of a ship.

Hence a *fairing*, or correcting process, has to be performed before the timbers can be laid off.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 9.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become fair or beautiful. —**2.** To clear up; cease raining: applied to the weather, in reference to preceding rain: followed commonly by *up* or *off*. [Scotch.]

Ringan was edging gradually off, with the remark that it didna seem like to *fair*. *The Smugglers*, I. 162.

The afternoon *faired up;* grand clouds still voyaged in the sky, but now singly, and with a depth of blue around their path. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 199.

To *fair off* or *fair up*, for "clear off" or "clear up," is marked Southwestern in Bartlett. It is very common, it is true, in the South, but was evidently imported from Scotland. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 38.

fair[2] (fãr), *n.* [< ME. *feire, feyre,* < AF. *feire,* OF. *feire, foire,* F. *foire* = Pr. *fieyra, feira, fiera* = Sp. *feria* = Pg. *feira* = It. *fiera*, a fair, < ML. *feria*, a fair, a holiday, L. usually pl. *feriæ* (> D. G. *ferien* = Dan. Sw. *ferie*, sing., *ferier*, pl., vacation, holidays), holidays, orig. **fesiæ*, akin to *festus*, a feast: see *festal, feast.*] **1.** A stated market in a particular town or city; a regular meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.

Among the most celebrated fairs in Europe are those of Frankfort-on-the-Main and Leipsic in Germany, of Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, and of Lyons in France. Fairs appear to have originated in church festivals, which, from the great concourse of people at such times, afforded convenient opportunities for commercial transactions, and this origin is commemorated in the German word *messe*, which means both the mass and a fair (see *kermess*). See *market.*

A *Fair* is a greater Kind of Market, granted to any Town by Privilege, for the more speedy and commodious providing of such Things as the Place stands in need of. They are generally kept once or twice in a Year.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 357.

I have already mentioned that the Aenach, or *fair*, which was, as we have seen, an assembly of the whole people of a Tuath or province, was always held at the place of burial of the kings and nobles. The institution of a *fair* at any place seems to have always arisen from the burial there of some great or renowned personage.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish. I. [cccxxvi.

In early English times the great *fairs*, annual and other, formed the chief means of distribution, and remained important down to the seventeenth century. . . . On the Lower Niger, "every town has a market once in four days," and at different parts of the river a large *fair* once a fortnight. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 246.

2. An occasional joint exhibition of articles for sale or inspection; a sale or an exhibition of goods for the promotion of some public interest or the aid of some public charity (see *bazaar*, 2): as, an agricultural *fair;* a church *fair.*

A church *fair*, or any *fair*, in fact, always seems to me like a contrivance to get a great deal of money for very little value, by putting off unmarketable goods on unwilling purchasers . . . on the pretense of doing good.
Wm. Allen Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle.

3†. Market; chance of selling.

Forstalleth my *feire*, fihteth in my chepynges,
Breketh vp my berne-dore, and bereth awei my whete.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 43.

After the fair, the day after the fair, too late.

A ballad, be it neuer so good, it goes a begging *after the faire.* *Breton*, Wit's Trenchmour, p. 9.

Bartholomew fair. See *Bartholomew day*, under *day*[1]. —**Fancy fair,** a special sale of fancy articles for a benevolent or charitable object. [Eng.]—**Statute fair.** See *statute-fair.*

fair[3]†, *n.* [< OF. *faire*, do (inf. as a noun), < L. *facere*, do: see *affair* and *fact.*] Doing; action; affair.

At that parleament swa did he
Wit gret *fayr* and solemnyté.
Barbour MS., xx. 126. (*Jamieson.*)

Harke, brethir, waites wele aboute,
For in oure *fayre* we ffynde no frende;
The Jewes with strengh are sterne and stoute,
And scharpely schapes them vs to schende.
York Plays, p. 470.

Allace, how now! this is an haisty *fair.*
Priests of Peblis (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems, I. 38).

fair[4]†, *v.* Same as *fare*[2].

fair-boding† (fãr'bō″ding), *a.* Auspicious; favorable.

The sweetest sleep, and *fairest-boding* dreams
That ever enter'd in a drowsy head,
Have I since your departure had, my lords.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

fair-book† (fãr'bůk), *n.* A book in which a student writes out examples of mathematical processes.

I have seen a *fair-book* (as 'tis called) of a young man's about 17 years of age, who had been 6 years at school but never went through that rule. *W. Wallis.*

fair-conditioned (fãr'kon-dish″ond), *a.* Of good disposition. *Halliwell.*

fair-faced (fãr'fāst), *a.* **1.** Having a fair face. —**2.** Double-faced; flatteringly deceptive; professing great love or kindness without reality.

fairfieldite (fãr'fēld-īt), *n.* [< *Fairfield* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of calcium and manganese, of a nearly white color and pearly luster, found at Branchville, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and also in Bavaria.

fair-finished (fãr'fin″isht), *a.* Bleached for bridles and for some kinds of ladies' shoes: said of leather. This use of *fair* appears also in the old phrase *fair-top boots*—that is, boots with tops of light-colored leather.

fair-ground (fãr'ground), *n.* The grounds in which an agricultural or other fair is held. [U. S.]

The owners of horses and mules were coining money, transporting people to the *fair-ground.*
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

fair-hair (fãr'hãr), *n.* The nuchal ligament or tendon of the neck of cattle and sheep. Also called *faxwax, paxwax*, etc. See *ligamentum nuchæ*, under *ligamentum.* [Scotch.]

fairhead†, *n.* [ME. *fairhede, fairehede, fayrehede*, etc. (= Dan. *fagerhed* = Sw. *fagerhet*), var. of *fairhood.*] Fairness; beauty.

Thenke alle day on hir *fairhede.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2484.

The forme of all *fayrehede* apon me es feste.
York Plays, p. 3.

Thurgh his *fairhede* as fast he felle into pride.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4409.

fairhood† (fãr'hůd), *n.* A later form of Middle English *fairhede.*

fairies'-horse (fãr'iz-hôrs), *n.* In Ireland, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæus.*

fairies'-table (fãr'iz-tā″bl), *n.* In the north of Wales, the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, and similar fungi.

fairily (fãr'i-li), *adv.* In a fairy-like manner; in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies; as fairies.

Numerous as shadows haunting *fairily*
The brain. *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
Made so *fairily* well
With delicate spire and whorl.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 1.

fairing (fãr'ing), *n.* [< *fair*[2] + *-ing.*] **1.** A present bought or given at a fair, or brought from a fair.

Give me your hand, we are near a pedlar's shop;
Out with your purse, we must have *fairings* now.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in:
A lady wall'd about with diamonds!
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

I have gold left to give thee a *fairing* yet.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

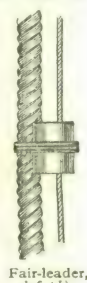
"What *fairings* will ye that I bring?"
Said the King to his daughters three.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

2. Ironically, something unpleasant bestowed as a gift. [Scotch.]

Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! thou'll get thy *fairin'!*
In hell they'll roast thee like a herrin'!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fair-lead (fãr'lēd), *n.* Same as *fair-leader.*

fair-leader (fãr'lē″dėr), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A thimble or cringle to guide a rope. (*b*) A strip of board with holes in it for running rigging to pass through and be kept clear, so as to be easily distinguished at night.


Fair-leader, def. (*b*).

fairly (fãr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *fayrely* (= ODan. *fagerlig, faverlig, fagrligr*, a.); < *fair*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a fair manner. (*a*) Beautifully; handsomely.

Within a trading town their long abide,
Full *fairly* situate on a haven's side.
Dryden.

(*b*) Honestly; justly; equitably; honorably.

My chief care
Is to come *fairly* off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me gag'd. *Shak.* M. of V., i. 1.

If you are noble enemies,
Oppress me not with odds, but kill me *fairly!*
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 3.

(*c*) Fully; clearly; distinctly.

Degree being vizarded,
The unworthiest shows as *fairly* in the mask.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

I interpret *fairly* your design. *Dryden.*

(*d*) Reasonably; moderately; measurably; considerably.

Such arcades must be bad indeed to be wholly unsatisfactory, and some of those at Gorizia are very *fairly* done.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 49.

In a *fairly* coherent dream everything seems quite real.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 141.

The Latin of the twelfth century is *fairly* good and grammatical Latin.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

(*e*) Absolutely; positively; actually; completely: an intensive or emphatic word: as, I am *fairly* worn out; the wheels *fairly* spun.

My lords about my bed,
Wishing to God that I were *fairly* dead.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 346.

2†. Softly; gently.

But here she comes: I *fairly* step aside,
And hearken, if I may her business here.
Milton, Comus, l. 168.

Hooly and fairly. See *hooly.*

fair-maid (fãr'mād'), *n.* **1.** A local (west-county) English name of the dried pilchard.—**2.** A local Virginian name of the porgy, scup, or scuppaug, *Stenotomus chrysops.*

fair-maids-of-February (fãr'mādz'ov-feb'rö-ā-ri), *n.* A book-name for the snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis.*

fair-maids-of-France (fãr'mādz'ov-frâns'), *n.* A double-flowered variety of a cultivated crowfoot, *Ranunculus aconitifolius.*

fair-minded (fãr'mīn″ded), *a.* Judging fairly and justly; forming just and correct opinions; upright.

It is limited by and regulated upon principles which, I think, afford little room for difference of opinion among *fair-minded* and moderate men. *Brougham.*

fair-mindedness (fãr'mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being fair-minded.

A spirit of *fairmindedness*, and a rare promptness in seizing the strategic points of every situation.
N. A. Rev., CXLV. 385.

fair-natured (fãr′nā″tūrd), *a.* Well-disposed; good-natured: as, "a *fair-natured* prince," *Ford.*

fairness (fãr′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fairnesse, fairnes,* etc., < AS. *fægernes,* beauty, < *fæger,* beautiful: see *fair* and *-ness.*] The quality or character of being fair, in any sense of that word.

Fayrest of faire, that *fairenesse* doest excell,
This happie day I have to greete you well.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 23.

If she be fair and wise—*fairness,* and wit,
The one's for use, the other useth it.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

I have let myself to another, even to the King of Princes; and how can I with *fairness* go back with thee?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 126.

With so much unfairness in his policy there was an extraordinary degree of *fairness* in his intellect.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

fair-seeming (fãr′sē″ming), *a.* Appearing to be fair.

In giving a *fair-seeming* appearance to common goods, we are not only behind some of our continental rivals, but we are lamentably behind in the conditions which promote excellence. *Westminster Rev.,* CXXVIII. 197.

fairshipt, *n.* [ME. *feirschipe;* < *fair*[1] + *-ship.*] Beauty. *Lydgate.*

fair-spoken (fãr′spō″kn), *a.* Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtle-witted and a marvelous *fairspoken* man.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

May never saw dismember thee,
Nor wielded axe disjoint,
That art the *fairest-spoken* tree
From here to Lizard-point.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fairway (fãr′wā), *n.* [< *fair*[1], *a.*, 6, + *way.*] The part of a road, river, harbor, etc., where the navigable channel for vessels lies.

As the river is rather narrow at this point [Cork], the line of *fairway* for vessels passing through the bridge is confined nearly to the center of the river.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 446.

fair-weather (fãr′weᴛʜ″ėr), *a.* Existing or done in or fitted for only pleasant weather; hence, figuratively, appearing in or suited to only favorable circumstances; not capable of withstanding or outliving opposition or adversity: as, a *fair-weather* voyage; *fair-weather* friends or Christians; *fair-weather* kindness.

No, master, I would not hurt you; methinks I could throw a dozen of such *fairweather* gentlemen as you are.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, ii. 165.

Such weather as suits *fairweather* sailors.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 85.

fair-worldt (fãr′wėrld), *n.* A state of prosperity or well-being.

They think it was never *fair-world* with them since.
Milton.

fairy (fãr′i, formerly fā′ę-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written archaically (after OF.) *faery, faerie* (as in Spenser), particularly in the 1st and 2d senses; < ME. *fairye, fayry, fayerye, feyrye, faierie, feiri,* etc., enchantment, fairy folk, fairy-land, rarely a fay or fairy, < OF. *faerie, faierie,* enchantment, mod. F. *féerie* (> G. *feerei*), enchantment, fairy-land, < OF. *fae,* mod. F. *fée,* ME. *fay,* E. *fay*[3], a fairy: see *fay*[3].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fairies* (-iz). **1†.** Enchantment; magic.

God of her has made an end,
And fro this worlde's *fairy*
Hath taken her into company. *Gower.*

But evermore her moste wonder was,
How that it [a horse] coude gon, and was of bras;
It was of *fairye,* as the peple semed.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 193.

No man dar taken of that frute, for it is a thing of *fayrie.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 273.

To preve this world al way, iwis,
Hit nis but fantum and *feiri.*
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

2. An imaginary being or spirit, generally represented as of a diminutive and graceful human form, but capable of assuming any other, and as playing pranks, frolicsome, kindly, mischievous, or spiteful, on human beings or among themselves; a fay.

This makith that ther ben no *fayeries.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 16.

The feasts that underground the *Faërie* did him make,
And there how he enjoy'd the Lady of the Lake.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 307.

Trip the pert *faeries* and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

3†. Fays collectively; fairy folk.

In olde dayes of the king Arthour,
Of which that Britons speken gret honour,
Al was this lond fulfild of *fayrie.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 3.

The dawn is my Assyria, the sunset and moonrise my Paphos, and unimaginable realms of *faerie.*
Emerson, Misc., p. 22.

4†. Fairy-land; elf-land.

He [Arthur] is a king ycrowned in *fairy.* *Lydgate.*

Where men fynden a Sparehauk upon a Perche righte fair, and righte wel made; and a fayre Lady of *Fayrye,* that kepethe it. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 145.

5†. An enchantress.

To this great *fairy* [Cleopatra] I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bless thee. *Shak.,* A. and C., iv. 8.

Fairy of the mine, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines; a kobold. In Germany two species are spoken of, one fierce and malevolent, the other gentle.

No goblin, or swart *faery of the mine,*
Hath hurtful power o'er true Virginity.
Milton, Comus, l. 436.

=Syn. 2. *Fairy, Elf, Fay; Sylph, Gnome; Jinn, Genie; Goblin.* *Fairy* is the most general name for a diminutive imaginary being, generally in human form, sometimes very benevolent or inclined to teach moral lessons, as the *fairy* godmother of Cinderella; sometimes malevolent in the extreme, as in many fairy stories. Spenser took up the word in Chaucer's spelling, *faerie* or *faery,* and gave it an extended meaning, which is now commonly confined to that spelling and to his poem; the personages in "The *Faery* Queene" live in an unlocated region, essentially like the rest of the world, and are of heroic and occasionally supernatural powers; these personages he sometimes calls *elves* or *elfins.* In ordinary use an *elf* differs from a *fairy* only in generally seeming young, and being more often mischievous. Pope, in "The Rape of the Lock," has given a definite cast to *sylph* and *gnome;* these two words are elsewhere often associated, *gnomes* having always been fabled as living in underground abodes, and especially as being the guardians of mines and quarries, while *sylphs* are denizens of the air. From this difference of place it has followed that *gnomes* are generally thought of with repugnance or dread, and *sylphs,* although of both sexes in literature, are popularly thought of as young, slender, and graceful females: hence the expression "a *sylph*-like form." To Oriental imagination is due the *jinn, djinn,* or *jinnee;* the form *genie* is most vividly associated with the "Arabian Nights": as, the *genie* of Aladdin's lamp; the *genie* that the fisherman let out of the bottle. A *goblin* is wicked, mischievous, or at least roguish, and frightful or grotesque in appearance. See the definitions of *kobold, sylph, brownie, banshee, sprite, pixie, nixie, nymph,* etc.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; done by or coming from fairies. See phrases below.—**2.** Resembling in some way a fairy; hence, fanciful, graceful, whimsical, fantastic, etc.: as, *fairy* creatures or favors.

Shrunk like a *fairy* changeling lay the mage.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

We laughed—a hundred voices rose
In airiest *fairiest* laughter.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 14.

Bale upon bale of silks and *fairy* textures from looms of Samarcand and Bokhara.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 243.

Fairy beads. See *St. Cuthbert's beads,* under *bead.*—**Fairy circle, fairy dance.** See *fairy ring.*—**Fairy hammer,** the name given in the Hebrides to an ancient stone (usually porphyry) hammer, shaped like the head of a hatchet, used to medicate the drink given to patients afflicted with certain diseases.—**Fairy hillocks,** verdant knolls found in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the popular idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that the fairies used to dance on them.—**Fairy millstone,** a flat disk of stone or slate with a central perforation, such as are frequently found with paleolithic remains, and are now thought to be whorls of spindles.—**Fairy money,** money imagined in old legends to be given by fairies, which soon turned into withered leaves or rubbish; also, money found, from the notion that it had been dropped by a good fairy out of favor to the finder.

In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became *fairy-money* and nonentity. *Carlyle,* Misc., IV. 181.

Pisistratus draws the bills warily from his pocket, half-suspecting they must already have turned into withered leaves like *fairy-money.* *Bulwer,* Caxtons, xvii. 6.

Fairy pipes, pipes and pipe-bowls, usually of baked clay and very small, found in the north of England, sometimes with objects of remote antiquity. It is possible that they point to a practice of smoking earlier than the reign of Elizabeth and with other material than tobacco; but it seems probable that they are of the sixteenth century and later. Also called *Celtic pipes* and *elfin pipes.*—**Fairy ring** or **circle,** or **dance,** a phenomenon observed in fields, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances. It is caused by the growth of certain fungi, especially *Marasmius Oreades, M. achimenes,* and one of the *Myxomycetes, Physarum cinereum.* The latter may appear in a single night, forming a circle on the grass as if sprinkled with ashes. The agarics are supposed to grow outward from a center, spreading year by year, while the central portions die away. Similar but smaller rings are sometimes formed on old trees and rocks by the growth of a lichen in a corresponding manner.—**Fairy sparks,** the phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances, believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

fairy-bird (fãr′i-bėrd), *n.* A name of the least tern, *Sterna minuta,* from its graceful movements. [Local, British.]

fairy-butter (fãr′i-but″ėr), *n.* A name in the northern counties of England for certain gelatinous fungi, as *Exidia albida* and *E. glandulosa,* formerly "believed to be the product of the fairies' dairy."

fairy-cups (fãr′i-kups), *n.* A bright-red cup-like fungus, *Aleuria aurantia.*

fairy-fingers (fãr′i-fing″gėrz), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

fairyism (fãr′i-izm), *n.* [< *fairy* + *-ism.*] **1.** The state of being fairy-like; resemblance to fairies or fairy-land in customs, nature, appearance, etc.

The air of enchantment and *fairyism* which is the tone of the place. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 431.

2. Belief in fairies; a narrating of fairy tales; fairy myths or legends.

This curious and very ancient medley of Druidism and *fairyism* I have abridged from the ancient Leabhar na-h-Uidhré, so often referred to in these lectures.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, I. ix.

Thomson is beautiful in rural descriptions, but he has not the distinctness and *fairyism* of Milton.
Sir E. Brydges, On Milton's Comus.

fairy-land (fãr′i-land), *n.* The imaginary land or abode of fairies.

Hark! 'tis an elfin storm from *fairy land.*
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

It cheered mild Spenser, called from *Faëryland*
To struggle through dark ways.
Wordsworth, Sonnet on the Sonnet.

fairy-loaf (fãr′i-lōf), *n.* A kind of fairy-stone; a fossil spatangoid sea-urchin, as of the genus *Ananchytes* (which see). [Local, Eng.]

fairy-martin (fãr′i-mär″tin), *n.* A book-name of an Australian swallow, *Hirundo ariel.*

fairy-purses (fãr′i-pėr″sez), *n.* A cup-like fungus containing small bodies thought to resemble purses; probably *Cyathus vernicosus.*

fairy-shrimp (fãr′i-shrimp), *n.* The popular name of a small British fresh-water phyllopodous crustacean, *Branchipus* (or *Chirocephalus*) *diaphanus.* It swims on its back, is almost transparent, has stalked eyes and no carapace, and is about an inch long. It is named from its diaphanous appearance and ★active motions.



Fairy-shrimp (*Branchipus diaphanus*), about twice natural size.

fairy-stone (fãr′i-stōn), *n.* A provincial (south of England) name of an echinite or fossil sea-urchin found in the Cretaceous.

faisceau (fe-sō′), *n.* In *math.*, a singly infinite family of curves; especially, a series of curves of the nth order passing through $\frac{1}{2}(n^2 + 3n - 2)$ fixed points.

faisiblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *feasible.*

fait[1]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*[1].

fait[1]**†,** *v. t.* [< OF. *fait,* pp. of *faire,* do, make: see *fait*[1], *n.*, = *feat*[1] = *fact.*] To make; cause.

And *faite* thy faucones to culle wylde foules;
For thei comen to my croft my corn to defoule.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 30.

fait[2]**†,** *v.* [ME. *faiten, fayten,* a verb developed from the noun *faitor, faitour:* see *faitor.*] **I.** *intrans.* To practise deceit; feign; go about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Bydders and beggers faste a-boute goden,
Tyl hure bagge and hure bely were bretful ycrammyd,
Faytynge for hure fode and fouhten atten ale.
In glotenye, god wot goth they to bedde.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 43.

II. *trans.* To deceive.

My fleissche in ouerhope wolde me *faite,*
And into wanhope it wolde me caste.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

fait accompli (fāt a-kôṅ-plē′). [F.: *fait,* a fact (see *feat, fact*); *accompli,* pp. of *accomplir,* accomplish.] A fact accomplished; a thing done; a scheme already carried into execution.

faiterous†, *a.* [< *faitor* or *faitery* + *-ous.*] Deceiving; dissembling.

The whole court from all parts thereof cryed out, and said that this was a fraudulent and *faiterous* Carthaginian trick. *Holland,* tr. of Livy, p. 755.

faitery†, *n.* [ME. *faiterie, faiterye, fayterye,* < *faiten,* deceive: see *fait*[2], *faitor.*] Deceit; hypocrisy, as that of one who goes about begging under pretense of poverty, religion, or physical misfortune.

Ac hye Treuthe wolde
That no *faiterye* were founde in folk that gon a-begged.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 138.

She wiste wele
My word stood on an other whele,
Withouten any *faiterye.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 47.

faith (fāth), *n.* [< ME. *faith, feith, fayth, feyth* (the *-th* being an accom., to the common E.

suffix *-th* (as in *truth, ruth, health,* and other abstract nouns), of *-d* in the oldest OF. form *feid*), also *fay, fey, fei*, faith, fidelity, trust, belief, < OF. *feid, foit*, later *fei* (see *fay*[4]), *foi* (AF. *fei*), nom. *fez, fois* = Pr. *fe*, nom. *fes* = Sp. Pg. *fe* = It. *fede*, < L. *fides*, acc. *fidem*, faith, belief, trust, < *fidere*, trust, confide in, = Gr. πείθειν, persuade, mid. πείθεσθαι, believe, 2d perf. πέποιθα, I trust (deriv. πίστις, trust, faith, πιστός, trusty, faithful, trustworthy, credible), √ *πιθ, orig. move by entreaty, = AS. *biddan*, E. *bid*, entreat, pray, akin to AS. *bidan*, E. *bide*, await: see *bid* and *bide*. From the same L. source are E. *fidelity, fiduciary*, etc., *infidel*, etc., *affidavit, affy, affiant, defy, defiant, confide, confident*, etc., *diffident, perfidy*, etc.] **1.** The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition or statement for which there is not complete evidence; belief in general.

I shall make some inquiry into the nature and grounds of *faith* or opinion: whereby I mean that assent which we give to any proposition as true, of whose truth yet we have no certain knowledge. *Locke.*

Faith is in popular language taken to mean the acceptation of something as true which is not known to be true. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 532.

Specifically—**2.** Firm belief based upon confidence in the authority and veracity of another, rather than upon one's own knowledge, reason, or judgment; earnest and trustful confidence: as, to have *faith* in the testimony of a witness; to have *faith* in a friend.

Faith . . . is the assent to any proposition, not . . . made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer, as coming from God in some extraordinary way of communication. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xviii. 2.

The true nature of the *faith* of a Christian consists of this, that it is an assent unto truths credited upon the testimony of God delivered unto us in the writings of the apostles and prophets. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed.

The *faith* of mankind is guided to a man only by a well-founded *faith* in himself. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 224.

In a more restricted sense: (*a*) In *theol.*, spiritual perception of the invisible objects of religious veneration; a belief founded on such spiritual perception.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Heb. xi. 1.

Unschooled by *Faith*, who, with her angel tread,
Leads through the labyrinth with a single thread.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

Faith, then, is that which, when probabilities are equal, ventures on God's side, and on the side of right, on the guarantee of a something within which makes the thing seem true because loved. *F. W. Robertson*, Sermon on the Faith of the Centurion.

Faith is: the being able to cleave to a power of goodness appealing to our higher and real self, not to our lower and apparent self. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, vii.

(*b*) Belief or confidence in a person, founded upon a perception of his moral excellence: as, *faith* in Christ.

By *Faith*, Saint Peter likewise did restore
A Palsie-sick, that eight yeers did indure.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 11.

The *faith* of the gospel, whatever may be its immediate object, is no other than confidence in the moral character of God, especially of the Redeemer. *Dwight*, Theol., II. 333.

(*c*) Intuitive belief.

3. The doctrines or articles which are the subjects of belief, especially of religious belief; a creed; a system of religion; specifically, the Christian religion. See *confession of faith*, under *confession*, 3.

Whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic *Faith*. Which *Faith* except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly. *Athanasian Creed* (trans.).

Faith, in its generic sense, either means the holding rightly the creeds of the Catholic Church, or means that very Catholic *faith*, which, except a man believe faithfully, he cannot be saved. *Hook*, Church Dict., p. 332.

4. Recognition of and allegiance to the obligations of morals and honor; adherence to the laws of right and wrong, especially in fulfilling one's promise; faithfulness; fidelity; loyalty.

Haue thei me not offended whan thei haue begonne the foly and the treson vpon my felowes to whom I moste bere *feith?* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 497.

To undergo
Myself the total crime, or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life;
Whose failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton*, P. L., x. 129.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple *faith* than Norman blood.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

There was only one good thing about them [the Doones], . . . to wit, their *faith* to one another. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, v.

5. Fidelity expressed in a promise or pledge; a pledge given.

I have been forsworn
In breaking *faith* with Julia, whom I lov'd.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

Here in a holy hill was a pit, whereof no man drinketh, by which the Indians binde their *faith*, as by the most solemne and inuiolable oath. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

Locke . . . contended that the Church which taught men not to keep *faith* with heretics had no claim to toleration. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Credibility; truth. [Rare.]

The *faith* of the foregoing narrative. *Mitford.*

Act of faith. Same as *auto de fe.*—**Acts of faith.** See *act.*—**Analogy of faith.** See *analogy.*—**Articles of faith.** See *article.*—**Attic faith.** See *Attic*[1].—**Carthaginian faith.** Same as *Punic faith.* [Rare.]

One of the company in an historical discourse was observing that *Carthaginian faith* was a proverbial phrase to intimate breach of leagues. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

Confession of faith. See *confession*, 3.—**Defender of the Faith.** See *defender.*—**Good faith,** fidelity; honesty; bona fides.

He [Need] shal do more than mesure many tyme and ofte,
And bete men ouer bitter and somme of hem to litel,
And greue men gretter than *goode faith* it wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 28.

So conspicuous an example of *good faith* punctiliously observed by a popish prince toward a Protestant nation would have quieted the public apprehensions. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

In faith, in truth; truly; verily.

The pope was gladde here-of *in fay.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 87.

Leon. By my troth, niece, thou wilt never get thee a husband if thou be so shrewd of thy tongue.
Ant. In faith, she's too curst. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

[This phrase is often reduced to *i' faith*, or *faith:* see *faith, interj.*]—**In good faith,** in real honesty; with perfect sincerity: as, he fulfilled his engagements *in good faith;* specifically, in the law of negotiable paper and of fraud, without notice of adverse claim, or of circumstances which should put a prudent man on inquiry as to whether there was such a claim.—**Punic faith** [L. *Punica fides*], the faith of Carthage—that is, bad faith; perfidy: from the popular reputation of the Carthaginians among the Romans. This reputation probably rested on no more solid grounds than the French conception of *la perfide Albion;* and the Carthaginians may have entertained a notion equally opprobrious of Roman faith.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Belief, Conviction*, etc. (see *persuasion*); reliance, dependence, confidence.—**3.** Tenets, dogmas, religion.

faith† (fāth), *v. t.* [< *faith, n.*] To believe; credit.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth, in thee
Make thy words *faith'd?* *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

faith (fāth), *interj.* [Abbr. of *i' faith*, ME. *i faith*, i. e., *in faith*. This phrase appears in many forms—*i' faith, ifacks, ifecks*, etc., *faiks, faix, facks, fecks, fegs*, etc.] By my faith; in truth; indeed. [Colloq.]

Faith, I am very loth to utter it.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Or do the prints or papers lie?
Faith, sir, you know as much as I. *Swift.*

faith-breach† (fāth'brēch), *n.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faith-breach.*
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

faith-cure (fāth'kūr), *n.* A bodily cure effected or supposed to be effected by prayer made with belief in its efficacy for the purpose; the practice of attempting to cure disease by prayer and religious faith alone.

A *faith-cure* is a cure wrought by God in answer to prayer, without any other means. *The Century*, XXXI. 274.

faith-curer (fāth'kūr″ėr), *n.* One who practises or believes in the faith-cure.

The miracles claimed by the *faith-curers* are in the same line of argument. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 507.

faithed†, *a.* [ME. *feythed;* < *faith, n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of faith.

Than are they folk that han most God in awe,
And strengest-*feythed* ben. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1007.

faithful (fāth'fûl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feythfull, feithfull*, etc.; < *faith* + *-ful.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Full of faith; having faith; believing.

So then they which be of faith are blessed with *faithful* Abraham. Gal. iii. 9.

You are not *faithful*, sir. This night I'll change
All that is metal in my house to gold.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Thrice blest whose lives are *faithful* prayers,
Whose loves in higher love endure.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxii.

2. Firm in faith; full of loyalty and fidelity; true and constant in affection or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound, or in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands: as, a *faithful* subject; a *faithful* servant; a *faithful* husband or wife.

Feithfullere frenchipe saw never frek [man] on erthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5434.

Lordynges, ye be worthi men and of high renoun, and also ye beth right *feith-full* and trewe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. ii. 10.

The seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found
Among the faithless, *faithful* only he.
Milton, P. L., v. 896.

3. Observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word: as, a government *faithful* to its treaties; *faithful* to one's word.—**4.** Trustworthy; true; exact; conforming to the letter and spirit; conformable to truth or to a prototype: as, a *faithful* execution of a will; a *faithful* narrative; a *faithful* likeness.

Not always right in all men's eyes,
But *faithful* to the light within.
O. W. Holmes, A Birthday Tribute.

The microscope reveals miniature butchery in atomies, and infinitely small biters that swim and fight in an illuminated drop of water; and the little globe is but a too *faithful* miniature of the large. *Emerson*, War.

Before the invention of printing, painting was the most *faithful* mirror of the popular mind; and . . . there was scarcely an intellectual movement that it did not reflect. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 74.

5. True; worthy of belief; truthful: as, a *faithful* witness.

A *faithful* witness will not lie: but a false witness will utter lies. Prov. xiv. 5.

This is a *faithful* saying, and worthy of all acceptation. 1 Tim. i. 15.

=**Syn. 2.** Truthful, careful, trusty, trustworthy, stanch, incorruptible, reliable.—**4.** Close, strict, accurate, conscientious.

II. *n.* A faithful person.

We likewise call to mind your other bill for his majesty's referring the choice of his privy-council unto you, coloured by your outcries against those his old *faithfuls.*
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 626).

The faithful [L. *fideles*]. (*a*) In the primitive church, those who had been received by baptism into church communion; believers; Christians. The title appears frequently in ancient inscriptions, particularly in the case of young children, who might otherwise be supposed to have died unbaptized. It is still used with the same significance in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. (*b*) Among Mohammedans, the true believers: hence the calif is called "Commander of the Faithful." (*c*) In political use, the general body of unquestioning adherents of a party: used in contempt by members of other parties.

faithfully (fāth'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *feithefully, feythefullye;* < *faithful* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a faithful manner; with fidelity; loyally.

I . . . will do him service well and *faithfully.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 288.

He warned hem *feythefullye*
What they shuld suffre are [ere] they shuld dye.
Robert of Erunne, Medit., p. 249.

2. Sincerely; with strong assurance; earnestly: as, he *faithfully* promised.

It is gret harm that he believethe not *feithefully* in God. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 246.

Lady F. Hast thou denied thyself a Faulconbridge?
Bast. As *faithfully* as I deny the devil. *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1.

3. Conformably to truth or fact; in true accordance with an example or prototype: as, the battle was *faithfully* described or represented.

They suppose the nature of things to be *faithfully* signified by their names. *South.*

What he discovered, he *faithfully* committed first to paper in water colours, and then to copperplate with the burin. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 268.

faithfulness (fāth'fûl-nes), *n.* [< *faithful* + *-ness.*] The quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

Give ear to my supplications: in thy *faithfulness* answer me, and in thy righteousness. Ps. cxliii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Constancy, Fidelity*, etc. See *firmness.*

faith-healer (fāth'hē″lėr), *n.* One who practises the faith-cure.

All *faith-healers* should report as do our hospitals. *The Century*, XXXI. 276.

faith-healing (fāth'hē″ling), *n.* Faith-cure.

That there is really such a thing as *Faith Healing* appears to my judgment a fact beyond dispute. *F. P. Cobbe*, Contemporary Rev., LI. 794.

faithless (fāth'les), *a.* [< *faith* + *-less.*] **1.** Without faith or belief; not giving credit; unbelieving; especially, without religious faith or faith in the Christian religion; skeptical.

O *faithless* and perverse generation, how long shall I be with you? how long shall I suffer you? Mat. xvii. 17.

And never dare misfortune cross her foot,
Unless she do it under this excuse—
That she is issue to a *faithless* Jew.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 4.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The *faithless* coldness of the times.
Tennyson, In Memoriam. cvi.

2. Without faithfulness or fidelity; not keeping faith; not adhering to allegiance, vows, or duty; disloyal: as, a *faithless* subject; a *faithless* servant; a *faithless* husband or wife.

O, *faithless* coward! O, dishonest wretch!
Wilt thou be made a man out of my vice?
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

Lest I be found as *faithless* in the quest
As you proud Prince who left the quest to me.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Tending to disappoint or deceive; deceptive; delusive.

Yonder *faithless* phantom flies
To lure thee to thy doom.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

Nor *faithless* joint nor yawning seam
Shall tempt the searching sea!
Whittier, Ship-builders.

=Syn. 2 and 3. False, untruthful, perfidious, treacherous.

faithlessly (fāth'les-li), *adv.* In a faithless manner.

faithlessness (fāth'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being faithless, in any sense of that word.

When the heart is sorely wounded by the ingratitude or *faithlessness* of those on whom it had leaned with the whole weight of affection, where shall it turn for relief?
Blair, Works, III. xiii.

Sharp are the pangs that follow *faithlessness*.
Edwards, Canons of Criticism, p. 318.

faithly† (fāth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *faithly, feithly, feythly*, etc.; < *faith* + *-ly*2.] Faithfully; truly.

Ac to carpe more of Crist, and how he cam to that name, *Faithly* for to speke, hus furst name was Iesus.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 70.

faithworthiness (fāth'wėr″ᴛʜi-nes), *n.* Trustworthiness. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

faithworthy (fāth'wėr″ᴛʜi), *a.* Worthy of faith or belief; trustworthy. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

faitière (fā-tiär'), *n.* [F. *faitière*, < *faite*, ridge, roof, pinnacle, < L. *fastigium*, ridge: see *fastigiate.*] In *arch.*, a cresting.

faitor†, **faitour**† (fā'tor, -tör), *n.* [< ME. *faitour, faytour, faytur, fatur, fature*, a dissembler, deceiver, hypocrite, < AF. *faitour, faitur*, OF. *faiteor, faiture*, an evil-doer, a slothful person: in this form partly identified with OF. *faitour, faiteor*, later *faiteur*, a doer, maker (< L. *factor*, a doer, maker: see *factor*), the neutral term, lit. a doer, being taken in a bad sense, just as *fact* (formerly) and *deed* often imply an evil deed; prop. *faitard*, also written *faitear, fetard, fetart*, improp. *festard, festart*, sluggish, idle, cowardly, faint-hearted, < OF. *faire*, do, make, + *tard*, slow, slack, tedious: see *fait*2, *fair*3, and *tardy*, and cf. *fainéant.* Hence *fait*2, *faiterous, faitery.*] A dissembler; a deceiver; a hypocrite; a rogue; a vagabond.

Fals is a *faytur*, a faylere of werkes.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 99.

What *faitoure*, in faithe, that dose 3ou offende,
We sall sette hym full sore, that sotte, in youre sight.
York Plays, p. 124.

So ought all *faytours* that true knighthood shame,
And armes dishonour with base villanie,
From all brave knights be banisht with defame.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

Down, dogs! down, *faitors!* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

faix (fāks), *interj.* Same as *faiks, facks*, etc., variations of *faith.*

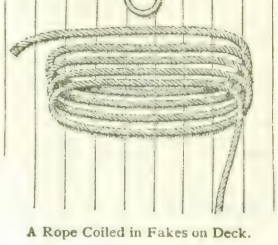
fake1 (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking.* [< ME. *faken*, fold; formerly also *fack*, Sc. *feck, faik;* prob. < Sw. *vecka*, fold. Cf. *fake*1, *n.*] **1.** To fold; tuck up.

Sic hauns [hands] as you sud ne'er be *faikit*,
Be hain't [spared] wha like.
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

Specifically—**2.** *Naut.*, to coil in fakes, as a cable or a shot-line in a faking-box. See *faking-box.*

Frekes [men] one [on] the forestayne [prow] *fakene* theire coblez [cables]
In floynes [see *floygene*], and fercestez [see *farcost*], and Flemesche schyppes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 742.

One man may *fake* a line, but, having to attend to three operations at the same time, does none of them properly.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., [I. 616.



A Rope Coiled in Fakes on Deck.

★ **fake**1 (fāk), *n.* [Formerly also *fack*, Sc. *faik*, f., prob. < Sw. *veck*, a fold. Cf. *fake*1, *v.* The MHG. *vach*, G. *fach*, fold, is a special sense of a general word for 'part' or 'division': see *fetch*1, etym.] **1.** A fold or ply of anything, as a garment. *Jamieson.*

He . . . takis a *faik*
Betwixt his dowblett and his jackett.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171.

Specifically—**2.** *Naut.*, one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil, as one of the oblong loops into which a shot-line is wound in being placed in a faking-box.

There were enough *fakes* in the coil of the mainroyal halliards to make me guess the yard that rope belonged to was hoisted. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxxiv.

3. A plaid. Also in diminutive form *fakie, faikie.* *Jamieson.*

I had nae mair claise but a spraing'd [striped] *faikie.*
Journal from London, p. 8.

4. *pl.* A miners' term in Scotland and the north of England for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as *blaes.*—**French fake** (*naut.*), a peculiar mode of coiling a rope by running it backward and forward in parallel bends so that it may run readily and freely, generally adopted in rocket-lines intended for use in establishing communication with stranded vessels, etc., or in other cases where great expedition in uncoiling is essential.

fake2 (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking.* [It is not impossible that this may be a perversion of ME. *faiten*, dissemble, go about shamming, beg (said of beggars and tramps); so *faker*2 (q. v.) may represent ME. *faitour:* see *faitor.* But thieves' slang is shifting and has usually no history.] **1.** To 'do'; 'do for.'—**2.** To cheat or deceive.—**3.** To steal or filch; pick, as a pocket.

There the folk are music-bitten, and they molest not beggars, unless they *fake* to boot, and then they drown us out of hand. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

4. To conceal the defects of by artificial means, usually with intent to deceive: as, to *fake* a dog or a fowl by coloring the hair or feathers.

He supposed it was an old one *faked* over to last until the end of Lent.
Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, April 25, 1886.

5. Hence, to 'cook' (news) for the press.

fake2 (fāk), *n.* [< *fake*2, *v.*] **1.** A swindle; a trick.—**2.** A swindler; a trickster.—**3.** Same as *faker*2, 3.

To call such social lepers actors is as illogical and unfair as it would be to call Uriah Heep a man of honor. . . . Professionally considered your *fake* is as unworthy as he is socially.
Weekly Republican (Waterbury, Conn.), Oct. 15, 1886.

4. *Theat.*, any unused or worn-out and worthless piece of property; hence, any odd bit of merchandise sold by street-venders. [Slang in all the above senses.]

A man . . . has derived a large revenue from this and similar *fakes* gotten up for the use of street venders.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 165.

5. A soft-soldering fluid used by jewelers. *Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 140.

fake3 (fāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faked*, ppr. *faking.* [Sc., also *faik;* perhaps < MD. *facken*, seize, apprehend.] **1**†. To grasp.—**2.** To give heed to.—**3.** To believe; credit.
[Scotch in all uses.]

fakeer, *n.* See *fakir*1.

fakement (fāk'ment), *n.* [< *fake*2 + *-ment.*] **1.** Any act of deceit, fraud, swindling, or thieving; the act of begging under false pretenses; also, a device by which fraud is effected.

I cultivated his acquaintance, examined his affairs, and put him up to the neatest little *fakement* in the world; just showed him how to raise two hundred pounds and clear himself with everybody, just by signing his father's name. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

They bought a couple of old ledgers—useful only as waste-paper—a bag to hold money, two ink-bottles, &c. Thus equipped, they waited on the farmers of the district, and exhibited a *fakement* (forged document) setting forth parliamentary authority for imposing a tax upon the geese! *H. Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor.

2. Any peculiar or artistic production or piece of workmanship.
[Slang in both uses.]

faker1 (fā'kėr), *n.* [< *fake*1 + *-er*1.] One who fakes; specifically, in the life-saving service, a surfman whose duty it is to fake the shot-lines in a faking-box.

faker2 (fā'kėr), *n.* [< *fake*2 + *-er*1.] **1.** A pickpocket; a thief.—**2.** One who sells or deals in fakes; specifically, a street-vender.—**3.** A hanger-on of the theatrical profession.
[Slang in all uses.]

faking1 (fā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fake*1, *v.*] The act or method of stowing a shot-line around the pins of a faking-box, or of coiling a cable.

faking2 (fā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fake*2, *v.*] The art or practice of concealing the defects of animals by artificial means; swindling. [Slang.]

faking-box (fā'king-boks), *n.* A peculiarly constructed box used in the life-saving service for coiling lines attached to shot in such a way as to prevent tangling or knotting in transportation or in firing.

fakir1 (fa-kēr'), *n.* [Also written *fakeer*, and sometimes (after F.) *faquir*, Anglo-Ind. *fakir, fuqeer*, etc., < Ar. (whence Hind., etc.) *faḳīr, faqīr* (the guttural is *qāf*), a poor man, one of an order of religious mendicants (equiv. to the Pers. *darvesh:* see *dervish*), < *fakr, faqr*, poverty. The name has a special reference to a saying of Mohammed, *el fakr fakhri*, 'poverty is my pride.'] **1.** A Mohammedan religious mendicant or ascetic "who is in need of mercy, and poor in the sight of God, rather than in need of worldly assistance" (*Hughes*, Dict. of Islam). Fakirs are of two great classes: (1) those who are "with the law," and govern their conduct according to the principles of Islam, and (2) those who are "without the law," and do not rule their lives according to the principles of any religious creed, though they call themselves Mussulmans. The former usually enter one of the various religious orders, and are then commonly known as dervishes. *Hughes.* See *dervish.*

The character of a *fakir* is held in great estimation in this country. *Boyle*, in Markham's Tibet, I. 49.

He is a *fakeer*, or holy man, from Timbuctoo.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

2. A Hindu devotee or ascetic; a yogi.

fakir2, *n.* A misspelling of *faker*2.

fakirism (fa-kēr'izm), *n.* [< *fakir*1 + *-ism.*] **1.** Religious mendicancy, especially as practised among Mohammedan dervishes.—**2.** The peculiar austerities and ascetic practices of the Hindu devotees popularly called fakirs, who are represented as subjecting themselves to the severest tortures and self-mortifications.

Christianity felt the influence of the various currents of thought and tendency—Hellenic, Roman, Alexandrian, and Oriental—nor did it escape that of the *fakirism* which had been generated in the mud of the Ganges.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 777.

fa-la (fä'lä'), *n.* In *music*, a kind of part-song or madrigal which originated in the latter half of the sixteenth century, the text consisting wholly or in part of the syllables *fa la.* Also spelled *fal-la.*

Others wrote rhythmical songs of four or more parts, or ballets, or *fal-las*, all of which, being for unaccompanied voices, or for viols instead of voices, are often erroneously ranked as madrigals, though differing entirely in structure from them. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 192.

falanaka (fa-la-nä'kä), *n.* The native name of a viverrine carnivorous quadruped of Madagascar, *Eupleres goudoti.* See *Eupleres.*

falbala†, **falbelo**†, *n.* [= D. *falbala* = G. *falbel* = Dan. *falbelade* = Sw. *falbolan*, < F. *falbala*, dial. *farbala* = Sp. *falbalá, farfalá, faralá* = Pg. It. *falbala*, a flounce, furbelow. Hence, by corruption, the present form *furbelow.*] A flounce. See *furbelow.*

A street there is thro' Britain's isle renowned,
In upper Holborn, near St. Giles's pound,
Ten thousand habits here attract the eyes,
Mixed with hoop-petticoats and *falbelows.*
New Crazy Tales (1783), p. 25.

falcade (fal-kād'), *n.* [< F. *falcade*, < It. **falcata*, prop. pp. fem. of *falcare*, bend, crook, < L. **falcare*, pp. only as adj. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked: see *falcate.*] In the *manège*, the action of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times, as in a very quick curvet.

falcarious (fal-kā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *falcarius*, only as a noun, a sickle- or scythe-maker, < *falx* (*falc-*), sickle: see *falcate.*] Same as *falcate.* [Rare.]

falcata, *n.* Plural of *falcatum.*

falcate (fal'kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *falcatus*, bent, curved, hooked, sickle-shaped, < *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, akin to Gr. φάλκης, a crooked piece of ship-timber, a rib; cf. ἐμ-φαλκόειν, clasp around, φόλκος, bow-legged. From L. *falx* are also E. *falcon, falchion, falculate*, etc., *defalk, defalcate.*] **I.** *a.* Hooked; curved like a scythe or sickle; falciform: specifically applied in anatomy, zoölogy, and botany to a part or organ having two sharp edges nearly parallel below, curved in one plane and meeting at a point above.

The arched costa and *falcate* form of wing is generally supposed to give increased powers of flight.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 175.

Falcate wings, in *entom.*, wings which have the tips somewhat attenuate, curved away from the costal margin, and generally acute.

II. *n.* A figure resembling a sickle, formed by two curves bending the same way and meet-

ing in a point at the apex, the base terminating in a straight margin.

falcated (fal'kā-ted), *a.* Same as *falcate:* the form of the word commonly used of the disk of a planet when less than half of it is illuminated.

Venus, Mercury, and our Moon have phases, and appear sometimes *falcated*, sometimes gibbous, and sometimes more or less round. *Derham*, Astro-Theology, v. 1.

falcation (fal-kā'shọn), *n.* [Cf. ML. *falcatio(n-)*, a reaping with a sickle, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle: see *falcator*.] 1. The state or quality of being falcate.—2. That which is falciform.

The locusts have antennæ or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

falcator (fal'kā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *falcator*, a sickleman, < **falcare*, reap with a sickle, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle.] 1†. A reaper or mower; one who cuts with a scythe or sickle. *Blount.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of birds with falcate bill: same as *Drepanis*. (*b*) In the plural, *Falcatores* (fal-kā-tō'rēz), the creepers. See *Certhia*.

falcatum (fal-kā'tum), *n.*; pl. *falcata* (-tă). [ML., neut. of *falcatus*, hooked: see *falcate*.] A sickle-shaped sword, especially the falchion.

falces, *n.* Plural of *falx*.

falchion (fâl'chọn or -shọn), *n.* [Formerly *faulchion;* an alteration, to bring it nearer the It. or ML. form, of ME. *fauchon, fauchoun, fachoun, fawchun*, etc., < OF. *fauchon, faucon, fauson* (cf. equiv. *fauchart, faussart*, etc.), mod. F. *fauchon*, a sickle, = Pr. *fausso* = It. *falcione*, < ML. *falcio(n-)*, also *falco(n-)*, a falchion, a short, broad sword with a slightly curved point, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate*, and cf. *falcon*.] A short, broad sword having a convex edge curving sharply to the point; loosely, as in poetry, any sword. In the proper sense, falchions were of two sorts: (*a*) With the back straight and the sharpened edge rounded gradually as far as the greatest width, which is about three fourths of the length of the blade from the hilt, and thence sharply curved to the point. (*b*) Having the back also curved, but in a concave curve, and more or less closely resembling the simitar, but distinguished from it by retaining the greatest width at a place near the point.

Is noyther Peter the porter ne Poule with his *fauchoune*,
That wil defende me the dore dynge ich neure so late.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 19.

I have seen the day, with my good biting *faulchion*
I would have made them skip: I am old now.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

His brow was sad; his eye beneath
Flashed like a *falchion* from its sheath.
Longfellow, Excelsior.

Falcidian (fal-sid'i-ạn), *a.* Of or relating to the Roman Falcidius, who was tribune in 40 B. C. —**Falcidian portion**, the fourth part of a decedent's estate, which was by Roman law guaranteed to the heir, even though legacies would otherwise have absorbed over ★three fourths of the estate.

falciform (fal'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, + *forma*, shape.] Sickle-shaped; falcate.

Five *falciform* folds of the perisoma, more or less calcified, project into the cavity of the body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 476.

Falciform antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the apical joints are gradually narrow, and together form an incurved terminal portion of the organ, something in the shape of a sickle.—**Falciform bone**, an accessory ossicle of the carpus of the mole.—**Falciform cartilages**, the semilunar cartilages of the knee.—**Falciform ligament**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The broad longitudinal suspensory ligament of the liver, consisting of two layers of peritoneum reflected from the under surface of the diaphragm, and containing the round ligament between them. (*b*) Either one of the horns or falcate edges of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata of the thigh.—**Falciform process**. Same as *falx cerebri* (which see, under *falx*).

falcinel (fal'si-nel), *n.* A book-name of the ibises of the genus *Falcinellus:* as, the glossy *falcinel, F. igneus*.

Falcinellus (fal-si-nel'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name of the glossy ibis, *Ibis falcinellus*, taken as the generic name of the glossy ibises, of which there are several species. *Bechstein*, 1803. (*b*) A genus of birds: same as *Promerops*. *Vieillot*, 1816. (*c*) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the curlew-sandpiper, *Tringa subarquata*. *Cuvier*, 1817. (*d*) A genus of sandpipers, having as type the broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhyncha*. *Kaup*, 1829.

Falcipennis (fal-si-pen'is), *n.* [NL., < *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle, + *penna*, a feather.] A genus of grouse, having falciform primaries, the type of which is *Tetrao falcipennis* of Hartlaub, or *Falcipennis hartlaubi*. *D. G. Elliot*, 1864.

Falco (fal'kō), *n.* [LL., a falcon: see *falcon*.] A genus of diurnal birds of prey. It was formerly conterminous with the family *Falconidæ*, but is now usually restricted to species which have the beak toothed, the nasal tubercle centric, the wings long, strong, and pointed, the tail moderate and stiff, and a special construction of the shoulder-joint. It includes the falcons proper, such as the peregrines, sakers, lanners, juggers, ★gerfalcons, merlins, hobbies, and kestrels. See *falcon*.

falcon (fâ'kn or fal'kọn), *n.* [The present spelling is an alteration, to bring the form near the L.; early mod. E. *faucon, faulcon*, etc.; < ME. *faucon, faukon, fawkon, fawken, fawcoun*, < OF. *faucon, falcun*, later *faulcon*, mod. *faucon* = Pr. *faucon, falc* = OSp. *falcon*, Sp. *halcón* = Pg. *falcão* = It. *falcone* = OHG. *falcho*, G. *falke* = D. *valk* = Icel. *fálki* = Sw. Dan. *falk* = LGr. φάλκων, < LL. *falco(n-)*, a falcon, so called from the hooked claws, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate*. Cf. *gerfalcon*.] 1. A diurnal bird of prey, not a vulture; especially, a hawk used in falconry. The birds used in hawking belong to one of two groups: (*a*) Falcons proper in an ornithological sense (see def. 2 (*c*)), belonging to the restricted genus *Falco*, of which the peregrine is the type. These birds rise above the quarry and stoop to it by dashing down from on high; they are most highly esteemed for hawking, and called *noble*. (*b*) Hawks of the genus *Astur*, as the goshawk or falcon-gentle, which are quite differently shaped as to proportions of the wings, tail, and feet, and have consequently a different mode of flight. They capture the quarry by direct chase after it, and are called *ignoble*—a term somewhat loosely extended to other birds of prey which cannot be trained to the chase at all. In heraldry the falcon is generally represented with bells on the legs, but it is necessary to mention in the blazon the bells and their tincture. It is always supposed to be *close* unless the attitude is mentioned in the blazon. Where the falcon is described as *jessed and belled*, the jesses are represented as hanging loose.

Ferre owtt in yone mountane graye,
Thomas, my *fawkon* byggis a neste;—
A *fawcoun* is an eglis praye;
Forthi in na place may he reste.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 108).

A king of the Mercians requested the same Winifred to send to him two *falcons* that had been trained to kill cranes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 83.

I see Lombards pouring down from the mountain gates with *falcons* on their thumbs, ready to pounce on the purple columbæ. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) One of the *Falconidæ*. (*b*) One of the *Falconinæ*. (*c*) Specifically, a bird of the genus *Falco*. The species are numerous, and are found in nearly all parts of the world. One of the best-known and most nearly cosmopolitan is the peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, which has many varieties or subspecies, as the duck-hawk of North America, *F. peregrinus*, var. *anatum*. (See cut under *duck-hawk*.) The ger-



Gerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*).

falcons are a race of boreal falcons, of large size and usually of more or less white or light coloration. Most of the falcons have special English names, as *saker, jugger, merlin, hobby*, etc. See the phrases below.

3. In *falconry*, a female falcon, as distinguished from the male, which is about a third smaller, and is known as a *tercel, tiercel*, or *tiercelet*. See *haggard*.

For ther nas [was not] neuer yet no man on lyve—
If that I coude a *faucon* wel discryve—
That herde of swich another of fairnesse,
As wel of plumage as of gentillesse
Of shap. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 416.

A *falcon*, tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4.

4. A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is said to have had a bore of two and a half inches and to have carried a shot of two pounds weight. The French regulations of Henry II. fix the weight of the shot at one pound one ounce poids du roi (not quite one and a quarter pounds English).

The port of Mecca, neere vnto which are 6 or 7 Turks vpon the old towers for guard thereof with foure *faulcons* vpon one of the corners of the city to the land-ward. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 211.

Aplomado falcon. Same as *femoral falcon*.—**Axillary falcon**, an Australian kite of the genus *Elanus, E. axillaris*, having the axillary feathers or lining of the wings white and black. *Latham*, 1801.—**Barbary falcon**, *Falco barbarus*, a true falcon of small size, about 13½ inches long, inhabiting parts of Africa and Asia. Originally misspelled *barberry*. *Albin*, 1740.—**Behree falcon**, one of many names of the common peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*. *Latham*, 1787.—**Bengal falcon**, one of the tiny finch-falcons, *Microhierax cærulescens*, of India.—**Black-necked falcon**, a South American hawk, *Busarellus nigricollis*. *Latham*, 1787.—**Blue falcon**, the peregrine, *Falco peregrinus:* so called from the dark-bluish color of the upper parts of the adult.—**Ceylonese crested falcon**, *Spizaëtus cirrhatus*, a crested hawk of Ceylon and parts of India.—**Chanting-falcon**, an African hawk, *Melierax canorus*, said to utter musical notes. See *singing-hawk*. *Latham*, 1802.—**Cheela falcon**, a very large hawk of the Himalayas, *Spilornis cheela*. *Latham*, 1787. See *cheela*2.—**Chicquera falcon**, the common Indian *Falco chicquera*, a small falcon from 11½ to 13 inches long, with a chestnut head and neck. Also called *fasciated falcon*.—**Cohy falcon**, a falcopern, *Baza lophotes*, of India, Ceylon, and Malacca.—**Criard falcon**, a kite of the genus *Elanus* (which see), *E. cæruleus*, of a bluish-gray color above, about 13 inches long, with ashy-white tail, inhabiting Africa and warm parts of Europe and Asia.—**Dubious falcon**, the common sharp-shinned hawk of the United States, *Accipiter fuscus:* an old book-name. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Dusky falcon**, an old book-name of the common American pigeon-hawk, *Falco* (*Hypotriorchis*) *columbarius*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Eleonora falcon**, *Falco* (*Erythropus*) *eleonoræ*, one of the smaller falcons, inhabiting the Mediterranean region.—**Fair falcon**, *Astur novæ-hollandiæ*, an Australian goshawk, from 16 to 20 inches long, and, when adult, snow-white, with yellow cere and feet, black bill, and carmine eyes. Also called *New Holland white eagle*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Fasciated falcon**. Same as *chicquera falcon*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Femoral falcon**, a small true falcon, *Falco fusco-cærulescens* or *F. femoralis*, found from the Mexican borders of the United States southward through much of South America. It is from 13½ to 15½ inches long, and has the femoral region conspicuously colored. Also called *plumbeous falcon* and *Aplomado falcon*.—**Finch-falcon**, one of the very small Oriental falcons of the genus *Microhierax*, not larger than a finch or sparrow.—**Gentil** or **gentle falcon**. Same as *falcon-gentle*.—**Great northern falcons**, the several species or varieties of gerfalcons constituting the genus or subgenus *Hierofalco*.—**Greenland falcon**, the whitest of the gerfalcons, *Falco* (*Hierofalco*) *candicans*.—**Iceland falcon**, a kind of gerfalcon, *Falco* (*Hierofalco*) *islandicus*, chiefly found in Iceland, where its peculiarities become best developed. More fully called *spotted Iceland falcon*.—**Ingrian falcon**. Same as *red-footed falcon*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Kite-falcon**, a falcopern (which see); a bird of the genus *Baza* or of *Avicida*.—**Labrador falcon**, a very dark-colored, almost blackish, variety of gerfalcon found in Labrador, and named *Falco labradorius* by Audubon.—**Lanner falcon**. See *lanner*.—**Leverian falcon**, the young of the common red-tailed buzzard of the United States, *Buteo borealis:* so named by Pennant in 1785 from a specimen in the Leverian Museum.—**Little rusty-crowned falcon**, a book-name of the common American sparrow-hawk, *Falco* (*Tinnunculus*) *sparverius*. See *sparrow-hawk*.—**Lugger** or **luggur falcon**. Same as *jugger*.—**Lunated falcon**, *Falco lunulatus*, a small true falcon of Australia, from 11½ to 13½ inches long. *Latham*, 1801.—**Madagascar falcon**, *Polyboroides radiatus*, a large silver-gray hawk with bare lores, peculiar to Madagascar.—**New-Zealand falcon**, *Harpa* or *Hieracidea novæ-zealandiæ*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Notched falcon**, a South American falcon, *Harpagus bidentatus*, with doubly toothed bill and crestless head. *Latham*, 1787.—**Order of the White Falcon**, an order founded by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1732, and renewed in 1815. It is still in existence, and consists of three classes, numbering, exclusive of the family of the reigning grand duke, 12 grand crosses, 25 commanders, and 50 knights. The badge is an 8-pointed cross in green enamel, having between each two arms a point in red enamel, and borne upon the whole, in relief, a falcon in white enamel. On the reverse are the words "*L'ordre de la Vigilance*" and a trophy or other emblem, which differs for the civil and the military knight; also the motto "*Vigilando ascendimus*." The ribbon is dark-red or ponceau. Also called *Order of Vigilance*.—**Peregrine falcon**. See *peregrine, n.*—**Placentia falcon**. Same as *St. John's falcon:* so called from the large dark spot on the belly.—**Plumbeous falcon**. (*a*) A South American hawk, *Asturina nitida*. *Latham*, 1787. (*b*) Same as *femoral falcon*.—**Prairie-falcon**, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, a large true falcon common on the prairies of the Western States and Territories from British America into Mexico, representing in America the group of lanners of the old world. It is about as large as the duck-hawk or peregrine, but much lighter and grayer in color, and with the under parts longitudinally streaked at all ages.—**Radiated falcon**, an Australian hawk, *Urospizias radiatus*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Red-footed falcon**, *Falco* (*Tinnunculus*) *vespertinus* or *rufipes*, a small true falcon with red legs, related to the sparrow-hawk of the United States, found in Europe, occasionally in Great Britain, and in many parts of Asia and Africa. Also called *Ingrian falcon*.—**Red-shouldered falcon**, the adult red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Rock-falcon**. Same as *stone-falcon*.—**Rufous-headed falcon**, a South American hawk, *Heterospizias meridionalis*. *Latham*, 1787.—**St. Domingo falcon**, a West Indian variety of the common sparrow-hawk of the United States, sometimes called *Falco* or *Tinnunculus* or *Cerchneis dominicensis*. *Latham*, 1781.—**St. John's falcon**, a blackish variety of the rough legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sancti-johannis:* so called from a locality in Newfoundland. *Latham*, 1781. Also called *placentia falcon*.—**Stone-falcon**, the merlin, *Falco æsalon*. Also called *rock-falcon*, and formerly *Falco lithofalco*.—**Streaked falcon**, a South American hawk, *Urubitinga melanops*. *Latham*, 1787.—**Tawny-headed falcon**, the African *Falco ruficollis*, probably only a variety of the chicquera falcon.—**Winter falcon**, the young of the common red-shouldered buzzard of the United States, *Buteo lineatus*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Zuggun falcon**, an Oriental hawk, *Butastur teesa*. *Latham*, 1821. See *teesa*.

falcon-bill (fâ'kn-bil), *n.* A form of martel-de-fer,



Falcon-bill of about 1450. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

distinguished by its slightly curved and sharp point.

falconelle (fal-kọ-nel′), *n.* Same as *falconet*, 2.

falconer (fâ′kn-ėr), *n.* [Spelling altered as in *falcon;* early mod. E. *fauconer, faulconer;* < ME. *fauconer, faukener, fawconer,* etc., < OF. *faulconnier,* F. *fauconnier* = Pr. *falconier* = OSp. *falconero* = Sp. *halconero* = Pg. *falcoeiro* = It. *falconiere* = D. *valkenier* = MHG. *valkener,* G. *falkner* = Dan. *falkeneer* = Sw. *falkener,* < ML. *falconarius,* a falconer, < LL. *falco(n-),* a falcon: see *falcon.*] A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking game; also, one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hee is much delighted with pleasures of the field, for which in Græcia and Natolia he hath forty thousand *Falconers;* his Hunts-men are not much fewer.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 290.

The person who had the care of the hawks is denominated the *falconer,* but never I believe the hawker.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 28.

falconet (fal′kọ-net), *n.* [< OF. **falconet, *fauconet* (= It. *falconetto;* cf. ML. *falconeta,* a small cannon), equiv. to OF. *fauconnel, faulconeau,* F. *fauconneau,* a young falcon, a piece of ordnance, dim. of *faucon,* a falcon: see *falcon.*] **1.** A little falcon; specifically, in *ornith.,* a finch-falcon of the Oriental genus *Ierax, Hierax,* or *Microhierax,* which contains tiny falcons about six inches long, such as *M. cærulescens.*—**2.** A shrike of the genus *Falcunculus.* Also *falconelle.*—**3**†. A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth century. It is stated to have had a bore of two inches and to have carried a shot of one and a half pounds weight. The standard fixed by Henry II. of France fixes the weight of the shot at 14 ounces poids du roi.

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

falcon-eyed (fâ′kn-īd), *a.* Having eyes like a falcon's; having bright and keen eyes.

A quick brunette, well-moulded, *falcon-eyed.*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

falcon-gentle (fâ′kn-jen″tl), *n.* [Also written *falcon-gentil;* < OF. *faulcon gentil: gentil,* gentle, i. e., noble.] The female and young of the European goshawk, *Astur palumbarius.* Also *gentil* or *gentle falcon* and *cryer.*

falcon-heroner†, *n.* [ME.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron.

No gentil hautein *falcon-heroneer.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1120.

Falconidæ (fal-kon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-idæ.*] The most highly organized and raptorial family of diurnal birds of prey. It is now usually held to cover nearly all diurnal birds of prey, and to be nearly conterminous with the suborder *Accipitres,* containing the old-world (not the new-world) vultures, as well as all kinds of hawks, falcons, buzzards, eagles, etc., except, usually, the secretary-birds and the ospreys or fish-hawks. The vultures or carrion-feeding birds of prey of the old world were formerly excluded from the limits of this family, but are now brought under it. The characters of the group are nearly the same as those of the suborder *Accipitres.* The family is variously subdivided, a usual division being into *Falconinæ,* falcons; *Polyborinæ,* caracaras; *Circinæ,* harriers; *Accipitrinæ,* hawks; *Milvinæ,* kites; *Buteoninæ,* buzzard-hawks; and *Vulturinæ,* old-world vultures, when these are brought under *Falconidæ.* But there is seldom any agreement among ornithologists in this matter.

Falconinæ (fal-kọ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Falco(n-)* + *-inæ.*] The typical and most raptorial subfamily of *Falconidæ,* containing the falcons proper. It is characterized by having the scapular process of the coracoid extended to the clavicle, the upper mandible dentate, the lower mandible notched, the nasal tubercle centric, the eye protected by a superciliary shield, the whole organization robust and symmetrical, and the disposition rapacious in the highest degree. The birds used in falconry belong mostly to this subfamily. See cuts under *duck-hawk* and *falcon.*

falconine (fal′kọ-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Falconidæ,* and especially to the *Falconinæ.*

II. *n.* A falcon, or other hawk of the family *Falconidæ;* in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Falconinæ* alone. *Coues.*

falconing†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *faulkning;* < *falcon* + *-ing*1.] Hawking; falconry. *Florio.*

falconry (fâ′kn-ri), *n.* [Formerly *faulconry, faulconrie, fauconry;* ME. form not found; < OF. *faulconnerie,* F. *fauconnerie* (= It. *falconeria*), < ML. *falconeria,* < LL. *falco(n-),* a falcon: see *falcon* and *-ry.*] **1.** The art of training falcons to attack wild fowl or game.

Wee find in *faulconrie* sixteen hawkes or fowls that prey. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, x. 8.

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowl or game by means of falcons or hawks. Commonly called *hawking.*

falcon-shaped (fâ′kn-shāpt), *a.* Having a form somewhat resembling a bird of prey: said of certain objects of ornamental art, as a brooch: a favorite pattern in Scandinavian art in the early middle ages.

falcon-shot† (fâ′kn-shot), *n.* The range of the gun called a falcon. See *falcon,* 4.

Well, said the admiral, the matter is not great, for there can be no danger in this sally, for where they worke it is within *falcon-shot* of the ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 714.

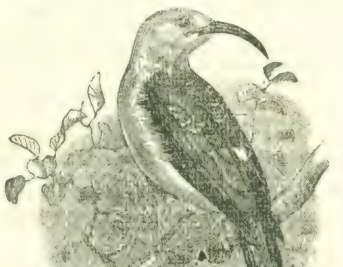
falcopern (fal′kọ-pėrn), *n.* [< L. *Falco,* q. v., + *Pernis,* q. v.] One of a group of hawks, such as *Falco lophotes,* forming the modern genus *Baza,* having the head crested and the beak ★doubly toothed; a kite-falcon.

falcula (fal′kū-lą), *n.* [L., a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw, dim. of *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate.*] **1.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of small falcons: same as *Tinnunculus. Hodgson,* 1837.—**2.** Pl. *falculæ* (-lē). A lengthened, compressed, curved, and acute claw; a falcate or falciform claw, as a cat's.

Falculata† (fal-kū-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *falcula,* a claw: see *falcula.*] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the twelfth order, containing 4 families of quadrupeds with claws, now forming the order *Insectivora* and the suborder *Fissipedia* of the order *Feræ.* These families were *Subterranea* (containing the insectivores), *Plantigrada, Sanguinaria,* and *Gracilia* (together including the fissiped carnivores).

falculate (fal′kū-lāt), *a.* [< *falcula* + *-ate.*] Having the form of a falcula; falcate or falciform.

Falculia (fal-kū′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *falcula,* a small sickle, a pruning-hook, a claw: see *falcula.*] A remarkable genus of Madagascan passerine birds, the type and only known species of which is *F. palliata,* of uncertain systematic position, commonly referred to the *Paradiseidæ,* and sometimes to the *Corvidæ,* where it probably belongs. The bird is black and white in color and about 9½ inches long. *Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire,* 1836.



Falculia palliata.

fald1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fold*1.

fald2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fold*2.

faldage† (fâl′dāj), *n.* [ML. (Eng. Law L.) *faldagium:* Spelman gives an AS. **faldgang,* meaning the same as *faldage* (lit. a fold-going); Somner, **fald-gang-penig,* equiv. to *fald-fee,* q. v. See *faldsoke, faldworth.* These are old law words, not found in ME. or AS. literature.] **1.** An old seigniorial right under which the lord of a manor required a tenant's sheep to pasture on his fields as a means of manuring the land, he in turn being bound to provide a fold for the sheep.—**2.** A customary fee paid by a tenant to the lord of a manor for exemption from this obligation. Also called *fald-fee.*

Also *foldage.*

falderall (fal′dẹ-ral), *n.* A Scotch form of *falderol.*

Gin ye dinna tie him till a job that he canna get quat o', he'll flee frae ae *falderall* till anither a' the days o' his life.
Hogg, Tales, I. 9.

faldetta (fal-det′ą), *n.* [It.] An outer garment worn by Maltese women, usually made of silk. See the extracts.

The black silk *faldetta* of Maltese ladies, the long white muslin veil of Genoa, and the white muslin hoods worn by females in other parts of Italy, &c., will recur to every traveller. *Rock,* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 164, note.

The *faldetta* is a combination of hood and cape.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 132.

fald-fee†, *n.* [< ME. *fald,* fold (see *faldage*), + *fee.*] Same as *faldage,* 2.

falding†, *n.* [ME.; origin uncertain.] A kind of frieze or rough-napped cloth, supplied probably from the north of Europe.

In a gowne of *faldyng* to the kne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 391.

faldistor†, **faldistory**† (fâl′dis-tọr, -tọ-ri), *n.* [< ML. *faldistorium,* var. of *faldestolium,* a faldstool: see *faldstool.*] Same as *faldstool.*

faldsoke†, *n.* [ME. **faldsoke* (ML. *faldsoca*), < *fald,* E. *fold*2, + *soke, soken.*] Same as *faldage.*

faldstool (fâld′stōl), *n.* [Partly accom. (the E. form would be **fold-stool*) < OF. *faldestoel, faudestuel, faudestueill;* < ML. *faldistolium,* corruptly *faldistorium, faltisterium* (> It. Sp. Pg. *faldistorio* = OF. *faldestoel, faudestuel, faudestueill, faudesteuil, faldestor,* etc., F. *fauteuil,* an arm-chair), < OHG. *faltstuol, faldistōl,* G. *faltstuhl, falzstuhl,* lit. a folding stool, < OHG. *faldan,* G. *falten* = E. *fold*2, *v.*, + *stuol, stōl,* G. *stuhl,* a chair, seat, throne, = E. *stool.*] **1.** Formerly, a folding chair similar to a camp-stool, especially one used as a seat of honor and an ensign of authority, probably having this character from the ease with which such a seat could be carried with an army on the march, and could be set up when required. Hence—**2.** A seat having the form of the above, but not capable of being folded. In some cases the faldstool could be taken to pieces, the back and arms lifting off and the lower part then folding up; but very commonly seats of this form were made of heavy pieces of wood and were not separable.

3. A folding stool, provided with a cushion, on which worshipers kneel during certain acts of devotion; especially, such a stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings or queens of England kneel at their coronation.

On the wall are fixed plates of brass, whereon is engraved the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool.*
Ashmole, Berkshire, i. 10.

The Dean of Westminster then laid the ampulla and spoon upon the altar, and the Queen kneeling at the *faldstool,* the archbishop, standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced a prayer or blessing over her.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 252.

4. A movable folding seat in a church or cathedral, used by a bishop or other prelate when officiating in his own church away from the throne, or in a church not under his jurisdiction.

They [deacons to be ordained] knelt in the form of a crown or circle around the bishop, whom they found seated on a *faldstool* and wearing his mitre in front of the altar.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

5. A small desk in cathedrals, churches, etc., at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said. It is sometimes called a *litany-stool* or *litany-desk,* and when used it is generally placed in the middle of the choir, sometimes near the steps of the altar.



Faldstool, def. 5.

faldworth†, *n.* [Skinner, after Spelman, gives AS. **fald-wurth,* explaining it as < AS. "*falde*" [*fald*], fold, hence company or decuria, + "*worth*" (*weorth*), worthy, that is, one old enough to be admitted to the decuria or tithing. Somner gives an AS. **faldwurth,* entitled to (worthy of) the privilege of faldage (*libertate faldagii dignus*). Not found in AS. documents. See *faldage.*] In *old law,* a person old enough to be reckoned a member of a decennary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frank-pledge.

Falernian (fą-lėr′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Falernus,* pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania (*Falernum,* sc. *vinum,* Falernian wine), prob., like *Faliscus* (for **Falesicus*), an adj. associated with the local, orig. tribal, name *Falerii* (see *Faliscan*), perhaps orig. inhabitants of a walled or fenced city, < *fala,* a scaffold or pillar of wood.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a district (Falernus ager) in Campania, Italy, anciently noted for its excellent wine.

II. *n.* The wine anciently made from grapes from the Falernus ager.

Ne'er *Falernian* threw a richer
Light upon Lucullus' tables.
Longfellow, Drinking Song.

Falerno (fą-lėr′nō), *n.* [It., < L. *Falernus:* see *Falernian.*] A white wine, more or less sweet, grown in the neighborhood of Naples. Although the name is that of the ancient Falernian, it makes no pretense to be the same wine or to come from the same district.

Faliscan (fa-lis'kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Falisci*, prop. pl. of *Faliscus* for **Falesicus*, an adj. prob. associated with *Falernus:* see *Falernian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Falerii, an ancient city of Etruria, or to its dialect, which was related to Latin.

The *Faliscan* and the Latin [alphabets], wedged in between the Etruscan and the Oscan.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 127.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Falerii.

falk (fâk), *n.* [Sc., also *fauk.*] A name of the ★razor-billed auk, *Alca torda.* *Montagu.*

fall[1] (fâl), *v.*; pret. *fell*, pp. *fallen*, ppr. *falling.* [Early mod. E. *falle;* < ME. *fallen* (pret. *fel, fell, fil, ful*, pl. *fellen, fillen, felle, fille*, etc., pp. *fallen, falle*), < AS. *feallan* (pret. *feóll*, pl. *feóllon*, pp. *feallen*) = ONorth. *falla* = OS. *fallan* = OFries. *falla* = MD. D. *vallen* = OHG. *fallan*, MHG. G. *fallen* = Icel. *falla* = Sw. *falla* = Dan. *falde*, fall (not in Goth., where the word for 'fall' is *driusan:* see *dross, drizzle*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err (whence ult. E. *fail*[1], q. v.), = Gr. σφάλλειν, make to fall, throw down, overthrow, defeat, baffle (cf. deriv. σφάλμα, a slip, stumble, false step, fall). Hence *fell*[1], *v. t.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To descend from a higher to a lower place or position through loss or lack of support; drop down by or as by the power of gravity, or by impulse; come down by tumbling or loss of balance, or by force of a push, cast, stroke, or thrust: as, meteors *fall* to the earth; water *falls* over a dam; the mantle *fell* from his shoulders; the blow *fell* with crushing force.

Also zif the Bawme be fyn, it schalle *falle* to the botme of the Vesselle, as thoughe it were Quyksylver.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

At three there *fell* a great storm of rain, which laid the wind. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 19.

There can be no doubt that in a vacuum all bodies of whatever size or material would *fall* precisely in the same time. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 239.

2. To sink from a higher to a lower level; be or become lower; settle or sink down; go down; pass off or away; ebb: as, the river is *falling* (that is, becoming lower from diminution of the volume of water); the thermometer *falls* (that is, the mercury sinks in the tube); the ground rises and *falls* (apparently, to one viewing or passing over it, from inequality of surface, or actually, from an earthquake); the dew *falls* (according to popular belief).

Infect her beauty,
You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To *fall* and blister. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

Either you or I must perish this night, before the sun *falls.* *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

Many a weary year had passed since the burning of Grand-Pré,
When on the *falling* tide the freighted vessels departed.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

3. To descend from a higher, or more perfect, or more intense, etc., state or grade to one that is lower, or less perfect, etc.; deteriorate; sink or decrease in amount, condition, estimation, character, etc.; become degraded or be reduced in any way, as through loss, misfortune, persecution, misconduct, etc.: as, prices have *fallen;* the city *fell* into bankruptcy; to *fall* into poverty, disgrace, apostasy, bondage, etc.; to *fall* from grace or favor; to *fall* from allegiance; to *fall* into bad company.

Labour therefore to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief. Heb. iv. 11.

Repair thy wit, good youth; or it will *fall*
To cureless ruin. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

The Duke in the Morning sends a Letter to the King, protesting his Fidelity and Sincerity, only he desires the Duke of Somerset may be delivered, to stand or *fall* by the Judgment of his Peers. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 193.

We *fall* not from virtue, like Vulcan from heaven, in a day. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 30.

Then the wind *fell*, with night, and there was calm.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

Find
That he has *fallen* to hell while yet he lives.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 329.

4. To come down as from a fixed or standing position; be overthrown or prostrated; hence, to be slain; perish; come to ruin or destruction.

Sure, he is more than man; and, if he *fall,*
The best of virtue, fortitude, would die with him.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 3.

How can I see the gay, the brave, the young,
Fall in the cloud of war and lie unsung!
Addison, The Campaign.

5. To pass into a new state or condition; enter upon a different state of being, action, or feeling; come to be, or to be engaged or fixed: as, to *fall* heir to an estate; to *fall* a victim; to *fall* asleep, ill, in love, etc.; to *fall* calm, as the wind; to *fall* into a snare, into a rage, etc.; the troops *fell* into line.

The places of one or two of their ministers being *fallen* void. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The mixt multitude . . . *fell* a lusting. Num. xi. 4.

For David . . . *fell* on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers, and saw corruption. Acts xiii. 36.

The interpreter of the Arab language I had taken with me, who was an Armenian, *falling* ill, I was obliged to send for another to Girge.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 85.

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk. *Addison*, Spectator.

Can a man commit a more heinous offence against another than to *fall* in love with the same woman?
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

Many of the women who go forth to meet their husbands or sons receive the melancholy tidings of their having *fallen* victims to privation and fatigue.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 177.

They
Fell upon talk of the fair lands that lay
Across the seas.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 274.

6. To pass away or off; discharge its contents; disembogue, as a river: as, the Rhone *falls* into the Mediterranean; the Ohio *falls* into the Mississippi.

This sea is fresh water in many places, in others as salt as the great Ocean; it hath many great rivers which *fall* into it. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 40.

7. To pass or come as if by falling or dropping; move, lapse, settle, or become fixed, with reference to an object or to a state or relation: as, the castle *falls* to his brother; misfortune *fell* to his lot; the subject *falls* under this head.

"Thenne Reddite," quath God, "that to Cesar *falleth.*"
Piers Plowman (A), i. 50.

This is the land that shall *fall* unto you. Num. xxxiv. 2.

If to her share some female errors *fall,*
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

This additional taxation of beer had been planned so as to *fall,* as near as might be, upon private brewing and brewing for sale equally.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 127.

Sweet sleep upon his wearied spirit *fell.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 420.

The relations and experiences of real men and women rarely *fall* in such symmetrical order as to make an artistic whole. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXVII. 110.

8. To come to pass or to an issue; befall; happen.

Vn-to hem alle his chier was after one,
Now here, now there, as *felle* by aventure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 57.

It *fell* ance upon a day,
This guid lord went from home.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 181).

Sit still, my daughter, until thou know how the matter will *fall.* Ruth iii. 18.

Thy lot is *fallen*, make the best of it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 344.

The vernal equinox, which at the Nicene council *fell* on the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner.
Holder, Time.

Do thy worst;
And foul *fall* him that blenches first!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 12.

9. To come by chance or unexpectedly.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and *fell* among thieves. Luke x. 30.

Who would have held it possible that to fly from Babylon we should *fall* into such a Babel?
Howell, Letters, ii. 62.

I came to the knowledge of the most epidemic ill of this sort by *falling* into a coffee-house, where I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose crack towards politics I have heretofore mentioned. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

10. To be dropped in birth; be brought forth or born: now used only of lambs and some other young animals.

Let wives with child
Pray that their burthens may not *fall* this day.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

11. To hang; droop; be arranged or disposed like the pendent folds of a curtain or garment.

Thus taught, down *falls* the plumage of his pride.
Cowper, Charity, l. 345.

I would comb my hair till my ringlets would *fall* . . .
From under my starry sea-bud crown
Low adown and around.
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

A long mantle, . . . the folds *falling* down and enveloping the feet, complete[s] the dress.
Fairholt, Costume, I. 100.

12†. To be fit or meet.

Thenne seid I thus, "it *fallith* me to cesse
Eyther to ryme, or ditees for to maake."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 53.

For it *ffallith* as well to ffodis [lads] of four and twenty ȝeris,
Or yonge men of yistirday to ȝeue good redis [counsels],
As be-cometh a kow to hoppe in a cage!
Richard the Redeless, iii. 262.

13. To be required or necessary; be appropriate or suitable to a subject or an occasion. [Scotch.]

What *falls* to be said of the social and religious aspects of Islam in modern times will be given under the two great divisions of Sunnites and Shi'ites.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 545.

Falling branch. See *branch.*—**Falling rhythm.** Same as *descending rhythm* (which see, under *descending*).—**The curtain falls.** See *curtain.*—**To fall aboard of.** See *aboard*[1].—**To fall afoul of.** See *afoul.*—**To fall astern** (*naut.*), to drop behind.

Then the Vice-admirall *fell on starne*, staying for the Admirall that came up againe to him.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 53.

To fall away. (*a*) To lose flesh; become lean or emaciated; pine.

In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away.*
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

(*b*) To decline gradually; languish or become faint; fade; perish.

She *fell away* in her first age's spring.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, i.

One colour *falls away* by just degrees, and another rises insensibly. *Addison.*

(*c*) To renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty; apostatize; backslide.

To such as *fell* not *away* from Christ through former persecutions, he giveth due and deserved praise.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 65.

To fall back. (*a*) To recede; give way; retrograde; retreat.

To *fall back* will be far worse than never to have begun; but I hope better of thee.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 412.

The Nabob . . . advanced with his army in a threatening manner, . . . but when he saw the resolute front which the English presented, he *fell back* in alarm.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

(*b*) To have recourse: followed by *upon*, and referring usually to some support or expedient already once tried.

The old habit of *falling back upon* considerations of expediency—a habit which men followed long before it was apotheosized by Paley—will still have influence.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 504.

(*c*) To fail of performing a promise or purpose.—**To fall behind,** to slacken in pace or progress; be outstripped; lose ground.

Recorded times of horses and cyclists show that after about twenty miles the horse slowly but surely *falls behind.* *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 40.

To fall down. (*a*) To be prostrated; sink to the ground.

Down fell the beauteous youth. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To prostrate one's self, as in worship or supplication.

Summe of hem *falle doun* undre the Wheles of the Chare, and lat the Chare gon over hem; so that thei ben dede anon. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 175.

All kings shall *fall down* before him. Ps. lxxii. 11.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet; drop down.

The White Angel *fell down* for Plimouth, but, the wind not serving, she came to an anchor by Long Island.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 71.

To fall flat. See *flat*[1].—**To fall foul.** See *foul*[1].—**To fall from grace.** See *grace.*—**To fall home.** (*a*) To fall into the right place; drop into or rest at the point intended. (*b*) In *ship-carp.*, to incline inward from the perpendicular: said of the top sides of a ship: same as *to tumble home* (which see, under *tumble*).—**To fall in.** (*a*) To come in; join; take place or position: as, to *fall in* on the right.

We met two small ships, which *falling in* among us, and the Admiral coming under our lee, we let him pass.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

(*b*) To come to an end; terminate; lapse: as, an annuity which *falls in* when the annuitant dies.

The very day I put it on, old Lord Mallowford was burnt to death in his bed, and all the post-obits *fell in.*
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ii.

(*c*) To bend or sink inward.

Yachts with the *falling-in* top sides of a man of war.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 11.

(*d*) To sink or become lean or hollow: as, her cheeks have *fallen in.*

When I knew him he was all fallen away and *fallen in;* crooked and shrunken; buckled into a stiff waistcoat for support. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, ii.

To fall in with. (*a*) To meet or come into company with casually, as a person or a ship; arrive at or meet with accidentally, as an object of interest.

There is a gay captain here who put a jest on me lately, at the expense of my country, and I only want to *fall in with* the gentleman to call him out.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

(*b*) To concur or accord with; comply with; be agreeable or favorable to: as, to *fall in with* one's assertions; the measure *falls in with* popular demands.

The libeller *falls in with* this humour, and gratifies this baseness of temper, which is naturally an enemy to extraordinary merit. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

He pursues it [a whim] the more pertinaciously as it *falls in with* his interest. *Goldsmith*, Phanor.

To fall of accord. See *accord.*—**To fall off.** (*a*) To withdraw; separate; be detached or estranged: withdraw from association, allegiance, or the like: as, friends *fall off* in adversity.

That field in Sicily of which Diodorus speaks, where the perfumes arising from the place make all dogs that hunt in it to *fall off,* and to lose their hottest scent.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 177.

Those captive tribes . . . *fell off*
From God to worship calves. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 415.

(*b*) To perish; die away; become disused: as, the custom *fell off*. (*c*) To become depreciated; decline from former excellence; become less valuable or interesting; decrease: as, the subscriptions *fall off;* the public interest is *falling off*.

If I might venture to suggest anything, it is that the interest rather *falls off* in the fifth [act].
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Physical debility was the main cause of this lyrical *falling off*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 143.

(*d*) *Naut.*, to deviate from the course to which the head of the ship was before directed; fall to leeward.

Having killed the captain of the Turkish ship and broken his tiller, the Turk took in his own ensign and *fell off* from him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 150.

To fall on or upon. (*a*) [*On*, adv.] (1) To begin suddenly and vigorously.

Fall on, and try the appetite to eat. *Dryden.*

(2) To begin an attack.

Therefore *fall on*, or else be gone,
And yield to us the day.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

(*b*) [*On*, prep.] (1) To assault; assail.

Others of their company, seeing the business was overthrown, to make amends for their former fact, turned and *fell on* their consorts.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 376).

I saw three bandits by the rock
Waiting to *fall on* you, and heard them boast
That they would slay you. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(2) To come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; descend upon.

Fear and dread shall *fall upon* them. Ex. xv. 16.

My blood an even tenor kept,
Till *on* mine ear this message *falls*,
That in Vienna's fatal walls
God's finger touch'd him, and he slept.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

(3) To light upon; come upon; discover.

The Romans *fell on* this model by chance. *Swift.*

To fall on one's feet, to come well out of any adventure or predicament; be fortunately placed or provided for: from the proverbial ability of the cat always to come down on its feet in falling: as, that is a lucky fellow, he is sure to *fall on his feet*.

Mr. King, who was put in good-humor by *falling on his feet*, as it were in such agreeable company, amused himself by studying the guests.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.

To fall out. (*a*) To quarrel; begin to wrangle; become estranged.

Master Wellbred's elder brother and I are *fallen out* exceedingly. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Rubenius Celer would needs have it engraven on his tomb he had led his life with Ennea, his dear wife, forty-three years eight months, and never *fell out*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 450.

We *fell out*, my wife and I,
O we *fell out*, I know not why,
And kiss'd again with tears.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

(*b*) To happen; befall; chance.

It *fell out* on a day, the king
Brought the queen with him home.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, I. 282).

Even so it *fell out* to him as he foretold.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to fall into the wrong place: the opposite of *to fall home*.—**To fall over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] (1) To revolt; desert from one side to another. [Archaic.]

And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

(2) To become overturned: as, the wall *fell over*. (*b*) [*Over*, prep.] To fall beyond: as, the ball *fell over* the line.—**To fall short,** to be deficient; fail to come up to a standard or requirement: as, the corn *falls short;* to *fall short* in duty.

The Italians *fall* as *short* of the French in this particular [gardens] as they excel them in their palaces.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 378.

It [the great cedar] has a fine smell, but not so fragrant as the juniper of America, which is commonly called Cedar; and it also *falls short* of it in beauty.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 105.

To fall through, to fail; come to nothing: as, the plan *fell through*. [Colloq.]—**To fall to.** (*a*) [*To*, adv.] (1) To drop into a fixed position, as by swinging; close.

Just here the front gate is heard *falling to*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 37.

(2) To begin eagerly or with vigor.

Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires

Come, Sir, *fall to* then; you see my little supper is always ready when I come home, and I'll make no stranger of you. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] To go about or engage in energetically; apply one's self to; have recourse to with ardor or vehemence: as, they *fell to* blows.

Then I *fell to* defence with a frike wille,
My-seluyn to saue, and socour my pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13204.

So they *fell to* it hard and sore.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 214).

I thought we should have had a great deal of talk by this time. Well, if you will, we will *fall to* it now.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 148.

To fall together by the ears. See *ear*[1].—**To fall to the ground.** See *ground*[1].—**To fall under,** to come under or within the limits of: become subject to; be ranged or reckoned under: as, they *fell under* the jurisdiction of the emperor; this point did not *fall under* the cognizance of the court; these substances *fall under* a different class or order.

They *fell under* the punishment of admonition and other heavy penalties. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 156.

To fall upon. (*a*) To attack. See *to fall on* (*b*).

A knight of Arthur's court, who laid his lance
In rest, and made as if to *fall upon* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

(*b*) To attempt; make trial of; have recourse to.

Every way is *fallen upon* to degrade and humble them.
Brougham.

To fall with†. Same as *to fall in with* (*a*).

They made them stear a course betweene ye southwest & ye norwest, that they might *fall with* some land.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 217.

=**Syn.** *Attack*, *Set upon*, *Fall upon*, etc. See *assail*.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To bring down; allow or cause to drop.

For every tear he *falls* a Trojan bleeds.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1551.

The common executioner . . .
Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

2. To give a fall to; throw or otherwise unseat, as a rider [Colloq.]

The servant boy, . . . by way of apology, . . . told how the animal [a horse] had *falled* him three times.
W. Colton, Ship and Shore, p. 139.

3. To strike, throw, or cut down; specifically, to fell or chop down: as, to *fall* a tree. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Nowe make is to *falle* in season best
For pale, or hegge, or house, or shippe in floode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

4†. To sink; depress.

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes . . . as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To diminish; lessen or lower. [Rare.]

The time is critical, and every triumph or defeat material, as they may raise or *fall* the terms of peace.
Walpole, Letters, II. 30.

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities. *Locke.*

6. To bring forth: as, to *fall* lambs. [Rare.]

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes;
Who, then conceiving, did in eaning-time
Fall particolour'd lambs. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

Fair fall. See *fair*[1], *adv.*—**To fall a bell,** in bell-ringing, to swing a bell which stands a little on one side of the point of equilibrium, with its mouth upward, to the same ★distance on the other side of that point.

fall[1] (fâl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fal*, *falle;* < ME *fal*, *fall*, a fall; AS. with mutated vowel *fyll*, rarely *fell*, fall, usually of death; = OS *fal* = OFries. *fal*, *fel* = D. *val* = OHG. MHG. *fal*, *val*, G. *fall* = Icel. *fall* = Dan. *fald* = Sw. *fall;* from the verb.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Descent from a higher to a lower place or position for want of support; a dropping down, as by the power of gravity or by impulse; a coming or tumbling down: as, the *fall* of a meteor or of a leaf; a *fall* from a horse or a ladder; a *fall* on the ice; the rise and *fall* of a piston.

There's a special providence in the *fall* of a sparrow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

He that is down needs fear no *fall*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Where never *fall* of human foot is heard,
On all the desolate pavements.
Bryant, Flood of Years.

2. Descent from a higher to a lower level; a sinking down or away; a lowering; an ebbing: as, a *fall* of ground toward a river; a *fall* of the tide, or of the mercury in a thermometer; a *fall* of ten feet in a mile; the *fall*, or slope, of a hand-rail.

Almost everybody knows . . . how pleasant and soft the *fall* of the land is round about Plover's Barrows farm.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

All sewers should have a greater *fall* than at present.
Pop. Encyc.

3. Descent from a higher to a lower state or grade, a lowering of amount, force, position, character, value, etc; a decline. as, a *fall* in stocks or rents; a *fall* of the wind or of volume of sound; a *fall* from power or honor; the *fall* of Adam (see *the fall of man*, below).

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a *fall*. Prov. xvi. 18.

In Adam's *fall*
We sinned all. *New Eng. Primer.*

Behold thee glorious only in thy *fall*.
Pope, To the Earl of Oxford, l. 20.

It has been boasted that, even if Australian shippers could not stand up against the *fall* in prices, the great flock-masters of the River Plate would be able to supply us with an almost unlimited quantity of mutton at recent market rates. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 55.

4. Descent to destruction; downfall; ruin; extinction.

The Decline and *Fall* of the Roman Empire.
Gibbon (title of book).

5. A vertical or sloping descent of flowing water; a waterfall, cascade, or cataract: as, the *fall* of the Rhine at Schaffhausen; the Horseshoe *fall* at Niagara: usually in the plural, because the descent is most commonly divided into parts or stages: as, Niagara *falls;* Trenton *falls*.

A willowy brook, that turns a mill,
With many a *fall*, shall linger near.
Rogers, A Wish.

6†. The discharge or falling of a stream into another body of water; a disemboguement.

Volga hath seuentie mouthes or *fals* into the sea.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 326.

7. Autumn, as the season when leaves fall from trees: also called the *fall of the year:* in antithesis to *spring*. [Formerly in good literary use in England, but now only local there, and generally regarded as an Americanism.]

Mayst thou have a reasonable good spring, for thou art like to have many dangerous foul *falls*.
Middleton, quoted in Lowell's Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he raised the weekly bills.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

Dubbut looäk at the waäste: theer warn't not feeäd for a cow; . . .
Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I meän'd to 'a stubb'd it at *fall*.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, Old Style.

If *fall*, as a season of the year, has gone out of use in Britain, it has gone out very lately. At least, I perfectly well remember the phrase of "spring and *fall*" in my childhood. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 70.

8. That which falls or has fallen; something in the state of falling or of having fallen: as, the *fall* of snow was soon melted; a *fall* of trees (used in England of trees that have been felled or cut down). In dress, a fall of lace or other material is a trimming so applied as to hang loosely, as over the front of a bonnet, acting as a short veil, or around the shoulders in a low bodice.

A light *fall* . . . of filmy snow lies like down in the two courts of the Grand Hôtel du Mont Blanc.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 9.

The maiden Spring upon the plain
Came in a sun-lit *fall* of rain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

9. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the *fall* of timber. [Local, U. S.]—**10.** In hoisting-machinery, the part of the rope to which power is applied, one end being rove through the pulley-block or -blocks, and the other carried to the winch or other hoisting-engine.—**11.** In *wrestling*, the act or a method of throwing one's adversary to the ground.

Tom . . . at last mastered all the dodges and *falls* except one. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, iii.

12†. Same as *falling-band*.

Under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall*, a falling-band forsooth.
Marston, Satires, iii.

13†. What falls by lot; lot; allotment; apportionment.

The *falles* of their grounds which came first over in the May Floure, according as their lots were cast, 1623.
Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 376.

14†. Lot in life; fortune; condition.

Must not the world wend in his common course
From good to badd, and from badde to worse;
From worse unto that is worst of all,
And then returne to his former *fall?* *Spenser.*

15. The movable front of a piano which covers the keyboard.—**16.** In *astrol.*, that part of the zodiac which is opposite to the exaltation of a planet.—**17.** In *bot.*, one of the outer divisions of the perianth in the genus *Iris*, having a drooping blade, in distinction from the inner erect standards.—**18.** In *music:* (*a*) A cadence or conclusion.

That strain again;—it had a dying *fall*.
Shak., T. N., i. 1.

(*b*) A lowering of the voice.—**19.** A trap for catching animals; a fall-trap.

Of cat, nor *fall*, nor trap, I haif nae dreid.
Borrowstoun Mous, *Evergreen*, ii. 148, st. 13. (*Jamieson.*)

20†. A covey: a hawking term.

A *fall* of woodcocks. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

21. *pl.* The descent of a deck from a fair curve, lengthwise, to give height to a cabin, as in yachts, small sloops, and schooners. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc.—**22.** In *whale-fishing*, a large rope or hawser used in cutting in a whale to hoist in the blubber. It leads from the main-

mast-head, and is rove through blocks attached to cutting-pennants. Also called *cutting-fall*.— **Cant-fall** (*naut.*), the fall of the cant-purchase.— **Cat-tackle fall.** Same as *cat-fall*.— **Fall and tackle.** Another name for *block and tackle*. See *block*[1].— **The fall of man,** or **the fall,** in *theol.*, the lapse of mankind into a state of natural or innate sinfulness ("original sin") through the transgression of Adam and Eve. The doctrine of the fall is the doctrine that the first parents of the race were created without sin, but by voluntary transgression of God's law fell from the state of innocence, and that in consequence all their descendants have become guilty and amenable to divine condemnation and punishment.

Though Scripture gives no definition of the idea of sin, it leaves no elements of the doctrine of sin unnoticed, but gives a full account of how sin penetrated into human nature by *the fall of man*. *Schaff and Herzog*, Encyc., p. 2186.

The fall of the leaf, autumn; hence, figuratively, decay; decline.

The hole yere is deuided into iiii partes, Spring time, Somer, *faule of the leafe*, and winter, whereof the whole winter, for the roughnesse of it, is cleane taken away from shoting. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 48.

His beauty is at *the fall of the leaf*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 211.

To try a fall, to take a bout at wrestling; wrestle; hence, to contend with another for superiority in any way.

I am given, sir, secretly to understand that your younger brother, Orlando, hath a disposition to come in disguised against me to *try a fall*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

Piscator. There is a very great and fine stream below, under that rock, that fills the deepest pool in all the river, where you are almost sure of a good fish.
Viator. Let him come, I'll *try a fall* with him.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 249.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for the autumn or fall of the year; autumnal: as, *fall* crops; a *fall* dress. [U. S.]— **Fall canker-worm, dandelion, duck,** etc. See the nouns.

fall[2] (fâl), *n.* [Sc.; cf. OSw. *fale*, a pole or perch (Jamieson); ML. *fallum*, "modus agri, ut videtur, apud Anglosaxones."] In Scotland, a measure of length equal to 6 Scotch ells, or 18 feet 6.575 inches English measure; also, a superficial measure equal to 36 square ells. In Scots land-measure 40 falls make a rood, and 4 roods an acre.

fall[3] (fâl), *n.* [< Sw. Dan. *hval* (pron. väl), a whale, = Icel. *hvalr* = AS. *hwæl*, E. *whale*, q. v. E. *wh* in Aberdeen is pronounced as *f*.] A whale. [Scotland (Aberdeen and N. E. coast).]— **A fall! a fall!** the signal given by the lookout man of a whaler when a whale is seen.

falla (fal'ä), *n.* A dialectal form of *fellow*.

Then up and bespake the good Lairds Jock,
The best *falla* in a' the companie.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 71).

fal-la, *n.* Same as *fa-la*.

fallace†, *n.* [ME., also *fallas;* < OF. *fallace*, deception: see *fallacy*.] Deception; deceit; trickery.

He is reuerenced and robed that can robbe the peuple
Thorw *fallas* and false questes and thorw fykel speche.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 22.

He . . . taketh it as who saith by stelthe
Through coverture of his *fallas*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 63.

fallacion† (fa-lā'shon), *n.* [Improp. < L. *fallacia:* see *fallacy*.] A fallacy.

Tomitanus, in Italie, hath expressed euerie *fallacion* in Aristotle, with diuerse examples out of Plato.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 132.

Secondly, your minor is ambiguous, and therefore in that respect your argumente may be also placed in the *fallacion* of equiuocation. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 63.

fallacious (fa-lā'shus), *a.* [= F. *fallacieux*, < LL *fallaciosus*, deceptive, < *fallacia*, deception: see *fallacy*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or embodying fallacy; deceptively erroneous or misleading.

This *fallacious* idea of liberty, whilst it presents a vain shadow of happiness to the subject, binds faster the chains of his subjection. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

But so vain and *fallacious* are all human designs, that the event proved quite contrary to his expectation.
J. Adams, Works, V. 102.

The conclusion of my friend is *fallacious*, inasmuch as it is founded on a narrow induction.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

2. Of a deceptive quality; having a misleading appearance.

Yet how *fallacious* is all earthly bliss.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 457.

It was one of those districts where peat had been taken out in large squares for fuel, and where a *fallacious* and verdant scum upon the surface of deep pools simulated the turf that had been removed.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 191.

=Syn. *Fallacious, Delusive, Deceptive;* deceiving, deceitful, misleading, sophistical, elusory, illusive, false, disappointing. *Deceptive* may be used where there is or is not an attempt to deceive; in *delusive* and *fallacious* the intent to deceive is only figurative: as, a *fallacious* argument; a *delusive* hope. See *deceptive*.

Nothing can be more *fallacious* than to found our political calculations on arithmetical principles.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 55.

Greedily they pluck'd
The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamed;
This more *delusive*, not the touch, but taste
Deceived. *Milton*, P. L., x. 563.

It is to be feared that the sciences are above the comprehension of children, and that this mode of education, to the exclusion of the classical, is ultimately *deceptive*.
V. Knox, Grammar Schools.

fallaciously (fa-lā'shus-li), *adv.* In a fallacious manner; falsely; erroneously; sophistically.

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause. *Addison.*

fallaciousness (fa-lā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being fallacious.

It is remarkable that Davy's logic, too, was at fault, and on just the same point as Rumford's, but with even more transparently logical *fallaciousness*, because his argument is put in a more definitely logical form.
Sir W. Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI. 557.

fallacy (fal'a-si), *n.*; pl. *fallacies* (-siz). [Extended in imitation of L. *fallacia;* < ME. *fallace, fallas* (see *fallace*), < OF. *fallace*, F. *fallace* = Pr. *fallacia* = Sp. *falacia* = Pg. It. *fallacia*, < L. *fallacia*, deception, deceit, < *fallax* (*fallac-*), deceptive, deceitful, < *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1].] 1. Deceptiveness; deception; deceit; deceitfulness; that which is erroneous, false, or deceptive; that which misleads; mistake.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the offer'd *fallacy*.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

I have not dealt by *fallacy* with any.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

Winning, by conquest, what the first man lost,
By *fallacy* surprised. *Milton*, P. R., i. 155.

Is virtue, then, unless of Christian growth,
Mere *fallacy*, or foolishness, or both?
Cowper, Truth, l. 516.

Specifically— 2. A false syllogism; an invalid argumentation; a proposed reasoning which, professing to deduce a necessary conclusion, reaches one which may be false though the premises are true, or which, professing to be probable, infers something that is really not probable, or wants the kind of probability assigned to it. A fallacy is either a *sophism* or a *paralogism*, according as the deceit is intentional or not. But the word *paralogism* is also used to signify a purely logical fallacy — that is, a *formal fallacy*, or a direct violation of the canons of syllogism. Logicians enumerate as many different kinds of formal fallacy as they give of canons of syllogism, from four to eight. See below.

No man was less likely to be imposed upon by *fallacies* in argument, or by exaggerated statements of fact.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

The lazy belief that in some unspecified way things will so adjust themselves as to prevent the natural consequences of a wrong or foolish act is a very common *fallacy*. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 221.

A *fallacy* is used to mean: (1) A piece of false reasoning, in the narrower sense; either an invalid immediate inference, or an invalid syllogism; a supposed equivalent form which is not equivalent, or a syllogism that breaks one of the rules. (2) A piece of false reasoning, in the wider sense; whereby from true facts a false conclusion is inferred. (3) A false belief, whether due to correct reasoning from untrue premises (reasons or sources) or to incorrect reasoning from true ones. (4) Any mental confusion whatever. *A. Sidgwick*, Fallacies.

Fallacies in things, according to the old logicians, fallacies that are not in words. They are of seven kinds: (1) The *fallacy of accident*, arising when a syllogism is made to conclude that, because a given predicate may be truly affirmed of a given subject, the same predicate may be truly affirmed respecting all the accidents of that subject. (2) The *fallacy of speech respective and speech absolute*, occurring when a proposition is affirmed with a qualification or limitation in the premises, but virtually without the qualification in the conclusion. (3) The *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion*, or *ignoration of the elench*, occurring when the disputant, professing to contradict the thesis, advances another proposition which contradicts it in appearance but not in reality. (4) The *fallacy of the consequent*, or *non sequitur*, an argument from consequent to antecedent, which may really be a good probable argument. (5) *Begging the question*, or the *petitio principii*, a syllogism, valid in itself, but in which that is affirmed as a premise which no man who doubts the conclusion would admit. (6) The *fallacy of false cause*, arising when, in making a reductio ad absurdum, besides the proposition to be refuted, some other false premise is introduced. (7) The *fallacy of many interrogations* in which two or more questions are so proposed that they appear to be but one: as, "Have you lost your horns?" a question which implies that you had horns.— **Fallacies of composition and division,** fallacies which arise when, in the same syllogism, words are employed at one time collectively, and at another distributively, so that what is true in connection is inferred to be also true in separation, or the reverse.— **Fallacy of accent,** a fallacy arising from the mode of pronouncing a word.— **Fallacy of amphibology,** a fallacy arising from the doubtful construction of a sentence.— **Fallacy of an illicit process,** a false syllogism in which a term enters into the conclusion with a different distribution from what it had in the premise.— **Fallacy of equivocation,** a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a word.— **Fallacy of figure of speech,** a fallacy arising from a tropical use of language.— **Fallacy of homonymy,** a fallacy arising from the double meaning of a single word.— **Fallacy of illicit particularity,** a syllogism in which the degree of particularity of the conclusion is different from the sum of those of the premises. See *particularity*.— **Fallacy of no middle,** a false syllogism in which the premises have no term in common that is dropped from the conclusion.— **Fallacy of undistributed middle,** a syllogism in which the middle term is undistributed in both premises: as, He who says that you are an animal speaks truly; he who says that you are a goose says that you are an animal; therefore, he who says that you are a goose speaks truly.— **Fallacy of unreal middle,** a fallacy which fails to assert the existence of any object of the kind denoted by the middle term: as, Pegasus was a horse, and Pegasus had wings; therefore, some horse has had wings.— **Semilogical fallacy,** or **fallacy in words,** a fallacy which deceives by some defect of language, and ceases to do so when the meaning of the propositions is strictly analyzed.

fallal (fal'lal'), *n* and *a.* [Of dial. origin; prob. a made word, or an arbitrary variation of *fal-bala*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A piece of ribbon, worn with streaming ends as an ornament in the seventeenth century.

His dress, his bows and fine *fal-lalls*. *Evelyn.*

Hence— 2. Any trifling ornament.

He found his child's nurse, and his wife, and his wife's mother, busily engaged with a multiplicity of boxes, with flounces, feathers, *fallals*, and finery.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxxi.

II. *a.* Finicking; foppish; trifling.

The family-plate too in such quantities, of two or three years' standing, must not be changed, because his precious child, humouring his old *fal-lal* taste, admired it, to make it all her own. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 322.

fallalishly (fal'lal'ish-li), *adv.* [< **fallalish* (< *fallal* + *-ish*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] Foppishly; triflingly.

Some excuse lies good for an old soul whose whole life has been but one dream a little *fallalishly* varied.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 300.

fallax† (fal'aks), *n.* [An error for *fallace*, or *fallas*, simulating the L. *fallax*, adj.: see *fallace*.] A fallacy.

To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation. *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner, p. 240.

But that denieth the supposition, it doth not reprehend the *fallax*. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil.

fall-block (fâl'blok), *n.* That block of a tackle from which the fall, or free part of the rope, descends.

fall-board (fâl'bōrd), *n.* A wooden drop-shutter of a window, hinged at the top or bottom.

fall-cloud (fâl'kloud), *n.* See *cloud*[1], 1 (*c*).

fall-door†, *n.* [Formerly *faldore;* = G. *fallthür* = Dan. *falddör* = Sw. *falldörr*.] A trap-door.

fallen (fâ'ln), *p. a.* [Formerly often written *faln;* pp. of *fall*[1], *v.*] 1. In a lapsed or degraded state; prostrated; ruined: as, the *fallen* angels.

If thou beest he— But O, how *fallen!* how changed
From him who . . . didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton*, P. L., i. 84.

2. Slaked. [Prov. Eng.]

fallency† (fal'en-si), *n.* [Cf. ML. *fallentia*, < L. *fallen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1] and *failance*.] An exception to a rule.

Socinus sets down eight hundred and two *fallencies* . . . concerning the contestation of suites and actions at law.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, Pref., p. 7.

fallen-star (fâ'ln-stär'), *n.* 1. A name of species of bluish-green algæ of the group *Nostochineæ*, that grow on damp ground: so called from the suddenness of their appearance.— 2. A local English name of a sea-nettle, *Medusa æquorea*.

faller (fâ'lėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which falls or causes to fall.

He made many to fall [margin, multiplied the *faller*].
Jer. xlvi. 16.

The Ring *Faller*, who drops gilt copper rings in the streets and claims half the estimated value from the finder. Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 595.

Specifically, in *mach.*: (*a*) In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small arms on a mule-carriage which bears the faller-wire. (*b*) In a fulling-, milling-, or stamping-machine, a stamp which is generally raised by the cams, and then falls vertically and endwise. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) In *flax-manuf.*, a bar in the spreading-machine having numerous vertical needles forming a comb or gills; a gill-bar. It detains the line somewhat as it passes the drawing-roller. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In *silk-manuf.* See *faller-wire*, 2.

2. The hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

faller-wire (fâ'lėr-wīr), *n.* 1. In a mule or slubbing-machine, a horizontal bar which depresses the yarn or slubbings below the points of the inclined spindles, so that they may be wound into cops upon the spindles in the backward motion of either the billy or the mule-carriage.— 2. In a silk-doubling machine, wire by means of which the motion of the bobbin can be stopped if the thread breaks. It is attached to the thread by its eyelet-end. If the thread breaks, the wire drops upon the arms of a balance-lever and actuates a detent. *E. H. Knight.*

★**fall-fish** (fâl′fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus bullaris*, having an elongate robust body, the dorsal fin just behind the ventrals, and of a steel-blue color above and generally silvery on the sides and belly. In the males in spring the belly and lower fins are rosy or crimson. The species is abundant east of the Alleghanies, and is the largest of the eastern American cyprinoids, reaching a length of 18 inches. Also called *chub* and *silver chub*.

fall-gate (fâl′gāt), *n.* A gate across a public road, made so as to rise and fall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallibility (fal-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *faillibilité* = Sp. *falibilidad* = Pg. *fallibilidade* = It. *fallibilità*, < ML. as if **fallibilita(t-)s*, < *fallibilis*, fallible: see *fallible* and *-bility*.] The state or character of being fallible; liableness to deceive or to be deceived: as, the *fallibility* of an argument, of reasoning, or of a person.

All human Laws are but the offspring of that frailty, that *fallibility*, and imperfection which was in thir Authors. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

fallible (fal′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *faillible* = Sp. *falible* = Pg. *fallivel* = It. *fallibile*, < ML. *fallibilis*, liable to err, also deceitful, < L. *fallere*, deceive, pass. *falli*, be deceived, err: see *fail*[1].] **1.** Liable to err; capable of being or apt to be deceived or mistaken: said of persons.

Tried not before a *fallible* tribunal, but the awful throne of Heaven. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

For they were but men, frail, *fallible* men.
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

2. Liable to be erroneous or false; subject to inaccuracy or fallaciousness: said of arguments, statements, etc.

Do not satisfy your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

These are but the conclusions and *fallible* discourses of man upon the word of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 23.

Few things, however, are more *fallible* than political predictions. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

fallibleness (fal′i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *fallibility*.

Having mentioned the weakness and *fallibleness* of these few principles, I leave you to the farther consideration of the frailness and danger of those superstructures which shall be erected on any or all of these.
Hammond, Works, I. 335.

fallibly (fal′i-bli), *adv.* In a fallible manner; mistakenly or deceptively.

falling (fâ′ling), *n.* [ME. *fallyng*, verbal n. of *fallen*, fall.] **1.** That which falls or drops; a dropping.

'Tis the beggar's gain
To glean the *fallings* of the loaded wain.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 103.

2. That which sinks; a hollow: as, risings and *fallings* in the ground.

He . . . ambushed his footmen in the *falling* of a hill which was overshadowed with a wood.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. In *pathol.*, displacement of a part or organ downward: as, *falling* of the womb or of the eyelid. See *prolapsus*, *ptosis*.

falling-band† (fâ′ling-band), *n.* A collar for the neck, of cambric, lace, or the like, made to turn over and lie upon the shoulders, and so named to distinguish it from the stiff ruff: worn in the seventeenth century. The falling-band consisted sometimes of several pieces, one lying over another, like the capes of some modern overcoats. It was sometimes deeply fluted, like the standing ruff, and required a poking-stick to arrange it. The more common form is that familiar in portraits dating between 1640 and 1660—a broad, plain linen collar, turned over the doublet or corselet. Also *fall*.

To make some . . . *falling bands* a [in] the fashion, three falling one upon another: for that's the new edition now. *Dekker*, Honest Whore, i. 7.

The eighth Henry (as I understand)
Was the first king that ever wore a Band.
And but a *falling Band*, plaine with a hem,
All other people knew no use of them.
John Taylor, Praise of Clean Linnen.

falling-door (fâ′ling-dōr), *n.* Same as *flap-door*.

falling-evil†, *n.* [ME. *fallynge euyll*, *falland euyl* (= OHG. *falland ubil*), tr. L. *morbus caducus*.] Same as *falling-sickness*.

falling-from† (fâ′ling-from′), *n.* A falling away; desertion.

The mere want of gold, and the *falling from* of his friends, drove him into this melancholy.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

falling-mold (fâ′ling-mōld), *n.* A name of the two molds which are applied, the one to the convex and the other to the concave vertical side of a rail-piece of a hand-railing, in order to form its back and under surface and finish the squaring. *Imp. Dict.*

falling-off (fâ′ling-ôf′), *n.* Decrease; decadence; a falling away. See *to fall off*, under *fall*[1], *v. i.*

And therefore, if any of our divines following the Remonstrants abroad have herein departed from the principles of our church, it is high time to take notice of this *falling-off*. *Waterland*, Works, V. 466.

He lost no time in repairing to the Pretender, . . . and took the seals of that nominal king, as he had formerly those of his potent mistress. But this was a terrible *falling off* indeed. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

falling-out (fâ′ling-out′) *n.* A quarrel; a dispute. See *to fall out*, under *fall*[1], *v. i.*

Their talk about a ridiculous *falling-out* two days ago at my Lord of Oxford's house, at an entertainment of his, . . . where there were high words and some blows, and pulling off of perriwiggs. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 418.

falling-sickness (fâ′ling-sik″nes), *n.* [Similarly named in D. *vallende ziekte*, OHG. *fallandiu suht*, G. *fallende sucht*, Sw. *fallande sot*, Dan. *faldsot*, *faldende syge*.] A fit in which one suddenly falls to the ground: a popular name for epilepsy.

Cas. What? Did Cæsar swoon?
Casca. He fell down in the market-place, and foamed at mouth, and was speechless.
Bru. 'Tis very like: he hath the *falling sickness*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

falling-star (fâ′ling-stär′), *n.* One of a class of meteors which appear as luminous points shooting or darting through larger or smaller arcs of the sky, and often followed by trains of light. They are observable in the night sky throughout the year. Also called *shooting-star*.

Fallopian (fa-lō′pi-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Gabriel Fallopius, or Fallopio, a famous Italian anatomist (1523–62). He published his discovery of the Fallopian tubes in 1561.—**Fallopian aqueduct.** See *aquæductus Fallopii*, under *aquæductus*, and *nerviduct*.—**Fallopian canal.** (*a*) A Fallopian tube. (*b*) The Fallopian aqueduct.—**Fallopian pregnancy**, the development of the embryo to some extent in a Fallopian tube; a form of extra-uterine pregnancy.—**Fallopian tubes**, in *anat.*, a pair of ducts extending from the ovary to the uterus, conveying ova. In the human female they are three or four inches long, and lie between the folds of peritoneum which constitute the broad ligament of the uterus on each side, near the upper border of these folds, and consist of a serous, a muscular, and a mucous coat. The outer or ovarian end is fringed with processes, and called the fimbriated extremity, or morsus diaboli, which is more or less closely applied to the ovary. One of these oviducts, right or left, receives the ripened ovum on its escape from the ovary, and conducts it into the womb.

fallow[1] (fal′ō), *a.* [< ME. *falow*, *falewe*, *falwe*, yellow, yellowish, pale, faded (of blond hair, complexion, withered grass; applied poetically also to a battle-field); < AS. *fealu* (*fealw-*), yellow, yellowish, pale, faded, wan (of flame, bird's feet, a horse (bay), withered grass or leaves, or flowers, waves, waters, roads, etc.), = OS. *falu* = D. *vaal* = OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*), MHG. *val* (*valw-*), G. *fahl*, also (from the MHG. oblique forms' stem *valw-*) *falb* (whence It. *falbo* = F. *fauve* = Pr. *falb*, *faub*, *fauve*), pale, faded, = Icel. *fölr*, pale, = Dan. Sw. *fal-* (in comp., Dan. *falaske*, Sw. *falaska*, embers, lit. pale ashes); cf. Gr. *πολιός*, gray (of hair, of a wolf, of waves, etc.), = L. *pall-idus*, pale, pallid, = Skt. *palita*, gray.] Pale; pale-yellow; yellowish; sallow.

His hewe *falwe*, and pale as asschen colde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 506.

Thare groued neuer gres [grass] ne neuer sall
Bot euermore be ded and dri,
And *falow* and fade. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Fallow deer. See *fallow-deer*.

fallow[1]† (fal′ō), *v. i.* [< ME. *falowen*, *falewen*, *faluwen*, *falwen*, become fallow, yellowish, pale, withered, < AS. *fealwian*, *fealuwian*, become yellow, wither (as grain, grass, leaves, etc.) (= OHG. *falawen*, *falewen*, MHG. *valwen*, G. *falben*; cf. Icel. *fölna* = Dan. *falne* = Sw. *falna*, wither, fade), < *fealu*, fallow, pale: see *fallow*[1], *a.*] To become fallow, pale, yellowish, or withered; fade; wither.

Under molde hi liggeth colde and *faleweth* so doth medewe gresa. *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 93.

His lippis like to the lede [lead] and his lire [cheek] *falowede*. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3955.

fallow[2] (fal′ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *falow*, plowed, of land; *falow*, *falwe*, n., plowed land: see *fallow*[2], *v.* The adj. has been taken as a special application of the common adj. *fallow*[1], i. e., pale, dusky, applied to fields and "meadows brown and sere," as they become in the fall; hence of fields plowed up after harvest, and left to rest, whence the mod. sense. See *fallow*[1], *a.* But both the adj. and the (earlier) noun are connected with AS. **fealh*, pl. *fealga*, a harrow = OHG. LG. *felga*, MHG. G. *felge*, a harrow, MHG. *valgen*, G. *felgen* = LG. *falgen*, till, cultivate.] **I.** *a.* Plowed and left unseeded; left for a considerable time unworked or unseeded after tillage; untilled; uncultivated; neglected: said of land: often used figuratively.

Break up your *fallow* ground. Jer. iv. 3.

Let the cause lie *fallow*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Landor says that he cannot have a great deal of mind who cannot afford to let the larger part of it lie *fallow*.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 27.

The soil, where it was ploughed, was the richest vegetable loam. Where it lay *fallow*, it was entirely hidden by a bed of grass and camomile.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 44.

II. *n.* **1.** Land broken up by the plow to prepare it for future seeding; land that has lain for a considerable time unseeded after tillage.

Whoso that buyldeth his hous al of salwes [sallows, willows]
And priketh his blynde hors over the *falwes* . . .
Is worthy to been honged on the galwes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 656.

Falow, lond eryd [land eared, i. e., plowed].
Prompt. Parv.

It is as if an earthquake had swallowed up the uncultivated *fallows*. *Everett*, Orations, II. 225.

2. In *agri.*, the method of allowing land to lie for a season or more untilled in order to increase its power of producing crops.

By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

A green fallow, in England, fallow where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by means of some green crop, as turnips or potatoes.—**In fallow**, uncropped; unseeded, literally or figuratively.

Every one who has been upon a walking or a boating tour, living in the open air, with the body in constant exercise and the mind *in fallow*, knows true ease and quiet.
R. L. Stevenson, Walt Whitman.

fallow[2] (fal′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *falowen*, *falwen*, plow, till; cf. LG. *falgen*, till: see *fallow*[2], *a.*] To render fallow; put (land) into the condition of a fallow, namely, by plowing, harrowing, and breaking it without seeding, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow: as, it is well to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land.

That were erthetilyes gode,
Hy *faleweden* erthe and feolden [felled] wode.
Chron. Eng. (Eng. Met. Rom., ed. Ritson, II. 93).

Burning of thistles, and diligente weeding them out of the corne, doth not halfe so much rydde them as when the ground is *falloed* and tilled for good grayne.
Ascham, Toxophilus.

The practice of *fallowing*, the sowing of French grasses, and the proper way of making hay.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XXVIII. 30.

fallow[3] (fal′ō), *n.* [A dial. form of *felloe*, *felly*.] One of the strakes of a cart. [Prov. Eng.]

Fallowes, or straikes of a cart, Victus. *Huloet.*

fallow-chat (fal′ō-chat), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + *chat*[2].] Same as *fallow-finch*.

fallow-crop (fal′ō-krop), *n.* The crop taken from a green fallow.

fallow-deer (fal′ō-dēr′), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + *deer*. Cf. AS. "*dun-fealu*, cervinus," i. e., 'dun-fallow, deer-colored.'] A deer of the genus *Dama*: so called from its fallow or yellowish color spotted with white. The best-known species is the common European *Cervus dama*, or *Dama platyceros*, often kept in preserves. It is smaller than the stag or red deer; has the antlers differently formed, with more palmation at their ends; and stands about 3 feet high at the withers. There are several varieties, differing chiefly in coloration, and bucks of various ages receive different names, as *fawn*, *pricket*, *sorrel*, *soare*, etc. See cut under *Dama*.

fallow-dun (fal′ō-dun), *a.* See *dun*[1].

fallow-field (fal′ō-fēld), *n.* A common field. [Prov. Eng.]

fallow-finch (fal′ō-finch), *n.* A name of the wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe*, a small oscine passerine bird of the family *Turdidæ* or subfamily *Saxicolinæ*. See *wheatear*. Also called *fallow-chat*.

fallowforth (fal′ō-fōrth), *n.* A waterfall. [Prov. Eng.]

fallowist (fal′ō-ist), *n.* [< *fallow*[2] + *-ist*.] One who favors the practice of fallowing land. [Rare.]

On this subject a controversy has arisen between two sects, the *fallowists* and the anti-fallowists.
Sir J. Sinclair.

fallowness (fal′ō-nes), *n.* [< *fallow*[2] + *-ness*.] The state of being fallow.

Lik one who in her third widowhood did profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
So affects my Muse now a chaste *fallowness*.
Donne, To Mr. R. Woodward.

fallow-smich† (fal′ō-smich), *n.* [< *fallow*[1] + **smich* (? Sc. *smitch*, a speck, spot).] The wheatear or fallow-finch, *Saxicola œnanthe*. *Macgillivray.*

fall-rope (fâl′rōp), *n.* The fall of a tackle.

falltrank (fâl'trangk), *n.* [Also written *faltrank*; G. *falltrank*, lit. a drink against falls, < *fall*, = E. *fall*[1], + *trank* = E. *drench*[1], a drink.] A medicine composed of a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, supposed to be useful in cases of wounds and bodily accidents.

fall-trap (fâl'trap), *n.* A trap which operates by falling, as a deadfall. See *deadfall*.

We walk in a world of plots, strings universally spread of deadly gins and *fall-traps* baited by the gold of Pitt.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vi. 1.

fall-under (fâl'un'dėr), *n.* The distance which the bottom of the body of a railway-carriage curves in from a vertical line let fall from the sides or ends. Also called *turn-under*. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

falst, *a.* An obsolete form of *false*.

falsarium (fal-sā'ri-um), *n.* Same as *fauchard*.

falsary† (fâl'sā-ri), *n.* [< L. *falsarius*, a forger of written documents, < *falsus*, false: see *falser*.] A falsifier.

If I translate nonnulli sacerdotes sundrie priestes, yee crie oute, a corrupter, a *falsarie*. I should have saide certaine priestes, or somme priestes: but I should not in any wise have saide sundrie.
Bp. Jewell, To Harding, Oct., 1567.

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 133.

★

false (fâls), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *fals*, *false* (AS. *fals*, only as a noun), untrue, ungenuine, deceitful, treacherous, = MHG. *valsch* = Icel. *falsi*, esp. in comp.; in Teut. otherwise with accom. term., as if an adj. in OHG., AS., etc., *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]: D. *valsch* = OFries. *falsk*, *falsch* = OHG. **falsc* (in deriv. *gi-falscōn*, *gi-falscen*, *gi-felscen*, G. *fälschen*, falsify), MHG. *valsch*, G. *falsch* = Sw. Dan. *falsk* = late Icel. *falskr*, false; < OF. *fals*, *faus*, mod. F. *faux* = Pr. *fals* = Sp. Pg. It. *falso*, < L. *falsus*, deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, false, pp. of *fallere*, deceive: see *fail*[1]. II. *n.* ME. *fals*, fraud, < AS. *fals*, fraud, counterfeit, = Icel. *fals* (= ODan. *fals*), a fraud, cheat, illusion (cf. OFries. *falsch*, MHG. *valsch*, G. *falsch* = Dan. *falsk*, forgery), < L. *falsum*, falsehood, fraud, neut. of *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*, *falsehood*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not in conformity with fact; expressing or comprising what is contrary to fact or truth; erroneous; untrue: as, a *false* report; a *false* accusation; a *false* opinion.

Such an act . . . makes marriage vows
As *false* as dicers' oaths. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Of good and evil much they argued then, . . .
Vain wisdom all, and *false* philosophy.
Milton, P. L., ii. 565.

It is evident there is as *false* a Notion of Physick in this Country as with us; and that it is here also thought a Knack more than a Science or Method.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 242.

2. Giving utterance to what is not true; untruthful; mendacious: as, a *false* witness.

What shall be done unto thee, thou *false* tongue?
Ps. cxx. 3.

3. Perfidious; treacherous; unfaithful; inconstant; disloyal; dishonest; unjust: said of persons.

Zif that sche love more to lyve with here Children than for to dye with hire Husbonde, men holden hire for *fals* and cursed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 171.

To thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be *false* to any man.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

But, in so doing, we should, in my opinion, have been *false* to our own characters, *false* to our duty, and *false* to our country. *D. Webster*, Speech at Buffalo, July, 1833.

4. Containing or conveying deception, falsehood, or treachery; adapted or intended to mislead: said of things.

This man had not onely a daring but a villainous unmercifull looke, a *false* countenance, but very well spoken and dangerously insinuating. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1671.

Thus heavenly hope is all serene,
But earthly hope, how bright so e'er,
Still fluctuates o'er this changing scene,
As *false* and fleeting as 'tis fair.
Bp. Heber, Heavenly Hope and Earthly Hope.

In spite of *false* lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

5. Irregular; not according to rule or usage: as, *false* syntax or quantity.

His *false* vsurped powr & money falselyer exacted.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

O, I smell *false* Latin. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

The heralds tell us that certain scutcheons and bearings denote certain conditions, and that to put colours on colours, or metals on metals, is *false* blazonry.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

6. Not genuine; being other than it appears to be; not real; made in imitation, or to serve the purpose of the genuine article — (*a*) with intent to defraud or deceive; spurious: as, *false* coin; (*b*) for the sake of mere appearance or for use or convenience; artificial: as, a *false* buttonhole; *false* teeth.

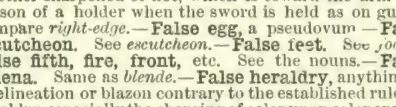
Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvass: fill it with earth above the canvass.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A noble spirit . . . ever casts
Such doubts, as *false* coin, from it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

7. Technically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having some superficial resemblance to some other plant or animal: used like the Latin *quasi-*, or Greek *pseudo-*, in composition. See *quasi-*, *pseudo-*. — **8.** In *music*, not in tune; inaccurate in pitch; singing or playing out of tune. — **9.** In *her.*, open or voided: said of some bearings: as, a *false* cross; a *false* roundel (an annulet); a *false* escutcheon (a bordure, or sometimes an orle). — **False amnion, asphodel, balance,** etc. See the nouns. — **False bedding,** in *geol.*, an irregular lamination or bedding not infrequently exhibited by strata, especially of sandstone, in which the different beds are made up of parts inclining in various directions not coincident with the general stratification of the mass. This indicates that the material was deposited under the influence of currents shifting in position and varying in force. Also called *cross-bedding*, *current-bedding*, and *flow-and-plunge structure*. — **False beech-drops, bottom, braziletto,** etc. See the nouns. — **False bray.** [From Welsh *bre*, or Scotch *brae*.] (*a*†) Raised ground; a slope. (*b*) In *fort.*, an artificial mound or bank of earth forming part of a fortification.

And made those strange approaches by *false-brays*,
Reduits, half-moons, horn-works, and such close ways.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, p. 446.

False chord, harmony, triad, in *music*, a chord, etc., incorrectly constructed or performed. — **False conception, core, croup, dandelion,** etc. See the nouns. — **False edge,** in a flat sword-blade, that edge of the blade, whether sharpened or not, which is toward the arm and person of a holder when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *right-edge*. — **False egg,** a pseudovum. — **False escutcheon.** See *escutcheon*. — **False feet.** See *foot*. — **False fifth, fire, front,** etc. See the nouns. — **False galena.** Same as *blende*. — **False heraldry,** anything in a delineation or blazon contrary to the established rules of heraldry, especially the charging of color upon color or metal upon metal. This, however, occurs in a very few ancient examples, as in the escutcheon of the crusader kings of Jerusalem, which bear five golden crosses on a silver field. — **False hermit,** a hermit-crab of the genus *Hypoconcha*. — **False hoof, imprisonment, keel,** etc. See the nouns. — **False intonation,** in *music*, inaccuracy of pitch; wrong sharping or flatting. — **False membrane, molar, pelvis,** etc. See the nouns. — **False note** or **tone,** in *music*, an incorrect note or tone, either in composition or in performance. — **False relation,** in *music*, the occurrence in successive chords, but in different voices, of any tone and one of its chromatic derivatives, as in fig. 1: it is usually very



1 2

objectionable. The false relation disappears when the chromatic change is located in a single voice, as in fig. 2. — **False return,** in *law*, an untrue return made to a process by the officer to whom it was delivered for execution. — **False rib, roof,** etc. See the nouns. — **False station,** in *surv.*, any station which is necessary in the survey, but does not appear in the plan. — **False stem** (*naut.*), same as *cutwater*, 1. — **False string, vertebra,** etc. See the nouns. — **False window, door,** etc., in *arch.*, an imitation window, door, etc., introduced to secure symmetry in design, or a true window, etc., which has been blocked up so as no longer to serve its original purpose. — **False wing.** See *alula*. — **False work,** in *engin.*, a temporary structure by the aid of which a permanent one is erected. — **Figure of the rule of false.** See *rule*. = **Syn. 1.** Untruthful, disingenuous, perfidious, dishonorable. — **4.** Deceptive, misleading, fallacious.

II.† *n.* A falsehood; that which is false.

I coude almost
A thousand olde stories the alegge
Of wommen lost thorgh *fals* and fooles bost.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 298.

But set the truth and set the right aside,
For they with wrong or falsehood will not fare,
And put two wrongs together to be tride,
Or else two *falses*, of each equall share.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 48.

false (fâls), *adv.* [< *false*, *a.*] Falsely. — **To play false, to play one false,** to act falsely or treacherously in regard to something, or toward a person; use deceptive or perfidious methods or practices; be untrue to one.

falset (fâls), *v.* [< ME. *falsien*, *falsen*, make false, deceive, also make or become weak, fail (cf. OFries. *falschia* = D. *ver-valschen* = OHG. *gi-falscōn*, MHG. *velschen*, G. *fälschen* = Dan. *forfalske* = Sw. *för-falska*, make false), < OF. *falser*, *fauser*, mod. F. *fausser* = Pr. *falsar* = OSp. *falsar*, Sp. *falsear* = Pg. *falsar* = It. *falsare*, < L. *falsare*, make false, falsify (writings, weights, measures, etc.), < *falsus*, false: see *false*, *a.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To mislead by falsehood; deceive; betray.

Ther made nevere womman more wo
Than she, whan that she *falsede* Troylus.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1053.

For paramours they do but faine,
To loue truely they disdaine,
They *falsen* ladies traitorously.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4834.

And in his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yit.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 30.

2. To defeat; balk; evade.

Yef any other hadde it done a-noon he wolde the Iugement haue *falsed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 470.

3. To violate by want of veracity; falsify.

I mot reherce
Hir tales alle, be they bettre or werse,
Or elles *falsen* som of my mateere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 67.

I highly prize thy powrs; and, by my sword,
For thousand kingdoms will not *false* my word.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

4. To render false, treacherous, or dishonest.

'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft it doth; yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3.

5. To feign, as a blow; aim by way of a feint.

Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt,
And *falsed* oft his blowes t' illude him with such bayt.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

To false a doom. See *doom*.

II. *intrans.* To be false; deceive; practise deceit.

Accused though I be without desart,
Sith none can proue, beleeue it not for true;
For neuer yet, since first ye had my hart,
Entended I to *false* or be vntrue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

falsedom†, *n.* [ME. *falsdom*; < *false* + *-dom*.] Falsehood.

false-faced (fâls'fāst), *a.* [< *false* + *face* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a false aspect; hypocritical.

Let courts and cities be
Made all of *false-fac'd* soothing! *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9.

falsehead†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood*.

Whan the emperour it herde seine [heard say]
And knewe the *falsehead* of the vice,
He said, he wolde do justice. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

false-heart† (fâls'härt), *a.* False-hearted.

I am thy king, and thou a *false-heart* traitor.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

false-hearted (fâls'här″ted), *a.* Having a false or treacherous heart; deceitful; perfidious.

The traiterous or treacherous, who have misled others, are severely punished; and the neutrals and *falsehearted* friends and followers, who have started aside like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon.*

false-heartedness (fâls'här″ted-nes), *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery.

There was no hypocrisy or *false-heartedness* in all this.
Stillingfleet.

falsehed†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *falsehood*.

falsehood (fâls'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *falshod*, also *falshed*, *-hede* (= OFries. *falskhede*, *falschhede* = D. *valschheid* = MHG. *valschheit*, G. *falschheit* = Dan. *falskhed* = Sw. *falskhet*), falseness; < *false* + *-hood*.] **1.** The fact or quality of being false; falseness; dishonest purpose or intention; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy: opposed to *truthfulness*.

And whan the worthi men of the Contree hadden perceyved this sotylle *falshod* of this Gatholonabes, thei assembled hem with force, and assayleden his Castelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.

One of the evils of cowardice is that it tends to *falsehood*. Fear is the mother of lies.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 331.

2. That which is false; a false representation in word or deed; an untruth; a lie: as, the tale is a series of *falsehoods*; to act a *falsehood*.

Whether the historians of the last two centuries tell more truth than those of antiquity may perhaps be doubted. But it is quite certain that they tell fewer *falsehoods*.
Macaulay, History.

3. False manifestation or procedure; deceitful speech, action, or appearance; counterfeit; imposture; specifically, in *law*, a fraudulent imitation or suppression of truth to the prejudice of another.

[He] was the first
That practised *falsehood* under saintly show.
Milton, P. L., iv. 122.

Falsehood is the joining of names otherwise than their ideas agree. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. v. 9.

You that have dared to break our bound, and gull'd
Our servants, wrong'd and lied and thwarted us — . . .
Your *falsehood* and yourself are hateful to us.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=**Syn.** *Falsehood, Falseness, Falsity;* untruth, fabrication, fiction. Instances may be quoted in abundance from old authors to show that the first three words are often strictly synonymous; but the modern tendency has been decidedly in favor of separating them, *falsehood* standing for the concrete thing, an intentional lie; *falseness*, for the quality of being guiltily false or treacherous: as, he is justly despised for his *falseness* to his oath; and *falsity*, for the quality of being false without blame: as, the *falsity* of reasoning.

But faith, fanatic faith, once welded fast
To some dear *falsehood*, hugs it to the last.
Moore, Veiled Prophet.

The lie is the *falsehood:* the untruthfulness of it is the *falseness.* *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 366.

A distinction may be well established between cases in which *falsehood* and *falsity* might appear capable of being employed indifferently. "I perceive the *falsehood* of your declaration," might be misconstrued into giving the lie where no such intention existed. This might have been avoided by using the term *falsity.*
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 422.

false-hoofed (fâls'höft), *a.* Having false hoofs: applied to a series of mammals consisting of the elephants and rock-conies, of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea*, or of the obsolete group *Chelophora.*

falsely (fâls'li), *adv.* [< ME. *falsly, falsliche* (= D. *valschelijk* = G. *fälschlich* = Icel. *falsliga* = Dan. *falskelig* = Sw. *falskeligen*); < *false, a.*, + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a false way; in opposition to truth and fact; not truly: as, to speak or swear *falsely;* to testify *falsely.*

Ber. She never saw it.
King. Thou speak'st it *falsely*, as I love mine honour.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

2. Treacherously; perfidiously.

Oth. Not Cassio kill'd? Then murther's out of tune,
And sweet revenge grows harsh.
Des. O *falsely, falsely* murther'd! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

3. Not correctly; erroneously; mistakenly: as, a passage *falsely* translated.

Of couetyse *falsely* men may muse
There benefettis, and wrongely hyr at-wygte
Of suche occac[i]on where she is nat to wyghte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

falsen (fâl'sn), *v. t.* To render false. [Rare.]

We are living with a system of classes so intense . . . that the whole action of our minds is hampered and *falsened* by it. *M. Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 482.

falseness (fâls'nes), *n.* [< ME. *falsnes, falsnesse;* < *false, a.*, + *-ness.*] 1. Want of truth; untruthfulness: as, the *falseness* of a report. —2. Want of integrity and veracity either in principle or in act; duplicity; deceit; double-dealing; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness: as, the *falseness* of a man's heart, or his *falseness* to his word.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness* or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.
Rogers.

=**Syn.** *Falsity*, etc. See *falsehood.*

false-quarters (fâls'kwâr'tėrz), *n.* A soreness inside the hoofs of horses. [Prov. Eng.]

falser† (fâl'sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *falsor*, etc.; < ME. *falsere* (cf. MHG. *valschære*, G. *fälscher* = Icel. *falsari* = Dan. *falskner*), < OF. **falsaire, faussaire*, F. *faussaire* = Pr. *falsari* = Sp. Pg. It. *falsario*, < LL. *falsarius*, falser, a forger (of written documents), < L. *falsus*, false: see *false, a.*] One who renders false or falsifies; a deceiver; a false, treacherous person.

The whiche pronouncen me to be a *falsere* and a destrogere or apeirere [impairer] of holi scriptures.
Wyclif, Prol. 1 on the Cath. Epist., Works (ed. Forshall), [III. 594.

And such end, perdie, does all hem remayne,
That of such *falsers* freendship bene fayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

falseship†, *n.* [ME. **falsship, felsship;* < *false, a.*, + *-ship.*] Falsehood.

gissinge and glosinge an *felsship* beon riue.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 222.

falset† (fâl'set), *n.* [ME. *falsset*, < OF. *falset*, < ML. *falsatum.*] In *Sc. law*, falsehood.

falsette (fâl-set'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *falset* = Sw. *falsett*, < It. *falsetto:* see *falsetto.*] A shrill, high tone of the voice; falsetto. [Rare.]

The cry, scream, yell, and all shrillness, are various modes of the *falsette.* *Pierce.*

falsettist (fâl-set'ist), *n.* [< *falsetto* + *-ist.*] One who speaks or sings in falsetto.

Soprano *falsettists* were once common enough in France, and especially in Spain, from which country the Papal Chapel used to draw its most admired singers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 73.

falsetto (fâl-set'ō), *n.* and *a.* [It. *falsetto* (= Sp. Pg. *falsete* = F. *fausset*), dim. of *falso* (= F. *faux*, etc.), false: see *false, a.*] **I.** *n.* The highest or smallest register or quality in both male and female voices: so called because in its untrained state it is more or less unnatural and forced, and because at best it is usually intractable. The term is somewhat loosely applied to other registers or qualities; it is much more obvious in the male voice than in the female. Physiologically, it results from a partial vibration of the vocal cords.

II. *a.* 1. Having the quality and compass of the falsetto.—2. Assumed; constrained; unnaturally high-pitched; false. [Rare.]

Influenced by the *falsetto* sentiment which found its most notable illustration in "Paul and Virginia."
Men and Manners in America One Hundred Years Ago, [p. 14.

falsi crimen (fal'sī krī'men). [L.] In *law*, the crime of what is false; the crime of fraud. Specifically—(*a*) In *civil law*, a fraudulent subornation or concealment, with design to darken or conceal the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are, as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract, or selling by false weights. (*b*) In *modern common law*, forgery.

falsifiable (fâl'si-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsifiable*, < *falsifier*, falsify.] Capable of being falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

falsification (fâl″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsification* = Sp. *falsificación* = Pg. *falsificação* = It. *falsificazione*, < ML. *falsificatio(n-)*, < *falsificare*, falsify: see *falsify.*] 1. The act of falsifying or making false; false representation; the act of deceptively altering, adulterating, counterfeiting, misrepresenting, etc.: as, the *falsification* of weights and measures, of goods, or of coin; *falsification* of a record, or of an author's meaning.

By misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is a high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person exceedeth the *falsifications.* *Bacon.*

2. A showing to be false or erroneous; confutation: as, the *falsification* of a prediction; the *falsification* of a charge.—3. In *law:* (*a*) The offense of falsifying a record. See *falsify, v. t.* (*b*) In *equity*, the act of showing an item claimed on the credit side of an account to be erroneous.

falsificator (fâl'si-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *falsificateur* = Sp. Pg. *falsificador* = It. *falsificatore*, < ML. as if **falsificator*, < *falsificare*, falsify: see *falsify.*] A falsifier.

He discovereth a malign itch to have made me a *falsificator* like himself.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 175.

falsifier (fâl'si-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who falsifies, counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance; specifically, one who makes false coin.

That punishment which is appointed for the forgers and *falsifiers* of the king's crown. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

2. One who invents falsehoods; a liar.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. One who proves a thing to be false. [Rare.]

falsify (fâl'si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *falsified*, ppr. *falsifying.* [< OF. (and F.) *falsifier* = Sp. Pg. *falsificar* = It. *falsificare*, < ML. *falsificare*, make false, corrupt, counterfeit, falsify (LL. *falsificatus*, as adj.), < L. *falsificus*, that acts falsely, making false, < *falsus*, false, + *facere*, make. The older verb in E. is *false.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make false or deceptive; cause to vary from truth or genuineness; change so as to deceive; sophisticate; adulterate; misrepresent: as, to *falsify* accounts, weights and measures, or commodities; to *falsify* a person's meaning.

Making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and *falsifying* the balances by deceit. Amos viii. 5.

Bardes which use to forge and *falsifye* everything as they list, to please or displease any man.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To make a false representation of; counterfeit; forge.

Here also we saw the Steel Dyes of the Paduan Brothers, by which they stampt and *falsified* the best ancient Medals so well that they are not to be distinguisht but by putting them into those Molds.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 124.

3. To show to be erroneous or incorrect; disprove: as, the event *falsified* his words.

Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours . . . to baffle and *falsify* the prediction. *Addison.*

4. To violate; break by falsehood or treachery: as, to *falsify* one's faith or word.

As soon as he had got them within his reach, he *falsified* his faith. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

5. To cause to fail or become false; baffle; make useless: as, to *falsify* a person's aim.

His crest is rash'd away; his ample shield
Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'lins fill'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

6†. To feign, as a blow. Same as *false, v. t.*, 5.

Falsify a blow, Ralph, *falsify* a blow! the giant lies open on the left side.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

7. In *law:* (*a*) To prove to be false, as a judgment; avoid or defeat. (*b*) In *equity*, to show to be erroneous, as an item claimed on the credit side of an account.—**To falsify a record,** to injure a public record, as by suppressing or altering it, or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true copy when it is known to be false in a material part.

II. *intrans.* To tell falsehoods; lie; violate the truth.

It is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify.* *South*, Sermons.

I am charged, I know, with gilding fact by fraud;
I *falsified* and fabricated, wrote
Myself down roughly richer than I prove.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 217.

falsify†, *n.* [< *falsify, v.*] In *fencing*, a feint; a baffling thrust.

How can he stand
Upon his guard who hath fidlers in his head
To which his feet must ever be a dancing?
Beside, a *falsify* may spoil his cringe,
Or making of a leg, in which consists
Much of his court-perfection.
Shirley (*and Fletcher?*), Coronation.

falsing†, *n.* [< ME. *falsyng;* verbal n. of *false, v.*] Lying; falsehood.

The cast, ne the couytise, come not of me,
In pes & prosperitie to put me to wer,
But of *falsyng* & flatery with thi fer cast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11328.

falsism (fâl'sizm), *n.* [< *false* + *-ism.* Cf. *truism.*] A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement or assertion the falsity of which is plainly apparent: opposed to *truism.* [Rare.]

If I say, "The strongest government is the best government," the proposition is a truism or a *falsism*, according to the import of the terms government, strongest, and best. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 61.

falsity (fâl'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *falsities* (-tiz). [< ME. *falsete, falsté*, < OF. *fausete, faulsete*, mod. *fauseté* = Pr. *falsetat* = Sp. *falsedad* = Pg. *falsidade* = It. *falsità*, < LL. *falsita(t-)s*, falsehood, < L. *falsus*, false: see *false, a.* The older noun in E. is *falsehood.*] 1. The character of being false; contrariety or nonconformity to truth or fidelity; falseness.

That expediency-hypothesis of which we have already seen the *falsity.* *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 58.

2. That which is false; a falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.

By *falsities* and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted to forsake
God their Creator. *Milton*, P. L., i. 367.

=**Syn.** 1. *Falsity*, etc. (see *falsehood*); incorrectness, erroneousness, fallaciousness.

Falstaffian (fâl'stâf-i-an), *a.* Resembling Falstaff, the fat knight in Shakspere's "Henry IV." and "Merry Wives of Windsor"; hence, corpulent; convivial; boasting; lying brazenly; coarsely jovial, etc.

With a *Falstaffian* figure, a ripe voice, and a broad and comical face. *Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 509.

falter[1] (fâl'tėr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *faulter;* < ME. *falteren, faltren*, tremble, totter, stammer, give way, a freq. verb (with suffix *-er*[1]), prob. < OF. **falter* (not found) = Sp. Pg *faltar* = It. *faltare*, fail, be deficient: see *fault, v.*] 1. To be unsteady; tremble; totter: as, his legs *falter.*

We gave out that if any man *faultred* in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 2.

This earth shall have a feeling, and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellion's arms.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

Has Nature, in her calm, majestic march,
Faltered with age at last? *Bryant*, The Ages, v.

2. To fail in accuracy, distinctness, or regularity of exercise or function; fail or waver from physical or moral weakness, emotion, etc.

Here, indeed, the power of distinct conception of space and distance *falters.* *Is. Taylor.*

Why wilt thou shame me to confess to thee
How far I *falter'd* from my quest and vow?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

The glad song *falters* to a wail.
Whittier, Divine Compassion.

3. To hesitate, especially to hesitate in the utterance of words; speak with a broken or trembling utterance; stammer: as, his tongue *falters.*

Made me most happy, *faltering* "I am thine."
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Nature speaks her own meaning with an indistinct and *faltering* voice. *J. Caird.*

=Syn. 3. *Stutter*, etc. See *stammer*.

falter[1] (fâl'tėr), *n.* [< *falter*[1], *v.*] The act of faltering, hesitating, trembling, stammering, or the like; unsteadiness; hesitation; trembling; quavering.

The *falter* of an idle shepherd's pipe. *Lowell.*

falter[2] (fâl'tėr), *v. t.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain.] To thresh in the chaff; cleanse or sift out, as barley. *Halliwell.*

falteringly (fâl'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a faltering manner; with hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.

Then Philip standing up said *falteringly*,
'Annie, I came to ask a favour of you.'
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

faltrank, *n.* See *falltrank*.

falucco†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *felucca*.

faluns (fä'lönz), *n. pl.* [F. dial.] In *geol.*, strata of Miocene Tertiary age occurring in Touraine, France. They occur in widely extended but isolated patches, rarely more than fifty feet thick, and have long been used as a fertilizer. The rock consists of a coarse breccia of shells and shell-fragments, mixed with sand, and in places passing into limestone. It also contains numerous bones of mammals, of species indicating a warmer climate than that of the region at the present time.

falwe[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fallow*[1].

falwe[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fallow*[2].

falx (falks), *n.*; pl. *falces* (fal'sēz). [L., a sickle: see *falcate*, *falcon*, etc.] 1. A metal implement, of a form suitable for a pruning-hook, sometimes found among ancient remains.—2. In *anat.*, something which is falcate or falciform; specifically, a fold of the dura mater separating parts of the brain. See *falx cerebri* and *falx cerebelli*, below.—3. In *herpet.*, one of the poison-fangs of a serpent: so called from its shape, generally used in the plural.—4. In *entom.*, one of the jointed appendages under the front of a spider's cephalothorax, used to seize and kill its prey. It consists of two parts, the base and the pointed and curved fang, which folds down in a groove of the base. A duct runs through both joints, opening at the tip of the fang, and is connected with a poison-gland in the cephalothorax. The falces are also called *cheliceræ* and, incorrectly, *mandibles*. In some species the two organs are united. The term is extended to the similar or corresponding mouth-parts of other arachnidans.



Head and Anterior Part (including two pairs of legs) of a Tarantula (*Tarantula carolinensis*), enlarged. *f*, falces. The front shows two large and four small simple eyes.

Without any perceptible displacement of itself, it [a spider] flashed its *falces* into my flesh.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 216.

5. In echinoderms, a rotula; one of the mouth-parts of a sea-urchin. See cut under *Echinoidea*.—6†. A certain grip or trick in wrestling.

Or by the girdles grasp'd, they practise with the hip,
The forward, backward *falx*, the mare, the turn, the trip.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 244.

Falx cerebelli, a fold of the dura mater between the lateral lobes of the cerebellum.—**Falx cerebri**, the longitudinal vertical falcate fold of the dura mater between the hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is ossified in some animals.

fama (fā'mą), *n.* [L., a report, rumor; personified, Rumor: see *fame*[1].] Report; rumor; fame.—**Fama clamosa**, or simply *fama*, literally, a loud or notorious rumor; a scandalous and widely prevailing rumor affecting the character of any one: specifically, in *Scotch eccles. law*, applied to any prevailing scandalous report affecting any clergyman, office-bearer, or church-member, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

famatinite (fa-mat'i-nīt), *n.* [< *Famatina* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphantimonite of copper found in the Famatina mountains, Argentine Republic. It is isomorphous with enargite.

famble[1]† (fam'bl), *v. i.* [< ME. *famelen*, stammer; cf. D. *fommelen*, fumble (> E. *fumble*), < Sw. *famla* = Dan. *famle* = Icel. *fālma*, grope, fumble, Icel. also fig. flinch, falter: see *fumble*, and cf. *famble*[2].] To stammer.

To *famble*, to maffle in the mouth as a child that but begins to speak. *Cotgrave.*

His tongue shal stameren or *famelen*.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 65.

famble[2]† (fam'bl), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. a slang term, lit. fumbler, groper (cf. Hamlet's "pickers and stealers" for 'fingers'), < *famble*[1] in its orig. (Scand.) sense, 'fumble, grope'; ult. connected with AS. *folm*, the hand, the palm of the hand: see *fumble*.] A hand. [Old slang.]

We clap our *fambles*. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

Hold your *fambles* and your stamps.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

famble-crop (fam'bl-krop), *n.* [E. dial.; < *famble*, perhaps a var. of *wamble* (cf. early ME. *famplen*, a verb once occurring, appar. meaning 'put into' (the mouth — of an infant), 'feed'), + *crop*.] The rumen, paunch, or first stomach of a ruminant; a farding-bag.

fame[1] (fām), *n.* [< ME. *fame*, < OF. (and F.) *fame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *fama*, < L. *fāma*, the common talk, a report, personified Rumor; public opinion, good or bad fame (= Gr. *φήμη*, a voice (of mysterious source), a prophetic voice, oracle, a rumor, reputation, etc.), < *fari* = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, say: see *fable*, *fate*.] 1. A public report or rumor. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Alle thingis sche trowith with-out *fame*
That goddis lawe techith truthe to be,
And bidith therbi for ony blame.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The *fame* thereof was heard in Pharaoh's house, saying, Joseph's brethren are come. Gen. xlv. 16.

Rebels, figured by the giants, and seditious *fames* and libels, are but brothers and sisters, masculine and feminine.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

There goes a *fame*, and that seconded by most of our own Historians, though not those the ancientest, that Constantine was born in this Iland. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity, favorable or unfavorable, but especially the former; reputation: as, the *fame* of Washington; literary *fame:* rarely used in the plural.

Death is ineuitable and the *fame* of vertue immortall.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. iii.

A thousand glorious actions, that might claim
Triumphant laurels, and immortal *fame*.
Addison, The Campaign.

He who would win good *fame*, said an old law, must hold his own against two foes and even against three; it is only from four that he may fly without shame.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 54.

This is he [Dante] who among literary *fames* finds only two that for growth and immutability can parallel his own.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 3.

House of ill fame. See *house.*—**Syn. 2.** *Honor*, *Renown*, *Glory* (see *glory*); reputation, credit, notoriety.

fame[1] (fām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *famed*, ppr. *faming*. [< ME. *famen*, make famous, more frequently make infamous, defame. Cf. ML. *famare*, < L. *fama*, fame.] 1. To report.

The field, where thou art *famed*
To have wrought such wonders. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1094.

2. To make famous.

Your second birth
Will *fame* old Lethe's flood.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

Fam'd in Misfortune, and in Ruin great.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 9.

[Rare in both senses, except in the past participle.]

To fame it†, to have to do with fame.

Do you call this fame? I have *fam'd it;* I have got immortal fame: but I'll no more on it.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

fame[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *famen*, by apheresis for *defamen:* see *defame*.] To defame. *Ritson*, iii. 161.

False and fekylle was that wyghte,
That lady for to *fame*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, fol. 71. (*Halliwell.*)

fame[3]†, *v. i.* [ME. *famen:* see *famish*.] To famish.

fameful (fām'fûl), *a.* [< *fame*[1] + *-ful*.] Famous; famed. [Rare.]

Whose foaming streame strines proudly to compare
(Even in the birth) with *Fame-full'st* Floods that are.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

fameless (fām'les), *a.* [< *fame*[1] + *-less*.] Without fame or renown.

That man that loves not this day,
And hugs not in his arms the noble danger,
May he dye *fameless* and forgot!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 2.

famelic[1]† (fa-mel'ik), *a.* [< L. *famelicus*, hungry, famished, starved, as a noun one starving, < *fames*, hunger: see *famish*.] Hungry; exciting hunger; appetizing.

One that knows not how to converse with men . . . in any thing but in the *famelic* smells of meat and vertiginous drinkings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 697.

famelic[2]† (fa-mel'ik), *a.* [Earlier *famelick;* appar. < L. *famelicus*, hungry, taken as if a deriv. (equiv. to *familiaricus*, domestic) of *familia*, a family: see *family*.] Domestic. [Rare.]

Why, thou lookst as like a married man already, with as grave a fatherly *famelick* countenance as ever I saw.
Otway, The Atheist (1684).

fame-worthy† (fām'wėr″ŦHi), *a.* Deserving good report or fame.

The books that I have publish'd in her praise
Commend her constancy, and that's *fame-worthy*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

famicide (fā'mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fama*, reputation, fame, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A slanderer. *Scott.* [Rare.]

familary†, *a.* [ME.: see *familiar*.] Familiar.

Be not to fers, to *familary*, but frendli of chere.
The A B C of Aristotle, l. 6 (E. E. T. S., extra ser., [VIII. i. 66).

familiar (fą-mil'yär), *a.* and *n.* [Altered in spelling to bring it nearer the L. I. *a.* < ME. *famylier*, *famileer*, *famulier*, *familer*, *famuler*, intimate, < OF. *familier*, *famelier*, *famulier*, F. *familier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *familiar* = It. *famigliare* = D. *familiaar* = G. *familiär* = Dan. *familiær* = Sw. *familjär*, < L. *familiaris*, of or belonging to a household, domestic, private, of the family, intimate, friendly, < *familia*, household, family: see *family*. II. *n.* < ME. *familer*, n., < OF. and F. *familier*, etc., < L. *familiaris*, a familiar acquaintance, a friend, an intimate, < *familiaris*, adj., familiar: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. [Rare.]

O perilous fyre, that in the bedstraw bredeth:
O *famulier* [var. *famuler*] fo, that his service bedeth!
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 540.

Let us have done with that which cankers life—
Familiar feuds and vain recriminations. *Byron.*

2. Having, or springing from, intimate and friendly social relations; closely intimate: as, a *familiar* friend; *familiar* companionship; to be on *familiar* terms with one.

My *familiar* friend hath lifted up his heel against me.
Ps. xli. 9.

3. Having a friendly aspect or manner; exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; not formal or distant; especially, using undue familiarity; intrusive; forward.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

You must not be saucy,
No, nor at any time *familiar* with me.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.

I will take upon me to be so *familiar* as to say, you must accept my invitation.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 226.

4. Characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; unconstrained.

He unreins
His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* strains.
Addison.

Ill brook'd he then the pert *familiar* phrase.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 116.

5. Having an intimate knowledge; well knowing; well acquainted; well versed (in a subject of study): as, he is *familiar* with the works of Horace.

It will be no loss of time . . . to become *familiar* now by patient study with those unapproachable models of the art of expression which are supplied to us by the literature of ancient times. *J. Caird.*

Nothing is more common than for men to think that, because they are *familiar* with words, they understand the ideas they stand for.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 42.

6. Well known from frequent observation, use, etc.; well understood.

Familiar in his mouth as household words.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

The muse of poets feeds her wingèd brood
By common firesides, on *familiar* food.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Familiar spirit, a spirit or demon supposed to attend on an individual, or to come at his call; the invisible agent of a necromancer's will.

Regard not them that have *familiar spirits*.
Lev. xix. 31.

And he made his son pass through the fire, and observed times, and used enchantments, and dealt with *familiar spirits* and wizards. 2 Ki. xxi. 6.

=**Syn. 2.** Close, intimate, amicable, fraternal, near.—**3.** Social, unceremonious, free, frank.—**5.** Conversant.

II. *n.* 1. A familiar friend; an intimate; a close companion; one long acquainted; one accustomed to another by free, unreserved converse.

All my *familiars* watched for my halting. Jer. xx. 10.

What rare discourse are you fallen upon, ha? have you found any *familiars* here, that you are so free?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

They seldom visit their friends, except some *familiars*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 239.

2. A familiar spirit; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at call. See *familiar spirit*, under I.

Away with him! he has a *familiar* under his tongue.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

You may have, as you come through Germany, a *familiar* for little or nothing, shall turn itself into the shape of your dog. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

I have heard old beldams
Talk of *familiars* in the shape of mice,
Rats, ferrets, weasels, and I wot not what,
That have appear'd, and suck'd, some say, their blood.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the household of the pope or of a bishop, supported at his expense, and rendering him domestic, though not menial service. The familiar must live in the diocese of his superior.—**4.** An officer of the Tribunal of the Inquisition who arrested persons accused or suspected. See *inquisition*.

The proudest nobles of the land held it an honour to serve as *familiars* of the Holy Office. *Prescott.*

familiarisation, familiarise. See *familiarization, familiarize*.

familiarity (fa-mil-i-ar′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *familiarities* (-tiz). [< ME. *familarite*, < OF. *familiarite*, F. *familiarité* = Pr. *familiaritat* = Sp. *familiaridad* = Pg. *familiaridade* = It. *familiarità* = G. *familiarität*, < L. *familiarita(t-)s*, intimacy, friendship, < *familiaris*, familiar: see *familiar*.] **1.** The state of being familiar, in any sense of that word; intimate knowledge; close or habitual acquaintance; free or unrestrained intercourse: followed by *with* before an object.

I doubt I shall find the entrance to his *familiarity* somewhat more than difficult. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

I think nothing which is a phrase or saying in common talk should be admitted into a serious poem; because it takes off from the solemnity of the expression, and gives it too great a turn of *familiarity*.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

Again, let me tell you, Madam, *Familiarity* breeds Contempt: You'll never leave till you have made me saucy.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv.

Familiarity in inferiors is sauciness; in superiors, condescension; neither of which are to have being among companions, the very word implying that they are to be equal. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 225.

That long *familiarity* whereby a singer's audience becomes somewhat weary of his notes.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 151.

2. An unusual liberty in act or speech from one person toward another; a freedom of conduct justified only by the most intimate relations, or exercised without warrant; an act of personal license, in either a good or a bad sense: most frequently in the plural: as, the *familiarities* of intimate friendship; his *familiarities* were repulsive.—**3.** In *astrol.*, any kind of aspect or reception.—**Syn. 1.** *Acquaintance*, etc. (see *acquaintance*), familiar knowledge, fellowship, friendship, sociability. See list under *affability*.

familiarization (fa-mil″ya-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< *familiarize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making or becoming familiar, or the state of being familiar. Also spelled *familiarisation*.

There can be no question that a constant *familiarisation* with such scenes blunts the feelings, if it does not harden the heart. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

familiarize (fa-mil′ya-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *familiarized*, ppr. *familiarizing*. [< F. *familiariser* = Sp. Pg. *familiarizar* = It. *familiarizzare*; as *familiar* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make familiar or intimate; render conversant by customary use, experience, or intercourse; acquaint closely: as, to *familiarize* one's self with scenes of distress.

King Bogoris hoped to *familiarise* men's minds with the tenets of the gospel. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, v. 8.

In order that men should believe in witches, their intellects must have been *familiarised* with the conceptions of Satanic power and Satanic presence.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 81.

These strange woes stole on tiptoe, as it were,
Into my neighborhood and privacy,
Sat down where I sat, laid them where I lay;
And I was found *familiarized* with fear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 11.

2. To accustom familiarly, as to the sight, knowledge, or practice of something; habituate; inure. [Now rare.]

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocked at it.
Butler.

3†. To make familiar in manner; cause to act or be exercised familiarly or affably.

For the cure of this particular sort of madness, it will be necessary to break through all forms with him, and *familiarize* his carriage by the use of a good cudgel.
Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

4. To make familiar in regard or experience; make well known; cause to be intimately considered or customary.

Wethamstede, the learned and liberal abbot of St. Albans, being desirous of *familiarising* the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 53.

The genius smiled on me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination.
Addison, Spectator.

Also spelled *familiarise*.

familiarly (fa-mil′yär-li), *adv.* In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint or formality; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.

He salutes me as *familiarly* as if we had known together since the deluge, or the first year of Troy action.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

They'll come to me *familiarly*,
And eat up all I have; drink up my wine too.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

familiarness (fa-mil′yär-nes), *n.* Familiarity.

Let not the *familiarness* or frequency of such providences cause them to be neglected by us, to improve them as God would have us, to fear before him.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

familiary† (fa-mil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *familiaris*, in lit. sense belonging to a family: see *familiar*.] Pertaining to a family or household; domestic.

Yet it pleas'd God . . . to make him the beginner of a reformation to this whole kingdom, by first asserting into his *familiary* power the right of just divorce.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.

familism (fam′i-lizm), *n.* [< L. *familia*, family, + *-ism*.] **1.** The religious doctrines and practices of the Familists. See *Familist*, 1.

Antinomianism, as both experience and the nature of the thing has sufficiently taught us, seldom ends but in *familism*. *South*, Works, V. iii.

2. The tendency to live in families; that system of society which is founded on the family.

Familism, the love of those nearest and dearest, loses its excluding character.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 99.

Familist (fam′i-list), *n.* [= F. *familliste*, < L. *familia*, family, + *-ist*.] **1.** One of the religious sect called the *Family of Love*, founded in Holland and England in the sixteenth century by Hans Niklas, or Nicholas, who was a disciple of David Joris (see *Davidist*, 2), and taught mystical doctrines based upon the theory that religion consists wholly in love independently of the form of faith. To them Moses was the prophet of hope, Christ the prophet of faith, and Hans Nicholas the prophet of love. The sect was prohibited by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, but existed till the middle of the next century.

The primitive Christians in their times were accounted such as are now call'd *Familists* and Adamites, or worse.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. [*l. c.*] The head of a family; a family man. [Rare.]

If you will needs be a *familist* and marry, muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions.
Osborne, Advice to a Son.

familistère (fa-mē-lēs-târ′), *n.* [F., < *familliste*, in lit. sense one of a family: see *Familist*.] A community of Fourierist or other communists living together as one family; the building in which such persons live; a phalanstery.

In 1859 Godin put up a large building called the *familistère*, for the accommodation of 300 families, adding a theater, school-house, etc. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8761.

It [Guise in France] has an old castle dating from the 16th century and a palatial *familistère* with accommodation for 400 families. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 265.

familistery (fam-i-lis′te-ri), *n.*; pl. *familisteries* (-riz). Same as *familistère*.

familistic, familistical (fam-i-lis′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *familist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Familists or to familism.

And such are, for ought that ever I could discern, those Seraphick, Anabaptistick, and *Familistick* Hyperboles, those proud swelling words of vanity and novelty, with which those men use to deceive the simple and credulous sort of people. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 195.

About this time there arose great troubles in the country, especially at Boston, by the breathing of antinomian and *familistical* opinions.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

★ **family** (fam′i-li), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. and ME. *familie* = D. G. Dan. *familie* = F. *famille* = Pr. *familla* = Sp. Pg. *familia* = It. *famiglia* = Sw. *familj*, < L. *familia*, the servants in a household, a household establishment, the domestics collectively; hence the household, the estate, property, rarely in the later and mod. sense of family (parents and children), for which L. *domus* was used, < *famulus*, a servant, OL. *famul*, < Oscan *famel*, a servant, prob. < Oscan *faama*, a house, perhaps akin to Skt. *dhāman*, an abode, house, < √ *dhā*, set, place, = Gr. *τι-θέ-ναι* = E. *do*[1]: see *do*[1], and cf. *fact*.]

I. *n.*; pl. *families* (-liz). **1.** The collective body of persons who form one household under one head and one domestic government, including parents, children, and servants, and as sometimes used even lodgers or boarders. In law husband and wife living together, and having no children, are sometimes deemed within the benefit of a statute as to families.

Rod. Signior, is all your *family* within?
Iago. Are your doors locked? *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Pie. Is your worship of the *family*
Unto the Lady Pecunia?
Bro. I serve her grace, sir.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The two societies, Roman and Hindoo, . . . are seen to be formed, at what for practical purposes is the earliest stage of their history, by the multiplication of a particular unit or group, the Patriarchal *Family*. . . . The group consists of animate and inanimate property, of wife, children, slaves, land, and goods, all held together by subjection to the despotic authority of the eldest male of the eldest ascending line, the father, the grandfather, or even more remote ancestor.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 310.

Families are the unity of which society is composed, as tissue is made of cells, and matter of molecules.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 225.

2. Parents with their children, whether they dwell together or not; in a more general sense, any group of persons closely related by blood, as parents, children, uncles, aunts, and cousins: often used in a restricted sense only of a group of parents and children founded upon the principle of monogamy.

Either his uncle, or his uncle's son, . . . or any that is nigh of kin unto him of his *family* may redeem him.
Lev. xxv. 49.

Come they of noble *family*?
Why, so didst thou. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

3. In a narrow use, the children of the same parents, considered collectively apart from the parents: as, they (a husband and wife) have a large *family* to care for; a *family* of children. [In all the above uses, frequently used figuratively with regard to animals.]

Seldom at church ('twas such a busy life),
But duly sent his *family* and wife.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 382.

4. In the most general sense, those who descend from a common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage. Thus, the Israelites were a branch of the *family* of Abraham; the whole human race constitutes the human *family*.

Hence—**5.** Any group or aggregation of things classed together as kindred or related from possessing in common characteristics which distinguish them from other things of the same order. Thus, a body of languages regarded as representatives of a common ancestor, or as having come by gradual processes of alteration and divarication from the same original tongue, is called a family: as, the Indo-European *family*; the South African *family*.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The states of Europe were, by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one *family*. *Everett.*

Specifically—**6.** In scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus and less so than an order, based on fewer or less definite points of physical resemblance than the former, and on more or more definite ones than the latter. In zoölogy the name of a family now should invariably end in *-idæ*, which has the force of a patronymic. The prime divisions of a family are termed *subfamilies*, and end usually in *-inæ*. The prime associations of families are in some refinements of classification called *superfamilies*; there is no obvious distinction, however, between these and suborders. The recognition and definition of the family, as of other zoölogical groups, is entirely a matter of expert opinion, having no natural necessity for being; hence the wide difference among zoölogists in their evaluation of the term. A modern family is usually less comprehensive than a genus as used in the 18th century. The use of the regular termination *-idæ* has done much to fix the valuation of the family more stably than that of either the genus or the order. Zoölogical families are considered as being approximately of the same grade in classification as the groups formerly called orders in botany. Botanists generally, following Jussieu (1789), called these groups *natural orders*, not using *family* as a systematic term. This threw botanical classification out of harmony with zoölogical classification and resulted in much confusion and inconvenience. The need of a reform in this direction had been strongly felt, and it was inaugurated in 1887 with the appearance of the first fascicles of "Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien" of Engler and Prantl. The termination *-aceæ* is used nearly uniformly by Engler. See *order*, 5 (*b*).

7. Course of descent; genealogy.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go! and pretend your *family* is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 213.

8. Descent; especially, noble or respectable stock: as, a man of good *family*.

Great *families* of yesterday we show,
And lords, whose parents were the Lord knows who.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, i.

9. A cluster of microscopic plants formed by the adherence of a number of individuals; a colony.—**Family of curves.** See *curve*.—**Family of Love.** See *Familist*, 1.—**Family of surfaces.** See *surface*.—**Happy family,** an assemblage of animals of diverse habits and propensities living amicably, or at least quietly, together in one cage.—**Holy family,** the family of which Christ formed a part in his early years; especially, a group consisting of Joseph and Mary and the infant Jesus, with or without attendants, called specifically *the Holy Family*, which has been from early times a frequent subject of pictorial representation.—**In the bosom of one's family.** See *bosom*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the family.—**Family altar.** See *altar*.—**Family chack.** See *chack*[2].—**Family Compact** (F. *Pacte de Famille*), a name given to three treaties in the eighteenth century between the French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties, especially to the last of the three in 1761, in consequence of which Spain joined with France in the war against Great Britain. The branch house of Bourbon ruling in Italy was also included in this alliance.—**Family council, family meeting,** in *civil law*, as in Louisiana and Quebec, a council of the relatives or friends of a person for whose sake a judicial proceeding, as the appointment of a guardian, is to be taken, called and presided over by a judicial officer, and held under legal forms.—**Family man,** one who has a family or a household; a man inclined to lead a domestic life.

The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary *family men*. *Mayhew*.

Family tie, the bond of union and affection existing between members of the same family.—**Family way** or **state,** pregnancy.—**In the family way,** pregnant.

family-head† (fam′i-li-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the stem of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

famine (fam′in), *n.* [< ME. *famine, famyn*, < OF. *famine*, F. *famine* = Pr. *famina* (as if < ML. **famina*), an extension of L. *fames* (> It. *fame* = OSp. *fame*, Sp. *hambre* = Pg. *fome* = Pr. *fam* = OF. *faim*, F. *faim*), hunger. Cf. Gr. χῆρος, bereft, empty, χήρα, a widow, Skt. *hāni*, privation, want, < Skt. √ *hā*, leave, desert.] Scarcity or destitution of food; a general want of provision or supply; extreme dearth, threatening or resulting in starvation: often used by extension with reference to the want or scarcity of material things other than food, and, figuratively, of immaterial things.

Ofte tymes thei assailed the Citee, that was right stronge, that nothynge ne dowted, saf only for *famyn*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.

And that food shall be for store to the land against the seven years of *famine*; . . . that the land perish not through the *famine*. Gen. xli. 36.

I could not forget my native country, England, and lamented under the *famine* of God's Word and Sacraments: the want whereof I found greater than all earthly wants. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 400).

Cotton famine. See *cotton*[1].—**Famine fever,** relapsing fever.—**Famine prices,** the high prices resulting from scarcity of a commodity.

Tin-plates, in common with tin, ruled at what were termed *famine prices* in 1872.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 542.

=**Syn.** *Dearth*, etc. See *scarcity*.

famine-bread (fam′in-bred), *n.* The *Umbilicaria arctica*, a species of lichen.

The so-called *famine bread* (Umbilicaria arctica), which has maintained the life of so many arctic travellers.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 409.

famish (fam′ish), *v.* [The ME. form was *famen*, on which, later, *famish* was formed, like the equiv. *affamish* (which appears at the same time —16th century), with suffix *-ish*, as in *languish*, etc., < OF. *a-famer*, later *af-famer*, ML. *af-famare*, famish, < L. *ad*, to, + *fames*, hunger: see *famine*.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of nourishment; keep or cause to be insufficiently supplied with food or drink; starve; destroy, exhaust, or distress with hunger or thirst.

This rash Word cost de Brawse his Countrey, and his Lady and their Son their Lives, both of them being *famished* to Death in Prison. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 69.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And *famish* him of breath, if not of bread.
Milton, P. L., xii. 78.

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel. *Dryden*.

He had *famished* Paris into a surrender. *Burke*.

II. *intrans.* To suffer extreme hunger or thirst; be exhausted through want of food or drink; suffer extremity by deprivation of any necessary.

The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish*. Prov. x. 3.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

All the race
Of Israel here had *famish'd*, had not God
Rain'd from heaven manna. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 311.

famishment (fam′ish-ment), *n.* [< *famish* + *-ment*.] The pain of extreme hunger or thirst; extremity from want of food. [Obsolete or rare.]

To be without pestelence, warre and *famishment*, and all maner other abhominable diseases & plagues pertayne to vs as well as to them, if we keepe our temporall lawes.
Tyndale, Works, p. 208.

So sore was the *famishment* in the land.
Gen. xlvii. 13 (Matthew's translation).

Eleuen of our men after much miserie and *famishment* (which killed some of them in the way) got to Coro.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 830.

famosity† (fā-mos′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *famosita(t-)s*, fame, LL. only ill fame, < L. *famosus*, famous: see *famous*.] Renown. *Bailey*, 1727.

famous (fā′mus), *a.* [< ME. *famous* = D. *fameus* = G. *famos* = Sw. *famos, famös*, < F. *fameux* = Pr. *famos* = Sp. Pg. It. *famoso*, < L. *famosus*, famed, famous, sometimes in a good, but commonly in a bad sense, infamous, < *fama*, fame: see *fame*[1].] **1.** Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story or common talk: generally followed by *for* before the thing for which the person or thing is famed: as, a man *famous for* erudition, *for* eloquence, *for* military skill, etc.; a spring *famous for* its cures.

Many a meane souldier & other obscure persons were spoken of and made *famous* in stories.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 35.

A train-band captain eke was he
Of *famous* London town.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he;
"But 'twas a *famous* victory."
Southey, Battle of Blenheim.

I have always heard that Holland House is *famous for* its good cheer, and certainly the reputation is not unmerited. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 191.

2. Deserving of fame; praiseworthy; uncommonly good; admirable: as, he is a *famous* hand at such work. [Now chiefly colloq.]

And ther I hard a *famus* Sermon of a Doctor which began a v of the cloke in the mornyng and contynuyd tyll it was ix of the clok.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

3†. Of good character: opposed to *infamous*.

Twa or thre of his nichtbouris *famous* and unsuspect men. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 145. (*Jamieson.*)

4†. Injurious; defamatory; slanderous.

That na maner of man mak, write, or imprent ony billis, writingis, or balladis *famous* or slanderous to ony persoun. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 537. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn.** *Noted, Celebrated, Famous, Renowned, Illustrious, Distinguished, Eminent, Notable, Notorious*, famed, far-famed, conspicuous, remarkable, signal. The first nine words express degrees and kinds of the presence or prominence of a person or thing in public knowledge or attention. *Noted, celebrated, famous*, are of an ascending scale of strength, and may be used in a good or a bad sense: as, a *celebrated* thief; a *famous* forger. The use of *celebrated* in a bad sense is rather new and less common. *Noted* is not much used by fastidious writers. *Celebrated, renowned, illustrious*, are also on an ascending scale of strength. *Celebrated* is, by derivation, commemorated in a solemn way, and occasionally shows somewhat of this meaning still. *Renowned* is, literally, named again and again. *Illustrious* suggests luster, splendor, in character or conduct: as, *illustrious* deeds; making one's country *illustrious*. *Distinguished* means marked by something that makes one stand apart from or above others in the public view. *Eminent* means standing high above the crowd. *Notable* is worthy of note, and so memorable, conspicuous, or notorious: as, a *notable* liar. *Notorious* is now used only in a bad sense, having a large and evil fame. A man may be *notable, noted*, or *famous* for his eccentricities or his industry, *celebrated* for his wit, *renowned* for his achievements, *illustrious* for his virtues, *distinguished* for his talents, *eminent* for his professional skill or success, *notorious* for his want of principle. See *fame*[1].

We shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote.
Hume, Essays, i. 23.

In 1741, the *celebrated* Whitefield preached here [at Concord] in the open air, to a great congregation.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

I'll make thee glorious by my pen,
And *famous* by my sword.
Marquis of Montrose, My Dear and Only Love.

Those far-*renowned* brides of ancient song
Peopled the hollow dark, like burning stars.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

William Pitt . . . inherited a name which, at the time of his birth, was the most *illustrious* in the civilized world.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

But among the young candidates for Addison's favour there was one [Pope] *distinguished* by talents above the rest, and *distinguished*, we fear, not less by malignity and insincerity. *Macaulay*, Addison.

In architecture and the fine arts, as in decorative art, the Persians of the middle ages achieved a *notable* success.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 328.

While officers of acknowledged fitness are being turned out of one branch of a department, men of *notorious* unfitness are retained in places of trust and confidence in another. *The Century*, XXXI. 151.

famous (fā′mus), *v. t.* [< *famous*, *a.*] To render famous or renowned. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The painful warrior *famoused* for fight.
Shak., Sonnets, xxv.

Hee [Greene] made no account of winning credite by his workes, as thou dost, that dost no good workes, but thinkes to bee *famosed* by a strong faith of thy owne worthines. *Nash*, Strange Newes (1592), sig. E, p. 4.

She that with silver springs forever fills
The shady groves, sweet meddowes, and the hills,
From whose continuall store such pooles are fed
As in the land for seas are *famoused*.
W. Browne, Inner Temple Masque.

He [Keats] told them of the heroic uncle, whose deeds, we may be sure, were properly *famoused* by the boy Homer.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 306.

famously (fā′mus-li), *adv.* **1.** With renown or celebrity; notoriously.

He being the publick reader of diuinitie in the vniuersitie of Oxford was, for the rude time wherein he liued, *famously* reputed for a great clearke.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 300.

2. Remarkably well; admirably; capitally: as, he has succeeded *famously*. [Colloq.]

famousness (fā′mus-nes), *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity. [Rare.]

Unto this heauenly matter there was specially deputed a tendre young virgin, not set forth to the world . . . by *famousness* of name, not portlynesse of life, etc.
J. Udall, On Luke i.

famp (famp), *n.* [E. dial.] In Cumberland, England, decomposed limestone; in some other districts in England, a bed or deposit of fine silicious material.

famular†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famulate† (fam′ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *famulatus*, pp. of *famulari*, be a servant, serve, < *famulus*, a servant: see *family*.] To serve. *Cockeram*.

famulative† (fam′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *famulatus*, servitude (< *famulus*, a servant), + *-ive*.] Acting as a servant; subservient.

Hereby the divine creative power is made too cheap and prostituted a thing, as being *famulative* alwaies to brutish, and many times to unlawful lusts.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.

famuler†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English variant of *familiar*.

famuli, *n.* Plural of *famulus*.

famulist† (fam′ū-list), *n.* [< L. *famulus* + *-ist*.] Said by Todd to denote an inferior member of Queen's College, Oxford.

famulus (fam′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *famuli* (-lī). [= Sp. *fámulo* = Pg. It. *famulo*, < L. *famulus*, a servant, ML. an attendant, apparitor, squire, familiar: see *family*.] A servant or assistant; especially, formerly, the private servant of a scholar or magician; by extension, a private secretary or amanuensis.

We keep a *famulus* to go errands, yoke the gig, curry the cattle, and so forth. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 3.

fan (fan), *n.* [< ME. *fan, fann* (for winnowing grain), < AS. *fann* (for winnowing grain) = D. *wan* = OHG. *wanna*, MHG. G. *wanne* = Sw. *vanna*, a fan (for winnowing grain), = It. *vanno* = OF. *van*, F. *van* (whence E. *van*[2]), which is thus a doublet of *fan*), < L. *vannus*, a fan (for winnowing grain), orig. **vatnus*, akin to Skt. *vāta*, wind, < √ *vā*, blow. Cf. E. *wind*[1], and its deriv. *winnow*, from the same ult. root.] **1.** The common name of instruments for producing agitation of the air by the movements of a broad surface, as of a wing or vane. Specifically—(*a*) A hand-implement for cooling the face and person by agitating the air. Fans are made in a variety of forms and of two general kinds, those which can be folded or shut up and those which are permanently expanded or fixed. Fixed fans are made of feathers set side by side, of the leaves of palmate-leafed palm-trees, or of paper or similar films spread on slender radiating sticks. Folding fans are sometimes made of thin slips of ivory, wood, or papier maché, etc., but more commonly of a continuous surface of paper, silk, or other material, mounted on strips of a rigid material pivoted at one end, and folding together easily in the manner of a plaiting. The most costly and elaborate painted fans were made during the eighteenth century, especially in France, chicken-skin being a favorite material.

Crul [curled] was his heer, and as the gold it shoon,
And strouted [expanded] as a *fanne*, large and brode.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 129.

These *fannes* both men and women of the country doe carry to coole themselves withall in the time of heate, by the often fanning of their faces. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 134.

"What would you give to your sister Anne?" . . .
"My gay gold ring, and my feathered *fan*."
The Three Knights (Child's Ballads, II. 370).

(*b*) Any contrivance of vanes or flat disks, revolved by machinery or by hand, as for winnowing grain, cooling fluids, urging combustion, promoting ventilation, etc.

Clean provender, which hath been winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan*. Isa. xxx. 24.

(*c*) A small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a windmill always in the direction of the wind. (*d*) An apparatus for regulating or checking, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly.

An important modification on his original mechanism is now generally made, by a long arm of iron, called a *fan*, extending horizontally in front of the vertical draw-rods, where by suitable mechanism it is made to wave up and down. *Grove*, Mus. Dict., II. 598.

(*e*) An apparatus, also called the *fan-governor*, for regulating the throttle-valve of a steam-engine. (*f*) In *soap-manuf.*, a rotating paddle, so set that its blades skim closely over the surface of the boiling mass in the soap-copper. It serves to prevent the contents of the copper from boiling over.

2. Something resembling a fan when spread, as the wing of a bird, the tail of a peacock, etc.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to show him such a *fan* of feathers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In *geol.*, an accumulation of débris brought down by a stream descending through a steep ravine and debouching in the plain beneath, where the detrital material spreads itself out in the shape of a fan, forming a section of a very low cone.

The *fan* is properly a flat cone, having the apex at the mouth of the ravine.
F. Drew, Proc. Geol. Soc. London, XXIX. 447.

4†. A quintain.

Now, swete sir, wol ye justen atte *fan*?
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 42.

5. Figuratively, any agency which excites to action or which stimulates the activity of a passion or an emotion, producing effects analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame: as, this was a *fan* to rebellion; a *fan* to love.—6. In *Arthropoda*, an appendage of the abdomen, as in the tail of *Mysis*, which may contain an auditory organ.—7. A measure of chaff, in Cambridgeshire, England, equal to 3 heaped bushels.—8. The flukes of a whale: a whalers' term.

—**Eucharistic, holy, liturgical,** or **mystical fan.** See *flabellum.*—**Order of the Fan,** a Swedish order founded ★in 1744, and now extinct.

fan (fan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanned*, ppr. *fanning*. [< ME. *fannen*, tr. winnow, intr. flutter, = D. *wannen* = OHG. *wannōn*, winnow; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cool and refresh, or affect in any way, by agitating the air with or as with a fan.

Come Zephyrs, come, while Cupid sings,
Fan her with your silky Wings.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 2.

Cleopatra disdained not . . . to cause herself to be *fanned* by favourite slaves armed with screens or feathers of the Ibis, impregnated with odours.
Uzanne, The Fan (trans.), p. 28.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves. *Spectator.*

2. To move or agitate with or as with a fan.

The air
Floats as they pass, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes.
Milton, P. L., vii. 432.

Her turtles *fann'd* the buxom air above:
And, by his mother, stood an infant Love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 519.

The southwest wind
Of soft June mornings *fanned* the thin white hair
Of the sage fisher. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

3. To blow upon, literally or figuratively; excite, as fire, by means of a current of air.

Heav'n's fire confounds, when *fann'd* with folly's breath.
Quarles, Emblems, ii., Epig. 1.

4. To winnow; separate chaff from and drive it away by a current of air.

Travelling along vales and over hills for about five hours, we passed by some cottages, where they were *fanning* their corn. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 161.

5. Figuratively, to produce effects upon analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; excite; increase the activity or ardor of; stimulate; inflame: said of the passions and emotions, of plots, etc.: as, this *fanned* the flame of his love; he *fanned* the embers of rebellion.

His was no flickering flame, that dies
Unless when *fanned* by looks and sighs,
And lighted oft at lady's eyes.
Scott, Marmion, v. 28.

Fans every kindling flame of local prejudice.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

That such a man could spring from our decays
Fans the soul's nobler faith until it burn.
Lowell, Jeffries Wyman.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move, as if by the action of a fan or by fanning.—2. To assume a fan-like shape.—**Fanning along** (*naut.*), moving along very slowly, with the sails alternately filling and collapsing, in light, unsteady puffs of wind.—**To fan out,** to spread or reach out in the form of a fan; hence, to become thin and scattered, as a school of fish.

fanal (fa-nal′), *n.* [< F. *fanal* = Sp. Pg. *fanal*, a lantern, signal-light, beacon, lighthouse, < It. *fanale*, a signal-light, beacon, lighthouse (ML. *fanale*), < It. dial. (Ven.) *fano*, It. *faro*, a lighthouse, < L. *pharus*, < Gr. φάρος, a lighthouse: see *pharos*. The It. dial. *fano* is less prob. referred to Gr. φανός, a torch, a lantern.] A small lighthouse, or, more commonly, the lamp or apparatus placed in such a lighthouse ★to give light.

fanam (fa-näm′), *n.* [< Malayalam and Tamil *panam.*] 1. The name of various native gold coins formerly current in southern India, and weighing from 5 to 6 grains; also, the name of various small European silver coins formerly current in India. The value varied in different places, but it may be stated at about 3 pence English.



Obverse. Reverse.
Fanam of Madras, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

You are desired to lay a silver *fanam*, a piece worth three pence, upon the ground. This, which is the smallest of all coins, the elephant feels about till he finds.
Carraccioli, Life of Clive, I. 288.

2. Formerly, a money of account in India.

fanatic (fa-nat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *fanatick*; = F. *fanatique* = Sp. *fanático* = Pg. It. *fanatico* = D. *fanatiek* (cf. G. *fanatisch* = Dan. Sw. *fanatisk*), < L. *fanaticus*, pertaining to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, furious, mad, < *fanum*, a temple: see *fane*[2].] **I.** *a.* Same as *fanatical.*

II. *n.* A person affected by zeal or enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one given to wild and extravagant notions of religion.

There is a new word, coined within few months, called *fanatics*, which, by the close stickling thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age.
Fuller, Mixt Contemplations (1660).

He who sacrifices all expediency to a theory or a belief is in danger of becoming a *fanatic*.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 213.

fanatical (fa-nat′i-kal), *a.* [< *fanatic* + *-al.*] 1. Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions; extreme, or maintaining opinions in an extreme way; especially, inordinately zealous, enthusiastic, or bigoted.

A *fanatick* Fellow, one John Powdras, a Tanner's Son of Exeter, gave forth that himself was the true Edward, eldest Son of the late King Edward the First, and by a false Nurse was changed in his Cradle.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 109.

It is amusing to observe the first words of this *fanatical* hypocrite [Cromwell], corresponding so exactly to his character. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., II.

2. Of an extravagant, extreme, or inordinately zealous kind: as, *fanatical* ideas.

A Christen mannis obedyence standeth not in the fulfyllyng of *fanaticall* vowes. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 96.

I abhor such *fanatical* phantasms. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Who that hath seen the new generation of scientists at their work does not delight in their healthy and manly vigor, even when most he feels their iconoclasm to be *fanatical*? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 125.

=**Syn.** *Enthusiastic, Fanatical*, etc. See *enthusiastic* and *superstition.*

fanatically (fa-nat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a fanatical manner; with inordinate zeal or with bigotry.

When men are furiously and *fanatically* fond of an object, they will prefer it . . . to their own peace.
Burke, Petition of the Unitarians.

fanaticalness (fa-nat′i-kal-nes), *n.* Fanaticism.

That temper of prophaneness, whereby a man is disposed to contemn and despise all religion, . . . is much worse . . . than *fanaticalness*, and idolatry.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 1.

fanaticism (fa-nat′i-sizm), *n.* [< *fanatic* + *-ism.*] The character or conduct of a fanatic; inordinate zeal or bigotry; the entertainment of wild and extravagant notions, especially in regard to religion.

The national character became exalted by a religious fervor, which in later days, alas! settled into a fierce *fanaticism.* *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The *fanaticism* of Cromwell never urged him on impracticable undertakings, or confused his perception of the public good. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The wild *fanaticism* that nerves the soul against danger, and almost steels the body against torments.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 153.

=**Syn.** *Credulity, Bigotry*, etc. See *superstition.*

fanaticize (fa-nat′i-siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fanaticized*, ppr. *fanaticizing.* [< *fanatic* + *-ize.*]
I. *trans.* To make fanatical.
II. *intrans.* To play the fanatic.

A man once committed headlong to republican or any other transcendentalism, and fighting and *fanaticising* amid a nation of his like, becomes as it were enveloped in an ambient atmosphere of transcendentalism and delirium.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

[Rare in both uses.]

fanatism (fan′a-tizm), *n.* [Improp. for *fanaticism*; = G. *fanatismus* = Dan. *fanatisme* = Sw. *fanatism*, < F. *fanatisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fanatismo.*] Fanaticism. *Gibbon.* [Rare.]

fan-blast (fan′ blȧst), *n.* In *iron-works*, the blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to that produced by a blowing-engine.

fan-blower (fan′blō″ėr), *n.* A blower consisting of straight or curved vanes attached to a shaft which revolves with great rapidity The vanes are inclosed in a cylindrical case, open at the center for the inflow of the air, and at the circumference prolonged into the outflow, or blast-pipe. Also called *fan-wheel.*

fancical†, *a.* [< *fancy* + *-ic-al.*] Fanciful.

After they have completed their tuning, they will (if they be masters) fall into some kind of voluntary or *fancical* play more intelligible. *T. Mace* (1676).

fancied (fan′sid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fancy*, *v.*] 1. Portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary: as, a *fancied* grievance.

The vision of enchantment's past;
Like frostwork in the morning ray,
The *fancied* fabric melts away.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

Mr. Croker, in reprehending the *fancied* inaccuracy of Mrs. Thrale, has himself shown a degree of inaccuracy, or, to speak more properly, a degree of ignorance, hardly credible. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Appealing to or produced by fancy; fanciful.

His seals are curiously *fancied* and exquisitely well cut.
Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

fancier (fan′si-ėr), *n.* 1 One who fancies or has a special taste or aptitude: used of one who deals in objects of fanciful taste: as, a bird-*fancier;* a tulip-*fancier.*

A thorough *fancier* now-a-days never stoops to breed toy-birds. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 226.

2. One who is under the influence of his fancy: as, "not reasoners, but *fanciers*," *Macaulay.*

fanciful (fan′si-fûl), *a.* [< *fancy* + *-ful.*] 1. Led by fancy rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical: applied to persons.

Those . . . do not consider what a catching disease folly is; and how natural it is for men that are *fancifull* in Religion to exchange one folly for another.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Opposed to real.

Fanciful distinctions without much real difference.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 118.

No one is a hero to his valet, and the slightest incongruity of manner or deportment will shatter in an instant a *fanciful* estimate of character generalized out of speeches or sermons. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 21.

3. Dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or engaging the fancy; characterized by capricious aspects or qualities; curious: applied to things: as, a *fanciful* scheme; *fanciful* shapes.

Gather up all *fancifullest* shells. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

It is by ideal and *fanciful* conceptions that men of imperfectly trained intelligence are apt to be most powerfully and permanently affected.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** Imaginative, visionary, capricious, eccentric.—3. *Fanciful, Fantastic, Grotesque*, chimerical, wild. *Fantastic* and *grotesque* may be applied to persons or to things, but *grotesque* to persons only when indicating outward appearance. That which is *fanciful* is odd, but not beyond the point of pleasing; that which is *fantastic* goes beyond that point, suggesting an unregulated or half-crazy fancy: as, the *fantastic* notions or dress of a lunatic. That which is *grotesque* carries fancy so far as to be unnatural, absurd, a combination of incongruous parts, a travesty upon the real or proper.

Come, see the north-wind's masonry. . . .
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So *fanciful*, so savage, naught cares he
For number or proportion. *Emerson*, Snow-Storm.

Hard, hard, hard is it, only not to tumble,
So *fantastical* is the dainty metre.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

The *grotesque* conceits and the tuneless numbers of Donne were, in the time of James, the favourite models of composition at Whitehall and at the Temple.
Macaulay, Dryden.

fancifully (fan′si-fûl-i), *adv.* In a fanciful manner; capriciously or whimsically; with curious prettiness or oddness.

For wit consists in using strong metaphoric images in uncommon yet apt allusions · just as antient Egyptian wisdom did in hieroglyphic symbols *fancifully* analogized. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

fancifulness (fan′si-fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the fancy rather than by reason and experience; the quality of being dictated or produced by fancy.

Albertus Magnus, . . . somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly

motions and astrological calculations, supposeth that religion hath had its successive aiterations and seasons according to certain periodical revolutions of the planets.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 168.

Agile movement, and a certain degree of *fancifulness*, are indispensable to rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

fancify†, *v. t.* [< *fancy* + *-fy.*] To imagine; fancy

The good she ever delighted to do, and *fancified* she was born to do. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 344.

fanciless (fan'si-les), *a.* [< *fancy* + *-less.*] Destitute of fancy or imagination.

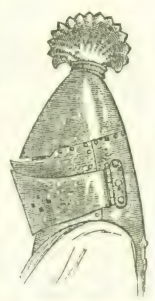
A pert or bluff important wight,
Whose brain is *fanciless*, whose blood is white.
Armstrong, Taste.

In this book lay absolutely truth,
Fanciless fact. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 11.

fan-coral (fan'kor″al), *n.* A gorgonian or sea-fan; an alcyonarian of the order *Gorgoniaceæ*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidæ:* so called from the branching and radiating form. A common kind is a species of *Rhipidogorgia*. See cut under *coral*.

There, with a light and easy motion,
The *fan-coral* sweeps through the clear, deep sea.
Percival, The Coral Grove.

★ **fan-crest** (fan'krest), *n.* A form of crest common in the middle ages at different periods, as in the reign of Richard I. of England, whose second great seal shows this crest, and again at the end of the thirteenth century, when it assumed the shape of a fan or screen with radiating ribs, attached to the helm at a single point.



Fan-crest, about 1350. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fan-crested (fan'kres″ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a crest of feathers which opens up and shuts down like a fan. The hawk-parrot, hoopoe, and royal tody have such crests. See cut under *hoopoe*. —**Fan-crested duck.** See *duck*².

fan-cricket (fan'krik″et), *n.* A name of the mole-cricket, fen-cricket, or churr-worm, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. See *mole-cricket*.

fancy (fan'si), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fancie, fansy, fant'sy, phant'sy*, a contr. of earlier *fantasy*, < ME. *fantasy, fantesy, fantasie*, fancy, imagination, notion, illusion, inclination, = D. *fantazie* = G. *fantasie* = Dan. Sw. *fantasi*, < OF. *fantasie, fantaisie*, F. *fantaisie* = Pr. *fantazia* = Sp. *fantasía* = Pg. It. *fantasia*, fancy, etc., < ML. *fantasia*, LL. *phantasia*, an idea, notion, fancy, phantasm, < Gr. *φαντασία*, the look or appearance of a thing, imagination, an impression received, image, < *φαντάζειν*, make visible, present to the eye or mind, < *φαίνειν*, bring to light, show, √ **φαν*, connected with √ **φα* in *φάειν*, shine, *φάος*, contr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, etc. See *phantasm* = *fantom* (*phantom*), *fantastic, phenomenon, photo-*, etc.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fancies* (-siz). **1.** The productive imagination, especially as exercised in an unregulated, desultory, or capricious manner; the power or the act of forming in the mind images of unusual, impossible, odd, grotesque, whimsical, etc., combinations of things. See *imagination*.

Among these *Fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses represent
She forms imaginations, aery shapes.
Milton, P. L., v. 102.

Judgment, indeed, is necessary in him [the poet]; but it is *fancy* that gives the life-touches, and the secret graces to it. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

The ancient superstitions furnished the *fancy* with beautiful images, but took no hold on the heart.
Macaulay, Dante.

That which history gives not to the eye,
The faded coloring of Time's tapestry,
Let *Fancy*, with her dream-dipped brush, supply.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. The result or product of an exercise of the fancy; a fanciful image or conception of the mind; a representation in thought, speech, or art of anything ideal or imaginary: as, a pleasing *fancy* or conceit.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone,
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

The bright *fancies* that, amid the great stillness of the night, arise like stars in the firmament of our souls.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

3. An idea or opinion formed upon slight grounds or with little consideration; a speculative belief in the possibility or reality of something untried or unknown; an impression, supposition, or notion: as, that's a mere *fancy*

A strange *fancy* cam into his head,
That fair Nanciebel was gane.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 163).

I have always had a *fancy* that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke*, Education, § 148.

4. Productive or operative taste; design; invention.

The New Street [in Genoa] is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with an excellent *fancy*, and fit for the greatest princes to inhabit.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness; in early use (as often in Shakspere), love.

Yet a' this shall never danton me,
Sae lang's I keep my *fancy* free.
Old Song, Herd's Coll., II. 20.

Fair Helena in *fancy* following me.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

But, sir, I have somehow taken a *fancy* to that picture.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

That which takes my *fancy* most, in the heroic class, is the good-humor and hilarity they exhibit.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 232.

6. Something that pleases or entertains without necessarily having real use or value.

Within a well-roped ring, or on a stage,
Boxing may be a very pretty *Fancy*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 100.

7†. A short, impromptu musical piece, usually instrumental; a fantasy.

And [Shallow] sung those tunes to the over-scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his *fancies*, or his good-nights.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

8†. One of the ornamental tags or aglets attached to the points in the seventeenth century. —**9.** A fancy roller (which see, under II.).

The *fancy* has been called the scavenger of the carding engine. *W. C. Bramwell*, Wool-Carder, p. 203.

In form of filleting, suitable for worsted spinning, the *fancy* is provided with spaced rings, so that after each six inches of carding surface there is a space of from 1½ to 2 inches, to allow the tacking on of the clothing.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 216.

The fancy. (*a*) A cant name for sporting characters collectively, especially prize-fighters.

When *the fancy* was in favor amongst ourselves, the pugilist, after entering into any legal engagement, under strong penalties, to fight on a day assigned, went into training about six weeks previously. *De Quincey*, Plato.

The clients were proud of their lawyers' unscrupulousness, as the patrons of *the fancy* are proud of their champion's condition. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, ii.

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached — what *The Fancy* would call "an ugly customer." *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 6.

(*b*) Any class of people who cultivate a special taste; fanciers collectively. [Rare.]

At a great book sale in London, which had congregated all *the fancy*. *De Quincey*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Fantasy*, etc. See *fantasy* and *imagination*.— **2.** Conceit. —**5.** Penchant, bias, vagary, whimsey.

II. *a.* **1.** Involving fancy; of a fanciful or imaginary nature; ideal; illusory; notional; dictated by or dependent on the fancy: as, a *fancy* portrait; *fancy* prices; *fancy* strokes or touches.

This anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his [Frederic the Great's] father to pay *fancy* prices for giants. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2. Fine; elegant; ornamental; adapted to please the taste or fancy (as a trade-epithet); of superfine quality: as, *fancy* stationery; *fancy* flour. —**Fancy fair.** See *fair*². —**Fancy goods.** (*a*) In *trade*, fabrics of varied or variegated patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, etc., differing from those which are of a plain or simple style or color. (*b*) As commonly used, articles of show and ornament, not including valuable jewelry, but including appliances of dress less useful than ordinary textile materials or garments made of them, as women's collars, ruffles, ties, and the like, and such articles as inkstands, paper-weights, card-receivers, button-hooks, etc., of ornamental design. —**Fancy roller,** in a carding-machine, a roller placed immediately before the doffer. It generally has straight wire teeth, and serves to raise the wool on the main cylinder, in order that the doffer may take it off readily. *E. H. Knight*. —**Fancy shot,** in *billiards*, a stroke with the cue intended to make a point in the game by unusual play, or to show the skill of the player. —**Fancy stitch,** a more or less intricate stitch used for decorative purposes in the finer kinds of needlework: opposed to *plain stitch*.

It does not take long for two young girls to grow intimate over tableau plans and *fancy stitches*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, ix.

Fancy stocks, among American brokers, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed or probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators. —**Fancy store** or **shop,** a shop in which fancy goods or ornamental trifles are sold.

The world's people brought in the commercial element in the way of *fancy shops* for the sale of all manner of cheap and bizarre "notions."
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 139

Fancy work, ornamental knitting, crocheting, tatting, embroidery, etc., performed by women: a phrase applied generally to that which has but little value or serious purpose, and especially to that which is not the object of a regular industry.

fancy (fan'si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fancied*, ppr. *fancying*. [< *fancy, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form a fancy or an ideal conception of; imagine.

I *fancy'd* you a beating; you must have it.
Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

Their whole appearance shows as little variety or taste as if their clothes were bespoke by the colonel of a marching regiment, or *fancied* by the artist who dresses the three battalions of guards. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

The relation between the mind and matter is not *fancied* by some poet, but stands in the will of God, and so is free to be known by all men. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. To believe with little or no reason; imagine; suppose; presume: as, he *fancies* that he is ill; I *fancy* you will fail. —**3.** To take a fancy to; like; be pleased with.

Ninus . . . *fancied* her so strongly as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

"Bessie, I could *fancy* a Welsh rabbit for supper." "So could I — with a roast onion. Come, we'll go down."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iii.

4. To breed or raise, with reference to pleasing the fancy; produce as a fancier. [Rare.]

The wide differences observable in *fancied* animals.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 248.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have or form a fancy or an ideal conception; believe or suppose without proof; imagine.

If our search has reached no farther than simile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know. *Locke*.

2†. To love.

Never did young man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fix'd a soul.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

fancy-free (fan'si-frē), *a.* Having the fancy or affections free; heart-free; untrammeled.

But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the imperial votaress passed on,
In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Pass . . . to the romantic Gothic era, whose genius was conglomerate of old and new, and the myths of many ages and countries, but still *fancy-free*, or subject only to a pretended science as crude and wanton as the fancy itself.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 10.

While literature, gagged with linsey-woolsey, can only deal with a fraction of the life of man, talk goes *fancy-free*, and may call a spade a spade.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, i.

fancy-line (fan'si-līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A line used for overhauling the lee topping-lift of the main- or spanker-boom: often called a *tripping-line*. (*b*) A line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a downhaul. (*c*) A small line holding a fair-leader for the hauling part of the main-brace.

fancy-monger (fan'si-mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in fancies or tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest that . . . hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles: all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind; if I could meet that *fancy-monger*, I would give him some good counsel.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

fancy-sick (fan'si-sik), *a.* Subject to disordered fancy; of distempered mind; love-sick.

All *fancy-sick* she is, and pale of cheer,
With sighs of love, that cost the fresh blood dear.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

fand[1]† (fand). An old preterit of *find*.

fand[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *fanden, fonden, fandien, fondien*, < AS. *fandian*, try, tempt, prove, investigate (= OS. *fandōn* = OFries. *fandia* = MD. *vanden*, seek, visit, = OHG. *fantōn*, seek out, MHG. *vanden*, G. *fahnden*, inform against, endeavor to seize), < *findan* (pret. *fand*), find: see *find*.] **1.** To seek (to do a thing); try; endeavor: followed by an infinitive.

Fele times have ich *fonded* to flitte it fro thougt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 623.

I will go gete vs light for-thy,
And fewell *fande* with me to bryng.
York Plays, p. 113.

As thow arte ryghtwise kynge, rewe on thy pople,
And *fande* for to venge theme, that thus are rebuykyde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 867.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*,
Rather then of the tyrant to be caught.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 26.

2. To prove; test; examine.

Fande me, God, and mi hert wit thou.
Ps. cxxxviii. 23 (ME. version).

Also preoveth God his icorene [chosen] ase the goldsmith *fondeth* thet gold i the fure [fire]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 182.

Everich on, in the best wise he can,
To strengthen hire shal ale his frendes *fonde*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 249.

Now fare Philip the free to *fonden* his might.
King Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), l. 108.

3. To tempt; entice (to do evil).

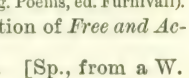
The deuell hadde of him gret enuye and onde [hatred]; O [one] tyme he cam to his smythithe alone him to *fonde*.
Life of St. Dunstan, l. 69 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

F. and A. M. An abbreviation of *Free and Accepted Masons*.

fandango (fan-dang′gō), *n.* [Sp., from a W. Indian name.] **1.** A lively dance, popular in Spain and Spanish America. It is danced by two persons, male and female. Both dancers use castanets, though sometimes the male dancer substitutes for them a tambourine.

The latter [dance], called Congo also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of *Fandango*, they say, in which the Madras kerchief held by its tip-ends played a graceful part.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXI. 527.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and often based on the formula here shown: akin to the bolero, chica, seguidilla, etc.—**3.** By extension, a ball or dance of any sort, especially in the formerly Spanish parts of the United States; hence, humorously, any noisy entertainment, with or without dancing; a jollification.



Here's how it wuz: I started out to go to a *fandango;*
The sentinel he ups an' sez, "Thet's further 'an ye can go."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., p. 18.

The cost of the "lay-out" for the great *fandango* which is to get them [vulgarians] into society. *The Nation.*

fanding†, *n.* [< ME. *fanding, fonding*, < AS. *fandung*, verbal n. of *fandian*, try, tempt: see *fand*2.] Trial; temptation.

But first behoues 3ou bide
Fayndyngis full ferse and felle.
York Plays, p. 235.

fane1†, *n.* [< ME. *fane, vane*, < AS. *fana* = OS. *fano* = OFries. *fana, fona* = D. *vaan* = OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = Icel. *fāni* = Sw. *fana* = Dan. *fane* = Goth. *fana*, a flag, banner, = L. *pannus*, a cloth, piece of cloth, > ult. E. *pane* and *pawn*1: see *vane*, the mod. form of *fane*1, and *pane, pawn*1, ult. doublets of *fane*1, *vane*.] **1.** A flag; a banner.

They trumpyd and ther baners displaye
Off sylk, sendel, and many a *fane*.
Richard Cœr de Lion, l. 3892.

2. A weather-cock: now *vane* (which see).

O stormy poeple vnsad and euer vntrewe, . . .
Ay undiscret and chaungyng as a *fane* [var. *vane*].
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 995.

fane2 (fān), *n.* [< L. *fanum*, a sanctuary, a temple, < *fari*, speak, in sense of dedicate: "Sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo *effatus*, sacratus fuerat" (Liv. 10, 37). See *fable, fame*1, *fate*.] An ancient temple; hence, poetically, any place consecrated to religion; a church.

Of all the holy men whose fame so fresh remains,
To whom the Britons built so many sumptuous *Fanes*,
This Saint [David] before the rest their Patron still they hold. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 334.

The dew gathers on the mouldering stones,
And *fanes* of banished gods. *Bryant*, Earth.

★ **fanfare** (fan′fār), *n.* [= D. Dan. *fanfare* = Sw. *fanfar*, < F. *fanfare* = It. *fanfara*, a sounding of trumpets, < Sp. *fanfarria* = Pg. *fanfarraria*, bluster, vaunting; cf. OSp. *fanfa*, bluster, boasting, prob. < Ar. *farfār*, talkative. Cf. *fanfaron*.] **1.** A flourish of trumpets, either in hunting, in martial assemblages, or in the course of a musical work; a noisy flourish.

Fanfares by aërial trumpets blown.
Longfellow, Falcon of Federigo.

Hence—**2.** An ostentatious parade or boast; bravado.

fanfaron† (fan′fa-ron), *n.* [< F. *fanfaron* = It. *fanfarone*, a boaster, braggart, adj. boastful, bragging, < Sp. *fanfarrón*, a boaster, swaggerer, adj. (= Pg. *fanfarrão*), boasting, vaunting, inflated, < *fanfarrear*, brag, bluster, < *fanfarria*, bluster: see *fanfare*.] **1.** A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his owne virtues: Sum pius Æneas famâ super æthera notus: which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or Hector. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

2. Noisy or boastful parade; ostentation; fanfare.

To Sir G. Carteret; and, among other things, he told me that he was not for the *fanfaroone*, to make a show with a great title, as he might have had long since, but the main thing to get an estate.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 14, 1665.

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād′), *n.* [< F. *fanfaronnade* = It. *fanfaronata*, < Sp. *fanfarronada*, boasting, blustering, rodomontade, < *fanfarron*, a boaster: see *fanfaron*.] A swaggering; vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

The second notification was the king's acceptance of the new constitution; accompanied with *fanfaronades* in the modern style of the French bureaus, things which have much more the air and character of the saucy declamations of their clubs than the tone of regular office.
Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.

The compact, clear-seeing, decisive Italian nature of him [Napoleon], strong, genuine, which he once had, has enveloped itself in a turbid atmosphere of French *fanfaronade*. *Carlyle.*

fanfaronade (fan-far-ō-nād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fanfaronaded*, ppr. *fanfaronading*. To make a flourish or display; bluster.

There, with ceremonial evolution and manœuvre, with *fanfaronading*, musketry salvoes, and what else the Patriot genius could devise, they made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another under law and king.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 8.

fan-fish (fan′fish), *n.* A name of the sail-fish, *Istiophorus gladius;* a translation of the Malay name, *ikan zayer*.

fanfoot (fan′fůt), *n.*; pl. *fanfoots* or *fanfeet* (-fůts, -fēt). **1.** A name of the gecko-lizards, from their spreading toes. A common species to which the term is applied is the North African *Ptyodactylus gecko*, a perfectly harmless animal, so much dreaded for its reputed venomous properties that it is called at Cairo *abou-burs*, father of leprosy. As in other geckos, the spreading toes end in a disk or sucker which enables the animal to adhere to perpendicular surfaces; the claws are retractile, and a fluid, the supposed poison, exudes from the toes, whence the name *Ptyodactylus*, or spit-toe. See cut under *gecko*.
2. In *entom.*, a collectors' name of a moth of the genus *Polypogon*.

fan-frame (fan′frām), *n.* In *organ-building*, a frame carrying a set of levers or backfalls whose forward ends are near together and the rear ends wide apart, so that the set radiates like the ribs of a fan.

★ **fang** (fang), *v.* [< ME. *fangen, fongen* (this inf., with pres. ind. 3d pers. sing. *fanges*, etc., being assumed from pret. and pp.); inf. prop. *fon* (pres. ind. *fo, fost, foth*, etc.; prop. a strong verb, pret. *feng*, pl. *fengen*, pp. *fangen*, but also with weak pret. and pp. *fanged, fonged*), < AS. *fōn* (contr. of **fōhan*, orig. **fanhan;* pret. *fēng*, pl. *fēngon*, pp. *gefangen*), take, catch, seize, receive (the general word for 'take,' *tacan*, being late and rare, of Scand. origin), = OS. *fāhan* = OFries. *fā, fān*, NFries. *fean* and *fangen* = LG. *fangen* = D. *vangen* = OHG. *fāhan*, MHG. *vāhen, vān*, G. *fahen* and *fangen* = Icel. *fā* (pret. *fēkk*, pl. *fengum*, pp. *fenginn*) = Sw. *få* and *fånga* = Dan. *faae* and *fange* = Goth. *fahan* (pret. redupl. *faifah*), take, catch; Teut. √ **fanh*, with grammatical change **fang;* = L. *pangere* (OL. *pagere, pacere*), pp. *pactus*, fasten, fix, agree (whence *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, *pax* (*pac-*), peace, etc.: see *pact, compact*1, *compact*2, *impact, impinge, peace*, etc.), = Gr. *πηγνύναι*, fasten. The same Teut. root unnasalized appears perhaps in AS. *fēgan*, join, unite, fix, E. *fay*1, unite, fit, and in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, = AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*, beautiful: see *fay*1 and *fair*1. To the same ult. root belong E. *fee* and its L. kindred, *peculate, peculiar, pecuniary*, etc. The phonetic history of *fang* is similar to that of *hang*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To catch; seize; grip; clutch; lay hold of. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thus he fellez thi folke, and *fangez* theire gudez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1249.

Perchaunss we salle thaym *fang*
And mar them or to morne at none.
York Plays, p. 88.

Be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His semblable, yea, himself, Timon disdains:
Destruction *fang* mankind! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2†. To take; receive with assent; accept.

He willede anon in hys herte to *fonge* cristendom.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 73.

She wold reneye her lay,
And cristendom of preestes handes *fonge*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 279.

3†. To receive with hospitality, as a guest; welcome.

Than he *fongit* tho freikes with a fine chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 366.

4†. To receive (a thing given or imposed).

The first dome he *fanged*, for treson was he drawn.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 329.

Emange the philosofers firste
Ther *fanged* I my fame. *York Plays*, p. 220.

5. To receive or adopt into spiritual relation, as in baptism; be godfather or godmother to. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To seize; lay hold.

He *fongede* faste on the feleyghes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3309.

But faste late vs founde to *fang* on oure foo,
3one gedlyng on-godly has brewed vs grete angir.
York Plays, p. 319.

★ **fang** (fang), *n.* [< ME. *feng* (rare and early; *fang* not found), (*a*) a grasping, (*b*) what is taken, booty, prey, < AS. *feng*, (*a*) a grasping, (*b*) booty (the form *fang* (for *fæng* = *feng*) occurs once as a var. of *feng* in the sense of 'booty,' and also in the technical legal terms *feax-fang*, a seizing by the hair, *heals-fang*, a seizing by the neck, *feoh-fang*, fee-taking, bribe-taking, etc., also in verbal nouns *andfang, on-fang*, etc.) (= OFries. *fang, feng* = D. *vang* = OHG. MHG. G. *fang* = Icel. *fang* = Sw. *fång* (cf. LG. *fangst* = Sw. *fångst* = Dan. *fangst*), a catch, etc.), < AS. *fōn*, pret. *fēng*, pp. *gefangen*, take, catch, seize, etc.: see *fang, v. Fang*, in the sense of a tusk, tooth, etc., is not found in ME. or AS.; it is rather an abbr. of *fang-tooth*, AS. *fæng-tōth* (= G. *fangzahn*), lit. catch-tooth.] **1.** A grasping; capture; the act or power of seizing; hold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

To London with him [Wallace] Clyffurd and Wallang gais
Quhar king Eduuard was rycht fayn off that *fang*.
Wallace, xi. 1219, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

2. That which is seized or carried off; booty; spoils; stolen goods.

Snap went the sheers, then in a wink
The *fang* was stow'd behind a bink.
Morison, Poems, p. 110. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Any projection, catch, shoot, or other thing by which hold is taken; a prehensile part or organ.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yucca.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

Specifically—(*a*) A claw or talon; a falcula. (*b*) A fin. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A long, sharp tooth, as an organ of prehension, as the canine tooth of a dog, or the tusk of a boar or an elephant.

Since I am a dog, beware my *fangs*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 3.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*d*) The socketed part of a tooth, as that by which the tooth holds on to the jaw. There may be one or several fangs.

Occasionally the second molar becomes so eroded, through absorption of its posterior *fang* by the pressure of the wisdom-tooth, as to cause inflammation of the pulp.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*e*) The poison- or venom-tooth of a serpent, through which venom is injected into a wound made by it. See *venom*, and cut under *poison-fang*.

The *fangs* are longer, more curved, more movable, and more formidable in viperine than in colubrine snakes.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*f*) The pointed and curved second joint of the falx or chelicera of a spider, pierced at the tip by the opening of the poison-duct. The term is sometimes applied to the whole chelicera. See cuts under *chelicera* and *falx*.

Whilst the *fangs* of one section of spiders move laterally, those of the Mygalidæ move vertically.
Quain, Med. Dict.

(*g*) The tang of a tool. (*h*) Any projecting prong in a lock or a bolt.

4. In *mining:* (*a*) A channel cut in the rock, or a pipe of wood, for conveying air. [Rare.] (*b*) *pl.* Cage-shuts. [South Wales coal-fields, Eng.]—**5.** The coil or bend of a rope; hence, a noose; a trap.—**Through fang,** in the manufacture of cutlery, the method of drilling a hole completely through the handle and inserting a cylindrical or four-sided prong, riveting it at the opposite end.

fanged (fangd), *a.* **1.** Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something resembling them: as, a *fanged* adder.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

In chariots *fanged* with scythe they scour the field.
A. Philips, The Briton.

2. Having fangs as roots; rooted; radicated.

fanger (fang′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fanger* (= OHG. *fangari*), one who takes or receives, < *fangen*, take: see *fang, v.*] **1.** A receiver. [Prov. Eng.]—**2**†. A helper; a protector.

Laverd, mi *fanger* art thou in lande.
Ps. iii. 4 (ME. version).

fanging (fang′ing), *n.* The pipes or channels used in the mines of Great Britain for ventilating purposes.

fanging-pipes (fang′ing-pīps), *n. pl.* In *mining*, a main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.

fanglet†, *v. i.* [ME. *fangelen*, appar. < *fangen*, take, seize; cf. *fangle, n.* (not found in ME., except as in comp. *new-fangle*).] To trifle.

For his love that 3ou dere bo3th
Hold 3ou stil and *fangel* no3th
Sordem aperte deprecantes.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 257.

fangle† (fang′gl), *n.* [Evolved from *new-fangle*, regarded, erroneously, as *new* and **fangle*, n., a fancy: see *new-fangle*.] A new fancy; a novelty; a fancy.

There was no feather, no *fangle*, jem, nor jewel . . . left behind. *Greene*, Manillia (1583).

We may be assur'd that if God loathe the best of Idolaters prayer, much more the conceited *fangle* of his prayer. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. col. 456.

fangled† (fang′gld), *a.* [Short for *new-fangled*, q. v.] New-made; new-fangled.

Be not, as is our *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

fangleness† (fang′gl-nes), *n.* The state of being fangled. *Spenser.* See *new-fangleness*.

fangless (fang′les), *a.* [< *fang* + *-less*.] Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.

So that his power, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

fangot (fang′got), *n.* [< It. *fangotto*, a nasal form of *fagotto*, a bundle: see *fagot*.] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, etc., from 1 hundredweight to 2¾ hundredweights.

fan-governor (fan′guv″ėr-nor), *n.* In *mach.* See *fan*, 1 (*e*).

fanion (fan′yon), *n.* [< OF. *fanion*, a banner, another form of *fanon*: see *fanon*.] 1. *Milit.*, a small flag carried with the baggage of a brigade.—2. A small flag for a surveying-station. *E. H. Knight.*

fan-jet (fan′jet), *n.* A spraying and spreading device attached to the nozle of a hose or to a fountain.

fankwai, fankwae (fan′kwī′), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, a term applied to certain tribes in the south of China, and transferred to foreigners, + *kwei*, devil, demon.] Literally, barbarian devil (or devils): an opprobrious epithet applied by the Chinese, especially about Canton and Hong Kong, to foreigners. Also spelled *fanqui*, *fangkwae*.

fan-lace (fan′lās), *n.* Lace made with the Brussels point stitch, which produces a pattern of triangles somewhat resembling open fans, used both in ancient and in modern point-lace.

fan-light (fan′līt), *n.* Properly, a window in the form of an open fan situated over a door in a circular-headed opening: now used for any window over a door.

fannel (fan′el), *n.* [< ML. *fanula*, *phanula*, also *fanicula*, dim. of *fano(n-)*, a banner, napkin, etc., in eccles. use: see *fanon*.] Same as *fanon*, 3.

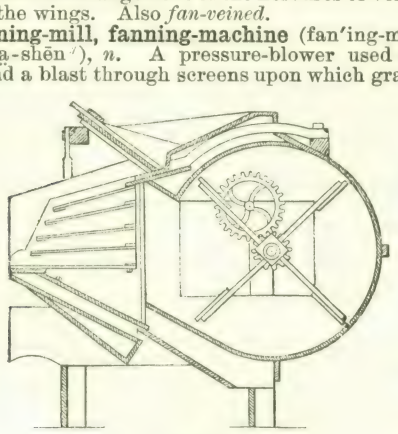
fanner (fan′ėr), *n.* One who or that which fans.

And [I] will send unto Babylon *fanners*, that shall fan her, and shall empty her land. Jer. li. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* A machine for winnowing grain; a fan. [Eng.] (*b*) A blower or ventilating-fan.

fan-nerved (fan′nėrvd), *a.* In *entom.*, having a fan-like arrangement of the nervures or veins of the wings. Also *fan-veined*.

fanning-mill, fanning-machine (fan′ing-mil, -ma-shēn′), *n.* A pressure-blower used to send a blast through screens upon which grain



Fanning-mill.

is falling to clean it from the chaff and dust; a winnowing-machine. It usually forms a part of a threshing-machine, or is used in connection with grain-elevators. See *thresher*, *separator*, *winnowing-machine*.

fanning-out (fan′ing-out′), *n.* In *printing*, the twisting of a pile of cut paper by means of a turn of the thumb and forefinger, so that it will open like a fan, and be in position to be easily counted.

fannon† (fan′on), *n.* See *fanon*.

fanon (fan′on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fannon*; < ME. *fanone*, *fanune*, *fanun*, *fanen*, < OF. *fanon*, F. *fanon*, fannel, pendant, lappet of a miter, < ML. *fano(n-)*, a banner, esp. a priestly banner, napkin, etc., < OHG. *fano*, MHG. *fane*, G. *fahne* = AS. *fana*, a banner, > ME. *fane*, a banner, a weather-vane: see *fane*[1], *vane*. The same word appears in *gonfanon*, *gonfalon*: see *gonfalon*.] 1. An ensign; a banner.—2. One of the tails of the forked pennon. See *pennon*.—3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The cloth in which the deacon in the ancient or early medieval church received the oblations; the cloth with which the subdeacon or acolyte held the holy vessels; the offertorium, sindon, or offertory-veil. See *patener*. (*b*) The cloth or offertorium in which a lay person brought bread for the offertory. (*c*) A napkin or cloth held in the deacon's hand or hung over his arm; a napkin or handkerchief used by the priest or celebrant at mass; a mappula or maniple. *Fanon* is a frequent name for *maniple* from the ninth to the sixteenth century. (*d*) A cloth or veil formerly worn on the neck and shoulders, or on the head also, by a celebrant at the eucharist; the amice in its older form. The Syro-Jacobites still use an ornament of this kind. (*e*) A similar veil or hood formerly worn in the Western Church by a prelate under his crown or miter; the head-dress or veil, formerly called *orale*, and still worn by the pope at solemn pontifical celebrations. This is an oblong piece of white silk gauze, ornamented with gold, blue, and red stripes. It is first put upon the head like a hood, descending on the shoulders. After assumption of the chasuble, it is thrown back, and rests upon the upper part of that vestment. (*f*) One of the lappets, pendants, or infulæ of a miter. They are apparently derived from or formed a part of the veil or hood once worn by prelates.

Take from your true subiects the Pope's false Christ with his bels and bablinges, with his miters and mastries, with his *fannons* [read *fannons*] and fopperies, and let them haue frely the true Christ again.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, Pref.

(*g*) A church banner or vexillum. Also *fannel*.—4. In *surg.*, a splint formerly used in fractures of the thigh and leg, consisting of a cylinder of straw, usually laid round a stick bound by cord or ribbon. Under it, next to the limb, was placed the false fanon, a compress of linen in many folds.

fan-palm (fan′päm), *n.* Any palm having flabellate or fan-shaped leaves, in distinction from those with pinnate leaves.—**Bermuda** or **Jamaica fan-palm**, *Inodes Blackburniana*.—**Chinese fan-palm**, *Trachycarpus Fortunei*.—**European** or **Mediterranean fan-palm**, *Chamærops humilis*.—**Indian fan-palm**, a name of various species of *Corypha*, especially the talipot-palm, *C. umbraculifera*.

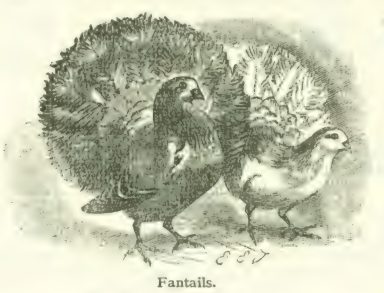
fanqui, *n.* See *fankwai*.

fan-shaped (fan′shāpt), *a.* Resembling a fan in shape or form; flabellate.—**Fan-shaped window**, in *arch.*, a window bounded by an arc of rather more than a semicircle the circumference of which is cut out in semicircular notches: a type of window occurring in early German medieval work.

fan-shell (fan′shel), *n.* A scallop; a pecten; an individual of the *Pectinidæ*, so called from the form and radiating ridges. *P. P. Carpenter.*

fan-structure (fan′struk″tūr), *n.* In *geol.*, an arrangement of closely folded strata such that the axis-planes of the folds dip, on each side of a mountain-mass or -range, toward the central axis-plane of the range itself, so that the whole has a structure, as exhibited in a cross-section, resembling that shown by an open fan held upright. This arrangement occurs in the most marked degree in certain parts of the chain of the Alps.

fantail (fan′tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A fan-tailed flycatcher; any bird of the genus *Rhipidura*, as the Australian *fantail*, *R. motacilloides*.—2. An artificial fan-tailed variety of the



Fantails.

domestic pigeon.—3. In a gas-fixture, a tip which gives a fan-shaped flame.—4. A member, or piece of construction, having the shape of a fan.—5. The overhang of a vessel's stern when it extends unusually far.

II. *a.* Same as *fan-tailed*, 1: specifically applied to small old-world warblers of the genus *Cisticola*, as *C. cursitans* of Europe.

fan-tailed (fan′tāld), *a.* 1. Having the feathers of the tail arranged in the shape of a fan; eurhipidurous: applied to ordinary birds (*Carinatæ*), in distinction from *bush-tailed*, an epithet of the *Ratitæ*.—2. Having the tail exceedingly developed and complicate, as the variety of the domestic pigeon known as the *fantail*.

fan-tan (fan′tan), *n.* [Chinese, < *fan*, number of times, + *tan*, apportion.] A Chinese game indulged in by gamblers, in which (in its simplest form) a pile of copper or bronze coins, called cash, is covered with a bowl, the players betting or staking money on what the remainder will be when the heap has been divided by 4. An oblong card is placed upon the table, the corners of which are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4. The players stake their money upon the corners or upon the edge between two numbers, and are paid according to the odds against them, the remainder of the "cash," after dividing by four, deciding the winning number. From the winnings of each player a certain percentage, usually 8 per cent., is deducted for the benefit of the croupier or of the house.

fantascope (fan′ta-skōp), *n.* [Prop. *phantascope*: < *fanta(sy)*, or *fanta(stic)*, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus by means of which the optical axes of the eyes are converged: designed to exhibit certain phenomena of binocular vision.

fantasia (fan-ta-zē′ä; sometimes, wrongly, fan-tā′zi-ä), *n.* [< It. *fantasia*, a fancy: see *fantasy*, *fancy*.] In *music*: (*a*) Originally, any instrumental piece. (*b*) Any composition not in strict form or style, particularly when somewhat capricious. (*c*) An irregular composition, consisting of well-known airs arranged with interludes and florid decorations, similar to a potpourri.

Nothing is more difficult in the whole navigation of the Nile than weathering a coffee-house when the barbaric music of the *fantasia* throbs over the waters.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 155.

Also *fantasy*, *phantasy*.

Free fantasia, that part of the first movement of a sonata or symphony which comes between the double bar and the reprise of the first subject. In it the materials of the preceding part, with or without additional matter, are developed and worked out.

fantasied (fan′ta-sid), *a.* [< *fantasy* + *-ed*[2].] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

I find the people strangely *fantasied*;
Possess'd with rumours, full of idle dreams.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

fantasm, fantasmal, etc. See *phantasm*, etc.

fantasque (fan-task′), *a.* and *n.* [F., abbr. of *fantastique*: see *fantastic*.] **I.** *a.* Fantastic. [Rare.]

The zodiac . . .
Responding with twelve shadowy signs of earth,
In *fantasque* apposition and approach.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

II. *n.* Fancy.

I have a Scribbling-Army-Friend, that has writ a triumphant, rare, noisy Song, in honour of the late Victory, that will hit the Nymph's *Fantasque* to a Hair.
Steele, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

fantassin (fan′ta-sin), *n.* [F., < It. *fantaccino*, < *fante*, a boy, servant, knave at cards: see *fantoccini*.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier.

There were quaint *fantassins* with matchlock, musket, tulwar, and bow. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 237.

fantast (fan′tast), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *fantast*; < *fantast-ic*.] One whose mind is full of fantastic notions; a person of fantastic ideas, manners, or mode of expression.

He [Sir T. Browne] is a quiet and sublime enthusiast, with a strong tinge of the *fantast*; the humorist constantly mingling with, and flashing across, the philosopher, as the darting colours in shot silk play upon the main dye.
Coleridge.

A disciplined taste recoils from *fantasts* and contortionists like Mr. Carlyle, Archbishop Trench, and Mr. Browning. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 151.

fantastic (fan-tas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fantastick*; < OF. *fantastique*, F. *fantastique*, and abbr. *fantasque* = Pr. *fantastic* = Sp. *fantástico* = Pg. It. *fantastico* (cf. G. *fantastisch* = Dan. Sw. *fantastisk*), < LL. *phantasticus*, ML. also *fantasticus*, imaginary (ML. also as a noun, a lunatic), < Gr. *φανταστικός*, able to present or represent (to the mind) (*τὸ φανταστικόν*, the state of mind produced by unreal or imaginary objects), < *φανταστός*, verbal adj. of *φαντάζειν*, make visible, present or represent: see *fantasy*, *fancy*, *phantasm*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of a phantom or fantasy; produced or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real.

Are not we both mad?
And is not this a *fantastic* house we are in,
And all a dream we do?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

2. Due to fantasy or whim; arising from or caused by caprice; groundless; illusive.

The offices
And honours which I late on thee conferr'd
Are not *fantastic* bounties, but thy merit.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

3. Morbidly or grotesquely fanciful; manifesting a disordered imagination; chimerical.

The melancholy of Dante was no *fantastic* caprice.
Macaulay, Milton.

4. Suggestive of fantasies through oddness of figure, action, or appearance, or through an air of unreality; whimsically formed or shaped; grotesque.

There at the foot of yonder nodding beech
That wreathes its old *fantastic* roots so high.
Gray, Elegy.

Nothing could well be more picturesque than this garden view of the city ramparts, lifting their *fantastic* battlements above the trees and flowers.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 207.

5. Controlled by fantasy; indulging the vagaries of imagination; capricious: as, *fantastic* minds; a *fantastic* mistress.

Every friend whom not thy *fantastic* will, but the great and tender heart in thee craveth, shall lock thee in his embrace. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 267.

=**Syn.** *Grotesque*, etc. (see *fanciful*); odd, queer, strange, freakish, quaint.

II. *n.* One who acts fantastically or ridiculously; a grotesque. Sometimes used in the plural of a company of persons grotesquely dressed, and acting or parading in a ludicrous way, for amusement.

Alas, the poor *fantastic!*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

Not like our *fantastics*, who, having a fine watch, take all occasions to draw it out to be seen.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 245.

fantastical (fan-tas'ti-kal), *a.* [< *fantastic* + *-al.*] Same as *fantastic*.

Some foolishe and *fantasticall* personnes haue wrytten.
Hall, Henry IV., an. 6.

Fantastical or chimerical I call such [ideas] as have no foundation in nature, nor have any conformity with that reality of being to which they are tacitly referred as to their archetypes. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxx. 1.

fantasticality (fan-tas-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fantasticalities* (-tiz). [< *fantastical* + *-ity.*] **1.** Fantasticalness.

Which in mocking sort described unto Fido the *fantasticality* of each man's apparell, and apishnesse of gesture.
The Man in the Moon, 1609.

2. Something fantastic.

Plants that do not look like real plants, but like idealizations of plants, like the *fantasticalities* of wood-carvers and stone-cutters animated by witchcraft.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 617.

fantastically (fan-tas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a fantastic manner; capriciously; whimsically.

Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

He dresses the ape *fantastically*, usually as a bride, or a veiled woman. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II 110.

fantasticalness (fan-tas'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being fantastic; humorousness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it. *Tillotson*, Works, Pref.

This wild tradition . . . had the effect to give him a sense of the *fantasticalness* of his present pursuit.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 121.

fantasticism (fan-tas'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *fantastic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness. [Rare.]

Not only does the introduction of these imaginary beings permit greater *fantasticism* of incident, but also infinite *fantasticism* of treatment.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, IV. viii. § 7.

fantasticly† (fan-tas'tik-li), *adv.* Fantastically.

He is neither too *fantastickly* melancholy, or too rashly cholerick. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

fantasticness (fan-tas'tik-nes), *n.* Fantasticalness. [Rare.]

Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
With light *fantasticness*, be thou in favour!
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

fantastico (fan-tas'ti-kō), *n.* [It.: see *fantastic.*] A fantastic.

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting *fantasticoes*, these new tuners of accents! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

fantastry†, *n.* [< *fantast(ic)* + *-ry.*] Fantasticalness.

Yea, through the indiscretions and inconsiderateness of some preachers, the *fantastry* and vain-babble of others, . . . things are in many places come to that pass that those who teach Christian vertue and Religion in plainness and simplicity . . . shall be reckon'd for dry moralists. *Glanville*, Sermons, i.

fantasy, phantasy (fan'ta-si), *n.*; pl. *fantasies, phantasies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *fantasie, phantasie*; < ME. *fantasye, fantesye, fauntasye*, etc.; the older form of *fancy*, q. v.] **1**†. Same as *fancy*.

Hadden no *fantesye* to debate.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 51.

And to our high-raised *phantasy* present
That undisturbed song of pure concent.
Milton, Solemn Music, l. 5.

2. Irregular or erratic fancy in thought or action; unrestrained imagination; whim; caprice; vagary.

The charm [of Lichfield Cathedral] is increased by a singular architectural *fantasy*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 23.

The belief, rejected in recent times, that the *phantasy* of the mother can impart to her child the features of a picture that has made a strong impression on her, I cannot regard as impossible.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 502.

3. The forming of unreal, chimerical, or grotesque images in the mind; a mingling of incongruous or unfounded ideas or notions; disordered or distorted fancy; fantastic imagination.

In theise thinges and in suche othere ther ben many folk that beleeven; because it happenethe so often tyme to falle aftre here *fantasyes*. *Maundeville*, Travels, p. 166.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping *fantasies*, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Imagination, as it is too often misunderstood, is mere *fantasy*, the image-making power, common to all who have the gift of dreams, or who can afford to buy it in a vulgar drug as De Quincey bought it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

4. A product or result of the power of fantasy; a fantastic image or thought; a disordered or distorted fancy; a phantasm.

Som other *fauntasyes* appyeren by nyght tyme vnto many oon in dyuerse places in lyknes of wymen with old face. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiii.

A thousand *fantasies*
Begin to throng into my memory,
Of calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dire,
And aery tongues that syllable men's names.
Milton, Comus, l. 205.

It was a corpse in its burial clothes. Suddenly the fixed features seemed to move with dark emotion. Strange *fantasy!* It was but the shadow of the fringed curtain.
Hawthorne, The White Old Maid.

There are thousands of usually intelligent citizens who have decided that a Pacific railroad is a . . . *fantasy* of demagogues and visionaries.
H. Greeley, Overland Journey, xxxiv.

5. In *music*, same as *fantasia.*=**Syn.** *Fantasy, Fancy.* See *imagination.* The present differentiation in meaning of the word *fantasy* from its contracted form *fancy* (heretofore overlooked by lexicographers), identical with that between the correlative adjectives *fantastic* and *fanciful*, is well illustrated in the following extracts:

Ye woods! that wave o'er Avon's rocky steep,
To *Fancy's* ear sweet is your murmuring deep! . . .
Alas vain *Phantasies!* the fleeting brood
Of Woe self-solaced in her dreamy wood!
Coleridge, Death of Chatterton.

From first to last, the processes of *phantasy* have been at work; but where the savage could see phantasms, the civilized man has come to amuse himself with *fancies*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 284.

The cold and mysterious power of the classic architecture [in a building described] is wedded to the rich and libertine *fancy* of the Renaissance, treading unrestrained and unabashed the maze of nature and of *phantasy*.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant.

fantasy (fan'ta-si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fantasied*, ppr. *fantasying*. [< *fantasy, n.*; the older form of *fancy*, q. v. Cf. OF. *fantasier.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To fancy; have a liking for.

The King . . . *fantasied* so much his daughter.
G. Cavendish, Wolsey.

2. To form or conceive fancifully or fantastically; form a mental picture of; imagine.

I passe ouer the *fantasieing* of formes, accidents, outwarde elementes, miraculous changes, secrete presences, and other like forced termes, whereof Tertullian knoweth none. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Harding, p. 465.

A dream . . . so *fantasied*. *Keats.*

He *fantasied* in his imagination a kind of religion, half Catholic, half Reformed, in order to content all persons.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 17.

3. In *music*, to compose or perform in the manner of a fantasia.

The alluring world of *phantasied* music.
J. H. Shorthouse.

II. *intrans.* In *music*, to play fantasias.

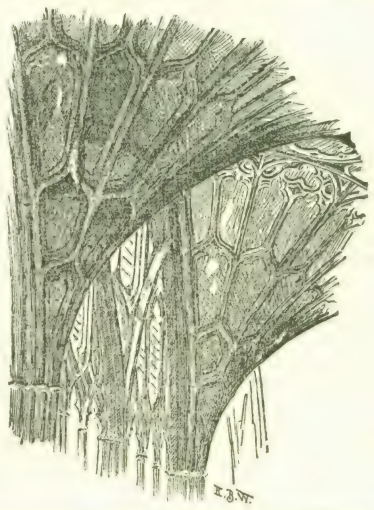
He [Hoffmann] could *fantasy* to admiration on the harpsichord. *Carlyle*, Crit. and Misc. Essays, I., App.

fantickle (fan'tik-l), *n.* A variant of *fernticle.*

fantoccini (fan-to-chē'nē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *fantoccio*, a puppet, dwarf, baboon, < *fante*, boy, servant, knave at cards, a foot-soldier, abbr. of *infante*, child, infant: see *infant, infantry, faunt.*] **1.** Puppets which are made to go through evolutions by means of concealed wires or strings.—**2.** Dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted for human performers.

fantom, *n.* See *phantom.*

fan-tracery (fan'trā″sē-ri), *n.* In *late medieval arch.*, elaborate geometrical carved tracery which rises from a capital or a corbel, and diverges like the folds of a fan, spreading over the surface of a vault.—**Fan-tracery vaulting,** a very complicated mode of roofing, much used in the Perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered by ribs and veins of tracery, all the principal lines diverging from a point, as in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey.



Fan-tracery.—Cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral, England.

fan-training (fan'trā″ning), *n.* In *hort.*, a method of training a tree or vine on a wall or trellis in such a manner that the branches radiate from the trunk at regular intervals and at continually smaller angles, the lower branch on each side being approximately horizontal.—**Half fan-training,** a method of training similar to fan-training, but in which the lower branches rise obliquely from the trunk.

fan-veined (fan'vānd), *a.* **1.** In *bot.*, having the veins spreading from a common point, like the ribs of a fan.—**2.** In *entom.*, same as *fan-nerved.*

fan-wheel (fan'hwēl), *n.* Same as *fan-blower.*

fan-window (fan'win″dō), *n.* A window having a semicircular outline and a sash formed of radial bars. Compare *fan-shaped window*, under *fan-shaped.*

fan-winged (fan'wingd), *a.* Having wings like fans.

fanwise (fan'wīz), *adv.* [< *fan* + *-wise.*] In the manner or shape of a fan.

There were impressions of feathers radiating *fanwise* from each of the fore-limbs.
T. Foster, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 43.

fanwise (fan'wīz), *a.* [< *fanwise, adv.*] Having the shape or appearance of a fan. [Rare.]

The *fanwise* and rounded arrangement of the wing-feathers. *T. Foster*, in Proctor's Nature Studies, p. 44.

fap† (fap), *a.* Fuddled. [Old slang.]

Bard. Why, sir, for my part, I say, the gentleman had drunk himself out of his five sentences.
Eva. It is his five senses: fie, what the ignorance is!
Bard. And being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

fapesmo (fa-pes'mō), *n.* In *logic*, an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism: one of the mnemonic words supposed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus in the thirteenth century, and given in the "Summulæ Logicales" of that author. Every letter in it is significant: the *f* means that the syllogism is to be reduced to *ferio;* the *a*, that the major premise is universal affirmative; the *p*, that that premise is to be converted per accidens in the reduction: the *e*, that the minor premise is universal negative; the *s*, that that premise is to be converted simply; the *m*, that the two premises are to be transposed in the reduction; and the *o*, that the conclusion is particular negative. The following is an example of fapesmo: All viviparous marine animals have fins; no fishes are viviparous marine animals; therefore, some animals that have fins are not fishes. Fapesmo, when considered as belonging to the fourth figure, is called *fesapo.* The rare word *fapemo* is another name for the mood *felapton.*

faquir, *n.* See *fakir*[1].

far[1] (fär), *adv.*; compar. *farther* and *further*, superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see etym., and *farther, further*). [Also dial *fer, fur, furr;* early mod. E. also *farre, furre;* < ME. *fer, ferr, feor, feorr*, rarely *far, for, fur*, < AS. *feorr, feor*, far, at a distance, = OS. *fer* = OFries. *fer, fir* = D. *ver* = LG. *feern, feren* = OHG. *verro,*

MHG. *verre* (MHG. rarely *verne*, G. always *fern*, with adverbial *-n*) = Icel. *fjarri* = Goth. *fairra*, far, at a distance; partly merged in some languages with the deriv. adv., AS. *feorran*, from far, from afar, from a distance, ME. *ferren, feorren, ferrene, ferne*, from far (with a prep., *of ferrene, o ferrom, fro ferne*, afar, from far), = OS. *ferran, ferrane*, from far, = MHG. *verne*, G. *fern*, far (see above), = Sw. *fjerran*, afar, = Dan. *fjern*, a., far, *fjernt*, adv., far; = Gr. πέραν, on the other side, across (L. *trans*), πέρα, beyond, across, over (L. *ultra*), = Skt. *paras*, beyond, *parā*, to a distance. Remotely related to *for, for-, fore, fore-, forth*[1], etc., *per-, pre-, pro-*, etc. The normal compar. and superl. forms, namely, compar. *farrer* (< ME. *ferrer*, really a double compar., more commonly *ferre, firre, furre, fyrre*, rarely *farre*, and in one syllable *fir, fur, far* (being thus identified in form with the positive), < AS. *fyrre, fyr, fier*, umlauted and abbr. from **feorror*, compar. of *feorr, feor*, far), and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferrest*, < AS. *fyrrest*, umlauted from **feorrost*, superl. of *feorr, feor*, far), are rare or obs. in mod. E., their place being taken by *farther* and *farthest*, which are found only in mod. E., and are due to confusion with *further* and *furthest:* see *farther, further*. The adj. *far* is from the adv.] **1.** At or by a great distance; so as to be remote, or at a distant or advanced point, in place, time, progress, etc.: as, how *far* (by how great a distance) away is it? it is *far* (or not *far*) off; he is *far* along on his journey or in his studies.

> And the king went forth . . . and tarried in a place that was *far* off. 2 Sam. xv. 17.

> They sent back missives representing that they were *far* within the enemies' frontier, and it was dangerous either to pause or turn back. *Irving*, Granada, p. 51.

2. To a great distance or extent; so as to attain or extend to a distant or advanced point; for, over, or through a long way: as, how *far* (to how great a distance) did you go? to travel *far;* to look *far* into the future; *far*-reaching designs.

> Now have I tolde you of Wayes, by the whyche men gon *ferrest* and longest. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

> When unto the guid church she came,
> She at the door did stan'; . . .
> She coudna come *farer* ben [in].
> *Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

3. By a long interval or a great distance; so as to be widely separated: as, their paths lay *far* apart; he is *far* removed from want.

> *Far, far* removed, dark in the dreary grave.
> *Charlotte Brontë.*

4. From a great distance; from afar: as in the compound *far-fetched* (which see).—**5.** At a great remove; a long way; very remote: used elliptically with reference to space, time, degree, scope, purpose, desire, etc.: as, it is *far* (distant or away) from here; people both *far* (off) and near (by or at hand); he was *far* (away) from the attainment of his object.

> The whiche is knowyn bothe *ferre* and nere,
> A myghti prince, a man of gret powre.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 622.

> Beaute, Myzt, amyable chere
> To alle Men *ferre* and neere.
> *Arthur* (ed. Furnivall), l. 34.

> The *ferreste* in his parissche, moche and lite.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 494.

> Then Peter took him, and began to rebuke him, saying, Be it *far* from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee. Mat. xvi. 22.

> Will you not speak at all? are you so *far*
> From kind words?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 1.

> The nations *far* and near contend in choice. *Dryden.*

> He was *far* from approving his adoption of the monastic life. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

6. To or by a great degree; in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much; largely; widely: as, *far* better; *far* worse; *far* other; *far* different.

> Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10.

> The night is *far* spent, the day is at hand. Rom. xiii. 12.

> Some of them are so *far* gone with their private enthusiasms and revelations that they are quite mad.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 627.

> So thou, fair city, . . . lovelier *far*
> Than in that panoply of war.
> *Scott*, Marmion, Int. to v.

> *Far* other was the song that once I heard
> By this huge oak. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

7†. Long; a long time.

> Ac it is *ferre* agoo in seynt Fraunceys tyme.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 226.

As far as, to the distance, extent, or degree that: as, that is good *as far as* it goes.

> Yet *as ferre as* y can or may
> Of here beaute sum-what too say
> I will applye my wittes all.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 49.

> In my last I fulfilled your Lordship's Commands, *as far as* my Reading and Knowledge could extend.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 56.

> *As far as* might be, to carve out
> Free space for every human doubt.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

By far, in a great degree; very much.

> Ther is a surgiene in this sege that softe can handle,
> And more of phisyke *bi fer* and fairer he plastreth.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 312.

> And the bride-maidens whispered, "'Twere better *by far* To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar."
> *Scott*, Young Lochinvar.

Far away, far and away. See *away*.

> A manuscript by a new author, which he declared to be *far and away* the best humorous story that had been written for years. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 16.

Far forth. See *far-forth*.—**From far,** from a great distance; from a remote place.

> Summe ther ben that comen *fro ferr*, and in goynge toward this Ydole, at every thrydde pas that thei gon fro here Hows, thei knelen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 174.

> Madam, I see *from farre* a horseman coming;
> This way he bends his speed.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, i.

> But now the trumpet, terrible *from far*,
> In shriller clangours animates the war.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

I'll be far (or farther) if I do, I will not do it: obsolete, the phrase now in use being *I'll see you farther first*. See *farther*.—**In so far as,** in the degree that; to such an extent as.

> *In so far as* the college teaches religion, it must do so with the utmost candor. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 725.

To be far ben with one, to bring far ben. See *ben*[1].

far[1] (fär), *a.*; compar. *farther* and *further*, superl. *farthest* and *furthest* (see *far*[1], *adv.*). [Also dial. *fer, fur;* early mod. E. *farre*, < ME. *fer, ferr*, rarely *far*, < AS. *feorr, feor*, a., from the adv., far, distant. The compar. and superl. *farther* and *farthest* are mod., as in the adv. forms. Compar. *farrer* (earlier *farre*, < ME. *ferre*, < AS. *fyrra, firra*) and superl. *farrest* (< ME. *ferreste, farreste*, < AS. **fyrresta*) are now hardly to be found.] **1.** Situated or being at a great distance in space or time; distant; remote; far off or away: as, a *far* place; the *far* future. [Now rare with reference to place.]

> We be come from a *far* country. Josh. ix. 6.

> My blood
> Hath earnest in it of *far* springs to be.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Extending to a great distance; prolonged or reaching to a distant point; protracted; long: as, *far* sight; a *far* look ahead.

> O I am going a *far* journey,
> Some strange countrie to see.
> *Lord Lovel* (Child's Ballads, II. 162).

3. Remote in degree or relation; distantly connected. [Rare.]

> Sir Torre . . .
> Past up the still rich city to his kin,
> His own *far* blood, which dwelt at Camelot.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. More distant of the two: as, the *far* side of a horse (that is, the right or off side, as the rider always mounts on the left): sometimes used in place-names: as, *Far* Rockaway.—**A far cry.** See *cry*.

far[1] (fär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *farred*, ppr. *farring*. [< *far*[1], *adv.*] To remove far distant; banish. [Prov. Eng.]

> I'm sure I wish the man were *farred* who plagues his brains wi' striking out new words.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, x.

far[2] (fär), *n.* [E. dial., = *farrow*[1], q. v.] The young of swine, or a litter of pigs. [Local, Eng.]

far-about† (fär'a-bout″), *n.* A going far out of the way: used literally or figuratively.

> What need these *far-abouts? Fuller*, Holy War, p. 280.

farad (far'ad), *n.* [So called in honor of the chemist Michael *Faraday* (1791–1867). Cf. *ampere, ohm, volt.*] The electromagnetic unit of capacity of electricity. It is the capacity of a condenser which when charged with a difference of potential of one volt has a charge of one coulomb. In practice the microfarad, the millionth of a farad, is more conveniently employed. The latter is the capacity of about three miles of an ocean cable.

Faradaic (far-a-dā'ik), *a.* [< *Faraday* + *-ic:* see *faradism*.] **1.** Pertaining to Faraday, the English physicist.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Pertaining to the phenomena of electricity especially investigated by Faraday—for example, the phenomena of induction. See *faradic*.

> Ferrier states that *Faradaic* irritation causes movements of the eyeballs and other movements indicative of vertigo. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 38.

> Tetanus produced by *faradaic* electricity is not of the nature of an apparently single and prolonged contraction. *G. J. Romanes*, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 48.

Faradaic current, in *elect.*, an induced current, in contradistinction to a direct one.

faradaism (far'a-dā-izm), *n.* [< *Faraday* (see *farad*) + *-ism.*] Same as *faradization*.

faradic (fa-rad'ik), *a.* [< *farad* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to induced electric currents obtained from a variety of machines—some of them magneto-electric, composed of a revolving magnet and coils of wires, others of a cell (giving a galvanic current) and coils. The faradic machine now in common medical use is a form of induction coil consisting of a primary coil through which a current is sent from a voltaic cell, and a secondary coil surrounding the primary, in which brief but intense currents are induced in alternating directions by the automatic making and breaking of the primary current. See *induction* and *induction-coil*.

faradism (far'a-dizm), *n.* [< *farad* + *-ism.*] The form of electricity furnished by a faradic machine.

faradization (far″a-di-zā'shon), *n.* [< *faradize* + *-ation.*] In *physiol.*, the stimulation of a nerve with induced currents of electricity.

faradize (far'a-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *faradized*, ppr. *faradizing*. [< *farad-ic* + *-ize.*] To stimulate, as a muscle, with induced electric currents.

> Muscles which were previously sluggish, after being thoroughly kneaded, would contract far more readily when *faradized*. *Weir Mitchell*, Injuries of Nerves, p. 250.

faradizer (far'a-dī-zėr), *n.* An instrument employed in faradization.

farallon (fä-räl-yōn'), *n.*; pl. *farallones* (-yō'nās). [Sp.] A lofty rocky islet rising precipitously from the sea. Generally used in the plural, because such islets frequently occur in groups; and there are several such groups on the American coast bearing this name. That best known is the one called the Farallones, in the Pacific, about 35 miles west of San Francisco.

Farancia (fa-ran'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842); prob. a nonsense-name.] A genus of innocuous serpents, of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Calamariinæ*. *F. abacura* is a common species in the southern United States, of a deep-red



Wampum-snake (*Farancia abacura*).

color below with dark spots, above bluish-black, with a row of square red spots on each side. It is called the *horn-snake, red-bellied snake*, and *wampum-snake*.

farand (far'and), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. also *farant;* < ME. *farand*, comely, handsome, i. e., appar. having a good favor or appearance, whence, in mod. Sc. use in comp. (see 2, below), appar. a contr. of ME. **favorand* (E. *favoring*), ppr. of *favoren*, favor, cf. Sc. *far, fair, fere*, appearance, a contr. of *favor* in that sense; cf. Sc. *fard, fa'ard*, favored (*weel-fard* is equiv. to *weel-farand*). The contracted inf. *fare* for *favor* is appar. later than the contracted ppr.: see *fare*[3]. The word seems to have been in part identical with ME. *farand, farende* (mod. E. *faring*), ppr. of *faren*, E. *fare*, go; *evil-* or *ill-farand, weel-farand*, being equiv. to *ill-faring, well-faring*, referred to *fare*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Well favored; comely; handsome; goodly. [Prov. Eng.]

> This watz [the] kynges countenaunce, where he in court were,
> At vch *farand* fest among his fre meny.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 101.

> Quhar Nele and Bruyss come, and the Queyn,
> And othir ladyis fayr and *farand*.
> *Barbour*, ii. 514, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Having a certain specified favor or appearance; appearing; seeming: generally used in composition with a specific term, *fair, foul, evil, ill, well* (*weel*), *old* (*auld*), etc.: as, *auld-farand*, old-seeming: applied to a child who manifests more sagacity than could be expected at his time of life. [Scotch.]

> Lykly he was, rycht fair and weill *farrand*.
> *Wallace*, vi. 781, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

> And he looks aye sae wistfu' the whiles I explain,
> He's as auld as the hills—he's an *auld-farrant* wean.
> *William Miller*, The Wonderfu' Wean.

II. *n.* Manners; humor. [Prov. Eng.]

farandly, farantly (far'and-li, -ant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *farandely;* < *farand*† + *-ly*2.] In an orderly manner; decently. *Halliwell.* Also *farrantly.* [Prov. Eng.]

farandola, farandole (fa-ran'dō-lạ, -dōl), *n.* [= F. *farandole*, a rapid dance of Pr. origin, = mod. Pr. *farandolo* = Sp. *farándula*, a mean trade or calling, = Pg. *farandula, farandulagem*, a trifle, a gang of vagabonds, = It. dial. *farandola.*] A rapid dance, of Romance origin, consisting of various figures, based upon a circle of dancers facing alternately in and out and clasping hands: much used in excited gatherings in France and in northern Italy.

farantly, *adv.* See *farandly.*

far-away (fär'ạ-wā″), *a.* [= Sc. *far-awa'*; < *far away,* adv. phrase.] 1. Distant; remote.

Far-awa' fowls hae fair feathers. *Scotch proverb.*

Pate's a *far-awa'* cousin o' mine. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xiv.

The deacon had passed away a year before; only Mrs. Tall and a *far-away* cousin were occupying the house.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 549.

2. Abstracted; absent-minded; pensive.

From that time there began to grow into his eyes a *far-away* look, as seeing the invisible.
The Congregationalist, July 14, 1887.

far-between (fär'bē-twēn″), *a.* Isolated; widely separated in space or time: applied to several individuals. [Rare.]

The peppering of fancy sportsmen, that have followed the *far-between* but more effectual shots of the borderer's rifle. *New Mirror* (New York), III. (1843).

farce1 (färs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *farced,* ppr. *farcing.* [Early mod. E. also *farse;* < ME. *farcen* (= D. *farceren* = G. *farciren* = Dan. *farcere*), < OF. *farsir, farcir,* F. *farcir* = Pr. *farsir, frasir,* < L. *farcire,* pp. *fartus,* sometimes *farctus,* later *farcitus,* and *farsus,* stuff, cram, fill full, = Gr. *φράσσειν,* shut in, inclose. Cf. *force*3.] 1†. To stuff; cram.

His typet was ay *farsed* ful of knyves
And pinnes for to geven fayre wyves.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 233.

Specifically—2. In *cookery,* to stuff, as a pudding, fowl, or roast, with various meats, oysters, bread, or other ingredients, variously flavored or spiced; fill with stuffing.

If any *farse* a Henne, the needle must be threeded the day before, and the threed must be burned, not bitten or broken asunder. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 207.

3. Figuratively, to fill, as a speech or written composition, with various scraps of wit or humor; make "spicy."

They could wish your poets would leave to be promoters of other men's jests, and way-lay all the stale apophthegms or old books they can hear of (in print or otherwise), to *farce* their scenes withal.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

These invectives were well *farced* for the gross taste of the multitude. *I. D'Israeli,* Calam. of Authors, II. 374.

4†. To extend; swell out.

'Tis not . . .
The *farced* title running 'fore the king,
The throne he sits on, nor the tide of pomp
That beats upon the high shore of this world.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

5†. To fatten.

If thou wouldst *farce* thy lean ribs with it too, they would not, like ragged laths, rub out so many doublets as they do. *B. Jonson,* Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

farce1 (färs), *n.* [= G. Dan. *farce* = Sw. *fars,* < F. *farce,* stuffing, a farce (> Sp. It. *farsa* = Pg. *farça,* a farce), < *farcer,* stuff: see *farce*1, *v.*] 1. A secular dramatic composition of a ludicrous or satirical character; low comedy. Originally the name (*farsia*) was applied to a canticle in a mixture of Latin and French, sung in many churches at the principal festivals, especially on Christmas. The modern farce is: (*a*) A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character, differing from other comedy chiefly in the grotesqueness and exaggeration of its characters and incidents. (*b*) An opera in one act, of an absurd, extravagant, or ludicrous character.

Counsale findis it necessar and expedient that the litill *farsche* and play maid be William Lauder be playit afoir the Quenis Grace.
Quoted in *Lauder's* Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., [p. vi.

Farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

My notion of a *farce* is a short piece in one act, containing a single comic idea, of course considerably expanded, but without anything that can really be called a plot.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 129.

The Egyptians are often amused by players of low and ridiculous *farces,* who are called Mohhabbazee'n.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 111.

2. Ridiculous parade; absurd pageantry; foolish show.

Let her see
That all this mingled Mass which she,
Being forbidden, longs to know,
Is a dull *farce* and empty show.
Prior, An English Padlock.

For Swift and him [Parnell], [thou hast] despised the *farce* of state,
The sober follies of the wise and great.
Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford.

3. A ridiculous sham.

farce2† (färs), *v. t.* [A particular use of *farce*1 (ME. *farcen*), or an error for *fard.* See *fard, v.*] To paint.

Farce not thy visage in no wise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2285.

farcement† (färs'ment), *n.* [< *farce* + *-ment.*] Stuffing for meat; force-meat.

They often spoil a good dish with improper sawce and unsavoury *farcements.* *Feltham,* Resolves.

farceur (fär-sėr'), *n.* [= Sw. *farsör,* < F. *farceur,* < *farce,* a farce: see *farce*1.] A jester; a joker; a wag.

farcical1 (fär'si-kal), *a.* [< *farce*1 + *-ic-al,* after *comical,* etc.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous; absurd.

So that, whether the "Alchemist" be *farcical* or not, it will appear at least to have this note of farce, "that the principal character is exaggerated."
Bp. Hurd, Province of the Drama, iv.

They deny the characters to be *farcical,* because they are actually in nature. *Gay,* What d'ye Call 't, Pref.

He [the Bedouin] neither unfits himself for walking, nor distorts his ankles, by turning out his toes according to the *farcical* rules of fashion.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 321.

farcical2† (fär'si-kal), *a.* [< *farcy* + *-ic-al,* after *farcical*1.] Pertaining to farcy. [Rare.]

I wish from my soul that every imitator in Great Britain, France, and Ireland, had the farcy for his pains; and that there was a good *farcical* house large enough to hold, aye, and sublimate them . . . all together.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 4.

farcicality (fär-si-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *farcicalities* (-tiz). [< *farcical*1 + *-ity.*] The character or quality of being farcical; absurdity; something farcical or ridiculous.

farcically (fär'si-kal-i), *adv.* In a farcical manner; ludicrously.

It is not necessary that, in order to do this, he should have recourse to images that are *farcically* low. *Langhorne.*

farcicalness (fär'si-kal-nes), *n.* Same as *farcicality.*

farcilite† (fär'si-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *farce*1 (with ref. to *force-meat*) + Gr. *λίθος,* a stone.] Pudding-stone. *Kirwan.*

farcimen† (fär'si-men), *n.* [< LL. *farciminum,* a disease of horses and other animals, supposed to be costiveness (?), < *farcire,* stuff, cram: see *farce*1. Cf. *farcin.*] Same as *farcy.*

farcin† (fär'sin), *n.* [Also, and now usually, *farcy,* dial. corruptly *fashion;* < ME. *farcin, farsyn,* < OF. *farcin,* F. *farcin* = It. *farcino,* farcy, < LL. *farciminum,* a disease of horses: see *farcimen.*] Same as *farcy.*

It cometh moste comuneliche aboute the houndes ers an yn hure legges, than yn any other places, as the *farsyn,* and git this is wors to be hool.
Bodl. MS., 546. (*Halliwell.*)

farcing† (fär'sing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *farsyng;* verbal n. of *farce*1, *v. t.*] Stuffing composed of mixed ingredients; force-meat.

Neuer was there puddyng stuffed so full of *farsynge* as his holye feelynge faythefull folke are farsed full of heresies. *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 614.

farctate (färk'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *farctatus,* < L. *farctus,* stuffed, pp. of *farcire,* stuff: see *farce*1.] In *bot.,* stuffed; crammed or full; without vacuities: opposed to *tubular* or *hollow:* as, a *farctate* leaf, stem, or pericarp. Also applied to the stipes of *Agaricaceæ.* Opposed to *fistulose.* [No longer used.]

farcy (fär'si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *farcie;* abbr. of *farcin,* q. v.] A disease of horses; a form of equinia. See *equinia.*

Fire is good for the *farcie.*
Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., p. 367.

farcy-bud (fär'si-bud), *n.* A swollen lymphatic gland, as in farcy.

fard† (färd), *n.* [< F. *fard,* paint, rouge, < OHG. *farawa,* MHG. *varwe,* G. *farbe* (= AS. *færbe* = D. *verw* = Dan. *farve* = Sw. *färg*), color, hue, < OHG. *faro* (*faraw-*), MHG. *var* (*varw-*), a., colored.] Color; paint, as applied to the complexion.

A certain gay glosse or *farde.*
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540).

These present us with the Skeleton of History, not merely clothed with muscles, animated with life, . . . but . . . rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French *fard.*
Whitaker, Review of Gibbon's Hist.

fard† (färd), *v. t.* [< F. *farder* = Pr. *fardar,* paint, rouge, < F. *fard,* n., paint, rouge: see *fard, n.*] To paint, as the cheeks: as, "the *farded* fop," *Shenstone.*

He found that beauty which he had left innocent *farded* and sophisticated with some court-drug.
A. Wilson, Hist. James I.

fardage (fär'dāj), *n.* [< F. *fardage* (= Sp. *fardaje* = Pg. *fardagem* = It. *fardaggio,* luggage), < *fardeau,* a load (see *fardel*1), + *-age.*] *Naut.,* loose wood or other substances, as horns, ratan, coir, etc., stowed among the parts of a cargo to chock it, or placed below dry cargo to keep it from bilge-water; dunnage.

far-day† (fär'dā), *n.* The advanced part of the day.

The manna was not good
After sun-rising; *far-day* sullies flowers.
H. Vaughan, Silex Scintillans, Rules and Lessons.

far-death (fär'deth), *n.* Natural death. [Prov. Eng.]

fardel1†, **fardle**† (fär'del, -dl), *n.* [< ME. *fardel,* < OF. *fardel,* F. *fardeau* = Pr. *fardel* = It. *fardello* (ML. *fardellus*), < Sp. Pg. *fardel,* a pack, bundle, dim. of Sp. Pg. *fardo,* a pack, bundle: said to be of Ar. origin, < *fardah,* a package (Devic).] A bundle or pack; a burden; hence, anything cumbersome or irksome.

Who would *fardels* bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

They took out of the foresaid ship from Roger Hood one *fardel* of cloth, and one chest with diuers goods.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 170.

Under one of these arches we reposed; the stones our beds, our *fardels* the bolster. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 90.

fardel1†, **fardle**† (fär'del, -dl), *v. t.* [< OF. *fardeler, fardeller,* bundle, < *fardel,* a bundle: see *fardel*1, *fardle, n.*] Hence, by contr., *farl*1, q. v.] To make up in packs or bundles.

Things orderly *fardled* up under heads are most portable. *Fuller,* Holy State, p. 164.

fardel2† (fär'del), *n.* [Also *farthel*2, *farl*2, q. v.; a corruption of ME. *ferthe* (or *feorthe*) *del* (= D. *vierendeel* = MHG. *vierteil,* G. *viertel* = ODan. *fjerddel,* Dan. *fjerdedel* = Sw. *fjerdedel*), fourth part: see *fourth* and *deal*1.] A fourth part: an old law term.—**Fardel of land,** a measure of land, the fourth part of a yard-land.

fardel-bound (fär'del-bound), *a.* [Also, corruptly, *farthing-bound;* appar. < *fardel*1, a load, + *bound*3.] Costive; specifically, in *vet. surg.,* affected, as cattle and sheep, with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manyplies or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is impacted. The organ becomes gorged, and ultimately affected with chronic inflammation. Over-ripe clover, rye-grass, or vetches are likely to produce the disease. Also *clue-bound.*

farder, fardest. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *farther, farthest.*

farding1 (fär'ding), *n.* [See *farthing, farding-deal.*] An obsolete or dialectal form of *farthing.*

farding2† (fär'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fard, v.*] Painting the face; the use of cosmetics.

Truth is a matron; error a curtizan; the matron cares onely to concile love by a grave and gracefull modesty, the curtizan with philtres and *farding.*
Bp. Hall, Sermon at Thebald, Sept. 15, 1628.

fardingale1 (fär'ding-gāl), *n.* Same as *farthingale.*

fardingale2†, *n.* A corrupt form of *fardingdeal.*

farding-bag (fär'ding-bag), *n.* The first stomach of a cow or other ruminant, where green food lies until it is regurgitated to be chewed again; the paunch or rumen.

fardingdeal† (fär'ding-dēl), *n.* [Also written *fardingdale, farthingdale, farthendele, farundel* (and *fardel*2, q. v.); < *farding*1 (ME. *ferding,* ML. *ferdingus*), or *farthing,* + *deal*1, ME. *del,* part (see *farthing,* 2, and *deal*1), but orig. (ME.) *ferthe del,* i. e., fourth deal: see *fardel*2.] A measure of land, one fourth of an acre, now a rood.

1 *farthendele* or rood of land.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 67 a.

fardle†, *n.* and *v.* See *fardel*1.

fare1 (fār), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fared,* ppr. *faring.* [< ME. *faren* (pret. *for,* pp. *faren*), go (in the widest use), be in a particular condition, < AS. *faran* (pret. *fōr,* pl. *fōron,* pp. *faren*), go, travel, etc., be in a particular condition, fare, = OS. *faran* = OFries. *fara* = D. *varen* = MLG. LG. *faren* = OHG. *faran,* MHG. *faren, varen,* G. *fahren* = Icel. *fara* = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fare*

= Goth. *faran*, go (whence the causal form, ME. *ferien*, < AS. *ferian*, carry, convey, conduct, lead, often of conveying over water, the only use in OS. *ferian* = OHG. *ferjan*, MHG. *vern*, go by water, sail, etc., = Icel. *ferja*, convey over water, esp. ferry over a river or strait, = Sw. *färja* = Dan. *færge*, ferry, = Goth. *farjan*, go by water, sail, etc.: see *ferry* and *ford*), < Teut. √ **far* = L. √ **per*, **por* in *ex-periri*, pass through, experience, *peritus*, *expertus*, experienced, *periculum*, danger, *portare*, carry, *porta*, a gate, *portus*, a harbor, = Gr. √ **περ*, **πορ* in *περᾶν*, pass over or across, esp. water, *πόρος*, a way through, a ford, *πορθμός*, a passage, ford, *πορεύειν*, convey, *πορεύεσθαι*, go, proceed, = OBulg. *prati*, go, = Skt. √ *par*, tr., pass, bring across; cf. Zend *peretu*, a bridge. The Aryan √ *par* expresses the general idea of forward motion, and has consequently produced an immense number of derivatives in which that idea is particularized and developed, as, in E., of AS. origin, *fare*[1], *ferry*, *ford*, *fear*[1], obs. or dial. *feer*[2], *ferd*[1], *ferd*[2], *ferly*, *farly*, *fere*[4], *foor*[2], etc.; of L. origin, *experience*, *expert*, *experiment*, etc., *peril*, *port*[1], *port*[2], *port*[3], *port*[5], etc., *deport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *support*, *transport*, etc.; of Gr. origin, *pore*[2], *emporium*.] **1.** To go; pass; move forward; proceed; travel. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now Perkyn with the pilgrimes to the plouh is *faren;*
To eryen hus half-aker holpen hym menye.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 112.

Whenne Heroude was of lif *farn,*
An aungel coom Joseph to warn.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

Give me my faith and troth again,
And let me *fare* me on my way.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

The next morning Raphael was *faring* forth gallantly, well armed and mounted. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

To *fare* on foot from Paris to Lucerne was, in 1814, an adventure which called for courage.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 447.

2. To go or get on, as to circumstances; speed; be in a certain state; be attended with certain circumstances or events; be circumstanced; specifically, to be in a certain condition as regards fortune, or bodily or social comforts.

I was very much troubled to think of Fasting 3 or 4 Days, or a Week, having *fared* very hard already.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 38.

3. To be entertained with food; eat and drink.

Ful ofte
Have I up-on this bench *faren* ful weel;
Heere have I eten many a myrie meel.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 65.

Come in, come in, my merry young men,
Come in and drink the wine wi' me;
And a' the better ye shall *fare,*
For this gude news ye tell to me.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

There was a certain rich man which . . . *fared* sumptuously every day. Luke xvi. 19.

4. To go or come out, as to result; happen; turn out; result; come to pass: with *it* impersonally.

It fareth many times with men's opinions as with rumours and reports. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Oh! said Christiana, that it had been but our lot to go with him, then had *it fared* well with us.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

So *fares it* when with truth falsehood contends.
Milton, P. R., iii. 443.

5†. To conduct one's self; behave.

They *faren* wel, God save hem bothe two;
For treweliche I holde it grete deyntee
A kynges sone in armes wel to do.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 163.

Than this gode man *ferde* as a man out of reson for hevinesse and sorowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4.

6. In an expletive use, to seem; appear. [Prov. Eng.]

"How do you *fare* to feel about it, Mas'r Davy?" he inquired. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xlvi.

fare[1] (fār), *n.* [< ME. *fare*, < AS. *faru*, a journey, company, expedition (= OFries. *fera*, *fere*, *fer*, *fare*, a journey, passage, = MHG. *var*, a journey, = Icel. *för*, a journey, expedition), < *faran*, etc., go: see *fare*[1], *v.*] **1†.** A going; a journey; voyage; course; passage.

Thus he passes to that port, his passage to seche,
Fyndez he a fayr schyp to the *fare* redy.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 98.

He that followes my *fare*. *Morte Arthure.* (*Halliwell.*)

2†. A company of persons making a journey. — **3.** The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due for conveyance by land or water: as, the *fare* for crossing by a ferry; the *fare* for conveyance in a railroad-train, cab, omnibus, etc.

But Jonah . . . found a ship going to Tarshish, so he paid the *fare* thereof. Jonah i. 3.

4. The person or persons conveyed in a vehicle.

What fairest of fairs
Was that *fare* that thou landedst but now at Trig-stairs?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Thus passing from channell to channell, landing his *fare* or patron at what house he pleases.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

5†. Outfit for a journey; equipment. — **6.** Food; provisions of the table.

Bot prayse thi *fare*, wer-so-euer thou be;
Fore be it gode or be it badde,
Yn gud worth it muste be had.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

All daye shalt thou eate and drinke of the best,
And I will paye thy *fare*.
King Edward Fourth (Child's Ballads, VIII. 25).

Rich *fare*, brave attire, soft beds, and silken thoughts, attend this dear beauty.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Our *fare* was excellent, consisting of elk venison, mountain grouse, and small trout. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

7†. Experience; treatment; fortune; cheer.

For his dedes to-day i am vndo for euer;
Eche frek [man] for this *fare* false wol me hold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2079.

How now, fair lords? What *fare?* what news abroad?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Here — as the old preacher Hugh Latimer grimly said in closing one of his powerful descriptions of future punishment — you see your *fare*.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 11.

8†. Proceeding; conduct; behavior.

Lat be this nyce *fare!* *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1144.

9. Doings; ado; bustle; tumult; stir.

What amounteth al this *fare?*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 471.

The wardeyn chidde and made *fare.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 79.

10. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing-vessel.

The crew said to-day that they had enough of fishing with salt clams, as it was like doing penance to go to the Banks and attempt to catch a *fare* of fish with that kind of bait. *New York Tribune*, June 3, 1888.

11. The form or track of a hare.

Not a hare
Can be startled from his *fare*
By my footing.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

12. A game played with dice. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **Bill of fare.** See *bill*[3]. — **Fiddler's fare.** See *fiddler*.

fare[2] (fār), *n.* [Contr. of *farrow*.] A farrow: as, a *fare* of pigs. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

fare[3] (fār), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fared*, ppr. *faring*. [Formerly also *fair;* a dial. var. of *favor*, mixed with *fare*[1]. Cf. *farand.*] To resemble, or act like (another).

fare-box (fār'boks), *n.* A box in which the tickets or fares of passengers, as in horse-cars, omnibuses, and at some railroad-stations, are deposited by them.

fare-indicator (fār'in″di-kā-tor), *n.* A device for registering the fares paid in a public conveyance.

farent. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *fare*[1].

farendonet, *n.* Same as *ferrandine*.

farewell (fār'wel'), *interj.* [Prop. separate, being two words, *fare well*, < ME. *fare wel* (= Dan. *farvel* = Sw. *farväl*, adv. and n.), used not only in the impv., as in mod. E., but in the ind.: *he fareth wel* (L. *valet*), *we faren wel* (L. *valemus*), etc., impv. *fare wel*, common in leave-taking and at the end of letters (L. *vale*, *valete*): *faren*, fare, speed, be in a particular condition (not in the lit. sense 'go'), with a qualifying adv. *wel*, well; so also with *ill* and *amiss*, etc.] 'Fare well'; may you be or continue in a happy or prosperous condition; in common use, good-by. It expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness, and while it does not, in its origin, necessarily refer to departure, it is now used, like *good-by*, its more colloquial equivalent, exclusively in leave-taking. It is sometimes used in reference to inanimate objects, in slight personification. It emphasizes the fact of separation or relinquishment.

"3ee *farewel*, Phippe!" quod Fauntelte, and forth gan me drawe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 41.

Farewell, farewell, good Ancient;
A stout man and a true, thou art come in sorrow.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

Farewell, happy fields. *Milton*, P. L., i. 249.

If this be true, *farewel* all the differences of good and evil in men's actions: *farewel* all expectations of future rewards and punishments. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons.

[It is still often written separately, with a pronoun between, the pronoun being either the subject nominative, as in "fare *you* well" or "fare *ye* well," or a dative of reference, as in "fare *thee* well."

Fare thee weel, thou first and fairest!
Fare thee weel, thou best and dearest.
Burns, To Nancy.

Fare thee well, and if for ever,
Still forever *fare thee well.*
Byron, Fare thee Well.]

=**Syn.** *Good-by*, etc. See *adieu, interj.*

farewell (fār'wel'), *n.* and *a.* [< *farewell.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A good-by; a leave-taking; an adieu.

Farewell, a long *farewell*, to all my greatness!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The air is full of *farewells* to the dying,
And mournings for the dead.
Longfellow, Resignation.

Farewell followed by *to* governing the object is a noun, used elliptically for "I bid farewell (to . . .)."

2. Leave; departure; final look, thought, or attention.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*

II. *a.* Parting; valedictory: as, a *farewell* sermon; *farewell* appearance of an actor.

The hardy veteran, proud of many a scar, . . .
Leans on his spear to take his *farewell* view,
And, sighing, bids the glorious camp adieu.
Tickell, On the Prospect of Peace.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again. *Spectator.*

Farewell rock, in *coal-mining*, the millstone-grit (see *carboniferous* and *coal-measures*): so called by the miners, because when this rock is met with in sinking they bid farewell to any prospect of finding coal at lower depths. [Eng.]

farewell†, *v. t.* [< *farewell*, *n.*] To bid farewell to; take leave of.

Till she brake from their arms, . . .
And, *farewelling* the flock, did homeward wend.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fare-wicket (fār'wik″et), *n.* **1.** A turnstile gate fitted with a counting and registering device for indicating the number of persons passing it: used in registering fares. — **2.** In a horse-car, an opening in the door, closed by a slide or by a spring-plate, through which fares can be collected from passengers or change made by an employee. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

far-fet† (fär'fet), *a.* [< *far*[1] + *fet*, pp. of *fet*[1]: see *fet*[1]. Cf. *far-fetched.*] Same as *far-fetched*.

Things *farrefet* and deare bought are good for Ladies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

There was no man more tenderly sensible in anything offered to himself which, in the *farthest-fet* construction, might be wrested to the name of wrong.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

If York, with all his *far-fet* policy,
Had been the regent there instead of me,
He never would have stay'd in France so long.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Whose pains have earn'd the *far-fet* spoil.
Milton, P. R., ii. 401.

far-fetch† (fär'fech), *n.* [< *far*[1] + *fetch*[1], *n.*, a stratagem; suggested by *far-fetched.*] A deep-laid stratagem.

Jesuits have deeper reaches
In all their politic *far-fetches.*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

far-fetch† (fär'fech), *v. t.* [Assumed from *far-fetched.*] To bring from far; draw as a conclusion remote from or not justified by the premises.

To *far-fetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word.
Fuller.

far-fetched (fär'fecht), *a.* [Also *far-fetcht;* < *far*[1] + *fetched*, pp. of *fetch*, *v.*: see *fetch*[1].] **1.** Fetched or brought from afar. [Rare.]

'Tis not styles *far-fetched* from Greece or Rome,
But just the Fireside, that can make a home.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

Hence — **2†.** Choice; rare.

Nature making her beauty and shape but the most fair Cabinet of a *far-fetcht* minde.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 506.

3. Remotely connected; irrelevant; forced; strained: as, *far-fetched* conceits; *far-fetched* similes.

Pride and Ambition here
Only in *far-fetch'd* Metaphors appear.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Wish.

This is not only a false thought, but is . . . *far-fetched* also. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

My solution was so fantastic, so apparently *far-fetched*, so absurd, that I resolved to wait for convincing evidence.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 162.

far-forth† (fär'fōrth'), *adv.* [Also as two words, *far forth;* early mod. E. also *far foorth;* < ME. *far-forth, fer-forthe;* < *far*[1], *adv.*, + *forth*[1].]

1. Far on; far forward; in an advanced degree or extent.

Now be we so *far-forthe* come,
Speke mote we of the dome.
MS. Laud, 416, f. 116. (*Halliwell.*)

Ne none agayne so *farre foorthe* in her fauour
That is full satisfyed with her behauiour.
Sir T. More, To Them that Seke Fortune.

He sayd not such words, nor spake so *far-forth* in the matter, without commission. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 88.

So long these knights discoursed diversly
Of straunge affaires, and noble hardiment, . . .
That now the humid night was *farforth* spent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 53.

2. Far; to or in such a degree or extent: in the adverbial conjunctive phrases *as*, or *so*, *far-forth as*, where the words are now usually separated, *forth* being expletive.

Youre bak eke in no way
Turne on no wihte, *as ferforthe as* ye may.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

He is descendid of an high lenage,
And *as fer furth as* I canne fele and see,
He waytith after right grete heritage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2439.

So far-foorth as those writers which are come to our hands haue left recorded. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 553.

farin (far'in), *n.* [< F. *farine*, < L. *farina*: see *farina*.] Same as *farina*.

farina (fa-rē'nä or -rī'nä), *n.* [= F. *farine* = Pr. Sp. It. *farina* = Pg. *farinha*, < L. *farina*, ground corn, meal, flour, < *far* (*farr-*), a sort of grain, spelt, also coarse meal, grits, = AS. *bere*, E. *bear*[3], barley: see *bear*[3], *barley*[1].] 1. In a general sense, meal or flour. Specifically—2. A soft, tasteless, and commonly white flour, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato. It consists of gluten, starch, and mucilage.—3. A preparation of white maize in granular form, coarser than meal, but finer than hominy. It is used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]—4. In *bot.*, the pollen of flowers.

This is divided into many cells which contain a great number of small seeds covered with a red *farina*.
Granger, The Sugar-Cane, iv., note.

5. In *entom.*, a mealy powder found on some insects. See *farinose*, 3.—**Fossil farina**, a variety of calcium carbonate, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder.

farina-boiler (fa-rē'nä-boi"lėr), *n.* A saucepan or kettle used for cooking farinaceous articles, or any delicate food liable to scorch. It consists of two vessels, the outer one for water, and the inner one for the article to be cooked. [U. S.]

farinaceous (far-i-nā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *farináceo* = It. *farinaceo*, < LL. *farinaceus*, < *farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour: as, a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of articles prepared from the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain.

When one huge wooden bowl before them stood,
Fill'd with huge balls of *farinaceous* food.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

2. Containing starch: as, *farinaceous* seeds.—3. Pertaining to meal; of the nature of meal; mealy: as, a *farinaceous* taste or quality.—4. Having a mealy appearance; covered with or as if with meal; characterized by something resembling meal: applied in pathology to certain eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in fine scales resembling farina.

Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects; some with four, as all *farinaceous* or mealy-winged animals, as butter-flies and moths.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

farinaceously (far-i-nā'shius-li), *adv.* With farina: as, *farinaceously* tomentose.

faring (fār'ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *fare*[1], mixed with *farand*, orig. ppr. of *fare*[3]: see *farand*, *fare*[1], *fare*[3].] 1. Seeming; looking: in composition, as *ill-faring*, *well-faring*.—2. Doing; going: in composition, as *seafaring*.

farinose (far'i-nōs), *a.* [= F. *farineux* = Pg. *farinhoso* = It. *farinoso*, < LL. *farinosus*, mealy, < L. *farina*, meal: see *farina*.] 1. Yielding farina: as, *farinose* plants.—2. In *bot.*, covered with a meal-like powder, as the under surface of leaves of *Primula farinosa*.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) Floury: applied to a white secretion found on various parts of the body in many *Homoptera* and a few other insects. It is often produced in such quantities as to hide the surface, and project in long masses or filaments, which fall off at the least touch. (*b*) Covered with the matter described above, as the abdomens of certain leaf-hoppers. (*c*) Covered with minute dots resembling white or yellow powder, or with a fixed whitish powder on a dark surface, as spots on the elytra of certain beetles. Also *farinulent*.

farinosely (far'i-nōs-li), *adv.* In a farinose manner.

farinulent (fa-rin'ū-lent), *a.* [< *farina* + *-ulent*.] Same as *farinose*, 3.

farkleberry (fär'kl-ber"i), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Batodendron arboreum*, of the southern United States, bearing a small, black, many-seeded berry, with a dry and rather astringent pulp. The wood is hard and very close-grained, and is used to some extent in turning.

farl[1]† (färl), *v. t.* [A contr. of *fardle*, *fardel*[1], pack up; corruptly *furdle*, contr. *furl*, the present form: see *furl*.] To furl.

Hey-day, hey-day, how she kicks and yerks!
Down with the main-mast! lay her at hull!
Farl up all her linens, and let her ride it out!
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

farl[2] (färl), *n.* [Sc., a contr. of *fardel*[2], *farthel*[2], lit. a fourth part: see *fardel*[2]. For the contraction, cf. *farl*[1].] A quarter or third part of a thin circular cake of flour or oatmeal. Also *farrel*.

Then let his wisdom girn and snarl
O'er a weel-tostit girdle *farle*.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 78.

farleu (fär'lö), *n.* In *Scots law*, money paid by tenants in lieu of a heriot: often applied to the best chattel, as distinguished from *heriot*, the best beast.

farlie, farly, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *ferly*.

farm[1] (färm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *farme*, ★*ferme*; < ME. *ferme*, rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a 'farmer,' factor, or steward, hence also stewardship; also a meal, a feast; < AS. *feorm* (fem., gen. acc. etc., *feorme*), provision, food, supplies; provisions, etc., supplied by a vassal or tenant to his lord, esp. to the king; hence an estate from which such supplies are due (*cyninges feorm*, late AS. *cynges feorme-hām*, 'king's farm'); hence also a meal, a feast, and, generally, entertainment (of a guest or, as a tenant's duty, of his lord), harboring (of a fugitive); also, rarely, use, advantage (> *feormian*, *ge-feormian*, supply with food, sustain, entertain, receive (a guest), harbor (a fugitive), etc., > *feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), *feormung*, and *fyrmth*, a harboring (of fugitives), etc.); orig. perhaps 'a living, means of subsistence,' connected with *feorh*, life, = OS. *ferah*, *ferh* = OHG. *ferah*, *ferh*, MHG. *verch* = Icel. *fjör*, life, = Goth. *fairhwus*, the world. But as AS. *feorm* is always rendered in ML. by *firma* or *ferma*, which is formally identical with the fem. of L. *firmus*, ML. often spelled *fermus* (> OF. *ferme*, ME. *ferme*, > mod. E., with restored L. vowel, *firm*), most writers have assumed the actual identity of the two words (L. *firma*, fem. adj., and ML. *firma* or *ferma*, n.), "either because the farms were at first inclosed or fortified with walls, or because the leases were confirmed or made more certain by signature": see *firm*, *a.*, *firm*, *v.*, *firm*, *n.* But the AS. form appears to be the original. The ML. *ferma*, *firma* has the AS. senses, and, later, the senses of rent, revenue, particularly as collected by a farmer or factor, also in general a tax, tribute, impost. Hence OF. *ferme*, F. *ferme* = Pr. *ferma*, in same senses, the OF. being partly the source of the ME. form. The mixture of forms and senses has confused the history of the word. The purely agricultural sense is comparatively modern.] 1. In old English use, the revenue or rent from lands under lease; revenue, rent, or income in general, but originally chiefly in the form of natural products.

He . . . yaf a certeyn *ferme* for the graunt.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 253.

Fermes thyk are comyng, my purs is bot wake.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 84.

The impost continued to be levied, and was included, with the imposts upon wines, in the *farm* termed "the petty *farm*." *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 216.

The profits of the King's land in the shire, his various dues and rights in kind and in money, were commuted for a fixed sum, the *farm* of the shire.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

2. The state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease; possession under lease: as, in law, to *farm* let, or let to *farm*.

He sette hys tounes and hys londes to *ferme*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

The Earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in *farm*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

It is greate wilfulnes in . . . land-lordes to refuse to make any longer *farmes* unto theyr tenauntes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. The system, method, or act of collecting revenue by letting out a territory in districts.

Under an ordinance of September 20, 1649, the commissioners had power to let out to *farm* the excise upon all or any commodities. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 10.

The first *farm* of postal income was made in 1672, and by farmers it was administered until June, 1790.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 580.

4. A country or district let out for the collection of revenue. [Rare.]

The province was divided into twelve *farms*. *Burke*.

5. A tract of land devoted to general or special cultivation under a single control, whether that of its owner or of a tenant: as, a small *farm*; a wheat-, fruit-, dairy-, or market-*farm*.

Cato would have this point especially to be considered, that the soil of a *farme* (situate as hath been said) be good of itselfe, and fertile. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 5.

At my *farm*,
I have a hundred milch-kine to the pail.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland parcell'd into *farms*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

6†. A farm-house; a grange; a granary.

As for example: *farmes* or granges which conteine chambers in them, more than fiftie cubits in length.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 577.

7. A place where children are 'farmed.'

There can be no question that he has a better chance . . . than . . . at the '*farm*.'
Greenwood, Curses Lond., iii. 43. *N. E. D.*

Blanch farm. See *blanch-farm*.—**Home farm.** (*a*) The farm on an English manor not held by tenants, but reserved for the immediate use of the lord. (*b*) A farm or portion of a farm nearest to or surrounding the home.—**To farm let.** See def. 2.

farm[1] (färm), *v.* [< ME. *fermen*, take on lease, < *ferme*, n.: see *farm*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lease, as land, at a stated rent; give a lease of, as land; let to a tenant on condition of paying rent: as, to *farm* a manor.

We go to gain a little patch of ground
That hath in it no profit but the name.
To pay five ducats, five, I would not *farm* it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.

Specifically—2. To lease or let (taxes, imposts, or other duties) for a term at a stated rental: generally with *out*. It was formerly customary in some European countries, and is still in some eastern ones, for the ruler or government to farm the revenues (taxes or rents, imposts, and excise) to individuals for a certain percentage on the amount collected, or for the payment of fixed sums, the farmers of the revenue retaining the surplus of their collections.

But I believe he [the king] must *farm out* your Warwickshire benevolence for the payment thereof.
Donne, Letters, i.

The *farming out* of the defence of a country, being wholly unprecedented and evidently abused, could have no real object but to enrich the contractor at the Company's expense. *Burke*, Charge against Warren Hastings.

The older sources of income were, according to the later use of an ancient English word, *farmed* by the Sheriff.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

3. To take at a certain rent or rate; take a lease of; pay a stated sum or percentage for the use, collection, etc., of.

The Iewes *farme* the Custome of the Kings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

4. To cultivate, as land; till and plant.

I am but a silly old man,
Who *farms* a piece of ground.
Saddle to Rags (Child's Ballads, VIII. 266).

II. *intrans.* To be employed in agriculture; cultivate the soil.

I grant indeed that flocks and fields have charms
For him that grazes or for him that *farms*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 4.

farm[2]† (färm), *n.* [ME. *ferme*, later *farme*, < AS. *feorm*, a meal; ult. the same as *farm*[1], *n.*, q. v.] Food; a meal.

This hastie *farme* hadde bene a feast.
Ballad of Our Lady, 1752.

farm[3] (färm), *v. t.* [E. dial.; < ME. ★*fermen* (not found), < AS. *feormian*, also in comp. *ā-feormian*, *ge-feormian*, cleanse, polish, prob. altered (by confusion with the quite different word *feormian*, supply, entertain, etc.: see *farm*[1]) from ★*feorbian*, ★*furbian* = OHG. *furbjan*, MHG. *vürben*, cleanse, polish, rub bright, > OF. *furbir*, *fourbir* (*fourbiss-*), whence ME. *fourbishen*, E. *furbish*: see *furbish*.] To cleanse or empty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

farmable (fär'ma-bl), *a.* [< *farm*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being farmed, in any sense. *Cotgrave.*

farmage† (fär'māj), *n.* [< *farm*[1] + *-age*.] The management of farms. *Davies.*

They do by *farmage*
Brynge the londe into a rearage,
Contempnynge the state temporall.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 102.

farmary†, *n.* Same as *infirmary*.

The moonke anon after went to the *farmarie*, & there died. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 233.

farm-bailiff (färm'bā″lif), *n.* An overseer appointed by the possessor or proprietor of a farm to direct and superintend the farming operations.

farm-building (färm'bil″ding), *n.* One of the buildings belonging to and used for the business of a farm.

farmer (fär'mėr), *n.* [< ME. **fermer*, *fermour*, a steward, bailiff, collector of taxes, partly < OF. *fermier*, F. *fermier*, a farmer, a lessee, also a chief husbandman, a bailiff or overseer of a farm (< ML. *firmarius*, one to whom land is rented for a term of years, a collector of taxes, a deputy, < *firma*, farm, in its various senses: see *farm*[1]), partly < AS. *feormere*, a purveyor (of a guild), < *feormian*, purvey, supply, etc.: see *farm*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **1.** One who undertakes the collection of taxes, customs, excise, or other duties for a certain rate per cent., or pays a fixed sum for the privilege of collecting and retaining them: as, a *farmer* of the revenues.

The *farmers* of the tax [hearth-money] were rigorous and unrelenting in their proceedings.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 43.

The equites also farmed the public revenues. Those who were engaged in this business were called publicani; and, though Cicero, who was himself of the equestrian order, speaks of these *farmers* as "the flower of the Roman equites, the ornament of the state, the safeguard of the republic," it appears that they were a set of detestable oppressors. *Anthon's Classical Dict.*

2. In *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown. [Eng.]— **3.** One who cultivates a farm, either as owner or lessee; in general, one who tills the soil.

Here's a *farmer*, that hanged himself on the expectation of plenty. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

O why are *farmers* made so coarse,
Or clergy made so fine?
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

You did but come as goblins in the night, . . .
Nor robb'd the *farmer* of his bowl of cream.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

We are thus led to believe that the English *farmers* were at first joint-owners of all the arable land as well as of the pastures and waste-grounds in the township.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 406.

4. The eldest son of the holder or occupier of a farm; anciently, a country gentleman. [Prov. Eng.]—**Farmer's satin.** See *satin*.

farmeress (fär'mėr-es), *n.* [< *farmer* + *-ess*.] A woman who farms; a farmer's wife. [Rare.]

Went to Margate; and the following day was carried to see a gallant widow, brought up a *farmoresse*, and I think of gigantic race, rich, comely, and exceedingly industrious. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, May 19, 1672.

farmer-general (fär'mėr-jen'ę-ral), *n.* In France, under the old monarchy, a member of a privileged class which farmed certain branches of the revenue—that is, contracted with the government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection and use of certain taxes as an equivalent. This system was intolerably oppressive, especially in the eighteenth century, when its members were united in an association. It was swept away at the revolution, and about thirty farmers-general were executed in 1794.

farmership (fär'mėr-ship), *n.* [< *farmer* + *-ship*.] The state or occupation of a farmer; management of a farm.

These were the lucky first fruites that the Gospel brought forth for his rent and *fermership*.
J. Udall, On Acts ii.

farmery (fär'mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *farmeries* (-iz). [< *farm*[1] + *-ery*.] The assemblage of buildings and appurtenances belonging to a farm. [Rare.]

A *farmery*, famous for its cider mill and the good cider made there. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

farm-hand (färm'hand), *n.* A hired laborer on a farm.

farmhold (färm'hōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fermeholde*; < *farm*[1] + *hold*[1], *n.*] Land held and cultivated as a farm.

Geue eare thou proud rich man what euer thou bee, that heapest together possessions and landes vpon landes: that art in euery corner a builder of houses, of *fermeholdes*, of mainours & of palacies. *J. Udall*, On Luke ii.

farm-house (färm'hous), *n.* The principal dwelling-house of a farm; a house on a farm occupied by the owner or lessee of the farm.

I will bring thee where Mistress Anne Page is, at a *farm-house*, a feasting. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3.

farming (fär'ming), *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *farm*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The practice of letting or leasing taxes, revenue, etc., for collection.— **2.** The business of collecting taxes. See *farm*[1], *v. t.*, 2.—**3.** The business of cultivating land, or employing it for the purposes of husbandry; agriculture; husbandry.

II. *a.* Pertaining to farms or agriculture: as, *farming* tools.

farm-meal (färm'mēl), *n.* Meal paid as part of the rent of a farm: a part of the obsolescent system of paying rent in kind. [Scotch.]

farm-office (färm'of″is), *n.* One of the outbuildings pertaining to a farm: generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farm exclusive of the dwelling-house. [Eng.]

farmost (fär'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *far* + *-most*.] Most distant or remote. [Rare.]

A spacious cave within its *farmost* part.
Dryden, Æneid.

farm-place (färm'plās), *n.* A farm; a farmstead.

And whan the messagiers called vpon them, euery man made his excuse: one sayed, he must go se his mainour or *farme-place*, yt he lately bought. *J. Udall*, On Mat. xxii.

farmstead (färm'sted), *n.* The collection of buildings belonging to a farm; the homestead on a farm.

I . . . then went wandering away far along chaussées, through fields, beyond cemeteries, Catholic and Protestant, beyond *farmsteads*, to lanes and little woods.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xv.

But he, by *farmstead*, thorpe and spire, . . .
Came crowing over Thames.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

When a territory was first occupied, the people did not settle in towns, nor even in villages, but in isolated *farmsteads*. *D. W. Ross*, German Landholding, p. 52.

The village street is closed at the end by a wooden gate, . . . giving it something the look of a large *farmstead*, in which a right of way lies through the yard.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing.

farm-village (färm'vil″āj), *n.* A village of which the chief industry is farming.

A New England *farm-village*, where there is no distinct "mass" to elevate. *G. W. Cable*, Home Culture Clubs, iv.

farm-yard (färm'yärd), *n.* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm-buildings.

farn (färn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fern*[1].

farness (fär'nes), *n.* The state of being far off; distance; remoteness.

So the matter was brought to thys passe, that Cesar would not suffer his horsemen to stray any *farnesse* from his maine battell of fotemen.
A. Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 119.

The equalitie or inequalitie of dayes, according to the neernesse or *farnesse* from the Equinoctiall.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 10.

The measure of the *far-ness* is therefore the measure of the force. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 26.

Farnovian (fär-nō'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to Farnovius, a Polish Unitarian of the sixteenth century, or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Farnovius.

farntickle, *n.* See *fernticle*.

faro (fā'rō), *n.* [Also written *pharao*, *pharaon*, after F. *pharaon*; said to be named from a figure formerly on one of the cards, representing Pharaoh, King of Egypt.] A game played by betting whether certain cards will win or lose. The players sit at one side of a table, and the dealer at the other. The dealer always represents the bank, having in charge the paying and claiming of bets. In the United States the table has on its center the "lay-out," or representation of thirteen cards, from the ace up to the king, in regular order. After bets have been placed on single cards or combinations, the dealer removes the top card from a complete pack placed face up in a box, laying it on his right hand; he then withdraws the next one, laying it immediately beside the box. This second card is the 'loser' on the turn and the card which is now seen face upward in the box is the 'winner' on that turn. In the old days the banker took all bets on losing cards, but the modern system is to allow the players to copper cards that they play to lose. The cards are withdrawn in this manner, two at a time, until the last turn, upon which the players can either bet in the usual way or can call the order in which the last turn will come. If there are three different cards in the box, they may come in six different ways, but the bank pays 4 for 1 only. If two cards of the same denomination are in the last turn it is called a 'cat-hop.' They can come in three different ways, and the bank pays 2 for 1.

Then he dashes into the vortex of Paris, where it is said that he introduced the game called *Faro*, and became still more conspicuous than at Brussels by his enormous gains at the gaming-table.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 198.

faro-bank (fā'rō-bangk), *n.* An establishment where faro is played.

faro-box (fā'rō-boks), *n.* A box to hold the cards for dealing at faro, having a slit at one end through which to slide the cards, and a spring which keeps the top card level with the slit and allows the removal of but one at a time. [U. S.]

Faroese (far-ǫ-ēs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Faroe* + *-ese*; less commonly *Faroish*, after Icel. *Færeyskr*, adj. (cf. *Færeyingar*, pl., Dan. *Færing*, n.), < *Færeyjar* = Dan. *Færöer*, the Faroe islands, lit. the sheep-islands, < Icel. *fær* = Sw. *får* = Dan. *faar*, sheep, + Icel. *ey* = Sw. *ö* = Dan. *ö* = AS. *ēg*, *īg*, island: see *ait*, *island*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Faroe islands, or to their language or inhabitants.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of the Faroe islands, a group of islands belonging to Denmark, lying midway between the Shetland islands and Iceland.— **2.** A Scandinavian dialect spoken in the Faroe islands.

far-off (fär'ôf), *a.* [< *far off*, adv. phrase.] Far-away; distant; remote.

Oft, on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the *far-off* curfeu sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 74.

One *far-off* divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Far-off hints and adumbrations.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 43.

Faroish (far'ǫ-ish), *a.* [< *Faroe* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *Faroese*.] Same as *Faroese*.

The Swedish, . . . Danish, and *Faroish* ballads.
Child's Ballads, I. 315.

farraget†, *n.* [< OF. *farrage*, a mixture of grain, < *far*, < L. *far*, spelt: see *farina*.] A mixture of grain.

As for that kind of dredge or *farrage* which commeth of the refuse and light corne purged from the red wheat far, it ought to be sowne very thicke with vetches, otherwhiles mingled among. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 16.

farraginous (fa-raj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *farrago* (*farragin-*) (see *farrago*) + *-ous*.] Formed of various materials; mixed; jumbled: as, a *farraginous* discourse. [Rare.]

A *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

But the great *farraginous* body of Popish rites and ceremonies, the subject of my learned friend's letter from Rome, had surely a different original.
Warburton, Divine Legation, notes.

farrago (fa-rā'gō), *n.* [< L. *farrago*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, hence also a medley, hodgepodge, < *far* (*farr-*), spelt: see *farina*.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley; a hodgepodge.

A *farrago*,
Or a made dish in Court; a thing of nothing.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Yet do I carry everywhere with me such a confounded *farrago* of doubts, fears, hopes, wishes, and all the flimsy furniture of a country miss's brain!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

How much superior is one touch of nature . . . to all this *farrago* of metaphor and mythology.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

=Syn. See *mixture*.

farrand, *a.* See *farand*.

farrandinet†, *n.* See *ferrandine*.

farrantly†, *adv.* Same as *farandly*.

Farrea (far'ǫ-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Farreidæ*. *Bowerbank*, 1862.

far-reaching (fär'rē″ching), *a.* Tending to exert an influence and produce an effect in remote quarters or for a long time.

The ambiguity of the term [natural expectations] conceals a fundamental conflict of ideas, which appears more profound and *farreaching* in its consequences the more we examine it. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 245.

farreation (far-ǫ-ā'shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *farreatio(n-)*, equiv. to L. *confarreatio(n-)*: see *confarreation*.] Same as *confarreation*.

Farreidæ (fa-rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Farrea* + *-idæ*.] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges in which the skeleton forms a single layer with uncinate and radially situated clavulæ, typified by the genus *Farrea*.

farrel (far'el), *n.* [A dial. var. of *fardel*[2], *farthel*[2].] Same as *farl*[2].

farrier (far'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly *ferrier*, also (and still dial.) *ferrer*; < ME. **ferrer*, < OF. *ferrier*, a farrier (Godefroy), also *ferrier*, a farriers' hammer (Roquefort), = Pr. *ferrer*, ironmonger, = OSp. *ferrer*, *ferrere*, Sp. *herrero* = Pg. *ferreiro* = It. *ferraro*, *ferrajo*, a smith, ironmonger, < L. *ferrarius*, a smith, blacksmith (ML. *ferrarius equorum* a horseshoer); prop. adj., pertaining to iron, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferrary*, *ferreous*, *ferrum*. The earlier E. form appears in ME. *ferrour*, < OF. *ferreor*, *ferrour*, *ferreur*, *ferour*, < ML. *ferrator*, a blacksmith, farrier, < *ferrare*, bind or shoe with iron, shoe (a horse), < L. *ferrum*, iron. Cf. OF. *ferron*, *ferronier*, a blacksmith, farrier, ironmonger. The mod. F. term for 'farrier' is *maréchal ferrant*: see *marshal*.] **1.** A worker in iron; a blacksmith.

A *ferrour* formeth not his metal, but ȝif it wole be temperid. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 407.

2. A smith who shoes horses; more generally, one who combines the art of horseshoeing with the profession of veterinary surgery.

Yche a hors that *ferroure* schalle scho.
Book of Curtasye, 615.

Alas! what Lock or Iron Engine is 't
That can thy subtle secret strength resist,
Sith the best *Farrier* cannot set a shoo
So sure, but thou (so shortly) canst vndoo?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Poppæa, the empresse, wife to Nero the Emperour, was knowne to cause her *ferrers* ordinarily to shoe her coach horses . . . with cleane gold.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 11.

farrier† (far'i-ėr), *v. i.* [< *farrier*, *n.*] To practise as a farrier.

farriery (far'i-ėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *ferriery*, *ferrary*, < ML. *ferraria* (sc. *ars*), fem. of *ferrarius*, pertaining to iron: see *farrier*.] 1. The art of shoeing horses; also, the art of treating the diseases of horses, now technically called *veterinary surgery*.

His extraordinary practice in *farriery*.
Scott, Kenilworth, xiii.

2. Pl. *farrieries* (-iz). A farrier's establishment.

farrow[1] (far'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *farry*, *fare*, *far*, litter of pigs (a sense appar. developed from the pl. of the orig. noun, which meant 'a little pig,' or perhaps from the verb *farrow*, as if 'a farrowing,' hence 'the pigs farrowed': see the verb), < ME. **farh*, found only in pl. *faren*, < AS. *fearh* (also *færh*, *ferh*), pl. *fearas* (only in glosses), a pig, a little pig, = D. *varken*, a pig (dim. of *vark*: see *aardvark*), = OHG. *farh*, *farah*, MHG. *varch*, G. dial. *farch*, dim. OHG. *farheli*, MHG. *verhel*, a pig, G. *ferkel* = Sw. *far* (*-galt*), a boar, = L. *porcus* (Gr. πόρκος, appar. from L.), > E. *pork*, q. v.; = OIr. *orc* = Lith. *parszas* = OBulg. *prase* = Russ. *porosia*, a pig. Cf. AS. *fōr*, *foor* (in glosses), a little pig, tr. L. *porcaster*.] 1. A little pig.

Pour in sow's blood, that hath eaten
Her nine *farrow*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. A litter of pigs.

farrow[1] (far'ō), *v. t.* [= Sc. *ferry*, < ME. *fergen*, *fargen*, pp. *yvarged*, *yverwed* (late North. *ferryit*), farrow, < **farh*, pl. *faren*, a little pig: see *farrow*[1], *n.*] To bring forth, as pigs: said only of swine.

There were three sucking pigs serv'd vp in a dish,
Ta'en from the sow as soon as *farrowed*.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

In the thirteenth Year of this King, many Prodigies were seen; a Pig was *farrowed* with a Face like a Child, a Chicken was hatched with four Legs. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 43.

farrow[2] (far'ō), *a.* [Always in reference to a cow, and prob. first in phrase *farrow cow*; usually connected with D. *vaarkoe*, also simply *vaars*, a heifer, in OD. *vers-kalf*, *verse*, *varse* = MHG. *verse*, G. *färse*, a heifer, a fem. corresponding to a masc. form, D. *var*, *varre*, a bullock, = OHG. *far*, *farro*, MHG. *var*, *varre*, G. *farre* = Icel. *farri*, a bullock, = AS. *fearr*, a bull. The AS. word is not found later, and can hardly be the source of *farrow*; it would have produced ME. **ferr*, mod. E. **far*.] Not producing young in a particular season or year: applied to cows only. If a cow has had a calf, but fails in a subsequent year, she is said to *be farrow* or to *go farrow*.

Wi' good white bread, and *farrow*-cow milk,
He bade her feed me aft.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 24).

I wou'd feed ye with the *ferra* cow's milk, . . .
An' dress ye i' the finest silk.
The Minister's Dochter o' Newarke (Child's Ballads, II. 377).

farry (far'i), *n.* A dialectal variant of *farrow*[1].

farse† (färs), *n.* [< ML. *farsa*, prop. fem. of *farsus*, pp. of L. *farcire*, stuff, fill up: see *farce*[1].] In some English churches before the reformation, a paraphrase or explanation of the Latin epistle in the vernacular tongue, read or sung for the benefit of the people immediately after the epistle.

Then follows the lesson from the Epistle of St. Paul to Titus, and then the *farse* proceeds, "St. Paul sent this ditty," etc. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, II. 256.

farse† (färs), *v. t.* [Same as *farce*[1], *v.*] *Eccles.*, to extend by interpolation, as a part of the prescribed service: a frequent practice in the middle ages. Thus, the Gloria in Excelsis was sometimes *farsed* by interpolations in honor of the Virgin Mary.

far-seeing (fär'sē'ing), *a.* Seeing far; having foresight or forethought.

There was no Wolsey now, with a European policy, sagacious, *farseeing*, and patriotic.
Athenæum, No. 3147, p. 209.

far-seen (fär'sēn), *a.* [Sc.] 1. Looking far before one; far-sighted: as, a *far-seen* man.—2. Well versed; accomplished: as, *far-seen* in medicine.

far-sight (fär'sīt), *n.* The faculty of looking far ahead; far-sightedness; prescience. [Rare.]

With keen *far-sight*, with indomitable energy.
Christian Union, May 12, 1887.

far-sighted (fär'sī'ted), *a.* 1. Seeing to a great distance; seeing objects more clearly at a distance than near at hand; hyperopic or presbyopic.—2. Looking far before one; considering carefully the probable results of present conduct or action; prescient: as, a *far-sighted* statesman; *far-sighted* policy.

This is no justification, according to the principles either of morality or of what we believe to be identical with morality, namely, *far-sighted* policy.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Far-sighted summoner of War and Waste
To fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

far-sightedly (fär'sī'ted-li), *adv.* With careful forethought.

Look at this little seed. . . . See how *far-sightedly* its propagative apparatus makes provision for the future.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 131.

far-sightedness (fär'sī'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being far-sighted.

Such, indeed, is commonly the policy of men who are . . . distinguished rather by wariness than by *far-sightedness*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

far-sought (fär'sôt), *a.* Sought at a distance; far-fetched: as, *far-sought* learning.

Art and *far-sought* reasonings would here be ill-timed.
Massillon, Sermons (trans.), p. 39.

farsure† (fär'sūr), *n.* Stuffing; farcement. *Halliwell.*

fart (färt), *v. i.* [< ME. *farten*, < AS. *feortan* = OS. *fertan* = LG. *furten* = OHG. *ferzan*, MHG. *varzen*, *verzen*, *vurzen*, G. *farzen*, *furzen* = Icel. *freta* (for **ferta*) = Sw. *fjerta* = Dan. *fjerte* = L. *pedere* (for **perdere*) = Gr. πέρδειν = Lith. *persti* = Lett. *pirst* = Skt. *pard*.] To discharge or expel wind through the anus; break wind. [Vulgar.]

fart (färt), *n.* [< ME. *fart*, *fert*, < AS. *feort* = OHG. *firz*, *furz*, MHG. G. *farz*, *furz* = Icel. *fretr* = Sw. Dan. *fjert* = Gr. πορδή; from the verb.] 1. A discharge of wind through the anus. [Vulgar.]—2†. A Portugal fig.

Fartes of Portingale, or other like swete conceites, Collyria. *Huloet.*

farthel[1]†, *v. t.* [Another form of *fardel*[1]: see *fardel*[1] and *furl*.] To furl. *Skinner*, 1671; *Kersey*, 1715.

farthel[2]†, *n.* Same as *fardel*[2].

farther (fär'ŦHėr), *adv. compar.* [Also dial. *farder*, *ferder*; < ME. *ferthere*, prop. var. of *forthere*, mod. *further*, dial. *furder*, by confusion with *fer*, *ferre*, far: see *far*[1]. *Farther* and its superl. *farthest* thus take the place of the reg. forms *farrer*, *farrest*, < ME. *ferrer*, *ferrest*. The *th* is inserted by confusion with *further*, *furthest*, and the two forms are not properly distinguishable in meaning: see *further* and *far*[1].] 1. At or to a greater distance; more distantly or remotely; beyond: as, be content without looking *farther*.

Whan he was upward the 3 part of the Montayne, he was so wery that he myghte no *ferthere*, and so he rested him, and felle o slepe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 148.

The copiousness and pleasure of the argument hath carried me a little *farther* than I made account.
Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 158.

So, *farther* from the fount the stream at random stray'd.
Dryden, Epistles, xiii. 26.

Farther and *farther* from the ships at anchor, the lessening vessel became single and solitary upon the water.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 73.

Loud and sudden and near the note of a whippoorwill sounded, . . .
Farther and *farther* away it floated and dropped into silence. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

2. To a greater degree or extent; more; additionally.

I will disparage her no *farther*, till you are my witnesses.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2.

And Sancho Pança, as much a fool as I, was observed to discipline his body no *farther* than he found he could endure the smart. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, Ded.

farther (fär'ŦHėr), *a. compar.* [< ME. *ferthere*: see *farther*, *adv.*, and cf. *further*, *a.*] 1. More remote; more distant: as, *Farther* India.

Our doing of good works must have a *farther* end than the knowledge of men. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

2. Tending or reaching to a greater distance; further: as, here his *farther* progress was stayed.—3. Additional; increased.

Liberty sought out of season, in a corrupt and degenerat Age, brought Rome itself to *farther* slavery.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

4†. Foreign; distant.

If he dye in *ferthere* cuntre, he shal han his seruise and messe offring. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

farther (fär'ŦHėr), *v. t.* [< *farther*, *adv.*; prop. *further*, q. v.] To promote; advance; help forward. See *further*. [Rare.]

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town.
Dryden.

If it had been true that I had taken their verses for my own, I might have gloried in their aid, and, like Terence, have *farthered* the opinion that Scipio and Lælius joined with me. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

fartherance (fär'ŦHėr-ans), *n.* [< *farther*, *v.*, + *-ance*.] Same as *furtherance*. [Rare.]

farthermore (fär'ŦHėr-mōr), *adv. compar.* [Early mod. E. also *fardermore*; < *farther* + *-more*.] Furthermore. [Rare.]

Fardermore, saith Saynt Johan, I sawe an infynite hoost of angels beholdinge the face of the heuenlye father.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, i.

Farthermore the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree . . . exceed all other plants. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

farthermost (fär'ŦHėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *farther* + *-most*.] Being at the greatest distance; furthermost.

So in the church findeth he, in way of spiritual instruction, all these degrees nearer and farther off, untill he come unto that *farthermost*, of being all united under the universal government of Christ his vicar.
Hammond, Works, II. 641.

fartherover†, *adv.* Furthermore; moreover.

And *ferthirover*, for as moche as the caitif body of man is rebel both to reson and to sensualitee, therefore it is worthy the deth. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

farthest (fär'ŦHest), *a. superl.* [See *farther* and *furthest*.] Most distant or remote; furthest: as, the *farthest* degree.

To the northwest our *farthest* was Chawonock from Roanoack 130. myles.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 87.

farthest (fär'ŦHest), *adv. superl.* Same as *furthest*.

farthing (fär'ŦHing), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *farding*; < ME. *ferthing*, *ferthynge*, < AS. *feórthing*, ONorth. *feórthung* (= Icel. *fjórdhungr* = ODan. *fjerdung*, Dan. Sw. *fjerding*, a fourth part of a thing), earlier AS. *feórthling*, a fourth of a penny ("feórthling oththe feórtha dǽl thinges, *quadrans*," lit. a 'fourthling' or fourth part of a thing), < *feórtha*, fourth, + dim. *-ing*, *-ling*.] 1. An English piece of money



Obverse. Reverse.
Farthing of Charles II., 1672. British Museum. (Size of the original.)

equal to one fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin and money of account. The old silver penny was deeply impressed with a cross, and being broken made four farthings. Later silver farthings were coined; the first copper farthings were issued by Charles II., and they are now made of bronze.

If thou ȝeue for my love a *ferthinge*,
Thou doist it with an heuy harte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 177.

Aye, and tell me the monie on my cloak lap:
For there's no ae *fardin* I'll trust thee.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 79).

Now for the partes of Coyne or money, the least in name is a *farthing*, but there are none extant in coyne at this day to my knowledge. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), i. 13.

After all this he calls for satisfaction, when as he himselfe hath already taken the utmost *farding*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Our churchwardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

2†. A division of land, probably originally a fourth of a hide; later, a quarter of an acre.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

The *farthings* (fjórdhungar) of Norway and Iceland were territorial districts, the "quarters" of some larger area. In Norway they were quarters of the "fylki," which answer to the "folks" which we have in our shire-names Norfolk and Suffolk. In Iceland the *farthings* correspond more nearly to our parishes, each having its *farthing*-kirk, or parish-church; its *farthing* thing, or parish vestry; and its *farthing*-doom, or court leet.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 425.

3†. Anything very small; a small quantity.

In hire cuppe was no *ferthing* sene
Of greece, whan she dronken hadde hire draughte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 134.

[In the New Testament *farthing* is used to translate the Greek name of two small Roman coins, the *assarius*, worth one and a half cents, and the *quadrans*, a quarter of an assarius.]—**Farthing damages.** See *damage*.—**Farthing noble,** an old English gold coin of 1 shilling and 8 pence, equal to the fourth of a noble.

farthingale (fär'ŦHing-gāl), *n.* [Also written *fardingale*, *fardingal*, formerly *vardingale*, *vardingall*, etc.; corrupt forms, < OF. *verdugalle*, *vertugalle*, dim. *vertugadin*, mod. F. *vertugadin* (=It. *verdugale*, dim. *verdugalino*), < Sp. *verdugado*, a farthingale, lit. 'hooped' (cf. Sp. *verdugal*, young shoots growing in a wood after cutting), < *verdugo* (= Pg. *verdugo*), a young shoot of a tree, a rod, a ring for the ears, a hoop, etc., < *verde*, green, < L. *viridis*, green: see *verdant*, *vert*, *virid*. The E. form may have been affected by that of *martingale*, q. v.] A contrivance for extending the skirts of women's dresses, resembling the modern hooped skirt and made of ribs of whalebone run into a cloth foundation. It was introduced into England from France about 1545. It reached its greatest degree and inconvenience about 1610, when it gave the skirt an almost perfectly cylindrical form, the top of the cylinder being covered by the short skirt of a kind of basque maintained in a nearly horizontal position, or by loosely puffed folds of the material of the dress. It was still in use as late as 1662. Compare *hoop*[1] and *crinoline*.

And revel it as bravely as the best . . .
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

Enter Grilla in a rich gown, a great *fardingale*, a great ruff, a muff, a fan, and a coxcomb on her head.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

The Queene arriv'd with a traine of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous *fardingals* or guard-infantas.
Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1662.

A pale Roman nose, a head of hair loaded with crowns and powdered with diamonds, a vast ruff, a vaster *fardingale*, and a bushel of pearls are the features by which every body knows at once the picture of Queen Elizabeth.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

farthing-bound (fär-ŦHing-bound), *a.* Same as *fardel-bound*. [Prov. Eng.]

farthingdale† (fär'ŦHing-dāl), *n.* Same as *fardingdeal*.

farthing-loaf† (fär'ŦHing-lōf), *n.* [< ME. *ferthinglof*.] A loaf sold for a farthing.

3if the *ferthingloff* is in defawte of wyȝte ouer twelf pans, tho bakere is in the a-mercy [fine].
English Gilds (E. E. T. S), p. 354.

fasces, *n.* Plural of *fascis*.

fascet (fas'et), *n.* [A corrupt form of *faucet*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *faucet*.—**2.** In *glass-manuf.*: (*a*) A basket of wire secured to the end of a rod, for the purpose of carrying the bottle from the mold or blowing-rod to the leer. (*b*) A rod put into the mouth of the bottle for the same purpose. *E. H. Knight.*

fascia (fash'i-ā), *n.*; pl. *fasciæ* (-ē). [L., a band, bandage, girth, fillet; connected with *fascis*, a bundle.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a band, sash, or fillet of various forms and uses, worn around the head, the waist, the feet and legs, etc.

A white diadem on her head, from whence descended a veil, and that bound with a *fascia* of several coloured silks.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

The legs were protected by flat bands (*fasciæ*) laced round them up to the knees. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

Hence—**2.** In *architecture*, one of the horizontal divisions of the Ionic and Corinthian architraves: hence, a similar long, narrow band or belt, usually forming part of a group with other members, of which it is the wider and more important, such as the widest flat member of an entablature.—**3.** In *botany*, an encircling or transverse band or ridge.—**4.** In *music:* (*a*) A tie or bind. (*b*) The sides of a fiddle.—**5.** In *astron.*, a belt of the planet Jupiter. See *belt*, 3 (*a*).—**6.** In *surg.*, a bandage, roller, or ligature.—**7.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue, forming a fibrous membrane resembling tendon or ligament, spread out in a layer, and investing, confining, supporting, and separating or uniting some muscle or any other special tissue, part, or organ of the body; also, such tissue in general; an aponeurosis (which see). The general contour of the body is invested just beneath the skin with a thin, light fascia, known as the *subcutaneous* or *superficial fascia*, as distinguished from the thicker, tougher, and more distinctly fibrous *deep fascia*, which invests and forms sheaths for the muscles, and dips down among the muscles and bundles of muscular fibers, forming fibrous intermuscular septa. Fasciæ being simply condensed layers of the general fibrous connective tissue of the body, there is really no abrupt demarcation or definition between any of them; and the general system of fasciæ is continuous with ligaments, tendons, sinews, periosteum, etc. (*b*) Some fillet-like arrangement of parts; a band: as, the *fascia* dentata, the dentate fascia of the brain, the serrated band of gray matter lying alongside of and beneath the fimbria.—**8.** In *zoöl.*, a bar, band, or belt of color on the skin or its appendages, as hair, feathers, or scales: chiefly an ornithological term applied to broad crosswise markings, as distinguished from longitudinal stripes or streaks.—**Anal fascia.** Same as *ischiorectal fascia*.—**Aponeurotic fasciæ,** a general name of the deep fasciæ, as distinguished from the superficial or fibro-areolar fasciæ. See def. 7 (*a*).—**Bicipital fascia.** See *bicipital*.—**Cervical fascia,** the fascia of the neck: divided into a superficial above and a deep beneath the platysma muscle.—**Cooper's fascia.** Same as *fascia of Scarpa*.—**Costocoracoid fascia,** the fibrous membrane which stretches between the thorax and the coracoid, investing and protecting the axillary vessels and nerves and sheathing the muscles of the parts, as the subclavius and pectoralis minor. Also called *costocoracoid membrane*.—**Cremasteric fascia,** the delicate membrane which connects the several detached loops of the cremaster muscle, and forms one of the coverings of the spermatic cord or of an inguinal hernia.—**Cribriform fascia,** that extent of the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh which corresponds to the saphenous opening of the fascia lata: so called from being pierced by many holes for the passage of small blood-vessels and lymphatics.—**Dimidiate fascia.** See *dimidiate*.—**Fascia endoabdominalis.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia endogastrica.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia endothoracica,** the fascia which lies between the costal pleura and the ribs and intercostal muscles.—**Fascia lata,** the broad fascia of the thigh, or femoral sheath; the specially dense and tough fascia which envelops all the muscles of the thigh, sends intermuscular fascial septa between them, with other prolongations which sheathe the vessels, and is operated upon by a special muscle, the tensor vaginæ femoris.—**Fascia lumbodorsalis,** the conjoined lumbar and dorsal fasciæ.—**Fascia lumborum,** the lumbar fascia.—**Fascia musculi transversi.** Same as *fascia transversalis*.—**Fascia nuchæ,** a thin fascia lying beneath the trapezius and rhomboid muscles.—**Fascia of pyriformis,** a thin extension of the obturator fascia covering the pyriformis muscle and the sacral plexus.—**Fascia of Scarpa,** the deeper layer of the superficial layer of the abdominal fascia in the groin.—**Fascia transversalis,** a thin membrane lying between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum. Also called *subperitoneal fascia*.—**Fibro-areolar fascia,** a general name of the superficial fascia. See def. 7 (*a*).—**Iliac fascia,** the aponeurotic layer which lines the back part of the abdominal cavity and covers the psoas and iliacus muscles.—**Infraspinous fascia,** a thick membrane attached to the circumference of the infraspinous fossa, covering in the infraspinatus muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Infundibuliform fascia,** the funnel-shaped prolongation of the fascia of the transversalis muscle into the internal abdominal ring, and so into the inguinal canal, investing the spermatic cord for some distance, and forming one of the coverings of an inguinal hernia. Also called *internal spermatic fascia*.—**Intercolumnar fascia,** the thin membrane which is extended between the columns or pillars of the external abdominal ring, occluding that opening to some extent, and thence prolonged upon the spermatic cord, forming one of the coverings of the cord and of an inguinal hernia. Also called *external spermatic fascia*.—**Intercostal fasciæ,** three layers, one covering the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles, one the inner surface of the internal intercostals, and one interposed between those two muscular layers.—**Intermuscular fascia,** any prolongation of a fascia between muscles.—**Ischiorectal fascia,** the fascia which lines part of the ischiorectal fossa, lying upon the external surface of the levator ani muscle, and continuous with the obturator fascia. Also called *anal fascia*.—**Lumbar fascia,** the vertebral or posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle, consisting of an anterior layer attached to the anterior surface of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, a middle attached to the apices of those processes and a posterior attached to the spinous processes of the lumbar vertebræ. The anterior and middle layers inclose the quadratus lumborum muscle, and the middle and posterior the erector spinæ.—**Obturator fascia,** a fascia extending downward from the pelvic fascia upon the upper surface of the levator ani muscle and investing the prostate gland, bladder, and rectum. In the female it is perforated by the vagina.—**Palmar fascia,** the deep fascia of the palm of the hand, into which the tendon of the palmaris muscle expands, and which is continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers. See cut under *muscle*.—**Pelvic fascia,** a membrane lining the pelvic cavity, continuous with the transversalis and iliac fasciæ above and dividing into the obturator and rectovesical fasciæ below. Also used so as to include the obturator, rectovesical, and ischiorectal fasciæ.—**Perineal fascia,** the fascia of the perineum. Two parts are distinguished, the superficial and the deep; the latter constitutes in part the triangular ligament.—**Plantar fascia,** the fascia of the sole of the foot; an extremely thick, tough fibrous sheet of glistening pearly texture arising from the os calcis, binding down the deeper structures of the sole, and continuous with the fascial sheaths of the toes.—**Rectovesical fascia,** a fascia between the rectum and the bladder, forming the visceral layer of the general pelvic fascia, lining the upper or internal surface of the levator ani, and partially investing the rectum, bladder, and prostate gland.—**Spermatic fascia.** See *intercolumnar* and *infundibuliform fascia*.—**Subperitoneal fascia,** the fascia transversalis.—**Subscapular fascia,** a thin membrane attached to the entire circumference of the subscapular fossa, covering the subscapular muscle and affording attachment to some of its fibers.—**Supraspinous fascia,** a thick membrane covering in the supraspinatus muscle.—**Temporal fascia,** the fascia attached to the upper temporal ridge above and the zygoma below, covering the temporal muscle, and furnishing on its inner side attachment to some of the fibers of that muscle.

fascia-board (fash'i-ā-bōrd), *n.* In a railroad-car, a projecting molding under the inside cornice. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fasciæ, *n.* Plural of *fascia*.

fascial[1] (fash'i-al), *a.* Belonging to the fasces.

fascial[2] (fash'i-al), *a.* [< NL. *fascialis*, < L. *fascia*, a band.] Pertaining to a fascia; constituting a fascia; consisting of fascia; aponeurotic: as, *fascial* tissue.

fascialist† (fash-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fasciales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *fascia*, a band: see *fascia*.] In *anat.*, the sartorius muscle.

fasciate (fash'i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *fasciatus*, < L. *fascia*, a bundle, band: see *fascia*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Banded or compacted together. (*b*) Same as *fasciated*, 2.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, marked with a ★fascia or with fasciæ. See *fascia*, 8.

fasciated (fash'i-ā-ted), *a.* **1.** Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.

For the armes not lying *fasciated*, or wrapt up after the Grecian manner, but in a middle distention, the including lines will strictly make out that figure.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Affected with fasciation.

The . . . theory that a *fasciated* branch is due, not to over-luxuriance of life, but to a degradation of vital power. *Science*, III. 694.

(*b*) Marked with cross-bands of color. Also *fasciate*.—**Fasciated falcon, finch,** etc. See the nouns.

fasciately (fash'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a fasciate manner; in bundles.

Filaments *fasciately* placed together.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 21.

fasciation (fash-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *fasciatio(n-)*, < L. *fascia* (kindred with *fascis*), a band: see *fascia*.] **1.** The act or manner of binding with fasciæ; specifically, a bandaging.

Three especial sorts of *fasciation* or rowling have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity.
Wiseman, Surgery.

2. That with which something is bound; a fascia.

And even diadems themselves were but *fasciations*, and handsome ligatures, about the heads of princes.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

3. In *bot.*, a malformation in plants, in which a stem or branch becomes expanded into a flat, ribbon-like shape, as if several stems were laterally coalescent in one plane. This form of monstrous growth is of frequent occurrence, and in the cockscomb (*Celosia*) it is the ordinary state of the plant.

A number of phenomena, conceded to result from low vital conditions, were considered by him to be inseparably connected with *fasciation*, the essential feature of which is the production of an extraordinary number of buds, with a corresponding suppression of the normal internodal spaces. . . . In severe winters the branches in the *fasciation* wholly die in many cases, while those on other portions of the tree survive. *Science*, III. 694.

4. In *zoöl.*, marking with fasciæ; barring, banding, or transverse striping.

fascicle (fas'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *fascicule*, a part of a book published in numbers, = Sp. *fasciculo* = Pg. *fasciculo*, a small bundle of herbs, = It. *fascicolo*, a number of a book, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, packet (as of letters, books, etc.), a nosegay, dim. of *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] A bundle; a small collection or connected group; a cluster. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) A close cluster, as of leaves, flowers, etc.: sometimes limited in use to a condensed cyme.



Fascicle of Flowers of the Mallow. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Flowers . . . diversified with tints of orange-scarlet, of pale yellow, or of bright orange, which grows deeper every day, and forms a variety of shades according to the age of each blossom that opens in the *fascicle*.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

(2) In mosses, the tissue of elongated cells taking the place of fibrovascular bundles in the nerves, etc. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a fasciculus. (*c*) A part of a printed work; a small number of printed or written sheets bound together. Also, in all senses, *fasciculus*.

Whole *fascicles* there are, wherein the Professor . . . is not once named. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 53.

fascicled (fas'i-kld), *a.* [< *fascicle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *fasciculate*.

Flowers *fascicled*, fragrant just after sunset and before sunrise. *Sir W. Jones*, Select Indian Plants.

fascicular (fa-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *fasciculus* + *-ar*[2].] Same as *fasciculate*.—**Fascicular system,** in *bot.*, same as *fibrovascular system* (which see, under *fibrovascular*).

Fascicularia (fa-sik-ū-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch of flowers, etc.: see *fascicule*.] A genus of fossil bryozoans, of the family *Fascigeridæ*, occurring in the coralline crag of Suffolk, England: so called from the fascicular or clustered shape. Also called *Meandripora*.

fascicularly (fa-sik′ū-lăr-li), *adv.* Same as *fasciculately*.

fasciculate, fasciculated (fa-sik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. **fasciculatus*, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle, a bunch, etc.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Growing in fascicles or clusters.

Asterias, or sea star, with twelve broad rays finely reticulated, and roughened with *fasciculated* long papillæ on the upper part. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., IV.

2. In *entom*: (*a*) Having dispersed tufts of long hairs, either arranged in rows or scattered irregularly over the surface. See *fascicule*. (*b*) Split into many long processes: as, *fasciculate* palpi.—3. In *mineral.*, occurring in fibrous bundles of needle-like crystals.—**Fasciculate antennæ**, antennæ which have several small tufts or pencils of hairs on the joints.—**Fasciculate palpi**, specifically, those palpi in which the terminal joint is split into slender laminæ.

fasciculately (fa-sik′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a fasciculate manner. Also *fascicularly*.

fasciculation (fa-sik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* 1. The state of being fasciculate.—2. That which is fasciculated.

fascicule (fas′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *fascicule*, < L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle: see *fascicle*.] In *entom.*, a bundle of close-set hairs, usually converging at the top: used of the clothing of insects.

fasciculi, *n.* Plural of *fasciculus*.

Fasciculinea (fa-sik-ū-lin′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fasciculineus*, aggregated into bundles, < L. *fasciculus*, a bundle: see *fasciculus*.] A group of cyclostomatous polyzoans having the cells aggregated into bundles or fasciculi.

fasciculite (fa-sik′ū-līt), *n.* [< L. *fasciculus* + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A variety of fibrous hornblende of a fascicular structure.

fasciculus (fa-sik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *fasciculi* (-lī). [L.: see *fascicle*.] 1. Same as *fascicle*.

I am not prepared to accept from any one a *fasciculus* of conditional propositions as a substitute for science. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 724.

The sixth *fasciculus* of Dr. Fisher's Manuel de Conchyliologie has appeared. *Science*, III. 54.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a bundle; a set of something, as fibers, banded or bundled together. Specifically—(*a*) One of the bundles of nervous tissue composing the spinal cord; one of the pillars of the cord or medulla oblongata. (*b*) A bundle of muscular fibers.

A small bundle of muscular fibers separated from similar bundles by the endomysium, and when bound together by the perimysium with other *fasciculi* forming the muscle. *Quain*, Anat., I. 186.

3. Any bundle.—**Arcuate fasciculus.** See *arcuate*.—**Fasciculi graciles**, the slender fascicles lying on each side of the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord, terminating in the clavæ of the medulla oblongata.—**Fasciculi teretes**, the round fascicles, a pair of bundles of nerve-tissue in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, lying parallel with each other alongside the median line, being the upward continuation of the trigonum hypoglossi on either side. Also called *funiculi teretes* and *eminentiæ teretes*.—**Fasciculus uncinatus, fasciculus unciformis**, the hooked fascicle, a bundle of white fibers in the fissure of Sylvius, connecting the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum.—**Olivary fasciculus**, a bundle of nerve-fibers behind the olivary body of the medulla oblongata and continuous with the lateral column of the spinal cord.

fascinate (fas′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fascinated*, ppr. *fascinating*. [< L. *fascinatus*, pp. of *fascinare* (> It. *af-fascinare* = Sp. Pg. *fascinar* = F. *fasciner*), enchant, bewitch, charm (by the eyes or tongue); cf. *fascinum*, *fascinus*, a bewitching, witchcraft. The resemblance to Gr. βασκαίνειν, slander, malign, disparage, grudge, envy, later bewitch (by means of spells, an evil eye, etc.), βάσκανος, slander, envy, malice, later sorcery, witchcraft, is imperfect, and appears to be accidental.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bewitch; act on by witchcraft or by some analogous powerful or irresistible influence; hence, to influence the imagination, reason, or will of in an uncontrollable manner. See *fascination*.

It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and *fascinate* the prey which they are desirous to obtain. *E. Griffith*, tr. of Cuvier.

James, while his fate was under discussion, remained at Whitehall, *fascinated*, as it seemed, by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To enchant; captivate; excite the passions or affections of, and allure powerfully or irresistibly.

His [Essex's] mind, ardent, susceptible, . . . was *fascinated* by the genius and accomplishments of Bacon. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

=**Syn.** *Charm*, etc. (see *enchant*); to throw or bring under a spell, hold spell-bound, entrance, enamour.

II. *intrans.* To exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

None of the affections . . . have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon*, Envy.

The richness and vigour of the Mahadeo temple redeem its want of elegance, and *fascinate* in spite of its somewhat confused outline. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 456.

fascinating (fas′i-nā-ting), *p. a.* Bewitching; enchanting; charming; captivating: as, a most *fascinating* poem.

But when his tender strength in time shall rise
To dare ill tongues, and *fascinating* eyes.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva.

Monseigneur was at a little supper most nights, with *fascinating* company. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, vii.

fascinatingly (fas′i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a fascinating manner; alluringly; charmingly.

fascination (fas-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fascination* = Sp. *fascinación* = Pg. *fascinação* = It. *fascinazione*, *af-fascinazione*, < L. *fascinatio*(*n*-), an enchanting, a bewitching, < *fascinare*, enchant, bewitch: see *fascinate*.] 1. The act of bewitching; enchantment; hence, a subtle, irresistible influence upon the imagination, reason, or will. It was formerly generally believed, and still is believed by uneducated and barbarous people, that certain persons have the power of inflicting various diseases and evils on individuals by using certain words or spells, or by a look, without coming in contact with them or administering anything to them; against this fascination divers medicines, amulets, and ceremonies have been used. (See *captation*, 2.) The notion of the "evil eye," which still exists, is a vestige of this superstition. (See *the evil eye*, under *evil*1.) Of the lower animals fascination, as a power exerted or as an effect, has been almost universally attributed to venomous reptiles, as the rattlesnake or the cobra, with much evidence in its favor upon the face of observed incidents, but as yet without satisfactory scientific determination.

Fascination is the power and act of imagination, intensive upon other bodies than the body of the imaginant. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

The Turks hang old rags . . . on their fairest horses, . . . to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller*.

2. A fascinating influence upon the passions and affections; a powerful attraction; a spell; a charm: as, the *fascinations* of society.

The gift of *fascination*, the power to charm when, where, and whom she would. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

Speculative minds cannot resist the *fascination* of metaphysics, even when forced to admit that its inquiries are hopeless. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 6.

Her face had a wonderful *fascination* in it.
Longfellow, Hyperion, p. 223.

3. The state of being fascinated or bewitched, or under the sway of a powerful attraction or a commanding and more or less mysterious influence; specifically, a certain hypnotic state. See the extract.

As an addition to the investigations of Charcot and Dumont-pallier, Dr. Brémaud, in 1884, made the discovery that there was a fourth hypnotic state, *fascina ion*, which preceded the three others, and manifested itself by a tendency to muscular contractions, as well as through sensitiveness to hallucination and suggestion, but at the same time left to the subject a full consciousness of his surroundings, and remembrance of what had taken place. *Science*, IX. 544.

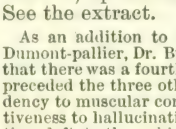
=**Syn.** Spell, charm, magic, sorcery, witchery.

fascinator (fas′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fascinateur*, a., = Sp. Pg. *fascinador*, n., = It. *fascinatore*, < L. *fascinare*, fascinate: see *fascinate*.] One who or that which fascinates.

fascinatress (fas′i-nā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fascinatrice*, a., fem., = It. *fascinatrice*, n.; as *fascinator* + *-ess*.] A woman who fascinates. [Rare.]

"She's an enchantress, . . . a charmer," I said, "a *fascinatress*." *H. James, Jr.*, Daisy Miller, p. 42.

fascine (fa-sēn′), *n.* [< F. *fascine*, OF. *fascine*, *faissine* = It. *fascina*, < L. *fascina*, a bundle of sticks, a fagot, < *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] 1. A fagot; specifically (*milit.*), a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood bound at both ends and in the middle, used in fortification, raising batteries, filling ditches, strengthening ramparts, and making parapets. Sometimes fascines dipped in melted pitch or tar are used to set fire to an enemy's lodgments or other works. In civil engineering fascines are used in the construction of sea- and river-walls to prevent the washing away of the shores, or to collect silt, mud, etc., to elevate the bottom, and so form an island, as in Holland.


Fascines.

Where it was found impossible, orders were given to the horse of the second line of the allies to provide themselves each squadron with twenty *fascines*, to facilitate the passage. *N. Tindal*, Hist. Eng. (trans.), Anne, an. 3 (1704).

Our general had been busy for the last two hours, throwing up an entrenchment with *fascines*, earth-bags, and chevaux de frize. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, p. 42.

2. A bundle of fagots used in oyster-culture for the spat to attach to; a stool.—**Fascine battery.** See *battery*.

fascine (fa-sēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fascined*, ppr. *fascining*. [< *fascine*, *n.*] To protect with fascines.

All new or old levees on the unsettled and uncultivated lands, situated on the river or on the bayous running to and from the same, or other waters connected therewith, shall be constantly *fascined* or palisaded. *Gov. Report on Miss. River*, 1866 (rep. 1876), p. 163.

fascine-dweller (fa-sēn′dwel″èr), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of those people of prehistoric time who constructed and used fascine-dwellings. *R. Munroe*.

fascine-dwelling (fa-sēn′dwel″ing), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of a class of lake-dwellings characterizing a certain prehistoric period in some localities. These dwellings were built upon platforms which rested upon foundations formed of layers of sticks laid horizontally, one over the other, until they projected above the surface of the water. Compare *pile-dwelling*, *palafitte*. *R. Munroe*.

fascinous† (fas′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *fascinum*, witchcraft: see *fascinate*.] Caused or acting by witchcraft.

I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

fasciola (fa-sī′ō-lą), *n.*; pl. *fasciolæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage, dim. of *fascia*, a bandage: see *fascia*.] 1. The fascia dentata of the brain. See *fascia*, 7 (*b*). *Wilder*, 1881. [Rare.]—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of flukes or trematoid worms. *F. hepatica* is found in the bile-ducts of various mammals, and occasionally in man. (*b*) A genus of dendrocœlous turbellarians, or land-planarians, of the family *Geoplanidæ*. *F. terrestris*, of Europe, is an example.—3. In *entom.*, a short transverse band or fascia; a small or narrow band. Also *fasciole*, *fasciolet*.—**Fasciola cinerea.** Same as *cinerea*.

fasciolar (fa-sī′ō-lăr), *a.* [< *fasciola* + *-ar*2.] Pertaining to the fasciola, or fascia dentata of the brain.

Fasciolaria (fas″i-ō-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *fasciola*, a small bandage (see *Fasciola*), + *-aria*.] A genus of gastropods, having a fusiform shell and a columella with oblique folds. *F. gigantea*, of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, is the largest gastropod known, reaching a length of nearly two feet. *F. tulipa* and *F. distans* are common along the coast of Florida.


Fasciolaria tulipa.

Fasciolariidæ (fas″i-ō-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fasciolaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous gastropods, typified by the genus *Fasciolaria*. They have a more or less fusiform shell, distinguished by the development of a tortuous columella surmounted by oblique plaits or folds. Some of the species reach a large size, and all are inhabitants of warm waters.

fasciolarioid (fas″i-ō-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Fasciolaria* + *-oid*.] Having characteristics of the *Fasciolariidæ*.

Troschel finds a *fasciolarioid* dentition in Fusus syracusanus. *Tryon*, Struct. and Syst. Conchology, II. 126.

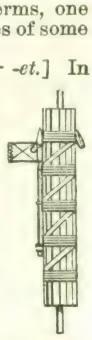
fasciole (fas′i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *fasciola*, q. v.] 1. Same as *fasciola*, 3.—2. In echinoderms, one of the tracts or bands of modified spines of some echinids. Also called *semita*.

fasciolet (fas′i-ō-let), *n.* [< *fasciole* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, same as *fasciola*, 3.

fascis (fas′is), *n.*; pl. *fasces* (-ēz). [L.] 1. A bundle, as of rods or fibers.

That the ganglionic roots of the spinal nerves were the *fasces* or funiculi for sensation. *Sir C. Bell.*

2. *pl.* In *Rom. antiq.*, bundles of rods, usually of birch, with an ax bound in with them, the blade projecting, borne by lictors before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb. The modern form, common as an ornament, etc., in which the ax-head projects beyond the top of the bundle of rods, was unknown to the ancients.


Fasces of a Roman magistrate.

Golden chairs, gilt chariots, triumphal robes were piled one upon another with laurelled *fasces*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 491.

fasel[1]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *fasyll;* < ME. *faselen* = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaslen*, G. *faseln*, ravel out; a freq. form (cf. OHG. *fasōn*, investigate, G. *fasen*, separate the fibers or threads), < AS. *fæs*, n., pl. *fasu*, a fringe: see *fass* and *fassings, feeze*[3].] To ravel out.

Facelyn [var. *faselyn*], as clothys, villo [vello].
Prompt. Parv., p. 150.

I *fasyll* out, as sylke or velvet dothe, je ravele; my sleeve is *fasylled*, ma manche est ravelee. *Palsgrave.*

fasel[1]†, *n.* [= D. *vezel*, a thread, fiber, filament: see *fasel*[1], *v.*, and *fass.*] 1. A thread.—2. A flaw in cloth. *Withals; Halliwell.*

fasel[2], **phasel** (fas'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fesel;* < ME. *fasel* (= F. *faséole*), < L. *faselus, faseolus, phaselus, phasellus*, < Gr. φάσηλος, kidney-bean.] A kind of kidney-bean or French bean.

Disdain not *fesels* or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.
May, tr. of Virgil.

fash[1] (fash), *v.* [Sc., < OF. *fascher*, mod. *fâcher*, anger, displease, offend, = Pr. *fastigar, fasticar* = OSp. *hastiar*, Sp. *fastidiar* = It. *fastidiare*, disgust, vex, tire, < ML. as if **fastidiare*, this form taking the place of L. *fastidire*, feel disgust at, dislike, < L. *fastidium* (> It. *fastidio* = Sp. *hastio*, OSp. *fastio* = Pg. *fastio* = Cat. *fastig* = Pr. *fastig, fastic* = OF. *fasti*), disgust, loathing, aversion: see *fastidious.*] **I.** *trans.* To trouble; annoy; vex.

Loudon is *fashed* with a defluxion.
Baillie, Letters, I. 215.

It's as plain as a pike-staff that something is troubling her, and may be it will be some of your love nonsense; for it's mainly that as *fashes* the lasses. *Cornhill Mag.*

To fash one's thumb, to give one's self trouble.

Dear Roger, when your jo puts on her gloom,
Do ye sae to, and never *fash your thumb.*
Ramsay, Poems, II. 71.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be annoyed; be vexed.

The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash.*
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 229.

2. To take trouble; be at pains: as, you needna *fash.*—3. To be weary.

You soon *fash* of a good office. *Scotch proverb.*

[Scotch in all uses.]

fash[1] (fash), *n.* [Sc., < *fash, v.*] 1. Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

O' a' the num'rous human dools, . . .
The tricks o' knaves, or *fash* o' fools,
Thou bear'st the gree.
Burns, Address to the Toothache.

2. Pains; care.

Without further *fash* on my part. *De Quincey.*

3. A troublesome person or thing; a bother: usually in a derogatory sense.

fash[2] (fash), *n.* [Prob. < F. *fasce*, OF. *faisse*, a band: see *fesse* and *fascia.*] The seam or rough edge left by the mold on cast things, as nails, bullets, etc.; any irregular seam.

fash[3] (fash), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *fass.*] 1. The tops of turnips.—2. A fringe, or a row of anything worn like a fringe. [Prov. Eng.]

fash[4] (fash), *a.* [Cf. *fash*[2], 1.] Rough: applied to metal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fashery (fash'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fasheries* (-iz). [Sc., < OF. *faschерie*, F. *fâcherie*, anger, displeasure, offense, annoyance, < OF. *fascher*, F. *fâcher*, anger, displease: see *fash*[1], *n.*] Trouble; annoyance; vexation.

I considered it my duty to submit to many *fasheries* on his account. *Galt.*

She was a religious hypochondriac, it appears, whom, not without some cross and *fashery* of mind and body, he [John Knox] was good enough to tend.
R. L. Stevenson, John Knox.

fashion[1] (fash'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *facioun, fasoun, fazoun, fason, fassyone*, < OF. *jaceon, fazon, façon, fachon*, F *façon* = Pr. *faisso* = Sp. *faccion* = Pg. *feitio* = It. *fazione*, fashion, form, make, outward appearance, < L. *factio(n-)*, a making (usually in the particular sense of company, faction), < *facere*, make: see *fact.* Cf. *faction*, a doublet of *fashion.*] 1. The make or form of anything; the state of anything with regard to its external appearance or constitution; shape: as, the *fashion* of the ark, or of the tabernacle.

Of that fair fruit he ate a part,
And was transformed likewise
Into the *fashion* of a hart.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 87).

King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar. 2 Ki. xvi. 10.

By Heaven, I will;
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

Tread a measure on the stones,
Madam—if I know your sex,
From the *fashion* of your bones.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. Customary make or style in dress, ornament, furnishings, or anything subject to variations of taste or established usage; specifically, that mode or style of dress and personal adornment prevalent at any time in polished or genteel society: as, the latest *fashions;* what so changeable as *fashion?*

The *fashion* wears out more apparel than the man.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

No man might change the *fashion* vsed in his owne Countrey, when hee went into another, that all might bee knowne of what Countrey they were.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 879.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold;
Alike fantastic, if too new or old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 333.

Fashion in the distant wilds of Africa tortures and harasses poor humanity as much as in the great prison of civilisation. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 26.

3. Manner; way; mode.

Pluck Casca by the sleeve;
And he will, after his sour *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

In the Hall was made a Castle, garnished with Artillery and Weapons, in a most Warlike *Fashion.*
Baker, Chronicles, p. 255.

If I die, it [my book] shall come to you in that *fashion* that your letter desires it. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.

Our ships had not lain there many days before the Natives came from all the Country about, and fell a building them Houses after their *fashion.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 13.

The same word was pronounced and spelt in different *fashions* by English writers living in different localities.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 69.

[In this sense used with a specific adjective or noun to form a phrase or a compound noun in adverbial construction: as, to ride *man-fashion;* to speak *American fashion.*]

4. Custom; prevailing practice.

"'Twas never my mothers *fashion*," she said,
"Nor shall it e'er be mine."
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

It was the *fashion* of the age to call everything in question. *Tillotson.*

It is almost a *Fashion* to admire her.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

It is the *fashion* to say that the progress of civilisation is favourable to liberty. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. Conformity to the ways of fashionable society; good breeding; gentility; good style.

It is strange that men of *fashion* and gentlemen should so grossly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

They [the Sciotes] have about fifty Roman priests, . . . and all the Roman catholics of *fashion* speak Italian very well. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

Lady T. Lud, Sir Peter! would you have me be out of the *fashion?*
Sir Peter. The *fashion*, indeed! what had you to do with the *fashion* before you married me?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

6. Fashionable people collectively: as, the beauty and *fashion* of the town were present. —**After a fashion**, to a certain extent; in a sort; with some approach to accuracy or completeness: as, he has done it *after a fashion.*

The ship's company are paid, so are the bumboat women, the Jews, and the emancipationist *after a fashion.*
Marryat.

In a fashion, in a way; after a fashion.—**In fashion**, in keeping with the prevailing mode, style, or practice.

He continues to wear a coat and doublet of the same cut that were *in fashion* at the time of his repulse.
Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

Out of fashion, not in keeping with prevailing modes or practices.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Form, Shape*, etc. (see *figure*); cut, appearance, cast.—**4.** *Manner, Practice*, etc. See *custom.*—**5.** Conventionality, style.

fashion[1] (fash'ọn), *v. t.* [< *fashion*[1], *n.*] 1. To form; give shape or figure to; mold: as, to *fashion* toys.

That is inough for me, seeking but to *fashion* an art, & not to finish it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 104.

Private repentance they said must appear by every man's *fashioning* his own life contrary unto the customs and orders of this present world.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou? Isa. xlv. 9.

In some points it [English law] has been *fashioned* to suit our feelings; in others, it has gradually *fashioned* our feelings to suit itself. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

The country's flinty face,
Like wax, their *fashioning* skill betrays.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

2. To fit; adapt; accommodate.

Lawes ought to be *fashioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are ment.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Every man must *fashion* his gait according to his calling.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 2.

3†. To frame; invent; contrive.

It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3.

I'll *fashion* an excuse. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

fashion[2] (fash'ọn), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *farcion*, which is a var. of *farcin*, q. v.] Same as *farcy:* usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

His horse, . . . infected with the *fashions.*
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

What shall we learn by travel?
Fashions?
That's a beastly disease.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

If he have outward diseases, as the spavin, splent, ringbone, wind-gall, or *fashion*, or, sir, a galled back, we let him blood.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for London and England, [p. 120.

fashionable (fash'ọn-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Capable of being shaped or fashioned. *Hieron.*—2. Conforming to established fashion, custom, or prevailing practice: as, a *fashionable* dress or hat; *fashionable* opinions.

There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pinks of *fashionable* propriety, . . . who, though versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about them. *T. Chalmers.*

3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; genteel; polished: as, a *fashionable* man; *fashionable* society.

For time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of people of fashion: as, *fashionable* waste.

A silly fond conceit of his fair form,
And just proportion, *fashionable* mien,
And pretty face. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 421.

5. Patronized, resorted to, or occupied by people of fashion: as, a *fashionable* tailor or hatter; a *fashionable* watering-place or neighborhood. =Syn. 2. Stylish, customary, usual.

II. *n.* A person of fashion: chiefly used in the plural: as, this establishment is patronized by the *fashionables.*

Here was a full account of the marriage, and a list of all the *fashionables* who attended the fair bride to the hymeneal altar. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, ii.

Me and the other *fash'nables* only come last night.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxv.

fashionableness (fash'ọn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fashionable; modish elegance; conformity to the prevailing custom or style, especially in dress.

These are the hard tasks of a Christian, worthy of our sweat, worthy of our rejoycing, all which that Babylonish religion shifteth off with a careless *fashionablenesse*, as if it had not to do with the soul. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, iii. 3.

fashionably (fash'ọn-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner accordant with fashion, custom, or prevailing practice; with modish elegance: as, to dress *fashionably.*

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South*, Sermons, II. 215.

A mind
Not yet so blank, or *fashionably* blind,
But now and then perhaps a feeble ray
Of distant wisdom shoots across his way.
Cowper, Hope, l. 92.

fashional† (fash'ọn-al), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-al.*] Same as *fashionable.* *Donne.*

fashionate† (fash'ọn-āt), *a.* Fashioned properly; well-formed; perfect. *Dekker.*

fashioner (fash'ọn-ėr), *n.* 1. One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything.

In whiche act, as the man is principall doer and *fashioner*, so is the womanne but the matier and sufferer.
J. Udall, On Cor. xxxi.

2†. A modiste.

Is a bugle-maker a lawful calling? or the confect-makers? . . . or your French *fashioner?*
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

The *fashioner* had accomplished his task, and the dresses were brought home. *Scott.*

fashioning-needle (fash'ọn-ing-nē″dl), *n.* One of the needles in a knitting-machine which lift loops from some of the bearded needles and transfer them to others, in order to widen or narrow the work.

fashionist (fash'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-ist.*] An obsequious follower of the modes and fashions. [Rare.]

Many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that day.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, I. iii. 5.

fashionless (fash′ọn-les), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-less.*] Having no fashion; not in accordance with fashion. *Craig.*

fashionly† (fash′ọn-li), *a.* [< *fashion*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Fashionable.

And thou gallant, that readest and deridest this madnesse of Fashion, if thine eyes were not dazeled with lightnesse . . . of selfe-reflected Vanitie, mightest see as Monster-like fashions at home, and a more *fashionly* monster of thy selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 784.

fashion-monger (fash′ọn-mung″gėr), *n.* One who leads the fashion, or affects great gentility.

Swearing they hold an excellent qualitie, and to be a *fashion-monger* in oathes, glorious. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 342.

fashion-mongering (fash′ọn-mung″gėr-ing), *n.* Setting or following the fashion; foppish.

fashion-monging (fash′ọn-mung″ging), *a.* [For *fashion-mongering.*] Same as *fashion-mongering.*

Scambling, out-facing, *fashion-monging* boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

fashion-piece (fash′ọn-pēs), *n.* Same as *fashion-timber.*

fashion-plate (fash′ọn-plāt), *n.* An engraving exhibiting current fashions in dress.

fashion-timber (fash′ọn-tim″bėr), *n.* One of the timbers on the outside of the stern of a wooden ship forming the ends of the ellipse or parallelogram below the wing-transom. Also *fashion-piece.*

fashious (fash′us), *a.* [< OF. *fascheux*, F. *fâcheux*, troublesome, < *fascher*, trouble, fash, ult. < L. *fastidiosus:* see *fash*[1] and *fastidious.*] Troublesome; vexatious. [Scotch.]

Favour wi' wooing was *fashious* to seek.
The Laird o' Cockpen.

It's a *fashious* affair when you're out on a ride . . .
And you come to a place where three crossroads divide.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 294.

fashiousness (fash′us-nes), *n.* Troublesomeness; vexatiousness. [Scotch.]

fasil[1]†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *fasel*[1].

fasil[2] (fas′il), *v. i.* [E. dial.; perhaps connected with *fasel*, ravel out (cf. *feeze*[4], dawdle, with *feeze*[3], ravel out): see *fasel*[1], *feeze*[4].] To dawdle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

faskidar (fas′ki-där), *n.* A Scotch name of one of the skua-gulls or jaegers.

fason†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fashion*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fass†, *n.* [< ME. **fas* (not found), < AS. *fæs*, a fringe, = OHG. *faso*, m., *fase*, f., MHG. *vase*, G. *fase*, MHG. also *vaser*, G. *faser* (cf. E. *fasel*[1] = D. *vezel*), a thread, fiber, filament. Cf. *fassings* and *fasel*[1]. Cf. *fash*[3].] A fringe; in the plural, tassels, hangings. *Hall.* (*Halliwell.*)

fassaite, fassite (fas′a-īt, fas′īt), *n.* [< *Fassa* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A dark-green variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of Fassa in Tyrol.

fassings (fas′ingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; < *fass* + *-ing*[1].] Any hanging fibers or roots of plants, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fassite, *n.* See *fassaite.*

fast[1] (fâst), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *fest;* < ME. **fast, fest, fæst,* < AS. *fæst*, fixed, firm, stiff, solid, constant, fortified, = OS. *fast* = OFries. *fest* = D. *vast* = MLG. LG. *fast, fest* = OHG. *fasti, festi, feste*, MHG. *veste, vest*, G. *fest* = Icel. *fastr* = Sw. Dan. *fast* = Goth. **fasts* (not found), fixed, firm, strong: see *fast*[2] and *fast*[3]. In comp. *earth-fast, stead-fast, sooth-fast*, etc., *shame-fast* (corruptly *shame-faced*), etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed in place; immovable.

For never wight so *fast* in sell could sit,
But him perforce unto the ground it bore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 60.

2. Strong against attack; fortified.

Wel he makede his castles treowe and swidhe *væste.*
Layamon, ii. 71.

Robbers and outlaws . . . lurking in woods and *fast* places. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. Fixed in such a way as to prevent detachment, separation, removal, or escape; tight; secure; close; not loose nor easily detachable: as, take a *fast* hold; make *fast* the door; make *fast* a rope. Used elliptically in whaling, in exclamation, to indicate that the harpoon has pierced the whale, and that the boat is thus fast to it.

Neither the sum that containes him, nor the particularities descending from him, giue any *fast* handle to their carping dispraysе. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

'Tis true, they have us *fast*, we cannot scape 'em.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay . . .
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold.
Milton, P. R., iv. 480.

One end of the line was made *fast* to a telegraph post.
R. L. Stevenson, Popular Authors.

4. Firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful.

You shall finde me as *fast* a Frend to you and yours as perchance any you haue.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.

In heart they are neither *fast* to God nor man.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

5. Tenacious; not fugitive; durable; lasting; permanent in tint: as, *fast* colors; *fast* to milling or to washing (said of colors, or of materials which will not change color under those operations).

Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells.
Bacon, Gardens.

A material is called *fast* to washing if it will stand boiling with a neutral or slightly alkaline soap without changing or losing any appreciable quantity of its colour.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.

6†. Close, as sleep; deep; sound.

I have seen her . . . take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, afterwards seal it, and again return to bed; yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

7. In use; not to be had. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Fast and loose.** (*a*) A cheating game practised at fairs by gipsies and sharpers, now called *prick the garter*, or *prick at the loop.* A belt or strap having been doubled and rolled up, with the double or loop in the center, is laid on its edge on a board or table; the dupe is then induced to bet that he can catch the double or loop with a skewer while the belt or strap is unrolled, but the sharper draws it out in such a way as to make this impossible. Hence, *to play fast and loose* is to say one thing and do another; be slippery, inconstant, or unreliable.

Like a right gipsy, hath, at *fast and loose*,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

But, if you use these knick-knacks,
This *fast and loose*, with faithful men and honest,
You'll be the first will find it.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

(*b*) The game of prison-bars or prisoner's-base. [Prov. Eng.] —**Fast-and-loose pulleys,** two pulleys of the same diameter placed side by side on a shaft, the one rigidly fixed to the shaft, the other loose. The shaft is driven from a main shaft by a band passed over the fixed pulley, and when the pulley-shaft is to be stopped the band is shifted to the loose pulley.—**Fast blue, brown, red,** etc. See the nouns.—**Fast boat,** in *whaling*, a boat attached by its whale-line to a harpoon embedded in a whale: opposed to *loose boat.*—**Fast colors.** See *color.*—**Fast fish,** in *whaling*, a whale made fast to a boat by the tow-line. Also *fast whale.* See *fast boat.*—**Fast yellow.** Same as *acid-yellow.*—**Hard and fast.** See *hard.*—**To make fast.** (*a*) To fasten: as, to *make fast* the door or the shutter. (*b*) *Naut.*, to belay: as, to *make fast* a rope.—**To play fast and loose.** See *fast and loose*, above.

II. *n.* [< *fast*, *a.* The naut. sense is Scand.: ME. *fest*, < Icel. *festr*, mod. *festi*, a rope, cord, cable, *skut-festr*, stern-fast, *stafn-festr*, stem-fast, *bjarg-festr*, life-line, etc.] **1.** That which fastens or holds. Specifically (*naut.*), a rope or chain by which a vessel is moored to a wharf, pier, etc.: named *bow-, head-, quarter-, stern-*, or *breast-fast*, according to the part of the vessel to which it is attached. By the breast-fast the vessel is secured broadside to the wharf or pier.

2. Immovable shore-ice.

The *fast*, as the whalers call the immovable shore-ice, could be seen in a nearly unbroken sweep, passing by Bushnell's Island, and joining the coast not far from where I stood. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 279.

3. An underlayer; an understratum. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

fast[1] (fâst), *adv.* [< ME. *faste, feste*, firmly, immovably, strongly, powerfully; in reference to sleeping, soundly; in reference to place, near, close, in adv. phrase *faste by, faste besyde* (these two uses being Scand.: cf. Icel. *sofa fast*, be fast asleep; *leita fast eptir* (lit. seek close after, 'lait after'), press hard, *legja fast at*, close with one (in a sea-fight), etc.; cf. *hard* in a similar use, *hard by, hard upon*), < AS. *fæste*, firmly, immovably (= OS. *fasto* = OFries. *feste, festa, fest* = D. *vast* = OHG. *fasto*, MHG. *vaste*, G. *fast, fest*, firmly, immovably, strongly, very, = Icel. Dan. Sw. *fast*, fast, hard, etc.: see *fast*[2], *adv.*), < AS. *fæst*, fixed, firm: see *fast*[1], *a.*] **1.** So as to be fixed or firm; so as to be firmly fixed in its place or in a desired position; firmly; immovably: as, the door sticks *fast.*

Hi leten hem digte a gret schip, and above hit al bicaste
With bole huden [bull-hides] stronge ynou ynailed therto *faste.*
St. Brandan (ed. Wright), p. 5.

Yet shalt thou have a sign; and I will *fast*
Seal 't on thy faithless Tongue which asked it.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 97.

The business, the pleasure, or the amusement we left, sticks *fast* to us; and perhaps engrosses that heart for a time, which should then be taken up altogether in spiritual addresses. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

2. In *archery*, used elliptically for *stand fast*, or some similar injunction, in cautioning a person against passing between the shooter and the target, and directing him to stand fast, or remain where he is.

He that shot the arrow was not to be sued or molested, if he had, immediately before the discharge of the weapon, cried out "*fast*," the signal usually given upon such occasions.
Stowe, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 120.

3†. Strongly; vehemently; greatly; hard.

The child weped al-way wonderliche *fast.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 345.

4. Tenaciously; durably; permanently.

See here, my child, how fresh the colours look,
How *fast* they hold, like colours of a shell.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5†. Eagerly.

He toke hym to his tent, talket with hym *fast;*
Fraynet at the freike of his fell dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7915.

6. Soundly; closely; deeply.

Sume men slapeth *faste*, and sume nappeth.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 201.

He most comfortably incouraged them to follow their worke, many of them being *fast* asleepe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 120.

7. Close; near: as, *fast* by; *fast* beside. See below.—**Fast by** or **fast beside,** close or near to; hard by.

Faste besyde is another yle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 187.

Gawein caught Gringalet be the bridell, and ledde hym to a grove ther *faste by* of half a myle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 513.

Fast by the throne obsequious Fame resides. *Pope.*

Balin's horse
Was *fast beside* an alder.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

fast[1]† (fâst), *v. t.* [< ME. *fasten, festen*, make fast, fix, fasten, < AS. *fæstan* (comp. *ge-, be-fæstan*) (usually in the form *fæstnian:* see *fasten*[1]), fasten (= OS. *festian*, make fast, = D. *vesten*, surround with a wall, = OHG. *fastan, festan*, MHG. *vesten*, make fast, = Icel. *festa* = Sw. *fästa* = Dan. *fæste*, make fast, fasten, fix), < *fæst*, fast, fixed: see *fast*[1], *a.* The Goth. *fastan* means only 'keep, hold, observe,' and is appar. identical with *fastan*, fast, abstain from food: see *fast*[3].] **1.** To make fast; fix; fasten.

Thus sall I *feste* it fast. *York Plays*, p. 43.

Thanne rede I that we no lenger stande,
But ilke man *feste* on hym a hande,
And harle hym hense in hye.
York Plays, p. 348.

That it were boundyn in clothis and *fastid* with smale lynnen clothis. *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxx. 21 (Oxf.).

Specifically—**2**†. To join in marriage; marry.

That they schulde *faste* hur with no fere,
But he were prynce or pryncys pere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

He is sori of his lif
That is *fast* [fasted] to such a wif.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 155.

fast[2] (fâst), *adv.* [< ME. *faste*, swiftly, quickly, a particular use of the adv. *faste*, firmly, strongly, powerfully, due to Scand. influence: cf. Icel. adv. *fast* (neut. of *fastr*, a.) in *fylgja fast*, follow fast, *eldask fast*, age fast, *drekka fast*, drink hard, etc., = ODan. *fast*, much, swiftly, at once, near to, almost, yet, even though, = Sw. *fast*, nearly, almost, though, although: same as *fast*[1], *adv.* See *fast*[1], *adv.* The E. adj. *fast*[2], quick, is from the adv. With *fast*, fixed and fast, quick, cf. G. *fix*, fast, fixed, also fast, quick, nimble, ready, = Dan. *fix*, fixed, colloq. smart, quick, < L. *fixus*, fixed.] Swiftly; rapidly; quickly; with quick motion or in rapid succession: as, to run *fast;* to move *fast* through the water, as a ship; the work goes on *fast;* it rains *fast;* the blows fell thick and *fast.*

Faster than spring-time showers comes thought on thought. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Our loss is trifling; for many of the rebels fled as *fast* as the glorious dragoons. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 3.

But as *fast* as the experiences increase in number, complexity, and variety; and as *fast* as there develop the faculties for grasping the representations of them in all their width, and multiplicity, and diversity; so *fast* does thought become less restricted to the established channels. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 492.

When we reached Travemünde it was snowing *fast*, and a murky chaos beyond the sandy bar concealed the Baltic. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 14.

To live fast, to be prodigal and wasteful; live so as to consume or exhaust the vital powers or resources quickly.

fast[2] (fâst), *a.* [Not found as adj. in ME.; < *fast*[2], *adv.* The W. *ffest*, fast, quick, speedy, *ffestin*, of active nature, *ffestinio, ffestu*, hasten, make haste, are of L. origin; cf. L. *festinus*, fast, quick, speedy, *festinare*, hasten, etc.: see *festinate.*] **1.** Swift; quick in motion; rapid; that moves, advances, or acts with celerity or

speed: as, a *fast* horse; a *fast* cruiser; a *fast* printing-press.

The old Lapp woman, Elsa, who had been sent for, drove up in her pulk, behind a *fast* reindeer.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 108.

2. Done or accomplished with celerity; speedily performed; occupying comparatively little time: as, a *fast* passage or journey; a *fast* race; *fast* work.—3. Being in advance of a standard; too far ahead: used of timepieces and reckonings of time: as, the clock or watch is *fast*, or ten minutes *fast;* your time is *fast.*

Mean time . . . is given in most calendars and almanacs, frequently under the headings "clock slow," "clock *fast.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 154.

4. Furnishing or concerned with rapid transportation: as, a *fast* train; a *fast*-freight line; a *fast* route; a *fast* station.

As it was not a "*fast*" station, we were subject to the possibility of waiting two or three hours for horses.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 245.

5. Eager in the pursuit of pleasure or frivolity; devoted to pleasure and gayety; dissipated: as, a *fast* liver; a *fast* man; a *fast* life. When applied to a woman, it commonly indicates that she does not abide by strict rules of propriety, imitates the manners or habits of a man, etc.

Catullus . . . was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity, and can be compared to nothing but Apollo out on the loose. *Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy, i. 4.

A *fast* young woman, with the lavish ornament and somewhat overpowering perfume of the demi-monde.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 212.

A *fast* man is not necessarily (like the London *fast* man) a rowing man, though the two attributes are often combined in the same person; he is one who dresses flashily, talks big, and spends, or affects to spend, money very freely. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 39.

Oh, there is a *fast* enough life at some of the hotels in the summer.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 333.

Fast freight, freight or merchandise forwarded at once and with special haste.—**Fast freight line**, a railway which undertakes to deliver freight without the delay of the usual freight service; sometimes a train or schedule of such trains undertaking similar rapid transportation.

fast[3] (fȧst), *v. i.* [< ME. *fasten, festen,* < AS. *fæstan* = OFries. *festia* = D. *vasten* = OHG. *fastēn,* MHG. *fasten,* G. *fasten* = Icel. *fasta* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan *faste* = Goth. *fastan,* fast, abstain from food, L. *jejunare.* It is not clear that *fast* in this sense is identical with *fast*[1], *v.*, make fast, etc. The forms are alike only in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fastan,* keep, observe, *fastubni,* a keeping, observance, with *fastan,* fast, *fastubni,* a fast. So ML. *observare,* lit. keep, observe, is found equiv. to *abstinere,* abstain, fast. It is not unlikely that Goth. *fastan,* keep, observe, is a different word from *fast*[1], make fast; there is no Goth. adj. **fasts* = E. *fast*[1], *a.*, to support it.] 1. To abstain from food beyond the usual time; omit to take nourishment; go hungry.

Thei *fasten* an hool Mouethe in the geer, and eten noughte but be nyghte. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 134.

Fasting he went to sleep, and *fasting* waked.
Milton, P. R., ii. 284.

2. To abstain from food, or from particular kinds of food, voluntarily, for the mortification of the body, as a religious duty. See *fast*[3], *n.*, and *fast-day.*

When ye *fast*, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance. Mat. vi. 16.

That reverend British Saint . . .
. . . did so truly *fast,*
As he did only drink what crystal Hodney yields,
And fed upon the Leeks he gather'd in the fields.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 228.

Samuel chuseth this [Mizpah] as the fittest place for them to *fast* and pray, and confess their sins in.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Mortify
Your flesh, like me, with scourges and with thorns;
Smite, shrink not, spare not. If it may be, *fast*
Whole Lents, and pray. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

To fast on a debtor or **dependent**, anciently, in Ireland, to wait for a certain time at his residence without food, as a preliminary to levying upon his goods, when the debtor was of a rank higher than the creditor.

In certain cases, as for instance where the defendant was a Rig, the plaintiff was obliged to *fast upon him,* after he had given him his summons or Fasc, and before he made his distress.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. [cclxxxiii.

★ **fast**[3] (fȧst), *n.* [< ME. *fast, faste,* shorter form (as in Scand., etc.) of *fasten, festen,* < AS. *fæsten* = OS. *fastunnia* (once *fasta,* in dat. *fastun*) = D. *vaste,* fast, Lent, = OFries. *festa* = OHG. *fasta, fasto,* MHG. *vaste, vasten,* G. *fasten* = Icel. *fasta* = Sw. *fasta* = Dan. *faste* = Goth. *fastubni,* a fast, < *fastan,* fast: see *fast*[3], *v.* It will be seen that *fast*[3], like *Lent,* has lost the final syllable *-en.*] 1. A state of fasting; abstinence from food; omission to take nourishment.

As surfeit is the father of much *fast,*
So every scope, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

I will eat
With all the passion of a twelve hours' *fast.*
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious penance or discipline, as a means of propitiation, or as an expression of grief under affliction present or prospective. Roman Catholic theologians distinguish between *natural* and *ecclesiastical fasts.* In the former, which are required of those who are about to communicate, there is a total abstinence from all food and drink; the latter imposes certain limits and restrictions as regards both the kind and the quantity of the food.

Spare *Fast,* that oft with gods doth diet.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 46.

Still rebel nature holds out half my heart;
Nor prayers nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 27.

To prayer and praise
She gave herself, to *fast* and alms.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A time of fasting; the prescribed period or duration of abstinence. The only fast ordained by the Mosaic law was that of the day of atonement; but other fasts were subsequently instituted on account of great national calamities, and special fasts also were appointed on account of special impending peril. In the Roman Catholic Church all baptized persons over twenty-one years of age are required to observe appointed days of fasting, on which, subject to certain exceptions and exemptions, as the requirements of health, they are required not to eat more than one full meal. These days include the forty days of Lent, the ember-days, the Fridays of the four weeks of Advent, and the vigils of Pentecost or Whit-Sunday, of the feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul, of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, of All Saints, and of Christmas day. All Fridays not fast-days are days of abstinence. (See *fast-day,* 1.) In the Greek Church, in addition to the forty days of Lent, there are three principal fasts, each lasting a week: (1) that of the Holy Spirit, immediately after Pentecost; (2) that of the Virgin, in August; and (3) that of the Nativity. In the Episcopal Church, Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are fasts; Lent, the ember-days, the three rogation-days, and all Fridays are only days of abstinence.

The *fast* of the fourth month, . . . and the *fast* of the tenth shall be to the house of Judah joy and gladness, and cheerful feasts. Zech. viii. 19.

The *fast* was now already past. Acts xxvii. 9.

To begin with that which bred in the Church a miserable schism for many years together, the Easter *fast:* was it always and in every place uniformly observed?
Calfhill, Answer to Martiall, p. 269.

Fast of Ramadan. See *Ramadan.*—**Ninevite fast**, a fast of three days, observed in the Abyssinian Church during July, and among the Eastern Syrians during the three successive weeks previous to Lent.—**To break fast**, or **one's fast.** See *break.*

fast-day (fȧst'dā), *n.* [< ME. **festen-daz* (spelled *vestendawe,* Ancren Riwle), < AS. *fæsten-dæg* (= D. *vastendag* = G. *fasttag* = Dan. Sw. *fastedag*), < *fæsten,* fast, + *dæg,* day.] 1. A day on which fasting is observed; specifically, a day appointed for fasting as a religious observance by some recognized authority, ecclesiastical or civil; in the most restricted ecclesiastical sense, a day on which, or on part of which, total abstinence from food is prescribed, in contradistinction to a day on which a limitation is imposed on the kind or quantity of food to be taken, called a *day of abstinence.* See *fast*[3], *n.* In some of the United States, especially in New England, special days of fasting and prayer are appointed by the governor of the State, a custom derived from the original Puritan settlers.

The Pilgrims found it written, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." This beautiful poetry was translated into the policy of the Pilgrims by establishing a *Fast-day* in March or April, and a Day of Thanksgiving in November. Thus the whole people were to pass through the two gates of the year, Tears and Smiles, and observe them as Holy Days, all other profane and misleading festivities—Christmas, New Year's, and Saint's days without number—being laid aside.
H. W. Beecher, Norwood, xlix.

2. In Scotland, a day set apart for humiliation and prayer; specifically, a day thus observed during the week immediately preceding certain celebrations of the Lord's supper. Business is generally suspended during these fast-days. Formerly their observance on fixed half-yearly or yearly dates, differing for different localities, was universal; but the growing tendency to make them mere holidays has led to their abolition in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

fasten[1] (fȧs'n), *v.* [< ME. *fastnen, fastnien,* usually *festnen, festnien,* < AS. *fæstnian,* fasten, confirm (= OS. *fastnōn* = OFries. *festna* = OHG. *festinōn,* MHG. *festenen,* G. *festnen,* fasten, = Icel. *festna,* pledge, betroth, = Sw. *fastna,* intr., stick, hitch, ground, = Dan. *fastne,* consolidate), with verb formative *-n,* E. *-en*[1] (3), < AS. *fæst,* etc., fast, fixed: see *fast*[1], *a.*, and *fast*[1], *v. t.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make fast; cause to adhere; join, connect, or attach firmly; fix or secure in place or position by any physical means: as, to *fasten* a door with a lock, bolt, or chain; to *fasten* boards together with nails or screws, or by mortise and tenon; to *fasten* clothing with buttons, pins, clasps, etc.

There arose all the rowte, as thai rede toke, . . .
Caste ancres full kene with cables to ground;
Festonit the flete, as hom fayre thoght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2849.

He was brought to Mount Caucasus, and there *fastened* to a pillar. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

2. Figuratively, to attach or unite by any connecting link or agency; connect or join firmly in general: as, to *fasten* a nickname or a charge upon one; to *fasten* one's hope on a promise.

This name ihesu, *fastne* it so fast in thin herte that it come neuere out of thi thouȝt.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

But her sad eyes, still *fastened* on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 235.

Those that are equall, salute when they meet each other with a mutuall kisse; which is *fastened* on the cheeke onely, if they be of unequall degree.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 370.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them. *Swift*, Examiner.

What, if she be *fasten'd* to this fool lord,
Dare I bid her abide by her word?
Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 2.

3. To make firm or stable; establish; confirm; clench: as, to *fasten* a bargain.

Hit [a truce] was *festenit* with faithe, & with fyn othes,
On bothe halues to hold holly [wholly] assentid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8375.

4†. To lay on; cause to reach.

Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach? *Dryden*, Ded. to tr. of Virgil.

=Syn 1 and 2. To bind, attach, tie, link, affix, annex.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become fast or fixed; become attached or firmly joined; close firmly.

The Damzell well did vew his Personage
And liked well, ne further *fastned* not,
But went her way. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 26.

Wildb. A pretty girl;—did not old Algripe love her?—
A very pretty girl she was.
Lurc. Some such thing;
But he was too wise to *fasten.*
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

2. To take firm hold; cling: generally with *on.*

When Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and *fastened on* his hand. Acts xxviii. 3.

With his strong arms
He *fasten'd on* my neck. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

We are now (by God's providence) like to *fasten upon* a godly man, one Mr. Lea, a curate at Denston in Suffolk.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 415.

fasten[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fast*[3].

fasten-een (fȧs'ten-ēn), *n.* Same as *fastens.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

On *Fasten-e'en* we had a rockin'
To ca' the crack [chat] and weave our stockin';
And there was muckle fun and jokin',
Ye need na doubt.
Burns, First Epistle to John Lapraik.

fastener (fȧs'nėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which makes fast or firm; one who fastens; specifically, something used for fastening and unfastening, as in dress, or for making fast or fixed, as a mordant in dyeing.

His dinner is his other work, for he sweats at it as at his labour; he is a terrible *fastner* on a piece of beef.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Country Fellow.

The modified Galipoli oil acts therefore . . . as *fastener* of the red lake.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 323.

2. A warrant. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fastening (fȧs'ning), *n.* [< ME. *fastnyng, festning,* confirmation, also a fastness, < AS. *fæstenung,* a fastening, verbal n. of *fæstnian,* fasten: see *fasten*[1].] 1. Anything that binds and makes fast, or serves for joining or securing, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, cord, chain, clasp, button, hook, etc.

And Enid, . . . at his side all pale
Dismounting, loosed the *fastenings* of his arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. Fixedness; firmness.

The congruent, and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence, hath almost the *fastning,* and force of knitting, and connexion: as in stones well squared, which will rise strong a great way without mortar.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

fastens (fȧs'tenz), *n.* [E. dial., also *fassens,* short for *fastens-eve* (Sc. *fasterns-een*), Fastens Tuesday; *fastens* being prop. poss. of *fasten,*

the older form of *fast*[3], *n.*: see *fast*[3], *n.* Cf. *fast-gang.*] Shrove Tuesday. Also *Fastens Tuesday, fasting's-even.* [Prov. Eng.]

faster (fȧs'tėr), *n.* One who fasts.

But this notion of the word cannot at all belong to this place, where the hypocritical *fasters*, that desire their devotions should . . . be seen and commended by men, are said to be . . . of sad countenance.
Hammond, Works, III. 35.

fasterman† (fȧs'tėr-man), *n.* Same as *fasting-man.*

fasterns-een (fȧs'tėrnz-ēn), *n.* Same as *fastens.* [Scotch.]

fast-gang†, *n.* [ME. *fast-gonge;* < *fast*[3] + *gang.*] 1. A fasting.—2. Shrove Tuesday. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 151.

fastgang-tide†, *n.* [E. dial. *fasguntide.*] Shrove-tide.

fast-handed (fȧst'han″ded), *a.* [< *fast*[1] + *hand* + *-ed*[2].] Close-handed; covetous; close-fisted; avaricious. [Rare.]

The king, being *fast-handed* and loth to part with a second dowry, . . . prevailed with the prince . . . to be contracted with the Princess Catherine.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

fasti (fas'tī), *n. pl.* [L., prop. pl. of *fastus*, adj., lit. lawful, < *fas*, (divine) law, justice, as adj. lawful, right, < *fari*, speak; hence *fasti dies*, or *fasti*, the lawful days, the days on which judgment could be pronounced; hence an enumeration of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc., a calendar, almanac, a public register, etc.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, a register of days. The *fasti sacri* or *kalendares* were calendars of the year, giving the days for festivals, courts, etc., corresponding to the modern almanac. The *fasti annales*, or *historici*, contained the names of the consuls and other magistrates, and an enumeration of the most remarkable historical events noted down opposite the days on which they occurred.

Roman coins are not *Fasti*, nor are Greek coins a treatise on ancient geography, yet the labour of numismatists has made the one almost the best authority for the chronology of the Roman empire, and has found in the other an inestimable commentary on Strabo and Ptolemy.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 15.

Hence—2. Annals, chronicles, or historical records in general.

fastidiosity (fas-tid-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *fastidious* (L. *fastidiosus*) + *-ity.*] Fastidiousness. [Rare.]

His epidemical diseases being *fastidiosity*, amorphy, and oscitation. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, v.

fastidious (fas-tid'i-us), *a.* [= F. *fastidieux* (vernacularly *fâcheux*, > E. *fashious*, ult. the same word), = Sp. Pg. It. *fastidioso*, < L. *fastidiosus*, pass. that feels disgust, disdainful, scornful, fastidious, act. that causes disgust, disgusting, loathsome, < *fastidium*, a loathing, aversion, disgust, niceness of taste, daintiness, etc., perhaps for **fastutidium*, < *fastus*, disdain, haughtiness, arrogance, disgust (for **farstus*(?), akin to Gr. *θάρσος*, *θράσος*, boldness, audacity, and to E. *dare*[1]), + *tædium*, disgust: see *dare*[1] and *tedium.* See also *fash*[1], *fashious.*] 1†. Such as to cause disgust or loathing; loathsome.

Also by a cruel and irous mayster, the wyttes of chyldren be dulled: and that thynge for the whiche chyldren be often tymes beaten is to them after *fastidious.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 9.

Tho Silence be the dumb Orator of Beauty, and the best Ornament of a Woman, yet a phlegmatic dull Wife is fulsome and *fastidious.* *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 9.

2. Hard or difficult to please; squeamish; overnice in selecting or discriminating; difficult to suit: as, a *fastidious* mind or taste.

We have known an author so laudably *fastidious* in this subtle art [style] as to have recast one chapter of a series no less than seventeen times. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Let us beware of indulging a mere barren faith and love, which dreams instead of working, and is *fastidious* when it should be hardy.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 349.

=Syn. 2. *Nice, Dainty*, etc. See *nice.*

fastidiously (fas-tid'i-us-li), *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

As for the [ifs] . . . that he is so *fastidiously* displeased with, he hath, I doubt not, judgment enough to discern that all the severals so introduced are things that we assume to have actually proved. *Hammond*, Works, II. 273.

On what ground . . . could the legislature have *fastidiously* rejected the fair and abundant choice our own country presented to them, and searched in strange lands for a foreign princess? *Burke*, Rev. in France.

fastidiousness (fas-tid'i-us-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being fastidious; over-niceness of judgment, taste, or appetite; great or undue niceness or exactness in selection.

That generous and liberal *fastidiousness* which is not inconsistent with the strongest sensibility to merit.
Macaulay, History.

Increased cultivation almost always produces a *fastidiousness* which necessitates the increased elaboration of our pleasures. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 88.

Fastidiousness is only another form of egotism.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 350.

fastigia, *n.* Plural of *fastigium.*

fastigiate, fastigiated (fas-tij'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *fastigatus*, sloping (taken as **fastigiatus*, < *fastigium*), pointed, also rising up to a point, pp. of *fastigare*, make pointed, raise or bring to a point, < *fastigium*, the top of a gable, gable-end, roof, the top, summit, a slope, an accent over a letter, etc.; origin uncertain.] 1. Pointed; rising up to a point; narrowed to the top, as a sloping roof; sloping upward to a summit, point, or edge.

That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate*, like a sugar-loaf. *Ray*, Remains, p. 176.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, having the branches parallel and erect, as in the Lombardy poplar. —3. In *zoöl.*, tapering regularly to a more or less acute apex.—**Fastigiate elytra**, those elytra which are somewhat pointed at the tips and extend a little beyond the apex of the abdomen.

fastigiately (fas-tij'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a fastigiate manner; pointedly.

fastigious† (fas-tij'i-us), *a.* [< *fastigium* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a fastigium or pointed roof; having a ridge or an apex

The ancients dwelling-houses [were] . . . generally flat at the top, Julius Cæsar being the first that they indulg'd to raise his palace in this *fastigious* manner, as Salmasius tells us in Solin. *Evelyn*, Architecture.

★**fastigium** (fas-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *fastigia* (-ä). [L.: see *fastigiate.*] 1. The summit, apex, or ridge of a building, or of a pediment.—2. The pediment of a portico: so called in ancient architecture because it followed the form of the roof.—3. [NL.] In *entom.*, the extreme point of the front or apex of the head when, as in many *Orthoptera*, it is produced in a conical prominence.

fasting (fȧs'ting), *n.* [< ME. *fasting, festing;* verbal n. of *fast*[3], *v.*] 1. The act of abstaining from food; the act of observing a fast.

Fasting is better than eating, and more thanke hath of God; & yet wil God that we shal eat.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 39.

And she [Anna] . . . served God with *fastings* and prayers night and day. Luke ii. 37.

2. In the law and customs of ancient communities, particularly in Ireland, a method for the collection of debts, by which the creditor went to the door of the debtor, and there sat down to stay without food until paid: a person who would not yield to this form of demand was treated thereafter in some sense as an outlaw.

fasting-day (fȧs'ting-dā), *n.* A day of complete abstinence from food; a day of fasting; a fast-day.

To werke we ȝeden
As wel *fastingdaies* as Frydaies.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 182.

Here are ayries of hawkes, and birds which never fly but over the sea; and, therefore, are used to be eaten on *fasting-days.* Quoted in *O'Curry's* Anc. Irish, II. xxii.

fasting-gang†, *n.* [ME. *fastyngonge;* cf. *fast-gang.*] Shrove-tide; the beginning of Lent.

Ye threde [meeting] schal be ye sonneday next after *Fastyngonge.* *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

fastingly† (fȧs'ting-li), *adv.* With fasting.

At lengthe bespeakes the citte mouse: my frende why lyke you still,
To lyue in countrye *fastynglye*, vpon a craggie hill?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 6.

fasting-man† (fȧs'ting-man), *n.* [Repr. AS. **fæsting-mann*, only in pl. *fæsting-men*, cited in L. documents of the AS. period; lit. a man given into charge or keeping, < AS. *fæsting*, a giving or intrusting to the charge of another, < *fæstan*, make fast, *be-fæstan*, make fast, establish, give in charge, intrust (see *fast*[1], *v. t.*), + *mann*, man.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a person, as a servant of the king, who could be quartered upon a monastery or other estate, which was obliged to entertain him, in the course of the king's journeying. Also *fasterman.*

fasting's-even (fȧs'tingz-ē″vn), *n.* Same as *fastens.*

fasting-spittle† (fȧs'ting-spit″l), *n.* The saliva of a fasting person, formerly held to be very efficacious in ceremonies, charms, etc.

They have their cups and chalices,
Their pardons and indulgences, . . .
Their holy oyle, their *fasting-spittle*,
Their sacred salt here not a little.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 98.

fastland (fȧst'land), *n.* Upland, as distinguished from *flats*, or land between high- and low-water mark.

fastly[1]† (fȧst'li), *adv.* [ME. **fastly* (not found), < AS. *fæstlīce*, firmly, constantly, < *fæstlīc*, a., firm, < *fæst*, firm: see *fast*[1] and *-ly*[2].] Firmly; fixedly. [Rare.]

Ergo he confesseth here plainely the contrary of that he so *fastelye* before hath affirmed.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 556.

For he hath *fastly* founded it,
Above the seas to stand.
Ps. xxiv. 2 (old version).

fastly[2]† (fȧst'li), *adv.* [< *fast*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Quickly.

A reverend man that grazed his cattle nigh . . .
Towards this afflicted fancy *fastly* drew.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 61.

She [Queen Elizabeth] chaffed [chafed] much, walked *fastly* to and fro, . . . and swore "By God's Son, I am no queen; that man [Essex] is above me!"
Sir J. Harington, Account of Elizabeth.

fastness[1] (fȧst'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fastnesse, festnesse*, firmness, certainty, a stronghold, the firmament, < AS. *fæstnes, fæstnis*, firmness, a stronghold, the firmament, < *fæst*, firm, fast, fixed, + *-nes*, -ness. Cf. AS. *fæsten*, a stronghold, fastness, an inclosed place, < *fæst* + *-en.* Cf. D. *vest*, a wall, rampart, fortress, = OHG. *festi*, firmness, a fortress, = G. *feste*, a fortress, = Sw. *fäste*, a castle, the firmament, = Dan. *fæste*, a fastening; Sw. *fästning* = Dan. *fæstning*, a fortress.] 1. The state of being fast and firm or fixed; firm adherence.

The blue produced is of a greenish shade, and possesses great *fastness.* *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 134.

2. Strength; security.

And eke the *fastnesse* of his dwelling place.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 5.

3. A stronghold; a fortress or fort; a fortified place; a castle.

Not far off should be Roderigo's quarter;
For in his *fastness*, if I be not cozen'd,
He and his outlaws live. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim.

Venice cooped up within her sea-girt *fastnesses*, and compelled to enroll her artisans and common laborers in her defence. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 22.

4†. Closeness or conciseness, as of style.

Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster.

fastness[2] (fȧst'nes), *n.* [< *fast*[2] + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fast, in any sense.

Another change manifest to me during my London life . . . is the increased *fastness* of living incident to all classes and occupations of men. . . . The loiterers in life are fewer. *Sir H. Holland*, Recollections, p. 268.

The evil of Selina's nature made her wish . . . to bring her sister to her own color by putting an appearance of "*fastness*" upon her. *H. James, Jr.*, A London Life.

=Syn. *Speed, Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness.*

fastning†, *n.* Same as *fastening.*

fast-shot (fȧst'shot), *n.* In *mining*, a blast which has had no effect on the rock; a miss-shot.

fastuosity† (fas-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *fastuosidad*, < LL. *fastuosus*, fastuous: see *fastuous* and *-ity.*] The quality of being fastuous; haughtiness; ostentation.

That new modle of ethicks, which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much *fastuosity.*
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

fastuous† (fas'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *fastueux* = Sp. *fastuoso, fastoso* = Pg. It. *fastoso*, < LL. *fastuosus*, collateral form of L. *fastosus*, full of pride, < *fastus*, pride, haughtiness: see *fastidious.*] Proud; haughty.

This is no *fastuous* or pompous title; the word is of no dignity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 185.

The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious, and domineering. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

fastuously† (fas'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a fastuous manner; haughtily; proudly.

We are apt to despise or disregard others, demeaning ourselves insolently and *fastuously* toward them.
Barrow, Works, III. xxix.

fastuousness† (fas'tū-us-nes), *n.* Fastuosity; haughtiness.

When Origen complained of the *fastuousness* and vanity of some ecclesiastics in his time, they were bad enough, but had not come to a pretence of ruling our kings upon the stock of spiritual predilection.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, II. 188.

Diogenes trampled upon Plato's pride with a greater *fastuousness* and humorous ostentation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 52.

★**fat**[1] (fat), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fat, fet*, also *vat, vet*, < AS. *fæt*, usually *fætt* (*fætt* being reg. contracted, with shortened vowel, from **fǣted* = OLG. *feitit* = OHG. *feizit*, MHG. *veizet, veizt*, G. *feist*, fat, orig. pp. of a verb **fǣtan* = OHG. *feizan* = Icel. *feita*, from the adj.), prop. with a long vowel, *fǣt* (orig. **fāt*) = OFries. (late) *fat*, mod. *fet* = D. *vet* = MLG. *fēt, feit*, LG. *fett* (> G. *fett*) = MHG. *veiz* = Icel. *feitr* = Sw. *fet* =

Dan. *fed* (with long vowel), fat. For the AS. contr. *fætt*, < **fæted*, fat, cf. *fætt*, < *fæted* (both in use), gilded, ornamented.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having much flesh other than muscle; having an unusual amount of flesh; corpulent; obese: as, a *fat* man; a *fat* ox.

3if thei [the children] ben *fatte*, thei eten hem anon.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Next was November; he full grosse and *fat*
As fed with lard. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 40.

Sher. One of them is well known, my gracious lord,
A gross *fat* man.
Car. As *fat* as butter. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

I will feed *fat* the ancient grudge I bear him.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

2. Containing the substance called fat (see II.); containing or consisting of fat, oil, or grease; oily; greasy; unctuous: as, a *fat* dish; *fat* cheese.

And for his beef, says he, "look how *fat* it is, the lean appears only here and there a speck, like beauty-spots."
Pepys, Diary, III. 1.

With citron groves adorn a distant soil,
And the *fat* olive swell with floods of oil.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Hence—**3.** Containing much resin; resinous: as, *fat* pine. [U. S.]—**4.** Containing much plastic or unctuous matter; pinguid: said of clay which is free from intermingled sand, and consequently highly plastic; or of lime made from limestone which contains but a small amount (ten per cent. or less) of the ordinary impurities of limestone—silica, alumina, oxid of iron, etc.

What are called *fat* clays—those, that is to say, which are very plastic and unctuous—shrink very much, losing from one-third to one-fourth of their bulk; they are also very liable to crack or twist during the firing.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 600.

5. Having or showing, in mind or movement, the qualities of a fat animal; heavy; dull; stupid.

Duller shouldst thou be than the *fat* weed
That rots itself in ease on Lethe wharf,
Wouldst thou not stir in this. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

There is little or no sense in the fat parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow that he had a *fat* wit. *Holy David Clear'd* (1706), p. 257.

6. Well supplied with what is needful or desired; abounding in comforts; prosperous.

They [the righteous] shall be *fat* and flourishing.
Ps. xcii. 14.

These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture.
South, Sermons.

7. Abundant in production, or yielding large profits; rich in results or yield; profitable.

The bulbes of calcases settyng sone
In landes moiste and *fatte* is goode this moone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

After I was entered into Lombardy I observed . . . infinite abundance of *fat* meadows.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 111.

Litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees.
Milton.

His whole divinity is moulded and bred up in the beggarly and brutish hopes of a *fat* Prebendary, Deanery, or Bishoprick. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

And fixes their regard on Congress as the creator of *fat* jobs. *The American*, VI. 38.

8. *Naut.*, broad, as the quarter of a ship.—**Fat amber.** See *amber*[2].—**Fat work, fat take,** in *type-setting*, work, or a piece of work, especially profitable to the compositor from having much open space (filled up with quadrats or leads), abounding with woodcuts, or in any other way admitting of rapid execution. The extra profit arises from the fact that the scale of prices for piece-work makes no discrimination in this respect.—**To beat or ink fat**†, in *printing*, to overcolor (a form of types) with an excess of ink.—**To cut it too fat.** See *cut*.

II. *n.* [= D. *vet*, G. *fett*, Sw. *fett* = Dan. *fedt*, fat, n.; from the adj.] **1.** A white or yellowish oily solid substance forming the chief part of the adipose tissue of animals, and also found in plants. In chemistry the fats are odorless, tasteless, colorless or white bodies, which may be either solid or liquid. They are insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but dissolve freely in ether, chloroform, and benzine. The solid neutral fats, like spermaceti, suet, and lard, and the liquid non-volatile oils, like sperm- and olive-oil, are classed together as fats. They are compound ethers formed by the union of fatty acids with (generally) the alcohol glycerin. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, but contain no nitrogen. The most common and abundant are stearin, palmitin, and olein. Of these stearin and palmitin are solids at ordinary temperatures, and olein is a liquid. Most animal and vegetable fats are mixtures of two or more of the simple fats, and their hardness depends largely on the relative quantity of olein or other liquid fat in them. When a fat is treated with an alkali, the fatty acid unites with the alkaline base, making a soap, and glycerin is set free. When a soap is treated with an acid, the base is taken from the fatty acid which is thus set free.

The Indian Fair
Is nicely smear'd with *Fat* of Bear.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Every face, however full,
Padded round with flesh and *fat*,
Is but modell'd on a skull.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. The best or richest part of a thing.

We see their plenty depended not so much upon the *fat* of the land, as upon the dew and blessing of heaven.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

If now they conquer,
The *fat* of all the kingdom lies before 'em.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

3. In *type-setting*, work which for any reason is unusually profitable to the compositor. See *fat work*, above.—**The fat is in the fire,** all has resulted in confusion and failure; matters have been made worse.

Ger. Here's a woman wanting.
Count. We may go whistle; all *the fat's i' the fire.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

One would have thought that, the examination failing and no vote passed tending that way, all this *fat had been in the fire.* *Roger North*, Examen, p. 623.

fat[1] (fat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fatted*, ppr. *fatting*. [< ME. *fatten*, < AS. *fættian*, intr., become fat, *ge-fættian*, make fat, anoint, < *fætt*, fat: see *fat*[1], *a.* Cf. *fatten*.] **I.** *trans.* To make fat; fatten.

And thrushes fede upon that other syde;
To *faat* hem is avayling and plesaunte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

When Rome sent the Flowr
Of Italy, into the wealthy Clime
Which Euphrates *fats* with his fruitfull slime.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Ere this,
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

He . . . *fats* his fortune shortly
In a great dowry with a goldsmith's daughter.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become fat; grow fat.

fat[2] (fat), *n.* [< ME. *fat*, *fet*, also (southern ME.) *vat*, *vet* (whence the usual E. form *vat*), < AS. *fæt* (= OS. *fat* = D. *vat* = LG. *vat* = OHG. *faz*, MHG. *vaz*, G. *fass* = Icel. *fat* = Sw. *fat* = Dan. *fad*), a vessel; perhaps connected, as a 'containing' vessel, with D. *vatten* = OHG. *fazzōn*, MHG. *vazzen*, G. *fassen* = Dan. *fatte* = Sw. *fatta*, seize, take, hold, contain.] **1.** A large open vessel for water, wine, or other liquids; a tub; a cistern: now usually *vat* (which see).

I schal fette yow a *fatte* youri fette for to wasche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 802.

With stronge ale bruen in *fattes* and in tonnes.
Nugæ Poeticæ (ed. Halliwell), p. 10.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. Joel ii. 24.

2†. A dry measure, generally equal to 9 bushels. The statement sometimes met with that a *fat* was 14 bushels arose simply from a misprint of 56 for 36 (the number of bushels in a chaldron). The Swedish *fat* is only 158 liters.

A London alderman . . . sold a Jew five *fatts* of right-handed gloves without any fellows to them.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 23.

fatal (fā'tal), *a.* [< ME. *fatal* = D. *fataal* = G. Dan. Sw. *fatal*, < OF. *fatal* = F. Sp. Pg. *fatal* = It. *fatale*, < L. *fatalis*, of or belonging to fate or destiny, destined, fated, deadly, fatal, < *fatum*, fate: see *fate*.] **1**†. Proceeding from or decreed by fate or destiny; inevitable; fated.

These things are *fatal* and necessary. *Tillotson.*

That *fatal* necessity of the stoics is nothing but the immutable law of his will.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

2. Fraught with fate; influencing or deciding fate; fateful.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our *fatal* shadows that walk by us still.
Fletcher, Upon An Honest Man's Fortune.

Dost thou thirst, base Trojan,
To have me fold up Parca's *fatal* web?
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.

What is printed seems to every man invested with some *fatal* character of publicity such as cannot belong to mere MS. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

The objection will doubtless be raised that instinct is wholly destitute of the characteristic of intelligence in that it has no choice; its operation is fixed, *fatal*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. ii. § 32.

3. Foreboding or associated with disaster or death; ominous.

Bring forth that *fatal* screech-owl to our house,
That nothing sung but death to us and ours.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

4. Causing or attended with death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; disastrous; ruinous: as, a *fatal* accident.

It was now the sixth Year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, a Year *fatal* for the Death of many great Personages.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

I will ever to the *fatall* day of my life honour the memorie of that incomparable man [Virgil].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 140.

The *fatal* facility of Italian rhyme which has created the improvisatore here breaks forth.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 77.

There is no self-delusion more *fatal* than that which makes the conscience dreamy with the anodyne of lofty sentiments, while the life is grovelling and sensual.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 363.

5†. Doomed; cursed.

From forth the *fatal* loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life.
Shak., R. and J., Prol.

fatalism (fā'tal-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *fatalismus* = Dan. *fatalisme* = Sw. *fatalism*, < F. *fatalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalismo*; as *fatal* + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or come or go by inevitable predetermination. *Fatalism* is a doctrine which does not recognize the determination of all events by causes, in the ordinary sense; holding, on the contrary, that a certain foreordained result will come about, no matter what may be done to prevent it. *Fatalism* is thus directly opposed to *necessitarianism*, according to which every event is determined by the events which immediately precede it, in a mechanical way. *Necessitarianism* seems hardly to leave room for final causes, while *fatalism* is the doctrine that certain results are sure to come in spite of all that efficient causes may do to prevent them. See *necessity*.

To confute these three *fatalisms*, or false hypotheses of the system of the universe, Cudworth designed to dedicate three great works—one against atheism, another against immoral theism, and the third against the theism whose doctrine was the inevitable "necessity" which determined all actions and events, and deprived man of his free agency. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 398.

Necessity simply says that whatever is is, and will vary with varying conditions. *Fatalism* says that something must be; and this something cannot be modified by any modification of the conditions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 309.

2. A disposition to regard everything as the result of or predetermined by fate; the acceptance of all conditions and events as inevitable.

It was vain to resist the wrath of God; and so a wretched *fatalism* bowed to a more utter prostration the cowed and spiritless race. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, v. 9.

Not content with the overwhelming prestige which its name thus gives it, the free-will doctrine seeks to follow up its advantage by identifying its antagonist with Asiatic *fatalism*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 185.

fatalist (fā'tal-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fatalist*, < F. *fataliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *fatalista*; as *fatal* + *-ist*.] **1.** A believer in fatalism, one who maintains the opinion that all things happen by inevitable predetermination.

Fatalists, . . . such as hold the material necessity of things without a Deity, . . . that is indeed the atheists.
Cudworth.

The third sort of *fatalists* do not deny the moral attributes of the Deity, in his nature essentially benevolent and just. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 398.

2. One whose conduct is controlled by belief in fatalism; one who accepts all the events and conditions of life as proceeding from or leading to an inevitable fate: as, Orientals are naturally *fatalists*.

Giovanni comes upon the scene a professed and daring infidel, and, like all other infidels, a *fatalist*.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxxi.

To the confidence which the heroic *fatalist* [William of Orange] placed in his high destiny and in his sacred cause is to be partly attributed his singular indifference to danger. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

fatalistic (fā-ta-lis'tik), *a.* [< *fatalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to fatalism; implying fatalism; savoring of fatalism.

Would you have me believe that the events of this world are fastened to a revolving cycle, with God at one end and the Devil at the other, and that the Devil is now uppermost? Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that *fatalistic* sense? *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

fatality (fā-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *fatalities* (-tiz). [= D. *fataliteit* = G. *fatalität* = Dan. Sw. *fatalitet*, < F. *fatalité* = Sp. *fatalidad* = Pg. *fatalidade* = It. *fatalità*, < LL. *fatalita(t-)s*, fatal necessity, fatality, < L. *fatalis*, fatal: see *fatal*.] **1.** The quality of being fatal; fatalness: as, the *fatality* of an event.—**2.** A fixed, unalterably predetermined course of things, independent of any controlling cause; a doom which inevitably must be, whatever forces may oppose it; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves.

Think not to fasten thy imperfections on the stars, and so despairingly conceive thyself under a *fatality* of being evil. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 7.

There is a *fatality*, a feeling so irresistible and inevitable that it has the force of doom.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, v.

There must have been a sort of grim *fatality* steering me, and neutralizing all reflections likely to hold me back.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, ii.

3. Tendency to destruction or danger, or to some hazardous, critical, or fatal event; mortality; deadliness.

Seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The great plague of 1349 fell with especial *fatality* on Cyprus. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 191.

4. A fatal occurrence: as, nothing could avert the *fatality*.

Throughout the whole army, the officers were far less apt to succumb to the *fatalities* of disease than were their men. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

fatally (fā′tal-i), *adv.* **1.** By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable predetermination.

All this Time King Richard lay at Nottingham, and was as it were *fatally* taken with a Spirit of Security, hearing that the Earl had but small Assistance either from France or in England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 232.

Yet shortly she unhappily, but *fatally*,
Perish'd at sea. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

2. In a manner leading to death or ruin; mortally; disastrously: as, the encounter ended *fatally;* the prince was *fatally* deceived.

Witness our too much memorable shame,
When Cressy battle *fatally* was struck,
And all our princes captiv'd. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

In Italy itself, agriculture, with the habits of life that attended it, speedily and *fatally* decayed.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 282.

fatalness (fā′tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being fatal; fatality.

fata Morgana (fā′tä môr-gä′nä). [It.; so called because supposed to be the work of a fairy or fay named *Morgana* (It. *fata* = E. *fay*[3]: see *fay*[3], *fairy*).] A name given to the mirage on the coasts of Italy and Sicily. See *mirage*.

He preferred to create logical *fatamorganas* for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these. *Carlyle*, Sterling, viii.

fat-back (fat′bak), *n.* **1.** A local United States name of the mullet.—**2.** A local Anglo-American name of the menhaden.

fat-bird (fat′bėrd), *n.* **1.** A name of the guacharo, *Steatornis caripensis:* same as *oil-bird*.—**2.** The pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

fat-brained (fat′brānd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers so far out of his knowledge! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

fat-cell (fat′sel), *n.* A cell containing fat. See cut under *sweat-gland*.

fate (fāt), *n.* [< ME. *fate* = Sp. *hado* = Pg. *fado* = It. *fato*, fate, < L. *fatum*, a prophetic declaration, oracle, usually destiny, fate (pl. *Fata*, the Fates; ML. *fata*, fem. sing., > OF. *fee*, > ME. *fay*, a fairy), neut. of *fatus*, pp. of *fari*, = Gr. *φάναι*, speak: see *fame*[1], *fable*.] **1.** Primarily, a prophetic declaration of what must be; a divine decree or a fixed sentence by which the order of things is prescribed; hence, that which is inevitably predetermined; destiny ordained and unalterable; that which must be, in spite of all opposing forces. See *fatality*.

Others . . . reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and *fate;*
Fix'd *fate*, free will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 559.

Yet oh that *fate*, propitiously inclin'd,
Had raised my birth, or had debas'd my mind.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 363.

There is a superiour cause to the Counsels of men which governs the affairs of mankind, which he [Machiavel] calls *Fate*, and we much better, the Providence of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

Alas! forgotten or remembered, still
Midst joy or sorrow *fate* shall work its will.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 265.

2. That which comes from necessity or the force of circumstances; an inevitable course or event; hence, fortune, lot, or destiny in general: as, it was his *fate* to be betrayed by his party.

With various *fate* five hundred years had past,
And Rome of her great charge grew weary here at last.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 341.

Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late,
Some lucky revolution of their *fate*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 253.

Each nation's glory in each warrior burns,
Each fights, as in his arm the important day
And all the *fate* of his great monarch lay.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. Final event; death; destruction.

Heere runneth Halys, the end of Crœsus Empire, both in the site and *fate* thereof. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope*.

Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oft'nest in what least we dread.
Cowper, A Fable.

4. A cause of death and destruction. [Rare and poetical.]

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feathered *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent.
Dryden.

5. [*cap.*] [L. *Fatum*, usually in pl. *Fata;* Gr. Μοῖρα, pl. Μοῖραι.] In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, destiny: usually in the plural, the Destinies, goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and death of human beings. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Also called, in Latin, *Parcæ*.

Hapless Ægeon, whom the *fates* have mark'd
To bear the extremity of dire mishap!
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

For thee the *Fates*, severely kind, ordain
A cool suspense from pleasure and from pain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 249.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Doom*, etc. See *destiny*.

fated (fā′ted), *a.* [< *fate* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Determined or consigned by fate; doomed; destined: as, he was *fated* to a violent end.

Thereby thinks Acrisius to forego
This doom that has been *fated* long ago,
That by his daughter's son he shall be slain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 148.

As the Greek colonies in Southern Italy came to bear the name of the Great Greece, so it may be that this newer England on the American continent is *fated* to be the Great England. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 25.

2. Regulated by fate; awarded, appointed, or set apart by fate.

Now, all the plagues that in the pendulous air
Hang *fated* o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters!
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Whereon,
A treacherous army levied, one midnight
Fated to the purpose, did Antonio open
The gates of Milan. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3†. Exempted by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms.
Dryden, Æneid.

4†. Invested with the power of determining fates or destinies.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

fateful (fāt′fůl), *a.* [< *fate* + *-ful*.] **1.** Charged with fate; determining what is to happen: as, he opened the *fateful* missive; a *fateful* contest.

Catherine . . . was the real ruler, the *fateful* Power behind the throne, to whom humanity was as an open scroll, and politics as the Book of Might whence she the magician could draw her spells. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

Neither the cruel past nor the *fateful* present has crushed the joyousness out of Naples.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 138.

2. Having the power to kill; producing fatal results: as, "the *fateful* steel," *J. Barlow*.

O *fateful* flower beside the rill!
Jean Ingelow, Persephone.

fatefully (fāt′fůl-i), *adv.* In a fateful manner.

fatefulness (fāt′fůl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fateful.

fate-like (fāt′līk), *a.* Like a fate; deadly.

The expression of the creatures [rattlesnakes] was watchful, still, grave, passionless, *fate-like*, suggesting a cold malignity. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xv.

fat-faced (fat′fāst), *a.* **1.** Having a fat face.

Then said the *fat-faced* curate, Edward Bull,
"I take it, God made the woman for the man."
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. In *printing*, broad and thick-lined: said especially of ordinary plain type having an unusually large face.

fathead (fat′hed), *n.* **1.** A labroid fish, *Pimelometopon pulcher*, with 12 dorsal spines, continuous lateral line, scaly cheeks and opercles, and naked dorsal fin. The forehead of the male is



Fathead (*Pimelometopon pulcher*).

extended into a fatty protuberance, and the sides of the body and the fins are often crimson or red. It abounds on the California coast, and is the principal fish used by the Chinese.

2. A cyprinoid fish, the blackhead or blackheaded minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, having a short, roundish, blackish head. It abounds in sluggish streams, and rarely reaches a length of 3 inches, but is familiar to many on account of its striking characters and its abundance.

fat-headed (fat′hed′ed), *a.* Having a fat or pudgy head; hence, dull; stupid; heavy-witted.

With that cam in a *fat-heded* monke,
The heygh selerer.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 61).

Cases of subtlety ought not to be committed to gross and *fat-headed* judges. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

fat-hen (fat′hen), *n.* A name applied to various plants, especially to chenopodiaceous plants with fleshy leaves, as *Chenopodium album* and *C. Bonus-Henricus*. In Australia, *C. auricomum* and *C. murale*.

father (fä′ᵺėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fader* (in *father*, as in *mother*, the *th*, for ME. and AS. *d*, is modern, appar. due to conformation with *brother*, or with the Icel. forms *fadhir*, *mōdhir*); < ME. *fader*, *fadir*, *feder*, *fæder* (gen. *fader*, etc., later *faderes*), < AS. *fæder* (gen. dat. *fæder*) = OS. *fadar*, *fader* = OFries. *feder*, *fader* = D. *vader* = MLG. *fader*, LG. *vader*, *vaer*, *var* = OHG. *fatar*, MHG. *vater*, G. *vater* = Icel. *fadhir* = Dan. Sw. *fader* = Goth. *fadar* (rare: usually expressed by *atta*) = L. *pater* (*patr-*) (> It. *padre* = Sp. *padre* = Pg. *pae*, *pai*, father, in lit. sense, *padre*, father, a priest, = Pr. *pare*, *paer*, *paire* = OF. *peire*, *pere*, F. *père*) (see *paternal*, *patron*, *patroon*, *padrone*, etc., ult. < L. *pater*); = Gr. *πατήρ* = Pers. *pidar* = Skt. *pitar*, father. Origin unknown; the word has the aspect of an agent-noun in *-ter*, *-ther*, Skt. *-tar*, and it is so regarded by some; doubtfully referred by some to Skt. √ *pā*, protect, keep; cf. L. *pascere*, feed (> ult. E. *pastor*, *pasture*, etc.), AS. *foda*, food, *fēdan*, ME. *feden*, E. *feed*, from the same root: so a ME. writer derives the ME. form *fader*, *feder*, from *feden*, feed. *Father* is one of the terms of intimate relation (*father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*, *daughter*) which occur with slight changes of form, and occasional gaps in the series, in nearly all the Aryan or Indo-European tongues.] **1.** He who begets a child; the nearest male ancestor; a male parent: so called in relation to the child.

Now by my *fader* soule that is deed.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 781.

The maiden that was the doughter of kynge Leodogan serued Arthur vpon her kne of wyn with hir *fader* cuppe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

True lovers I can get many a ane,
But a *father* I can never get mair.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

To *fathers* within their private families Nature hath given a supreme power. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A wise son maketh a glad *father*. Prov. x. 1.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent; a lineal male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, or line: as, Ishmael was the *father* of the Bedouins of the desert.

For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our *fathers*. 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

David slept with his *fathers*. 1 Ki. ii. 10.

3. One who through marriage or adoption occupies the position of a male parent; a father-in-law; a stepfather. [Colloq.]—**4.** One who exercises paternal care over another; a fatherly protector or provider.

I was a *father* to the poor. Job xxix. 16.

'Twas virtue only (or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms),
The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,
A prince the *father* of a people made.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 214.

While Alfred's name, the *father* of his age,
And the Sixth Edward's grace th' historic page.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 105.

Perchance, and so thou purify thy soul,
And so thou lean on our fair *father* Christ,
Hereafter in that world where all are pure
We two may meet. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

5. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being.

Our *Father* which art in heaven. Mat. vi. 9; Luke xi. 2.

Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying Abba, *Father*. Gal. iv. 6.

6. [*cap.*] In orthodox Christian phraseology, the first person of the Trinity.—**7.** A respectful title bestowed on a venerable man; an appellation of reverence or honor: as, *Father* Abraham.

Ye gentils of honour,
Seyn that men sholde an old wight doon favour,
And clepe him *fader* for your gentilesse.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 355.

And the king of Israel said unto Elisha, when he saw them, My *father*, shall I smite them? 2 Ki. vi. 21.

You are old, *Father* William, the young man cried.
Southey, Father William.

O Tiber, *Father* Tiber,
To whom the Romans pray.
Macaulay, Horatius.

8. A title given to dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, to officers of monasteries and commonly to monks in general, and to confessors and priests.

The whiche Sepultures [of the patriarchs and their wives] the Sarazines kepen fulle curyously, and han the place in gret reverence, for the holy *Fadres*, the Patriarkes, that lyzn there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

Come you to make confession to this *father?*
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

Penance, *fathers*, will I none;
Prayer know I hardly one.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 6.

9. A member of one of various Roman Catholic fraternities: as, *Fathers* of the Oratory, etc. —**10.** The title of a senator in ancient Rome. See *conscript fathers*, under *conscript*.

I wis, in all the senate
There was no heart so bold
But sore it ached, and fast it beat,
When that ill news was told.
Forthwith up rose the consul,
Up rose the *fathers* all.
Macaulay, Horatius.

11. The eldest member of any profession, or of any body. as, *father* of the bar (the oldest practitioner of law); *father* of the House of Representatives or of the House of Commons (the man who has been a member of the body for the longest continuous period).

"You and me," said the turnkey, "is the oldest inhabitants. . . . When I'm off the lock for good and all, you'll be the *Father* of the Marshalsea."
Dickens, Little Dorrit, vi.

Being at that time the oldest person who had a seat in St. Stephen's, though not the *father* of the House in parliamentary standing. *Times* (London), Feb. 2, 1876.

12. In universities, originally, a regent master fulfilling certain functions toward an inceptor; now, a fellow of a college appointed to attend a university examination in the interest of the students of that college. —**13.** One who creates, invents, originates, or establishes anything; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor; the first to practise any art; specifically, in the plural, the authors, founders, or first promoters of any great work, movement, or organization: as, Gutenberg was the *father* of printing; the *fathers* of the church (which see, below); the pilgrim *fathers* (see *pilgrim*); the *fathers* of the American Constitution.

He [Jabal] was the *father* of such as dwell in tents, and . . . have cattle. And his brother's name was Jubal: he was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ.
Gen. iv. 20, 21.

Of *Fathers*, by custom so call'd, they quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leven. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

But he would soon see . . . that the opinion of Washington, of Hamilton, and generally of the *Fathers*, as one sometimes hears them called in America, threw light on the meaning of various constitutional articles.
A. V. Dicey, Law of Const., p. 16.

14. In general, any real or apparent generating cause or source; that which gives rise to anything; a mainspring or moving element in a system or a process: as, "the boy is *father* of the man."

When he [the devil] speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the *father* of it. John viii. 44.

Thy wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Adoptive father, one who adopts the child of another and treats him as his own. — **Aquavita fathers.** See *Jesuate*. — **City fathers,** the common council; corporation; board of aldermen. [Generally jocose.] — **Conscript fathers.** See *conscript*. — **Dollar of the fathers.** See *dollar*. — **Father confessor.** Same as *confessor*, 3. — **Father in God,** a title of bishops of the Anglican Church.

A priest shall present unto the Bishop . . . all those who are to receive the Order of Priesthood that day, . . . and shall say, Reverend *Father in God*, I present unto you these persons present, to be admitted to the order of Priesthood. *Book of Common Prayer*, Ordering of Priests.

Fathers of Mercy. See *mercy*. — **Fathers of the church,** a name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, who, next to the apostles, were the founders, leaders, and defenders of the Christian church, and whose writings, so far as they are extant, are the main sources for the history, doctrines, and observances of the church in the early ages. Those of them who were during any part of their lives contemporary with the apostles are called *apostolic fathers*. These are six: Barnabas (lived about A. D. 70–100), Clement of Rome (died about 100), Hermas (lived probably about the beginning of the second century), Ignatius (died probably 107), Papias (lived probably about 130), and Polycarp (died 155). Those who wrote in defense of Christianity against the objections of Jews and pagans are called *apologetic fathers*. These, and all before the Council of Nice, in 325, are called *ante-Nicene* or *primitive fathers*, and include, besides the apostolic fathers, Justin Martyr (died about 163–66), Theophilus of Antioch (died about 183), Irenæus of Lyons (died probably about 200), Clement of Alexandria (lived about 200), Tertullian of Carthage (born about 150, died about 220–40), Origen of Alexandria (born about 185, died about 253), Cyprian of Carthage (died 258), Dionysius of Alexandria (born about 190, died 265), and Gregory Thaumaturgus (died about 270). The *post-Nicene fathers*, or those after the Council of Nice, are: (1) in the Greek Church, Eusebius of Cæsarea (born about 260, died probably 340), Athanasius (born about 296, died 373), Basil the Great of Cæsarea (born about 329, died 379), Ephrem Syrus or Ephraim the Syrian (died about 379), Cyril of Jerusalem (died 386), Gregory Nazianzen (born about 325–30, died about 390), Gregory of Nyssa (born about 335, died about 395), Epiphanius of Salamis in Cyprus (died 403), Chrysostom of Constantinople (born 347, died 407), and Cyril of Alexandria (died 444); (2) in the Latin Church, Lactantius (died about 325–30), Hilary of Poitiers (died 368), Ambrose of Milan (born about 340, died 397), Jerome, the translator of the Bible (born about 340–46, died about 419), and Augustine of Hippo (born 354, died 430). In some reckonings the list of Latin fathers is continued to the twelfth century, and St. Bernard of France (born 1091, died 1153) is often called the last of the fathers. — **Holy Father,** specifically, among Roman Catholics, the Bishop of Rome; the Pope.

And so my Boke . . . is affermed and preved be oure *holy Fadir*, in maner and forme as I have seyd.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 315.

This, in our 'foresaid *holy father's* name,
Pope Innocent, I do demand of thee.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

We by that authority Apostolic
Given unto us, his Legate, by the Pope,
Our Lord and *Holy Father*, Julius, . . .
Do here absolve you.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

To be gathered to one's fathers, in *Scrip.*, to die and be buried.

father (fä′ᴛʜėr), *v. t.* [< *father*, *n.*] **1.** To beget as a father; become the father or progenitor of.

Ismael indeed doth live (the Lord replies),
And lives to *father* mighty Progenies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

If any one had *fathered* villain purposes, those bastards of the soul's begetting would be sure to return and plague their parent. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

2. To acknowledge or treat as a son or daughter; act as a father toward.

I could well find in my heart to cast out in some desert of forgetfulness this child, which I am loath to *father*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Ded.

Of whiche nombre of heathens, ye Romaines are also touching your nacion, but by adopcion and *fathering* called all to the right title of inheritance and surname of Jesus Christe. *J. Udall*, On Rom. i.

Imo. I'll . . . follow you,
So please you entertain me.
Lucius. Ay, good youth;
And rather *father* thee than master thee.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3. To assume as one's own; profess or acknowledge one's self to be the owner or author of.

Men of wit
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

A man's *fathering* a production . . . ought to establish his claim. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

4. To give a father to; furnish with a father.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded?
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

5. To ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production; fix the generation or authorship of: with *on* or *upon*.

Father my bairn *on* whom I will,
I'll *father* nane *on* thee.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 118).

Come, *father* not your lies *upon* me, widow.
Middleton, The Widow, v. 1.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

fatherhood (fä′ᴛʜėr-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *fadirhode*; < *father* + *-hood*.] The state of being a father; the relation or authority of a father: as, the *fatherhood* of God.

I would ask,
With leave of your grave *fatherhoods*, if their plot
Have any face or colour like to truth?
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

He saw the hated *fatherhood* reasserted.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlvii.

His holy fatherhood†, a title of the pope.

And besoughte *his holy Fadirhode* that my Boke myghten be examyned and corrected be avys of his wyse and discreet Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 315.

father-in-law (fä′ᴛʜėr-in-lâ″), *n.* [< ME. *fadir in lawe:* see *father* and *law*[1].] **1.** The father of a husband or wife, considered in his relationship to the other spouse.

Moses kept the flock of Jethro his *father in law*, the priest of Midian. Ex. iii. 1.

The first that there did greet my stranger soul
Was my great *father-in-law*, renowned Warwick.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

2. A stepfather. [Now colloq. in Great Britain.]

Stan. Fortune and victory sit on thy helm!
Richm. All comfort that the dark night can afford
Be to thy person, noble *father-in-law!*
Tell me how fares our noble mother?
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I know Nancy could not bear a *father-in-law;* she would fly at the very thought of my being in earnest to give her one. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 186.

fatherland (fä′ᴛʜėr-land), *n.* [< *father* + *land*, after D. *vaderland* = MHG. *vaterlant*, G. *vaterland* = Dan. *fædreland* = Sw. *fädernesland*. Cf. L. *patria*, Gr. πάτρα and πατρίς, one's native country, fatherland, < L. *pater*, Gr. πατήρ, = E. *father*.] One's native country, or the land or country of one's fathers or ancestors.

Sweet it was to dream of *Fatherland*.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Fetichism discharged a great duty in that it first formed the patriotic instincts, by giving to men a notion of *fatherland* and an attachment to a particular soil.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 69.

fatherlasher (fä′ᴛʜėr-lash″ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Myoxocephalus bubalis*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*, from 8 to 10 inches in length, with the head large and furnished with several formidable spines. It is found on the rocky coasts of Great Britain, Scandinavia, Newfoundland, and Greenland.

fatherless (fä′ᴛʜėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *faderles*, < AS. *fæderleás* (= D. *vaderloos* = G. *vaterlos* = Dan. Sw. *faderlös*), < *fæder*, father, + *-leás*, E. -less.] **1.** Without a living father: as, a *fatherless* child.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child.
Ex. xxii. 22.

2. Springing from an orphaned condition. [Rare.]

Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow-dolour likewise be unwept!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

3. Without a known author.

There's already a thousand *fatherless* tales amongst us.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

fatherlessness (fä′ᴛʜėr-les-nes), *n.* The state of being fatherless.

fatherliness (fä′ᴛʜėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fatherly; resemblance to a kind father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

father-long-legs (fä″ᴛʜėr-lông′legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 1.

fatherly (fä′ᴛʜėr-li), *a.* [< ME. **faderly*, < AS. **fæderlic* (= D. *vaderlijk* = G. *väterlich* = Dan. Sw. *faderlig*), of or belonging to a father, < *fæder*, father, + *-līc*, E. -ly[1].] **1.** Pertaining or proper to a father: as, *fatherly* authority.

For the rest,
Our own detention, why, the causes weigh'd —
Fatherly fears — . . . we pardon it.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Due from a father; like a kind father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful: as, *fatherly* care or affection.

You have show'd a tender *fatherly* regard.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Fatherly, Paternal, Parental.* *Fatherly* represents that which is more kind or tender or forbearing; *paternal* and *parental* represent that which is more strict or official.

fatherly (fä′ᴛʜėr-li), *adv.* In the manner of a father. [Rare.]

He cannot choose but take this service I have done *fatherly*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

This child is not mine as the first was;
I cannot sing it to rest,
I cannot lift it up *fatherly*
And bless it upon my breast.
Lowell, The Changeling.

fathership (fä′ᴛʜėr-ship), *n.* [< *father* + *-ship*. Cf. D. *vaderschap* = G. *vaterschaft* = Sw. *faderskap*.] The state of being a father.

father-sick (fä′ᴛʜėr-sik), *a.* Pining for one's father. [Rare.]

An angel in some things, but a baby in others; so *father-sick*, so family-fond.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 316.

★**fathom** (faᴛʜ′um), *n.*; pl. *fathoms* or *fathom*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *fadom*, *faddom;* < ME. *fathome*, commonly with *d*, *fadome*, *fademe*, usually without the inserted vowel, *fadme*, *fedme* (prop. a dat. and pl. form), a measure of length, about 6 feet, also an ell or cubit (L. *ulna*), < AS. *fæthm*, a measure of length, an ell or cubit (cf. gloss, "*Cubitum*, *fæthm* betwux elbogan and hondwyrste," i. e., 'cubit, the space between elbow and wrist'), also of a longer measure, a fathom (as in an early gloss, "*Passus*, *fæthm* vel tuegen stridi," i. e., 'pace, a *fathom* or two strides'—the L. *passus* being about 5 feet); orig. the space reached over by the extended arms, *fæthm* meaning generally the extended arms, the embracing arms, embrace, bosom, grasp, power, an expanse, etc., = OS. *fathmos*, pl., the extended arms, = OD. *vadem*, a cubit, fathom, a stretched thread, D. *vadem*, a fathom, = LG. *fadem*, *faem*, a cubit, a thread, = OHG. *fadam*, *fadum*, MHG. *vadem*,

vaden, G. *faden*, a thread, G. also (< LG.) a fathom, = Icel. *fadhmr*, the arms, the bosom, a fathom, = Sw. *famn*, the arms, bosom, embrace, = Dan. *favn*, an embrace, a fathom. Prob. connected with Goth. *fatha* = MHG. *vade*, a hedge, inclosure.] 1. Originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms; specifically, a measure of length containing 6 feet: used chiefly in nautical and mining measurements.

These trees were sette, that I devyse,
One from another in assyse
Five *fadome* or syxe. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1390.

The shipmen . . . sounded and found it twenty *fathoms;* and when they had gone a little further, they sounded again and found it fifteen *fathoms*. Acts xxvii. 28.

Full *fathom* five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2 (song).

The extent of his *fathome*, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansions, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Hence—2. Mental reach or scope; penetration; the extent of capacity; depth of thought or contrivance.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Square fathom, in *mining*, 36 square feet of the vein, measured on one of the walls, and including its whole thickness. The available amount of ore in a mine worked on a regular fissure-vein is usually reckoned by the square fathom.

fathom (faᵺ'um), *v. t.* [< ME. *fadomen, fadmen, fathmen*, embrace, encompass, < AS. *fæthmian*, clasp, embrace, encompass, = D. *vademen*, fathom, sound, = Icel. *fadhma*, embrace, = Sw. *famna*, fathom, sound, = Dan. *favne*, clasp, embrace, *favne op*, sound; from the noun.] 1†. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

Als I sat upon that lawe,
I bigan Denemark for to awe,
The borwes, and the castles stronge,
And mine armes weren so longe,
That I *fadmede*, al at ones,
Denemark with mine longe bones.
Havelok, l. 1291.

The temple . . . is most of timber, the walls of brick diuided into flue iles with rowes of pillars on both sides, which are of round timber as bigge as two men can *fathome*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, iv. 19.

2. To reach in depth by measurement in fathoms; sound; try the depth of; penetrate to or find the bottom or extent of.

The Philosopher can *fathom* the deep, measure Mountains, reach the Stars with a Staff, and bless Heaven with a Girdle. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

Our depths who *fathoms*, or our shallows finds,
Quick whirls and shifting eddies of our minds?
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 23.

Hence—3. To penetrate with the mind; comprehend.

Leave to *fathom* such high points as these.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires.

Vex not thou the poet's mind,
For thou canst not *fathom* it.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

fathomable (faᵺ'um-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *fathom* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being fathomed or sounded by measurement.—2. Capable of being sounded by thought, or comprehended.

The Christian's best faculty is faith, his felicity therefore consists in those things which are not perceptible by sense, not *fathomable* by reason.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, iii.

fathomer (faᵺ'um-ėr), *n.* One who fathoms.

fathomless (faᵺ'um-les), *a.* [< *fathom* + *-less*.] 1†. Incapable of being embraced or encompassed with the arms.

And buckle-in a waist most *fathomless*
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

2. Having a depth so great that it cannot be fathomed; bottomless.

Seas as *fathomless* as wide.
Cowper, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

God in the *fathomless* profound
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ex. xv.

3. Not to be penetrated by thought or comprehended.

Here lies the *fathomless* absurdity.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

With wide gray eyes so frank and *fathomless*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 80.

fathom-line (faᵺ'um-līn), *n.* A line for sounding, or with which soundings are made.

Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honour by the locks.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

fathomly†, *a.* [< *fathom* + *-ly*¹.] Including a fathom: as, a *fathomly* assize.

fathom-wood (faᵺ'um-wụd), *n.* Waste timber sold at the ship-building yards by cubic measurement in fathom lots. [Eng.]

fatidic (fā-tid'ik), *a.* [= F. *fatidique* = Sp. *fatídico* = Pg. It. *fatidico*, < L. *fatidicus*, prophesying, prophetic, < *fatum*, fate, + *dicere*, say, tell: see *fate* and *diction*.] Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

There is a marvellous impression, which the dæmons do often make on the minds of those their votaries, about the future or secret matters unlawfully enquired after, and at last there is also an horrible possession, which these *Fatidic* dæmons do take of them.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

fatidical (fā-tid'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *fatidic*.

So that the *fatidical* fury spreads wider and wider, till at last even Saul must join in it. *Carlyle*.

fatidically (fā-tid'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a fatidic or prophetic manner.

fatidiency† (fā-tid'i-ẹn-si), *n.* [Irreg. < *fatidic* + *-ency*.] Divination.

Let us make trial of this kind of *fatidiency*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 19.

fatiferous (fā-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [= Pg. (poet.) *fatífero*, < L. *fatifer*, that brings death, death-dealing, < *fatum*, fate, death, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Fate-bringing; deadly; mortal; destructive. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

fatigable† (fat'i-gạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *fatigabile, faticabile*, < LL. *fatigabilis*, < L. *fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] Easily tired or wearied. *Bailey*.

fatigate (fat'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigated*, ppr. *fatigating*. [< L. *fatigatus*, pp. of *fatigare*, tire: see *fatigue*.] To fatigue; tire. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

He, whiche should write the negligent losses, and the pollytyque gaynes, of euery citee fortresse and turrett, whyche were gotten and loste in these dayes, should *fatigate* and weary the reader. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 12.

He, *fatigated* with daily attendance and charges, . . . departed towards England. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

fatigate† (fat'i-gāt), *a.* [< L. *fatigatus*, pp.: see *fatigate*, *v. t.*] Fatigued; tired.

For the poore and needy people beyng *fatigate*, and wery with the oppression of their new landlordes, rendered their townes before thei were of theim required.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 35.

Then straight his doubled spirit
Re-quicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

fatigation† (fat-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *fatigatio(n-)*, < *fatigare*, weary: see *fatigate, fatigue*.] Weariness.

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xx. § 1.

fatigue (fā-tēg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fatigued*, ppr. *fatiguing*. [< F. *fatiguer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fatigar* = It. *fatigare, faticare*, < L. *fatigare*, weary, tire, vex, harass; perhaps connected with *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape or crack open, fig. grow weak, become exhausted, *affatim, adfatim*, enough, abundantly, *fessus*, wearied, tired. The older form of the verb in E. is *fatigate*, q. v.] To weary with labor or any bodily or mental exertion; lessen or exhaust the strength of by severe or long-continued exertion, by trouble, by anything that harasses, etc.; tire.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Lydia was too much *fatigued* to utter more than the occasional exclamation of "Lord, how tired I am!" accompanied by a violent yawn.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xviii.

If the eye be now *fatigued*, e. g., for red, the first light ought on Hering's theory to seem greenish on account of the change in his red-green visual substance.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 311.

★=Syn. *Weary, Jade*, etc. See *tire*¹, *v.*

fatigue (fā-tēg'), *n.* [< F. *fatigue* (= Sp. *fatiga* = Pg. *fadiga* = It. *fatica*), weariness; from the verb: see *fatigue*, *v.*] 1. A feeling of weariness following bodily labor or mental exertion; a sense of loss or exhaustion of strength after exertion, trouble, etc.

It is not that these [stock words] were originally bad in themselves, but they have become so worn and faded that one never hears them without a sense of commonness and *fatigue*. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 128.

Sir,—The *fatigue* of your many public visits, in such unbroken succession as may compare with the toils of a campaign, forbids us to detain you long.
Emerson, Address to Kossuth.

2. A cause or source of weariness; labor; toil: as, the *fatigues* of war.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them.
Dryden.

Specifically—3. The labors of military men distinct from the use of arms; fatigue-duty: as, a party of men on *fatigue*.—4. The weakening of a metal bar by the repeated application and removal of a load considerably less than the breaking-weight of the bar, as when car-axles break from the repeated blows and strains which they experience. *E. H. Knight*.

The so-called *fatigue* of metals under strain.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 231.

=Syn. 1. *Fatigue, Weariness, Lassitude*. *Fatigue* is more often physical, but also mental, and is generally the result of active and strenuous exertion: as, the *fatigue* of ten hours' work, or of close application to books. *Weariness* may be the same as *fatigue;* it is, more often than *fatigue*, the result of less obvious causes, as long sitting or standing in one position, importunity from others, delays, and the like. *Fatigue* and *weariness* are natural conditions, from which one easily recovers by rest. *Lassitude* is a relaxation with languor, the result of greater *fatigue* or *weariness* than one can well bear, and may be of the nature of ill health. The word may, however, be used in a lighter sense.

One of the amusements of idleness is reading without the *fatigue* of close attention. *Johnson*.

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so oft over and over again. *Bacon*, Death.

Happy he whose toil
Has o'er his languid pow'rless limbs diffus'd
A pleasing *lassitude*.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, iii. 385.

fatigue-call (fā-tēg'kâl), *n.* A signal sounded upon a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon soldiers to perform fatigue-duty.

fatigue-cap (fā-tēg'kap), *n.* A small, light cap worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty.

fatigue-dress (fā-tēg'dres), *n.* The uniform worn by soldiers when engaged in fatigue-duty.

fatigue-duty (fā-tēg'dū″ti), *n.* That part of a soldier's work which is distinct from the use of arms.

fatigue-party (fā-tēg'pär″ti), *n.* A body of soldiers engaged in or detailed for labors distinct from the use of arms.

fatiguesome (fā-tēg'sum), *a.* [< *fatigue* + *-some*.] Fatiguing; wearisome; tiresome.

The Attorney-General's place is very nice [troublesome] and *fatiguesome*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 515.

fatiguingly (fā-tē'ging-li), *adv.* So as to cause fatigue; tiresomely: as, the road is *fatiguingly* steep and difficult.

fatiloquent† (fā-til'ọ-kwẹnt), *a.* [= Pg. (poet.) *fatiloquente*, < L. *fatiloquus*, declaring destiny, prophesying, < *fatum*, fate, destiny, + *loqui*, ppr. *loquen(t-)s*, speak.] Prophesying; prophetic; fatidic.

In such like discourses of *fatiloquent* soothsayers interpret all things to the best.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 22.

fatiloquist† (fā-til'ọ-kwist), *n.* [< L. *fatiloquus*, prophesying, + *-ist*.] A fortune-teller.

Fatimide (fat'i-mid), *a.* and *n.* [< Ar. *Fatimah* + *-ide*².] Same as *Fatimite*.

Fatimite (fat'i-mīt), *a.* and *n.* [< Ar. *Fatimah* + *-ite*².] **I.** *a.* Descended from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed, and wife of the calif Ali.

At Medina and Mecca his [Moktadi's] name was substituted in the public prayers for those of the *Fâtimite* Caliphs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 588.

II. *n.* One of the members of an Arabian dynasty descended from Ali and Fatima, and ruling from 909 to 1171 in northern Africa and for a large part of that period in Egypt and Syria. One of the earlier rulers assumed the title of calif.

While the 'Abbásid family was thus dying out in shame and degradation, the *Fâtimites*, in the person of Mo'izz li-dín-illáh, were reaching the highest degree of power and glory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 588.

fatiscence (fā-tis'ẹns), *n.* [< *fatiscent:* see *-ence*.] A gaping or an opening; the state of being chinky. *Kirwan*.

fatiscent (fā-tis'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *fatiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fatiscere*, open in chinks, gape.] Opening in chinks; falling to pieces when exposed to the air; gaping.

fat-kidneyed (fat'kid″nid), *a.* Fat; gross: used in contempt. [Rare.]

Peace, ye *fat-kidneyed* rascal; What a brawling dost thou keep! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

fat-lean (fat'lēn), *n.* In *whaling*, that part of a whale's flesh in which the fat and the lean are so intimately mixed that it is difficult to separate the former from the latter; also, pieces of flesh which adhere to the blubber when the latter is cut off. Most of the fat-lean lies about the

jaw, but it is also found in other parts of the animal. It was formerly thrown away, but is now usually saved and tried out.

fatling (fat'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *fat*[1] + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal: applied to quadrupeds the flesh of which is used for food.

He [David] sacrificed oxen and *fatlings*. 2 Sam. vi. 13.

II. *a.* Fat; fleshy. [Rare.]

The babe, . . .
Uncared for, spied its mother, and began
A blind and babbling laughter, and to dance
Its body, and reach its *fatling* innocent arms
And lazy, lingering fingers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

fat-lute (fat'lūt), *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed-oil, used for filling joints, apertures, etc.

fatly (fat'li), *adv.* 1. Grossly; greasily. *Cotgrave.*—2. In a lumbering manner, as of a fat person.

Renaissance angels and cherubs in marble, floating and *fatly* tumbling about on the broken arches of the altars [of the Church of the Scalzi]. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xi.

fatnert (fat'nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *fattener*.

fatness (fat'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fatnes*, < AS. *fætnes, fætness*, < *fæt*, fat, + *-nes, -ness.*] 1. The state or quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; fullness of flesh; corpulency.

But Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked: thou art waxen fat, thou art grown thick, thou art covered with *fatness*. Deut. xxxii. 15.

Asay, the point in the breast of the buck at which the hunter's knife was inserted to make trial of the animal's *fatness*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), Gloss.

2. Unctuousness; sliminess: applied to earth; hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness.

Right fatte or dounged lande thai loveth best,
Or valey ther hilles *fattenesse* hath rest.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. Gen. xxvii. 28.

The clouds dropp'd *fatness*. *Philips*, Cider.

3†. Grossness; sensuality.

In the *fatness* of these pursy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Fatsia (fat'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *fatsi*, a native name.] A genus of araliaceous plants, including a single small tree of Japan, *F. Japonica*. The devil's-club, *Echinopanax horridus*, and the rice-paper tree, *Tetrapanax papyrifer*, a native of Formosa, but extensively cultivated on the mainland of China, have been referred by some authors to this genus. ★See *devil's-club* and *rice-paper*.

fatten (fat'n), *v.* [< ME. **fatnen*, < AS. *ge-fætnian*, fatten (= Sw. *fetna*, grow fat), < *fæt*, fat: see *fat*[1], *a.* Cf. *fat*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make fat; feed for slaughter; make fleshy or plump with fat.

Yea, their Apis might not drinke of Nilus, for this riuers *fatning* qualitie, but of a fountaine peculiar to his holinesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 571.

Fatten the courtier, starve the learned band.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 315.

2. To enrich; make fertile and fruitful.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine:
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.
Dryden.

When wealth . . . shall slowly melt
In many streams to *fatten* lower lands.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

II. *intrans.* To grow fat or corpulent; grow plump, thick, or fleshy.

And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway.*

The Pere and his Capuchins slept and ate
And thrived and *fattened* for many a year,
Ungrudged by none of their royal cheer.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 187.

fattener (fat'nėr), *n.* One who or that which fattens; that which gives fatness, or richness and fertility.

The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

fattiness (fat'i-nes), *n.* The state of being fatty; grossness; greasiness.

Having now spoken of hardning of the juices of the body, we are to come next to the oleosity or *fattiness* of them. *Bacon*, Life and Death.

fatting-knife (fat'ing-nīf), *n.* Same as *mackerel-plow*.

fattrels (fat'relz), *n. pl.* [Sc., also written *fattrils*; < OF. *fatraille*, trash, trumpery, connected with *fatras*, a confused heap or bundle of trash, trifles; origin uncertain.] 1. The ends of a ribbon.—2. The folds or puckerings in a woman's dress.

Now, haud ye there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the *fatt'rells*, snug and tight.
Burns, To a Louse.

★**fatty** (fat'i), *a.* [< *fat*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of fat.—2. Containing fat; adipose: as, *fatty* tissue.—3. Having certain of the properties of fat; especially, having a greasy feel; resembling fat.

The *fatty* compound of copper is produced when blue vitriol is mixed with a hot and strong solution of soap.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 185.

The clay should be *fatty* and plastic.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 286.

Fatty acids, a class of monobasic acids formed by the oxidation of the primary alcohols. Formic and acetic acids are the simplest of the series. The more complex fatty acids are found in all oleaginous compounds, where they exist combined with glycerin, forming fats. When a fat is heated with a stronger base than glycerin, as potash or soda, the fatty acids leave the glycerin and combine with the metallic base, forming a soap. By treating the soap with a stronger acid, the fatty acids are displaced and set free. The most common of the complex fatty acids are oleic, stearic, and palmitic acids.—**Fatty degeneration.** See *degeneration*.—**Fatty tissue.** Same as *adipose tissue* (which see, under *adipose*).

fatuitous (fā-tū'i-tus), *a.* [< *fatuity* + *-ous.*] Characterized by fatuity; foolish; fatuous.

We cry aloud for new avenues and consumers for the productions of our industry, and at the same time decline, with a *fatuitous* persistence, to take any step to obtain the one or to reach the other.
G. F. Edmunds, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 432.

fatuity (fā-tū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fatuité* = Pr. *fatuitat* = Sp. *fatuidad* = Pg. *fatuidade* = It. *fatuità*, < L. *fatuita(t-)s*, foolishness, < *fatuus*, foolish: see *fatuous.*] 1. Self-conceited foolishness; weakness of mind with high self-esteem; unconscious stupidity; also, as applied to things, springing from or exhibiting such traits.

The follies which Molière ridicules are those of affectation, not those of *fatuity*. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

He still held to an impossible purpose with a tenacity which resembled *fatuity*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 336.

James II. attacked with a strange *fatuity* the very Church on whose teaching the monarchical enthusiasm mainly rested, and thus drove the most loyal of his subjects into violent opposition. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Idiocy; congenital dementia; imbecility.

Idiocy, or *fatuity* a nativitate, vel dementia naturalis, . . . one . . . who knows not to tell twenty shillings, nor knows his own age, or who was his father.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of the Crown.

fatuous (fat'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fatuo*, < L. *fatuus*, foolish, simple, silly, rarely insipid, tasteless (hence, through this sense, ult. E. *fade*[1], *a.*, q. v.); as a noun, *fatuus*, fem. *fatua*, a fool, a professional jester.] 1. Foolish; foolishly conceited; feebly or stupidly self-sufficient; unconsciously silly: applied both to persons and to their acts.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants.
Glanville.

The home government, in its *fatuous* policy of exasperating and vacillating dealing with the rebellion in the colonies. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 561.

2. Idiotic; demented; imbecile.

In Scots law, a *fatuous* person, or an idiot, is one who, from a total defect of judgment, is incapable of managing his affairs. He is described as having an uniform stupidity and inattention in his manner and childishness in his speech. *Bell's Law Dict.*

3. Unreal; illusory, like the ignis fatuus.

Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.
Sir J. Denham.

fatva, fatvah (fat'vä), *n.* Same as *fetwa*.

No decree of the Sultan touching any part of the Sacred Law has any force till it has received the *fatvah* (dogmatic sanction) of the Sheik-ul-Islam.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 551.

fat-witted (fat'wit'ed), *a.* Having a fat or dull wit; dull; stupid.

Thou art . . . *fat-witted* with drinking of old sack.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

faubourg (fō-bör', fō'börg), *n.* [F., formerly *faux-bourg*, a form corrupted by popular etym., as if 'false town' (< *faux*, false); < OF. *forbourg, fobour, forbourc, forborc, fortbourc*, etc., lit. 'out-town,' equiv. to L. *suburbium*, suburb; < OF. *fors, foers, foer, fur*, also *hors*, F. *hors*, out, beyond, < L. *foris*, out of doors (see *door* and *forum*), + *bourg*, town, borough: see *borough*[1], *burg*[1]. Cf. ML. *forisbarium*, suburb, lit. outside of the barriers.] A suburb, especially a part of a French city immediately beyond its walls; also, in many cases, a quarter formerly so situated, but now within the limits of a city: as, the *Faubourg* St. Germain, *Faubourg* St. Antoine, etc., of Paris.

On approaching it [the headquarters or capital of the Zaporovians] from the steppe, the traveler first entered a *faubourg* or bazaar, in which there was a considerable population of Jewish traders.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 355.

Westwards, between El-Medinah and its *faubourg*, lies the plain of El-Munakhah, about three quarters of a mile long by 300 yards broad.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 240.

faucal (fâ'kal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fauces*, the throat (see *fauces*), + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat: specifically applied to certain deep guttural sounds, peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues, which are produced in the fauces.

They [the Semitic alphabets] possess a notation for the *faucal* breaths. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 160.

II. *n.* In *phonetics*, a sound produced in the fauces.

Cheth, defined as a "fricative *faucal*," was a strongly marked continuous guttural sound produced at the back of the palate. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 181.

★**fauces** (fâ'sēz), *n. pl.* [L., rarely in sing. *faux* (*fauc-*), the throat, the gullet; origin uncertain.] 1. The throat or gullet. [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In *anat.*, specifically, the back part of the mouth, leading into the pharynx; the passage from the buccal cavity proper to the cavity of the pharynx, overhung by the soft palate, and bounded on each side by the pillars of the soft palate. [The word has no singular, and is used chiefly in the two phrases given below.]—3. In *conch.*, that part of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture.—4. In *bot.*, the throat of a tubular flower, whether calyx or corolla.—**Isthmus of the fauces**, the contracted space between the pillars of the fauces of opposite sides.—**Pillars** or **arches of the fauces**, anterior and posterior, on each side, ridges of mucous membrane formed by the prominence of the palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal ★muscles.

faucet (fâ'set), *n.* [E. dial. *fosset* (also *fasset*: see *fascet*); < ME. *faucet, fawcet, fawset, facett*, faucet, in both senses, < OF. *fausset*, also spelled *faulset*, F. *fausset*, a faucet, < OF. *fausser, faulser*, pierce, strike or break through (a shield, armor, a troop, etc.), earlier *fauser, falser*, break, bend, and lit. make false, falsify, forge, < OF. *fals, faus*, false: see *false, v. t.*] 1. A device fixed in a receptacle or pipe to control the flow of liquid from it by opening or closing an orifice. A faucet of the original form is a hollow plug inserted in the head or side of a cask, with a transverse perforation in its projecting part for the reception of a solid peg or spigot, which is removed to permit the flow of liquid. Faucets are now made in a great variety of forms, commonly with the spigot or valve itself also perforated, to be turned by a handle or cock for opening or closing the orifice, but sometimes with valves otherwise constructed and controlled.

Than was founde a fell [fierce, sharp] *fawset*,
In the trie [choice] tunne it was sette.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

Stryke out the heed of your vesselles; our men be to thrustye to tarye tyll their drinke be drawen with a *faulsed*.
Palsgrave, French Grammar, p. 740.

You see, marble bath, *faucets* for hot water and cold.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 169.

2. The enlarged end of a pipe fitted to the spigot-end of another pipe.—**Self-closing faucet**, a faucet of which the valve is secured to its seat by a spring to prevent the passage of the liquid, a lever lifting it when the liquid is to be drawn off.



Fauchard of the 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

faucet-bit (fâ'set-bit), *n.* A cutting-lip and router on a faucet; a boring-faucet.

faucet-joint (fâ'set-joint), *n.* 1. A form of expansion pipe-joint.—2. A form of breech-loading fire-arm employing a perforated plug to uncover the rear of the bore.

fauchard (fō'shärd), *n.* [OF., also *faussard, faussart*, etc., < *faux*, a scythe, < L. *falx*, a sickle: see *falx.*] A weapon of the middle ages consisting of a scythe-shaped blade with a long handle, and differing from the war-scythe in having the sharp edge convex. It is often confused with the guisarme and the halberd. Also *falsarium*.

fauchiont, fauchont, *n.* Obsolete forms of *falchion*.

faucht (fâcht), *n.* A Scotch variant of *fight*.

faucial (fâ'shal), *a.* [< *fauces* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the fauces; faucal.

You have now a ragged mass of tissue between the *faucial* pillars, full of holes and lodging places for food and secretions. *Medical News*, LII. 382.

faucitis (fâ-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *fauces*, throat, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation about the fauces.

faucon†, fauconer†. Obsolete spellings of *falcon, falconer*. *Chaucer.*

faugh (fâ), *interj.* [A mere exclamation; cf. *foh, fie*[1], *phew*.] An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or abhorrence.

An emperour's cabinet?
Faugh, I have known a charnel-house smell sweeter.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

faujasite (fō′zha-sīt), *n.* [Named after a French geologist, *Faujas* de Saint-Fond (1741–1819).] A zeolitic mineral occurring in colorless octahedral crystals in the amygdaloid of the Kaiserstuhl in southern Baden. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

faulchion†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falchion*.

faulcon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falcon*.

fauld (fâld), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*[1].

fauld (fâld), *n.* **1.** A dialectal (Scotch) form of *fold*[1]. Specifically—**2.** The tymp-arch or working-arch of a furnace. *E. H. Knight.*

fauld-dike (fâld′dīk), *n.* The dike or fence of a sheepfold. [Scotch.]

He's lifted her over the *fauld-dyke*,
And speer'd at her sma' leave.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

faulkon†, faulkoner†. Obsolete forms of *falcon, falconer*.

fault (fâlt, formerly fât), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *falt*, but usually *faut, faute* (the *l* being a mod. insertion, affecting at first only the spelling; it was not sounded till recently); < ME. *faut, faute* (in late ME. sometimes spelled *faughte*), < OF. *faute*, later *faulte*, earlier *falte*, F. *faute*, f., also OF. *faut, fault*, m., = Pr. *falta* = Sp. Pg. It. *falta*, a lack, fault (cf. OF. **falter, fauter* = Sp. Pg. *faltar* = It. *faltare*, lack), < L. *fallere*, deceive, ML. fail: see *fail*[1].] **1†.** Defect; lack; want; failure. See *default*.

And who-so faille that day, that he be nouthe there, as comenaunt ys, he schal paie a pound of wax for is *faute*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Full wa es mee!
Almaste I dye, for *fawte* of fude.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

Is she your cousin, sir?
Yes, in truth, forsooth, for *fault* of a better.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

2. A lack; a defect; an imperfection; a failing, blemish, or flaw; any lack or impairment of excellence: applied to things.

Patches, set upon a little breach,
Discredit more in hiding of the *fault*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

But find you faithful friends that will reprove,
That on your works may look with careful eyes,
And of your *faults* be zealous enemies.
Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 188.

Faults in your Person, or your Face, correct.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the *faults* were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

3. An error or defect of judgment or conduct; any deviation from prudence, rectitude, or duty; any shortcoming, or neglect of care or performance, resulting from inattention, incapacity, or perversity; a wrong tendency, course, or act.

Neither yet let any man curry fauell with him selfe after this wise; the *faute* is but light, the law is broken in nothing but in this parte. *J. Udall*, On Jas. ii.

His [Calvin's] nature from a child observed by his own parents . . . was propense to sharpe and severe reprehension where he thought any *falt* was.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii., note.

His [Bacon's] *faults* were—we write it with pain—coldness of heart and meanness of spirit.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

To me
He is all *fault* who hath no *fault* at all.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. An occasion of blame or censure; a particular cause for reprehension or disapproval: as, to charge one with a *fault*, or find *fault* with one.

Sleeping or waking, must I still prevail,
Or will you blame, and lay the *fault* on me?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

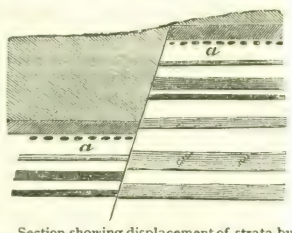
5. Culpability; responsibility for some act.

It was not any *fault* of mine.
F. M. Crawford, Roman Singer, I. i.

6. The act of losing the scent; a lost scent: said of sporting dogs.

Saw'st thou not, boy, how Silver made it good
At the hedge corner, in the coldest *fault*?
I would not lose the dog for twenty pound.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

7. In *geol.*, a severing of the continuity of a body of rock by a break through the mass, attended by movement on one side or the other of the break, so that what were once parts of one continuous stratum are now separated.



Section showing displacement of strata by a fault. *a* and *a* were once a continuous mass of rock.

The amount of displacement of the strata thus occasioned may be a few inches or thousands of feet. Faults of a few feet are, however, the most common. Faults are occasioned by movements of the crust of the earth, and are a part of the complicated phenomena by which mountain-chains are built up, and continents elevated and depressed. See *slip*[1], *slide, break*.

Along the flank of the Grampians a great *fault* runs from the North Sea at Stonehaven to the estuary of the Clyde, throwing the Old Red Sandstone on end sometimes for a distance of two miles from the line of dislocation.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 269.

8. In *tennis*, a stroke by which the server fails to drive the ball into the proper part of his opponent's court. See *lawn-tennis*.

I would you had been at the tennis court, you should have seen me a beat Monsieur Besan, and I gave him fifteen and all his *faults*.
Chapman, An Humorous Day's Mirth.

9. In *teleg.*, a new path opened to a current by any accident; a derived current, or derivation.

In practice, derivations generally arise from the wire touching another conductor, such as the ground, a wet wall, a tree, or another wire. They are technically called *faults*. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 43.

At a fault, faulty; not as it ought to be; deficient. *Nares.*—**At fault.** (*a*) Open to censure; blamable: as, he is not *at fault* in the matter. (*b*) In *hunting*, thrown off the scent or the trail; unable to find the scent, as dogs. Hence—(*c*) Unable to proceed, by reason of some embarrassment or uncertainty; puzzled; out of bearing; astray.

The associationist theory is . . . entirely *at fault*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 668.

Reverse fault, in *mining*, a dislocation of the rocks by a fault of such a character that a part of the bed or vein faulted is brought under another part of the same vein. As a general rule, when a vein is heaved by a fault, the latter hades in the direction of the downthrow: this is a normal fault. When the hade is in the direction of the upthrow, the fault is said to be "reversed."—**To find fault,** to discover, or perceive and make known, some defect, flaw, or matter of censure; find cause of blame, complaint, or reproach: absolute or followed by *with*: as, you are always *finding fault*; to *find fault with* fortune.

Thou wilt say then unto me, Why doth he yet *find fault*?
Rom. ix. 19.

Or can you *fault with* Pilots *find*
For changing Course, yet never blame the Wind?
Cowley, The Mistress, Called Inconstant.

But who art thou, O man, that thus *findest fault with* thy Maker? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn. 2.** Flaw.—**3.** Misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, wrong-doing, delinquency, weakness, slip, indiscretion.

fault (fâlt), *v.* [< ME. *fauten*, tr., lack; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lack.

To that shall thay noght *faut* no-thyng truly,
So God thaim aide and our Lady Mary!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

Thys lady hym said, "We *faute* that we shold haue."
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 797.

2. To charge with a fault; find fault with; reproach. [Now rare, and chiefly colloq.]

Whom should I *fault*? *Bp. Hall*, Satires, i. 2.

That which is to be *faulted* in this particular is, when the grief is immoderate and unreasonable.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 8.

Having given my reasons for the act which you *fault*, . . . I must be permitted to turn my . . . thoughts . . . to more immediate duties.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 15, 1885.

3. In *geol.*, to cause a fault in.

An undulation which has overturned the folds and has *faulted* them in some places. *Science*, I. 101.

4. To scent or see; find out; discover. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To be in fault; be wrong; fail. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If after Samuel's death the people had asked of God a king, they had not *faulted*. *Latimer.*

His horse . . . had *faulted* rather with untimely art than want of force. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

If I have *faulted*, I must make amends.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

If she find fault,
I mend that fault; and then she says, I *faulted*,
That I did mend it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

fault-block (fâlt′blok), *n.* In *geol.*, a part of the earth's crust comprised between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which has been lifted above or sunk below the general level of the adjacent region, as one of the results of the crust-movement during which the faults originated.

faulted (fâl′ted), *a.* [< *fault* + *-ed*[2].] In *geol.*, broken by one or more faults.

faulter† (fâl′tėr), *n.* An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then she, Behold the *faulter* here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence.
Fairfax.

fault-escarpment (fâlt′es-kärp″ment), *n.* An escarpment or a cliff resulting from a fault, or a dislocation of the rocks adjacent.

faultfinder (fâlt′fīn″dėr), *n.* **1.** One who picks flaws or points out faults; one who complains or objects.

Other pleasant *faultfinders*, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun.
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

2. An electrical or mechanical device for finding a fault in a current of electricity.

The *fault-finder* consists of a pair of astatic needles hung on a curved axis, and suspended as delicately as possible. *Preece and Sivewright*, Telegraphy, p. 256.

faultfinding (fâlt′fīn″ding), *n.* The act of pointing out faults; carping; picking flaws.

faultfinding (fâlt′fīn″ding), *a.* Given to finding fault; disposed to complain or object.

And correspondence ev'ry way the same,
That no *fault-finding* eye did ever blame.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

faultful (fâlt′fûl), *a.* [< *fault* + *-ful*.] Full of faults, mistakes, or sins.

So fares it with this *faultful* lord of Rome.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 715.

Her great heart thro' all the *faultful* Past
Went sorrowing. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

faultily (fâl′ti-li), *adv.* In a faulty manner; defectively; imperfectly; wrongly.

Fenner an Englishman's book, which boastingly and stately enough bore the title of Theologia Sacra, which, by stealth and very *faultily*, came out here first, was not long after printed again by them [of Geneva].
Whitgift, To Beza, in Strype's Whitgift, II. 166.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null.
Tennyson, Maud, ii.

faultiness (fâl′ti-nes), *n.* The state of being faulty or imperfect; defect; error; badness; viciousness.

The present inhabitants of Geneva, I hope, will not take it in evil part that the *faultiness* of their people heretofore is by us so far forth laid open.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Cleo. Bear'st thou her face in mind? is 't long or round?
Mess. Round even to *faultiness*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3.

The majority of us scarcely see more distinctly the *faultiness* of our own conduct than the *faultiness* of our own arguments or the dullness of our own jokes.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 206.

★ **faulting** (fâl′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fault*, *v.*] In *geol.*, the act or process of producing faults or dislocation of strata.

The persistent parallelism of the faults and of the prevailing northeasterly strike of the rocks indicates that the *faulting* and tilting were parts of one continuous process.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 15.

faultless (fâlt′les), *a.* [< ME. *fautles, fautless*; < *fault* + *-less*.] Without fault; not defective or imperfect; free from blemish, flaw, or error; free from vice or offense; perfect in all respects: as, a *faultless* poem or picture.

He seȝ hir so glorious, & gayly atyred,
So *faultes* of hir fetures, & of so fyne hewes,
Wiȝt wallande Ioye warmed his hert.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1761.

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 253.

Many statesmen who have committed great faults appear to us to be deserving of more esteem than the *faultless* Temple. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

faultlessly (fâlt′les-li), *adv.* In a faultless manner.

faultlessness (fâlt′les-nes), *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

fault-rock (fâlt′rok), *n.* See *friction-breccia*.

faultworthy (fâlt′wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Blameworthy; reprehensible. *D. Thomas*, On Ps. xlvii. [Rare.]

faulty (fâl′ti), *a.* [< ME. *fauty, fawty*, adapted (as if < *faute*, fault, + *-y*[1]) < OF. *fautif*, faulty, < *faute*, fault: see *fault*, *n.*] **1.** Containing faults, errors, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect: as, a *faulty* composition; a *faulty* plan or design.

So that no thing is *fawty*, but anon it schalle ben amended. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 175.

The 13th, the Rais, having in the night remedied what was *faulty* in his vessel, set sail about seven o'clock in the morning. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 242.

The king's title was avowedly a *faulty* one; and the many conspiracies that had been formed had shewn him the nobility were not all of them disposed to bear his yoke.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 569.

His [Warren Hastings's] administration was indeed in many respects *faulty;* but the Bengalee standard of good government was not high. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Guilty of a fault or of faults; hence, to be blamed; deserving of or provoking censure.

From hence he passes to enquire wherefore I should blame the vices of the Prelats only, seeing the inferiour Clergy is known to be as *faulty*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

He was a pretty, brisk, understanding, industrious young gentleman; had formerly ben *faulty*, but now much reclaim'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1694.

People who live at a distance are naturally less *faulty* than those immediately under our own eyes. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** Incomplete.—**2.** Culpable, reprehensible, censurable, blameworthy.

faun (fân), *n.* [< ME. *faun*, < L. *Faunus*, in Rom. myth. the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, in later times identified with Pan, and accordingly represented with horns and goat's feet; hence also in pl. *Fauni*, the same as *Panes*, sylvan deities; < L. *favere*, be propitious: see *favor*.] In *Rom. myth.*, one of a class of demigods or rural deities, sometimes confounded with satyrs. The form of the fauns was originally human, but with a short goat's tail, pointed ears, and small horns; later they were represented with the hind legs of a goat, thus taking the type of the Greek Pan.

Rough Satyrs danced, and *Fauns* with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 34.

Arise and fly
The reeling *Faun*, the sensual feast.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxviii.

★ **fauna** (fâ′nạ), *n.*; pl. *faunæ* (-nē) or *faunas* (-năz). [A mod. application of the LL. *Fauna*, the prophesying sister of *Faunus*, the rural deity: see *faun*.] **1.** The total of the animal life of a given region or period; the sum of the animals living in a given area or time: a term corresponding to *flora* in respect of plants: as, the *fauna* of America; a fossil *fauna;* the recent *fauna;* the land and water *faunæ* of the globe.

At present our knowledge of the terrestrial *faunæ* of past epochs is so slight that no practical difficulty arises from using, as we do, sea reckoning for land time. *Science*, IV. 209.

It belongs in every case to the traditional *fauna*, whose pedigree is older than Æsop. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 165.

2. A treatise upon the animals of any geographical area or geological period.

Works which come more or less under the designation of *Faunæ*. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 16.

Acadian fauna, Hudsonian fauna, etc. See the adjectives.

faunal (fâ′nạl), *a.* [< *fauna* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a fauna; treating of a fauna; faunistic: as, a *faunal* publication.

A vivid sketch is given of the apparently startling contradictions in the distribution of animals, the well-known case of *faunal* separation between the Islands of Bali and Lombok being cited among others. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 845.

Paleontology, as far as I am aware, has thus far failed to show a single unequivocal case of *faunal* inversion. *Science*, III. 60.

Faunal area, a region zoölogically defined by the character of its fauna, as distinguished from its geographical or political boundaries.

faunalia (fâ-nā′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of **faunalis*, < *Faunus:* see *faun*.] One of several Roman festivals in honor of the god Faunus.

On the 13th of February were the *Faunalia*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 115.

faunist (fâ′nist), *n.* [< *fauna* + *-ist.*] A student of, or writer upon, a fauna; one who is versed in faunæ; a zoögeographer.

Some future *faunist*, a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland: a new field to the naturalist. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, p. 107.

faunistic (fâ-nis′tik), *a.* [< *faunist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or determined by faunists; relating to a fauna; faunal: as, the *faunistic* position of an animal (that is, the position assigned to it in a fauna); *faunistic* methods.

In noticing the principal *faunistic* works we omit the majority of the older and antiquated publications. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 441.

faunological (fâ-nǭ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *faunology* + *-ic-al.*] Relating or pertaining to faunæ or to faunology.

Faunological and systematic zoölogical world. *Nature*, XXX. 326.

faunology (fâ-nol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< *fauna* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of zoölogy which treats of the geographical distribution of animals; zoögeography. [Rare.]

faunt†, *n.* [ME. (= It. *fante*), by apheresis for *enfaunt*, < OF. *enfant*, infant: see *infant.*] An infant; a child.

And tho was he cleped and called nought holy Cryst, but Iesu
A *faunt* fyn, ful of witte, filius Marie.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 114.

fauntkin†, *n.* [ME., also *fauntekin, fauntekyn*, etc.; < *faunt* + *-kin.*] A little child.

He has fretyne of folke mo thane fyfe hondredthe,
And als fele *fawntekyns* of freeborne childyre!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 845.

faunyt, *n.* [ME., < L. *Faunus:* see *faun.*] A faun.

Satury and *fawny* more and lesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1544.

fause-house (fâs′hous), *n.* [< Sc. *fause*, = E. *false*, + *house.*] A framework forming a hollow in a stack of grain for ventilation; the vacancy itself. [Scotch.]

When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green, or wet, the stackbuilder, by means of old timber, &c., makes a large apartment in his stack with an opening in the side which is fairest exposed to the wind: this he calls a *fause-house*. *Burns*, Halloween, note.

fausen†(fâ′sẹn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large kind of eel.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his lance, and left the waues to wash
The waue sprung entrailes, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole, to nibble of the fat which his sweet kidneys hid. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi.

faussard, *n.* Same as *fauchard.*

fausse-braye†(fōs′brā), *n.* [< F. *fausse-braie*, formerly *faulse braye*, a false bray: see *false* and *bray*3.] In *fort.*, a small mound of earth thrown up about a rampart. See *false bray*, under *false.*

fausse-montre†(fōs′môn′tr), *n.* [F.: *fausse*, false; *montre*, watch.] An imitation watch worn, especially by women, during the prevalence of the fashion of wearing two watches, in the second half of the eighteenth century. It was common at that time to wear two watches, the chains and seals of which, when worn by men, hung from beneath the waistcoat, one at each side. Watches worn by women were suspended from chatelaines so as to be in full view against the dress. The fausse-montre was sometimes a pincushion, sometimes a vinaigrette, and sometimes showed, by means of clockwork within, the changes of the moon or a similar astronomical record.

faut, faute, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *fault.*

fauterer†(fâ′tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *fautor* + *-er*1.] A favorer. *Davies.*

Be assured thy life is sought, as thou art the *fauterer* of all wickedness. *Heylin*, Laud, p. 198.

fauteuil (fō-tèy′), *n.* [F., < OF. *faudestueil, fadestuel, faldestuel*, < ML. *faldestolium*, faldstool: see *faldstool.*] An arm-chair; particularly, in French usage, the seat of a presiding officer; the chair; hence, the dignity of presidency; specifically, the seat of a member of the French Academy (in reference to the forty seats provided for it by Louis XIV.); hence, membership in the Academy.—**Droit de fauteuil,** the privilege formerly enjoyed by gentlemen of rank at the French court of sitting on a fauteuil in presence of the king, corresponding to the *droit de tabouret* enjoyed by ladies.

fautor (fâ′tọr), *n.* [< ME. *fautour, fawtour*, < OF. *fauteur*, F. *fauteur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fautor* = It. *fautore*, < L. *fautor*, rarely in uncontr. form *favitor*, a favorer, promoter, < *favēre*, favor: see *favor.*] A favorer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Fautor of learning, quintessence of arts,
Honour's true livelihood, monarch of hearts.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

The clergy swore . . . to renounce the Pope for ever, and his constitutions and decrees; . . . to oppose them and their *fautors* to the utmost of their power. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

We have not, on this side of the Channel, been in the habit of regarding the French stage as over-squeamish. It is far too squeamish for our *fautor* of "Naturalism." *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 67.

fautress†(fâ′tres), *n.* [< F. *fautrice*, < L. *fautrix* (acc. *fautricem*), fem. of *fautor:* see *fautor.*] A female fautor or favorer; a patroness.

It made him pray and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still. *Chapman*, Iliad.

Thou, thou, the *fautresse* of the learned well;
Thou nursing mother of God's Israel.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

fauty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *faulty.*

fauvette (fō-vet′), *n.* [F., dim. of *fauve*, fallow, fawn-colored: see *favel*2.] A book-name, derived from French authors, of warblers in general, as a sylvia or ficedula: especially applied to the common garden-warbler of Europe, *Sylvia hortensis.*

faux-bourdon†(fō′bör-dôṅ′), *n.* [Formerly in E. written *faburden, faburthen*, q. v.; F. *faux-bourdon*, < *faux*, false, + *bourdon*, bourdon: see *bourdon*2 and *burden*3.] Same as *faburden.*

faux jour (fō zhör). [F.: *faux*, false; *jour*, day, light: see *journal.*] In the *fine arts*, a false light; specifically, light falling upon a picture so hung as to receive it from a different direction from that in which it is represented as coming in the picture itself.

faux pas (fō pä). [F.: *faux*, false; *pas*, step: see *pace.*] A false step; a slip; a mistake; especially, a breach of good manners; a lapse from chastity, or any act that compromises one's reputation.

How, Cousin, I'd have you to know, before this *faux pas*, this Trip of mine, the World cou'd not talk of me. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

favaginous†(fa-vaj′i-nus), *a.* [Badly formed, < L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] Same as *faveolate.*

favel1†(fā′vel), *n.* [< ME. *favel*, flattery (personified), < OF. *favele, faviele, flavele, favel*, a fable, falsehood, flattery, cajolery (cf. *faveler*, fable, tell falsehoods: see *fable, v.*), = It. *favella*, talk, discourse, < L. *fabella*, dim. of *fabula*, a story, fable: see *fable, n.*] Flattery; cajolery.

"Loke on the lufthond," quod heo, "and seo wher he stondeth!
Bothe Fals and *Fauuel* and al his hole meyne!"
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 6.

There was falsehood, *favel*, and jollity. *Hycke Scorner.*

favel2† (fā′vel), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *favell*, a common name for a horse, after OF. *fauvel*, later *fauveau*, similarly used; lit. fallow, dun, dim. of *fauve*, F. *fauve*, fallow, < OHG. *falo* (*falaw-*), MHG. *val* (*valw-*), G. *fahl*, *falb*, = E. *fallow*1, *a.*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Fallow; yellow; dun.

II. *n.* A dun horse (like *bayard*, a bay).—**To curry favel**†. See *curry*1.

favella (fā-vel′ạ), *n.*; pl. *favellæ* (-ē). [NL., an alteration of L. *favilla*, glowing ashes, embers.] In certain florideous algæ, a cystocarp consisting of an irregular mass of spores formed externally, and covered by a gelatinous envelop.

favellidium (fav-e-lid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *favellidia* (-ạ). [NL., < *favella* + Gr. dim. term. *-ίδιον.*] In florideous algæ, a cystocarp wholly or partially immersed in the frond, and formed by the development of several contiguous mother-cells.

favelloid (fā-vel′oid), *a.* [< *favella* + *-oid.*] In *algology*, resembling or having the structure of a favella.

faveolate (fā-vē′ǭ-lāt), *a.* [< *faveolus* + *-ate*1.] Honeycombed; alveolate; pitted; cellular. Also *favose.*

faveolus (fā-vē′ǭ-lus), *n.*; pl. *faveoli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] A honeycomb-like cell, pit, or depression.

The apothecia of several calcicole lichens (e. g., Lecanora Prevostii, Lecidea calcivora) have the power (through the carbonic acid received from the atmosphere) of forming minute *faveoli* in the rock, in which they are partially buried. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

favi, *n.* Plural of *favus*, 1.

favillous (fā-vil′us), *a.* [= OF. *favilleux*, < L. *favilla* (> OF. *faville*), glowing ashes, embers.] **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles onely signifieth a moist and pluvious ayr about them, hindering the evolation of light and the *favillous* particles: whereupon they are forced to settle upon the snuff. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

2. Resembling ashes.

favissa (fā-vis′ạ), *n.*; pl. *favissæ* (-ē). [L., also *favīsa;* only in pl.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a crypt or cellar; an underground treasury.

In Italy the *favissæ* were used for keeping old temple-furniture. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 251.

favonian (fā-vō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Favonius*, the west wind, also called *Zephyrus*, which blew at the beginning of spring and promoted vegetation, < *favere*, favor, promote: see *favor.*] Pertaining to the west wind; hence, favorable; propitious.

These blossoms snow upon my lady's pall!
Go, pretty page! and in her ear
Whisper that the hour is near!
Softly tell her not to fear
Such calm *favonian* burial! *Keats.*

favor, favour (fā′vọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *favour;* < ME. *favour*, rarely *favor, faver* (= Dan. Sw. *favör*), < OF. **favor, favour*, later *faveur*, F. *faveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *favor* = It. *favore*, < L. *favor* (acc. *favōrem*), good will, inclination, partiality, favor, < *favēre*, be well disposed or inclined toward, favor, countenance, befriend,

promote.] **1.** Good will; kind regard; countenance; friendly disposition; a willingness to aid, support, or defend.

This Pope [Clement V.] was Native of Bourdeaux, and so the more regardful of the King's Desire, and the King the more confident of his *Favour*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 99.

But one of the peculiarities of James's character was that no act, however wicked and shameful, which had been prompted by a desire to gain his *favour*, ever seemed to him deserving of disapprobation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Can the *favour* of the Czar make guiltless the murderer of old men and women and children in Circassian valleys?
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 241.

2. The state of favoring or of being favored; friendly consideration bestowed or received; objective regard, aid, support, or behoof: with *in:* as, to be or act *in favor* of a person or thing; to resign an office *in favor* of another; he is *in* high *favor* at court or with the people.

The inclination of a Prince is best known either by those next about him, and most *in favor* with him, or by the current of his own actions. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

O that the voice of clamor and debate . . .
Were hush'd *in favor* of thy gen'rous plea!
Cowper, Charity, l. 311.

The most distinguished professional men bear witness with an overwhelming authority, *in favor* of a course of education in which to train the mind shall be the first object, and to stock it the second.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 27.

3. The object of kind regard; the person or thing favored. [Rare.]

All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 664.

4. A kind act or office; kindness done or manifested; any act of grace or good will, as distinguished from acts of justice or remuneration.

And if thy poor devoted servant may
But beg one *favour* at thy gracious hand,
Thou dost confirm his happiness for ever.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

A *favour* well bestowed is almost as great an honour to him who confers it as to him who receives it.
Steele, Spectator, No 497.

Now let me put the boy and girl to school:
This is the *favour* that I came to ask.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

5. Partial kindness; biased regard or consideration; predilection; partiality: as, kissing goes by *favor;* a fair field and no *favor*.

Unbiass'd or by *favour*, or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, or blindly right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 633.

Let them [women] have a fair field, but let them understand, as the necessary correlative, that they are to have no *favour*. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 25.

6. Leave; permission; indulgence; concession.

By thy *favour*, sweet welkin, I must sigh in thy face.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

I speak it under *favour*,
Not to contrary you, sir. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

But with your *favour* I will treat it here. *Dryden*.

7. Advantage; convenience afforded for success: as, the enemy approached under *favor* of the night.—**8.** Something bestowed as a token of good will or of love; a gift or present; hence, a gift, usually from a woman to a man, as a sleeve, glove, or knot of ribbons, to be worn, as a token of friendship or love, at a fair or wedding, in a festive assembly, or habitually, as formerly in knight-errantry. Now specifically applied to the small gifts of various kinds exchanged between the partners in the dance called the german.

The glove which I have given him for a *favour*
May, haply, purchase him a box o' the ear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

There's my glove for a *favour*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Hang all your lady's *favours* on your crest,
And let them fight their shares.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

"Will you wear
My *favour* at this tourney?" "Nay," said he,
"Fair lady, since I never yet have worn
Favour of any lady in the lists. . . .
What is it?" and she told him, "A red sleeve
Broider'd with pearls."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

9. Countenance; appearance; look; features. [Archaic.]

In beauty, that of *favour* is more than that of colour, and that of decent and gracious motion more than that of *favour*. *Bacon*, Beauty (ed. 1887).

I know your *favour* well,
Though now you have no sea-cap on your head.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Get you to my lady's chamber, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this *favour* she must come.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Folks don't use to meet for amusement with firearms. . . . This, my lady, I say, has an angry *favour*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

10. A charm; attraction; grace. [Archaic.]

A woman sate wepyng,
With *fauour* in here face far passynge my reson.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,
She turns to *favour*, and to prettiness.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

11. A letter or written communication: said complimentarily: as, your *favor* of yesterday's date is to hand.—**Challenge to the favor.** See *challenge*, 9.—**Marriage favors.** See *marriage*.—**To curry favor.** See *curry*[1].—**To find favor in the eyes of.** See *eye*[1]. = **Syn. 1.** Patronage, support, championship.—**4.** Benefit.

favor, favour (fā′vor), *v.* [< ME. *favoren, favuren, faveren* (rarely or never **favouren*), < OF. *favorer, faveurer*, < ML. *favorare* (cf. OF. *favorir* = It. *favorire*, < ML. as if **favorire*), favor, < L. *favor*, favor: see *favor, n.* Cf. *favorize*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To regard with favor; entertain favor for; be disposed to aid; countenance; befriend; regard or treat with favor or partiality; accommodate: as, to *favor* the weaker side.

There are divers motives drawing men to *favour* mightily those opinions wherein their persuasions are but weakly settled. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

Then died also Edm. Grindall, Archbishop of Canterbury, . . . who stood highly in the Queen's Favour for a long time, till he lost it at last by *favouring* (as was said) the Puritans Conventicles. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 361.

Perceiving musical instruments lying near, he begged to be *favoured* with a song. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

I pledge her [the Muse], and she comes and dips
Her laurel in the wine,
And lays it thrice upon my lips,
These *favour'd* lips of mine.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. To be favorable to; facilitate or render easier: as, the darkness of the night *favored* the enemy's approach.

I go about in black, which *favors* the notion.
Lamb, Essays of Elia, p. 16.

As vigorous and systematic exercise is a prime condition of the general health, so the want of it *favors* the approach of disease. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 490.

3. To resemble in features or aspect; look somewhat like. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Let us leave this family multiplying in numbers, in science, in wickednesse, *fauouring* nothing diuine, or at least nothing but humane in their Diuinitie; therefore called the sonnes of men. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master. *Spectator*.

You do look like the Brandons; you really *favor* 'em consider'ble. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 91.

4. To ease; spare: as, to *favor* a lame leg.

In the evening spent my time walking in the dark, in the garden, to *favour* my eyes, which I find nothing but ease do help. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 26.

Pedal evenly and use both legs. Those who have no practical experience will hardly believe how often a rider *favours* one leg more than the other.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 222.

5. To extenuate; palliate; represent favorably, as in painting or description.

He has *favoured* her squint admirably. *Swift*.

6†. To indulge with permission to do something. *N. E. D.*—**Most favored nation clause.** See *clause*. = **Syn. 1.** To patronize, help, assist.

II†. *intrans.* To have the semblance (of).

favorable, favourable (fā′vor-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *favorabel*, < OF. (and F.) *favorable* = Pr. Sp. *favorable* = Pg. *favoravel* = It. *favorabile*, < L. *favorabilis*, favored, in favor, popular, also winning favor, pleasing, < *favor*, favor: see *favor*.] **1.** Kind; friendly; well inclined; manifesting good will or partiality.

Til tham the world es *favorabel*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1344.

Lend *favourable* ear to our requests.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

I humbly thank your Lordship for the *favourable*, and indeed too high a Character you please to give of my Survey of Venice. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 48.

2. Conducive; contributing; tending to promote: as, conditions *favorable* to population.

Nothing is more *favourable* to the reputation of a writer than to be succeeded by a race inferior to himself.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

A poetical religion must, it seems, be *favorable* to art.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 115.

That civilization exerts upon the older societies of the world an influence which is on the whole *favorable* to physical perfection and longevity has been abundantly shown. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 224.

3. Convenient; advantageous; affording facilities: as, a *favorable* position; *favorable* weather.

A *favourable* gale arose from shore,
Which to the port desir'd the Grecian galleys bore.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 54.

A *favourable* speed
Ruffle thy mirror'd mast, and lead
Thro' prosperous floods.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

It is for the arboriculturist to study nature's mode of sowing, and to imitate only her *favourable* features.
Encyc. Brit., II. 321.

4†. Having a pleasing favor or appearance; well favored; beautiful.

None more *favourable* nor more faire . . .
Then Clarion. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 20.

= **Syn. 1.** Auspicious, willing, inclined (toward).—**2** and **3.** Fit, adapted, suitable.

favorableness, favourableness (fā′vor-a-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being favorable or suitable; kindness; partiality.

To the *favourableness* of your ladyship's censure [opinion] . . . be pleased to add the favour of your pardon.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 198.

favorably, favourably (fā′vor-a-bli), *adv.* In a favorable manner; with friendly disposition or indulgence; conveniently; advantageously.

Favourably with mercy hear our prayers.
Book of Common Prayer, Lesser Litany.

There grew a great question of one Heriot for plotting of factions and abusing the gouernour, for which he was condemned to lose his eares, yet he was vsed so *fauuourably* he lost but the part of one in all.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 163.

favored, favoured (fā′vord), *a.* [< *favor, n.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Featured; looking, etc.: in compounds or phrases: as, a hard-*favored* man; he is well *favored*.

We saw but three of their women, and they were but of meane stature, attyred in skins like the men, but fat and well *favoured*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

Speed. Is she not hard *favoured*, sir?
Val. Not so fair, boy, as well *favoured*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1.

A poor virgin, sir, an ill-*favoured* thing, sir, but mine own. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

2. Adorned with a favor; wearing a favor: usually in compounds.

But they must go, the time draws on,
And those white-*favour'd* horses wait.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

favoredly, favouredly (fā′vord-li), *adv.* In respect to features, appearance, or manner: in compounds.

I left a certain letter behind me which was read in the church of Bethleem, the which letter my aduersaries haue very euil *faueredly* translated and sinisterly expounded.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 577.

favoredness, favouredness (fā′vord-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being favored.—**2.** Appearance: in compounds.

favorer, favourer (fā′vor-èr), *n.* One who or that which favors; one who assists or promotes the success or prosperity of another.

Deceived greatly they are, therefore, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the *favourers* of this cause are on any such verdict agreed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv., Pref.

Do not I know you for a *favourer*
Of this new sect? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

favoress, favouress (fā′vor-es), *n.* [< *favor, v.*, + *-ess.*] A woman who shows or confers favor; a woman who favors or supports. [Rare.]

The lady Margaret Alençon, a principal *favouress* of the protestant religion.
Hakewill, Answer to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 184.

favoringly, favouringly (fā′vor-ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to show or confer favor.

favorite, favourite (fā′vor-it), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *favorit*, F. *favori*, m., *favorite*, f., = Sp. *favorito*, m., *favorita*, f., = Pg. *favorito*, < It. *favorito*, m., *favorita*, f., a favorite, prop. pp. of *favorire*, favor, protect, support, < *favore*, favor.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor, liking, or preference; one who or that which is especially liked or favored.

Those neerest to this King, and most his *Favorites*, were Courtiers and Prelates. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

Such Charms as your's are only given
To chosen *Favourites* of Heaven.
Prior, To a Young Lady fond of Fortune-Telling.

2. A person who has gained the special favor of or a dominant influence over a superior by unworthy means or for selfish purposes. Favorites of this class, both male and female, have played an important part in the history of many despotic monarchies, often controlling their destinies with disastrous and even destructive effects.

The great man down, you mark, his *favourite* flies.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

A *favourite* has no friend.
Gray, Death of a Favourite Cat.

The partiality of the king [Edward II. of England] for his *favorites* alienated not only his subjects but his queen.
Amer. Cyc., VI. 434.

3†. A small curl hanging loose upon the temple: a frequent feature of a woman's head-dress in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

We do hereby engage ourselves to raise and arm our vassals for the service of his Majesty King George, and him to defend, with our tongues and hearts, our eyes, eye-lashes, *favourites*, lips, dimples, and every other feature, whether natural or acquired. *Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

The *favourites* hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle.
Farquhar, Sir H. Wildair, i. 1.

II. *a.* Regarded with particular liking, favor, esteem, or preference: as, a *favorite* walk; a *favorite* author; a *favorite* child.

For ever cursed be this detested day,
Which snatch'd my best, my *fav'rite* curl away!
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 148.

The parable of the Good Shepherd, which adorns almost every chapel in the Catacombs, was still the *favourite* subject of the painter. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 73.

favoritism, favouritism (fā'vor-i-tizm), *n.* [< F. *favoritisme* = Sp. *favoritismo*; as *favorite* + *-ism*.] The disposition to favor one person or family, or one class of men, to the neglect of others having equal claims.

Such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The woman's cause. "Not more than now," she said,
"So puddled as it is with *favouritism*."
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

favorize (fā'vor-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *favorized*, ppr. *favorizing*. [= G. *favorisiren* = Dan. *favorisere* = Sw. *favorisera*, < F. *favoriser* (cf. Sp. Pg. *favorecer*), < ML. *favorizare*, < L. *favor*, favor: see *favor* and *-ize*.] To favor especially or unduly.

Yea, and he [Socrates] pierced deeper into the souls and hearts of his hearers, by how much he seemed to seek out the truth in common, and neuer to *favorize* and maintain any opinion of his own. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 833.

Thus the use of a flame as one electrode *favorises* the creation of a current through the air.
Philos. Mag., XXVI. 273.

favorless, favourless (fā'vor-les), *a.* [< *favor* + *-less*.] **1.** Unfavored; not regarded with favor; having no patronage or countenance.—**2†.** Not favoring; unpropitious.

Such happinesse
Heven doth to me envy, and fortune *favourlesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 7.

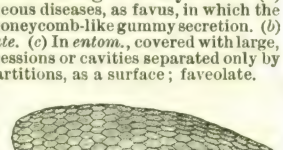
favorous†, favouroust, *a.* [< ME. *faverous*; < *favor* + *-ous*.] **1.** Full of favor; obliging; favoring.—**2.** Adapted to win favor; pleasing. *N. E. D.*

When women were wont to be kindharted, conceits in men were verie *favourous*. *Breton*, Wit's Trenchmour, 9.

favorsome†, favoursome† (fā'vor-sum), *a.* [< *favor* + *-some*.] Worthy of favor; fitted to win favor.

Pray Phœbus I prove *favoursome* in her fair eyes.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

favose (fa-vōs'), *a.* [< L. as if **favosus*, < *favus*, a honeycomb.] Resembling a honeycomb. (*a*) Applied to some cutaneous diseases, as favus, in which the skin is covered with a honeycomb-like gummy secretion. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *faveolate*. (*c*) In *entom.*, covered with large, deep, many-sided depressions or cavities separated only by linear elevations or partitions, as a surface; faveolate.


Fossil Coral (*Favosites alcyonaria*).

favosite (fav'ō-sīt), *n.* A fossil coral belonging to the family *Favositidæ*.

Favosites (fav-ō-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. as if **favosus*, honeycombed (see *favose*), + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil corals, giving name to the family *Favositidæ*, occurring in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata: so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of the corallites, as in *F. alcyonaria*.

Favositidæ (fav-ō-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Favosites* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of tabulate sclerodermatous corals, typified by the genus *Favosites*, having little or no true cœnenchyma, and the septa and corallites distinct.

Favositinæ (fav″ō-si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Favosites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Favositidæ*.

favour, favourable, etc. See *favor*, etc.

favularia (fav-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *favus*, a honeycomb.] A fossil plant of the genus *Sigillaria*.

favus (fā'vus), *n.* [< L. *favus*, a honeycomb, a hexagonal tile in pavements.] **1.** Pl. *favi* (-vī). A tile or slab of marble cut into a hexagonal shape, so as to produce a honeycomb pattern in pavements.—**2.** In *pathol.*, crusted or honeycombed ringworm, a disease of the skin, chiefly attacking the scalp, but also occurring on any part of the body, characterized by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honeycomb. It is produced by the fungus first called *Achorion Schönleinii*, now regarded as an *Oöspora*. Also called *tinea favosa*.

favus-cup (fā'vus-kup), *n.* One of the cup-shaped crusts found in favus.

fawchion†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *falchion*.

fawcon†, fawconet†. Obsolete spellings of *falcon, falconet*.

fawe†, *a.* [ME. *fawe*, shortened from *fawen*, another form of *fagen, fayn, fain*, glad, due to the influence of the verb form *fawnen*, for *fagnien, faynen*, be glad: see *fawn*[1] and *fain*[1].] Glad; fain; delighted.

Ech of hem ful blisful was, and *fawe*
To brynge me gaye thinges fro the faire.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 220.

To helpe thee git I wolde be *fawe*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

fawkner†, *n.* An obsolete form of *falconer*.

fawn[1] (fân), *v.* [< ME. *fawnen, faunen, fauhnen, faugnen*, another form, due to Icel. *fagna*, of the reg. ME. *fagnien, faynen, fainen*, mod. E. *fain*, v., be glad, receive with joy, make joyful, fawn as a dog, < AS. *fægenian, fægnian*, be glad, etc., < *fægen*, glad, fain: see *fain*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To show fondness or desire in the manner of a dog or other animal; manifest pleasure or gratitude, or court notice or favor, by demonstrative actions, especially by crouching, licking the hand, or the like; act caressingly and submissively: absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

Ac there ne was lyoun ne leopart that on laundes wenten,
Noyther bere, ne bor ne other best wilde,
That ne fel to her feet and *fawned* with the tailles.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 295.

You pull your claws in now, and *fawn upon* us,
As lions do to entice poor foolish beasts.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

Oft he [the serpent] bow'd
His turret crest and sleek enamell'd neck,
Fawning, and lick'd the ground whereon she trod.
Milton, P. L., ix. 526.

2. To flatter meanly; use blandishments; act servilely; cringe and bow to gain favor: used absolutely or with *on* or *upon*.

Prone as we are to *fawn upon* ourselves, and to be ignorant as much as may be of our own deformities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 12.

My love, forbear to *fawn upon* their frowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

The dotage of some Englishmen is such,
To *fawn on* those who ruin them—the Dutch.
Dryden, Amboyna, Prol., l. 6.

All opposition, however, yielded to Tyrconnel's energy and cunning. He *fawned*, bullied, and bribed, indefatigably. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II.† *trans.* To show fondness toward in the manner of a dog; act servilely toward; cringe to.

Ther cam by me
A whelpe that *fawned* me as I stood.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 389.

fawn[1] (fân), *n.* [< *fawn*[1], *v. i.*] A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery. [Now rare.]

Thanks, Horace, for thy free and wholesome sharpness,
Which pleaseth Cæsar more than servile *fawns*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

One
Who juggles merely with the *fawns* and youth
Of an instructed compliment.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

★

fawn[2] (fân), *n.* [< ME. *fawn, fawne, fowne*, < OF. *fan, faon*, earlier *feon*, a fawn, a young deer, also applied to the young of other animals, mod. F. *faon*, a fawn; prob. < ML. **fetonus* (cf. Pr. *feda, fea*, a sheep), < L. *fetus*, a., pregnant, breeding, *fetus*, n., the young of animals, offspring, progeny: see *fetus*.] **1.** A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

And there ben also wylde Swyn, of many coloures, als grete as ben Oxen in oure Contree, and thei ben alle spotted, as ben gonge *Fownes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 290.

Like a doe, I go to find my *fawn*,
And give it food. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

2†. The young of some other animal.

She [the tigress] . . . followeth . . . her *fawns*.
Holland.

fawn[2] (fân), *v. i.* [< *fawn*[2], *n.*, after OF. and F. *faonner*, bring forth a fawn.] To bring forth a fawn.

fawner (fâ'nėr), *n.* One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.

Our talking is trustles, our cares do abound;
Our *fauners* deemed faithfull, and friendshippe a foe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 85.

fawning (fâ'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fawn*[1], *v. i.*] The act of caressing or flattering servilely; mean obsequiousness.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow *fawning*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Sounds of such delicacy are but *fawnings*
Upon the cloth of luxury.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

fawningly (fâ'ning-li), *adv.* In a caressing, cringing, or servile way; with mean flattery.

He that *fawningly* enticed the soul to sin will now as bitterly upbraid it for having sinned.
South, Works, IX. i.

fawningness (fâ'ning-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cringing or servile; mean flattery or cajolery.

I'm for peace, and quietness, and *fawningness*.
De Quincey, Murder as a Fine Art.

fawsont (fâ'sont), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to E. *fashioned*, < ME. *fasoun*, fashion: see *fashion*.] Seemly; decent.

fawty†, *a.* See *faulty*.

fax† (faks), *n.* [ME., < AS. *feax* = OS. *fahs* = OFries. *fax* = OHG. *fahs* = Icel. *fax*, the hair of the head. The word *fax* remains in mod. E. in the proper name *Fairfax*, i. e., 'Fair-hair,' and in *Halifax*, i. e. (appar.), 'Holy hair,' the town having received its name, it is said (Camden), from the fact that the hair of a murdered virgin was hung up on a tree in the neighborhood, which became the resort of pilgrims.] The hair of the head.

His berde & his brizt *fax* for bale [sorrow] he to-twizt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2097.

His *fax* and his foretoppe was filterede to-geders.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

The Englishmen dwelling beyond Trent called the haire of the head *Fax*. Whence also there is a family . . . named Faire-fax, of the faire bush of their haire.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 692.

faxed† (fakst), *a.* [< ME. **faxed*, < AS. *feaxed, fexed, gefeaxed, gefexed*, haired, having hair, < *feax*, hair: see *fax*.] Having a head of hair; hairy.

They [the old English] could call a comet a *faxed* starre, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa.
Camden, Remains, The Languages.

faxwax (faks'waks), *n.* [Appar. < *fax*, hair, + *wax*[1], grow (cf. equiv. G. *haarwachs*, < *haar*, = E. *hair*, + *wachsen* = E. *wax*[1], grow); not found in early use. See *paxwax*.] Same as *paxwax*.

fay[1] (fā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *faye, faie*; < ME. *feyen, feien, fyen, vien, fezen*, join, add, unite, intr. fit, suit, agree, < AS. *fēgan*, also *ge-fēgan*, join, unite, bind, fix, = OS. *fōgian* = OFries. *fōga* = D. *voegen* = OHG. *fuogen*, MHG. *vuegen*, G. *fügen* = Sw. *foga* = Dan. *föie*, join, unite (= Goth. **fōgjan*, not recorded); a factitive verb, < √ **fag* in Goth. *fagrs*, fit, adapted, suitable, = AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*, beautiful: see *fair*[1] and *fang*. The word *fadge* appears to be connected with *fay*[1], but its origin is not clear: see *fadge*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To join; put together; fit together; frame.

Eft he wile *feie* us thanne we shulen arisen of deathe.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 25.

Manness bodiz *fezedd* iss
Off fowwre kinne shaffte [four kinds of elements].
Ormulum, l. 11501.

Specifically—**2.** To fit (two pieces of timber) together, so as to lie close and fair; fit.—**3†.** To put to; apply so as to touch or cover.

Fetheren he nom with fingren & *fiede* [var. wrot] on boc felle [parchment]. *Layamon*, I. 3.

He *feyed* his fysnamye [face] with his foule hondez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fit; suit; unite closely. Specifically—**2.** In *ship-building*, to fit or lie close together, as two pieces of wood. Thus, a plank is said to *fay* to the timbers when there is no perceptible space between them.

The Admiralty also ordered the *faying* surfaces of the frame timber and planking of the "Tenedos" and "Spartan" . . . to be carbonized. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 326.

3†. To suit the requirements of the case; be fit for the purpose; do.

That may not *fye*,
And he se the with hys eye
He wyl knowe the anoon righte
Seven Sages, l. 2881.

This waie it will ne frame no *faie*,
Therefore must we proue an other waie.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 373.

fay[2], **fey**[2] (fā), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *fegien, fœien*, cleanse, < Icel. *fægja*, cleanse, polish, = Sw. *feja* = Dan. *feie*, sweep, = D. *vegen*, sweep, strike (whence E. *feague*, q. v.), = OHG. MHG. *vegen*,

G. *fegen*, cleanse, scour, sweep; prob. < √ **fag* in AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*[1], etc., and thus ult. from the same source as *fay*[1], q. v.] To cleanse; clean out, as a ditch. *Tusser; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fay[3] (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay*, < OF. *fee, feie, fae* (> D. *fee* = MHG. *fei, feie*, G. *fee* = Dan. Sw. *fe*), F. *fée* = Pr. *fada* = Sp. *hada* = Pg. *fada* = It. *fata*, a fay, fairy, < L. *fata*, fem. sing., a fairy, < *fatum*, fate, pl. *fata*, the Fates: see *fate*. Hence *fairy*, q. v.] A fairy; an elf. See *fairy*.

> Elf of eve! and starry *fay!*
> Ye that love the moon's soft light,
> Hither — hither wend your way.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

=**Syn.** *Elf*, etc. See *fairy*.

fay[4]† (fā), *n.* [< ME. *fay, fey, fei*, faith, < OF. *fei*, orig. *feid*, whence the E. form *feith, faith*: see *faith*.] Faith; fidelity; loyalty.

> Thowe shall se sothly thy son soffer yll,
> For the well of all wrytches that shall be his wyll here in *fay*. *York Plays*, p. 447.
>
> O ye Heavens, defend! and turne away
> From her unto the miscreant him selfe,
> That neither hath religion nor *fay*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 19.
>
> Ah, sirrah, by my *fay*, it waxes late;
> I'll to my rest. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

fay[5], **fey**[4] (fā), *a.* [Sc., also *fie, fye;* < ME. *fay, fey, feye, feie*, etc., < AS. *fǣge*, fated, doomed, destined to die, dying, also dead, slain, also accursed, condemned, rarely timid, feeble, = OS. *fēgi* = D. *veeg*, about to die, = OHG. *feigi*, MHG. *veige*, fated, doomed, accursed, miserable, timid, G. *feig, feige*, timid, cowardly, = Icel. *feigr*, fated, about to die, = Sw. *feg* = Dan. *feig*, cowardly (Sw. Dan. sense prob. of G. origin).] **1.** About to die; fated; doomed; particularly, on the verge of a sudden or violent death. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> "We'll turn again," said good Lord John.
> "But no," said Rothiemay,
> "My steed's trapann'd, my bridle's broke,
> I fear this day I'm *fey*."
> *Mackay*, Ballad of the Fire of Frendrangth.
>
> There's *fey* fowk in our ship, she winna sail for me.
> *Bonnie Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 48).
>
> "Puir faint hearted thief," cried the Laird's ain Jock,
> "There'l nae man die but him that's *fie*."
> *Border Minstrelsy*, I. 180.

2†. Dying; dead.

> There were *fey* in the fight, of the felle grekes,
> Eght hundrith thowsaund thro throngyn to dethe.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13990.
>
> When ich flee fro the body and *feye* leue the caroygne,
> Then am ich a spirit specheles.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 197.

fay[6]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *foe*.

fayalite (fī-äl′īt), *n.* [< *Fayal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A black, greenish, or brownish, sometimes iridescent, mineral, consisting mainly of silicate of iron and belonging to the chrysolite group. It is found on the island of Fayal, in cavities in the rhyolite of the Yellowstone Park in the United States, and in Ireland; it is also a product of furnace-slag.

faydom (fā′dom), *n.* [< *fay*[5] + *-dom*.] The state of being fay or doomed. [Scotch.]

> Conscious, perhaps, of the disrepute into which he had fallen, . . . he sunk into a gloomy recklessness of character. The simple people about said he was "under a *feydom*." . . . At all events, this unhappy person had a dismal ending. *W. Chambers.*

fayence, *n.* See *faience*.

fayle†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fail*[1].

fayles† (fālz), *n.* [See the second extract.] An old game, a kind of backgammon.

> He's no precisian, that I'm certain of,
> Nor rigid Roman Catholic. He'll play
> At *fayles* and tick-tack; I have heard him swear.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

It [*fayles*] is a very old table game, and one of the numerous varieties of backgammon that were formerly used in this country. It was played with three dice and the usual number of men or pieces. The peculiarity of the game depended on the mode of first placing the men on the points. If one of the players threw some particular throw of the dice, he was disabled from bearing off any of his men, and therefore fayled in winning the game, and hence the appellation of it. *Douce.*

fayne[1]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fain*[1].

fayne[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *feign*.

fayre†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fair*[1].

fayry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fairy*.

faytor†, **faytour**†, *n.* See *faitor*.

faze (fāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fazed*, ppr. *fazing*. [Also *phase;* var. of *feaze, feeze*.] To disturb; ruffle; daunt. [Local, U. S.]

> A professor in Vanderbilt University, speaking recently of a teacher in Kentucky, said "nothing *fazes* him."
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 39.

fazenda (fä-zen′dä), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *hacienda:* see *hacienda*.] Same as *hacienda*.

> Santa Anna is one of the largest coffee *fazendas* in this part of Brazil. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

fazzolet (faz′ō-let), *n.* [< It. *fazzoletto* (= OSp. *fazoleto*), dim. of *fazzolo, fazzuolo*, a handkerchief, perhaps < MHG. *vetze*, G. *fetze*, a shred, rag (cf. It. *pezzuola*, a shred or rag, also a handkerchief).] A handkerchief. *Percival.*

F. C. An abbreviation of *Free Church* (of Scotland): as, the *F. C.* Presbytery.

F. D. An abbreviation of *Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith. See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

Fe. The chemical symbol of iron (Latin *ferrum*).

feab (fēb), *n.* [E. dial., also *fabe, feap, fape*, and esp. in pl. *feabs, fabes*, and *fae, fay* (in comp. *feapberry, feaberry, faeberry*); origin obscure.] Same as *feaberry*.

feaberry, feapberry (fē′-, fēp′ber/i), *n.*; pl. *feaberries, feapberries* (-iz). The gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Groselles* [F.], gooseberries, thornberries, *feaberries*. *Cotgrave.*

feague (fēg), *v.* [Prob. < D. *vegen*, sweep, strike, = MHG. *vegen*, G. *fegen*, cleanse, sweep: see *fay*[2].] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To beat or whip.

> When a knotty point comes I lay my head close to it, with a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *feague* it away i' faith. *Buckingham*, Rehearsal.
>
> Heark ye, ye curs, keep off from snapping at my heels, or I shall so *feague* ye. *Otway*, Soldier's Fortune (1681).

2. To discomfit; perplex.

> No treat, sweet words, good mien, but sly intrigue,
> That must at length the jilting widow *fegue*.
> *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be perplexed. [Prov. Eng.]

feaguet, *n.* [Cf. *feague, v.*] A dirty, sluttish, idle fellow. *Grose.*

feak[1] (fēk), *v. i.* [A dial. Eng. form of *fick, fike*[2], q. v.] To fidget; be restless.

feak[1]† (fēk), *n.* [< *feak*[1], *v.*] **1.** A flutter; a sharp twitch or pull. — **2.** A curl of hair.

> And can set his face and with his eye can speke
> And dally with his mistres dangling *feake*,
> And wish that he were it, to kiss her eye.
> *Marston*, Satires (1598), i.

feak[2] (fēk), *v. t.* [Prob. var. of *feague*, in orig. (D.) sense 'sweep.'] In *hawking*, to wipe the beak after feeding.

feal[1]† (fē′al), *a.* [Not found in ME.; < OF. *feal, feel, feeil, feyal, foial, foiall*, etc., *fedeil*, etc. (mod. F. *fidèle*), faithful, true, < L. *fidelis*, faithful, true, < *fides*, faith: see *faith, fidelity*, and *fealty*.] Faithful; loyal.

> The tenants by knight's service used to swear to their lords to be *feal* and leal. *Chambers.*

feal[2], *a.* See *feel*[2]

feal[3] (fēl), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *felen*, < Icel. *fela*, hide. See *filch*.] To hide. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> His godhed in fleis [flesh] was *felid*
> As hoc in bait. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 12.

feal[4], *n.* [Sc.] Same as *fail*[2].

fealty (fē′al-ti), *n.* [A partly restored form of ME. *feaute, feute*, < OF. *fealte, feelte, feaute, feiaute, feelteit*, later *feaulte*, < L. *fidelita(t-)s*, faithfulness, fidelity: see *fidelity* and *feal*[1].] **1.** Fidelity to a lord; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; the solemn recognition by the tenant, under oath, of his lord's paramount right.

> His [King Edwin's] Subjects Hearts was so turned against him, that the Mercians and Northumbrians revolted, and swore *fealty* to his younger Brother Edgar.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

2. Fidelity in general, as of one friend to another, of a wife to a husband, etc.; faithfulness; faith; loyalty.

> Nor did he doubt her more,
> But rested in her *fealty*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.
>
> We keep our *fealty* to the laws
> Through patient pain.
> *Whittier*, Anniversary Poem.

Oath of fealty, under the feudal system, an oath promising fidelity on the part of the vassal to his lord, usually given upon investiture of a fee.

> The *oath of fealty* taken after homage is given by Britton, lib. iii. c. 4. In case of fealty to the king it is this: "Hear this, ye good people, that I, such a one by name, faith will bear to our lord King Edward from this day forward, of life and limb, of body and chattels and earthly honour; and the services which belong to him for the fees and tenements which I hold of him, will lawfully perform to him as they become due, to the best of my power, so help me God and the saints."
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 462, note.

=**Syn.** *Allegiance, Loyalty, Fealty.* See *allegiance*.

fear[1] (fēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feare, feere;* < ME. *feer, fere, fer*, fear, < AS. *fǣr*, fear, terror, in comp. generally implying sudden danger, = OS. *fār*, a plot, snare, = OD. *vaer*, D. *gevaar*, danger, = OHG. *fāra*, MHG. *vāre*, a plot, treason, danger, fright, G. *gefahr*, danger, = Icel. *fār*, bale, harm, mischief, a plague, = Sw. *fara* = Dan. *fare*, danger (the sense and perhaps the form due to the D. and G.); not in Goth.; cf. Goth. *fērja*, a spy, L. *periculum*, danger, peril, Gr. *πεῖρα*, an attempt, attack: words ult. connected, having orig. reference to the "perils of the way," as waylaying, sudden attack, sudden alarms, etc., the Teut. root being that of Goth. *faran*, AS. *faran*, etc., E. *fare*, go: see *fare*[1]. Cf. *feer* = *fear*[2], a companion, from the same source. Hence *fearful, fearsome, ferly*, etc.] **1.** A painful emotion or passion excited by the expectation of evil or harm, and accompanied by a strong desire to escape it; an active feeling of dread of which fright and terror are the intenser degrees; hence, apprehension or dread in general. Strong and sudden fear is accompanied by extreme physical disturbances, as trembling, paling, impairment of the power of speech and action, etc.

> We lefte Modona for *fere* of the Turkes; it was but late Uenycyans, but nowe the Turke hathe it.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.
>
> There is no *fear* in love; but perfect love casteth out *fear*. 1 John iv. 18.
>
> They, bestill'd
> Almost to jelly with the act of *fear*,
> Stand dumb, and speak not to him.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.
>
> *Fear* is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of future evil likely to befall us. *Locke.*
>
> All persons . . . are liable to be thrown by the prospect of pains into the state of passionate aversion which we call *fear*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 125.

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

> The greatest and principal *fear* was for the holy temple. 2 Mac. xv. 18.
>
> The truth is, I have some *fear* that I am more behindhand in the world for these last two years, since I have not, or for some time could not, look after my accounts.
> *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 87.
>
> The minor forms of *fear*, expressed by anxiety, watchfulness, care, use up the powers of thought, and exclude all impressions of a foreign nature.
> *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 56.

3. A cause or object of fear.

> Or, in the night, imagining some *fear*,
> How easy is a bush suppos'd a bear.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.
>
> Oh, good God,
> That I had never seen that false man's eyes,
> That dares reward me thus with *fears* and curses!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

4. Formidableness; aptness to cause fear.

> My love and *fear* glued many friends to thee.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

5. Reverence; respect for rightful authority; especially, reverence manifesting itself in obedience.

> The *fear* of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge. Prov. i. 7.
>
> Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; . . . *fear* to whom *fear*. Rom. xiii. 7.
>
> Temporal power,
> The attribute to awe and majesty,
> Wherein doth sit the dread and *fear* of kings.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

For fear, lest; in case.

> Receive the money now,
> *For fear* you ne'er see chain nor money more.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** See *alarm*. — **2.** Concern, dread. — **5.** Veneration, reverence, awe.

fear[1] (fēr), *v.* [< ME. *feren*, < AS. *fǣran*, frighten, more commonly in comp. *ā-fǣran*, frighten (whence E. *afeard*, q. v.), = OS. *fārōn* = D. *verwaren* = OHG. *fārjan*, lie in wait, plot against, frighten, = ODan. *forfære* (Dan. *forfærde*) = Sw. *förfära*, frighten; from the noun: see *fear*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To frighten; affright; terrify; drive away or keep away by fear.

> Pacientliche, thorgh hus prouynce and to hus peple hym shewe,
> Feden hem and fillen hem and *fere* hem fro synne.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 285.
>
> I tell thee, lady, this aspect of mine,
> Hath *fear'd* the valiant. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1.
>
> Art not ashamed that any flesh should *fear* thee?
> *Middleton*, Mad World.
>
> Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there
> With hideous gazing to *fear* away fear.
> *Donne*, The Storm.

2. To feel a painful apprehension of, as some impending evil; be afraid of; consider or expect with emotions of alarm or solicitude.

> I will *fear* no evil, for thou art with me. Ps. xxiii. 4.
>
> A beggar with a clouted cloak,
> In whom I *fear'd* no ill,
> Hath with his pike-staff claw'd my back.
> *Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 194).
>
> What ails this gentlewoman?
> Alas, I *fear* she is not well, good gentlewoman!
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 4.

Like an animal, a savage *fears* whatever is strange in appearance or behaviour.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 194.

3. To reverence; have a reverential awe of; venerate.

This do, and live; for I *fear* God. Gen. xlii. 18.

I *fear* God, yet am not afraid of him.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 52.

4†. To have fear for; have anxiety about; be solicitous for.

Wor. Doth he keep his bed?
Mess. He did, my lord, four days ere I set forth;
And at the time of my departure thence,
He was much *fear'd* by his physicians.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Only I crave the shelter of your closet
A little, and then *fear* me not.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

To fear no colors†. See *color*. =**Syn. 2.** To apprehend, dread.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be frightened; be afraid; be in apprehension of evil; feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. 1.

[In this sense the verb is often used reflexively with the personal pronouns *me*, *thee*, *him*, *her*.

A flash,
I *fear me*, that will strike my blossom dead.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Surely I *fear me*, midst the ancient gold
Base metal ye will light on here and there.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 141.]

2. To be in anxious uncertainty; doubt.

If you shall see Cordelia
(As *fear* not but you shall). *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

Ne're *feare*, for men must love thee
When they behold thy glorie. *Old song.*

fear²†, *n.* See *feer*¹.

fear³, feer³ (fēr), *a.* [ME. *fere, feore* = OFries. *fere* = OHG. *gafuori*, MHG. *gevüere* = Icel. *færr*, able, capable, fit, serviceable, = Sw. Dan. *för*, stout; prob. ult. < AS. *faran* (= OHG. *faran*, etc.), go: see *fare*¹ and *fere*⁴.] Able; capable; stout; strong; sound: as, hale and *fear* (whole and entire, well and sound). [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Now alle that es *fere* and unfaye alive of thes fyve hundreth
ffalles on syr fflorent, a ffyve score knyghttes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2797.

fear-babe† (fēr'bāb), *n.* [< *fear*¹, *v. t.*, 1, + obj. *babe*.] A bugbear, such as frightens children.

As for their shewes and words, they are but *feare-babes*, nor worthy once to move a worthy man's conceit.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 299.

feard, feared (fērd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fear*¹, *v.*; or abbr. of *afeard*.] Afeard; afraid. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The beggar was the *feardest* man
Of one that ever might be.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 197).

fearer (fēr'ėr), *n.* One who fears.

Fellowship and Friendships hest
With thy *fearers* all I hold,
Such as hold thy biddings best.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. 119, H.

fearful (fēr'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *feerful, ferful*, frightful, causing fear, also frightened, feeling fear, < *feer, fer*, fear, + *-ful*.] **1.** Feeling fear, dread, apprehension, or solicitude; afraid.

This put the King [Edward II.] into a great Strait; loth he was to leave Gaveston, and *fearful* he was to provoke the Lords. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 106.

I see you all are mute, and stand amaz'd,
Fearful to answer me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

This dress and that by turns you tried,
Too *fearful* that you should not please.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Timid; timorous; wanting courage.

Durste she not hym diffende, ffor a woman a-loone is *feerfull*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

He . . . trembled underneath his mighty hand,
And like a *fearefull* dog him followed through the land.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 36.

What man is there that is *fearful* and fainthearted?
Deut. xx. 8.

But it is likely, the Chubs will sink down towards the bottom of the water, at the first shadow of your rod (for Chub is the *fearfullest* of fishes).
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

3. Causing or such as to cause fear; impressing fear; frightful; dreadful; terrible; awful.

He was a *ferfull* freke, in fas to beholde;
And mony ledes with his loke laithet full euyll!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7725.

That thou mayest fear this glorious and *fearful* name, THE LORD THY GOD. Deut. xxviii. 58.

Oh, mother, these are *fearful* hours! speak gently
To these fierce men; they will afford you pity.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

4. Showing fear; produced by fear; indicative of fear. [Rare.]

Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** Pusillanimous, cowardly, faint-hearted. — **3.** *Dreadful, Frightful*, etc. (see *awful*); dire, direful, horrible, distressing, shocking.

fearfully (fēr'fûl-i), *adv.* **1.** With or from fear; in a timorous or cowardly manner.

He hath *fearfully* and basely
Betray'd his own cause.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

In such a night,
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

2. In a manner to cause fear or awe.

I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made. Ps. cxxxix. 14.

There is a cliff whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* in the confined deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

I am borne darkly, *fearfully* afar!
Shelley, Adonais, lv.

fearfulness (fēr'fûl-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being fearful or timorous; timidity; awe; alarm; dread.

A third thing that makes a government despised is *fearfulness* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South*, Sermons.

2. The quality of causing fear or alarm; dreadfulness.

fearless (fēr'les), *a.* [< *fear*¹ + *-less*.] Without fear; bold; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.

And *fearless* minds climb soonest unto crowns.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Fearless will I enter here
And meet my fate, whatso it be.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 285.

=**Syn.** Brave, dauntless, daring, valiant, valorous, gallant.

fearlessly (fēr'les-li), *adv.* In a fearless or courageous manner; without fear; intrepidly.

Men who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

fearlessness (fēr'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being fearless; freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

He gave instances of an invincible courage and *fearlessness* in danger. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

fearlot (fēr'lot), *n.* A dialectal variant of *firlot*.

fearnaught, fearnought (fēr'nât), *n.* [< *fear*¹, ★*v. t.*, + obj. *naught, nought*.] Same as *dreadnaught*, 3.

fearsome (fēr'sum), *a.* [< *fear*¹ + *-some*.] **1.** Causing fear; fearful; frightful; dreadful.

Eh! it wad be *fearsome* to be burnt alive for naething, like as if ane had been a warlock!
Scott, Guy Mannering, xlviii.

Who else would have come to see ye in such a *fearsome* hole as this? Mercy on me, it's like the bottomless pit!
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xii.

2. Timid; apprehensive; frightened: as, "a silly, *fearsome* thing," *B. Taylor*.

Which would then play, in a *fearsome* fashion, with horrors of sin and the dread beliefs of Calvinism.
The Century, XXVII. 332.

fearsomely (fēr'sum-li), *adv.* In a fearsome or fear-inspiring manner; fearfully; timidly.

feart (fērt), *p. a.* A variant of *feard*.

feasable†, *a.* See *feasible*.

fease¹, *v.* See *feeze*¹.

fease²†, *v. i.* See *feeze*².

fease-straw†, *n.* An obsolete perverted form of *festue*.

feasibility (fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *feasible:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being feasible or capable of execution; practicability.

feasible (fē'zi-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *feasable, feazable, faisible*; < OF. (and F.) *faisable*, that may be done, < *faire* (ppr. *faisant*), do: see *fact*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being done, performed, or effected; that may be accomplished or carried out; practically possible: as, the project is attractive, but not *feasible*.

To require tasks not *faisible* is tyranicall, and doth onely picke a quarrell to punish; they could neither make straw nor find it, yet they must have it.
Bp. Hall, Afflictions of Israel.

I thought now was my time to make my Escape, by getting leave, if possible, to stay here: for it seemed not very *feazable* to do it by stealth. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 481.

Fair although and *feasible* it seem,
Depend not much upon your golden dream.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 428.

We are bound to suggest to these unfortunates, who look to us for advice, some *feasible* plan.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 81.

II.† *n.* That which is practicable.

Hence it is that we conclude many things within the list of impossibilities which yet are easie *feasibles*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

feasibleness (fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

Some discourse there was about the *feasibleness* of it, and several times by accident . . . I have heard it mentioned as a thing might easily be done, but never consented to as fit to be done.
State Trials, William Lord Russell, p. 692.

feasibly (fē'zi-bli), *adv.* In a feasible manner; ★practicably.

feast (fēst), *n.* [< ME. *feeste, feste, fest*, < OF. *feste*, F. *fête* (see *fête, n.*) = Pr. *festa* = Sp. *fiesta* = Pg. It. *festa* = D. *feest* = G. Dan. Sw. *fest*, < L. *festa*, pl. of *festum*, a holiday, festival, feast, neut. of *festus*, joyous, festive, belonging to a holiday (*dies festus*, a holiday); cf. *feriæ* (for **fesiæ*), holidays (whence E. *fair*², q. v.). Hence (from L. *festum*) *festal, festival*, etc.] **1.** A festival in commemoration of some important event, or in honor of some distinguished person; a set time of festivity and rejoicing. In this sense the word is almost entirely confined to ecclesiastical feasts. In the Jewish church the most important feasts, apart from the sabbath, were those of the Passover, Tabernacles, and Pentecost. Opposed to *fast*. To these were subsequently added the feasts of Purim and the Dedication. In the Christian church Christmas and Easter are feasts of almost universal recognition and observance. To these many others have been added, celebrating events in the life of Christ or in the lives of the apostles, saints, and martyrs. Feasts are divided into *movable* and *immovable*, according as they occur on a specific day of the week succeeding a certain day of the month or phase of the moon, or at a fixed date. Easter is a movable feast, upon which all other movable feasts depend; Christmas is an immovable feast. In the Roman Catholic Church feasts are further divided into *obligatory* and *non-obligatory*, and again into *doubles, semi-doubles, simples*, etc., according to the religious offices required to be recited in the church service.

For the love and in worschipe of that Ydole, and for the reverence of the *Feste*, thei slen hemself, a 200 or 300 persones, with scharpe Knyfes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

The kynge lete it be knowen thourgh his reame that all high *festes*, as Pasch and Pentecoste and yole and halowmesse, sholde be holden at Cardoel.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

Bonfires in France forthwith I am to make,
To keep our great Saint George's *feast* withal.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The autumn *feast* lingered on unchallenged in the village harvest-home, with the sheaf, in old times a symbol of the god, nodding gay with flowers and ribbons, on the last wagon. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 11.

2. A sumptuous entertainment or repast of which a number of guests partake; particularly, a rich or splendid public entertainment.

The governor of the *feast* called the bridegroom.
John ii. 9.

Make not a city *feast* of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first place. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

Last Wednesday I gave a *feast* in form to the Hertfords.
Walpole, Letters, II. 430.

And Julian made a solemn *feast*; I never
Sat at a costlier. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

3. Any rich, delicious, or abundant repast or meal; hence, something delicious or highly agreeable, or in which some delectable quality abounds.

He that is of a merry heart hath a continual *feast*.
Prov. xv. 15.

A perpetual *feast* of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Milton, Comus, l. 478.

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl
The *feast* of reason and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

Rise from the *feast* of sorrow, lady,
Where all day long you sit between
Joy and woe, and whisper each.
Tennyson, Margaret, v.

Double feast, an ecclesiastical festival on which the antiphon is doubled. See *semi-double* and *simple*. — **Feast of asses.** See *feast of fools*. — **Feast of Dolors.** See *dolor*. — **Feast of Eggs.** See *Egg Saturday*, under *egg*¹. — **Feast of fools** and **feast of asses,** festivals, simulating the Saturnalia, and perhaps a survival of them, celebrated in many countries of Europe, especially in France, during the middle ages, from Christmas to Epiphany, but chiefly on the 1st of January in each year. In the feast of fools a bishop, archbishop, or pope of fools was chosen and placed on a throne in the principal church, and a burlesque high mass was said by his orders. The feast of asses, following the former or celebrated on a later day, was a pageant that owed its name to the important part which the ass played in it. In some places the allusion was to the ass of Balaam, in others to the ass which is said to have stood beside the manger in which the infant Saviour was laid, or to the ass on which Mary and the child fled into Egypt, or, in others still, to the ass on which Jesus made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Some of the features of these festivals still survive in the carnival. — **Feast of lanterns,** a Chinese festival held annually at the first full moon of the year (the 15th day of the first month), when colored lanterns are hung at every door, and the graves are illuminated. — **Feast of Maccabees,** in the ancient Christian church, a festival celebrated annually in honor of the seven Maccabees, who died in defense of Jewish law. It is uncertain on what day the festival was held, but the Roman Catholic martyrology places it on the 1st of August. — **Feast of orthodoxy, of the federation, of the Sacred Heart, of the Presentation,** etc. See *orthodoxy, federation, heart*, etc. — **To make feast†,**

to show gladness; pay flattering attention; give friendly entertainment.

I lykne hir to the scorpioun,
That ys a fals, flateyrynge beste,
For with his hede he *maketh feste*,
But al amydde his flaterynge,
With his tayle hyt wol stynge
And envenyme, and so wol she.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 638.

=**Syn. 2.** *Feast, Banquet, Festival.* The idea of a social meal of unusual richness or abundance, for the purposes of pleasure, may be common to these words. *Feast* is generic; specifically, it differs from *banquet* in the fact that at a *feast* the food is abundant and choice, while at a *banquet* there is richness or expensiveness, and especially pomp or ceremony. The essential characteristic of a *festival* is concurrence in the manifestation of joy, the joyous celebration of some event, feasting being a frequent but not necessary part: as, to hold high *festival*. See *carousal*[1].

When I make a *feast*,
I would my guests should praise it, not the cooks.
Sir J. Harington, Writers that carp, etc.

Go to your *banquet* then, but use delight
So as to rise still with an appetite.
Herrick, Hesperides, cccxli.

Pagan converts whose idolatrous worship had been made up of sacred *festivals*, and who very readily abused these to gross riot, as appears from the censure of St. Paul.
Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

feast (fēst), *v.* [< ME. *feesten, festen*, < OF. *fester* (mod. F. *fêter*) = It. *festare*, < ML. *festare*, feast; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a feast; have a feast; eat sumptuously or abundantly.

And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses, every one his day. Job i. 4.

We *feast* and sing,
Dance, kiss, and coll.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

Dear to Arthur was that hall of ours,
As having there so oft with all his knights
Feasted. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. Figuratively, to dwell with gratification or delight: as, to *feast* on a poem or a picture.

Sometime all full with *feasting* on your sight,
And by and by clean starved for a look.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To provide with a feast; entertain with sumptuous fare.

King Richard swore, on sea or shore,
He never was *feasted* better.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 379).

I do *feast* to-night
My best-esteem'd acquaintance.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

The King *feasted* my Lord once, and it lasted from Eleven of the Clock till towards the Evening.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

2. To delight; pamper; gratify luxuriously: as, to *feast* the soul.

We cannot *feast* your eyes with masques and revels,
Or courtly antics. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.
Dryden.

I am never weary of . . . *feasting* a foolish gaze on sun-cracked plaster and unctuous indoor shadows.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 149.

feast-day (fēst'dā), *n.* [= D. *feestdag* = G. *festtag* = Dan. Sw. *festdag*.] A day of feasting and rejoicing; a festival; especially, the day of an ecclesiastical feast.

The prodigious increase of *feast-days* in the Christian church commenced toward the close of the fourth century.
Rees's Cyc., art. Feast.

feaster[1] (fēs'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *festour*, < *festen*, feast.] One who feasts, or who gives a feast or an entertainment.

Neuer *festour* fedde better.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 220.

Lud was hardy, and bold in Warr, in Peace a jolly *Feaster*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

feaster[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *fester*.

feastful (fēst'fûl), *a.* [< *feast* + *-ful*.] Festive; joyful; sumptuous; luxurious: as, *feastful* rites.

The virgins also shall, on *feastful* days,
Visit his tomb with flowers. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1741.

Therefore be sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance. *Milton*, Sonnets, iv.

Singing and murmuring in her *feastful* mirth,
Joying to feel herself alive.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

feastfully (fēst'fûl-i), *adv.* In a luxurious manner; festively. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

feastly† (fēst'li), *a.* [< ME. *festlich* (= G. *festlich* = Dan. Sw. *festlig*, festive, solemn); < *feast* + *-ly*[1].] Used to or fond of festival occasions.

A *festlich* man, as fresh as May.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 273.

feat[1] (fēt), *n.* [< ME. *feet, fete, faite*, deed, fact, matter, < OF. (and F.) *fait*, deed, fact, < L. *factum*, deed, fact: see *fact*, of which *feat*[1] is a doublet.] A deed; especially, a noteworthy or extraordinary act or performance; an exploit: as, *feats* of arms; *feats* of horsemanship or of dexterity.

Also Sonnday And Munday, And was shewyd ther many Dyverse *fetis* of werre.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

The *feat* of merchandizing is nowhere condemned throughout the holy Scriptures.
Bullinger, Sermons (trans.), II. 31.

You have shown all Hectors.
Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends,
Tell them your *feats*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

They showed him also the jawbone with which Samson did such mighty *feats*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 124.

=**Syn.** *Deed, Feat, Exploit, Achievement.* These words are arranged in the order of strength; *deed*, however, may have a much more elevated character than *feat*, and even surpass *exploit*. A *deed* may, on the other hand, be base or ignoble. It is, therefore, often accompanied by an adjective of quality. A *feat* is generally an act of remarkable skill or strength: as, the *feats* of a juggler, a ventriloquist, an athlete. An *exploit* is especially an act of boldness or bravery, with various degrees of mental power in working it out. An *achievement* is the result of large ability in planning, and diligence and boldness in executing. *Feat, exploit*, and *achievement* differ from *act, action*, and *deed* in that the first three always, and the last three only sometimes, represent something great.

Nor florid prose, nor honeyed lies of rhyme
Can blazon evil *deeds*, nor consecrate a crime.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 3.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the figure of a lamb, the *feats* of a lion.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

First from the ancient world those giants came,
With many a vain *exploit*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 465.

Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight,
And his *achievements* of no less account.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

feat[1]† (fēt), *v. t.* [Appar. < *feat*[1], *n.*, but prob. with ref. to *feature*.] To form; fashion; set an example to.

Liv'd in court, . . .
A sample to the youngest; to th' more mature,
A glass that *feated* them. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1.

feat[2] (fēt), *a.* [< ME. *fete* (rare), shortened from the common form *fetis, fetys* (rarely *fetous*, whence later spelling *featous*, q. v.), neat, pretty, < OF. *faictis, faitis, faitisse, faitice, fetis* = Pr. *fetis*, well-made, neat, pretty, < L. *facticius, factitius*, made by art, artificial: see *factitious* and *fetish*, both ult. from the same source.] Neat; trig in form or appearance; neatly or becomingly attired; deft or clean-cut in action; graceful; elegant; nice.

Se, so she goth on patens faire and *fete*.
Court of Love, l. 1087.

Lightly the elves sae *feat* and free,
They dance all under the greenwood tree!
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 299).

And look how well my garments sit upon me;
Much *feater* than before. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

She speaks *feat* English. *Fletcher and Shirley.*

feat[2] (fēt), *v. t.* [< *feat*[2], *a.*] To make neat.

feat-bodied† (fēt'bod″id), *a.* Having a feat or trim body.

Nay, Sue has a hazel eye; I know Sue well; and by your leave, not so trim a body neither; this is a *feat bodied* thing I tell you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 1.

feateous†, *a.* [Cf. *featous, fetuous*, later forms of ME. *fetous, fetis*: see *feat*[2], *a.*] Same as *featous*.

feateously†, *adv.* Same as *featously*.

feather (feᵺ′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fether*; ★< ME. *fether*, sometimes *feder*, < AS. *fether*, a feather, a pen, in pl. often wings (deriv. *fithere*, a wing), = OS. *fethera* = D. *veder* = OHG. *fedara*, MHG. *vedere, veder*, G. *feder*, a feather, a pen, = Icel. *fjödhr* = Sw. *fjäder* = ODan. *feder, fejr, fiæthær, feyre*, Dan. *fjeder, fjer* (= Goth. **fithra*, not recorded), feather, = Gr. πτερόν (for *πετερόν), a feather, a wing (cf. πτέρυξ, a wing, πτίλον (for *πετίλον), feather, down), = L. *penna*, OL. *pesna* (for **petna*, with different suffix *-na*), a feather, a pen (whence E. *pen*[2]), = OBulg. Bulg. Slov. Serv. *pero* = Bohem. *péro* = Pol. *pioro*, feather (OBulg. *pĭrati, prati*, fly), = Skt. *pattra*, a feather, wing, leaf, *patatra*, a wing, cf. *patara*, a., flying, < √ *pat*, fly, descend, fall, = Gr. πέτεσθαι, fly, redupl. πίπτειν, fall, = L. *petere*, fall upon, make for, seek (whence E. *petition, appetence, compete*, etc.).] **1.** One of the epidermal appendages which together constitute the plumage, the peculiar covering of birds; also, collectively, the plumage. Feathers are extremely modified scales. The nearest approach to them in animals other than birds is probably the quills of the porcupine. Feathers are epidermal, non-vascular, and non-nervous appendages, consisting of a horny and pithy substance, and subject to periodical molt. They grow somewhat like hairs, in a little pit or pouch formed by an inversion of the dermal layer of the integument, in a closed follicle, upon a peculiarly molded papilla, which causes the feather to assume its special shape. They are seldom implanted uniformly over the surface, but grow in special tracts or areas separated by naked spaces. (See *pteryla, apterium*.) All of a bird's feathers collectively considered constitute the *plumage* or *ptilosis*. (See cut under *bird*[1].) A perfect feather consists of a main stem, *shaft*, or *scape*; a supplementary stem, *aftershaft*, or *hyporachis*; and vanes, webs, or *vexilla*: these together making the *standard*. The scape is divided into two parts: one, nearest the body of the bird, is the *barrel, quill*, or *calamus*, a hard, horny, hollow, semi-transparent tube with one end inserted in the skin; it bears no webs, and passes insensibly at a point marked by a little pit (*umbilicus*) into the shaft proper or *rachis*. This is squarish in section, tapers to a fine point, is highly elastic, opaque, and solidly filled with dry pith; it bears the vexilla. The aftershaft is usually like a miniature of the main feather, springing from the stem of the latter at the junction of the calamus and rachis. (See *aftershaft*.) With its vanes it is called the *hypoptilum*. Sometimes it is as large as the main feather. There are two vanes, on opposite sides of the rachis. Each vane consists of a series of mutually appressed, thin, flat, linear or lancelinear plates, the *barbs*, set off obliquely from the rachis by their basal ends at a varying open angle. (See cut under *barb*[1].) To cause these plates to cohere with one another, and make a webbing of the vane, each barb bears secondary vanes; these are *barbules*, and bear to the barbs the same relation that the barbs bear to the rachis. Barbules are also fringed, as if frayed out, along their lower edges; each such fringe makes a tertiary vane. When these vanes are simple, they are termed *barbicels*; when hooked, *hooklets* or *hamuli*. (See cut under *barbule*.) From such perfect structure feathers may be reduced in various ways, even to lacking everything but the shaft; when this is very thick, feathers become much like scales, as in the penguin; when it is fine, they resemble hairs or bristles. In general, three types of feather-structure are recognized: (1) The perfectly feathery, *plumous* or *pennaceous*, structure. The goose-quill used as a pen is a good example (though it lacks an aftershaft). Most contour-feathers are pennaceous. (2) The downy or *plumulaceous*, such as makes up the under-plumage or down. (3) The *filoplumaceous*, which approaches a bristle or hair. (See cut under *filoplume*.) But there is no strict line of demarcation, and in fact most feathers are pennaceous with plumulaceous bases of the webs. Feathers are also classified as (1) *pennæ, plumæ*, or contour-feathers; (2) *plumulæ*, or down-feathers; (3) *semiplumæ*, or half-feathers; (4) *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers; and (5) *pulviplumæ*, dust-feathers, or powder-down. (See phrases below.) The acquisition of feathers is called *endysis*; their loss, *ecdysis*. Birds which acquire feathers in the egg are *Præcoces* or *Ptilopædes*; those which are hatched naked are *Altrices, Psilopædes*, or *Gymnopædes*. Feathers are of extremely rapid growth. They are of many shapes, often remarkable, and of every possible color. The color is usually due to actual pigmentation, but in many cases to iridescence. The optical effect of iridescence is due to the texture of the webs. Among all epidermal structures, feathers probably combine in the highest degree the qualities of lightness, strength, and elasticity. They are also very warm, and in many cases water-proof.

He hathe a Crest of *Fedres* upon his Hed more gret than the Poocok hathe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

All byrdes doe loue by kynde, that are lyke of plume and *feather*,
Good and bad, ye wyld and tame, all kyndes doe draw togyther. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

With the *feathers* of these wings the muses made themselves crowns, so that from this time the muses wore wings on their heads. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi.

2. Something in the form of a feather, or resembling nearly or remotely the standard of a feather; something made of feathers.

The bents
And coarser grass . . . now shine
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And, fledg'd with icy *feathers*, nod superb.
Cowper, Task, v. 26.

Specifically — (*a*) A plume. (*b*) In *founding*, a thin rib cast on iron framing to strengthen it and resist bending or fracture. (*c*) A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel. (*d*) One of two pieces of metal placed in a hole in a stone which is to be split, a wedge-shaped key or plug being driven between them for this purpose. (*e*) In *joinery*, a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by grooving and feathering, or grooving and tonguing, as it is more commonly called. (*f*) On a horse, a sort of natural frizzling of the hair, which in some places rises above the smooth coat, and makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of wheat. (*g*) A foamy spray of water thrown up and backward on each side of the cutwater of a swiftly moving vessel, or from the edge of an oar when turned horizontally. See *feather-spray*. (*h*) The fringe of hair on the back of the legs, on the neck, or on the ears of some breeds of dogs, as setters. Also *feathering*. (*i*) In precious stones, an irregular flaw. See the extract.


Feather, def. 2 (*d*).

In natural rubies the cavities are always angular or crystalline in outline, and are usually filled with some liquid, or, if they form part of a *feather*, as it is called by the jewelers, they are often arranged with the lines of growth. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII.

3. The feathered end or string-end of an arrow. —**4.** Kind; nature; species: from the proverbial phrase "birds of a feather"—that is, of the same species.

I am not of that *feather*, to shake off
My friend when he must need me.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

For both of you are birds of self-same *feather*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

5. In *sporting*, birds collectively; fowls: as, fur, fin, and *feather*.

He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt *feather*; he never takes to it like fur, and prefers vermin to game at all times. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 72.

6. Among confectioners, one of the degrees in boiling sugar, preceded by the blow, and followed by the ball.

After passing the degree of *feather*, sugar is inclined to grain or candy. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 152.

7. Something as light as a feather; hence, something very unimportant; a trifle.

Thus oft it haps that, when within
They shrink at sense of secret sin,
A *feather* daunts the brave.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 14.

A sort of *feather* tossed about by whatever breeze happens to blow—a straw on the current of things!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 95.

8. In *rowing*, the act of feathering. See *feather*, *v. t.*, 6.—**A feather in one's cap**, an honor or mark of distinction: said of something striking or unexpected that brings credit or attracts favorable notice.—**Auricular feathers.** See *auricular*.—**Axillary feathers.** See *axillar*, *n.*—**Birds of a feather.** See *bird*[1].—**Capillary feather**, a filoplume or hair-feather.—**Contour feather.** See *contour-feather*.—**Covert-feather**, any feather of the wing- or tail-coverts. See *covert*, *n.*, 6.—**Deck-feather**, one of the pair of middle tail-feathers which overlie the rest when the tail is closed, and are often conspicuously different from them in size, shape, or color.—**Down feather.** See *down-feather*.—**Dust-feather**, a pulviplume; one of certain peculiar down-feathers of a dusty, scurfy, or greasy character, occurring in patches in some birds, especially herons.—**Feather oil-gland**, the uropygial gland, or elæodochon. See *elæodochon*.—**Feather-tract**, a pteryla.—**Flight-feather**, one of the large quill-feathers which form most of the extent of a bird's wing and which are essential to flight; a quill of the wing; a rowing-feather; a remex. (See *remex*.) The goose-quill for writing is a flight-feather. Flight-feathers are divided into primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries or tertials, according to their sites on the wing. See cut under *bird*[1].—**Hair-feather**, a filoplume or thread-feather.—**Half-feather**, a semiplume, in structure intermediate between a plume and a plumula. See def. 1.—**In full feather**, not molting; in full plumage; figuratively, well supplied with money.—**In high feather**, in high spirits; elated.

I have seen him, though *in high feather* and high talk when in a sunny chamber, if transferred to a badly-lighted room, withdraw in a corner and sit by himself in moody silence. *Actors and Actresses*, I. 206.

Metallic feather, a feather with a metallic gloss, sheen, or glitter; an iridescent feather. Some of them, as in humming-birds, etc., are often described as *metallic scales*.—**Pennaceous, plumaceous, plumulaceous feather.** See def. 1.—**Pin-feather**, an ungrown feather, before the vanes have expanded, and while the barrel is filled with a dark bloody or serous fluid. In the later stage the future webs may be seen sprouting from the end of the quill like a pencil or brush.—**Powder-down feather**, a pulviplume or dust-feather.—**Prince of Wales's feathers**, the crest of the Prince of Wales, consisting of three ostrich-plumes, with the motto *Ich dien* (I serve). It was first borne by Edward the Black Prince.—**Quill-feather**, a large pennaceous feather with a stout barrel or quill, which is or may be used for writing; a quill. The large flight- and rudder-feathers of the wings and tail are of this kind.—**Rowing-feather**, a flight-feather or remex.—**Rudder-feather**, a quill-feather of the tail, which steers a bird's flight; a rectrix.—**Thread-feather**, a feather of filoplumaceous structure; a filoplume.—**To cut a feather.** See *cut*.—**To drive feathers.** See *drive*.—**White feather**, the symbol of cowardice: a phrase introduced in the days when cock-fighting was in repute. As the game-cock of the strain in vogue had no white feathers, a white feather was taken as a proof that a bird was not game. Generally used in such phrases as *to show the white feather*, *to have a white feather in one's wing*, meaning to show cowardice, to behave like a coward.

"He *has a white feather in his wing* this same Westburnflat after a'," said Simon of Hackburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. "He'll ne'er fill his father's boots." *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ix.

★**feather** (feᴛʜ'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *fetheren*, *fethren*, *fedren*, usually in pp. *fethered*, rarely 'fly,' provided with feathers, < AS. *ge-fetheran*, *ge-fethran* (prop. **ge-fetherian*, **ge-fethrian*), usually *ge-fitherian*, *ge-fytherian*, *ge-fithrian*, give wings, provide with wings (= OHG. pp. *ge-fidarit*, MHG. *ge-videret*, G. *ge-fiedert* = Sw. *befjädrat* = ODan. *befedret*, Dan. *befjedret*), < *fether*, a feather, pl. wings, *fithere*, wing: see *feather*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with feathers; hence, to cover with something resembling feathers.

And of his yeen the sighte I kneuhe a-noon,
Which *fedired* was with righte humble requestes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

On the night of 22d May, 1832, a number of them [the neighboring Christian settlers] dragged [Joseph] Smith and Rigdon from their beds and tarred and *feathered* them.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 826.

2. To adorn; enrich or advantage; exalt. [Rare.]

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 111.

3. To fit with a feather or feathers, as an arrow.

He hath plucked her doves and sparrows,
To *feather* his sharp arrows.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

Nonsense, *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents.
Dr. Scott, Works (1718), II. 124.

4. To tread: said of a cock.—**5.** To join by tonguing and grooving, as boards.—**6.** In *rowing*, to turn the blade of (an oar) nearly horizontally, with the upper edge pointing toward the bow, as it leaves the water, so that the water runs off it in a feathery form, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the air upon it, and decreasing the danger of catching the water as it is moved back into position for a new stroke.—**To feather one's** (own) **nest**, to make one's self a comfortable place; gather wealth, particularly while acting in a fiduciary capacity.

He had contrived in his lustre of agitation to *feather his nest* pretty successfully. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have or produce the appearance or form of a feather or feathers, as the ripples at the bow of a moving vessel. See *feather-spray*.

Her full-busted figure-head
Stared o'er the ripple *feathering* from her bows.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

The moss was in abundant life, some *feathering*, and some gobleted, and some with fringe of red to it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xix.

2. To be or become feathery in appearance; appear thin or feathery by contrast.

Just where the prone edge of the wood began
To *feather* toward the hollow.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In *rowing*, to let the water drop off in a feathery spray, as the blade of an oar when turned nearly horizontally on leaving the water.

The *feathering* oar returns the gleam. *Tickell.*

To feather out, to become covered with feathers, as young birds, or with anything resembling them, as feathery foliage: as, the chickens, or the willows, are beginning to *feather out*.

feather-alum (feᴛʜ'ėr-al″um), *n.* Same as *alunogen*.

feather-bearer (feᴛʜ'ėr-bār″ėr), *n.* A plume-moth; one of the *Pterophoridæ*.

feather-bed (feᴛʜ'ėr-bed'), *n.* [< ME. *fetherbed*, *federbed*, < AS. *fetherbed* (= D. *vederbed* = G. *federbett*), < *fether*, feather, + *bed*, *bedd*, bed.] **1.** A bed made of feathers; a mattress filled with feathers; a soft bed.

Now take frae me that *feather-bed*,
Make me a bed o' strae!
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 231).

2. The feather-poke, a small bird of the genus *Phylloscopus*, as the willow-warbler, *P. trochilus*, or chiff-chaff, *P. rufus*: so called because it uses feathers in making its nest. [Prov. Eng.]

feather-bird (feᴛʜ'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: so called because it uses feathers in building its nest. [Eng.]

feather-bladest (feᴛʜ'ėr-blādz), *n. pl.* The deep serrations into which the edges of garments, banners, etc., were cut during the middle ages for decorative effects. Compare *dag*[3].

feather-boarding (feᴛʜ'ėr-bōr″ding), *n.* A kind of boarding in which the thick edge of one board overlaps the thin edge of the board below it. When used in buildings, commonly called *weather-boarding*.

featherbone (feᴛʜ'ėr-bōn), *n.* A substitute for whalebone, made from the quills of domestic fowls. The quills are slit into strips, which are twisted, and the resulting cords are wrapped together and pressed.

featherbrain (feᴛʜ'ėr-brān), *n.* A weak-minded, giddy, or unbalanced person.

feather-brained (feᴛʜ'ėr-brānd), *a.* Having a weak, empty brain; light-headed; frivolous; giddy. Also *feather-headed*, *feather-pated*.

To a *feather-brained* school-girl nothing is sacred.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

feather-cloth (feᴛʜ'ėr-klôth), *n.* A woolen cloth into which feathers are woven. It is warm and resists water well, but has an unfinished appearance, from the irregular protrusion of the ends of the feathers.
Dict. of Needlework.

feathercock† (feᴛʜ'ėr-kok), *n.* A coxcomb.

Thou wouldest make me one of Diomedes or Antiphanes scholler, in imitating of these Ganimedes, finicall, sprucones, muskats, syrenists, *feathercockes*, vainglorious, a cage for crickits. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

feathered (feᴛʜ'ėrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *fethered*, *federed*, < AS. *fithered* (= Dan. *fjeret*), pp. of *fitherian*, feather: see *feather*, *v.*] **1.** Rivaling a bird in speed; winged. [Poetical and rare.]

In *feather'd* briefness sails are fill'd,
And wishes fall out as they're will'd.
Shak., Pericles, v. 2.

2. In *entom.*, having parallel rays or branches, like the web of a feather; strongly pectinate: applied to the antennæ when the joints give out long branches on one or two sides, as in many moths.—**3.** In *bot.*, same as *feathery*, 3.—**4.** Fitted or furnished with a feather or feathers: as, a *feathered* arrow: used specifically in heraldry when the feathers are of a different tincture from the shaft: as, azure, *feathered* or.—**5.** Fringed with hair: said of certain breeds of dogs.

Both hind and fore legs are well *feathered*, but not profusely. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 107.

Feathered columbine. See *columbine*[2].—**Feathered** ★**troll.** See *troll*.

feather-edge (feᴛʜ'ėr-ej), *n.* An edge as thin as a feather; the thinner edge, as of a board or plank; the shallow edge of the furrow of a millstone, etc.—**Feather-edge boards.** See *feather-edged*.—**Feather-edge file.** See *file*[1].

feather-edge (feᴛʜ'ėr-ej), *v. t.* [< *feather-edge*, *n.*] To cut away to a thin or beveled edge; produce a feather-edge upon, as on leather or other material.

A small shaving from the flesh side is taken off by a *feather-edging* machine. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

The boards were carefully *feather-edged* and lapped, so that it was perfectly impervious to rain.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 49.

feather-edged (feᴛʜ'ėr-ejd), *a.* **1.** Having a thin edge.—**2.** Having an ornamental edging composed of loops or tufts: said of ribbons.—**Feather-edged boards**, boards made thin on one edge. They are used to form the facings of wooden walls, as those of cottages, outhouses, etc., and are placed with the thin edge uppermost and the thick edge overlapping a part of the next lower board. See *clapboard*.—**Feather-edged brick, coping**, etc. See the nouns.

feathered-shot, *n.* See *feather-shot*.

featherfew (feᴛʜ'ėr-fū), *n.* A corruption of *feverfew*. [Prov. Eng.]

feather-fisher (feᴛʜ'ėr-fish″ėr), *n.* An angler who uses artificial flies (often made of feathers) as lures; a fly-fisher. [Rare.]

feather-flower (feᴛʜ'ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* An artificial flower made of feathers or of parts of the feathered skin of small birds.

featherfoil (feᴛʜ'ėr-foil), *n.* The water-violet, species of *Hottonia*: so called from the finely divided leaves.

feather-footed (feᴛʜ'ėr-fůt″ed), *a.* Having feathered feet; moving silently and swiftly.

feather-glory† (feᴛʜ'ėr-glō″ri), *n.* Glory that is trifling or of no account.

Glory, not like ours here, *feather-glory*, but true, that hath weight and substance in it.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, I. xxxi.

★**feather-grass** (feᴛʜ'ėr-gras), *n.* **1.** *Stipa pennata*, a grass of southern Europe, with long plumose awns.—**2.** In Jamaica, the grass *Chloris polydactyla*.—**3.** See *Pennisetum*.

featherhead (feᴛʜ'ėr-hed), *n.* A light, giddy, frivolous person; a trifler; a featherbrain.

Show the dullest clodpole, show the haughtiest *featherhead*, that a soul higher than himself is actually here: were his knees stiffened into brass, he must down and worship. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 174.

feather-headed (feᴛʜ'ėr-hed″ed), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

Ah! thou hast miss'd a man (but that he is so bewitch'd to his study, and knows no other mistress than his mind) so far above this *feather-headed* puppy.
Cibber, Love Makes a Man, ii.

feather-heeled (feᴛʜ'ėr-hēld), *a.* Light-heeled.

featheriness (feᴛʜ'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being feathery.

There is such a levity and *featheriness* in our minds, such a mutability and inconstancy in our hearts.
Bates, Sure Trial of Uprightness.

★**feathering** (feᴛʜ'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feather*, *v.*] **1.** Plumage.

O waly, waly, my gay goss-hawk,
Gin your *feathering* be sheen!
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 277).

2. The adjustment of feathers to an arrow, whether shaft or bolt. See *arrow*, *vireton*.

This king [Henry V. of England] directed the sheriffs of counties to take six wing-feathers from every goose for the *feathering* of arrows. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

3. In *arch.*, an arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the molding of arches, etc., in pointed medieval architecture; foliation. See *cusp*.—**4.** Same as *feather*, 2 (*h*).

His [the Irish setter's] coat is short, flat, soft to the touch, and, where it extends into what is technically known as *feathering*, is like spun silk in quality.
The Century, XXXI. 121.

5. In the aquatint process, the application of strong acid to the plate, to bite in dark touches. See *aquatint*.

feathering-screw (feᴛʜ′ėr-ing-skrö), *n.* *Naut.*, a screw-propeller whose blades are so arranged as to be adjustable to a variable pitch, so that they may be set to stand parallel with the shaft, and thus offer little or no resistance when the ship is moving under sail alone.

feathering-wheel (feᴛʜ′ėr-ing-hwēl), *n.* A paddle-wheel in which the floats are so constructed and arranged as to enter and leave the water edgewise, or as nearly so as possible.

feather-joint (feᴛʜ′ėr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint between boards consisting of a fin or feather fitting into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards. *E. H. Knight.* See *feather-edged*, and cut under *joint*.

featherless (feᴛʜ′ėr-les), *a.* [= D. *vederloos* = Dan. *fjederlös* = Sw. *fjäderlös*, featherless; < *feather* + *-less*. Cf. AS. *fitherleás*, wingless, < *fithere*, wing (see *feather*), + *-leás*, E. -less.] Without feathers; unfledged.

That *featherless* bird which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

featherlet (feᴛʜ′ėr-let), *n.* [< *feather* + *-let*.] A small feather.

The episodes and digressions fringe [the story] like so many *featherlets*. *Southey*, The Doctor, Pref.

A fine bird, with . . . a tail of magnificent red, flecked by some snow-white *featherlets*.
Morning Star, Dec. 19, 1866. *N. E. D.*

feather-maker† (feᴛʜ′ėr-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers; one who dresses feathers; a dealer in feathers.

Appoint the *feather-maker* not to fayle
To plume my head with his best estridge tail.
Rowland, Spy-Knaves.

feather-man† (feᴛʜ′ėr-man), *n.* A maker of plumes; a dealer in plumes.

Where is my fashioner, my *featherman*,
My linener, perfumer, barber, all?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

feather-moss (feᴛʜ′ėr-môs), *n.* See *moss*.

feather-ore (feᴛʜ′ėr-ōr), *n.* A capillary variety of jamesonite.

feather-pated (feᴛʜ′ėr-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *feather-brained*.

The *feather-pated*, giddy madmen, . . . who must be toying with follies, when such business was in hand.
Scott, Ivanhoe, II. 195.

feather-poke (feᴛʜ′ėr-pōk), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse or bottle-tit, *Acredula rosea*: so called from its baggy nest lined with feathers. Also *poke-bag*, *poke-pudding*, and *pudding-bag*.

feather-shot, feathered-shot (feᴛʜ′ėr-, feᴛʜ′-ėrd-shot), *n.* Copper in the form which it assumes when it is poured in a molten condition into cold water.

feather-spray (feᴛʜ′ėr-sprā), *n.* The foamy ripple or feathery spray produced by the cutwater of a fast vessel, as a steamer.

feather-spring (feᴛʜ′ėr-spring), *n.* The sear spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*

feather-star (feᴛʜ′ėr-stär), *n.* A common name of the sea-lilies or crinoids of the family *Comatulidæ* (which see), such as the *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *rosacea*: so called from the feathery appearance and radiate structure.

Some kinds of crinoids, as the rosy *feather-star* of the European coast, have a stem in the young state.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 324.

feather-stitch (feᴛʜ′ėr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, producing a partial imitation of feathers by small branches or filaments that ramify from a main stem. In medieval embroidery it was called *opus plumarium*.

feathertop (feᴛʜ′ėr-top), *n.* The popular name of several grasses with a soft, wavy panicle, of the genera *Agrostis* and *Arundo*.

feathertop-grass (feᴛʜ′ėr-top-gras), *n.* The *Calamagrostis Epigejos*, a European species.

feather-veined (feᴛʜ′ėr-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having a series of veins branching from each side of the midrib of the leaf toward the margin; pinnately veined.

Veins going directly to the margin, and forming *feather-veined* leaves (Oak and Chestnut). *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 110.

feather-weight (feᴛʜ′ėr-wāt), *n.* 1. In *racing*, the lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap.—2. In *sporting*, a boxer, etc., whose weight falls within the lowest of the divisions prescribed by the rules—heavy-weight, middle-weight, light-weight, and feather-weight, hence, a very light weight, or a person of very light weight.

But the thoroughbred hunter, except for *feather-weights*, must be characterised by fine breeding and plenty of bone—a union, it must fairly be admitted, which one may often go far to find. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 408.

The fight was with kid gloves. . . . The men are known, in the language of the prize-ring, as *feather-weights*. Coburn weighed one hundred and twelve pounds, and Brannon was two pounds lighter.
Philadelphia Times, March 17, 1886.

3. A frivolous or flippant person; one of slight ability, influence, or importance.

Burghley and Walsingham, the great Queen herself, were not *feather-weights*, like the frivolous Henry III.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 313.

featherwing (feᴛʜ′ėr-wing), *n.* A plume-moth; a moth of the family *Alucitidæ* or *Pterophoridæ*. See cut under *plume-moth*.

feather-work (feᴛʜ′ėr-wėrk), *n.* A kind of fancy work produced by sewing feathers upon a stiff textile fabric or similar material, the feathers usually covering the foundation completely. They are sometimes arranged in imitations of flowers, butterflies, etc., and sometimes in conventional patterns.

feathery (feᴛʜ′ėr-i), *a.* [< *feather* + *-y*1.] 1. Clothed or covered with feathers.

Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames.
Milton, Comus, l. 347.

2. Resembling feathers; light; airy; unsubstantial: as, the *feathery* spray; *feathery* clouds.

Feathery and light stuff, that hath no good substance in it. *W. Whately*, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 25.

3. In *bot.*, same as *plumose*: applied to an awn or a bristle that is bordered with fine, soft hairs. Also *feathered*.

featish (fē′tish), *a.* [A dial. var. of *featous*, ME. *fetis*.] Same as *feat*2.

featly (fēt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *feetly*, *fetely*, *fetly*; < *feat*2 + *-ly*2.] In a feat manner; neatly; nimbly; dexterously; adroitly.

Cast oute squylle, and clense it *feetly* wel.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Foot it *featly* here and there;
And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2 (song).

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 216.

featness (fēt′nes), *n.* The quality of being feat; dexterity; adroitness; nimbleness.

featous† (fē′tus), *a.* [< ME. *fetous*, another form of *fetis*, feat: see *feat*2, *fetise*.] Neat; clever; nimble.

Ye thinke it fine and *featous*.
Drant, Three Sermons, 1584. (*Halliwell.*)

featously† (fē′tus-li), *adv.* Neatly; nimbly; cleverly.

They gathered flowers to fill their flasket,
And with fine fingers cropt full *feateously*
The tender stalkes on hye.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 27.

The morrice rings, while hobby-horse doth foot *featously*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle.

feature (fē′tūr), *n.* [< ME. *feture*, *fetour*, < OF. *faiture* = Sp. *hechura* = Pg. *feitura*, *factura* = It. *fattura*, fashion, make, < L. *factura*, a making, formation, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *fact* and *feat*1, and cf. *facture*, a doublet of *feature*.] 1†. Make; formation; form; shape: usually with reference to the physical frame.

God quickened in the sea, and in the rivers,
So many fishes of so many *features*.
Du Bartas (trans.), quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, [p. 45.

And Heaven did well, in such a lovely *feature*
To place so chaste a mind.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

He shall bring together every joynt and member, and shall mould them into an immortall *feature* of loveliness and perfection. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 43.

2†. A form; a shape; a creation; an apparition.

Stay, all our charms do nothing win
Upon the night; our labour dies!
Our magick *feature* will not rise.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

Here they speake as if they were creating some new *feature*, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens, note.

3. The form or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; in the plural, the face or countenance, considered with reference to all its parts.

What is become of that beautifull face,
Those louely lookes, that fauour amiable,
Those sweete *features*, and visage full of grace,
That countenance which is alonly able
To kill and cure?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 179.

Quiet, dispassionate, and cold,
And other than his form of creed,
With chisell'd *features* clear and sleek.
Tennyson, Character.

4. The conformation or appearance of any part of a thing; a distinct part or characteristic of anything: as, the principal *features* of a treaty.

The strongly marked *features* of the ground called up all the circumstances, which the soldiers had gathered from tradition. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

League after league of plain was traversed, no new *features* being seen. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xv.

The passion for gladiators was the worst, while religious liberty was probably the best, *feature* of the old Pagan society. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 38.

These western towers became afterwards in France the most important *features* of the external architecture of churches. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 514.

The attempt at reconciling science and religion is a significant *feature* of our time. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 108.

★**feature** (fē′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *featured*, ppr. *featuring*. [< *feature*, *n.*] To have features resembling; look like; favor. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Vincy . . . was much comforted by her perception that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vincys, and did not *feature* the Garths.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Finale.

featured (fē′tūrd), *a.* 1. Having a certain make or shape; formed; fashioned.

Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featured like him. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxix.

2. Having features; exhibiting human features; having a certain cast of features.

The well-stained canvas or the *featured* stone.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 70.

She's well-*featured*, if it were not for her nose.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 35.

featureless (fē′tūr-les), *a.* [< *feature* + *-less*.] Having no distinct features; shapeless.

Let those whom Nature hath not made for store,
Harsh, *featureless*, and rude, barrenly perish.
Shak., Sonnets, xi.

featureliness (fē′tūr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being featurely or handsome. *Coleridge.*

featurely (fē′tūr-li), *a.* [< *feature* + *-ly*1.] Having comely features; handsome.

Featurely warriors of Christian chivalry. *Coleridge.*

feaugest, *n.* See the extract.

Many that were abroad, through weaknesse were subject to be suddenly surprized with a disease called the *Feauges*, which was neither paine nor sicknesse, but as it were the highest degree of weaknesse.
Capt. John Smith, Generall Historie (1632), p. 180.

feaze, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*.

Feb. An abbreviation of *February*.

feblet, *a.* and *v.* See *feeble*.

feblesse†, *n.* [ME. *feblesse*, *fyeblesse*, *feblesce*, < OF. *feblesce*, *flebesce*, F. *faiblesse* = Pr. *febleza* = It. *fievolezza*, feebleness, < OF. *feble*, etc., feeble: see *feeble*.] Feebleness; weakness. *Chaucer.*

febricula (fē-brik′ū-lä), *n.* [L.: see *febricule*.] A slight and short fever, especially when of obscure causation.

febricule (feb′ri-kūl), *n.* [< L. *febricula*, a slight fever, dim. of *febris*, fever: see *fever*1.] Same as *febricula*.

"He has spoiled the quiet of my morning," thought he; "I shall be nervous all day, and have a *febricule* when I digest. Let me compose myself."
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

febriculose (fē-brik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *febriculosus*, sick of a fever, < *febricula*, a slight fever: see *febricule*.] Feverish. *Bailey*, 1727.

febriculosity (fē-brik-ū-los′i-ti), *n.* [< *febriculose* + *-ity*.] Feverishness. *Bailey*, 1727.

febrifacient (feb-ri-fā′shent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *facien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] **I.** *a.* Producing fever.

II. *n.* That which produces fever.

febriferous (fē-brif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous*.] Producing fever: as, a *febriferous* locality.

febrific (fē-brif′ik), *a.* [< L. *febris*, a fever, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Producing fever; feverish.

The *febrific* humour fell into my legs. *Chesterfield.*

febrifugal (fē-brif′ū-gal or feb′ri-fū-gal), *a.* [< *febrifuge* + *-al*.] Mitigating or expelling fever.

As in the formerly mentioned instance of hops, currants, and salt, neither any of the ingredients inwardly given nor the mixture hath been . . . noted for any *febrifugal* virtues. *Boyle*, Works, II. 158.

It is certain that its [cinchona bark's] value as a tonic and *febrifugal* medicine can scarcely be overrated.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 49.

febrifuge (feb′ri-fūj), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fébrifuge* = Sp. *febrífugo* = Pg. *febrifugo* = It. *febbrifugo*,

< L. as if **febrifugus* (cf. LL. *febrifugia*, a name of the centaury, from its supposed febrifugal qualities), < *febris*, fever, + *fugāre*, put to flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fever*[1] and *fugitive*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to dispel or reduce fever; alexipyretic.

Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *n.* Any medicine that reduces fever.

Bitters, like choler, are . . . the best *febrifuges*. *Floyer*, Preternatural State of Animal Humours.

febrile (fē′bril or feb′ril), *a.* [= F. *fébrile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *febril* = It. *febbrile*, febrile, < L. *febris*, a fever: see *fever*[1].] Pertaining to fever; marked by fever: as, the *febrile* stage of a disease.—**Febrile anemia.** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).

febrility (fē-bril′i-ti), *n.* [< *febrile* + *-ity*.] Feverishness.

There is a state of *febrility*, of vertigo, of swimming of the eyes. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 96.

Febronian (fē-brō′ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the work or opinions of Bishop von Hontheim, published under the name of Justinus Febronius. See *Febronianism*.

Febronianism (fē-brō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Febronian* + *-ism*: see def.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the theory of ecclesiastical government developed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, suffragan bishop of Treves, in a work published in 1763 under the pseudonym of Justinus Febronius, the leading feature of which was opposition to the primacy of the papal power. Its doctrines resembled those of Gallicanism.

February (feb′rȳ-ā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *Februarie*, *Februar* (= D. *Februarij* = G. Dan. *Februar* = Sw. *Februari*) (< L.); earlier ME. *Feverer*, *Feveryere*, *Feverel*, *Feoverrer*, etc., < OF. *Fevrier*, F. *Février* = Pr. *Febrier* = Sp. *Febrero* = Pg. *Fevereiro* = It. *Febbrajo*, < L. *Februarius*, or in full *Februarius mensis*, the month of expiation, < *februa*, pl., a Roman festival of purification and expiation celebrated on the 15th of that month sacred to the god Lupercus (hence surnamed *Februus*), pl. of *februum*, a means of purification: a word of Sabine origin.] The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days in ordinary years and twenty-nine in leap-years. See *bissextile*. When introduced into the Roman calendar, it was made the last month, preceding January; but about 450 B. C. it was placed after January and made the second month. In later reckonings which began the year with March it was again the last month. Abbreviated *Feb.*

Either in *feveryere*
Let sowe and in Aprill her plantes meve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Lastly came cold *February*, sitting
In an old wagon, for he could not ride,
Drawne of two fishes, for the season fitting.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

februation (feb-rȳ-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *februatio(n-)*, a religious purification, expiation, < *februare*, purify, expiate, < *februum*, a means of purification: see *February*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the ceremony of religious purification, especially as performed at the festival of the Lupercalia on the 15th of February.

Februus (feb′rȳ-us), *n.* [L., a surname of Lupercus, the Roman name of the Lycæan Pan: see *February* and *Lupercal*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a divinity whose worship was celebrated with lustrations in the month of February.

fecal, fæcal (fē′kal), *a.* [= F. *fécal* = Sp. Pg. *fecal* = It. *fecale*, < L. *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, etc.: see *feces*.] Pertaining to feces; containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

fecaloid, fæcaloid (fē′kal-oid), *a.* [< *fecal* + *-oid*.] Resembling feces.

The vomit [caused by intestinal obstruction] is commonly *fæcaloid* in appearance and color. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 739.

fecche[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fetch*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fecche[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fetch*[2], now *vetch*. *Chaucer.*

feces, fæces (fē′sēz), *n. pl.* [L. *fæces*, pl. of *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, lees, of liquids.] **1.** Dregs; lees; sediment; matter excreted and ejected.

Hence the surface of the ground, with mud
And slime besmeared, the *feces* of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heaven. *Dryden.*

Specifically—**2.** The undigested portions of the food, mixed with some secretions in the alimentary canal, which are evacuated at the anus; dung; excrement.

Blessed be heaven,
I sent you of his *feces* there calcined.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 3.

fecial, *a.* and *n.* See *fetial*.

fecifork (fē′si-fôrk), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fæces*, dregs (see *feces*), + E. *fork*.] In *entom.*, the anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their feces; a dung-fork. See cut under *Coptocycla*.

fecit (fē′sit). [L., (he) made (it), 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] He (a person named) made it: a word commonly inscribed on a work of art, as a statue, etc., along with the name of the maker or designer: as, Stradivarius *fecit* (Stradivarius made it).

feck[1] (fek), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fake*[1].

feck[2] (fek), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., a popular corruption of *effect*, in the senses of power, force: see *effect*, *n.* The origin is more obvious in *feckful* and *feckless*, q. v. The AS. *fæc*, a space, interval, does not appear in later E., and cannot, for other reasons, be connected with *feck*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Power; force; strength; vigor; use; value.

They are mair faschious nor of *feck*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 46.

2. Space; quantity; number: as, what *feck* of ground (how much land)? what *feck* o' folk (how many people)?—**3.** The greatest part or number; the main part: as, the *feck* of a region.

Ye, for my sake, ha'e gien the *feck*
Of a' the ten comman's
A screed some day.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Many feck, a great number.—**Maist feck,** the greatest part.

Maist feck gade hame.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

II. *a.* Brisk; vigorous.

I trow thou be a *feck* auld carle;
Will ye shaw the way to me?
Young Maxwell (Jacobite Relics), II. 32.

[Scotch in all uses.]

feck[3] (fek), *v. i.* A variant of *fick*.

fecket (fek′et), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] An under-waistcoat.

Grim loon! he gat me by the *fecket*,
An' sair me sheuk.
Burns, To Mr. Mitchell.

feckful (fek′fûl), *a.* [Sc., also written *feckfow* and *fectful* (as if **effectful*); < *feck*[2], orig. *effect*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Powerful.—**2.** Possessing bodily ability; sturdy.

Mony a *feckful* chiel that day was slain.
Hamilton, Wallace, p. 52.

3. Wealthy. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in all uses.]

feckless (fek′les), *a.* [Sc., < *feck*[2] + *-less*; = E. *effectless*.] Spiritless; weak; useless; worthless. [Scotch.]

Ye take mair delight in your *feckless* dress
Than ye do in your morning prayer.
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 276).

feckly (fek′li), *adv.* [Sc., also written *fectlie* (and, with different term., *fecklins*); < *feck*[2] + *-ly*[2] (or *-lins* = E. *-ling*[2]).] For the most part; mostly; almost. [Scotch.]

Wheel-carriages I ha'e but few,
Three carts, and twa are *feckly* new.
Burns, The Inventory.

fecks† (feks), *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

fecula (fek′ū-lä), *n.* [= F. *fécule* = Sp. Pg. *fecula* = It. *fecola*, < L. *fecula*, also written *fæcula* and LL. contr. *fæcla*, burnt tartar or salt of tartar deposited in the form of a crust by wine, dim. of *fæx*, dregs, lees: see *feces*.] Starch; any form of starch obtained as a sediment by washing in water the comminuted roots, grains, or other parts of plants. See *starch*.

feculence, feculency (fek′ū-lens, -len-si), *n.* [= F. *féculence* = Sp. Pg. *feculencia*, < LL. *fæculentia*, lees, dregs, < *fæculentus*, dreggy: see *feculent*.] **1.** Muddiness; foulness; the quality of being foul with extraneous matter or lees.—**2.** That which is feculent; sediment; dregs; excrementitious matter.

The fermented juice of the grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry *feculency* that is commonly called tartar. *Boyle*, Works, I. 580.

Thither [to cities] flow,
As to a common and most noisome sewer,
The dregs and *feculence* of ev'ry land.
Cowper, Task, i. 684.

feculent (fek′ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *féculent* = Pr. *feculent* = Sp. Pg. It. *feculento*, < L. *fæculentus*, abounding in dregs or sediment, thick, impure, < *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, sediment: see *feces*.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; turbid; offensive; consisting of or abounding with dregs, sediment, or excrementitious matter.

Herein may be perceived slender perforations, at which may be expressed a black and *fæculent* matter.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

fecund (fek′und or fē-kund′), *a.* [< ME. *fecounde*, < OF. *fecond*, F. *fécond* = Sp. Pg. *fecundo* = It. *fecondo*, < L. *fecundus*, fruitful, fertile (of plants and animals), < √ **fe*, generate, produce (see *fetus*), + *-cundus*, a formative of adjectives.] Prolific; readily producing offspring; hence, fruitful or productive in a general sense: as, the *fecund* earth. [Recently revived and extended in application.]

Make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde
And wol not in agayn, it is *fecounde*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

The *fecund* art of Constantinople was also the parent of another style [of illumination]—the Arabian or Mahometan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 708.

While the only *fecund* branch of the Gallic race is that which inhabits Eastern Canada, the British people at home and abroad have displayed marvelous powers of expansion. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 787.

The chance of encountering a spore or *fecund* germ, and introducing it into the flask on the wire that is charged with the others, is so remote that we have considered it unnecessary to adopt a more perfect apparatus. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 87.

fecundate (fek′un-dāt or fē-kun′dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundated*, ppr. *fecundating*. [< L. *fecundatus*, pp. of *fecundare* (> It. *fecondare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *fecundar* = F. *féconder*), make fruitful, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] To make fruitful or prolific; specifically, in *biol.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

The yolk and albumen of a *fecundated* egg remain . . . sweet and free from corruption. *J. R. Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 26.

Even the Trouvères, careless and trivial as they mostly are, could *fecundate* a great poet like Chaucer, and are still delightful reading. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 203.

fecundation (fek-un-dā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fécondation* = Sp. *fecundación* = Pg. *fecundação* = It. *fecondazione*, < L. as if **fecundatio(n-)*, < *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] The act of fecundating; impregnation.

Hence we cannot infer a fertilitating condition or property of *fecundation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

fecundator (fek′un-dā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fécondateur* = Sp. Pg. *fecundador* = It. *fecondatore*, < LL. *fecundator*, < L. *fecundare*, fecundate: see *fecundate*.] One who or that which fecundates.

Where the troublesome animal called the mosquito exists, there may the filarial disease exist, with the mosquito as the *fecundator* and carrier. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 571.

fecundify (fē-kun′di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fecundified*, ppr. *fecundifying*. [< L. *fecundus*, fruitful, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make fruitful; fecundate. [Rare.]

fecundity (fē-kun′di-ti), *n.* [= F. *fécondité* = Pr. *fecunditat* = Sp. *fecundidad* = Pg. *fecundidade* = It. *fecondità*, < L. *fecundita(t-)s*, fruitfulness, fertility, < *fecundus*: see *fecund*.] **1.** Fruitfulness; the quality of propagating abundantly; particularly, the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers.

The pigeon was an emblem of *fecundity*, and fruitfulness in marriage. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

2. The power of germinating: as, the seeds of some plants long retain their *fecundity*.—**3.** Productiveness in general; the power of creating or bringing forth; fertility, as of invention.

The *fecundity* of his [God's] creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

The pleasures incident to what are regarded as the higher functions are the pleasures which excel others in respect of *fecundity*: they are the source of future pleasures. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 162.

=Syn. Productiveness.

fecundous (fē-kun′dus), *a.* [< L. *fecundus*, fruitful: see *fecund*.] Fecund. [Rare.]

The Press from her *fecundous* womb
Brought forth the Arts of Greece and Rome.
M. Green, The Spleen.

fed (fed). Preterit and past participle of *feed*.

fedary†, *n.* A contracted form of *federary*.

Senseless bauble [a letter],
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin-like without? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

[In most modern editions the word in this passage is printed *feodary*, a form of different origin and meaning. The original folio of 1623 has *fœdarie*. See *federary*.]

I cannot distrust the successful acceptation, where the sacrifice is a thrifty love, . . . and the presenter a *fedary* to such as are masters, not more of their own fortunes than their own affections. *Ford*, Line of Life.

feddan (fed′an), *n.* [Ar. *faddān*, *faddān*, a yoke of oxen; an acre.] A land-measure of the Levant, consisting of as much as a yoke of oxen can plow in a day. In Egypt the legal feddan (ac-

cording to the official statement dated 1831, transmitting standards to the Russian government, and according to the measure of one of those standards by the Russian commission) is 1.08 English acres; while under the Mamelukes it was 1.3 acres.

The *fedda'n*, the most common measure of land, was, a few years ago, equal to about an English acre and one tenth. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 371.

feddle†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *faddle*.

fedet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *feed*.

feder (fed'ėr), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *feather*.

federacy (fed'e-rā-si), *n.*; pl. *federacies* (-siz). [< *federa(te)* + *-cy*; cf. *confederacy*.] A confederation; confederacy. [Rare.]

There remain coins of several states of the league, and also coins of the league itself — a plain indication both of the sovereignty exercised by the several members and of the sovereignty exercised by the whole *federacy*.
Brougham.

★**federal** (fed'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *fédéral* = Sp. Pg. *federal*, < L. as if **fœderalis*, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league, treaty, covenant, akin to *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a league, covenant, or contract; derived from a covenant between parties, particularly between nations.

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right, . . . to part with Sardinia. *Grew*.

It [the eucharist] is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us.
Hammond.

2 Confederated; founded on an alliance by confederation or compact for mutual support: as, the *federal* diet of the old German empire. —**3.** Pertaining to a union of states in some essential degree constituted by and deriving its power from the people of all, considered as an entirety, and not solely by and from each of the states separately: as, a *federal* government, such as the governments of the United States, Switzerland, and some of the Spanish-American republics. A *federal* government is properly one in which the federal authority is independent of any of its component parts within the sphere of the federal action: distinguished from a *confederate* government, in which the states alone are sovereign, and which possesses no inherent power.

The wants of the union are to be supplied in one way or another: if by the authority of the *federal* government, then it will not remain to be done by that of the state governments. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxxvi.

The definition of treason against the United States . . . took notice of the *federal* character of the American government by defining it as levying war against the United States, or any one of them. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 149.

Both these leagues [the Achaian federation and the Ætolian League] were instances of true *federal* government, and were not mere confederations: that is, the central government acted directly upon all the citizens, and not merely upon the local governments.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 76.

But Jefferson pointed out that party divisions must always exist in every free and deliberate society, and that if on a temporary superiority of the one party the other should resort to disunion, no *Federal* government could ever exist. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 422.

4. Favorable to federation; supporting the principle of a union of states under a common government; specifically, in the United States, relating to, or adhering to, the support of the Federal Constitution. —**5.** In the American civil war, pertaining to or supporting the Union or federal government. —**Federal City**, Washington, as the seat of the government of the United States. —**Federal Constitution.** See *Constitution of the United States*, under *constitution*. —**Federal headship**, in the system of federal theology, the headship of Adam, who is regarded as the federal head of the race, because he was the one with whom, as a representative of the race, the covenant of works was made by God, prior to the fall. —**Federal party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name applied first to those who favored the adoption by the States of the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and later to the party which in the first years of the federal government became fully formed under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton. It controlled the general government till 1801, then declined, and about 1824 became extinct. Its chief aims were the creation and maintenance of a strong central government, the strengthening of the spirit of nationalism, the control of politics by the more intelligent and substantial classes, the fostering of commercial interests, and the preservation of friendly relations with Great Britain.

On the one side, the undivided phalanx of the *federal party* (for they had not then taken the name of whig).
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 225.

Federal theology. See *theology*.

II. *n.* **1.** A supporter of federation; one devoted to a union of states in a national government or to its preservation; a unionist. Specifically — **2.** [*cap.*] In the American civil war, a Unionist; particularly, a Union soldier: opposed to *Confederate*.

A sharp action occurred, resulting in the capture of many *Federals*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 255.

federalisation, federalise. See *federalization*, *federalize*.

federalism (fed'e-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *fédéralisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *federalismo*; as *federal* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or system of federation or federal union in government; the principle of assigning to the care of a central government such matters of common concernment as may be agreed upon, and all others to that of the governments of the federated states, provinces, or tribes; more specifically, the aggregate principles or doctrines of a federal party, as the Federalists of the United States. Federalism has been practised by many uncivilized races, as the ancient German tribes and some of the American Indians, chiefly for warlike purposes. It existed for certain civil purposes also among the Greeks and other ancient and medieval peoples, as in the English heptarchy, was more largely developed in the old German empire, and has since been adopted in many countries, especially republics. (See *federal*, *a.*, 2.) Its introduction into France was advocated by the Girondists after the fall of the monarchy.

We see every man that the Jacobins choose to apprehend taken up, . . . whether he be suspected of royalism or *federalism*, moderantism, democracy royal, or any other of the names of the faction which they start by the hour.
Burke, Policy of the Allies.

Intense Federalist as he was, his *Federalism* agreed with a stout anti-aristocratic spirit.
H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 46.

Stated broadly, so as to acquire somewhat the force of a universal proposition, the principle of *federalism* is just this: — that the people of a state shall have full and entire control of their own domestic affairs, which directly concern them only, and which they will naturally manage with more intelligence and with more zeal than any distinct governing body could possibly exercise; but that, as regards matters of common concern between a group of states, a decision shall in every case be reached, not by brutal warfare or by weary diplomacy, but by the systematic legislation of a central government which represents both states and people, and whose decisions can always be enforced, if necessary, by the combined physical power of all the states. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 133.

The method by which *federalism* attempts to reconcile the apparently inconsistent claims of national sovereignty and of state sovereignty consists of the formation of a constitution under which the ordinary powers of sovereignty are elaborately divided between the common or national government and the separate States.
A. V. Dicey, Law of Const., p. 131.

federalist (fed'e-ral-ist), *n.* [= F. *fédéraliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *federalista*; as *federal* + *-ist*.] **1.** In *politics*, an advocate or a supporter of federalism, specifically, an advocate of a close union of states under a common government, or a supporter of such a union as against those who would weaken or destroy it; in *U. S. hist.* [*cap.*], a member of the Federal party. See *federal*, *a.*

And according to the degree of pleasure and pride we feel in being republicans ought to be our zeal in cherishing the spirit and supporting the character of *federalists*.
Madison, Federalist, No. x.

The *Federalists* were the only proper tories our politics have ever produced, whose conservatism truly represented an idea, and not a mere selfish interest — men who honestly distrusted democracy, and stood up for experience, or the tradition which they believed for such, against empiricism. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 105.

The party name of *Federalist* has since become historical; and yet, to speak logically, it was the Anti-Federal party that sustained a federal plan, while the *Federalist* contended for one more nearly national.
Schouler, Hist. U. S., I. 54.

2. One who accepts the federal theology (which see, under *theology*).

federalization (fed″e-ral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *federalize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of federalizing, or the state of being federalized. —**2.** Confederation; federal union. *Stiles*. [Rare.]

Also *federalisation*.

federalize (fed'e-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *federalized*, ppr. *federalizing*. [< *federal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make federal: impart a federal or confederate character to.

II. *intrans.* To unite by compact; league, as different states; confederate for political purposes. *Barlow*. [Rare.]

Also *federalise*.

federally (fed'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a federal or joint manner; in accordance with a covenant or league.

Nevertheless the transgression of Adam, who had all mankind *Fœderally*, yea, Naturally, in him, has involved this Infant in the guilt of it.
C. Mather, quoted in O. W. Holmes's Med. Essays, p. 360.

federary† (fed'e-rā-ri), *n.* [Also in shortened form *fedary*; < L as if **fœderarius*, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*.] A confederate; an accomplice.

More, she's a traitor; and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

[This word is so printed in the original folio, which is unusually correct in the printing of this play. It occurs nowhere else except in the contracted form *fedary*, also used by Shakspere and others. Some editors prefer to read ★*fedary* (which see) in both passages.]

federate (fed'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *federated*, ppr. *federating*. [< L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœderare*, league together, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*.] To form into a federation; constitute as a federation.

Did the Chancellor himself, too, dream of *federating* the Continent against England? *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 162.

Members of a *federated* empire which has accomplished such notable work. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 158.

If any change is made, the British Empire must cease to exist as such, and what was an Empire must become (if anything) either a confederacy or a *Federated* Nation.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 33.

federate (fed'e-rāt), *a.* [= Sp Pg. *federado* = It. *federato*, < L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœderare*, establish by treaty or league: see *federate*, *v.*] Leagued; confederate; federal: as, *federate* nations or powers; "a *federate* alliance," *Warburton*, Alliance, ii. [Rare.]

★**federation** (fed-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fédération* = Sp. *federación* = Pg. *federação* = It. *federazione*, < L. as if **fœderatio(n-)*, < *fœderare*, league together: see *federate*.] **1.** The act of uniting in confederation by league and covenant.

If *federation* of the colonies be partly accomplished, the path was opened up by another Irishman.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 27.

2. A league; a confederacy; a federal alliance.

That renowned *federation* [the United Provinces] had reached the height of power, prosperity, and glory.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of man, the *Federation* of the world.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

The nation as such is brutally immoral. Nor is there much hope or cheer in the prospect of a *federation* of nations, even if there were any signs of its coming, and not rather a crowd of portents indicative of the creation of new nationalities more essentially antagonistic than the old. *H. Taylor*, Mind, XIII. 431.

3. A federal government, as that of the United States, Switzerland, or Germany. —**Feast of the federation**, the name given to an assemblage of several hundred thousand persons from all parts of France in the Champ de Mars, Paris, July 14th, 1790 (the first anniversary of the storming of the Bastile), at which, with religious solemnities and amid frenzied rejoicings, the king and all classes, but especially delegates from all military bodies, took an oath to support the newly established constitution and liberties of the country. = **Syn.** See *confederation*.

federationist (fed-e-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *federation* + *-ist*.] One who favors political federation; specifically, one who advocates the establishment of a federal union among the parts of the British empire.

We cannot wonder, therefore, if such a successful *federationist* as Sir John Macdonald anticipates in Australasia, and even in South Africa, the same successful results as have been obtained in Canada.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 295.

federative (fed'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *fédératif* = Sp. Pg. *federativo*; as *federate* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of federation; uniting in a league; federal: as, a *federative* government; the *federative* principle.

They . . . suggest to them leagues of perpetual amity, at the very time when the power to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the *federative* capacity of this kingdom may find it expedient to make war upon them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

An interesting inquiry here arises, whether the treaty-making power in a *federative* union, like the United States, can alienate the domain of one of the states without its consent. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 99.

federatively (fed'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a federative or federal manner; as a league or confederacy.

The periodical disorders to which *federatively* constituted states are liable. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 107.

fedifragous† (fē-dif'rā-gus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fedifrago*, < L. *fœdifragus*, league-breaking, perfidious, < *fœdus*, a league, + *frangere* (√ **frag*), break.] Treaty-breaking.

We see it [adultery] plagued to teach us that the sin is of a greater latitude than some imagine it; unclean, *foedifragous*, perjured. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 250.

fedity† **fœdity**† (fed'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *fœdita(t-)s*, foulness, < *fœdus*, foul, vile, infamous.] Vileness; turpitude.

For that hee seeing and perceiving what sodomiticall *feditie* and abomination, with other inconueniences, did spring incontinently upon his diabolicall doctrine, yet for all that would not giue ouer his pestilent purpose.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1063.

A second may be the *fœdity* and unnaturalness of the match. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 10.

Some *fedities* common among the Gnosticks, not fit to be named. *Bp. Lavington*, Moravians Compared, p. 65.

fedoa (fed'ō-ä), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old name (1) of the redshank, *Totanus calidris*; (2) of the stone-plover, *Œdicnemus crepitans*; (3) of a barge or godwit, some species of the genus *Limosa*. (*b*) The specific name of the

great North American godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. *Linnæus*, 1766. (*c*) [*cap.*] A generic name of the stone-plovers: same as *Œdicnemus*. *W. E. Leach*, 1816. (*d*) [*cap.*] A generic name of the ★godwits: same as *Limosa*. *Stephens*, 1824.

fee[1] (fē), *n.* [< ME. *fee*, *fe*, earlier *feh*, *feoh*, cattle, property, money, money paid, tribute, a fee, < AS. *feoh* (contr. gen. *feós*, dat. *feó*), neut., cattle, property, money, = OS. *fehu* = OFries. *fia* = D. *vee* = LG. *fee* = OHG. *fihu*, *fehu*, MHG. *vihe*, G. *vieh*, cattle, = Icel. *fē*, cattle, property, money, = Sw. *fä* = Dan. *fæ*, cattle, beast, = Goth. *faihu*, neut., cattle, property, = L. *pecus* (*pecu-*), neut., cattle, money, cf. *pecus* (*pecor-*), neut., cattle, esp. small cattle, a flock, *pecus* (*pecud-*), f., a single head of cattle, esp. of small cattle, a sheep, etc (> *peculium*, property in cattle, private property, what is one's own, *pecunia*, property, money: see *peculiar*, *peculate*, *pecuniary*, etc.), = Skt. *paçu*, cattle (a single head or a herd), a domestic animal, < √ **paç*, fasten, bind, = Teut. √ **fah*, **fanh*, in *fang*, etc.: see *fang*, *fay*[1], *fair*[1].] **1†.** Cattle; live stock, especially considered as the basis of wealth.

> Wythe outen wyfe and chyld,
> Or hyrdes [keepers] that kepe thare *fee*.
> *York Plays*, p. 71.
>
> I ryde aftyre this wilde *fee*;
> My raches rynnys at my devyse.
> *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

2†. Property; estate.

> Ferly flayed that folk that in those *fees* lenged.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 960.

3†. Money paid or bestowed; payment; emolument.

> Thei thanked hym hertely, and seide that thei wolde it not, for in tyme comynge thei resceve his yeftes and take of hym other *fee*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.
>
> For he married me for love,
> But I married him for *fee*.
> *The Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 109).

Specifically—**4.** A reward or compensation for services; recompense; in Scotland, wages.

> And every yere I wyll the gyve
> Twenty marke to thy *fee*.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 71).
>
> Take some remembrance of us, as a tribute,
> Not as a *fee*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.
>
> And for a merk o' mair *fee*
> Dinna stan' wi' him. *Scotch song.*

In particular—(*a*) A reward fixed by law for the services of a public officer: as, a sheriff's *fee* for execution.

> A law has recently been passed remitting all *fees* upon navigation, although a round-about system has been adopted, by which the *fees* are charged against the Treasury. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 76.

(*b*) A reward for professional services: as, a lawyer's *fee*; a clergyman's marriage *fee*.

> But that was pretie of a certaine sorrie man of law, that gaue his Client but bad councell, and yet found fault with his *fee*, and said: my *fee*, good frend, hath deserued better coūsel. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 143.
>
> And in this state she [Mab] gallops night by night . . .
> O'er lawyers' fingers, who straight dream on *fees*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.

(*c*) A customary gratuity: as, a waiter's *fee*.

> I have dismissed, with the *fee* of an orange, the little orphan who serves me as a handmaid.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxi.
>
> Ay, here 's a deer whose skin 's a keeper's *fee*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. A sum paid for a privilege: as, an entrance *fee* to a circus; an initiation *fee* to a club. [*Fee* usually implies the idea of specific sums for specific acts of service, as distinguished from *salary*, or compensation by time of service.]—**Consular fees.** See *consular*.—**Retaining fee,** the fee of a lawyer on engaging in a particular cause, sometimes applied in payment of the first services actually rendered, and sometimes regarded as a payment additional to charges for specific services, and given for the purpose of securing the right to call upon him at any time to commence such services, or to pledge him not to accept employment from the adverse party, or for both purposes.

fee[1] (fē), *v. t.* [< *fee*[1], *n.*] **1.** To pay a fee to; reward for services past or to come. Hence— **2.** To hire or bribe; engage or employ the services of.

> *Fee* him, father, *fee* him. *Scotch song.*
>
> She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
> A page, a coachman; these are *feed* and *feed*,
> And yet, for all that, will be prating.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman.
>
> He hired an auld horse, and *fee'd* an auld man,
> To carry her back to Northumberland.
> *The Provost's Dochter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 293).

3. To cause to engage with a person for domestic or farm service: as, a man *fees* his son ★to a farmer. [Scotch.]

fee[2] (fē), *n.* [< ME. *fe*, pl. *fees*, *feez*, an estate held in trust or under conditions, a feud, assimilated in form to *fe*, *fee*, property, etc. (with which it is ult. identical), < OF. *fied*, *fie*, *feu*, var. of *fieu*, later *fief*, > E. *fief* (which does not seem to occur in ME.: see *feoff*), < ML. *feudum*, property held in fee: see *fief*, *feoff*, *feud*[2].] **1.** An estate in land, of indefinite duration, granted by and held of a superior lord, in whom the ultimate title resides, on condition of performing some service in return. See *feud*[2]. In this, which is its original sense, it implies the idea of reward for service or allegiance, and was used in contradistinction to estates in *allodium*, or entire property, which were generally small allotments held free of any obligation.

> The tenure of lands is altogether grounded on military laws, and held as a *fee* under princes.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

2. An estate of inheritance; an estate in land belonging to the owner and his heirs and assigns forever. In the latter case it is more specifically termed a *fee simple*. (See *conditional fee* (*b*), below.) The fee is the highest and most extensive interest that a person can have in lands. In this sense the king might have a fee, but not in the sense of def. 1. After the abolition of the feudal system the word continued to be used of real property; and although in the United States generally land is held in *allodium*, the private ownership, if subject to no paramount right except that of eminent domain vested in the State, is termed the *fee*. The word when unqualified may or may not mean an absolute or unqualified fee, or fee simple.

> Those Ladies, which thou sawest late,
> Are Venus Damzels, all within her *fee*,
> But differing in honour and degree.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 21.
>
> Once did she [Venice] hold the gorgeous East in *fee*,
> And was the safeguard of the West.
> *Wordsworth*, Extinction of the Venetian Republic.
>
> My lute and I are lords of more
> Than thrice this kingdom's *fee*.
> *Lowell*, Singing Leaves.

3. Estate in general; property; possession; ownership.

Base fee, a qualified fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, in the English law of settlements, the estate created by absolute alienation by a tenant in tail alone (see *entail*), which, being made without the consent of the protector, does not bar remaindermen or reversioners, but only the grantor's own issue, and hence is liable to be defeated by the failure of such issue.

> The curious kind of estate created by the conveyance in fee simple of a tenant in tail not in possession, without the concurrence of the owners of estates preceding his own, is called a *base fee*. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 108.

Conditional fee. (*a*) Any fee granted upon condition. (*b*) A fee limited to particular heirs or a particular class of heirs, under the common-law rule that, on the donee's once having such heirs, the estate became absolute for all purposes of alienation, on the ground that a condition once performed was at an end. (See *entail*.) To designate this kind of conditional fee at the common law, the more appropriate phrase is *fee simple conditional*. This evasion of the intent of donors to reserve a reversion on a failure of heirs was put an end to by a statute known as *De Donis*, which enacted that the will of the donor should be observed, and that on the failure of heirs the property should revert to the donor. The estate of the donee under this statute was termed a *fee tail*. See *tail*[2], *a.* (*c*) Later, the term *conditional fee* was applied to the estate of a mortgagee of land, under a mortgage in the usual form, which was regarded as vesting the fee in the mortgagee subject to its being divested by performance of the condition, namely payment.—**Determinable fee,** a fee determinable by a condition or a conditional limitation; more specifically, a fee created by a limitation to the grantee and his heirs till the happening of a future event which may or may not happen, as a gift to A and his heirs, and if A dies without issue, then to another.—**Fee simple, fee simple absolute,** a fee that is not qualified. See def. 2.—**Fee tail.** See *conditional fee* (*b*). **Great fee,** the holding of a tenant of the crown.

> By the feudal law, a *great fee* or great lordship, which are convertible terms, was the highest order of possession, and was held directly from the crown.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 14.

In his demain as of fee. See *demain*.—**Limited fee,** a determinable fee; more specifically, a fee determinable by a conditional limitation.—**Plowman's fee,** peasant tenure; the custom by which lands descended to all the sons of the tenant in equal shares, with, however, some privilege or birthright in favor of the elder or younger son: a rule of descent which under the feudal system gave way to primogeniture.

> The strict English primogeniture as applied to the rustic holdings, sometimes called fiefs de roturier or "*ploughman's fee*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 735.

Qualified fee, a base fee; a freehold estate of inheritance to which a qualification is annexed, so that it must terminate whenever the qualification is at an end; more specifically, the estate created by a limitation to the grantee and the heirs of an ancestor of his in the paternal line whose heir he also is, as a gift to B and the heirs of A, his father.

feeable (fē′a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *feable*; < *fee* + *-able*.] Capable of being feed; capable of being hired or bribed.

feeble (fē′bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feble*, rarely *fieble*, *febul*, < AF. *feble*, OF *feble*, *feuble*, *foible* (> E. *foible*), etc.; earlier OF. *flebe*, *fleuble*, *floible*, etc., F. *faible* = Pr. *feble*, *fible*, *freble* = Sp. *feble* = Pg. *febre* = It. *fievole*, weak, feeble, < L. *flebilis*, tearful, mournful, lamentable, < *flere*, weep, akin to *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. For the development of meaning, cf. MHG. *swach*, miserable, pitiable, weak, G. *schwach*, weak; Goth. *wainags*, lamentable, pitiable, unhappy, miserable; OHG. *weneg*, *weinag*, G. *wenig*, little, few.]

I. *a.* **1†.** Miserable; poor; common; mean.

> Vp an seli asse he rod, and in *feble* clothes also.
> He ne com with no gret nobleie, so as thou dost nou
> With riche clothes. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. Lacking strength; lacking capacity for forcible action or resistance; weak; specifically, reduced to a state of weakness, as by sickness or age.

> Zee schulle undirstonde that before the Chirche of the Sepulcre is the Cytee more *feble* than in ony othere partie.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 80.
>
> Like rich hangings in a homely house,
> So was his will in his old *feeble* body.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 3.
>
> This way and that the *feeble* stem is driven,
> Weak to sustain the storms and injuries of heaven.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 589.
>
> Forward she started with a happy cry,
> And laid the *feeble* infant in his arms.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

3. Wanting in force exerted, whether of action or resistance; lacking in intensity, vividness, energy, or efficiency; faint: as, a *feeble* voice; a *feeble* light; *feeble* thinking; a *feeble* argument or poem.

> Thowe servyst me with *febulle* chere;
> To hym thyn hart wolte fully enclyne.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 166.
>
> Why should we suppose that conscientious motives, *feeble* as they are constantly found to be in a good cause, should be omnipotent for evil?
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.
>
> A *feeble* faith I would not shake.
> *Whittier*, Questions of Life.

In politics the mightiest events often come from the *feeblest* beginnings, so the most devastating mischiefs may be due to errors of judgment that were hardly censurable.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 923.

4. Exhibiting or indicating weakness: as, a *feeble* appearance.—**Syn. 2.** Sickly, languishing, enervated, frail, drooping.

II.† *n.* [Cf. F. *faible*, the weak part, as of a sword, etc.] **1.** A feeble person.

> It is an oncomely couple bi Cryst, as me thinketh,
> To ȝuuen a ȝonge wenche to an olde *feble*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 161.

2. Weakness; feebleness.

> [He] ffainted for *febull*, and fele to the ground
> In a swyme & a swogh, as he swelt wold.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3550.

3. Same as *foible*, 1.

feeble† (fē′bl), *v.* [< ME. *feblen*, make feeble, become feeble, < OF. *febleier*, *febloier* (also *afebleier*, *afebloier*), make feeble, < *feble*, feeble: see *feeble*, *a.* Cf. *enfeeble*.] **I.** *trans.* To weaken; enfeeble.

> Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
> That in your chambers gave you chastisement?
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.
>
> 'Tis true, you are old and *feebled*;
> Would you were young again, and in full vigour!
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grow faint or weak.

> Moche folk of here fon fel algate newe,
> & here men *feebled* fast & faileden of here mete.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2659.
>
> All failit there forse, *feblit* there herttes,
> The batell on backe was borne to the se.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5956.

feeble-minded (fē′bl-mīn″ded), *a.* Weak in mind. (*a*) Wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

> Comfort the *feebleminded*. 1 Thes. v. 14.

(*b*) Lacking intelligence; idiotic.

feeble-mindedness (fē′bl-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state of being feeble-minded.

feebleness (fē′bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *febelnes*, *febulnesse*, < *feble*, *febul*, feeble, + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being feeble, in any sense of that word; weakness.

> Our Savior Crist, beryng hys Crost, for very *febylnesse* fell ther to the grounde vnder nethe Crosse.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 39.
>
> He [Hamlet] is the victim not so much of *feebleness* of will as of an intellectual indifference that hinders the will from working long in any one direction.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 215.

feeblisht, *v. t.* [< *feeble* + *-ish*[2], after *enfeeblish*.] To enfeeble.

> All Christendome was sore decayed and *feeblished* by occasion of the warres betweene England and France.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 68.

feebly (fē′bli), *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly; faintly; without strength.

> Thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep.
> *Dryden*, Mac Flecknoe.

The fact is, that supernatural beings, as long as they are considered merely with reference to their own nature, excite our feelings very *feebly*. *Macaulay*, Dante.

★**feed** (fēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fed*, ppr. *feeding*. [< ME. *feden* (pret. *fedde*, *fed*, pp. *fed*, *fedde*), < AS. *fēdan* (pret. *fēdde*, pp. *fēded*, *fēdd*), feed, nourish, bring forth, produce (= OS. *fōdian* = OFries. *fēda*, *foda*, Fries. *fieden* = D. *voeden* = LG. *vöden*, *voden*, *föden*, *füden* = OHG. *fuotan*, MHG. *vüeten*, *vüten* = Icel. *fœdha* = Sw. *föda* = Dan. *föde* = Goth. *fōdjan*, feed, give food to), < *fōda*, food: see *food*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give food to; supply with nourishment.

He made lame to lepe and gaue ligte to blynde,
And *fedde* with two fisshes and with fyue loues
Sore afyngred folke mo than fyue thousande.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 122.

If thine enemy hunger, *feed* him. Rom. xii. 20.

Also while men are *fed* with wine and bread,
They shall be *fed* with sorrow at his hand.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

2. To supply; fill the requirements of; furnish material to for consumption, use, or means of operation; provide with whatever is necessary to the development, maintenance, or working of: as, canals are *fed* by streams and ponds; to *feed* a fire, a steam-engine, or a threshing-machine; to *feed* a lathe (by applying to the chisel the object to be turned); vanity is *fed* by flattery.

I envy not thy glory,
To *feed* my humour. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1.

Whatever was created needs
To be sustain'd and *fed*; of elements
The grosser *feeds* the purer, earth the sea,
Earth and the sea *feed* air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 415.

The small hand led
To where a woman, gentle-eyed,
Her distaff *fed*.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

For dyeing, the skins [glove-kid] are first washed out in warm water to free them from superfluous alum, and then again *fed* with yolk of eggs and salt.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 389.

3. To graze; cause to be cropped by feeding, as herbage by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

The portion [of turnip-crop] to be *fed* off by sheep must necessarily be treated in a different manner.
Encyc. Brit., I. 367.

4. To supply for food, consumption, or operation: as, to *feed* out beets to cattle; to *feed* water to an engine; to *feed* work (something to be operated on) to a lathe or other machine.

In England, and in some parts of this country, turnips are *fed* to sheep in the field. *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 75.

5†. To entertain; amuse.=**Syn. 1.** To nourish, cherish, sustain, support.—**2.** To contribute to.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take food; eat. [Now rarely used of persons except in contempt or disparagement.]

In youre *fedynge* luke goodly yee be sene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Then shall the lambs *feed* after their manner. Isa. v. 17.

To *feed* were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

That he should breathe and walk,
Feed with digestion, sleep, enjoy his health.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising;
There are forty *feeding* like one!
Wordsworth, Written in March.

2. To subsist; use something for sustenance or support: with *on* or *upon*.

To *feed on* hope, to pine with feare and sorrow.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 900.

Upon the earth's increase why shouldst thou *feed*,
Unless the earth with thy increase be fed?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 169.

★**3.** To grow fat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

feed (fēd), *n.* [< *feed*, *v.*] **1.** Food, properly for domestic or other animals; that which is eaten by a domestic animal; provender; fodder.

More dangerous
Than baits to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep;
When as the one is wounded with the bait,
The other rotted with delicious *feed*.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

2†. Pasture-ground; grazing-land.

His flocks, and bounds of *feed*,
Are now on sale. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

3. A meal, or the act of eating. [Archaic or low.]

For such pleasure, till that hour,
At *feed* or fountain, never had I found.
Milton, P. L., ix. 597.

4. A certain allowance of provender given: as, a *feed* of corn or oats.

From the middle of October till the end of May, my horses get one *feed* of steamed food . . . daily.
Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 386.

5. In *mech.*: (*a*) The motion or advance of any material which is being fed to a machine, as of cloth to the needle of a sewing-machine. (*b*) The material upon which a machine operates, as the grain running into a grinding-mill. (*c*) The advance of a cutting-tool, as the cutter of a planer, or the chisel of a lathe, upon or into the material to be cut.—**6†.** [Var. of *food*.] Same as *food*[1], *n.*, 4.

Cum heir, cum heir, ye freely *feed*,
And lay your head low on my knee.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 138).

7. The amount of water needed in a canal-lock to allow of the passage of a boat.—**8.** In *stone-sawing*, sand and water employed to assist the saw-blade in cutting.

To prevent the sand and water, called the *feed*, from flowing out between the stones, the interval is filled up with straw rammed in firmly between the two blocks.
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 86.

Differential feed, a device for securing a slow and powerful regular forward movement of a tool.=**Syn. 1.** *Feed*, *Food*, *Fodder*, *Provender*, *Forage*. *Feed* for animals, especially animals kept for work or fattening for the market; *food* for human beings and the smaller animals, household pets, etc.; *fodder*, dry or green feed for animals, but not pasturage; *provender*, dry feed. *Forage* is rarely used except for fodder furnished for horses in an army, generally by foraging. *Food* is also a general word for that which supplies nourishment to any organized body.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wanted *food*.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow.

The great cost of cattle, and the sickening of their cattle upon such wild *fodder* as was never cut before; the loss of their sheep and swine by wolves, . . . are the other disasters enumerated by the historian.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Tita. Say, sweet love, what thou desir'st to eat.
Bot. Truly, a peck of *provender*: I could munch your good dry oats. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

All oats, Indian corn, or rather *forage* that wagons or horses bring to the camp, . . . is to be taken for the use of the enemy. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 216.

feed-apron (fēd′ā″prun), *n.* In *mach.*, an apron carrying material or feed to some part of a ma-★chine.

feeder (fē′dėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which feeds, or supplies food or nourishment.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his *feeder*.
Milton, Comus, l. 779.

The plant or animal on which a parasite lives is termed its host or *feeder*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 358.

2. One who furnishes incentives; an encourager.

Thou shalt be, as thou wast,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

3. One who or an animal that eats or takes nourishment.

The patch is kind enough; but a huge *feeder*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

Bless'd he not both the *feeder* and the food?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 1.

Have your worms well scoured, and not kept in sour and musty moss, for he [the barbel] is a curious [fastidious] *feeder*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 168.

4†. A servant or dependent supported by his lord; a parasite.

I will your very faithful *feeder* be,
And buy it with your gold right suddenly.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

Mr. Thornhill came with a couple of friends, his chaplain and *feeder*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

5. One who fattens cattle for slaughter.—**6.** That which feeds or supplies; anything that serves for the conveyance of material or supplies to, or furnishes communication with, something else: as, great rivers are valuable *feeders* of commerce; cross-roads and lanes are *feeders* to the highway.

Dialects have always been the *feeders* rather than the channels of a literary language.
Max Müller, Science of Language, p. 60.

Specifically—(*a*) A fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water. (*b*) A branch or side railroad running into and increasing the business of the main line. (*c*) In *mining*, a branch or spur falling into the main lode, and appearing to add to its width or richness; a dropper. (*d*) Any device or contrivance for delivering to a machine the feed or materials to be operated upon, as the apron of a carder, the feed-wheel of a sewing-machine, the feeding device of a saw-mill, rail-machine, grain-mill, etc. (*e*) In *organ-building*, a small oblique bellows placed under (occasionally apart from) the large horizontal storage-bellows, and used to furnish air to the latter. The mechanical power is applied to the feeder, not to the bellows proper, though the steadiness and pressure of the wind depend solely upon the size and weighting of the latter. (*f*) In *theat. cant*, a subordinate rôle written to bring out the peculiarities of an important part. (*g*) In *elect.*, a wire which supplies current at a point where it is required; a feed-wire.

7. One who feeds a machine, as a printing-press: as, pressmen and *feeders*. See *feeding*, 4.—**8.** In *entom.*, one of the organs composing the mouth-parts or trophi. *Kirby*.

feed-hand (fēd′hand), *n.* A rod by which intermittent motion is imparted to a ratchet-wheel. *E. H. Knight*.

feed-head (fēd′hed), *n.* **1.** A cistern of water placed above the boiler of a steam-engine and supplying it with water.—**2.** In *casting*, extra metal above the mold used to supply the waste caused by contraction in the mold; a dead-head or head. Also called *riser*.

feed-heater (fēd′hē″tėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for raising the temperature of the water supplied to a steam-boiler, either by the direct heat of the flues or indirectly by exposing it to the latent heat of the exhaust-steam from the engine. Such heaters are also designed to purify the feed-water by filtering out solid impurities, by precipitating lime or other materials that might form incrustations in the boiler, and by restraining oil and grease by means of absorbent filters.

★**2.** A boiler for cooking food for cattle.

feeding (fē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feed*, *v.*] **1.** The act of taking or giving food; the act of eating or of giving to eat.—**2.** That which is eaten.

Contention, like a horse
Full of high *feeding*, madly hath broke loose.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

3. That which furnishes food, especially for animals; pasture-land.

They call him Doricles; and [he] boasts himself
To have a worthy *feeding*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

Meadows, Greens, Pastures, *Feedings*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

4. In *printing* (press-work), the placing of separate sheets of paper in position, so that they can be printed or ruled by a printing- or a ruling-machine. Also called, in England, *laying-on*.

feeding-bottle (fē′ding-bot″l), *n.* A bottle for supplying milk or other liquid nutriment to an infant.

feeding-engine (fē′ding-en″jin), *n.* An engine used to feed a boiler or other reservoir.

feeding-ground (fē′ding-ground), *n.* A place where an animal resorts to feed: said of either sea or land, and often in the plural.

feed-motion (fēd′mō″shon), *n.* In *mach.*, the machinery that gives motion to the parts called the feed in machines.

feed-pipe (fēd′pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, the pipe leading from the feed-pump or an elevated cistern to the water-space of the boiler.

feed-pump (fēd′pump), *n.* The force-pump employed in supplying the boiler of a steam-engine with water.

feed-rack (fēd′rak), *n.* A rack or holder for hay, grain, or other food for cattle.

feed-roll (fēd′rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, any roller of which the function is to feed or supply to the mechanism the material to be operated upon, as, in a typewriter, a roll covered with india-rubber or other elastic material, which moves the paper as required, line by line.

feed-screw (fēd′skrö), *n.* A screw used in lathes and other tools to impart a regular feed-★motion to the tool-rest or to the work itself.

feed-trough (fēd′trôf), *n.* A trough in which is placed food for animals, especially for swine.

feed-water (fēd′wâ″tėr), *n.* Warmed water supplied to the boiler of a steam-engine by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe. *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 118.

feed-wire (fēd′wīr), *n.* Same as *feeder*, 6 (*g*).

fee-estate (fē′es-tāt″), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands or tenements for which some service or acknowledgment is paid to the chief lord.

fee-farm (fē′färm), *n.* [< *fee*[2] + *farm*[1].] **1.** Land held by one as tenant in fee of another, without homage, fealty, or other service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, usually the full rent.

Fee farm, feodi firma, or fee farm rent, is when the lord, upon the creation of the tenancy, reserves to himself and his heirs either the rent for which it was before let to farm, or was reasonably worth, or at least a fourth part of the value; without homage, fealty, or other services beyond what are especially comprised in the feoffment.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 151, note.

2. The estate of the tenant in land so held.

His Maty renewed us our lease of Says Court pastures for 99 yeares, but ought, according to his solemn promise (as I hope he will still perform), have passed them to us in *fee-farme*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 12, 1672.

Fee-farm rent, the rent payable by the tenant of a fee-farm.

The Duke of Buckingham . . . hath about 19,600*l.* a-year, of which he pays away about 7000*l.* a-year in interest, about 2000*l.* in *fee-farm rents* to the King, about 6000*l.* in wages and pensions, and the rest to live upon, and pay taxes for the whole. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 102.

fee-farmer (fē′fär″mėr), *n.* One who holds land from a superior lord in fee-farm.

As when bright Phebus (Landlord of the Light)
And his *fee-farmer* Luna most are parted.
He sets no sooner but shee comes in sigh
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

fee-farming (fē′fär″ming), *n.* The act or practice of conveying in fee-farm.

He hath invented *fee-farming* of benefices.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

fee-fund (fē′fund), *n.* In *Scots law*, the dues of court payable on the tabling of summonses in the Court of Session, the extracting of decrees, etc., out of which the clerks and other officers of the court are paid.

fee-grief (fē′grēf), *n.* A private grief, appropriated to some single person as a fee or salary. *Nares.* [Rare.]

What concern they?
The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,
Due to some single breast?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

feeing-market (fē′ing-mär″ket), *n.* In Scotland, a semi-annual market or fair, usually held in the public square or other public place, at which plowmen, dairymaids, and other farm-servants are feed or hired for the year or half-year next ensuing. Sometimes called *feeing-fair*.

The men who, at fairs and *feeing-markets*, while contending for the good-will of some country beauty, exchanged a few blows, more in fun than with bad feeling, were left to settle their differences in their own way without the interference of the sheriff's officer.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 366.

Feejeean (fē-jē′an), *a.* and *n.* See *Fijian*.

feek (fēk), *v. i.* [Cf. *feak*, *fike*.] To walk about ★in perplexity. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

feel[1] (fēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *felt*, ppr. *feeling*. [< ME. *felen*, < AS. *fēlan*, feel, commonly in comp. *ge-fēlan*, feel, perceive, = OS. *gifōlian* = OFries. *fēla* = D. *voelen* = OHG. *fuolen*, touch, feel, MHG. *vuelen*, G. *fühlen*, feel, = Dan. *føle*, feel; not in Goth. or Scand.; √ **fol*, found perhaps in AS. *folm* = OS. *folm* = OHG. *folma*, the hand (whence ult. E. *fumble*, grope, famble, stammer: see *fumble*, *famble*[2]), = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To have a sensation or sense-perception of. Specifically—(*a*) To have a sensation or sense-perception of by means of the sense of touch, or through physical contact with the surface of the body.

Now does he *feel*
His secret murthers sticking on his hands.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

A hand that pushes thro' the leaf
To find a nest and *feels* a snake.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) To be or become aware of through the action of stimuli on any nerves of sensation other than those of sight, hearing, taste, and smell; have a sensation (other than those of the above-mentioned senses) of: as, to *feel* the cold; to *feel* a lump in the throat (through involuntary closure); to *feel* an inclination to cough. [The application of the word to the normal action of the higher senses is obsolete, except in the abstract meaning of perceiving by means of sensation in general: as, the higher animals *feel* light, heat, sound, etc. See def. 2.]

They [of Scio] also *feel* those earthquakes which do more damage on the neighbouring continent.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

2†. To perceive by the sense of smell; smell.

The stretes were strowed with small grasse, and incense and myrre in fires in the stretes thikke, and in the wyndowes many lightes, and so swote sauoured thourgh the Cytee that fer [distant] men shulde *fele* the odour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 133.

They *felt* a most delicate sweete smell, though they saw no land, which ere long they espied, thinking it the Continent. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 81.

You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I *feel* it. *Sir J. Sinclair*, Observations, p. 83.

3. To be or become conscious of (some external or internal condition of things) through a more or less complex mental process containing vague and undifferentiated sensory factors: as, to *feel* the floor sinking; to *feel* the approach of age.

To the *felt* absence now I *feel* a cause.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

4. In general, to perceive or have a mental sense of; be conscious of; have a distinct or indistinct perception or mental impression of: as, to *feel* pleasure or pain; to *feel* the beauty of a landscape.

If that he may *felen*, out of drede,
That ye me touche or love in vilonye,
He right anoon wil sle you with the dede.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 155.

And ferthermore, as I this mater *fele*,
In his conseyte, I say yow certeynly,
Hym liked neuer creatur so wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 695.

To *feel*, altho' no tongue can prove,
That every cloud, that spreads above
And veileth love, itself is love.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

We speak of *feeling* this thing and that, which we no doubt do *feel*, but which we only *feel* because we are self-conscious; because in *feeling* we distinguish ourselves from the feelings as their subject.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 118.

5. To regard with feeling or emotion; be aroused to feeling (especially disagreeable feeling) by: as, he *felt* his disgrace keenly.

From the poet's lips
His verse sounds doubly sweet, for none like him
Feels every cadence of its wave-like flow.
O. W. Holmes, Sympathies.

6. Reflexively, to have a sensation, feeling, perception, or impression concerning; perceive clearly to be.

She began, for the first time that evening, to *feel herself* at a ball: she longed to dance, but she had not an acquaintance in the room.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 8.

7. To try by touch; examine by touching with the hands or otherwise; test by contact: as, to *feel* a piece of cloth; to *feel* the ground with the feet; a blind man *feels* his way with a stick.

Come near, I pray thee, that I may *feel* thee, my son, whether thou be my very son Esau or not. Gen. xxvii. 21.

Three times he try'd, and studiously *felt*
How to unbuckle his out-shined Belt.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 70.

The Doctor . . . *felt* her Pulse; he view'd her Eyes.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

Hence—**8.** To make trial of in any way; test carefully or cautiously: as, to *feel* one's way in an undertaking; to *feel* the market by a small venture.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

9. To have experience of; suffer under: as, to *feel* the vengeance of an enemy.

Lete thi neize-boris, bothe freend & fo,
Freli of thi freendschip *feele*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

Whoso keepeth the commandments shall *feel* no evil thing. Eccl. viii. 5.

Thinke you not that there were manye more guiltye then they that *felt* the punishment?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

To feel out, to try; sound; search for; explore: as, to *feel out* one's opinions or designs. [Rare.]—**To feel the helm,** to come under the influence of the helm: said of a ship when she begins to have steerageway. = **Syn.** *Feel*, *Be sensible of*, *Be conscious of*, are all used of a recognition that comes close home, a frank confession to one's self. Often, to *feel* is especially the act of the heart: as, to *feel* one's own defects. To *be conscious* may be only the act of the understanding, apart even from reflection: as, to *be conscious of* the approach of danger; or it may rise to a high degree of frank admission: as, to *be conscious of* failure. To *be sensible* is the act of a sort of inward sensuous perception. See *sentiment*.

All men *feel* sometimes the falsehood which they cannot demonstrate. *Emerson*, Compensation.

These *are* very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests. *Addison.*

My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, *wast* thou *conscious of* the tears I shed?
Cowper, On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have perception by means of the sense of touch or by physical contact; experience sensation of any kind, except that received through sight, hearing, taste, or smell; loosely, to have a sensation of any kind: as, to *feel* sore or ill; to *feel* cold.

I then did *feel* full sick, and yet not well.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

If the skin *felt* everywhere exactly alike, a foot-bath could be distinguished from a total immersion, as being smaller, but never distinguished from a wet face.
W. James, Mind, XII. 184.

Feeling warm or *feeling* hungry, we must remember, is not pure feeling in the strict sense of the word.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

2. To have perception, especially vague perception or impression; have a mental sense of something.

Me think, ser, as ferre as I canne *fele*,
These lordes and these knyghtes euerychone
In this mater they haue not seyde but wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1654.

From sense of grief and pain we shall be free:
We shall not *feel*, because we shall not be.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 12.

When truth or virtue an affront endures,
The affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours. . . .
Mine, as a friend to every worthy mind;
And mine as man, who *feel* as for mankind.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 204.

3. To recognize or regard one's self as; be consciously: as, to *feel* hurried; to *feel* called on to do something.

He *felt* obliged to sail again for the East in order to retrieve his fortune. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 216.

4. To experience feeling or emotion; be aroused to emotion.

How heavy guilt is, when men come to *feel!*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

But spite of all the criticising elves,
Those who would make us *feel* must *feel* themselves.
Churchill, Rosciad, l. 962.

The truth is, the people must *feel* before they will see.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 444.

5. To give or produce sensation or feeling; especially, to produce sensation of touch, or organic sensations.

Blind men say black *feels* rough and white *feels* smooth.
Dryden.

How the March sun *feels* like May!
Browning, A Lovers' Quarrel.

6. To make examination by the sense of touch; grope.

I *felt* to his knees, and so upward, and upward, and all was as cold as any stone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

Feeling all along the garden-wall,
Lest he should swoon and tumble and be found,
Crept to the gate. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Two young hearts, each *feeling* towards the other.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 420.

7. To be inwardly moved: followed by an infinitive: as, I *feel* to sympathize with him. [Colloq.]

"And you do not *feel* to oblige her?" asks Joan, with an expression of friendly interest. *R. Broughton*, Joan, i. 11.

To feel after, to search for; seek to find; seek, as a person groping in the dark.

If haply they might *feel after* him, and find him.
Acts xvii 27.

To feel called on. See *to be called on*, under *call*[1], *v. i.*—**To feel for.** (*a*) To seek to find with caution or secretly.

Orders were to move cautiously with skirmishers to the front to *feel for* the enemy.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 512.

(*b*) To sympathize with; be sorry for.

Poor young lady! I *feel for* her already! for I can conceive how great the conflict must be between her passion and her duty. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

To feel of, to obtain knowledge of by the sense of touch, make tactual examination of; test by handling.

They usually gather them before they be full ripe, boreing an hole in them, and, *feeling of* the kernel, they know if they be ripe enough for their purpose. *R. Knox.*

feel[1] (fēl), *n.* [< *feel*[1], *v.*] **1.** The sense or a sensation of touch.

Dyed cotton fibre . . . was thinner and softer to the *feel*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 209.

Colours, mere states of the retina, are all we see; sounds, mere ringings in the ear, are all we hear; *feels*, mere states of our own (as warm or cold, etc.), are all we touch. *Mind*, X. 53.

2. A sensation of any kind, or a vague mental impression or feeling.

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass,
Catching your heart up at the *feel* of June.
L. Hunt, Grasshopper and Cricket.

3. That quality in an object by which it appeals to the sense of touch.

Membranous or papery . . . as to *feel* and look.
Is. Taylor.

A small elevation, . . . like a vesicle, having a soft *feel*.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 553

feel[2]†, **fele**[2]†, *a.* and *pron.* [ME. *feele*, *fele*, *feole*, < AS. *fela*, *feala*, *feola*, *feolo*, **feolu*, with gen. of noun 'much, many,' without noun 'much, many things,' = OS. *filu*, *filo* = OFries. *fel*, *ful* = D. *veel* = OHG. *filu*, MHG. *vile*, *vil*, G. *viel* = Icel. *fjöl-*, in comp., = Goth. *filu* (only in gen. *filaus*), much, many, prop. neut. of Teut. **filus* = OIr. *il* = Gr. πολύς, neut. πολύ, in comp. πολυ- (E. *poly-*, q. v.), = OPers. *paru* = Skt. *puru*, much; akin to E. *full*[1], q. v. In mod. E. the place of this word has been taken by *much* and *many*.] Much; many.

Relykes ther be mony & *fele*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 131.

So *fele* that wondyr was to sene.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 329.

Rude was the cloth, and more of age
By dayes *fele* than at hir mariage.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 917.

ffeet scores nyne in lenght as *feele* in wyde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

feel[2]†, *adv.* [< ME. *feele, fele,* adv.; < *feel*[2], *a.*] Much.

He hath eese at weelde
That thanketh god *feele* & seelde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

For they bring in the substance of the Beere,
That they drinken *feele* too good chepe, not dere.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 192.

feelable (fē′la-bl), *a.* [< *feel*[1] + *-able.*] That may or can be felt; palpable. [Rare.]

In chafing himself, to heap lie upon lie, he uttereth his *feelable* blindness. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. [(Parker Soc., 1850), p. 210.

feeld†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *field.*

feelefold†, *a.* [ME. also *felefold;* < *feel*[2] + *-fold.*] Manifold.

The *feelefold* colours and deceytes of thilke mervayles monstre Fortune. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

And he torned hym as tyte and thanne toke I hede,
It was fouler by *felefolde* than it firste semed.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 320.

★**feeler** (fē′lėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which feels.

Had I this cheek,
To bathe my lips upon; this hand, whose touch,
Whose every touch, would force the *feeler's* soul
To the oath of loyalty. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, i. 7.

He [Thoreau] was not a strong thinker, but a sensitive *feeler.* *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 207.

Specifically—**2.** Any special organ of touch of an animal; a tactile part. (*a*) A common name applied to the antennæ of insects and crustaceans, and to the palpi of insects and spiders. These organs probably serve as organs of touch as well as for other purposes. See *antenna* and *palpus.* (*b*) A tentacle of any kind. (*c*) A cirrus of a cirriped, as one of the legs of a barnacle. (*d*) A whisker or rictal vibrissa.

The long whiskers or *feelers* of many animals, as the cat. *Mivart,* Elem. Anat., p. 243.

3. The representation on an artificial fly of an antenna of an insect. Feelers are folded back, extending above and sometimes beyond the wings.

The *feelers,* which, by a great stretch of imagination, are supposed to represent the antennæ of a natural fly, are the two long fibres of macaw tail feather tied in on each side of the head, and extending back over the wings. *Sportsman's Gazetteer,* p. 600.

4. Any indirect act, device, stratagem, or plan resorted to for the purpose of finding out something which cannot be ascertained directly, especially the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.

After putting forth his right leg now and then as a *feeler,* the victim who dropped the money ventures to make one or two distinct dives after it. *Dickens,* Sketches, i.

5. *Naut.,* the first onset of a storm, followed by a short calm.—**Long feeler,** the antenna proper of a ★crustacean.—**Short feeler.** Same as *antennula,* 3.

feeling (fē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *feel*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of sensing or perceiving by sensation. Specifically—(*a*) The act of perceiving by touch, or the sense of touch. (*b*) More comprehensively, all that part of the sensory function (as the sensing of cold, hunger, etc.) which is not included in the special senses of sight, hearing, smell, and taste. See *touch, n.*

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined, . . .
And not, as *feeling,* through all parts diffused?
Milton, S. A., l. 96.

2. A sensation. Specifically—(*a*) A sensation conveyed by the sense of touch. (*b*) More comprehensively, sensation of any kind not assignable to one of the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, and smell: as, a *feeling* of warmth; a *feeling* of pain; a *feeling* of drowsiness.

Some of the organs in their sound condition have no organic *feelings.* *G. T. Ladd,* Physiol. Psychology, p. 513.

3. The immediate quality of what is present to consciousness in sensation, desire, or emotion, considered apart from all complication by thought; in a loose use, any content of consciousness not recognizable as thought or volition. The word (that is, its equivalent) was introduced into philosophy as an exact term in this sense by Tetens, a German Wolffian philosopher of the eighteenth century. Kant modified the meaning, for the convenience of his system, so as to restrict it as in def. 4, below.

The point which at present concerns us is simply that, when *feeling* is said to be the primordial element in consciousness, more is usually included under *feeling* than pure pleasure and pain, viz., some characteristic or quality by which one pleasurable or painful sensation is distinguishable from another. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

I have in this volume used *Feeling* as the name for the genus of which Sensation (with Muscular Feeling) and Emotion are the two species.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 615, App.

It cannot be too strongly urged in the face of mystical attempts, however learned, that there is not a landmark, not a length, not a point of the compass in real space which is not some one of our *feelings,* either experienced directly as a presentation or ideally suggested by another *feeling* which has come to serve as its sign.
W. James, Mind, XII. 208.

Feelings which correspond directly with an interaction between the organism and its environment are termed sensations; those which correspond indirectly are termed emotions; and when the remoteness from direct correspondence is great, the *feeling* is in some cases termed a sentiment. *C. Mercier,* Mind, IX. 335.

It may be needful to guard against a further misconception, and to state explicitly that the term *feeling,* the most general term in psychology, includes emotion, not less than sensation and perception.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 17.

4. In a restricted sense, pleasure or pain; any state or element of consciousness having a pleasurable or a painful aspect.

As to the meaning of the term, it is plain that further definition is requisite for a word that may mean (*a*) a touch, as *feeling* of roughness; (*b*) an organic sensation, as *feeling* of hunger; (*c*) an emotion, as *feeling* of anger; (*d*) *feeling* proper, as pleasure or pain. But, even taking *feeling* in the last, its strict sense, it has been maintained that all the more complex forms of consciousness are resolvable into, or at least have been developed from, *feelings* of pleasure and pain. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

The *feeling,* the pleasurable or painful tone of the sensation, is always recognized as purely and simply a way in which the mind is affected.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 504.

Hence—**5.** An emotion in so far as it is immediately present to consciousness, not having regard to the physiological disturbance which accompanies it; the capacity for emotion; mental state, disposition, or faculty as regards emotion; affective experience in general: as, a *feeling* of sympathy, a *feeling* of pride in the history of one's country. See *emotion,* 2.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy, for if they judge by their own *feeling,* they cannot find it. *Bacon,* Great Place (ed. 1887).

Nor, again, can we admit without verification the proposition which some philosophers, including Aristotle (and Plato in some passages), seem to assume a priori: that the kind of *feeling* which is most pleasant or preferable as *feeling* will always accompany the kind of activity which we approve. *H. Sidgwick,* Methods of Ethics, p. 162.

The motive of all action is *feeling.* All great movements in history are preceded and accompanied by strong *feelings.* *L. F. Ward,* Dynam. Sociol., I. 11.

The good-hearted old fellow . . . betrayed some *feeling* at this explosion of grief, and betook himself to soothing the young girl. *J. E. Cooke,* Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

Specifically—**6.** Fine or refined sensibility; fine emotional endowment; especially, tenderness or affectionateness of heart; susceptibility; in an adverse sense, sentimentality: as, a man of *feeling:* sometimes in the plural: as, to hurt or injure one's *feelings.*

It must be Willoughby, therefore, whom you suspect. But why? Is he not a man of honour and *feeling?* . . . Can he be deceitful? *Jane Austen,* Sense and Sensibility, xv.

7. Obscure or vague perception; belief the reasons for which are not clearly understood: as, every one had a *feeling* of the truth of this statement.

It thus appears that when pushed to our last resort, we must retire either upon *feeling* or belief, or both indifferently. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

8. Opinion or determination as founded on or resulting from emotion.

The *feeling* of the house could not be mistaken.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The *feeling* of the Middle Ages evidently was that bare stone inside a building had an unfinished and uncomfortable look, and was quite as unsuitable in a richly decorated and furnished cathedral as it would now be considered in a lady's drawing-room. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIII. 158.

9. In the *fine arts,* the impression or emotion conveyed by the general expression of a work of art, or of some part or detail of it, especially as embodying a particular emotion or conception of the artist.

There can be little doubt that the Norman architects, with true Gothic *feeling,* always intended that their churches should eventually be vaulted, and prepared them accordingly, though in many instances they were constructed with wooden roofs, or compromises of some sort. *J. Fergusson,* Hist. Arch., I. 516.

Between the oak pilasters will be a carved panel of scroll ornament, Renaissance in *feeling.* *Art Age,* IV. 43.

The same fine *feeling* for greys charms us in both pictures. *Athenæum,* Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

Era of good feeling. See *era.*—**Syn.** *Thought,* etc. See *sentiment.*

feeling (fē′ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *feel*[1], *v.*] **1.** Possessing or affected by sensibility; easily affected or moved; experiencing emotion, especially that of sympathy or compassion: as, a *feeling* friend or advocate.

Thou art her brother,
And there must be a *feeling* heart within thee
Of her afflictions. *Fletcher,* Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

Yet no complaint before the Lady came;
The *feeling* servant spared the feeble dame.
Crabbe, Works, I. 107.

Grievous and very much to be commiserated is the task of the *feeling* historian who writes the history of his native land. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 145.

2. Expressive of sensibility; manifesting emotion or earnestness; emotive; earnest: as, a *feeling* look or gesture; he spoke with *feeling* eloquence.

Frame some *feeling* line,
That may discover such integrity.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

3. Exciting sensibility; deeply felt or realized; affecting. [Rare.]

This is yet a more *feeling* grief to us.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, i.

4. Sensibly felt or realized; emotionally experienced; vivid.

In whose hearts God hath written his law with his holy Spirit, and given them a *feeling* faith of the mercy that is in Christ Jesu our Lord. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. [(Parker Soc., 1850), p. 13.

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southern.*

feelingly (fē′ling-li), *adv.* **1.** With feeling or expression of sensibility; tenderly: as, to speak *feelingly.*

When I see cause, I can both do and suffer,
Freely and *feelingly,* as a true gentleman.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

They best can serve true gladness
Who meet most *feelingly* the calls of sadness.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 35.

2. So as to be sensibly felt. [Rare.]

These are counsellors
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

feelth (fēlth), *n.* [< *feel*[1] + *-th.*] Feeling. Also *felth.* [Prov. Eng.]

feer[1]† (fēr), *n.* [Variously written *feer, fere, fear,* and even *pheer,* etc.; < ME. *feere, fere, ifere,* < AS. *ge-fēra,* a companion, associate, fellow; cf. *fēran,* go on a journey, travel, go, *ge-fēran,* intr. travel, go, tr. go (a journey), reach, get, < *fōr,* a journey (= OHG. *fuora,* MHG. *fuore, fure,* G. *fuhr, fuhre,* a going, journey, turn), < *faran* (= OHG. *faran,* etc.), go, fare: see *fare*[1]. Cf. Dan. Sw. *fyr,* a young fellow, a chap.] **1.** A fellow; a mate; a companion.

Michael and Gabriel ant Raffael here [their] *fere,*
Cherubin ant serafin a thousend ther were.
Meidan Maregrete, st. 75, in Ste. Marherete (ed. Cockayne).

Your felow & *fere* me faithfully hold,
Euer from this owre to the ende of your lyffe;
ffor no chaunce, that may cheue, chaunge your wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 706.

Hayle, the fairest of felde folk for to fynde,
Fro the fende [fiend] and his *feeres* faithefully vs fende.
York Plays, p. 135.

Particularly—**2.** A mate in marriage; a spouse; a husband or wife.

Thi modour that is thi faderes *fere.*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 61.

Charissa to a lovely *fere*
Was lincked, and by him had many pledges dere.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 4.

3. [In the form *fere,* appar. as a var. of *feres, feren,* pl., taken as a collective and abstract noun.] Company; companionship.

In the ton shall be Telamon, that is a tore kyng,
With all the *fere* that hym folowes, furse men of armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1131.

In fere, in company; together: with reference to persons or things.

The Sowdon thanne rehersid thanne *in fere*
His displeasur withoute eny fayle.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1697.

Certis, whan all is done,
He comes with folke *in feere,*
And will ouere take vs sone. *York Plays,* p. 157.

ffyfty shippes *in fere* folowet hom two.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4073.

feer[2]†, *n.* See *fear*[1].

feer[3] (fēr), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *feir, fier;* < ME. **fyren* (not found), < AS. *fyrian* (once), make a furrow, < *furh,* a furrow: see *furrow.*] To mark off in plowing the centers of future ridges; strike the furrows (see ★*furrow*). See *feering.*

feering (fēr′ing), *n.* [Sc., verbal n. of *feer, feir, fier:* see *feer*[3].] In *agri.,* the operation in plowing or marking off with the plow, guided by poles, the central lines of future ridges; striking the furrows (see ★*furrow*). [Great Britain.]

feese, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*[1].

feet[1], *n.* Plural of *foot.*

feet[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *feat*[1]. *Chaucer.*

feetless (fēt′les), *a.* [< *feet* + *-less.* See *footless.*] Destitute of feet: as, *feetless* insects. [Rare.]

feeze[1], **feaze**[1] (fēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *feezed, feazed,* ppr. *feezing, feazing.* [The several words spelled *feeze, feaze,* etc., being chiefly dialectal or colloquial, have been unstable in spelling, and have become somewhat confused in sense. *Feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], also written *feese, feize, pheeze,*

veeze, *fazel* (q. v.), etc.; < ME. *fēsen*, drive away, frighten away, put to flight, < AS. *fēsian*, drive away, put to flight, also *fȳsian*, a later form of AS. *fȳsan* (> ME. *fūsen*, *fousen*), intr. hasten, tr. hasten, incite, urge, send forth, drive out, in comp. *ā-fȳsan*, hasten, impel, *ge-fȳsan*, make ready, hasten, drive, impel (= OS. *fūsian*, *ā-fūsian*, make ready, hasten, = Icel. *fȳsa*, urge, exhort, impers. wish, desire, = Dan. *fuse*, intr., rush, gush), < *fūs*, ready, prompt, eager, quick, inclined, willing, = OS. *fūs*, ready, willing, = OHG. *funs*, ready, willing, = Icel. *fūss*, willing, wishing for, = Sw. dial. *fus*, eager. See *fuss*, which is from the same source.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drive off; frighten away; put to flight.

When he had etyn and made hym at ese
He thoght Gye for to *fese*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171. (*Halliwell.*)

Ful foule schulde thi foos be *fesid*,
If thou mygte over hem, as y over thee may.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1986.

2. To drive; compel; urge.

Those eager impes whom food-want *feaz'd* to fight amaine. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 480.

3. To beat; whip; chastise.

Come, will you quarrel? I will *feize* you, sirrah;
Why do you not buckle to your tools?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

4. To vex; worry; harass; plague; tease; disturb. *Ainsworth; Halliwell.*

Sir, what foode [creature] in faith will you *feese*,
That sott full sone my selfe sall hym sesse.
York Plays, p. 124.

5. To do for; settle or finish.

Well, 'has given me my quietus est; I felt him
In my guts; I'm sure 'has *feez'd* me.
Villiers, The Chances (1682).

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all senses.]

II. *intrans.* To fret; be in a fume; worry: as, she frets and *feezes*. [Colloq., U. S.]

feeze[1], **feaze**[1] (fēz), *n.* [Also *feese*; < *feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], *v.*] **1†.** A race; a run; a running start, as for a leap.

To leap without taking any race or *feese*, nullo procursu salire. *Baret*, Alvearie (1580).

And giving way backward, fetch their *feese* or beire againe, and with a fierce charge and assault to returne full butt upon the same that they had knocked and beaten before. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

2. Vexation; worry; fret. [Colloq., U. S.]

When a man's in a *feese*, there's no more sleep that hitch. *Haliburton.*

feeze[2], **feaze**[2] (fēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, *feazed*, ppr. *feezing*, *feazing*. [E. dial., also *feese*, *fease*; a corruption, by reduction of the difficult initial combination *fn*, of ME. *fnesen*, < AS. *fneósan*, sneeze: see *fnese*, *neese*, *sneeze*.] To sneeze. [Prov. Eng.]

feeze[3], **feaze**[3] (fēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, *feazed*, ppr. *feezing*, *feazing*. [Sc., also *faize*, *faise*, intr.; connected with ME. *faselen*, later *fasyll*, intr., ravel out, = D. *vezelen* = MHG. *vaslen*, G. *faseln*, ravel out: see *fass*, *fasel*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To untwist the end of (anything made of threads or fibers); ravel out.

II. *intrans.* To untwist; ravel out.

feeze[4] (fēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feezing*. [E. dial., also written *feaze*; cf. dial. *fasil*, dawdle; cf. *feeze*[3] and its equiv. *fasel*[1].] To dawdle; loiter. *Halliwell.*

feeze[5] (fēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feezed*, ppr. *feezing*. [Sc., perhaps connected with OD. *vijsen*, screw, < *vijse*, a screw, a vise, < F. *vis*, OF. *viz*, a vise: see *vise*.] To screw; twist; tighten by screwing.

I downa laugh, I downa sing,
I downa *feeze* my fiddle-string.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 43.

To feeze into, to insinuate or wind one's self into, as into favor.—**To feeze aff**, to unscrew.—**To feeze up**, to "screw up"; work into a passion; flatter.

Fe-faw-fum (fē'fâ'fum'), *n.* [Nursery jargon.] A frightful thing or creature; a malevolent, destructive giant or dragon of old legend or fable.

Is the *Fe-faw-fum* of literature, that snuffs afar the fame of his brother authors, and thirsts for its destruction, to be allowed to gallop unmolested over the fields of criticism? *Anna Seward*, Letter quoted in Miss Thackeray's [Book of Sibyls.

feff†, *v. t.* The older and proper English spelling of *feoff*.

feffement†, *n.* See *feoffment*.

feg (feg), *v.* A dialectal variant of *fag*[1].

fegary, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *vagary*. Compare *figary*.

I have had a fine *fegary*,
The rarest wildgoose chase!
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

fegs (fegz), *interj.* Same as *fack*[2].

By my *fegs!*
Ye've set auld Scotia on her legs. *Beattie.*

fehme, fehmgerichte (fā'me, fām-ge-riċh'te), *n.* Same as *vehmgerichte*.

fehmic (fā'mik), *a.* Same as *vehmic*.

feide (fēd), *n.* [Sc.: see *feud*[1].] Feud; hate.

The Land-sergeant has me at *feid*.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

feigh[1] (fā), *v.* Another spelling of *fay*[2].

feigh[2] (fēċh), *interj.* [Another form of *faugh*, *fy*, etc.: see *faugh*.] Fy! an expression of disgust or abomination. [Scotch.]

Ye stink o' leeks, O *feigh!* *Ramsay*, Poems, I. 262.

feign (fān), *v.* [The *g* is a mod. insertion, in forced imitation of the F. ppr. *feignant* and L. *fingere* (ME. *feigne* only in partly modernized editions of Gower); reg. *fain* or *fein* (as still in deriv. *faint*, *feint*), early mod. E. *faine*, *fayne*, < ME. *feinen*, *feynen*, rarely *fainen*, *faynen*, *feignen*, < OF. *feindre*, *faindre*, F. *feindre* = Pr. *feigner*, *fenher*, *finher* = Sp. Pg. *fingir* = It. *fignere*, *fingere*, feign, pretend, = D. *fingeren* = G. *fingiren* = Dan. *fingere* = Sw. *fingera*, < L. *fingere*, pp. *fictus*, touch, handle, usually form, shape, frame, form in thought, imagine, conceive, contrive, devise, feign (√ **fig* in *figura*, etc.: see *figure*), = Goth. *deigan*, form (as clay, etc., > *daigs* = E. *dough*), = Gr. *θιγγάνειν*, touch, handle, = Skt. √ *dih*, smear. See *dough*; and see *fictile*, *fiction*, *figment*, *figure*, etc., from the same L. verb.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To invent or imagine; utter, relate, or represent falsely or deceitfully.

And [he] *faynet* ay faire wordes vnder felle thoghtes,
Holy het hom to have the hestes before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 994.

If the things we couet to describe be not naturall or not veritable, than yet the same axeth more cunning to do it, because to *faine* a thing that neuer was nor is like to be proceedeth of a greater wit and sharper inuention than to describe things that be true.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 199.

What heavens of joy then to himselfe he *faynes!*
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 240.

The poets *feign* that Vulcan attempted the chastity of Minerva. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, v.

The supposing another man's ill usage to be ours, is the giving ourselves a present sense, as it were a kind of *feigned* experience of it; which doth, for the time, serve all the purposes of a true one.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

2. To make a false appearance of; counterfeit; simulate; pretend: as, to *feign* death.

In going keep a decent gate, not *fayning* lame or broken,
For that doth seeme but wantonnesse, and foolishnesse betoken. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Letters, *feigned* from such a nobleman, or such a knight.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

This *feigned* madness of Hamlet's is one of the few points in which Shakespeare has kept close to the old story on which he founded his play.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 220.

We are far, however, from thinking that his sadness was altogether *feigned*. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Men *feign* themselves dead, and endure mock funerals and mournful obituaries, and there they stand looking out of the window, sound and well, in some new and strange disguise. *Emerson*, Nominalist and Realist.

A fever in these pages burns
Beneath the calm they *feign*.
M. Arnold, In Memory of the Author of Obermann.

3†. To dissemble; disguise; conceal.

Thowe shalt be as welcome nowe
As he that synne neuer ded *fayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 162.

Yet both doe strive their fearefulnesse to *faine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

4†. Reflexively, to show a sudden weakness; become weak or faint.

ffeine ȝow noghte feyntly, . . .
Bot luke ȝe fyȝte faythefully.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1734.

So they shewed [the child] to the moder, and when she it sough, she *fayned her*, and sayd, "This childe maketh me to haue grete feer." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 14.

Feigned exchange. See *exchange*.—**Feigned issue**, in *law*, an issue made up for trial by agreement of the parties or by an order of court, instead of by the ordinary legal procedure. Thus it was usual in chancery, when a disputed question of fact, more suitable to be determined by a jury than by the chancellor, arose in a suit, to order it submitted to a jury by means of pleadings framed as if an action at law had been brought on a wager involving the question, so as to present the question to the jury as the exact issue to be decided. This practice has been generally altered or supplanted by recent legislation providing for the framing of issues without the fiction of a separate action.=**Syn.** To affect, simulate, profess.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make believe; practise dissimulation or false representation; dissemble.

O Man, y loue thee! whom louest thou?
I am thi freend; whi wolt thou *feyne?*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

One god is god of both, as poets *feign*.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, viii.

If she professes friendship, be certain she is sincere; she cannot *feign*; she scorns hypocrisy.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

2†. To sing with a low voice.

feign†, *n.* [ME. *fayne*; from the verb.] Dissimulation; deception; falsehood.

Sey me, modyr, with-outen *fayne*,
Why art thou put to alle this payne?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86.

feignedly (fā'ned-li), *adv.* In a feigned manner; deceitfully; falsely.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me with her whole heart, but *feignedly*, saith the Lord.
Jer. iii. 10.

feignedness (fā'ned-nes), *n.* The quality of being feigned; fictitiousness; simulation; deceit.

The church is not the school of *feignednesse* and hypocricy, but of truth and sincerity.
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 39.

feigner (fā'nėr), *n.* One who feigns or simulates; a deviser of fiction.

The attitude of the *feigners* and of the really dead.
Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, XL. 3.

feigningly (fā'ning-li), *adv.* In a feigning manner; with simulation or pretense.

King Ethelred required peace with the Danes, promising to them stipends and tribute; to the which they *fainingly* assented, but they never left their cruelties.
Stow, West Saxons, an. 1011.

feint†, feinet†, *v.* Middle English forms of *feign*.

feint (fānt), *n.* [< F. *feinte* (= Pr. *fencha* = OSp. ★Pg. It. *finta*), a feint, sham, pretense, fem. of *feint*, pp. of *feindre*, feign: see *feign*. For the equiv. noun in ME., see *faintise*.] **1.** An assumed or false appearance, or simulation; a pretense of doing something not really done.

Revealing with each freak or *feint*
The temper of Petruchio's Kate,
The raptures of Siena's saint.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Scraps of their reminiscence reached Marcia where she sat in a *feint* of listening to Ben Halleck's perfunctory account of his college days with her husband.
Howells, Modern Instance, xxi.

2. A movement made with the object of deceiving an adversary or throwing him off his guard; an appearance of aiming at one part or point when another is the real object of attack, as in boxing, fencing, battle, or a contest of any kind; a mock attack.

Doubling on both sides of the arm, which is too complicated a *feint* to be frequently used in actual fencing.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 71.

feint† (fānt), *a.* [See *faint*, *a.*] **1.** Counterfeit; seeming; feigned: same as *faint*, 1.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

2. Same as *faint*, 2.

feint (fānt), *v. i.* [< *feint*, *n.*] To make a feint; make a pretended blow, thrust, or attack at one point when another is intended to be struck, in order to throw an antagonist off his guard.

He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to *feint*, to guard.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 15.

Ben-Hur *feinted* with his right hand.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 331.

feintise†, *n.* See *faintise*.

feiret, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *fair*[1].

feist, *n.* Same as *fist*[2].

feisty†, *a.* Same as *fusty*.

feize, *v.* and *n.* See *feeze*[1].

felanders (fel'an-dėrz), *n. pl.* See *filander*[1], 2.

felapton (fe-lap'ton), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has both the premises universal and one of them negative. The following is an example: The loss of energy of a radiating mass of gas which gravitates to its own center is an emission of heat; but no loss of energy in such a mass of gas can tend to make the body cooler; hence, some emission of heat does not tend to make the radiating body cooler. According to some logicians, this reasoning is fallacious, because neither premise asserts that such a case actually occurs. The word *felapton* is one of the mnemonic names invented in the thirteenth century, and found in the "Summulæ" of Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e*, *a*, *o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, which are universal negative, universal affirmative, and particular negative, respectively. The letter *f* signifies that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, and the *p* that in the reduction the minor premise is to be converted per accidens.

felaw†, felawe†, *n.* Middle English forms of *fellow*.

fel bovinum (fel bō-vī'num). [L. *fel bovinum*, ox-gall: see *fell*[6] and *bovine*.] Ox-gall. An extract of it is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colors, etc.

feld[1]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *field*.

feld[2]**†**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *felled*, preterit of *fell*[1].

feld[3]**†, felde†**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *fold*[1].

feldsher (feld'shėr), *n.* [< Russ. *felĭdsherŭ* = Little Russ. *felcher*, < G. *feldscher*, *feldscheerer* (cf. D. *veldscheerder*, Dan. *feltskjær*, Sw. *fältskär*), an army surgeon, < *feld*, field, = E. *field*, + *scherer* *scheerer*, barber, = E. *shearer*.] In Russia, a surgeon's assistant; a hospital orderly.

"What is this *Feldsher?*"
"He's an old soldier who dresses wounds and gives physic." *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 69.

feldspar (feld'spär), *n.* [A var. of *feldspath*, accom. to E. *spar*[2].] In *mineral.*, one of a very common group of closely related minerals, all silicates of aluminium and potassium or sodium or calcium, or, rarely, barium. They crystallize in the monoclinic or triclinic system with closely similar angles. The prismatic angle is not far from 120°, and they have two easy cleavages which make an angle of 90°, or nearly 90°, with each other. Their specific gravity lies between 2.6 and 2.8, and their hardness between 6 and 7. In color they vary from clear and glassy to white, grayish, and light shades of yellow, red, or green, rarely darker green to black. They occur in distinct crystals, also in massive forms varying in structure from coarsely cleavable to granular-crystalline, compact, and hornstone-like. They form an essential constituent of many of the common crystalline rocks, as granite, gneiss, syenite, diorite, most kinds of basalt, andesite, trachyte, etc. The monoclinic feldspars are orthoclase and hyalophane. The former is a potash feldspar (see *orthoclase*), and is the commonest of the group; the latter is a baryta feldspar, and is a rare species. Closely related to orthoclase is the triclinic microcline (which see), having the same composition, but varying slightly in form. Besides these there are the triclinic (lime-soda) feldspars, called in general *plagioclase*, because of the oblique angle between their two cleavages, and forming a series varying progressively in composition, form, optical characters, and specific gravity from the lime feldspar anorthite to the sodium feldspar albite; the intermediate species are considered as isomorphous compounds of these two extremes in varying proportions. Those ordinarily recognized are, named in order, labradorite, andesin, and oligoclase, the last approaching most closely to albite. The increase in soda in the members of the series is accompanied by an increase of silica, the species being increasingly acidic in the order named thus, anorthite contains 43 per cent. of silica, and albite 69 per cent. The specific gravity diminishes in the series from anorthite (2.75) to albite (2.61). Certain triclinic feldspars containing considerable potash and with an angle of cleavage varying but little from 90° are sometimes grouped under the name *anorthoclase*. °Common feldspar, or orthoclase (and microcline), is much used in the manufacture of porcelain; some kinds are employed for ornaments, as aventurin feldspar or sunstone, also moonstone (an opalescent variety of orthoclase, albite or oligoclase), and, most of all, the species labradorite, beautiful for its play of colors. Also *felspar*.—**Blue feldspar.** Same as *lazulite*.—**Glassy feldspar.** See *orthoclase*.—**Labrador feldspar.** Same as *labradorite*.—**Resplendent feldspar.** Same as *adularia* or *moonstone*.

feldspath (feld'spath), *n.* [< G. *feldspath* (= D. *veldspaath* = Dan. *feldspat* = Sw. *fältspat*), feldspar, < *feld*, = E. *field*, + *spath*, *spat*, spar, MHG. *spāt*, laminated stone. The origin of G. *spath* is unknown · a different word from E. *spar*[2], q. v.] Same as *feldspar*.

feldspathic (feld-spath'ik), *a.* [< *feldspath* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to feldspar or containing it: an epithet applied to any mineral in which feldspar predominates. Also written *felspathic*.

Near the coast [of St. Helena] the rough lava is quite bare; in the central and higher parts *feldspathic* rocks, by their decomposition, have produced a clayey soil.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, ii. 286.

feldspathose (feld'spath-ōs), *a.* [< *feldspath* + *-ose*.] Same as *feldspathic*.

feldyfar (fel'di-fär), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fieldfare*. *Macgillivray.*

fele[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *feel*[1].

fele[2]†, *a.* See *feel*[2].

fele[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *feal*[2].

felevet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

felfare†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fieldfare*.

Like a *felfare* frighted in winter by a birding-piece, I could settle nowhere.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

felfer (fel'fėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *fieldfare*. [Prov. Eng. (Lancashire).]

felfit (fel'fit), *n.* [A corruption of *felfer*.] The fieldfare; also, erroneously, the missel-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

feliceps (fē'li-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, a cat, + *caput*, head.] An old name of the eagle-owl or great owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*. *Barrère*, 1745.

Felician (fē-lish'an), *n.* [< *Felix* (*Felic-*) + *-ian*.] A follower of Felix, Bishop of Urgel in the eighth century, chief propagator of the adoptian heresy. See *adoptionism*.

felicific (fē-li-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Making happy; productive of happiness.

No quality has ever been praised as excellent by mankind generally which cannot be shewn to have some marked *felicific* effect, and to be within proper limits obviously conducive to the general happiness.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 457.

In such cases [violating duty to give pleasure to others], therefore, if the test of *felicific* consequences is to be applied, there is no doubt as to the result that it will yield.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 338.

felicify†, (fē-lis'i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make happy; felicitate. *Quarles.*

felicitate (fē-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *felicitated*, ppr. *felicitating*. [< LL. *felicitatus*, pp. of *felicitare* (> It. *felicitare* = Pg. Sp. *felicitar* = F. *féliciter*), make happy, < L. *felicita(t-)s*, happiness. see *felicity*.] 1. To make happy. [Obsolete or rare.]

Gifts . . . *felicitate* lovers.
Loredano (trans.), p. 76 (1664).

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey. *Watts.*

2. To congratulate; compliment upon a happy event: as, to *felicitate* a friend on his good fortune.

Tom *felicitated* himself and his partner of the watch on the result of their vigilance.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 41.

Our travellers *felicitated* themselves upon falling into such good hands. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 29.

=**Syn. 2.** *Congratulate*, *Felicitate*. See *congratulation*.

felicitate†, (fē-lis'i-tāt), *a.* [< LL. *felicitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made happy.

I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

felicitation (fē-lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *félicitation* = Sp. *felicitación* = Pg. *felicitação* = It. *felicitazione*, < LL. as if **felicitatio(n-)*, < *felicitare*, make happy: see *felicitate*.] The act of felicitating; expression of joy for another's happiness or good fortune; congratulation.

How radiant and level the long Road of the Future seemed to open before him!—everywhere friends, prospects, *felicitations*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 753.

=**Syn.** *Congratulation*, *Felicitation*. See *congratulation*.

felicitous (fē-lis'i-tus), *a.* [< *felicity* + *-ous*.] 1. Characterized by or conferring happiness or pleasure; highly pleasing. Hence—2. Well-chosen; appropriate: as, a *felicitous* manner; a *felicitous* situation; a *felicitous* reply.

Cowper has rendered his best service to English poetry by showing with what *felicitous* grace the blank verse lends itself to far other styles than the stately Miltonic movement. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 131.

=**Syn.** *Fortunate*, etc. (see *happy*); apt, pertinent, opportune, well-put.

felicitously (fē-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a felicitous manner; happily; appropriately; aptly.

On the part of Coleridge, of all men, it could certainly have demanded very little reflection to bethink himself of cases in which *felicitously* conveys one's meaning better than happily: the two words not being by any means synonymous, in the strict sense of the term.
Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 76.

felicitousness (fē-lis'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being felicitous; appropriateness; aptness. *Bailey*, 1727.

felicity (fē-lis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *felicities* (-tiz). [< ME. *felicitee*, *felicite*, < OF. *felicite*, F. *félicité* = Pr. *felicitat* = Sp. *felicidad* = Pg. *felicidade* = It. *felicità*, < L. *felicita(t-)s*, happiness, < *felix* (*felic-*), happy, lucky, fortunate, in earlier sense fruitful, fertile, productive, < √ **fe*, produce · see *fecund*, *fetus*.] 1. Happiness; bliss; blessedness; a blissful or happy state.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from *felicity* awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my story. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

A thing beloved
By earth and heaven: could she be
Made for his sole *felicity?*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 36.

2. That which produces or promotes happiness; a felicitous circumstance or state of things; a source of happiness: most commonly in the plural.

Their high estates and *felicities* fell many times into most lowe and lamentable fortunes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete.
Bp. Atterbury.

3 A skilful or happy faculty or turn; felicitous adroitness or propriety; a happy knack or choice; appropriateness: as, a rare *felicity* of phrase.

A painter may make a better face than ever was, but he must do it by a kind of *felicity* (as a musician that maketh an excellent air in music), and not by rule.
Bacon, Beauty

Bartholomew Dandridge, son of a house painter, had great business from his *felicity* in taking a likeness.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. iii.

He [Gray] had exquisite *felicity* of choice.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 118.

Searle fell into unceasing talk and exhaled his swarming impressions with a tender *felicity*, compounded of the oddest mixture of wisdom and folly.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 104.

4. An appropriate or happy turn of thought or expression.

On the whole, of Byron's style it may be said that, if it has none of the subtle and curious *felicities* in which some poets delight, it is yet language in its first intention, not reflected over or exquisitely distilled.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 148.

Who will say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the strongholds of heresy in this country? . . . Its *felicities* often seem to be almost things rather than mere words.
F. W. Faber, quoted in Dub. Rev., June, 1853.

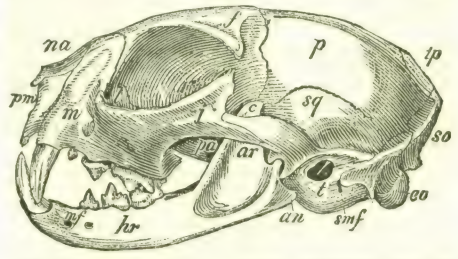
5. In *astrol.*, a favorable aspect.

But they wol caste yat thei haue a fortunat planete in hir assendent; and yit in his *felicite*, and than sey they yat it is wel. *Chaucer.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Blessedness*, *Bliss*, etc. (see *happiness*); joy, comfort, blissfulness, success, good fortune.—3. Aptness.

felid (fē'lid), *n.* One of the *Felidæ*.

Felidæ (fē'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Felis* + *-idæ*.] The cat tribe, the typical family of feline or æluroid fissiped *Feræ*, or terrestrial digitigrade carnivorous mammals. Their distinguishing characters are: normally retractile claws; palms and soles hairy; muzzle blunt, and profile of head declivous; teeth 28 or 30, with only one true molar in each jaw, of which the upper is small and tubercular and the lower sectorial; premolars $\frac{3}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{2}$, canines $\frac{1}{1}$, incisors $\frac{3}{3}$; the skull with no alisphenoid canal; the auditory bulla divided into two chambers; the paroccipital process close to the bulla; the mastoid process slight; the external auditory meatus short; intestines with a cæcum; prostate and Cowper's



Skull of Cat (*Felis domestica*), showing the following bones, viz.: *na*, nasal; *pm*, premaxillary; *m*, maxillary; *l*, lacrymal; *f*, frontal; *j*, jugal; *pa*, palatine; *p*, parietal; *sq*, squamosal; *tp*, interparietal; *so*, supra-occipital; *eo*, exoccipital (the line leads to the occipital condyle); *t*, tympanic bulla; *smf*, stylomastoid foramen; *mf*, mental foramen; *c*, coronoid process of mandible; *ar*, ascending ramus of mandible; *hr*, horizontal ramus of mandible; *an*, angle of jaw.

glands present; and the penis-bone rudimentary. The domestic cat is a characteristic example, all the species having the same family traits and habits as well as structure. They are numerous, distributed over nearly all parts of the world excepting the Australian region, especially in temperate and tropical countries; none is common to the old and new worlds. The family is very homogeneous, and all the species were formerly included in the genus *Felis*. It includes, besides the common cat, the lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, panther, cougar, ocelot, ounce, caracal, serval, lynx, chetah, etc. The *Felidæ* are divisible into three subfamilies: *Felinæ*, the true cats; *Guepardinæ*, the hunting-leopards; and *Machærodontinæ*, the fossil saber-toothed tigers. See these words.

feliform (fē'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *felis*, a cat, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a cat.

Felinæ (fē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Felis*, q. v., + *-inæ*: see *feline*.] The true cats, a subfamily of *Felidæ*, containing all the living species excepting the chetah, having perfectly retractile claws, the upper canines moderate and cylindroconic, and the upper sectorial tooth with an antero-internal lobe. The group is coextensive with the genus *Felis* in a broad sense.

feline (fē'līn or -lin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *félin* = Pg. It. *felino*, < LL. *felinus*, of or belonging to a cat, < L. *felis*, a cat: see *Felis*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Catlike in form or structure, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Felidæ*, *Felinæ*, or genus *Felis*; typically æluroid.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of animals of the cat tribe; cat-like in character or quality; resembling a cat in any respect: often applied to persons: as, *feline* softness of step; *feline* stealthiness, cruelty, or treachery.

His eyes were yellow, *feline*, and restless.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

II. *n.* One of the *Felidæ* or *Felinæ*; a feline or cat-like animal; in popular use, a domestic cat.

Over a hundred years ago, it is said, a great battle of *felines* took place in the neighborhood of the town, which was participated in by all the cats in the city and county of Kilkenny, aided and abetted by cats from other parts of Ireland. *Amer. N. and Q.*, I. 269.

Felinia (fē-lin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *felinus*, catlike · see *feline*.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Remiginæ*, with extraordinarily

hairy legs, each of which appears as large as the abdomen: typified by *F. spissa* of India. *Guenée*, 1852.

felinity (fē-lin′i-ti), *n.* [< *feline* + *-ity.*] The feline quality; the quality of being cat-like in manner or disposition.

This idiosyncrasy of his *felinity* tormented Bella more than ever. *M. Harland*, The Hidden Path, p. 342.

Felis (fē′lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, more commonly *feles* (in Varro and Cicero *fælis* in the best manuscripts), a cat; also applied to a marten, ferret, polecat; prob. < √ **fe*, produce, bear young: see *felicity*, *fecund*, *fetus*.] The cats as a genus; the typical genus of the family *Felidæ* and subfamily *Felinæ:* formerly coextensive with the family, now nearly the same as the subfamily, but excluding the lynxes, or still further restricted. The common wildcat of Europe is *F. catus*, but probably not the original of the domestic varieties. See cut under *Felidæ*.

felitomist (fē-lit′ō-mist), *n.* [< *felitomy* + *-ist.*] A dissector of cats. *Wilder and Gage.*

felitomy (fē-lit′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *felis*, a cat, + Gr. τομή, a cutting.] The dissection of cats.

Felitomy should be the stepping stone to anthropotomy. *Wilder*, New York Med. Jour., Oct., 1879, p. 6.

felk (felk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*[1].

fell[1] (fel), *v. t.* [< ME. *fellen* (pret. *felde*, *feld*, pp. *feld*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, prostrate, destroy, < AS. *fellan*, *fyllan* (pret. *felde*, *fylde*, pp. *fylled*), cause to fall, cut down, strike down, etc. (= OS. *fellian* = OFries. *fella*, *falla* = D. *vellen* = OHG. *fellen*, MHG. *vellen*, G. *fällen* = Icel. *fella* = Sw. *fälla* = Dan. *fælde*, cause to fall), caus. of *feallan*, fall: see *fall*[1].] **1.** To cause to fall; throw down; cut down; bring to the ground, either by cutting, as with ax or sword, or by striking, as with a club or the fist: as, to *fell* trees; to *fell* an ox; to *fell* an antagonist at fisticuffs.

There cam a schrewde arwe out of the west,
That *felde* Roberts pryde.
Robyn and Gandelyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

Cease your Lamentings, Trojans, for a while,
And *fell* down Trees to build a Fun'ral Pile.
Congreve, Iliad.

He ran boldly up to the Philistine, and, at the first throw, struck on the forehead, and *felled* him dead.
Kingsley.

He was not armed like those of eastern clime,
Whose heavy axes *felled* their heathen foe.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 151.

2. In *sewing*, to flatten on and sew down level with the cloth: as, to *fell* a seam.

Each, taking one end of the shirt on her knee,
Again began working with hearty good-will,
Felling the seams, and whipping the frill.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 126.

3. To finish the weaving of (a web, or piece of cloth). [Prov. Eng.]

fell[1] (fel), *n.* [< *fell*[1], *v.*] **1**†. A cutting down; a felling.

Fir-trees are always planted close together, because of keeping one another from the violence of the windes; and when a *fell* is made, they leave here and there a grown tree to preserve the young ones coming up.
Pepys, Diary, II. 73.

2. In *sewing*, a flat, smooth seam between two pieces of a fabric, made by laying down the wider of the two edges left projecting by the joining seam over the narrower edge and hemming it down. A *French fell* is made by doubling inward both edges of the fabric on the line of the joining seam, and making a second seam through the folds, so as to hold the edges in.

3. In *weaving*, the line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted.

fell[2] (fel). Preterit of *fall*[1].

fell[3] (fel), *n.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, < AS. *fel*, *fell*, a skin, hide, = OS. *fel* = OFries. *fel* = D. *vel* = OHG. *fel*, G. *fell* = Icel. *fjall* and *fell* (only in comp.) = Sw. *fäll* = Norw. *feld*, skin, hide, = Goth. *fill* (only in comp. *thruts-fill*, leprosy) = L. *pellis* = Gr. πέλλα, a skin, hide. From the L. *pellis* are derived E. *pell*, *pelt*[2], *peltry*, *pelisse*, *surplice*, etc.] **1.** The skin or hide of an animal; a pelt; hence, an integument of any kind. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He and alle his kyn at ones
Ben worthy for to brennen, *fel* and bones.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 91.

The Chest-nut (next the meat) within
Is cover'd (last) with a soft, slender skin,
That skin inclos'd in a tough tawny shel,
That shel in-cas't in a thick thistly *fell*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The good years shall devour them, flesh and *fell*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

2. A hairy covering; a head of hair.

The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

He spoke in words part heard, in whispers part,
Half-suffocated in the hoary *fell*
And many-winter'd fleece of throat and chin.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

But who is she, woman of northern blood,
With *fells* of yellow hair and ruddy looks?
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

fell[4] (fel), *a.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, strong, fierce, terrible, cruel, angry, < AS. **fel*, **felo*, only in comp. *wæl-fel* (once), bloodthirsty, lit. eager for slain (applied to a raven), *eal-felo*, var. *æl-fæle* (twice), 'very dire' (applied to poison), = OD. *fel*, wrathful, cruel, bad, base, = OFries. *fal* (in one uncertain instance) = Dan. *fæl*, disgusting, hideous, ghastly, grim. Cf. OF. *fel*, cruel, furious, perverse, < OD. *fel*. See *felon*[1].] **1.** Of a strong and cruel nature; eager and unsparing; grim; fierce; ruthless.

Sirs, the knyghtes of the rounde table haue take a-gein vs a *fell* strif, ffor that thei be greved with oure partye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 489.

Sum sall be milde and meke and sum both fers and *fell*.
York Plays, p. 12.

I durst, sir,
Fight with the *fellest* monster.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

And near him many a fiendish eye
Glared with a *fell* malignity.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 48.

2. Strong and fiery; biting; keen; sharp; clever: as, a *fell* cheese; a *fell* bodie. [Scotch.]

And loke thou be wyse & *felle*,
And therto also that thow gouerne the welle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Merlyn, that knewe well that these iiij com to inquere after hym, drough hym towarde oon of the richest of the company, for that he wiste hym moste *fell* and hasty.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 30.

Biting Boreas *fell* and doure. *Burns*, A Winter Night.

fell[4]†, *adv.* [< *fell*[4], *a.*] Sharply; fiercely.

But tho' she followed him fast and *fell*,
No nearer could she get.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

fell[5] (fel), *n.* [< ME. *fel*, *fell*, < Icel. *fjall*, *fell* = Sw. *fjäll* = Dan. *fjæld*, a hill. Perhaps connected with *field*, q. v.] **1.** A hill, especially a rocky eminence: as, Mickle *Fell*, Scaw*fell*, and Scaw*fell* Pike, the last the highest mountain in England proper. [Obsolete, except as retained in proper names. See *scar.*]—**2.** A stretch of bare, elevated land; a moor; a down. [Prov. Eng. (in the Lake district and northwestern Yorkshire).]

O he was ridden o'er field and *fell*,
Through muir and moss, and mony a mire.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

The night-birds all that hour were still,
But now they are jubilant anew.
From cliff and tower, tu-whoo! tu-whoo!
Tu-whoo! tu-whoo — from wood and *fell*.
Coleridge, Christabel, i., Conclusion.

He went on until evening shadows and ruddy evening lights came out upon the wild *fells*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

fell[6]† (fel), *n.* [< L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, bile, fig. bitterness, animosity, = E. *gall*[1], q. v.] Gall; anger; melancholy.

Sweete Love, that doth his golden wings embay
In blessed Nectar and pure Pleasures well,
Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 2.

fell[7]† (fel), *n.* [E. dial.] In *mining*, one of the many names of lead ore formerly current in Derbyshire, England.

fellable (fel′a-bl), *a.* [< *fell*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being or fit to be felled. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fellah (fel′ä), *n.*; pl. *fellahs*, *fellaheen* (-äz, -a-hēn). [Ar. *fellāh*, pl. *fellāhīn*, a plowman, a peasant; cf. *falāha*, agriculture, < *falaḥa*, cleave (the soil), plow, till.] An Egyptian or Syrian peasant, laborer, or tiller of the soil. The fellahs or fellaheen of Egypt, including all the working classes, but chiefly agricultural laborers, are of mixed Coptic, Arabian, and Nubian stock, and are socially and politically degraded. The Turks apply the name contemptuously to all Egyptians.

No impediment was ever placed in the way of . . [the soldiers'] going off, sometimes for weeks together — the *fellaheen* to look after their crops and harvests, the Bedouins to graze their camels, and their flocks and herds.
J. Darmsteter, The Mahdi, p. 117.

The tax-oppressed *fellaheen* of Egypt still tread out the wheat with oxen and grind the straw with the feet of beasts and with wooden drags.
U. S. Cons. Rep. (1886), No. lxvii., p. 481.

feller (fel′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which fells; one who hews or knocks down.

The fir trees rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon, saying, Since thou art laid low, no *feller* is come up against us. Isa. xiv. 8.

Short writhen oakes,
Untouch'd of any *feller's* baneful stroakes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

2. A sawing-, boring-, or chiseling-machine for cutting down trees, a felling-machine.—**3.** An attachment to a sewing-machine, for the more convenient felling of seams.

fellic, fellinic (fel′ik, fe-lin′ik), *a.* [< L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, + *-ic.*] Obtained from bile: as, *fellic* or *fellinic* acid.

fellick (fel′ik), *n.* A dialectal variant of *felly*[1].

fellifluous (fe-lif′lö-us), *a.* [< LL. *fellifluus*, flowing with gall, < L. *fel* (*fell-*), gall, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] Flowing with gall.

felling-ax (fel′ing-aks), *n.* An ax especially contrived for cutting down trees, as distinguished from axes used in lopping, hewing, etc.

felling-machine (fel′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting standing timber; a feller.

felling-saw (fel′ing-sâ), *n.* A long saw used with steam-power in a felling-machine, or by hand, for felling trees.

fellinic, *a.* See *fellic.*

fell-lurking (fel′lėr″king), *a.* Lurking with a fell or treacherous purpose.

Call hither to the stake my two brave bears,
That, with the very shaking of their chains,
They may astonish these *fell-lurking* curs.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

fellmonger† (fel′mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in fells or hides. Also *felmonger.*

So I set out and rode to Ware, this night, in the way having much discourse with a *fellmonger*, a quaker, who told me what a wicked man he had been all his life-time till within this two years. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 204.

fellness (fel′nes), *n.* [< ME *felnes*, *felnesse*, fierceness, also shrewdness; < *fell*[4] + *-ness.*] Cruelty; fierceness; ruthlessness.

Then would she inly fret, and grieve, and teare
Her flesh for *felnesse*, which she inward hid.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 32.

It [his aspect] seemed not to express wrath or hatred, but a certain hot *fellness* of purpose, which annihilated everything but itself. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

felloe[1], *n.* See *felly*[1].

felloe[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fellow.*

felloff†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *felly*[1].

In hope to hew out of his bole
The *fell'ffs*, or out parts of a wheele, that compasse in the whole. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

fellon†, *n.* See *felon*[2].

fellow (fel′ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fellowe*, *felloe*, *felowe*, *feloe;* < ME. *felow*, *felowe*, *felaw*, *felawe*, *felaghe*, *felage*, etc., a companion, associate, < Icel. *fēlagi*, a companion, partner, shareholder, < *fēlag*, a partnership, fellowship, lit. a laying together of property, < *fē*, property (= E. *fee*[1]), + *lag*, a laying together, fellowship, companionship, pl. *lög* (orig. **lagu*, > AS *lagu*, E. *law*[1], q. v.), < *leggja* = E. *lay*[1], q. v. 'Fellow-' in comp. is in ME. usually expressed by *even-*; cf. *even-christian*, etc.] **1.** A companion; comrade; mate.

My *Felawes* and I, with oure 3omen, we serveden this Emperour, and weren his Soudyoures.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 220.

This old fader that is my *felaw* here,
He canne telle that as wele as any wight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 134.

I can be a friend to a worthy man, who upon another account cannot be my mate or *fellow*.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

A shepherd had one favourite dog; he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. One of the same kind; one of like character or qualities; an equal; a peer or compeer.

It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy *fellow*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Tis old dry timber, and such wood has no *fellow*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

He's gone, and not left behind him his *fellow*. *W. Pope.*

3. One of a pair; one of two things mated or fitted to each other; a mate or match.

My liege, this was my glove; here is the *fellow* of it.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8.

Two shoes that were not *fellows*.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, p. 46.

4. A masculine mate: applied to beasts.

Heifers . . . are let go to the *fellow* and breed.
Holland.

5. In a particular sense, a boon companion; a pleasant, genial associate; a jovial comrade; a man of easy manners and lively disposition: often with the epithet *good.*

And than they wente to sitte down all y to-geder as *goode felowes* and trewe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

It was well knowen that Syr Roger had bene a *good felow* in his yougth. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

Third Shep. But hark you,
We must not call him emperor.
First Count. That's all one;
He is the king of *good fellows;* that's no treason.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, v. 2.

6. (*a*) A person in general; an individual: generally used in friendly familiarity of a man, and sometimes humorously of a woman.

Alas, poor Yorick!—I knew him, Horatio; a *fellow* of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Though mine arm should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean *fellow* beats all conquerors.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

Nay, he [Mr. Swiveller] sometimes rewarded her [Miss Brass] with a hearty slap on the back, and protested that she was a devilish good *fellow*.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxvi.

(*b*) A man; a boy; one, in the sense of 'a person': in vulgar parlance, commonly applied by the speaker to himself: as, give a *fellow* a chance; don't be hard on a *fellow*.

Ef you take a sword an' dror it,
An' go stick a *feller* thru.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

7. A person of trivial or disreputable character; a man of no esteem: said in contempt.

Worth makes the Man, the want of it the *fellow*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 203.

Did Sir Aylmer know
That great pock-pitten *fellow* had been caught?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. In England, an incorporated member of a college. See *fellowship*, 5 (*a*).

The transition from the scholar to the *fellow* is here [in the King's College statutes] first clearly defined. It is not until after a three years' probation, during which time it has been ascertained whether the scholar be ingenio, capacitate sensus, moribus, conditionibus, et scientia, dignus, habilis, et idoneus for further study, that the provost and the *fellows* are empowered to elect him one of their number. *Mullinger*, Cambridge from the Earliest Times, p. 309.

9. A full member of an incorporated literary or scientific society.

This ill-favoured fraternity consists of a president and twelve *fellows*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

10. In the United States: (*a*) One of the trustees or a member of the corporation of some colleges. (*b*) The name sometimes given to the holder of a fellowship. [Used in composition, *fellow* denotes community in nature, station, interest, or employment, or mutual association on equal or friendly terms: as, *fellow*-boarder, *fellow*-clerk, *fellow*-guest, *fellow*-passenger, *fellow*-pilgrim, *fellow*-prisoner, *fellow*-servant, *fellow*-sinner, *fellow*-student, *fellow*-sufferer, *fellow*-townsman, *fellow*-traveler, *fellow*-worker. For other examples, see below.]=**Syn. 1.** *Friend, Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

fellow (fel′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **felagen* (spelled *velagen*), make one's fellow, < *felage, felawe*, fellow.] **1†.** To make one's fellow; companion with.—**2.** To suit with; pair with; match.

Affection, . . .
With what's unreal thou coactive art,
And *fellow'st* nothing. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

Which *fellows* him rather with Milton.
The Century, XXVII. 820.

fellow-being (fel-ō-bē′ing), *n.* A fellow-creature; especially, any member of the human race as compared or contrasted with any other.

We rear partition walls of distinction between ourselves and *fellow-beings*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 78.

A personal and individual acquisition, slow to come to us, and by no habitual and direct sympathy connecting us with our *fellow-beings*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 720.

fellow-citizen (fel-ō-sit′i-zn), *n.* One who shares with another the rights of citizenship under the same government.

Welcome, *fellow-citizens*,
Hollow hearts and empty heads!
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

fellow-commoner (fel-ō-kom′on-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who has the same right of common.—**2.** In Cambridge University, England, one who dines with the fellows.

fellow-countryman (fel-ō-kun′tri-man), *n.* One belonging to the same country; a compatriot.

This has been censured as an American pleonasm, like play-actor, inasmuch as good English usage has conferred this meaning on the word countryman alone. Still, the want of a more definite expression has been felt in England as well as in this country; and the term *fellow-countryman*, as distinguished from countryman, rustic, as the French compatriote and German landsmann are distinguished from paysan and landmann, has long been used in America, and in England has been adopted and sanctioned by such authorities as Southey and Lord Brougham. *Bartlett.*

Yet for us, surely, *fellow-countrymen* have an especial interest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 446.

fellow-craft (fel′ō-krȧft), *n.* A freemason of the second rank; one above an entered apprentice and below a master-mason. *Simmonds.*

fellow-creature (fel-ō-krē′tūr), *n.* A production of the same Creator; a sharer of the same animate existence: applied especially to mankind, but also extended to all animate existences. Also *fellow-mortal*.

Not a blessing reaches any one of us but by ordinances which provide for all *fellow-creatures*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 68.

We love him, praise him, just for this:
In every form and feature,
Through wealth and want, through woe and bliss,
He saw his *fellow-creature!*
O. W. Holmes, Burns Centennial.

fellowess† (fel′ō-es), *n.* [< *fellow* + *-ess*.] A female fellow. Compare *fellow*, 6.

Who can have patience with such fellows and *fellowesses?*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 117.

Your bachelor uncles and maiden aunts are the most tantalizing fellows and *fellowesses* in the creation.
Miss Burney, Camilla, ix. 5.

fellow-feel (fel-ō-fēl′), *v. t.* [Developed from *fellow-feeling*.] To have a like feeling with; feel sympathy with; have fellowship in suffering with. [Rare.]

We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice and *fellow-feel* the infant's strivings and wrestlings the second time, rather than want the child.
D. Rogers, Naaman, p. 339.

fellow-feeler (fel-ō-fē′lėr), *n.* One who has a fellow-feeling for another. [Rare.]

Am I not your *fellow-feeler*, as we may say, in all our miseries? *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

fellow-feeling (fel-ō-fē′ling), *n.* A kindred feeling; feeling or suffering shared with another; joint interest; sympathy.

My heart is wrung with pity and *fellow-feeling*, when I reflect what miseries must have been their lot.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 39.

A *fellow-feeling* makes one wondrous kind.
Garrick, Prol. on Quitting the Stage, 1776.

Even your milk-woman and your nursery-maid have a *fellow-feeling*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

fellow-generator (fel-ō-jen′ę-rā-tọr), *n.* In *math.*, a generator of the same polyhedron from the same pyramid. *Kirkman.*

fellow-heir (fel-ō-ãr′), *n.* A joint heir or coheir.

That the Gentiles should be *fellowheirs*, and of the same body. Eph. iii. 6.

fellow-helper (fel-ō-hel′pėr), *n.* A coadjutor; a companion in labor or effort.

We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be *fellowhelpers* to the truth. 3 John 8.

fellowless (fel′ō-les), *a.* [< *fellow* + *-less*.] Without a fellow or equal; peerless; matchless.

Whose well-built walls are rare and *fellowless*.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 434.

fellow-like (fel′ō-līk), *a.* [< *fellow* + *like*.] Like a comrade; companionable; on equal terms.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and respectful carriage.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

fellowly (fel′ō-li), *a.* [< ME. *felawlich, feleyly, feolauliche*, etc.; < *fellow* + *-ly*[1].] Fellow-like. [Rare.]

Sytt vp-ryght And honestly,
Ete & drinke, & be *feleyly*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

We must not be too familiar, too *fellowly*, too homely with God, here at home, in his house, nor loath to uncover our head, or bow our knee at his name.
Donne, Sermons, v.

fellow-man (fel-ō-man′), *n.* A fellow-creature of the human race; humanity in general with reference to any individual member of it.

fellow-mortal (fel-ō-môr′tal), *n.* Same as *fellow-creature*.

fellowred†, *n.* [ME. *felawrede, felaurede*, etc.; < *fellow* + *-red*.] **1.** Fellowship; intercourse.

But thou dedyst no foly dede,
That ys fleshly *felawrede*.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A company

Blythe was the Crystene *felawrede*
Off kyng Richard and off hys dede.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3137.

fellowship (fel′ō-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. *felowship*, etc., < ME *felowship, felawship, felagship, feliship*, etc. (= Icel. *félagsskapr* = Dan. *fællesskab*, fellowship); < *fellow* + *-ship*.] **1.** The condition or relation of being a fellow or associate; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; communion: as, the *fellowship* of the saints; church *fellowship*.

Feire frende, come ye and youre felowes with me, and ye shull be in *felishiр* of these worthi men.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 218.

Here is the Alpha and Omega of all our thought and action, the basis of our church-*fellowship*, the authority for our self-management, the necessity for independence of the civil power, and the qualification for service.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 506.

2. The state or condition of sharing in common; intimate association; joint interest; partnership: as, *fellowship* in loss.

Than seide Petyr to seynt Ion,
"Whi art thou so sory a mon?
Whi wepistou & what is thee?
For *felaschip* telle thou me."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

3. A body of fellows or companions; an association of persons having the same tastes, occupations, or interests; a band; a company; a guild: as, the *fellowship* of civil engineers.

The sorwe of Noe with his *felaweshiр*,
Er that he myghte bringe his wyf to ship.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 353.

Also hyt ys ordened, that alle the *feleshyppe* of the Bachelerys schall hollen ther ffeste at Synte John-ys day in harwaste. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

4. In *arith.*, the rule of proportions by which the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that each partner may have a share of gain, or sustain a share of loss, in proportion to his part of the stock. It proceeds upon the principle established in the doctrine of proportion, that the sum of all the antecedents of any number of equal ratios is to the sum of all the consequents as any one of the antecedents is to its consequent.

5. (*a*) A station of privilege and emolument in English colleges which entitles the holder (called a *fellow*) to a share in their revenues. In Oxford and Cambridge the fellowships were either constituted by the original founders of the colleges to which they belong, or they have been since endowed. In almost all cases their holders must have taken at least the first degree of bachelor of arts, or of students in the civil law. Fellowships vary in value from about £30 to £250 a year and upward, and they all confer upon their holders the right to apartments in the college, and certain privileges as to commons or meals. Though many fellowships are tenable for life, in general they are forfeited upon attainment by the holder of a certain position in the church or at the bar, or upon his marriage. In this last case, however, a fellow may retain his fellowship by a special vote of the college. Except in the single case of Downing College, Cambridge, where graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are eligible, fellowships are confined to graduates of the university to which they belong. Many colleges now confer honorary fellowships to which no emoluments and no share in the government of the college are attached. (*b*) A scholarship or sum of money granted for one or more years to a graduate student to enable him to pursue his studies either at that college or university or abroad.

The friends of university training can do nothing that would forward it more than the founding of post-graduate *fellowships*. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

Good fellowship, companionableness; fondness and fitness for social intercourse; a festive or sociable disposition.

He had by his excessive *good fellowship* . . . made himself popular with all the officers of the army.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Right hand of fellowship, the right hand given in installation and ordination services by a minister to the minister about to be installed or ordained, in token of the fellowship of the churches, as practised by some Protestant denominations. It has a very early origin, being probably derived in the primitive church (Gal. ii. 9) from a similar custom among the Persians and Parthians (Jew. Antiq., 18, 9, § 3), who practised it in treaties, as constituting an inviolable pledge of fidelity.

When James, Cephas, and John . . . perceived the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and Barnabas the *right hands of fellowship*. Gal. ii. 9.

The elder desired of the churches that, if they did approve them to be a church, they would give them the *right hand of fellowship*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

fellowship (fel′ō-ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fellowshipped*, ppr. *fellowshipping*. [< ME. *felowshipen, felawshipen*, etc. (pret. *-shipte*) (tr. L. *sociari*); < *fellowship*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To have fellowship with; admit to fellowship; associate with as a fellow or member of the same body; specifically, to unite with in doctrine and discipline as members of the same sect or church.

It [thought] . . . joyneth his weyes with the sonne Phebus and *felawshipith* the wey of the olde colde Saturnis. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 1.

Alle the Israleitis . . . *felawshipten* hem Selven with hem in the batayl. *Wyclif*, 1 Ki. xiv. 22.

We therefore *fellowship* him in taking a course of preparatory studies for the Christian ministry.
Board of Madison University, Jan. 1, 1840.

II. *intrans.* To be joined in fellowship.

For that thei *felishiped* first to-geder, and woued well to-geder longe tyme after of grete love alle the dayes of her lyf. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 137.

Even the old rug, which was given a new place, . . . seemed very soon to *fellowship* with its new surroundings.
The Congregationalist, July 19, 1883.

fellow-subject (fel-ō-sub′jekt), *n.* One who shares with another the obligations of allegiance to the same sovereign.

fellow-wheel (fel-ō-hwēl′), *n.* One of a pair of matched wheels working together.

His invention comprised a portable steam-engine, mounted on a framework, mainly supported by a pair of broad *fellow-wheels* behind. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 3.

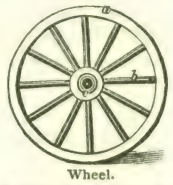
fellside (fel′sīd), *n.* The side of a fell or rocky hill. [Rare.]

In his cold bed on the *fellside*.
Christian Union, July 28, 1887.

fellware† (fel′wār), *n.* [ME.; < *fell*[3] + *ware*[2].] Skins; furs; hide.

But [he] beggith and borwith of burgeis in tounes
ffurris of ffoyne and other *ffelle-ware*,
And not the better of a bene thouȝ they boru euere.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 150.

★ **felly**[1], **felloe**[1] (fel′i, -ō), *n.*; pl. *fellies*, *felloes* (-iz, -ōz). [(*a*) *Felly*, < ME. *fely*, *vely*, pl. *felien*, *velion* (for **velien*), later *feliis*. (*b*) *Felloe* (prop. spelled **fellow*, like *bellow-s*, *gallow-s*, *sallow*, *willow*, etc.), dial. also *fellick*, *felk*, also (early mod. E.) *felloff* (with various development of the orig. terminal guttural); < ME. *felow*, *felowe*, earlier *felwe*, pl. *felwes*, *felues*, once *feleyghes*; < AS. *felg* (nom. rare, dat. *felge*), usually in pl. *felga* (rarely *felgan*), tr. L. *cantus* (for *canthus*), usually in pl. *canti*, fellies; = D. *velg* = OHG. *felga*, MHG. *velge*, G. *felge* = Dan. *fælge* (< D.?), felly. Ulterior origin not clear. A similar duplication of form, with a differentiation of meaning, appears in *belly*, *bellows*.] The circular rim of a wheel, into which the outer ends of the spokes are inserted; in the plural, the curved pieces of wood which, joined together by dowel-pins, form the circumference or circular rim of a cart- or carriage-wheel, each receiving the end of at least one spoke.



Wheel.
a, felly; *b*, spoke; *c*, hub.

Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

felly[2] (fel′li), *adv.* [< ME. *felly*, *felli*, *fellich*, fiercely, cruelly, also shrewdly, < *fel*, fell[4], + *-ly*[2].] In a fell manner; cruelly; grimly; fiercely; ruthlessly.

Whan the knyghtes of the rounde table approched the bataille thei sprongen in a-monge hem so *felly*, that thei bare down all that thei mette in her comynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

My mind will not let me rest to think upon, and as it were to see, sore storms like to fall more *felly* than any yet we have felt.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 60.

A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppresse.
Spenser, Sonnets, lvi.

felly[3] (fel′i), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *fallow*[2].

felly-auger (fel′i-â″gėr), *n.* 1. An auger for boring the holes for the spokes in a felly.—2. A hollow auger used for forming the tenons of a wheel-spoke.

felly-coupling (fel′i-kup″ling), *n.* A box or holder for clasping and holding together the ends of the several pieces that form the rim of a wheel.

felly-dresser (fel′i-dres″ėr), *n.* A machine for finishing the rims of carriage-wheels.

felly-machine (fel′i-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which fellies are bent, bored, dressed, planed, rounded, and sawed.

felly-plate (fel′i-plāt), *n.* A metal plate used in joining the pieces of a felly.

felmonger†, *n.* See *fellmonger*.

felness†, *n.* See *fellness*.

felo (fē′lō), *n.* [ML., a traitor, rebel; in old Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death, a felon: see *felon*[1].] The Middle Latin form of *felon*[1].—**Felo de se** [Eng. Law L., lit. a felon (i. e., murderer) of himself], in *law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life, or who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, causes his own death.

A man who should content himself with a single condensed enunciation of a perplexed doctrine would be a madman and a *felo-de-se*, as respected his reliance upon that doctrine. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

felon[1] (fel′on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *fellon*; < ME. *felon*, *feloun*, n., a wicked person (applied to Satan, Herod, a heathen giant, etc.), a traitor; adj. *feloun*, wicked, malignant; < OF. *felon*, *felun*, *fellon*, a wicked person, a traitor, rebel, adj. traitorous, treacherous, wicked, malignant, F. *félon*, n. and adj., = Pr. *felon*, *fellon* = OSp. *fellon* = It. *fellone*, a., wicked, cruel, inhuman, ML. *fello*, *felo(n-)*, a. traitorous, treacherous, n. a traitor, rebel (in Eng. law any malefactor punishable with death: see *felo*); prop. a noun, < OF. *fel* = Pr. *fel*, wicked, malignant, treacherous, fell, = It. *fello*, wicked, cruel, perfidious, bad. The word thus appears to be connected with E. *fell*[4] (in AS. only in comp. *-fel*, *-felo*, *-fœle*), both, it seems, ult. of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *feallan*, a felon, traitor, Bret. *falloni*, treachery; Gael. Bret. *fall* = Ir. *feal*, evil; W. and Corn. *ffel*, wily (cf. E. *fell*[4] in sense of 'wily, shrewd'); the ult. verb being Gael. and Ir. *feallaim*, I betray, deceive, fail, cf. Bret. *fallaat*, impair, render base; orig. **sfall-* = L. *fallere*, deceive (> E. *fail*), = Gr. σφάλλειν, cause to fall, etc.: see *fell*[4], *fail*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A wicked person; a cruel, fierce person; one guilty of heinous crimes.

Thag [though] the *feloun* [Lucifer] were so fers for his fayre wedez
And his glorious glem [gleam].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 297.

Ther is a *felon* thet heth the tonge more keruinde thanne rasour. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

2. In *law*, a person who has committed a felony. The term is not applicable after legal punishment has been completed.

I do defy thy conjurations,
And apprehend thee for a *felon* here.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

No offendours are hanged there but only *fellons*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 10.

A *felon*, whom his country's laws
Have justly doomed for some atrocious cause.
Cowper, Hope, l. 712.

3†. Felony. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 34. =**Syn. 2.** Criminal, convict, malefactor, culprit, outlaw.

II. *a.* **1.** Wicked; malignant; malicious; treacherous; proceeding from a depraved heart.

Furst my lord was brouȝt to dede,
Thorw the *felun* iewes rede,
And now my ladi wil me fro.
Swete lord, now me is woe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

There was mortall and *felon* bataile and grete occision on bothe parties. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 275.

Vain shows of love to vail his *felon* hate. *Pope*.

2. Obtained by felony or crime; of goods, stolen.

Thus he that conquer'd men, and beast most cruell
(Whose greedy pawes with *fellon* goods were found),
Answer'd Goliah's challenge in a duell.
Fuller, David's Heinous Sin, st. 19.

3†. Wretched; forlorn.

With *felon* look and face dispitouse
Tho sodeinly doun from his hors he sterte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 199.

felon[2] (fel′on), *n.* [Formerly also *fellon*; E. dial. *fellon*, *fellom*; < ME. *feloun*, *felon*, *felun*, *felone*, glossed by L. *carbunculus*, *antrax* (for *anthrax*), appar. a 'malignant' sore, < *feloun*, malignant, wicked: see *felon*[1]. Cf. ME. gloss. "hec antrax, a *felun* bleyn," where *felun*, printed without a comma, may be an adj. (Wright's A. S. and O. E. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, p. 791, col. 12).] In *med.*: (*a*) An acute and painful inflammation of the deeper tissues of the finger or toe, especially of the distal phalanx, generally seated near the nail; paronychia; whitlow.

Felone, soore, antrax, carbunculus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 154.

It is neither a rich patrician's shooe that cureth the gout in the feet, nor a costly and precious ring that healeth the whitlaw or *felon* in the fingers.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 120.

(*b*) A sort of inflammation in quadrupeds, similar to whitlow in man.

feloness (fel′on-es), *n.* [< *felon*[1] + *-ess.*] A woman who has committed felony. [Rare.]

And what was the pitch of his mother's yellowness?
How she turned as a shark to snap the spare-rib
Clean off, sailors say, from a pearl-diving Carib,
When she heard what she called the flight of the *feloness*.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

felonious (fē-lō′ni-us), *a.* [< *felony* (ML. *felonia*) + *-ous*. The older form is *felonous*, q. v.] **1.** Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or an evil purpose; villainous; traitorous; perfidious: as, a *felonious* deed.

O thievish Night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
Milton, Comus, l. 196.

2. In *law*, done with the deliberate purpose of committing a felony.—**Felonious homicide.** See *homicide*[2]. =**Syn.** *Illegal*, *Iniquitous*, etc. See *criminal*.

feloniously (fē-lō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a felonious manner; wickedly; with deliberate intent to commit a wrongful act, the act being in law such as constitutes a crime of the class termed felonies. Indictments for capital offenses must state the act to have been done feloniously.

And after that he overthrewe tweyne with the tronchon so *felenoyusly* that thei wiste not whethir it was nyght or day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

feloniousness (fē-lō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The character of being felonious.

felonly† (fel′on-li), *adv.* [ME., also *felonliche*; < *felon*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Wickedly; feloniously.

Yf he be fer ther-fro ful ofte hath he drede
That fals folke fecche away *felonliche* hus godes.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 238.

felonous† (fel′on-us), *a.* [Formerly also *fellonous*; < ME. *felonous*, < OF. *felonos*, *felenos*, *felo-neus*, wicked, cruel, < *felon*, felon: see *felon*[1] and *-ous*.] Wicked; felonious.

Thei ben righte *felonouse* and foule, and of cursed kynde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 65.

With *fellonous* despight
And fell intent. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 65.

felonously†, *adv.* [< ME. *felonously*; < *felonous* + *-ly*[2].] Wickedly; traitorously.

Thei of the rounde table hem ledde *felonously* in the werse maner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 490.

felonry (fel′on-ri), *n.* [< *felon* + *-ry*.] A body of felons; a convict population.

From the period when the new community [Port Phillip] became in any degree organized, it seems to have steadily determined upon two things: to claim self-government, as we have seen, and to shut out the *felonry* of Great Britain and Ireland. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 14.

felonwood (fel′on-wůd), *n.* Same as *felonwort*.

felonwort (fel′on-wėrt), *n.* The bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*: so called from its use as a remedy for whitlow.

felony (fel′on-i), *n.*; pl. *felonies* (-iz). [Formerly also *fellonie*; < ME. *felony*, *felonie*, < OF. *felonie*, *fellonie*, *felenie*, *felunie*, etc., F. *félonie*, treason, wickedness, cruelty, etc., = Pr. *fellonia*, *felnia*, *feunia* = Sp. Pg. *felonia* = It. *fellonia*, < ML. *felonia*, treason, treachery (in Eng. law, any crime punishable with death), < *felo(n-)*, a felon: see *felon*[1], *n.*] **1**†. A wicked, foul, or treacherous act; wickedness.

Thei dide it for noon euell ne for no *felonye* that thei wolde yow haue don, but pleide with yow.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

In this forest so fer fro peple haste me I-met a-lone, and so grete *felonye* in the is roted, that thow deynest not me ones to salue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 690.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*: (*a*) At *common law*, a crime which occasions the forfeiture of land or goods, or both, and for which other punishment may be added according to the degree of guilt. It thus strictly includes treason, although the words are often used as opposed to each other. (*b*) A high crime; the highest of the principal classes into which crimes are divided by statute; a grave crime exceeding the grade of misdemeanor. The present meaning of the word varies in England, and, in the United States, in various States, forfeiture of land and goods being abolished. Thus, in New York and some other States, it includes all crimes punishable with death, or with imprisonment in a state-prison. —**Capital felony.** See *capital offense*, under *capital*[1]. —**Treason Felony Act,** an English statute of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 12) extending previous laws for the punishment of offenses against the royal family or their dignity to Ireland, and declaring other similar offenses to be felonies.

felsite (fel′sīt), *n.* [F. *felsite*, < G. *fels*, rock, or *fels-* in *felspar*, *felstone*, + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Gerhard (1814) to the dense gray ground-mass of quartz-porphyry. Its constitution was long debated, it being variously considered as purely feldspathic, as a very fine intergrowth of the constituents of granite (*eurite*), or as in large degree composed of but partially individualized substance. The term is now used in a broader sense for a crypto- or microcrystalline mass composed largely of feldspar, with or without quartz, making up the ground-mass of many ★ igneous rocks. Some rocks are wholly of this character.

felsitic (fel-sit′ik), *a.* [< *felsite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or containing felsite; of the nature of felsite.

felsophyre (fel′sō-fīr), *n.* [Irreg. < G. *fels*, a rock, + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] A term in *petrog.*, proposed by Vogelsang (1875) in a subdivision of silicious porphyries into three groups, *granophyre*, *felsophyre*, and *vitrophyre*, according as the ground-mass is crystalline-granular, felsitic, or glassy. It is now used for any porphyry with a felsitic ground-mass. See *felsite*.

felspar, felspath (fel′spär, -spath), *n.* Same as *feldspar*.

felspathic, felspathose (fel-spath′ik, fel′-spath-ōs), *a.* Same as *feldspathic*.

felstone (fel′stōn), *n.* [< *fels-*, in *felspar*, + *stone*.] Same as *felsite*.

felt[1] (felt), *n.* [< ME. *felt*, < AS. *felt* = D. *vilt* = LG. *filt* = OHG. MHG. G. *filz* = Sw. Dan. *filt*, felt; hence (< LG.) ML. *feltrum*, *filtrum*, > It. *feltro* = Sp. *fieltro* = Pr. *feutre* = OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, F. *feutre* = MGr. *ἀφέλετρον*, felt: see *felter* and *filter*[1], and cf. *feuter*[1].] **1.** An unwoven fabric of short hair or wool, or of wool and fur, agglutinated or matted together, with the aid usually of moisture and heat, by rolling, beating, and pressure. The property of felting results chiefly from the serrated or jagged structure of wool and most hairs, as well as from the crimped or wavy form natural to some animal fibers. The making of felt is thought to have originated at a very early date in the western part of Asia, and the best and most durable felt is still made in Persia and the neighboring countries. Felt floor-mats an inch or more thick and of admirable texture and printed in rich designs in color are used upon marble and tiled floors in Persia. (See *numud.*) In Europe, throughout the middle ages and later, felt was a usual material for hats, and was also used for stuffing or bombasting garments for both defense and fashion. Felt is now in general use not only for hats, but for clothing and upholstery, carpets, table-covers, and mats, jackets for steam-boilers, etc., and lining for roofs and walls. Broadcloth and other fulled woolen fabrics are partially felted by the process of fulling; and the familiar shrinkage of woolen garments in washing results from an unsought felting, which draws the fibers of the fabric closer together.

Howbeit, they are of discretion to make *feltes* of Camels haire, wherewith they clothe themselues, and which they holde against the winde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 57.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. A piece of this material; some article of wearing-apparel made of it; specifically, a hat made of felted wool.

The most defence they haue against the wether is a *felte*, which is set against the winde and weather.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 239.

A *felt* of rug, and a thin threaden cloke.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

This Fellow would have bound me to a Maker of *Felts*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

The youth with joy unfeigned
Regained the *felt*, and felt what he regained,
While to the applauding galleries grateful Pat
Made a low bow, and touched the ransomed hat.
J. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

3. A thick matted growth of weeds, spreading by their roots. [Prov. Eng.]—**4†.** Fell; skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Adhesive felt. See *adhesive.*—**Felt carpet.** See *carpet.*—**Lining-felt.** (*a*) In *building*, a coarse felt placed between two layers of boards or on the inside surface of a wall, to deaden sound or as a non-conductor of heat. A coarse heavy paper, often saturated with tar, is much used for the same purpose. See *lining-paper*, and *tarred paper*, under *paper*. (*b*) A fabric made of hair, or asbestos and hair, sometimes saturated with a lime cement, used on steam-pipes and -boilers as a non-conducting covering. (*c*) A compound of liquid cement and animal or vegetable fiber, applied with a brush for the same purpose.—**Paper-makers' felt,** a coarse, twilled, loosely woven material, neither teazeled nor shorn, used in paper-manufacture to place between wet sheets.—**Roofing-felt,** a material similar to lining-felt, used as a covering for roofs. This material is usually not a true felt, but an agglutination of hair or other animal fibers, compounded with a preparation of tar, and rolled into sheets. It is nailed down upon the roof in overlapping strips, and is usually coated subsequently with tar, or some special heavy pigment having tar or asphalt as a basis and commonly called *cement*.

felt[1] (felt), *v.* [< ME. *felten*; < *felt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mat (fibers) together, as in the manufacture of felt; make into felt or something resembling felt.

Hard baked or *felted* together.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 89.

The *felting* of the woolen fibres in the fabric by means of pressure or friction.
Benedikt, Coar-tar Colours (trans.), p. 54.

2. To cover with felt, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

II. *intrans.* To become felted; mat together.

felt[2] (felt). Preterit and past participle of *feel*[1].

felt-cloth (felt'klôth), *n.* Cloth made of wool matted together without weaving; felt.

felted (fel'ted), *p. a.* Matted together by or as if by felting; in *bot.*, composed of closely interwoven filaments or hyphæ.—**Felted tissue,** in fungi, tissue composed of distinct hyphæ interwoven.

felter† (fel'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *feltren*, *filtren*, *fyltren*, mat together like felt, mingle, mix; a freq. of *felten*, v., felt, or after OF. *feutrer*, F. *feutrer* = Sp. *filtrar* = It. *feltrare*, < ML. *filtrare*, felt, < *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt: see *felt*[1]. Cf. *filter*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clot or mat together like felt; felt; entangle.

His fax and his foretoppe was *filterede* to-geders.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

Their *feltred* hair torn with wrathful hand.
Content (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 596).

His *feltred* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briars and thorns resemble.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, iv. 7.

2. To mingle; mix.

II. *intrans.* To mingle; associate.

I schal fonde, bi my fayth, to *fylter* wyth the best,
Er me wont the wedez, with help of my frendez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 986.

felt-grain (felt'grān), *n.* The grain of timber which splits radially across its annular rings or plates in the direction of the center. Compare *quarter-grain*.

felth (felth), *n.* A variant of *feelth*.

felting (fel'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *felt*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process by which felt is made.—**2.** The materials of which felt is made.—**3.** Felt, in a general sense: as, a quantity of *felting*.—**4.** In *carp.*, the splitting or sawing of timber in the direction of the felt-grain.

felting-machine (fel'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) A machine for felting or matting together fibers of wool or fur. This is accomplished either by passing them between surfaces which subject them to a rubbing action, or by beating them, as in a fulling-mill. (*b*) A machine for felting material into a cloth or web.

feltmaker (felt'mā″kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of felt.

feltness (felt'nes), *n.* [< *felt*[2] + *-ness.*] The quality of being felt or experienced. [Rare.]

The immediate *feltness* of a mental state.
W. James, Mind, IX. 1.

feltwork (felt'wėrk), *n.* A network or felting as of fibers.

The connective tissue is of the ordinary type, a dense *feltwork* of homogeneous and fibrillated fibers, against and among which lie many nucleated connective tissue corpuscles.
R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 630.

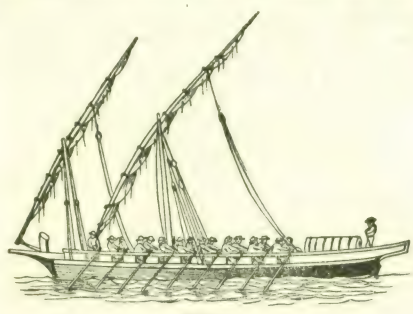
feltwort†, *n.* [ME. *feltwort*, < AS. *feltwyrt*, the mullen, < *felt*, felt, + *wyrt*, wort[1].] The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus:* so called from its felty leaves.

felty (fel'ti), *a.* [< *felt*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling felt; felt-like.

A filamentous, *felty* mass.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 52.

feltyfare, feltyflier, *n.* Dialectal variants of *fieldfare*.

felucca (fē-luk'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *filuca*, *falucco* (= F. *felouque* = G. *felucke*, etc.), < It. *felucca*, *feluca* = Sp. *falúa*, *faluca* = Pg. *falua*, < Ar. *falūka*, < *fulk*, a ship, < *falaka*, be round (Engelmann, Mahn, etc.).] A long, narrow vessel, used in the Mediterranean, rigged with two lateen sails borne on masts which have



Felucca.

an inclination forward, and capable of being propelled also by oars, of which it can carry from eight to twelve on each side. Feluccas are seldom decked, but in the stern they have an awning or little house for shelter. The cutwater terminates in a long beak. Feluccas were formerly used for passengers and despatches where great speed was required, but are now less common than formerly, and serve the ordinary purpose of coasters and fishing-boats. Vessels closely similar in model and rig are used on some of the Swiss lakes.

I departed from Malta in a *Falucco* for Ligorne [Leghorn].
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 19, 1644.

Do you see that Livornese *felucca*,
That vessel to the windward yonder,
Running with her gunwale under?
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

felwet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

felwort (fel'wėrt), *n.* [E. dial. (the reg. E. form would be **fieldwort*), < ME. **feldwort*, *-wyrt*, < AS. *feldwyrt*, gentian, < *feld*, field, + *wyrt*, wort[1].] A name for species of gentian.

felyole†, *n.* See *filiole*.

fem. An abbreviation of *feminine*, 3.

female (fē'māl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *female*, an accom. form, in erroneous imitation of *male*, of the correct and more common *femele*, *femel*, n. and a., < OF. *femelle*, F. *femelle* = Pr. *femella* = Pg. *femea*, < ML. *femella*, n., a female, a woman, L. *femella*, only in lit. sense, a young woman (cf. OF. *femel*, *femelle*, F. *femelle* = Pr. *femel* = Pg. *femeo*, < ML. *femellus*, adj.), dim. of *femina*, a woman, a female (see *feme*), prob. < √ **fe*, bring forth, produce: see *fecund*, *fetus*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woman; a human being of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

3if thei have ony knave child, thei kepen it a certeyn tyme, and than senden it to the fadir, . . . and 3if it be a *female*, thei don away that on [one] pappe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 154.

Therefore you, clown, abandon . . . the society . . . of this *female*, which in the common is woman.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 1.

A child of our grandmother Eve, a *female;* or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

By extension—**2.** (*a*) Any animal of the sex which conceives and brings forth young.

gonder standys rauens thre,
Twa males and o [one] *femel*.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 3269.

(*b*) In *bot.*, a plant which bears either oögonia or archegonia, or their equivalent, but neither spermagonia nor antheridia; among *spermatophyta*, the dicœcious plant producing pistillate flowers.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or concerned with woman or women; belonging to or concerning the human sex which brings forth young.

Who is this, what thing of sea or land?
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way sailing.
Milton, S. A., l. 711.

Behind him walk several of his *female* relations and friends. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 62.

By extension—**2.** (*a*) Pertaining to the sex, of any animal, which brings forth young. (*b*) In *bot.*, pertaining to the egg-cell (ovum) or the structures producing or connected with this; archegoniate; pistillate.

The male prothallia bear antheridia only, and are smaller and less branched . . . than the *female* (*Equisetaceæ*).
Warming, Syst. Bot., p. 221.

(*c*) Pertaining to or noting some inanimate object associated or contrasted with another as its complement or opposite.

Thei [diamonds] growen to gedre, male and *femele*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 158.

The ancients called sapphires male and *female*, according to their colours—the deep coloured or indigo sapphire was the male; the pale blue, approaching the white, the *female*. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 304.

3. Characteristic of a woman; feminine; hence, weak, womanly, tender, etc.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to speak big, and clap their *female* joints
In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

The boy is fair,
Of *female* favour. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

Under a spreading Beach they sat,
And pass'd the Time with *Female* Chat.
Prior, Truth and Falsehood.

If to her share some *female* errors fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

Female center-plate, the truck center-plate of a railroad-car.—**Female flower, fluellen,** etc. See the nouns.—**Female joint,** the socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint.—**Female rimes,** double rimes, such as *motion, notion,* the final syllable being unaccented: a term adapted from the French *rimes féminines* (feminine rimes), rimes which end with a mute syllable—that is, with mute or feminine *e*.—**Female screw,** a screw cut upon the inward surface of a cylindrical hole in a piece of metal, wood, or other solid substance; a screw like that which is cut in a nut.—**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Effeminate, Womanish,* etc. See *feminine*.

femalely (fē'māl-li), *adv.* Suitably for a woman.

Before the door . . . stand many horses, malely and *femalely* saddled.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, xviii.

femalist† (fē'mā-list), *n.* [< *female* + *-ist.*] One devoted to the female sex; a courter of women; a gallant.

Courting her smoothly, like a *femallist*.
Marston, Insatiate Countess, iv.

femality (fē-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *female* + *-ity.* Cf. OF. *femelete*.] The character or state of being female; female nature.

No doubt but he thought he was obliging me, and that my objection was all owing to *femality*, as he calls it.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 154.

More native is it to her . . . to inspire and receive the poem, than to create it. . . . Such may be the especially feminine element spoken of as *Femality*.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 115.

femalize† (fē'mā-līz), *v. t.* [< *female* + *-ize.*] To make female or feminine; express as feminine.

And when they consider, besides this, the very formation of the word Κοινονημοσύνη upon the model of the other *femaliz'd* virtues, the Εὐγνωμοσύνη, Σωφροσύνη, Δικαιοσύνη, &c., they will no longer hesitate on this interpretation.
Shaftesbury, Freedom of Wit and Humour, iii.

"*Femalized* Christian names" used to be far more common than they are now. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 178.

feme, femme (fem; F. pron. fam), *n.* [OF. *feme, femme*, F. *femme* = Pr. *femna* = Sp. *hembra, fembra* = It. *femina, femmina*, < L. *femina*, woman: see *female*.] A woman.—**Baron and feme.** See *baron*, 3.—**Feme covert**, a married woman, who is considered as being under the influence and protection of her husband. Also called *covert-baron*.—**Feme sole**, in *law*: (*a*) An unmarried woman, whether a spinster or a widow. (*b*) A married woman who with respect to property is as independent of her husband as if she were unmarried.

femerel (fem'ẹ-rel), *n.* [Also written *femerell* and *fomerell*; < F. as if **femerelle* for **fumerelle* (as F. *fumier*, dung, a dunghill, for OF. *femier*), < *fumer*, smoke, < L. *fumare*: see *fume*.] In *arch.*, a lantern, dome, or cover placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, etc., for the purpose of ventilation or for the escape of smoke. Also *fumerell*.

femicide (fem'i-sīd), *n.* [For **feminicide*, < L. *femina*, a woman, + *-cidium*, killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a woman. *Wharton.*

feminacy (fem'i-nā-si), *n.* [< *femina*(*te*) + *-cy*.] Female nature; feminality. *Bulwer.* [Rare.]

feminal (fem'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-al*.] Female; belonging to a woman. [Rare.]

For wealth or fame, or honour *feminal*.
West, Abuse of Travelling.

feminality (fem-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *feminal* + *-ity*.] The state of being female; female nature.

So if in the minority of natural vigour, the parts of *feminality* take place; when upon the encrease or growth thereof the masculine appear, the first design of nature is atchieved, and those parts are after maintained.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

feminate† (fem'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *feminatus*, made womanish, < *femina*, woman: see *female*.] Feminine; female.

A nation warlike, and inured to practice
Of policy and labour, cannot brook
A *feminate* authority. *Ford*, Broken Heart.

femineity (fem-i-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *femineidad*, < L. as if **femineita*(*t-*)*s*, < *femineus*, womanly, feminine, < *femina*, a woman: see *female*.] Female nature; feminality. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

feminine (fem'i-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *feminine, -yne, -yn*, < OF. *feminin*, F. *féminin* = Pr. *femenin, feminin* = Sp. *femenino* = Pg. *feminino* = It. *femminino*, < L. *femininus*, feminine (only in the grammatical sense), < *femina*, a woman, female: see *female*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a woman or to women, or to the (human) female sex; having the distinguishing characters or nature of that sex; having qualities especially characteristic of woman.

A soul *feminine* saluteth us. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

Of which Manly *fœminine* people [Amazons] ancient Authours disagree. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

Her heavenly form
Angelic, but more soft, and *feminine*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 458.

Her [Elizabeth Villers's] letters are remarkably deficient in *feminine* ease and grace. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

The virtues specially commended to the respect and imitation of the faithful in the canonized saints of the Roman Calendar are mostly of the passive and ascetic, or, as it is sometimes termed, of the *feminine* type.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 35.

2. Effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.

Ninus was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

3. In *gram.*, of the gender or classification under which are included words which apply to females only: said of words or terminations. The feminine form is often indicated by a change in the termination of the masculine word or corresponding termination, or by a special suffix: thus, in Latin, *dominus*, a lord, is masculine; but *domina*, a mistress, is feminine. Abbreviated *fem.*—**Feminine cesura.** See *cesura*.—**Feminine number**, an even number.—**Feminine rime**, a rime between words each of which terminates in an unaccented syllable or syllables, as between *very* and *merry*, or between *verily* and *merrily*. See *rime*[1].—**Feminine sign** of the zodiac, in *astrol.*, one of the even signs, the 2d, 4th, 6th, etc.—**Syn.** *Female, Feminine, Effeminate, Womanish, Womanly, Ladylike*; soft, tender, delicate. *Female* applies to women and their apparel, to the corresponding sex in animals, and by figure to some inanimate things; *feminine*, to women and their attributes, to the second grammatical gender; *effeminate*, only to men. *Female* applies to that which distinctively belongs to woman; *feminine*, commonly, to the softer, more delicate or graceful qualities of woman, the qualities being always natural and commendable: as, *feminine* grace; *effeminate*, to qualities which, though they might be proper and becoming in a woman, are unmanly and weak in a man; *womanish*, to that which is weak in woman, or weakly like women in men: as, *womanish* tears; *womanly*, to that which is nobly becoming in a woman; *ladylike*, to that which is refined and well-bred in woman. See *masculine*.

The circle rounded under *female* hands.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

The change from the heroic to the saintly ideal, from the ideal of Paganism to the ideal of Christianity, was a change from a type which was essentially male to one which was essentially *feminine*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 383.

A woman impudent and mannish grown
Is not more loath'd than an *effeminate* man.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

In what a shadow, or deep pit of darkness,
Doth *womanish* and fearful Mankind live!
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 5.

So *womanly*, so benigne, and so meke.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 243.

II. *n.* A female; the female sex. [Obsolete or humorous.]

They guide the *feminines* [female elephants] towards the pallace. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 235.

Shall I become—or dares your master think I will become—or if I would become, presumes your master to hope I would become one of his common *feminines*?
Marston, The Fawn, iv. 1.

And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*.
Milton, P. L., x. 893.

femininely (fem'i-nin-li), *adv.* In a feminine manner; as or like a woman.

Femininely fair and dissolutely pale,
Her suitor . . . enter'd. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

femininess (fem'i-nin-nes), *n.* The quality of being feminine; femininity.

She had been herself touched with a diviner *femininess*, her own sister self, a thought more angelic.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

femininity (fem-i-nin'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *femininitee* (also contr. *feminite*: see *feminity*) = F. *féminínité* = Pg. *femininidad*, < L. *femininus*, feminine: see *feminine* and *-ity*.] **1.** The character or state of being feminine; female nature; womanliness. [Rare.]

O sowdanese, . . .
O serpent under *femininitee* [var. *feminite*].
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 262.

Margaret made excuses all so reasonable that Catherine rejected them with calm contempt; to her mind they lacked *femininity*. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxxvi.

2. Womanhood; women collectively.

The scenes and experiences described are new and fascinating and refreshing, as much so as pure soul after long travail with dirty humanity; as . . . after boarding and Broadway *femininity*. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 336.

★**feminism** (fem'i-nizm), *n.* [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-ism*.] Female character; also effeminacy.

feminity† (fē-min'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *feminite, femynyte*, < OF. *feminite, femminite*; contr. of *femininitee*: see *femininity*.] **1.** The qualities becoming a woman; womanliness.

Hither great Venus brought this infant fayre,
The yonger daughter of Chrysogonee,
And unto Psyche with great trust and care
Committed her, yfostered to bee
And trained up in trew *feminitee*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 51.

2. Effeminacy.

Symptoms of *feminity* in the Church of Rome.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, vi.

feminization (fem″i-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *feminize* + *-ation*.] A rendering or becoming feminine. [Rare.]

"To save it [the male sex] from what?" she asked. "From the most damnable *feminization*!"
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXI. 87.

feminize (fem'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feminized*, ppr. *feminizing*. [< L. *femina*, woman, + *-ize*.] To make feminine or womanish. [Rare.]

The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam, why are you so demure?
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica (1663), p. 45.

feminonuclear (fem″i-nō-nū'klē-ạr), *a.* Pertaining to a feminonucleus. [Rare.]

feminonucleus (fem″i-nō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *feminonuclei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *femina*, female, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] In *embryol.*, the female nucleus; the female as distinguished from the male product of an original undifferentiated generative nucleus when this has become bisexed. [Rare.]

We propose . . . to call the original undifferentiated generative body the nucleus, and its products respectively the male or masculonucleus, and the female or *feminonucleus*, reserving the name of spermatozoa and polar globules for the products of the division of the masculonucleus. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 54.

feminye†, *n.* [ME., also *femenye*, < OF. *feminie, femenie, femmenie*, < *feme*, woman: see *female*.] Women collectively; especially, the Amazons.

He conquerede al the regne of *Femenye*,
That whilom was icleped Cithea.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 8.

The qwene of *femyne* that freike so faithfully louyt,
More he sat in hir soule than hir-selfe ay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6669.

femme, *n.* See *feme*.

femme-de-chambre (fam'dẹ-shoṅ'br), *n.* [F. *femme de chambre*: see *feme covert*, under *feme*, and *chamber*.] A chambermaid; a lady's-maid.

femora, *n.* Latin plural of *femur*.

femoral (fem'ọ-ral), *a.* [= F. *fémoral* = Sp. Pg. *femoral* = It. *femorale*, < ML. *femoralis*, < L. *femur*, thigh: see *femur*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the thigh.

Flibbertigibbet, who lay perdue behind him, thrust a pin into the rear of the short *femoral* garment which we elsewhere described. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxx.

2. Pertaining to the femur or thigh-bone: as, the *femoral* condyles.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to or on the third joint of an insect's leg: as, a *femoral* spine.—**Femoral artery**, the main artery of the hind limb, from the end of the external iliac artery to the beginning of the popliteal, or from the crural arch to the canal through the adductor magnus muscle. In man this artery lies in a triangular space, called *Scarpa's triangle*, bounded above by the crural arch, externally by the sartorius, and internally by the adductor longus, and having the femoral vein on the inner and the anterior crural nerves on the outer side. Its principal branch is the profunda femoris, also called the *deep femoral artery*.—**Femoral canal.** (*a*) The crural canal. (*b*) Hunter's canal. See *canal*[1].—**Femoral falcon.** See *falcon*.—**Femoral hernia.** See *hernia*.—**Femoral pores.** Same as *crural pores* (which see, under *crural*).—**Femoral ring**, the inner or abdominal opening of the femoral sheath, beneath the crural arch.—**Femoral sheath**, the general fascial investment of the principal femoral vessels.—**Femoral vein**, the principal vein of the thigh, the continuation of the popliteal vein, receiving the internal saphenous vein and ending at the crural arch in the external iliac vein.

femorocaudal (fem″ọ-rō-kâ'dạl), *a.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the thigh and to the tail: applied to certain muscles attached to the femur and to caudal vertebræ. Also *femorococcygeal*.

femorocele (fem'ọ-rọ-sēl), *n.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + Gr. κήλη, tumor.] In *pathol.*, femoral hernia. See *hernia*.

femorococcygeal (fem″ọ-rō-kok-sij'ẹ-al), *a.* [< *femorococcygeus* + *-al*.] Same as *femorocaudal*.

femorococcygeus (fem″ọ-rō-kok-sij'ẹ-us), *n.*; pl. *femorococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *femur* (*femor-*) + NL. *coccygeus*, q. v.] A muscle connecting the femur with the caudal vertebræ of ★some animals.

femorotibial (fem″ọ-rō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< L. *femur* (*femor-*), thigh, + *tibia*, tibia, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated between or common to the femur and tibia of an insect's leg: as, the *femorotibial* ★articulation.

femur (fē'mẹr), *n.*; pl. *femurs* or *femora* (fē'mẹrz, fem'ọ-rạ). [L., rare nom. *femus* and *femen* (stem *femor-* and *femin-*), the thigh.] **1.** The thigh.—**2.** In *anat.*, the thigh-bone; the single long bone which extends along the thigh from the hip-joint to the knee-joint, articulating above with the pelvis, and below with the tibia, or the tibia and fibula. The human femur is the longest and largest bone in the body, having a nearly straight subcylindric shaft with a rough ridge, the linea

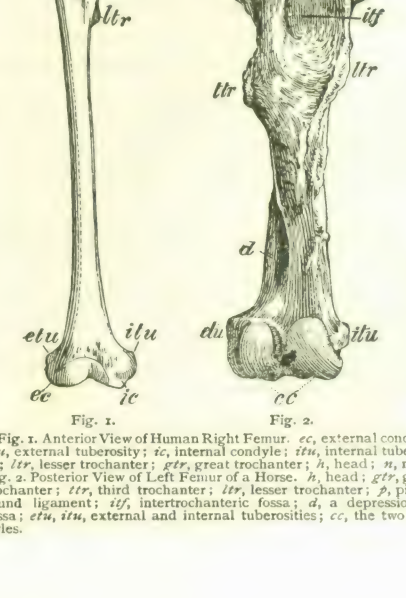


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Anterior View of Human Right Femur. *cc*, external condyle; *etu*, external tuberosity; *ic*, internal condyle; *itu*, internal tuberosity; *ltr*, lesser trochanter; *gtr*, great trochanter; *h*, head; *n*, neck. Fig. 2. Posterior View of Left Femur of a Horse. *h*, head; *gtr*, great trochanter; *ltr*, third trochanter; *itr*, lesser trochanter; *p*, pit for round ligament; *itf*, intertrochanteric fossa; *d*, a depression or fossa; *etu*, *itu*, external and internal tuberosities; *cc*, the two condyles.

aspera, along its posterior surface, bearing upon its upper extremity, by an oblique neck, a hemispherical head, and two trochanters, the greater and the lesser, and expanding below into two large condyles, the inner and the outer, both of which articulate with the tibia, but neither with the fibula. The slenderness of the bone is beyond an average for mammals, though in some it is still slenderer. Many femora, as of the horse, develop a third trochanter, and also may articulate with both bones of the leg. The reception of the head of the femur in the acetabulum is such that it articulates above with all three of the pelvic bones, the ilium, the ischium, and the pubis. In birds the greater trochanter abuts against the ilium, and thus enters into the formation of the hip-joint. See also cuts under *digitigrade*, *Dromæus*, and *Ichthyosauria*.

3. In *entom.*, the thigh; the third joint of the leg, between the trochanter and the shank or tibia. See cut under *corbiculum*.—**4†.** In *arch.*, the interstitial member between two channels in the triglyph of the Doric order.

fen[1] (fen), *n.* [< ME. *fen, fenne*, a fen, marsh, bog, mud, < AS. *fen, fenn*, rarely spelled *fæn, fænn*, a fen, marsh, bog, mud, = OFries. *fenne, fene* = D. *veen* = OHG. *fenni*, G. *fenne* = Icel. *fen*, a fen, bog, = Goth. *fani*, mud. Perhaps akin to Gr. *πίνος*, dirt, filth; or to Gr. *πηλός* = L. *pālus*, a marsh: see *pool*[1].] **1.** Low land covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a bog; a marsh: as, the bogs in Ireland, or the *fens* in Lincolnshire, Kent, and Cambridgeshire, England.

A long canal the muddy *fen* divides. *Addison.*

In the dark *fens* of the Dismal Swamp
The hunted negro lay.
Longfellow, Dismal Swamp.

2. Mud; mire. [Prov. Eng.]

Thanne her bodies in the *fen* liggen,
Thanne schulen her soulis be in drede.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

His hosen . . .
Al beslombred in *fen*, as he the plow folwed;
Twey myteynes, as mete, maad all of cloutes;
The fyngers weren for-werd, & ful of *fen* honged.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 427.

3. A disease affecting hops, caused by a quick-growing moss or mold. *Imp. Dict.* = **Syn. 1.** *Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*.

fen[2] (fen), *v. t.* [A corruption of *fend*[1].] To forbid: same as *fend*[1]: used in this form by boys in marbles and other games, in an exclamatory way, to check or block, according to understood rules, some move of an opposing player. It occurs in such phrases as "*fen* roundings!"—that is, I forbid moving around in a circle (as a player might otherwise do in order to avoid some obstruction), "*fen* dubs!"—that is, I forbid doubles (said when a player knocks two marbles out of the ring, one of which must then be put back). The phrase is properly used only by the opposing player, but through ignorance of its real meaning it may be used also by the player who knocks the marbles out, who thereby cuts off the opponent's right to object, and pockets both marbles.

"Go before me, and show me all those dreadful places." . . . "I am fly," says Jo. "But *fen* larks, you know. Stow hooking it!" *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvi.

fen[3]**†**, *n.* [ME., < Ar. *fenn*, art.] A section in the work of the Arabic physician Avicenna, called the Canon.

I suppose that Avicen
Wroot never in no canon, ne in no *fen*,
Mo wonder signes of empoisoning.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 428.

fenaunce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *finance*.

fenberry (fen'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *fenberries* (-iz). The small cranberry, *Oxycoccus Oxycoccus*.

fen-boat (fen'bōt), *n.* A kind of boat used on fens or marshes.

fence (fens), *n.* [< ME. *fence, fens, fense*, defense, guard, an inclosing wall, etc., for defense; an abbr., by apheresis, of *defense, defence*, as *fend*[1], q. v., for *defend*.] **1.** That which fends off; anything that restrains entrance, or defends from attack, approach, or injury; defense; guard.

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
Which he hath given for *fence* impregnable.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

In which [grottos], at this time, many families live in winter, and drive their cattle into them by night, as a *fence* both against the weather and wild beasts.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

I wanted no *fence* against fraud or oppression.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

Our own experience has taught us, nevertheless, that additional *fences* against these dangers ought not to be omitted. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1828.

He hath no *fence* when Gardiner questions him;
All oozes out. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 4.

2. An inclosure round a yard, field, or other tract of ground, or round or along the sides of any open space, as part of a large room, a bridge, etc. Specifically, a fence for land is understood, especially in the United States, to be a line of posts and rails or wire, or of boards or pickets; but the term is applicable to a wall, hedge, ditch or trench, bank, or anything that serves to guard against unrestricted ingress and egress, to obstruct the view, or merely as a tangible dividing line. By American statutes, boundary-fences between adjoining owners are usually required to be 4 feet high (in some States 4½), and in good repair, and to consist of a suitable structure, or to be a watercourse or other barrier which the fence-viewers having jurisdiction shall deem sufficient.

There is an innumerable multitude of very handsome bridges, all of a single arch, and without any *fence* on either side, which would be a great inconvenience to a city less sober than Venice.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 388.

Never peep beyond the thorny bound
Or oaken *fence* that hems the paddock round.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 583.

Like three horses that have broken *fence*,
And glutted all night long breast-deep in corn.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Some horses, good performers over any other description of *fence*, will not jump water under any circumstances.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 197.

3. A guard, guide, or gage designed to regulate or restrict the movement of a tool or machine. —**4.** An arm or a projection in a lock which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence, and at other times prevents such movement of the dog or other obstructing member as would allow the bolt to be retracted. *E. H. Knight.* —**5.** The arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** The art of self-defense, especially by the sword; fencing; skill in fencing or sword-play; hence, skill in argument and repartee, especially adroitness in defending one's position and baffling an opponent's attacks.

I bruised my shin the other day with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetorick,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence*.
Milton, Comus, l. 791.

7. A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods; the keeper of a place for the purchase or reception of stolen goods, or the place itself.

What have you got to say for yourself, you withered old *fence*, eh? *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxix.

The landlady of the "Three Rooks" was a notorious *fence*, or banker of thieves. *Thackeray*, Catharine, vii.

8. An inclosure in which fish are dried, cured, and prepared.—**Cap of fence.** See *cap*[1].—**Coat of fence.** See *coat*[2].—**Doublet of fence†.** See *doublet*.—**Gun fence,** a fence built of rails, with one end resting upon the ground, the other supported by two crossed stakes.—**Ring fence,** a fence which encircles unbrokenly a large area, as that of a whole estate.—**Snake fence,** a fence made of split rails laid zigzag, with the ends resting on each other, and often supported by rough posts in pairs driven slantingly into the ground. Also called *stake-and-rider fence*, *Virginia rail fence*, *worm fence*. [U. S.]—**Sunk fence,** a fence built in an artificial or natural depression of the ground, as a ditch or a watercourse, so that it does not project above the general surface.

They [rooks] flew over the lawn and grounds to alight in a great meadow, from which these were separated by a *sunk fence*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xi.

To be on the fence, to be uncertain or undecided (as if astride of a fence, hesitating on which side to descend), as between two opinions; be neutral or undecided, as between parties or persons. [U. S.]

Every fool knows that a man represents
Not the fellers that sent him, but them *on the fence*—
Impartially ready to jump either side,
And make the first use of a turn o' the tide.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., iv.

Wire fence, a fence made of parallel strands of wire, generally galvanized, attached to posts placed at suitable distances, and tightened. Wire fences have to a large extent superseded the more cumbrous forms formerly in use. See *barbed wire*, under *barbed*[1].

fence (fens), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fenced*, ppr. *fencing*. [< ME. *fencen, fensen;* abbr. of *defense*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To defend; guard; hem in.

The Chinese have no Hats, Caps, or Turbans; but when they walk abroad, they carry a small Umbrello in their Hands, wherewith they *fence* their Head from the Sun or the Rain, by holding it over their Heads.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 407.

The man that utter'd this
Had perish'd without food, be 't who it will,
But for this arm, that *fenc'd* him from the foe.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

The crew of each vessel made themselves a cabin of turf and wood, at some distance from each other, to *fence* themselves against the inclemencies of the weather.
Addison, Frozen Words.

2. To obstruct approach to; divide off.

Nation I *fenced* from nation without pity,
That all might wend toward Babylon alone.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, ii.

3. To inclose with a fence, as a wall, hedge, railing, or anything that prevents or might prevent entry or egress; secure by an inclosure.

The derge don, the prelates and pontificialles to *Fence* the Corps within the rayles.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 34.

First for your bees a proper station find,
That's *fenced* about, and sheltered from the wind.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

4. To parry or thrust aside as if by fencing: with *off*.

Reasoning of a very similar character is, however, nearly as common now as it was in his [Descartes's] time, and does duty largely as a means of *fencing off* disagreeable conclusions. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, V. iii. § 8.

To fence the court, in *anc. Scots law*, to open the parliament or a court of law by a set form of words.

They wunna *fence the court* as they do at the circuit. *The* High *Court* of Judiciary is aye *fenced*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxi.

To fence the tables, in the churches of Scotland, to deliver a solemn address to communicants at the Lord's table immediately before the communion, on the feelings appropriate to the occasion, and the danger incurred by partaking of the elements unworthily. The address also pointed out those who were debarred from partaking of the sacrament; hence it was formerly called *debarring*.

Thereafter, he *fenceth* and openeth *the tables*.
Pardovan, p. 140. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To raise a fence; provide a guard.

He [man] hath no way to *fence* against guilty reflections but by stopping up all the avenues at which they might enter. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

This evil had been sufficiently *fenced* against by the Yorick family. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

2. To practise the art of fencing; use a sword or foil for the purpose of self-defense, or of learning the art of attack and defense.

We give some Latin, and a smatch of Greek,
Teach him to *fence* and figure twice a-week.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 366.

3. To fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts.

They *fence* and push, and pushing, loudly roar.
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore.
Dryden.

4. Figuratively, to parry arguments or strive by equivocation to baffle an examiner and conceal the truth, as a dishonest witness.—**5.** To deposit stolen property. [Slang.]

Old Bill had been *fencing* with an old bloak in [New] York. . . . [Constable] Hays went instantly to the old bloak's place, and recovered a large amount of stolen property. *Philadelphia Press*, Dec. 30, 1869.

fenceful (fens'fûl), *a.* [< *fence* + *-ful*.] Affording defense.

Taught Artists first the carving Tool to wield,
Chariots with Brass to arm, and form the *fenceful* Shield.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

fenceless (fens'les), *a.* [< *fence* + *-less*.] Without a fence; uninclosed; defenseless; unguarded; open: as, the *fenceless* ocean.

This now *fenceless* world
Forfeit to Death. *Milton*, P. L., x. 303.

fence-lizard (fens'liz″ärd), *n.* The common small lizard or swift of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, one of the few found in the Northern and Middle States. It is 5 to 7 inches long, of moderately stout form, with long, slender, fragile tail, above of some variable dark color, with waved darker bands, the throat and sides of the belly of the male brilliant blue and black.

fence-month (fens'munth), *n.* A time during which hunting in a forest is prohibited: originally applied to the fawning-time of deer, from about the middle of June to the middle of July. Also *defense-month*. [Eng.]

fence-play (fens'plā), *n.* Fencing.

Those who go to Paris Garden, the Bell Savage, or Theatre, to behold bear-baiting, enterludes, or *fence-play*, must not account of any pleasant spectacle, unless first they pay one pennie at the gate, another at the entrie of the scaffold, and a third for quiet standing.
Lambarde, Perambulation of Kent, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 349.

fencer (fen'sėr), *n.* [< *fence*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. In 2d sense < *fence*, *n.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who fences; one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil.

The Precentor in the Synagogue taketh a bundle of boughs, and blesseth and shaketh them, . . . and moueth them three times to the East, and as often to the West, and to the N. and S. and then vp and downe like a *Fencer*, and then shaketh them againe, as hauing now put the Deuill to flight. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

2. A horse good at leaping fences or other obstructions: said generally of a hunter.

fence-roof† (fens'röf), *n.* A roof or covering intended as a defense.

The Romans . . . having set their flanks thicke thrust together, and fitted their shields close one to another in manner of a *fence-roufe*, stood their ground and resisted.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, 1609.

fence-time (fens'tīm), *n.* Same as *close-time*. [Eng.]

fence-viewer (fens′vū″ėr), *n.* An officer, or one of a board of officers, whose duty it is to require and supervise the erection and maintenance of boundary-fences between adjoining owners, or along the highway, when called upon to do so by any party in interest. [U. S.]

In 1647, *fence viewers* were appointed, by whom, in addition to other duties, every new building had to be approved. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud.*, IV. 20.

fencible (fen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *fensible* and *fensable;* < *fence* + *-ible;* or, in other words, an abbr. of *defensible.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being defended or of making defense.

A roade . . . made very *fensible* with strong wals. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 132.

First she them led up to the Castle wall,
That was so high as foe might not it clime,
And all so faire and *fensible* withall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 21.

Let *fencible* men, each party in its own range of streets, keep watch and ward all night. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 4.

2. Pertaining to or composed of fencibles.

The *fencible* corps were a species of militia, raised for the defense of particular districts, from which several of them could not by the conditions of their institution be detached. The first were raised in Argyleshire, in 1759. *Grose*, Mil. Antiq., p. 164.

Fencible cavalry, formerly, in England, a mounted corps of fencibles. They seem to have corresponded to the body afterward called yeomanry.

II. *n.* A soldier enlisted for defense against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad: generally in the plural: as, the Warwickshire *fencibles.*

The most prominent of these objectionable estimates . . . was that of the Manx *fencibles.* *Windham*, Speech on Army Estimates, Feb. 26, 1806.

fencing (fen′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fence, v.*, in its various uses.] **1.** The art of using a sword or foil in attack and defense, or practice for improvement or the exhibition of skill in that art.

Sometimes Persons were compell'd, by the Tyranny of Nero, to practise the Trade of *Fencing*, and to fight upon the Stage, for his inhuman Diversion. *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., notes.

2. That which fences; an inclosure or fence; the fences collectively.

Sussex, . . . where the fields are small and the *fencing* for the most part what is called cramped. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 190.

3. Specifically, a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery; brattishing.—**4.** Material used in making fences.

A decayed fragment or two of *fencing* fill the gaps in the bank. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, p. 217.

fencing-gage (fen′sing-gāj), *n.* A wooden guide used as an aid in fastening the boards of a wooden fence.

fencing-machine (fen′sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for shaping, fitting, and finishing posts, rails, etc., for fences.

fencing-school (fen′sing-sköl), *n.* A school in which fencing is taught.

You little think he was at *fencing-school*
At four o'clock this morning.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

fen-cricket (fen′krik″et), *n.* The mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris.*

fend[1] (fend), *v.* [< ME. *fenden*, defend; abbr. of *defenden*, defend, as *fence* of *defense:* see *defend.* Cf. *fen*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To defend; protect; guard.

He com right son [soon] Normundie to *fend.* *Langtoft's Chron.* (ed. Hearne), p. 195.

Now, good syr justyce, be my frende,
And *fende* me of my fone [foes].
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 63).

One day thou wilt be blest;
So still obey the guiding hand that *fends*
Thee safely through these wonders for sweet ends.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

He could not and did not try to *fend* himself against the keen edge of the terrible doubts, the awful mysteries. *The Century*, XXVI. 540.

2. To keep off; prevent from entering or impinging; ward off; forbid: usually followed by *off:* as, to *fend off* blows. Compare *fen*[2].

Faires do fall so seldome in a yeare
That when they come, prouision must be made
To *fende* the frost in hardest winter nights.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 66.

God *fend* that the fear of this diligence which must then be us'd doe not make us affect the lazines of a licencing Church. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 41.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend aff* the weather. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxvii.

3. To support; maintain. [Scotch.]

But there is neither bread nor kale,
To *fend* my men and me.
Border Minstrelsy, Battle of Otterbourne.

But gi'e them guid cow-milk their fill,
Till they be fit to *fend* themsel'.
Burns, Death of Mailie.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act in opposition; offer resistance.—**2.** To parry; fence.—**3.** To make provision; give care. [Scotch.]

I hae aye dune whate'er ye bade me, . . . and *fended* weel for ye. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

Ah! but they must turn out and *fend* for themselves. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

To fend and prove†, to argue and defend.

It was a manifest sign indeed of no contentious spirit, and that delighted not in *fending and proving*, as we say. *Strype*, Memorials, III. ii. 28.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend and prove* with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

fend[1] (fend), *n.* [< *fend*[1], *v.*] The shift which one makes for one's self, whether for sustenance or in any other respect; self-defense or self-support. [Scotch.]

I'm thinking wi' sic a braw fallow,
In poortith I might mak' a *fen'*.
Burns, Tam Glen.

I was long enough there—and out I wad be, and out John Blower gat me, but wi' nae sma' fight and *fend.* *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

fend[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fiend.*

fendace† (fen′dās), *n.* [OF. *fendace, fendasse*, a slit, chink, opening, < *fendre*, cleave, split, slit: see *fent.*] In *armor*, a protection for the ★throat, afterward replaced by the gorget.

fender (fen′dėr), *n.* [< *fend*[1] + *-er*[1]; or an abbr. of *defender.*] **1.** One who or that which fends, guards, or wards off.

He is the treasurer of the thieves' exchequer, the common *fender* of all bulkers and shoplifts in the town. *Four for a Penny* (Harl. Misc., IV. 147).

Specifically—(*a*) A guard placed before an open fire to keep live coals from falling on the floor. It usually consists of an upright fence or parapet of sheet-metal or wire gauze, or a light skeleton of wire, set along the front and sides of a hearth, frequently made ornamental and often having a top bar. Fenders are also made to cover the whole front of a fireplace, and are sometimes fitted with a sort of wicket which can be opened without removing the fender.

The basins of bread and milk that she and her husband were in the habit of having for supper stood in the *fender* before the fire. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, a piece of timber, bundle of rope, or the like, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against a pier, another vessel, or other body. (*c*) A guard-post placed on the edge of a pier. (*d*) An attachment to a cultivator for preventing the clods of earth turned up by it from injuring the plants. (*e*) The rubbing-plate of a carriage, placed where the forward wheels turn under the body of the carriage.

2. A kind of terrapin. See *red-fender.*

fender-beam (fen′dėr-bēm), *n.* **1.** A horizontal fender of wood suspended from a ship's side or floating in a dock.—**2.** A permanent buffer at the end of a railroad line or siding, designed to prevent cars from running beyond the end of the track.

fender-board (fen′dėr-bōrd), *n.* One of the boards placed at either side of the steps of a passenger-car to protect them from mud and dirt thrown up by the wheels.

fender-bolt (fen′dėr-bōlt), *n.* **1.** A bolt having a projecting head designed to protect the surrounding surface.—**2.** A bolt driven into the outermost bends or wales of a ship as a support for a fender.

fender-pile (fen′dėr-pīl), *n.* One of a series of piles driven to protect works on either land or water from the concussion of moving bodies.

fendillé (F. pron. foṅ-dē-lyā′), *a.* [F., < *fendre*, cleave, split: see *fent.*] In *ceram.*, cracked in the glaze or enamel: noting a surface covered with minute cracks through wear and repeated heatings, as distinguished from *crackled*, which is applied to a surface abounding in cracks formed intentionally.

fendliche†, **fendly**†. *a.* See *fiendly. Chaucer.*

fendu (F. pron. foṅ-dü′), *a.* [F., pp. of *fendre*, cleave, split: see *fent.*] Cut open; split; slashed: in costume, noting a garment or part of a garment in those fashions in which slashing was employed.—**Fendu en pal** [F.], in *her.*, divided palewise: said especially of a cross. Compare *voided per pale*, under *voided.*

fen-duck (fen′duk), *n.* The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*, often found in fens.

fendy (fen′di), *a.* [< *fend*[1] + *-y*[1].] Clever in providing or finding ways and means; shifty. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Evan opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy.* *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

fenerate† (fen′ė-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *feneratus*, more correctly *fœneratus*, pp. of *fenerare*, more correctly *fœnerare*, deponent *fœnerari*, lend on interest, < *fenus*, more correctly *fœnus* (*fœnor-*), interest, proceeds, gain, profit, < √ **fe*, produce: see *fecund, fetus*, etc.] To put to use, as money; lend on interest. *Cockeram.*

feneration† (fen-ė-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *feneratio(n-)*, more correctly *fœneratio(n-)*, a lending on interest, < *fœnerare, fœnerari:* see *fenerate.*] **1.** The act of lending on interest.

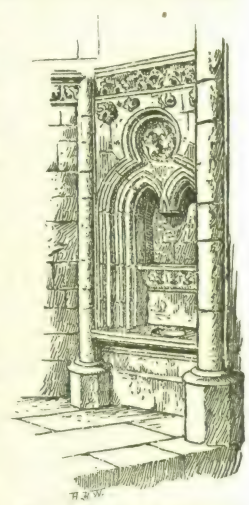
It [the hare] figured . . . not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, [but] *feneration* or usury from its fœcundity and superfœtation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. The interest or gain of that which is lent.

fenestell†, *n.* [ME., < L. *fenestella*, a small window: see *fenestella.*] A small window. See *fenestella.*

Sum of the roope wherwith hath strangled be
Sum men, pray God lette it be never the,
Hang part of that in every *fenestell*,
And this wol from the wesel wite hem well.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

★**fenestella** (fen-es-tel′ä), *n.*; pl. *fenestellæ* (-ē). [L., dim. of *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra.*] **1.** A small window.—**2.** In Roman Catholic churches, a niche on the south side of an altar, containing the piscina, and frequently also the credence.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Fenestellidæ.* (*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Bolten*, 1798.



Fenestella.—Church of Norrey, near Caen, Normandy.

Fenestellidæ (fen-es-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fenestella* + *-idæ.*] A family of paleozoic bryozoans of fan-like form, typified by the genus *Fenestella.* They range from the Silurian to the Permian.

fenester†, *n.* [ME., also *fenestre*, < OF. *fenestre*, F. *fenêtre* = Pr. *fenestra* = It. *finestra, fenestra* = D. *venster* = OHG. *fenstar*, MHG. *venster*, G. *fenster* = Sw. *fönster*, < L. *fenestra*, a window, prob. connected with Gr. *φαίνειν*, bring to light, show, appear, *φανερός*, open to sight, evident: see *fancy* and *fable.*] A window.

At hir dore and his *fenester.* *Arthur and Merlin*, l. 815.

Lo, how men wryten
In *fenestres* at the freres.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 42.

★**fenestra** (fē-nes′trä), *n.*; pl. *fenestræ* (-trē). [L., a window: see *fenester.*] **1.** In *anat.*, a foramen; specifically, one of certain foramina of the inner ear. See phrases below.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A transparent spot in an opaque surface, as in the wings of certain butterflies and moths. (*b*) One of two perforations, covered with membrane, on the head of a cockroach, above the insertions of the antennæ. They have been regarded as rudimentary ocelli. See cut under *Insecta.*—**Fenestra ovalis** (the oval window), an opening into the vestibule of the ear from the tympanic cavity, situated in the line of junction of the proötic and opisthotic bones. In life it is closed by a membrane to which is fitted the foot of the stapes or columella. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *periotic.*—**Fenestra rotunda** (the round window), an opening in the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, situated wholly in the opisthotic bone, leading into the scala tympani. In life it is closed by a membrane. See cut under *periotic.*

fenestral (fē-nes′tral), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ML. **fenestralis*, < L. *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra.* II. *n.* < ME. *fenestralle*, < OF. *fenestral*, < ML. *fenestrale*, a window, neut. of **fenestralis:* see I. *a.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a window or to windows; resembling a window; of window-like structure or transparency.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or having fenestræ or transparent spots.—**3.** In *bot.*, having a large opening like a window.—**Fenestral bandage,** in *surg.*, a bandage, compress, or plaster with small perforations or openings to facilitate discharge. *Dunglison.*

II.† *n.* A small window; also, a framed blind of cloth or canvas that supplied the place of glass previous to the introduction of that material.

fenestrate (fē-nes′trāt), *a.* [< L. *fenestratus*, pp. of *fenestrare*, furnish with windows or openings, < *fenestra*, a window: see *fenester*.] 1. Same as *fenestral*.—2. Same as *fenestrated*, 1. —**Fenestrate ocellus**, in *entom.*, an ocellated spot having a clear spot in the center.—**Fenestrate pterostigma**, in *entom.*, a pterostigma having a clear dot at the inner or outer end.

fenestrated (fē-nes′trā-ted), *a.* [As *fenestrate* + *-ed*².] 1. In *arch.*, having windows; windowed; characterized by windows.—2. Same as *fenestral*.—**Fenestrated membrane**, in *anat.*, the outer layer of the inner coat of an artery, consisting of a homogeneous highly refracting substance presenting in transverse section a festooned appearance.

fenestration (fen-es-trā′shon), *n.* [< *fenestrate* + *-ion*.] 1. In *arch.*, the disposition of windows in a building, considered either as lighting the interior, or as important parts of the decorative design.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the state of being fenestral or provided with fenestræ.

fenestre†, *n.* See *fenester*.

fenestrella (fen-es-trel′ä), *n.*; pl. *fenestrellæ* (-ē). [NL. (cf. It. *fenestrella*; L. *fenestella*, *fenestrala*), dim. of *fenestra*, a window.] In *entom.*, a transparent spot in the anal area of a tegmen or wing-cover of certain grasshoppers. *Kirby.*

fenestrule (fē-nes′tröl), *n.* [< LL. *fenestrula*, dim. of L. *fenestra*, a window: see *fenestra*.] In *Polyzoa*, one of the little fenestræ or spaces between the intersecting branches of the cœnœcium.

fen-fire (fen′fīr), *n.* The will-o'-the-wisp; an ignis fatuus.

Mocked as whom the *fen-fire* leads. *Swinburne*, Athens.

fen-fowl (fen′foul), *n.* [< AS. **fenfugel* (Somner), < *fen*, fen, + *fugel*, fowl.] Any fowl that frequents fens; as a plural, such fowls collectively.

fengt†, *n.* See *fung*.

fengeld†, *n.* [In old law books, a form repr. an AS. **feóndgild*, ME. **fendgeld*, < *feónd*, ME. *fend*, *feend*, an enemy, + *gild*, *geld*, a payment.] In *old law*, an impost or a tax for the repelling of enemies. *Cowell.*

fengite (fen′jīt), *n.* [Same as *phengite*, < L. *phengites*, < Gr. *φεγγίτης*, another name of *σεληνίτης*, selenite, so called from its use for windows, < *φέγγος*, light, *φέγγειν*, shine.] A kind of transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for window-panes.

fen-goose (fen′gös), *n.* The graylag, *Anser ferus*: so called from its frequenting fens.

Fenian (fē′ni-an, in sense 1 also fen′i-an), *n.* and *a.* [In the first sense also written *Fënnian* and *Finnian*; formed, with Latin suffix *-ian*, from Ir. *Feinn*, *Feinne*, oblique case of Ir. *Fiann*, pl. *Fianna*: see def. 1.] **I.** *n.* 1. A modern English form of Irish *Fiann*, *Fianna*, a name applied in Irish tradition to the members of certain tribes who formed the militia of the ardrig or king (see *ardrigh*) of Eire or Erin (the *Fianna Eirionn*, or champions of Erin). The principal figure in the Fenian legends is Finn or Find or Fionn, who figures as Fingal in the Ossianic publications of McPherson, in which the name of Ossian stands for Oisin, son of Finn. The Fenians, with their hero Finn, while probably having a historical basis, became the center of a great mass of legends, which may be compared with the legends of King Arthur and the Round Table. In the Ossianic version the Fenians are warriors of superhuman size, strength, speed, and prowess. Also *Fian*, *Fion*.

2. A member of an association of Irishmen known as the Fenian Brotherhood, founded in New York in 1857, with a view to secure the independence of Ireland. The movement soon spread over the United States and Ireland (where it absorbed the previously existing Phœnix Society), and among the Irish population of Great Britain, and several attempts were made at insurrection in Ireland, and at invasion of Canada from the United States. The association was organized in district clubs called *circles*, presided over by *centers*, with a *head center* as chief president and a general *senate*: an organization afterward modified in some respects. Between 1863 and 1872 eleven "national congresses" were held by the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States, after which it continued in existence as a secret society.

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Fenians of Irish legend: as, the *Fenian* stories; the *Fenian* period.

The poems and tales which we have called *Fennian* . . . form a cycle entirely distinct from the heroic one. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 311.

Most of the poems and prose tales coming under the head *Fennian* or *Fenian*, and now or recently current among the Irish-speaking peasantry, are also to be found in MSS. at least 300 years old. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 75.

2. Of or belonging to the organization called the Fenian Brotherhood: as, a *Fenian* invasion; a *Fenian* outrage.

Some of his [Thomas Hughes's] letters, written during the early *Fenian* excitement, . . . are among the best contributions that England has furnished for the American press. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 106.

Fenianism (fē′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Fenian*, 2, + *-ism*.] The principles, politics, or practices of the Fenians. See *Fenian*, *n.*, 2.

Mr. Sumner appears to have thought the proximity to us of the British possessions a cause of irritation and disturbance, by furnishing a basis of operations for *Fenianism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 79.

fenix†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *phenix*.

fenk†, *v. t.* [ME. *fenken*, rarely *venken*, < OF. *vencre*, *veincre*, *vaincre*, F. *vaincre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *vencer* = It. *vincere*, < L. *vincere*, overcome, conquer, vanquish: see *vanquish*, *convince*.] To overcome; conquer; vanquish.

All swich cities that seemelich were,
Philip *fenkes* in fyght & fayled lyte,
That all Greece hee ne gatt with his grim werk.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 323.

He ne mighte . . .
Ayen Rome in bataile spede,
That he was euer more biwraid,
Ouercumen, *venkud*, and bitraid.
Seuyn Sages, l. 2021 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

fenkel†, *n.* See *finkle*, *fennel*.

fenks (fengks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The ultimate refuse of whale-blubber. It is valued as a manure, and it has been proposed to use it for making Prussian blue, as also for the production of ammonia.

fenland (fen′land), *n.* [< ME. **fenland*, < AS. *fenland*, < *fen*, *fenn*, fen, + *land*, land.] Marshy land; fens; specifically, in England, the marshy region in Cambridge, Norfolk, Lincoln, and adjacent counties, now in great part reclaimed.

fenlander (fen′lan-dėr), *n.* One who lives in fenland; specifically, an inhabitant of the English fenland or fens.

Laurence Holebeck was born, saith my Author, apud Girvios: that is, amongst the *Fenlanders*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

fenman (fen′man), *n.*; pl. *fenmen* (-men). One who lives in fens or marshes.

If you ask how you should rid them, I will not point you to the *fen-men*, who, to make quick dispatch of their annoyances, set fire on their fens. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 480.

fenne¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fen*¹.

fenne²†, *n.* [Perhaps for *fende*, i. e., *fiend*.] Apparently, a dragon.

And that the waker *fenne* the golden spoyle did keepe. *Turberville*, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, p. 34.

fennec, fennek (fen′ek), *n.* [Ar. *fenek*.] 1. A small African fox, the zerda, *Vulpes zerda* or *Fennecus zerda*. It is of a pale-fawn or creamy-whitish color, the tail being black-tipped. It



Fennec (*Vulpes* or *Fennecus zerda*).

has a slender body, sharp snout, large pointed ears, upward of 3 inches long, and blue eyes. It is about a foot long without the tail, which is shorter than the body. The animal lives in burrows like other foxes, and is chiefly nocturnal in habits. There are several species of the genus *Fennecus*.

2. A misnomer of an entirely different African fox, of the genus *Megalotis* or *Otocyon*.

Fennecus (fen′e-kus), *n.* [NL., < *fennec*.] A genus of small African foxes with very large ears and auditory bullæ, belonging to the alopecoid or vulpine series of the family *Canidæ*, and containing the fennecs or zerdas, as *F. zerda*, *F. famelicus*, and *F. chama*. See *fennec*.

fennek, *n.* See *fennec*.

fennel (fen′el), *n.* [< ME. *fenel*, *fenyl* (also in another form *fenkel*, *fynkel*, > mod. *finkle*, after D. or Scand.), < AS. *fenol*, usually *finol*, *finel*, *finul*, rarely *finugle*, = D. *venkel* = OHG. *fenachal*, *fenichal*, G. *fenchel* = Sw. *fenkål* = Dan. *fennikel* = OF. *fenoil*, F. *fenouil* = Pr. *fenolh*, *fenoilh* = Sp. *hinojo* = Pg. *funcho* = It. *finocchio*, < L. *feniculum*, more correctly *fœniculum*, fennel, dim. of *fenum*, more correctly *fœnum*, hay: see *fenugreek*.] 1. An aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Fœniculum Fœniculum*, a native of southern Europe and common in cultivation. It is a tall, glaucous herb with decompound leaves, yellow flowers, an agreeable odor, and sweet aromatic taste. Several varieties are extensively cultivated in Europe, America, and India for their seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stimulant. The chief consumption, however, is in veterinary practice. The oil distilled from the seeds is used in the manufacture of cordials.

Eke *fenel* wol up growe,
So it be gladde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

There's *fennel* for you, and columbines.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

Above the lowly plants it towers,
The *fennel*, with its yellow flowers,
And in an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with the wondrous powers,
Lost vision to restore.
Longfellow, Goblet of Life.

2. A name of certain plants of other genera. See below.—**Dog-fennel.** See *dog's-fennel*.—**Giant fennel**, the *Ferula communis*.—**Hog-** or **sow-fennel**, *Peucedanum officinale*.—**Sweet fennel**, a variety of fennel sometimes eaten as a vegetable or salad.—**To eat conger and fennel**†, to eat two high and hot things together: esteemed an act of libertinism. *Nares.*

Because their legs are both of a bigness: and he plays at quoits well; and *eats conger and fennel*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

fennel-flower (fen′el-flou″ėr), *n.* The *Nigella Damascena*, or ragged-lady, also *N. sativa*, the seeds of which are used in the East as a condiment, and medicinally as a carminative and diuretic.

fennel-water (fen′el-wâ″tėr), *n.* An aqueous liquor prepared from fennel-seed.

Fennian (fen′i-an), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Fenian*, 1.

fennish (fen′ish), *a.* [< *fen*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Full of fens; fenny; marshy.

Hardlier putrifyed and corrupted than all the *fennishe* waters in the whole country. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 378.

fenny¹ (fen′i), *a.* [< ME. *fenny*, < AS. *fennig*, *fenneg*, marshy, muddy, < *fenn*, *fen*, marsh, mud: see *fen*¹. Cf. *fenny*².] 1. Having the character of a fen; boggy; marshy.

Much of this parke, as well as a greate part of the country about it, is very *fenny*, and the ayre very bad. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 21, 1644.

A hov'ring vapour
That covers for a while the *fenny* pool.
J. Baillie.

2. Inhabiting or growing in fens; abounding in fens: as, *fenny* brake.

Fillet of a *fenny* snake,
In the caldron boil and bake.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Paths there were many,
Winding through palmy fern, and rushes *fenny*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

3. Muddy. [Prov. Eng.]

That mayster is mercyable; thaȝ [though] thou be man *fenny*,
& al to-marred in myre whyl thou on molde lyuyes,
Thou may schyne thurȝ schryfte, thaȝ thou haf schome serued,
& pure the with penaunce tyl thou a perle worthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1113.

fenny² (fen′i), *a.* Same as *finewed*.

fenowed† (fen′ōd), *a.* Same as *finewed*.

fensable, fensible, *a.* See *fencible*.

fensome (fen′sum), *a.* [E. dial., for **fendsome*, < *fend*¹ + *-some*.] 1. Adroit; skilful.—2. Neat; handsome; becoming. *Grose; Brockett.*

fensure†, *n.* [< *fence* + *-ure*.] A fence.

Fence or *fensure*, vallum. *Huloet.*

fent (fent), *n.* [< ME. *fente*, < OF. *fente*, F. *fente* (= Pg. *fenda*), a slit, < *fendre* = Sp. *hender* = Pg. *fender* = It. *fendere*, < L. *findere*, pp. *fissus*, cleave, split, slit. Hence also (from L. *findere*) *fendace*, *fissile*, *fission*, *fissure*, etc.] 1. A slit; specifically, a short slit or opening left in an article of dress, as in the sleeve of a shirt, at the top of the skirt in a dress, etc., as a means of putting it on; a placket or placket-hole.—2. A crack; a flaw. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A remnant, as of cotton; an odd piece; specifically, imperfectly printed or imperfectly dyed ends of cotton and other cloths, which are sold for patchwork and similar purposes.

Sand and bran will come out in a fine strainer, or a fine printing *fent*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 229.

4. The binding of any part of the dress. [Prov. Eng.]

fent (fent), *v. t.* [< *fent*, *n.*, 4.] To bind (cloth). [Prov. Eng.]

fen-thrush (fen′thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush. *C. Swainson.* [North Hants, Eng.]

fenugreek (fen′ū-grēk), *n.* [Also sometimes *fenugreck*, formerly also written *fenigreek*; <

ME. **fenigrek, ffeyngrek, venecreke,* < AS. *fenogrecum,* and separately *fenum grecum* (= D. *fenigriek* = F. *fenugrec* = Pr. *fenugrec, fengrec* = Sp. *fenogreco* = Pg. *fenogrego*), < L. *fenumgræcum, fenum Græcum,* more correctly *fœnum Græcum,* fenugreek, lit. 'Greek hay': *fœnum,* less correctly *fenum,* erroneously *fænum,* hay, perhaps < √ **fe,* produce: see *fennel, fetus.*] The *Trigonella Fœnum-græcum,* an annual leguminous plant indigenous to western Asia, but widely naturalized, and extensively cultivated in Asia, Africa, and some parts of Europe. The mucilaginous seeds are used as food, and also in medicine. Also *fœnugreek.*

ffeyngrek to have of seede is to be sowe
In Ytalie ene in this Janes ende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Fenigreeke commeth not behind the other hearbs before specified in credit and account for the vertues which it hath: the Greeks call it Telus and Carphos.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, p. 207.

In the case of a drink called "Hollands whiskee," it was produced by distilling the methylated spirit with a little nitric acid, and then sweetening with treacle, and flavouring with rhubarb, chloroform, *fœnugreek,* etc.
Encyc. Brit., I. 176.

feod, feodal, feodality, feodary. Less correct spellings, based, like the French *feodal,* etc., on the less correct Middle Latin forms, *feodum, feodalis,* etc., of *feud*[2], *feudal*[2], etc. The English pronunciation (fūd, fū′dal, etc.) belongs to the spelling *feud,* etc.

feoff (fef), *v. t.* [An artificial spelling preserved in law books, in imitation of the Law L. and later OF. forms; the E. pronunciation is that of the reg. E. spelling *feff;* < ME. *feffen,* invest with a fee or fief, < OF. *feffer, fieffer, fiefer* (later spelled *feoffer*), F. *fieffer* (in Law L. *feoffare,* the proper ML. verb being *feodare,* or rather *feudare*), < OF. *fief,* a fee or fief: see *fee*[2], *fief, feud*[2].] **1.** To invest with a fee or feud; give or grant a fee to; enfeoff.—**2†.** To endow.

Was ther non other broch you liste lete,
To *feffe* with your newe love?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1689.

The kynge hym *feffed* with his right glove, and than he reised hym vpon his feet. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 374.

So wel was William bi-louede with riche & with pore,
So fre to *feffe* alle frekes [persons] with ful faire ziftes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

May God forbid to *feffe* you so with grace.
Court of Love, l. 932.

feoff (fef), *n.* See *fief.*

feoffee (fe-fē′), *n.* [< *feoff* + *-ee;* < F. *fieffé,* pp. of *fieffer,* feoff.] A person who is enfeoffed—that is, invested with a fee.

He had convayed secretly all his landes to *feoffees* of trust. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

Making himself rich by being made a *feoffee* in trust to deceased brethren. *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

Feoffee to uses, at *common law,* one to whom land is conveyed to the use of another. See *use.*

feoffer, feoffor (fef′ėr, -ọr), *n.* [OF. *feoffor, feouffour,* ML. *feoffator:* see *feoff, v.*] One who enfeoffs, or grants a fee.

feoffment (fef′mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *feffement,* < OF. *feoffement* (ML. *feoffamentum*), < *feoffer,* etc., feoff: see *feoff, v.*] In *law:* (*a*) Originally, the gift of a fief or feud.

The parliament passed bills to limit the benefit of clergy and forbid *feoffments* to the use of churches.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

(*b*) The conveyance of land by investiture, or words of donation, accompanied by livery of seizin; also, the document making such conveyance.

Thanne Symonye and Cyuyle stoden forth bothe,
And vnfeelde the *feffement* that Fals hadde maked.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 73.

He has a quarrel to carry, and has caused
A deed of *feoffment* of his whole estate
To be drawn yonder: he has 't within; and you
Only he means to make feoffee.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

The process of conveying land by the combined effect of a deed and livery of seisin was called a *feoffment;* the deed was first executed, and then livery of seisin was given, and a memorandum of this was indorsed on the deed, and usually attested by the same witnesses.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 72.

(*c*) A like transfer or creation of any corporeal hereditament or freehold estate.

Could his grants, if not in themselves null, avail against his posterity, heirs like himself under the great *feoffment* of creation? *Hallam.*

feoffor, *n.* See *feoffer.*

feole†, *a.* See *feel*[2].

feor†, *adv.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *far*[1].

feorm-fultum†, *n.* [AS., < *feorm,* provision (see *farm*[1]), + *fultum,* aid, assistance.] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* a tax for the king's sustentation as he went through his realm. Apparently the underking or even the ealdorman might collect this tax. Also called the *king's feorm.*

Feorm-fultum, rent paid in kind from royal demesne or public lands. *Stubbs,* Select Charters, p. 540.

fer[1] (fėr), *adv.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *far*[1].

fer[2]**†,** *n.* A rare Middle English form of *fire.*

-fer. [L. adj. *-fer,* m., *-fera,* f., *-ferum,* neut., < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *-ferous, -phorous.*] The terminal element of nouns with a corresponding adjective in *-ferous,* as *conifer,* a coniferous tree. See *-ferous.*

feracious (fē-rā′shus), *a.* [= Sp. *feraz* = It. *ferace,* < L. *ferax* (*feraci-*), fruitful, fertile, < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *bear*[1]. Cf. *fertile.*] Fruitful; producing abundantly. [Rare.]

Like an oak
Nurs'd on *feracious* Algidum.
Thomson, Liberty, iii.

feracity (fē-ras′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *feracitee* = Sp. *feracidad* = Pg. *feracidade* = It. *feracità,* < L. *feracita(t-)s,* < *ferax* (*feraci-*), fruitful: see *feracious.*] Fruitfulness. [Rare.]

Wel froted wolde he [the olive] fatte ydonnged be,
And wagged [shaken] with wynde of *feracitee.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

Such writers, instead of brittle, would say fragile; instead of fruitfulness, *feracity.*
Beattie, Moral Science, IV. i. § 3.

feræ (fē′rē), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl. (sc. *bestiæ*) of *ferus,* wild: see *fierce.*] **1.** Wild animals. See *feræ naturæ,* below.—**2.** [*cap.*] In the Linnean system of classification (1766), the third order of *Mammalia,* containing the ten Linnean genera *Phoca, Canis, Felis, Viverra, Mustela, Ursus, Didelphys, Talpa, Sorex,* and *Erinaceus.* Of these, the last three are insectivorous, and the seventh is marsupial. Excluding these four, and bringing in the genus *Trichechus,* which Linnæus placed in *Bruta,* the order becomes the following modern group:

3. [*cap.*] An order of *Mammalia,* the *Carnivora* of authors. It includes educabilian quadrupeds with teeth of three kinds, all enameled, the canines specialized, the toes clawed, the scaphoid and semilunar carpal bones consolidated into a single scapholunar bone, the placenta zonary deciduate, the brain with no calcarine sulcus, clavicles rudimentary or wanting, and the pelvis and hind limbs developed. The *Feræ* thus characterized include all the ordinary carnivorous mammals, and are divided into *Fissipedia* and *Pinnipedia,* the former containing the terrestrial forms, the latter the aquatic seals.—**Feræ naturæ.** [L., lit. wild animals of nature: *feræ,* pl. fem., wild animals (see etym. above); *naturæ,* gen. of *natura,* nature: also generally explained as meaning literally 'of a wild nature,' the full phrase being *animalia feræ naturæ.*] In *law,* animals living in a wild state, such as the hare, deer, or pheasants: distinguished from domesticated animals (*animalia domitæ naturæ*), as the cow, horse, sheep, poultry.

feral[1] (fē′ral), *a.* [< L. *fera,* a wild animal, a wild beast (see *feræ*), + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to wild beasts; wild; ferine; ferous; existing in a state of nature; not domesticated or artificially bred: as, the mallard is the *feral* stock of the domestic duck.

This girl . . . is one of those women men make a quarrel about and fight to the death for—the old *feral* instinct, you know. *O. W. Holmes,* Elsie Venner, xvi.

Some habit common to swine in their *feral* condition.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 638.

2. Run wild; having escaped from domestication and reverted to a state of nature.

In Paraguay and in Circassia it has been noticed that *feral* horses of the same colour and size usually breed together. *A. R. Wallace,* in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 815.

In New Zealand, according to Dieffenbach, the *feral* cats assume a streaky grey colour like that of wild cats.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.

3. Like a wild beast; characteristic of wild beasts; brutal; savage.—**4.** In *astrol.,* said of the moon when having no further application in the sign through which she is passing.

feral[2] (fē′ral), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *feral* = It. *ferale,* < L. *feralis,* of or belonging to the dead, funereal, deadly, fatal, < *ferre,* = E. *bear*[1], in reference to the carrying of the dead in funeral procession; cf. E. *bier,* ult. < *bear*[1].] Funereal; pertaining to funerals; mournful; fatal; cruel.

Imminent danger and *feral* diseases are now ready to seize upon them. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 148.

Feralia (fē-rā′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *feralis:* see *feral*[2].] In *Rom. antiq.,* an appointed festival in honor of the dead, held in February. The most characteristic observance consisted in the carrying of food by the people to the tombs of relatives or ancestors, for the use of their shades.

ferant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *ferant, ferand,* iron-gray: see *ferrandine.*] Iron-gray: applied to a horse.

The floure of oure ferse mene one *ferant* stedez
ffolowes frekly on the frekes, thate ffrayede was never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2259.

ferash, ferosh (fe-rash′, -rosh′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *farāsh, farrāsh,* < Ar. *farrāsh,* a servant whose business is to spread and sweep the mats, carpets, etc., < *farsh,* a carpet, a mat, anything spread out, < *farsh,* to spread (a carpet).] In the East Indies, a menial servant whose proper business is to spread carpets, pitch tents, etc., and in a house to do the work of a chambermaid. *Yule and Burnell,* Anglo-Indian Glossary.

ferberite (fėr′bėr-īt), *n.* [After R. *Ferber* of Gera, Germany.] A tungstate of iron with a little manganese, found in cleavable masses in Sierra Almagrera in southern Spain.

ferd[1]**†,** *p. a.* A Middle English form of *feared.*

ferd[1]**†,** *n.* [ME., < *feren,* fear: see *fear*[1].] Fear.

Stinting in my tale
For *ferde. Chaucer,* Death of Blanche, l. 1214.

But the freike for *ferd* fled of his gate,
ffrusshet thurgh the folke forth of his sight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6695.

ferd[2]**†,** *n.* [ME., also *ferde, feord, furd,* < AS. *ferd, fyrd,* an army, host, company (= OS. *fard* = OFries. *ferd, fart,* an expedition, journey, = MD. *vaert,* D. *vaerd, vaard,* journey, = OHG. *fart,* MHG. *vart,* G. *fahrt,* a journey, = Icel. *ferdh* = Dan. *færd* = Sw. *färd,* voyage, travel, course), < *faran,* go: see *fare*[1].] An army; a host. [This word, in the Anglo-Saxon form *fyrd,* is used historically in a technical sense. See *fyrd.*]

Faraon withth all hiss *ferd*
Comm affterwarrd. *Ormulum,* l. 14792.

Ther com him a-3ens of kinges & other grete
The fairest *ferde* of folk that euer bi-fore was seie.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5326.

fer de fourchette (fār dė för-shet′). [F.: *fer,* iron; *de,* of; *fourchette,* fork: see *ferro-, fourchette.*] In *her.,* a fork-shaped support for a musket; the croc or rest used in the early days of hand-firearms.

fer-de-lance (fār′dė-loṅs′), *n.* [F., lit. lance-head, iron of the lance: *fer,* < L. *ferrum,* iron; *de,* < L. *de,* of; *lance,* lance: see *lance.*] The lance-headed or yellow viper, *Craspedocephalus* (or *Bothrops*) *lanceolatus,* of the family *Crotalidæ,* a large and very venomous serpent of the warm parts of America. It is from 5 to 6 feet long, and is capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of prey or of some object which has irritated it. Its bite is often fatal, no antidote seeming to be of any avail, although rum and other kinds of spirits enjoy a popular reputation as such. This serpent infests sugar-plantations in the West India islands, and is dreaded alike by man and beast. The tail ends in a horny spine, which scrapes harshly against rough objects, but does not rattle. See cut under *Craspedocephalus.*

If by some rare chance you encounter [in the island of Martinique] a person who has lost an arm or a leg, you can be almost certain you are looking at a victim of the *fer-de-lance*—the serpent whose venom putrefies living tissue. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVII. 328.

fer de mouline (fār dė mö-lēn′). [F.: *fer,* iron; *de,* of; *mouline,* mill: see *mill*[1].] In *her.,* the iron let into the millstone. Also called *millrine.*

ferdigew†, *n.* [See *farthingale.*] A farthingale.

In our tricke *ferdegews* and billiments of golde.
Udall, Roister Doister, ii. 3.

ferdness†, *n.* [ME. *ferdnes,* fear, < *ferd, fered,* pp. (see *ferd*[1], *feard*), + *-nes,* -ness.] The state of being afraid; fearfulness.

For *ferdnes* he turned ogayne
And durst do no thing at the kyrk.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

ferdwit† (fėrd′wit), *n.* [The form in old law books (Law L. *ferdwita*) of ME. *ferdwite,* AS. *ferdwite, fyrdwite,* a fine for neglecting the military service, < *fyrd,* also written *ferd, fierd, fird,* an army, the military array of the whole country, an expedition (see *ferd*[2]), + *wīte,* punishment, fine: see *wite.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* a fine imposed on persons for not going forth in a military expedition.

fere[1]**†,** *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *fear*[1].

fere[2]**†,** *n.* See *feer*[1].

fere[3]**†,** *n.* A rare Middle English form of *fire.*

fere[4]**†,** *a.* See *fear*[3].

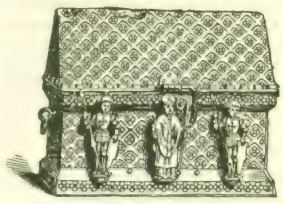
fered†, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *feared.*

fereta, *n.* Plural of *feretum.*

feretер†, ferter†, *n.* [ME. *ferter, fertre,* < OF. *fertre, fiertre, feretre* = Sp. Pg. It. *feretro,* < L. *feretrum,* an accom. of Gr. *φέρετρον* (the proper L. word being *ferculum*), a litter, a bier, < *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. E. *bier,* < *bear*[1].] Same as *feretory.*

feretory (fer′e-tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *feretories* (-riz). [As *fereter, ferter,* with term. *-ory.*] **1.** A shrine

or bier containing the relics of saints, adapted to be borne in religious processions. — **2.** The place in a church where such a shrine is set.



Feretory.
English medieval silverwork.

feretrum (fer'e-trum), *n.*; pl. *feretra* (-trä). [L. ML.: see *feretor*, *feretory*.] Same as *feretory*.

ferforth†, *adv.* Same as *far-forth*. *Chaucer*.

fergusonite (fėr'gu-son-īt), *n.* [After Robert *Ferguson*, of Raith, Scotland.] A brownish-black mineral consisting mainly of niobic acid and yttria, and crystallizing in the tetragonal system. It occurs in quartz near Cape Farewell, Greenland; also in Sweden, Massachusetts, and North Carolina.

feria (fē'ri-ä), *n.* [L.: see *feriæ*, *ferie*.] In the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical calendar, any day of the week from Monday to Friday, inclusive — that is, any day but the Jewish and the Christian sabbath: as, *feria* secunda, tertia, etc. [This use constitutes a reversal of the original meaning of the word of which there appears to be no adequate explanation. See *feriæ*.]

The regular rotation of fast and feast, vigil and *feria*, in the calendar. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 510.

feriæ (fē'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [L.: see *ferie* and *fair*².] In *Rom. antiq.*, holidays during which free Romans suspended their political transactions and lawsuits, and slaves enjoyed a cessation of labor. The feriæ were thus *dies nefasti*. They were divided into two classes, *feriæ publicæ* and *feriæ privatæ*. The latter were observed by single families or individuals in commemoration of some particular event of consequence to themselves or their ancestors. *Feriæ publicæ* included all days on which public religious festivals were held, whether stated (*feriæ stativæ* or *statæ*) or occurring every year, but not on fixed days, the precise dates being appointed each time by the magistrates (*feriæ conceptivæ*), or ordered by the consuls, pretors, or dictator, with special reference to some particular emergency (*feriæ imperativæ*). The manner in which the public feriæ were kept bears great analogy to the modern observance of Sunday, the people visiting the temples of the gods and offering prayers and sacrifices.

ferial (fē'ri-al), *a.* [< ME. *feryalle*, < OF. *ferial*, F. *férial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ferial* = It. *feriale*, < ML. *ferialis*, < *feria*, a holiday: see *feriæ* and *fair*².] **1.** Pertaining to holidays (feriæ), or to public days: specifically, in Scotland, formerly applied to those days on which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial step to be taken.

It hath be vsid, the Maire and Shiref of Bristowe to kepe theire due residence at the Counter euery *feryall* day, aswele byfore none as afternone. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

In *feriall* tyme serve chese shraped with sugur and sauge-levis. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

It was the settled policy of the empire for the emperor thus to determine concerning *ferial* days. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 11.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to any day of the week which is not appointed for a specific fast or festival. Whether a day is ferial or not depends upon whether any specific service is appointed for it. See note under *feria*. — **Ferial use**, church music used on ordinary occasions, and having no special festal or penitential character: opposed to *festal use*, the music used on festal days.

feriation† (fē-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **feriatio*(*n*-), < *feriari* (> It. *feriare* = Sp. Pg. *feriar* = OF. *ferier*), keep holiday, < *feriæ*, holidays.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

Why should the Christian church have lesse power than the Jewish synagogue? here was not a meere *feriation*, but a feasting. *Bp. Hall*, The Pool of Bethesda.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physician's vacation. *Sir T. Browne.*

ferie†, *n.* [ME. *ferie*, *ferye*, a holiday, < OF. *ferie*, *foirie*, F. *férie* = Sp. Pg. It. *feria* (cf. D. G. *ferien* = Dan. Sw. *ferier*, pl., vacation), < L. *feriæ*, ML. in sing. *feria*, a holiday; cf. *fair*², which is the same word with vernacular (OF., etc.) development, while *ferie*, etc., is a mere reflex of the L. form.] A holiday; a stated feast-day.

Vch day is haliday with hym or an heigh *ferye*;
And if he augte wole here it is an harlotes tonge.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 415.

These ben the *feries* of the Lord, whiche ye schulen clepe hooli. *Wyclif*, Lev. xxiii. 2 (Purv.).

ferine (fē'rin or -rīn), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *ferin* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferino*, < L. *ferinus*, < *fera*, a wild animal: see *feræ*, *feral*¹, and *fierce*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wild; in a state of nature; never having been domesticated.

The only difficulty . . . is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts, as lions, tigers, wolves, bears. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 202.

The beasts . . . are not truly wild, yet they live in the manner of wild beasts, that are feral, not *ferine*. *A. Newton*, Zoölogist, 3d ser. (1888), xii. 101.

2. Malignant; noxious: as, a *ferine* disease. *Dunglison*.

II. *n.* A wild beast; a beast of prey.

ferinely (fē'rin-li), *adv.* In the manner of wild beasts. *Craig*.

ferineness (fē'rin-nes), *n.* Wildness; savageness.

A conversation with those that were fallen into a more barbarous habit of life and manners would easily assimilate, at least, the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 197.

Feringee, Feringhee (fe-ring'gē), *n.* [Hind. *Farangī* = Pers. *Firangi* = Ar. *Franjī*, *Afranjī*, a European, < Hind. *Farang* = Pers. *Firang*, a European; a corruption of *Frank*.] A Frank; a European; specifically, a native Christian of Portuguese extraction: a term of contempt.

The first instalment of these notorious cartridges . . . were without doubt abundantly offensive to the *Faringhees* as well as to the Faithful. *Capt. M. Thomson.*

ferio (fē'ri-ō), *n.* The mnemonic name of that mood of the first figure of syllogism of which the major premise is negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No birds are viviparous; but some marine animals are birds; hence, some marine animals are not viviparous. The word is one of the names invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e*, *i*, *o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *barbara*.

ferison (fe-rī'son), *n.* The mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism which has one of the premises particular and the other negative. The following is an example: No placental mammal lays eggs; some placental mammals are finned; therefore, some finned animals do not lay eggs. The word is one of the names of moods invented in the thirteenth century and attributed to Petrus Hispanus. The three vowels, *e*, *i*, *o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely, universal negative, particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*, the *s* that the minor premise is simply converted in the reduction.

ferity (fer'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *ferite*, *fierte*, violence, boldness, audacity, F. *fierté*, pride, = It. *ferità*, < L. *ferita*(*t*-)*s*, wildness, < *ferus*, wild, savage: see *feral*¹, *fierce*.] Wildness; savageness; cruelty.

The *ferity* of such minds holds no rule in retaliations. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

The evil of his heart is but like the *ferity* and wildness of lions' whelps. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 804.

Forgetting the *ferity* of their nature, become civilized to all his employments. *Evelyn*, Sylva.

Even in rugged Scotland, nature is scarcely wilder than a mountain sheep, certainly a good way short of the *ferity* of the moose and caribou. *The Century*, XXVII. 111.

ferk†, *v.* See *firk*¹.

ferlich†, *a.* and *adv.* See *ferly*.

ferling†, *n.* [Also written *farling* (cf. *farl*², *fardel*², *farthel*); ult. < AS. *feórthling*, a fourth part, a farthing: see *farthing*.] **1.** In *old law*, a fourth; a fourth part; a quarter; a farthing. Specifically — **2.** A quarter of a ward or borough.

In King Edward the Confessor's time . . . there were in this Borough foure *Ferlings*, that is, Quarters or Wards. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 597.

ferling-noble† (fėr'ling-nō″bl), *n.* The quarter-noble, an English gold coin. See *quarter-noble*.

ferly, farly (fėr'li, fär'li), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *ferlie*, *farlie*; < ME. *ferly*, *ferli*, *ferlich*, *ferlyke*, fearful, terrible, unexpected, sudden, strange, wonderful (as a noun, a wonder, a strange event or object), < AS. *fǽrlīc*, sudden, unexpected, quick (= D. *gevaarlijk* = MHG. *værlich*, G. *gefährlich*, dangerous, = Icel. *fārligr*, disastrous, = Dan. Sw. *farlig*, dangerous), < *fǽr*, danger, fear: see *fear*¹.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fearful; terrible.

A *ferly* strife fel them betwene,
As they went bi the way.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 3).

2. Unexpected; sudden. — **3.** Singular; wonderful; extraordinary.

Tho seide Petyr, "a *ferli* thinge
I was fer hens atte my prechinge."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Wha herkned ever swilk a *ferly* thing?
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 253.

All the folk that with him ware
War ful faine of this *ferly* fare.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

II. *n.* **1.** A wonder; a strange deed, event, or object.

And ere I cam to the court . . .
Many *ferlys* me by-fel in a fewe ȝeris.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 58.

Ha! whare ye gaun, ye crawlin' *ferlie*?
Burns, To a Louse.

Ferly is properly a wonder, but it is also used to express any sight, incident, or event that is unusual or that attracts attention; thus, two friends meeting will say "let us walk thro' the toun and see the *ferlies*."
Destruction of Troy, p. 466, notes.

2. Wonder; astonishment.

Bot I haf grete *ferly*, that I fynd no man
That has writen in story how Hanelok thys lond wan.
Robert of Brunne, p. 25.

Florence of that fare thanne gret *ferli* hadde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4531.

When Achilles the choise maidon with chere can behold,
He hade *ferly* of hir fairhede, & fell into thoght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9144.

3. A fault. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

ferly†, **farly**†, *adv.* [< ME. *ferly*, *ferli*, < AS. *fǽrlīce*, suddenly, < *fǽrlīc*, sudden: see *ferly*, *a.*] **1.** Fearfully; singularly; wonderfully.

He come to speke with oure ladi
Ferli him thouȝt that sche was sory.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. Suddenly; hastily; quickly.

Feerly he aperide not. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. ix. 40 (Oxf.).

The rain . . . *ferly* flayed that folk.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 960.

Josue felle on hem *feerlich*. *Wyclif*, Josh. x. 9 (Oxf.).

ferly (fėr'li), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ferlied*, ppr. *ferlying*. [< *ferly*, *a.*] To wonder. [Scotch.]

Tell what new taxation's comin',
An' *ferlie* at the folk in Lon'on.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

ferm¹†, *a.* A Middle English form of *firm*.

ferm²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *farm*¹.

fermacy†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *farmacie*: see *pharmacy*.] A medicine; healing drink.

Fermacyes of herbes. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1855.

fermail (fėr-māl'), *n.* [OF., also *fermeil*, *fermal* (ML. reflex *firmalius*, *firmalus*, etc.); < ML. *firmaculum*, a clasp, < *firmare*, make firm: see *firm*, *v.*] A clasp or catch for mail or costume: same as *agraffe*, 1.

fermary†, *n.* See *fermery*.

fermata (fer-mä'tä), *n.* [It., a pause, stop, rest, < *fermare*, stop, fix, prevent, confirm, < L. *firmare*, make firm, strengthen, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] In *music*: (*a*) A pause or break; especially, in a concerto, a pause in the accompaniment to give room for an extended cadenza by the soloist. (*b*) A hold or pause upon a tone or chord, the length being discretionary with the performer or conductor. (*c*) The sign 𝄐 or 𝄑 placed over or under a note or even a bar to indicate such a hold or pause. See *hold*¹.

Fermatian (fėr-mā'shian), *a.* Pertaining to the French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601–65). — **Fermatian reasoning**, reasoning in the following form: "A certain character, P, if possessed by any one of a linear series of subjects, is necessarily possessed by the next following subject: now, the character P is possessed by the first subject of the series: ergo, it is possessed by all the subjects." The discovery of this form of reasoning by Fermat opened the theory of numbers to the researches of mathematicians. It holds good even if the series is infinite, so long as it contains no member which cannot be reached by proceeding by successive steps from the first member, as is the case, for example, with the entire class of finite positive integer numbers. In this particular Fermatian reasoning is contrasted, for example, with the syllogism of transposed quantity, which holds only for finite classes. On the other hand, the Fermatian inference fails in such a case as the following: If Achilles, pursuing a tortoise, is behind it at any instant, then he will still be behind it when he reaches the point where the tortoise now is; but he is behind it at first; therefore, he will always be behind it. The following is equally absurd: If any whole number is finite, the next greater whole number is finite; but 1 is finite; hence, all whole numbers are finite.

fermet†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *farm*¹.

ferment (fėr'ment), *n.* [= F. *ferment* = Sp. ★Pg. It. *fermento*, < L. *fermentum*, leaven, yeast, a drink made of fermented barley, fig. anger, passion, contr. of **fervimentum*, < *fervēre*, boil, be agitated: see *fervent*, *fervid*.] **1**†. A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid. [Rare.] — **2.** That which is capable of causing fermentation. Ferments are of two kinds, organized and unorganized. Organized ferments belong to the lowest order of microscopic fungi. (See *fermentation*.) Unorganized or chemical ferments are substances capable of causing chemical changes in certain other substances without themselves being permanently changed in the process: as diastase, maltin, and ptyalin,

which convert starch into a soluble modification or into sugar; pepsin, which dissolves proteids, forming peptones; emulsin, which resolves amygdalin into oil of bitter almonds, prussic acid, and dextrose.

Use this *ferment*
For musty brede, whom this wol condyment.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

3. Figuratively, commotion; heat; tumult; agitation: as, to put the passions in a *ferment*.

The nation is in too high a *ferment* for me to expect either fair war, or even so much as fair quarter, from a reader of the opposite party.
Dryden, Pref. to Hind and Panther.

There was a *ferment* in the minds of men, a vague craving for something new. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

The lowest population of the great cities, from Baltimore to Chicago, rose in *ferment* and mischief.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 426.

Acetic ferment. See *acetic*.—**Fibrin ferment.** See *fibrin*.—**Universal ferment,** in *alchemy*, a supposed chemical substance of such a nature that, applied to any animal, vegetable, or mineral, it improves the latter, so as to make it the most perfect thing of its kind.

ferment (fėr-ment′), *v.* [= F. *fermenter* = Sp. Pg. *fermentar* = It. *fermentare*, < L. *fermentare*, cause to rise or ferment, pass. rise or ferment, < *fermentum*, a ferment, yeast: see *ferment*, *n.*]
I. *trans.* **1†.** To cause to boil gently; cause ebullition in.—**2.** To cause fermentation in.

One, whose spirit was *fermented* with the leaven of the Pharisees. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Figuratively, to set in agitation; excite; arouse.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the gameful woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 93.

Fermenting-vat, in *brewing*, a tun or tank which holds the wort during the fermentation caused by the addition of the yeast.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To undergo fermentation.

If wine or cider do *ferment* twice, it will be harder than if it had *fermented* but once.
Neile, Cider, quoted in Evelyn's Pomona.

2. Figuratively, to be in agitation; be excited, as by violent emotions or passions, or great problems.

There is a War, questionless a *fermenting* against the Protestants. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 24.

My griefs not only pain me
As a lingering disease,
But, finding no redress, *ferment* and rage.
Milton, S. A., l. 619.

fermentability (fėr-men-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *fermentable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being fermented.

Newman, it would seem, was unwilling to admit of the *fermentability* of milk.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, i. 197.

fermentable (fėr-men′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-able*.] Capable of fermentation: thus, cider, beer of all kinds, wine, and other vegetable liquors are *fermentable*. Also *fermentible*.

fermental† (fėr-men′tal), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-al*.] Having power to effect fermentation.

That, containing little salt or spirit, they [cucumbers] may also debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomack, we readily concede.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

Fermentarian (fėr-men-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *ferment* + *-arian*.] A term of reproach applied in the ecclesiastical controversies of the eleventh century to one who used leavened or fermented bread in the eucharist. See *Azymite* and *Prozymite*.

fermentate† (fėr-men′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *fermentatus*, pp. of *fermentare*, ferment: see *ferment*, *v.*] To leaven; cause fermentation in.

The largest part of the Lords were *fermentated* with an anti-episcopal sourness.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 179.

★ **fermentation** (fėr-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fermentation* = Sp. *fermentación* = Pg. *fermentação* = It. *fermentazione*, < L. as if **fermentatio(n-)*, < *fermentare*, ferment: see *ferment*.] **1†.** A gentle boiling or ebullition.—**2.** A decomposition produced in an organic substance by the physiological action of a living organism or by certain unorganized agents. See *ferment*. Fungi (and especially species of *Saccharomyces*) and bacteria are the agents of fermentative processes or changes. Fermentation naturally ceases when the nutritive elements of the fermented substance are exhausted, or a sufficient proportion of a substance (as alcohol) deleterious to the ferment-organism is produced. It may be checked or altogether prevented by anything which prevents the growth of the organism, as by exclusion of the germs or spores, by subjection to a temperature too high or too low, by the presence of too large a proportion of sugar or of a substance (called an antiseptic) which acts as a poison to the organism. There are various kinds of fermentation, each of which is caused by special organisms. *Alcoholic fermentation* in saccharine solutions, or fermentation in its most restricted sense, may be produced by any of several organisms, including several species of *Saccharomyces*, *Mucor*, *Penicillium*, and *Aspergillus*, and to a slight extent by certain other fungi; but the most important agent is *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, which produces the fermentation of beer. In fermenting wine, several species of fungi are found. *Mycoderma cerevisiæ* and *M. vini* cause destructive changes in wine and beer. *Acetous fermentation* takes place in liquids which have undergone alcoholic fermentation, and is caused by *Bacterium aceti*, *B. Pasteurianum*, and a number of other species of bacteria. The alcohol is oxidized, and acetic acid or vinegar is the result. The presence of these organisms in beer and other alcoholic beverages induces diseases of them causing their destruction. *Lactic fermentation*, or souring of milk, is induced by certain bacteria which decompose the sugar of milk and produce lactic acid. *Viscous fermentation* is of two kinds: the one is caused by certain bacteria which convert the fermenting substance into a slimy mass and produce mannite; the other is caused by *Leuconostoc mesenterioides*, which brings about the slimy condition, but does not produce mannite. The latter occurs in saccharine solutions, and is a source of serious loss to sugar-manufacturers on the European continent. The agent in *butyric fermentation* is *Bacillus amylobacter*, and butyric acid is the result. Certain fermentative changes are produced in wood by various fungi. *Putrefactive fermentation*, or putrefaction, occurs in animal substances and plant products containing a large proportion of nitrogenous matter. The organisms which are active in the putrefaction of beef have been grouped under the collective name of *Bacterium termo*. The ammoniacal fermentation of urine is caused by *Micrococcus ureæ*. See *putrefaction*, *bacterium*, and *germ theory*, under *germ*.

Fermentation is a very general phenomenon. It is life without air, or life without free oxygen, or, more generally still, it is the result of a chemical process accomplished on a fermentable substance.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 270.

3. Figuratively, the state of being in high activity or commotion; agitation; excitement, as of the intellect or feelings, a society, etc.

The founders of the English Church wrote and acted in an age of violent intellectual *fermentation* and of constant action and reaction. *Macaulay*.

A man may be a better scholar than Erasmus, and know no more of the chief causes of the present intellectual *fermentation* than Erasmus did.
Huxley, Science and Culture.

Amylic, butyric, etc., **fermentation.** See the adjectives. —**Benzoic fermentation,** the change by which hippuric acid, either in the body or in urine, takes on a molecule of water and is resolved into benzoic acid and glycocoll. =**Syn.** See *ebullition*.

fermentative (fėr-men′tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *fermentatif* = Sp. Pg. *fermentativo*; as *ferment* + *-ative*.] **1.** Causing or having power to cause fermentation.

He [M. Schützenberger] thinks that this power, which he terms *fermentative* energy, may be estimated more correctly by the quantity of sugar decomposed by the unit-weight of yeast in unit-time.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 252.

2. Of the nature of, consisting in, or produced by fermentation.

It is not a *fermentative* process; for the solution begins at the surface, and proceeds towards the centre, contrary to the order in which fermentation acts and spreads.
Paley, Nat. Theol., x.

Also *fermentive*.

fermentativeness (fėr-men′tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being fermentative.

fermentible (fėr-men′ti-bl), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-ible*; better *fermentable*.] See *fermentable*.

fermentive (fėr-men′tiv), *a.* [< *ferment* + *-ive*.] Same as *fermentative*.

The introduction into the blood of substances which shall prevent *fermentive*, defibrinizing, or destructive processes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 381.

ferment-oil (fėr′ment-oil), *n.* An odorous compound produced during the fermentation of bruised vegetables or of their extracted juice.

ferment-organism (fėr′ment-ôr″gạn-izm), *n.* An organism which produces fermentation; a ferment.

ferment-secretion (fėr′ment-sē-krē″shọn), *n.* The production of an unorganized ferment.

fermeret†, *n.* [ME., < *fermery*, q. v.] The officer in a religious house who had the care of the infirmary.

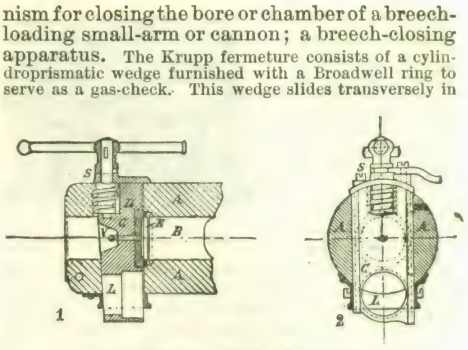
So did our sextein and our *fermerere*,
That han ben trewe freres fifty yere.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 151.

fermery†, fermary†, *n.* [Also *firmary*; ME. *fermery*, *fermerie*, *fermorie*, < OF. *fermerie*, abbr. of *enfermerie*, an infirmary: see *infirmary*.] An infirmary; a room or building set apart for the use of the sick.

Rewfulnes salle make the *fermorye*; Devocione salle make the celere; Meditacion salle make the gernere.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 272. (*Halliwell*.)

If ze fare so in zowre *fermorie* ferly me thinketh,
But chest be there charite shulde be and zonge childern dorste pleyne! *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 108.

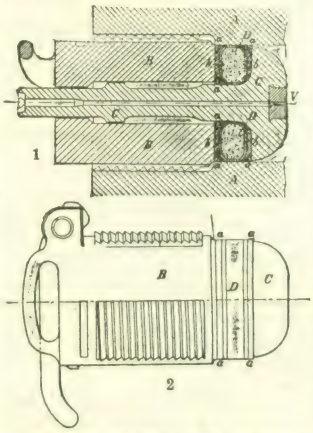
fermeture (fėr′me-tụr), *n.* [F. (= It. *fermatura*), a fastening, shutting, stop, < *fermer*, shut, fasten, < L. *firmare*, make fast: see *firm*, *v.*] A mechanism for closing the bore or chamber of a breech-loading small-arm or cannon; a breech-closing apparatus. The Krupp fermeture consists of a cylindroprismatic wedge furnished with a Broadwell ring to serve as a gas-check. This wedge slides transversely in



Krupp Fermeture with Broadwell Ring.

Fig. 1. Horizontal section of gun. Fig. 2. Transverse section of gun and rear elevation of wedge. *A*, *A*, body of gun; *B*, bore; *C*, cylindroprismatic wedge; *D*, bearing-plate; *E*, Broadwell ring; *L*, loading-hole; *V*, vent; *S*, locking-screw.

a mortise in the steel breech-piece, and in the large calibers it is moved in and out by a translating screw on one side. The block is locked in position by a second screw having a part of its thread cut away so that a partial turn causes it to engage or disengage in the breech of the gun. The French or interrupted-screw fermeture is a steel screw with its exterior divided into sextants or arcs of 60° each. The screw-threads are removed from the alternate arcs, which thus present a plain cylindrical surface. The interior surface of the breech of the gun is similarly formed with alternate blank and threaded sectors. In closing, the threaded sectors on the block are brought opposite the blanks in the breech, and the block is inserted by turning a translating screw; then one sixth of a turn of the block to the right engages the threads on the block with those in the breech and closes the chamber. The De Bange or Freire gas-check is generally used with this system of fermeture. The fermeture of the Hotchkiss mountain-gun consists of a simple prismatic wedge, with a locking screw engaging in a recess in the breech. A handle on one side serves to close and draw out the block, and to lock it. This form of block has merely to support the head of the cartridge-case, which acts as its own gas-check. The fermetures for small-arms present a great variety of combinations and movements. The most important are the rotating breech-block, as in the United States Springfield and Martini-Henry rifles; the sliding breech-block, as in the Sharps and Winchester rifles; and the sliding bolt, as in the Hotchkiss and Chaffee-Reece rifles. In all modern small-arms the metallic cartridge-case serves as a gas-check or obturator. See *gas-check*, *interrupted screw* (under *screw*), *obturator*, and cut under *cannon*.



French or Interrupted-Screw Fermeture.

Fig. 1. Section of breech-block. Fig. 2. Elevation of breech-block. *A*, *A*, body of gun; *B*, *B*, breech-screw; *C*, *C*, mushroom-head and spindle; *D*, *D*, "pad" or asbestos ring; *a*, *a*, brass or copper rings; *b*, *b*, tin or zinc plates; *V*, vent and upper-vent bushings.

fermillet† (fėr′mi-let), *n.* [< OF. *fermillet*, *fermoillet*, dim. of *fermeil*, *fermail*, *fermal*, etc., a clasp: see *fermail*.] A buckle or clasp.

Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and *firmillets* of gold for more firmness.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 49.

fermison†, *n.* [ME., also *fermysoun*, *fermysone*; < AF. *fermeyson*, close-time, OF. *fermoison*, a prison, < ML. *firmatio(n-)*, a strengthening, confirmation, grant, warrant, assurance, a stronghold, close-time, < L. *firmare*, make strong, confirm: see *firm*, *v.*] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, the time within which it was forbidden to kill male deer; close-time for deer.

The fre lorde hade defende in *fermysoun* tyme,
That ther schulde no mon mene to the male dere.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1156.

2. Deer; venison.

fflesch fluriste of *fermysone* with frumentee noble
Ther-to wylde to wale, and wynlyche bryddes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 180.

3. A place where deer were kept or allowed to range.

Tyl on a day thay hom dyzt into the depe dellus,
Fellun to the femalus, in forest was fredde,
Fayre by *fermesones*, by frythys and felles
To the wudde thay weyndun. *Anturs of Arthur*, st. 1.

fermo (fer′mō), *a.* [It., < L. *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] In *music*, firm; fast; unchanged. See *canto fermo*.

fermort, *n.* An obsolete form of *farmer*.

fern[1] (fėrn), *n.* [< ME. *ferne*, < AS. *ferne*, = D. *varen* = OHG. *farn*, *faran*, *faram*, *farm*, MHG. *varn*, *varm*, G. *farn* (in comp. *farn-kraut*), fern; perhaps akin to Serv. Bulg. Bohem. *paprat* = Pol. *paproc* = Russ. *paporoti* = Lith. *papartis*, fern. Some compare Skt. *parna*, wing, feather, leaf, tree (applied to various plants); the same connection of thought appearing in the Gr. πτερίς, a fern, πτερόν, a wing, feather, = E. *feather*.] One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants, constituting the natural order *Filicales*. They are herbaceous, rarely shrubby or arborescent plants, sometimes with long creeping rhizomes. But in many cases the rootstock or caudex is erect, when the species is called a *tree-fern*. The fructification, which is asexual, consists of spores produced in sporangia upon the backs or margins of the fronds. The sporangia in most genera are collected in definite clusters (sori), and these are usually covered by a special covering membrane, or one formed from the margin of the frond, called an *indusium*. For the technical characters see *Filicales*. In the largest family, the *Polypodiaceæ*, the sporangia are stalked and provided with a vertical, many-jointed ring, which ruptures at maturity, allowing the escape of the spores. In the other families the ring is less perfectly developed, or wanting. The spores in germination produce a green prothallium upon the surface of the soil, and upon the under surface of the prothallium antheridia and archegonia are monœciously produced. After fertilization the germ-cell of the archegonium develops into a frond-bearing plant. About 3,000 species of ferns are known. They are found all over the world, but abound in humid temperate and tropical regions. Great Britain has about 50, the United States and Canada about 225, India about 600. Ferns are very abundant as fossil plants. The earliest known forms occur in Devonian rocks and their remains are very common in connection with coal of the Carboniferous period. The *Ophioglossaceæ*, *Marsileaceæ*, and *Salviniaceæ* are now classed with the ferns.—**Christmas fern.** See *Christmas*.—**Cloak-fern,** any species of *Notholäna*.—**Filmy fern,** species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*, found on moist rocks and in copses.—**Flowering fern,** a fern of the genus *Osmunda*, especially *O. regalis*. This plant, which is common in Europe and America, growing in boggy places and wet woods, forms tufts of large bipinnate fronds. In the fertile fronds the upper pinnæ are transformed into a handsome panicle of sporangia.—**Hare's-foot fern,** *Davallia Canariensis*.—**Maidenhair fern,** species of *Adiantum*, especially *A. pedatum* and *A. Capillus-Veneris*.—**Royal fern,** *Osmunda regalis*.—**Scented fern,** *Dryopteris Oreopteris*, from the citron odor of its fronds when gently rubbed.—**Sensitive fern,** *Onoclea sensibilis*.—**Sweet-** or **meadow-fern,** *Comptonia peregrina*, a myricaceous shrub of North America. (For other ferns, see the compound names.)



Male-fern (*Dryopteris Filix-mas*).



Fossil Ferns.
a, *Pseudopecopteris obtusiloba*; *b*, *Mariopteris latifolia*; *c*, *Pecopteris Miltoni*.

fern[2]†, *a.* [ME. *fern*, < AS. *fyrn*, ancient, former (chiefly in comp.), = OS. *ferni* = OHG. *firni*, MHG. *virne*, old, G. *firn*, former, of the last year (see *firn*), = Icel. *forn-* = Sw. *forn-* = Goth. *fairneis*, old, ancient; akin to *far*[1], q. v.] **1.** Ancient; old; former; past; previous.

Ferne halwes couthe in sondry londes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 14.

2. Distant; remote; far off.

Renon . . . passynge to *ferne* poeples.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 7.

fern[2]†, *adv.* [ME. *fern*; < *fern*[2], *a.*] Long ago; long before.

But for they han iknowen it so *fern*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 248.

fernery (fėr'ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *ferneries* (-riz). [< *fern*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where ferns are artificially grown; a plantation of ferns.

fernfreckled (fėrn-frek'ld), *a.* [Cf. *fernticle*.] Freckled. [Prov. Eng.]

ferngale (fėrn'gāl), *n.* The sweet-fern, *Comptonia peregrina*.

fernticle, fernitickle, *n.* See *fernticle*.

fernleaf (fėrn'lēf), *n.* A delicate rose-colored alga, *Callithamnion gracillimum*.

fernosmund†, *n.* The flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

Fernosmund is . . . an herb of some called water-fern, hath a triangular stalk, and is like polipody, and it grows in bogs and hollow grounds.
G. Markham, Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676.

fern-owl (fėrn'oul), *n.* **1.** Properly, a name of the common European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*.—**2.** The short-eared owl or marsh-owl, *Asio brachyotus* or *accipitrinus*. [Ireland.]

fern-seed (fėrn'sēd), *n.* The spores of a fern; collectively, the seed-like bodies constituting the spores of ferns: formerly supposed to possess wonderful virtues, such as the power of rendering a person carrying it invisible.

We have the receipt of *fern-seed*: we walk invisible.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fernshaw (fėrn'shâ), *n.* A shaw, brake, or thicket of ferns.

He bade me take the Gipsy mother,
And set her telling some story or other
Of hill or dale, oakwood or *fernshaw*.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

fernticle (fėrn'ti-kl), *n.* [Also *ferntickle*, *farnticle*, *farntickle*, *fantickle*; Sc. *ferniticle*, *fernitickle*, *fairntickle*, explained as 'a freckle on the skin resembling the seed of a fern.'] A freckle: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

fernticled (fėrn'ti-kld), *a.* Freckled. [Prov. Eng.]

ferny (fėr'ni), *a.* [< *fern*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding in or overgrown with ferns.

See not ye that bonny road,
That winds about the *fernie* brae?
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 111).

The wild-buck bells from *ferny* brake.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 15.

2. Resembling or of the nature of a fern.

fernyeret, *n.* [ME., < *fern*[2] + *yere*, year.] A past year; particularly, the past year.

Farewel al the snowgh of *ferne yere*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1176.

Many tymes haue moeued the to thinke on thine ende,
And how fele *fernzeres* are faren [gone] and so fewe to come.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 5.

ferocient†, *a.* [< L. *ferocien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ferocire*, be fierce, be ungovernable, < *ferox* (*feroc-*), fierce: see *ferocious*.] Fierce; savage; ferocious.

Nothing so soon tames the madnesse of people as their own fierceness and extravagancy: which at length, as S. Cyprian observes, tires them by taking away their breath, and vainly exhausting their *ferocient* spirits.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 142.

ferocious (fē-rō'shus), *a.* [< L. *ferox* (*feroc-*), wild, bold, savage, fierce, < *ferus*, wild, savage, fierce (see *fierce*), + *-ous*.] **1.** Of a fierce or cruel nature; savage; wild; rapacious: as, a *ferocious* disposition; *ferocious* savages; a *ferocious* lion.

The room speedily became crammed to suffocation by Turcomans, whose curiosity was little short of *ferocious*.
O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

2. Indicating or expressive of ferocity: as, a *ferocious* look.

Slow rose a form, in majesty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his sable brows,
And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 328.

=**Syn. 1.** Untamed, cruel, fell, ruthless, relentless, pitiless, merciless, brutal, inhuman, sanguinary, bloody, furious.

ferociously (fē-rō'shus-li), *adv.* In a fierce manner; fiercely; with ferocity or savage cruelty.

ferociousness (fē-rō'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being ferocious; savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

It [Christianity] has abated the *ferociousness* of war.
H. Blair, Works, I. vi.

ferocity (fē-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *férocité* = Pr. *ferocitat* = Sp. *ferocidad* = Pg. *ferocidade* = It. *ferocità*, < L. *ferocita(t-)s*, fierceness, < *ferox* (*feroc-*), fierce: see *fierce*.] The quality of being ferocious; ferocious or fierce character or disposition; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty: as, the *ferocity* of barbarians.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addison*, Guardian.

The atrocious opinions that were prevalent concerning the guilt of heresy produced in many minds an extreme and most active *ferocity*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 198.

In pathetic contrast with the *ferocity* of vengeful Achilles is the tenderness with which Priam, Hecuba, and Andromache wail for their fallen one.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 461.

The Turcomans display great fondness for dumb animals, and it was remarkable to see men of known *ferocity* exhibit the greatest tenderness to various pets.
O'Donovan, Merv, xxiii.

=**Syn.** Savageness, barbarity, inhumanity, ruthlessness, mercilessness, brutality.

feroher (fe-rō'hėr), *n.* [Pahlavi (also written *frohar*, *feruer*, *ferver*): of doubtful etymology.] **1.** One of an order of beings—regarded as life-principles or geniuses or tutelary spirits—in the ancient Persian (Zoroastrian) religion; properly called (Zend) *fravashi*.—**2.** A name given, very questionably, to a symbol seen on ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian monuments, representing a winged circle, with or without a manlike figure in it, hovering over the head of a king or other person, and believed by some to represent his tutelary spirit.



Feroher.
(From Bonomi's "Nineveh and its Palaces.")

fer oligiste (fer ol-ē-zhēst'). [F.: *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron; *oligiste*, < Gr. ὀλίγιστος, superl. of ὀλίγος, few, little, small.] Anhydrous iron sesquioxid, otherwise called *hematite* or *specular iron ore*.

Feronia (fē-rō'ni-ä), *n.* [L., an old Italian deity, related to Tellus, the patron of freedmen; a Sabine word.] **1.** A genus of rutaceous plants allied to the orange, of a single species, *F. elephantum*, a native of India, Ceylon, and the East Indies. It is a thorny tree with pinnate leaves and white flowers, and bears an acid fruit which is known as the *elephant-* or *wood-apple*. This is eaten, and used for jellies, and also as a medicine, in the same way as the nearly related bel, or Bengal quince. The tree exudes a gum resembling gum arabic, and the wood is used in house-building and for other purposes.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, or giving name to the *Feroniidæ*. It is synonymous in part with *Pœcilus* of Bonelli, in part with *Molops* of the same author. *Latreille*, 1817. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects. *W. E. Leach*, 1817. [Obsolete.]

Feroniidæ† (fer-ō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Feronia* + *-idæ*.] A family of caraboid beetles, taking name from the genus *Feronia*. Also *Feronidæ*, *Feronides*.

ferosh, *n.* See *ferash*.

ferour†, *n.* See *farrier*.

A maystur of horsys a squyer ther is,
Aueyner and *ferour* vndur hym I wys.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

ferous (fē'rus), *a.* [= F. *féroce* = Pr. *feroce* = Sp. Pg. *feroz* = It. *feroce*, < L. *ferus*, wild, savage: see *fierce*.] Wild; savage; feral. [Rare.]

And in this he had a special aim, and hope also, to establish Christian laws among infidels; and, by domestical, to chace away those *ferous* and indomitable creatures that infested the land. *Wilson*, James I.

-ferous. [< L. *-fer* + E. *-ous*: see *-fer*.] The terminal element, meaning 'bearing' or 'producing,' in some compound adjectives, with English nouns in *-fer* (and New Latin forms in *-fer* (also *-ferus*), m., *-fera*, f., *-ferum*, neut.): as, *coniferous*, cone-bearing; *bacciferous*, berry-producing; *auriferous*, gold-producing; *pestiferous*, pest-producing.

ferrage†, *n.* Same as *ferriage*.

Peage. Monie paid for passage ouer sea, in a shippe, or over the water in a ferrie; *ferrage* pay. *Nomenclator*.

ferrandine†, **farrandine**† (fer'-, far'an-din), *n.* [Also *farrendine*, *farandain*, *farendone*, a stuff so called appar. on account of its color, < OF. *ferrandin*, iron-gray, < *ferrant*, *ferrand*, *ferant*, *ferand*, iron-gray (as a noun, an iron-gray horse, a horse in general), < *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous*, *farrier*.] A kind of cloth, partly of silk and partly of wool or hair.

I know a great Lady that cannot follow her Husband abroad to his Haunts, because her *Farrandine* is so ragged and greasy. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, v.

With my taylor to buy a silk suit, . . . and, after long resolution of having nothing but black, I did buy a coloured silk *ferrandin*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 245.

The Lords . . . fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farandains;* which are part silk, part hair.
Fountainhall, Decisions, Supp., p. 2.

Ferrara, *n.* See *Andrea Ferrara*.

Ferrarese (fer-ä-rēs′ or -rēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ferrara* + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Ferrara in Italy, noted as the center of a school of Renaissance painting, or the former duchy of Ferrara.

Little known *Ferrarese* painters.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 119.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ferrara.

ferrary† (fer′ą-ri), *n.* [< L. *ferraria*, an iron-mine, iron-works, fem. of *ferrarius*, of iron: see *farrier, farriery*.] The art of working in iron; iron-working.

And thus resolv'd to Lemnos she doth hie,
Where Vulcan workes in heavenly *ferrarie*.
Heywood, Troja Britannica, l. 1609.

ferrate (fer′āt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of ferric acid with a base.

ferray†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foray*.

ferre†, *adv.* and *a.* See *far*[1].

ferrean (fer′ē-an), *a.* [As *ferreous* + *-an*.] Same as *ferreous*.

ferrel (fer′el), *n.* See *ferrule*[2].

ferreous (fer′ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ferreo*, < L. *ferreus*, made of iron, iron, < *ferrum*, iron.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of iron; made of iron.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, veyned here and there with a few magnetical and *ferreous* lines.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

2. In *entom.*, of a metallic-gray hue, like that of polished iron.

ferrer[1]†, *a.* and *adv. compar.* See *far*[1].

ferrer[2]†, *n.* See *farrier*.

ferrer[3]†, *n.* [ME., only in *barell ferrers*, pl. (prop. a compound), < *barell*, barrel, + *ferrer*, < OF. *ferriere*, a leathern bottle or bucket, < ML. **ferraria, ferreria* (also *ferrata, ferratum*), a bucket with iron hoops, fem. of L. *ferrarius*, of iron, < *ferrum*, iron. Cf. *farrier*. *Barell farraris* is translated in ML. as *cadi-ferreos*, i. e., in acc. *cados ferreos*, iron-bound casks.] A cask or barrel with iron hoops. [Prov. Eng.]

Barelle *ferrers* they broched and broghte theme the wyne.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

ferrest†, *a.* and *adv. superl.* See *far*[1].

ferret[1] (fer′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ferrette;* ★< ME. *feret, ferette, fferet*, also *foret, forette, forytt*, later *furette* (the vowel *e* in first syllable is due to the lack of stress—the word being accented in ME. on the second syllable—or perhaps to simulation of L. *fera*, a wild animal, (= MD. *furet, foret, ferret, fret*, D. *fret* = G. *frett*, usually in dim. *frettchen*), < OF. *furet*, F. *furet* = It. *furetto*, < ML. *furetus*, also spelled *furectus* (also, after OF., *foretta*), a ferret, a dim. of the earlier ML. *furo(n-)*, a ferret (> OSp. *furon*, Sp. *hurón* = Pg. *furão* = OF. *furon*, a ferret), these names, as well as ML. *furunculus, furuncus, furus*, being applied to the ferret and other animals of the weasel kind, in allusion to their slyness and craftiness, < L. *fur*, a thief, dim. *furunculus*, a petty thief. Cf. AS. *mearth*, a marten, glossed by ML. *furo(n-), furunculus*, and *furuncus*. The W. *ffured*, a ferret, which rests on *ffur*, wary, wily, crafty, wise, = Bret. *fur*, crafty, wise, may have been suggested (with its verb *ffuredu*, ferret out) by the E. and Rom. forms. Other alleged Celtic forms do not appear.] 1. An artificial albinotic variety of the fitch or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris* or *fœtidus*, said to be of African origin, about 14 inches long, of a whitish or pale-yellowish color, with red or pink eyes, bred in confinement in Europe and America to kill rats, rabbits, and other vermin or small game living in holes, into which its lithe, slender, and sinuous body readily enters. The ferret is also called *Putorius furo*, and is by some considered a species; it is now known only as a domesticated animal. It is a near relative of the stoat or ermine and the weasel, as well as of the polecat. See these words, and *Mustelidæ, Putorius*.



Ferret (*Putorius furo*).

As from the Berries in the Winter's night
The Keeper drawes his *Ferret* (flesht to bite).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. In *glass-manuf.*, the iron used to try the melted matter to see if it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

ferret[1] (fer′et), *v. t.* [< ME. **fereten, fyrretten*, < OF. *fureter*, F. *fureter*, hunt with a ferret, ferret, search, ransack, = It. *ferettare, furettare* (obs.), ferret or hunt in holes, grope, fumble; from the noun.] 1. To drive out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the rabbit.

With an ottyr spare ryuer none ne ponde,
With hem that *fyrrettyth* robbe conyngherthys [rabbit-burrows]. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 26.

Having received sundry complaints against these invisible workmen, I ordered the proper officer of my court to *ferret* them out of their respective caves, and bring them before me. *Addison*, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to search out by perseverance and cunning: commonly followed by *out:* as, to *ferret out* a secret.

The Inquisition *ferreted out* and drove into banishment some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race [the Moorish]. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xx.

If they *ferret* the mystery *out* of one hole they run it to cover in another. *The Century*, XXVII. 926.

3. To search (a place). [Rare.]

Sound round the Cels of th' Ocean dradly-deep;
Measure the Mountains snowie tops and steep;
Ferret all Corners of this neather Ball.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

4†. To worry, as a ferret does his prey.

I'll fer him, and firk him, and *ferret* him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

5. To hunt with ferrets: as, to *ferret* rats with trained ferrets.

ferret[2] (fer′et), *n.* [< It. *fioretto*, a little flower, flower-work upon lace or embroidery, coarse ferret-silk, = F. *fleuret*, floret-silk, dim. of It. *fiore* = F. *fleur*, a flower: see *floret, flower*.] Originally, a silk tape or narrow ribbon used for fastening or lacing; now, a narrow worsted or cotton ribbon used for binding, for shoe-strings, etc., and also, when dyed in bright colors, for cockades, rosettes, etc.

"We have a small account against you at the store, some pins and *ferret*, I believe," said Deacon Penrose; "hope you will call and settle before you leave."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

ferreter (fer′et-ėr), *n.* 1. One who uses a ferret in catching or killing rats, rabbits, and other vermin.—2. One who pries into the private affairs of others for the purpose of unearthing secrets, or of bringing anything to light. *Johnson*.

ferreting (fer′et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ferret*[1], *v.*] The sport of hunting with ferrets.

ferretto (fe-ret′ō), *n.* [It. *ferretto* (*di Spagna*, of Spain), dim. of *ferro*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous*.] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used in coloring glass.—**Spanish ferretto**, a rich reddish brown, obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed crucibles. *Weale*.

ferriage (fer′i-āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feriage, ferrage;* < ME. *feriage, feryage;* < *ferry* + *-age*.] 1. Conveyance over a stream or other water by a ferry-boat or other similar means of transport; the act or business of ferrying.

"In feith," seide Merlin, "ther-in is no pereile, but other to aske a lustinge or elles the *feriage*."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 605.

2. Provision for ferrying; means of crossing a stream or other water by ferrying: as, inadequate *ferriage;* the *ferriage* of the river is neglected.—3. The price charged for ferrying: as, the *ferriage* has been reduced.

But first he placed the needful obolus,
The *ferriage* of the dead, beneath her tongue;
Her spirit else had wandered by the Styx
An hundred years among the wretched ghosts.
R. H. Stoddard, The Fisher and Charon.

★**ferric** (fer′ik), *a.* [= F. *ferrique*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferreous*.] Pertaining to or extracted from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the apparently trivalent condition. A *ferric compound* is one in which the iron enters as a sexivalent radical (consisting of two quadrivalent atoms). These compounds are often called sesqui-compounds: as, iron *sesquichlorid* (Fe_2Cl_6), and iron *sesquioxid* (Fe_2O_3).—**Ferric acid**, an acid of iron (H_2FeO_4), never obtained in the free state. A few salts of this acid are known, and are called ferrates.—**Ferric salts**, salts in which iron is considered as quadrivalent, and two atoms of iron form a sexivalent radical, as Fe_2Cl_6.

ferricalcite (fer-i-kal′sīt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ite*[2].] A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large proportion (from 7 to 14 per cent.) of iron.

ferricyanic (fer″i-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic*. Cf. *ferrocyanic*.] Related to or containing ferricyanogen.—**Ferricyanic acid**, $H_3FeC_6N_6$, an acid obtained by decomposing ferricyanide of lead with sulphuric acid, forming brown crystals which have an astringent taste.

ferricyanide (fer-i-sī′ą-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *ferricyan-ic* + *-ide*[1]. Cf. *ferrocyanide*.] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferricyanogen.

ferricyanogen (fer″i-sī-an′ō-jen), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyanogen*, q. v.] A trivalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$.

ferrier[1]† (fer′i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *feriour;* < *ferry* + *-er*[1].] A ferryman.

Also if any boteman or *feriour* be dwelling in the ward, that taketh more for botemanage or feriage then is ordained. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

ferrier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *farrier*.

ferriery†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *farriery*. *Bp. Lowth*.

ferriferous (fe-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Containing iron or ores of iron.—**Ferriferous rocks**, rocks containing iron ore.

ferril† (fer′il), *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*[2].

ferrilite (fer′i-līt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + Gr. ★*λίθος*, stone.] Ragstone.

ferrite (fer′īt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *-ite*[2].] A term proposed by Vogelsang to include indeterminable mineral substances of a reddish color, frequently observed in certain igneous rocks when they are examined in thin sections under the microscope. They probably consist in most cases of hydrous oxid of iron.

ferrivorous (fe-riv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *vorare*, devour.] Iron-eating. [Rare.]

The idiot at Gotland . . . died at last in consequence of his appetite for iron. . . . This poor creature was really *ferrivorous*. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxxviii.

ferro-. An element in some compounds, representing the Latin *ferrum*, iron: used in chemistry to denote derivation from iron.

ferrocyanic (fer″ō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyan(ogen)* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing the radical FeC_6N_6. Also *ferroprussic*.—**Ferrocyanic acid**, $H_4FeC_6N_6$, an acid obtained by decomposing ferrocyanides with sulphuric acid.

ferrocyanide (fer-ō-sī′ą-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *ferrocyan-ic* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of a base or basic radical with ferrocyanogen. *Potassium ferrocyanide*, or *yellow prussiate of potash*, is commercially the most important ferrocyanide, being the starting-point for the production of all the cyanogen compounds. It is prepared by fusing in iron pots potassium carbonate, various sorts of animal refuse, as bone, hair, blood, etc., and iron-filings. The fused mass is digested with water, and the yellow prussiate of potash separated by crystallization. It is used in preparing prussian cyanide, Prussian blue, etc.

ferrocyanogen (fer″ō-sī-an′ō-jen), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *cyanogen*, q. v.] A tetravalent radical, $Fe(CN)_6$, consisting of six cyanogen radicals united with one atom of iron. Ferrocyanides may be regarded as compounds of this radical with a base.

ferrom†, *adv.* [ME., also *ferrum*, a var. (as if dat.) of *ferren, feorren*, far; in phr. *a ferrom, o ferrom*, prop. comp. *a-ferrom*, var. of *aferren, aferre, afer, afar:* see *afar*.] Far.—**A ferrom**†, afar.

I my self have seen *o Ferrom* in that See, as thoughe it hadde ben a gret Yle fulle of Trees and Buscaylle, fulle of Thornes and Breres, gret plentee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 271.

ferromagnetic (fer″ō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *magnetic*.] Paramagnetic; behaving like iron in a magnetic field. See *diamagnetic*.

Faraday gives reasons for believing that all bodies are either *ferromagnetic* or diamagnetic.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 241.

ferromanganese (fer″ō-mang′gą-nēz), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *manganese*.] A variety of white pig-iron containing a relatively large amount of carbon, from 3½ to 6 per cent., and over 25 per cent. of manganese. It is largely used in the manufacture of steel.

ferronière (fe-rō-niär′), *n.* [F.; cf. *ferronier*, an ironmonger, etc., < *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron.] A chain of gold, usually set with jewels, worn on the head by women.

Her [Lady Blessington's] hair is dressed close to her head, and parted on her forehead by a *feronière* of turquoises. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 96.

ferroprussiate (fer-ō-prus′iāt), *n.* [< *ferropruss-ic* + *-i-ate*.] A compound of ferroprussic or ferrocyanic acid with a base.

ferroprussic (fer-ō-prus'ik), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *prussic.*] Same as *ferrocyanic.*

ferrosoferric (fe-rō-sō-fer'ik), *a.* [< L. as if **ferrosus* (< *ferrum*, iron) + *ferrum*, iron, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, a term applied to those iron compounds in which three iron atoms form a nucleus or radical which is octivalent, as magnetic oxid of iron, Fe_3O_4.

ferrotellurite (fer-ō-tel'ū-rīt), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + E. *tellurite.*] A little-known mineral from Colorado, occurring in delicate tufts of minute yellow crystals: it is supposed to be a tellurate of iron.

ferrotype (fer'ō-tīp), *n.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + Gr. τυπος, impression.] A kind of positive photograph, so called because the sensitive film is laid on a sheet of enameled iron or tin; a tintype. The plate is exposed in the camera and then developed in the ordinary way.

ferrotyper (fer'ō-tī-pėr), *n.* One who makes ferrotypes; a photographer who makes a specialty of ferrotypes.

> This is the camera, and the only one, for the *ferrotyper.*
> *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 568.

★ **ferrous** (fer'us), *a.* [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or obtained from iron; specifically, pertaining to iron in the bivalent condition: contrasted with *ferric* (which see).

> It is necessary to ascertain whether the quantity of acetic acid present is sufficient to keep the *ferrous* acetate in solution. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 327.

Ferrous compounds, those compounds in which the basic radical is a single bivalent atom of iron, as ferrous oxid, FeO. Also called *iron protoxid.*

> The *ferrous compounds* whose radical is a single bivalent atom of iron. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos.

ferruginated (fe-rö'ji-nā-ted), *a.* [See *ferruginous.*] Having the color or properties of iron-rust.

ferrugineous (fer-ö-jin'ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *ferrugineo*, < L. *ferrugineus:* see *ferruginous.*] Same as *ferruginous.*

> Hence they are cold, hot, sweet, stinking, purgative, diuretick or *ferrugineous.* *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

ferruginous (fe-rö'ji-nus), *a.* [= F. *ferrugineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferruginoso*, < L. as if **ferruginosus*, equiv. to *ferruginus*, commonly *ferrugineus*, of the color of iron-rust, dark-red, dusky, of an iron taste, < *ferrugo* (*ferrugin-*), iron-rust, the color of iron-rust: see *ferrugo.*] 1. Of the color of iron-rust; light reddish brown.—2. Of the nature of or containing iron.

> By this means I found the German spa to retain a little acidity, even here at London; but more than one of our own *ferruginous* springs did not, even upon this trial, appear to have any. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 814.

ferrugo (fe-rö'gō), *n.* [L., iron-rust, the color of iron-rust, < *ferrum*, iron. Cf. *ærugo*, *albugo.*] In *bot.*, a disease of plants commonly called *rust* (which see). It is caused by fungi of the order *Uredinales*, and especially of its largest genus, *Puccinia.* *Imp. Dict.* [Not used.]

ferrule[1]†, *n.* See *ferule*[1].

ferrule[2], **ferule**[2] (fer'il or -ōl), *n.* [Corrupt forms, simulating in the term. the word *ferule*[1], and in the first syllable the L. *ferrum*, iron; formerly *ferrel*, *ferril*, earlier *verril*, *verrel*, *verel*, *virole*, *vyrole* (see *virole*); < OF. *virole*, an iron ring put about the end of a staff, etc., a ferrule, F. *virole* = Sp. *birola* = Pg. *virola*, a ferrule, < ML. *virola*, a ring, a bracelet, equiv. to L. *viriola*, a little bracelet, dim. of *viria*, a bracelet, armlet (> It. *viera*, a ferrule, iron ringbolt), < *viere*, twist, bind around, > *vitta*, a fillet, band, akin to E. *with*[2], *withy*, q. v.] 1. A ring or cap of metal put on a column, post, or staff, as on the lower end of a cane or an umbrella, to strengthen it or prevent it from wearing or splitting.

> The *ferrel* of his stick
> Trying the mortar's temper 'tween the chinks
> Of some new shop a-building.
> *Browning*, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

2. A ring sliding on the shaft of a spear and holding firmly to it the long tangs of the head; also, a ring or socket protecting the butt-end of a spear-shaft. The latter was also used as a weapon, or, when of a chisel form, as a tool. Compare *celt*[2].—3. In steam-boilers, a bushing for expanding the end of a flue.—4. The frame of a slate.—5. Anything like a ferrule (in sense 1) in form or position.

> A *ferule* of new bone formation, which is attached, above and below the breach, to the sound bone.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 123.

Split ferrule, a device for strengthening a fishing-rod at the weakest point, where the ferrule joins the wood.

ferruled (fer'ōld or -ild), *a.* Fitted or furnished with a ferrule. *Carlyle.*

ferruminate (fe-rö'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ferruminated*, ppr. *ferruminating.* [< L. *ferruminatus*, pp. of *ferruminare*, cement, solder, < *ferrumen*, cement, solder, glue, < *ferrum*, iron.] To unite or solder, as metals. [Rare.]

ferrumination (fe-rö-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ferruminatio(n-)*, < *ferruminare:* see *ferruminate.*] The soldering or uniting of metals. [Rare.]

ferrum jaculi (fer'um jak'ū-lī). In *her.*, same as *pheon.*

ferry (fer'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ferried*, ppr. *ferrying.* [< ME. *ferien*, carry, convey, convey in a boat, < AS. *ferian*, carry, convey, esp. convey in a boat, = OHG. *ferian*, MHG. *vern* = Icel. *ferja* = Dan. *færge* = Sw. *färja*, convey in a boat, ferry, = Goth. *farjan*, go by boat, row; orig. caus. of AS. *faran* (= Goth. *faran*, etc.), go: see *fare*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To carry or transport over a contracted body of water, as a river or strait, in a boat or other floating conveyance plying between opposite shores.

> The lombe ther, with-outen spotteȝ blake,
> Hatȝ *feryed* thyder hys fayre flote.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 945.
>
> Over this river we were *ferried.*
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 133.
>
> They themselves, once *ferried* o'er the wave
> That parts us, are emancipate and loos'd.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 38.

II. *intrans.* To pass over water in a boat.

> They *ferry* over this Lethean sound
> Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment.
> ★ *Milton*, P. L., ii. 604.

ferry (fer'i), *n.*; pl. *ferries* (-iz). [< ME. *fery* = D. *veer* = MHG. *ver*, *vere*, G. *fähre* = Icel. *ferja* = Dan. *færge* = Sw. *färja*, a ferry; cf. OHG. *ferjo*, *fero*, MHG. *verje*, *verge*, *vere*, G. *ferge*, a ferryman, boatman; from the verb.] 1. A boat or raft in which passengers and goods are conveyed over a river or other contracted body of water; a wherry.

> Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed,
> Unto the traject, to the common *ferry*
> Which trades to Venice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4.
>
> I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry.*
> *Addison.*

2. The place or passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers and goods.

> I . . . came to a little towne hard by the *ferry* where we were transported into the Ile of France.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 24.
>
> And I'll give ye a silver pound
> To row us o'er the *ferry.*
> *Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

3. A provision for the regular conveyance by boat or raft of passengers and goods across a river or other body of water between opposite shores: as, to establish a *ferry;* also, the legal right to maintain such a conveyance, and to charge reasonable toll for the service.

ferry-boat (fer'i-bōt), *n.* [< ME. *feryboot*, < *fery*, ferry, + *boot*, boat.] A vessel or boat moved by steam, sails, oars or sweeps, a towline, or the force of a current, used to convey passengers, vehicles, cattle, etc., across a river, harbor, or other contracted waterway between opposite shores.

> And there went over a *ferry boat* to carry over the king's household, and to do what he thought good.
> 2 Sam. xix. 18.

ferry-bridge (fer'i-brij), *n.* 1. A ferry-boat or scow used for transport over water.—2. The landing-stage or platform of a ferry, hinged at one end to the wharf, the other end being raised or lowered to the level of the incoming boat. [U. S.]

ferryman (fer'i-man), *n.*; pl. *ferrymen* (-men). [Formerly also *ferriman*; < *ferry* + *man.*] One who keeps or plies a ferry.

> I pass'd, methought, the melancholy flood,
> With that sour *ferryman* which poets write of,
> Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

> Their ceremonies performed, they laid the corps in a boat, to be wafted over Acherusia, a lake on the South of the city, by one only whom they call Charon; which gave to Orpheus the invention of his infernall *ferri-man.*
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 105.

ferry-master (fer'i-mȧs″tėr), *n.* 1. A superintendent of a ferry; a person in charge of a ferry-station.—2. A collector of ferriage-money.

> The passage at the *ferry-master's* window was jammed . . . with women asking . . . when the soldiers would be over. *New York Tribune*, May 29, 1862.

fers[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fierce.* *Chaucer.*

fers[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fierce*, *fierche*, *fierge*, ML. *fercia*, *ferzia*, *farcia*, < Pers. *farzīn* (> Ar. *farzīn*, *farzān*), the name of the queen at chess (*shatranj*).] The queen at chess.

> I shulde han pleyd the bet at ches,
> And kept my *fers* the bet therby.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 669.

fersh†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fresh.*

ferter†, *n.* See *fereter.*

ferter†, *v. t.* [ME. *ferteren*; < *ferter*, *n.*] To inclose in a shrine.

> And bar thir bannes [these bones] menshelye
> And *fertered* thaim at a nunrye.
> *Metr. Homilies* (ed. Small), p. 143.

ferth†, *a.* A variant of *fourth.* *Chaucer.*

ferther†, **ferthest**†, *adv.* and *a.* Obsolete spellings of *further*, *furthest.*

ferthing†, *n.* A Middle English form of *farthing.*

fertile (fėr'til), *a.* [Formerly also *fertil;* < OF. *fertile*, F. *fertile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fertil* = It. *fertile*, < L. *fertilis*, fruitful, fertile, < *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Bearing or producing abundantly, as of vegetable growth, and sometimes of offspring; productive; fruitful: with *of* or *in* before the thing produced: as, *fertile* soil; a *fertile* breed of animals; a land *fertile of* wheat, or *fertile in* soldiers as well as supplies.

> Their [martyrs'] . . . blood is like the morning deaw,
> To make more *fertil* all the Churches field.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 24.
>
> The earth obey'd, and straight
> Opening her *fertile* womb, teem'd at a birth
> Innumerous living creatures.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 454.
>
> A reforming age is always *fertile of* impostors.
> *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

2. Productive mentally; fruitful in intellectual activity; inventive; ingenious: as, a *fertile* brain or imagination; a mind *fertile* in resources.

> A mind so *fertile* as his [Warren Hastings's], and so little restrained by conscientious scruples, speedily discovered several modes of relieving the financial embarrassments of the government.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Fruiting, or capable of producing fruit; having a perfect pistil: as, a *fertile* flower.

> The common pea is perfectly *fertile* when its flowers are protected from the visits of insects.
> *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 160.

(*b*) Capable of fertilizing, as an anther with well-developed pollen.—4. Causing production; fertilizing; promoting fecundity: as, *fertile* showers; *fertile* thoughts; a *fertile* suggestion.

> The cold blood he did naturally inherit of his father he hath . . . tilled with . . . good store of *fertile* sherris, that he is become very hot and valiant.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.
>
> Adversity is far more *fertile* than Prosperity.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 57.

5. In *bee-keeping*, in a fertilized state; pregnant. See the extract.

> Another word which has been changed somewhat in its meaning . . . is the word *fertile.* . . . It is now used by writers on bee-keeping to signify pregnant.
> *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. x.

=Syn. 1. *Productive*, etc. See *fruitful.*

fertilely (fėr'til-li), *adv.* Fruitfully; abundantly.

> Who, being grown to man's age, as our own eyes may judge, could not but *fertily* requite his Father's Fatherly education. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. 155.

fertileness (fėr'til-nes), *n.* Same as *fertility.*

> According to the *fertileness* of the Italian wit.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Defence of Poesy.

fertilisable, fertilisation, etc. See *fertilizable,* etc.

fertilitate† (fėr-til'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *fertility* + *-ate*[2].] To make fertile; fertilize; impregnate.

> A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded for many weeks after. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

fertility (fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *fertilité* = Pr. *fertilitat* = Sp. *fertilidad* = Pg. *fertilidade* = It. *fertilità*, < L. *fertilita(t-)s*, fruitfulness, < *fertilis*, fruitful: see *fertile.*] 1. The state of being fertile or fruitful; the quality of producing in abundance; fecundity; productiveness: as, the *fertility* of land, or (more rarely) of a breed of animals, a race of men, or an individual.

> The *fertility*, or, as it may perhaps better be called, the productiveness, of a plant depends on the number of capsules produced, and on the number of seeds which these contain. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 313.

2. Prolific invention; abundance of resources; mental affluence: as, the *fertility* of genius or imagination.

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden*, To Sir R. Howard.

We cannot regard without admiration the amplitude and *fertility* of his intellect, his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

fertilizable (fėr′ti-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< *fertilize* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being fertilized or made productive, as land.—2. Susceptible of fecundation or impregnation, as the ovules of plants, or as perfect female insects or their eggs.

The neuters of Polistes gallica are distinguished from the perfect *fertilizable* females. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 384.

Mr. Darwin's inquiries have shown how generally the fertilization of plants is due to the agency of insects; and how certain plants, being *fertilizable* only by insects of a certain structure, are limited to regions inhabited by insects of this structure. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 105.

★ Also spelled *fertilisable.*

fertilization (fėr″ti-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fertilisation* = Pg. *fertilização;* as *fertilize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act or process of rendering land fertile, fruitful, or productive.

The Egyptians depend entirely upon their river for the *fertilization* of the soil. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 2.

2. Fecundation or impregnation of animals or plants; specifically, in *bot.*, the process by which the pollen reaches and acts upon the ovules, and assures the production of fruit; also, the analogous process in cryptogams.

Fertilization, as ordinarily understood, only differs in the two conjugating bodies being unlike — that is, in their having undergone differentiation into antherozoid and oospore, the male and female bodies respectively. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 599.

Also spelled *fertilisation.*

Close fertilization. See *close*2.

fertilization-tube (fėr″ti-li-zā′shọn-tūb), *n.* In fungi of the family *Peronosporeæ*, the beak-like tube which is put out by the antheridium and penetrates into the oögonium, conveying the protoplasm of the antheridium to the oösphere.

fertilize (fėr′ti-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fertilized*, ppr. *fertilizing.* [= F. *fertiliser* = Sp. Pg. *fertilizar* = It. *fertilizzare;* as *fertile* + *-ize.*] 1. To make fertile; enrich, as soil; make fruitful or productive, in general; fecundate: as, to *fertilize* land, the imagination, etc.

A translator of rare competence, Mr. Hastie is also so indefatigable as apparently to have determined not to rest till he has turned the *fertilising* stream of German thought upon every field of philosophical inquiry which his countrymen have been cultivating with modest means — and but moderate success. *Mind*, XIII. 130.

2. In *biol.*, to render capable of development by the introduction of the male germ-element; impregnate.

Here and there great bunches of flowers hang down, breaking out abruptly from the stems of tall palms for the benefit of the *fertilising* visits of the large lustrous butterflies. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 3.

The word *fertilize* is employed as equivalent to impregnate [in bee-keeping]. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, Int., p. x.

Also spelled *fertilise.*

fertilizer (fėr′ti-lī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which fertilizes; specifically, a manure, whether organic or inorganic: as, guano is a powerful *fertilizer.* Also spelled *fertiliser.*

fertilly†, *adv.* Fertilely. *Sir P. Sidney.*

ferula (fer′ọ-lą), *n.*; pl. *ferulæ* (-lē). [L., a rod, staff, walking-stick, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel: see *ferule*1.] 1†. A rod; a ferule. —2. A leading-staff, baton of command or authority, scepter, or the like, especially the scepter of some ancient and Eastern dominions, as that of the Byzantine empire, Hungary, etc.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *bot.*, an umbelliferous genus of about 50 species, distributed from the Mediterranean region to central and southern Asia and to tropical Africa, and very nearly allied to *Peucedanum.* They are generally tall, coarse plants with dissected leaves, and many of the Asiatic species yield strongly scented gum resins, used in medicine. *F. Narthex*, *F. fœtida*, and *F. alliacea* yield the gum asafetida. Gum galbanum is the product of *F. galbaniflua*, *F. rubricaulis*, and *F. Schair.* *F. Sumbul* furnishes the sumbul or muskroot of commerce. *F. tingitana* yields gum ammoniac. *F. communis*, the giant fennel of Europe, and such other species as *F. Assafœtida* and *F. Persica* are often cultivated as ornamental foliage-plants.

ferulaceous (fer-ọ-lā′shius), *a.* [< L. *ferulaceus*, made of or resembling giant fennel (or to a cane), < *ferula*, a rod, cane, giant fennel, etc.: see *ferule*1.] Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed: as, *ferulaceous* plants.

ferulæ, *n.* Plural of *ferula.*

ferular† (fer′ọ-lär), *n.* [As if < LL. *ferularis*, adj., of or belonging to giant fennel, but equiv. to and prob. intended for L. *ferula*, a rod, ferule: see *ferula.*] A ferule.

We have only scapt the *ferular* to come under the fescu of an Imprimatur. *Milton*, Areopagitica (ed. Arber), p. 56.

Fists and *ferulars*, rods and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools. *Hartlib*, Reformation of Schools, p. 13.

ferule1 (fer′ọl or -il), *n.* [Formerly also *ferrule;* = F. *férule* = Sp. Pg. It. *ferula* = Dan. *ferle* = Sw. *ferla*, < L. *ferula*, a rod, whip, walking-stick, cane, a slender branch, the plant giant fennel, < *ferire*, strike.] 1†. A rod; a cane.

Yf we have the brere
Or *ferule*, after harvest whenne oon with
The nyght is day, lette cutte hem of right nere
The grounde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

2. A cane, rod, or flat piece of wood, as a ruler, used for the punishment of children in schools by striking some part of the body, particularly the palm of the hand.

As boys that slink
From *ferule* and the trespass-chiding eye,
Away we stole. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

ferule1 (fer′ọl or -il), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feruled*, ppr. *feruling.* [< *ferule*1, *n.*] To punish with a ferule.

I shoulde tel tales out of the schoole, and bee *ferruled* for my faults or hyssed at for a blab, yf I layde al the orders open before your eyes. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse, p. 24.

ferule2, *n.* See *ferrule*2.

fervence† (fėr′vens), *n.* [< OF. *fervence* = Pg. *fervença*, *fervencia:* see *fervency.*] Heat; fervency.

The sun himself, when he darts rayes lascivious,
Such as ingender by too piercing *fervence.*
Chapman, Revenge for Honour.

fervency (fėr′ven-si), *n.*; pl. *fervencies* (-siz). [= It. *fervenza*, < L. as if **ferventia*, < *ferven(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervere:* see *fervent.*] 1. The state of being fervent or hot; burning or glowing warmth: as, the *fervency* of the sun's rays.—2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; fervor; animated zeal.

When they meet with such collusion, they cannot be blam'd though they bee transported with the zeale of truth to a well heated *fervencie.* *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

The *fervencies* of a Hebrew prophet. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

fervent (fėr′vent), *a.* [< ME. *fervent*, < OF. *fervent*, *fervant*, F. *fervent* = Pr. *fervent*, *ferven* = Sp. *ferviente* = Pg. It. *fervente*, < L. *ferven(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervere*, boil, ferment, glow, rage. Hence also (from L. *fervere*) E. *fervid*, *fervor*, *ferment.*] 1. Hot; burning; glowing: as, a *fervent* summer; *fervent* rays.

Northwarde of *fervent* grounde, southward of colde,
And enter both of hilly lande thai wolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

The elements shall melt with *fervent* heat. 2 Pet. iii. 10.

2. Ardent; warmly earnest; animated; eager; vehement: as, *fervent* zeal; *fervent* piety.

The effectual *fervent* prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Jas. v. 16.

A union form'd, as mine with thee, . . .
May be as *fervent* in degree . . .
As that of true fraternal love.
Cowper, To the Rev. Mr. Unwin.

Mr. Moore confesses that his friend was no very *fervent* admirer of Shakspeare. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

=Syn. 2. Eager, zealous, fervid, impassioned.

fervently (fėr′vent-li), *adv.* 1. Burningly; fervidly.

It continued so *fervently* hot that men roasted eggs in the sand. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 116.

2. With warmth of feeling; with earnest zeal; ardently; eagerly; vehemently.

Epaphras . . . saluteth you, always labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. Col. iv. 12.

He, praying to the goddess *fervently*,
Felt her good help.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 167.

ferventness (fėr′vent-nes), *n.* Fervency; ardor; zeal; fervor. [Rare.]

Come vnto me with fayth and aske in the *feruentnesse* of soule. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, i., sig. G, 3.

fervescent (fėr-ves′ent), *a.* [= Pg. *fervescente*, < L. *fervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervescere*, begin to boil or glow, grow hot, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent.* Cf. *effervescent.*] Growing hot.

fervid (fėr′vid), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fervido*, < L. *fervidus*, glowing, hot, burning, fiery, vehement, < *fervere*, boil, glow: see *fervent.*] 1. Burning; glowing; hot: as, *fervid* heat; the *fervid* sands.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays.
Milton, P. L., v. 301.

A flower of the tropics, such as appeared to have sprung passionately out of the soil, the very weeds of which would be *fervid* and spicy. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, vi.

I cannot sleep! My *fervid* brain
Calls up the vanished Past again.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i.

2. Vehement; eager; impassioned: as, *fervid* zeal; a *fervid* glance.

Ah me! the sweet infus'd desires,
The *fervid* wishes, holy fires,
Which thus a melted heart refine,
Such are his, and such be mine.
Parnell, Happy Man.

Every inch of ground was defended by the same *fervid* valor by which it had originally been won. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 7.

Miss Rossetti . . . is a poet of a profound and serious cast, whose lips part with the breathing of a *fervid* spirit within. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 281.

=Syn. Fiery, glowing.

fervidity (fėr-vid′i-ti), *n.* [< *fervid* + *-ity.*] Heat; fervency. *Johnson.*

fervidly (fėr′vid-li), *adv.* Hotly; with glowing warmth.

fervidness (fėr′vid-nes), *n.* Warmth of feeling; fervor; zeal.

For though the person [Malchus] was wholly unworthy of so gracious a cure, yet, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of. *Bentley*, Sermons, vi.

fervor, fervour (fėr′vọr), *n.* [< ME. *fervor*, *fervour*, < OF. *fervor*, *fervour*, F. *ferveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fervor* = It. *fervore*, < L. *fervor* (*fervōr-*), a boiling or raging heat, heat, vehemence, passion, < *fervere*, boil, be hot: see *fervent.*] 1. Heat or warmth.

When his brain once feels
The stirring *fervour* of the wine ascend.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The earth then burnt with the violent *fervour*, never refreshed with rain. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 75.

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of ensuing day. *Waller.*

2. Warmth of feeling; ardor; impassioned earnestness: as, the *fervor* of enthusiasm.

This *fervour* of holy desire. *Cowper*, Simple Trust.

No artificial *fervors* of phrase can make the charm work backward, to kindle the mind of writer or reader. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 212.

fesapo (fe-sā′pō), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of syllogism originally called *fapesmo* (which see). The name was successively changed to *fempasmo*, *fesmapo*, and *fesapo.* See *mood*2.

fesaunt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pheasant.* *Chaucer.*

Fescennine (fes′e-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Fescenninus*, pertaining to Fescennia (pl. *Fescennini*, *Fescennina*, sc. *versus*, *carmina*, Fescennine verses), < *Fescennia*, also *Fescennium*, a city in Etruria.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of ancient Fescennia in Italy: specifically applied to a class of verses. See phrase below.

A merry oration in the *Fescennine* manner, interspersed with secret history, raillery, and sarcasm. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, 1721.

Satire, in its origin — I mean in the rude *fescennine* farce, from which the idea of this poem was taken — was a mere extemporaneous jumble of mirth and ill-nature. *Bp. Hurd*, On Epistolary Writings.

At this hour [evening] the seat was as in a theatre, but the words of the actors were of a nature somewhat too *Fescennine* for the public. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 457.

Fescennine verses, gay, licentious, or scurrilous verses of a personal character, extemporized by performers at merry-meetings, to amuse the audience: a style which originated at Fescennia, an Etruscan city, and became popular at Rome.

II. *n.* A song of licentious or scurrilous character, popular in ancient Italy.

fescue (fes′kū), *n.* [Formerly also *fescu*, *feskue;* a corruption of *festue*, q. v.] 1†. A straw, wire, pin, or slender stick used to point out the letters to children when learning to read. See first extract under *ferular.*

Ay, do but put
A *fescue* in her fist, and you shall see her
Take a new lesson out, and be a good wench.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 2.

In the good old days of *fescues*, abisselfas, and ampersants, terms which used to be familiar in this country during the Revolutionary war, and which lingered in some of our country schools for a few years afterward. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 73.

2†. A plectrum with which a lyre or dulcimer is played.

With thy golden *fescue* playedst upon
Thy hollow harp.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Apollo.

3†. The style or straight rod by which the shadow is cast in sun-dials of certain forms, as in those set upon upright walls. See *sun-dial.*

The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon. *Middleton* (?), Puritan, iv. 2.

4. Fescue-grass. See *Festuca*.

> The father panting woke, and oft, as dawn
> Aroused the black republic on his elms,
> Sweeping the frothfly from the *fescue*, brush'd
> Thro' the dim meadow. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

fescue† (fes'kū), *v. t.* [< *fescue, n.*] To use a fescue in teaching pupils to read.

> A Minister that cannot be trusted to pray in his own words without being chew'd to, and *fescu'd* to a formal injunction of his rote-lesson, should as little be trusted to Preach. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

fescue-grass (fes'kū-gràs), *n.* The species of *Festuca*, a genus of grasses. See *Festuca*.

fesel†, *n.* Same as *fasel*[2].

fesician†, **fesisient**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *physician*. *Chaucer*.

fess[1], *n.* See *fesse*.

fess[2] (fes), *n.* [< Turk. *fes:* see *fez*.] A cap of cloth or felt, often embroidered, made in Russia, near the Black Sea.

fesse, fess[1] (fes), *n.* [< OF. *fesse*, a fesse, F. *faisse* and *fasce*, < L. *fascia*, a band: see *fascia*.] **1.** A small fagot. [Prov. Eng., only in the form *fess*.] —**2.** In *her.*, a bearing always considered as one of the ordinaries, bounded by two horizontal lines drawn across the field which regularly contain between them one third of the escutcheon. This width, however, seems excessive unless when the fesse is charged with other bearing; therefore when plain it is often made narrower.



Argent, a Fesse Gules.

> I can't recollect the least morsel of a *fess* or chevron of the Boynets. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 476.

Fesse angled, the fesse modified by having its direction broken and one half or a large part lifted higher than the rest, while retaining its horizontal direction. See *fesse rectangled, acute-angled*, etc.—**Fesse archy, fesse bowed,** a bearing like the fesse, but slightly arched upward.—**Fesse arrondi,** a fesse whose edges are broken by large, shallow, convex curves. The blazon should specify how many concave curves there are, and whether they are on both sides or not. Also called *fesse gored.*—**Fesse bottony,** a fesse having in the middle a rounded projection at top and also at bottom, so that it resembles a fesse combined with a central disk. Also called *fesse pommetty* and *fesse nowy.*—**Fesse checky,** a fesse charged with checkers in not less than three rows and in two alternating tinctures.—**Fesse demi,** a bearing representing half a fesse. It must be mentioned in the blazon whether the dexter or sinister half is borne.—**Fesse double-beveled,** a fesse bent at each end, having usually one of the ends bent upward and the other bent downward.—**Fesse fimbriated,** a fesse having a narrow fimbriation which is continued all round, across the ends as well as along the top and bottom boundary, so that it resembles a fesse surmounted by a fesse couped.—**Fesse rectangled,** the break between the upper and the under part of the broken fesse if formed by right angles.—**In fesse,** lying in the direction of the fesse—that is, horizontally across the middle of the field: said of any bearing so placed.—**Per fesse, or party per fesse,** divided in the direction of the fesse—that is, by a horizontal line, or by a broken or varied line in a general horizontal direction.

fesse-point (fes'point), *n.* In *her.*, the central point of the escutcheon—that is, the middle of a horizontal line in fesse: same as *cœur*. See cut under *center*.

fessewise (fes'wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *per fesse* or *in fesse*.

fessitude† (fes'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **fessitudo*, < *fessus*, weary, tired, fatigued: see *fatigue*.] Weariness. *Coles*, 1717.

fest[1] (fest), *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fast*[1].

fest[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fist*[1]. *Chaucer*.

festal (fes'tal), *a.* [= OF. *festal*, < L. *festum*, a holiday, a feast: see *feast*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; hence, joyous; gay; jubilant: as, a *festal* air or look.

> Life figures itself to me as a *festal* or funereal procession. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

> O for *festal* dainties spread,
> Like my bowl of milk and bread.
> *Whittier*, Barefoot Boy.

> At Sutri there is a very noble one [amphitheater] cut out of the tufa rock, which was no doubt used by that people for *festal* representations long before Rome attempted anything of the kind.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 326.

Festal use. See *ferial use*, under *ferial*.

festally (fes'tal-i), *adv.* In a festal manner; joyfully; merrily.

> The chapel bell on the engine sounded most *festally* on that sunny Sunday. *The Century*, XXVII. 27.

feste†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feast*. *Chaucer*.

fester[1] (fes'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster;* < ME. *fester, festyr*, < OF. *festre* (also in variously corrupted forms, *feste, feske, fesque, flestre, flette, fautre, flautre*), earlier *fistle*, = Sp. *fistola* = Pg. *fistula* = It. *fistola*, < L. *fistula*, a sort of ulcer, fistula: see *fistula*, of which *fester*[1] is simply another form derived through the OF. The same terminal change (L. *-tula*, > OF. F. *-tre*, > E. *-ter*) appears also in *chapter, chapiter*, and (in the French forms) *apostle, epistle*. In previous dictionaries the etymology of *fester* has been erroneously given, the most common explanation being based upon the verb, which is assumed to be a variant of *foster*[1]: a fester being regarded, in this view, as a 'nourished,' fed, and hence 'matured' boil or tumor.] **1.** An ulcer; a rankling sore; a small purulent tumor; more particularly, a superficial suppuration resulting from irritation of the skin, the pus being developed in vesicles of irregular figure and extent. *Quain*.

> Nade I bene [had I not been] baptyzed in water and salt,
> This ferdly *fester* wolde never me froo.
> *Nugæ Poeticæ* (ed. Halliwell), p. 85.

2. The act of festering or rankling.

> The *fester* of the chain upon their necks. *Is. Taylor*.

fester[1] (fes'tėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *feaster;* < ME. *festren, feestren*, < OF. *festrir*, ulcerate, gangrene, fester, < *festre*, an ulcer, fester: see *fester*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become a fester; generate purulent matter, as a wound; suppurate; ulcerate.

> So *festered* aren hus wondes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 83.

> Though this wounde be closed above, yet it *feastreth* byneth, and is full of mater. *Palsgrave*.

> Wounds immedicable
> Rankle, and *fester*, and gangrene.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 621.

2. To become corrupt; generate rottenness; rot.

> Canal Street, the centre and pride of New Orleans, takes its name from the slimy old moat that once *festered* under the palisade wall of the Spanish town.
> *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxix.

3. To become more and more virulent; rankle, as a feeling of resentment or hatred.

> 'Twixt him and me
> Long time has *fester'd* an old enmity.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 1.

> I must bear with infirmities until they *fester* into crimes.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to fester: as, exposure *festers* a wound.—**2.** To cause to rankle, as a feeling of resentment.

> And *festered* rankling malice in my breast. *Marston*.

fester[2]† (fes'tėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *vester*, a corruption, through *festure*, of *festue*, q. v.] Same as *festue*.

festerment (fes'tėr-ment), *n.* [< *fester*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of festering, or the state of being festered. *Chalmers*. [Rare.]

festeye†, *v.* [ME. *festeyen*, < OF. *festeier*, F. *fêtoyer*, feast, < OF. *feste*, F. *fête*, feast: see *feast, v.*] A Middle English form of *feast*.

> I lete in lust and jolitee
> This Cambyuskan his lordes *festeyinge*.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 345.

festinate† (fes'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *festinatus*, pp. of *festinare* (> It. *festinare*), hasten, make haste, be quick, < *festinus*, hastening, quick.] Hasty; hurried.

> Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

festinately† (fes'ti-nāt-li), *adv.* Hastily.

> Give enlargement to the swain, bring him *festinately* hither; I must employ him in a letter to my love.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

festination (fes-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *festination, festinacion* = Sp. *festinación* = It. *festinazione*, < L. *festinatio(n-)*, a hastening, haste, hurry, < *festinare:* see *festinate*.] **1**†. Haste.

> *Festination* may prove precipitation.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

Specifically—**2.** In *med.*, involuntary hurrying in walking, observed in some nervous diseases.

festing-mant, *n.* Same as *fasting-man*.

festing-penny (fes'ting-pen#i), *n.* [< *festing*, for *fasting*, verbal n. of *fast*[1], *v.*, + *penny*.] Earnest-money given to servants when hired or retained in service. [Eng.]

festino (fes-tī'nō), *n.* The mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism having the major premise negative and the minor particular. The following is an example: No infallible utterance is false; some declaration of the Grand Lama is false; hence, some declaration of the Grand Lama is not infallible. The vowels, *e, i, o*, indicate the quantity and quality of the three propositions, universal negative, particular affirmative, particular negative. The *f* shows that the mood is reduced to *ferio*, and the *s* that in the reduction the major premise is simply converted. See ★*mood*[2]. Sometimes called *firesmo*.

festival (fes'ti-val), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *festival* (also accom. *festyful*, as if with E. suffix *-ful*), < OF. *festival, festivel*, F. *festival* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *festival*, < ML. *festivalis*, festival, festive, < L. *festivus*, festive: see *festive* and *feast*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a feast; attending or marking a joyous celebration; joyous; festal: as, a *festival* entertainment.

> The Comownes, upon *festyfulle* dayes, whan thei scholden gon to Chirche to serve God, than gon thei to Tavernes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

> In danger and trouble, natural religion teaches us to pray; in a *festival* fortune, our prudence and our needs enforce us equally. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

> This being a *festival* day, the streets were crowded with people from town and country in their holiday attire.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

II. *n.* A festal day; a feast; a time of feasting; an anniversary or appointed day of festive celebration.

> So tedious is this day,
> As is the night before some *festival*
> To an impatient child. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

> The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1598.

=**Syn.** *Banquet*, etc. See *feast*.

festivally (fes'ti-val-i), *adv.* In a festive manner; like a feast. [Rare.]

> And ye shall *festivally* keep it a feast to Jehovah.
> *Ainsworth*, tr. of Ex. xii. 14.

festive (fes'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *festif* = Sp. Pg. It. *festivo*, < L. *festivus*, festive, lively, gay, joyous, merry, < *festum*, a feast, festival: see *feast*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast or festival; joyous; gay.

> The glad circle round them yield their souls
> To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall.
> *Thomson*.

> The ghastly nature of the subject [the Dance of Death], being brought into a very lively contrast with the *festive* tone of the verses, . . . frequently recalls some of the better parts of those flowing stories that now and then occur in the "Mirror for Magistrates."
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 81.

festively (fes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a festive manner.

festivity (fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *festivities* (-tiz). [= OF. *festivite* = Sp. *festividad* = Pg. *festividade* = It. *festività*, < L. *festivita(t-)s*, < *festivus*, festive: see *festive*.] **1.** Feasting, or the condition of joy and gaiety becoming a feast; joyfulness; gaiety; social entertainment with merry-making.

> To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. A festival; a festive event or celebration.

> There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast. *South*, Sermons.

feston (fes'ton), *n.* [< F. *feston:* see *festoon*.] A stitch in embroidery by which a scalloped ★edge is produced, as for a skirt.

festoon (fes-tön'), *n.* [= D. *festoen*, < F. *feston* (17th cent.) = Sp. *festón* = It. *festone*, < ML. *festo(n-)*, a garland, prob. orig. a festal garland, < L. *festum*, a festival, feast: see *festal, feast*.] **1.** A string or chain of any material suspended between two points; specifically, a chain or garland of flowers, ribbons, foliage, etc., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves.

> Overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
> This way and that, in many a wild *festoon*
> Ran riot. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

> The vines began to swing their low *festoons* like nets to trip up the fairies. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 250.

2. In *arch.*, a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland of fruits, leaves, or flowers suspended between two points; an encarpus. See cut under *encarpus*.

> Among these ruins, which were probably an antient temple, I saw a fine pedestal of grey marble three feet square; it had a *festoon* on each side, and against the middle of each *festoon* there was a relief of Pan standing.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 245.

3. A form of drooping cloud sometimes seen on the under surface of dense cirro-stratus clouds. Also called *pocky cloud.*—**4.** In *ornith.*, specifically, a lobe on the cutting edge of a hawk's beak.—**Festoon-and-tassel border,** a band representing alternately a festoon and a hanging or drooping ornament, of frequent occurrence in the decoration of Roman and other pottery. This ornament passes by insensible gradations into the egg-and-dart or egg-and-anchor border.

festoon (fes-tön'), *v. t.* [< *festoon, n.*] To form in festoons; adorn with festoons; connect by festoons.

> Growths of jasmine turn'd
> Their humid arms, *festooning* tree to tree.
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

> A golden galley . . . *festooned* with flowers.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 90.

Carpets were laid down, bed-hangings *festooned*, radiant white counterpanes spread.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

festoon-blind (fes-tön′blīnd), *n.* A window-blind of textile material, so hung that it is gathered in three or four rows of small festoons in its width. It is raised and lowered like a Venetian blind.

festooned (fes-tönd′), *a.* In *ornith.*, specifically, lobed, as a hawk's beak: correlated with *toothed* or *dentate*.

festoony (fes-tö′ni), *a.* [< *festoon* + *-y*[1].] Resembling festoons; decorated or coved with festoons. *Sir J. Herschel.* [Rare.]

festraw†, *n.* [Also *feasestraw*; var. of *festue*, simulating *straw*.] Same as *festue*. *Davies.*

I had past out of Crosse-rowe, speld and put together, read without a *festraw*. *Breton*, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 6.

Festuca (fes-tū′kạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *festuca*, a stalk, stem, straw, a rod, a straw-like weed which grows among barley, a particle, mote. Hence *festue*, corruptly *fescue*, q. v.] A large genus of grasses widely distributed over the globe, but chiefly in temperate and colder regions. The number of species is about 80, of which about 25 are found native in the United States. They are commonly known as *fescue-grass*, and are mostly low, slender grasses, valuable especially for pasturage. The meadow-fescue or tall fescue, *F. elatior*, and the sheep's fescue, *F. ovina*, are the most common in cultivation. *F. scabrella* is one of the more valuable bunch-grasses of the western territories of the United States. Blue fescue, *F. glauca*, with fine pale-blue leaves, is used for edgings. *F. pectinella* is sometimes grown as an ornamental grass.

festucine† (fes-tū′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *festuca*, a stalk, stem, straw (see *Festuca*, *festue*), + *-ine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Straw-colored.

A little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling in all parts a locust, or what we call a grasshopper.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

II. *n.* In *mineral.*, a splintery fracture. *Crabb.*

festucous† (fes-tū′kus), *a.* [< L. *festuca*, a straw, + *-ous*.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws or *festucous* divisions lightly drawn over with oyl, and so that it causeth no adhesion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

festue† (fes′tū), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also, by corruption, *festure*, *fester*, *vester*, also *festraw*, *feasestraw* (in simulation of E. *straw*), also *fescue* (q. v.); < ME. *festue*, *festu*, a straw, mote, < OF. *festu*, F. *fétu*, m., = Pr. *festuc*, m., and *festuca*, *festuga*, f., = It. *festuco*, m., *festuca*, f., < ML. *festucus*, m., L. *festuca*, f., a stalk, stem, straw: see *Festuca*.] **1.** A straw; a mote.

Lewed men may likne 3ow thus that the beem lithe in 3owre eyghen,
And the *festu* is fallen for 3owre defaute.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 278.

2. Same as *fescue*, 1.

festure†, *n.* A perverted form of *festue*.

fet[1]† (fet), *v. t.* [< ME. *fetten*, *feten* (pret. *fette*, rarely *fatte*, *fott*, *fot*, pp. *fet*, *fette*), < AS. *fetian*, *fetigan*, in comp. *ge-fetian*, *ge-fetigan* (pret. *fette*, pp. *fetod*), bring, fetch (prob. = Icel. *feta*, find one's way, = MHG. *fazzen*, refl. go), < **fæt*, a step, a going (only in comp. *fæt-hengest*, a road-horse, *sīth-fæt*, a journey) (= Icel. *fet*, a step, pace), prob. ult. akin to *fōt*, foot: see *foot*. Cf. *fit*[3]. Prob. a different word from OHG. *fazzōn*, MHG. *vazzen*, G. *fassen*, take, seize, = D. *vatten* = Dan. *fatte* = Sw. *fatta*, take, catch: see *fat*[2]. See *fetch*[1].] To fetch.

And thereupon the wyn was *fet* anon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 821.

A merueillouse meteles mette me thanne,
That I was rauisshed rigt there and Fortune me *fette*,
And into the londe of Longynge allone she me brougte.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 7.

Then Beauty bade to blow retreat, . . .
And Mercy mild with speed to *fet*
Me, captive bound as prisoner.
Lord Vaux (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 75).

Like wax this magic makes me waste,
Or like a lamb whose dam away is *fet*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The metall was of rare and passing price;
Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth *fet*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 77.

fet[2]† (fet), *n.* An obsolete form of *fat*[2].

fet[3], *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fit*[2].

fet[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*[1].

fetal (fē′tal), *a.* [Also written *fœtal*; < *fetus* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to, or having the character of, a fetus.

Even if we admit that education is the only reason for this superiority [the right side being larger than the left in right-handed persons], we must believe that some circumstances in the *fœtal* development, or in the conditions governing the nervous centres, are favorable to it.
Science, IX. 185.

fetation (fē-tā′shon), *n.* [Also written *fœtation*; < *fetus* + *-ation*.] Gestation; pregnancy; the state of being with child.

fetch[1] (fech), *v.* [E. dial. also *fatch*, *fotch*; < ME. *fetchen*, *fecchen*, also *facchen*, *fochen* (pret. *fæhte*, *feight*, also *fetchde*), bring, fetch, < AS. *feccan*, *feccean*, in comp. *ge-feccan*, *ge-feccean*, bring, fetch; origin uncertain. (1) In one view AS. *feccan* is a variant of *fetian*, E. *fet*, which has exactly the same sense: see *fet*[1]. A change such as that of *fetian* to *feccan*, *fecchen* (*ti* (ty), > *ci* (ki, ky), > *ch*, *tch* (ch)) is, however, otherwise unexampled in AS., though a common fact in later LL., Rom., ME., etc. (2) In another view, AS. *feccan* is allied to *facian* (rare), wish to get (= OFries. *faka*, prepare), < *fæc* (pl. *facu*), a space of time, a space of length, distance, = OFries. *fek*, *fak* = D. *vak*, an empty space, = OHG. *fah*, MHG. *vach*, a part, division of space, a wall, etc., G. *fach*, a compartment, department, province, = Sw. *fack*, a compartment, = Dan. *fag*, a department, office. The orig. sense of AS. *fæc* and its cognates appears to have been 'a division,' the correlative notion to 'a joining,' a junction, with reference to the adjacence of divisions or compartments; < Teut. √ **fak*, < **fah*, in Goth. *fagrs*, fitted, adapted, AS. *fæger*, E. *fair*[1], AS. *fēgan*, join, unite, E. *fay*[1], etc.: see *fair*[1], *fay*[1], *fang*[1], and *fadge*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring; usually, to go and bring; go, get, and bring or conduct to the person who gives the command or to the place where the command is given: as, *fetch* a chair from the other room.

Myn eorles ant my barouns, gentil ant fre:
Goth [go], *facheth* me the traytours ybounde to my kne.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

Go now to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two good kids of the goats. Gen. xxvii. 9.

Good morrow, worthy Cæsar:
I come to *fetch* you to the senate-house.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

This new Marquess, honourably accompanied, is sent into France to *fetch* the Lady Margaret, the proposed Bride. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 187.

Our children and others, that were sick, and lay groaning in the cabins, we *fetched* out.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

2. To derive; draw, as from a source. [Obsolescent.]

They will be kin to us, but they will *fetch* it from Japhet.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Epiphanius also *fetcheth* their name from Sedec, which signifieth Iustice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

Noble patterns must be *fetched* here and there from single persons, rather than whole nations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 1.

And *fetch* their precepts from the Cynick tub.
Milton, Comus, l. 708.

The reasons of most of the evangelical commands must be *fetched* wholly from the other world, and a future judgment. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

3. To draw; heave: as, to *fetch* a groan.

At every step he *fetcht* a sigh.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 279).

Thick and pantingly
The breath was *fetch'd*, and with huge labourings heard.
Armstrong, Art of Health, 1744.

He had long wished to *fetch* his last breath at . . . the place where he was born. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

4. To bring or draw into any desired relation or state; bring down, as game; bring to terms; cause to come or yield, or to meet one's wishes: as, money will *fetch* him if persuasion will not; a strong pull will *fetch* it. [Colloq.]

This will *fetch* 'em,
And make them haste towards their gulling more.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

When I say my prayers I'll ask to have her say yes. That'll *fetch* her. *Fitz-Hugh Ludlow*, Little Brother, ii.

5. To allure; attract; fascinate. [Slang.]

"She is awfully lovely," says Mr. Bellair. . . . "You seem *fetched*," says his friend.
Mrs. Argles ("*The Duchess*"), Airy Fairy Lilian, xxxiii.

6†. To bring back; bring to; revive.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again when they swoon. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

7. To cause to come; bring.

Draw forth the monsters of the abyss profound,
Or *fetch* the aërial eagle to the ground.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 221.

8. To bring as an equivalent; procure in exchange, as a price: as, a commodity is worth what it will *fetch*; the last lot *fetched* only a small sum.

As money will *fetch* all other commodities, so this knowledge [of arts and sciences] is that which should purchase all the rest. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 210.

Perhaps his farm would be for sale, and perhaps Lady Lorna's estates . . . would *fetch* enough money to buy it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone.

In like manner, the barrel of forty gallons of crude petroleum, which in the days of monopoly sold at Baku for eight shillings, has latterly *fetched* fourpence, and by the latest accounts was further reduced to threepence halfpenny per ton on the spot. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 258.

9†. To go and take.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 2.

I made bold to see, to come and know if that how you were dispos'd to *fetch* a Walk this Evening.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 4.

10. To bring to accomplishment; effect; take, make, or perform: as, to *fetch* a leap or bound; to *fetch* a high note in singing.

Fetch a compass behind them, and come upon them over against the mulberry trees. 2 Sam. v. 23.

A . . . race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing loud.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

11. To deliver; strike; reach in striking: as, to *fetch* one a blow on the head.

The conditions of weapons and their improvements are, first, the *fetching* afar off, for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets.
Bacon, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1887).

12. To reach; attain to; arrive at; make: as, to *fetch* the cape by noon; to *fetch* the Downs.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we *fetcht*
The Syren's isle: a spleenless wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

If they [ships] are bound to the Southward, they stand over, and many *fetch* Galleo, or betwixt it and Cape St. Francisco. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 4.

13†. To carry off.

Pruyde and pestilence shal muche puple *fecche*.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 350.

To fetch a compass. See *compass*.—**To fetch a pump,** to establish a connection with the water in a pump by pouring water into it, the water thus poured into the pump being conceived of as *fetching up* the water already there.—**To fetch headway** or **sternway** (*naut.*), to move ahead or astern: said of a ship.—**To fetch up.** (*a*) To cause to come up or forth; go for and bring up. (*b*) To rear, as a child; bring up. [Colloq.]

Here you were, the child of a missionary, and from your cradle had been *fetched up* for the work.
Putnam's Mag., Nov., 1870.

(*c*) To cause to stop suddenly in any course; bring to a standstill. In nautical use, same as *to bring up* (*g*). (*d*†) To come up with; overtake; catch up with.

The other vessel was then a league behind, which was marvelled at, for she was the better sailer, and could *fetch up* the other at pleasure.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 40.

The hare laid himself down and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch up* the tortoise when I please.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

(*e*) To recover.

She, by her natural swiftness, soon *fetches up* her lost ground, and leaves him again behind.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

To fetch (or **bring**) **up all standing,** to stop suddenly and without warning or preparation, as a ship with all sails set.—**To fetch up with a round turn.** Same as *to bring up with a round turn*. See *bring*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move or turn: as, to *fetch* about.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak somewhat they desire to say, and how far about they will *fetch*, and how many other matters they will beat over to come near it. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

The sons of Devon marched on . . . so as to *fetch* round the western side, and attack with their culverin from the cliffs. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, liv.

2. *Naut.*, to reach; attain; get.

We shall *fetch* to windward of the lighthouse this tack.
Falconer.

To fetch and carry, to perform menial services, as a dog trained to recover game when shot, and to carry baskets, etc.; hence, to be or become a servile drudge.

Such a high calling therefore as this sends not for those drossy spirits that need the lure and whistle of earthly preferment, like those animals that *fetch and carry* for a morsell. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To fetch away, to get loose: said of any article on board ship which is thrown about or loosened by the motion of the vessel.

My hats, boots, mattress, and blankets had all *fetched away* and gone over to leeward, and were jammed and broken under the boxes and coils of rigging.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 6.

It is impossible to stand without holding on, it is difficult to sit, it is almost as difficult to lie. Everything not securely lashed *fetches away*.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, x.

To fetch up, to come to a stop suddenly or unexpectedly; come to a halt: as, the ship struck a shoal and *fetched up* all standing; the tippler started for home, but *fetched up* at the tavern.

fetch[1] (fech), *n.* [< *fetch*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of going and bringing; a reaching out after something; a drawing in as from a distance.

The observation of a complex of objects resolves itself into two factors of perception and explanation by means of appropriate *fetches* of the constructive imagination.
Science, VII. 289.

In other cases the *fetch* of imagination was not so much after ideas to construe with as after feelings to luxuriate in. *Jour. of Anthrop. Inst.*, IV. 342.

2. The course through or over which anything is fetched or carried; hence, the reach or stretch of space between two connecting or related points; a line of progress or relation from point to point.

In comparing an existing harbor with a proposed one, perhaps the most obvious element is what may be termed the line of maximum exposure—or, in other words, the line of greatest *fetch* or reach of open sea. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 456.

What is wanted is to ascertain in such shorter seas the height of waves in relation to the length of *fetch* in which they are generated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 615.

3. A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

Deny to speak with me? They are sick? they are weary? They have travell'd all the night? Mere *fetches*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

'Twas Justice Bramble's *fetch* to get the wench. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

For he [God] knows how to take the crafty in their own devices; and very often brings to nought the most politick *fetches* of self-designing men. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

fetch[2] (fech), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *vetch*.

fetch[3] (fech), *n.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain; perhaps an accom. of Dan. *vette* = Norw. *vette*, *vett* = Sw. *vätt* = Icel. *vættr*, a wight, a supernatural being, an elf, = E. *wight*[1], q. v. Cf. E. *fetch-candle*, *fetch-light*, with Dan. *vettelys* = Norw. *vette-ljos* = Sw. *vätteljus*, will-o'-the-wisp, jack-o'-lantern (Dan. *lys* = Norw. *ljos* = Sw. *ljus* = Icel. *ljos*, light, candle, taper); Dan. *vette-ild*, cairn-fire, a fire supposed to burn at night in the cairns of heroes (Dan. *ild*, fire).] The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

The very *fetch* and ghost of Mrs. Gamp, bonnet and all, might be seen hanging up, any hour in the day, in at least a dozen of the second-hand clothes shops. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

When the Earl of Cornwall met the *fetch* of his friend William Rufus carried black and naked on a black goat across the Bodmin moors, he saw that it was wounded through the midst of the breast; and afterwards he heard that at that very hour the king had been slain in the New Forest by the arrow of Walter Tirell. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 408.

fetch-candle (fech'kan″dl), *n.* [< *fetch*[3], q. v., + *candle*.] A light seen at night and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death.

fetcher (fech'ėr), *n.* One who or that which fetches or brings. *Chapman*, Iliad, i.

fetching (fech'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Alluring; attractive; fascinating; taking; "killing": as, an awfully *fetching* bonnet. [Slang.]

A costume of black tulle worked in yellow straw embroidery is very *fetching* on tall slender blondes. *Mail and Express* (New York), Nov. 8, 1888.

2†. Crafty; tricky: as, "the *fetching* practice of prelates," *Foxe*, Martyrs (Cattley's ed.), III. 367.

fetch-light (fech'līt), *n.* [< *fetch*[3], q. v., + *light*[1].] Same as *fetch-candle*.

fetchwater† (fech'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *fetch*[1] + obj. *water*.] A drawer of water; a water-carrier.

But spin the Greek wives' webs of task, and their *fetch-water* be. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 495.

fete[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *feat*[1].

fete[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *feat*[2].

fête (fāt), *n.* [F., < OF. *feste*, > ME. *feste*, E. *feast*: see *feast*.] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day.—**Fête champêtre**, a festival or an entertainment in the open air; an outdoor entertainment, such as a large garden-party.

The battue system developed into the sort of *fête champêtre*, with hot lunch, champagne, and liveried attendants, ridiculed to our amusement on the stage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 281.

Fête Dieu, the feast of Corpus Christi (which see, under *corpus*).

fête (fāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fêted*, ppr. *féting*. [< F. *fêter*, keep as a festival, feast, entertain, < *fête*, *n.*: see *fête*, and cf. *feast*, *v.*] To entertain with a feast; honor with a festive entertainment: as, he was *fêted* everywhere.

The murder thus out, Hermann's *fêted* and thanked,
While his rascally rival gets tossed in a blanket.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 385.

fête-day (fāt'dā), *n.* A festival day; a birthday; specifically, a name-day, as of a person named after a saint, celebrated on the anniversary of the saint.

A Councillor of the Parliament sent her on her *fête-day* a bouquet. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 227.

fetial (fē'shial), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fetialis*, improp. *fecialis*, pertaining to the fetiales, a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war; prob. < *fari*, pp. *fatus*, speak: see *fate*, *fable*, etc.] **I.** *a.* In *Rom. hist.*, pertaining to the college of fetials, or to the declaration of war by heralds: as, *fetial* law.

The *fecial* law in Rome's earlier days must have been the common property of all the Latin cities, a living law under the protection of the higher powers, introduced to prevent or to initiate a state of war. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

II. *n.* One of the fetiales. Also *fecial*.

fetiales (fē-shi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fetialis*: see *fetial*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a college of priests who served as guardians of the public faith. They conducted the formal religious ceremonies attendant upon demanding redress from a foreign people in case of offense and upon the declaration of war and the ratification of peace. Their president was styled the pater patratus.

But its [the caduceus's] foreign origin is shown by the fact that, although it was a sign of peace, it was never borne by the *fetiales*, the old Italian heralds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 31.

fetich, fetichism, etc. See *fetish*, etc.

feticidal (fē'ti-sī-dal), *a.* [< *feticide* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in feticide. Also *fœticidal*.

He still insists that needles are used in the *fœticidal* art. *R. P. Harris*, Med. News, XLIX. 221.

feticide (fē'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fetus*, a fetus, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] In *med. jurisprudence*, the destruction of the life of a fetus. Also *fœticide*.

feticism (fē'ti-sizm), *n.* An improper and little-used form of *fetishism*.

fetid (fē'tid or fet'id), *a.* [< L. *fetidus*, less correctly *fœtidus*, *fœtidus*, stinking, fetid, < *fetere*, less correctly *fœtere*, *fœtere*, stink, allied to *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*.] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

Most putrefactions . . . smell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Fetid aloes. See *aloes*.

fetidness (fē'tid- or fet'id-nes), *n.* The quality of smelling offensively; a fetid or stinking quality.

fetiferous (fē-tif'ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *fetus*, offspring, young, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*; cf. L. *fetifer*, causing fruitfulness (of the Nile).] Producing young, as animals. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

fetise†, **fetish**†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *faitis*, *faitice*, *fetis*, neat, well-made: see *feat*[2] and *featous*.] Neat; pretty; graceful: same as *feat*[2].

Ryght anon than comen tombesteres
Fetys and smale, and yonge fruytesteres.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 15.

Faire fyngers unfolde *fetise* nailes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

Alle a-wondered thei were of the barn [child] him bi-hinde,
So faire & so *fetyse* it was & freliche schapen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 393.

In me is no poynte that may payre,
I fele me *fetys* and fayre,
My powar es passande my peres.
York Plays, p. 8.

Faire falle the my faire sone, so *fettis* of face!
York Plays, p. 125.

fetisely†, *adv.* [ME., < *fetise* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *featly*, *featously*.] Neatly: same as *featly*.

Frensch sche spak ful faire and *fetysly*,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 123.

fetish (fē'tish), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetich*; first in E. in the form *fetisso* (< Pg. *feitiço*); later after the F. (the word having come into general European use in consequence of the work of Charles de Brosses, "Du Culte des Dieux *fétiches*," 1760); = D. *fetiche* = Sw. Dan. *fetisch* = G. *fetisch*, < F. *fétiche*, < Pg. *feitiço*, artificial (cf. *feitiço*, n., sorcery, charm, allurement, *feiticeria*, sorcery, witchcraft, *feiticeiro*, sorcerer, wizard, etc.), = Sp. *hechizo*, artificial, imitated (cf. *hechizo*, bewitchment, fascination, *hechicería*, sorcery, witchcraft, *hechicero*, sorcerer, etc.), = It. *fattizio*, artificial, = OF. *faitise*, *faitice* (> ME. *fetise*), F. restored *factice*, artificial, < L. *facticius*, less correctly *factitius*, made by art, artificial, factitious, < *facere*, make: see *fact*, and cf. *factitious*, *fetise*, *feat*[2], *featous*, which are thus doublets of *fetish*. The word seems to have been applied by the Portuguese sailors and traders on the west coast of Africa to objects worshiped by the natives, which were regarded as charms or talismans.] **1.** Any material object regarded with awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the embodiment or habitation of a deity to which worship may be paid, and from which supernatural aid is to be expected. A fetish may be an animal, as a cock, a serpent, a bear, etc., or an inanimate object, as a tree, a river, a stone, a tooth, a shell, a shaving, etc. The worship of fetishes belongs to a low stage or form of religion.



When the king [in Guinea] will sacrifice to *Fetisso*, hee commands the *Fetissero* [Pg. *feiticeiro*, sorcerer] to enquire of a Tree, whereto he ascribeth Diuinitie, what hee will demand. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 651.

Fetishes of Dahomey, Africa.

To class an object as a *fetish* demands explicit statement that a spirit is considered as embodied in it or acting through it or communicating by it, or at least that the people it belongs to do habitually think this of such objects; or it must be shown that the object is treated as having personal consciousness and power, is talked with, worshipped, prayed to, sacrificed to, petted or ill-treated with reference to its past or future behaviour to its votaries. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 133.

Before experience had yet taught men to distinguish between the possible and the impossible, and while they were ready on the slightest suggestion to ascribe unknown powers to any object and make a *fetish* of it, their conceptions of humanity and its capacities were necessarily vague and without specific limits. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 66.

Hence—**2.** An object of blind devotion; an idol: as, gold has become his *fetish*.

No faith in the cross that makes a *fetich* of the cross is going to stand proof. *Bushnell*, Forgiveness and Law, p. 92.

His return at any hour or any moment was the *fetish* that she let no misgiving blaspheme. *Howells*, Modern Instance, xxxv.

A church without humanity!
Patron of pride, and prejudice, and wrong,—
The rich man's charm and *fetish* of the strong.
Whittier, On a Prayer-Book.

You are always against superstitions, and yet you make work a *fetish*. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, x.

Before the Civil War the Constitution was our national *fetich*. To doubt the wisdom of its founders was heresy. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 454.

3. Same as *fetish-man*.

Anything which happens, even in the most ordinary course of nature, he may pronounce to be the work of a *fetish* or a wizard, and to need his assistance to ferret it out. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 801.

fetishism (fē'tish-izm), *n.* [Also, after the French, *fetichism*, and sometimes *feticism*; = F. *fétichisme*; as *fetish* + *-ism*.] **1.** The practice of worshiping a fetish; that form of religious belief and practice in which fetishes are the objects of worship. See the extracts.

The President de Brosses, a most original thinker of the last century, struck by the descriptions of the African worship of material and terrestrial objects, introduced the word *Fétichisme* as a general descriptive term; and since then it has obtained great currency by Comte's use of it to denote a general theory of primitive religion, in which external objects are regarded as animated by a life analogous to man's. . . . It seems to me . . . more convenient to use the word Animism for the doctrine of spirits in general, and to confine the word *Fetishism* to that subordinate department which it properly belongs to: namely, the doctrine of spirits embodied in, or attached to, or conveying influence through, certain material objects. *Fetishism* will be taken as including the worship of "stocks and stones," and thence it passes by an imperceptible gradation into Idolatry. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 132.

Fetichism is almost the opposite of Religion; it stands towards it in the same relation as Alchemy to Chemistry, or Astrology to Astronomy, and shows how fundamentally our idea of a deity differs from that which presents itself to the savage. The Negro does not hesitate to punish a refractory Fetish, and hides it in his waistcloth if he does not wish it to know what is going on. Aladdin's lamp is, in fact, a well-known illustration of a Fetish. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 349.

A latent *fetishism*, which is betrayed in that love of personification, or of applying epithets derived from sentient beings to inanimate nature, . . . is the root of a great part of our opinions. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 372.

Hence—**2.** Blind devotion to one object or idea; abject superstition.

fetishist (fē'tish-ist), *n.* and *a.* [Also *fetichist*; < *fetish* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A worshiper of fetishes.

The Voguls, though baptized, are in fact *fetichists*, as much as the unconverted Samoyedes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 81.

II. *a.* Same as *fetishistic*.

They [the tribe of Wolof Serrare] . . . have not yet entirely renounced *fetichist* practices. *London Daily News*.

fetishistic (fē-ti-shis'tik), *a.* [Also *fetichistic;* < *fetish* + *-ist-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by fetishism; abjectly superstitious.

Our resuscitated spirit was not a pagan philosopher nor a philosophizing pagan poet, but a man of the fifteenth century, inheriting its strange web of belief and unbelief, of Epicurean levity and *Fetichistic* dread.
George Eliot, Romola (Proem).

Jacob Grimm was beginning those profound inductive researches which ended in demonstrating the *fetishistic* origin of myths. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 177.

fetish-man (fē'tish-man), *n.* A man who is supposed to possess supernatural powers bestowed by fetishes.

The *fetish-man* is bound by no law; he recognizes no rules of evidence. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 801.

fetish-snake (fē'tish-snāk), *n.* A book-name of an African rock-snake, *Python sebæ.*

Python sebæ is a form often met with in zoölogical gardens, where it is known as the *fetich-snake.*
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 359.

fetlock (fet'lok), *n.* [Also dial. *fetterlock, fewterlock;* < ME. *fitlokes, feetlakkes*, pl., = D. *vitlok, vitslok* (Halma, cited by Wedgwood) = MHG. *vizzeloch*, G. dial. *fissloch, fisloch, fislach*, fetlock, pastern. The second element is (appar.) ME. *lokk*, E. *lock*[2], a tuft of hair, but in sense 3 (and in *fetterlock*, 2) it is *lock*[1]. The first element is usually regarded as a form of *foot* (cf. *fetter, n.*, and G. *fessel*, a fetter, also a fetlock), though by some compared with G. *fitze*, MHG. *vitze*, OHG. *fizza*, a skein of thread or yarn, = Icel. *feti*, a strand, = Dan. *fid, fed*, a skein.] **1.** A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern-joint of horses.

So, underneath the belly of their steeds,
That stain'd their *fetlocks* in his smoking blood,
The noble gentleman gave up the ghost.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

And smooth'd his *fetlocks* and his mane,
And slack'd his girth and stripp'd his rein.
Byron, Mazeppa, iii.

Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes and their *fetlocks.* *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

2. The joint on which the hair grows: same as *fetlock-joint.*—**3.** [Associated with *foot* or *fetter* and *lock*[1].] An instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture, for the purpose of preventing him from running off. Also *fetterlock.*

The farm-horse drags his *fetlock* chain.
Whittier, The Old Burying-Ground.

fetlock-boot (fet'lok-bōt), *n.* A covering designed to protect the fetlock and pastern of a horse, as from injury by interference.

fetlocked (fet'lokt), *a.* **1.** Having fetlocks.—**2.** Tied or hobbled by the fetlock.

Shakespeare, then, found a language already to a certain extent established, but not yet *fetlocked* by dictionary and grammar mongers.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.

fetlock-joint (fet'lok-joint), *n.* The joint of a horse's leg next to the foot; anatomically, the metacarpo- or metatarsophalangeal articulation. In the fore limb it corresponds to the knuckle at the base of the middle finger. See cut under *fetter-bone.*

fetlow (fet'lō), *n.* [A dial. form of *whitlow.* D. *fijt*, a whitlow, is appar. not connected.] A whitlow or felon in cattle.

fetor (fē'tor), *n.* [L., less correctly *fœtor, fœtor*, a stench, < *fetere*, stink: see *fetid.*] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

Being volatile and of strong natural odor, it [carbolic acid] commingles mechanically with the offensive vapors, and, being in excess, disguises for a time the *fœtor* known to be present. *Disinfectants*, p. 19.

I have learned to prefer this flesh [seal] to the reindeer's — at least, that of the female seal, which has not the *fetor* of her mate's. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 235.

fettet, *v. t.* See *fet*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fetter (fet'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *feter*, < AS. *fetor, feter* = OS. *feterōs, fiteriōs*, pl., = OHG. *fezzera*, MHG. *vezzer*, G. dial. *fesser* = Icel. *fjöturr* = Sw. *fjetter*, fetter, = Norw. *fjetra*, a wooden pin, a trunnel; akin to L. *pedica*, a fetter, *compes* (*comped-*), a fetter, Gr. *πέδη*, a fetter; from the orig. form of *foot*, AS. *fōt*, etc., = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = Skt. *pad:* see *foot.* Prob. not related to AS. *fetel*, a fetter, chain, belt, girdle, = OHG. *fezzil*, MHG. *vezzel*, G. *fessel*, a belt, sword-belt (G. *fessel* having now taken the place of *fesser*, in sense of *fetter*), = Norw. *futul*, a fetter, = Icel. *fetill*, a belt, strap. See *fettle.*] **1.** A chain or bar by which a person or an animal is confined by the foot, so that he is either made fast to an object or deprived of free motion by having one foot attached to the other; a shackle.

They toke his *feters* of incontenent
ffrom his leggis; and whan they had so do,
Thanne was he glad inow, and furth he went.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1807.

Who would wear *fetters*, though they were all of gold?
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat.

2. Anything that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint; a check.

Here the free spirit of mankind, at length,
Throws its last *fetters* off.
Bryant, The Ages, xxxiii.

Does he blame the capitals, which certainly do not follow the exact pattern of any Vitruvian order? Let us answer boldly, Why should art be put in *fetters?*
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 246.

Human speech shook off the classic *fetters* . . . by which it was long cramped, and . . . luxuriated in its new-found liberty. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 123.

=Syn. **1.** *Gyve, Manacle*, etc. See *shackle, n.*

fetter (fet'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *feteren*, < AS. *gefeterian* = OHG. *gifezzarōn* = Icel. *fjötra* = Sw. *fjettra*, fetter, = Norw. *fjetra*, fix, hold fast, hold spellbound; from the noun. Cf. G. *fesseln* = Norw. *futla*, fetter: see *fetter, n.*] To put fetters upon; shackle or confine, as with fetters; hence, to bind; confine; restrain.

The kyng then comaund to cacche hir belyue,
And *fetur* hir fast in a fre prisoune—
A stithe house of stone—to still hir of noise.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3518.

You know I never *fettered* nor imprisoned the word religion. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

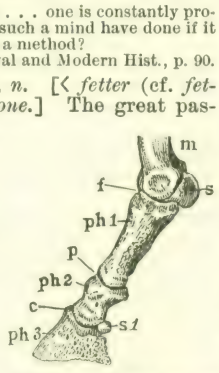
My heels are *fetter'd*, but my fist is free.
Milton, S. A., l. 1235.

If he call rogue and rascal from a garret,
He means you no more mischief than a parrot:
The words for friend and foe alike were made,
To *fetter* them in verse is all his trade.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 428.

And is a press that is purchased or pensioned more free than a press that is *fettered?*
D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

In reading Thomas Aquinas . . . one is constantly provoked to say, What could not such a mind have done if it had not been *fettered* by such a method?
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 90.

fetter-bone (fet'ėr-bōn), *n.* [< *fetter* (cf. *fetterlock* and *fetlock*) + *bone.*] The great pastern or first phalangeal bone of a horse's foot, succeeded by the coronary and coffin-bone, and articulating with the cannon-bone at the fetlock-joint.



Hind Foot of Horse, showing Fetter-bone.
m, lower end of metatarsus; *f*, fetlock-joint; *s*, metatarsophalangeal sesamoid bone; *ph* 1, proximal phalanx, or fetter-bone (large pastern); *p*, pastern-joint; *ph* 2, median phalanx, or coronary bone (small pastern); *c*, coffin-joint; *ph* 3, distal phalanx, or coffin-bone, supporting the hoof; *s* 1, interphalangeal sesamoid bone (navicular).

fetter-bush (fet'ėr-bûsh), *n.* An ericaceous evergreen shrub, *Pieris nitida*, of the pine-barrens of the southern United States. It bears numerous fragrant white flowers in axillary clusters.

fettered (fet'ėrd), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, having the feet stretched backward and apparently unfit for the purpose of walking, as in the seal, or concealed within the integuments of the abdomen.

fetterless (fet'ėr-les), *a.* [< *fetter* + *-less.*] Free from fetters or restraint; unfettered.

Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As *fetterless* as an Emperor's.
Marston, Malcontent, i. 4.

fetterlock (fet'ėr-lok), *n.* [E. dial., also *fewterlock;* a var. of *fetlock*, as if < *fetter* + *lock*[1]. See *fetlock.*] **1.** Same as *fetlock*, 3.—**2.** In *her.*, a shackle or lock. The hoop of this instrument is sometimes represented as a band of steel, and sometimes as a chain. *Boutell.*

Long live the Black Knight of the *Fetterlock!*
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

fettle (fet'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fettled*, ppr. *fettling.* [< ME. (North.) *fettlen, fetlen*, bind, arrange, prepare. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. 'bind,' < AS. *fetel*, a belt, girdle: see *fetter, n.* Icel. *fitla* (little used), touch with the fingers, fidget, Sw. dial. *futtla*, fumble with the fingers, and a large number of similar forms, with similar senses, in LG., HG., etc., offer no explanation of the E. word. See *fit*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bind; tie up.

In the tyxte, there thyse two [poverty and patience] arn in teme [team] layde,
Hit arn *fettled* in on [one] forme.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 38.

2. To arrange; prepare; put in order; repair; mend.

When hit [the ark] watz *fettled* and forged and to the fulle graythed. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 243.

I could *fettle* and clump owd boo0ts and shoes wi' the best on 'em all. *Tennyson*, The Northern Cobbler.

It [the world] needs *fettling*, and who's to *fettle* it?
Mrs. Gaskell.

3. To beat; thrash. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial in the foregoing senses.]—**4.** To line (the hearth of a puddling-furnace). See *fettling.*

In *fettling* the furnace, . . . oxide of iron bricks moulded to fit the furnace are built in and then baked in situ, and *fettled* in much the same way as Dank's furnace.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 324.

Fettled ale or **porter**, ale or porter sweetened with sugar and seasoned with a little ginger and nutmeg. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To potter; set about in a fussy, pottering way; do trifling business. [Prov. Eng.]

When you [the footman] know your master is most busy in company, come in, and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rang the bell.
Swift, Directions to Servants, iii.

fettle (fet'l), *n.* [< *fettle, v.* In sense 2, cf. AS. *fetel*, a belt: see *fettle, v.*] **1.** The state of being prepared, or in good repair or condition: as, he is in splendid *fettle* to-day. [Prov. Eng.]

It's a fine thing . . . to have the chance of getting a bit of the country into good *fettle*, as they say, and putting men into the right way with their farming.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xl.

2. A handle in the side of a large basket. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fettle (fet'l), *a.* [< *fettle, v.*] Neat; tight; ★handy. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

fettling (fet'ling), *n.* In *metal.*, the lining of the hearth forming the working-bed of the puddling-furnace. It was formerly made of sand, when dry puddling was the method employed; but, with the present system of pig-boiling or wet puddling, refractory substances rich in the oxids of iron are employed as fettling. See *puddle, bulldog*, and *blue-billy.* Different fettlings are used according to the class of iron to be produced.

He also saturates the purple ore used as *fettling* with the saline solution. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 493.

fettstein (fet'stīn), *n.* [G., lit. 'fat stone,' < *fett*, = E. *fat*[1], + *stein* = E. *stone.*] The name given by Werner to the mineral nepheline or nephelite, in allusion to its greasy luster. It is a silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium. [Rarely used by English authors.]

fetuous†, *a.* An improper form of *featous.*

feture†, *n.* [< L. *fetura*, less correctly *fœtura*, a bringing forth, brood, offspring, < √ **fe*, pp. *fetus*, generate, produce: see *fetus.*] Progeny or offspring. *Davies.*

Some of them engendered one, some other such *fetures*, and every one in that he was delivered of was excellent politic, wise. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 50.

fetus (fē'tus), *n.* [L. *fetus*, less correctly *fœtus*, a bringing forth, a bearing, hence also offspring, progeny (rarely of human kind), < *fetus*, a., pregnant, breeding, newly delivered, pp. of √ **fe*, **fev*, generate, produce, appearing in *fecundus*, fecund, *femina*, woman, etc., and in perf. *fui*, I was, fut. part. *futurus*, future, = Gr. *φύειν*, generate, produce, *φύεσθαι*, grow, = Skt. √ *bhū*, become, be, = AS. *beón*, E. *be:* see *be*[1], *future, fecund, female, feminine, physical, phyton*, etc.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg; the embryo in the later stage of development. See *embryo.* Also spelled *fœtus.*—**Fetus papyraceus**, in *teratol.*, one of a pair of twin embryos which has been killed and reduced to a flattened remnant by the growth of the other embryo.—**Mammary fetus**, the undeveloped young of a marsupial animal while it remains in the pouch attached to the nipple.=**Syn.** See *embryo.*

fetwa (fet'wä), *n.* [Also written *fatva, fetva, fetwah, fetwah*, repr. Ar. (whence Hind.) *fatwā*, a judicial decision.] A declaration in writing, by a competent authority, of the requirements of the Muslim holy law in any given case.

There is besides a collection of all the *fetwas* or decisions pronounced by the different muftis. *Brougham.*

feu (fū), *n.* [One of the forms of *feud*[2], fee: see *feud*[2] and *fee*[2].] In *Scots law:* (*a*) A free and gratuitous right to lands granted to one for service to be performed by him according to the proper tenure thereof; specifically, a right to the use and enjoyment of lands, houses, or other heritable subjects of perpetuity, in consideration of agricultural services or an annual payment in grain or money, called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens. This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure, as distinguished from *ward-holding*, where the service rendered was purely military, and from *blanch-holding*, where it was merely nominal. (*b*) The land or piece of ground so held; a fief.

feu (fū), *v. t.* [< *feu, n.*] To make a feu of; vest in one who pays the annual feu-duty.

Frequently leased or *feued* out for a fixed duty.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 63.

feuage (fū′āj), *n.* [< OF. *feuage, fouage, foage* (ML. reflex *foagium*), fire-wood, a tax on fireplaces, < ML. *focaticum*, a tax on fireplaces, < L. *focus*, a fireplace (> OF. *feu*, fireplace, fire): see *fuel, focus.*] A tax formerly imposed upon fireplaces and chimneys.

The Prince of Wales . . . imposing a new taxation upon the Gascoignes, of *Feuage* or Chymney money, so discontented the people as they exclaime against the government of the English. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 214.

feuar (fū′är), *n.* [Sc., i. e., **feuer*, < *feu*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, one who holds a feu or feus. Also *fuar.*

feu-contract (fū′kon″trakt), *n.* In *Scots law*, a contract which regulates the giving out of land in feu between the superior and vassal or feuar.

feud[1] (fūd), *n.* [In form and pronunciation now assimilated to *feud*[2], q. v.; < ME. *fede, feide*, < OF. *fede, feide;* AS. *fæhth*, nom. rarely *fæhthu, fæhtho* = OFries. *feithe* = D. *veete* = OHG. *fēhida*, MHG. *vēhede, vēde*, G. *fehde* = Icel. Sw. *fegd*, formerly *fejd* = Dan. *feide*, enmity, hostility, feud, war (whence ML. *faida, feida*, OF. *faide, fede, feide, foide*); not in Goth. (where **faihitha* would be expected: Goth. *fijathwa*, hatred, is only remotely connected); an abstract noun in *-th*, < AS. *fāh*, hostile, outlawed, guilty, *fahman*, a foeman, in ME. a noun, *fo, foo*, mod. E. *foe:* see *foe* and *fiend. Feud* is thus the abstract noun of *foe* (which was orig. an adj.).] 1. Enmity; animosity; active hostility; a vengeful quarrel between individuals or parties; especially, hostility between families or parties in a state; a state of civic contention.

The natural issue of this [unreasonable desire] must be perpetual *feuds* and bickerings, contentions and struggles. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

The personal *feuds* and animosities that happen among so small a people might obstruct the course of justice. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 306.

It was said that Francis and Hastings were notoriously on bad terms, that they had been at *feud* during many years, that on one occasion their mutual aversion had impelled them to seek each other's lives. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Ring out the *feud* of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

2. More specifically, an aggravated state of hostility, marked by frequent or occasional sanguinary conflicts, between one family or clan and another, to avenge insults, injuries, or murders inflicted by one party, or by any member of it, upon those of the other side; a vendetta.

The Crosiers haud thee at a *feud.*
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 143).

Right of feud, in *early Eng. law*, the right to self-protection and redress by personal violence; the right to resist wrong and retaliate for one's self and one's kinsmen; or the corresponding liability to be attacked for vengeance. See *frith*[1].

A glance at the early history of our national justice shows that its original groundwork was the *right of feud.* *J. R. Green.*

feud[2] (fūd), *n.* [< ML. *feudum*, also written *feodum* (whence the less proper E. spelling *feod*, q. v.), a feud, fief, fee; < OHG. *fihu, fehu*, cattle (also prob., as in AS. *feoh*, etc., property in general): see *fee*[1]. Hence (from OHG.) OF. *fieu, fief, feu, fied* (whence ME. *fee*, E. *fee*[2], and, from *fief*, later E. *fief* and *feff, feoff*) = Pr. *feu* = It. *fio*, fee, fief: see *fee*[2], *fief, feoff.* The origin of the *d* in ML. *feudum* is uncertain; as the word was artificial, the *d* was perhaps a mere insertion to avoid the collocation *euu;* the reg. ML. reflex of the OHG., etc., would be *feuum*, which actually occurs in the Doomsday Book. *Feud*[2] and its derivatives are less prop. spelled *feod*, etc.] 1. In *feudal law*, an estate in land granted on condition of services to be rendered to the grantor, in default of which the land was to revert to the grantor; a fief; a tenure of land under and by dependence on a superior. The grantor or lord was entitled to the homage or fealty of the grantee or vassal. The estate was so called in contradistinction to *allodium*, which is an estate subject to no superior but the general law of the land.

Palgrave considers that the origin of feudal tenure may be traced to the grants made by the Romans to the barbarian Laeti occupying the Limitanean or Ripuarian territories, upon the condition of performing military service. These dotations or *feuds* descended only to the male heir of the donee, and could not be alienated to a non-military tenant.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxxiii.

2. Land held in feudal tenure by a vassal.

The essential and fundamental principle of a territorial *feud* was, that it was land held by a limited or conditional estate — the property being in the lord, the usufruct in the tenant.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxxii.

Honorary feud, in *law*, a title of nobility descendible to the eldest son, exclusive of all the rest. — **Military feuds,** in Great Britain, the original feuds, which were in the hands of men who performed military duty for their tenures.

feudal[1] (fū′dal), *a.* [< *feud*[1] + *-al.*] Pertaining to or in the nature of a feud or partizan conflict.

Few were the words and stern and high,
That marked the foeman's *feudal* hate.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 4.

feudal[2] (fū′dal), *a.* [Also written *feodal;* = F. *féodal* = Sp. Pg. *feudal* = It. *feudale* = G. *feudal*, etc., < ML. *feudalis*, feudal, a vassal, < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2].] 1. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; relating to or dependent upon the method of landholding called feud, fief, or fee: as, *feudal* tenure; *feudal* rights or services; a *feudal* lord or vassal.

The *feudal* tenure, which was certainly at first the tenure of servants who, but for the dignity of their master, might have been called slaves, became in the Middle Ages the tenure of noblemen. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

The old *feudal* spirit which prompted a man to treat his tenants and villeins as part of his stock . . . had been crushed before the reign of Edward III. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 469.

2. Pertaining to the state of society under this system of tenure; characteristic of the relations of lord and vassal.

It is time . . . that we had a *feudal* map of England before the manorial boundaries are wiped away. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.

Feudal system, a system of political organization with reference to the tenure of land and to military service and allegiance prevalent in Europe in the middle ages. Its main peculiarity was that the bulk of the land was divided into feuds or fiefs, held by their owners on condition of the performance of certain duties, especially military services, to a superior lord, who, on default of such performance, could reclaim the land. This superior might be either the sovereign, or some subject who thus held of the sovereign, and in turn had created the fief by subinfeudation. According to the pure feudal system, the lord was entitled to the fealty of his tenants, but not to that of their subtenants, every man looking only to his immediate lord. On the continent of Europe, while the system was in full operation, this principle made the great lords practically independent of their nominal sovereigns, who could command their allegiance only through their self-interest or by superior force; and therefore kings were often powerless against their vassals. In England, however, the sovereign was always entitled to the fealty of all his subjects. Feudal tenures were abolished in England by act of Parliament in 1660, in Scotland in 1747, and in France at the revolution of 1789. In Germany, Austria, etc., they continued till after the revolutionary movements of 1848–50. In each case, however, they had long previously been much mitigated in their social and political effects. A feudal system prevailed in China from a very early period, but was brought to an end in 220 B. C., on the conquest of the whole country by Siang Wang of Tsin, known as Tsin-shi-Hwang-ti. The feudal system of Japan was abolished in 1871, when the daimios or barons surrendered their lands to the mikado. See *daimio.*

feudalism (fū′dal-izm), *n.* [= F. *féodalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *feudalismo;* as *feudal*[2] + *-ism.*] The feudal system and its incidents; the system of holding lands by military service.

On the seemingly trifling pomp and pretence of chivalry, the mischievous fabric of extinct *feudalism* was threatening gradually to reconstruct itself. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 469.

Feudalism was really a co-operative association for the mutual defence of the members. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 52.

Though he was no chartist or radical, I consider Carlyle's by far the most indignant comment or protest anent the fruits of *feudalism* to-day in Great Britain. *W. Whitman*, Essays from "The Critic," p. 34.

feudalist (fū′dal-ist), *n.* [< *feudal*[2] + *-ist.* Cf. *feudist.*] 1. A supporter of the feudal system.

The Prussian *Feudalists* had risen up in arms against some of his [Bismarck's] liberal reforms. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 395.

2. One versed in feudal law; a feudist.

feudalistic (fū-da-lis′tik), *a.* Of the nature of feudalism.

While the main tenor of his life was *feudalistic*, the habitant of New France spurned certain duties that were regarded as essential prerogatives of his master in the Old World. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 152.

feudality (fū-dal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *féodalité* = Sp. *feudalidad* = Pg. *feudalidade* = It. *feudalità;* as *feudal*[2] + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form of constitution.

It had doubtless a powerful tendency to cherish the influence of *feudality* and clanship. *Hallam.*

At the end of the last century, when revolutionary effervescence was beginning to ferment, the people of Arles swept all its *feudality* away, defacing the very arms upon the town gate, and trampling the palace towers to dust. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 327.

feudalization (fū″dal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *feudalize* + *-ation.*] The act of feudalizing or reducing to feudal tenure, or of conforming to feudalism.

The *feudalisation* of any one country in Europe must be conceived as a process including a long series of political, administrative, and judicial changes. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 133.

Down indeed to the first French Revolution, the exceptional tenure of land in franc-alleu, which here and there survived amid the general *feudalisation*, was held by Frenchmen in high honour. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 340.

The *feudalization* of the Church by grants or purchase of its highest offices as fiefs of lord or king, and by their transmission, like lay estates, from father to son. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 496.

feudalize (fū′dal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feudalized*, ppr. *feudalizing.* [< *feudal*[2] + *-ize.*] To reduce to a feudal tenure; conform to feudalism.

We must conceive of the whole territory of France as *feudalized* — that is, divided and subdivided into larger and smaller fiefs, nominally constituting a complete hierarchy. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 143.

The Church, too, never became *feudalized.* *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 293.

feudally (fū′dal-i), *adv.* In a feudal manner. *Hallam.*

feudary (fū′dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *feudarius*, n., one invested with a feud, prop. an adj., < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2].] I. *a.* Pertaining to or held by feudal tenure.

And what greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile peace to disalliege a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominion of England. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

II. *n.*; pl. *feudaries* (-riz). 1. A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service; a feudatory.

But before the releasement thereof, first he was miserablie compelled . . . to giue ouer both his crowne & scepter to that Antichrist of Rome for the space of flue daies, & his client, vassale, *feudarie*, & tenant to receive againe of him at the hands of another Cardinal. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 230.

2. An ancient officer of the court of wards in England.

Also written *feodary.*

feudatary (fū′dā-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *feudataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *feudatario*, a. and n., < ML. *feudatarius*, n., the holder of a feud, prop. adj., < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2]. Cf. *feudatory* and *feudary.*] Same as *feudatory.*

feudatory (fū′dā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [The more exact form (for the n.) is *feudatary*, < ML. *feudatarius*, n.: see *feudatary.* Cf. ML. *feudator*, the holder of a feud, < *feudum*, a feud: see *feud*[2].] I. *a.* Holding or held from another on feudal tenure. See *feudal*[2].

He hath claimed the kingdom of England, as *feudatory* to the see apostolic. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 104.

II. *n.*; pl. *feudatories* (-riz). 1. A tenant or vassal holding his lands of a superior on condition of military or feudal service; the tenant of a feud or fief. See *feudal*[2].

The Norman Conquest . . . introduced the feudal system, with its necessary appendages, a hereditary monarchy and nobility; the former in the line of the chief, who led the invading army, and the latter in that of his distinguished followers. They became his *feudatories.* The country — both land and people (the latter as serfs) — was divided between them. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 99.

The great *feudatory* at Rouen seemed, in a way in which no other *feudatory* seemed, to shut up his over-lord in a kind of prison. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 132.

2. A fief.

A service paid by the King of Spaine for the kingdomes of Naples and Sicily, pretended *feudatorys* to the Pope. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

It must not be supposed that in the partition of France into *feudatories* the king was ignored. He, from the very nature of the system, was its head, from whom all authority theoretically descended. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 142.

feudbote† (fūd′bōt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *fæhth-bōt*, < *fæhth*, a feud, quarrel, + *bōt*, amends, fine, boot: see *feud*[1] and *boot*[1].] A fine for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

feu de joie (fē dė zhwo). [F., a bonfire, lit. fire of joy: *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth, fireplace (see *focus*); *de*, of; *joie*, see *joy.* Hence E. dial. (Craven) *feudjor*, a bonfire.] A bonfire, or a firing of guns, in token of joy.

About three o'clock the discharge of fifty pieces of cannon was answered by a *feu de joie* from all the regiments of the garrison, and the yeomanry corps drawn up for the purpose in Stephen's Green. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

feudist (fū′dist), *n.* [< F. *feudiste* = Sp. Pg. *feudista*, < L. *feudum*, feud: see *feud*[2].] 1. A writer on feuds; one versed in feudal law.

I call it, as the *feudists* do, jus utendi prædio alieno; a right to use another man's land, not a property in it. *Spelman*, Feuds and Tenures, ii.

2. One living under the feudal system.

The Greeks, the Romans, the Britons, the Saxons, and even originally the *feudists*, divided the lands equally. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xiv.

feudum (fū′dum), *n.* [ML., also *feodum, feoudium:* see *feud*[2].] 1. Land granted to be held as a benefice, in distinction from land granted to be held allodially. — 2. An estate of inheritance; an interest in land descendible to heirs. *K. E. Digby.*

feu-duty (fū′dū″ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, the annual duty or rent paid by a feuar to his superior, according to the tenure of his right.

Feuillant (fē-lyoṅ′), *n.* [F.] 1. A member of a congregation of reformed Cistercian monks, instituted by Jean de la Barrière. The reform aimed at stricter monastic discipline, and was approved by the Pope in 1586. In 1630 the congregation was divided into two: the French, called *Notre Dame des Feuillants*, and the Italian, called *Reformed Bernardines*.

2. A club of constitutional royalists in the French revolution, taking its name from the convent of the Feuillants in Paris, where it met. It was broken up in August, 1792.

The old Jacobins became absolutely republican, and, in contempt, called the *Feuillants* the Club Monarchique.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 602.

Feuillantine (fē-lyoṅ-tēn′), *n.* [< *Feuillant* + *-ine*².] A member of a congregation of nuns organized in the last part of the sixteenth century, and corresponding to the Feuillants.

Feuillea (fū-il′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Louis *Feuillet*, a French traveler and naturalist (1660–1732).] An incorrect spelling of *Fevillea*, a cucurbitaceous genus of tropical America. The species are frutescent climbers, and the large, bitter, oily seeds are both purgative and emetic. *Fevillea cordifolia* is the antidote cacoon of Jamaica, which is employed as a remedy for various diseases and as an ★antidote to certain poisons: it is also called *sabo* and *secus*.

feuillemorte (fèly-môrt′), *a.* and *n.* [F. *feuille morte*, lit. 'dead leaf': see *filemot*.] **I.** *a.* Of the color of a dead or faded leaf; of a shade of brown. Also *foliomort*.

To make a countryman understand what *feuillemorte* colour signifies, it may suffice to tell him 'tis the colour of wither'd leaves falling in Autumn.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. xi. § 14.

II. *n* A color like that of a dead or faded leaf, filemot.

It was one of the shades of brown known by the name of *feuille-morte*, or dead-leaf colour.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 134.

feuillet (fē-lyā′), *n.* [F., a leaf, sheet, plate, gill, third stomach, dim. of *feuille*, a leaf, < L. *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*¹, *folio*.] 1. The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium or manyplies.—2. In *diamond-cutting*, the projecting points of the triangular facets of a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid. *E. D.*

feuilleton (fē-ye-toṅ′), *n.* [F., dim. of *feuillet*, a leaf, sheet: see *feuillet*.] 1. In French newspapers, a part of one or more pages (the bottom) devoted to light literature or criticism, and generally marked off from the rest of the page by a rule.—2. The matter given in the feuilleton, very commonly consisting of part of a serial story

To most Parisians of any education, and to many provincials, their daily paper, with its brilliant "leader" and its exciting *feuilleton*, is as necessary as their daily breakfast. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 130.

feuilletonism (fē′lye-ton-izm), *n.* [< *feuilleton* + *-ism*.] Such literary and scientific qualities as find expression in the feuilleton; an ephemeral, superficial, and showy quality in scholarship or literature.

Dignifying Schliemannism and spade-lore, *feuilletonism*, dillettantism, and sciolism with the name of scholarship.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 59.

feuilletonist (fē′lye-ton-ist), *n.* [< *feuilleton* + *-ist*.] One who writes for the feuilleton of a French newspaper.

If a great university deliberately discourages high linguistic attainments, and reserves her honours and places for smart but shallow *feuilletonists*, rash and pretentious theorists—in a word, for utterers of literary false coin—and vendors of literary wares which were chiefly meant to sell, what place is England likely soon to hold in the world of letters and learning?
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 57.

feuilletonistic (fē″lye-ton-is′tik), *a.* [< *feuilletonist* + *-ic*.] Characteristic or suggestive of a feuilleton; ephemeral; superficial.

The Count returned to the charge, and worried his Chief with what the latter called *feuilletonistic* remarks about the difficulties of his social and diplomatic position in Paris. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 42.

feute¹†, *n.* [ME., also written *fewte*, *foute*, *fute*, < OF. *fuite*, the track of a fleeing animal, flight, fleeing (= It. *fuggita*, flight), < *fuir*, < L. *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] 1. Odor; scent.

Fute, odowre, odor. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 183.

When the houndes hadde *feute* of the hende beste.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2189.

2. The track or trail, as of a deer.

Fewte, vestigium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 159.

He fond the *feute* al fresh where forth the herde [cowherd] Hadde bore than barn [the child].
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

feute²†, **feutee**†, *n.* [ME., also *fewtee*, < OF. *feaute*, etc., fealty: see *fealty*.] Same as *fealty*.

Homage non withsay
Ac alle deden him *feute*.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 2910.

He lete make many newe knyghtes with his owne honde, whiche alle dide hym homage and *fewtee*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 121.

feuter¹†, **fewter**¹† (fū′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feutre*; < ME. *feuter*, *fewtre*, *fewtire*, etc., OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, *faultre*, *faltre*, *feltre*, a lance-rest, any such support; orig., according to the etym., a pad or padded socket, being a particular use of OF. *feutre*, *fautre*, *feltre*, etc., F. *feutre*, felt, packing, padding, a cushion, carpet (whence *feutrer*, pack, pad), = Pr. *feutre* = Sp. *fieltro* = Pg. It. *feltro*, < ML. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, a pad or socket for a lance, < OHG. *filz* = AS. *felt*, etc., felt: see *felt*¹, *felter*.] A rest for a lance, attached to the saddle of a man-at-arms; a lance-rest; a support for a spear.

These com in the first fronte with speres in *fewtre* for to Iuste, for grete myster hadde thei of horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446.

To William he priked with spere festned in *feuter*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3436.

Streizet to him [he] rides,
With his spere on *feuter* festened that time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3593.

A faire floreschte spere in *fewtyre* he castes,
And folowes faste one owre folke, and freschelye ascryez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1366.

feuter¹†, **fewter**¹† (fū′tėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *feutre*; < *feuter*¹, *fewter*¹, *n.*] To place, as a lance or spear, in the feuter or rest.

His speare he *feutred*, and at him it bore.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 45.

feuter²†, **fewter**²†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *feature*.

Fewters of his face. *Romeus and Juliet*, p. 57.

feuterer†, **fewterer**† (fū′tėr-ėr), *n.* [With additional suffix *-er*, as in *poulterer*, etc., for earlier **fewter*, *vewter*, a keeper of hounds, < OF. *vautrieur*, *vautreur*, a hunter, a poacher, < *vautrier*, *viautrier*, *viautrer*, hunt with hounds, < *viautre*, later spelled *vaultre* = Pr. *veltre* = It. *veltro* (ML. *veltrus*), a kind of hound, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff, prob. < L. *vertagus*, also spelled *vertaga*, *vertagra*, *vertraga*, a greyhound, a word said to be of Celtic origin.] A keeper of hounds.

Tho *vewter*, two cast of brede he tase,
Two lesshe of grehoundes yf that he hase;
To yche a bone, that is to telle,
If I to gou the sothe shalle spelle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

If you will be
An honest yeoman—*fewterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

feuth (fūth), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fulth*.

feutred†, *a.* [< F. *feutrer*, pad as with felt, < *feutre*, felt: see *felt*¹, *felter*, and cf. *feuter*¹.] ★Stuffed or bombasted, as a garment. *Fairholt.*

fever¹ (fē′vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feaver*; < ME. *fever*, *fevere*, *fevre* (partly from OF.), earlier *fefer*, < AS. *fefer*, *fefor* = OHG. *fiebar*, MHG. *vieber*, G. *fieber* = Sw. Dan. *feber* = OF. *fevre*, *fievre*, F. *fièvre* = Pr. *febre* = Sp. *fiebre* = Pg. *febre* = It. *febbre*, < L. *febris*, a fever; perhaps orig. **ferbris* or **ferbis*, < *fervere*, be hot, burn, boil, or perhaps lit. 'a trembling,' akin to Gr. *φέβεσθαι*, flee affrighted, *φόβος*, flight, panic fear, fear, terror.] 1. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A temperature of the body higher than the normal temperature, appearing as a symptom of disease; pyrexia. The temperature of the body in health is between 98° and 99° F., and is maintained at this point by the adjustment of the production of bodily heat to its dissipation, both of these processes being largely under nervous control. During the period of invasion of a fever, or at any time when the temperature is rising, the heat produced exceeds the heat lost. If the rise is very rapid, the withdrawal of the blood from the skin, which diminishes the loss of heat, may give rise to a cold sensation or chill, which may be combined with an attack of shivering. The heat-producing mechanism has not been discovered. That it is, in part at least, under nervous control is shown by the occurrence of hysterical fever in which a sudden rise of temperature may take place without the presence of any evident lesion. The consumption of the tissues of the body in fever exceeds ordinarily the repair, and there is more or less emaciation; the excretion of urea is increased; the pulse is usually quickened as well as the respiration; the bowels are apt to be constipated; and thirst, loss of appetite, headache, and vague pains are commonly complained of. Fever is caused by zymotic poisons, by local inflammation, or by overheating as in sunstroke, and is sometimes of exclusively nervous origin. It is unquestionably injurious to the patient when it is excessive or too long continued; in some cases, where it does not exceed certain limits, it is very probably innocuous, or may even be advantageous. Fever would ordinarily be called slight up to 101° or 102° F., moderate up to 103° or 103.5°, and high above this. Temperatures above 105° F. would be called excessively high, and to such the name of *hyperpyrexia* is applied. The limits of the significations of these terms are not precisely marked; they vary somewhat in the usage of different individuals. The prognostic significance of pyrexia depends on the accompanying conditions. (*b*) The group of symptoms consisting of pyrexia and the symptoms usually associated with it. (*c*) A disease in which pyrexia is a prominent symptom: as, typhoid *fever*, scarlet *fever*, etc.

For the *feuere* agu hath comounly alienacioun of witt, and schewynge of thingis of fantasy.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Yesterday at the seventh hour the *fever* left him.
John iv. 52.

He had a *fever* when he was in Spain,
And, when the fit was on him, I did mark
How he did shake. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Our first positive knowledge of the manner in which the organism is incited to the morbid action that results in *fever* dates from the observation by Naunyn, Billroth, and Weber that a febrile elevation of the temperature may be experimentally produced by the introduction of septic matter into the circulation.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 67.

Some low *fever*, ranging round to spy
The weakness of a people, . . . found the girl,
And flung her down upon a couch of fire.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions: as, a *fever* of suspense; a *fever* of contention.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

Superstition is a Hectick *Fever* to Religion; it by degrees consumes the vitals of it, but comes on insensibly, and is not easily discovered till it be hard to be cured.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

Abdominal fever, abdominal typhus fever. Same as *typhoid fever*.—**African fever.** Same as *yellow fever*.—**Aphthous fever,** the aphthous stomatitis of neat cattle. See *stomatitis*.—**Ardent continued fever,** a fever resembling simple continued fever, developing in the tropics, especially among persons not acclimated.—**Army fever.** Same as *typhus fever*.—**Articular fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Ataxic fever.** See *ataxic*.—**Biliary fever, biliary remittent fever.** Same as *relapsing fever*.—**Bilious fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever. (*c*) Digestive disturbance with rise of temperature and vomiting of bile.—**Bilious typhoid fever.** Same as *relapsing fever*.—**Black fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis. See *meningitis*.—**Bladdery fever.** Same as *pemphigus*.—**Blanch fever**†. See *blanch*.—**Bone-fever,** acute cellulitis occurring in the fingers of workers in bone.—**Bouquet-fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Breakbone fever.** Same as *dengue*.—**Cacatory fever.** See *cacatory*.—**Camp-fever,** a fever prevailing among soldiers in the field; typhus or typhoid fever.—**Carbuncular fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Catarrhal fever.** (*a*) Bronchitis. (*b*) Catarrh of the upper air-passages with fever. (*c*) Influenza.—**Catheter-fever,** fever incident to the use of the catheter; urethral fever. Usually septic in origin.—**Cerebrospinal fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis. See *meningitis*.—**Chagres fever,** pernicious malaria on the isthmus of Panama.—**Childbed fever,** puerperal fever.—**Chills and fever.** See *chill*¹.—**Congestive fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis: applied in a loose use to typhoid, typhus, and malarial fevers, and to pneumonia.—**Continual or continued fever.** See *continual*.—**Continued bilious fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*.—**Country fever.** Same as *intermittent fever*.—**Cyprus fever,** relapsing fever.—**Dothienteric fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*.—**Double fever,** intermittent fever in which there are two paroxysms in each cycle.—**Double quotidian fever,** intermittent fever in which two paroxysms occur within twenty-four hours.—**Double tertian fever,** intermittent fever with two paroxysms having features distinct from each other, such as severity or distance from the last paroxysm, in one cycle of forty-eight hours.—**Dynamic fever,** relapsing fever.—**Endemic fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever.—**Endemo-epidemic fever,** dengue.—**Enteric, enteromesenteric fever,** typhoid fever.—**Ephemeral fever,** a short simple continued fever.—**Epidemic fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) The pest.—**Epidemic remittent fever,** relapsing fever.—**Eruptive articular fever,** dengue.—**Eruptive fever,** a term applied to the various exanthemata. See *exanthema*.—**Eruptive rheumatic fever,** dengue.—**Essential fever,** a fever of distinct zymotic origin and independent of a local inflammation.—**Exacerbating fever,** remittent fever.—**Exanthematic typhus fever,** typhus fever.—**Fainting fever of Persia,** an epidemic in Teheran in 1842: the attacks were characterized by fainting and choleraic symptoms.—**Fall fever.** (*a*) Typhoid fever. (*b*) Remittent fever.—**Famine fever,** relapsing fever.—**Fermentation-fever.** Same as *septicemia*.—**Fever and ague,** intermittent fever. See *ague*, 2.—**Fever of the spirit,** typhus fever.—**Fifteen-day fever.** Same as *relapsing fever*.—**Gastric fever.** (*a*) Typhoid fever. (*b*) Acute gastritis.—**Gastrobilious, gastro-enteric fever.** (*a*) Gastro-enteritis. (*b*) Typhoid fever.—**Gastrohepatic fever,** relapsing fever.—**Gastrosplenic fever,** typhoid fever.—**Gibraltar fever.** (*a*) Malta fever. (*b*) Yellow fever.—**Hay fever.** See *hay-fever*.—**Hectic fever,** fever of the form which is typically exhibited in phthisis, accompanied by marked morning remissions and evening exacerbations.—**Hemogastric fever,** yellow fever.—**Hemorrhagic fever,** malaria complicated by hemorrhage.—**Herpetic fever,** simple continued fever with herpes facialis.—**Hungary fever,** typhus fever.—**Icteric fever,** pernicious malarial fever accompanied with jaundice.—**Idiopathic fever,** a fever which is independent of local inflammation, and which occurs without any evident cause.—**Ileotyphus fever,** typhoid fever.—**Infantile remittent fever,** typhoid fever in children.—**Inflammatory fever.** (*a*) Simple con-

tinued fever. (*b*) Relapsing fever. (*c*) Fever incident to some local inflammation. (*d*) Anthrax.—**Intermittent fever,** a malarial fever in which feverish periods lasting a few hours alternate with periods in which the temperature is normal. The feverish periods may occur daily (quotidian fever), or every second day (tertian), or every third day (quartan), or the cycles may be still longer.—**Intestinal fever,** typhoid fever.—**Intestinal fever of cattle,** cattle-plague.—**Intestinal fever of swine.** Same as *hog-cholera.* See *cholera.*—**Irritative fever.** (*a*) Fever from local lesion. (*b*) Simple continued fever.—**Levant fever,** malarial or relapsing fever.—**Low fever,** a fever attended with a great depression of the vital forces.—**Maculated fever,** typhus fever.—**Malarial fever,** a fever caused by the presence in the red blood-corpuscles of a minute protozoan parasite, the *Plasmodium malariæ.* The infection is conveyed from the sick to the well by a mosquito of the genus *Anopheles.* The varieties are called intermittent, remittent, pernicious, quotidian, tertian, quartian, etc.—**Malignant fever of the tropics,** pernicious malaria.—**Malignant pestilential fever.** (*a*) Yellow fever. (*b*) Cattle-plague.—**Malignant purpuric fever,** cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Mediterranean fever,** Malta fever.—**Melanuric fever,** malarial hemoglobinuria.—**Mesenteric fever,** typhoid fever.—**Miasmatic fever,** malarial fever.—**Miliary fever,** a fever marked by an eruption of very minute vesicles filled with a clear serous fluid.—**Military fever,** typhus or typhoid fever.—**Mucous fever,** typhoid fever.—**Nervous fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Typhoid fever. (*c*) Pyrexia of purely nervous origin.—**Neuropurpuric fever,** cerebrospinal fever.—**Nonan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the ninth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Nosocomial fever,** typhus fever as prevalent in hospitals.—**Octan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs on the eighth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Paludal fever,** malarial fever.—**Panama fever,** pernicious malaria or yellow fever on the isthmus of Panama.—**Parcxysmal fever,** intermittent or remittent fever.—**Periodic, periodical fever,** intermittent or remittent fever.—**Peritoneal fever,** peritonitis.—**Pernicious fever,** a phrase applied to cases of malarial fever of very severe type accompanied by congestion of the brain, lungs, or abdominal viscera, or by great prostration of the vital forces. Also called *pernicious bilious fever, pernicious malarial fever.*

> *Pernicious fevers,* which . . . either prove rapidly fatal or soon yield to treatment.
>
> *Buck,* Ref. Handbook Med. Sci., V. 678.

Pestilential fever. (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Yellow fever. (*c*) The plague.—**Pestilential fever of cattle,** cattle-plague.—**Petechial fever.** (*a*) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (*b*) Typhus fever.—**Petechial typhus fever,** typhus fever.—**Pneumonic fever,** pneumonia.—**Puerperal fever,** a dangerous septic fever occurring after childbirth.—**Purple fever.** (*a*) Cerebrospinal meningitis. (*b*) Typhoid fever.—**Putrid fever,** typhus fever.—**Pyogenic fever,** pyemia.—**Pythogenic fever,** typhoid fever.—**Quartan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fourth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Quintan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns on the fifth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Quotidian fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs every day.—**Recurrent fever,** relapsing fever.—**Red fever,** dengue.—**Relapsing bilious fever,** relapsing fever.—**Relapsing fever,** a contagious fever caused by the presence in the blood of the *Spirochæte Obermeyeri,* a spirillum consisting of a thin spiral thread $\frac{1}{7500}$ to $\frac{1}{500}$ of an inch in length. Typical cases, after an incubation of from five to eight days, with only slight prodromata, suddenly develop a high fever which lasts from five to seven days, and as suddenly disappears. With the high fever are associated malaise, anorexia, pains in the head, back, and limbs, muscular hyperalgesia, constipation or slight diarrhea, marked enlargement of the spleen, very frequent pulse, and a dirty-yellow complexion. The attack may recur after a week, and several such recurrences may take place. The mortality is from 2 to 4 per cent. For synonyms, see phrases above and below.—**Remittent bilious fever.** (*a*) Remittent fever. (*b*) Relapsing fever. (*c*) Ardent continued fever.—**Remittent fever,** a malarial fever in which periods of high temperature alternate with periods in which the temperature is less, but not as low as normal. It is produced by the same agent as intermittent fever.—**Remitting bilious fever.** (*a*) Dengue. (*b*) Remittent fever.—**Remitting icteric fever,** yellow fever.—**Rheumatic fever,** acute rheumatism.—**Roman fever,** malarial fever contracted in Rome: but the word is loosely used by travelers to designate typhoid and other often insignificant affections.—**Scarlet fever,** a contagious fever in which typical cases exhibit the following features: After a period of incubation of from three to seven days there is a sudden rise of temperature, accompanied with sore throat, vomiting, very frequent pulse, headache, and often, in small children, convulsions. After about one day the scarlet eruption appears, which lasts for three or four days in its original intensity, and then begins to fade out, when desquamation sets in. Among complications and consequences may be mentioned the formation of diphtheroid membranes in the throat, abscess of cervical lymphatic glands, inflammation of the ear, and acute inflammation of the kidneys. The contagion may preserve its vitality for months in clothes, bedding, carpets, etc. One attack usually protects against subsequent infection.—**Seasoning fever,** a mild form of fever which occurs in new-comers in the tropics.—**Septan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur on the seventh day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Septic fever,** the fever which arises from ill-cared-for wounds, from the infection of the system with their morbid products or the bacterial germs flourishing in them.—**Seven-day fever.** (*a*) Same as *septan fever.* (*b*) Relapsing fever.—**Seventeen-day fever,** relapsing fever.—**Sextan fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur on the sixth day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Siam fever,** a name for yellow fever.—**Sierra Leone fever,** a form of remittent fever.—**Simple asthenic fever,** simple continued fever with debility.—**Simple continued fever,** a fever, usually mild, lasting from a few hours to a few days, independent of local inflammation, and neither in its features nor in the circumstances under which it arises disclosing its identity with other better-marked forms. Under the name are doubtless included in actual practice many mild and abortive cases of typhoid, malarial, and other fevers, some cases of purely neurotic origin, and possibly some dependent on a distinct unknown zymotic cause. Also called *synocha, synochus simplex, febricula, ephemera, ephemeral fever, sun-fever.*—**Slow nervous fever,** typhoid fever.—**Solar fever,** dengue.—**Spirillum fever,** relapsing fever.—**Splenic fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Spotted fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Cerebrospinal meningitis.—**Spring fever,** a feeling of lassitude occurring in spring, supposed to be due to the change of season; also, humorously, mere laziness [Colloq., U. S.]—**Strangers' fever.** Same as *yellow fever.*—**Sudatory fever,** sweating-sickness.—**Summer fever,** hay-fever.—**Surgical typhus fever,** pyemia.—**Synochal fever,** synocha.—**Synochoid fever,** simple continued fever.—**Tertian fever,** intermittent fever in which the paroxysm recurs every third day (both paroxysmal days being counted).—**Thermic fever,** pyrexia from overheating.—**Three-day fever,** dengue.—**Typhoid fever,** a fever the more typical cases of which, resulting in recovery, present the following features: (1) A period of incubation of two weeks, more or less, terminating in prodromata lasting for a few days, and consisting in a general tired feeling and indisposition to exertion of any kind, loss of appetite, usually some constipation, slight headache, and pains in the limbs. (2) A period of invasion of a week or less, characterized by a gradually increasing temperature, with morning remissions and evening exacerbations, want of appetite, thirst, dry and coated tongue, frequent pulse, headache, often nose-bleed, usually constipation, often slight diarrhea, slightly tympanitic abdomen, with perhaps some tenderness and gurgling in the right iliac region, some enlargement of the spleen, perhaps slight delirium at night, and some bronchitis. (3) A period of continued pyrexia (fever) in which the temperature ceases to rise, and in which its daily variations are less. This period (fastigium) lasts for a week or two. The want of appetite, thirst, dry tongue, frequent pulse, headache, and bronchitis continue or are increased. The tympanites, splenic enlargement, and delirium become more pronounced. Three or four soft yellow stools are passed daily. About the beginning of this period an eruption of small, pink, slightly raised spots appears on the skin, especially of the back and abdomen. (4) A period of defervescence, in which the fever gradually disappears and all the symptoms improve. This may last about a week. Cases vary much from this typical progress, and may be marked in addition by intestinal hemorrhage, perforation of the intestinal wall with collapse and peritonitis, thrombosis of the larger veins, especially the femoral, pneumonia, lobular and (rarely) lobar, or meningitis. Relapses (after a normal temperature has been reached) and recrudescences (before the fever has entirely disappeared) are not very uncommon. The mortality varies, but the average of recent reports is not far from 10 per cent. The main anatomical features are inflammation of Peyer's patches and of the solitary glands of the small and sometimes of the large intestine, with inflammation of the mesenteric lymphatic glands. A previous attack produces a certain but not complete protection. Protection is also secured by inoculation with cultures of typhoid bacilli which have been killed by heat. The contagium is given off from the sick mainly by the stools and urine. The contamination of food and drink, often through the agency of the house-fly, is the most important mode of ingress. Personal contact does not materially increase exposure. (See *carrier,* 1.) Typhoid fever is caused by a bacillus, in length about one third the diameter of a red blood-corpuscle, in thickness about one third of its length, with rounded ends, mobile, forming spores at a temperature between 30° and 42° C., but not at lower temperatures, and forming minute brownish-yellow colonies on gelatin, which it does not soften. For synonyms, see phrases above (*enteric, intestinal,* etc.).—**Typhomalarial fever,** a term formerly applied to a supposed disease resulting from the action of the typhoid and malarial poisons.—**Typhus fever,** a contagious fever which in typical cases presents the following features: A period of incubation of nine days or more, a sudden onset of fever, often with a chill, a period of continued fever with pains in the head, back, and limbs, dizziness, noise in the ears, frequently bronchitis, and enlarged spleen. An eruption appears on the third to the seventh day, in the form of small red spots, usually abundant over the trunk and limbs, which in two or three days more become hemorrhagic. In the second or third week the disease may terminate by a fall of temperature, which is usually quite rapid. The mortality varies from 6 to 20 per cent. The most susceptible years are between the ages of twenty and forty. The disease occurs only where there is overcrowding and neglect of sanitary precautions. Second attacks are rare.—**Urethral fever,** fever ensuing on an operation on the urethra, such as passing a catheter.—**Yellow fever,** an infectious disease of warm climates, typical cases of which present the following features: After a period of incubation varying from a day to several weeks, the invasion begins suddenly with headache, pains in back and limbs, often distinct chill, nausea, often vomiting, inactive bowels, fever (pyrexia) usually high, a pulse-rate less than corresponds to the pyrexia, sometimes vertigo, convulsions, delirium, and albuminuria. Following upon these symptoms, often after a lull and apparent beginning of recovery, may come exhaustion of the heart and nervous centers, bleeding from mucous membranes (giving rise to black vomit), jaundice, scanty urine, and albuminuria. The mortality in the better class of private cases varies in the experience of different observers from 7 to 10 per cent. The autopsy reveals, in addition to the hemorrhages, congestion of the nervous centers, hypostatic congestion of the lungs, fatty degeneration of the heart and liver, and parenchymatous nephritis. The infectious principle of the disease has not been definitely determined, but it is believed to be a very minute protozoan parasite of the red blood-corpuscles. The infection is carried from the sick to the well by a mosquito of the genus *Stegomyia,* and it is thought that the parasite passes through one cycle of its development in the body of this insect. Most authorities no longer believe that the disease can be spread through the medium of clothes and other goods, except as pockets of these may confine infected mosquitos. Whites are more susceptible to the disease than blacks, new-comers than old inhabitants. A previous attack usually produces immunity. Geographically it occurs in the warmer parts of America and in some parts of the old world.—**Yellow remittent fever,** ardent continued fever. (See also *brain-fever, heat-fever, hill-fever, hospital-fever, jail-fever, jungle-fever, lake-fever, ship-fever.*)

fever[1] (fē′vėr), *v.* [Not in ME.; < AS. *fefrian, fefrian,* be feverish, < *fefer,* fever: see *fever*[1], *n.*]
I. *trans.* To put in a fever; infect with fever.

> The white hand of a lady *fever* thee,
> Shake thou to look on't. Get thee back to Cæsar,
> Tell him thy entertainment.
>
> *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 13.

> A great flood
> Of evil memories *fevered* all his blood.
>
> *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, III. 368.

> The stir and speed of the journey . . . *fever* him, and stimulate his dull nerves into something of their old quickness and sensibility. *R. L. Stevenson,* Ordered South.

II. *intrans.* To contract or develop fever. [Rare.]

> He broke his leg, was taken home, *fevered,* and died.
>
> *E. B. Ramsay,* Scottish Life and Character, p. 132.

fever[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fevre, fevere, favre, fabre,* < L. *faber,* a smith, an artisan: see *faber, fabric.*] A smith; an artisan.

fever-bark (fē′vėr-bärk), *n.* Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

fever-blister (fē′vėr-blis′tėr), *n.* A vesicular or pustular eruption which appears, commonly in or near the mouth, during or just after febrile ★disturbance.

fever-bush (fē′vėr-bůsh), *n.* 1. *Benzoin Benzoin,* a native of the central and eastern United States, a lauraceous shrub with an agreeable aromatic odor, employed as a remedy for intermittent fevers and other complaints. Also called *benjamin-bush, spice-bush, spicewood, wild allspice,* etc.—2. The winterberry, *Ilex verticillata,* the bark of which is used as a febrifuge, etc.

fevered (fē′vėrd), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Suffering from fever; feverish; hence, heated; perturbed; disordered: as, a *fevered* imagination.

> There was work to do, and the cold sea-air was cooling the *fevered* brain. *W. Black,* Macleod of Dare, xlii.

feverefox†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *feverfew.*

Feverel†, *n.* [ME., var. of *Feverer,* q. v.] Same as *Feverer.*

Feverer†, *n.* [ME., also *Feverere, Feveryere, Fevergere, Fevirger, Feoverrer,* etc., also *Feverel,* < OF. *fevrier,* < L. *Februarius,* February: see *February.*] February.

feveret† (fē′vėr-et), *n.* [< *fever*[1] + *-et.*] A slight fever.

> A light *feveret,* or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

feverfew (fē′vėr-fū), *n.* [Also written *feverfue;* also dial., in various corrupt forms, *featherfew, fetterfoe,* etc.; < ME. *fevyrfew, fewerfue,* < AS. *feferfuge, feferfugia,* < LL. *febrifugia,* a name of *Centaurea,* regarded as a febrifuge: see *febrifuge.*] 1. The *Chrysanthemum* (*Matricaria*) *Parthenium,* a European species naturalized in the United States, formerly cultivated as a medicinal herb, and used as a bitter tonic in the cure of fevers. Some ornamental varieties are common in gardens. Also called *wild camomile.*—2. A common name among florists for *Chrysanthemum roseum,* a native of the Caucasus, of which there are many single and double garden varieties.—3. The agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria.*—**Bastard feverfew,** of Jamaica, the *Parthenium Hysterophorus.*

fever-heat (fē′vėr-hēt′), *n.* 1. The heat of fever; a degree of bodily heat exceeding 98.6° F. or 37° C. On some Fahrenheit thermometers it is absurdly marked at 112°. Hence—2. A feverish degree of excitement or excitation: as, the enthusiasm rose to *fever-heat.*

> But Ximenes, whose zeal had mounted up to *fever heat* in the excitement of success, was not to be cooled by any opposition, however formidable.
>
> *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

feverish (fē′vėr-ish), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Having fever, especially a slight degree of fever: as, the patient is *feverish.*

> Noiselessly moved about the assiduous, careful attendants, Moistening the *feverish* lip and the aching brow.
>
> *Longfellow,* Evangeline, ii. 5.

2. Indicating or characteristic of fever: as, *feverish* symptoms.

> A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift,* To Pope.

3. Having a tendency to produce fever: as, *feverish* food. *Dunglison.*—4. Morbidly eager; unduly ardent: as, a *feverish* craving for notoriety or fame.

Feverish with hope and change.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 170.

Generally speaking, a *feverish* anxiety is manifested in every country to increase the naval strength.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 432.

5. Excited and fitful; in a state resembling fever; now hot, now cold; characterized by sudden change or rapid fluctuations: as, a *feverish* state of the money market.

The political atmosphere is less agitated through the absorption of attention by the *feverish* condition of the commercial world. *The American*, VIII. 99.

feverishly (fē′vėr-ish-li), *adv.* In a feverish manner; as in a fever.

These other apartments were densely crowded, and in them beat *feverishly* the heart of life. *Poe*, Tales, I. 342.

feverishness (fē′vėr-ish-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection. Hence—**2.** Heated or fitful agitation or excitement: as, the *feverishness* of popular feeling.

The *feverishness* of his apprehensions. *Scott.*

feverly† (fē′vėr-li), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of fever; feverish.

Feverly heat maketh no digestion.
Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum (1562), p. 62.

fevernut (fē′vėr-nut†), *n.* The seeds of *Guilandina Crista*, a prickly leguminous shrub of the tropics, used as a tonic and febrifuge.

feverous (fē′vėr-us), *a.* [< ME. *feverous*, < OF. *fievrous*, F. *fiévreux* = Pr. *febros* = It. *febbroso*; as *fever*[1] + *-ous*.] **1.** Affected with fever or ague.

The earth was *feverous*, and did shake.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

The business of your last week's letter, concerning the widow, is not a subject for a *feverous* man's consideration.
Donne, Letters, xxii.

2. Having the nature of fever.

All maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony, all *feverous* kinds.
Milton, P. L., xi. 482.

A less *feverous* and exclusive pursuit of wealth.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 616.

3. Having a tendency to produce fever.

It hath been noted by the ancients that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year; but with rain not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]

feverously† (fē′vėr-us-li), *adv.* In a feverous manner; feverishly.

A malady
Desperately hot or changing *feverously*.
Donne, Elegies, vii.

feverroot (fē′vėr-röt), *n.* A caprifoliaceous herb of the United States, *Triosteum perfoliatum*, said to have been used by the Indians as a remedy for fevers. The root is purgative and emetic. Also *feverwort* and *horse-gentian*.

fever-sore (fē′vėr-sōr), *n.* A vesicular sore produced by febrile conditions; fever-blister.

fever-tree (fē′vėr-trē), *n.* **1.** The blue-gum tree (*Eucalyptus Globulus*): so called from its supposed property of preventing malaria.—**2.** A small rubiaceous tree, *Pinckneya pubens*, of the American coast, from South Carolina to Florida. The bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge, under the name of *Georgia bark*.

fevertwig (fē′vėr-twig), *n.* The staff-vine, *Celastrus scandens*, the bark of which is used in domestic practice as an alterative, diuretic, etc. See *Celastrus* and *staff-tree*.

feverweed (fē′vėr-wēd), *n.* The *Eryngium fœtidum* of the West Indies.

feverwort (fē′vėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *feverroot*.

fevery† (fē′vėr-i), *a.* [< *fever*[1] + *-y*[1].] Affected with fever; feverish.

O Rome, in what a sickness art thou fallen!
How dangerous and deadly, when thy head
Is drowned in sleep, and all thy body *fevery!*
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 5.

Fevillea (fe-vil′ē-ä), *n.* Same as *Feuillea*.

few (fū), *a.* and *pron.* or *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fewe*, < ME. *few*, *fewe*, *feue*, *feuwe*, *feu*, *feawe*, *feaue*, *fœwe*, *fawe*, *fowe*, *faa*, *fo*, prop. pl., the suffix *-e* being that of the nom. pl. (absorbed in the contracted form *fo*, to which was then sometimes attached another pl. suffix *-n*, giving the pl. *fon*, *fone*) (compar. *fewer*, *fewere*; also, from the pl. *fon*, sometimes *foner*); < AS. *feáwe*, contr. *feá*, pl., = OS. *fā*, *fō* (*fāh-*) = OFries. *fē* = OHG. *fao*, *fō* (*fao-*, *fō-*, *fōh-*, *fow-*) = Icel. *fār* = Sw *få*, pl., = Norw. Dan. *faa*, pl., = Goth. **faws* or **faus*, only in pl. *fawai*, few; Teut. √ **fau* = L. and Gr. √ **pau*, in L. *paucus*, little, pl. *pauci*, few, *paulus*, *paullus* (= Gr. παῦρος), little, small, L. *pauper* (for **pauciper*), poor. see *paucity*, *pauper*, *poor*. The constructions of *few* partly conform to those of *little* and *many*.] **I.** *a.* Not many; a small number; only a small number.

That the *fewe* word [pl.] that we on ure bede [bead, prayer] seien be cuthe alle halegen [known to all saints].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 119.

Ther is ladis [men] now in lond fulle *foe*
That wold haue seruut [served] hor [their] lord soe.
Sir Amadace, st. 70 (Three Early Eng. Metr. Rom., [ed. Robson).

Fone men may now fourty yhere pas,
And *foner* fifty.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 764.

Few substances are found pure in nature.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

II. *pron.* or *n.* **1.** Not many; only a small number (of persons or things): in this use properly an adjective, used elliptically as a plural noun, and not preceded by the article.

On his side were but *fo*.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 58.

Many be called, but *few* chosen. Mat. xx. 16.

But for the miracle,
I mean our preservation, *few* in millions
Can speak like us. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

Few there are who have either had, or could have, such a loss; and yet *fewer* who carried their love and constancy beyond the grave. *Dryden*, Eleonora, Pref.

Few, few shall part, where many meet!
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

2. A small number; a minority: in this sense preceded by the article *a* (originally in the plural) or *the*, with or without a noun following, the noun, if used, expressing the whole of which the few are taken, and being in the partitive genitive, with or without the preposition *of*: as, *a few*, or *a few members*, or *a few of the members*, dissented.

Her ȝe mowe yse [see] that *an vewe* thoru synne of lecherye
Mowe bynyme grace of God al a compaynye.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 405.

The Cane [khan] rood with *a fewe* meynee [*many*[2], attendants]. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 226.

We are left but *a few* of many, as thine eyes do behold us. Jer. xlii. 2.

A grateful *few* shall love thy modest lay . . .
Long as the thrush shall pipe on Grongar Hill!
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 17.

3. A small quantity or portion; a little: followed by a noun (without *of*) in a construction similar to def. 2 and to that of *little*, *n.* [Obsolete or local.]

At ten of the clocke they go to dynner, whereas they be contente with a penye pyece of byefe amongest iiii, hauyng *a fewe* porage made of the brothe of the same byefe, wyth salte and otemell, and nothynge els.
T. Lever, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 486.

Here's a rahm. . . . It's weel enough to ate *a few* porridge in. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

A few. (*a*) See II., 2. (*b*) See II., 3. (*c*) *Adv. phr.* Somewhat; to some slight extent: often used ironically for *a good deal*. [Colloq. or low.]

I trembled *a few*, for I thought ten to one but he'd say "He? Not he, I promise you."
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 28.

A good few, a good many; a considerable number: a cautious phrase expanded by use into a meaning nearly the opposite. Compare *quite a few*. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

—In few†, in a few words; briefly; in brief.

No compliment, I pray; but to the case
I hang upon, which, *in few*, is my honour.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 3.

The night grows on, and you are for your meeting;
I'll therefore end *in few*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Quite a few, a good many; a considerable number: same as *a good few*. [Prov., U. S. (New Jersey, etc.).]—**The few**, the minority; a small number of persons or things separated or discriminated from the multitude: as, a measure calculated to benefit *the few* at the expense of the many.

The India House was a lottery-office, which invited everybody to take a chance, and held out ducal fortunes as the prize destined for *the* lucky *few*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

fewel†, *n.* and *v.* See *fuel*.

feweller†, *n.* See *fueler*.

fewmet, *n.* See *fumet*.

fewmishings†, *n. pl.* Same as *fumets*.

fewness (fū′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fewness*, *fewenesse*, *fewnes*, *feunesse*, *fonenesse*, < AS. **feáwness*, contr. *feáness*, < *feáwe*, few: see *few*.] The state of being few; paucity.

Fewenesse [var. *fewnesse*] of my daȝis schewe me.
Wyclif, Ps. ci. 24.

How little substantial doctrine is apprehended by the *fewness* of good grammarians!
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 50 b.

They on the Hill, which were not yet come to blows, perceaving the *fewness* of thir Enemies, came down amain.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

I was chiefly struck with the comparative *fewness* of the large houses, either built or building.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 235.

Fewness and truth†, in few words and truly: an affected phrase.

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus:
Your brother and his lover have embraced.
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

fewsty†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *fusty*.

fewtee†, *n.* See *feute*[2].

fewter[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *feuter*[1].

fewter[2]†, *n.* See *feuter*[2].

fewterer†, *n.* See *feuterer*.

fewterlock (fū′tėr-lok), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fetterlock*, *fetlock*.

fewtrils (fū′trilz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; appar. an accom. form (simulating *few*) of *fattrels*, q. v.] Small articles; little, unimportant things; trifles, as the smaller articles of furniture, etc.

I ha' paid to keep her awa' fra' me; these five year I ha' paid her; I ha' gotten decent *fewtrils* about me agen.
Dickens, Hard Times, xi.

fey[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *fay*[1].

fey[2], *v. t.* Same as *fay*[2].

fey[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fay*[3]

fey[4], *a.* See *fay*[5].

fey[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fee*.

feydom (fā′dum), *n.* See *faydom*.

Feylinia (fā-lin′i-ä), *n.* [NL.; a nonsense-name.] A genus of African skinks, or lizards, of the family *Feyliniidæ*, without limbs and with numerous preanal scales. *J. E. Gray*, 1845. Also called *Anelytrops*.

feyliniid (fā-lin′i-id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Feyliniidæ*.

Feyliniidæ (fā-li-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Feylinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, taking name from the genus *Feylinia*, generally called *Anelytropidæ*.

feyne†, *v.* A Middle English form of *feign*.

feyre[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fair*[1].

feyre[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fair*[2].

feyt[1] (fāt), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *fight*.

feyt[2] (fāt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *feat*[1].

fez (fez), *n.*; pl. *fezzes* (fez′ez). [< F. *fez*, < Turk. *fes*, said to be named from the city of *Fez*, the principal town in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.] A cap of red felt of the shape of a truncated cone, having a black silk tassel inserted in the middle of the top and hanging down nearly to the lower edge. It was made part of Turkish official dress by the sultan Mahmud II. in the early part of the nineteenth century. It is considered as the special badge of a Turkish subject, who, even if not a Mussulman, is obliged to wear it.

fezzle (fez′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A litter of pigs. [Prov. Eng.]

F. F. V. An abbreviation of the phrase "first families of Virginia"; hence, as a substantive in the plural, those families; in general, the highest social class in the Southern States. [Humorous, U. S.]

Mason wuz *F. F. V.*, though a cheap card to win on,
But t'other was jes' New York trash to begin on.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iv.

A high-toned gentleman bred and born, one of the true chivalry of the South and of the *F. F. V.'s*.
N. Sargent, Public Men, II. 322.

He [Patrick Henry] stood midway between the *F. F. V.'s* (First Families of Virginia) and the "mean whites."
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 100.

f-hole (ef′hōl), *n.* One of the openings in the upper plate of the body of the violin and similar instruments: so called from their resemblance to the Italic letter *f*. See cut under *violin*.

fi (fī), *interj.* See *fy*.

fiacre (fē-ä′kr), *n.* [F., from the Hôtel de St. *Fiacre* in Paris, where the first station for the hire of these carriages is said to have been established about 1650.] A small four-wheeled carriage for hire; a hackney-coach.

Du Plessis . . . shows that the name *Fiacre* was first given to hackney coaches, because hired coaches were first made use of for the convenience of pilgrims who went from Paris to visit the shrine of the saint [Fiaker, Fiacre], and because the inn where these coaches were hired was known by the sign of St. Fiaker.
A. Butler, Lives of the Saints (1836), II. 379, note.

fiance†, *n.* [< ME. *fiaunce*, *fyawnce*, < OF. *fiance*, confidence, trust, promise, = Pr. *fiansa* = Sp. *fianza* = Pg. *fiança* = It. *fidanza*, < L. *fidentia*, confidence, < *fiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *fidere*, trust, confide: see *affiance*, *confidence*, and *faith*.] Trust; confidence.

She is Fortune verelye
In whom no man shulde affye
Nor in her yeftis have *fiaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5482.

fiance†, *v. t.* [< OF. *fiancer*, *fiancier*, F. *fiancer* (= Pr. *fiansar* = It. *fidanzare*), betroth, < OF. *fiance*, promise: see *fiance*, *n.*] To betroth. See *affiance*.

And they had with theym theyr younge sonne, who hadde *fyaunced* the yere before Mary, doughter to the Duke of Berrey. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxiii.

fiancé, fiancée (fē-oṅ-sā′), *n.* [F., m. and f. pp. of *fiancer*, betroth: see *fiance, v.*] An affianced or betrothed person, male (*fiancé*) or female (*fiancée*).

fiant†, **fiaunt**†, *n.* [Perversions of *fiat*, prob. intended to reflect the L. *fiant*, the plur. corresponding to *fiat*, sing.: see *fiat.*] Commission; fiat.

> Nought suffered he the Ape to give or graunt,
> But through his hand must passe the *Fiaunt.*
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1144.

fiants† (fī′ants), *n.* [< OF. *fians, fiens, fient, fian, fien, fiem, fime,* dung, F. dial. *fian* = Pr. *fem* = Cat. *fems* = Sp. *fimo* = It. *fimo, fime,* < L. *fimus,* dung, dirt. A parallel form appears in OF. *fiente,* F. *fiente* = Pr. *fenta,* mod. Pr. *fento, fiento* = Cat. *fempta,* < L. as if **fimita,* perhaps an alteration of L. *fimētum,* a dunghill: see *fime.*] In *hunting,* the dung of the boar, wolf, fox, marten, or badger.

fiar (fē′ăr), *n.* [Sc., prob. another form of *feuar,* < *feu,* a fee or feud: see *feu, fee*2, *feud*2.] **1.** In *Scots law,* one to whom any property belongs in fee — that is, one who has the property in reversion as contrasted with life-rent; the person in whom the property of an estate is vested, burdened with the right of life-rent. — **2.** *pl.* In Scotland, the prices of the different kinds of grain for the current year, as fixed by the sheriff of each county and a jury, after the production of expert evidence, and the hearing of all parties interested. This proceeding, which takes place in February or March, is called *striking the fiars;* the prices thus struck are called *fiars' prices,* and rule in all grain contracts where no price had been specified, as well as in calculating the money value of such stipends, rents, etc., as are properly payable in grain.

fiaschetta (fyȧs-ket′tä), *n.*; pl. *fiaschette* (-te). [It., dim of *fiasco,* a flask: see *flask.*] **1.** A small thin glass bottle generally invested in a complete covering of wicker or plaited straw or maize-leaves as a protection. — **2.** A small earthenware vessel, generally fantastic in shape and decoration. [Rare.]

fiaschino (fyȧs-kē′nō), *n.*; pl. *fiaschini* (-nē). [It., dim. of *fiasco,* a flask.] An earthenware vessel of fantastic form.

> The old Italian *fiaschini* in the shape of fruit.
> *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XII. 100.

fiasco (fiȧs′kō), *n.* [It. *fiasco,* a flask or bottle; *far fiasco,* make a fiasco, fail. "In Italy, when a singer fails to please, the audience shout 'Olà, olà, *fiasco,*' perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle."] **1.** A flask; a bottle. See *flask.*

> He [Mr. T. A. Trollope] lived in Florence in the days of the Grand Duke, . . . when a *fiasco* of good Chianti could be had for a paul. *Athenæum*, Nov. 12, 1887, p. 653.

2. A failure in a musical or dramatic performance; an ignominious failure of any kind; a complete breakdown.

> Owing to the disunion of the Fenians themselves, the vigor of the administration, and the treachery of informers, the rebellion was a *fiasco.*
> *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 169.

★**fiat** (fī′at), *n.* and *a.* [L. *fiat,* let it be done, 3d pers. sing. subj. pres. of *fieri,* be done, become, come into existence, used as pass. of *facere,* make, do: see *fact.* In the first sense there is often an allusion to Gen. i. 3 (Vulgate): "Dixitque Deus: *Fiat* lux. Et facta est lux." ("And God said, Let there be light. And there was light.")] **I.** *n.* **1.** A command that something be done; specifically, an absolute and efficient command proceeding from, or as if from, divine or creative power.

> So that we, except God say
> Another *fiat,* shall have no more day.
> *Donne*, The Storm.
>
> Why did the *fiat* of a God give birth
> To yon fair Sun, and his attendant Earth?
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 35.

> The *fiat* "Let light be" was the commencement of developments, before the earth or other spheres had existence. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 588.

2. In *Eng. law,* a short order or warrant of some judge for making out and allowing certain processes, given by his subscribing the words *fiat ut petitur,* 'let it be done as is asked.' — **Fiat in bankruptcy,** the lord chancellor's allowance of a commission in bankruptcy.

II. *a.* Existing as if by absolute divine or creative command; having the character or power of such a command. [Colloq.]

> The verdict of approval, however, has usually taken a form which implies a certain *fiat* power in the Convention.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 176.

Fiat money. See *money.*

fiaunce†, *n.* See *fiance.*

fiaunt†, *n.* See *fiant.*

fib[1] (fib), *n.* [Of dial. origin; prob. an abbr. form of **fibble* or *fible,* a weakened form of *fable,* appearing in E. dial. *fible-fable,* nonsense: see *fable, n.*] A lie; specifically, a white lie; a venial falsehood, told to save one's self or another from embarrassment.

> Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no *fibs.*
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.
>
> Destroy his *fib* or sophistry — in vain;
> The creature's at his dirty work again.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 91.

> She was for the *fib,* but not the lie; at a word, she could be disdainful of subterfuges.
> *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxix.

fib[1] (fib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fibbed,* ppr. *fibbing.* [< *fib*[1], *n.*] To say what is not true; lie, especially in a mild or comparatively innocent way.

> *Cynthia.* I don't blush, Sir, for I vow I don't understand.
> *Sir Plyant.* Pshaw, Pshaw, you *fib,* you Baggage, you do understand, and you shall understand.
> *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

> If you have any mark whereby one may know when you *fib* and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me.
> *Arbuthnot.*

fib[2] (fib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fibbed,* ppr. *fibbing.* [Origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To beat or strike, especially by delivering a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

> I have been taking part in the controversy about "Bell and the Dragon," as you will see in the Quarterly, where I have *fibbed* the Edinburgh (as the fancy say) most completely. *Southey*, Letters (1811), II. 236.

> Here, again, Bentley got Bishop Greene under his arm and '*fibbed*' him cruelly. *De Quincey*, Bentley.

II. *intrans.* To deliver a succession of short rapid blows. [Slang.]

fibber (fib′ėr), *n.* One who tells fibs or lies.

> Your royal grandsire (trust me, I'm no *fibber*)
> Was vastly fond of Colley Cibber.
> *Wolcot* (P. Pindar), p. 137.

fibbery (fib′ėr-i), *n.* [< *fib*[1] + *-ery.*] The act or practice of fibbing. [Rare.]

> "Time has not thinned my flowing locks." Now do not suspect me of *fibbery,* or rub your memory till it smarts again. The thing is sure enough — and the "perché" is — they never flowed at all.
> *Landor*, The Century, XXXV. 520.

★**fiber**[1], **fibre** (fī′bėr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *fiber,* < F. *fibre* = Pr. *fibra* = Sp. *hebra, fibra* = Pg. It. *fibra,* < L. *fibra,* a fiber, filament (of plant or animal), akin to *fimbriæ,* fibers, threads, fringe (> ult. E. *fringe*), and perhaps to *filum,* a thread, > ult. E. *file*[3] and *filament.*] **1.** A thread or filament; any fine thread-like part of a substance, as a single natural filament of wool, cotton, silk, or asbestos, one of the slender terminal roots of a plant, a drawn-out thread of glass, etc.

> Invet'rate habits choke th' unfruitful heart,
> Their *fibres* penetrate its tenderest part.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 42.
>
> Old Yew which graspest at the stones
> That name the under-lying dead,
> Thy *fibres* net the dreamless head,
> Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ii.

2. In a collective sense, a filamentous substance; a conglomeration of thread-like tissue, such as exists in animals and plants generally; more generally, any animal, vegetable, or even mineral substance the constituent parts of which may be separated into or used to form threads for textile fabrics or the like: as, muscular or vegetable *fiber;* the *fiber* of wool; silk, cotton, or jute *fiber;* asbestos *fiber.* — **3.** Figuratively, sinew; strength: as, a man of *fiber.*

> Yet had no *fibres* in him, nor no force. *Chapman.*

4. Material; stuff; quality; character.

> Our friend Mr. Tulliver had a good-natured *fibre* in him.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

> The stuff of which poets are made, whether finer or not, is of very different *fiber* from that which is used in the tough fabric of martyrs. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 295.

> But how are ordinary men, of no specially elevated moral *fibre,* to be carried up to the turning-point where Law is superseded by Love?
> *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 62.

Specifically — **5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A filament; a slender thread-like element, as of muscular or nervous tissue. Most tissues and structures of the body are composed of bundles of fibers. See cut under *muscular.* (*b*) Fibrous tissue in general. — **Arciform fibers, arcuate fibers, collateral fibers, elastic fibers,** etc. See the adjectives. — **Fibers of Corti,** minute rod-like bodies specialized from the epithelial lining of the canalis cochleæ, resting upon the basilar membrane which separates the canalis cochleæ from the scala tympani, and forming an essential part of the organ of hearing. Also called *Cortian fibers.* — **Glandular woody fiber.** See *glandular.* — **Kittul fiber.** See *Caryota.* — **Non-striated fiber,** in *anat.*, a muscular fiber without transverse striations, in distinction from *striated fibers,* which compose the voluntary muscles and the heart. — **Sharpey's fibers,** or *perforating rods of Sharpey,* very fine processes passing through and seeming to rivet together several concentric laminæ of bone-tissue; perforating fibers. — **Smooth fiber,** the non-striated fiber of muscles. — **Striated fiber,** in *anat.*, a muscular fiber. See *non-striated fiber.* — **Vegetable fibers,** the narrow elongated cells which characterize the woody and bast tissues of plants, giving them strength, toughness, and elasticity. Bast or liber fibers, which are found chiefly in the bark, are distinguished from wood fibers by being usually longer, thicker-walled, and tougher. The cells are spindle-shaped with pointed ends, and cohere firmly to each other by the extremities, forming most of the textile fibers in common use. The length of the individual cells varies greatly, from less than a millimeter in many plants to an inch or two in hemp or flax, and from 3 to 6 or 8 inches or more in ramie or china-grass fiber. (See cut under *bast.*) The so-called fibers of cotton and similar material which are found investing seeds are in reality hairs, and not proper fiber. — **Vulcanized fiber,** paper, paper-pulp, or other preparation of vegetable fiber saturated and coated with a metallic chlorid, as tin, calcium, magnesium, or aluminium chlorid, with the effect of giving to the material toughness and strength. *E. H. Knight.*

fiber[2] (fī′bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *fiber,* a beaver, = E. *beaver*[1], q. v.] **1.** The specific name of the beaver, *Castor fiber.* — **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Microtinæ,* of which the type is the muskrat, musquash, or ondatra of North America, *Fiber zibethicus,* having a long scaly tail, vertically flattened, and large webbed hind feet. See *muskrat.*

fiber-cross (fī′bėr-krôs), *n.* Same as *cross-hair.*

fibered, fibred (fī′bėrd), *a.* [< *fiber*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with fibers; having fibers; fibrous.

> Monstrous ivy-stems
> Claspt the gray walls with hairy-*fibred* arms.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

fiber-gun (fī′bėr-gun), *n.* A device for disintegrating vegetable fiber. It consists of a cylinder into which flax, hemp, or similar fibers are put, and which is then charged with steam, gas, or air under great pressure. The cover of the cylinder is suddenly taken off and the mass is thrown into a chamber, where the fiber is disintegrated by the sudden expansion of the fluid. *E. H. Knight.*

fiberless, fibreless (fī′bėr-les), *a.* [< *fiber*[1] + *-less.*] Without fiber, in any sense of that word.

> What he [one of the "Limp People"] wants is a place where he is not obliged to depend on himself, where he has to do a fixed amount of work for a fixed amount of salary, and where his *fiberless* plasticity may find a mould ready formed, into which it may run without the necessity of forging shapes for itself.
> *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 91.

fiberose (fī′bėr-ōs), *n.* [< *fiber*[1] + *-ose.*] A name given at one time by Fremy to a certain supposed modification of cellulose.

fiber-stitch (fī′bėr-stich), *n.* A stitch used in ★pillow-lace.

fibra (fī′brȧ), *n.*; pl. *fibræ* (-brē). [L.: see *fiber*[1].] In *anat.*, a fiber, in general: used in a few Latin anatomical phrases: as, *fibræ arciformes,* the arciform fibers (which see, under *arciform*); *fibra primitiva,* the primitive fiber or axis-cylinder of a nerve.

fibration (fī-brā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *fibra,* fiber, + *-ation.*] The formation of fibers, or fibrous construction of a part or organ; fibrillation: as, the *fibration* of the white tissue of the brain; the *fibration* of minerals.

fibre, fibred, etc. See *fiber*[1], etc.

fibriform (fī′bri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fibra,* fiber, + *forma,* form.] Fibrous in form or structure; ★composed of fibers; like a fiber or set of fibers.

fibril (fī′bril), *n.* [= F. *fibrille* = Pg. *fibrilha* = It. *fibrilla,* < NL. *fibrilla,* q. v.] **1.** A small fiber; a fibrilla; a filament. Specifically — **2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the delicate cottony hairs or thread-like growths found upon the young rootlets of some plants. (*b*) A rootlet of a lichen. (*c*) One of the filaments which line the utricles of *Sphagnum.* (*d*) The stipe of some fungi: in this sense disused. — **Muscular fibril,** in *anat.*, one of the fine longitudinal threads into which a muscular fiber is separable. See cut under *muscular.* — **Nerve-fibrils,** in *anat.*, those fibrils which constitute the axis-cylinder of a nerve.

fibrilla (fī-bril′ȧ), *n.*; pl. *fibrillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *fibra,* a fiber: see *fiber*[1].] A little fiber; a fibril; a filament. Specifically — (*a*) A delicate thread-like structure developed in the cortical layer of many infusorians, as also in the footstalk of *Vorticella,* having a rudimentary muscular function. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *fibril.*

fibrillar (fī′bri-lăr), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ar.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fibrillæ or fibrils; filamentous. Also *fibrillous.*

> He [Dr. Klein] reports that the two [specimens of fibro-cartilage] which had been subjected to artificial gastric juice were "in that state of digestion in which we find connective tissue when treated with an acid, . . . the *fibrillar*

bundles having become homogeneous, and lost their *fibrillar* structure." *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 105.

fibrillary (fī'bri-lā-ri), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ary*[2].] Fibrillar.

Upon examination by Drs. Brower and Lyman he had pupillary inequality, nystagmus, *fibrillary* twitchings of ★muscles of face. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 463.

fibrillate (fī'bri-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fibrillated*, ppr. *fibrillating*. [< *fibrilla* + *-ate*[2].] To form into fibrils or fibers.

fibrillate (fī'bri-lāt), *a.* Same as *fibrillated*.

In large compound sporophores the surface of sections or broken pieces may often appear *fibrillate* even to the naked eye. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 57.

fibrillated (fī'bri-lā-ted), *a.* Having fibrils; consisting of fibrillæ; finely fibrous in structure.

The trichite sheaf may be regarded as a *fibrillated* spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

fibrillation (fī-bri-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *fibrillate* + *-ion*.] The state of being fibrillar or fibrillated.

In the specimens [of fibrocartilage] which had been left on the leaves of Drosera, until they re-expanded, parts were altered; . . . they had become more transparent, almost hyaline, with the *fibrillation* of the bundles indistinct. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 105.

Muscular fibrillation, a localized quivering or flickering of muscular fibers. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

fibrilliferous (fī-bri-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *fibrilla*, fibril, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Fibril-bearing; provided with fibrils.

fibrilliform (fī-bril'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *fibrilla*, fibril, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling fibrillæ or small fibers.—**Fibrilliform tissue**, a phrase sometimes applied to the entangled fiber-like mycelium of many fungi and lichens: same as *fibrous mycelium*.

In some of the lower orders of plants there is a kind of tissue present [to] which . . . the names of tela contexta and interlacing *fibrilliform tissue* have been given. *R. Bentley*, Botany, p. 37.

fibrillose (fī'bri-lōs), *a.* [< *fibrilla* + *-ose*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Furnished or clothed with fibrils. (*b*) Composed of small fibers.—2. Marked with fine lines, as if composed of fine fibrils; finely striate.—**Fibrillose mycelium.** See *mycelium*.

fibrillous (fī'bri-lus), *a.* Same as *fibrillar*.

Hence arise those uneasy sensations, pains, *fibrillous* spasms, &c., that hypochondriacks usually complain of. ★ *Kinneir*, The Nerves, p. 14.

fibrin (fī'brin), *n.* [= F. *fibrine* = Sp. Pg. It. *fibrina*; < L. *fibra*, a fiber, + *-in*[2].] A complex nitrogenous substance belonging to the class of proteids. Its chemical composition is not certainly known. Fibrin is procured in its most characteristic state from fresh blood by whipping it with a bundle of twigs. It is also found in the chyle. It is an elastic solid body, generally having a filamentous structure, which softens in air, becoming viscid, brown, and semi-transparent, but is insoluble in water. It dissolves in solutions of many neutral salts, but is precipitated from them by heat or by acids; it is also soluble in alkali hydrates, and is not precipitated from such solutions by heat. A proteid somewhat resembling animal fibrin in its properties is extracted from wheat, corn, and other grains, and called *vegetable fibrin*.—**Fibrin ferment**, a substance which may be obtained by mixing blood with alcohol, allowing it to stand, collecting the coagulated matters, and drying and extracting with water. It causes rapid coagulation of the blood.

fibrination (fī-bri-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *-ation*.] The acquisition of the capacity of forming in coagulation an amount of fibrin greater than is normal: as, the *fibrination* of the blood in pleurisy.

fibrine (fī'brin), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-ine*[1].] Presenting a fibrous appearance; finely divided or fringed. [Rare.]

Against the scarlet and gold in the west the *fibrine* summits of the tree-clad Mount Edgecumbe trembled. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, iii.

fibrinogen (fī'bri-nō-jen), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *-gen*: see *-gen*.] A proteid belonging to the group of globulins, found in the blood, the lymph, etc., which is concerned in the process of coagulation. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute solutions of the neutral salts. During coagulation it is decomposed with the formation of a small amount of fibrinoglobulin, and largely transformed into fibrin.

fibrinogenic (fī″bri-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *fibrinogen* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fibrinogen: as, *fibrinogenic* substance.

fibrinogenous (fī-bri-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< *fibrinogen* + *-ous*.] Having the character of fibrinogen; forming fibrin: as, a *fibrinogenous* substance.

fibrinoplastic (fī″bri-nō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *fibrin* + *plastic*.] Having the character of fibrinoplastin.

The serum of the blood, synovia, humours of the eye, and saliva, are all *fibrinoplastic*. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 16.

fibrinoplastin (fī″bri-nō-plas'tin), *n.* [< *fibrin* + *plastin*.] An obsolete term, formerly used to designate serum globulin: Schmidt's 'fibrinoplastic substance.' Synonymous with *paraglobulin* and *serum casein*.

fibrinous (fī'bri-nus), *a.* [< *fibrin* + *-ous*.] Having the character of fibrin; resembling fibrin.

fibro-areolar (fī″brō-a-rē'ọ̄-lär), *a.* Consisting of tissue made up of fibrous and areolar varieties of connective tissue.—**Fibro-areolar fascia.** See *fascia*.

fibroblast (fī'brō-blȧst), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *βλαστός*, germ.] One of the cells which give rise to connective tissue.

fibroblastic (fī-brō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *fibroblast* + *-ic*.] Giving rise to fibrous or connective tissue, as a cell; of the nature of or pertaining to fibroblasts.

fibrocalcareous (fī″brō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *calcarius*, of lime: see *calcareous*.] Consisting of fibrous tissue and containing calcareous bodies, as the skin of a holothurian.

fibrocartilage (fī-brō-kär'ti-lāj), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *cartilago*, cartilage.] 1. A tissue resembling cartilage, but differing from it in that the intercellular substance becomes fibrillated. In the immediate vicinity of the cells, however, the intercellular substance is as in ordinary cartilage, and forms the hyaline capsules of the cells.

2. A part of fibrocartilaginous tissue; any individual plate, disk, or other piece of fibrocartilage lying in or about a joint.—**Acromioclavicular fibrocartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage interposed between the acromial end of the clavicle and the acromial process of the scapula.—**Circumferential fibrocartilage**, a ring of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a raised rim or border around an articular cavity, which is thus deepened, as about the glenoid fossa of the scapula or the cotyloid fossa of the innominate bone.—**Connecting fibrocartilage**, fibrocartilaginous tissue connecting apposed surfaces of bones in articulations of slight or no mobility, as between bodies of vertebræ and at the pubic symphysis or sacroiliac synchondrosis.—**Interarticular fibrocartilage**, any fibrocartilage which is situated in the cavity of an articulation.—**Intercoccygeal fibrocartilage**, the intervertebral substance between any two vertebræ of the coccyx.—**Interpubic fibrocartilage**, the interarticular fibrocartilage of the pubic symphysis.—**Intervertebral fibrocartilage**, the special kind of interarticular fibrocartilage between the bodies of vertebræ, forming disks separating any two bodies, closely adherent to both, tough and fibrous at the periphery, softer, pulpy, and more cartilaginous in the center, and constituting elastic cushions or buffers between the vertebral bodies, increasing the mobility and elasticity of the spinal column, and diminishing the shock of concussion.—**Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage**, a triangular piece of fibrocartilage between the distal ends of the radius and ulna: also called *triangular fibrocartilage*.—**Sacrococcygeal fibrocartilage**, the intervertebral substance between the last sacral and the first coccygeal vertebra.—**Semilunar fibrocartilage.** Same as *semilunar cartilage* (which see, under *cartilage*).—**Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage found between the sternal end of the clavicle and the manubrium of the sternum.—**Stratiform fibrocartilage**, a layer of fibrocartilaginous tissue forming a bed or groove in which the tendon of a muscle lies and glides.—**Temporomaxillary fibrocartilage**, a piece of fibrocartilage which lies in the articulation between the lower jaw-bone and the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.—**Triangular fibrocartilage.** Same as *radio-ulnar fibrocartilage*.

fibrocartilaginous (fī-brō-kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* Having the character of fibrocartilage; consisting of fibrocartilage: as, *fibrocartilaginous* tissue; a *fibrocartilaginous* disk. ★

fibrocellular (fī-brō-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + E. *cellular*.] 1. Having fibers and cells; composed of mixed fibrous and cellular tissue; fibro-areolar. All ordinary cellular or areolar connective tissue is strictly fibrocellular.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Composed of cells the walls of which are marked by thickened bands, ridges, reticulations, etc. [Not in use.] (*b*) In *algology*, composed of firm elongated cells which adhere together so as to form a filament-like mass of tissue. *Harvey*.

fibrochondrosteal (fī″brō-kon-dros'tē-al), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *χόνδρος*, gristle, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] Consisting of fibrous tissue, gristle, and bone.

The whole skeleton, then, may be denoted by the term *fibrochondrosteal* apparatus. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 22.

fibrocystic (fī-brō-sis'tik), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (E. *cyst*), + *-ic*.] Fibroid and cystic: applied to fibroid tumors containing cysts.

fibroferrite (fī-brō-fer'īt), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *ferrum*, iron, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in delicately fibrous forms of a pale-yellow color.

fibroid (fī'broid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling, containing, or taking the form of fiber; fibrous: as, a *fibroid* tumor.—**Fibroid degeneration, phthisis, etc.** See the nouns.

II. *n.* In *pathol.*: (*a*) A fibroma. (*b*) A leiomyoma.

fibroin (fī'brō-in), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber (taken in the mod. combining form *fibro-*), + *-in*[2].] The principal chemical constituent of silk, cobwebs, and the horny skeletons of sponges. In the pure state it is white, insoluble in water, ether, acetic acid, etc., but dissolves in an ammoniacal solution of copper, and also in concentrated acids and alkalis.

fibrolite (fī'brọ̄-līt), *n.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A mineral of a white or gray color and fibrous to columnar structure. It is a subsilicate of aluminium (Al_2SiO_5), and has the same composition as andalusite and cyanite. Also called ★*sillimanite* and *bucholzite*.

fibroma (fī-brō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibromata* (-ma-tạ̄). [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor consisting of connective tissue.

fibromatous (fī-brom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *fibroma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibroma.

fibromucous (fī-brō-mū'kus), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *mucosus*, mucous.] Having the character of fibrous tissue and mucous membrane; combining fibrous and mucous tissues: applied to mucous membranes backed by firm fibrous tissue.

fibromuscular (fī-brō-mus'kụ̄-lär), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *musculus*, muscle.] Characterized by the presence of both connective and muscular tissue: applied to tumors.

fibromyoma (fī″brō-mī-ō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibromyomata* (-ma-tạ). [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + NL. *myoma*, q. v.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A leiomyoma. (*b*) A tumor consisting of fibrous and muscular tissue.

fibromyomatous (fī″brō-mī-om'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *fibromyoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fibromyoma; fibromuscular.

fibroplastic (fī-brọ̄-plas'tik), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic*.] Fiber-making: an epithet sometimes applied to tumors usually designated as *small spindle-celled sarcomata*.

Fibrosa (fī-brō'sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fibrosus*: see *fibrous*.] The fibrous sponges. See *Fibrospongiæ*.

fibrosarcoma (fī″brō-sär-kō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibrosarcomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + NL. *sarcoma*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, a tumor intermediate in character between a fibroma and a sarcoma.

fibrose (fī'brōs), *a.* Same as *fibrous*.

fibroserous (fī-brō-sē'rus), *a.* [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + E. *serous*.] Having the character of fibrous tissue and serous membrane; uniting fibrous and serous tissues in one structure. All serous membranes are in fact fibrous in structure, with a serous surface on one side.

fibrosis (fī-brō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, the development in an organ of a substance of fibrous texture.

Changes were found in the inferior cervical ganglia, indicating atrophy and *fibrosis*. *Medical News*, LII. 495.

Arteriocapillary fibrosis. See *arteriocapillary*.

Fibrospongiæ (fī-brō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fibra*, fiber, + *spongia*, sponge.] One of the principal divisions of the *Porifera* or *Spongida*; the fibrous sponges. They present the utmost diversity of form, but agree in the possession of a fibrous skeleton or ceratode, which may be highly developed and devoid of silicious spicules, as in the commercial sponges, or inconspicuous in comparison with the richly elaborated and complicated silicious frames of such genera as *Hyalonema* and *Euplectella*, the glass-sponges. See cut under ★*Euplectella*.

fibrous (fī'brus), *a.* [= F. *fibreux* = Sp. *hebroso*, *fibroso* = Pg. It. *fibroso*, < NL. *fibrosus*, < L. *fibra*, fiber: see *fiber*[1].] Containing or consisting of fibers; having the character of fibers. Also *fibrose*.

The plentious Pastures, and the purling Springs,
Whose *fibrous* silver thousand Tributes brings
To wealthy Iordan.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

The space between these [muscle-cells] and the outer face of the intestine is occupied by a spongy or *fibrous* substance, which must probably be regarded as a kind of connective tissue. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 546.

Fibrous coal. See *coal*.—**Fibrous cone.** Same as *corona radiata* (which see, under *corona*).—**Fibrous mycelium.** See *mycelium*.—**Fibrous structure**, in *mineral.*, a structure characterized by fine or slender threads, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging, or stellated. Asbestos has, for example, a *fibrous structure*.—**Fibrous tissue**, the general common connective tissue of the body, composed or largely consisting of white inelastic or yellow elastic fibers, such as the periosteum of bones, the perichondrium of cartilage, the capsules of glands, the meninges of the brain, the ligaments of joints, and the fasciæ and tendons of muscles. The phrase is sometimes extended to other and special tissues, as the nervous and muscular, which contain or consist of fibers or filaments.

fibrousness (fī'brus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fibrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

fibrovascular (fī-brō-vas'kū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *fiora*, fiber, + E. *vascular*.] In *bot.*, consisting of woody fibers and ducts.—**Fibrovascular bundle.** See *bundle*, 3.—**Fibrovascular system**, the aggregation of fibrovascular tissue in a plant, forming its framework. Also called the *fascicular system*.

fibster (fib'stėr), *n.* [< *fib*[1] + *-ster*.] One who tells fibs; a fibber. [Rare.]

> You silly little *fibster*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, II. 352.

fibula (fib'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *fibulæ* (-lē). [< L. *fibula*, a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace, a surgeons' instrument for drawing together the edges of a wound, a stitching-needle, contr. of **figibula*, < *figere*, fasten, fix: see *fix*.] 1. In *archæol.*, a clasp or brooch, usually more or less ornamented. Objects of this kind are found among the earliest metallic remains of antiquity.

> Rings and *fibulæ*, which are frequently adorned with symbolical devices, meant to serve as amulets or charms. *Knight*, Ancient Art and Myth., p. 65.

2. In *surg.*, a needle for sewing up wounds.—3. In *anat.*, the outer one of two bones which in most vertebrates (above fishes) extend from the knee to the ankle: so called because in man the bone is very slender, like a clasp or splint applied alongside the tibia. When a fibula is complete, as it usually is, it extends the whole length of the tibia, its foot entering into the composition of the ankle-joint. When reduced, it is usually shortened from below, so that it does not reach the ankle, lying along a part of the tibia, and very frequently ankylosed with it; or it may be of full length and ankylosed above and below with the tibia, as in many rodents. The human fibula is a slender straight bone, as long as and separate from the tibia, and clubbed at both ends; the upper end is articulated with the tuberosity of the tibia, and excluded from the knee-joint; the lower end is connected with the tibia, and also articulated with the astragalus, thus entering into the ankle-joint, and forming the outer malleolus, or bony protuberance on the outer side of the ankle. Nine muscles are attached to this bone in man. See also cuts under *Dromæus*, *Ichthyosauria*, and *tibiotarsus*.



Right Human Leg, seen obliquely from the front.

F, fibula; *T*, tibia; *P*, patella; *Fe*, femur.

4. In *masonry*, an iron clamp used to fasten stones together.—5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of echinoderms. (*b*) A genus of mollusks.

fibular (fib'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *fibula* + *-ar*[2].] Of or pertaining to the fibula; peroneal: as, a *fibular* artery; a *fibular* nerve.

fibulare (fib-ū-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *fibularia* (-ri-ă). [NL., < *fibula*, q. v.] The outermost bone of the proximal row of tarsal bones, articulating or in morphological relation with the fibula: generally called the *os calcis*, *calcaneum*, or *heelbone*. In man and mammals generally the fibulare is the largest tarsal bone, but its size and shape are very variable. See cut under *foot*.

fibulocalcaneal (fib″ū-lō-kal-kā'nē-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the fibula and to the calcaneum: as, "a *fibulocalcaneal* articulation or ligament," *Coues*.

-fic. [L. *-ficus*, in compound adjectives, < *facere*, make: see *fact* and *-fy*.] A terminal element in adjectives of Latin origin, meaning 'making': as, *petrific*, making into stone; *terrific*, making affrighted; *horrific*, making to shudder, etc. Such adjectives are usually accompanied by derived verbs in *-fy*, and often by nouns thence derived in *-fication*. See *-fy*.

-fication. See *-fy*.

ficchet†, *v. t.* See *fitch*[3]. *Chaucer*.

fice (fīs), *n.* See extract, and *fise*[2].

> *Fice* (*fyce* or *phyce*) is the name used everywhere in the South, and in some parts of the West, for a small worthless cur. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 39.

fice-dog (fīs'dog), *n.* See *fise-dog*.

Ficedula (fī-sed'ū-lă), *n.* [L. *ficedula* (also *ficetula*, *ficecula*), a small bird, the fig-eater, appar. orig. < *ficus*, a fig, + *edere* = E. *eat*: see *fig*[2] and *edible*, and cf. *beccafico*, *fig-eater*.] An old book-name of sundry small birds, as a warbler, sylvia, beccafico, or fig-eater: so called from the supposition that they eat figs. It was made by Brisson in 1760 a generic name, comprehending a great number of such birds.

ficellier (fi-sel'i-ėr), *n.* [F., < *ficelle*, packthread, prob. < L. **filicella*, pl. of **filicellum*, an assumed dim. of *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] A reel or winder for thread of any sort.

fichet†, *v. t.* See *fitch*[3].

fiché (fē-shā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fitché*.

fiched (fisht), *a.* Same as *fitché*.

fichet†, **fichew**†, *n.* See *fitchet*, *fitchew*.

fichtelite (fich'tel-īt), *n.* [< *Fichtel* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral resin occurring in white shining crystals or crystalline scales, embedded in the wood of a kind of pine found in peat-beds in the Fichtelgebirge, Bavaria.

fichu (fē-shü'), *n.* [F.: of uncertain origin. App. a subst. use of *fichu*, négligé.] A small triangular piece of stuff; hence, any covering for the neck and shoulders forming part of a woman's dress, sometimes a small light covering, as of lace or muslin.

> Touching the *fichu*, which seems to have been a favourite article of attire with Marie Antoinette. . . . Its form was that of a combination of a pointed cape between the shoulders and a scarf crossing the bosom, the long ends of which were tied in a bow at the back of the waist. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 286.

fick (fik), *v. i.* [E. dial., var. of *fike*[2], q. v.] To kick; struggle. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

fickle (fik'l), *a.* [< ME. *fikel*, *fikil*, *fykel*, < AS. *ficol*, deceitful, crafty (cf. *gefic*, deceit), < **fician*, *befician*, ME. *fiken*, deceive: see *fike*[1].] 1†. Disposed or acting so as to deceive; deceitful; treacherous; false in intent.

> In this fals *fikel* world. *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 93.
>
> This eortheli ioie, this worldli blis,
> Is but a *fykel* fantasy. *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.
>
> This worlde is *fikel* and desayvable. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 1088.
>
> *Fikele* and swikele reades [counsels]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 268.

2. Inconstant; unstable; likely to change from caprice, irresolution, or instability: rarely applied to things except in poetry or by personification.

> O see how *fickle* is their state
> That doe on fates depend! *Legend of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 54).
>
> I fear thou art grown too *fickle*; for I hear
> A lady mourns for thee; men say, to death. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.
>
> A *fickle* world, not worth the least desire,
> Where ev'ry chance proclaims a change of state. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.
>
> Who o'er the herd would wish to reign,
> Fantastic, *fickle*, fierce, and vain?
> Vain as the leaf upon the stream,
> And *fickle* as a changeful dream. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 30.

3. Perilous; ticklish. [Prov. Eng.]

> But it's a *fickle* corner in the dark, . . . a wrong step, a bit swing out on the open, and there would be no help. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Ladies Lindores, p. 39.

=**Syn.** 2. Variable, mutable, changeable, unsteady, unsettled, vacillating, fitful, volatile.

fickle (fik'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fickled*, ppr. *fickling*. [< ME. *fikelen* (= LG. *fikkelen* = G. *ficklen*, *ficheln*), deceive, flatter; from the adj.] 1†. To deceive; flatter.

> Heo nolde *fikelen*, as hire sustren hadde ydo. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 31.

2. To puzzle; perplex; nonplus. [Scotch.]

> Howsomever, she's a weel-educate woman, and an' she win to her English, . . . she may come to *fickle* us a'. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxix.

fickleness (fik'l-nes), *n.* The character of being fickle; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; instability; changeableness.

> I am a soldier; and unapt to weep,
> Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleness*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.
>
> Oh, the lovely *fickleness* of an April day. *W. H. Gibson*, Spring.

fickly (fik'l-i), *adv.* [< ME. *fikely*, < *fikel*, fickle, + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Deceitfully.

> With thar tunges *fikely* thai dide. Ps. v. 11 (ME. version).

2. In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness. [Rare.]

> Away goes Alce, our cook-maid, . . . of her own accord, after having given her mistress warning *fickly*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 366.

fico (fē'kō), *n.* [It., a fig, < L. *ficus*: see *fig*[2].] Same as *fig*[2], 7: a motion of contempt made by placing the thumb between two of the fingers or in the mouth. Formerly also *figo*.

> Behold, next I see Contempt marching forth, giving mee the *fico* with his thombe in his mouth. *Wits Miserie*, 1596. (*Halliwell*.)
>
> Convey, the wise it call: Steal! foh; a *fico* for the phrase. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.
>
> The lie, to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit as the *fico*. *B Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.
>
> For wealth he is of my addiction, and bid's a *fico* for 't. *Marston*, The Fawne, i. 2.

★

ficoid (fī'koid), *a.* [< L. *ficus*, a fig, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a fig; ficoidal.

ficoidal (fī-koi'dal), *a.* [< *ficoid* + *-al*.] 1. Resembling the fig; ficoid.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the *Ficoideæ*.

Ficoideæ (fī-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ficus*, a fig-tree, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form (see *-oid*). + *-eæ*.] Jussieu's name for the *Aizoaceæ*, a family of plants related to the *Portulacaceæ*. It includes 19 genera and about 575 species, of tropical or subtropical regions, and especially abundant in South Africa. They are mostly low herbs, with fleshy entire leaves and often showy flowers. The name is still used for a subfamily.

fict† (fikt), *a.* [< L. *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, feign: see *fiction*, *feign*.] Feigned; fictitious.

> Prophets of things to come the truth predict:
> But poets of things past write false and *fict*.
> *T. Harvey*, tr. of Owen's Epigrams.

ficta musica (fik'tă mū'zi-kă). See *musica ficta*.

fictile (fik'til), *a.* [< L. *fictilis*, made of clay, earthen, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, mold, fashion (as in clay, wax, stone, etc.): see *fiction*, *feign*.] 1. Molded into form by art.—2. Capable of being molded; plastic: as, *fictile* clay.

> *Fictile* earth is more fragile than crude earth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 841.

3. Having to do with pottery; composed of or consisting in pottery.

> The Myth was not only embodied in the sculpture of Pheidias on the Parthenon, or portrayed in the paintings of Polygnotos in the Stoa Poikile; it was repeated in a more compendious and abbreviated form on the *fictile* vase of the Athenian household; on the coin which circulated in the market-place; on the mirror in which the Aspasia of the day beheld her charms. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 23.

Fictile mosaic, a variety of ancient Roman mosaic in which the tesseræ are composed of an artificial compound of vitreous nature.

fictileness (fik'til-nes), *n.* The quality of being fictile.

fictilia (fik-til'i-ă), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *fictilis*, made of clay: see *fictile*.] Objects made of fictile material, as pottery; especially, decorative objects of this nature, in general.

fictility (fik-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *fictile* + *-ity*.] Fictileness.

fiction (fik'shọn), *n.* [= F. *fiction* = Pr. *ficxio*, *fiction* = Sp. *ficción* = Pg. *ficção* = It. *fizione*, *finzione*, < L. *fictio*(*n*-), a making, fashioning, a feigning, a rhetorical or legal fiction, < *fingere*, pp. *fictus*, form, mold, shape, devise, feign: see *feign*.] 1. The act of making or fashioning. [Rare.]

> We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever . . . to force a currency of their own *fiction* in the place of that which is real. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. The act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; a false deduction or conclusion: as, to be misled by a mere *fiction* of the brain.

> They see thoroughly into the fallacies and *fictions* of the delusions of this kind. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.
>
> Sad and disconsolate persons use to create comforts to themselves by *fiction* of fancy. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 269.

3. That which is feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned story; an account which is a product of mere imagination; a false statement.

> Renowned Abraham, Thy noble Acts
> Excell the *Fictions* of Heroik Facts. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.
>
> Is it not monstrous that this player here,
> But in a *fiction*, in a dream of passion,
> Could force his soul so to his own conceit? *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.
>
> This is a very ancient cittie, if the tradition of Antenor's being the founder be not a *fiction*. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.
>
> Nor do I perceive that any one shrinks from telling *fictions* to children, on matters upon which it is thought well that they should not know the truth. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 293.

4. In *literature*: (*a*) A prose work (not dramatic) of the imagination in narrative form; a story; a novel.

> One important rule belongs to the composition of a *fiction*, which I suppose the writers of fiction seldom think of, viz., never to fabricate or introduce a character to whom greater talents or wisdom is attributed than the author himself possesses; if he does, how shall this character be sustained? *J Foster*, in Everts, p. 241.

(*b*) Collectively, literature consisting of imaginative narration; story-telling.

> No kind of literature is so attractive as *fiction*. *Quarterly Rev.*
>
> The only work of *fiction*, in all probability, with which he [Bunyan] could compare his pilgrim, was his old favourite, the legend of Sir Bevis of Southampton. . . . He saw that, in employing *fiction* to make truth clear and goodness attractive, he was only following the example which every Christian ought to propose to himself. *Macaulay* Bunyan.

(*c*) In a wide sense, not now current, any literary product of the imagination, whether in prose or verse, or in a narrative or dramatic form, or such works collectively.—**5.** In *law*, the intentional assuming as a fact of what is not such (the truth of the matter not being considered), for the purpose of administering justice without contravening settled rules or making apparent exceptions; a legal device for reforming or extending the application of the law without appearing to alter the law itself. Inasmuch as the courts cannot alter the law, but only declare it and apply it to facts ascertained by them, it was early discovered that the only way in which they could adapt the law to hard cases, or stretch it to new cases, was by pretending a state of facts to fit the rule of law it was thought just to apply. Thus it was a rule of law that a deed takes effect from delivery, and the courts had no power to alter this rule; but if a grantor fraudulently or negligently delayed delivering his deed at the time it bore date, and afterward sought to claim some unjust advantage, as having continued to be owner meanwhile, the courts, not being able to change the rule of law, would by a fiction treat the delivery as relating back to the date. So, when legislation forbade transfers of land unless made publicly by record, the courts allowed an intending grantee to sue, alleging that the land belonged to him, and the intending grantor to suffer judgment to pass; thus by a fiction creating a mode of conveyance which, for all practical purposes, preserved the privacy of titles. Direct methods of improving the rules and forms of law have in recent times superseded the invention, and for the most part the use, of fictions.

I employ the expression "Legal *Fiction*" to signify any assumption which conceals, or affects to conceal, the fact that a rule of law has undergone alteration, its letter remaining unchanged, its operations being modified.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 26.

=**Syn. 3.** Fabrication, figment, fable, untruth, falsehood.

fictional (fik'shon-al), *a.* [< *fiction* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of fiction; fictitiously created; imaginary.

Elements which are *fictional* rather than historical.
Latham.

What other cases are there of *fictional* personages having done the same? *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 467.

They [American theater-managers] have not watched the tendencies of the sister arts, painting and *fictional* literature, towards a closer truth to nature.
The Century, XXXI. 155.

fictionist (fik'shon-ist), *n.* [< *fiction* + *-ist.*] A maker or writer of fiction.

He will come out in time an elegant *fictionist*.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

There still seems room for wonder that in this world of facts the *fictionist* should be entitled to take so high and important a place. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 58.

fictioust (fik'shus), *a.* [< *fiction* + *-ous.*] Fictitious.

With fancy'd Rules and arbitrary Laws
Matter and Motion he [man] restrains;
And study'd Lines and *fictious* Circles draws.
Prior, On Exodus iii. 14., st. 6.

fictitious (fik-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ficticio*, < L. *ficticius*, improp. *fictitius*, artificial, counterfeit, fictitious, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, feign: see *fiction.*] **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of fiction; imaginatively produced or set forth; created by the imagination: as, a *fictitious* hero; *fictitious* literature.

Miss Burney was decidedly the most popular writer of *fictitious* narrative then living.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

A hundred little touches are employed to make the *fictitious* world appear like the actual world.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

2. Existing only in imagination; feigned; not true or real: as, a *fictitious* claim.

In faithful mem'ry she records the crimes,
Or real or *fictitious*, of the times.
Cowper, Truth, l. 164.

He began his married life upon his *fictitious*, and not his actual income. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxvi.

3. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

The poets began to substitute *fictitious* names, under which they exhibited particular characters.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

Two treaties were drawn up, one on white paper, the other on red: the former real, the latter *fictitious*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

The woodcock, stiffening to *fictitious* mud,
Cheats the young sportsman thirsting for his blood.
O. W. Holmes, The Mind's Diet.

4. Assumed as real; taking the place of something real: regarded as genuine.

I cannot doubt that the growing popularity of Adoption, as a method of obtaining a *fictitious* son, was due to moral dislike of the other modes of affiliation which was steadily rising among the Brahman teachers in the law-schools.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 101.

Fictitious ens. See *ens.* =**Syn.** Artificial, unreal, invented, spurious, supposititious. See *factitious.*

fictitiously (fik-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a fictitious manner; by fiction; falsely; counterfeitly.

Beside these pieces *fictitiously* set down, and having no copy in nature, they had many unquestionably drawn, of inconsequent signification, nor naturally verifying their intention. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

fictitiousness (fik-tish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being fictitious; feigned representation.

Thus, some make Comedy a representation of mean, and others of bad men; some think that its essence consists in the unimportance, others in the *fictitiousness* of the transaction. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 125.

fictive (fik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *fictif*, < L. as if **fictivus*, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, feign: see *fiction.*] **1.** Formed by the imagination; not really existing; suppositious; fictitious. [Rare.]

And therefore to those things whose grounds were very true,
Though naked yet and bare (not having to content
The wayward curious ear), gave *fictive* ornament.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 286.

The action of a magnet on an external point is equivalent to that of a *fictive* layer of a total mass equal to zero, distributed along the surface according to a certain law.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 300.

2. Resulting from imagination; belonging to or consisting of fiction; imaginative. [Rare.]

Those
Who, dabbling in the fount of *fictive* tears,
And nursed by mealy-mouth'd philanthropies,
Divorce the Feeling from her mate the Deed.
Tennyson, The Brook.

The remaining five-sixths of the book ["The Merry Men"] deserve to stand by "Henry Esmond" as a *fictive* autobiography in archaic form.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXV. 878.

fictively (fik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a fictive manner.

fictor (fik'tor), *n.* [< L. *fictor*, one who makes images of clay, wax, stone, etc., a baker of offering-cakes, a maker, a feigner, < *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, form, fashion, feign: see *fiction.*] An artist who works in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as distinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, ivory, or other solid substance.

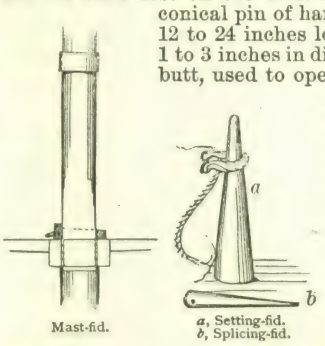
Ficula (fik'ū-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ficus*, a fig: see *fig*[2].] A genus of gastropods, of the family *Pyrulidæ;* the fig-shells or pear-shells: so named from their shape. The genus includes tropical and subtropical active carnivorous species. Also called *Pyrula.* See cut under *fig-shell.*

Ficulidæ (fi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ficula* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Ficula:* same as *Pyrulidæ.*

Ficus (fī'kus), *n.* [L., a fig-tree, a fig: see *fig*[2].] **1.** In *bot.*, a very large genus of tropical and subtropical trees or shrubs, belonging to the family *Moraceæ*, characterized by bearing their minute unisexual flowers within a nearly closed globose or pear-shaped receptacle. The genus is remarkable for the peculiar arrangement by which cross-fertilization is effected through the agency of insects. There are always three forms of flowers, the staminate, the pistillate, and a third, the gall-flower, which resembles the pistillate but is incapable of fertilization, and is usually occupied by the pupa of a species of *Blastophaga* or other hymenopterous insect. In a large group of species the three forms are found within the same receptacle; but in much the larger number, as in the common fig, the female flowers are in one receptacle and the male and gall flowers together in another. The perfect insect is formed synchronously with the maturity of the pollen of the male flowers, through which it makes its way and escapes by a perforation made at the apex of the receptacle. In what way it conveys the pollen to the pistillate flowers in the closed female receptacle is not understood, but it is believed that it is done and that by this means only the female flowers are fertilized. Generally the barren and fertile receptacles are upon the same tree and are similar in appearance, but in the common fig they are upon separate trees, and differ so much in form that the sterile, known as the wild fig or caprifig, was once considered by many botanists as a species distinct from the other. There are about 600 species, the greater number belonging to the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans, though there are many in tropical America. Three species are found in the southern United States. The genus includes the common fig (*F. Carica*), the banian (*F. Bengalensis*), the india-rubber tree (*F. elastica*), etc. The wood is generally soft and valueless. See *fig*[2], and cut under *banian.*

2. In *zoöl.*, an old genus of mollusks: same as *Pyrula. Klein*, 1753.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *surg.*, a fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard, hanging by a peduncle or formed like a fig. It occurs on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or reproductive organs. Also called *fig-wart.*—**Ficus unguium** (ficus of the nails), a chronic paronychia in which the posterior wall ★of the nail becomes thickened and everted.

fid (fid), *n.* [Also written *fidd;* origin obscure. D. *fid*, *fed*, a skein, appears to be a different word. See *fetlock.*] **1.** A small thick lump. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A piece or plug of tobacco. [Colloq.]—**3.** A bar of wood or metal used to support or steady anything.—**4.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support a topmast or topgallantmast when swayed up into place. The fid passes through a square hole in the heel of its mast, and its ends rest on the trestletrees. (*b*) A conical pin of hard wood, from 12 to 24 inches long, and from 1 to 3 inches in diameter at the butt, used to open the strands of rope in splicing.—**Blubber-fid**, a large wooden pin to which a rope-lashing is made fast at one end, formerly extensively employed, and still used by many whaling-craft, for toggling on to a blanket-piece when the old rope-strapped blocks are used in boarding. Also called *toggle.* When the iron-strapped cutting-blocks are used, the fid is discarded, the tail of the chain-strap being moused in the sister-hooks.—**Setting-fid**, a large cone of hard wood or iron, used by riggers and sailmakers to stretch eyes of rigging, cringles, etc.—**Splicing-fid.** See def. 4 (*b*).



Mast-fid. *a*, Setting-fid. *b*, Splicing-fid.

fid (fid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fidded*, ppr. *fidding.* [< *fid*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to sway into place and secure (a topmast or topgallantmast) by its fid. Also *fidd.*

Various plans have been devised for *fidding* and unfidding topmasts without going aloft.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 203.

★**fiddle** (fid'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fidle;* < ME. *fidel*, *fydyll*, *fedele*, usually and prop. with *th*, *fithel*, *fithele*, < AS. **fithele* (not found, but the derivatives *fithela*, a fiddler, *fithelere*, a fiddler, *fithelestre*, a female fiddler, occur) = D. *vedel*, *veel* = OHG. *fidula*, MHG. *videle*, *videl*, G. *fiedel* = Icel. *fidhla* = OSw. *fidhla* = Dan. *fiddel*, a fiddle; appar. connected with ML. *vitula*, *vidula*, a fiddle, whence also the Rom. forms, OF. *viole*, *viele*, *vielle*, F. *viole* (> E. *viol*, and the modified Sw. Dan. *fiol*) = Pr. *viula*, *viola* = Sp. Pg. *viola* = It. *viola* (whence E. *viola*), dim. *violino* (whence E. *violin*, etc.). The ML. *vitula*, which was sometimes called *vitula jocosa*, the merry viol, is referred by Diez to L. *vitulari*, celebrate a festival, keep holiday (orig. perhaps 'sacrifice a calf,' < *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*). It is possible that the ML. *vitula* is an accom. form of the Teut. word; cf. LL. *harpa*, It. *arpa*, F. *harpe*, etc., harp, of Teut. origin. Another derivation, < L. *fidicula*, commonly pl. *fidiculæ*, a small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithern (dim. of *fides*, a stringed instrument, a lute, lyre, cithern), hardly agrees with the Teut. and not at all with the Rom. forms.] **1.** A musical stringed instrument of the viol class; a violin. See *viol*, *violin*, *crowd*[2]. This is the proper English name, but among musicians it has been superseded by *violin*, the name *fiddle*, except in popular language, being used humorously or in slight contempt.

Harpe and *fethill* bothe thay fande,
Getterne, and als so the sawtrye.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

For hym was levere have at his beddes heed
Twenty bookes, clad in black or reed,
Of Aristotle and his philosophie,
Than robes riche or *fithele* or gay sautrie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 296.

A French song, and a *fiddle*, has no fellow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

The ballad singers, who frequently accompany their ditties with instrumental music, especially the *fiddle*, vulgarly called a crowd, and the guitar.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 268.

2. *Naut.*, a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather. It is made of small cords passed through wooden bridges and hauled very taut. Same as *rack.*—**3.** An implement used in woolen mills, in woolcarding, for smoothing the points of card-clothing and dislodging dirt from among the teeth. It consists of a piece of emery-covered cloth stretched between two end-pieces of wood connected by a curved handle.—**Fine as a fiddle.** See *fine*[2].—**Scotch fiddle**, the itch. so called from the action of the arm in scratching, and the prevalence of the disease in Scotland. [Humorous.]—**To play first** (or **second**) **fiddle.** (*a*) In an orchestra, to take the part of the first (or second) violin-player. Hence—(*b*) To take a leading (or subordinate) part in any project or undertaking. [Colloq.]

To say that Tom had no idea of *playing first fiddle* in any social orchestra, but was always quite satisfied to be set down for the hundred and fiftieth violin in the band, or thereabouts, is to express his modesty in very inadequate terms. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xii.

It was evident that since John Marston's arrival he had been *playing*, with regard to Mary, *second fiddle*, if you can possibly be induced to pardon the extreme coarseness of the expression. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lviii.

fiddle (fid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fiddled*, ppr. *fiddling.* [Early mod. E. also *fidle;* < *fiddle*, *n.*]

I. *intrans.* **1.** To play upon the fiddle or violin or some similar instrument.

Themistocles . . . said "he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city."
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

This man could not *fidle*, could not tune himself to be pleasant and plausible to all Companies.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire.

Hence — **2.** To scrape, as one stretched string upon another.

One of the most essential points in a good micrometer is that all the webs shall be so nearly in the same plane as to be well in focus together under the highest powers used, and at the same time absolutely free from *fiddling*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 244.

3. To play (upon), in a figurative sense. [Rare.]

What dost [thou] think I am, that thou shouldst *fiddle* So much upon my patience?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

4. To move the hands or other objects over one another or about in an idle or ineffective way.

The ladies walked, talking, and *fiddling* with their hats and feathers. *Pepys*, Diary.

5. To be busy with trifles; trifle; do something requiring considerable pains and patience without any adequate result.

II. *trans.* **1.** To play on, in a figurative sense.

The devil *fiddle* them! I am glad they are going.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

2. To play (a tune) on a fiddle.

fiddle-block (fid'l-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a long block having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane, not, as in the usual form, side by side, but one above the other.


Fiddle-block.

fiddle-bow (fid'l-bō), *n.* A bow strung with horse-hair with which the strings of the violin or a similar instrument are set in vibration. Also *fiddlestick*. See cut under *violin*.

fiddlecum†, fiddlecome† (fid'l-kum), *a.* [Cf. *fiddle-cum-faddle, fiddle-de-dee.*] Nonsensical.

Do you think such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a *fiddlecome* tale of a draggle-tailed girl?
Vanbrugh, Relapse, iv. 1.

fiddle-cum-faddle, fiddle-come-faddle (fid'l-kum-fad″l), *n.* Same as *fiddle-faddle*.

Boys must not be their own choosers; . . . they have their sympathies and *fiddle-come-faddles* in their brain, and know not what they would ha' themselves.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street.

fiddle-de-dee (fid'l-dē-dē'), *interj.* [Loosely connected with *fiddle-faddle* and *fiddlestick!* used in the same way in allusion to *fiddle*, which in popular use carries with it a suggestion of contempt and ridicule; hardly, as has been suggested, a corruption of the It. exclamation *fediddio*, lit. God's faith.] Nonsense! an exclamation used in dismissing a remark as silly or trifling.

All the return he ever had . . . was a word, too common, I regret to say, in female lips, viz., *fiddle-de-dee*.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad″l), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *fiddle*, expressing contempt: see *fiddle-de-dee*. Cf. *fidfad*, a shorter form.] To trifle; busy one's self with nothing; talk trifling nonsense; dawdle; dally.

Ye may as easily
Outrun a cloud, driven by a northern blast,
As *fiddle-faddle* so. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 3.

fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad″l), *n.* and *a.* [See *fiddle-faddle, v.*] **I.** *n.* Trifling talk; trifles. Also *fiddle-cum-faddle* and *fidfad*.

Th' alarums of soft vows and sighs, and *fiddle-faddles*, Spoils all our trade.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

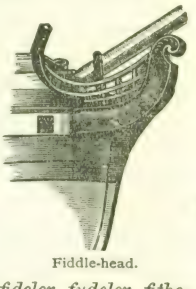
II. *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddle-faddle* old woman.
Arbuthnot.

fiddle-faddler (fid'l-fad″lėr), *n.* One who busies himself with fiddle-faddles

fiddle-fish (fid'l-fish), *n.* The monkfish or angel-fish: so called from its ★shape. [Local, Eng.]

fiddle-head (fid'l-hed). *n.* *Naut.*, an ornament at the bow of a ship, over the cutwater, consisting of carved work in the form of a volute or scroll, resembling somewhat that ★at the head of a violin.


Fiddle-head.

fiddler (fid'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *fideler, fydeler, fitheler*, < AS. *fithelere* = D. *vedelaar* = MHG. *videlære*, G. *fiedler* = Icel. *fidhlari* = Dan. *fidler*, a fiddler (cf. ML. *vitulator, vidulator*); from the verb (which is not recorded in AS.): see *fiddle*.] **1.** One who plays a fiddle, violin, or some similar instrument; a violinist.

Nought to fare as a *fitheler* or a frere, for to seke festes.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 92.

I'm the king of the *fidlers*.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 351).

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not, . . . unless the *fiddler* Apollo gets his sinews to make catlings on.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

2. A sixpence. [Eng. slang.] — **3.** In the United States, a fiddler-crab.

Fiddlers, which the inexperienced visitor might at first mistake for so many peculiar beetles, as they run about side-ways, each with his huge single claw folded upon his body like a wing-case. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 735.

4. The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*, so called from its habit of balancing the body as if on a pivot. The corresponding species in the United States, *T. macularius*, is for the same reason called *teetertail* or *tip-up*. — **Fiddler's fare**, meat, drink, and money.

Miss. Did your ladyship play?
Lady Sm. Yes, and won; so I came off with *fiddler's fare*, meat, drink, and money.
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

Fiddler's green, a name given by sailors to their dance-houses and other places of frolic on shore; sailors' paradise. — **Fiddler's money**, a lot of small silver coins, such small coin being the remuneration paid to fiddlers in old times by each of the company. — **Fiddler's muscle.** See *fidicinalis*.

fiddler-crab (fid'lėr-krab), *n.* A small crab of the genus *Gelasimus*, as *G. vocans* or *G. pugilator*; a calling-crab: so called from the waving or brandishing of the odd large claw, as if fiddling. They are useful for bait, and injurious by burrowing into and weakening levees and dams. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

fiddle-shaped (fid'l-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a fiddle or violin; pandurate or panduriform: applied in botany to an obovate leaf which is contracted above the base.


Fiddle-shaped Leaf.

fiddlestick (fid'l-stik), *n.* [ME. *fydylstyk*; < *fiddle* + *stick*, *n.*] **1.** Same as *fiddle-bow*.

Here's my *fiddlestick*; here's that shall make you dance. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

2. A mere nothing; chiefly as an exclamation, nonsense! fiddle-de-dee! often in the plural, *fiddlesticks!*

You are strangely frighted;
Shot with a *fiddlestick!* who's here to shoot you?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

At such an assertion he would have exclaimed: A *fiddlestick!* Why and how that word has become an interjection of contempt I must leave those to explain who can.
Southey, The Doctor, clxxxix.

She wanted to marry her cousin, Tom Poyntz, when they were both very young, and proposed to die of a broken heart when I arranged her match with Mr. Newcome. A broken *fiddlestick!* she would have ruined Tom Poyntz in a year. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, x.

The devil rides on a fiddlestick. See *devil*.

fiddle-string (fid'l-string), *n.* A string for a fiddle or violin.

fiddle-tree†, *n.* Same as *fiddlewood*.

fiddlewood (fid'l-wůd), *n.* [Formerly also *fiddle-tree*; < *fiddle* + *wood* (or *tree*). The E. name (as the NL. generic name *Citharexylum*, which is a translation of *fiddlewood*) existed before 1692, and appar. originated in Barbados or Jamaica. The wood was said at that time to be used in making fiddles. The notion that the name is a half-translation, half-perversion of F. *bois fidèle*, 'stanch or faithful wood,' in allusion to its durability, finds record in Miller's "Gardener's Dict." (1759) (where the "French" name is given as "*fidelle wood*"), but lacks evidence. The F. *fidèle* does not mean 'stanch' except as a synonym of 'faithful,' and is prop., like E. *faithful*, a subjective term, not applicable to inert objects. Its orig. L. *fidelis*, faithful, etc., has, however, the objective sense stanch, strong, durable, etc.] A common name for West Indian species of *Citharexylum*, and trees of allied genera, as *C. quadrangulare, C. villosum* (which is also found in southern Florida), *Vitex umbrosa, Petitia Domingensis*, etc. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong, and is used in building.

fiddling (fid'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fiddle*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of playing on the fiddle.

We see Nero's *fiddling*, and Commodus's skill in fencing, on several of their medals. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Trifling; useless or unimportant doings; fidgeting with the fingers or hands.

Those degenerate arts and shifts, whereby many counsellors and governors gain both favour with their masters and estimation with the vulgar, deserve no better name than *fiddling*, being things rather pleasing for the time, and graceful to themselves only, than tending to the weal and advancement of the State.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

fiddling (fid'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fiddle*, *v.*] Trifling; trivial; fussily busy with nothing.

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.
Swift, Directions to Servants, ii.

Fidei Defensor (fid'ē-ī dē-fen'sôr). [L.: *fidei*, gen. of *fides*, faith; *defensor*, defender.] Defender of the Faith. See *defender*.

fidejussion (fī-dē-jush'ọn), *n.* [< LL. *fidejussio(n-)*, < *fidejussus*, pp. of *fidejubere*, or separately *fide jubere*, be surety or bail, lit. confirm by a promise, < *fide*, abl. of *fides*, faith, promise, + *jubere*, order, bid, ratify, approve.] In *law*, suretyship; the act of being bound as surety for another.

If he will be a surety, such is the nature of *fidejussion* and suretiship, he must. *Farindon*, Sermons (1647), p. 15.

fidejussor (fī-dē-jus'ọr), *n.* [LL., < *fidejussus*, pp. of *fidejubere*: see *fidejussion*.] A surety; one bound for another.

God might . . . have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalf of the children, and to be *fidejussors* for them. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 18.

fidelet, *a.* [< OF. *fidele*, F. *fidèle*, < L. *fidelis*, faithful, that may be trusted, trusty, true, < *fides*, faith, trust: see *faith*. Cf. *feal*[1], a doublet of *fidele*.] Faithful; loyal.

We not only made his [Pole's] whole family of nought, but enhanced them to so high nobility and honour as they have been so long as they were true and *fidele* unto us.
Hen. VIII to Sir T. Wyatt, March 10, 1539.

fidelity (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *fidélité* = Pr. *fedeltat* = Sp. *fidelidad* = Pg. *fidelidade* = It. *fedeltà, fedelità, fidelità*, < L. *fidelita(t-)s*, faithfulness, firm adherence, trustiness, < *fidelis*, faithful: see *fidele*. Cf. *fealty*, a doublet of *fidelity*.] **1.** Good faith; careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations: as, conjugal or official *fidelity*.

I experienced in this brave Arab such an extraordinary instance of *fidelity*, as is rarely to be met with.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 114.

Constancy, *fidelity*, bounty, and generous honesty, are the gems of noble minds.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 36.

2. Faithful devotion or submission; unswerving adherence; close or exact conformity; fealty; allegiance: as, *fidelity* to a husband or wife, or to a trust; *fidelity* to one's principles or to instructions; the dog is the type of *fidelity*.

The *fidelity* of the allies of Rome, which had not been shaken by the defeat of Thrasymenus, could not resist the fiery trial of Cannæ. *Dr. Arnold*, Hist. Rome, xliv.

Verbal translations are always inelegant, because always destitute of beauty of idiom and language, for by their *fidelity* to an author's words they become treacherous to his reputation.
Grainger, Advertisement to Elegies of Tibullus.

3. Faithful adherence to truth or reality; strict conformity to fact; truthfulness; exactness; accuracy: as, the *fidelity* of a witness, of a narrative, or of a picture. — **Order of Fidelity.** (*a*) An order of the duchy of Baden, founded by the margrave Charles William in 1715. It is still in existence, and consists of two classes only, that of grand cross and that of commander. The badge is a cross of eight points in red enamel, having between each two arms the cipher CC; the same cipher occupies the middle of the cross, with the motto *Fidelitas*. The ribbon is orange-colored and edged with blue. (*b*) An order of Portugal, founded by John VI. in 1823 for the supporters of the monarchy during the insurrectionary movements in that country. = **Syn.** Faith, integrity, trustiness, trustworthiness, conscientiousness; *Constancy, Faithfulness*, etc. (see *firmness*).

fides (fī'dēz), *n.* [L., faith, personified Faith: see *faith*.] **1.** Faith. — **2.** [*cap.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of faith or fidelity, commonly represented as a matron wearing a wreath of olive- or laurel-leaves, and having in her hand ears of corn or a basket of fruit. — **Bona fides**, good faith. — **Mala fides**, bad faith.

fidfad (fid'fad), *n.* [E. dial., a trifle, a trifler: see *fiddle-faddle* and *fad*[1].] A contraction of *fiddle-faddle*.

fidge (fij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fidged*, ppr. *fidging*. [Assibilated form of *fig*[1], this being another form of *fick, fike*[2]: see *fig*[1], *fick*, and *fike*[2]. Hence freq. *fidget*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fidget. [Now only Scotch.]

Nay, never *fidge* up and down, . . . and vex himself.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The *fidging* of gallants to Norfolk and up and down countries. *Middleton*, Black Book.

Even Satan glower'd and *fidg'd* fu' fain.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

II. *trans.* To cause to fidget. [Scotch.]

Ne'er claw your lug, and *fidge* your back.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

fidget (fij'et), *v.* [< *fidge* + dim. *-et*, which has here a freq. force: see *fidge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To move uneasily one way and the other; move irregularly, or in fits and starts; be restless or uneasy; show impatience or uneasiness by restless movements.

II. *trans.* To make restless, nervous, or fidgety.

"I think you would *fidget* me," she remarked.
Scribner's Mag., III. 677.

fidget (fij'et), *n.* [< *fidget*, *v.*] The expression of uneasiness, restlessness, impatience, etc., by irregular spasmodic movements and changes of physical expression; the condition of feeling thus expressed: commonly in the plural: as, to be in a *fidget* or the *fidgets*; to have the *fidgets*.

But sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the *fidgets*, and my patience fails.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 208.

fidgetily (fij'et-i-li), *adv.* In a fidgety or restless manner.

Gillian *fidgetily* watches her.
R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, ii. 3.

fidgetiness (fij'et-i-nes), *n.* [< *fidgety* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fidgety.

His manner was a strange mixture of *fidgetiness*, imperiousness, and tenderness. *G. H. Lewes.*

Fidgetiness of fingers shows a great amount of separate action of small nerve-centres, or the centres for small parts.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 262.

fidgety (fij'et-i), *a.* [< *fidget* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of or expressive of a fidget; being in a fidget; moving about uneasily; restless; nervously impatient.

There she sat, frightened and *fidgety*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

We have our periodical fits of *fidgety* doubts and fears, and society is alarmed by ideas of ruin and disruption, as agitators come out with threats or prophecies of evil.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 101.

fidging-fain (fij'ing-fān), *a.* [Sc., also *fidgin-fain*; < *fidging*, ppr. of *fidge*, *v.*, + *fain*, glad.] Restless with delight.

Maggy, quoth he, and by my bags,
I'm *fidging-fain* to see you.
Maggy Lauder (Ritson's Scottish Songs).

Wha will crack [chat] to me my lane?
Wha will mak' me *fidgin' fain?*
Burns, The Rantin' Dog, the Daddie o't.

fid-hole (fid'hōl), *n.* The square hole in the heel of a topmast or topgallantmast into which the fid is inserted.

Fidia (fid'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1863). A nonsense-name.] **1.** A genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles. The prothorax is cylindrical, not margined at the sides; there are distinct postocular lobes; the prosternal sutures are obsolete; and the femora are not toothed. A few species inhabit North America. *F. viticida* (Walsh) is about 6 millimeters long, chestnut-brown, and densely covered with short whitish hair; it is very injurious to grape-vines, upon the foliage of which it feeds.



Grape-vine Fidia (*F. viticida*). (Line shows natural size.)

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

fidicent, *n.* [L., < *fides*, a lute, lyre, cithern, + *canere*, sing, play.] In *old music*, a performer on the lute, lyre, or harp.

Fidicina (fi-dis'i-nä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville), < L. *fidicen*, a player on the lute, lyre, etc.: see *fidicen*.] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cicadidæ*, containing such species as the tropical American *F. mannifera*, famous for the loudness of its shrilling, whence the name.

fidicinal (fi-dis'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *fidicinus*, of or for playing on stringed instruments (< *fidicen* (*fidicin-*), a player on the lute, lyre, etc.: see *fidicen*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to stringed instruments of either the harp or the viol class.

fidicinalis (fi-dis-i-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fidicinales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *fidicen* (*fidicin-*), a player on the lute: see *fidicinal*.] The fiddler's muscle, one of the four little lumbrical muscles in the palm of the hand, the action of which facilitates quick motion of the fingers. See *lumbricalis*.

fidicinius (fid-i-sin'i-us), *n.*; pl. *fidicinii* (-ī). [NL.: see *fidicinalis*.] Same as *fidicinalis*.

fidicula (fi-dik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *fidiculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *fides*, a lute, lyre, etc.] A small musical instrument having the shape of a lyre.

fidispinalis (fid"i-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *fidispinales* (-lēz). The deep-seated multifid muscle of the back; the multifidus spinæ. *Coues.*

Fidonia (fī-dō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; irreg. < Gr. *φειδός*, sparing, thrifty, < *φείδεσθαι*, be sparing, spare; cf. *φειδώνιος*, with a narrow neck, *φείδων*, an oil-can with a narrow neck.] A genus of geometrid moths. *F. piniaria*, the bordered white moth, is a beautiful insect, having its wings on the upper side of a



Male and female of *Fidonia* (*Epelis*) *truncataria*, natural size.

dusky-brown color, and adorned with numerous pale-yellow spots. The caterpillar feeds on the Scotch fir. *F.* (*Epelis*) *truncataria* is a New England species, extending west to Missouri, having ochery-brown fore wings and ★lighter hind wings.

fiducial (fi-dū'shal), *a.* [= Pg. *fiducial* = It. *fiduciale*, < ML. *fiducialis*, < L. *fiducia*, trust, confidence, a thing held in trust, reliance, a pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage, < *fidere*, trust: see *faith*.] **1†.** Trusting; confident; undoubting; firm.

Such a *fiducial* persuasion as cannot deceive us.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 268.

Faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promises, and obediential submission to the commandments. *Hammond.*

2. Same as *fiduciary*, 2.—**3.** In *physics*, having a fixed position or character, and hence used as a basis of reference or comparison.

It [the knee-piece in an electrometer] also carries a *fiducial* mark running opposite a graduation on one edge of the groove, by means of which whole turns of the screw are read off, fractions being estimated by means of a drum head. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 120.

In half an hour there was an evident commencement of whitening from the *fiducial* yellow ray to the mean red.
Ure, Dict., III. 110.

Fiducial edge of a ruler, the thin or feather edge. *Gillespie.*—**Fiducial points**, in *thermometry*, the melting-point of ice called the ice-point, and the boiling-point of water under a barometric pressure of 760 mm., called the steam-point.

fiducially (fi-dū'shal-i), *adv.* With confidence.

fiduciary (fi-dū'shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fiduciaire* = Pg. It. *fiduciario*, < L. *fiduciarius*, of or relating to a thing held in trust (ML. also as a noun), < *fiducia*, trust, a thing held in trust: see *fiducial*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience. *Howell.*

That faith which is required of us is then perfect when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the gospel has revealed. *Abp. Wake*, Prep. for Death.

2. Having the nature of a trust, especially a financial trust; pertaining to a pecuniary trust or trustee: as, a *fiduciary* power. Also *fiducial*.

Augustus, for particular reasons, first began to authorize the *fiduciary* bequest, which in the Roman law was called fidei commissum.
Montesquieu, Spirit of Laws (trans.), xxvii. 1, note.

Commercial credit . . . is to-day the most important wheel in the whole *fiduciary* mechanism.
Cyc. Pol. Econ., I. 695.

Fiduciary capacity, a relation of trust and confidence: a phrase much used in the law of imprisonment for debt and of insolvency and bankruptcy, to indicate the position of the trusted party in relations such as attorney and client, guardian and ward, etc.; the general rule being that, notwithstanding the abolition of imprisonment for debt, a liability incurred in a fiduciary capacity may be enforced by arrest and imprisonment, and is not terminated by a discharge in bankruptcy or insolvency.—**Fiduciary debt.** See *debt*.

II. *n.*; pl. *fiduciaries* (-riz). **1.** One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

Prescription transfers the possession, and disobliges the *fiduciary* from restitution.
Jer. Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium.

2†. One who depends for salvation on faith without works; an Antinomian.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing anything towards it.
Hammond.

fie[1] (fī), *interj.* [Also written *fy*; < ME. *fi*, *fy*, cf. Icel. *fy*, *fei* = Sw. Dan. *fy*, fie (Sw. *fy skam*, Dan. *fy skam dig*, fie for shame!), = D. *fij* = LG. *fi* = MHG. *fī*, *phī*, G. *pfui* = OF. *fi*, *fy*, F. *fi*, fie; cf. L. *phu*, *fu*, also *phy*, and E. *foh*, *faugh*, *phew*, etc.: natural expressions of disgust.] An interjection expressing contempt, dislike, disapprobation, or impatience, and sometimes surprise.

He that seith to his brother, *fy!* schal be gilti to the counseil. *Wyclif*, Mat. v. 22 (Purv.).

Fye on the, traytoure attaynte, at this tyde;
Of treasoune thou tyxste hym, that triste the for trewe.
York Plays, p. 316.

Fie upon thee! Art thou a judge, and wilt be afraid to give right judgment?
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Fye on this storm!
I will go seek the king. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

Aces. I—I—I— don't feel quite so bold, somehow, as I did.
Sir Luc. O *fie!*—consider your honour.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

fie[2] (fī), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fee*[1].

fiedlerite (fēd'lėr-īt), *n.* [After Baron von *Fiedler*.] A hydrous lead chlorid found in tabular monoclinic crystals in the ancient slags of Laurium, Greece, having been produced by the action of sea-water upon them.

fief (fēf), *n.* [< F. *fief*, OF. *fief*, *fieu*, *fied*, etc.: see *fee*[2], *feud*[2], *feoff*.] **1.** A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service. See *feud*[2].

He cautioned him against forming any designs on Naples, since that kingdom was a *fief* of the church.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

In France a revolution has passed over the *fief*, and it has become a mere administrative subdivision, the Commune. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 326.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, immovable property held under a feudal tenure, to which is attached a privilege of nobility, subject to fealty and homage and to certain services to the seignior.

Also *feoff*.

fiel (fēl), *a.* [Sc., also written *feil*, *feels*; cf. Icel. *felldr*, fit, ppr. of *fella*, join, fit.] Comfortable; cozy.

O leeze me on my spinning-wheel,
O leeze me on my rock an' reel;
Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien,
An' haps me *fiel* an' warm at e'en!
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

★**field** (fēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feeld*, *feelde*; < ME. *feeld*, *feld*, *fild*, < AS. *feld*, a field, pasture, plain, open country, = OS. *feld* = OFries. *feld*, *field* = D. *veld* = MLG. LG. *feld* = OHG. *feld*, MHG. *velt*, G. *feld* (> Sw. *fält* = Dan. *felt*), a field; Goth. **filth* (?) not found. Perhaps akin to AS. *folde*, the earth, dry land, a land, country, region, the ground, soil, earth, clay: see *fold*[3]. Cf. Finn. *pelto*, a field; OBulg. *polje* = Russ. *pole*, a field; OBulg. *polu*, open. Connection with *fell*[4], a hill, is doubtful; with *fold*[2], an inclosure, out of the question.] **1.** A piece of cleared or cultivated ground, or of land suitable for pasture or tillage; specifically, any part of a farm inclosed or set apart from the rest, as for a special use, except a garden, a wood-lot, or an orchard, and the appurtenances of the buildings: as, a wheat-*field*, or a *field* of potatoes.

An even *feelde* thou chese, and in the mene . . .
Or hille or dale in mesure thou demene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

The *field* give I thee, and the cave that is therein.
Gen. xxiii. 11.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer *fields* and fruitful vines.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

On either side the river lie
Long *fields* of barley and of rye.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

2. Any piece of open ground set apart or used for a special purpose: as, a bleaching-*field*. Specifically—**3.** In *base-ball*, *cricket*, and similar games: (*a*) The ground on which the game is played; more specifically, in *base-ball*, that part of the ground on which the fielders play, and known as *in-field*, *out-field*, *right-*, *center-*, and *left-field*, according to the station of the corresponding players. See (*b*).

The effect of the slow stroke would be to send the hit ball to the right *field*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 168.

(*b*) The fielders collectively: as, the work of the *field* was excellent. In base-ball the field includes all the players but the pitcher and catcher (who are also included when their work is similar to that of the other players, as distinct from their specific work as pitcher and catcher), and is divided into the *in-field*, the three basemen and the short-stop, and the *out-field*, the right-, center-, and left-fielders. See *fielder*.

4. Any continuous extent of surface considered as analogous to a level expanse of ground: as, a *field* of ice or snow. See *ice-field*.

A *field* consists of pieces of closely aggregated ice covering an extensive area. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, Int.

A *field* [of ice] in motion coming against another *field* results in the instant upheaval and destruction of the edges of the conflicting floes.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 45.

Specifically—**5.** The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn: as, the *field* or ground of a picture.—**6.** In *numis.*, that part of the surface of a coin or medal which is left unoccupied by the main device ('type'). The field is either left

plain, or is filled with symbols or letters, which (except when they appear in the exergue) are described as being *in the field*, or *in field*.

7. In *her.*, the escutcheon, considered as a plane of a given tincture upon which the different bearings appear to be laid; also, when the escutcheon is divided by impalement or quartering, each division, as a quarter or the half divided palewise, it being considered as the whole escutcheon with reference to that coat of arms. (See cut under *shield*.) In a flag the field is the ground of each division.

Bright flag at yonder tapering mast,
Fling out your *field* of azure blue;
Let star and stripe be westward cast,
And point as Freedom's eagle flew!
N. P. Willis.

The American yacht flag . . . displays a white foul anchor in a circle of 13 stars in the blue *field* [of the union].
Amer. Cyc., VII. 252.

8. In *entom.*, a place, space, or area, as a division of the surface of a wing: as, the posterior of the discoidal *field*.—**9.** Any space or region; specifically, any region, open or covered with forests, considered with reference to its particular products or features; an extent of ground covered with or containing some special natural formation or production: as, diamond-, gold-, coal-, or oil-(petroleum-) *fields*. —**10.** A scene of operations; open space of any extent considered as a theater of action: as, researches in the *field;* the *field* of military operations; a hunting-*field;* the general's headquarters were in the *field*.

The Confederate government did not hesitate to enter the *field* and take a share in the business.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 155.

Specifically—**11.** A battle-ground; the space on which a battle is or has been fought; hence, a battle; an action: as, the *field* of Waterloo; the *field* was held against all odds; to show how *fields* are lost and won.

This yere [1453] was a *felde* at St. Albons, bytuene the Kynge and ye Duke of York. . . . This yere [1457] was a *felde* at Ludlow, and at Bloreheth and a fray bytuene men of the Kingis hous and men of lawe.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. xxxiv.

I goe lyke one that, having lost the *field*,
Is prisoner led away with heavy hart.
Spenser, Sonnets, lii.

A Persian prince
That won three *fields* of Sultan Solyman.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1.

What though the *field* be lost?
All is not lost. *Milton*, P. L., i. 105.

With his back to the *field*, and his feet to the foe.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

12. The sphere or range of any connected series of actions; a subject or class of subjects concerning which observations or reflections are made; a class of connected objects toward which human energies are directed; the place where or that about which one busies himself: as, his *field* of operations was his counting-house; philology is an attractive *field* of research; a wide *field* of contemplation.

The varied *fields* of science, ever new,
Op'ning and wider op'ning on her view.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 264.

In the vast *field* of criticism on which we are entering innumerable reapers have already put their sickles.
Macaulay.

The visual *field* is less identified with the danger *field* in the rabbit, the eyes of which are on different sides of the head and have different *fields*, and which needs a strong stimulus to cause bilateral winking. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*

13. In *physics*, a portion of space considered as traversed by equipotential surfaces and lines of force, so that at every point of it a force would be exerted upon a particle placed there. This mode of expression and thought was originated by Faraday, and is applied chiefly to electric and magnetic forces. The intensity of a magnetic field is the force which a unit-pole will experience when placed in it.

The electric *field* is the portion of space in the neighborhood of electrified bodies, considered with reference to electric phenomena. *Clerk Maxwell*, Elect. and Mag., § 44.

14. In *sporting:* (*a*) Those taking part in a hunt.

The *field* moves off toward the cover.
Christian Union, March 31, 1887.

(*b*) All the entries collectively against which a single contestant has to compete: as, to back a crew against the *field*. (*c*) Specifically, all the contestants not individually favored in betting: as, to bet on the *field* in a horse-race.—**A fair field,** a fair opportunity for action. See extract under *favor*, *n.*, 5. —**Basal field, common field, Elysian Fields,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Field electromagnet,** an electromagnet producing the magnetic field in which the armature of a dynamo revolves.—**Field fortifications.** See *fortification*.—**Field of vision** or **view,** in general, the space over which objects can be discerned; the compass of visual power; in a telescope or microscope, the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument.—**Field shunt,** the shunt or derived circuit of a shunt-wound dynamo (see *dynamo*) which gives rise to the electromagnetic field in which the armature revolves.—**Fields of Cohnheim.** Same as *areas of Cohnheim* (which see, under *area*).—**Flatness of the field.** See *flatness*.—**Open-field system, field-grass system,** phrases used in describing the methods of allotment and tillage in ancient village communities, where upon the open fields of the community arable lots were allotted to individuals, and plowed and cultivated in turn.

The next fact to be noted is that under the English system the *open fields* were the common fields—the arable land—of a village community or township under a manorial lordship. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 8.

Three-field system, the method of operating the open-field system in ancient village communities in which rotation of crops in three courses was pursued.—**To keep the field.** (*a*) To keep the campaign open; live in tents, or be in a state of active operations: as, at the approach of cold weather the troops were unable to *keep the field*. (*b*) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

There all day long Sir Pelleas *kept the field*
With honour. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

To take the field, to begin the active operations of a campaign; put troops in a position of menace.—**Uniform field,** in *physics*, a field of force throughout which the force is constant and has everywhere the same direction.—**Unit field,** in *physics*, a field of force throughout which there is a unit force.

field (fēld), *v.* [< *field*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to catch or stop and return to the necessary place: as, to *field* the ball.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take to the field; do anything in the field, as exploring, fighting, or searching for food.

The more highly improved breeds of the pigeons will not *field*, or search for their own food.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 5.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to act as a fielder. Also (in cricket) *to fag out*.

field-ale (fēld'āl), *n.* An extortionate practice of the ancient officers of the royal forests in England, and of bailiffs of hundreds, whereby they compelled persons to contribute to the supply of their drink.

Field-ale . . . [was] a kind of drinking in the field by bailiffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants of the hundred to which they belonged.
Rees, Cyc.

field-allowance (fēld'a-lou″ans), *n.* *Milit.*, a small extra payment made to officers, and sometimes to privates, on active service in the field, to compensate partly the enhanced price of all necessaries.

field-artillery (fēld'är-til″e-ri), *n.* See *artillery*.

field-battery (fēld'bat″èr-i), *n.* A battery of field-guns, comprising 4 or 6 guns with limbers and complete equipment including the horses and the caissons, forge, and battery-wagon. See *field-gun*.

field-bean (fēld'bēn), *n.* See *bean*[1], 2.

field-bed (fēld'bed), *n.* A bed for the field; a bed that may be easily set up in the field; a portable bed.

field-bird (fēld'bèrd), *n.* The American golden plover. *G. Trumbull.* [Local, Maine, U. S.]

field-book (fēld'bůk), *n.* A book used in surveying, engineering, geology, etc., in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, observations, etc.

The "*Field Book*" which contains the surveys and a record of the allotments made by the commissioners.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, IV. 47.

field-bug (fēld'bug), *n.* A bug of the genus *Peniatoma*.

field-carriage (fēld'kar″āj), *n.* A carriage for a field-piece, used to support the gun in firing and to transport it.

Field codes. See *code*.

field-colors (fēld'kul″ǫrz), *n. pl.* *Milit.*, flags about a foot square, carried by markers in the field or on the parade-ground, to indicate the turning-points of a column, or the line to be occupied in the formation or deployment of a body of troops. The term is also applied to the distinctive flags which designate the position of the headquarters of a brigade, division, corps, or army, on the march, in camp, or on the battle-field. The regimental flags carried in the field and on occasions of ceremony are sometimes so called in contradistinction to *garrison flags*, which are much larger in size.

field-cornet (fēld'kôr″net), *n.* The magistrate of a township in Cape Colony, South Africa.

field-cricket (fēld'krik″et), *n.* An English name of *Acheta* (or *Gryllus*) *campestris*, one of the most noisy of all the crickets, larger but rarer than the house-cricket. Also applied to certain black American crickets found commonly in the fields. *Gryllus abbreviatus*, a common species in the United States, burrows into the ground. See *Gryllus*.

The slow shrilling of the *field-cricket* in the grass.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 33.

field-day (fēld'dā), *n.* **1.** A day when troops are drawn up for instruction in field exercises and evolutions. Hence—**2.** Any day of unusual bustle, exertion, or display.

Nobody . . . supposes that a dinner at home is characterized by . . . the mean pomp and ostentation which distinguish our banquets on grand *field-days*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx.

3. A day when explorations, scientific investigations, etc., as of a society, are carried on in the field.

field-dog (fēld'dog), *n.* See *dog*.

field-driver (fēld'drī″vèr), *n.* An elected officer of a town, charged with the duty of preventing wandering cattle from doing damage, and of impounding strays; a hayward.

The *Field Drivers* [of Bedford] perform the duties of a hayward, and receive fees, commonly called pound-shot, for cattle. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 2109.

field-duck (fēld'duk), *n.* An occasional name of the little bustard, *Otis tetrax*.

fielded (fēl'ded), *a.* [< *field* + *-ed*[2].] Being in the field of battle; encamped. [Poetical.]

That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4.

fielden† (fēl'den), *a.* [< *field* + *-en*[2].] Consisting of fields.

The *fielden* country also and plains. *Holland.*

field-equipage (fēld'ek″wi-pāj), *n.* See *equipage*[1], 1.

fielder (fēl'dėr), *n.* **1.** In *base-ball*, *cricket*, etc., one whose duty is to catch or stop balls; specifically, in *base-ball*, any one of the players in the field, and especially one of the three players who stand behind and at the right and left respectively of second base. See *base-ball*.—**2.** A dog trained to the pursuit of game in the field.

fieldfare (fēld'fâr), *n.* [E. dial. also *feldfare*, *felfare*, *felfer*, etc.; < ME. *feldfare*, *feldefare*, < AS. **feldefare* (spelled *feldeware* in the single gloss in which it occurs: "Scorellus, clodhamer and *feldeware*, vel bugium"; cf. "*scorellus*, amore," i. e., *yellow-hammer*, q. v.; *bugium*, an obscure word, the name of a bird (fieldfare), mentioned along with the ruddock, goldfinch, lark, dove, etc.), < *feld*, field, + *faran*, fare, go. Not the same word, or bird, as often alleged, with AS. *feolufor*, *feolufer*, *fealefor*, *fealuor*, *fealfor*, *felofer*, earliest gloss *feoluferth*, a kind of water-fowl, glossed variously by L. *onocrotalus* (pelican), *porphyrio* (sultana-hen), and *torax* (for *thorax*, lit. 'breast,' in allusion to the pelican?). The composition of AS. *feolufor*, etc., is not clear.] The common English name of a European thrush, *Turdus pilaris*, of the family *Turdidæ*, about 10 inches long, of a reddish-brown color, with blackish tail and ashy head, a winter resident in Great Britain, breeding far north. It has many other names, besides the dialectal variants of *fieldfare*, derived from its color, cries, movements, etc., some of them shared by related species of British thrushes.



Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*).

He com him-self y-charged with conyng & hares,
With fesauns & *feldfares* and other foules grete.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 182.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Not yet the hawthorn bore her berries red,
With which the *fieldfare*, wintry guest, is fed.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

★ **field-glass** (fēld'glâs), *n.* **1.** A kind of binocular telescope in the form of a large opera-glass, provided with a case slung from a strap, so that it can be conveniently carried. These glasses are used especially by military men and tourists.—**2.** A small achromatic telescope, usually from 20 to 24 inches long, and having from 3 to 6 joints of the kind known as telescopic. This is the older form of field-glass, and has now been almost wholly superseded for use on land by the binocular form described above, though it is still the more common form for marine service.

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope or of a compound microscope which is the nearer to the

object-glass, the other being the *eye-glass*. Also ★called *field-lens*.

field-gun (fēld'gun), *n.* A light cannon mounted on a carriage, used in manœuvers in the field. The principal modern guns in the United States service are 3-inch, 3.2-inch, and 3.6-inch breech-loading, rifled, steel guns. There are also some smoothbores, chiefly 12-pounders, still in use. A dynamite-gun was employed in the Spanish war of 1898. Also called *field-piece*. See *cannon*, and cut under *gun-carriage*.

field-gunner (fēld'gun″ėr), *n.* A cannoneer belonging to a field-battery of artillery.

field-hand (fēld'hand), *n.* A hand or person who works in the fields; a laborer on a farm or plantation.

Even in the so-called Border States there was an immense gulf between the house-servant and the ruder *Field-hand*. *S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 149.

field-hospital (fēld'hos″pi-tạl), *n.* A building, tent, or place temporarily used as a hospital after and near the place of battle.

The horrible scenes of suffering on the battle-field and in the *field-hospitals*.
The Independent (New York), May 1, 1862.

field-house (fēld'hous), *n.* [< ME. **feldhous* (?), < AS. *feldhūs* (poet.), a tent, < *feld*, field, + *hūs*, house.] A tent. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

field-ice (fēld'īs), *n.* Ice formed in fields or large flat surfaces, in the polar seas, and in detached masses constituting floes: distinguished from the ice of icebergs or hummocks.

Heavy *field-ice* was found off Cape Sabine, increasing in size and thickness as the ship advanced, until the captain refused to go further, and at eight o'clock in the evening she was tied up to a floe.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 45.

fieldie (fēl'di), *n.* [Dim. of *field-sparrow*.] The hedge-sparrow or field-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Eng.]

fielding (fēl'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *field*, *v.*] **1.** In *base-ball* and *cricket*, play in the field.—**2.** The exposure to sun and air of guile or malt-wash in casks, in order to promote its acetification. *E. H. Knight.*

The *fielding* method [of making vinegar] requires a much larger extent of space and utensils than the stowing process. *Ure*, Dict., III. 1076.

fieldish (fēl'dish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *feldishe*; < *field* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to the fields. [Rare.]

My mother's maides when they do sowe and spinne,
They sing a song made of a *feldishe* mouse;
That for bicause her liuelod was but thinne,
Would nedes go see her townish sister's house.
Wyatt, The Meane and Sure Estate.

field-kirk (fēld'kėrk), *n.* A small detached chapel or place of worship. [Prov. Eng.]

There existed on this ground a *field-kirk*, or oratory, in the earliest times. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Charlotte Brontë.

field-lark (fēld'lärk), *n.* **1.** The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** Same as *meadow-lark*.

field-lens (fēld'lenz), *n.* Same as *field-glass*, 3.

field-lore (fēld'lōr), *n.* Knowledge or skill gained in the fields; knowledge of rural pursuits.

field-madder (fēld'mad″ėr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. "*feld-mædere* rosmarinum" (see *rosemary*), < *feld*, field, + *mædere*, madder.] A plant, *Sherardia arvensis*, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, common in fields and waste places. It is a hispid herb, with numerous prostrate or ascending stems, and clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads.

field-magnet (fēld'mag″net), *n.* The fixed magnet as distinguished from the armature of a dynamo. See *field electromagnet*, under *field*, and *electric machine*, under *electric*.

field-man†, *n.* [Sc.] A peasant; a hind.

He statutis and ordanis that *field-men* (agrestes) . . . sall . . . tak and ressave landis fra thair maisteris.
Stat. Alex. II., Balfour's Pract., p. 536.

field-marshal (fēld'mär'shal), *n.* An officer of the highest military rank in the British, German, and some other European armies. In France the grade has existed at various times, usually corresponding to that of general of brigade. It was suppressed in 1848. The rank is often nominal, the Duke of Wellington having been field-marshal in various European armies. Abbreviated *F. M.*

No more . . .
Shall the gaunt figure of the old *Field Marshal*
Be seen upon his post!
Longfellow, Warden of the Cinque Ports.

In 1818 he [Wellington] was made *field marshal* of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 550.

Field-marshal lieutenant, in the Austrian army, a general of division.

field-marshalship (fēld'mär'shal-ship), *n.* [< *field-marshal* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a field-marshal.

field-martin (fēld'mär″tin), *n.* The common king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis*. [Southern U. S.]

field-mouse (fēld'mous), *n.* **1.** A name of several European species of mice, *Mus sylvaticus*, and sundry other species of the same genus, as the harvest-mouse, *M. humilis*. In Great Britain the voles, of the genus *Microtus*, are often distinguished as *short-tailed field-mice*. See *field-vole*.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground.
Dryden.

2. An American species of meadow-mice. See *Arvicola*.

field-night (fēld'nīt), *n.* A night of special effort and interest, as when a matter of grave importance is discussed by leaders in a parliament. See *field-day*.

The debate was remembered as the greatest *field-night* . . . had . . . for a generation.
Trevelyan, Early Hist. of Fox, p. 32.

field-notes (fēld'nōts), *n. pl.* Notes made in the field: as, the *field-notes* of a naturalist.

field-officer (fēld'of″i-sėr), *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a colonel. Abbreviated *F. O.*

field-park (fēld'pärk), *n.* *Milit.*, a park or train consisting of the spare carriages, reserved supplies of ammunition, tools, and materials for extensive repairs and for making up ammunition, for the service of an army in the field.

field-piece (fēld'pēs), *n.* Same as *field-gun*.

Can you lend me an armour of high-proof, to appear in,
And two or three *field-pieces* to defend me?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

field-plover (fēld'pluv″ėr), *n.* **1.** The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*.—**2.** The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.—**3.** Bartram's sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*. [U. S. in all senses.]

field-preacher (fēld'prē″chėr), *n.* One who preaches in the open air. The term came into common use at the time of the field-preaching of Whitefield and Wesley in the middle of the eighteenth century, though it was previously used in Scotland.

Do you think the popish *field-preachers* . . . made no provision before they set out upon their expeditions?
Bp. Lavington, To Whitefield.

field-preaching (fēld'prē″ching), *n.* Preaching in the open air.

field-room (fēld'röm), *n.* Open space; hence, unrestricted opportunity.

They . . . had *field-room* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 294.

field-service (fēld'sėr″vis), *n.* Service performed by an officer or by troops in the field, in contradistinction to that performed in garrison; service in time of war.

field-show (fēld'shō), *n.* Same as *field-trial*.

fieldsman (fēldz'man), *n.*; pl. *fieldsmen* (-men). [< *field's*, poss. of *field*, + *man*.] In *cricket*, a fielder. [Eng.]

field-sparrow (fēld'spar″ō), *n.* A small fringilline bird of the United States, the *Spizella pusilla* or *S. agrestis*, closely resembling and related to the chipping-sparrow, *S. socialis* or *S. domestica*. It is very common in the eastern United States, inhabiting fields, hedges, and waysides, and nesting in low bushes near the ground.


Field-sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*).

field-sports (fēld'spōrts), *n. pl.* Recreations of the field; outdoor sports, particularly hunting and athletic games; in track games, the events which take place not on the track but within the inclosure, such as jumping, weight-throwing, and vaulting.

field-telegraph (fēld'tel″ē-grȧf), *n.* A telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations. In some instances part of the wire is reeled off from a wagon and supported on light posts, and another part is insulated and allowed to rest on the ground.

field-titling (fēld'tit″ling), *n.* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

field-train (fēld'trān), *n.* In the British army, a branch of the artillery service, consisting of commissaries and conductors of stores, which has charge of the ammunition, and whose duty it is to form depots of it at convenient points between the base of operations and the front, so that no gun may run short during an engagement.

field-trial (fēld'trī″ạl), *n.* A test of hunting-dogs, with reference to their performance in the field, after a formula of points, or units of merit, prescribed by fixed rules and adjudicated upon by judges. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. Also *field-show*. See *bench-show*.

Its [the setter's] representatives swept the *field trials* of their prizes, and from this fact soon came to be known as the "field-trial breed." *The Century*, XXXI. 122.

field-vole (fēld'vōl), *n.* A rodent animal, *Microtus agrestis*, also called the *short-tailed field-mouse* or *meadow-mouse*. See *Arvicolinæ* and *vole*.

field-work (fēld'wėrk), *n.* **1.** In *surv.*, *physics*, etc., work done, observations taken, or other operations, as triangulation, leveling, observing the stars for latitude, longitude, azimuth, etc., making geological observations, studying objects in their natural state, collecting specimens, etc., carried on in the field or upon the ground, even though indoors.—**2.** *Milit.*, a temporary work thrown up by either besiegers or besieged, or by an army to strengthen a position. Such works are of three kinds, namely, those that are assailable only in front, those that are assailable in front and on the flanks, and those that are assailable on all sides.

fieldy† (fēl'di), *a.* [< ME. *feeldy*, *feeldi*, *feldi* (tr. L. *campestris*); < *field* + *-y*[1].] Open like a field; wide-spread.

In *fieldy* clouds he vanisheth away.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feend*; < ME. *feend*, *fend*, *feond*, an enemy (most frequently used of Satan and other evil spirits), < AS. *feónd*, an enemy, hater, foe (often used of Satan as the Enemy or Adversary), = OS. *fiond*, *fiund*, *fiand* = OFries. *fiand*, *fiund* = D. *vijand* = LG. *fijend*, *fjnd* = OHG. *fiant*, MHG. *viant*, *vient*, *vint*, G. *feind*, enemy, = Icel. *fjandi*, enemy, the devil, = Sw. *fiende* = Dan. *fjende*, enemy (but Sw. *fan*, Dan. *fand-en*, fiend, devil), = Goth. *fijands*, an enemy; lit. a hater, being orig. ppr. of AS. *feón*, *feógan*, *fiógan* (ppr. *feógende*, **feónde* (> *feónd*, n.), pret. *feóde*) = OHG. *fīen* = Icel. *fjā* = Goth. *fijan*, hate (> *faian*, find fault), = Skt. √ *pī*, *pīy*, hate. Allied to *foe* and *feud*[1]. Of similar formation is *friend*, lit. lover.] **1**†. An enemy; a foe.

Werse he doth his gode wines [friends] than his *fiendes*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 226.

Ther ne is non ypocrisye . . . ne drede of *vyendes*, ac [but] alneway festes and kinges bredales [bridals].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

2. Specifically, the enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil. [*Fiend* in this use is a translation of the original of *Satan* (adversary) and of *devil* (accuser).]

O Donegild, I ne have noon english digne
Unto thy malice and thy tirannye!
And therfor to the *feend* I thee resigne,
Let him endyten of thy traitorye!
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 682.

Upon the Pynacle of that Temple was oure Lord brought, for to ben tempted of the Enemye, the *Feend*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 87.

Being of that honest few,
Who give the *Fiend* himself his due.
Tennyson, To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

3. Hence, in a general sense, a devil; a demon; a malignant or diabolical being; an evil spirit.

For I was more devout thanne than evere I was before or after, and alle for the drede of *Fendes*, that I saughe in dyverse Figures. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 283.

This look of thine will hurl my soul from heaven,
And *fiends* will snatch at it. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

4. An exceedingly wicked, cruel, spiteful, or destructive person: as, a dynamite *fiend*; a fire *fiend*.

Iach. Methinks, I see him now—
Post. Ay, so thou dost,
Italian *fiend!* *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

5. A person who gives great annoyance; a persistent bore: as, the newspaper *fiend*; the hand-organ *fiend*. [Ludicrous.]

It is one of the marvels of the human mind, this sorcery which the *fiend* of technical imitation weaves about his victims, giving a phantasmal Helen to their arms and making an image of the brain seem substance.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 217.

=**Syn.** See *devil*.

fiendful† (fēnd'fůl), *a.* [< *fiend* + *-ful*.] Full of evil or malignant practices.

Regard his hellish fall,
Whose *fiendful* fortune may exhort the wise.
Marlowe, Faustus, v. 4.

fiendfully† (fēnd'fụl-i), *adv.* In a fiendful manner.

fiendish (fēn'dish), *a.* [< *fiend* + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of a fiend; characteristic of a fiend; demoniacal; extremely wicked, cruel, or malicious; devilish: as, a *fiendish* persecutor; *fiendish* laughter.

Varney was taken on the spot; and, instead of expressing compunction for what he had done, seemed to take a *fiendish* pleasure in pointing out to them the remains of the murdered countess. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xli.

The Turkish shells marked us at once, and amidst a *fiendish* hurtling of projectiles we all tumbled off our horses, and running forward, took cover in the brushwood beyond.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 95.

fiendishly (fēn'dish-li), *adv.* In a fiendish manner.

fiendishness (fēn'dish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fiendish: as, the *fiendishness* of a person or of an act.

Dames, under a cloake of modesty and devotion, hide nothing but pride and *fiendishnesse*.
Bp. Hall, Holy Panegyric.

A calm and dignified silence is the best answer to the *fiendishness* of thirteen. *W. Black*, Macleod of Dare, viii.

fiendkin†, *n.* [ME. *feondeken*; < *fiend* + *-kin*.] A little fiend; an imp.

Feondes and *feondekenes* by-for me shullen stande.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 418.

fiend-like (fēnd'līk), *a.* Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.

The cruel ministers
Of this dead butcher, and his *fiend-like* queen.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Man-like is it to fall into sin,
Fiend-like is it to dwell therein.
Longfellow, tr. of F. von Logau's Poetic Aphorisms.

fiendly† (fēnd'li), *a.* [< ME. *feendly*, *fendly*, *fendely*, hostile, devilish, < AS. *feondlīc*, hostile (= D. *vijandelijk* = OHG. *fiantlīh*, MHG. *vientlich*, G. *feindlich* = Icel. *fjándligr* = Dan. *fjendtlig* = Sw. *fiendtlig*), < *feónd*, enemy, + *-lic*, E. -ly[1].] 1. Hostile; inimical.

He semed frendly to hem that knewe him nought,
But he was *feendly*, bothe in werk and thought.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 292.

2. Fiend-like; devilish; fiendish.

So horrible a *feendly* creature.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 653.

fient (fēnt), *n.* [Sc., the same as *fiend*, the devil, and used, like *devil*, as a profane negative; Dan. *fanden*, the fiend, is used in the same way: see *fiend*.] The fiend — that is, the devil: used as a negative, as in *fient a bit* (devil a bit), *fient a haet*, *fient hait* (devil a whit), etc.

But tho' he was o' high degree,
The *fient* a pride — nae pride had he.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

fier, *a.* Same as *fear*[3].

fieramente (fyā-rā-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *fiero*, fierce, bold, < L. *ferus*: see *fierce*.] In *music*, with boldness, vigor, or fierceness.

Fierasfer (fī-e-ras'fėr), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Fierasferidæ*. It contains several species, of tropical and subtropical seas, which intrude in the bodies of holothurians, as *F. dubius* of the Pacific coast of Mexico.

fierasferid (fī-e-ras'fe-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Fierasferidæ*.

Fierasferidæ (fī-e-ras-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fierasfer* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Fierasfer*, related to the *Ophidiidæ*, but having no ventral fins and with the anus thoracic or jugular in position. The family includes ophidioid fishes of eel-like shape, some of which at least are parasitic, living in the visceral cavity of holothurians. Also *pearl-fish*, from their habit of living in pearl-oyster shells.

Fierasferinæ (fī-e-ras-fe-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fierasfer* + *-inæ*.] In Günther's ichthyological system, the third group of *Ophidiidæ*, without ventral fins and with jugular anus: same as the family *Fierasferidæ*.

fierasferoid (fī-e-ras'fe-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fierasferidæ*.

II. *n.* A fierasferid.

fierce (fērs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *feerce*, *feerse*; < ME. *feirce*, *fuers*, *fers*, *ferse*, *fierse*, *fierce*, also *fersch*, by confusion with *fersch*, *fresch*, bold, savage; < OF. *fers*, oldest nom. form of OF. *fer*, *fier*, fierce, bold, F. *fier*, proud, = Pr. *fer*, *fier* = It. *fiero*, fierce, cruel, stern, proud, < L. *ferus*, wild, untamed, savage, cruel, fierce, *ferus*, commonly fem. *fera*, a wild beast. Not related to Gr. *θήρ*, a wild beast, or to E. *deer*. Hence also (from L. *ferus*) *feræ*, *ferous*, *ferity*, *ferocious*.] 1. Wild, as a beast; savage; ferocious; having a cruel or rapacious disposition or intention: as, a *fierce* lion; a *fierce* pursuer.

Than thei were more aferde than be-fore, for it [a dragon] was moche greter and semed more *feirce*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

Who knows not
The all-devouring sword of *fierce* Mountserrat?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

2. Ferocious in quality or manifestation; indicating or marked by savage cruelty or rage.

Sho was affrayet full foule with a *fuerse* dreme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8429.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel. Gen. xlix. 7.

A nation of *fierce* countenance, which shall not regard the person of the old, nor shew favour to the young.
Deut. xxviii. 50.

O, save me, Hubert, save me! my eyes are out,
Even with the *fierce* looks of these bloody men.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

3. Violent; vehement; impetuous; passionate; ardent.

And so we rode out ye *ferse* storme for that night.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 65.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of *fierce* winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm. Jas. iii. 4.

With a laugh of *fierce* derision, once again the phantoms fled. *Whittier*, Garrison at Cape Ann.

4. Wild; disordered; dreadful.

Think no more of this night's accidents,
But as the *fierce* vexation of a dream.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

In the most high and palmy state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless; . . .
And even the like precurse of *fierce* events . . .
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated
Unto our climatures. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

5†. Strong; powerful.

ffestnet with *fuerse* Ropis the flete in the hauyn;
And buskit vnto banke, the boldist ay first.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4704.

6†. Great; large (of number).

Priamus . . . the peopeell . . .
Gert [made] sue to the City sothely to dwell,
And fild it with folke; *fuerse* was the nowmber.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

7. Brisk; lively. [Prov. Eng.] — 8. Sudden; precipitate. [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn. 1-3.** Infuriate, fell, fiery, passionate, barbarous, rapacious, ravenous.

fiercely (fērs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *feersly*, *fersly*, etc.; < *fierce* + *-ly*[2].] In a fierce manner; violently; furiously; with rage.

Philip his faire folke *ferselich* araies,
Too Greece he gra[i]thes hym now with a grete will.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 253.

We at St. Albans met,
Our battles join'd, and both sides *fiercely* fought.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

The burning rays of the noontide sun beat *fiercely* on their heads. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Two low-caste Bengalees disputed about a loan. At first they were calm, but soon grew furious and . . . looked *fiercely* at each other from under their lowered and strongly wrinkled brows. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 248.

fierceness (fērs'nes), *n.* [< ME. *feersnesse*, *fersnesse*; < *fierce* + *-ness*.] The quality of being fierce or furious; fury; ferocity; vehemence; impetuosity.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Thro' a stormy glare, a heat
As from a seventimes-heated furnace, I,
Blasted and burnt, and blinded as I was,
With such a *fierceness* that I swoon'd away —
O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

fierding (fyėr'ding), *n.* [Sw. *fierding*, a quarter, = AS. *feórthing*, a quarter: see *farthing*.] A district or minor division of a county: a Swedish term used by Blackstone with reference to courts in Scandinavia.

fieri facias (fī'e-rī fā'shi-as). [L., lit. cause it to be done: *fieri* (see *fiat*); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (used imperatively) of *facere*, do, make, cause: see *fact*.] In *law*, an execution against property; a writ issued, after the rendering of a judgment for a sum of money, commanding the sheriff to levy upon the goods, or the goods and lands, of the judgment debtor for the collection of the amount due. Abbreviated to *fi. fa.*

fierily (fīr'i-li), *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner; passionately.

She simply grew more and more proudly, passionately, a Spaniard and a Moreno; more and more stanchly and *fierily* a Catholic and a lover of the Franciscans.
H. H. Jackson, Ramona, p. 29.

fieriness (fīr'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fiery or burning, or vehement or impetuous, etc.: as, the *fieriness* of the sky; the *fieriness* of a horse.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 373.

★ **fiery** (fīr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *firy*; < ME. *firy*, *fyry*, *fury*, *fuyrie* (AS. not found; = OFries. *fiurech* = D. *vurig* = MHG. *viuric*, G. *feurig* = Dan. *fyrig*, fiery); < *fire* + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of fire, or resembling fire; burning or flaming: as, the *fiery* flood of Etna; a *fiery* meteor; a flower of a *fiery* color.

Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning *fiery* furnace.
Dan. iii. 6.

He with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the *fiery* gulf.
Milton, P. L., i. 52.

2. Like fire in character or quality; vehement; impetuous; passionate; fierce: as, a *fiery* speech; a *fiery* steed.

Good Lord, what *fiery* clashings we have had lately for a Cap and a Surplice! *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

Nor the constant danger of Innovations will hinder men of *fiery* and restless spirits from raising combustions in a Nation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

But the Queen and the citizens entertain themselves with the hope that Aurelian's *fiery* temper will never endure the slow . . . process of starving them into a surrender. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, II. xiv.

3. Like fire in effect; heated by or as if by fire; producing a burning sensation: as, a *fiery* wound or eruption; *fiery* liquors or condiments.

God . . . bids a plague
Kindle a *fiery* boil upon the skin.
Cowper, Task, ii. 183.

Skirting with green the *fiery* waste of war.
Whittier, Peace Convention at Brussels.

Fiery cross. See *cross*[1].—**Fiery triplicity**, in *astrol.*, three signs of the zodiac, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius. = **Syn. 2.** Fervid, fervent, glowing, impassioned.

fiery-flare (fīr'i-flār), *n.* A local English name of the sting-ray, *Dasyatis pastinaca*. Also called *flair*, *fireflare*, *fireflair*.

fiery-footed (fīr'i-fụt″ed), *a.* Impetuously swift.

Gallop apace, you *fiery-footed* steeds,
Towards Phœbus' lodging.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

fiery-hot (fīr'i-hot), *a.* Hot as fire; hence, figuratively, impetuously eager or enthusiastic.

Fiery-hot to burst
All barriers in her onward race
For power. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxiv.

fiery-new (fīr'i-nū), *a.* Acrid or fiery from newness.

The vintage, yet unkept,
Had relish *fiery-new*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

fiery-short (fīr'i-shôrt), *a.* Hot and curt; brief and passionate.

Fiery-short was Cyril's counter-scoff.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

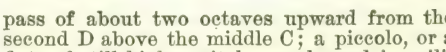
fiest†, *n.* and *v.* See *fist*[2].

fiesta (fyes'tą), *n.* [Sp., a feast: see *feast*.] In Spanish countries, a feast-day; a holiday.

On holidays or *fiestas* the native and Mestiza women often appear with their stockingless feet incased in a pair of light-blue high-heeled French shoes.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 257.

fi. fa. In *law*, the usual abbreviation of *fieri facias*.

★ **fife** (fīf), *n.* [< OF. *fifre*, F. *fifre*, a fife, also a fifer, = Sp. Pg. *pifaro*, *pifano*, a fife, a fifer, = It. *piffero*, also *pifara*, a fife, < OHG. *pfīfa*, MHG. *pfīfe*, G. *pfeife*, a pipe, = E. *pipe*: see *pipe*, which is a doublet of *fife*.] A musical instrument of the flute class, usually having a compass of about two octaves upward from the second D above the middle C; a piccolo, or a flute of still higher pitch: much used in military music, particularly with drums.


Fife.

The shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Sound, sound the clarion, fill the *fife*!
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxiv., Motto.

fife (fīf), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *fifed*, ppr. *fifing*. [< *fife*, *n.*] To play the fife, or to execute on a fife: as, to *fife* in a band; to *fife* a tune.

His ministerial colleagues would not all dance as their master *fifed*, and the pressure of official "frictions" was sore upon him. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 424.

fife-major (fīf'mā″jor), *n.* A non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a battalion. Compare *drum-major*.

fifer (fī′fėr), *n.* One who plays on a fife.

fife-rail (fīf′rāl), *n.* A rail above the deck around the lower part of the mast of a vessel, having holes in it for belaying-pins.

fi-fi (fī′fi), *a.* [F. *fi fi*, repetition of *fi*, fie: see *fie*.] Somewhat immoral; scandalous: as, "Paul de Kock's *fi-fi* novels," *Thackeray*. [Slang.]

The widow of an Indian Nabob, from whom she was divorced on account of some *fi-fi* story, my dear, that is never mentioned now.
Mrs. Argles ("*The Duchess*"), Airy Fairy Lilian, xxxiii.

Fifish (fī′fish), *a.* [Sc., < *Fife* + *-ish*[1]. "The term, it is said, had its origin from a number of the principal families in the county of Fife having at least a bee in their bonnet" (Jamieson), i. e., being deranged. The earliest form of the name of *Fife* was *Fif;* it is said to be a Jutland word (*fibh*) meaning a forest.] Exceedingly whimsical; crabbed and peculiar in disposition; cranky in a manner once considered characteristic of Fifeshire in Scotland.

He will be as wowf as ever his father was. To guide in that gate a bargain that cost him four dollars — very, very *Fifish*, as the east-country fisher-folks say. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

fifteen (fif′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftene*, < AS. *fīftēne*, *fiftȳne* = OS. *fīftein* = OFries. *fiftine*, *fitene* = D. *vijftien* = MLG. *viftein*, *viftēn*, LG. *feftein*, *föftein* = OHG. *fimfzehan*, *finfzehan*, MHG. *finfzehen*, *vünfzehen*, G. *fünfzehn* = Icel. *fimmtān* = Norw. *femtan* = Sw. *femton* = Dan. *femten* = Goth. *fimftaihun* = L. *quindecim* = Gr. πεντε(και)δεκα = Skt. *panchadaça;* < AS. *fīf*, etc., five, + *tēn*, *tȳn*, etc., ten: see *five* and *ten*.] **I.** *a.* Five more than ten, or one more than fourteen: a cardinal numeral.

Here's to the maiden of bashful *fifteen*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

II. *n.* 1. The sum of ten and five, or fourteen and one.—2. A symbol representing fifteen units, as 15, XV, or xv.—3†. Same as *fifteenth*, 3.

First the kyng with her had not one penny, and for the fetching of her the Marquis of Suffolke demanded a whole *fifteen* in open parliament. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 18.

The fifteen, the Jacobite rising in Scotland in 1715: as, he was out in *the fifteen*. [Scotch.]

Ye were just as ill aff in *the feifteen*, and got the bonnie baronie back, an' a'. *Scott*, Waverley, xiv.

fifteenth (fif′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftenthe*, *fiftende*, *fiftethe*, < AS. *fīfteóthа* = OFries. *fīftinda* = D. *vijftiende* = MLG. *vifteinde*, LG. *fofteinde* = OHG. *finftazehento*, *funfzēndo*, MHG. *fünfzehende*, G. *fünfzehnte* = Icel. *fimmtāndi* = Norw. *femtande* = Sw. *femtonde* = Dan. *femtende* = Goth. *fimftaihunda*, fifteenth; < AS. *fīftȳne*, etc., fifteen, + *-th*, etc., ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the fourteenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by fifteen; one of fifteen equal parts of anything: as, eleven *fifteenths* ($\frac{11}{15}$) of an acre.—2. (*a*) In *music*, the interval or the concord of a double octave. (*b*) In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are tuned two octaves above the keys struck.—3. In *early Eng. law*, a fifteenth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. When a fifteenth was the rate for the counties at large, that for towns and demesnes was usually a tenth.

In 1334 the old system of grants of fractional parts of moveables, *fifteenths* and tenths, had been relinquished, and in lieu thereof a practice was adopted of granting a sum of money, to be partitioned out between the various counties and towns as for a *fifteenth* and tenth.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 52.

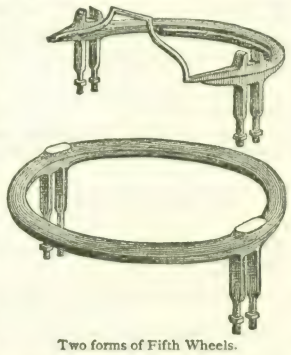
★ **fifth** (fifth), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fift;* < ME. *fifthe*, *fifte*, *fift*, < AS. *fīfta* = OS. *fīfto* = OFries. *fīfta* = D. *vijfde* = MLG. *vīfte*, *vīfte*, LG. *fifte*, *föfte* = OHG. *fimfto*, *finfto*, MHG. G. *fünfte* = Icel. *fimmti* = Sw. Dan. *femte* = Goth. **fimfta* (not recorded) = L. *quintus* = Gr. πέμπτος = Skt. *panchatha* (very rare: usually *panchama*, with different suffix), fifth; < AS. *fīf*, E. *five*, etc., + *-tha*, *-ta*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the fourth: an ordinal numeral.

He consecrated Games, after the like Heathenish solemnitie, in honour of Cæsar, to be celebrated euery *fift* yeare at Cæsarea. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 118.

Fifth chain, the tug or chain which connects the leading horse with the pole when five horses are used in a team. —**Fifth-day**, the name commonly used by the Society of Friends to designate Thursday, the fifth day of the week.—**Fifth essence** or **element**. See *essence*, 5.—**Fifth Monarchy Men**, a sect of millenarians of the time of Cromwell, differing from other Second Adventists in believing not only in a literal second coming of Christ, but also that it was their duty to inaugurate his kingdom by force. This kingdom was to be the fifth and last in the series of which those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome were the preceding four; hence their self-assumed title. They unsuccessfully attempted risings against the government in 1657 and 1661.

Our vicar, from John 18. v. 36, declaim'd against ye folly of a sort of enthusiasts and desperate zealots, call'd ye *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, pretending to set up the kingdome of Christ with the sword. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 10, 1657.

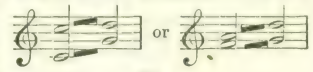
Fifth nerve, that one of the cranial nerves which comes between the fourth and sixth in enumeration from before backward; the trifacial or trigeminal nerve. See second cut under *brain*.—**Fifth wheel**, a horizontal plate, bent to form a whole or part of a circle, placed on the forward axle of a carriage. It is designed to support the fore part of the body while allowing it to turn freely in a horizontal plane. Sometimes called *circle-iron*.

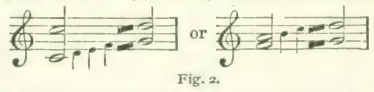

Two forms of Fifth Wheels.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by five; one of five equal parts of anything: as, one *fifth* ($\frac{1}{5}$) of an acre.—2. In *music:* (*a*) A tone five diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone five degrees distant from it. (*c*) The combination of two tones distant by a fifth. (*d*) In a scale, the fifth tone from the bottom; the dominant: solmizated sol, as G in the scale of C, or E in that of A. The typical interval of the fifth is that between the first and fifth tones of a diatonic scale, acoustically represented by the ratio 3:2, and equal to three diatonic steps and a half. Such a fifth is called *perfect* or *major;* a fifth a half-step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor;* a fifth a half-step longer is called *augmented*, *pluperfect*, *superfluous*, or *extreme*. The perfect fifth is the next most perfect consonance after the octave. In harmony the parallel motion of two voices in perfect fifths is forbidden; such fifths are often called *consecutive fifths*, or simply *consecutives*.

As if a musician should insist on having nothing but perfect chords and simple melodies, no diminished *fifths*, no flat sevenths, no flourishes, on any account.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ii.

3. In *early Eng. law*, a fifth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**Defective fifth.** See *defective*.—**False fifth**, in *music*, a diminished fifth.—**Hidden fifths**, in *music*, the consecutive fifths that are suggested when two voices proceed in similar (not parallel) motion to a perfect fifth. (See fig. 1.) The objection to this kind of progression becomes evident when the intermediate tones through which the skipping voice virtually passes are filled in. (See fig. 2.) Hidden fifths are forbidden in strict counterpoint, and discountenanced in simple harmony, particularly if both voices skip. Compare *hidden octaves*.


Fig. 1.


Fig. 2.

fifthly (fifth′li), *adv.* [< *fifth* + *-ly*[2].] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, they counted all them as wicked and reprobate wyche were not of their secte. *Whitgift*, Defence, p. 41.

fifthy (fif′thi), *a.* [< *fifth* + *-y*[1].] In *musical acoustics*, having, as a tone, the second harmonic—that is, the fifth above the octave—specially prominent. [Rare.]

If Ce G be followed by C D Fa, we seem to have two primary triads (involving fifths)—or, to use Hauptmann's expression, they have a "*fifthy*" appearance.
The Academy, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 213.

fiftieth (fif′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fiftithe*, *fiftuthe*, *fiftugethe*, < AS. *fīftigōtha* = OFries. *fiftichsta* = D. *vijftigste* = MLG. *viftegeste*, LG. *föftigste* = OHG. *fimfzugōsto*, MHG. *vünfzegeste*, G. *fünfzigste* = Icel. *fimmtugāndi*, mod. *fimmtugasti* = Norw. *femtiande* = Sw. *femtionde* = Dan. *femtiende*, fiftieth; < AS. *fīftig*, E. *fifty*, etc., + *-tha*, *-th*, ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the forty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

A jubile shall that *fiftieth* year be unto you: ye shall not sow, neither reap that which groweth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undressed.
Lev. xxv. 11.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by fifty; one of fifty equal parts of anything: as, twenty-four *fiftieths* ($\frac{24}{50}$) of an estate.

fifty (fif′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fifty*, *fifti*, < AS. *fīftig* = OS. *fīftich* = OFries. *fīftich*, *fiftech* = D. *vijftig* = MLG. *viftich*, *veftich*, LG. *föftig* = OHG. *fimfzug*, *finfzuc*, MHG. *vünfzec*, *fünfzec*, G. *fünfzig* = Icel. *fimmtigir*, mod. *fimmtiu* = Norw. *femti* = Sw. *femtio* = Dan. *femti* (usually *halvtredsindstyve*) = Goth. *fimftigjus* = L. *quinquaginta* = Gr. πεντήκοντα = Skt. *panchāçat*, fifty; < AS. *fīf*, E. *five*, etc., + AS. *-tig*, Goth. *tigjus*, etc., a form allied to *ten;* *fifty* being thus 'five tens': see *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* Five times ten; ten more than forty, or one more than forty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

Better *fifty* years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

II. *n.*; pl. *fifties* (-tiz). 1. The sum of five tens, or of forty-nine and one.

And they sat down in ranks, by hundreds and by *fifties*.
Mark vi. 40.

2. A symbol representing this number, as 50, L, or l.—**Fifty Decisions.** See *decision*.

fifty-fold (fif′ti-fōld), *adv.* Fifty times.

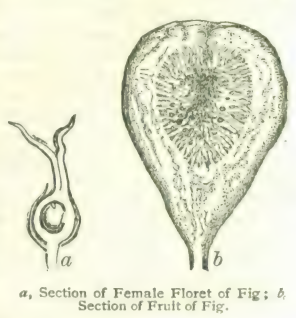
Let worse follow worse, till the worst of all follow him laughing to his grave, *fifty-fold* a cuckold.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

fig[1]† (fig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *figged*, ppr. *figging*. [Another form, with sonant *g* for surd *k*, of *fick*, *fike*[2], q. v. Hence the assibilated form *fidge*, and freq. *fidget*, q. v.] To move suddenly or quickly; rove about.

Like as a Hound, that (following loose, behinde
His pensive Master) of a Hare doth finde;
Leaves whom he loves, vpon the scent doth ply,
Figs to and fro, and fals in cheerfull Cry.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

★ **fig**[2] (fig), *n.* [< ME. *fig*, *fyg*, *fygge*, pl. *figes*, *figis*, *figgus* (rarely *fyke*, < AS. *fīc*), a fig-tree, a fig, also piles, < OF. *figue*, *fige* (prob. < Pr.), also *fie*, F. *figue* = Pr. *figa*, *figua*, also *fia* = Sp. *higo*, OSp. Pg. *figo* = It. *fico* = AS. *fīc* (in comp.) = OS. *fīga* = D. *vijg* = MLG. *vige* = OHG. *fīga*, MHG. *vige*, G. *feige* = Icel. *fīkja* = OSw. *fika*, Sw. *fikon* = Dan. *figen*, < L. *ficus*, fem. (rarely masc.), a fig-tree, a fig, also the piles.] 1. The common name for species of the genus *Ficus*, and for their fruit. The common fig, *F. Carica*, is a native of the Mediterranean region; it has been cultivated from a very remote date, and is now found in most warm temperate countries. It is a small tree, with large, rough, deciduous leaves, and a pyriform fruit, which varies much in size, color, and flavor, and of which two crops are usually borne each season. This fruit consists of a hollow, fleshy receptacle filled with a multitude of minute nutlets or so-called seeds, the ripened ovaries of the pistillate flowers which covered the interior. When green the fig has a milky, acrid juice, which becomes sweet and mucilaginous at maturity. The Turkey or Smyrna figs of commerce, which are the most esteemed, are large and pulpy. A superior quality of these are known as *eleme figs* (Turkish *ellémé*, hand-picked). What are called Greek figs are small and dry. The number of cultivated varieties is large. Figs are used in medicine as a mild laxative. The wild fig, or caprifig, is the staminate and sterile form of the same species. Of other species, *F. Sycomorus*, Pharaoh's fig, or the sycamore fig, is a large tree of Egypt, the fruit of which is eaten by the Arabs. Its light, durable wood was used by the Egyptians as the material for their mummy-cases. *F. religiosa*, the sacred fig of India, is also known as the *pippul-* or *bo-tree* (which see). *F. lævigata* is the wild or red fig of southern Florida and the West Indies, a tree sometimes 40 feet high, and spreading by aërial roots, with a very small, globose fruit. The black fig of Jamaica is *F. laurifolia* and *F. crassinervia*. In Australia, *F. macrophylla* is known as the Moreton Bay fig, a noble tree with a broadly buttressed trunk. *F. rubiginosa*, the Port Jackson fig, is a tree with rooting branches, similar to the banian.


Common Fig (*Ficus Carica*).


a, Section of Female Floret of Fig; *b*, Section of Fruit of Fig.

Do men gather grapes of thorns, or *figs* of thistles?
Mat. vii. 16.

Feed him with apricocks, and dewberries;
With purple grapes, green *figs*, and mulberries.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. A name given to various plants having a fruit somewhat resembling the fig.—3. A florideous alga, *Callithamnion floridulum*. [West coast of Ireland.]

At the close of the summer great quantities of its hemispherical, densely matted and aggregated cushions, which are called *figs* by the country people, are washed ashore and collected as manure. *Phycologia Britannica.*

4. The fig-tree.—5. A raisin. [Prov. Eng.]

In Cornwall, raisins are called *figs*: "a thoomping figgy pudden," a big plum pudding.
Spec. of Cornish Dialect, p. 53.

6. In *farriery*, an excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot following a bruise.—7. A contemptuous gesture, pretended to be of Spanish origin, which consisted in thrusting out the thumb between the first and second fingers. Also called *fig of Spain* and *fico*.

Pist. Figo for thy friendship.
Flu. It is well.
Pist. The *fig of Spain!* [Exit Pistol.]
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

8. As a colloquial standard of value or consideration, the merest trifle; the least bit: as, your opinion is not worth a *fig;* I don't care a *fig* for it.—**Adam's fig**, the banana, *Musa paradisiaca*.—**A fig for** (this or that), a phrase used elliptically for "I don't care a *fig* for," etc., to express the speaker's scorn for some person or thing.

Tarie till wee can get but three,
And *a fig for* all your braves.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 246).

I'll pledge you all, and *a fig for* Peter!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Why, now, *a Fig for* your Father's kindness; you are able to pay your Debts yourself, Sir.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Gamester, iii.

Yet whoop, Jack! kiss Gillian the quicker,
Till she bloom like a rose, and *a fig for* the vicar!
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 5.

A fig of Spain†. See def. 7, above.—**Balsam fig**, of Jamaica, *Clusia rosea*.—**Cochineal fig**, a species of cactus, *Nopalea cochenillifera*.—**Country fig**, of Sierra Leone, the *Sarcocephalus sambucinus*, a rubiaceous tree or shrubby climber bearing an edible fruit.—**Hottentot fig**, the *Mesembryanthemum edule* of South Africa, the mucilaginous capsules of which make an agreeable preserve.—**Indian fig**, a common name for species of the cactaceous genus *Opuntia*, especially *O. vulgaris* and *O. Ficus-Indica*.—**Keg fig**, of Japan and China, the *Diospyros Kaki*.—**Wild fig**, of Jamaica, *Clusia flava*.

fig[2]† (fig), *v. t.* [< *fig*[2], *n.*] 1. To insult with ficos, or contemptuous motions of the fingers. See *fig*[2], *n.*, 7, and *fico*.

When Pistol lies, do this; and *fig* me, like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

2. To put into the head of, as something worthless or useless.

Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

fig[3] (fig), *n.* [An abbr. of *figure*, perhaps in ref. to this abbr ("Fig. 1," etc.) in fashion-plates.] 1. Dress; equipment: used chiefly in the phrase *in full fig*, in full or official dress. [Slang.]

In walked the Cap of Maintenance, bearing the sword of, and followed by, the Lord Mayor *in full fig*.
R. H. D. Barham, Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby [Legends, I. 91.

Lo! is not one of the queen's pyebalds *in full fig* as great and as foolish a monster? *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxix.

Hence—2. Condition; state of preparation or readiness: as, the horse is in good *fig* for the race. [Sporting slang.]

fig[3] (fig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *figged*, ppr. *figging*. [< *fig*[3], *n.*] 1. To dress or deck: as, to *fig* one out. [Slang.]—2. To trick or hocus, as a horse, so as to make the animal appear lively or spirited, as by putting a piece of ginger into the anus.

fig. A common abbreviation of *figure*.

fig-apple (fig'ap′l), *n.* [< *fig*[2] + *apple*. Cf. AS. *fic-æppel*, lit 'fig-apple,' a fig.] A species of apple without a core or kernel.

figary† (fi-gā′ri), *n.* [Also *fegary*, *figuary;* corrupted from *vagary*.] A vagary.

Leave your wild *figaries*, and learn to be a tame antic.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 3.

He said Selina was missed two or three hours on the wedding morn; some *figary*, I know not what.
Shirley, Love Tricks, v. 1.

fig-banana (fig'ba-nan″ä), *n.* A small variety of the banana, common in the West Indies and highly esteemed there.

fig-blue (fig'blö), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (*b*) (which see, under *blue*).

fig-cake (fig'kāk), *n.* A preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste and pressed into round cakes.

fig-dust (fig'dust), *n.* Finely ground oatmeal, used as food for caged birds.

fig-eater (fig'ē″tėr), *n.* [A translation of L. *ficedula*, a name of some small bird, or rather of various small birds that eat figs. Cf. the similar *beccafico*.] 1†. An old name given by Willughby to a small bird of Great Britain, supposed to be the garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*. Also *fig-pecker*.—2. In *entom.*, a scarabæoid beetle, *Allorhina nitida*. [Southern U. S.]

figent† (fij'ent), *a.* [Also *fichent*, *figient;* < *fig*[1] or *fidge* + *-ent*, as if from a L. ppr., or prob. the ME. ppr. suffix *-ende*, *-and*, etc.] Fidgety.

I have known such a wrangling advocate,
Such a little *figent* thing: oh, I remember him;
A notable talking knave!
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

I tell you, a sailor's cap! 'Slight, God forgive me! what kind of *figent* memory have you?
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

I never could stand long in one place, yet;
I learnt it of my father, ever *figient*.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

figetive (fij'e-tiv), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fitché*.

fig-faun (fig'fân), *n.* [Tr. L. *faunus ficarius*, in the Vulgate.] A mythical being, a creature supposed to feed upon figs.

Therefore shall dragons dwell there with the *fig-fauns*.
Jer. l. 39 (Douay version).

fig-feeder (fig'fē″dėr), *n.* A chalcid hymenopterous insect of the group *Agaonidæ*.

fig-frail†, *n.* A fig-basket.

Bun. Nay, you shall see a house dressed up, i' faith; you must not think to tread a' th' ground when you come there.
Gol. No? how then?
Bun. Why, upon paths made of *fig-frails* and white blankets cut out in steaks.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 5.

figging (fig'ing), *n.* In *soap-making*, white granulations of stearate of potash, produced by the addition of a certain amount of tallow to the oils of which soft soap is made: so called from its resemblance to the granular texture of a fig.

fig-gnat (fig'nat), *n.* The fig-fertilizing insect, *Blastophaga grossorum*, a member of the family *Chalcididæ*.

figgum† (fig'um), *n.* [Mere jargon.] Jugglers' tricks generally; especially, the trick of spitting fire.

Lady J. See, he spits fire!
Sir P. Eith. O no, he plays at *figgum:*
The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

figgy (fig'i), *a.* [< *fig*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of figs or raisins: as, a *figgy* pudding. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Resembling figs; specifically, in *soap-making*, containing white granulations of stearate of potash. See *figging*.

The quality of soft soap is thought to depend in some measure upon the existence of white particles diffused through the mass, producing the appearance called "*figgy*."
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 408.

figgy-dowdie (fig'i-dou″di), *n.* *Naut.*, plum-duff. *Hamersly.*

fight (fīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fought*, ppr. *fighting*. [< ME. *fighten*, *fihten*, *fehten*, etc., < AS. *feohtan* (pret. *feaht*, pl. *fuhton*, pp. *fohten*) = OFries. *fiuchta* = D. MLG. *vechten* = OHG. *fehtan*, MHG. *vehten*, G. *fechten* (> Norw. *fikta* = Sw. *fäkta* = Dan. *fægte*), fight. On the supposition that the radical vowel of the inf. was orig. *u* (as in pret. and pl.) and not *e* (*eo*), i. e., that the Goth. form, which is not recorded, was **fiuhtan*, a connection has been sought with L. *pugnare*, fight, Gr. πυκτεύειν, fight, box, < πύκτης, a boxer; a similar connection then existing between L. *pugna*, Gr. πυγμή, fist, and E. *fist*[1], Goth. as if **fuhsti:* see *pugnacious* and *fist*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To engage in battle or in single combat; contend in arms; attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an adversary by physical means.

Come, and be our captain, that we may *fight* with the children of Ammon. Judges xi. 6.

Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and *fought* against all his enemies on every side. 1 Sam. xiv. 47.

I'll *fight* till from my bones the flesh be hack'd.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

2. To contend in any way; struggle for the gaining of an end; strive vigorously: as, to *fight* against disease; to *fight* in a political campaign.

With the choking weeds the tulip *fought*,
Paler and smaller than he had been erst.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

As long as any man exists, there is some need of him; let him *fight* for his own.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

That cock won't fight. See *cock*[1].—**To fight shy of**, to avoid from a feeling of dislike, fear, mistrust, diffidence, etc.

II. *trans.* 1. To contend with in battle; war against: as, they *fought* the enemy in two pitched battles.—2. To contend against in any manner.

Some ship that *fights* the gale
On this wild December night.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

3. To carry on or wage, as a battle or other contest.

This first Battel of St. Albans was *fought* upon the three and thirtieth Year of K. Henry's Reign.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 194.

Soothed with the sound, the king grew vain;
Fought all his battles o'er again.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 67.

4. To win or gain by battle or contest of any kind; sustain by fighting.

Effeminate as I am,
I will not *fight* my way with gilded arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. To cause to fight; manage or manœuver in a fight: as, to *fight* cocks; to *fight* one's ship.

The most recent wooden war vessels have but two decks, and *fight* their guns on the upper one only.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 212.

To fight it out, to struggle till a decisive result is attained.

Come and go with me to Nottingham,
And there we will *fight it out*.
Robin Hood's Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 215).

To fight the tiger, to play faro; hence, to take part in any game played against a gambling-bank. [Slang, U. S.]

While the majority of the vast encampment reposes in slumber, some resolute spirits are *fighting the tiger*, and a light gleaming from one cottage and another shows where devotees of science are backing their opinion of the relative value of chance bits of pasteboard, in certain combinations, with a liberality and faith for which the world gives them no credit.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 220.

fight (fīt), *n.* [< ME. *fight, fiht, feht, feoht*, etc., < AS. *feoht*, commonly *ge-feoht*, also *feohte*, a fight, battle, = OS. *fehta* = OFries. *fiucht* = D. *gevecht* = MLG. *vacht, vachte, vechte* = OHG. *fehta*, MHG. *vehte*, G. *gefecht*, a fight; from the verb.] 1. A battle; an attempt to overcome or defeat by physical means; a contest with natural or other weapons.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single *fight*,
As a petty enterprise of small enforce.
Milton, S. A., l. 1222.

Nothing attracts the crowd's interest like a *fight*, whether the combatants be two dogs, or a Napoleon and Wellington. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 98.

2. Any contest or struggle.

We take them for our enemies, for the object and party of our contestation and spiritual *fight*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 180.

3. A bulkhead or other screen designed for the protection of the men during a battle; a bulwark. See *close-fights*.

They fiercely set upon
The parapets, and pull'd them down, raz'd every foremost *fight*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xii. 271.

Clap on more sails; pursue, up with your *fights;*
Give fire; she is my prize, or ocean whelm them all!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. Power or inclination for fighting.

P. was not, however, yet utterly overcome, and had some *fight* left in him. *Thackeray.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Conflict*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*[1]); fray, affray, encounter, affair, brush.

fighter (fī′tėr), *n.* [= OFries. *fiuchtere* = D. MLG. *vechter* = OHG. *fehtāri*, MHG. *vehtære, vehter*, G. *fechter* = Dan. *fægter* = Sw. *fäktare;* as *fight*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who fights; a combatant; especially, one who is disposed to fight, or who fights well.

But the fortune of *feghters* may be fell chaunse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1751.

To the latter end of a fray . . . fits a dull *fighter*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I must confess to you, sir, I am no *fighter;* I am false of heart that way. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

fighting (fī′ting), *n.* [< ME. *fightyng, fihtinge;* verbal n. of *fight*, *v.*] The act of engaging in combat or battle; a battle or contest.

When we were come into Macedonia, our flesh had no rest, but we were troubled on every side; without were *fightings*, within were fears. 2 Cor. vii. 5.

From whence come wars and *fightings* among you?
Jas. iv. 1.

fighting (fī′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fight*, *v.* In second sense, attrib. use of *fighting*, *n.*] 1. Qualified or trained to fight; fit to fight: as, *fighting* armies.

Sexty thowsande mene, the syghte was fulle hugge,
Alle *fyghtande* folke of the ferre laundes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4067.

Uzziah had an host of *fighting* men, that went out to war by bands. 2 Chron. xxvi. 11.

2. Of or pertaining to battle; characteristic of a disposition to fight.—**3.** Occupied in war; being the scene of war: as, a *fighting* field.

fighting-cock (fī'ting-kok), *n.* **1.** A game-cock (which see).—**2.** A pugnacious fellow. [Slang, U. S.]—**To live like fighting-cocks,** to be well fed; indulge in high living. [Slang.]

fighting-fish (fī'ting-fish), *n.* A Siamese fish, *Betta pugnax*, of the family *Osphromenidæ*: so called from its pugnacity. It is a small anabantoid fish, with a short, spineless dorsal fin on the middle of the back, a long anal, and ventrals of five rays, of which the outer is elongated. In Siam these fishes are kept in glass globes for the purpose of fighting, and an extravagant amount of gambling takes place upon the results of the fights. When the fish is quiet, its colors are dull; but when it is irritated, as by the sight of another fish, or of its own reflection in a mirror, it glows with metallic splendor, the projecting gill-membrane waving like a black frill about the throat.

fighting-sandpiper (fī'ting-sand″pī-pėr), *n.* The ruff, *Machetes pugnax*.

fighting-stopper (fī'ting-stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance, consisting of two wooden deadeyes and a rope lanyard, for quickly securing any standing rigging shot away in action.



Fighting-stopper in place to secure a shroud which has been shot away.

fighting-top (fī'ting-top″), *n.* In a man-of-war, a platform, generally circular in shape, on or near the top of a mast, and provided with rapid-fire guns of small caliber and with accommodations for riflemen. It is generally reached by a ladder inside the hollow steel mast.

fightward (fīt'wärd), *adv.* To a battle. [Rare.]

To *fightward* they go as to feastward.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 168.

fightwite† (fīt'wīt), *n.* [Repr. AS. *fyhtwite*, < *feoht*, fight, + *wite*, fine.] In *old law*, a fine imposed for disturbing the peace by a quarrel.

Figites (fij'i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), prob. irreg. < F. *figue*, fig (see *fig*²), + *-ites*.] A genus of parasitic gall-flies, of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*, giving name to the family *Figitidæ* or subfamily *Figitinæ*, having the scutellum unarmed and the parapsidal grooves distinct. Two North American and 16 European species have been described, all parasitic upon dipterous insects, so far as known. *F. scutellaris* attacks the larvæ of flesh-flies.

Figitidæ (fi-jit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Figites* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, resembling the chalcids in some respects, but more nearly related to and often merged in *Cynipidæ*, represented by the genus *Figites* and its allies. It is characterized by having the second segment of the body less than half as long as the abdomen, and the ovipositor retracted.

Figitinæ (fij-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Figites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cynipidæ*, typified by the genus *Figites*, containing 6 genera of wide distribution. With the *Allotriinæ* it includes all the parasitic cynipids, and it is distinguished from that subfamily by the quadrate cupuliform or spined scutellum.

fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fīcleáf*, < *fīc* (in comp.) + *leaf*, leaf.] The leaf of a fig-tree; figuratively, a thin or partial covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve, a makeshift.

And they [Adam and Eve] sewed *fig-leaves* together, and made themselves aprons. Gen. iii. 7.

What pitiful *fig-leaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts, are these! *South*, Sermons, II. 295.

figlin† (fig'lin), *n.* [For **figling*; < *fig*² + *-ling*¹.] A small fig.

I finde in my selfe daily a great desire to these figges, or fat *figlins*. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

figment (fig'ment), *n.* [< LL. *figmentum*, anything made, a fiction, < *fingere*, make, form, feign: see *fiction*, *feign*.] **1.** Something feigned or imagined; an invention; a fiction.

Del. I heard he was to meet your lordship here.
Punt. You heard no *figment*, sir.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Numa's nightly conferences with a goddess was a *figment* for which the people of Rome had his word only.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

The pretence of any plan for changing the essential principle of our self-governing system is a *figment* which its contrivers laugh over among themselves.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 110.

2. In *metaph.*, the opposite of a real thing; that the characters of which are arbitrary, depending on the thought of some particular person or persons.

figmental (fig'men-tal), *a.* [< *figment* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a figment; feigned; imagined.

There being a memory also of these *figmental* impressions, [I demand] how they can be seated upon the brain, the seat of memory.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, x., App.

figo† (fē'gō), *n.* Same as *fico*. *Shak.*

fig-pecker† (fig'pek″ėr), *n.* Same as *fig-eater*, 1. See *beccafico*.

fig's-end† (figz'end), *n.* A thing of small value; a trifle.

Rod. She is full of most blessed condition.
Iago. Blessed *fig's end!* *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

I will not give a *fig's-end* for it.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 557.

fig-shell (fig'shel), *n.* A popular name of the shells of the various species of the genus *Pyrula* or *Ficula*, so called from their pyriform or fig-like shape.

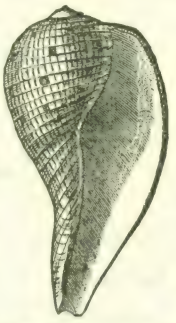


Fig-shell (*Pyrula* or *Ficula ficus*).

Fig Sunday (fig sun'dā). The Sunday before Easter.

fig-tree (fig'trē), *n.* [< ME. *fygtre*, *figetre*, < *fig*, *fyg*, + *tre*; also, earlier, *fictre*, *fictrew*, < AS. *fīctreów* (= Icel. *fīktrē* = Sw. *fikonträd* = Dan. *figentræ*), < *fīc* (in comp.), fig, + *treów*, tree.] A tree of the genus *Ficus*, ordinarily *F. Carica*. See *Ficus* and *fig*².

Whoso keepeth the *fig tree* shall eat the fruit thereof.
Prov. xxvii. 18.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree. See *dwell*.

figulate, figulated (fig'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *figulatus*, pp. of *figulare*, form, fashion, < L. *figulus*, a potter, < *fingere*, form, mold, fashion (out of clay, etc.), feign, etc.: see *fictile*, *feign*.] **1.** Molded by hand, or as in soft material. —**2.** Composed of earthenware: as, *figulate* ★vessels.

figuline (fig'ū-lin), *n.* [= F. *figuline* = Sp. *figulino*, a., = It. *figulina*, n., *figulino*, a., < L. *figulinus*, contr. *figlinus*, of or belonging to a potter, potter's, fem. *figlina*, a pottery, neut. *figlinum*, an earthen vessel, a crock, < *figulus*, a potter: see *figulate*.] **1.** Any vessel or object made of potters' clay, especially a decorative or artistic object.—**2.** Potters' clay.—**Figuline rustique**, a name given to the decorative pottery of Bernard Palissy, especially that which is covered with models of fish, reptiles, and the like, in high relief. *S. K. Spec. Exh. Cat.*, 1246.

figurability (fig″ū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *figurabilité* = Pg. *figurabilidade* = It. *figurabilità*; as *figurable* + *-ity*.] Capability of being represented by a figure or diagram.

Figurability is reckoned one of the essential properties of matter. *Hirst.*

figurable (fig'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *figurable* = Pr. Sp. *figurable* = It. *figurabile*; as *figure* + *-able*.] Capable of being brought to or of retaining a certain fixed form or shape.

Lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Johnson.*

figural (fig'ū-ral), *a.* [< OF. *figural*, *figurel* = Sp. Pg. *figural* = It. *figurale*, < LL. **figuralis* (in deriv. *figuralitas*, etc.), < L. *figura*, figure.] **1.** Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblance of several regions.
Sir T. Browne.

We also see in the wall-paintings *figural* representations —a bull, on which a man dances like an equestrian performer. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 526.

2. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.—**Figural number.** Same as *figurate number* (which see, under *figurate*).

figurant, figurante (fig'ū-rant, fig-ū-rânt'), *n.* [F., masc. and fem. (= Pg. It. *figurante*) ppr. of *figurer*, figure: see *figure*, *v.*] **1.** One who dances in the figures of the ballet. [In this sense usually with reference to a woman, and in the feminine form, *figurante*.]

Figurantes is the term applied in the ballet to those dancers that do not come forward alone, but dance in troops, and also serve to fill up the scene and form a background for the solo dancers. *Chambers's Encyc.*, IV. 321.

2. An accessory character on the stage, who figures in its scenes, but has nothing to say.

M. Sardou is a born stage-setter, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of *figurants*, and magnificence.
The Century, XXXV. 544.

Hence—**3.** One who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

figurate (fig'ū-rāt), *a.* [= F. *figuré* = Sp. Pg. *figurado* = It. *figurato*, < L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, form, fashion, shape, < *figura*, a form, shape: see *figure*, *n.*] **1.** Of a certain determinate form or shape; resembling something of a determinate figure: as, *figurate* stones (stones or fossils resembling shells).

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 602.

2†. Involving a figure of speech; figurative.

Thei enterpreted that in these woordes of Jesus there laie priuely hidden some *figurate* & mistical manier of speaking. *J. Udall*, On Luke xviii.

3. In *music*, characterized by the use of passing-notes; florid: opposed to *simple*: as, *figurate* counterpoint. Also *figural*, *figurative*, *figured*. —**Figurate number**, a whole number belonging to a series having unity for its first term, and for its first differences another series of figurate numbers or else a constant number. Thus, the series 1, 8, 33, 98, 238, 504, etc., is a series of figurate numbers, for the fourth differences form the arithmetical progression 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, etc. The *order* of a series of figurate numbers is the order of the constant difference; the *class* of the series is the value of this constant difference. Thus, the series 1, 8, 33, etc., is of the fifth order and third class. Figurate numbers were so called by Nicomachus, because they are the numbers of points which form regular figures according to certain rules.

figurate (fig'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *figurated*, ppr. *figurating*. [< L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, figure: see *figure*, *v.*] To figure or represent.

The glowe worme *figurates* my valour, which shineth brightest in most darke, dismal, and horrid atchievements.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

figurated (fig'ū-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *figurate*, 1 and 3.

figurately (fig'ū-rāt-li), *adv.* **1.** In a figurate manner.—**2**†. Figuratively.

Now if any man be superstitious that hee dare not vnderstand this thyng as *figurately* spoken, then may he verifie it vpon them that God raysed from naturall death, as he did Lazarus. *Frith*, Works, p. 35.

figuration (fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *figuration*, *figuracion*, F. *figuration* = Pr. *figuracio* = Pg. *figuração* = It. *figurazione*, < L. *figuratio*(*n*-), < *figurare*: see *figurate*.] **1.** Formation as to figure or outline; external conformation; determination to a certain form: as, the *figuration* of crystals.

Neither doth the wind (as farre as it carrieth a voice) with the motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air, in variety of words.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 521.

In the form, I will first consider the general *figuration*, and then the several members.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 14.

Nor is it only the external *figuration* of these gems, but the internal texture, which favours our hypothesis.
Boyle, Origin and Virtues of Gems, § 1.

2. The act or process of figuring; a shaping into form, or a marking or impressing with a figure or figures.

The *figuration* of materials by abrasion.
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 70.

3. In *music*. (*a*) In strict composition, such as fugue-writing, the introduction of passing-notes into the counterpoint. (*b*) In general composition, the process, act, or result of rhythmically, melodically, or contrapuntally varying or elaborating a theme by adding passing-notes or accompaniment figures, or even by transforming single tones into florid passages. (*c*) The preparation of a figured bass (which see, under *bass*³).—**4.** In *philol.*, change in the form of words without change of sense.—**5**†. Figurative representation; prefiguration.

Figurations of our Lord's passion and sacrifice.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 333.

figurative (fig'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *figuratif*, F. *figuratif* = Pr. *figuratiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *figurativo*, < LL. *figurativus*, figurative (of speech), < L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figurare*, form, fashion, imagine, fancy, adorn with figures of speech, < *figura*, a figure: see *figure*.] **1.** Representing by means of a figure; manifesting or suggesting by resemblance; typical; emblematic.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctity.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

In spite of its symbolism, what he wrought was never mechanically *figurative*, but gifted with the independence of its own beauty, vital with an inbreathed spirit of life.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 252.

2. Of the nature of or involving a figure of rhetoric; used in a metaphorical or tropical sense; metaphorical; not literal.

What have become with us *figurative* expressions remain with men in lower states literal descriptions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 79.

3. Abounding with figures of speech; ornate; flowery; florid: as, a description highly *figurative*.

Which thing made the graue iudges Areopagites (as I find written) to forbid all manner of *figuratiue* speaches to be vsed before them in their consistorie of Iustice.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

Nor are his [Burke's] purely *figurative* passages the finest even as figured writing; he is best when the metaphor is subdued. *Brougham*, Burke.

4. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.

figuratively (fig′ū-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a figurative manner; by means of a figure or resemblance; metaphorically or tropically.

For thoȝ men soȝt al sectes of sustren and of bretheren, And thow fynde hym, bote *figuratiſliche* a ferly me thinketh. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 294.

These words can only be understood *figuratively* of receiving him by faith.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1594.

Though a nation has often been *figuratively* drowned in tears on the death of a great man, yet it is ten to one if an individual tear has been shed on the occasion, excepting from the forlorn pen of some hungry author.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 266.

figurativeness (fig′ū-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being figurative: as, *figurativeness* of expression.

figure (fig′ūr), *n.* [< ME. *figure, figour, fygur*, form, shape, image, a figure in arithmetic and geometry, < OF. *figure*, F. *figure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *figura* = D. *figuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *figur*, < L. *figura*, a form, shape, form of a word, a figure of speech, LL. a sketch, drawing, < *fingere* (√ **fig*), form, shape, mold, fashion: see *feign, fictile, fiction, figment*, etc.] **1.** A line, or a collection of connected straight or curved lines or surfaces, having a definite shape; specifically, in *geom.*, any combination of points, lines, surfaces, or solids formed under given conditions.

Your last proportion is that of figure, so called for that it yelds an ocular representation, your meeters being by good symmetrie reduced into certaine Geometricall *figures*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 75.

And sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some *figure* like a wizard's pentagram
On garden gravel. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

2. In general, the visible or tangible form of anything; the shape of the outline or exterior surface; form; shape; fashion: as, a beautiful female *figure;* the grotesque *figure* of a satyr; the *figure* of the earth.

Doing, in the *figure* of a lamb, the feats of a lion.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Observing how the extremities [of sensible bodies] terminate either in straight lines which meet at discernible angles, or in crooked lines wherein no angles can be perceived, by considering these as they relate to one another, in all parts of the extremities of any body or space, it [the eye] has that idea we call *figure*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 5.

A good *figure*, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

Hence —**3.** A body; a visible object or shape; especially, a human form as a whole; a person regarded simply as a body; an appearance representing a body.

Well may it sort that this portentous *figure*
Comes armed through our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Behold that *figure*, neat, though plainly clad;
His sprightly mingled with a shade of sad.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 664.

But lo! a frowning *figure* veils the Cross,
And hides the blest Redeemer!
With stern right hand it stretches forth a scroll.
Hood, Romance of Cologne.

4. The artificial representation of a form, as in sculpture, drawing or painting, embroidery, etc.; especially, the human body represented by art of any kind.

A coin that bears the *figure* of an angel
Stamped in gold. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.

His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with *figures* dim.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 105.

A vacant chair . . .
Carven with strange *figures*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

5. A cut or diagram inserted in printed text, or one of a number of representations on the same plate. Abbreviated *fig.*—**6.** A personage or personality; a character; especially, a person of standing or consideration: as, he is a *figure*, or a conspicuous *figure*, in the society of the place.

Figures [persons] of the Past.
Josiah Quincy (title of book).

7. Appearance or manifestation; show; display; standing; position: used of the comparative prominence, consideration, or estimation of a person or thing, and in an absolute sense to signify marked prominence, importance, or distinction.

From Damer in two hours we came to another River, of no inconsiderable *figure*, but not once mentioned by any Geographer that I know of.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 44.

To the world no bugbear is so great
As want of *figure*, and a small estate.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 67.

I have taken more than ordinary Care not to give Offence to those who appear in the higher *Figures* of Life.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

It is my wish, while yet I live, to have my boy make some *figure* in the world. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

8†. Outward manifestation; the state of being set out in regular order.

Speech is like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery doth appear in *figure;* whereas in thoughts they lie but as in packs. *Bacon.*

9. In *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term. In the *second figure* the middle term is predicate of both premises; in the *third figure* it is the subject of both. Some logicians admit only three figures, and they define the *first figure* as having the middle term the subject of one premise and the predicate of the other. Other logicians admit four figures, and define the first as having the middle term the subject of that premise which contains the predicate of the conclusion, and the predicate of the other premise; while the *fourth figure* has the middle term the subject of that premise which contains the subject of the conclusion, and the predicate of the other.

10. In *astrol.*, a diagram which represents the heavens at any time; a scheme; a horoscope; also, a diagram used in the practice of geomancy.

She works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and such daubery as this is, beyond our element.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

He set a *figure* to discover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 455.

11. A movement of a dance; one of the regular divisions of a dance, comprising a special set of evolutions, and separated from the next movement by a slight pause.

He did not announce the name of the dance, . . . the officers teaching the English girls the *figure*.
E. E. Hale, Man Without a Country.

12. In *music:* (*a*) A short theme or motive having a distinct rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic individuality, which is often the germ of extended movements; usually, the shortest complete idea or form into which a phrase can be divided without being reduced to separate tones. (*b*) A numeral subjoined to a written bass to indicate briefly the nature of the unwritten harmony. See *figured bass*, under *bass*[3].

—**13.** Any significant written or printed character other than a letter; specifically, an arithmetical character, especially one of the Arabic figures, the nine digits and the cipher: sometimes used of a digit, as distinguished from a cipher: as, a full *figure*.

The tale of an hondred . . . betokneth ane rounde *figure*, thet is the uayreste amang alle the othre *figures:* vor ase in the rounde *figure* the ende went ayen to his ginninge, . . . alzuo the tale of an hondred joyneth than ende to the ginninge.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 234.

A crooked *figure* may
Attest, in little place a million.
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

You see the use of the cipher (for so the *figure* 0 is peculiarly named, although it be generally called and accompted as a *figure*). *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 5.

14. Value, as expressed in numbers; price: as, the goods were sold at a high *figure*.

Accommodating a youngster, who had just entered the regiment, with a glandered charger at an uncommonly stiff *figure*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, x.

15. A mystical type; an antecedent symbol or emblem; that which prefigures or represents a coming reality.

There went Pagentis of ye olde lawe and the newe, joynynge togyther the *fygures* of the blessyd sacrament in suche noumbre and soo apt and conuenyent for that feeste yt it wolde make any man joyous to se it.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 8.

The Flees [fleece] of Edome with dewe delectable
Was of Marya a *fygure* fulle notabulle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

This was the sweuen whiche he had,
That Daniell anone arad,
And said hym, that *figure* strange
Betokeneth how the world shall change.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Nevertheless, death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over them that had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, who is the *figure* of him that was to come. Rom. v. 14.

16. In *rhet.*, a peculiar or special use of words; employment of words in forms, combinations, or meanings different from those properly or ordinarily assigned to them; use of certain forms of speech to produce a special effect. An unintentional, unauthorized, or unjustifiable deviation from grammatical usage is not a figure, but a solecism. The names of most of the figures of rhetoric are inherited from the terms used by the ancient Greek and Roman grammarians and rhetoricians. Also called *figure of speech*.

Figure it selfe is a certaine liuely or good grace set vpon wordes, speaches, and sentences, to some purpose and not in vaine, giuing them ornament or efficacie by many maner of alterations in shape, in sounde, and also in sence. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

And these things, brethren, I have in a *figure* transferred to myself and to Apollos for your sakes. 1 Cor. iv. 6.

There motley images her fancy strike,
Figures ill-pair'd, and similes unlike.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 66.

The most illiterate speak in *figures* as often as the most learned. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xiv.

And now, I think, you shall hear some better language: I was obliged to be plain and intelligible in the first scene, because there was so much matter of fact in it; but now, i' faith, you have trope, *figure*, and metaphor, as plenty as noun-substantives. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

17. An image; a fancy; a product of the imagination.

If it be but to scrape the *figures* out of your husband's brains. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Where beams of warm imagination play,
The memory's soft *figures* fade away.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 59.

Academy figure. See *academy*.—**Aërial figures, apparent figure, Arabic figures.** See the adjectives.—**Center of figure.** See *center*[1].—**Chladni's figures.** See *nodal*.—**Cohesion figures.** See *cohesion*.—**Congruent figures,** figures capable of superposition.—**Correlative figures, cubical figure,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Element of a figure.** See *element*.—**Epoptic figures.** See *idiophanous*.—**Etching-figure,** a minute figure developed upon a crystalline surface by the action of an appropriate solvent. Such figures are commonly depressions, often of sharp geometrical form, and by their symmetry reveal the molecular structure of the solid. Thus, the etching-figures produced on the pyramidal faces of a quartz crystal by the action of hydrofluoric acid show the trapezohedral character of the form, and serve to distinguish between the plus and minus rhombohedral planes when not to be recognized geometrically.—**Fallacy of figure of speech.** See *fallacy*.—**Figure of a conic,** the rectangle contained by the latus rectum and latus transversum. See *ellipse*.—**Figure of diminution,** in *musical notation*, a figure inclosed in a curve, and added to a small group of notes to indicate that they are to be performed in a rhythm contrary to that of the composition as a whole, as the figures indicating triplets, sextolets, etc.—**Figure of eight.** See *eight*[1].—**Figure-of-four trap,** a trap for catching wild animals, the trigger of which is set in the shape of the figure 4. A weighted board or box, with one end on the ground, is held up at the other end by three sticks suitably notched and put together so that the whole structure falls when the bait is disturbed.

Figure four, a hunter's trap for large game. Also called a dead-fall. *Farmer*, Americanisms.

Figure of fun, a person presenting an absurd or comical appearance. [Colloq.]

"Is that *figure of fun* old Marchant?"
Harper's Mag., XXXVII. 535.

Figure of health, the Pythagorean pentagram or regular stellar pentagon.—**Figure of speech.** See def. 16.—**Figure of the earth.** See *earth*[1].—**Figure of the golden rule.** See *rule*.—**Figures of Lissajous,** curves which illustrate the combination of two simple harmonic motions: usually produced by reflecting a beam of light from the prongs of two tuning-forks vibrating at right angles to one another.—**Generating figure.** See *generate*.—**Purkinje's figures,** the figures of the blood-vessels of the retina made visible to the eye itself by throwing a bright oblique light into the vitreous chamber of the eye, either obliquely through the pupil or by means of a lens through the anterior part of the sclerotic, and moving the light to and fro.—**To cut or make a figure.** See *cut*.—**To go the whole figure.** See *go*.—**Widmannstättian figures,** structural lines which appear upon the polished section of meteoric iron after it has been etched with an acid. See *meteorite*.=**Syn.** *Form, Conformation, Figure, Shape, Fashion.* *Form* is the general word; and its use in ordinary speech has been much influenced by its metaphysical meaning, so that it is the least geometrical of these words. When *form* refers to the outward, it generally suggests the substance of the person or thing whose form it is; *form* may also be used in opposition to *spirit* or *substance:* as, "a *form* of godliness," 2 Tim. iii. 5. *Conformation* is the result of the arrangement of the parts of a whole, and the word suggests the proportion and relation of the parts, internal or external, to each other. *Figure, shape,* and *fashion* are external; the first is often, and the others are generally, the result of art *Figure* has a wide range of meaning, from mere outline to pictorial or fictile representation. *Shape* has almost as much freedom of use; yet, having been little used as a learned term, it is more literally geometrical, and at the same time more loosely employed. *Fashion* in the sense of *form* is obsolescent.

figure (fig′ūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *figured*, ppr. *figuring*. [< ME. *figuren* (= D. *figureren* = G. *figuriren* = Dan. *figurere* = Sw. *figurera*), < OF. *figurer*, F. *figurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *figurar* = It. *figurare*, < L. *figurare*, form, shape, fashion, represent, imagine, etc., < *figura*, a form, shape, figure: see *figure*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a figure, image, likeness, or picture of; represent artificially in any way: as, to *figure* a plant, shell, etc.

If they had any gratitude, they would erect a statue to him; they would *figure* him as a presiding Mercury, the god of traffic and fiction. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

This very curious cirripede [was] well described and *figured* by Loven, who considered it an Alepas.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 170.

2. To cover or adorn with figures or images; mark with figures; form figures in by art; fashion into a figure; diversify; variegate: as, to *figure* velvet or muslin.

Neither shall ye set up any image of stone [margin, *figured* stone] in your land. Lev. xxvi. 1.

The vaulty top of heaven
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

Accept this goblet rough with *figur'd* gold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

3. To represent figuratively or symbolically; symbolize.

The sunne and iubiter, goode planetis, and gold, pure metal, and alle pure thingis that gladen a man, *figurynge* by resoun the ioie of heuene.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

The matter whereof they [the sacraments] consist . . . *figureth* their end. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

By that beast, the old Egyptians
Were wont to *figure*, in their hieroglyphics,
Patience, frugality, and fortitude.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

4. To imagine; image in the mind.

If Love, alas! be Pain, the Pain I bear
No Thought can *figure*, and no Tongue declare.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Figure to yourself a Roman villa, all its little apartments thrown open, and lighted up to the best advantage.
Gray, Letters, I. 76.

5†. To prefigure; foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun, . . .
In this the heaven *figures* some event.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

6. To mark with or note by significant figures; mark or indicate significantly or numerically: as, to *figure* the dial of a clock, or the hours on the dial; to *figure* the bass in music to show the intended harmony.

As through a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen.
Dryden.

7. To set down or reckon up in numerical figures; make a calculation of: as, to *figure*, *figure* up, or *figure* out costs, profits, or losses. [Colloq.]—**8.** In *music:* (*a*) To embellish by adding passing-notes or other decorations, especially definite figures much repeated. (*b*) See def. 6, and *figured bass*, under *bass*[3].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a figure; show one's self; be seen or prominent; take a part.

The gentlemen, in fact, who *figured* in the circles of the gay world in these ancient times, corresponded, in most particulars, with the beauteous damsels whose smiles they were ambitious to deserve.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

Knox, who is to *figure* so grandly in another and greater work, drifts as a gloomy and portentous shadow across the scene. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 404.

He [Correggio] paints the three Fates like young and joyous Bacchantes. Place rose-garlands and thyrsi in their hands instead of the distaff and the thread of human destinies, and they might *figure* appropriately upon the panels of a banquet-chamber in Pompeii.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 272.

Though he tries to *figure* as a martyr, he is only that stock character, the horrid example.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 550.

2. To cipher; work by means of figures; make a calculation: as, to *figure* at a problem; to *figure* upon a proposed bargain. [Colloq.]

figure-caster† (fig′ūr-kȧs″tėr), *n.* One who casts figures in astrology; a pretender to astrology.

I, by this *figure-caster*, must be imagined in such distress as to sue to Maronilla.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

figure-casting (fig′ūr-kȧs″ting), *n.* The art of preparing casts of human or animal forms and of various other complex objects. A figure is first accurately formed in wax, clay, plaster, or other suitable material, which serves as the core. If the core is fusible, or can be reduced to ashes, the mold is formed directly upon the core, and when it is perfectly dry and hard it is exposed to a heat sufficient to melt or incinerate the core, the removal of which leaves a cavity for the metal of the cast. This method gives a solid casting, and is therefore suitable for small work only; moreover, the model itself is destroyed by one use. Exquisite casts of natural objects are made in this manner. If the core cannot be removed in the way mentioned, the mold itself is made in parts to permit its removal.

figured (fig′ūrd), *p. a.* **1.** Depicted; represented by figures.

The *figur'd* streams in waves of silver roll'd.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 335.

2. Adorned with figures: said of any manufactured articles, but especially of those which are intended for surface-decoration or which themselves are decorated superficially: as, *figured* silk; *figured* muslin; a *figured* wall-paper.

In the manufactures, a *figured* camlet, stuff, tabby, etc., is that whereon there are divers designs of flowers, figures, branches, etc., impressed by means of hot irons.
Chambers's Cyc., 1741.

3†. Figurative.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 32.

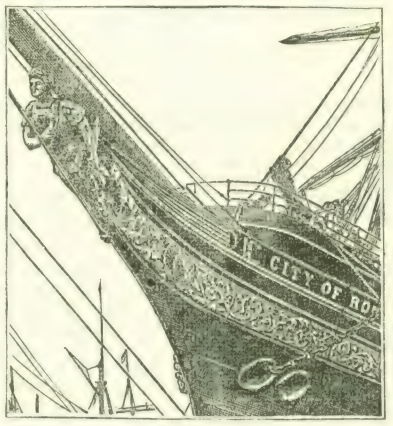
4. In *music*, same as *figurate*, 3.—**5.** In *her.*, bearing the human face or features; indicating the face as a roundel, especially the sun or moon.—**Figured bass.** See *bass*[3].—**Figured counterpoint.** See *counterpoint*[2], 3.—**Figured harmony, muslin,** etc. See the nouns.—**Figured syllogism,** a syllogism expressed so that the subject and predicate of each premise are distinguished from each other, and the syllogism belongs to a definite figure.

figure-dance (fig′ūr-dȧns), *n.* A dance consisting of elaborate figures.

The grand *figure-dances*, and ballettes of action, as they are called, of the modern times, most probably surpass in splendour the ancient exhibitions of dancing.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 316.

figure-flinger†, *n.* Same as *figure-caster*.

figurehead (fig′ūr-hed), *n.* **1.** An ornamental figure, as a statue or bust, on the projecting part of the head of a ship, over the cutwater and immediately under the bowsprit. If the vessel's name is that of a person, object, etc., which can be represented directly or emblematically by a figure, such a figure is usually placed at the head of the vessel; thus, the *Columbus* would have a bust or statue of Columbus for a figurehead, the *Lion* would have the figure of a lion, the *Britannia* a statue or bust of the conventional Britannia. When no figure is used, the head is often finished off as a *scroll-head* or a *fiddle-head* (see these terms), which are not strictly figureheads.



Figurehead.

Her full-busted *figure-head*
Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Figuratively, a person put forward to represent or to appear to act for others, without having any real authority or responsibility.

To many these kings and heroes seem nothing but the *figure-heads* of the centuries, which may ornament the high prow of the times, but which are powerless to direct the course of the vessel. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 2.

figure-maker (fig′ūr-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of figures; a modeler. (*a*) One who makes casts. See *figure-casting*. (*b*) One who makes wooden anatomical models for artists, figures for shops, figureheads, etc.

figure-stone (fig′ūr-stōn), *n.* **1.** Same as *agalmatolite*.—**2.** A stone having or resembling the form of some object, or marked with lines having such a resemblance. Such stones, in which the representation is often very fanciful, have sometimes been objects of superstitious veneration.

figurial (fi-gū′ri-ạl), *a.* [An improper form of *figural.*] Represented by figure or delineation. *Craig.*

figurine (fig-ū-rēn′), *n.* [< F. *figurine* (= Pg. *figurinha* = It. *figurina*), a dim. of *figure*, figure.] A figure, or group of figures, in any material, small and of ornamental character; specifically, such a figure in pottery or metal-work. The figures of porcelain or pottery not painted or glazed being called *biscuits*, the term *figurine* is often reserved for those adorned with painting and gilding, as in the Dresden figures commonly seen. Figurines are especially abundant among the ancient remains of Greece, Egypt, Assyria, etc.

After Alexander, from whose time dates the ornamentation of the tombs with *figurines*, Tanagra became the flourishing center of its province. *The Century*, XXI. 914.

Tanagra figurine, in *archæol.*, one of the small terra-cotta figures of divinities, of mortals, or of animals, found in various quantity and perfection throughout Greek lands, These figures were in great demand among the Greeks as household ornaments, and it was usual to present them as offerings in temples, and to bury several of them with a dead body. They were, as a rule, cast in molds and then finished, often very delicately, by hand, and after the baking they were brilliantly colored. In them is preserved a charming memorial of Greek private life in its various phases, such as the games of the children and the occupations of the women. They are commonly known as *Tanagra figurines*, because those first brought into public notice, as well as some of the most beautiful examples since found, come from the cemetery of Tanagra in Bœotia.


Figurine from Tanagra, 4th century B. C.—Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

figuring (fig′ū-ring), *n.* [< ME. *figurynge;* verbal n. of *figure*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of using figures, especially in computation: as, close *figuring.*—**2†.** Figure; figuration; beauty of form.

This flour
That bereth our alder pris in *figurynge*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 298.

figurism (fig′ū-rizm), *n.* [< *figure* + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine or system of those who consider the events related in the Old Testament as figures or representations of those in the New.

figurist† (fig′ū-rist), *n.* [< *figure* + *-ist.*] One who uses or interprets figures or symbols; specifically, a believer in figurism.

The Symbolists, *Figurists*, and Significatists . . . are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but naked and bare signs.
T. Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, p. 289.

But least of all does he favour the *figurists* or memorialists; for his doctrine runs directly counter to them almost in every line. *Waterland*, Works, VII. 164.

fig-wart (fig′wȧrt), *n.* Same as *ficus*, 3.

figwort (fig′wėrt), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fīc wyrt* (glossed *ficus*), < *fīc* (in comp.) + *wyrt*, wort; so called from its use, according to the old doctrine of signatures, in the disease called *ficus* (AS. *fīc* and *gefīc*): see *fig*[2].] **1.** The common book-name for plants of the genus *Scrophularia*, especially the common species *S. aquatica* and *S. nodosa.*—**2.** The pilewort, *Ficaria Ficaria.*

Fijian (fē-jē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Fiji*, otherwise *Viti* (*Fiji* being the pronunciation in the eastern part of the group), the native name of the principal island.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Fiji or the Fiji islands, or to the Fijians.

II. *n.* An indigenous inhabitant of the Fiji islands, a group lying in the southern Pacific ocean, between the New Hebrides and the Friendly islands. The Fijians, a vigorous race, were formerly cannibals, but are now mostly Christianized; and the group was annexed to Great Britain as a crown colony in 1874, at their desire.

Among our interesting fellow-subjects, the *Fijians*, whale's teeth served in the place of cowries.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 25.

Also *Feejeean.*

fike[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *fiken*, feign, dissemble, flatter, < AS. **fician*, in comp. *be-fician* (once), deceive, weak verb connected with *ficol*, fickle, crafty, *gefic*, deceit, *fācen*, deceit (see *fickle*), appar. ult. from a strong verb, which may be represented secondarily by *fike*[2], q. v.] To feign; dissemble; flatter.

fike[2] (fīk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fiked*, ppr. *fiking.* [Also written *fyke* and *fick*, the vowel being prop. short; Sc. also *feik;* < ME. *fiken*, *fyken*, move about restlessly, fidget, also hasten away, < Icel. *fika*, in the phrase *fika sig upp*, climb up nimbly, as a spider, = ODan. *fige* = Sw. *fika*, refl. *fikas*, hunt after, prog for, emulate, = Norw. *fika*, strive, take trouble, *fika etter*, hasten after, pursue, *fika paa*, hasten, hurry, cf. Icel. *fikinn* = Sw. Norw. *fiken* = ODan. *figen*, greedy, eager, covetous, ODan. *fig*, n., desire, craving. Perhaps ult. connected with *fike*[1]. Hence, from *fike*[2], *fick*, the form *fig*[1], assibilated *fidge*, freq. *fidget:* see *fig*[1], *fidge*, *fidget*, *fisk.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move about in a quick, uneasy way; be constantly in motion; be restless; fidget; be nervous. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fiketh and fondeth [strives] al his might,
Ne mai he it forthen no wight.
Bestiary, Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), l. 656.

Fykin abowte, infra in fyskin [see *fisk*]. *Fykynge* abowte in ydelnes, discursus, vagatus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 160.

At length, however, she departed, grumbling between her teeth that "she wad rather lock up a haill ward than be *fiking* about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xliv.

2†. To hurry away.

The Sarezynes fledde, away gunne *fyke*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4749.

II. *trans.* To give trouble to; vex; perplex. [Scotch.]

fike[2] (fīk), *n.* [< *fike*[2], *v.*] 1. Restlessness or agitation caused by trifling annoyance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

O sic a *fike* and sic a fistle
I had about it.
Hamilton, in Ramsay's Poems, II. 332. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Any trifling peculiarity in regard to work which causes unnecessary trouble; teasing exactness of operation. [Scotch.]

And, indeed, to be plain wi' you, cusin, I think you have ower mony *fykes*. There, did na' ye keep Grizzy for mair than twa hours yesterday morning, soopin' and dustin' your room in every corner?
E. Hamilton, Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 205.

fike[3] (fīk), *n.* [< ME. *fike*, < AS. *fīc* (in comp.), fig: see *fig*[2].] 1†. A fig.—2. A sore place on the foot. [Prov. Eng.]

fikel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fickle*.

fikery (fī'kė-ri), *n.* [Sc., < *fike*[2] + *-ery*.] The act of giving trouble about trifles; vexatious trouble.

"I canna understand," said he, "what for a' this *fykerie* 's about a lump o' yird." *Galt*, The Entail, I. 306.

fiky (fī'ki), *a.* [Sc., < *fike*[2] + *-y*[1].] Causing or giving trouble, especially about trifles; finical; unduly particular; troublesome in regard to matters of no consequence: as, *fiky* work; a *fiky* body.

fil[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *fall*[1]. *Chaucer.*

fil[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *filly*.

A *fil* of the same race, both sire and dam, begotten by the father of lies upon a slanderous tongue, and so sent post about the world to tell false tidings of the English.
Abp. Sancroft, Consecration Sermon, 1660.

fila, *n.* Plural of *filum*.

filace†, *n.* [< OF. *filace*, *filasse* (ML. *filacium*), a file for papers (cf. *filas*, a net, F. *filasse*, tow), < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] A file or thread on which the records of the courts of justice were strung. *Halliwell.*

filaceous (fi-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *filum*, a thread, + *-aceous*.] Composed or consisting of thread or thread-like parts; filamentous.

It is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter, commonly. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 614.

filacer (fil'ā-sėr), *n.* [Also written *filazer*; < OF. *filacier*, *filassier*, < *filace*, *filasse*, a file for papers: see *filace*.] A former officer in the English Court of Common Pleas, who filed original writs, etc., and made out processes on them.

Filago (fi-lā'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] A genus of low, annual, cottony herbs, belonging to the *Asteraceæ*, and nearly related to *Gnaphalium*. There are about 12 widely distributed species, 4 of which are found in western North America. The cotton-rose or herb implous of Europe, *Gifola Germanica*, referred by some authors to this genus, ★is also naturalized in the United States.

filament (fil'ą-ment), *n.* [= F. *filament* = Sp. Pg. It. *filamento*, < NL. *filamentum*, < ML. *filare*, wind thread, spin, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] 1. A fine untwisted thread; a separate fiber or fibril of any vegetable or animal tissue or product, natural or artificial, or of a fibrous mineral: as, a *filament* of silk, wool, cobweb, or asbestos; a cortical or muscular *filament*.

He [Darwin] suggests the possibility that all warm-blooded animals have arisen from one living *filament*, which the Great First Cause endued with animality.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 144.

It is suggested that the excitement of any single *filament* of the cochlear nerve gives rise in the mind to a distinct musical impression.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 258.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, the support of an anther, usually slender and stalk-like, but very variable in form.—3. In *ornith.*, the part of a down-feather corresponding to the barb of an ordinary feather. *Macgillivray.*—4. A tenuous thread of any substance, as glass or mucus; hence, in *med.*, a glairy substance sometimes contained in urine, capable of being drawn out into threads or strings.—5. The nearly infusible conductor placed in the globe of an incandescent lamp or glow-lamp and raised to incandescence by the passage of the current. It is usually some form of carbon, although metals with high points of fusion have been used.—**Filament of Needham**, the spermatophore or spermatic cartridge of a cephalopod. See *spermatophore*.—**Gastric filaments, mesenteric filaments**, in acalephs, filamentous structures which project into the central cavity of the gastrovascular system, as, for example, in the *Discophora*.—**Spermatic filament**, a spermatozoön: so called from its fine thready shape.—**Urticating filament**, the thread of a thread-cell or cnida; a cnidocil. See cut under *cnida*.

filamentar (fil-ą-men'tär), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ar*[2].] Filamentary.

Even such slips of mesentery as are at no point in contact with the stomatodæum often exhibit a *filamentar* (craspedal) thickening. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 425.

filamentary (fil-ą-men'tą-ri), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ary*.] Having the character of or formed by a filament.

In the blennies, the forked hake, the forked beard, and some other fishes, the ventral fins are reduced to *filamentary* feelers. *Owen*, Anat.

Any substance capable of yielding a certain continuous and uninterrupted length of *filamentary* matter may be called textile fibre.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 16.

filamented (fil'ą-men-ted), *a.* [< *filament* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with filaments or filamentary processes.

The cells were larger and were not *filamented*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 626.

filamentiferous (fil″ą-men-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *filamentum*, filament, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a filament or filaments; filiferous.

filamentoid (fil-ą-men'toid), *a.* [< *filament* + *-oid*.] Like a filament.

filamentose (fil-ą-men'tōs), *a.* Same as *filamentous*.

filamentous (fil-ą-men'tus), *a.* [= F. *filamenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *filamentoso*; as *filament* + *-ous*.] 1. Like a thread; composed of threads or filaments.

There are several *filamentous* microbia which can give rise to the same appearance. *Science*, III. 520.

Except in Amphioxus, the branchiæ are always lamellar, or *filamentous*, appendages of more or fewer of the visceral arches. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 91.

2. Capable of being drawn out into filaments, like mucus; hence, in *med.*, containing a stringy substance: as, *filamentous* urine.—3. Having filaments; fringed or fringe-like; fimbriate.—**Filamentous fungus, mycelium, sporophore, thallus**, etc. See the nouns.—**Filamentous tissue**, fine fibrous tissue; fibrocellular or areolar tissue.

filamentule (fil-ą-men'tūl), *n.* [< NL. as if **filamentulum*, dim. of *filamentum*, filament.] The part of a down-feather or plumule which corresponds to the barbule of an ordinary feather. [Rare.]

These *filamentules* have the same relation to the filament, their shaft, that the barbules of the feathers have to their barbs. *Macgillivray.*

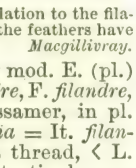
filander[1] (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. (pl.) *fylaundres*; < OF. *filandre*, *fillandre*, F. *filandre*, a thread, string, air-thread, gossamer, in pl. *filandres*, filanders (> Sp. *filandria* = It. *filandra*, filanders), irreg. < F. *fil*, a thread, < L. *filum*: see *file*[3].] 1. The small intestinal worm which causes the disease called *filanders*.—2. *pl.* A disease in hawks, caused by small intestinal worms. Also *felanders*.—3. The external membrane of gut scraped off in the manufacture of catgut. Commonly as French, *filandre*.

This *filandre* is employed as thread to sew intestines and to make the cords of rackets and battledores.
Ure, Dict., I. 750.

filander[2] (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* A name given by Le Brun (1711) to the short-tailed kangaroo, *Halmaturus asiaticus* or *Macropus bruni*. See *phi*★*lander*.

filar (fī'lär), *a.* [< NL. *filaris*, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] Thread-like; filaceous or filamentous.—**Filar micrometer, microscope**, etc. See the nouns.

Filaria (fi-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *filaris*, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] The typical genus of the family *Filariidæ*, containing parasitic nematode worms of very slender filiform shape, some attaining a length of several feet. *F. sanguinis-hominis*, the larval form of which is found in the lymphatics and blood-vessels, is said to be the cause of elephantiasis. *F. medinensis* is the hairworm or guinea-worm, common in the tropical regions of the old world, and found in the subcutaneous tissue.


Guinea-worm (*Filaria medinensis*).

Filariadæ (fil-ą-rī'ą-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Filariidæ*.

filarial (fi-lā'ri-ąl), *a.* [< *Filaria* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by *Filaria*.

In the *filarial* disease the *filarial* embryos are found in the blood of the person affected by them, but only at certain times in the twenty-four hours.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 570.

filarian (fi-lā'ri-ąn), *a.* Same as *filarial*.

filariate (fi-lā'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filariated*, ppr. *filariating*. [< *Filaria* + *-ate*[2].] To infect with *Filaria*.

We may settle the relationship of the mosquito to the Filaria . . . by *filariating* a man.
Manson, Trans. Linn. Soc., II. ii. 368.

filariform (fi-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Filaria* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of *Filaria*: as, *filariform* nematoids.

Filariidæ (fil-ą-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Filaria* + *-idæ*.] The hairworms or guinea-worms, a family of parasitic thread-like worms, of the order *Nematoidea*, typified by the genus *Filaria*. Also *Filariadæ*. See cut under *Filaria*.

filate (fī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. *filatus*, thread-like, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] In *entom.*, straight and without a lateral bristle or process: applied specifically to the antennæ of certain *Diptera*.—**Filate margin**, in *entom.*, a margin separated from the disk by an impressed line running close to the edge.

filaterie†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *filaterie*, *philaterie*, also *filatiere*, etc., < LL. *phylacterium*, < Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, phylactery: see *phylactery*.] A Middle English form of *phylactery*. *Wyclif.*

filatory† (fil'ą-tō-ri), *n.* [= Pg. *filatorio*, < late ML. *filatorium*, a thread- or rope-factory, a sewing-room, < *filare*, wind thread, spin: see *filament* and *file*[3].] A spinning-machine.

This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water-wheel, and besides a small *filatory* turned by men. *Tooke.*

filature (fil'ą-tūr), *n.* [= F. *filature* = Pr. *filadura* = Sp. It. *filatura*, < ML. *filatura*, the art of spinning, also a coarse thread, < *filare*, wind thread, spin: see *file*[3], *v.*] 1. A forming into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons.

Floss-silk . . . is the name given to the portions of ravelled silk broken off in the *filature* of the cocoons.
Ure, Dict., II. 461.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; a filatory.—3. An establishment for reeling silk.

Steam *filatures* have become the one thing needed for success [in silk-culture]. *The American*, VII. 301.

Indeed, I am assured, on good authority, that it is only fresh cocoons that go from the producers to the *filatures*: even if choked, they are accounted fresh. *Science*, III. 431.

filazer (fil'ā-zėr), *n.* Same as *filacer*.

filberd† (fil'bėrd), *n.* An obsolete form of *filbert*.

filbert (fil'bėrt), *n.* [Formerly also written *fil*★*berd*, also *filbeard*, also (with *ph*) *philbert*, *philibert*, *philliberd*; < ME. *filbert*, *fylberde*, *fylbyrde*, *felberde*, *philliberd*; a disputed word, the history being obscure and involved in fable and conjecture; but prob. from the name of St. *Philibert*.] 1. A cultivated variety of the common hazelnut, *Corylus Avellana*. The Turkey filbert is the fruit of *C. Colurna*. See *Corylus*.

I'll bring thee
To clust'ring *filberds*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

2. The shrub which bears the nut. Also called *filbert-tree*.

And Demephon was so reproved—
That Phillis in the same throwe [moment]
Was shape into a nutte-tre . . .
And after Phillis *philliberd*
This tre was cleped in the yerd.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 30.

The countrey yeeldeth many good trees of fruit, as *filberds* in some places, but in all places cherie trees, and a kind of peare tree meet to graffe on.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 132.

The *fylbyrdes* hanging to the ground,
The fygg-tree and the maple round.
The Squyr of Lowe Degre, l. 37 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

filbert-nut† (fil'bėrt-nut), *n.* [ME. *fylberde-notte*, < *fylberde*, filbert, + *notte*, *nutte*, nut.] A filbert.

Fylberde notte, fillum. *Prompt. Parv.*

filbert-tree (fil'bėrt-trē), *n.* [Formerly also *filbeard-tree*; < ME. *fylberdtre*, *fylbertre*, < *fylberde*, *fylbert*, filbert, + *tre*, tree.] Same as *filbert*, 2.

filch (filch), *v. t.* [< ME. *filchen*, steal, of obscure origin; perhaps an assibilation of an unrecorded **filken*, **felgen*, retaining the orig. guttural of ME. *felen*, hide, conceal, as shown in Icel. *fela*, pp. *fōlginn*, hide, intrust, commend, = Goth. *filhan*, hide, bury: see *feal*[3].] To steal, especially in a small, sly way; pilfer; take from another on a petty scale, as for the supply of a present need, or in an underhand way, as by violation of trust or good faith.

In the end he gat himselfe the anger and displeasure of the masters and keepers of the said ponds and cisterns, with his continuall and immeasurable *filching*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, I. 251.

But he that *filches* from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

He has play'd the thief with me, and *filch'd* away
The richest jewel of my life, my honour.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

My companion manages to *filch* a raw onion and a crust of bread, which we share.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 21.

★ **filch**† (filch), *n.* [< *filch*, *v. t.*] **1.** A stick with a hook at the end, used in filching articles from windows, clothes-lines, etc.

When hee goes a Filching, he putteth a hooke of yron, with which hooke hee angles at a window, in the dead of night, for shirts, smockes, or any other linnen or woollen; and for that reason is the staffe tearmed a *Filch*.
Dekker, English Villanies, sig. M, 3 (ed. 1632).

2. An act of theft; also, the thing stolen.

This is all you have to do,
Save every hour a *filch* or two,
Be it money, cloth, or pullen.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

filcher (fil'chėr), *n.* One who filches; one who is guilty of petty theft.

For never
Will I leave off the search of this bad man,
This *filcher* of affections, this love pedler.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 1.

Every bit of brisk living, and above all when it is healthful, is just so much gained upon the wholesale *filcher*, death. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 124.

filchingly (fil'ching-li), *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

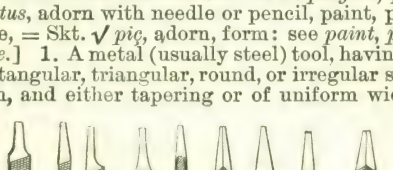
fildt, *n.* An occasional Middle English form of *field*.

fil de trace (fēl dė tràs). [F.: *fil*, thread; *de*, of; *trace*, outline: see *trace*, *n.*] In *lace-making:* (*a*) The outline of a pattern in needle-point lace. (*b*) A thread of peculiar texture differing from that of the rest of the lace and used in making such outline.

fildor†, fildoret†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *fil d'or*, thread of gold: *fil* (< L. *filum*), thread; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold: see *file*[3], *de*[2], *or*[3].] Gold thread.

The mane of that mayn hors much to hit lyke,
Wel cresped & cemmed wyth knottes ful mony,
Folden in wyth *fildore* aboute the fayre grene,
Ay a herle of the here, an other of golde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

★ **file**[1] (fīl), *n.* [< ME. *file*, *fyle*, < AS. *feól*, earliest form *fiil* (8th cent. gloss) (contr. of orig. **fīhal*) = D. *vijl* = LG. *file* = OHG. *fīhala* and contr. *fīla*, MHG. *vīle*, G. *feile* = Sw. Dan. *fil* = Icel. *thēl*, mod. *thjöl* (*th* for *f*) = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. Russ. *pila* = Lith. *pela*, a file; prob. ult. from the root seen in L. *pingere*, pp. *pictus*, adorn with needle or pencil, paint, picture, = Skt. √ *piç*, adorn, form: see *paint*, *picture*.] **1.** A metal (usually steel) tool, having a rectangular, triangular, round, or irregular section, and either tapering or of uniform width



a b c d e f g h i

Files.

a, cotter-file when large, and verge- or pivot-file when small; *b*, square file (parallel or taper); *c*, banking or watch-pinion file when parallel, and knife-file when taper; *d*, half-round, nicking, piercing, or round-off file; *e*, round, gulleting, or rat-tail file; *f*, triangular, three-square, or saw file; *g*, equaling, clock-pinion, or endless-screw file when parallel, and slitting, entering, warding, or barrel-hole file when taper; *h*, cross- or double-half-round file; *i*, screw-head, feather-edge, or slitting file.

and thickness, covered on one or more of its surfaces with teeth or transverse or oblique ridges, used for abrading, reducing, or smoothing metal, ivory, wood, or other resistant materials. See phrases below.

Time doth with his secret *file*
Fret and diminish each thing every-while.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.

2. Figuratively, any means employed to refine or polish something, as literary style.

Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*.
Akenside, Odes, ii. 1.

3. In *entom.*, a surface covered with fine parallel ridges, on which another surface can be rubbed, producing the sound called stridulation. These organs are found on various parts of the body, as the wings, thorax, and abdomen.—**4.** The rough spines of a sea-urchin, as a cidarid. [Prov. Eng.]—**Balance-wheel file.** See *balance-wheel*.—**Barrel-hole file**, a watchmakers' file, of rectangular section, very thin, and with parallel edges.—**Bastard file.** See *bastard*.—**Blunt file**, a file terminating in a blunt end, and graded between a taper file and a dead-parallel file.—**Cabinet file**, a fine single-cut file for wood-work.—**Cant file.** See *cant-file*.—**Checkering-file**, a file formed of two files riveted together to form two edges, one of which serves as a guide or spacer, while the other cuts a groove, used in checker-work such as is formed on the small of gun-stocks, etc. Also called *double file*.—**Circular file**, a circular saw or serrated disk designed to run on a spindle or mandrel, used to cut the teeth of cog-wheels.—**Clock-pinion file.** Same as *endless-screw file*.—**Cotter file.** See *cotter-file*.—**Dead file**, a file whose cuts are so fine that it makes very little noise in use.—**Dead-parallel file.** See *parallel file*.—**Dead-smooth file**, a file having very fine and close teeth. Sometimes called *superfine file*.—**Dental file**, a small file of varied and peculiar forms used in mechanical and operative dentistry.—**Double-cut file**, a file which has two series of straight cuts crossing each other, and thus forming a number of points or teeth.—**Double file.** Same as *checkering-file*.—**Double-half-round file**, a file with curved sides and convex edges of different angles. It is used for dressing or crossing out balance-wheels, and hence is also called *cross-file*.—**Dovetail-file**, a thin file with a back of tin or brass, resembling the stiffener of a dovetail- or tenon-saw.—**Endless-screw file**, a flat file with a constant thickness and parallel edges. Also called *equaling-file*.—**Entering-file**, a flat tapering file for preparing work for a cotter or other file.—**Equaling-file**, a flat file with a constant thickness, more or less tapering in width.—**Equalizing-file**, a flat file of uniform thickness, used in repairing watches and clocks.—**Feather-edge file**, a file having a sharp edge, the cross-section forming an acute angle.—**Five-cant file**, a file having one angle of 108° and two of 36° each, used to file M-toothed saws.—**Flat file**, a common double-cut file of various grades of fineness of cut, sometimes taper, and sometimes of uniform size through the whole length.—**Float-file**, a single-cut file used by comb-makers and ivory-carvers, of several kinds, known as *carlet*, *topper*, etc.—**Gulleting-file**, a round, blunt, single-cut file for sharpening saws.—**Half-round file**, a file flat on one side and rounding on the other. *E. H. Knight.*—**Half-thick file**, a file used as a rubber file for coarse work. It is strong and heavy, and has one round side and three flat ones.—**Knife-file**, a file with a sharp edge and thin blade-like section, used to finish narrow grooves.—**Lead-float file**, a coarse single-cut file for soft metals.—**Marble-workers' file**, one of a series of fine files and rasps used by sculptors and workers in marble. One form has perforations for the escape of the dust.—**Middle-cut file**, a file of which the teeth are in coarseness between the rough and the bastard.—**Nicking-file**, a thin file for making nicks in the heads of screws. *E. H. Knight.*—**Parallel file**, a file of uniform section, or without taper from tang to point. A flat and mathematically correct file is termed a *dead-parallel file*.—**Perforated file**, a sculptors' file which has perforations to permit the escape of abraded material. It was invented by Hiram Powers.—**Piercing-file**, a sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole. *E. H. Knight.*—**Pivot-file**, a fine file used in dressing pivots on the arbors of watches. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rat-tail file**, a small, round, tapering file.—**Rough file**, a file with heavy deep cuts made at an angle of about 12° to the perpendicular.—**Round-edge file**, a form of file with a convex edge, used in dressing the spaces between the teeth of gear-wheels. *E. H. Knight.*—**Round file**, one of a series of small files of circular section. If tapering, such files are called *rat-tail files;* if of uniform section, they are called *joint-files*, from their use in filing out apertures for joint-wires and pintles of hinges. *E. H. Knight.*—**Round-joint file**, a form of file used in clock-making.—**Round-off file**, a small half-round file, with the convex side safe or uncut, used for rounding or pointing the teeth of wheels originally cut square. *E. H. Knight.*—**Safe-edged file**, a file having one edge or more left uncut and made smooth. Such files are most commonly used in forming a shoulder or set-off, and in filing out rectangular corners. In certain files the edges only are cut, the faces being left smooth.—**Saw-file**, a file for sharpening saw-teeth, triangular in cross-section for hand-saws and flat for mill-saws. *E. H. Knight.*—**Screw-head file**, a feather-edged file for nicking screw-heads. *E. H. Knight.*—**Second-cut file**, a file graded between the bastard and smooth files.—**Single-cut file**, any file having a single series or course of teeth: distinguished from the *double-cut file*.—**Slitting-file**, a file with two acute and two obtuse edges and parallel sides. *E. H. Knight.*—**Smooth file**, a finishing file graded between the second-cut and dead-smooth files.—**Square file**, a file which is square in its transverse section. It is usually tapering, with one smooth side.—**Superfine file.** Same as *dead-smooth file*.—**Three-square file**, the ordinary tapering hand-saw file, of triangular cross-section. Also called *triangular file*. *E. H. Knight.*—**To bite or gnaw a file**, to attempt in anger or ignorance something that is entirely impracticable or that merely injures one's self: in allusion to the fable of the serpent which attempted to bite a file.—**Triangular file.** Same as *three-square file*.—**Verge-file**, a fine file with one smooth side: formerly used by watchmakers when working on the verge of the old vertical escapement. *E. H. Knight.*—**Warding-file**, a flat file having a constant thickness, and cut only upon the edges: used in filing the ward-notches in keys. *E. H. Knight.*—**Watch-pinion file.** Same as *banking-file*.

file[1] (fīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filed*, ppr. *filing*. [< ME. *filen* = D. *vijlen* = LG. *filen* = OHG. *fīlōn*, MHG. *vilen*, G. *feilen* = Sw. *fila* = Dan. *file* = Icel. *thēla*, file; from the noun.] **1.** To rub or cut with a file, or as if with a file; render smooth, sharp, even, etc., by rubbing with a file; remove with a file: as, to *file* a saw; to *file* off a tooth.

I would have *filed* keys off that hung in chains.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

The fetters of my thraldom are *fil'd* off,
And I at liberty to right myself.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, v. 1.

A smith, a smith, right speedilie,
To *file* the irons frae my dear brither.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 92).

The iron teeth of confinement and privation had been slowly *filing* him down. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlii.

2. Figuratively, to smooth; polish; correct; improve.

The fine and *filed* phrases of Cicero.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 155.

Precious phrase by all the Muses *filed*.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxv.

File your tongue with a little more courtesy. *Scott.*

file[2]† (fīl), *v. t.* [< ME. *filen*, *fylen*, < AS. *ā-fȳlan*, *ge-fȳlan*, *be-fȳlan*, make foul, foul, befoul, defile (= OHG. *fūlan*); cf. AS. *fūlian*, *ā-fūlian*, intr., become foul, < *fūl*, foul. Cf. *befoul*, *defoul*[1], *defile*[1], and see *foul*.] To defile; pollute; contaminate; degrade.

The world has many with vanite *filed*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1198.

Now Arthur-Seat shall be my bed,
The sheets shall ne'er be *fyl'd* by me.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 133).

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

★ **file**[3] (fīl), *n.* [< OF. and F. *file*, f., a file, rank, row, *fil*, m., a thread, string, wire, edge, etc., = Pr. Pg. It. *fila*, f., = Sp. *fila* and *hila*, f., a row, line; Sp. *filo* and *hilo*, m., = Pg. It. *filo*, m., thread, string, wire, etc.; < L. *filum*, neut., a thread, string, cord, filament, ML. *fila*, f., a string or series.] **1.** A thread, string, or line; particularly, a line or wire on which papers are strung in due order for preservation and reference.

Either it is there, or it is upon a *file*, with the duke's other letters, in my tent. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

All the afternoon and night, looking over and tearing and burning all the unnecessary letters which I have had upon my *file* for four or five years backward.
Pepys, Diary, III. 26.

2. The whole number of papers thus arranged; hence, a collection of papers arranged according to date or subject for the sake of ready reference; also, a bundle of papers tied together with the title of each indorsed: as, a *file* of newspapers; a *file* of writs.—**3.** A roll, list, or catalogue.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*
To five-and-twenty thousand men of choice.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

You may meet,
In person of a merchant, with a soul
As resolute and free, and all ways worthy,
As else in any *file* of mankind.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

4. A docket; a calendar. [Rare.]

Causes unjudg'd disgrace the loaded *File;*
And sleeping Laws the King's Neglect revile.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

5. A row of persons or things arranged one behind another; *milit.*, a row of soldiers forming a line from front to rear; the number of men constituting the depth of a battalion or squadron. When a battalion is formed in two ranks, a file of soldiers means two men. The front of a file is one man; its depth may be any number of men.

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 797.

A *File* of Men, Bumpkin, is six Men.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

Here *files* of pins extend their shining rows.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 137.

Soon after three *files* of soldiers entered. *Scott.*

6†. Regular succession of thought or narration; uniform tenor; thread of discourse.

And, were it not ill fitting for this *file*
To sing of hilles and woods mongst warres and Knights,
I would abate the sternenesse of my stile.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 37.

Let me resume the *file* of my narration. *Sir H. Wotton.*

7. One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running directly from player to player: opposed to *rank*. See *chess*[1].—**8.** Same as *rank and file*. See phrase below. [Rare.]

Philip dismissed all those of the common *file*, on the condition that they should not bear arms for six months against the Spaniards. *Prescott*, Hist. Philip II.

9. In some parts of the United States, a cloth used in cleaning or wiping a floor. Also *file-cloth*.—**10.** In *her.*, same as *label*.—**Flank file**, the file on the extreme right or left of any body of troops.—**Indian file.** Same as *single file*.—**On file**, placed on a file, or in orderly arrangement for preservation; more specifically, in *law*, placed among the papers constituting the records of a court, and purporting to be there as a part of such records.—**Rank and file.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the lines of soldiers from side to side and from front to back; all common soldiers under the rank of sergeant, or sometimes all below the non-commissioned staff. Hence—(*b*) The general body of any party or society, as distinguished from the leaders.—**Single file**, an arrangement of a body of persons or objects in a single line, one behind another: as, to move or march in *single file*. Also called *Indian file*, because the American Indians usually move in this order.

file[3] (fīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *filed*, ppr. *filing*. [= F. *filer*, file off; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.**

To place or fasten on a file; fasten, as papers, on a line or wire, for preservation; hence, to arrange in order, or insert in a bundle, as papers; arrange in a given order; classify.

Then the examiner, register, and two clerks,
They manage all at home, and sort, and *file*,
And seal the news, and issue them.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

Specifically—2. To place in due manner, as a document, among the records of a court or a public office.

On ane Farnstein they *fyled* a bill.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

Ashmole was obliged to *file* a bill in Chancery.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 42, note.

Thy fair desires in virtue's court are *fil'd*.
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

3. To receive, or receive and indorse, as a document so placed.

II. *intrans.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler.*

Down to the haven of the Isle,
The monks and nuns in order *file*,
From Cuthbert's cloisters grim.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 11.

File left (*milit.*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file 90° toward the left. —**File right** (*milit.*), a tactical command to change the direction of a column marching in file 90° toward the right. —**To file off**, in *milit. tactics*, to wheel off by files from marching in line and to march in file parallel to the original front, or at right angles to the first direction.—**To file with**, to rank with; be equal to.

My endeavours
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *fil'd with* my abilities.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

file[4] (fil), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *file*, *fyle*, a var. of *vile*: see *vile*. As a noun, ME. *file*, a wretch, a villain, a vague term of abuse. Cf. OD. *fiel*, *fielt*, a vile, worthless, cowardly, lazy, ragged fellow. In sense 3 *file* seems to be popularly associated with *file*[1], as if it meant a 'hard' or 'hard-headed' person, a 'hard case.' Slang terms are unstable in meaning.] **I.**† *a.* Vile.

The old emperice, the *fyle* traytour.
Octovian (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

II. *n.* 1†. A wretch; a villain: a vague term of abuse.

Men mithe [might] thethen [thence] a mile
Here him rore, that fule [foul] *file*. *Havelok*, l. 2498.

Sorful bicom that false *file* [Satan],
And thoght how he moght man biwill [var. bigyle].
Cursor Mundi, l. 715.

Philip the Valas was a *file*;
He fled. *Minot*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 31.

2. A pickpocket; a thief. [Slang.]

The greatest character among them was that of a pickpocket, or, in their language, a *file*.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, iv. 12.

3. [See etym.] A hard, cunning person; a shrewd person; a deep or artful man: as, a sly old *file*. [Slang.]

The Dodger . . . desired the jailer to communicate "the names of them two *files* as was on the bench."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xliii.

file-card (fīl'kärd), *n.* A piece of card-clothing used for cleansing files from metallic dust.

file-carrier (fīl'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A holder in which a file is mounted, like a frame-saw in its stock.

file-cleaner (fīl'klē″nėr), *n.* 1. A wire brush or a piece of carding used to cleanse files.—2. A machine employing a sand-blast, used to clean and resharpen old files.

file-closer (fīl'klō″zėr), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer who marches behind troops in line, or on the flank when in column, to assist in preserving the formation and alinement.

Front after front the sturdy infantry trudges by, the student-officers hidden as *file-closers* behind their companies.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 788.

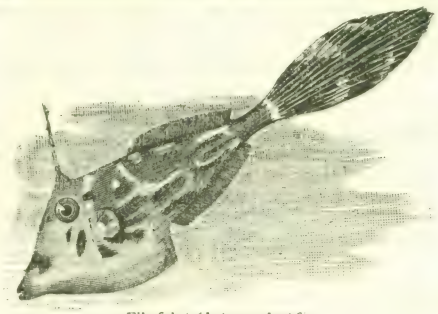
file-cloth (fīl'klôth), *n.* Same as *file*[3], 9.

file-cutter (fīl'kut″ėr), *n.* One who cuts teeth in files; a file-maker.

file-finishing (fīl'fin″ish-ing), *n.* The smoothing off and finishing of metal- or wood-work with files previous to the use of the emery-wheel or sandpaper.

file-firing (fīl'fīr″ing), *n.* The discharge of small-arms by files of soldiers firing in succession.

file-fish (fīl'fish), *n.* Any plectognathous fish of the family *Balistidæ*: so called from the roughly granular skin. The European species is *Balistes carolinensis*, a common inhabitant of the Mediterranean, and occasionally met with on the southern coasts of England. It grows to the length of 2 feet. *Balistapus aculeatus*, a native of the Indian seas, as well as of the Red Sea, is sometimes 12 or 14 inches long. Another is a monacanthine fish, *Alutera schœpfi*, with a single dorsal spine, a moderate abdominal flap not extended beyond the pelvic spine, and of a dull-greenish color mottled with a darker hue. It is abundant along the southern coast of the United States.



File-fish (*Alutera schœpfi*).

filegreen†, *n.* An obsolete form of *filigrain*, *filigree*.

This Treillage is performed with that variety of Ornaments, that it resembles *Filegreen* Work, and is large.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 186.

file-guard (fīl'gärd), *n.* A holder, or temporary protecting handle, for a file.

fileiniet, *n.* A Middle English form of *villainy*.

file-leader (fīl'lē″dėr), *n.* *Milit.*, a soldier placed in the front of and leading a file.

file-marching (fīl'mär″ching), *n.* *Milit.*, the marching of a line two deep, when faced to the right or left, so that the front and rear ranks march side by side. *Brande.*

file-mark (fīl'märk), *n.* The note indorsed by a clerk or recording officer upon a document filed, usually consisting of the word *filed* and the date of filing.

filemot (fil'e-mot), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written *philomot*; an accom. of F. *feuillemorte*, of the color of a dead leaf: see *feuillemorte*.] **I.** *n.* The color of a faded leaf; a yellowish-brown color.

The colours you ought to wish for are blue, or *filemot* turned up with red. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, iii.

II. *a.* Of a dead-leaf color.

Labelled folios all *filemot* with age and use.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 177.

filer[1] (fī'lėr), *n.* One who files or uses a file in cutting, smoothing, or polishing.

filer[2] (fī'lėr), *n.* [Cf. *file*[4], *n.*, 2.] A pickpocket. [Slang.]

A *Filer* my sister, a Filcher my Brother,
A Canter [tramping beggar] my Unckle
That car'd not for Pelfe;
A Lifter [shoplifter] my Aunt, a begger myselfe.
John Bagford, Collection of Ballads (1671).

file-shell (fīl'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pholadidæ*, as *Pholas dactylus*, the piddock: so called from the roughness of the shell.

filet (fē-lā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fil*, a thread: see *file*[3], *fillet*.] In *decorative art*, a thin line forming part of a design or ornamenting an edge or the like: a fillet: as, a *filet* in gold in bookbinding; a *filet* of ruby luster on a majolica vase. See *fillet*. —**Filet guipure.** Same as *darned lace*. See *lace*.

filial (fil'yal), *a.* [= F. *filial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *filial* = It. *filiale*, < LL. *filialis*, of a son or daughter, < *filius*, a son, fem. *filia*, a daughter; perhaps orig. (like E. *son*, q. v.) 'one born,' < √ **fe*, **fev*, bear, produce, in *fetus*, offspring, *fecundus*, fruitful, *femina*, woman, etc.: see *fetus*, *fecund*, *female*, etc.] 1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming to or due from a child in relation to the parents.

The Son from the Father had fatherly Love, and the Father from the Son a *filial* Obedience.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

It were a sin against the piety
Of *filial* duty, if I should forget
The debt I owe my father.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

With *filial* confidence inspired,
Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say, "My Father made them all."
Cowper, Task, v. 745.

2. Bearing the relation of a child.

Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads. *Prior.*

The same good office is performed by Property and its *filial* systems of debt and credit. *Emerson*, Nature.

filially (fil'yal-i), *adv.* In a filial manner.

There is no servant of God but feares *filially*.
Bp. Hall, Holy Panegyric.

filiate (fil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filiated*, ppr. *filiating*. [< L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, + *-ate*[2]; cf. *affiliate*.] 1. To adopt as a son or daughter; take into filial relation.—2. In *law*, to determine judicially the paternity of, as a bastard child; hence, to refer to the author or maker.

Many parts indeed authenticate themselves, bearing so strong a likeness that no one can hesitate at *filiating* them upon the ipsissimus Luther. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxxxi.

3. To establish any analogous close relation between; affiliate.

Not only are the sciences as now advanced correlated by innumerable traces of cousinship, but all the past stages of science are *filiated* by the same ties.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 123.

★**filiation** (fil-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *filiation* = Sp. *filiación* = Pg. *filiação* = It. *filiazione*; as *filiate* + *-ion*.] 1. The relation of a son or daughter to a parent: the correlative of *paternity*.

The fathers finding great authority and energy in this confession of Peter for the establishment of the natural *filiation* of the Son of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 352.

2. The establishment of a filial relation, specifically by adoption.

God hath forgot all these paternities, all these *filiations*, all these incorporatings, all these inviscerations of Israel into his own bosom, and Israel is become the generation of his wrath. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

3. In *law*, the judicial determination of the paternity of a child, especially of a bastard; affiliation.

We are now sure that, if the principle on which Solomon decided a famous case of *filiation* were correct, there can be no doubt as to the justice of our suspicion.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. Any analogous close connection or relation.

Two of our English letters, n and d, are derived, in strict historical *filiation*, from two of the alphabetic signs . . . by means of which the name of King Sent is expressed.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 61.

Everything tends to show that there is direct *filiation* between the rude workmanship of the flint of Saint-Acheul and the skilled workmanship of the flint of the neolithic age. *N. Joly*, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 29.

filibeg (fil'i-beg), *n.* [Also written *fillibeg* and (improp.) *philibeg*, sometimes *fillybag*; < Gael. *feileadh-beag*, the kilt in its modern shape, lit. 'small kilt' (*beag*, small, little), in distinction from *feileadh-mor*, the 'large kilt' (*mor*, large, great), the kilt in its primitive form, consisting of one piece, generally of tartan, covering, when spread, the whole body, and girt around the waist; *feileadh*, *feile*, the kilt, cf. *filleadh*, a fold, plait, < *fill*, v., fold.] A plaited petticoat or skirt reaching only to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland; a kilt.

The *filibeg* or lower garment is still very common.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

Upon the road to Port-ree, Prince Charles changed his dress, and put on man's clothes again, a tartan short coat and waistcoat, with *philibeg* and short hose, a plaid and wig, and bonnet. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 222.

filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *n.* [< Sp. *filibustero* (with inserted *i* in first syllable) (= It. *filibustiere*), < F. *flibustier*, earlier *fribustier*, a filibuster, bucaneer, freebooter (with *s* inserted, but orig. not pronounced—a common fact in 17th century F., after the analogy of words in which an original *s* was retained in spelling, though it had become silent in pronunciation); < D. *vrijbueter* (Kilian, 1598), now *vrijbuiter*, a freebooter, = E. *freebooter* = Dan. *fribytter* = Sw. *fribytare* = G. *freibeuter* (the E., Dan., Sw., and G. words being not independent formations, but formed after the analogy of the D. *vrijbueter*, which appears to be the oldest form). In a Dutch work ("De Americaensche Zee-Roovers," 1678) written by a bucaneer named John Oexmelin, otherwise Exquemelin or Esquemeling, and translated into French and Spanish, and subsequently into English (1684), the adventurers of the West Indies are said to have been divided into three classes—the bucaneers (*boucaniers*) or hunters (see *bucaneer*), the filibusters (*flibustiers*) or rovers, and the farmers (*habitans*); and the *flibustiers* are said to have assumed their name "from the English word *flibuster*, which means rover"; this must refer to E. *freebooter*, but the D. form appears to be the original. The bucaneers consisted mainly of French, Dutch, and English adventurers, and not to any extent of Spaniards, with whom they were constantly at war; the Sp. form *filibustero* can only be an accom. of the F. *flibustier*; the *s* is now pronounced in F., etc., because, as now used, it is taken from the books, as spelled. The commonly assumed connection with E. *flyboat* (Sp. *flibote*, *filibote*, F. *flibot*, < D. *vlieboot*: see *flyboat*) has no support either in form or in historical fact.] 1. A freebooter: in history, a name distinctively applied to the West

Indian bucaneers or pirates of the seventeenth century. See *bucaneer*. Hence—2. One of a band of men organized, in disregard of international law, for the purpose of invading and revolutionizing a foreign state. Specifically applied in history to the members of certain expeditions which in the middle of the nineteenth century originated in or set out from the United States against certain Spanish-American countries for the purpose of revolutionizing them. The principal of these expeditions were those led by Narciso Lopez from New Orleans against Cuba, in 1850–51, and those by William Walker from California against the Mexican state of Sonora in 1853–54, and against Nicaragua in 1855–58. Both leaders were captured and put to death, the latter after having succeeded in his second object and exercised sovereign power for some time over Nicaragua. Hence—3. In a legislative or other deliberative body, a member in the minority who resorts to irregular or obstructive tactics to prevent the adoption of a measure or procedure which is favored by the majority. Also *filibusterer*. [U. S.]

filibuster (fil'i-bus-tėr), *v. i.* [< *filibuster*, *n.*] 1. To act as a freebooter or bucaneer.

Alikhanoff's swoop upon Merv was not a *filibustering* exploit, carried out by him and other frontier officials on their own personal responsibility.
Marvin, Gates of Herat, ii.

2. To obstruct legislation by undue use of the technicalities of parliamentary law or privileges, as when the minority in a legislative assembly, in order to prevent the passage of some measure obnoxious to them, endeavor to consume time or tire out their opponents by useless motions, speeches, objections, etc. [U. S.]

The Democrats . . . *filibustered* and postponed the vote till a day when strength could be fairly measured on it.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 239.

They [Irish Nationalists] may, as some of the more actively bitter among them did in the Parliaments of 1874 and 1880, obstruct business by long and frequent speeches, dilatory motions, and all those devices which in America are called *filibustering*.
J. Bryce, in New Princeton Rev., III. 65.

filibusterer (fil'i-bus-tėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *filibuster*, 3.

filibusterism (fil'i-bus-tėr-izm), *n.* [< *filibuster* + *-ism*.] The practice of filibustering. (*a*) Bucaneering; freebooting.

The spirit of *filibusterism* must have been very active, and must have influenced large circles of the population.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), p. 4.

(*b*) Legislative obstruction. [U. S.]

filical (fil'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-al*.] Belonging to the *Filices* or ferns.

Filicales (fil-i-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-ales*.] A natural order of the *Pteridophyta*, first used by Lindley in 1833, especially characterized by the presence of well-developed leaves; the ferns. The group is divided into leptosporangiate *Filicales*, in which the sporangia arise from epidermal cells, and eusporangiate *Filicales*, in which they arise from tissues beneath the epidermis, as in *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The leptosporangiate *Filicales* are again divided into homosporous *Filicales*, the true ferns, and heterosporous *Filicales*, comprising the *Salviniaceæ* and *Marsileaceæ*, in which two kinds of spores are formed.

Filices (fil'i-sēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *filix*, a fern.] The name used by Linnæus, Jussieu, and others for the *Filicales*.

filiciform (fi-lis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *forma*, shape.] Fern-shaped.

filicite (fil'i-sīt), *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-ite*2.] A fossil fern or filicoid plant.

filicoid (fil'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Fern-like; having the form of a fern.

II. *n.* A plant resembling a fern.

filicology (fil-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or study of ferns; pteridology. [Rare.]

filière (fē-liãr'), *n.* [F., < *fil*, a thread: see *file*3.] A gage for measuring needles. See *gage*2.

filiety (fi-lī'ę-ti), *n.* [< LL. *filieta(t-)s*, sonship, < L. *filius*, a son: see *filial*.] The relation of a son to a parent; sonship. [Rare.]

The paternity of A and the *filiety* of B are not two facts, but two modes of expressing the same fact.
J. S. Mill, Logic, p. 45.

filiferous (fi-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *filum*, a thread, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous*.] Producing threads, or bearing thread-like growths, as some plants, insects, mollusks, etc.; specifically, in *entom.*, bearing very slender, thread-like organs, as the ★abdomen of a May-fly.

filiform (fil'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *filiforme* = Pg. It. *filiforme*, < NL. *filiformis*, < L. *filum*, a thread, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Like a filum in form; thready; filamentous; filaceous.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filiformia*.—**Filiform antennæ, palpi,** or **tarsi**, in *entom.*, those antennæ, etc., in which the joints are cylindrical, slender, and closely fitted together, the outer ones being no larger than the others, so that the organ has a thread-like appearance. See cut under *antenna*.—**Filiform pulse.** See *pulse*1.

filiformed (fil'i-fôrmd), *a.* Having the form or likeness of a thread or filament; filiform.

I distinctly saw a long *filiformed* organ, bearing excessively fine hairs in lines. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 9.

Filiformia (fil-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filiformis*, thread-like: see *filiform*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of læmodipodous crustaceans, containing the slender as distinguished from the stout læmodipods, such as *Caprella*, *Proto*, etc.: contrasted with *Ovalia*. It corresponds to the modern family *Caprellidæ*.

Filigera (fi-lij'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filiger*: see *filigerous*.] A prime division of protozoans, containing the flagellate infusorians. *Maximilian Perty*, 1852. Also called *Phytozoida*.

filigerous (fi-lij'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *filiger*, bearing threads (i. e., flagella) (< L. *filum*, a thread, + *gerere*, bear), + *-ous*.] Bearing or furnished with flagella, as an infusorian; flagellate; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Filigera*.

Filigradæ (fi-lig'rā-dē), *n. pl.* A suborder or superfamily of spiders, characterized by single-jointed tarsi armed with but one coarse claw, proposed by Thorell (1870) for the extinct family *Phalangitidæ* or *Phalangitoidæ*.

filigrade (fil'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread, a cobweb, + *gradi*, walk: see *grade*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Filigradæ*.

II. *n.* A spider of the group *Filigradæ*.

filigraint, filiganet (fil'i-grān), *n.* and *a.* [Also *filegreen* (now *filigree*, q. v.); = D. *filigrane* = G. Dan. *filigran* = Sw. *filigrams*, < F. *filigrane*, filigree (also water-mark, i. e., 'wire-mark'; in this sense also written *filagramme*, as if connected with Gr. γράμμα, a writing, a mark), < Sp. Pg. It. *filigrana*, filigree, < L. *filum*, thread, wire, + *granum*, grain: see *file*3 and *grain*.] Earlier forms of *filigree*.

A curious *filigrane* handkerchief, and two fair *filigrane* plates brought out of Spain.
Dr. Browne, Travels (1685), p. 147.

Filigrana (fil-i-grā'ną), *n.* [NL., < L. *filum*, a thread, + *granum*, a grain.] A genus of polychætous tubicolous annelids, of the family *Serpulidæ*. *F. implexa* is found on the north European coasts.

filiganet, *n.* and *a.* See *filigrain*.

filigree (fil'i-grē), *n.* and *a.* [Also *filligree*, *filagree*, *fillagree*; a corruption, through an earlier form **filigreen*, *filegreen*, of the orig. form *filigrain*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. Ornamental work consisting of fine gold, silver, or sometimes copper wire, formed into delicate tracery of scrolls, network, and the like, or of minute grains or plates of metal soldered to a background, or of both combined. It is used either independently or for application to more solid articles, and is one of the most ancient kinds of jewelers' work. The Greek and Etruscan filigree-work is of extreme beauty, and much of the jewelry for personal adornment found in their tombs or elsewhere is of this kind. In the middle ages filigree-work reached great development in certain parts of Europe, especially in Ireland before the eleventh century. It is made in northern Italy, Genoa and Venice being famous for it.

Busts of Saints and Apostles set a giorno in the body of an eagle in silver *filagree*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 378.

2. Any kind of ornamental openwork resembling or analogous to filigree. Hence—3. Figuratively, anything very delicate, light, and fanciful or showy in structure; especially, anything too delicately formed to be serviceable; something easily destroyed or injured.

Guarantees, he said, were mere *filigree*, pretty to look at, but too brittle to bear the slightest pressure.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Steibelt, a maker of *filagree* for the piano, . . . on this occasion played in a quintett of his own with a very brilliant piano part. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXVII. 381.

II. *a.* Composed of filigree: as, a *filigree* brooch.

filigreed (fil'i-grēd), *a.* Ornamented with filigree. [Rare.]

There was a mirror with a deep *filigreed* frame.
T. B. Aldrich, Bad Boy, p. 37.

filigree-glass (fil'i-grē-glȧs), *n.* 1. Glass ornamented by colored threads included in the transparent mass and twisted, waved, or woven with one another so as to produce regular patterns. Compare *latticinio*, *vitro-di-trina*.—2. A glass vessel, especially a goblet or drinking-glass, decorated with filigree.

filigree-point (fil'i-grē-point), *n.* A kind of fancy work imitating gold lace, made by working upon a linen background with gold thread, which is afterward separated from the background. *Dict. of Needlework*.

filigree-work (fil'i-grē-wėrk), *n.* 1. Work in filigree; filigree.—2. Any kind of ornamentation resembling or analogous to filigree, or which is thought too minute or too fantastic for its place or purpose.

filing1 (fī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *file*1, *v.*] 1. The act of using a file.—2. A fragment or particle rubbed off by a file: as, iron-*filings*.

filing2 (fī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *file*3, *v.*] The act of putting upon file.

filing-board (fī'ling-bōrd), *n.* A board upon which a piece of work is laid or held to be filed. For certain classes of work the board is pivoted to yield to any vertical sway of the file, that it may be always flat with the surface of the file.

filiolet, *n.* [ME. *fylyole*, *felyole*, < OF. *fillole*, *filloelle*, *fiolle*, *fiole*, *fyole*, a column, pillar, turret.] A turret, pinnacle, or cupola.

Towre telded bytwene trochet ful thik,
Fayre *fylyolez* that fyged, and ferlyly long,
With coruon coprounes, craftyly slezе.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 796.

Filioque (fil-i-ō'kwē), *n.* [L., and from the Son: *filio*, abl. of *filius*, son (see *filial*); *que* (enclitic), and.] The clause of the Nicene Creed in its western form which asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds both from the Father and from the Son. The doctrine of the "double procession," as it is called, has been generally accepted in the Latin Church from a very early period; and this clause was frequently added to the creed before it was authoritatively incorporated in it in the eleventh century. The Greek Church, on the contrary, has always maintained the doctrine of the single procession, as expressed in the original form of the Nicene Creed, in accordance with John xv. 26, "the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father"; and the controversy on this subject (called the *Filioque controversy*), continued to the present time, was one of the chief causes of the schism between the two churches.

filipendula (fil-i-pen'dų-lą), *n.* [= F. *filipendule* = Sp. It. *filipendula* = G. *filipendel*, etc., < late ML. *filipendula*, prop. fem. of **filipendulus*, hanging by a thread: see *filipendulous*.] The plant dropwort, *Filipendula Filipendula*.

filipendulous (fil-i-pen'dų-lus), *a.* [< ML. **filipendulus*, hanging by a thread, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pendulus*, hanging, < *pendere*, hang: see *file*3 and *pendulous*.] Suspended by a thread. [Rare.]

Filipino (fil-i-pē'nō), *n.* [Sp.] A native of the Philippines; in a restricted sense, a native of more or less pure Spanish descent. Also incorrectly *Philippino*.

Filistata (fi-lis'tā-tą), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1805), < L. *filum*, thread, + *status*, pp. of *stare*, stand: see *state*.] The typical genus of the family *Filistatidæ*.

Filistatidæ (fil-i-stat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Filistata* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Filistata*. They have two stigmata, tarsi without claws, cephalic and thoracic regions continuous, mandibles united at base, and the labrum united with the sternum. These spiders mostly make a tubular web in crevices and holes. Also *Filistatoidæ*.

Filitelæ (fil-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *filum*, thread, + *tela*, a web: see *toil*2.] A tribe of spiders which spread their threads about the places in which they prowl in pursuit of their prey. The most noteworthy genus is *Uroctea* (*Clotho*), of Egypt and southern Europe, a limpet-shaped spider, about an inch in diameter, remarkable for the curious habitation it constructs for its young.

fill1 (fil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fil*, *fille*; < ME. *fillen*, *fullen*, *fyllen*, < AS. *fyllan* = OS. *fullian* = OFries. *fella*, *folla* = D. *vullen* = LG. *fullen* = OHG. *fulljan*, MHG. *vüllen*, G. *füllen* = Icel. *fylla* = Sw. *fylla* = Dan. *fylde* = Goth. *fulljan*, fill, make full, < AS. *full*, etc., E. *full*: see *full*1, *a.*, and cf. *full*1, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make full; put or pour something into till no more can be contained; cause to be occupied so that no space, or no available space, is left vacant: as, to *fill* a basket with fruit; to *fill* a bottle or a vessel; to *fill* a church; to *fill* a cavity in the ground or in a tooth.

Jesus saith unto them, *Fill* the waterpots with water. And they *filled* them up to the brim. John ii. 7.

Corresponding misses *fill* the ream
With sentimental frippery.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 311.

King Arthur made new knights to *fill* the gap
Left by the Holy Quest.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To occupy the whole capacity or extent of; occupy so as to leave no space, or no appropriate space, vacant; permeate; pervade: as, the

water *fills* the vessel; the company *filled* the house; air *fills* the space all around us.

The earth was *filled* with violence. Gen. vi. 11.

Boundless the deep, because I Am, who *fill*
Infinitude; nor vacuous the space.
Milton, P. L., vii. 168.

This is the idea which belongs to body, whereby we conceive it to *fill* space. The idea of which *filling* of space is, that, where we imagine any space taken up by a solid substance, we conceive it so to possess it, that it excludes all other solid substances.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. iv. 2.

3. To satisfy or content with fullness; glut; satiate.

2d Lord. Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
Apem. Ay; to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

It maks ye Indeans of these parts rich & powerfull and also prowd therby; and *fills* them with peeces, powder, and shote, which no laws can restraine.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) To distend, as a sail, to its full extent by pressure, as of the wind.

A stately ship, . . .
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails *fill'd*, and streamers waving.
Milton, S. A., l. 718.

(*b*) To brace, as the yards, so that the wind will bear upon the sails and distend them.—**5.** To supply with an incumbent: as, to *fill* an office or a vacancy.—**6.** To possess and perform the duties of; officiate in as an incumbent; hold or occupy: as, he *fills* his office acceptably; to *fill* the speaker's chair.

Undiscerning praise,
Where love is mere attachment to the throne,
Not to the man who *fills* it as he ought.
Cowper, Task, v. 362.

He had long *filled* lucrative posts.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To pour into something.

Fill me some wine. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1.

8. To stop up the cracks, crevices, or pores of, or hollows in; cover with a substance, as varnish, paste, or sizing, which will smooth or even the surface of, as leather, wood, canvas, or the like; specifically, to apply a varnish or paste to (wood), in order to fill the grain. See *filler*[1], 3.—**9.** In *trade*, to make up the bulk, or produce a desired appearance of, by using sham or inferior materials; adulterate; doctor; water.

The methods of production of *filled* (i. e., adulterated and watered) soaps. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 297.

To fill in. (*a*) To place material in so as to fill up: as, to *fill in* an excavation or a cavity. (*b*) To insert so as to complete a list, an account, etc.: as, he *filled in* the omitted items.—**To fill out.** (*a*) To complete or make complete; extend or enlarge to the desired limit: as, to *fill out* a check or an engagement; to *fill out* a pattern or a garment with different material. (*b*) To pour out. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Adding many prayers, that the comming of their guests might be for good, and then did *fill out* the wine, making a great curtesie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 448.

While one *filled* me *out* very bitter tea, the other sweetened it with a vast deal of brown sugar.
Gray, Letters, I. 147.

To fill the bill, to do all that is desired, expected, or promised; suit the requirements of the case. [Slang, U. S.]—**To fill time**, in *theatrical cant*, to book dates for performances.—**To fill up.** (*a*) To make full; occupy completely or to the whole extent; complete; accomplish: as, to *fill up* an excavation; to *fill up* one's time; to *fill up* or fill out a blank document.

Who now rejoice in my sufferings for you, and *fill up* that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. Col. i. 24.

It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 344.

(*b*†) To make complete or finished.

God sometims hids a sinner till his wickednes is *filled up*.
Chauncy, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 396.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pour a liquid into a cup or glass until it is full; hence, to give or take to drink.

"*Fyll* of the best wyne," sayd Robyn,
"This monke shall drynke to me."
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 85).

In the cup which she hath filled, *fill* to her double.
Rev. xviii. 6.

2. To grow or become full: as, corn *fills* well in a warm season; a mill-pond *fills* during the night.

The sails that were o' taffetie,
Fill'd not in the east land breeze.
The Demon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

To back and fill. See *back*[1].—**To fill away** (*naut.*), to brace the yards, so that sails which have been aback will stand full.—**To fill out**, to become enlarged or distended.—**To fill up**, to grow or become full: as, the ★channel of the river *fills up* with sand every spring.

fill[1] (fil), *n.* [< ME. *fille, fulle, fylle*, < AS. *fyllu, fyllo*, fullness, fill (= OHG. *fulli*, G. *fülle* = Icel. *fylli* = Sw. *fylle* = Dan. *fylde* = Goth. *fullei* (in comp. *ufar-fullei*), also *fullo*, fullness), < *full*, etc., E. *full*[1], q. v. In def. 2 the noun is directly from the verb.] **1.** A full supply; enough to satisfy want or desire; as much as gives complete satisfaction.

If ony man loue me, lene me a plase
Where y may wepe my *fille* & reste.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 213.

The land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your *fill*.
Lev. xxv. 19.

They sat together that long summer's day,
And could not talk their *fill*.
Fair Margaret and Sweet William (Child's Ballads, II. 141).

2. An amount of something sufficient for filling; a charge.

Old and young, we are on our last cruise. If there is a *fill* of tobacco among the crew, . . . pass it round, and let us have a pipe before we go!
R. L. Stevenson, Crabbed Age and Youth.

3. In *engin.*, an embankment of earth or rock made as a road-bed or water-channel: the opposite of *cut*.

fill[2] (fil), *n.* [Dial. for *thill*, q. v. The interchange of *th* and *f* is not uncommon.] A shaft; a thill.

Come your ways, come your ways; an you draw backward we'll put you i' the *fills*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

fill[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *fell*[1].

fill[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *fall*[1].

fill[5] (fil), *n.* A dialectal variant of *field*.

fill[6]† (fil), *n.* [< ME. *fille*, < AS. *fille, fylle*, thyme.] Thyme.

The lilie is lossom to seo, the fenyl ant the *fille*.
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 44.

[This word, like *cress* and other common plant-names, was often used as a symbol of worthlessness.

Ich am of kynges ycome, & thou nart not worth a *fille*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 128.]

fillagree, *n.* and *a.* See *filigree*.

filler[1] (fil'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which ★fills; especially, a vessel or utensil for conveying a liquid into a bottle, cask, etc.; a funnel.

Brave soldier, yield; thou stock of arms and honour;
Thou *filler* of the world with fame and glory.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. That which serves to fill up or supply a vacancy; a filling.

Horrentia is such a flat epithet—as Tully would have given us in his verses. It is a mere *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

3. In *painting*, a material applied to the bare wood for the purpose of filling the grain, thus making a smooth surface for the reception of the coat of paint or varnish. Fillers may be a liquid like varnish, or a paste composed of linseed-oil and any material with a tendency to force its way into the grain of the wood, as silica, powdered glass, or ground slate. They are transparent and do not mar the beauty of the wood.

4. The tobacco which makes the body of a cigar, as distinguished from the wrapper.

Cigar-makers always have an assistant (usually a girl), who prepares the *fillers* and wrappers for them.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxvi. (1886), p. 426.

filler[2] (fil'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also spelled *fillar*, = E. *thiller*, q. v. See *fill*[2].] A thill-horse: same as *thiller*.

filler-box (fil'ėr-boks), *n.* In a brick-machine, one of the receptacles for prepared clay from which the brick-molds are filled. Also called *charge-box*.

It is impossible to fill the charge-boxes, or, as they are also termed, the "*filler-boxes*," with any degree of regularity in dry-clay machines.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 177.

★**fillet** (fil'et), *n.* [< ME. *filet, felet*, < OF. *fillet*, F. *filet*, a thread, band, a net, the chine of beef, etc., = Pr. *filet* = Sp. Pg. *filete* = It. *filetto*, < ML. *filettum*, a small thread, a net, dim. of L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** A little band to tie about the hair of the head.

Some [hair] in her threaden *fillet* still did bide.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 33.

Others the binding *Fillets* more become.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 178.

2†. A bill or paper kept on a file; a bill of fare.

Who vseth (by a tricke taken vp of late) to giue in a breefe rehearsall of such and so manie dishes as are to come in at euerie course throughout the whole seruice in the dinner or supper while: which bill some doo call a memoriall, other a billet, but some a *fillet*, bicause such are commonlie hanged on the file, and kept by the ladie or gentlewoman vnto some other purpose.
Holinshed, Chron. (ed. 1586), I. 196.

3. In *arch.*, a relatively small and narrow molding with a plane face, usually forming a flat band in a group of moldings, as the vertical faces adjoining a cima recta at top and bottom; the flat top of the ridges between two flutes of a column; hence, a strip of material having a face like a fillet.

Glittering with *fillets* of white marble running round pointed windows.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

4. In *her.*, a charge which is similar to the bar, but which always occupies the lowest part of the chief. It is one fourth the width of the latter.—**5.** In *technology:* (*a*) In *carp.*: (1) A strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf, or a strip for a door to close against. (2) A strip set into an angle between two boards. (*b*) In *gilding*, a band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere. (*c*) In *coining*, a strip of metal rolled to a certain size. (*d*) The thread of a screw. (*e*) A ring on the muzzle of a gun, etc. (*f*) In a dairy, a perforated curb by which cheese-curds are confined. (*g*) In *bookbinding*, a wheel-shaped tool on the edge of which is engraved a line or decoration, which is impressed on the backs or covers of books. (*h*) In *teleg.*, a paper ribbon upon which telegrams are recorded. (*i*) In *printing*, a rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border. *E. H. Knight.* (*j*) In *weaving*, a strip of card-clothing. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** A muscle, or a piece of meat composed of muscle; especially, the fleshy part of the thigh. The fillet of beef is the tenderloin; the fillet of veal, a thick piece cut from the leg; the fillet of chicken, the breast.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the caldron boil and bake.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

7. In the *manège*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.—**8.** In *cooking:* (*a*) A piece of beef, veal, or chicken, etc., boned and rolled, generally larded, tied round to keep it in shape, roasted or baked, and served with various sauces. (*b*) A thick slice of fish.—**9.** In *anat.*, some special bundle of nerve-fibers; specifically, a band of longitudinal fibers lying in the ventral and outer parts of the tegmental region of the brain. Its distribution is not completely known, but it seems to connect below with the posterior columns of the spinal cord and above with the corpora quadrigemina, optic thalami, lenticular nucleus, and cortex cerebri. Also called *lemniscus*.

10. In *entom.*: (*a*) A narrow transverse colored band or mark, or an encircling band. (*b*) The space between the eyes and the base of the mandibles or cheliceræ, as of a spider.—**Cross fillet.** See *cross*[1].—**Tilting-fillet**, a slip of wood of triangular section placed under the slates of a roof in some situ-★ations, as around chimneys, to shed water more effectually.

fillet (fil'et), *v. t.* [< *fillet*, *n.*] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filleted* them. Ex. xxxviii. 28.

He holds a *filleted* branch, and rests on his club.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 81.

fillet-cutter (fil'et-kut'ėr), *n.* A gaged tool or machine for cutting fillets or strips of any material, as marble, etc.

For this operation [the cutting of the fillets], in which the fillets should all be of the same size, this regularity can only be obtained by a *fillet-cutter*, formed with precision.
Marble-Worker, § 132.

★**filleting** (fil'et-ing), *n.* **1.** The material of which fillets are made.—**2.** Fillets collectively.—**3.** A kind of heavy tape. Also called *stay-tape* or *stay-binding*.

fillet-plane (fil'et-plān), *n.* A molding-plane adapted for dressing a square bead or fillet.

fill-horse (fil'hôrs), *n.* [See *fill*[2], *n.*] Same as *thill-horse*.

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my *phill-horse* has on his tail. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

fillibeg, *n.* See *filibeg*.

filling (fil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fill*[1], *v.*] **1.** ★That which fills, or fills up; anything used for occupying a vacant space, completing a structure or fabric, or stopping up a hole: as, the *filling* of a wall, of a pie, or of a tooth.

The low panelled dado is painted in leather-toned buffs, with a narrow panel margin in broken green tint, and gilded mouldings. . . . This forms a quiet base for the *filling*.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 343.

Specifically—**2.** Carpeting of solid color, used to fill up recesses outside of bordered carpets, or to cover the whole floor where rugs are used. —**3.** The woof- or weft-thread of a woven fabric.—**4.** (*a*) In *needlework*, any plain stitch which serves to fill considerable spaces. (*b*) In *lace-making*, the simple stitch which serves

to cover the surface of parts of the pattern, as leaves, petals, and the like. Filling may either be plain or have a geometrical or simple pattern within itself, as described under *escalier-lace*.

5. In *house-painting*, a coat applied to fill up inequalities, etc., as those resulting from the grain of wood; also, the operation of obliterating such inequalities, as by the application of such a coat.

For this [second] coat, which is called *filling*, use one half ground lead and any good mineral which experience has shown can be relied on.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 439.

6. A raised embankment or elevated permanent way, as a part of a railroad, formed of loose stones, gravel, or other material.

filling (fil'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fill*[1], *v.*] Calculated to fill, satisfy, or satiate: as, a *filling* diet.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

filling-can (fil'ing-kan), *n.* In *rope-making*, a can which receives the sliver as it comes from the doublers, and within which the sliver is condensed and wound.

filling-engine (fil'ing-en″jin), *n.* A machine in which waste and floss silk from the regular silk-machinery is disentangled and the fibers are laid parallel. *E. H. Knight.*

filling-thread (fil'ing-thred), *n.* In *weaving*, one of the weft-threads, or threads for the woof or tram.

5,000 *filling-threads* in a yard carried across the web at the rate of nearly a hundred throws a minute.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 483.

fillip (fil'ip), *v.* [Also formerly *filip*, and sometimes *phillip*, *philip*; another form of *flip*, either by the development of the vocal glide between *f* and *l* into a vowel, or from the transposed form **filp*, whence by contraction dial. *fip*, fillip: see *flip*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike slightly or with some light instrument; especially, to strike with the nail of a finger first bent against the ball of the thumb, and let fly from that position with some force.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. To strike, nudge, or touch, as a horse or a person, in order to urge or press forward; incite; drive.

Rachel and Patrick had seen better days, and now Patrick was sore, and could not bear to be *filliped*.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 7.

II. *intrans.* To strike or tap with the nail of the finger.

He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul:
Then *fillip'd* at the diamond in her ear.
Tennyson, Godiva.

fillip (fil'ip), *n.* [Also formerly *filip*, and sometimes *phillip*, *philip*; < *fillip*, *v.*, 1.] **1.** A jerk of a finger bent against the ball of the thumb, and then suddenly let fly; hence, a smart tap or stroke.

Ceccardola [It.], a *philip* with the fingers. *Florio.*

Whose dear-bought bubble, fill'd with vain renown,
Breaks with a *filip*, or a gen'ral's frown.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

How hastily he climbs the precipice,
From whence one *fillip* topples him to ruin.
Shirley, The Traitor, v. 3.

2. Anything which tends to rouse, excite, or revive: as, that acted as a *fillip* to my spirits.

The recurrence of similarity should give a smart or *fillip* to the cerebral organism, quite as much as the transition from action to rest, from light to shade, or from rough to smooth. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 579.

Training had convinced them that hard knocks were the only educational *fillips* for sea-boys.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 165.

fillipeen (fil-i-pēn'), *n.* See *philopena*.

filliping (fil'i-ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fillip*, *v.*] A fillip. [Rare.]

Tush, all these tortures are but *fillipings*,
Flea-bitings. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, v. 1.

fillister (fil'is-tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A kind of plane used for grooving timber or for rebates.—**2.** A rabbet on the outer edge of a sash-bar to hold the glass and the putty. *E. H. Knight.*—**Double fillister**, a plane used to fillet boards of any size between ¾ of an inch and 3 inches. It may be adapted to the several purposes of a filleting-plane, a side fillister, a sash or back fillister, and a skewed rabbet-plane.—**Moving fillister**, a fillister for sinking the edge of the stuff next the workman.—**Sash fillister**, a fillister for sinking the edge of the stuff which is furthest from the workman.—**Side fillister**, a fillister which planes both with and across the grain, as in planing the rebate around the margin of a panel.

fillock† (fil'ok), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fyllok*; dim. of *filly*.] A wanton girl. *Hye way to the Spyttell Hous.* (*Halliwell.*)

fillowite (fil'ō-īt), *n.* [After A. N. *Fillow* of Branchville.] A phosphate of manganese, iron, calcium, and sodium, occurring in granular crystalline masses of a yellowish- or reddish-brown color at Branchville, Connecticut.

filly (fil'i), *n.*; pl. *fillies* (-iz). [ME. not found; < Icel. *fylja*, a filly (= Sw. Dan. *föl*, neut., a foal (Sw. *sto-föl*, Dan. *hoppe-föl*, a filly), = OHG. *fuli*, MHG. *vüle*, neut., OHG. also *fulin*, MHG. *vülīn*, G. *füllen* = D. *veulen*, a foal, a colt), < Icel. *foli* = Sw. *fåle* = Dan. *fole*, etc., = AS. *fola*, E. *foal*: see *foal*. In the second sense cf. equiv. *fillock*.] **1.** A female colt or foal; a young mare.

I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

2. A young woman; a lively, hoydenish, or wanton girl. [Colloq.]

'Tis wondrous like Alinda:
Their devotion ended, I'll mark 'em, and nearer:
And she had a *filly* that waited on her, just
With such a favour. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 6.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet.
Addison, Spectator.

=**Syn. 1.** *Colt*, etc. See *pony*.

filly† (fil'i), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *filly*, *n.* Cf. *foal*, *v.*] ★To foal, as a mare. *Florio.*

film (film), *n.* [< ME. *fylme*, a film, membrane, < AS. *fylmen* (not **film*), a film, a membrane, the prepuce, = OFries. *filmene* (in comp. once transposed *fymel-*), the human skin; perhaps dim., with formative *-m*, of AS. *fell*, E. *fell*, Goth. **fill* (in comp. and deriv.), a skin: see *fell*[3].] **1.** A very thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; an attenuated layer, lamina, or sheet of any substance: as, a membranous or watery *film* over the eye; a *film* of oil or gelatin; a *film* of lace, gauze, etc.; a *film* of air between two plates.

The linnen pulled off in colour, and like in substance to the inward *film* between the bark and the bole.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 104.

A *film* then overcast
My sense with dimness; for the wound, which bled
Freshly, swift shadows o'er mine eyes had shed.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 12.

Such and so indescribable is the atmospheric *film* that hangs over these poems of Petrarch's: there is a delicate haze about the words, that vanishes when you touch them, and reappears as you recede.
T. W. Higginson, Oldport, p. 204.

Specifically—**2.** In *photog.*: (*a*) The coating on a plate mechanically and chemically prepared to serve as a medium for taking a picture, either before or after it has been sensitized: as, the collodion *film* of the wet plate, or the gelatin *film* of the dry plate. (*b*) A skin or film, usually composed in great part of gelatin, made to serve as a medium for receiving a picture, as that described under (*a*), but so prepared as to be independent of any supporting plate, or to admit of being stripped intact from such a plate. It is called *film* at any stage of the photographic process, before or after sensitization or the making of the picture.

3. A fine thread, as of a cobweb.

And floating *films* envelope every thorn.
Cowper, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 73.

At the tip-top
There hangs by unseen *film* an orbed drop.
Keats, Endymion, i.

White film, a film of a white color growing over the eyes of sheep, and causing blindness.

film (film), *v.* [< *film*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cover with a film, or thin skin or pellicle.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place;
Whiles rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Your highness is too tame, your eyes too *film'd*,
To see this, and sit still.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

And curse your spells that *film* the eye of faith.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

II. *intrans.* To become covered by a film; become obscured, as if covered by a film.

Straight her eyeballs *filmed* with horror.
Mrs. Browning.

filminess (fil'mi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being filmy.

filmy (fil'mi), *a.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles, or of fine threads; resembling a film.

A *filmy* rind about her body grows,
Her hair to leaves, her arms extend to boughs.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 744.

And Vanity her *filmy* network spread.
Coleridge, Lines on a Friend.

This set me a second time turning over the *filmy* leaves of the book of portraits in my brain.
Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

Filmy fern. See *fern*[1].

filopluma (fī-lō-plö'mą), *n.*; pl. *filoplumæ* (-mē). [NL.] Same as *filoplume*.

The same gentleman [Prof. Mosely] showed that the arrangement of the feathers in groups of three each in the dodo had a close connection with the *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers. *Science*, IV. 262.

filoplumaceous (fī″lō-plö-mā'shius), *a.* [< *filoplume* + *-aceous*.] Having the structure of a filoplume; being a thread-feather; resembling a hair: as, a *filoplumaceous* feather.

filoplumæ, *n.* Plural of *filopluma*.

filoplume (fī'lō-plöm), *n.* [< NL. *filopluma*, < L. *filum*, thread, + *pluma*, a feather.] In *ornith.*, a thread-feather; a thread-like or hair-like feather, with a very slender stem, lacking webs in most or all of its length.


Filoplume of a Goose.

Filoplumes, *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers, have an extremely slender, almost invisible stem, not well distinguished into barrel and shaft, and usually no vane, unless a terminal tuft of barbs may be held for such. . . . These are the nearest approach to hairs that birds have; they are very well shown on domestic poultry, being what a good cook finds it necessary to singe off after plucking a fowl for the table. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 86.

Filosa (fī-lō'są), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *filosus*, thread-like: see *filose*.] A division of protozoans containing those which have fine thready or filose pseudopodia: contrasted with *Lobosa* or ordinary amœbiforms. The *Filosa* include the radiolarians, foraminifers, sun-animalcules, and labyrinthulines.

filose (fī'lōs), *a.* [= Pr. *filos* = It. *filoso*, < NL. *filosus*, < L. *filum*, thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** Thread-like; thready; ending in a thread; drawn out like a thread.—**2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Filosa*.

filoselle (fil-ō-zel'), *n.* [F., floss-silk, modified in simulation of *filoche*, network (< *fil*, thread), < It. *filugello*, a silkworm, modified in simulation of *filo*, thread, < ML. as if **follicellus*, the cocoon of a silkworm; cf. L. *folliculus*, a little bag.] Ferret or floss-silk; grogram yarn or thread; now, a fine, slightly twisted embroidery silk.

These little silken "hanks" were sometimes so prettily colored by means of the dyes that have been described as to become in the eyes of the womankind of that generation almost as beautiful as the many-shaded, dainty *filoselles* of the present are to the women of to-day.
The Century, XXXVI. 768.

filour[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *filoure*, *filowre*, *fylor*, appar. with ref. to *filen*, E. *file*[1], but prob. ult., by apheresis, for **afilour*, < OF. *affiloire*, a whetstone (cf. F. *affileur*, one who whets), < ML. *affilatorium*, a tool for sharpening, a hone, whetstone, or steel, < *affilare* (> F. *affiler*), sharpen, whet, < L. *ad*, to, + *filum*, a thread, ML. also edge: see *file*[3]. Cf. ML. *filarium*, a tool for sharpening.] A tool for sharpening knives, razors, etc.; a hone, whetstone, or steel.

A denez ax nwe dyȝt . . .
Fyled in a *fylor*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2225.

Fylowre [var. *fillour*] of barbowres crafte, acutecula, filarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 160.

filour[2]†, *n.* [Poss. error for *sylour*: only in the following passage; perh. lit. a cord as spun or twisted, < OF. *filure*, *fileure*, *filleure*, a spinning, what is spun, F. *filure*, spinning, = Pr. *filadura* = It. *filatura*, < ML. *filatura*, spinning, a coarse thread, < *filare*, spin: see *file*[3]. Less prob. *filour* in this passage means an iron rod, being then a special use of *filour*[1], a steel.] A cord on which a curtain is hung.

Tho valance on *fylour* shalle henge with wyn,
iij curteyns streȝt drawen withinne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 313.

filsen†, **filsom**†, *v. t.* See *filsten*.

filst†, *v. t.* [ME. *filsten*, *fulsten*, < AS. *fylstan*, contr. of *fullǣstan*, *fullēstan* (= OS. *fullēstian* = OHG. *fulleistjan*), help, aid, < *full*, full, + *lǣstan*, perform, observe, follow: see *full*[1] and *last*[3].] To help; aid.

Ure louerd Ihesu Crist . . . giue us might ure sinnes to forleten . . . and wise [direct] us, and *filste* hem to beten [beet, expiate]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 125.

filsten†, *v. t.* [ME. *filsten*, *filsen*, *fylsen*, *filsom*, *fulsum*, or with inf. suffix *filstnen*, *fulstnen*; as *filst* + *-en*[1].] To help; aid; further: same as *filst*.

His fader him *filstnede* swo that he ros fro dede.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 44.

Yche freike is there frynd to *filsom* there spede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4871.

★**filter**[1] (fil'tėr), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *filter*, < F. *filtre*, a filter, OF. *feutre*, felt, a filter, F. *feutre*, felt,

= Sp. Pg. *filtro* = It. *feltro*, felt, < ML. *feltrum*, *filtrum*, felt: see *felt*[1], and cf. *felter, v.*, *feuter*.]

1. A device for arresting and separating any matter mechanically suspended in a liquid. Filters used in the processes of analytical chemistry are made of paper or asbestos. The filter-paper is bibulous, consisting of nearly pure cellulose, with only bare traces of mineral matter. Many precipitates are more conveniently separated by an asbestos filter, the most common form consisting of an ordinary platinum crucible having the bottom perforated with fine holes which are covered with a thin asbestos felt. In the arts filters are used to purify water, syrups, vinegar, the juices of cane and fruits, oils, liquors, sewage, liquid by-products, and molten metals. The materials used in filtration are gravel, sand, charcoal, bone-black, sponge, fabrics, woven wire netting, asbestos, porous brick and stone, mineral wool, rope, paper, and powdered glass. The devices used to hold the straining material are in a great variety of forms, from a simple wick or loose cloth hung over the edge of a bowl of water and acting as a capillary strainer, to a settling-pond filtering 400,000 gallons of water in a day. The most common filter is a cone of bibulous paper, or a square of cloth sewed together to form a bag (called *Hippocrates's sleeve*). Filters also consist of porous brick or stone partitions, as in a cistern, or vessels partly filled with sand and gravel, or tubes filled with sponge, charcoal, or sand, etc. Domestic filters are used in connection with pumps and water-faucets. To cause the liquid to pass through a filter, the weight of a column of water, the pressure of the atmosphere, mechanical force from a screw or from steam-pressure, and centrifugal force are employed, as in the *centrifugal filter*, *oil-filter*, *vacuum-filter*, and many forms of pressure-filters. Filters are also made reversible and intermittent, so that the filtering material may be freed from the collected sediment. In some pressure-filters the liquid or syrup is within a cylinder, and is forced outward through rings of fabric under steam-pressure; in others it is forced through a series of strainers piled one above another. Where bone-black and charcoal are used, there is also a filtering or straining of a certain amount of gas and organic material that would pass through any other filter without detention. Filters are also used to remove dust and floating matter from air, but such devices are more properly termed *air-strainers*.

Having for trial-sake filtered it through cap-paper, there remained in the *filtre* a powder of a very deep and lovely colour. *Boyle*, Works, I. 365.

Specifically—**2.** In *fish-culture*, a long box in which screens, usually of flannel, are placed, through which the water is filtered before it passes into the hatching-troughs. Also called *filtering-box*, *filtering-tank*.—**Aërating filter.** See *aërate*.—**Capillary filter.** See *capillary*.—**Centrifugal filter.** See *centrifugal*.—**Reversible filter,** a filter so arranged that the fluid may flow through it in either direction; a self-clearing filter. *E. H. Knight.*

filter[1] (fil'tėr), *v.* [= D. *filtreren* = G. *filtriren* = Dan. *filtrere* = Sw. *filtrera*, < F. *filtrer*, OF. *filtrer*, earlier *feutrer*, = Sp. Pg. *filtrar* = It. *feltrare*, < ML. *filtrare*, strain through felt, etc., < *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt, a filter: see the noun.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To purify or defecate, as water or other liquid, by passing it through a filter or any cleansing medium; strain.

Sages after sages strove
In vain to *filter* off a crystal draught
Pure from the lees. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 508.

Specifically—**2.** In *analyt. chem.*, to separate (a solution) from the solid matter contained in it, either for the purpose of collecting and saving the solid matter, usually a precipitate, or of preparing the solution for further operations.

II. *intrans.* To percolate; pass through or as through a filter.

The huge black houses, between their almost meeting cornices, suffer a meagre light to *filter* down over rough-hewn stone. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 258.

Swedenborg's thought has been slowly *filtering* into philosophy and theology, spiritualizing both.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 77.

filter[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *felter*.

filter[3]†, *n.* See *philter*.

filter-bed (fil'tėr-bed), *n.* A pond or tank having a false bottom covered with sand, and serving to filter river- or pond-waters.

filter-faucet (fil'tėr-fâ″set), *n.* A faucet having a small filter affixed to its spout.

filtering (fil'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *filter*[1], *v.*] Straining; defecating: used in compounds.—**Filtering-bag,** a conical bag made of close flannel, and kept open at the top by means of a hoop. It is used in filtering wine, vinegar, etc.—**Filtering-box.** Same as *filter*[1], 2.—**Filtering-cup,** a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of showing that, if the pressure of the atmosphere be removed from an under surface by exhaustion with an air-pump, the pressure on the surface above will force a fluid through the pores of substances which it could not otherwise penetrate.—**Filtering-funnel,** a glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to ooze more freely than in a smooth funnel.—**Filtering-paper,** any paper unsized and sufficiently porous to allow liquids to pass through it.—**Filtering-press,** a filter in which the liquid is forced through the strainers by atmospheric or mechanical pressure or by the weight of a column of water; a filter-press.—**Filtering-stone,** any porous stone, such as sandstone, through which water is filtered.—**Filtering-tank.** Same as *filter*[1], 2.

filter-paper (fil'tėr-pā″pėr), *n.* Porous paper designed to be used for filtering.

filter-press (fil'tėr-pres), *n.* **1.** A filtering-press. Specifically—**2.** An apparatus for the extraction of oil from fish, as menhaden, and the compression of the residuum into cakes.

filter-pump (fil'tėr-pump), *n.* An arrangement devised by the German chemist Bunsen, and much used by chemists to accelerate the filtering process. The atmospheric pressure is diminished in the vessel into which the filtered liquid passes by the aspirating effect of a stream of water flowing through a connecting tube, and the full atmospheric pressure on the surface of the liquid in the funnel forces the liquid through the pores of the filter-paper or other material.

filth (filth), *n.* [< ME. *filthe*, *felthe*, *fulthe*, < AS. *fýlth* (= OS. *fūlitha* = D. *vuilte* = OHG. *fūlida*), filth, foulness, < *fūl*, foul, + formative *-th:* see *foul* and *file*[2].] **1.** Anything that soils or defiles; foul, offensive matter; also, the state of being defiled; a foul condition; squalor; nastiness.

All oure fode is but *filth*. *York Plays*, p. 5.

As false and foul
As the poach'd *filth* that floods the middle street.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Anything that sullies or befouls the moral character; pollution; defilement.

When we in our viciousness grow hard,
. . . the wise gods seal our eyes
In our own *filth*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

Purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

3†. Figuratively, a low or foul fellow; a wretch.

Then was Meliors neiȝ mad al-most for fere,
Lest that foule *felthe* schold haue hem founde there.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2542.

Filth, thou liest. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** Impurity, grossness, obscenity.

filth-disease (filth'di-zēz″), *n.* A disease caused by or arising in consequence of filth.

Typhoid fever and other preventable *filth-diseases*.
Science, VI. 101.

filthhead†, *n.* [ME. *filtheheed*; < *filth* + *-head.*] Filthiness; foulness.

Lo, I come as a nyght theef, blessid is he that wakith and kepith hise clothis that he wandre not nakid, and that thei se not the *filtheheed* of him. *Wyclif*, Rev. xvi. 15.

filthily (fil'thi-li), *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; offensively.

If she do not paint, she will look so *filthily* thou canst not love her! *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 572.

filthiness (fil'thi-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being filthy, polluted, or defiled.

Who seeth not the *filthines* of euil wanteth a great foile to perceiue the beauty of vertue.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Let us cleanse ourselves from all *filthiness* of the flesh and spirit. 2 Cor. vii. 1.

2. That which is filthy; filth; squalor; pollution; corruption.

Carry forth the *filthiness* out of the holy place.
2 Chron. xxix. 5.

=**Syn.** See *filth*.

filthlesst, *a.* [ME. *filthlesse*; < *filth* + *-less.*] Undefiled.

Fountain al *filthlesse*, as birell current clere.
Commendation of our Lady, l. 51.

filthy (fil'thi), *a.* [< *filth* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Containing or involved in filth; foul; dirty; noisome; nasty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair:
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 1.

The *filthy* by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife.
Tennyson, Maud, i.

The environs of the camp were in a *filthy* state, the Russians neglecting the most simple sanitary precautions.
O'Donovan, Merv, iv.

2. Morally foul; defiled by sinful practices; polluted.

He which is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still. Rev. xxii. 11.

The rank debauch suits Clodio's *filthy* taste.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 188.

To abound, if I please at any moment, in all manner of profane, injurious, and *filthy* behavior.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 84.

3. Low; scurvy; contemptible; mean.

He wrought better that made the painter; and yet he's but a *filthy* piece of work. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Hab. Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.
Pet. . . . 'Tis lewd and *filthy*.
Why, 'tis a cockle, or a walnut-shell,
A knack, a toy, a trick. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dirty*, *Foul*, etc. (see *nasty*); squalid.—**2.** Impure, corrupt, gross.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *filtrated*, ppr. *filtrating*. [< ML. *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, filter: see *filter*[1], *v.*] To filter; defecate, as liquor, by straining or percolation: also used figuratively.

From hence it appears that the expressed juices of vegetables, not *filtrated* very clear, contain their whole specifick virtues. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iii.

To believers . . . it must be even more evident than to unbelievers that a Christianity *filtrated* of all its "sectarian" dogmas is a Christianity so enlightened as to be able to dispense with Christ.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 331.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *n.* [< NL. *filtratum*, neut. of *filtratus*, pp. of *filtrare*, filtrate: see *filtrate, v.*] The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

filtration (fil-trā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *filtration* = Sp. *filtración* = Pg. *filtração* = It. *feltrazione*, < ML. as if **filtratio*(*n*-), < *filtrare*, filter: see *filter*[1], *v.*] The act or process of filtering; the process of mechanically separating and removing the undissolved particles floating in a liquid, as by passing the liquid through filtering-paper, charcoal, sand, etc. See *filter*[1].

The nature of suction, the cause of *filtration*, and the rising of water in siphons. *Glanville*, Essays, iii.

The process of upward *filtration* through sand is inefficient for the purification of sewage from soluble offensive matters. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 750.

filum (fī'lum), *n.*; pl. *fila* (-lä). [L., a thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** A thread; a filament, fibril, or fine fiber; a filar structure.—**2.** In *musical notation*, the stem or tail of a note.—**Fila spermatica,** spermatic threads; spermatozoa. *Kölliker.*—**Filum terminale,** the terminal thread of the spinal cord; the continuation of the spinal cord, greatly diminished in caliber, after the giving off of the great leashes of lumbar and sacral nerves known as the cauda equina.

fimashing (fim'a-shing), *n.* [With accom. term., ult. < OF. *fems*, dung (cf. *femier*, F. *fumier*, dunghill), < L. *fimus*, dung: see *fiants*, *fumets*.] Among hunters, the dung of several sorts of wild beasts; fumets. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fimble[1] (fim'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fimbled*, ppr. *fimbling*. [A dial. var. of *fumble:* see *fumble*, and cf. *fimble*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To fumble; do anything imperfectly or irresolutely. *Halliwell; Forby.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To touch something lightly. *Wright.*

fimble[2] (fim'bl), *n.* [< MD. *fimel*, "cannabis brevior," i. e., the smaller sort of hemp, male hemp, teased hemp or flax, < *fimelen*, tease flax, hemp, or wool (D. *fijmelen*, card), prob. the same word as *fimelen*, *fijmelen*, *femelen*, move quickly, move the fingers quickly, play, trifle, etc., = E. *fimble*[1], *v.* Hence G. *fimmel*, also *femmel*, *femel*, fimble-hemp, *fimmeln*, pick fimble-hemp; F. dial. *fémeler*, pick fimble-hemp, *fémelés*, fimble-hemp. The larger sort of hemp is really female, but is popularly regarded as male, and hence called *carl-hemp*, q. v.; hence the name *fimble* for the smaller sort has been regarded as a corruption of *female* and explained accordingly.] The male plants of hemp, which, being soonest ripe, are picked out by hand from among the female, which are left to ripen their seed.

fimble-hemp (fim'bl-hemp), *n.* [= G. *fimmelhanf;* as *fimble*[2] + *hemp.*] Same as *fimble*[2].

The first season for pulling the hemp is usually about the middle of August, when they begin to pull what they call the *fimble hemp*, which is the male hemp.
Miller, Gardener's Dict.

fimbria (fim'bri-ä), *n.*; pl. *fimbriæ* (-ē). [= Pg. It. *fimbria*, < LL. *fimbria*, sing., a border, L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe, fibrous part, threads, prob. a nasalized deriv. of *fibra*, a thread, fiber: see *fiber*[1].] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, one of the parts or processes which collectively make a fringe; a fringing filament, fibril, or filum.—**2.** *pl.* A set of fringing processes; a fringe. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The fringed extremity of a Fallopian tube. (2) A narrow band of white fibers running along the median concave side of the hippocampus major. It is a continuation of the pillars of the fornix. Also called *tænia hippocampi* and *corpus fimbriatum*. (*b*) In *entom.*, an irregular fringe of hairs on any margin or on the antennæ; specifically, the ciliated hairs on the end of the abdomen, seen in *Andrena* and other bees. (*c*) In *bot.*, a dissected, fringe-like border; in mosses, the peristome.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

fimbrial (fim'bri-al), *a.* [< *fimbria* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a fimbria.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the fimbriæ of the brain.—**Fimbrial fissure,** in *anat.*, a distinct and apparently constant depressed line between the fasciola and the fimbriæ, thus coinciding with the margin of the cinerea. It is not a true cortical fissure. *Wilder and Gage.*

Fimbriaria (fim-bri-ā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe: see *fimbria.*] An untenable name which is sometimes used for *Hypenantron*, a genus of plants belonging to the family *Marchantiaceæ*.

fimbriate (fim'bri-āt), *a.* [= It. *fimbriato*, fringed, < L. *fimbriatus*, fibrous, fringed, < *fim-*

briæ, fringe: see *fimbria*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fringed; bordered with hairs or with filiform processes or laciniations. Also *fimbriated*.—2. In *her.*, same as *fimbriated*, 2.—**Fimbriate antennæ**, antennæ having a fringe of hairs on one or both sides.



Fimbriate Petals (*Dianthus caryophyllus*).

fimbriate (fim′bri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fimbriated*, ppr. *fimbriating*. [< L. *fimbriatus*, pp.: see *fimbriate*, *a.*] To finish or decorate with a border of any kind, as a fringe, a hem, or a narrow stripe of different color from the rest of the surface.

Besides the divers tricking or dressing [of heraldic crosses], as piercing, voiding, *fimbriating*, &c., insomuch that crosses alone, as they are variously disguised, are enough to distinguish all the several families of gentlemen in England.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 271.

fimbriated (fim′bri-ā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Fringed. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *fimbriate*, 1. (*b*) In *conch.*, an epithet applied to many of the murices or whelks having thin, elevated, fin-like processes on their shells, and to some cyclostomous land-shells which have like processes round the aperture. (*c*) In *ornith.*, applied to the toes of birds which have marginal fringes or lobes, as those of the coot, grebe, and phalarope, or a series of small horny processes, as those of grouse. (*d*) In *anat.*, applied (1) to the fringed extremity of the Fallopian tube, or oviduct of *Mammalia*, especially of the human female; (2) to the fimbriæ of the brain.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Bordered or edged with a narrow band on all sides. Thus, a bend *fimbriated* or has the narrow gold edge at each end and running along the outline of the escutcheon as well as along the sides of the bend. (*b*) Less properly, edged along one side only, as the St. Patrick's saltier in the British union jack. Also *fimbriate* and *edged*.

The Union Flag shall be Azure, the Crosses Saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per Saltire, counter-charged, argent and gules, the latter *fimbriated* of the second, surmounted by the Cross of St. George of the third, *fimbriated* as the Saltire.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 486.

Fesse fimbriated. See *fesse*.

fimbriation (fim-bri-ā′shon), *n.* [< *fimbriate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state or quality of being fimbriated; that which is fimbriated; a fringe or fringing. Specifically—2. In *her.*, a narrow edge or stripe following the outline of a bearing. See *fimbriated*, 2.—3. A fringe-like part; a single division or lobe of a fringe.

Fimbribranchia (fim-bri-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fimbriæ*, pl., fringe, + Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] In Hogg's system of *Amphibia*, the second tribe of the third order (*Manentibranchia*), characterized by fringed gills, and thus differing from the *Ramibranchia* or *Sirenidæ* and *Proteidæ*: proposed for the *Amphibichthyidæ* or *Lepidosirenidæ*, now recognized as fishes.

Fimbribranchiata (fim-bri-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fimbribranchiate*.] A primary group of paguroid anomurous crustaceans characterized by phyllobranchiate gills, thus distinguished from the other types which are trichobranchiate. It is represented only by the family *Parapaguridæ*.

fimbribranchiate (fim-bri-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [As *Fimbribranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or relating to the *Fimbribranchiata*.

fimbricate (fim′bri-kāt), *a.* An erroneous form of *fimbriate*.

fimbrilla (fim-bril′ä), *n.*; pl. *fimbrillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *fimbria*, pl. *fimbriæ*, a fringe.] A single division or tooth of a minute fringe.

fimbrillate (fim-bril′āt), *a.* [< *fimbrilla* + *-ate*[1].] Bordered with fimbrillæ or a small fringe.

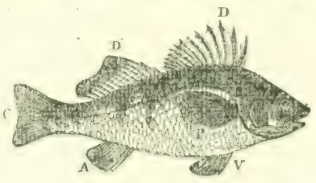
fimbrilliferous (fim-bri-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. as if **fimbrilla*, dim. of *fimbria*, pl. *fimbriæ*, a fringe, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing fimbrillæ, as the receptacle of some composites.

fimet†, *n.* [ME. *fyme*, < OF. *fim*, *fime*, *fyme*, *fiem*, *fien*, *fian*, etc. (see *fiants*), < L. *fimus*, dung, dirt.] Dung.

Renewe the *fyme* oonys in the wike, or more, and lete it putrifie til al the blood be turned into watir.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

fimetarious (fim-ē-tā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *fimetum*, a dunghill, < *fimus*, dung: see *fiants*.] In *bot.*, ★growing on or amidst dung.

fin[1] (fin), *n.* [< ME. *finne*, *fynne*, < AS. *finn* = MD. *vinne*, D. *vin* = LG. *finne* (> G. *finne*) = OSw. *fina*, Sw. *finne*, *fena* = Dan. *finne*, fin, = L. *pinna*, fin. L. *pinna*, a fin, is rare; it is usually regarded as identical with *pinna* or *penna* (orig. different words, but used indiscriminately), a feather, wing, a feather on an arrow, an arrow, LL. *penna*, a pen, etc. The form *penna* was in OL. *pesna*, *petna*, the same, though with different suffix, as E. *feather*, q. v. See *pen*[2] and *pin*[1].] 1. An extension from the body of an aquatic animal, which serves for propelling, steering, or balancing in the water, and is developed from various parts of the body, generally as an alate or wing-like organ; a pinna. (*a*) In fishes there are unpaired or vertical and paired or horizontal fins. The former are dorsal, anal, or caudal. The paired fins are pectoral and ventral, the former homologous with the anterior member or manus (hand) of terrestrial vertebrates, the latter homologous with the posterior member or pes (foot). The relations of the spinous and soft portions of the dorsal and anal fins, and the position and structure of the ventral fins, as well as various other modifications of all the fins, have been much utilized for the classification and discrimination of groups in ichthyology. The names of the fins are commonly abbreviated A., C., D., P., V., as in the accompanying figure. In the lower fishes the fins are sustained in an erect position by numerous filamentary or slender rods (actinotrichia), but in the typical fishes there is a growing together of the actinotrichia into special rays or spines. In various forms (*Nematognathi*, *Salmonidæ*, etc.) there is likewise a pocket-like sac or ridge on the hinder part of the back, generally consisting of adipose matter and called an adipose fin. (*b*) In cetaceans and sirenians the caudal and (if present) the dorsal fins are simply extensions of integument and soft tissues without any skeletal framework, while the pectorals are homologous with the anterior limbs of quadrupeds, having the same bones concealed in the outgrown integument; but there are no outward indications of hind limbs as fins. (*c*) In seals and other aquatic carnivorous mammals the fore and hind limbs, more or less involved in the common integument, constitute fins or flippers. (*d*) In various aquatic reptiles there are fins like those of cetaceans, being either tegumentous expansions or pectoral limbs, or both; and pelvic limbs are also often present in the form of fins. (*e*) In aquatic batrachians, adult or larval, the tail is usually a fin, as that of the tadpole. (*f*) In birds the reduced and peculiarly modified wings of penguins constitute fins. (*g*) In numberless invertebrates some extended or expanded part or organ of the body, of no determinate homology, serves as a swimming-organ, and so constitutes a fin, as the expansion of the foot of a pteropod. See *pinna*, *flipper*.



Fins of Common Perch.
D, first dorsal; *D'*, second dorsal; *P*, pectoral; *V*, ventral; *A*, anal; *C*, caudal.

Vche fysch to the flod that *fynne* couthe nate [use].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 531.

The bright-eyed perch with *fins* of Tyrian dye.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 142.

The pectorals or side *fins* of a whale are called *fins*, in contradistinction to the flukes, or caudal *fin*.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 310, Glossary.

The principal organ of motion [in fishes] is the tail; the dorsal and ventral *fins* apparently serve to balance the fish, and the pectorals to arrest its progress when required.
Eng. Cyclopædia.

2. In *sporting*, a general term for *fish*, as in the phrase "*fin*, fur, and feather."—3. Something resembling a fin. (*a*) A fin-like organ or attachment, or one appearing or used like a fin; in slang language, the hand.

The *fins* of her eyelids look most teeming blue.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.

(*b*) The sharp plate in the colter of a plow. (*c*) In *molding*, a thin projection on the surface of a casting, caused by the imperfect approximation of two molding-boxes, containing each a part of the mold. The fin is formed by the metal running in between the two parting surfaces. (*d*) In *com.*, a blade of whalebone. (*e*) A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip upon it, but not rotate. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*) A tongue on the edge of a board. *E. H. Knight*.—**Abdominal, adipose, anal, caudal, dorsal, lateral, pectoral, ventral, vertical**, etc., **fin**. See the adjectives, and def. 1.—**Fin of the eye**†, the eyelid.

Ride at the ring till the *finne of his eyes* looke as blew as the welkin. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 3.

fin[1] (fin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *finned*, ppr. *finning*. [< *fin*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To carve or cut up, as a fish.

Fynne that cheuen [chub].
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* To fin out: as, a *finning* whale.—**To fin out**, to die: said of a whale when it turns on its back and rolls from side to side, splashing the water with its fins, indicating that death is about to occur.

fin[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fine*[1].

fin[3]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *fine*[2].

fin[4] (fin), *v.* A dialectal variant of *find*.

Fin[5], *n.* See *Finn*.

finable[1] (fī′na-bl), *a.* [< *fine*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Subject to a fine or penalty: as, a *finable* offense; persons are *finable* for certain acts.

And if he then confesse the treueth, & al that he shall be examined of and knoweth in that behalfe: that then the same offences of hunting by him done be against the king but trespasse *finable*.
Rastall, Statutes, fol. 170, Stat. of Hen. VII., vii.

If jurymen, after sworn, eat and drink, . . . they are *finable*. *Tomlins*, Law Dict.

finable[2] (fī′na-bl), *a.* [< *fine*[2], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being refined, clarified, or purified.

finably†, *adv.* [ME., also *fynably*; < *fine*[1] + *-able* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *finally*.] At the end; finally.

Than they sent out spyes to seke hym & *fynably* he was founde in his owne cyte called Aramathya.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

final (fī′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *final*, < OF. *final*, F. *final* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *final* = It. *finale*, < LL. *finalis*, of or relating to the end or to boundaries, < L. *finis*, end: see *fine*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; ultimate; conclusive; last: as, the *final* issue or event of things; a *final* effort.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates.

Oh, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the *final* goal of ill.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

The *final* touch was given to the cupola at the intersection of nave and transept.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 125.

2. Respecting the end or object to be gained; having regard to the purpose or ultimate end in view. See *cause*, 1.

We nobly take the high priori road,
And reason downward, till we doubt of God; . . .
Or, at one bound, o'erleaping all his laws,
Make God man's image, man the *final* cause.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 478.

Thus we necessarily include, in our idea of organization, the notion of an end, a purpose, a design: or, to use another phrase, a *final* cause. *Whewell*.

3. In *law*: (*a*) Precluding further controversy on the questions passed upon: as, a statute declaring that the decision of a specified court shall be *final*.

The scripture only can be the *final* judge or rule in matters of religion. *Milton*, Civil Power.

(*b*) Precluding further controversy on the questions passed upon, except by way of appeal: as, a *final* accounting by an executor or administrator—that is, an account which has been adjudicated after hearing, or opportunity for objections, as distinguished from a voluntary or unadjudicated account. (*c*) Determining completely the rights of the parties, so that no further decision upon the merits of the issues is necessary: as, a *final* judgment or decree—that is, one that is ready for execution, or for review by an appellate court, as distinguished from an interlocutory judgment or decree, or one that is preliminary to a further hearing and decision on details, before its execution or review by appeal.—**Final close**, in *music*, a concluding cadence.—**Final diameter.** See *tactical diameter*, under *diameter*.—**For final**†, finally. *Chaucer.*—**Syn.** *Final*, *Eventual*, *Ultimate*, *Conclusive*. *Final*, coming at the end or at last, marks mainly the circumstance of being the last or at the last. *Eventual* has reference rather more to the outcome of events. *Ultimate* is like *eventual* in that respect: an *ultimate* object is that to which all one's actions tend as their aim and crowning point; in this sense it is a sort of superlative, with *ulterior* as the corresponding comparative. *Conclusive*, like *decisive*, is active; it means *final* by closing or settling, putting a stop to any further question or procedure: as, a *conclusive* argument, step, decision.

Yet despair not of his *final* pardon.
Milton, S. A., l. 1171.

The superficial observer . . . may regard the multiplication of States, with their different local interests, as an alarming source of dissension, threatening *eventual* destruction in the republic. *Everett*, Orations, I. 199.

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison*.

This objection . . . will not be found by any means so . . . *conclusive* as at first sight it seems.
Hobbes, Life, p. 27.

II. *n.* That which is last; that which forms an end or termination; specifically, in *Gregorian music*, the tone in each mode with which melodies must end: in authentic modes the lowest tone, and in plagal modes the fourth tone from the bottom. The final corresponds in part to the modern key-note or tonic.

The intervals of each "mode" are derived from a fundamental sound, called its *final*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 169.

finale (fē-nä′le), *n.* [It., < *finale*, a., final, last, < L. *finalis*: see *final*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) The concluding section of a piece in rondo form, or of an act of a dramatic work, like an opera, especially if so managed as to produce an impressive climax. Operatic finales are usually concerted pieces for several soloists and a chorus.

In the *finale* to Mozart's so-called Jupiter Symphony every conceivable contrapuntal resource is employed.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 523.

(*b*) The last piece on a program, as of a concert.—2. The last part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition; any concluding act or performance.

finalist (fī′nal-ist), *n.* [< *final* + *-ist.*] In *golf*, one of the two survivors in the final or concluding round of a tournament which has been conducted by rounds or heats.

finality (fī-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *finalita(t-)s*, the being last, < L. *finalis*, last: see *final.*] 1. The quality or state of being final; the state of being settled or finally arranged; completion; conclusion.

Now, fellow-citizens, I view the *finality* of the Compromise as necessary to the peace and preservation of the Union. *J. Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 65.

Impatient of *finality*, we make each goal, when reached, a starting-point for further quest.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 26.

It is a grave question whether in one art at least *finality* has not been achieved. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 369.

2. In *philos.*, the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end; the doctrine of final causes.

But the very best explanation is imperfect if we refuse to restrict ourselves within the limits of scientific *finality*, and demand a cause of the cause, an origin of the origin.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 5.

3. That which is final or last; a final act or result; an absolute conclusion or determination: as, to reach a *finality* in a negotiation; this offer is a *finality*.

finally (fī′nal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *fynally*; < *final* + *-ly*2.] 1. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; at last; lastly: as, he *finally* submitted.

Fynally thei accordeden to Melechnasser, that Guytoga had put in Prisoun at Mountrivalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

Finally, brethren, farewell. 2 Cor. xiii. 11.

Lastly and *finally*, mine host of the Garter.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

His [Clive's] first attachments . . . were to Mr. Fox: at a later period he was attracted by the genius . . . of Mr. Pitt: but *finally* he connected himself in the closest manner with George Grenville. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. Completely; beyond recovery.

What godes thai wold gyffe to the gret harmes,
To affirme hit as fast, *fynally* for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11470.

The enemy was *finally* exterminated. *Sir J. Davies.*

finance (fi-nans′ or fī′nans), *n.* [< ME. *finaunce*, *fynaunce*, fine, forfeit, ransom (= D. *financie*, *finantie* = G. *finanz* = Dan. Sw. *finans*, usually in pl., finances), < OF. *finance*, pl. *finances*, wealth, substance, revenue, extraordinary levies, F. *finance*, cash, ready money, finance, pl. *finances*, finances, money matters, = Pr. *finansa* = OSp. *finanza* = Pg. *finança* = It. *finanza*, quittance, pl. *finanze*, finance, revenue, < ML. *financia*, a money payment, money, < *finare*, pay a fine or tax (> It. *finare*, end, quit, discharge, = OF. *finer*, pay), < ML. *finis*, a payment in settlement, a fine, tax: see *fine*1, *n.*] 1†. A fine; forfeit; ransom.

I am your presoner thys instance,
In your handes take at thys iournay, lo!
I you here besech to make ordinance,
In such wyse I may be put to *finance*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1853.

2. *pl.* Revenue; funds in the treasury, or accruing to it; resources of money: as, the *finances* of the government were in a low condition.

All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

3. *pl.* The income or resources of an individual. [Colloq.]

These, and a few less defensible fancies,
Brought the Knight to the end of his slender *finances*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 34.

4. The science of monetary business or affairs; the system by which the income of a nation, state, or corporation is raised and administered; pecuniary management in general: as, the study of political economy and *finance*; the system of *finance* pursued by an administration, or a bank, corporation, or other company.

I hope, however, he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord North's genius for *finance*. *Junius*, Letters, i.

Of the fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written, Montague and Prior were the only two who were distinguished by an intimate knowledge of trade and *finance*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Minister of finance, in the countries of continental Europe, a cabinet officer who has the general direction of the public finance of the country and the supervision of the budget in the legislative body. Similar functions are exercised in Great Britain nominally by the First Lord of the Treasury, but really by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury.

finance (fi-nans′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *financed*, ppr. *financing*. [= F. *financer*, advance money; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To conduct financial operations; manage finances in either a public or a private capacity: often used in a derogatory sense.

Those millions you have heaped together with your *financing* work. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 384.

II. *trans.* To manage financially; be financier for; furnish with finances or money.

Sir Solomon Medina *financed* the commissariat in the duke of Marlborough's campaigns. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 684.

How these Western railways, running through a poor country, are to pay the different companies who *finance* them, construct them, stock them, issue first preferences on them, and water their shares, is a branch of business not given to every fellow to understand.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 264.

Indeed, this naturally leads me to say a word or two about the manner in which the institution was *financed*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 23.

financial (fi-nan′shal), *a.* [= D. *financiëel* = G. *finanziell* = Dan. Sw. *finansiel*; as *finance* + *-al.*] Pertaining to finance or to revenue; pertaining or relating to money matters: as, *financial* operations.

Godolphin, . . . whose *financial* skill had been greatly missed during the summer, was brought back to the Treasury. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the *financial* year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was 886,835,900.27. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 168.

financially (fi-nan′shal-i), *adv.* In relation to finances; in respect to funds.

I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery, œconomically, *financially*, commercially, . . . as a measure rather well meant than well considered. *Burke*, Scarcity.

financier (fin-an- or fī-nan-sēr′), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *financeer*; < F. *financier* (Sp. *financiero* = Pg. *financeiro* = It. *finanziere*), a financier, moneyed man, < *finance*, finance: see *finance.*] 1. An officer who is intrusted with the control of financial interests; one who regulates or manages the public revenues.

The most judicious tax which a *financier* could devise would excite murmurs if it were called the Ship money.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

2. One skilled in financial operations, whether public, corporate, or individual; one who understands money matters.

Sidney, lord, and subsequently earl Godolphin, next to Halifax the most experienced *financier* of the age, was, on the advice of Marlborough, appointed lord treasurer.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 68.

3. In France, formerly, a receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

financier (fin-an- or fī-nan-sēr′), *v.* [Formerly also written *financeer*; < *financier*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To conduct financial operations; act as a financier; finance; in a derogatory sense, to engage in financial scheming or irregular pecuniary transactions.

II. *trans.* To act as financier for; manage or contrive ways and means for; finance.

financiering (fin-an- or fī-nan-sēr′ing), *n.* The management of financial operations.

In 1836 the political circumstances of the country were in general ill calculated to evolve sound or even careful *financiering*. *The American*, VII. 164.

There is no reason to expect a change of policy until the dangers which lie in surplus *financiering* are clearly apprehended. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 79.

finary, *n.* See *finery*2.

finback (fin′bak), *n.* A finner or fin-whale.

finback-calf (fin′bak-käf), *n.* A whalers' name for the sharp-headed finner, *Balænoptera davidsoni*. Also called *young finback*. [Pacific coast, ★U. S.]

finch1 (finch), *n.* [< ME. *finch*, *fynch*, < AS. *finc* = D. *vink* = MLG. *vink*, *vinke* = OHG. *fincho*, MHG. G. *finke*, *fink* = Sw. *fink* = Dan. *finke*, a finch, = W. *pinc*, a chaffinch. From the Celtic form repr. by W. *pinc* are prob. E. dial. and Sc. *pink*, and F. *pinson* = Sp. *pinchón*, *pinzon* = It. *pincione*, in ML. *pincio(n-)*. A third E. form is *spink*, q. v. Similar forms appear in Bret. *pint*, *tint*, Slov. *penika*, Bohem. *penkava*, *penice*, Slovak. *pinka*, *penkava*, Russ. *pienka*, hedge-sparrow, warbler (which see), Esthonian *wink*, etc., finch (the chaffinch being common throughout the whole of Europe), all prob. in imitation of the call-note (which is thought to sound like "fink" or "pink") of the male chaffinch. The word occurs chiefly with a distinctive epithet: see phrase names below, and the compounds *bullfinch*, *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*, *greenfinch*, *hawfinch*, *mountain-finch*, etc.] 1. The chaffinch; any bird of the genus *Fringilla* or family *Fringillidæ*, of which the species are very numerous; a bunting, sparrow, grosbeak, etc. See *Fringillidæ*.

The *finch*, the sparrow, and the lark,
The plain-song cuckoo gray.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1 (song).

They sang, as blythe as *finches* sing,
That flutter loose on golden wing.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

2. Any small conirostral oscine passerine bird, as of the family *Ploceidæ* or *Tanagridæ*; a weaver-bird or tanager.—3. Loosely, in composition, some other small bird, as the fallow-*finch*. —**Angola finch**, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus angolensis. Latham*, 1783.—**Bell's finch**, *Amphispiza belli*, of western parts of the United States: named for J. G. *Bell*, a noted taxidermist of New York.—**Black-and-orange finch**, *Melophus melanicterus*, a crested bunting of Asia. *Latham*, 1783.—**Black-faced finch**, a South American crested finch, *Coryphospingus cristatus*.—**Black-throated finch**, *Amphispiza bilineata*, of the western parts of the United States.—**Blanding's finch**, *Pipilo chlorurus*, of the western parts of the United States. Also called *green-tailed sparrow*.—**Bramble-finch**. Same as *brambling*.—**Brisk finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]—**Bud-finch**, the bullfinch. Also *bud-bird*, *bud-picker*.—**Cardinal-finch**. Same as *cardinal-bird*.—**Cassin's finch**. (*a*) A kind of purple finch, *Carpodacus cassini*, closely resembling the common species, but larger, inhabiting southwestern parts of the United States: named for the famous ornithologist John *Cassin*, of Philadelphia. (*b*) *Peucæa cassini*, a kind of summer finch of southwestern parts of the United States: named for the same.—**Cherry-finch**, the hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*: from its fondness for cherry-pits.—**Chinese finch**, a kind of green finch, *Ligurinus sinica. Latham*, 1783.—**Cinereous finch**, the large gray song-sparrow of the Aleutian islands and other parts of Alaska, *Melospiza cinerea. Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Citril-finch**. Same as *citril. Latham*, 1783.—**Copper finch**, the chaffinch: so called from the chestnut color of the breast. [Devonshire and Cornwall, Eng.]—**Crimson finch**. Same as *purple finch. Coues.*—**Crimson-fronted finch**. Same as *house-finch.*—**Crimson-headed finch**, the common purple finch of Europe and Asia, *Carpodacus erythrinus. Latham*, 1789.—**Fasciated finch**, the common song-sparrow of the United States, *Melospiza melodia* or *M. fasciata*: a name given by Latham in 1783.—**Fox-finch**, the fox-sparrow (which see). See also *Passerella.*—**Gold finch**. (*a*) See *goldfinch*. (*b*) The yellow-hammer. [Local, Eng.]—**Grass-finch**, the bay-winged bunting, *Poœcetes gramineus*; the vesper-bird, one of the commonest sparrows of the United States. —**Green finch**. (*a*) See *greenfinch*. (*b*) The Texas sparrow, *Embernagra rufovirgata*. See *Embernagra.*—**Harris's finch**, *Zonotrichia querula*, the hooded crown-sparrow, of interior parts of the United States and British America.—**Horse-finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]—**House-finch**, the burion or crimson-fronted purple finch, *Carpodacus frontalis*: so called from its domesticity in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.—**Indigo-finch**. Same as *indigo-bird.*—**Lapland finch**, the longspur, *Centrophanes lapponicus. Latham*, 1783.—**Lark-finch**, the lark-sparrow, *Chondestes grammica*. See *Chondestes.*—**Lazuli-finch**, a kind of painted finch, *Passerina amœna*. See *lazuli.*—**Lesser pied mountain-finch**, the snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis.*—**Lincoln's finch**, *Melospiza lincolni*, closely related to the song-sparrow and swamp-sparrow, of plain spotted and streaked coloration with a buff band across the breast, found nearly all over North America: named for one Robert *Lincoln*, sometime a companion of Audubon.—**Linnet-finch**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina.*—**Long-tailed finch**, *Emberizoides macrura*. See *Emberizoides.*—**Maze-finch**, the chaffinch. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Mountain-finch**. (*a*) The brambling. (*b*) A misnomer of the Canadian sparrow or tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola. Latham*, 1783.—**Painted finch**, one of the several species of the genus *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza*, the nonpareil, the indigo-bird, or the lazuli-finch: so called from the brilliant and varied colors. All are American, and some are common birds of the United States, as the three named. See cut under *indigo-bird.*—**Pea-finch**, the chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]—**Pied finch**. (*a*) The chaffinch: so called from its variegated colors. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, in the plumage of winter, or of the female and young male.—**Pine-finch**. (*a*) The chaffinch. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) The pine-siskin, *Chrysomitris pinus*: so called from its fondness for the seeds of the pine. [U. S.]—**Purple finch**, a crimson finch; any member of the genus *Carpodacus* (which see), especially *C. purpureus*. The name is a misnomer, arising from the faulty coloring of a plate by Mark Catesby, 1731. Also called *purple bullfinch.*—**Red-breasted finch**†, the rose-breasted grosbeak. See *grosbeak. Latham; Pennant.*—**Red-headed finch**, a redpoll (which see); any species of the genus *Ægiothus.*—**Rose** or **rosy finch**, one of several species of the genus *Leucosticte* (which see), all of which have some of the feathers skirted with rose-red or crimson. The best-known is *L. tephrocotis*. Nearly all of them inhabit western parts of North America. —**Rufous-chinned finch**†, the black sparrow of Jamaica, *Loxigilla noctis. Latham*, 1783.—**Savanna-finch**, an old and disused name of the common yellow-winged sparrow or grasshopper-sparrow of the United States, *Coturniculus passerinus*: so called by Latham, 1783, after the name *savanna-bird* of Sloane, 1725. See cut under *Coturniculus.* —**Seaside finch**, one of the birds of the genus *Ammodromus*; specifically, *A. maritimus*, a common marsh-sparrow of the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Serin finch**. See *serin* and *Serinus.*—**Sharp-tailed finch**, a kind of seaside finch, *Ammodromus caudacutus*, common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, having acuminate tail-feathers.—**Storm-finch**, the stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*: an old local (British) name and book-name.—**Strasburg finch**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina. Latham*, 1783.—**Summer finch**, one of several species of the American genus *Peucæa*, one of which was originally described as *Fringilla æstivalis*. They are common birds of southerly portions of the United States and of Mexico. —**Thistle-finch**, the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans.*—**To pull a finch**†, to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person. Compare *to pluck a pigeon* (under *pigeon*).

Prively *a fynch* eek cowde he *pulle*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 652.

Tree-finch, the tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola. Latham*, 1783.—**Twite-finch**. Same as *twite.*—**White finch**, the chaffinch: so called from the white bands on the wings. Also *whitewing*. [Local, Eng.]—**White-throated finch**, the white-throated sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*. See *sparrow.*—**Yellow finch**, a kind of serin finch, *Serinus flaviventris*. Also called *Indian greenfinch. Latham*,

1783.—**Yellow-throated finch**, the common black-throated bunting of the United States, *Spiza americana. Latham; Pennant.* (See also *beech-finch, buckfinch, canary-finch, hawfinch*, etc.)

finch[2]†, *v.* An obsolete contracted form of *finish*.

fin-chain (fin′chān), *n.* In *whaling*, a heavy chain, about 15 feet long, with a large triangular loose link or ring at one end and a small ring at the other, used for raising the fin and the head of the first blanket-piece from a whale. Some fin-chains have a loose ring shackled to them for the blubber-hook.

finch-backed (finch′bakt), *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle: in allusion to the variegated plumage of the finch. [Prov. Eng.]

finched (fincht), *a.* [< *finch*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *finch-backed*.

finch-falcon (finch′fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

finch-tanager (finch′tan″ā-jėr), *n.* One of the conirostral tanagers, such as those of the genus *Habia*.

finckle†, *n.* See *finkle*.

find (find), *v.*; pret. and pp. *found*, ppr. *finding*. [< ME. *finden* (pret. *fand, fond*, pl. *founde, founden*, pp. *founde, founden*), < AS. *findan* (pret. *fand*, pl. *funden*, pp. *funden*) = OS. *findan, fidhan* = OFries. *finda* = D. *vinden* = MLG. *vinden*, LG. *finnen* = OHG. *findan*, MHG. G. *finden* = Icel. *finna* = Sw. *finna* = Dan. *finde* = Goth. *finthan*, find. Connection with L. *petere*, seek after, go to, fall upon, is doubtful: see *compete, petition*. Remotely connected with *feeze*[1] and *fuss*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To discover by sight or feeling; come or light upon, either by seeking or unexpectedly; encounter or meet with for the first time.

The first Day next aftre, Men *fynden* in the Askes a Worm. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

Which Seynt Elyne *fond* the Crosse at Jherusalem. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10.

Phalec and Heber, as they wandred, *fand*
A huge high Pillar, which vpright did stand.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

Oh that I knew where I might *find* him! that I might come even to his seat! Job xxiii. 3.

2. To discover by methodical means; ascertain or make out by systematic exploration, trial, or study: as, to *find* bottom by sounding; to *find* a bullet in a wound by probing; an effort to *find* the philosopher's stone; to *find* one's way in the dark; to *find* the answer to a problem.

If your leisure suffer it, I pray *find* whether I be in him [Mr. Fowler] still, and conserve me in his love. *Donne*, Letters, viii.

But in short, Mr. Coventry *found* a Customer, and they *found* means to get it [opium] ashore, while the Soldiers of the Fort were at dinner. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 166.

As I really think continually of such a journey, I name it now and then; though I don't *find* how to accomplish it. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 98.

3†. To discover the use of, or the way to make or use; invent; devise.

He *fond* tentes first, but if men lye. *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 154.

4. To discover or ascertain by experience; learn from observation or sensation: as, the climate was *found* to be unpropitious; to *find* a friend in a supposed enemy.

"I have," quod he, "*founde* yow bothe trew and kynde." *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1012.

Corah and his company . . . will be *found* to be the first assertors of this kind of Liberty that ever were in the world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

I *find* a man may have a deal of valour in him, and not know it! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

In Egypt, fish which have not scales are generally *found* to be unwholesome food. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 114, note.

We shall leave this abstract question, and look at the world as we *find* it. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

5. To succeed in attaining; gain by effort: as, to *find* leisure for a visit; to *find* safety in flight.

Take god hede to this matere,
And *fynd* to lerne it yff ȝe canne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 52.

I will go sit and weep,
Till I can *find* occasion for revenge.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

6. To come to or into by natural causes or by force of circumstances; arrive at; reach: as, water *finds* its level; the picture *found* its way to the auction-room.

He past the foaming seas,
And *findes* the pleasant porte.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 93.

Glorious deeds done to ambitious ends *find* reward answerable, not to their outward seeming, but to their inward ambition. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

None want a place, for all their centre *found*,
Hung to the goddess, and cohered around.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 77.

7. To detect; catch: commonly with *out*. See *to find out*, below.

They flattered me like a dog. . . . When the thunder would not peace at my bidding, there I *found* 'em, there I smelt 'em out. Go to, they are not men o' their words: they told me I was everything. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

The first time he is *found* in a lye, it should rather to be wondered at, as a monstrous thing in him, than reproved as an ordinary fault. *Locke*, Education, § 131.

8. In *law*, to determine after judicial inquiry: as, the jury *found* him guilty; to *find* a verdict for the plaintiff.

Make her grave straight; the crowner hath sate on her, and *finds* it christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

If we were cited at that tribunal of truth, we should be *found* guilty. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 194.

In behalf of the Nose it will quickly appear,
And your lordship, he said, will undoubtedly *find*,
That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,
Which amounts to possession time out of mind.
Cowper, Report on an Adjudged Case.

9. To supply; provide; furnish: as, to *find* money or provisions for an expedition.

Now lak I good where with I shuld you *fynd*. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1013.

Euery crafte havynge the name of pageant shullen *fynde* oon cresset yerly brennynge, to be born biforn the Bailies of the seid cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

Our wages are sometimes a little in arrear—and not very great either—but fifty pounds a year, and *find* our own bags and bouquets. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

10. To support; maintain; provide for: followed by the direct object of the person (often reflexive), with *in*, formerly also *with*, before the thing provided: as, to receive ten dollars a week and *find* one's self.

By housbondrye of such as God hire sente,
Sche *fond* hireself and eek hire doughtren two.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 9.

A poor layman, having a wife and twenty children, and not able to *find* them, etc. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 76.

He that shall marry thee had better spend the poor remainder of his days in a dung-barge, for twopence a week, and *find* himself. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

The state . . . promising for itself that all able-bodied men should be *found in* work. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 170.

11†. To compose; set in order; arrange.

He drew him to the fere,
And took a light, and *fond* his contenaunce,
As for to looke upon an old romaunce.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 980.

12. To reach home to; take the fancy of; appeal to the taste or liking of. [Colloq.]

A subtlety of perception in appreciating genius, and a generous enthusiasm for what *finds* him, are more characteristic of Lamb's criticism than width. *Athenæum*, No. 3154, p. 427.

Office found, in *law*. See *office*.—**To find bail, to find bones in, to find fault, to find in the heart.** See the nouns.—**To find one's account** in anything, to find it advantageous or profitable. [A Gallicism.]—**To find one's feet** or **legs**, to rise upon one's feet or legs; get or recover the use of them.

Well, sir, we must have you [an alleged cripple] *find your legs*. Sirrah beadle, whip him till he leap over that same stool. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

To find one's self. (*a*) To feel; fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness; do: as, how do you *find yourself* this morning? [Compare the equivalent German *wie befinden sie sich?*—a common formula.] (*b*) See def. 10.—**To find out**, to discover by search or observation; attain to a knowledge or understanding of; detect; solve; fathom.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? Job xi. 7.

And what madness, what wickedness is it then, to pry curiously into those arcana of Providence, which we can never *find out*, and which were hidden from us on purpose that we might not *find* them *out!* *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

I have *found* him *out* a long time since. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

He, however, who gains access to cabinets, soon *finds out* by what foolishness the world is governed. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 400.

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*[1].

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to determine an issue after judicial inquiry; direct judgment on the merits or facts of a case: as, the jury *finds* for the plaintiff.

The case seeming doubtful to the jury, they judged it safest in case of life to *find* as they did. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 306.

find (find), *n.* [< *find*, *v.*] A discovery of something valuable; the thing found: as, a *find* in the gold-fields; *finds* of prehistoric tools. The use of *find* as a noun has become common only since its application in recent times to discoveries of archæological remains.

For the *finds* made in North America another epoch . . . has to be presumed. *Amer. Cyc.*, VII. 197.

Specimens were among the *find* of coins at High Wycombe in 1827. *Evans*, Coins of Ancient Britons, p. 78.

The Paris *Figaro* announces a *find* of letters by Beaumarchais. *The American*, VII. 220.

findable (fīn′dą-bl), *a.* [< *find* + *-able*.] Capable of being found.

Such persons . . . have nothing more to be said of them *findable* by all my endevours. *Fuller*, Worthies, xxv.

A man's ideal
Is high in Heaven, and lodged with Plato's God,
Not *findable* here. *Tennyson*, The Sisters (No. 2).

finder (fīn′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *finder, fynder* (= D. *vinder* = MLG. *vinder* = G. *finder* = Dan. *finder*); < *find* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which finds or discovers. Specifically—(*a*) One who finds or determines after search or inquiry.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of madmen. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

(*b*†) An inventor, deviser, or originator.

But Grekes seyn Pictagoras,
That he the firste *fynder* was
Of the arte [of music].
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1168.

(*c*†) A poet.

A poet [Chaucer], . . . the first *finder* of our fair language. *Occleve.*

(*d*†) In the customs, one who acts as a searcher: based upon an early erroneous use. (*e*) A smaller telescope which is attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

This instrument was mounted on the same set of axes with the twenty-eight inch Cassegrain mirror, as were also a *finder* of five inches aperture, and one of two inches. *Science*, III. 726.

Then by his *finder*, a little telescope set by the side of his large one and embracing a large field of view in the sky, he points the telescope aright. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 21.

(*f*) An extra lens or other device attached to a photographic camera for the purpose of showing on a small supplementary ground glass, or otherwise, the position of the picture in the field of the sensitized plate: used in cameras for making instantaneous pictures. (*g*) A microscopic slide divided by fine lines into a number of minute squares, used to locate exactly any point of especial interest in the field of the microscope. By noting the square which covers the point in question, the observer is enabled to bring it at once into view.

fin de siècle (faṅ dė si-ā′kl). [F.] The end of the century: used attributively of anything that exhibits certain characteristics supposed to mark the closing years of the nineteenth century, regarded as a period of emancipation from the traditional social and moral order.

findfault† (find′fâlt), *n.* [< *find*, *v.*, + obj. *fault*.] A faultfinder.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places stops the mouths of all *find-faults*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

findfaulting† (find′fâl″ting), *a.* [< *findfault*; or rather a transposition of *faultfinding*.] Faultfinding.

She doth not set business back by unquiet branglings and *find-faulting* quarrels. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People (1654), p. 347.

★ **finding** (fīn′ding), *n.* [< ME. *finding* (= OHG. *findunga*, MHG. *vindung*, G. *findung*); verbal n. of *find*, *v.*] **1.** The act of discovering or ascertaining; discovery.

The most constant *finding*, in this analysis, relates to analgesia. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 402.

2. That which is found by observation or search; especially, in *law*, a statement of a conclusion arrived at by the judicial trial of an issue.

Go you the next way with your *findings* [a child]. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

With the physiological machinery I am not concerned, except to say that I should welcome with humble thankfulness any kind of *finding* from a jury of physiologists, if it confined itself to physiology. *F. H. Bradley*, Mind, XIII. 28.

3†. That which is provided for one's support or maintenance; expense.

Thus this sweete clerk his tyme spente,
After his frendes *fyndyng* and his rente.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 34.

Yong gentlemen at their fryndes *fynding* in my lords house for the hoole yere. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. x.

4. *pl.* The tools, appliances, and materials which some workmen have to furnish in their employment, particularly those used by shoemakers; hence, in the United States, shoemakers' supplies in general, excepting leather: as, leather and *findings*.—**Distributive finding of the issue**, in *law*. See *distributive*.

finding-list (fīn′ding-list), *n.* A list or catalogue of the books in a library without any description as to contents, date of publication, size of volume, etc.

finding-store (fīn′ding-stōr), *n.* A shop where shoemakers' tools, appliances, etc., are sold: called in England a *grindery warehouse*. [U. S.]

findjan, fingian (fin′jan, fin′jian), *n.* A small, thin porcelain coffee-cup, almost semi-spherical in shape, used in Turkey and Egypt. It is placed in a holder called the *zarf* (which see).

The abbot and I, and another holy father, fraternised, and slapped each other on the back, and had another

glass or two, or rather cup, for coffee-cups of thin, old porcelain, called *fingians*, served us for wine-glasses.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 249.

findon-haddock, *n.* See *finnan-haddock*.

find-spot (find'spot), *n.* The locality of a find; the place where an object has been found: as, the *find-spot* of these coins is unknown. [Recent.]

When Gen. Cunningham was selecting specimens [of sculpture] in the Lahore Museum, to be photographed for the Vienna Exhibition, he complains that he could only ascertain the "*find spot*" of five or six out of the whole number—500 or 600.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 170, note.

findy† (fin'di), *a.* [< ME. *findig, fundi*, heavy, weighty (of speech), < AS. **findig*, heavy ("*findig* corn," heavy corn—Lye, no reference); cf. *ge-findig* (*gefyndig*), capable; Dan. *fyndig*, emphatic, pithy, < *fynd*, emphasis, pith (of speech).] **1.** Heavy; full; solid; substantial.

A cold May and a windy
Makes the barn fat and *findy*. *Old proverb.*

2. Weighty; powerful.

Bidde we nu the holi gost that he . . . giue us swo *findige* speche, that the fewe word the we on ure bede seien, be cuthe alle halegen.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 119.

★ **fine**[1] (fīn), *n.* [< ME. *fin, fyn*, end, the end of life, a payment in settlement, a fine, < OF. *fin*, F. *fin* = Pr. *fin, fi* = Sp. *fin* = Pg. *fim* = It. *fine*, < L. *finis*, limit, boundary, end, ML. also a payment in supplement, a fine, orig. **fidnis*, lit. a parting (hence edge, limit, end), < *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, separate, = E. *bite:* see *bite*, and cf. *fent, fission, fissure*, etc., from the same ult. root. Hence ult. (from L. *finis*) *fine*[2], *fine*[3], *finite, finish*, etc.] **1**†. End; termination; conclusion.

The begynnyng is wel god, & also the *fyn*.
St. Edmund the Confessor, l. 203 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

Thei that hadde ther-of the kepynge seide thei sholde no ferther passe till thei saugh to what *fyn* the bateile sholde drawe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 286.

He may . . . be there by the *fine* of Januarie or before.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 308.

All 's well that ends well; still the *fine* 's the crown;
Whate'er the course, the end is the renown.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4.

As soon as they begin, they have their *fine*.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, ii.

Specifically—**2**†. The end of life; death.

Seynt Thomas of ynde [India] thitherward cam
Also blyue as he myȝt gan,
And wolde haue ben at hure *fyne*
ȝif he myȝt haue come bi tyme.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

Better I love thi lif than thi deth, and thow art come to thi *fin* that knowest thow well.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

3†. In *old Eng. law*, a judicial proceeding, often fictitious, resorted to merely as a mode of conveyance of land. The persons concerned in the transfer were made parties to a fictitious action, in which the transferrer solemnly acknowledged the land to be the property of the transferee, thus by apparent compromise putting an end to the suit. It was used very commonly as a means of putting an end to an entail.

This fellow might be in 's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognizances, his *fines*, his double vouchers, his recoveries. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Fines were a very ancient class of conveyances by matter of record, consisting of fictitious suits in the Court of Common Pleas, commenced and then compromised by leave of the Court. They were called *fines* because they put an end not only to the pretended suit, but also to all claims not made within a certain time.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 13.

4. In *feudal law:* (*a*) A final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal prescribing the conditions on which the latter should hold his lands. [Rare.] (*b*) A sum of money paid by custom by a tenant to his lord, nominally as a gratuity, and distinct from rent. This custom belongs solely to feudal tenures and to those modified by the feudal law, as copyholds. Fines were paid usually at a transfer of the tenant's estate by alienation or succession, but sometimes on other occasions, as at the death of the lord.

Be thou the Liege, and I Lord Paramount,
I'll not exact hard *fines* (as men shall woont).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

5. The exaction of a money payment as a punishment for an offense or a dereliction of any kind; a mulct: as, a *fine* for assault; the *fines* prescribed in the constitution of a society.

My blood for your rude brawls doth lie a-bleeding,
But I'll amerce you with so strong a *fine*
That you shall all repent the loss of mine.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

There is a difference between amerciaments and *fines:* these [that is, the latter], as they are taken for punishments, are punishments certain, which grow expressly from some statute; but amerciaments are arbitrarily imposed by affeerors. *Blount*, Law Dict.

6. The sum of money so exacted.

But that also at length they unwillingly yielded unto: styling him in their submission by the title of "Protector and supreme Head of the English Church," and paying a lusty *fine*. *Strype*, Memorials, Hen. VIII., an. 1532.

7†. An agreement to do something, as in reparation or restitution; composition; atonement; penance.

That es at say, to make the *fin*
For sin and bring thaim of pin
To blis.
Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 46.

Abolition of Fines and Recoveries Act, an English statute of 1833 (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74) which abolished the system of transfer of land by fines and common recoveries, and substituted a simple deed in lieu thereof.—**Chirographer of fines.** See *chirographer.*—**Fine with proclamations**, a fine announced in open court by making proclamation four times in the term at which it was levied and four times in each of three succeeding terms. This practice was introduced to preclude the mischiefs that had resulted from secret fines.—**Foot of a fine**, in *old Eng. law*, the concluding part of the record of a fine in the Common Pleas: so called because it was the lower part of the document. The suggestion that it is a misinterpretation (as if *pied*, foot) of the Norman French *la pees* (modern French *la paix*)—that is to say, the peace, or final concord or agreement, between the parties—is erroneous.—**In fine.** (*a*†) In the end; at last; finally.

Condemned persons haue a pillora-boord fastened about their neck, . . . which boord neither suffereth them well to eate or sleep, and *in fine* killeth them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 441.

He sent me a challenge, mixt with some few braves, which I restored, and *in fine* we met.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

(*b*) In conclusion; to conclude; to sum up.

His whole demeanor, *in fine*, was truly that of a great king. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Statute of Fines, an English statute of 1540, the effect of which was that a fine levied with proclamations, by a person of full age, would bar an entail.

fine[1] (fīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fined*, ppr. *fining*. [< ME. *finen*, pay a fine: see *fine*[1], *n.* The lit. sense (expressed in ME. by *finisshen, finchen:* see *finish*) appears in OF. *finir, finer*, F. *finir*, etc., < L. *finire*, end: see *finish*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bring to an end.

Time's office is to *fine* the hate of foes.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 936.

2. To subject to a pecuniary penalty; set a fine upon, as by judgment of a court or by any competent authority; punish by fine: as, jurors are *fined* for non-attendance; absent members are *fined*.

The nobles hath he *fin'd*
For ancient quarrels, and quite lost their hearts.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

Now they *Fine* men ten times more than they are worth.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 50.

3†. To pay by way of fine or fee.

The Londoners *fined*, in the fifth year of Stephen's reign, a hundred marks of silver, that they might have sheriffs of their own choosing. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 26.

4†. To pledge; pawn.

What means this, herald? know'st thou not
That I have *fin'd* these bones of mine for ransom?
Com'st thou again for ransom? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

5†. To condemn; pronounce judgment against.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it? . . .
Mine were the very cipher of a function
To *fine* the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To come to an end; end; cease.

Hire soreȝe [sorrows] ne hire pine
Ne miȝte neure *fine*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 262.

Then wold they never *fine*
To don of gentillesse the faire office.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 280.

2. To pay a fine; procure acknowledgment of one's right or claim by pecuniary compensation. [Rare.]

In England women, and even men, simply as tenants in chief, and not as wards, *fined* to the crown for leave to marry whom they would, or not to be compelled to marry other. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, II.

fine[2] (fīn), *a.* [< ME. *fin, fyn, fine* = D. *fijn* = MLG. *fīn, phīn* = MHG. *vīn, fīn*, G. *fein* = Icel. *fínn* = Sw. *fin* = Dan. *fin*, < OF. *fin* = Pr. *fin* = Sp. Pg. It. *fino*, fine, minute, exact (ML. *finus*, fine, pure, perfect), prob. (with shifting of accent and contraction) < L. *fīnītus*, lit. finished (used as an adj. by Cicero, of words, well rounded), pp. of *fīnīre*, limit, bound, define, terminate, finish, < *finis*, a limit, end: see *fine*[1], and cf. *finite, finish*.] **1.** In general, finished; consummate: perfect in form or quality; polished, adroit, in manner or action; delicate, slender, minute, thin, rare, in size, proportion, or consistence: opposed to *coarse, gross, crude, rough, unfinished*, etc. [*Fine*, owing to its very general primary sense ('finished'), and to the wide range in literary and colloquial use of its particular applications, has assumed a great variety of shades of meaning. Like *nice*, it is much used colloquially as a mere token of approval, without precise significance. Like that also, especially with reference to persons or their doings, it is often used ironically or derisively in an inverted sense: as, a *fine* gentleman, for an ostentatious pretender; *fine* writing, for a showy and pretentious style; *fine* words, for plausible or deceitful address, as in the homely adage, "*Fine* words butter no parsnips"; that is a *fine* scheme.]

Specifically—**2.** Excellent or perfect in form, style, or aspect; beautiful; attractive; showy: as, a man of *fine* appearance; a *fine* horse; a *fine* house or landscape; a *fine* display of flags.

Fine pictures suit in frames as *fine*,
Consistencie's a jewell.
Jolly Robyn Roughhead (ballad, 1754).

He seems unconscious that his features are *fine*, that they have a Southern symmetry, clearness, regularity in their chiseling. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

3. Exquisite or elegant in manner, action, appearance, or use; making or constituting an attractive or imposing display; aiming to please; pleasing; gratifying: as, a *fine* lady or gentleman; *fine* feathers make *fine* birds; *fine* clothes or furniture.

He was aware of a brave young man,
As *fine* as *fine* might be.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 279).

I will unto Venice,
To buy apparel 'gainst the wedding day. . . .
I will be sure my Katharine shall be *fine*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

By a *fine* gentleman I mean a man completely qualified as well for the service and good, as for the ornament and delight of society. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

One that thinkes the grauest Cassocke the best Scholler; and the best Clothes the *finest* man.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vulgar-spirited Man.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the *finest* gentleman of the age, . . . the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Woman is *fine* for her own satisfaction alone. No man will admire her the more, no woman will like her the better for it. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

4. Perfect or excellent in kind; suitable or admirable in character or quality; very fit or proper; superior: as, *fine* roads; *fine* weather; *fine* sport; a *fine* entertainment.

I knowe youre hertes *fin* and trewe, and that ye wolde in nothinge a-gein me not erre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

We can show you as *fine* rivers, and as clear from wood or any other incumbrance to hinder an angler, as any you ever saw. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

The walks are shaded with Orange Trees, of a large spreading size, and all of so *fine* a growth both for stem and head, that one cannot imagine anything more perfect in this kind. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 40.

The hermit . . .
Told him that her *fine* care had saved his life.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

[Used in Great Britain of any weather not actually stormy

The following morning was gloomy but *fine*, and after breakfast the vicar and Elsmere started off.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, ix.]

5. Of exquisite quality; refined; choice; elegant; delicate; dainty: as, a *fine* compliment; a *fine* wine; *fine* workmanship; *fine* texture; *fine* manners.

Re-enter Ariel, like a water-nymph.
Pro. Fine apparition! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Recommended by the charm
Of *fine* demeanour. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

Plenty of *fine* words had been bestowed, which might or might not have meaning. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 47.

But his [Emerson's] special, constitutional word is *fine*, meaning something like dainty, as Shakspeare uses it—"my dainty Ariel," "*fine* Ariel."
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 405.

He gratified them with occasional . . . *fine* writing.
M. Arnold.

6. Attracting pleased or interested attention; admirable; notable; remarkable; striking: often ironical: as, some *fine* day you will discover your mistake.

What did you mean by that same handkerchief you gave me even now? I was a *fine* fool to take it.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him . . . that ever governed frenzy. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1.

At what a *fine* pass is the Kingdom, that must depend in greatest exigencies upon the fantasie of a Kings reason, be hee wise or foole. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Of course I admit that there is something *fine* in the contempt or indifference he seems to have for anything that may happen to him in this world.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiv.

"You are going to Harborough yourself, I suppose?" asks Peggy. . . . "How can I tell? Do I ever know where I may drift to? I may wake up there some *fine* morning."
R. Broughton, Doctor Cupid, xv.

7. Expert in knowledge or action; accomplished; skilled or skilful; adroit; apt; handy:

as, a *fine* actor or musician; a *fine* scholar or workman.

There come with this kyng a coynt mon of shappe,
ffellist in fight, and a *fyn* archer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7715.

Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a *fine* thief, of the age of two-and-twenty, or thereabout!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Let me tell you, I have, which I will show to you, an artificial minnow, that will catch a trout as well as an artificial fly; and it was made by a handsome woman that had a *fine* hand, and a live minnow lying by her.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 94.

8. Delicate in perception or feeling; nicely discriminating; acutely susceptible to impressions: as, a *fine* wit; a *fine* taste; a *fine* sense of color.

For hadde neuere frek [man] *fyn* wit the faith to dispute
Ne man myghte haue no merit ther-of, myghte hit be proued.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 149.

And fitted fables for your *finer* ears,
Although at first he scarce could hit the bore.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

The spider's touch, how exquisitely *fine!*
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 217.

A certain *fine* temper of being was now not brought out in full relief. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

You shake your head. A random string
Your *finer* female sense offends.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

9. Minutely precise or exact; subtle: as, a *fine* distinction; a *fine* point in an argument.

We should do the Church of God small benefit by disputing with them [the Church of Rome] according unto the *finest* points of their dark conveyances.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 7.

Thou art too *fine* in thy evidence. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

The detection of impurities in the air is . . . of the utmost importance, and it is only by the *finest* methods that they can be ascertained in small quantities of air.
Angus Smith, quoted in J. Constantine's Pract. [Ventilation, i.

10. Free from foreign matter; without dross or feculence or other impurities; clear; pure; refined: as, *fine* gold; *fine* oil.

The good whyte brede, the good red wyne,
And thereto the *fyne* ale browne.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 112).

His feet like unto *fine* brass, as if they burned in a furnace. Rev. i. 15.

Other [gold] less *fine* in carat is more precious.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

They entertained me as well as they could, made cakes which were sour, and brought *fine* oil of olives.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 5.

11. Delicate or choice in material, texture, or style; light, thin, elegant, tasteful, etc., according to the nature of the thing spoken of: as, *fine* silk or wool; *fine* linen or cambric.

It ys Also of tables of *fyne* whith marble stonne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

Pharaoh . . . arrayed him in vestures of *fine* linen.
Gen. xli. 42.

Why, thy verse swells with stuff so *fine* and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

12. Thin in consistence; subtile; rare; tenuous: as, *fine* spirits evaporate rapidly.

When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater. *Bacon.*

It is the law of fluids that prescribes the shape of the boat, . . . and, in the *finer* fluid above, the form and tackle of the sails. *Emerson*, Art.

With the first appearance of the dawn I had heard the new thrush in the scattered trees near the hut—a strain as *fine* as if blown upon a fairy flute, a suppressed musical whisper from out the tops of the dark spruces.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 614.

13. Consisting of minute particles, grains, drops, flakes, etc.: as, *fine* sand or flour; *fine* rain or snow; *fine* shot.

Make ready quickly three measures of *fine* meal.
Gen. xviii. 6.

The wind blew fiercely over the hills, loaded with particles of snow, as *fine* as the point of a needle and as hard as crystal. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 58.

14. Very small in girth or diameter; slender; attenuated: as, *fine* thread; *fine* wire; a *fine* hair; a *fine* needle.

He draweth out the thread of his verbosity *finer* than the staple of his argument. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Ere yet mortality's *fine* threads give way.
Cowper, Task, v. 578.

The lawyers of the Duchy of Lancaster . . . complained that as soon as they had split a hair, Lord Holland proceeded to split the filaments into filaments still *finer*.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

15. Keen; sharp; easily penetrating: as, the *fine* edge of a razor; a *fine* point, as of a needle or a thorn.

What *fine* chisel
Could ever yet cut breath? *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

Which [treasure] he will not every hour survey,
For blunting the *fine* point of seldom pleasure.
Shak., Sonnets, lii.

Don't put too *fine* a point to your wit, for fear it should get blunted. *Cervantes*, The Little Gypsy (trans.).

A *fine* entrance is a sharp under-water part of the forebody of a ship. *Hamersly.*

16†. Sheer; mere; pure; absolute: in the old phrase *fine force.*

Longe lasted that strife but lelli too knowe,
By *fin force* of his fight Philip it winnes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 128.

The saisnes were so many and so thikke that of *fin force* thei made hym to remeve fro the brigge in to the playn feelde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

Fine arts. See *art*[2].—**Fine as a fiddle,** very fine; high-strung; handsome. [Colloq.]

The horses are at the livery-stable while we have no pastor. Splendid animals they are, too, *fine as fiddles*, gentle as kittens. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 169.

Fine as fivepence, very smartly or gayly dressed. [Colloq.]

Be not, Jug, as a man would say, *finer than fivepence*, or more proud than a peacock.
Grim the Collier of Croydon, ii.

Fine casting. (*a*) A casting of special excellence, either for its artistic design, or for the soundness and homogeneousness or other characteristic of the material of which it is composed. (*b*) A casting from a mold in the preparation of which special care has been taken. See *figure-casting.*—**Fine stuff,** selected lime slacked in water, evaporated to the proper consistency, and used as a slip-coat to cover the previous coarser coats. Mixed with plaster of Paris, and sometimes with fine sand, it forms a finishing coat.—**To draw it fine.** See *draw.*—**To train fine,** in sporting language, to reduce (the body) to an effective condition by training; figuratively, to discipline thoroughly, as the intellectual powers.

A certain strain and a threat of latent anger in the expression, like that of a man *trained* too *fine* and harassed with perpetual vigilance. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

★ **fine**[2] (fīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fined*, ppr. *fining.* [< ME. *finen* (= MHG. *fînen* = Icel. *fīna*), refine, purify, < *fin*, *fine*, fine, pure: see *fine*[2], *a.* Cf. *affine*[2] and *refine.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fine or pure; purify; clarify; refine: as, to *fine* gold or silver; to *fine* wine.

As gold . . .
Semes *fyned* clene ynoghe til mans sight,
Whar [were] it put in fire to *fyn* mare,
Yhit suld it leve sum dros thare.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 3356.

Surely there is a vein for the silver, and a place for gold where they *fine* it. Job xxviii. 1.

Blow, blow, sweet winds, O blow away
All vapours from the *fined* air.
Chapman, Mask of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn [(song).

Clarifying the beer by such means as isinglass and gelatine is also called *fining* the beer.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 688.

After being racked and *fined*, the produce of the different vineyards is now ready for mixing together.
De Colange, Dict., I. 137.

2. To make fine or slender; make less coarse: as, to *fine* grass.—**3.** To change by imperceptible degrees; cause to pass by fine gradations to another or more perfect state. [Rare.]

I oftener sate at home
On evenings, watching how they *fined* themselves
With gradual conscience to a perfect night.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become fine or pure; become clear, as by depositing sediment: often followed by *down.*

The ale hadn't had time to *fine down*, but it would be as clear as a diamond . . . tomorrow.
T. Hughes, Scouring of the White Horse.

2. To become fine or thin; melt or fade.

The fog *fined* away to the windward.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxiv.

The most unwieldy-looking animals often *fine* down into the best shapes.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 204.

★ **fine**[2] (fīn), *adv.* [< *fine*[2], *a.*] **1.** Finely; well: as, I wad like *fine* to do it. [Scotch.]—**2.** Delicately; cautiously.

To fish *fine* and far off is the first and principal rule for trout-angling. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 242.

fine[3] (fē′ne), *n.* [It., end, = E. *fine*[1].] In *musical notation*, the word indicating the end of a repeated section, whether da capo or dal segno; also, the end of a composition in several sections.

fine-arch (fīn′ärch), *n.* The smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house. *E. H. Knight.*

fine-cut (fīn′kut), *a.* Cut into fine pieces or strips: as, *fine-cut* chewing-tobacco.

finedraw (fīn′drâ), *v. t.*; pret. *finedrew*, pp. *finedrawn*, ppr. *finedrawing.* **1.** To sew up, as a rent, by drawing the edges of the fabric together with a fine thread, in such a manner as to restore the pattern if there is any. See *finedrawing.*

It was in my best pair of kerseymeres, but, thanks to the skilful little seamstress, I got them *finedrawn*, and that without any inconvenient delay.
Marryat, Peter Simple.

2. To draw out to extreme fineness, as wire: commonly in the past participle.

finedrawer (fīn′drâ″ėr), *n.* A person especially employed to do finedrawing, as in the manufacture of tapestry, where many are employed in uniting the separate pieces of which large tapestries are made.

finedrawing (fīn′drâ″ing), *n.* **1.** A method of darning in which the edges of a rent are brought together and the needle is passed through from one to the other at about half the thickness of the stuff in such a manner as to restore the pattern.—**2.** In *cloth-manuf.*, a finishing process in which the cloth is exposed to a strong light, and any minute hole or break is repaired by introducing, with a needle, sound yarns in place of the defective ones.—**3.** In *tapestry-manuf.*, the process of sewing together the different pieces separately manufactured.

fine-drawn (fīn′drân), *p. a.* Drawn out to extreme fineness or tenuity, as wire; hence, figuratively, drawn out with too much subtlety: as, *fine-drawn* conclusions.

fineer[1] (fi-nēr′), *v. i.* [< MD. *fijneren* (= MLG. *fenēren*, *phenēren*), make money, acquire wealth, in form like *fijneren*, refine, purify, but with sense due to *fijnancie*, money, wealth, finance, < F. *finance*, finance: see *finance.*] To get goods on credit by artifice. See the extract.

The second method of running into debt is called *fineering;* which is getting goods made up in such a fashion as to be unfit for every other purchaser; and if the tradesman refuses to give them upon credit, then threaten to leave them upon his hands.
Goldsmith, Ordinary of Newgate.

fineer[2]† (fi-nēr′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *veneer.*

fine-fingered (fīn′fing″gėrd), *a.* Delicate in workmanship; expert at fine work. *Spenser.*

fineless† (fīn′les), *a.* [< *fine*[1] + *-less.*] Endless; inexhaustible.

Riches, *fineless*, is as poor as winter
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

finely (fīn′li), *adv.* [< ME. *finliche* (= MLG. *fînliken* = OHG. *fînlīhho*); < *fine*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a fine manner, in any sense of the word *fine;* admirably; elegantly; showily; delicately; sensitively; adroitly; subtlely; minutely; thinly; lightly: as, a picture *finely* painted; a stuff *finely* wrought; flour *finely* ground; a thought *finely* expressed.

Let mee be proued as Prince in pres where I wend,
And fende mee *finliche* well to fonde my strength.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1201.

Spirits are not *finely* touch'd
But to fine issues. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of white.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

It is as *finely* situated as any Rectory can be, for it is about the Midway 'twixt Oxford and London.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

The life of these men is *finely* described in holy writ by "the path of an arrow," which is immediately closed up and lost. *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

fineness (fīn′nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being fine, in any sense.

He sent, . . .
With some pretext of *fineness* in the meal
To save the offence of charitable flour
From his tall mill. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. Specifically, the quantity of pure metal in alloys expressed by number of parts in 1,000.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;
The *fineness* of the gold, and chargeful fashion.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

3†. Finesse; subtlety.

He promised
To use some holy and religious *fineness*,
To this good end. *Massinger*, The Renegade, iv. 1.

This is the artificialest peece of *fineness* to perswade Men to be Slaves that the wit of Court could have invented.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

He did the devil more service in this *fineness* of undermining than all the open battery of the ten great rams of persecution. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

fine-nosed (fīn′nōzd), *a.* Having a keen or delicate sense of smell.

The monks themselves were too *fine-nosed* to dabble in tan-fatts. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. ii. 1.

finer (fī′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *fyner*; < *fine*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who refines or purifies; a refiner.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer.* Prov. xxv. 4.

fine-rolls (fīn′rōlz), *n. pl.* In England, from the reign of John to that of Charles I., ac-

counts of fines paid to the king for licenses to alienate lands, for freedom from knight's service, for pardons, wardships, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 311.

finery[1] (fī'nėr-i), *n.* [< *fine*[2], *a.*, + *-ery*, collective suffix.] **1.** Fineness; beauty; charm. [Rare.]

Don't choose your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects. *Watts.*

2. Ornament; decoration, especially gaudy or excessive decoration, as ribbons, trinkets, a stilted or flowery style in writing, etc.

His muse had no objection to a russet attire; but she turned with disgust from the *finery* of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Not a dowager brushed us, bedizened with *finery*. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

finery[2] (fī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fineries* (-iz). [Also written *finary*; < *fine*[2], *v.*, + *-ery*. Cf. *refinery*.] In *metal.*, a hearth on which cast-iron is converted into wrought-iron. Previous to the introduction of the process known as *puddling*, the conversion of cast-iron into wrought-iron was always effected in a finery, and this method is still in use in various regions, especially in Germany. For the best tin-plates, until recently, sheet-iron prepared in the finery was exclusively used.

fine-spoken (fīn'spō″kn), *a.* Using fine phrases; polite in language.

Fine-dressed and *fine-spoken* "chevaliers d'industrie." *Chesterfield.*

fine-spun (fīn'spun), *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; hence, over-refined; over-elaborated; subtile: as, *fine-spun* theories.

Howe'er disguised th' inflammatory tale,
And covered with a *fine-spun* specious veil.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 328.

They are inexhaustible in conjectures and *fine-spun* conclusions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

The interest of the whole is small, in consequence of the inherent insipidity of such a *fine-spun* discussion.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 385.

★ **finesse** (fi-nes'), *n.* [= D. Dan. *finesse* = Sw. *finess*, < F. *finesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *fineza* = It. *finezza*), fineness, delicacy, nicety, keenness, subtlety, < *fin*, fine: see *fine*[2], *a.*] **1.** Artifice; delicate stratagem; subtlety of contrivance; also, that quality of mind or character which leads to subtle actions.

Prowde speeches and too much *finesse* and curiositie is not commendable in an Embassadour.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 223.

A masterpiece of diplomatic *finesse* and political invention, electioneering viewed on the most magnificent scale, . . . exhibits a political drama which for the honour and happiness of mankind is of rare and strange occurrence.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 255.

Compared to his brethren in the East, the Persian depicted in books of travel, however distinguished by questionable *finesse* and arrant falsity, has always presented a certain humorous side to European readers.
Athenæum, No. 3085, p. 777.

2. In *whist* or *bridge*, any attempt to win a trick with a card which is not the best of the suit held by the player who makes the finesse, such as to play the queen, holding ace and queen, hoping the king may be on the right.

A *finesse* is an endeavour, by the second or third player, to obtain or keep the command of a suit by heading a trick with an inferior card, though holding a higher one of the suit not in sequence. *Cavendish*, Whist, 28.

3†. Fineness of perception.

But he [Pope] (his musical *finesse* was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 652.

=**Syn. 1.** *Artifice*, *Manœuver*, etc. (see *artifice*); skill, artfulness, adroitness, craft, subterfuge.

finesse (fi-nes'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *finessed*, ppr. *finessing*. [< *finesse*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To use artifice or fine stratagem.

Though secure of our hearts, yet confoundedly sick
If they were not his own by *finessing* and trick.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 106.

2. In *whist-playing*, to attempt to take a trick by finesse.

II. *trans.* In *whist-playing*, to practise or perform a finesse with: as, to *finesse* a queen, a knave, etc.

finesser (fi-nes'ėr), *n.* A schemer; a strategist.

Contriving . . . like an expert *finesser*.
Miss Sedgwick, Linwoods, I. 212. *N. E. D.*

fine-still (fīn'stil), *v. t.* To distil, as spirits, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

fine-stiller (fīn'stil″ėr), *n.* One who distils spirits from treacle or molasses.

finetop-grass (fīn'top-gras), *n.* *Agrostis alba*, a valuable meadow- and pasture-grass. Also known as *fiorin*, *redtop*, *herd's-grass*, etc.

finew† (fin'ū), *n.* [< *finew-ed*, q. v.] Moldiness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

finewed† (fin'ūd), *a.* [Also written *fenowed*, also *vinewed*, *vinnewed* (E. dial., etc.); < ME. (not found), < AS. *gefinegod*, moldy, musty, pp. of *fynegian*, become moldy or musty (of bread), < *fynig* (pl. *finie*), moldy or musty (of bread), = OD. *vinnigh*, moldy, musty, rotten, rank; perhaps related to *fūl*, E. *foul*[1], and to L. *putidus*, rotten. The resemblance to AS. *fennig*, *fenneg*, E. *fenny*, marshy, muddy, dirty, is not phonetically close, and is accidental.] Moldy; musty; decayed.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the foisty and *fenowed* festival are yet secretly laid up in corners.
J. Favour, Antiquities, Triumph over Novelty (1619), [p. 334.

A souldier's hands must oft be died with goare,
Lest, starke with rest, they *finew'd* waxe, and hoare.
Mir. for Mags., p. 417.

finewedness† (fin'ūd-nes), *n.* [Also *vinewedness*, *vinnewedness*.] The state or quality of being finewed or moldy; mustiness; moldiness.

finfeet, *n.* Plural of *finfoot*.

fin-fish (fin'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Polypteridæ*; a fin-pike.

fin-fold (fin'fōld), *n.* In *ichth.*, a fold of the skin of the embryo fish in which fin-rays are developed.

finfoot (fin'fůt), *n.* **1.** Pl. *finfoots* or *finfeet* (-fůts, -fēt). A name of the pinnatiped or lobe-footed birds of Africa and South America, of the family *Heliornithidæ*, related to the rails and coots; a bird of the genus *Heliornis* or *Podoa*; one of the sun-birds, as *Heliornis surinamensis* or *H. senegalensis*.—**2.** Pl. *finfeet*. A swimming-foot; a pleiopod, as of a crustacean.

Which appendages [abdominal legs of stomatopods] . . . are used in swimming, or are *fin-feet*.
G. Cuvier, Règne Animal (tr. 1849), p. 423.

fin-footed (fin'fůt″ed), *a.* **1.** Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane; web-footed; palmiped.—**2.** In *ornith.*, pinnatiped; having pinnate feet, the toes being separately furnished with flaps, as in the grebes, coots, phalaropes, finfoots, etc.—**3.** In *Mollusca*, pteropod. Also *fin-toed*.



Fin-footed (Coot).

finfoots, *n.* Plural of *finfoot*, 1.

finga (fing'gä), *n.* The East Indian king-crow or drongo-shrike, *Dicrurus macrocercus*.

fingent (fin'jent), *a.* [< L. *fingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fingere*, form. See *feign*.] Making; forming; fashioning. [Rare.]

Ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. i. 2.

★ **finger** (fing'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *finger*, < AS. *finger* = OS. *fingar* = OFries. *finger* = D. *vinger* = MLG. *vinger*, LG. *finger* = OHG. *fingar*, MHG. G. *finger* = Icel. *fingr* = Sw. Dan. *finger* = Goth. *figgrs*, finger. The asserted connection with *fang* is doubtful: see *fang*. Cf. *toe* and *dactyl*.] **1.** A digit of the fore limb; any one of the terminal or distal members of the hand; in a restricted sense, any digit of the hand except the innermost or thumb. In this restricted sense the fingers are commonly numbered from the forefinger as first to the little finger as fourth, but sometimes the thumb is counted as first.

Put not thy *fyngerys* on thy dysche,
Nothyr in flesche, nothir in fysche.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The *Finger* on which this Ring [the wedding-ring] is to be worn is the fourth *Finger* of the left hand, next unto the little *finger*; because, by the received Opinion of the Learned and Experienced in Ripping up and Anatomizing Men's Bodies, there is a Vein of Blood which passeth from that fourth *Finger* unto the Heart called Vena amoris, Love's Vein.
H. Swineburne, quoted in Amer. Anthropology, I. 73.

Then he put it [a crown] by again; but to my thinking, he was very loth to lay his *fingers* off it. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude;
And, with forced *fingers* rude,
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 4.

A smaller piece amidst the precious store,
Pinch'd close between his *finger* and his thumb.
Cowper, Charity, l. 477.

2. Something like or likened to a finger, as a ray of a starfish; something resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

Fancy, like the *finger* of a clock,
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.
Cowper, Task, iv. 118.

Autumn laying here and there
A fiery *finger* on the leaves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcix.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, one of the two parts forming a chelate or forceps-joint, especially the smaller part, which hinges on the other. (*b*) In *mach.*, any small wood or metal projection on a machine, for parting materials or arresting motion, as the tooth of a rake, the gripper in printing-presses, or the wires of a stop-motion: as, the *fingers* of a harvester, in and between which the knives play.

In Webster's loom (1872) a temporary race is formed by means of "*fingers*," inserted and withdrawn at proper times, and two shuttles may be thrown separately or simultaneously. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 214.

Passing through pointed sheaths now called *fingers*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 18.

3. (*a*) A measure of length, a finger-breadth, commonly a natural finger-breadth. A finger of liquor is a quantity in a tumbler one natural finger-breadth deep. The shot in a gun was similarly measured upon the ramrod, and still is where muzzle-loaders are used. See *finger-breadth*.

Yet he fayled of the garlonde,
Thre *fyngers* and mare.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 114).

Their armes are clubbes or woodden swords, fiue or sixe foote long, and a foote broad, a *finger* thicke, and very sharpe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 843.

4 *fingers* make 1 hand breadth.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600).

Upon entering the door [of the magazine], one of the guns, which had a spring to it, and was charged eight *fingers* deep with swan-shot, went off.
Wirt, Patrick Henry, p. 168.

A *finger*, in Mexican law, is the sixteenth part of a foot, and is divided into three straws or into four grains.
Hall, Mexican Law, p. 79.

3 jows make 1 unglee or *finger*, ¾ inch.
Woolhouse, Measures of Bengal.

(*b*) A finger's length, commonly that of the middle finger.—**4.** In *music*, execution, especially on a keyed instrument; method of fingering: as, she has a good *finger*.

Miss Wirt, with great deliberation, played the original and beautiful melody. . . . "What a *finger!*" cried Mrs. Ponto; and indeed it was a finger, as knotty as a turkey's drumstick, and splaying all over the piano.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxv.

A finger in the pie, a share in the doing of anything; frequently, officious intermeddling or interference.

The devil speed him! no man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious *finger*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

Annular finger, **auricular finger**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Finger of God**, power or work of God.

The magicians said unto Pharaoh, This is the *finger of God*. Ex. viii. 19.

His fingers are all thumbs, said of one whose fingers are awkward or stiff.—**Mechanical finger**, in *microscopy*, a device consisting of a wire, hair, or bristle fixed on a forceps, and used in separating some minute object for examination from a mass of material on a slide.—**To burn one's fingers.** See *burn*[1].—**To have a finger in**, to be concerned in.—**To have at one's fingers' ends.** See *end*.—**To live by one's fingers' ends**, to live by mechanical skill or handiwork.

How many goodly cities could I reckon up that thrive wholly by trade, where thousands of inhabitants *live* singular well *by their fingers' ends*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., Democritus to the Reader, p. 55.

finger (fing'gėr), *v.* [= D. *vingeren* = MLG. *vingerēren* = G. *fingern* = Dan. *fingerere*, *fingre* = Sw. *fingra*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To touch with the fingers; handle: as, to *finger* money.

Peace, childish Cupid, peace: thy *finger'd* eye
But cries for what, in time, will make thee cry.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 8, Epig.

They began to *finger* the Indian Gold.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 41.

2. To toy or meddle with.

Let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them, to anger me.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

Moore lingered yet two minutes; he bent over Caroline's desk, and glanced at her grammar, he *fingered* her pen, he lifted her bouquet and played with it.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, *v.*

There is a sense in which to be always *fingering* one's motives is a sign rather of an unwholesome preoccupation with self than of the eagerness in disinterested service which helps forward mankind.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 297.

3. To touch or take thievishly; pilfer; filch; secure by manipulation with the fingers.

The king was slily *finger'd* from the deck.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

4. In *music*: (*a*) To play, as an instrument requiring the use of individual fingers.

You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings,
Who, *finger'd* to make man his lawful music,
Would draw heav'n down, and all the gods to hearken.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

(*b*) To play, as a particular passage involving a choice among different possible modes of execution. (*c*) To indicate upon a piece of music, by means of figures, the mode of execution with the fingers to be used.—**5.** To do or perform with the fingers, as a delicate piece of work, etc.

II. *intrans.* To touch something with the fingers, as a musical instrument in playing it.

Back . . . did Pelleas in an utter shame
Creep with his shadow thro' the court again,
Fingering at his sword-handle.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

finger-alphabet (fing'gėr-al″fa-bet), *n.* Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers, signifying the common alphabet, used by deaf-mutes. See *deaf-mute*.

finger-and-toe (fing'gėr-and-tō'), *n.* The popular name for dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips. See *dactylorhiza*.

finger-bar (fing'gėr-bär), *n.* The bar of a reaper or mower supporting the fingers and the reciprocating knives.

finger-board (fing'gėr-bōrd), *n.* **1.** In the violin, guitar, and similar instruments, the thin, usually rounded, strip of wood on the neck, above which the strings are stretched, and against which, in stopping, they are pressed by the player's fingers. See cut under *violin*.—**2.** In the pianoforte and organ, the keyboard.

finger-bowl (fing'gėr-bōl), *n.* A bowl or glass for holding the water used to cleanse the fingers at table. Also *finger-glass*.

fingerbreadth (fing'gėr-bredth), *n.* The breadth of a finger; specifically, a long measure, the fourth part of a palm. The old English "fingerbreadth by assize" was $\frac{1}{36}$ foot. The word is often used to translate names of foreign units derived from the natural fingerbreadth.

4 barlycornes in bredth make 1 *fingerbreadth*.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600).

24 *fingerbreadths* = 1 foot.
Tate, Modern Cambist (17th ed., Persia), p. 136.

Natural fingerbreadth, the breadth of a person's finger, used as a unit of length.

finger-brush (fing'gėr-brush), *n.* A brush used in sizing book-covers of leather or cloth after blanking or tooling, and preparatory to gilding.

finger-coral (fing'gėr-kor″al), *n.* A millepore coral, *Millepora alcicornis*. It is used for ornament.

finger-counting (fing'gėr-koun″ting), *n.* Counting upon the fingers.

They may have adopted the reverse order, from thumb to little finger, as many savages do, and as in fact the Greeks and Romans did with that later and more complicated system of *fingercounting* which we find in use in the first century of our era. *Gow*, Greek Mathematics, § 8.

finger-cymbals (fing'gėr-sim″bąlz), *n. pl.* Castanets.

fingered (fing'gėrd), *a.* **1.** Having fingers: commonly in composition with a qualifying term: as, five-*fingered*.

Fingered and thumbed. *Skelton*, Poems, p. 124.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *digitate*.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) Played by the individual fingers, as a stringed, keyed, or holed instrument. (*b*) Produced by the use of the fingers or by the choice of a particular fingering, as a tone or a passage. (*c*) Having the intended fingering marked: as, a piece *fingered* throughout.

fingerer (fing'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who fingers; one who handles that to which he has no right; a pilferer. *Webster*.

finger-fern (fing'gėr-fėrn), *n.* A name applied to *Ceterach Ceterach*, and to a variety of *Phyllitis Scolopendrium*.

finger-flower (fing'gėr-flou″ėr), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

finger-glass (fing'gėr-glȧs), *n.* Same as *finger-bowl*.

After dinner, when she rose from table, her own servant presented her with a *finger-glass* and water, which ★nobody else had. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 1, 1830.

finger-grass (fing'gėr-grȧs), *n.* The common crab-grass, *Syntherisma sanguinalis*.

finger-grip (fing'gėr-grip), *n.* An implement for regaining a rod or tool which has been dropped or broken in a bored shaft.

finger-guard (fing'gėr-gärd), *n.* That part of a sword-guard which is extended parallel or nearly parallel to the grip, and protects the fingers. The final and elaborated form of this is called the *knuckle-bow*. See cut under *hilt*.

finger-hole (fing'gėr-hōl), *n.* In musical instruments, as flutes, oboes, clarinets, etc., a hole in the side of the tube so placed that it may be closed by a finger of the player, that the tone produced may be modified in pitch. On elaborate instruments the holes are often so numerous and so widely dispersed that they can be closed only by an intricate mechanism of levers.

fingering (fing'gėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *fingering, fynguryng;* verbal n. of *finger, v.*] **1.** The act of touching lightly or handling.

These *fingerings* and suckings of every thing it [the infant] can lay hold of, these open-mouthed listenings to every sound, are the first steps in the series which ends in the discovery of unseen planets.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 129.

2†. Beckoning with the finger.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) The method of using the fingers upon a fingered instrument, especially so as to produce given effects in the best way. The fingering of the pianoforte has developed gradually, the thumb and the little finger being but slightly used until the middle of the eighteenth century.

In *fing'ring* some [bards] unskill'd, but only us'd to sing
Unto the other's harp. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 174.

(*b*) An indication by figures, upon a piece of music, of the fingers to be used in its performance. For the pianoforte two systems of fingering are in use: the German or European, which marks the thumb 1, and the fingers 2, 3, 4, and 5 in order; and the American, which marks the thumb x, and the fingers 1, 2, 3, and 4 in order.

4. Delicate work done with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine
With this so curious network might compare.
Spenser.

A shady, fresh, and ripply cove,
Where nested was an arbor, overwove
By many a summer's silent *fingering*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

5. A thick, loose woolen yarn used for knitting stockings, etc. [Great Britain.]

finger-key (fing'gėr-kē), *n.* A key for opening and closing electric circuits, operated by the fingers; the ordinary transmitter of the Morse telegraph system.

fingerling (fing'gėr-ling), *n.* [Cf. ME. *fingerling, fyngyrlynge* (= D. *vingerling* = MLG. *vingerlink* = G. *fingerling*, a finger-stall, MHG. *vingerlinc*, a ring); < *finger* + dim. *-ling*[1].] **1†.** A finger of a glove.

Fyngerlynge of a glove, digitabulum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 161.

2. Some small thing no bigger than a finger; specifically, a very small salmon or a small trout.

When the salmon is just hatched, he is known as fry, or *fingerling*. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 740.

finger-mark (fing'gėr-märk), *n.* A mark, especially a soil or stain, made by a finger.

The application of a *finger-mark*, either as an autograph in lamp-black on ordinary paper, in wax, or on prepared paper, which would instantly print the most delicate rugæ of the damp finger impressed on it, ought immediately to take the place of the present clumsy cross—which, in spite of school boards, will for a long time yet continue to figure in various documents.
St. James's Budget, Dec. 24, 1880, p. 7.

finger-mirror (fing'gėr-mir″ọr), *n.* A dental hand-mirror supported by a clasp into which, when it is used, a finger may be inserted.

finger-nut (fing'gėr-nut), *n.* In *mach.*, a nut having wings which can be grasped by the fingers.

finger-plate (fing'gėr-plāt), *n.* A plate of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door where the handle is, to prevent soiling by the hand.

finger-point (fing'gėr-point), *n.* **1.** The point or end of the finger.—**2.** That at which the finger is pointed. [Rare.]

He seeks to be what he ought; and is not content to dream on through life, the shadow of greatness, or the *finger-point* of scorn. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 602.

finger-post (fing'gėr-pōst), *n.* A post with projecting arm or arms for pointers, often terminating in the form of fingers, set up for the direction of travelers, generally where roads cross or divide.

He threw himself in the attitude of a *finger-post*, magnificently and mutely suggesting that I should take myself away from his presence. *T. Hook*, Jack Brag.

The last cartoon of the year represents Louis Napoleon recklessly galloping a blind horse towards the edge of a precipice, which a *finger-post* indicates as the road "to glory." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 63.

finger-puff (fing'gėr-puf), *n.* In *hair-dressing*, a long and slender puff, often made by rolling the hair over a finger.

finger-reading (fing'gėr-rē″ding), *n.* A system of reading for the blind in which the fingers are passed over letters raised sufficiently from the paper to be distinguished.

finger-shell (fing'gėr-shel), *n.* A marine shell resembling a finger. *E. D.*

finger-shield (fing'gėr-shēld), *n.* A shield for a finger, used in sewing to protect the first finger of the left hand from the needle, or the little finger of the right hand from cutting by the thread.

finger-sponge (fing'gėr-spunj), *n.* One of various slender, branching sponges, of unmerchantable quality, found in Florida; a glove-sponge.

finger-stall (fing'gėr-stȧl), *n.* A cover or cot worn on a finger to protect it, as when injured, or in dissecting, etc.

finger-steel (fing'gėr-stēl), *n.* A small whetting instrument, shaped like an awl or a skewer, ★used by curriers to sharpen their knives.

finger-tip (fing'gėr-tip), *n.* The end or tip of a finger.

The *finger-tips*, especially of the right hand, have an office similar to that performed by the yellow-spot of the retina; they are the centre or hearth of clear perceptions of touch. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 417.

To have at one's finger-tips, to be practically familiar with.

fingian, *n.* See *findjan*.

fingle-fangle† (fing'gl-fang'gl), *n.* [A var. redupl. of *fangle*.] A trifle. [Colloq.]

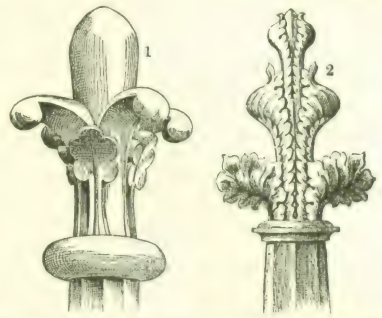
And, though we're all as near of kindred
As th' outward man is to the inward,
We agree in nothing, but to wrangle
About the slightest *fingle-fangle*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 454.

fingram (fing'gram), *n.* Worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel. [Scotch.]

There *fingram* stockins spun on rocks lyes.
Colvil, Mock Poem, ii. 9.

fingrigo (fing-grig'ō), *n.* [The Jamaica name.] In Jamaica, the *Pisonia aculeata*, a spiny, shrubby climber.

finial (fin'i-ąl), *n.* [< ML. **finialis*, < L. *finis*, end: see *fine*[1] and *-al*.] **1.** In *arch.*, the ornamental termination or apex of a pinnacle, canopy, ga-



1. Finial, A. D. 1230 Cathedral of Amiens, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.") 2. Finial, 15th century.

ble, or the like, consisting usually of a knob or composition of foliage. By older writers the word is used to denote not only the termination, but the whole pyramidal mass.

From this faire Palace then he takes his Front,
From that his *Finials*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The white *finials* of Milan Cathedral shining somewhere in the distance. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. In *decorative art*, by extension from architecture, the ornamental termination, usually a knob, cluster of leaves, or the like, of any upward-pointing part.

He groped as blind, and seem'd
Always about to fall, grasping the pews
And oaken *finials* till he touch'd the door.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

finic (fin'ik), *a.* Same as *finical*. [Rare.]

Does he think to be courted for acting the *finick* and conceited? *Collier*.

finical (fin'i-kąl), *a.* [A var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of an adj. in *-al*.] Affecting great nicety or extreme elegance; overnice; unduly particular about trifles; fastidious: same as *finikin*.

A knave; a rascal; an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd, action-taking, whoreson, glass-gazing, superserviceable, *finical* rogue; one-trunk-inheriting slave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

You are too *finical* for me; speak plain, sir.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 4.

The king also reprobated the *finical* embarrassments of the new fashions, and seldom wore new clothes.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 573.

=**Syn.** *Finical, Spruce, Foppish.* *Finical* applies to an overwrought delicacy of taste in manners, dress, and speech; *spruce*, to appearance, especially dress, a *spruce* person being too conspicuously trim for elegance or dignity; *foppish*, to absorption in the vanities of dress. All these words are applied especially to men. See *coxcomb*.

Be not too *finical;* but yet be clean;
And wear well-fashion'd clothes, like other men.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 578.

Gowns at length are found mere masquerade,
The tassel'd cap and the *spruce* band a jest,
A mock'ry of the world! *Cowper*, Task, ii. 749.

Foppish airs
And histrionic mummʼry, that let down
The pulpit to the level of the stage.
Cowper, Task, ii. 562.

finicality (fin-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *finical* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state or quality of being finical; finicalness.—**2.** Something of a finical nature: as, that is a mere *finicality*. *Prescott*.

finically (fin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a finical manner; with extreme or affected nicety. *Bailey*, 1727.

finicalness (fin'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being finical; extreme nicety in dress, manners, or style; foppishness; fastidiousness.

Nor had Gribelin any thing of greatness in his manner or capacity. His works have no more merit than *finicalness*, and that not in perfection, can give them.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. 244.

finicking (fin'i-king), *n.* [Also *finnicking;* a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a verbal n. in *-ing*[1].] Fussiness; fastidious ways.

The verse laughs at such *finnicking*, and asserts its true division. *E. Wadham*, Eng. Versification, p. 147.

Not in stuck-up bowing and scraping, *finnicking*, polite quadrillism, but in good active dances, that make every limb feel pleasant fatigue.
B. W. Richardson, Pop Sci. Mo., XXX. 85.

finicking (fin'i-king), *a.* [Also *finnicking;* a var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of a ppr. in *-ing*[2].] Same as *finikin*.

To show off his possessions, . . . with an intended superiority in his rude manliness to anything so *finicking*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Ladies Lindores, p. 55.

finicky (fin'i-ki), *a.* [Var. of *finikin*, assuming the form of an adj. in *-y*[1].] Same as *finikin*. [Colloq.]

finient†, *n.* [< L. *finien(t-)s*, ppr. of *finire*, end: see *finish*.] In *astrol.*, the horizon; the finitor.

finific (fi-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *finis*, end (see *fine*[1]), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Rendering limited or finite. [Rare.]

The essential *finific* in the form of the finite. *Coleridge.*

finified (fin'i-fīd), *p. a.* Made fine; fine in dress or affectedly nice in manner; dandyish; finical: as, how *finified* you are! he has become very *finified*. [Colloq., U. S.]

finify (fin'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *fine*[2], *a.*, + *-i-fy*, make.] To make fine; adorn. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

As nimble a fine fellow of his feet as his hands: for there is a noble corn-cutter, his companion, hath . . . pared and *finified* them. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

All the morning he wasteth in *finifying* his body to please her eye. *Man in the Moon*, 1609.

finikin (fin'i-kin), *a.* and *n.* [Also *finnikin* and, with accom. terminations, *finicking*, *finicky*, *finical;* orig. a dial. word, of D. origin; cf. MD. *fijnkens*, adv., precisely, exactly, neatly, < *fijn*, fine, precise, exact, + dim. *-ken*, E. -kin.] **I.** *a.* 1. Daintily fine; dainty.

With that came in a wealthy knight,
Which was both grave and old,
And after him a *finikin* lass,
Did shine like the glistering gold.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 281).

2. Pettily particular; precise in trifles; idly busy; especially, particular about dress.

The bearded creatures are quite as *finikin* over their toilets as any coquette in the world. *Thackeray.*

The most *finnikin* of us must needs begrime himself in getting forward ever so little a distance.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 33.

II. *n.* A sort of pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

fining (fī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fine*[2], *v.*] 1. (*a*) The process of refining or purifying. (*b*) The process of clarifying wine or other liquor by hastening the deposition of floating solid matters.

Both white of egg and gelatine . . . are freely used for *fining*, and . . . wines that have been freely subjected to such *fining* keep better and become dryer with age.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 672.

2. The process of becoming clear: said especially of wine and other liquors.—3. The material or mixture introduced into liquor to clarify it, as whites of eggs or alum. It is customary to mix the fining with a little of the liquor and beat them thoroughly together; the mixture is then poured into the cask and the liquor is stirred.

fining-forge (fī'ning-fōrj), *n.* A finery or reheating furnace.

fining-pot (fī'ning-pot), *n.* A vessel in which metals are refined.

The *fining pot* is for silver, and the furnace for gold.
Prov. xvii. 3.

fining-roller (fī'ning-rō"lėr), *n.* In a paper-making machine, a cylindrical sieve of wire cloth by which the coarse fibers and knots are retained while the finely ground stuff is permitted to pass through.

finis (fī'nis), *n.* [L., the end, limit: see *fine*[1], *finish.*] The end; conclusion: a word occasionally, and in former times commonly, placed at the end of a book.

finish (fin'ish), *v.* [< ME. *finischen, finisshen*, also in contr. form *finchen* (like *punchen*, contr. of *punisshen:* see *punch*[2] = *punish*), < OF. *finiss-*, stem of certain parts of *finir*, F. *finir* = Pr. *fenir* = OSp. *finir* = It. *finire*, < L. *finire*, end, finish, complete, < *finis*, limit, end: see *fine*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring to an end; arrive at the end of; complete by passing throughout the length or extent of: as, to *finish* a journey or an undertaking; to *finish* the day; to *finish* one's life.

Neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might *finish* my course with joy. Acts xx. 24.

So when four years were wholly *finished*,
She threw her royal robes away.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. To bring to completion; complete by making or doing the last or final part of: as, to *finish* the reading of a book; to *finish* a task assigned; to *finish* a house.

He is the half part of a blessed man,
Left to be *finished* by such a she.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Better to *finish* one small enterprise than to leave many large ones half done. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 349.

3. To put an end to; terminate the existence, opposition, etc., of; destroy: as, to *finish* an enemy by an overwhelming defeat; the last blow *finished* him. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city, to *finish* the transgression, and to make an end of sins. Dan. ix. 24.

4. To complete and perfect in detail; elaborate carefully; put the final touches on, especially with reference to smoothing and polishing.

Age sets its house in order, and *finishes* its works, which to every artist is a supreme pleasure. *Emerson*, Old Age.

I call'd him Crichton, for he seem'd
All-perfect, *finish'd* to the finger-nail.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

To put the finishing hand to. See *hand.*—**Syn. 1** and 2. To end, terminate, close, conclude, complete, perform, achieve.

II. *intrans.* 1. To arrive at the end; stop.

They sey thei shull neuer *fenisshe* till thei have a-vengid the deth of Aungis. And thei have assembled a grete power, and wele to conquere this londe be force.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 54.

2. To come to an end; terminate; expire.

These her women, . . . who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she *finish'd*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

Exeter doth wish
His days may *finish* ere that hapless time.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

★ **finish** (fin'ish), *n.* [< *finish*, *v.*] 1. The end or last part of any movement or progress; especially, the end of a race or competitive contest of any kind.

I have followed him through his typical Swedish elk-hunt, and am loth to leave him before he has achieved some sort of success to console him for his disastrous *finish*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 96.

2. The last work performed upon any object, whereby it is completed or perfected.—3. Careful elaboration or its result; polish: as, the *finish* of a work of art, a poem, or a piece of cloth; to put a fine *finish* on anything, or to give it an exquisite *finish;* *finish* in deportment.

To us who write in a hurry for people who read in a hurry, *finish* would be loss of time. *J. Caird.*

4. The last hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall: commonly called *hard-finish.*—**Blind finish**, in *bookbinding*, a style of ornamenting book-covers by means of heated stamps, without ink or gold.—**Curled finish**, in *metal-work*, an ornamental finish giving a curled appearance to the surface. It is produced by the manipulation of a small strip of oilstone or Ayr stone.

finished (fin'isht), *p. a.* Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect: as, a *finished* poem: a *finished* education.

A *finished* gentleman is perhaps the most uncommon of all the great characters in life. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

There are two great and separate senses in which we call a thing *finished*. . . . One, which refers to the mere neatness and completeness of the actual work, as we speak of a well-*finished* knife-handle or ivory toy; and secondly, a sense which refers to the effect produced by the thing done, as we call a picture well *finished* if it is so full in its details as to produce the effect of reality.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, IV. ix. § 3.

Finished drawing. See *drawing.*—**Finished-spirit condenser**, that part of a still in which the work of condensation is completed, and from which the hot spirits pass to the refrigerator to be cooled.

finisher (fin'ish-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which finishes, completes, or perfects.

Jesus, the author and *finisher* of our faith. Heb. xii. 2.

He that of greatest works is *finisher*
Oft does them by the weakest minister.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, a workman who takes the incomplete book as left by the forwarder and finishes the work with gilding and decoration by various methods. (*b*) In *stereotyping* and *electrotyping*, a workman who perfects the face of plates by cutting out superfluous metal, rectifying faults, and correcting errors, for which purpose he cuts out the letters or words to be changed and solders in separate types or cast pieces. (*c*) In *paper-making*, the second rag-pulping machine or half-stuff engine. (*d*) In the *manufacture of fabrics*, the final carder, or the one that delivers the sliver. See *carding-machine.* (*e*) In *pianoforte-making*, the workman who puts the action together and fastens it into the case.

2. One who or that which puts an end to something; in colloquial use, that which settles or puts the finishing touch to something.

"You need go no farther on your flying tour of matrimony; my house and my heart alike are open to you both." "This was a *finisher*," said Lackington.
T. Hood, Gilbert Gurney, II. vi.

finishing-drill (fin'ish-ing-dril), *n.* See *drill*[1].

finishing-press (fin'ish-ing-pres), *n.* A press used in finishing; specifically, in *bookbinding*, a simple form of press, usually made of two broad blocks of wood, connected by strong screws of wood, which are intended to hold a ★book firmly during the process of finishing.

finishing-tool (fin'ish-ing-tōl), *n.* In *lathe-work*, a turning-tool with a cutting edge ground to a large angle. Such tools remove a very thin chip, and are often used simply as scrapers.

finishment†, *n.* [ME. *fynyshment, fynisment,* < OF. *finessement, fenissement;* as *finish* + *-ment.*] Finishing; end; death.

Merlyn be-gan to telle the lovynge of Ihesu Criste, and of Iosep Abaramathie, like as they hadden ben of the slayn; and of Pieron, and of othir felowes like as they weren departed, and the *fynyshment* of Ioseph and of alle other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 23.

finish-turn (fin'ish-tėrn), *v. t.* To subject to a final operation of turning; finish by the action of an accurate lathe.

They were then *finish-turned* on the parts fitting into the crank-webs. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8889.

finit†, *n.* [< L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, end: see *finite.*] A limit. *Nares.*

And soe wee early ended our fifth weekes travell, with the *finit* of that sheere, at the noble city of Bristow.
MS. Lansdowne, 213.

★ **finite** (fī'nīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fini* = Sp. Pg. It. *finito*, < L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, end, complete, finish: see *finish.* Cf. *fine*[2], *a.*, ult. a doublet of *finite.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not too great nor too small to be naturally susceptible of measurement, whether measurable by us or not; not infinite nor infinitesimal. All objects of ordinary experience are finite; God, eternity, immensity, and the like are not finite. Etymologically, *finite* means having an end or terminal; but this signification is not coextensive with the English use of the term. Thus, the circumference of a circle has no ends, yet is finite; while past time has an end, yet is not finite. So, if a finite arc be cut out of a parabola, what remains has two ends, yet is not finite.

The obvious portions of extension that affect our senses carry with them into the mind the idea of *finite;* and the ordinary periods of succession whereby we measure time and duration, as hours, days, and years, are bounded lengths. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 2.

The following are the special significations of the word: (*a*) As applied to a class or integer number, capable of being completely counted: this is the fundamental meaning. This distinction between a finite and an infinite class is very important, because there is a peculiar mode of reasoning, called by logicians reasoning by transposed quantity, which is applicable to finite classes alone. The following syllogism is an example: "Every Hottentot kills a Hottentot; but no Hottentot is killed by more than one Hottentot; hence, every Hottentot is killed by a Hottentot." If by the Hottentots is here meant a class of which a complete census might be taken, this conclusion must be true, provided the premises are true. But if the generations of Hottentots are everlasting, each Hottentot might kill another, and yet some Hottentots might die natural deaths. Reasoning by transposed quantity is indispensable in the higher arithmetic and algebra; and consequently in these branches of mathematics the distinction between finite and infinite classes is very important. (*b*) As applied to continuous quantity, smaller than a suitably chosen finite number multiplied into the unit of measurement, and larger than a suitably chosen finite number multiplied by the unit of measurement.

On account of the *finite* speed of light, each star appears to describe in space a circle of fixed magnitude, in a plane parallel to that of the ecliptic. *Tait*, Light, § 66.

(*c*) In *gram.*, limited by person, personal; strictly verbal; not infinitival nor participial.

2. Subject to limitations or conditions, such as those of space, time, circumstances, and the laws of nature: as, a *finite* being; *finite* existence or duration.

Only I discern
Infinite passion and the pain
Of *finite* hearts that yearn.
Browning, Two in the Campagna.

3. Of or pertaining or relating to finite beings: as, *finite* passions or interests.—**Calculus of finite differences.** See *calculus.*—**Finite canon**, in *music*, a canon whose theme comes to a definite end, instead of perpetually returning into itself. See *canon*[1].—**Finite existence**, the mode of existence of everything except God; existence in the ordinary sense, not transcending our power to imagine it; contingent existence.—**Finite term.** (*a*) In *logic*, a noun or verb not contain-

ing a negative particle, as *man*, opposed to *not-man*; also, a proposition containing only finite terms. (*b*) In *math.*, an integral is said to be expressed in *finite terms* when it is expressed without resort to an infinite series, although it may be expressed by means of exponential, elliptic, or Abelian functions which are synonymous with infinite series; but frequently expressions involving higher kinds of functions than the exponential and trigonometric are excluded.

II. *n.* That which is finite; finite things collectively: used only with the definite article.

When one talks of the infinite in terms borrowed from *the finite* . . . his words are not symbols.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

finite (fī′nīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *finited*, ppr. *finiting*. [< *finite*, *a.*] To limit; fix the limits of. [Rare.]

What gives me identity: i. e., what forever fixes or *finites* me to my own consciousness, and to others' regard.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 85.

finitelessꝑ (fī′nīt-les), *a.* An erroneous form cited by Johnson from a passage in Sir T. Browne's "Vulgar Errors" in which the word actually used is *fruitless*.

finitely (fī′nīt-li), *adv.* In a finite manner or degree; within limits; to a certain degree only.

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* distant from us. *Stillingfleet.*

finiteness (fī′nīt-nes), *n.* The mode or quality of being finite, in any sense; a finite state or condition; limited quality or character as regards extent, duration, power, etc.: as, the *finiteness* of our natural powers; the *finiteness* of a number.

The universe, though dependent on the Infinite, is made up of individual limited atoms, and any amount of *finiteness* added together or multiplied cannot reach infinity.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 696.

Once alienated from God and plunged into *finiteness* and sensuousness, men deified the powers of nature, or mortal men, or even carnal lusts, as in Aphrodite.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 11.

finitorꝑ (fin′i-tȯr), *n.* [< L. *finitor*, one who determines boundaries, a surveyor, also (sc. *circulus*) the horizon, < *finire*, end, limit, bound: ★see *finish*, *fine*[1].] In *astrol.*, the horizon.

finitude (fin′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *finitus*, pp.: see *finite*. Cf. *infinitude*.] The state or mode of being finite; especially, subjection to limitations or conditions; limitation. See *finite*, 2.

The fulness of the creation, and the *finitude* of the creature. ★ *Chalmers.*

fin-keel (fin′kēl′), *n.* A projection downward from the bottom of a sailboat or yacht, in general shape like the ventral fin of a fish. The fin-keel is usually made of metal, and acts as additional ballast.

finkletꝑ, *n.* [Also *finckle*, *finkel*; < ME. *fynkyl*, *fenkel*, a var. of *fennel*, ult. < L. *feniculum*, dim. of *fenum*: see *fennel*.] Fennel.

Of *Finkle* or Fennell, and Hempe.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 9.

Finlander (fin′lan-dėr), *n.* [See *Finn*.] A native or an inhabitant of Finland; a Finn.

finless (fin′les), *a.* [< *fin*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of fins: as, *finless* fish.

finlet (fin′let), *n.* [< *fin*[1] + *-let*.] **1.** A little fin.—**2.** Technically, in *ichth.*, detached rays of a dorsal or anal fin, forming a kind of fin, especially in the mackerel family. See *Scombridæ*.

Serial concrescence of primitively distinct metameric *finlets*. *J. A. Ryder.*

Finn (fin), *n.* [Also spelled *Fin*; < ME. *Finnes*, AS. *Finnas*, pl., Finns, *Finna land*, land of the Finns; = Icel. *Finnr* = Sw. Dan. *Finne*, Finn; cf. Icel. *Finnland*, Sw. Dan. *Finland*, Finland, said to be a translation, equiv. to 'fenland,' of the Finnish name, *Suomi* or *Suomenmaa*, lit. the swampy region; cf. Icel. Norw. ODan. *fen* = E. *fen*[1].] **1.** A native of Finland; a Finlander. —**2.** Ethnologically—(*a*) A member of the Finnic race in general. (*b*) Specifically, a member of that branch of the Finnic race inhabiting Finland and other parts of northwestern Russia, and calling themselves *Suomi* or *Suomalaiset*. See *Finnic*.

finnac (fin′ak), *n.* [Also *finnack*, *finnoc* (and *finner*); < Gael. *fionnag*, a white trout, a young salmon, < *fionn*, white; also called *gealag*, < *geal*, white.] The white trout, a variety of *Salmo fario*. [Scotch.]

finnan-haddock, findon-haddock (fin′an-, fin′don-had″ok), *n.* [< *Finnan*, a corruption of *Findon* (pron. fin′in), a fishing-village near Aberdeen, Scotland, + *haddock*.] A common name for smoked haddock, especially that cured at Findon.

finned (find), *a.* Having a fin or fins, or anything resembling a fin; especially, having broad edges on either side, as a plow; specifically, in *her.*, having the fins of a different tincture from the rest: said of a fish used as a bearing: as, a fish sable *finned* or.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

finner[1] (fin′ėr), *n.* [< *fin*[1] + *-er*[1].] A fin-whale or a finback; any member of the *Balænopteridæ*. —**Oregon finner**, the finback whale or razorback, *Balænoptera velifera*.—**Sharp-headed finner**, the smallest species of *Balænoptera* known on the western coast of the United States; the *Balænoptera davidsoni*: generally called by the whalemen a *young finback*.

finner[2] (fin′ėr), *n.* Same as *finnac*. [Scotch.]

finner-whale (fin′ėr-hwāl), *n.* Same as *finner*[1].

Finnic (fin′ik), *a.* [< *Finn* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the Finns as a race, or to the group of languages spoken by them; Finnish, in the most general sense: as, the Magyars are a *Finnic* people.

It is maintained by some that the *Finnic* languages represent the oldest forms among the Uralo-Altaic groups.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 219.

Finnic race, an ethnological group belonging to the Ural-Altaic family of man, scattered over northern Russia and Scandinavia, Siberia, and Hungary, and including the Finns proper, Lapps, Esthonians, Livonians, Tchuds, Permians, Ugrians, Ostiaks, Magyars, etc. They all exhibit physical resemblances, and speak similar agglutinative languages, unlike any others spoken in Europe, but related to the Samoyedic, Turkish, Mongolian, and Tungusic languages. Their language is also called *Ugrian* and *Finno-Hungarian*.

finnicking, finnikin, *a.* and *n.* See *finicking*, *finikin*.

finning (fin′ing), *n.* The last throes of a whale in dying. See *to fin out*, under *fin*[1], *v. i.*

Finnish (fin′ish), *a.* and *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *Finsk* = Icel. *Finnskr*; as *Finn* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Finland or its inhabitants, or the Finnic race.

II. *n.* The language spoken by the Finns proper, called by themselves *Suomi*. It is a dialect of the Ugrian or Finno-Hungarian branch of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family, and is proximately related to the Lappish and many languages of the aborigines of Russia, and to the Hungarian. See *Finnic*.

finny (fin′i), *a.* [< *fin*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having fins; finned: as, *finny* fish.

The fish-market was full of *finny* monsters of the deep, all new and strange to us.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

2. Fishy; fish-like; of the nature of fish: as, the *finny* tribes.

She rules the feather'd Kind and *finny* Race.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

3. Containing fish: as, the *finny* deep. *Goldsmith.*

finochio (fi-nō′ki-ō), *n.* [It. *finocchio*, fennel, < L. *feniculum*, fennel: see *fennel*.] *Fœniculum dulce*, a variety of fennel; sweet fennel. *Loudon.*

finos (fē′nōs), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *fino*, fine, excellent: see *fine*[2].] Wool from merino sheep next in quality to the best: a trade-term.

fin-pike (fin′pīk), *n.* A fish of the family *Polypteridæ* and genus *Polypterus*; a polypterid. See *bichir*.

fin-ray (fin′rā), *n.* One of the rays of the fin of a fish. See the extract, and cut under *scapulocoracoid*.

A form of dermal exoskeleton, which is peculiar to and highly characteristic of fishes, is found in the *fin-rays*. . . . Ordinary *fin-rays* are composed of a hornlike, or more or less calcified, substance, and are simple at the base, but become jointed transversely, and split up longitudinally, toward their extremities. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 41.

fin-spine (fin′spīn), *n.* A spine of a fish's fin; a spinous ray of a fin.

fin-spined (fin′spīnd), *a.* Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

fintꝑ, *v.* A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *findeth*. See *find*.

fintock (fin′tok), *n.* [< Gael. *fiundac*.] A Scottish name for the cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*.

fin-toed (fin′tōd), *a.* Same as *fin-footed*.

finweed (fin′wēd), *n.* A local English name of the *Ononis repens*.

fin-whale (fin′hwāl), *n.* Same as *finner*[1].

fin-winged (fin′wingd), *a.* Having wings like fins or flippers, as a penguin.

fiord, fjord (fyôrd), *n.* [Also *fyord*; < Norw. and Dan. *fjord* = Sw. *fjärd* = Icel. *fjördhr*, a frith, a bay (larger than a *vīk*, a small crescent-formed inlet or creek); akin to E. *ford*, and to L. *portus*, a haven. From the Icel. *fjördhr* comes ME. *firth*, mod. E. *firth*, *frith*: see *frith*[2], *firth*[2], *ford*, *port*[1].] A comparatively narrow and deep arm of the sea, occupying a deep indentation of the land, with more or less precipitous slopes or cliffs on each side. The coasts of Norway, Alaska, Patagonia, and southern New Zealand offer the best examples. True fiords can exist only where a steep and lofty mountain-range borders closely on the sea. They are limited to regions formerly glaciated, and are believed by many geologists to occupy channels that have been deeply carved by glacial erosion.

King Olaf's ships came sailing
Northward out of Drontheim haven
To the mouth of Salten *Fiord*.
Longfellow, Saga of King Olaf.

We see that, in whatever language it is that Brentesion means a stag's horn, the name was not unfittingly given to the antler-like *fiords* of this little inland sea.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 312.

fior di persico (fyōr dē pār′si-kō). [It., lit. peach-flower: *fior*, *fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *persico*, < L. *persicum*, peach: see *flower*, *de*[2], *peach*[1].] A rich marble, mottled with red and white, found among Roman ruins in Italy, and often used again in more recent buildings.

fioretꝑ, *n.* Same as *fleuret*.

fiorin (fī′ō-rin), *n.* [Ir. *fiorthan*, a long coarse grass.] An Irish name for white or marsh bent-grass, *Agrostis alba*, a valuable species and extensively cultivated.

fiorite (fiō′rīt), *n.* [< Santa *Fiore* in Tuscany (where it is found) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of siliceous sinter found incrusting volcanic tufa. It is found in the vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes in globular, botryoidal, and stalactitic concretions with a pearly luster, and consists of silica (sometimes impure from the presence of alumina), iron peroxid, and water. *Geyserite* is a variety occurring about the orifices of geysers.

fioritura (fyō-ri-tō′rä), *n.*; pl. *fioriture* (-re). [It., lit. a flowering, flourishing, < *fiorire*, flower, flourish: see *flourish*.] In *music*, an ornament or embellishment, as a trill, turn, etc., introduced into a melody: commonly in the plural.

fip[1] (fip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fipped*, ppr. *fipping*. [E. dial., a reduction of *fillip* or *flip*[1]. Cf. G. *fippsen*, fillip, *fipps*, a fillip.] To fillip. [Prov. Eng.]

fip[2] (fip), *n.* [An abbr. of *fippenny*.] A fippenny bit. [Local, U. S.]

I haven't hardly a hair left to my hide, or a pewter *fip* in my pocket. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

fippence (fip′ens), *n.* A contracted form of *fivepence*.

fippenny (fip′e-ni), *a.* A contracted form of *fivepenny*.—**Fippenny bit**, fivepence: a colloquial name formerly common in Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States for the Spanish half-real, the value of which was about 6 cents.

fipple (fip′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** The under lip. [Prov. Eng.]—**2**ꝑ. A stopper, as at the mouth of a musical wind-instrument.

Some kind of wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straitneth the breath of the first entrance; the rather, in respect of their traverse, and stop above the hole, which performeth the *fipple's* part.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 116.

fir (fėr), *n.* [< ME. *fir*, *fur*, *firre*, *fyrre*, rather from Scand. than from AS. **furh*, which would give ME. **furwe*, E. **furrow* (cf. AS. *furh*, a furrow, E. *furrow*), and is found only in comp., in the single gloss "*furh-wudu*, pinus," fir-wood, i. e., fir-tree; = OHG. *forha*, MHG. *vorhe*, G. *föhre* = Icel. *fura* = Norw. *fura*, *furu*, *fora*, *foro* = Sw. *fura*, *fur* (in comp. *furu-*) = Dan. *fyr* (in comp. *fyrre-*), fir (cf. W. *pyr*, fir); akin to OHG. *vereh-eih* (*eih* = E. *oak*), Lombard. *fereha*, the Italian oak (L. *æsculus*), G. *ferch*, oak, = L. *quercus*, oak: see *Quercus*. The L. for 'fir' is *abies*: see *Abies*. For the relation E. *f* = L. *qu*, cf. E. *four* = L. *quattuor*. Not related, as sometimes asserted, either to *fire*, to *furze*, or to *forest*.] A coniferous tree, properly of the genus *Abies*, in distinction from the spruce (*Picea*): a term also applied, more loosely, to trees of other genera, as *Picea* and *Pinus*. See *Abies*.

Among the true firs are the silver firs, *Abies Picea* of Europe and *A. Numidica* of the Atlas mountains; the balsam-fir or balm-of-Gilead fir of the Alleghanies, *A. balsamea*; the balsam-fir or white fir of the Rocky Mountains, *A. concolor*; the red firs of the Pacific coast, *A. nobilis* and *A. magnifica*; the white fir of the same region, *A. grandis*; and the sacred fir of Mexico, *A. religiosa*. Of other genera are the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, and the spruce-fir or Norway spruce, *Picea Abies*; the red, yellow, or Douglas fir of western America, *Pseudotsuga mucronata*; the parasol-fir of Japan, *Sciadopitys verticillata*; and the plum-fir of Chile, *Nageia Andina*. The gnetaceous genera *Ephedra* and *Gnetum* are known as joint-firs.

But how the fyr was maked up on highte,
And eke the names how the trees highte,
As ook, *firre*, birch, etc.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2063.

Lofty *firs* which grace the Mountain's Brow.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

fir-apple (fėr′ap″l), *n.* A fir-cone. [Eng.]

fir-cone (fėr′kōn), *n.* The cone-shaped fruit of the fir.

★**fire** (fīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fyre;* < ME. *fire, fir, fyre, fyr, fier, fyer, fur,* etc., < AS. *fȳr* = OS. *fiur* = OFries. *fiər, fiur* = D. *vier, vuur* = MLG. *vūr, viur, vuir, vuer,* LG. *vür, vüer* = OHG. *fuir,* later *fiur,* MHG. *vuir, viur,* G. *feuer* = Icel. *fȳri* (and poet. *fūrr*) = Sw. Dan. *fyr* = Umbrian *pir* = Gr. *πῦρ,* fire (> E. *pyre,* q. v.), dial. *πῦϊρ* (cf. *πυρσός,* a torch). Different words are used in Goth. (*fōn,* gen. *fūnins,* fire; cf. Icel. *funi,* a flame), in L. and Skt. (L. *ignis* = Skt. *agni,* fire), and in Rom. (It. *fuoco* = Sp. *fuego* = Pg. *fogo* = F. *feu,* fire, < L. *focus,* fireplace: see *fuel, focus*).] **1.** The visible heat, or light, evolved by the action of a high temperature on certain bodies, which are in consequence styled inflammable or combustible; combustion, or the heat and light evolved during the process of combustion. Anciently, fire, air, earth, and water were regarded as the four elements of which all things are composed; and fire continued until comparatively recent times to be considered a distinct imponderable substance, existing throughout the universe in the supposed form of caloric. See *combustion, flame.*

The Lindsays flew like *fire* about,
Till all the fray was done.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

Thou wouldst as soon go kindle *fire* with snow
As seek to quench the fire of love with words.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

Wheresoe'er I am, by night and day,
All earth and air seem only burning *fire.*
Tennyson, Œnone.

In popular language, the word element is often referred to *fire,* air, earth, and water. A very slight acquaintance with chemistry is sufficient to prove that air, earth, and water are compound bodies, and that *fire* is mainly the result of a high temperature on certain bodies.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 1.

2. Fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth or the ground, or in a grate, stove, or furnace; a burning mass of material lighted for the sake of warmth or for the utilization of the heat or light from it.

Bryng in *fyre* on alhalawgh day,
To condulmas euen, I dar welle say.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

And ther with owt the Door in the Courte, on the left honde, ys a tree with many stonys a bowght it, wher the ministres of the Jewys and Seynt Petir with them warmyd them by the *fyer.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 35.

Now the king sat in the winterhouse in the ninth month: and there was a *fire* on the hearth burning before him.
Jer. xxxvi. 22.

In winter's tedious nights sit by the *fire*
With good old folks. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

3. The burning of any large collection of material, as a building, town, forest, etc.; a conflagration: as, the great *fire* of London or of Chicago; a forest or a prairie *fire.*

A *fyre* is foul affray in thinges drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Grub-street! thy fall should men and gods conspire,
Thy stage shall stand, ensure it but from *fire.*
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 3.

Till the last *fire* burn all between the poles.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 756.

4. A spark or sparks; specifically, a spark, as from red-hot iron, or from flint or other stones when struck.

His spurs o' steel were sair to bide,
And fra her fore-feet flew the *fire.*
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 188).

5. Flashing light; vivid luster; splendor.

She is very beautiful, and very like her father, with eyes full of *fire,* and great expression in all her features.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 211.

6. In precious stones, the quality of refracting and dispersing light, and the brilliancy of effect that comes from this quality.—**7.** A luminous body; a star. [Poetical.]

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing
The heavenly *fires.* *Milton*, P. L., xii. 256.

Yon fair stars, . . .
Cold *fires,* yet with power to burn and brand
His nothingness into man. *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii.

8. A sensation of internal heat arising from either a physical or a mental cause; an inflammatory process or effect.

What *fire* is in mine ears? *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

9. Ardor; burning desire; passionate love for something.

Out he flash'd,
And into such a song, such *fire* for fame,
Such trumpet-blowings in it, . . .
That when he stopt, we long'd to hurl together.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

10. Consuming violence, as of temper; fierceness; vehemence: as, the *fire* of love or of enmity.

For Wealth he seeks, nor feels Ambition's *Fires.*
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

He had *fire* in his temper. *Bp. Atterbury.*

11. Liveliness of imagination; vigor of fancy; force of sentiment or expression; capacity for ardor and zeal; animation; vivacity.

Old as we are, our soul retains a *fire*
Active and quick in motion. *Ford*, Fancies, v. 1.

His *fire* is out, his wit decayed.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Mrs. Rebecca Quickly, whom he married, had all that the *fire* of youth and a lively manner could do towards making an agreeable woman. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

And bless their Critic with a Poet's *fire.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 676.

Pitt's . . . ardour and his noble bearing put *fire* into the most frigid conceit. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

12. Subjection to evil effects of any kind; especially, overwhelming trouble; severe trial: used with reference to the old or savage practice of trial or torture by fire, and especially to the passing through the fire to Moloch mentioned in the Bible: as, to pass through or be subjected to the *fires* of affliction.

Not passing thro' the *fire*
Bodies, but souls — thy children's — thro' the smoke,
The blight of low desires. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

13. [< *fire, v. t.,* 6.] The firing or discharge of firearms; the discharge of a number of firearms, as rifles, muskets, or cannon, from a body of troops, a battery, or the like: as, to be under *fire;* to silence the enemy's *fire;* enfilade and ricochet *fire,* etc. Artillery fire is said to be *direct* when the line of fire is perpendicular to the line aimed at, and the projectile does not touch the intermediate ground; *oblique* when the line of fire makes an angle less than 90° with the front of the object; *enfilading* when the line of fire is nearly parallel to the parapet or line of troops to be swept; *reverse* when the line of fire forms a horizontal angle greater than 30° with the interior slope of the parapet or the line of troops exposed to its effects; *slant* when the angle made with the interior slope is less than 30°; *horizontal* when the piece has but a small angle of elevation and the projectile strikes the object without striking the intermediate ground; *vertical* when the piece has a great angle of elevation, as in the case of mortars; *ricochet* when the elevation is slight and the projectile strikes the earth or water and rebounds one or more times (used chiefly with reduced charges for enfilading purposes); *rolling* when the axis of the piece is parallel to the ground, or nearly so, and the projectile makes a series of ricochets; *plunging* when the piece is situated above the plane of the object fired at.

Bullets would sing by our foreheads, and bullets would rain at our feet —
Fire from ten thousand at once of the rebels that girdled us round. *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow.

They were under *fire* for more than two hours, and every vessel was struck many times, but with little damage to the gunboats. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 463.

A dropping fire. See *drop, v. i.*—**A flaught o' fire.** See *flaught*[2].—**Artillery fire.** See def. 13.—**Ascending fires.** See *firework.*—**Baptism of fire.** See *baptism.*—**Blind fire.** See *blind*[1].—**Center fire.** See *center-fire.*—**Central fire,** a fire which, according to the Pythagoreans, occupies the center of the universe and was the first thing made, being the germ of everything else. Copernicus and others supposed the sun was intended.—**Chinese fire,** a composition used in fireworks. It consists of 16 parts of gunpowder, 8 of niter, 3 of charcoal, 10 of small cast-iron borings, and 3 of sulphur.—**Colored fires,** the tinted flames produced by the salts of barium, strontium, sodium, copper, and other metals, or the compositions used to produce such flames. Various mixtures are employed, and the lights are used for signals, in pyrotechny, etc.—**Cross fire.** See *crossfire.*—**Curved fire,** the fire from guns with reduced charges and from howitzers and mortars at low angles of elevation; generally used when it is desired to clear an interposing cover, and then descend upon the object, the line of fire being perpendicular or nearly so to the front of troops or works to be destroyed.—**Elmo's fire.** See *corposant.*—**False fire.** (*a*) A blue flame made by burning certain combustibles in a wooden tube, used as a signal at night. (*b*) A fire kindled with the object of leading a ship to destruction; a false or misleading beacon.

With him who grovels, self-debarred
From all that lies within the scope
Of holy faith and Christian hope;
Or, shipwrecked, kindles on the coast
False fires, that others may be lost.
Wordsworth, To Lady Fleming.

Fire of the periphery, a fire which, according to the Pythagoreans and other ancient philosophers, occupies the circumference of the universe.—**Fixed fires.** See *firework.*—**Greek fire,** a combustible composition the constituents of which are supposed to have been asphalt, niter, and sulphur. It would burn on or under water, and was used with great effect in war by the Greeks of the Eastern Empire, who kept its composition secret for several hundred years. Upon the conquest of Constantinople the secret came into the possession of the Mohammedans, to whom it rendered repeated and valuable service. Also *Grecian fire.*

The Saracens, by throwing *Greek fire* on the Christians, burnt many of their boats and killed the people in them, thus obtaining the victory.
Quoted in *Hewitt's* Ancient Armour, I. 328.

Hollow fire. (*a*) A peculiar kind of hearth or furnace used in the manufacture of iron for tin-plates, and so arranged that the metal, in the form of "stamps" (bars broken into pieces weighing about a quarter of a hundred each), is heated in the flames, and does not come in direct contact with the fuel, thus avoiding contamination by sulphur. (*b*) A fire burning chiefly in the interior of the mass of fuel, so as to avoid waste of the coal by combustion on the outside, where it is not in contact with the metal. For the common blacksmith's fire semi-bituminous coal is preferred.—**Holy fire,** in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches, a light kindled on Holy Saturday (the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday) by sparks from a flint, and used to relight the church lamps, all of which are extinguished on Good Friday. In the Greek Church the fire is claimed to be a miraculous gift from heaven. At Rome the ceremony is performed in presence of the pope. At Jerusalem the lighting of the holy fire is celebrated by the Greek and Armenian clergy combined in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, amid a scene of wild enthusiasm on the part of the spectators.—**Kentish fire.** See *Kentish.*—**Letters of fire and sword,** in the ancient law of Scotland, letters of ejectment issued by the Privy Council, and directed to the sheriff of the county, authorizing him to call the assistance of the county to dispossess a tenant who retained his possession contrary to the order of the judge and the diligence of the law.—**Line of fire** (*milit.*), a line formed by the prolongation of the axis of a firearm forward.—**Oblique fire,** a phrase noting a form of action in firearms, in which the plunger which explodes the cartridge moves obliquely to the axis of the barrel.—**On fire,** ignited; inflamed; burning; hence, figuratively, eager; ardent; zealous. See *afire.*

Receiv'd my heart an offering all *on fire,*
Kindled, and fed, and blown by strong Desire.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 88.

All frets
But chafing me *on fire* to find my bride.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire. See *frying-pan.*—**Primitive fire,** a fire which, according to Heraclitus and other ancient philosophers, was the primitive material out of which the universe was formed.—**Rotating fires.** See *firework.*—**Running fire** (*milit.*), the rapid discharge of firearms by a line of troops in succession.—**St. Anthony's fire.** Same as *erysipelas.*—**St. Elmo's fire.** Same as *corposant.*—**St. Francis's fire**†, probably the same as *St. Anthony's fire.*

All these, and many evils moe haunt ire,
The swelling Splene, and Frenzy raging rife,
The shaking Palsey, and *Saint Fraunces fire.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 35.

The fat is in the fire. See *fat*[1].—**To bank a fire, to give fire, to hang fire.** See the verbs.—**To heap coals of fire on one's head.** See *coal.*—**To play with fire,** to meddle carelessly or ignorantly with a dangerous matter; do anything lightly or for amusement that may cause great trouble or suffering.—**To pour oil on the fire,** to add fuel to the flame — that is, to do or say something likely to intensify existing passion or trouble.—**To set on fire.** (*a*) To apply fire to; cause to burn.

And [they] a-bide so in this manere till tydinges com to hem, that her enmyes were entred into the londe that *sette on fire* ouer all ther as thei myght eny harme do.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 380.

Now the children of Judah had fought against Jerusalem . . . and *set* the city *on fire.* Judges i. 8.

(*b*) Figuratively, to make fiery; inflame; excite violently.

The tongue . . . *setteth on fire* the course of nature; and it is *set on fire* of hell. Jas. iii. 6.

To set the river (or the Thames, Hudson, or other river, according to locality) **on fire,** to accomplish something surprising or remarkable; cut a figure in the world: always used with a negative: as, he is a smart fellow enough, but he'll *never set the river on fire.* See *temse.*—**To strike fire,** to produce a spark or flame by friction or concussion.

Striking fire, I kindled some heath and dry sea-weed, by which I roasted my eggs. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

To take fire. (*a*) To become ignited; begin to burn.

The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
Grows fungous, and *takes fire* at every spark.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 54.

(*b*) Figuratively, to become inflamed; be violently excited or aroused.

I am no courtier, of a light condition,
Apt to *take fire* at every beauteous face,
That only serves his will and wantonness.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

White Bengal fire, a very brilliant light produced by means of pure metallic arsenic.

★**fire** (fīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fired,* ppr. *firing.* [< ME. *firen, fyren, furen,* set on fire, expose to fire, animate, < AS. *fȳrian,* found only in the sense of 'give warmth to,' = D. *vuren* = MLG. *vuren,* LG. *füren* = Sw. *fyra* = Dan. *fyre,* fire; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set on fire; enkindle: as, to *fire* a house or a chimney; to *fire* a pile.

And of a certain hearbe which, being folded up in a mans clothes, would make him walke invisible, & the smoke of the same, being *fired,* would cause thunders.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 61.

Reedisdale has *fired* our house.
Reedisdale and Wise William (Child's Ballads, VIII. 91).

Captain Swan ordered the Town to be *fired,* which was presently done. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 145.

2. To expose to the action of fire; prepare by the application of heat; bake: as, to *fire* pottery; to *fire* a stack of bricks. [Rarely used of culinary processes.]

The dough is . . . cut into small scones, which, when *fired,* are handed round the company.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 28, note.

3. To inflame; irritate the feelings or passions of: as, to *fire* one with anger or revenge.

Lords are lordliest in their wine;
And the well-feasted priest then soonest *fired*
With zeal, if aught religion seem concern'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 1419.

O'er prostrate towns and palaces they pass, . . .
Breathing revenge; whilst anger and disdain
Fire every breast, and boil in every vein.
Addison, The Campaign.

4. To animate; give life or spirit to.

Truly to tread that virtuous path you walk in,
So *fir'd* her honest soul, we thought her sainted.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

Let Ambition *fire* thy Mind,
Thou wert born o'er Men to Reign.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

Virgil seldom rises into very astonishing sentiments where he is not *fired* by the Iliad.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

It so *fired* his imagination that he wrote a description of it. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 10.

5. To drive out or away by fire. [Rare.]

He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven
And *fire* us hence. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

6. To subject to explosion or explosive force by the application of fire (usually in the form of a spark, variously produced); discharge, send forth, or break up by explosion: as, to *fire* a gun or pistol; to *fire* a cannon-ball or a shell; to *fire* a blast or a mine.

Let all the battlements their ordnance *fire*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Is that lead slow which is *fired* from a gun?
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

The German gun *fired* 30 rounds in 16 minutes.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 94.

The unfortunate wretch who *fired* the train was killed by the explosion. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 25.

7. To throw as a missile. [Colloq.]

The boys were *firing* stones at the house at a great rate, and after a while the negroes began firing back with rocks, chunks, and broken bricks.
Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, Sept. 19, 1870.

8. In *vet. surg.*, to cauterize.—**9.** To illuminate strongly; make to shine as if on fire.

When, from under this terrestrial ball,
He [the sun] *fires* the proud tops of the eastern pines.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

10. To eject, dismiss, or expel forcibly or peremptorily: commonly with *out*. See *to fire out* (*b*), below. [Slang, U. S.]—**A ball fired**, in *her.* See *ball*[1].—**To fire off**, to discharge as a missile, literally or figuratively.

Mr. Moon was one of the Dean's adversaries, and *fired off* a pamphlet against him.
British and Foreign Evangelical Rev.

To fire out. (*a*) To drive out by or as if by fire. [Rare.]

Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt,
Till my bad angel *fire* my good one *out*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliv.

If any wench should offer to keep possession of my heart against my will, I'd *fire* her *out* with sack and sugar.
Chapman, May-Day, i. 1.

(*b*) To eject, expel, or dismiss forcibly or peremptorily; discharge from employment; bounce: in allusion to the discharge of a cannon-ball. [Slang, U. S.]—**To fire up**, to kindle the fires of, as an engine.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take fire; be kindled.—**2.** To be or become heated, irritated, or inflamed: as, his feet *fire* easily in walking. [Colloq.]—**3.** To become excited; become irritated or inflamed with passion. See *to fire up* (*b*), below.

I grow full of anger, Sir Lucius! I *fire* apace!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

4. To discharge artillery or firearms: as, they *fired* on the town.—**5.** To discharge or throw a missile or missiles.—**6.** To ring all the bells in a peal at once.—**Fire away**, begin; go ahead; do as you propose; go on. [Slang.]—**To fire up.** (*a*) To start a fire in a furnace, a locomotive, etc.: as, the stoker *fired up* at five o'clock. (*b*) To become irritated or angry; fly into a passion.

He . . . *fired up*, and stood vigorously on his defence.
Macaulay.

fire-alarm (fīr′ą-lärm″), *n.* **1.** An alarm of fire.—**2.** A mechanical apparatus for giving a signal or alarm of fire. There are various kinds of automatic fire-alarms; thus, an alarm may be given by the burning away of a cord which supports a weight that in falling sets in motion a clockwork or rings a bell, or by the expansion of mercury as the result of a rise in the temperature, by which it is caused to touch a wire and close an electric circuit, as in the thermostat.—**Fire-alarm telegraph**, a telegraph system used to give an alarm of fire, comprising circuits from district stations to a central station, and circuits from the central station to church or other bells or directly to fire-engine houses. When the second circuits are only to the engine-houses it is called a *silent-alarm system*, to distinguish it from a system where large bells are rung to inform the public of the location of a fire. The signal-boxes are controlled by a crank or some simple device, and only signals and not messages are sent over the lines. Some fire-alarm telegraphs are also connected with private stations, and with thermostats or other automatic fire-alarms.

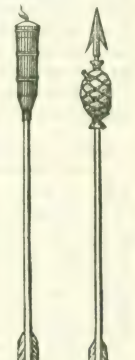
fire-annihilator (fīr′ą-nī″hi-lā-tọr), *n.* An apparatus for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

fire-ant (fīr′ant), *n.* An ant which stings severely, producing a burning sensation: a common name in tropical countries of various species of stinging ants of the family *Myrmecidæ*.

firearm (fīr′ärm), *n.* A weapon from which a missile, such as a bullet, cannon-ball, shell, etc., is expelled by the combustion of gunpowder or other similar explosive. Pistols, muskets, cannon, etc., are firearms.

I made a sign that I wanted to speak with one of them; but seeing me surrounded with a number of horse and *fire-arms*, they did not choose to trust themselves.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 157.

fire-arrow (fīr′ar″ō), *n.* An arrow formerly used, whether shot from a hand-bow or from an engine, having combustibles attached to it for incendiary purposes.



Fire-arrows, 14th and 15th centuries.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

fireback (fīr′bak), *n.* **1.** The back wall of a furnace or fireplace.—**2.** A macartney or fire-backed pheasant, of the genus *Euplocamus*, as *E. ignitus*.

fire-backed (fīr′bakt), *a.* Having the plumage of the back of a fiery color: as, a *fire-backed* pheasant.

fire-ball (fīr′bâl), *n.* **1.** A ball of fire, as the sun.

They trudge under the *fire-ball* in the firmament.
Livingston's Life-Work, p. 358.

2. *Milit.*, a ball filled with explosives or combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, to injure them by combustion, to set fire to their works and expose their movements, or simply to produce the last result by the light of its own combustion.—**3.** Globe-lightning; an electrical phenomenon sometimes seen in thunder-storms, having the appearance of a globe of fire falling from the clouds and often bursting with a loud report.

The *fire-ball* is almost incomparably less brilliant than forked lightning, because, though it lasts long enough to give the full impression of its brightness, it is rarely brighter than iron in the state which we call "red-hot."
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

4. A ball composed of very fine anthracite coal or dust and clay, used to kindle fires.—**5.** The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*.—**6.** In *her.*, same as *ball fired* (which see, under *ball*[1]): as, a *fire-ball* fired in four places.

fire-balloon (fīr′ba-lön″), *n.* **1.** A balloon beneath and attached to which is a fire by which the air contained in it is heated and rarefied, thus causing it to rise.—**2.** A balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a regulated height.

A *fire-balloon*

Rose gem-like up before the dusky groves,
And dropt a fairy parachute and past.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

fire-bar (fīr′bär), *n.* A bar of a grate. Also called *furnace-bar*.

firebare†, *n.* [Cf. AS. gloss "*fȳrbēr*, igniferus," fire-bearing, < *fȳr*, fire, + *beran*, bear.] A beacon.

fire-barrel (fīr′bar″el), *n.* A hollow cylinder filled with various kinds of combustibles, used in fire-ships to convey the fire to the shrouds.

fire-basket (fīr′bȧs″ket), *n.* A portable grate or cresset for a bedroom.

fire-bavin (fīr′bav″in), *n.* A bundle of brushwood for lighting a fire: used in fire-ships.

fire-beacon (fīr′bē″kọn), *n.* In *her.*, a beacon used as a bearing. It is represented as a cresset on a pole or mast, sometimes having a ladder leading up to it; or as a square box with posts at the corners, and shown to be of iron from the division of the plates, bolt-heads, etc.

fire-bell (fīr′bel), *n.* A large bell used for sounding an alarm of fire. Such bells are now, in cities, commonly sounded by electricity, the number of strokes indicating the district within which the fire occurs.

fire-bill (fīr′bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a bill showing the proper distribution of the officers and crew on ★board a vessel in case of an alarm of fire.

fire-bird (fīr′bèrd), *n.* A popular name of the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. See *oriole*.

fire-blast (fīr′blȧst), *n.* A disease of hops, chiefly occurring toward the latter periods of their growth, in which they appear as if burned by fire.

fire-blight (fīr′blīt), *n.* Same as *pear-blight* (which see, under *blight*).

fireboard (fīr′bōrd), *n.* A board used to close a fireplace in summer. Also called *chimney-board*.

fire-boat (fīr′bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with steam-pumps, hose, and other appliances for extinguishing fires: used along river-fronts to protect the shipping and docks.

firebody (fīr′bod″i), *n.* A kind of compound ascidian; a species of the genus *Pyrosoma* or family *Pyrosomatidæ*: a book-name, or literal translation of the generic name.

fire-boom (fīr′bōm), *n.* One of a number of booms projecting from the side of a ship close to the water, and connected at their outer ends by ropes, designed to keep off fire-ships and -rafts.

fire-bote (fīr′bōt), *n.* [< *fire* + *bote*, i. e., *boot*[1]. Not found in ME. or AS.] In *law*, an allowance of fuel which a tenant of land is entitled to take from it.

There are a great number of pollard trees standing and growing upon the commons aforesaid, the crops whereof as they grow are usually cut by the copiehoulders of the sayd maner, and taken and converted by them for *fire-boote* according to the custom thereof.
Archæologia, X. 443.

★**fire-box** (fīr′boks), *n.* The box in which the fire in a locomotive is placed. It is surrounded on all sides except the bottom by the water to be evaporated, which therefore receives all radiated heat. The water on the sides of the fire-box is in narrow spaces about four inches across, the two sides being tied together by stay-bolts.

firebrand (fīr′brand), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fyrebrand*, *furbrond* (= G. *feuerbrand*); < *fire* + *brand*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A piece of wood kindled or on fire; a piece of any burning substance.

It semes that God made us in vayne
When . . . he made us for noght els to dwelle
In erth, bot to be *fyrebrandes* in helle.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 7418.

This in a *Fire-brand* may we see, whose Fire
Doth in his Flame toward's natiue Heav'n aspire.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

As a mad man who casteth *firebrands*, arrows, and death. Prov. xxvi. 18.

Hence—**2.** That which or one who sets on fire, literally or figuratively; specifically, an incendiary, in any sense; especially, one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.

We do not only contend, oppress, and tyrannise ourselves, but, as so many *firebrands*, we set on and animate others. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 440.

3. In *her.*, specifically, a torch. When ignited it is blazoned as firebrand inflamed. It is represented as a torch or as a pale or pallet ragnly couped. In the latter case it is always inflamed at the top.

II. *a.* Of an incendiary nature. [Rare.]

Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

fire-brick (fīr′brik), *n.* A brick made of material which will not fuse readily in a kiln or furnace: used for lining furnaces, etc.

fire-bridge (fīr′brij), *n.* A low wall of fire-brick, which in a reverberatory furnace separates the furnace from the hearth or working-place. Also called *flame-bridge*, *flame-stop*.

fire-brief†, (fīr′brēf), *n.* A circular letter soliciting subscriptions for sufferers from a fire. *Nares.*

We laugh at *fire-briefs* now, although they be
Commended to us by his Majesty.
Cartwright, Poems (1651).

fire-brigade (fīr′bri-gād″), *n.* An organized body of firemen belonging to a particular town or district.

fire-brush (fīr′brush), *n.* A brush used to sweep a hearth.

fire-bucket (fīr′buk″et), *n.* A bucket designed to be used to carry water for extinguishing a ★conflagration.

firebug (fīr′bug), *n.* An incendiary. [Colloq., U. S.]

fire-cage (fīr′kāj), *n.* An iron box or basket for holding fire; a cresset.

fire-chamber (fīr′chām″bèr), *n.* The combustion-chamber of a puddling-furnace; also, in general, that part of a furnace in which the fire is maintained.

fire-chemise†, *n.* See *chemise*.

fire-clay (fīr′klā), *n.* That kind of clay which is suitable for making articles which will not

melt, nor even perceptibly soften when exposed to a high temperature. The most important articles made of fire-clay are fire-bricks and crucibles. Much of the clay associated with the coal of the Carboniferous series is sufficiently refractory to be used for this purpose. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, England, is a locality famous for manufactures of this kind. In New Jersey a belt of rocks of Cretaceous age extends across the State, from Staten Island sound southwest to the Delaware, with which are associated clays of various kinds. Along this belt the manufacture of fire-bricks and crucibles is a business of importance.

fire-cock (fīr′kok), *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

fire-company (fīr′kum″pa̤-ni), *n.* 1. A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish ★fires.—2. A fire-insurance company.

fire-cracker (fīr′krak″ėr), *n.* A species of firework consisting of a paper cylinder filled with a preparation of gunpowder, etc., stopped at each end, furnished with a fuse, and discharged for the sake of the noise of its explosion. It is of Chinese make.

We celebrated the termination of our trouble by setting off two packs of *fire-crackers* in an empty wine-cask. They made a prodigious racket. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 89.

firecrest (fīr′krest), *n.* The fire-crested wren of Europe, *Regulus ignicapillus*.

fire-crested (fīr′kres″ted), *a.* Having the crest of a fiery color: as, the *fire-crested* wren.

fire-cross (fīr′krôs), *n.* The fiery cross (which see, under *cross*[1]).

What is this, but to blow a trumpet, and proclaime a *fire-crosse* to a hereditary and perpetuall civill warre? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

fire-damp (fīr′damp), *n.* The gas contained in coal, often given off by it in large quantities, and exploding, on ignition, when mixed with atmospheric air. Explosion takes place when, as is often the case, the gas given off by the coal consists largely of marsh-gas (light carbureted hydrogen). The composition of the gas evolved from coal is, however, very variable; in connection with the marsh-gas, oxygen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen seem to be always present. Fire-damp is a source of great danger to life in coal-mines. See *davy*[1].

fire-department (fīr′dē̤-pärt″ment), *n.* A department of the government of a city, town, or village charged with the prevention and the extinction of fires; also, the entire force of men employed in this service.

fired-off (fīrd′ôf′), *a.* In *brick-manuf.*, noting the condition of a heated kiln immediately after the fire has expended itself. Also called *burned-off*.

If it is desired to admit hot air to the upper part of any kiln, this may be done by opening the dampers . . . at the top of a *fired-off* kiln. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 284.

fire-dog (fīr′dog), *n.* Same as *andiron*.

The great iron *fire-dogs*, at least four feet in height, were connected from shaft to shaft by a chain, in grotesque suggestion of the Siamese twins.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

★**fire-door** (fīr′dōr), *n.* The feeding- or charging-door of any form of furnace.

firedrake (fīr′drāk), *n.* [< ME. *firedrake*, < AS. *fyrdraca* (= G. *feuerdrachen*), < *fȳr*, fire, + *draca*, drake, dragon: see *drake*[2], *dragon*.] 1†. A fiery dragon or serpent.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fire-drake*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

It may be 'tis but a glow-worm now; but 'twill
Grow to a *fire-drake* presently.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

Here [Masjid el Jinn] was revealed the seventy-second chapter of the Koran, called after the name of the mysterious *firedrakes* who paid fealty to the Prophet.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 472.

2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus.

Fiery spirits or devils are such as commonly work by blazing stars, *fire-drakes*, or ignes fatui.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 120.

So have I seen a *fire-drake* glide at midnight
Before a dying man to point his grave.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iii. 1.

3. A kind of firework.

That *fire-drake* did I hit three times on the head, and three times was his nose discharged against me; he stands there, like a mortar piece, to blow us.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3.

How many oaths flew toward heaven
Which ne'er came half-way thither, but, like *fire-drakes*,
Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iii. 2.

4†. A worker at a furnace or fire: an allusive use.

That is his *fire-drake*,
His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

fire-dress (fīr′dres), *n.* An invention used as a protection against fire, with the view of enabling the wearer to approach and even to pass through a fierce flame, to rescue lives or valuable property, or to use means for the extinction of fire. It consists of an exterior light armor of metallic gauze, and of an inner covering of a material which is a slow conductor of heat, such as wool, cotton, etc., immersed in certain saline solutions.

fire-eater (fīr′ē″tėr), *n.* 1. A juggler who pretends to eat fire.

I took leave of my Lady Sunderland. She made me stay dinner at Leicester House, and afterwards sent for Richardson, the famous *fire-eater*. He devoured brimstone, on glowing coals before us, chewing and swallowing them; he melted a beer-glass, and eat it quite up, etc.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1672.

2. A person of recklessly defiant disposition, especially a persistent duelist; specifically, in the United States, before the civil war, a violent and bitter Southern partizan. [Colloq.]

Barnes need not get up in the morning to punch Jack Belsize's head. I'm sorry for your disappointment, you Fenchurch-street *fire-eater*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxix.

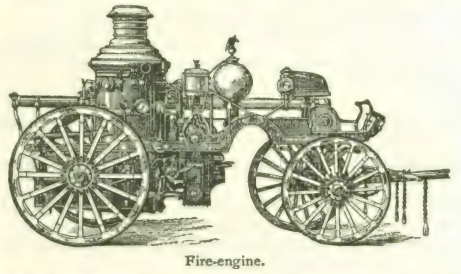
All parties joined in this measure: the *fire-eaters* to promote secession, the Unionists to thwart it.
The Century, XXXVI. 76.

fire-eating (fīr′ē″ting), *a.* Having the disposition or spirit of a fire-eater, in sense 2; recklessly defiant and fiery.

fire-engine (fīr′en″jin), *n.* 1†. An early name for the steam-engine.

First, That vessel in which the powers of steam are to be employed to work the engine, which is called the cylinder in common *fire-engines*, and which I call the steam-vessel, must, during the whole time the engine is at work, be kept as hot as the steam that enters it.
Watt, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXII. 475.

2. An engine designed to throw a continuous stream of water through a hose upon a conflagration, for the purpose of extinguishing it.



Fire-engine.

Fire-engines are of three principal kinds: *hand-power*, *steam*, and *chemical*, according to the power employed. Hand-power fire-engines consist in the main of a pair of single-acting force-pumps, mounted on wheels, and worked by hand. They have been generally superseded by the application of steam. Steam fire-engines consist essentially of a pair of single-acting suction- and force-pumps operated by steam, the whole apparatus being mounted on wheels and drawn by horses, or sometimes self-propelled. The chemical fire-engine is a large form of fire-extinguisher mounted on wheels and drawn by horses. Floating fire-boats and steam fire-engines are used in large ports, for the protection of shipping and the water-fronts.

fire-escape (fīr′es-kāp″), *n.* Any apparatus or structure designed to enable persons to escape from the upper windows of a building in case of fire. Portable fire-escapes consist generally of ladders, often mounted on wheels for ease in transportation, and capable of being extended like a telescope; permanent fire-escapes consist usually of light iron ladders and landings attached to the outside of a building.

fire-extinguisher (fīr′eks-ting″gwish-ėr), *n.* An apparatus designed for immediate and temporary use in putting out a conflagration by means of a small stream of water or of water mingled with carbonic-acid gas. In the commonest form water is placed in a metal holder or vessel, and above it, within the holder, is placed a smaller vessel containing a chemical, as sulphuric acid, that may be set free by the turning of a handle or screw on the outside of the apparatus. Another chemical, commonly sodium bicarbonate, is also placed in the apparatus. When the acid is set free it combines with the sodium, setting free carbonic-acid gas, which, by its pressure, escapes when a nozle is opened, carrying the water with it in a strong stream. Such extinguishers are usually made portable, to be carried in the hand or upon the back, or are mounted upon a light truck to be drawn by a horse; but they are also made in heavier forms, when they are commonly called *chemical fire-engines*.

fire-eye (fīr′ī), *n.* One of the South American ant-thrushes, *Formicivora* (*Pyriglena*) *leucoptera*: so called from its red eyes.

fire-eyed (fīr′īd), *a.* Having eyes of fire. [Poetical.]

They come like sacrifices in their trim,
And to the *fire-eyed* maid of smoky war,
All hot and bleeding, will we offer them.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

fire-fan (fīr′fan), *n.* A blast-apparatus of small size, suitable to be used at a small or portable forge.

fire-fanged (fīr′fangd), *a.* [= Sc. *firefangit*; < *fire* + *fanged*, pp. of *fang*, take, seize.] Dried up as by fire. Specifically—(*a*) Applied to manure which has assumed a baked appearance, from the heat evolved during decomposition. (*b*) Applied to cheese when swelled or cracked, as a result of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried. *Jamieson*.

fire-feeder (fīr′fē″dėr), *n.* An apparatus for feeding the fire of a furnace.

A properly constructed *Fire-feeder*, which would supply the furnaces without involving the necessity of opening the fire-doors.
R. Armstrong, in Campin's Mech. Engineering, p. 254.

fire-fiend (fīr′fēnd), *n.* 1. Fire, as of a conflagration, personified as an evil spirit of de-★struction.—2. An incendiary. [Colloq.]

fire-finch (fīr′finch), *n.* A weaver-bird of the genus *Euplectes*: as, the flame-colored *fire-finch* (*E. ignicolor*).

fire-fishing (fīr′fish″ing), *n.* Fishing by firelight, as when blazing torches are used to attract fish to a boat or to the side of a stream, so that they may be caught or speared. Also called *torch-fishing*.

fire-flag (fīr′flag), *n.* A flash or gleam of lightning. [Rare and poetical.]

The upper air burst into life!
And a hundred *fire-flags* sheen. *Coleridge*.

fireflare, fireflaire (fīr′flār), *n.* Same as *fiery-flare*.

fire-flaught (fīr′flât), *n.* [Sc., also written *fire-flaucht*; < *fire* + *flaught*, *flaucht*: see *flaught*[2].] 1. A flash of lightning; specifically, a flash unaccompanied by thunder.

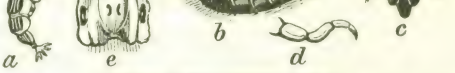
The flamb of *fyreflaucht* lighting here and thare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 105.

Even Goneril has her one splendid hour, her *fire-flaught* of hellish glory. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 173.

2. The northern light, or aurora borealis.

fireflirt (fīr′flėrt), *n.* Same as *firetail*, 2. *C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]

firefly (fīr′flī), *n.*; pl. *fireflies* (-flīz). An insect which has the faculty of becoming luminous; a lampyrid or elaterid beetle which emits phosphorescent light from organs in some part of the body. One of the commonest American species is a lampyrid, *Photinus pyralis*, vulgarly called *lightning-bug*. Its larva lives in the ground, feeding on earthworms and soft-bodied insects, and transforms to the pupa in an oval earthen cell in June, issuing as a beetle ten days later. In the genus *Photuris* the larva is luminous. The larger tropical fireflies belong to the elaterid genus *Pyrophorus*, and are known as *cucujids*. One of the most brilliant is *P. noctilucus* of South America and the West Indies, emitting such luminosity from two eye-like fe-



Common Firefly (*Photinus pyralis*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa in its earthen cell; *c*, beetle. (All natural sizes.) *d*, *e*, *f*, leg, under side of segment, and head of larva, enlarged.

nestræ on the thorax that small print may be read by this light. The insects are sometimes used to afford light for domestic purposes, several of them confined together emitting light enough to enable a person to write. The *glow-worm* is, however, a lampyrid. The *lantern-fly* is a homopterous insect of a different order.

Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising thro' the mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of *fire-flies* tangled in a silver braid.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

fire-fork (fīr′fôrk), *n.* [< ME. *fyyrforke*; < *fire* + *fork*.] A fork-shaped implement used for piling fagots upon a fire.

fire-gilding (fīr′gil″ding), *n.* A gilding process in which the gold is put on in the form of an amalgam of gold and mercury, and then heated in a muffle. The mercury escaping leaves a film of gold.

Fire-gilding may furnish gilding with a bright or dead lustre, scratch-brushed, ormolued, and also with different shades. *Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 239.

fire-gilt (fīr′gilt), *a.* Treated by the process of fire-gilding: as, a *fire-gilt* vase.

fire-god (fīr′god), *n.* The power of fire personified as a spirit; a god of fire.

If we are to derive the notion that Jahveh is a "*fire-god*" from such language as: "Thou coverest Thyself with light as with a garment" (Ps. civ. 2), we may as well attribute the same idea to Paul, when he describes God as "dwelling in light unapproachable." *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 514.

fire-grate (fīr′grāt), *n.* The grate to hold the fuel in common use in domestic fireplaces and in many forms of heaters and furnaces.

The furnace itself is, as already stated, the ordinary one, only, in place of the *fire-grate*, passages are built for the admission of gas and air. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 383.

fire-guard (fīr′gärd), *n.* A framework of wire placed in front of a fireplace as a protection.

fire-holder (fīr′hōl″dėr), *n.* A receptacle for carrying fire. See the extract.

At a later period, the light for igniting the matches was carried by a slow-burning fuse contained in a metal case perforated with small holes to afford egress for the smoke. These *fire-holders* were usually attached to the girdle.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 45.

fire-hole (fīr′hōl), *n.* A hole cut through the ice near a camp or a ship which has been frozen in, for the purpose of drawing water to extinguish any accidental fire.

The crew . . . had been employed in their ordinary daily duties, such as cleaning decks, keeping the *fire-hole* open, procuring ice, and other like work.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 217.

fire-hook (fīr′hůk), *n.* [< ME. *fuyrehoke* (= D. *vuurhaak* = MLG. *vūrhake* = G. *feuerhaken* = ODan. *fyrhage*); < *fire* + *hook*.] **1.** A strong iron hook used at fires in tearing away burning timbers, etc. Such hooks are usually operated by a special corps called a hook-and-ladder company.

Also, that ther be v. *fuyre hokes*, to drawe at euery thynge wher paryle of fuyre ys in eny parte of the cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

A *firehooke*, such as they occupy to pull downe houses set on fire. *Nomenclator.*

2. A heavy rake for stirring a furnace-fire.

fire-house (fīr′hous), *n.* A house containing a fire; a dwelling-house, as opposed to a barn, stable, or other outhouse. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Peter-pences to the Pope of Rome to be paid out of every *fire-house* in England. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 13.

fire-hunt (fīr′hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a light is used to reveal or attract the game.

fire-hunt (fīr′hunt), *v. i.* To hunt at night, using a torch or other light to reveal or attract the game; practise fire-hunting.

fire-hunting (fīr′hun″ting), *n.* A method or practice of hunting at night with lights which reveal the game, usually by the reflection from its eyes, or attract it to the hunter. See *floating, jacking, shining, torching.*

Fire-hunting is never tried in the cattle country; . . . the streams are not suited to the floating or jacking with a lantern in the bow of the canoe, as practised in the Adirondacks. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 168.

fire-insurance (fīr′in-shör″ans), *n.* Insurance against loss by fire. See *insurance.*

fire-iron (fīr′ī″ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *fyreiren, fyyryryn, furire* (= ODan. *fyrjern*), iron or steel for striking fire with flint; < *fire* + *iron*. Cf. *fire-steel.*] **1.** Iron or steel for striking fire with flint.

Now he getis hym flint,
His *fyreirene* he hent,
And thenne withowttene any stynt
He kyndilt a glede.
Sir Perceval, l. 753 (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell).

2. *pl.* Utensils employed for managing a fire, consisting of poker, shovel, and tongs.

fire-kiln (fīr′kil), *n.* An oven or place for heating anything. *Simmonds.*

fire-ladder (fīr′lad″ėr), *n.* A fireman's ladder.

fire-leaves (fīr′lēvz), *n. pl.* A name given in some parts of England to the leaves of the plantain and devil's-bit, from the belief that they induce fermentation in newly stored hay.

fireless (fīr′les), *a.* [< *fire* + *-less*.] Destitute of fire.

The unsheltered, *fireless* soldiers.
The Century, XXIX. 295.

firelight (fīr′līt), *n.* **1.** The light emitted by a fire, especially an open fire of any kind.

Shadows from the fitful *fire-light*
Dance upon the parlor wall.
Longfellow, Footsteps of Angels.

2. Same as *fire-lighter*.

fire-lighter (fīr′lī″tėr), *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, as pitch and sawdust, used for kindling fires.

firelock (fīr′lok), *n.* A musket or other gun discharged by means of some mechanical device which causes sparks by friction or concussion; specifically, a flintlock: distinguished from and superseding the *matchlock*, which was fired with a match; hence, one armed with such a gun. See cut under *flintlock.*

The day following we were faine to hire a strong convoy of about 30 *firelocks* to guard us through the cord-woods.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

fire-mace (fīr′mās), *n.* An incendiary weapon used in ancient warfare, consisting of a vessel of pottery or glass filled with combustible fluid, and usually thrown from a military engine. The vessel broke when it struck, and distributed its burning contents. Such vessels were often charged with Greek fire (which see, under *fire*). The name probably had its origin in the bulbous or club-like shape of the vessel.

fire-main (fīr′mān), *n.* A pipe for water to be employed in case of conflagration.

fireman (fīr′man), *n.*; pl. *firemen* (-men). **1.** One of an organized company, in a city or town, whose business it is to extinguish or prevent conflagrations; a member of a fire-company.

Oh! it's only the *firemen* a-swearing
At a man they've run over and kill'd!
Hood, Don't you Smell Fire?

2. One of the crew of a gun in the United States navy whose duty it is to assist in extinguishing fire, especially during a battle.—**3.** A man employed in tending fires, as of a steam-engine; a stoker.

The *fireman* can not cram too much pine into the furnace. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 16.

4. In *coal-mining*, a person charged with the special duty of examining every morning the working-places and roads of a pit to ascertain if fire-damp is present.

fire-marble (fīr′mär″bl), *n.* Same as *lumachel.*

fire-master (fīr′mas″tėr), *n.* **1.** An officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fireworks. [Rare.]

Fire-master, in our train of artillery, is an officer who gives directions, and the proportions of the ingredients, for all the compositions of Fire-works, whether for service in war, or for rejoicings and recreations.
Chambers's Cyc. (London, 1741), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., III. 479.

2. In Great Britain, the chief of a fire-brigade.

fire-new (fīr′nū), *a.* [< *fire* + *new*; = OD. *viernieuw* = G. *feuerneu* = ODan. *fyrny*. Cf. *brand-new*.] Fresh from the forge; bright; brand-new.

Peace, master marquis, you are malapert:
Your *fire-new* stamp of honour is scarce current.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

With always some *fire-new* project in his brain, J. E. is the systematic opponent of innovation.
Lamb, My Relations.

fire-office (fīr′of″is), *n.* A fire-insurance office. [Eng.]

fire-opal (fīr′ō″pal), *n.* A variety of opal. See *girasol.*

fire-ordeal (fīr′ôr″dē-al), *n.* [< *fire* + *ordeal*; = OD. *vieroordeel* (mod. *vuurproef*).] An ancient mode of trying an accused person by means of fire. See *ordeal.*

fire-pan (fīr′pan), *n.* [< ME. *fierpanne*, < AS. *fyrpanne* (= OD. *vierpanne*, D. *vuurpan* = OHG. *fiurphanna*, G. *feuerpfanne* = ODan. *fyrpande* = Sw. *fyrpanna*), a chafing-dish, < *fȳr*, fire, + *panne*, pan.] **1.** A pan or other receptacle for holding fire or live coals. (*a*) A chafing-dish or a brazier.

A *fire pan*, such is used in barbers shops and others, in cold weather. *Nomenclator.*

(*b*) A fire-pot; a grate.

The place where fire is made, as a hearth moveable or a *fire-panne*, focus. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 183.

(*c*) A pan or crate used to carry fire in fire-hunting. (*d*) In the English version of the Bible, used to translate a Hebrew word elsewhere rendered "censer" and "snuff-dish."

And thou shalt make his pans to receive his ashes, and his shovels, and his basons, and his fleshhooks, and his *firepans*. Ex. xxvii. 3.

2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

fire-pike (fīr′pīk), *n.* A poker; an instrument used in stirring a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

fireplace (fīr′plās), *n.* The part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; in a restricted sense, a place for a fire in which the fuel is supported on andirons or is placed upon the hearth. The bottom or floor of the fireplace is called the *hearth*, sometimes the *inner hear h*; a broad flat stone placed in front of the hearth is called the *slab* or *outer hearth*. The vertical sides of the fireplace-opening are termed the *jambs*, and the lintel which lies on them is called the *mantel*. The part of the wall immediately above the mantel is called the *breast*, and the wall behind the fireplace the *back*. The tube which conveys the smoke from the fireplace to the top of the chimney is called the *flue*. The fireplace-cavity being much wider than the flue, they are joined by a tapering portion, at the narrowest part of which there is often a damper for regulating the draft. The fuel is burned on andirons or, if coal, in an iron receptacle or *grate*.

The *fireplaces* were of a truly patriarchal magnitude, where the whole family, old and young, master and servant, black and white, nay, even the very cat and dog, enjoyed a community of privilege, and had each a right to a corner. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 168.

Covings of a fireplace. See *coving.*

fire-plug (fīr′plug), *n.* A device for connecting the supply-pipe of a fire-engine with a water-main in case of fire.

fire-point (fīr′point), *n.* A poker. [Prov. Eng.]

fire-policy (fīr′pol″i-si), *n.* A written instrument whereby, in consideration of a single payment or of periodical payments of premiums, an insurance company engages, under certain specified conditions, to make good to the insured person such loss as may occur by fire to his property, described in the policy, within the period therein specified, and usually not exceeding a specified sum.

fire-pot (fīr′pot), *n.* **1.** A vessel used in ancient warfare to contain combustible fluid, and dropped from the walls or thrown from a military engine. Compare *fire-mace.*—**2.** That part of a furnace in which the fire is made.—**3.** A solderers' furnace.—**4.** A crucible.

fire-proof (fīr′prōf), *a.* Proof against fire; so constructed or protected as to be incombustible. Buildings are rendered fire-proof by the exclusive use in their construction of non-combustible materials, as stone, brick, iron, cement, concrete, and asbestos. In the case of textile fabrics, as cotton and linen, the means adopted is saturation with various salts, as borax, which leave their crystals in the substance of the fabric. Wood is best protected by silicate of soda, which on the application of strong heat fuses into a glass, and, not only enveloping the outside, but also filling the internal pores of the wood, shields it from contact with the oxygen of the air. All that can be done to protect combustible materials by any process, however, is the prevention of conflagration; no process yet known can prevent smoldering.

fireproof (fīr′prōf), *v. t.* [< *fire-proof*, *a.*] To render proof against fire by some protecting cover, by chemical treatment, or by construction with incombustible materials.

fireproofing (fīr′prōf″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fire-proof*, *v.*] **1.** The act of rendering fire-proof: as, the *fireproofing* of cloth.

A porous tile for *fireproofing* has been introduced.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 293.

2. Material for use in making anything fire-proof.

fire-quarters (fīr′kwâr″tėrz), *n. Naut.*, the stations of a ship's company for extinguishing fires; also, the assembling of a ship's company at their stations when an alarm of fire is given.

firer (fīr′ėr), *n.* One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.

fire-raft (fīr′râft), *n.* A raft loaded with combustibles, set on fire, and directed against an enemy's ship or fleet.

Then the *fire-raft* was pushed alongside, and in a moment the ship was one blaze.
D. G. Farragut, quoted in N. Y. Tribune, May 10, 1862.

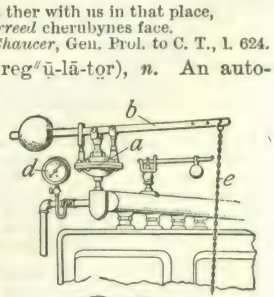
fire-raising (fīr′rā″zing), *n.* The act of setting on fire. In Scots law, *fire-raising* is the technical equivalent of *arson* in English law. See *arson*[1].

"But we'll see if the red cock craw not in his bonnie barn-yard ae morning before day-dawning."
"Hush! Meg, hush! hush! that's not safe talk."
"What does she mean?" said Mannering to Sampson, in an undertone.
"*Fire-raising*," answered the laconic Dominie.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iii.

fire-red (fīr′red), *a.* [< ME. *fyrreed* (= OHG. *fiurrōt*, G. *feuerroth*), < *fȳr*, fire, + *reed*, red.] Red as fire.

A sompnour was ther with us in that place,
That hadde a *fyrreed* cherubynes face.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 624.

fire-regulator (fīr′reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* An automatic device employed with steam-boilers to maintain a uniform pressure. It consists essentially of a piston or diaphragm which opens when the steam reaches a certain pressure, lifting a weighted lever which in turn controls a damper in the chimney. The closing of the damper checks the fire, when the pressure falls and the damper opens again, the process being continually repeated, and thus maintaining the pressure within certain limits. Usually called a *damper-regulator.*



Fire-regulator.
a, pressure-valve; *b*, lever, raised and lowered by pressure-valve; *c*, draft-door in furnace; *d*, steam pressure-gage; *e*, chain connecting lever and draft-door.

fire-roll (fīr′rōl), *n. Naut.*, a peculiar beat of the drum to order men to their stations on an alarm of fire: a summons to fire-quarters: in the United States navy, the rapid ringing of the ship's bell as an alarm-signal of fire.

fire-room (fīr′röm), *n.* A room or space in front of the furnaces or steam-boilers on a ship or building, devoted to the management of the

boilers and the supply of the furnaces with coal. Also, on vessels, called *stoke-hole*.

fire-screen (fīr′skrēn), *n.* 1. A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat. Specifically—(*a*) A standing frame supporting a surface of panel-work, textile fabric, or glass, the last of which allows the fire to be seen, while keeping off the heat. (*b*) A piece of stuff hanging from the edge of the mantelpiece or from a bracket or an arm, generally of light metal-work. (*c*) A screen, not unlike a fan, small enough to hold in the hand.

2. A woolen screen placed in the passage-way from a powder-magazine whenever this is opened.

fire-set (fīr′set), *n.* A set of fire-irons, usually comprising shovel, poker, and tongs, with the holder. The holder consists generally of a metal rod with arms or a ring, fixed at the foot in a solid block or tile.

fire-setting (fīr′set″ing), *n.* Excavation in a mine with the preliminary aid of a fire built against the working-face. Now almost an obsolete process, but before the application of gunpowder to mining purposes a method of the greatest importance. The rock, after being highly heated, is rapidly cooled by throwing cold water on it, by which it is so much cracked that it can be broken down by pick and gad.

fire-shield (fīr′shēld), *n.* A sheet-metal guard used to protect workmen at a furnace or firemen at a fire from the heat. In an improved form two sheets of corrugated iron are riveted together at the edges, and connected at the top with a hose bringing water under pressure. The water fills the screen and escapes below. Hung on an elevated track before a furnace-door or suspended from a crane, it serves to absorb the heat from the furnace, and to keep the fire-room cool. When not required, it is rolled aside or lifted by the crane.

fire-ship (fīr′ship), *n.* A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives and set adrift, for the purpose of burning or blowing up an enemy's ships, a bridge, or other object.

fire-shovel (fīr′shuv″l), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fyrscofl* (in a gloss), < *fȳr*, fire, + *scofl*, shovel.] A shovel for lifting or removing coals of fire or ashes, or for placing coals on a fire.

> Nym and Bardolph are sworn brothers in filching, and in Calais they stole a *fire-shovel:* I knew, by that piece of service, the men would carry coals. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

fireside (fīr′sīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The side of the fireplace; the hearth; the space about a fire or hearth, considered especially as the place where a family gathers for social enjoyment.

> There is no *fireside*, howsoe'er defended,
> But has one vacant chair.
> *Longfellow*, Resignation.
>
> How often shall her old *fireside*
> Be cheer'd with tidings of the bride.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xl.
>
> For the winter *fireside* meet,
> Between the andirons' straddling feet,
> The mug of cider simmered slow.
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

II. *a.* Fitted for the fireside; homely; intimate.

> In a letter to Southey, Lamb says of Hunt, "He is one of the most cordial-minded men I ever knew, and matchless as a *fireside* companion."
> *Personal Traits of British Authors*, p. 226.
>
> No higher compliment was ever paid to a nation than the simple confidence, the *fireside* plainness, with which Mr. Lincoln always addresses himself to the reason of the American people. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 174.

fire-silvering (fīr′sil″vėr-ing), *n.* A method of silvering either by the use of a silver amalgam or by thoroughly cleansing the surface of the metal and then applying a mixture of spongy precipitated metallic silver, sal ammoniac, salt, and corrosive sublimate, and finally heating in a muffle.

firesmo (fi-res′mō), *n.* A little-used mnemonic name for the mood of syllogism called *festino*. The name *firesmo* implies that the premises are transposed.

fire-spirit (fīr′spir″it), *n.* The spirit or deity supposed in some systems of religion to be the animating principle of fire; fire personified.

> The *Fire-spirit* has great influence with the winged aërial supreme deity, wherefore the Indians implore him to be their interpreter, to procure them success in hunting and fishing, fleet horses, obedient wives, and male children. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 253.

fire-spot (fīr′spot), *n.* In *archæol.*, a bowl-shaped hollow in the earth, partly filled with ashes, calcined bones, etc., and apparently used as a fireplace. By some, fire-spots are thought to be the vestiges of funeral pyres. They are common in the north of Europe, especially in Scandinavian countries.

fire-steel (fīr′stēl), *n.* [(= D. *vuurstaal* = G. *feuerstahl* = Dan. *fyrstaal*) < *fire* + *steel*. Cf. *fire-iron*.] A steel used with a flint for striking fire.

> A *fire-steele* wherewith to strike fire out of a flinte.
> ★ *Nomenclator* (1585).

fire-stick (fīr′stik), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *fyrstik*, *fyrstikke*, a match.] 1. A lighted stick or brand. *Sir K. Digby.*—2. The implement used in various parts of the world for obtaining fire by friction, or rubbing of one stick against another, either with the hands simply or with the aid of the drill.

> When the use of pyrites for striking fire is found existing in company with it in North America, it is at least likely that the *fire-stick* is the older instrument.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Early History of Mankind, p. 262.

fire-stone (fīr′stōn), *n.* [< ME. *fyyrstone*, < AS. *fyrstān* (= OD. *viersteen*, D. *vuursteen* = MLG. *vūrsten*, LG. *füersten* = G. *feuerstein* = Dan. *fyrsten*), flint, < *fȳr*, fire, + *stān*, stone.] 1. A flint used with a steel for striking fire.

> A *fire-stone* to strike fire with, silex.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 206.

2†. Iron pyrites: so called because it strikes fire with steel. See *pyrites*.—3. A stone which resists the action of fire; especially, a kind of sandstone used in fireplaces: same as *malmrock*.—4. An incendiary composition employed to set fire to ships, buildings, etc. It is made of niter, sulphur, antimony, and rosin, mixed with melted tallow and turpentine. The melted mixture is cast in paper molds and primed with a fuse. For use it is charged in shell together with a bursting-charge.

fire-surface (fīr′sėr″fās), *n.* In steam-boilers, the aggregate surface of the boiler exposed to the action of the fire. Also called *heating-surface*.

fire-swab (fīr′swob), *n.* A swab of rope-yarns, saturated with water during action, and used to extinguish any particles of fire; the rammer ★and sponge-heads.

firetail (fīr′tāl), *n.* 1. A hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysididæ*, such as the ruby-tailed fly, *Chrysis ignita*.—2. The redstart or redtail, *Ruticilla phœnicura*, a bird. Also *fire-flirt*. [Local, Eng.]

fire-telegraph (fīr′tel″ē-grȧf), *n.* A telegraph to announce the outbreak of fire to different parts of a city, by means of signal-boxes placed at convenient points.

fire-tower (fīr′tou″ėr), *n.* [Cf. D. *vuurtoren* = G. *feuerthurm* (rare) = Dan. *fyrtaarn* = Sw. *fyrtorn*, a lighthouse.] 1. An erection with an iron vessel on its top for holding fire or a flame, answering the purpose of a lighthouse.—2. A tower from which to watch for the outbreak of fire in a city, and to give the alarm by the ringing of a bell: now generally superseded by the fire-telegraph.

fire-trap (fīr′trap), *n.* A place or building specially combustible, in which life is greatly exposed to destruction by fire.

> While searching for *fire-traps* among the theaters, why not take a look at the churches and school-houses?
> *Waterbury* (Conn.) *Weekly American*, Dec. 23, 1881.

fire-tree (fīr′trē), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *flame-tree*, 1. (*b*) In New Zealand, the *Metrosideros tomentosa*, a large myrtaceous tree with brilliant flowers.

fire-tube (fīr′tūb), *n.* In steam-boilers, a furnace-tube through which the flame and heated gas pass from the fire-chamber; a pipe-flue.

fire-ward, fire-warden (fīr′wȧrd, -wȧr″dn), *n.* An officer having authority in the prevention or extinguishing of fires, as in towns or camps.

fire-water (fīr′wȧ″tėr), *n.* Ardent spirits: a name used by American Indians.

> The blood of chiefs is in my veins, where it must stay forever. The Dutch landed, and gave my people the *fire-water;* they drank until the heavens and the earth seemed to meet, and they foolishly thought they had found the Great Spirit. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iii.
>
> From Sagamore Bonython's hunting flask
> The *fire-water* burns at the lip of Megone.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

fire-weapon† (fīr′wep″n), *n.* Same as *firearm*.
★*J. Bingham*, Tactics of Aelian, 1616.

fireweed (fīr′wēd), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The *Erechtites hieracifolia*, a coarse annual composite of North America, so called from its appearing abundantly where clearings have recently been burned over. (*b*) The great willow-herb, *Chamænerion angustifolium*, for the same reason. (*c*) The horseweed, *Leptilon Canadense*. (*d*) A species of plantain, *Plantago media*.

fire-wood (fīr′wud), *n.* Wood for fuel.

> In haste they drove . . . and heap'd
> Their *firewood*, and the winds from off the plain
> Rolled the rich vapour far into the heaven.
> *Tennyson*, Iliad, viii. 548.

firework (fīr′wėrk), *n.* [= D. *vuurwerk* = G. *feuerwerk;* cf. Dan. *fyrværkeri* = Sw. *fyrverkeri* (def. 2).] 1†. Work wrought in the fire. *Davies*.

> His heart the anuile wheron the deuill frames his *fire-worke*. *Breton*, A Murmurer, p. 10.

2. A contrivance of inflammable and explosive materials combined in various proportions, for the purpose of producing in combustion beautiful or amusing scenic effects, or to be used as a night signal on land or sea, or for various purposes in war: commonly used in the plural. The basis of these compositions consists of potassium chlorate, niter, sulphur, and charcoal, pulverized, and combined in different proportions with other agents which have the quality of imparting color to the flame (as with copper sulphate for blue, strontium nitrate or carbonate for red, potassium salts for violet, sodium salts for yellow, barium carbonate or nitrate for green), and with iron- and steel-filings to produce brilliant scintillations. These compositions are packed in cases of paper and pasteboard, generally cylindrical, the processes of packing and finishing demanding much skill and care. For scenic displays, the forms of fireworks most in use are the *fixed fires*, such as theater-fires, lances, and gerbes; *rotating fires*, as pin- or catharine-wheels, spiral wheels, etc.; *ascending fires*, as sky-rockets and girandoles; Roman candles; etc. As night signals or as incendiary projectiles, various pyrotechnic devices have been employed with success in military and naval operations. These devices consist of preparations used (1) in the service of cannon or cannon-ammunition, such as slow-match, quick-match, friction, electric, and obturating primers, port-fires, and fuses; (2) for signals, such as signal-rockets, signal-lights, blue lights, etc., with their decorations consisting of stars, serpents, gold rain, rain of fire, and marrons; (3) for incendiary purposes, as the carcass, incendiary match, and fire-stone; (4) for light, as tarred links, torches, light-balls, fire-balls, pitched fascines, and parachute-shells; (5) for offensive and defensive purposes, as bags of powder, petards, projectile rockets, as those of Congreve and Hale, light-barrels, and dynamite or nitroglycerin cartridges. The most familiar of the many forms of fireworks is the sky-rocket, whether employed as a signal or for mere display, or as a projectile in war. An important use of the rocket is that of a line-carrier to establish communication between a wrecked vessel and the shore. The Chinese, if not the actual inventors of fireworks, were the first to use the rocket as a missile in war, and the pyrotechnic exhibitions of the Chinese and Japanese still surpass those of all other peoples in ingenuity and splendor. The Japanese have contrived an exhibition of fireworks by daylight, consisting of bombs which, exploding high in air, discharge jets or volumes of colored smoke which take the forms of birds, fishes, trees, and even of human beings. Fireworks are supposed to have been introduced into Europe by the Italians. They are mentioned in a description of a pageant at the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn.

> The king would have me present the princess . . . with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant, or antic, or *firework*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.
>
> All the hammocks were taken down, our ordnance loaded, and our powder-chests and *fireworks* made ready.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 7.
>
> There was at night a shew of very strange and sundry kinds of *fireworks*, compelled by cunning to fly to and fro, and to mount very high into the air upward, and also to burn unquenchable in the water beneath.
> *Laneham*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 480.

fire-worker† (fīr′wėr″kėr), *n.* [= Dan. *fyrværker* = Sw. *fyrverkare*.] An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master: now called *second lieutenant*.

> *Fire-workers* are subordinate officers to the fire-masters, who command the bombardeers. They receive the orders from the fire-masters, and see that the bombardeers execute them.
> *Chambers's Cyc.* (London, 1741), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 479.
>
> *Fire-worker* of H. M. Office of Ordnance.
> ★ *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 429.

fire-worm (fīr′wėrm), *n.* [= MLG. *vūrworm* = G. *feuerworm*.] A glow-worm.

> I have seen the fireflies and *fire-worms*.
> *Byron*, Cain, ii. 1.

fire-worship (fīr′wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of fire, or of the god of fire, or of the divine as typified by fire; also, the ceremonial cult of a public or a family hearth, as practised, for instance, by all Aryan peoples, by all ancient Greek communities, by the vestal virgins of Rome, and in each ancient Greek and Roman family. The term *fire-worship*, as specifically applied to the religion of the ancient Persians taught by Zoroaster, and practised by their descendants, the Guebers and Parsis of Persia and India, is, if taken literally, a misnomer derived from the Mohammedans, the fire being with these peoples merely a symbol of divinity and a visible sign of their religion. See *Gueber* and *Parsi*.

Fire-worship brings into view again, though under different aspects and with different results, the problems presented by water-worship. The real and absolute worship of fire falls into great divisions, the first belonging rather to fetishism, the second to polytheism proper, and the two apparently representing an earlier and later stage of theological ideas. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 251.

> After vanquishing Moab and Ammon, both nations addicted to *fire-worship*, he [David] showed no trace of mercy towards them. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 47.

fire-worshiper (fīr′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* A worshiper of fire; specifically, a follower of Zoroaster. See *Gueber* and *Parsi*.

> There has been an error in imagining that the Persians and the ancient *fire-worshippers* were idolaters simply of fire, inasmuch as, in bowing down before it, they simply regarded Fire as a symbol, or visible sign, or thing placed as standing for Deity. *H. Jennings*, Rosicrucians, p. 79.
>
> The so-called *Fire-worshippers* certainly do not worship the fire, and they naturally object to a name which seems to place them on a level with mere idolaters.
> *Max Müller*, Chips, I. 169.

When he was seven years old, all the kindred of his father's house, and all the friends thereof, assembled in the inner temple to see the high-priest invest him with the symbolic raiment of the *fire-worshipper*, "the garment of the good and beneficial way."
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 273.

fir-in-bond (fėr'in-bond'), *n.* [< *fir*, taken in a general sense; *in bond:* see *bond*[1], *n.*] In *carp.*, lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and all timbers built in walls. See *bond*[1], 12.

firing (fīr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fire*, *v.*] **1.** The act of applying fire or of making a fire for any purpose; specifically, the method of treating a furnace with regard to the use of fuel: as, hard *firing* (supplying fuel frequently and urging the fire); light *firing* (moderate supplies of fuel at frequent intervals); steady *firing;* heavy *firing.*—**2.** Fuel; fire-wood or coal.

And in some places they burne it [rhubarb] in stead of other *firing*, and giue it their horses to eat.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 428.

No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch in *firing*
At requiring. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

You would have a load of wood for *firing* on All Saints' or Christmas. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

3. The exposing of any material to high temperatures to burn, bake, etc.: as, the *firing* of painted glass to fix the colors; the *firing* of porcelain to melt and fix the glaze.

When the "withering" is finished, then follows the *firing*. The tea is placed in metal pans, set in a brickwork furnace, heated to a temperature of 240° or 250°; the leaves are turned incessantly . . . to prevent their burning; . . . they are then removed, . . . thrown on tables, and rolled and sifted while hot.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 345.

4. The act of discharging firearms.

After loading, the block is depressed and kept in position for *firing* by a spring catch working under the barrel.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 91.

5. The application of fire or of a cautery in surgery and farriery; cauterization.

A blow on the sinew is generally the cause of a long period of lameness, and *firing* may be needed.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 195.

6. In *bell-ringing*, the ringing of all the bells in a peal at once. It is practised in England on occasions of general rejoicing or mourning. In the latter case the bells are muffled.—**Mechanical firing**, the operation of supplying fuel to a furnace by means of a mechanical attachment.

firing-iron (fīr'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* An instrument used in farriery for cauterizing; a cautery.

firing-machine (fīr'ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *mech.*, an apparatus for feeding an engine-furnace with coal.

firing-party (fīr'ing-pär″ti), *n.* A detachment of soldiers, marines, or sailors detailed to fire over the grave of a person buried with military honors, or to execute any person sentenced to death by shooting.

firing-point (fīr'ing-point), *n.* The temperature at which an inflammable oil or hydrocarbon is liable to take fire spontaneously.

Mineral oil, one or two degrees above the standard *firing-point*, may, if stored in a populous locality, cause sad disaster. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 570.

firk[1]† (fėrk), *v.* [Also written, more prop., *ferk*, < ME. *ferken*, rarely *firken*, carry, take, or drive off, refl. take oneself off, intr. go away, hasten, < AS. *fercian* (once), bring or take away, prob. not connected with *fercian*, *ge-fercian* (each once), sustain, support (with food). Cf. G. dial. (Swabian, Swiss) *fergen*, *ferggen*, *fergken*, *ferken*, bring, despatch.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To carry away or about; carry; move.

So bolnet was his body, that burthen hade ynoghe
The fete of that freke to *ferke* hym aboute,
Or stond vppo streght for his strong charge.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3839.

2. To drive away.

Thei werned hym soone,
That by force of hur fight thei *firked* hym thennes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

3. To beat; drub; trounce.

Thei . . . felled the falsse folke, *ferked* hem hard,
With skathe were thei skoumfyt, skape thei ne myght.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 85.

I will *firk* your father, whether you see or no.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

I shall have
The worst on 't, for I can *firk* nobody.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

I'll fer him, and *firk* him, and ferret him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

4. To rouse; raise up.

A fine lawyer, sir,
And would have *firk'd* you up a business,
And out of this court into that.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

I have also spent Christmas Day in India, but not all the marigolds of Cathay will *firk* up Christmas spirits, or make me throw crumbs to a blue-jay.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 98.

II. *intrans.* To move quickly; go off or fly out suddenly: sometimes used reflexively.

ferke to the far-lande, and fetche me that wapene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

How would he *firk*, like Adam Overdo,
Up and about; dive into cellars too.
B. Jonson, Expost. with Inigo Jones.

firk[1] (fėrk), *n.* [< *firk*[1], *v.*] A stroke; a lash. [Prov. Eng.]

firk[2] (fėrk), *n.* [Prob. a transposition of *freak*[1], q. v.] A freak; a trick. [Prov. Eng.]

Out on him!
These are his megrims, *firks*, and melancholies.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

Sir, leave this *firk* of law, or, by this light,
I'll give your throat a slit.
L. Barry, Ram Alley, iii. 1.

What new *firk* of folly has enter'd into the rascal's head? I must observe him.
Sir W. Davenant, The Man's the Master.

firkery (fėr'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *firkeries* (-iz). [< *firk*[2] + *-ery.*] A trick; a prank. [Prov. Eng.]

firkin (fėr'kin), *n.* [< OD. **vierken* (not found) (cf. ODan. *firik*, a farthing, *firken*, a multiple of four), < D. *vier*, = E. *four*, + *-ken*, E. *-kin*. Cf. *kilderkin*, a measure of two firkins, also of D. origin.] **1.** A measure of capacity, usually the fourth part of a barrel, and varying in magnitude with the barrel. The English ale and beer firkin is 9 imperial gallons, equal to 10.8 United States gallons; but at the time when ale- and beer-measures were distinct a firkin of beer was 9 gallons, while a firkin of ale was only 8 gallons. A firkin of honey was also 8 gallons, by a statute of 1581. A firkin of butter is 56 pounds (36 Geo. III.). A firkin of soap is 64 pounds or 8 gallons. The oldest firkins were of much greater capacity. Thus, by a statute of 1423 the firkin was 84 gallons; while by another of 1482 the firkin of fish was made 21 gallons, being one fourth of a butt and half a barrel. An Irish firkin was half a barrel or 100 pounds.

8 gallons in measure make 1 *firkin* of ale, sope, herring; 9 gallons, 1 *firkin* of beere; 10½ gallons, 1 *firkin* of salmon or eeles. *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), i. 13.

2. A small wooden vessel or cask of no determinate capacity, used chiefly for butter, tallow, soap, etc.

Here are come for you, from my sister Downing, divers chests of commodities, and many *firkins* of butter and suet. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 469.

firlot (fėr'lot), *n.* [Also written *fyrlot*, *furlet*, *fearlot*, < *fir-*, *fyr-* (< D. *vier*, as in *firkin*?) + *lot*, part (or *-let*, dim.?); cf. *-kin* in *firkin.*] The principal dry measure of the old Scottish system. The standards, from 1621, were the Linlithgow firlots. The wheat firlot, used for wheat, rye, peas, beans, salt, grass-seed, etc., contained 21¼ Scottish pints, or 2,197½ cubic inches, equal to 1⅛ Winchester bushels. The barley firlot, used for barley, oats, fruit, potatoes, etc., contained 31 Scottish pints, or 3,205¼ cubic inches, equal to 1⅔ Winchester bushels. But the firlots in actual use were from 1 to 7 per cent. larger than the standards. The firlot was also used in the Isle of Man.

firm (fėrm), *a.* [The spelling with *i* is mod., in imitation of the L.; < ME. *ferme*, < OF. *ferm*, *ferme*, F. *ferme* = Pr. *ferm* = Sp. Pg. *firme* = It. *fermo*, < L. *firmus*, steadfast, stable, strong, fast, firm.] **1.** Having consistence or solidity; compact; close in fiber or dense in grain; hard: as, *firm* flesh; cloth of a *firm* texture.

The flakes of his flesh are joined together; they are *firm* in themselves; they cannot be moved. Job xli. 23.

The other Fort is a Citadell, built on a *firme* land on the west side of the towne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 6.

If cushion might be call'd what harder seem'd
Than the *firm* oak of which the frame was form'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 56.

The body of the amœba is less *firm* than jelly, yet it has the power of moving from place to place.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 83.

2. Strongly fixed; stable; rigid; immovable, or not easily moved: as, a *firm* foundation.

It is as positive as the earth is *firm* that Falstaff is there. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

It shall be
My study to appear another Atlas,
To stand *firm* underneath this heaven of empire,
And bear it boldly.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

So stood the brittle prodigy; though smooth
And slipp'ry the materials, yet frostbound,
Firm as a rock. *Cowper*, Task, v. 156.

3. Steady; not tottering or shaking; not relaxed or feeble; vigorous: as, a *firm* step; a *firm* seat in the saddle; to rule with a *firm* hand.

Thus King Henry throws away his crutch,
Before his legs be *firm* to bear his body.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

"Who's there?" a clear *firm* voice demands.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Me you call great; mine is the *firmer* seat,
The truer lance. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. Fixed in character; stable; enduring; established; steadfast; stanch: as, *firm* credit; *firm* prices; a *firm* friend; a *firm* conviction.

Myn affiaunce and my faith is *ferme* in this bilieue.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 238.

All the presidents of the kingdom . . . have consulted together . . . to make a *firm* decree. Dan. vi. 7.

A man *firme* and standing in his purposes, nor heau'd off with each wind and passion.
B. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

O! shame to men! devil with devil damn'd
Firm concord holds; men only disagree
Of creatures rational. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 497.

5. Strong in action or manner; resolute; positive; confident: as, a *firm* defense or resistance; a *firm* answer; the *firm* handling of a subject in art or literature.

So unaffected, so composed a mind;
So *firm*, yet soft; so strong, yet so refined.
Pope, Epitaph on Mrs. Corbet.

6. Indicating firmness: as, a *firm* countenance or demeanor.—**7.** Determined; positive; distinctly stated.

There is no *firm* reason to be render'd
Why he cannot abide a gaping pig.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Dense.—**2.** Fast, established, secure.—**2** and **4.** Immovable, stanch, strong, sturdy.

firm† (fėrm), *v. t.* [< ME. *fermen*, confirm, < OF. *fermer* = Pr. *fermar* = OSp. Pg. *firmar* = It. *fermare*, < L. *firmare*, make firm, strengthen, confirm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] **1.** To make firm; give consistence to.

The powder that made Venus a goddess, . . . that kept her perpetually young, cleared her wrinkles, *firmed* her gums, filled her skin, coloured her hair.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

The force of the water . . . did *firm* and harden it [land].
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

2. To fix; establish; confirm.

Your wish is blest,
Jove knocks his chin against his breast,
And *firms* it with the rest.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

3. To fix or direct with firmness.

Upon his card and compas *firmes* his eye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 1.

4. To confirm by signing; make valid by subscription or indorsement.

For lacke of time the gouernours haue not *firmed* this letter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 309.

Of the death of the Emporour they advertised Solyman, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

★ **firm** (fėrm), *n.* [From the adj.; in defs. 2, 3, a special use, = It. Sp. *firma*, < ML. *firma*, signature, subscription, in confirmation of a writing: see *firm*, *a.* Cf. *farm*[1].] **1**†. The firm land; terra firma; in general, the mainland.

No such Islands may bee found in the Scithian sea toward the *firme* of Asia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 438.

And to the North, betwixt the fore-land and the *firm*,
She [Wight] hath that narrow Sea, which we the Solent term. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 407.

Towards evening we went ashore on the *firm* of Asia for fresh water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 15.

2†. A sign manual; a signature.

A privilege [was] given to Anthemius the Archbishop [of Cyprus] in that age, to subscribe his name to all publick acts in red letters, which was an honour above that of any patriarch, who writes his name or *firm* in black characters. *Rycaut*, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 90.

3. A partnership or association (not a corporation) of two or more persons for doing business; a commercial house; also, the name or title under which associated parties transact business: as, the *firm* of Hope & Co. The name of one only of the partners may be taken as the firm-name: as, the *firm* of Thomas Jones. If, however, only one person is interested in the business, there is no partnership or firm, even though he should use a fictitious addition to make the concern seem one. Present statutes in several jurisdictions forbid the use of firm-names where there is no firm, saving, however, the right, under proper restrictions, of foreign houses, and of continued use of an established name notwithstanding dissolution of the firm it originally represented. A firm is sometimes called a 'concern.'

The *firm* name is part of the good will of a partnership, and where, on a dissolution, one of the partners transfers to the others all his interest in the *firm* business and assets, with the understanding that they are to succeed to the business, the retiring partner cannot use the *firm* name in a business of like kind carried on in the vicinity.
Bouvier.

firmament (fėr'ma-ment), *n.* [< ME. *firmament* (also translated *fastness*[1], q. v.) = D. G. Dan. Sw. *firmament*, < OF. *firmament*, F. *firmament* = Pr. *fermamen* = Sp. Pg. *firmamento* = It. *fermamento*, < L. *firmamentum*, a strengthening, support, prop, in LL. (Vulgate) the firmament (tr. Gr. στερέωμα, Heb. *rakia:* see note to def. 2),

(< *firmare*, make strong, strengthen: see *firm*, *v.*] **1†.** Foundation; support; basis.

The law is the law of sin, . . . custom is the sanction or the *firmament* of the law.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 726.

2. The sky or heavens: the vault of heaven, viewed as something solid and abiding; the region of the air. [The Hebrew word *rakia*, which is so rendered in Scripture, conveys chiefly the idea of expansion, although that of solidity is also suggested, inasmuch as the root signification of the word is 'that which is expanded by beating out.' The English *firmament* is adopted from the Latin *firmamentum*, which is the equivalent of the Greek στερέωμα (< στερεός, firm, solid), by which the writers of the Septuagint rendered *rakia*. Some old astronomers identified the firmament with the orb of the fixed stars; but the word never had any settled and exact meaning in astronomy.]

For theise 2 ben the grettest Lordes undir the *Firmament*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 272.

And God said, Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the *firmament* and divided the waters which were under the *firmament* from the waters which were above the *firmament*. Gen. i. 6, 7.

On flaky wings it mounts, and quick as Sight
Cuts thro' the yielding Air, with Rays of Light;
'Till the blue *Firmament* at last it gains.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

3. A piece of jewelry, as a star or the like, meant to be worn in a head-dress, such as the commode or tower of the seventeenth century.

firmamental (fèr-ma-men'tal), *a.* [< *firmament* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the firmament.—**Firmamental water†**, very pure water: rectified aqua vitæ.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental waters* dipt above.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1122.

firman (fèr'man or fèr-män'), *n.* [Also written *firmaun*, *phirman*, *phirmaun*, *firmand*, etc., repr. Turk. *fermān* = Ar. Hind. *farmān*, < Pers. *farmān*, a mandate, order, command, patent, = Skt. *pramāna*, a measure, scale, authority, decision, < *pra-* (= Pers. *far-* = Gr. προ-, etc.) + √ *mā*, measure, + *-ana.*] A decree or edict of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, issued for various special purposes, as to provide protection and assistance for a traveler, or to sanction an enterprise and prescribe its conditions; a passport; a permit: a license; a grant.

The *firman* for importing rice and coffee from Ægypt is in the hands of some merchants here [at Baias].
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 175.

After sitting down about two minutes, I again got up, and stood in the middle of the room before him, saying, I am bearer of a hatésherriffe, or royal mandate, to you, Mahomet Aga! and took the *firman* out of my bosom, and presented it to him. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 152.

The difference between a *Firman* and a Hatti Sherif is that, though both are edicts of the Turkish government, the former is signed by any Minister, whereas the latter is approved by the Sultan himself, with his special mark, and is therefore supposed to be irrevocable. The distinction is as real as between a love-letter and a marriage settlement. *Blackwood's Mag.*

The Sultan granted a *firman* . . . allowing the members of each sect to put to death any person belonging to the other sect who should be found inside of their churches or synagogues. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 80.

firmary1† (fèr'ma-ri), *n.* [< ML. *firmare*, sign, confirm.] The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

firmary2† (fèr'ma-ri), *n.* Same as *fermery*, ultimately *infirmary*.

Infirmarium, or the *Firmorie* (the Curatour whereof Infirmarius), wherein persons downright sick (trouble to others, and troubled by others, if lodging in the dormitorie) had the benefit of physick, and attendance private to themselves. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 286.

firmation† (fèr-mā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *firmatio(n-)*, confirmation, assurance, etc., taken in its lit. sense, < L. *firmare*, strengthen, make fast: see *firm*, *v.*] A fixing or steadying.

It is also true that man onely sitteth, if we define sitting to be a *firmation* of the body upon the ischias.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

firme, *a.* **1†.** An obsolete spelling of *firm*.—**2.** In *her.*, reaching and fixed to the edge of the escutcheon: applied especially to a bearing such as a cross, which is usually borne free in the middle of the field: as, a cross patté *firme* (which is also blazoned a cross patté entire, or a cross patté throughout). Also *fixed*.

firmer-chisel (fèr'mèr-chiz"el), *n.* A carpenters' chisel with a blade thin in proportion to its width. The blade is fixed to the handle by a tang, as distinguished from that of the framing-chisel, in which the handle is received in a socket.

firm-footed (fèrm'fùt"ed), *a.* In *zoöl.*, soliped, or solidungulate, as the horse. See *soliped*.

firm-hoofed (fèrm'höft), *a.* Same as *firm-footed*.

firmisternal (fèr-mi-stèr'nal), *a.* [As *Firmisternia*, q. v., + *-al.*] In *zoöl.*, having a completed scapular arch, as a frog; pertaining to the *Firmisternia*: as, a *firmisternal* batrachian. *Coues.* Also *firmisternial*, *firmisternous*.

Firmisternia (fèr-mi-stèr'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *firmus*, strong, + NL. *sternum*, q. v.] A suborder or superfamily of phaneroglossate anurous batrachians, containing frogs which have the coracoids firmly united by a simple epicoracoid cartilage. The precoracoids, if present, rest with their distal ends upon the coracoids, or are connected with the latter by the epicoracoid cartilage. The best-known families are *Dendrobatidæ*, *Phryniscidæ*, *Engystomidæ*, *Brevicepitidæ*, *Dyscophidæ*, and *Ranidæ*. Contrasted with *Arcifera*. See cuts under *Anura* and *Omosternum*.

firmisternial (fèr-mi-stèr'ni-ạl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *firmisternal*. *Gill.*

II. *n.* One of the *Firmisternia*. *Gill.*

firmisternous (fèr-mi-stèr'nus), *a.* Same as *firmisternal*: as, the *firmisternous* type of structure. *Cope.*

firmitude† (fèr'mi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *firmitudo*, < *firmus*, firm. see *firm*, *a.*] Firmness; strength; solidity.

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 2.

In most delicious drops did fall
Down to the floor heartmelting Tears, and yield
A pearly pavement, which the ground's cool kiss
Into chaste *Firmitude* did crystallize.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 42.

firmity† (fèr'mi-ti), *n.* [< OF. *fermete*, F. *fermeté* = It. *fermità*, validity, < L. *firmita(t-)s*, < *firmus*, firm.] Firmness; strength.

The square is of all other accompted the figure of most solliditie and stedfastnesse, and for his owne staye and *firmitie* requireth none other base then himselfe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 83.

The strength and *firmity* of my assent must rise and fall together with the apparent credibility of the object.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, i. 6.

firmless† (fèrm'les), *a.* [< *firm* + *-less.*] Wavering; shifting; unsteady.

Past the Red-Sea, heer vp and down we float,
On *firm-less* sands of this vast Desart heer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Does passion still the *firmless* mind control? *Pope.*

firmly (fèrm'li), *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; compactly; strongly; steadily; with constancy or fixedness; steadfastly; resolutely; immovably. as, particles of matter *firmly* cohering; he *firmly* believes in fatalism; his resolution is *firmly* fixed.

And so incessantly contynued all that nyghte, in so moche where we had out .ij. ancres they helde not *fermely*, but rasyd and draggyd by vyolence of that outrageous storme. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 64.

His breastplate first, that was of substance pure,
Before his noble heart he *firmely* bound.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 57.

I falter where I *firmly* trod.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

While he entertained us with the most lavish generosity, he *firmly*, though courteously, refused the half dozen pieces of silver which I offered him.
O'Donovan, Merv, xviii.

firm-name (fèrm'nām), *n.* The name or title of a firm in business.

firmness (fèrm'nes), *n.* [< *firm* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state or quality of being firm; compactness; hardness; solidity; stability; strength; steadfastness; resoluteness; constancy; fixedness: certainty: as, the *firmness* of jelly; *firmness* of flesh; *firmness* of union; the *firmness* of a purpose; the *firmness* of a judge.

And in the steddy resting of the ground
Your nobile *firmnesse* to your friend is found:
For you are still the same, and where you love,
No absence can your constant mind remove.
Beaumont, To the Prince.

A weak mind would have sunk under such a load of unpopularity [as Fox had]. But that resolute spirit seemed to derive new *firmness* from the public hatred.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2. In *phren.*, an organ situated toward the back part of the head, between self-esteem and veneration. Its function is said to be to produce determination, constancy, and perseverance.
=**Syn. 1.** *Firmness*, *Constancy*, *Faithfulness*, *Fidelity*. *Firmness* is a matter of the will, preventing one from yielding; *constancy*, of the heart, holding one steadfast. *Firmness* is opposed to *weakness* or *pliancy*; *constancy* to *fickleness*. *Faithfulness* is a matter of the heart; it is generally a warmer sort of *fidelity*, with the element of principle sometimes less prominent. *Fidelity* is a matter of personal principle; the word more often than the others applies to definite action. We speak of the *firmness* of a teacher in maintaining order, the *constancy* of a lover, the *fidelity* of a bank cashier, the *faithfulness* of a mother. We may speak of the *fidelity* of a dog only as he meets trusts reposed in him, or is considered as having the power to apply principle to action as a moral being. See *decision* and *assiduity*.

She now took her place among her pupils with an air of spirit and *firmness* which assured them at once that she meant to be obeyed, and obeyed she was.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xviii.

Without *constancy* there is neither love, friendship, nor virtue in the world. *Addison.*

Faithfulness can feed on suffering,
And knows no disappointment.
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy, i.

No man can mortgage his injustice as a pawn for his *fidelity*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

firn (firn or fèrn), *n.* [G. dial. (Swiss), also *firne*, a glacier, accumulated snow, lit. last year's snow; < G. *firn*, a., last year's, of the last year, < OHG. *firni*, old, ancient: see *fern2*.] A name given to snow accumulated in the valley-heads or reservoirs of mountain ranges on which glaciers occur. Firn is still in a granular condition, but, by its farther downward movement, it becomes consolidated into glacial ice. Such snow is called by the French *névé*. Both words are in common use among writers on alpine geology.

The imperfectly consolidated substance, partly snow and partly ice, is known in Switzerland as névé or *firn*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 155.

Firola (fir'ō-lạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of heteropods of the family *Firolidæ*, having no shell, no tentacles in either sex, and a pinnate tail: same as *Pterotrachea*. *Bruguière*, 1792.

Firolidæ (fi-rol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Firola* + *-idæ.*] A family of nucleobranchiate gastropods, or *Heteropoda*: same as *Pterotracheidæ*.

Firoloides (fir-ō-loi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Firola* + *-oides.*] A genus of pteropods, so called from its relation to *Firola*, but distinguished by the simple tail-fin and the presence of tentacles in the male.

firoza (fi-rō'zạ), *n.* [E. Ind. ?] The turquoise-blue of Indian ceramic ware, put on with the enamel.

fir-parrot (fèr'par"ọt), *n.* A name of the crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*.

firret†, *adv.* See *far1*.

firren† (fèr'en), *a.* [< *fir* + *-en2.*] Made of fir.

It ne shal no thing ben betwene
Thi bour and min, also y wene,
But a fayr *firrene* wowe [wall]. *Havelok*, l. 2076.

firry (fèr'i), *a.* [< *fir* + *-y1.*] Of or pertaining to firs, formed of fir; abounding in firs.

Mine too, Blakesmoor—whose else?—thy *firry* wilderness, the haunt of the squirrel, and the daylong murmuring wood-pigeon. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 263.

first, firse†, *n.* See *furze*.

first1 (fèrst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *first*, *ferst*, *furst*, *fyrst*, *firste*, etc., < AS. *fyrst* (rare, the usual superl. being *forma*, with different suffix: see *former1*) = OFries. *ferost*, *ferest*, *ferst*, NFries. *foarste*, first, = OS. *furisto*, the first or chief (person), = D. *voorste*, foremost, *vorst*, prince, = MLG. *vorste*, *vurste*, prince, = OHG. *furist*, first, as noun *furisto*. MHG. *vürste*, G. *fürst*, chief, prince, = Icel. *fyrstr* = Sw. *första* = Dan. *förste*, first (as a noun, Sw *furste* = Dan. *fyrste*, prince); cf. Dan. *forrest*, foremost, < AS., etc., *fore*, fore, before, + superl. *-st*, *-est*. Cf. L. *primus* (= AS. *for-ma*, E. *for-mer*), first, Gr. πρῶτος, Skt. *prathama*, first, from the same ult. source, with different suffixes.] **I.** *a.* Being before all others, being the initial unit or aggregate in order of occurrence or arrangement as to time, place, or rank. the ordinal of *one*. (*a*) Foremost in time; preceding all others of the kind in order of time: as, Adam was the *first* man: I was the *first* guest to arrive.

Tho adam our *uerste* fader the sunne hadde ido
And idriue was out of parais and eue is wif also.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I had from my *first* yeeres, by the ceaselesse diligence and care of my father, whom God recompence, bin exercis'd to the tongues, and some sciences.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

Both [orations] are hopeful, but the second is more sanguine than the *first*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, x.

(*b*) Foremost in place; before all others from the point of view or consideration: as, the *first* man in a rank or line.

At this Jaffe begynnyth the holy londe, and to every pylgryme at the *fyrst* foote that he set on the londe ther ys grauntyd plenary remission.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 23.

The *first* beast was like a lion. Rev. iv. 7.

(*c*) Foremost in importance or estimation; before or superior to all others in character, quality, or degree: as, Demosthenes was the *first* orator of Greece; the part of *first* villain in a play; wheat of the *first* grade, specifically, in *music*, highest or chief among several voices or instruments of the same class: as, *first* alto; *first* horn.

The *first* and principal person in the temple was Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a cant.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Established Freedom clap'd her joyful Wings;
Proclaim'd the *first* of Men, and best of Kings.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 15.

Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the *first* of allegorists, as Demosthenes is the *first* of orators, or Shakspeare the *first* of dramatists. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Who [Washington] was already *first* in war—who was already *first* in the hearts of his countrymen, and who was

now shown also, by the unanimous suffrage of the country, to be *first* in peace.
D. Webster, Speech, New York, March 10, 1831.

First agent. See *agent*.—**First baiting,** the supply of bait first taken on board a fishing-vessel bound for the Banks. [Local, U. S.]—**First base,** in *base-ball*, the first of the bases from the home-plate, or the player stationed at that base. See *base*[2], 20, and *base-ball*.—**First cause,** a cause which does not depend upon any other.

So Adam is the *first cause* of men in his species, because begotten of no other man as the rest were.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xvii. 29.

First chop. See *chop*[4], 2.—**First controller.** See *controller*, 2.—**First cousin.** See *cousin*[1], 2.—**First-day,** the first day of the week—that is, Sunday; the name preferred by the Society of Friends to designate Sunday.

The *First-day* after, I was moved to go to Aldenham steeple-house. *Fox*, Journal, I. 147.

Come, sit thee down! Here is the bench where Benjamin would sit
On *First-day* afternoons in spring, and watch the swallows flit. *B. Taylor*, The Quaker Widow.

First difference. See *difference*.—**First digit,** the innermost digit of a pentadactyl limb; in man, the thumb or the great toe.—**First energy.** See *energy*, 4.—**First ens.** See *ens*.—**First extreme.** See *extreme*, *n.*, 4.—**First figure of syllogism.** See *figure*, 9.—**First floor.** See *floor*.—**First good,** in *ethics*, that which is desirable for itself; the ultimate end.—**First hand,** the mate of a fishing-smack. [Florida, U. S.]—**First integral.** See *integral*.—**First intention, notion.** See the nouns.—**First inversion, iron, mate, matter, meridian, motor, pherecratic, philosophy, position, principle,** etc. See the nouns.—**First set,** in *whaling*, the first thrust of the lance: as, the whale died at the *first set*. Also called *first lance*.—**First subject** or **object** of a science, the general class of things to which the science relates.—**First substance,** in *metaph.*, an individual thing.—**The first,** even one; a single. [Colloq., U. S.]

I am not aware of having committed *the first* act which should bring upon me the displeasure of the house.
W. A. Gilbert, Speech in House of Rep., Feb. 27, 1857.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Primary, primordial, original, primitive, pristine, earliest. See comparison under *primary*. (*c*) Highest, chief, principal, capital, foremost, leading.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is first; the beginning, or that which makes or constitutes a beginning.

I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the *first* and the last. Rev. xxii. 13.

2. In *music:* (*a*) The voice or instrument that takes the highest or chief part in its class, especially in an orchestra or chorus; a leader of a part or group of performers. (*b*) The interval and concord of the unison or prime. See *unison* and *prime*.—**3.** Same as *first base* (which see, above).—**4.** The highest rank in an examination for honors: as, he got a *first* in mathematics. See *double-first*. [Eng. university term.]—**At first, at the first.** (*a*) At the beginning or origin. (*b*†) Immediately. *Davies*.

He bids them put the matter in adventure and then but whistle for an angel, and they will come *at first*.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 523.

First of exchange. See *exchange*.—**From the first,** from the beginning or origin.

Ferdinand and Isabella manifested *from the first* an eager and enlightened curiosity in reference to their new acquisitions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

first[1] (fėrst), *adv.* [< ME. *first, ferst, furst, fyrst,* < AS. *fyrst* (rare) = Icel. *fyrst* = Sw. Dan. *först,* adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Before all others in place or progression, rank, order of time, etc.

Thanne un to Mounte Joye; and from thenne, Pylgrymes mowen *fyrste* se un to Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

Adam was *first* formed, then Eve. 1 Tim. ii. 13.

The two senses to which all objects *first* address themselves are the sight and the touch.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

Hence—**2.** Sooner; before doing or suffering (that is, so as not to do or suffer) some act or result: as, I will not do it, I will die *first*.

My noble childe, thou shalt not fall in virtue;
I and my power will sink *first*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Die?
He'll bribe a jailer or break prison *first!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 177.

First and last, altogether.

I mentioned an Account I intended to give of the Bay of Campeachy, where I lived *first and last* about 3 Years.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 2.

First or last, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

And all are fools and lovers *first or last*. *Dryden*.

Head first. See *head*.

first[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *furst, fyrst;* < AS. *fyrst,* time: see *frist*.] Time; time granted; respite: same as *frist*.

Ak hei crieth him merci so suithe,
That he ȝaf hem *furst* of here liue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

first-begot†, first-begotten (fėrst′ bē-got″, -got″n), *a.* First produced; eldest among children.

When he bringeth in the *firstbegotten* into the world, he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him. Heb. i. 6.

first-born (fėrst′bôrn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** First brought forth; first in the order of birth; eldest: as, the *first-born* son. Hence—**2.** Most excellent; most distinguished or exalted.

II. *n.* The first-born child; hence, the first result or product.

I will make him my *firstborn*, higher than the kings of the earth. Ps. lxxxix. 27.

Where pale-fac'd murder, the *first-born* of pride,
Sets up her kingdom in the very smiles
And plighted faiths of men like crocodiles.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7.

first-class (fėrst′klȧs), *a.* **1.** Of the highest class with respect to some quality or mark, especially with respect to excellence; first-rate. [Colloq.]

Her father was a—what you would call a *first-class* business man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 240.

Specifically—**2.** Best equipped and most expensive: noting the first grade of conveyances for travel: as, he traveled *first-class;* a *first-class* coach or carriage.—**3.** Of the first class in any order of numeration, as from the lowest to the highest: as, a *first-class* clerk (one receiving the lowest salary). [U. S.]—**First-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States, matter which is in writing, or sealed against inspection.

first-foot (fėrst′fůt), *n.* In Scotland, the person who first enters a dwelling-house after the coming in of the year; also, the first person or object met on setting out on any important journey or undertaking.

Great attention is paid to the *first-foot:* that is, the [first] person who happens to meet them [the marriage company]; and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, he is generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned very lucky, and a bare-footed woman almost as bad as a witch. *Edinburgh Mag.*

first-fruit (fėrst′frōt′), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [Usually in the plural.] **1.** The earliest productions of the soil; the first gatherings of a season's produce. Of these the Jews made an offering to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion.

The *firstfruit* also of thy corn, of thy wine, and of thine oil, and the first of the fleece of thy sheep, shalt thou give him. Deut. xviii. 4.

2. The first profits of anything; in *feudal* and *eccles. law*, the first year's profit of a tenant of real property. The first-fruits of a benefice were payable in the Church of Rome to the pope, in the Church of England formerly to the crown, but since the time of Queen Anne, when paid at all, to a benevolent fund. See *Queen Anne's bounty*, under *bounty*.

I had a commission to solicit, in conjunction with two bishops who were then in London, the *first-fruits* and tenth to the clergy. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

The right to the *first-fruits* of bishoprics and other promotions was apparently first claimed in England by Alexander IV. in 1256. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 395.

3. The first portion, products, effects, or results of anything.

See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung
From thy implanted grace in man!
Milton, P. L., xi. 22.

We give you welcome: not without redound
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come,
The *first-fruits* of the stranger.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II.† *a.* Original; earliest. *Congreve*.

first-hand (fėrst′hand′), *n.* The first or highest source, without the intervention of agents or media of any kind: generally with *at*, or, without a preposition, in adverbial use: as, information secured *at first-hand* from the person interested; goods obtained *first-hand* from the manufacturer.

Case 238, though our first knowledge of it was due to a published account, would have been at once procured *at firsthand* from the percipient, had we been at work in 1876.
Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 159.

first-hand (fėrst′hand), *a.* [< *first-hand, n.*] Obtained direct from the first source; obtained from the producer, maker, etc., without the intervention of agents or media.

One sphere there is . . . where the apprehension of Him is *first-hand* and direct; and that is the sphere of our mind.
J. Martineau.

firsthood† (fėrst′hůd), *n.* [< *first* + *-hood;* ME. *firsthed,* < *first* + *-hed,* -head.] The state or condition of priority.

So that in election Christ held the primacy, the *firsthood*. *Goodwin*, Works, I. vi.

firstling (fėrst′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *first* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** The first produce or offspring: applied to beasts.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 437.

2†. The thing first thought or done.

The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

I have given ye two or three notes of him out of his Title page; by which his *firstlings* feare not to guesse boldly at his whole lumpe, for that guesse will not faile ye.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

II. *a.* First produced.

All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd and of thy flock thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God.
Deut. xv. 19.

firstly (fėrst′li), *adv.* First; in the first place; before anything else.

Christ shed his blood, by 's wound to save us,
And salve the wound th' old serpent *firstly* gave us.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

First (for I detest your ridiculous and most pedantic neologism of *firstly*)—first the shilling for which I have given a receipt; secondly two skeins of suitable thread.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 5.

★ **firstness** (fėrst′nes), *n.* The quality or state of being first. [Rare.]

When I give (as he acknowledges) a *first'ness* of precedency and presidency to the Pope, he tells me he is confident I know not how much more is allowed him by the universal consent of all Catholicks, as of divine institution, whatever I may have read in particular authors.
Hammond, Works, II. 163.

first-rate (fėrst′rāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of the first class or rate; especially, of the highest excellence; preëminent in quality or estimation.

Think not these Instructions are design'd
For *first-rate* Beauties of the finish'd kind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

We have a *first-rate* musician in the house now—Herr Klesmer. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, v.

Entirely *first-rate* work is so quiet and natural that there can be no dispute over it; you may not particularly admire it, but you will find no fault with it.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 129.

II. *n.* Something rated among the first or in the first class; specifically, a war-ship of the first or most powerful rating or class.

firth[1]† (fėrth), *n.* [< ME. *firth, fyrth,* transposed form of *frith,* a park, wood, etc.: see *frith*[1], *n.*] A wood or park: same as *frith*[1], 2.

We have foundene in ȝone *firthe*, floreschede with leves,
The flour of the faireste folke that to thi foo langez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1708.

firth[2] (fėrth), *n.* See *frith*[2].

fir-tree (fėr′trē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *firtre, fyrr-tree, fyrretre* (= Dan. *fyrretræ*); < *fir* + *tree*.] **I.** *n.* The tree called *fir*.

II. *a.* Inhabiting or frequenting firs.—**Fir-tree parrots,** a name of the crossbills, fringilline birds of the genus *Loxia*.

fir-wood (fėr′wůd), *n.* [Cf. AS. gloss "*furh-wudu,* pinus"; = Dan. *fyrreved,* fir-wood: see *fir*.] The wood of the fir-tree.

fir-wool (fėr′wůl), *n.* A fibrous substance prepared from the leaves of various species of the genera *Pinus* and *Abies*.—**Fir-wool extract,** an extract from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.—**Fir-wool oil,** a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

firy† (fīr′i), *a.* An obsolete spelling of *fiery*.

firzet, *n.* See *furze*.

fisc (fisk), *n.* [< F. *fisc* = Pr. *fisc, fisco* = Sp. Pg. It. *fisco,* < L. *fiscus,* a basket of rushes, a money-bag, the public chest, the state treasury.] A treasury, particularly that of a prince or a state.

The streams were perennial which fed his *fisc*.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

It had been decided to forbid the Prince bread, water, fire, and shelter; to give his wealth to the *fisc*, his heart to the assassin. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 494.

Its [the United States government's] proper business as a *fisc* is to receive the people's revenue from taxes in good money which it has coined for them.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xxxvi.

fiscal (fis′kal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *fiskaal* = Dan. Sw. *fiskal,* < F. *fiscal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fiscal* = It. *fiscale,* < LL. *fiscalis,* of or belonging to the state treasury, < *fiscus,* the state treasury: see *fisc*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the public treasury or revenue; relating to or concerned with the collection and expenditure of taxes and customs; pertaining to the financial operations of a government.

Whatever amount is taken from the community in the form of taxes, if not lost, goes to them in the shape of expenditures or disbursements. The two—disbursement and taxation—constitute the *fiscal* action of the government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 19.

In the taxes imposed by the Parliamentary ordinances we find the germs of our subsequent *fiscal* system.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 4.

Hence—**2.** Of or pertaining to financial matters in general: as, a *fiscal* agent.—**Fiscal lands,** among the Franks, lands set apart to form a fund which might support the dignity of the king, and supply him with the means of rewarding merit and encouraging valor. These, under the name of *benefices*, were granted to favored subjects, upon the condition that the grantees should render to the king personal service in the field.—**Fiscal year,** the financial year of the treasury of a government; hence, the period at the end of which the accounts of any

public office or treasury, or of any business enterprise or firm, etc., are made up, and the books balanced.

During the *fiscal year* ending June 30, 1884, the total expense of the Diplomatic and Consular service was nominally $1,288,355.28. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 17.

II. *n.* **1†.** Revenue; the income of a sovereign or state.

War cannot be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

2. In some countries, a treasurer or minister of finance.—**3.** In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor or attorney-general.

The *fiscal* is of an active, enterprising genius. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xlii.

4. A public prosecutor. In Scotland he is also called *procurator-fiscal*. In the Dutch colonies in America the officer who acted as sheriff and public prosecutor and carried out the customs regulations of the Dutch West India Company was called a *fiscal*, or *schout fiscael* (fiscal sheriff).

Our guardian-angel shall then be *fiscal* and accuser, calling for Divine justice against us. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 369.

I dinna ken what's to be the upshot o' a' this, and I'm no going to be cross-questioned before the *Fiscal*. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xx.

5. An African shrike, as *Lanius* or *Fiscus collaris*.

fischerite (fish'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Fischer* + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in small prismatic crystals of a green color: found at Nijni Tagilsk in the Ural.

fiscus (fis'kus), *n.* [L.: see *fisc.*] **1.** A fisc.

He that wishes the *fiscus* empty, and that all the revenues of the crown were in his counting-house, cannot be punished by the laws. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The genus which contains the fiscals. *Bonaparte*, 1853. See *fiscal*, *n.*, 5.

fise1† (fīs), *n.* [< ME. *fise*, *fyse*; = Sw. Dan. *fis*; from the verb represented by Icel. *fīsa*, break wind: see *fist*2.] A breaking wind.

fise2 (fīs), *n.* [Also written *fice*, *fyce*, *phyce* (the origin being forgotten); abbr. of *fise-dog*.] Same as *fise-dog*.

fise-dog (fīs'dog), *n.* [Also written *fice-dog*; < *fise*1 (or *fist*2 reduced to *fise* before the following *d*) + *dog*. Cf. *fisting-hound*, of the same sense.] A small spaniel or other pet dog.

fiseget, *n.* An obsolete form of *visage*.

fisetin (fi-sē'tin), *n.* In *chem.*, a yellow crystalline coloring matter to which the formula $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$ has been given, obtained from the *Rhus cotinus*, or Hungarian fustic.

fisgig, *n.* See *fizgig*1.

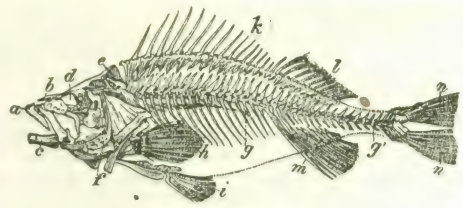
fish1 (fish), *n.*; pl. *fishes* (fish'ez). (The singular form is generally used for the plural in a collective sense.) [< ME. *fisch*, *fissh*, *fiss*, *fisc*, < AS. *fisc* (pl. *fiscas*, sometimes transposed *fixas*) = OS. *fisk* = OFries. *fisk* = D. *visch* = OHG. *fisc*, MHG. *visch*, G. *fisch* = Icel. *fiskr* = Sw. Dan. *fisk* = Goth. *fisks* = W. *pysg* = Ir. and Gael. *iasg*, OIr. *iasc* (with reg. apheresis of *p*) = L. *piscis* (> It. *pesce* = Sp. *pez* = Pg. *peixe* = Pr. *pesc* = OF. *peis*, also (dim.) *peisson*, *poisson*, F. *poisson*), fish.] **1.** A vertebrate which has gills and fins adapting it for living in the water. In this sense the word has been and is still largely used as the equivalent of the former extensive class *Pisces*, including the leptocardians, myzonts, and selachians, as well as true *Pisces*. But the differences between these several types of structure are so great that the leptocardians and myzonts have been each contrasted with all remaining vertebrates.

"Trewlie," quath the frere, "a fol y the holde!
Thou woldest not weten thy fote & woldest *fich* kacchen."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 405.

3d Fish. Master, I marvel how the *fishes* live in the sea.
1st Fish. Why, as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

The *fish* was adopted by the early Church as its sacred symbol because the Greek word for *fish*, which contains the initial letters of the name and titles of Christ, contains also the initial letters of some prophetic lines ascribed to the Sibyl of Erythra. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 400.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Any branchiferous vertebrate with a complete cranium and a lyriform shoulder-girdle. In this sense, the leptocardians and myzonts are excluded, but the selachians are included with true *Pisces*. (*b*) A branchiferous or teleostomous vertebrate with dermal plates or membrane-bones superadded to the primordial cranium and shoulder-girdle, and with the branchiæ free outwardly. The sturgeons as well as all the osseous fishes are included in the group thus defined.—**3.** In popular language, any animal that lives entirely in the water; a swimming as distinguished from a flying or walking animal, including cetaceous mammals, batrachians, mollusks, crustaceans, and echinoderms, as well as fishes proper: commonly distinguished by some specifying word, as black*fish*, shell*fish*, star*fish*. See these and other compounds.



Skeleton of Fish (Perch).

a, intermaxillaries; *b*, nasal region; *c*, dentary bone of mandible; *d*, orbit of eye; *e*, supraoccipital crest; *f*, preoperculum; *g*, *g'*, vertebral column; *h*, pectoral fin; *i*, ventral fin; *k*, first dorsal fin; *l*, second dorsal fin; *m*, anal fin; *n*, *n*, caudal fin, making a homocercal tail.

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the *fish* of the sea, and over the fowl of the air. Gen. i. 26.

4. The meat of a fish or of fishes used as food. [In this sense there is no plural.]

Jesus . . . taketh bread, and giveth them, and *fish* likewise. John xxi. 13.

Either at flesh or *fish*,
A table full of welcome makes scarce one dainty dish.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

5. The codfish: so called specifically by Cape Cod and Cape Ann fishermen, in distinction from fish of other kinds, as mackerel, herring, etc. [U. S.]—**6.** The zodiacal sign Pisces.

Now dauncen lusty Venus children dere,
For in the *fish* her [their] lady sat ful hye.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 265.

7. *Naut.*: (*a*) A purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the bill-board. Also called a *fish-tackle*. (*b*) A long piece of timber or iron used to strengthen a mast or a yard when sprung.—**8.** In *joinery*, etc., a piece secured alongside of another to strengthen or stiffen it.—**A big deck of fish**, a large fare or catch of fish. [Prince Edward island.]—**A cool, a strange, an odd,** or **a queer fish**, a whimsical, odd, or eccentric person. [Colloq.]—**A loose fish**, a person of irregular habits. [Colloq.]—**Angler's fish**, fish that are angled for; gamefish, as salmon, trout, bass, pike, pickerel, etc.—**A pretty kettle of fish.** See *kettle*.—**Bait-fish.** (*a*) Fish used for bait, as the herring, alewife, caplin, sand-lance, smelt, minnow, and other small fish. Squids, clams, etc., are also included. (*b*) Fish that are or may be caught with bait.—**Bank fish**, fishes caught on the Banks of Newfoundland: distinguished from *shore fish*.—**Boneless fish**, fish—as cod, pollack, hake, or cusk—salted and sliced for the market with bones and skins removed: a trade-term.—**Bony fish.** Same as *osseous fish*.—**Bottom-fish**, fishes which live and feed on the bottom, as halibut, flounders, etc.—**Brackish-water fish**, fishes living at the confluence of fresh and salt water.—**Broken fish**, in Newfoundland, the third quality of cured codfish, usually reserved for home consumption.—**Bunch-fish**, small fishes sold in bunches. They include white and yellow perch, catfish, pickerel, suckers, several species of *Centrarchidæ*, etc. [U. S.]—**Cartilaginous fish**, any fish whose skeleton is entirely or partly cartilaginous, as the lampreys, selachians, and sturgeons. See cut under *Acipenser*.—**Christmas fish.** See *Christmas*.—**Clip-fish**, codfish salted and dried in the same manner as the Newfoundland shore-cured cod. Also *klip-fish*.—**Coarse fish**, a commercial name for all kinds of fishes except whitefish and trout. [Western U. S.]—**Cold-blooded fish**, the true fish; those fishes that breathe through gills under water, as distinguished from the *warm-blooded fish*, or cetaceans.—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commissioner*.—**Cooked fish**, menhaden steamed in the process of extracting the oil.—**Deep-sea fish**, fishes living at more or less great depths in the sea: thus distinguished from *shore* and *pelagic fish*.—**Emperor-fish.** See *emperor*.—**Fish and potash-salts**, a mixture of fish-scrap with German potash-salts, used as a fertilizer. The potash supplies that quality of a complete fertilizer which is lacking in the fish.—**Fish Commission.** See *commission*1.—**Fish day.** See *fish-day*.—**Flat-soled fish**, in *ship-carp.*, a fish of which the faying surface is made flat. *Fincham*, Ship-Building, iv. 64.—**Foul fish.** See *foul*1.—**Fresh-water fish**, fishes living in fresh water.—**Hard fish**, prime or first-quality fish: distinguished from *soft fish*, as the whitefish, muscalonge, and catfish. [Great Lakes, U. S.]—**Mid-water fish**, fishes which do not school at the surface nor feed on the bottom, but usually swim about midway between the bottom and the surface, as the weakfish.—**Mucous fish**, the hags or myxinoids.—**Order of the Fish**, a decoration founded by the Mogul emperors in India, and conferred upon certain English statesmen in the early part of the nineteenth century. The insignia are of the nature of standards borne before the person upon whom the order is conferred.—**Osseous fish.** (*a*) A teleost or teleostean fish; one of the *Teleostei*. (*b*) Fish having a more or less ossified skeleton: thus distinguished from *cartilaginous fish*. See cut under *Esox*.—**Pelagic fish**, a fish of the high sea or open ocean.—**Ripe fish**, fish about to spawn or milt; a spawner or milter; a roe-fish.—**Rough fish**, any fish except whitefish: a commercial name. [Western U. S.] See *coarse fish*.—**Round fish**, undressed fish, as cod.—**St. George's fish**, the common starfish, *Asterias vulgaris*. *Stimpson*.—**Sea-fish**, fishes living in the sea or in salt water.—**Shore fish.** (*a*) Fish taken in-shore, as cod, pollack, hake, and haddock. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.] (*b*) In *ichth.*, a fish inhabiting the sea near the shore and in water of moderate depth: thus contrasting with *deep-sea fish* and *pelagic fish*.—**Soft fish.** (*a*) A fishermen's name for certain fish, as the herring, menhaden, and smelt. (*b*) The squid or cuttlefish. [Rhode Island, U. S.]—**Sow fish**, a female fish when noticeably larger than the male. [U. S.]—**Spent fish**, a fish which has lately spawned or milted.—**Surface-fish**, any fish which habitually swims "high," or near the surface of the water, often making a ripple as it goes. The menhaden is an example.—**To be neither fish nor flesh,** or **neither fish, flesh, nor fowl**, to be neither one thing nor another; be a nondescript: sometimes contemptuously said of a waverer or trimmer who belongs to no party or sect.

Damned neuters, in their middle way of steering,
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red-herring.
Dryden, Duke of Guise, Epil.

To have other fish to fry, to have other occupations or other objects which require the attention. [Colloq.]

"I've got other things in hand. I've other—I've—well, let us be vulgar," she cried, with a wild little laugh, "*I've got other fish to fry.*"
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

Trawl-fish, fish which are or may be caught on trawls, as the cod. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.]—**Warm-blooded fish**, any mammiferous marine animal, as a cetacean.—**White fish**, a collective name for cod, haddock, hake, ling, pollack, sole, turbot, plaice, halibut, and whiting. [Eng.] See also *whitefish*.

fish1 (fish), *v.* [< ME. *fischen*, *fisshen*, *fissen*, < AS. *fiscian* = OS. *fiskōn* = OFries. *fiskia* = D. *visschen* = MLG. *vischen* = OHG. *fiscōn*, MHG. *vischen*, G. *fischen* = Icel. *fiskja* = Sw. *fiska* = Dan. *fiske* = Goth. *fiskōn*, fish; = L. *piscari*, fish; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To catch or attempt to catch fish; be employed in taking fish by any means, as by angling or drawing nets.

Peter *fisched* for his fode and his felawe Andrewe;
Some thei solde and some thei sothe [boiled], and so thei lyued bothe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 287.

He ys a fole afore the nette that *fysshes*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

A man may *fish* with the worm that hath eat of a king.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3.

2. To be arranged or adjusted so as to catch fish; be capable of catching fish: as, the net or pound is *fishing;* the net was set, but was not *fishing;* the net *fishes* seven feet (that is, seven feet deep).—**To fish broad**, to fish beyond the three-mile limit, as a schooner—that is, beyond the limit inside of which it is unlawful to fish according to the treaty of 1818 between England and the United States. See *fishery*.

But the majority [of mackerel-men] sailed past the Nova Scotia coast, through the Gut of Canso, and spent the late summer in the Bay of St. Lawrence, *fishing broad*.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 222.

To fish for, to attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth: as, to *fish for* compliments.—**To fish too big**, to use an artificial fly too large for the fish intended to be taken with it.

Generally the chances are that the error made by fishermen is *fishing too big*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 349.

II. *trans.* **1.** To catch by means of any of the operations or processes of fishing: as, to *fish* minnows or lobsters.

The actual proceeds of this year's pearl fishery in Ceylon were considerably greater than had been anticipated. Seven millions of oysters were *fished*, instead of about three millions.
A. G. F. Eliot James. Indian Industries, p. 227.

2. To attempt to catch fish in; try with any apparatus for catching fish, as a rod or net.

Black Rocke was yerely *fished* by three or foure hundred saile of Spaniards, Portugals, and Biskiners.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 216.

Do but *fish* this stream like an artist, and peradventure a good fish may fall to your share.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 248.

3. To use in or for fishing: as, gill-nets are *fished;* an oysterman *fishes* his boat. [Colloq.]—**4.** To catch or lay hold of, in water, mud, or some analogous medium or position, as if by fishing; draw out or up; get or secure in any way with some difficulty or search, as if by angling. [Chiefly colloq.]

[A lawsuit] as to whether the chapter can interfere at all if the dean . . . thinks fit to order a new one, either *fished* up from some ancient "use," or invented afresh.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 177.

One of the mares . . . managed to flounder into the very center of a mud-hole, and we spent the better part of a morning in *fishing* her out. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

5. To search by dragging, raking, or sweeping.

Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

6. *Naut.*: (*a*) To strengthen, as a weak spar, by lashing one or more pieces of wood or iron along the weak place.

When the ship arrived at Hampton Roads, the steam-launch, which stowed inboard on the starboard side, was hoisted out with the *fished* fore and the main yard, and no signs of giving way could be detected.
Quoted in *Luce's* Seamanship, p. 501.

(*b*) To hoist the flukes of, as an anchor, up to the bill-board.

The anchor [was] catted and *fished*.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

7. In *joinery*, to strengthen, as a piece of wood, by fastening another piece above or below it, and sometimes both.—**8.** In *rail.*, to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint.—**Fished beam**, in *joinery*, a long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished—that is, secured by pieces of wood covering the joints on opposite sides and bolted to both beams.—**To fish out.** (*a*) To exhaust of fish by fishing; overfish: as, waters barren because *fished out*. (*b*) To obtain by careful search or study or by artifice; elicit by pains or stratagem: as, to *fish out* a meaning from an obscure sentence, a secret from a person, or an admission from an adverse witness.

> You shall see, I have *fished out* a cunning piece of plot now. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 2.

(*c*) To pull up or out from or as from some deep place, as if by fishing: as, the boy *fished out* a top from the depths of his pocket.—**To fish the anchor.** See *anchor*[1].

fish[2] (fish), *n.* [< F. *fiche*, a peg, pin, dibble, a peg used in marking at cribbage, etc., a fish, < *ficher*, drive in, pin up, fix: see *fitch*[3] and *fichu*.] A counter used in various games.

fishable (fish'a-bl), *a.* [< *fish*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being fished; fit for being fished in; lawful to be fished in.

> There was only a small piece of *fishable* water in Englebourn. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

fish-back (fish'bak), *n.* *Naut.*, a small rope fastened to the hook of the fish-block, and used to facilitate hooking the anchor.

fish-backed (fish'bakt), *a.* Shaped like a fish's back; swelling upward: as, a *fish-backed* rail.

fish-bait (fish'bāt), *n.* Bait used for fish or in fishing. Fish-baits are either *natural* or *artificial*; the former are either *live* or *dead* baits; the latter include artificial flies, spoons, etc., and are sometimes called *lures*, *bait* being then restricted to natural baits.

fish-ball (fish'bâl), *n.* Same as *fish-cake*, 1.

> The waiter roars it through the hall:
> We don't give bread with one *fish-ball*.
> *The Lone Fish-ball.*

fish-bar (fish'bär), *n.* In *mech.*, the splice-bar, as of a fish-joint, etc.; a bar used to connect two pieces secured end to end.

fish-basket (fish'bas″ket), *n.* **1.** A creel used by anglers to carry fish. Such creels are of various sizes and shapes, made to fit the body easily when carried.—**2.** A creel for catching fish; a fish-pot or an eel-pot. See *eel-pot*.

fish-beam (fish'bēm), *n.* In *mech.*, a beam which bellies out, usually on the under side.

fish-bed (fish'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, a deposit containing the fossil remains of fishes in predominant quantity among those of other marine animals. Such beds are also known as *bone-beds*.

fish-bellied (fish'bel″id), *a.* Shaped like a fish's belly; swelling downward: as, a *fish-bellied* rail.

fishberry (fish'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *fishberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Cocculus Cocculus* (*Menispermum Cocculus* of Linnæus), used in capturing fish. When made into a paste with flour it is readily eaten by fishes, and produces a speedy but temporary stupefying effect, during which the fishes float upon the surface of the water and are easily taken. See *Cocculus*.

fish-bolt (fish'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which secures a fish-plate.

fishbone-tree (fish'bōn-trē), *n.* A small araliaceous tree of New Zealand, *Pseudopanax crassifolius*, the leaves of which are singularly toothed.

fish-book (fish'bůk), *n.* A memorandum-book in which is entered each man's catch of fish when several fishermen are catching on shares.

fish-boom (fish'bōm), *n.* *Naut.*, a boom secured in men-of-war by a gooseneck on the forward side of the foremast, by the aid of which the anchor is fished.

fish-breeder (fish'brē″dėr), *n.* One who propagates fish artificially; a pisciculturist.

fish-breeding (fish'brē″ding), *n.* The act, art, or industry of propagating fish by artificial means; fish-culture; pisciculture.

fish-cake (fish'kāk), *n.* **1.** In *cookery*, a ball of shredded or chopped fish (especially salt cod-fish) and mashed potatoes, fried. Also *fish-ball*.—**2.** The refuse of fishes, from which the oil or glue has been expressed, taken from the presses in large circular cakes shaped like a cheese.

fish-can (fish'kan), *n.* **1.** A large can of heavy tin or galvanized iron employed by fish-culturists in the transportation of live fish.—**2.** A can used to contain cooked or preserved fish.

fish-car (fish'kär), *n.* **1.** A box in which fish which have been caught are kept alive, designed to be towed in the water behind a boat.—**2.** A railroad-car especially constructed and fitted up for the transportation of fish for commercial purposes or in the operations of fish-culture.

fish-carver (fish'kär″vėr), *n.* An implement, usually of silver, resembling rather a large flat spoon or a modified trowel than a knife, used for cutting and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*, *fish-knife*, *fish-trowel*.

fish-chowder (fish'chou″dėr), *n.* A chowder made of fish. The fish most esteemed for the purpose are the cod, sea-bass, and blackfish.

fish-chum (fish'chum), *n.* **1.** Fish ground into fine particles and mixed with water to serve the purpose of toll-bait; chum.—**2.** Same as *fish-pomace*.

fish-coop (fish'köp), *n.* A box about three feet square used in fishing through ice. There is a hole in its bottom, which is placed over a similar hole in the ice. The fisherman crawls into the box, and, it being quite dark inside, can see to the bottom of the water, into which he lets down a decoy or lure by a string. When fish are attracted by the lure, he spears them. This device is used on lakes in western New York.

fish-creel (fish'krēl), *n.* A wicker basket used by anglers in carrying fish; a fish-basket.

fish-crow (fish'krō), *n.* See *crow*[2].

fish-cultural (fish'kul″tūr-al), *a.* [< *fish-culture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or interested in fish-culture; piscicultural. [Rare.]

> The finest private *fish-cultural* establishment in the world. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 129.

fish-culture (fish'kul″tūr), *n.* The artificial breeding of fish; pisciculture.

fish-culturist (fish'kul″tūr-ist), *n.* [< *fish-culture* + *-ist*.] A fish-breeder; a pisciculturist.

> The first-honor prize, the gift of the Emperor of Germany, was awarded to Professor Baird . . . as a personal tribute to one who, in the words of the President of the Deutscher Fischerei Verein, is regarded in Europe as the first *fish-culturist* in the world. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 149.

fish-davit (fish'dav″it), *n.* *Naut.*, a spar with a roller or sheave at its end, used for fishing the anchor.

fish-day (fish'dā), *n.* [< ME. *fissheday*, *fysshe-day*; < *fish* + *day*.] A day on which fish is eaten customarily, or in conformity with ecclesiastical regulations forbidding the eating of flesh-meat.

> Sewes [courses] on *fishe dayes*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

fish-driver (fish'drī″vėr), *n.* One of a fishermen's gang who keeps close to a school of fishes and directs or guides the gang in setting a seine.

fish-duck (fish'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

fisher (fish'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fishere*, *fischere*, *fissher*, etc., < AS. *fiscere* = OS. *fiskari* = OFries. *fisker* = D. *visscher* = MLG. *vischer* = OHG. *fiscāri*, MHG. *vischer*, G. *fischer* = Icel. *fiskari* = Sw. *fiskare* = Dan. *fisker*, a fisher (from the verb); = L. *piscarius*, a., of fish, n. a fishmonger (*piscator*, a fisher), < *piscis*, a fish.] **1.** One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; a fisherman.

> Thu wenest ibeo a beggere,
> And ihc am a *fissere*,
> Wel feor icome bi este
> For fissen at thi feste.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1134.

> Now as he walked by the sea of Galilee, he saw Simon and Andrew his brother casting a net into the sea: for they were *fishers*. Mark i. 16.

> The patient *fisher* takes his silent stand,
> Intent, his angle trembling in his hand.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 137.

2. The pekan, wejack, black-cat, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti* of Erxleben (1777), *M. canadensis* of Schreber (1778), the largest North American carnivorous quadruped of the



Fisher, or Pennant's Marten (*Mustela pennanti*).

family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ* with the exception of the wolverene: so called from its habit of catching fish. It is a kind of marten or sable, peculiar to the northern parts of North America, and quite distinct from any other species. The length is 2 or 3 feet, generally about 30 inches, from the nose to the root of the tail, which measures from 14 to 20 inches more. The color is black or blackish, generally darker below than above, lightening by mixture of gray or brown on the upper fore parts and head, and there is no light throat-patch. The ears are low, wide, and semicircular, and the physiognomy is characteristic in comparison with other martens. The pelt is valuable. Also called *black-fox*.

3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Piscatores*, *Totipalmati*, or *Steganopodes*. *E. Blyth.*—**Bottom-fisher**, one who uses a sinker and fishes at the bottom: said by anglers: opposed to *fly-fisher* or *surface-fisher*.—**Fisher's berry.** Same as *fishberry*.—**Fisher's seal.** Same as *fisherman's ring* (which see, under *fisherman*).—**Free fisher.** See *free*.

fisher-boat (fish'ėr-bōt), *n.* [= D. *visschers-boot* = G. *fischerboot* = Dan. *fiskerbaad* = Sw. *fiskarbåt*.] A boat used by a fisherman or in fishing.

> Hauing taken certaine Scotish and other *fisherboats*, they brought the men on boord their own ships. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 604.

> The gallies divided into sundry squadrons, and tricked all in their gallantry; rowing at their sternes three or four little vessels no bigger then *fisher-boats*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 40.

fisherfolk (fish'ėr-fōk), *n.* Those whose occupation is catching fish.

> Descriptive of the peasantry and *fisherfolk*. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 60.

fisherman (fish'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *fishermen* (-men). **1.** One whose occupation or sport is the catching of fish; one who catches fish, whether for profit or for pleasure; a man skilled in catching fish.

> And [Jesus] saw two ships standing by the lake: but the *fishermen* were gone out of them. Luke v. 2.

> The *fishermen*, that walk upon the beach,
> Appear like mice. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. A vessel employed in fishing.—**3.** The fishing-duck or fish-duck; a merganser.—**Fisherman's bend.** See *bend*[1], 3.—**Fisherman's luck**, getting wet and hungry, and catching no fish; poor luck. [Colloq.]—**Fisherman's ring** (*annulus piscatoris*), a signet-ring bearing the device of St. Peter fishing. It has been worn by the popes since the thirteenth century, and is used for stamping the papal briefs. Also called *fisher-ring* and *fisher's seal*.—**Fisherman's Sunday**, Friday: so called in parts of Pennsylvania when fishing on that day was prohibited.—**Fisherman's weight**, the weight of a fish as guessed at, but not determined by weighing. See *river-weight*. [Cant.]—**Free fisherman.** See *free*.

fishery (fish'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fisheries* (-iz). [= D. *visscherij* = MLG. *vischerie* = G. *fischerei* = Dan. Sw. *fiskeri*; as *fish*[1] + *-ery*.] **1.** The business of catching fish; the fishing industry.

> It is therefore important that the organization of a state *fisheries* department should . . . be primarily under the control of a scientific authority. *Science*, VII. 432.

2. In *law*, a right of fishing in certain waters.

3. A place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water by fishing, diving, dredging, etc.: as, a salmon-*fishery*; a pearl-*fishery*; the *fisheries* of the coast.—**Bay-fishery**, the act or industry of fishing in a bay; specifically, the mackerel-fishery of the gulf of St. Lawrence.—**Coast-fishery**, fishery conducted within three marine miles from the shore-line, or inside a three-mile limit. When the fishery is pursued from the shore, but with the use of open boats, as in the taking of mackerel, herring, and especially caplin, smelt, and lance, it is a *strand-fishery*. *Hind.*—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commissioner*.—**Common of fishery**, the right of fishing "in another man's water": like *common of pasture*, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 268.—**Fishery society**, a society organized for the protection, promotion, and encouragement of the industry of fishing.—**Fishery treaties**, treaties concerning fisheries; specifically, the treaties between the United States and Great Britain defining the privileges of fishermen who are citizens of the United States in the waters of British North America. By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain extensive privileges were granted to American fishermen in the waters of British North America. These privileges were materially lessened by the treaty of 1818, which gave rise to the vexed questions whether the "three-mile limit" should be run parallel to the shore or from headland to headland, and relating to the rights of American ships in Canadian ports. The treaty of Washington, 1871, did away with the three-mile limit and provided for the arbitration of future disputes. The Halifax commission, under this, in 1877 awarded Great Britain $5,500,000 for shore and bait privileges during twelve years. In 1888 a further treaty dealing with these matters failed of ratification by the U. S. Senate. The Hague Tribunal, Sept. 7, 1910, reëstablished the three-mile limit, recommending certain headlands to define it; allowed United States vessels to carry foreign fishermen; subjected them to reasonable imperial and colonial laws protecting the fisheries; and provided for an impartial commission to settle disputes as to such laws and other matters. (For Bering Sea controversy, see *seal*.)—**Free fishery**, an exclusive right of fishing in public water, derived from royal grant.—**Several fishery**, the exclusive right of fishery of an individual, derived through or on account of ownership of the soil.—**Strand-fishery.** See *coast-fishery*.—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.** See *commission*[1].

fish-fag (fish'fag), *n.* A woman who sells fish; a fishwife. [Eng.] *Wolcot* (*P. Pindar*).

fish-fall (fish′fâl), *n.* *Naut.*, the fall of the fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle.*

fish-farm (fish′färm), *n.* A place where fish-breeding or pisciculture is carried on.

fish-farmer (fish′fär″mėr), *n.* A pisciculturist.

fish-farming (fish′fär″ming), *n.* Pisciculture.

fish-flake (fish′flāk), *n.* 1. The sound or swim-bladder of a fish.—2. A frame, rack, or open stage on which cod and other salted fish are dried. See *flake*[2].

There were a few old buildings, . . . some dilapidated fish-houses, and a row of *fish-flakes.*
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 224.

fish-flour (fish′flour), *n.* 1. A flour-like substance made from fish.

Biscuits made from *fish-flour*, a preparation invented by the late Anton Rosing, a prominent agricultural chemist of Norway, . . . were in good condition after having been kept for ten years in an unsealed jar.
Goode, Menhaden, p. 141.

2. A dry inodorous fertilizer made from fishes, used for manure.

fish-food (fish′fōd), *n.* 1. The food eaten by fishes.—2. Food consisting of fish.

fish-fork (fish′fôrk), *n.* A pitchfork with a short handle and 2 or 3 tines, used in pitching fish into or out of a boat or vessel.

fish-freezer (fish′frē″zėr), *n.* An establishment for freezing fish. In the building in which fish are frozen the required degree of cold is commonly produced by mixing ice and salt and filling in the mixture between galvanized iron plates in contact with the fish.

fishful† (fish′fûl), *a.* [< *fish*[1] + *-ful.*] Abounding with fish.

Britaine is watered with pleasant *fishfull* and navigable riuers, which yeeld safe havens and roads, and furnished with shipping and sailers that it may rightly be termed the Lady of the Sea. *Camden*, Remains, Britain.

Yet Groin and Nevern near, two fine and *fishful* brooks,
Do never stay their course. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 301.

fish-fungus (fish′fung″gus), *n.* 1. A peculiar red fungus, *Clathrocystis roseopersicina*, frequently found on salted codfish in midsummer where the temperature is high.—2. A fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*, which attacks living fishes, especially salmon, causing great destruction. It also occurs in aquariums.

fish-garth (fish′gärth), *n.* A garth or weir on a river, or on the sea-shore, for the taking and retaining of fish. Also *fish-weir.* [Eng.]

fishgig (fish′gig), *n.* [Appar. an alteration of *fizgig*, as if < *fish*[1] + *gig*[2].] An instrument used for striking fish; a grain. It usually consists of a staff with barbed prongs, and a line fastened above the prongs.

The next day, seeking to kill them with *fisgigs*, they strucke so many the water in many places was red with bloud. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 121.

fish-globe (fish′glōb), *n.* A spherical glass vessel in which fish are kept.

fish-glue (fish′glö), *n.* Glue made from fishes; isinglass.—**White fish-glue,** isinglass dissolved in alcohol.

fish-god (fish′god), *n.* In *myth.*, a deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as Dagon, a divinity of the Philistines, or the Triton of the Greeks. See cut under *Dagon.*

fish-goddess (fish′god″es), *n.* In *myth.*, a female deity or supernatural power having the form and attributes of a fish, either wholly or in part, as the Atargatis of the Philistines.

Derketo became a fish near Ascalon; a *fish-goddess* identified with her was worshipped in Syria, and the fish sacred to her were not eaten. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 90.

fish-guano (fish′gwä″nō), *n.* Same as *fish-manure.*

fish-hawk (fish′hâk), *n.* The American name of *Pandion haliaëtus*, the osprey, bald buzzard, or fishing-eagle. See *osprey.*

fish-hook (fish′hůk), *n.* 1. A hook for catching fish.

The days shall come upon you, that he will take you away with hooks, and your posterity with *fishhooks.*
Amos iv. 2.

2. A hook used with a fish-tackle. See *fish-tackle.*

fish-husbandry (fish′huz″ban-dri), *n.* Fish-farming.

fishify (fish′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fishified*, ppr. *fishifying.* [< *fish*[1] + *-i-fy*, make.] To change to fish. [Humorous.]

O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified!*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

fishiness (fish′i-nes), *n.* [< *fishy* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fishy, in any sense of that word.

Its flesh has much the flavour of that of a hare, and nothing of the *fishiness* of that of the heron.
Pennant, Zoölogy.

★**fishing** (fish′ing), *n.* [< ME. *fischinge*, etc.; verbal n. of *fish*[1], *v.*] 1. The art or practice of catching fish.

Cleopatra found it straight, yet she seemed not to see it, but wondered at his excellent *fishing.*
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.

2. A fishery; a place or facilities for catching fish: as, there is good *fishing* there.

At the ende of the cauchie was a grete water, but therto com no shippes, but it was right feire and plesaunt, and good *fisshinge.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

In a Lauresham record, . . . we have an undivided share of the *fishing* in Edingero marca given to the church of St. Nazarius. *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, p. 45.

Bait-fishing, fishing with bait, as distinguished from fishing with artificial flies or the like.—**Bony fishing,** the menhaden-fishery. [Slang.]—**Reef-fishing,** fishing on or from coral reefs. [Florida, U. S.]—**Rip-fishing,** fishing in ripplings or tide-rips, as for pollack. For this purpose the vessel is kept under easy sail, the lines being attached to poles about seven feet long, which project from the sides of the vessel.

fishing-banks (fish′ing-bangks), *n. pl.* A fishing-ground of comparatively shoal water in the sea. Thus, on the Atlantic coast of North America the Banks of Newfoundland are a famous fishing-ground, and another, about 20 miles off Cape May, is well known.

fishing-boat (fish′ing-bōt), *n.* A boat used in fishing; also, a small fishing-vessel.

fishing-duck (fish′ing-duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

fishing-eagle (fish′ing-ē″gl), *n.* Same as *osprey.*

fishing-float (fish′ing-flōt), *n.* A raft or scow with a small house on it designed to be floated and anchored wherever desired for use in fishing. A plank apron is let down from the edge to the bottom of the water, and over this, as upon an artificial shore, a seine is hauled by a windlass worked by horse- or steam-power. Fishing-floats are often clustered like a floating village, and the fishermen unite for large operations. They are peculiar to the mouth of the Susquehanna river and the neighboring region. [U. S.]

fishing-frog (fish′ing-frog), *n.* The angler, a fish, *Lophius piscatorius.* See *devil-fish.*

fishing-hawk (fish′ing-hâk), *n.* Same as *osprey.*

fishing-line (fish′ing-līn), *n.* 1. A line used with hooks and bait in catching fish; a fish-line.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of sundry simple elongated or extensile tentacular parts of some compound organisms, as the *Siphonophora*, provided with special urticating organs, thread-cells, or nematocysts. *Gegenbaur.* Also *grappling-line.*

fishing-net (fish′ing-net), *n.* Same as *fish-net.*

The waste and lumber of the shore,
Hard coils of cordage, swarthy *fishing-nets.*
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

fishing-out (fish′ing-out′), *n.* The removal of fish from a fish-pond; the "drawing" of a pond: as, the *fishing-out* of a carp-pond, that the fish may be placed in market-ponds.

fishing-place (fish′ing-plās), *n.* 1. A place where fishing is or may be carried on. Specifically—2. A prescribed length of shore in shore-fishing to which the sweep of a seine is limited. Such places are mostly situated on the tidal parts of streams and inlets, and can be fished only at certain stages of the tide, as during the flood or ebb. The most extensive are swept only at the turn of the tide, and these are known as *slackwater-hauls.* The importance of this species of property was early recognized and fostered by legislation. Also called *pool.* [U. S.]

fishing-room (fish′ing-röm), *n.* A definite portion of the shore appropriated to the curing and storing of fish. [American.]

My brother tells me that on Sunday, 7th June, there was such a terrible storm that some of the fishing vessels were driven ashore, and much damage done to the *fishing-rooms* everywhere.
Quarterly Missionary Leaf, New Harbour Mission, [Newfoundland, No. xxxviii., Aug., 1885.

fishing-swivel (fish′ing-swiv″l), *n.* A swivel used on a fishing-line to prevent it from being kinked or snarled by the rapid gyrations of fish upon the hooks. The form of the swivel varies.

fishing-tackle (fish′ing-tak″l), *n.* An angler's outfit; angling-gear; the hooks, lines, rods, and other implements of the art of fishing.

fishing-tube (fish′ing-tūb), *n.* A small glass tube for taking up small objects floating in water. One end is closed with the finger and the other is thrust into the water near the object; on removing the finger the water enters the tube, conveying the object with it; on again closing the top of the tube, the object may be lifted with a portion of the water. Also called *dipping-tube.*

fish-joint (fish′joint), *n.* In railroads, a splice consisting of one or more oblong plates of iron, bolted to the side or sides of two rails meeting end to end. See *fish-plate.*

fish-kettle (fish′ket″l), *n.* A kettle designed to be used for boiling fish whole.

fish-killer (fish′kil″ėr), *n.* A heteropterous insect of the genus *Belostoma*; a large water-bug occurring in fresh water, and preying on fishes by sucking their blood and juices.

fish-knife (fish′nīf), *n.* A fish-carver.

fish-ladder (fish′lad″ėr), *n.* Same as *fishway.*

fish-line (fish′līn), *n.* A line used to catch fish.

fish-louse (fish′lous), *n.* A general name of crustacean parasites of fishes. Fish-lice proper belong to an order or other group of *Crustacea* known as *Ichthyophthiri*, *Siphonostomata*, and *Epizoa*, of which there are many families with numerous genera and species, generally epizoic or ectoparasitic. They are not confined to fishes proper, being found also on cetaceans, crustaceans, and other aquatic animals. Among them are found the most monstrous and grotesque forms of crustaceans degraded by parasitism. See cut under *Epizoa.*

fish-manure (fish′ma-nūr″), *n.* A manure or fertilizer prepared from fish. There are many preparations and modes of manufacture. The value is mainly due to the preponderance of nitrogenous and phosphatic compounds, these ingredients being furnished more cheaply by fish-manures than by any other class of fertilizers, except Peruvian guano. The crops most benefited by this fertilizer are those not specially helped by mineral fertilizers alone, as grass, grain, potatoes, some garden-vegetables, and roots. As a manure it is quick and stimulating, soon spending its force, and often leaving the soil worse than it was before its use. Also called *fish-guano.*

fish-market (fish′mär″ket), *n.* [= D. *visch-markt* = G. *fischmarkt.*] A market where fishes are sold.

fish-maw (fish′mâ), *n.* The sound or air-bladder of a fish.

fish-meal (fish′mēl), *n.* 1. A meal of fish; diet on fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth so over-cool their blood, and making many *fish-meals*, that they fall into a kind of male green-sickness. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

2. Same as *fish-flour.*

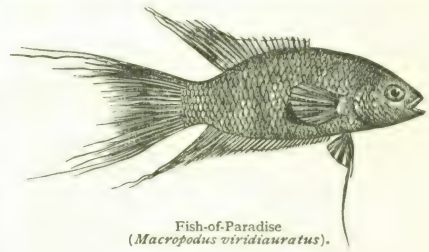
fishmonger (fish′mung″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *fisch-, fych-manger* (= MLG. *vischmenger* = G. *fischmenger* = ODan. *fiskemanger*); < *fish* + *monger.*] A seller of fish; a dealer in fish.

Pol. Do you know me, my lord?
Ham. Excellent, excellent well; you're a *fishmonger.*
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

fishmoth (fish′moth), *n.* Same as *fishtail.*

fish-net (fish′net), *n.* A net used to catch fish. Fish-nets are divided into two classes: *gill-nets*, in which the fish in attempting to pass through the net is wedged or jammed in a mesh so that it cannot open its gills, when it is soon drowned or is unable to move forward or backward; and *inclosing-nets*, by which the fish is surrounded, as the purse-net, the drag-net, the seine, the weir, the casting-net, etc. Nets vary in construction from heavy chain oyster-drags to fine linen-thread herring-nets, and they are given a variety of names, according to their shape, purpose, or mode of operating. Also *fishing-net.*

fish-of-Paradise (fish′ọv-par′a-dīs), *n.* A fish of the family *Osphromenidæ*, *Macropodus viridiauratus*, so called from the beauty of its coloration. It has been cultivated to some extent for exhibition in aquariums.



Fish-of-Paradise (*Macropodus viridiauratus*).

fish-oil (fish′oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as from whales, porpoises, seals, pilchards, sharks' and cods' livers, etc.; specifically, cod-liver oil. Fish-oil for medicinal purposes is obtained principally from the cod, but also from the pollack, turbot, ling, dorse, etc.

fish-owl (fish′oul), *n.* An eared fishing-owl with rough feet; a member of the genus *Ketupa.*

fish-packing (fish′pak″ing), *n.* The act or process of packing or canning fish for the market. The fish are taken fresh to the packing-house, where they are cleaned, cut, weighed, and put in hermetically sealed cans. The cans are placed in large steam-chests, where they are left until the fish are thoroughly cooked. The cans are then tested to see if they are air-tight, and are labeled.

fish-pearl (fish′pėrl), *n.* An artificial pearl of an inferior grade. See the extract.

In Germany, or rather Saxony, a cheap but inferior quality [of artificial pearls] is manufactured. The globe of glass forming the pearl in inferior ones being very thin, and coated with wax, they break on the slightest pressure. They are known by the name of German *fish-pearls.*
Ure, Dict., III. 518.

fish-pie (fish′pī′), *n.* 1. A pie containing fish.—2. A compost-heap of fish-scrap mixed with earth.

fish-plate (fish′plāt), *n.* In railroads, an iron plate fitted to the web of a rail, and sometimes partly embracing the foot: used in pairs, one

on each side of the junction of two rails, to join them end to end, and fastened together by bolts passing through the rails. When in position, they form a *fish-joint*, and assist in supporting the ends of the rails as the train passes from one to another.

fish-poison (fish′poi″zn), *n.* A name given to various plants which have the property of killing or stupefying fish. The number of such plants is large, and the fruit is usually the part employed. Among the more commonly known are *Cocculus Cocculus*, called cocculus Indicus; *Ichthyomethia Piscipula*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, the leaves of which are used; *Lepidium bidentatum;* the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus;* and the red buckeye, *Æsculus Pavia.*

fish-pomace (fish′pum″ās), *n.* 1. The residuum or refuse of fish, as menhaden, after the oil has been expressed.—2. The crude state of fish-guano before it has been prepared as a fertilizer. Also called *fish-chum.*

fish-pond (fish′pond), *n.* A pond containing fishes; especially, a pond in which fishes are bred and kept.

> *Fish-ponds* were made, where former Forests grew;
> And Hills were levell'd to extend the View.
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

fish-pool (fish′pöl), *n.* [< ME. *fischepol*, < AS. *fiscpōl*, < *fisc*, fish, + *pōl*, pool.] A pond or pool for fish.

> Thine eyes like the *fishpools* in Heshbon, by the gate of Bathrabbim. Cant. vii. 4.

fish-pot (fish′pot), *n.* A pot or creel for catching fish.

fish-preserve (fish′prē-zėrv″), *n.* 1. A place where fish are preserved alive. Two kinds are commonly distinguished, the fresh- and salt-water.—2. A private fishery.

fish-prong (fish′prông), *n.* A fish-fork with one tine and a short handle, used in moving pickled or dried fish.

fish-pugh (fish′pug), *n.* A one-pronged fork or spear used in handling fish. *C. Hallock.* [Nova Scotia.]

fish-refuse (fish′ref″ūs), *n.* A general name of any one of the several conditions or stages through which fish-scrap passes in the manufacture of fish-guano.

fish-roe (fish′rō), *n.* The roe of fish. It is much used for bait, a small quantity being secured to the hook in a bit of mosquito-netting or by means of woolen threads. For this purpose fresh roe is the best; but it can be preserved for a year in equal parts of salt and saltpeter.

fish-room† (fish′röm), *n.* On an English man-of-war, a small storeroom in the afterhold where fish and sometimes spirits were kept. *Hamersly.*

fish-sauce (fish′sâs), *n.* Sauce to be eaten with fish, as anchovy, soy, etc.

fish-scale (fish′skāl), *n.* A scale of a fish.—**Fish-scale embroidery**, embroidery consisting wholly or in part in the application of fish-scales to the material to be decorated. The iridescent scales are selected, and are sewed to the stuff, being combined with the patterns of the needlework.

fish-scrap (fish′skrap), *n.* Fish or fish-skins from which oil or glue has been extracted by cooking and pressing. Fish-scrap, in either a crude or a dried state, is of great commercial importance as a fertilizer. The menhaden-fishery furnishes the greater part of the supply obtained in the United States.—**Acidulated fish-scrap**, a preparation of fish-scrap with sulphuric acid to render the phosphoric acid contained in it more soluble and to hinder putrefaction.

fish-show (fish′shō), *n.* An exhibition of fish and fisheries.

fish-skin (fish′skin), *n.* The skin of fish; especially, this skin made into a sort of shagreen.—**Fish-skin disease**, in *med.*, ichthyosis (which see).

fish-slice (fish′slīs), *n.* Same as *fish-carver.*

fish-slide (fish′slīd), *n.* A fish-trap for shallow rivers and low waterfalls: used in the southern United States.

fish-smother (fish′smuᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A cooked dish of fish. [Grand Manan.]

fish-sound (fish′sound), *n.* The swimming-bladder or air-sac of a fish. The sounds of some fishes are made into glue, and others, as in the case of the cod, are eaten.

fish-spear (fish′spēr), *n.* 1. A gig or lance, often having more than one tine, for spearing fish through ice or from a boat.

> Canst thou fill his [leviathan's] skin with barbed irons? or his head with *fish spears?* Job xli. 7.

2. A lance for bleeding captured whales.

fish-stage (fish′stāj), *n.* A stage for dressing fish.

fish-store (fish′stōr), *n.* A storehouse in which fish are salted or packed awaiting shipment to market.

fish-story (fish′stō″ri), *n.* [In allusion to the supposed tendency of amateur fishermen to exaggerate in narrating their exploits.] An incredible or extravagant narration or tale. [Colloq., U. S.]

fish-strainer (fish′strā″nėr), *n.* 1. A metal colander, with handles, for taking fish from a boiler.—2. An earthenware slab, with holes, placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish.

fish-tackle (fish′tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle used for fishing or raising an anchor to the gunwale of a ship. To this tackle a pendant is attached, with a large iron hook, called the *fish-hook*, fastened to its end.

fish-tail (fish′tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The tail of a fish.—2. A thysanurous insect of the family *Lepismidæ*, as *Lepisma domestica* or *L. saccharina;* a silvertail; a silver-fish: in this sense properly *fishtail.* See *Lepisma.* Also called *fishmoth.* [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* Shaped like a fish's tail; resembling a fish's tail in any way.—**Fish-tail burner.** See *burner.*—**Fish-tail propeller** (*naut.*), a propeller consisting of a single wing or blade attached to the stern-post of a ship, and oscillating like a fish's tail.

fish-tongue (fish′tung), *n.* A dental instrument for the removal of the wisdom-teeth: so named from its shape.

fish-torpedo (fish′tôr-pē″dō), *n.* 1. A self-propelling torpedo. See *torpedo.*—2. A cartridge designed to be exploded under water for the purpose of killing fish.

fish-trap (fish′trap), *n.* A trap for catching fish. It may be a baited box or basket closed by hand, or a net, basket, or space shut in by stakes, with a funnel-shaped entrance through which fish pass, but which has obstacles of some sort to prevent their egress.

fish-trowel (fish′trou″el), *n.* Same as *fish-carver.*

fish-van (fish′van), *n.* A covered vehicle adapted to run on passenger-trains, and fitted to carry fresh fish in crates or boxes. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

fish-warden (fish′wär″dn), *n.* An officer who has jurisdiction over the fisheries of any particular locality. Some of the States employ wardens to oversee the fisheries in streams and ponds, and prevent unlawful fishing. [U. S.]

fishway (fish′wā), *n.* An arrangement for enabling a fish to ascend a fall or a dam. In the *pool fishways* the water falls through small vertical heights, the velocity being retarded by means of rocks and boulders or by falling into pools whence it is allowed to fall again through a slight vertical distance to be again retarded, and so on to the bottom. In the *deflected-current fishways* the current is retarded by being made to travel through a distance equal to many times the perpendicular descent, being frequently interrupted by objects so placed in its course as to cause a change in its direction. In the *counter-current fishways* the water is delivered down the incline without acceleration of velocity. This is accomplished by compelling the water to travel in a constrained path. Also called *fish-ladder.*

fish-weir (fish′wēr), *n.* Same as *fish-garth.*

fishwife (fish′wīf), *n.*; pl. *fishwives* (-wīvz). A woman who sells fish.

fishwoman (fish′wum″an), *n.*; pl. *fishwomen* (-wim en). Same as *fishwife.*

fish-wood (fish′wud), *n.* The strawberry-bush, *Euonymus Americanus.*

fish-worker (fish′wėr″kėr), *n.* A fish-culturist.

fish-working (fish′wėr″king), *n.* Fish-culture; the artificial propagation of fish.

fish-works (fish′wėrks), *n. pl.* 1. The appliances and contrivances used in fish-culture for the artificial propagation of fish.—2. A place where the products of the fisheries are utilized for a specific purpose, as the manufacture of oil, guano, etc.; a fish-factory: often used as a singular.

fishworm (fish′wėrm), *n.* Same as *earthworm*, 1.

fishy (fish′i), *a.* [< *fish*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in fish; inhabited by fish: as, the *fishy* flood.

> Where are the flowry fields, the *fishy* streames,
> The pasturing mountaines, and the fertile plaines?
> *Stirling*, Doomes-day, Third Houre.

2. Like fish; having a fish-like quality: as, a *fishy* taste or smell.

> And when they arose early on the morrow morning, behold, Dagon was fallen upon his face to the ground before the ark of the Lord; and the head of Dagon and both the palms of his hands were cut off upon the threshold; only the *fishy* part of Dagon was left to him.
> 1 Sam. v. 4 (margin).
>
> Better pleased
> Than Asmodëus with the *fishy* fume,
> That drove him, though enamour'd, from the spouse
> Of Tobit's son. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 168.

3. Extravagant, as a story; dubious or incredible, like many stories told about fishing and fishes. Compare *fish-story.* [Colloq.]

> We did not lose a man. This sounds rather *fishy;* but they had no artillery. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 25, 1861.
>
> Altogether, the story is too *fishy.* *The American*, V. 83.

4. Dull and expressionless, like the eye of a fish. [Colloq.]

> A stout woman with a broad red face and *fishy* eyes.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 15.

5. Equivocal, unsafe, or unsound, as a speculation or a course of conduct: as, a *fishy* venture. [Colloq.]

> "I thought it was all up. Didn't you, Henry Sidney?" "The most *fishy* thing I ever saw," said Henry Sidney.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 9.

6. Plucky; brave; sturdy and enduring; thorough and faithful in duty: as, *fishy* to the backbone; a *fishy* man. [Fishermen's slang.]

fisk† (fisk), *v. i.* [< ME. *fisken*, wander about, be in constant motion, < Sw. *fjeska*, fisk, fidge, fidget. Associated in sense, but not in etymological form, with *fike*[2], *fig*[1], *fidge*, etc., and *frisk*, *whisk.*] To jump about; bustle or frisk about.

> And what frek of thys folde *fisketh* thus a-boute,
> With a bagge at hus bak a begeneldes wyse?
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 153.
>
> *Trotiere*, a *fisking* huswife, a ranging damsel, a gadding or wandering flirt. *Cotgrave.*
>
> Himself doth ambush in a bushy Thorn;
> Then in a Caue, then in a field of Corn,
> Creeps to and fro, and *fisketh* in and out,
> And yet the safety of each place doth doubt.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.
>
> Not such an other mutterer . . . or a *fisking* will.
> *G. Harvey*, Pierce's Super., 175. *N. E. D.*
>
> Being grown very weary with your violent *fiskings.*
> *Deacon and Walker*, Answer to Darel, 190. *N. E. D.*

fisnamy†, *n.* See *fisnomy.*

fisnomy†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fisnamy*, *visnomy;* < ME. *fisnomy*, *fysnomye*, *fysnamie*, *phisonomy*, etc., < OF. *phisonomie*, *phinosomie*, *philozomie*, F. *physionomie* = Pr. *phizonomia* = Sp. *fisonomía* = Pg. *physionomia* = It. *fisonomia*, < Gr. *φυσιογνωμία*, late and incorrect form of *φυσιογνωμονία*, physiognomy: see *physiognomy*, of which *fisnomy* (with the mod. abbr. *phiz*) is a corrupted form.] 1. The art of judging the character of a person by the countenance or appearance.

> The childe couthe of *fysenamye.*
> *Seven Sages*, l. 1072.

2. The face; countenance; appearance; physiognomy (which see).

> He feyede his *fysnamye* with his foule hondez,
> And frappez faste at hys face fersely there-aftyr!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.
>
> When he [a bear] waz lose, to shake hiz earz twyse or thryse wyth the blud & the slauer aboout his *fiznamy*, waz a matter of a goodly releef.
> *R. Laneham*, Letter from Kenilworth (1575).
>
> Faith, sir, a' has an English name; but his *fisnomy* is more hotter in France than here. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

fissate (fis′āt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *-ate*[1].] Fissured; cleft; split; especially, in *entom.*, having the apical portion divided or split into two parts. Specifically applied to the antennæ when the last joint forms two long branches directed outward, like the prongs of a fork, as in certain *Tenthredinidæ.*

fissel, *v.* and *n.* See *fissle*[1].

fissenless, *a.* See *fizzenless.*

fissicostate (fis-i-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, cleft, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate.*] Having the ribs divided.

fissidactyl, fissidactyle (fis-i-dak′til), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, cleft, + *dactylus*, a finger: see *dactyl* and *dactylus.*] Having cleft digits.

Fissidens (fis′i-denz), *n.* [NL., < L. *fissus*, cleft, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth.*] A genus of terrestrial mosses, with simple or sparingly branched frondiform stems and two-ranked leaves, which are conduplicate below and winged on the back. The peristome has bifid teeth, like *Dicranum.* There are 57 species, over half American.

fissil, *v.* and *n.* See *fissle*[1].

fissile (fis′il), *a.* [< L. *fissilis*, cleft, that may be cleft, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, split: see *fent.*] 1. Capable of being split, cleft, or divided into layers, as wood in the direction of the grain, or certain minerals and rocks in the planes of cleavage or foliation. See *schist* and *cleavage.*

> This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone. *Newton*, Opticks.
>
> A solid pumice-stone which possesses a *fissile* structure, like that of certain micaceous schists.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 75.
>
> A very *fissile* and smooth calcareous shale.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 126.

2. In *entom.*, formed of plates or scales which are closely appressed in repose, but may be spread apart: an epithet sometimes applied to lamellate antennæ.

fissilingual (fis-i-ling′gwal), *a.* [< NL. *fissilinguis* (< L. *fissus*, cleft, cloven, + *lingua* = E.

tongue) + *-al.*] Having the tongue cleft; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissilinguia*.

Fissilinguia (fis-i-ling′gwi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissilinguis*, cloven-tongued: see *fissilingual.*] A group of lacertilian reptiles, with procœlous vertebræ, cleft, slender, protrusile tongue, two valvular eyelids (except in *Ophiops*), the legs well developed, and the general aspect not serpentine. The group is made to contain the ordinary lizards of the family *Lacertidæ*, the monitors or varanians, etc. See *Ameiva* and *Leptoglossa*. Also *Fissilingues.*

fissility (fi-sil′i-ti), *n.* [< *fissile* + *-ity.*] The quality of being fissile.

By which it is evident that diamonds themselves have a grain or a flaky contexture, not unlike the *fissility*, as the schools call it, in wood. *Boyle*, Works, III. 521.

fission (fish-ọn), *n.* [< L. *fissio(n-)*, a cleaving, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave: see *fissile*, *fissure.*] 1. The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.—2. In *biol.*, the automatic division of a cell or an independent organism into new cells or organisms; especially, such division as a process of multiplication or reproduction. Also *fissuration*. See cut under *Paramecium.*

The human body is itself compounded of innumerable microscopic organisms, which . . . multiply, as the infusorial monads do, by spontaneous *fission.*
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 490.

Multiplication is effected through *fission:* that is to say, each globule or filament, after elongating, divides into two segments, each of which increases in its turn, to again divide into parts, and so on.
Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 446.

fission-fungi (fish′ọn-fun″jī), *n. pl.* Bacteria.

fissipalmate (fis-i-pal′māt), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, split, + *palma*, palm, + *-ate*[1].] Semipalmate; palmiped with deeply incised webs; partly fissiped.

fissipalmation (fis″i-pal-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *fissipalmate* + *-ion.*] Semipalmation; partial palmation or incomplete webbing of the toes.

fissipara (fi-sip′a-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *fissiparus:* see *fissiparous.*] In *zoöl.*, a collective term applied to fissiparous animals, or organisms which propagate by fission or spontaneous self-division: it has no specific classificatory signification.

fissiparism (fi-sip′a-rizm), *n.* [< *fissipar-ous* + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, reproduction by fission. See *fission*, 2.

fissiparity (fis-i-par′i-ti), *n.* [< *fissipar-ous* + *-ity.*] Same as *fissiparism.*

fissiparous (fi-sip′a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *fissiparus*, < L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, separate, + *-parus*, < *parere*, produce: see *parent.*] Reproducing or multiplying by fission or spontaneous self-division, a mode of asexual generation by division into two or more parts, each of which, when completely separated, becomes a new individual: it is a usual process among the protozoans, protophytes, and other low organisms. See *fission*, 2.

There are organisms which are *fissiparous*, and when cut in two form two fresh independent organisms, so diffused is the vitality of the original organism; and the same phenomenon may be observed in regard to human communities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 464.

fissiparously (fi-sip′a-rus-li), *adv.* In a fissiparous manner; by fission or spontaneous division.

fissipation (fis-i-pā′shọn), *n.* [Short for **fissiparation*, < *fissipar-ous* + *-ation.*] In *physiol.*, reproduction by fission. *Mayne.*

fissiped (fis′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fissipes* (*-ped-*), cloven-footed, < *fissus*, cloven, cleft, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Cloven-footed; having the toes cleft.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissipedia.*

II. *n.* A fissiped animal; specifically, one of the *Fissipedia:* opposed to *pinniped.*

Also written *fissipede.*

Fissipeda (fi-sip′e-dą), *n. pl.* See *Fissipedia.*

fissipedal (fis′i-ped-ąl), *a.* [< *fissiped* + *-al.*] Same as *fissiped.*

The *Fissipedal* Carnivora were divided by Cuvier into two groups. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 434.

fissipede (fis′i-pēd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *fissiped.*

It is described like *fissipedes*, or birds which have their feet or claws divided, whereas it is palmipede or fin-footed like swans and geese. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

Fissipedia (fis-i-pē′di-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *fissipes* (*-ped-*), cloven-footed: see *fissiped.*] A suborder of carnivorous mammals, of the order *Feræ*, containing all the terrestrial carnivores, as distinguished from the aquatic seals and walruses, or *Pinnipedia.* They have the toes cleft, the first phalanges or digits of the feet not enlarged or produced beyond the rest, generally reduced or rudimentary, and the limbs free and fitted for walking and bearing the body up from the ground. The series includes some twelve living families, thus contrasting with three families of *Pinnipedia.* Also *Fissipedes*, *Fissipeda.*

Fissipennæ (fis-i-pen′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fissus*, cleft, + *penna*, wing.] A group of small moths, related to the tineids; the plume-moths or featherwings, as of the genera *Pterophorus*, *Alucita*, etc. They are distinguished by the singular division of the wing into branches or rays, of which each pair has from two to six. These are most beautifully fringed at their edges, and much resemble the feathers of birds. The plume-moths are of small size; some of them are diurnal and bright-colored; others are twilight-fliers, and of a duller aspect. Some species have the power of folding up the wings like a fan, so that when closed they present the appearance of a single ray. See *Pterophoridæ*, and cut under *plume-moth.*

fissirostral (fis-i-ros′trąl), *a.* [< NL. *fissirostris* (< L. *fissus*, cleft, + *rostrum*, beak) + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, having the beak broad and deeply cleft, as a swallow, swift, or goatsucker; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fissirostres.* This group has been abolished, but *fissirostral* is retained as a convenient descriptive epithet.—**Fissirostral barbets.** See *barbet*[2].


Fissirostral Bill of Goatsucker.

Fissirostres (fis-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fissirostris:* see *fissirostral.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, a division of his *Passerinæ*, including the swallows, swifts, and goatsuckers; an artificial group, the original components of which are now separated in different orders. It was formerly divided into *Nocturna* and *Diurna.* By some the *Fissirostres* were made to include various other broad-billed birds, as kingfishers, trogons, and bee-eaters.

fissive (fis′iv), *a.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave (see *fissile*), + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of fission.

The whole plant is built up by the *fissive* multiplication of the simple cell in which it takes its origin.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 415.

fissle[1] (fis′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fissled*, ppr. *fissling.* [Sc.; also written *fissel*, *fissil*, usually *fizzle;* an imitative word, in part a variant of E. *whistle* (in some parts of Scotland E. *wh* is sounded *f*): see *fizzle* and *whistle.*] 1. Same as *fizzle*, 1.—2. To rustle, as leaves in the wind.

He thought, Mr. Lovel, that he heard the curtains o' his bed *fissil.* *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

3. To whistle, as wind through a keyhole.—4. To fidget. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

fissle[1] (fis′l), *n.* [Also written *fissel*, *fissil;* < *fissle*[1], *v.*] Bustle. [Scotch.]

fissle[2] (fis′l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thistle.* ★[Prov. Eng.]

fissura (fi-sū′rą), *n.*; pl. *fissuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *fissure.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) A fissure, cleft, rift, or chink between any two things or parts: as, the *fissura* palpebrarum (the opening between the eyelids). (*b*) Especially, one of the fissures or sulci of the surface of the brain, complementary to the gyri or convolutions. This Latin form is now used in comparatively few phrases. See *fissure.*

fissural (fish′ūr-ąl), *a.* [< *fissure* + *-al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a fissure or sulcus. See *fissure.*

To confine the discussion of the *fissural* pattern to a brief statement of what appear to be the constant and the inconstant *fissural* characters.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 501.

fissuration (fish-ū-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fissuration;* as *fissure* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of fissuring, or the state of being fissured.

Whether *fissuration* be due to mechanical causes or represent lines of retarded growth, each fissure [in brains of idiots, etc.] is probably not due to a distinct process, but is in many cases, as Dr. A. J. Parker had shown, due to vegetative repetition. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 342.

2. In *biol.*, same as *fission*, 2.

The multiplication of the species is effected in some by spontaneous division or *fissuration.*
Jabez Hogg, The Microscope.

★ **fissure** (fish′ūr), *n.* [= F. *fissure* = Sp. *fisura* = Pg. *fissura* = It. *fissura*, *fessura*, < L. *fissura*, a cleft, chink, fissure, < *fissus*, pp. of *findere*, cleave, separate, = E. *bite:* see *bite*, and cf. *fent*, *fissile*, and *fission.*] 1. A narrow longitudinal opening or groove; a cleft, crack, or chink; a line of separation in any substance produced by parting or cleavage: as, a *fissure* in the earth or in a rock.

A *Fissure* into the Earth, of a great depth; but withal so narrow that it is not discernible to the Eye till you arrive just upon it. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 5.

2. In *surg.* and *anat.*, any solution of continuity in a bone, membrane, or muscle, or a natural division or groove between adjoining parts of like substance; a fissura: a sulcus: as, the longitudinal *fissure* of the brain, separating the hemispheres.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A deep, sharp longitudinal depression of a surface. (*b*) A very deep angular notch in a margin, almost dividing the part or organ.—4. In *bot.*, the opening between segments of a cleft leaf or other organ; a slit formed by the dehiscence of an anther or a capsule.—5. In *her.*, a bearing resembling the bend sinister, but having one fourth the width of the bend, and capable of being borne on any part of the shield, sometimes in connection with others, sometimes with a bend sinister, a scarpe, or the like. Also called *staff.*—6. In *pathol.*, a crack-like sore or ulcer: as, an anal *fissure.*—**Auricular fissure,** a fissure between the vaginal and mastoid processes of the temporal bone for the exit of the auricular branch of the vagus nerve.—**Buccal fissures.** See *buccal openings*, under *buccal.*—**Calcarine fissure.** See *calcarine.*—**Callosomarginal fissure,** the sulcus bounding the gyrus fornicatus above, and turning up to terminate a short distance behind the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando. See cut under *cerebral.*—**Central fissure,** the fissure of Rolando.—**Choroidal, collateral, crescent, fimbrial,** etc., **fissure.** See the adjectives.—**Fissure of Rolando,** a deep sulcus separating the frontal and parietal lobes of the cerebrum on each side, on the superior and external surface of the cerebrum. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus.*—**Fissure of Sylvius,** the largest, deepest, and most constant of the fissures of the mammalian brain. It has a short anterior and long posterior branch, the latter separating the temporal from the parietal lobe. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus.*—**Fissures of the brain,** in *anat.*, the depressions or sulci separating the convolutions or gyri. See *sulcus.*—**Glaserian fissure,** the cleft between the squamosal and the tympanic elements of the temporal bone, separating the glenoid fossa proper from the vaginal plate of the tympanic, lodging the processus gracilis of the malleus, and transmitting the tympanic branch of the internal maxillary artery.—**Great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum.*—**Hippocampal fissure.** See *hippocampal.*—**Intraparietal fissure,** a deep sulcus on the convex surface of the parietal lobe of each cerebral hemisphere. See cut under *cerebral.*—**Palpebral fissure,** the cleft between the eyelids. See *fissura.*—**Parieto-occipital fissure,** a sulcus on the median surface of each cerebral hemisphere. Its extremity reaches the convex surface and marks the boundary between the parietal and occipital lobes. See cut under *cerebral.*—**Portal fissure,** the porta or gateway of the liver; the short, deep transverse fissure on the under side of the right lobe, joining the longitudinal fissure at right angles. Also called *transverse fissure.*—**Pterygomaxillary fissure,** the vertical interval between the body of the superior maxillary bone and the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, leading from the zygomatic fossa to the sphenomaxillary fossa.—**Sphenoidal fissure,** the interval between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; the anterior lacerate foramen of the skull, throwing the cerebral and orbital cavities into communication, and transmitting the third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves, and the first division of the fifth, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid.*—**Sphenomaxillary fissure,** the horizontal interval between the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones, situated at the outer and back part of the bony orbit of the eye, throwing the orbital cavity into communication with the temporal, the zygomatic, and the sphenomaxillary fossæ respectively.—**Transverse fissure.** Same as *portal fissure.*—**Umbilical fissure,** the cleft of the liver which receives the round ligament or the fibrous cord denoting the umbilical vein after its lumen is obliterated.

fissure (fish′ūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fissured*, ppr. *fissuring.* [< *fissure*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cleave; split; divide; crack or fracture.

By a fall or blow the scull may be *fissured* or fractured.
Wiseman, Surgery, v. 9.

II. *intrans.* To crack; cleave; split open.

fissured (fish′ūrd), *p. a.* Having a fissure or fissures; cleft; split; divided.

Ivy clasped
The *fissured* stones with its entwining arms.
Shelley, Alastor.

Their surfaces are rough, and *fissured* with branching cracks. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 43.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cleft or split.

Almost every flower . . . had . . . [its] rostella *fissured.*
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 108.

(*b*) In *entom.*, partly divided by one or more very deep notches: specifically applied to the wings of certain insects which appear split into two or more parts, as in the *Pterophoridæ*, a family of small moths.

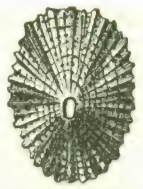
fissureless (fish′ūr-les), *a.* [< *fissure* + *-less.*] Without fissure or cleft.

Seeds of Acer platanoides and of wheat which had fallen between pieces of ice in an ice-house germinated there and pushed a number of roots several inches deep into the *fissureless* pieces of ice. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 650.

Fissurella (fis-ū-rel′ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fissura*, a fissure: see *fissure.*] The typical genus of keyhole-limpets of the family *Fissurellidæ.* *F. nodosa* is an example.

Fissurellacea (fis″ū-re-lā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fissurella* + *-acea.*] Same as *Fissurellidæ.*

fissurellid (fis-ū-rel′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fissurellidæ.*



Keyhole-Limpet (*Fissurella listeri*).

Fissurellidæ (fis-ū-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fissurella* + *-idæ.*] A family of scutibranchiate prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks; the keyhole-limpets. They resemble ordinary limpets in appearance and habits, but differ much in structure. The shell is perforate or emarginate, and sometimes disproportionately small for the size of the animal. There are many species, extinct and extant. Also *Fissurellacea.*

The *Fissurellidæ* . . . are structurally closely allied to the . . . [*Haliotidæ*], but in external appearance they seem far different. The shell is conical, and shows but very slightly any spiral. The series of openings of the Haliotis are replaced by a hole at or near the apex of the shell, or by a notch in the front margin. On the inside of the shell is a horseshoe-shaped impression, indicating the surface of attachment of the muscles of the foot. The eyes, instead of being placed on stalks, are scarcely elevated above the surrounding surface. . . . The species are largely inhabitants of the warmer seas of the globe, although some forms are boreal in their range. They are mostly found near the shores, where they feed on the smaller seaweeds. In their habits they are not different from other limpets. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 320.

fissure-needle (fish′ūr-nē″dl), *n.* A spiral needle for bringing together the lips of a wound. Being turned round its axis, it catches each lip alternately, and it is so made as to introduce a thread or wire, which is left in place when the needle is withdrawn.

fissure-vein (fish′ūr-vān), *n.* Mineral matter, often metalliferous, filling a preëxisting fissure, not formed by simple shrinkage of the rock itself, but resulting from deep-seated or crust movements, and which therefore may be expected to extend indefinitely downward, instead of ending in the particular stratum or group of strata in which it began. See *vein,* ★*deposit, true vein* (under *vein*), and *gash-vein.*

fist[1] (fist), *n.* [< ME. *fist, fyst, fust,* rarely *fest,* < AS. *fȳst* = OFries. *fēst* = D. *vuist* = MLG. *vūst,* LG. *fust* = OHG. *fūst,* MHG. *fūst, vūst,* G. *faust,* the fist. The Goth. form is not recorded; possibly **fuhstus,* < **fuh,* thus connecting the Teut. forms with L. *pugnus,* fist, *pugil,* a fist-fighter, pugilist, *pugna,* battle, etc., Gr. *πυγμή,* the fist, *πύξ,* with the fist, etc.: see *pugnacious, expugn, impugn,* etc., *pugilism,* etc.; see also *fight.* Otherwise the Teut. forms are prob. akin to OBulg. *pestĭ* = Slov. *pest* = Pol. *piesc* = Bohem. *pest* = Russ. *pyastĭ,* fist.] **1.** The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

For god the fader is as a *fuste,* the sone is as a fynger,
The holy goste of heuene is, as it were, the pawme.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 200.

Kynge Arthur fonde the kynge Ban on fote, in myddell of the presse, his swerde in his *fiste,* that hym deffended so vigerously that noon ne durst hym a-proche.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.

Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the *fist* of wickedness. Isa. lviii. 4.

2. Used to translate German *faust,* handbreadth, equal in Austria to 10.54 centimeters, or about 4 inches.—**Hand over fist.** See *hand.*

fist[1] (fist), *v. t.* [< *fist*[1], *n.*] **1.** To strike with the fist.

On a sudden—at a something—for a nothing—
The boy would *fist* me hard. *Tennyson,* Harold, i. 1.

2. To grip with the fist.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

We *fisted* the sail together, and, after six or eight minutes of hard hauling and pulling and beating down the sail, . . . we managed to get it furled.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 352.

fist[2] (fist or fīst), *n.* [Also written *fyst, feist, fiest, foist* (see *foist*[1]); early mod. E. *fyest,* < ME. **fist, fyst, fyyst* = OD. *veest,* D. *vijst* = MLG. *vist,* LG. *fist* = MHG. *vist,* a breaking wind; with formative *-t* (equiv. to the simpler form *fise* = Sw. Dan. *fis*), from the verb represented by Icel. *fīsa* = Dan. *fise,* break wind: see *fise*[1], *fizz, fizzle, n.* Cf. *bullfist, Bovista.*] **1.** The act of breaking wind: same as *fise*[1]. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.] —**2.** A puffball.

fist[2] (fist or fīst), *v. i.* [Also written *fyst, feist, fiest, foist* (see *foist*[1]); < ME. *fisten, fyisten* = MD. *vijsten,* D. *vijsten, veesten* = MLG. *vīsten,* LG. *fisten* = MHG. *visten,* break wind; from the noun: see *fist*[2], *n.*, and cf. *fizz, fizzle, foist*[1], *v.*] To break wind. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 163. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

fist-ball[1]† (fist′bâl), *n.* [< *fist*[1] + *ball*[1].] A kind of ball to be struck by the fists. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 296. (*Halliwell.*)

fist-ball[2] (fist′- or fīst′bâl), *n.* [< *fist*[2] + *ball*[1].] A puffball. Compare *Bovista.*

fistful (fist′fůl), *n.* [< *fist*[1] + *-ful.*] A handful. [Colloq.]

Even the poorest mines have their streaks and chunks of rich ore; do not, therefore, judge by a single *fist-full,* nor by an assay. *S. Bowles,* Our New West, p. 304.

fistiana (fis-ti-an′ä or -ā′nä), *n. pl.* [< *fist*[1] + *-i-ana:* see *-ana.*] Anecdotes or information regarding pugilists or pugilistic matters; boxiana.

fistic (fis′tik), *a.* [< *fist*[1] + *-ic.*] Relating to or done with the fists; pertaining to boxing; pugilistic: as, *fistic* exploits; *fistic* heroes. [Colloq.]

In *fistic* phraseology, he had genius for coming up to the scratch, wherever and whatever it was, and proving himself an ugly customer. *Dickens,* Hard Times, iii.

fisticating† (fis′ti-kā-ting), *a.* A corruption of *sophisticating* (?).

There are so many *fisticating* Tobaco-mungers in England, were it neuer so bad, they would sell it for Verinas.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 38.

fisticuff (fis′ti-kuf), *n.* [Formerly *fistycuff;* < *fisty*[2], = *fist*[1], + *cuff,* a blow.] A blow with the fist: commonly in the plural, combat with the fists; cuffs of the fist given and taken.

There's two at *fisty-cuffs* about it.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs,* till they have quite disabled each other. *Swift.*

People who share a cell in the Bastile, or are thrown together on an uninhabited isle, if they do not immediately fall to *fisticuffs,* will find some possible ground of compromise. *R. L. Stevenson,* Virginibus Puerisque, i.

fisticuffer (fis′ti-kuf-ėr), *n.* One who fights with the fists; a boxer.

Every rising *fisticuffer* within half a hundred miles round had heard of Bob's strength, and the more ambitious of these had felt bound to "dare" him.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

fisticuffing (fis′ti-kuf-ing), *n.* Boxing; fighting with the fists.

Six men were under sentence for simple assault and battery—mere *fisticuffing*—one of two years, two of five years, one of six years, one of seven, and one of eight.
The Century, XXXII. 167.

fisting-hound†, *n.* [< *fisting,* ppr. of *fist*[2], *v.*, + *hound.* Cf. *fise-dog.*] A kind of spaniel. *W. Harrison,* Descrip. of England, p. 230. (*Halliwell.*) Also *foisting-hound.*

And alledging urgent excuses for my stay behind, part with her as passionately as she would from her *foisting-hound. Marston, Johnson, and Chapman,* Eastward Ho.

fistinut† (fis′ti-nut), *n.* [For **fistic-* = **fustic-nut:* see *fustic* and *pistachio-nut.*] A pistachio-nut.

fist-law (fist′lâ), *n.* The law of brute force. [Rare.]

The president ["of the parliament of Burgundy" and envoy of Henry IV. of France] told the States-General in full assembly that there was no law in Christendom, as between nations, . . . [but] the good old *fist-law,* the code of brute force. *Motley,* United Netherlands, IV. 497.

fist-mate (fist′māt), *n.* An antagonist in a pugilistic encounter. [Rare.]

One fights because . . . the next parish is an eyesore to him, and his *fist-mate* is from it. *Landor.*

fistock† (fis′tok), *n.* [< *fist*[1] + dim. *-ock.*] A fist.

Scarce able for to stay his *fistock* from the servant's face.
Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

fistuca (fis-tū′kä), *n.* [L., a rammer, beetle.] ★An instrument for driving piles; a monkey.

fistula (fis′tū-lä), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fistel* = OF. *fistle, festre* (> ME. *festre,* E. *fester*), F. (a restored form) *fistule* = Pr. *fistola* = Sp. *fístola* = Pg. *fistula* = It. *fistola,* < L. *fistula,* a pipe, tube, a reed, cane, a musical pipe, a sort of ulcer, fistula. Cf. *fester*[1], ult. a doublet of *fistula* in the pathological sense.] **1**†. A reed; a pipe; a wind-instrument of music.—**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* same as *calamus,* 4.

For some centuries it appears to have been the custom for the priest to hold the chalice while the communicant sucked the wine through a silver tube or *fistula.*
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 185.

3. In *pathol.*, a narrow passage or duct, formed by disease or injury, leading from an abscess to a free surface, or furnishing an abnormal means of egress from some normal cavity, as in vesicovaginal fistula. A fistula may be cutaneous or deep-seated; *incomplete,* or blind, when it has but one opening; *complete,* when there are two. An incomplete fistula may be external or internal, according to the position of the opening.

Moreover you shall not see a part of the bodie but it is subject to the *fistulas,* which creep inwardly and hollow as they go. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xxvi. 14.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of polyps. *Oken,* 1815.—**Fistula in ano,** fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself.—**Fistula in perinæo,** fistula resulting from partial closure of a ruptured perineum.—**Fistula lacrymalis,** a fistula of the lacrymal sac, through which the tears usually escape on the cheek: a disorder characterized by the flowing of tears, and usually proceeding from obliteration of the nasal duct.

fistular (fis′tū-lär), *a.* [= F. *fistulaire* = Sp. *fistular* = It. *fistolare,* < L. *fistularis,* like a pipe, < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] Fistulous.

Fistularia (fis-tū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fistularis,* like a pipe, < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] **1.** The typical and only genus of the restricted family *Fistulariidæ. F. tabaccaria,* the best-known species, is the tobacco-pipe fish. The genus is named from the long tubular snout, like a fistula or tube, at the end of which is the mouth.

2. A genus of holothurians of vermiform figure with pinnate tentacles. *De Blainville,* 1830.

Fistulariæ (fis-tū-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Fistularia,* 2.] The vermiform holothurians, a section represented by such forms as *Synapta, Chirodota,* and *Oncinolabes.* Also, incorrectly, *Fistularia.*

fistulariid (fis-tū-lā′ri-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ.*

Fistulariidæ (fis″tū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fistularia,* 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Fistularia,* and characterized by the very elongate and somewhat depressed body, long tubiform snout, ventral fins with five or six spineless rays, no dorsal spines, and extension of the two middle rays of the tail-fin into a long filament; the tobacco-pipe fishes or sea-snipes. Four species are known, all of the genus *Fistularia.* In Cuvier's system *Fistulariidæ* was the fifteenth family of *Acanthopterygii,* and included not only the *Fistulariidæ* proper, but also the *Aulostomidæ, Macrorhamphosidæ,* and *Centriscidæ* of recent authors. In Günther's system they were a family of *Acanthopterygii gasterosteiformes,* with the ventrals remote from the pubic bone, and with six soft rays, including *Fistulariidæ* proper, *Aulostomidæ,* and *Aulorhynchidæ* of later authors. Also written *Fistularidæ, Fistularides, Fistularioidæ.*

fistularioid (fis-tū-lā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fistulariidæ.*

II. *n.* A fistulariid.

fistulary (fis′tū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *fistularis,* < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistular.*] Fistulous.

Gaue him the farr-heard *fistularie* reede.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

fistulate (fis′tū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fistulated,* ppr. *fistulating.* [< *fistulate, a.*] To assume the form or character of a fistula, as an abscess.

fistulate, fistulated (fis′tū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [= Pg. *fistulado,* < L. *fistulatus,* furnished with pipes, pipe-shaped, < *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] Hollowed like a pipe or fistula: as, "a *fistulated* ulcer," *Fuller.*

The beginnings or first stamina in animals are their tubes, pipes, or ducts, *fistulated* or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices. *The Student,* II. 379.

fistulatous (fis′tū-lā-tus), *a.* [Irreg. < *fistulate,* ★*a.*, + *-ous.*] Fistulated or fistulous. [Rare.]

fistule† (fis′tūl), *n.* [< F. *fistule,* < L. *fistula,* a pipe, fistula: see *fistula.*] A fistula. *Holland.*

fistulid (fis′tū-lid), *n.* A member of Lamarck's third section of radiated animals, as a holothurian; a fistulidan.

Fistulidæ (fis-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fistula* + *-idæ.*] A family of echinodermatous animals, the holothurians: a term now disused.

fistulidan (fis-tū′li-dan), *n.* One of the *Fistulidæ;* a holothurian.

fistuliform (fis′tū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fistula,* a pipe, + *forma,* shape.] Fistular or fistulous in form; tubular or tubiform.

Stalactite often occurs *fistuliform. Phillips.*

Fistulina (fis-tū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *fistula,* a pipe: see *fistula.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Boletus. F. hepatica,* which grows on oak and less commonly on various other trees in Europe and America, is highly esteemed as an article of food. It is called *beefsteak-fungus,* and is much like beefsteak in appearance.

fistulose (fis′tū-lōs), *a.* Same as *fistulous.*

fistulous (fis′tū-lus), *a.* [= F. *fistuleux* = Sp. Pg. *fistuloso* = It. *fistoloso,* < L. *fistulosus,* pipe-shaped, full of holes, having a fistula, < *fistula,* a pipe, etc.: see *fistula.*] **1.** Hollow, like a pipe or reed; tubular; fistuliform.—**2.** Having the form or nature of a tube or fistula; containing fistulas.

As for the flesh of the polype, it is to see to, *fistulous* and spongeous, like unto honycombs.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 827.

fistwise (fist'wīz), *a.* [< ME. *fustwyse;* < *fist*[1] + *-wise.*] In the form of a fist.

And alle thre nys bote o god [is but one God] as my hand and my fyngres,
Vnfolde other [or] yfolde a *fust-wyse* other elles.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 150.

fisty[1] (fis'ti), *a.* [< *fist*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to the fists or to pugilism; fistic. [Rare.]

In twice five years the "greatest living poet,"
Like to the champion in the *fisty* ring,
Is call'd on to support his claim.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 55.

fisty[2] (fis'ti), *n.*; pl. *fisties* (-tiz). A dialectal ★variant of *fist*[1].

fit[1] (fit), *n.* [< ME. *fit, fyt, fytt,* a struggle, < AS. *fitt,* a struggle, fight; cf. the verbal n. *fitung,* a fighting; *fettian* (in pret. pl. *fettodon*), dispute, contend (?). The AS. forms occur but rarely (hardly more than once each). Connections unknown; the nearest word in sense and form is *fight,* AS. *feoht;* but this cannot be related.]

1†. A struggle; a hard, painful or trying experience.

Sys, sche seyde, make yow gladd,
For on [an] hardere *fytt* never ye had.
Sir Eglamour, l. 255.

The body that on the bere lis
Scheweth the same that we schal be;
That ferful *fit* may no mon fle.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 135.

2. An attack of convulsive disease; a muscular convulsion, often with loss of self-control and consciousness; spasm; specifically, an epileptic attack.

The aged man that coffers up his gold
Is plagued with cramps and gouts and painful *fits.*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 856.

The frequency of attacks varies immensely in epilepsy. In one case . . . the average nightly number of *fits* had been about twelve. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. The invasion, exacerbation, or paroxysm of disease, or of any physical disturbance, coming suddenly or by abrupt transition: as, a *fit* of the gout; a *fit* of colic, of coughing, or of sneezing; a cold or a hot *fit* in intermittent fever.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions,
Thereof the raging fire of fever bred;
And what's a fever but a *fit* of madness!
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

You shall not be rid of this ague of my letters, though perchance the *fit* change days. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

4. A more or less sudden and transient manifestation of emotion or feeling of any kind, as of passion (anger), grief, laughter, laziness, etc.; usually, a manifestation of violent emotion; a paroxysm; a "spell."

Such fearefull *fitt* assaid her trembling hart,
Ne word to speake, ne joynt to move, she had.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 11.

Thy jealous *fits*
Have scar'd thy husband from the use of wits.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

There is no difference between a mad man and an angry man in the time of his *fit.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 169.

Wrapped in a *fit* of pleasing indolence.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iv.

5. A sudden impulse toward effort, activity, or motion, followed by an interval of relaxation; impulsive and intermittent action: as, he will do it now that the *fit* is on him; to have a *fit* of work. In the emission theory of light a fit is a period during which the matter of light is more or less easily transmitted. These fits were supposed by Newton to account for the phenomena now explained by the periods of undulation.

He that's compelled to goodness may be good,
But 'tis but for that *fit;* where others, drawn
By softness and example, get a habit.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

By *fits* he breathes, half views the fleeting skies,
And seals again by *fits* his swimming eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xiv.

She came when the *fit* was on her, she staid jest so long as it pleased her, and went when she got ready, and not before. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 17.

The mind now thinks; now acts; and each *fit* reproduces the other. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 84.

Newton endeavoured to explain the rings which go by his name by the theory of *fits* of easy reflection and transmission. *Stokes*, Light, p. 51.

6. A caprice; capricious or irregular action or movement.

The Sea hath *fits,* alternate course she keepes,
From Deep to Shoar, and from the Shoar to Deeps.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

But, for your husband,
He is noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* o' the season. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2.

7†. A stroke.

"Curse on that Cross" (quoth then the Sarazin),
"That keepes thy body from the bitter *fitt!*"
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

By fits, fitfully; spasmodically; by irregular periods of action or emotion.

Shirley . . . was glad to be independent as to property; *by fits* she was even elated at the notion of being lady of the manor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

Fit of the face†, a grimace; a twist or contortion of the face.

All the good our English
Have got by the late voyage is but merely
A *fit* or two o' *the face.* *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

Fits and starts, irregular periods of action; capricious impulses and movements; the performance of actions in an irregular or intermittent way: as, to work by *fits and starts;* the clock goes by *fits and starts.*

Dalmatia has played a part in history only by *fits and starts.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 87.

To give one fits, or **particular fits,** to make a vigorous attack upon one; especially, to rate or scold one vigorously: as, I'll *give him fits* for that. [Slang, U. S.]

The man ran after the thievish Indian, and the corporal cried out to *give him fits* if he caught him.
G. W. Kendall, Santa Fé Expedition.

I rather guess as how the old man will *give particular fits* to our folks to-day.
E. Eggleston, Hoosier Schoolmaster, p. 101.

fit[1]†, *v. t.* [< *fit*[1], *n.*] To force or wrench, as by a fit or convulsion.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been *fitted,*
In the distraction of this madding fever!
Shak., Sonnets, cxix.

fit[2] (fit), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fitte;* E. dial. also *fet;* < ME. *fit, fitte, fyt, fytte,* meet; origin uncertain: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Meet; suitable; befitting; becoming; conformable to a standard of right, duty, or appropriateness; proper; appropriate.

Fyt or mete, equus [æquus], congruus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 163.

Fytte, as a garment or other thyng. *Palsgrave.*

It is not *fit* for a little foot-page,
That has run throughe mosse and myre,
To lye in the chamber of any ladye.
Child Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 210).

There will be *fit* occasion ministred unto me to write something of it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 188.

We have certainly . . . no reason to complain, if God thinks *fit* to debar us at all times any use of unlawfull Pleasures. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

He [John Adams] was chosen its President — a *fit* honor, which the feeble old man as fittingly declined.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

We passed a company of them [monks], young and old, on our way, bareheaded and barefooted, as their use is, and looking very *fit* in the landscape.
Howells, The Century, XXX. 671.

2. Adapted to an end, object, or design; conformable to a standard of efficiency or qualification; suitable; competent.

My neighbour hath a wife, not *fit* to make him thriue,
But good to kill a quicke man, or make a dead reuiue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 176.

A trotting Horse is *fit* for a Coach, but not for a Lady's Saddle. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 37.

They're *fitter* far for book or pen
Than under Mars to lead on men.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 263).

Existence, generation after generation, in a region where despotic control has arisen, produces an adapted type of nature; partly by daily habit, and partly by survival of those most *fit* for living under such control.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 483.

3. In a state of preparedness; in a suitable condition; ready; prepared: as, *fit* to die.

So *fit* to shoot, she singled forth among
Her foes who first her quarry's strength should feel.
Fairfax.

If I be not *fit* to go to prison, I am not *fit* to go to judgment, and from thence to execution.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 85.

4. Specifically, in sporting language, in condition; properly trained for action: as, the horse was not *fit,* and lost the race; hence, colloquially, in good health. [Eng.]

One day he had opened his eyes — as *fit* as a flea.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

"Thought I'd run down for a bit and look you up," he explained. "And how are you all in Sleepy Hollow? Pretty *fit?*" *W. E. Norris*, The Rogue, xix.

Not fit to hold a candle to. See *candle.* — **Survival of the fittest.** See *survival.* = **Syn. 1.** Proper, seemly, fitting. — **2.** Expedient, congruous, correspondent, convenient, apposite, adequate. *Apt, Fit.* See *apt.*

II. *n.* **1.** A fitting or adjustment; adaptation, as of one thing to another; something that fits or is fitted: as, the *fit* of a garment, or of the parts of a machine; the coat is an exact *fit.*

"People lie about my being cross with you," Issells, the peevish tailor, remarks to his worn-out wife at supper, "and I may be put out a little by the everlasting bother and misfortune I have, . . . people dissatisfied with their *fits,* people promising and not paying."
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 237

2. A fitting out; preparation: as, a good *fit* for college. — **3.** The part of a car-axle upon which the wheel is forced. *E. H. Knight.* — **4.** One's equal, like, or match. [Now only prov. Eng., in form *fet.*]

Mon deth mid strengthe and mid witte
That other thing nis non his *fitte.*
Theȝ alle strengthe at one were,
Monnes wit ȝet more were.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 781.

5. [< *fit*[2], *v.*] In *soap-making,* the liquid soap, before it is allowed to cool and harden, in the finishing stage of the manufacture of yellow soap. See *fitting, n.*, 2.

A fine *fit* gives a very large nigre, containing much soap; while a coarse *fit* gives a small nigre, composed chiefly of impure lye. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 173.

fit[2] (fit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fitted,* ppr. *fitting.* [Early mod. E. also *fitte;* < ME. *fitten* (rare), fit, become, arrange or set in array, = OD. *vitten,* fit, suit, adapt. The early records are scant, and other connections are doubtful. The adj. may be ult. the contr. pp. of the verb (cf. *fat*[1], in part similarly contracted). The verb is by some connected with Icel. *fitja,* knit, web, = Norw. *fitja,* draw (a lace) together in a noose, = Sw. dial. *fittja,* bind together, < Icel. *fit,* the webbed foot of water-fowl, the web or skin of the feet of animals, the edge or hem of a sock, etc. Connection with *feat*[2] (ME. *fete, fetise,* neat, well-made) is improbable; but cf. *fit*[5] = *feat*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fit or suitable; adapt; bring into a corresponding form or a conformable condition: as, to *fit* a coat or gown to the figure; to *fit* a key to a lock; to *fit* the mind to one's circumstances.

I return you here enclosed the Sonnet your Grace pleased to send me lately, rendered into Spanish, and *fitted* to the same Air it had in English. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 14.

How the day *fits* itself to the mind, winds itself round it like a fine drapery, clothing all its fancies!
Emerson, Works and Days.

Nature has a magic by which she *fits* the man to his fortunes, by making them the fruit of his character.
Emerson, Books.

For anything I know about the matter, it may be the way of Nature to be unintelligible; she is often puzzling, and I have no reason to suppose that she is bound to *fit* herself to our notions. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 29.

2. To accommodate with anything suitable; furnish with what is fit or appropriate as to size, shape, etc.: as, to *fit* one with a coat or a pair of shoes.

No milliner can so *fit* his customers with gloves.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

His shoe-maker, *fitting* him, told him, "that if his Lordship would please to tread hard . . . his Lordship would find his Lordship's shoe will sit as easy as any piece of work his Lordship should see in England."
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

3. To prepare; furnish with what is proper or necessary; equip; make ready; qualify: as, to *fit* a ship for a long voyage; to *fit* one's self for a journey; to *fit* a student for college.

I create you
Companions to our person, and will *fit* you
With dignities becoming your estates.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

We are directed to ask with a fixed and fervent mind, because such a manner of asking *fits* and qualifies us for receiving. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

To *fit* thee for a nobler post than thine.
Cowper, Valediction, l. 32.

He [Peter Stuyvesant] was in fact the very man *fitted* by nature to retrieve the desperate fortunes of her beloved province. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 267.

4. To be properly adjusted or adapted to; be suitable for as to size, form, character, qualification, etc.; suit: as, the coat exactly *fits* you; he *fits* his place well.

Every man's pocket is my treasury,
And no man wears a suit but *fits* me neatly.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

You writ to me lately for a Footman, and I think this Bearer will *fit* you. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 13.

A good government, like a good coat, is that which *fits* the body for which it is designed.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist Greece.

It seems to me . . . that you cannot always cut out men to *fit* their profession, and that you ought not to curse them because that profession sometimes hangs on them ungracefully. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iii.

5. To be proper for; be in keeping with; become; befit.

The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl,
And spirits walk, and ghosts break up their graves,
That time best *fits* the work we have in hand.
Shak., 2 Hen VI., i. 4.

Lay me downe all your commodities together; what I like I will take, and in recompence giue you what I thinke *fitting* their value.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 167.

So clothe yourself in this, that better *fits*
Our mended fortunes and a Prince's bride.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To fit out, to furnish; equip; supply with necessaries or means: as, to *fit out* a ship (that is, to furnish her with sails, stores, and other necessaries). — **To fit up,** to prepare; furnish with things suitable; make proper for the

reception or use of any person: as, to *fit up* a house for a guest.

They [the Dutch] first *fit* them [trading sloops] *up* after their own fashion, and put a Rudder to them, which the Jihornians don't use. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 5.

You haven't been here, I believe, since I *fitted up* this room. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=Syn. 1. To adjust.—3. To equip, provide.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be fit, suitable, becoming, seemly, or proper.

Sometimes I joy when glad occasion *fits*.
Spenser, Sonnets, liv.

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast. *Pope*, Odyssey.

2. To be properly adjusted; be adapted or made suitable.

This [habit] *fits* not nicely, that is ill conceiv'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 603.

To fit into, to adapt itself to; harmonize with.

All below *fits into* the procession in cloudland above.
The American, XII. 88.

fit[3] (fit), *n.* [Still used occasionally, as an archaism, and spelled *fitt*, *fitte*, *fytte*; ME. *fit*, *fyt*, *fytt*, *fytte*, a song, ballad, or story, a division of a song, ballad, or story, < AS. *fitt*, a song. The AS. word is rare, and has no known connections. Not from Icel. *fet*, a pace, step, foot (as a measure of length); Icel. *fet* does not mean a metrical foot, and the E. *fit*[3] is not a metrical foot.] A song, ballad, or story; a division of a song, ballad, or story.

As God in heven has gyffen me wit,
Shalle I now syng you a *fytt*
Withe my mynstrelsy.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 51.

Loo, lordes myne, heer is a *fit!*
If ye wol any more of it,
To telle it wol I fonde.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 177.

Poems sweet
Like separate souls shall fly from it,
Each to an immortal *fytte*.
Mrs. Browning, Isobel's Child, xxxi.

[This use of *fit* for a musical air played, not sung, is erroneous, but not uncommon.]

fit[4] (fit), *n.* [Sc., a var. of *foot*; prob. due to Scand. influence; cf. Icel. *fet*, a step, pace, foot (a measure of length), = Dan. *fjed* = Sw. *fjät*, track, trace, footstep; Icel. *fit*, the webbed foot of water-birds: see *foot*.] A foot; a step.

Bonny Lizie was weary wi' travelling,
And a *fit* furder coudna win.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 64).

O think that eild [age], wi' wyly *fit*,
Is wearing nearer bit by bit.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 107.

fit[4] (fit), *v.* [< *fit*[4], *n.* Cf. *foot*, *v.*, and *fitter*[2].]
I. *trans.* **1.** To kick.—**2.** To tread.
II. *intrans.* To kick.

fit[5] (fit), *a.* [A dial. var. of *feat*[2], in same sense.] Great; long: as, a *fit* time; a *fit* deal of trouble. [Prov. Eng.]

fit[6] (fit). [A mod. dial. pret. and pp. of *fight* (like *lit* of *light*), after the supposed analogy of *bit*, *bit* or *bitten*, *writ* (obs.), *writ* (obs.) or *written*, etc., pret. and pp. of *bite*, *write*, etc.] A dialectal preterit and past participle of *fight*.

fitch[1] (fich), *n.* [E. dial., usually in pl. *fitches*; < ME. *fitches*, pl., *ficche*, also *fetches*, pl., *fetche*, *feche*, *fech*; in later E., usually with initial *v*, *vitch*, *vetch*: see *vetch*.] A vetch. In the authorized version of the Bible the word is used to translate two different Hebrew words (Ezek. iv. 9; Isa. xxviii. 25–27). The former is probably spelt, a grain resembling wheat, and is so rendered in the revised version; the latter, the black cumin (*Nigella sativa*), as stated in the margin of the revised version.

fitch[2] (fich), *n.* [Short for *fitchet* or *fitchew*; or directly < OD. *vitsche*: see *fitchet*, *fitchew*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, same as *fitchew*.—**2.** In *furriery*, the dressed fur of the fitchew; the prepared skin of the polecat. It makes a fine, soft, and warm fur, but the natural odor is difficult to remove.—**3.** Same as *fitch-brush*.

The smallest hog-hair brushes are called *fitches*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 106.

fitch[3]† (fich), *v. t.* [< ME. *fitchen*, *ficchen*, *fichen*, fix, fasten, pierce, < OF. *ficher*, fix, fasten, nail, pierce, stick, thrust or drive in, F. *ficher*, drive in, = Pr. *ficar* = OSp. OPg. *ficar*, Sp. *hincar*, Pg. *fincar* = It. *ficcare*, fix, fasten, nail, drive in (comp. F. *afficher*, stick up, = Pr. *aficar* = It. *afficcare*, fix, fasten, drive), appar., through a ML. form **figicare*, < L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fix, fasten, drive or thrust in, transfix, pierce: see *fix*, *v.*] **1.** To fix; fasten; set up.

With Crist I am *ficchid* [var. *fitchid*] to the cross.
Wyclif, Gal. ii. 19 (Oxf.).

Have mynde certeynly to *ficchyn* thy house of a myrie site in a low stone. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 45.

But the two hynder feet were so depe *ficched* in the hauberke, that the heed of the catte hanged down-warde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 668.

2. To transfix; pierce.

Thei ben scaterid, and not *ficchid* [L. *compuncti*] with sorewe. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxxiv. 16.

fitch[4] (fich), *n.* [A use of *fitch*[1], *n.*] An amount of the size of a vetch-seed.

And when it is raised and removed, put in a piece of a sponge, as much as a *fitch*, in the hole which the powder made, and it will purge the drinesse of the wound.
Barrough, Method of Physick (1624).

fitch-brush (fich'brush), *n.* A brush or hair-pencil made of the hair of the fitchew or polecat. Fitch-brushes are much esteemed, as they are elastic and firm, can be brought to a fine point, and work freely. The name is also given to small brushes made of hog's hair.

fitché, fitchée (fi-chā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.; F. *fiché*, pp. of *ficher*, drive in, fix: see *fitch*[3].] In *her.*: (*a*) Sharpened or cut to a point; ending in a point: said especially of a cross when the lowermost arm seems as if intended to be fixed in the ground. (*b*) Less commonly, having a long sharp point attached to the cross or other bearing, and projecting beyond the bottom. Also *fiché*, *fiched*, *figetive*, *fitched*, *fitchy*.—**Cross fitché double**, in *her.*, a cross differing from the Maltese cross in having the arms of equal width throughout.—**Double fitché**, in *her.*, terminating in two points: thus, a cross double fitché has one arm notched at the end, so as to show two sharp points, or, if double fitché of all four, has each arm so shaped.—**Fitché of all four.** See *cross estoilé*, under *cross*[1].—**Treble fitché**, in *her.*, ending in three points. See *double fitché*.



Different forms of Cross Fitché Gules.

fitched (ficht), *a.* [< *fitch*[3] + *-ed*[2]: see *fitch*[3].] Same as *fitché*.

fitchet (fich'et), *n.* A variant of *fitchew*.

fitchew (fich'ö), *n.* [Also *fitchet* and *fitch* (see **fitch*[2]), and dial. *fitchee*, *fitcher*, *fitchole*, *fitchuk*, etc.; < ME. *fitchew*, *fichew*, < OF. *fissiau*, *fissau*, < OD. *fisse*, *visse*, *vitsche*, a polecat (Kilian). Cf. D. *vies*, nasty, loathsome, and see *fizzle*, *foist*[1].] The polecat or foulmart, *Putorius vulgaris* or *P. fœtidus*. See *polecat*.

Vnder that cope a cote hath he furred,
With foyns, or with *fitchewes* other fyn beuer.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a *fitchew*, a toad, . . . I would not care; but to be Menelaus, I would conspire against destiny. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

fitchole (fich'ōl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fitchew*.

fitchy (fich'i), *a.* [< *fitché*.] Cut to a point; in *her.*, same as *fitché*.

Each board has two tenons fastened in their silver sockets, which sockets some conceive made *fitchy* or picked.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight of Palestine, II. iv. 4.

fitful (fit'fûl), *a.* [< *fit*[1] + *-ful*.] Varied by irregular fits of action and repose; occurring or marked by fits and starts; spasmodic; capricious; changeable; checkered: as, a *fitful* disease or mood; a *fitful* life or career.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's *fitful* fever he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

Keen, *fitful* gusts are whispering here and there
Among the bushes, half leafless and dry.
Keats, Sonnets, xiii.

There are, therefore, two strange and solemn lights in which we have to regard almost every scene in the *fitful* history of the Rivo Alto. *Ruskin*.

=Syn. Irregular, variable, unstable.

fitfully (fit'fûl-i), *adv.* By fits; at intervals.

Her letters too,
Tho' far between, and coming *fitfully*
Like broken music. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

But *fitfully* there the hearth-fire burns.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

fitfulness (fit'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being fitful; impulsiveness; waywardness; instability.

fithel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fiddle*.

fitly (fit'li), *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly; with propriety; commodiously; conveniently: as, a maxim *fitly* applied.

Which their Indian conquest may make the ensigne of their Order more *fitly* then their Burgundian inheritance.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

Cats, that can judge as *fitly* of his worth
As I can of those mysteries. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2.

I can compare him [the chub] to nothing so *fitly* as to cherries newly gathered.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 67.

fitment (fit'ment), *n.* [< *fit*[2] + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of fitting, or that which has been fitted or serves as a fitting; a fitting.

The rudder and its *fitments*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 95.

Fitment showing recess for lounge. *Art Age*, V. 22.

2. A fit, suitable, or proper thing; something adapted to a purpose.

I am, sir,
The soldier that did company these three
In poor beseeming; 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then follow'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

fitness (fit'nes), *n.* [< *fit*[2] + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of being fit or suitable; suitableness; adaptedness or adaptability of one thing to another; hence, congruity; befittingness; meetness: as, the *fitness* of things; the *fitness* of a thing for the purpose intended.

Fitness is so inseparable an accompaniment of beauty, that it has been taken for it. *Emerson*, Art, p. 47.

In constructing an ideally perfect distribution of the means of happiness, it seemed necessary to take into account the notion (as I called it) of *Fitness*, which, though often confounded with Desert, seems essentially distinct from it. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 330.

One thing in life calls for another; there is a *fitness* in events and places. *R. L. Stevenson*, A Gossip on Romance.

2. The state of being fitted or qualified; requisite capacity; qualification: as, he lacks *fitness* for the place.

To do its work well, an apparatus must possess special *fitness* for that work. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 301.

fit-rod (fit'rod), *n.* In *ship-building*, a small iron rod, bent at one end to prevent it from slipping entirely into a deep hole, for insertion into the holes made in a vessel's sides in order to ascertain the required length of the bolts or treenails which are to be driven in.

fit-root (fit'röt), *n.* The Indian-pipe or corpse-plant of the United States, *Monotropa uniflora*.

fitt, *n.* See *fit*[3].

fittable† (fit'a-bl), *a.* [< *fit*[2] + *-able*.] Suitable. *Sherwood*.

fittedness (fit'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being fitted; adaptation; fitness. [Rare.]

There is not an ampler testimony of Providence than the structure of man's body:—the safeness of the fabrick of the eyes:—their exquisite *fittedness* to their use, &c.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

fitten, fitton (fit'en, -on), *n.* [E. dial., origin uncertain. Doubtfully connected with *fiction*.] A pretense or feint. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

He doth feed you with *fittons*, figments, and leasings.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

fitten†, **fitton**† (fit'en, -on), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *fitone*. See *fitten*, *n.*] To tell falsehoods; draw the long bow; invent fictions. *Palsgrave*.

Although in many other places he commonly useth to *fitton* and to write devises of his own head.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1016, A.

fitter[1] (fit'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who fits, in any sense of that word; one who or that which adapts one thing to another, or makes it suitable for the purpose intended.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze-seed they reckon . . . a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. In *mech.*, one who puts the parts of a machine together, as distinguished from a pattern-maker, founder, turner, finisher, etc.—**3.** One who supplies and fixes fittings or fixtures of any kind; one who "fits up" things: as, a gas-*fitter*.—**4.** One who supplies whatever is fit or necessary for the proper accomplishment of any object or undertaking; one who equips with whatever is necessary: as, a *fitter*-out.—**5.** In some parts of Great Britain, one who vends and loads coal, fitting ships with cargoes; particularly, a coal-broker who sells the coal produced by a particular mine or by particular mines. *Imp. Dict.* Also called *coal-fitter*.

fitter[2] (fit'ėr), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc., appar. freq. of *fit*[4]: see *fit*[4].] **I.** *trans.* To injure by frequent treading. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To kick as cross children do; make a noise with the feet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** To be in a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

fitter[2]† (fit'ėr), *n.* [< *fitter*[2], *v.*] A passion; a quarrel.—**In fitters**, in a passion. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They were *in fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this city. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 225.

fitter[3]† (fit'ėr), *n.* [A form of *flitter*, *flinder*.] A fragment; a flinder; a rag; a flitter.

None of your piec'd companions, your pinn'd gallants,
That fly to *fitters* with every flaw of weather.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

A paire of racks in the house was all torne to *fitters*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 142.

fittie-lan' (fit'i-lan), *n.* [Sc., as if 'foot the land' (Jamieson). See *fit*[4], *v.*] The near horse or ox of the hindmost pair in a plow.

Thou was a noble *fittie-lan'*
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fittin (fit'in), *n.* [A Sc. dial. corruption of *whiting*.] The whiting.

fitting (fit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fit*[2], *v.*] **1.** Anything employed in fitting up permanently: used generally in the plural, in the sense of fixtures, tackle, apparatus, equipment: as, the *fittings* of an office; gas-*fittings*.

The *fittings* of the church are largely of Renaissance date. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 63.

2. In *soap-making*, the finishing operation for yellow soaps, consisting in removing the lye from the cooled copper, and then bringing its remaining contents again to a boil. If the liquid soap, called at this stage the *fit*, is now found too stiff, it is thinned with water; if too sticky, a little strong lye or brine is stirred into it.

This addition of water, technically called *fitting*, is made when the object of the manufacturer is to obtain a unicoloured soap, whether it be curd or yellow soap.
Ure, Dict., III. 849.

fitting (fit'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fit*[2], *v. i.*] Fit or appropriate; suitable; proper.

The English gaue a name *fitting* to this distressed Citie, calling it Port Famine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 863.

Next to my Father, 'tis *fitting* you should have Cognizance of my Affairs and Fortunes.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 26.

Thou art my slave, and not a day shall be
But I will find some *fitting* task for thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 261.

=Syn. See list under *fit*[2], *a.*

fittingly (fit'ing-li), *adv.* In a fitting or suitable manner; suitably; appropriately.

fittingness (fit'ing-nes), *n.* Suitableness; appropriateness; fitness.

He . . . need not question the *fittingnesse* of god-fathers promising in behalf of the children for whom they answer.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. 6.

fitting-shop (fit'ing-shop), *n.* In *mech.*, a shop in which machinery is fitted together, in contradistinction to *turning-shop*, *foundry*, *smithy*, etc.; the shop in which the fitters work.

fittle (fit'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *victual*, now spelled *victual*.

fitton, *n.* and *v.* See *fitten*.

fitty[1] (fit'i), *a.* [< *fit*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Subject to fits, spasms, or paroxysms. [Vulgar.]

They . . . turned out so sickly and *fitty* that there was no rearing them anyhow.
E. Nares, Thinks I to Myself, II. 168.

2. Given to or characterized by fits and starts; irregular; changeable; capricious: as, he is very *fitty* in his work; *fitty* moods or methods.

fitty[2]† (fit'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fittie;* < *fit*[2] + *-y*[1].] Fit; suitable; fitting.

Good Grammarians among the Romaines, as Cicero, Varro, Quintilian, & others strained themselues to giue the Greeke wordes Latin names, and yet nothing so apt and *fitty*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

fitweed (fit'wēd), *n.* The *Eryngium fœtidum*, a fetid herb of the West Indies, used as a remedy for hysteria.

fitz† (fits), *n.* [ME. *fitz*, *fytz*, *fiz*, < AF. *fiz* (*z* as *ts*), OF. *fis*, *fils*, F. *fils*, son, < L. *filius*, son: see *filial*.] A son. Now used only as an element in certain surnames, in the sense of 'son of,' as *Fitzgerald*, *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzmaurice*, *Fitzwilliam*; especially in the surnames of the illegitimate sons of English kings or princes of the blood, etc., as *Fitzroy*, *Fitzclarence*.

Merci Ihsu [Iesu] *fiz* Mari.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Sire Roberd *fiz* le Roy. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 432.

★**five** (fīv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *five*, earlier *fif*, < AS. *fīf*, rarely with pl. term. *fīfe* = OS. OFries. *fīf* = MLG. *vīf*, LG. *fīf* = D. *vijf* = OHG. *finf*, *fimf*, *funf*, MHG. *vunf*, *vünf*, G. *fünf* = Icel. *fimm* = Sw. Dan. *fem* = Goth. *fimf* = L. *quinque* (for **pinque*) (> It. *cinque* = Sp. Pg. *cinco* = Pr. *cinc* = F. *cinq*) = Oscan *pomtis* = W. *pump* = OIr. *cōic*, mod. Ir. *cūig* = Gael. *cōig*, *cūig* = Gr. πέντε, dial. πέμπε = Lith. *penki* = Lett. *peezi* = OBulg. *pentĭ* = Slov. *peti* = Bohem. *paty* = Serv. *peti* = Pol. *piaty* = Russ. *pyatĭ* = Skt. *pancha*, five (whence ult. E. *punch*[4], q. v.). Hence *fifth*, *fifty*, etc.] **I.** *a.* One more than four, or two more than three: a cardinal number: as, *five* men; *five* loaves.

Ten virgins . . . went forth to meet the bridegroom: and *five* of them were wise, and *five* were foolish.
Mat. xxv. 2.

Five o'clock, five hours past noon or midnight.—**Five per cent. cases.** See *case*[1].—**The Five Articles and the Five Points.** See *article*.—**The five bodies.** See *regular body*, under *body*.—**To come in with five eggs**†. See *egg*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** A number, the sum of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 5, V, or v.—**3.** A playing-card bearing five pips or spots on it.—**4.** *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at five per cent.—**Continued fives,** five per cent. bonds issued by the United States government in 1870 and 1871, redeemable in 1881, but continued in 1881 at 3½ per cent., subject to redemption at any time.

five-boater (fīv'bō″tėr), *n.* A whaling-vessel carrying five boats; a large whaler. See *four-boater*.

fivefinger (fīv'fing″gėr), *n.* **1.** A name given to common species of *Potentilla* which have digitate leaves with five leaflets, as *P. reptans* of Europe and *P. Canadensis* of the United States. The marsh-fivefinger is *Comarum palustre*. Also *cinquefoil* or *fivefinger-grass*.

The leaves of the *five-finger* draw together to shelter the flower when it rains, and open when the sun comes out. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

2. In Jamaica, the *Syngonium auritum*, an aroid with five-parted leaves.—**3.** *pl.* A popular name of some or any starfish; a five-fingered jack.—**4.** *pl.* A name given to the five of trumps in certain games of cards. [Slang.]

five-fingered (fīv'fing″gėrd), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having five fingers or parts likened to fingers.—**Five-fingered jack,** a popular name for a starfish.

five-finger-tied (fīv'fing″gėr-tīd), *a.* Tied by all the fingers of the hand—that is, thoroughly or securely tied: only in the passage cited.

And with another knot, *five-finger-tied*, . . .
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

fivefold (fīv'fōld), *a.* [< ME. *fiffold*, *fiffald*, *fiffeald*, < AS. *fīffeald* (= D. *vijfvoud* = OHG. *finffalt*, G. *fünffalt*, *fünffalt-ig* = Dan. *femfold* = Sw. *femfald-ig*), < *fīf*, five, + *-feald*, -fold.] Five times the number or quantity.

All the brethren are entertained bountifully, but Benjamin hath a *five-fold* portion. *Bp. Hall*, Joseph.

fiveleaf (fīv'lēf), *n.* Cinquefoil.

fiveling (fīv'ling), *n.* [< *five* + *-ling*[1].] In *crystal.*, a twin crystal consisting of five individuals.

fivemouths (fīv'mouŦHz), *n. pl.* A name of the tonguelets, parasitic organisms of the order *Pentastomidea* or *Linguatulina* (which see).

fivepence (fīv'pens), *n.* A sum of money of the value of 5 pennies English, or nearly 10 cents: often used of five cents, or the American five-cent piece or half-dime.—**Fine as fivepence.** See *fine*[2].

fivepenny (fīv'pen″i), *a.* Of the value of five pence.

fiver (fī'vėr), *n.* A five-pound or five-dollar note. [Slang.]

I'll trot him . . . against any horse you can bring for a *fiver*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, vi.

fives[1] (fīvz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *five*.] **1.** A kind of play with a ball, originally called *hand-tennis:* so named, it is said, because usually played with five on each side, or because three fives or 15 are counted to the game, or because the ball is struck with the hand or five fingers.—**2.** The five fingers; the hand; the fist. [Sporting slang.]

Whereby, altho' as yet they have not took to use their *fives*,
Or, according as the fashion is, to sticking with their knives. *Hood*, Row at the Oxford Arms.

Putting themselves in the most approved style of defense, they bunched their *fives* and were going in for satisfaction.
Leavenworth (Kansas) *Daily Times*, Nov. 1, 1864.

Bunch of fives. See *bunch*[1].

fives[2] (fīvz), *n. pl.* An improper form of *vives*.

His horse . . . past cure of the *fives*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

fives-court (fīvz'kōrt), *n.* **1.** A place where the game of fives is played.

They went out through the quadrangle and past the big *fives court*, into the great playground.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

2. In *pugilism*, a hall where boxing is practised. [Slang.]

fivesome† (fīv'sum), *a.* [< *five* + *some*. See *some*.] By fives; with five.

They guarded him, *fivesome* on each side.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 59).

five-spot (fīv'spot), *n.* Same as *five*, 3.

five-square (fīv'skwār), *a.* Having five corners or angles.

The lintel and side-posts were *five-square*.
1 Kings vi. 31 (margin).

five-twenty (fīv'twen'ti), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Redeemable at any time after five years from date of issue and payable in full at the end of twenty years: applied to certain bonds, commonly called *five-twenties*, bearing interest payable in gold at the rate of 6 per cent., issued by the United States government in 1862, 1864, and 1865.

The Ten-Forty bonds have stood in the market at almost precisely the same figure as the *Five-Twenty* bonds.
The Nation, V. 296.

II. *n.* A bond of this kind.

Is it possible to advance a stronger proof of the conviction of bona-fide buyers that the *Five-Twenties* were payable, like the Ten-forties, principal and interest in gold?
The Nation, V. 296.

fix (fiks), *v.* [< ME. *fixer*, fix, fasten (resting on *fix*, *a.*, fixed), = G. *fixiren* = Dan. *fixere* = Sw. *fixera* = F. *fixer* (OF. **fixer* not in use, but *ficher*, *fichier*, whence the common ME. *fitchen*, *fichen*, fix, fasten: see *fitch*[3]) = Sp. *fijar* = Pg. *fixar* = It. *fissare*, fix one's eyes upon, gaze upon, < ML. *fixare*, fix, fasten, freq. of L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fix, fasten, drive or thrust in, transfix, pierce.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten; make fast by some material means; attach or confine firmly or securely: also used figuratively of immaterial things.

They've *fixed* his sword within the sheath.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 142).

I'll make thy memory loath'd, and *fix* a scandal
Upon thy name for ever.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

While he is so overgreedy to *fix* a name of ill sound upon another, note how stupid he is to expose himselfe or his owne friends to the same ignominy.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Holding the bush, to *fix* it back, she stood.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Figuratively, to direct intently or persistently, so as to be as it were fastened to its object: as, to *fix* the mind on a subject; to *fix* the eyes or the attention.

Why are thine eyes *fix'd* to the sullen earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

There will I *fix* my heart: there dwells my love,
My Life, my Lord. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 188.

Shepherd, *fix* on me thy wondring Sight,
Beware, and view me well, and judge aright.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

Unless a book interests us, we cannot *fix* our attention to it. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 321.

3. To hold firmly; restrain from wandering or wavering; arrest: as, to *fix* one with the eyes; to *fix* the attention of an audience; to *fix* inconstant affections.

Images are said by the Roman church to *fix* the cogitations, and raise the devotions of them that pray before them. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 205.

If I can *fix* myself, with the strength of faith, upon that which God hath done for man, I cannot doubt of his mercy in any distress. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

She had by this time formed a little audience to herself, and *fixed* the attention of all about her.
Addison, Fashions from France.

You are to understand, that now is the time to *fix* or alienate your husband's heart for ever.
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

4. To establish; give permanence or a permanent character to; make permanent, confirm.

Life to the king, and safety *fix* his throne!
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

A greater Empress ne'er was known,
She *fix'd* the World in Peace.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 43.

The last two hundred years of constitutional progress in England have been spent, not in changing the legal powers of the three great elements of the state, but in *fixing*, by the silent understandings of an unwritten constitution, the way in which those powers are to be exercised.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

5. To establish in position or in a situation; settle or place stably; plant firmly: as, to *fix* a lance in rest; the *fixed* stars (see *fixed*, 2).

Between us and you there is a great gulf *fixed*.
Luke xvi. 26.

Fix thy foot [for combat]. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 8.

You cannot shake him;
And the more weight you put on his foundation,
Now as he stands, you *fix* him still the stronger.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 3.

The apostles did, presently after the ascension, *fix* an apostle or a bishop in the chair of Jerusalem.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

6. To make stable in consistence or condition; reduce from fluidity or volatility to a more permanent state; make less volatile or fugitive: as, cold *fixes* water in the form of ice; to *fix* colors by a mordant. A gas is fixed by combining it with a solid, and a volatile oil with alcohol. A photographic negative or positive is fixed, or made permanent, by the removal of superfluous salts, especially those of silver, which would otherwise gradually blacken and destroy the image. This is usually done by means of hyposulphite of soda.

The portion of the plant to be hardened should be put into absolute alcohol, in which the cell wall very soon becomes rigid, and the protoplasm with slight contraction is *fixed*. *Behrens*, Micros. in Botany (trans.), p. 178.

Enamel may be applied to pottery, glass, or metals, and *fixed* by firing. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 662.

If the contrasts are likely to be a little too great, or tend that way, redevelop before *fixing*.
Lea, Photography, p. 32.

7. To reduce to a concrete state; seize and put into permanent form: as, to *fix* one's thoughts on paper, or a conception on canvas.

O for the power of the pencil to have *fixed* them when I awoke! *Lamb*, Acting of Munden.

8. To establish as a fact or a conclusion; determine or settle definitely; make certain: as, this event *fixed* his destiny; to *fix* the meaning of a word.

Yet, with submission, for fear of blunders in future, I should be glad to *fix* what has brought us to Bath; in order that we may lie a little consistently.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

The eclipse of the sun found to have occurred August 31, 1030, *fixes* the exact date of the battle of Stiklestad, in Norway, wherein St. Olaf fell. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 14.

9. To limit or confine, as by custom or practice; determine by limitation.

When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour.
Locke, Education, § 15.

10. To regulate; adjust; put in order; arrange in a suitable or desired manner: as, to *fix* one's affairs; to *fix* one's room or one's dress; to *fix* one's self for going out. [*Fix* in this use, as a general term for any kind of adjustment, has a wide range of application. Though not uncommon in England, it is often regarded as an Americanism.]

Why faith, Brass, I think thou art in the right on 't; I must *fix* my Affairs quickly, or Madam Fortune will be playing some of her . . . tricks with me.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i. 1.

To *fix*, in the American sense, I find used by the Commissioners of the United Colonies so early as 1675, "their arms well *fixed* and fit for service."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Dampier has *fix* apparently in the New England sense. "We went ashore and dried our cloaths, cleaned our guns, dried our ammunition, and *fixt* ourselves against our enemies if we should be attacked." *G. P. Marsh.*

11. To bring into a state favorable to one's purpose; make sure of, as by selection, bargain, or some selfish inducement: as, to *fix* a legislative committee or a jury. [U. S.]—**12†.** To transfix; pierce. [Rare.]

A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

To fix one's flint, to settle or do for one. [Low, U. S.]

"Take it easy, Sam," says I, "*your flint is fixed;* you are wet through." *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in England, ii.

To fix out, to set out; display; adorn; supply; fit out. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To fix up.** (*a*) To mend; repair; contrive; arrange. (*b*) Same as *to fix out*. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rest; settle down or remain permanently; cease from wandering.

I am divided,
And, like the trembling needle of a dial,
My heart's afraid to *fix*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

Samuel was grown old and could not go about from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, as he was wont to do, but *fixed* at his house in Ramah.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

In my own memory, the dinner has crept by degrees from twelve o'clock to three, and where it will *fix* nobody knows. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 263.

2. To assume a stable form; cease to flow or be fluid; congeal; become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To fix on or **upon,** to determine on; come to a definite resolve or conclusion in regard to; pitch on; choose: as, the committee has *fixed on* the leading features of the scheme; to *fix on* the candidates.

That sweet creature is the man whom my father has *fixed on* for my husband. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 5.

The chief reasons for *fixing upon* Friday as the Mohammedan Sabbath, were, it is said, because Adam was created on that day, and died on the same day of the week, and because the general resurrection was prophesied to happen on that day.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 93.

It is hardly to be wondered at that Mount Abu was early *fixed upon* by the Hindus and Jains as one of their sacred spots. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 234.

fix† (fiks), *a.* [ME. *fix*, a., = Dan. Sw. *fix*, < OF. *fixe*, F. *fixe* = Pr. *fix* = Sp. *fijo* = Pg. *fixo* = It. *fisso*, < L. *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere:* see *fix*, *v.*] **1.** Fixed; established; steadfast.

Diuerse tables of longitudes & latitudes of starres *fixe*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, p. 3.

2. Solidified.

Ne eek our spirites ascencioun,
Ne our materes that lyen al *fixe* adoun,
Mowe in our werking no thing us auayle.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 226.

★ **fix** (fiks), *n.* [< *fix*, *v.*] A critical condition; a predicament; a difficulty; a dilemma.

It's "a pretty particular *Fix*,"
She is caught like a mouse in a trap.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 156.

We were now placed in an uncommonly awkward *fix*.
W. Black, Phaëton, xxv.

It is not three years ago he came to me in a worse *fix* than this man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 153.

fixable (fik'sa-bl), *a.* [< *fix* + *-able.*] Capable of being fixed, in any sense of the verb *fix*.

Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is *fixable*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ix. § 2.

★ **fixate** (fik'sāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fixated*, ppr. *fixating*. [< ML. *fixatus*, pp. of *fixare*, fix: see *fix*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fix or render stable; fix or confine in one place, state, or condition.

The child naturally flits from one sensation to another; to *fixate* and hold one sensation is an art that must be learned. *Science*, X. 293.

The percipient . . . often judges on general grounds without laboriously *fixating* the sensation. *Mind*, X. 560.

2. To determine or ascertain the position of: as, to *fixate* a star.

II. *intrans.* To become fixed.

Some subjects *fixate* first and then the eyes close, or are closed by the operator. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 506.

★ [Recent in all uses.]

fixation (fik-sā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *fixation, fixacioun*, < OF. *fixation*, F. *fixation* = Sp. *fijación* = Pg. *fixação* = It. *fissazione*, < ML. **fixatio(n-)*, < *fixare*, pp. *fixatus:* see *fix*, *v.*] **1.** The act of fixing.

To do ther he *fixacioun*,
With temprid hetis of the fyre.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 86.

But who settled that course of nature? If we ascend not to the original cause, the *fixation* of that course is as admirable and unaccountable; if we do, a departure from it is as easy. *Howe*, Funeral Sermon on Dr. W. Bates.

The *fixation* in a definite and permanent form of those effusions which had floated from tent to tent and tribe to tribe . . . must necessarily be associated with the art of writing. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 552.

2. The state of being fixed; a fixed, firm, or stable condition; stability; firmness; steadiness.

Thus ge haue oure heuene, and the sunne in him fixid, to the conseruacioun of mannys nature and *fixacioun* of oure heuenc. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

A vehement desire of affection, with an unalterable *fixation* of resolution. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 32.

3. Fixed or certain position or location. [Rare.]

To light, created in the first day, God gave no certain place or *fixation*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Specifically—**4.** The act or process by which a fluid or a gas becomes or is rendered firm or stable in consistency, and evaporation or volatilization prevented, or by which colors are rendered permanent or lasting; specifically, in *chem.*, that process by which a gaseous body becomes fixed or solid on uniting with a solid body.

This *fixation* of oxygen in yeast, as well as the oxidations resulting from it, have the most marked effect on the life of yeast. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 244.

The diminution in the quantity of available nitrogen thus supplied is restored by the *fixation* of free nitrogen by the action of organisms in the soil. *Science*, VIII. 161.

The production of colors is a fact; the *fixation* of colors is still a problem unsolved. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 326.

5. Firmness or stableness of consistency; that firm state of a body in which it resists evaporation or volatilization by heat: as, the *fixation* of gold or other metals.

fixative (fik'sā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *fixate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Serving to fix, or make fixed or stable: as, a *fixative* substance or process.

II. *n.* Anything which serves to render fixed or stable, as a mordant with reference to colors; specifically, a weak solution of shellac in alcohol applied to charcoal and crayon drawings with an atomizer to fix them and prevent them from being rubbed. [Recent.]

Artists therefore prefer to buy an imported *fixative*, which is made by a reliable manufacturer.
F. Fowler, Charcoal Drawing, p. 15.

fixature (fik'sā-tūr), *n.* [< *fixate* + *-ure.*] A gummy composition for the hair. See *bandoline*.

fixed (fikst), *p. a.* **1.** Firm; fast; stable; permanent; of a determinate or unfluctuating character; hence, appointed; settled; established: as, *fixed* laws; a *fixed* sum; *fixed* prices; a *fixed* time; *fixed* habits or opinions.

The most *fixt* Being still does move and fly
Swift as the Wings of Time 'tis measur'd by.
Cowley, The Mistress, Inconstancy.

A true judgment and consideration of . . . things beforehand keeps the mind of man more steady and *fixt* amidst all the contingencies of humane affairs.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

The gradual establishment of law by the consolidation of custom is the formation of something *fixed* in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer.*

It is not life upon Thy gifts to live,
But to grow *fixed* with deeper roots in Thee.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 54.

2. Permanently placed or situated; established as to position or relation: as, the planets have *fixed* orbits; the *fixed* stars (so called from their always appearing to occupy the same place).

She opened her eyes again, which were *fixed* and staring.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

[*Fixed* is used substantively for *fixed stars* by Milton.

They pass the planets seven, and pass the *fix'd*,
And that crystalline sphere. P. L., iii. 481.]

3. In *her.*, same as *firme.*—**4.** In *zoöl.*, not free or locomotory; rooted or otherwise attached to some object.—**5.** In *com.*, without grace or days of grace: said of drafts and other commercial papers payable on a specified date without grace.—**Fixed air.** See *air*[1].—**Fixed alkalis.** See *alkali*.—**Fixed ammunition.** See *ammunition*.—**Fixed bodies,** those bodies which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.—**Fixed capital.** See *capital*[2].—**Fixed dial.** See *dial*.—**Fixed do.** See *fixed syllables*.—**Fixed fact,** a positive or well-established fact.—**Fixed fires.** See *firework*.—**Fixed force,** a force resident in a body, as gravitation.—**Fixed gases.** See *gas*.—**Fixed idea.** See *idea*.—**Fixed income.** See *income*.—**Fixed oils,** oils obtained by simple pressure, and not readily volatilized: so called in distinction from volatile oils. They are compounds of glycerin and certain organic acids. Such compounds are exclusively natural products, none having been as yet formed artificially. Among animals they occur chiefly in the cellular membrane; among plants, in the seeds, capsules, or pulp surrounding the seed, very seldom in the root. They are generally inodorous, and when fluid or melted make a greasy stain on paper, which is permanent.—**Fixed star.** See *star*.—**Fixed syllables,** in *solmization*, the system which applies a given syllable to a given tone and to all of its chromatic derivatives, without respect to their key-relationship. Thus, C, C♯, and C♭ are all always called *do*, D, D♯, and D♭ are all always called *re*, etc. Hence often called the *fixed-do system*. It is most used in southern Europe. Its utility consists simply in furnishing speech-sounds for elementary vocal study, rather than a real system of solmization.

fixed-eyed (fikst'id), *a.* In *Crustacea*, sessile-eyed; ediophthalmous.

fixedly (fik'sed-li), *adv.* In a fixed or settled or established manner; firmly; steadfastly.

And when our hearts are once stript naked and carefully searcht, let our eyes be ever *fixedly* bent upon their conveyances and inclinations. *Bp. Hall*, Great Impostor.

fixedness (fik'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; firm coherence: as, a *fixedness* in religion or politics; *fixedness* of opinion on any subject; the *fixedness* of gold.

There are or may be some corporeal things in the compass of the universe that may possibly be of such a *fixedness*, stability, and permanent nature, that may sustain an external existence, at least dependently upon the supreme cause. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, iii. § 1.

fixen (fik'sn), *n.* [Usually *vixen*, q. v.; < ME. *fixen*, < AS. *fixen*, prop. **fyxen* (= OHG. *fuchsin*, MHG. *vühsinne*, G. *füchsen*), a female fox, < *fox*, fox, + fem. suffix *-en:* see *fox*[1] and *-en*[3].] **1†.** A female fox.

The *fixene* fox whelpeth under the erthe more depe than the bicche of the wolf doith. *MS. Bodl.*, 546. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A scold; a vixen. [North. Eng.]

[In both senses now usually *vixen*.]

fixer (fik'sėr), *n.* One who or that which fixes, establishes, or renders permanent; specifically, any solution used to fix a photograph, a crayon drawing, etc.; a fixative.

The *fixer* . . . is simply a very weak solution of gum-lac in spirits of wine.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 163.

The parts which form the image are covered with reduced silver, or an altered iodide or chloride of silver, which is insoluble in the *fixers*. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 118.

fixfax (fiks'faks), *n.* Same as *faxwax*, *paxwax*.

fixidity† (fik-sid'i-ti), *n.* [Absurdly formed from *fix* or *fixed;* prob. suggested by *rigidity*.] Fixedness.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility. *Boyle.*

fixing (fik'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fix*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making firm, stable, steadfast, or secure; the act of determining, settling, establishing, or rendering permanent; consolidation; establishment; the process by which anything is fixed.

The *fixing* of the good hath been practised by two means: vows or constant resolutions, and observances or exercises. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 300.

2. The act of repairing or putting to rights or in order.—**3.** In *mach.*, a piece of cast-iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall, it is called a *wall-fixing* or *wall-box;* when attached to a wall by bolts, it is a *plate-fixing*. There are also *beam-fixings*, as when wheels are

intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a *wheel-fixing*.

4. In *metal.*, the coating of the lining of the revolving chamber of the Danks furnace (see *puddle*) with a second or working lining, accomplished by covering the first lining with a melted coating formed of hydrated non-silicious ore of iron mixed with scrap-iron; also, the coating so applied. This fixing is analogous to the fettling of the ordinary puddling-furnace.—**5.** Establishment in life; the act of setting up in housekeeping, or of furnishing a house. [Colloq.]

If Patty would have remained at the castle, she might have had the command of all; or if she would have gone anywhere else, he would have paid for her *fixing*, let the cost be what it would. *The Maid of the Mill.*

6. *pl.* Things needed for fixing, preparing, or putting in order; arrangements; embellishments; trimmings; garnishings of any kind: as, railroad *fixings*. [U. S.]

Coffee-cups, eggs, and the inevitable chicken-*fixings*, which it was henceforth our fate to meet . . . till we reached New Orleans.

Quoted in *S. De Vere's* Americanisms, p. 472.

fixing-bath (fik'sing-bȧth), *n.* **1.** In *photog.*, a chemical solution, usually of hyposulphite of soda in water, for removing from an exposed and developed negative or positive the remaining portion of the sensitive agent which has not been acted upon by light.

The negative *fixing-bath* consists of a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda, in the proportion of five or six ounces to the pint of water. *Lea*, Photography, p. 35.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a bath of water acidified with nitric acid and to which a little glycerin is added, used in the process of tanning with catechu after the catechu-bath, and followed by a final rinsing to remove any free acid from the leather.

The tanner removes [the skins] from the previous liquor and prepares a new liquor termed the "*fixing bath*," consisting of water sufficient to cover the skins.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 601.

fixity (fik'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *fixité* = Pg. *fixidade*, < L. as if **fixita(t-)s*, < *fixus*, fixed: see *fix.*] **1.** The state of being fixed; fixed character; fixedness; stability: as, *fixity* of tenure.

Are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, . . . whose parts are kept from fuming away not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them?

Newton, Opticks.

I find nothing so subtly and inconsolably mournful among all the explicit miseries of the Greek mythology as this *fixity* of nature in the god or the man, by which the being is suspended, as it were, at a certain point of growth, there to hang forever. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 88.

Permanency of type has so many exceptions, that variations of type, and the power to give *fixity* to some of these variations by means of cultivation or environment, must be accepted as a doctrine and a fact. *Science*, X. 289.

Specifically—**2.** In *physics*, the state or property of a body in virtue of which it resists change under the action of heat or other cause.

fixture (fiks'tūr), *n.* [< *fix* + *-ture*; cf. *mixture*. The older form is *fixure.*] **1†.** A fixing, planting, or placing.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a semicircled farthingale.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

2. Fixedness; steadfastness. [Rare.]

I never beheld eyes that looked so inspired, so supernatural. They were like fires, half burning, half smouldering, with a sort of acrid *fixture* of regard.

Leigh Hunt, quoted in Lowell's Among my Books, [2d ser., p. 234.

3. A fixed or appointed time or event; a definite arrangement; an appointment: especially used with reference to sports. [Eng.]

The subscriber expects to have a card sent to him with the cub-hunting *fixtures*, and there are many who will go a long distance for a gallop through the woodlands in the early morning. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 410.

4. Anything placed in a firm or fixed position; something fixed and not intended to be removed; specifically, that which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, etc.: as, gas-*fixtures*.—**5.** In *law*, a personal chattel annexed or fastened to real property. In regard to the right of severance and removal, the term is used in two directly contradictory senses: (*a*) A chattel so annexed, which has thereby become in law part of the real property, and cannot legally be severed and removed without consent of the owner of the real property. This was the original use. (*b*) A personal chattel so annexed, but which remains in law a chattel, and may be severed and removed at will by the person who has annexed it, or his representative. Originally, chattels became part of the property to which they were attached, and were not legally removable except with the consent of the owner of the real property; but in more recent times the rule has been reversed as to certain kinds of fixtures, such as machinery put by a tenant into premises hired for purposes of trade, etc. Hence the ambiguity in meaning.

6. A person who or a thing which holds a fixed place or position; one who or a thing which remains so long in one position as to seem immovable.

In short, all the Franks who are *fixtures*, and most of the English, Germans, Danes, &c., of passage, came over by degrees to their opinion.

Byron, Childe Harold, ii., notes.

fixuræ (fik-ṣū'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *fixura*, fixure: see *fixure.*] Fibrils by which many thalloid plants are attached to their substratum; rhizinæ.

fixure† (fik'ṣūr), *n.* [< LL. *fixura*, a fastening, driving in, < L. *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, fix: see *fix.*] Fixed position; stable condition; firmness.

Frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, i.

fiz, *v.* and *n.* See *fizz.*

fizgig[1] (fiz'gig), *n.* [Also *fisgig*; < *fizz* + *gig*[1] or *gig*[3], *gig* being vaguely used.] **1.** A frivolous, gadding girl.

For when you looke for praises sound,
Then are you for light *fisgigs* crownde.

Gosson, Pleasant Quippes (1596).

2. A firework, made of damp powder, which makes a hissing or fizzing noise when ignited: in one form called by boys a *volcano*.

If there was a struggle in Shelley's breast between the rival attractions of wisdom on the lips of an elderly philosopher and of fiery *fisgigs* in the hands of a pair of gleeful boys, the struggle was quickly decided in favour of youth and frolic and fireworks.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 306.

fizgig[2] (fiz'gig), *n.* A corrupt form of *fishgig.*

fizz, fiz (fiz), *v. i.* [More common in freq. form *fizzle*, formerly *fissle*; an imitative word, like *hiss, sizzle, whizz*, etc., without early record, except as in the sense *fizzle, v. i.*, 3, where cf. Icel. *fisa* = Dan. *fise*, break wind: see *fise*[1], *fist*[2].] To make a hissing or sputtering sound; fizzle.

O rare! to see thee *fizz* and freath
I' th' lugget caup! *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

fizz, fiz (fiz), *n.* [< *fizz, v.*] **1.** A hissing or sputtering sound.

No rubbing will kindle your Lucifer match
If the *fiz* does not follow the primitive scratch.

O. W. Holmes, Verses for After-Dinner.

2. A light frothy liquid; specifically, in the United States, soda-water or other effervescent water; in England, champagne: so called from the hissing sound it makes when uncorked. Also *fizzle.*

Go shy with the champagne, . . . the vulgar sparkle of the *fizz*, one half of which now is doctored cider.

The Money-Makers, p. 131.

Gin fizz. See *gin-fizz.*

fizzenless, fissenless (fiz'en-les), *a.* [Var. of *foisonless*, q. v.] Pithless; weak. Also *fusionless.* [Scotch.]

I will not wait upon the thowless, thriftless, *fissenless* ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext, the curate.

Scott, Old Mortality, v.

fizzle (fiz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fizzled*, ppr. *fizzling.* [Also *fissle*; freq. of *fizz, v.*, q. v. Cf. *sizzle, whistle.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a hissing sound; hiss or sputter, as a liquid or gas forced out of a narrow aperture, or a liquid discharging gas, or a wet combustible, as wood or gunpowder, burning: usually with special reference to the weakness and sudden diminution or cessation of such sound. Hence—**2.** To stop abruptly after a more or less brilliant start; come to a sudden and lame conclusion; fail ignominiously; specifically, in school and college slang, to fail in a recitation or an examination: often with *out:* as, the undertaking promised well, but it soon *fizzled out;* nearly the whole class *fizzled* in calculus. [Colloq. or slang.]

Fizzle: To rise with modest reluctance, to hesitate often, to decline finally: generally, to misunderstand the question. *Yale Literary Mag.*, XIV. 144.

The factious and revolutionary action of the fifteen has interrupted the regular business of the Senate, disgraced the actors, and *fizzled out.* *Gazette* (Cincinnati).

3. To break wind. [Colloq.]

It is the easiest thing, sir, to be done,
As plain as *fizzling;* rowle but wi' your eyes,
And foame at th' mouth.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 3.

II. *trans.* In school and college slang, to examine (a student) with the result of failure on his part: as, the professor *fizzled* nearly the whole class.

fizzle (fiz'l), *n.* [< *fizzle, v.*] **1.** Same as *fizz*, 2.—**2.** A fizzling or fizzing condition; hence, a state of restless agitation; a stew; worry: as, he is in a *fizzle* about his luggage. [Colloq.]

Whose beards—this a black, that inclining to grizzle—
Are smoking, and curling, and all in a *fizzle*.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 80.

3. A breaking wind. [Colloq.]—**4.** A failure or an abortive effort; in particular, in school and college slang, a failure in a recitation or an examination. [Colloq. or slang.]

The best judges have decided that to get just one third of the meaning right constitutes a perfect *fizzle.*

Quoted in *College Words*, p. 202.

fizzog (fiz'ȯg), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *physiognomy;* cf. *fisnomy.*] Same as *fisnomy*, 2.

fizzy (fiz'i), *n.*; pl. *fizzies* (-iz). The black scoter, a duck, *Œdemia americana*. *G. Turnbull.* [Massachusetts, U. S.]

fjeld (fyeld), *n.* [Norw.: see *fell*[5].] In Norwegian geography, as used by English writers, one of the high plateaus on the Scandinavian range, which are barren and unfit for cultivation. Often spelled *field.*

The tranquil sheet of water is completely encircled by the endless forest, only here and there above the dark mass of pines rises the paler edge of the open *fjeld.*

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 87.

fjord, *n.* See *fiord.*

★Fl. A chemical symbol of *fluorin.*

fl. An abbreviation of *florin.*

fla (flä), *v.* A dialectal variant of *flay*[2].

flabbergast (flab'ėr-gast), *v. t.* [Also written *flabergast, flabagast.* Like many other popular words expressing intensity of action, *flabbergast* is not separable into definite elements or traceable to a definite origin; but there is perhaps a vague allusion to *flabby* (cf. *flabberkin*), or *flap*, strike, and *gast*, astonish: see *flabby, flap, gast.*] To overcome with confusion or bewilderment; astonish, with ludicrous effect; confound: as, the news completely *flabbergasted* him. [Colloq. and humorous.]

He was quite *flabbergasted* to see the amount.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 314.

It would probably *flabbergast* most barndoor fowl to be asked the meaning of eccalobeon.

The New Mirror (New York), III. 120.

The alderman and town-councillors were what is sometimes emphatically styled *flabbergasted:* they were speechless from bewilderment. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 3.

flabbergastation (flab″ėr-gas-tā'shon), *n.* [< *flabbergast* + *-ation.*] The act of confounding or covering with confusion; the state of being flabbergasted or bewildered. [Colloq. and humorous.]

flabbergullion (flab'ėr-gul″yon), *n.* [Cf. *flabbergast* and *gullion.*] A lout or clown. [Prov. Eng.]

flabberkin† (flab'ėr-kin), *a.* [Cf. *flabbergast* and *flabby.*] Flabby. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

flabbily (flab'i-li), *adv.* In a flabby manner.

flabbiness (flab'i-nes), *n.* The state of being flabby; flaccidity.

flabby (flab'i), *a.* [A colloq. or dial. word of comparatively recent appearance in literature; it may be regarded as a var. of *flappy*, < *flap*, hang loose; cf. E. dial. *flapsy*, flabby. Cf. OD. *flabbe*, a blow in the face, also a contemptuous name for the tongue; Sw. *fläbb*, the hanging under lip of animals, *flabb*, an animal's snout; Dan. *flab*, the chaps (also, as a term of abuse, a malapert); G. (pop.) *flabbe*, the mouth. Cf. also *flabbergast, flabberkin.*] **1.** Without firmness or elasticity; hanging loose by its own weight; lax; flaccid: said chiefly of flesh: as, *flabby* cheeks.

If a man not very fat sits resting his leg carelessly upon a stool, his calf will hang *flabby* like the handkerchief in your pocket. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. ii. 21.

2. Figuratively, nerveless; languid; feeble; lacking substance or force: as, a *flabby* manner; *flabby* logic or rhetoric.

Our great men are themselves as *flabby* in their principles as those whom you describe as "all the rest."

Spectator, No. 3009, p. 284.

flabel† (flā'bel), *n.* [Also written *flabell*; < OF. *flabelle*, f., also *flabel, flavel*, m., < L. *flabellum*, a fan or fly-flap, dim. of *flabrum*, in L. only in pl. *flabra*, blasts, breezes, winds, ML. a fan, < *flare*, blow, = E. *blow*[1].] A fan. See *flabellum.*

The lungs, which are the *flabel* of the heart, being by nature (in regard of their great use and continual motion) of soft and spongy substance.

T. Venner, Treatise on Tobacco (1660), p. 390.

flabel†, *v. t.* [< OF. *flabeller*, < L. *flabellare*, fan, < *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel, n.*] To fan. *Davies.*

It is continually *flabelled*, blown upon, and aired by the north winds. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.

flabella, *n.* Plural of *flabellum*.

Flabellaria (flab-e-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*.] A genus of alcyonarians, of the order *Gorgoniaceæ* and family *Gorgoniidæ*, so called from the flabellate expansions formed of a corneous axis enveloped in a calcareous crust; the fan-corals.

flabellarium (flab-e-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *flabellaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] One of the whip-like processes of a polyzoan; a vibraculum: distinguished from a beak-like process, or *avicularium* (which see).

flabellate (flā-bel′āt), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, flabelliform; fan-shaped — that is, in the form of a broad segment of a circle, and usually also plaited like a fan. — **Flabellate antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ in which the joints are short and furnished on one or both sides with long, slender processes, which, when the antenna is bent back, spread out like a fan; the extreme form of the pectinate or bipectinate types.

flabellately (flā-bel′āt-li), *adv.* In a flabellate manner; with an approach to the form of a fan: as, *flabellately* orbiculate.

S. Somaliensis, . . . stems wiry, . . . short, distant branches copiously *flabellately* compound.
Brit. and For. Jour. Bot., 1883, p. 82.

flabellation (flab-e-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *flabellation*, < L. *flabellare*, fan: see *flabel*, *v.*] In *surg.*, the act of keeping fractured limbs, as well as the dressings surrounding them, cool by the use of a fan or a device of similar character.

flabelliform (flā-bel′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *flabelliforme*, < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, fan-shaped; flabellate.

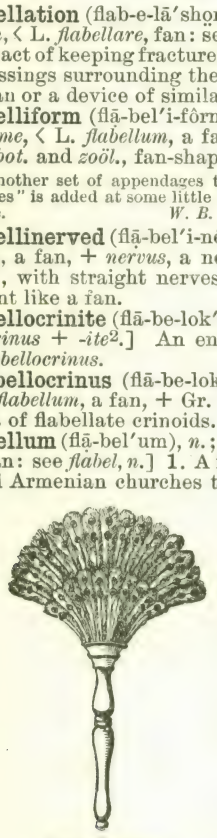
Another set of appendages termed "*flabelliform* processes" is added at some little distance from its growing base. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 535.

flabellinerved (flā-bel′i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *flabellum*, a fan, + *nervus*, a nerve, + E. *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, with straight nerves radiating from one point like a fan.

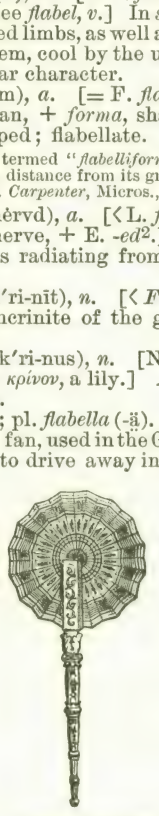
flabellocrinite (flā-be-lok′ri-nīt), *n.* [< *Flabellocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite of the genus *Flabellocrinus*.

Flabellocrinus (flā-be-lok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *flabellum*, a fan, + Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily.] A genus of flabellate crinoids.

flabellum (flā-bel′um), *n.*; pl. *flabella* (-ä). [L., a fan: see *flabel*, *n.*] 1. A fan, used in the Greek and Armenian churches to drive away insects



Papal Flabellum.



Liturgical Flabellum.

from the bread and wine during the celebration of the eucharist. Its ordinary use in the Roman Catholic Church ceased as early as the fourteenth century, but survives in the large fans, still known as *flabella*, carried by the attendants of the pope in processions on certain festivals. Also called *flabrum*. 2. In *Crustacea*, same as *epipodite*. — 3. [*cap.*] In *Actinozoa*, a genus of aporose madreporarian corals, of the family *Turbinoliidæ*. — 4. In *ichth.*, specifically, same as *serrula*. *Sagemehl*, 1884.



Flabellum alabastrum, def. 3.

flabile† (flab′il), *a.* Played upon by blowing, as a musical instrument.

flabrum (flā′brum), *n.*; pl. *flabra* (-brä). [ML.] *Eccles.*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

flaccid (flak′sid), *a.* [= Sp. *flácido* = Pg. It. *flaccido*, < L. *flaccidus*, flabby, pendulous, flaccid, < *flaccus*, flabby, pendulous. The resemblance to E. *flack*, *flacky*, *flag*[1], is accidental.] Soft and limber; lax; drooping by its own weight; without firmness or elasticity; flabby: as, *flaccid* flesh.

Yon wild cave, whose jaggèd brows are fringed
With *flaccid* threads of ivy, in the still
And sultry air depending motionless.
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

Her bedrenched and *flaccid* garments.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iii.

She caressed his hand with those large, soft, *flaccid* fingers from which he shrunk.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xl.

Could you evolve the intensity and intellectual alertness of Maggie Tulliver from her precedent conditions: to wit, a *flaccid* mother, and a father wooden by nature and sodden by misfortune? *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 290.

flaccidezza (It. pron. flà-chi-det′sä), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *flacidez* = Pg. *flaccidez* = OF. *flachesse*), flaccidness, < *flaccido*, flaccid: see *flaccid*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

It seems probable that the parasitic organism which causes that disease [pebrine] is (as is also the distinct parasite causing the disease known as *flaccidezza* in the same animals [silkworms]) one of the Schizomycetes (Bacteria). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 856.

flaccidity (flak-sid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flaccidité*, < L. as if **flaccidita(t-)s*, < *flaccidus*, flaccid: see *flaccid*.] 1. Same as *flaccidness*.

The viscidity of the juices and the *flaccidity* of the fibres would, . . . by proper remedies and a due regimen, be removed. *G. Cheyne*, Health, vii.

2. A disease of silkworms, due to fermentation of the food in the intestinal canal, and caused by one of the bacteria, *Micrococcus Bombycis*. Also called *flachery* or (as French) *flacherie*, or (as Italian) *flaccidezza*.

When the symptoms are observed we may be sure that the worms are attacked by *flaccidity*.
Riley, Silk-Culture, p. 36.

flaccidly (flak′sid-li), *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

flaccidness (flak′sid-nes), *n.* The state of being flaccid; laxity; limberness; want of firmness or elasticity.

flacherie, flachery (flash′e-ri), *n.* [< F. *flacherie* (see extract); cf. OF. *flachesse*, flaccidness: see *flaccidezza*.] Same as *flaccidity*, 2.

Consulting the authors who had written upon silkworms, Pasteur could not doubt that he had before his eyes a characteristic specimen of the disease called morts-flats or *flacherie*.
Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claud Hamilton, p. 152.

flack (flak), *v.* [< ME. *flacken*, flutter, palpitate, = OD. *vlacken*, flicker, flash, sparkle (Kilian), = Icel. *flakka* = Dan. *flakke* = Sw. *flacka*, rove about; cf. Icel. *flaka*, flap, hang loose; Sw. *flaxa*, flutter. Hence the common E. form (with sonant *g* for surd *k*) *flag*[1], q. v., and the freq. *flacker*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To flutter; palpitate.

Her cold brest began to hete,
Her herte also to *flacke* and bete.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 315.

2. To hang loosely; flag. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To beat by flapping. [Prov. Eng.]

flack (flak), *n.* [< *flack*, *v.*] A blow; a stroke. [Prov. Eng.]

flacker (flak′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *flakeren*, flutter, waver, = OD. *flakkeren*, flicker, waver, = Dan. *flagre*, flicker, flutter, = OHG. *flogarōn* (once, for **flacarōn*?), MHG. *vlackern*, G. *flackern* = Icel. *flökra* (cf. equiv. *flökta*), flutter; cf. AS. *flacor* (poet.), flying (of arrows). Practically a freq. of *flack*, q. v. Cf. *flicker*[1].] To flutter, as a bird; flicker; quiver. [Prov. Eng.]

And the cherubins *flackered* with their wings.
Ezek. x. 19 (Coverdale's trans.).

flacket[1] (flak′et), *v. i.* [< *flack* + *-et*, here freq. in force, as in *fidget*; cf. *flacker*.] To flap about, as women's skirts; have the skirts flap about. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket[1] (flak′et), *n.* [< *flacket*[1], *v.*] 1†. A loose hanging piece; a flap.

Vpon their heads caps of goldsmiths worke, hauing great *flackets* of haire, hanging out on each side.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 113.

2. A girl whose clothes hang loosely about her. [Prov. Eng.]

flacket[2] (flak′et), *n.* [< ME. *flaket*, *flaget*, a flask, < AF. *flaket*, OF. *flasquet* (*s* silent), *flaschet*, *flachet*, dim. of *flasque*, *flache*, a flask: see *flask*, *flasket*, and *flagon*.] A bottle; a flask. [Prov. Eng.]

A clerk of the cuntre com toward rome
With tvo *flaketes* ful of ful fine wynes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1888.

And Isai toke an asse laden with breade, and a *flacket* of wine, and a kydde, and sent them by David his sonne unto Saule. *Breeches Bible*, 1 Sam. xvi. 20.

He tould them ther was not much for them in this ship, only 2. packs of Bastable ruggs, and 2. hoggsheads of meatheglin, drawne out in wooden *flackets*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 269.

flacky (flak′i), *a.* [< *flack*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *flaggy*[1].] Hanging loosely. [Prov. Eng.]

flacon (F. pron. fla-kôn′), *n.* [F., a flagon: see *flagon*.] An old form of bottle having a screw-top, especially a pilgrims' bottle: as, a *flacon* of perfume, or of salts.

Flacourtia (fla-kör′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Étienne de *Flacourt*, a French traveler (1607–60).] A small genus of thorny shrubs or small trees, type of the family *Flacourtiaceæ*, natives of tropical Africa, Asia, and the islands adjacent. The fruit of most of the species is edible. *F. Ramontchi* is the Madagascar plum. *F. sepiaria* is used in India for hedges. These species are also employed medicinally in native practice.

flaff (flaf), *v. i.* [Cf. *flack*, *flacker*, and Sc. *flaucht*er, freq. *flaffer*.] To flutter; flap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then doubt not you a thousand *flaffing* flags,
Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith.

An' if the wives an' dirty brats
E'en thigger at your doors an' yetts,
Flaffin' wi' duds. *Burns*, Address of Beelzebub.

flaffer (flaf′ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *flaff*.] To flutter. [Prov. Eng.]

flag[1] (flag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [Not found in ME., being a later form of ME. *flacken*, E. *flack*, hang loose; cf. OD. *flaggheren*, *vlaggheren*, flag, droop: see *flack*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hang loosely and laxly; droop from weakness or weariness.

And now loud-howling wolves arouse the jades, . . .
Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves, and from their misty jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkness in the air.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

The wounded bird, ere yet she breath'd her last,
With *flagging* wings alighted on the mast.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii.

A ship was lying on the sunny main!
Its sails were *flagging* in the breathless noon.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iii. 17.

2. To grow languid or less active; move or act more slowly; become feeble; droop; decline; fail: as, the spirits *flag*.

We may break off from the duty whenever we find our attention *flags*, and return to it at a more seasonable opportunity. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

The subscriptions afterwards were more free and generous; but, beginning to *flag*, I saw they would be insufficient without some assistance from the Assembly.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 194.

That *flagging* of the circulation which accompanies the decline of life.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 100.

3. To grow stale or vapid; lose interest or relish. — 4. To become careless or inefficient; slacken; halt.

If she shou'd *flag* in her part, I will not fail to prompt her. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

5. [Cf. *flag*[2].] To flap; wave. [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 2. To languish, pine, sink, succumb.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause or suffer to droop. [Rare.]

Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky
Should *flag* their wings and hinder them to fly,
'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 509.

The thousand Loves that arm thy potent Eye
Must drop their Quivers, *flag* their Wings, and die.
Prior, Ode, st. 3.

2. To make feeble; enervate; exhaust. [Rare.]

Nothing so *flags* the spirits . . . as intense studies.
Echard.

★**flag**[2] (flag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flagge* (= G. *flagge*), of D. or Scand. origin: OD. *vlagghe*, D. *vlag* = Sw. *flagg* = Dan. *flag*, a flag, orig. of a ship's flag; connected with Sw. dial. *flage*, flutter in the wind, and ult. with E. *flag*[1], *flack*, *flacker*, q. v. Cf. Icel. *flögra* = OHG. *flogarōn*, *flokrōn*, flutter; OHG. *flogezen*, MHG. *vlogzen*, *vlokzen*, flutter, flicker: connected with Icel. *fljūga* (= OHG. *fliogan*, etc.), fly, = E. *fly*[1].] 1. A piece of thin, light fabric, especially bunting, usually rectangular and oblong or square, but sometimes triangular, notched, or otherwise varied in form, ranging from a few inches to several yards in dimensions, used hanging free from a staff to which it is attached or connected by one end, for many purposes, as a signal, symbol, cognizance, or standard, and differing in size, color, and emblematic marking or ornamentation, according to its intended use. The most common employment of flags is as military ensigns, colors, or standards, or emblems of nationality in all its modes of visible manifestation. In the army a flag is a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another, and is usually called *the colors*. In the navy flags are borne at the masthead not only to designate the nationality of a vessel, but also to indicate the rank of the officer in command, an admiral's presence being denoted by his flag at the main, a vice-admiral carrying his flag at the fore, and



FLAGS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS

a rear-admiral at the mizzen. In the United States navy admirals' flags are blue, with four, three, or two stars, according to rank. When the President goes afloat, his standard, a flag formed of the national coat of arms on a blue field, is displayed in the bow of his barge, or at the main of the man-of-war which receives him. In the British navy the supreme flag is the royal standard, which is to be hoisted only when the sovereign or one of the royal family is on board; the second flag has an anchor on a red ground, and characterizes the lord high admiral or lords commissioners of the admiralty; and the third is the union or national flag, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick (the patron saints of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively) are blended. This flag is appropriated to the admiral of the fleet. The white flag with the red cross of St. George only is appropriated to admirals of lower rank. The American Congress, in session at Philadelphia, established by its resolution of June 14, 1777, a national flag for the United States. It consisted of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and thirteen stars, white in a blue field. The adding of two new States (Vermont and Kentucky) changed the flag by act of 1794, and in 1818, when five additional States had been admitted into the Union, Congress decreed that the number of stripes should remain thirteen, but "that on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding such admission." The Confederate flag had a similar union, but bore three bars, two red and one white, instead of the thirteen stripes. Formerly, playhouses exhibited flags when there were performances at them.

> The hair about the hat is as good as a *flag* upon the pole at a common play-house to wait company.
> *Middleton*, Mad World.
>
> *Flags*, flutter out upon turrets and towers!
> *Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.

2†. The wing or pinion of a bird. [Poetical.]

> Like as the haggard, cloister'd in her mew,
> To scour her downy robes and to renew
> Her broken *flags*, . . .
> Jets oft from perch to perch.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 1.

3. In a glass-furnace having a grate-room in each end, a part of the bed intervening between the two grate-rooms and serving as a partition between them.—**4.** In *ornith.*, the tuft of long feathers on the leg of falcons and most other hawks; the lengthened feathers on the crus or tibia. *Coues.*—**5.** In *sporting*, the tail of a deer or of a setter dog.

> The setter's *flag* should have a gentle sweep.
> *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 101.
>
> Quarters slightly sloping, and *flag* set on rather low, but straight, fine in bone, and beautifully carried.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 417.

6. In *music.* See *pennant* and *hook.*—**Black flag,** a flag either of plain black or bearing some device associated with pirates and piracy, also with warfare when no quarter is to be given: a phrase used loosely to denote such warfare, or the intention, or avowed intention, of resorting to it.—**Black Flags.** See *black.*—**Bloody flag.** See *red flag*, below.—**Boat flag,** in *whaling*, a waif.—**Flag of distress,** any flag displayed as a signal of distress. When so used it is generally displayed upside down (called *union down*), or is hoisted only half-way to its usual place (called *half-mast*).—**Flag of protection.** See *yellow flag* and *white flag.*—**Flag of truce,** a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, or one carried by an officer sent to communicate with the enemy. During an engagement the bearer may be refused admittance into the lines, or he may be held. A flag of truce is regarded as especially sacred in character and significance, and any abuse of its privileges, as for the purpose of surreptitiously procuring military information, is condemned as an offense of peculiar heinousness. In naval engagements a flag of truce is met at a suitable distance by a boat from the senior officer's ship, in charge of a commissioned officer, and having a white flag plainly displayed from the time of leaving until her return.—**Garrison flag,** a large flag furnished to the principal military posts in the United States, to be displayed on occasions of national importance.—**Knight of the square flag.** See *banneret*2.—**Red flag.** (*a*) A flag of a red color with or without devices, associated with blood or danger: (1) The Roman signal for battle; hence, *to hang out the red* or *bloody flag* is often used, especially by earlier writers, to signify a challenge to battle.

> When you are hearing a matter between party and party, if you chance to be pinched with the colic, you . . . set up the *bloody flag* against all patience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.
>
> Stand for your own; unwind your *bloody flag*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

(2) The recognized standard or symbol of an extreme revolutionary party, or of those who seek social as well as political revolution or anarchy: as, the *red flag* of the Commune. (3) A signal displayed by boats carrying powder, and by ships of war when they are shipping or discharging powder. (4) A danger-signal in target-practice and on railways: used on the latter to bring trains to a stand.

> At every one of them [the stations] on the route a man popped out . . . and waved a *red flag*, and appeared as though he would like to have us stop. But we were an express train. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 31.

(*b*) A piece of red flannel used as a lure for fish. (*c*) The bloody spout of a dying whale.—**To dip the flag,** to lower the flag and then hoist it again, as a token of respect or courtesy.—**To heave a flag aboard** (*naut.*), to hang it out. [Archaic or obsolete.]—**To hoist a flag at half-mast,** to raise a flag half-way up to its usual place as a token or signal of mourning.—**To strike or lower the flag,** to pull down the flag in token of surrender.—**White flag,** a flag of pure white material, with or without a device, used to denote a peaceable disposition or intention, to secure from molestation in time of war.

> By the semblance
> Of their *white flags* display'd, they bring us peace.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4.

Yellow flag, a flag of a yellow color used as a sanitary signal. It is displayed on a vessel to show that contagious or infectious disease exists on board, or that the ship or boat has been placed in quarantine; over the house, ship, or boat which serves as the residence of a quarantine officer; and in time of war to indicate hospitals or other houses containing the sick or wounded, that the enemy may refrain from firing on them. In this case it is called the *flag of protection.*

flag[2] (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging*. [< *flag*[2], *n.*] **1.** To place a flag over or on: as, to *flag* a house.

> At thy firmest age
> Thou hadst within thy bole solid contents
> That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck
> Of some *flagg'd* admiral [ship]. *Cowper*, Yardley Oak.
>
> I was directed by him to vaccinate, *flag* premises where the disease existed, and to send those afflicted with the disease to the hospital. *Sanitarian*, XIV. 319.

2. To signal or warn by the use of a flag: as, to *flag* a train or a steamboat.—**3.** To decoy, as game, by waving some object like a flag to excite attention or curiosity.

> One method of hunting them [antelopes] is to take advantage of it [their curiosity], and *flag* them up to the hunters by waving a red handkerchief, or some other object, to and fro in the air.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 194.

★**flag**[3] (flag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flagge;* < ME. **flagge, flegge* = Dan. *flag*, flag; prob. ult. the same as *flag*[2], as that which flutters in the wind: see *flag*[2], *n.*] One of various endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist places; particularly, the common species of *Iris*, as the yellow flag or water-flag of England (*I. Pseudacorus*), the white flag (*I. Germanica*), and blue flags of the United States, as *I. versicolor* and *I. prismatica.* The cat-tail-flag is *Typha latifolia* and other species; the corn-flag of Europe, *Gladiolus segetum*, etc.; the sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus.* The cattail-flag is used by coopers to tighten the seams of fish-barrels. The term *flag* is also applied to the broad-leafed fixed seaweeds.

> At the west end there groweth the greatest store of *flagges*, in a marish soile, . . . that ever I saw in my life. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 142.
>
> My spaniel, prettiest of his race, . . .
> Now wanton'd lost in *flags* and reeds.
> *Cowper*, Dog and Water-Lily.
>
> There, with its waving blade of green,
> The sea-*flag* streams through the silent water.
> *J. G. Percival*, The Coral Grove.

flag[3] (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging.* [< *flag*[3], *n.*] To tighten the seams of (a barrel) by means of flags. See *flag*[3], *n. Encyc.* ★*Brit.*, IX. 259.

flag[4] (flag), *n.* [< ME. *flagge*, turf, sod, < Icel. *flag*, the spot where a piece of turf has been cut out, *flaga*, a flag or slab of stone, lit. a 'flake' (cf. *flagna*, flake off, as skin or slough, *flakna*, flake off, split): see *flake*[1], *flaw*[1], *flay*[1], *floe.*] **1.** A piece of turf; a sod. [Prov. Eng.]

> Turfe of *flagge*, sward of the erthe, cespes, terricidium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 506.
>
> The dibbler, who walks backwards, and turning the dibbles partly round, . . . makes two holes on each *flag*, at the distance of three inches the length way of the *flag*.
> *A. Hunter*, Georgical Essays, II. 355.

2. A flat slab of stone used for paving; in the plural, a walk or sidewalk which is paved with such slabs.—**Caithness flags,** series of dark, bituminous, durable, slightly micaceous and calcareous flaggy beds of the lower Old Red system of Scotland. They abound in fossil fishes and remains of land-plants, and are much used for flagging. The name is derived from Caithness in Scotland, where this form is well exemplified.

flag[4] (flag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagged*, ppr. *flagging.* [< *flag*[4], *n.*] To lay or pave with flags or flat stones.

> The sides and floore were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

flag[5] (flag), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *flag*[2].] A groat; fourpence. [Thieves' cant.]

> The orator pulled out a tremendous black doll, bought for a *flag* (fourpence) of a retired rag-merchant, and dressed up in Oriental style.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor.

flag-bearer (flag'bãr″ėr), *n.* One who bears a flag. The word does not, like the terms *standard-bearer, pennon-bearer, gonfalonier, ensign, cornet*, and the like, convey the idea of military rank or of permanent office or appointment.

flag-captain (flag'kap″tān), *n. Naut.*, the chief of an admiral's staff; the commanding officer of a flag-ship: same as *fleet captain* (which see, under *captain*).

flagella, *n.* Plural of *flagellum.*

flagellant (flaj'e-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *flagellant* = Sp. *flagelante* = Pg. It. *flagellante*, < L. *flagellan(t-)s*, ppr. of *flagellare*, whip, scourge: see *flagellate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Given to flagellation, or the use of the rod; flagellating.

> We find far more of hope and promise in the broad free sketches of the *flagellant* head master of Eton and the bibulous Bishop of Bath and Wells.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 27.

II. *n.* One who whips or scourges himself for religious discipline; specifically, in *hist.*, one of a body of religious persons who believed they could thus appease the divine wrath against their sins and the sins of the age. An association of flagellants founded in Italy about 1260 spread throughout Europe, its members marching in processions, publicly scourging their own bare bodies till the blood ran. Having by these practices given rise to great disorders, they were suppressed; but the same scenes were repeated on a larger scale in 1348 and several subsequent years, in consequence of the desolating plague called the "black death." These flagellants claimed for their scourgings the virtue of all the sacraments, and promulgated other heresies. There have been also fraternities of flagellants authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. Some flagellants have held doctrines opposed to the Roman Catholic Church, and approximating those of Protestantism.

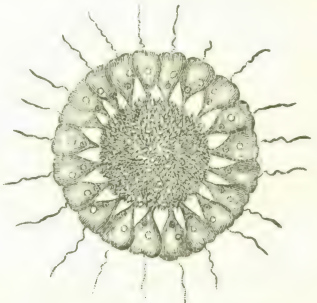
> When, from the corruptness of its ministry, religion has lost its influence, as it did just before the *Flagellants* appeared, the State has been endangered.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 86.

flagellar (flā-jel'ãr), *a.* [< *flagellum* + *-ar.*] In *entom.*, pertaining to the flagellum of an antenna: as, *flagellar* joints.

Flagellaria (flaj-e-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, + *-aria.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, typical of the family *Flagellariaceæ.* They are herbaceous climbers, with long, narrow leaves terminated by tendrils, panicles of persistent-colored flowers, and one-seeded, drupe-like fruit. There are only two species, natives of India, Australia, and the Fiji islands. *F. Indica*, however, is widely spread through the tropics of the old world.

Flagellariaceæ (flaj″e-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flagellaria* + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous plants, intermediate between the *Lemnaceæ* and the *Baloskionaceæ*, found in the tropical regions of the old world. It includes 3 genera and 6 or 7 species. See *Flagellaria.*

Flagellata (flaj-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *flagellatus:* see *flagellate*[1], *a.*] A class of *Protozoa*, or a primary group of *Infusoria*, as distinguished from the *Tentaculifera* and from the *Ciliata.* They are minute organisms of monadiform structure and character, provided not with cilia proper or with tentacles, but with a long whip-like flagellum, or with two or more flagella, which may be situated together at one end of the body, or be widely separated.



Flagellate protozoa, *Oikomonas steinii*, attached to a ball of bacteria: magnified 300 times.

There are generally a nucleus and a contractile vacuole, but no permanent oral aperture, though there is an oral region of the body constituting the food-vacuole, by which food enters along with a globule of water. The function of the flagella is that of locomotory organs. The cell of which a flagellate infusorian mainly consists differs much in form in the different genera, being sometimes prolonged around the base of the flagellum like a collar, and the whole animal may have a shell-like investment. The flagella of the same animal may differ much, one being stout and only occasionally moved, the other forming a delicate cilium in constant vibration. The *Flagellata* multiply by various methods of fission and sporulation, and also by conjugation. Also called *Mastigophora.*—**Flagellata discostomata.** Same as *Choanoflagellata.*—**Flagellata eustomata,** an order of animalcules possessing one or more flagelliform appendages, but no locomotive organs in the form of cilia, a distinct oral aperture or cytostome invariably developed, multiplying by longitudinal or transverse fission, or by the subdivision of a whole or part of the body-substance into sporular elements.—**Flagellata pantostomata,** an order of animalcules simply flagelliferous, having in their characteristic adult state no supplementary lobate or ray-like pseudopodic appendages, oral or ingestive area entirely undefined, food-substances being incepted indifferently at all points of the periphery.

flagellate[1] (flaj'e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagellated*, ppr. *flagellating.* [< L. *flagellatus*, pp. of *flagellare* (> It. *flagellare* = Pg. Pr. *flagellar* = F. *flageller*), whip, scourge, lash, < *flagellum*, a whip, scourge (whence E. *flail*, q. v.), dim. of *flagrum*, a whip, scourge; perhaps akin to E. *blow*[3].] To whip; scourge.

flagellate[1], **flagellated** (flaj'e-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *flagellatus*, furnished with a flagellum, < L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum*, and cf. *flagellate*[1], *v.*] 1. In *biol.*, furnished with flagella, or slender whip-like processes; flagelliferous: as, a *flagellate* infusorian (in this use technically opposed to *ciliate*).

Just as do the *flagellated* zoöspores of Protophytes.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 393.

A large series of more complex forms of *flagellate* Infusoria has been recently brought to our knowledge.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 424.

2. Like a whip-lash; flagelliform: as, a *flagellate* process.—3. In *bot.*, producing filiform runners or runner-like branches.—**Flagellate cell.** See *cell.*—**Flagellated chambers.** Same as *ciliated chambers* (which see, under *ciliate*).

flagellate[2]†, *n.* An obsolete perversion of *flageolet.*

flagellation (flaj-e-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *flagellation* = Sp. *flagelación* = Pg. *flagellação* = It. *flagellazione*, < L. *flagellatio(n-)*, < *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] A whipping or flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

This labour past, by Bridewell all descend
(As morning prayer and *flagellation* end).
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 270.

History makes us acquainted with many curious instances in the heathen world where the images of the Deities worshipped have been very roughly treated, and even suffered public *flagellation*, for not having averted the calamities which had been deprecated.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, I. i. § 3.

flagellator (flaj'e-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *flagellateur* = Pg. *flagellador* = It. *flagellatore*, < ML. *flagellator*, one who whips, one of the flagellants, < L. *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] One who whips or scourges.

flagellet†, *n.* [ME., < L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flail*, *flagellate*[1], *v.*] A whip; a scourge.

Thu must of rihte yeve him is penaunce
With this *flagelle* of equite and resoun.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 146.

flagellet†, *v. t.* [< OF. *flageller*, < L. *flagellare*, whip: see *flagellate*[1], *v.*] To whip; scourge; lash. *Richardson.*

Hys legates are so furious and ragynge mad that a man would thinke, as they steppe forewardes, that Sathan wer sent from the face of God to *flagelle* the church.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii.

flagelliferous (flaj-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flagellum*, a whip, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Provided with flagella; flagellate.

flagelliform (flā-jel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *flagellum*, a whip, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Long, thin, and flexible, like the lash of a whip.

These appear to be pear-shaped sacs, . . . each having a *flagelliform* cilium in its interior.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 449.

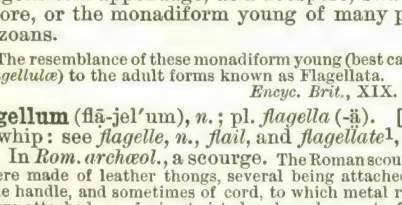
2. In *bot.*, runner-like.

flagellula (flā-jel'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *flagellulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellum.*] A flagellate spore; a spore or sporule with a flagelliform appendage, as a zoöspore, swarm-spore, or the monadiform young of many protozoans.

The resemblance of these monadiform young (best called *flagellulæ*) to the adult forms known as Flagellata.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 837.

★ **flagellum** (flā-jel'um), *n.*; pl. *flagella* (-ä). [L., a whip: see *flagelle*, *n.*, *flail*, and *flagellate*[1], *v.*] 1. In *Rom. archæol.*, a scourge. The Roman scourges were made of leather thongs, several being attached to one handle, and sometimes of cord, to which metal rings were attached, or of wire twisted and eyed so as to form links, the instrument then consisting of many such links in strands of chain.

2. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A runner; a weak, creeping shoot sent out from the bottom of the stem,



Flagellum of Strawberry.

and rooting and forming new plants at the nodes, as in the strawberry. (*b*†) A twig or young shoot. (*c*) In certain *Hepaticæ*, a lash-like branch formed on the ventral surface of the stem, and bearing rudimentary leaves.—3. [NL.] In *biol.*, a long lash-like appendage to certain infusorians, bacteria, and protoplasmic reproductive bodies in cryptogams; a large cilium. By means of rapid vibration it serves as an organ of locomotion.

The *flagella* . . . become visible in the hanging-drop at one or both extremities of the bacteria by forming an eddy.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 73.

Flagella can be characterized [in *Infusoria*] as isolated and more or less elongate cilia. *S. Kent*, Infusoria, p. 44.

4. In *entom.*, the outer portion of a geniculate antenna, or of any antenna which has a long basal joint with shorter and regular joints beyond it. The basal joint is then called the scape, and the remainder of the organ is the flagellum. In *Diptera* and *Nemocera* it includes the whole antenna, exclusive of the two basal joints or scapes.

flageolet (flaj'ō-let), *n.* [Also written *flagelet*, and formerly *flagellate* (simulating *flagellate*[1]); < OF. (and F.) *flageolet*, a pipe, whistle, flute, dim. of OF. *flageol*, *flagiel*, *flajeol*, *flagel*, *flageau*, etc., = Pr. *flaujol*, *flajol*, a flageolet, flute, whence ME. *flagel.* The ultimate origin is unknown.] A musical instrument of the flute or whistle class, in which the tone is produced by a stream of air striking against a sharp edge.



Flageolet.

It consists of a mouthpiece, usually a bulb in which the tone is produced, and a tube with six finger-holes. Its compass is a little more than two octaves upward from the G next above middle C. It is not now used in the orchestra. It is the representative of the ancient and medieval flute, its immediate precursor being the recorder. It is often called a *flûte-à-bec*, in distinction from the modern German or transverse flute. The penny whistle is a cheap form of it.

First, he that led the cavalcate
Wore a sow-gelder's *flagellate*,
On which he blew as strong a levet
As well-fee'd lawyer on his brevate.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 610.

Well-taught he all the sounds express'd
Of *flageolet* or flute.
Cowper, Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bulfinch.

Double flageolet, a flageolet having two tubes and one mouthpiece, on which simple two-part music may be played. It was invented about 1800.

flageolet-tones (flaj'ō-let-tōnz), *n. pl.* In instruments of the viol class, harmonics—that is, tones made by lightly stopping a string at one of its aliquot divisions: so called because of their flute-like quality.

flag-fallen†, *a.* Out of employment, as a player. See *flag*[2], *n.*

Four or five *flag-falne* plaiers, poore harmlesse knaves, that were neither lords nor ladies, but honestly wore there owne clothes. *Mowley*, Search for Money (1609).

flag-feather (flag'feтн″ėr), *n.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

flagginess (flag'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being flaggy; laxness; limpness.

flagging[1] (flag'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flag*[1], *v.*] Limp; drooping; languid; failing.

He is the *flagging'st* bulrush that ere droopt
With each slight mist of raine.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

Dull, *flagging* notes that with each other jar.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 10.

The sole means she found of reviving the *flagging* discourse was by asking them if they would all stay to tea.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

flagging[2] (flag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flag*[4], *v.*] 1. The act of laying with flagstones, as a sidewalk.—2. Flagstones collectively; a pavement or sidewalk of flagstones.

And in the heavenly city heard angelic feet
Fall on the golden *flagging* of the street.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

flaggingly (flag'ing-li), *adv.* In a flagging manner; limply; languidly; wearily.

flaggy[1]† (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *flacky.*] 1. Flagging; languid; limp; drooping.

That basking in the sun thy bees may lie,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry.
Dryden, tr. of Vergil's Georgics, iv.

His *flaggy* winges, when forth he did display,
Were like two sayles.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 10.

Plantaines that haue a broad *flaggie* leafe growing in clusters and shaped like cucumbers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage.

2. Soft and flabby: as, "a great *flaggy* apple," *Bacon.*

flaggy[2] (flag'i), *a.* [< ME. *flaggi*; < *flag*[3] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or resembling the plants called flags.

He set out hym in the *flaggi* place of the brinke of the flode.
Wyclif, Ex. ii. 3 (Oxf.).

flaggy[3] (flag'i), *a.* [< *flag*[4] + *-y*[1].] Suitable for or resembling flagstones in structure; fissile.

They are now fine *flaggy* micaceous gneisses and mica-schists, which certainly could not have been developed out of any such Archæan gneiss as is now visible to the west. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 13.

flagitate (flaj'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flagitated*, ppr. *flagitating.* [< L. *flagitatus*, pp. of *flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely, urge with violence or importunity; akin to *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant.*] To demand fiercely or imperiously. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flagitation (flaj-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *flagitatio(n-)*, an earnest request or demand, importunity, < *flagitare*, pp. *flagitatus*, demand: see *flagitate.*] The act of flagitating or demanding with fierceness or passion; extreme importunity. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flagitious (flā-jish'us), *a.* [= OF. *flagicieus* = Sp. Pg. *flagicioso* = It. *flagizioso*, < L. *flagitiosus*, disgraceful, shameful, infamous, < *flagitium*, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act (> It. *flagizio* = Sp. Pg. *flagicio*, disgraceful conduct), < *flagitare*, demand, demand fiercely: see *flagitate.*] 1. Shamefully wicked; atrocious; scandalous; flagrant; grossly criminal: as, a *flagitious* action or crime.

He beynge blynded with the ambicious desyre of rule before this, in obteyning the kyngdome, had perpetrate and done many *flagicious* actes and detestable tyrannies.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

The account of what befel the Jews upon their crucifying the Lord of life, and fastening the guilt of that *flagitious* act upon themselves and their posterity.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. v.

That gallant cavalier [Colonel Turner] was hanged, after the restoration, for a *flagitious* burglary.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Guilty of scandalous crimes; profligate; corrupt; abandoned.

These were artifices which wicked men make use of to deter the best of men from punishing tyrants and *flagitious* persons. *Milton*, Defence of People of England.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still! *flagitious*, yet not great.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 205.

3. Marked or characterized by scandalous crimes or vices: as, a *flagitious* record.

Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 529.

= **Syn.** *Execrable*, *Villainous*, etc. (see *nefarious*); heinous, shameful, infamous, shocking, vile.

flagitiously (flā-jish'us-li), *adv.* In a flagitious manner; with extreme wickedness; atrociously; scandalously.

If Amasa were now, in the act of loyalty, justly (on God's part) payd for the arerages of his late rebellion, yet that it should be done by thy hand, then and thus, it was *flagitiously* cruel. *Bp. Hall*, Sheba's Rebellion.

A sentence so *flagitiously* unjust. *Macaulay.*

flagitiousness (flā-jish'us-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious; shameful wickedness; atrocity.

It exhibits to him a life thrown away on vanities and follies, or consumed in *flagitiousness* and sin: no station properly supported; no material duties fulfilled.
Blair, Works, I. iii.

That *flagitiousness* of the governing agencies themselves, which was shown by the venality of ministers and members of Parliament, and by the corrupt administration of justice, has disappeared. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

flag-lieutenant (flag'lū-ten″ant), *n.* In the navy, an officer on an admiral's staff who performs such duties for him as an aide-de-camp performs for a general in the army, communicating his orders to the ships under his command either in person or by signal.

flagman (flag'man), *n.*; pl. *flagmen* (-men). 1. A signal-man on a railway, who makes signals by means of flags.—2†. A flag-officer; an admiral.

To Mr. Lilly's the painter's, and there saw the heads . . . of the *flagmen* in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch. *Pepys*, Diary, April 18, 1666.

He was a kind of *Flagman*, a Vice-Admiral, in all those expeditions of good-fellowship.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 535.

flag-officer (flag'of″i-sėr), *n.* A naval officer privileged to display a flag denoting his rank; an admiral, vice-admiral, rear-admiral, or commodore. In the United States navy, from 1857 to 1862, it was the official title of a captain while in actual command of a squadron; but it was superseded in the latter year on the creation of the permanent grades of commodore and rear-admiral.

He told me that our very commanders, nay, our very *flag-officers*, do stand in need of exercising among themselves, and discoursing the business of commanding a fleete.
Pepys, Diary, July 4, 1666.

flagon (flag'on), *n.* [< OF. *flagon*, *flacon*, older *flascon*, < ML. *flasco(n-)*, aug. of *flascus*, *flasca*, a flask: see *flask* and *flacket*[2]. For the form *flagon* (for **flacon*), cf. ME. *flaget* = *flaket*, flacket; and *dragon*, < OF. *dragon*, < L. *draco(n-).*] A vessel for holding liquids, especially for table use. It has a spout, a handle, and usually a cover.

All vessels of small quantity, from the vessels of cups, even to all the vessels of *flagons*. Isa. xxii. 24.

A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! a poured a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

When in the harvest heat she bore to the reapers at noontide
Flagons of home-brewed ale, ah, fair in sooth was the maiden. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

flagonet (flag′on-et), *n.* [< *flagon* + *-et.*] A little flagon. [Rare.]

And in a burnisht *flagonet* stood by
Beere small as comfort, dead as charity.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 281.

flagpole (flag′pōl), *n.* Same as *flagstaff*.

"There were four one-story wooden barracks once," said Rod; "whitewashed; *flag-pole* in the centre. There's nothing now but a chimney."
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 847.

flagra, *n.* Plural of *flagrum*.

flagrance† (flā′grans), *n.* [< OF. *flagrance*, F. *flagrance* = Sp. *flagrancia*, < L. *flagrantia*, a burning, vehement desire, < *flagran(t-)s*, burning: see *flagrant*.] An obsolete form of *flagrancy*.

They bring to him a woman taken in the *flagrance* of her adultery. *Bp. Hall*, The Woman Taken in Adultery.

flagrancy (flā′gran-si), *n.* [As *flagrance*: see *-ancy*.] **1**†. Burning; inflammation; heat.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 722.

2. The quality of being flagrant; heinousness; atrocity.

flagrant (flā′grant), *a.* [< OF. *flagrant*, F. *flagrant* = Sp. *flagrante* = Pg. *flagrante*, *fragante* = It. *flagrante*, < L. *flagran(t-)s*, burning, ppr. of *flagrare*, burn, √**flag* = Gr. *φλέγειν*, burn, = Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine brightly, prob. akin to AS. *beorht*, E. *bright*, etc.. see *bright*[1], and cf. *flame*, *phlegm*, *phlox*, *fulgent*, etc., from the same ult. root. Cf. *conflagrant*, etc.] **1.** Burning; blazing; hence, shining; glorious.

Hayle, fulgent Phebus and fader eternall! . . .
O *flagraunt* fader! graunte yt myght so be!
York Plays, p. 515.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 26 (early ed.).

Hence—**2.** Ardent; eager.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Cæsar's was not a smothered, but a *flagrant*, ambition, kindling first by nature, and blown by necessity.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 242.

He burns with most intense and *flagrant* zeal
To serve his country. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 794.

3. Raging; in action; actually in progress.

A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was *flagrant*. *Palfrey*.

4. Glaring; notorious; scandalous: as, a *flagrant* crime: rarely used of persons.

This was undoubtedly an instance of the most *flagrant* licentiousness. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

A score
Of *flagrant* felons, with his floggings sore.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 106.

Has he no reproof, no word of censure, for such a *flagrant* violation of the law?
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

[Now obsolete or rare in all senses but the last.]

=Syn. 4. *Wicked*, *Heinous*, etc. See *atrocious*.

flagrante bello (flā-gran′tē bel′ō). [L., lit. the war being flagrant, that is, raging: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagran(t-)s*, flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *bello*, abl. abs. of *bellum*, war: see *bellicose*.] While the war is (or was) raging; during hostilities.

flagrante delicto (flā-gran′tē dē-lik′tō). [L., lit. the crime being flagrant, that is, actually in performance: *flagrante*, abl. (agreeing with the noun) of *flagran(t-)s*, flagrant (see *flagrant*, 3); *delicto*, abl. abs. of *delictum*, crime: see *delict*.] While the crime is (or was) being committed; while the crime is (or was) in the very performance: as, he was apprehended *flagrante delicto*.

flagrantly (flā′grant-li), *adv.* In a flagrant manner; glaringly; notoriously.

The mysteries of Bacchus were well chosen for an example of corrupted rites, and of the mischiefs they produced; for they were early and *flagrantly* corrupted.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

flagrantness (flā′grant-nes), *n.* Flagrancy. *Bailey*, 1727.

flagrate† (flā′grāt), *v. t.* [< L. *flagratus*, pp. of *flagrare* (> It. *flagrare* = Sp. *flagrar*), burn: see *flagrant*.] To burn.

To represent how Typhon's destructive and *flagrating* power, lying hid in the sun, was made more temperate.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 336.

flagration† (flā-grā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **flagratio(n-)*, < *flagrare*, pp. *flagratus*, burn: see *flagrant*. Cf. *conflagration*.] A conflagration.

We—numbed—feared no *flagration*.
Lovelace, Fletcher's Wildgoose Chase.

flag-root (flag′röt), *n.* The root of the sweet-flag. See *flag*[3].

flagrum (flā′grum), *n.*; pl. *flagra* (-grä). [L., a scourge: see *flagellum*, *flail*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a scourge. See *flagellum*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a part of the jaw-feet of some crustaceans.

They have neither *flagrum* nor palp.
Eng. Cyc., Nat. Hist. (1855), III. 86.

flag-share (flag′shār), *n.* The share of the commander-in-chief in all captures made by vessels within the limits of his command.

flag-ship (flag′ship), *n.* The ship which bears the flag-officer of a squadron or fleet, and on which his flag is displayed.

flag-side (flag′sīd), *n.* That side of a split haddock which is free from bone. [Scotch.]

flagstaff (flag′staf), *n.* A pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

flag-station (flag′stā″shon), *n.* A railroad-station where trains stop only when a signal is displayed. [U. S.]

flagstone (flag′stōn), *n.* **1.** A grit or sandstone naturally separating in layers of suitable thickness for flagging; any rock which splits or is capable of being readily split into tabular plates or flags. Usually the layers are parallel to the bedding or stratification of the rock; but there are cases in which the lamination of the material available for flagging is the result of cleavage or jointing.

Flag-stone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata. *Woodward*, Fossils.

2. A flat stone used in paving.

flagworm (flag′wėrm), *n.* A worm or grub found among flags and sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flagworm*, or a green gentle. *I. Walton*.

flaid (flād). Same as *flayed*, past participle of *flay*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

flaik (flāk), *n.* See *flake*[2].

flail (flāl), *n.* [< ME. *flaile*, *flayle*, *fleyl*, *flegl*, a flail (in part, as in the form *flael*, from the OF. *flael;* in part, as the guttural in the earliest form shows, of AS. origin), < AS. **flegel* (not recorded) = MD. *vleghel*, D. *vlegel* = LG. *fleger* = OHG. *flegil*, MHG. *vlegel*, G. *flegel* = OF. *flael*, *flaiel*, F. *fléau* = Pr. *flagel*, *flachel* = Sp. *flagelo* = Pg. It. *flagello*, a flail, < L. *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, LL. a flail: see *flagellum*, *flagellate*[1].] **1.** An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand, the swingle or swiple, which strikes the grain, and the middle band, which connects the hand-staff and swingle, and may be a thong of leather or a rope of hemp or straw.

Our soldiers' [weapons]—like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*—
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* hath thresh'd the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

2. *Milit.*, a similar implement used as a weapon of war in the middle ages. In this weapon the swingle or swiple was sometimes a ball set with long spikes, and sometimes a pear-shaped or still more elongated body spiked in like manner (in these forms called *morning-star:* see cut under *morning-star*); the middle band was a chain; and the hand-staff was of metal in the smaller single-handed flails, or of wood with long tangs and ferrules of metal in the larger forms.

A fauchon of stele went he unto take,
Well grounde or whet, but tendre was it noght;
After *flaelles* thre of yre toke for hys sake.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2999.

flail (flāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *flaylen* (cf. OF. *flaieler*, *flaeler*, later *flageller*, < L. *flagellare*, whip, scourge: see *flagelle*, *flagellate*[1], *v.*); from the noun.] **1**†. To whip; scourge.

They him nayled and yl *flayled*,
Alas, that innocent!
Songs and Carols (ed. Wright), p. 72.

2. To strike with or as if with a flail; thresh.

And in an od corner for Mars they be sternfulye *flayling* Hudge spoaks and chariots. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 138.

It is nothing to get wet; but the misery of these individual pricks of cold all over my body at the same instant of time made me *flail* the water with my paddle like a madman. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 186.

flail-stone (flāl′stōn), *n.* A stone implement found among paleolithic remains, thought to be the swingle or striking part of the military flail. See *war-flail* and *morning-star*.

flaily†, *a.* [< *flail* + *-y*[1].] Like a flail.

At once all furrows plow, the strugling streams
O're all the maine gape wide, boile foamie streams,
With *flaily*-oares and slicing foredecks fierce,
Which through the bustling billows proudly pierce.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

flaint. An obsolete past participle of *flay*[1]. *Chaucer*.

flair[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *flare*.

flair[2] (flār), *n.* [ME. *flayre*, odor, < OF. *flair*, ★odor, F. *flair*, scent (in hunting), = Cat. *flaira*, f., = Pg. *cheiro*, m., odor, < OF. *flairer*, emit an odor, F. *flairer*, tr., scent, smell, *fleurer*, intr., smell (in form confused with *fleur*, a flower), = Pr. *flairar* = Cat. *flairar* = Pg. *cheirar*, < L. *fragrare*, intr., emit an odor, whence E. *fragrant*, q. v.] **1**†. Odor; smell.

Alle swete savours, that men may fele,
Of alkyn thing that here savours wele,
War noght bot as stynk in regard of that *flayre*
That es in the cete [city] of heven so fayre.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 9017.

2. [Mod. F. use.] In *hunting*, scent; sense of smell: used figuratively in the extract.

In addition to the industry and accuracy which are indispensable to an editor, he has keen poetical appreciation and insight, and a *flair* which always leads him right.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 99.

flair[3], **flaire** (flār), *n.* [< OF. *flair*, a sort of fish. Cf. *fireflare*.] **1.** The skate, *Raia batis*. [Scotch ★(Aberdeen).]—**2.** Same as *fiery-flare*.

flake[1] (flāk), *n.* [< ME. *flake*, a flake (of snow, etc.), of Scand. origin: < Norw. *flak*, a slice, a piece, as of ice, torn off, an ice-floe, = Sw. dial. *flag*, *flak*, a thin slice, Sw. *flaga*, a flake, flaw, crack, = Dan. *flage*, flake (*sneflage*, snowflake); cf. Icel. *flagna*, flake off, split, = Norw. Sw. *flagna*, peel off: see *flag*[4], *flaw*[1], *flay*[1].] **1.** A small flat or scale-like particle or fragment of anything; a thin fragment; a scale: as, a *flake* of tallow; a *flake* of flint; a *flake* of snow.

As applied to chips or fragments detached from a mass of rock or mineral, *flake* often refers especially to such chips or fragments produced in the process of making stone weapons, especially in prehistoric times. Flint and obsidian are the materials which, in consequence of their characteristically conchoidal fracture, can most readily be made to take a desired form by chipping or flaking; but when these were not to be had, chert, jasper, quartz, and even rocks of various kinds, have been utilized in this way. There are many localities where these chips or *flakes* (as the larger and more regular chips are sometimes designated), cores, broken tools, stone hammers, and other similar relics, are found heaped together in large quantities, indicating the abandoned sites of workshops.

The *flakes* of his flesh are joined together; they are firm in themselves. Job xli. 23.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

Great *flakes* of ice encompassing our boat. *Evelyn*.

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

In starry *flake*, and pellicle,
All day the hoary meteor [snow] fell.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. Among florists, any variety of carnation in which the petals are marked with stripes of one color upon a white ground.

So early as 1769 we find that the Carnation was divided into four classes. . . . The *Flakes* were those having two colours only, the stripes going the whole length of the petals. *W. Robinson*, English Flower Garden, p. 108.

flake[1] (flāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flaked*, ppr. *flaking*. [< *flake*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To break or separate in flakes or layers; peel or scale off: absolutely or with *off*.

We've seen the little tricks of life, its varnish and veneer,
In stucco-fronts of character *flake off* and disappear.
O. W. Holmes, Meeting of Alumni of Harvard College, [1857.

II. *trans.* **1.** To form or break into flakes: as, the frost *flaked* off the plaster.—**2.** To cover with or as with flakes; fleck. *Longfellow*.

flake[2] (flāk), *n.* [Also written *flaik*, *fleak;* < ME. *flake*, *fleke*, *fleyke*, a hurdle, < Icel. *flaki*, also *fleki*, a hurdle, esp. a shield of wickerwork used for defense in battle, = ODan. *flage* = MD. *vlaeck*, D. *vlaak*, a hurdle (*vlaken*, beat wool on a hurdle), = MLG. *vlake*, LG. *flake*, *fläke*, a hurdle.] **1.** A hurdle or portable framework of wicker, boards, or bars, for fencing; a fence; a paling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The painful pioners wrought against their will,
With *fleaks* and fagots ditches vp to fill.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii. 116.

2. *Naut.*, a small stage hung over a ship's side, from which to calk or repair any breach.—**3.** A platform for drying salted fish; a fish-flake.

It keeps the fish clean, and allows a current of air to pass under them, so that they dry evenly. It may consist of a series of horizontal hurdles at a convenient height from the ground, or of three-edged strips of wood nailed to frames resting on trestles or horses, with one edge uppermost so that the pickle may easily drain away. Flakes are usually made so that they can be taken down and put up when required. [New Eng. and British provinces.]

Some tear down *Flakes*, wheron men yeerely dry their fish, to the great hurt and hindrance of many other that come after them.
Whitbourne, Discoverie of New-Found-land (1622), p. 66.

4. A rack for bacon. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A wooden frame for oat-cakes. [Prov. Eng.]—**6†.** A sort of flap fastened to a saddle to keep the rider's knee from contact with the horse.

Of birch their saddles be,
Much fashioned like the Scottish seates, broad *flakes* to keepe the knee
From sweating of the horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 388.

Upland flake, a flake for drying codfish, built permanently upon the shore. It differs from the ordinary pattern in not being movable.

flake[3] (flāk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *fake*[1].

flake-feather (flāk′feᵺ″ėr), *n.* A plumule or down-feather having the appearance of a tuft of extreme fineness and silky texture, found in birds of prey, etc.

If it be necessary to give these feathers a name, they may be called *flake-feathers*. *Macgillivray.*

flakelet (flāk′let), *n.* [< *flake* + *-let.*] A little flake.

Flakelets of fragmental mica or earthy matter.
Geol. Jour., XLIV. 17.

★**flaker** (flā′kėr), *n.* One who flakes, or strikes off flakes; specifically, a workman who strikes off flakes of flint from a larger piece.

An expert *flaker* will make 7000 to 10,000 flakes in a day of twelve hours. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 326.

flake-room (flāk′röm), *n.* Same as *flake-yard.*

flake-stand (flāk′stand), *n.* The cooling-tub or -vessel of a still-worm. *E. H. Knight.*

flake-white (flāk′hwīt′), *n.* In *painting:* (*a*) The purest white lead, in the form of scales or plates. It has the best body of any white. When levigated, it is called *body white.* (*b*) Basic nitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white.

flake-yard (flāk′ yärd), *n.* An inclosure in which flakes for drying salted fish are built, and in which fish are dried. Also *flake-room.*

flakiness (flā′ki-nes), *n.* The state of being ★flaky.

flaking (flā′king), *n.* The operation of making flints, as for gun-locks, by striking off flakes from a mass of flint. See the extract.

The . . . operation, "*flaking*," consists in striking off, by means of carefully measured and well-directed blows, flakes extending from end to end of the quarter, this process of *flaking* being continued till the quarter or core becomes too small to yield good flakes.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 326.

flaking-hammer (flā′king-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer of steel with blunt points at each end used to knock flakes from a flint; also, a stone used for the same purpose among primitive races. In the latter use, also called *hammer-stone.*

flaky (flā′ki), *a.* [< *flake*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of flakes or locks; lying or cleaving off in flakes or layers; flake-like.

The silent hours steal on,
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the east.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

While from her tomb, behold a flame ascends,
Of whitest fire, whose flight to heaven extends!
On *flaky* wings it mounts, and quick as sight
Cuts thro' the yielding air with rays of light.
Congreve, Mourning Muse of Alexis.

Diamonds themselves have a grain or a *flaky* contexture.
Boyle.

What showers of mortal hail, what *flaky* fires
Burst from the darkness!
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

flam[1] (flam), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *flame.* Compare *flamb.*

flam[2] (flam), *n.* and *a.* [Of artificial origin, perhaps from the dial. and former E. pronunciation of *flame* (cf. *sham*, similarly from *shame*); *flam* would then be equiv. to 'glitter,' which, with or without a disparaging adjective, is often used in the sense of a false show, illusion, delusion; cf. E. dial. *flam-new*, i. e., fire-new, brand-new: see *flam*[1], *flame*.. See *flimflam.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A delusion; an illusory pretext; a deception; a falsehood; a lie.

With some new *flam* or other, nothing to the matter,
And such a frown as would sink all before her,
She takes her chamber.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

Bell. Can your drunken friend keep a secret?
Merry. If it be a truth; but it prove a lye, a *flam*, a wheadle, 'twill out; I shall tell it the next man I meet.
Sedley, Bellamira.

Fair Isis, and ye banks of Cam!
Be witness if I tell a *flam.*
Swift, Directions for a Birthday Song.

2. In *drum-music*, a grace-note.

II. *a.* Deceptive; lying; false.

To amuse him the more in his search, she addeth a *flam* story that she had got his hand by corrupting one of the letter-carriers in London. *Sprat* (Harl. Misc., VI. 224).

flam[2] (flam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flammed*, ppr. *flamming.* [< *flam*[2], *n.*] To deceive with falsehood; impose upon; delude: often with *off.*

Till he and you be friends.
Was this your cunning?—and then *flam* me *off*
With an old witch, two wives, and Winnifrede?
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

God is not to be *flammed off* with lies, who knows exactly what thou canst do, and what not. *South*, Sermons.

flam[3] (flam), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *fleam*[3].] A low marshy place, particularly near a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flamant†, *n.* [OF.: see *flamingo.*] A flamingo. *Davies.*

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes, or the reddish-long-billed-stork-like-scrank-legged sea-fowls called *flamans*, or else men walking upon stilts or scratches.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

flamant (flā′mant), *a.* [< OF. *flamant, flambant*, ppr. of *flamer, flamber*, flame: see *flame, v.*] In *her.*, flaming; burning, as a firebrand or any bearing. Compare *inflamed.*

flamb†, **flambe**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *flame.*

flamb (flam), *v.* [See *flam*[1], *flame, v.*] **I.**† *intrans.* Same as *flame.*

II. *trans.* **1**†. Same as *flame.* Specifically—**2.** To baste, as meat. [Scotch.]

She . . . undauntedly brandished the iron ladle with which she had just been *flambing* (Anglicé basting) the roast of mutton. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiii.

flambé (F. pron. floṅ-bā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *flamber*, flame, singe: see *flame, v.*] In *ceram.*, having a changeable or iridescent luster, as certain porcelains, due to the heat of the furnace.

The comparison of these *flambé* vases with onyx or precious stones is all to the advantage of the brilliant porcelain. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 658.

flambeau (flam′bō), *n.*; pl. *flambeaux* (-bōz). [Formerly also *flambo*; < F. *flambeau*, OF. as if **flambel*, dim. of *flambe*, < L. *flamma*, a flame: see *flame, n.*] **1.** A flaming torch of any kind; specifically, a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material, and used at night in illuminations, processions, etc.

I had a *flambeau* in my hand, and was going before the coach.
State Trials, Count Coningsmark and [others, an. 1632.


Bronze Flambeau, Florence. — The shield bears the Medici arms.

2. In *decorative art*, a candlestick, especially a large and showy one, as of bronze, or one of decorative material.—**3.** One of the set of kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making, so called because the flames of the furnace strike it with most force. [Southern U. S.]

flamberg (flam′bėrg), *n.* [G., prop. *flamberge*, < OF. *flamberge*: see *flamberge.*] Same as *flamberge.*

flamberge (F. pron. floṅ-berzh′), *n.* [OF., a large sword, said to be < *flanc*, side, + MHG. G. *bergen*, protect; cf. *bainberg, hauberk*, which contain the same second element.] A sword.

flamboyancy (flam-boi′an-si), *n.* [< *flamboyan(t)* + *-cy.*] The character of being flamboyant.

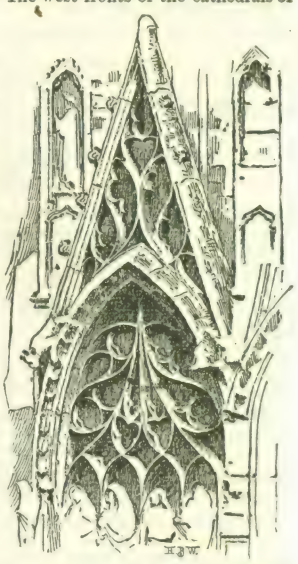
flamboyant (flam-boi′ant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *flamboyant* (cf. ME. *flaumbeande*, < OF. *flambeiant*), flaming, in arch. flamboyant, ppr. of *flamber*, flame: see *flame, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flaming.

For alle the blomes of the boȝes were blyknande perles, & alle the fruyt in tho formes of *flaumbeande* gemmes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1468.

He had *flamboyant* red hair. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 34.

2. Wavy; having a waved outline like that of a flame: said of the blades of certain heavy swords of the middle ages, and of the Malay creese and similar weapons. Also *flaming.*—**3.** In *arch.*: (*a*) Characterized by wavy, flame-like tracery, as in windows and openwork: an epithet applied to that highly ornate or florid style of French medieval architecture which was contemporary with the English Perpendicular, or to details in this style: as, a *flamboyant* window.

The west fronts of the cathedrals of Rouen, and of St. Wulfran at Abbeville, and portions of that of St. Lô, all in France, are among the most beautiful examples of the style.


Flamboyant Tracery, Rouen Cathedral, Normandy.

The church [at Bourg], which is not of great size, is in the last and most *flamboyant* phase of gothic, and in admirable preservation.
H. James, Jr., [Little Tour, [p. 244.

(*b*) Characterized by irregular and distorted forms or glaring colors.

The hotels, restaurants, and shops follow the usual order of *flamboyant* seaside architecture.
C. D. Warner, [Their Pilgrimage, p. 139.

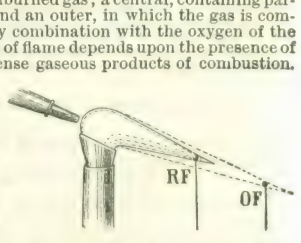
Hence—**4.** Figuratively, of style, dress, and the like, florid; conspicuous; showy: as, a *flamboyant* rhetoric.

II. *n.* A name given in the West Indies to several plants which have brilliantly colored flowers, as *Delonix regia* and *Erythrina Corallodendron.*

flamboyantly (flam-boi′ant-li), *adv.* In a flamboyant style; showily; flaringly.

Herc'less wore also a bright-blue cravat, *flamboyantly* tied. *The Century*, XXXV. 679.

★**flame** (flām), *n.* [Also dial. *flam, flamb*; < ME. *flambe, flaumbe, flaume, flawme*, < OF. *flambe, flamme, flame*, F. *flambe* = Pr. *flama* = Sp. *llama* = Pg. *flamma* = It. *fiamma* = D. *vlam* = MLG. *flamma* = MHG. *vlamme, flamme*, G. *flamme* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, flame, < L. *flamma*, a flame, blaze, blazing fire, orig. **flagma*, < √**flag* in *flagrare*, burn, blaze: see *flagrant.* Cf. *phlegm* (formerly also *flem*, etc.).] **1.** A blaze; visible combustion; a current of hot gas carrying incandescent solid particles. Flame is attended with great heat, and generally with the evolution of much light; but the temperature may be intense when the light is feeble, as is the case with the flame of burning hydrogen gas. The flame of a burning body, as of a candle, may be divided into three zones: an inner zone, containing chiefly unburned gas; a central, containing partially burned gas; and an outer, in which the gas is completely consumed by combination with the oxygen of the air. The luminosity of flame depends upon the presence of solid matter or of dense gaseous products of combustion. The *reducing flame* (as of a blowpipe) is that part of the flame which is deficient in oxygen for combustion (RF in figure), and which has therefore a reducing effect, or, in other words, tends to deprive the substance under examination of oxygen; the *oxidizing flame* is that part (OF in figure) in which the oxygen is in excess, and which exerts the opposite or oxidizing effect. The distinction is important in blowpipe analysis.



There ben 7 places that brennen and that casten out dyverse *flawmes* and dyverse colour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 55.

And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a *flame* of fire out of the midst of a bush. Ex. iii. 2.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow:
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now.
Cowley.

2. *pl.* In *her.*, a conventional representation of fire, seldom borne as an independent bearing, but accompanying the phenix, the salamander, the fire-ball, and the like. When of any other tincture than gules, this must be mentioned in the blazon. Figuratively—**3.** Brilliant light; scintillating luster; flame-like color or appearance.

That jewel of the purest *flame.*
Cowper, Friendship, st. 2.

When on my bed the moonlight falls . . .
Thy marble bright in dark appears,
As slowly steals a silver *flame*
Along the letters of thy name.
Tennyson, In Memoriam lxvii.

4. Heat or ardor of emotion or passion; warmth of feeling; specifically, the passion of love; ardent love.

Put in her tender heart the aspiring *flame*
Of golden sov'reignty. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

In vain I strove to check my growing *Flame*,
Or shelter Passion under Friendship's Name.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

One great Genius often catches the *Flame* from another, and writes in his spirit. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

Drink ye to her that each loves best,
And if you nurse a *flame*
That's told but to her mutual breast,
We will not ask her name.
Campbell, Drink ye to her.

5. Angry or hostile excitement; burning animosity; contentious rage or strife.

From breathing *flames* against the Christians, none more ready than he [Paul] to undergo them for Christ.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

While the West was thus rising to confront the king, the North was all in a *flame* behind him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

6. An object of the passion of love: as, she was my first *flame*. [Colloq.]

I suppose she was an old *flame* of the Colonel's, for their meeting was uncommonly ceremonious and tender.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxii.

7. The gleam appearing at night from a school of herrings. [Eng.]—**8.** The geometrid moth, *Anticlea rubidata:* a collectors' name. [Eng.]—**The manometric flames of König.** See *manometric.*—**Syn. 1.** *Flame, Light, Flash, Blaze, Flare, Glare.* *Flame* and *light* are generic words, while the others are specific. A *flash* is a *flame* or emitted *light* of very short continuance: as, the *flash* of gunpowder; the *flash* from a revolving light. A *blaze* is a quick, hot, bright, or comparatively large *flame*. A *glare* is a broad and especially a painfully bright *light:* as, the *glare* of a conflagration; and hence a fierce look: as, the *glare* in the eyes of a wild beast. A *flare* is a sudden or fitful *glare*. *Flame* especially implies heat. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

flame (flām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flamed*, ppr. *flaming*. [Also dial. *flam, flamm, flamb;* < ME. *flamben, flaumben, flawmen*, rarely *flamen*, flame, shine, glitter, < OF. *flamber, flamer*, F. *flamber* = It. *fiammare* = D. *vlammen* = MHG. *vlammen*, G. *flammen* = Sw. *flamma* = Dan. *flamme*, < L. *flammare*, flame, blaze, burn, tr. inflame, kindle, incite, < *flamma*, a flame. Cf. *inflame.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit a flame; burst into flame; blaze.

Auster and Boreas, iusting furiously
Vnder hot Cancer, make two clouds to clash,
Whence th' aire at mid-night *flames* with lightning flash.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The Ashes, which, falling upon some parched combustible Matter, began to *flame* and spread.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 21.

The sun was burning hot, and, upon rubbing two sticks together, in half a minute they both took fire, and *flamed*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

2. To shine like flame; glow with the brilliancy of flame; flash.

You do but flatter; there is anger yet
Flames in your eyes.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

The crown
And both the wings are made of gold, and *flame*
At sunrise till the people in far fields . . .
Behold it. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

All the woods did *flame*
With autumn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 67.

3. To break out in violence of passion.

Much was he moved at that ruefull sight;
And *flam'd* with zeale of vengeance inwardly.
Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 14.

When a man stands . . . combustible and ready to *flame* upon every thing that touches him, life is as uneasy to himself as it is to all about him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

When he flouted a statesman's error, or *flamed* at a public wrong. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

To flame up, out, or **forth,** to burst into flame suddenly; hence, to break out in a sudden passion, as in resenting an insult; become violently excited, as any of the passions; manifest renewed vigor, as decaying or expiring vitality.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To burn, as with a flame; singe; baste. See *flamb, v.*—**2†.** To inflame; hence, to excite.

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list.
Shirley (*and Fletcher* ?), Coronation, ii.

Our thoughts
Are *flamed* with charity.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, v. 2.

3†. To cause to shine.

Flambe doun the doleful light of thyn influence,
Remembring thy seruants for thy magnificence.
A Balade of our Ladie, l. 55.

4. In technical use, to subject to the action of fire or flame; scorch; singe.

The pipette is first thoroughly sterilized by *flaming* every portion of it. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 69.

After *flaming* [that is, being passed over the flame] the pieces [hides] are successively laid on an inclined table exposed to the fire. *Ure*, Dict., III. 88.

Flamed flowers, a florists' term applied to flowers the petals of which have a bold dash of color down the center.

flame-bearer (flām′bār″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who bears flame or light.—**2.** A book-name of humming-birds of the genus *Selasphorus*.

flame-bed (flām′bed), *n.* A flue-space under a boiler, usually low and wide.

flame-bridge (flām′brij), *n.* A wall beneath a steam-boiler or heater which rises to within a short distance of its lower surface, and thus compels the flame or heated gases to pass along in contact with that surface.

flame-cell (flām′sel), *n.* A formation of the terminations of the excretory system of some trematoid worms.

The spaces between the round connective-tissue cells of the body are stellate in form, and into these the finest excretory tubules open by funnels, into each of which projects a vibratile cilium, thus constituting the *flame-cells*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 536.

flame-chamber (flām′chām″bėr), *n.* In a furnace, the space immediately behind the bridge, in which the combustion of the inflammable gases that pass over the bridge is or ought to be completed. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 304. See *flame-bridge*.

flame-color (flām′kul″or), *n.* A bright reddish-orange color, like that of clear flame from wood.

The first was Splendour in a robe of *flame-colour*.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Down from the casement over Arthur, smote
Flame-colour, vert, and azure, in three rays.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

flame-colored (flām′kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of flames.

A fair hot wench in *flame-coloured* taffata.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

flame-engine† (flām′en″jin), *n.* A gas-engine.

flame-eyed (flām′id), *a.* Having eyes like a flame; with bright-shining eyes; angry-eyed.

Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,
Where *flame-ey'd* Fury means to smite, can save.
Quarles, Emblems.

flame-flower (flām′flou″ėr), *n.* A name of species of *Tritoma*, bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. The plant is also called *red-hot poker*.

flameless (flām′les), *a.* [< *flame* + *-less.*] Destitute of flame.

Detests his sanctuary, and forsakes
His *flameless* altar. *Sandys*, Lament, p. 4.

flamelet (flām′let), *n.* [< *flame* + *-let.*] A little flame.

The Yule-log cracked in the chimney, . . .
And the *flamelets* flapped and flickered.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking Horn.

flamen (flā′men), *n.* [L. *flāmen* (*flāmin-*), perhaps orig. **flagmen* (he who burns the sacrifices?) (cf. *flamma*, orig. **flagma*, flame), < √ **flag* in *flagrare*, burn: see *flame, n.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a priest devoted to the service of one particular deity. Originally there were three priests so called: the *flamen Dialis*, consecrated to Jupiter; the *flamen Martialis*, sacred to Mars; and the *flamen Quirinalis*, who superintended the rites of Quirinus or Romulus. The number was gradually increased to fifteen, but the original three retained priority in point of rank, being styled *majores*, and elected from among the patricians, while the other twelve, called *minores*, were elected from the plebeians. Their characteristic dress included the cap called the *apex*, the robe called the *læna*, and a wreath of laurel.

Seld-shown *flamens*
Do press among the popular throngs.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

A drear and dying sound
Affrights the *Flamens* at their service quaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 194.

flamenship (flā′men-ship), *n.* [< *flamen* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a flamen.

C. Claudius, the arch flamine of Jupiter, lost his *flamineship* and was deprived of that sacerdotall dignitie, because he had committed an error in sacrificing, when hee should minister and distribute the inwards of the beast.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 601.

flame-of-the-woods (flām′ov-the-wůdz′), *n.* The *Ixora coccinea*, a rubiaceous shrub of India, frequently cultivated in tropical gardens for its large scarlet flowers.

flame-stop (flām′stop), *n.* Same as *fire-bridge*.

flame-tree (flām′trē), *n.* **1.** The *Nuytsia floribunda* of western Australia, a loranthaceous tree with numerous brilliant orange-colored flowers. Also called *fire-tree.*—**2.** The *Sterculia acerifolia* of New South Wales.

flamfew†s, *n. pl.* Kickshaws; trifles. *Davies.*

Voyd ye fro these *flamfews*, quoa the God.
Stanihurst, Conceites, p. 138.

flamineous (flā-min′ē-us), *a.* [Prop. **flaminious*, < L. *flaminius*, of or belonging to a flamen: see *flamen.*] Pertaining to a flamen; flaminical.

flaming (flā′ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flame, v. i.*] **1.** Of a bright or gaudy color, as bright red or bright orange.

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. Same as *flamboyant*, 2.

Some of the sword blades are marvellously watered, several are sculptured in half relief with hunting scenes, and others are strangely shaped, teethed like a saw, and *flaming* (flamboyant). *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 6.

3. Tending to excite; violent; vehement: as, a *flaming* harangue.

flamingly (flā′ming-li), *adv.* In a flaming manner; with great show or vehemence; passionately.

How massie and sententious is Solomon in his Proverbs! how quaint and *flamingly* amorous in the Canticles!
Feltham, Resolves, i. 20.

flamingo (flā-ming′gō), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *flamingo*, < Pg. *flamingo*, formerly *flamengo* = Sp. *flamenco*, a flamingo, an accom., simulating Pg. *Flamengo*, Sp. *Flamenco*, a Fleming, in F. *Flamand* (see *Fleming*), of Pr. *flammant, flambant*, OF. *flaman*, also *flambant*, F. *flamant*, a flamingo, lit. flaming, blazing, in allusion to its scarlet plumage; ppr. of Pr. *flamar* = OF. *flamer*, etc., flame, blaze: see *flame, v.*] Any bird of the family *Phœnicopteridæ:* so called from the red or flaming color.



Red Flamingo (*Phœnicopterus ruber*).

Flamingos have extremely long slender legs and neck, a relatively small body, and large head, with a heavy bill bent abruptly in the middle and furnished with lamellæ like a duck's. The feet are webbed, and the whole structure is intermediate between that of grallatorial birds, like herons and storks, and natatorial birds, like the duck tribe. They thus constitute a superfamily group, called *Amphimorphæ*, from the equivocal structure. There are about eight species, of which the best-known is the common flamingo of the old world, *Phœnicopterus antiquorum*. The red flamingo of tropical and subtropical America is *P. ruber;* the African species is *P. minor*. There are two peculiar to South America, *P. ignipalliatus* and *P. andinus*. Details of structure have caused the erection of four genera for these birds.

flamingo-plant (flā-ming′gō-plant), *n.* The *Anthurium Scherzerianum*, a greenhouse plant having a bright-scarlet spathe and spadix, whence the name.

Flaminian (flā-min′i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Caius Flaminius (died 217 B. C.), a Roman censor.—**Flaminian road** (Latin *Via Flaminia*), an ancient Roman road constructed from Rome to Ariminum in the censorship of Caius Flaminius, 220 B. C.

flaminical (flā-min′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *flamen* (*flamin-*), flamen, + *-ic-al:* see *flamineous.*] Pertaining to a Roman flamen or to his office and duties.

How have they disfigur'd and defac't that more then angelick brightnes, the unclouded serenity of Christian Religion, with the dark overcasting of superstitious coaps and *flaminical* vestures! *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 2.

flammability† (flam-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *flammable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

Proceeding from the sulphur of bodies torrified — that is, the oily, fat, and unctuous parts wherein consist the principles of *flammability*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

flammable† (flam′a-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **flammabilis*, < *flammare*, flame: see *flame, v.*] Capable of being kindled into flame; inflammable.
Smart.

flammation† (fla-mā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **flammatio*(*n-*), < *flammare*, flame: see *flame, v.*] The act of setting on fire, or of inflaming.

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

flammeous† (flam′ē-us), *a.* [< L. *flammeus*, flaming, fiery, < *flamma*, a flame: see *flame, n.*] Pertaining to or consisting of flame; like flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body [of the glow-worm]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

flammiferous† (fla-mif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flammifer*, < *flamma*, flame, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing flame. *Coles*, 1717.

flammivomous (fla-miv′ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *flammivomus*, vomiting flames, < *flamma*, flame, + *vomere*, vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Sure Vulcan's shop is here—
Hark, how the anvils thunder round the dens
Flammivomous! *W. Thompson*, Sickness, iii.

flammulated (flam′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *flammula*, a little flame: see *flammule*.] In *ornith.*, pervaded with a reddish color; ruddy; reddened: as, the *flammulated* owl, *Scops flammeola*.

flammule (flam′ūl), *n.* [< L. *flammula*, a little flame, dim. of *flamma*, a flame: see *flame*.] A little flame; specifically, one of the little flames associated in pictures, etc., with Chinese and Japanese gods and other sacred beings, to whose superhuman nature they testify in the manner of the aureole and nimbus.

flamy (flā′mi), *a.* [< *flame* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame.

My thoughts, imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound.
Sir P. Sidney.

Yonder cloud behold,
Whose sarcenet skirts are edged with *flamy* gold.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 254.

How gloriously about the sinking sun
The *flamy* clouds are gathered!
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.

flan[1] (flan), *n.* [Sc., also *flann*; < Icel. *flan*, a rushing; cf. *flana*, rush heedlessly.] 1. A sudden gust of wind from the land; a flaw.

Tho' the wind be not so strong, there will come *flanns* and blasts off the land.
Brand, Description of Shetland, p. 81.

2. Smoke driven down the chimney by gusts of wind.

flan[2] (flan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flanned*, ppr. *flanning*. [< OF. *flan*, a loophole, embrasure; prob. a var. of *flanc*, side: see *flank*[1].] In *arch.*, to splay or bevel internally, as a window-jamb.

flan[3] (flan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small round net for covering the openings of rabbit-burrows when the rabbits are hunted with ferrets.

After the holes are . . . covered with purse-nets, called *flans*, the ferret should be put in.
W. B. Daniel, Rural Sports.

flan[4] (F. pron. floṅ), *n.* [F., < OF. *flan*, *flon*, *flaon* (later also *flanc*), a blank for coining; a particular use of *flaon*, a cake, tart, > E. *flawn*: see *flawn*.] A piece of metal shaped ready to form a coin, but not yet stamped by the die. Same as *blank*, 9.

These Syracusan bronze coins were extensively used in Sicily, chiefly by the Sikel towns, as blanks or *flans* on which to strike their own types.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 157.

flancard†, *n.* [< OF. *flancard*, also *flancart*, *flanchard*, armor for the flanks of a horse (cf. *flancart*, adj., of the flank or side), < *flanc*, side, flank: see *flank*[1], *n.*] In *armor*, plated armor for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flanchard*. Compare *flancher*.

Some had the mainferres, the close gantlettes, the guissettes, the *flancardes* droped & gutted with red, and other had them spekeled grene. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

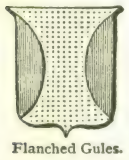
flanch (flanch), *n.* [An assibilated form of *flank*[1], further altered to *flange*: see *flank*[1], *flange*.] 1. A projection; a flange.

A carefully made piston . . . having a *flanch* rising four or five inches, and extending completely around its circumference. *Thurston*, Steam-Engine, p. 64.

2. In *her.*, a bearing composed of a part of the field bounded by a curve projecting boldly into the field from one side and nearly reaching the fesse-point. In some continental systems of heraldry the flanch is bordered by straight lines meeting in a right angle, and therefore resembling a pile, but less acutely pointed. Flanches are always borne in pairs, and the escutcheon so charged is most commonly blazoned *flanched*. See cut under *flanched*. Also *flanque* and *flaunch*. Compare *flasque*.

flanchard†, *n.* Same as *flancard*.

flanched (flancht), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pair of flanches. The tincture of the flanch is mentioned in the blazon, and it often happens that instead of a single tincture the surface of the flanch is covered with bearings identified with some person other than the bearer. Sometimes the flanches are charged with the ancestral arms of the bearer, and their position on these limited parts of the field is an early form of denoting cadency, or perhaps illegitimacy. Also *flanked*, *flanqued*.



Flanched Gules.

flancher†, *n.* [ME. *flauncher*, < OF. *flanchiere*, housing for the flanks of a war-horse, < *flanc*, side, flank: see *flank*[1].] In *armor*, housing for the flanks of a war-horse. Also *flauncher*. Compare *flancard*.

flanconade, flanconnade (flang-ko-nād′), *n.* [F., < *flanc*, flank, side.] In *fencing*, the ninth and last thrust, usually aimed at the side. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

flandan†, *n.* A kind of pinner attached to the cap or bonnet worn by women toward the close of the seventeenth century.

Will it not be convenient to attack your *flandan* first, says the maid? More anger yet? still military terms?
Dunton, Ladies' Dict.

Flanderer†, *n.* [< *Flander-s* + *-er*[1].] A native of Flanders. See *Fleming*.

These German colonists are, in a yet existing document, referred to as *Flanderers*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 328.

Flanders brick. See *brick*[2].

Flandrish†, *a.* [ME. *Flaundrisch*; < *Flander-s* + *-ish*[1].] Flemish.

Uppon his heed a *Flaundrisch* bever hat.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 272.

flânerie (flȧ-ne-rē′), *n.* [F., < *flâner*, lounge, gossip: see *flâneur*.] Lounging; the idle, sauntering life of a flâneur.

It is by the aimless *flânerie* which leaves you free to follow capriciously every hint of entertainment, that you get to know Rome. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 126.

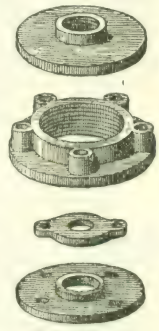
flâneur (flȧ-nėr′), *n.* [F., a lounger, loiterer, < *flâner*, lounge, loiter, stroll about, dial. gossip; cf. Icel. *flana*, rush heedlessly: see *flan*[1].] An idle, gossiping saunterer; one who habitually strolls about idly.

More unlooked-for happenings, more incidents in the drama of real life will happen before midnight to the individuals who compose the orderly Boulevard procession in Paris than those of its chaotic Broadway counterpart will experience in a month. The latter are not really more impressive, because they are apparently all running errands and include no *flâneurs*. The *flâneur* would fare ill should anything draw him into the stream.
New Princeton Rev., VI. 93.

flang[1] (flang). A Scotch and obsolete English preterit of *fling*.

flang[2] (flang), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a two-pointed pick.

flange (flanj), *n.* [A later form of *flanch*, which is an assibilated form of *flank*[1]: see *flanch*, *flank*[1].] 1. A projecting edge, rim, or rib on any object, as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, or the marginal projections on the tires of railroad-car wheels to keep them on the rails.—2. The top or bottom parts of a rail, beam, or girder, which furnish necessary area of metal to resist tension or compression in flexure.—3. A plate placed over the end of a pipe or cylinder to close it partly or wholly.—**Backing-up flange**, a flange or collar by which a body is held firmly to its seat or bearing.



Various forms of Flanges.

flange (flanj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flanged*, ppr. *flanging*. [< *flange*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To project out.

As it *flanges* out in three wide terraces, and settles down broadly on the earth, it looks like the poop of some great old battle-ship.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 188.

2. To be bent into a flange; take the form of a flange.

II. *trans.* To furnish with a flange; make a flange on.

flange-gage (flanj′gāj), *n.* In *rail.*, a gage for determining the correctness of the distance between the inside and the outside of flanges. Also called *distance-gage*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-joint (flanj′joint), *n.* A joint in pipes, etc., made by two flanges bolted together.

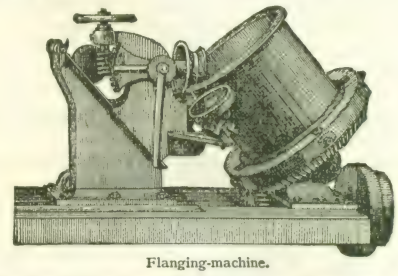
flange-lip (flanj′lip), *n.* In *rail.*, a dovetailed projection on the wheel-center entering into a corresponding groove in the tire to hold on the flange in case of accident, but otherwise sustaining no strain. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

flange-pipe (flanj′pīp), *n.* Pipe of which the separate lengths or sections are provided with flanges, so that the ends can be butted and held together by bolts.

flange-rail (flanj′rāl), *n.* A railroad-rail furnished with a flange on one side to prevent the wheels of cars or trucks from running off the line.

flange-wheel (flanj′hwēl), *n.* A car- or carriage-wheel having a guide-flange on one or both sides of the tread.

flanging-machine (flan′jing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for bending the edges of boiler-iron, ship-plates, or sheet-metal to form a curved or bent edge or flange. For pipes and hollow ware such machines are made in the form of a revolving mechanism



Flanging-machine.

which presses the edge of the tube or vessel against an anvil, or of a wheel which traverses the edge of the vessel, bending the edge back as it advances. In other forms, as in the *flanging-press*, the edge of a flat plate is bent by direct pressure in a hydraulic press.

flanging-press (flan′jing-pres), *n.* See *flanging-machine*.

flank[1] (flangk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flank*, *flawnk*, the flank (def. 1), = D. *flank* = G. Dan. *flanke* = Sw. *flank*, < OF. *flanc*, F. *flanc* = Pr. *flanc* = Sp. Pg. *flanco* = It. *fianco*, < ML. *flancus*, the side, flank (def. 1); with change of Teut. *hl-* to Rom. *fl-*, < OHG. *hlanca*, *lanca*, *lanka*, *lancha*, MHG. *lanke*, *lanche*, loin, flank, side, = ME. *lanke*, *lonke*, E. dial. *lank*, the groin: see *lank*[2]. Hence *flanch*, *flange*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The posterior part of either side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; also, the thin piece of flesh constituting this part.

The sides, *flankes*, and bellie [of the chameleon] meet togither, as in fishes. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 33.

The two kidneys, and the fat that is on them, which is by the *flanks*, . . . shall he take away. Lev. iii. 4.

And nuzzling in his *flank*, the loving swine
Sheath'd, unaware, the tusk in his soft groin.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1115.

2. In *entom.*, the pleura or side of an insect's thorax.—3. *Milit.*, one of the sides of an army, or of any of its divisions, as a brigade, regiment, or battalion: as, to attack the enemy on the right *flank*.

When to right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retired.
Milton, P. L., vi. 570.

The front attack was kept up so vigorously that, to prevent the success of these attempts to get on our *flanks*, the National troops were compelled, several times, to take positions to the rear nearer Pittsburg landing.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 340.

Hence—4. A side of anything: as, the *flanks* of a building.

Mountains have arisen since
With cities on their *flanks*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

5. In *fort.*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, or any part of a work that defends another work by a fire along the outside of its parapet. See cut under *bastion*.—6. The acting surface of a cog inside the pitch-line.—7. *pl.* In *farriery*, a wrench or any other injury to the back of a horse.—8. In *leather-manuf.*, the part of a hide from the side of a beast.

The parts of hides are called butts, backs, *flanks*, etc., and form grades of thickness and quality.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 38.

Open flank, in *fort.*, that part of the flank which is covered by the orillon. *Stocqueler.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to a flank or side. (*a*) Forming a part of, or cut from, the flank: as, a *flank* piece of meat. (*b*) Situated on the flank or at the side: as, a *flank* file or company of a regiment or battalion. (*c*) In a direction toward or from one of the flanks: as, a *flank* attack or defense; a *flank* movement.—**Flank file.** See *file*[3].—**Flank march**, a march made parallel or obliquely to an enemy's position, with the intention of threatening or turning it, or of attacking him on the flank.—**Flank patrols**, patrols which operate parallel to and in front of the flanks of an army, or body of armed men, to secure information regarding the country and the movements of the enemy, and to protect the main body from surprise by giving timely notice of an intended attack on the flank.—**Flank** (or **flanque**) **point**, in *her.*, same as *base point* (which see, under *point*).

flank[1] (flangk), *v.* [= D. *flankeren* = G. *flankiren* = Dan. *flankere* = Sw. *flankera*, < F. *flanquer* = Sp. Pg. *flanquear* = It. *fiancare*, flank; from the noun. Cf. *flange*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stand or be placed or posted at the flank

or side of; border at the side or sides: as, the *flanking* troops of an army.

Repentance, Hope, and hearty-milde Humility,
Doo *flank* the wings of Faith's triumphant Carr.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, i. 15.

Where stately colonnades are *flanked* with trees.
Pitt, Epistle to J. Pitt.

With its two little angels, and its four *flanking* saints.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

Specifically—**2.** *Milit.*: (*a*) To attack or threaten the side or flank of; place troops so as to command, threaten, or attack the flank of.

The British light companies were sent out to great distances, as flanking parties; but who was to *flank* the flankers? *Everett*, Orations, I. 91.

(*b*) To pass round or turn the flank of; march or move along or past one side of, as an opposing army. (*c*) To secure or guard the flank of: as, they *flanked* their position with abattis.

The ditch without hewn down exceeding broad, and of an incredible profundity, strongly *flankt*, and not wanting what fortifications can doe. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 182.

II. *intrans.* To occupy a flank position; border; touch: with *on*.

That side, which *flanks on* the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it. *Butler*, Remains (Thyer's ed.), i. 417.

flank[2]† (flangk), *n.* [< ME. *flaunke*, a spark or flake (of fire), prob. < Sw. *flanka*, a flake, a clod: a nasalized form of Norw. *flak*, Sw. *flaga*, etc., E. *flake*[1]: see *flake*[1]. Hardly connected with Dan. *flunke*, gleam, sparkle, G. dial. *flunke*, a spark, G. *flinken*, *flinkern*, equiv. to *funken*, *funkeln*, gleam, sparkle. Cf. *flanker*[2].] A spark or flake of fire.

The rayn rueled adoun, ridlande thikke
Of felle *flaunkes* of fyr and flakes of soufre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 953.

Flankes of fier. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ireland, p. 143.

flankard (flang'kärd), *n.* [< *flank*[1] + *-ard*. Cf. *flancard*, of same ult. origin.] Among sportsmen, one of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

flanked (flangkt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanched*; especially, having flanches of the pointed or angular form.

flanker[1] (flang'kėr), *n.* [< *flank*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *flanchere* (def. 2).] **1.** One who or that which flanks, as a skirmisher or body of troops employed on the flank of an army to reconnoiter or guard a line of march, or a fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.

In the sallies of their priuy Posternes, for the defence of the said counterscharfe, there were new *flanckers* made. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

If that thy *flankers* be not canon-proofe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

As daylight broke, the *flankers* and vedettes were thrown well out. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 387.

2†. A side piece or flanked piece of timber. *Cotgrave.*

flanker[1]† (flang'kėr), *v.* [< *flanker*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To defend by flankers or lateral fortifications.

The city is compassed with a thick wall *flankered* and moated about. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 40.

I have . . . *flankered* my house, and resolve to maintain it as long as a man will stand by me.
Governor Winslow, New England's Memorial, [App., p. 466.

And the grim, *flankered* block-house, bound
With bristling palisades around.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

2. To attack sidewise or by the flank.

II. *intrans.* To come on sidewise.

Where sharp winds do rather *flanker* than blow fully opposite upon our plantations, they thrive best.
Evelyn, Sylva, iii. § 8.

flanker[2] (flang'kėr), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *flank*[2].] A spark of fire. [Prov. Eng.]

flanker[3]† (flang'kėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *flacker*, influenced by *flank*[2], which is ult. related.] To sparkle; flicker.

For who can hide the *flanckring* flame
That still itselfe betrayes?
Turberville, tr. of Ovid (1567), fol. 83.

By *flanckeryng* flame of firie love
To cinders men are worne.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

★ **flannel** (flan'el), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *flannen*; ME. **flanell*, whence D. *flanel* = G. *flanell* = Dan. *flanel*, *flonel*, = Sw. *flanell*, etc., = F. *flanelle* = Sp. *franela* = Pg. *flanella*, also *farinella* = It. *flanella*, *frenella*, flannel. Origin doubtful; referred by Diez and others to OF. *flaine*, a pillow-case, a feather-bed, mod. dial. *flaine*, a kind of ticking. The asserted derivation from W. *gwlanen*, flannel (Wedgwood, Skeat, and others), is improbable. W. *gwlanen*, flannel, cf. *gwlanog*, woolly, < *gwlan*, wool, = E. *wool*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A warm loosely woven woolen stuff used especially for undergarments, bed-covering, etc., but also to some extent for outer garments, in styles adapted for that purpose. Some flannels have both sides alike; others have a long nap on one side and none on the other.—**2†.** A warming drink; hot gin and beer seasoned with nutmeg, sugar, etc. [Old cant.]—**3†.** A Welshman, Wales being noted for its fine flannels.

I am dejected: I am not able to answer the Welsh *flannel* [Sir Hugh Evans]. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.

Adam's flannel. See *Adam.*—**Canton flannel** [*Canton*, accom. European form of Chinese *Kwangtung*, a city in China], a strong cotton cloth with a long soft nap, usually on one side, more rarely on both, used for undergarments, etc. When used for wearing-apparel it is commonly undyed. Also called *cotton flannel.*—**Elastic flannel**, a kind of Jersey cloth woven in the stocking-loom, and having a soft pile on one face.—**Gauze flannel**, flannel of a loose and porous texture.—**Natural flannel**, a felted layer of filamentous algæ with various other organisms which occur in wet meadows, upon the drying margins of ponds, etc. It has the appearance of coarse, spongy green cloth, becoming yellowish or grayish.—**Yard of flannel.** Same as *egg-flip.*—**Zephyr flannel**, a woolen stuff with a slight admixture of silk, fine and very soft.

II. *a.* Made of flannel; consisting of flannel: as, *flannel* clothing.

He was dressed in a greasy *flannel* gown, with his throat bare, and seemed to be dividing his attention between the frying-pan and a clothes-horse, on which a great number of silk handkerchiefs were hanging.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, viii.

flannel-cake (flan'el-kāk), *n.* A kind of thin griddle-cake made with either wheat-flour or corn-meal, and raised with yeast. [U. S.]

flanneled, flannelled (flan'eld), *a.* [< *flannel* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with or wrapped in flannel.

flannel-flower (flan'el-flou'ėr), *n.* **1.** The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.*—**2.** The *Macrosiphonia longiflora*, an apocynaceous vine of Brazil, densely covered with woolly hairs. Its flowers are remarkable for the length of the tube.

flannelled, *a.* See *flanneled.*

flannellet (flan'el-et), *n.* [< *flannel* + *-let.*] A ★very soft cotton flannel made in narrow pieces, used for wearing-apparel.

flannel-mouthed (flan'el-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth with the appearance of flannel: as, the *flannel-mouthed* cat, a fish (*Amiurus nigricans*) of the great North American lakes.

flannen (flan'en), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flannel.*

Their sarks, instead of creeshie *flannen*,
Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linen!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

In *flannen* robes the coughing ghost does walk.
Dryden.

flanning (flan'ing), *n.* [< *flan*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*: (*a*) The internal splay or bevel of a window-jamb. (*b*) The inner flare or coving of a fireplace.

flanque (flangk), *n.* [F.: see *flank*[1].] In *her.*, same as *flanch*, 2.

flanqued (flangkt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *flanched.*

flap (flap), *n.* [< ME. *flap*, *flappe*, a stroke, blow, ★buffet, a fly-flap, a loose, flexible part of a garment, etc., = D. *flap*, a stroke, blow, box on the ear (cf. OD. *flabbe*, a blow, a blow on the face, a fly-flap); from the verb.] **1.** A stroke, blow, or buffet, as with the hand or with any weapon, etc.

Preched of penaunces that Poule the apostle suffred,
In fame & frigore and *flappes* of scourges.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 67.

Flappe or stroke, ictus; *flappe* or buffett, alapa.
Prompt. Parv., p. 163.

The beggar with his noble tree
Laid lusty *flaps* him to.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 192).

2. The motion of anything broad and loose; a flapping motion.—**3.** An instrument for keeping off flies by a flapping motion.

Flappe, instrument to smyte wythe flyys [smite flies with], flabellum, muscarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 163.

They had wooden *flaps* to beat them [flies] away.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 150.

4. Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose, or is attached by one end or side, and easily moved; that part of anything which projects in such a form. The flap of a hat is that part of the brim which is turned up on one side, or is capable of being turned up; the flap of a waistcoat, that part of the long waistcoat of the eighteenth century which came down upon the thigh, extending on either side below and beyond the lowest button.

Why art thou then exasperate, . . . thou green sarcenet *flap* for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse, thou? *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

A cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx.
Sir T. Browne.

Embroidered waistcoats with large *flaps*. *Dickens.*

5. A heavy valve used to prevent the entrance of the tide into a sewer.—**6.** In *surg.*, a portion of skin or flesh separated from the underlying part, but remaining attached at the base. Flaps are made for various purposes in surgical operations, as for covering and growing over the end of an amputated limb, for forming a new nose (rhinoplasty), etc. **7.** *pl.* A disease in the lips of horses, in which they become blistered and swell on both sides. —**8.** *pl.* A discomycetous fungus, *Peziza cochleata.*—**9.** *pl.* A broadly expanded hymenomycetous fungus, probably *Agaricus arvensis.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

flap (flap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flapped*, ppr. *flapping.* [< ME. *flappen*, flap, clap, slap, strike, = D. *flappen* (> G. *flappen*), intr., flap (cf. F. *frapper*, strike: see *frap*); prob. ult. imitative; cf. *clap*[1], *slap*, etc.; cf. also *flack*, *flabby.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To strike a blow with anything broad and flexible, as the hand; clap; make a noise like clapping.

A fool man shal for joye *flappe* with hondis.
Wyclif, Prov. xvii. 18.

The Dira, or flying pest, which *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

When windows *flap* and chimney roars,
And all is dismal out of doors.
Wordsworth, The Wagoner.

2. To move in a waving or swaying manner, as wings, or as something broad or loose.

My canvas torn, it *flaps* from side to side:
My cable's crack'd, my anchor's slightly ty'd.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 11.

As when a boat
Tacks, and the slacken'd sail *flaps*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3†. To burst out suddenly, as flames; flash.

Ten tymes be-tyde, tellis me the lyne,
That hit fest was on fyre, & *flappit* out onone
Vnto smorther & smoke, and no smethe low.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11795.

4. To fall like a flap, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing.

I spoke with him, and took much notice of him: he had an old black hat on, that *flapped*, and a pair of Spanish leather shoes.
State Trials, T. Whitebread and Others, an. 1679.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To strike; beat; slap; give a stroke of any kind to.

Alle the flesche of the flanke he *flappes* in sondyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2782.

Rascall, dost *flappe* me in the mouth with tailer;
And tell'st thou me of haberdasher's ware?
Rowlands, Knave of Harts (1613).

2. To beat with or as if with a flap.

For (quoth he) when many flies stoode feeding vppon his rawe flesh, and had well fed themselues, he was contented at another's perswasion to haue them *flapt* awaie.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 201.

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 409.

3. To make or cause a swaying movement of, as something broad or flap-like: as, the wind *flapped* the shutters.

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing.
Tickell, Colin and Lucy.

The hooded hawks, high perched on beam,
The clamour joined with whistling scream,
And *flapped* their wings, and shook their bells.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 6.

4. To provide with a flap.

With *flapped* oilskin hats we should have been weather-proof, but with one of these I was unprovided.
Froude, Sketches, p. 89.

5. To let fall the flap of; move the flap of; especially, as in the case of a hat, to bring the flaps of forward and downward, so as to cover or protect the face.—**6.** To arouse the attention of, as by flapping the ears: apparently in allusion to the "flappers" employed for such a purpose in the feigned island of Laputa in "Gulliver's Travels." See extract from Swift, under *flapper*, 1. [Humorous.]

They sent their complaint to the Home Government, despatched an agent to London to *flap* the Colonial Office, and even secured a certain tepid interest for the question in the London press. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 13.

flapdoodle (flap'dö-dl), *n.* [< *flap*, stroke (hence 'flatter'?), + *doodle*, a simpleton, fool.] **1.** The stuff on which fools are feigned to be nourished; food for fools. [Humorous.]

"The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of *flapdoodle* in his lifetime." "What's that?" . . . "It's the stuff they feed fools on." *Marryat*, Peter Simple, xxviii.

Flapdoodle, they call it, what fools are fed on.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xli.

2. Transparent pretense or nonsense, as gross flattery, nonsensical talk, or foolish boasting.

flap-door (flap′dōr), *n.* A form of door with the hinges on the lower side, so that it opens downward and outward. Also called *falling door*.

flapdragon (flap′drag″ǫn), *n.* [< *flap* + *dragon*. Also called *snapdragon*, q. v. The allusion is to the popular 'fiery dragon' or firedrake.] **1.** A play in which the players snatch plums, raisins, or other things out of burning brandy or spirits, and swallow them; snapdragon; also, the materials for the game.

Stabbing of arms, *flap-dragons*, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v., Palinode.

I'll go afore, and have the bonfire made,
My fireworks, and *flap-dragons*, and good backrack.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

2. A plum, raisin, or other thing to be snatched from the burning liquor in playing flapdragon. See the extracts.

He . . . drinks off candles' ends for *flap-dragons*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Flap-dragons are plums, &c., placed in a shallow dish filled with some spirituous liquor, out of which, when set on fire, they are to be dextrously snatched with the mouth. This elegant amusement was once more common in England than it is at present, and has been at all times a favourite one in Holland. Thus in Ram Alley: "My brother swallows it with more ease than a Dutchman does *flap-dragons*."
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, v., Palinode.

Such were *flap-dragons*, which were small combustible bodies fired at one end and floated in a glass of liquor, which an experienced toper swallowed unharmed, while yet blazing. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 31.

flapdragon† (flap′drag″ǫn), *v. t.* [< *flapdragon*, *n.*] To swallow at one gulp; snatch and devour, as in the play of flapdragon.

To make an end of the ship;—to see how the sea *flap-dragoned* it. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

flap-eared (flap′ērd), *a.* [< *flap* + *ear*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having broad, loose, flapping ears.

A . . . beetle-headed, *flap-ear'd* knave!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

flapjack (flap′jak), *n.* [< *flap* + *jack*, used vaguely.] A cake of batter baked on a griddle, in a shallow pan, or on a board: so called from the practice of tossing the cake into the air when it is done on one side, by a dexterous movement of the griddle, in such a manner as to turn it over and catch it again flat upon the griddle with the baked side uppermost. Also *flipjack*.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days, and moreo'er puddings and *flap-jacks*. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

Untill at last, by the skill of the cooke, it is transform'd into the forme of a *flap-jack*, which in our translation is cald a pancake. *John Taylor*, Jack-a-lent, i. 115.

flap-keeper (flap′kē″pėr), *n.* A man whose duty it is to open the flaps of a sewer to allow the escape of sewage at low tide.

flap-mouthed (flap′moutht), *a.* Having loose, hanging lips, as a dog.

When he [a hound] hath ceased his ill-resounding noise,
Another *flap-mouth'd* mourner, black and grim,
Against the welkin volleys out his voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 920.

★ **flapper** (flap′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which flaps.

It would be as a rudder to stirre and conduct him into a secure port, and an effectuall *flapper* to drive away the flies of all worldly vanities.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

In each bladder was a small quantity of dried peas, or little pebbles, as I was afterwards informed. With these bladders they now and then flapped the mouths and ears of those who stood near them, of which practice I could not then conceive the meaning. It seems the minds of these people [the dreamy philosophers of Laputa] are so taken up with intense speculations, that they neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external application to the organs of speech and hearing; for which reason those persons who are able to afford it always keep a *flapper* . . . in their family as one of their domestics. . . . This *flapper* is likewise employed diligently to attend his master in his walks, and upon occasion to give him a soft flap on his eyes.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii.

2. A reminder; something designed to fix or divert the attention: in allusion to the flappers of Laputa. See extract from Swift, above. [Humorous.]

I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself. *Chesterfield.*

3. A young bird when first trying its wings; especially, a young wild duck which cannot fly, but flaps along on the water.

Some young men down lately to a pond . . . to hunt *flappers* or young wild ducks. *Gilbert White.*

A good bag can be made at them in the fall, both among the young *flappers* . . . and among the flights of wild duck. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 54.

4. Same as *flapper-skate*.—**5.** *pl.* Very long shoes worn by negro minstrels.

flapper-skate (flap′ėr-skāt), *n.* A local English and Scotch name of species of *Raia* or ray, as the *Raia macrorhyncha* and *R. fullonica*.

flappet† (flap′et), *n.* [< *flap* + *-et*. Cf. *flacket*[1].] A flap or edge, as of a counter.

What brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop, with a *flappet* of wood and a blue apron before him, selling mithridatum and dragon's-water to visited houses, that might pursue feats of arms?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

flappish† (flap′ish), *a.* [< *flap* + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to flap; in active irregular motion.

I see your keys! see a fool's head of your own: had I kept them I warrant they had been forthcoming: you are so *flappish*, you throw 'em up and down at your tail.
Sir R. Howard, The Committee, iv.

flaptail (flap′tāl), *n.* An American monkey the tail of which is not prehensile: distinguished from *clutchtail*.

flap-tile (flap′tīl), *n.* A tile a part of which is bent up to form a corner or receive a drip.

flap-valve (flap′valv), *n.* A clack-valve; a valve hinged on one side.

flare (flãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flared*, ppr. *flaring*. [Of Scand. origin: < Norw. *flara*, blaze, flame, adorn with tinsel, = Sw. dial. *flora upp*, blaze up suddenly (cf. E. *flare up*); the older form (with orig. *s*) in Sw. dial. *flasa*, burn furiously, blaze: see *flash*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shine out with sudden and unsteady light, luster, or splendor; give out a dazzling light.

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams. *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 132.

2. To waver; flutter; burn with an unsteady light, as flame in a current of air; hence, to flutter, as such flame does; flutter with gaudy show.

With ribbons pendant, *flaring* 'bout her head.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

Like *flaring* tapers, brightening as they waste.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 400.

Our last light, that long
Had wink'd and threaten'd darkness, *flared* and fell.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To open or spread outward, like the mouth of a trumpet.—**4.** To incline outward from a perpendicular, as a ship's sides or bows, or any similar formation: opposed to *tumble home*.—**To flare up**, to burn high by a sudden impulse; hence, to become suddenly angry or excited; fly into a passion.

Crime will not fail to *flare up* from men's hearts
While hearts are men's, and so born criminal.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 102.

II. *trans.* To cause to burn with a flaring flame; hence, to display glaringly; exhibit in an ostentatious manner.

One mortal, one nation or generation of mortals, may *flare* a flambeau, and another twinkle a taper.
Sir W. Hamilton.

flare (flãr), *n.* **1.** A glaring, unsteady, wavering light; a glare: as, the *flare* of an expiring candle.

In the hollow down by the *flare*.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I. 31.

2. A spreading outward; a terminal or a continuous broadening, as of a trumpet or a lily, the side of a vessel of any kind, etc.—**3.** In *photog.*, same as *ghost*, 8.

Flare or ghost in the camera is an indistinct image of the diaphragm. *Lea*, Photography, p. 91.

4. Ostentation.

Too modest for business push and *flare*, he kept in the background while others gained by his labor.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 21.

=Syn. **1.** *Glare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

flare-tin (flãr′tin), *n.* Same as *flash-pan*, 2.

There was a *flare-tin* aboard, and from time to time we burned this over the rail, the turpentine making a great glare that illuminated the brig from the eyes to the taffrail. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xlvi.

★ **flare-up** (flãr′up), *n.* [< *flare up*, verb phrase, q. v., under *flare*, *v.*] **1.** A sudden flashing or flaring of flame or light.—**2.** A sudden quarrel or angry argument. [Colloq.]

flaring (flãr′ing), *p. a.* **1.** Blazing; burning unsteadily.—**2.** Gaudy; showy; flashy.

Her chaste and modest vail, surrounded with celestial beams, they over-laid with wanton tresses, and in a *flaring* tire bespeckl'd her with all the gaudy allurements of a whore. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

flaringly (flãr′ing-li), *adv.* Flutteringly; showily.

★ **flash**[1] (flash), *v.* [The several words spelled *flash* are somewhat confused with one another. *Flash*[1], *v.*, is prob. of Scand. origin: Sw. dial. *flasa*, burn furiously, blaze: see *flare*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To burst into sudden flame; specifically, to ignite and flare up with sudden and transient brilliancy; emit a bright flame for a moment: as, the *flashing*-point of oil; the powder *flashed* in the pan.

Wherof cometh that horible and broade *flashing* flame of fyre? It sponge of one litel sparke.
J. Udall, On Jas. iii.

The quality of an oil may be tested by chemical analysis; by measurement of density and viscosity; by observation of the temperature necessary for ignition in the atmosphere, or, as it is called, the *flashing* temperature.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 35.

2. To burst forth with sudden brilliancy; break out in a transient or variable gleam or glitter; emit flashes; gleam: as, the lightning *flashed* continually.

Lord Timon will be left a naked gull,
Which *flashes* now a phœnix.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 1.

There the lake
Spread its blue sheet that *flashed* with many an oar.
Bryant, The Ages, st. 30.

His gray eyes
Flashing with fire of warlike memories.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 423.

3. To burst suddenly into view or perception; come or appear instantaneously: as, the scene *flashed* upon his sight; the solution of the problem *flashed* into his mind.

Upon me *flash'd*
The power of prophesying. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

Then *flash* the wings returning Summer calls
Through the deep arches of her forest halls.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

4. To burst suddenly into action; break out with sudden force or violence.

Every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 3.

For while he linger'd there,
A doubt that ever smoulder'd in the hearts
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

5. To come, move, or pass in a flashing manner; act as if in or by a flash: as, the dog *flashed* by in hot pursuit.

Eider-ducks *flashed* out of the water, the father of the family as usual the first to fly, and leaving wife and children to take care of themselves. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 71.

6. In *glass-making*, to expand, as blown glass, into a disk. See *flashing*[1], 1.—**To flash in the pan.** (*a*) To flash and go out so suddenly as not to ignite the charge: said of the powder in the pan of a flint-lock firearm when fired ineffectually, and also of the arm itself. (*b*) Hence, to fail after a showy or pretentious effort; act or strive without result; give up suddenly without accomplishing anything.

II. *trans.* **1.** To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes; cause to appear with sudden glitter.

But now her cheek was pale, and by and by
It *flash'd* forth fire, as lightning from the sky.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 348.

The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames.
Milton, P. L., vi. 751.

2. To cause to flame up suddenly, as by ignition; produce a flash from.

A small portion [of gunpowder] is roughly granulated, and *flashed* on plates of glass or porcelain.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 325.

3. To convey or send by instantaneous communication; cause to appear or be perceived suddenly or startlingly: as, to *flash* a message over the wires (of a telegraph).

Then suddenly regain the prize,
And *flash* thanksgivings to the skies.
Cowper, Annus Memorabilis.

For so the words were *flash'd* into his heart,
He knew not whence or wherefore.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. To cause to appear flashy; trick up in a showy manner; streak; stripe. [Rare.]

Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes.
A. Brewer, Lingua, i. 1.

5. In *glass-making*, to expand to a flat disk, as the blown globe or mass of glass, by revolving it in front of the furnace-mouth, which keeps it hot and ductile; hence, to apply a film of colored glass to by this process. See *flashing*[1], 1.

There is a kind of coloured glass made by having a thin stratum of coloured glass melted or *flashed* on one side of an ordinary sheet of clear glass. *Ure*, Dict., II. 298.

On the other hand, extreme brilliancy of surface, ascribed by some to the effect of the *flashing* furnace, is a characteristic of this [crown] glass. *Glass-making*, p. 126.

6. In *electric lighting*, to make (the carbon filament) incandescent. See *flashing*[1], 3.—**Flashed glass**, colored glass for windows and the like, produced ★by the process of flashing. See *flashing*[1], 1 (c).

flash[1] (flash), *n.* [< *flash*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sudden burst of flame or light; a light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam: as, a *flash* from a gun.

The living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a *flash* of lightning. Ezek. i. 14.

Gui. Fear no more the light'ning *flash;*
Arv. Nor the all-dreaded thunder-stone.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Wit shoots in vain its momentary fires,
The meteor drops, and in a *flash* expires.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 634.

What strikes the crown of tyrants down,
And answers with its *flash* their frown?
The Sword. *M. J. Barry.*

2. A sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light in its effect, as color, wit, glee, energy, passion, etc.; a short, vivid, and brilliant outburst; a momentary brightness or show.

The *flash* and out-break of a fiery mind;
A savageness in unreclaimed blood.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

Where be . . . your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

But if so great a *flash* of joy and prosperity . . . should make them grow wanton and extravagant, what course then so likely to reclaim them as a series of smart and severe judgments one upon another?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

A *flash* of color like a flame passed over her face.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

3. The time occupied by a flash of light; a very short period; a transient state; an instant.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash.*
Bacon.

The height of whose [earth's] enchanting pleasure
Is but a *flash?* *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

4. *pl.* The hot stage of a fever. [Prov. Eng.]—**5†.** A showy or blustering person.

The town is full
Of these vain-glorious *flashes.*
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

Fanaticks, and declamatory *flashes.*
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

6†. A quibble; jugglery with words.

He falls next to *flashes*, and a multitude of words, in all which is contain'd no more than what might be the Plea of any guiltiest Offender. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

7. A shoot of a plant.

The new shoots [of the tea-plant], or *flashes*, as they are called, come on four, sometimes five times between April and October.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, xxviii.

8. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, etc., used for coloring brandy and rum, and giving them a factitious strength.—**A flash in the pan.** (*a*) An explosion of the priming in the lock-pan, the gun itself hanging fire. Hence—(*b*) An unsuccessful effort or outburst; a brilliant endeavor followed by failure: said of an utterly abortive effort that has been made with much parade or confidence, of an ineffective outbreak of passion, etc.—**Flash-flue.** See *flue*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Flare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

flash[2] (flash), *v.* [Also dial. *flosh;* < ME. *flaskien, vlaskien*, dash (water), sprinkle. See extract. Origin uncertain; an OF. **flasquer*, with sense of OF. and F. *flaquer*, dash or throw water, etc., does not occur, but is suggested by the analogy of *flash*[3], *n.*, < OF. *flache*, with equiv. *flasque*, and *flaque*, mod. F. *flaque*, a pool: see *flash*[3], *n.* In mod. use *flash*[2] is merged in *flash*[1]. Cf. *flush*[2], *v. t.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To dash (water); sprinkle.

So schal the thet schriveth him, . . . gif dust of lihte thouhtes windeth to swuthe [too much], flaskie teares on ham. . . . O the smele dust [on the fine dust], gif hit dusteth swuthe, heo *vlasketh* water theron and swopeth hit ut [sweepeth it out]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 314.

2†. To splash; dash about, as water.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. To increase the flow of water in; flood with water from a reservoir or otherwise, as a stream or a sewer; flush. See *flashing*[2].

II. *intrans.* To splash, as waves.

The sea *flashed* up unto his legs and knees.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., p. 181.

flash[3] (flash), *n.* [Also dial. *flosh;* < ME. *flasshe, flasche, flosshe, flosche, flesshe*, also, without assibilation, *flask*, a pool of water, < OF. *flache*, also *flasque*, and, without assibilation, *flac, flaque*, a pool, puddle, ditch, estuary, < OD. *vlacke*, an estuary, flats with stagnant pools, < *vlack*, D. *vlak* = OHG. *flah*, G. *flach*, flat, level; cf. OBulg. *plosku*, flat.] **1.** A pool of water.

Plasche or *flasche*, where reyne watyr stondythe, torrens, lacuna. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 403.

Yet still the dangerous dykes from shot do them secure,
Where they [mallards, etc.] from *flash* to *flash*, like the full epicure,
Waft, as they lov'd to change their diet every meal.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

2. A sluice or lock on a navigable river, just above a shoal, to raise the water while craft are passing.

I was gone down with the barge to London; and for want of a *flash*, we lay ten weeks before we came again.
Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1681 (Harl. Misc., II. 116).

3. [Prob. with allusion to *flash*[1].] A body of water driven by violence.—**To make a flash,** to let boats down through a lock. [Eng.]

flash[4]**†** (flash), *a.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *flash*[1], *v.*] Insipid; vapid.

Loath I am to mingle philosophical cordials with Divine, as water with wine, lest my consolation should be *flash* and dilute. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 63.

flash[5] (flash), *a.* [Generally derived from *flash*[1], with which the sense of 'vulgarly showy or gaudy,' equiv. to *flashy*[1], which is the prop. adj. of *flash*[1], is now associated; but prob. of different, though obscure, origin. See extract from Isaac Taylor.] **1.** Of or pertaining to or associated with thieves, knaves, vagabonds, prostitutes, etc.: applied especially to thieves' cant or jargon.

Many persons have confused the low gibberish in vogue with thieves and mendicants called *flash* with the Romany; but that idea is absurdly wrong.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 504.

In a wild district of Derbyshire, between Macclesfield and Buxton, there is a village called Flash, surrounded by uninclosed land. The squatters on these commons, with their wild gipsey habits, travelled about the neighbourhood from fair to fair, using a slang dialect of their own. They were called the *Flash* men, and their dialect *Flash* talk; and it is not difficult to see the stages by which the word *Flash* has reached its present signification. *Isaac Taylor.*

2. Vulgarly showy or gaudy: as, a *flash* dress; a *flash* style.

The hotel does not assert itself very loudly, and if occasionally transient guests appear with *flash* manners, they do not affect the general tone of the region.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 157.

3. Expert; smart; crack. [Slang.]

The *flash* riders, or horse breakers, always called "bronco busters," can perform really marvelous feats, riding with ease the most vicious and unbroken beasts.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 507.

Flash language, thieves' cant; thieves' slang.

He gives a very interesting catalogue of some seventy words in the thieves' jargon, or *flash language*, which is thus shown to have come to this country in the last century. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 611.

★**Flash notes,** forged or counterfeit notes.

flasher[1] (flash'ėr), *n.* [< *flash*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which flashes. Specifically—**2.** One who makes a show of more wit than he possesses.

They are reckoned the *flashers* of the place; yet everybody laughs at them for their airs, affectations, and tonish graces and impertinences. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 260.

3. A hot boiler into which water is injected in small quantities and flashed into steam by the heat.—**4†.** A rower.—**5.** In *ichth.*, an acanthopterygian fish, the tripletail, *Lobotes surinamensis*, of the family *Lobotidæ* (which see); any lobotid.

flasher[2] (flash'ėr), *n.* [See *flusher.*] Same as *flusher.*

flash-house (flash'hous), *n.* [< *flash*[5] + *house.*] A house frequented by thieves, vagabonds, and prostitutes, and in which stolen goods are received.

The excesses of that age [time of Charles II.] remind us of the humours of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite beauties at a *flash-house.*
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

flashily (flash'i-li), *adv.* In a flashy manner; with sudden glare or force; without solidity of wit or thought; with gaudy or ostentatious show.

flashiness[1] (flash'i-nes), *n.* [< *flashy*[1] + *-ness.*] The state of being flashy; ostentatious gaudiness.

flashiness[2]**†** (flash'i-nes), *n.* [< *flashy*[2] + *-ness.*] Tastelessness; vapidness; insipidity.

The same experiment may be made in artichokes and other seeds, when you would take away either their *flashiness* or bitterness. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

flashing[1] (flash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flash*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *glass-making:* (*a*) The reheating of partially formed glassware in a flashing-furnace to restore the plastic condition, and to smooth rough edges. (*b*) The act or process of heating a globe of blown glass, and giving it a rapid rotary motion, so that the opening already made in it will widen till the globe flashes suddenly into a flat disk. (*c*) A mode of coating a globe of hot colorless glass with a film of colored glass, usually red, and blowing them together until they flash into a disk. Such glass is called *flashed glass*, or *doubled glass*, and is used for decorative purposes, as in glass-painting and glass-staining, of the richest as well as plainest sorts; also to give alternation of color, by grinding away the color in a design or pattern.

2. In *arch.*, pieces of lead, zinc, or other metal, used to protect the joining when a roof comes in contact with a wall, or when a chimney-shaft or other object comes through a roof, and the like. The metal is let into a joint or groove cut in the wall, etc., and folded down so as to lap over the joining. When the flashing is folded down over the upturned edge of the lead of a gutter, it is in Scotland called an *apron.*

3. The operation of raising the carbon filament of an incandescent lamp to incandescence in an atmosphere of hydrocarbon vapors, in order to deposit a dense coating of carbon on its surface, and reduce resistance.

flashing[2] (flash'ing), *n.* [< *flash*[3], *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] The act of creating an artificial flood in a conduit or stream, as in a sewer for cleansing it, or at shallows in a river by penning up the water either in the river itself or in side reservoirs. See *flushing.*

flashing-board (flash'ing-bōrd), *n.* A device for increasing the depth or force of a stream of water by diminishing its width, as a board set up on edge on the top of a mill-dam when the stream is low.

flashing-bottle (flash'ing-bot″l), *n.* A glass vessel in which carbon filaments for incandescent lamps are flashed. See *flashing*[1], 3.

flashing-furnace (flash'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A reheating glass-furnace. See *flashing*[1], 1.

flashing-point (flash'ing-point), *n.* The temperature at which escaping vapor will ignite momentarily, or flash: distinguished from the *burning-point*, at which the substance will itself take fire and burn: usually said of oils or hydrocarbons. Also *flash-point.*

As the oil appeared to have taken fire with extraordinary rapidity, it was assumed, in the first instance, that the *flashing-point* was below the parliamentary standard.
Ure, Dict., IV. 570.

flash-light (flash'līt), *n.* **1.** A light so arranged as to emit sudden brilliant gleams, lasting but a short time: used for military signals and in lighthouses. See *lighthouse.*

A *flash-light:* that is to say, one which can be made to glow or disappear at pleasure. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 16.

2. A preparation emitting when ignited a sudden and very brilliant light, used in taking instantaneous photographs at night or in a room insufficiently lighted by natural light, etc. It usually consists chiefly of a magnesium powder, sometimes in combination with guncotton.

flashman (flash'man), *n.*; pl. *flashmen* (-men). [< *flash*[5] + *man.*] A knave, especially one who tries to appear as a gentleman. [Slang.]

You're playing a dangerous game, my *flashman.* . . . I've shot a man down for less than that.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

flash-pan (flash'pan), *n.* **1.** The receptacle in a flint-lock which holds the priming by which the charge is exploded. See cut under *flint-lock.*—**2.** A small copper pan with a handle, in which powder is flashed as a signal. Also called *flare-tin.*

flash-pipe (flash'pīp), *n.* A gas-pipe perforated throughout with small holes, used in lighting gas-burners. It has a stop-cock, on turning which gas is emitted from each orifice, and when one of these small jets is lighted the flame flashes along the pipe and lights the burners connected with it. When the stop-cock is closed the small jets are extinguished.

flash-point (flash'point), *n.* Same as *flashing-point.*

Young's Company now manufacture a lighthouse oil of 150° Fahr. *flash-point.* *Ure*, Dict., IV. 569.

flash-test (flash'test), *n.* A test to determine the flashing-point of kerosene or other mineral oil.

flash-torch (flash'tôrch), *n.* *Theat.*, a device by which the fine powdery spores of lycopodium are driven through flame to produce the effect of a conflagration.

flash-wheel (flash'hwēl), *n.* A water-raising wheel having arms radial, or nearly so, to its axle, as in the common paddle-wheel. It is set in a trough containing water, nearly fitting it throughout one quarter or less of its circumference, and raises the water from the level of its lower side to greater elevation.

flashy[1] (flash'i), *a.* [< *flash*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like a flash; characterized by flashes or flashing; specifically, acting by flashes, or by fits and starts; quick; impulsive; fiery. [Now rare in this literal sense.]

But sometimes so shaken be these shell-fishes with the feare of *flashy* lightenings that they become emptie or bring forth feble young ones.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 239.

Thus spake the ladie, who in this meanwhile
With light-heel'd *flashy* haste the horse o'retook.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

The very attempt towards pleasing every body discovers a temper always *flashy*, and often false and insincere.
Burke, Speech at Bristol.

2. Showy; dazzling for a moment, but not lasting, solid, or real; meretricious.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul.

A sound and steddy judgment (which rarely goes in company with subtil and *flashy* imaginations) is the most useful and commanding ability in business.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Theol. (2d ed.), p. 29.

Tom looks upon them as men of superficial learning and *flashy* parts. *Addison*, Tom Folio.

As stories, these were cheap and *flashy*.
The Century, XXVI. 295.

3. Ostentatiously showy in appearance; gay; gaudy; tawdry: as, a *flashy* dress.

flashy[2]† (flash'i), *a.* [< *flash*[4] + *-y*[1].] Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit, as food or drink.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things. *Bacon*, Studies (ed. 1887).

And when they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 123.

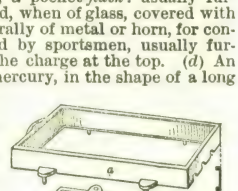
★ **flask** (flåsk), *n.* [< ME. **flaske* (not recorded), < AS. *flasce*, and transposed *flaxe* (not **flax* or **flaxa*), pl. *flaxan*, a bottle (usually of leather, but once explained by *trȳwen byt*, a wooden butt), = D. *flesch* = MLG. *vlasche* = OHG. *flasca*, MHG. *vlasche*, also *vlesche*, G. *flasche* = Icel. *flaska* = Sw. *flaska* = Dan. *flaske*, a bottle; cf. OF. *flasque*, *flaske*, *flaque*, *flesque* = Sp. *frasco*, *frasco* = Pg. *frasco* = It. *fiasco*, m., < ML. *flascus*, m.; also OF. *flasche*, *flache*, *flaische* = It. *fiasca*, f., < ML. *fiasca*, f.; also OF. *flascon*, *flacon*, F. *flacon* (> E. *flagon*), < ML. *flasco(n-)*; LGr. φλάσκη, φλάσκων, dim. φλασκίον, a flask. It is uncertain whether the Rom. (ML.) forms are derived from the Teut., or the contrary; possibly both groups have a common origin. The Celtic forms, W. *fiasg*, a basket, a flask, Gael. *flasg*, a flask, also Finn. *lasku* and the Slav. forms, Russ. *fliaga*, dim. *fliajka*, a small barrel, Pol. *flasza*, *flaszka*, etc., are derived from Teut. See *flacket*[2], *flagon*, *flasket*, etc.] 1. A bottle, especially one of some peculiar form or material (see below): as, a *flask* for wine or oil.

Like a drop of oil left in a *flask* of wine, in every glass you taste it. *Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, ii. 1.

With dainties fed,
Ring for a *flask* or two of white and red. *Swift.*

Here sits the Butler with a *flask*
Between his knees, half-drain'd.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

Specifically — (*a*) A narrow-necked globular glass bottle: as, a Florence *flask*. (*b*) A metallic or other portable dram-bottle, with flat sides: as, a pocket-*flask*: usually furnished with a screw-top and, when of glass, covered with leather. (*c*) A vessel, generally of metal or horn, for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen, usually furnished with a measure of the charge at the top. (*d*) An iron vessel for containing mercury, in the shape of a long bottle. A flask of mercury from California is about 75 pounds. (*e*) A vessel used in a laboratory for sublimation, for digesting in a sand-bath, or for any similar purpose.



Two-part Flask. *a*, cope; *b*, drag.

2. A shallow frame of wood or iron used in foundries to contain the sand and patterns employed in molding and casting. If the mold is contained in two pieces, these form a two-part flask. The upper part holds the case or cope, and the lower the drag. Also *molders' flask*, *molding-flask*.

Flask, a term used by iron-founders to express the iron or wood frame intended to receive the sand which forms the upper or the movable part of the mould.
Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. N. E. D.

3†. A bed in a gun-carriage. — **Florence flask**, a globular bottle of thin transparent glass with a long neck, usually covered with plaited maize-leaves or similar material, used for holding liquids of all sorts. The kind commonly known by this name is that in which olive-oil is often exported from Italy, and is familiar in Italian grocers' shops. Compare *fiasco* and *fiaschetta*. — **Molders' flask.** See def. 2.

flask-board (flåsk'bōrd), *n.* In *foundry-work*, the board upon which the flask rests.

flask-clamp (flåsk'klamp), *n.* 1. An arrangement for securing firmly the parts of a molding-flask. — 2. A clamp used by dentists to hold the flask in which the denture or set of teeth is heated in the muffle.

flasket† (flås'ket), *n.* [< OF. *flasquet*, *flaschet*, *flachet*, a small flask, dim. of *flasque*, a flask: see *flask* and *flacket*[2].] 1. A small flask, especially one for powder: probably same as *morsing-horn*. — 2. A vessel in which viands are served. — 3. A long shallow basket.

And each one had a little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, entrayled curiously,
In which they gathered flowers to fill their *flasket*.
Spenser, Prothalamion.

Under his arm a little wicker *flasket*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

flask-shaped (flåsk'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a flask; specifically, round, partly cylindrical, and swelling into a more or less globular form at one end.

flasque (flask), *n.* [F.] In *her.*, a bearing similar to the flanch, but less rounded and occupying less of the field. Also called *voider*.

flat[1] (flat), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *flatt*, *flatte*; < ME. *flat* (rare), < Icel. *flatr* = Sw. *flat* = Dan. *flad* = OHG. *flaz*, flat. Not connected with D. MLG. *vlak* = OHG. *flah*, MHG. *vlach*, G. *flach*, flat (see *flash*[3]), or with E. *plat* = LG. *plat* = G. *platt*, flat. II. *n.* < ME. *flat*, (level) ground, a field; in other senses modern. Cf. Icel. *flöt*, pl. *flatir*, a plain; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Lying all in one plane; without rotundity, curvature, or other variation or inequality; plane; specifically, in *math.*, having no curvature; homaloidal; having the locus of infinitely distant points linear: applied to space of any number of dimensions. In the common use of the word, levelness or horizontalness is often implied.

Flat meads thatch'd with stover.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' the world!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though sun and moon
Were in the *flat* sea sunk. *Milton*, Comus, l. 575.

The brute Earl . . . unknightly, with *flat* hand,
However lightly, smote her on the cheek.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; level with the ground; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined.

The people are *flat*, or trust in God, and the king's ways.
Donne, Letters, lxxi.

3. Having little or no relief; deficient in prominence or roundness of figure or feature; lacking contrast in appearance, whether physical or visual; smooth; even; without shading: as, *flat* tints; a *flat* painting; a *flat* face, nose, or head; *flat* cheeks.

Whatsoever man he be that hath a blemish, he shall not approach: a blind man, or a lame, or he that hath a *flat* nose. Lev. xxi. 18.

The winged lion of St. Mark and the Ox of St. Luke, coloured with bright *flat* tints.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xliii.

The gray-green landscape of Provence is never absolutely *flat*, and yet is never really ambitious. . . . It is in constant undulation. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 202.

4. Having no definite or characteristic taste; tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead.

Taste so divine, that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense *flat* seems to this, and harsh.
Milton, P. L., ix. 987.

Most ample fruit
Of beauteous form, . . . pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*.
J. Philips, Cider.

The cause of the beer becoming *flat* may be found in the ceasing of after-fermentation.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 689.

5. Having little or no interest or attractive quality; without briskness or animation; lacking activity; stupid; dull.

Reading good books of morality is a little *flat* and dead.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Nay, I intreat you, be not so *flat* and melancholic.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

Doubtless many things appear *flat* to us, the wit of which depended on some custom or story which never came to our knowledge. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

I have added four more "Worlds," the second of which will, I think, redeem my Lord Chesterfield's character with you for wit, except in the two stories, which are very *flat*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 414.

6. Not relieved, broken, or softened by qualifications or conditions; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright.

In the true ballaunсing of justice, it is a *flatt* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

That in the captain 's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is *flat* blasphemy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's *flat*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Thus repulsed, our final hope
Is *flat* despair. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 143.

A man deem'd worthy of so dear a trust . . .
A *flat* and fatal negative obtains
That instant upon all his future pains.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 714.

7. Not clear, precise, or sonorous: as, a *flat* sound or accent.

The first seems shorter then the later, who shewes a more odnesse then the former by reason of his sharpe accent which is vpon the last sillable, and makes him more audible then if he had slid away with a *flat* accent, as the word swéruing. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 59.

Too *flat* I thought this voice, and that too shrill.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

8. In *music*: (*a*) Of tones, below a given or intended pitch.

Nay, now you are too *flat*,
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

(*b*) Of intervals, minor; diminished: as, a *flat* fifth. (*c*) Of keys or tonalities, having flats in the signature: as, the key of F is a *flat* key. — 9. In *gram.*, voiced or sonant: said of consonants, such as *b*, *d*, *g*, *z*, *v*: opposed to *sharp* (that is, breathed or surd) consonants, such as *p*, *t*, *k*, *s*, *f*. — 10. On the *stock exchange*, without interest: applied to stocks when no interest is allowed by a lender of them on the sum deposited with him as security for their return when the purpose for which the stock was borrowed has been accomplished: such stock is said to be borrowed *flat*. — **Flat arch.** See *arch*[1]. — **Flat blade**, a double- or single-edged blade, as of a sword or saber: used in contradistinction to the three-edged blade of the small-sword. — **Flat calm, candle, candlestick, cap, chasing, file,** etc. See the nouns. — **Flat masses, sheets.** See *blanket-deposit*. — **Flat paper, race, screw, tuning,** etc. See the nouns. — **Flat pointlace.** See *lace*. = **Syn.** *Level*, *Flat*. See *level*.

II. *n.* 1. A flat surface; a surface without curvature or inequality; especially, a level plain; a field.

The rayn . . . Falls upon fayre *flat*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

No perfect discovery can be made upon a *flat* or level.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 55.

On the Crown of this craggy Hill there is a *Flat*, upon which the Monastery and Pilgrimage-place is founded.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 23.

The way is ready, and not long;
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Fast by a fountain. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 627.

2. A level ground near water or covered by shallow water; a shoal or sand-bank; specifically, in the United States, a low alluvial plain near tide-water or along a river, as the Jersey (United States) or Mohawk flats; also, the part of a shore that is uncovered at low tide.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

They landed . . . and had much a doe to put a shore any wher, it lay so full of *flats*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 83.

The naked shore,
Wide *flats*, where nothing but coarse grasses grew.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. The flat part or side of anything, as the extended palm and fingers of the hand, the broad side of a sword or knife, the part of a panel included by the beading or molding, etc.: as, to strike with the *flat* of the hand, or of a sword.

It is easier to tell when the cutting edge and the *flat* are parallel, and the broad *flat* is the best guide in holding the chisel level with the surface to be chipped.
J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 257.

The *flats* of panels are finished in imitation of mosaic, having a conventional border of deep buff and dull blue, and a design of acanthus form in the centres, in lighter blue, pink, and venetian red tones upon a gold mosaic background. *Beck's Jour. Dec. Art*, II. 343.

4. Something broad and flat in form, or presenting a broad flat surface as a characteristic feature. (*a*) A broad, flat-bottomed boat without a keel, generally used in river navigation. (*b*) A railroad-car without a roof or sides; a platform-car; a flat-car. (*c*) A broad-brimmed, low-crowned straw hat worn by women. (*d*) A piece of bone, etc., used for making buttons. (*e*) A flat piece of carding placed above the cylinder of a carder; the flat-top carder. (*f*) A flat form of mat used in picture-frames.

There are several small drawings of Turner's in the present Exhibition greatly injured by the very modern-looking deep gold *flats* brought close up to them.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 400.

5. A foolish person; a simpleton; one who is easily duped; a gull. [Colloq.]

"You did not seek a partner in the peerage, Mr. Newcome." "No, no, not such a confounded *flat* as that," cries Mr. Newcome. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvi.

6. In *arch.*: (*a*) See *flat*[2]. (*b*) A horizontal or approximately horizontal roof, usually, in northern climates, covered with lead or tin.—**7.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone one half-step below a given tone: as, the *flat* of B—that is, B *flat*. (*b*) On the pianoforte, with reference to any given key, the key next below or to the left. The black keys are often called sharps and flats, because always named by reference to neighboring white keys, but B and E are also called C flat and F flat respectively. (*c*) In musical notation, the character ♭, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance one half-step. See *B rotundum*, under *B*.—**8.** In *ship-building*, formerly, one of the midship timbers.—**9.** In theaters, one of the halves of such scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal parts pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the center.—**10.** In *mining*, in the lead-mining districts of the north of England, a lateral branching of the vein, which gives rise to a deposit, as of ore, in flat masses. The excavations in these are sometimes several yards in breadth, and they are not unfrequently connected with caverns, the sides of which are incrusted with beautiful crystallizations of the veinstones peculiar to that region. Deposits of ore lying horizontally or nearly so are also, in other mining districts, called *flats*. This is the case in southwestern Wisconsin, and also in Cornwall, where the flat parts of the "pipes" and "carbona" are often designated as *flats*.

11. A surface of size put over gilding.—**12.** A continuum of any number of dimensions having no curvature: such are a straight line, a plane, and Euclidean space.—**13**†. Flat opposition or contradiction; a point-blank assertion or denial.

He thought with banding brave to keepe the coyle,
Or else with *flatts* and facings mee to foil.
Mir. for Mags.

Deck-flat (*naut.*), a platform or deck of iron or steel, either water-tight or not, but not a complete deck.—**Double flat,** in *music:* (*a*) A tone two half-steps lower than a given tone; the flat of a flat. (*b*) On the pianoforte, a key next but one below or to the left of a given key. (*c*) The character 𝄫, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree lowers its significance two half-steps.

★

flat[1] (flat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flatted*, ppr. *flatting*. [< *flat*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To make flat; level or bring to a level; lay even; make smooth; flatten.

Then frothy white appear the *flatted* seas,
And change their colour, changing their disease.
Dryden, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 131.

A Face too long shou'd part and *flat* the Hair.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. To level with the ground; overthrow.

Like a Phœbean champion, she [Virtue] hath routed the army of her enemies, *flatted* their strongest forts.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 4.

3. To make vapid or tasteless.

Otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

It may be apprehended that the retrenchment of these pleasant liberties may *flat* and dead the taste of conversation. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xii. § 3.

It mortifies the body, and *flats* the pleasure of the senses.
Glanville, Sermons, p. 279.

4. In *music*, to depress (a tone); specifically, to apply a flat to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to depress it a half-step. Also *flatten*.—**5.** To decorate or paint with colors ground in linseed-oil, and thinned for use with turpentine. The turpentine kills the gloss of the oil, and the resulting surface appears dull or flat.

A frieze of massive carton pierre, supporting trusses at intervals, is *flatted* in tones of fawn color and buff.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 343.

To flat in the sail (*naut.*), to draw in the aftmost clue of a sail toward the middle of the ship.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To become flat; fall to an even surface.

Observed . . . the swelling to *flat* yet more.
Sir W. Temple.

2. To become insipid, or dull and unanimated.—**3.** In *music*, to sing or play below the true pitch. Also *flatten*.—**To flat out,** to fail, as an undertaking, from weakness or bad management; make a fiasco or complete failure, as one who miscalculates his resources or ability. [U. S.]

flat[1] (flat), *adv.* [< ME. *flat;* < *flat, a.*] **1.** Flatly; so as to be flat or level.—**2.** Plainly; positively. [Rare.]

I am asham'd to feel how *flat* I am cheated.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty. *G. Herbert.*

3. In *music*, below the true pitch.—**Flat aft** (*naut.*). See *aft*[1].—**To fall flat,** to fail completely, usually in spite of strenuous efforts or great expectation; not to succeed in attracting interest, purchasers, etc.: as, the book or the play *fell flat;* the shares *fell flat* on the market.—**To haul the sheets flat aft** (*naut.*), to make fore-and-aft sails lie like boards without protuberance by hauling on the sheets which extend them.

flat[2] (flat), *n.* [Orig. a dial. (Sc.) form (in simulation of *flat*[1], level, which is, in fact, the ult. original) of *flet*, a floor or story of a house, the interior of a house, a house: see *flet*[1].] **1.** A floor or story of a building. [Scotch.] Hence, in recent general use—**2.** A floor, or separate division of a floor, fitted for housekeeping and designed to be occupied by a single family; an apartment. Compare *apartment-house*.—**3.** A building the various floors of which are fitted up as flats.

This of course was before the period of the lofty *flats* which have familiarised us with mansions of a dozen stories high. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 53.

flat[3]†, *v.* [ME. *flatten*, dash, throw, < OF. *flater, flatir*, throw or cast down, dash, intr. fall, dash.] **I.** *trans.* To dash or throw.

Ryȝt with that he swouned,
Til Vigilate the veille vette water at hus eyen,
And *flatte* on hus face. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 58.

II. *intrans.* To dash; rush.

Thei were at greet myschief, for the saisnes were so many that thei moste *flat* in to the foreste wolde thei or noon, ffor as soone as the kynge Orienx was come, he kepte hem so shorte that many were deed and taken.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 275.

flat[3]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *flat*, a blow: see *flat*[3], *v.*] A blow.

He gaff Richard a sorry *flatt*,
That foundryd bacynet and hat.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 5265.

Swich a *flat! Arthour and Merlin*, p. 182. (*Halliwell.*)

flat[4] (flat), *v. t.* [< OF. *flater*, flatter: see *flatter*[2].] To flatter. [Scotch.]

Flata (flā′tă), *n.* [NL., < L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] The typical genus of wax-producing bugs, with semicircular wings, of the family *Flatidæ*. *F. limbata*, an Indian species, is an example, of a grass-green color varied with bright red and pure white, and with wings expanding nearly two inches.

flatbill (flat′bil), *n.* **1.** A bird of the family *Todidæ:* as, the green *flatbill*, *Todus viridis*.—**2.** Some other flat-billed bird, as a flycatcher of the genus *Platyrhynchus*.

flatboat (flat′bōt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat of considerable size, roughly made of strong timbers, for floating merchandise, etc., down the Mississippi and other western rivers. Such boats were in early times the principal means of transportation by water, and are not yet entirely obsolete. At the end of the downward voyage they are broken up and their material is sold. [U. S.]

About fifty years ago, Abraham Lincoln was poling a *flat-boat* on the Mississippi River. *The American*, VI. 40.

flat-breasted (flat′bres″ted), *a.* Having a flat breast; specifically, in *ornith.*, ratite; not carinate; having no keel of the breast-bone.

flat-cap† (flat′-kap), *n.* A cap with a low flat crown. Especially—(*a*) A city flat-cap. See *city, a.*



Flat-caps of the 16th century.

Flat caps as proper are to city gowns
As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns.
Dekker, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

Howe says that, in the times of Mary and Elizabeth, "apprentices wore *flat-caps*, and others under threescore years of age, as well journeymen as masters, both at home and abroad, whom the pages of the court, in derision, called flat-caps."
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Hence—(*b*) A person wearing such a cap.

Wealthy *flat-caps* that pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, ii. 1.

(*c*) Less commonly, the toque worn by both men and women of the wealthier classes in the sixteenth century.

flat-car (flat′kär), *n.* A railroad-car consisting of a platform without sides or top; a platform-car.

flat-clam (flat′klam), *n.* *Semele decisa*, an edible species of clam. [California, U. S.]

flated (flā′ted), *p. a.* [< L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare*, breathe, blow, = E. *blow*[1].] In *phonetics*, produced with flatus, or with simple unintonated breath: said of certain consonant-sounds.

flatfish (flat′fish), *n.* Any fish of the suborder *Heterosomata:* so called from the flattened bilaterally unsymmetrical form. The body is greatly compressed, and one side is colorless or whitish, while the other is dark and variously marked. The typical flatfishes constitute the family *Pleuronectidæ*, and include many species of great economic importance, as the halibut, turbot, plaice, sole, flounder, etc. A flatfish is not really flat (that is, depressed or flattened out horizontally), but is, on the contrary, thin (that is, extremely compressed or vertically expanded), and has both eyes on one side, not on top. It swims and lies with its eyeless and colorless side downward, thus appearing as if spread out horizontally.

flat-footed (flat′fůt″ed), *a.* **1.** Having flat feet; having little or no hollow in the sole, and a low arch in the instep.—**2.** Firm-footed; resolute. [Slang.]

If Mr. —— should come out *flat-footed*, call himself a dealer, instead of posing as an "art lecturer."
The American.

★

flathead (flat′hed), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an artificially flattened head: applied to certain American Indians. The deformity is produced in infancy by appliances causing pressure upon the skull from before backward, making it flat and retreating in front and behind, and, by compensatory growth, protuberant at the sides. It is said not to injure the intellect. The practice now survives chiefly in the northwest, but was formerly common over both North and South America, in central Europe, and in some of the Malay and Melanesian islands.

2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the tribe of Indians specifically called *Flatheads*. See II. 1.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of a small tribe of American Indians specifically so called, but erroneously, their heads not being flattened, and their true name being *Selish*. The original home of the Flatheads was in the valley of the Columbia river, but a part of them now live on a reservation in northwestern Montana. They are all nominally Christianized and civilized.

2. A dipnoan fish, *Neoceratodus forsteri*. [Australian.]—**3.** A snake which flattens its head, as a species of *Heterodon;* the hog-nosed snake or puff-adder. [Local, U. S.]

The blow-snake of Illinois is variously known in other localities as hog-nose, *flat-head*, viper, and puff-adder.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 660.

flat-headed (flat′hed″ed), *a.* Having a flat head or top.

This [church] bears date 1477, as appears from an inscription over one of its doors. But this doorway is *flat-headed*, and has lost all mediæval character.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 216.

flat-house (flat′hous), *n.* [< *flat*[2] + *house*.] A house containing a number of flats. [U. S.]

flatid (flat′id), *n.* One of the *Flatidæ*.

Flatida (flat′i-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-ida*.] Same as *Flatidæ*, considered as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*. Also *Flatides*.

Flatidæ (flat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, of great extent and extreme variety and exuberance of form and coloration. The head is narrow, the prothorax produced and narrowed, and the exposed part of the metathorax relatively large and generally triangular; the wing-covers are large, obtriangular or lyrate, with a broad costal margin. Some of these insects secrete the substance called Chinese wax.

flatilet, *a.* [< L. *flatilis*, < *flare*, pp. *flatus*, blow, = E. *blow*[1]: see *flatus*.] Inconstant; veering with the wind. *Scott.*

flat-iron (flat′ī″ėrn), *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth. It is made very hot and then passed quickly and firmly over the dampened surface of the fabric to be smoothed. Also *sad-iron*, or simply *iron*.

flative† (flā′tiv), *a.* [< L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] Producing wind; flatulent.

flatling (flat′ling), *adv.* [< ME. *flatlyng;* < *flat*[1] + *-ling*[2]; cf. *darkling, backling, headlong*, etc.] With the flat side; flatwise; flatly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And to hys chaumbur can he gone
And leyde hym *flatlyng* on the grounde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 99. (*Halliwell.*)

With her sword on him she *flatling* strooke,
In signe of true subjection to her powre.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 18.

Of the Sun's stops, it Colure hath to name,
Because his Teem doth seem to trot more tame
On these cut points; for, heere he doth not ride
Flatling a-long, but vp the Spheare steep side.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

flatlings (flat′lingz), *adv.* **1.** Scotch form of *flatling*.

The blade struck me *flatlings*. *Scott.*

2. Plainly; peremptorily. [Prov. Eng.]

flatlong (flat′lông), *adv.* [Var. of *flatling*, as if < *flat*[1] + *long*[1].] With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

The pitiless sword had such pity of so precious an object that at first it did but hit *flatlong*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Ant. What a blow was there given!
Seb. An it had not fallen *flat-long*.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Zenas Joy, since words were out of the question, administered a corporeal admonition with his sword *flat-long*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16.

flatly (flat′li), *adv.* In a flat manner. (*a*) With a flat surface or in a flat position; evenly; horizontally.

At his look she *flatly* falleth down,
For looks kill love.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 463.

Plants, fruits, and flowers are freely introduced, but these are treated *flatly*, and not in the round, on the principle of absolute imitation.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 116.

(*b*) Without spirit; dully.

He that does the work of religion, slowly, *flatly*, and without appetite. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*c*) Without hesitation or disguise; plainly; peremptorily; positively.

(To term it aright), I *flatly* ran away from him toward my horse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Sir Gregory says *flatly* she makes a fool of him.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

★ **flatness** (flat'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flat. (*a*) Planeness of surface; absence of curvature; also, loosely, smoothness. (*b*) Deadness; vapidness; insipidity; want of life or energy. (*c*) Dullness; uninterestingness.

Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

(*d*) Graveness of sound, as opposed to sharpness, acuteness, or shrillness.

Flatness of sound . . . joined with a harshness.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

(*e*) Absoluteness; completeness.

The emperor of Russia was my father:
O, that he were alive, . . . that he did but see
The *flatness* of my misery. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

(*f*) In *music*, the quality or state of being below a true or given pitch.—**Elementary flatness**, in *math.*, absence of curvature in the elements or infinitesimal parts.

Any curved surface which is such that the more you magnify it the flatter it gets is said to possess the property of *elementary flatness*. But if every succeeding power of our imaginary microscope disclosed new wrinkles, and inequalities without end, then we should say that the surface did not possess the property of *elementary flatness*.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 309.

Flatness of the field, in *microscopy*, the property of an objective in virtue of which all the parts of an object lying in the same plane, even if near the margin of the field, are seen simultaneously with equal distinctness.

The *flatness of the field* afforded by the objective is a condition of great importance to the advantageous use of the microscope. *W. B. Carpenter*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 269.

flat-nosed (flat'nōzd), *a.* Having a flat nose; in *zoöl.*, same as *platyrrhine:* as, the *flat-nosed* or platyrrhine monkeys.

Flatoides (fla-toi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Flata* + *-oides*.] A remarkable genus of *Flatidæ*, containing species inhabiting the warmer parts of America and also Madagascar. *F. tortrix* is a West Indian example.

flat-orchil (flat'ôr″kil), *n.* A lichen, *Roccella fusiformis*, used as a dye.

flatour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *flateor, flateur*, F. *flatteur* = Pr. *flataire*, a flatterer: see *flatter*[2].] A flatterer.

Alas! ye lordes, many a fals *flatour*
Is in youre courtes.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 503.

flat-rod (flat'rod), *n.* In *mining*, a rod for communicating motion from the engine horizontally to the pump or other machinery in a shaft at a distance.

flatten (flat'n), *v.* [< *flat*[1] + *-en*[1] (*c*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make flat; reduce to an equal or even surface; level.

They throng, and cleave up, and a passage cleare,
As if for that time their round bodies *flatned* were.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, i. 14.

Others say that this event happened in the palace of the Cardinal de Medici, Torreggiano being jealous of the superior honours paid to Michael Angelo, whose nose was *flattened* by the blow.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iv.

2. To lay flat; bring to the ground; prostrate. —**3.** To make vapid or insipid; render stale.

I humbly presume that it *flattens* the narration to say his Excellency in a case which is common to all men.
Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

4. In *music*, same as *flat*[1], 4.—**5.** To deaden or deprive of luster, as a pigment; bring to a smooth surface or even tint, without relief or gradation.

The colouring matter may also be *flattened* or deprived of its lustre by an ill-compounded mordant.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 517.

6. In *optics*, to free from curvature or distortion, as the lines of an image projected by a lens. —**To flatten a sail**, to make a sail set as flatly as possible by hauling aft the sheet.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become flat; grow or become even on the surface.

The country, which is exceedingly pretty, bristles with copses, orchards, hedges, and with trees. . . . It is true that as I proceeded it *flattened* out a good deal, so that for an hour there was a vast featureless plain.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 109.

2. To become stale, vapid, or tasteless.

Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeit, and *flatten* in the very tasting. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The writings of mere men, though never so excellent in their kind, yet strike and surprise us most upon our first perusal of them, and then *flatten* upon our taste by degrees, as our familiarity with them increases.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

3. In *music*, same as *flat*[1], 3.

flatten† (flat'n), *a.* [Irreg. < *flat*[1] + *-en*[2].] Flat; foolish.

The prince has been upon him:
What a *flatten* face he has now! it takes, believe it:
How like an ass he looks!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

flattened (flat'nd), *p. a.* Made flat. Specifically —(*a*) In *entom.*, perpendicularly depressed; thinner and broader than usual: as, *flattened* tibiæ. (*b*) In *bot.*, depressed, as a sphere or cylinder having its opposite surfaces brought more closely together.

flattener (flat'nėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *flatter*[1]. Specifically —**2.** A workman in a glass-works who flattens the softened and split cylinders to form them into sheets, after they are laid upon the flattening-stone of the flattening-furnace.

The cylinder is now ready for the *flattener*, who, having prepared it by a preliminary warming in the flue by which it is introduced into his furnace, passes it by means of a croppie, or iron instrument, on to the flattening-stone.
Glass-making, p. 128.

flattening-furnace (flat'ning-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for the flattening out of cylinder-glass which has been split longitudinally; a spreading-oven. Also *flatting-furnace.*

flattening-hearth (flat'ning-härth), *n.* The hearth of a flattening-furnace. Also *flatting-hearth.*

flattening-mill (flat'ning-mil), *n.* A mill in which metal is flattened out into plates or sheets by passing it between rollers. Also *flatting-mill.*

flattening-plate (flat'ning-plāt), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone.*

flattening-stone (flat'ning-stōn), *n.* In *glass-making*, a stone or a slab of devitrified glass, fire-brick, etc., with smooth surface, on which the split cylinders of glass are heated in the flattening-furnace, and then spread out and made flat by the aid of the flattening-tool. Also called *flatting-stone, flattening-plate, flatting-plate.*

flattening-tool (flat'ning-tōl), *n.* In *sheet-glass manuf.*, a tool consisting of an iron handle with a wooden cross-piece at the end, with which the split and softened cylinder of glass is smoothed out on the flattening-stone. Also *flatting-tool.*

flatter[1] (flat'ėr), *n.* [< *flat*[1], *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which flattens or makes flat.

The sides next go to a *flatter*, who levels off the shanks and bellies with a currier's knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 497.

Specifically—**2.** A hammer with a broad face, used by smiths in working flat faces.—**3.** In *wire-drawing*, a draw-plate with a flat orifice for drawing flat strips, as for watch-springs, skirt-wire, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

Also *flattener.*

flatter[2] (flat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *flatteren, flateren, flatren*, flatter; cf. MD. *flatteren, fletteren*, flatter, appar. a freq. form (with freq. suffix *-er*[4]), but Kilian marks MD. *flattéren* (not, however, **flettéren*) as if (like G. *flattiren*, Dan. *flattere*, Sw. *flattera*, flatter) of F. origin (with F. inf. suffix *-er*), < OF. *flater*, flatter, soothe, smooth, stroke gently, etc., F. *flatter*, flatter. If taken directly into ME., the OF. *flater* would give **flaten*, **flatten*, mod. (Sc.) *flat*, flatter; cf. *flattery, flatour*, from the F. Cf. Icel. *fladhra*, fawn upon, *fladhr*, low flattery, fawning. G. *flattern*, flit, flutter, rove, ramble, is an accom. form of *fladern*, < MHG. *vladern, vledern*, OHG. *fledaron* = OD. *vlederen, vledderen*, flit, flutter (hence G. *fledermaus*, D. *vledermuis*, E. *flittermouse*, q. v.). The F. word is prob. of Teut. origin; the sense 'stroke' is prob. the earlier, and points, as some think, to E. *flat*[1], Icel. *flatr*, etc., as if 'smooth flat,' hence 'stroke,' etc. Cf. OD. *vlaeden, vleijden*, D. *vleijen*, flatter.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To please or gratify, or seek to please or gratify, by praise, especially undue praise, or by obsequious attentions, submission, imitation, etc.; play upon the vanity or self-love of (a person) with a view to gain some advantage.

A man that *flattereth* his neighbour spreadeth a net for his feet. Prov. xxix. 5.

To seem to affect the malice and displeasure of the people is as bad as that which he dislikes, to *flatter* them for their love. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

Seneca the philosopher . . . condescends to *flatter* the imbecile Claudius. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

2. To produce self-complacency or a feeling of personal gratification in; please; charm: as, to feel *flattered* by approval.

Music's golden tongue
Flattered to tears this aged man and poor.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

A man is *flattered* by your talking your best to him alone. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 216.

I marvel if my still delight
In this great house so royal-rich, and wide,
Be *flatter'd* to the height.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. To persuade of something which gives pleasure or satisfaction; give encouragement to; especially, to give pleasing but false impressions or encouragement to.

For now reviving joy bids her rejoice,
And *flatters* her it is Adonis' voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 978.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to *flatter* me that thou dost. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

None can *flatter* himself his life will be always fortunate. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 290.

4. To make appear better than the reality warrants: as, the portrait *flatters* its subject. = **Syn. 1.** To compliment; cajole, court, coddle, fawn upon, curry favor with. See comparison under *adulation.*

II. *intrans.* To use language intended to gratify the vanity or self-love of a person; use undue praise.

O sodeyn hap, O thou fortune instable,
Lyke to the scorpion so deceyvable,
That *flatrest* with thyn heed whan thou wolt stynge.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 815.

He cannot *flatter*, he!
An honest mind and plain—he must speak truth.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

And, of all lies (be that one poet's boast),
The lie that *flatters* I abhor the most.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 88.

flatter[3]†, *v. i.* [A var. of *flotter, flutter*, q. v.] To flutter; float.

And mony was the feather-bed
That *flatter'd* on the faem.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 156).

flatterable (flat'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *flatter*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being flattered; open to flattery.

He was the most *flatterable* creature that ever was known. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 118.

flatter-blind (flat'ėr-blīnd), *v. t.* [< *flatter*[2] + *blind*.] To blind with flattery. [Rare.]

If I do not grossly *flatter-blind* myself. *Coleridge.*

flatterer (flat'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *flaterere;* < *flatter* + *-er*[1].] One who flatters; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favor, or to accomplish some purpose.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He says he does; being then most flattered.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Nine tithes of times
Face-*flatterer* and backbiter are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

flatteress† (flat'ėr-es), *n.* [< OF. *flateresse*, fem. of *flateur*, flatterer: see *flatour, flatter*[2], and *-ess*.] A female who flatters.

Those women that in times past were called in Cypres Colacides, i. e., *flattieresses*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 71.

flattering† (flat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flatter*[2], *v.*] Flattery; a flattering speech or action.

That is to saye, peruerse and cursed folkes to whom euery thynge well done is odyous and hatefull: namely, whan they see any person that hath dispyed wycked conuersacion, worldly gloses or *flatterynges*, and by holy penaunce is become a newe man.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxviii.

flattering (flat'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flatter*[2], *v.*] Adapted to excite complacency or hope; gratifying; pleasurable; encouraging: as, *flattering* words or commendations; *flattering* prospects; a *flattering* reception.

The *flattering* prospect which seemed to be opened to our view in the Month of May is vanishing like the morning dew. *George Washington*, to Col. Sam'l Washington, [N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 483.

A conceited person is specially interested in any talk, *flattering* or otherwise, about himself.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 83.

flatteringly (flat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to gratify or soothe; with partiality.

He *flatteringly* encouraged him in the opinion of his own merits. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 169.

When used as material of landscape by the modern artist, they [feudal and monastic buildings] are nearly always superficially or *flatteringly* represented.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 114.

flatterously† (flat'ėr-us-li), *adv.* [< **flatterous* (< *flatter*[2] + *-ous*) + *-ly*[2].] Flatteringly.

The person that hath the sheep's blood in his veins is still very well, and like to continue so. If we durst believe himself, who is *flatterously* given, he is much better than he was before, as he tells us in a later account he brought into the society. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 253.

flattery (flat'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *flatteries* (-iz). [< ME. *flaterie, flaterye*, < OF. *flaterie*, F. *flatterie* (= Pr.

flataria), < *flater*, flatter: see *flatter*[2].] The act of one who flatters; false, insincere, or venal praise; obsequiousness; adulation; cajolery.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or felt the *flatteries* that grow upon it!
Ye have angels' faces, but Heaven knows your hearts.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Some praises proceed merely of *flattery;* and if it be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man; if he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the arch-flatterer, which is a man's self. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

=**Syn.** *Compliment, Adulation, Flattery*, etc. (see *adulation*); sycophancy, fawning, blandishment.

flatting (flat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flat*[1], *v.*] **1.** A method of preserving unburnished gilding, by touching it with size; also, the coating of size laid over the gilding.—**2.** A mode of house-painting in which the paint, from mixture with turpentine, leaves the work flat or without gloss.—**3.** The rolling out of metal into sheets by the pressure of rolls or cylinders.—**4.** In *leather-manuf.*, a method of dressing shaved hides.—**5.** In *sheet-glass manuf.*, the operation of flattening.—**6.** In *music*, the act of depressing a tone below a true or given pitch.

flatting-coat (flat'ing-kōt), *n.* The finishing coat on a painted wall, where four or five coats are laid on: so called because it dries without gloss. It is of pure white lead diluted only with spirits of turpentine. See *flatting*, 2.

flatting-furnace (flat'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* Same as *flattening-furnace*.

flatting-hearth (flat'ing-härth), *n.* Same as *flattening-hearth*.

flatting-mill (flat'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *flattening-mill*.

flatting-plate, flatting-stone (flat'ing-plāt, -stōn), *n.* Same as *flattening-stone*.

flatting-tool (flat'ing-tōl), *n.* **1.** A plumbers' tool used to flatten sheet-lead or dress it to the required shape.—**2.** Same as *flattening-tool*.

flat-tool (flat'tōl), *n.* **1.** A chisel having a square end and cutting faces at the sides and end: used in turning.

Flat tools for turning hard wood, ivory, and steel are ground with the stone running towards the operator.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 28.

2. In *seal-engraving*, an elongated conical tool used for bringing ribbons or monograms to a flat surface.

flattop (flat'top), *n.* An American perennial herb, *Vernonia Noveboracensis*. Also called *ironweed*.

flatulence (flaṭ'ū-lens), *n.* [= F. *flatulence* = Sp. Pg. *flatulencia* = It. *flatulenza*, < NL. *flatulentus*, flatulent: see *flatulent*.] The state of being flatulent, or affected by wind in the stomach or other portion of the alimentary canal; windiness; hence, airiness; emptiness; vanity.

The principal cause of *flatulence* is fermentation or decomposition of the contents of the stomach and bowels.
Quain, Med. Dict.

flatulency (flaṭ'ū-len-si), *n.* Same as *flatulence*.

The natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions.
Glanville.

The most sure sign of a deficient perspiration is *flatulency* or wind. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

flatulent (flaṭ'ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *flatulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *flatulento*, < NL. *flatulentus*, < L. *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, snorting: see *flatus*.] **1.** Windy; affected with gases generated in the stomach or some other portion of the alimentary canal.

Flatulent accumulation in the intestines may be due . . . to putrefaction of the food.
Lankester, Med. Guide, p. 165.

2. Turgid with air; windy: as, a *flatulent* tumor.—**3.** Generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach.

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles than animal substances, and therefore are more *flatulent*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi.

4. Empty; vain; pretentious; without substance or reality; puffed up: as, *flatulent* vanity.

The age of a passion is not long, and, the *flatulent* spirit being breathed out, the man begins to abate of his first heats. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

His [Tasso's] story is not so pleasing as Ariosto's; he is too *flatulent* sometimes, and sometimes too dry.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

flatulently (flaṭ'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a flatulent manner; windily; emptily.

flatuosity† (flaṭ-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flatuosite* = Pg. *flatuosidade* = It. *flatuosità;* as *flatuous* + *-ity*.] Flatulence.

In this disease it were better for to represse the said windenesse and *flatuositie*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 19.

flatuous (flaṭ'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *flatueux* = Sp. *flatuoso, flatoso* = Pg. *flatoso* = It. *flatuoso*, < L. as if **flatuosus*, < *flatus*, a blowing, etc.: see *flatus, flatulent*.] Flatulent; windy; generating wind; like wind; hence, empty; vain.

Sir Dia. I am very angry.
Com. Do not suffer, though,
That *flatuous* windy choler of your heart
To move the clapper of your understanding.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

What if some flatt'ring blast
Of *flatuous* honour should perchance be there,
And whisper in thine ear?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

flatuousness (flaṭ'ū-us-nes), *n.* Tendency to produce flatulence.

I confesse I wonder at it my self, that I should turne Poet: I can impute it to nothing but the *flatuousnesse* of our diet. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

flatus (flā'tus), *n.* [< L. *flatus*, a blowing, breathing, a breath, < *flare*, blow, breathe, = E. *blow*[1].] **1.** A breath; a puff of wind; a pure expulsion of air from the lungs through the throat and mouth.

You make the soul, as being a mere *flatus*, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself.
Clarke, To Dodwell, p. 31.

2. Wind present in the stomach or intestines; eructation.

In tympanites there is a rapid generation of *flatus*, which overpowers the contractility of the hollow viscera.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 514.

3. Inflation; puffiness; the state of being distended with air, as a tumor.—**Flatus vocis**, the breath of the voice. This phrase is much used to describe the opinion of the early nominalist, Roscellin, whose writings are lost, but who, according to the undisputed testimony of his enemy, Anselm, held that universals (such as man in general) are the breath of the voice.

flat-ware (flat'wār), *n.* In *ceram.*, plates, dishes, saucers, and the like, collectively, as distinguished from hollow-ware.

flatways (flat'wāz), *adv.* Same as *flatwise*.

It is preferable to place the bricks *flatways*.
C. T. Davis, Bricks, etc., p. 180.

flatwise (flat'wīz), *adv.* [< *flat*[1] + *-wise*.] With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposited.
Woodward, Fossils.

flatworm (flat'wėrm), *n.* [< *flat*[1] + *worm*.] A platyhelminth; one of the *Platyhelminthes*, as a tapeworm: a name applied to animals of the planarian group. See cut under *Dendrocœla*.

flauchter (flâch'tėr), *v.* and *n.* See *flaughter*[2]. [Scotch.]

flaught†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *flay*[1].

flaught[1] (flât, Sc. flächt), *n.* [Sc., also written *flaucht, flought, flocht;* = E. *flight*, < ME. *flight, flyght, fluht*, etc., < AS. *flyht*, flight: see *flight*[1].] **1.** A flight; a flock (of birds).

A *flaucht* o' dows. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1818, p. 155.

2. A flutter, as that of a bird; a flapping.

He . . . was ever noo and then getting up wi' a great *flaught* of his arms, like a goose wi' its wings jumping up a stair. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 5.

flaught[2] (flât, Sc. flächt), *n.* [E. dial. also *flaut*, also *flaight* (a turf); < ME. *flaght*, a flake (of snow or fire); connected with *flake*[1], *flag*[4], *flaw*[1], and *floe:* see these words.] **1.** A flake (of snow).

A *flaght* of snawe. *Cathol. Angl.*, p. 133.

2. A flake (of fire); a spark; a flash.

A *flaght* [printed *slaght*] of fire. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 17342.

3. A handful. [Scotch.]—**4.** A flake or roll of wool carded ready for spinning.—**5.** *pl.* Tools for carding wool, used chiefly in Scotland. *Ure*, Dict., II. 402.—**A flaught o' fire**, a flash of lightning. [Scotch.]

There was neither moon nor stars—naething but a *flaucht o' fire* every now and than, to keep the road by.
Blackwood's Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 202.

flaught[2] (flât, Sc. flächt), *v. t.* [< *flaught*[2], *n.*] To card (wool) into thin flakes.

flaughter[1] (flâ'-, Sc. flächʹtėr), *v.* [Sc. written *flauchter, flochter;* a freq. verb; < *flaught*[1], flight, flying, flutter, perhaps suggested by *flacker* or *flutter*, with which, however, it has no connection.] **I.** *trans.* To frighten. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To flutter; shine fitfully; flicker. [Scotch.]

Whiles he wad hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave *flaughtering* against the hazels on the other hand. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

flaughter[1] (flâ'-, Sc. flächʹtėr), *n.* [< *flaughter*[1], *v.*] A fluttering motion. [Scotch.]

Down frae the scra-built shed the swallows pop,
Wi' lazy *flaughter* on the gutter dub.
Davidson, Seasons, p. 42.

flaughter[2] (flâ'-, Sc. flächʹtėr), *v. t.* [Sc. also *flauchter;* a freq. verb; < *flaught*[2], a flake, taken in sense of E. dial. *flaight*, a piece of turf, a flag (of turf): see *flaught*[2] and *flag*[4].] To pare or cut a flake or portion of, as of turf. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

flaughter[2] (flâ'-, Sc. flächʹtėr), *n.* [Sc. also *flauchter;* cf. *flaughter*[2], *v.*, cut (turf), and *flaught*[2], *n.*, a flake.] A flake; a piece of turf. See *flaught*[2]. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

flaughter-spade (flâ'-, Sc. flächʹtėr-spād), *n.* Same as *divot-spade*. [Scotch.]

flaunt†, *n.* See *flawn*.

flaunch (flänch), *n.* In *her.*, same as *flanch*, 2.

flauncher†, *n.* See *flancher*.

Flaundrish†, *a.* Same as *Flandrish*.

flaunt (flänt or flânt), *v.* [Formerly also *flant;* prob. Scand. The nearest form appears to be Sw. dial. *flankt*, adj. and adv., loosely, flutteringly (cf. E. *flaunt-a-flaunt*, *a.*), < *flanka*, waver, hang and wave about, ramble, a nasalized form of Sw. dial. *flakka*, waver, prob. = ME. *flacken*, move to and fro, flutter, palpitate, E. *flack*, q. v. Cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *flandern*, flutter, flaunt.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To wave or flutter smartly in the wind.

I see not one, within this glasse of mine,
Whose fethers *flaunt*, and flicker in the winde.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 63.

2. To make a smart show in apparel or equipment of any kind; make an ostentatious or brazen display; move or act ostentatiously or brazenly; be glaring or gaudy: sometimes with an indefinite *it:* as, a *flaunting* show.

My neighbour Flamborough's rosy daughters, *flaunting* with red top-knots. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 196.

Can those neat black clothes . . . give you half the honest vanity with which you *flaunted it* about in that overworn suit? *Lamb*, Elia, Old China.

The poppy *flaunted*, for 'twas May.
Bryant, Day-Dream.

II. *trans.* To display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively: as, to *flaunt* rich apparel.

Was this a time for these to *flaunt* their pride?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

flaunt (flänt or flânt), *n.* [< *flaunt*, *v.*] **1.** The act of flaunting.

Who heeds the silken tassel's *flaunt*
Beside the golden corn?
O. W. Holmes, Our Yankee Girls.

2. Anything displayed for show; finery. [Rare.]

Or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd *flaunts*, behold
The sternness of his presence? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3. A boast; a vaunt; a brag.

Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes,
Thy *flaunts*, and faces, to abuse men's manners?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 3.

flaunt-a-flaunt† (flänt'a-flänt'), *a.* [< *flaunt* + *a*[3], *prep.*, + *flaunt;* cf. *aflaunt*.] Flauntingly displayed.

High copt hattes, and fethers *flaunt a flaunt*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 83.

flaunter (flän'- or flân'tėr), *n.* One who flaunts.

flaunting (flän'- or flân'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flaunt*, *v.*] Same as *flaunty*, 1.

See the proud tulip's *flaunting* cup,
That flames in glory for an hour.
O. W. Holmes, Spring has Come.

flauntingly (flän'- or flân'ting-li), *adv.* In a flaunting manner.

A gem was now [in the time of the Ptolemies] a thing to be worn *flauntingly*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 366.

flaunty (flän'- or flân'ti), *a.* [< *flaunt* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Ostentatious; vulgarly or offensively showy; gaudy. Also *flaunting*.

Your common men
Build pyramids, gauge railroads, reign, reap, dine,
And dust the *flaunty* carpets of the world
For kings to walk on, or our senators. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. Capricious; unsteady; eccentric. [Scotch.]

She was a *flaunty* woman, and liked well to have a good-humoured jibe or jeer. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 198.

flaut (flât), *n.* See *flaught*[2].

flautando (It. pron. flâö-tän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flute*[1], *v.*] In *violin-playing*, with harmonics or flageolet-tones.

flautato (flâö-tä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *flautare*, play the flute: see *flautando*.] Same as *flautando*.

flautino (flâö-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *flauto*, flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] **1.** A small flute; a piccolo.—**2.** A small accordion.—**3.** A direction to violin-players to play in harmonics.

flautist (flâ'tist), *n.* [< It. *flautista* = Sp. *flautista* = E. *flutist*, q. v.] A flutist.

Several tournebout players combined with some *flautists* and oboe players. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 490.

flauto (fläö'tō), *n.* [It., a flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] A flute.—**Flauto amabile,** a sweet-toned organ-stop, generally of four-foot pitch.—**Flauto piccolo.** Same as *piccolo.*—**Flauto traverso,** literally, a cross-flute; the ordinary flute as distinguished from the flûte-à-bec, or direct flute.

flautone (fläö-tō'ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *flauto,* flute: see *flute*[1], *n.*] A large or bass flute.

flavaniline (flā-van'i-lin), *n.* [< L. *flavus,* yellow, + E. *aniline.*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, made by treating acetanilid with zinc chlorid at 250° F. for several hours, purifying, and combining with hydrochloric acid. It dyes yellow on cotton, wool, and silk, but is not fast to light.

flavedo (flā-vē'dō), *n.* [NL., < L. *flavus,* yellow: see *flavous.*] In *bot.*, yellowness; a diseased condition of plants in which the green parts become yellow. *Imp. Dict.*

Flaveria (flā-vē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *flavus,* yellow: see *flavous.* The plants are used in Chili to dye yellow.] A genus of herbaceous annual or biennial composites, of temperate and tropical America, with opposite leaves, and clustered heads of small yellow flowers. *F. Contrayerba,* a native of Peru and Chile, is there used for dyeing yellow. There are 4 species on the southern borders of the U. S.

flavescent (flā-ves'ent), *a.* [< L. *flavescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *flavescere,* become yellow, inceptive of *flavere,* be yellow (golden-yellow, light-yellow), < *flavus,* yellow, golden-yellow, light-yellow: see *flavous.*] Yellowish; having a yellow tinge; turning yellow.

Flavian (flā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman emperors Flavius Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian, who reigned A. D. 69–96: as, the *Flavian* age; the *Flavian* amphitheater.

II. *n.* One of the three Roman emperors of the dynasty of (Flavius) Vespasian.

flavicant (flav'i-kant), *a.* [Formed, after the analogy of *albicant,* < L. as if **flavican(t-)s,* ppr. of **flavicare,* be yellow, < *flavus,* yellow: see *flavous.*] Yellow. *Leighton,* British Lichens.

flavin (flav'in), *n.* [< L. *flavus,* yellow, + *-in*[2].] A yellow dyestuff. It is prepared by extracting quercitron bark with dilute alkalis, and then just neutralizing the alkali with some acid, commonly hydrochloric or sulphuric.

flavindin (flā-vin'din), *n.* [< L. *flavus,* yellow, + E. *indin.*] A substance formed by the successive action of sodium sulphite and sodium hydroxid on indigo. It is yellow and has the composition $C_{23}H_{24}N_4O_5$.

flavopurpurin (flā-vō-pėr'pū-rin), *n.* [< L. *flavus,* yellow, + E. *purpurin.*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, very similar to alizarin, but having a yellower shade.

flavor, flavour (flā'vor), *n.* [ME. *flavor, flavour,* Sc. *flewer, flewoure, fleoure,* a word of disputed origin, there being no original evidence for the alleged OF. *flaveur,* odor (Roquefort). The form agrees only with that of ML. *flavor,* 'aurum *flavum,*' i. e., yellow gold, lit. 'yellowness'; < L. *flavere,* be yellow, < *flavus,* yellow: see *flavous, flavescent.* The connection of thought is not obvious; a clue has been sought in the point of view suggested in Milton's lines:

> Desire of wine and all delicious drinks,
> Which many a famous warrior overturns,
> Thou couldst repress, nor did the dancing ruby
> Sparkling, outpour'd, the *flavour,* or the smell,
> Or taste that cheers the heart of gods and men,
> Allure thee from the cool, crystalline stream.
> *Milton,* S. A., l. 544.

But the use here is poetic and vague. The real source was prob. OF. *flaur, fleiur, *flaor, fraor,* prob. < L. **fragror,* < L. *fragrare,* smell: see *fragrant* and compare the related word *flair,* ME. *flayre,* odor, in old Sc. *fleure, fleowre, fleware, flewer,* a (bad) smell, the Sc. forms resting on F. *fleurer,* intr., smell, another form (by confusion with *fleur,* a flower) of F. *flairer,* tr., smell, scent, OF. *flairer,* intr., emit an odor: see *flair*[2]. *Savor* has also prob. influenced the meaning of *flavor.*] **1.** The quality of a substance which affects the smell; smell; odor; fragrance: as, the *flavor* of the rose. [Rare.]

> Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
> With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,
> Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows.
> *Dryden,* State of Innocence, iii. 3.

2. The quality of a substance which affects the taste, especially that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest: as, the *flavor* of the peach, of wine, etc.; a spicy *flavor.*

> Apples of a ripe *Flavour,* fresh and fair.
> *Congreve,* tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.
>
> If, brought from far, it very dear has cost,
> It has a *Flavour* then which pleases most.
> *Congreve,* tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

3. Figuratively, the quality of anything which affects the mental taste or perception, especially in a pleasurable way; characteristic fitness, congruity, impressiveness, or the like, particularly from a literary or artistic point of view.

> As there are wines which, it is said, can only be drunk in the country where the vine grows, so the *flavour* and aroma of the best works of art are too delicate to bear importation into the speech of other lands and times.
> *J. Caird.*
>
> Something it [a song] has — a *flavor* of the sea,
> And the sea's freedom — which reminds of thee.
> *Whittier,* Amy Wentworth.

4. That which imparts flavor; a flavoring substance or essence.=**Syn. 2.** *Savor, Smack,* etc. See *taste.*

flavor, flavour (flā'vor), *v. t.* [< *flavor, n.*] **1.** To communicate flavor or some quality of taste or smell to; hence, to communicate any distinctive quality to.

> His facts are lies: his letters are the fact—
> An infiltration *flavored* with himself!
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, I. 140.

2. To add a flavoring substance or admixture to.

flavored, flavoured (flā'vord), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flavor, v.*] Having the quality that affects the sense of taste or smell: used chiefly in composition: as, high-*flavored* wine.

> Roots or wholesome pulse
> Or herbs, or *flavour'd* fruits.
> *Dodsley,* Agriculture, ii.

flavoring, flavouring (flā'vor-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flavor, v.*] A substance used for giving flavor to anything.

> Used . . . by cooks and confectioners as a *flavoring* [essence of allspice]. *Cooley,* Practical Receipts.

flavorless, flavourless (flā'vor-les), *a.* [< *flavor* + *-less.*] Without flavor; wanting positive or distinct odor or taste; tasteless, literally or figuratively.

> It [news by telegraph] comes to him [the reader] like a steak hot from the gridiron, instead of being cooled and made *flavorless* by a slow journey from a distant kitchen.
> *D. J. Hill,* Bryant, p. 71.

flavorous, flavourous (flā'vor-us), *a.* [< *flavor* + *-ous.*] **1.** Pleasant to the taste or smell; savory.

> There casks of wine in rows adorn'd the dome—
> Pure *flavorous* wine, by Gods in bounty given,
> And worthy to exalt the feasts of heaven.
> *Pope,* Odyssey, ii.
>
> Nobody on the shore made chowder like Poll's, or stewed such *flavorous* dishes from despised haddock and chipdry halibut. *R. T. Cooke,* Somebody's Neighbors, p. 310.

2. Having a particular flavor or quality. [Rare.]

> Up and down the river lie ancient villages, *flavorous* of the olden time. *G. S. Merriam,* S. Bowles, I. 14.

flavous† (flā'vus), *a.* [< L. *flāvus,* golden-yellow, reddish-yellow, flaxen-colored; perhaps orig. **flagvus,* 'flame-colored,' < √ **flag* in **flagma, flamma,* flame, *flagrare,* burn: see *flame, flagrant.*] Yellow; specifically, in *entom.*, perfectly yellow, without intermixture of red, green, or brown.

> The membrane itself is somewhat of a *flavous* colour, and tends more towards that of gold than any other part whatsoever.
> *J. Smith,* Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age (1666).

flaw[1] (flâ), *n.* [ME. *flawe,* a flake (of fire), once *flay,* a flake (of snow); cf. AS. *floh stānes,* 'gleba silicis,' a fragment of stone; but the ME. form is of Scand. origin: < Dan. *flage,* a flake, = Sw. *flaga,* a flake, also a flaw, crack, breach, = Icel. *flaga,* a flag or slab of stone; cf. Icel. *flagna* = Norw. *flagna,* flake off; Icel. *flakna* = Norw. *flakna,* flake off, split; Norw. *flaga,* flake off, become loose, as bark, *flak,* a flake, slice, piece, etc.: see *flake*[1], *flag*[4], *flay*[1], *floe.*] **1**†. A flake; a fragment; a shiver.

> They . . . ffeghttene and floresche withe flawmande swerdez,
> Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawmes one [on] theire helmes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2556.
>
> But this heart
> Shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*
> Or ere I'll weep. *Shak.,* Lear, ii. 4.

2†. A thin cake, as of ice.

> As sudden
> As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

3. A breach; a crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a weak spot or place.

> My love to thee is sound, sans crack or *flaw.*
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2.
>
> In all forms the girdle [of a diamond] ought to be perfectly smooth, as a rough edge often appears through some of the facets as a *flaw,* and injures the brilliancy of the stone. *Encyc. Brit.,* VII. 166.

4. Any defect or imperfection; anything which impairs quality or character; a fault: as, a *flaw* in a will, a deed, or a statute.

> Tell me this day without a *flaw*
> What I will do for you.
> *The Earl of Mar's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, I. 175).
>
> There were some horrible *flaws,* as to the common Principles of Morality, as to conjugal Society, or the Rights of Property. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, III. ix.
>
> Their judgement has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addison,* Spectator.
>
> Not with *flaw*-seeking eyes like needle-points.
> *Lowell,* Love.

5. In *weaving,* a bore, tangle, or skip. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** A disease in which the skin recedes from the nails.=**Syn. 3.** Chink, cleft, rift.—**4.** Blemish, imperfection, spot, speck, stain.

flaw[1] (flâ), *v. t.* [< *flaw*[1], *n.*] **1.** To cause a flaw or defect in; break; crack; mar.

> His *flaw'd* heart
> (Alack, too weak the conflict to support!)
> 'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
> Burst smilingly. *Shak.,* Lear, v. 3.
>
> As it snows often, so it perpetually freezes, of which I was so sensible that it *flaw'd* the very skin of my face.
> *Evelyn,* Diary, March 23, 1646.
>
> The brazen caldrons with the frosts that *flawed.*
> *Dryden.*

2. To violate; invalidate. [Rare.]

> France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
> Our merchants' goods. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., i. 1.

flaw[2] (flâ), *n.* [ME. **flawe* = Norw. *flaga,* a sudden gust of wind, a squall, a shower, a sudden attack or fit, as of coughing, sneezing, shivering, a fit, paroxysm, a burst of passion. Cf. OD. *vlaege,* D. *vlaag,* a gust, squall, shower, fit, whim, throes, = MLG. *vlage,* a sudden windstorm, LG. *flage,* a storm-cloud or rain-cloud, flying before the wind; all ult. to be referred, like *flaw*[1], to the root of *flay*[1], *v.*] **1.** A sudden gust of wind; a sudden and violent wind-storm.

> O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
> Should patch a wall to expel the winter's *flaw!*
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 1.
>
> Expect rough seas, *flaws,* and contrary blasts.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., i. 1.
>
> And he watched how the veering *flaw* did blow
> The smoke now west, now south.
> *Longfellow,* Wreck of the Hesperus.
>
> The southerly wind draws round the mountains and comes off in uncertain *flaws.*
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 49.

2†. A sudden burst of noise and disorder; a tumult; an uproar.

> And deluges of armies from the town
> Came pouring in; I heard the mighty *flaw.*
> *Dryden,* Aurengzebe.

3†. A sudden commotion of mind.

> O, these *flaws* and starts
> (Impostors to true fear) would well become
> A woman's story, at a winter's fire.
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, iii. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gust,* etc. See *wind*[2], *n.*

flaw[3] (flâ), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *flay*[1].

flawet†, *a.* [ME., prop. **flave,* < OF. *flave,* < L. *flavus,* yellow: see *flavous.*] Yellow.

> And lillie forehede had this creature,
> With liueliche browes, *flawe* of colour pure.
> *Court of Love,* l. 782.

flawert†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flayer.*

flawless (flâ'les), *a.* [< *flaw*[1] + *-less.*] Without flaw or defect.

> On the lecture slate
> The circle rounded under female hands
> With *flawless* demonstration.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, ii.
>
> Siena a few years since was a *flawless* gift of the Middle Ages to the modern imagination.
> *H. James, Jr.,* Confidence, i.
>
> Different tints of the paint showed through *flawless* glass. *The Century,* XXIX. 17.

flawlessly (flâ'les-li), *adv.* Without flaw; perfectly, as regards flaws or defects.

> But we know her to be good and *flawlessly* pure.
> *Princeton Rev.,* July, 1884, p. 78.

flawn (flân), *n.* [< ME. *flaun, flawn* (also, rarely, *flathen, flathons,* pl., prob. from the ML. form *flado(n-),* though in the sing. form **flathe* appar. cognate with the D. and G. forms), < OF. *flaon, flan,* F. *flan,* a custard, = Pr. *flauzon* = Sp. *flaón* = It. *fiadone,* < ML. *flado(n-),* also *flanto(n-), flanso(n-), flansonus,* etc., < OHG. *flado,* MHG. *vlade,* G. *fladen,* a flat cake, pan-

cake, = MLG. *vlade* = OD. *vlade*, D. *vla*, a custard; prob. lit. a flat cake; cf. Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, *πλάθανον*, a bread-pan, cake-pan, etc., but not connected with *flat*[1]: see *flat*[1], *plat*.] A sort of flat custard or pie.

Flawnes, Custards, Egge-pies. *Cotgrave.*

Fall to your cheese-cakes, curds, and clouted cream,
Your fools, your *flawns*. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

flaw-piece (flâ′pēs), *n.* A slab from the outside of a log. *E. H. Knight.*

flawter (flâ′tėr), *v. t.* A variant of *flaughter*[2].

flawy[1] (flâ′i), *a.* [< *flaw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.

flawy[2] (flâ′i), *a.* [< *flaw*[2] + *-y*[1].] Subject to ★sudden flaws or puffs of wind.

flax (flaks), *n.* [< ME. *flax, flex*, < AS. *fleax*, rarely *flex* = OFries. *flax* = D. *vlas* = MLG. *vlas*, LG. *flas* = OHG. *flahs*, MHG. *vlahs*, G. *flachs*, flax; perhaps connected with Goth. *flahta*, a plaiting of the hair, < **flaihtan*, an unrecorded form, = OHG. *flehtan*, MHG. *vlehten*, G. *flechten* = Icel. *flētta* = Dan. *flette* = Sw. *fläta*, weave, plait, akin to L. *plicare*, fold, > ult. E. *plait, pleat*, and *ply*, q. v.] **1.** (*a*) The common name for plants of the genus *Linum* and for the fiber obtained from the stems of *L. usitatissimum*. This species, which is native in the Caucasus, in cultivation from a remote period, yields the principal vegetable fiber in popular use over the larger part of the old world. The plant is an annual, with slender stems about two feet tall, which by various processes are freed from all useless matter, leaving the elongated bast-cells in the form of a soft, silky fiber. This fiber is used in the manufacture of linen thread and cloth, cambric, lawn, lace, etc. The principal sources of supply are France, Belgium, Holland, Russia, the United States, and Canada. The flowers are blue. The seeds, known as *linseed* and *flaxseed*, are very mucilaginous, and are used on that account in medicine. They also yield an oil, which is extensively used by painters; and the residue, called *linseed-cake*, has much value as feed for cattle. The dwarf, fairy, or purging flax of England is *L. catharticum*; and the wild flax of the United States, *L. Virginicum* and *L. perenne*.



Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), with section of seed-vessel.

Summen sowe it thicke in lene lande,
And subtile *flax* ynough thereon wol stande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Of which line they make their *flaxe*, and with their *flaxe* fine Linnen. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

And the *flax* and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the *flax* was bolled. Ex. ix. 31.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy *flax*.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

(*b*) One of several plants of other genera, mostly resembling common flax, as the false or white flax (*Camelina sativa*), mountain flax (*Polygala Senega*), toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*), which yields a strong fiber, and spurge-flax (*Daphne Gnidium*).

Here and there the banks are clothed with a handsome green flag, the precious New Zealand *flax* [*Phormium tenax*], whose tall, red, honey-laden blossoms, growing on a stem fully ten feet high, offer special attractions to the bees. *The Century*, XXVII. 920.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: with reference to the material composing its nest. [Local, Eng.]—**Flax canvas.** (*a*) Canvas made wholly or chiefly of flax, used in needlework. It is made of many degrees of fineness, some of the grades having other materials than linen in their composition. (*b*) Canvas linen, made from flax, used for sailmaking.—**Fossil flax.** See *fossil*.—**Long flax,** flax to be spun in its natural length without cutting. *E. H. Knight.*

flax (flaks), *v.* [< *flax*, *n.*, in allusion to the beating of flax. Cf. *flaxen*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To beat.

To spit cotton is, I think, American, and also, perhaps, to *flax* for to beat. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

II. *intrans.* To move quickly; "knock" about: as, to *flax* round (to move about in a lively or energetic manner). [New Eng. in both uses.]

flax-bird (flaks′bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the scarlet tanager, *Piranga rubra*.

flax-brake (flaks′brāk), *n.* Same as *brake*[3], 1.

flax-bush (flaks′bůsh), *n.* The New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*. See *Phormium*.

flax-comb (flaks′kōm), *n.* A hatchel or heckle.

flax-cotton (flaks′kot″n), *n.* Cottonized flax. See *cottonize*.

flax-dresser (flaks′dres″ėr), *n.* One who prepares flax for the spinner by breaking and scutching it.

flax-dressing (flaks′dres″ing), *n.* The act, process, or trade of breaking and scutching flax.

flaxed† (flak′sed), *a.* [< *flax* + *-ed*[1].] Resembling flax; flaxen.

She as the learned'st maide was chose by them
(Her *flaxed* hair crown'd with an anadem).
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

flaxen[1] (flak′sn), *a.* [ME. **flaxen* (not found), < AS. **fleaxen* (Somner: not verified) (= MLG. *vlessen* = G. *flachsen*), < *fleax*, flax, + *-en*, -en[2].] **1.** Of flax; made of flax: as, *flaxen* thread.

A double wealth; more rich than Belgium's boast,
Who tends the culture of the *flaxen* reed.
Dyer, Fleece, iii.

2. Resembling flax in color, as hair; fair and flowing like flax.

His beard as white as snow,
All *flaxen* was his poll. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

Stroke his polish'd cheek of purest red,
And lay thine hand upon his *flaxen* head.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 848.

Adown the shoulders of the heavenly fair
In easy ringlets flowed her *flaxen* hair.
Fawkes, tr. of Apollonius, Argonautics, iii.

3. Pertaining to flax.

Dundee had long been the great centre of the *flaxen* manufactures. *Ure*, Dict., III. 120.

flaxen[2] (flak′sn), *v. t.* [< *flax* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *flax*, *v.*] To beat or thrash. [Prov. Eng.]

flax-mill (flaks′mil), *n.* A mill or factory where flax is spun; a mill for the manufacture of linen goods.

flax-puller (flaks′půl″ėr), *n.* A horse-power machine for gathering flax-plants from the field.

flaxseed (flaks′sēd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The seed of flax; linseed.

I'll hie me
To Lincolnshire,
To sow hemp-seed and *flax-seed*,
And hang them all there.
Lord Delaware (Child's Ballads, VII. 314).

2. *Millegrana Radiola*, a European plant allied to the common flax, and having similar seed-pods. See *water-flaxseed*.

II. *a.* Resembling a flaxseed: an epithet specifically applied to the pupa stage of some insects.

Larvæ of Hessian fly assume what is known as the *flaxseed* stage. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 410.

Flaxseed ore. Same as *dyestone ore*. See *dyestone*.

flaxweed (flaks′wēd), *n.* The toadflax, *Linaria Linaria*.

flax-wench (flaks′wench), *n.* A woman who spins flax; hence, a common woman.

As rank as any *flax-wench*, that puts to
Before her troth-plight. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

flaxy (flak′si), *a.* [< *flax* + *-y*[1].] Like flax; of a light color; fair.

The four colours . . . signify these four virtues. The *flaxy*, having whiteness, appertains to temperance.
Sir M. Sandys, Essays, p. 16.

flay[1] (flā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *flea, fley*, dial. *flaw, flaugh*; < ME. *fleen, flean, flen, flan* (and *flo*, after Scand.) (pret. *flow, flouh*, pl. *flogen*, pp. *flayn, flawyn, vlage*), < AS. **fleán* (pret. **flōg*, pp. **flagen*; only in comp. pp. *be-flagen*), orig. **flahan* = MD. *vlaeghen, vlaeden, vlaen* = Icel. *flā* (pret. *flō*, pp. *fleginn*) = Sw. *flå* = Dan. *flaae*, flay, skin, strip. To this root belong *flaw*[1], *floe*, *flag*[4], and *flake*[1]: see these words.] **1.** To skin; strip off the skin of: as, to *flay* an ox.

But, know you (varlets) whom you dally with?
My little finger over-balanceth
My Father's loigns: he did but rub you light,
I'l *flay* your backs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

A prince is the pastor of the people. Hee ought to sheere, not to *flea* his sheepe; to take their fleeces, not their fels. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Habits are soon assum'd; but when we strive
To strip them off, 'tis being *flay'd* alive.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 583.

2†. To strip off, in a general sense.

I shall come vpon the with all myn hoste, and make thy beerde be *flayn*, and drawe from thy chyn boustously, and that thou shalt knowe verily. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

flay[2] (flā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flayed, flaid*, ppr. *flaying*. [E. dial. also *fla* (Yorkshire), Sc. *flay, fley, flee, fly*, and with orig. guttural *fleg*, frighten; < ME. *flayen, flaien*, earlier *fleien*, frighten, cause to flee affrighted, < AS. **flēgan*, **flȳgan*, only in comp. *ā-flīgan*, cause to flee, put to flight, = OHG. *ar-flaugjan*, frighten, cause to flee, = Goth. *us-flaugjan*, lit. cause to fly (in the phrase *usflaugiths winda*, blown about by the wind), caus. of **fliugan* = AS. *fleógan*, E. *fly*[1]. The word is thus a deriv. of *fly*[1], though it has been confused with *flee*[1]: see *fly*[1] and *flee*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to fly; put to flight.

It's lang since sleeping was *fley'd* frae me.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

2. To frighten.

Thou wille be *flayede* for a flye that one [on] thy flesche lyghttes! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

Thise grete wordes shalle not *flay* me.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 30.

It spak right howe—"My name is Death,
But be na *fley'd*."
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

II. *intrans.* To be fear-struck.
[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

flay[2] (flā), *n.* [< *flay*[2], *v.*] **1.** Fright; fear.—**2.** [Only *fleg*; prob. orig. a sudden kick, as of a frightened horse.] A kick; a random blow; a fit of ill humor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**To take flay,** to take fright.

flayer (flā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *flear* (Prompt. Parv.); < *flay*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flays.

Euery fox must yeeld his owne skin and haires to the *flayer*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 181.

flayflint (flā′flint), *n.* [< *flay*[1] + obj. *flint*; after *skinflint*, q. v.] A skinflint; a miser. [Rare.]

I was at school—a college in the South:
There lived a *flayflint* near; we stole his fruit,
His hens, his eggs. *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

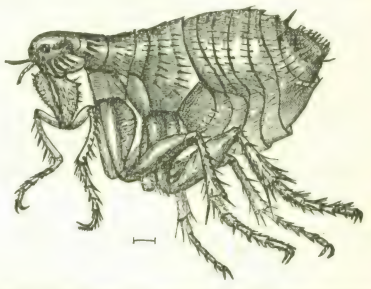
flaying (flā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flay*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of frightening.—**2.** An apparition or hobgoblin. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

flayre†, *n.* See *flair*[2].

flaysome (flā′sum), *a.* [< *flay*[2] + *-some*.] Terrifying; frightful. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Shoo'l not oppen't an ye mak yer *flaysome* dins till neeght.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, ii.

★**flea**[1] (flē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flee*; < ME. *flee, fle*, pl. *flees*, earlier *fleen, flen*, < AS. *fleáh*, also contr. *fleá*, sometimes written *flēh, fleó* = D. *vloo* = MLG. *vlō, vloe*, LG. *flo* = OHG. *flōh*, MHG. *vlōch*, G. *floh* = Icel. *flō* (the Sw. Dan. word is different: Sw. *loppa* = Dan. *loppe*, a flea, lit. 'leaper': see *leap*[1]), a flea; prob. from the root of AS. *fleón*, orig. **fleóhan*, flee: see *flee*[1]. Not connected with *fly*[1], *v.*, or *fly*[2], *n.*] **1.** An insect of the genus *Pulex*, regarded by entomologists as representing a distinct order *Aphaniptera*: the ordinal name *Lipponoptera* is, however, more used. All the species are very similar to the common flea, *P. irritans*, which has two eyes and six long and stout legs, feelers like threads, and the oral appendages modified into piercing stylets and a suctorial proboscis. The flea is remarkable for its agility, making longer leaps in proportion to its size than any other animal, and its bite is very troublesome.



Cat and Dog Flea (*Pulex serraticeps*). (Line shows natural size.)

What eyleth thee to slepe by the morwe?
Hastow had *fleen* al nyght or artow dronke, . . .
So that thou mayst nat holden vp thyn heed?
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 17.

Flen, flyys, and freres [*fleas*, flies, and friars] populum Domini cædunt [afflict the people of the Lord].
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 91.

That's a valiant *flea*, that dare eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. *pl.* The family *Pulicidæ*, or order *Aphaniptera*. See these words.—**3.** A flea-beetle; a saltatorial beetle of the genus *Haltica*, as *H. nemorum*, which injures the turnip, and is also called *turnip-flea* and *turnip-fly*.—**4.** Any amphipod crustacean which jumps like a flea; a sandhopper; a scud. See *beach-flea*.—**A flea in one's ear,** something in mind that causes special attention or interest, particularly of a disagreeable kind, as an annoying suggestion or hint; especially, an irritating or mortifying rebuff or repulse: as, to put *a flea in one's ear*.

But so sone as she had gotten her desired pray, she gave them a rosemarie wipe, dismissing them and sending them away with *fleas in their eares*, vtterly disapointed of their purpose.
De L'isle, Legendarie (trans.), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., II. 265.

My mistress sends away all her suitors, and puts *fleas in their ears*. *Swift.*

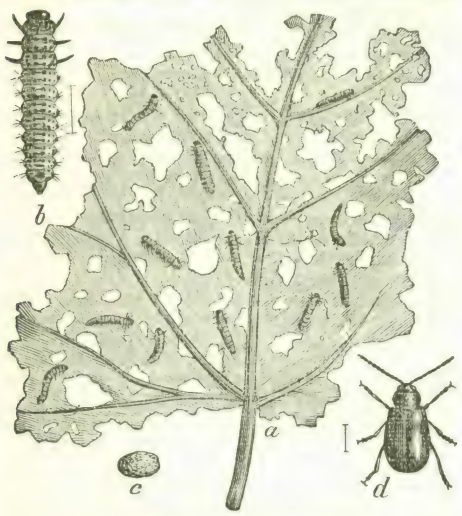
flea[1] (flē), *v. t.* [< *flea*[1], *n.*] To clear of fleas. [Rare.]

Go *flea* dogs and read romances.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 9.

flea[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *flay*[1].

★**fleabane** (flē′bān), *n.* One of several composite plants, so called from their supposed power of destroying or driving away fleas. The common fleabane of England is *Pulicaria dysenterica*, or sometimes *P. vulgaris*, and the blue fleabane is *Erigeron acris*. In the United States the common fleabane is *Erigeron Philadelphicus*, the daisy-fleabane is *E. ramosus* or *E. annuus*, and the marsh-fleabane is *Pluchea camphorata*. In ★Jamaica the name is given to *Vernonia arborescens*.

flea-beetle (flē′bē″tl), *n.* The common name of the saltatorial chrysomelids, or those species of leaf-beetles which are capable of leaping by means of their thickened hind thighs. There are very many of them, mostly of small size. One of the commonest in the United States is the cucumber flea-beetle,



Grape-vine Flea-beetle (*Haltica chalybea*).
a, leaf infested with larvæ; *b*, larva; *c*, cocoon; *d*, beetle.
(Lines show natural sizes.)

Haltica or *Crepidodera cucumeris* (Harris), which is black, hairy, with the thorax punctate and transversely impressed at the base, the wing-covers punctate-striate, and the antennæ and legs partly yellow. Another is the striped flea-beetle, *Phyllotreta vittata* (Fabricius), which is metallic black, the thorax without impression, the elytra not punctured in rows, but with two sinuous yellow stripes. Its larva injures cabbages by feeding on the roots. *Haltica chalybea* is the grape-vine flea-beetle.

Quite a number of Chrysomelidæ have the hind femora much thickened, enabling them to jump. Some of the smaller species jump with great activity, and on that account have been termed *flea-beetles*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 315.

fleabite (flē′bīt), *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite.—**2.** A trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea; a slight inconvenience or discomfort; a thing of no moment.

A gout, a cholick, . . . are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul. *Harvey.*

3. As much as a flea can bite; a relatively very small or insignificant quantity. [Humorous.]

The property was in truth but a *flea-bite* to him [the giver]. He hoped the Macruadh would live long to enjoy it. *Geo. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 306.

fleabiting (flē′bī″ting), *n.* Same as *fleabite*.

Their miseries are but *flea-bitings* to thine.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

fleabitten (flē′bit″n), *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea; infested with fleas.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

2. Having small reddish spots or lines upon a lighter ground: applied to the color of horses.

flea-glass (flē′glȧs), *n.* An early simple form of microscope, consisting of a single-glass lens, in shape a segment of a sphere of small diameter. This lens was fastened into a wooden tube, which bore at its lower end, in the focus of the lens, a small glass plate, on which a crushed flea, a gnat, a fly's leg, or a like object was fixed. *Behrens.*

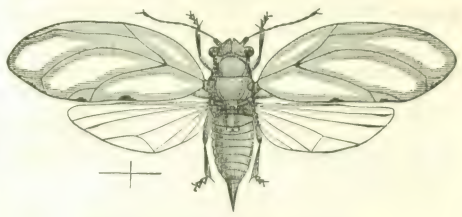
fleak[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flake*[1].

Fleaks or threads of hemp and flax.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

fleak[2], *n.* A variant of *flake*[2].

fleaking (flē′king), *n.* [< *fleak*[2], = *flake*[2], a hurdle, etc., + *-ing*[1].] A light covering of reeds, over which the main covering is laid in thatching houses. [Local, Great Britain.]

flea-louse (flē′lous), *n.* The popular name of the homopterous insects of the family *Psyllidæ*, resembling in general appearance the aphides or true plant-lice, but distinguished by the difference in the fore wings, which have a distinct marginal vein. In the larval state the flea-lice feed on the leaves or tender stems of various plants. A few species are also called *gallmakers*. To these belongs the genus *Pachypsylla* (Riley), which is distinguished from



Bramble Flea-louse (*Trioza tripunctata*).
(Cross shows natural size.)

Psylla proper by the very convex head, oval frontal lobes, and short antennæ. *Pachypsylla celtidis-mamma* infests the hackberry (*Celtis*), the larvæ producing bud-like galls on two-year-old twigs. Another genus is *Trioza*. The flea-lice are also called *jumping plant-lice*, from their habit of leaping.

fleam[1] (flēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *flem;* < OF. *flieme*, F. *flamme* = Pr. *flecme* = Sp. *fleme* = Pg. *flame* = It. dial. *fiama* = D. *vlijm* = OHG. *fliotuma*, MHG. *vlieten*, *vliete*, G. *fliete* = Dan. *flitte*, a fleam (G. also *flame*, < F. *flamme*), < LL. *flebotomus*, *phlebotomus*, < Gr. φλεβοτόμον, a lancet, < φλέψ (φλεβ-), vein, + τέμνειν, cut: see *phlebotomy*. W. *flaim* is from E.] **1.** In *surg.* and *farriery*, a sharp instrument for lancing the gums or for opening veins in bloodletting; a lancet; in the most restricted sense, a form of spring-lancet.

He liked horses well enough, but preferred their hides to their hoofs; and became more skilful with the *fleam* than the butteris. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 11.

2. In *her.*, a bearing thought by some to represent the farriers' lancet, but more probably a builders' cramp of iron, whence often called *crampon*.

fleam[2]†, *n.* [Also *flem*, *flegm*, *flegme;* < OF. *flemme*, F. *flegme*, < ML. *phlegma*, *flegma*, < Gr. φλέγμα, phlegm: see *phlegm*, the present spelling.] Same as *phlegm*.

Alas, I am too honest for this age,
Too full of *fleame* and heavy steddinesse.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 5.

Fleam hath the predominancy in his [the Sultan's] complexion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

fleam[3] (flēm), *n.* [< ME. *fleme*, *flume*, < OF. *flem*, *flum*, *flun*, etc., < L. *flumen*, river: see *flume*.] **1**†. A river; a stream.—**2.** A watercourse; a trench or drain. [Prov. Eng.]

fleam-tooth (flēm′töth), *n.* A saw-tooth shaped like an isosceles triangle, used in cross-cut saws; a peg-tooth.

fleamy† (flē′mi), *a.* [< *fleam*[2] + *-y*[1].] Phlegmatic.

'Tis naught
But foamie bubling of a *fleamie* brain.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 3.

fleart, *v.* and *n.* See *fleer*[1].

fleaseed (flē′sēd), *n.* Same as *fleawort*, 2.

fleasht, *n.* An obsolete form of *flesh*.

fleat (flēt), *n.* Same as *flet*[3].

fleawort (flē′wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *flewort*, < AS. *fleáwyrt*, < *fleáh*, *fleá*, flea, + *wyrt*, wort[1].] **1.** The *Inula Conyza*, so called from its property of keeping off fleas.—**2.** The *Plantago Psyllium*, from the shape of its seeds. Also *fleaseed*.

The dropsie-breeding, sorrow-bringing Psylly,
Heer called *Flea-Wurt*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

flebile†, *a.* [< L. *flebilis*, weeping, tearful, < *flere*, weep: see *feeble*, a doublet of *flebile*.] Tearful; lacrymose.

Alackaday! a *flebile* style this upon a mournful occasion. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 49.

flecche†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *fletch*[1].

flecchere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fletcher*.

flèche (flāsh), *n.* [F., an arrow: see *fletch*[2].] ★**1.** In *fort.*, the most simple kind of field-work, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis, consisting of two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward from the position taken.—**2.** In *arch.*, a spire; particularly, a slender spire rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts of a cathedral or large church.

I may name the soaring *flèche* of Amiens as an exception to E. L. G.'s dictum (too true in general) that all central timber steeples have perished.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 456.

3. In *decorative art*, an object resembling a spire, especially the representation of a spire in medieval carving or metal art-work. *S. K. Special Exhib. Catalogue*, 1862.

fleck[1] (flek), *n.* [< ME. **flekk* (only in the verb), < Icel. *flekkr*, a fleck, spot, = Sw. *fläck* = ODan. *fleck*, *flek*, *flekke*, *flik*, a spot, stain, place, = D. *vlek*, a spot, stain, blemish, = MLG. *vlecke* = OHG. *flec*, *fleccho*, MHG. *vlec*, *vlecke*, G. *fleck*, a spot, stain, place, piece, patch, shred, etc. Prob. connected with *flick*[1], q. v.] **1.** A spot; a streak; a splash; a stain.

Life is dash'd with *flecks* of sin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liii.

Spenser . . . lifts everything, not beyond recognition, but to an ideal distance where no mortal . . . *fleck* is visible. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 186.

Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, an irregular and generally elongate dot of color: applied especially to such dots on the wings of butterflies and moths.

fleck[1] (flek), *v. t.* [< ME. *flecken*, *flekken*, < Icel. *flekka* = Dan. *flække* = Sw. *fläcka*, *fläka* = D. *vlekken*, spot, stain, = G. *flecken*, spot, stain, put on a piece, patch; from the noun.] To spot; streak or stripe; dapple. Also *flecker*.

Our pikes stand to receive you like a wood,
We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian blood.
Heywood, Four Apprentices of London.

And straight the sun was *flecked* with bars—
Heaven's mother send us grace!—
As if through a dungeon-grate he peered
With broad and burning face.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

The more distant ridges faded into a dull indigo hue, *flecked* with patches of ghastly white.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

fleck[2] (flek), *n.* [Another form of *flake*[1], influenced in form by *fleck*[1], a spot.] A flake; a lock.

And *flecks* of wool stick to their withered lips.
Theo. Martin, tr. of Catullus.

fleck[3] (flek), *n.* A dialectal form of *flitch*.

flecked (flek′ed or flekt), *p. a.* **1.** Splashed; spotted; speckled; in *entom.*, marked with flecks or little irregular dots and streaks.

He was of foom al *flekked* as a pye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 12.

Invisible in *flecked* sky,
The lark sent down her revelry.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 2.

2†. Drunk.

They sweare, and curse, and drinke till they be *fleckt*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 292.

flecker[1] (flek′ėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of *fleck*[1], *v. t.*] Same as *fleck*[1].

How she looked forward to that evening walk in the still, *fleckered* shade of the hollows!
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

flecker[2]† (flek′ėr), *v. i.* Same as *flicker*[1].

fleckiness (flek′i-nes), *n.* Spottiness; the quality or state of being flecked or speckled.

A singular grain of *fleckiness* always observable on the surface of Damascus blades. *Ure*, Dict., II. 5.

fleckless (flek′les), *a.* [< *fleck*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Spotless; stainless.

Succory keeping summer long its trust
Of heaven-blue *fleckless* from the eddying dust.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

2. Blameless; innocent.

My conscience will not count me *fleckless*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

flecnodal (flek′nō-dạl), *a.* [< *flecnode* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a flecnode.—**Flecnodal curve**, a curve drawn upon a surface the locus of all the points at each of which the curve of intersection of the surface by its tangent plane at that point has a flecnode. The flecnodal curve of a surface of the *n*th order is of the $(11n^2 - 24n)$th order.—**Flecnodal plane**, a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a flecnode at the point of tangency.

flecnode (flek′nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *flec*(*tere*), bend, + *nodus*, node.] A node of a curve which is a point of inflection of one of the branches of the curve.

flectant (flek′tant), *a.* [< OF. *flectant*, ppr. of *flectir*, < L. *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1], *fletch*[2].] In *her.*, same as *flexed*.

flected (flek′ted), *a.* [< L. *flectere*, bend (see *flex*[1]), + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *deflect*, *inflect*, *reflect*.] In *her.*, same as *flexed*.—**Flected and reflected**, bowed ★or bent in a serpentine form, like the letter S.

flection, flexion (flek′shon), *n.* [= F. *flexion* = Sp. *flexion* = Pg. *flexão* = It. *flessione*, < L. *flexio*(*n-*), a bending, turning, a modulation, inflection (of the voice), < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1]. The spelling *flection*, like *inflection*, etc., and *connection*, etc., is etymologically incorrect, but it is rather more common.] **1.** The act of bending.—**2.** A bending; a part bent; a curve.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions* trial would be made. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. A turn; a cast; a motion or glance.

Pity causeth some tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4. In *gram.*, the variation of the form of words, as by declension or conjugation. See *inflection*.—**5.** In *anat.*, that motion of a joint which brings the connected parts continually nearer together: specifically said of the action of any flexor muscle: opposed to *extension*. [In this sense always *flexion*.]

They throw the change and the pressure produced by *flexion* almost entirely upon the intervening cartilages.
Paley, Nat. Theol., viii.

flectional, flexional (flek'shon-al), *a.* [< *flection* + *-al*.] Pertaining to flection; serving to bend or vary; specifically, pertaining to the terminal variation of words; inflectional.

The French inflections . . . are much less complicated to the ear than to the eye; and if we strip the accidence of the *flectional* syllables or letters which in the spoken tongue are silent, the distinct variations in the forms of words are far fewer than they appear in the written language. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., 1st ser., xvi.

Australian languages have been esteemed variations from one original tongue, or a crossing of *flexional* and monosyllabic speech.
J. Bonwick, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 208.

flectionless, flexionless (flek'shon-les), *a.* [< *flection* + *-less*.] Without flection or variation; without terminal change or modification.

flector (flek'tor), *n.* An improper form of *flexor*.

fled (fled). Preterit and past participle of *flee*[1].

fledge† (flej), *a.* [Also *fledge*, *flish*, *flitch*, *flush*, *flig*, *fligged*, etc. (see *flush*[8]); < AS. **flycge* (not found; cf. *flyge*, flight) (> ME. *flegge*, *fligge*, *flygge* = MD. *vlugghe*, D. *vlug*, fledge, able to fly, nimble, volatile, = MLG. *vlugge* = OHG. *flucchi*, MHG. *vlücke*, G. *flücke*, *flügge* = Icel. *fleygr*), fledge, able to fly, < *fleógan* (= D. *vliegen* = G. *fliegen*, etc.), fly: see *fly*[1].] Able to fly; having the wings developed for flight; fledged.

Driue their young ones out of the nest when they be once *fledge*. *Holland.*

We lookt on this side of thee, shooting short;
Where we did finde
The shells of *fledge* souls left behinde.
G. Herbert, The Temple—Death.

His locks behind
Illustrious on his shoulders *fledge* with wings
Lay waving round. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 627.

fledge (flej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fledged*, ppr. *fledging*. [Also formerly or dial. *fildge*; < *fledge*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To acquire feathers large enough for flight; in general, to acquire full plumage: often with *out*: as, the young birds have *fledged out*.

In Westminster, the Strand, Holborn, and the chief places of resort about London, doe they every day build their nests, and every houre *fildge*, and, in tearme-time especially, flutter they abroad in flocks.
Greene (Harl. Misc., VIII. 383).

II. *trans.* To feather or provide with plumage; provide with anything resembling plumage. [Rare.]

Cupid took another dart, . . .
Fledged it for another heart.
D. G. Rossetti, Troy Town.

fledged (flejd), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished with feathers; able to fly.

Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was *fledged*; and then it is the complexion of them all to leave the dam.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hence—**2.** Covered with anything resembling or serving the purpose of feathers.

The juvenal, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet *fledged*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

The bents,
And coarser grass, . . . now shine
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And, *fledg'd* with icy feathers, nod superb.
Cowper, Task, v. 26.

Enormous elmtree-boles did stoop and lean
Upon the dusky brushwood underneath
Their broad curved branches, *fledged* with clearest green.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3. Equipped for flight; winged.

Lightlier move
The minutes *fledged* with music.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. Developed; matured.

It boots not to discover
How that young man, who was not *fledg'd* nor skill'd
In martial play, was even as ignorant
As childish. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

fledgling, fledgeling (flej'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *fledge*, *a.*, + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A young bird just fledged.

The oriole's *fledglings* fifty times
Have flown from our familiar elms.
Lowell, To Holmes.

Hence—**2.** A raw or inexperienced person.

II. *a.* Newly fledged; untried.

Of course, it gave the book a wide reading, followed by a marked influence upon the style of *fledgling* poets.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 390.

fledgy (flej'i), *a.* [< *fledge*, *a.*, + *-y*[1].] **1**†. Newly fledged.

When they [bees] do foorth carry theyre young swarme *fledgyie* to gathring. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 415.

2. Covered with feathers; feathery. [Poetical.]

The swan soft leaning on her *fledgy* breast. *Keats.*

fledwite†, *n.* See *fletwite*.

flee[1] (flē), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fled*, ppr. *fleeing*. [< ME. *flee*, *fle*, *fleen*, *flen*, *fleon* (prop. a strong verb, pret. *fleah*, *fleh*, *flegh*, *fleih*, *fleyghe*, *flogh*, *flewe*, *fleu*, etc., pl. *fluzen*, *fluhen*, *fluwen*, *flowen*, etc., pp. *flozen*, *flowen*, but with parallel weak pret. *fleede*, *fledde*, *fled*, pp. *fled*, *fled* (whence even a rare inf. *flede*, prob. after the weak Scand. forms)), < AS. *fleón*, contr. of orig. **fleóhan* (pret. *fleáh*, pl. *flugon*, pp. *flogen*), intr. flee, tr. flee, avoid, escape, rarely caus. put to flight, = OS. *fliohan* = OFries. *flīa* = OD. *vlien*, D. *vlieden* (pret. *vlood*, pp. *gevloden*) = MLG. *vlien*, *vlīn*, *vlēn* = OHG. *fliohan*, MHG. *vliehen*, G. *fliegen* (pret. *floh*, pp. *geflohen*) (all strong verbs) = Icel. *flýja* (pret. *flýđhi*, pp. *flýiđhr*) = Sw. *fly* (pret. *flydde*) = Dan. *fly* (pret. *flyede*), flee, = Goth. *thliuhan* (pret. *thlauh*, pp. *thlauhans*), flee. The orig. initial consonant *th* has changed to *f* (as in some other cases) in all but the Goth.; the common Teut. root is **thluh*, the word being quite different from *fly*[1], AS. *fleógan*, etc., √ **flug*, with which, however, it has been partly confused from the AS. period: see *fly*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run away; take flight; seek escape or safety by flight.

Whan the Knyghte saw hire in that Forme so hidous and so horrible, he *fleyghe* awey.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

A lytille aboven is the Chapelle of Moyses, and the Roche where Moyses *fleyhe* to, for drede, whan he saughe oure Lord face to face. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 62.

Resist the devil, and he will *flee* from you. Jas. iv. 7.

It soon appeared that a conspiracy had been on foot; several great men *fled* from court, among these Johannes, who had charge of the king's horses.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 615.

2. To disappear; disperse: as, all our pleasures have *fled*; the color *fled* from her cheeks; the clouds *flee* before the rising sun.

Sorrow and sighing shall *flee* away. Isa. xxxv. 10.

3. To move swiftly; fly; speed, as a missile. [Rare.]

For arrows *fled* not swifter toward their aim
Than did our soldiers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

II. *trans.* To avoid by flight; fly from; shun.

All *flagh* hym in fere for ferd of his dyntes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10699.

Thou, O man of God, *flee* these things. 1 Tim. vi. 11.

Bold Bavaria *fled* the Field.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

flee[2] (flē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *fly*[2].

flee[3]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *fly*[3].

fleece (flēs), *n.* [< ME. *fleese*, *flees*, *flese*, *fleis*, ★*flus*, *fleose*, < AS. *fleós*, also in umlauted form *flȳs*, *fliés*, *flēs*, fleece, = D. *vlies* = LG. *flüs* = OHG. *vlies*, G. *vliess*, *flies*, MHG. *vlius*, G. obs. *fleuss*, *flüss*, fleece. A third form appears in MHG. *vlūs* = MLG. LG. *vlūs*, fleece; cf. OHG. *flaus*, toga, G. *flaus* or *flausch*, a tuft (of wool, etc.), pilot-cloth. Not in Scand. or Goth.; connections unknown.] **1.** The coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time. In commerce wools are distinguished as *fleece-wools* and *dead-wools*, the former being obtained from the living animals at the annual shearings, and the latter from animals that have been killed.

There was a shepe, as it was tolde,
The whiche his *flees* bare all of golde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

If I have seen any perish for want of clothing, . . . if he were not warmed with the *fleece* of my sheep, . . . then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade.
Job xxxi. 19–22.

2. Something resembling a fleece of wool in quality or appearance.

The heavens between their fairy *fleeces* pale
Sow'd all their mystic gulfs with fleeting stars.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

What wandering cloud-shadows sail across this sea of olives and of vines, with here and there a *fleece* of vapour or a column of blue smoke from charcoal burners on the mountain flank! *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 69.

Specifically—(*a*) A textile fabric with a soft silky pile, used for warmth, as for lining certain garments, gloves, etc. (*b*) The long and soft nap or pile of such a fabric. (*c*) The loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture.

3. In *her.*, the woolly skin of a sheep, usually so depicted that it resembles the animal itself, suspended by means of a ring passing around its middle. It is the well-known pendent badge of the order of the Golden Fleece, and is also used as a bearing.

4. In a bison, the fat and lean meat which lies along the loin and ribs. *C. Hallock.* [Western U. S.]—**5**†. [< *fleece*, *v.*] A snatch; an attempt to fleece. *Davies.*

There's scarce a match-maker in the whole town but has had a *fleece* at his purse.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, ii. 2.

Golden fleece, in *Gr. myth.*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram on which Phrixus and Helle escaped from being sacrificed. It was hung up in Colchis, and recovered from King Æëtes by the Argonautic expedition under Jason, with the help of Medea.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a *golden fleece*,
Which makes her seat of Belmont, Colchos' strand,
And many Jasons come in quest of her.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Order of the Golden Fleece, an order founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1430, on the occasion of his marriage with the infanta Isabella of Portugal. The office of grand master passed to the house of Hapsburg in 1477 with the acquisition of the Burgundian dominions, which included the Netherlands. After the time of the emperor Charles V. (died 1558) this office was exercised by the Spanish kings; but after the cession of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria the latter power in 1715 again claimed the office. The dispute remains undecided, and the order therefore exists independently in Austria and in Spain. The badge of the order is a golden ram pendent by a ring which passes round its middle. This hangs from a jewel of elaborate design, with enameling of several colors, various suggestive devices, and the motto "Pretium laborum non vile."

fleece (flēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fleeced*, ppr. *fleecing*. [< *fleece*, *n.*] **1.** To deprive of the fleece or natural covering of wool.

They sate *Fleecing* those Flocks which they never fed.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

I am glad to drink sherbet in Damascus, and *fleece* my flocks on the plains of Marathon.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 40.

2†. To clip or diminish, as a fleece: said of dishonest taking of goods or property.

Their wealth and substance being eury where so *fleeced*, . . . they came into Syria, much lessened in numbers, in estate miserable and beggarly.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 519.

3. To strip of money or property unfairly or under false pretenses; rob heartlessly; take from without mercy.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
Or foul felonious thief, that *fleec'd* poor passengers,
I never gave them condign punishment.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

In bad inns you are *fleeced* and starved.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

The outer enclosure is practically a bazaar filled with shops, where pilgrims are lodged, and fed, and *fleeced*.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 348.

4. To spread over as if with a fleece of wool.

Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 958.

fleeced (flēst), *a.* [< *fleece* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a fleece: as, well *fleeced*.

Monarchs . . . whose aim is to make the People wealthy indeed perhaps, and well *fleec't* for their own shearing, and the supply of Regal Prodigality.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

fleecer (flē'sėr), *n.* One who fleeces or strips; one who takes by fraud or severe exactions.

Not *fleecers*, but feeders; not butchers, but shepherds.
Prynne (*W. Huntley*), Breviate, p. 262.

fleece-wool (flēs'wůl), *n.* See *fleece*, *n.*, 1.

fleech (flēch), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *fleich*, *fleitch*; < MD. *fletsen*, flatter; cf. *flatter*[2].] To wheedle; coax.

Duncan *fleech'd*, an' Duncan pray'd,
Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

The Papists threatened us with purgatory, and *fleeched* us with pardons. *Scott*, Abbot, xvi.

fleecings (flē'singz), *n. pl.* [< *fleece* + *-ing*[1].] Curds separated from the whey. *W. H. Ainsworth.* [Prov. Eng.]

fleecy (flē'si), *a.* and *n.* [< *fleece* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Covered with wool; woolly: as, a *fleecy* flock.

Woolly Flocks their bleating Cries renew,
And from their *fleecy* Sides first shake the silver Dew.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

Thyrsis, whose care it was the goats to keep,
And Corydon, who fed the *fleecy* sheep.
Beattie, Pastorals, vii.

2. Resembling wool or a fleece: as, *fleecy* clouds.

Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim.
Cowper, Negro's Complaint.

Flamed she erewhile on some sunset's bosom,
Scarlet and piled with *fleeciest* snow?
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 7.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of wool.

The moon shining full, the clouds all floating away in masses of *fleecy* whiteness.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, x.

II. *n.* A loosely twisted yarn, used for knitting.

fleed†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal (Scotch) variant of *flood*.

Alas! for your staying sae lang frae the land:
Sae lang frae the land, and sae lang fra the *fleed*.
Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 170).

fleegh†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1].

fleek (flēk), *n.* Same as *fleck*[3].

fleem†, *v. t.* [ME. *fleemen, flemen*, < AS. *flȳman, ge-flȳman, geflīeman, geflēman*, cause to flee, put to flight, banish, < *flȳma, flīema, flēma*, a fugitive, < *fleón*, flee, cause to flee: see *flee*[1]. Cf. *flemens-firth*.] To cause to flee; banish; expel.

Appetit *fleemeth* discrecioun.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 78.

If thou wolt haue grace as thou doist gesse
Lete al falsnes be *fleemyd* thee fro.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 181.

When he was *flemed* out of paradise.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 123.

fleen†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *flea*[1], and of *fly*[2].

fleer[1] (flēr), *v.* [= E. dial. *flire, flyre;* early mod. E. *fleere, flear, flirre*, < ME. *flerien, fliren*, prob. of Scand. origin; < Norw. *flira*, titter, giggle, laugh at nothing, = Sw. dial. *flira*, titter, = Dan. dial. *flire*, laugh, sneer; cf. G. *flerren, flarren*, make a wry mouth, howl. Cf. also Norw. *flisa* = Sw. *flissa*, titter.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grin in mockery; make a wry face in contempt; hence, to gibe; sneer: as, to *fleer* and flout.

I *fleere*, I make an yvell countenance with the mouthe by uncoveryng of the tethe.—The knave *fleareth* lyke a dogge under a doore. *Palsgrave*.

Tush, tush, man, never *fleer* and jest at me:
I speak not like a dotard, nor a fool.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

They offer not to *fleer*, nor jeer, nor break jests.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

He will evoke spirits from the vasty deep of imagination, only to point and *fleer* at them when they have obeyed his call. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 57.

2. To grin with an air of civility; leer.

Those,
With their court dog-tricks, that can fawn and *fleer*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To mock; jeer at.

I blush to think how people *fleer'd* and scorn'd me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

A vengeance squibber!
She'll *fleer* me out of faith too.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

fleer[1] (flēr), *n.* [< *fleer*[1], *v.*] **1.** Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks.

'Tis a Shame to say what he said—With his Taunts and his *Fleers*, tossing up his Nose.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

The toss of quality, and high-bred *fleer*,
Now Lady Harriot reached her fifteenth year.
Soame Jenyns, The Modern Fine Lady (1750), [Walpole, Letters, II. 212, note.

2. A grin of civility; a leer.

A sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers.
South, Sermons.

fleer[2] (flē'ėr), *n.* [ME. *fleare;* < *flee*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flees.

Than Peter de Boyse had dyuers imaginations other to go forwarde, and to retourne agayne the *fleers*, and to fight with theyr enemies, who chased them, or elles to drawe to Courtray. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxxv.

Fleërs from before the legions of Agricola, marchers in Pannonian morasses. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Manse.

fleer[3] (flēr), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *floor*.

In it cam a grisly ghost,
Staed stappin' i' the *fleer*.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

fleerer (flēr'ėr), *n.* One who fleers; a mocker.

Pas. Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*,
How I miss thy laugh, and ha' since.
Bas. There you named the famous jeerer,
That ever jeer'd in Rome, or Athens.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 1.

fleering (flēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fleer*[1], *v.*] The act of scoffing or gibing.

Sir, I have observed all your *fleerings;* and resolve yourselves ye shall give a strict account for 't.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

I dare, my lord. Your hootings and your clamours,
Your private whispers and your broad *fleerings*,
Can no more vex my soul than this base carriage.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

fleeringly (flēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a fleering or mocking manner.

As he put it [the bottle] down, he saw and recognized us with a toss of one hand *fleeringly* above his head.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

★**fleet**[1] (flēt), *v.* [< ME. *fleeten, fleten, fleoten* (pret. *fleet*, pl. *floten, fluten*, pp. *floten*), float (in a general sense), float (as a ship) or sail, flow or run (as water), fleet or move rapidly, etc., < AS. *fleótan* (pret. *fleát*, pl. **fluton*, pp. **floten*), float (in a general sense), float (as a ship) or sail (not 'flow'), = OS. *fliotan* = OFries. *fliata* = D. *vlieten*, flow, = MLG. *vlēten*, LG. *fleten, fleiten*, flow, float, = OHG. *fliozan*, MHG. *vliezen*, G. *fliessen*, flow, run (as water), drop, trickle (rarely 'float'), = Icel. *fljōta*, float, swim, flow, run, be flooded, = Sw. *flyta*, float, swim, flow, run, = Dan. *flyde*, float, flow, run, be flooded, = Goth. **fliutan* (not recorded), float; Teut. √ **flut* = Lith. *pluditi*, float. The root appears in a shorter form in *flow*[1], q. v., and in L. *pluere*, rain (*pluit*, it rains), Gr. *πλέειν*, **πλέϝειν*, float, swim, sail, Russ. *pluite*, float, sail, Skt. √ *plu*, float, swim, sail, hover, fly, hasten away. The primary meaning 'float' is now expressed by the derived verb *float*, < AS. *flotian*, float, < *fleótan* (pp. **floten*), float: see *float*, *v.* As all the words spelled *fleet* are ult. related, their meanings run into each other. Cf. *flit*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To float.

Lay theron [*i. e.*, on that lake] a lump of led
& hit on loft *fletez*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1025.

Him rekketh never wher [whether] she *flete* or synke.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 182.

To *flete* above the water; his cappe *fleteth* above the water yonder a farre hence. *Palsgrave*, 1530.

2†. To swim.

The fisches that i the flodes *fleoteth*.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 9.

Selcouthe [rare] kindus
Of the *fletinge* fihs [fishes] that in the fom lepen.
Alexander and Dindimus (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 490.

3†. To sail; navigate.

Schip *fletes* on the flode. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 135.
Naviger, to saile, to *fleete*. *Hollyband's Treasurie*.

Our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and *fleet*, threat'ning most sealike.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

4†. To flow; run, as water; flow away.

For thi wenestow that thise mutacyouns of fortune *fletyn* withowte governor. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

Ech *fletynge* thing which is drunken.
Wyclif, Lev. xi. 34 (Purv.).

The Lime water, which the townsmen [of Lyme Regis] call the Buddle, commeth . . . from the hils, *fleting* upon rockie soil, and so falleth into the sea.
Holinshed, Chron., I. 58.

5†. To overflow; abound.

The plentyuos Autompne in fulle yeres *fletith* with hevy grapes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 2.

6. To gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** [Cf. *flit*[1], *v. i.*, 3.] To fly swiftly; flit, as a light substance; pass away quickly. [Now only poetical.]

What they write 'gainst me
Shall, like a figure drawn in water, *fleet*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Apol.

Bar. I am sorry, neighbour Diego,
To find you in so weak a state.
Die. You are welcome;
But I am *fleeting*, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And the light and shadow *fleet*.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

8. [Cf. *flit*[1], *v. i.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to change place: said of men at work: as, to *fleet* forward or aft in a boat.—**To fleet aft**, to go aft, as the crew of a boat, in order to keep her head up to meet a heavy sea.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To fly swiftly over; skim over the surface of: as, a ship that *fleets* the gulf.—**2**†. To cause to pass swiftly or lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

3. *Naut.*, to change the position of: as, to *fleet* a tackle (to change its position after the blocks are drawn together so as to use it again); to *fleet* the men aft (to order men to move further aft). The word is used only in special phrases like the above; it is not applicable to every change of position. Thus, if one rope were fastened to a hawser or a shroud, one would say "*Fleet* that rope higher" or "lower," as the case might be; but one would not say "*Fleet* that coil of rope."—**To fleet aft** (the crew of a whale-boat), to send them aft, that by their weight they may keep the head of the boat up when a whale is sounding, or in a heavy sea.

★**fleet**[2] (flēt), *n.* [< ME. *fleet, flete, fleot*, a fleet (used collectively, lit. a ship; cf. *navy*, < OF. *navie*, navy, fleet, < LL. *navia*, a ship), < AS. *fleót*, with umlaut *flīet, flȳte*, a ship or craft (glossing L. *ratis*, a raft, ML. *pontonium*, a punt) (in this sense *flota* is more common; *flota* also means 'a fleet' and 'a sailor'; ME. *flote*, a ship, a fleet, = D. *vloot* = Icel. *floti*, a fleet: see *float*), < *fleótan*, float, swim, sail: see *fleet*[1], and cf. *fleet*[3]. OF. *flete, flette*, a kind of boat, is of Teut. origin.] **1.** A number of ships or other vessels, in company, under the same command, or employed in the same service, particularly in war or in fishing: as, a *fleet* of men-of-war, or of warcanoes; the fishing-*fleet* on the Banks; the *fleet* of a steamship company.

That vessel . . .
Which maister was of all the *flete*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 197.

Syche a Nauy was neuer of nowmber togedur, . . .
Ne so fele feghtyng men in a *flete* somyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4049.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean—roll!
Ten thousand *fleets* sweep over thee in vain.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 179.

2. Specifically, a number of vessels of war organized for offense or defense under one commander, with subordinate commanders of single vessels and sometimes of squadrons; a naval armament.

The Dutch are come with a *fleete* of eighty sail to Harwich. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 144.

3. In *fishing*, a single line of 100 hooks: so called when the bultow was introduced in Newfoundland (1846). [U. S. and Canadian.]—**Admiral of the fleet.** See *admiral*.—**Dandelion fleet**, a name formerly given to the vessels sailing from Gloucester, Massachusetts, which did not engage in winter fishing, and were said not to start in the spring until the dandelions were in bloom.—**Fleet captain.** See *captain*.—**Fleet surgeon, paymaster, engineer, marine-officer**, in the United States navy, the senior officer of the respective corps belonging to a squadron. These officers are on the staff of the commander-in-chief, and exercise a supervision over the other officers of their corps in the fleet.—**Mosquito fleet** (*naut.*), an assemblage of small craft.

fleet[3] (flēt), *n.* [< ME. *fleet*, < AS. *fleót*, an arm of the sea, an inlet, estuary (the general sense of 'a (flowing) stream' does not occur in AS., *fleót* meaning lit. a place where ships float or ride at anchor) (= D. *vliet*, a rill, brook, = MLG. *vlēt*, LG. *fleet, fleete*, a little brook, a canal, = OHG. *fliioz*, MHG. *vliez*, G. *fliess*, a little brook), < *fleótan*, float (= D. *vlieten*, G. *fliessen*, etc., fleet, float, flow): see *fleet*[1], *v.* OF. and F. dial. (Norm., etc.) *flet*, a ditch, canal, is of LG. origin.] An arm of the sea; an inlet; a river or creek: now used only as an element in place-names: as, North*fleet*, South*fleet*, *Fleet*ditch.

Fleet, the watyr of the see comythe and goythe [var. *flete*, there water cometh and goeth], fleta, fossa, estuarium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 166.

Together wove we nets t' entrap the fish,
In flouds and sedgy *fleetes*. *Matthews*, Aminta.

Fleet books, the books containing the original entries of marriages solemnized in the Fleet Prison in London during the eighteenth century, until this custom was forbidden by act of Parliament in 1753.—**Fleet marriages**, clandestine marriages at one time performed without banns or license by needy chaplains in the Fleet Prison, London.

The long list of social reforms passed under the Pelham ministry may be fitly closed by the Marriage Act of Lord Hardwicke, which put a stop to those *Fleet marriages* which had become one of the strangest scandals of English life. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

The Fleet, or **Fleet Prison**, a famous London prison formerly standing on Faringdon street, long used for debtors: so called from its situation near Fleet ditch, now a covered sewer. It was abolished in 1844.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to *the Fleet;*
Take all his company along with him.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

fleet[4] (flēt), *a.* [ME. not found; the AS. **fleótig*, 'swift, fleet,' is an uncertain emendation of a doubtful word in a poetical riddle; cf. Icel. *fljōtr*, swift, fleet (of a ship, a horse, etc.); from the verb *fleet*[1].] Swift of motion; moving or able to move with rapidity; rapid.

The horse goung Waters rade upon
Was *fleeter* than the wind.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 89).

He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in England. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Thy step—the wild deer's rustling feet
Within thy woods are not more *fleet*.
Bryant, Oh, Mother of a Mighty Race.

fleet[5] (flēt), *v. t.* [< ME. *fleten*, skim (milk, etc.) (= MLG. *vloten*, LG. *af-flöten, af-flaten* = Dan. *af-flöde* (*af* = E. *off*), skim (milk)), < AS. *flēte, flīéte, flȳte*, rarely *flēt*, cream, skimmings, curds, = Dan. *flöde*, cream, = MLG. *vlōt*, LG. *flot* = G. *flott*, cream, fat or grease floating on the top, lit. that which floats, < AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*[1], etc., float: see *fleet*[1].] **1**†. To skim, as cream from milk.

Fletyn, or skomyn ale, or pottis, or other lycours that hovythe, despumo, exspumo. *Flete* mylke only, dequacco, exquacco. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 167.

I *flete* mylke, I take awaye the creame that lyeth above it, whan it hath rested. *Palsgrave*.

Esburrer [F.], to *fleet* the creame potte.
Hollyband's Treasurie.

2. *Naut.*, to skim up fresh water from the surface of (the sea), as practised at the mouth of the Rhone, of the Nile, etc.

fleet[6]† (flēt), *a.* [Appar. a particular use of *fleet*[4], *a.*, moving lightly.] Light; superficially fruitful; thin; not penetrating deep, as soil.

Marl cope ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fleet[6]† (flēt), *adv.* [< *fleet*[6], *a.*] In a manner so as to affect only the surface; superficially.

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fleet[7] (flēt), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *flute*[1].

The fiddle and *fleet* play'd ne'er sae sweet.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 290).

fleet-dike (flēt'dīk), *n.* [< *fleet*[3] + *dike*.] A dike for preventing inundation, as along the banks of rivers, etc.

fleeten-face†, *n.* One whose face is very pale; a whey-face; hence, a coward.

Onos. Hold you your prating.
Con. You know where you are, you *fleeten-face*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

fleet-foot, fleet-footed (flēt'fůt, -fůt'ed), *a.* [< *fleet*[4] + *foot*.] Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.

Like a wild bird being tamed with too much handling,
Or as the *fleet-foot* roe that's tired with chasing.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 561.

fleeting (flē'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *fleet*[1], *v.*] Passing rapidly; hastening away; transient; not durable; as, the *fleeting* hours or moments.

I will not buy a false and *fleeting* delight so dear.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Of such a variable and *fleeting* conscience what hold can be tak'n? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Some *fleeting* good that mocks me with the view.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 26.

=**Syn.** *Transitory*, etc. See *transient*.

fleetingly (flē'ting-li), *adv.* In a fleeting manner.

fleetingness (flē'ting-nes), *n.* The character of being fleeting; transientness; evanescence.

Morbid, too, were his sense of the *fleetingness* of life and his concern for death.
R. L. Stevenson, Contemporary Rev., LI. 792.

fleetly (flēt'li), *adv.* [< *fleet*[4] + *-ly*[2].] In a fleet manner; rapidly; swiftly.

So *fleetly* did she stir,
The flower she touch'd on dipt and rose,
And turn'd to look at her.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

fleet-milk (flēt'milk), *n.* [< *fleet*[5] + *milk*.] Skimmed milk. [Prov. Eng.]

fleetness (flēt'nes), *n.* [< *fleet*[4] + *-ness*.] The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity in motion; speed.

But fame, unrivall'd in the dusty course,
In *fleetness* far outstrips the vig'rous horse.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, v.

Tasting the raptured *fleetness*
Of her [Truth's] divine completeness.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

=**Syn.** *Swiftness*, *Speed*, etc. See *quickness*.

fleflecnodal (flē-flek'nō-dal), *a.* [< *fleflecnode* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having a fleflecnode.—**Fleflecnodal plane**, a tangent plane to a surface, cutting the latter in a section having a fleflecnode at the point of tangency.

fleflecnode (flē-flek'nōd), *n.* [< *fle*(*cnode*) + *flecnode*.] A biflecnode; a node of a plane curve where both branches have inflections.

fleg[1] (fleg), *v.* Same as *flay*[2].

fleg[1] (fleg), *n.* Same as *flay*[2].

"In faith," quo Johnie, "I got sic *flegs*
Wi' their claymores and filabegs,
If I face them [again], deil break my legs."
Johnie Cope (Child's Ballads, VII. 275).

She's gien me mony a jirt an' *fleg*
Sin' I could striddle ower a rig.
Burns, 2d Epistle to John Lapraik.

fleg[2] (fleg), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fly*[2].

flegm, flegmatic, etc. See *phlegm*, etc.

flegme[1]†, *n.* A corrupt obsolete form of *fleam*[1].

flegme[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[2], *phlegm*.

fleich, *v. t.* See *fleech*.

fleight†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1]. *Chaucer*.

flem[1], *n.* See *fleam*[1].

flem[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[2], *phlegm*.

fleme[1]†, *v. t.* See *fleem*.

fleme[2]†, *n.* See *fleam*[3].

flemen†, *n.* [L. *flemina*, pl.] **1.** A tumor of the ankles.—**2.** Chaps of the feet and hands.

flemens-firth† (flē'menz-fėrth), *n.* [A corrupt pseudo-archaic form, repr. the old Law L. form, *flemenaferth*, of AS. *flȳman fyrmth* or *flymena fyrmth*, the harboring of a fugitive or fugitives: *flȳman*, gen., *flȳmena*, gen. pl. of *flȳma*, *fliéma*, *flēma*, a fugitive (see *fleem*); *fyrmth*, with equiv. *feorm*, harboring, entertainment: see *farm*[1].] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, the offense of harboring a fugitive, the penalty attached to which was one of the rights of the crown.—**2.** An asylum for outlaws.

And ill beseems your rank and birth
To make your towers a *flemens-firth*;
We claim from thee William of Deloraine
That he may suffer march-treason pain.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 21.

Fleming (flem'ing), *n.* [< ME. *Flemmynge*, < OD. *Vlaemingh*, D. Flem. *Vlaming* = MLG. *Vlamink* = OHG. *Flaming*, G. *Fläming* (whence ML. *Flamingus*, Pg. *Flamengo*, Sp. *Flamenco*, F. *Flamand*); connected with OD. *Vlaendere*, D. *Vlaanderen*, Flem. *Vlaenderen*, MLG. *Vlander*, G. Dan. Sw. *Flandern* (ML. *Flandria*, *Flandrica*, Pg. *Flandres*, Sp. *Flandes*, F. *Flandre*), Flanders.] A native of Flanders, an ancient countship now divided between Belgium, France, and the Netherlands; specifically, a member of the Flemish race, nearly allied to the Dutch both in blood and in language.

I will rather trust a *Fleming* with my butter . . . than my wife with herself. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

★**Flemish** (flem'ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Flemmish*, < OD. *Vlaemsch*, D. *Vlaamsch*, Flem. *Vlaemsch* = OFries. *Flemsche*, *Flaemsche* = MLG. *Vlamish*, *Vlamesh* = Dan. *Flamsk*; as *Flem-ing* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or native to Flanders, or pertaining to its people or their language; resembling the Flemings.

What an unweighed behaviour hath this *Flemish* drunkard [Sir John Falstaff] picked . . . out of my conversation? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Flemish bond, brick, coil, eye, horse, etc. See the nouns.—**Flemish diamonds**, in *lace-making*, lozenge-shaped groups of holes in the fillings of Honiton and other lace: a phrase applied to the pattern containing them, and also to the stitch producing them.—**Flemish point-lace.** See *lace*.—**Flemish pottery**, pottery made in those districts which were included in ancient Flanders, as Lille and Valenciennes.—**Flemish school**, the school of painting formed in Flanders by the brothers Van Eyck at the commencement of the fifteenth century. The chief early masters were Memling, Weyden, Matsys, Mabuse, and Moro. Of those of the second period, Rubens and Vandyck, Snyders, Jordaens, Gaspar de Crayer, and the younger Teniers take the highest place.—**Flemish stitch**, a stitch used for the filling in of some kinds of point-lace. Compare *Flemish diamonds*.

II. *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of Flanders; the Flemings.—**2.** The language spoken by the Flemings. The Flemish language is a form of that Low German of which the Dutch is the type. The chief external difference between Dutch and Flemish is in the spelling, the spelling of Dutch having been reformed and simplified in the present century, while Flemish retains in great part the archaic features of sixteenth-century spelling.

Flemish (flem'ish), *v. t.* [< *Flemish*, *a.*] To coil, as a rope, in a Flemish coil. See *coil*[1], *n.*

flen†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *flea*[1]. *Chaucer*.

flench (flench), *v. t.* Same as *flense*.

flense (flens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flensed*, ppr. *flensing*. [Sc. also written *flench* and *flinch*; = D. *vlensen*, *vlenzen* = G. *flensen*, < Dan. *flense* = Sw. *flänsa*, *flense* = Norw. *flinsa*, also *flunsa*, slash, cut up.] To cut up and remove the blubber of (a whale). Among American whalers the process is more commonly called *cutting in*.

You . . . suppose you may cheat a stranger as you would *flinch* a whale. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

flerd†, *n.* [ME., also *flærd*, < AS. *fleard*, deceit, folly or superstition, *ge-fleard*, nonsense (> *fleardian*, talk nonsense, be deluded), = ODan. *flerdh*, *flær*, falsehood, deceit, = Sw. *flärd*, deceit, artifice, vanity, frivolousness, = Icel. *flærdh*, deceit, falsehood. Cf. *flird*[1], *flird*[2].] Deceit; falsehood.

Crist forwerrpethth fals and *flærd*. *Ormulum*, l. 7334.

So was Herodes fox and *flerd*,
Tho Crist kam into this middelerd.
Bestiary, l. 452.

flerk†, *v.* and *n.* See *flirk*.

flesⁱ, flese†, *n.* Middle English spellings of *fleece*.

flesh (flesh), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also ★*fleash*; < ME. *flesh*, *fleisch*, *flesc*, *flech*, etc., often with final *s*, *fles*, *flehs*, *fleis*, etc., < AS. *flǣsc* (rarely *flǣc*, in glosses, > E. dial. *fleck*) = OFries. *flēsk*, *flāsk* = OS. *flēsc* = D. *vleesch* = MLG. *vlēsch*, LG. *fleesch* = OHG. *fleisk*, MHG. *vleisch*, G. *fleisch*, flesh. The Scand. forms have a special sense: Icel. *flesk* = Sw. *fläsk* = Dan. *flesk*, pork, bacon (the general word for 'flesh' being Icel. *kjöt* = Sw. *kött* = Dan. *kjöd*); so E. *meat*, orig. 'food,' now 'flesh food,' tends in some localities to a special sense, 'beef' or 'pork,' as the case may be. Connections unknown. The Goth. words for 'flesh' were *leik* (lit. body: see *like*[1]), *mimz*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A substance forming a large part of an animal body, consisting of the softer solids which constitute muscle and fat, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, the membranes, and the fluids; in the most restricted sense, muscular tissue alone. Flesh or muscle is composed of muscle-fibers bound together by connective tissue and made into distinct masses of definite function—the various muscles. Together with this are the requisite blood-vessels, lymphatics, and nerves. Chemically, the composition of connective and nervous tissue is here what it is elsewhere. The muscle-fiber itself contains (or readily furnishes) myosin, myogen, myoproteid, glycogen, kreatin, certain ferments, and small quantities of carnin, xanthine, hypoxanthine, taurin, etc. Potassium salts and phosphates form 80 per cent. of the ash. The red muscle pigment is identical with the hemoglobin of the blood. In addition various lipochromes are found, which are especially abundant in certain fishes like the salmon and the trout.

A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones. Luke xxiv. 39.

My beauty as the spring doth yearly grow,
My *flesh* is soft and plump.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 142.

2. Animal food, in distinction from vegetable; in the most restricted sense, the substance of beasts and fowls used as food, as distinguished from fish.

In the Lond of Palestyne and in the Lond of Egypt thei eten but lytille or non of *Flessche* of Veel or of Beef, but he be so old that he may no more travayle for elde; for it is forbode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 72.

Eten children and men, and eten non other *fleische* from that tyme that thei ben acharned with mannes *fleisch*. Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. xxix.

In the week are five days accustomably served with *flesh*.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 304).

3. The body, as distinguished from the soul; the corporeal person.

Almigty god, mercy I craue,
Now lete my *flesche* my synnis abie!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

The Apostle . . . knew right well that the weariness of the *flesh* is an heavy clog to the will.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

As if this *flesh*, which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

4. Man, or the human race; mankind; humanity.

Why will hereafter anie *flesh* delight
In earthlie blis, and joy in pleasures vaine?
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 527.

All *flesh* had corrupted his way upon the earth.
Gen. vi. 12.

She was fairest of all *flesh* on earth,
Guinevere. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

5. Man's animal or physical nature, as distinguished from or opposed to his moral or spiritual nature; the body as the seat of appetite: a Biblical use: as, to mortify the *flesh*.

Ye judge after the *flesh*. John viii. 15.

The *flesh* lusteth against the Spirit. Gal. v. 17.

Grant that he [this child] may have power and strength to have victory and to triumph, against the devil, the world, and the *flesh*.
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Satan is their guide, the *flesh* is their instructor.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 632.

Are there none in whom the spirit has conquered the *flesh*? *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 115.

6. Kindred; stock; family; near relative or relatives. [Archaic.]

He is our brother and our *flesh*. Gen. xxxvii. 27.

7. In *bot.*, the soft cellular or pulpy substance of a fruit or vegetable, as distinguished from the kernel or core, skin, shell, etc.—**An arm of flesh**, in *Scrip.*, human strength or aid.

With him [the king of Assyria] is *an arm of flesh*; but with us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles. 2 Chron. xxxii. 8.

Black in the flesh. See *black*.—**Flesh and blood.** See *blood*.—**Proud flesh**, a protuberance formed by the overgrowth of the granulations of a wound in process of repair.—**To be in flesh**, to be fat.

Buy food, and get thyself *in flesh*. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1.

To be in the flesh. (*a*) To be alive. (*b*) In *Scrip.*, to be under the control of the animal nature: opposed to *spiritual*.

When we *were in the flesh*, the motions of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death. Rom. vii. 5.

To be neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. See *fish*[1].—**To be one flesh**, to be closely united, as in marriage.

Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and they shall *be one flesh*.
Gen. ii. 24.

II. *a.* Consisting of animal substance not ★fish: as, a *flesh* diet.

flesh (flesh), *v. t.* [< *flesh*, *n.* In the fig. use corrupted to *flush*: see *flush*[4].] **1.** To feed full with flesh, and hence with fleshly enjoyments, spoil, etc.

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

Vicious persons, when they're hot, and *fleshed*
In impious acts, their constancy abounds.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

He that is most *flesh'd* in sin, commits it not without some remorse. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 165.

Her slow dogs of war,
Fleshed with the chase, come up from Italy,
And howl upon their limits. *Shelley*, Hellas.

2. To encourage by giving flesh to; initiate to the taste of flesh: with reference to the practice of training hawks and dogs by feeding them with the first game they take, or other flesh; hence, to introduce or incite to battle or carnage.

Full bravely hast thou *flesh'd*
Thy maiden sword. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

To breed a mongrel up, in his own house,
With his own blood, and, if the good gods please,
At his own throat *flesh* him to take a leap.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Fleshed at these smaller sports, like young wolves, they grew up in time to be nimble and strong enough for hunting down large game. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iii.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, to remove flesh, fat, and loose membrane from the flesh side of, as skins and hides.

One man can, it is claimed, *flesh* or slate about six hundred goat skins per day of ten hours.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 333.

The hides will be very difficult to *flesh*, unless previously plumped by a light liming.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 370.

4. To clothe with flesh; make fleshy.

Never are wee without two or three [deer] in the roof, Very well *fleshed*, and excellent fat.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 37).

Flesh me with gold, fat me with silver.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

This bare sceleton of time, place, and person must be *fleshed* with some pleasant passages. *Fuller*, Worthies, i.

flesh-ax (flesh'aks), *n.* A butchers' cleaver. *Wright.*

flesh-broth (flesh'brôth), *n.* Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

flesh-brush (flesh'brush), *n.* A brush designed for rubbing the surface of the body to excite action in it by friction.

flesh-clogged (flesh'klogd), *a.* Encumbered with flesh. [Rare.]

flesh-color (flesh'kul″ọr), *n.* The normal color of the skin of a white person; pale carnation or pinkish; the color of the cheek of a healthy white child.

The term *flesh color* is more properly rendered skin color, since it is evidently intended to indicate the color of healthy skin, or the color of muscle as seen through skin.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 227.

flesh-colored (flesh'kul″ọrd), *a.* Of the normal color of the skin of a white person.

flesh-crow (flesh'krō), *n.* The carrion-crow, ✦*Corvus corone.*

flesher (flesh'ėr), *n.* [Also in Sc. formerly *fleshour*, *fleschour* (= G. *fleischer*); < *flesh* + *-er*[1]. In ME. repr. by *flesh-hewere*, q. v. Cf. *flusher*.] **1.** A butcher. [Chiefly Scotch.]

Na *fleshour* sall slay ony beast, or sell flesh, in time of nicht. *Sir J. Balfour*, Pract. Leg. Burg., p. 72.

Hard by a *flesher* on a block had laid his whittle down.
Macaulay, Virginius.

2†. An executioner. [Scotch.]

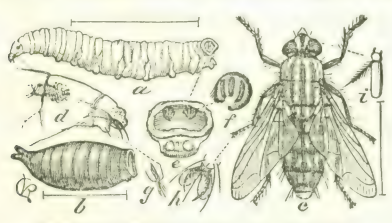
The pepill had na litill indignacioun that this Marcius suld rise sa haistelie to be thair new *fleschour* and skurgeare, or to have ony power of life or deith abone thame.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy, p. 160.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, one who fleshes hides.—**4.** A tool used to flesh hides.

The spring pating *fleshers* measure about seventeen inches between the handles. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 309.

flesh-flea (flesh'flē), *n.* The chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*. *J. O. Westwood.*

flesh-fly (flesh'flī), *n.* [< ME. *flescheflie*, *fleischflie*; < *flesh* + *fly*[2].] The common name of a group of exclusively carnivorous dipterous insects, the blow-flies, such as those of the genus *Sarcophaga*. The fly lays her eggs, or living larvæ which have hatched in the oviduct, on animal matter (usually dead), and the larvæ or maggots quickly grow to full size, the round of life being very rapid. They crawl away to pupate, preferably under ground. *S. sarraceniæ* is a close relative of *S. carnaria* (Linnæus), a cosmopolitan species and general scavenger. The larva of this species feeds on the dead insects caught in the leaves of pitcher-plants.



Sarracenia Flesh-fly (*Sarcophaga sarraceniæ*).

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, fly (lines show natural sizes); *d*, head and prothoracic joints of larva, showing curved hooks, lower lip (more enlarged at *g*), and prothoracic spiracles; *e*, end of body of larva, showing stigmata (more enlarged at *f*), prolegs, and vent; *h*, tarsal claws of fly with protecting pads; *i*, antenna of fly: all enlarged.

I am, in my condition,
A prince, . . . and would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than to suffer
The *flesh-fly* blow my mouth.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

Blue flesh-fly. Same as *bluebottle*, 2.

flesh-fork (flesh'fôrk), *n.* A fork for trying meat and taking it from a boiler in cooking. [Rare.]

fleshful (flesh'fůl), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-ful.*] Fat; plump; abounding in flesh.

flesh-hewer†, *n.* [ME. *flesch-hewere* = D. *vleeschhouwer* = MLG. *vleschhouwer*, LG. *vlesch howere*. Cf. *flesher*.] A butcher.

fleshhood (flesh'hůd), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-hood.*] The state of being in the flesh, or of being subject to the ills of the flesh; incarnation.

Thou, who hast thyself
Endured this *fleshhood*. *Mrs. Browning.*

flesh-hook (flesh'hůk), *n.* [< ME. *fleshhok*, *fleshok*, *fleischhok* (= D. *vleeschhaak*); < *flesh* + *hook*.] **1.** A hook used in handling large pieces of meat, as in pulling them from a pot, caldron, or barrel.

They plead that God in the Law would have nothing brought into the temple, neither besoms nor *fleshhooks*, nor trumpets, but those only which were sanctified.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 20.

When any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a *fleshhook* of three teeth in his hand; and he struck it into the pan; . . . all that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took for himself. 1 Sam. ii. 13, 14.

2. A hook on which to hang meat.—**3.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a sharp-pointed hook, or more usually three hooks emerging from the same stem.

flesh-hoop (flesh'höp), *n.* In a drum, the hoop upon which the skin constituting the head is stretched.

fleshiness (flesh'i-nes), *n.* [< *fleshy* + *-ness.*] The state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

The bodye where heate and moysture haue soueraynty is called sanguine, wherin the ayre hath preeminence; and it is perceyued and knowen by these sygnes which do folowe, carnositie or *fleshynesse*, etc.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, i.

fleshing-knife (flesh'ing-nīf), *n.* Same as *flesh-knife*.

When [the skins] come to the last dressing they are rinsed and scraped over with the *fleshing knife*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 300.

fleshings (flesh'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *flesh* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A close-fitting flesh-colored garment or dress for the whole body or a large part of it, intended to represent the natural skin and to give the wearer the appearance of being unclothed: used on the stage: as, silk *fleshings;* a suit of *fleshings*.

"Now, Mrs. Sleeve, mind and be very particular with the *fleshings*." And all the ladies who had assisted at the purification of John Gay went to get themselves measured for silk flesh-coloured leggings and blue satin slips for a piece of mythology. *D. Jerrold*, Jack Runnymede.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, the substance scraped from hides in the operation of removing the flesh from them.

The *fleshings* are pressed into cakes, and sold for making glue, as are all such portions of the hide or skin as cannot be conveniently worked. *Ure*, Dict., III. 83.

flesh-juice (flesh'jös), *n.* An acid liquid which may be separated by pressing the flesh of animals of the higher orders. See *flesh*.

flesh-knife (flesh'nīf), *n.* In *tanning*, a blunt-edged convex knife with two handles used in scraping the hair, loose flesh, etc., from the hides; a flesher. Also *fleshing-knife*.

fleshless (flesh'les), *a.* [< *flesh* + *-less.*] Destitute of flesh; wanting in flesh; lean.

To throw a dart at the *fleshless* figure of death.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LX. 119.

fleshliness (flesh'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *fleschlynesse*, carnality, < AS. *flǣsclīcnes*, only in sense of incarnation, < *flǣsclīc*, fleshly: see *fleshly*, *a.*] The state of being fleshly; carnal passions and appetites.

Sinne and *fleshlines* bring forth sectes and heresies.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

fleshling† (flesh'ling), *n.* [< *flesh* + *-ling*[1].] A person devoted to carnal things.

Their entente was to set forthe the justice of God, which is to rewarde the spirituall, his electe, with the blessynges promised: and the *fleshlynges*, the reprobate, with the plagues thret'ned.
Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. L, 5.

fleshly (flesh'li), *a.* [< ME. *fleschly*, *fleschliche*, etc., < AS. *flǣsclīc* (= OFries. *flāsklik* = D. *vleeschelijk* = MLG. *vlēschlik*, *vlēslik* = OHG. *fleisclich*, MHG. *vleischelich*, *vleischlich*, G. *fleischlich*), < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *-līc*, E. -ly[1].] **1.** Pertaining to the flesh or body in its physical relations; corporeal.

In the body of this *fleshly* land [his own person],
This kingdom, this confine of blood and breath,
Hostility and civil tumult reigns
Between my conscience and my cousin's death.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Ministerial responsibility comes between the monarch and every public trial and necessity, like armor between flesh and the spear that would seek to pierce it; only this is an armor itself also *fleshly*, at once living and impregnable. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 169.

2. Pertaining to the flesh or body as the seat of appetite; carnal; not spiritual or divine; in an extreme sense, lascivious.

Ne from thenceforth doth any *fleshly* sense,
Or idle thought of earthly things, remaine.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

Not with *fleshly* wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world, and more abundantly to you-ward. 2 Cor. i. 12.

Abstain from *fleshly* lusts. 1 Pet. ii. 11.

This *fleshly* lord, he doted on my wife.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
Dryden.

fleshly (flesh'li), *adv.* [< ME. *fleschly*; < *flesh* + *-ly*[2].] Carnally; lasciviously. *Chaucer.*

fleshly-minded (flesh'li-mīn″ded), *a.* Addicted to worldly or sensual pleasures.

flesh-meat (flesh'mēt), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *flǣscmete*, flesh food, < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *mete*, food, meat.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared or used for food: distinguished from *fish*.

fleshment† (flesh'ment), *n.* [< *flesh*, *v.*, + *-ment.*] The act of fleshing; excitement from a successful attack.

And, in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

fleshmonger (flesh'mung″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *fleshemongere*, < AS. *flǣscmangere* (= MLG. *vlēschmenger*), < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *mangere*, monger.] **1.** One who deals in flesh as food.

The vsage of *fleshemongeres* ys swych, that euerych *fleshemongere*, out of fraunchyse, that haldeth stal, shal [pay] to the kynge of custom fyue and twenty pans by the zere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

2†. A procurer; a pimp. [Slang.]

Was the duke a *flesh-monger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

fleshpot (flesh'pot), *n.* [= D. *vleeschpot.*] **1.** A vessel in which flesh is cooked.

Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the *flesh pots*, and when we did eat bread to the full. Ex. xvi. 3.

Hence (in allusion to the passage above quoted) —**2.** Food; also, the indulgence of animal appetites.

But we, alas, the *Flesh-pots* love,
We love the very Leeks, and sordid Roots below.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 1.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a three-legged iron pot, usually, though not always, depicted sable.

fleshquake† (flesh'kwāk), *n.* [< *flesh* + *quake;* in imitation of *earthquake*.] A trembling of the flesh.

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *flesh-quake* to possess their powers
As they shall cry like ours. *B. Jonson*, Ode to Himself.

flesh-red (flesh'red), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The red color of flesh or muscle.

The S[truthio] camelus has the exposed surfaces of the head, neck, thighs, and legs of a *flesh-red*.
Smithsonian Report (1883), p. 732.

II. *a.* Resembling more or less closely the red color of flesh or muscle: as, a *flesh-red* variety of feldspar.

flesh-spicule (flesh'spik″ūl), *n.* In sponges, a spicule not forming part of the supporting skeleton.

flesh-tint (flesh'tint), *n.* In *painting*, etc., a color which represents the natural color of the human body.

To infuse into the counterfeit countenance of Miss Nickleby a bright salmon *flesh-tint* which she [the artist] had originally hit upon while executing the miniature of a young officer. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

flesh-tooth (flesh'tōth), *n.* One of the sectorial or carnassial teeth of the typical carnivorous mammals.

flesh-worm (flesh'wėrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fleasheworm*, < ME. **fleschworm*, < AS. *flǣsc-wyrm*, < *flǣsc*, flesh, + *wyrm*, worm.] **1.** A worm that burrows in and feeds on flesh; the maggot of the flesh-fly and other dipterous insects: sometimes used figuratively. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

Our wantons, and *fleashe-wormes*, for so it liketh you to cal them, haue benne contented to forsake fathers, mothers, wiues, children, goodes, and liuings, & meekely to submit themselues to the extreme terrour of al your cruelties, and to yelde theire bodies vnto the deathe; to be sterued for hunger, and to be burnte in fiere, onely for the name and Gospel of Jesus Christe.
Bp. Jewell, Def. of Apologie, p. 335.

2. The spiral threadworm or trichina, *Trichina spiralis*.

flesh-wound (flesh'wönd), *n.* A wound which does not extend beyond the flesh; a slight wound.

fleshy (flesh'i), *a.* [< ME. *fleschy* (= D. *vleezig* (for **vleeschig*) = MLG. *vlēschich* = MHG. *vleischec*, G. *fleischig* = Sw. *fläskig*); < *flesh* + *-y*1.] **1.** Consisting of flesh; composed of muscle, etc., as distinguished from harder substance; hence, pertaining to the physical as opposed to the moral nature.

The sole of his foot is *fleshy*. *Ray.*

The squirrel had got into my coat pocket. As I endeavoured to remove him from his burrow, he made his teeth meet through the *fleshy* part of my fore finger.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

Neither could they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony. Ecclus. xvii. 16.

He, sovran Priest, stooping his regal head, . . .
Poor *fleshy* tabernacle entered.
Milton, Passion, l. 15.

2. Full of flesh; plump; fat; corpulent: as, a *fleshy* man.

Galley-slaves are fat and *fleshie*, because they stirre the limbs more and the inward parts less.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 877.

Fleshy, in the sense of stout, may claim Ben Jonson's warrant. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

3. Like flesh. (*a*) Soft; without hard integument: as, a *fleshy* process, etc. (*b*) In *bot.*, succulent; composed of juicy, cellular tissus.—**Fleshy leaf**, a leaf which is thick and juicy, as that of the houseleek.

flet1†, *n.* [ME. *flet*, the floor of a house, a house, < AS. *flet*, *flett*, the ground, the floor of a house, a house, = OFries. *flet*, a house, = OS. *flet*, *fletti*, the floor of a house, a house, hall, = MLG. *vlet*, *vlette*, LG. *flet*, an upper bedroom, = OHG. *flezzi*, MHG. *vletze*, a floor, a level, G. *fletz*, *flötz*, a set of rooms or benches, a house, orig. a flat or level surface, < OHG. *flaz* = Icel. *flatr* = Sw. *flat*; but the adj. does not appear except in OHG. and Scand. (whence in E.): see *flat*1, *a.* and *n.*, and cf. *flat*2.] **1.** Floor; bottom; lower surface.

Thi berne also be playne, and harde the *flette*,
And footes two to thicke it thou ne lette.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. A house; home.

I fostered gou on mi *flet* for sothe, as me thinketh,
& seide ȝe were my sone seuen ȝer and more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5368.

flet2 (flet), *a.* [E. dial. or obs. pp. of *fleet*5, q. v.] Skimmed: as, *flet* milk.

flet3 (flet), *n.* [Also written *fleat*; perhaps another form of *fleak*2, *flake*2, a hurdle.] A mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's back from injury by a load. *Simmonds.*

fletch1† (flech), *v. i.* [ME. *flecchen*, < OF. *flechir*, F. *fléchir* = Pr. *flechir*, bend, give way, yield, < L. *flectere*, bend: see *flex*1. Cf. *flinch*1.] To give way; yield; flinch.

That he ne *flecchede* for ne fere.
The 11,000 Virgins, l. 123 (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall, p. 66).

Sour vergeous schal make the deuel a-drad,
For he *flecchetb* fro godes spous.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 137.

fletch2 (flech), *v. t.* [Formed from *fletcher*.] To feather, as an arrow.

Thy darts are healthful good, and downwards fall,
Soft as the feathers that they're *fletch'd* withall.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Leave, wanton Muse, thy roving flight;
To thy loud String the well-*fletch'd* Arrow put.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 10.

fletch3 (flech), *v. t.* [Var. of *flitch*.] To cut, as fish, in strips, clear of bone, in order to prepare it for drying and smoking: chiefly in the past participle: as, *fletched* halibut.

fletcher (flech'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fletcher*, *flecchere*, *flecchour*, < OF. *flechier*, an arrow-maker, < OF. *fleche*, F. *flèche*, dial. *fliche* (= Pr. *flecha* = Sp. *flecha*, OSp. *frecha* = Pg. *frecha* = It. *freccia*, obs. *fizza*, dial. *frizza*), an arrow, < MD. *flitse*, D. *flits* = MLG. *flitze*, *flitsche*, an arrow, javelin (whence also G. *flitz*, in comp. *flitzpfeil*, an arrow; G. *flitzboge*, < D. *flitsboog* = Dan. *flitsbue*, a bow); cf. MD. *flitsen*, fly forth, fly away, flee. Hence the surname *Fletcher*.] One who fletches arrows; an arrow-maker; a maker of bows and arrows.

It is vnseemly for the Painter to feather a shafte, or the *Fletcher* to handle the pencill.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 203.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fletet†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *fleet*.

flether (fleтн'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc., < Icel. *fladhra*, fawn, flatter: see *flatter*2.] To flatter.

Expect na, Sir, in this narration,
A fleeching, *fleth'rin* dedication.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

fletiferous† (flē-tif'ę-rus), *a.* [< LL. *fletifer*, weeping, dripping, < L. *fletus*, weeping, tears, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Causing weeping. *Bailey*, 1731.

flettermouse†, *n.* Same as *flittermouse*.

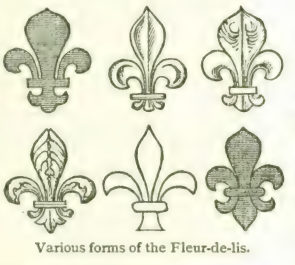
fletwite†, *n.* [For *fledwite*. *Fledwite* is defined by Rastall (1579) as below. Skinner gives "*fletwit* vel *fledwit*," a fine imposed on outlaws and fugitives on coming to the peace of the king, as if a corrupt form of an AS. **flyht-wite*, < **flyht*, flight, fleeing, + *wīte*, a fine; but AS. **flyht*, a fleeing, does not occur (see *flight*2). It is possibly a misreading of *ferdwit*, 'quit of murder committed in the army.' (*Cowell.*) *N. E. D.*] A discharge from penalties, where a person, having been a fugitive, came to the peace of the king of his own accord, or with license: an alleged term of old English law.

fletz (flets), *n.* [< G. *flötz*, earlier *fletz*, a layer, a stratum, < MHG. *vletze*, a floor, a level, OHG. *flezzi* = OS. *fletti*, *flet* = AS. *flet*, *flett*, a floor, etc.: see *flet*1.] Originally, a bed or stratum; hence, as employed by Werner, a layer or bed inclosed conformably in a stratified series, but differing in character from the rocks in which it occurs. The *flötzgebirge*, or fletz formation, was distinguished from the primary, in that the latter contained veins and masses of ore, but no interstratified deposits (*flötze*), such as coal or iron ore. The word has been much used from the days of Agricola down to those of Werner and his disciples, and occurs occasionally in old geological books written in English.

fleuk, *n.* A Scotch form of *fluke*2.

fleur de coin (flėr dė kwaṅ). [F.: *fleur*, flower, bloom; *de*, of; *coin*, die: see *flower*, *de*2, *coin*1.] In numismatical descriptions, noting a coin in the highest state of preservation, and practically as fresh as when it left the mint.

fleur-de-lis (flėr-dė-lē' or -lēs'), *n.*; pl. *fleurs-de-lis*. [Formerly spelled also *fleur-de-lys*; F. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily: see *flower* and *lily*. In E. half-translated, *flower-de-lis*, *flower-de-luce*, q. v.] **1.** In *her.*, a bearing as to the origin of which there is much dispute, some authorities maintaining that it represents the lily, others that it represents the head of a lance or some such warlike weapon. The fleur-de-lis has long been the distinctive bearing of the royal family of France. It is borne on some coats one, on others three, on others five, and on some semée, or spread all over the escutcheon in indeterminate number.


Various forms of the Fleur-de-lis.

2. In *bot.*, the iris: commonly called *flower-de-luce*.

O'er her tall blades the crested *fleur-de-lis*,
Like blue-eyed Pallas, towers erect and free.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

Dutch fleur-de-lis, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis of peculiar form used by some continental heralds, in which the part below the cross-bar repeats exactly or nearly the part above.—**Fleur-de-lis couped**, in *her.*, a fleur-de-lis from which the parts below the cross-bar have been removed. The cross-bar itself is sometimes complete and sometimes divided horizontally in the middle.—**Fleur-de-lis of three lilies**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of three bell-shaped flowers with their stalks arranged so as to form a figure resembling the conventional fleur-de-lis. Also called *fleur-de-lis of three tulips*.—**Fleur-de-lis seeded**, in *her.*, the more decorative form of fleur-de-lis, in which two stems ending in bunches of fruits or seeds are interposed between the central and the side leaves.

fleuret, fleurette (flö'ret, flė-ret'), *n.* [< F. *fleurette*, dim. of *fleur*, flower: see *flower*, *floret*, *floret*.] **1.** A floweret or little flower.

The fruit [is to be] spread on sawdust, and so arranged that the *fleurets*, or blossom ends, may look downwards.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 22.

The shape of the *fleurets* of the obverse [of a coin] had been borrowed from the linga pattern.
Numis. Chron., 3d ser., I. 345.

2. A light foil used in fencing-schools; hence, by extension, the small-sword or modern dueling-sword.

fleuron (F. pron. flė-rôṅ'), *n.* [F., a flower, jewel, gem, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower*.] In *ornamental art*, a conventional flower or a small object, as one link or member of a bracelet, necklace, or the like, which has a somewhat floral shape.

These latter [mohurs] bore (obverse) a Nepalese emblem surrounded by eight *fleurons* containing the eight sacred Buddhist jewels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 498.

fleuronné (F. pron. flė-ro-nā'), *a.* [F., < *fleuron*, q. v.] In *her.*, ending in buds or rounded leaves: same as *bottony*.

fleurs de garance (F. pron. flėr dė ga-roṅs'). [F.: *fleurs*, pl. of *fleur*, flower; *de*, of; *garance*, madder.] Madder-roots exposed to the action of water for a day or two, and afterward dried. Also called *flowers of madder*, *refined madder*, *madder-bloom*. [Rare.]

fleurs-de-lis, *n.* Plural of *fleur-de-lis*.

fleur-volant (F. pron. flėr-vo-loṅ'), *n.*; pl. *fleurs-volants* (flėr-vo-loṅ'). [F.: *fleur*, flower; *volant*, flying: see *flower* and *volant*.] In *lace-making*, a part of a pattern in some varieties of lace which is in high relief. The different kinds of fleurs-volants are known as *couronnes*, *loops*, *knots*, and *spines*. See these words.

fleury (flö'ri), *a.* [< F. *fleuré*, flowered, < *fleur*, flower: see *flower*.] In *her.*, decorated with a fleur-de-lis, or with the upper part of the flower only—that is, with the cross-bar and the three large leaves that rise above it, with or without the seed-stems. Also *flory*, *flurry*, *floretty*, and *flourished*.

A cross *fleurie* is a cross with fleurs-de-lis issuing from the limbs; but a cross fleurettée may be intended. They are almost identical.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 115.

Cross fleury. See *cross*1.

fleury-counter-fleury (flö'ri-koun'tėr-flö'ri), *a.* In *her.*, fleury on both sides. It is generally represented with the upper part of the fleur-de-lis emerging on one side with the lower part opposite, as if the fleur-de-lis had been cut in halves and separated by the width of the bearing. When a bend, bar, or the like is so represented, a number of fleurs-de-lis are used, which are generally alternated, the large upper part showing first on one side and then on the other.

flew1 (flö). Preterit of *fly*1.

flew2, *n.* See *flue*3.

flew3, *a.* See *flue*4.

flewed (flöd), *a.* [< *flew-s* + *-ed*2.] Having a large chop; deep-mouthed: said of dogs.

When a hound is fleet, faire *flewd*, and well hangd.
Lilly, Mydas (ed. 1632), sig. X, xi. (*Halliwell.*)

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded; and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

flewit (flö'it), *n.* [Sc., also written *flewet*, *fluet*; origin unknown.] A smart blow, especially on the ear.

I'd rather suffer for my faut
A hearty *flewit*. *Burns.*

flewk, *n.* See *fluke*1.

flews (flöz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] The large chop or overhanging lip of the upper jaw of some dogs, as of deep-mouthed hounds.

flex1 (fleks), *v. t.* [< L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, bow, curve, turn round. Cf. *flected*, *fletch*1, etc.] To bend; make a flexure of: specifically said in anatomy of the action of any flexor muscle.

The slight power of *flexing* the ankle-joint.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 270.

When the abdomen is *flexed*, the spines of the peculiar telson are placed in such a position as to give additional protection, being thus directed forwards. *Science*, III. 514.

flex2†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *flax*. *Chaucer.*

flexanimous (flek-san'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *flexanimus*, that bends or sways the heart, < *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *animus*, mind, heart.] Having power to bend or change the mind. [Rare.]

I felt my Heart melting within my Breast, and my Thoughts transported to a true Elysium all the while, there were such *flexanimous* strong ravishing Strains throughout it. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 12.

flexed (flekst), *p. a.* **1.** Bent: as, a limb in a *flexed* position.—**2.** Specifically, in *her.*, said

of an arm, a leg, or other bearing, bent naturally. Also *flect*, *flectant*, *flected*.

flexibility (flek-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *flexibilité* = Pr. *flexibilitat* = Sp. *flexibilidad* = Pg. *flexibilidade* = It. *flessibilità*, *flessibilitade*, *flessibilitate*, *flessibilitate*, ⟨ LL. *flexibilita(t-)s*, ⟨ L. *flexibilis*, flexible: see *flexible*.] The quality of being flexible, in any sense; pliancy; flexibleness.

The authority of the teachers, the *flexibility* of the taught. *Hammond*, Works, II. 664.

Adaptation to any special climate may be looked at as a quality readily grafted on an innate wide *flexibility* of constitution, common to most animals.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 145.

Some *flexibility* has in fact become indispensable to keep the services true to the conscience and close to the affections of a modern congregation.
Contemporary Rev., L. 23.

flexible (flek′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *flexible* = Sp. *flexible* = Pg. *flexivel* = It. *flessibile*, ⟨ L. *flexibilis*, that may be bent, pliant, flexible, ⟨ *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] **1.** Capable of being bent or changed in figure without breaking; specifically, not stiff; pliant; easily bent: as, a *flexible* rod; a *flexible* plant.

Supple and *flexible* as Indian cane.
Cowper, Hope, l. 602.

The true school of art will begin its training in youth, while the hand is *flexible* and the ways of thought unformed. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 36.

2. Capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; that may be persuaded to compliance; not invincibly rigid or obstinate; not inexorable; ductile; manageable; tractable.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and *flexible*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Mutable, subiect to temptation, and each way *flexible* to vertue or vice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

Thou dost not know the *flexible* condition
Of my apt nature. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

Nor was he *flexible* to any prayers or weeping of them that besought him to tarry there. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. That may be adapted or accommodated; capable of receiving different forms, or of being applied to a variety of uses; plastic: as, a *flexible* language; a *flexible* text.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose.
Rogers.

We do not apprehend that it is a less *flexible* cant than those which have preceded it, or that it will less easily furnish a pretext for any design for which a pretext may be required. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

4. In *music*, able to execute or perform with rapidity: particularly used of the voice.—**Flexible case.** See *limp case*, under *case*[2].—**Flexible coupling, frame,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** Pliable, supple, limber, lithe, facile, adaptable.

flexibleness (flek′si-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliableness; ductility; manageableness; tractableness.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable.
Locke.

flexibly (flek′si-bli), *adv.* In a flexible manner.

flexicostate (flek-si-kos′tāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] ★Having the ribs bent or curved. [Rare.]

flexile (flek′sil), *a.* [= Pg. *flexil* (obs.), ⟨ L. *flexilis*, that may be bent, pliant, ⟨ *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1].] Flexible; pliant; pliable; mobile; easily bent; readily yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.

And she has *flexile* features, acting eyes,
And seems with every look to sympathise.
Crabbe, Works, V. 57.

A remarkable point about her [Margaret Fuller] was that long, *flexile* neck, arching and undulating in strange sinuous movements, which one who loved her would compare to those of a swan.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 242.

flexiloquent† (flek-sil′ō-kwent), *a.* [⟨ LL. *flexiloquus*, ambiguous, equivocal, ⟨ L. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend, + *loqui*, ppr. *loquen(t-)s*, speak.] Speaking doubtfully or doubly. *Coles.*

flexion, flexional, etc. See *flection*, etc.

flexor (flek′sor), *n.*; pl. *flexors* and *flexores* (-sorz, flek-sō′rēz). [= Pg. *flexor* = It. *flessore*, ⟨ NL. *flexor*, a bender, ⟨ L. *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] In *anat.*, a muscle whose function is to bend or produce flexion: opposed to *extensor*. See *flection*, 5. Also, improperly, *flector*.—**Flexor accessorius,** a muscle of the sole of the foot, accessory to the flexor longus digitorum.—**Flexor brevis digitorum,** a short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the toes.—**Flexor brevis minimi digiti.** (*a*) A short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the little toe. (*b*) A short muscle of the palm of the hand, bending the little finger.—**Flexor brevis pollicis.** (*a*) A short muscle of the sole of the foot, bending the great toe. (*b*) A short muscle of the palm of the hand, bending the thumb. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor carpi radialis,** a long muscle of the radial side of the front of the forearm, bending the hand. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor carpi radialis brevis** or **profundus,** an occasional muscle, accessory to the last named.—**Flexor carpi ulnaris,** a long muscle of the ulnar side of the front of the forearm, bending the hand. See cut under *muscle*.—**Flexor digitorum profundus** or **perforans,** a deep-seated muscle of the front of the forearm, the principal flexor of the fingers, exclusive of the thumb.—**Flexor digitorum sublimis** or **perforatus,** a superficial muscle of the front of the forearm, bending the fingers.—**Flexor hallucis longus.** Same as *flexor longus pollicis* (*b*).—**Flexor longus digitorum,** a muscle of the back of the leg, flexing the toes.—**Flexor longus pollicis.** (*a*) A deep-seated muscle of the front of the forearm, flexing the thumb. (*b*) A deep-seated muscle of the back of the leg, flexing the great toe.—**Flexor metatarsi.** Same as *peroneus tertius*. See *peroneus*.—**Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis** or **opponens pollicis,** a short muscle lying upon the ball of the thumb.—**Flexor palmaris,** the palmar flexor; the long palmar muscle. See *palmaris*.—**Flexor tarsi anterior,** the anterior tarsal flexor, an occasional muscle passing from the crus to the tarsus anteriorly.—**Flexor tarsi fibularis,** a name of the third peroneal muscle, or flexor metatarsi.

flexuose (flek′sū-ōs), *a.* Same as *flexuous*, 3.

flexuous (flek′sū-us), *a.* [= F. *flexueux* = Sp. Pg. *flexuoso* = It. *flessuoso*, ⟨ L. *flexuosus*, ⟨ *flexus*, a bending, winding, ⟨ *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] **1.** Winding; bending about; having turns or windings.

Physic carrieth men in narrow and restrained ways, subject to many accidents of impediments, imitating the ordinary *flexuous* courses of nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 166.

Elsie . . . danced with a kind of passionate fierceness, her lithe body undulating with *flexuous* grace.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, x.

2. Wavering; not steady; variable.

The *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. In *bot.*, curved or bent alternately in opposite directions, as a stem or branch. Also *flexuose*.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, almost zigzag, but with rounded angles; between undulated and zigzag: as a *flexuous* margin.

flexuously (flek′sū-us-li), *adv.* In a flexuous or zigzag manner.

Flexuously curved.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 34.

flexura (flek-sū′rä), *n.*; pl. *flexuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *flexure*.] **1.** In *anat.*, same as *flexure*.—**2.** In *vet. surg.*, specifically, the radiocarpal articulation, as the knee of a horse, corresponding ★to the human wrist-joint.

flexure (flek′sūr), *n.* [= Pg. *flexura* = It. *flessura*, ⟨ L. *flexura*, a bending, winding, ⟨ *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend: see *flex*[1].] **1.** The act of bending, or the state of being bent; a bending; specifically, in *mech.*, a strain in which certain planes are deformed into cylindrical or conical surfaces. There is a so-called neutral plane which is neither stretched nor compressed. The planes parallel to it on one side are compressed; those on the other side are stretched. In geometry *flexure* differs from *curvature* only in being always non-quantitative, while *curvature* is sometimes used quantitatively.

Remember kissing of your hand, and answering
With the French time, and *flexure* of your body.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

God . . . reads the secret purposes, . . . and bends in all the *flexures* and intrigues of crafty people.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray*.

2. The part bent; a bend; a fold.—**3**†. Obsequious bowing or cringing.

Think'st thou, the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to *flexure* and low bending?
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

Caudal flexure, the bending of the tail of the embryo forward toward the trunk.—**Cephalic flexure.** See *cephalic*.—**Contrary flexure,** in *math.*, the changing of the direction of bending of a plane curve. If the tangent, as it rolls upon the curve, ceases to turn in one direction and instantly begins to turn in the opposite direction, it is at that instant called a stationary or inflectional tangent, and its point of tangency is called a point of inflection, or of *contrary flexure*.—**Flexure of a curve.** See *curve*.—**Flexure of the wing, alar flexure,** in *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the carpal angle; the salience formed at the wrist when the wing is folded.—**Hemal flexure,** in *anat.*, a bending toward the hemal side or aspect of the body; a turning ventrad: as, the *hemal flexure* of the cerebral vesicles.—**Hepatic flexure,** in *anat.*, the bend between the ascending and the transverse colon.—**Moment of flexure,** in *mech.*, a couple measured by the product of the intensity of the resultant of all the forces tending to bend a beam multiplied by the distance from the line of action of that resultant of any transverse plane with reference to which the moment is taken.—**Sigmoid flexure,** in *anat.*, the S-shaped curve between the descending colon and the rectum. See cut under *alimentary*.—**Splenic flexure,** in *anat.*, the bend between the transverse and the descending colon.

fley[1], *v.* and *n.* See *flay*[2].

fley[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *fly*[1].

Flibberdigibbet, Flibbertigibbet (flib′ėr-di-, flib′ėr-ti-jib″et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fliberdigibet*; appar. mere jargon: see *flibbergib*.] **1.** A chattering or gossiping person; a flighty or frivolous woman. *N. E. D.*

Good Mrs. *Flibber de Jibb*, with the French fly-flap o' your coxecombe. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, i. iv.

2†. The name given to a fiend.

Frateretto, *Fliberdigibet*, Hoberdidance, Tocobatto, were four devils of the round or morice: these four had forty assistants under them, as themselves do confesse.
Harsnet, Popish Impostures.

This is the foul fiend *Flibbertigibbet*; he begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

3. [*l. c.*] An imp; an impish-looking person; a restless, flighty person.

He was a lean, nervous *flibbertigibbet* of a man, with something the look of an actor, and something the look of a horse jockey. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 78.

flibbergib, flibbergibber (flib′ėr-jib, -jib-ėr), *n.* [Appar. mere jargon (see *flibbergibbet*), but the latter part may allude to *gibber*, *gibberish*. Cf. *flibbergibbet*.] A glib or oily talker; a lying knave; a sycophant. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes* another day shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus. *Latimer*, Sermons, fol. 39.

flibbergibbet† (flib′ėr-jib-et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *flibergibet*, *flebergibet*, *flebergebet*; appar. mere jargon: see *flibbergib*, *Flibberdigibbet*.] An imp; an impish-looking person; a flighty person.

Thou *Flebergibet*, *Flebergibet*, thou wretch!
Wot'st thou whereto last part of that word doth stretch?
J. Heywood, Epigrams.

Coquette, . . . a cocket, a tatling housewife, a titifill, a *flebergebit*. *Cotgrave*.

Flibbertigibbet, *n.* See *Flibberdigibbet*.

flibote†, *n.* See *fly-boat*.

flic-flac (flik′flak), *n.* [F., meant to be imitative of the sound of repeated blows. Cf. *flick*[1], *flack*, *tit-tat*, *pit-pat*.] Some kind of dance. *Thackeray*.

flichter (fliċh′tėr), *v. i.* [Sc., perhaps connected with *flicker* or *flutter*.] To flutter, quiver, or throb; pant with eager excitement or joy.

Th' expectant wee things, toddlin', stacher thro'
To meet their dad, wi' *flichterin'* noise and glee.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

★**flick**[1] (flik), *v. t.* [Prob. an attenuated form of *flack*.] To strike lightly with a quick jerk, as with a whip or the finger; flip: as, to *flick* off a fly from a horse.

At a state christening the lady who held the infant was tired and looked unwell, and the Princess of Wales asked permission for her to sit down. "Let her stand," said the Queen, *flicking* the snuff off her sleeve.
Thackeray, Four Georges, George III.

Near him, leaning listlessly against the wall, stood a strong-built countryman, *flicking*, with a worn-out hunting-whip, the top-boot that adorned his right foot.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlii.

★**flick**[1] (flik), *n.* [⟨ *flick*[1], *v.*] A light sudden stroke, as with a whip or the finger; a flip.

He jumped upon the box, . . . seized the whip, . . . gave one *flick* to the off leader, and away went the four . . . horses. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

flick[2] (flik), *n.* A dialectal form of *flitch*.

flicker[1] (flik′ėr), *v. i* [Early mod. E. also *flycker*; var. *flecker*; ME. *flikeren*, *flekeren*, ⟨ AS. *flicerian*, *flicorian*, flutter (of birds); cf. D. *flikkeren*, sparkle, glitter; an attenuated form of *flacker*, q. v.] **1.** To flutter, as a bird; vibrate the wings rapidly.

Above hire heed hire doves *fleckering*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1964.

Certain little birds only were heard to warble out their sweet notes, and to *flicker* up and downe the greene trees of the gardens. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 834.

The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flickering* on her nest, made short essays to sing.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 123.

2. To fluctuate or waver, as the light of a torch in the wind; undergo rapid and irregular changes.

Thei reised theire baners a-lofte that *flekered* in the wynde, and the bright sonne smote vpon the bright armurs that it glistered so bright that merveile was to beholden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 324.

A chain-drooped lamp was *flickering* by each door.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 40.

Carriage wheels whirled *flickering* along the beach, seaming its smoothness noiselessly, as if muffled.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 737.

It was the sight of that Lord Arundel
Who struck, in heat, the child he loved so well;
And the child's reason *flickered* and did die.
M. Arnold, A Picture at Newstead.

3. To scintillate; sparkle.

The wreath of radiant fire
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

4†. To act lovingly; bestow caresses.

Thise olde dotardes holours, which wol kisse and *flicker*, and besie hemself, though they may not do.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

=**Syn. 2.** *Glimmer*, *Gleam*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

flicker[1]† (flik'ėr), *a.* [ME. *fliker:* see *flicker*[1], *v.*] Wavering; unsteady.

For thi asked Crist, quether man him soht
Als he wer man of *fliker* thoht.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 36.

★**flicker**[1] (flik'ėr), *n.* [< *flicker*[1], *v.*] The act of flickering or fluttering; a wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle; a flutter.

flicker[2] (flik'ėr), *n.* [Imitated from one of the bird's notes.] The popular name of the golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*, a very common and handsome woodpecker of the United States, and of other species of the same genus, as the Mexican or red-shafted flicker, *C. mexicanus*, or the gilded flicker, *C. chrysoides*.



Flicker, or Golden-winged Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*).

The common flicker has the under surfaces of the wings and tail mostly golden-yellow, a profusion of round black spots on the light ground of the under parts, a black pectoral shield, a scarlet nuchal crescent, and in the male black mustaches. It is about 12½ inches long and 20 in extent of wings. It nests in holes of trees and lays numerous crystal white eggs. Also called *yucker*, *highholder*, *yellow-winged woodpecker*, and *pigeon-woodpecker*.

flickeringly (flik'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a flickering manner.

flickermouse† (flik'ėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flickermice* (-mīs). [Like *flindermouse*, another form of *flittermouse*, suggested by *flicker*[1]: see *flicker*[1] and *flittermouse*.] The bat; the flittermouse.

Once a bat, and ever a bat! a rere mouse,
And a bird o' twilight; . . .
Come, I will see the *flickermouse*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

flicted†, *a.* Same as *flighted*.

flidge† (flij), *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of ★*fledge*.

flier, flyer (flī'ėr), *n.* **1.** That which flies: as, the bird was a high *flier*.

Small birds that were powerful *fliers*.
The Century, XXXI. 356.

Specifically—**2.** One who or that which moves swiftly; an animal, a person, or a thing that exhibits or is capable of great speed: as, he drove a span of *fliers;* the locomotive was a *flier*. [Colloq.]

A moderate rider, not being an athlete or a *flier* on the one hand, nor exceptionally weak on the other, can, when he is in practice, get over in an hour seven or eight miles of ground on a tricycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 6.

The "Wonder," Shrewsbury and London coach, achieved for itself an enviable reputation as a *flyer* of the first order, and seemed determined not to be outdone by its formidable adversary of the iron-road without a struggle.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 129.

3. One who flees; a fugitive; a runaway.

So, now the gates are ope:—now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 4.

With courage charge, with comeliness retire,
Make good their ground, and then relieve their guard,
Withstand the ent'rer, then pursue the *flyer*,
New form their battle, shifting ev'ry ward.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii.

4. Some part of a machine or mechanism having a rapid motion. (*a*) A piece in a machine designed to equalize and regulate the motion of the whole by its own movement: as, the *flier* of a jack. (*b*) One of the arms attached to the spindle of a spinning-wheel, over which the thread passes to the bobbin. (*c*) The fan-wheel that rotates the cap of a windmill as the wind veers. (*d*) In a power printing-press, the pivoted rack at one end which swings automatically backward and forward to receive the printed sheets and lay them in a pile. Now more commonly called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a taker-off, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a *flyer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 706.

(*e*) One of the fork-shaped arms attached to a shaft which revolves in a drum or cylinder turning in the opposite direction, and used for mixing the ingredients of gunpowder. There is a series of these arms at right angles to each other. The fliers and the cylinder are all made from an alloy of copper and tin called *gun-metal*.

5. A single step or a straight flight of steps or stairs; in the plural, stairs composed of straight flights: opposed to *winding stairs*.—**6.** A financial venture; a speculative investment: applied to a purchase of stock by one not a regular buyer, in hope of immediate profit: as, to take a *flier* in Wall street. [U. S.]

There are comparatively few "lambs shorn" there, and the temptation to take a *flyer* in the market does not assail the average citizen. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 328.

7. A small handbill. Also called *dodger*. [U. S.]

flier-lathe (flī'ėr-lāŦʜ), *n.* In *weaving*, a lay, lathe, or batten for beating up the weft into the shed and compacting it; specifically, a suspended lathe, as distinguished from the batten in a frame journaled below. *E. H. Knight.*

fligger (flig'ėr), *n.* [Also *fliggur;* < *fligge*, an earlier form of *fledge*, *fledge*, *a.*, + *-er*[1].] A ★young bird just fledged. [Prov. Eng.]

flight[1] (flīt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flight*, *flyght*, *flyt*, *fligt*, *fluht*, < AS. *flyht*, flight, the act or power of flying, = D. *vlugt*, *vlucht*, flight, the extent between the two extremities of a bird's wings, escape, a course, an aviary, = MLG. *vlucht*, LG. *flugt*, flight, flock of birds in flight, = Sw. *flygt*, flight, = Dan. *flugt*, flight, soaring (cf. equiv. AS. *flyge* = OHG. *flug*, MHG. *vluc*, G. *flug* = Icel. *flugr*, mod. *flug*, flight), < AS. *fleógan* (pret. pl. *flugon*), fly: see *fly*[1]. A different word from *flight*[2], ult. < *flee*[1]; but the two words have been confused.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act or power of flying; a passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation.

Our soldiers' [weapons]—like the night-owl's lazy *flight*— . . .
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

In birds of vigorous *flight* we find the pectoral muscles presenting the greatest development. *Amer. Cyc.*, II. 653.

2. Swift motion in general; rapid movement or passage caused by any propelling force: as, the *flight* of a missile; a meteor's *flight;* the *flight* of a fish toward its prey; the *flight* of a rapidly revolving wheel.

The arc . . . waltered on the wylde flod went as hit lyste, . . .
Flote forthe with the *flyt* of the felle wyndez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 421.

He too is witness, noblest of the train
That waits on man, the *flight*-performing horse.
Cowper, Task, vi. 426.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its *flight*.
Longfellow, The Arrow and the Song.

3. A number of beings or things flying or passing through the air together; especially, a flock of birds flying in company; the birds that fly or migrate together; the birds produced in the same season: applied specifically in the old language of English sport to doves and swallows, and in America to pigeons, and also to a swarm of bees.

Att the first *flight* of arrowes sent
Full four-score Scots they slew.
Chevy Chase (Percy's Reliques, p. 142).

Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Sure you must have had *flights* of strange awkward animals, if you can be so taken with him!
Walpole, Letters, II. 26.

High o'er the restless deep, above the reach
Of gunner's hope, vast *flights* of wild-ducks stretch.
Crabbe, Works, II. 12.

Master Simon . . . told me that, according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a muster of peacocks. "In the same way," added he, with a slight air of pedantry, "we say a *flight* of doves or swallows, a bevy of quails, a herd of deer, of wrens, or cranes, a skulk of foxes, or a building of rooks."
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 259.

4. Figuratively, an excursion or sally; a passing out of or beyond a fixed course; a mounting or soaring: as, a *flight* of imagination or fancy; a *flight* of ambition or of temper.

These were men of high *flight* and above ordinances, and spake spiteful things of our Lord's Nativity.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 25, 1657.

Trust me, dear, good humour can prevail,
When airs, and *flights*, and screams, and scolding fail.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 32.

Ev'ry idle thing
That Fancy finds in her excursive *flights*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 242.

In the *flights* of his imagination, [Emerson] is like the strong-winged bird of passage.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

5. In *archery:* (*a*) The sport of shooting arrows in the manner now called roving—that is, with roving aim instead of at a butt. See *rover*.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

(*b*) Shooting with the longbow in general, as distinguished from the use of the crossbow. See *flight-arrow*.—**6.** A continuous series of steps or stairs; the part of a stairway extending directly from one floor or one landing to another.

Hastily we past,
And up a *flight* of stairs into the hall.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Surrounded . . . by stone-faced terraces, and approached on every side by noble *flights* of stairs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 181.

7. The glume or husk of oats.—**8.** The thin membrane which is detached from the coffee-berry in the process of roasting.—**9.** In the clapper of a bell, the dependent piece or weight below the striking part; the tail.

The tail, called the *flight*, is almost always requisite to make the clapper fly properly.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 359.

10. In *mach.*: (*a*) The inclination of the arm of a crane or of a cat-head. (*b*) A wing or fin; a fan.

To it [the trough of a drier] are secured iron or steel *flights* and agitators. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 149.

A number of inclined boards called *flights*, whose function was to spread the meal and to gather it toward the bolting hopper. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., Supp., p. 8813.

Time of flight, in *gun.*, the time required for a projectile to move through the air from the muzzle of a piece until it first touches the mark, ground, or water.=**Syn. 3.** See *flock*[1], *n.*

II. *a.* **1†.** [Cf. *flit*[2] = *fleet*[4].] Swift in transit. *Nares.*

So *flight* is melancholie to darke disgrace,
And deadly drowsie to a bright good morrow?
Copley, Fig for Fortune (1596), p. 11.

2. In *sporting*, belonging to a flight or flock.

In the autumn migration, the birds [woodcock] that have recently arrived are called *Flight* birds, and are distinguished by the feathers on the breast being brighter in color than of those that have been lying in the feeding ground for some time. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 261.

flight[2] (flīt), *n.* [< ME. *flight*, *flyght*, *fligt*, *fluht* (AS. **flyht*, in this sense, not found) = OFries. *flecht* = D. *vlugt*, escape, = MLG. *vlucht*, LG. *flugt*, flight, = OHG. *fluht*, MHG. *vluht*, G. *flucht* = Sw. *flykt* = Dan. *flugt*, flight, escape; < AS. *fleón* (pret. pl. *flugon*), etc., E. *flee*[1]. A different word from *flight*[1], ult. < *fly*[1]; but the two words have been confused.] The act of fleeing; the act of running away to escape danger or expected evil; hasty departure.

Wha sall take the *fyghte* and flee.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

They with sword and spear
Put many foes to *flight*.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 83).

Pray ye that your *flight* be not in the winter.
Mat. xxiv. 20.

Munro was forced to abandon his baggage, to fling his guns into the tanks, and to save himself by a retreat which might be called a *flight*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

flight[2]† (flīt), *v. t.* [< *flight*[2], *n.*] To put to flight; rout; frighten away.

Mount Ptoum, . . . from whence the wild bore came of a sudden that *flighted* her. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 245.

Philosophy . . . is to be *flighted* and exploded among Christians. *Glanville*, Essays, iv.

flight[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *flite*.

flight-arrow (flīt'ar″ō), *n.* **1.** An arrow having a conical or pyramidal head without barbs.—**2.** A long and light arrow in general; a shaft or arrow for the longbow, as distinguished from the bolt.

flighted (flī'ted), *a.* [< *flight*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1†.** Taking flight; flying.

An unusual stop of sudden silence
Gave respite to the drowsy-*flighted* steeds
That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep.
Milton, Comus, l. 553.

2. In *her.*, same as *feathered*.

flighter (flī'tėr), *n.* [< *flight*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *brewing* and *distilling*, a horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

flight-feather (flīt'feŦʜ″ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

It is easy to understand that, durable as are the *flight-feathers*, they do not last forever, and are besides very subject to accidental breakage, the consequence of which would be the crippling of the bird. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 776.

flight-head† (flīt'hed), *n.* A wild-headed person. *Nares.*

Some insurrection hath been in Warwickshire, and began the very same day that the plot should have been executed; some Popish *flight-heads* thinking to do wonders.
Letter, dated 1603.

flightily (flī'ti-li), *adv.* In a flighty, wild, capricious, or imaginative manner.

flightiness (flī'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being flighty; capriciousness; volatility; specifically, slight delirium or mental aberration.

Her innate *flightiness* made her dangerous.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

=**Syn.** *Lightness, Frivolity,* etc. (see *levity*); giddiness, caprice.

flightless (flīt'les), *a.* [< *flight* + *-less.*] Incapable of flying.

The giant ostrich of Madagascar was a *flightless* bird.
The Century, XXXI. 359.

flight-shaft (flīt'shaft), *n.* Same as *flight-arrow.*

flight-shooting (flīt'shö″ting), *n.* The sport or practice of shooting birds as they fly in flocks, or to and from their feeding-grounds.

flight-shot (flīt'shot), *n.* The distance which an arrow flies; bow-shot.

The Temple had priuiledge of Sanctuarie, which Alexander extended to a furlong, Mithridates to a *flight-shot*, Antonius added part of the Citie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

Aboute a *flite-shot* from the towne is the Cardinal's house.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 14, 1664.

Jack was already gone a *flight-shot* beyond his patience.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vi.

flighty (flī'ti), *a.* [= D. *vlugtig*, volatile, = G. *flüchtig* = Dan. *flygtig* = Sw. *flyktig*, flighty; as *flight*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humor, caprice, etc.; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct; volatile; giddy; fickle; capricious; slightly delirious; wandering in mind.

The *flighty* gambols of chance are objects of no science, nor grounds of any dependance whatever.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. xxvi.

Proofs of my *flighty* and paradoxical turn of mind.
Coleridge.

Mr. Dingwell was a man of a *flighty* and furious temper.
J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mollory, xxxiv.

2. Fleeting; swift; transient. [Rare.]

The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

flimflam (flim'flam), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flam*[2]; cf. *flipflap, whimwham*, etc.] A freak; a trick; an imposition or deception.

This is a pretty *flim-flam.*
Beau. and Fl.

I wil not be troubled, colonel, with his meanings, if he do not marry her this very evening; for I'le ha' none of his *flim-flams* and his may-be's.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street (1663).

flimmer-ball (flim'ėr-bâl), *n.* A protozoan of Haeckel's group *Catallacta, Magosphæra planula* of Norway. See *Magosphæra.*

flimsily (flim'zi-li), *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

flimsiness (flim'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness; want of substance or solidity.

There is a certain *flimsiness* of Poetry, that seems expedient in a song.
Shenstone.

If you like Vandyck or Gainsborough especially, you must be too much attracted by gentlemanly *flimsiness.*
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, App. ii.

flimsy (flim'zi), *a.* and *n.* [A modern word, of popular origin, prob. vaguely based on *film* (cf. E. Fries. *flim, flēm*, Dan. dial. *flims, flems*, film) and conformed to the analogy of *whimsy, clumsy*, and the later dial. *limpsy* from *limp.* The W. *llymsi*, sluggish, etc., owes its similarity to accident.] I. *a.* 1. Without material strength or solid substance; of loose and unsubstantial structure.

Reveries, . . .
Those *flimsy* webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought.
Cowper, Retirement.

2. Without strength or force of any kind; weak; ineffectual: as, a *flimsy* argument.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines!
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 94.

That style which in the closet might justly be called *flimsy* seems the true mode of eloquence here.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

In reply came *flimsy* and unmeaning excuses.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

=**Syn.** 1. Unsubstantial, thin, slight.—2. Feeble, trivial, shallow, superficial, frivolous, foolish, puerile.

II. *n.* 1. A thin sort of paper by means of which several copies of a writing may be made at once; transfer-paper.—2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper. [Slang.]

When a man sends you the *flimsy*, he spares you the flourish.
Dickens.

flinch[1] (flinch), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form (perhaps influenced by *blench*[1]) of ME. *flecchen*· see *fletch*[1].] 1. To give way to fear or to a sense of pain; shrink back from anything painful or dangerous; manifest a feeling or a fear of suffering or injury of any kind; draw back from any act or undertaking through dread of consequences; shrink; wince: as, the pain was severe, but he did not *flinch.*

They [Moskito Indians] behave themselves very bold in fight, and never seem to *flinch* nor hang back; for they think that the white men with whom they are know better than they when it is best to fight.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 8.

He [Stuyvesant] was never a man to *flinch* when he found himself in a scrape; but to dash forward through thick and thin, trusting, by hook or by crook, to make all things straight in the end.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 269.

The mere holiday-politician . . . *flinches* from his duties as soon as those duties become difficult and disagreeable.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. In *croquet*, to allow the foot to slip from the ball in the act of croqueting.

flinch[2] (flinch), *v. t.* Same as *flense.*

flincher (flin'chėr), *n.* One who flinches.

Believe 't, sir,
But make this good upon us you have promis'd,
You shall not find us *flinchers.*
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

flinching (flin'ching), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *snape.*

flinchingly (flin'ching-li), *adv.* In a flinching manner.

flinder[1] (flin'dėr), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *flender;* < Norw. *flindra*, dial. *flingra*, a thin slice or splinter, esp. of stone, dial. *flinter*, a crumb, fragment (cf. *fara i flinter, fljuga i flint*, Dan. *springe i flint*, go, fly, or spring to flinders, used fig., burst with rage; verb refl. *flindrast, flintrast*, splinter, shiver, go to flinders). Cf. D. *flenters*, rags, tatters, and see *flint, flints.* There is no connection with G. dial. *flinder, flinter*, G. *flitter*, spangle, tinsel, *flittern*, glitter, Dan. Sw. *flitter*, tinsel.] A splinter; a thin slice; a small piece or fragment: usually in the plural.

His bow and his broad arrow
In *flinders* flew about.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 191).

They gar'd it a' in *flinders* flee.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 85).

The tough ash spear, so stout and true,
Into a thousand *flinders* flew.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 6.

flinder[2] (flin'dėr), *v. i.* [Sc.; cf. D. *vlinder*, a butterfly.] To flirt; run about in a fluttering manner. *Jamieson.*

flindermouse† (flin'dėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flindermice* (-mīs). [< late ME. *flyndermouse;* < *flinder* (cf. D. *vlinder*, a butterfly: see *flinder*[2]) + *mouse;* perhaps a var. of *flittermouse*, q. v.] A bat: same as *flittermouse.*

Thenne cam . . . the *flyndermows* and the wezel.
Caxton, Reynard the Fox (1481) (ed. Arber), p. 112.

One face was attyred of the newe fashion of womens attyre, the other face like the olde arraye of women, and had wynges like a backe or *flyndermowse.*
MS. Harl., 486, f. 77. (*Halliwell.*)

Flinders bar (flin'dėrz bär). [So called from its inventor: see *Flindersia.*] *Naut.*, an appliance for correcting a part of the local deviation of the compass-needle on shipboard, consisting of a soft iron cylinder, generally two or three inches in diameter, placed vertically in front or in the rear of the compass-binnacle at such a distance as may be required. Besides helping to correct the semicircular deviation, it tends to lessen the heeling-error.

Flindersia (flin-dėr'si-ą), *n.* [NL., so called after Captain M. *Flinders*, R. N. (died 1814), who, accompanied by the botanist Robert Brown, explored the coast of Australia in the beginning of the 19th century.] A genus of tall timber-trees of Australia, New Caledonia, and the Molucca Islands, of the family *Rutaceæ.* The wood of *F. maculosa* is the Australian spotted-tree or leopard-tree. *F. australis*, the ash or beech of Queensland, is largely used for staves. *F. Oxleyana* is known as *white teak* or *yellow-wood*, and furnishes a yellow dye. All have a woody capsule covered with sharp-pointed tubercles, which is used by the natives as a rasp in preparing roots, etc., for food.

fling (fling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flung*, ppr. *flinging.* [< ME. *flyngen, flengen* (with strong pret. *flang, flong*), tr. fling, usually intr. hasten, fly, rush, also strike (at), < Icel. *flengja*, whip, ride furiously, = Sw. *flänga*, romp, ride furiously, a derived sense of OSw. *flenga*, strike, Sw. dial. *flänga*, strike, hack, strip bark from trees, = Norw. *flengja*, slash, gash, cut, esp. with violence, = Dan. *flænge*, slash, gash; hence the noun, Sw. *fläng*, agitation, violent exercise, = Norw. *fleng* = Dan. *flænge*, a slash, gash; cf. the adverbial phrase, Sw. *i fläng* = Norw. *i fleng* = Dan. *i flæng*, at random, indiscriminately.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw, cast, or hurl; especially, to throw with force, violence, or swiftness, with ardor, vehemence, disdain, impatience, or indifference: as, the waves *flung* the ship upon the rocks; his antagonist *flung* him to the ground; to *fling* a sarcasm at an opponent; they *flung* themselves suddenly upon the enemy; to *fling* a penny to a beggar.

He . . . raft him al his song
And eke his speche, and out at dore him *flong* [var. *slong*, i. e., *slung*].
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 17254.

Who loves the king, and will embrace his pardon,
Fling up his cap, and say—God save his majesty!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Another time my horse Calamity *flung* me over his head into a neighboring parish, as if I had been a shuttlecock.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

Once more, on gay St. Crispin's day,
Fling out your blazoned banner!
Whittier, The Shoemakers.

The bell
Flung out its sound o'er night or day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 187.

2. To throw aside or off, as a burden.

You likewise will do well,
Ladies, in entering here, to cast and *fling*
The tricks which make us toys of men.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

To fling off. (*a*) To baffle in the chase; defeat of prey. (*b*) To get rid of.

You *flung* me *off*, before the court disgrac'd me,
When in the pride I appear'd of all my beauty.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

To fling one's self out or **about,** to flounce out or about; dash out, as in anger or rage.—**To fling out,** to utter or speak violently or recklessly: as, to *fling out* hard words against another.—**To fling the head,** to throw up the head with a violent, contemptuous, or angry motion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act by throwing in some particular way; discharge a missile, or something analogous to a missile.

Thou sitt'st upon this ball
Of earth, secure, while death, that *flings* at all,
Stands arm'd to strike thee down.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

I and my Cloe take a nobler Aim:
At human Hearts we *fling*, nor ever miss the Game.
Prior, Cloe Hunting.

2†. To aim a blow, as with a weapon; let fly.

He . . . *flang* at hym fuersly with a fyne swerde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5253.

3. To hasten; fly; rush.

Messagers conne *flyng*
Into the halle before the kyng.
King Alisaunder, l. 1165.

Then starting up, down yonder path he *flung*,
Lest thou hadst miss'd thy way.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

This denunciation is eagerly caught up by the public: away they *fling* to propagate the distress.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cvii.

4. To start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; rush away in anger.

ffor hir son sha gan *flyng*,
In rage as a lyonesse.
Legend of St. Alexius, l. 1034.

Alas, kind lord!
He's *flung* in rage from this ungrateful seat
Of monstrous friends
Shak., T. of A., iv. 2.

She [Lady Townshend] burst into a flood of tears and rage; told him she now believed all his father and mother had said of him; and with a thousand other reproaches *flung* upstairs.
Walpole, Letters, II. 51.

Tom *flung* out of the room, and slammed the door after him.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

5. To fly into violent and irregular motions; flounce; throw out the legs violently, as a horse; kick.

Being fastned to proud Coursers collers,
That fight and *fling*, it [willo-wort] will abate their cholers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

This is but to *fling* and struggle under the inevitable net of God, that now begins to inviron you round.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The beasts began to kick and *fling.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 833.

6. To utter harsh or abusive language; upbraid; sneer: as, she began to flout and *fling.*

fling (fling), *n.* [< *fling*, *v.*] 1. A throw; a cast from the hand.—2. Entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasure, adventure, or excitement of any kind; enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities.

Give me my *fling*, and let me say my say.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

He has seen the world and had his *fling* at Paris.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, i.

I tell you, don't think of marrying—why should you marry?—but just have your *fling* and get a little fun while you can.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

3. A lively Scotch country-dance; a reel or hornpipe, especially of the kind called the *Highland fling*, usually danced by one person.

We saw the Highlanders dancing the *fling* to the music of the bagpipe in the open street. *Neill*, Tour, p. 1.

So he stept right up before my gate,
And danced me a saucy *fling*.
Hood, The Last Man.

4. A gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

He had a *Fling* at your Ladyship too.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Shakespear has very sly *flings* at this unnatural manner of thinking and writing.
Goldsmith, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

5†. A slight, trifling matter: in the following proverb:

England were but a *fling*,
Save for the crooked stick and the gray goose wing.
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire.

Full fling, at the utmost speed; recklessly.

A man that hath taken his career, and runs *full fling* to a place, cannot recoil himself, or recall his strength on the sudden. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 237.

fling-dust† (fling′dust), *n.* [< *fling*, *v.*, + obj. *dust*.] One who kicks up the dust; a street-walker: a term of contempt applied to a woman of low character. *Beau. and Fl.*

flinger (fling′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who flings; a thrower, jeerer, etc.

And as a Curre, that cannot hurt the *flinger*,
Flies at the stone and biteth that for anger,
Goliah bites the ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

2. One who dances a fling. [Scotch.]

That's as muckle as to say that I suld hae minded you was a *flinger* and a fiddler yourself. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

flinging-tree (fling′ing-trē), *n.* [Sc. *flingin-tree*; < *flinging*, ppr. of *fling*, *v.*, + *tree*.] **1.** A piece of timber hung as a partition between horses in a stall. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** A flail; properly, the lower part of a flail. [Scotch.]

The thresher's weary *flingin-tree*
The lee-lang day had tired me.
Burns, The Vision, i.

flinking-comb (fling′king-kōm), *n.* A comb for ★the toilet-table. [Prov. Eng.]

flint (flint), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flint*, < AS. *flint*, flint, and in general a rock, = Sw. *flinta* = Dan. *flint* = MLG. *vlins* = OHG. *flins*, MHG. *vlins*, G. dial. *flins*, flint; perhaps = Gr. *πλίνθος*, a brick: see *plinth*. Perhaps ult. connected with *flinder*[1] (Norw. *flinter*, a fragment, etc.): see *flinder*[1]. Hence OF. *flin*, a stone used, like emery, in polishing knives; and prob. Dan. *flint* = Sw. *flint* (in comp.), G. *flinte* (whence Bohem. and Pol. *flinta*, Lett. *plinte*), a gun: see *flint-lock*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A form of silica, somewhat allied to chalcedony, but more opaque, and with less luster. It is usually of a light-gray or brownish color. It has a peculiarly well-marked conchoidal fracture, and can easily be broken up into fragments having sharp cutting edges. For this reason, and because of its hardness, which is proverbial, flint was most extensively used in prehistoric times for all kinds of cutting implements. The use of flint as a means of striking fire with a steel, and especially as a part of the once almost universally used musket-lock, is well known. Flint occurs in large quantity in the form of nodules, and even sheets or beds, in the chalk of England and France, and has been formed by the slow replacement of carbonate of lime by silica held in solution in water. It is abundant in the United States, generally in massive forms. The exterior of most flints is of a lighter color than the interior, this difference being caused by a rearrangement of the particles of the silica.

Then he tooke up the Eldridge sworde,
As hard as any *flint*.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 180).

The old chief . . . slowly shapes, with axe of stone,
The arrow-head from *flint* and bone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

2. A piece of flinty stone used for any purpose, as for striking fire in a flint-lock musket or otherwise, or in the form of an implement. See cut under *flint-lock*.

Ac [but] hew fyre at a *flynte* fowre hundreth wyntre,
Bot thow haue towe to take it with tondre or broches,
Al thi laboure is loste and al thi longe trauaille.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 244.

Prometheus first struck the *flints*, and marvelled at the spark. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 212.

So stubborn *flints* their inward heat conceal,
Till art and force th' unwilling sparks reveal.
Congreve, To Mr. Dryden.

The place seems to be devoted to the making of *flints*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 299.

3. Figuratively, something very hard or obdurate: as, he was *flint* against persuasion.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity;
Yet notwithstanding, being incens'd, he's *flint*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Dry flint, in *leather-making*. See the extract.

Dry flint is a thoroughly dry hide that has not been salted. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 54.

Liquor of flints, a solution of flint or silica in potash.—**To fix one's flint.** See *fix*.—**To skin a flint**, to act with extreme closeness or meanness in regard to money matters.

II. *a.* **1.** Made or composed of flint.—**2.** Hard and firm, as if made of flint: as, *flint* corn or *flint* wheat.—**Flint implements**, in *archæol.*, implements made of flint, used by man before the use of metals; also, implements made of hard and brittle materials similar to flint which can be flaked. They consist of arrowheads, ax-heads or celts, lance-heads, knives, etc. Flint implements have been found in many regions of the globe; often, as in the Somme valley in France, in beds of drift, and in connection with the remains of extinct species of the elephant, rhinoceros, and other mammals, whence man's existence on the globe at a geological period anterior to the present has been inferred. Flint implements are still used by some primitive tribes.

flinted† (flin′ted), *a.* [< *flint* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Of or consisting of flint.

Then *flinted* stones and barked tree . . .
Shall waile my wofull hap by thee.
T. Howell, Arb. Amitie, 32. *N. E. D.*

2. Hardened; cruel. *Davies.*

Also we the byrthplace detest of *flinted* Vlisses.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 279.

flintful (flint′fûl), *a.* Flinty. [Nonce-word.]

flint-glass (flint′glȧs), *n.* A variety of glass in which the silica is combined with oxid of lead in greater or less quantity. The larger the amount of lead the higher the specific gravity and the refractive power, and the greater the brilliancy of the product. Flint-glass is often called *crystal glass*, or simply *crystal*, while some limit the name *flint-glass* to the variety specially made for optical purposes. Besides the oxid of lead, potash is an essential ingredient of flint-glass or crystal. Analyses of different kinds of crystal show the presence of from 28 to 37 per cent. of oxid of lead, 14 to 17 of potash, and 52 to 59 of silica. The flint-glass of Guinand, used for optical purposes and generally admitted to be of unrivalled excellence, contains about 43 per cent. of oxid of lead and 12 of potash. The brilliancy of crystal glass fits it for use for ornamental purposes, and especially for the most showy and expensive table-ware. The characteristic luster and sparkle due to the high refractive power of the material is brought out by cutting and polishing, exactly as is done in the case of gems. Owing, however, to its softness, crystal glass is easily scratched by careless handling and dulled by wear. The name *flint-glass* originated in the fact that the silica first used in England for the manufacture of this article was derived from flints. An essential requisite for good flint-glass is purity of the materials employed, and the forms of the furnace and of the melting-pots are peculiar. Great technical skill is required for the production of the best kind of glass for optical purposes. See *glass*, *strass*, and *lens*.

flint-heart† (flint′härt), *a.* Same as *flint-hearted*.

Under the conduct of Great Soliman,
Have I ben chief commander of an host,
And put the *flint-heart* Persians to the sword.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

flint-hearted (flint′här′ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel.

"Oh, pity," gan she cry, "*flint-hearted* boy."
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 95.

flintiness (flin′ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being flinty; hardness; cruelty.

The more I admire your *flintiness:*
What cause have I given you, illustrious madam,
To play this strange part with me?
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, i. 1.

flint-knacker (flint′nak″ėr), *n.* Same as *flint-knapper*.

flint-knapper (flint′nap″ėr), *n.* A workman who breaks or chips flints to desired forms.

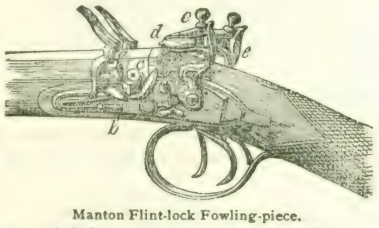
During a recent journey through Epirus I was so fortunate as to observe in a street of Janina an old Albanian *flint-knapper* practising his truly elegant art.
A. J. Evans, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 65.

flint-knapping (flint′nap″ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or method of breaking or chipping flints to desired forms. In modern practice the lumps or nodules of flint are broken into pieces of moderate size by means of light blows with a square hammer, and these pieces are then split and shaped by scaling or flaking them off by means of blows of nicely adjusted force and direction with a pointed hammer.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the art of flaking and shaping flints.

At present the chief site of *flint-knapping* industry is Valona and its neighborhood.
A. J. Evans, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 66.

flint-lock (flint′lok), *n.* **1.** A gun-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking the steel covering of the pan containing the priming and thus igniting the priming.—**2.** A gun, especially a musket, having a flint-lock.



Manton Flint-lock Fowling-piece.
a, hammer; *b*, flash-pan, or pan; *c*, touch-hole; *d*, flint; *e*, *e*, cocks.

The match-lock remained in use till the middle of the 17th century, when it was displaced by the *flint-lock*, the earliest form of which, the "snaphaunce," seems to have been invented about the end of the 16th century in Germany. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 279.

flint-mill (flint′mil), *n.* **1.** In *pottery-manuf.*, a mill in which burned and crushed flints are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain. The mill has a pan with a bottom of quartz or feldspar blocks, and runners of silicious stone.—**2.** In *mining*, an old safety device for producing light, consisting of a wheel of which the periphery was studded with flints, which, when the wheel revolved, struck against a steel and emitted a quick succession of sparks. Such sparks do not ignite fire-damp. *E. H. Knight.*

The clumsy and unsafe "safety" lamp, which will soon be numbered, with the *flint-mill*, among the relics of the past. *Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 248.

flint-paring (flint′pãr″ing), *n.* The practice of a skinflint; parsimony.

Much mischief was done by the mercantile spirit which dictated the hard chaffering on both sides the Channel at this important juncture; for during this tedious *flint-paring*, Antwerp, which might have been saved, was falling into the hands of Philip.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 323.

flint-rope (flint′rōp), *n.* A kind of glass-rope; the stem of a glass-sponge, as *Hyalonema sieboldi*.

flints (flints), *n. pl.* [Prob. akin to *flinder*[1] (Norw. *flinter*, *flint*, etc.): see *flinder*[1].] Refuse barley in making malt. [Prov. Eng.]

flint-sponge (flint′spunj), *n.* The sponge *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found at Yenoshima, on the coast of Japan. Also called *sponge-glass*.

flintstone (flint′stōn), *n.* A hard silicious stone; flint.

Like wood he sprang the castell about,
On the rock o' the black *flintstane*.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

It is not sufficient to carry religion in our hearts, as fire is carried in *flint-stones*, but we are outwardly, visibly, apparently, to serve and honour the living God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

flintware (flint′wãr), *n.* In *ceram.*: (*a*) Pottery distinguished by the use of ground flints mixed with the clay. (*b*) Pottery having a slip into which ground flints enter for a considerable part of its volume.

flintwood (flint′wůd), *n.* The mountain-ash of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus pilularis*.

flinty (flin′ti), *a.* [< *flint* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of flint; abounding in flint, or having a flint-like quality: as, a *flinty* rock; a *flinty* fracture; *flinty* ground.

Flinty rocks were cleft. *Congreve*, Tears of Amaryllis.

Each purple peak, each *flinty* spire,
Was bathed in floods of living fire.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 11.

2. Figuratively, hard as flint; obdurate; cruel; unmerciful: as, a *flinty* heart.

Gratitude
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom would peep forth,
And answer thanks. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4.

How shall I move
Thy *flinty* heart my curse has made me love?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 117.

flip[1] (flip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flipped*, ppr. *flipping*. [An attenuated form of *flap*, q. v. Hence *fillip*, *fip*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fillip; tap lightly; twitch.

As when your little ones
Doe 'twixt their fingers *flip* their cherry stones.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

Listlessly *flipping* the ash from his cigarette.
Hugh Conway, A Family Affair, p. 87.

2. To flick, as with a whip.—**3.** To toss with a snap of the thumb, or the like: as, to *flip* up a penny in playing "heads and tails." [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To flap.

To sing their song "I want to hear the *flipping* of the angels' wings." They [three negresses] not only sang the chorus over and over again, but each time shook their hands . . . to represent their *flipping*.
London Nonconformist, June 17, 1886.

When the water had disappeared, eight mackerel were found *flipping* about the deck. *Science*, VII. 263.

To flip up, to toss up a coin to determine what shall be done, etc. See I., 3. [Colloq.]

The two great men could *flip up* to see which should have the second place. *New York Tribune*, Oct. 4, 1879.

flip[1] (flip), *n.* [< *flip*[1], *v.*] A fillip; a flick; a snap.

Madame Bovary, with the little pessimistic *flip* at the end of every paragraph, is the most personal of books.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 249.

flip[1] (flip), *a.* [E. dial.; < *flip*[1], *v.* Cf. *flippant.*] Nimble; flippant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flip[2] (flip), *n.* [Of dial. origin; prob. < *flip*[1], *v.*, but the connection is not clear.] A mixture of which ale, beer, or cider is the chief ingredient, sweetened, spiced, made sometimes with eggs (see *egg-flip*), and drunk hot. It is considered essential to heat the compound by means of hot irons plunged into the liquor, which gives a burnt taste. See *flip-dog.*

He caus'd the *flip* in mugs gae roun'
And wine in cans sae gay.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

If you spent the evening in a tavern (says John Adams), you found the house full of people drinking drams of *flip*, [and] toddy, and carousing and swearing.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 97.

In those good old days . . . it was thought best to heat the poker red hot before plunging it into the mugs of *flip*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 18.

flip-dog (flip'dog), *n.* An iron shaped like a poker, used to heat flip by plunging it while red-hot into the liquor.

Warm your nose with Porter's *flip-dog*.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 11.

flipe (flīp), *n.* [Formerly also *flype;* prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *flip*, flap, a shirt-collar, corner of a handkerchief, etc.; Icel. *flipi*, a horse's lip, = Sw. dial. *flip*, the lip.] **1.** A fold; a lap. [Scotch.]—**2.** The brim of a hat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Good blew bonnets on their head;
Which on the one side had a *flipe*,
Adorned with a tobacco pipe.
Cleland, Poems, p. 12.

3. A flake of snow. [Prov. Eng.]

flipe (flīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fliped*, ppr. *fliping.* [Formerly also *flype;* < *flipe*, *n.*] **1.** To fold back; turn up or down, as a sleeve, or a stocking in pulling it off, by turning it inside out. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I *flype* vp my sleues as one doth that intendeth to do some thynge, or bycause his sleues shulde not hange ouer his handes. *Palsgrave.*

2. To ruffle back, as the skin. [Scotch.]

The young man . . . played his pavïe, by *flyping* up the lid of his eyes and casting up the white.
McCrie, John Knox, II. 292.

★**flipflap** (flip'flap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *flap.* Cf. *flip*[1].] **1.** A continual light flapping; the repeated stroke or noise made by the alternating movements of something broad, flat, and limber.—**2.** A somersault. [Slang.]—**3**†. A flighty person. *Davies.*

The light airy *flipflap*, she kills him with her motions.
Vanbrugh, False Friend, i. 1.

4. A neuropterous grub, the dobson or hellgrammite. [Virginia, U. S.]

flipflap (flip'flap), *adv.* [< *flipflap*, *n.*] With a flapping noise. *Johnson.*

flipjack (flip'jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack.*

flippancy (flip'an-si), *n.* [< *flippan(t)* + *-cy.*] The state or quality of being flippant; free or inconsiderate volubility; presumptuous or impertinent trifling in speech or conduct; disrespectful smartness in speaking or writing; pertness.

But this *flippancy* of language proves nothing but the passion of the men who have indulged themselves in it.
Bp. Hurd, Works, V. vii.

flippant (flip'ant), *a.* [With suffix *-ant*, as if of L. origin, but due to the ME. ppr. suffix *-and, -ende* (< AS. *-ende:* see *-ing*[2]); appar. resting on *flip*[1], but prob. < Icel. *fleipa*, or *fleipra*, babble, prattle, *fleipr*, n., babble, tattle, = Sw. dial. *flepa*, talk nonsense.] **1**†. Lively and fluent in speech; speaking freely; talkative; communicative.

As for your mother, she was wise, a most *flippant* tongue she had. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be . . . *flippant* and free in their speech.
Barrow, Sermon on Gunpowder Treason.

2. Voluble and confident, without due knowledge or consideration; talkative and forward; impertinent; disrespectfully smart in speech or conduct.

She was so *flippant* in her answers to all the honest fellows that came near her, and so very vain of her beauty, that she has valued herself upon her charms till they have ceased. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

To be *flippant* about troubles is as intolerable as if one were to be frivolous about aldermen.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 287.

3. Of a light and trifling quality; shallow; pert; disrespectful.

Have no regard to Sybil's dress, have none
To her pert language, to her *flippant* tone.'
Crabbe, Works, IV. 142.

Hurried and *flippant* fantasies are substituted for exact and philosophical reasoning.
Story, Speech at Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

I will not echo the rather *flippant* observation of Mrs. Elisabeth Montagu, in her Essay on Shakespeare, . . . to the effect that the primary glory of French dramatists in their own eyes seems to be their triumph over the difficulties of rhyming. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 110.

flippantly (flip'ant-li), *adv.* In a flippant manner; glibly; with pert volubility.

flippantness (flip'ant-nes), *n.* Flippancy.

flipper (flip'ėr), *n.* [< *flip*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *flapper.*] ★**1.** The limb of a vertebrate, other than the fin of a fish or the foot of a bird, specially modified for swimming. The digits are enveloped in a common integument, as if covered by a mitten, and they are usually lengthened and flattened; in the more highly specialized forms nails are small or wanting. The limbs of sea turtles, the feet of seals and the side fins of cetaceans are typical examples of flippers. See also *paddle.*

2. The hand: as, give us your *flipper.* [Slang.]—**3.** Part of a scene, hinged and painted on both sides, used in trick changes. [Theatrical cant.]—**4.** A flapjack; a kind of griddle-cake.—**Square-flipper,** the bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus.*

flippit†, *n.* [Var. of *flappet.* Cf. *flip*[1] and *flippant.*] A pert or lively person.

How now, my wanton *flippitt?*
Where are thy ging of sweetnes? this is mettle
To coyne young Cupids in.
A. Wilson, Inconstant Lady.

flird[1] (flėrd), *n.* [Sc., formerly also *flyrd;* perhaps a particular use of ME. *flerd*, q. v.] **1.** Anything thin and insufficient; any piece of dress that is unsubstantial. *Jamieson.*—**2.** *pl.* Worn-out clothes. *Jamieson.*

flird[2] (flėrd), *v. i.* [Sc.: see *flirt*, and cf. *flird*[1].] **1.** To gibe; jeer.

Sum sings, Sum dances. Sum tell storyis. . . .
Sum *flyrds*. Sum fenyeis; and sum flatters.
Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 102. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To flutter. *Jamieson.*

flirdie, flirdy (flėr'di), *a.* [< *flird*[2] + *-ie, -y*[1].] Giddy; unsettled: often applied to a skittish horse. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flirdoch (flėr'doch), *n.* [< *flird*[2].] A little flirt. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flire (flir), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete and dialectal variant of *fleer*[1].

flirk (flėrk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *flerk;* a var. of *flirt.*] To throw or toss suddenly; jerk; flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

flirk (flėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *flerk;* < *flirk*, *v.*] A sudden throw or toss; a jerk; a flirt. [Now only prov. Eng.]

With sudden *flerk* the fatal hemp lets go
The humming Flint.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

★**flirt** (flėrt), *v.* [Formerly also written *flurt;* of dial. origin, being associated in sense with several other words which have the same initial but different final elements, namely, *flirk, flisk, flick*[1], throw, jerk, etc., *fleer*[1], *flire*, gibe, *flite*, scold, etc. Cf. *flird*[2], perhaps in part the orig. form of which *flirk* and *flirt* are variations; cf. also *jerk, jert, yerk*, etc., throw: all these words being more or less dial., and regarded as vaguely imitative or suggestive of the act they signify, and in so far prob. variations of one or two orig. forms.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw with a quick toss or jerk; fling suddenly or smartly, and carelessly or without aim; toss off or about.

The great event is the catastrophe of Sir John Bland, who has *flirted* away his whole fortune at hazard.
Walpole, Letters, II. 424.

The highly elastic pedicel . . . [in *Catasetum Saccatum*] instantly *flirts* the heavy disc out of the stigmatic chamber, with such force that the whole pollinium is ejected.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 185.

2. To handle with short, quick movements; make waving motions with.

Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand or *flirt* your fan.
Lord Dorset, Song, To all you Ladies now on Land.

The *flirted* fan, the bridle, and the toss.
Cowper, Hope, l. 344.

3. To gibe, jeer, or scoff at; flout.

Is this the fellow
That had the patience to become a fool,
A *flurted* fool, and on a sudden break,
As if he would shew a wonder to the world,
Both in bravery and fortune too?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

4†. To snap the fingers at derisively.—**5.** To scold; chide. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move nimbly; run or dart about; flutter restlessly; act with levity or giddiness.

When we catch them [catfish] with a Hook, we tread on them to take the Hook out of their Mouths, for otherwise, in *flurting* about, as all Fish will when first taken, they might accidentally strike their sharp Fins into the hands of those that caught them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 148.

Pacing the room bare-footed, with the tails of his nightshirt *flirting* as he turned.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

2. To play at courtship; practise coquettish diversions; engage in amatory pastime; in general, to make insincere advances of any kind.

According to Dame Jocelyn, George Washington *flirted* with her just a little bit—in what a stately and highly finished manner can be imagined.
T. B. Aldrich, Bad Boy, p. 37.

Harley as we now know had *flirted* with the Jacobites.
Leslie Stephen, Swift, v.

3. To practise gibing or jeering; scoff.

Derided and *flurted* at by divers of the baser people, at night we returned to our Bark. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

flirt (flėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *flurt;* < *flirt*, *v.*] **1.** A smart toss or cast; a darting or sprightly motion.

Indeed there may be sometimes some small *flurts* of a Westerly Wind on these Coasts, but neither constant, certain, nor lasting. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 15.

When, with many a *flirt* and flutter,
In there stepped a stately raven.
Poe, The Raven.

This calmness seemed to enrage Mr. Effingham not a little; and he put on his cocked hat with a *flirt* of irritation.
J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xii.

2. A contemptuous remark; a gibe; a jeer.

One *flirt* at him, and then I am for the voyage.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 1.

Must these smiling roses entertain
The blows of scorn, and *flirts* of base disdain?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 9.

3. One who flirts; one who plays at courtship; one who coquets for pastime or adventure: said of either sex, but most commonly of a woman.

Ye belles, and ye *flirts*, and ye pert little things,
Who trip in this frolicsome round.
W. Whitehead, Song for Ranelagh.

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world. *Addison*, Guardian.

General Tufto is a great *flirt* of mine.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

It is like a *flirt*, mused I; lively, uncertain, bright-colored. *D. G. Mitchell*, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.

4†. A shrewish woman.

A good, honest, painful man many times hath a shrew to his wife, . . . a proud peevish *flirt.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

flirtation (flėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< *flirt* + *-ation.*] **1.** A flirting; a quick sprightly motion. [Rare.]—**2.** Playing at courtship; amorous trifling or adventure.

I assisted at the birth of that most significant word *flirtation*, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureat in one of his comedies. Some inattentive and undiscerning people have, I know, taken it to be a term synonymous with coquetry: but I lay hold of this opportunity to undeceive them, and eventually to inform Mr. Johnson that *flirtation* is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation, which subsequent coquetry may reduce to those preliminary articles that commonly end in a definite treaty.
Chesterfield, quoted in Brit. Essayists, ci. 210.

A propensity to *flirtation* is not confined to age or country, and . . . its consequences were not less disastrous to the mail-clad Ritter of the dark ages than to the silken courtier of the seventeenth century.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 33.

Or if, perhaps, it was only a passing folly, a foolish little *flirtation*, nothing serious at all?
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

=**Syn. 2.** *Flirtation, Coquetry.* *Coquetry* may be general: as, she was full of *coquetry.* *Flirtation* is special. *Coquetry* is the result of the love of admiration; *flirtation* is more often for the testing or the exhibition of power, and is generally venturesome or challenging.

flirtatious (flėr-tā'shus), *a.* [< *flirtati-on* + *-ous.*] Given to flirtation. [Colloq.]

The naughty and *flirtatious* New York girl, Lilian.
The American, VII. 154.

flirtatiousness (flėr-tā'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition or tendency to flirtation; the habit of flirting. [Colloq.]

A North Carolina girl of ingenuous *flirtatiousness.*
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 432.

flirter (flėr'tėr), *n.* One who flirts; a flirt.

flirt-gill†, **flirt-gillian**† (flėrt'jil, -jil'i-an), *n.* [< *flirt*, *n.*, + *gill*[4], *gillian.*] A pert, forward girl; a light, wanton woman.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt-gills.*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a *flirt-gillian.*
Fletcher, The Chances, iii. 1.

flirtigig (flėr'ti-gig), *n.* [< *flirt* + *gig*[2]; the *-i-* is merely connective.] A wanton or flirting girl.

flirtingly (flėr'ting-li), *adv.* In a flirting manner.

flish† (flish), *a.* See *fledge.*

flisk (flisk), *v.* [E. dial. and Sc., perhaps a var. of *frisk.* In sense of *flick*[1], perhaps a var. of *flirk* or *flick*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fly about nimbly; skip; caper.

Were fannes, and flappes of feathers fond,
To flit away the *flisking* flies.
Gosson, Pleasant Quippes (1596).

2. To fret at the yoke or the collar.

Thou never braindg't and fetch't, and *fliskit.*
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

II. *trans.* 1. To flick, as with a whip.—2. To render restless; fret. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fashious fools are easiest *flisket.* *Scotch proverb.*

flisk (flisk), *n.* [Sc.; < *flisk, v.*] 1. A sudden spring or turn; a caper; a whim.

I never knew much of that sort of fine ladies; . . . but there is something in Miss Ashton's change . . . too sudden, and too serious, for a mere *flisk* of her own.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxviii.

2. A bundle of white rods to brush away cobwebs and dust; a whisk. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A comb with large teeth.

fliskmahoy (flisk'ma-hoi), *n.* [Sc., also *fliskmahaigo*, a giddy, ostentatious person, as adj. light, trivial, giddy; appar. a capricious extension of *flisk*, taken as equiv. to *flirt.*] A giddy, frisking girl.

That silly *fliskmahoy*, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxv.

flisky (flis'ki), *a.* [Sc.; < *flisk* + *-y*[1].] Unsettled; fidgety; whimsical.

But never ane will be so daft
As tent auld Johnie's *flisky* dame.
Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 195.

flissa (flis'ä), *n.* [Native name.] A sword with a straight blade used by the Kabyles of Algeria. The edge is usually curved slightly, as in the yataghan, while the back is straight.

flissat (flis'at), *n.* Same as *flissa.*

flit[1] (flit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flitted*, ppr. *flitting.* [< ME. *flitten, flytten, flutten*, tr. remove (a thing) from one place to another, intr. remove, move, migrate, depart, < Icel. *flytja*, tr. remove, carry, export or import, refl. *flytjask*, remove, migrate, = Sw. *flytta* = Dan. *flytte*, tr. remove, transfer, convey, intr. remove, depart. Prob. not connected with Icel. *fljōta*, AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, and therefore not connected with E. *fleet*[1] in its later sense (ME. and mod. E.) of 'hasten'; but *fleet*[1] in this sense and *fleet*[4], *a.*, and prob. *flitter*[2] and *flutter*, have affected the modern use of *flit*[1], which did not orig. imply swiftness or lightness of motion.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove (a thing) from one place to another; transport; shift. [Now only Scotch.]

Then tho clerk *flyttis* tho boke agayne to the south auter noke. *Lay Folks Mass Book*, B. 578.

Fele times have ich fonded to *flitte* it fro thougt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 623.

Wi' tentie care I'll *flit* thy tether
To some hain'd [saved] rig.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

2†. To turn; move; set in motion.

Nature myhty enclyneth and *flitteth* the governementz of thinges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 2.

3. To remove or dispossess. [Now only Scotch.]

So sore it sticked whan I was hit
That by no craft I might it *flit.*
Rom. of the Rose.

Scho may not *flit* nor remove the tenentis.
Balfour, Practicks (1558), p. 106.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move along, about, or away; remove from a place or from point to point; go off or about: generally with an implication of suddenness, swiftness, or brevity of movement.

O thatt otherr dazz
Toc Jesu Crist to *flitteun*
Inntill the land of Galile.
Ormulum, l. 12764.

Him selfe forced to flee to the mountaines, where he liued three months vnknowne amongst the heardmen, *flitting* vp and downe with ten or twelue followers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 386.

My brither has brought a bonnie young page,
His like I ne'er did see;
But the red *flits* fast frae his cheek,
And the tear stands in his ee.
Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, III. 392).

2. To remove from one habitation to another. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Upon the last of January he *flitted* out of old Aberdeen with his haill family and furniture.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 104.

The farmer vext packs up his beds and chairs,
And all his household stuff, . . .
Sets out, and meets a friend who hails him, "What!
You're *flitting!*" *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

3. To move lightly and swiftly; fly, dart, skim, or scud along: as, a bird *flits* from tree to tree; a cloud *flits* across the moon.

The clouds that *flit*, or slowly float away.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 192.

Underneath the barren bush
Flits by the sea-blue bird of March.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xci.

Many a change o'er the King's face did *flit*
Of kingly rage and hatred and despair,
As on the slayer's face he still did stare.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.

Now and then a sheeted figure *flitted* past us and vanished through an inky archway.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 226.

4†. [Cf. *flitter*[2].] To flutter, as a bird.

He cut the cord
Which fastened by the foot the *flitting* bird.
Dryden, Æneid, v.

flit[1] (flit), *n.* [< *flit*[1], *v.*] A flitting; removal. [Scotch.]

Better rew sit [a staying] nor rew *flit* [a moving].
Ray, Scottish Proverbs (2d ed., 1678), p. 363.

flit[2]† (flit), *a.* [A perversion of *fleet*[4], in imitation of *flit*[1].] Nimble; swift.

And in his hand two dartes, exceeding *flit*
And deadly sharp, he held.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 38.

For the *flitt* barke, obaying to her mind,
Forth launched quickly as she did desire.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 20.

★ **flitch** (flich), *n.* [< ME. *flicche, fliche, flucche*, also without assibilation *flykke, flyk* (> E. dial. *flick*[2], *fleck*[3]) = MLG. *vlicke*, LG. *flikke* (> OF. *flique, flicque, fliche, flische*, F. *flèche*), < AS. *flicce* = Icel. *flikki*, a flitch of bacon; cf. Icel. *flik*, a flap, tatter, = Sw. *flik*, a lappet, lobe, = Dan. *flig*, lap, corner, lappet; cf. Dan. *flik, flikke*, a patch; perhaps ult. akin to *flake*[1], a slice, etc.; but some of the meanings touch those of the words mentioned under *fleck*[1].] 1. The side of an animal (now only of a hog) salted and cured: chiefly used in the phrase *a flitch of bacon.*

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine,
Or dried *flitches* of some smoked beeve,
Hang'd on a wrythen wythe since Martin's eve.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

'Twas thought a sumptuous Treat,
On Birth-Days Festivals, or Days of State,
A salt, dry *flitch of Bacon* to prepare.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

2. A steak from the side of a halibut, smoked or ready for smoking.—3. In *carp.*, a plank or slab; especially, one of several planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam.

Only the *flitches* taken from the outside part [of the teak] are available for use. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 118.

These [saw] frames are constructed to take two deals or *flitches* instead of one. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 959.

Flitch of Dunmow, a flitch of bacon formerly presented by the lord of the manor of Little Dunmow, in Essex, England, to any married couple who could prove (originally at the priory) that they had lived for a year after marriage in perfect harmony, and had never regretted their union. The giving of the flitch was fixed in 1244 as a condition of the tenure, but the first recorded instance of its award was in 1445; several other regular presentations are mentioned, the last in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The practice was revived in 1855 at Great Dunmow as a matter of curiosity, and the flitch has since been awarded on several occasions.

And though thei don hem to *Donmowe* but if the deuel help
To folwen after the *flicche* [var. *flucchen*] fecche thei it neuere. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 169.

flitch-beam (flich'bēm), *n.* A beam made of two or more flitches or planks fastened together.

flitchin†, *n.* [Dim. of *flitch*, *n.*] Same as *flitch*, 1.

Fower *flitchins* of bacon in the chimney.
MS. Inventory of Goods, 1658.

flite (flīt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flited*, ppr. *fliting.* [Also *flyte*, improp. *flight*; < ME. *fliten* (pret. *flote*, pp. *fliten*), < AS. *flītan* (pret. *flāt*, pl. *fliton*, pp. *fliten*), strive, contend, dispute, = MLG. *vliten* = OHG. *flizan*, MHG. *vlīzen*, be eager, apply oneself, G. *befleissen* = Sw. *beflita* = Dan. *beflitte*, apply to, study, endeavor. See the noun.] To scold; quarrel; brawl. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

A-nother werkman that was ther be-side
Gan *flite* with that felthe that formest hadde spoke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2545.

O Bell, why dost thou *flyte* and scorne?
Take thy Old Cloak about thee (Percy's Reliques, p. 119).

Dinna be *flyting* on the wee thing.
N. Macleod, The Starling, ii.

flite (flīt), *n.* [Also *flyte*; < ME. *flit, flyt*, strife, contention, < AS. *flīt*, strife, = OFries. *flīt* = MLG. *vlīt*, LG. *flit* = D. *vlijt*, diligence, assiduity (> Sw. *flit*, Dan. *flid*, diligence), = OHG. *flīz*, strife, contention, diligence, MHG. *vlīz*, G. *fleiss*, diligence, assiduity; from the verb.] The act of scolding or berating; a noisy quarrel; an angry dispute. [Scotch.]

I think maybe a *flyte* wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarns, or Miss Grizel, wad do me some gude.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

fliter (flī'tėr), *n.* One who flites or scolds. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The Lord was not a *flyter*, a chyder, an upbraider, a cryer, etc. *Rollocke*, On the Passion, p. 500.

flitter[1]† (flit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *flytteren*, scatter in pieces.] To scatter in pieces.

It *flytteryd* al abrode.
Morte d'Arthur, i. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

flitter[1] (flit'ėr), *n.* [< *flitter*[1], *v.*] 1. A small piece of anything, especially cloth; a shred; a tatter; a rag: generally in the plural: as, a garment torn all to *flitters.* [Colloq.]—2. A minute square of thin metal, used in decoration; collectively, a quantity of such squares.

Strong and brilliant colors are freely used, together with gilt *flitter*, in the representation of flowering plants, fountains, and other devices [for window-shades].
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, Supp., II. 40.

flitter[2] (flit'ėr), *v. i.* [Appar. an attenuated form of *flutter*, q. v. Cf. *flatter*[3], *flittermouse*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flutter. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

Vnder such props, false Fortune builds her bowre,
On sudden change, her *flittering* frames be set,
Where is no way, for to escape the net.
Mir. for Mags., p. 502.

Are the stiff-wigged living figures, that still *flitter* and chatter about that area, less Gothic in appearance?
Lamb, Old Benchers.

2. To hang or droop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To flutter; move rapidly backward and forward.

As a skilful juggler *flitters* the cards before you.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 233.

flitter[3] (flit'ėr), *n.* [< *flit*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who flits.

If we be *flitters* and not dwellers, as was Lot a *flitter* from Segor, . . . we shall remove to our loss.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109.

flitterchack (flit'ėr-chak), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus.* *J. W. H. Trail.* [Orkney islands.]

flittermouse† (flit'ėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *flittermice* (-mīs). [< *flitter*[2] + *mouse* (cf. equiv. *flindermouse* and *flickermouse*), after OD. *vleddermuys, vledermuys, vlermuys*, D. *vledermuis* = MLG. *vleddermūs* = OHG. *fledarmūs*, MHG. *vledermaus*, G. *fledermaus* = Sw. *fladermus*, a bat, < OD. *vledderen, vlederen*, D. *fladderen*, hover, = OHG. *fledarōn*, MHG. *vledern, vladern*, G. *faddern*, accom. *flattern* = Sw. *fladdra*, flutter, + OD. *muys*, D. *muis* = OHG. *mūs*, G. *maus* = Sw. *mus* = E. *mouse*: see *flit*[2], *flutter, flatter*[3], and *mouse.* The older E. name is *reremouse*, < AS. *hrēremūs; bat* is Scand.: see *reremouse* and *bat*[2].] A bat; a reremouse; a flindermouse.

My fine *flitter-mouse*,
My bird o' the night!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

flittern (flit'ėrn), *a.* [Origin obscure.] In *tanning*, applied to the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old trees, which is called *timber-bark*, and is less valuable than flittern bark as a tanning agent.

flittiness (flit'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being flitty; flightiness; capriciousness; levity. [Archaic.]

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, this would fix that volatileness and *flittinesse* of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary. *Bp. Hopkins*, The Lord's Prayer.

flitting (flit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flit*[1], *v.*] 1. A flitting or rapid movement; a flying with lightness and darting motions; a fluttering.

Presently came the faint sound of a door opening, and a *flitting* of other feet—light, short steps that scarcely seemed to touch the ground.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xvi.

2. A removal from one habitation to another. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

A neighbour had lent his cart for the *flitting*, and it was now standing loaded at the door, ready to move away.
J. Wilson, Margaret Lindsay.

Two *flittings* are as bad as a fire. *North. Eng. proverb.*

3. Household effects in the course of removal from one place to another. [Scotch.]

The schip-men, sone in the morning,
Tursyt on twa hors thare *flytting*.
Wyntown, viii. 38. (*Jamieson.*)

A moonlight flitting, a secret removal from a place, as to avoid paying one's debts. [Colloq.]

"Depend upon it," and he winked confidentially, "he will smell a rat, and make *a moonlight flitting* of it, and we shall never hear of him any more."
Mrs. Craik, Mistress and Maid, xvii.

flittingly (flit'ing-li), *adv.* In a flitting manner.

flitty (flit'i), *a.* [< *flit*[1] + *-y*[1].] Unstable; fluttering. [Archaic.]

Busying their brains in the mysterious toys
Of *flittie* motion.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. i. 11.

flix[1] (fliks), *n.* [Of obscure dial. origin. There is nothing to connect this, as has been suggested, with *fax*, AS. *feax*, which means only the hair of the (human) head (see *fax*), or with *flax*, AS. *fleax*, which does not mean either hair or fur.] **1†.** Down; fur; especially, the fur of a hare.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she flies.
Dryden.

2. Fluffiness; waviness, as of hair or fur. [Rare.]

But she had her great gold hair,
Hair, such a wonder of *flix* and floss,
Freshness and fragrance — floods of it, too!
Browning, Gold Hair: a Legend of Pornic.

flix[2]† (fliks), *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *flix*, var. of *flux*, q. v.] A flux.

And loo! a womman that suffride the *flix* or rennyge of blood twelve yeer, cam to behynde. *Wyclif*, Mat. ix. 20.

What with the burning fever, and the *flixe*,
Of sixtie men there scant returned sixe.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xxxiii. 13.

flixweed (fliks'wēd), *n.* A species of cress, the *Sophia Sophia*, formerly used in dysentery. See *fluxweed*.

flot†, *n.* [ME. *flo*, abbr. of *flon*, *flan*, < AS. *flān*, an arrow: see *flone*.] An arrow.

Robyn bent his joly bowe,
Therin he set a *flo*.
Robyn and Gandelyn (Child's Ballads, V. 40).

He schote him to strenge dethe with wel kene *flo*.
St. Christopher, l. 207.

float (flōt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *flote;* < ME. *flotien*, < AS. *flotian* (rare), float, < *fleótan* (pp. **floten*) = MLG. *vloten*, *vlotten* = E. *fleet*[1], float. Cf. OD. *vloten*, *vlotten*, D. *vlotten*, intr. float, tr. cause to float, transport, = OHG. *flozzan*, MHG. *vloezen*, *vloetzen*, G. *flössen*, *flötzen*, tr., float, infuse, instil, = Icel. *flota*, tr., float, launch. The related words are numerous: see the noun. Cf. F. *flotter* = It. *fiottare*, float, also fluctuate, waver, = Sp. *flotar*, float; F. *flot*, m., a wave, billow, surge, a crowd, multitude, the tide, a float, = It. *fiotto*, a wave, billow, flood, tide, fury, *frotto* and *frotta*, a crowd multitude, troop; F. *flotte*, f., a fleet, a float, a buoy, OF. *flote*, a fleet, a multitude (> ME. *flote*, a multitude), = Sp. *flota*, a fleet, a multitude (> E. *flotilla*, q. v.), = Pg. *frota*, a fleet, etc.: words which owe their origin to L. *fluctuare*, rise in waves, be driven hither and thither, waver, hesitate, < *fluctus*, a wave, billow, surge, commotion, etc., but have taken in part the forms and the senses ('float, a float, a buoy, a fleet,' etc.) of the Teut. words, which are not related to the L. *fluctus*, etc.: see *fluctuate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rest on the surface of water or other liquid, with or without movement; more commonly, to be buoyed up by water and moved by its motion alone.

Thys tree aroos out of the water and *floted* aboue the water. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Vespasian for a tryall caused divers to be cast in [the Dead Sea], bound hand and foot, who *floted* as if supported by some spirit. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 110.

The ark no more now *floats*, but seems on ground.
Milton, P. L., xi. 850.

Curzola does not *float* upon the waters; it soars above them. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 204.

2. To rest or move in or as if in a liquid medium; be or appear to be buoyed up, moved, or carried along by or with the aid of a surrounding element: as, clouds, motes, feathers, etc., *float* in the air; odors *float* on the breeze; strains of music *float* on the wind.

Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind.
Pope.

When night fell, the music of the city band came *floating* over the water. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 98.

The dancing-girls of Samarcand
Float in like mists from Fairy-land.
T. B. Aldrich, When the Sultan Goes to Ispahan.

All around
Floated a delicate sweet scent,
As though the wind o'er blossoms went.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 109.

With his gray hair *floating*
Round his rosy ample face.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

3. To drift about fortuitously; be moved or carried along aimlessly or vaguely; go and come passively: as, a rumor has *floated* hither; confused notions *floating* in the mind.

Every thing *floats* loose and disjointed on the surface of their mind, like leaves scattered and blown about on the face of the waters. *H. Blair*, Works, II. ii.

4. In *weaving*, to pass, as a thread, crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them. Thus, in twilled or diapered stuff, a thread of the weft will float—that is, pass under or over several threads of the warp.

When either of the white or black threads disappear on one side of the cloth, they are not found *floating* underneath, but are being woven into another cloth.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 104.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to float; buoy; cause to be conveyed on the surface of a liquid: as, the tide *floated* the ship into the harbor; to *float* timber down a river.—**2.** To cover with water; flood; irrigate.

In some countries the overflow of rivers engenders mushromes, and namely, at Mytilene, where (by report) they will not otherwise grow but upon *floten* grounds.
Hammond, tr. of Pliny, xix. 3.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands. *Dryden*, Æneid.

A grass abundant in *floated* or irrigated meadows. *Pryor.*

3. In *oyster-culture*, to place on a float for fattening. See *float*, *n.*, 1 (*e*).—**4.** In *plastering*, to pass over and level the surface of, as plaster, with a float frequently dipped in water.

Work which consists of three coats is called *floated:* it takes its name from an instrument called a float, which is an implement or rule moved in every direction on the plaster while it is soft, for giving a perfectly plane surface to the second coat of work.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 122.

5. In *ceram.*, to wash over or cover with a thin coat, as of varnish, or with enamel.—**6.** In *white-lead making*, to subject to the process of floating. See *floating*, *n.*, 4.—**7.** In *farriery*, to file, as the teeth of horses, especially old horses.

The old horse may be made to live . . . years more, if his front teeth are filed . . . so that the grinders can do their natural work. . . . Many an old horse will renew its life if its teeth are *floated*, as the process is called.
New York Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28, 1886.

8. To set afloat; give course or effect to; procure recognition or support for: used of financial operations: as, to *float* stocks or bonds; to *float* a scheme by raising funds to carry it on.

The *floating* of loans, which has since risen to the dignity of modern financial science, began to be contemplated and undertaken. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 883.

9. In *sporting*, to hunt by approaching with a boat or float at night: as, to *float* deer.—**To float** ★ on the floating-board, which is heated until the solder runs.

float (flōt), *n.* [< ME. *flote*, a boat, a fleet, < AS. *flota*, a boat, ship, also a shipman, sailor, = D. *vloot*, a fleet, *vlot*, a float, raft, LG. *fleute*, a vessel (see *flute*[2]), = Icel. *floti*, a float, raft, a fleet, = Sw. *flotta* = Dan. *flaade*, a float, raft, a fleet, = OHG. *floz*, MHG. *vloz*, G. *floss*, a float, raft (G. *flotte*, a fleet, < F. *flotte*, a fleet, which is of LG. or Scand. origin); the related nouns are numerous, and the forms mingle; all from the verb *float*, ult. < AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, etc.: see *float*, *v.*, and *fleet*[1], *v.* In def. 2, < ME. *flote*, < AS. *flot*, in prep. phrases, *to flote*, to the water, *on flot* (acc.), *on flote* (dat.), on the water, afloat, ME. *on flote* = Icel. *á flot*, *á floti*, afloat, Sw. *flott*, Dan. *flot*, D. *vlot* (> G. *flott*), a. and adv., afloat, floating. The F. *à flot*, lit. on the wave, is an accom. of the Teut. phrase. See *afloat*.] **1.** That which floats, rests, or moves on the surface of water or other liquid.

And for the space of fifty leagues before we came hither we always found swimming on the sea *flotes* of weedes of a ship's length, and of the bredth of two ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 415.

Specifically—(*a*†) A boat.

There he made a litel cote
To him and to hise *flote*. *Havelok*, l. 737.

The vessel, gally, or *floate* y[t] brought it to Rome so many hundred leagues must needs have ben of wonderful bignesse and strange fabriq. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1644.

(*b*†) A fleet.

Scipen heo ther heo funden, makede muchel sæ-*flot* [var. mochel *flote*]. *Layamon*, I. 193.

Hamber king and ac his *fleote* [*flote*]. *Layamon*, I. 91.

The good ship named the Primerose shalbe Admirall of this *flote*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 296.

(*c*) A collection of timber, boards, or planks fastened together and floated down a stream; a raft.

From that city [Nineveh] to Bagdat they carry on the navigation with *floats* of timber tied together on skins of sheep and goats filled with wind.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 161.

(*d*) A fishing-float. (*e*) A platform of planks or other material, as a galvanized iron netting or something similar, on which oysters are piled in fresh water to fatten for marketing. (*f*) A floating platform fastened to a wharf or the shore, from which to embark in or land from boats, as a landing-place at a ferry. (*g*) A cork or other light substance used on an angling-line to support it and show by its movement when a fish takes the hook.

The *float* and quill to warn you of the bit.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 153).

I . . . was creeping cautiously in the freezing water, watching the tiny *float* as it danced its merry course along.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 45.

(*h*) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer. (*i*) The hollow metallic sphere of a self-acting faucet, which floats in the boiler of a steam-engine or in a cistern. (*j*) An instrument used for gaging streams.

2. The act or state of floating: now only in the prepositional phrase or adverb *afloat*.

Now er alle *on flote*, God gif tham grace to spede.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 169.

Now is this gally *on flote*, and out of the safetie of the roade. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

3†. The act of flowing; flux; flood; flood-tide.

But our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *float*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ix.

Of which kind we conceive the main *float* and refloat of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 907.

It were more ease to stop the ocean
From *floats* and ebbs than to dissuade my vows.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

4†. [Cf. F. *flot*, a wave: see etym.] A wave.

For the rest o' the fleet,
Which I dispers'd, they all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*,
Bound sadly home for Naples. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

5. An inflated bag or pillow used to sustain a person in the water; a cork jacket; a life-preserver.—**6.** A platform on wheels, bearing a group of objects or persons forming a tableau or scenic effect, and designed to be drawn through the streets in a procession.—**7.** A kind of dray having the body hung below the axle, used for transporting heavy goods.—**8.** A coal-cart.—**9.** A name of various mechanical tools and appliances. (*a*) The float-board of a water-wheel, or of the paddle-wheel of a steamer. (*b*) In prime movers actuated by currents of fluid, that part of the machine on which water or air acts in producing its impulsive effect; a vane. (*c*) A plasterers' trowel (usually of wood) for spreading plaster. Floats are of several sorts: the *hand-float*, which is a short trowel which a man by himself may use in spreading the plaster on lathing; the *angle-float*, which is used for making angles in walls; the *quirk-float*, which is used on moldings in angles; and the *long float* or *derby*, which requires two men to use it. (*d*) A single-cut file for smoothing. (*e*) A block used in polishing marble. (*f*) A tool used by shoemakers to rasp off the ends of pegs, etc., inside the boot or shoe. (*g*) An apparatus used in tempering steel by means of a stream of water. (*h*) The wooden cover of the sponge or tar-bucket used with field-gun carriages. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

10†. *pl. Theat.*, the footlights: in allusion to the wicks, which floated in a trough filled with oil.—**11.** In *weaving*, especially of fancy fabrics, the passing of a thread crosswise under or over several threads without intersecting them.

A *float* is caused by the shuttle passing either above or below the thread or threads intended, consequently it is not intersected, as it ought to be, but floats loosely upon the surface of the cloth. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 414.

12. A timber drag used for dressing off roads, especially race-courses.—**13.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Mollusca*, specifically, the vesicular appendage of the *Ianthinidæ*. See cut under *Ianthinidæ*. (*b*) A local name of a discoid medusa of the genus *Velella*.

Velella has borne the name which designates its most striking peculiarity since the middle of the fifteenth century, on account, perhaps, of a somewhat fanciful likeness to a little sail. It is commonly called in Florida, where it is sometimes very abundant, the *float*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 107.

(*c*) An air-sac or other light hollow or vesicular part or organ which floats or buoys some animals on the water, as the pneumatophore or pneumatocyst of a hydrozoan. The large inflated part of a physophoran, as the Portuguese man-of-war, is a good example. See *pneumatophore*, and cuts under *Athorybia* and *Physalia*.

14. Same as *floater*, 4.

floatage, flotage (flō'tāj), *n.* [< F. *flottage*, floatage, raftage, < *flotter*, float: see *float*, *v.*, and *-age*.] **1.** The floating capacity or power of anything.

I should lighten the brig without imperilling the *floatage* power of the timber in the hold.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiii.

2. Anything that floats on the water; flotsam. *Hamersly.*

floatant†, *a.* See *flotant.*

floatation†, *n.* See *flotation.*

float-board (flōt′bōrd), *n.* 1. A board of the water-wheel of undershot mills which receives the impulse of the stream by which the wheel is driven.—2. One of the paddles of a steamer.

float-case (flōt′kās), *n.* A contrivance for elevating bodies by the upward pressure of water under an air-tight metallic case, moving in a well or shaft.

float-copper (flōt′kop″ėr), *n.* Copper in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral.*

floater (flō′tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which floats or fluctuates; a person or thing in a floating condition, literally or figuratively.

> Let not the suit of Venus thee displease—
> Pity the *floaters* on th' Ionian seas.
> *Eusden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

2. One who floats game.—3. A registering float on a graduated stick, designed to indicate a level attained between periods of observation. —4. In *political slang*, a voter who is not definitely attached to any party; especially, a voter whose vote may be purchased. [U. S.]—5. A dead human body found floating in the water. [U. S.]—6. In Mississippi and Tennessee, a representative in the State legislature who may be elected indifferently from either of two or more counties.

> The counties of Franklin and Lincoln each shall have one representative and a *floater* between them.
> *Miss. Constitution*, 1890, sec. 254.

float-file (flōt′fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

float-gold (flōt′gōld), *n.* Gold in the form of fine particles carried away by running water. See *float-mineral.*

float-grass (flōt′gràs), *n.* One of several species of grass frequent in wet meadows, as *Panicularia fluitans*, *Alopecurus geniculatus*, and *Catabrosa aquatica*. Also *flote-grass.*

floating (flō′ting), *n.* 1. The act of supporting one's self, or the state of being supported or borne, on the surface of water or other liquid; flotation.

> When the sea was calm, all boats alike
> Show'd mastership in *floating*. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1.

2. In *agri.*, the flooding or overflowing of meadow-lands.—3. The spreading of stucco or plaster on the surface of walls, etc.; also, the second coat of three-coat plastering-work.

> The *floating* is of fine stuff with a little hair mixed with it. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 122.

4. A method of obtaining pigments and other materials in a very finely divided state. They are first ground as fine as possible in a mill, and are then put into long sluiceways of slowly running water. The coarser particles sink first, while the finer are carried a longer distance. The latter are collected and dried, and constitute the floated material. Sometimes, by certain modifications, air is used instead of water.

> The preparatory working, in order to remove mechanical impurities, is effected by levigation. The washed clay is dried, slightly calcined, and immediately ground to fine powder. The *floating* is done by hand or power.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 406.

5. In *electrotyping*, the process of filling low-spaced forms of type with liquid plaster up to the shoulders of the type, and brushing off the superfluous plaster after it is dry, preparatory to taking a mold.—6. In *weaving*, a thread of weft which floats, spans, or crosses on the top of several warped threads. See *flushing*[3], 1.—7. The method or practice of hunting game by approaching it with a boat at night; fire-hunting; shining; jacking. The hunter, equipped with a lantern or torch, paddles noiselessly toward the game, as a deer in shallow water, until the reflection of the light from the animal's eyes affords an aim.

floating (flō′ting), *p. a.* 1. Borne on the surface of the water or other liquid, or on the air: as, a *floating* leaf; *floating* islands.

> Th' Atlantic billows roar'd
> When such a destined wretch as I . . .
> His *floating* home forever left.
> *Cowper*, The Castaway.
>
> The very air about the door
> Made misty with the *floating* meal.
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

2. Not fixed or settled in a definite state or place; fluctuating: as, *floating* population.

> He had at this period a *floating* intention of writing a history. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 203.

3. Free; disconnected; unattached: as, the *floating* ribs in some fishes.—4. In *finance:* (*a*) Composed of sums of varying amount due at different but specified dates; unfunded: as, a large *floating* debt. (*b*) Not fixed or definitely invested; not appropriated to any fixed permanent investment, as in lands, buildings, machinery, etc., but ready to be used as occasion demands; in circulation or use: as, *floating* capital (opposed to *fixed* capital). See *capital*[2]. —**Floating anchor, battery, breakwater, bridge, clough, dam, debt, derrick, dock, dome, elevator, gage, harbor, island,** etc. See the nouns.—**Floating bricks.** See *brick*[2].—**Floating kidney, liver, meadow, rib,** etc. See the nouns.—**Floating screed,** in *plastering*, a strip of plaster arranged and nicely adjusted for guiding the float. See *float*, *n.*, 9 (*c*).—**The floating vote,** voters collectively who are not permanently attached to any political organization, and whose votes therefore cannot be counted upon by party managers. [U. S.]

floating-board (flō′ting-bōrd), *n.* A plate of cast-iron with a ribbed or corrugated under surface, but planed true on top, employed in floating up tin cans. (See *to float up*, under *float*, *v. t.*) Also called *floating-plate.*

floating-heart (flō′ting-härt), *n.* A name given to species of *Limnanthemum*, from their floating cordate leaves.

floating-island (flō′ting-ī″land), *n.* In *cookery*, a dish made of cream or boiled custard, with white of egg beaten stiff and floating on the top, sometimes colored with jelly.

floating-lever (flō′ting-lev″ėr), *n.* One of two horizontal brake-levers which are introduced under the center of a railroad-car body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

floating-plate (flō′ting-plāt), *n.* 1. Same as *floating-board.*—2. In *stereotyping* (by the plaster process), a plate of iron, about half an inch thick, which fits loosely in the dipping-pan when the pan contains melted type-metal. This floating-plate, which floats in the heavier melted type-metal, aids in giving uniformity of thickness to the stereotype-plate.

float-mineral (flōt′min″ėr-al), *n.* Fragments of ore detached and carried to some distance from their native bed by currents of water or in the ordinary process of erosion; also, particles of metal which are liberated in the process of stamping, and are too thin and minute to settle readily in water, as in the case of float-gold or float-copper.

float-ore (flōt′ōr), *n.* Same as *float-mineral.*

floatsome, *n.* A dialectal variant of *flotsam.*

floatstone (flōt′stōn), *n.* 1. A spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, of a whitish-gray color, often with a tinge of yellow, so light as to float in water. It frequently contains a nucleus of common flint.—2. In *bricklaying*, a stone used to rub curved work smooth and remove the ax-marks, as in the heads and backs of niches. Its form is made the reverse of that of the surface on which it is to be used.

floaty (flō′ti), *a.* [Formerly also *flotie*; < *float* + *-y*[1].] 1†. Able to float or swim on the surface; buoyant.

> The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards. *Raleigh*, Essays.
>
> Some few buttes of beare being *flotie* they got, which though it had lien six moneths vnder water was very good.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 154.

2. Rank and tall, as grass. [Prov. Eng.]

flocci, *n.* Plural of *floccus.*

floccillation (flok-si-lā′shọn), *n.* [< **floccillus*, an assumed dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2], *n.*] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking of the bedclothes by a patient; carphologia.

floccipend†, *v. t.* [< L. *flocci pendere*, consider of no value, lit. value at a lock of wool: *flocci*, gen. of *floccus*, a lock or flock of wool, etc. (used as a symbol of valuelessness); *pendere*, weigh, have value: see *pendent.* Cf. *vilipend.*] To consider of no value; value not a hair.

> By reason wherof he should be *floccipended* and had in contempt & disdeygne of the Scottish people.
> *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 11.

floccose (flok′ōs), *a.* [< LL. *floccosus*, full of flocks of wool, < *floccus*, a flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2], *n.*] 1. Woolly; specifically, in *bot.*, composed of or bearing flocci.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *flocculent*, 3.

floccular (flok′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ar.*] Of the nature of or resembling a flocculus; specifically, in *anat.*, of or pertaining to the flocculus of the cerebellum: as, the *floccular* fossa (that fossa in which the flocculus is lodged).

> On its inner surface the *floccular* fossa is nearly always wide and deep, but it is absent, or nearly so, in the capybara, paca, and porcupine.
> *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 158.

Floccular process, the flocculus.

flocculate (flok′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing a flocculus or small bunch of curled hairs, as the trochanters of certain bees.

flocculation (flok-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. *flocculus* + *-ation.*] The act or process of becoming floccular; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, the union of small particles into granular aggregates or the gathering of a finely divided precipitate into flaky or woolly particles of larger size.

> If we begin with a strong solution of sulphuric, nitric, and chlorhydric acids mixed, and follow through repeated dilutions as above described, the *flocculation* and precipitation of the suspended material is almost equally rapid for several successive dilutions.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 4.

floccule (flok′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock of wool: see *flocculus.*] Something resembling a small tuft of wool; specifically, in *chem.* and *physics*, a particle formed from the union of smaller particles by agitation in a liquid or in the process of precipitation. See *flocculation.*

flocculence (flok′ū-lens), *n.* [< *flocculent.*] 1. The state of being woolly or flocculent; adhesion in small flocks or tufts; the condition of containing flocculi.

> The reflecting surfaces which give rise to these (aërial) echoes are for the most part due to differences of temperature between sea and air. If, through any cause, the air above be chilled, we have descending streams—if the air below be warmed, we have ascending streams as the initial cause of atmospheric *flocculence.*
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 287.

2. In *entom.*, a soft, white, waxy substance exuded from various parts of the body, but primarily from the abdomen. It is found most commonly in the *Homoptera.*

flocculent (flok′ū-lent), *a.* [< L. *floccus*, a lock of wool, etc. (see *flock*[2]), + *-ulent.*] 1. Like a flock of wool; fleecy; woolly.

> The weather had been fine and clear, and in the morning the air was full of patches of the *flocculent* web [of the gossamer spider], as on an autumnal day in England.
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 204.

Specifically—2. Coalescing and adhering in locks or flocks.

> These red cells, acquiring thick cell-walls, . . . float in *flocculent* aggregations on the surface of the water. This state seems to correspond with the "winter-spores" of other Protophytes. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros. § 234.

3. In *ornith.*, like or pertaining to the floccus. See *floccus*, 2 (*b*). Also *floccose.*—4. In *entom.*, covered, as an insect, or any part of it, with a soft, waxy substance, generally white in color and adhering in irregular flakes or strings, often of considerable length, as in many *Homoptera.*—**Flocculent precipitate,** in *chem.*, a woolly-looking precipitate, like that of alumina, from the solution of a salt to which ammonia is added.

flocculi, *n.* Plural of *flocculus.*

flocculose (flok′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **flocculosus*, < *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.] Woolly; like wool; flocculent; specifically, in *bot.*, somewhat or finely floccose.

flocculus (flok′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *flocculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *floccus*, a flock of wool: see *flock*[2].] 1. A small flock of wool or something resembling it; a small tuft; a shred; a flake. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, a tuft-like lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere on either side behind and below the middle peduncle of the cerebellum. The nodulus connects the two flocculi. Also called *subpeduncular lobe* and *pneumogastric lobule.*

3. In *entom.*, a small bunch of fine curved hairs; particularly, a bunch of stiff hairs found on the posterior coxæ of certain hymenopterous insects.—4. In *chem.* and *physics*, a small aggregation of particles formed by the agitation of a liquid containing them.—**Commissure of the flocculus.** See *commissure.*

floccus (flok′us), *n.*; pl. *flocci* (-sī). [L., a flock of wool, etc.: see *flock*[2].] 1. A flock or tuft of wool or something resembling it. Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The long tuft of hair which terminates the tail in some quadrupeds. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the peculiar covering of newly hatched or unfledged birds; the generally downy plumage, of simple structure, growing at first from the skin. It is afterward, for the most part, affixed to the tip of the growing new feathers, of which it is the precursor, or rather the first-formed part, and finally falls off, not to be renewed. In psilopædic birds the floccus is associated only with the true plumage, sprouting from the future pterylæ alone; in ptilopædic birds it sprouts also from the apteria or featherless parts, and so far is not connected with the future plumage; in such cases the whole body is densely clothed.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A small tuft of woolly hairs. (*b*) *pl.* In *mycology*, hyphæ or thread-like cells which compose the mycelium of a fungus, especially when they resemble fine wool.

flock[1] (flok), *n.* [< ME. *flock, flokk, flok, floc,* a company or band (of men), a flock or herd (of deer, swine, sheep, birds), < AS. *floc, flocc,* a company or band (of persons—not used of beasts or birds), = MLG. *vlocke* (in sense 2) = Icel. *flokkr,* a company or band (of persons), = Sw. *flock,* a crowd, a collection, = Dan. *flok,* a flock (in all the E. uses). Other connections unknown; as the special reference to birds is modern, the supposed relation to *fly*[1], AS. *fleógan,* etc., will not hold.] **1.** A company or band (of persons). The word is now seldom used with reference to persons, except as in the ecclesiastical or religious sense (def. 3), which is a figurative use of sense 2.

Hys men he delys in twoo *flockkes.*
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3816.

We saw, come marching ower the knows,
Five hundred Fennicks in a *flock.*
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muster'd my soldiers, gather'd *flocks* of friends.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. A company of animals, in modern use especially of sheep, goats, or birds. Among sportsmen it is applied especially to companies of wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds.

A semblee of peple withouten a cheventeyn, or a chief lord, is as a *flock* of scheep withouten a schepperde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Of wilde bestis cam gret pray, . . .
Afterward a *flok* of bryddis.
King Alisaunder, l. 564.

There myghte men see many *flokkes*
Of turtles and laverokkes.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 661.

Thy hair is as a *flock* of goats, that appear from mount Gilead. Cant. iv. 1.

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a dagger of lath, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a *flock* of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Hence—**3.** In Biblical and ecclesiastical use, a company of persons united in one church, under a leader called, by the same figure, the *shepherd* or *pastor;* a congregation, with regard to its minister.

Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the *flock.* 1 Pet. v. 3.

=Syn. *Flock, Gaggle, Covey, Pack, Gang, Wisp, Bevy, Sedge, Brood.* *Flock* is the popular term for birds of many sorts; it is applied by sportsmen especially to wild ducks, geese, and shore-birds. Herbert applies *gaggle* to geese; Colquhoun applies it to geese swimming; it is not used in the United States. *Covey* is applied to several kinds of birds, especially partridges and pinnated grouse. *Pack* is applied to the pinnated grouse in the late season when they go in "packs" or large flocks. *Gang* is applied to wild turkeys, *wisp* to snipe, *bevy* to quail, *sedge* to herons. *Brood* applies to the mother and her young till the latter are old enough for game.

flock[1] (flok), *v.* [< ME. *flocken, flogken* = Sw. (refl.) *flocka* = Dan. *flokke,* gather in a flock; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To gather in a flock, company, or crowd; go in a flock or crowd: as, birds of a feather *flock* together; the people *flocked* together in the market-place.

The fowels *flokked* to-geder. *Cursor Mundi,* l. 178.

The young men of Rome began to *flock* about him.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

They [barbels] *flock* together like sheep.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 167.

It was for a matter of twelve years together that persons of all ranks, well affected unto church-reformation, kept sometimes dropping and sometimes *flocking* into New-England, though some that were coming into New-England were not suffered so to do.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 5.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To gather into a flock or company.

Brenne . . . *flokkede* his cnihtes. *Layamon,* I. 201.

2. To crowd.

Good fellowes trooping *flock'd* me so,
That, make what haste I could, the sunne was set
Ere from the gates of London I could get.
John Taylor, Works (1609).

flock[2] (flok), *n.* [< ME. *flocke, flokke,* a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), = MD. *vlocke,* D. *vlok,* a flock, flake, tuft, = MLG. *vlocke,* a flock (of wool, etc.), a flake (of snow), LG. *flok, flokke, flog,* flock, flake, = OHG. *floccho,* MHG. *vlocke,* G. *flocke,* flock, flake, = Sw. *flocka* = Dan. *flokke, flok,* flock, = Icel. *flōki,* felt, hair, wool, etc. (the Sw. and Dan. forms are prob. borrowed from LG.; the Icel. form does not quite agree with the others). Cf. L. *floccus,* a lock or flock of wool, on clothes, in fruits, etc., anything of slight value (*flocci non facere,* care not a straw for, *flocci pendere,* value at a hair: see *floccipend*), > OF. *floc,* F. *floc, floche,* also *flocon,* a flock of wool, etc., flake, mote, = Pr. *floc* = Pg. *froco,* flock, = It. *fiocco,* flock, flake, tassel. The relation of the Teut. forms to the L. is uncertain. Cf. *flake*[1].] **1.** A lock or tuft of wool or hair.

I prithee, Tom, beat Cut's saddle, put a few *flocks* in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

2. Finely powdered wool or cloth, used, when colored, for making flock-paper and also formerly as shoddy. See extract under *flock-powder.*—**3.** The refuse of wool, or the shearings of woolen goods, or old cloth or rags torn or broken up by the machine called the devil, used for stuffing mattresses, upholstering furniture, etc.

They were wont to make . . . beds of *flocks,* and it was a good bed too. *Latimer,* 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

4. Same as *flock-bed.*

Here, on a matted *flock,* with dust o'erspread,
The drooping wretch reclines his languid head.
Crabbe, Works, I. 13.

5. *pl.* Dregs; sediment; specks; motes.

Not to leave anie *flockes* in the bottome of the cup.
Nash, Pierce Pennilesse (1592).

6. In *chem.,* a loose light mass of any substance: usually applied only to such masses as they appear suspended in a solution.

If any iron is present, brown *flocks* will remain floating in the ammoniacal solution. *Ure,* Dict., IV. 933.

flock[2] (flok), *v. t.* [< *flock*[2], *n.*] To cover with flock; distribute flock on (a prepared surface of cloth or paper). *E. H. Knight.* See *flock*[2], *n.,* 2.

If the goods have been heavily *flocked* . . . there may be trouble in getting them evenly sheared.
Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 223.

flock[3] (flok), *n.* [E. dial., another form of *flake*[2].] A hurdle: same as *flake*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

flock[4]† (flok), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; possibly associated with *flock*[2] (cf. *floccipend*).] To flout; jeer.

We do hym loute and *flocke,*
And make him among vs our common sporting-stocke.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

flock-bed (flok'bed), *n.* [= D. *vlokbed* = G. *flockenbett;* < *flock*[2] + *bed.*] A bed filled with flocks, or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine; a bed stuffed with flock, or the refuse of wool. Also called *flock.*

Get you to your fleas and your *flock-beds,* you rogues.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

On once a *flock-bed,* but repair'd with straw, . . .
Great Villiers lies. *Pope,* Moral Essays, iii. 301.

On a *flock-bed* lay the old man he came to visit,
Henry Mackenzie, The Mirror, 1779.

flock-duck (flok'duk), *n.* Same as *flocking-fowl.*
G. Trumbull. [Eastern U. S.]

flocked (flokt), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with flock.—**2.** Having the nap raised.—**Flocked enamel.** See *enamel.*

flocket†, *n.* A loose garment with large sleeves worn by women in the sixteenth century. Also *flokkard.*

flocking-fowl (flok'ing-foul), *n.* A gunners' name in the United States of the blackheads or scaup ducks, *Aithyia marila* and *A. affinis,* from their flocking. Also called *raft-duck, flock-duck,* and *troop-fowl,* from the same habit. See cut under *scaup.*

flocking-machine (flok'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for spreading flock on prepared paper. See *flock-paper.*

flockling (flok'ling), *n.* [< *flock*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little member of a flock; a lamb; a sheep.

Turpentine and tarre to keep my *flocklings* cleanly in a spring-time. *Brome,* Queen and Concubine (1659).

flockly†, *adv.* [< *flock*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a flock; in ambush.

Flocklye, or in a bushement, Confertim. *Huloet.*

flockman (flok'man), *n.*; pl. *flockmen* (-men). A shepherd.

flock-master (flok'mâs″tėr), *n.* An owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer.

flockmeal† (flok'mēl), *adv.* [ME. *flocmeel, flocmele, flokmel,* < AS. *flocmǣlum, floccmǣlum,* by flocks, in companies, < *flocc,* a company, flock, + *mǣlum,* dat. pl. of *mǣl,* a mark, measure, etc.: see *meal*[1]. Cf. *piecemeal, dropmeal.*] In a flock; in flocks or herds; in a body.

Flockmele on a day they to him wente.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 30.

flock-paper (flok'pā″pėr), *n.* Wall-paper or paper-hangings covered wholly or in part with a rough surface formed of flock. See *flock*[2], *n.,* 2. The pattern may be in the flock on a smooth surface, or smooth as impressed in gilt upon the surface of the flock. Also called *velvet-paper.*

The dining-room, a room of large proportions, has a gray-green *flock-paper,* with deep frieze of a gold ground.
Art Age, V. 49.

flock-pated† (flok'pā″ted), *a.* Having a head or brains like wool; stupid; silly.

And he that would be a poet
Must in no ways be *flock-pated:*
His ignorance, if he show it,
He shall of all schollers be hated.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 496. (*Davies.*)

flock-powder (flok'pou″dėr), *n.* Same as *flock*[2], 2. See the extract.

If his cloth be xvii yeards long, he will set him on a rack, and stretch him out with ropes, and racke him till the sinewes shrinke againe, whiles he hath brought him to xviii yeards. When they have brought him to that perfection, they have a pretie feate to thicke him againe. He makes me a powder for it, and plaies the poticarie, they call it *flock-powder,* they do so incorporate it to the cloth, that it is wonderful to consider, truly a good invention. Oh, that so goodly wits should be so ill applied! They may wel deceive the people, but they cannot deceive God. *Latimer,* 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

flock-printing (flok'prin″ting), *n.* An impression in varnish subsequently coated with flock, or finely powdered wool or cloth.

flock-raik† (flok'rāk), *n.* A range of pasture-ground for sheep.

flocky (flok'i), *a.* [< *flock*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like flocks or locks of wool; floccose; flocculent; woolly.

The eye passed to the south and south-western cobalt peaks and domes of the Barisan, studded with *flocky* hummocks. *H. O. Forbes,* Eastern Archipelago, p. 214.

flode†, *n.* A Middle English form of *flood.*

floe (flō), *n.* [Another form of *flaw*[1], a flake, fragment, etc., < Dan. *flage* = Sw. *flaga* = Norw. *flak,* a flake, in comp. Dan. *is-flage* = Sw. *is-flaga* = Norw. *is-flak,* dial. *is-flake, is-flōk,* an ice-floe: see *flaw*[1], *flake*[1], and *flag*[4].] Ice formed by the freezing of the surface-water of the polar oceans, and subsequently broken up by the action of the winds and the waves into tabular masses of greater or less size; also, a piece of such ice.

For some days after this we kept moving slowly to the south, along the lanes that opened between the belt-ice and the *floe.* *Kane,* Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 266.

The whole sea was covered with *floes* varying from a few yards to miles in diameter.
E. L. Moss, Shores of the Polar Sea, p. 28.

The word *floe* is a very indefinite one, being applied to any single piece of salt-water ice, whether large or small. It is applied irrespectively to such pieces, whether of original formation or enlarged by accretion of other floes, which, cemented, form a whole.
A. W. Greely. Arctic Service, p. 43.

floe-berg (flō'bėrg), *n.* Ice resulting from the freezing of the surface-water of the ocean, or floe-ice, heaped up and more or less compacted into large and thick masses by the action of the winds and waves.

The great stratified masses of salt ice that lie grounded along the shores of the Polar Sea are nothing more than fragments broken from the edges of the perennial floes. We called them *floe-bergs,* in order to distinguish them from and yet express their kinship to icebergs. The latter and their parent glaciers belong to more southern regions.
E. L. Moss, Shores of the Polar Sea, exp. of Pl. xii.

floe-ice (flō'īs), *n.* Same as *floe.*

Cape Sabine was passed about 2 A. M., and shortly after small amounts of *floe-ice* were seen, but not in sufficient quantities to form even an open pack.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 66.

floe-rat (flō'rat), *n.* A name of the ringed seal, ★*Pagomys fœtidus.*

flog (flog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flogged,* ppr. *flogging.* [Appears first in the latter part of the 17th century (e. g., in Cole's Dict., A. D. 1684); prob. a LG. word of homely use, of which the early traces have disappeared; cf. LG. *flogger,* a flail (cf. LG. *flegel* = E. *flail*); this seems to be = E. *flogger.*] **1.** To beat or strike. Specifically—**2.** To whip; chastise with repeated blows, as of a rod or whip.

What shifts he us'd, detected in a scrape,
How he was *flogg'd,* or had the luck t' escape.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 329.

3. To beat, in the sense of surpass; excel. [Colloq.]

If I don't think good cherry-bounce *flogs* all the foreign trash in the world. *T. Hook.*

4. In *fishing,* to lash (the water) with the line.
★—**To flog a dead horse.** See *horse.*

flogger (flog'ėr), *n.* [< *flog* + *-er*[1]; cf. LG. *flogger,* a flail: see *flog.*] **1.** One who flogs.—**2.** A mallet used to beat the bung-stave of a cask to loosen the bung.

flogging (flog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flog, v.*] **1.** A chastisement; a beating or whipping.

As for their intimation that, because Egypt was a country intersected by canals, there never were any horses or chariots in it, they ought for this to take their part in the next general *flogging* at Westminster School.
Bp. Horne, Works, IV., letter xiv.

2. A lashing of water with a fish-line.

When a long day's *flogging* has been at last followed by a solitary rise, it requires some nerve to be sufficiently hard on a fish. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 350.

flogging-chisel (flog'ing-chiz″el), *n.* A large chisel used to chip off certain parts of an iron casting. One man holds the chisel while a second strikes it with a sledge-hammer.

flogging-hammer (flog'ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A machinists' hammer in size between a sledge- and a hand-hammer.

flog-master (flog'mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who executes punitory flogging, as in a prison.

Busby was never a greater terror to a blockhead, or the Bridewell *flog-master* to a night-walking strumpet. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 205.

flogster (flog'stėr), *n.* [< *flog* + *-ster.*] One who is, as a schoolmaster, addicted to flogging. [Rare.]

Floirac (flwo-rak'), *n.* [F.] A red wine grown in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. It is one of the most abundant and commonly exported of the lower grades of claret above that of vin ordinaire.

floit[1]†, *n.* [Also *floyt;* cf. *flite* and *flout*[2].] A contest.

The Duke of Bedforde, accompanyed with the Erle of Marche and other Lordes, had a great *floyt* and batayll with dyuers carykkes of Jeane and other shyppes, were [where] after longe and sore fyght, ye honour fyll to hym and his Englysshemen. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. an. 1516.

floit[2] (floit), *n.* [Now only Sc., spelled *floyt;* ME. *floyte*, another form of *flowte*, a flute: see *flout*[1] and *flute*[1]. The form *floit, floyt*, is perhaps due to the OD. form *fluyte.*] **1.** Same as *flute*[1]. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And many a *floyte* and litting horne,
And pypes made of grene corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1223.

2. [Cf. OD. *fluyte*, flattery, deception, *fluyten*, talk smoothly or flatteringly, practise deception, tr. soothe with blandishments: see *flout*[2].] A flatterer or deceiver. *Polwart; Jamieson.*— **3.** A petted person. *Jamieson.*

floit[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *floyten*, another form of *flowten*, play the flute: see *flout*[1].] To play the flute.

flokkard†, *n.* Same as *flocket.*

flom†, **flome**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *flume.*

flone†, *n.* [ME. *flone, flon*, earlier *flan*, < AS. *flān*, early form *flaan* (pl. *flānas*, also *flāna*), also in shorter form *flā, flaa* (pl. *flān*), ME. *fla, flo*, an arrow, = Icel. *fleinn*, an arrow, dart, a bayonet-like pike, the fluke of an anchor. A similar loss of organic final *n* appears in *mistletoe*, < AS. *misteltān* = Icel. *mistilteinn.*] An arrow.

Hit monteth, and he let him gon,
So of bowe doth the *flon.*
King Alisaunder, l. 784.

With *flonez* fleterede thay flitt fulle frescly ther frekez, ffichene with fetheris thurghe the fyne maylez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2097.

flong[1]†. Obsolete preterit and past participle of *fling.*

flong[2] (flong), *n.* In *stereotyping*, a combination of several sheets of moist tissue-paper successively superposed, with thin paste between: used by stereotypers, in the papier-maché process, to form a mold or matrix from composed types. The flong is beaten on the types with a stiff brush, until it penetrates every depression. When dried it serves as a mold or matrix.—**Drying the flong**, the operation of exposing the matrix of flong to steam- or furnace-heat ★until it is entirely free from moisture.

flood (flud), *n.* [In early mod. E. often *floud*, sometimes *flud;* < ME. *flood, flod*, rarely *flud*, < AS. *flōd*, flowing water, a river, the tide, a flood, the flood, = OS. *flōd, fluod* = OFries. *flōd, floed* = D. *vloed* = MLG. *vlōt, vloet*, LG. *flood* = OHG. *fluot*, MHG. *vluot*, G. *flut, fluth* = Icel. *flōdh* = Sw. Dan. *flod*, flood, = Goth. *flōdus*, a river; with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of AS. *flōwan*, E. *flow*, etc.: see *flow*[1].] **1.** Flowing water; a stream, especially a great stream; a river. [Now only poetical.]

The *flood* which men Nile calleth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 103.

My lorde Jesus schall come this day,
Fro Galylee vn-to this *flode* ȝe Jourdane call.
York Plays, p. 173.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood?*
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods.*
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

2. A great body of water; the sea.

Jesu hem sente wynde ful good,
To ber hem over the salte *flode.*
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1393.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt *flood.*
Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

3. A great body of moving water, rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water; a deluge; an inundation. It is characteristic of river floods to advance down stream with much regularity, so that the time and amount of their rise can be foretold for the lower valley from observations in the upper valley, as in the case of the Mississippi. The water in advance of the flood-crest has a steeper slope than usual and flows rapidly; that behind the crest has a fainter slope and flows slowly: hence the flood is reduced in height as it advances, and is higher in the middle course than near the mouth of a river.

4. The inflow of the tide; the semidiurnal rise or swell of water in the ocean: opposed to *ebb.*

The mone
The which hath with the see to done
Of *flodes* high and ebbes lowe
Upon his chaunge it shall be knowe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 108.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the *flood*, leads on to fortune.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

By Gods mercie they recovered them selves, & having ye *floud* with them, struck into ye harbore.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 86.

5. A great body or stream of any fluid or fluid-like substance; anything resembling such a stream: as, a *flood* of lava; a *flood* of light.

See heaven its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a *flood* of day.
Pope, Messiah, l. 98.

Freedom, in other lands scarce known to shine,
Pours out a *flood* of splendour upon thine.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 589.

Hence—**6.** A great quantity; an overflowing abundance; a superabundance.

For from the prince, as from a perpetual well-spring, cometh among the people the *flood* of all that is good or evil. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

You see this confluence, this great *flood* of visitors.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

7. The menstrual discharge when excessive.—**Deucalion's flood**, the destructive deluge from which, according to Greek mythology, Deucalion, son of Prometheus, and his wife Pyrrha alone survived to repeople the earth.—**Half-flood**, the time when the flood-tide has been running for three hours.—**Noah's flood**, or **the flood**, the universal deluge recorded in Genesis as occurring in the days of Noah.

Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since *the flood.*
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 212.

Young flood, a term applied to the beginning of the flood-★tide.

flood (flud), *v.* [< *flood, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To overflow; inundate; deluge, literally or figuratively: as, to *flood* a building or a mine in order to extinguish a fire; to *flood* a meadow.

The moon is at her full and, riding high,
Floods the calm fields with light. *Bryant*, Tides.

The procession of fishermen sweeping from point to point within the reef, till the island, *flooded* with starlight and torchlight, lies like a green sea-garden in a girdle of flame. *C. W. Stoddard*, South-sea Idyls, p. 331.

The drawing-room through the open windows was *flooded* with a sweet confusion of odors and bird-notes.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 440.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be poured out abundantly; rise in a flood.

The Nilus would have risen before his time,
And *flooded* at our nod. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

This Lowman stream . . . is wont to *flood* into a mighty head of waters, when the storms of rain provoke it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, i.

2. To have an excessive menstrual discharge; also, to bleed profusely after parturition; suffer post-partum hemorrhage; flow, as a lying-in woman.

floodage (flud'āj), *n.* [< *flood* + *-age.*] Inundation. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

flood-anchor (flud'ang″kor), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the flood-tide.

flood-cock (flud'kok), *n.* A cock for letting water into a magazine or shell-room on board a man-of-war, to flood it, in case of fire.

flooder (flud'ėr), *n.* One who floods or irrigates.

flood-flanking (flud'flang″king), *n.* A method of embanking with stiff moist clay which is dug in spits and each spit thrown forcibly into its place so as to unite with the one previously thrown. As the clay dries it contracts, leaving crevices, which are filled by sludging. *E. H. Knight.*

flood-gate (flud'gāt), *n.* [ME. *flodegate, flodeyate;* < *flood*, 1, + *gate.*] A gate designed to be opened to permit the outflow of water, or to be shut to prevent it; hence, any opening or opportunity for indiscriminate flow or passage; a great vent.

This canal had, without doubt, *flood-gates* to hinder too great a quantity of water from running into it on any rising of the river. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 186.

They have opened the *flood-gates* to the immigration of foreign labor. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 599.

[Used as an adjective by Shakspere.

My particular grief
Is of so *flood-gate* and o'erbearing nature,
That it engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.]

flooding (flud'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of overflowing or inundating; inundation.—**2.** The menstrual discharge when excessive; also, hemorrhage after childbirth.

flooding (flud'ing), *p. a.* In an obsolete use, lavish or profuse.

Surely we nickname this same *floodding* man, when we call him by the name of brave. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 53.

floodless†, (flud'les), *a.* [< *flood* + *-less.*] Arid. *Davies.*

A fruit-les, *flood-les*, yea a land-les land.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

flood-mark (flud'märk), *n.* A mark or line showing the height to which the tide or a flood has risen or usually rises; high-water mark.

flood-tide (flud'tīd), *n.* The rising tide. See *flood*, *n.*, 4, and *tide.*

floody†, *a.* [< *flood* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to the sea or flood.

This monarchall *fludy* induperator [the herring].
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

flook[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fluke*[1].

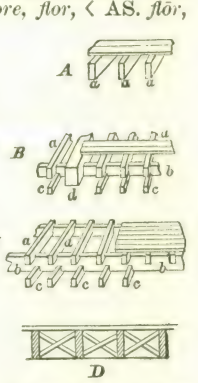
flook[2], *n.* See *fluke*[2].

flookan, *n.* See *flucan.*

flooking (flö'king), *n.* Same as *flucan.*

flooky, *a.* See *fluky.*

floor (flōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *floare, flore;* ★dial. *fleer;* < ME. *floor, flore, flor*, < AS. *flōr*, floor, = D. *vloer* = MLG. *vlōr*, LG. *floor*, a floor, = MHG. *vluor*, m. and f., G. *flur*, m., floor, flooring, entrance-hall, *flur*, f., field, plain, level ground, = Icel. *flōr*, the floor of a cow-stall, = Ir. and Gael. *lār* (for orig. **plār*) = W. *llawr* = Bret. *leur*, floor.] **1.** That part of a room or of an edifice which forms its lower inclosing surface, and upon which one walks; specifically, the structure, consisting in modern houses of boards, planks, pavement, asphalt, etc., which forms such a surface. An ordinary floor of timber consists in its simplest form of boards laid down close together and supported upon a series of joists, as shown in fig. A.



A, single floor: *a, a, a*, joists. *B*, framed floor: *a, a*, floor-joists; *b*, binding-joist; *c, c*, ceiling-joists; *d*, girder. *C*, double floor: *a, a*, floor- or bridging-joists; *b, b*, binders; *c, c, c*, ceiling-joists. *D*, strutted floor.

In floors over wider spaces, or in buildings of more costly construction, the floor-joists are themselves supported by additional beams or joists called binders, as shown in figs. B and C, the ceiling-joists of the room below being fastened to the under side of the binders. It is usual in houses, etc., to brace and secure the floor-joists by means of crossed struts, as shown in fig. D, forming a strutted floor. In fireproof buildings the wooden joists are replaced by iron I beams, the spaces between which are bridged over by narrow vaults of brick, concrete, tiles, etc.

To rest he layd him downe upon the *flore*
(Whylome for ventrous Knights the bedding best),
And thought his wearie limbs to have redrest.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 39.

Ay he harpit, and ay he carpit,
Till a' the lords gaed through the *floor.*
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 5).

And the *floor* of the house he [Solomon] overlaid with gold, within and without. 1 Ki. vi. 30.

2. Any similar construction, platform, or leveled area: as, the *floor* of a bridge; the charge-*floor* of a blast-furnace; a threshing-*floor.*

He will throughly purge his *floor*, and gather his wheat into the garner. Mat. iii. 12.

The level places where the bricks are moulded, called the *floors.* *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, p. 103.

3. A natural surface corresponding to a floor in character or use; a circumscribed basal space or area of any kind: as, the *floor* of a gorge or a cave; the *floor* of one of the ventricles of the brain.

For Lycidas your sorrow is not dead,
Sunk though he be beneath the watery *floor.*
Milton, Lycidas, l. 167.

After the last mining shaft is passed, and the *floors* where the precious blue clay lies to be pulverised by the sun's action, the frontier of the Free State is crossed.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 198.

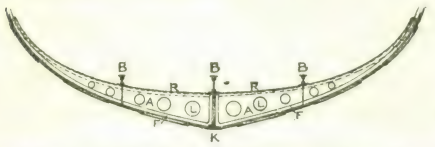
The *floor* of this many-hued passageway is white sand and sandstone. *The Century*, XXXVII. 195.

The characteristic feature of a bed is that it is a member of a series of stratified rocks; the layer above it is called the roof of the deposit, and the one below it is the *floor.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 440.

4. One complete section of a building having one continuous or approximately continuous floor; a story: as, an office on the first *floor*.

It was a large room on the lower *floor*, wainscoted with pine and unpainted. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 3.

5. *Naut.*, that part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly



Ship's Floor. *AA*, floor-plates; *BBB*, keelsons; *FF*, main frame; *K*, keel; *LL*, lightening-holes; *RR*, reverse frame.

horizontal.—**6.** In legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members, and from which they speak; hence, figuratively, the right of speaking or right to be heard in preference to other members: as, the gentleman from New York has the *floor*.

Carrington gave the new envoy a cordial welcome, [and] introduced him to members on the *floor* of Congress. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 110.

They [chairmanships of standing committees] have their rights to the *floor* and their little perquisites in the shape of clerks and committee-rooms, and they are therefore much sought after. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 25.

7. In *mining*, a flat mass of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**8†.** A plane; a surface.

Both of them [visibles and audibles] spread themselves in round, and fill a whole *floare* or orbe into certain limits. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

9. In *brewing*, same as *piece*.

Each steeping is called a *floor* or piece, and must be laid in succession according to age, the most recent next the couch, and the oldest next the kiln. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 268.

Dead floor. See *dead*.—**Double floor,** a floor whose primary timbers are binders resting upon the wall-plates, and supporting the floor- or bridging-joists and the ceiling-joists; a double-framed floor; a double-joisted floor.—**Drying-floor,** in *brewing*, a floor where the grain is exposed in layers to the air.—**First floor,** in the United States, generally the floor or story of a building immediately on or above the ground or above the basement floor; in Great Britain and also in some American cities, especially in large buildings, the floor next higher than this, or the floor above the ground floor.—**Folding floor,** a floor having the floor-boards so laid that the joints between the ends of the boards are not continuous throughout the width of the floor, the boards being laid in bays or folds of three, four, or more boards each.—**Ground floor,** the floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.—**Half-floor,** in *ship-building*, one of a pair of timbers whose adjoining ends abut and are bolted between the keel and the keelson. They extend outward each way from the middle line of the vessel, beneath the futtock-planks, and up to the second futtocks, whose ends bear against them.—**Single floor,** flooring supported upon a single tier of bridging-joists.—**Straight-joint floor,** a floor in which the joints between the ends of the boards are not broken.—**To get in on the ground floor,** to be admitted to or receive an interest in some projected enterprise on specially advantageous terms to which others, and especially the general public, are not admitted, as by receiving stock without valuable consideration, or by having an early opportunity of investing below par, or before the stock appreciates. [Commercial slang, U. S.]—**To have** or **get the floor,** in legislative and other assemblies, to be recognized by the presiding officer as having a right to address the assembly or meeting. [U. S.]

floor (flōr), *v. t.* [= D. *vloeren* = ODan. *flore;* from the noun.] **1.** To cover or furnish with a floor: as, to *floor* a house with pine boards.

Thick fir forests, *floored* with bright green moss. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 30.

2. To place upon a floor; base.

The doctrine of a heaven *floored* upon a firmament. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 68.

3. To place near or on the floor, as a picture in an exhibition. [Colloq.]

One R. A. is "skied" and another "*floored*." *The American*, VIII. 376.

4. To strike down or lay level with the floor; beat; conquer; figuratively, to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, etc.; overcome in any way; overthrow: as, to *floor* an assailant.

The express object of his visit was to know how he could knock religion over and *floor* the Established Church. *Dickens.*

What is *flooring* Win at present . . . is that problem of the robin that eats half a pint of grasshoppers and then doesn't weigh a bit more than he did before. *W. D. Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

5. To go through; make an end of; finish. [Slang.]

I have a few bottles of old wine left, we may as well *floor* them. *Macmillan's Mag.*

To floor an examination-paper, to answer fully every question in it. [Eng.]

Our best classic had not time to *floor the paper*. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 135.

floorage (flōr'āj), *n.* [< *floor* + *-age*.] Space on a floor; floor-space.

The [new Exposition] building, with its three stories, affords seven acres of *floorage*. *The Congregationalist*, Sept. 2, 1886.

floor-cloth (flōr'klôth), *n.* A heavy canvas of hemp or flax woven of extra width, printed in oil-colors, and used as carpeting. The term also includes many substitutes for carpets, as felted fabrics, burlaps, mattings, crash, and prepared fabrics made of powdered cork, paper, etc. See *oil-cloth*.—**Paper floor-cloth,** a substitute for oil-cloth, consisting generally of one or more thick sheets of paper treated with paint and varnish.

floorer (flōr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who makes or lays floors.—**2.** One who or that which strikes to the floor, as a blow; hence, figuratively, anything which leads to one's defeat or which overmasters one; an overwhelming argument or requirement; a poser.

floor-frame (flōr'frām), *n.* The main frame of the body of a railroad-car underneath the floor, including the sills, body-bolsters, and needle-beams. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

floor-guide (flōr'gīd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-ribbon and the keel.

floor-hanger (flōr'hang″ėr), *n.* A shaft-bearing secured to the floor, and used for running countershafts and lines when they cannot conveniently be suspended from the ceiling-joists.



Floor-hanger.

floor-head (flōr'hed), *n.* In *ship-building*, an outer end of the floor-timbers.

These [molds] extend on each side of the ship as high as the *floor head*, and are formed of battens. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 41.

floor-hollow (flōr'hol″ō), *n.* The inflected curve that terminates the floor next the keel: to it the floor-hollow mold is made.

flooring (flōr'ing), *n.* [< *floor* + *-ing*[1]; in AS. with umlaut, *flēring*, a floor or story, < *flōr*, floor.] **1.** A floor; floors collectively.

Mosaique is an ornament, in truth, of much beauty and long life; but of most use in pavements and *floorings*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 63.

An extremely interesting portion of the church is the marble *flooring*, inscribed with the arms of the various knights of the order who are buried below. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 4.

2. Materials used in the construction of floors. —**3.** In *brewing*, the operation of spreading the grain thinly on the malt-floor, and turning it over carefully several times a day to keep it at the temperature of about 62° F., and thus to check germination.—**Carcass-flooring.** See *carcass*. —**Naked flooring,** in *carp.*, the timber or framework on which the floor-boarding is laid.

flooring-clamp (flōr'ing-klamp), *n.* A carpenters' tool for closing up the joints between flooring-boards. It consists of a clamp to seize the joist, and a lever which is supplied with a purchase by the clamp, and serves to force a board about to be nailed down into close contact with that adjoining.

floorless (flōr'les), *a.* [< *floor* + *-less*.] Having no floor.

floortht, *n.* [ME. *florthe;* as *floor* + *-th*.] Flooring; a floor.

Ye sayd Goothis, by crafty and false meanes, caused the *florthe* of the sayd chambre to falle, by which meane ye sayd Paterne was grevously hurte. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xcix.

floor-timber (flōr'tim″bėr), *n.* One of the timbers on which a floor is laid; specifically, in *ship-building*, one of the timbers which are placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed.

floor-walker (flōr'wâ″kėr), *n.* A person employed in a large retail shop to walk about the place, give information to customers, watch their conduct and that of employees, etc. Also called *shop-walker*.

flop (flop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flopped*, ppr. *flopping*. [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clap or strike, as the wings; flap.—**2.** To cause to fall or hang down.

Fanny, . . . during the examination, had *flopped* her hat over her eyes, which were also bathed in tears. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flap.—**2.** To plump down suddenly; turn or come down with a flop: as, to *flop* on one's knees. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

If you must go flopping yourself down, *flop* in favour of your husband and child. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 1.

3. To collapse; yield or break down suddenly. [Slang.]—**To flop over.** (*a*) To turn over heavily, or by a sudden or laborious effort: as, to *flop* over on one's back. (*b*) To go over suddenly to another side or party; make a sudden change of association or allegiance. [Slang.]

flop (flop), *n.* [Another form of *flap*, q. v.] **1.** The act of flopping or flapping.—**2.** A fall like that of a soft outspread body upon the ground.

And with a desperate ponderous *flop*, full thirteen stone and ten pounds, . . . I dropped on the Rajah's feet, and took my seat at his side. *W. H. Russell.*

3. Something that flops or is capable of flopping or striking, as a fluid, semi-liquid, or gelatinous substance, against the side of a vessel containing it. [Rare.]

Lord and Lady Rosse showed us the foundry [near his great telescope], and Professor Lloyd gave the story of the casting . . . and by [near] the oven where the fiery *flop* was shut up for six weeks to cool. *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

4. A sudden collapse or breakdown, as of resistance. [Slang.]

flopper (flop'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which flops. Specifically—**2.** A young duck; a flapper.

floppy (flop'i), *a.* [< *flop* + *-y*[1].] Having a tendency to flop or flap; flapping: as, a *floppy* hat.

In those days even fashionable caps were large and *floppy*. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, ii.

flopwing (flop'wing), *n.* Same as *lapwing*.

Flora (flō'rą), *n.* [L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the goddess of flowers.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *floræ*, *floras* (-rē, -rąz).] In *bot.*: (*a*) The aggregate of the plants indigenous to a particular country or region, or belonging to a particular period: as, the Australasian *flora;* the *flora* of the Carboniferous period. See *fauna*.

The origination of the successive *floras* which have occupied the northern hemisphere in geological time, not, as one might at first sight suppose, in the sunny climes of the south, but under the arctic skies, is a fact long known or suspected. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 237.

(*b*) A work systematically describing the plants of a country or region or a geological period.—**3.** The eighth planetoid, discovered by Hind, in London, in 1847.—**Flora horologica,** a flower which opens at a certain hour of the day.—**Flora's clock.** See *horologium*.

floral (flō'ral), *a.* [= F. Pg. *floral*, < L. *floralis*, of or belonging to Flora; neut. pl. *Floralia*, the festival of Flora, also, rarely, a flower-garden; < *flos* (*flor-*), flower: see *flower*.] **1.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to the goddess Flora: as, the *Floral* games of Rome (see below).—**2.** Containing or belonging to the flower; pertaining to flowers in general; made of flowers: as, a *floral* bud; a *floral* leaf; *floral* ornaments.—**Floral envelop.** See *envelop*.—**Floral games.** (*a*) See *Floralia*. (*b*) An annual literary festival held at Toulouse in France on the 3d of May, under the auspices of a society founded by the troubadours about 1324, originally called the College of the Gay Science, and after about 1500 (when it was permanently endowed by Clémence Isaure) the College (now the Academy) of the Floral Games. At first a golden violet was awarded in competition to the author of the best poem; now a number of gold and silver flowers are distributed among the competitors in both prose and verse.

Floralest (flō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), pl. of L. *floralis*, floral: see *floral*.] A group or section of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidæ*, corresponding to Meigen's *Muscæformes*.

Floralia (flō-rā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [L.: see *floral*.] A festival celebrated in ancient Rome in honor of Flora or Chloris. It lasted from April 28th to May 2d, and was an occasion of merriment and excessive drinking, also of comic theatrical representations under the direction of the edile. The Floralia were of comparatively late introduction in Rome, and had their origin in the simpler and more innocent rejoicings of the country people at the flowering season of vegetation. Also called *Florales ludi*, or *Floral games*.

florally (flō'ral-i), *adv.* In a floral manner; in a manner in which flowers or representations of them are concerned: as, *florally* ornamented.

floramourt, *n.* [Also written *floramor*, *florimer* (= G. *floramor*, *flormor* = ODan. *floramor*); < OF. "*fleur d'amour*," flower-gentle, velvet-flower, amaranth, lit. flower of love, hence explained as "a flower begetting love" (Ash) (see *flower* and *amour*); said to be a mistaken translation of *amaranthus*, as if < L. *amor*, love, + Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *amaranth*.] An old name for various cultivated species of *Amarantus*, as *A. caudatus* and *A. hypochondriacus;* the flower-gentle.

florascope (flō'ra-skōp), *n.* [More prop. **floriscope;* < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

floret, *n.* An obsolete form of *floor*.

Floréal (flō-rā-al'), *n.* [F., < L. *floreus*, of flowers, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] In the calendar of the first French republic, the eighth month of the year. It commenced (in 1794) April 20th and ended May 20th.

floreated, floriated (flō′rē-, flō′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *floreus*, of flowers, + E. *-ate*[1] + *-d*[2].] Decorated with floral ornament—that is, with more or less conventionalized flowers, or with wholly artificial designs which resemble flowers in their general outlines and the minuteness of their subdivisions.

The columns at Udine . . . stand row behind row, almost like the columns of a crypt, and they supply a profitable study in their *floriated* capitals.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 31.

floreet†, *n.* [Also written *florie, florey, florry, flory, florrey*, and *flurry*; < OF. *floree*, the blue scum of dyewood; the same as *fleuree*, froth, or scum, < *fleur*, earlier *flor*, flower: see *flower*.] The blue scum of dyewood, used in painting.

The refuse, called scoria, which flieth out of the furnace; the *florey* that floteth aloft [flos supernatat]; and the diphryges or drosse which remaineth behind.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 13.

florent, floreint, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *florin*.

florence (flor′ens), *n.* [ME. *florence*, equiv. to *floren, florin*, a coin: see *florin*. The other uses (cf. F. *florence*, sarcenet, and E. *florentine, n.*, 2) are later; all refer ult. to *Florence* in Italy.]
1†. An English gold coin, usually called *florin*.

The first gold that King Edward III. coyned was in the year 1343, and the peeces were called *florences*, because Florentines were the coyners. *Camden*, Remains.

2†. A kind of cloth manufactured in Florence, mentioned in the time of Richard III. *Planché; Fairholt.* Also called *florentine.*—**3.** A thin silk, a variety of taffeta. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**4.** [*cap.*] A variety of the red wine of Tuscany: a name not commonly used in Italy.

Florence flask, oil, etc. See the nouns.

florent†, *a.* [< L. *floren(t-)s*, ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower, flourish: see *flower, v., flourish.*] Flourishing. *Davies.*

Sinopa . . . was a *florent* citee, and of greate power.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 77.

★**Florentine** (flor′en-tin or -tīn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Florentinus*, pertaining to *Florentia* (> It. *Fiorenze*, now *Firenze*), Florence, < *floren(t-)s*, ppr. of *florere*, bloom, flower: see *florent.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Florence, the chief city of Tuscany, in Italy.—**Florentine experiment,** an experiment showing that water will not rise by suction higher than 34 feet, nor mercury more than 30 inches. The former experiment was brought by Florentine workmen to the attention of Galileo, who, remarking that Nature appeared to carry her horror of a vacuum to no greater length than 33 feet, committed to his pupil Torricelli the investigation of the phenomenon. The latter physicist then constructed the barometer, or Torricellian tube.—**Florentine fresco,** a variety of fresco-painting in which the ground, covered with a preparation of lime, is kept moist during the process. It was first practised at Florence, during the flourishing period of Italian art.—**Florentine lily.** See *giglio.*—**Florentine mosaic,** a kind of mosaic made with precious and semi-precious stones inlaid in a surface of white or black marble or similar material, and generally displaying elaborate flower-patterns and the like. It is most commonly of a uniform flat surface, but sometimes parts of the design are in somewhat high relief, as small rounded fruits in a decorative frieze which project for half of their diameter. This art is usually applied to table-tops and smaller articles, but altars and other church fittings are also ornamented in it, and a few interiors have been wholly or in large part lined in this style.—**Florentine problem,** the problem of finding the plane area of a curved dome, making allowance for the windows. This problem was proposed by Vincenzo Viviani in 1692, and was treated by Leibnitz, Jacques Bernoulli, and other eminent mathematicians.—**Florentine receiver,** an attachment for a still used in separating oils from water. It resembles in shape a Florence flask.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Florence.—**2.** [*l. c.*] (*a*) A silk textile fabric, of solid and durable make, used for wearing-apparel. (*b*†) Same as *florence*, 2.—**3**†. [*l. c.*] A kind of pie having no crust beneath the meat.

Stealing custards, tarts, and *florentines*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 1.

Ye may gang down yoursell, and look into our kitchen, . . . the gude vivers lying a' about—beef, capons and white broth—*florentine* and flams.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xi.

When any kind of butcher meat, fowls, apples, &c., are baken in a dish, it is called a *florentine*, and when in a raised crust, a pie. *Receipts in Cookery.* (*Jamieson.*)

flores (flō′rēz), *n. pl.* [< L. *flos*, pl. *flores*, flower.] In the commercial classification of indigo, ★the best quality of dye. *Simmonds.*

florescence (flō-res′ens), *n.* [< *florescen(t)* + *-ce.*] In *bot.*, a bursting into flower; the state of being in bloom; inflorescence; anthesis.

No composite flowers have before been found in the fossil state, and, as these [*Compositæ*] are among the most complex and specialised forms of *florescence*, it has been supposed that they belonged only to the recent epoch, where they were the result of a long series of formative changes. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 206.

florescent (flō-res′ent), *a.* [< L. *florescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *florescere*, begin to bloom or flower, inceptive of *florere*, bloom, blossom, flower: see *florent, flourish.*] Bursting into flower; flowering.

floreschet, *v.* An obsolete form of *flourish*.

floret (flō′ret), *n.* [1. < F. *fleurette* = It. *fioretto*, < ML. *florettus*, a floweret, dim. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower, floweret.* 2. = D. *fleuret* = G. Sw. *florett* = Dan. *floret*, a foil, < OF. *floret, fleuret*, F. *fleuret* = Sp. Pg. *florete* = It. *fioretto*, a foil, a particular use of the preceding. 3. < OF. *fleuret*, F. *fleuret*, m., OF. also *fleurette, flourette*, f., = It. *fioretto*, < ML. *floretus*, floss-silk, dim. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower; of same formation as the preceding. Cf. *ferret*[2].] **1.** A small flower in a cluster or in a compact inflorescence, as in the so-called compound flower of the *Asteraceæ*, or in the spikelet of grasses.—**2.** A fencing-sword with a button on the point; a foil.

In such fencing jest has proved earnest, and *florets* have oft turned to swords. *Government of the Tongue*, p. 126.

3. In *silk-manuf.*, a yarn or floss spun from the first and purest of the waste, and of higher quality than the noil yarn.

floret-silk† (flō′ret-silk), *n.* [Formerly also *flurt-silk*; < *floret*, 3, + *silk.* Cf. *ferret*[2].] Same as *floret*, 3.

floretta (flō-ret′ä), *n.* [See *floret-silk* and *ferret*[2].] Floss-silk. *Simmonds.*

floretty (flō′ret-i), *a.* [< OF. *fleuretté*, fleuretty, F. *fleureté*, < *fleurette*, a little flower: see *floret*, and cf. *fleury, flory.*] In *her.*, same as *fleury.*

floriage (flō′ri-āj), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + E. *-i-age*, in imitation of *foliage.*] Bloom; blossom. [Rare.]

And where the trees unfold their bloom,
And where the banks their *floriage* bear.
J. Scott, Odes, xx.

floriated, *a.* See *floreated*.

florican, *n.* See *florikan*.

floricome (flō′ri-kōm), *n.* [< LL. *floricomus*, crowned with flowers, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *coma*, hair of the head.] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays end in a bunch of curved branches.

floricomous (flō-rik′ō-mus), *a.* [< *floricome* + *-ous.*] Having the character of a floricome.

floricultural (flō-ri-kul′tūr-al), *a.* Relating to floriculture.

floriculture (flō′ri-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *cultura*, cultivation.] The cultivation of flowers or of flowering plants. *Loudon.*

floriculturist (flō-ri-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *floriculture* + *-ist.*] One who is employed or expert in the cultivation of flowering plants.

florid (flor′id), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *florido*, < L. *floridus*, abounding with flowers, flowery, blooming, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower: see *flower.*] **1.** Covered or abounding with flowers; flowery; blooming. [Now rare.]

The death of the righteous is like the descending of ripe and wholesome fruits from a pleasant and *florid* tree.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 254.

In *florid* beauty groves and fields appear.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 125.

2. Bright in color; specifically, flushed with red; of a lively red color: as, a *florid* countenance; a *florid* cheek.

The spumous and *florid* state which the bloud acquires in passing through the lungs. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, ii.

Her face was enlivened with such a *florid* bloom as did not so properly seem the mark of health as of immortality. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

3. Flowery in appearance or effect; highly embellished or decorated; loaded with ornamentation: as, *florid* architecture; *florid* music.

The duty of a golden coin is to be as *florid* as it can, rich with Corinthian ornaments, and as gorgeous as a peacock's tail. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

4. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; highly ornate; overwrought in expression: as, a *florid* style; *florid* eloquence.

Convincing eloquence is infinitely more serviceable to its possessor than the most *florid* harangue.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

His style was not always in the purest taste. Several contemporary judges pronounced it too *florid*.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

This forms what is called a *florid* style: a term commonly used to signify the excess of ornament.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xviii.

Florid counterpoint. See *counterpoint*[2], 3.—**Florid execution,** in *music*, execution abounding in elaborate embellishment or with ostentatious dexterity.—**Florid music,** music in which a simple theme is varied, ornamented, and embellished in a high degree. Variations are most frequently of this kind.—**Florid style of medieval architecture,** the highly enriched and decorated developments, collectively, of medieval architecture which prevailed generally in the fifteenth century and later. The most marked English variety is often called the Tudor style, as it prevailed chiefly during the Tudor era.=**Syn. 4.** *Florid, Flowery.* *Florid* is perhaps the stronger, and expresses that which is more seriously out of taste, or more intimately connected with the thought itself.

The *florid* and luxurious charms of his [Petrarch's] style enticed the poets and the public from the contemplation of nobler and sterner models. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Merely to beguile,
By flowing numbers and a *flow'ry* style,
The tædium that the lazy rich endure.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 741.

Florida bark, cooter, crow, etc. See the nouns.

Florida wood (flor′i-dä wůd). A hard wood, probably the Florida boxwood, obtained from *Schæfferia frutescens*, having close grain, and much used for inlaying-work.

Florideæ (flō-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *floridus*, flowery: see *florid.*] A subclass of (chiefly) marine algæ of a red or purple color. Their nonsexual propagation is by bodies called *tetraspores*, and the fruit or cystocarp is the product of the action of antherozoids upon a female cell called the *carpogonium.* The latter is drawn out at one end into a slender tube, the *trichogyne*, through which the nucleus of the antherozoid is transmitted to the carpogonial nucleus. Cystocarps may develop directly from the carpogonium or from adjacent auxiliary cells.

florideous (flō-rid′ē-us), *a.* [< *Florideæ* + *-ous.*] Belonging to the subclass *Florideæ*, or having the characters of that group.

floridia-green (flō-rid′i-ä-grēn), *n.* That portion of the compound pigment rhodophyll of ★the *Florideæ* which is soluble in alcohol.

Floridian (flō-rid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Florida, a peninsula separating the gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic ocean, and forming a State of the United States.

Along the coast from Labrador to the *Floridian* peninsula. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 342.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Florida.

So it seems St. Augustine [Florida], . . . did she but admit it, were fain to consider him a *Floridian.*
E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders, p. 267.

floridia-red (flō-rid′i-ä-red), *n.* The red coloring matter of the *Florideæ*; phycoërythrin.

floridity (flō-rid′i-ti), *n.* [< *florid* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridness.

Poor Dick had a fit of sickness, which robbed him of his fat and his fame at once; and it was full three months before he regained his reputation, which rose in proportion to his *floridity.* *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

To-morrow I review my piece,
Tame here and there undue *floridity.*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 116.

floridly (flor′id-li), *adv.* In a florid manner.

floridness (flor′id-nes), *n.* The state or character of being florid, in any sense; floridity.

Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridness* of the plants which it officiously produces.
Evelyn, Terra.

Some of the antient Grecians much extol it [dancing], deriving it not only from the amœnity and *floridness* of the warm and spirited bloud, but deducing it from heaven itself as being practized there by the stars.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 70.

A philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness.* *Boyle.*

floriferous (flō-rif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *florifère* = Sp. *florífero* = Pg. It. *florifero*, < L. *florifer*, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing flowers.

florification (flō″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] The act, process, or state of flowering; expansion of flowers. Also, improperly, *flossification.*

floriform (flō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *floriforme*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a flower.

florikan, floriken (flō′ri-kan, -ken), *n.* [Also written *florikin, florican.*] A species of Indian bustard, the *Sypheotides bengalensis.*

florilege (flō′ri-lej), *n.* [= F. *florilége* = Sp. Pg. It. *florilegio*, < L. as if **florilegium*, < L. *florilegus*, flower-culling (of bees), < *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *legere*, cull, gather. Cf. *anthology*[1].] **1.** The culling of flowers.—**2.** An anthology. [Rare in both senses.]

florilegium (flō-ri-lē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *florilegia* (-ä). Same as *florilege*, 2.

His "Book of Flowers," . . . which may have been a poetical *florilegium.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 850.

We have made but a small *florilegium* from Mr. Hazlitt's remarkable volumes. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 373.

★**florin** (flor′in), *n.* [< ME. *florin, floren, floryn, florein*, etc. (sometimes *florence*, q. v.), < OF. *florin*, F. *florin* = Pr. Sp. *florin* = Pg. *florim*, < It. *fiorino* (ML. *florenus*), a name first applied to a coin of Florence (first struck in the 13th century), because it was stamped with a lily, <

fiore (< L. *florem*, acc. of *flos*), a flower. The allusion to *Florence* is secondary; the ult. source is the same: see *florence*.] **1.** The English name of a gold coin weighing about 55 grains, first issued at Florence in 1252, and having on the obverse a lily and the word "Florentia." The coin enjoyed great commercial popularity, and was largely imitated in France, Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, and elsewhere.



Obverse. Reverse.

Gold Florin of Florence, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> Of *florenis* fine of gold ycoined rounde,
> Wel ny an eighte busshels, as hem thoughte.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 308.

2. An English gold coin issued by Edward III. in 1343–4, and worth at the time 6 shillings. On the obverse it bore a leopard crowned.

> In this yere also, kynge Edwarde made a coyn of fyne golde, and named it the *floryne*, that is to say, the peny of the value of vis. viiid., the halfe peny of the value of iiis. iiiid., and the farthynge of the value of xxd.
> *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 455, an. 1343.

3. An English silver coin worth 2 shillings, current since 1849.— **4.** The silver gulden of Austria and formerly of South Germany, worth a little less than the English florin.— **5.** The monetary unit of the Netherlands, equivalent to 40.2 United States cents. A gold ten-florin piece is coined; also a silver florin (guilder) and 2½-florin piece.— **Double florin**, an English silver coin of the value of four shillings, authorized in 1887.

Florinean (flō-rin'ē-an), *n.* [< *Florinus* (see def.) + *-e-an*.] One of a Gnostic sect of the second century, so called from Florinus, a pupil of Polycarp.

floriparous (flō-rip'a-rus), *a.* [= F. *floripare* = Pg. *floriparo*, < LL. *floriparus*, producing flowers (of spring), < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *parere*, produce.] Producing flowers.

floripondio (flō-ri-pon'di-ō), *n.* [Sp. *floripondio*, *floripundio*, magnolia, also smooth-stalked *Brugmansia* (*B. candida*); < NL. *floripondium*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *pondus*, weight.] A plant, the *Datura sanguinea*, an infusion from whose seeds, prepared by the Peruvians, induces stupefaction, and, if much used, furious delirium. This infusion is said to have been used by the priests of the temple of the Sun in the ancient capital to produce frantic ravings, which were accepted as inspired prophecies.

florist (flō'rist), *n.* [= F. *fleuriste* = Sp. Pg. *florista* = It. *fiorista*, a florist, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ista*, -ist.] **1.** One who cultivates flowers; one skilled in the raising of flowers; especially, one who raises flowers for sale.

> The antients venially delighted in flourishing gardens; many were *florists* that knew not the true use of a flower; and in Plinie's daies none had directly treated of that subject. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii., Ep. Ded.

2. One who writes a flora or an account of plants.

florisugent (flō-ri-sū'jent), *a.* [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*.] Sucking flowers: an epithet applied to sundry birds and insects which suck honey from flowers.

floritry† (flor'i-tri), *n.* [As if for **floriture* (= It. *fioritura*), < ML. **floritura*, flowery ornament, < *floure*, flower, flourish: see *flourish*.] Flowery ornament.

> The walls and arches [of the temple] crested and garnished with *floritry*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 125.

floroon (flō-rōn'), *n.* [< ME. *flouroun*, flowerwork, < OF. *floron*, F. *fleuron*, a flower, jewel, gem, = Sp. *florón* = Pg. *florão* = It. *fiorone*, aug. of F. *fleur*, Sp. Pg. *flor* = It. *fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] A border worked with flowers.

florulent (flor'ö-lent), *a.* [< L. *florulentus*, flowery, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] Flowery; blossoming; in *decorative art*, formed wholly or in part of imitated flowers; floreated.

> *Florulent* scrolls in relief upon a mat ground.
> *H. S. Cuming*, Jour. Archæol. Ass., XV. 227.

florulous† (flor'ö-lus), *a.* Florulent.

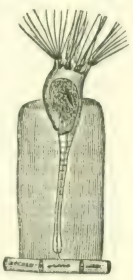
flory (flō'ri), *a.* [See *fleury*, *floree*.] In *her.*, same as *fleury*.— **Cross double-parted flory.** See *double*.— **Cross flory.** See *cross*[1].

floscampy†, *n.* [An accom. of the L. *flos campi*, flower of the field: *flos* (*flor-*), flower; *campi*, gen. of *campus*, field: see *camp*[2].] A field-flower; a name of the rose of Sharon.

> Haill! *floscampy*, and flower vyrgynall,
> The odour of thy goodnes reflars to vs all.
> *York Plays*, p. 444.

floscular (flos'kū-lär), *a.* [< *floscule* + *-ar*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *discoid*, as applied to flower-heads in the *Asteraceæ*; composed of florets. Also *flosculous*, *flosculose*.

Floscularia (flos-kū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < **floscularis* (see *floscule*) + *-ia*.] **1.** The typical genus of wheel-animalcules of the family *Flosculariidæ*. *F. proboscidea* and *F. ornata* are examples.— **2.** A genus of rugose cup-corals: same as *Cyathophyllum*. *Eichwald*, 1829.



Wheel-animalcule, *Floscularia ornata*, magnified 500 times.

Floscularianæa (flos-kū-lā-ri-ē'-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < **floscularis* (see *floscule*) + *-æa*.] A group of rotifers, corresponding to the family *Flosculariidæ*.

floscularian (flos-kū-lā'ri-an), *n.* A rotifer or wheel-animalcule of the family *Flosculariidæ*.

> We may call attention especially to the *floscularians*. They are commonly found attached to the stems and leaves of aquatic plants. The foot-stalk bearing the bell-shaped body is very long. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 204.

Flosculariidæ (flos″kū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Floscularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of permanently fixed rotifers, with a long ringed foot, usually with gelatinous coverings and tubes, and the wheel-organ lobed or deeply cleft.

floscule (flos'kūl), *n.* [= F. *floscule* = Sp. *flósculo* = Pg. It. *fiosculo*, < L. *flosculus*, also *floscula*, f., a floweret, a little flower, dim. of *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] A floret.

flosculet†, *n.* [< *floscule* + *-et*.] A bud. *Davies*.

> But when your own faire print was set
> Once in a virgin *flosculet*
> Sweet as yourself, and newly blown,
> To give that life resign'd your own.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 133.

Flosculidæ (flos-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *flosculus* (lit. a little flower) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ* with simple unbranched narrow radial canals, a ring-canal, central mouth, and mouth-arms at the end of a mouth-tube.

flosculiferous (flos-kū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, terminating in a distended hollow process or organ, open beneath, and somewhat resembling a labiate flower, as the abdomen of a fulgora or lantern-fly.

flosculous, flosculose (flos'kū-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower: see *floscule*.] Same as *floscular*.

flos ferri (flos fer'ī). A coralloid variety of calcium carbonate or aragonite, often found in connection with iron ores.

flosh[1] (flosh), *v. t.* [Also *floush*; a dial. var. of *flash*[2] and *flush*[2], q. v.] To spill; splash. [Prov. Eng.]

flosh[2] (flosh), *n.* [< ME. *flosshe*, *flosche*, another form of *flasshe*, *flasche*, a pool: see *flash*[3], *n.*] **1.** A pool: same as *flash*[3].

> Al in a semblé sweyed to-geder,
> Bitwene a *flosche* in that fryth, & a foo cragge.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1430.

2. A swamp; a body of standing water grown over with weeds, reeds, etc. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

> Ducks a paddock-hunting scour the bog,
> And powheads spartle in the oosy *flosh*.
> *Davidson*, Seasons, p. 12.

flosh[3] (flosh), *n.* [Origin uncertain; either the same as *flosh*[2] (cf. *flosh-hole* and *flash*[3]), or an accom. of G. *flösse*, a float, a trough in which ore is washed: see *float*, *n.*, and cf. *floss*[2].] In *metal.*, a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter, which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has reached the desired fineness.

flosh-hole (flosh'hōl), *n.* A hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. *Halliwell*.

floshin (flosh'in), *n.* [Sc., also written *floshan*, dim. of *flosh*[2], q. v.] A puddle larger than a dub, but shallow. *Jamieson*.

flosh-silk (flosh'silk), *n.* Same as *floss-silk*. [Rare.]

> The truckle-bed of Valour and Freedom is not wadded with *flosh-silk*. *Landor*.

floss[1] (flos), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a weakened form of *flosh*[2], orig. *flash*: see *flash*[3]. The word, being local Eng., can hardly be borrowed from G. dial. *floss*, running water, a stream: see *fleet*[3].] A small stream of water: used as a name in the extract.

> A wide plain, where the broadening *Floss* hurries on between its green banks to the sea.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

floss[2] (flos), *n.* [Prob. < G. *floss*, a raft, a boat, a float, *flosse*, a float, buoy: see *float*, *n.*] **1.** A fluid glass floating upon iron in a puddling-furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxids and earths.— **2.** Same as *floss-hole*.

> The *floss*, or outlet of the slag from the [iron-]furnace.
> *Ure*, Dict., II. 997.

★**floss**[3] (flos), *n.* [Also written *flosh* (in comp. *flosh-silk*, q. v.) (= Dan. *flos*); < OF. *flosche* (in the phrase *soye flosche*, sleave silk), < It. *floscia* (*floscia seta*, sleave silk—Florio); cf. OF. *flosche*, weak, soft, as a boneless lump of flesh, < It. *floscio*, dial. *flosso*, weak, soft, feeble, flaccid, < L. *fluxus*, fluid, loose, slack, frail, weak, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*, *fluent*.] **1.** The silky hairs of some seeds; the silk of maize. See *silk*, 4, 5; *coma*[2] (*b*).— **2.** Same as *floss-silk*. — **3.** The leaves of red canary-grass; also, the common rush. [Scotch.]

> No person shall cut bent nor pull *floss* . . . before the first of Lammas yearly.
> Quoted in *G. Barry's* Hist. Orkney Islands, App., p. 457.

floss-embroidery (flos'em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Any embroidery in which floss-silk or filoselle is used in considerable quantities. On account of its delicacy and tendency to cling to whatever touches it, and so suffer defacement, it is but little used in embroidery applied to wearing-apparel, and is employed especially for church embroidery.

floss-hole (flos'hōl), *n.* The opening in a blast-furnace where the slag is withdrawn. Also *floss*.

> Preventing the metal from running out at the *floss-hole* when it begins to fuse. *Ure*, Dict., II. 997.

flossification (flos″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Improp. form of *florification*, resting on L. *flos*, nom., instead of *flor-*, the stem, of the first element.] ★Same as *florification*.

floss-silk (flos'silk), *n.* [Sometimes written *flosh-silk* (= Dan. *flos-silke*); < *floss*[3] + *silk*.] Silk fiber from the finest part of the cocoon, carded and spun but not twisted, so as to be extremely soft and downy in its surface while retaining a high luster. It is used chiefly for embroidery. Filoselle often replaces it.

flossy (flos'i), *a.* [< *floss*[3] + *-y*[1].] Belonging to, composed of, or resembling floss.

> The thin *flossy* wreath of hair . . . invested his temples. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

floss-yarn (flos'yärn), *n.* [< *floss*[3] + *yarn*.] A soft, slightly twisted yarn made from floss-silk or filoselle.

flot (flot), *n.* [< ME. *flot*, a float, ship, etc.: see *float*, *n.* In def. 2 a particular use, < ME. *flot*, < AS. **flot*, in comp. **flot-smere* (*-smeru*), floating fat, the scum of a pot (Somner; not authenticated) (= Icel. *flot*, fat, grease, from cooked meat, = Sw. *flott*, grease); lit. that which floats, < *flēotan* (pp. *floten*), E. *fleet*[1], etc., float: see *fleet*[1], *v.*, and cf. *fleet*[5], *v. t.*] **1**†. See *float*, *n.*— **2.** Floating fat; the scum of a pot; the scum of broth. [Scotch.]

> As a fornes [furnace] ful of *flot* that upon fyr boyles,
> When bryȝt brennande brondez are bet ther an-vnder.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1011.

flota (flō'tä), *n.* [Sp., a fleet: see *float*, *v.* and *n.*, and *fleet*[1], *n.*] A commercial fleet; especially, the fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the products of Spanish America.

flotage, *n.* See *floatage*.

flotant (flō'tant), *a.* [Formerly also written (accom.) *floatant*; < F. *flottant*, ppr. of *flotter*, float: see *float*, *v.*] In *her.*, represented as if floating either in the air, as a bird or flag, or in the water. As applied to a bird, it is synony-★mous with *disclosed*.

flotation (flō-tā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also written (accom.) *floatation*; < F. as if **flotation*, the orig. type of OF. *flotaison*, F. dial. *flotaison*, the flooding or irrigation of a meadow, F. *flottaison*, the line of flotation, water-line, < *floter*, *flotter*, float: see *float*. Cf. *flotsam*, ult. a doublet of *flotation*.] **1.** The act or state of floating.

> Nor is this individual life of the units provable only where free *flotation* in a liquid allows its signs to be readily seen. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 218.

> The fruit consisted of racemes, or clusters of nutlets, which seem to have been provided with broad lateral wings for *flotation* in the air.
> *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 133.

2. The science of floating bodies.— **Plane or line of flotation**, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it; the dividing line between the part of a ship or other floating body below the surface of the water and that above it. In ships this line has an intimate relation to their buoyancy and equilibrium.— **Stable flotation**, a phrase applied to that position of a floating body in which it is not capable of

being upset by the exertion of a small force, but, when slightly disturbed, invariably returns to its former position.

flotative (flō′tā-tiv), *a.* [< *flotat(ion)* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to flotation; having the quality of floating. *E. H. Knight.*

flote[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *float.*

flote[2]†, *v. t.* [Cf. *flotten-milk.*] A variant of *fleet*[5], 1.

Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye *floted* to nigh.
Tusser, A Lesson for Dairy Maid Cisley.

floter†, **flotery**†. Obsolete forms of *flutter, fluttery.*

floternel (flō-tėr-nel′), *n.* [OF.] A variety of the gambeson worn toward the close of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century. Also spelled *flotternel.*

flotilla (flō-til′ä), *n.* [= F. *flotille* (> D. *flotille, flotilje* = G. Dan. *flotille* = Sw. *flottilj*) = It. *flottiglia*, < Sp. *flotilla* (= Pg. *flotilha*), a little fleet, dim. of *flota*, a fleet: see *float, n., flota.*] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

His [Lafayette's] entire *flotilla*, ammunition of war, and even the city of Annapolis, were saved from destruction by an improvised gun-boat. *J. A. Stevens*, Gallatin, p. 299.

Before breakfast was over, [we] found ourselves surrounded by a perfect *flotilla* of boats.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

flotist†, *n.* [ME. *flotyse, flotyce*, the same as *flot*, with F. term.: see *flot*, 2.] Scum.

Flotyse or *flotyce* of a pott or other lyke, spuma.
Prompt. Parv., p. 168.

If thou burnest blood and fat together to please God, what other thing dost thou make of God than one that had lust to smell to burnt *flotes? Tyndale*, Works, II. 215.

flots (flots), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *flot*, a wave, < L. *fluctus*, a wave: see *float, n.*] Loops of ribbon or lace arranged in rows, each row overlapping that below, so as to give to the material the appearance of little ripples or waves: a device often used in dressmaking, etc.

flotsam (flot′sam), *n.* [Also formerly *flotzam, flotsom, flotsome* (and dial. *floatsome*, q. v.), corrupt forms of the more orig. *flotson, flotsen*, contr. of **flottison* (cf. *jetsam*, < *jettison*); < OF. **flotaison*, flotsam, not found in this special sense, but the same as OF. *flotaison*, F. dial. *flotaison*, the flooding or irrigation of meadows, F. *flottaison*, the line of flotation, water-line, < *floter, flotter*, float, < L. *fluctuare*, float: see *float, v., flotation. Flotsam*, which has hitherto been unexplained as to its termination, is thus a corrupt form, a doublet of *flotation* (ult. of *fluctuation*), as the associated *jetsam, jettison*, is of *jactation.*] Such part of the wreck of a ship and its cargo as is found floating. See *jetsam.*

The interior of the house bore sufficient witness to the ravages of the ocean, and to the exercise of those rights which the lawyers term *Flotsome* and Jetsome.
Scott, The Pirate, xii.

Flotsam, jetsam, and lagan are not the lawful spoils of the finders, but must be delivered up to those who can prove their right to them, the owners paying a reasonable reward, . . . which is called salvage.
Bithell, Counting-house Dict.

flotsom†, **flotson**†, *n.* See *flotsam.*

flottable (flot′a-bl), *a.* [F., < *flotter*, float: see *float, v.*] In *French law*, capable of floating boats or rafts: said of a watercourse.

flotten† (flot′en), *p. a.* [See *flotten-milk.*] Skimmed.

flotten-milk† (flot′en-milk), *n.* [= OD. *vlotemelck*, skimmed milk, also curded milk, = MLG. *vlote-melk*, LG. *flöte-melk, flaten* or *afflaten melk*, skimmed milk; cf. Sc. *flottins*, also *fleetings*, the same as *flot-whey*, floating curds in whey; the first element in *flotten-milk* is another form of *flet*, pp. of *fleet*[5]: see *fleet*[5].] Skimmed milk. [Prov. Eng.]

flotter†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *flutter.*

flotternel, *n.* See *floternel.*

flot-whey† (flot′hwā), *n.* Floating curds in whey.

flotzam†, *n.* See *flotsam.*

flough[1], *n.* Same as *flue*[3].

flough[2], *a.* See *flow*[4].

flounce[1] (flouns), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flounced*, ppr. *flouncing.* [ME. not found; cf. obs. *fluce* (Nares), flounce; < Sw. dial. *flunsa*, dip, plunge, fall into water with a plunge, OSw. *flunsa*, plunge, = Norw. *flunsa*, hurry, work hurriedly; cf. *flumsa*, fly fast, fly hard.] To make abrupt or agitated movements with the limbs and body; turn or twist as with sudden petulance or impatience, move with flings or turns, as if in displeasure or annoyance: as, to *flounce* out of a room.

You neither fret, nor fume, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

Nay, 'tis in vain to *flounce*—and discompose yourself and your Dress. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

After delivering herself of her speech, she *flounced* back again to her seat, mighty proud of the exploit.
Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831.

flounce[1] (flouns), *n.* [< *flounce*[1], *v.*] A sudden fling or turn, as of the body.

At the head of the next pool a *flounce*, and the apparition of a head and tail brings your heart into your mouth.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 340.

★ **flounce**[2] (flouns), *n.* [A changed form of earlier *frounce*, q. v.] A deep ruffle; a strip of any material used to decorate a garment, especially a skirt near the bottom, gathered or plaited at one edge, and loose and floating at the other, the gathered edge being sewed to the garment.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a *flounce* or add a furbelow.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 100.

Peeps into every chest and box,
Turns all her furbeloes and *flounces.*
Prior, The Dove.

flounce[2] (flouns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flounced*, ppr. *flouncing.* [< *flounce*[2], *n.*] **1.** To deck with flounces: as, to *flounce* a petticoat or a gown.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot.
Addison, Country Fashions.

Women, insolent, and self-caress'd, . . .
Curl'd, scented, furbelow'd, and *flounc'd* around.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 51.

2. To surround with something arranged like a flounce. [Rare.]

He has . . . stifled ponds, and *flounced* himself with flowering shrubs and Kent fences.
Walpole, Letters, II. 170.

flouncing (floun′sing), *n.* [< *flounce*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Material for making flounces; flounces collectively: as, Chantilly *flouncings.*

flounder[1] (floun′dėr), *v. i.* [Perhaps a nasalized form, influenced by *flounce*[1] or *flounder*[2], of D. *flodderen*, (1) splash through the mire (*flodder*, mire, dirt), (2) dangle, flap, wave; in the latter senses another form (= MHG. *vladern*, G. *fladdern, flattern* = Sw. *fladdra*) of OD. *vlederen* (= MHG. *vledern*), flutter: see *flutter* and *flatter*[2].] **1.** To make clumsy efforts with the limbs and body when hampered in some manner; struggle awkwardly or impotently; toss; tumble about, as in mire or snow.

After his horse had flounced and *floundered* with his heeles. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 77.

Head and heels upon the floor
They *flounder'd* all together.
Tennyson, The Goose.

Stuck in a quagmire, *floundered* worse and worse,
Until he managed somehow scramble back
Into the safe sure rutted road once more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 97.

2. Figuratively, to grope uncertainly or confusedly, as for ideas or facts; speak or act with imperfect knowledge or discernment; make awkward or abortive efforts for extrication from errors of speech or conduct.

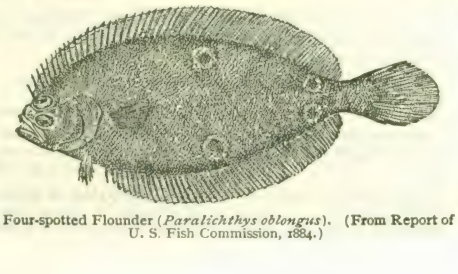
Swearing and supperless the hero sate, . . .
Plung'd for his sense, but found no bottom there,
Yet wrote and *flounder'd* on, in mere despair.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 120.

Floundering along without clear purpose, without any real head, how can we be victorious?
Letter of Gov. John A. Andrew (Mass.), Jan. 14, 1863.

He plunged into the sea of metaphysics, and *floundered* awhile in waters too deep for intellectual security.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 274.

flounder[1] (floun′dėr), *n.* [< *flounder*[1], *v.*] The act of struggling or splashing about, as in mire or other hampering medium: as, with a desperate ★*flounder* he freed himself.

flounder[2] (floun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *flounder, flowndur* = G. *flunder, flünder*, < Sw. Norw. *flundra* = Dan. *flynder* = Icel. *flydhra*, a flounder.] **1.** A flatfish; a fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ.* The name applies to some or any such fish. (*a*) In England it is applied especially to the plaice, *Pleuronectes platessa.* This is one of the most common of the European flatfishes, and is found in the sea and near the mouths of large rivers; but it abounds most where the bottom is soft, whether of clay, sand, or mud. Flounders feed upon aquatic insects, worms, and small fishes, and sometimes acquire the weight of 4 pounds. The common flounder is an inhabitant of the Northern, Baltic, and Mediterranean seas. (*b*) In the eastern United States, the common flounder is the *Pseudopleuronectes americanus* or the *Paralichthys oblongus*, here figured. (*c*) In California, and along the western coast generally, the *Platichthys stellatus* is known as the flounder. In other parts of the world colonized by the English the name is transferred to some common representative of the family *Pleuronectidæ.*



Four-spotted Flounder (*Paralichthys oblongus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

But now men on deyntees so hem delyte,
To fede hem vpon the fysches lyte,
As *flowndres*, perches, and such pykyng ware.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 224.

2. A tool whose edge is used to stretch the leather for a boot-front on a blocking-board.

The fronts [of boots] are regularly placed on a block, being forced into position by an instrument called the *flounder.*
Ure, Dict., III. 100.

flounder-lantern (floun′dėr-lan″tėrn), *n.* A local English (Cornwall) name of the common ★flounder or plaice.

flour (flour), *n.* [An earlier spelling of *flower*, which in the particular sense of 'fine meal' (cf. Icel. *flūr*, a flower, also flour, fine meal; F. *fleur de farine* = Sp. *flor de la harina* = Pg. *flor de farinha*, flour, lit. flower of meal, i. e., the finest part; cf. *flowers of sulphur, flos ferri*, etc.) is now confined to the spelling *flour:* see *flower.*] **1**†. An obsolete spelling of *flower* (in the botanical and derived senses).—**2.** The finely ground meal of wheat or of any other grain; especially, the finer part of meal separated by bolting; hence, any vegetable or other substance reduced to a fine and soft powder: as, *flour* of emery; hop-*flour.*

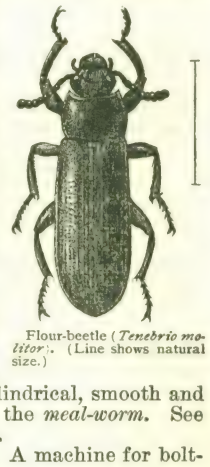
Zuych difference ase ther is . . . be-tuene bren and *flour* of huete. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

Whete and *flour*, flesch and lardere,
Al togedyr they sette on fere.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6103.

All
From me do backe receiue the *Flowre* of all,
And leaue me but the Bran.
Shak., Cor., i. 1 (folio, 1623).

3. A snow-like mass of finely crystallized saltpeter used in the manufacture of gunpowder. It is formed by cooling a solution of saltpeter from 180° to 70° F. in large shallow copper pans, and continually agitating it by hand or by machinery during the process of crystallization. The fine crystals settle to the bottom, are removed, and allowed to drain on inclined forms, when they are ready for washing.— **Flour of meat,** a fine flour made of dried meat.— **Flour of powder,** gunpowder not granulated, but pulverized.— **Fossil flour.** See *fossil.*— **Second flour,** flour of a coarser quality; seconds.

flour (flour), *v.* [See *flower, v.* In the later senses, < *flour, n.*, 2.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. An obsolete spelling of *flower.*—**2.** In *mining*, in the amalgamation process, the mercury is said to flour when it breaks up into fine globules, which, owing to the presence of some impurity, do not unite with the precious metal with which they are brought in contact. This defect is known as *flouring*, and also as *sickening*, both in Australia and on the Pacific coast of the United States.



Flour-beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*). (Line shows natural size.)

II. *trans.* **1.** To grind and bolt; convert into flour: as, to *flour* wheat. —**2.** To sprinkle with ★flour.

flour-beetle (flour′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle, *Tenebrio molitor*, which lives in all its stages on flour or farinaceous substances. The larva is an inch long, cylindrical, smooth and glossy, and is known as the *meal-worm.* See also cut under *meal-worm.*

flour-bolt (flour′bōlt), *n.* A machine for bolting flour; a bolter. It consists of a cylindrical sieve covered with bolting-cloth or fine gauze, and containing beaters that beat and press the meal as it comes from the stone against the sides of the bolt, and force the fine flour through the gauze, thus separating it from the refuse or offal.

flour-box (flour′boks), *n.* A tin box for dredging or scattering flour; a dredging-box.

flour-dredge (flour′drej), *n.* Same as *flour-box.*

flour-dredger (flour′drej″ėr), *n.* Same as *flour-box.*

flour-dresser (flour′dres″ėr), *n.* A cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting-cloths.

flour-emery (flour′em″ė-ri), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, ground corundum, which when pure is almost an impalpable powder, used to polish gems, glass, etc. It is sometimes adulterated with garnet and topaz.

flouren (flour′en), *a.* [< *flour* + *-en*[2].] Made of flour: as, *flouren* cakes. *Mackay.* [Prov. Eng.]

flourette†, *n.* See *floweret.*

flour-gold (flour'gōld), *n.* In *placer-mining*, a name sometimes given to gold occurring in exceedingly fine particles.

flouring-mill (flour'ing-mil), *n.* A mill for making flour, usually on a large scale: distinguished from *grist-mill.* [U. S.]

The way from the mealing-stone to the *flouring-mill* is long. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 307.

flourish (flur'ish), *v.* [< ME. *flourishen, flurishen, florishen, florischen*, etc., bloom, flower, adorn with flowers, adorn, ornament, rarely (in Wyclif) of a spear, tr. brandish, intr. be brandished; < OF. *flouriss-, floriss-, fluriss-*, stem of certain parts of *flourir, florir, flurir*, F. *fleurir* (ppr. *fleurissant, florissant*, blooming, *florissant*, flourishing, prosperous), bloom, blossom, flower, flourish, prosper, = Pr. *florire* = It. *fiorire* (< L. *florere*) = Sp. Pg. *florecer*, < L. *florescere*, begin to blossom, begin to prosper, inceptive of *florere*, blossom, flower, prosper, flourish; cf. *flos* (*flor-*), a blossom, a flower: see *flower*, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To bloom; blossom; flower.

The fijgetree shall not *florisshe.* *Wyclif*, Hab. iii. 17 (Oxf.).

Let us see if the vine *flourish*, whether the tender grape appear, and the pomegranates bud forth. Cant. vii. 12.

Wither one rose, and let the other *flourish!* *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

2. To thrive under natural forces or conditions; be in a state of natural vigor or development; grow or be developed vigorously.

A golden troop doth pass on every side
Of *flourishing* young men and virgins gay,
Which keep fair measure all the flow'ry way.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

When he [the cunning enemy] had thus covertly sown them [tares], what wonder was it that they should grow up together with the corn and *flourish?* *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

By continual meditations in sacred writings a man as naturally improves and advances in holiness as a tree thrives and *flourishes* in a kindly and well-watered soil. *Bp. Horne*, On Ps. i.

3. To thrive under social or spiritual forces or relations; be vigorous in action or development; be successful or prosperous.

Jews that were zealous for the Law, but withal infidels in respect of Christianity, . . . did while they *flourished* no less persecute the Church than heathens. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

After kingdoms and commonwealths have *flourished* for a time, disturbances, seditions, and wars often arise. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

But thou shalt *flourish* in immortal youth,
Unhurt amid the war of elements.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Our farmers round, well pleased with constant gain,
Like other farmers, *flourish* and complain.
Crabbe, Works, I. 46.

4. To be in a state of active existence or actual exercise; exist in activity or practice.

In our school-books we say,
Of those that held their heads above the crowd,
They *flourish'd* then or then. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

John Woolton, bishop of Exeter, who *flourished* soon after the Reformation, . . . was born in the year 1537. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 12.

The grammatical sciences on the one hand, the mathematical and physical on the other, *flourished* in Alexandria side by side, and formed a foundation for all the later science of the world. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 468.

5. To make flourishes; use flowery or fanciful embellishments: as, to *flourish* in writing or speech.

My sad thoughts
Told me some poisonous snake was closely hid
Under your *flourishing* words.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

They dilate sometimes and *flourish* long on little incidents. *Watts*, Logic.

True, ma'am, as you say, one should be quick in divulging matters of this nature; for should we be tedious, perhaps, while we are *flourishing* on the subject, two or three lives may be lost! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung.
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in forensic war
To *flourish* and parade with at the bar.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 665.

6. To move or be moved in fantastic, irregular figures; play with fantastic or wavering motion.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 180.

7. In *music:* (*a*) To play an elaborate, ostentatious passage, or to play in an ostentatious or showy manner. (*b*) To play a trumpet-call or fanfare.

Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus? *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

8. To boast; vaunt; brag. *Pope.*—**9**†. To shake; be brandished.

He schal scorne a *florischynge* spere [vibrantem hastam, Vulgate]. *Wyclif*, Job xli. 26 (Purv.).

II. *trans.* **1**†. To cause to bloom; cause to thrive or grow luxuriantly.

How God almyghti of his grete grace
Hath *flourished* the erthe on every side!
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 78.

I must confess you have express'd a lover,
Wanted no art to *flourish* your warm passion.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 3.

2†. To cause to prosper; preserve.

The fierthe [fourth] is a fortune that *florissheth* the soule Wyth sobrete fram al synne. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 294.

3. To embellish with flourishes, as handwriting, diction, etc.; adorn with flowery or showy words, figures, or lines; in general, to ornament profusely in any way: as, to *flourish* a signature.

Florysshe thy dysshe with pouder thou mygt. *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 9.

I saw sixe very precious sockets made indeede but of timber work, but *flowrished* over with a triple gilting. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 178.

His son's fine taste an opener vista loves,
Foe to the Dryads of his father's groves;
One boundless green, or *flourish'd* carpet views.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 95.

The day book and inventory book shall be *flourished.* Tr. of *French Com. Code.*

4. To finish with care; enlarge and embellish; elaborate.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

5. To brandish; hold in the hand and shake or wave about; hence, to display ostentatiously; flaunt: as, to *flourish* a sword or a whip; to *flourish* one's wealth or finery; to *flourish* one's authority.

A horseman apeeride, . . . *florishynge* a shaft. *Wyclif*, 2 Mac. xi. 8 (Oxf. and Purv.).

He casteth ful harde,
And *flurcheth* his falsnes opon fele wise,
And fer he casteth to-forn the folke to destroye.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 484.

My sword, I say!—Old Montague is come,
And *flourishes* his blade in spite of me.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

6†. To gloss over; give a fair appearance to.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin;
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

flourish (flur'ish), *n.* [< *flourish*, *v.*] **1**†. A flourishing condition.

Present Rome may be said to be but the Monument of Rome past, when she was in that *Flourish* that St. Austin desired to see her in. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

2. Showy adornment; decoration; ornament.

My beauty, though but mean,
Needs not the painted *flourish* of your praise.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

3. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; especially, parade of words and figures; rhetorical display.

Ham. Let the foils be brought, the gentleman willing, and the king hold his purpose, I will win for him, if I can. . . .
Osr. Shall I re-deliver you e'en so?
Ham. To this effect, sir; after what *flourish* your nature will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue. *Dryden.*

"In my prison of England" [said Charles], "for the weariness, danger, and displeasure in which I then lay, I have many a time wished I had been slain at the battle where they took me." This is a *flourish*, if you will, but it is something more. *R. L. Stevenson*, Charles of Orleans.

4. A figure formed by bold or fanciful lines or strokes of the pen or graver: as, the *flourishes* about an initial letter.—**5.** A brandishing; the waving of something held in the hand: as, the *flourish* of a sword, a cane, or a whip.

The next day Miss Ritter saw the deacon drive past with a wagon-load of children; he nodded his head at her as he passed, and whipped up the old horse with a *flourish.* *Harper's Mag.*

6. In *music:* (*a*) An elaborate but unmeaning passage for display, or as a preparation for real performance.

I was startled with a *flourish* of many musical instruments that I never heard before. *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

He preluded his address by a sonorous blast of the nose, a preliminary *flourish* much in vogue among public orators. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 213.

(*b*) A trumpet-call; a fanfare.—**Flourish of trumpets**, a trumpet-call, fanfare, or prelude for one or more trumpets, performed on the approach of any person of distinction; hence, any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings: as, his advertisement is accompanied with a *flourish of trumpets.*

A *flourish, trumpets!*—strike alarum, drums! *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

flourishable† (flur'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *flourish* + *-able.*] Flaunting. *Davies.*

He [the devil] sets the countenance of continuance on them [the wicked], which indeed are more fallible in their certainty than *flourishable* in their bravery. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 217.

flourished (flur'isht), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *fleury.*

flourisher (flur'ish-ėr), *n.* One who flourishes.

flourishing (flur'ish-ing), *p. a.* Vigorous; prosperous; thriving.

The Gardyn is alweys grene and *florisshing*, alle the cesouns of the Zeer, als wel in Wyntre es in Somer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 54.

Wealth and plenty in a land where Justice raignes not is no argument of a *flourishing* State, but of a neerness rather to ruin or commotion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

The old city [Alexandria] was, without doubt, in a *flourishing* condition, when the trade of the East Indies was carried on that way by the Venetians. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 7.

flourishingly (flur'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a flourishing manner; with adornment; thrivingly.

She is in lyke case *flourishinglye* decked wyth golde, preciouse stone, and pearles. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

flourishing-thread (flur'ish-ing-thred), *n.* A variety of linen thread used for darning and otherwise repairing linen fabric, and also in netting and similar fancy work.

flour-mill (flour'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain into flour; a flouring-mill.

flour-mite (flour'mīt), *n.* One of several mites or acarids which are found in flour, as *Tyroglyphus siro* (*farinæ*) or *T. longior.* See *cheese-mite.*



Flour-mite (*Tyroglyphus siro*), under surface. (Highly magnified.)

flourount†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *floron*, < *flor*, flower: see *flower.*] Flower-work; an ornamental flower.

A fret of golde she hadde next her heer,
And upon that a white corowne she beer,
With *flourouns* smale.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 217.

flour-packer (flour'pak″ėr), *n.* A machine for packing bags or barrels with flour.

floury (flour'i), *a.* [< *flour* + *-y*[1].] **1**†. An obsolete spelling of *flowery.*—**2.** Consisting of or resembling flour; covered with flour: as, your coat is *floury.*

She shook her own *floury* hands vigorously, and offered one at last, muffled in her apron. *S. O. Jewett*, Country Doctor, p. 193.

floush (floush), *v. t.* Same as *flosh*[1].

flout[1] (flout), *n.* [< ME. *flowte* (also *floyte:* see *floit*[2]), a flute, < OF. *flaüte, flahute*, also *fleüte*, and (with false silent *s*) *flaüste, flahuste, fleüste*, later *flute* (> mod. E. *flute*, which has displaced the ME. form), mod. F. *flûte:* see further under *flute*[1].] **1**†. A flute.—**2.** A boys' whistle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** [Cf. It. *fagotto*, a bundle, fagot, also a wind-instrument.] A truss or bundle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flout[1]† (flout), *v. i.* [< ME. *flowten* (also *floyten:* see *floit*[2]), play on a flute, < OF. *flaüter*, also *fleüter*, and (with false silent *s*) *fleüster*, play on the flute: see *flout*[1], *n.*, and further under *flute*[1]. Cf. *flout*[2].] To play on the flute.

Syngynge he was, or *flowtynge* [var. *floytynge*] al the day. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 91.

They *flouted* and they taberd, they yellyd and they cryed, Ioyinge in theyr manner as semyd by theyr semblaunt. *Lydgate*, Pylgremage of the Sowle (ed. 1859), ii. 50.

flout[2] (flout), *v.* [Prob. a particular use of *flout*[1], play the flute; cf. MD. *fluyten*, talk smoothly or flatteringly, tr. soothe, as a horse, by blandishments, impose upon, jeer, a particular use of *fluyten*, mod. D. *fluiten* = E. *flout*[1], play the flute: see *floit*[2]. A similar turn of thought appears in F. *piper*, decoy, catch with a bird-call, take in, cheat, deceive, < *pipe*, pipe: see *pipe* and *peep*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To mock; jeer; scoff; behave with disdain or contumely: with *at* before an object.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout.* *Swift.*

The Imagination is a faculty that *flouts at* foreordination. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

He makes peace with nothing, takes refuge in nothing. He *flouts at* happiness, *at* repose, *at* joy.
The Century, XXVI. 540.

II. *trans.* To mock or scoff at; treat with disdain or contempt.

A college of wit-crackers cannot *flout* me out of my humour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

The gay beams of lightsome day
Gild but to *flout* the ruins gray.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

For he had never *flouted* them, neither made overmuch of outcry, because they robbed other people.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

=Syn. See *taunt*.

flout[2] (flout), *n.* [< *flout*[2], *v.*] A mock; a scoff; a gibe.

The Spaniards now thought them secure, and therefore . . . asked them if they would be pleased to walk to their Plantations, with many other such *flouts;* but our Men answered never a word. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 116.

Wherefore wail for one
Who put your beauty to this *flout* and scorn
By dressing it in rags? *Tennyson*, Geraint.

The broad flout†, an ironical representation of a thing as its opposite.

As he that saw a dwarfe go in the streete said to his companion that walked with him, See yonder gyant; and to a Negro or woman blackemoore, in good sooth ye are a faire one: we may call it *the broad floute*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

The antiphrasis, or *the broad flout*, when we deride by flat contradiction, antithetically calling a dwarf a giant.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 52.

floutage† (flou'tāj), *n.* [< *flout*[2] + *-age.*] The act of flouting, flouts.

The *floutage* of his own family.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Characters.

flouter[1]† (flou'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *flowtour, floutour,* < OF. *flaüteur, fleüsteor*, mod. F. *flûteur*, a player on the flute: see *flout*[1] and *fluter.*] One who plays on the flute; a fluter.

flouter[2] (flou'tėr), *n.* [< *flout*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who flouts; a mocker.

Democritus, that common *flouter* of folly, was ridiculous himself. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 71.

floutingly (flou'ting-li), *adv.* With flouting; disdainfully.

flouting-stock (flou'ting-stok), *n.* [< *flouting* + *stock.* Cf. *laughing-stock.*] 1. An object of flouting or ridicule; a laughing-stock. *Shak.* [Rare.]—2†. A scoffing jest.

You are wise, and full of gibes and *vlouting-stogs;* and 'tis not convenient you should be cozened.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

★**flow**[1] (flō), *v.* [< ME. *flowen,* < AS. *flōwan* (pret. *fleów*, pl. *fleówen*, pp. *flōwen*), flow, = D. *vloeijen* = MLG. *vlōien, vlōigen*, LG. *floien, flojen*, flow, = OHG. *flouwen, flewen, flawen*, MHG. *vlouwen, vlewen, vlœen, fleun*, etc., G. dial. *flauen*, wash, rinse (in running water), = Icel. *flōa*, flood, also boil milk; cf. Gr. *πλώειν*, Ionic form equiv. to Gr. *πλέειν, πλεῖν* (√ **πλεϝ*), sail, go by sea, float, swim, = L. *pluere*, rain (*pluit*, it rains), Skt. √ *plu*, float, swim, sail, hover, fly; a shorter form of the root which appears in AS. *fleótan*, E. *fleet*[1], float, etc., and the derived AS. *flotian*, E. *float:* see *fleet*[1] and *float.* Hence *flood*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move along, as water or other fluid, in a continuous succession or stream, by the force either of gravity or of impulse upon individual particles or parts; move in a current; stream; run: as, the river *flows* northward; venous blood *flows* from the extremities to the heart; the crowd *flowed* in a steady stream toward the point of attraction.

The thridde day shal *flowe* a flood
That al this world shal hyle [cover].
Altenglische Dichtungen (ed. Böddeker), p. 239.

Where Conradus the Emperour admitted them into the Countrie of Sueuia: and thence they *flowed* into other parts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 160.

Hence—2. To proceed; issue; well forth: as, wealth *flows* from industry and economy.

I'll use that tongue I have; if wit *flow* from it,
As boldness from my bosom, let it not be doubted
I shall do good. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2.

What a brave confidence *flows* from his spirit!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Here tears shall *flow* from a more generous cause,
Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws.
Addison, Cato, Prol.

3. To abound; have or be in abundance; be full: as, *flowing* cups or goblets.

The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

4. To glide smoothly, without harshness or dissonance: as, a *flowing* period; *flowing* numbers.

Cursed be the verse, how well soe'er it *flow*,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 233.

The immortal accents which *flowed* from his [Milton's] lips. *Macaulay*, Milton.

5. To hang loose and waving: as, *flowing* skirts; *flowing* locks.

Swell'd with the wanton Wind, they loosely *flow*,
And ev'ry Step and graceful Motion show.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the gaudy streamers *flow*
From their loud chanters down.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 16.

6. To rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb:* as, the tide ebbs and *flows* twice in twenty-four hours.

It ebbethe and *flowethe*, as other sees don.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

It *flowed* twice in six hours, and about Naragansett . . . [the hurricane] raised the tide fourteen or fifteen foot above the ordinary spring tides.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 320.

7. To discharge blood, as in the catamenia or after childbirth.—8. In *ceram.*, to work or blend freely: said of a glaze.

II. *trans.* 1. To cover with water; overflow, inundate: as, the low grounds along the river are annually *flowed.*

And in wynter, and specyally in Lent, it is meruaylously *flowen* with rage of water yt commyth with grete vyolence thrugh the vale of Josophat.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

Here I *flowed* the drie moate, made a new drawbridge.
Evelyn, Diary, May 8, 1666.

2. To carry down in a current: said of water in a river. [Rare.]

While the Tahk-heen'-ah noticeably *flows* less water than the Xulson. *The Century*, XXX. 747.

3. To cover with any liquid, as varnish or glaze, by causing it to flow over the surface.

The glass is filed, cleaned, and *flowed* with collodion, as before directed. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 144.

4. In *founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to carry off all air and foreign matter, in order to insure a casting free from bubbles and similar defects; run through.—**To flow a jib** or **staysail sheet**, to ★slack it off.

flow[1] (flō), *n.* [< *flow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or state of flowing; a continuous passing or transmission, as of water or other fluid; movement in or as if in a current or stream. as, a *flow* of blood, oil, lava, or magnetism; the volume of *flow* in a river.

They take the *flow* o' the Nile
By certain scales i' the pyramid; they know,
By the height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

Boast the pure blood of an illustrious race,
In quiet *flow* from Lucrece to Lucrece.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 208.

The *flow* of electricity is parallel and proportional to the *flow* of force.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 188.

2. That which flows, or results from flowing; a mass of matter moving or that has moved in a stream: as, to walk over a lava-*flow.*

I do not think that these felsites all belong to one outburst, whether as an intrusion or a *flow*.
Geol. Jour., XLIV. 277.

3. The rise of the tide: as, the daily ebb and *flow.*

His mother was a witch, and one so strong
That could control the moon, make *flows* and ebbs.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

And knows the ebbs
And *flows* of State. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

4. Any strong progressive movement, as of thought, language, trade, etc., comparable to the flow of a river; stream; current: as, a *flow* of eloquence; the *flow* of commodities toward a commercial center.

The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

Thy constant *flow* of love, that knew no foil.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

5. Figuratively, abundant influx or efflux; copiousness in emission, communication, or reception.

And treasures that can ne'er be told
Shall bless this land, by my rich *flow*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

By reason of man's imbecility and proneness to elation of mind, too high a *flow* of prosperity is dangerous.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

My joy at being so agreeably deceived has given me such a *flow* of spirits! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

6. In *mech.*, the volume of fluid which flows through a passage of any given section in a unit of time.—7. In *ceram.*, the flux used to cause color to run and blend in firing.

What is technically called a *flow:* i. e., introducing a little volatilising salt into the saggar in which the ware is fired. *Jewitt*, Ceramic Art, II. viii.

8. That part of an inclosed space, as a reservoir, along and from which a contained liquid is flowing.—**Flow-and-plunge structure**, in *geol.*, a peculiar form of stratification indicating deposition in the presence of strong and frequently shifting currents. The flow-and-plunge structure is nearly the same as *false bedding* (which see, under *false*).—**Flow of induction** across an element of surface, in *magnetism*, the product of the surface of the element by the perpendicular component of induction. *Atkinson.*—**Line of flow**, in *hydrodynamics*, a curve imagined to be so drawn within a liquid at any instant that at each point of the curve the velocity of the liquid is along the curve. A line of flow is not generally the path of a particle, because it represents only an instantaneous state of things, and as the particle moves onward the line of flow itself becomes distorted. But in the case of steady motion the lines of flow are fixed and are paths of particles, being then designated as *streamlines.*

Every *line of flow* cuts every equipotential curve which it meets at right angles; for at each point the resultant velocity is along the tangent to the *line of flow* and along the normal to the equipotential curve.
Minchin, Uniplanar Kinematics, VI. i. § 101.

flow[2] (flou), *n.* [Sc., < Icel. *flōi*, a marshy moor, also a bay or large frith, < *flōa*, flood: see *flow*[1].] A marshy moor; a morass; a low-lying piece of watery land.

In many of these morasses, or *flows*, as they are called, when the surface is bored, the water issues out like a torrent. *Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, xix. 20.

A *flow* is a wet tract of ground, generally flat, though such can exist on a gentle slope where there has been no artificial drainage. *Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 503.

flow[3]†. A form of the obsolete preterit and past participle (*flowen*) of *fly*[1].

flow[4], **flough**[2] (flō), *a.* [E. dial.] Cold; windy; ★boisterous; bleak: as, *flow* weather. *Brockett.*

flowage (flō'āj), *n.* [< *flow*[1] + *-age.*] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed.

flowand†, *a.* [ME. *flowanda, flowende*, ppr. of *flowen*, flow; used archaically.] 1. Flowing.

Mere. But wrote he like a gentleman?
Johp. In rhyme, fine tinkling rhyme, and *flowand* verse.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

2. Unstable; fluctuating. *Jamieson.*

He was *flowand* in his minde, and uncertane to quhat parte he wald assist. *Bellenden*, tr. of Livy, p. 49.

flow-bog (flou'bog), *n.* [< *flow*[2] + *bog.*] A peat-bog of which the surface is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water, as from rains or springs. Also called *flow-moss.* [Scotland and Ireland.]

flowen†. An obsolete preterit plural and past participle of *fly*[1].

flower (flou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flowre, floure, flour;* < ME. *flowre, flower, flour, flur, flor* (= G. Dan. Sw. *flor*, blossoming), < OF. *flor, flur, flour, fleur*, F. *fleur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *flor* = It. *fiore*, < L. *flōs* (*flōr-*), a flower, orig. **flōsis*, cf. *flōrere*, orig. **flōsere*, bloom, blossom, flower, flourish, < √ **flōs* = Teut. √ **blōs*, appearing in AS. *blōstma*, E. *blossom*, etc., and, in a shorter form, in AS. *blōwan*, E. *blow*[2], bloom, Goth. *blōma* = OS. *blōmo* = AS. **blōma*, E. *bloom:* see *blow*[2], *bloom*[1], *bloom*[2], *blossom.* In the sense of 'fine meal' the word is now separated in spelling: see *flour.* Hence also (from L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower) E. *flora, floral*, etc., and (from L. *florere*, flourish) *flower, v., flourish, florid*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A growth comprising the reproductive organs of a phanerogam and their envelops. A complete flower consists of pistil, stamens, corolla, calyx in regular series, any one or more of which may be absent. The female organs, or those of fructification, are the ovules, which are usually inclosed within a stigma-bearing pistil or ovary. The male or fertilizing organs are the stamens, the essential part of which is the pollen-case or anther. According to the association or separation of these organs in the flower or upon the plant, flowers are bisexual (hermaphrodite or perfect), unisexual, monœcious, dicœcious, etc. The corolla and calyx form the floral envelop or perianth, which may be wholly wanting, in which case the flower is said to be naked or achlamydeous; if the corolla only is absent, the flower is monochlamydeous. (*b*) In *bryology*, the growth comprising the reproductive organs in mosses.—2. In popular language: (*a*) Any blossom or inflorescence.

And there in were also alle maner vertuous Herbes of gode smelle, and alle other Herbes also, that beren faire *Floures.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

Here's *flowers* for you:
Hot lavender, mints, savory, marjoram,
The marigold. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

(*b*) Any plant considered with reference to its blossom, or of which the blossom is the essential feature; a plant cultivated for its floral beauty.—3. The best or finest of a number of persons or things, or the choice part of a thing: as, the *flower* of the family.

Thei were thre hundred knyghtes that weren full noble and worthi men, ffor thei were the *flour* of the hoste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

These [the Janizaries] are the *flower* of the Turkish infantery, by whom such wonderfull victories have been atchieved. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.

The Kings Forces were the *flower* of those Counties whence they came. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. That state or part of anything which may be likened to the flowering state of a plant; especially, the early period of life or of adult age; youthful vigor; prime: as, the *flower* of youth or manhood; the *flower* of beauty.

If he be young and lusty, the devil will put in his heart, and say to him, What! thou art in thy *flowers*, man: take thy pleasure. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 431.

He died upon a Scaffold in Thoulouze, in the *flower* of his Years. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 19.

A simple maiden in her *flower*
Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Cleonymus was an aged man, and Acrotatus, his grandnephew, seems to have been his nearest male relation in the *flower* of life. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 104.

5. A figure of speech; an ornament of style.

They affect the *flowers* of rhetoric before they understand the parts of speech. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no *flowers* of speech.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 3.

6. In *printing*, a type of decorative design used in borders, or in constructed typographic headbands or ornaments, or with an initial letter.— **7.** *Eccles.*, an ornament of a chasuble, consisting in gold or other embroidery of branching or floreated patterns, extending over the upper part of the back, about the shoulders, and sometimes also in front, so as to cover the chest. —**8†.** The finest part of grain pulverized. See *flour*.

There were enemies come into that Sea, for which reason he had dispatched these three Ships with *Flower*, that they might not want. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 99.

9. *pl.* In *chem.*, fine particles of a substance, especially when raised by fire in sublimation, and adhering to the heads of vessels in the form of a powder or mealy deposit: as, the *flowers* of sulphur.—**10.** *pl.* The menstrual flow. [Used in the authorized version of Lev. xv. 25, 33, but changed in the revised version to *impurity*. Now only vulgar.]—**Aggregate flower.** See *aggregate.*—**Argentine flowers of antimony.** See *antimony.*—**Artificial flower,** an imitation of a natural flower, worn as an ornament in the hair, in bonnets, etc. Such flowers are made of feathers, silk, cambric, gauze, paper, wax, shell, etc. In Italy the cocoons of silkworms are used for this purpose, and sometimes vegetable parchment, or thin sheets of whalebone or of gutta-percha dissolved in benzol, are employed.—**Balaustine flowers, barren flowers.** See the adjectives.—**Christmas flower.** See *Christmas.*—**Complete, compound, cyclic flowers.** See the adjectives.—**Double flower,** a flower whose organs of reproduction are partly or wholly converted into petals, so that the rows of petals exceed the normal number.—**Equinoctial flowers.** See *equinoctial.*—**Evening flower.** See *evening.*—**Fertile** or **female flower,** a flower having pistils only.—**Flamed flowers.** See *flame, v. t.*—**Flower of blood.** See *blood.*—**Flower** or **flowers of tan,** a fungus, *Fuligo septica*, one of the *Myxomycetes.*—**Flowers of bismuth, madder, sulphur,** etc. See *bismuth*, etc.—**Flowers of vinegar,** a mold-like growth on the surface of a liquid in which acetous fermentation is taking place. It consists of the acetous ferment-organisms *Bacterium aceti* and closely related species.—**Flowers of wine,** a mold-like growth on the surface of fermenting wine, consisting of *Mycoderma vini.*—**Flowers of zinc.** See *zinc.* —**Hermaphrodite** or **perfect flower,** a flower having both stamens and pistils. See *complete flower*, under *complete.*—**Male** or **sterile flower,** a flower having stamens only.—**Nocturnal flowers.** See *nocturnal.*

flower (flou′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *flouren* (= MHG. *florieren*, G. *floriren* = Dan. *florere* = Sw. *florera*), bloom, flourish, < OF. *flurir*, *florir*, F. *fleurir* = Pr. *florir* = It. *fiorire*, < L. *flōrēre*, bloom, flourish: see *flower*, *n.*, and *flourish.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blossom; bloom; produce flowers; come into bloom or a blooming condition, literally or figuratively.

The South part thereof [Corfu] is mountainous, and defective in waters: where they sow little corn, in that subject to be blasted by the Southern winds, at such times as it *floureth*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 3.

Whilome thy fresh spring *flowrd*, and after hasted
Thy sommer prowde, with Daffadillies dight.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Nor could thy enemies, though its roots they wet
With thy best blood, destroy thy glorious tree,
That on its stem of greatness *flowers* late.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

Mercy, that herb-of-grace,
Flowers now but seldom.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

2†. To flourish; be in a flourishing or vigorous condition.

Salamon in his parablys sayth that a good spyryte maketh a *flouryng* aege, that is a fayre aege & a longe.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wythe an Angle, [fol. 1.

Myn honeste
That *floureth* yet. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1577.

3. To froth; ferment gently; mantle, as new beer.

That beer did *flower* a little. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 385.

4†. To come as froth or cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of. *Milton*, Education.

Flowering almond. See *almond-tree.*—**Flowering fern, rush,** etc. See the nouns.—**Flowering plants.** (*a*) Phenogamous plants, or plants which produce flowers, as opposed to cryptogamous or flowerless plants. (*b*) Plants cultivated especially for their flowers.

II. *trans.* To cover or embellish with flowers, or figures or imitations of flowers, as ribbons, lace, gloves, glass, etc.

When the frost *flowers* the whiten'd window panes.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

The drawboy and slides to the stocking frame for brocading and *flowering* gloves, aprons, &c.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 36.

flowerage (flou′ėr-āj), *n.* [< *flower* + *-age.* Cf. *floriage*, *foliage*, *leafage.*] A flowering; an assemblage of flowers; flowers taken together in mass, as in decorative art.

St. Edmund's shrine glitters now with diamond *flowerages*, with a plating of wrought gold.
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 3.

They flitted off,
Busying themselves about the *flowerage*,
That stood from out a stiff brocade.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

flower-amour†, *n.* Same as *floramour.*

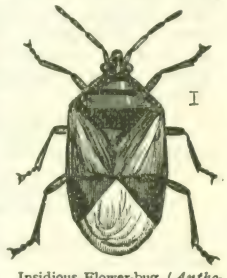
flower-animals (flou′ėr-an″i-malz), *n. pl.* A book-name of the *Anthozoa.*

flower-bell (flou′ėr-bel), *n.* A bell-shaped blossom. [Rare.]

Cluster'd *flower-bells* and ambrosial orbs
Of rich fruit-bunches. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

flower-bird (flou′ėr-bėrd), *n.* **1.** Any bird of the genus *Anthornis*, family *Meliphagidæ.*—**2.** Any bird of the family *Cœrebidæ.*

flower-bug (flou′ėr-bug), *n.* The popular name of sundry small true bugs or hemipterous insects which frequent the blossoms of flowering plants, as the species of *Anthocoris.* The insidious flower-bug, *Anthocoris* (*Triphleps*) *insidiosus* (Say), is often mistaken for the common chinch-bug, upon which it preys; it also feeds upon various gall-making plant-lice.



Insidious Flower-bug (*Anthocoris insidiosus*). (Line shows natural size.)

flower-clock (flou′ėr-klok), *n.* A collection of flowers so arranged that the time of day is indicated by those which open or shut at certain hours.

flower-de-lis (flou′ėr-dē-lē′), *n.* See *fleur-de-lis.*

flower-de-luce (flou′ėr-dē-lūs′), *n.* [< F. *fleur de lis*, lit. flower of the lily: see *fleur-de-lis*, *flower*, and *lily.*] **1.** A name for species of *Iris*—the French *fleur-de-lis.*

O *flower-de-luce*, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
Longfellow, Flower-de-luce.

2. In *her.*, same as *fleur-de-lis.*

There are eight other cannon towards the south: I saw among them two very fine ones, one is twenty-five feet long, and adorned with *flower de luces*, which, they say, was a decoration antiently used by the emperors of the east before the French took those arms.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 103.

flowered (flou′ėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Covered with flowers; flowery; blooming.

Stinging bees in hottest summer's day,
Led by their master to the *flower'd* fields.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

2. Embellished with figures of flowers.

Cato's long wig, *flower'd* gown, and lacquer'd chair.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 337.

His morning costume was an ample dressing gown of gorgeously-*flowered* silk, and his morning was very apt to last all day. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 107.

flowerer (flou′ėr-ėr), *n.* A plant which flowers; a plant considered with reference to its flowers, or to its manner or time of flowering.

Many hybrids are profuse and persistent *flowerers*, while other and more sterile hybrids produce few flowers.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 255.

floweret (flou′ėr-et), *n.* [Also written *flowret*; < ME. *flourette*, < OF. *florete*, *flurette*, F. *fleurette*, f., = Pr. Sp. *floreta*, f., = It. *fioretto*, m., < ML. *florettus*, a flower: see *flower*, and cf. *floret* and *ferret*[2], doublets of *floweret.*] A small flower; a floret.

For not iclad in silk was he,
But al in floures and *flourettes*
Ipainted alle with amorettes.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 893.

With gaudy girlonds, or fresh *flowrets* dight
About her necke, or rings of rushes plight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

And that same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'rets'* eyes.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

flower-fence (flou′ėr-fens), *n.* A West Indian name for *Poinciana pulcherrima*, a large-flowered leguminous shrub sometimes used for hedges. Also called *flower-pride* and *Barbados-pride.*

flower-fly (flou′ėr-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Bombyliidæ*; also, any other fly which frequents flowers.

flowerful (flou′ėr-fūl), *a.* [< *flower* + *-ful.*] Abounding with flowers. *Craig.* [Rare.]

flower-gentle (flou′ėr-jen″tl), *n.* [That is, gentle or noble flower: a translation of F. "*la noble fleur*, flower-gentle, velvet-flower, flower-amour, flower-velure" (Cotgrave): see *flower* and *gentle*, and cf. *floramour.*] A popular name for several cultivated species of *Amarantus*, and more particularly for *A. tricolor*, the foliage of which is brilliantly colored in yellow, green, and red; floramour.

flower-head (flou′ėr-hed), *n.* In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence consisting of a dense cluster of florets sessile upon the shortened summit of the axis, as in the *Asteraceæ.*

floweriness (flou′ėr-i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers.—**2.** Floridness, as of speech; profusion of rhetorical figures.

flowering (flou′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flower*, *v.*] **1.** The act or state denoted by the verb *flower*, in any of its senses: as, the *flowering* of the bean.

But then note that an extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth as they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowring.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 312.

2. The shoals or strata of fish-feed often seen in the water about spawning-time. *Hamersly.*

flower-leaf (flou′ėr-lēf), *n.* The leaf of a flower; a petal.

flowerless (flou′ėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *flourelesse*; < *flower* + *-less.*] Having no flowers; specifically, in *bot.*, applied to cryptogamous plants, as opposed to phenogamous or flowering plants.

An herbe he broughte *flourelesse*, all greene.
The Isle of Ladies (ed. Furnivall).

The kingdom of plants [is divided into] Flowering and *Flowerless.* *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 251.

flowerlessness (flou′ėr-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being without flowers.

flower-of-an-hour (flou′ėr-ov-an-our′), *n.* The bladder-ketmia, *Hibiscus Trionum*, the flower of which is open only in mid-day.

flower-pecker (flou′ėr-pek″ėr), *n.* **1.** An American honey-creeper or guitguit of the family *Cœrebidæ.*—**2.** Some bird of the family *Dicæidæ.*

Little flocks of the small green *flower-pecker* (Zosterops) were the only birds seen or heard at the summit.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 212.

flower-piece (flou′ėr-pēs), *n.* A specially designed arrangement or representation of flowers; a picture wholly or mainly of flowers, or a particular shape worked in flowers.

flower-pot (flou′ėr-pot), *n.* A pot in which flowering plants or shrubs may be grown, generally made of burned clay, unglazed, and tapering a little toward the bottom, which is perforated with one hole or more for drainage.

flower-pride (flou′ėr-prīd), *n.* Same as *flower-fence.*

flower-stalk (flou′ėr-stâk), *n.* In *bot.*, a peduncle or pedicel; the usually leafless part of a stem or branch which bears a flower-cluster or a single flower.

flower-water (flou′ėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* Distilled water containing the essential oils of flowers, as rose-water.

Essences and *flower-waters* are produced by ordinary distillation, in which the flowers are boiled with water in large alembics. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 581.

flower-work (flou′ėr-wėrk), *n.* Imitation of flowers, or ornamentation in which the representation of flowers is the principal feature.

flowery (flou′ėr-i), *a.* [< *flower* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of flowers; consisting of or abounding with blossoms: as, a *flowery* field.

Come, sit thee down upon this *flowery* bed.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Me thought I found me by a murm'ring brook,
Reclin'd at ease upon the *flow'ry* margin.
Rowe, Ulysses, iii.

All the land in *flowery* squares,
Beneath a broad and equal-blowing wind,
Smelt of the coming summer.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Adorned with figures or imitations of flowers: as, a *flowery* pattern.—**3.** Richly embellished with figurative language; overwrought in figurative expression; florid: as, a *flowery* style.

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence
While pure description held the place of sense?
Like gentle Fanny's was my *flowery* theme.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 149.

=Syn. 3. See *florid*.

flowery-kirtled (flou'ėr-i-kėr″tld), *a.* Clad in flowers. [Rare.]

I have oft heard
My mother Circe with the sirens three,
Amidst the *flowery-kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs.
Milton, Comus, l. 254.

flowing (flō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flow*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of that which flows; a flux.

At the ordinary *flowing* of the salt water, it divideth it selfe into two gallant branches.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 117.

2†. Rising, as of a river; overflowing; flood.

Great sir, your return into this nation in the 12th year of your reign resembles the *flowing* of the river Nilus in the 12th degree.
Parliamentary Hist., Charles II., an. 1661, Speaker's [Speech to the King.

flowing (flō'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *flow*[1], *v.*] **1.** Moving, as a fluid; running; gliding.

Language, above all teaching, . . .
Was natural as is the *flowing* stream.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 592.

2. Fluent; smooth, as style; smoothly undulating, as a line; evenly continuous.

But Virgil, who never attempted the lyrick verse, is everywhere elegant, sweet, and *flowing* in his hexameters.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

She . . . wrote the whole out fairly, without blot or blemish, upon the smoothest, whitest, finest paper, in a small, neat, *flowing*, and legible feminine hand.
Hogg, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 183.

A purely floral style [of design], *flowing* in its lines and very fantastic and ingenious in its patterns.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 211.

3. Continuous; varying continuously.—**Flowing quantity**, in *math.*, a variable; an integral.—**Flowing sheets** (*naut.*), a phrase noting the condition of the fore and aft sails of a vessel when the sheets are eased off: as, she is running under *flowing sheets*.—**Flowing well**, a petroleum-well from which the oil flows or spouts, sometimes in great volume, by reason of the pressure of the carbureted hydrogen gas which accompanies it.

flowing-furnace (flō'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A name for the cupola in which iron is melted in foundries. *E. H. Knight.*

flowingly (flō'ing-li), *adv.* In a flowing manner; smoothly; fluently.

I never wrote any thing so *flowingly* as the latter half [of the article on Horace Walpole].
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 294.

flowingness (flō'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being flowing or fluent; fluency. *Nichols.*

flowk (flouk), *n.* Same as *fluke*[2].

flowkwort (flouk'wėrt), *n.* See *flukewort*.

flow-moss (flou'môs), *n.* Same as *flow-bog*.

He [Delabatie] being a stranger, and knew not the gate, ran his horse into a *Flow-Moss*, where he could not get out till his enemies came upon him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 130.

flown[1] (flōn). [< ME. *flogen, flowen*, < AS. *flogen*, pp. of *fleógan*, fly.] Past participle of *fly*[1].

flown[2] (flōn), *p. a.* [< ME. *flowen*, < AS. *flōwen* (scarcely found in use), pp. of *flōwan*, flow: see *flow*[1].] **1†.** Flooded; steeped; filled; made full.

When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial *flown* with insolence and wine.
Milton, P. L., i. 502.

[Some have supposed that *flown* in this passage is an error for *blown*. Warton reads *swoln*.]

2. Decorated by means of color freely blended or flowed, as a glaze. See *flow*[1], *v. i.*, 8.

flowret (flour'et), *n.* [A less common spelling (often printed *flow'ret*, as if a contraction) of *floweret*, which, however, was orig. a dissyllable, < ME. *flourette*: see *floweret* and *floret*.] Same as *floweret*.

flowretry† (flour'et-ri), *n.* [< *flowret* + *-ry*.] Carved work or other decoration representing flowers.

Nor was all this *flowretry*, and other celature on the cedar, lost labour. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. v. 4.

flowte†, *n.* and *v.* A variant of *flute*[1].

floygene†, floynet, *n.* [ME.; origin unknown.] A kind of boat or ship.

Ther were *floygenes* on flote and farstes manye.
MS. Cott. Calig., A. ii., f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

In *floynes* and fercestez, and Flemesche schyppes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 743.

floyt†, floyte†, *n.* and *v.* See *floit*[2].

fluate (flö'āt), *n.* [< *flu*(*or*) + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, ★a name formerly given to salts formed by the combination of fluoric acid with a metallic oxid, an earth, or an alkali: as, *fluate* of lime, alumina, or soda. They are properly fluorides.

flucan, flookan (flö'kan), *n.* [Corn. dial.] In *mining*, clayey material within the lode, and more especially along its walls: nearly synonymous with *gouge*. Some fissures are entirely filled with flucan, and in Cornwall these are known as *flucan courses*. Also spelled *flukan* and *flooking*.

The most part of the copper lodes are accompanied by small argillaceous veins, called by the miners *flookans* of the lode. *Ure*, Dict., I. 911.

fluce†, *v. i.* [A var., or perhaps an orig. misprint, of *flounce*[1].] To flounce.

They flirt, they yerk, they backward *fluce*, and fling
As if the devil in their heels had been.
Drayton, Moon Calf, p. 513.

flucerin (flö'sē-rin), *n.* [< *flu*(*oride*) + *cer*(*ium*) + *-in*[2].] Same as *fluocerite*.

fluck (fluk), *n.* A dialectal form of *fluke*[2].

fluctiferous† (fluk-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or tending to produce waves. *Blount.*

fluctisonant† (fluk-tis'ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *sonan*(*t-*)*s*, sounding; cf. *fluctisonous*.] Sounding as waves. *Bailey*, 1731.

fluctisonous† (fluk-tis'ō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *fluctisonus*, < L. *fluctus*, a wave, + *sonare*, sound.] Sounding or roaring with waves or billows. *Bailey*, 1727.

fluctuability (fluk″tū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *fluctuable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being fluctuable. [Rare.]

fluctuable (fluk'tū-a-bl), *a.* [< L. *fluctuare*, float, + *-ble*.] Liable to fluctuation. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

fluctuancy† (fluk'tū-an-si), *n.* [< *fluctuan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] Tendency to fluctuation.

They may have their storms and tossings sometime, partly by innate *fluctuancy*, as the rollings and tidings of the sea, and partly by outward winds and tempests.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 222.

fluctuant (fluk'tū-ant), *a.* [= F. *fluctuant* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuante* = It. *fluttuante*, < L. *fluctuan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *fluctuare*, flow: see *fluctuate*.] Moving like a wave; fluctuating; wavering.

History of prophecy . . . describeth the times of the "militant church," whether it be *fluctuant*, as the ark of Noah, or moveable, as the ark in the wilderness.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 138.

There needs no bending knee, no costly shrine,
No *fluctuant* crowd to hail divinity.
R. T. Cooke, Wood Worship.

fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluctuated*, ppr. *fluctuating*. [< L. *fluctuatus*, pp. of *fluctuare* (> It. *fluttuare* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuar* = OF. *floter, flotter*, F. *flotter*), waver, rise in waves, move to and fro, float, fluctuate, < *fluctus*, a flowing, a flow, a wave, billow, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, orig. **fluctus*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *float*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To have a wave-like motion; rise and fall in level or degree; undulate; waver.

So sounds, so *fluctuates* the troubled sea,
As the expiring tempest plows its way.
King, Rufflnus, or the Favourite.

Fair France! though now the traveller sees
Thy three-striped banner *fluctuate* on the breeze.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

2. To move or pass backward and forward as if on waves; be wavering or unsteady; rise and fall; change about: as, public opinion often *fluctuates;* the funds or the prices of stocks *fluctuate*.

The mind may for some time *fluctuate* between [two feelings], but it can never entertain both at once.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

The population is therefore constantly *fluctuating*.
D. Webster, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The standard of antiquity *fluctuates*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 171.

=Syn. *Fluctuate, Vacillate, Waver, Oscillate, Undulate*, apply to literal or figurative movements to and fro, or up and down; but *undulate* is used only physically, as of the sea, sound-waves, etc. *Fluctuate, waver*, and *undulate* in their figurative uses are founded upon the rise and fall of waves; *oscillate* refers to the swinging of a pendulum. *Vacillate*, and next to it *waver*, suggests the most of mental or moral indecision. *Oscillate* naturally suggests the most regular alternations of movement to and fro. *Vacillate* and *waver* are now rarely used of physical things; *waver* is also used of a hesitation that seems likely to end in yielding.

He had by no means undoubting confidence in the *fluctuating* resolutions of Leicester, whose mind seemed to him agitated beyond the government of calm reason.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxix.

In the first place, though a perpetually changing, he [Sir Robert Peel] was never a *vacillating* statesman.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 234.

Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

As when a sunbeam *wavers* warm
Within the dark and dimpled beck.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

God offers to every mind its choice between truth and repose. . . . Between these, as a pendulum, man *oscillates*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 310.

The bold rocks thrust their black and naked heads above the *undulating* outline of the mountain-ranges.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xiv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put into a state of fluctuating or wave-like motion. [Rare.]

A breeze began to tremble o'er
The large leaves of the sycamore
And *fluctuate* all the still perfume.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. To cause to waver or be undecided. [Rare.]

The younger sisters are bred rebels too, but the thought of guiding their mother, when such royal distinction was intended her, flattered and *fluctuated* them.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 204.

fluctuating (fluk'tū-ā-ting), *p. a.* Wavering; moving as a wave; rising and falling; moving to and fro; changeable.

All those who had speculated on the rise and fall of this *fluctuating* currency [wampum] found their calling at an end. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 276.

The sober people of America are weary of the *fluctuating* policy which has directed the public councils.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The highest poetry deals with thoughts and emotions which inhabit, like rarest sea-mosses, the doubtful limits of that shore between our abiding divine and our *fluctuating* human nature.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 251.

Fluctuating function, a function which constantly changes its value by a finite quantity for an infinitely small change in the variable, alternately increasing and decreasing without ever being infinite. The name was ★given by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

fluctuation (fluk-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *fluctuatiun, fluctuacion*, F. *fluctuation* = Sp. *fluctuación* = Pg. *fluctuação* = It. *fluttuazione*, < L. *fluctuatio*(*n-*), < *fluctuare*, fluctuate: see *fluctuate*. Cf. *flotation, flotsam*.] **1.** A motion like that of waves; a waving; movement in different directions: as, the *fluctuations* of the sea.

Each base,
To left and right, of those tall columns drown'd
In silken *fluctuation* and the swarm
Of female whisperers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. Alternating action or movement; a wavering or varying course; mutation: as, the *fluctuations* of prices or of the funds; *fluctuations* of opinion.

The excentricities, it is true, will still vary, but too slowly, and to so small an extent as to produce no inconveniency from *fluctuation* of temperature and season.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxii.

Latin was in the sixteenth century a fixed language, while the living languages were in a state of *fluctuation*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. In *med.*, the alternating motion of pus or other fluids perceptible on palpation.

The experimenter injected three-fourths of a centimetre of the mixture [culture of curved bacilli] under the skin of his left fore-arm, with the result of much œdematous swelling and some pain, with deep *fluctuation* in the region of the puncture three days afterwards. *Science*, V. 482.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Oscillation, vacillation.

fluctuous† (fluk'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *fluctueux* = Sp. Pg. *fluctuoso* = It. *fluttuoso*, < L. *fluctuosus* (very rare), full of waves, billowy, < *fluctus*, a flowing, a wave: see *fluctuate, fluent*.] Abounding in or resembling waves; wavy.

Madona Amphitrite's *fluctuous* demeans.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 151).

flue[1] (flö), *n.* [= Sc. *flow*. Origin obscure; perhaps connected with MD. D. *vloegh*, grooves, channels, the flutes of a fluted column. There is no evidence to connect the word with OF. *flue, fluie*, a flowing, a stream (< L. *fluvius*, a stream). Skeat considers *flue* to be "a mere corruption of *flute*," citing in support of this view the use in Phaer's Virgil (see extract under def. 2); but such a corruption of an established word like *flute* at the period concerned is scarcely possible; Phaer's *flue*, if not a misprint for *flute*, is prob., like *flue* in organ-building (def. 3), merely a deflected use of *flue* in the ordinary sense, with some ref. to the accidentally similar *flute*.] **1.** A duct for the conveyance of air, smoke, heat, or gases. Specifically—(*a*†) Formerly, a small winding chimney of a furnace carried up into the main chimney. (*b*) Now, the central passage for smoke in a chimney, or a side passage leading from a fireplace to this main passage.

9th. To the old and ragged city of Leicester, large and pleasantly situated, but despicably built, ye chimney *flues* like so many smith's forges.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Aug. 9, 1654.

He wrote on a pane of glass how I'd climb, if the way I only knew,
And she writ beneath, if your heart's afeared, don't venture up the *flue*. *Hood*, The Sweep's Complaint.

(*c*) A pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilers. (*d*) A passage in a wall for the purpose of conducting heated air from one part of a building to another.

2. [See etym.] The winding hollow of a seashell. [Rare.]

Him Tryton combrous bare, that galeon blew with whelkid shell,
Whose wrinckly wreathed *flue* [Latin *concha*] did fearful shril in seas outyell. *Phaer*, Æneid, x.

3. In *organ-building*: (*a*) The windway in the foot of a flue-pipe. (*b*) A flue-pipe.—**4.** The coping of a gable or end-wall of a house, etc. [Prov. Eng.]—**Dead flue**, a flue which is no longer used.—**Flash-flue**, a form of flue, without turns or obstructions, for a steam-boiler.

flue[2] (flö), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *flued*, ppr. *fluing*. [Appar. < *flue*[1], *n.*, the entrance of a flue being usually expanded or splayed.] To expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

flue[3] (flö), *n.* [Also written *flew* (*flew*[2]). Origin uncertain; the nearest form outside of E. is LG. *flog*, anything light that floats in the air, flocks of wool, etc. (as if < LG. *flegen* = E. *fly*[1]); but this mingles with *flok*, in the same sense, = E. *flock*[2]; so E. dial. *flook*, *fluke*, equiv. to *flue*[3]. The form *fluff*, also spelled *flough* (?), points to an orig. guttural (W. *llwch*, dust, powder ?). Cf. Dan. *fnug* = Sw. *fnugg*, down, motes, flue, Dan. *fnok*, pappus. The incomplete evidence points to two or more different sources for these words.] Down or nap; waste downy matter, abounding in spinneries, lint-factories, etc.; downy refuse; fine hair, feathers, flocks of cotton, etc., that cling to clothes.

flue[4], **flew**[3] (flö), *a.* [< ME. *flew*, shallow; origin obscure.] Shallow. *Halliwell; Huloet.* [Prov. Eng.]

Flew, or scholde [shoal], as vessel or other lyke, bassus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 167.

flue[5] (flö), *n.* [Corrupted from *fluke*.] In *whaling*, the fluke or barb of a harpoon.

flue[6] (flö), *n.* [Morocco.] A money of account of Morocco, of the value of one twenty-fifth of an English penny, or one thirteenth of a cent.

flue[7] (flö), *n.* [Appar. an arbitrary reduction of *influenza*.] Influenza. [Rare.]

I have had a pretty fair share of the *flue*, and believe I am now well rid of it at last.
Southey, Letters, IV. 574, 1839.

flue-boiler (flö′boi″lėr), *n.* A steam-boiler with flues or heat-pipes running through the part that contains the water.

flue-bridge (flö′brij), *n.* In *metal.*, the low wall of fire-brick, at the end opposite the fire-bridge, separating the hearth of the furnace from the flue.

flue-brush (flö′brush), *n.* A brush made of strips of wire or steel used to cleanse the interior of a flue from scales and soot.

flue-cinder (flö′sin″dėr), *n.* Metal cinder or slag obtained in the reheating or balling furnace in the process of working puddled bar into merchant-iron.

flued (flöd), *a.* [< *flue*[5] + *-ed*[2].] In *whaling*, fluked; barbed; having a fluke or flue, as a harpoon: usually in composition: as, one-*flued*; two-*flued*.

flueful (flö′fůl), *a.* [Appar. < *flue*[1] + *-ful*; as if 'full to the flue or chimney.'] Brimful. [Prov. Eng.]

flue-hammer (flö′ham″ėr), *n.* [< *flue*[2] + *hammer*.] A coopers' hammer the peen of which has a working edge whose length is in the plane of the sweep of the hammer. It is used to spread or flare one edge of an iron hoop to make it fit the bulge of a cask.

fluellen†, *n.* [Also written *fluellin*; said to be of W. origin, < *Fluellen* (as in Shakspere), a form of *Llewelyn*, a proper name. Cf. D. *fluweel*, velvet, *fluweelbloem*, amaranth (lit. 'velvet-flower': see *velvet-flower* and *floramour*).] An old name for the plant *Veronica officinalis*.—**Female fluellen**, the cancerwort, *Kickxia spuria*.

fluellite (flö′el-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < *fluor* + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Native fluoride of aluminium occurring at Stenna-gwyn, in Cornwall, in octahedral crystals.

fluence† (flö′ens), *n.* [= F. *fluence* = Pg. *fluencia*, < L. *fluentia*, a flowing, fluency, < *fluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1.** A flowing; a stream. *Davies.*

That he first did cleanse
With sulphur, then with *fluences* of sweetest water rense. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 224.

2. Fluency.

He is conceited to have a voluble and smart *fluence* of tongue. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

fluency (flö′en-si), *n.* [See *fluence*.] **1.** The quality of being fluent. (*a*) The quality of being flowing or changeable: opposed to *rigidity*.

An arbitrary rule, an institution, must be opposed to the *fluency*, the ever-changing relations, of nature and fact. *Mind*, IX. 396.

(*b*) Readiness and smoothness of utterance; volubility.

Unpremeditated prayers, uttered with great *fluency*, with a devout warmth and earnestness, are apt to make strong and awakening impressions on the minds of the generality of hearers. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

A man of weak capacity, with *fluency* of speech, triumphs in outrunning you. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

2†. Affluence; abundance.

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

★=Syn. Glibness, facility, readiness.

fluent (flö′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow, = Gr. *φλύειν*, swell, overflow, *ἀνα-φλύειν*, spout up. Not related to E. *flow*[1]. Hence ult. (< L. *fluere*) E. *fluid*, *flux*, *fluctuate*, etc., *flotsam*, *flume*, *affluent*, *effluent*, *influent*, *refluent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flowing or capable of flowing; having a flowing motion, or an appearance as of flowing; changeable; not rigid.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, . . . it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment it must do so the next. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Broad brows and fair, a *fluent* hair and fine,
High nose, a nostril large and fine, and hands
Large, fair, and fine.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

I never had dreamed of such delicate motion, *fluent* and graceful. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

Morality is not a matter of goodness, but of true relation to facts — a relation which must be *fluent*, which cannot be rigid. *Mind*, IX. 395.

2. Ready in the use of words; using words with facility; voluble: as, a *fluent* speaker or writer.

Not but the tragic spirit was our own,
And full in Shakespear, fair in Otway shone:
But Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And *fluent* Shakespear scarce effaced a line.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 279.

Once on the theme of her own merits, Mademoiselle was *fluent*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

3. Proceeding from a faculty of ready copious speech; marked by copiousness of speech: as, *fluent* utterance; a *fluent* style.

How *fluent* nonsense trickles from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 201.

II. *n.* **1**†. A stream; a current of water.

Confiding in their hands, that sed'lous strive
To cut the outrageous *fluent*. *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

2. In the doctrine of fluxions, the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing; an integral. See *fluxion*.—**Contemporary fluents**, functions of the same independent variable.—**Correction of a fluent.** See *correction*.—**Fluent by continuation**, an expression for the fluent of a fluxion deduced from the expression for the fluent of another fluxion.—**Fluent by series**, the expression of the fluent of a fluxion in the form of an infinite series.—**Fluent of a fluxion**, the integral of a function as conceived in the doctrine of fluxions.

fluential (flö-en′shal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a fluent.

fluently (flö′ent-li), *adv.* In a fluent manner.

For when this humour of medisance springeth in the head of the company, it runnes *fluently* in to the less noble parts. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. § 2.

fluentness (flö′ent-nes), *n.* The state of being fluent; fluency.

The *fluentness* and consistencie of time has not this inconvenience, to deny us the taking a dimention of it.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. xii. § 3.

flue-plate (flö′plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers, a plate in which the ends of flues or tubes are set. Also called *tube-plate* and *tube-sheet*.

flue-stop (flö′stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop whose tone is produced by the impact of a stream of air upon a sharp edge: a generic name for all stops not reed-stops. Also *flute-stop*.

flue-surface (flö′sėr″fās), *n.* The part of the surface of a steam-boiler heated by flues, as distinguished from that part which is heated directly by the furnace.

flue-work (flö′wėrk), *n.* In *organ-building*, all the flue-stops taken together, in distinction from the reed-stops or reed-work. Also *flute-work*.

fluey (flö′i), *a.* [< *flue*[3] + *-y*[1].] Resembling or containing flue, or loose fur or soft down; downy; fluffy.

I had the luggage out within a day or two. . . . It was all very dusty and *fluey*. *Dickens*, Somebody's Luggage, i.

fluff[1] (fluf), *n.* [Also written *flough* (?); connection with *flue*[3] uncertain: see *flue*[3], and cf. *fluff*[2].] **1.** Light down or nap such as rises from cotton, beds, etc., when agitated; flue.

In Italy there are old crones so haggard that it is hard not to believe them created just as crooked and foul and full of *fluff* and years as you behold them.
Howells, Venetian Life, vii.

2. Something downy or fluffy.

Tiny *fluffs* of feathered life [snow-birds].
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

He [Edison] proposed to introduce into the circuit a cell containing carbon powder, the pressure on which could be varied by the vibrations of a diaphragm. He sometimes held the carbon powder against the diaphragm in a small shallow cell, . . . and sometimes he used what he describes as a *fluff*—that is, a little brush of silk fibre with plumbago rubbed into it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 129.

fluff[1] (fluf), *v. t.* [< *fluff*[1], *n.*] To treat with fluff or powder.

The flesh side [of leather blackened and dressed on the grain side] is whitened or *fluffed*, and the grain is treated with sweet oil or some similar oil, and finally glazed with a thin solution of gelatin or of shellac.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 387.

fluff[2] (fluf), *n.* [Perhaps imitative, like *puff*, q. v.] **1.** A puff. [Scotch.]

I'm sure an ye warna a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit ae *fluff* o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the lock. *Saint Patrick*, III. 31. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A slight explosion of gunpowder.—**A fluff in the pan**†, an explosion of priming in the lock-pan of a flint-lock gun, while the gun itself does not go off; figuratively, any ineffectual, short, spasmodic effort which dies in the attempt; a flash in the pan.

fluff[2] (fluf), *v. t.* [See the noun.] To cause to puff.—**To fluff powder**†, to burn gunpowder.

fluff-gib (fluf′jib), *n.* A squib. [Scotch.]

Nane o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting, and flashes, and *fluff-gibs*, disturbing the king's peace, and disarming his soldiers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

fluffiness (fluf′i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fluffy; flocculence.

This *fluffiness* and laxity of the plumage.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds.

fluffy (fluf′i), *a.* [< *fluff*[1] + *-y*[1].] Composed of, containing, or resembling fluff or loose flocculent matter, as nap or down; giving off loose floating particles when agitated; fluey.

The carpets were *fluffy*. *Thackeray.*

It was the solid compressed weight of gold compared with the *fluffy* bulk of feathers. *Cornhill Mag.*

flügelhorn (flü′gl-hôrn), *n.* [G., < *flügel*, a wing (see *fugleman*), + *horn* = E. *horn*.] **1.** A hunting-horn.—**2.** A kind of bugle.

flugelman (flö′gl-man), *n.* Same as *fugleman*.

fluible† (flö′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *fluere*, flow, + *-ible*.] Capable of flowing; fluid.

As the waters also were earthie, and the earth *fluible*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 8.

★**fluid** (flö′id), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fluide* = Sp. *flúido* = Pg. It. *fluido*, < L. *fluidus*, flowing, fluid, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; consisting of a substance incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape.

That pow'rful Juice, with which no Cold dares mix,
Which still is *fluid*. *Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their *fluid* bodies half dissolved in light.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 62.

2. Not fixed or rigid; flowing; shifting; fluent.

Thought, feeling, sentiment, language, metre; all the elements of their art are *fluid*, copious, untrammelled, poured forth from a richly abundant vein.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 335.

Fluid compass, a compass the card of which revolves in a bowl of alcohol on which it floats. See *compass*, 7.—**Fluid dram, fluid ounce.** See the nouns.—**Fluid extracts.** See *extract*, 2.—**Fluid inclusion**, a liquid inclosed in a cavity, usually very minute, in a mineral: thus, smoky quartz often contains fluid inclusions of liquid carbon dioxid.—**Fluid lens**, a lens made by confining a liquid between two curved pieces of glass.

II. *n.* **1.** A substance which flows or is capable of flowing; a substance which is incapable of resisting forces (tangential stresses) tending to change its shape without altering its size. A *fluid* has absolutely no tendency to spring back to its original shape when distorted, except in virtue of a surface tension. A *perfect fluid* is a fluid in which a bending stress produces an instantaneous strain — that is to say, there is no delay in taking a form of equilibrium, except what is due to the masses of the particles: opposed to a *viscous fluid*, in which the yielding is not instantaneous, and to a *plastic solid*, which yields instantaneously to a sufficient, but not to a very small, stress. Fluids are divided into liquids and gases or vapors. Gases or *elastic fluids* tend to

expand indefinitely while preserving their homogeneity; liquids or *inelastic fluids* tend to expand indefinitely, but only by evaporation — that is, by separating into two parts with a bounding surface between them. (See *liquid*, *gas*, and *ether*.) In the early history of physical science the phenomena of heat, electricity, and magnetism were supposed to be due to the motions of peculiar imponderable fluids; hence the expressions *north* and *south magnetic fluid*, the *electrical fluid*, etc., which still linger (but not with good writers), though the explanation of the phenomena has changed with the advance of knowledge.

A *fluid* is a body the contiguous parts of which act on one another with a pressure which is perpendicular to the surface which separates those parts.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 95.

2. Some hypothetical supersensible substance conceived as analogous to known fluids. See *fluidism*.—**Amniotic, astral, cerebrospinal, elastic,** etc., **fluid.** See the adjectives.—**Condy's fluid,** a solution of potassium or sodium permanganate, used as a disinfectant.—**Culture fluid.** See *culture-fluid*.—**Discharge of fluids.** See *discharge*.—**Fluid of Cotunnius,** the perilymph. Also called *liquor Cotunnii*.—**Labarraque's fluid,** a solution of chlorinated soda, used as a disinfectant; the liquor sodæ chloratæ of the United States Pharmacopœia. Commonly called *Labarraque's solution*.—**Magnetic, nervous,** etc., **fluid.** See the adjectives.—**Müller's fluid,** potassium bichromate 2 parts, potassium sulphate 1 part, water 100 parts, used to harden and preserve anatomical specimens with a view to cutting sections.

fluidal (flö′i-dal), *a.* [< *fluid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fluid.—**Fluidal texture** or **structure,** in *petrog.*, the arrangement of mineral particles in an igneous rock caused by movement or flow in the mass when it was but partially crystallized.



Section of Pitchstone (magnified 30 diameters), showing Fluidal Structure (from Schemnitz, Hungary).

The most pronounced fluidal texture occurs in semi-glassy lavas where minute microlites or trichites have been dragged by the motion into delicate parallel trains, which wrap about the larger crystals (see figure). While this texture is most distinct where the mineral particles are small and acicular, it may be recognizable where the crystals are large and irregular. Also called *flow-structure* and *fluxion-structure*.

fluidic (flö-id′ik), *a.* [< *fluid* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fluid; fluid.

Undoubtedly the more prolonged and older *fluidic* condition, accompanied by accelerated lagging of tide, impresses more important results on the life-history of satellites. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 242.

Fluidic body, in *spiritualism*, the so-called fluid double of the physical body; a materialization: a term derived from the phrase *corps fluidique* of the French spiritists. See *fluidism*.

fluidification (flö-id″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *fluidify* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering fluid.

In nineteen of the beef-infusion gelatine tubes no *fluidification* had taken place. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 126.

fluidify (flö-id′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluidified*, ppr. *fluidifying*. [< L. *fluidus*, fluid, + *-ficare*, make: see *fluid* and *-fy*.] To render fluid; convert into a liquid or gaseous state.

That the *fluidified* granite was once encased, its mineralogical composition and structure, and the bold conical shape of the mountain-masses, yield sufficient evidence. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 500.

★**fluidism** (flö′i-dizm), *n.* [< *fluid* + *-ism*.] The hypothesis that there exists a supersensible or so-called fluidic body associated with every living body, and not confined entirely to the space occupied by the latter. Fluidism supposes that the ordinary physical body is like a core or nucleus of a more extensive body, which reaches in all directions beyond the visible surface of the natural body, and is capable of producing certain effects.

fluidist (flö′i-dist), *n.* [< *fluid* + *-ist*.] One who supports the hypothesis of fluidism.

Even professions and vocations, as well as some diseases, seem to have often characteristic smells; so that disease, etc., "does not cease at the surface of the body." All such facts favor the *fluidists*. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 500.

fluidity (flö-id′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fluidité* = It. *fluidità*; < L. *fluidus*, fluid: see *fluid*.] 1. The quality of being fluid, or capable of flowing; that quality of a body which renders it incapable of resisting tangential stresses. See *fluid*, *n.*

There may be corpuscles of such a nature as considerably to lessen that agitation of the minute parts by which the *fluidity* of liquors and the warmth of other bodies are maintained. *Boyle*, Works, III. 750.

2. Fluency; flowing character or style: opposed to *rigidity* or *stiffness*. [Rare.]

The letters [of Mme. de Rémusat] . . . have much grace, much *fluidity* of thought, and of expression. *The Nation*, Nov. 29, 1883.

fluidize (flö′i-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluidized*, ppr. *fluidizing*. [< *fluid* + *-ize*.] To convert into a fluid; fluidify.

fluidness (flö′id-nes), *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity. *Boyle.*

fluidounce (flö′id-ouns), *n.* A fluid ounce. See *ounce*. [A method of writing the words common in medical use.]

fluidrachm (flö′i-dram), *n.* A fluid dram. See *dram*. [A method of writing the words common in medical use.]

fluitant (flö′i-tant), *a.* [< L. *fluitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fluitare*, float, swim, or sail about, freq. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] In *bot.*, floating.

flukan, *n.* See *flucan*.

fluke[1] (flök), *n.* [Formerly also written *flook*; ★origin obscure; perhaps a denasalized form of G. (LG.) *flunk*, *flunke*, the fluke of an anchor, and lit. a wing (LG. *flunk*, a wing), this being prob. a nasalized derivative of LG. *flegen*, G. *fliegen* = E. *fly*[1]; cf. LG. and G. *flug*, flight: see *fly*[1] and *flight*[1].] 1. The part of an anchor which catches in the ground. See *anchor*[1].

The waste and lumber of the shore,
Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets,
Anchors of rusty *fluke*, and boats updrawn.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. One of the barbs of a harpoon or toggle-iron; a flue: called by English whalemen *wither*.—3. Either half of the tail of a cetacean or sirenian: so called from its resemblance to the fluke of an anchor. The flukes of a large whale may be sometimes 20 feet between their extremities, though 12 to 15 feet is a more frequent measurement.

4. In *mining*, an instrument used to clean a hole previous to charging it with powder for blasting.—5. [< *fluke*[1], *v.*] In *billiards*, an accidentally successful stroke; the advantage gained when, playing for one thing, one gets another; hence, any unexpected or accidental advantage or turn; a chance; a scratch.

We seem to have discovered, as it were by a *fluke*, a most excellent rule for all future cabinet arrangements. *Times* (London).

These conditions are not often fulfilled, I can tell you; it is a happy *fluke* when they are. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xix.

Piquet gave "discard" to the language; why should billiards be forbidden to contribute *fluke*, a far better word as regards form, and one absolutely without a synonym? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 42.

The discovery which finally drove English geology out of a position which had long been untenable was made by a *fluke*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 42.

To cut flukes out, in *whaling:* (*a*) To throw the tail out of the water sidewise and upward, as a whale: an indication that the animal has taken fright and seeks to escape. Hence—(*b*) To become refractory or mutinous; make a disturbance on board ship.—**To turn flukes,** in *whaling:* (*a*) To round out and go under, throwing the flukes high in the air, as a whale. Hence—(*b*) To go to bed; bunk ★or turn in.

fluke[1] (flök), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluked*, ppr. *fluking*. [< *fluke*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *whaling:* (*a*) To disable the flukes of, as a whale, by spading. (*b*) To fasten, as a whale, by means of a chain or rope.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *whaling*, to use the flukes, as a fish or cetacean: often with an indefinite *it*.—2. To gain an advantage over a competitor or opponent by accident or chance; especially, to make a scratch in billiards. See *fluke*[1], *n.*, 5. [Slang.]—**All fluking** (*naut.*), a phrase used to indicate that a ship goes along rapidly with a fair wind.

We arrived on the following day, having gone *all fluking*, with the weather clew of the mainsail hauled up, the yards braced in a little, and the lower studding sail just drawing. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 285.

★**fluke**[2], **flook**[2] (flök), *n.* [Also dial. *flowk*, *fluck*, Sc. *flook*, *fleuk*; < ME. *floke*, also written *fluke*, *flewke* (glossed '*ffoca*' and *pelanius*); < AS. *flōc*, *flooc*, a flat fish, usually glossed *platissa* (prop. *platessa*, a plaice, once *pansor*, prop. *passer* (?), a turbot), = Icel. *flōki*, a kind of halibut, *passer*, *solea*.] 1. A name given locally in Great Britain to species of flatfish. (*a*) In Northumberland, a common flounder, *Flesus flesus*, called in Moray Frith *fresh-water fleuk* and *bigger fleuk*. (*b*) About Edinburgh, the dab, *Limanda limanda*, called *salt-water fluke*, and in Moray Frith *gray fleuk*. See cut under *dab*. (*c*) Along the east coast of Scotland, the turbot, *Psetta maxima*, also known as the *roddan* or *roan fleuk*, *gunner fleuk*, and *rawn fleuk*.

flatt mowthede as a *fluke*, with fleryande lyppys,
And the flesche in his fortethe fowly as a bere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1088.

Two other fish, known as the *fluke* and the megrim, but not received in polite society, follow the example of their fashionable friends in this respect. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 113.

2. A trematoid worm; an entozoic parasitic worm of the order *Trematoidea*, infesting various parts of man and other animals, especially the liver, bile-ducts, etc.: so called from the resemblance of its hydatid to a fluke or flounder. There are numerous species, of several genera. The common fluke is *Fasciola hepatica*; the liver-fluke is *Distoma hepaticum*; the lancet-shaped fluke is *D. lanceolatum*; the broad fluke of China is *D. crassum*; the fluke infesting the blood is *D. hæmatobium*; the Egyptian fluke is *D. heterophyes* or *Heterophyes ægyptiaca*. Also called *fluke-worm*. See cuts under *cercaria* and *Trematoda*.

Like sheep-boys stuffing themselves with blackberries, while the sheep are licking up *flukes* in every ditch. *Kingsley*, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 8.

Craig fluke. See *craig-fluke*.

fluke[3] (flök), *n.* [E. dial., appar. an irreg. form of *flock*[2], influenced by *flue*[3], waste downy matter: see *flock*[2] and *flue*[3].] 1. Waste cotton.—2. A lock of hair. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

fluke-chain (flök′chān), *n.* A chain used in fluking a whale. See *fluke*[1], *v.*

fluke-rope (flök′rōp), *n.* In *whaling*, a rope fastened around the slender part or small of the body of a whale, near the flukes, in fluking it. See *fluke*[1], *v.*

fluke-spade (flök′spād), *n.* A spade-shaped knife used in cutting off the flukes of a whale.

fluke-worm (flök′wėrm), *n.* Same as *fluke*[2], 2.

flukewort (flök′wėrt), *n.* The marsh-pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, from a belief that it causes the flukes infesting the livers of sheep. Also *flowkwort*, *flookwort*.

fluky (flö′ki), *a.* [< *fluke*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Formed like or having a fluke or flukes.

Then hushed in silence deep they leave the land:
No loud-mouth'd voices call with hoarse command,
To heave the *flooky* anchors from the sand.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, iii.

2. Of the nature of a fluke or lucky chance; obtained by chance rather than by skill. *E. D.* [Slang.]—3. Uncertain; shifty: said of the wind. Also *flooky*.

flum (flum), *n.* [Var. of *flam*[2].] 1. Deceit; flattery.—2. Nonsense; flummery. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

flumadiddle (flum′a-did-l), *n.* 1. A dish composed of salt pork, potatoes, and molasses, eaten by the fishermen of Cape Cod. [Local, U. S.]—2. Silly or delusive nonsense; balderdash; ★flummery. [Slang, U. S.]

flume (flöm), *n.* [Scarcely found in early mod. E.; ME. *flum*, *flom* (rarely *flem*, *fleme*, > E. dial. *fleam*[3], q. v.), a stream, a river; cf. Icel. *flaumr*, an eddy, Norw. *flaum*, *flom*, a flood, overflow, inundation, Dan. *flom*, a water-meadow, a swamp, MHG. *flūm*, *pflūm*, *phloum*, *vlouw*, a stream, a river. These forms are somewhat irreg., some of them being plausibly referable to the root of *flow*[1], q. v., but all are in fact of L. origin, < OF. *flum* = Pr. *flum* = It. *fiume*, < L. *flūmen*, a stream, a river, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1†. A stream; a river.

Tigris, a *flum* from paradys,
Cometh to that cite.
King Alisaunder, l. 6404.

Thou shalle baptyse Jesus Cryst
In *flume* Jordan. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 166.

2. In *phys. geog.*, in the United States, especially in New England, a narrow defile with nearly vertical walls, the bottom of which is usually occupied by a mountain torrent. The best-known flume is in the Franconia notch of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, on a branch of the Pemigewasset river. It is about a third of a mile in length, having walls from 20 to 50 feet in height: due to the erosion of a trap dike.

3. An artificial channel for a stream of water to be applied to some industrial use. Flumes for conducting water to mill-wheels are open or covered passages formed of boards, planks, or stone, by which the water is led to the penstock. In gold-mining regions flumes for furnishing water as a power in hydraulic mining are often extensive structures of planks, carried on heavy timbers over gullies, ravines, or valleys. Flumes ★are also used to convey water for irrigation, etc.

flume (flöm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flumed*, ppr. *fluming*. [< *flume*, *n.*, 3.] In *gold-mining*, to carry off in a flume, as the water of a stream, in order to lay bare the auriferous sand and gravel forming the bed.

At this time [1850–53] the diggings for gold were chiefly along the rivers. These were "*flumed*"—that is, the water was taken out of the natural channel by the means of wooden flumes—and the accumulations of sand and gravel in the former beds were washed. *J. D. Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., IV. 701.

flume-car (flöm′kär), *n.* A car designed to move on the edges of the sides of a flume, and to use the current of the water in the flume as a motive power. [Western U. S.]

fluming (flö′ming), *n.* See *bar-mining*.

fluminous (flö′mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *flumen* (*flumin-*), a river, + E. *-ous*.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers. *Webster*.

flummer (flum′ėr), *v. t.* [< *flum*, *n.*] To humbug; flatter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Heel-Tap. Hark ye, Master Mug!
Mug. Your pleasure, my very good friend?
Heel-Tap. No *flummering* me: I tell thee, Matthew, 'two'n't do: why, as to this article of ale here, how comes it about that you have raised it a penny a quart?
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii.

flummery[1] (flum′ėr-i), *n.* [< W. *llymru*, *llymruwd*, flummery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied; so called from its sourness; cf. *llymrig*, crude, raw, harsh, *llymus*, of a sharp quality, *llym*, sharp, severe, *llymu*, sharpen.] **1.** A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; pap.

To make *flummery* that will thicken sauce excellently, instead of grated bread or flower: take a good handful of beaten oatmeal, put it into a quart of water, and boil it half away, then strain it through a sieve; let it stand by you for use. It is much better than grated bread or flower, or in most cases than eggs.
Lupton, Thousand Notable Things.

There was a farmer in my parish who used to sup upon wild ducks and *flummery*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

2. In *modern cookery*, a name given to various light preparations of milk and flour with white of eggs, sweetened and flavored, and served with cream as a dessert.—**3.** A refuse product of wheaten starch manufactures.

To this are added 4 lbs. of pipe clay, 1 lb. of flour, and 1 lb. of *flummery* (the refuse product from wheaten starch manufactures).
Crace-Calvert, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 200.

flummery[2] (flum′ėr-i), *n.* [Of dial. origin, prob. < E. *flum*, deceit, flattery, nonsense, + *-ery*. Perhaps suggested by *flummery*[1], but a different word.] Mere nonsense; mere flattery; empty compliment.

flummux (flum′uks), *v.* [E. dial., also written *flummox*; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To perplex; embarrass; hinder; bewilder; defeat. [Slang.]

My 'pinion is, Sammy, that if your governor don't prove a alleybi, he'll be what the Italians call reg'larly *flummoxed*.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxiii.

II. *intrans.* To fail; give out or give up; die. [Slang, U. S.]

Be ye men of mighty stomachs,
Men that can't be made to *flummux*.
Oyster War of Accomac, New York Tribune, April, 1849.

flump (flump), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *clump*[1], *plump*, *slump*.] **I.** *trans.* To throw down with violence. [Colloq.]

Bellows went skimming across the room, chairs were *flumped* down on the floor.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, v.

II. *intrans.* To throw one's self down heavily; flop: as, she *flumped* down into a chair.

The dog squeaks, whines, jumps, *flumps*.
Cornhill Mag., June, 1861, p. 49.

flung (flung). Preterit and past participle of *fling*.

flunk (flungk), *v.* [Slang; origin obscure; perhaps a variation of *funk*[3], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To fail or give up; break down or back down, as from incompetence or fear: often with *out:* as, to *flunk* in a school recitation or examination; to *flunk out* from a contest. [Slang, U. S.]

Why, little one, you must be cracked, if you *flunk out* before we begin. *J. C. Neal.*

II. *trans.* To cause to fail, as in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

flunk (flungk), *n.* [< *flunk*, *v.*] A failure or back-down; in colleges, a complete failure in a recitation or an examination. [Slang, U. S.]

In moody meditation sunk,
Reflecting on my future *flunk*.
Songs of Yale, 1853.

★ **flunky, flunkey** (flung′ki), *n.*; pl. *flunkies*, *flunkeys* (-kiz). [Sc. *flunkie*, *flonkie*. Recent in literature, but prob. much older in colloquial speech; it may be connected with F. *flanquer*, "to flanke, run along by the side of, to support, defend or fence; to be at one's elbow for a help at need" (Cotgrave): see *flank*, *v.* The oft-copied "derivation" from AS. *wlanc*, proud, is absurd.] **1.** A male servant in livery: used in contempt.

He rises when he likes himsel';
His *flunkies* answer at the bell.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Much that could not have been ornamental in the temper of a great man's over-fed great man (what the Scotch name *flunky*). *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 55.

Hence—**2.** One who is mean and base-spirited; a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of those above him in rank or position; a toady; a snob.

I don't frequent operas and parties in London like you young *flunkies* of the aristocracy.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xliii.

He [Carlyle] who once popularized the word *flunkey* by ringing the vehement changes of his scorn upon it is at last forced to conceive an ideal flunkeyism to squire the hectoring Don Belianises of his fancy about the world.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 138.

3. In the United States, among stock-brokers, a person who, from inexperience, makes bad investments or loses his money.

flunkydom, flunkeydom (flung′ki-dum), *n.* [< *flunky* + *-dom*.] **1.** Flunkies collectively.—**2.** The grade or condition of flunkies; toadyism.

Can you deny that you've been off and on lately between *flunkeydom* and the Cause, like a donkey between two bundles of hay? *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxvii.

flunkyism, flunkeyism (flung′ki-izm), *n.* [< *flunky* + *-ism*.] The character or conduct of a flunky or snob; servility; toadyism.

If the lords had not seats in the upper house, they might depend upon *flunkeyism* and money-worship of the average Englishman to return them to the lower.
The American, VIII. 277.

fluoborate (flö-ō-bō′rāt), *n.* [< *fluobor-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.

fluoboric (flö-ō-bō′rik), *a.* [Short for **fluoroboric*, < *fluor* + *bor*(*on*) + *-ic*.] Derived from or consisting of fluorin and boron.—**Fluoboric acid**, HBF_4, a colorless oily liquid, which is easily decomposed by contact with moisture, breaking up into boric and hydrofluoric acid. With alkalis it forms salts called fluoborates.

fluoboride (flö-ō-bō′rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *fluobor-ic* + *-ide*[1].] A salt of fluoboric acid.

fluocarbonate (flö-ō-kär′bō-nāt), *n.* [Short for **fluorocarbonate*, < *fluor* + *carbonate*.] In *mineral.*, a carbonate containing fluorin as an essential part. See *fluophosphate*.

fluocerin (flö-ō-sē′rin), *n.* [< *fluor* + *cer*(*ium*) + *-in*[2].] Same as *fluocerite*.

fluocerite (flö-ō-sē′rīt), *n.* [Short for **fluorocerite*, < *fluor* + *cer*(*ium*) + *-ite*[2].] A fluoride of cerium and the allied metals, occurring massive and in hexagonal crystals in Sweden and Colorado (tysonite). It is often altered to a fluocarbonate called *bastnäsite* or *hamartite*.

fluohydric (flö-ō-hī′drik), *a.* Same as *fluorhydric*, *hydrofluoric*.

fluophosphate (flö-ō-fos′fāt), *n.* [Short for **fluorophosphate*, < *fluor* + *phosphate*.] In *mineral.*, a phosphate containing fluorin as an essential part. For example, the mineral wagnerite is a fluophosphate, the formula being either $Mg_3P_2O_8 + MgF_2$ or $Mg(MgF)PO_4$. The precise part played by fluorin in the chemical combination may be open to question.

fluor (flö′ȯr), *n.* [LL. *fluor*, a flow, a flux, < L. *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1**†. A liquid state.—**2**†. Menstrual flux.—**3.** In *mineral.*, fluor-spar.—**Fluor albus** (literally, white flux), in *pathol.*, whites or leucorrhea.

fluorated (flö′ō-rā-ted), *a.* [< *fluor-ic* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *chem.*, combined with hydrofluoric acid. See *hydrofluoric*.

fluoresce (flö-ō-res′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fluoresced*, ppr. *fluorescing*. [< *fluor* (fluor-spar) + inceptive term. *-esce*. The deriv. *fluorescence* was the first word of this group to be used.] To exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence; be or become fluorescent.

Many beautiful effects are . . . produced by blowing tubes in uranium glass, which *fluoresces* with a fine green light. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 246.

The ultra-violet rays of the spectrum can . . . be seen without the intervention of any *fluorescing* substance through a glass. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 186.

fluorescein (flö-ō-res′ē-in), *n.* [< *fluoresce* + *-in*[2].] The anhydrid of resorcin phthalein, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$. It is a coal-tar product, but is little used in dyeing. From it are derived the eosins.

Fluorescein, some of the Eosins, Magda-red, and Resorcin-blue also show a marked fluorescence when in solution. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 25.

fluorescence (flö-ō-res′ens), *n.* [= F. *fluorescence* = Sp. Pg. *florescencia*; as *fluorescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The property possessed by some transparent substances of becoming self-luminous while they are exposed to the direct action of light-rays. See *phosphorescence*. It is excited by those rays which correspond in wave-length to an absorption-band in the spectrum of the light transmitted by the fluorescent substance. The fluorescent light corresponds in wave-length with the less refrangible edge of the absorption-band. Thus, if a beam of sunlight fall upon a solution of esculin or sulphate of quinine, its path through the liquid is marked by a bluish light. Again, if a paper moistened with the solution is exposed to the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, it becomes blue, since these rays are diminished in refrangibility so as to become visible; by this means the ultra-violet spectrum can be studied. The delicate blue surface-color of some fluor-spar and the yellowish-green surface-color of glass colored with uranium oxid (canary glass) are phenomena of the same nature. For some years previous to 1852 the phenomenon was termed *epipolic dispersion*.

★ **fluorescent** (flö-ō-res′ent), *a.* [= F. *fluorescent* = Pg. *florescente*; as *fluoresce* + *-ent*.] Possessing the property of fluorescence; exhibiting fluorescence.—**Fluorescent eyepiece**, a form of eyepiece, as that of Soret, used with the spectroscope in examining the ultra-violet spectrum made visible by fluorescence

fluorhydric (flö-ȯr-hī′drik), *a.* Same as *hydrofluoric*.

fluoric (flö-or′ik), *a.* [< *fluor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from fluor (fluor-spar).—**Fluoric acid.** See *hydrofluoric acid*, under *hydrofluoric*.

fluoride (flö′ō-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of fluorin with another element.

fluorin, fluorine (flö′ō-rin), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Chemical symbol, F; atomic weight, 19.0. A gaseous element, isolated for the first time by Moissan in 1886 by electrolysis of hydrofluoric acid. It forms with other elements a group of compounds called *fluorides*. The commonest of these is calcium fluoride, or fluor-spar. Fluorin occurs principally in the mineral kingdom, as in fluor-spar, cryolite, and other minerals, and also in minute quantity in the teeth and bones of animals.

fluorite (flö′ō-rīt), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *fluor-spar*.

fluoroid (flö′ō-roid), *n.* [< *fluor* + *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a solid contained under twenty-four triangles; a tetrahexahedron (which see): so called because it is a frequent form in fluor-spar.

fluoroscope (flö′ȯr-ō-skōp), *n.* An apparatus designed for observing the effect of the Röntgen rays by means of their action on a fluorescent substance. It consists essentially of a tube or box closed at one end by a screen coated with a fluorescent substance, as tungstate of calcium. When an object, as the hand, placed before a vacuum-tube is observed through the fluoroscope, the shadows of its parts that are not transparent to the X-rays are seen on the fluorescent screen.

fluorous (flö′ō-rus), *a.* [< *fluor* + *-ous*.] Obtained from or containing fluor-spar or fluorin.

fluor-spar (flö′ȯr-spär), *n.* [< *fluor*, a flow, flux (see def.), + *spar*[1].] A common mineral, the fluoride of calcium, CaF_2, found in great beauty in Derbyshire, England, and hence also called *Derbyshire spar*. It occurs both massive and crystallized, in simple forms of the isometric system, namely the cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, etc., and in combinations of these. Pure fluor-spar contains 48.7 per cent. of fluorin and 51.3 of calcium. It is of frequent occurrence, especially in connection with metalliferous beds, as of silver, tin, lead, and cobalt ores. It is sometimes colorless and transparent, but more frequently exhibits tints of yellow, green, blue, and red. From the general prevalence of a blue tint in the Derbyshire specimens, it is there known as *blue-john*. It is often beautifully banded, especially when in nodules, which are much prized for the manufacture of vases, and occasionally used for beads, brooch-stones, and other ornamental purposes, although it is of inferior hardness. Some varieties exhibit a bluish fluorescence; and all kinds phosphoresce on gentle heating, especially the variety chlorophane, which emits a beautiful green light. The name *fluor* has reference to its use as a flux to promote the fusion of certain refractory minerals. Also called *fluorite*.

fluosilicate (flö-ō-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *fluosilic-ic* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** In *chem.*, a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.—**2.** In *mineral.*, a silicate containing fluorin as an essential part. See *fluophosphate*.

fluosilicic (flö″ō-si-lis′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorosilicic*, < *fluor* + *silic*(*on*) + *-ic*.] Composed of or derived from silicon and fluorin.—**Fluosilicic acid**, H_2SiF_6. This acid may be obtained by applying a gentle heat to a mixture of one part of powdered fluor-spar, one of silica, and two of sulphuric acid, in a retort, and passing the gas obtained (SiF_4) into water, where it decomposes, giving fluosilicic acid and silicic acid.

fluotantalic (flö″ō-tan-tal′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorotantalic*, < *fluor* + *tantal*(*um*) + *-ic*.] Derived from fluorin and tantalum.—**Fluotantalic acid**, an acid obtained by treating tantalum with hydrofluoric acid.

fluotitanic (flö″ō-tī-tan′ik), *a.* [Short for **fluorotitanic*, < *fluor* + *titan*(*ium*) + *-ic*.] Obtained from titanium and fluorin.

flur†, *n.* A Middle English form of *flower*, *flour*.

flur-bird† (flėr′bėrd), *n.* [< *flur* (origin unknown; cf. E. dial. *fluring*, a brood) + *bird*[1].] A decoy-bird. *Goldsmith*.

flurent†, *a.* An obsolete form of *flouren*.

flurichet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *flourish*.

flurn (flėrn), *v. i.* [Appar. a dial. var. of *fleer*[1] (ME. *fleren, fliren, flyren*), or of *flurt* = *flirt;* perhaps assimilated to *spurn.*] To sneer. [Prov. Eng.]

Give me leave to *flurn* at them [abortive births], as the poor excrescencies of nature, which rather blemish than adorn the structure of a well-composed body.
Fletcher, Poems, Pref.

★ **flurry**[1] (flur'i), *n.*; pl. *flurries* (-iz). [Origin uncertain; cf. Norw. dial. *flurutt*, rough, shaggy, disordered, Sw. dial. *flurig*, disordered, dissolute, overloaded, *flur*, face, head, disordered hair, whim, caprice. In the sense of a gust of wind, cf. *flaw*[2], which may have affected this sense.] **1.** A state of perturbed action or feeling; a violent agitation, physical or mental; a disordered or excited movement; flutter; commotion: as, to be in a continual *flurry;* to raise a *flurry* in an assembly.

The paper never did better service than when in the *flurries* and spasms of political excitement it kept its head, and its cheerful confidence that the Republic was safe. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 37.

But the *flurry* of the dissipation he had been through . . . made him feel so much alive that he felt no sense of loneliness. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 204.

During the first week in May there was a slight *flurry* in money, and an advance to 7 per cent. on call, caused by the rioting at Chicago. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 335.

2. Specifically, of a whale, the death-agony; the spasmodic action of the animal while expiring. The head usually rises and falls, and the flukes strike the surface of the water rapidly, while the animal swims in a circle, till finally it rolls on its side dead.

Both whales were seen spouting blood, and soon after pyramids of foam showed that they were in their *flurry*.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 267.

3. A sudden brief movement of air; an irregular blast or gust: as, a *flurry* of wind.—**4.** A fluttering assemblage of things, as snow-flakes, carried by or passing through the air.

And, like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind of December,
Swift and sudden and keen came a flight of feathery arrows. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, vii.

Sudden *flurries* of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

5. In *calico-printing*, a state of frothiness developed by some colors in the process of printing, due in some to quick printing and in others to slow printing. It is obviated by the use of glycerin, oil, turpentine, or alcohol.

flurry[1] (flur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flurried*, ppr. *flurrying.* [< *flurry*[1], *n.*] To produce agitation of feeling in; confuse by excitement or alarm.

O lud! now, Mr. Fag—you *flurry* one so!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

It was mere instinct that prompted me to do this, . . . for I was too much *flurried* to think. *Poe*, Tales, I. 160.

flurry[2] (flur'i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fleury.*

flurt†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *flirt.*

[flush. The several words spelled *flush*, being mostly dialectal, colloquial, or technical, and scantily recorded in early literature, have become partly confused with one another, and cannot now be entirely disentangled. Words originally different have acquired some meanings very nearly identical, while on the other hand there are some meanings not obviously related which are, nevertheless, to be referred to one original. The separation made in the following articles is based on the present differences of sense, and is probably more minute than the etymology, if fully known, would require.]

flush[1] (flush), *v.* [Prob. of Scand. origin and ult. connected with *flash*[1]; cf. Sw. dial *flossa*, burn furiously, blaze, Norw. *flosa*, passion, vehemence, eagerness: see further under *flash*[1] and *flare.* The meaning touches those of *flush*[2] and *flush*[4], q. v., and in the phrase '*flush* for anger' that of *flush*[5] (see first extract there). The meaning has probably been affected by the different word *blush.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become suffused with color, as the face or the sky; redden; blush; glow.

All this uniform uncolour'd scene
Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load,
And *flush* into variety again.
Cowper, Task, vi. 180.

Then *flush'd* her cheek with rosy light.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

The afternoon was lovely, and it was *flushing* to a close.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 22.

The sky increased in brightness as we watched. The orange *flush'd* into rose.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 131.

II. *trans.* To make suddenly red; suffuse with color; redden; cause to blush; cause to glow; color.

Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek.
Gay, Trivia.

Now *flush'd* with drunkenness, now with whoredom pale.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 833.

The red blood rose to *flush* his visage wan.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 212.

How faintly *flush'd*, how phantom-fair,
Was Monte Rosa, hanging there!
Tennyson, The Daisy.

★ **flush**[1] (flush), *n.* [< *flush*[1], *v.*] **1.** A redness caused by a sudden flow of blood to the face; a blush; any warm coloring or glow, as the reddening of the sky before daybreak: as, a crimson *flush.*

See how calm he looks and stately,
Like a warrior on his shield,
Waiting till the *flush* of morning
Breaks along the battle-field.
Aytoun, Burial March of Dundee.

The sudden *flush* faded from her face as she sat opposite to him, her astonished eyes still fixed upon him.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

2. Sudden impulse or excitement; a sudden thrill or shock, as of feeling: as, to feel a *flush* of joy.

It was not properly a passion, which is a subitaneous flushing: indeed that of his adultery was from such a *flush* of passion; but this of Uriah's murder was a more continued distemper, sedately stirred, and retained and considered of. *Goodwin*, Works, V. ii. 163.

When the morning *flush*
Of passion and the first embrace had died
Between them, . . . the master took
Small notice. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. Bloom; glow.

No busy steps the grass-grown foot-way tread,
But all the bloomy *flush* of life is fled.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 128.

After the *flush* of youth is over, a poet must have a wise method if he would move ahead.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 300.

4. The hot stage of a fever. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flush[1] (flush), *a.* [< *flush*[1], *v.* In the second sense scarcely used except in the poetical examples quoted (first by Shakspere, in a fig. sense) and imitations of them. The sense is gathered from the context.] **1.** Hot and heavy: said of the weather or the atmosphere. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In full bloom; in vigorous growth or condition.

He took my father grossly, full of bread;
With all his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

★ On this *flush* pomegranate bough. *Keats.*

★ **flush**[2] (flush), *v.* [Another form of *flosh*[1] = *flash*[2], in a similar sense: see *flosh*[1], *flash*[2]. The form and sense may have been affected by *flux*, F. *flux*, a flowing, running (see *flux* and *flush*[9]), and by OD. *fluysen*, Dan. dial. *fluse*, flow with violence (? perhaps due to MHG. *vliezen*, G. *fliessen* = E. *fleet*[1], flow: see *fleet*[1]). But the intr. use of *flush*[2], equiv. to 'flow,' appears to be confined to such expressions as "the blood *flushes* into the face," where the verb is rather *flush*[1], the idea of color and not of motion prevailing.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** Same as *flosh*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To drench copiously with water for the purpose of cleansing; wash out, as a sewer, with a copious flow of water.

The drainage system must be so constructed as . . . to be frequently and thoroughly *flushed.*
The Century, XXIX. 51.

=Syn. 2. See *plunge.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flow swiftly; especially, to flow and spread suddenly, as blood in the face: a use scarcely different from that of *flush*[1], *v. i.*

The swift recourse of *flushing* blood.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 29.

And it sounded vnto me euen as it hadde bene the *flushynge* noyse of many waters.
Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, iii.

2. To become fluxed or fluid.

The solder *flushes* or becomes liquid enough to permeate the joint or crevice. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 224.

flush[3] (flush), *n.* [In the first sense another form of *flosh*[2] = *flash*[3], as *flush*[2] is another form of *flosh*[1] = *flash*[2]: see *flosh*[2] and *flash*[3]. In the other senses prob. dependent on *flush*[2], *v.*] **1.** A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**2.** A run of water. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The plane stretis and euery hie way
Full of *fluschis*, dubbis, myre and clay.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

3. An increase of water in a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves. *Ray.*

4. Snow in a state of dissolution; slush. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

flush[4] (flush), *v. t.* [Nearly always in the pp., in such expressions as "*flushed* with success," "*flushed* with victory," where the word is commonly associated with *flush*[1], as if it meant 'thrown into a glow'; hence 'heated, excited'; it is, however, a corruption, by a natural confusion with *flush*[1], of *flesh, v. t.*, encourage by giving flesh to, excite, as dogs, by feeding with flesh; cf. "*flushed, fleshed*, encouraged, put in heart, elated with good success" (Bailey). See *flesh, v. t.*] To encourage; elate; excite the spirits of; animate with joy: originally the same as *flesh.*

The Indian Neighbourhood, who were mortal Enemies to the Spaniards, and had been *flusht* by their Successes against them, through the assistance of the Privateers, for several years, were our fast Friends, and ready to receive and assist us. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 158.

Such things as can only feed his pride and *flush* his ambition. *South*, Sermons, II. 104.

The Opposition, *flushed* with victory and strongly supported by the public sympathy, proceeded to bring forward a succession of charges relating chiefly to pecuniary transactions. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

flush[5] (flush), *v.* [< ME. *flusshen* (also *flussen, flissen*, in pret. *fluste, fliste*), fly out suddenly; appar. the same as *flyschen* (rare) (fly out against?), thrust, strike against (of a spear); cf. E. dial. *flusk*, fly out suddenly, quarrel: see *flusk, flusker, fluster. Flush*[5], being used in reference to birds, seems to have a natural connection with *flush*[8], able to fly; but *flush*[8] is a modern and corrupt form; the ME. forms of the two words are far apart.] **I.** *intrans.* To fly out suddenly, as a bird when disturbed; start up or fly off.

The blernyed boynard [blear-eyed rascal] . . .
Made the Fawcon to flioter and *flussh* ffor anger.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 166.

There *fliste* ut a buterfliȝe . . . on min iȝe.
Floriz and Blauncheflur (E. E. T. S.), l. 473.

I make them to *flush*,
Each owl out of his bush.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

So *flushing* from one spray unto another,
Gets to the top, and then embolden'd flies
Unto a height past ken of human eyes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

II. *trans.* In *sporting*, to rouse and cause to start up or fly off; spring: as, to *flush* a woodcock; to *flush* a covey; to *flush* the trout.

Spaniels, . . . for the purpose of *flushing* the game.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 84.

The full possession of the Tennessee River by the Union gun-boats for the moment hopelessly divided the Confederate commands, and like a *flushed* covey of birds the rebel generals started on their several lines of retreat without concert or rallying point.
The Century, XXXVI. 662.

flush[5] (flush), *n.* [< *flush*[5], *v.*] **1.** The act of starting or flushing a bird.—**2.** A bird, or a flock of birds, suddenly started or sprung.

As when a Faulcon hath with nimble flight
Flowne at a *flush* of Ducks foreby the brooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 54.

flush[6] (flush), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps an extension of the notion 'a good many,' implied, by an easy exaggeration, in 'a *flush*' of cards: see *flush*[9], *n.* The same notion is derivable, perhaps more easily, from 'a *flush*' or flock of birds (see *flush*[5], *n.*), or from *flush*[1], *n.*, bloom, *flush*[1], *a.*, in vigorous growth.] **1.** A great number. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Abundance; exuberance.

I thought o' the bonny bit thorn that our father rooted out o' the yard last May, when it had a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

flush[6] (flush), *a.* [Origin not clear; perhaps, as here assumed, from the noun *flush*[6], a great number: see *flush*[6], *n.* It is not easy to connect this word with *flush*[2].] **1.** Full, in any respect; exuberant; plentiful.

His courage was *flush*, he'd venture a brush,
And thus they fell to it, ding-dong.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 208).

2. Well supplied, as with money: as, to be quite *flush. Skinner*, 1671.

Lord Strutt was not *flush* in ready.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

Tuffts, who describes himself as being always generous when *flush* of money, offered to pay his bill.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 609.

They are particularly *flush* just at present, as trade is brisk and profits are good. *The American*, IX. 19.

3. Prodigal; wasteful. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

flush[7] (flush), *a.* [Hardly other than a particular use of *flush*[6], full, though the precise connection of thought is not clear. The panel of a door, for example, usually below the plane of the frame, seems to have been regarded as 'full' or 'flush' when fixed even with that plane, thus filling up the hollow space.] Having the surface or face even or level with the adjacent

surface, or in the same plane or line; being in exact alinement; even.

A room with one dormer window looking out, and somewhat down, upon a building opposite, which still stands, *flush* with the street. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 25.

Bead and flush work, and **bead, flush, and square work.** See *bead*, 9.—**Flush panel,** a panel having its face even with the face of the stile.

flush[7] (flush), *v.* [< *flush*[7], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make flush or level.

In driving a heading, particular care should be taken that unnecessary cost in *flushing* the clear profile does not arise. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 238.

2. In *weaving*, to throw on the surface over several threads without intersecting, as in twilling, or forming tissue figures.

There are, consequently, two methods that can be used for *flushing* or throwing the thread to form the tissue figure. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 176.

To flush a joint, to fill a joint, as in masonry, until the filling material is in the plane of the surfaces of the bodies joined.—**To flush up,** in *bricklaying*, to fill up the vertical joints of brick with mortar.

II. *intrans.* In *weaving*, to flow or float over several threads without intersection: said of threads in twilling or tissue-weaving.

So distinct are the threads kept [in tissue-weaving] that only sufficient intersections are made to keep them held together. They float or *flush* upon the surface of the cloth rather than form a component part of its substance. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 175.

flush[8] (flush), *a.* [E. dial., also *flish* (and *flitch*, officious, lively), other forms of *fledge*, unassibilated *flig*, all dial. forms of E. *fledge*, < ME. *flegge*, *fligge*, *flygge*, able to fly: see *fledge*, *a.*, and *fly*[3], *a.*, which are doublets.] Same as *fledge*. [Prov. Eng.]

flush[8] (flush), *v. i.* [E. dial., < *flush*[8], *a.* Same as *fledge*, *v. i.*] To become able to fly: same as *fledge*. [Prov. Eng.]

The birds have *flushed* and flied. *Courtney*, West Cornwall Gloss. (*E. D. S.*)

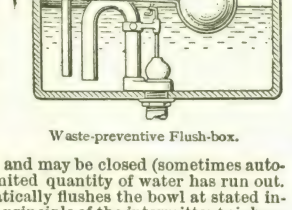
★**flush**[9] (flush), *n.* and *a.* [Altered in form, by confusion with *flush* in other senses, < OF. *flux*, a flowing, running, rushing out, a flux, also a flush at cards, = Sp. *flux* = It. *flusso*, a flux, a flush at cards (i. e., a 'run' of cards); hence also (from OF.) OFlem. *fluys*, three cards of the same suit, *fluys-spel*, a game of cards, *fluysen*, play cards; < L. *fluxus*, a flow: see *flux*.] **I.** *n.* 1. In *card-playing*, a hand in which all the cards, or a certain specified number of them, are of the same suit.

There was nothing silly in it. . . . No *flushes*, that most irrational of all pleas that a reasonable being can set up. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

2†. A certain game of cards. *Florio.*—**Bob-tail flush,** in *poker*, four cards of one suit and one of another suit: so called because there is a chance of filling the flush by drawing a suitable card.—**Royal flush,** the highest possible hand in poker, a sequence from the ten to the ace in one suit.—**Straight flush,** in *poker*, any sequence of five cards of the same suit.

II. *a.* In the game of poker, consisting of cards all of which are of the same suit: as, a *flush* hand.

flush-box[1] (flush'boks), *n.* [< *flush*[2] + *box*[2].] A device for flushing the bowls of water-closets. It is a rectangular box or tank (a common form being that shown in the cut), the supply of water to which is regulated by a ball-and-lever valve that prevents the water from rising in the tank above a certain level. The discharge of the water is controlled by a valve which may be opened by a lever, and may be closed (sometimes automatically) when a limited quantity of water has run out. Another kind automatically flushes the bowl at stated intervals, acting on the principle of the intermittent siphon. Also called *flush-tank*.



Waste-preventive Flush-box.

flush-box[2] (flush'boks), *n.* [< *flush*[7] + *box*[2].] In *teleg.*, an oblong box, the top or cover of which is flush or even with the surface of the ground: used in drawing electric wires into underground pipes or conduits. See the extract.

Oblong drawing-in boxes, 30 inches by 11 inches, and 12 inches deep, with lids formed of an iron frame, into which a piece of flagstone is fixed, are placed at every 100 yards, if the line be straight, and nearer if it be curved. They are fixed level with the surface of the pavement, and are therefore called *flush-boxes*. *Culley*, Practical Telegraphy, p. 157.

flush-decked (flush'dekt), *a.* Having a flush deck: as, a *flush-decked* steamer. See *deck*, 2.

flushed (flusht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flush*[2], *v.*] In *calico-printing*, spread beyond the limits of the pattern: said of a color.

flusher (flush'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *flasher*, prob. in part for *flesher*, i. e., 'butcher' (cf. *flush*[4] for *flesh*): see *flesher* and *flasher*[2].] A name of the red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio*.

flushing[1] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[1], *v.*] A glow of red, as in the face: as, the disease is characterized by frequent *flushings* of the face.

flushing[2] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[2], *v.*] The act of drenching with a copious flow; a washing out.

flushing[3] (flush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flush*[7], *v.*] 1. In *weaving*, a thread which, in process of twilling, spans several threads of the warp without intersection; a floating.—2. A kind of stout woolen cloth.

He walked his battlements under fire, as some stout skipper paces his deck in a suit of *flushing*, calmly oblivious of the April drops that fall on his woollen armour. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xliii.

flushingly (flush'ing-li), *adv.* In a flushing manner.

flushing-rim (flush'ing-rim), *n.* In *house-plumbing*, a hollow rim pierced with holes surrounding a basin, through which water can be turned into the basin to flush it out.

When the pull is drawn down, a copious supply of water flows into all parts of the bowl through the *flushing-rim*. *The Century*, XXIX. 263.

flushness (flush'nes), *n.* [< *flush*[6], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being flush; abundance.

Whose interest it is, like hernshaws, to hide the meagerness of their bodies by the *flushness* of their feathers. *Bp. Gauden*, Hooker, p. 37.

flush-pot (flush'pot), *n.* In *plumbing*, any vessel or receptacle fitted to contain a supply of fluid for flushing out a pipe or passage.

There is built beneath the sink, and in connection with it, a *flush-pot* large enough to hold several gallons of water. *The Century*, XXIX. 264.

flush-tank (flush'tangk), *n.* Same as *flush-box*[1].

flush-wheel (flush'hwēl), *n.* Same as *noria*.

flusk (flusk), *v. i.* [Cf. *flush*[5] and *flisk*.] 1. To fly out suddenly.—2. To quarrel. [Prov. Eng.]

flusker (flus'kėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *flusk*.] 1. To fly irregularly.—2. To be confused or giddy. [Prov. Eng.]

fluster (flus'tėr), *v.* [Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *flaustra*, be flustered, *flaustr*, fluster, hurry. Cf. *flusker*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To confuse; embarrass, as by a surprise; cause to flush and move or speak hurriedly and confusedly; flurry.

Do they use to play perfect? are they never *flustered?* *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Come to winds that blew all four p'ints at the same minit,—why, they *flustered* him. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 10.

2. To confuse with drink; make hot and rosy with drinking; fuddle.

Three lads of Cyprus—noble, swelling spirits,
That hold their honours in a wary distance, . . .
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

A sober man is Percivale, and pure;
But once in life was *fluster'd* with new wine,
Then paced for coolness in the chapel-yard.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn. 1.** To excite, disconcert, disturb, perturb, flurry, worry.

II. *intrans.* To become confused, as with drink; be fuddled; be flurried.

fluster (flus'tėr), *n.* [< *fluster*, *v.* Cf. var. *flustrum*.] Confusion or embarrassment caused by surprise; mental confusion and excitement or perturbation; flurry.

But when Caska adds to his natural impudence the *fluster* of a bottle, that which fools called fire when he was sober all men abhor as outrage when he is drunk. *Tatler*, No. 252.

flusterate, flustrate (flus'tėr-āt, -trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flusterated*, *flustrated*, ppr. *flusterating*, *flustrating*. [Irreg. < *fluster* + *-ate*[2].] To fluster; fuddle; confuse. [Colloq.]

We were coming down Essex street one night a little *flustrated*, and I was giving him the word to alarm the watch. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 493.

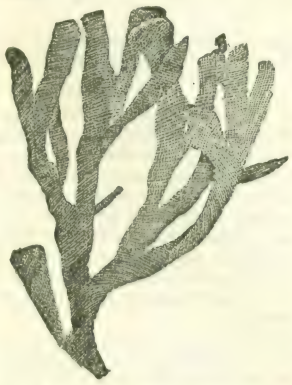
flusteration, flustration (flus-tėr-ā'shon, -trā'shon), *n.* The act of flustering, or the state of being flustered; confusion; flurry. [Colloq.]

With a good oaken sapling he dusted his doublet for all his golden chease-toaster, and fipping me under his arm, carried me huom, I nose not how, being I was in such a *flustration*. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, I. 126.

flusterer (flus'tėr-ėr), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulica americana:* more fully called *black flusterer*. *Lawson*, 1709. [North Carolina.]

In Carolina they are called *flusterers*, from the noise they make in flying over the surface of the water. *A. Wilson*, Amer. Ornith.

Flustra (flus'trą), *n.* [NL., said to be formed from AS. *flustrian* (once, glossing L. *plectere*), plait, braid.] The typical genus of polyzoans or bryozoans of the family *Flustridæ;* the sea-mats. The species assume a branching form, with broad, flat ramifications, making a matted surface. One of the commonest species is *F. foliacea*, found on the sea-coast among seaweed, which it greatly resembles; but the frond when closely examined is found to be clothed all over its surface with a network of quadrangular cells minutely toothed at the angles, each inhabited by a little individual polyzoan having a mouth fringed with tentacles.



Sea-mat (*Flustra foliacea*).

flustrate, flustration. See *flusterate, flusteration*.

Flustridæ (flus'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flustra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Polyzoa*, of the suborder *Chilostomata* and order *Gymnolæmata*, typified by the genus *Flustra;* the sea-mats or lemon-weeds. They have a membranous zoarium, either expanded and foliaceous or ligulate, usually erect, sometimes decurrent on its base of support, and unilaminar or bilaminar, with the zoœcia quincuncially disposed, without a raised border, more or less open and membranous in front, and the avicularia, when present, usually vicarious.

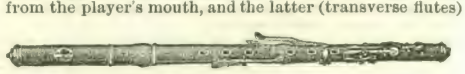
Flustrina (flus-trī'ną), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Flustra* + *-ina*.] 1. A superfamily of *Flustridæ* containing flattened forms with even surface and quadrate cells.—2. [Used as a singular.] A genus of mollusks. *D'Orbigny*, 1852.

flustrine (flus'trin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Flustrina* or *Flustridæ*.

flustrum (flus'trum), *n.* A colloquial variant of *fluster*.

We may take the thing quietly, without being in a *flustrum*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, v.

★**flute**[1] (flōt), *n.* [Mod. E. (taking the place of earlier *flout*[1], q. v., and *floit*[2], q. v.), < F. *flute*, now written *flûte*, a contr. of earlier *fleüte* (two syllables, orig. three), < OF. *fleüte*, *flaüte*, *flahute*, and (with false silent *s*) *fleüste*, *flaüste*, *flahuste* = Pr. Sp. *flauta* = Pg. *frauta*, *flauta* = It. *flauto*, m. (ML. refl. *flauta*), a flute; cf. OD. *fluyt*, D. *fluit* = LG. *fleute*, *fleite* = MHG. *vloite*, G. *flöte* = Dan. *flöite* = Sw. *flöjt* = Bohem. *flauta* = Pol. *flet*, etc., of F. origin. Ultimate origin unknown. The common derivation, through a supposed ML. **flatuare*, from L. *flatus*, a blowing, *flare*, blow (see *flatus*), is untenable. From *flout* come *flout*[1] and *flout*[2], *v.*] 1. In *music*, an instrument of the pipe kind, in which the tone is produced by the impact of a current of air upon the edge of a hole in the side of a tube. See *pipe*, *fife*. Flutes are either direct or transverse, the former (flûtes-à-bec) having a mouthpiece or whistle at the upper end of the tube, which is held straight away from the player's mouth, and the latter (transverse flutes)



Flute.

having a mouth-hole in the side of the tube, which is held across the player's body. In both species finger-holes in the tube control the pitch of the tones; and in both increased force in blowing raises the pitch an octave. The exact explanation of the production of the tone is somewhat uncertain. It is asserted that the stream of air, being usually flat, acts like a free reed in the opening, playing back and forth like a solid tongue.

What time ye hear the sound of the cornet, *flute*, harp, . . . and all kinds of musick, ye fall down and worship the golden image. Dan. iii. 5.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anc. music*, a direct flute with a conical wooden tube having a varying number of finger-holes. Sometimes two tubes were attached to one mouthpiece. (*b*) In *medieval music*, one of a family of direct flutes, comprising treble, alto, tenor, and bass varieties, all having conical wooden tubes with several finger-holes. The modern flageolet and the penny whistle are derivatives of the treble kind. (*c*) In *modern music*, a transverse flute, having a conical or cylindrical wooden or metal tube with holes controlled in part by levers, and having a compass of about three octaves upward from middle C: also called the *German flute*. The change from the medieval direct flutes took place early in the eighteenth century. The best model for orchestral use was invented by Theobald Boehm in 1832. The piccolo-flute or piccolo is a flute giving tones an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

2. In *organ-building*, a stop with stopped wooden pipes, having a flute-like tone, usually of four-foot pitch. The number of varieties is very great: they are usually named descriptively, as *flûte d'amour*, *flûte harmonique*, *doppel-flöte*, etc.

3. In *arch.*, one of a series of curved furrows, usually semicircular in plan, of which each is separated from the next by a narrow fillet. When such flutes are partially filled up by a smaller convex-curved molding, they are said to be *cabled*. In ancient architecture the flute is used in the Ionic, Composite, Corinthian, and Roman Doric orders, but never in the Greek Doric. Compare *channel*.

The columns, plain and with twisted *flutes*, . . . have capitals such as we might look for in much earlier Romanesque. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 255.

4. A similar groove in any material, as in a woman's ruffle.

If it [a drop of liquid] be instantaneously illuminated by electric sparks, the separate vibration forms will be seen presenting half as many beads and *flutes* as are presented when the images are superposed through the employment of a continuous light. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 729.

5. In *decorative art*, a concave depression relatively long and of any form, the sides not necessarily parallel. Compare *gadroon*.

Flutes, beads, and small leaves in furniture carving. *Soc. Arts Rep.*, Exhibit, 1867, p. 55.

6. A kind of long, thin French roll.—7. A shuttle used in tapestry-weaving. A separate shuttle is employed for each color of which the woof is composed.—8. A tall and very narrow wine-glass, used especially for sparkling wines. Also called *flute-glass*.

For elles of beere, *flutes* of canary
That well did wash downe pasties-mary.
Lovelace, Lucasta (1649).

Dactylic flute. See *dactylic*.—**Nason flute,** in the older organs, a stop of covered pipes, of a soft and delicate tone.—**Nose-flute,** a kind of flute played by the nose, used among the South Sea islanders. *C. W. Stoddard.*—**Octave flute,** or *flauto piccolo*. See *piccolo*.

flute[1] (flöt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fluted*, ppr. *fluting*. [= F. *flûter* = Pr. *flautar* = Pg. *frautar* (= D. *fluiten* = LG. *floiten*, *fleiten* = MHG. *floiten*, *flöuten* = G. *flöten* = Dan. *flöjte*); from the noun, but the verb in OF. is the original of the noun. See *flout*[1], the earlier form of *flute*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To play on a flute; produce a soft, clear note like that of a flute.

To him who sat upon the rocks
And *fluted* to the morning sea.
Tennyson, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

The birds that *fluted* on the blossoming bough.
R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev., CXL. 453.

II. *trans.* 1. To play or sing softly and clearly in notes resembling those of a flute.

Knaves are men
That lute and *flute* fantastic tenderness.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To form flutes or grooves in, as in a ruffle. See *gauffer*.

The cost of *fluting* one of the columns of the temples, as calculated by Rangabè from the entries, was 400 drachmæ. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 112.

flute[2] (flöt), *n.* [< F. *flûte* = Sp. *flauta*, a storeship, < D. *fluit* (*fluit-schip*), Sw. *flöjt*, LG. *fleute*, a kind of three-masted trading-vessel, with a narrow stern; cf. D. *vlot*, a raft, float, etc.: see *float*, *n.*] A long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor-timbers, round behind and swelling in the middle.

I assumed the responsibility of sending thither two *flutes* (small vessels), which crossed the bar with sails set. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 279.

Armed in flute or **en flûte,** a phrase formerly applied to a vessel only partially armed.

flûte-à-bec (flüt'ä-bek'), *n.* [F.: *flûte*, flute; *à*, with; *bec*, beak.] A kind of direct flute. See *flute*[1], 1.

flute-bird (flöt'bėrd), *n.* A name of the piping crow, *Gymnorhina tibicen*.

flute-bit (flöt'bit), *n.* A bit used for piercing holes in hard woods, such as those of which flutes are made. See *bit*[1], 5.

fluted (flö'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *flute*[1], *v. t.*] 1. In *music*, fine; clear and mellow; flute-like: as, *fluted* notes.—2. Grooved; furrowed; ornamented or characterized by a series of flutes: as, a *fluted* column; a *fluted* ruffle.

If *fluted* with as many as the Ionic, half as deep as large. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having parallel grooves or depressions running in a longitudinal direction. (*b*) In *armor*, ornamented with ridges, corrugations, and the like, which in some cases added also to the utility of the piece as giving greater strength. Suits of armor of the sixteenth century, both Italian and German, are often richly fluted. See cut in next column.—**Fluted drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Fluted scale,** in *entom.*, same as *cushion-scale*.—**Fluted spectrum,** in *optics*. See *spectrum*.

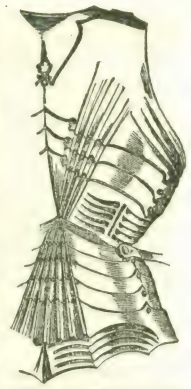
flute-glass† (flöt'glȧs), *n.* [= D. *fluit-glass*; as *flute*[1] + *glass*.] A long or tall glass: same as *flute*[1], 8.

Bring two *flute-glasses*, and some stools, ho! We'll have the ladies' health. *Dryden*, Sir Martin Mar-all.

flutemouth (flöt'mouth), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ*; a pipe-fish.

flutenist (flö'ten-ist), *n.* [= G. *flötenist* = Dan. *flöjtenist*; equiv. to *flutist*, q. v.] A flute-player; a flutist. [Rare.]

These village-known cheeks that in country listes
Were fencers' men, these sometimes *flutenists*,
Beare office now.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal, [iii. 42.



Fluted Dossière or Backpiece. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

flute-player (flöt'plā″ėr), *n.* 1. A player or performer upon the flute; a flutist.

This eminent contrapuntist [Kuhlau] devoted nearly the whole of his short life to Flute compositions. . . . An amateur *flute-player* of position employed him constantly and liberally in writing them. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 537.

2. A South American wren of the genus *Cyphorinus*, as *C. cantans*: so called from its note.

fluter (flö'tėr), *n.* [< *flute*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *flouter*[1].] 1. One who plays on the flute; a flute-player.

At Mr. Debasty's, I saw, in a gold frame, a picture of a *fluter* playing on his flute, which, for a good while, I took for painting, but at last observed it was a piece of tapestry. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 399.

2. One who makes grooves or flutes.

flute-shrike (flöt'shrīk), *n.* A shrike of the genus *Laniarius*, as *L. æthiopicus*.

flute-stop (flöt'stop), *n.* [See *flute*[1], *n.*, 2.] In *organ-building*, either a stop with a fluty tone or a flue-stop in general.

flute-work (flöt'wėrk), *n.* Same as *flue-work*.

fluther (fluᵺ'ėr), *n.* [Sc., prob. a variation of *flutter*, q. v.] 1. Hurry; bustle.—2. Confusing abundance.

flutina (flö-tē'nȧ), *n.* [< *flute*[1] + *-ina*[1]. Cf. *flautino*.] A musical instrument closely resembling the accordion.

fluting (flö'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *flute*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of playing on the flute, or the sound made by such playing; a flute-like sound.

Clearly the crystal *flutings* fall and float.
E. G. Roberts, A Secret Song.

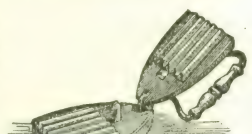
2. The act of forming a groove or furrow.—3. A groove or furrow; fluted work; a flute: as, the *flutings* of a column, or of a woman's ruffle.

For what purpose of spite or interest were those vast columns—in the very *flutings* of which a man can stand with ease—felled like forest pines?
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 191.

4. One of the longitudinal channels in a screw-tap by which a cutting edge is given to the thread.

fluting-cylinder (flö'ting-sil″in-dėr), *n.* One of a pair of corrugated cylinders used in the fluting-machine.

fluting-iron (flö'ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* A device for making flutes in a fabric or article of dress, as a ruffle.



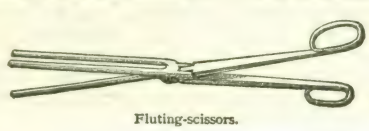
Fluting-iron.

fluting-lathe (flö'ting-lāᵺ), *n.* Same as *fluting-machine*, 2.

fluting-machine (flö'ting-mȧ-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for crimping or corrugating sheet-metal by bending it between corrugated cylinders; a *crimping-machine*.—2. A wood-working machine for cutting flutes in wheel-hubs; also an attachment to a wood-worker or shaper for cutting flutes in newel-posts and other ornamental woodwork.

fluting-plane (flö'ting-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane used in grooving flutes.

fluting-scissors (flö'ting-sis″ėrz), *n. pl.* A scissors-shaped implement for fluting or crimping linen, etc. It has small cylindrical fingers, one of which is hollow to hold a heated iron. When the scissors are closed, this heated finger forces the cloth between the two other fingers, thus forming a flute.



Fluting-scissors.

flutist (flö'tist), *n.* [= F. *flûtiste* = Sp. *flautista* = Pg. *frautista* = It. *flautista* = Sw. *flöjtist*; as *flute*[1] + *-ist*.] A performer on the flute; a flute-player.

flutter (flut'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *floteren*, flutter, float, < AS. *floterian*, *flotorian*, flutter (once of the heart, otherwise only in glosses), flutter or fly before (L. *prævolare*), float about (L. *fluctibus ferri*), appar. a freq. verb formed from *flotian*, float, *fleótan* (pp. **floten*), fleet, float. Cf. LG. *fluttern*, also *fluddern*, flutter, as a bird. Similar words of different origin are OD. *vlederen*, *vledderen* = OHG. *fledarōn*, MHG. *vledern*, *vladern*, G. *fladern*, usually *flattern*, flutter, = D. *fladderen*, hover, E. *flatter*[2], *flitter*[2], etc.: see *flatter*[2], *flitter*[2], *flittermouse*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To float; undulate; fluctuate.

There contynued suche a calme that we made right lytell spede, but laye and *flotred* in the see right werely by reason of the sayd tedyous calme. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 67.

2. To move up and down or to and fro in quick irregular motions; vibrate, throb, or move about rapidly or variably; hover or waver in quick motion.

The old Eagle *flutters* in and out,
To teach his yong to follow him about.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

Like swallow's tail, in shape and hue,
Fluttered the streamer glossy blue.
Scott, Marmion, i. 8.

3. To be in agitation; fluctuate in feeling; be in uncertainty; hang on the balance.

How long we *fluttered* on the wings of doubtful success. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

4†. To be frivolous or foppish; play the part of a beau of the period; fly from one thing to another.

Wou'd it not make any one melancholy to see you go every Day *fluttering* about abroad, whilst I must stay at home like a poor lonely sullen Bird in a Cage?
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *fluttered*, and that once so writ.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 120.

II. *trans.* 1. To move in quick irregular motions; agitate; vibrate: as, a bird *fluttering* its wings.—2. To cause to flutter; disorder; throw into confusion.

Like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

My hopes are *flutter'd* as my present fortunes.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, iv. 2.

flutter (flut'ėr), *n.* [< *flutter*, *v.*] 1. Quick and irregular motion, as of wings; rapid vibration, undulation, or pulsation: as, the *flutter* of a fan or of the heart.

Set the grave councils up upon their shelves again, and string them hard, lest their various and jangling opinions put their leaves into a *flutter*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

She . . . expressed her inmost sensations by the butterfly *flutter* of her Fan. Tr. of *Uzanne's* The Fan, p. 60.

2. Agitation; confusion; confused or excited feeling or action.

A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All *flutter*, pride, and talk. *Pope*, Artemisia.

There is no doubt their talk would raise a *flutter* in a modern tea-party. *R. L. Stevenson*, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

3. A flow of mingled water and steam from the gage-cocks of a steam-boiler. This occurs in locomotives when the boiler primes, or works water into the cylinders.

To use a phrase employed by practical men, the priming or foaming of the boiler may be known by the "*flutter*" of the gauge-cocks. *Forney*, Locomotive, p. 487.

flutterer (flut'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who flutters; one who causes something to flutter.

Until the handkerchief *flutterer* was no longer seen. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 588.

flutteringly (flut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a fluttering manner.

flutterment (flut'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *flutter* + *-ment*.] Same as *flutter*, 2. [Local, U. S.]

The' wuz a consid'able *flutterment* in the neighborhoods. *J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707.

flutter-wheel (flut'ėr-hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel of moderate size placed at the bottom of a chute: so called from its rapid motion.

fluttery (flut'ėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *flotery*, < *floteren*, flutter.] Fluttering; wavering; waving; apt to flutter.

With *flotery* berd, and rugged asshy heeres [hair].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2025.

A light *fluttery* material.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 341.

fluty (flö′ti), *a.* [< *flute*[1] + *-y*[1].] Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

fluvial (flö′vi-al), *a.* [= F. *fluvial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fluvial* = It. *fluviale*, < L. *fluvialis*, < *fluvius*, OL. *flovios*, a river, < *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Relating or pertaining to rivers: as, *fluvial* waters; *fluvial* navigation or fisheries.

The United States happily has not yet experienced such serious *fluvial* irregularities as have long wasted southern and central Europe. *The Nation*, Dec. 6, 1883.

Next in interest to the Agonistic types of Sicilian Mints are what may be called the *Fluvial* types, under which that main source of the fertility of Sicily — its springs and rivers — was represented.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 422.

fluvialist (flö′vi-al-ist), *n.* [< *fluvial* + *-ist*.] One who explains geological phenomena by the action of existing streams.

fluviatic (flö-vi-at′ik), *a.* [< L. *fluviaticus*, < *fluvius*, a river: see *fluvial*.] Fluvial; fluviatile. [Rare.]

fluviatile (flö′vi-a-til), *a.* [= F. *fluviatile* = Pg. *fluviatil* = It. *fluviatile*, < L. *fluviatilis*, of or belonging to a river, < *fluvius*, a river: see *fluvial*.] Of riverine nature; growing in or near fresh water; produced by river action; fluvial: as, *fluviatile* species or deposits.

A lake is the landscape's most beautiful and expressive feature. It is earth's eye. . . . The *fluviatile* trees next the shore are the slender eyelashes which fringe it.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 202.

The river is, itself, a powerful agent of direct denudation — *fluviatile* denudation, as it is sometimes termed.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 135.

Fluviatilidæ (flö″vi-a-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fluviatilis* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water or river sponges, distinguished from the *Lacustridæ* by the birotulate shape of the skeletal spicules.

Fluvicola (flö-vik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fluvius*, a river, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. The typical genus of watercaps of the subfamily *Fluvicolinæ*,



Watercap (*Fluvicola climacura*).

established by Swainson in 1827. *F. climacura* and *F. pica* are characteristic examples. The plumage is black and white. The birds inhabit the pampas and other open places, generally in the vicinity of water.

2. A genus of crustaceans.

Fluvicolinæ (flö-vik-ō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fluvicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of South American clamatorial tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, taking name from the genus *Fluvicola*; the watercaps. Also called *Alectrurinæ* and *Tæniopterinæ*.

fluvicoline (flö-vik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *Fluvicola* + *-ine*[1].] Fluvial or fluviatile; inhabiting rivers, or frequenting their banks; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fluvicolinæ*.

fluviomarine (flö″vi-ō-ma-rēn′), *a.* [< L. *fluvius*, a river, + *marinus*, of the sea: see *fluvial* and *marine*.] In *geol.*, an epithet applied to such deposits as have been formed in estuaries, or on the bottom of the sea at a greater or less distance from the embouchure, by rivers bearing with them the detritus of the land.

fluvioterrestrial (flö″vi-ō-te-res′tri-al), *a.* [< L. *fluvius*, a river, + *terrestris*, of the earth: see *fluvial* and *terrestrial*.] Pertaining to the land-surface of the globe and its fresh waters; not marine or maritime.

The marine realms . . . are entirely independent of the *fluvio-terrestrial*. *Gill*, Proc. Biol. Soc., 1885, II. 30.

flux (fluks), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *flux*, also *flix* (see *flix*[2]), a flow, flood (of the tide, and in medical senses), < OF. *flux*, F. *flux* = Sp. Pg. *fluxo* = It. *flusso*, < L. *fluxus*, a flow, a flowing, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *flush*[9] (in cards), a doublet of *flux*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of flowing; a flowing, as of a fluid; flow in general, but now most commonly an occasional flow; an outpouring or effusion of anything.

The cause of the extraordinary swiftness of this lake is the continuall *fluxe* of the snow-water descending from those mountaines. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 84.

No *flux* and reflux of thought, half meditative, half capricious. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Hence — **2.** Continual change; the mode of being of that which is instantaneous, ceasing to exist as soon as it begins to exist. This is specifically termed *Heraclitan flux*, from the doctrine of the ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus that there is no being or permanence, but that all things are transitory and fleeting.

For time considered in itself is but the *flux* of that very instant wherein the motion of the heaven began.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 69.

Certain it is that matter is in a perpetual *flux* and never at a stay. *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things (ed. 1887).

All things, as the old skeptics said, are in ceaseless *flux*; and yet, to find truth, we must find something permanent. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 28.

3. In *pathol.*, a morbid or abnormal issue or discharge of matter, as blood, mucus, or pus, from any mucous surface of the internal vessels or viscera: as, the bloody *flux* (dysentery).

It bifel, the fadir of Publius for to ligge travelid with feveres and dissenterie or *flix*.
Wyclif, Deeds [Acts] xxviii. 8 (Oxf.).

The next year [A.D. 987] was calamitous, bringing strange *fluxes* upon men, and murren upon Cattel.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. Matter which is discharged in a flux; defluxion; excrement.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

5. A flowing together; concourse; confluence.

Thus misery doth part the *flux* of company.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

6. Fusion; conversion to a liquid state by the operation of heat. — **7.** In *metal.*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, as alkalis, borax, tartar, and other saline matter, or, in large operations, limestone or fluor-spar. Alkaline fluxes are either the *crude*, the *white*, or the *black flux*. When tartar is deflagrated with half its weight of niter, a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash remains, which is often called *black flux*; when an equal weight of niter is used, the whole of the charcoal is burned off, and carbonate of potassium remains, which, when thus procured, is called *white flux*.

8. In *math.*, a vector which is referred to a unit of area. — **Bloody flux**, dysentery. — **Hepatic flux**, bilious flux.

II.† *a.* Flowing; changing; inconstant; variable.

Our argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages.
Abp. Newcome, Eng. Biblical Trans., p. 233.

flux (fluks), *v.* [< *flux*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To flood; overflow.

Surely, that God is mercifull that will admit offences to be expiated by the sigh and *fluxed* eyes.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 89.

2. In *med.*, to cause a flux or evacuation from; salivate; purge.

He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South*, Sermons, II. 215.

3†. To clear or clean out by or as if by an evacuation; relieve by purging, literally or figuratively.

'Twas he that gave our nation purges,
And *fluxed* the House of many a burgess.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 362.

4. To melt; fuse; make fluid.

One part of mineral alkali will *flux* two of siliceous earth with effervescence. *Kirwan*.

II. *intrans.* To flow or change. [Rare.]

The invading waters . . . *fluxing* along the wall from below the road-bridge. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, i.

There is a mystery about it which has not yet been penetrated — that monarchy should be so universal and indefeasible in the East, while in the West it has been so *fluxing* and unstable. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 365.

fluxation (fluk-sā′shon), *n.* [< *flux* + *-ation*.] A flowing or passing away; flux.

They [the Siamese] believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity.
C. Leslie, Short Method with Deists.

fluxibility (fluk-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *fluxibilidad* = Pg. *fluxibilidade* = It. *flussibilità*, < ML. *fluxibilita(t-)s*, < *fluxibilis*, fluxible: see *fluxible*.] The quality of being fluxible, or admitting of flux or change; specifically, the quality of being fusible; fusibility.

For the *fluxibility* of human nature is so great that it is no wonder if errors should have crept in, the ways being so many; but it is a great wonder of God that none should ever creep in. *Hammond*, Works, II. 693.

fluxible (fluk′si-bl), *a.* [= OF. *fluxible* = OSp. *fluxible* = Pg. *fluxivel* = It. *flussibile*, < ML. *fluxibilis*, fluxible, < L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*, *flux*.] Capable of undergoing flux or change; specifically, fusible. [Obsolete in figurative uses.]

But the evening deawes cause them [pearls] to be soft and *fluxible*. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 238.

Good Education and acquisit Wisdom ought to correct the *fluxible* fault, if any such be, of our watry situation.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

fluxibleness (fluk′si-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *fluxibility*. [Rare.]

fluxile† (fluk′sil), *a.* [< LL. *fluxilis*, fluid, < L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*, *flux*.] Same as *fluxible*.

fluxility† (fluk-sil′i-ti), *n.* [< *fluxile* + *-ity*.] Same as *fluxibility*.

Our experiments seem to teach that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility*, of the bodies here below. *Boyle*, Works, I. 75.

fluxing-bed (fluk′sing-bed), *n.* In the manufacture of soda, one of the two parts into which the sole of the furnace is divided. It is lower than the other part, and slightly concave.

fluxion (fluk′shon), *n.* [< F. *fluxion* = Sp. *fluxión* = Pg. *fluxão* = It. *flussione*, < L. *fluxio(n-)*, var. of *fluctio(n-)*, a flowing, < *fluere*, pp. *fluxus*, flow: see *fluent*, *fluctuate*.] **1.** The act of flowing; fluxation; change. — **2.** That which flows; that which changes; a flux.

Some faine that these should be the cataracts of heauen, which were all opened at Noe's flood. But I think them rather to be such *fluxions* and eruptions as Aristotle, in his booke de Mundo, saith to chance in the sea.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 21.

And this is wrought the rather, by means of those *fluxions* which rest upon waters, looking-glasses, or any such mirrors by way of repercussion.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 594.

Specifically — (*a*) In *med.*: (1) An abnormal flow or determination of blood or other humor to any organ, as the brain; active hyperemia. (2) A catarrh. (*b*) The running or reduction of metals to a fluid state; fusion. *Craig*. (*c*) Something, as an indication, which constantly varies. [Rare.]

Less to be counted than the *fluxions* of sun-dials.
De Quincey.

3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a continuously varying quantity; the differential coefficient relatively to the time. A fluxion is denoted by a dot placed over the symbol of the fluent or variable. This term and the *method of fluxions* (which see, below) were invented by Sir Isaac Newton.

Fluxions themselves should be regarded as generally finite, according to what seems to have been the ultimate view of Newton. *Sir W. R. Hamilton*.

When a quantity changes from time to time, its rate of change is called the *fluxion* of the quantity.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 15.

Corresponding fluxions, rates at which two connected quantities may change together; simultaneous differentials. — **Fluent of a fluxion.** See *fluent*. — **Inverse method of fluxions**, the method of treating problems of integration by means of fluxions. — **Method of fluxions**, Newton's form of the calculus, hardly distinguishable from the differential calculus of Leibnitz. It makes use of the conceptions of the doctrine of limits in place of fictitious infinitesimals of different orders. See *calculus*, 3, *differential*, and *limit*. — **Second fluxion**, the rate of change of the rate of change of a variable quantity; the second differential coefficient relatively to the time: denoted by two dots over the symbol of the fluent.

fluxional (fluk′shon-al), *a.* [< *fluxion* + *-al*.] **1.** Subject to flux or change; variable; inconstant. [Rare.]

The merely human, the temporary and *fluxional*.
Coleridge.

2. In *math.*, pertaining to or solved by the method of fluxions. — **Fluxional** or **fluxionary calculus** or **analysis**, the method of fluxions (which see, under *fluxion*). — **Fluxional equation.** See *equation*.

fluxionary (fluk′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *fluxionnaire*; as *fluxion* + *-ary*.] Same as *fluxional*.

The skill with which detention or conscious arrest is given to the evanescent, external projection to what is internal, outline to what is *fluxionary*, and body to what is vague — all this depends entirely on the command over language, as the one sole means of embodying ideas.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

fluxionist (fluk′shon-ist), *n.* [< *fluxion* + *-ist*.] One skilled in fluxions.

Whether an algebraist, *fluctionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, Query 43.

fluxion-structure (fluk′shon-struk″tūr), *n.* Same as *fluidal structure*. See *fluidal*.

fluxive† (fluk′siv), *a.* [< L. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow, + *-ive*.] Flowing; wanting substance or solidity.

These [letters] often bathed she in her *fluxive* eyes.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 50.

There arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

flux-spoon (fluks'spön), *n.* A small ladle for dipping up a sample of molten metal for testing.

fluxure (fluk'shūr), *n.* [< L. *fluxura*, a flowing, < *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere*, flow: see *flux*.] 1. The quality of being fluid. *B. Jonson.*—2. A flowing or fluid matter: as, a *fluxure* from a wound.

fluxweed (fluks'wēd), *n.* A name given to various plants used as remedies for dysentery.

fly[1] (flī), *v.*; pret. *flew*, pp. *flown*, ppr. *flying*. [Early mod. E. also *flie*, *flye*; < ME. *flyen*, *flien*, *flizen*, *fleyen*, *flezen*, *fleen*, *fleon*, *flon*, *fleozen*, etc. (pret. *flez*, *fleh*, *flæh*, *flah*, *flaz*, *fley*, *fleiy*, *fleyghe*, *fligh*, *flew*, *fluwe*, etc., pl. *fluzen*, *flogen*, *flowen*, *fluwen*, *flow*, etc.), fly, < AS. *fleógan*, *fliógan* (pret. *fleág*, *fleáh*, pl. *flugon*, pp. *flogen*), fly, rarely (by confusion with *fleón*) flee, = OFries. *fliaga*, NFries. *flega* = D. *vliegen* = MLG. *vlēgen*, LG. *flegen* = OHG. *fliogan*, MHG. *vliegen*, G. *fliegen* = Icel. *fljūga* = Norw. *fljuga* = Sw. *flyga* = Dan. *flyve*, fly, = Goth. **fliugan*, inferred from derived factitive *flaugjan* in comp. *us-flaugjan*, drive about, lit. cause to fly about, as the wind does light substances. The common Teut. root is **flug*, the word being quite different from *flee*[1], AS. *fleón*, etc., Goth. *thliuhan*, Teut. √ **thluh*, with which, however, it has been partly confused from the AS. period: see *flee*[1]. Hence *fly*[1], *n.*, *fly*[2], *fledge* = *flidge* = *flish*, *flush*[8] = *fly*[3], and *flay*[2] = Sc. *fley*, *fleg*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move through the air by the aid of wings, as birds.

And feblest foule of flyght is that *fleegheth* or swymmeth; And that is the pekok and the pohenne; proude riche men thei bitokneth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 239.

Ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not so dangerously *flown* abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

From that which highest *flew* to that which lowest crept.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 154.

Ravens, crows, and kites
Fly o'er our heads, and downward look on us.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

2. To pass or move in air by the force of wind or any other impulse: as, clouds *fly* before the wind; a ball *flies* from a cannon, an arrow from a bow; the explosion made the gravel *fly*.

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can *fly*,
And ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 181.

Quick *flew* the shuttle from her arm of snow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 151.

Then the blue
Bullets *flew*,
And the trooper-jackets redden at the touch of the leaden Rifle-breath.
G. H. McMaster, Carmen Bellicosum.

3. To rise, spring, shoot, or be cast in air, as smoke, sparks, or other light objects.

His falchion on a flint he softly smiteth,
That from the cold stone sparks of fire do *fly*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 177.

Their [martyrs'] ashes *flew*
—No marble tells us whither. *Cowper*, Task, v. 726.

4. To move or pass with swiftness or alacrity; go rapidly or at full speed; rush; dart: as, to *fly* to the relief of a distressed friend; the ship *flies* before the wind; recriminations *flew* about.

The Sarazin, sore daunted with the buffe,
Snatcheth his sword, and fiercely to him *flies*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

Madam, if you bid me go, I will run; if you bid me run, I'll *fly* (if I can) upon your errand. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 65.

Only this I know, that Calms are very frequent there [near the line], as also Tornadoes and sudden Gusts, in which the Winds *fly* in a moment quite round the Compass. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 25.

Fool! knave! and dunce!
Flew back and forth, like strokes of pencil
In a child's fingers. *Lowell*, Oriental Apologue.

5. To depart suddenly or swiftly; take flight; escape; flee: as, the rogue has *flown;* his fortune will soon *fly*.

Mark Antony is in your tents, my lord!
Fly therefore, noble Cassius, *fly* far off.
Shak., J. C., v. 3.

Wouldst thou then be free from envy and scorn, from anger and strife, *fly* from the occasions of them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Where, my deluded sense, was reason *flown?*
Where the high majesty of David's throne?
Prior, Solomon, ii.

Heaven's light forever shines, earth's shadows *fly*.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

6. To part suddenly or with violence; burst or be rent into fragments or shreds: as, the bottle *flew* into a thousand pieces; the sail *flew* in tatters.

The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and *fly*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

"O bubble world,
Whose colours in a moment break and *fly!*"
Why, who said that? I know not—true enough!
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 2.

Overheated steel is apt to *fly* or crack in hardening.
Morgan, Mining Tools, p. 55.

7. To flutter; wave or play, as a flag in the wind.

High in the air Britannia's standard *flies*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 110.

Soon as soft vernal breezes warm the sky,
Britannia's colours in the zephyrs *fly*.
Addison, The Campaign.

White sails *flying* on the yellow sea.
Tennyson, Geraint.

8. To be evanescent; fade; disappear: said of colors: as, that color is sure to *fly* when the fabric is washed. [Colloq.]—**9.** To hunt with a falcon; hawk.

We'll e'en to 't like French falconers, *fly* at anything we see. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

A flying moor (*naut.*). See *moor*[4].—**As the crow flies.** See *crow*[2].—**Flying adder.** Same as *adder-fly*.—**Flying blister, bridge, buttress, dustman, Dutchman,** etc. See the nouns.—**Flying column,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a short column or pillar with wings.—**Flying jib, sap,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come off with flying colors,** to succeed or triumph: in allusion to the carrying of unfurled flags by troops.—**To fly about** (*naut.*), to change direction frequently: said of the wind.—**To fly around.** See *to fly round*.—**To fly at,** to spring or rush at with hostile intention: as, a hen *flies at* a dog or a cat; a dog *flies at* a man.—**To fly at the brook**†, to hunt water-fowl with hawks.

Believe me, lords, for *flying at the brook*,
I saw not better sport these seven years' day.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

To fly in the face of. (*a*) To insult. (*b*) To resist; set at defiance; oppose with violence; act in direct opposition to.

Fly in nature's *face*,
But how if nature *fly in* my *face* first?
Then nature's the aggressor.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Their [men's] Consciences still *fly in their faces*, and rebuke them sharply for their sins.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

To fly light, to sail, as a ship, with but little cargo or ballast.—**To fly off.** (*a*) To depart suddenly; run away.

'Tis a poor courage
Flies off for one repulse.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

(*b*†) To revolt. (*c*) To evaporate or volatilize.

The metallic oxide is combined with a volatile acid, like the acetic, which *flies off* and leaves it insoluble in the fibre. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 351.

To fly off the handle, to go beyond bounds in speech or action; be carried away by excitement or passion; break out or away from constraint of any kind: from the flying off the handle of a loose hammer-head when a blow is struck with it. [Colloq., U. S.]

When I used to tell minister this, as he was *flying off the handle*, he'd say, Sam, you're as correct as Euclid, but as cold and dry.
Haliburton (Sam Slick), Human Nature, p. 149.

To fly on (*theat.*), to move on side-scenes quickly in changing a scene in sight of the audience.—**To fly open,** to open suddenly or freely: as, the doors *flew open*.

No door but *flies open* to her, her presence is above a charm. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

To fly out. (*a*) To rush or dart out. (*b*) To break out in anger, uproar, or license.

They [the apostles] never *fly out* into any extravagant passion, never betray any weakness or fear.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

So you will *fly out!* Can't you be cool like me? What the devil good can passion do? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

To fly round or **around,** to be active or bustling; move briskly. [Colloq., U. S.]

Come, gals, *fly round*, and let's get Mrs. Clavers some supper. *A New Home*, p. 13.

Lawyer Dean he *flew round* like a parched pea on a shovel. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 44.

To fly upon. (*a*) To pounce upon; seize.

And the people *flew upon* the spoil. 1 Sam. xiv. 32.

(*b*) To assail; abuse.

David sent messengers out of the wilderness to salute our master; and he railed on them [margin, *flew upon* them]. 1 Sam. xxv. 14.

To let fly. (*a*) Absolutely, to make an attack or assault; with an object, to discharge; throw, drive, or utter with violence: as, to *let fly* a stone; he *let fly* a torrent of abuse.

Whose arrows made these wounds? speak, or, by Dian,
Without distinction I'll *let fly* at ye all!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

They, therefore, in angry manner, *let fly* at them again, counting them as bad as the men in the cage.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to let go suddenly: as, *let fly* the sheets.—**To make the feathers** (or **fur**) **fly,** to make an effective assault or attack; produce great confusion, disturbance, or damage by a vigorous onslaught, as with tongue or pen, or by physical force: in allusion to the flying of a bird's feathers or of an animal's fur when struck by shot.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to move through or float in the air: as, to *fly* carrier-pigeons; to *fly* a flag or a kite.

Ile make a match with you; meete me to morrow
At Chevy-Chase; Ile *flye* my Hawke with yours.
T. Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2†. To attack by the flight of a falcon or hawk; fly at.

If a man can tame this monster, and bring her to feed at the hand, and govern her, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl and kill them, it is somewhat worth.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

Fly everything you see to the mark, and censure it freely. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

The Parliament flying upon several Men, and then letting them alone, does as a Hawk that *flyes* a Covey of Partridges. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 80.

3. To flee from; shun; avoid as by flight; get away from: as, to *fly* the sight of one we hate.

This is not well, rash and unbridled boy,
To *fly* the favours of so good a king.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2.

Costly Apparel let the Fair One *fly*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

To fly out of the hood, in *falconry*, to unhood and slip when the quarry is in sight.

Falcons or long-winged hawks are either *flown out of the hood*, . . . or they are made to wait on till game is flushed.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 9.

To fly the kite, to obtain money on notes or accommodation bills: in allusion to keeping such paper flying about as children do a kite. [Commercial slang.]—**To fly the red flag,** to spout blood, as a whale.

fly[1] (flī), *n.*; pl. *flies* (flīz). [In def. 1, < ME. *flye*, < AS. *flyge*, flight, < *fleógan* (pp. *flogen*), fly; in other senses from the modern verb: see *fly*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of flying, or passing through the air; flight. [Obsolete or rare.]

The Egle is frikest fowle in *flye*,
Ouer all fowles to wawe hys wenge.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 221.

'Twas an easy *fly;* the chariot [a car borne by owls] soon descended upon the crest of a hill.
Disraeli, Imperial Marriage, iii. 3.

2. A state of flying: in the phrase *on the fly* (which see, below).—**3.** Something having a rapid or flying motion, or some relation to such motion. (*a*) In *mech.*: (1) An arrangement of vanes on a revolving axis to regulate the motion of clockwork by the impact of the vanes against the air; a fanner: now chiefly used in musical boxes and the striking parts of clock-machinery. (2) Some contrivance for regulating the motion of machinery, as a fly-wheel, or cross-arms loaded at the ends with heavy weights, and placed at right angles to the axis of a windlass, jack, or the like. See *fly-wheel*. Also called *fly-governor*. (*b*) In *printing*, a contrivance for receiving and delivering separately printed sheets as they are printed on a press. The common form is an open framework of rods of wood, swinging in a quarter-circle on a rocking shaft, at the tail of a printing-press. Also called *flier*. (*c*) In *weaving*, a shuttle with wheels driven through the shed by a blow or jerk. (*d*) In knitting-machines, a piece for holding the needle in position while passing through a new loop. Also called a *latch*. (*e*) In a spinning-frame, one of the arms that revolve round the bobbin and twist the yarn as it is wound upon it. See *flier*, 4 (*b*). (*f*) That part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows. (*g*) In *base-ball* and *cricket*, a ball knocked or thrown high in the air. (*h*) (1) The extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the waving end, or, in a banner hanging from a cross-yard, the length vertically from the yard downward. (2) The outer or loose flying end in general, as distinguished from the part near the mast or yard.

The part of a flag furthest from the point of suspension is called the *fly*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 278.

4. *pl.* In a theater, the large space above the proscenium, extending over the whole of the stage, and including the borders, border-lights, many ropes, cleats, and pulleys, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries on either side from which the borders and drop-scenes are handled.—**5.** A piece of canvas drawn over the ridge-pole of a tent, doubling the thickness of the roof, but not in contact with it except at the ridge-pole.—**6.** The flap or door of a tent.

Two or three Indians approached, peered through the *fly*, and then came in. *The Century*, XXV. 195.

7. A strip of material sewed to a garment, but differing from a flounce in being drawn straight without gathering, and usually serving some purpose other than mere ornament. Thus, in some coats the buttonholes are inserted in a fly, so that the buttons do not show when the coat is buttoned; sometimes the fly is sewed on beneath the buttonholes.

8. In *cotton-spinning*, waste cotton.—**9.** The hinged board which covers the keys of a piano or an organ when not in use.—**Fly of the mariners' compass**†, the compass-card.—**On the fly,** during flight; while still in the air; before reaching the ground: as, to shoot a bird *on the fly;* to catch a ball *on the fly*.

fly[2] (flī), *n.*; pl., except in sense 6, *flies* (flīz). [Early mod. E. also *flie*, *flye*; < ME. *flye*, *flie*, *flee*, *fle*, *fley*, *flei*, *flege*, *fleoge*, etc., < AS. *fleóge*, a fly (L. *musca*), = D. *vlieg* = MLG. *vlēge*, LG. *flege* = OHG. *flioga*, MHG. *vliege*, G. *fliege*, also (with umlaut) OHG. *fliuga*, MHG. *fliuge*, G. *fleuge* = (with short vowel) Icel. *fluga* = Sw. *fluga* = Dan. *flue*, a fly; < *fleógan*, E. *fly*[1]: see *fly*[1], *v.*]

1. In popular language, a flying insect of any common kind.

Thou wille be flayede for a *flye* that one [on] thy flesche lyghttes! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2441.

There came a grievous swarm of *flies* into the house of Pharaoh . . . and into all the land of Egypt. Ex. viii. 24.

2. In *entom.*, a two-winged insect; any one of the order *Diptera*, and especially of the family *Muscidæ*: commonly used with a qualifying or specific term: as, the house-*fly*, *Musca domestica*. See the compounded words.

As *flies* to wanton boys are we to the gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

3. A fish-hook dressed with silk, tinsel, feathers, or other material, so as to resemble a fly or other insect, and used by anglers to entice fish.

Is it not an art to deceive a Trout with an artificial *Fly*? *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 36.

Nor is it yet settled that by imitating the natural insect you gain any advantage; one-half the most skillful fishermen assert that the *fly* . . . need resemble nothing on earth or in the waters under the earth.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 265.

4†. A familiar spirit: apparently a cant term with those who pretended to deal in magic and similar impostures.

Brought me th' intelligence in a paper here, . . .
I have my *flys* abroad.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Even the shape of a fly was a favourite one with evil spirits, so much so, that the term *fly* was a popular synonym for a familiar. *Thistleton Dyer*, Folk-Lore, p. 54.

5. Figuratively, an insignificant thing; a thing of no value.

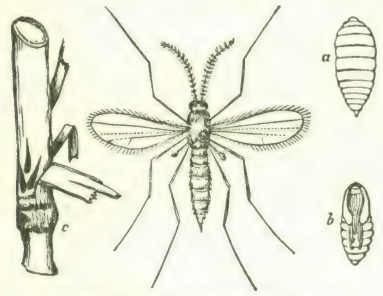
The ground and foundation of faith without which had ready before, al the spiritual cumfort that any man may speake of, can neuer auaile a *flie*.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 7.

6. Pl. *flys* (fliz). [Usually referred directly to the verb *fly*[1], and defined as "a light carriage formed for rapid motion"; but this is not borne out by the first quotations for the sense 'vehicle.' The name seems to have been a fanciful application of *fly*[2], an insect.] A kind of quick-running carriage; a light vehicle for passengers; a hackney-coach.

A nouvelle kind of four-wheeled vehicles drawn by a man and an assistant; . . . they are denominated *flys*, a name first given by a gentleman at the Pavilion [at Brighton, England] upon their first introduction in 1816.
Wright's Brighton Ambulator, 1818. (*Davies.*)

When the poor, old, broken-down *fly* drove up, and the portmanteaus were taken down, . . . the two timid young people stepped out of the mouldy old carriage.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xviii.

Berna fly, a species of *Trypeta* (which see).—**Black fly**, any one of the species of the genus *Simulium*, some of which are extraordinarily abundant in the northern woods of America, and cause great suffering by their bites.—**Camel-necked flies.** See *camel-necked*.—**East India fly**, a species of vesicatory fly, much larger than the common cantharis.—**Golden-eyed fly**, any tabanid of the genus *Chrysops* (which see).—**Green-headed fly**, *Tabanus lineola*.—**Hessian fly**, a destructive insect, *Cecidomyia destructor*, supposed to have been introduced during the revolutionary war by the Hessian troops, and now the most serious enemy of wheat in America. This fly is a small dusky midge, and its larva is a yellowish or reddish maggot. There are two broods annually, the first laying eggs in April or May, the second in September. The remedies are late sowing, or sometimes sowing a small patch early to serve as a trap, pasturing with sheep in November, and sowing hardy varieties, such as the Underhill Mediterranean wheat, especially the Lancaster variety.—**Onion-fly**, *Anthomyia ceparum*, the larva of which is known as the *onion-maggot*. See *Anthomyia*.—**Orange-belted fly**, *Tabanus cinctus*.—**Snelled fly**, in *angling*, a fly fitted on a snell.—**Spanish fly**, the blistering fly. See *Cantharis*.—**Tail-fly**, in *angling*, the fly at the end of the leader. See *fly-line*[2].—**To cast the fly.** See *cast*[1].—**To rise to the fly**, to be attracted by an artificial fly when it is offered as a lure: said of some fishes, in contradistinction to others which take sunken bait only.—**To tie a fly**, to dress a hook so that it shall resemble a fly.—**White fly.** (*a*) A name of any member of the family *Aleyrodidæ*, particularly *Aleyrodes citri*. (*b*) An ephemerid; a shad-fly, May-fly, or day-fly. [Local, U. S.] (See also *cabbage-fly*, *forest-fly*, *hand-fly*, *radish-fly*, *robber-fly*, *saw-fly*, *stretcher-fly*, etc.)



Hessian Fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, infested stalk of wheat.

fly[2] (flī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *flied*, ppr. *flying*. [< *fly*[2], *n.*, 6.] **I.** *trans.* To convey in a fly.

Tuesday, Poole *flied* us all the way to Sir T. Ackland's Somersetshire seat. *Southey*, Letters, III. 478.

II. *intrans.* To travel by a fly. *Davies.*

We then *flied* to Stogursey just to see the Church.
Southey, Letters, III. 478.

fly[3] (flī), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *flee*; another form of *fledge*, *fidge*, *fish*, *flush*[8], etc., through dial. *flig*, < ME. *fligge*, *flygge*, able to fly, fledged (hence able to shift for oneself, knowing); ult. < *fly*[1], *v.*: see *fledge* and *flush*[8].] Knowing; wide-awake; quick to take one's meaning or intention: as, a *fly* young man. [Slang.]

"Do what I want, and I will pay you well." . . . "I am *fly*," says Jo. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xvi.

"I want to tell you that——" . . . "Shut up!" replied the police official, "you are too *fly*. I've had hundreds of cases like yours." *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

fly[4] (flī), *n.* See *vly*.

fly-agaric (flī'a-gar″ik), *n.* A species of mushroom, *Amanita muscaria*, found in woods, and having a bright-red pileus studded with pale warts, while the stipe and gills are ivory-white. The juice is a strong narcotic, and poisonous if taken to excess. It is employed in some countries, mixed with the juice of cranberries, to produce intoxication, and an infusion of the plant is sometimes employed as a poison for flies, whence the name. Also called *flybane*.

flyaway (flī'a-wā″), *a.* [< *fly away*, phr.] Flighty; restless; fluttering: as, a *flyaway* young woman; a *flyaway* costume. [Colloq.]

flyaway-grass (flī'a-wā-gràs), *n.* A common grass of North America, *Agrostis hyemalis*, with a very loose, light panicle, which breaks off at maturity, and is driven to great distances before the wind. Also called *hair-grass*.

fly-bait (flī'bāt), *n.* A natural fly used as bait, or an artificial fly serving as a lure.

flybane (flī'bān), *n.* Same as *fly-agaric*.

fly-bitten (flī'bit″n), *a.* Marked by the bites of insects.

fly-blister (flī'blis″tėr), *n.* A plaster made of cantharides.

fly-block (flī'blok), *n.* *Naut.* See *block*[1].

flyblow (flī'blō), *v.*; pp. *flyblown*, ppr. *flyblowing*. [< *fly*[2], *n.*, + *blow*[1]; first in the p. a. *flyblown*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make flyblown; taint with or as if with flyblows: chiefly in figurative uses.

Can claw his subtle elbow, or with a buz
Fly-blow his ears. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them.
Stillingfleet.

II. *intrans.* To deposit eggs on meat or the like, as a fly.

So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 27.

★**flyblow** (flī'blō), *n.* [< *flyblow*, *v.*] The egg or young larva of a flesh-fly, which, in numbers, infests meat, etc., making it unfit to eat.

flyblown (flī'blōn), *p. a.* [< *fly*[2], *n.*, + *blown*[1], pp. of *blow*[1]. Hence *flyblow*.] Tainted with flyblows; hence, spoiled; impure.

Him, that thou magnifiest with all these titles,
Stinking and *fly-blown*, lies here at our feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Such a light as putrefaction breeds
In *fly-blown* flesh, whereon the maggot feeds.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 676.

fly-board (flī'bōrd), *n.* In *printing*, the board on which the printed sheets are laid by the fly.

flyboat (flī'bōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *flieboat*, *flibote*; cf. F. *flibote* = Sp. *flibote*, *filibote*, G. *flieboot*, < D. *vlieboot*, flyboat. The E. term, like the others, is usually derived from the D., but the D. term does not appear in Kilian (1598), and the formation, which should rather be **vlieghoot*, is unusual; the D. may be from the E. The E. word, appar. referring to the swiftness of the boat, < *fly*[1], *v.*, + *boat*, may be an accom. of Icel. *fley*, a kind of swift ship (only in poetry, but the comp. *fley-skip*, 'fly-ship,' opposed to *langskip*, 'long ship,' also in prose; a form **fleybātr* = *flyboat* does not occur). For the supposed connection with *filibuster*, see that word.] 1. A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel with a high stem, of a kind chiefly employed in the coasting-trade, having a burden of from 400 to 600 tons.

One of the Flemings *flieboats* . . . chanced . . . to be fired and blowen vp by his owne powder.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 612.

2. A light, swift sail-boat.

Here's such a companie of *flibotes*, hulling about this galleasse of greatnesse, that there's no boarding him.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat used for the transportation in canals and rivers of goods requiring to be carefully packed and kept dry. Also called *swift-boat*. [Great Britain.]

fly-book (flī'bůk), *n.* A case in the form of a book in which to keep fishing-flies. It has leaves of Bristol-board or other stiff material. At the ends of the leaf are small hooks or loops to which the fish-hooks are attached so that the flies may be carried without bending the gut.



Fly-book.

fly-boy (flī'boi), *n.* In *printing*, a boy who seizes printed sheets as they come from the press, and lays them in order.

fly-brush (flī'brush), *n.* A long-handled brush used for driving away flies. It is often made of peacocks' feathers.

They both had fallen asleep side by side on the grass, and the abandoned *fly-brush* lay full across his face.
The Century, XXXV. 946.

fly-bug (flī'bug), *n.* A winged bug or heteropterous insect, *Reduvius personatus*, of the family *Reduviidæ*, which preys upon the bedbug.

fly-cap (flī'kap), *n.* A cap or head-dress formerly worn by elderly women, formed like two crescents conjoined, and, by means of wire, made to stand out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed. Its name seems to come from the resemblance of its sides to wings.

fly-case (flī'kās), *n.* The case or covering of an insect; specifically, the anterior wings of beetles, so hardened as to cover the whole upper part of the body, concealing the second pair of wings; the elytra. See cut under *Coleoptera*.

fly-caster (flī'kås″tėr), *n.* An angler who casts flies, or uses a fly-rod; a fly-fisher.

fly-casting (flī'kås″ting), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or art of casting the fly in angling.

II. *a.* Casting the fly, as in angling; pertaining to fly-fishing in general: as, a *fly-casting* ★tournament.

flycatcher (flī'kach″ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which catches or entraps flies or other winged insects.—2. Specifically, a bird which habitually pursues and captures insects on the wing. (*a*) Any species of the old-world family *Muscicapidæ*, a large group of oscine passerine birds having a flattened bill garnished with rictal bristles. The species and genera are very numerous, and the limits of the family are not fixed. Among the best-known species are the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, and the pied flycatcher, *M. atricapilla*. (*b*) Any species of the American family *Tyrannidæ*, a group of non-oscine passerine birds peculiar to America; a tyrant or tyrant-flycatcher, of which there are many genera and several hundred species. See, for example, *Contopus*, *Empidonax*. (*c*) Some bird of muscicapine or tyrannine affinities or of fly-catching habits, like or likened to either of the foregoing, as, for example, a fly-catching warbler of the family *Mniotiltidæ*. The word was originally used with great latitude.—**Crested flycatcher.** See *Myiarchus*.—**Derbian flycatcher.** See *Derbian*.—**Fork-tailed flycatcher.** See *fork-tailed*.



Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*).

fly-catching (flī'kach″ing), *a.* Catching flies; habitually pursuing flies upon the wing; having the characters of a flycatcher.

fly-clip (flī'klip), *n.* One of the leaves of a fly-book. See *fly-book*.

fly-dressing (flī'dres″ing), *n.* The act or art of manufacturing artificial flies and of mounting them on hooks for use in angling.

fly-drill (flī'dril), *n.* A drill to which a steady momentum is imparted by means of a fly-wheel having a reciprocating motion like that of the balance-wheel of a watch.



Fly-drill.

fly-dung (flī'dung), *v. t.* In *dyeing*, to pass through a bath of strong cow-dung, or, as is now usual, of a solution of silicate of soda, of the double phosphate of soda and lime, or of arsenite or arseniate of soda, in order to get rid of the flies or spots due to irregular dyeing: said of goods dyed with madder.

fly-dunging (flī'dung″ing), *n.* In *dyeing*, the first of the two passages of a fabric through the dunging solution, the second passage being known as the *second dunging*. See *fly-dung*.

The dunging process is always performed twice: the first time in a cistern with rollers; and the second, in a beck similar to a dye-beck, washing well between. The first is called *fly-dunging;* the other, second dunging.
Ure, Dict., I. 627.

flyer, *n.* See *flier*.

fly-finisher (flī'fin″ish-ėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, one who fits up and places in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-finishing (flī'fin″ish-ing), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the act of fitting and placing in position the movable parts of a piano.

fly-fish (flī'fish), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys rhodochloris*, with moderate scales, smooth cranial ridges, and pale blotches on the sides, surrounded by green shades. It is about a foot long, and is found in deep water off the coast of California.

fly-fisher (flī'fish″ėr), *n.* One who angles with flies as lures.

A sly allusion to the colossal catches reported by imaginative *fly-fishers*. *The Critic*, April 3, 1886.

fly-fishing (flī'fish″ing), *n.* The art or practice of angling for fish with a rod and natural or artificial flies as lures.

Fly-fishing, or fishing at the top, is, as I said before, of two sorts, with a natural and living fly, or with an artificial and made fly. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 241.

fly-flap (flī'flap), *n.* **1.** Something with which to drive away flies; a fly-flapper.

A *flie-flap*, wherewith to chase them away from blowing of meate, flabellum, *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 207.

2. An error for *flip-flap*.

There was also the feat of turning round with great rapidity, alternately bearing upon the hands and feet, denominated the *fly-flap*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

fly-flapper (flī'flap″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who drives away flies by means of a fly-flap.—**2.** A fly-flap. ★—**3.** One who turns fly-flaps.

fly-frame (flī'frām), *n.* **1.** In *printing*, the longer rods on three sides of the fly of a printing-press, which give the smaller rods proper strength and stiffness.—**2.** In *plate-glass manuf.*, a machine for grinding smooth any roughnesses upon the surface of the plates. It consists of two beds of stone or cast-iron placed a short distance apart, with a pivoted frame with two arms secured between them, and oscillating on its pivot. The arms carry heavy rubbing-plates, each being secured to its arm by a pin traveling in a slot in the arm. When the machine is set in motion, sand and water are applied between the rubbing-plates and the plates of glass, which are secured upon the beds by plaster of Paris, and a vigorous grinding action is induced upon the surface of the glass.—**Bobbin and fly-frame.** See *bobbin*.

fly-fringe (flī'frinj), *n.* A trimming for women's dresses worn toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was made of floss-silk, the spreading and projecting tassels of which were supposed to resemble flies.

fly-gallery (flī'gal″ė-ri), *n.* One of several galleries on either side of the flies of a theater, varying in number according to the size of the house. The drop-scenes and borders are worked from the fly-galleries.

The "fly-men" who work the drops and borders are at the ropes in the first *fly-gallery*. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 444.

fly-governor (flī'guv″ėr-nọr), *n.* Same as *fly*[1], 3 (*a*).

fly-honeysuckle (flī'hun″i-suk-l), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) A plant, *Lonicera Xylosteum*. (*b*) A name given to a species of *Halleria*.

fly-hook (flī'hůk), *n.* A fish-hook to which is attached an artificial fly as a lure.

flying (flī'ing), *n.* [< ME. *flyinge, flyghynge*, etc.; verbal n. of *fly*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of moving through the air on wings; flight.

Some [fowls] are of ill *flyghynge* for heuynes of body and for thaire neste es noghte ferre fra the erthe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

2. *pl.* Loose or floating waste of any kind.

It [the dynamo-machine] should not be exposed to dust or ★*flyings*. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 87.

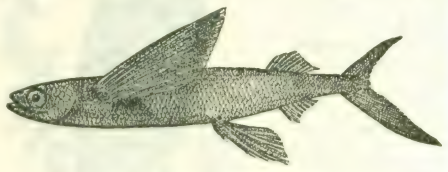
flying (flī'ing), *p. a.* Swift; equipped for swift motion: as, a *flying* party.—**Flying army**, a strong body of cavalry and infantry, which is always in motion to cover its own garrisons or to keep the enemy in continual alarm. *Farrow.*—**Flying artillery, camp, column,** etc. See the nouns.

flying-cat (flī'ing-kat), *n.* **1.** Same as *flying-lemur*.—**2.** The taguan or flying-squirrel, a species of the rodent genus *Pteromys*. [Rare.]

flying-dragon (flī'ing-drag″ọn), *n.* See *dragon*, 2.

flying-feather (flī'ing-feŦʜ″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*flight-feather* (which see, under *feather*).

flying-fish (flī'ing-fish), *n.* Any fish which can sustain itself or make a flight through the air by means of enlarged and wing-like pectoral fins. Specifically—(*a*) A synentognathous fish of the family *Exocœtidæ* and subfamily *Exocœtinæ*, especially of the genus *Exocœtus*. (See these words.) Nine species of this



California Flying-fish (*Cypselurus californiensis*).

genus, and of the related genera *Cypselurus, Exonautes*, and *Parexocœtus*, have been taken off the Atlantic coast of North America. There is also a large Californian species, *C. californiensis*, some 16 or 17 inches long, which has been observed to take very long flights.

The *flying-fishes* proper, forming the subfamily of Exocœtines, are distinguished [from other exocœtids] by the development of the pectorals, which are elongated and capable of considerable horizontal extension, so that the fish is buoyed up in the air, which it reaches by vigorous movements of its stout tail and caudal fin. . . . The species of the family are pelagic, and representatives are found in almost all the tropical and warm seas. They associate together in schools of considerable size. The aerial flight is not strictly entitled to the name, for the pectoral fins are not used in active progression, but are simply employed as parachutes. . . . The fins are . . . more or less vibrated, but it is rather by an opposition to the air than by the volition of the animal. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 175.

(*b*) The flying-gurnard, flying-robin, or bat-fish, an acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Cephalacanthus* or *Dactylopterus*, having enlarged pectoral fins divided into two parts, and also able to take short flights in the air. They are pelagic like the others, and go in schools in warm seas, though the best-known species, *C.* or *D. volitans*, reaches a high latitude. Some are from 12 to 18 inches in length, and in general they resemble the gurnards (*Triglidæ*), but differ in many anatomical details. See cut under *Dactylopterus*.

flying-fox (flī'ing-foks), *n.* A large frugivorous bat; any bat of the family *Pteropodidæ*, and especially of the genus *Pteropus*, as the well-



Flying-fox (*Pteropus medius*).

known *P. rubricollis:* so called from the fox-like shape of the head. There are many species, constituting collectively one of the prime divisions of the order *Chiroptera*.

The terns are all gone, but in their place the *flying-foxes* flap heavily along the water.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 88.

flying-frog (flī'ing-frog), *n.* A batrachian of Borneo, of the genus *Rhacophorus* and family



Flying-frog (*Rhacophorus marmoratus*).

Ranidæ, having enormously long webbed toes, enabling it to sustain a kind of flight.

flying-gecko (flī'ing-gek″ō), *n.* A kind of gecko lizard, *Ptychozoön homalocephalum*, which has large wing-like expansions of skin on the head, trunk, tail, and limbs, acting as a parachute to sustain the animal during flying leaps.

flying-gurnard (flī'ing-gėr″nărd), *n.* A flying-fish of the family *Cephalacanthidæ* or *Dactylopteridæ*. Also called *flying-robin*. See *flying-fish* (*b*), and cut under *Dactylopterus*.

flying-hook (flī'ing-hůk), *n.* The upper or third hook on the line used by fishermen in catching whiting and other small fish. [South Carolina, U. S.]

flying-lemur (flī'ing-lē″mėr), *n.* A mammal of the order *Insectivora* and family *Galeopithecidæ*. It is provided with an extension of the skin like a parachute, by means of which it makes flying leaps from tree to tree. Its resemblance to a lemur is such that it was formerly referred to the order *Primates*. It has, however, no special affinities with the lemurs. *Galeopithecus volans* is a common species of Borneo, Sumatra, Malacca, etc. Also called *flying-cat*. See cut under *Galeopithecus*.

flying-lizard (flī'ing-liz″ărd), *n.* Any lizard of ★the genus *Draco*, as *D. volans*.

flying-machine (flī'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A mechanism designed to enable its user to fly or float through the air, or to carry one or more persons through the air by the use of steam, electricity, or other motive power. The development of such machines has recently been rapid, and various types of them have been successfully used. See *aëroplane* in the supplement.

2. A machine designed to float in and propel itself through the air.

flying-marmot (flī'ing-mär″mọt), *n.* A taguan or large flying-squirrel of the genus *Pteromys*. *Goodrich*.

flying-phalanger (flī'ing-fa-lan″jėr), *n.* A general popular name of the petaurists or flying marsupial animals of the family *Phalangistidæ*. They have a parachute-like fold of skin along the sides by which they are enabled to take flying leaps through the air. There are several species and genera, differing much in size and general appearance, some being no larger than a mouse. Also called *acrobat* and *flying-squirrel*. See cut under *Acrobates*.

flying-robin (flī'ing-rob″in), *n.* The flying-gurnard.

flying-shot (flī'ing-shot), *n.* **1.** A shot fired at an object in motion, as a horseman, or a ship under sail, etc.—**2.** A marksman who fires at an object in motion. *Farrow*.

flying-squid (flī'ing-skwid), *n.* A sagittated calamary or sea-arrow; a cephalopod or squid of the genus *Ommastrephes:* so called from having two large lateral fins, which enable it to leap so high out of water that it sometimes falls on the deck of a ship.

flying-squirrel (flī'ing-skwur″el), *n.* A squirrel or squirrel-like animal having a fold of skin like a parachute along each side of the body, by means of which it is enabled to make long flying leaps through the air. Specifically—(*a*) A squirrel proper, a rodent mammal of the family *Sciuridæ*, of the above character. The smaller species, of which several inhabit North America and Europe, be-



American Flying-squirrel (*Sciuropterus volans*).

long to the genus *Sciuropterus*. Such are *S. volans*, the common species of the eastern United States, 6 or 7 inches long without the tail, with large black eyes and extremely soft fur, and the similar old-world *S. russicus*. The taguans or larger flying-squirrels are all of the old world, and belong to the genus *Petaurista;* they are sometimes called *flying-marmots* and *flying-cats*. (*b*) Same as *flying-phalanger*.

flying-torch (flī'ing-tôrch), *n.* *Milit.*, a torch attached to a long staff for use in night signaling. *Farrow*.

flying-watchman (flī'ing-woch″man), *n.* The dor-beetle or dumbledor, *Geotrypes stercorarius*. [Local, Eng.]

fly-leaf (flī'lēf), *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book; the blank leaf of a folded circular, program, or the like.

fly-line[1] (flī'līn), *n.* [< *fly*[1] + *line*[2].] The route habitually taken by a bird in its regular migration.

One of the *fly-lines* of this species [the American bittern] crosses the Bermuda islands.
H. Seebohm, British Birds, II. 506.

fly-line[2] (flī′līn), *n.* [< *fly*[2] + *line*[2].] A line used for angling with an artificial fly. It is usually a long line of silk or linen terminating in a length of silkworm gut, called a *leader*, at the extremity of which is the *tail-fly*. Other flies, called *droppers*, are attached to the leader by snells or snoods.

Thirty yards of waterproofed and polished *fly-line* of braided silk. *The Century*, XXVI. 378.

fly-maker (flī′mā″kėr), *n.* One who ties artificial flies for angling.

A certain school of *fly-makers* tie on the wings, or more properly the wing, last of all. *T. Norris*, Art of Fly-making.

flyman[1] (flī′man), *n.*; pl. *flymen* (-men). [< *fly*[1], *n.*, 4, + *man*.] One who works the ropes in the flies of a theater.

The "grips" shove off the side-scenes, the *fly-men* raise the drops, the "clearers" run off the properties and set-pieces, and the stage-carpenters lower the bridges.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 445.

flyman[2] (flī′man), *n.*; pl. *flymen* (-men). [< *fly*[2], *n.*, 6, + *man*.] One who drives a fly.

fly-mixture (flī′miks″tūr), *n.* A preparation, as spirits of ammonia, oil, and tar, rubbed by anglers upon their faces and hands as a protection from flies, mosquitoes, etc.

fly-net (flī′net), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fleóhnet* (= OD. *vlieghen-net*), < *fleóge*, a fly, + *net*, a net.] 1. A net used as a protection against flies, as in an open window to prevent their entrance.—2. A fringe or a net used to protect a horse from flies.

fly-nut (flī′nut), *n.* A nut having wings which are twisted by the hand, as the screw-nut of a hand-vise.

fly-oil (flī′oil), *n.* A fly-mixture in which oil is a chief ingredient.

fly-orchis (flī′ôr″kis), *n.* The common name of *Arachnitis myodes*, from the resemblance of the flowers to flies.

fly-paper (flī′pā″pėr), *n.* Poisoned paper used for killing flies, or a paper with an adhesive coating to which flies adhere.

fly-penning (flī′pen″ing), *n.* A mode of manuring land by folding cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it.

fly-poison (flī′poi″zn), *n.* 1. A poisonous substance used to kill flies.—2. In *bot.*, *Chrosperma muscætoxicum*, a melanthaceous plant of the eastern part of the United States, allied to *Veratrum*. It has a single tall stem bearing a dense raceme of white flowers. The bulb, when pounded, has been used as a poison for flies.

fly-powder (flī′pou″dėr), *n.* Any powder used to kill flies, usually an imperfect oxid of arsenic formed by the exposure of native arsenic to the air and mixed with sugar and water.

fly-press (flī′pres), *n.* A press for embossing, die-stamping, punching, and the like, furnished with a fly or flier. See *flier*, 4 (*d*).

fly-rail (flī′rāl), *n.* A movable part of a table which supports the leaf.

flyre, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *fleer*[1].

fly-reed (flī′rēd), *n.* In *weaving*. See *reed*[1].

fly-rod (flī′rod), *n.* A rod used by anglers in fly-fishing. Fly-rods are made generally in three pieces, the butt, second joint, and tip, and are very light and flexible. There are two or more rings on each joint, through which the line runs from the tip to the reel. The best rods have butts made of bamboo split lengthwise in strips, which are then glued and bound together, preserving as much as possible the hard enamel or outer part, the softer inner substance being cut away. The second joint and tip are made of the best selected lancewood. In size the best trout-rods are from 10½ to 11½ feet long, and weigh from 8 to 10 ounces. The reel is placed behind the handle, near the end of the butt. Fly-rods are also made of steel.

flysch (flish), *n.* [Swiss.] In *geol.*, the Swiss local name of a rock of importance in Alpine geology, introduced as a scientific designation by Studer in 1827. It is a sandstone formation of great thickness, extending through the Alps along their northern slope from the southwestern extremity of Switzerland to Vienna, where it is also known as the "Vienna sandstone." The fossils which this formation contains are chiefly fucoids, of little value for determining the geological age of the rock, which, however, is generally considered to be Eocene Tertiary; but the lower portion of the flysch in its eastern extension is referred to the Cretaceous.

fly-sheet (flī′shēt), *n.* A loose sheet of paper forming a single leaf, as one on which a handbill or broadside is printed.

Having been printed on a *fly-sheet* at Rottweil in the same province in 1747. *The American*, XII. 154.

fly-shuttle (flī′shut″l), *n.* In a loom, a shuttle thrown by some mechanical device.

fly-slow† (flī′slō), *a.* [An adj. use of the phrase *fly slow* (see def.); explainable, if genuine, as a Shaksperian caprice.] Moving slowly. [This reading occurs only in one of the folio editions of Shakspere and some modern ones; the others have *sly slow*. The change probably arose from a printer's mistake of the old long *s* for *f*.]

The *fly-slow* hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

flysnapper (flī′snap″ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the subfamily *Myiagrinæ*, and of the genus *Myiagra*, or *Terpsiphone*, etc. (*b*) A shining-black crested fly-catching bird, *Phainopepla nitens*, of the southwestern United States. It is about 7½ inches long, and has a large white area on each wing. It is commonly referred to the *Myiadestinæ*.



Flysnapper (*Phainopepla nitens*), male.

fly-specked (flī′spekt), *a.* Specked or soiled with fly-dung.

The lawyers of the circuit took their seats at the breakfast-table in the meagerly furnished, *fly-specked* dining-room of the tavern. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxv.

fly-tackle (flī′tak″l), *n.* The implements used in fly-fishing, including rod, line, flies, etc.

flytail (flī′tāl), *n.* A small gill-net without sinkers, formerly used for catching perch and other small fish. [North Carolina, U. S.]

fly-taker (flī′tā″kėr), *n.* In *angling*, any fish that will take the fly.

flyte, *v.* and *n.* See *flite*.

fly-tent (flī′tent), *n.* A tent protected from rain or heat by an additional covering of canvas stretched from the ridge-pole and forming a separate roof. See *fly*[1], *n.*, 5.

He [Gen. Sherman] sleeps in a *fly-tent*, like the rest of us. *G. W. Nichols*, The Great March, p. 130.

fly-tier (flī′tī″ėr), *n.* One who ties fishing-flies on hooks; a fly-dresser; a maker of artificial flies for anglers.

fly-tip (flī′tip), *n.* The extreme end, joint, or tip of a fly-rod; the tip, as distinguished from the second joint and the butt.

fly-trap (flī′trap), *n.* 1. A trap to catch flies.—2. In *bot.*, the *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, which captures insects by means of its irritable throat-appendages.—**Venus's fly-trap**, the *Dionæa muscipula*. See *Dionæa*.

fly-up-the-creek (flī′up-thę-krēk′), *n.* 1. A common name of the small green heron of the United States, *Butorides virescens*, also called *shitepoke*, *chalk-line*, and *little green heron*.—2. A giddy, capricious person. [Colloq., U. S.]

fly-water (flī′wâ″tėr), *n.* A solution of arsenic, decoction of quassia-bark, or the like, used for killing flies.

fly-weevil (flī′wē″vl), *n.* The Angoumois grain-moth, *Sitotroga cerealella*. [Southern U. S.]

fly-wheel (flī′hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force or meeting with an irregular or intermittent resistance, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum.

F. M. An abbreviation of *field-marshal*.

fnese†, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *fnǣsan* = Icel. *fnæsa*, later *fnȳsa* = Dan. *fnyse* = Sw. *fnysa*, snort. Cf. *feeze*[2].] To breathe heavily; snort; snore.

He speketh in his nose,
And *fneseth* faste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 62.

fo[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *foe*.

Fo[2] (fō), *n.* [Chinese.] 1. Same as *Foh*[2].—2. In *Chinese art*, a mythological lion represented in carvings, porcelains, etc., considered as the guardian of the Buddhist temples, and called by this name in Europe and America when occurring in Oriental art and decoration. Also erroneously *Dog Fo* and *Dog of Fo*.

F. O. An abbreviation of *field-officer*.

foal (fōl), *n.* [< ME. *fole*, *foile*, < AS. *fola*, m., = OFries. *folla*, NFries. *fole* = MD. *volen*, D. *veulen* = MLG. *volen* = OHG. *folo*, MHG. *vol*, *vole*, G. *fohlen* = Icel. *foli* = Sw. *fåle* = Dan. *fole* = Goth. *fula*, a foal (see other Teut. forms under the deriv. *filly*); = L. *pullus*, the young of an animal, a foal, but particularly of fowls, a chicken (whence ult. E. *pullen*, *pool*[2], *poult*, *poultry*, *pullet*, q. v.), = Gr. πῶλος, a young animal, particularly a foal or filly; cf. Skt. *pota*, the young of an animal, *putra*, a son.] 1. The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, of either sex; a colt or a filly.

Horne gede to stable:
Thar he tok his gode *fole*
Also blak so eny cole.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 589.

Behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the *foal* of an ass. Zech. ix. 9.

With that his strong dog, of no dastard kinde
(Swift as the *foales* conceived by the winde),
He set upon the wolfe.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. § 4.

2. In *coal-mining*. See the extract. [Eng.]

When they [boys] reach the age of ten or twelve years, a more laborious station is allotted to them. They then become what are termed lads or *foals*; supplying the inferior place at a machine called a tram.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, II. 158.

foal (fōl), *v.* [< *foal*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bring forth, as a colt or filly: said of a mare or a she-ass.

In the fourth year of the reign of George III., the year of the great eclipse, the celebrated "Eclipse" was *foaled*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 263.

II. *intrans.* To bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind.

Then he again, by way of irrision, "yee say very true indeed, that will ye, quoth hee, when a mule shall bring foorth a fole." Afterwards when this Galba began to rebell and aspire unto the empire, no thing hartened him in this designe of his so much, as the *foling* of a mule.
Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 212.

foalfoot (fōl′fůt), *n.* A name of the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, and of some other plants, as the asarabacca, *Asarum Europæum*: so called from the shape of their leaves. See cut under *Asarum*.

foal-teeth (fōl′tēth), *n. pl.* The first teeth of horses, which they shed at a certain age.

foam (fōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fome*; < ME. *fome*, *foom*, < AS. *fām* = LG. *fām* = OHG. *feim*, MHG. *veim*, G. *feim*, dial. *faum*, foam. The supposed connection with L. *spūma*, foam, is doubtful: see *spume*.] 1. An aggregation of bubbles formed on the surface of water or other liquid by violent agitation or by fermentation; froth; spume: as, the *foam* of breaking waves; the *foam* of the mouth.

She whipped her steed, she spurred her steed,
Till his breast was all a *foam*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

Look how two boars
Together side by side, their threat'ning tusks do whet,
And with their gnashing teeth their angry *fome* do bite,
Whilst still they should'ring seek each othere where to smite. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xii. 325.

It is the frequency of the reflections at the limiting surfaces of air and water that renders *foam* opaque.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 40.

2†. The foaming sea; a foaming wave.

ffor to fare on the *fome* into fer londes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 985.

Aye the wynde was in the sayle,
Over *fomes* they flett withowtyn fayle,
The wethur then forth gan swepe.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

3. Figuratively, foaming rage; fury.

Our churches, in the *foam* of that good spirit which directeth such fiery tongues, they term spitefully the temples of Baal, idle synagogues, abominable styes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 11.

4. In *mineral.*, same as *aphrite*.—5†. Scum, as from molten metal.

Fome that commeth of lead tried, being in colour like gold. *Nomenclator*.

foam (fōm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fome*; < ME. *fomen*; also (in older umlauted form) *femen*, < AS. *fǣman* = OHG. **feimjan*, *feiman*, MHG. *veimen*, G. *feimen*, dial. *fäumen*, *faumen*, foam; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To form or gather foam, as water (the crest of a wave), etc., from agitation, a liquor from fermentation, or the mouth from rage or disease; froth; spume.

The frothe *femed* at his mouth vnfayre bi the wykez,
Whettez his whyte tuschez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1572.

To conclude, the very *foaming* channell of the river, stained and died with the barbarians bloud, was even amazed to see such strange and uncouth sights.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 76.

He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth. Mark ix. 18.

That Psyche, wont to bind my throbbing brow,
To smooth my pillow, mix the *foaming* draught
Of fever. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. To become filled or covered with foam, as a steam-boiler when the water is frothy.

Derf dynttes thai delt tho doghty betwene,
With thaire fawchons fell, *femyt* of blode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10219.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to foam; fill with something that foams; make frothy: as, to *foam* a tankard. [Rare.]—**2.** To throw out with rage or violence: usually with *out*. [Rare.]

Raging waves of the sea, *foaming out* their own shame.
Jude 13.

Slowly . . . went Leolin; then . . .
Down thro' the bright lawns to his brother's ran,
And *foam'd* away his heart at Averill's ear.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

foam-bow (fōm'bō), *n.* The iris formed by sunlight upon foam or spray, as of a cataract.

His cheek brighten'd as the *foam-bow* brightens
When the wind blows the foam. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

foam-cock (fōm'kok), *n.* In steam-boilers, a cock at the water-level by which scum is drawn off.

foam-collector (fōm'kọ-lek″tọr), *n.* A vessel placed at the water-level in a steam-boiler to collect and discharge the foam or scum.

foamingly (fō'ming-li), *adv.* With foam; frothily.

foamless (fōm'les), *a.* [< *foam* + *-less.*] Free from foam.

He who would question him
Must sail alone at sunset where the stream
Of ocean sleeps around those *foamless* isles.
Shelley, Hellas.

foam-spar (fōm'spär), *n.* Same as *aphrite*.

foam-wreath (fōm'rēth), *n.* The foam that crowns or edges a breaker, or that lies on a pool.

The long wash of waves, with red and green
Tangles of weltering weed through the white *foam-wreaths* seen. *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

foamy (fō'mi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fomy*, < ME. *fomy*, < AS. *fāmig*, *fēmig*, foamy, < *fām*, foam: see *foam.*] Covered with or consisting of foam; frothy; of a foam-like character.

That most ingrateful boy there, by your side,
From the rude sea's enrag'd and *foamy* mouth
Did I redeem. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

As the peace-making tide gradually drifted their boats asunder, their [the boatmen's] anger rose, and they danced back and forth and hurled opprobrium with a *foamy* volubility that quite left my powers of comprehension behind.
Howells, Venetian Life, viii.

fob[1] (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing.* [In another form *fub*, q. v.; the same, with change of the final consonant, as *fop*[1], q. v.] **1.** To cheat; trick; impose upon.

You've borne me in hand this three months, and now *fobb'd* me. *Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, ii. 1.

His Excellence had each Man *fobb'd*,
For he had sunk their Pay.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 27.

2†. To beat; maltreat. *Beau. and Fl.*—**To fob off.** (*a*) To put off slightingly or deceitfully; get rid of by a trick; wave aside. See *to put off*, under *off*.

You must not think to *fob off* your disgrace with a tale.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

The rascal *fobbed* me *off* with only wine. *Addison.*

The local interest of the English in the Britons has led their scholars to complain that Mommsen ["Roman Empire," V. 4] has *fobbed off* Britain with too brief a notice.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 485.

(*b*) To pass off by a false representation; dispose of by deception: as, to *fob off* a worthless article on a customer.

fob[1]**†** (fob), *n.* [< ME. *fobbe*; < *fob*[1], *v.*] **1.** A tap on the shoulder, as from a bailiff.

The man, sir, that, when gentlemen are tired, gives them a *fob*, and 'rests them. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

2. A cheat.

To lede alle these othere,
As *fobbes* and faitours that on hure fet rennen.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 193.

fob[2] (fob), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. (Prussian) *fuppe*, a pocket (Brem. Dict.); Skinner also quotes G. *fupsack.*] **1.** A little pocket made in the waistband of men's breeches or trousers as a receptacle for a watch.

He who had so lately sack'd
The enemy, had done the fact,
Had rifled all his pokes and *fobs*
Of gimcracks, whims, and jiggumbobs.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 107.

2. A watch-chain, or ribbon with buckle and seals or the like, such as is worn appended to the watch and hanging from the fob. [U. S.]

——, pointing menacingly at the tempting *fob* that hung from his pocket, repeated the demand.
McHalton-Ripley, From Flag to Flag, xxiv. ★

fob[2] (fob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing.* [< *fob*[2], *n.*] To put into a fob; pocket; get possession of.

Very pretty sums he has *fobbed* now and then, . . . 3000*l.* in his saddle-bags at once.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places, p. 170.

fob[3] (fob), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fobbed*, ppr. *fobbing.* [Origin obscure.] To breathe hard or with heaving sides; gasp from violent running. [Scotch.]

The hails is won, they warsle hame,
The best they can for *fobbin*.
Tarras, Poems, p. 66.

fob[4] (fob), *n.* [E. dial., origin obscure; hardly an altered form of *foam.*] Froth or foam. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

F. O. B. An abbreviation of *free on board*, used in executing contracts of sale, and indicating that delivery on the vessel or other conveyance of a carrier is to be without expense to the buyer.

fob-chain (fob'chān), *n.* A watch-chain hanging free from the fob, and usually carrying a seal, key, or other trinket.

fob-watch (fob'woch), *n.* A watch carried in the fob.

Fob watches were not indeed unknown, for a *fob watch* is in existence that belonged to Oliver Cromwell.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 307.

focage† (fō'kāj), *n.* [< ML. *focagium*, a partly restored form of *foagium*, a reflex of OF. *fouage*, *feuage* (see *feuage*); ML. prop. *focaticum*, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *focus.*] The same as *feu-age*. ★

focal (fō'kal), *a.* [= F. *focal*, < L. *focus*, focus: see *focus.*] Of or pertaining to a focus: as, a *focal* point.

To live.
Live, as the snake does in his noisome fen!
Live, as the wolf does in his bone-strewn den!
Live, clothed with cursing like a robe of flame,
The *focal* point of million-fingered shame!
Whittier, The Panorama.

Focal axis, that axis of a conic which passes through the foci.—**Focal conic, ellipse, hyperbola**, a locus of foci of a quadric surface.—**Focal curve.** See *curve.*—**Focal depth.** See *depth.*—**Focal distance.** (*a*) In *conic sections*, the distance of the focus from some fixed point: namely, from the vertex in the parabola, and from the center in the ellipse and hyperbola. (*b*) In *optics*, of a mirror or lens, the distance (also called the *focal length*) from its center to the principal focus (see *focus*); of a telescope, the distance between the focal plane and the object-glass.—**Focal lesion**, in *pathol.*, lesion of the brain of limited size.—**Focal line**, the locus of foci of a quadric cone.—**Focal plane**, in *optics*, the locus of the foci of infinitely distant objects, with reference to a lens.—**Focal property**, any property of a geometrical locus depending on lines or planes common to the locus and to the absolute, and especially on the intersections of such lines and planes.—**Umbilicar focal conic**, a focal conic passing through the umbilics of a quadric surface.

focalization (fō″kal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *focalize* + *-ation.*] The art or process of bringing to a focus, or of placing in focus.

Focalization in the eye [eye-camera].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 261.

focalize (fō'kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focalized*, ppr. *focalizing.* [< *focal* + *-ize.*] To bring to a focus; focus.

Light is *focalized* in the eye, sound in the ear.
De Quincey.

focaloid (fō'kal-oid), *n.* [< *focal* + *-oid.*] In *math.*, an infinitely thin shell bounded by two confocal ellipsoidal surfaces.

The attraction of a homogeneous solid ellipsoid is the same through all external space as the attraction of a homogeneous *focaloid* of equal mass coinciding with its surface. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 494.

Thick focaloid, a thick shell so bounded.

foci, *n.* Plural of *focus*.

focil† (fō'sil), *n.* [= OF. *focile*, F. *focile* = Pr. *focil* = Pg. *focile* = It. *focile*, < ML. *focile* (*focile majus* and *focile minus*), prob. (by confusion with *focile*, E. *fusil*[1]) for **fusillus*, lit. a spindle: see *fusil*[2].] One of the bones of the forearm or of the leg, distinguished as the *greater focil* (ulna or tibia) and the *lesser focil* (tibia or fibula).

I was hastily fetch'd to assist one Mr. Powell, a barber-chirurgeon, in the setting of a fracture of both the *focils* of the leg in a man about 60 years of age, of a tough dry body. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 1.

focillate† (fos'i-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *focillatus*, pp. of *focillare*, *focilare*, also deponent, *focillari*, revive by warmth, resuscitate, cherish, < *focus*, a fireplace, hearth: see *focus.*] To warm; cherish. *Blount.*

focillation† (fos-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *focillate* + *-ion.*] A warming, as at a hearth; a cherishing; comfort; support. ★

focimeter (fō-sim'e-tẽr), *n.* [< NL. *focus* + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An optical instrument for finding the focus of a lens. ★

focus (fō'kus), *n.*; pl. *foci* (-sī). [A mod. (NL.) use (introduced by Kepler in 1604) of L. *focus*, a fireplace, a hearth (ML. also the seat or central point of a disease). Hence ult. (< L. *focus*) *fusil*[1] = *fusee*[1] = *fuse*[2], *focage*, *feuage*, *foyer*, *fuel*, etc.] **1.** In *optics*, a point at which rays of light that originally diverged from one point meet again, or a point from which they appear to proceed. The former is called a *real*, the latter a *virtual focus*. The *principal focus* of a lens is the focus of rays striking the lens parallel to its axis. The *conjugate foci* of a mirror or lens are two points so situated that the rays emitted from a luminous body at either point are reflected (by the mirror) or refracted (by the lens) to the other. See *conjugate mirror* (under *conjugate*), *lens*, and *mirror*.

A *focus* . . . may be defined as the point to which a spherical wave converges, or from which it diverges. It may also be defined as the point at which little waves from all parts of a great wave arrive at the same time.
Airy, Optics, § 44.

Every lens which becomes thicker towards its periphery has virtual *foci*; and vice versâ, for the *focus* of a lens to be real, the lens must be thicker in the middle than at the edge. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 90.

2. In *geom.*, a point from which the distances to any point of a given curve are in a syzygetic relation. Thus, the sum of the distances of any point of an ellipse from its foci is constant, and the difference of the distances of any point of a hyperbola from its foci is constant. A modern definition is that the foci are the intersections of common tangents of the curve and the absolute. In like manner, a focus of a surface is a point on the curve of intersection of common tangent planes of the surface and the absolute. See cuts under *Cartesian* and *ellipse*.

3. In the theory of perspective, with reference to two planes in perspective, one of four points—two, F_1 and F_2, on one plane, and two, f_1 and f_2, on the other—such that the angles between two points on the first plane measured at F_1 are equal to the angles between the corresponding points on the other plane measured at f_1, and so with the pair of foci F_2 and f_2. One pair of foci are called *similar*, because the angles are measured in the same direction on the two planes; the other pair are called *dissimilar*, because the angles are measured in opposite directions.

4. Figuratively (with a consciousness of the classical Latin meaning), a central or gathering point, like the fire or hearth of a household; the point at or about which anything is concentrated; a center of interest or attraction.

The virtue and wisdom of a whole people collected into one *focus*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Tell not as new what ev'ry body knows,
And, new or old, still hasten to a close;
There, cent'ring in a *focus* round and neat,
Let all your rays of information meet.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 239.

A public house is generally the *focus* from which gossip radiates. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxii.

Acoustic focus, a point to which sound-waves are converged, as by reflection in the case of a room having an ellipsoidal ceiling.—**Focus of mean motion**, the empty focus of the orbit of a planetary body: so called because when the orbit is nearly circular the planet describes in equal times nearly equal angles about this focus as a vertex.—**Focus of true motion**, that focus of the orbit of a planetary body which is occupied by the central body.—**Heat-focus**, the point to which the invisible heat-rays are converged, as those from the sun by a convex lens.—**In focus**, situated or fixed at a focal point, or so as to secure or exhibit a focal effect: said (1) of the condition of an image projected by a lens, or seen through a lens, when this image appears sharp and clearly defined; (2) of the position of the lens with reference to a screen or ground-glass upon which such image is projected, or of the position of the screen or ground-glass with reference to the lens; (3) of a photographic positive or negative picture accurately produced by the agency of a lens.

While your head is still under the focusing-cloth, pass your hand round to the lens, and move the rack backward and forward till you find the point at which it is most distinct. It is then said to be "*in focus*," or "sharp."
Silver Sunbeam, Int.

focus (fō'kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *focused* or *focussed*, ppr. *focusing* or *focussing.* [< *focus*, *n.*] To bring or adjust to a focus; cause to be in focus; focalize; collect in one point; concentrate.

Abstraction is *focussing*, whether by sense or by Intellect. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int., I. i. § 48.

This chapter leaves on the reader's mind the impression that its author has not thought out Federalism or been at much pains to *focus* his thoughts.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 240.

focusing-cloth (fō'kus-ing-klôth), *n.* In *photog.*, a piece of opaque fabric, preferably of a dark color, large enough to envelop the camera and the head and shoulders of the operator, used in bringing a picture to focus to render the image projected by the lens on the ground-glass distinctly visible by the exclusion of other light than that passing through the lens.

If the camera needs to be placed in the sunshine, throw the *focussing cloth* over it before the shutter is drawn out to make the exposure. *Lea*, Photography, p. 48.

focusing-frame (fō'kus-ing-frām), *n.* In a photographic camera, the frame which holds the ground-glass used in focusing to receive the image projected by the lens.

The ground glass is also removed; the negative to be copied is secured in the *focussing frame* in its place.
Lea, Photography, p. 385.

focusing-glass (fō'kus-ing-glȧs), *n.* A small pocket magnifying-glass, sometimes with a shade to exclude the light, used in examining the image projected on the ground-glass of a ★photographic camera.

fodder[1] (fod'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fodder, foddur, foder*, fodder, < AS. *fōdor* (rare and improp. gen. dat. *fōthres, fōthre*), *fōddor, fōddus*, food, esp. for cattle, fodder, = D. *voeder* = LG. *voder, voer* = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, food, fodder, provender, = Icel. *fōdhr* = Sw. Dan. *foder*, fodder; the same, but with different suffix, as AS. *fōda*, E. *food:* see *food*[1]. Hence ult. *forage, foray.*] Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables. The word is usually confined to food that grows above ground and is fed in bulk.

The sheep for *fodder* follow the shepherd.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

This was at once the mystery and misery of Mike's existence, often pausing between pulls at the *fodder*, after he had finished his corn, to consider it.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 182.

Further on, . . . glistening stalks of *fodder* . . . caught the level gleaming from the west, as might the rifles of a regiment that has been ordered to fire lying down.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

= **Syn.** See *feed, n.*

fodder[1] (fod'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *fodderen, fotheren*, < AS. **fōdrian* (implied in deriv. *fōdrere*, fodderer, forager) = D. *voederen* = LG. *vodern, voren* = G. *füttern* = Icel. *fōdhra* = Sw. *fodra* = Dan. *fodre*, fodder; from the noun.] **1.** To feed with dry food or cut grass, etc.; supply with hay, straw, etc.: as, farmers *fodder* their cattle twice or thrice in a day.

Salt herbage for the *foddering* rack provide
To fill their bags, and swell the milky tide.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2†. To graze, as cattle.

Let the cases be filled with natural earth (such as is taken the first half spit from just under the turf of the best pasture-ground), in a place that has been well *fother'd* on. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, May.

fodder[2]† (fod'ėr), *n.* A variant of *fother*[1].

fodderer (fod'ėr-ėr), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *fōdrere*, a fodderer, forager, < **fōdrian:* see *fodder*[1], *v. t.*] One who fodders cattle.

fode†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *food*[1].

fodge (foj), *n.* [Sc.; cf. equiv. *fadge*[4] and *fudge*[1].] A fat, puffy-cheeked person.

fodgel (foj'el), *a.* and *n.* [Sc.; also *foggel;* cf. *fodge.*] **I.** *a.* Fat; stout; plump.

If in your bound ye chance to light
Upon a fine, fat, *foggel* wight,
O' stature short, but genius bright,
That's he, mark weel.
Burns, Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

II. *n.* A fat person.

fodient (fō'di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *fodere*, dig, dig up, dig out: see *fossil.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Digging; throwing up with a spade. *Blount.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Digging; fossorial. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the *Fodientia:* as, a *fodient* edentate.

II. *n.* One of the *Fodientia.*

The *fodients* are only two, perhaps three, species in number. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 60.

Fodientia (fō-di-en'shi-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fodien(t-)s*, ppr. of *fodere*, dig, + *-ia*[2].] The fodient edentate mammals, a suborder of *Bruta* or *Edentata*, comprising only the aardvarks, family *Orycteropodidæ.*

foe (fō), *n.* [< ME. *fo, foo, fa, faa*, pl. *fos, foos, faes, faas*, also *fon, fone, fan, fane*, a foe, an enemy, < AS. *ge-fāh*, a foe, < *ge-* + *fēh, fāg*, pl. *fā*, adj., guilty, criminal, outlawed, hostile (never as a noun, for which *ge-fāh* or *fāh-man*, but usually *feónd:* see *fiend*), = OHG. *gi-fēh*, MHG. *ge-vech*, hostile; prob. connected with Goth. *faih*, n., fraud, deception, *bi-faihōn*, overreach, defraud; ult. from the same root as *fiend*, AS. *feónd*, an enemy: see *fiend.* Hence ult. *feud*[1], orig. the abstract noun of the orig. adj. form of *foe.*] **1.** An enemy; one who entertains hatred, grudge, or malice against another.

I loue hem nouȝt, thei arn my *fone*,
Ne wolde I neuer sene hem none.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Heat not a furnace for your *foe* so hot
That it do singe yourself. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

From the testimony of friends as well as of *foes*, . . . it is plain that these teachers of virtue had all the vices of their neighbours. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. An enemy in war; one of a nation or people at war with another, whether personally inimical or not; a hostile or opposing army; an adversary.

He fought great batteils with his salvage *fone*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 10.

Choose thee either three years' famine, or three months to be destroyed before thy *foes*. 1 Chron. xxi. 11, 12.

Shall victor exult, or in death be laid low,
With his back to the field, and his feet to the *foe?*
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

3. An opponent; a malevolent or hostile agent or principle: as, a *foe* to all measures of reform; intemperance is a *foe* to thrift.

Time-pleasers, flatterers, *foes* to nobleness.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1.

Some *foe* to his upright intent
Finds out his weaker part.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

4. One who or that which injures, harasses, or hinders anything: as, the climate is a *foe* to grape-culture.

To plant and tree an opon *foo* is she [the goose].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Mirth and opium, ratafia and tears,
The daily anodyne, and nightly draught,
To kill those *foes* to fair ones, time and thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 112.

= **Syn.** *Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. See *adversary.*

fœdera (fē'de-rȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league, treaty: see *federal.*] International transactions or facts, and the records relating to them.

The celebrated *fœdera* with Carthage, so much discussed of late. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 131.

fœderal†, **fœderally**†. Obsolete spellings of *federal, federally.*

fœdifragous†, *a.* See *fedifragous.*

fœdity†, *n.* See *fedity.*

foehn, föhn (fėn), *n.* [G. *föhn* or *fön*, a storm, < MHG. (not found), < OHG. *fönna*, f., *fönno*, m., a rain-wind, whirlwind; possibly ult. due to L. *Favonius*, the west wind: see *favonian.*] A warm, dry wind which descends from the upper Alps into the valleys on the north side of the chain of the Alps, from Geneva to Salzburg. Its direction is from the south, less often from the southwest, and it is felt most in the valleys having a general north-and-south trend. It is most common in the autumn and winter, and exerts an important influence upon the meteorological condition of the places subject to it: for example, by rapidly removing the snow in spring, ripening the grapes in autumn, etc. A similar warm, dry wind is recognized in other parts of the world, as on the west coast of Greenland and in New Zealand. The chinook wind of the northwestern United States is a similar phenomenon.

Of local winds the most remarkable are the *Föhn*, in the Alps, distinguished for its warmth and dryness, etc.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 690.

We have had a bit of the Greenland *foehn*. The barometer rose a quarter of an inch during the day.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, II. 10.

foehood† (fō'hụd), *n.* [< *foe*[1] + *-hood.*] Enmity; hostility.

Have you forgotten S. Hierome's and Ruffinus's deadlie *foe-hood* which was wrung over the world?
Bp. Bedell, Of Certain Letters, ii. 325.

foeman (fō'man), *n.*; pl. *foemen* (-men). [< ME. *foman, famon*, < AS. *fāhman, fāhmon*, foeman, < *fāh*, hostile, + *man*, man.] An active enemy; one who is in open enmity with or engaged in hostilities against another or others.

Unto his lemman Dalida he tolde,
That in his heres all his strengthe lay,
And falsly to his *foomen* she him solde.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 75.

Give me this man; he presents no mark to the enemy; the *foeman* may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

So this great brand the king
Took, and by this will beat his *foemen* down.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Fœniculum (fē-nik'ū-lum), *n.* [L.: see *fennel.*] A small genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region, glabrous, with divided leaves and an aromatic odor. The principal species is the fennel, *F. Fœniculum.* See *fennel.*

fœnugreek†, *n.* See *fenugreek.*

foeship†, *n.* [< ME. *foschip*; < *foe* + *-ship.*] Enmity.

The freke sayde, "no *foschip* oure fader hatz the schewed."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 918.

fœtal, fœtation, etc. See *fetal,* etc.

fœtid, fœtor. See *fetid, fetor.*

fog[1] (fog), *n.* [< Dan. *fog*, spray, shower, drift, ★storm, in comp. *sne-fog*, a snow-storm, blinding fall of snow, = Icel. *fok*, spray, any light thing tossed by the wind, a snow-drift; cf. *fjūk*, a snowstorm, < *fjūka* (pret. *fauk*, pp. *fokinn*), be driven on, be tossed by the wind (of spray, snow, dust, etc.), = Sw. *fyka* (Cleasby) = Dan. *fyge*, drift, colloq. rush, dial. *fuge*, rain fine and blow.] **1.** The aggregation of a vast number of minute globules of water in the air near the earth's surface, usually produced by the cooling of the air below the dew-point, whereby a portion of its vapor is condensed. The cooling may be the result of radiation, conduction, mixture with colder air, or ascension. Over surfaces of water warmer than the air the fog produced by cooling is increased by the continued evaporation of the water into the already saturated air. Solid particles in the air constitute nuclei for condensation, and are thereby great promoters of the formation of fog. In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *f.*

Therefore the winds, piping to us in vain,
As in revenge, have suck'd up from the sea
Contagious *fogs*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

Beyond the difference in the place of origin there is really little or no distinction to be drawn between a *fog* and a cloud. A *fog* is a cloud resting on the earth; a cloud is a *fog* floating high in the air.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 44.

Hence—**2.** A state of mental obscurity or confusion: as, to be in a *fog* of doubt.

One fighting with death in the *fog* of a typhoid fever.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 50.

3. In *photog.*, a uniform coating covering a developed plate, more or less destructive to the picture in proportion to its opacity. It results from chemical impurities, from exposure of the sensitized film to light, from errors in manipulation, etc.

On the deepest shades should be a pure photographic deposit, and not *fog*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 273.

Green fog, in *photog.*, a coating or discoloration of the same nature as red fog, but greenish in color.—**Red fog,** in *photog.*, a more or less opaque reddish discoloration in those parts of dry-plate negatives which should be clear. It may result from over-development, from impurities in the developing solutions, from their non-accordance chemically with the brand of plate used, or from imperfection in the manufacture of the plate. = **Syn. 1.** *Mist, Haze*, etc. See *rain, n.*

fog[1] (fog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fogged*, ppr. *fogging.* [< *fog*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To envelop with or as with fog; shroud in mist or gloom; obscure; befog. [Rare.]

That the light of divine truth may shine clear in them, and not be *fogged* and misled with filthy vapours.
Leighton, Commentary on Peter, i.

2. To cloud or coat with a uniform coating or discoloration, as in photography: as, an over-alkaline developer will *fog* the plate. See *fog*[1], *n.*, 3.

To prevent the mishap of *fogged* plates [in photography] from scattering and extraneous light. *Science*, I. 94.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become covered or filled with fog.—**2.** In *photog.*, to become clouded or coated with a uniform coating or discoloration: said of a negative in course of development. See *fog*[1], *n.*, 3.

A peculiar change of colour in the high lights of the picture . . . takes place just before *fogging* commences.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 254.

fog[2] (fog), *n.* [E. dial. also *feg;* < ME. *fogge*, grass (see extract); perhaps of Celtic origin, W. *ffwg*, dry grass.] **1.** Aftergrass; a second growth of grass; aftermath; also, long grass that remains on land through the winter; foggage. [Eng.]

He fares forth on alle faure, *fogge* watz his mete [compare Dan. iv. 33]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1683.

One with another they would lie and play,
And in the deep *fog* batten all the day.
Drayton, Moon Calf, p. 512.

2. Moss. [Scotch.]

A rowing [rolling] stane gathers nae *fog*.
Scotch Proverbs (Ramsay, p. 15).

fog[2] (fog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fogged*, ppr. *fogging.* [< *fog*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To feed off the fog or pasture in winter: as, to *fog* cattle.—**2.** To eat off the fog from: as, to *fog* a field. [Eng. in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become covered with fog or moss. [Scotch.]

About this town [Peebles] both fruit and forest trees have a smoother skin than elsewhere, and are seldom seen either to *fog* or be bark-bound.
Pennecuik, Tweeddale, p. 31.

fog[3]† (fog), *v. i.* [Developed from *fogger*[1], q. v.] To seek gain by base or servile practices (whence *pettifogger*).

As for the *fogging* proctorage of money, with such an eye as strooke Gehezi with Leprosy, and Simon Magus with a curse, so does she [Excommunication] looke, and so threaten her firy whip. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Wer't not for us, thou swad (quoth he),
Where wouldst thou *fog* to get a fee? *Dryden.*

fog[4] (fog), *a.* [E. dial., formerly also *foggy;* origin obscure; cf. *faggy*[1].] Gross; fat; clumsy.

A fowle *fog* monster, great swad, depriued of eyesight.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 672.

fog-alarm (fog′ą-lärm″), *n.* A signal or warning by sound from a bell, gun, whistle, or horn, to indicate to passing vessels the position of rocks, shoals, bars, lighthouses, light-ships, buoys, etc., in thick or foggy weather, or to warn one vessel of the approach of another. A fog-alarm may be sounded by the tides or a current, by the pulsation or swaying of the waves, by the wind, by clockwork impelled by weights or springs, or by the rolling of a ship.

fog-bank (fog′bangk), *n.* **1.** A stratum of fog as seen from a distance.—**2.** An appearance at sea in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but vanishing as it is approached: sometimes called by sailors *Cape Fly-away*, *Dutchman's Land*, and *No-man's Land*.

fog-bell (fog′bel), *n.* A bell placed on an anchored vessel, buoy, headland, rock, or shoal, rung by the motion of the waves or the force of the wind, and serving as a warning to mariners in foggy weather.

> "O father! I hear the church-bells ring,
> O say, what may it be?"
> "'Tis a *fog-bell* on a rock-bound coast!"
> *Longfellow*, Wreck of the Hesperus.

fog-bound (fog′bound), *a.* Impeded, detained, embarrassed, or confined by fog.

> We were *fog-bound* in Penobscot bay.
> *The Congregationalist*, Sept. 3, 1885.

fog-bow (fog′bō), *n.* A faintish white arch seen in fog, similar to the rainbow, and due to the action of the same causes, the globules of water of the fog playing the same part as the raindrops. It is, however, usually less extended and less sharply defined, and if colored at all has only a slightly rosy tint. Fog-bows are sometimes observed at sea when the fog is very dense, as off the coast of Newfoundland.

> Among various meteorological phenomena witnessed during the cruise were parhelias and *fog-bows*, which were of common occurrence off Wrangel Island.
> *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 13.

fog-cheese (fog′chēz), *n.* In Yorkshire, England, a cheese made from the milk of cows fed on fog, or aftergrass. *Nares.*

fog-dog (fog′dog), *n.* A break or clearing spot in a fog-bank, presaging the lifting of the fog.

fog-eater (fog′ē″tėr), *n.* A break in a fog-bank or mist, a sign of clearing weather; also applied to the fog-bow.

fogfruit (fog′früt), *n.* The *Lippia lanceolata*, a procumbent verbenaceous plant of the eastern United States, with close heads of small flowers.

foggage (fog′ąj), *n.* [Also written *fogage*; < *fog*[2] + *-age*.] Rank grass which remains on land in winter; also, grass which grows among grain, and is fed on by horses or cattle after the crop is removed; aftergrass; also, the pasturing of one's cattle on foggage or fog (q. v.) and, in *law*, the right of such pasturage.

> A simple and sufficiently accurate rule . . . is to mow when the [forage] plants are in full flower. If this stage is exceeded, both the quality of the hay and the amount of the *foggage* or aftermath are seriously injured.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 379.

fogged (fogd), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with fog; misty; dim; dark. [Rare.]

> It must be such a dawn and shade
> As that day cast, wherein was made
> The sun, before man's damning fall
> Threw a *fogg'd* guilt upon this all.
> *Feltham*, Lusoria.

fogger[1] (fog′ėr), *n.* [Prob. < MD. *focker*, a monopolist or an engrosser of wares and commodities (ML. reflex *fuggerus*), < *focken*, pack up, gather secretly. See *pettifogger*, i. e., *petty fogger*, orig. two words.] **1.** A huckster. [Prov. Eng.]—**2†.** A cheat; one who engages in mean or disreputable practices or professional arts for gain, especially in the practice of law; a pettifogger.

> An infectious law-*fogger*.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

> I shall be exclaimed upon to be a beggarly *fogger*, greedily hunting after heritage. *Terence in English* (1614).

3. A groom or man-servant. [Prov. Eng.]

fogger[2] (fog′ėr), *n.* [< *fog*[2] + *-er*[1].] In England, a farm-laborer who fodders cattle and carries out the hay in the morning and evening.

> *Foggers* know all the game on the places where they work; there is not a hare or a rabbit, a pheasant or a partridge, whose ways are not plain to them.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 812.

foggily (fog′i-li), *adv.* With fog; obscurely; darkly. *Johnson.*

fogginess (fog′i-nes), *n.* The state of being foggy, in any sense of that word.

> It ought to be observed that in order to produce such deceptions from the clearness or *fogginess* of the air it must be uncommonly clear, or uncommonly foggy.
> *Reid*, Inquiry into the Human Mind, vi. § 22.

fog-gun (fog′gun), *n.* A gun fired in foggy weather as a warning to sailors.

foggy[1] (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding with fog; damp with fog; misty: as, a *foggy* morning.

> Is not their climate *foggy*, raw, and dull?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, dull; stupid.

> Your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceit.
> *Sir J. Hayward*, Ans. to Doleman, p. 35.

3. Dim; not clear; obscure: as, his description was rather *foggy*.—**4.** In *photog.*, affected by fog; fogged: said of a negative.

> Many weak, thin, *foggy* negatives may . . . be made to produce passable prints.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 292.

foggy[2] (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding or covered with fog or moss. [Scotch.]—**2.** Coarse; rank, as grass.

foggy[3]† (fog′i), *a.* [< *fog*[4] + *-y*[1].] Same as *fog*[4].

> Whereas I was wonte to be blobbe-cheked or have *foggy* chekes that shaked as I went, they be nowe shronke up, or drawen to-gether. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus.

> Travelling on the way, the weather being extreame hot and the horse no lesse fat and *foggie* with over much former ease, fell downe and died.
> *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies.

foggy-bee (fog′i-bē), *n.* [< *foggy*[3] + *bee*[1].] A name of the carder-bee, *Bombus muscorum*.

fog-horn (fog′hôrn), *n.* **1.** A horn used on board a vessel to sound a warning signal to other vessels in foggy weather.—**2.** A sounding instrument for warning vessels off shore during a fog. The most powerful of these instruments is the *siren*, or *siren fog-horn* (see *siren*), in which the sound is produced by means of a disk with radial slits, which is made to rotate in front of a fixed disk exactly similar, a cast-iron trumpet forming part of the apparatus. If the disk has, for example, 12 slits, and revolves 2,800 times a minute, in each revolution there are of course twelve coincidences between the two disks; through the openings thus made steam or air at a high pressure is made to pass, so that there are 33,600 puffs of steam or compressed air per minute. The pulsations thus developed impinge upon the sides of the trumpet and are reflected outward in parallel rays, producing a blast of very great power in the direction required.



Brown's Siren Fog-horn.

It consists of two vertical cylinders of which the inner one revolves inclosed in a cast-iron case surmounted by a copper trumpet. Each cylinder has a number of openings on parts opposite and corresponding to those in the other cylinder.

fogie, *n.* See *fogy*.

fogle (fō′gl), *n.* A pocket-handkerchief. [Thieves' slang.]

> "If you don't take *fogles* and tickers, . . . if you don't take pocket-handkechers and watches," said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, "some other cove will."
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xviii.

fogless (fog′les), *a.* [< *fog*[1] + *-less*.] Without fog; clear.

foglietto (fō-lyi-et′tō), *n.* [It., a sheet of paper, leaf of a book, dim. of *foglio*, leaf: see *foil*[1], *folio*.] In *orchestral music*, the part for the first violin; the leader's part. It is written with more detailed directions than the other parts, and hence is often used by the conductor in the absence of the score.

fogram† (fog′ram), *n.* See *fogrum*.

fog-ring (fog′ring), *n.* In *meteor.*, a bank of fog in a circular or ring form: a phenomenon not unusual off the coast of Newfoundland. *Brande and Cox.*

fogrum† (fog′rum), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *fogram*; appar. the same as *fogy*, with capriciously altered termination.] **I.** *n.* A fogy.

> Never mind, old *fogrum*; run away with me.
> *O'Keefe*, Fontainebleau, ii. 3.

II. *a.* Fogyish. *Davies.*

> Father and mother are but a couple of *fogrum* old fools.
> *Foote*, Trip to Calais, i.

fog-signal (fog′sig″nal), *n.* Any signal made in foggy weather to prevent danger to ships or railroad-trains by collision or otherwise. (*a*) A signal made on board ship in a fog to prevent collision, as by the ringing of a bell, the discharge of musketry or cannon, the fog-whistle, etc. (*b*) A signal made on shore, as by a powerful fog-horn or steam-whistle, to warn ships off a coast. See *fog-alarm*. Specifically—(*c*) In *rail.*, a signal made by placing detonating caps or torpedoes on the rails, which, being exploded by the engine passing over them, give warning of danger ahead.

fog-smoke (fog′smōk), *n.* Fog; mist. [Poetical.]

> Whiles all the night, through *fog-smoke* white,
> Glimmered the white moonshine.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, i.

fogy (fō′gi), *n.*; pl. *fogies* (-giz). [Connections unknown; Jamieson cites Sw. *fogde*, formerly one who had the charge of a garrison; this is doubtful. Sw. *fogde*, a country steward, = Dan. *foged*, a bailiff, = MLG. *voget* = G. *vogt*, bailiff, constable, steward, < MHG. *vogt*, *voget*, OHG. *fogat*, < ML. *vocātus* for *advocātus*, advocate, patron, protector, lord, etc.: see *advocate*, *n.*] **1.** A slow or dull fellow; an old-fashioned or very conservative person; one who is averse to change or novelty: usually with the epithet *old*. [Colloq. or slang.]

> Old Livermore, old Soy, old Chutney the East India director, old Cutler the surgeon, &c., that society of *old fogies* in fine, who give each other dinners round and round, and dine for the mere purpose of guttling—these, again, are dinner-giving snobs. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs.

2. An invalid or garrison soldier. *Jamieson.*—**3.** Extra pay for long service. *Hamersly.* [Colloq.]

Also written *fogie*, *fogey*.

fogydom (fō′gi-dum), *n.* [< *fogy* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of a fogy; fogies collectively.

fogyish (fō′gi-ish), *a.* [< *fogy* + *-ish*.] Having the old-fashioned or conservative ideas or tastes of a fogy.

> The banker, if he were not too old *fogyish*, wore paper collars. *Paper World*, XIII. 15.

fogyism (fō′gi-izm), *n.* [< *fogy* + *-ism*.] The habits or practices of a fogy; the state of being a fogy; whatever is characteristic of a fogy.

foh[1] (fo), *interj.* [Another form of *faugh*, q. v.] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt: same as *poh*.

> *Foh!* one may smell in such a will most rank,
> Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Foh[2] (fō), *n.* [A mod. Chin. form (anciently *Bod*) of the name *Buddha*: see *Buddha*.] The name in China of Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, which was introduced into that country about A. D. 67. Also written *Fo* and *Foh-to*.

Fohism (fō′izm), *n.* [< *Foh*[2] + *-ism*: see *Foh*[2].] Chinese Buddhism.

Fohist (fō′ist), *n.* [< *Foh*[2] + *-ist*.] A Chinese Buddhist; a votary of Foh or Buddha.

foial†, **foyal**†, *a.* [OF.: see *feal*[1].] Same as *feal*[1].

> The act of homage to the king implied and was accompanied by the oath of fealty; the oath recognised that it was the same thing to be *foial* and loial.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 785.

foible (foi′bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *foible*, another form of *faible* (as a noun, *faible*, a weak point, a weakness, failing), < OF. *feble*, etc., feeble: see *feeble*.] **I.**† *a.* Feeble; weak.

> The fencing-masters, when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts; one of which he calleth the fort or strong, and the other the *foyble* or weak. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Memoirs, p. 46.

II. *n.* **1.** That part of the blade of a sword which is included between the middle and the point. Formerly also *feeble* and *faible*.—**2.** A special weakness of character; a failing; a weak point; a fault of a not very serious kind.

> His strong good sense saved him from the faults and *foibles* incident to poets—from nervous egotism, sham modesty, or jealousy. *Emerson*, Walter Scott.

=**Syn. 2.** Infirmity, imperfection, defect, fault.

foil[1] (foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle*; < ME. *foile*, a leaf, = D. *foelie* = G. Dan. Sw. *folie*, foil (def. 3), < OF. *foil*, *foel*, *fuel*, *fueil*, *fueill*, m., *foille*, *fuile*, *fueille*, f., F. *feuille*, f., a leaf, sheet of paper, metal, etc., foil in jewelry, a scale, lamina, = Pr. *folh*, *fueilh*, m., *folha*, *fuelha*, f., = OSp. *foja*, Sp. *hoja*, f., = Pg. *folha*, f., = It. *foglio*, m., leaf of paper, page, paper, *foglia*, f., leaf, lamina, < L. *folium*, a leaf, LL. a leaf of paper (pl. *folia*, whence the fem. Rom. forms), = Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf. From the same source (L. *folium*) are *folio*, *foliage*, *foliate*, *exfoliate*, etc., *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinquefoil*, etc., *feuillet*, *feuilleton*, etc.] **1**†. A leaf, as of a plant.

> If the list her [onions'] hedes forto swelle,
> Plucke of the *foiles* alle aboute on lofte.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

> The mast-holm may be cut into fine thin *foile* or leaves like plates, and those also are of a daintie or pleasant colour. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 43.

2. A metallic substance formed into very thin sheets by rolling and hammering: as, gold, tin, or lead *foil*. Gold foil is beaten out to the utmost tenuity. Tin foil has a slight alloy of copper, lead, etc. Dutch foil is made by rolling a plate of copper coated with silver into thin sheets, polishing the silver surface, varnishing it, and then laying on a coat of transparent color mixed with isinglass. A variegated Japanese foil is made by combining thin sheets of different metals in a single plate, which is so treated that the different metals or alloys show in the completed sheet like the lines or figures on a Damascus blade. These sheets are extremely flexible, and can be stamped, engraved, etc., for decorative use.

Whose wals were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden *foile* all over them displaid.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 4.

Gold in the form of *foil*, or in that condition known as sponge gold, tin in the form of *foil*, and amalgams . . . are the principal material in use as stoppings [for teeth].
Encyc. Brit., VII. 98.

3. In *jewelry*, a thin leaf of metal placed under a precious stone to change its color, or to give it more color in case of its being inferior in that respect, or to give it additional luster by the reflection of light from the surface of the metal. Much old jewelry is made with thin and poor stones, to which effect is given by this means.

The stone had need to be rich that is set without *foil*.
Bacon, Ceremonies and Respects (ed. 1887).

So diamonds owe a lustre to their *foil*. *Pope*.

4. Leaf-metal placed behind translucent enamel for the same purpose as that used for precious stones. (See def. 3.) In this sense often called *paillon* (which see). Hence—**5.** Anything of a different color or of different qualities which serves to adorn or set off another thing to advantage; that which, by comparison or contrast, sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else.

This brilliant is so spotless and so bright,
He needs no *foil*, but shines by his own proper light.
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 140.

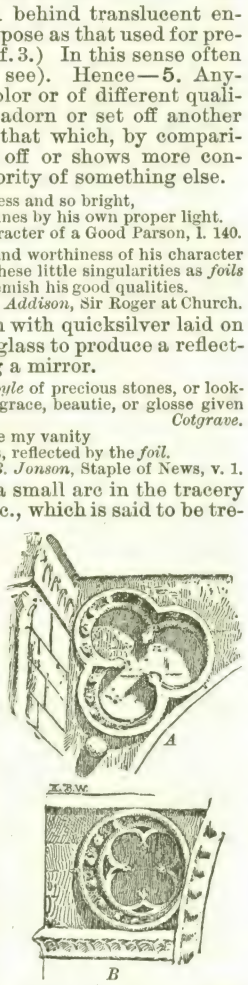
The general good sense and worthiness of his character make his friends observe these little singularities as *foils* that rather set off than blemish his good qualities.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

6. An amalgam of tin with quicksilver laid on one side of a sheet of glass to produce a reflecting surface in making a mirror.

Feuille [F.], . . . the *foyle* of precious stones, or looking-glasses; and hence, a grace, beautie, or glosse given unto. *Cotgrave.*

I now begin to see my vanity
Shine in this glass, reflected by the *foil*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

7. In *medieval arch.*, a small arc in the tracery of a window, panel, etc., which is said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, cinquefoiled, multifoiled, etc., according to the number of arcs which it contains.—**Foil arch.** See ★*arch*[1], 2.



Foils, from Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century. *A*, trefoil; *B*, quatrefoil.

foil[2] (foil), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle;* < ME. *foilen, foylen*, more commonly in comp. *defoilen, defoylen* (with irreg. *oi, oy*, for reg. *ou*), generally *defoulen*, trample upon, tread under foot, fig. subdue, oppress (whence in part the mod. sense 'baffle, frustrate,' but see *to run the foil*, under *foil*[2], *n.*), < OF. *fouler, foler, foller*, trample upon, subdue, defeat, etc., in another form *fouller*, full (cloth) (mod. F. *fouler*, trample upon, etc., sprain, full (cloth), etc.), in comp. *defoler, defuler, deffouler* (= Pr. *defolar*), also *afoler*, trample upon, tread down, etc., < ML. *fullare* (also spelled *folare*, after the OF. form), full cloth, namely by trampling or beating, < L. *fullo*(*n*-), a fuller: see *fuller*[1] and *full*[2].]

1†. To trample upon; tread under foot.

Whom he did all to peeces breake, and *foyle*
In filthy durt, and left so in the loathely soyle.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 33.

King Richard, commonly called Richard Cœur de Lyon, not brooking so proud an indignity, caused the ensigns of Leopold to be pul'd down and *foiled* under foot.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

2. To blunt; dull; deaden: as, to *foil* the scent in a chase.

When light-winged toys
Of feathered Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulness,
My speculative and officed instruments.
Shak., Othello, i. 3 (ed. Collier).

3. To frustrate; baffle; mislead; render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; thwart; balk: as, the enemy was *foiled* in his attempt to pass the river.

This your courtesy
Foil'd me a second. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

His superior craft enabled him to *foil* every attempt of his enemies. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

The plot was a good plot, but the admiral of France was destined to be *foiled* by an old woman.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 168.

=**Syn. 3.** *Thwart, Baffle*, etc. See *frustrate*.

foil[2] (foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyle;* < ME. *foyle;* < *foil*[2], *v.*] **1.** The track or trail of game when pursued.

Sometimes, all Day, we hunt the tedious *Foil*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. Defeat; frustration; failure when on the point of achievement.

Never had the Turkish Emperor
So great a *foil* by any foreign foe.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

3. In *wrestling*, a partial fall; a fall not complete according to the rules.

If he be only indangered, and makes a narrow escape, it is called a *foyle*.
R. Carew, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 150.

Look, how many *foils* go to a fair fall, so many excuses to a full lie. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

And three indirect insinuations will go as far in law towards giving a downright lie as three *foils* will go towards a fall in wrestling.
Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

To put to (the) foil†, to mar; blemish.

For several virtues
Have I lik'd several women; never any
With so full soul, but some defect in her
Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd,
And *put* it *to the foil*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

For monye maks, and mars (say they), and coyne it keepes the coyle,
It binds the beare, it rules the roste, it *putts* all things *to foyle*. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

To run the foil, in *hunting*, to run over the same track a second time in order to put the hounds at fault: said of game.

No hare when hardly put to it by the hounds, and *running foil*, makes more doublings and redoublings than the fetcht compass, circuits, turns, and returns in this their intricate peregrination. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. iii. 6.

To take the foil†, to accept discomfiture or defeat. *Davies.*

Sundrie of theyme then of the common counsell of the Citie, standinge upon theire reputation, and myndynge not to *take the foyle*, stande to meaneteane and defende theyre cause. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

Bestir thee, Jaques, *take* not now *the foil*,
Lest thou didst lose what foretime thou didst gain.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 168.

foil[3] (foil), *n.* [Prob. < *foil*[2], *v.*, 2, in the lit. sense 'blunt'; but examples of this sense are wanting.] A bated or blunted sword used in fencing-practice and friendly contests; now, usually, an implement used in fencing-schools, for small-sword practice only. It has a blade of small quadrangular section, a button on the point, and for the guard two open lunettes or loops, which it is common to reinforce by "shells" of thick leather. The French fencing-masters and amateurs distinguish between the *fleuret* or light foil and the *épée d'escrime*, which is like the dueling-sword or *épée de combat*, except in having a buttoned point, and is therefore much heavier than the fleuret. See *fleuret*.

Bene. Thy wit is as quick as the greyhound's mouth, it catches.
Marg. And yours as blunt as the fencer's *foils*, which hit, but hurt not. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

Against Friends at first with *Foils* we fence.
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.

foil[4]† (foil), *v. t.* [ME. *foilen, foylen*, a rare and improp. form (by confusion with *foilen, foylen, foil*[2], q. v.) of *foulen, fylen*, defile (cf. ME. *defoilen* for *defoulen, defylen*, defile): see *file*[2], *foul*[1], *v.*, and *defile*[1], *defoul*[1].] To defile: same as *file*[2], *foul*[1].

foilable (foi'la-bl), *a.* [< *foil*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being foiled.

foil-carrier (foil'kar"i-ėr), *n.* A kind of dental pliers for holding gold foil or other filling for teeth.

foiled (foild), *a.* [< *foil*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *medieval arch.*, having foils: as, a *foiled* arch.

foiler (foi'lėr), *n.* One who foils or frustrates; one who thwarts or baffles.

foiling[1] (foi'ling), *n.* [< *foil*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*, a foil.

foiling[2] (foi'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foil*[2], tread.] In *hunting*, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

foil-stone (foil'stōn), *n.* An imitation jewel. *Simmonds.*

foin[1]† (foin), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *foyne;* < ME. *foynen* (once var. *funen*), thrust at (with a weapon), rarely tr., pierce, prob. < OF. *foine, foyne, foene, fouane, fouine*, F. *fouine*, a pitchfork, a fish-spear (> F. dial. *fouiner*, catch fish with a spear), prob. < L. *fuscina*, a three-pronged spear, a trident (Littré); hardly < L. **fodina*, lit. 'digger'? (*fodina* occurs only in sense of a pit, mine, 'digging'), < *fodere*, dig (Scheler). The particular use of *foin* in fencing may be due in part to F. dial. *foindre*, for F. *feindre*, feign: see *feign, feint*.] **I.** *intrans.* To thrust with a weapon; push, as in fencing; let drive.

He hewd and lasht, and *foynd*, and thondred blowes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

Than they assembled togyder in al partes, and began to *foyne* with speares and stryke with axes and swordes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart.

Rogero never *foynd*, and seldom strake
But flatling.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xl. 78.

II. *trans.* To thrust through with a weapon; pierce; stab.

He egerlyche to Charlis ran
And hente hym by the nekke than,
And *foynde* hym with that knyf.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 5640.

foin[1]† (foin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyne;* < *foin*[1], *v.*] A thrust; a push.

At hand strokes they used not swords, but pollaxes; which be mortal as well in sharpness as in weight, both for *foynes* and down strokes.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 184.

It shall not be lawfull to the challengers, nor to the answearers, with the bastard sword to give or offer any *foyne* to his match.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 15.

foin[2]† (foin), *n.* [< ME. *foyn, foyne*, < OF. *foine, foyne, faine, fayne*, F. *fouine* = Pr. *faina*, mod. Pr. *faguino, fahino* = Cat. *fagina* = It. *faina* (cf. Sp. *fuina* = Pg. *fuinha* = It. dial. *fuina, foina, foin*, < F.), a polecat, < ML. *fagina*, a marten, orig. applied to the beech-marten (*Mustela foina*), < L. *faginus*, fem. *fagina*, of the beech, < *fagus*, the beech, = E. *beech*: see *Fagus* and *beech*[1].] **1.** A name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina*.—**2.** The dressed fur of the same animal.

A cote hath he furred
With *foyns* or with fichewes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 295.

Ermine, *foine*, sables, martin, badger, bear.
Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

foina (foi'nä), *n.* [NL.: see *foin*[2].] **1.** The technical specific name of the beech-marten, *Mustela foina*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A generic name of the same.

foinery† (foi'nėr-i), *n.* [< *foin*[1] + *-ery*.] In *fencing*, the act of making foins or thrusts with the foil; fencing; sword-play. *Marston.*

foining† (foi'ning), *n.* [ME. *foynyng;* verbal n. of *foin*[1], *v.*] A thrusting, as with spear or sword; foinery.

ffell was the fight with *foynyng* of speires,
Mallyng thurgh metall maynly with hondes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9591.

York . . . was . . . famous . . . as the first to introduce the custom of *foining* or thrusting with the rapier in single combats. . . . Before his day, it had been customary among the English to fight with sword and shield.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 156.

foiningly† (foi'ning-li), *adv.* In a pushing or thrusting manner. *Johnson.*

foining-sword† (foi'ning-sōrd), *n.* A sword used for thrusting. See *estoc, tuck*[2], *foin*[1], *fencing*.

foison (foi'zon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foyson, foizon;* Sc. also *fissen, fizzen;* < ME. *foison, foisoun, fuson*, < OF. *foison, foyson, fuison, fuson*, F. *foison* = Pr. *foyso*, abundance, profusion, < L. *fusio*(*n*-), an outpouring, effusion, < *fusus*, pp. of *fundere*, pour: see *fusion*, which is a doublet of *foison*.] **1.** Plenty; abundance. [Archaic.]

It yaf so gret *foison* of water that the brooke ran down the launde, that was right feire and del[e]ctable.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

For he has a perennial *foison* of sappiness.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

2†. Strength; ability.

The paiens [heathen] were so ferd, thei myght haf no *foyson*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 17.

foisonless† (foi'zon-les), *a.* [Sc. *fizzenless;* < *foison* + *-less*.] Weak; feeble; pithless. *Scott.*

foist[1] (foist, formerly also fist), *n.* [A var. of *fist*[2].] **1†.** A breaking wind without noise: same as *fist*[2], 1.—**2.** A puffball. [Prov. Eng.]

foist[2]† (foist), *n.* [< *foist*[2], *v.*] **1.** A sly trick; a juggle; an imposition.

Put not your *foists* upon me; I shall scent them.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

2. A cheat; a sharper.—**3.** A cutpurse; a pick-pocket. Also *foister*.

He that picks the pocket is called a *foist*.
Dekker, Belman of London.

Nol. Foist! what's that?
Moll. A diver with two fingers, a pickpocket.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

foist[2] (foist), *v. t.* [Also *foyst*; prob. < D. *vuisten*, take in the fist (Oudemans), = G. dial. *fäusten*, take in the hand.] **1.** To work in by a trick; thrust in wrongfully, surreptitiously, or without warrant; insert or obtrude fraudulently; pass or palm off as genuine or worthy: followed by *in* or *into* before the thing affected, and by *upon* before the person.

This gentleman, being a follower of . . . the chancellor, was by him (as it seemed) *foisted into* that seruice of purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 459.

Our dates are brief, and therefore we admire
What thou [Time] dost *foist upon* us that is old.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxiii.

The misgrowth of infectious mistletoe
Foisted into his stock for honest graft.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 226.

The provisional authorities—partly self-elected, partly voted in by acclamation, partly *foisted in* by low and impudent intrigue—had proclaimed a republic.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 11.

2†. To falsify or make fraudulent by some insertion; cog, as a die.

Thou cogging,
Base, *foysting* lawyer.
Dryden, Misc., III. 339.

foist[3] (foist), *v. i.* [E. dial., another form (by confusion with *foist*[1]) of *fust*[2], q. v.; so *foisty* for *fusty*.] To smell musty: same as *fust*[2].

foist[3] (foist), *a.* Same as *foisty*. [Prov. Eng.]

foist[4]† (foist), *n.* [Altered (like *foist*[3] for *fust*[2]) < OF. *fuste*, "a *foist*, a light galley that hath about 16 or 18 oares on a side, and two rowers to an oare" (Cotgrave), a particular use of *fuste*, a cask: see *fust*[1].] A light and fast-sailing ship.

Foyst, a bote like a gallye. *Palsgrave.*

A *Foist* is as it were a Brigandine, being somewhat larger then halfe a galley. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 128.

220 gallies, with five course of oares on a side, and twenty *foists* were set aflote. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 402.

foister (fois'tėr), *n.* [< *foist*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who foists, or inserts without authority.—**2**†. Same as *foist*[2], 3.

These able are at neede to stande and keepe stake,
When facing *foisters* fit for Tiburne fraies
Are food-sick faint, or hart sicke run their waies.
Mir. for Mags., p. 483.

foistied† (fois'tid), *a.* [< *foisty*, *a.*, + *-ed*[2].] Made fusty or musty.

foistiness† (fois'ti-nes), *n.* Fustiness; mustiness.

Such wheat as ye keep for the baker to buy,
Unthreshed till March, in the sheaf let it lie;
Lest *foistiness* take it, if sooner ye thresh it,
Although by oft turning ye seem to refresh it.
Tusser, Husbandry, November.

foisting† (fois'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foist*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of using foists or tricking.—**2.** Pocket-picking.

A pickpocket; all his train study the figging law: that's to say, cutting of purses and *foisting*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

foisting-hound†, *n.* Same as *fisting-hound*.

foisty† (fois'ti), *a.* [Another form of *fusty*, as *foist*[3] for *fust*[2]: see *fusty*.] Fusty; musty; moldy.

Look well to thy horses in stable thou must,
That hay be not *foisty*, nor chaff full of dust.
Tusser, Husbandry, December.

fol†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *fool*[1].

fol. An abbreviation of *folio*.

folcland (AS. pron. fōlk'länd), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *folkland*.

fold[1] (fōld), *v.* [< ME. *folden*, *falden*, < AS. *fealdan* (pret. *feóld*, pl. *feóldon*, pp. *fealden*), fold, wrap up, = OD. *vouden*, D. *vouwen* = OHG. *faldan*, *faltan*, MHG. *valten*, G. *falten* = Icel. *falda* = Sw. *fälla* = Dan. *folde* = Goth. *falthan*, fold. Akin to *-fold*, q. v. Not akin to L. *plicare*, fold, *plectere*, Gr. *πλέκειν*, weave, plait: see *plait*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To double over upon itself; lay or bring one part of over or toward another by bending; bend over: used of things thin and flexible, or relatively so, as a piece of cloth, a sheet of paper, a stratum of rock, etc.; often with *up*.

An or than we rose from the borde the warden rose from ye borde, and toke a basyn full of *folden* papres with relyques in eche of them.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

Anone our kynge, with that word,
He *folde up* his sleve.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

While they [the Lord's enemies] be *folden* together as thorns, . . . they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry.
Nahum i. 10.

Now *folds* the lily all her sweetness *up*
And slips into the bosom of the lake.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. To bring together or place over each other, as two correlated parts: as, to *fold* together the ends of a piece of cloth; to *fold* one's arms or one's hands.

Conscious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in despair. *Collier.*

Viola sat aloof, with her beautiful arms *folded* and her head averted. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 343.

3. To inclose in a fold or in folds; wrap up; cover up or hide away.

"Cortayse quen," thenne s[a]yde that gaye,
Knelande to grounde, *folde* vp hyr face,
"Makelez moder & myryest may,
Blessed bygynner of vch a grace!"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 434.

Lay open to my earthy gross conceit . . .
The *folded* meaning of your words' deceit.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

These businesses were not ended till many years after, nor well understood of a longe time, but *foulded* up in obscuritie. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 276.

Her [Britannia's] armed fleet she sends
To Climates *folded* yet from human Eye.
Prior, Solomon, i.

She, with slim hand *folded* in her gown,
Went o'er the dewy grass to where he stood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 116.

4. To inclose in or as in the arms; embrace.

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

5†. To throw down; overthrow; cause to yield.

That no mon scholde hym lette,
The feendes strengthe to *folde*.
Kyng of Tars, l. 1117 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

Folded or **plicate wings**, in *entom.*, wings which, in repose, are longitudinally doubled one or more times.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become doubled upon itself; become bent so that one part lies over upon another.

Faults are known to be in a large proportion of cases the result of a tendency to *fold* carried beyond the limit of elasticity of the rock. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 208.

2. To infold; embrace.

Sleep, weary soul! the *folding* arms of night
For thee are spread. *R. T. Cooke*, Nocturn.

3†. To yield; give way; fail.

Vr feithe is frele to flecche and *folde*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

Yf he were never so bolde a knyghte,
Of that worme when he had a syghte,
His herte began to *folde*.
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

Folding boat, a boat with a hinged frame covered with water-tight fabrics, and so arranged that when not in use it can be folded and stowed away in a small space.—**Folding chair, door, floor,** etc. See the nouns.—**Folding fan**, a fan which opens and closes, as distinguished from fans of fixed form.—**Folding stool**, a stool or small chair which shuts up on hinges or pivots. Compare *camp-chair*, *faldstool*, and *curule chair* (under *curule*).

fold[1] (fōld), *n.* [< ME. *fold*, *folde* (not in AS.) = OD. *voude*, D. *vouw* = OHG. *fald*, *falt*, m., MHG. *valde*, *valte*, f., *valt*, m., G. *falte*, f., = Icel. *falda*, f., *faldr*, m., = Sw. *fåll*, m., = Dan. *folde*, *fold* (cf. OF. *faude* = Pr. *falda*, *fauda* = Sp. *falda*, *halda* = It. *falda*, of G. origin), a fold, etc.; from the verb.] **1.** A double or bend in a more or less flexible substance, as cloth; a flexure, especially one so extensive as to bring the parts on either side of the line of bending near together.

The habit of a man or of a woman, which appeared to us in one uniform colour, variously folded and shaded, would present to his eye [that of a man newly made to see] neither *fold* nor shade, but variety of colour.
Reid, Inq. into Human Mind, vi. § 3.

2. The parts which are brought together by bending or folding, or one of them; specifically, a plait in a garment or in drapery: as, a broad *fold* of cloth.

That remedy
Must be a winding-sheet, a *fold* of lead,
And some untrod-on corner of the earth.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Down-droop'd, in many a floating *fold*,
Engarlanded and diaper'd
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Knights.

3. In *entom.*, a plica or ridge, generally inclined to one side, appearing as if the surface had been folded.—**4.** *pl.* Involved parts of a complex whole; windings; a complex arrangement or constitution; intricacy.

This is most strange!
That she, who even now was your best object, . . .
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Our author . . . understood the *folds* and doubles of Sylla's disposition. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

5. A clasp; an embrace. [Rare.]

The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his amorous *fold*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

6. A sheaf or bundle, as of straw. [North. Eng.]—**Amniotic folds.** See *amnion*.—**Aryteno-epiglottic, branchial, cervical, duodenal, elytral, epipleural, esophageal, Haversian, hypopharyngeal,** etc., **fold.** See the adjectives.

fold[2] (fōld), *n.* [< ME. *fold*, earlier *fald*, Sc. *fald*, *fauld*, < AS. *fald*, *falod*, a fold, stall (for sheep, deer, horses, etc.), = MLG. *vālt*, *valt*, an inclosed space, a yard. The AS. form *falod*, which occurs only in a gloss, suggests a connection with the gloss "*fala*, tabula," i. e., a board; cf. Icel. *fjöl* (pl. *fjalar*, later *fjalir*) = Dan. *fjæl* = Sw. *fjöl*, a board, plank; *falod* (orig. a neut. pp.?) would thus mean lit. an inclosure of boards or palings. Dan. *fold* is appar. from the E.; Sw. *fålla*, a hurdle, a fold, is not related, but goes with *fold*[1].] **1.** A place of protection or inclosure for domestic animals, usually for sheep.

The *fold* stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

St. Agnes' Eve—Ah, bitter chill it was! . . .
And silent was the flock in woolly *fold*.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, i.

Hence—**2.** A flock of sheep.

The hope and promise of my failing *fold*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

3†. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly rolled;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*.
Creech.

4. A farm-yard or the farmhouse itself. [Prov. Eng.]

The room, furnished for himself in an old Yorkshire *fold*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 306.

fold[2] (fōld), *v.* [< *fold*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To confine, as sheep, in a fold.

These happy pair of lovers meet straightway,
Soon as they *fold* their flocks up with the day.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 3.

While to my ear from uplands far away
The bleating of the *folded* flocks is borne.
M. Arnold, Scholar-Gipsy.

II. *intrans.* To confine sheep in a fold. [Rare.]

The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heaven doth hold.
Milton, Comus, l. 93.

fold[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *folde*; < AS. *folde*, the earth.] The earth; earth.

He ȝaf to the kowherde a kastel ful nobul,
The fairest vpon *fold* that euer freke seie.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5382.

He that hyȝe is in heuen his aungels that weldes;
If he hatȝ formed the *folde* & folk ther vpone,
I haf bigged Babiloyne, burȝ alther-rychest.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1665.

-fold. [< ME. *-fold*, *-fald*, < AS. *-feald* = OS. *-fald* = OFries. *-fald* = D. *-voud* = OHG. *-falt*, MHG. *-valt*, G. *-falt* = Icel. *-faldr* = Sw. *-fald* = Dan. *-fold* = Goth. *-faths*, a multiplicative suffix (connected with AS. *fealdan*, E. *fold*[1], etc.; cf. L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), etc., with *plicare*, fold), = Gr. *-παλτος* (in *δίπαλτος* = AS. *twifeald*, E. *twofold*, *τρίπαλτος* = AS. *thrīfeald*, E. *threefold*, etc.), commonly in secondary form *-πλάσιος* (in *διπλάσιος*, twofold, etc.), orig. **-παλτιος*, perhaps akin to *-πλόος*, *-πλοῦς* = L. *-plus*, as in Gr. *διπλόος*, *διπλοῦς* (whence E. *diploë*, etc.) = L. *duplus* (whence ult. E. *duple*, *double*).] A multiplicative suffix, attached to numerals, as in *two-fold*, *threefold*, *fourfold*, etc., in algebra *n-fold*, etc., signifying 'two, three, four, etc., *n*, etc., times as much'; so in *many-fold*, of which the older form, with modified meaning, remains in *manifold*.

foldage[1] (fōl'dāj), *n.* [< *fold*[1] + *-age*.] In *her.*, the doubling or turning over of a mantle or mantlet, or of the ribbon on which the motto is written. In the former sense also called *doubling*.

foldage[2]† (fōl'dāj), *n.* [< *fold*[2] + *-age*.] Same as *faldage*.

fold-course†, *n.* **1.** Land used as a sheep-walk.—**2.** Land to which is appurtenant the sole right of folding the cattle of others.—**3.** This right of folding.

folde†, **folden**†. Obsolete strong past participles of *fold*[1]. *Chaucer.*

folded (fōl'ded), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *compressed* (*a*) (2).

foldedly† (fōl'ded-li), *adv.* In folds.

The habite of her Priest was . . . a pentacle of siluered stuffe about her shoulders, hanging *foldedly* down.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple.

★**folder** (fōl'dėr), *n.* [< *fold*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which folds; specifically, a flat knife-like instrument, frequently of bone or ivory, used in folding paper.—**2.** A circular, time-table, map, or other printed paper folded in such a way that it may be spread out in one sheet. [U. S.]

The Fitchburg Railroad has just issued a local *folder* corrected to July 5. It is one of the best, containing well-arranged time-tables, a good map, and much local information. *The Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

3. In *entom.*, one of many insects which fold leaves: as, the grape-leaf *folder*. See *Desmia* and *leaf-folder*.

folderol (fol'dė-rol), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *falderall;* appar. from similar syllables, without meaning, forming the refrain of various old songs; cf. *fallal.*] **1.** Mere nonsense; an idle fancy or conceit; a silly trifle.

The *folderols* which I think they call accomplishments.
Spurgeon, John Ploughman's Talk.

2. *pl.* Trivial ornaments; fallals.

They can get their dresses and *fol-de-rols* fresh from the loom of fashion in a few hours. *The New Mirror*, II. 353.

fold-garth (fōld'gärth), *n.* A farm-yard. ★[North. Eng.]

folding (fōl'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fold*[1], *v.*] A fold; a double.

The lower *foldings* of the vest. *Addison.*

That darkness of character where we can see no heart, those *foldings* of art through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate, present an object unamiable in every season of life, but particularly odious in youth.
H. Blair, Works, I. xi.

folding-boards (fōl'ding-bōrdz), *n. pl.* In ★*ming*, a form of cage-shuts used in Scotland.

folding-machine (fōl'ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* **1.** A mechanism that automatically folds printed sheets. Such machines have sometimes attachments for cutting, insetting, covering, and pasting.—**2.** A pressing and shaping machine for forming hollow ware from sheet-metal.

foldless (fōld'les), *a.* [< *fold*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no folds.

fold-net (fōld'net), *n.* A sort of net with which small birds are taken.

folduret (fōl'dụ̄r), *n.* [< *fold*[1], *v.*, + *-ure.*] The act of folding. *Lamb.*

foldy (fōl'di), *a.* [< *fold*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of folds; plaited into folds; hanging in folds. [Rare.]

Those limbs beneath their *foldy* vestments moving.
J. Baillie.

fold-yard (fōld'yärd), *n.* A yard for folding or feeding cattle or sheep.

fole[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *foal.*

fole[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *fool*[1].

folehardinesse†, **folehardy**†. Middle English forms of *foolhardiness, foolhardy.*

folelarge†, *a.* A Middle English form of *foollarge.*

folewe[1]†, *v.* See *follow.*

folewe[2]†, *v.* See *full*[3].

foleye†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *fool*[1].

folia[1] (fō-lē'ą), *n.* [Sp. *folia* (= Pg. *folia*), a sort of dance, lit. folly, extravagance: see *folly.*] **1.** A Spanish dance for one person.—**2.** Music for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm, which is triple and slow.

folia[2], *n.* Plural of *folium.*

foliaceous (fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *foliáceo* = Pg. *folhaceo* = It. *fogliaceo, foliaceo,* < L. *foliaceus,* leafy, of leaves, < *folium,* a leaf: see *foil*[1].] **1.** Being or resembling a leaf.

One of these creatures [*Ceroxylus laceratus*] was covered over with *foliaceous* excrescences of a clear olive green colour, so as exactly to resemble a stick grown over by a creeping moss. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 64.

(*a*) In *bot.*, having the texture or form of a leaf; bearing leaves; leafy. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having parts or processes like leaves; ramifying like a leafy branch; foliate; expanded and thin, but not flat. Also *frondose.*

The first and second maxillæ are *foliaceous.*
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 255.

2. Consisting of thin laminæ; having the form of a leaf or plate: as, *foliaceous* spar.—**Foliaceous lichen**, one that is peltate and attached only by the center, as *Umbilicaria*, or expanded, variously lobed, attached by rhizoids, and separable from the substratum, as *Parmelia* and others. Compare *crustaceous* and *fruticose.* —**Foliaceous tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which are entirely or partly expanded into a thin, horny plate, which often resembles a leaf or flower-petal: a form found in certain *Heteroptera.*

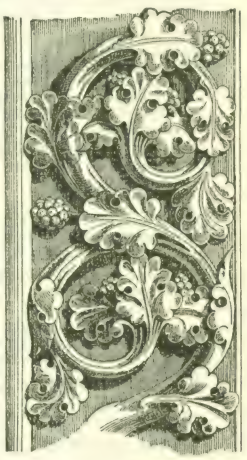
foliage (fō'li-ąj), *n.* [Altered (to suit *foliaceous, foliation,* etc., directly from L.) < OF. *fueillage,* F. *feuillage,* leaves, foliage, < OF. *fueille, foille,* F. *feuille,* a leaf, < L. *folium,* a leaf: see *foil*[1] and *folio.*] **1.** Leaves in general; especially, growing leaves, collectively, in their natural form and condition.

There is not an hearbe throughout the garden that taketh vp greater compasse with *fuellage* than doth the beet.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 8.

Green as the bay-tree, ever green,
With its new *foliage* on,
The gay, the thoughtless, have I seen.
Cowper, Stanzas for 1787.

Thou, with all thy breadth and height
Of *foliage*, towering sycamore.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; particularly, in *arch.*, the more or less conventionalized representation of leaves, flowers, and branches used to ornament and enrich capitals, friezes, pediments, etc.



Medieval Conventionalized Foliage, Notre Dame, Paris; end of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

A Myrtle *Foliage* round the Thimble-case.
Pope, The Basset-Table.

The arch of triumph . . . looks very much as if it had been preserved from the earlier church; and such is clearly the case with two columns and one capital, whose classical Corinthian *foliage* stands in marked contrast with the Venetian imitations on each side of it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 120.

foliaged (fō'li-ājd), *a.* [< *foliage* + *-ed*[2].] Having foliage; covered or decorated with foliage.

Lifting tow'rd the sky
The *foliaged* head in cloudlike majesty,
The shadow-casting race of trees survive.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iii.

foliage-plant (fō'li-ąj-plant), *n.* A plant conspicuous for its fine foliage rather than for its flowers, as the various kinds of coleus and crotons, etc. Beautiful and striking effects are produced by the cultivation of foliage-plants in artistically disposed masses, forming beds, borders, fantastic patterns, etc.

foliage-tree (fō'li-ąj-trē), *n.* A tree with broad leaves, such as the oak, elm, and ash, as distinguished from a needle-leafed tree.

folial (fō'li-ąl), *a.* [< L. *folium,* leaf (see *foil*[1]), + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling foliage; belonging to leaves. [Rare.]

Wolff in 1759, Linnæus between 1760 and 1770, Goethe in 1790, De Candolle in 1827, and Schleiden in 1836, alike asserted the community of structure in the *folial* and the floral leaves. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 314.

foliar (fō'li-ąr), *a.* [= F. *foliaire* = Pg. *folhear,* < L. *folium,* a leaf: see *foil*[1].] Consisting of or pertaining to leaves; inserted in, proceeding from, or resembling a leaf: as, *foliar* appendages.

Not only colour, but even form, may be thus affected [by the foliage], and the strange leaf-insects crawl about, each in limb and body a perfect *foliar* fragment
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 3.

The ripened capsule, with bursting sides, afforded evidence of the *foliar* nature of the carpels. *Science*, V. 478.

Foliar gap, in vascular cryptogams, a mesh or break in the fibrovascular bundle-cylinder of the stem, from the margin of which a bundle diverges into a leaf, and through ★which the pith communicates with the outer tissue.

foliate (fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foliated,* ppr. *foliating.* [< ML. *foliatus,* pp. of *foliare* (> It. *fogliare* = Pg. *folhear* = Sp. *hojear* = Pr. *folhar, foillar, fuelhar, fulhar* = F. *feuiller*), put forth leaves, < L. *folium,* a leaf: see *foil*[1].] **1.** To beat into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina; shape or dispose like a leaf; divide into foils or leaves.

If gold be *foliated,* and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue.
Newton, Opticks.

2. To spread over with a thin coat of tin and ★quicksilver, etc.: as, to *foliate* a looking-glass.

foliate (fō'li-āt), *a.* [= Pg. *folheado* = It. *fogliato,* < L. *foliatus,* a., leafy, leafed, < *folium,* a leaf: see *foliate, v.*] **1.** Beaten into the form of a leaf or thin plate; foliated.

And therefore gold *foliate,* or any metal *foliate,* cleaveth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 293.

2. In *bot.*, leafy; furnished with leaves: as, a *foliate* stalk.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, expanded in a leaf-like form; foliaceous.—**Foliate curve.** See *curve.*

foliated (fō'li-ā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Spread or beaten out into a thin plate or leaf.—**2.** Covered with a thin plate or foil.—**3.** Consisting of plates or laminæ; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar: as, a *foliated* structure.—**4.** (*a*) In *art:* (1) Decorated with leaf-shaped ornaments, or with ornaments whose disposition and form are suggestive of foliage. (2) Cut into leaf-shaped divisions or irregularities of outline.

A very curious bas-relief of a lion, with *foliated* body, curling hair, and staring eyes.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxvii.

(*b*) In *arch.*, containing foils: as, a *foliated* arch.—**5.** In *her.*, decorated with foliations or lobes; growing into or decorated with natural leaves.—**6.** In *music,* having notes added above or below: said of a plain-song melody.—**Foliated tellurium.** See *nagyagite.*

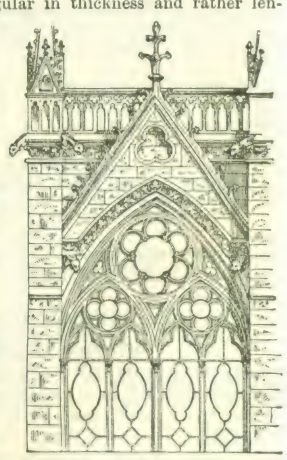
foliation (fō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *feuillaison* = Sp. *foliación* = Pg. *foleação,* < ML. as if **foliatio(n-),* < *foliare,* put forth leaves: see *foliate, v.*] **1.** The leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud; also, leafage; foliage.

Nor will that sov'reign arbitress admit
Where'er her nod decrees a mass of shade,
Plants of unequal size, discordant kind,
Or ruled by *foliation's* different laws.
Mason, English Garden.

2†. A leaf or scale.

Thus are also disposed the triangular *foliations,* in the conicall fruit of the firre tree, orderly shadowing and protecting the winged seeds below them.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

3. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil.—**4.** The act or operation of spreading foil over the surface of a piece of glass to form a mirror.—**5.** The state of being foliaceous or foliated.—**6.** In *geol.*, an arrangement of the constituent minerals of a rock in thinly lamellar or often scale-like forms, the result of which is that the mass splits easily in a certain definite direction. Foliation may be congenital with the formation of the rock itself, or posterior to it: in the latter case the epithet *foliated* indicates a structure not essentially different from that more generally designated as *schistose.* The relations of foliation to cleavage are somewhat obscure. The essential difference between them appears to be that cleavage is rarely well developed except in fine-grained, argillaceous rock, which by its effects is usually rendered capable of almost indefinite subdivision in one direction, while foliation separates the rock into bands sometimes quite distinct from each other in mineral character, these bands being also not infrequently more or less irregular in thickness and rather lenticular in form. By some geologists it is thought that in foliation a more advanced stage of metamorphism has been reached than that indicated by cleavage. The term *foliation* is applied to banded metamorphic rocks whose banding may have no connection with sedimentation; *stratification* is applied to the true sediments.



Foliations in Tracery.—Sainte Chapelle, Paris, A. D. 1240. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

7. In *arch.*, enrichment with ornamental cusps or groups of cusps, as in the tracery of medieval windows; foils collectively; feathering. — **8.** Arrangement by leaves; specifically, a numbering of the leaves of a book instead of the pages.

Pagination or rather *foliation* was first used by Arn. Ther Hoernen, at Cologne in 1471, in Adrianus's Liber de Remediis Fortuitorum Casuum, having each leaf (not page) numbered by figures placed in the end of the line on the middle of each right-hand page.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 687.

Obvolute foliation. See *obvolute.*

foliature (fō'li-ą-tụ̄r), *n.* [= Sp. *foliatura,* numbering the pages of a book, *hojeadura,* the act of turning over the leaves of a book, = Pg. *folheatura,* foliation, = It. *fogliatura,* work made to represent leaves, < L. *foliatura,* leafwork, foliage, < *foliatus,* leafy: see *foliate.*] Same as *foliation.*

They wreathed together a *foliature* of the fig-tree.
Shuckford, The Creation, p. 203.

folie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *folly.*

folier (fō'li-ėr), *n.* **1.** Goldsmiths' foil. [Rare.] —**2.** A leaf (of an herb or a tree); a sheet of

paper; also, foil of precious stones. *Richardson.*

Concerning the preparing these *foliers*, it is to be observed how and out of what substance they are prepared. *Hist. Royal Society*, II. 489.

foliicolous (fō-li-ik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *colere*, dwell.] Growing upon leaves; parasitic on leaves, as many fungi, or merely attached, as some *Hepaticæ* and lichens.

Some *foliicolous* species (e. g., Platygramma phyllosema). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

foliiferous (fō-li-if′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages or expansions.—**Foliiferous staff**, a baton or pastoral staff decorated with buds or leaves at regular intervals, generally on opposite sides alternately: appearing in decorative work of the middle ages as an attribute of certain saints.

foliiform (fō′li-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a leaf.

foliiparous (fō-li-ip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *folium*, a leaf, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing leaves only, as leaf-buds. *Maunder.*

folily†, *adv.* [ME., also *folili*, *foliliche*; < *foly*, *folliche*, foolish: see *folly*, *a.*] Foolishly.

Faire fader, bi mi feith *folili* ze wrougten,
To wilne after wedlok that wold nougt a-sente.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4596.

Yef ye do as *folily* as your syster dede, ye sholde be deed therfore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 7.

Folily we have doon. *Wyclif*, Num. xii. 11 (Oxf.).

I have my body *folily* dispended,
Blessed be God that it schal been amended.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 159.

folio (fō′liō), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *folio*, in the phrase (NL.) *in folio*, i. e., in (one) sheet, a book being *in folio* when the two opposite leaves form or are equal to one sheet (so *quarto*, *octavo*, etc., for *in quarto*, etc.); *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, a sheet of paper: see *foil*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sheet of paper folded once, usually through the shorter diameter, so as to consist of two equal leaves.—**2.** A book or other publication, or a blank book, etc., consisting of sheets or of a single sheet folded once.

This *folio* of four pages, happy work!
Cowper, Task, iv. 50.

3. The size of such a book, etc.: as, an edition of a work in *folio*. Abbreviated *fol.*: as, 3 vols. *fol.*—**4.** One of several sizes of paper adapted for folding once into well-proportioned leaves, whether intended for such use or not, distinguished by specific names. The untrimmed leaf of a *pot folio* is about 7½ × 12½ inches; *foolscap folio*, about 8 × 12½; *flat-cap folio*, 8½ × 14; *crown folio* or *post folio*, 9½ × 15; *demy folio*, 10½ × 16; *medium folio*, 12 × 19; *royal folio*, 12½ × 20; *superroyal folio*, 14 × 22; *imperial folio*, 16 × 22; *elephant folio*, 14 × 23; *atlas folio*, 16½ × 26; *columbier folio*, 17¼ × 24; *double-elephant folio*, 20 × 27; *antiquarian folio*, 26½ × 31.

5. In *bookkeeping*, a page of an account-book, or both the right- and left-hand pages numbered with the same figure.—**6.** In *printing*, the number of a page, inserted at top or bottom.—**7.** In *law*, a certain number of words taken as a basis for computing the length of a document. In the United States, generally, a folio is one hundred words, each figure being counted as a word; in England, in conveyancing, etc., seventy-two words, or in parliamentary and probate proceedings ninety.

8. A wrapper or case for loose papers, sheet music, engravings, etc.: as, a music-*folio*.—**Broad folio.** See *broad*.—**In folio.** (*a*) In (one) sheet; in sheets folded but once; in the form of a folio.

The World's a Book *in Folio*, printed all with God's great Works in letters Capitall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Devise, wit; write, pen; for I am for whole volumes *in folio*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

(*b*†) In abundance; in great style (*Nares*); but, perhaps, in separate leaves; in flakes or fragments.

The flint, the stake, the stone *in folio* flew,
Anger makes all things weapons when 'tis heat.
Fanshaw, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, i. 91.

In full folio, in full dress. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the form of a folio; folded or adapted for folding once; consisting of leaves formed by one folding: as, a sheet or book of *folio* size; a *folio* sheet, page, newspaper, or book.

The usual price of the brothers Wiericx for engraving a plate of *folio* size was thirty florins.
The Century, XXXVI. 241.

Folio post, a size of writing-paper, generally 17 × 22 inches.

folio (fō′liō), *v. t.* [< *folio*, *n.*] **1.** In *printing*, to number the pages of, as a book or periodical; page; paginate.—**2.** In *law-copying*, to mark with its proper figure the end of every folio in; in *law-printing*, to mark with its proper figure the space that should be occupied by a folio in. See *folio*, *n.*, 7.

foliolate (fō′li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *foliolatus*, < *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliole*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to, or consisting of, leaflets: used in composition: as, *bifoliolate*, having two leaflets; *trifoliolate*, having three leaflets.

foliole (fō′li-ōl), *n.* [= F. *foliole*, < NL. *foliolum*, dim. of L. *folium*, a leaf: see *folio*, *foil*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, a leaflet; a separate part of a compound or divided leaf, or a division of a thallus; a squamule.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, some foliate part or organ of small size.

The margins of the body and the limbs are furnished with a series of flat transparent leaflets. . . . Similar *folioles* also arise from the basal joint of the antennæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 221.

folioliferous (fō′li-ō-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *foliolum*, foliole, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing leaf-like processes or organs: applied especially to the abdomen when it is terminated by two thin leaf-like appendages, as in certain dragon-flies.

foliomort (fō′li-ō-môrt), *a.* [An accom. form of *feuillemorte*, q. v.] Same as *feuillemorte*.

foliose (fō′li-ōs), *a.* [< L. *foliosus*, leafy, full of leaves, < *folium*, leaf: see *foil*[1].] Bearing or covered with leaflets or with small leaf-like appendages.

foliosity (fō-li-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *foliose* (in sense 2 with humorous allusion to *folio*) + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being foliose.—**2.** The ponderousness or bulk of a folio; voluminousness; copiousness; diffuseness.

It is exactly because he is not tedious, because he does not shoot into German *foliosity*, that Schlosser finds him "intolerable." *De Quincey*, Schlosser's Lit. Hist. of 18th Cent.

foliot†, (fō′li-ot), *n.* [< OF. *follet*, *folet*, or, in full, *esprit folet* or *follet*, a hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow, bugbear (Cotgrave); prop. an adj. (> ME. *folett*), foolish, stupid, dim. of *fol*, adj. foolish, n. a fool, a madcap: see *fool*[1].] A goblin: associated in popular mythology with Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

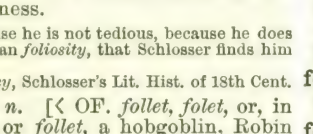
Terrestrial devils are . . . wood-nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, robin-goodfellows, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 47.

folious (fō′li-us), *a.* [= OF. *foillus*, *foillios*, < L. *foliosus*, leafy: see *foliose*.] **1.** Leafy; thin; unsubstantial.—**2.** In *bot.*, foliose.

folium (fō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *folia* (-ä). [L., a leaf: see *foil*[1].] **1.** A leaf; a lamina; a lamella; a layer.

The minerals retain their positions in *folia* ranging in the usual direction. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 427.

2. In *geom.*, a loop, being a part of a curve terminated at both ends by the same node.—**Folium cacuminis**, in *anat.*, a lamella of the vermis superior of the cerebellum, connecting the lobi semilunares superiores.—**Folium of Descartes**, in *geom.*, a plane cubic curve having a crunode, and one real inflexion, which lies at infinity.



Folium of Descartes, with its asymptote. The equation is $(4-y)(y-1)^2 = 3x^2y$.

folk (fōk), *n.* [< ME. *folk*, *folc*, < AS. *folc* = OFries. OS. *folk* = D. MLG. *volk* = OHG. *folc*, MHG. *volc*, G. *volk* = Icel. *fōlk* = Dan. Sw. *folk*, people, people collectively, the people, a people or nation, = Lith. *pulkas*, a crowd, = OBulg. *plŭkŭ* = Russ. *polkŭ*, an army. The OF. *folc*, *foulc*, *fulc*, *fouc*, *fouk*, etc., people, multitude, crowd, troop, is of G. origin. Connection with *flock*[1] (by transposition) is improbable; with L. *vulgus*, out of the question. The AS. pl. was the same in form as the sing. (*folc*), and meant only 'peoples, nations'; so ME., where also pl. *folkes*, peoples, occurs; but the pl. *folks*, meaning persons, appears in late ME.] People, considered either distributively or collectively. Specifically—(*a*) People in general; persons regarded individually: used in a plural sense either as *folk* or *folks*.

Swa mykel *folk* com never togyder . . .
Als sal be sene byfor Crist than.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6013.

Edi [blessed] be thu, hevene quene,
Folkes frovre [comforter] and engles blis.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 255.

He laid his hands upon a few sick *folk* and healed them. Mark vi. 5.

So when they came to the door, they went in, not knocking; for *folks* use not to knock at the door of an inn. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 302.

(*b*) *pl.* Persons mentally classed together as forming a special group: with a qualifying adjective or clause: in this use chiefly colloquial and generally in the form *folks*: as, old *folks*; young *folks*; poor *folks*.

Some *folks* rail against other *folks*, because other *folks* have what some *folks* would be glad of. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

Our ancestors are very good kind of *folks*; but they are the last people I should choose to have a visiting acquaintance with. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

(*c*) The people as an aggregate; the common people: in this use without a plural form.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously.
Ps. lxvii. 4 (Book of Common Prayer).

(*d*) An aggregate or corporate body of persons; a people; a nation: as singular *folk*, as plural *folks* (but rare in the plural).

The *folc* of Denemark. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 3.

The conies are but a feeble *folk*. Prov. xxx. 26.

Some of the wordes the weren spoken bitwene two *folkes*, that on was of Ierusalem, and that other of Babilonie. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 51.

But, if we [English-speaking people] do not belong to the same nation, I do hold that we belong to the same people: or rather, to use a word of our own tongue, to the same *folk*. By that I mean that we come of the same stock, that we speak the same tongue, that we have a long common history and a crowd of common memories. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 15.

(*e*) *pl.* Friends: as, we are not *folks* now. [Prov. Eng.]—**Good folk.** See *good*.—**One's folks**, or **the folks**, one's people; one's family or relatives: as, he has gone to see *his folks*; how are *the folks* at home? [Colloq.]

Folkething (fōl′ke-ting), *n.* [Dan., < *folk*, folk (= G. *volk*), + *thing*, a meeting (of lawmakers): see *Landsthing*.] The lower house of the Danish parliament or Rigsdag. It consists of 114 members elected for three years by all male citizens 30 years of age and over. All matters regarding the budget and taxation must first be introduced into the Folkething and discussed by it before being taken up by the Landsthing or upper house. The Folkething may be dissolved by the king as often as he pleases.

folk-free (fōk′frē), *a.* Free.—**Folk-free and sacless**, a term applied to one who is a lawful freeman. *Wharton.*

folk-frith (fōk′frith), *n.* In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the rightful peace of the whole people. Men having a controversy with each other were not allowed to settle it by violence without first obtaining leave of the people on showing sufficient cause. To fight without leave was a breach of the folk-frith.

The conquerors came as "folks"; and the very existence of a folk implied a "*folk-frith*" of the community as a whole. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., Am. Ed., p. 22.

folkland (fōk′land), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folcland*, < *folc*, the people, + *land*, land.] In *old Eng. law*, the land of the folk or people, as distinguished from *bookland*, which was held by charter or deed. It comprised the whole area that was not assigned to individuals or communities at the original allotment, and that was not subsequently divided into estates of bookland. (*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 36.) It corresponded to the *ager publicus* of the Romans.

The *folkland*, the common land of the community or of the nation, out of which the ancient allodial possessions were carved. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 63.

Portions of the *folk-land* might be, and frequently were, turned into private property by grant from the sovereign power; or, without altering the ultimate public property in the land, the possession and enjoyment of it might be, and constantly were, let out to individuals. *E. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 20.

folk-lore (fōk′lōr), *n.* [< *folk* + *lore*; first suggested by Mr. Thoms in 1846 ("Athenæum," 1846, p. 862), in imitation of G. compounds like *volkslied*, 'folk-song,' *volksepos*, popular epic, etc.] The lore of the common people; the traditional beliefs and customs of the people, surviving from ancient times; traditional knowledge; popular superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

Among the proofs of his [William John Thoms's] happiness of hitting on names may be cited his . . . invention of the word *folk-lore*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 141.

Mr. Gomme offers as a definition of the science of *folk-lore* the following: it is "the comparison and identification of the survivals, archaic beliefs, customs, and traditions in modern ages." *Science*, IX. 479.

folkloric (fōk′lōr-ik), *a.* [< *folk-lore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to folk-lore. [Recent.]

Folk-lorist and *folk-loric* are not pleasant forms, but students have been driven to use both. *Nature*, XXXIV. 38.

folklorist (fōk′lōr-ist), *n.* [< *folk-lore* + *-ist*.] One skilled in or engaged in the study of folk-lore. [Recent.]

The question whether the personality of the giant Gargantua is an emanation of the fertile genius of Rabelais, or whether that writer grafted his own immortal ideas on to an ancient Celtic stock, has for some time past been a matter of friendly dispute amongst French *folk-lorists*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 404.

folkloristic (fōk-lō-ris′tik), *a.* [< *folk-lore* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to the field of the folklorist; of the nature of folk-lore. [Recent.]

A recent visit to the Mississaguas of Scugog Island (a remnant of a once powerful branch of the great Ojibwa confederacy) has enabled me to collect some interesting philological and *folk-loristic* information. *Science*, XII. 132.

folkmoot (fōk′mōt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. ME. **folkmote*, AS. *folc-gemōt* (= Dan. *folkemöde* = Sw. *folkmöte*), < *folc*, the people, + *gemōt*, a meeting: see *folk* and *moot*. The form *folkmote* is also used archaically in mod. law writings, histories, etc.; it scarcely occurs in ME. literature.] Formerly, in England, an assembly of the under-kingdom, or, later, shire, containing representatives from townships and hundreds; also, a local court.

> To which *folke-mote* they all with one consent
> Sith each of them his Ladie had him by, . . .
> Agreed to travell and their fortunes try.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV iv. 6.

The *folk-moot* or popular assembly of the shire, is a representative body to a certain extent: it is attended by the representatives of the hundreds and townships, and has a representative body of witnesses to give validity to the acts that are executed in it. If each shire represented a complete kingdom, the shiremoot would give a complete representative system existing in each kingdom. But as the small kingdoms coalesced or were united by conquest, it does not seem to have been thought necessary to extend the system; the council of the aggregated state is not a *folk-moot* but a witenagemot.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 51.

folkmooter† (fōk′mō-tėr), *n.* [< *folkmoot* + *-er*[1].] A frequenter of folkmoots or popular meetings; a democrat.

> Keep your problems of ten groats; these matters are not for pragmatics and *folk-mooters* to babble in.
> *Milton*, Colasterion.

folkmote†, *n.* See *folkmoot*.

folk-psychology (fōk′sī-kol″ō-ji), *n.* [Tr. G. *völkerpsychologie*.] Same as *ethnopsychology*.

folk-right (fōk′rīt), *n.* [A mod. form, repr. AS. *folc-riht*, < *folc*, the people, + *riht*, right, law.] The common law or right of the people; the law or right of the people as opposed to that of the privileged classes.

> When one of Beowulf's "comrades" saw his lord hard bestead, "he minded him of the homestead he had given him, of the *folk-right* he gave him as his father had it; nor might he hold back then."
> *J. R. Green*, Making of Eng., p. 168.

folk-song (fōk′sông), *n.* [Tr. G. *volkslied*.] 1. A song of the people; a song based on a legendary or historical event, or on some incident of common life, the words and generally the music of which have originated among the common people and are extensively used by them.

> The idyllic bond between shepherd and sheep has formed the subject of many quaintly graceful Roumanian *folk-songs*.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 338.

2. A song written in imitation of the simple and artless style of such a popular song.

folk-speech (fōk′spēch), *n.* [< *folk* + *speech*; after G. *volkssprache*.] Popular language; the dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district, as distinguished from the speech of the educated people or from the literary language.

> There must have been very great diversity in the *folk-speech*.
> *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 11.

folk-story (fōk′stō″ri), *n.* A popular legend.

> Quaint *folk-stories* handed down by tradition from generation to generation.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, III., p. 4 of Book Notices, etc.

folle†, *v. t.* Same as *full*[3].

follet† (fo-lā′), *n.* [F.] Same as *foliot*.

follia (fōl-lē′ä), *n.* [It., folly, madness, extravagance: see *folly*.] In *music*, a series of variations on a theme, the only merit of which is their ingenuity.

follicle (fol′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *follicule* = Sp. Pg. It. (obs.) *folliculo* = It. *follicolo*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag or sack, dim. of *follis*, a pair of bellows, a wind-bag, a money-bag, etc.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A dry one-celled seed-vessel consisting of a single carpel, and dehiscent only by the ventral suture, as in the milkweed and larkspur. (*b*†) Any bladder-shaped appendage; a utricle.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a minute secretory or excretory cavity, sac, or tube; one of the ultimate blind ramifications of a secretory surface; a glandular cul-de-sac; a mucous crypt or lacuna; a minute nodule of lymphoid tissue. A *sebaceous follicle* is a gland of the skin secreting a greasy substance; a *gastric follicle* is one of the glandular tubes of the mucous membrane of the stomach secreting gastric juice; an *intestinal follicle* is one of the secretory mucous crypts of the intestines; a *Graafian follicle* is a little sac in an ovary in which an ovum matures. The solitary and agminate glands, glands of Brunner, Peyer's patches, crypts of Lieberkühn, etc., are all follicles or aggregations of follicles. The term is sometimes extended to a cluster of follicles, thus being made synonymous with *gland*.


Follicle, def. (*a*). Fruit of Larkspur.

3. In *entom.*, a cocoon; the covering made by a larva for its protection during the pupa state.

follicular (fo-lik′ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *follicularis*, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag: see *follicle*.] 1. Pertaining to, contained in, or having the character of a follicle: as, a *follicular* secretion or parasite; *follicular* pores.—2. Composed or consisting of follicles.

> The four tentacles of the posterior division have undergone much modification, and are converted into a peculiar organ termed the spadix, which bears a discoidal *follicular* gland.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 457.

3. Provided with follicles.

folliculate, folliculated (fo-lik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* 1. Same as *follicular*, 3.—2. In *entom.*, having a case or cocoon: applied to many pupæ and some larvæ which are so protected.

follicule (fol′i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *folliculus*, a small bag: see *follicle*.] 1. A follicle. Hence—2. A wind-bag; a puffed-up, conceited person. [Rare.]

> The reporters and other literary and social *follicules* who have contributed to her ridiculous reputation.
> *The American*, I. 251.

Folliculina (fo-lik-ū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *folliculus*, a small bag.] A genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians, established by Lamarck in 1816: called *Freia* by Claparède and Lachmann in 1856. They are trumpet-animalcules of the family *Stentoridæ*, with the peristome divided into two lappet-like parts. *F. ampulla* is an example.


Trumpet-animalcule (*Folliculina ampulla*), magnified 300 times.

folliculitis (fo-lik-ū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *follicule* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of one or more follicles.

folliculose, folliculous (fo-lik′ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< LL. *folliculosus*, full of husks, < L. *folliculus*, a small bag, husk, etc.: see *follicle*.] Having the appearance or nature of a follicle.

> Antheridia in *folliculose* bodies on the surface of separate thalli. *Bull. Ill. State Laboratory Nat. Hist.*, II. 30.

follifull† (fol′i-fûl), *a.* [< *folly* + *-ful*.] Full of folly. *Shenstone*.

follow (fol′ō), *v.* [< ME. *folowen, foluwen, folwen, folzhen, folzen, folzien*, etc. (also with umlaut *filighen, filihen, fulien*), < AS. *folgian* (also with reg. umlaut *fylgian, fylgean*, with syncope *fylgan*, with intrusive *i fyligian, fyligean, fyligan*) = OS. *folgōn* = OFries. *folgia, fulgia, folia* = D. MLG. *volgen* = OHG. *folgēn*, MHG. *volgen*, G. *folgen* = Icel. *fylgja* = Dan. *følge* = Sw. *följa*, follow; not in Goth.; connections unknown.]

I. *trans.* 1. To go or come after; move behind in the same direction: as, the dog *followed* his master home; *follow* me.

> He [Edward the Confessor] took the greatest delight, says William of Malmsbury, "to *follow* a pack of swift hounds in pursuit of game, and to cheer them with his voice."
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 60.

> Of him who walked in glory and in joy,
> *Following* his plough, along the mountain side.
> *Wordsworth*, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

> Fain had he *follow'd* their receding steps.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

2. To come after in natural sequence, or in order of time; succeed.

> The nexte houre of Mars *folwynge* this,
> Arcite unto the temple walked is
> Of fierse Mars.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1509.

> They were free from that childish love of titles which characterized the . . . generation which preceded them, and . . . that which *followed* them.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

> Seest thou how tears still *follow* earthly bliss?
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 390.

3. To engage in the pursuit of; seek to overtake or come up with; pursue; chase: as, to *follow* game or an enemy.

> Whilst her neglected child holds her in chase,
> Cries to catch her whose busy care is bent
> To *follow* that which flies before her face.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxliii.

4. To pursue as an object or purpose; strive after; endeavor to obtain or attain to.

> *Follow* peace with all men. Heb. xii. 14.

5. To keep up with, or with the course or progress of; observe or comprehend the sequence or connecting links of: as, to *follow* an argument, or the plot of a play.—6. To watch or regard the movements, progress, or course of: as, to *follow* a person with the eye.

> He *followed* with his eyes the fleeting shade. *Dryden*.

> Is there not one face you study? One figure whose movements you *follow* with, at least, curiosity?
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xix.

7. To accept as a leader or guide; be led or guided by; accompany; hence, to adhere to, as disciples to a master or his teachings; accept as authority; adopt the opinions, cause, or side of.

> The house of Judah *followed* David. 2 Sam. ii. 10.

> A young man of unblemished character [Gladstone], . . . the rising hope of those stern and unbending Tories who *follow* . . . a leader whose experience and eloquence are indispensable to them.
> *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

8. To conform to; comply with; take as a guide, example, or model: as, to *follow* the fashion; to *follow* advice or admonition.

> The commodiousness of this invention caused all parts of Christendom to *follow* it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

> It has often been alleged as an excuse for the misgovernment of her [Elizabeth's] successors that they only *followed* her example. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

9. To engage in or be concerned with as a pursuit; pursue the duties or requirements of: carry on the business of; prosecute as, to *follow* trade, a calling, or a profession; to *follow* the stage.

> I would I had bestowed that time in the tongues that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-bating: O, had I but *followed* the arts! *Shak.*, T. N. i. 3.

> In peace euery man *followed* his building and planting.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 37.

> Women, girls, and boys often *follow* this occupation.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 110.

10. To result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; come after as a result or consequence: as, poverty often *follows* extravagance or idleness; intemperance is often *followed* by disease.

> A duty well discharg'd is never *follow'd*
> By sad repentance.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

> It is written in the eternal laws of the universe of God, that sin shall be *followed* by suffering.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 278.

Follow my leader, a game played by children, in which each in turn does whatever another, called the leader, does, or suffers some specified penalty.—**To follow home**, to follow up closely.

> The Prophet, having this fair opportunity, *followed* the blow he had given him so *home* that Ahab was not able to stand before him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

To follow suit. (*a*) In *card-playing*, to play a card of the same suit as that first played. Hence—(*b*) To follow the line of speech, argument, or conduct adopted by a predecessor.—**To follow up**, to pursue closely; prosecute with vigor or promptness, as something already begun; act upon with energy: as, to *follow up* an advantage.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come or go behind; come in the wake or rear; come next, or in natural sequence or order.

> Ioseph ferde bi-foren and the flote *folewede*.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

> When all these things are thus disposed and prepared, then *follows* the action of the war. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

> The famine . . . shall *follow* close after you. Jer. xlii. 16.

2. To result as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; be a consequent: as, from such conduct great scandal is sure to *follow*; the facts may be admitted, but the inference drawn from them does not *follow*.

> This above all—to thine own self be true;
> And it must *follow*, as the night the day,
> Thou canst not then be false to any man.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

> In a short time it *followed*, that could not be had for a pound of Copper which before was sould vs for an ounce.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 166.

> If he suspects me without cause, it *follows* that the best way of curing his jealousy is to give him reason for't.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

=**Syn.** *Follow, Succeed, Ensue.* *Follow* and *succeed*, or *succeed to*, are applied to persons or things; *ensue*, in modern literature, to things only. *Follow* may denote the mere going in order in a track or line, and it commonly suggests that the things mentioned are near together. *Succeed* (transitive or intransitive), implying a regular series, denotes the being in the same place which another has held immediately before; a crowd may *follow* a man, but only one person or event can *succeed to* another; upon the death of a sovereign his oldest son *succeeds* him and *succeeds to* the throne; day *follows* night. To *ensue* is to *follow* close upon, to *follow* as the effect of some settled principle of order, to *follow* by a necessary connection: as, nothing but suffering can *ensue* from such a course.

> I yield, I *follow* where heaven shows the way. *Dryden*.

> One sorrow never comes, but brings an heir,
> That may *succeed* as his inheritor.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4.

> Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;
> Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope*.

follow (fol′ō), *n.* [< *follow*, *v.*] In *billiards*, a stroke which causes the cue-ball to follow the object-ball after impact.

follow-board (fol′ō-bōrd), *n.* In *founding*, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid: a molding-board.

★**follower** (fol'ō-ėr), *n.* [< ME. **folwere, foluer,* < AS. *folgere* (= OFries. *folgere* = D. MLG. *volger* = OHG. *folgari,* MHG. *volgære,* G. *folger* = Icel. *fylgjari* = Dan. (*efter-*)*følger* = Sw. (*efter-*)*följare*), a follower, attendant, < *folgian,* follow: see *follow.*] **1.** One who follows another, in any sense of the verb *follow.* In particular—(*a*) One who follows or accompanies a master or leader as servant, attendant, dependent, associate, or supporter.

I haue ben his *folwar* al this fifty wyntre;
Bothe ysowen his sede and sued his bestes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 549.

Else the lady's mad: yet, if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her *followers,* . . .
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft courage makes your *followers* faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

(*b*) One who follows a master or teacher as a disciple or adherent; one who takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinion, or example, or an adherent of a particular doctrine or system.

So that they all three do plead God's omnipotency, . . . the *followers* of consubstantiation to the kneading up of both substances as it were into one lump.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

(*c*) One who follows in practice the conduct, course, or example of another; one who conforms his conduct or course to that of some person or thing regarded as a model or pattern; an imitator: as, Terence was a *follower* of Menander.

Followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises. Heb. vi. 12.

(*d*) A man who "keeps company" with a young woman; especially, one who is in the habit of calling upon a maid-servant to pay his addresses; a beau. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Marker . . . offers eighteen guineas. . . . Five servants kept. No man. No *followers.*
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

2. In *mach.*, any part of a machine moving in a limited range, as in guides, and following the motion of another part.—**3.** In a steam-engine, the cover of a piston or of a stuffing-box.

follower-plate (fol'ō-ėr-plāt), *n.* In *mach.*, a plate serving as a follower.

following (fol'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *follow, v.*] **1.** A body of followers, retainers, attendants, or supporters; the adherents, disciples, or imitators of a particular leader or system, considered collectively; the persons composing a sect or party that follows the lead of a chief, or is devoted to the same cause, body of principles, or system of teaching or action.

While burghers, with important face,
Described each new-come lord,
Discussed his lineage, told his name,
His *following,* and his feudal fame.
Scott, Marmion, v. 6.

The Queen . . . took her hand, call'd her sweet sister, and kiss'd not her alone, but all the ladies of her *following.*
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

With a small *following* of servants, he reached Naples.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, vi.

2. What one follows as an occupation or trade; vocation; calling; occupation. [Rare.]

In every age men in general attend more to their own immediate pursuits and *followings* than to the . . . claims of discontented factions.
S. Turner, Hist. Eng. during Middle Ages, vii. 5.

★**following** (fol'ō-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *follow, v.*] **1.** Immediately succeeding; coming next in order; ensuing: as, during the *following* week.

And euery ffre sower shall paye, euery yere vij. yere *volwyng,* to the ffyndyng of a prest, iiij. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

The Mondaye *folowynge,* that was the daye of Viti and Modesti, and the .xvj. day of June.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

2. That is now to follow; now to be related, set forth, described, or explained: as, the *following* story I can vouch for; in the *following* order.

My friend answered what I said in the *following* manner. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

followingly† (fol'ō-ing-li), *adv.* In what follows; immediately; next.

So that we come to him the way that he hath appointed; which way is Jesus Christ only, we shall see *followingly.*
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 274.

following-time (fol'ō-ing-tīm), *n.* A wet season, when showers follow one another in rapid succession. [Prov. Eng.]

folly (fol'i), *n.*; pl. *follies* (-iz). [< ME. *folye, folie,* < OF. *folie,* folly, foolishness, indiscretion, wantonness, F. *folie,* folly, also madness, lunacy (= Pr. *folia, follia, folhia, fulhia* = Sp. (obs.) *folia* = It. *follia*), < OF. *fol,* fool, foolish: see *fool*[1].] **1.** The character or conduct of a fool; the state of being foolish; weakness of judgment or character, or actions which spring from it; want of understanding; weak or light-minded conduct.

He . . . that reproveth or chydeth a fool for his *folie.*
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Patriarkes and prophetes repreued her science,
And seiden, her wordes ne her wisdomes was but a *folye.*
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 139.

What *folly* 'tis to hazard life for ill!
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5.

What *Folly* must in such Expence appear!
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Something regard for or attention to which is foolish.

The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable let not us presume to condemn as *follies* and toys, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 1.

Specifically—**3**†. Conduct morally bad; wickedness; wantonness.

Sche hadde meche Tresoure abouten hire: and he trowed, that sche hadde ben a comoun Woman, that dwelled there to resceyve Men to *Folye.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 24.

4. A costly structure or other undertaking left unfinished for want of means, too expensive to be properly maintained, built in a very ill-chosen place, or the like; an enterprise that exhausts or ruins the projector.

They saw an object amidst the woods on the edge of the hill, which upon enquiry they were told was called Shenstone's *folly.* *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, ix. 7.

We know indeed how this scorn will embody itself in a name given to the unfinished structure. It is called this or that man's *folly;* and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after-years.
Abp. Trench, Westminster Abbey Sermons, p. 130.

=**Syn. 1.** Nonsense, foolishness, senselessness, ridiculousness, extravagance, indiscretion, imbecility. See list under *absurdity.*

folly (fol'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *follied,* ppr. *follying.* [< *folly, n.*] To act with folly; act foolishly. [Rare.]

Let me shun
Such *follying* before thee. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

folly†, *a.* [ME., also *folliche, foly* (mod. as if **foolly*), < *fol,* fool, + *-ly, -liche,* E. -ly[1].] Foolish.

Than bring they to her remembraunce
The *foly* dedes of her enfaunce.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5006.

Job synnede not with his lippis, none any *foly* thing agen God spac. *Wyclif*, Job i. 22 (Oxf.).

folmarde†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *foulmart.*

folt†, *n.* [ME. *folte,* contr. of *folet,* < OF. *folet,* dim. of *fol,* a fool: see *folet.*] A fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folt†, *v. i.* [ME., < *folt, n.* Cf. OF. *enfoletir,* act foolishly.] To act like a fool. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folted†, *p. a.* [ME., < *folt* + *-ed*[2].] Foolish; silly.

Fendes crepte tho ymages witheinne,
And lad *folted* men to synne.
Cursor Mundi, l. 2304.

Shrewes mysdede hym ful ofte,
And helde hym *folted* or wode.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

folthead†, *n.* [ME. *foltheed;* < *folt* + *-head.*] Folly.

That non at goure nede goure name wolde nempne
In ffersnesse ne in *ffoltheed,* but ffaste ffle away-ward.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 7.

foltish†, *a.* [ME., also *foltisch;* < *folt, n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Foolish.

Wher God hath not maad the wysdom of this worlde *foltisch.* *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. i. 20 (Oxf.).

A *Foltysshe* face, rude of eloquence,
Bostys with borias, and [at] a brownte wul flee.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

foltrye†, *n.* [ME.; < *folt* + *-ry.*] Foolishness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 169.

folwe[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *follow.*

folwe[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *full*[3].

foly†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *folly.*

foment†, *n.* [< L. *fomentum,* a warm lotion or poultice, a mitigation, alleviation, nourishment, contr. of **fovimentum,* < *fovere,* warm, keep warm, foment.] A warm lotion; fomentation.

That [ointment] was not vnpleasaunt to our Lorde: but those superfluous sauors & *fomentes* of the body, which the more it is cherished, the more it riseth & rebelleth against the soul. *Vives*, Instruction of a Christian Woman, ii. 9.

foment (fō-ment'), *v. t.* [< F. *fomenter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fomentar* = It. *fomentare,* < L. *fomentare,* foment, < *fomentum,* a warm lotion or poultice: see *foment, n.*] **1.** To apply warm lotions to; bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water.

Creeps Chillness on him? She *foments* and heats
His flesh, but more profoundly burns her own.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 155.

For, whether he cauterize or *foment,* whether he draw blood or apply cordials, he is the same physician, and seeks but one end (our spiritual health) by his divers ways. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiv.

2. To cherish with heat; encourage or promote the growth of by or as if by heat. [Rare.]

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd.
Milton, P. L., xi. 338.

3. To encourage; abet; instigate or promote by incitement: commonly used in a bad sense: as, to *foment* discord.

The Swedes bear up still, being *fomented* and supported by the French. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

Proud Egypt would dissembled friendship bring;
Foment the war, but not support the king.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 284.

The spirit of maritime enterprise was *fomented,* and greatly facilitated in its operation, by the invention of the astrolabe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 16.

fomentation (fō-men-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fomentation* = Pr. *fomentacio* = Sp. *fomentación* = Pg. *fomentação* = It. *fomentazione,* < L. *fomentatio(n-),* < *fomentare,* foment: see *foment.*] **1.** The act of heating, warming, or cherishing; warmth.

The temper'd heat,
Friendly to vital motion, may afford
Soft *fomentation,* and invite the seed.
Cowper, Task, iii. 510.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) The act of applying warm liquids to a part of the body, by means of flannels or other cloths dipped in them. (*b*) The liquid thus applied.

Fomentations properly be devises for to be applied unto any affected part, either to comfort and to cherish it, or to allay the paine, or else to open the pores to make way for ointments and plastres.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of Words of Art.

3. Excitation; instigation; encouragement.

And dive in science for distinguished names,
Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride!
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

Dry fomentation, in *med.*, an application to a part of the body of something warm and dry, as hot flannel, etc.

fomenter (fō-men'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who foments; one who encourages or instigates: commonly in a bad sense: as, a *fomenter* of sedition.

A perpetual *fomenter* and nourisher of sin.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 25.

They [vicars] would not then have become the authors and *fomenters* of all that discord and confusion.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

The small English community was little amenable to the authority of the king's Government, and appears to have been the main *fomenters,* for purposes of gain, of disorder among the native Irish. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 567.

2. A device for applying heat to any part of the body, consisting usually of a tin vessel made to contain hot water, and shaped as its purpose requires.

fomes (fō'mēz), *n.*; pl. *fomites* (fō'mi-tēz). [L., kindling-wood, touchwood, tinder, < *fovere,* warm, keep warm: see *foment.*] **1.** In *med.*, any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagion.

The most important *fomites* are bed-clothes, bedding, woollen garments, carpets, curtains, letters, etc.
Quain, Med. Dict.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *mycology*, a subgenus of *Polyporus,* or, according to some authors, a genus of *Polyporaceæ,* composed of perennial indurated species.

font†, *n.* and *a.* [ME. *fon, fonne,* prob. (according to Skeat, 1899) < OFries. *fonne, fone,* Fries. *fonna, fona,* a girl, E. Fries. *fon, fone,* a girl, woman, servant, also, usually, a simple, stupid, useless girl or creature, = Sw. *fåne,* dial. *fane, faune,* = Icel. *fāni,* a fool. Hence *fond*[3], q. v.] **I.** *n.* A fool; a simpleton; an idiot.

Ilhayl, by God, Aleyn, thou is a *fonne.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 169.

Thus longe where have ye lent?
Certes, walkyd aboute lyk a *fon,*
I wist never what I ment.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 80.

Thou art a *fon* of thy love to boste,
All that is lent to love wyll be lost.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

II. *a.* Foolish; simple; silly.

This knyght weddid a woman of the kynrede of Levi, but she was *fon* and bitter. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 242.

font†, *v. i.* [ME. *fonnen,* < *fon,* a fool; most common in the pp. *fonned, fond,* as adj.: see *fond*[3], *a.* and *v.*] To be foolish or simple; act like a fool; dote.

When age approchith on, . . .
Than thoue shalte begynne to *fonne,*
And dote in love. *Court of Love*, l. 458.

Herk, syrs, ye *fon,* I shalle you teche.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 94.

What, thu *fonnyst* as a best? *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 36.

fond[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *find*.

fond[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *fand*[2].

fond[3] (fond), *a.* [< ME. *fond*, contr. of usual *fonned*, sometimes *fonnet*, foolish, pp. of *fonnen*, act like a fool, be foolish: see *fon*, *v.*] **1.** Foolish; simple; silly.

The riche man fulle *fonned* is, ywys,
That weneth that he loved is.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5367.

Whether God hath not maad the wisdom of this world *fonned*. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. i. 20 (Purv.).

I do wonder,
Thou naughty gaoler, that thou art so *fond*
To come abroad with him at his request.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 3.

An old man, that by reason of his age was a little *fond*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 32.

2. Exhibiting or expressing foolishness or folly.

Thus shalle we hym refe alle his *fonde* talys.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 201.

Let men be assured that a *fond* opinion they have already acquired enough is a principal reason why they have acquired so little. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

3. Foolishly tender and loving; doting; weakly indulgent; also (without implication of weakness or foolishness), tender; loving; very affectionate.

Coach. But does she draw kindly with the captain?
Fag. As *fond* as pigeons. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

A passion *fond* even to idolatry.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. Foolishly or extravagantly prized; hence, trifling; trivial.

Poynt not thy tale with thy fynger, vse thou no such *fond* toyes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold,
Or stones whose rates are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

5. Disposed to prize highly or to like very much; feeling affection or pleasure: usually followed by *of*, rarely by an infinitive: as, to be *fond of* children; to be *fond of* oysters.

As for their Recreations and Walks, there are no People more *fond of* coming together to see and be seen.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 14.

They seem also to be credulous, and *fond of* believing strange things. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 266.

Ah! jolly mercer, they who have good wares are *fond* to show them. *Scott*, Kenilworth, ii.

6. Cloyingly sweet in taste or smell; fulsome; luscious. [Prov. Eng.]

fond[3]† (fond), *v.* [< *fond*[3], *a.*; in part prob. an altered form of the older verb *fon*. Cf. *fondle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be fond; be in love; dote.

My master loves her dearly:
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him.
Shak., T. N., ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; caress; fondle.

The Tyrian hugs and *fonds* thee on her breast.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

★**fond**[4] (fond), *n.* [< F. *fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *fund*.] **1**†. Bottom.—**2**†. Fund; stock.

Some new *fonde* of wit should if possible be provided.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vii.

3 (F. pron. fôṅ). A background or groundwork, especially of lace.—**Fond clair**, in *lace-making*, a background of the more simple sort, such as a net pattern or mesh-like ground.—**Fond de cuve**†, a cloak of round form like a cope or Spanish cloak, worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

fondant (fôṅ-doṅ′), *a.* [F., ppr. of *fondre*, found, ground: see *found*[3].] In *her.*, stooping, as for prey: said of an eagle, a falcon, etc.

fondle (fon′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fondled*, ppr. *fondling*. [Freq. of *fond*[3], *v.*, < *fond*[3], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To treat with tender caresses; bestow tokens of love upon; caress: as, to *fondle* a child.

The rabbit *fondles* his own harmless face.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

He knew it was not in their mother's nature to bear to see any living thing caressed but herself; she would have felt annoyed had he *fondled* a kitten in her presence.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxv.

II. *intrans.* To show fondness, as by manners, words, or caresses.

Fondling together, as I'm alive. . . . Ah! have I caught you, my pretty doves?
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

Persuasion *fondled* in his look and tone.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

fondler (fond′lėr), *n.* One who fondles or caresses. *Johnson.*

fondling (fond′ling), *n.* [< *fond*[3] + *-ling*[1].] **1**†. A person who is fond or foolish; one of weak mind or character; a fool.

Yet were her words and lookes but false and fayned,
To some hid end to make more easie way,
Or to allure such *fondlings* whom she trayned
Into her trap unto their owne decay.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 42.

We have many such *fondlings* that are their wives' pack-horses and slaves. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 568.

2. A person or thing fondled or caressed.

The badges of a *fondlynge*, as
Braue napkyns, bracelettes, rynges,
He layde away, and went to schoole
To learn more sober thinges.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 3.

He was his parents' darling, not their *fondling*. *Fuller.*

fondly (fond′li), *adv.* In a fond manner. (*a*) Foolishly; simply; sillily.

Sometimes her head she *fondly* would aguize
With gaudy girlonds. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantic man.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 454.

(*b*) With indiscreet or excessive affection; also (without implication of indiscretion), affectionately; tenderly.

He to lips that *fondly* falter
Presses his without reproof.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

It was natural in the early days of Wordsworth's career to dwell most *fondly* on those profounder qualities to appreciate which settled in some sort the measure of a man's right to judge of poetry at all.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 202.

fondness (fond′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fonnednesse*, foolishness, < *fonned*, fond, foolish, + *-nesse*, -ness.] **1.** The state or character of being fond. (*a*) Foolishness; weakness; want of sense or judgment.

In the profetis of Samarie Y siz *fonnednesse* [Latin *fatuitatem*]. *Wyclif*, Jer. xxiii. 13 (Purv.).

Fondnesse it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden bee!
Spenser, Sonnets, xxxvii.

He is in mourning for his wife's grandmother, which is thought a great piece of *fondness*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 233.

(*b*) Foolish tenderness; tender passion; strong or demonstrative affection.

Some said he died of melancholy, some of love,
And of that *fondness* perish'd.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

Her *fondness* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

And still, that deep and hidden love,
With its first *fondness*, wept above
The victim of its own revenge!
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

2. Strong inclination, propensity, or appetite.

Being all poor as rats, they dwelt with peculiar *fondness* upon the popular theme of the enchanted riches.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 302.

Every one has noticed Milton's *fondness* of sonorous proper names. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 291.

=**Syn.** *Attachment*, *Affection*, etc. (see *love*); partiality, inclination, propensity.

fondon (Sp. pron. fon-dōn′), *n.* [Sp., bottom, < *fondo*, bottom: see *fund*.] A tub or kettle with a copper bottom and sides of wood or stone, larger than the cazo, in which silver ores are ground and amalgamated. This is effected by the action of rotating pulverizers (voladoras), as in the arrastre, except that in the case of the fondon the pulverizers are made not of stone, but of copper. The fondon is used in the Catorce mining district in Mexico. See *cazo*.

fondu (fôṅ-dü′), *a.* [F., pp. of *fondre*, melt, cast, found, dissolve, soften, blend: see *found*[3].] Blended; softened. In *decorative art*, noting anything in which colors are so applied as to pass insensibly into each other through delicate gradations: especially said of color-printing, as in wall-paper and calicoes.

The *fondu* or rainbow style of paper-hangings.
Ure, Dict., III. 479.

fondue (fôṅ-dü′), *n.* [F. *fondue*, a cheese-pudding, lit. melted, fem. of *fondu*, pp. of *fondre*, melt: see *found*[3].] A cheese-pudding, made of grated cheese, eggs, butter, and seasoning.

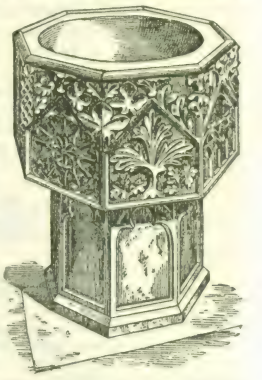
fone[1]† (fōn), *n.* A Middle English form of the plural of *foe*[1].

fone[2]†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *few*.

fong†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fang*.

fonly† (fon′li), *adv.* [< *fon*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Fondly. *Spenser.*

font[1] (font), *n.* [< ME. *font*, rarely *fant* (often *funt*, see below) (often in equiv. comp. *fontston*: see *fontstone*), < AS. *fant* (once in comp. *font*), a font, = OFries. *font*, *funt* = D. *vont* = MLG. *funte*, *vunte* = Icel. *fontr* = Sw. *funt*, in comp. *dop-funt* = Dan. *font*, in comp. *döbefont*, a font, < ML. *fon(t-)s*, a baptismal font, a particular use of L. *fon(t-)s*, a fountain, spring. From the ME. *funt*, a font, parallel to *font*, comes E. *fount*, now used chiefly in the orig. L. sense 'a spring,' which is in both cases later in E. use than the baptismal sense, and in *font*[1] is to be referred directly to the L.: see *fount*[1].] **1.** A repository for the water used in baptism; now, specifically, a basin, usually of marble or other fine stone, permanently fixed within a church, to contain the water for baptism by sprinkling or immersion: distinctively called a *baptismal font*. Ritually, its proper position is near the entrance of the church, but it is very commonly placed near the chancel. In the early ages of the church the font was placed in a separate building or chapel called the baptistery; and this usage has maintained itself in some regions, notably in Italy. By the eleventh century it had become customary to locate the font within the main church edifice. The earliest medieval fonts were of considerable size, as it was then the practice to administer the rite by immersion. They were usually of massive stone or marble, and even the oldest surviving examples are, as a rule, richly sculptured. See *baptistery*.



Font, Cathedral of Langres, France; end of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

In the *font* we weren eft iboren. . . . In the *font* ther we iclensed weren. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 59.

A *Font* of baptisme, made of porphyrie stone.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*,
But 'tis usurp'd. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

2. A fount; fountain; source. [Archaic.]

In this garden there are two *fonts* wherein are two auncient Images of great antiquity made of stone.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 35.

Wherefore Moylvennil wyll'd hys Cluyd [river] herself to show;
Who from her native *font*, as proudly she doth flow,
Her handmaids Manian hath, and Hespin, her to bring
To Ruthin. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 110.

Holy-water font, a basin or receptacle for holy water in Roman Catholic churches; a bénitier or stoup. Formerly also called *holy-water stock*, *stone*, *stoup*, *vat*, etc. See cut under *bénitier*.

font[2] (font), *n.* [In sense 2 also *fount*; < F. *fonte*, a casting, a founding, a cast, a cast of type, a font, < *fondre*, melt, cast, found: see *found*[3].] **1.** A casting; the act or process of casting; founding.

When the figure was ready to be cast in bronze, Michelangelo seems suddenly to have remembered that, as he knew nothing of the processes of the *font*, he could not go on without the assistance of a skilled workman.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 273.

2. A complete assortment and just apportionment of all the characters of a particular face and size of printing-type, as required for ordinary printed work. The ordinary font of 500 pounds of Roman and Italic type for book- or newspaper-work in the English language is divided in about the following proportions: small or lower-case letters, 265 pounds; capital letters, 37 pounds; small-capital letters, 17 pounds; figures, 14 pounds; points and references, 20 pounds; braces, dashes, fractions, etc., 12 pounds; spaces and quadrats, 99 pounds; Italic letters, 36 pounds. For other languages than English different apportionments are necessary.

fontal (fon′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *fontal*, < ML. *fontalis*, < L. *fon(t-)s*, a fount, source: see *fount*[1], *font*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin.

This day among the faithful placed,
And fed with *fontal* manna,
O with maternal title graced —
Dear Anna's dearest Anna.
Coleridge, Christening of a Friend's Child.

From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* In *her.*, a vase or water-pot depicted ★with a fountain or stream running from it.

fontanelle, fontanel (fon-ta-nel′), *n.* [< F. *fontanelle*, a fontanelle: see *fontinel*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, an opening for the discharge of pus.—**2.** A vacancy between bones of the skull of a young animal, due to incompleteness of the process of ossification. The principal fontanelles of the human infant's skull are at the corners of the parietal bones, between these and the frontal, occipital, and squamosal, respectively. The frontoparietal fontanelle is the largest and lasts the longest, causing the "soft spot" which may be felt just above the forehead.

The *fontanelles* remain patent [in rickets] much longer than in a healthy infant. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. Some similar opening between other bones, as in the scapular arch of some batrachians. Also *fontinel*.

Coracoid fontanelle, in *Batrachia*. See *coracoid*, and cut under *omosternum*.

fontange (fôṅ-toṅzh′), *n.* [F., after the Duchesse de *Fontanges*, one of the mistresses of Louis XIV. See def.] A head-dress fashion-

able in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It arose from the use of a ribbon by the Duchesse (then Mademoiselle) de Fontanges (about 1680) to fasten her coiffure when her hat had blown off, with bows falling gracefully over the brow. The name was applied to many modifications of the original simple ribbon or band of lace. A cap with trimmings of lace, and later a high head-dress similar to the commode, were successively called by this name.

The Duchess of Burgundy immediately undressed, and appeared in a *fontange* of the new standard.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 105.

fontanier†, *n.* See *fountaineer*.

Fontarabian (fon-ta-rā′bi-an), *a.* [< *Fontarabia*, Sp. *Fuenterrabía*, in Spain, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Fontarabia or Fuenterrabia, a town in northern Spain near the French frontier, near which occurred the defeat of the rearguard of Charlemagne's army by the Saracens and the death of Roland; hence, relating to this battle in the legends of Roland.

O for a blast of that dread horn
On *Fontarabian* echoes borne.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 33.

fonticulus (fon-tik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *fonticuli* (-lī). [L., a little fountain, dim. of *fon(t-)s*, a fountain: see *font*[1], *fount*[1].] 1. In *surg.*, a small ulcer produced artificially either by caustics or by incisions.—2. In *anat.*, the depression (fonticulus gutturis) at the root of the neck in front, just over the top of the breast-bone, formed by the slanting backward of the windpipe. It is well marked in emaciated persons.

Fontinalaceæ (fon-ti-nā-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fontinalis* + *-aceæ*.] The family of mosses which constitute the old group *Cladocarpi*; the water-mosses. They are aquatic plants with diœcious flowers. The genera are *Fontinalis* and *Dichelyma*.

Fontinalis (fon-ti-nā′lis), *n.* [NL., named in allusion to the place of growth, < L. *fontinalis*, pertaining to a fountain: see *fontinel*.] A genus of cladocarpous aquatic mosses, typical of the family *Fontinalaceæ*. The cilia of the inner peristome are united into a cone by transverse bars. Called *water-moss*.

fontinel (fon′ti-nel), *n.* [< OF. *fontenele*, *fontainele*, *fontanele*, *fontenelle*, etc., f., a little fountain (F. *fontanelle*, in a special sense, fontanelle: see *fontanelle*), dim. of *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain*.] 1. A little fount or fountain.

Let some of those precious distillling tears, which nature, and thy compassion, and thy sufferings, did cause to distil and drop from those sacred *fontinels*, water my stony heart. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

2. Same as *fontanelle*.

font-name† (font′nām), *n.* A baptismal or Christian name.

Some presume Boston to be his Christian, of Bury [de Bury] his Sirname. But . . . Boston is no *Font-name*.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 20.

fontstone†, *n.* [ME. *fontston*, *fontstan*, *fantston*, *fantstan* (also *funtston*, *fountston*), < *font*, *fant*, etc., font[1], + *ston*, *stan*, stone; cf. equiv. ME. *funtfat* = AS. *fantfæt*, < *fant*, font, + *fæt*, fat, vat, a vessel.] A baptismal font of stone.

The same year Edmund receav'd at the *Fontstone* this or another Anlas. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

foo, *n.* See *fu*.

food[1] (föd), *n.* [< ME. *foode*, *fode*, < AS. *fōda*, *food; cf. LG. *vöde* = Icel. *fæðhi*, n., *fæðha*, f., = Sw. *föda* = Dan. *föde* = Goth. *fōdeins*, food; to the same root belong *feed* (AS. *fēdan*, < *fōda*, food), *fodder*[1], *foster*[1]; cf. OHG. *fatunga*, food, nourishment; < Teut. √ **fōd*, **fad* = Gr. *πατεῖσθαι*, eat; cf. L. *pascere*, feed: see *pasture*, *pastor*.] 1. What is eaten for nourishment; whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; victuals; provisions: as, the *food* of animals consists mainly of organic substances; a great scarcity of *food*; the *food* of plants.

Feed me with *food* convenient for me. Prov. xxx. 8.

But mice, and rats, and such small deer,
Have been Tom's *food* for seven long year.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

And homeless near a thousand homes I stood,
And near a thousand tables pined and wanted *food*.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow.

Hence—2. Anything that sustains, nourishes, and augments.

If music be the *food* of love, play on,
Give me excess of it. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

The *food* of hope
Is meditated action. *Tennyson*.

3. Anything serving as material for consumption or use.

P. Hen. I did never see such pitiful rascals.
Fal. Tut, tut; good enough to toss: *food* for powder, *food* for powder; they'll fill a pit as well as better.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I am tempted to believe that plots, conspiracies, wars, victories, and massacres are ordained by Providence only as *food* for the historian. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 208.

4†. A person fed or brought up; a person, as a child, under nurture; in an extended sense, any person; a creature.

Among hem athulf the gode,
Min ogene child, my leue *fode*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1340.

My *foode* that I have fed. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 223.

God rue on thee, poor luckless *fode!*
What has thou to do here?
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

Animal food. See *animal*, *a.*—**Nitrogenized** and **non-nitrogenized foods.** See *nitrogenized*.=**Syn. 1.** *Provender*, etc. (see *feed*, *n.*); sustenance, fare, cheer, viands.

food[1]† (föd), *v. t.* [< ME. *foden*, a parallel form of *feden*, feed: see *food*[1], *feed*.] To feed; supply; figuratively, to soothe; flatter; entertain with promises.

[He] acoyed it [the child] to come to him & clepud [called] hit oft,
& *foded* it with floures & wite fairh by-hest.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 56.

He was *fooded* forth in vain with long talk.
Baret, Alvearie.

food[2]†, *n.* An improper form of *feud*[1].

Hurles forth his thundring dart with deadly *food*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 9.

food-fish (föd′fish), *n.* A kind of fish or fishes suitable for and used as food.

In order for Congress to be able to legislate intelligently for the protection of *food-fishes*, it is necessary that their habits should be understood. *Science*, XI. 236.

foodful (föd′fûl), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-ful*.] Supplying food; full of food. [Poetical.]

There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth.
Dryden.

The falling waters led me,
The *foodful* waters fed me.
Emerson, Woodnotes, i.

fooding†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *food*[1], *v.*] A provision of food.

Thou might'st have thought and prov'd a wiser lad,
(As Joan her *fooding* bought) som good, som bad.
Wits' Recreations (1654).

foodless (föd′les), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-less*.] Without food; destitute of provisions; barren.

The *foodless* wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants.
Thomson, Winter, l. 256.

food-plant (föd′plant), *n.* Any plant that is used for food.

food-rent† (föd′rent), *n.* Rent in kind.

The rent in kind, or *food-rent*, which was thus proportioned to the stock received, unquestionably developed in time into a rent payable in respect of the tenants' land.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 160.

food-stuff (föd′stuf), *n.* A substance or material suitable for food; anything used for the sustenance of man.

food-vacuole (föd′vak″ū-ōl), *n.* A temporary vacuole or clear space in the endosarc of a protozoan, due to the presence of a particle of food, usually with a little water. It forms a kind of digestive cavity which travels about in the substance of the animal, and often has a kind of rhythmic systole and diastole.

foody† (fö′di), *a.* [< *food*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Eatable; fit for food.—2. Food-bearing; fertile; fruitful.

Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's *foody* leas.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 104.

food-yolk (föd′yōk), *n.* That part of the yolk of a meroblastic egg which serves to nourish the embryo, as distinguished from the formative or germinative substance; deutoplasm. Thus, in a hen's egg all of the ball of yellow except the little tread or cicatricula is food-yolk.

foo-foo, fufu (fö′fö), *n.* [Ashanti.] 1. A negro name for dough made from plantains, the fruit being boiled and then pounded in a mortar.—2. A person not worth notice: a term of contempt. *Bartlett*. [Colloq.]

fool[1] (föl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fool*, *fole*, *fol*, a fool, sometimes of a court fool, rarely a wanton, = Icel. *föl* = ODan. *fool*, *fol*, a fool, a madman, < OF. *fol*, a fool, ninny, idiot, F. *fol*, *fou*, a madman, lunatic, madcap, fool, buffoon, jester, = Pr. *fol*, *folh* = OSp. *fol* = It. *folle*, a fool (also as adj.), < ML. *follus*, *follis*, adj., foolish, fatuous; perhaps orig. in allusion to the puffed cheeks of a buffoon (see *buffoon*), < L. *follis*, a bellows, a wind-bag, pl. *folles*, puffed cheeks (Juvenal): see *follicle*.] I. *n.* 1. One who is deficient in intellect; a weak-minded or idiotic person.

By the Statute De Prerogativâ Regis, 17 Edw. II., c. 9, the king shall have the custody of the lands of natural *fools*, taking the profits of them without waste or destruction, and shall find them their necessaries.
Rapelje and Lawrence, Law Dict., p. 623.

2. One who is deficient in judgment or sense; a silly or stupid person; one who manifests either habitual or occasional lack of discernment or common sense: chiefly used as a term of disparagement, contempt, or self-depreciation.

Sche . . . seyde that he was a *fool*, to desire that he myghte not have. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 146.

The *fool* hath said in his heart, There is no God.
Ps. xiv. 1.

Experience keeps a dear school, but *Fools* will learn in no other. *Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1758.

[Used formerly, like *wretch*, as a term of endearment and tenderness (with a spice of pity).

'Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me. . . . Do not weep, good *fools;*
There is no cause. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.]

3. One who counterfeits mental weakness or folly; a professional jester or buffoon; a retainer dressed in motley, with a pointed cap and bells on his head, and a mock scepter or bauble in his hand, formerly kept by persons of rank for the purpose of making sport. See *bauble*[2].

We say also, Giue the *foole* his bable; or what's a *foole* without a bable? *Cotgrave*.

I protest I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of *fools*, no better than the *fools'* zanies.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

There was a Whitsuntide *foole* disguised like a foole, wearing a long coate. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.

Can they think me so broken, so debased, . . .
Although their drudge, to be their *foot* or jester?
Milton, S. A., l. 1338.

4. Figuratively, a tool, toy, sport, butt, or victim: as, to be the *fool* of circumstances.

Thought's the slave of life, and life time's *fool*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

With morning wakes the will, and cries,
"Thou shalt not be the *fool* of loss."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, iv.

5†. A wanton, bad, or wicked person.—**All Fools' day**, the first day of April, on which it has long been customary to "fool" or mock the unwary by sending them on some bootless errand, or by making them the subjects of some deceptive pleasantry or good-humored practical joke. The origin of the custom is unknown.—**April fool**, one who has been fooled or mocked on All Fools' day.—**Feast of fools.** See *feast*.—**Fool sage**† [OF. *fol sage*, lit. a sage or witty fool], a professional jester.

ȝe lordes and ladyes and legates of holicherche,
That fedeth *foles sages*, flatereres and lyeres,
And han likynge to lythen hem to do ȝow to lawghe.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 423.

Fool's cap. (*a*) A head-dress formerly worn by licensed jesters. It consisted usually of a hood called a coxcomb-hood, the top rising into the form of a cock's head and neck, the whole surmounted by a bell or bells. Asses' ears were added at the sides. "Naturall Idiots and Fooles haue, and still doe accustome themselves to weare in their Cappes cocks feathers, or a hat with a necke and head of a cocke on the top and a bell thereon." *Minsheu*, 1617.

Who builds his house on sands,
Pricks his blind horse across the fallow lands,
Or lets his wife abroad with pilgrims roam,
Deserves a *fool's-cap* and long ears at home.
Pope, Wife of Bath, l. 350.

(*b*) A conical paper cap which dunces at school are sometimes compelled to wear by way of punishment.—**Fool's errand.** See *errand*[1].—**Fools' paradise**, a state of deceptive happiness; enjoyment based on false hopes or anticipations.

If ye should lead her into a *fool's paradise*, . . . it were a gross . . . behaviour. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

Hence the *fool's paradise*, the statesman's scheme,
The air-built castle, and the golden dream.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 9.

To beg a person for a fool†. See *beg*[1].—**To make a fool of**, to cause to appear ridiculous; lead into useless or ridiculous acts by deception; raise false expectations in; disappoint.—**To play bob fool**†, to mock. *Davies*.

What, do they think to *play bob fool* with me?
Greene, Alphonsus, iv.

To play the fool. (*a*) To act as a buffoon; jest; make sport.

Let me *play the fool:*
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) To act like one void of understanding.

I have *played the fool*, and have erred exceedingly.
1 Sam. xxvi. 21.

They all *played the fool* at first, and would by no means be persuaded by either the tears or entreaties of Christian.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 229.

To put the fool on or **upon**†, to charge with folly; account as a fool.

To be thought knowing, you must first *put the fool upon* all mankind. *Dryden*.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Simpleton, ninny, dolt, witling, blockhead, driveler.—3. Harlequin, clown, jester. See *zany*.

II. *a.* Foolish; silly. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Sibriht, . . . that was a *fole* kyng.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 14.

A *fol* womman tho ert. *Legend of St. Katherine*, p. 53.

fool[1] (föl), *v.* [< ME. *folen, folien,* < OF. *foler, folier, foloier* = Pr. *foleiar* = OIt. *folleare*, be foolish; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play the fool; act like a weak-minded or foolish person; potter aimlessly or mischievously; toy; trifle.

Semeth thanne that folk *folyen* and erren.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.

So faste they weged to hym wyne, hit warmed his hert,
And breythed up in to his brayn and blemyst his mynde,
And al waykned his wyt, and wel neȝe [nigh] he *foles*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1420.

Prithee, leave *fooling;*
I am in no humour now to *fool* and prattle.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

I went to London, where I stayed till 5th March, studying a little, but dancing and *fooling* more.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 19, 1642.

2. To play the buffoon; act as a fool or jester.

Hadst nothing but three suits of apparel, and some few benevolences that the lords gave thee to *fool* to them.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

To fool with, to play, tamper, or meddle with foolishly.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make a fool of; expose to contempt; disappoint; deceive; impose on.

They *fool* me to the top of my bent.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

My conscience *fools* my wit!
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

No man should *fool* himself by disputing about the philosophy of justification.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 21.

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat,
Yet, *fooled* with hope, men favour the deceit.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

2. To make foolish; infatuate.

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

3. To beguile; cheat: as, to *fool* one out of his money.

And such as come to be thus happily frighted into their wits, are not so easily *fool'd* out of them again.
South, Works, IV. vi.

To fool away, to spend to no advantage, or on objects of little or no value: as, to *fool away* time or opportunity; to *fool away* money.

Without much Delight or Grief,
I *fool away* an idle Life.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

fool[2] (föl), *n.* [< ME. *fole;* prob. a particular use of *fool*[1], like *trifle*, and other vague names of light and delicate dishes.] **1**†. A light paste of flour and water, such as unbaked pie-crust.

Make a *fole* of doghe and close this fast.
Liber Cure Cocorum (ed. Morris), p. 41.

2. A sort of custard; a dish made of fruit crushed and scalded or stewed and mixed with whipped cream and sugar: as, gooseberry *fool*.

Let anything come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is wellcome, whether it be Sawsedge, or Custard, . . . or Flawne, or *Foole*. *John Taylor*, Great Eater (1610).

Apple-tarts, *fools*, and strong cheese to keep down
The steaming vapours from the parson's crown.
Satyr against Hypocrites (1689).

Then came sweets, . . . some hot, some cool,
Blancmange and quince-custards, and gooseberry *fool*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 303.

fool-begged† (föl'begd), *a.* [In ref. to *to beg for a fool:* see *beg*[1].] Foolish.

But if thou live to see like right bereft,
This *fool-begg'd* patience in thee will be left.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

fool-bold† (föl'bōld), *a.* Foolishly bold; foolhardy.

Some in corners have been *fool-bold*.
Leland, Journey (enlarged by Bale), Sig. L. 3 b.

fool-born (föl'bôrn), *a.* Begotten by or born of a fool.

Reply not to me with a *fool-born* jest.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

[The old editions read *fool-borne*, probably intended for *fool-born*, but taken by some to mean 'tolerated by a fool or by fools.']

fool-duck (föl'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

foolery (fö'lèr-i), *n.*; pl. *fooleries* (-iz). [< *fool*[1] + *-ery.*] **1.** The habit of acting foolishly; habitual folly; attention to trifles.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines everywhere. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

How little giddiness, rant, and *foolery* do you see there!
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 67.

2. An act of folly; a trifling or senseless action.

"To what request for what strange boon," he said,
"Are these your pretty tricks and *fooleries?*"
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. A foolish performance; a farcical exhibition; a mummery; a farce.

I went to London, invited to the solemn *foolerie* of the Prince de la Grange at Lincoln's Inn, where came the King, Duke, &c. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1662.

4. A foolish belief or practice; anything based on fatuity.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

They have it at Court, as well as we here, that a fatal day is to be expected shortly, of some great mischief; whether by the Papists, or what, they are not certain. But the day is disputed; some say next Friday, others a day sooner, others later; and I hope all will prove a *foolery*.
Pepys, Diary, III. 5.

fool-fangle (föl'fang″gl), *n.* A foolish fancy; a silly trifle.

These Ape-headed pullets, which invent 'Antique *foole-fangles*, meerly for fashion and novelty sake.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 30.

fool-fish (föl'fish), *n.* **1.** A kind of plaice, *Liopsetta putnami:* so called from the readiness with which it takes any bait. The mouth is very small; the teeth are chiefly confined to the blind or white side; the scales are small; and the color is grayish-brown mottled with darker and with blackish spots on the fins. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

2. A balistoid fish, *Stephanolepis hispidus;* the long-finned file-fish: so called from its method of swimming with a wriggling motion with its mouth upward, by means of undulations of its dorsal fin. It has a short compressed body, rough skin, and a single dorsal spine, and is of a dull greenish or brownish color mottled with a darker shade. [Eastern coast of the United States.]

fool-happy† (föl'hap″i), *a.* Lucky without judgment or contrivance.

The Marriner yet halfe amazed stares
At perill past, and yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his *foolhappie* oversight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 1.

foolhardily (föl'här″di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *foolhardili;* < *foolhardy* + *-ly*[2].] With foolhardiness.

If I hadde doon agens my soul *foolhardili*.
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xviii. 13 (Oxf.).

Who, when they would not lend their helping hand to any man in engine-worke, nor making of bulwarkes and fortifications, used *foole-hardily* to sallie forth and fight most courageously. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 127.

foolhardiness (föl'här″di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *foolhardinesse, folehardynesse;* < *foolhardy* + *-ness.*] The quality of being foolhardy; courage without prudence or judgment; senseless rashness.

Haue I not striven with ful greet strife, in olde tyme before the age of my Plato, ayeins the *foolhardines* of foly?
Chaucer, Boëthius, i.

Had rebel man's *fool-hardiness* extended
No farther than himself, and there had ended,
It had been just. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 2.

He delighted in out-of-door life; he was venturesome almost to *foolhardiness*, when he went to worship Nature in her most savage moods. *Edinburgh Rev.*

foolhardise†, **foolhardice**† (föl'här″dis), *n.* [< *foolhardy* + *-ise;* formed by Spenser; cf. *cowardice.*] Foolhardiness.

More huge in strength then wise in workes he was,
And reason with *foolhardise* over ran.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 17.

foolhardy (föl'här″di), *a.* [< ME. *folhardy, folehardi, folherdi,* < OF. *fol hardi*, foolishly bold: see *fool*[1] and *hardy.* Cf. *fool-bold, fool-large.*] Bold without judgment or moderation; foolishly rash and venturesome.

Folhardy he ys ynou, ac al withoute rede [judgment].
Robert of Gloucester, p. 457.

I find my tongue is too *fool-hardy;* but my heart hath the fear of Mars before it. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash
And over-daring?—there now 's my disease—
Fool-hardy, as they say?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

=**Syn.** *Adventurous, Enterprising, Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*); hot-headed, hare-brained. See *rash*.

fool-hasty† (föl'hās″ti), *a.* [< *fool*[1] + *hasty;* after *foolhardy.*] Foolishly hasty.

Annibal . . . rather made full reckning that he had caught (as it were) with a bait and fleshed the audaciousnesse of the *foole-hastie* consull and of the souldiers especially. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 458.

fool-hen (föl'hen), *n.* A grouse, especially the young bird. See the extract. [Western U. S.]

In the early part of the season the young [grouse], and indeed their parents also, are tame and unsuspicious to the very verge of stupidity, and at this time are often known by the name of *fool-hens* among the frontiers-men.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 94.

foolify† (fö'li-fī), *v. t.* [< *fool*[1] + *-i-fy*, make: see *-fy.*] To make a fool of; befool.

They, being throughly taught how with excessive flatterie to bear him up, *foolified* and gulled the man.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 43.

fooling (fö'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fool*[1], *v.*] **1.** The speech or actions of one who fools or banters another; jesting; banter; levity; frivolity; nonsense.

In sooth, thou wast in very gracious *fooling* last night, when thou spokest of Pigrogromitus. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

Ah, there's no *fooling* with the Devil!
Cowley, The Mistress, Dissembler.

Such *fooling*, if not properly animadverted upon, and seasonably suppressed, may arrive to a greater height, and be attended with very mischievous effects.
Waterland, Works, IV. 295.

2. Ridiculous or absurd behavior; foolery; idle, aimless, or meddlesome action.

Cres. You shall not go:—One cannot speak a word
But it straight starts you.
Dio. I do not like this *fooling*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

Will anyone dare to tell me that business is more entertaining than *fooling* among boats?
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 37.

3. Playful actions; play; sport.

Ant. 'Twas you we laugh'd at.
Gon. Who in this kind of merry *fooling* am nothing to you: so you may continue, and laugh at nothing still.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Tol-de-rol—'gad, I should like to have a little *fooling* myself—Tol-de-rol! de-rol! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

foolish (fö'lish), *a.* [< *fool*[1] + *-ish*[1]. The older adjectives were *fool* and *folly.*] **1.** Like a fool; manifesting folly; deficient in understanding, sense, or discretion; weak in intellect or judgment; unwise.

Now haud your tongues, ye *foolish* boys,
For small sall be their part.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 175).

A *foolish* man, which built his house upon the sand.
Mat. vii. 26.

Pray you now, forget and forgive: I am old and *foolish*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7.

2. Proceeding from or prompted by folly; exhibiting a want of discretion or discrimination; silly; vain; trifling.

Foolish delights and fond abusions,
Which doe that sence besiege with light illusions.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

But *foolish* and unlearned questions avoid. 2 Tim. ii. 23.

Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
He never says a *foolish* thing,
Nor ever does a wise one.
Earl of Rochester, Written on the Bedchamber Door of [Charles II.

Whatever *foolish* notions the novelists may have instilled into our minds, woman is not all emotion.
N. A. Rev. CXXXIX. 408.

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

A *foolish* figure he must make. *Prior*, Alma, i.

4. Denoting or indicative of folly.

A *foolish* hanging of thy nether lip.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

While wits and Templars every sentence raise,
And wonder with a *foolish* face of praise.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 212.

5†. Slight; insignificant.

Nay, gentlemen, prepare not to be gone;
We have a trifling *foolish* banquet towards.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

=**Syn.** *Silly, Foolish* (see *absurd*); shallow, brainless, hare-brained, simple.

foolishly (fö'lish-li), *adv.* In a foolish manner; without understanding or judgment; unwisely; indiscreetly.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit
Doth very *foolishly*, although he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the bob.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

As *foolishly* . . . as I
Deal with the chess when I am drunk?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 35.

foolishness (fö'lish-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being foolish; want of understanding; folly.

Is virtue then, unless of Christian growth,
Mere fallacy, or *foolishness*, or both?
Cowper, Truth, l. 516.

"Ugh!" cried the Sun, and vizoring up a red
And cipher face of rounded *foolishness*,
Push'd horse across the foamings of the ford.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A foolish practice; an absurdity.

The preaching of the cross is to them that perish *foolishness*. 1 Cor. i. 18.

=**Syn. 1.** Silliness, stupidity, imbecility, dullness, doltishness, nonsense, absurdity.

foolish-witty†, *a.* Foolish in wisdom.

And [she] sings extemporally a woeful ditty;
How love makes young men thrall, and old men dote;
How love is wise in folly, *foolish-witty*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 838.

fool-killer (föl'kil″ėr), *n.* An imaginary personage invested with authority to put to death

anybody notoriously guilty of great folly. [Humorous, U. S.]

Now and then Niagara has ably assisted the *fool-killer* by knocking out gentlemen who bid for fame by going over the Falls in a barrel.
New York Tribune, Dec. 23, 1888.

fool-large†, *a.* [< ME. *folelarge*, < OF. *fol large*, foolishly liberal: see *fool*[1] and *large*.] Foolishly liberal; improvident. *Chaucer.*

fool-largesse† (föl'lär″jes), *n.* Foolish expenditure; waste.

Eschue *fool-largesse*, the which men clepen waste.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

foolocracy (föl-ok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *foolocracies* (-siz). [< *fool*[1] + *-ocracy*, government, as *democracy, aristocracy*, etc.] The rule of fools; government by fools or incompetent persons. [Humorous.]

What oceans of absurdity and nonsense will the new liberties of Scotland disclose! Yet this is better than the old infamous jobbing and the *foolocracy* under which it has so long laboured. *Sydney Smith*, To John Murray.

fool-plough† (föl'plou), *n.* A rustic sport or pageant in which a number of sword-dancers dragged a plow, attended with music and persons grotesquely attired.

The *fool-plough* was, perhaps, the yule-plough; it is also called the white-plough, because the gallant young men that compose the pageant appear to be dressed in their shirts, without coats or waistcoats; upon which great numbers of ribbands folded into roses are loosely stitched.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 450.

foolscap (fölz'kap), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** See *fool's cap*, under *fool*[1].—**2.** A writing-paper, usually folded, varying in size from 12 × 15 to 12½ × 16 inches: so called from its former watermark, the outline of a fool's head and cap, for which other devices are now substituted.

[The Rump Parliament ordered that the royal arms in the watermark of the paper should be removed and a *fool's cap* and bells substituted. See 'N. & Q.,' 2d ser., I. 251, and Archæologia, XII. 117. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 420.]

The precious lines were written out on *foolscap*—all too short for the purpose. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 57.

3. A bivalve mollusk, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell*.

II. *a.* Of the size known as *foolscap*.

fool's-coat (fölz'kōt), *n.* The European goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.

fool's-parsley (fölz'pärs″li), *n.* See *parsley*.

foolstones (föl'stōnz), *n.* An old name for the European orchids *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula*. Also called *dogstones*.

fool-trap (föl'trap), *n.* A trap or snare to catch fools.

Bets, at first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise,
Like spiders, lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

foor[1] (för). [< ME. *for*, < AS. *fōr*, pl. *fōron*, pret. of *faran*, fare: see *fare*[1], *v.*] A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *fare*[1].

As o'er the moor they lightly *foor*.
Burns, There was a Lass, they ca'd her Meg.

foor[2] (för), *n.* [A var. of *ford*, or perhaps ult. < AS. *fōr*, a journey, < *faran*, go: see *fare*[1], *v.*, *foor*[1], *ford*.] A ford over a river. [Prov. Eng.]

foor[3] (för), *n.* A dialectal variant of *furrow*. [North. Eng.]

foor[4] (för), *n.* [E. dial.] A strong scent or odor. [Prov. Eng.]

Foorsday (förz'dā), *n.* [Sc. dial., = E. *Thursday*; cf. *fill*[2] = *thill*, etc.] Thursday. [Scotch.]

foot (fůt), *n.*; pl. *feet* (fēt). [< ME. *foot, fot*, pl. *feet, fet*, < AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt* = OS. OFries. *fōt* = D. *voet* = MLG. *vōt*, LG. *foot, fot, fōt* = OHG. *fuoz*, MHG. *vuoz*, G. *fuss* = Icel. *fōtr* = Dan. *fod* = Sw. *fot* = Goth. *fōtus*, foot; Teut. stem *fōt-*, in ablaut relation with a stem *fat-, fet-*, appearing in AS. *fæt* (in comp.), a step, going, Icel. *fet* (= Dan. *fjed* = Sw. *fjät*), a pace, step, foot (of length), *fit*, the webbed foot of a waterbird, Sc. *fit*, foot (see *fit*[4]); AS. *feter*, E. *fetter*, etc.; ME. *fetlak*, E. *fetlock*, etc.; AS. *fetian*, E. *fet*, bring, Icel. *feta*, find one's way, etc. (see *fet*[1]); = L. *pes* (*péd-*) (> It. *piede* = Sp. *pie* = Pg. Pr. *pe* = F. *pied*), foot, stem *ped-* appearing also in *peda*, a footstep, *pedica*, a fetter, etc., *oppidum*, town, etc., related to stem *pod-* in *tripudium*, a dance, etc., = Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), Æolic *πώς*, foot, related to stem *πεδ-* in *πέδη*, a fetter, *πέδον*, the ground, *πέδιλον*, a sandal, *πέζα*, instep, bottom, end, dial. foot, *πεζός*, on foot, etc.; = Lith. *padas* = Lett. *pehda* = Zend *pādha* (Pers. *pāi, pā*, Hind. *pā*), foot, = Skt. *pad*, foot, *pada*, step, foot, < Skt. √ *pad*, go, step, tread. Hence ult., from the AS., *fetter, fetlock, fet*[1], *fet*[3], *fit*[4], etc.; from the L., *pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, pedicel, pediment*, etc., *biped, quadruped, centiped*, etc., *expede, impede, expedite*, etc., *peon, pawn*[2], etc.; from the Gr., *podagra, podocarp*, etc., *podium, peu*, etc., *dipody, tripod*, etc., *octopus, polypus, polyp*, etc.]

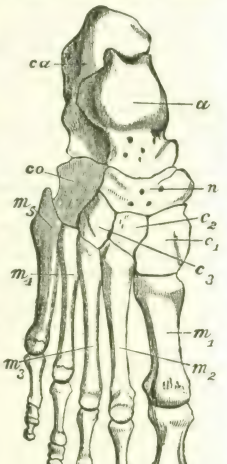
1. In man and other vertebrate animals, the terminal part of the leg, upon which the body rests in standing; one of the pedal extremities.

Thou makes the for to kysse His mouthe by deuocyone and gastely prayere, bot thou tredis apone his *fete* and defoules thame.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

If the *foot* shall say, Because I am not the hand, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body?
1 Cor. xii. 15.

Many a light *foot* shone like a jewel set
In the dark crag. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

In man the feet are the terminal segments of the posterior limbs, corresponding to the hands or the anterior extremities, and extending from the ankle-joint or tibiotarsal articulation to the end of the toes. The foot is divided into three parts, the tarsus or ankle, the metatarsus or instep, and the phalanges, digits, or toes. It contains 26 bones: namely, 7 tarsals, the astragalus, calcaneum, scaphoid, cuboid, and 3 cuneiform bones; 5 metatarsals; and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the digits except the great toe, which has 2. The axis of the foot is at right angles with that of the leg, and the whole sole rests upon the ground. The principal muscles acting upon the foot are the anterior and posterior tibial, the three peroneal, the gastrocnemii and soleus, and the flexors and extensors of the toes. In many mammals the structure of the foot is much the same as in man, especially in those which are plantigrade; but the term is extended usually to the corresponding segment of the fore limb. In digitigrade mammals which walk upon the toes, as cats and dogs, or upon the ends of the toes, as in hoofed quadrupeds, the foot, properly speaking, extends up the limb: thus, in the horse, for example, the feet reach up to the hock of the hind limb and the so-called knee of the fore limb (see cut under *perissodactyl*); but in popular language *foot* is restricted to the phalangeal part of the foot, which rests on the ground in walking. In birds the foot is properly the whole of the hind limb up to the tibiotarsal joint, commonly but wrongly called the knee, and includes the tarsometatarsus and toes; but it is popularly restricted to the toes alone. In reptiles and batrachians which have limbs, the foot is the terminal segment of either fore or hind limb, as in other vertebrates. The hind foot is technically called the *pes*.



Bones of Human Foot, or Pes, the third principal segment of the hind limb, consisting of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges.

a, astragalus; *ca*, calcaneum; *n*, navicular, or scaphoid; *co*, cuboid; c_1, c_2, c_3, entocuneiform, mesocuneiform, and ectocuneiform, or inner, middle, and outer cuneiform bones. The foregoing seven bones constitute the tarsus, and m_1 to m_5, first to the fifth metatarsal, constitute the metatarsus. The remaining fourteen bones are the phalanges, three to each digit excepting the great toe; *h*, distal phalanx of the hallux or great toe.

2. In invertebrate animals, some part serving the purpose of a foot. (*a*) In mollusks, any surface or part of the body upon which the animal rests or moves. It is often extensile or protrusible, as in gastropods, and is technically called the *podium*. See cuts under *Helicidæ* and *Lamellibranchiata*. (*b*) In insects, specifically, the tarsus. (*c*) In arthropods, the leg. The modifications of the limbs have different names, as *swimming-feet* or *pliopods, ambulatory feet*, etc. (*d*) In worms, one of the bristly appendages called *parapodia*. See cut under *præstomium*. (*e*) In echinoderms, a tubular prolongation of the body through an ambulacrum. See *tube-foot*. (*f*) In protozoans, a temporary prolongation of the body, called a *false foot*. See *pseudopodium*.

3. *Milit.*, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry as distinguished from cavalry: used collectively for *foot-soldiers:* as, a regiment of *foot;* the Tenth (regiment of) *foot*.

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed,
Single or in array of battle ranged
Both horse and *foot*, nor idly mustering stood.
Milton, P. L., xi. 645.

Here I leave my second leg,
And the Forty-second *foot*.
Hood, Faithless Nelly Gray.

4. Something which bears a resemblance to an animal's foot in shape, or in its office as a support or base, or in its position as a terminus or lowest part.

The groove . . . divides the bottom of the type into two parts called the *feet*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 698.

Specifically—(*a*) The part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot. (*b*) A mechanical contrivance acting like the foot of a man in the propulsion of automatic machines. (*c*) The lower part of the leg of a chair or any other support or shaft.

5. The lowest part or foundation; the part opposite to the head or top; the bottom; also, the last of a row or series: as, the *foot* of a mountain, of a column, or of a class.

Departyng owt of thys forseyd churche of ower lady, we Came to the *fote* of the Mounte of Olyvete.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

In a Parlour at his beds *feete* were 3000 Talents of golde.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 363.

When she cam to the gallows *foot*,
The saut tear blinded her ee.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 330).

The generous man in the ordinary acceptation, without respect of the demands of his own family, will soon find upon the *foot* of his account that he has sacrificed to fools, knaves, flatterers, or the deservedly unhappy, all the opportunities of affording any future assistance where it ought to be. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

6. A blow with the foot. [Rare.]

Harry, giving him a slight *foot*, laid him on the broad of his back. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II.

7†. The concluding refrain or burden of a song.

Fote, or repete of a dittye or verse, whiche is often repeted. *Huloet*, 1552.

Ele, leuf, iou, iou; whereof the first is the cry and voyce they commonly use to one another to make haste, or else it is the *foot* of some song of triumph.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 11.

8†. Footing; basis; principle: used only in the singular.

This distinction set the controversy upon a new *foot*, and seemed to be very well approved by most that heard it. *Addison*, Coffee-House Debates.

I . . . shall take it ill if you don't keep up the correspondence on the same *foot*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 126.

I continued upon the same *foot* of acquaintance with the two lords last mentioned, until the time of prince George's death. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

We ought not to treat such miscreants as these upon the same *foot* of fair disputants. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

9†. Regular or normal value or price; par.

Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means (be it lands or goods) far under *foot*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

10. A unit of length, originally the length of a man's foot. Abbreviated *ft.* The English foot (in use in the United States) contains 12 inches, and is equal to 30.48 centimeters. It seems to have slightly lengthened since the time of Henry VII. The feet in use in different European countries before the introduction of the metric system varied from 9 to 21 English inches. The ancient Roman foot is known from a number of extant standards to have been equal to 11.65 English inches. Other ancient feet are of uncertain length, even when their existence is not in doubt; especially, there is at present much dispute concerning the Attic foot. (See *geometrical foot*, below.) The following table gives the prevalent opinions concerning the lengths of the ancient feet and well-determined values of the more important modern units of this name, all expressed in English inches:

Ancient feet.	*Inches.*
Great Ptolemaic	13.98
Lesser Ptolemaic	12.14
Ionic	13.78
Philetærian	12.99
Phrygian	10.93
Æginetan	13.11
Olympic	12.62
Attic	11.64
Italic	10.83
Roman	11.65
Ancient German	13.11
Medieval feet.	
Ancient Welsh	9
Scotch	12.064
Modern feet.	
Sicily	10.183
Spain (foot of Burgos)	10.968
Modern feet.	*Inches.*
Dresden commercial foot	11.128
Amsterdam	11.144
Antwerp	11.275
Würtemberg	11.276
Poland	11.325
Cassel Werkfuss	11.328
Lübeck	11.329
Bremen	11.387
Bavaria	11.458
Sweden	11.689
Baden	11.810
Nuremberg	11.926
Prussia	12.357
Vienna	12.443
Bohemia	12.450
Venice	13.672
Cassel Ruthenfuss	15.700
Piedmont	20.223
French (pied du roi)	12.789

A foot of grindstone was formerly 8 inches.

The great culverin [of 1551] was nearly 10 *feet* long, [and] weighed 4,000 lbs. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 21.

[In this sense *foot* was formerly, and still is dialectally, often used for the plural, as well as in idiomatic combinations like a three-*foot* reflector, an 8-*foot* stop.

The boke seith, he was xiiij *foote* of lengthe, and half a palme be-twene his browes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.]

11. In *pros.*, a group of syllables, of which one is distinguished above the others, which are relatively less marked in enunciation; a section of a rhythmical series consisting of a thesis and an arsis. The Greeks first gave the name *foot* (*πούς*) to the group of times marked by and coincident with one rise and one fall of the human foot in dancing or in beating time. The time or syllable marked alike by the ictus or stress of voice, and by the beat of foot or hand in marking time, they accordingly called the *thesis* (*θέσις*) or 'setting down' (of the foot), and the remaining interval before or after this the *arsis* (*ἄρσις*) or 'raising' (of the foot). Many Latin and modern writers have introduced great confusion into metrical nomenclature by directly interchanging the meaning of the words *arsis* and *thesis*. (See *arsis*.) An uninterrupted succession of feet constitutes a colon or series, and the name *line* or *verse* is given to a colon, cola, or period, if written in one line. In accentual poetry, as in English, and other modern languages in which the syllabic accent is chiefly a stress of the voice, the rhythmical ictus regularly coincides with the syllabic accent, and the relative length of time taken in pro-

nouncing a syllable is almost entirely disregarded. In the poetry of the Greeks, Romans, Hindus, and other nations in whose languages the syllabic accent was chiefly a matter of tone or pitch, quantity — that is, the length of time taken in pronouncing each syllable — determined the rhythm. In Greek and Roman rhythmics and metrics a unit of time is assumed, called a *primary* or *fundamental time* or *mora*, or specifically a *time*, and this is regarded as the ordinary or normal short (marked ⏑), and expressed in verbal composition by a short syllable. The ordinary or normal long (marked –) is equal to two times or moræ, and is expressed by a long syllable. Metrical classification of such feet is based either on metrical *magnitude* — that is, on the length of the foot as measured in moræ or times, each long being reckoned as two shorts — or on the *pedal ratio* — that is, the proportion of the number of times in the thesis to that in the arsis.

From long to long in solemn sort
Slow Spondee stalks; strong *foot!* yet ill able
Ever to come up with Dactyl trisyllable.
Coleridge, Metrical Feet.

12. In *music:* (*a*) A drone-bass. (*b*) A chorus or refrain; a burden. (*c*) In *organ-building:* (1) The part of a pipe below its mouth. (2) A measure or name used in denoting the pitch of stops. The standard of reference is the length of an open pipe belonging to the second C below middle C. A unison stop is called an 8-foot stop, because in this case the pipe is about 8 feet long. Similarly, an octave stop is called a 4-foot stop; a double or suboctave stop, a 16-foot stop, etc. (See *stop.*) The usage has been extended to the designation of the pitch of particular tones and of instruments. Thus, the second C below middle C is called 8-foot C, and all the tones in the octave above it 8-foot tones, or tones in the 8-foot octave, while the first C below middle C is called 4-foot C, etc. Thus, also, the piccolo is called a 4-foot instrument, because its tones are an octave above the notes written.

13. The commercial name for one of the small plates of tortoise-shell which line the carapace: commonly used in the plural. — **14.** One of the small marginal plates of the upper shell of the hawkbill turtle. Also called *nose.* — **15†.** Sediment: same as *foots.*

Much of this Waxe had a great *foote* and is not so faire waxe as in times past wee haue had. You must cause the *foote* to bee taken off before you doe weigh it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 306.

Accentual feet. See *accentual.* — **Ball of the foot.** See *ball*[1]. — **By foot,** by walking. — **Cubic foot,** a cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1,728 cubic inches. — **Dactylic foot.** See *isorrhythmic.* — **Druid's foot.** See *Druid.* — **Drusian foot.** See *Drusian*[1]. — **False feet.** (*a*) In *Protozoa*, pseudopods. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, the swimming-feet or abdominal appendages. — **Foot-and-mouth disease,** aphthæ epizoöticæ, a contagious affection which attacks cattle and other animals, manifesting itself by lameness, indisposition to eat, and general febrile symptoms, with eruptions of small vesicles on the feet, in the mouth, and elsewhere. It may be communicated to persons who drink the unboiled milk of cows affected with the disease. — **Foot of a fine.** See *fine*[1]. — **Fungus foot of India, Madura foot.** Same as *mycetoma.* — **Geometrical** or **philosophical foot,** a foot in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by writers of all countries, equal, according to the researches of De Morgan, to about 9.8 English inches.

An inch [is] one-tenth of a *philosophical foot.*
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. x. 10, note.

On foot. (*a*) Standing or moving on the feet; afoot.

And Vlfin light down *on foote* to sp[e]ke with this man, and hym axed what he was. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.

To come *on fote* to hunt and shote
To get us mete in store.
The Nut-Brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 182).

Though I got very close up to my game, they were *on foot* before I saw them, and I did not get a standing shot.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 301.

(*b*) In health or activity; able to go about. [Colloq.] (*c*) In progress; going on.

It was a glorious July morning, and there was nothing particular *on foot.* In the afternoon, there would be drives and walks, perhaps.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

Square foot, a square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches. — **To bind** or **tie hand and foot.** See *hand.* — **To brace the feet,** to understand (something); be or become posted (on any subject); learn or know the ropes: a sailors' phrase, apparently from the literal bracing of the feet in the rigging of a ship. — **To cover the feet,** in *Scrip.*, to ease nature.

And he came to the sheepcotes by the way, where was a cave; and Saul went in to *cover* his *feet.* 1 Sam. xxiv. 3.

To fall on one's feet, to find one's feet. See the verbs. — **To keep one's foot†,** to maintain proper conduct.

Keep thy *foot* when thou goest to the house of God.
Eccl. v. 1.

To know the length of one's foot, to understand a person thoroughly; take his measure.

Nosce teipsum, *take the length of your* own *foot.*
Withals.

To put one's best foot forward or **foremost.** (*a*) To use all possible despatch.

But *put your best foot forward*, or I fear
That we shall miss the mail.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) To appear to the best advantage; make as good an appearance or impression as possible; use one's most effective resources; do one's very best. — **To put one's foot in it,** to spoil a thing completely; ruin it; make a mess of it; get one's self into a scrape. — **To put one's foot into,** to enter into; join in.

The Dutch Captain here *put his foot into* the conversation. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

To set on foot, to originate; begin; put in motion: as, to *set on foot* a subscription.

Such designs are generally *set on foot* by the secret motion and instigation of the peers and nobles.
Bacon, Political Fables, viii., Expl.

He, then, who *sets* a colony *on foot*, designs a great work.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 90.

To take foot†, to take to one's heels.

Come on to me now, Livingston,
Or then *take foot* and flee.
Lord Livingston (Child's Ballads, III. 246).

Washing of feet, a ceremony in the Roman Catholic, Greek, Russian, and some other churches, as those of the Dunkers, Winebrennerians, etc., in commemoration of Christ's washing of the feet of his disciples after the last supper (John xiii. 4–17), both as a symbol of spiritual cleansing and as a lesson to them of humility and good will. The washing of others' feet, for their relief from the effects of exposure in a hot climate with but slight or no covering, has always been a common practice in Oriental countries, generally performed by menials; and religious ideas have often been associated with the practice. In the Roman Catholic Church the ceremony is observed on Thursday of Holy Week. The pope washes the feet of thirteen poor priests, and the principal priests or prelates of the Roman Catholic churches wash the feet of twelve poor persons. The ceremony is also called *mandatum* or *maundy.* See *Maundy Thursday.*

foot (fůt), *v.* [< *foot, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go on foot; walk.

The little girls were timid and grave. As they *footed* slowly up the aisle, each one took a moment's glance at the Englishman. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 193.

2. To tread to measure or music; dance; skip.

He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 216.

My feet, which only nature taught to go,
Did never yet the art of *footing* know.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

3. In *falconry,* to seize the game with the talons and kill it.

A hawk is said to *foot* well, or to be a good footer, when she is successful in killing. Many hawks are very fine flyers without being good footers. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

4. To amount to; sum up: as, their purchases *footed* up pretty high. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To tread with the feet, as in walking; traverse on foot; pass over by walking: as, to *foot* the green; to *foot* the whole distance.

Swithold *footed* thrice the old [wold].
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Then aye he harped, and aye he carped,
Till a' the lordlings *footed* the floor.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. To strike with the foot; kick; spurn.

You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And *foot* me, as you spurn a stranger cur,
Over your threshold. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

For there the pride of all her heart will bow,
When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

3. To fix firmly on the feet; set up; settle; establish.

Despatch us with all speed, lest that our king
Come here himself to question our delay;
For he is *footed* in this land already.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

What confederacy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

4†. To seize with the foot or feet, or paws or talons.

The holy eagle
Stoop'd, as to *foot* us.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

5. To add or make a foot to: as, to *foot* a stocking or boot.

80 women were carried in chaires *footed* with gold, and 500 in others *footed* with silver, very sumptuously attired.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 85.

6. To add, as the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot: generally with *up:* as, to *foot up* an account. — **7.** To pay; liquidate: as, to *foot* the bill. [Colloq., U. S.] — **To foot her up,** in *seine-fishing,* to keep the bottom of the net from lifting from the ground during the process of hauling, by putting first one foot and then the other on its lower edge. — **To foot it.** (*a*) To walk.

Who that has seen it can forget . . . the strange, elastic rhythm of the whole regiment *footing it* in time?
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 203.

(*b*) To dance.

Lo! how finely the Graces can *it foote*
To the Instrument. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

I'd *foot it* with e'er a captain in the county; — but these outlandish heathen allemandes and cotillons are quite beyond me. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

foot-artillery (fůt'ärˊtil-ēˊri), *n.* See phrase under *artillery.*

footback (fůt'bak), *n.* [< *foot* + *back*[1].] Foot: a humorous imitation of *horseback.*

Tolossa hath forgot that it was sometime sackt, and beggars that euer they carried their fardles on *footback.*
Nash, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon.

foot-balister† (fůt'balˊis-tėr), *n.* An unmounted archer.

foot-ball (fůt'bâl), *n.* **1.** A ball consisting originally of an inflated bladder, now of a hollow globe of india-rubber or of heavy canvas saturated with rubber, cased in leather, round or oval in shape, and designed to be driven by the foot in the game called by the same name. See def. 2.

The sturdie plowman, lustie, strong, and bold,
Overcometh the winter with driving the *foote-ball*,
Forgetting labour and many a grievous fall.
Alex. Barclay, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p. 169.

2. A game played with such a ball by two parties of players on a level plot of ground, at each end of which is a goal through or beyond which the players strive to drive the ball. The two most commonly recognized ways of playing the game are the "Association" and the "Rugby," the latter in its original form or as played in America in a modified form. The field (300 feet long by 160 wide in American Intercollegiate) has in the middle of each end a goal formed of two upright posts, in the Rugby game 18½ feet apart with a cross-bar 10 feet above the ground, and in the Association game 24 feet apart with a cross-bar 8 feet from the ground. There are 11 players on each side (in the Rugby game sometimes 15), divided into *rushers* and *backs;* the special object of the former being to check their opponents and to rush or push forward the ball in a body, and of the latter to kick or run with the ball. The two sides cast lots, the winner having the privilege of beginning the game with possession of the ball, or of selecting the goal. In the Rugby game the players can kick, run with, or throw the ball (and, under certain restrictions, even throw it forward toward their opponents' goal); in the Association game they can only kick it. The playing is begun by *kicking off* the ball from midway between the goals, and the players strive to force the ball through or beyond their opponents' goal. In the Association game, to win a goal the ball must be kicked through the goal below the cross-bar, and the side securing the largest number of goals wins the game. In the Rugby game scoring is by *goals, touch-downs,* and *safety touch-downs* or *safeties.* A goal is won by kicking the ball through or above the goal-posts over the cross-bar; a touch-down, by carrying the ball behind the goal and there touching it to the ground, which gives the player a *try* — that is, the right to carry the ball out in front of the goal and try to kick a goal; a safety touch-down or safety, by forcing one's opponents to touch the ball to the ground behind their own goal. The play continues for a certain length of time (in American Intercollegiate 60 minutes), divided into four parts. Foot-ball is an ancient game, probably introduced into Great Britain by the Romans: the first mention of it is in Fitzstephen's History of London, about 1175.

Stew. I'll not be strucken, my lord.
Kent. Nor tripped neither; you base *foot-ball* player.
[Tripping up his heels.] *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

The danger attending this pastime occasioned king James I. to say, "From this court I debarre all rough and violent exercises, as the *foot-ball*, meeter for lameing than making able the users thereof."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 169.

3. Figuratively, an object or a person subjected to hard usage or to many vicissitudes or changes of condition: as, he was the *foot-ball* of fortune.

foot-band (fůt'band), *n.* [< *foot* + *band*[3].] A band of infantry.

foot-bank (fůt'bangk), *n.* In *fort.*, a raised way along the inside of a parapet; a banquette.

foot-barracks (fůt'barˊaks), *n. pl.* Barracks for infantry.

foot-base (fůt'bās), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding above a plinth.

foot-bath (fůt'bâth), *n.* **1.** The act of bathing the feet. — **2.** A vessel for bathing or washing the feet.

foot-bench (fůt'bench), *n.* A low bench for several persons sitting in a row to rest their feet upon, as in a church pew or the like.

foot-blower (fůt'blōˊėr), *n.* A bellows worked by the foot.

A *foot-blower*, from which the blast is created by air-pressure, caused by repeated strokes of a pair of bellows filling an elastic air-reservoir. *W. A. Ross*, Blowpipe, p. 1.

foot-board (fůt'bōrd), *n.* **1.** A support for the foot, as in a boat or carriage, or at a workman's bench. — **2.** An upright piece across the foot of a bedstead. — **3.** The platform on which the driver and fireman of a locomotive engine stand; a foot-plate. — **4.** A small platform at the back of a carriage on which the footman stands.

footboy (fůt'boi), *n.* [< *foot* + *boy.* Cf. the older term *footknave.*] A boy in waiting; an attendant in livery; a lackey; a link-boy.

The high promotion of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants,
Pages, and *footboys.* *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

O, sir, his lackey, . . . a monster, a very monster in apparel; and not like a Christian *footboy*, or a gentleman's lackey. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

Too proud for dairy-work, or sale of eggs,
Expect her soon with *footboy* at her heels.
Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

foot-breadth (fůt'bredth), *n.* The breadth of the foot; an area as large as the sole of the foot.

I will not give you of their land, no, not so much as a *foot breadth*. Deut. ii. 5.

foot-bridge (fůt'brij), *n.* [< ME. *fotebrydge*; < *foot* + *bridge*[1].] 1. A bridge for foot-passengers.

And many yeres byfore ye passyon of our Lorde there lay ouer the same a tree for a *fote brydge*, wherof the holy crosse was afterwardes made.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

2. In *mach.*, a curved bar which serves as a step for the foot or toe of a mill-spindle.

foot-brig (fůt'brig), *n.* A dialectal form of *foot-bridge*.

foot-cloth (fůt'klôth), *n.* 1. A large sumpter-cloth, or housing of a horse, formerly in use and considered a mark of dignity and state.

Three times to-day my *foot-cloth* horse did stumble,
And started, when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughterhouse.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

Cade. Thou dost ride on a *foot-cloth*, dost thou not?
Say. What of that?
Cade. Marry, thou oughtest not to let thy horse wear a cloak, when honester men than thou go in their hose and doublets. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

How he should worshipped be, and reverenced,
Ride with his furs and *foot-cloths*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. A carpet or rug.

Abbot Egelric . . . gave to that church [at Croyland] before the year 992, "two large *foot-cloths* (so carpets were then called) woven with lions to be laid out before the high altar, and two shorter ones trailed all over with flowers." *S. K. Handbook*, Textile Fabrics, p. 103.

Tumbled on the purple *footcloth*, lay
The lily-shining child. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

foot-cushion (fůt'kůsh″ọn), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *foot-pad*, 3.

footed (fůt'ed), *a.* [< *foot* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a foot or feet: usually in composition: as, four-*footed*.

She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique
And little-*footed* China. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

footer (fůt'ėr), *n.* 1. One who goes on foot; a walker. [Colloq.]

He had the reputation of being the best *footer* in the West. . . . The next day some of the chiefs determined that their best walker should accompany him to see if he could not be walked down.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 21, 1881.

2. In *falconry*, a hawk which seizes its prey with its talons.

They [the great northern falcons] are considerably swifter than the peregrines, and are most deadly *footers*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 10.

3. A stroke with the foot; a kick at a foot-ball. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]—4. An idler. [Prov. Eng.]

foote-saunte†, *n.* [Perhaps < *foot* + **saunt* = *saint*[2], var. of *cent*, F. *cent*, a hundred; allusion obscure.] A certain game at cards. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse (1579).

footfall (fůt'fâl), *n.* A footstep; the tread of the foot.

I should evermore be vext with thee
In hanging robe or vacant ornament,
Or ghostly *footfall* echoing on the stair.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

footfast† (fůt'fâst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fotefest* (as noun); < *foot* + *fast*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Held by the foot; hence, fettered; captive.

II. *n.* A captive; a prisoner.

That he herde sighinge of *fotefeste* sone [authorized version, To hear the groaning of the prisoner].
Ps. ci. 21, ME. version (cii. 20, authorized version).

foot-fight (fůt'fīt), *n.* A fight between persons on foot.

So began our *footfight*, in such sort that we were well entered to blood of both sides. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

foot-folk (fůt'fōk), *n.* [< ME. *footefolk*, *fotefolke* (= D. *voetvolk* = MHG. *vouzvolc*, G. *fussvolk* = Sw. *fotfolk* = Dan. *fodfolk*); < *foot* + *folk*.] Infantry.

The *footefolk* and sympyl knaves
In hand they hente ful good staves.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4529.

A favourite book of his grandfather had been the life of old George Frundsberg of Mindelheim, a colonel of *foot-folk* in the Imperial service at Pavia fight.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxiii.

foot-follower†, *n.* [ME. *footfolower*, *feetfolower* (tr. L. *pedisequus*, m., *pedisequa*, f.); < *foot* + *follower*.] A follower; an attendant; a retainer.

Abigail hizede and roos and stiede vpon the asse, and fyue childwymmen hir *feetfolowers* wenten with hir.
Wyclif, 1 Ki. (1 Sam.) xxv. 42 (Oxf.).

foot-gear (fůt'gēr), *n.* Covering for the feet; shoes or boots and stockings.

Their *foot-gear* testified no higher than the ankle to the muddy pilgrimage these good people found themselves engaged in. *Carlyle.*

foot-geld†, *n.* [In old law, repr. ME. **fotgeld* or **fotgild*, < *fot*, foot, + *geld*, *gild*, a payment: see *yield*.] In *old Eng. forest law*, a fine for not expeditating dogs in a royal forest.

foot-gin†, *n.* [< ME. **footgin*, *feetgyn*; < *foot* + *gin*[3].] A snare for the feet.

Vnpitous men, waitende, as foulers, grenes puttende and *feetgynnes*, to ben cazt men. *Wyclif*, Jer. v. 26.

foot-glove† (fůt'gluv), *n.* A kind of stocking; a warm muffler for the feet.

The buskins and *foot-gloves* we wore. *Defoe.*

foot-grain (fůt'grān), *n.* A unit of mechanical work, equal to the work done by a force of one grain acting through a distance of one foot.

foot-grin†, *n.* [ME. *footgrene*; < *foot* + *grin*[2].] A snare for the feet.

His *footgrene* [var. *foottrappe*, Purv.] is hid in the erthe.
Wyclif, Job xviii. 10 (Oxf.).

foot-guard (fůt'gärd), *n.* 1. A boot or pad worn by a horse to prevent wounding the feet by interfering or overreaching.—2. *pl.* Guards of infantry. The foot-guards in the British army form the garrison of the metropolis and the guard of the sovereign at Windsor. They consist of three regiments, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards.

foot-halt (fůt'hâlt), *n.* [< *foot* + *halt*[1].] A disease incident to sheep, and said to proceed from a worm which enters between the hoofs.

foot-handed (fůt'han″ded), *a.* Pedimanous: a term applied to certain *Chiropoda* (which see).

foot-hawker (fůt'hâ″kėr), *n.* One who travels on foot to sell his wares; a peddler.

The revenue from the *foot-hawkers'* licences, about 30,000*l.* per annum, was collected with considerable difficulty. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 38.

foot-hedge (fůt'hej), *n.* A slight dry hedge of thorns, to protect a newly planted hedge. Also called *footset*. [Prov. Eng.]

foot-hill (fůt'hil), *n.* A distinct lower part of a mountain; one of the hills or minor elevations of a mountain range which lie next the adjacent lower land and form the transitions between that and the higher portions: commonly in the plural: as, the *foot-hills* of the Sierra Nevada.

The tangled, woody, and almost trackless *foot-hills* that enclose the valley . . . were dwarfed into satellites by the bulk and bearing of Mount Saint Helena.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 34.

There are towns situated at various elevations among our mountains and *foot-hills*, so sheltered as to be very free from winds. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 673.

foothold (fůt'hōld), *n.* 1. That which sustains the feet firmly and prevents them from slipping; that on which one may stand or tread securely; hence, firm standing; footing; stable position; settlement; establishment.

He determined to march at once against the enemy, and prevent his gaining a permanent *foothold* in the kingdom.
Prescott.

It was the first *foothold* of the barbarian, the gate by which he seemed likely to open his way to the possession of the central peninsula of Europe.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 321.

Fancy flutters over these vague wastes like a butterfly blown out to sea, and finds no *foothold*.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

2. A kind of light india-rubber overshoe, leaving the heel unprotected; a sandal. Sometimes called *tip*.

foothook (fůt'hůk), *n.* The supposed original of *futtock* (which see). [The word *foothook* has not been found in actual use.]

foot-hot (fůt'hot), *adv.* [< ME. *foothot*, *fotehote*; < *foot* + *hot*; cf. *hotfoot*.] In *hunting*, in hot haste; hence, in extended use, with all expedition.

And Custance han they take anon, *foot-hot*,
And in a ship al sterelees, God wot,
They han hir set. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 340.

★ **footing** (fůt'ing), *n.* [< ME. *foting* (= G. *fussung*); verbal n. of *foot*, *v.*] 1. Walk; tread; step; footstep.

The famous witnesse of our wonted praise,
They trampled have with their fowle *footings* trade [tread],
And like to troubled puddles have them made.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 276.

I would out-night you, did no body come;
But, hark, I hear the *footing* of a man.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Yet, in the bulk of empty house above him, he could surely hear a stir of delicate *footing*—he was surely conscious, inexplicably conscious, of some presence.
R. L. Stevenson, Markheim.

2. Dance; rhythmical tread.

Make holiday; your rye-straw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Your dance is the best language of some comedies,
And *footing* runs away with all.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.

3. Track; footprint. [Rare.]

I follow here the *footing* of thy feete.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 34.

Or, like a nymph with long dishevell'd hair,
Dance on the sands, and yet no *footing* seen.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 148.

Master Kniuet writeth that hee saw *footings* at Port Desire as bigge as foure of oures: and two men newly buried, one of which was fourteene spans long.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 851.

4. Place for the foot; ground to stand on.

Stand sure and take good *foting*.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 1071.

Such spoils her desperate step had sought,
Where scarce was *footing* for the goat.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 21.

Rubbing his eyes, he followed Joe down the dark, uncertain *footing* of the stairs.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 126.

Hence—5. Established place; secure position; foothold.

Next to the third reigned his fourth Son Alfred, in whose Time came over greater Swarms of Danes than ever before, and had now got *Footing* in the North, the West, and South Parts of this Island. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 8.

What he [Christ] had said concerning the Resurrection was only to be understood of the state of Regeneration: which doctrine, it seems, had gotten great *footing* in the Church of Corinth by their means.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

As soon as he had obtained a *footing* at court.
Macaulay.

6. Basis; foundation.

Shall we, upon the *footing* of our land,
Send fair-play orders, and make compromise?
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

[These things] had no *footing* in scripture, nor had been in use in the purest churches for three hundred years after Christ. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 243.

If our law is not already on this *footing*, I wish extremely it were put on it.
Jefferson, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 430.

7. Mutual standing; reciprocal relation: as, a friendly *footing*.

I should carefully avoid any intercourse with Philip on any other *footing* than that of quiet friendship.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 3.

Frankness invites frankness, puts the parties on a convenient *footing*, and makes their business a friendship.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

8. The act of putting a foot to anything, or that which is added as a foot.—9. The act of adding up a column of figures, or the amount of such a column.—10. A narrow piece of netting or the like, having two parallel edges, used in women's dress as a basis upon which a scalloped or other ornamental edging can be sewed.—11. The straight edge of a piece of lace which is sewed to a garment, as distinguished from the scalloped edge, which is left free.—12. The finer detached fragments of whale-blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.—13. In *arch.*, a spreading course at the base or foundation of a wall.—14. The lower division of the slope of an embankment exposed to the sea.—15. A piece of wood inserted in the shaftment of an arrow at the nock. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1886, p. 674.—16. An entertainment given on entering a school, or any new place or office. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To pay one's footing**, to pay money, usually to be spent for drink, on first doing something, as on entering upon a trade, or upon one's engagement in a place of employment.

footing-beam (fůt'ing-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, the tie-beam of a roof.

footingly†, *adv.* Nimbly; featly.

For who, for number or for grace,
Dare mell with me in ryme?
Or who can daunce so *footingly*,
Obseruing tune and time?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 9.

foot-iron (fůt'ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A carriage-step.—2. A fetter for the feet.

foot-jaw (fůt'jâ), *n.* A maxilliped or gnathopodite; one of those limbs of crustaceans and other arthropods which are modified into accessory mouth-parts. See cut under *Podophthalmia*.

foot-joint (fůt'joint), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, the podarthrum; the junction of the toes collectively with the metatarsus.—2. In *entom.*, one of the joints of the foot or tarsus of an insect, commonly five in number.

foot-key (fůt'kē), *n.* The pedal of an organ.

footknave†, *n.* [ME. *foteknave*; < *foot* + *knave*.] A footboy; a lackey.

Of my lioun no helpe i crave,
I ne have none other *foteknave.*
Ywaine and Gawin (ed. Ritson), l. 2575.

foot-lathe (fůt'lāŦH), *n.* A lathe in which motion is imparted to the spindle by a treadle; a lathe moved by foot-power.

footless (fůt'les), *a.* [< *foot* + *-less.*] Having no feet; without footing or basis.

Dreamful wastes where *footless* fancies dwell
Among the fragments of the golden day.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

foot-level (fůt'lev″el), *n.* A hinged one-foot rule, with a spirit-level in the upper edge of one arm, and a pivoted steel blade, graduated up to 45°, in the other arm. Also called *combination-level.*

footlights (fůt'līts), *n. pl.* In theaters, a row of lights placed on the front of the stage, nearly on a level with the feet of the performers. Formerly called *floats.*

As long as Clairon exercised the power, when she advanced to the *footlights,* to make the (then standing) pit recoil several feet, by the mere magic of her eyes, the pit . . . flung crowns to her, and wept at the thought of losing her. *Doran,* Annals of Eng. Stage, I. xix.

While the floor of the stage runs from the *footlights* to the rear wall of the building, the entire depth is rarely utilized. *Scribner's Mag.,* IV. 438.

To appear before the footlights, to appear on the stage.—**To smell of the footlights,** to show an inclination for or connection with theatrical concerns; be stagy in deportment or language: as, her manners *smell of the footlights.*—**To smell the footlights,** to acquire a taste for acting.

foot-line (fůt'līn), *n.* **1.** In *fishing,* the lead-line or lower line of a net or seine, to which sinkers are attached opposite the cork-line.—**2.** In *printing,* the last line of a page of type, usually blank, or containing only the signature of the sheet at regular intervals, but sometimes ★having in it the folio or number of the page.

footling[1] (fůt'ling), *n.* [< *foot* + *-ling*[1].] **1.** A small foot. *Wright.*—**2.** Anything no bigger than one's foot. *Wright.*

footling[2] (fůt'ling), *a.* [< *foot* + *-ling*[1].] Having the foot foremost: applied in obstetrics to cases in which a foot presents.

foot-loose (fůt'lös), *a.* Free; untrammeled; dis-★engaged.

footman (fůt'man), *n.*; pl. *footmen* (-men). [< ME. *footman, fóteman, fotman,* a foot-soldier, a running footman; < *foot* + *man.*] **1.** A soldier who marches and fights on foot.

They assemblyd . . .
Syxty thousand *footmen.*
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2951 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.).

Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd *footmen.* *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 7.

The other princes put on harnesse light,
As *footmen* use. *Fairfax.*

2. A walker; a pedestrian. [Rare.]

Though practice will soon make a man of tolerable vigor an able *footman,* yet, as a help to bear fatigue, I used to chew a root of ginseng as I walked along.
William Byrd, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 277.

3†. Formerly, a runner in attendance upon a person of rank; later, a servant who ran before his master's carriage for the purpose of rendering assistance on bad roads or in crossing streams, but mainly as a mark of the consequence of the traveler: distinctively called a *running footman.* He was usually dressed in a light black cap, a jockey-coat, and white linen trousers, and carried a pole six or seven feet long.

Mony of hem *fotemen* ther ben,
That rennen by the brydels of ladys schene [sheen, bright, fair]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

I will dismount, and by the waggon-wheel
Trot like a servile *footman* all day long.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.

4. In later and present use, a male servant whose duty it is to attend the door, the carriage, the table, etc.; a man in waiting.

Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead?
She bids her *footman* put it in her head.
Pope, Moral Essays, II. ii. 178.

The dessert was not carried out till after nine; and at ten *footmen* were still running to and fro with trays and coffee-cups. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, xvii.

5†. A stand of brass or other metal placed in front of a fire to hold anything which is to be kept hot.

They were to me like a dumb waiter, or the instrument constructed by the smith, and by courtesy called a *footman;* they did what I required, and I was no further concerned with them. *Godwin,* Mandeville, III. 67.

6. In *entom.,* one of certain bombycid moths; a lithosiid.—**Cuckoo's footman,** the wryneck.

footman-moth (fůt'man-môth), *n.* A bombycid moth of the family *Lithosiidæ.*

footmanship (fůt'man-ship), *n.* [< *footman* + *-ship.*] The art or business of a footman.

Come, Tony, the *footmanship* I taught you.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.

footman's-inn†, *n.* Jail.

Which at the heeles so hants his frighted ghost,
That he at last in *footman's-inne* must host,
Some castle dolorous compos'd of stone,
Like (let me see)—Newgate is such a one.
Rowlands, Knave of Hearts (1613).

foot-mantle† (fůt'man″tl), *n.* [< ME. *fotemantel;* < *foot* + *mantle.*] In the fourteenth century and later, an outer garment used to protect the dress when riding. Apparently it was used by women only, and was the original of the modern riding-habit.

A *foot-mantel* about hire hipes large.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 472.

footmark (fůt'märk), *n.* A mark of a foot; a footprint; track.

foot-muff (fůt'muf), *n.* A receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, etc., to keep them warm in winter, especially in a carriage or sleigh.

foot-note (fůt'nōt), *n.* In *printing,* a note at the bottom of a page as an appendage to something in the text, usually explaining a passage in the text, or specifying authority for a statement.

footpace (fůt'pās), *n.* **1.** A slow step, as in walking.—**2†.** A mat; something on which to place the feet.

Storea, a mat, a *footpase* of sedges. *Nomenclator.*

Unless I knew
It were a truth I stood for, any coward
Might make my breast his *foot-pace.*
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

3. A landing or resting-place at the end of a short flight of steps, being a stair or tread broader than the others. Also called *half-pace.* When it occurs at the angle where the stair turns it is called *quarter-pace.*—**4†.** Formerly, the dais in a hall. See the extract.

The term *footpace,* Fr. haut pas, was given to the raised floor at the upper end of an ancient hall. Vide Parker's Glossary of Architecture. *N. and Q.,* 6th ser., XI. 438.

5. *Eccles.,* the platform or raised dais upon which an altar immediately stands. It extends a short distance beyond each end of the altar, and two steps lead up to it from the floor of the sanctuary or chancel. Throughout the greater part of the mass or communion-office the celebrant stands on the footpace, the deacon one step and the subdeacon two steps lower; but after the first words of the Gloria in Excelsis and the Creed, and at the Sanctus, the deacon and subdeacon ascend to the priest's side; and the deacon also does so at certain other times, as at the beginning of the canon or prayer of consecration, in order to assist the priest.

6†. A hearthstone. *Halliwell.*

footpad (fůt'pad), *n.* [< *foot* + *pad*[6].] A highwayman who robs on foot; specifically, one of a large class, existing in Europe when police authority was still in an ineffective condition, who made a business of robbing people passing on horseback or in carriages.

foot-pad (fůt'pad), *n.* [< *foot* + *pad*[2].] **1.** A pad fitted over the sole of a horse's foot to prevent balling in snow.—**2.** An anklet of leather strapped on a horse's foot to prevent interfering; a boot.—**3.** In *entom.,* a cushion-like expansion on the lower surface of the tarsal joints: applied especially to the onychium, or membranous cushion between the tarsal claws. Also called *foot-cushion* and *pulvillus.* See cut under *flesh-fly.*

foot-page (fůt'pāj), *n.* A footboy; an attendant or lackey; an errand-boy.

He has call'd his little *foot-page*
An errand for to gang.
Jellon Grame (Child's Ballads, II. 286).

foot-passenger (fůt'pas″en-jėr), *n.* One who travels on foot; especially, one who pays toll for passing on foot, as over a bridge.

The arches [of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge] are to carry a double railway track, and above the track a roadway 54 feet wide for carriages and *foot passengers.*
Encyc. Brit., IV. 340.

foot-path (fůt'pȧth), *n.* A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

Glo. Know'st thou the way to Dover?
Edg. Both stile and gate, horse-way and *foot-path.*
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

Yielding, along their rugged base,
A flinty *footpath's* niggard space.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 7.

foot-picker (fůt'pik″ėr), *n.* An iron instrument for removing stones or dirt from between the shoe and the foot of a horse. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LIV. 406.

foot-plate (fůt'plāt), *n.* **1.** A carriage-step.—**2.** The platform on which the engineer and fireman of a locomotive engine stand.

foot-plow (fůt'plou), *n.* A kind of swing-plow.

foot-poet (fůt'pō″et), *n.* A servile or inferior poet. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

foot-post (fůt'pōst), *n.* A post or messenger who travels on foot.

Carriers and *footposts* will be arrant rebels.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

Anv. Mr. Tridewel! well met. Why so fast, sir? I took you for a *foot-post.*
Tri. A *foot-post!* indeed, your fine wit will post you into another world one of these days, if it take not the whipping post i' th' way. And why *foot-post,* in your little witty apprehension? *Brome,* Northern Lass.

foot-pound (fůt'pound), *n.* A compound unit formed of a foot paired with the weight of a pound, used in measuring energy or work; the energy required to raise a weight of one pound against gravity to the height of one foot. One foot-pound at the equator and the level of the sea represents an amount of energy equal to 13.56 megaergs.

foot-poundal (fůt'poun-dal), *n.* [< *foot-pound* + *-al.*] An absolute unit of energy, being the energy of an avoirdupois pound moving with a velocity of one English foot per mean solar second. It is equal to a foot-pound divided by the acceleration of gravity expressed in feet per second, or about 32.2, and is equivalent to 421,402 ergs.

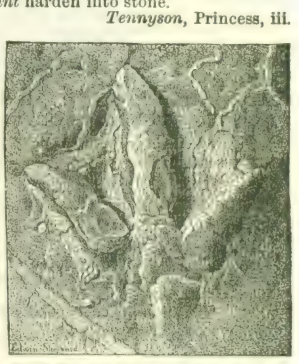
foot-press (fůt'pres), *n.* A form of standing press in which the upper die or follower is depressed by a treadle. *E. H. Knight.*

footprint (fůt'print), *n.* **1.** The mark of a foot; an impression left by the foot in walking.

We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

That we might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy *footprint* harden into stone.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. In *geol.,* an impression of the foot of an animal on the surface of a rock, such impression having been made at a time when the stone was in the state of loose sand or moist clay; an ichnite.



Fossil Footprint, from the Triassic rocks near Boonton, New Jersey.

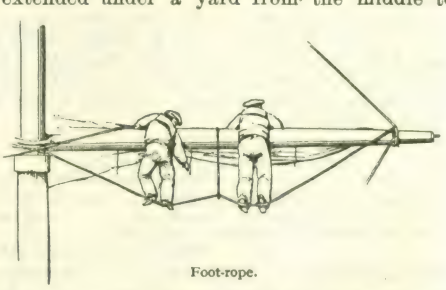
foot-race (fůt'-rās), *n.* A race run by persons on foot.

The clown, the child of nature, without guile,
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures: now and then
A wrestling match, a *foot-race,* or a fair.
Cowper, Task, iv. 626.

foot-rail (fůt'rāl), *n.* **1.** A railroad rail having a foot, as distinguished from the English double-head rail; a T-rail.—**2.** A horizontal wooden bar underneath a car-seat for the passengers who occupy the next seat behind to rest their feet on. *Car-Builders' Dict.*—**3.** In *cabinet-making,* a crosspiece, brace, or tie near the floor, as in some chairs, tables, stoves, etc.

foot-rest (fůt'rest), *n.* **1.** A short bench or stool used to support a person's feet.—**2.** A support for the foot of a horse while it is being shod.

foot-rope (fůt'rōp), *n.* [< ME. **fotrope,* < AS. *fōtrāp,* a foot-rope (LL. *propes*), < *fōt,* foot, + *rāp,* rope.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed. (*b*) A rope extended under a yard from the middle to



Foot-rope.

the yardarm, and under the jib- and spanker-booms, for the men to stand on while reefing ★or furling.

foot-rot (fůt'rot), *n.* A name applied to certain inflammatory affections about the hoof in

cattle and sheep. *Simple, contagious,* and *tuberculous foot-rot* are distinguished.

foot-rule (fůt'röl'), *n.* A rule or measure 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.

If a bundle of faggots were made of *foot-rules,* one from every nation ancient and modern, there would not be any very unreasonable difference in the length of the sticks.
De Morgan, Arith. Books, p. 6.

foots (fůts), *n. pl.* [A conformed pl. of *foot,* in the deflected sense of sediment: see *foot, n.,* 15.] Refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of a sugar- or oil-cask, etc.

Foots, bottoms, or such like names, have been borrowed from the tar-distiller to signify the refuse products of the stills. *Ure,* Dict., III. 771.

The darkest *foots* [in sugar], so called from its receiving the drainage or moisture from the other portion of sugar in the hogshead while in a horizontal position during the voyage from the West Indies. *H. Weatherby,* Sugar, p. 18.

footsam (fůt'sam), *n.* [For **footseam,* < *foot* + *seam*[2], grease.] Neat's-foot oil. [Prov. Eng.]

foot-scent (fůt'sent), *n.* In *hunting,* the scent of a trail.

Pointers find their game by the scent being blown to them from the body, constituting what is called a "body-scent," and not from that left by the foot on the ground, which is called a "*foot-scent.*"
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 230.

foot-screw (fůt'skrö), *n.* An adjusting-screw fitted to the leg of a table or bench, to bring the surface of the table to a perfectly horizontal position.

foot-secretion (fůt'sē-krē″shọn), *n.* In *zoöl.,* the extrinsic sclerobase or sclerobasic corallum of the black corals or *Antipathidæ,* secreted by the cœnosarc, not by the polyps themselves, and of horny consistency: opposed to *tissue-secretion.*

footset (fůt'set), *n.* Same as *foot-hedge.*

footsheet†, *n.* [< ME. *foteshete;* < *foot* + *sheet.*] 1. A cloth spread over the chair and floor for a person to sit upon while his toilet was made.

Se ye haue a *fote shete* made in this maner. Fyrst set a chayre by the fyre with a cuysshen, an other vnder his fete, than sprede a shete ouer the chayre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 282.

2. A sheet used at the bottom of a bed. *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.*

foot-soldier (fůt'sōl″jėr), *n.* A soldier who serves on foot; an infantryman.

foot-sore (fůt'sōr), *a.* Having the feet sore or tender, as from much walking.

The heat of the ground made me *foot-sore.*
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

A *footsore* ox in crowded ways,
Stumbling across the market to his death
Unpitied. *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

footspace-rail (fůt'spās-rāl), *n.* In *ship-building,* that rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

footstaket, *n.* [ME. *footstake;* < *foot* + *stake.*] The foot or base of a thing.

Thre pilers, and so feele *footstakes,*
Wyclif, Ex. xxvii. 14 (Oxf.).

footstalk (fůt'stâk), *n.* 1. In *bot.,* the stalk or petiole of a leaf, or peduncle of a flower.

In making black teas the *foot-stalks* are often collected with the leaves, unless for the very finest sorts, such as Pekoe, which are made from leaf-buds not expanded.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 346.

2. In *zoöl.,* a peduncle, pedicel, or crus; a process or part of the body likened to the petiole of a plant, as supporting some other part of the body, or the rest of the body, as the muscular process by which some brachiopods are attached, the peduncle of a cirriped, the stem of a crinoid, the ophthalmite of a stalk-eyed crustacean, etc.—3. In *mach.,* the lower part of a mill-spindle.

footstall (fůt'stâl), *n.* 1. The stirrup of a woman's saddle.—2. [Cf. G. *fussgestell,* Sw. *fotställning.*] In *arch.,* the plinth or base of a pillar: probably a sort of translation of French *piédestal,* pedestal.

footstep (fůt'step), *n.* [< ME. *footesteppe, fotesteppe, footstappe, fetsteppe* (= MHG. *vuozstapfe,* G. *fuss-stapfe*); < *foot* + *step.*] 1. A tread of the foot; a footfall; a stepping: as, I hear his *footstep* on the stair.

Hold up my goings in thy paths, that my *footsteps* slip not. Ps. xvii. 5.

But hark! the chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred *footsteps* scrape the marble hall.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 152.

2. The mark or impression of a foot; a footprint; a track.

Alle hise *fetsteppes*
After him he [the lion] filleth. *Bestiary,* l. 7.

Go thy way forth by the *footsteps* of the flock, and feed thy kids beside the shepherds' tents. Cant. i. 8.

Hence—3. *pl.* The steps taken or methods pursued in any series of actions; a course of proceedings or measures, or the track or path marked out by such a course: as, the conqueror's *footsteps* were everywhere marked by blood; to follow the *footsteps* or in the *footsteps* of one's predecessor.

Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters, and thy *footsteps* are not known. Ps. lxxvii. 19.

Which [flattery] though I will not practise to deceive,
Yet to avoid deceit I mean to learn;
For it shall strew the *footsteps* of my rising.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Johnson proposed to follow in Lincoln's *footsteps,* but for a cautious experiment he substituted a dogmatic theory. *G. S. Merriam,* S. Bowles, II. 18.

4†. An evidence or token of anything done; a manifest mark or indication.

I am an utter stranger to these things, and know not the least *foot-steps* for them so to charge me.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 373.

Relations heertofore accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many *foot-steps* and reliques of something true. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., i.

No *Footsteps* of the Victor's Rage
Left in the Camp where William did engage.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 12.

5. In *mech.*: (*a*) The pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works. (*b*) An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

foot-stick (fůt'stik), *n.* In *printing,* a tapering strip of wood or metal placed between the foot of a page or pages and the chase, to receive the impact of the quoins used in locking up the form.

footstool (fůt'stöl), *n.* [< *foot* + *stool;* cf. ME. *fotsceomel,* < AS. *fōtsceamel, -sceamol, -scamul, -scamel* (= OS. *fōtskamel* = OHG. *fuozscamal,* MHG. *vuozschamel,* G. *fuss-schemel* = Dan. *fodskammel*), a footstool: see *foot* and *shamble*[1].] 1. A stool, usually small and low, to rest the feet upon while sitting; by extension, anything serving for the same use.

Adele . . . sat down, without a word, on the *footstool* I pointed out to her. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, xvii.

Sir Aylmer . . . with a sudden execration drove
The *footstool* from before him, and arose.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Fredericus Barbarossa the Emperour lay downe his necke as a *foote-stool* to Pope Alexander the third to treade upon it. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 266.

2. Figuratively, a person or thing that is trodden upon or oppressed; hence, one who is an abject thrall, dependent, or tool.

The people of the land are the *foot-stoole* of the Pharisees. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 147.

Hold, mightiest of kings! I am thy vassal,
Thy *footstool,* that durst not presume to look
On thy offended face.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 2.

God's footstool, or **the footstool,** the earth: in allusion to the following passage of the Bible:

Thus saith the Lord, the heaven is my throne, and the earth is my *footstool.* Isa. lxvi. 1.

foot-stove (fůt'stōv), *n.* A contrivance for warming the feet; a foot-warmer; specifically, a perforated tin or sheet-iron box with a wooden frame, provided with a pan for live coals in a bed of ashes, formerly carried by women to church in cold weather.

foot-stump (fůt'stump), *n.* One of the parapodia of a chætopodous worm. See *parapodium.* Also called *foot-tubercle.*

foot-tempered†, *a.* [ME. *foote-tempred.*] Tempered or worked with the feet.

And wel *foote-tempred* morter theron trete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

foot-ton (fůt'tun), *n.* A unit of work defined as the energy expended in raising a long ton of 2,240 pounds one foot against gravity. Its value varies with the latitude and elevation, but is about 30,400 megergs. The power of modern guns is estimated in "foot-tons per inch of the shot's circumference." The formula generally used is

$$E = \frac{WV^2}{2g.\ \pi d \times 2240},$$

in which E = the energy in foot-tons per inch of the circumference of the shot, W = the weight of the shot in pounds, V = the velocity in feet, d = the diameter of the shot in inches, and g = the acceleration due to the force of gravity (= 32.2 approximately).

English ordnance officers have adopted a larger unit [than foot-pound] for work, namely *foot-ton,* which is used for expressing work of heavy ordnance.
Nystrom, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 68.

A blow of 541 *foot-tons* per ton of plate.
The Engineer, LVII., No. 1483.

foot-trap†, *n.* [< ME. *foot-trappe;* < *foot* + *trap*[1].] 1. A trap or snare for the feet.

The *foottrappe* [var. *footgrene,* Oxf.] of hym is hid in the erthe. *Wyclif,* Job xviii. 10 (Purv.).

2. The stocks. *Nomenclator,* 1585.

foot-tubercle (fůt'tū″bėr-kl), *n.* Same as *foot-stump.*

foot-valve (fůt'valv), *n.* The valve between the condenser and the air-pump in a steam-engine.

foot-vise (fůt'vīs), *n.* A bench-vise so arranged that its jaws may be opened or closed by means of a treadle beneath the bench.

foot-waling (fůt'wā″ling), *n.* The whole inside planking or lining of a ship below the lower deck.

Formerly, the several assemblages of inside plank of a ship of the line were known as clamps, quickwork, abutment pieces, spirketting, thick strakes, side keelsons, and limber strakes; all the plank below the orlop deck clamps being collectively termed *footwaling.*
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 218.

footwalk (fůt'wâk), *n.* A sidewalk.

foot-wall (fůt'wâl), *n.* In *mining,* that wall of a vein or lode which is under the miner's feet when he is at work: opposed to *hanging wall.* Where the vein has no decided dip, the walls are designated by reference to the points of the compass.

foot-warmer (fůt'wâr″mėr), *n.* [= Dan. *fodvarmer* = Sw. *fotvärmare.*] A foot-stove, hot-water pipe, or other contrivance for warming the feet or keeping them warm.

foot-washing (fůt'wosh″ing), *n.* See *washing of feet,* under *foot.*

footway (fůt'wā), *n.* [= D. *voetweg* = G. *fussweg.*] 1. A path for pedestrians; a walk; a sidewalk.

And, whilst our horses are walk'd down the hill,
Let thou and I walk here over this close;
The *footway* is more pleasant.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

2. In *mining,* the ladders by which the miners descend into and ascend from the mine.

foot-worn (fůt'wōrn), *a.* 1. Worn by the feet: as, a *foot-worn* pavement.—2. Worn or wearied in the feet; foot-sore: as, a *foot-worn* traveler.

footy[1] (fůt'i), *a.* [< *foot* + *-y*[1].] Having foots or settlings: as, *footy* oil, molasses, etc.

footy[2] (fůt'i), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. and U. S.; var. of *fouty,* q. v.] I. *a.* Poor; mean; worthless; trashy.

I think it would be a very pretty bit of practice to the ship's company to take her out from under that *footy* battery. *Marryat,* Peter Simple, xxxiii.

Nobody wants you to shoot crooked; take good iron to it, and not *footy* paving-stones.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, ix.

II. *n.*; pl. *footies* (-iz). Any one or anything slightly valued. [Local, New Eng.]

foozle (fö'zl), *n.* 1. A tedious person; a fogy. [Slang.]

So is Lady Lancaster; entertaining kindred frumps and *foozles* in Eaton Square.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, xxvi.

2. In *golf,* a badly played stroke. [Scotch.]

fop[1]† (fop), *v. t.* [Also *fob:* see *fob*[1] and *fub*[1]; < D. *foppen,* cheat, mock, prate, = LG. *foppen,* G. dial. (Prussian) *fuppen* (Brem. Dict.), mock, jeer, etc., = G. *foppen,* mock, jeer, banter (regarded as slang). Hence *fop*[2].] To mock; fool; cheat.

Very well! go too! I cannot go too (man); nor 'tis not very well! Nay, I think it is scurvy: and begin to finde my selfe *fopt* in it. *Shak.,* Othello, iv. 2 (folio, 1623).

[Most modern editions read *fobbed, fob* being a later form of *fop.*]

fop[2] (fop), *n.* [< ME. *fop, foppe,* a fool; cf. D. *fopper,* a wag, G. *fopper,* a jeerer, scoffer, mocker; < *fop*[1], *v.*] 1. A fool; a shallow pretender; an ostentatious dunce.

Foppe, i. q. [same as] folet [a fool: see *follet, foliot*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 170.

May such malicious *Fops* this Fortune find,
To think themselves alone the Fools design'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, Epil.

There is no *fop* so very near a madman in indifferent company as a poetical one. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 244.

The solemn *fop,* significant and budge;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 299.

2. A man who is ostentatiously nice in manner and appearance; one who invites admiration by conspicuous dress and affectations; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 104.

Fops at all corners, lady-like in mien,
Civetted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 829.

Now a French *Fop,* like a Poet, is born so, and wou'd be known without cloaths; it is his Eyes, his Nose, his Fingers, his Elbows, his Heels; they Dance when they Walk, and Sing when they speak.
C. Burnaby, The Reform'd Wife, p. 32.

=**Syn. 2.** *Dandy, Exquisite,* etc. See *coxcomb.*

fopdoodle (fop'dö″dl), *n.* [Formerly also *fobdoodle* (so cited in Brem. Dict., I. 437), and *fopdoudell*; < *fop*[2] + *doodle*[1].] An insignificant or contemptible fellow.

Bee blith, *fopdoudells.*
MS. Ashmole, Cat., col. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle.*
S. Butler, Hudibras.

fopling (fop'ling), *n.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ling*[2].] A petty fop.

'Tis mean for empty praise of wit to write,
As *fopplings* grin to show their teeth are white.
Brown, Essay on Satire, ii.

Let *foplings* sneer, let fools deride.
Whittier, The Shoemakers.

foppery (fop'ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ery*, after D. *fopperij* = G. *fopperei, vopperei*, cheating, hoax, mystification.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *fopperies* (-iz). 1. Foolishness; foolery; foolish vanity; vain show.

Let not the sound of shallow *foppery* enter
My sober house. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5.

But I shall discover to ye, readers, that this his praising of them is as full of nonsense and scholastic *foppery* as his meaning he himself discovers to be full of close malignity. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The design spreads, till at last true piety and goodness be swallowed up by superstitious *fopperies.*
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

2†. A foolish or mocking exhibition.

And I am sorry to hear how other nations do much tax the English of their incivility to public ministers of state, and what ballads and pasquils, and *fopperies* and plays, were made against Gondamar for doing his master's business. *Howell*, Letters (1650).

3. Vain ornaments; gewgaws.

To adorn them [pipes] with beautiful wings and feathers of birds, as likewise with peak, beads, or other such *foppery.* *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 20.

4. Affectation of precision in trifles, or fastidious observance of the prevailing fashion; dandyism: as, the *foppery* of dress or of manners.

I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

I have known a woman that never was out of the parish of the St. James's betray as many foreign *fopperies* in her carriage as she could have gleaned up in half the countries of Europe. *Addison*, Fashions from France.

II.† *a.* Foppish; foolish. *Davies.*

Let any Persian oppugn this, and in spite of his hairie tuft, or lovelock, . . . I'll set my foot to his, and fight it out with him, that their *foppery* god is not so good as a Red-herring. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

foppish (fop'ish), *a.* [< *fop*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a fop; affecting or manifesting ostentatious nicety in dress and manner; dandyish.

I appeal, whether it is not better and much more pleasing to see the old Fashion of a dead Friend, or Relation, or of a Man of Distinction, Painted as he was, than a *foppish* Night-Gown, and odd Quoifure which never belonged to the Person Painted. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 40.

He was a handsome fellow in a manly way, which even the faultless precision of his attire could not make *foppish.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 611.

=Syn. See *finical.*

foppishly (fop'ish-li), *adv.* In a foppish manner; in a vain, trifling, or affected manner as to dress or deportment.

foppishness (fop'ish-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being foppish.

But this *foppishness*
Is wearisome; I could at our saint Antlins,
Sleeping and all, sit twenty times as long.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, ii. 4.

foppoty†, *n.* [Irreg. < *fop*[2].] A simpleton; a foolish trifler.

Why does this little *foppotee* laugh always? 'tis such a ninny that she betrays her mistris, and thinks she does not hurt at all, no, not she.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street.

for (fôr), *prep.* and *conj.* [I. *prep.* < ME. *for*, 'for,' in most of the mod. uses, also, rarely, in the orig. sense 'before' (in place or time), < AS. *for*, before (in place, L. *coram*), for, on account of, because of, with, by, through, according to, instead of, etc., in all uses alternating with its fuller form, AS. and ME. *fore*, before, for, etc.; = OS. *for, far*, and *fora, furi* = OFries. *for* and *fore, fori* = D. *voor* = MLG. LG. *vor, vör, för* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vore, vor*, G. *vor*, before, also OHG. *furi*, before, for, MHG. *vür*, G. *für*, for, = Icel. *fyrir*, before, for, = Sw. *för*, before, for, = Dan. *for*, for, *för*, before, = Goth. *faur* and *faura*, before, for. Closely connected with *fore*[1] and *for-*[1], *for*[2], and remotely with *forth*[1], *from*, and *far*[1]. The various forms and uses mingle, and cannot be entirely separated; so with the cognate L. *præ*, before, in front (see *pre-*); L. *pro* = Gr. πρό, before, for, instead of, etc., = Skt. *pra*, forward, forth, fore (see *pro-*); Gr. πάρος, before, for, etc., παρά, before, beside, etc., πέρα, beyond; Skt. *purās*, before, forward, in front, *parā*, away, forth, *para*, far, beyond, etc. (see *para-*). See *fore*[1], *afore, before*, etc., *for-*[1], *for*[2], *forth, from, far*[1], *farther, further*, etc. II. *conj.* < ME. *for* (= Dan. *for, fordi*), conj., abbr. of the various conjunctional phrases *for that, for thon that, for thon the, for thi that, for thi the*, < AS. *for tham, for thon, for thȳ, for tham the, for thon the, for thȳ the*, i. e., 'for this [reason, namely,] that' . . . *for*, prep.; *tham, thȳ*, dat. and instr., respectively, of *thæt*, that, neut. demonst. pron.; *the*, conj., that. Similarly *ere*[1], *before, after*, etc., conj., from the prep.] **I.** *prep.* 1†. Before. (*a*) In place: Before the face of; in presence of.

Moni mon is . . . erm [poor] *for* worlde and uniseli [unblessed, *i. e.*, wicked] *for* Gode.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 113.

(*b*) In time.

Gif hit beo holiniht *vor* the feste. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 22.

(*c*) In order or degree.

The statutz of Clarendone ech bischop holde scholde
And nameliche theo *for* alle other.
Life of Beket (ed. Black), l. 720.

[In these uses rare and only in early Middle English.]

2. In the direction of; toward; with the view of reaching. (*a*) Expressing the objective point or end in view: as, he set out *for* London; bound *for* Hong Kong.

What, are you *for* this great solemnity
This morn intended?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

Seeing many Isles in the midst of the Bay, we bore vp *for* them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 174.

I intend, God willing, to go *for* Sardinia this Spring.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 13.

(*b*) Expressing inclination, tendency, or bent: as, an itch *for* scribbling; a taste *for* art; a love *for* drink.

A passion *for* dress and ornament pervaded all ranks.
Irving, Granada, p. 5.

3. In quest of; with a view to the coming or attainment of; in order to obtain or attain to; as expecting or seeking: as, waiting *for* the morning; to send *for* persons and papers; to write *for* money or *for* fame.

I kneel *for* justice: shall I have it, sir?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

4. In place of; instead of; in consideration of: as, to pay a dollar *for* a thing; two *for* five cents.

To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, . . . to comfort all that mourn, . . . to give unto them beauty *for* ashes, the oil of joy *for* mourning, the garment of praise *for* the spirit of heaviness. Isa. lxi. 2, 3.

I'll give my jewels *for* a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace *for* a hermitage.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

And *for* loud hymns,
Chanted by kneeling multitudes, the wind
Shrieks in the solitary aisles.
Bryant, Hymn to Death.

5. As an offset to; as offsetting; corresponding to: as, to give blow *for* blow.

Another Nightingale repeats her Layes,
Iust Note *for* Note, and adds som Strain at last,
That she hath conned all the Winter past.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

For one virtue you shall find ten vices in the same party.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 50.

Weight *for* weight is not much more than one half of the strength in tin of the crystals.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 435.

6. In the place and behalf of: as, he acted as attorney *for* another.

In due time Christ died *for* the ungodly. Rom. v. 6.

He with his whole posterity must die;
Die he or justice must: unless *for* him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid satisfaction, death for death.
Milton, P. L., iii. 210.

7. In the interest of; with a view to the use, benefit, comfort, convenience, etc., of: expressing purpose or object: as, the earth was made *for* man; to provide *for* a family.

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
Not for protection, but to be devoured?
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

8. On account of; because of; with regard to: as, to fear *for* one's life.

Than he comaunded to the kynge Gondofles to go take vengaunce *for* his nevewes, and he seide he wolde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 593.

They embrace not virtue *for* itself, but its reward.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

The criminals would answer nothing *for* themselves.
Addison, Trial of False Affronts.

9. In favor of; on the side of: as, to vote *for* a person or a measure; I am *for* peace.

The Danes and Londoners, grown now in a manner Danish, were all *for* Hardecanute. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

If you are *for* pleasure, marry; if you prize rosy health, marry. *Jer. Taylor.*

A body of men, numerous, respectable, and not without influence, who leaned toward monarchy and were *for* setting up a King.
J. B. McMaster, People of the United States, I. 393.

10. With reference to the needs, purposes, or uses of: as, salt is good *for* cattle; skins are used *for* rugs.

The Birch *for* shaftes; the Sallow *for* the mill;
The Mirrhe sweete-bleeding in the bitter wound;
The warlike Beech; the Ash *for* nothing ill.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 9.

I made a Garden vpon the top of a Rocky Ile . . . in May, that grew so well as it serued vs *for* Sallets in Iune and Iuly. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 188.

11. In the character of; as; as being: as, to be taken *for* a thief; he was left *for* dead on the field.

Thei clayme Bretaigne *for* theiers, and I clayme Rome *for* myn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

Whilom he serued in his panterie,
& was outlawed *for* a felone.
Robert of Brunne, p. 33.

A man may be allowed to keep poisons in his closet, but not to vend them about *for* cordials.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 6.

12. Because or by reason of; as affected or influenced by: as, he cried out *for* anguish; but *for* me he would have gone.

Edward and Richard, . . .
With fiery eyes, sparkling *for* very wrath, . . .
Are at our backs. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

We could not get two myles vp it [the river] with our boat *for* rockes. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 118.

There is scarce any one bad, but some others are the worse *for* him. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.

Princess Caroline is going to the Bath *for* a rheumatism.
Walpole, Letters, II. 14.

13. By the want of; in the absence or insufficiency of: as, to be cramped *for* space; to be straitened *for* means.

With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd *for* room,
She now presaged approaching doom.
Cowper, The Retired Cat.

The inhabitants suffered severely both *for* provisions and fuel. *Marshall.*

14. To the extent, number, quantity, or amount of: as, he is liable *for* the whole sum.

The Lord's men [that is, the team from Lord's cricket-ground in London] were out by half-past twelve o'clock, *for* ninety-eight runs.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

Then, no matter how rough the ground nor how pitchy black the night, the cowboys must ride *for* all there is in them and spare neither their own nor their horses' necks.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

15. Through; throughout; during the continuance of: as, we traveled *for* three days; to be appointed *for* life.

He came to town last week with his family *for* the winter. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

It is not reasonable that the king of Spain should quit the sovereignty [of the Netherlands] *for* always.
Deventer (trans.), quoted in Motley's United Netherlands, IV. 469.

16. In relation to; with respect or regard to; as affects or concerns; as regards: as, sorrow is past *for* him; as *for* me, I am content; *for* the present everything is right.

Never was there such a state *for* magnanimity as Rome.
Bacon, Atheism.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progress of the deluge.
Burnet.

17. In proportion or with reference to; considering the state or character of: as, he is tall *for* his age; it is very well done *for* him.—18. Appropriate or adapted to; suitable to the purpose, requirement, character, or state of: as, a subject *for* speculation; a remedy *for* the toothache; stores *for* the winter; this is no place *for* a sick man.

First whan the fre [man] was in the forest founde in his denne,
In comely clothes was he clad *for* any kinges sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

Let me alone; I am not *for* your purpose.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

The Sultana Ayxa, apprised of the imminent danger of her son, concerted a plan *for* his escape.
Irving, Granada, p. 25.

19. In the direction of, or conducive or necessary to.

It is *for* the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is *for* men's health to be temperate. *Tillotson.*

20. In assignment or attribution to; the share, lot, possession, right, duty, or privilege of: as, freedom is *for* the brave; it is *for* you to decide.

A heavy reckoning *for* you, sir: but the comfort is, you shall be called to no more payments.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

What methods they will take is not *for* me to prescribe.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

For himself Julian reserved a more difficult part.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall.

It was *for* the prætor to consider and determine whether the action or exception should or should not be granted.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 707.

21. To be or become; designing or designed to be or serve as; with the purpose or function of (becoming or doing something): as, the boy is intended *for* a lawyer; to run *for* sheriff; a mill *for* grinding corn; a sketch *for* a picture.

The national republican convention assembled at Baltimore on June 7, 1864, and nominated President Lincoln for re-election, and *for* vice president Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 185.

22†. In order to prevent or avoid; against.

And some of hem took on hem *for* the colde,
More than ynough, so seydestow ful ofte.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 918.

We'll have a bib *for* spoiling of thy doublet.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

The wife of Granganamoe came running out to meete vs (her husband was absent), commanding her people to draw our Boat ashore *for* beating on the billowes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 84.

Ah, how light he treads,
For spoiling his silk stockings.
L. Barry, Ram Alley.

23. In spite of; without regard to; notwithstanding: as, that is true *for* aught I know.

Then he stert vp full stithly, with his store might,
Was on hys wight horse, *for* wepyn or other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6439.

Others are fain to go home with weeping tears, *for* any help they can obtain at any judge's hand.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The owl *for* all his feathers was a' cold.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 1.

24. In order; with the intent: used redundantly before the infinitive with *to:* formerly common, but now obsolete or vulgar: as, I came *for to* see you.

The boy asked a boun;
"I wish we were in the good church,
For to get christendoun."
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 187).

What went ye out *for to* see? Mat. xi. 8.

The Lord had called us *for to* preach the gospel unto them. Acts xvi. 10.

For all. See *all.*—**For all the world.** See *world.*—**For ay.** See *ay*[1].—**For cause.** See *cause* and *forcause.*—**For certain.** See *certain.*—**For effect, fear, shame,** etc. See the nouns.—**For ever.** See *ever* and *forever.*—**For it,** to be done for the case; advisable: usually preceded by a negative, and with the emphasis on the preposition.

There is nothing *for it* but to cultivate comity between the States. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 147.

For my (his, her, or your) head or **life,** for fear of disastrous consequences; as apprehending extreme danger.

I dare not *for my head* fill my belly; one fruitful meal would set me to 't. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

For the best. See *best.*—**For to.** See def. 24.—**What for a,** interrogatively, what kind of: as, *what for a* man is he? [Now rare, and regarded as a Germanism (German *was für ein*).]

What is he *for a* Ladde you so lament?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Mr. Speaker, I demand to know who dared present such a petition. *What for a* boldness is that?
St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21, 1866.

[*For*, governing prepositionally a noun or pronoun followed by an infinitive, is sometimes used, in familiar or careless style, with the value of *that* before a verb in the conditional: for example, *for* him to do that (that is, that he should do that) would be a pity.

I feare it would but harme the truth *for* me to reason in her behalfe. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

These expressions are too oft'n mett, and too well understood, *for* any man to doubt his meaning.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

I am anxious *for* you to know my new address.
George Eliot, in Cross, iv.

I should be glad *for* the new edition to be printed, and not the old. *Darwin* (letter), Life, II. 40.

No one cared *for* him to call.
Quoted in *Academy*, No. 826, p. 146.]

II. *conj.* **1.** For the reason that; because; seeing that; since: in modern usage employed only to introduce an independent clause, or frequently a separate sentence, giving a reason for, or a justification or explanation of, something previously said. It is an elliptical use of the preposition *for*, thus: "So death passed upon all men, *for* [the reason] that all have sinned: [I say so] *for* [this reason, that] until the law sin was in the world, but sin is not imputed when there is no law." Rom. v. 12, 13. The use of *that* after *for*, as above, was formerly common, as was also that of *for* before the reason for a succeeding statement, or to introduce a subordinate and inseparable clause, as in the following extracts; but both locutions are now antiquated or obsolete.

Partenedon parted first, of palerne the quenes brother;
For he hade ferrest to fare, formest he went.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5079.

Ac, *for* the poure may nat paye, ich wol paye myself.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 106.

But this a-peired moche his bewte and his visage *for that* he was blinde, and yet were the iyen [eyes] in his heed feire and clier. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

They all shall dye in theyr sinnes *for* they have all erred and gone out of the way togither.
Spenser, Present State of Ireland.

Master Nelson arrived with his lost Phœnix; lost (I say) *for that* we all deemed him lost.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 170.

Famed Beauclerc called, *for that* he loved
The minstrel, and his lay approved.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

2†. In order that.

And, *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befell me.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

For as much. See *forasmuch.*—**For because†,** and **for that†,** equivalent to *because.*

Not *for because* your brows are blacker.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

For why, because; for; for what reason. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The magistrates do not exercise their citizens against their wills in unneedful labours. *For why*, in the institution of the weal-public, this end [one afterward mentioned] is only and chiefly pretended and minded.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

But yet his horse was not a whit
Inclin'd to tarry there;
For why?—his owner had a house
Full ten miles off, at Ware.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

=Syn. 1. See *since.*

for-[1]. [< ME. *for-*, < AS. *for-* = OS. *far-* = OFries. *for-* = D. *ver-* = MLG. *vor-*, LG. *for-* = OHG. *fir-*, *far-*, MHG. *ver-*, G. *ver-* = Icel. *for-* (rarely *fyr-*, *ir-*) = Sw. *för-* = Dan. *for-* = Goth. *fra-*, *faur-*, *fair-*: a prefix involving several different developments (oppositeness, negation, difference, change, deterioration) of the radical meaning 'before,' and varying in its force accordingly; akin to *for*, *fore*[1], etc., and ult. to the L., Gr., and Skt. forms cited under *for*. The three Goth. forms *faur-*, *fair-*, *fra-*, are phonetically near to Gr. παρά, before, beside, περί, around, and πρό, before, respectively. See further under *for*, *prep.* In some words *for-*[1] has become confused with *for-*[2], equiv. to *fore-*[1]; e. g., *forego*[2] for *forgo*[1], *forward*[1] for *foreward*[1], *forward*[2] for *foreward*[2], etc. See *for-*[3].] An inseparable prefix in words of Middle English and Anglo-Saxon origin, formerly attachable at will to any verb admitting of the qualification conveyed by this prefix, but no longer used or felt as a living formative. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon it conveyed various notions, as oppositeness, negation, difference, change, deterioration, etc., often intensity, these notions being traceable in the modern words; thus, *for-* is negative in *forbid*, *forswear*, negative or pejorative in *forspeak*, etc., alterative in *forshape*, etc., intensive in *forlorn*, *forweary*, *forwounded*, *forspent*, etc. From its intensive use in participial forms of verbs it came to be used also as an intensive prefix to adjectives, as in *forblack*, very black, *fordry*, very dry, etc. (See the etymology, and compare *for-*[2].) This prefix, once extremely common, has not only ceased to be used in forming new words, but most of the old words containing it have become obsolete, *forbear*[1], *forbid*, *forget*, *forgive*, *forgo*[1], *forsake*, *forswear*, and *forlorn* in its adjective use being the only ones now in familiar use. Only the principal Middle English words with this prefix are entered in this dictionary.

for-[2]. [See *fore-*[1], *forby*, *fornenst*, etc.] A form of *fore-*[1], in *forward*[1], *forward*[2], *forgo*[2].

for-[3]. [See *forclose*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, in *forclose* (= *foreclose*), *forfeit*, and *forjudge* (which see).

for. An abbreviation of *foreign:* as, *for. sec.*, foreign secretary.

fora, *n.* Latin plural of *forum.*

forage (for′āj), *n.* [< ME. *forage*, < OF. *fourage*, forage, pillage, F. *fourrage* (Pr. *fouratge* = Sp. *forraje* = Pg. *forragem* = It. *foraggio* = ML. *foragium*, *fodragium*, < F.), forage, < OF. *forrer*, forage, < *forre*, *fuerre*, F. *feurre*, fodder, straw, < ML. *fodrum*, < LG. *voder* = Sw. Dan. *foder* = AS. *fōdor* = E. *fodder*, etc.: see *fodder*[1]. Cf. *foray*, a doublet of *forage.*] **1.** Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, oats, etc.: also used humorously of human food.

And by his side his steed the grassy *forage* ate.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 2.

She was really hungry, so the chicken and tarts served to divert her attention for a time. It was well I secured this *forage.* *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Our poor animals, having no *forage* but bitter pine leaves, began to falter and die from starvation.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 400.

2. The act of providing forage; the act of searching for provisions of any kind: as, the troop subsisted by *forage.*

=Syn. **1.** *Fodder*, etc. See *feed*, *n.*

forage (for′āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foraged*, ppr. *foraging.* [= F. *fourrager* = Pr. *fourrejar*, *fourregiar* = Sp. *forrajear* = Pg. *forragear* = It. *foraggiare;* from the noun. Cf. *foray*, *v.*]
I. *intrans.* **1.** To procure food for horses or cattle by a roving search from place to place; specifically (*milit.*), to collect supplies for horses, and also for men or stock, from an enemy by force, or from friends by impressment; in general, to procure provisions or goods of any kind in a predatory manner.

Forage through
The country; spare no prey of life or goods.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

The rooks, with busy caw,
Foraging for sticks and straw. *Keats*, Fancy.

2†. To ravage; feed on spoil.

Having felt the sweetness of the spoil,
With blindfold fury she begins to *forage.*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 554.

3†. To wander far; rove; range.

Forage, and run
To meet displeasure further from the doors;
And grapple with him, ere he comes so nigh.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Foraging ants. See *Eciton.*—**Foraging party** (*milit.*), a party of soldiers sent out to collect provisions for troops or horses from the surrounding country.

II. *trans.* **1.** To strip of provisions, as for horses, troops, etc.

They will . . . also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Whych victorie letted them, that thei went not to pillage and *fourrage* all your townes and cyties of Peloponese. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 30.

2. To supply with forage or fodder: as, to *forage* horses.—**3.** To ransack; overrun, as when searching for forage.

Though Assur's Prince had with his Legion fell
Forrag'd Samaria.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The brain
That *forages* all climes to line its cells.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

4. To procure by forage.

With stolen beeves and *foraged* corn.
Whittier, Yorktown.

forage-cap (for′āj-kap), *n.* A small low cap worn by soldiers when not in full dress. Also called *foraging-cap.*

forage-guard (for′āj-gärd), *n.* **1.** A body of soldiers detailed to guard and protect a foraging party, or a forage-train on the march or when packed.—**2.** A party of foragers. [Rare.]

forage-master (for′āj-mās″tėr), *n.* A person who has charge of the forage and forage-trains of an army or a military post, receiving and issuing the forage, and having the care of it during transportation. In some cases he is empowered to collect or purchase the forage.

forager (for′ā-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *forager* (cf. F. *fourrageur* = Sp. *forrajero* = Pg. *forrageiro* = It. *foraggiere*); < *forage*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who forages; one who goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

Ther *forigers* a-forn gan to send
For ther hostes to make ordinance,
Of whome the instrumentes sounded at end.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1815.

But about midday, when Cæsar had sent forth a lieutenant of his called Caius Trebonius with three legions, and all his men of armes for forage, sodenly they came flying vpon the *forragers* on all sides.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 118.

foraging (for′ā-jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forage*, *v.*] The act of searching for or collecting food.

foraging-cap (for′ā-jing-kap), *n.* Same as *forage-cap.*

foralite (for′a-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *forare*, = E. *bore*[1], + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] In *geol.*, a tube-like marking in sandstone and other strata, which resembles the burrow of a worm.

foramen (fō-rā′men), *n.*; pl. *foramina* (fō-ram′i-nä). [L., a hole, < *forare* = E. *bore*[1]: see *bore*[1].] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a hole or an opening; an orifice; a fissure; a short passage. Specifically—(*a*) A hole in or through a bone or other structure, or between contiguous bones, giving passage to a vessel or a nerve; also, a communication between two cavities of the same organ; less frequently, a cul-de-sac. See examples below. (*b*) An aperture in the beak of a brachiopod shell, giving exit to a pedicel by means of which the animal is attached. (*c*) One of the perforations in the shell of a foraminifer. (*d*) In the arthropods, an aperture in the integument of a part or joint where another part is articulated to it, giving passage to tendons, visceral organs, etc.: as, the occipital *foramen* in the back of an insect's head. Such foramina are connected with the cor-

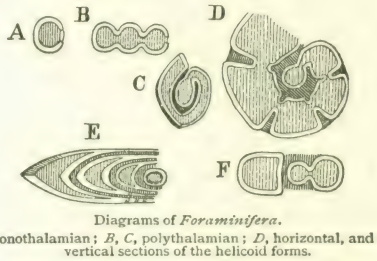
responding cavities by membranes, and are often externally visible, as those at the ends of the femora of most insects; their form is then useful in classification. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

2. In *bot.*, an opening of any kind; specifically, the orifice of the coats of the ovule.—**Anteorbital, atlantal, auricular,** etc., **foramen.** See the adjectives.—**Carotid foramen.** (*a*) The lower aperture of the carotid canal. (*b*) The carotid canal itself.—**Condyloid foramen.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the hypoglossal nerve. See cut under *craniofacial*. (*b*) *Posterior*, for the passage of a vein.—**Coracoscapular foramen,** in some animals, a hole formed by the articulation of the coracoid bone with the scapula.—**Cordiform foramen.** See *cordiform*.—**Cotyloid foramen,** a notch in the acetabulum or socket of the thighbone, converted into a hole by a ligament, for the passage of vessels and nerves. See cut under *innominate*.—**Dental foramen,** the termination of the dental canal of the lower jaw, through which vessels and nerves emerge from the interior of the bone upon the face.—**Diaphragmatic foramina,** several holes through the diaphragm, for the passage of the esophagus, the aorta, the pneumogastric nerves, the vena cava inferior, and other structures.—**Epitrochlear foramen,** foramen epitrochleare, the supracondyloid foramen upon the inner condyle of the humerus of many animals, sometimes present, or represented by a groove, in man.—**Ethmoidal foramina,** *anterior* and *posterior*, openings in the orbit, in the articulation between the ethmoid and the frontal bone, for the passage of vessels and nerves.—**External carotid foramen,** the external orifice of the carotid canal.—**Foramen cæcum.** (*a*) Of the frontal bone, a depression lodging a process of the dura mater, and either impervious or transmitting a vein. (*b*) Of the medulla oblongata, a cul-de-sac forming the termination of the anterior median fissure behind the pons. Also called *foramen cæcum of Vicq d'Azyr*. (*c*) Of the tongue, a depression about the large middle circumvallate papilla.—**Foramen commune anterius.** Same as *foramen of Monro*.—**Foramen intercarpi,** the foramen of the intercarpus, an opening between or among certain bones of the carpus of batrachians.—**Foramen lacerum anterius,** the sphenoidal fissure between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone, transmitting the third, fourth, first division of the fifth, and the sixth cranial nerves, and the ophthalmic vein. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen lacerum medium,** the interval between the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid and occipital bones, in relation with the inner opening of the carotid canal. See cut under *skull*.—**Foramen lacerum posterius,** the jugular foramen, a fissure between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone, giving passage to the internal jugular vein, and to the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves. See cut under *skull*.—**Foramen magnum,** the great hole in the occipital bone for the passage of the medulla oblongata and its membranes, the spinal accessory nerve, and the vertebral arteries; the passage from the cranial cavity to the spinal canal.—**Foramen of Monro,** the communication between the lateral ventricles of the brain and the third ventricle, transmitting the choroid plexus. See cut under *encephalon*.—**Foramen of Soemmering,** a deceptive appearance, as of an opening, presented by the retina of the eye at the yellow-spot. See *retina*.—**Foramen of Stenson.** Same as *canalis incisivus*. See *canalis*.—**Foramen of Winslow,** the communication between the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum.—**Foramen ovale.** (*a*) Of the heart, the communication, in the fetus, between the right and the left auricle, closed soon after birth: when persistent it gives rise to cyanosis. (*b*) Of the sphenoid bone, a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, or between this and the temporal bone, for the passage of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen Panizzæ,** the foramen of Panizza, the communication between the right and the left aortic arches of reptiles.—**Foramen rotundum,** a round hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, for the passage of the second division of the fifth cranial nerve. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Foramen spinosum,** a hole in the greater wing of the sphenoid, transmitting the principal meningeal artery.—**Foramen transversarium,** a hole in the transverse process of a cervical vertebra, as in birds and mammals, formed by ankylosis of a cervical rib with the transverse process proper; the vertebrarterial foramen. *Gegenbaur*.—**Foramen Vesalii,** a minute inconstant hole in the sphenoid bone, transmitting a vein.—**Foramina Thebesii,** orifices of small veins which empty into the right auricle of the heart.—**Inferior dental foramen,** the inlet of the inferior dental canal in the lower jaw-bone.—**Infraorbital foramen,** a hole in the superior maxillary bone, near the lower border of the orbit, for the exit of so much of the second division of the fifth nerve as appears upon the face. See cut under *orbit*.—**Internal auditory foramen,** the meatus auditorius internus, for the passage from the cranial cavity into the temporal bone of the auditory and facial nerve. See cuts under *craniofacial* and *ear*.—**Internal carotid foramen,** the internal orifice of the carotid canal.—**Interorbital foramen,** a vacuity in the bony plate separating the orbits in birds, etc.—**Intervertebral foramina,** holes formed between any two contiguous vertebræ for the exit of spinal nerves.—**Jugular foramen.** See *foramen lacerum posterius*.—**Malar foramina,** holes in the malar bone for the passage of nerves and vessels.—**Mastoid foramen,** a hole in or near the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, for the passage of a vein.—**Medullary foramen,** the hole in any bone giving entrance to the proper nutrient artery of the bone. Also called *nutrient foramen*.—**Mental foramen,** the outlet upon the chin of the inferior dental canal of the lower jaw-bone, giving exit to so much of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve as appears upon the chin.—**Nutrient foramen.** See *medullary foramen*.—**Obturator foramen,** the thyroid foramen, a large opening or fenestra in the innominate bone, representing an interval between the pubis and ischium, mostly closed by the obturator membrane, and transmitting the obturator vessels and nerve: sometimes in lower animals a notch. See cut under *innominate*.—**Occipital foramen,** in *entom.*, the opening by which the cavity of the head communicates with that of the neck. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.—**Olfactory foramina,** the numerous holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, transmitting the olfactory nerves.—**Optic foramen,** the round hole in the sphenoid bone transmitting the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. See cuts under *orbit* and *sphenoid*.—**Palatine foramina,** *anterior* and *posterior*, holes in the bony palate for the passage of vessels and nerves: small in man, in some mammals constituting great vacuities. Also called *palatine fossæ*.—**Pterygopalatine foramen,** an opening between the pterygoid and the palatine bones.—**Sacral foramina,** intervertebral foramina in the sacral region.—**Sacrosciatic foramen,** a notch in the posterior border of the haunch-bone, converted by ligament into a hole, through which passes the pyriformis muscle, the sciatic nerve, and other structures.—**Sphenopalatine foramen,** a notch or hole in the palatine bone, by which the sphenomaxillary fossa communicates with the nasal cavity.—**Stylomastoid foramen,** a hole in the temporal bone, near the root of the styloid process, giving exit to the facial nerve, and entrance to the stylomastoid artery. See cut under *skull*.—**Thyroid foramen.** See *obturator foramen*.—**Vertebral** or **vertebrarterial foramen,** a hole in the transverse processes of cervical vertebræ, transmitting the vertebral artery. See cut under *cervical*.—**Vidian foramen,** the Vidian canal. See *canal*[1].

foraminate, foraminated (fō-ram'i-nāt, -nāted), *a.* [< LL. *foraminatus*, having holes, < L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] Furnished with foramina; cribrate; ethmoid.

foraminifer (fō-ra-min'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *foraminifer:* see *foraminiferous*.] One of the *Foraminifera*.

Foraminifera (fō-ram-i-nif'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *foraminifer:* see *foraminiferous*.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, belonging to the subkingdom *Protozoa*, furnished with a shell or test, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (foramina), whence the name. The shell may be composed of horny matter, or of carbonate of lime secreted from the water in which they live, or may be fabricated by sticking together extraneous matters, such as particles of sand. Owing to the resemblance of their convoluted chambered shells to those of the nautilus, they were at first reckoned among the most highly organized mollusks. In reality they are among the simplest of the *Protozoa*. The body of a foraminifer is composed of granular, gelatinous, highly elastic sarcode,



Diagrams of *Foraminifera*.
A, monothalamian; *B*, *C*, polythalamian; *D*, horizontal, and *E*, *F*, vertical sections of the helicoid forms.

which not only fills the shell, but passes through the perforations to the exterior, there giving off long thread-like processes, called pseudopodia, interlacing one another so as to form a net like a spider's web. Internally the sarcode-body exhibits no structure or definite organs of any kind. A nucleus, which at one time was believed to be absent, has been discovered in these organisms. A remarkable formation known as *nummulitic limestone* receives its name from the presence of large coin-shaped foraminifers, generally about as large as an English shilling. The name is based on the French *foraminifères* of A. d'Orbigny, who regarded these organisms as cephalopodous mollusks, and named them from the foramina by means of which the cells communicate. He divided them into *Helicostègues* (with the subdivisions *H. nautiloïdes, ammonoïdes*, and *turbinoïdes*), *Stichostègues, Enallostègues, Agathistègues*, and *Entomostègues*, terms corresponding to *Helicostega, Stichostega, Enallostega, Agathistega*, and *Entomostega*. The most approved recent classification of the *Foraminifera* is by H. B. Brady, who divides the order into the families *Gromiidæ, Miliolidæ, Astrorhizidæ, Lituolidæ, Textulariidæ, Chilostomellidæ, Lagenidæ, Globigerinidæ, Rotalidæ*, and *Nummulinidæ*. The so-called *Eozoön canadense*, of the Laurentian rocks of Canada, has been referred to the order, but it is now known to be a purely mineral aggregate. By some authors the *Foraminifera*, under the name *Reticularia*, are regarded as a class of protozoans, and divided into 10 orders, corresponding with the above-named families. *Thalamophora* is a third name of these organisms.

foraminiferal (fō-ram-i-nif'ę-ral), *a.* **1.** Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera:* as, *foraminiferal* mud; *foraminiferal* deposits.

There can be no doubt that the *foraminiferal* shower falls over the area occupied by the grey ooze and the red clay just as persistently as elsewhere.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 269.

2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Foraminifera:* as, *foraminiferal* life. *Huxley*.

foraminiferous (fō-ram-i-nif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *foraminifer*, < L. *foramen* (*foramin-*), a hole, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Having perforations or pores (foramina).—**2.** Consisting of or containing *Foraminifera:* same as *foraminiferal*, 1.

The bottom composed of *foraminiferous* ooze and coarse sand.
Science, III. 591.

foraminous (fō-ram'i-nus), *a.* [< LL. *foraminosus*, full of holes, < L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] Full of holes or foramina; perforated in many places; porous. [Rare.]

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will dead it.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 215.

foraminule (fō-ram'i-nūl), *n.* [< NL. *foraminulum*, dim. of L. *foramen*, a hole: see *foramen*.] **1.** A small foramen.—**2.** In certain fungi, the ostiolum or orifice through which the spores are discharged. *Imp. Dict.* [Not in use.]

foraminulose (fō-ra-min'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *foraminule* + *-ose*.] Pierced with small holes.

foraminulous (fō-ra-min'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *foraminulose*.

forane (fō-rān'), *a.* [< F. *forain* = Sp. *foráneo* = It. *foraneo*, < ML. *foraneus*, < L. *foras*, out of doors, abroad. It is thus a doublet to *foreign*, q. v.] Pertaining to places or things remote: specifically used in the Roman Catholic Church, in the title *vicar forane*. See *vicar*.

foranent†, *prep.* See *foreanent*.

forasmuch (fôr'az-much'), *conj.* [< ME. *forasmuch, forasmyche*, etc., also, separately, *for as much:* see *for*, *as*[1], *much*.] In view of the fact that; in consideration that; seeing that; since: with *as:* as, *forasmuch as* the time is short.

Forasmuch as the knowingis of these things is a maner pocion or medicine to thee, al be it so that I haue little time to done it, yet neuerthelesse I would enforcen me to shewen somewhat of it.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv.

Forasmuch then *as* we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone.
Acts xvii. 29.

foray (for'ā), *n.* [Formerly also *forray, ferray;* < ME. *forray, forrey, forraye;* a northern form of *forage*, q. v.] The act of foraging; a predatory excursion.

Feire oncle, yef ye will suffre me to go on *forrey* in to a londe that I knowe, I shall bringe yow vitaile plente, for the contre is full of all goode.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 253.

When time hangs heavy in the hall,
And snow comes thick at Christmas-tide,
And we can neither hunt, nor ride
A *foray* on the Scottish side.
Scott, Marmion, i. 22.

foray (for'ā), *v.* [Formerly also *forray;* < ME. **forrayen, forreyen;* from the noun. Cf. *forage, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To ravage; pillage.

The Abbot and his community having retreated beyond the Forth, their lands were severely *forayed*.
Scott, Monastery, ii.

II. *intrans.* To engage in a foray; pillage.

Ofte tymes he faught with the saisnes [Saxons] whan that he herde telle that thei come to *forrey*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 179.

The people of Granada resumed all at once their ancient activity, *foraying* into the Christian territories.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

forayer (for'ā-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *foreyour;* < *foray* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *forager*.] One who takes part in a foray; a marauder. Formerly also *forrayer*.

Kynde [Nature] huyrde tho Conscience and cam out of the planetes,
And sente forth his *foreyours* feuers and fluxes,
Couhes, and cardiacles, crampes, and toth-aches.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 81.

They might not choose the lowland road,
For the Merse *forayers* were abroad.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 1.

forbad†. An obsolete preterit of *forbid*.

forbade (fôr-bad' or -bād'). Preterit of *forbid*.

forbar†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forbarren* (= MHG. *verbarren*); < *for*-[1] + *bar*[1], *v.*] **1.** To bar in; shut up.

Whi lete ge foulli 3our fon *for-barre* 3ou her-inne,
& do 3ou alle the duresse that thei deuise konne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3333.

2. To bar; fend off; ward off.

Thei with fyn force *for-barred* his strokes,
& wounded him wikkedly & wonne him of his stede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1217.

3. To exclude; deny.

As well be domes as by statutes many tymes they [citizens] haue been lettyd, and of some of her fraunches *forbarred*.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 28.

forbathe† (fôr-bāŦH'), *v. t.* [< *for*-[1] + *bathe*.] To bathe abundantly.

And Priam eke with iron murdred thus,
And Troye town consumed all with flame,
Whose shores hath ben so oft *forbathed* in blood.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

forbear[1] (fôr-bār'), *v.*; pret. *forbore*, pp. *forborne*, ppr. *forbearing*. [< ME. *forberen*, tr. refrain from, intr. (by omission of refl.) refrain, abstain, tr. spare, excuse, < AS. *forberan* (pret. *forbær* (whence the obs. E. pret. *forbare*), pp. *forboren*), tr. restrain, abstain from, bear with, suffer, endure (= OHG. **farberan, ferberen*, MHG. *verbern* = Goth. *frabairan*, endure), < *for-*

+ *beran*, bear: see *for-*[1] and *bear*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To refrain from; abstain from; omit; avoid the doing or use of.

Mourning lasteth a Moone, after which they make drinkings: but many after this will *forbeare* them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 848.

I had much ado
To *forbear* laughing. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

Then, but *forbear* your food a little while.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

To hear meekly, sir, and to laugh moderately; or to *forbear* both. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

2. To spare; excuse; treat indulgently. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Whi beet thou him & *forbare* me?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

Forebearing one another in love. Eph. iv. 2.

Agrippa desires you to *forbear* him till the next week; his mules are not yet come up. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

I pray tell my brother that his tenant Gage desires him to *forbear* him £10 till Whitsuntide.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 426.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To refrain; abstain; decline; stop; cease; hold off or back.

Seven days I mot *forbere*,
That I ne gyf no answere.
Seven Sages, l. 370.

Shall I go against Ramoth-gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear?* 1 Ki. xxii. 6.

Forbear!
Who's he that is so rude? what's he that dares
To interrupt our counsels?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. To be patient; endure; restrain one's self from action or from violence.

To *forbeare* in anger is the poynt of a friendly leeche.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded. Prov. xxv. 15.

The kindest and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to *forbear*.
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

=**Syn. 1.** To abstain, give over, desist, stay, leave off.

forbear[2], *n.* See *forebear*.

forbearance (fôr-bãr'ans), *n.* [< *forbear*[1] + *-ance*.] **1.** The act or state of forbearing; the cessation or intermission of an act commenced, or a refraining from beginning an act.

This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South*, Sermons.

2. Command of temper; restraint of passions; long-suffering; indulgence toward an offender or injurer; lenity.

Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness and *forbearance* and longsuffering? Rom. ii. 4.

3. In *law*, an abstaining from the enforcement of a right; specifically, a creditor's giving of indulgence after the day originally fixed for payment: as, the loan or *forbearance* of money. —**4†.** A withdrawing; a keeping aloof.

At my entreaty forbear his presence, till some little time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure. . . . I pray you have a continent *forbearance* till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

I shall crave your *forbearance* a little: may be I will call upon you anon. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Abstinence, refraining.—**2.** Patience, indulgence, mildness.

forbearant (fôr-bãr'ant), *a.* [< *forbear*[1] + *-ant*[1].] Forbearing. [Rare.]

Whosoever had preferred sincerity, earnestness, depth of practical rather than theoretic insight, . . . must have come over to London, and with *forbearant* submissiveness listened to our Johnson. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 237.

forbearantly (fôr-bãr'ant-li), *adv.* Forbearingly. [Rare.]

forbearer (fôr-bãr'èr), *n.* One who forbears.

The West, as a father, all goodness doth bring,
The East, a *forbearer*, no manner of thing.
Tusser, Properties of the Winds.

forbearing (fôr-bãr'ing), *p. a.* Characterized by patience and indulgence; long-suffering: as, a *forbearing* temper.

forbearingly (fôr-bãr'ing-li), *adv.* In a forbearing, patient manner.

forbeat†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forbeten*; < *for-*[1] + *beat*[1], *v.*] To beat; beat in pieces or to death.

Blyndid were hise faire yзen,
And al his fleisch bloodi *for-bete*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

And Lucifer bynde,
And *forbete* and adown brynge.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 35.

forbedet, *v.* A Middle English form of *forbid*.

forberet, *v.* A Middle English form of *forbear*[1].

forbid (fôr-bid'), *v.*; pret. *forbade*, pp. *forbidden*, *forbid*, ppr. *forbidding*. [< ME. *forbeden*, *forbeoden* (pret. *forbad*, *forbade*, *forbed*, *forbead*, pl. *forbode*, pp. *forboden*, *forbedun*; rarely with weak pret. *forbedde*, pp. *forbeded*), < AS. *forbeódan* (pret. *forbeád*, pl. *forbudon*, pp. *forboden*) (= OFries. *forbiada* = D. *verbieden* = MLG. *verbeden*, LG. *verbeen*, *verbeien* = OHG. *farbiotan*, MHG. G. *verbieten* = Icel. *fyrirbyōdha* = Dan. *forbyde* = Sw. *förbjuda*), forbid, prohibit, < *for-* + *beódan*, command, bid: see *for-*[1] and *bid* (2).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bid or command, as to a thing, that it shall not be done; prohibit by command, or as with authority; issue an order against, as the doing of or being something; interdict: often with a person as indirect object and an act or thing as direct object: as, to *forbid* the banns (that is, the proclamation of the banns); I *forbid* you my house (that is, to enter my house).

I expressly am *forbid* to touch it,
For it engenders choler, planteth anger.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

God *forbid* it should be necessary to be a scholar, or a critic, in order to be a Christian.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

2. To prohibit the use or action of; put under ban; restrain within limits.

Thei seye that wee synne dedly in etynge of Bestes that weren *forboden* in the Old Testement, and of the olde Lawe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 20.

The Firmament shall retrograde his course . . .
Yer I presume with fingers ends to touch
(Much less with lips) the Fruit *forbod* so much.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Too much of water hast thou, poor Ophelia,
And therefore I *forbid* my tears.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his pent-house lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

3. To prohibit in effect; stand in the way of; prevent: as, an impassable river *forbids* the approach of the army.

A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight. *Dryden.*

Fear *forbade* her tongue to move.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 63.

Any real political union between the United States of America and the kingdom of Great Britain is a thing which geographical conditions *forbid*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 57.

4†. To defy; challenge. *Davies.*

To them whom the mist of envy hath so blinded that they can see no good at all done but by themselves, I *forbid* them, the best of them, to show me in Rheims or in Rome, or any popish city Christian, such a show as we have seen here these last two days.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 36.

To forbid the banns. See *banns*.=**Syn. 1.** *Forbid*, *Prohibit*, *Interdict*. *Forbid* is the common word; *prohibit* is formal, legal, and generally more emphatic; *interdict* is legal, and especially ecclesiastical: as, to *forbid* the use of a private way; to *prohibit* the importation of opium; to *interdict* intercourse.

Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,
I bid not, or *forbid*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 495.

Thomas Jefferson first summoned congress to *prohibit* slavery in all the territory of the United States.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 116.

Alone I pass'd through ways
That brought me on a sudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton*, P. L., v. 52.

II. *intrans.* To utter a prohibition.

Forbid who will, none shall from me withhold
Longer thy offer'd good. *Milton*, P. L., v. 62.

God forbid. See *God*.

forbiddance (fôr-bid'ans), *n.* [< *forbid* + *-ance*.] The act of forbidding, or the state of being forbidden; prohibition; a command or edict against a thing. [Rare.]

The *forbiddance* of Gilds in the Frankish Empire could also be justified from religious motives, in consequence of the gluttony and pagan customs always associated with them. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. lxxix.

Other and yet grander mountain ramparts thrust their great *forbiddance* on the reaching vision.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xi.

★ **forbidden** (fôr-bid'n), *p. a.* Prohibited; interdicted.

The fruit
Of that *forbidden* tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 2.

To joys *forbidden* man aspires,
Consumes his soul with vain desires.
Cowper, Pineapple and Bee.

Forbidden degrees, in *law*. See *degree*.—**Forbidden fruit.** (*a*) The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, of which Adam and Eve partook, according to the account in Gen. iii. (*b*) A large variety of the common orange. (*c*) Figuratively, unlawful pleasure of any kind; specifically, illicit love.

forbiddenly (fôr-bid'n-li), *adv.* In a forbidden or unlawful manner.

He thinks that you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

forbiddennesst (fôr-bid'n-nes), *n.* The state of being forbidden or prohibited.

These suggested such strange and hideous thoughts, and such distracting doubts of some of the fundamentals of Christianity, that though his looks did little betray his thoughts, nothing but *forbiddenness* of self dispatch hindered his acting it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 23.

forbidder (fôr-bid'èr), *n.* One who or that which forbids.

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *Forbidder*, safe with all his spies
About him. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 815.

forbidding (fôr-bid'ing), *p. a.* Repelling approach; repellent; repulsive; raising aversion or dislike; disagreeable: as, a *forbidding* aspect; *forbidding* weather; *forbidding* manners.

There was something, I fear, *forbidding* in my look.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 7.

Not all his large estate in Derbyshire could . . . save him from having a most *forbidding*, disagreeable countenance. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 7.

=**Syn.** Unpleasant, displeasing, offensive, odious, abhorrent, repellent.

forbiddingly (fôr-bid'ing-li), *adv.* In a forbidding manner; repellently.

forbiddingness (fôr-bid'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being forbidding; repulsiveness. *Richardson.*

forbid-treet, *n.* [ME. **forboden tre*, forbidden tree, i. e., one forbidden to be cut down.] See the etymology and the extract.

Concerning the Forest of Deane, and the timber there, . . . with the age of many trees there left, at a great fall in Edward the Third's time, by the name of *forbid-trees*, which at this day are called *vorbid trees*.
Pepys, Diary, I. 311.

forbischt, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *furbish*.

forbiset, *v. t.* [ME.; < *forbisen*, *v.*] A false form for *forbisne*, *forbisen*, 2.

It nedeth me noght the longe to *forbise*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1390

forbisent, *n.* [ME., also *forbison*, *forbysen*, *forbysne*, etc., < AS. *forebysen*, an example, < *fore*, fore, + *bysen*, an example, pattern, parable, command, = OS. (in comp.) *am-busan* = Goth. *ana-busns*, a command.] **1.** An example; a model; a pattern.

Holy cherche is honoured heygliche thoruz his deynge,
He is a *forbysene* to alle bishopes and a brizt myroure.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 555.

2. A parable; a fable.

"By a *forbisene*," quod the frere, "I shal the faire shewe."
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 29.

3. A proverb. *Ayenbite of Inwit.*

forbisent, *v. t.* [ME. *forbisenen*, *forbisne* (also abbr. *forbise*); from the noun.] **1.** To give as an example.

Fele men hauen the tokning of this *forbisnede* thing.
Bestiary, l. 588.

2. To furnish with examples.

forbitet, *v. t.* [ME. *forbiten* (= D. *verbijten* = LG. *verbiten* = G. *verbeissen*); < *for-*[1] + *bite*, *v.*] To bite to pieces.

It norissheth nice sigtes and some tyme wordes,
And wikked werkes ther-of wormes of synne,
And *forbiteth* the blosmes rigt to the bare leues.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 35.

forblackt, *a.* [ME., < *for-*[1] + *black*.] Exceedingly black.

As eny ravenes fether it schon *forblak*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1286.

forbodt, **forbodet**, *n.* [ME. *forbod*, *forbode*, < AS. *forbod* (= D. *verbod* = MHG. G. *verbot* = Sw. *förbud* = Dan. *forbud*, a forbidding, prohibition), < *forbeódan* (pp. *forboden*), forbid: see *forbid*.] A forbidding; a command forbidding a thing; a prohibition.—**God's forbode, Lord's forbode**, used elliptically as an exclamation, like the verb use *God forbid*.

"*Godys forbode*," quath [his] fellawe, 'but ho forth passe
Wil ho is in purpose with vs to departen."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 415.

Secondly he is beyond all reason or, *God's forbod*, distractedly enamourd of his own beautie.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden, sig. L.

forbodet, **forbodent**. Obsolete forms of *forbidden*, past participle of *forbid*.

forbore (fôr-bōr'). Preterit of *forbear*[1].

forborne (fôr-bōrn'). Past participle of *forbear*[1].

forboughtt. Past participle of *forbuy*.

forbreakt (fôr-brāk'), *v. t.* [ME. *forbreken*, < AS. *forbrecan* (pret. *forbræc*, pp. *forbrocen*), break, break down, violate (= D. *verbreken* = OHG. *farbrechan*, MHG. G. *verbrechen*), < *for-* + *brecan*, break: see *for-*[1] and *break*.] **1.** To break in pieces; destroy.

Vndiscrete trauellynge turnes the braynes in his heuede, and *forbrekes* the myghtes and the wittes of the saule and of the body. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

2. To break through; interrupt.

I than . . . *forbrak* the entencioun of hir that entendede yit to seyn other thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

forbruise†, *v. t.* [ME. *forbrusen, forbrosen, forbrisen;* < *for-*[1] + *bruise, v.*] To bruise badly or exceedingly.

In a chayer men aboute him bare
Al *forbrused*, bothe bak and syde.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 624.

forbuy†, *v. t.* [ME. **forbyen, forbiggen, forbuggen;* < *for-*[1] + *buy, v.*] To buy off; ransom; redeem.

But he, whiche hyndreth euery kinde,
And for no golde mail be *forbought*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

forby, foreby (fôr-bī′, fōr-bī′), *adv.* and *prep.* [The form *foreby*, which is less common, shows more clearly the origin of the first element; < ME. *forby, forbi, forbe*, adv. and prep., by, past, near (of LG. or Scand. origin: D. *voorbij* = MLG. *vorbi*, LG. *vorbi, vörbi* = G. *vorbei* = Dan. *forbi* = Sw. *förbi*, past, by, over, at an end); < *for* (equiv. to *fore*[1]), before, + *by*[1].] **I.** *adv.* 1†. By; past; near.

The child gan *forby* for to pace.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 117.

When he cam to his lady's bour door
He stude a little *forbye*.
Brown Adam (Child's Ballads, IV. 61).

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Scotch.]

Lang mayst thou teach . . .
What pleugh fits a wet soil, and whilk the dry;
And mony a thousand useful things *forby*.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 393.

II. *prep.* 1†. By; past; near; hard by.

Alle that gane *forbi* the wai. Ps. lxxix. 30 (ME. version).

A little beyond . . . the river waxeth sweet, and runneth *fore by* the city fresh and pleasant.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

As when a Faulcon hath, with nimble flight,
Flowne at a flush of Ducks *foreby* the brooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 54.

2. Beyond; besides; over and above. [Now only Scotch.]

I helded mi hert to do, *forbi* al thinge, thi rightwisenesses. Ps. cxviii. 112 (ME. version).

Forbye the ghaist, the Green Room disna vent weel in a high wind. *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

forcarve†, *v. t.* [ME. *forkerven* (pret. *forkarf, forcarf*, pp. *forcorven*), < AS. *forceorfan* (pret. *forcearf*, pl. *forcurfon*, pp. *forcorfen*), cut through, cut off or away, cut down, < *for-* + *ceorfan*, cut, carve: see *for-*[1] and *carve*[1].] To cut through; cut completely; cut off.

Seven chains with his swerde
Our king *forcarf* amidward.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1825.

forçat (for-sä′), *n.* [F., < Pr. *forsat* (= Sp. *forzado* = Pg. *forçado* = It. *forzato*), prop. pp. (= F. *forcé*) of *forsar* = Sp. *forzar* = Pg. *forçar* = It. *forzare* = F. *forcer*, E. *force:* see *force*[1], *v.*] In France, a convict condemned to forced labor in a prison or in a penal colony: a substitute for the older term *galérien* (galley-slave), under changed conditions.

forcatt†, *n.* [< It. *forcata*, fork, crotch (cf. *forcato*, forked), < *forca*, a fork: see *fork*.] A rest for a musket.

forcause†, *conj.* [Adv. phr. *for cause* run together as one word, as *by cause*, now *because*.] Because; for the reason that.

And *forcause* it is so necessary for hime, I do not onelie cause him to rede it over, but also to practise the preceptes of the same. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), xxii.

force[1] (fōrs), *n.* [< ME. *force, fors*, < OF. *force*, F. *force* = Pr. *forsa, forza* = OSp. *forza*, Sp. *fuerza* = Pg. *força* = It. *forza*, < ML. *fortia*, strength, force, < L. *fortis*, OL. *forctis*, strong: see *fort*.] 1. In general, strength, physical or mental, material or spiritual; active power; vigor; might.

O myhty lord, of power myhtiest,
Withoute whom al *force* is febilnesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 247.

Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural *force* abated.
Deut. xxxiv. 7.

Beauty loses its *force*, if not accompanied with modesty.
Steele, Tatler, No. 34.

It is as if only from the *force* of habit.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 288.

What he [Dryden] valued above all things was *Force*, though in his haste he is willing to make a shift with its counterfeit, Effect.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 74.

2. Power exerted against will or consent; compulsory power; coercion; violence; especially, violence to person or property. In law it implies either the exertion of physical power upon persons or things, or the exercise of constraint of the will by display of physical menace. Words do not constitute force in this sense, but gestures may. Force is implied in every case of trespass, disseizin, or rescue.

To synge also, bi *force* he was constreyned.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

Who overcomes
By *force*, hath overcome but half his foe.
Milton, P. L., i. 649.

Right I have none, nor hast thou much to plead:
'Tis *force*, when done, must justify the deed.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 521.

It seems I broke a close with *force* and arms.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Moral power to convince the mind; power to act as a motive or a reason; convincing power: as, the *force* of an argument.

The examples of others calamity and misfortunes, though ever so manifest and apparent, have yet but little *force* to deter the corrupt nature of man from pleasures.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

4. Power to bind or hold, as of a law, agreement, or contract.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his edict the *force* of a law, whether they approve or dislike it? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A testament is of *force* after men are dead. Heb. ix. 17.

The high duties which came into *force* had the effect of diminishing the supply of brandy.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 55.

This act had been in *force* a quarter of a century.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. Value; significance; meaning; import: as, I do not see the *force* of your remark.

Several who make use of that word [proportion] do not always seem to understand very clearly the *force* of the term. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. § 2.

6†. Weight; matter; importance; consequence. Compare *no force*, below.

What *fors* were it though al the toun bihelde?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 378.

And those occasions, uncle, were of *force*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

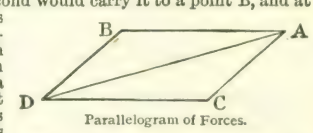
7. A union of individuals and means for a common purpose; a body of persons prepared for joint action of any kind; especially, a military organization; an army or navy, or any distinct military aggregation: as, a *force* of workmen; a police *force;* the military and naval *forces* of a country; the party rallied its *forces* for the election.

He placed *forces* in all the fenced cities of Judah.
2 Chron. xvii. 2.

Macb. What soldiers? . . .
Serv. The English *force*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3.

His Body was not only rescued, but his *Forces* had the better of the Day. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

8. In *physics:* (*a*) Strictly, the immediate cause of a change in the velocity or direction of motion of a body; a component acceleration, due to a special cause, paired with the mass of the moving body; a directed or vector quantity of the dimensions of a mass multiplied by an acceleration or rate of change of a velocity, this quantity representing the instantaneous effect of any definite cause affecting the motion of a body. The distinct mechanical apprehension of force is modern. Archimedes discovered the elements of the theory of the pressures upon bodies at rest, but it was not until the seventeenth century that, by the labors of mathematicians from Galileo to Newton, the general mode in which bodies move became sufficiently understood to give a perfectly definite meaning to the word, and indeed the development of the idea has not yet ceased. A particle infinitely remote from others, so that no special influences would work upon it, would retain a velocity constant in amount and direction. The effect of any cause is to produce an alteration of velocity; and when this happens the cause is said to exert *force* upon the particle. The explanation of what is meant by a *force* is dependent upon the mechanical notion of the composition of motions, according to which, for example, if a man walks on the deck of a ship, his motion relatively to the sea is said to be compounded of his motion relatively to the ship and of the motion of the ship relatively to the sea. In general terms, if a particle which at any instant is at any point of space, A, has a partial or component motion which at the end of a second would carry it to a point B, and at the same time has another component motion which would carry it in the same time to a point C, the result of the two motions will be that it is carried to a point D, such that ABCD is a parallelogram, as in the figure. It necessarily follows that accelerations of velocity are compounded in a similar manner: namely, if a particle is at any instant under such circumstances that according to a law of nature its velocity undergoes the acceleration represented by the line AB, while at the same time, owing to other circumstances, it undergoes another alteration represented by the line AC, these two alterations are compounded by the same principle; and if the point D completes the parallelogram ABCD, the alteration represented by the diagonal AD is the result of compounding the two other alterations. This is called the principle of the *parallelogram of forces.* The *polygon of forces* is merely a complicated application of the same principle, according to which, if the velocity of a particle experiences several simultaneous alterations, represented by all the successive sides but one of a polygon taken in one continuous order, the result is an alteration represented by the last side in the direction of the last point from the first. The operation of thus compounding several simultaneous changes of velocity is termed the *composition of forces*, the partial changes are termed *components*, and the result of the operation the *resultant*. When a body is under the influence of a *force*, it has what is called a tendency to motion, which consists in its actually receiving, under all circumstances, in each unit of time, so long as the force acts, a motion in a definite direction and of fixed amount, which motion is compounded with the motion already impressed upon the body, together with the effects of other *forces* to which it may be simultaneously subject. Thus, every body at the surface of the earth, in consequence of the *force* of gravity, actually receives an increase of downward velocity at the rate of 32 feet per second; and if it does not fall on the whole, it is because it is at the same time, in consequence of the elastic compression of the support upon which it rests, projected upward with the same increase of velocity per second. The component forces when due to definite causes are also called *impressed forces;* the resultant of all of them is called the *effective force.* By the same principle, any alteration of velocity may be separated into several, and this is called the *resolution of forces*, although no one of the components may represent the total effect of any definite cause. When a velocity or alteration of velocity is thus resolved into three components at right angles to one another, each is termed the *resultant resolved* in that direction. By the law of action and reaction, whenever a body has its velocity altered owing to any cause, some other body has its velocity altered in precisely the opposite direction. The alterations are not of equal magnitude, but when each is multiplied by a quantity which is constant for each portion of matter undergoing an alteration of velocity — this constant being termed the *mass* or *amount of matter* — the two products are equal. All alterations of velocity take place gradually and continuously. The rate of change of velocity, together with its direction, coupled with or multiplied by the mass of the body undergoing the change of motion, is a *force*, properly so called, or *accelerating force.* According to this, the accepted view of the matter, *force* is nothing occult, but is simply the product of a mass by a component acceleration due to a definite position relatively to another body or to some other circumstance. Nevertheless, many writers regard *force* as an occult something which causes or explains the alterations of the velocities of bodies; and no writers who employ the word at all altogether avoid the use of phrases which seem to bear such a meaning. An *impulsive force* is the amount of a sudden finite change of motion multiplied by the mass of the moving body; it is not supposed there really are any such forces, but it is occasionally convenient to regard forces as impulsive. A *force* is defined by its intensity or amount, its direction, its point of application, and the time at which it exists. The *point of application of a force* is the particle which is immediately and directly affected by it.



Parallelogram of Forces.

Force, then, is of two kinds, the stress of a strained adjoining body, and the attraction or repulsion of a distant body. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 26.

Loosely — (*b*) Any mechanical cause or element. This use of the word, which dates from before the development of clear conceptions of dynamics, is now obsolete with physicists except in special connections. Older writers speak of momentum and even of inertia as a *force.* Such expressions, and even the reference to pressures as *forces* (except in the phrase *centrifugal force*), are now obsolete. On the other hand, accelerations are still frequently called *forces.* Energy is now rarely termed *force*, except in the phrase *living force* (vis viva): thus, in technical language, it is no longer correct to speak of the *force* of the waves or of a cannon-ball, but of their *power* or *energy.* Special affections of matter giving rise to *force*, such as elasticity and electrification, are frequently called *forces*, although they are properly powers. Other phenomena, such as electricity, light, etc., are still loosely called *forces* by some technical writers.

If we accept *force* as the dynamic aspect of existence, the correlate of matter, we have a firm, speculative foundation for the first law of motion, which expresses in an intelligible formula both the constancy of existence and the varieties of its distribution.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 13.

9. Some influence or agency conceived of as analogous to physical forces: as, vital *forces;* social *forces;* economic *forces;* developmental *forces.*

The belief that the living hand is a natural collector and conveyor of *force* has been current in all ages and is by no means extinct. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 53.

We witness with our own eyes the action of those *forces* which govern the great migration of the peoples now historical in Europe. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 16.

10. In *billiards*, a stroke on the cue-ball somewhat below the center, causing it to recoil after striking the object-ball. — 11. The upper die in a stamping-press. *E. H. Knight.*

The upper die was the cameo, technically the male-die, punch, or *force* [in stamping sheet-metal].
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 327.

Ablatitious force. See *ablatitious.* — **Active force.** See *vis viva.* — **Animal force,** that force which results from the muscular power of men, horses, and other animals. — **Arm of a force.** See *moment of a force*, under *moment.* — **Cartesian measure of force.** See *Cartesian.* — **Catalytic force.** See *catalytic.* — **Center of force.** See *center*[1]. — **Central force.** See *central.* — **Centrifugal force.** [NL. *vis centrifuga:* a term introduced by Huygens in 1673. The principle had been vaguely employed by the ancient astronomer Aristarchus to explain why the moon does not fall to the earth.] (*a*) Properly, a quantity of the dimensions of a force, the product of the mass of a particle

moving along a curved path into a component accelerative elongation of the radius of curvature of the path ($md^2\rho/dt^2$), due to the inertia of the particle; inertia considered as the cause of such acceleration. If, while a wheel is revolving uniformly, a particle is suddenly released from its periphery, this particle will (in the absence of forces) fly off on a tangent without change of velocity. The path of the particle, considered as relative to the revolving wheel, is an involute of the circle. Hence, at the instant of release the direction of the relative motion of the particle is radial to the wheel, and it can be shown that, while the velocity of this motion would be null at that instant, its acceleration would be equal to the square of the velocity of the particle divided by the radius of the wheel. It is simplest to say that this accelerative elongation of the radius vector always takes place, and that if, notwithstanding, the particle does not leave the wheel, it is because the centrifugal acceleration due to inertia is precisely balanced by a centripetal acceleration due to the forces which hold the particle in place. But the centrifugal force does not at all depend upon the principle of action and reaction. If a particle moves upon any curved path whatever, any infinitesimal part of this path is osculated by a circle, and inertia will produce the same accelerative elongation of the radius vector from the center of this circle as before; and this radius vector is the radius of curvature of the path. As thus defined, the centrifugal force is not a true force, since it results from the resolution of the motion into a radial and a circular part, while the principle of the parallelogram of forces (see def. 8 (*a*)) forbids such a resolution of forces proper. Thus, if a particle moves in a circular orbit about an attracting center, since the radius of curvature is constant, the centrifugal force must be balanced by a precisely equal and opposite attracting force. But a body which was really subjected to two equal and opposite forces would move as if subjected to none — that is, not in a circle, but in a straight line. The fact is that the only influences to which the body is subjected are I, its inertia, and A, the attraction — that is, I + A. The centrifugal force is equal to —A, and balances the attraction, but it is a part of the inertia, the remainder of which is I + A. (*b*) In an erroneous use, a repulsive force causing a revolving body to fly away from the center of revolution. Writers on attractions sometimes so use the word. (*c*) A fictitious force repelling every particle of the earth from the axis by an amount equal to the centrifugal force in sense (*a*). With this hypothesis, and supposing the earth not to rotate, the statical effects are the same as in the actual case; but the dynamical effects are different. (*d*) As used by many high authorities, the reaction of a moving body against the force which makes it move in a curved path. In this sense it is a real force. It does not, however, act upon the moving body, but upon the deflecting body; and, far from giving the former a tendency to fly away from the center, it is but an aspect of that stress which holds it to the curved trajectory. The centrifugal force in sense (*a*) may be regarded as that in sense (*d*) transferred from the deflecting to the deflected bodies. [These differences of meaning explain the apparently conflicting views of writers.]

When I was about nine years old I was taken to hear a course of lectures, given by an itinerant lecturer in a country town, to get as much as I could of the second half of a good, sound, philosophical omniscience. . . . "You have heard what I have said of the wonderful centripetal force, by which Divine Wisdom has retained the planets in their orbits round the Sun. But, ladies and gentlemen, it must be clear to you that if there were no other force in action, this centripetal force would draw our earth and the other planets into the Sun, and universal ruin would ensue. To prevent such a catastrophe, the same wisdom has implanted a *centrifugal force* of the same amount, and directly opposite," &c. I had never heard of Alfonso X. of Castile, but I ventured to think that if Divine Wisdom had just let the planets alone it would come to the same thing, with equal and opposite troubles saved. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 431.

Deviating force and *centrifugal force* are but two different names for the same force, applied to it according as its action on the revolving body or on the guiding body is under consideration. *Rankine*, Applied Mechanics, § 538.

The student cannot be too early warned of the dangerous error into which so many have fallen, who have supposed that a mass has a tendency to fly outwards from a centre about which it is revolving, and therefore exerts a *centrifugal force* which requires to be balanced by a centripetal force. *Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 682.

Although the earth is really revolving about its axis, so that all problems relating to the relative equilibrium of the earth itself and the bodies on its surface are really dynamical problems, we know that they may be treated statically by introducing, in addition to the attraction, that fictitious force which we call the *centrifugal force*. *Stokes*, On Attractions, § 1.

Centripetal force, a force which draws a body toward a center. — **Chemical force.** See *chemical*. — **Coercive** or **coercitive force.** See *coercive*. — **Complex of forces, component of a force, congruency of forces,** etc. See *complex*, *component*, etc. — **Composition of forces.** See *composition*, and def. 8 (*a*), above. — **Compound force,** in *law*, unlawful violence attended by another crime: distinguished from *simple force*. — **Conservation of force.** See *the law of the conservation of energy* or *of force*, under *energy*. — **Conservative force,** an attraction or repulsion depending upon the relative position of the pair of bodies concerned. All fundamental forces are believed to be conservative or fixed. Whatever motion takes place under the influence of conservative forces alone might take place under the same forces in precisely the reverse order, the velocities being the same, but opposite in direction. A determinate order among phenomena is therefore never due to the action of forces, but is a result of probabilities. — **Corpuscular force,** a force which, like cohesion and adhesion, acts between the molecules of a body or of different bodies; molecular force. — **Correlation of energies** or **of forces.** See *energy*. — **Decomposition of forces.** Same as *resolution of forces*. — **Deflective forces.** See *deflective*. — **Deviating force** or **tangential force,** a force acting in a direction at right angles to that of the motion of the body, and producing a curvature of its path. — **Diffusion of force.** See *diffusion*. — **Distributed force,** in *mech.*, a force which is not applied at a point, but is spread over a surface or disseminated through a solid. All real forces are distributed. — **Electromotive force.** See *electromotive*. — **Equilibrium of forces.** See *equilibrium*, 1. — **Equivalence of force.** See *equivalence*. — **External forces,** those forces which act upon masses of matter at sensible distances, as gravitation. — **Fine force**†. See *fine*^{2}, 16. — **Fixed force.** See *fixed*. — **Force Bill,** in *U. S. hist.*: (*a*) A bill to enforce the tariff, introduced into Congress at the time of the nullification excitement in 1833. It became a law March 2d, 1833. (*b*) A bill for the protection of political and civil rights in the South. It became a law May 31st, 1870. (*c*) A bill similar to (*b*), but of still more stringent character, enacted April 20th, 1871. — **Force of detrusion.** See *detrusion*. — **Force of inertia.** See *momentum*. — **In great force,** exceedingly vivacious or energetic; in effective condition: generally applied to powers of conversation or oratory: as, he was *in great force* at the dinner or the meeting last night. [Colloq.] — **Internal forces,** forces which act only on the constituent particles of matter, and at insensible distances, as cohesion. — **Line of force.** See *equipotential surface*, under *equipotential*. — **Living force.** See *vis viva*. — **Magne-crystallic force.** See *magne-crystallic*. — **Molar force,** a force producing motions in large masses of matter. — **Molecular force,** a force acting between molecules, but insensible at sensible distances. — **Moment of a force.** See *moment*. — **Moral force,** the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining. — **Motive power** or **force.** See *motive*, *a.* — **Moving force.** See *momentum*. — **No force**†, no matter; no consequence. See def. 6, above, and *to make no force*, below.

No fors, quod he, tellith me al youre greef.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 489.

"*No force*," quod Merlin, "he shall do right wele; but take a spere, and folowe after, ye and youre brother and Vlfin." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 221.

Non-conservative forces, forces which depend upon the velocities of the bodies between which they act. Such forces are alone capable of setting up rotations. Friction and viscosity are examples of such forces, and these are explained by physicists as the result of chance encounters, etc., among almost innumerable molecules. Other effects of this sort are the conduction of heat, the dissipation of energy, the development of living forms, etc. — **Odic force, odylic force.** See *od*. — **Of force**†, of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably; perforce.

Good reasons must, *of force*, give place to better.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

This prince, *of force*, must be belov'd of Heaven,
Whom Heaven hath thus preserv'd.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

Parallelogram of forces. See def. 8 (*a*). — **Physical-force men.** See *Chartist*. — **Reciprocating force,** a force which acts alternately with and against the motion of the body, as gravity does upon an oscillating pendulum. — **Resolution of forces.** See def. 8 (*a*). — **Simple force,** in *law*, unlawful violence attended by no other crime: distinguished from *compound force*. — **Tangential force.** See *deviating force*. — **Thermo-electric** or **thermo-electromotive force.** See *thermo-electric*. — **To be in force** (*milit.*), to be prepared for action with a large or full force.

The enemy *was in force* at Corinth, the junction of the two most important railroads in the Mississippi valley.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 330.

To hunt at force†. See *hunt*. — **To make, do,** or **give no force**†, to care not; consider of no importance. See *no force*, above.

When thei here speke of the grete light and blisse of heven, thei *make no force*. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 14.

To my bettre did no reverence,
Of my sovereyns *gaf no fors* at al.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xliii.

Triangle of forces. See *triangle*. — **Tube of force.** See *tube*. — **Unit of force.** See *unit*. — **Syn.** *Strength*, etc. (see *power*); efficacy, efficiency, potency, cogency, virtue; *Force*, *Compulsion*, *Coercion*, *Constraint*, *Restraint*. Among these *force* is the most general. *Compulsion* and *coercion* are generally more active, pushing one onward; *constraint* and *restraint* less active, the last being simply a holding back. The first three could be applied to a person's treatment of himself only by a lively figure; *constraint* and *restraint* express equally self-control and control of others. *Constraint* upon one's self is much harder than *restraint*.

By *force* they could not introduce these gods;
For ten to one in former days was odds.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 122.

Give you a reason on *compulsion!* If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Congress had neglected to provide measures and means for *coercion* [in dealing with the seceding States]. The conservative sentiment of the country protested loudly against everything but concession.
The Century, XXXV. 614.

Bitter *constraint*, and sad occasion dear,
Compels me to disturb your season due.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 6.

Certain complex *restraints* on excesses of altruism exist, which, in another way, force back the individual upon a normal egoism. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 96.

force[1] (fōrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. *forcen*, *forsen* (= D. *forceren* = G. *forciren* = Dan. *forcere* = Sw. *forcera*), < OF. *forcer*, *forcier*, F. *forcer* = Pr. *forsar* = Sp. *forzar* = Pg. *forçar* = It. *forzare*, < ML. *fortiare*, force, fortify, < *fortia*, force, strength, etc.: see *force*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act effectively upon by force, physical, mental, or moral, in any manner; impel by force; compel; constrain.

A smalle sparke kyndles a great fyre if it be *forste* to burne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

I'll undertake to land them on our coast,
And *force* the tyrant from his seat by war.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

I have been told that one hundred and sixty minnows have been found in a Trout's belly; either the Trout had devoured so many, or the miller that gave it a friend of mine had *forced* them down his throat after he had taken him. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 95.

Like a bow long *forc'd* into a curve,
The mind, releas'd from too constrain'd a nerve,
Flew to its first position with a spring.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 622.

2. To overcome or overthrow by force; accomplish one's purpose upon or in regard to by force or compulsion; compel to succumb, give way, or yield.

Will he *force* the queen also before me in the house?
Esther vii. 8.

Then they flatter'd him and made him do ill things, now they would *force* him against his Conscience.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 63.

I should have *forced* thee soon with other arms.
Milton, S. A., l. 1096.

When wine has given indecent language birth,
And *forced* the floodgates of licentious mirth.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 264.

Some *forced* the breach, others scaled the ramparts.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

3. To effect by effort or a special or unusual application of force; bring about or promote by some artificial means: as, to *force* the passage of a river against an enemy; to *force* a jest.

If you bow low, may be he'll touch the bonnet,
Or fling a *forc'd* smile at you for a favour.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

Some twenty times a day, nay, not so little,
Do I *force* errands, frame ways and excuses,
To come into her sight.
Middleton, Changeling, ii. 1.

A successful speculator or a "merchant prince" may *force* his way into good society in England; he may be presented at court, and flourish at court-balls.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 152.

4. To cause to grow, develop, or mature under unnaturally stimulating or favorable conditions. Specifically — (*a*) To hasten or enlarge the growth of, as flowers, fruits, etc., by means of artificial heat and shelter, as in hothouses or hotbeds. (*b*) To fine, as wine, by a short process or in a short time. (*c*) In general, to subject to unnatural stimulation or pressure, in order to accomplish a desired result before the usual or natural time, as in training the young.

5. To impose or impress by force; compel the acceptance or endurance of: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *force* one's company or views *on* another; to *force* conviction *on* the mind. — **6**†. To furnish with a force; man; garrison.

Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

7†. To put in force; make binding; enforce. — **8.** In *card-playing*: (*a*) In *whist*, to compel (a player) to trump a trick by leading a card of a suit of which he has none, which trick otherwise would be taken by an opponent: as, to *force* one's partner. (*b*) To compel (a person) to play so as to make known the strength of his hand. — **9**†. To attach force or importance to; have regard to; care for.

I *force* not Philautus his fury, so I may haue Euphues his friendship. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 81.

For me, I *force* not argument a straw,
Since that my case is past the help of law.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1021.

Forced heir, in *law*: (*a*) An heir in whose favor the law provides that a part at least of the inheritance shall not be devised away from him. (*b*) In *Rom. law*, one obliged to accept a succession, however involved the estate might be. — **Forced march, sale,** etc. See the nouns. — **To force one's hand.** (*a*) In *card-playing*, same as 8 (*b*). Hence — (*b*) To compel one to disclose his intentions, plans, or resources.

The potato famine in Ireland precipitated a crisis, *forced* Peel's *hand*, and compelled him to open the ports, which, once open, could not, it was clear, again be closed.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 13.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To oblige, necessitate, coerce.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To use force or violence; make violent effort; strive; endeavor.

Forcing with gyfts to winne his wanton heart.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Howbeit, in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely *force* to gette up the hill.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 327.

2. To be of force or importance; be of significance or consequence.

It little *forceth* how long a man liue, but how wel and vertuously. *J. Udall*, On Mark v.

3. To care; hesitate; scruple.

Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

I *force* not of such fooleries [omens], but if I have any skill in South-saying (as in sooth I have none), it doth prognosticate that I shall change copie from a Duke to a King. *Camden*, Remains, Wise Speeches.

force[2] (fōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. *forcen, forsen;* a use of *force*[1], with confusion of *farce*[1], *v. t.*] To stuff; farce.

Fors hit with powder of canel or good gynger.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 31.

To what form, but that he is, should wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit, turn him?
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

force[3] (fōrs), *n.* [E. dial., also written *forse, fors, foss;* < Icel. *fors*, mod. *foss*, a waterfall, also a brook, stream, = Sw. *fors*, a torrent, = Dan. *fos*, a waterfall; hence Icel. *forsa*, stream in torrents, = Sw. *forsa*, gush, rush, = Dan. *fosse*, stream in torrents, foam, boil.] A waterfall. [North. Eng.]

After dinner I went along the Milthrope turnpike four miles to see the falls or *force* of the river Kent.
Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 9, 1769.

force[4] (fōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forced*, ppr. *forcing*. [< ME. **forcen, foorcyn*, < AF. *forcer*, clip, shear, < OF. *forces*, F. *forces*, shears, = Pr. *force, forsa* = It. *force, forbicia, forbice, forbici*, < L. *forpices*, pl. of *forpex*, tongs, a confused form, mixing *forfex*, scissors, and *forceps*, tongs: see *forceps* and *forfex*.] **1.** To clip or shear, as the beard or wool. In particular—**2.** To clip off the upper and more hairy part of (wool), for export: a practice forbidden by stat. 8 Henry VI., c. 20.

forceable (fōr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-able*. Cf. *forcible*.] That may be forced; amenable to force.

Since in humane lawes there be more things arbitrable than *forceable*, he [Trajan] should advise his Judges to approach more unto reason than opinion.
Letters of Sir Antonie of Guerrara (trans. 1577), p. 20.

forced (fōrst), *p. a.* [Pp. of *force*[1], *v.*] **1.** Effected by an unusual application of force or effort.

He travelled by *forced* journeys, frequently changing his jaded horses. *Irving*, Granada, p. 50.

If there were no other phenomena of will than those of *forced* attention, it would be necessary to admit the probability that all the mental activities are purely mechanical and absolutely dependent upon the action of the nervous system under the exciting influences of stimuli.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 539.

2. Overstrained; unnatural; affected; artificial.

Whether or no the city of Clazomene might extend across any part of the high ground, so as that an island or two in that bay might be said to lie opposite to it, is very uncertain, and rather too *forced* an interpretation of Strabo. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 41.

The joy assumed, while sorrow dimm'd the eyes,
The *forced* sad smiles that follow'd sudden sighs.
Crabbe, Works, I. 49.

force-diagram (fōrs'dī″a-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

forcedly (fōr'sed-li), *adv.* In a forced manner; violently; constrainedly; unnaturally. *T. Burnet.* [Rare.]

forcedness (fōr'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being forced. *Worthington.*

forceful (fōrs'fûl), *a.* [< *force* + *-ful*.] **1.** Possessing force; forcible; expressing or representing with force.

There is a sea-piece of Ruysdael's in the Louvre, which, though nothing very remarkable in any quality of art, is at least *forceful*, agreeable, and, as far as it goes, natural.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, II. v. § 21.

The more *forceful* the current, the more sharp the ripple from any alien substance interposed.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 193.

2. Impelled by violence; driven with force; acting with power; violent; impetuous.

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear. *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 65.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation? *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

forcefully (fōrs'fûl-i), *adv.* In a forceful or violent manner; violently; impetuously.

Not so *forcefully* as half a generation ago, perhaps, but still *forcefully*. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 467.

forcefulness (fōrs'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being forceful.

Its *forcefulness* and wildness stand in antithesis to the spirit of great beauty and culture.
The Academy, May 3, 1888, p. 155.

force-function (fōrs'fungk″shon), *n.* In *math.*, a function expressing work in terms of position. It is commonly written $\Sigma f(Xdx + Ydy + Zdz)$, where X, Y, and Z are the rectangular components of the impressed force, and x, y, and z those of the position, and where the sign of summation refers to the different particles. Gravitation and all the primordial forces of nature have force-functions, but viscosity and other forces which are merely phenomena derived from the action of chance upon innumerable molecules have none.

forceless (fōrs'les), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-less*.] Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

The tiranous bishops are ejected, their courts dissolved, their cannons *forceless*, their servise casheired, their ceremonies uselesse and despised.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 7.

forcelet† (fōrs'let), *n.* [< ME. *forcelette*, < ML. *forcelletum, forciletum*, accom. dim. forms, after OF., of ML. *fortis*, OF. *force*, a stronghold, a fort, fortification, a particular use of ML. *fortia*, force, strength: see *force*[1], and cf. the equiv. *fort, fortress, fortalice*, etc.] A small fort; a blockhouse.

In Egypt there ben but fewe *Forcelettes* or Castelles, be cause that the Contree is so strong of him self.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 47.

forcely† (fōrs'li), *a.* [ME. *forsely;* < *force*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Strong; powerful.

The fifte was a faire mane thane fele of thies other,
A *forsely* mane and a ferse with fomand lippis.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

forcemeat (fōrs'mēt), *n.* [For *farce meat* or *farced meat:* see *force*[2] for *farce*[1], and *meat*.] In *cookery*, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone or used as stuffing; farced meat.

forcement† (fōrs'ment), *n.* [< *force*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of forcing; violence.

We sought no kingdom, we desir'd no crown:
It was imposed upon us by constraint,
Like golden fruit hung on a barren tree;
And will you count such *forcement* treachery?
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat.

forcené (for-se-nā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In *her.*, rearing on its hind legs: said of a horse. Also *frighted*.

force-piece (fōrs'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, a piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

forceps (fôr'seps), *n.* [< L. *forceps*, a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps, appar. lit. something by which to grasp hot things, < *for-* (?) in *formus*, warm, *fornax*, a furnace, etc., + *capere*, take: see *captive*, etc.] **1.** An instrument, such as pincers or tongs, used for seizing, holding, or moving objects which it would be impracticable to manipulate with the fingers. Such instruments are used by watchmakers and jewelers in delicate manipulations; by dentists for the forcible extraction of teeth; by accoucheurs for grasping and steadying the head of the fetus in delivery, or for extracting the fetus; by surgeons for grasping and holding parts in dissection, for taking up an artery, etc.; and in blowpipe analysis (and then platinum-pointed) to hold the fragment of the mineral whose fusibility, etc., is being tested.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or process of the body like a forceps; any forcipate organ. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, the fibers passing backward on each side from the splenium of the corpus callosum to the posterior and upper part of the occipital lobes. (*b*) In *entom.*, a pair of movable horny appendages, curved or bent inward like forceps, found on the extremity of the abdomen of many insects. In the earwigs they are often very long, and are used in tucking the delicate folding wings under the short tegmina, and also as weapons of defense. (See cut under *earwig*.) In most other groups they are found only in the males, and serve for seizing and retaining the females.—**Alveolar, anal, bicuspid, bulldog,** etc., **forceps.** See the qualifying words.—**Cataract forceps,** an instrument resembling the dissecting forceps, but much finer, used in operating for cataract.—**Dilating forceps,** a surgical forceps used to dilate a passage or meatus.—**Dissecting** or **ligature forceps,** a forceps used in dissecting, to lay hold of delicate parts.—**Fulcrum forceps,** an instrument used by dentists, consisting of a forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged metal plate, padded with india-rubber, which rests against the gum, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape.—**Polypus forceps.** See *polypus*.

forceps-candlestick (fôr'seps-kan″dl-stik), *n.* Same as *clip-candlestick*.

forceps-tail (fôr'seps-tāl), *n.* A book-name of an earwig; any insect of the family *Forficulidæ:* so called from the anal forceps.

force-pump (fōrs'pump), *n.* A pump, of widely varying types, which delivers a liquid under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly: distinguished from a *lift-pump*, in which the liquid is simply lifted and runs out of the spout. Also called *forcing-pump*. See *pump*[1].

forcer[1] (fōr'sér), *n.* One who or that which forces, drives, compels, or constrains.

How much bloodshed have the *forcers* of conscience to answer for! *Milton*, Civil Power.

Specifically—(*a*) In *mech.*, a solid piston applied to a pump for the purpose of producing a constant stream, or of raising water to a greater height than it can be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere. See *pump*[1]. (*b*) In *Cornish mining*, a small pump worked by hand, used in sinking small simples or pits.

forcer[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also corruptly *foser, fosar;* < ME. *forcer, forser, forcier,* < OF. *forcier, forchier, forgier, forjier, fourgier* = It. *forziero, forziere* (ML. reflex *forsarius*), a chest, casket; perhaps lit. 'a strong box,' ult. < L. *fortis*, strong (see *force*[1], *n.*); or otherwise ult. (like *forge*[1]) < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, *fabricari*, frame, build, make: see *forge*[1]. Cf. *forcet*.] A chest; a coffer.

And in hur *forcer* sche can hym keste,
That same God that Judas solde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

I have a girdil in my *forcere*.
MS. Douce 175, p. 57. (*Halliwell.*)

forcet†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forset, forsette*, var. (with dim. *-et*) of *forcer*[2], q. v.] Same as *forcer*[2]. *Florio.*

forchet, *n.* [ME.: see *fourch.*] Same as *fourch*.

And after the ragge-boon kytteth euyn also,
The *forchis* and the sydes euyn bytwene,
And loke that your knyues ay whettyd bene;
Thenne turne vp the *forchis*, and frote theym wyth blood,
For to saue grece; so doo men of good.
Boke of St. Albans, 1496.

forcible (fōr'si-bl), *a.* [< *force*[1] + *-ible*. Cf. *forceable*.] **1.** Characterized by the exertion or use of force; energetic; vigorous; violent: as, a *forcible* current; *forcible* means or measures.

Common *forcible* ways make not an end of evil, but leave hatred and malice behind them.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

2. Done or effected by force; procured or brought about by the use of force: as, a *forcible* abduction.

The abdication of king James the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void. *Swift.*

3. Having force or cogency; strong; potent; efficacious: as, a *forcible* argument.

How *forcible* are right words! Job vi. 25.

But I have reasons strong and *forcible*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

All the most weighty arguments and most *forcible* perswasions are to such [hardened sinners] but like showers falling upon a Rock. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Forcible detainer, in *law*, a violent withholding from a person of lands or goods belonging to him.—**Forcible entry,** in *law*, an actual entry, by means of violence or menaces, into houses or lands without authority of law. It implies intent to take possession, as distinguished from a mere trespass.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** Potent, weighty, impressive, cogent, energetic, vigorous.

forcible-feeble (fōr'si-bl-fē″bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *forcible* + *feeble:* in allusion to one of Shakspere's characters, named *Feeble*, whom Falstaff describes as "valiant as a wrathful dove or most magnanimous mouse, . . . most *forcible Feeble*," 2 Hen. IV., iii. 12.] **I.** *a.* Striving to be or appear strong or vigorous while being in reality feeble: as, a *forcible-feeble* style.

Epithets which are in the bad taste of the *forcible-feeble* school. *North British Rev.*

II. *n.* A feeble person striving to appear strong or vigorous: usually said of a writer.

When the writer was of opinion he had made a point, you may be sure the hit was in italics, that last resource of the *forcible-feebles*. *Disraeli.*

forcibleness (fōr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being forcible.

forcibly (fōr'si-bli), *adv.* In a forcible manner; by force; strongly; energetically; impressively.

The proud control of fierce and bloody war,
To enforce these rights so *forcibly* withheld.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

But, of the objects which I have endeavoured to describe, none arrested my attention so *forcibly* as two others.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 196.

No man can express his convictions more *forcibly* than by acting upon them in a great and solemn matter of national importance. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 232.

forcing (fōr'sing), *n.* [< ME. *forsynge;* verbal n. of *force*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *hort.*, the art or practice of raising plants by artificial heat, at a season earlier than the natural one.

Portuguese gardeners are about the very worst and most ignorant in the civilized world, . . . knowing almost nothing of potting, and soils, and cuttings, and grafts, and *forcing*, and the management of glass.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 811.

2. In *gun.*, the act of making a bullet take the grooves of a rifle.

forcing-house (fōr'sing-hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a hothouse for forcing plants.

forcing-pit (fōr'sing-pit), *n.* A pit of wood or masonry, sunk in the earth, for containing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat in forcing plants.

forcing-pump (fōr'sing-pump), *n.* Same as *force-pump*.

forcipal† (fôr'si-pal), *a.* [< L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, + *-al*.] Of the nature of forceps.

Mechanicks made use hereof in *forcipal* organs, and instruments of incision. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

forcipate, forcipated (fôr'si-pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *forcipatus*, < L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps: see *forceps*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, forceps-like; formed like a forceps; forficate; furcate; deeply forked: applied to various parts or organs of animals, as the anal styles of insects, the chelate limbs of crustaceans, the scissor-like tails of birds, etc.—**2.** In *bot.*, having bowed tips which approach each other like those of a forceps. The tips of branches of the alga *Ceramium* are forcipate.—**Forcipate labrum**, a labrum much elongated, and terminated with two movable hooks which act as jaws in seizing prey: a structure found only in larval dragon-flies. Also called *mask*.

forcipation (fôr-si-pā'shon), *n.* [< L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, pincers, + *-ation*.] **1.** Torture by nipping with forceps or pincers.

A punishment of less torment far than either the wheel, or *forcipation*, yea, than simple burning.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

2. In *zoöl.*, the state of being forcipated; forfication; bifurcation.

forcite (fōr'sīt), *n.* A powerful explosive composed of explosive gelatin, nitrate of potassium, and wood-pulp.

forclose† (fôr-klōz'), *v. t.* The more correct form, etymologically, of *foreclose* (which see).

forcut†, *v. t.* [ME. *forcutten*, *forkutten*; < *for-* + *cut*.] To cut through or completely.

Right as a swerd *forcutteth* and forkerveth
An arm atwo, my dere sone, right so
A tonge cutteth frendshipe al atwo.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 237.

ford (fōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foord*; < ME. *ford* (also frequently *forth*, *furth*, prob. by confusion with *firth*[2], q. v.), < AS. *ford* = OS. **ford* (in the compound local name *Heriford*) = OFries. *forda* = OD. *vord*, D. *voort* (in compound local names) = OHG. *furt*, MHG. *vort*, G. *furt*, a ford (much used in Teut. local names, as in E. *Hartford*, *Hertford*, *Oxford*, etc., G. *Frankfurt*, *Erfurt*, etc.); akin to L. *portus*, a harbor, port, Gr. πόρος, a passage, ford (Βόσπορος, Bosporus, lit. 'Oxford'), Zend *peretu*, a bridge, etc., and prob. to Icel. *fjörðr*, Sw. *fjärd*, Norw. Dan. *fjord*, whence E. *firth*[2], *fiord*, q. v.; all ult. from the root of AS. *faran*, E. *fare*, go: see *fare*[1].] **1.** A place in a river or other body of water where it may be passed or crossed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

This flood-less *Foord* the Faithfull Legions pass,
And all the way their shoo scarce moisted was.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

He swam the Esk river where *ford* there was none.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

2. A stream to be crossed.

This deep *Ford* of Affection and Gratitude to you I intend to cut out hereafter into small Currents.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 19.

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*. *Dryden*.

ford (fōrd), *v. t.* [< *ford*, *n.*] To pass or cross, as a river or other body of water, by walking on the bottom; pass through by wading.

Stalking through the deep,
He *fords* the ocean, while the topmost wave
Scarce reaches up his middle side.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

In *fording* streams, it is well, if the water be deep and swift, to carry heavy stones in the hands, in order to resist being borne away by the current.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 191.

fordable (fōr'da-bl), *a.* [< *ford* + *-able*.] That may be waded or passed through on foot, as a body of water.

The water being deep, and not *fordable*, he sav'd himself by the help of a willow. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 29.

Towards night he came cautiously forth, and finding the Chickahominy *fordable* within a hundred yards, he succeeded in wading across. *The Century*, XXXV. 787.

fordableness (fōr'da-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being fordable.

fordede†, *n.* [ME., < *for-*, for, + *dede*, deed.] A deed done for another; a benefit.

All myghtfull lorde, grete is thi grace,
I thanke the of thi grete *fordede*. *York Plays*, p. 175.

fordele†, *n.* See *foredeal*.

fordo (fôr-dō'), *v. t.*; pret. *fordid*, pp. *fordone*, ppr. *fordoing*. [Also improp. *foredo*; < ME. *fordon*, < AS. *fordōn*, destroy, ruin, kill (= OS. *fardōn* = D. *verdoen*, kill, waste, = OHG. *fartuon*, MHG. *vertuon*, G. *verthun*, consume, spend, waste), < *for-* priv., away, + *dōn*, put, do: see *for-*[1] and *do*[1], *v.* The word has nothing to do with the slang phrase *do for*, which is sometimes used in explaining it.] **1.** To do away; undo; destroy; ruin.

Deth seith he wol *for-do* and a-doun brynge
Al that lyueth other loketh a londe and a watere.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 28.

That synne will *fordoo* all my beaute.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 101).

This is the night
That either makes me or *fordoes* me quite.
Shak., Othello, v. 1.

2. To exhaust, overpower, or overcome, as by fatigue.

Give leave to rest me being half *fordonne*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxx.

The heavy ploughman snores,
All with weary task *fordone*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

The soldier on the war-field spread,
When all *foredone* with toils and wounds,
Death-like he dozes among heaps of dead.
Coleridge, Ode on the Departing Year, vi.

[Obsolete or poetical.]

fordread†, *v. t.* [ME. *fordreden*, < AS. *fordrǣdan*, terrify, < *for-* + *drǣdan*, fear, dread: see *for-*[1] and *dread*, *v.*] To terrify greatly. *Chaucer*.

The hethyn men were so *for-dredd*,
To Cleremount with the mayde they fledd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

fordrive†, *v. t.* [ME. *fordriven*, < AS. *fordrīfan* (= OS. *fordrībhan* = OFries. *fordrīva* = D. *verdrijven* = LG. *verdriben* = OHG. *fartrīban*, MHG. *vertriben*, G. *vertreiben* = Sw. *fördrifva* = Dan. *fordrive*), drive away, < *for-*, away, + *drīfan*, drive: see *for-*[1] and *drive*, *v.*] **1.** To drive away; drive about; drive here and there.

We beoth see-weri men mid wedere al *fordreven*.
Layamon, I. 265 (later text).

Whenne they in ese wene beste to lyve,
They ben with tempest alle *fordryve*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3782.

fordrunken†, *a.* [ME. *fordrunken*, *fordronken*, < AS. *fordruncen* (= Icel. *fordrukkinn* = Sw. *förd rukken* = Dan. *fordrukken*), drunken, very drunken, < *for-* intensive + *druncen*, drunken: see *for-*[1] and *drunken*.] Very drunk.

The miller that *fordronken* was al pale,
So that unnethe upon his hors he sat,
He nolde avalen neither hood ne hat.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 12.

fordry†, *a.* [ME. *fordruye*, < *for-* intensive + *druye*, *drye*, dry: see *for-*[1] and *dry*, *a.*] Very dry; withered.

Amydde a tree *fordrye*, as whyt as chalk, . . .
There sat a faucon. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 401.

fordull†, *v. t.* [Also improp. *foredull*; < *for-*[1] + *dull*[1], *v.*] To make dull; stupefy. *Nash*.

What well of tears may serve
To feed the streams of my *fore-dulled* eys?
Tancred and Gismunda, ii. 170.

fordwine†, *v. i.* [ME. *fordwinen*, < AS. *fordwīnan*, dwindle away, vanish (= D. *verdwijnen*), < *for-*, away, + *dwīnan*, dwine: see *for-*[1] and *dwine*.] To waste away; dwindle.

So long he laie in prisoun, in hunger and in pyne,
That his lymes clonge awei, his bodie gan al *fordwine*.
Pilate (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 214.

fore[1] (fōr), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* [I. *prep.* < ME. *fore*, before, in front of, for, on account of, < AS. *fore*, before (in place, L. *coram*, or in time, L. *ante*), for, on account of, cf. *foran*, prep., before (in time), = OS. *fora* = OFries. *fore* = D. *voor* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vore*, *vor*, G. *vor* = Icel. *fyrir* = Sw. *för* = Dan. *for* = Goth. *faura*, before, for; the longer and more orig. form of *for*, q. v. II. *adv.* < ME. *fore*, before (in time), < AS. *fore*, before (in time), aforetime (= D. *voor* = OHG. *fora*, MHG. *vor*, *vore*, G. *vor* = Dan. *for*, before (in place), *för*, before (in time), = Sw. *för*, *förr*); cf. *foran*, before (in place) (= D. *vooraan* = OHG. *forna*, MHG. *vorne*, *vorn*, *vornen*, *vornān*, G. *vorn*, before), = Dan. *foran:* see I. Cf. *fore*[1], *a.* III. *conj.* < *fore*, *adv.*: see I. and II. *Fore* (prep., adv., conj.), as an orig. simple form, has merged with *fore*, an abbr., by apheresis, of *afore* or *before*, and is now commonly regarded as such abbr., and hence often printed *'fore*. Both *fore* and *afore* are now only dial. or colloq., *before* having pushed them out of literary use. See *afore*, *before*.] **I.** *prep.* Before (in place); in presence of. [Obsolete except as an accepted abbreviation of *before*.]

The justise tolde the kinge *fore*,
That such a man he seȝ [saw].
St. Christopher, l. 133.

What would you *'fore* our tent? *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

II. *adv.* **1.** Before (in place); in the part that precedes or goes first; specifically, *naut.*, toward or in the parts of a ship that lie near the bows; forward: opposed to *aft*.—**2**†. Before (in time); previously.

Sende wittili to thi wif, and warne hire *fore*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4142.

Fore and aft. See *aft*[1].

III.† *conj.* Before.

Not a month
'Fore your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you look on now. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

fore[1] (fōr), *interj.* [A contraction of *before*.] In *golf*, a warning cry, uttered to attract the attention of a person who is liable to be struck by the ball.

fore[1] (fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< *fore-*[1], prefix; being the prefix (to nouns) written separately, as in *fore part*. Strictly, as the regular accent in such compounds shows, *fore*, however written, is still, as always in ME. and AS., a prefix or component element, and not an independent adj.; but the accent varies, and as to the manner of writing, whether as a prefix, with or without a hyphen, or as a separate word, usage wavers: *forepart*, *fore-part*, and *fore part*, for example, being used indifferently.] **I.** *a.*; superl. *foremost* (fōr'mōst). Situated at the fore or front; front; forward; anterior; prior; former; being, coming, or going before or in front in place, or earlier in time: as, the *fore* legs of a horse; the *fore* part of the day.

Neither were those things laid on his back which he after suffered, to make satisfaction for his *fore* sins.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 112.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them.
Cheyne.

Fore and aft. See *aft*[1].—**Fore course.** See *course*[1], 18.

II. *n.* **1.** The front: in the phrases *at* and *to the fore* (see below).—**2.** *Naut.*, the foremast.—**At the fore.** (*a*) *Naut.*, set or shown on the foremast: said of a flag or signal.

Medina Sidonia hoisted the royal standard *at the fore*.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 475.

(*b*) At or in the front.

Madison stood *at the fore* [in 1809].
Congregationalist, June 3, 1886.

To the fore, to or at the front; ahead; at hand; forthcoming; also (Scotch), in being; alive.

If Christ had not been *to the fore*, in our sad days, the waters had gone over our soul. *Rutherford*, Letters, i. 193.

How many captains in the regiment had two thousand pounds *to the fore*? *Thackeray*.

Mr. Ruskin comes *to the fore* with some characteristic remarks on the education of children.
New York Tribune, April 2, 1886.

fore[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *fare*[1].

fore[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *for*, < AS. *fōr*, journey, < *faran* (pret. *fōr*), go: see *fare*[1], *v.* Cf. *fare*[1], *n.*] Way; course; manner of proceeding.

Who folwith Cristes gospel and his *fore*,
But we that humble ben and chast and pore?
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 227.

fore-[1]. [< ME. *fore-*, often *for-*, < AS. *fore-*, often *for-* (with equiv. *foran-*), fore-, before, being the adv. and prep. *fore* used as prefix; so in other languages: see *fore*[1], *prep.*, *adv.*, and *a.*, and *for*, *for-*[1].] A prefix, equivalent to *before* (in place or time): before nouns often written separately and regarded as an adjective (see *fore*[1], *a.*). *Fore* (*fore*[1], adverb or adjective) is much used in the formation of compounds, most of them modern and of obvious origin. Such modern compounds are, in this dictionary, usually left without etymological note. In nautical usage *fore*[1] as a prefix notes relation to the foremast, as distinguished from the mainmast and mizzenmast: as, *foresail*; *foretop*.

fore-[2]. [See *for-*[1].] An erroneous form of *for-*[1] in some words, as in *forego*[2], *forespend*, *forespeak*, etc., for *forgo*[1], *forspend*, *forspeak*, etc., being obsolete in all but *forego*[2].

fore-[3]. [See *for-*[3].] An erroneous form of *for-*[3], as in *foreclose*.

fore-admonish† (fōr-ad-mon'ish), *v. t.* To admonish beforehand, or before the act or event.

Foreadmonishing him of dangers future and invisible.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 12.

fore-advise† (fōr-ad-vīz'), *v. t.* To advise or counsel before the time of action; pre-admonish.

Thus to have said,
As you were *fore-advis'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

fore-allege† (fōr-a-lej'), *v. t.* To allege or cite before.

Good authors make it justly questionable whether these *forealleged* marriages should be deservedly charged with a sin. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

fore-and-aft (fōr'and-aft'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* See the following nautical phrase.—**Fore-and-aft sails**, sails extending from the center line to the lee side of a ship or boat, and generally set on stays or gaffs. Besides the jibs, staysails, trysails, and gaff-topsails of seagoing vessels, they include the lug-sails, lateen-sails, sprit-sails, and shoulder-of-mutton sails used in boats. As they may be trimmed more nearly in a line with the keel than square sails, they enable a vessel to sail closer to the wind.

II. *n.* **1.** A fore-and-aft rigged vessel.—**2.** A small cap with vizors before and behind. Also called *steamer-cap.*

On the platform were crowds of men in conventional tweed knickerbockers and Norfolk jackets, and women in jockey caps and *fore-and-afts.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 494.

foreanent† (fōr-ą-nent′), *prep.* [Also **forenent, fornent* (and with addition *forenenst*, etc.: see *forenenst*); < *fore*[1] + *anent*, q. v.] Over against; opposite to.

Utheris inhabiting the bordouris *fore-anent* England.
Acts James VI., c. 227 (1594).

fore-appoint† (fōr-ą-point′), *v. t.* To set, order, or appoint beforehand. *Bailey*, 1727.

fore-appointment† (fōr-ą-point′ment), *n.* Previous appointment; preordination.

forearm[1] (fōr′ärm), *n.* [= D. *voorarm* (cf. G. *vorderarm*) = Dan. *forarm* = Sw. *förarm;* as *fore-*[1] + *arm*[1], *n.*] In *anat.*, that part of the arm which is between the elbow-joint and the wrist; the antebrachium, represented by the length of the radius and ulna, or the radius alone.



Front View of Bones of Right Human Forearm.
1. Radius: *h*, head or capitellum of radius; *t*, tubercle of radius; *st*, styloid process. 2. Ulna: *c*, coronoid process; *gs*, greater sigmoid cavity; *ts*, lesserdo.; *o*, olecranon; *st′*, styloid process.

forearm[2] (fōr-ärm′), *v. t.* [< *fore-*[1] + *arm*[2], *v.*] To arm or prepare beforehand for attack or resistance.

A man should fix and *forearm* his mind with this persuasion: that during his passion whatsoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive.
South, Sermons.

fore-backwardly†, *adv.* In an inverted order; preposterously.

Exercise indeed we do, but that very *fore-backwardly;* for where we should exercise to know, we exercise as having known. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetry.

forebay (fōr′bā), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *bay*[3].] That part of a mill-race where the water flows upon the wheel.

forebeak† (fōr′bēk), *n.* *Naut.*, the beak; the head of a vessel; the prow.

The fight continued very hot betweene them for a good space: in the end the Swan . . . had her *forebeake* strooken off. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

forebeam (fōr′bēm), *n.* The breast-beam of a loom. *E. H. Knight.*

forebear (fōr-bēr′), *n.* [Sc., also *forbear*, prop. **forebeer*, < *fore*[1] + *beer*[2], < *be*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who has existed before another; an ancestor; a forefather. [Scotch.]

I and my *forbears* here did haunt
Three hundred years and more.
King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 381).

My name is Graeme, so please you—Roland Graeme, whose *forbears* were designated of Heathergill, in the Debateable Land. *Scott*, Abbot, xviii.

We pick up the round-bowed spectacles of our *forebears* and see things as they saw them.
The Century, XXIX. 503.

forebelief (fōr′bē-lēf), *n.* Previous belief.

forebemoaned† (fōr-bē-mōnd′), *a.* Bemoaned in former times.

Heavily from woe to woe tell o'er
The sad account of *fore-bemoaned* moan.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

forebode (fōr-bōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreboded*, ppr. *foreboding.* [< ME. **foreboden*, < AS. *forebodian* (= Icel. *fyrirboda*), announce, declare, < *fore*, before, + *bodian*, announce, bode: see *fore-*[1] and *bode*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bode or announce beforehand; prognosticate; presage, especially something unfortunate or undesirable: as, the public temper *forebodes* war; the clouds *forebode* rain.

What shall we *forebode* of so many modern poems, full of splendid passages, beginning everywhere and leading nowhere? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 179.

2. To foresee; be prescient of; feel a secret premonition of, especially of something evil.

We all but apprehend, we dimly *forebode* the truth.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 301.

Yet my heart *forebodes*
Danger or death awaits thee on this field.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

=**Syn. 1.** *Predict, Presage*, etc. (see *foretell*); to augur, portend, betoken, foreshadow, be ominous of.

II. *intrans.* To prophesy; presage.

A North Wind never comes without . . . a *foreboding* Cloud. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 61.

I came because your horse would come;
And, if I well *forebode*,
My hat and wig will soon be here,
They are upon the road. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

As when, beneath the street's familiar jar,
An earthquake's alien omen rumbles far,
Men listen and *forebode;* I hung my head,
And strove the present to recall.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 2.

forebode† (fōr-bōd′), *n.* [< *forebode, v.*] Presage; prognostication.

There is upon many *fore-bodes*, and seeming more than probabilities, out of the Revelation, one great fate to come upon the Churches of Christ. *Goodwin*, Works, II. iv. 72.

forebodement† (fōr-bōd′ment), *n.* [< *forebode* + *-ment.*] The act of foreboding.

foreboder (fōr-bō′dėr), *n.* One who forebodes or presages.

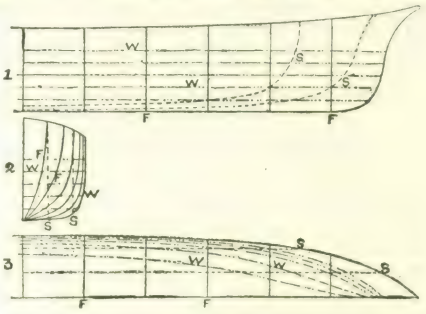
foreboding (fōr-bō′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forebode, v.*] Presage; foreshadowing; ominous suggestion.

For the Atheists can never wholly extinguish those horrible *fore-bodings* of conscience. *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

=**Syn.** *Portent, Prognostic*, etc. See *omen.*

forebodingly (fōr-bō′ding-li), *adv.* In a foreboding or threatening manner.

forebody (fōr′bod″i), *n.*; pl. *forebodies* (-iz). [< *fore*[1] + *body;* cf. AS. *foran-bodig*, the chest, thorax.] That part of a ship which lies forward of the midship section. See also cut under *body-plan.*



Forebody.
1. Profile, or sheer plan. 2. Body-plan. 3. Half-breadth plan. *FF*, frames or transverse sections; *SS*, section-lines or vertical sections; *WW*, water-lines or horizontal sections.

fore-boom (fōr′bōm), *n.* See *boom*[2].

forebrace (fōr′brās), *n.* *Naut.*, a brace attached to a foreyard. See *brace*[1], 9.

fore-brain (fōr′brān), *n.* The foremost cerebral segment; the prosencephalon; hence, loosely, some anterior division of the brain. See cut under *encephalon.*

These primitive cerebral vesicles give rise to new segments, so that we can soon distinguish five. The first is known as the *Fore-brain* or Prosencephalon.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 503.

fore-brunt† (fōr′brunt), *n.* The foremost stress or strain.

Blessed be God in the rest—Hooper, Saunders and Taylor, whom it hath pleased the Lord likewise to set in the *fore-brunt* now of battle against his adversaries.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 192.

foreby (fōr-bī′), *adv.* and *prep.* See *forby.*

fore-caddie (fōr′kad-i), *n.* In *golf*, a person employed to go in advance of the players to watch where their balls alight. [Scotch.]

fore-carriage (fōr′kar″āj), *n.* The front part of the running-gear of a four-wheeled carriage, including the fore axle and wheels.

When the boat is in her place on the trail, the carriage is so nearly balanced that it is easily lifted to replace the *fore-carriage.* *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8775.

forecast (fōr-kȧst′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forecast*, ppr. *forecasting.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cast or contrive beforehand; plan before execution.

A rapid Torrent,
Bounding from Rock to Rock with roaring Current,
Deaffens the Shepheards: so that it should seem
Nature *fore-cast* it for som Stratagem.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Man is an intelligent Creature, and apt to *forecast* and contrive things for his future advantage.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vii.

2. To consider or calculate beforehand; discern beforehand.

In *forecasting* the result of a motion in the House of Commons much depends on the person who brings it forward. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxxvii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a plan or scheme in advance; contrive something beforehand.

For of sotyltee and of Malice and of *fercastynge*, thei passen alle men undre Hevene.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

2. To foresee; surmise.

★ If it happen as I did *forecast.* *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 13.

forecast (fōr′kȧst), *n.* [< *forecast, v.*] **1.** Previous contrivance or provision; predetermination.

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods themselves.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

The busy days of Spring drew near,
That call'd for all the *forecast* of the year.
Crabbe, Works, I. 103.

2. Foresight; prescience; prevision.

The heart's *forecast* and prophecy
Took form and life before my eye.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

The ultimate prosperity of the just, asserted and foretold by prophets and poets, is but a *forecast* of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 237.

=**Syn. 2.** *Prudence, Providence*, etc. (see *wisdom*); forethought, anticipation. ★

forecaster (fōr-kȧs′tėr), *n.* One who forecasts.

forecasting (fōr-kȧs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forecast, v.*] The act of one who forecasts, or provides for consequences; premeditation.

forecasting (fōr-kȧs′ting), *a.* Having forethought; characterized by premeditation.

They who wish fortune to be lasting
Must be both prudent and *forecasting.*
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

forecastle (fōr′kȧs-l; in sailors' pron., fōk′sl), *n.* [In accordance with sailors' pron. often written *fo'c'sle* or *fokesel;* < ME. *forecastel, forcastel;* < *fore*[1] + *castle.*] *Naut.*: (*a*) That part

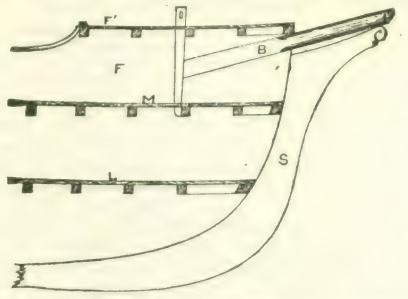


Diagram of Ship's Bow.
B, bowsprit; *F*, forecastle; *F′*, forecastle-deck; *L*, lower deck; *M*, main deck or spar-deck; *S*, stem.

of the spar-deck which lies forward of the fore rigging.

The *forcastels* full of fuerse men of armys,
With shot & with shildis shalkes to noy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5657.

(*b*) A section of a merchant vessel where the seamen live, either a house on deck or a place below the spar-deck in the eyes of the ship.

I felt a seaman's curiosity to have a good look at a ship of which there were a thousand stories afloat in every *forecastle* throughout the world.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xviii.

Break of the forecastle. See *break.*—**Captains of the forecastle.** See *captain.*—**Topgallant-forecastle,** a short deck above the spar-deck, extending aft from the stem nearly to the foremast.

forecastleman (fōr′kȧs-l-man or fōk′sl-man), *n.*; pl. *forecastlemen* (-men). One of a number of the crew who are stationed on the forecastle of a man-of-war.

forechase†, *n.* The advance; the first rush to battle, as distinct from the resulting fight.

But when th' Ajaces turn'd on them, and made their stand, their hearts
Drunk from their faces all their bloods, and not a man sustain'd
The *forechace* nor the after-fight.
Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 637.

fore-choir (fōr′kwīr), *n.* Same as *antechoir.*

forechoose† (fōr-chōz′), *v. t.* [ME. *forcheosen;* < *fore*[1] + *choose.*] To make choice of beforehand.

The lady Philoclea, . . . whose tender youth had obediently lived under her parents' behests, without framing out of her own will the *forechoosing* of anything.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

fore-cited (fōr′sī″ted), *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

foreclose (fōr-klōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreclosed*, ppr. *foreclosing.* [More correctly *forclose*, which, however, is scarcely used; < OF. *forclos*, pp. of *forclorre, forsclore*, exclude, shut out, < *for-, fors-* (< L. *foris*, outside), + *clorre, clore*, pp. *clos*, < L. *claudere*, close, shut: see *for-*[3] and *close*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shut out; exclude; prevent.

The ways whereby temporal men provide for themselves and their families are *fore-closed* unto us.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Nor hope discovery to *foreclose*,
By giving me to feed the crows.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 16.

Southey had afflicted Shelley by *foreclosing* discussion with the words, "When you are as old as I am you will think with me." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 260.

2. In *law:* (*a*) To shut out by a judicial decree from further opportunity to assert a right or claim: said of the process by which all persons previously having right to redeem property from a forfeiture for non-payment of a debt are finally cut off from that right: as, to *foreclose* a mortgager of his equity of redemption. Hence —(*b*) To enforce, as a mortgage, by shutting out in due process of law a mortgager and those claiming under him from the right to redeem the property mortgaged.

II. *intrans.* To enforce a mortgage.

foreclosure (fōr-klō′zhūr), *n.* [< *foreclose* + *-ure.*] The act of foreclosing; the act of depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming his mortgaged estate. *Foreclosure*, as commonly used in the United States, or, more fully, *foreclosure and sale*, is effected by causing a public sale of the mortgaged property, after notice to all parties (either (*a*) by *action of foreclosure*, or (*b*), under the power in the mortgage, in a manner usually regulated by statute, called *foreclosure by advertisement* or *statutory foreclosure*), and applying the proceeds to the payment of the mortgage and other liens, returning the surplus, if any, to the mortgager.

The property was finally sold under *foreclosure* on the 12th of July, 1793. *The Century*, XXXV. 746.

Strict foreclosure, foreclosure by obtaining a judgment or decree which gives the mortgager a short time to redeem, and, in default thereof, declares the property to belong absolutely to the mortgagee.—**To open a foreclosure.** See *open.*

foreconceive (fōr-kon-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreconceived*, ppr. *foreconceiving.* To conceive beforehand; preconceive.

A certain anticipation of the gods, which he calls a prolepsis, a certain preventive, or *foreconceived* information of a thing in the mind. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 22.

foreconclude† (fōr-kon-klōd′), *v. t.* To arrange or settle beforehand.

They held the same confederation *foreconcluded* by Alfred. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 12.

forecondemn† (fōr-kon-dem′), *v. t.* To condemn beforehand.

What can equally savour of injustice and plaine arrogance as to prejudice and *forecondemne* his adversary in the title for slanderous and scurrilous?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

forecourt (fōr′kōrt), *n.* The front or first court in a series of courts or courtyards; the court or inclosed space in front of a building.

His Maty was pleas'd to grant me a lease of a slip of ground out of Brick Close, to enlarge my *fore-court.*
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 14, 1668.

There is first the ethnic *forecourt*, then the purgatorial middle-space, and at last the holiest of holies dedicated to the eternal presence of the mediatorial God.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

fore-covert† (fōr′kuv″ėrt), *n.* Same as *forefence.*

And verily of undermining and the fabrickes *fore-covert* and defence Nevita and Dagalaiphus had the charge.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

foredate (fōr-dāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foredated*, ppr. *foredating.* To date before the true time; antedate.

foreday (fōr′dā), *n.* That part of a day which comes between breakfast-time and noon; forenoon. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The settin moon shone even in their faces, and he saw them as weel as it had been *foreday.* *Hogg*, Brownie, i. 13.

foredays (fōr′dāz), *adv.* 1. Toward noon.—2. Toward evening. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

foredealt, *n.* [Early mod. E. *foredele;* < ME. *foredel, fordele* (= D. *voordeel* = LG. *vortel* = G. *vortheil* = Sw. *fördel* = Dan. *fordel*), advantage, benefit; < *fore-*[1] + *deal*[1].] Advantage; benefit.

To one demaunding what awantage he had by his philosophie, "Though nothing els," saied he, "yet at lestwise this *foredele* I haue, that I am readie prepared to al maner fortune, good or badde."
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 157.

fore-deck (fōr′dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the forward part of the spar-deck.

foredeclare† (fōr-dē-klār′), *v. t.* To declare beforehand.

That which, if all the gods had *fore-declared*,
Would not have been believed.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

foredeem† (fōr-dēm′), *v.* I. *intrans.* To judge or declare beforehand; foretell.

Which [maid] could guess and *foredeem* of things past, present, and to come. *Genevan Testament.*

II. *trans.* To deem; consider; take for granted; expect.

Of a frende it was more standing with humanitee and gentlenesse to hope the best then to *foredeme* the worste.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 320.

Laugh at your misery, as *foredeeming* you
An idle meteor. *Webster.*

foredesign (fōr-dē-zīn′ or -sīn′), *v. t.* To design or plan beforehand; forecast. *Johnson.*

foredetermine† (fōr-dē-tėr′min), *v. t.* To determine beforehand; predetermine. *Bp. Hopkins.*

foredispose† (fōr-dis-pōz′), *v. t.* To dispose or bestow beforehand; predispose.

King James had by promise *foredisposed* the place on the Bishop of Meath. *Fuller.*

foredo[1] (fōr-dö′), *v. t.*; pret. *foredid*, pp. *foredone*, ppr. *foredoing.* [< *fore-*[1] + *do*[1].] To do beforehand; perform or perpetrate previously.

And then behoveth us to take upon us sharp penance, continuing therein, for to obtain of the Lord forgivness of our *foredone* sins, and grace to abstain us hereafter from sin. *Bp. Bale*, Exam. of W. Thorpe.

foredo[2], *v. t.* An incorrect form of *fordo.*

fore-documentary (fōr″dok-ū-men′tạ-ri), *a.* Preceding all written descriptions or accounts. [Rare.]

In the nature of things we cannot know anything of the prehistoric, or rather *fore-documentary* condition of what appears in history as Israel. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 485.

foredoom (fōr-dōm′), *v. t.* To doom beforehand; predestinate. [Rare.]

The clerk, *foredoom'd* his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 17.

Faintly flickering suns
Foredoomed like him to waste away.
R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev., CXL. 453.

foredoom† (fōr′dōm), *n.* [< *foredoom, v.*] Previous doom or sentence.

fore-door (fōr′dōr), *n.* The front door. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I set him to wear the *fore-door* wi' the speir, while I kept the back-door wi' the lance.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

The tiger-hearted man . . . by force carried me through a long entry to the *fore-door.*
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 248.

fore-elder (fōr′el″dėr), *n.* [= Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar*, parents; as *fore-*[1] + *elder*[1], *n.*] An ancestor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mr. Thomas Graham, of Beanlands, Irthington, now in his sixty-ninth year, . . . whose *fore-elders*, alternating all the way down as Thomas and David, have owned Beanlands since 1603. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 184.

When we read in history of a brave deed done by an Englishman seven centuries since or more, we may say with confidence it was done by one of our *fore-elders.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 378.

fore-end (fōr′end), *n.* The early or fore part of anything. [Properly written as two words.]

This rock and these demesnes have been my world;
Where I have liv'd at honest freedom, paid
More pious debts to heaven, than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Gude-day to ye, cummer, and mony ane o' them. I will be back about the *fore-end* o' har'st, and I trust to find ye baith haill and fere. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvii.

forefaint†, *a.* See *forfaint.*

forefairn (fōr-fārn′), *p. a.* See *forfairn.*

forefather (fōr′fä″ᵺėr), *n.* [< ME. *forefader, forfader* (= D. *voorvader* = G. *vorvater* = Icel. *forfadhir* = Dan. *forfædre* = Sw. *förfäder*, only in pl., ancestors); < *fore-*[1] + *father.* Cf. AS. *forth-fæder*, < *forth*, forth, + *fæder*, father.] An ancestor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree, but usually in a remote degree.

Ryght vnder the morteys of the crosse was founde ye hede of our *forefather* Adam.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

No, if I digg'd up thy *forefathers'* graves, . . .
It could not slake mine ire. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude *forefathers* of the hamlet sleep.
Gray, Elegy.

Forefathers' day, the anniversary of the day (December 21st, 1620) on which the Pilgrims or first settlers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, annually celebrated in New England, and by New Englanders elsewhere. Owing to an error in changing the date from the old style to the new, the anniversary was formerly celebrated on December 22d.

forefeel (fōr-fēl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forefelt*, ppr. *forefeeling.* To feel beforehand; feel as if by presentiment.

Full loth was Erona to let us depart from her—as it were, *fore-feeling* the harms which after fell to her.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

The keenest pleasure is where, against the surviving pain of want, the satisfaction is felt or *forefelt* as actual.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 260, note.

fore-fence† (fōr′fens), *n.* Defense in front. Also called *fore-covert.*

Whiles part of the souldiers maketh the *fore-fences* abroad in the fields. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

forefend (fōr-fend′), *v. t.* See *forfend.*

forefinger (fōr′fing″gėr), *n.* [< ME. *forefynger;* < *fore-*[1] + *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index or second digit of the hand (counting the thumb as first). See *finger.*

Jewels five-words-long,
That on the stretch'd *forefinger* of all Time
Sparkle forever. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

fore-flank (fōr′flangk), *n.* A projection of fat upon the ribs, immediately behind the shoulder, of sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

forefoot (fōr′fůt), *n.*; pl. *forefeet* (-fēt). [< ME. *forefot;* < *fore-*[1] + *foot.*] 1. One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or other animal having more than two feet. [Properly written as two words.]

Give me thy fist; thy *fore-foot* to me give.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

As the dog
With inward yelp and restless *forefoot* plies
His function of the woodland.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. In *Mollusca*, the anterior division of the foot or podium; the propodium.—3. The forward end of the keel of a vessel.—**Athwart the forefoot.** See *athwart.*

forefront (fōr′frunt), *n.* 1. The foremost part or place: as, the *forefront* of a building, or of a battle.

And made the vij Psalmys for the sleyng of Vrye, whom he put in the *forh frontt* of the batell porposly to have hym slayne. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.

I haue not bene vnmindefull . . . to place in the *forefront* of this booke those forren conquests, exploits, and trauels of our English nation which haue bene atchieued of old. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

To the entry *forefront* of this a court, at the other back front a plot walled in. *Evelyn*, To Hon. Robert Boyle.

2†. The forehead.

forefront (fōr-frunt′), *v. t.* [< *forefront, n.*] To build or add a forefront to. [Rare.]

He would new *fore-front* his house, and add a new wing to make it even. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

forefront† (fōr′frunt), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in the forefront.*] In front.

fore-gaff (fōr′gaf), *n.* *Naut.*, the gaff of the fore-trysail, or of the foresail in a schooner.

foregame† (fōr′gām), *n.* A first game; first plan. *Whitlock.*

foreganger (fōr′gang″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forganger*, a foregoer, forerunner (= D. *voorganger* = G. *vorgänger* = Dan. *forgjænger* = Sw. *föregångare*, predecessor), < *forganzen*, < AS. *foregangan*, equiv. to *forgān*, *foregān*, forego: see *forego*[1] and *gang.*] 1†. One who goes before; a forerunner. *Hampole.*—2. In *whaling*, a piece of rope, of the same kind as the tow-line, made fast to the shank of a toggle-iron or harpoon, with an eye-splice in one end: so called by English and Scotch whalemen, more frequently by Americans the *strap* or *iron-strap.* The process of adjusting this rope to the iron is known to the latter as *strapping*, to the former as *spanning.*

foregate†, *n.* An entrance gate.

The nether towne . . . fensed with a wall, with a castle also thereto, and a *foregate* at the entrance into it.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 81.

foregather (fōr-gaᵺ′ėr), *v. i.* See *forgather.*

fore-gift (fōr′gift), *n.* In *law*, a payment in advance; specifically, a premium paid by a lessee on taking his lease, in distinction from the *rent.*

foregirth (fōr′gėrth), *n.* A girth or strap for the fore part, as of a horse; a martingale.

foregleam (fōr′glēm), *n.* A gleam or glimpse of the future.

So many thrilling *foregleams* of his fulness.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, 4th ser., p. 89.

An indication that the moral is in the mind and purpose of God, even so far back as in the brute world—a *foregleam* of the approaching issue.
The Century, XXXII. 112.

foreglimpse (fōr′glimps), *n.* A glimpse or revelation of the future.

Had I had a *foreglimpse* of what was to be.
Christian Union, April 7, 1887.

fore-glow (fōr′glō), *n.* A glow seen in the east before sunrise, corresponding to the after-glow seen in the western sky after sunset.

forego[1] (fōr-gō′), *v.*; pret. *forewent*, pp. *foregone*, ppr. *foregoing.* [< ME. *forgan* (rare), go before, < AS. *forgān*, more commonly *foregān* (= D. *voorgaan* = G. *vorgehen* = Dan. *foregaa* = Sw. *föregå*), with equiv. *forgangan*, *foregangan*, go before, precede, < *fore*, before, + *gān*, *gangan*, go: see *fore*[1] and *go*, and *gang.*] I. *trans.* To go before; precede.

Milthe [mercy] and sothnes sal *forgan* thi face.
Ps. lxxxviii. 15 (ME. version) (lxxxix. 14).

Morning shadows huger than the shapes
That cast them, not those gloomier which *forego*
The darkness of that battle in the West,
Where all of high and holy dies away.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

II.† *intrans.* To go forward; go on.

Her selfe, well as I might, I reskewd tho,
But could not stay, so fast she did *foregoe*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 6.

forego[2] (fōr-gō′), *v. t.*; pret. *forewent*, pp. *foregone*, ppr. *foregoing*. See *forgo*[1].

foregoer[1] (fōr-gō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forgoere*, < *forgan*, forego, go before: see *forego*[1].] 1. One who goes before another; hence, a predecessor; an ancestor; a progenitor.

Thou shuldist understonde that thou maist not entre in hooly scriptures withoute a *forgoere* and shewynge the weie therof. *Wyclif*, Pref. to Epistles vi. 66.

Yesterday was but as to-day, and to-morrow will tread the same footsteps of his *foregoers*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

We have no right to condemn our *foregoers*.
J. Morley, On Compromise, p. 79.

2†. A harbinger; a forerunner.

Bote Gyle was *for-goere* and gyede hem alle.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 162.

foregoer[2] (fōr-gō′ėr), *n.* See *forgoer*.

foregoing (fōr-gō′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forego*[1], *v.*] The act of preceding, going before, or leading the way.

After whom, encouraged and delighted with theyr excellent *fore-going*, others haue followed, to beautifie oure mother tongue. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

foregoing (fōr-gō′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *forego*[1], *v.*] Preceding; going before, in time or place or in a series; antecedent: as, a *foregoing* clause in a writing.

He casts his eye over the *foregoing* list.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 75.

=Syn. See *previous*.

foregone (fōr-gōn′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *forego*[1], *v.*] 1. That has gone before; previous; past; former.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past, . . .
Then can I grieve at grievances *foregone*.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

To keep thee clear
Of all reproach against the sin *foregone*.
Mrs. Browning.

2. Predetermined; made up or settled beforehand.

But this denoted a *foregone* conclusion;
'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

I plunge into *foregone* visions and conclusions.
Lamb, Elia, p. 33.

foreground (fōr′ground), *n.* [= D. *voorgrond* = G. *vorgrund* = Dan. *forgrund* = Sw. *förgrund*; as *fore*-[1] + *ground*.] That part of a landscape or other scene, as actually perceived or as represented in a picture, which is nearest the eye of the observer: opposed to *background* or *distance*.

On all the *foreground* lies the river, broad as a bay.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

foregrown†, *a.* See *forgrown*.

foreguess (fōr-ges′), *v. t.* To guess beforehand; conjecture.

fore-gut (fōr′gut), *n.* See *gut*.

forehammer (fōr′ham″ėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *foirhammer* (= OD. *veurhamer*, D. *voorhamer* = Dan. *forhammer*, a sledge-hammer), < *fore*-[1] + *hammer*.] A sledge or sledge-hammer; the large hammer which strikes first, or before the smaller one.

Wi' coulters, and wi' *forehammers*,
We garr'd the bars bang merrilie.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

The brawnie, bainie, ploughman chiel
Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong *forehammer*,
Till block an' studdie ring an' reel
Wi' dinsome clamour. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

forehand (fōr′hand), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *hand*.] 1. The part of a horse which is in front of the rider.—2†. The chief part; main dependence.

The great Achilles, whom opinion crowns
The sinew and the *forehand* of our host.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

3†. Advantage; the better.

Such a wretch,
Winding up days with toil and nights with sleep,
Hath the *fore-hand* and vantage of a king.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

★ **forehand** (fōr′hand), *a.* 1†. Done beforehand; anticipative; done or paid in advance.

If I have known her,
You'll say, she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

2. Being ahead or in advance; front. [Scotch.]

I'm as honest as our auld *forehand* ox, puir fallow.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

forehanded (fōr′han″ded), *a.* 1. Early; timely; seasonable: as, *forehanded* provision.

If, by thus doing, you have not secured your time by an early and *fore-handed* care, yet be sure by a timely diligence to redeem the time. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

2. Formed in the forehand or fore parts.

A substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*.
Dryden.

3. Well circumstanced as regards property and financial condition generally: as, a *forehanded* farmer. [U. S.]

Mr. Palmer was in popular phrase a *forehanded* man; his house and barns were large, and his grounds indicated thrift. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 9.

The Rambos were *forehanded*, and probably as well satisfied as it is possible for Pennsylvania farmers to be.
B. Taylor.

forehard (fōr′härd), *n.* In *rope-making*, the proper twist of the separate strands of which a rope is made up.

The *forehard*, or proper twist in the strands for all sizes of ropes, is at once attained. *Ure*, Dict., III. 718.

forehead (for′ed or fōr′hed), *n.* [< ME. *forhed*, *forheed*, *forehed*, *forehede*, earlier *foreheved*, *forheaved*, < AS. *forheáfod*, also *foranheáfod* (**foreheáfod* not found), forehead (= D. *voorhoofd* = G. *vorhaupt* = Dan. *forhoved*, the front part of the head), < *for*, *foran*, before, fore-, + *heáfod*, head: see *fore*-[1] and *head*.] 1. The fore or front upper part of the head; the part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow.

With the *forhed* plain gain hym went, & smote
Enmyddes of the brest.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4216.

And I put a jewel on thy *forehead*, and ear-rings in thine ears. Ezek. xvi. 12.

2. Confidence; assurance; audacity; front: same as *face*[1], 5.

It is certain, nor can it with any *forehead* be opposed, that the too much licence of poetasters in this time hath much deformed their mistress. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

With what *forehead*
Do you speak this to me, who (as I know 't)
Must and will say 'tis false?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

Not any College of Mountebanks but would think scorn to discover in themselves with such a brazen *forehead* the outrageous desire of filthy lucre.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

3. In *entom.*, the upper part of an insect's epicranium, including the front and vertex. [Rare.]

forehead-cloth (for′ed-klôth), *n.* A band surrounding the forehead, worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, either alone or in combination with a cap or the like: said to have been used to prevent wrinkles.

E'en like the *forehead-cloth* that in the night,
Or when they sorrow, ladies used to wear.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, vi.

forehear† (fōr-hēr′), *v. t.* To hear or be informed of before.

forehearth (fōr′härth), *n.* In *metal.*, the front part of the hearth of a blast-furnace, or that part which is directly under the tymp-arch.

forehent†, *v. t.* See *forhent*.

forehew (fōr-hū′), *v. t.* To hew to pieces.

forehold (fōr′hōld), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *hold*[2].] The front or forward part of the hold of a ship.

foreholding† (fōr-hōl′ding), *n.* An erroneous form for *foreboding*, in the following passage, given by Johnson with the definition: "predictions; ominous accounts."

How are superstitious men nagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *forebodings*, and old wives' tales!
Sir R. L'Estrange.

forehood (fōr′hůd), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

forehook (fōr′hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the fore part of the ship; a breast-hook. See cut under *stem*.

forehorse†, *n.* The horse in a team which goes foremost.

I shall stay here the *forehorse* to a smock [that is, walking before a woman as usher or squire].
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

It is not your Poet Garish and your *forehorse* of the parish that shall redeeme you from her fingers.
Nash, Strange News (1592), sig. F.

foreign (for′ān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forreign* (as in *sovereign*, the *g* is a mod. insertion, prob. due to a confused association with *reign*; the reg. mod. form would be **forain* or **foren*); < ME. *foren*, *forene*, *forein*, *foreyn*, *forayn*, < OF. *forain*, *forein*, F. *forain* = Pr. *foraneo* = Sp. *foráneo* = It. *foraneo*, foreign, strange, alien, < ML. *foraneus*, outside, exterior (as a noun, applied to a canon not in residence, a peddler, etc.), < L. *foras*, out of doors, < *foris*, commonly in pl. *fores*, a door, gate, = E. *door*, q. v.; connected with *forum*, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Not native; alien; belonging to, characteristic of, or derived from another country or nation; exotic; not indigenous: as, *foreign* animals or plants; the large *foreign* population in the United States; *foreign* manner.

His often concurrence with ancient and *foreign* authors.
Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1878, p. 468.

A wide commerce . . . imported enough *foreign* refinement to humanize, not enough *foreign* luxury to corrupt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 95.

2. Having an alien situation or relation; external to or away from one's native country: as, a *foreign* country or jurisdiction; to enter a *foreign* army or school.

Whan men gon begonde tho iourneyes, toward Ynde and to the *foreyn* Yles, alle is envyronynge the roundnesse of the Erthe and of the See, undre oure Contrees on this half. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

There is no *foreign* land; it is the traveller only that is *foreign*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 114.

[In law, for certain purposes, chiefly in the determination of private rights in a case of conflict of laws, the legislation and the judicial decisions of any one of the United States are commonly spoken of as *foreign* with respect to the other States, especially as regards matters not within the jurisdiction of the national government. Thus, in each State corporations formed under the law of any other State are termed *foreign corporations*. On the other hand, as commerce is subject to regulation by Congress, the term *foreign port*, when used in reference to such commerce, implies a port outside of the United States; when used, however, in reference to a State law giving a lien upon shipping, it may also mean a port of any other State.]

3. Relating to or connected with another country or other countries; pertaining to external relations or jurisdiction: as, *foreign* diplomacy; a *foreign* minister; the department of *foreign* affairs in a government.—4. Being in a place other than its own; not naturally connected with its surroundings: specifically said of an object, as a bullet or any material, present in a part of the body or in any other situation which is normally free from such intrusion. Thus, sand in the eye, or a splinter or dead bone in the flesh, is *foreign* matter or a *foreign* body.

When a bullet, or other *foreign* substance, is lodged in the flesh, the vital powers go to work and build up a little wall around it.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iv. 1.

5. Not belonging (to); not connected (with); extraneous; irrelevant; not to the purpose: with *to*, or sometimes *from*: as, the sentiments you express are *foreign to* your heart; this design is *foreign from* my thoughts.

He never quits his Simile till it rises to some very great Idea, which is often *foreign to* the Occasion which gave Birth to it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

This innovation by means of the Episode . . . was *foreign to* the intention of the Chorus.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

6. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. [Rare.]

They will not stick to say you envied him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man still.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

Foreign administration, in *law*. See *administration*, 9.—**Foreign attachment**, in *law*. See *attachment*, 1.—**Foreign bill of exchange**. See *bill of exchange*, under *bill*[3].—**Foreign canon**. See *canon*[2].—**Foreign Office**, the department of state through which the sovereign or sovereign power communicates with foreign powers: called in the United States the *Department of State*.

In nearly every *Foreign Office* in the world a thorough knowledge of French is required of every clerk as a preliminary to his appointment.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 15.

Foreign Process Acts, English statutes of 1832, 1834, and 1852, providing for the service of process of certain courts in places beyond their territorial jurisdiction.=**Syn. 5.** Unconnected (with), disconnected (with), uncongenial (to), adventitious.

II.† *n.* A stranger; a foreigner; specifically, one who is not a citizen of the place referred to: opposed to *freeman*.

The touns, the countes, the *foreyns* alle aboute
To the kyng fell on knees, his powere tham loute,
Unto his pes them gald, feaute did him suere.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. [(ed. Hearne), p. 322.

Also, that *forens* as wel as other may make attournays in hustingis as wel as the playntif as the defendaunt as it is done in other court.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 20.

foreigner (for′ān-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forreigner*; < ME. *foreyner*; < *foreign* + *-er*[1]. The earlier noun was *foreign*.] 1. A person born or domiciled in a foreign country, or outside of the country or jurisdiction referred to; an alien.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects. *Swift*.

2†. One who does not belong to a certain class, association, society, etc.; an outsider.

That no *Forreigners*—that is to say, such an one as has not served seven years to the art of Printing, under a lawful Master Printer, as an Apprentice—may be entertained and employed by any Master Printer for the time to come.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxi., note.

In 1660, the headmaster [of Harrow], taking advantage of a concession in Lyon's statutes, began to receive *foreigners*, i. e., boys from other parishes, who were to pay for their education. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 495.

foreignism (for'ān-izm), *n.* [< *foreign* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being foreign.—2. A foreign idiom or custom.

That he [Miles Coverdale] left in his Bible some few *foreignisms* and some inverted English is not surprising, when we find that the dozen corps of revisers since have not seen fit, or been able, to exclude them.
Congregationalist, Aug. 15, 1877.

foreignize (for'ān-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foreignized*, ppr. *foreignizing*. [< *foreign* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render foreign; adapt to foreign ideas.

One of the questions that come vividly into the foreground to-day is that of Americanizing the foreigner, so that he cannot *foreignize* our institutions.
Congregationalist, Aug. 12, 1886.

II. *intrans.* To become foreign.

Our country-man, Pits, did *foranize* with long living beyond the seas. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 417.

foreignness (for'ān-nes), *n.* The condition of being foreign; irrelevancy; want of natural connection with the surroundings.

Simple *foreignness* may itself make the picturesque.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 83.

foreint, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *foreign*.

foreint, *n.* [ME., a particular use of *forein*, outside: see *foreign*.] A jakes; a cesspool. *Chaucer*.

forejudge[1] (fōr-juj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forejudged*, ppr. *forejudging*. [< *fore*-[1] + *judge*, *v.*] To judge beforehand, or before hearing the facts and proof; prejudge.

We commonly *fore-judge* them ere we understand them.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 56.

forejudge[2], *v.* See *forjudge*.

forejudgment (fōr'juj″ment), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *judgment*.] 1. Judgment rendered in advance; prejudgment.

That all the Gods which saw his wondrous might
Did surely deeme the victorie his due:
But seldome seene *forejudgment* proveth true.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 320.

2. A judgment previously rendered; a judicial precedent.

What call you *fore-judgements* or ruled cases? They be judgements or sentences heretofore pronounced, whereby judges take example to give like judgement in like cases.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iv. 3.

foreking (fōr'king), *n.* A preceding king; a predecessor on the throne. [Rare.]

Why didst thou let so many Norsemen hence?
Thy fierce *forekings* had clench'd their pirate hides
To the bleak church doors, like kites upon a barn.
Tennyson, Harold, iv. 3.

foreknow (fōr-nō'), *v. t.*; pret. *foreknew*, pp. *foreknown*, ppr. *foreknowing*. [< *fore*-[1] + *know*[1].] To have previous knowledge of; know beforehand; think of or contemplate beforehand.

For whom he did *foreknow*, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

And by their nature and aspect, things to come may be *foreknowne*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

Who would the miseries of man *foreknow*? *Dryden*.

foreknowable (fōr-nō'a-bl), *a.* [< *foreknow* + *-able*.] That may be foreknown.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

foreknower (fōr-nō'èr), *n.* One who foreknows.

God the *foreknower* of al thinges before the world was made. *J. Udall*, On Mat. xxv.

foreknowingly (fōr-nō'ing-li), *adv.* With foreknowledge; deliberately.

He does very imprudently serve his ends who seeingly and *foreknowingly* loses his life in the prosecution of them.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, xiii. 9.

foreknowledge (fōr-nol'ej), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *knowledge*.] Knowledge that precedes the existence of the thing or the happening of the event known; prescience.

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault.
Milton, P. L., iii. 117.

Since therefore neither the *foreknowledge* of God nor the liberty of man can without a plain contradiction be denied, it follows unavoidably that the *foreknowledge* of God must be of such a nature as is not inconsistent with the liberty of man. *Clarke*, Sermons, I. xlvii.

forel (for'el), *n.* [Also written *forrel*, *forril*; < ME. *forel*, a case or cover (for a book), < OF. *forel*, later *fourrel*, F. *fourreau*, a case, sheath (ML. reflex *forellus*, *forulus*), dim. of OF. *forre*, *foure*, *fuere*, *fuerre* = It. *fodero*, < ML. *fodrus*, < Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath, = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, a sheath, a case (cf. equiv. D. *foedraal* = G. *futteral* = Dan. *futteral*, *foderal* = Sw. *foderal*, *fodral*, an accom. of ML. *fotrale*, < OHG. *fōtar*, *fuotar*, aforesaid), = Icel. *fōdhr* = Dan. *foer* = Sw. *foder*, lining. From the same source comes *fur*[1], q. v.] 1†. A case of leather or similar material in which manuscripts were formerly preserved.

Take witnesse of the trinite and take his felawe to witnesse,
What he fond in a *forel* of a freres lyuynge;
And bote the ferste leef be lesynge, leyf [believe] me neuere after! *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 103.

Forelle, to kepe yn a boke [to keep a book in], forulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 171.

2. A kind of parchment for the covers of books. [Eng.]—3. The border of a handkerchief. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

forel (for'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreled*, *forelled*, ppr. *foreling*, *forelling*. [< *forel*, *n.*] To cover or bind with forel; hence, to adorn. *Fuller*.

foreland (fōr'land), *n.* [< ME. *forlond* (= D. *voorland*); < *fōre*-[1] + *land*.] 1. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the water some distance from the line of the shore; a headland: as, the North and South *Foreland* in Kent, England.

Their whole fleete lay within the very mouth of the Thames, all from ye North *foreland*, Margate, even to ye buoy of the Nore. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 28, 1667.

The seaboard went in a rugged line east and west by the compass, sometimes coming very low down, sometimes soaring into great *forelands*, plentifully covered with wild growths. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xlv.

2. In *fort.*, a piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

forelay[1]† (fōr-lā'), *v. t.* [< *fore*-[1] + *lay*[1].] To contrive in advance. *Mede*.

forelay[2]† (fōr-lā'), *v. t.* See *forlay*.

forelend† (fōr-lend'), *v. t.* To lend or give beforehand.

foreliet, *v. t.* To lie before.

A golden bauldricke which *forelay*
Athwart her snowy brest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 29.

forelift† (fōr-lift'), *v. t.* To lift up in front.

So dreadfully he towardes him did pas,
Forelifting vp a-loft his speckled brest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 15.

forelighten†, *v. t.* See *forlighten*.

forelitter†, *v. i.* To litter or bring forth prematurely. *Davies*.

As *forelittring* bitches whelp blynd puppies, so I may bee perhaps entwighted of more haste then good speede.
Stanihurst, Virgil, Ded.

forelock[1] (fōr'lok), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *lock*[1].] 1. A round or flat wedge of iron passed through a hole in the inner end of a bolt to prevent its withdrawal when a strain is placed on it.—2. In *medieval armor*, a clasp or catch serving to hold the helm, or in some cases the beaver or the mentonnière, to the gorgerin or breastplate in front.

forelock[1] (fōr'lok), *v. t.* [< *forelock*[1], *n.*] *Naut.*, to secure by a forelock, as a bolt.

The channel rail is secured to the channel by iron straps, fastened by *forelocked* bolts, so that the rail may be readily removed when necessary. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 231.

forelock[2] (fōr'lok), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *lock*[2].] The lock of hair that grows from the fore part of the head; a prominent or somewhat detached lock above the forehead, especially of a horse.

Neither age nor force
Can quell the love of freedom in a horse. . . .
Loose fly his *forelock* and his ample mane.
Cowper, Charity, l. 176.

To take time or (rarely) **occasion by the forelock**, to be prompt in action; let no opportunity escape; anticipate an emergency or opportunity by making suitable preparation: a proverbial expression.

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must *take time by the forelock*; for when it is once past, there is no recalling it. *Swift*.

Wake, sleeper, from thy dream of ease,
The great *occasion's forelock seize*.
Whittier, To Pennsylvania.

forelock-bolt (fōr'lok-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having in one end a slot into which a key or cotter may be inserted to prevent it from being withdrawn.

forelock-hook (fōr'lok-hůk), *n.* In *rope-making*, a winch or whirl which works through holes in the tackle-block to twist a bunch of three yarns into a strand.

forelook† (fōr-lůk'), *v.* [< ME. *vorloken*, *forluken*, tr., foresee; < *fore*-[1] + *look*.] **I.** *trans.* To foresee.

Swa certayne es here na man,
That can the tyme of the dede *forluke*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1945.

II. *intrans.* To look ahead or forward.

Then did I *forelook*,
And saw this day marked white in Clotho's book.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

forelook† (fōr'lůk), *n.* [ME. *forloke*, *forlok*, *forluke*; from the verb: see *forelook*, *v.*] Foresight; providence.

I hade thre hundrythe powunde of rente,
I spendut two in that entente,
Of suche *forloke* was I.
Sir Amadace, Three Early Eng. Rom. (ed. Robson), st. 34.

fore-looper (fōr'lō″pèr), *n.* One who goes in front of a span of bullocks, guiding them by means of a thong fastened to the horns of the foremost pair. Also called *leader*, *leader-boy*. [South Africa.]

foreman (fōr'man), *n.*; pl. *foremen* (-men). [= D. *voorman* = G. *vormann* = Dan. *formand* = Sw. *förman*; as *fore*-[1] + *man*.] 1. The first or chief man, or leader; one who is appointed to preside over a number of others. [Rare or local in this general sense.]

The *Foreman* of the commons [of Huntingdon] is appointed by a committee of burgesses, which is itself appointed by the common council. The common council has a veto on his appointment and he is removable by the committee. *Municipal Corporation Reports*, 1835, p. 2287.

Specifically—(*a*) The chief man of a jury, who acts as the spokesman. (*b*) The chief or superintendent of a set of operatives or work-people employed in a shop or on work of any kind; an overseer of work: as, the *foreman* of a composing-room in a printing-office.

2†. An ancestor. *Rob. of Brunne*. (*Halliwell*.)

foreman (fōr'man), *v. t.* [< *foreman*, *n.*] To direct or oversee as a foreman. [Rare.]

The all-round workman requires as a rule very little *foremaning*, and this enhances his value to employers.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 534.

foremanship (fōr'man-ship), *n.* [< *foreman* + *-ship*; cf. Dan. *formandskab* = Sw. *förmanskap*.] The office, position, or functions of a foreman.

Sixty-three candidates for nine *foremanships* were examined by the board. *Philadelphia Times*, April 22, 1886.

foremast (fōr'mast or -mast), *n.* [= G. *vormast* = Dan. *formast* = Sw. *förmast*; as *fore*-[1] + *mast*[1].] The forward mast of a ship or other vessel.

foremastman (fōr'mast-man or -mast-man), *n.*; pl. *foremastmen* (-men). 1. A common sailor; a man before the mast.

The Adventure galley took such quantities of cotton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that the very *foremast-men* received from a hundred to two hundred pounds each. *Macaulay*.

2. On a man-of-war, a man stationed at the foremast to keep the ropes, etc., in order.

foremean (fōr-mēn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foremeant*, ppr. *foremeaning*. To mean or intend beforehand. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The place, by destiny *fore-meant*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

Without *foremeaning* it, he [Goethe] had impersonated in Mephistopheles the genius of his century.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.

fore-mentioned (fōr'men″shond), *a.* Mentioned before; recited or written in a former part of the same discourse or writing.

foremest†, *a. superl.* A Middle English form of *foremost*.

foremind†, *v. t.* To intend. *Davies*.

Neauer I *foremynded* (let not mee falslye be threpped)
For toe slip in secret by flight.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 354.

foremost (fōr'mōst), *a.* and *adv. superl.* [An accom. form, as if *fore*-[1] + *most*, of earlier *formost*, < ME. *formest*, *formast*, *firmest*, *furmest*, < AS. *formest*, usually with umlaut *fyrmest*, foremost, first, with superl. *-st*, < *forma*, ME. *forme*, first itself a superl., < *for*, *fore*, fore, before, + superl. *-ma*, parallel to AS. *fyrst*, ME. *fyrst*, E. *first*, from the same *for*, *fore*, + superl. *-st*. Thus *foremost*, prop. *formost*, and *first* are superl. forms of *for*, *formost* having an additional superl. element. The ME. *forme*, first, has taken an additional compar. suffix, and appears as E. *former*[1], q. v. See *-most*.] First in place, time, quality, station, honor, or dignity.

Paradys terrestre, where that Adam oure *foremest* Fader, and Eve weren putt. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 303.

Where there is due order of discipline and good rule, there the better shall goe *formost* and the woorse shall followe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

That struck the *foremost* man of all this world.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

His [Warren Hastings's] first design was on Benares, a city which in wealth, population, dignity, and sanctity was among the *foremost* in Asia. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Head foremost. See *head*.—**To put one's best foot foremost.** See *foot*.

foremostly† (fōr'mōst-li), *adv.* In the foremost place or order; among the foremost.

But when he saw his daughter dear
Coming on most *foremostly*,
He wrung his hands and tore his hair,
And cryed out most piteously.
Jephthah Judge of Israel (Percy's Reliques, p. 115).

foremother (fōr'mu*ᵺ*″ėr), *n.* A female ancestor. [Rare.]

It was the modesty and humility of some of your *foremothers* not to seat themselves in the church before they had performed a reverent respect to the minister then officiating. *Prideaux.*

foren[1]†. Preterit plural and past participle of *fare*[1].

foren[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *foreign*.

forename (fōr'nām), *n.* [= D *voornaam* = G. *vorname* = Dan. *fornavn* = Sw. *förnamn;* as *fore*-[1] + *name*. Cf. *prenomen*.] A name that precedes the family name or surname; a prenomen.

His sonne, carrying the same *fore-name*, not degenerating from his father, lived in high honour.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 320.

forenamed (fōr'nāmd), *a.* Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

forenenst (fōr-nenst'), *prep.* [Also written *fornenst*, formerly *fornens*, *fornentis*, etc., the same with orig. adv. gen. suffix *-es*, *-is*, *-st*, etc., as **forenent*, < *foreanent:* see *foreanent*.] Over against; opposite to. [Scotch and Eng. dial.]

The land *forenenst* the Greekish shore he held,
From Sangar's mouth to crook'd Meander's fall.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ix. 4.

fore-ness†, *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *ness*.] A headland.

With us in our language, *For-nesse* and Foreland is all one with the Latine Promontorium anterius (that is, a Fore-promontory).
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 754.

forenight (fōr'nīt), *n.* The early part of the night, from dark until bedtime; evening. [Scotch.]

Much rustic merriment at the farmers ingle cheek, during the lang *fore-nights* o' winter.
Dumfries Courier, Sept., 1823.

forenoon (fōr'nön'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The period of daylight before noon; the day from sunrise to noon; the morning; in a restricted sense, the latter part of the morning, especially that part of it which is ordinarily employed in transacting business.

And spent that *fore noone* there in prayers and deuocion, and retourned to the Hospytall to our dyner.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

II. *a.* (fōr'nön). Pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with that part of the day before noon: as, a *forenoon* visit.

Then out and spak the *forenoon* bride,—
"My lord, your love it changeth soon."
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 9).

How lovely robed in *forenoon* light and shade,
Each ministering to each, didst thou appear,
Savona, Queen of territory fair!
Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente.

forenotice (fōr'nō-tis), *n.* Notice or information of an event before it happens.

forensal (fō-ren'sal), *a.* [< *forens-ic* + *-al*.] Same as *forensic*.

forensic (fō-ren'sik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *forensis*, of or belonging to the market-place or forum, public, < *forum*, the market-place, forum: see *forum*.] **I.** *a* **1.** Belonging to courts of law or to public discussion and debate; pertaining to or used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions; appropriate to argument: as, a *forensic* term; *forensic* eloquence or disputes.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in *forensic* war
To flourish and parade with at the bar.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 664.

His eloquence had not the character and fashion of *forensic* efforts. *Sumner*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

2. Adapted or fitted for legal argumentation: as, his mind was *forensic* rather than judicial.—**Forensic day**, in some colleges, a day on which public debates between students selected for the exercise are held.—**Forensic medicine**, the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice; medical jurisprudence; medicolegal science.

II. *n.* In certain colleges, as Harvard, a written argument; also, in others, a spoken argument.

For every unexcused omission of a *forensic*, or of reading a *forensic*, a deduction shall be made of the highest number of marks to which that exercise is entitled.
Laws of Harvard University, 1848.

forensical (fō-ren'si-kal), *a.* [< *forensic* + *-al*.] Same as *forensic*.

forensive†, *a.* [< *forens-ic* + *-ive*.] Forensic.

One thing remains that is purely of episcopal discharge, which I will salute and go by, before I look upon his *forensive* or political transactions.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 97.

foreordain (fōr-ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; preordain; predestinate; predetermine.

Christ, . . . who verily was *foreordained* before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you. 1 Pet. i. 19, 20.

=**Syn.** See *predestinate*.

foreorder (fōr-ôr'dėr), *v. t.* To order or ordain beforehand; foreordain.

That unspeakable Providence therefore *foreordered* two ends to be pursued by man: to wit, beatitude in this life . . . and the beatitude of life eternal.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 87.

foreordinate (fōr-ôr'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreordinated*, ppr. *foreordinating*. [< *fore*-[1] + *ordinate*, *v. t.*] To foreordain. [Rare.]

foreordination (fōr-ôr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *foreordinate*.] Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

forepart (fōr'pärt), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *part*. Cf. *foreparty*.] The fore, front, or forward part. [More properly written as two words.]

Two other rings of gold thou shalt make, and shalt put them on the two sides of the ephod underneath, toward the *forepart* thereof. Ex. xxviii. 27.

And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground; and the *forepart* stuck fast, and remained unmoveable. Acts xxvii. 41.

The house . . . endued with a new fashion *forepart*.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

forepart-iron (fōr'pärt-ī″ėrn), *n.* A rubber or burnisher for finishing the edges of soles of boots and shoes.

foreparty†, *n.* [ME.; < *fore*-[1] + *party*, part: see *part*.] The fore part.

Foreparty of the hede, sinciput.
Old Eng. Vocab. (ed. Wright, Wülcher), I. 183.

fore-passage (fōr'pas″āj), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A passage leading to the forepeak. (*b*) A passage leading from the hatchway to the forward magazine.

forepast† (fōr-pást'), *a.* [Also written *forepassed;* < *fore*-[1] + *past*, *passed*, pp. of *pass*.] Past or having existed before a certain time; former: as, *forepast* sins.

He did greatly repent him of his *forepassed* folly.
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time.

We must trust God, who can and will provide as wise and righteous judgment for his people in time to come, as in the present or *forepassed* times.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 68.

forepayment (fōr'pā″mẹnt), *n.* Payment beforehand; prepayment.

I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of Espriella. *Southey.*

forepeak (fōr'pēk), *n.* *Naut.*, the extreme forward part of the forehold, in the angle formed by the bow.

Many plans for stopping the leak [in the Polaris] were tried without success; Chester and the carpenter went down into the *forepeak*, and worked in vain at it several hours. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp. in Polaris (1876), p. 419.

fore-piece (fōr'pēs), *n.* The flap or dress-guard at the front of a side-saddle.

foreplan (fōr-plan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreplanned*, ppr. *foreplanning*. To devise beforehand.

She had learnt very little more than what had been already foreseen and *foreplanned* in her own mind.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxxviii.

fore-plane (fōr'plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane intermediate in length and use between the jack-plane and the long plane. See cuts under *plane*.

fore-plate (fōr'plāt), *n.* In puddling iron, a shelf or rest in front of the roughing-rolls for receiving the bloom as it comes from the squeezer or hammer. See *puddle* and *shingle*.

forepoint (fōr-point'), *v. t.* and *i.* To point forward (to); foreshadow.

This (as *forepointing* to a storme that was gathering on that coast) began the first difference with the French nation. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 10.

Heaven's great hand, that on record
Fore-points the equal union of all hearts,
Long since decreed what this day hath been perfected.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, v. 1.

forepossessed† (fōr-pọ-zest'), *a.* **1.** Formerly held in possession.—**2.** Preoccupied; prepossessed; preëngaged.

The testimony, either of the ancient fathers or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice. *Bp. Sanderson.*

forepost (fōr'pōst), *n.* An advanced post; an outpost.

I had been reconnoitring about the Plevna *forepost* line, trying to form some beforehand estimate for the chances for that renewed assault which was expected to be made before the end of the month.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 131.

fore-predicament† (fōr'prē-dik″a-mẹnt), *n.* Same as *antepredicament*.

Fore-predicaments be certayne definitions, divisions, and rules, taught by Aristotle before the predicaments, for the better understanding of the same.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 7.

foreprize† (fōr-prīz'), *v. t.* To prize or rate beforehand. [Rare.]

God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight, and hath therein precisely defined as well that which every man must perform as that which no man may attempt.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

forequote†, *v. t.* To quote previously or beforehand.

As publik and autentik Rowles *fore-quoting*
Confusedly th' Euents most worthy noting
In His deer Church (His Darling and Delight).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

foreran. Preterit of *forerun*.

forereach (fōr-rēch'), *v.* **I.** *intrans. Naut.*, to glide ahead, especially when going in stays; gain ground in tacking: used with *on:* as, we *forereached on* her.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to gain upon; sail beyond; overhaul and pass.

foreread† (fōr-rēd'), *v. t.* **1.** To betoken beforehand.—**2.** To predestine.

Had fate *fore-read* me in a crowd to die,
To be made adder-deaf with pippin-cry.
Fitz-Geoffrey.

fore-rent (fōr'rent), *n.* In Scotland, rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent paid in advance. See *back-rent*.

fore-resemble† (fōr-rẹ-zem'bl), *v. t.* To prefigure.

He stiffly argues that Christ, being as well King as Priest, was as well *fore-resembled* by the Kings then as by the high Priest. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

foreright† (fōr'rīt), *a.* [< *fore*[1], *adv.*, + *right*, *a.* Cf. *forthright*.] **1.** Straightforward; favorable; fair, as a wind.

Thou shalt repair all;
For to thy fleet I'll give a *fore-right* wind
To pass the Persian Gulf.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Their sails spread forth, and with a *fore-right* gale
Leaving our coast. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 8.

2. Straightforward; abrupt; blunt; bold. *South.*

foreright† (fōr'rīt), *adv.* [< *fore*-[1] + *right*, *adv.*] Straight forward; right on; onward.

Walk on in the middle way, *fore-right*, turn neither to the right hand nor to the left.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

Can you go back? is there a safety left yet,
But *fore-right?* is not ruin round about you?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

foreright† (fōr'rīt), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *right*, *n.*] In *early feudal law*, the preference (of an elder son or brother) in inheritance; the right of primogeniture.

The introduction of Tanistry, the date of which is not known, like the *foreright* of the eldest son under feudal law, seems to have led, at least in appearance, to the same fiction as in feudal law, that all lands were holden either mediately or immediately of the king.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxxv.

fore-room (fōr'rōm), *n.* A front room in a house, used for the reception of visitors; a parlor. [Provincial.]

Into this hall opened the parlor, or, as it was usually called, the *fore-room*—a severe and awful chamber, dedicated principally to funerals and calls from "the pastor."
The Desmond Hundred, i.

forerun (fōr-run'), *v. t.*; pret. *foreran*, pp. *forerun*, ppr. *forerunning*. [< *fore*-[1] + *run*.] **1.** To run before; have the start of.

Forerun thy peers, thy time, and let
Thy feet, millenniums hence, be set
In midst of knowledge dream'd not yet.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. To come before; precede as an earnest of something to follow; announce or betoken in advance; usher in.

If I should write to you of all things which promiscuously *forerune* our ruine, I should over charge my weake head.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 73.

A quickening hope, a freshening glee,
Foreran the expected Power.
Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

forerunner (fōr-run′ėr), *n.* [< *forerun* + *-er*[1]. Cf. equiv. AS. *forerynel, forrynel,* < *fore, for,* fore, + *rynel,* a runner.] 1. One who or that which foreruns; an announciator; a harbinger: as, John the Baptist was the *forerunner* of Christ.

Within the veil; whither the *forerunner* is for us entered, even Jesus. Heb. vi. 19, 20.

The *forerunner* of the great restoration of our literature was Cowper. *Macaulay,* Moore's Byron.

No one can take a glimpse of any of her [Dalmatia's] cities without the desire that the glimpse may be only the *forerunner* of more perfect knowledge.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 199.

2†. An ancestor or predecessor.

Arthur, that great *fore-runner* of thy blood.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

3. A prognostic; a premonitory token; a sign foreshowing something to follow: as, popular tumults are the *forerunners* of revolution.

Being grown rich with Trade, they fell to all manner of looseness and debauchery: the usual concomitant of Wealth, and as commonly the *forerunner* of Ruin.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 161.

4. *Naut.,* a piece of bunting or other material inserted in a log-line to mark the point at which the glass must be turned.

foresaid (fōr′sed), *p. a.* [< ME. *foresaide, forsaide, forseyde;* < *fore*[-1] + *said,* pp. of *say.* Cf. *aforesaid, beforesaid.*] Spoken or mentioned before; aforesaid.

That Watre, thei seyn, is of here Teres: for so moche Watre thei wepten that made the *forseyde* Lake.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 199.

Ther schal no man be chosen into noone of these *forsayde* officers vn-to the tyme he be clene oute of the dette of the *forsayde* gylde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 276.

The lady Ermengare,
Daughter to Charles the *foresaid* duke of Loraine.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

★**foresail** (fōr′sāl or fôr′sl), *n.* [= G. *vorsegel* = Dan. *forseil* = Sw. *försegel;* as *fore*[-1] + *sail.*] *Naut.,* in a square-rigged vessel, the sail bent to the foreyard; in a schooner, the fore-and-aft sail set on the foremast; in a sloop or cutter, the sail set on the forestay.

foresay (fōr-sā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foresaid,* ppr. *foresaying.* [< ME. **foreseyen* (not found, except as in pp. *foresaid,* q. v.), < AS. *foresecgan* (= D. *voorzeggen* = ODan. *foresige* = Sw. *föresäga*), say before, foretell, < *fore,* before, + *secgan,* say: see *fore*[-1] and *say*[1].] To decree; ordain.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

forescript† (fōr′skript), *n.* A prescription.

It is a miserable life, to live after the physician's *forescript.* Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXIX. 822.

foresee (fōr-sē′), *v.*; pret. *foresaw,* pp. *foreseen,* ppr. *foreseeing.* [< ME. *forsen, foreseon,* < AS. *foreseón* (pret. *foreseáh,* pp. *foresewen*) (= D. *voorzien* = G. *vorsehen* = ODan. *forse, forese* = Sw. *förese*), foresee, provide, < *fore,* before, + *seón,* see: see *fore*[-1] and *see*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To see beforehand; discern before it exists or happens; have prescience of; foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee;*
The next could of thinges present best advize;
The third things past could keep in memoree.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 49.

A prudent man *foreseeth* the evil, and hideth himself.
Prov. xxii. 3.

The doom *foreseen* upon me fell.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 332.

Foreseen that†, provided that; on condition that; granted that.

One manner of meat is most sure to every complexion, *foreseen that* it be alway most commonly in conformity of qualities with the person that eateth. *Sir T. Elyot.*

II. *intrans.* To exercise foresight.

foreseeing (fōr-sē′ing), *p. a.* Possessing the quality of, or characterized by, foresight; prescient.

foreseeingly (fōr-sē′ing-li), *adv.* With foresight; with forethought.

Whether you have one, or ten, or twenty processes to go through—you must go straight through them, knowingly and *foreseeingly,* all the way.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 143.

foreseer (fōr-sē′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foresear;* < *foresee* + *-er*[1].] One who foresees or foreknows.

I must nedes in hart thinke and with mouth confesse and saie, that you be a sure frend, and trustye consailour, a vigilent *foresear.* *Hall,* Rich. III., an. 2.

Among the Romans a Poet was called Vates, which is as much as a Diuiner, *Fore-seer,* or Prophet.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

foresend† (fōr-send′), *v. t.* To send beforehand.

Claudius . . . *foresends* Publius Ostorius Scapula, a great warrior, proprætor into Britaine.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 4.

foresentence† (fōr′sen″tens), *n.* Sentence or condemnation in advance.

When wine had wrought, this good old man awook,
Agniz'd his crime, ashamed, wonder-strook
At strength of wine, and toucht with true repentance,
With Prophet mouth 'gan thus his Sons *fore-sentence.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

foreshadow (fōr-shad′ō), *v. t.* To shadow, indicate, or typify beforehand.

Our huge federal union was long ago *foreshadowed* in the little leagues of Greek cities and Swiss cantons.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 6.

foreshadow (fōr′shad-ō), *n.* An antetype; an indication or prefiguration of something to come.

The humble birth of Jesus was an introduction to the hardships and sufferings of his career. His manger was the *foreshadow* of his cross. *Channing,* Perfect Life, p. 22.

It is only in local glimpses and by significant fragments . . . that we can hope to impart some outline or *foreshadow* of this doctrine. *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

foreshadower (fōr-shad′ō-ėr), *n.* One who or that which foreshadows: as, "the *foreshadowers* of evil," *Chambers's Journal.*

foreshadowing (fōr-shad′ō-ing), *n.* A typifying; representation by image.

Only *foreshadowing* of outward things,
Great, and yet not the greatest, dream-lore brings.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 252.

foreshaft (fōr′shaft), *n.* A piece of hard wood, bone, ivory, or the like, at the front end of an arrow, to give weight and to serve for the attachment of the head. *Amer. Nat.,* July, 1886, p. 674.

foreshame†, *v.* A less correct form of *forshame.*

foreshape (fōr-shāp′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foreshaped,* ppr. *foreshaping.* [< *fore*[-1] + *shape.*] To shape or mold beforehand; prepare in advance.

But let it be propounded on his part,
Or by the seculars before the Synod,
And we shall so *foreshape* the minds of men
That by the acclaim of most, if not of all,
It shall be hailed acceptable.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 3.

fore-sheet (fōr′shēt), *n.* 1. *Naut.,* the rope or tackle which keeps the clue of the foresail in place when the sail is set, or which keeps in place the after end of the jib-boom.—2. *pl.* The space in a boat forward of the foremost thwart.

foreshew (fōr-shō′), *v. t.*; pret. *foreshewed,* pp. *foreshewn,* sometimes *forshewed,* ppr. *foreshewing.* See *foreshow.*

foreshewer (fōr-shō′ėr), *n.* See *foreshower.*

foreship (fōr′ship), *n.* [< ME. *foreschyp,* < AS. *forscip* (= D. *voorschip* = G. *vorschiff* = Dan. *forskib* = Sw. *förskepp*), < *for, fore,* before, + *scip,* ship: see *fore*[-1] and *ship.*] The fore part of a ship; the bow.

Their *for-ships* al to landward then to turne, and inward bend
He bids his mates, and to the deepe floud glad he doth descend. *Phaer,* Æneid, vii.

They had let down the boat into the sea, under colour as though they would have cast anchors out of the *foreship.* Acts xxvii. 30.

★**foreshore** (fōr′shōr), *n.* The sloping part of a shore, uncovered at low tide; the beach; strand; an advanced or projecting line of shore.

There is a widely-spread popular notion that the public have the right of going not merely along the *foreshore,* but along the edge of the cliff, where by reason of the steepness of the coast there is no *foreshore.*
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 13.

Castle Baynard, . . . which was probably built . . . on open ground which may have been only recently won from the *foreshore* of the river.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 436.

foreshorten (fōr-shôr′tn), *v. t.* In *persp.,* to represent (a figure) in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of the entire length of the object, though only a part of this length is actually shown, as when the object is viewed in an oblique direction; represent (any object, as an arm, a weapon, the branch of a tree) as pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or as in a plane more or less nearly parallel to the spectator's line of sight. The projecting object is shortened in proportion to its approach to the perpendicular to the plane of the picture, and in consequence appears of a just length. Often used figuratively.

As 'tis a greater mystery in the art
Of painting to *fore-shorten* any part
Than draw it out, so 'tis in books the chief
Of all perfections to be plain and brief.
S. Butler, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

Foreshortened as events are when we look back on them across so many ages, . . . a whole century seems like a mere wild chaos. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 8.

Displayed foreshortened, in *her.* See *displayed.*

foreshortening (fōr-shôrt′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foreshorten, v.*] In *persp.,* the representation of figures pointing more or less directly toward the spectator standing in front of the picture, or away from a plane perpendicular to the spectator's line of sight, but shown in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of their just length.

They adopted his forced attitudes and violent *foreshortenings* without a touch of his joyous grace.
The Portfolio, March, 1888, p. 63.

The shadows were a company in themselves; the extent of the room exaggerated them to a gigantic size, and from the low position of the candle the light struck upwards and produced deformed *foreshortenings.*
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

foreshot (fōr′shot), *n.* The first portion of liquid that comes over in the distillation of low wines. It is a milky liquid abounding in fusel-oil.

foreshow (fōr-shō′), *v. t.*; pret. *foreshowed,* pp. *foreshown,* sometimes *foreshowed,* ppr. *foreshowing.* [Also written *foreshew;* < *fore*[-1] + *show.* Cf. AS. *foresceáwian,* foresee, provide, = G. *vorschauen,* look forward or forth.] To show, represent, or exhibit beforehand; foretoken.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshowed?*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

His house of life being Libra; which *foreshewed*
He should be a merchant, and should trade with balance.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

foreshow† (fōr′shō), *n.* [< *foreshow, v.*] A sign given beforehand; a foretoken.

foreshower (fōr-shō′ėr), *n.* One who foreshows or predicts. Also spelled *foreshewer.*

Now is Daniel called to be the *fore-shewer* of the iugement [of God], neither saluting the king nor praysyng his gifts. *Joye,* Expos. of Daniel, v.

foreshown. Past participle of *foreshow.*

foreside (fōr′sīd), *n.* [= D. *voorzijde* = G. *vorseite* = Dan. *forside;* as *fore*[-1] + *side*[1].] 1. The front side.

Now when these counterfeits were thus uncased
Out of the *fore-side* of their forgerie.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 39.

2. Same as *foreshore.* [New Eng.]

foresight (fōr′sīt), *n.* [< ME. *forsyghte, forsygt* (not in AS.; = OHG. *foresiht,* MHG. G. *vorsicht*); < *fore*[-1] + *sight.* In defs. 3, 4, a modern compound of the same elements.] 1. The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge.

Some clerks maintain that Heaven at first foresees,
And in the virtue of *foresight* decrees.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 510.

Dogs and foxes exhibit a well-marked anticipation of future events, in hiding food to be eaten hereafter. But it is first in the human race that such *foresight* becomes highly conspicuous; and the difference between civilized and savage men in this respect is probably even more marked than the difference between savage men and the higher allied mammals. *J. Fiske,* Cosmic Philos., II. 92.

2. Provident care; prudence in guarding against evil; precaution.

Nor aw'd by *Foresight,* nor mis-led by Chance,
Imperious Death directs his Ebon Lance.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

In anticipation of the heavy equatorial rains, . . . we had had the awnings put up: a fortunate piece of *foresight,* for before midnight the rain came down in torrents.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iii.

3. In *surv.,* a forward sight or reading of a leveling-staff, any bearing taken by a compass forward.—4. The sight on the muzzle of a gun.
=**Syn.** Prevision, forecast, precaution.

foresighted (fōr′sī-ted), *a.* Foreseeing; prescient; provident. [Rare.]

foresightful (fōr′sīt-fûl), *a.* [< *foresight* + *-ful.*] Prescient; provident; foreseeing. [Rare.]

Death gave him not such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.

foresign† (fōr′sīn), *n.* An omen; divination. *Florio.*

foresignify (fōr-sig′ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foresignified,* ppr. *foresignifying.* To signify beforehand; foretoken; typify; foreshow.

Why do these [psalms] so much offend and displease their taste? . . . being prophetical discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the other psalms did but *foresignify.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 40.

Dreams . . . have no certainty, because they have no natural causality nor proportion to those effects which many times they are said to *foresignify.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 662.

foresite (fō-rā′zīt), *n.* [After G. R. *Foresi* of Porto Ferrajo in Elba.] A zeolitic mineral

occurring with the tourmalin of the island of Elba. It resembles stilbite, and may perhaps be identical with it.

foresketch (fōr'skech), *n.* In *art*, a first or tentative sketch; a study.

foresketchy (fōr'skech-i), *a.* [< *foresketch* + *-y*[1].] Having the quality or appearance of a foresketch. *W. W. Story.*

foreskin (fōr'skin), *n.* The hood or fold of skin which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

foreslack†, *v. t.* See *forslack.*

foresleeve (fōr'slēv), *n.* [< ME. *foresleve, forsleve;* < *fore*-[1] + *sleeve.*] 1. The part of a sleeve between the elbow and the wrist.

> In kirtel and kourteby and a knyf bi his syde,
> Of a freres frokke were the *forsleues.*
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 80.

2†. A sleeve or a partial sleeve of a different material or color from the body of the garment. In the reign of Henry VII. and later the foresleeves were separate and ornamental articles of dress, and were put on or thrown off at pleasure.

> A doublet of yellow satin, and the *foresleeves* of it of cloth of gold. Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXVIII. 372.

> A pair of silken *foresleeves* to a sattin breastplate is garment good enough. *Machin*, Dumb Knight (1608).

foreslow†, *v.* See *forslow.*

foresnaffle†, *v. t.* To restrain or prohibit.

> Had not I *foresnaffled* my mynde by votarye promise
> Not toe yoke in wedlock? *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 17.

forespeak[1] (fōr-spēk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forespoke* (obs. *forespake*), pp. *forespoken*, ppr. *forespeaking.* [< *fore*-[1] + *speak.* In earlier use in the pp. *forespoken*, q. v.] 1. To foresay; foretell or predict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> My mother was half a witch; never any thing that she *forespake* but came to pass.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2. To engage beforehand; buy a thing before it is in the market; bespeak: as, that calf is *forespoken.* [Scotch.]

forespeak[2]†, *v. t.* See *forspeak.*

forespeaker† (fōr-spē'kėr), *n.* An introducer; one who or that which bespeaks entertainment for another.

> Wee must get him . . . gloues, scarfes, and fannes to bee sent for presents, which might be as it were *forespeakers* for his entertainment.
> *Breton*, Grimello's Fortunes, p. 10.

forespeaking† (fōr-spē'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forespeak, v.*] A foretelling; a prediction; also, a preface.

> And yet wer there some in that assembly of people which did coniecte (because of the *forespeaking* of death) yt he had spoken of the tormente of the crosse.
> *J. Udall*, On John xii.

forespeech† (fōr'spēch), *n.* [< ME. *forespeche,* < AS. *forespǣc, foresprǣc,* a preface, < *fore,* fore, + *sprǣc,* speech: see *fore*-[1] and *speech.*] A preface.

forespeed (fōr-spēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foresped, forespeeded*, ppr. *forespeeding.* [< *fore*-[1] + *speed.*] To outrun; outspeed. [Rare.]

> Eager at the sound, Columba
> In the way *foresped* the rest. *Prof. Blackie.*

forespend†, *v. t.* See *forspend.*

forespoken† (fōr-spō'kn), *p. a.* [< ME. **forespoken,* < AS. *forespecen, foresprecen, forsprecen,* foresaid, < *fore, for,* before, + *sprecen,* pp. of *sprecan,* speak. Cf. *forespeak*[1].] Foretold; predicted.

forespurrer (fōr-spėr'ėr), *n.* One who spurs or rides before.

> A day in April never came so sweet,
> To show how costly summer was at hand,
> As this *fore-spurrer* comes before his lord.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 9.

★ **forest** (for'est), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *forrest;* < ME. *forest,* < OF. *forest,* F. *forêt* = Pr. *forest, foresta* = Sp. Pg. *floresta* (simulating Sp. Pg. *flor,* flower) = It. *foresta* = MHG. *vorest, forest, foreist* (and prob. OHG. *forst,* MHG. *forst,* G. *forst* = Dan. *forst-* (in comp.), although some German writers patriotically attempt to connect this form with OHG. *foraha, forha,* MHG. *vorhe,* G. *föhre* = E. *fir*), < ML. *foresta, forasta,* f., *forestum, forastum,* n., *forestis* and *forestus,* m., a forest, prop. a forest or space of ground over which the rights of the chase were reserved; sometimes distinguished as an open wood, as opposed to *parcus,* an inclosed wood, a park (cf. *frith*[1] in both senses). ML. *foresta* also means a private fish-pond or fishing-place; in both senses it appears to involve the notion of interdiction (as regards cultivation or common use); cf. ML. *forestare,* proscribe, put under ban, lit. put outside or apart; ML. LL. *forasticus,* out of doors, public, ML. *foresterius,* strange, foreign, outside; all < L. *foris, foras,* outside, out of doors: see *foreign.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A tract of land covered with trees; a wood, usually one of considerable extent; a tract of woodland with or without inclosed intervals of open and uncultivated ground.

> Ettricke *Foreste* is a feir *foreste,*
> In it grows manie a semelie trie.
> *Song of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 22).

> This is the *forest* primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks . . .
> Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Prol.

2. In Great Britain, a designation still retained for some large tracts of land or districts formerly but not now covered with trees or constituting royal forests (see below), especially such as have some of the distinctive characteristics or uses of wild or broken woodland, as the Forest of Dean in England or some of the deer-forests of Scotland.

> We have many *forests* in England without a stick of timber upon them. *Wedgwood*, Dict. Eng. Etymology.

3. In *Eng. law,* and formerly also in *Scots law,* a territory of woody grounds and pastures privileged for wild beasts and fowls of chase and warren to rest and abide in, generally belonging to the sovereign, and set apart for his recreation, or granted by him to others, under special laws, and having officers specially appointed to look after it; a hunting-preserve maintained at public expense for royal or aristocratic use: specifically called a *royal forest.* Such forests were once very numerous, and often of great extent; but most of them have been disafforested, and those still kept up are now chiefly used as public pleasure-grounds.

> *Forests* are waste grounds belonging to the king, replenished with all manner of chase or venery; which are under the king's protection, for the sake of his recreation and delight. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

> It may happen that the wastes of two or more manors adjoin, and sometimes the common, or moor, or whatever it may be called, is a *royal forest* — that is, a hunting preserve created since the Conquest. The presence of trees, I need hardly say, is not required to make a *forest* in this sense. The great mark of it is the absence of enclosures. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 40.

Charter of the Forest. See *charter.* — **Drift of the forest.** See *drift.* — **Forest-bed group,** in *Eng. geol.,* a division of the so-called *crag* (which see). It is but a few feet in thickness, but is exposed for many miles along the coast of Norfolk. It contains a great variety of organic remains, among which are cones of trees, leaves of various plants, land-shells, and bones of mammalia, birds, and reptiles. — **Ordinance of the forest.** See *ordinance.* — **Pure forest,** a forest consisting wholly of one kind of trees: in contradistinction to a *mixed forest,* in which the trees are of several kinds. — **Right of forest,** the right or franchise of keeping, for the purpose of venery and warren, all animals pursued in field sports in a certain territory or precinct of woody ground and pasture. — **Submarine forest,** a geological phrase applied to beds of impure peat, consisting of roots, stems, and branches of trees, etc., occupying the sites on which they grew, but which by change of level are now submerged by the sea. Such submarine forests do not contain any trees that are not found growing at the present time. They belong to the recent or Quaternary period, and occur above the boulder-clay. They have been traced for several miles along the margins of the estuaries on the north and south shores of the county of Fife in Scotland. = **Syn.** *Forest, Wood, Woods, Woodland, Grove, Chase, Park.* Of some of these words the earlier and the later uses differ very much. *Forest* implies a large body of trees growing naturally, or the tract considered as covered with trees. It formerly always implied the presence of animals of the chase. *Wood* or *woods* is like *forest,* except in being smaller. *Woodland* differs from *woods* in emphasizing the land or tract upon which the trees stand. A *grove* is a cluster of trees not sufficiently extensive to be called a *wood.* A *chase* is, in strictness, open *woods* of indefinite extent, especially set apart for hunting; but the word survives as applied to places from which the animals have disappeared. A *park* is primarily an inclosure of considerable size; the word is now often applied to a piece of land set apart for public recreation and more or less elaborately adapted by art to that end, as Regent's *Park* in London and Central *Park* in New York.

> He [William the Conqueror] ordered whole villages and towns to be swept away to make *forests* for the deer. Not satisfied with sixty-eight royal *forests,* he laid waste an immense district to form another in Hampshire, called the New *Forest.* *Dickens*, Child's Hist. Eng., viii.

> Like the leaves of the *forest,* when summer is green,
> That host, with their banners, at sunset were seen.
> *Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib.

> A terrace walk, and half a rood
> Of land, set out to plant a *wood.*
> *Swift*, tr. of Horace's Satires, vi.

> There is a pleasure in the pathless *woods.*
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

> Over the *woodlands* brown and bare, . . .
> Silent, and soft, and slow
> Descends the snow. *Longfellow*, Snowflakes.

> A cops in which the Wood-nymphs shrove;
> (No *wood*) it rather seems a *grove.*
> *Shak.*, Cephalus and Procris (Poems, ed. 1640).

> Then crost the common into Darnley *chase*
> To show Sir Arthur's deer. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

> You have fed upon my seignories,
> Dispark'd my *parks,* and fell'd my forest *woods.*
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to forests; sylvan: as, *forest* law.

> It will be found that all *forest* and game laws were introduced into Europe at the same time and by the same policy as gave birth to the feodal system.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxvii.

Forest court, devil, oak, etc. See the nouns. — **Forest law,** the old English system of law (now obsolete in its most characteristic features) under which royal forests were preserved and extended.

> In the new forests were exercised the most horrid tyrannies and oppressions under colour of *forest law.*
> *Blackstone.*

> It was with the utmost reluctance that the clergy admitted the decision of the legate Hugo Pierleoni, that the king might arrest and punish clerical offenders against the *forest law.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

Forest liberties, a phrase sometimes used to designate grants by the crown to subjects, conferring a right to the enjoyment of privileges in a royal forest or to afforest waste lands; also the privilege so granted.

forest (for'est), *v. t.* [= ML. *forestare,* convert into a forest; from the noun. Cf. *afforest, disforest.*] To cover with trees or wood; afforest.

> The Appalachian ranges . . . originally were densely *forested* from extreme north-east to extreme south-west.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 807.

fore-staff (fōr'stȧf), *n.* Same as *cross-staff,* 1.

forestage (for'es-tāj), *n.* [< *forest* + *-age.*] In *Eng. law:* (*a*) A duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters. (*b*) An old service paid by foresters to the king.

forestal (for'es-tal), *a.* [Cf. ML. **forestalis,* in neut. *forestale,* forest right; as *forest* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to or derived from forests: as, *forestal* rights.

> What remains of the hereditary land and *forestal* revenue of the crown is now intrusted to certain officers called commissioners of woods, forests, and land revenues.
> *Chambers*, Cyc. Univ. Knowledge, XII. 589.

forestall[1] (fōr-stâl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *forstallen,* forestall, < *for-,* fore-, + *stall,* a fixed place, a stall (in the market).] 1. To buy up, as merchandise, before it has reached the market or before market-hours, and hence by taking advantage of others in any way, with the intention of selling again at an increased price.

> That they *forstalle* no fyash by the wey, ner none other vittelle comynge to the market of the cite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 396.

> Suffer not these rich men to buy up all, to ingross, and *forestall,* and with their monopoly to keep the market alone as please them. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

2. In *law,* to obstruct or stop up, as a way; intercept on the road.

> An ugly serpent, which *forestall'd* their way.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xv. 47.

3†. To diminish; deprive by something preceding.

> This Counsel of the Lord Howard his Father followed; and King James, perceiving what their Meaning was, thought it stood not with his Honour to be *fore-stalled* out of his own Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 260.

> May
> This night *forestall* him of the coming day.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5.

4. To take or bring forth in advance of something or somebody else; hinder by preoccupation or prevention; anticipate; prevent or counteract beforehand.

> The reason that the Latin Tongue found not such Entertainment in the Oriental Parts was that the Greek had *fore-stalled* her. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 58.

> Whenever governments have undertaken to educate, it has been with the view of *forestalling* that spontaneous education which threatened their own supremacy.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 373.

> To some extent they [certain histories] are attempts to *forestall* the opinion of posterity.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 59.

> In the eastern part of the north aisle, the imagination of Jonathan or Pantaleon has *forestalled* somewhat of the Dantesque conception of the Inferno.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 331.

To forestall the market, to take an undue advantage in trade, to the injury of a free market, by buying up the whole stock or a controlling share of some kind of merchandise, with the intention of selling it again for more than the just price; or to dissuade persons from bringing their goods to that market, or to persuade them to enhance the price when there.

> O, sir, have I *forstalled* your honest *market?*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

= **Syn.** To monopolize, engross, preoccupy.

forestall[2]†, *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *stall,* a place.] A footboard.

> A fellow stood . . . vpon the *forestall* of the carte driuing forth the oxen. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 95.

fore-stall (fōr'stâl), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *stall*[2].] The lookout man who walks before the operator and his victim when a garrote-robbery is to be committed. See *garrote*, *v.* [Great Britain.]

forestaller (fōr-stâ'lėr), *n.* One who forestalls; one who purchases merchandise before it comes to market in order to raise the price.

We ought rather to call him the *forestaller*, . . . like as he that standes in the market way, and takes all vp before it come to the market in grosse and sells it by retaile.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140.

The before-named Statute of Bakers, &c. (51 Hen. III.) gives a good specimen of the mode of dealing with a *forestaller*, who is pointed out in indignant words to be "an open oppressor of poor people and of all the commonalty, and an enemy of the whole shire and country."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 368.

Three hundred years ago, these speculators would have been sent to prison as *forestallers* of the market.
The American, VI. 164.

forestalling (fōr-stâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forestall*[1], *v.*] The act of engrossing the possession or control of goods for sale; specifically, in *old Eng. law*, the buying or contracting for any merchandise or provisions coming in the way to market, or before market-hours, or dissuading persons from bringing their goods or provisions to that market, or persuading them to enhance the price there: it was formerly a punishable offense.

fore-starling (fōr'stär″ling), *n.* An ice-breaker placed before the starling of a bridge. *E. H. Knight.*

forestay (fōr'stā), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *stay.*[1]] *Naut.*, a strong rope (now generally of wire, and double) extending forward from the head of the foremast to the knight-heads to support the mast.

forestayne†, *n.* [ME., also *forestanyg*, appar. corrupt forms for **forestemn*, Sc. *forestam*, i. e., *fore-stem.*] The forward part of a ship.

ffrekes one the *forestayne*, fakene theire coblez [cables].
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 742.

forest-bug (for'est-bug), *n.* A bug of the genus *Pentatoma*; a wood-bug.

forest-court (for'est-kōrt), *n.* See *forest court*, ★under *court*.

forester (for'es-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *forrester*; < ME. *forester*, *forster*, *foster*, < OF. *forestier* = Pr. *forestier* = Sp. *florestero* = OHG. *forastāri*, *forstāri*, MHG. *vorstære*, G. *förster*, < ML. *forestarius*, a forester, < *foresta*, a forest: see *forest*. Hence the proper names *Forester*, *Forrester*, *Forster*, *Foster*.] **1.** An officer appointed to watch or keep a forest; one who has the charge of a forest; also, one whose occupation is the management of the timber on an estate or in a forest belonging to a government.

Ne that bailif, ne *forester*, ne soffrede hom nower come, To sowe, ne to other thing, that hor bestes nere inome.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 499.

Before him came a *forester* of Dean,
Wet from the woods, with notice of a hart
Taller than all his fellows, milky-white,
First seen that day. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. An inhabitant of a forest or wild country.

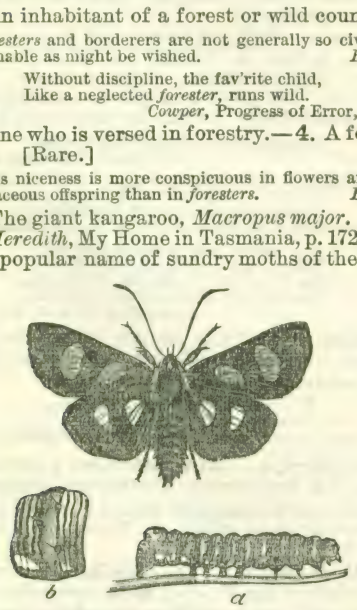
Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable as might be wished. *Evelyn.*

Without discipline, the fav'rite child,
Like a neglected *forester*, runs wild.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 362.

3. One who is versed in forestry.—**4.** A forest-tree. [Rare.]

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in *foresters*. *Evelyn.*

5. The giant kangaroo, *Macropus major*. *Mrs. E. Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania, p. 172.—**6.** The popular name of sundry moths of the family *Agaristidæ*. The eight-spotted forester, *Alypia octomaculata*, is a pretty black species with large yellow spots, the larva of which is one of the blue caterpillars of the grape-vine, being of a pale-bluish color with light-orange bands across the middle of each joint. There are two annual generations, and the larva transforms to pupa in a slight cocoon on or just beneath the surface of the ground.



Eight-spotted Forester (*Alypia octomaculata*), natural size.
a, larva; *b*, side view of one joint, enlarged.

forest-fly (for'est-flī), *n.* A popular name in England for various blood-sucking flies of the genus *Hippobosca*, originally *H. equina*; a hippoboscid. They are found in woodlands, and are very troublesome to horses and other animals, lighting about the eyes and mouth, or creeping under the tail, and piercing the skin with their sharp beaks.

forest-folk (for'est-fōk), *n.* Dwellers in the forest: with reference to men, or sometimes to beasts and birds, or to imagined creatures of the woods, such as elves, gnomes, satyrs, dryads, etc.

There are in the woods occasional moanings, premonitions of change, which are inaudible to the dull ears of men, but which, I have no doubt, the *forest-folk* hear and understand. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, iv.

forestick (for'stik), *n.* The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick;
The knotty *forestick* laid apart.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

You want first a large backlog, which does not rest on the andirons. . . . Then you want a *forestick* on the andirons, and on these build a fire of lighter stuff.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 6.

forestine (for'es-tin), *a.* [< *forest* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or living or growing in the woods: as, *forestine* fruit-eaters.

In the tropics, where *forestine* animals are most developed, the nuts often reach a very high stage of evolution. The cocoanut is a familiar example.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 438.

It is a woodland plant, native to your forests, and far more *forestine* in aspect and habit than our English vine.
G. Allen, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 198.

forestless (for'est-les), *a.* [< *forest* + *-less.*] Without forest.

Should speak of our land as a *forestless* area of grass.
The American, IX. 183.

forest-lizard (for'est-liz″ärd), *n.* A fossil saurian, *Hylæosaurus oweni*, discovered in 1832 by Mantell in the forest of Tilgate, England, whence the name. It was about 25 feet long.

forest-marble (for'est-mär″bl), *n.* In *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Great Oölite group, lying between the cornbrash and the Great or Bath Oölite. This formation is extraordinarily variable, both in lithological character and in thickness. It has been used to some extent, after polishing, for ornamental purposes. It was named by W. Smith from the Forest of Wychwood in Oxfordshire.

forestone (fōr'stōn), *n.* A piece of cast-iron which lies across the hearth with its ends resting between the keystones, and which can be moved toward the front or back of the hearth as required. It is a part of the small rectangular furnace called the "ore-hearth," used in the smelting of lead, and chiefly in Scotland and the north of England.

forest-ox (for'est-oks), *n.* A book-name of the small wild ox of Celebes, *Anoa depressicornis*, translating the native name, *sapi-outan*.

forest-peat (for'est-pēt), *n.* Wood-peat.

forestral (for'es-tral), *a.* An erroneous form of *forestal*.

Most of the New England States are now engaged in the serious investigation of their *forestral* condition.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 691.

forestry (for'es-tri), *n.* [< *forest* + *-ry*, after ML. *foresteria*, *forestaria*, forestage.] **1.** The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber.—**2.** Forestage; the privileges of a royal forest.

forest-steading (for'est-sted″ing), *n.* A farmhouse and offices in a royal forest.

The "*forest-steading* of Galashiels" is first mentioned in history shortly after the beginning of the 15th century.
Encyc. Brit., X. 18.

forest-tree (for'est-trē), *n.* A tree of the forest; specifically, any tree not a cultivated fruit-tree.

foresty†, *a.* [< *forest* + *-y*[1].] Wooded; covered with forest. [Rare.]

For then their sylvan kind most highly honour'd were,
When the whole country's face was *foresty*, and we
Liv'd loosely in the weilds, which now thus peopled be.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 47.

foresummer (fōr'sum″ėr), *n.* Early summer.

The terrible winter and *foresummer* of 1854–55.
The American, XIV. 234.

foreswat†, *p. a.* See *forswat*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

foret (fō-rā'), *n.* [F., a drill, borer, gimlet, < *forer*, drill, bore, < L. *forare* = E. *bore*[1].] In *gun-making*, a gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance.

fore-tackle† (fōr'tak″l), *n.* Same as *pendant-tackle*.

foretaken† (fōr-tā'kn), *a.* Received or adopted beforehand.

I am to require . . . that you will lay your hearts void of *foretaken* opinions. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

foretaste (fōr-tāst'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretasted*, ppr. *foretasting*. **1.** To taste before possession; have previous experience of; enjoy by anticipation.—**2.** To taste before another. [Rare.]

Foretasted fruit,
Profaned first by the serpent.
Milton, P. L., ix. 929.

foretaste (fōr'tāst), *n.* [< *foretaste*, *v.*] A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance.

It [holy music] is the sweetest companion and improvement of it here upon earth, and the very earnest and *foretaste* of heaven. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxi.

Scenes of accomplish'd bliss! which who can see,
Though but in distant prospect, and not feel
His soul refresh'd with *foretaste* of the joy?
Cowper, Task, vi. 762.

Foretaste of the coming days of mirth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

foretaster (fōr-tās'tėr), *n.* One who tastes beforehand or before another; one who enjoys something by anticipation.

foreteach (fōr-tēch'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *foretaught*, ppr. *foreteaching*. To teach or instruct beforehand.

And underneath his filthy feet did tread
The sacred things, and holy heastes *foretaught*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 18.

foreteam† (fōr'tēm), *n.* [< *fore-*[1] + *team*, appar. here repr. L. *temo*, beam, pole, tongue (of a vehicle).] The fore or front part of the pole of a chariot.

Their chariots in their *foreteams* broke.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 352.

foretell (fōr-tel'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *foretold*, ppr. *foretelling*. **I.** *trans.* To tell beforehand, or in advance of the event; predict; prophesy.

Cato of Utica . . . discovered afar off, and long *foretold*, the approaching ruin of his country.
Bacon, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*. *Pope.*

Many men that stumble at the threshold
Are well *foretold* that danger lurks within.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

=**Syn.** To vaticinate; *Foretell*, *Prophesy*, *Predict*, *Presage*, *Forebode*, *Prognosticate*, may represent the act of a person correctly or incorrectly asserting what will happen. *Foretell* is the general word for telling beforehand, and generally correctly. *Prophesy* and *predict* are often used lightly for *foretell*, but in strictness they are more forcible words, *prophesy*, through its use in the Scripture, often implying supernatural help, and *predict* precision of calculation or knowledge. *Presage* implies superior wisdom or perception; to *forebode* is to anticipate or prophesy evil, especially indefinite evil. To *prognosticate* is to foretell by studying signs or symptoms: as, to *prognosticate* bad weather or the course of a disease. See *omen*.

The southern wind
Doth play the trumpet to his purposes,
And, by his hollow whistling in the leaves,
Foretells a tempest and a blustering day.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

For, by the warning of the Holy Ghost,
I *prophesy* that I shall die to-night.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

A cunning mathematician, penetrating the cubic weight of stars, *predicts* the planet which eyes had never seen.
Emerson, Courage.

Dreams advise,
Which he hath sent propitious, some great good
Presaging. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 613.

Oh ye fountains, meadows, hills, and groves,
Forebode not any severing of our loves!
Wordsworth, Immortality, xi.

Of thee this I *prognosticate*,
Thy end is truth's and beauty's doom and date.
Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel . . . have likewise *foretold* of these days. Acts iii. 24.

foreteller (fōr-tel'ėr), *n.* One who foretells, predicts, or prophesies.

A minstrel of the natural year,
Foreteller of the vernal ides,
Wise harbinger of spheres and tides.
Emerson, Woodnotes, i.

forethink[1] (fōr-thingk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forethought*, ppr. *forethinking*. [< ME. *forthynken*; < *fore-*[1] + *think.*] **I.** *intrans.* To think or contrive beforehand. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To think, consider, contrive, or contemplate beforehand. [Rare.]

Ere thou go, with thyselfe *forthynke*
That thou take with thee pen, paper, and ynke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

Now the need inflames me,
When I *forethink* the hard conditions
Our states must undergo, except in time
We do redeem ourselves to liberty.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

The motion, lady,
To me, I can assure you, is not sudden,
But welcom'd and *forethought*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

forethink[2]†, *v.* See *forthink*.

forethought (fōr'thât), *n.* [< ME. *forethouht, forthoght*; < *fore*-[1] + *thought*.] 1. A thinking beforehand; previous consideration; premeditation.

This materis more gitt will I mende, so for to fulfill my *for-thoght*. *York Plays*, p. 13.

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advise. *Blackstone*, Com.

His good was mainly an intent,
His evil not of *forethought* done.
Whittier, My Namesake.

2. Provident care; prudence.

The native race would still have had to learn from the colonists industry and *forethought*, the arts of life, and the language of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 2. Foresight, precaution, forecast.

forethoughtful (fōr'thât-fûl), *a.* [< *forethought*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Having forethought. [Rare.]

foretime (fōr'tīm), *n.* A time previous to the present, or to a time alluded to or implied.

His people, to whom all foreign matters in *foretime* were odious, began to wish in their beloved prince experience by travel. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The outward, visible Athens seemed unchanged. There she sat, as in the *foretime*, on her citadel rock.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 180.

foretoken (fōr'tō-kn), *n.* [< ME. *foretoken, fortoken, fortaken*, < AS. *foretācen, fortācen*, < *fore, for*, before, + *tācen*, a sign, token: see *fore*-[1] and *token*, *n.*] A prognostic; a premonitory sign.

It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune.
Sir P. Sidney.

foretoken (fōr-tō'kn), *v. t.* [< ME. **foretoknen* (not found), < AS. *foretācnian*, foreshow, < *foretācen*, a foretoken: see *foretoken*, *n.*] To betoken beforehand; prognosticate; foreshadow.

Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood.
Daniel.

The boat is said to turn, sometimes, when there is no wind to move it, and, according to the position which it takes, to *foretoken* various events, good and evil.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 226.

foretokening (fōr-tōk'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *foretoken*, *v.*] Indication in advance.

The dictatour himself, for his part, hath given a good *foretokening* and presage of a consult commoner, in electing his generall of horsemen from out of the commons.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 245.

fore-tooth (fōr'tōth), *n.* A tooth in the fore part of the mouth; any tooth socketed in the premaxillary bone; an incisor. [Properly ★written as two words.]

foretop (fōr'top), *n.* [< ME. *foretop, fortop*, foretop (def. 1); < *fore*-[1] + *top*.] 1†. The forehead.

His fax [hair] and his *foretoppe* was filterede togeders.
Morte Arthure, l. 64. (*Halliwell*.)

Blessynge of hym that aperyde in the busshe come upon the heed of Joseph, and upon the *fortop* of Nazarey.
Wyclif, Deut. xxxiii. 16 (Oxf.).

2. A lock of hair, either natural or in a wig, long enough to lie on the forehead, but sometimes erect or brushed up, worn by both ladies and gentlemen at various periods until the latter part of the eighteenth century. The word is still applied in Suffolk, England, to an erect tuft of hair.

Her Majesty in the same habit, her *fore-top* long and turned aside very strangely. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1662.

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant, or *foretop*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

I have been often put out of countenance by the shortness of my face, and was formerly at great pains in concealing it by wearing a periwig with a high *fore-top*, and letting my beard grow. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

3. *Naut.*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.

foretopman (fōr'top-man), *n.*; pl. *foretopmen* (-men). In a man-of-war, one of a number of men stationed for duty in the foretop.

foretopmast (fōr'top-mâst or -mast), *n.* The mast erected at the head of the foremast, above the foretop.

The ship was under royals and *foretopmast* stunsail.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxi.

forever (fǫr-ev'ėr), *adv.* [Prop. as two words: *for, prep.*; *ever, adv.*] A common mode of writing *for ever* (which see, under *ever*).

The horologe of Eternity
Sayeth this incessantly,—
"*Forever*—never!
Never—*forever!*"
Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

forevermore (fǫr-ev'ėr-mōr), *adv.* [Prop. as two words: *for, prep.*; *evermore, adv.*] For ever hereafter.

I am he that liveth, and was dead; and behold, I am alive *for evermore*, Amen. Rev. i. 18.

forevouch (fōr-vouch'), *v. t.* To vouch, avow, or declare beforehand.

Sure, her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree
That monsters it, or your *fore-vouch'd* affection
Fall into taint. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

forewall†, *n.* [ME. *forewal, forwal*, < AS. *foreweall*, < *fore*-, fore-, + *weall*, wall.] An outer wall. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxvi. 1 (Purv.).

foreward[1]† (fōr'wärd), *a.* A rare and obsolete (but more original) form of *forward*[1].

foreward[1]† (fōr'wärd), *n.* [< ME. *foreward, forward*; < *forward*[1], *a.*] The van; the front; the advance.

After the *forewarde* com the cariage and the prayes that was grete, and hem condited Adax with xm[l] men, and after in the rerewarde com Orienx. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

My *foreward* shall be drawn out all in length,
Consisting equally of horse and foot.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

foreward[2]†, *n.* See *forward*[2].

forewarn (fōr-wârn'), *v. t.* To warn, admonish, or advise beforehand; give previous notice to.

Young Chorœbus . . .
[Had] lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 464.

This day I *forewarn* thee of death and disgrace.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 154.

forewarning (fōr-wâr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forewarn*, *v.*] A premonition.

Sometimes God orders things so as a sin is made a great sin by such *forewarnings*; so he contrived circumstances in Judas his sinning. *Goodwin*, Works, III. 523.

forewaste†, *v. t.* See *forwaste*.

foreway (fōr'wā), *n.* A highroad. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

forewearyt, *v. t.* See *forweary*.

foreweep† (fōr-wēp'), *v. t.* To weep before; usher in with weeping. *Davies*.

The sky in sullen drops of rain
Forewept the morn.
Churchill, The Duellist, i. 155.

foreweigh (fōr-wā'), *v. t.* To estimate in advance; count the cost of beforehand.

Where each indulgence was *foreweighed* with care,
And the grand maxims were to save and spare.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 98.

foreweting†, *n.* Same as *forewitting*.

forewind (fōr'wind), *n.* 1. A wind that blows a vessel forward on her course; a fair wind.

Give us your *fore-winds* fairly, fill our wings,
And steer us right. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, Prol.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by *forewinds* borne.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 25.

2. The leader of a gang of reapers. [Prov. Eng.]

fore-wing (fōr'wing), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the anterior wings of an insect: often used for the tegmina of *Orthoptera*, the hemielytra of *Hemiptera*, and even for the elytra of *Coleoptera*, all of these being modified anterior wings. [Properly written as two words.]

forewish (fōr-wish'), *v. t.* To wish beforehand.

The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

forewit†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwiten* (pret. *forwot, forwoot*), < AS. *forewitan* (pret. *forewāt*), foreknow, < *fore*, before, + *witan*, know, wit: see *fore*-[1] and *wit*, *v.*] To foreknow.

Though God *forwot* it, er that it was wrought.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 426.

forewit† (fōr'wit), *n.* [< ME. *forwit*; < *fore*-[1] + *wit*, knowledge. Cf. *forewit*, *v.*] 1. Timely knowledge; precaution; foresight.

Seynt Gregorie was a gode pope, and hadde a gode *forwit*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 166.

After-wits are dearly bought;
Let thy *fore-wit* guide thy thought. *Southwell*.

2. [< *fore*-[1] + *wit*, a clever man.] One who puts himself forward as a leader in matters of taste or criticism.

Nor that the *fore-wits*, that would draw the rest,
Unto their liking, always like the best.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

forewiter†, *n.* One who foreknows. *Chaucer*.

forewitting†, *n.* [ME. *foreweting*, < AS. *forewitung*, foreknowledge, verbal n. of *forewitan*, forewit: see *forewit*, *v.*] The act of foreknowing; foreknowledge. *Chaucer*.

forewoman (fōr'wûm[ȣ]an), *n.*; pl. *forewomen* (-wim[ȣ]en). The head woman in a workshop or of a department in a shop, etc. Compare *foreman*.

foreword (fōr'wėrd), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *word*, after G. *vorwort* (= D. *voorwoord* = Dan. *forord* = Sw. *förord*), preface, < *vor*, = E. *fore*[1], + *wort* = E. *word*.] A preface or introduction to a literary work: a word seldom used.

foreworld (fōr'wėrld), *n.* [= G. *vorwelt* = Dan. *forverden* = Sw. *fornverld*; as *fore*-[1] + *world*.] A previous world or state of the world; specifically, the world before the flood. [Poetical.]

It were as wise to bring from Ararat
The *fore-world's* wood to build the magic pile.
Southey, Thalaba, ix.

foreyard[1] (fōr'yärd), *n.* [< *fore*-[1] + *yard*[1].] *Naut.*, the lower yard on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

foreyard[2]† (fōr'yärd), *n.* [< ME. *forgerd*; < *fore*-[1] + *yard*[2].] The yard or court in front of a house; a front yard.

Caste thou out the *forȝerd* [porche, Oxf.] that is without the temple. *Wyclif*, Apoc. xi. 2 (Purv.).

forfaint†, *a.* [Improp. *forefaint*; < *for*-[1] + *faint*.] Very faint; languishing; pitiful.

And with that word of sorrow, all *forefaint*
She looked up.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 15.

forfairn (fǫr-fārn'), *p. a.* [Sc., also *forefairn* (< ME. *forfaren*); pp. of *forfare*, q. v.] Forlorn; destitute; worn out; jaded.

And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair *forfairn*,
I'll be a Brig when ye're a shapeless cairn.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

forfang[1]†, **forfeng**†, *n.* [AS. *forfang*, also *forfeng* and *forefong, forefeng*, a seizing, particularly in a legal sense, as in def. (cf. MLG. *vorvank* = ODan. *forfang* = Sw. *förfång*, damage, detriment), < *forfōn* (pret. *forfēng*, pp. *forfangen, forfongen*), seize, take (= OS. *farfāhan* (pret. *farfēng*, pp. *farfangan*) = MLG. *vorvāhen* = OHG. *firfāhan*, MHG. *vervāhen*, G. *verfangen*, refl., be caught, = ODan. *forfange, forfaa*, injure, dupe), < *for*- + *fōn*, seize, take, fang: see *for*-[1] and *fang*, *v.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law*: (*a*) The seizure and rescue of stolen or lost property, particularly cattle, from the thief or from persons having illegal possession. (*b*) The reward fixed for such seizure or rescue.

forfang[2]†, *n.* [The sense defined rests on an entry in Spelman; Fleta has *forfang* in sense of 'forestalling'; but the word does not occur in the AS. laws in this sense, which appears to be due to a misunderstanding of *forfang*[1], taken, as it is in a Latin version of the AS. laws, in the sense 'præventio vel anticipatio,' a taking before, < AS. *forefōn* (pret. *forefēng*, pp. *forefangen*), anticipate, < *fore*, before, + *fōn*, take.] In *old Eng. law*, the taking of provisions from any person in fairs or markets before the royal purveyors were served with necessaries for the sovereign. [A doubtful sense: see etymology.]

forfare†, *v.* [ME. *forfaren*, < AS. *forfaran*, pass away, perish, tr. destroy (= G. *verfahren* = ODan. *forfare*, perish), < *for*-, away, + *faran*, go, fare: see *for*-[1] and *fare*[1]. Cf. *forfairn*.] I. *intrans.* To go to ruin; be destroyed; perish.

Whanne they seen pore folk *forfare*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5779.

II. *trans.* To destroy; ruin.

Non synful manne he wille *forfare*.
Paraphrase of the Seven Penit. Psalms (ed. Black), p. 3.

Thre enmys in thys worlde ther are,
That coueytez alle men to *for-fare*—
The deuel, the flesshe, the worlde also,
That wyrkyn mankynde ful mykyl wo.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

forfault†, *v. t.* [Also *forfalt*; < *for*-[1] + *fault*; appar. suggested by *forfeit*. Cf. *default*.] To subject to forfeiture; attaint; forfeit.

If you be not traitour to the King,
Forfaulted sall thou nevir be.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 36).

forfaulture†, *n.* [Also *forfalture*; < *forfault* + *-ure*. Cf. *forfeiture*.] Forfeiture; attainder.

In the same Parliament Sir William Creichton was also forfalted for diverse causes. . . . This *forfalture* was concluded, etc. *Holinshed*, Chron.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *v.* [The *i* has been inserted in imitation of the F. *-fait*, as in *counterfeit* (ME. rarely *-feit*), *surfeit* (ME. rarely *-fait*); reg. **forfet*, < ME. *forfeten*, trespass, transgress, tr. lose the right to by some transgression, etc., < AF. *forfet*, OF. *forfait*, pp. of *forfaire*, < ML. *forisfacere*, transgress, tr. forfeit, < L. *foris*, out of

doors, beyond, + *facere*, do: see *for-*[3] and *fact*. Cf. *forfeit*, *n*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lose the legal or moral right to by one's own act or omission to act, usually by a breach of conditions or by a wrong act, offense, fault, crime, or neglect; become by one's own act liable to be deprived of.

How darest thou so often *forfeit* thy life?
Thou knowest it is in my power to take it.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

I would not lose her good-will, nor *forfeit* the reputation which I have with her for wisdom.
Addison, Advice in Love.

He who has bound us to him by benefits alone rises to our idea as a person to whom we have in some measure *forfeited* our freedom.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxvi.

2. To cause the forfeiture of.

Unhand me, and learn manners! such another
Forgetfulness *forfeits* your life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

3. To yield up as a forfeiture.

Owners of farm-houses to which a holding of 20 acres is attached are bound to keep them in repair, or *forfeit* half the profits to the king.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 363.

4†. To subject to forfeiture.

We mone be *forfetede* in faith and flemyde [banished] for ever! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1155.

II.† *intrans.* To transgress; trespass; commit a fault.

Al this suffred Ihesu Crist that nevere *forfeted*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Whan ye departe fro me ye shull neuer *forfete* to lady ne damesell in the londe of kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 696.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *a*. Forfeited.

My bond to the Jew is *forfeit*; and since in paying it it is impossible I should live, all debts are cleared between you and I. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

By my soul,
And what it hopes for, if thou attempt his life,
Thy own is *forfeit!*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

By the memory of Edenic joys
Forfeit and lost.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *n*. [< ME. *forfet*, < AF. *forfet*, OF. *forfait*, < ML. *forisfactum*, a transgression, fault, also a penalty, fine, neut. pp. of *forisfacere* (> OF. *forfaire*), transgress, forfeit: see *forfeit*, *v*.] **1†.** A transgression; a misdeed; a crime; a malicious injury.

Myn hert, ner I, haue doon you noo *forfeyte*
By which ye shulde compleyne in any kynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

Thus thei soiourned xv dayes in the town, that they dide noon other *forfet* on nother side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 109.

2. That to which the legal or moral right is lost by one's own act or failure to act, as by a breach of conditions or by a wrong deed or offense; hence, that which is taken or paid in forfeiture; a fine; a mulct; a penalty: as, he who murders pays the *forfeit* of his life.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Thou hast undone a faithful gentleman,
By taking *forfeit* of his land.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 5.

See nations blotted out from earth to pay
The *forfeit* of deep guilt. *Bryant*, The Ages.

Who breaks law, breaks pact, therefore, helps himself
To pleasure and profit over and above the due,
And must pay *forfeit* — pain beyond his share.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 249.

3. Something deposited and redeemable by a sportive fine; hence, in the plural, a game in which articles deposited by individual players as forfeited by doing or omitting to do something are redeemable by some sportive fine or penalty imposed by the judge.

Country dances and *forfeits* shortened the rest of the day. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

A pleasant game, she thought; she liked it more
Than magic music, *forfeits*, all the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Forfeits in a barber's shop, according to Halliwell, penalties for handling the razors, etc., still existing in some villages, and more necessary in Shakspere's time, when the barber was also a surgeon.

Laws for all faults,
But faults so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes
Stand like the *forfeits in a barber's shop*,
As much in mock as mark. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** See list under *forfeiture*.

forfeitable (fôr'fi-ta-bl), *a*. [< *forfeit* + *-able*.] Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

And thath that ys *forfetabell*, to forfete hitt.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

For the future, uses shall be subject to the statutes of mortmain, and *forfeitable* like the lands themselves.
Blackstone.

forfeiter (fôr'fit-ėr), *n*. One who forfeits; one who incurs a penalty.

Forfeiters you cast in prison. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

forfeitment† (fôr'fit-ment), *n*. [< *forfeit* + *-ment*.] Same as *forfeiture*.

Then many a Lollard would in *forfeitment*
Bear paper-faggots o'er the pavement.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. i. 17.

forfeiture (fôr'fi-tūr), *n*. [< ME. *forfeture*, < OF. *forfeture*, *forfaiture* = Pr. *forfaiture*, *forfacture*, < ML. *forisfactura*, < *forisfacere* (> OF. *forfaire*, etc.), forfeit: see *forfeit*, *v*.] **1.** The act of forfeiting; the losing of some moral or legal right or privilege, as estate, office, effects, honor, or credit, through one's own fault.

To see what maner of clothes there be vnder paine of *forfeiture* of the saide goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

His father's care,
That for the want of issue took him home
(Though with the *forfeiture* of his own fame),
Will look unto his safety. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate.

John Balliol's *forfeiture*, his renunciation of homage, his cession of the crown to Edward, were all legal acts.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 219.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the divesting of property, or the termination or failure of a right, by or in consequence of a wrong, default, or breach of a condition.—**3.** That which is forfeited; a forfeit; a fine or mulct.

The same *forfetoures* to be enployed, halfe to the said cite, and the oder halfe to the said ffraternite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings must not without high reason be revoked by their successors, nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

Title by forfeiture, title which is acquired by the person upon whom, by the fact of forfeiture, or a decree thereon, property is devolved. =**Syn.** *Damage*, etc. (see *loss*); amercement, sequestration, confiscation.

forfend (fôr-fend'), *v. t.* [Also, improp., *forefend*; < ME. *forfenden*, < *for-* + *fenden*, fend, defend: see *for-*[1] and *fend*[1].] **1†.** To forbid; prohibit.—**2.** To fend off; avert; forbid: still used archaically.

Ye entriden not inne, and other men that entriden ȝe hade *forfendid*. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 241.

Heavens *forfend!* I would not kill thy soul.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

forfeng†, *n*. See *forfang*[1].

forferet†, *v. t.* [ME., only in pp. *forfered*, terrify, alarm (= D. *vervaren* = MLG. *vorvēren*, LG. *verværen*, *verviren* = MHG. *verværen* = ODan. *forfære*, Dan. *forfærde* = Sw. *förfära*), < *for-* intensive + *feren*, terrify, cause to fear: see *for-*[1] and *fear*[1], *v. t.*] To subject to great fear; terrify.

He spered his yate, and in he ran
Forfered of that wode man.
Ywaine and Gawin, l. 1677 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

Tyl that myn hert, . . .
Forfered of his deth, . . . Graunted him love.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 519.

★ **forfex** (fôr'feks), *n.*; pl. *forfices* (-fi-sēz). [L., a pair of shears or scissors.] A pair of scissors.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring *forfex* wide,
T' inclose the lock; now joins it, to divide.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 147.

forficate (fôr'fi-kāt), *a*. [< L. *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors, + *-ate*[1].] Deeply forked; very furcate or much furcated: said of the tail of a bird, for instance, when the depth of the fork equals or exceeds the length of the shortest feather. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

forfication (fôr-fi-kā'shọn), *n*. [< *forficate* + *-ion*.] The state of being forficate; a deep forking or furcation: as, the *forfication* of the tail is three inches deep.

forfices, *n*. Plural of *forfex*.

Forficula (fôr-fik'ū-lä), *n*. [L., dim. of *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors.] The typical genus of earwigs of the family *Forficulidæ*. *F. auricularia* is the best-known species.

forficulate (fôr-fik'ū-lāt), *a*. [< L. *forficula*, dim. of *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors, + *-ate*[1].] Forficate; furcate: as, the *forficulate* palpi of certain scorpions.

Forficulidæ (fôr-fi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Forficula* + *-idæ*.] A family of insects, the earwigs, alone constituting the order *Euplexoptera*. See *Euplexoptera*, *Dermaptera*, and cut under *earwig*.

Forficulina (fôr-fik-ū-lī'nä), *n. pl.* Same as *Forficulidæ*.

forfoughten (fôr-fâ'tn), *a*. [< ME. *forfougten*, *forfouten*, *forfohten*, pp. of an unused verb **forfihten*, < *for-* + *fihten*, etc., fight: see *for-*[1] and *fight*.] Exhausted with fighting or labor; fatigued and breathless. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

ȝe schuld now make ȝow merie, ȝour mene to glade
That feynt ar *for-fouten* in feld and for-wounded.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3685.

I'm but like a *forfoughen* hound,
Has been fighting in a dirty syke.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 104).

And tho' *forfoughten* sair eneugh,
Yet unco proud to learn.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope.

for-gab†, *v. t.* [ME. *forgabben*; < *for-*[1] + *gab*[1].] To mock; gibe.

Whoso *for-gabbed* a frere y-founden at the stues,
And brouȝte blod of his bodi on bak or on side,
Hym were as god greuen a greit lorde of rentes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 631.

forgalded†, *a*. [Prop. *forgalled*, < *for-*[1] intensive + *galled*.] Very much galled.

But sure that horse which tyreth like a roile,
And lothes the griefe of his *forgalded* sides,
Is better much than is the harbrainde colte.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 117.

forgat† (fọr-gat'). An obsolete preterit of *forget*.

forgather (fôr-gaᵺ'ėr), *v. i.* [Orig. Sc.; also, improp., *foregather*; < *for-*[1] + *gather*.] **1.** To meet; convene.

The sev'n trades there
Forgather'd for their siller gun
To shoot ance mair.
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 9.

Dickens, Carlyle, and myself *foregathered* with the admirable Emerson. *J. Forster*, Dickens, II. 476.

Fine ladies rubbed shoulders with actresses, magistrates *foregathered* with jockeys and sharpers.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 7.

2. To become intimately acquainted (with); take up (with).

O, may thou ne'er *forgather* up
Wi' ony blastit, muirland tup.
Burns, Death of Poor Maillie.

forgave (fọr-gāv'). Preterit of *forgive*.

forge[1] (fôrj), *n*. [< ME. *forge*, < OF. *forge*, F. ★*forge* = Pr. *farga* = Sp. Pg. *forja* (It. dial. *forgia*, < F.), < L. *fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric, < *faber*, a smith, an artisan: see *fabric*.] **1.** In general, a place where anything is made, shaped, or devised; a workshop.

But now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens!
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

It was a practice of impiety,
Out of your wicked *forge*, I know it now.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

Specifically—**2.** An open fireplace or furnace, fitted with a bellows or some other appliance for obtaining a blast to urge the fire, and serving to heat metal in order that it may be hammered into form. Forges are of many shapes and sizes, ranging from small hand-furnaces heated with gas, for jewelers' use, to the largest furnaces for heating heavy forgings to be treated with a steam-hammer. They are sometimes portable, or mounted on wheels to be moved from place to place, as in the battery-forge. Military forges include an anvil and other appliances.

I know vnder the grene the serpent how he lurkes;
The hammer of the restlesse *forge* I wote eke how it workes.
Surrey, Fickle Affections.

Soon as he bade them blow, the bellows turn'd
Their iron mouths; . . . at once the blast expires,
And twenty *forges* catch at once the fires.
Pope, Iliad, xviii.

Children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming *forge*,
And hear the bellows roar.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

3. A smithy or works where forging is done.

Joe . . . passed into the *forge*. One of the soldiers opened its wooden windows, another lighted the fire.
Dickens, Great Expectations, v.

4. Any large iron-working shop.—**5†.** The act of beating or working iron or steel; the manufacture of objects in metal.

An horse of brasse thei lette do forge,
Of suche entaile, and of suche a *forge*,
That in this world was neuer man
That suche an other worke began.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy. *Bacon*.

6. A sort of hearth or furnace in which malleable iron is made directly from the ore, by the so-called "direct process." For carrying on this process successfully the ore must be rich and fusible, and charcoal (the only fuel employed) be obtainable at a moderate price. Various modifications of the forge were, and some of them still are, in use to a limited extent under the names of "Catalan," "Biscayan," and "Navarrese" forges. This process is also in use in America on Lake Champlain, and in the Lake Superior iron regions. The forge there employed does not differ much from the Catalan. Establishments of this kind are frequently called "bloomeries." See *bloomery*, and *Catalan furnace*, under *furnace*.—**Traveling forge** (*milit.*), a portable forge accompanying a company of cavalry or a battery of artillery. See def. 2.

forge[1] (fōrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [< ME. *forgen*, forge (metals), form, devise, make falsely, < OF. *forgier*, *forger*, F. *forger* = Pr. *fargar* = Sp. Pg. *forjar*, < L. *fabricari*, *fabricare*, make (out of wood, stone, metal, etc.), frame, construct, < *fabrica*, a workshop, also a fabric, structure, etc.: see *forge*[1], *n.*, and *fabricate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form by heating in a forge and hammering; beat into some particular shape, as a mass of metal.

Ful brighter was the shynyng of hir hewe
Than in the Tour the noble *yforged* newe.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 70.

But the same set of tools, perhaps, suffice to the ploughmaker for *forging* a hundred ploughs, which serve during the twelve years of their existence to prepare the soil of so many different farms. *J. S. Mill.*

2. To form or shape out in any way; make by any means; invent.

Put nat the wyte of this tale upon me,
That I *forged* it upon my hed.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 32.

A thousand pound of wax *fourged* and made she,
As for the morn to don the obseque,
At sodayn warnyng had thay such huge light.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2335.

Fear *forgeth* sounds in my deluded ears.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

He *forged* . . . boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, dungeon, wreck.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To fabricate by false imitation; specifically, in *law*, to make a false instrument (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument) in similitude of an instrument by which one person could be obligated to another, with criminal intent, for the purpose of fraud and deceit: as, to *forge* coin; to *forge* a writing. See *forgery*, and compare *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

We are contented with the miracles which the Apostles wrought without *forging* or believing new ones.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

A letter *forged!* Saint Jude to speed!
Did ever knight so foul a deed?
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

=**Syn. 1.** To hammer out.—**2.** To fabricate, frame, manufacture, coin.

II. *intrans.* To commit forgery.

forge[2] (fōrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forged*, ppr. *forging*. [Origin not clear; perhaps a naut. corruption of *force*[1] (first as v. t. ?); cf. E. dial. *carcaje* for *carcass*, *dispoge*, *dispoje*, for *dispose*.] **I.** *intrans.* To move ahead slowly, with difficulty, or by mere momentum: said properly of a vessel, but also of other things: commonly with *ahead*. See *ahead*.

And off she [the ship] *forged* without a shock.
De Quincey.

New communities which *forge ahead* and prosper.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 567.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to force or impel forward: usually with *off*, *on*, *over*, etc.: as, to *forge* a ship *over* a shoal.

forgeability (fōr-ja-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *forgeable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being forged.

The greater the proportion the free iron bears to the sum of these compounds, the greater the *forgeability* and weldability of the metal. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 552.

forgeable (fōr′ja-bl), *a.* [< *forge*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being forged, in any sense of the word.

Forgers treten *forgeable* thingis.
Wyclif, Pref. to Epistles (ed. Forshall and Madden), vi.

Steel is very malleable and *forgeable* when heated.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 387.

forgedly†, *adv.* With artifice; deceitfully.

Her adversaries might easily get the cyphers which she had made use of to others, and with the same write many things *forgedly* and falsely. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1586.

Both falsely and *forgedly* to deceive me.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 91.

forgemaster (fōrj′mȧs″tėr), *n.* The owner or superintendent of a forge or iron-works.

The first *forgemaster* was Governor Lewis Morris.
The Engineer, LXVI. 281.

forger (fōr′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *forgere*, < OF. *forgière* (also *forgeur*, F. *forgeur*), < *forger*, forge: see *forge*[1], *v.*] 1. One who forges, forms, or makes; specifically, a smith; a wright.

God, that is *forgere* of alle thinges.
Wyclif, Eccl. xi. 5 (Oxf.).

Ye are *forgers* of lies. Job xiii. 4.

We have found, in agreement with Transcendentalism, that the experiencing subject must be the sentient agent, the thinker, and therewith itself the veritable *forger* of the momentarily lapsing particulars of thought.
Mind, IX. 359.

2. One who makes something by false imitation; a falsifier; specifically, one who makes or issues a counterfeit document; a person guilty of forgery.

Mark them with characters and brands
Like other *forgers* of men's hands.
S. Butler, Satire upon Plagiaries.

forge-roll (fōrj′rōl), *n.* One of the train of rolls by which a slab or bloom of metal is converted into puddled bars.

forgery (fōr′jėr-i), *n.*; pl. *forgeries* (-iz). [< F. *forgerie*; as *forge*[1] + *-ery*.] 1†. The act of forging or working metal into shape.

Useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield and spear. *Milton*, S. A., l. 131.

2†. Invention; devising.

They ran well on horseback, but this gallant
Had witchcraft in 't; . . .
. . . I, in *forgery* of shapes and tricks,
Come short of what he did. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

3. The act of fabricating or producing falsely; the making of a thing in imitation of another thing, as a legal document, commercial paper or coin, a literary production, a work of art, a natural object, etc., with a view to deceive, mislead, or defraud; specifically, the act of fraudulently making, counterfeiting, or altering any record, instrument, register, note, or the like, to the prejudice of the right of another: as, the *forgery* of a check or a bond. In criminal law it denotes (at common law) a false making of any instrument by which one person can become obligated to another (including every alteration of or addition to a true instrument), with criminal intent, for purposes of fraud and deceit; the making or altering a writing so as to make the alteration or the writing purport to be the act of some person whose act it is not; the false making of an instrument which purports to be that which it is not, as distinguished from an instrument which purports to be what it really is, but contains false statements. The definition is much enlarged by various statutes in different jurisdictions, under which many acts not originally forgery are punishable as such. See *counterfeit*, *n.*, 2.

In war he practised the same art that he had seen so successful to Marius, of raising a kind of enthusiasm and contempt of danger in his army by the *forgery* of auspices and divine admonitions. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, I. § i.

Forgery may with us be defined (at common law) to be "the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right."
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

4. That which is forged, fabricated, falsely or fraudulently devised, or counterfeited; any instrument which fraudulently purports to be that which it is not.

These are but *forgeries*,
But toyes, but tales, but dreams, deceipts, and lies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the second century.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 6.

forge-scale (fōrj′skāl), *n.* The coating of oxid which forms on iron heated to redness, or to a still higher temperature, as in forging bar-iron, and which may be detached from the metal by bending or hammering. Also called *iron-scale* and *hammer-scale*.

forget (fȯr-get′), *v. t.*; pret. *forgot* (*forgat*, obs.), pp. *forgotten*, *forgot*, ppr. *forgetting*. [< ME. *forgeten*, *forgiten*, *forzeten*, *forziten* (pret. *forgat*, *forzat*, *foryat*, pp. *forgeten*, *forzeten*, *foryeten*, *forzute*, *forgote*), < AS. *forgitan*, *forgietan*, *forgytan* (pret. *forgeat*, pl. *forgeāton*, *forgēton*, *forgēton*, pp. *forgiten*, *forgeten*) (= OS. *fargetan* = D. *vergeten* = MLG. *vorgeten* = OHG. *firgezzan*, MHG. *vergezzen*, G. *vergessen* = ODan. *forgœde*, *forgœtte* = Sw. *förgäta*; cf. equiv. OFries. *urjeta*, *forjeta* = OHG. *irgezzen*, MHG. *ergetzen*), forget, < *for-* priv. + *gitan*, *getan*, get: see *for-*[1] and *get*[1].] 1. To lose, temporarily or permanently, the power of recalling to consciousness (something once known or thought of); permit to pass, for a time or for ever, from the mind; cease or fail to remember.

Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but *forgat* him. Gen. xl. 23.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and *forget* not all his benefits. Ps. ciii. 2.

Here the matter is treated lightly, as exciting no attention; or passed, as never to be known, or, if known, only to be *forgot*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The genius of Sallust is still with us. But the Numidians whom he plundered . . . are *forgotten*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The after-world *forgets* my name,
Nor do I wish it known.
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

2. Figuratively, to overlook or neglect in any way; fail to take thought of; lose care for.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? . . . Yea, they may *forget*, yet will I not *forget* thee. Isa. xlix. 15.

The terrour of such new and resolute opposition made them *forget* thir wonted valour. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

The greater part of the walls, towers, and gates of Salona, not *forgetting* a gate which has been made out in the long walls themselves, all belong to one general style of masonry. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 166.

To forget one's self, to lose one's dignity or self-control, and say or do something unbecoming in or unworthy of one.

Urge me no more, I shall *forget myself*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

But I am heated,
And do *forget* this presence and *myself*:
Your pardon, lady.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

forgetable, forgettable (fȯr-get′a-bl), *a.* [< *forget* + *-able*.] That may be forgotten; easily escaping the memory.

Into the limbo of *forgetable* and forgotten things.
The Century, XXV. 273.

forgetableness, forgettableness (fȯr-get′a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being forgetable.

Mr. ——'s a priori argument as to the *forgetableness* of the non-coincidental experiences of the same kind comes to nothing. *Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 177.

forgetel†, *a.* [ME., also *forgetil*, *forzetel*, *foryetel*; < AS. *forgitel*, *forgytel*, *forgytol*, forgetful, < *forgitan*, *forgytan*, forget: see *forget*.] Disposed to forget; forgetful.

forgetful (fȯr-get′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *forgetful*, *forzetful*, an irreg. formation (with *-ful* for earlier *-el*), substituted for earlier *forgetel*, q. v.] 1. Disposed or apt to forget; easily losing the power of recalling past experience or knowledge to mind.

Not maad a *forzetful* herer, but a doer of werk.
Wyclif, Jas. i. 25.

Look, Lucius, here's the book I sought for so:
I put it in the pocket of my gown. . . .
Bear with me, good boy, I am much *forgetful*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

2. Heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive.

In plenty and fulness it may be we are of God more *forgetful* than were requisite. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. Heb. xiii. 2.

3. Causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that *forgetful* lake benumm not still.
Milton, P. L., ii. 74.

And Love would answer with a sigh,
"The sound of that *forgetful* shore [death]
Will change my sweetness more and more,
Half-dead to know that I shall die."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxv.

forgetfully (fȯr-get′fûl-i), *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

But since it is our duty not to violate the memory of our oppressors, but silently, thankfully, and *forgetfully* to accept the oppression, we will commemorate only the king's restitution. *South*, Works, VIII. xiv.

forgetfulness (fȯr-get′fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *forgetfulnesse*, *foryetefulnesse*, etc.; < *forgetful* + *-ness*.] 1. The character or state of being forgetful; proneness to let past experience and knowledge slip from the mind.

Not in entire *forgetfulness*,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory, do we come
From God, who is our home.
Wordsworth, Immortality, v.

2. The state of having passed from remembrance or recollection; the fact of having ceased to be remembered; oblivion.

For who, to dumb *forgetfulness* a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?
Gray, Elegy, st. 22.

If the noble is often crushed suddenly by the ignoble, one *forgetfulness* travels after both.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

3. Neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention.

Trouthe alsoo [love hath] put in *foryetefulnesse* whanne thei soo sore begynne to sighe asscaunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

The Church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

=**Syn. 1.** *Obliviousness*, etc. See *oblivion*.

forgetive†, (fōr′je-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *forge*[1] + *-tive*.] Capable of forging or producing; inventive.

A good sherris-sack . . . makes it [the brain] apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

forget-me-not (fȯr-get′mē-not), *n.* 1†. The ground-pine, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*: the earliest use of the word, in the old English herbalists. —2. *Myosotis palustris*, a boraginaceous plant of Europe, growing in damp or wet places, and naturalized in some parts of the United States. It has circinate racemes of sky-blue flowers with a yellow center. (See cut under *circinate*.) As the emblem of friendship, it bears a name corresponding in sense to the English name in nearly every language in Europe; but it was not so called in England and France till the early part of the nineteenth century. Some other similar species of *Myosotis* are frequently cultivated under this name, especially *M. dissitiflora* and the dwarf *M. alpestris*.

3. In Scotland and some parts of England, *Veronica Chamædrys*. See *Veronica*.—**Creeping forget-me-not**, *Omphalodes verna*, a pretty species of southern Europe, with creeping branches.

forge-train (fōrj′trān), *n.* In *iron-puddling*, the series of two pairs of rolls by means of which the slab or bloom is converted into bars. The first pair through which the bloom is passed is called the *roughing-rolls;* the other pair, the *finishing-rolls*. The forge-train is also called the *puddling-rolls*. See *puddle, v.*, and *mill-rolls*.

forgettable, forgettableness. See *forgetable, forgetableness*.

forgette (for-zhet′), *n.* In *glove-making*, same as *fourchette*, 2.

forgetter (fȯr-get′ėr), *n.* One who forgets; a heedless person.

forgettingly (fȯr-get′ing-li), *adv.* By forgetting or forgetfulness.

I fear I have *forgettingly* transgrest
Against the dignity of the court.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

forge-water (fōrj′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water in which a blacksmith has dipped his hot irons, used as a popular remedy, as a lotion, for aphthæ, etc., and also drunk as a chalybeate.

forght, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furrow*.

forgie (fȯr-gē′), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *forgive*.

The Lord *forgi've* me for lying!
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

forgift†, *n.* [ME., also *forgyft*, < *forgiven*, forgive: see *forgive*. Cf. *gift*.] Forgiveness.

I wol not have no *forgyft* for nothinge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1851.

forgilt†, *v.* [ME. *forgilten, forgylten, forgulten*, < AS. *forgyltan*, forfeit by guilt, make guilty, < *for-* + *gyltian*, be guilty: see *guilt, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make guilty.

All folle wass *forrgillt*,
Thurrh thatt thatt Adam wass *forrgilltedd*.
Ormulum, Int., l. 25.

2. To forfeit by guilt.

Thou laddest ous to parays [paradise],
We hit *forgulten* ase vnwys.
Altenglische Dichtungen (ed. Böddeker), p. 280.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty.

forging (fōr′jing), *n.* [< ME. *forging;* verbal n. of *forge*[1], *v.*] A piece of forged work in metal: a general name for pieces of hammered iron or steel.

There are very few yards in the world at which such *forgings* could be turned out. *Times* (London).

forging-hammer (fōr′jing-ham″ėr), *n.* A goldbeaters' heavy hammer, the first of the four hammers used.

forging-machine (fōr′jing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which heated bars of metal are forged.

forging-press (fōr′jing-pres), *n.* A press for forging small metal articles. The blank is placed on the anvil under the die and worked into shape by pressure. It is the opposite of the drop-hammer.

forgivable (fȯr-giv′a-bl), *a.* [< *forgive* + *-able*.] That may be forgiven; pardonable.

An irremissible sin, an inexcusable sin; yet to him that will truly repent, it is *forgivable*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Much is *forgivable* to the intense lover or the submissive disciple. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 406.

forgive (fȯr-giv′), *v.*; pret. *forgave*, pp. *forgiven*, ppr. *forgiving*. [< ME. *forgiven, forgifen, forgiven, forgiven, forgeven*, etc., < AS. *forgifan* (pret. *forgeaf*, pl. *forgeáfon*, pp. *forgifen*), give, give up, forgive, remit (a thing, acc., unto a person, dat.) (= OS. *fargebhan* = D. *vergeven* = MLG. *vergeven*, LG. *vergeben, vergewen* = OHG. *firgeban*, MHG. *vergeben*, G. *vergeben* = Icel. *fyrirgefa* = ODan. *forgive* (cf. Dan. *tilgive*) = Sw. *förgifva*, forgive, = Goth. *fragiban*, give, grant), < *for-*, away, + *gifan*, give.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give up; resign.

So kenli the king & the knigtes alle
Bi-sougt William for the quen sothli so gerne,
That he godli al his gref [grievance] *for-gaf* at the last.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4418.

To them that list the world's gay shows I leave,
And to great ones such folly do *forgive*. *Spenser*.

It shall if you will; I *forgive* my right.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2†. To give; grant.

Ac ther was no boye so bolde Godes body to touche,
For he was knyght and kynges sone kynde *for-ȝaf* that tyme
That no boye hadde hardinesse hym to touche in deyinge.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 79.

3. To grant free pardon for or remission of, as a wrongful act or an obligation; give up all claims for or on account of: sometimes with the thing forgiven as direct objective (accusative), preceded by the person as indirect objective (dative): as, to *forgive* an injury; to *forgive* a person his debts.

It may appear by my accounte I have not charged ye bussines with any intrest, but doe *forgive* it unto ye partners, above 200ci.
Andrewes, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 405.

Thu *forgaf* . . . of mi sinne the wickednesse.
Ps. xxxi. 5 (ME. version).

If ye *forgive* not men their trespasses, neither will your Father *forgive* your trespasses. Mat. vi. 15.

In fact, the only sin which we never *forgive* in each other is difference of opinion. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. To grant free pardon to; cease to blame or feel resentment against; restore to good will.

Lov. I do beseech your grace, for charity,
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now to *forgive* me frankly.
Buck. Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you
As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

To *forgive* our enemies, yet hope that God will punish them, is not to *forgive* enough.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 15.

Is it Charity to cloath them with curses in his Prayer, whom he hath *forgiv'n* in his Discours?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

=**Syn.** 3. To pass over, overlook.—4. *Pardon, Forgive* (see *pardon*); to excuse, let off.

II. *intrans.* To exercise forgiveness; be lenient or forgiving.

To err is human, to *forgive* divine.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 525.

He thought I could not properly *forgive*
Unless I ceased forgetting—which is true.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 26.

forgiveness (fȯr-giv′nes), *n.* [< ME. *forgivenesse, forgifenesse, forgifnes, forgefenesse*, etc., < AS. *forgifnes, forgifenes, forgifennes*, < *forgifen*, forgiven, pp. of *forgifan*, forgive, + *-nes*, -ness. Thus *forgiveness* is a contr. of **forgivenness*, and means lit. the state of being forgiven; and from this, in the active use, the act of forgiving. D. *vergiffenis* is an imitation of the E. word.] 1. The act of forgiving; the act of granting pardon, as for a wrong, offense, or sin; remission of an obligation, debt, or penalty; pardon.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses*.
Dan. ix. 9.

In whom we have redemption through his blood, even the *forgiveness* of sins. Col. i. 14.

Not soon provok'd, however stung and teas'd,
And if perhaps made angry, soon appeas'd;
She rather waives than will dispute her right,
And injured makes *forgiveness* her delight.
Cowper, Charity, l. 431.

2. Disposition or willingness to forgive or pardon.

And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden*.

forgiver (fȯr-giv′ėr), *n.* One who forgives or remits.

And indeed, what a shamefull reproach is this to the infinite mercy of the *forgiver?* What a wrong to his justice? *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome, § 10.

forgiving (fȯr-giv′ing), *p. a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offenses; mild; merciful; compassionate: as, a *forgiving* temper.

Placable and *forgiving*, he was nevertheless cold and unsympathizing. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

forgivingly (fȯr-giv′ing-li), *adv.* In a forgiving manner.

"It was only two years old, after all," said Jared, *forgivingly*. *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders, p. 250.

forgivingness (fȯr-giv′ing-nes), *n.* A forgiving disposition or act.

Tenacity of purpose is more a special virtue of Bismarck than *forgivingness*. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 425.

forgo[1] (fȯr-gō′), *v. t.*; pret. *forwent*, pp. *forgone*, ppr. *forgoing*. [Also written, more often but less prop., *forego;* < ME. *forgoon, forgon, forgan*, < AS. *forgān*, pass over, neglect, abstain from (= D. *vergaan*, intr., pass away, perish, = OHG. *firgān, fergān*, MHG. *vergān, vergēn*, G. *vergehen* = Dan. *forgaa* = Sw. *förgå*, intr. pass away, refl. forgo), < *for-* + *gān*, go: see *for-*[1] and *go*.] 1. To go or pass by without claiming; forbear to possess, use, or do; voluntarily avoid or give up; renounce; resign.

His fader the kyng loved tho childre so,
That he wild for no thyng the sight of hem *forgo*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 168.

Now shalt thou, false theef, thy song *forgon*.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 191.

She . . . *forewent* the consideration of pleasing her eyes in order to procure herself much more solid satisfaction.
Fielding.

Hold her a wealthy bride within thine arms,
Or all but hold, and then—cast her aside,
Foregoing all her sweetness, like a weed.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

In puffs of balm the night-air blows
The perfume which the day *forgoes*.
M. Arnold, Bacchanalia.

2. To quit; leave.

I wish I might this wearie life *forgoe*,
And shortly turne unto my happie rest.
Spenser, Visions of Petrarch, vii.

Stay at the third cup, or *forego* the place. *G. Herbert*.

=**Syn.** 1. To yield, relinquish, let go.

forgo[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forego*[1].

forgoer (fȯr-gō′ėr), *n.* One who forgoes. Also *foregoer*.

forgone (fȯr-gôn′). Past participle of *forgo*[1].

forgot (fȯr-got′). Preterit of *forget*.

forgotten, forgot (fȯr-got′n, fȯr-got′). Past participle of *forget*.

forgrow†, *v. i.* [ME. *forgrowen, forgrowe*, < AS. *forgrōwen*, < *for-* + *grōwen*, grown, pp. of *grōwan*, grow.] To be grown over; grow in excess or unduly.

A path . . . *forgrowen* was with grasse and weede.
Flower and Leaf, l. 45.

forgrown†, *p. a.* Overgrown. *Davies*.

To be quiet from the inward, violent, injurious oppressors, the fat and *foregrown* rams within our own fold, is a special blessing. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, V. 137.

forhale†, *v. t.* [A pseudo-archaic form, spelled *forhaile* in Spenser; < *for-*[1] + *hale*[1]. Cf. Dan. *forhale* = Sw. *förhala*, protract, prolong, retard.] To overhaul; overtake.

All this long tale
Nought easeth the care that doth me *forhaile*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

for-hele†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forhelen*, < AS. *forhelan* (= OS. *farhelan* = OHG. *farhelan*, MHG. *verhelen*, G. *verhehlen*), hide, < *for-* + *helan*, hide: see *for-*[1] and *heal*[2].] To conceal; hide.

ȝif I any thinge haue mys-wrouȝt
Seieth me now *for-hele* ȝe-nouȝt.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

forhent†, *v. t.* [Prob. formed by Spenser; spelled improp. *forehend, forehent, forhend;* < *for-*[1] + *hent*, q. v.] To overtake.

Doubleth her haste for feare to bee *for-hent*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

forhew†, *v. t.* [ME. *forhewen*, < AS. *forheáwan*, cut down, slay (= OS. *forhawan* = OHG. *farhawan, farhouwen*, MHG. *verhouen*, G. *verhauen*), < *for-* + *heáwan*, cut, hew: see *for-*[1] and *hew*[1].] To cut down; cut to pieces; slay.

His face *forehewed* with wounds.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

forhow, forhooy (fȯr-hou′, -hö′i), *v. t.* [< ME. *forhowien, forhohien, forhogien*, < AS. *forhogian, forhycgan*, despise, neglect (= OS. *farhuggjan* = OHG. *farhuggan*), < *for-* + *hogian, hycgan*, have in mind, care, be anxious.] To forsake; abandon: as, a bird *forhows* its nest. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The hawk and the hern attour them hung,
And the merl and the mavis *forhooyed* their young.
Hogg, Queen's Wake, Bonny Kilmeny.

for-hungred†, *a.* [ME. (= D. *verhongerd* = G. *verhungert* = Dan. *forhungret* = Sw. *förhungrat*); < *for-*[1] + *hungered*.] Extremely hungry.

Thei made hem than merye with mete that thei hadde,
& eten at here ese, for thei were *for-hungred*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2515.

forinsecal†, *a.* [< L. *forinsecus* (cf. Sp. *forinseco*), from without, on the outside, ML. foreign, < *foris*, outside, out of doors, + *secus*, as in *extrinsecus:* see *extrinsic, intrinsic*.] Foreign; alien. *Burnet*.

forirk†, *v.* [ME. **forirken, forhirken;* < *for-*[1] + *irk, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To irk; weary.

Of manna he ben *forhirked* to eten.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3658.

II. *intrans.* To become weary.

For loe his wife *foreirking* of his raigne
Sleeping in bed this cruel wretch hath slaine.
Mir. for Mags., p. 442.

forisfamiliate (fō″ris-fa-mil′i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *forisfamiliated*, ppr. *forisfamiliating*. [< ML. *forisfamiliatus*, pp. of *forisfamiliare*, emancipate, < *foris*, outside, + *familia*, family: see *family*.] **I.** *trans.* To put out of the family; in *law*, to emancipate or free from parental authority: used of putting a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime, as his share of the inheritance, either at his own request or with his consent, and thus discharging him from the family.

A son was said to be *foris-familiated* if his father assigned him part of his land, and gave him seisin thereof, and did this at the request or with the free consent of the son himself, who expressed himself satisfied with such portion. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 132.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

forisfamiliation (fō″ris-fa-mil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< *forisfamiliate* + *-ion.*] The act of forisfamiliating, or the state of being forisfamiliated.

My father could not be serious in the sentence of *forisfamiliation* which he had so unhesitatingly pronounced.
Scott, Rob Roy, iii.

forjeskit (fôr-jes′kit), *a.* [Sc., pp., < Dan. *forjaske, forhjaske*, soil, tumble, rumple, < *for-* + *jaske*, tr. soil, jumble, draggle, intr. dabble, paddle.] Wearied out; jaded with fatigue.

Forjeskit sair, with weary legs,
Rattlin' the corn oot owre the rigs.
Burns, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

forjudge (fôr-juj′), *v. t.* [ME. *forjugen*, < OF. *forjuger, forjugier, forsjuger, forsjugier*, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, alienate, nonsuit, judge unjustly, etc., < ML. *forisjudicare*, take away by judicial sentence, confiscate, deprive, < L. *foris*, outside, + *judicare*, judge: see *for-*[3] and *judge*, *v.*] **1†.** To condemn judicially (to some penalty).—**2.** To deprive by judicial sentence.

Thei a-corded in the ende that he sholde be disherited. . . . Whan Bertelays saugh he was *for-Iuged*, and that he ne myght noon othirwise do, he returned with-oute moo wordes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 470.

Falsly accused, and of his foon *forjudged*
Without answere, while he was absent
He damned was.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 274.

Forjudged of life and lands for cowardice in battle.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 25.

Hence—**3.** In *law*, to oust; dispossess; disinherit; expel from a court for malpractice, etc.

forjudger (fôr-juj′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *forjuger*, inf. as n.: see *forjudge*.] In *law*, a judgment depriving one of the thing in question; a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

fork (fôrk), *n.* [< ME. *fork, forke*, < AS. *forc* = OFries. *forke, furke* = D. *vork* = LG. *fork* = OHG. *furka*, MHG. *furke*, G. dial. *furke, forke* = Icel. *forkr* = Dan. *fork* = OF. *forche, fourche* (whence ME. also *forche, fourche*), OF. also *fourque, furke*, F. *fourche* = Pr. OSp. *forca* = Sp. *horca* = Pg. It. *forca* = W. *ffyrch, ffwrch*, a fork, < L. *furca*, a fork.] **1.** An instrument or tool consisting of a handle with a shank, usually of metal, terminating in two or more prongs or tines. Specifically—(*a*) Such an instrument, of small size, used at table to hold food while it is being cut with the knife, and to lift food to the mouth.

The Italian . . . strangers . . . doe alwaies at their meales use a little *forke* when they cut their meate.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 106.

This ceremony [of washing], which in former times was constantly practised as well before as after meat, seems to have fallen into disuse on the introduction of *forks*, about the year 1620; as before that period our ancestors supplied the place of this necessary utensil with their fingers. *Ritson*, quoted in Child's Ballads, V. 25, note.

(*b*) One of various agricultural tools with the prongs of which loose substances are gathered and lifted, as a hay-*fork* or dung-*fork*. See *pitchfork*.

The peasants urge their harvest, ply the *fork*
With double toil, and shiver at their work.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 214.

2. Something resembling a fork in form. (*a*) A tuning-fork. (*b*) A fork-chuck. (*c*) *Milit.*: (1†) A weapon for thrusting, with a long handle and two points or prongs. Also called *war-fork*. (2) A rest for a heavy musket used in the sixteenth century. See *croc*. (*d*) In *clock-making*, a bifurcation fixed at right angles to the end of the crutch which descends from the pallet-arbor. The fork embraces the pendulum-rod, and transfers the motion of its vibrations to the crutch and the pallets.

3. One of the parts into which anything is divided by bifurcation; a forking branch or division; a prong or shoot: as, the *forks* of a road or stream; Clark's *fork* of Columbia river; a *fork* of lightning.

The ancients . . . represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

4†. The point or barb of an arrow.

Lear. The bow is bent and drawn; make from the shaft.
Kent. Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

5. The bifurcated part of the human frame; the legs. [Humorous.]

Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long in the *fork*, he yet sat rather tall in the saddle. *Kinglake*, Crimea, xxii.

6†. A gibbet; in the plural, the gallows. See *furca*.

I would starve now,
Hang, drown, despair, deserve the *forks*, . . .
Ere I would own thy follies.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the *fork*. *Butler*, Remains, II. 195.

7. In *mining*, the bottom of the sump. *Pryce.*—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in *weaving*. See *stop-motion*.—**In fork**, in *mining*. See *fork*, *v. t.*, 3.

fork (fôrk), *v.* [< *fork*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay.—**2.** To dig and break with a fork, as ground.—**3.** In *mining*, to pump or otherwise clear out (water) from a shaft or mine. *Forking* the water is drawing it all out; and when it is done the mine or the water is said to be *forked*, and the engine to be *in fork*. *Pryce.*—**To fork out** or **over**, to hand or pay over; pay down. [Slang.]

What must I *fork out* to-night, my trump,
For the whole first-floor of the Magpie and Stump?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 285.

If I am willing to *fork out* a sum of money, he may be willing to give up his chance of Diplow.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxviii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become bifurcated or forked; send out diverging parts like the tines of a fork.—**2.** In *mining*, to draw out water from a shaft.

fork-beam (fôrk′bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, a short beam introduced to support the deck of a vessel where there is no framing.

forkbeard (fôrk′bērd), *n.* An English gadoid fish, *Urophycis blennioides*. The ventral fins are jugular in position, and appear to be forked or bifurcate, from the fact that two rays are elongated and enveloped at the base in a common skin, whence the name. Also called *forked-beard* and *hake's-dame*.

fork-chuck (fôrk′chuk), *n.* An appendage to a turning-lathe, so called from the fact that the part which is screwed on the mandrel has on the outer side a square hole in which forked pieces of iron of different sizes, according to the strength required, are placed when in use.

forked (fôr′ked or fôrkt), *a.* [< ME. *forked, forket*; < *fork* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a fork or bifurcation; separating into diverging parts like the tines of a fork.

Unaccommodated [unclothed], man is no more but such a poor, bare, *forked* animal as thou art.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Proud as Apollo on his *forked* hill.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 231.

He saw
No pale sheet-lightnings from afar, but *fork'd*
Of the near storm, and aiming at his head.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Ambiguous; equivocal.

Give *forked* counsel; take provoking gold
On either hand, and put it up.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

3. Pointed, or prolonged to a point: as, *forked* shoes.—**Forked chickweed, drill**, etc. See the nouns.—**Forked dagger**, a dagger whose guard projects forward in two points or horns, one on each side of the blade. Such a weapon was formerly used in the left hand for parrying the thrusts of an adversary's rapier, and by seizing the blade to break it off or throw it out of line.

forked-beard (fôrkt′bērd), *n.* Same as *fork-beard*.

forkedly (fôr′ked-li), *adv.* In a forked form.

forkedness (fôr′ked-nes), *n.* The quality of being forked or opening into two or more parts.

forkerve†, *v. t.* See *forcarve*.

fork-head (fôrk′hed), *n.* An arrow-head having two points directed forward, as distinguished from barbs.

forkiness (fôr′ki-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being forky or forked. *Cotgrave.*

forkless (fôrk′les), *a.* [< *fork* + *-less.*] Having no forks; not bifurcated.

fork-moss (fôrk′môs), *n.* See *moss*.

fork-rest (fôrk′rest), *n.* A bifurcated instrument carried by a soldier to serve as a rest in aiming the heavy firearms formerly in use; a fork.

forks-and-knives (fôrkz′and-nīvz′), *n.* A club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*: so called from a fancied resemblance of the fruiting spikes to forks and knives. [Prov. Eng.]

forktail (fôrk′tāl), *n.* [< *fork* + *tail*[1].] **1.** A fish with a forked tail, as the salmon and sword-fish: a fishermen's term.—**2.** The kite: from its forked tail.—**3.** A bird of the family *Henicuridæ*.

fork-tailed (fôrk′tāld), *a.* Having a forked tail; scissor-tailed; swallow-tailed.—**Fork-tailed flycatcher**, an American tyrant-flycatcher of the genus *Milvulus*, as *M. tyrannus* or *M. forficatus*. Also called *scissortail*.—**Fork-tailed shrike**, a drongo; any shrike of the family *Dicruridæ*.

fork-wrench (fôrk′rench), *n.* A spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or a square on a coupling. *E. H. Knight.*

forky (fôr′ki), *a.* [< *fork* + *-y*[1].] Forked; furcate.

At each Approach they lash their *forky* Stings.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.

The last, and trustiest of the four,
On high his *forky* pennon bore.
Scott, Marmion, i. 8.

forlana (for-lä′nä), *n.* [It. dial.] **1.** A Venetian dance.—**2.** Music written for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is sextuple and quick. Also *furlano*.

forlay† (fôr-lā′), *v. t.* [Also *forelay*; irreg., after the supposed analogy of verbs prop. in *for-*, from '*lie* in wait *for*'; *lay*, tr., for *lie*; cf. *waylay*. Cf. *forlie*, differently formed.] To lie in wait for; ambush.

He, being many times *forelaid* by the trains of traitors.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

And lastly, how cunningly doth he *forelay* their confidence . . . in the Almighty, protesting not to bee come up thither without the Lord.
Bp. Hall, Hezekiah and Sennacherib.

An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 493.

forleave†, *v. t.* [ME. *forleven, forleaven* (pp. *forleft, forlaft*); < *for-*[1] + *leave*[1].] To leave behind; abandon; give up.

A theef of venisoun that hath *forlaft*
His licorousnesse, and al his theves craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 83.

forlend†, *v. t.* [Improp. *forelend*; < *for-*[1] + *lend*.] To give up. *Nares.*

As if that life to losse they had *forelent*,
And cared not to spare that should be shortly spent.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 6.

forlese†, *v. t.* [ME. *forlesen, forleosen* (pret. *forles, forleas*, pl. *forlure*, pp. *forloren, forlorn*, rarely *forlost*: see *forlorn*), < AS. *forleósan* (= OS. *farliosan* = OFries. *forliesa* = D. *verliezen* = OHG. *farliosan*, MHG. *verliesen*, G. *verlieren*, lose, = Dan. *forlise* = Sw. *förlisa*, tr. lose, intr. be lost, = Goth. *fraliusan*), lose, < *for-* + *leósan*, lose: see *for-*[1] and *lose*.] **1.** To lose entirely or completely; abandon.

Aurelius, that his cost hath al *forlorn*,
Curseth the tyme that evere he was born.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 829.

She held hireself a *forlost* creature.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 756.

The order of preest-hode he has *forlorne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

2. To bereave; deprive.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxvi.

forlet†, *v. t.* [ME. *forleten, forlæten* (pret. *forlet*, pp. *forleten*), < AS. *forlǣtan* (= OS. *farlātan* = D. *verlaten* = OHG. *farlāzan*, MHG. *verlazen*, G. *verlassen* = Icel. *fyrirlāta* = Sw. *förlåta* = Dan. *forlade*), let go, relinquish, forsake, < *for-* + *lǣtan*, let: see *for-*[1] and *let*[1].] To let go; relinquish; leave; abandon; depart from; forsake; lose.

To *forlete* synne. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

So that thulke stude was *vor-lete* mony aday
That no cristenmon ne paynym nuste war the rode lay.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

forleygne†, *v. t.* See *forloyne*. *Chaucer.*

forlie (fôr-lī′), *v. t.* [< ME. *forliggen*, < AS. *forlicgan*, refl., lie with, fornicate, < *for-* + *licgan*, lie: see *for-*[1] and *lie*[1].] **1†.** To lie with.—**2.** To overlay (a child). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

forlighten†, *v. t.* To decrease; lighten.

We hafe as losels liffyde many longe daye,
Wyth delyttes in this land with lordchipez many,
And *forelytenede* the loos that we are layttede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 254.

forlive†, *v. i.* [ME. *forlyven*; < *for-*[1] + *live*[1].] To live pervertedly; degenerate in race or nature.

They ne sholden nat owtrayen or *forlyven* fro the vertuus of hyr noble kynrede. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 6.

Eni *forliued* wrecche. *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

forlong†, *v. t.* [*for*[1] + *long*, after L. *prolongare*, to prolong.] To prolong; keep longer.

They haue leuer to gyue . . . shellynges to *forlonge* the soules in payne all a yere.
Dives and Paup., vii. xxii. 310.

forlore†, *a.* See *forlorn*.

forlorn (fôr-lôrn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *forlorn, forloren, forlore*, < AS. *forloren* (= D. *verloren* = G. *verloren* = Dan. *forloren*), pp. of *forleósan*, lose: see *forlese*.] **I.†** *a.* **1.** Lost; deserted; forsaken; abandoned.

Is all his force *forlorne*, and all his glory donne?
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 35.

Relating then how long this soil had lain *forlorn*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 101.

Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Hence—**2.** Without help or succor; helpless; wretched; miserable.

The Saxons, taking Advantage of his [Cadwalladar's] Absence, came over in Swarms, and dispossessed the *forlorn* Britains of all they had, and divided the Land amongst themselves. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 5.

I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less *forlorn*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, xxxiii.

The condition of the besieged in the mean time was *forlorn* in the extreme. *Prescott.*

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

4. Deprived; bereft; destitute.

Art thou of thy loved lasse *forlorne?*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

There ne'er was man in Scotland born,
Ordain'd to be so much *forlorn*.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

He went like one that hath been stunned,
And is of sense *forlorn*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

Forlorn boys†. [Tr. of F. *enfants perdus;* D. *verloren kinderen.*] Same as *forlorn hope.*—**Forlorn hope.** [D. *verloren hoop*, lit. a lost troop (D. *hoop*, a troop, = E. *heap*), but associated in E. with *hope*[1], expectation.] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, to storm a counterscarp, enter a breach, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

A confused rabble and medley of all sorts of nations, who at the *forlorn hope* . . . might, if they did no other good, yet with receiving many a wound in their bodies, dull and turn the edge of the enemy's sword.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 765.

=**Syn.** Friendless, miserable, comfortless, disconsolate, woebegone, abject, pitiable.

II. *n.* **1.** A lost, forsaken, or solitary person.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love,
Is, of a king, become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2†. A forlorn hope; an advanced body of troops; a vanguard.

The squadron nearest to your eye
Is his *Forlorn* of infantry;
Bowmen of unrelenting minds.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 219).

Our *forlorn* of horse marched within a mile of where the enemy was drawn up. *Cromwell.*

forlornly (fôr-lôrn'li), *adv.* In a forlorn, forsaken, or wretched manner.

And poor, proud Byron, sad as grave,
And salt as life; *forlornly* brave,
And quiv'ring with the dart he drave.
Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

forlornness (fôr-lôrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forlornesse, forlorennesse*, < AS. *forlorenes*, for **forlorennes* (= OHG. *farloranissa*, MHG. *verlorenüsse*), < *forloren*, lost: see *forlorn*.] The state of being forlorn; destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

forloyne†, *v. t.* [ME. *forloynen*, delay, divert, abandon, < OF. *forlogner, forlongier, forloingnier*, etc., eloin, leave far behind, delay, etc., < L. *foris*, out, outside, + *longus*, long: see *long*, and cf. *eloin, purloin*, etc.] To delay; divert; abandon.

forloyne†, *n.* [ME. *forloyne, forleygne*, < OF. "*forlonge*, very far off (a term of hunting)" (Cotgrave). Cf. *forloyne, v.*] In *hunting*. See the extract.

Forloyne. In hunting, a chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is ahead of some, and following others. It may also be explained, when a hound, going before the rest of the cry, meets chase, and goes away with it. See Twici, p. 16; Gent. Rec., ii. 79.
Halliwell.

Therwith the hunte, wonder faste,
Blew a *forleygne* at the laste.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 386.

forlye†, *v. t.* See *forlie.*

form (fôrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourm*, ★*fourme;* < ME. *forme, foorme, fourme, furme*, shape, figure, manner, bench, frame, seat, condition, agreement, etc., < OF. *forme, fourme, furme*, F. *forme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *forma* = D. *vorm* = MHG. *forme*, G. *form* = Icel. *formr* = Dan. Sw. *form*, < L. *forma*, shape, figure, image, outline, plan, mold, frame, case, etc., manner, sort, kind, etc., ML. also a bench, choir-stall, grade in a school, etc. (with many other meanings). There is no ground for the attempted distinction, in pronunciation and spelling, between *form*, shape, etc., and *form* (spelled *fourm* in Bailey), a bench, etc.] **1.** The external shape or configuration of a body; the figure, as defined by lines and surfaces; external appearance considered independently of color or material; in an absolute use, the human figure: as, it was in the *form* of a circle; a triangular *form;* the *form* of the head or of the body; a beautiful or an ugly *form.*

And the earth was without *form*, and void. Gen. i. 2.

After that he appeared in another *form* unto two of them as they walked. Mark xvi. 12.

Each *form* in the moonlight dim,
Of rock or of tree, is seen of him.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

At Beni Hassan, during the time of the 12th dynasty, curvilinear *forms* reappear in the roofs.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 204.

The apparent permanence in the case of the rock or tree is a temporarily abiding *form* or temporarily abiding spacial relations. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 626.

2. Specifically, in *crystal.*, the complex of planes included under the same general symbol. Thus in the isometric system the most general form is the hexoctahedron, embracing forty-eight similar planes. In the triclinic system a form, even in the most general case, includes only two similar planes, and is called an *open form*, since it does not represent an inclosed solid or *closed form;* similarly, the two basal planes in the orthorhombic system constitute a form.

3. Attractive appearance; shapeliness; beauty. [Archaic.]

He hath no *form* nor comeliness. Isa. liii. 2.

4†. A costume; a special dress: as, a blue silk *form.*

There comes out of the chayre-roome Mrs. Stewart in a most lovely *form*, with her hair all about her eares, having her picture taking there. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 148.

5. A mold, pattern, or model; something to give shape, or on or after which things are fashioned: as, a hatters' or a milliners' *form;* a *form* for jelly.—**6.** In *printing*, an assemblage of types secured in a chase for stereotyping, or of either types or plates for printing. A form may consist of one page or of many pages. For stereotyping, no particular order of arrangement is necessary; for printing, the pages are arranged in such order that in folding the printed sheet they will fall in regular sequence. In book-printing, before the general use of steam-presses, two forms (see *inner* and *outer form*, below) were usually required for a sheet, one being separately printed on each side; now a single form frequently comprises a whole sheet, the paper being turned end for end for printing the second side. Large newspapers, however, still require two forms. In this sense often spelled *forme* in Great Britain. **7.** In *milit. engin.*, same as *gabion-form.* See *gabion.*—**8.** In general, arrangement of or relationship between the parts of anything, as distinguished from the parts themselves: opposed to *matter*, but not properly to *substance* (unless it be the intention of the writer to identify substance with matter). Thus, to say that the soul was immaterial was formerly considered the same as to say that it was a *form*. With the older writers *form* is often synonymous with *essence*, and has generally lofty associations (thus, the shape of a living being, considered as its perfection, was called its *form*, while that of a lifeless thing was called its *figure*, but not its *form*); and these ideas cling to the word in the minds of later writers, as Kant. But with many modern writers the conception is of something imposed upon the thing from without, and distinct from its life and essence. In metaphysics *form* denotes a determination, a specializing element, that constituent of a thing by virtue of which it is the kind of thing that it is. In the Platonic philosophy the *form* is the exemplar according to which a thing is made, or the mold, as it were, in which the thing is cast. In the Aristotelian philosophy *form* is the developed actuality, *matter* the undeveloped potentiality; *matter* is that element by virtue of which the thing is, *form* is that by which it is as it is—that is, the nature or essence of the thing. In Bacon's philosophy the *true form* is the physical structure or constitution of anything. In Kant's philosophy *form* is that element of an object which is imported into it by the mind: opposed to the *matter*, which is given in sense. For various other metaphysical applications of the term, see phrases below.

The figure comprehendeth the shape of things that have no life, as the facion of the elemente, of trees, of flouddes, of an house, a shippe, a cote, and soche like. The *fourme* conteineth the portraiture of al livyng thinges, as the very livelie image of man, of an horse, or a lion, as we cal a man wel favoured or harde favoured.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Though I shall for brevity's sake retain the word *form*, yet I would be understood to mean by it, not a real substance distinct from matter, but only the matter itself of a natural body, considered with its peculiar manner of existence, which I think may not inconveniently be called either its specifical or denominating state, or its essential modification; or, if you would have me express it in one word, its stamp. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

Of a beautiful landscape, melody, or poem, the blending of unity with variety appears not only in the grouping of Sense-Elements ("*form*" in the narrow meaning), but also in that of the represented content or signification of these. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 536.

In a phenomenon, I call that which corresponds to the sensation its matter; but that which causes the manifold matter of the phenomenon to be perceived as arranged in a certain order I call its *form.*
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 18.

The distinction above specified is employed by Aristotle in his exposition of the soul. The soul belongs to the category of substance or essence (not that of quantity, quality, etc.); but of the two points of view under which essence may be presented, the soul ranks with *form*, not with matter—with the actual, not with the potential.
Grote, Aristotle, p. 457.

Time and space are not given in sensation. They are not the sensational matter of perception, but something that "makes it possible for us to represent all parts of that matter as arranged in certain relations to each other"; and this we may fairly call the *form* of perception.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 234.

9. A specific formation or arrangement; characteristic structure, constitution, or appearance; disposition of parts or conditions.

Whan the Duke herde that in the same *forme* he moste come a-geyn, he vndirstode wele he sholde bringe with hym Ygerne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 69.

To laugh at all things thou shalt heare is neither good nor fit,
It shewes the property and *forme* of one with little wit.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 294.

Who, being in the *form* of God, . . . took upon him the *form* of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men.
Phil. ii. 6, 7.

In the Egyptian females the *forms* of womanhood begin to develop themselves about the ninth or tenth year.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 40.

The third or "long" *form* contains the seven [Epistles] already enumerated in a more expanded state.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

10. Mode or manner of being, action, or manifestation; specific state, condition, determination, variation, or kind: as, water in the *form* of steam or of ice; electricity is a *form* of energy; English is a *form* of German speech; varioloid is a mild *form* of smallpox; life in all its *forms.*

This notion of "ought," when once it has been developed, is a necessary *form* of our moral apprehension, just as space is now a necessary *form* of our sense-perceptions.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 93.

To many the battle of the giants, over the "long," the "middle," and the "short" *form* or recension of the Ignatian Epistles, will be an intellectual treat, as he watches the fence and scholarship of the various disputants.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 474.

11. Fixed order or method; systematic or orderly arrangement or proceeding, as to either generals or particulars; system or formula: as, the *forms* of civilized society; a *form* of words or of prayer; a rough draft to be reduced to *form;* a document in due *form.*

And Exspoundide theim after myn owne wesdone
After the *forme* of Experience.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

Though well we may not pass upon his life
Without the *form* of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

'Gainst *form* and order they their power employ,
Nothing to build, and all things to destroy.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 531.

For who would keep an ancient *form*
Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

I am not so foolish as to declaim against *forms.*
Emerson, Misc., p. 25.

12. Specifically, mere manner as opposed to intrinsic qualities; style.

Perhaps we owe the masterpiece of humorous literature to the fact that Cervantes had been trained to authorship in a school where *form* predominated over substance.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 126.

13. Formality, or a formality; ceremony.

O place! O *form!*
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

Should *form*, my lord,
Prevail above affection? no, it cannot.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

14. Conformity to the conventionalities and usages of society; propriety: chiefly in the phrases *good form, bad form.*

We'll eat the Dinner and have a Dance together, or we shall transgress all *Form*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

I would see the buxom bride decked in the robe of culture, jewelled with the gems of refinement, and adorned with the lace-enwoven veil of *good form.*
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 626.

15. Mere appearance; semblance.

Why keep up a *form* of separation when the life of it is fled? *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

16. High condition or fitness for any undertaking, as a competition, especially a physical competition; powers of competing.

In the language of the turf, when we say that a horse is in *form*, we intend to convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. So, again, the word is used in still another sense; for we speak of a horse's *form* when we wish to allude to his powers on the turf, as compared with other well-known animals. Thus, if it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, would run a mile and a half, and come in abreast, it is said that the *form* of one is equal to that of the other.
J. H. Walsh, The Horse, vi.

17. In *alg.*, a quantic in which the variables are considered abstractly with reference only to their mathematical relations in the quantic, and apart from any signification.—**18.** In *gram.*, a word bearing the sign of a distinct grammatical character, or denoted by its structure as having a particular office.—**19.** In *music:* (*a*) The general theory or science of so arranging themes, tonalities, phrases, and sections in a piece that order, symmetry, and cor-

relation of parts may be secured: one of the most important branches of the art of composition. (*b*) The particular rhythmical, melodic, or harmonic disposition or arrangement of tones in a phrase, section, or movement, especially when distinct and regular enough to be known by a special name, as the sonata-*form*, the rondo-*form*, etc.—**20.** A blank or schedule to be filled out by the insertion of details; a sample or specimen document calculated to serve as a guide in framing others in like cases: as, a *form* for a deed, lease, or contract.

You'll memorialise that Department (according to regular *forms* that you'll find out) for leave to memorialise this Department. . . . You had better take a lot of *forms* away with you. Give him a lot of *forms!*
Dickens, Little Dorrit, x.

21. A long seat; a bench.

The Duke, upon hearing it, leaps from the Table so hastily that he hurt both his Shins on the *Form*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 130.

I was seen . . . sitting with her upon the *form*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

22. (*a*) A number of pupils sitting together on a bench at school. (*b*) A class or rank of students in a school (especially in England).

Preaching the same Sermon to all sorts of People is as if a School-Master should read the same Lesson to his several *Formes*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 93.

The lower-fourth *form* in which Tom found himself at the beginning of the next half-year was the largest *form* in the lower school, and numbered upwards of forty boys.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

Hence—(*c*) A class or rank in society.—**23.** The seat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod-like hare in *form* they peer.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The hares (Lepus Americanus) were very familiar. One had her *form* under my house all winter, separated from me only by the flooring. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 301.

24. A particular species or kind; a species of a genus, etc.; any assemblage of similar things constituting a component of a group, especially of a zoölogical group.

Practically, when a naturalist can unite two *forms* together by others having intermediate characters, he treats the one as a variety of the other, ranking the most common, but sometimes the one first described, as the species, and the other as the variety.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 56.

We must also remember that many slight characters may be the atrophied or rudimentary remains of more important characters which were useful in some ancestral *form*. *A. R. Wallace*, in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 306.

Absolute form, in *metaph.*, form considered, or being, without matter.—**Accidental form**, in *metaph.*, a form which constitutes not the substance of a thing, but a mere accident of it.—**Adjoint linear form**, in *math.*, a linear function having the same facients as the quantic to which it belongs, and its coefficients indeterminate. *Cayley*, 1854.—**Algebraic form.** See def. 17.—**Assistant form**, in *metaph.*, a form which makes no part of the subject, but serves only to impart motion to it.—**Bad, binary, canonical, conditional**, etc., **form.** See the adjectives.—**Blank form.** (*a*) A printed paper in which spaces are left blank to be filled up according to particular requirement. Such forms are very extensively used in legal and business transactions. (*b*) In *printing*, a form of types in which a page or several pages have been left blank.—**Calculus of forms.** See *calculus*.—**Continuity of forms.** See *continuity*.—**Contract forms.** See *contract, a.*—**Corporeal form**, a form which not only inheres in bodies, but has in itself a bodily character.—**Degenerate form.** See *degenerate*.—**Disponent or disposing form.** See *principal form*.—**Divisor of a form.** See *divisor*.—**External form of reasoning.** See *external*.—**Form of action**, in *law*, the distinguishing method of procedure, and hence the class to which an action belongs, considered with reference to the mode of procedure or the kind of relief sought.—**Form of a proposition**, the mode of relationship which it asserts between its terms; also, the logical type or class to which the proposition belongs; also, with older writers, the copula as contradistinguished from the subject and the predicate.—**Form of cognition**, the mode in which anything is cognized; especially, in the *Kantian philos.*, that by which any kind of synthesis of representations is effected, being either a form of intuition (space and time), of the understanding (a Kantian category), or of the reason (a Kantian idea).—**Form of Concord.** See *concord*.—**Form of corporeity**, in *metaph.*, that in which the bodily character of a thing is determined.—**Form of forms**, in *metaph.*, the idea which determines the ideas themselves; the one, also the nous of Plotinus.

Arise, climb, ascend, and mount up (with speculative wings) in spirit, to behold in the glasse of creation the *form of forms*, the exemplar number of all things numerable, both visible and invisible, mortal and immortal, corporal and spiritual. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

The soul may be called the *form of forms*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Form value. See *value*.—**Good form.** See def. 14.—**Ground form.** See *ground*[1].—**Immaterial form**, in *metaph.*, a form the efficient cause of which does not lie in matter: opposed to *material form*.—**Informing form**, in *metaph.*, a form which is a part of its subject.—**Inherent form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can exist only in matter.—**Inner form**, in *printing*, when two forms are used for one sheet, the form which contains the pages that are hidden or concealed by the folds or bolts in an uncut sheet. This form is usually printed first.—**Intelligible form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived only by the intellect.—**Outer form**, in *printing*, when two forms are required, the form which contains the first and last pages of a signature, as 1 and 8 in a sheet of octavo, or 1 and 16 in a sheet of 16mo, and the pages which therefore appear on the outside of the folded sheet. Usually this side of the sheet is printed last.—**Principal form**, in *metaph.*, a form which itself constitutes a species: opposed to a *disponent* or *disposing form*, which merely prepares the matter for the reception of the principal form.—**Ribbed form**, in *hand paper-making*, a square or oblong wooden frame with parallel brass wires steadied by cross-wires, used for making lined paper.—**Sensible form**, in *metaph.*, a form which can be perceived by the senses.—**Separate form**, in *metaph.*, a form which, while it may be capable of existing only in matter, yet has a being apart from the matter.—**Simple form**, in *metaph.*, mere form, without matter: thus, God is held to be *simple form*.—**Substantial or essential form**, in *metaph.*, that in which the essence of a thing consists. The substantial form has four marks: it does not directly affect the senses; it has no variations of degree (though this was disputed); it is good and perfect; it is the principle or origin of the properties and operations of that to which it pertains. Much use was made by the medieval logicians of the doctrine of *substantial forms*, and thus the absurdity of trying to explain the properties and operations of things by means of mere abstract statements was put in a strong light, which the conflict with the real explanations of science soon heightened. Thus, if the Newtonian law of gravitation were merely a transformation of Kepler's laws, and implied nothing further, it would be of the nature of a substantial form; but in point of fact it predicts the various lunar equations, the planetary perturbations, the precession of the equinoxes, the tides, and the figure of the earth.—**Theory of forms**, the theory of the changes of algebraic forms due to linear transformations of their variables; especially, the theory of invariants, reciprocants, etc.—**To take form**, to assume a definite shape, appearance, or order; become definite and clear: as, the conception gradually *took form* in his mind.=**Syn. 1.** *Shape, Fashion*, etc. ★See *figure, n.*—**13.** *Rite, Observance*, etc. See *ceremony*.

form (fôrm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *fourm, fourme;* < ME. *formen, fourmen,* < OF. *former, fourmer,* F. *former* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *formar* = It. *formare* = D. *vormen* = MHG. G. *formen* = Icel. Sw. *forma* = Dan. *forme,* < L. *formare*, shape, fashion, form, etc., < *forma*, a shape, form: see *form, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give form to; shape; mold. (*a*) To give a figure to; make a figure of; constitute as a figure: as, to *form* a statue; to *form* a triangle.

That glorious picture of the air
Which summer's light-robed angel *forms*
On the dark ground of fading storms.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

(*b*) In general, to model, make, or produce by any combination of parts or materials.

And the Lord God *formed* man of the dust of the ground.
Gen. ii. 7.

I'll trust you with the stuff you have to work on,
You'll *form* it! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Prometheus, *forming* Mr. Day,
Carv'd something like a Man in Clay.
Prior, The Parallel.

We can put together sentence after sentence of clear and strong English without a single Romance word; we cannot *form* the shortest really complete grammatical sentence without Teutonic words.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 165.

Specifically—(*c*) To arrange; combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops into a hollow square. (*d*) To model by instruction and discipline; mold; train.

Eminent men, living and dead, whom we will not stop to enumerate, carried to the Upper House an eloquence *formed* and matured in the Lower.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

I resolved to *form* Dora's mind. . . . I talked to her on the subjects which occupied my thoughts.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xlviii.

(*e*) To devise; conceive; frame; invent; create: as, to *form* opinions from sound premises; to *form* an image in the mind.

He said that he was unable to *form* an idea of what would be international bimetallism.
Contemporary Rev., L. 287.

We have now no means of *forming* an opinion of the great national temple of the Capitoline Jove, no trace of it, nor any intelligible description, having been preserved to the present time. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 305.

(*f*) In *gram.*, to make, as a word, by derivation or by affixes.

The one class or conjugation regularly *forms* its preterit and participle . . . by the addition of "ed" or "d" to the root of the verb.
Whitney, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, p. 107.

2. To go to make up; be an element or constituent of; constitute; take the shape of: as, duplicity *forms* no part of his character; these facts *form* a safe foundation for our conclusions.

The diplomatic politicians, . . . who *formed* by far the majority. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

He took his measures with that combination of dexterity and daring which *formed* his character.
Irving, Granada, p. 61.

3†. To display so as to communicate the real meaning.

No violent heat whatsoever can *form* a new language to a man which he never knew before.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

4†. To persuade; bring to do.

The ffrist that 3ou *formed* to that ffals dede,
He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on the fforckis.
Richard the Redeless, i. 107.

5. To provide with a form, as a hare. [Rare.]

The melancholy hare is *form'd* in brakes and briers.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 204.

=**Syn. 1.** To fashion, carve, produce, dispose.—**2.** To constitute, compose, make up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take or come into form; assume the characteristic or implied figure, appearance, or arrangement: as, the troops *formed* in columns; ice *forms* at a temperature of 32° F.

Form! Form! Riflemen, *form!*
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Tennyson, The War.

At the time of the English settlement in Britain, the consciousness of distinct national life could hardly have begun among the Nether-Dutch people; their language, their institutions, were still only *forming*, not yet formed.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 77.

2. To run for a form, as a hare; squat in a form.

Scath. First, think which way she *fourmeth*, on what wind;
Or north, or south.
George. For, as the shepherd said,
A witch is a kind of hare. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

-form. [= F. *-forme* = Sp. Pg. It. *-forme,* < L. *-formis*, -like, -shaped, the form, with adj. termination, in compound adjectives, of *forma*, shape, form: see *form, n.* The vowel preceding this termination (representing in Latin the stem-vowel of the preceding element) is properly *i;* but in some scientific words recently formed the vowel is erroneously made *æ*, as if the ending of the Latin feminine genitive.] A termination in words of Latin origin, or in words formed like them, meaning '-like, -shaped, in the form of': as, *ensiform*, sword-like, sword-shaped; *falciform*, sickle-shaped; *vermiform*, worm-like; *oviform*, in the form of an egg.

formable (fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [= F. *formable* = Sp. *formable* = It. *formabile*, capable of being formed, < LL. *formabilis*, that may be formed, < *formare*, form: see *form, v.*] **1.** Capable of being formed. *Dekker.*

A good many of his nervous connections are not yet formed, they are only *formable*.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 312.

2†. Shapely; well formed. *Davies.*

Thys profit is gott by trauelling, that whatsoeuer he wryteth he may so expresse and order it, that hys narrative may be *formable*.
W. Webbe, Eng. Poetry, p. 90.

★

formal (fôr'mal), *a.* [< ME. *formel, fourmel,* G. *formell* = Dan. Sw. *formel,* < OF. *formel,* F. *formel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *formal* = It. *formale,* < L. *formalis,* < *forma*, form: see *form, n.*] **1.** According to form, rule, or established order; according to the rules of law or custom; systematic; regular; legal.

The tide of blood in me
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity, till now:
Now doth it turn, and ebb back to the sea;
Where it shall mingle with the state of floods,
And flow henceforth in *formal* majesty.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

It was agreed that there should be a *formal* disputation between these doctors and some Protestant clergymen.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Clive . . . applied to the Court of Delhi for a *formal* grant of the powers of which he already possessed the reality. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

In northern Gaul, above all, where the Franks accepted, not only Christianity but Catholic Christianity, in the very act of their coming, the Teutonic conquest can hardly be said to have made any change at all in the *formal* position of the Christian Church.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 111.

2. Characterized by or made or done in strict or undue conformity to legal or conventional rules; notably conventional.

And then, the justice;
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 42.

A cold-looking, *formal* garden, cut into angles and rhomboids. *Irving.*

Formal habits long since out of date.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 66.

3. Observing or requiring strict observance of the rules of law, custom, or etiquette; strictly ceremonious; precise; exact to affectation; punctilious.

Especially [ceremonies] be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures. *Bacon*, Essays, liii.

Tra. What is he, Biondello?
Bion. Master, a mercatante, or a pedant,
I know not what; but *formal* in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a father.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

The Moos'lims are extremely *formal* and regular in their social manners. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 250.

Formal as she was, still, in her life's experience, she had gnashed her teeth against human law.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

4. Regular or methodical in action. [Rare.]

The *formal* stars do travel so
As we their names and courses know. *Waller.*

5. Having conformity with the rules of art; scholastic; theoretical; also, rhetorical; academical; expressed in artificial language.

Here is taxed the vanity of *formal* speakers, that study more about prefaces and inducements than upon the conclusions and issues of speech.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 314.

I began to look on the rudiments of musick, in which I afterwards arrived to some *formal* knowledge, though to small perfection of hand. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1639.

He fayned such a *formall* excuse that for want of language Captaine Winne vnderstood him not rightly.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 223.

6. Relating to form merely, not to the substance or matter; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external; outward: as, a *formal* defect; *formal* duty; *formal* worship.

Let not our looks put on our purposes;
But bear it as our Roman actors do,
With untir'd spirits and *formal* constancy.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Of *formal* duty make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

7†. Embodied in a form; personified. The allusion in the extract is to the character of the Vice who, under many aliases, was an attendant on the Devil in the old moralities. See *iniquity* and *vice*.

Thus, like the *formal* Vice, Iniquity,
I moralise two meanings in one word.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

8†. Pertaining to or regarding the shape and appearance of a living being; characteristic; proper; sane.

The consequence is then, thy jealous fits
Have scar'd thy husband from the use of wits. . . .
Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have us'd the approved means I have,
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

This is evident to any *formal* capacity.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

9. Pertaining to form, in sense 8, especially in the Aristotelian use, opposed to *material;* essential; express. See phrases below.—**10.** Pertaining to those elements of cognition which according to Kant have their origin in the nature of the mind itself; universal and necessary.—**Formal abstraction.** See *abstraction*.—**Formal acceptation,** the acceptation of a word as representing what it signifies. Thus, if we say "Man has three letters" *man* is taken in its material acceptation; but if we say "Man is an animal," the acceptation is *formal*.—**Formal appellation,** the mode in which an adjective is understood when it forms the predicate of a proposition.—**Formal beatitude.** See *beatitude*.—**Formal cause,** in *metaph.*, that element of a thing which determines what sort of a thing it is.—**Formal correctness, evidence, heresy,** etc. See the nouns.—**Formal criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.—**Formal inclusion,** in *logic*, express inclusion, such that the including term could not be defined without giving a definition of part of the definition of the term included.—**Formal induction,** an inference having the form of an induction, but differing essentially therefrom in being demonstrative; complete induction.—**Formal law,** in *logic*, an explicit law; also, one which has no exceptions.—**Formal logic,** the theory of the relations of different forms of propositions and syllogisms: also (by loose writers) applied to the opinion of those who hold that such logic is adequate to representing human thought.

The doctrine which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, in so far as these lie in the forms of thought, or in the conditions of the mind itself, which is the subject in which knowledge inheres, this science may be called *formal*, or subjective, or abstract, or pure, *logic*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, App. i.

Pure or *formal logic* is devoted to thought in general and those universal forms and principles of thought which hold good everywhere, both in judging of reality and weighing possibility, irrespective of any difference in the objects. *Lotze*, Logic (trans., ed. Bosanquet), Int., xi.

Formal mode, a mode which affects the copula of a proposition, as possibility, necessity, etc., contradistinguished from a *material mode*, which is any kind of limitation or modification of the subject or predicate.—**Formal nature,** the essence of a thing, the universal *in re*.—**Formal object of a faculty†,** the adequate object; the object expressed with sufficient generality to include every special object and nothing else. Thus, color is said to be the *formal object* of sight, but blue or red a *material object*.—**Formal object of a science,** the adequate object, as considered by the science; that which includes all that the science treats and nothing else.—**Formal opposition,** an opposition between two propositions which appear to directly conflict, apart from any explanation of the meanings of the terms: as, No A is B; All A is B.—**Formal part,** in *logic*, the genus or specific difference considered as part of the species.—**Formal repugnancy,** the repugnancy of two characters which cannot be true of the same subject, as black and white.—**Formal sign,** in *logic*, a sign which denotes its object by virtue of resembling it; a likeness; an icon; an analogue; a diagram.

The *formal sign* is that which represents the thing. So, a picture is a sign of the thing painted; the footstep, of the foot; conceptions, of things, etc.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xix. 26.

Formal significate, the quality connoted by an adjective.—**Formal signification,** the regular signification of a word.—**Formal truth,** logical consistency; agreement with logical possibility.

The knowledge of the form of thought is a formal knowledge, and the harmony of thought with the form of thought is, consequently, *formal truth*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvi.

Formal unity, in *metaph.*, the unity which belongs to an individual apart from his individuality. Thus, the humanity of Peter, apart from his individuality as Peter (Petreity), is one humanity, and in so far possesses *formal unity*.—**Formal whole,** in *logic*, a species considered as composed of its genus and specific difference.—**Syn. 3.** *Ceremonial*, etc. (see *ceremonious*); punctilious, stiff, prim.

★**formaldehyde** (fôrm-al'dē-hīd), *n.* [< *form(ic)* + *aldehyde*.] A gas, CH_2O. It can be obtained in several ways, as, for example, by leading a mixture of vapor of methyl-alcohol, CH_4O, and air over a heated platinum spiral. The solution is called, commercially, *formalin*. It is a powerful disinfectant.

formalism (fôr'mal-izm), *n.* [< *formal* + *-ism*.] **1.** The character of being formal; strict adherence to or observance of prescribed or recognized form, rule, style, etiquette, or the like; excessive attachment to conventional usage, or (especially in religion) to external forms and observances; hence, artificiality or cold stiffness of manner or behavior: as, judicial *formalism; formalism* in art; the *formalism* of pedantry or of court life; cold *formalism* in public worship.

This practice of asserting simply on authority, with the pretence and without the reality of assent, is what is meant by *formalism*. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 41.

One good result had followed the constitutional *formalism* of the three reigns. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

2. In *philos.*: (*a*) The system which denies the existence of matter and recognizes form only; phenomenal idealism. (*b*) A belief in the sufficiency of formal logic, especially of the traditional syllogistic, for the purposes of human thought.

formalist (fôr'mal-ist), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *formalist*, < F. *formaliste* = Pg. It. *formalista;* as *formal* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who adheres strictly to established custom, form, or usage, as in style, conduct, or procedure; one who is attached to the observance of recognized modes or methods; also, one who has undue regard to forms and rules.

There are in point of wisdome and sufficiencie, that doe nothing or little verie solemnly. It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyre to persons of judgement, to see what shifts these *formalists* have, and what perspectives to make superficies to seeme body, that hath depth and bulke. *Bacon*, Of Seeming Wise (1612).

The cramping influence of a hard *formalist* on a young child in repressing his spirits and courage, paralyzing the understanding, . . . is a familiar fact explained to the child when he becomes a man. *Emerson*, History.

2. In *philos.*, one who denies the existence of matter and recognizes the existence of form only; an idealist.

formalistic (fôr-ma-lis'tik), *a.* [< *formalist* + *-ic*.] Characterized by formalism.

To make forms essential is the essence of *formalistic* ritualism. *C. Hodge*, quoted in Church Polity, p. 297.

formality (fôr-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *formalities* (-tiz). [= F. *formalité* = Sp. *formalidad* = Pg. *formalidade* = It. *formalità;* as *formal* + *-ity*.] **1.** The condition or quality of being formal; specifically, rigid or undue observance of forms or established rules, as in style, conduct, or procedure; especially, the sacrifice of substance or spirit to form; conventionality.

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and custom, but of conscience. *Bp. Atterbury.*

His heart was a little cold; . . . his manners decorous even to *formality*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. The result of exclusive attention to the rules of art, without life or spontaneity.

Such [books] as are mere pieces of *formality*, so that if you look on them you look through them. *Fuller.*

3. An established order; a rule of proceeding; a formal mode or method: as, the *formalities* of judicial process; *formalities* of law.

The only part of the *formalities* which seemed to distress him was the plucking of the Bible out of his hand.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Land once afforested became subject to a peculiar system of laws, which, as well as the *formalities* required to constitute a valid afforestment, have been carefully ascertained by the Anglo-Norman lawyers.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 409.

4†. Validity; binding force.

The *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

5†. Customary behavior or dress, or customary ceremony; ceremonial.

Civilians . . . attired in blacke gownes, with certaine tippets and *formalities* that they wear upon pleading days.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 31.

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators. *Swift.*

6. In *philos.*, external appearance; formal part.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties or affections is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

7. In the philosophy of Duns Scotus, a formal element of being; a quidditative ens, or anything belonging thereto except an intrinsic mode. Examples of formalities are: humanity, asineity, animality, quantity, quality, entity, unity, truth, goodness. Examples of intrinsic modes are: infinity, potentiality, necessity, existence, reality, hæcceity.

Its parts are said to be formal; as if one should say, which by reason only, which they call *formality*, are distinguished.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xiv. 10.

8. The character of the formal in the Kantian sense; universality and necessity.

formalize (fôr'mal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *formalized*, ppr. *formalizing*. [= F. *formaliser* = Sp. *formalizar* = Pg. *formalisar* = It. *formalizzare;* as *formal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To reduce to form; give a certain form to; model.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To render formal.

It is curious to see the agency of this [importance attached to] gentility in *formalizing* even love and hatred.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 137.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To affect formality; become formal. [Rare.]

They turned their poor cottages into stately palaces, their true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence.
Hales, St. Peter's Fall.

2†. To use forms, as of statement.

Many times indeed our gallants can *formalize* in other words, but evermore the substance, and usually the very words are no other but these of Cain's, Let us go out into the field. *Hales*, Duels.

formalizer† (fôr'mal-ī-zėr), *n.* A formalist.

The ministers turned *formalizers*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 144.

formally (fôr'mal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *formelliche, formeliche;* < *formal* + *-ly*2.] In a formal manner; as regards form; in form.

O wher hastou ben so long hyde in muwe,
That canst so wel and *formeliche* arguwe?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 497.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church and the rest of the people. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

A judgment is *formally* right when its predicate is contained in the conception of the subject; *formally* wrong when it is not. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 295.

The true principle *formally* stated by Butler, that "probability is the guide of life." *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 711.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*,
That face, that voice, that gesture, that attire.
Middleton, A Mad World.

[In the Scotist philosophy this adverb was introduced into a proposition to show that it was true by virtue of a definition, or "identically."

The effect is said to be contained in the cause either *formally* or eminently. When *formally*, or the effect is of the same nature with the cause, the cause is said to be univocal, and is equal to its effect.
Burgersdicius, Monitio Logica (tr. by a Gentleman), [I. xvii. 21.

That which *formally* makes this [charity] a Christian grace is the spring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*]

formate (fôr'māt), *n.* [< *form-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt formed by the union of formic acid with a ★base. Also called *formiate*.

formation (fôr-mā'shon), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *formation*, < F. *formation* = Sp. *formación* = Pg. *formação* = It. *formazione*, < L. *formatio*(*n*-), < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of forming or making; the operation of composing by the union of materials or elements, or of shaping and giving form; a putting or coming into form: as, the *formation* of a state or constitution; the *formation* of ideas or of character.

The Sixth Day concludes with the *Formation* of Man.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

2. Disposition of parts or elements; formal structure or arrangement; conformation; configuration: as, the peculiar *formation* of the heart; a *formation* of troops in columns, squares, etc.

The doomed men marched on, without any *formation*.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 63.

The well-disciplined picket had gone right-about-face like a single person. They maintained this *formation* all the while we were in sight.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 143.

3. That which is formed; anything considered as to its form, structure, or arrangement: as, the *formation* consisted of a mass of incongruous materials. Specifically—**4.** In *geol.*, properly, a group or assemblage of rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, having a similar origin or some common physical character. Some geologists use the word *formation* as the equivalent of *system*, or as designating a group of strata having the same geological age. See *system*.

Thus we speak of stratified and unstratified, fresh-water and marine, aqueous and volcanic, ancient and modern, metalliferous and non-metalliferous *formations*.
Sir C. Lyell, Manual of Geology, p. 3.

"Formerly it was considered sufficient to collect the more typical specimens of a species, and to be satisfied with a general collection to represent the *Formation*." To this is added in a note: "the term *formation* is in some respects objectionable, but it is convenient, and no satisfactory substitute has as yet been proposed."
Prestwich, Geology, p. 5.

Alluvial formations. See *alluvial*.—**Free-cell formation.** See *free*.—**Polar formation,** in *math.*, the application of the operation $x_1D_{y1} + x_2D_{y2} +$, etc.

formational (fôr-mā′shon-al), *a.* [< *formation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to formation or formations.

Formational and historical geology.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 244.

formative (fôr′mā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *formatif* = Pr. *formatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *formativo*, < NL. *formativus*, < L. *formare*, pp. *formatus*, form: see *form*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Giving form or shape; having the power of giving form; plastic; shaping; molding; determining: as, the *formative* yolk of an egg, which changes into an embryo; a *formative* process.

The meanest plant cannot be raised without seeds by any *formative* power residing in the soil.
Bentley, Sermons.

Cumberland substitutes throughout for the idea of right as *formative* in ethics that of natural good.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 542.

2. Pertaining to formation or development; related to the fixation of or growth into form or order: as, the *formative* period of youth or of a nation; *formative* experiments.

The man who has learned it [history] as he learns French or German from a travelling conversation book does not gain either the *formative* effect on the judgment, or the great inheritance of scientific study.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

To them who did not consider the *formative* nature of the book . . . it seemed as if the young author [Swinburne] was lusting after strange gods.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 390.

3. In *gram.*, serving to form; determining grammatical form or character as a part of speech or derivative; inflectional: as, a *formative* termination.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a formative element of a word; that which serves to give grammatical form; an addition to or modification of a root or crude form, giving it special character.

formator (fôr′mā-tor), *n.* [< L. *formator*, a former, shaper, < *formare*, form, shape: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *former*2.] Same as *conformator*.

formature (fôr′mā-tūr), *n.* [= Pg. *formatura*; < L. as if **formatura*, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] The act of shaping or forming. [Rare.]

These infant communities were easily susceptible of *formature* by leading men. *The Churchman*, LIV. 489.

form-board (fôrm′bōrd), *n.* An inferior kind of pasteboard used for packing, bookbinding, etc. It is made from waste paper, refuse rags, and coarser portions of the pulp.

forme1†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *forma*, first: see *former*1.] Former; first.

Adam oure *forme* tader. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

forme2 (fôrm), *n.* A Middle English spelling of *form*, still retained in English and Scotch usage among printers. See *form*, *n.*, 6.

formé (fôr-mā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *former*, form: see *form*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *patté*.

formed (fôrmd), *a.* **1.** Arranged, as stars into a constellation.—**2.** In *her.*, seated or crouched as in its form: said of a hare.—**3.** Trained; developed; mature: as, a *formed* character.—**Formed bachelor.** See *bachelor*, 2.

formedon† (fôr′mē-don), *n.* [L. *forma doni*.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ of right for the recovery of entailed lands.—**Formedon in the descender,** one brought by the heir in tail against an alienee of a former tenant in tail.—**Formedon in the remainder,** one brought by one claiming in the remainder.—**Formedon in the reverter,** one brought by one claiming in the reversion.

formelt, *n.* [ME. *formel*, *formele*, *formaylle*, appar. an altered form, in simulation of ME. *femel*, *female*, female, of OF. *forme*, a female of the falcon or hawk kind.] The female of the falcon family of birds.

Nature held on hire hond
A *formele* egle.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 373.

form-element (fôrm′el″ē-ment), *n.* Anything that enters into the structure or composition of something else, giving it a recognizable form or constitution. Thus, the corpuscles of the blood are *form-elements* of that fluid; a cell is a *form-element* of any tissue; an ultimate fibril of muscle is a *form-element* of flesh.

formenet (fôr′mēn), *n.* [< *form-ic* + *-ene*.] Methane, or marsh-gas.

former1 (fôr′mėr), *a.* and *n.* [Mod. E., with compar. suffix *-er*, < ME. *forme*, first, < AS. *forma*, first (= OS. *formo* = OFries. *forma*), < *for*, *fore*, fore, before, + *-ma*, superl. suffix. See *for*, *fore*1, and cf. *foremost*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Being before in place; fore; first; foremost.

He was euer in the *former* fronte, and hilde Calibourne in his right honde, and smote on the right side and on the liffe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

Coming from Sardis, on our *former* ensign
Two mighty eagles fell; and there they perch'd.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

2. Being or happening before in time; preceding another or something else in order of time; prior.

He shall come unto us as the rain, as the latter and *former* rain unto the earth. Hos. vi. 3.

'Tis but the Fun'ral of the *former* year.
Pope, To Mrs. M. B.

At what *former* period, under what *former* administration, did public officers of the United States thus interfere in elections? *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

3. Past; especially, long past; ancient.

Enquire, I pray thee, of the *former* age. Job viii. 8.

After-Ages can know nothing of *former* Times but what is recorded by writing. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 1.

4. Preceding or going before in a series; antecedent in order of thought, of action, etc.: specifically applied to the antecedent one of two things, or of two parts or divisions of anything.

Then speak again; not all thy *former* tale,
But this one word. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

My two *former* [letters] were of Judaism and Christianity. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 10.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic; a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of want of judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope*.

Former adjudication. See *adjudication*.—**Syn. 2.** Prior, anterior, antecedent. See *previous*.—**3.** Bygone.

★ **II.**† *n.* A predecessor. *Davies*.

former2 (fôr′mėr), *n.* [< ME. *former*, *formour*, *fourmour*, *formyour*, < OF. *formeor*, **formour*, *formeur*, < L. *formator*, a former, < *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *formator*.] **1.** One who forms, fashions, creates, or makes; a creator.

We beleven God, *formyour* of hevene and of erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

Fader and *fourmour* of al that euere was maked.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 27.

2. Specifically, a pattern in or upon which anything is shaped, as a piece of wood used for shaping cartridges and gun-wads; any mechanism contributing to give shape to an article in process of manufacture.

To roll up the cases [of rockets] you must have a smooth round ruler, or, as it is called, a *former*, exactly the size of the cavity of the rocket, and 10 or 12 times as long.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 124.

The cutting pressure of the tool tends to hold the *former* and the plate together. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 259.

formeret (fôr′me-ret), *n.* [< OF. *formeret*, *fromeret*, < *forme*, form: see *form*, *n.*] In *arch.*, the arched rib which in ribbed vaulting lies next the wall and in a plane parallel to it. It fixes the form of the vault longitudinally, and is less than the other main ribs which divide and support the vaulting. See *arc doubleau*, *arc ogive*, under *arc*1.

formerly (fôr′mėr-li), *adv.* **1**†. First; first of all; beforehand.

But Calidore, that was more quicke of sight, . . .
Prevented him before his stroke could light,
And on the helmet smote him *formerlie*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 38.

If I had not *formerly* read the Barons Wars in England, I had more admired that of the Leagures in France.
Howell, Letters, iv. 11.

2. In time past; at a certain point or through an indefinite period in the past; of old; heretofore.

Marry, 'tis a withered pear; it was *formerly* better.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

At this time the King forgot not a deliverance he had *formerly* had. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 405.

3†. In time just past; just now; as aforesaid.

Thou hast incurr'd
The danger *formerly* by me rehears'd.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** Once, anciently; *Formerly*, *Previously*. *Formerly* means before the present time, and perhaps a considerable time before; *previously*, before some particular event or time, and generally up to that point: as, the rates of postage were *formerly* much higher than now; they were reduced in 1845, having *previously* been at an average of about 12½ cents.

formest†, *a. superl.* A Middle English form of *foremost*.

formful (fôrm′fûl), *a.* [< *form* + *-ful*.] Ready to form; creative; imaginative. [Rare.]

As fleets the vision o'er the *formful* brain,
This moment hurrying wild the impassion'd soul,
The next in nothing lost. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1632.

form-genus (fôrm′jē″nus), *n.* In *biol.*, a genus composed of similar form-species.

When vigorously growing and dividing, the Schizomycetes as a rule present certain definite forms, which are at any rate so constant under constant conditions that they can be figured and described with such accuracy and certainty that good observers have regarded them as fixed species, or at least as form-species or *form-genera*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 401.

formiate (fôr′mi-āt), *n.* Same as *formate*.

formic (fôr′mik), *a.* [= F. *formique*; short for ★*formicic*, q. v.] Pertaining to, produced by, derived from, or characteristic of ants. Also *formicic*.

When we are told to go to the ant and the bee, and consider their ways, it is not that we should borrow from them *formic* laws or apiarian policy.
Southey, The Doctor, xcvi.

Formic acid, HCO.OH, an acid obtained from a fluid emitted by ants when irritated. This fluid contains both malic and formic acids, and by infusing ants in boiling water an acid as strong as vinegar is obtained, which has been used in place of vinegar. Formic acid exists also in certain other insects, in the common stinging nettle, and in various animal liquids. It is prepared commercially by heating oxalic acid and glycerin, the oxalic acid separating into carbon dioxid and formic acid. It is a colorless fluid of strongly acid smell, and produces a blister and great pain when dropped on the skin.—**Formic esters,** esters obtained by the substitution of alcoholic radicals for the replaceable hydrogen of formic acid: thus, ethyl *formic ester*, $(C_2H_5)CHO_2$.

Formica (fôr-mī′kä), *n.* [L. (> It. *formica* = Sp. *hormiga* = Pg. *formiga* = Pr. *formiga* = F. *fourmi*), an ant, emmet.] **1.** The typical genus of ants of the family *Formicidæ*, formerly, as used by Linnæus, coextensive with the whole group of formicarians, but now greatly restricted. It still contains many species, having the abdominal peduncle one-jointed, the mandibles triangular and denticulate, and the females stingless. *F. rufa* is a common red ant, found both in Europe and in North America.
2. [*l. c.*] [ML., a kind of abscess (*apostema*), lit. an ant; also called *porrum*, lit. leek; cf. F. *oignon*, a bunion, lit. an onion.] An abscess; in *falconry*, a distemper in a hawk's bill which eats it away.

formican (fôr′mi-kan), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the ant; resembling an ant.

The driver-ants . . . are vagabonds and wanderers upon the face of the earth, *formican* tramps.
Eclectic Mag., XLI. 420.

formicant (fôr′mi-kant), *a.* [< L. *formican(t-)s*, ppr. of *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants, < *formica*, an ant.] Crawling like an ant: applied in medicine to the pulse when it is extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicates a sensation like that of the motion of an ant perceived through a thin texture. *Dunglison*.

formicaria, *n.* Plural of *formicarium*.

Formicariæ (fôr-mi-kā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of ML. **formicarius*, adj.: see *formicarian*.] A superfamily name of the ants, conterminous with the family *Formicidæ* in a large sense: synonymous with *Heterogyna*.

formicarian (fôr-mi-kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **formicarius* (> OF. *formicaire*), pertaining to ants, < L. *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *entom.*, of or pertaining to ants; formicine.—**2.** In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to ant-birds; formicarioid.

II. *n.* **1.** In *entom.*, one of the *Formicariæ*; an ant.—**2.** In *ornith.*, an ant-bird; a formicarioid passerine bird.

Formicariidæ (fôr″mi-kā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-idæ*.] A family of formica-

rioid passerine birds, having long slender feet, the outer toe united at the base to the middle toe, full plumage on the rump, and a characteristic coloration; the South American ant-birds. The family is divisible into *Thamnophilinæ* (ant-shrikes), *Formicivorinæ* (ant-wrens), and *Formicariinæ* (ant-thrushes). Under various names, the *Formicariidæ* have been included with several different groups of birds with which they have little affinity, as the *Laniidæ Turdidæ*, etc.; and the terms *Formicariidæ* and *Formicarinæ* have usually included a number of heterogeneous forms now eliminated. The family as here limited is confined to the warmer parts of America, and is highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna. Also *Formicariдæ*.

Formicariinæ (fôr-mi-kā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Formicariidæ*, the ant-thrushes proper, resembling in form but not in coloration the old-world pittas (with which they were formerly confounded). They have a thrush-like bill, large stout feet, a very short square tail, sexes usually alike in color, and terrestrial habits. These ant-birds are confined to the warmer parts of America; the genera and species are numerous.

formicarioid (fôr-mi-kā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Formicarioideæ*, as an ant-shrike, ant-wren, or ant-thrush proper. Also *formicaroid*.

II. *n.* One of the *Formicarioideæ;* a formicarioid or tracheophonous passerine bird.

Formicarioideæ (fôr-mi-kā-ri-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicarius* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, the ant-thrush series or formicarioid passerines, a group of non-oscine *Passeres*, with tracheal syrinx and schizopelmous feet; the *Tracheophonæ* of authors. It is a large series of some 500 species, confined to the Neotropical region. Leading families are the *Formicariidæ*, *Furnariidæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, *Pteroptochidæ*, etc.

formicarium (fôr-mi-kā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *formicaria* (-ä). [ML.] Same as *formicary*.

Formicarius (fôr-mi-kā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., < **formicarius*, pertaining to ants, < *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] The typical genus of ant-thrushes



Mexican Ant-thrush (*Formicarius moniliger*).

of the family *Formicariidæ* and subfamily *Formicariinæ*, containing such as *F. moniliger* and many others.

formicaroid (fôr′mi-kā-roid), *a.* Same as *formicarioid*.

Formicaroid passeres, a group of passerine birds embracing ten families not normally acromyodian, as distinguished from turdoid, tanagroid, and sturnoid passeres respectively. *A. R. Wallace*, Ibis (1874), p. 406.

formicary (fôr′mi-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *formicaries* (-riz). [< ML. *formicarium*, an ant-hill (prop. neut. of **formicarius*, adj.), < L. *formica*, ant: see *formicarian*, *Formica*.] An ants' nest or ant-hill; the nest or burrow inhabited by a colony of ants. See *ant-hill*.

In a *formicary* we can detect no trace of private property; the territory, the buildings, the stores, the booty, exist equally for the benefit of all.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 198.

This work they [the ants] carry on until enough workers are reared to attend to the active duties of the *formicary*.
Science, III. 54.

formicate (fôr′mi-kāt), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-ate*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an ant or ants. Also *formicine*.

formication (fôr-mi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *formication*, < L. *formicatio*(*n-*), < *formicare*, crawl like ants, feel (as the skin) as if crawled over by ants: see *formicant*.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal subjective sensation, referred to the skin, resembling the feeling of ants creeping over the body.

formicic (fôr-mis′ik), *a.* [< L. *formica*, an ant, + *-ic*.] Same as *formic*.

formicid (fôr′mi-sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An ant of the family *Formicidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Formicidæ*. Also *formicide*.

While the superiority of the ants as a group to the remaining Hymenoptera, to all other insects, and to the rest of the annulose "sub-kingdom," is undisputed, we are unable to decide which species of ant is elevated above the rest of the *Formicide* family. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 197.

Formicidæ (fôr-mis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formica* + *-idæ*.] A family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, of the series *Heterogyna* or *Formicariæ;* the ants. It is specially characterized by the form of the abdomen, the first joint of which (and in one subfamily the second also) forms a lenticular scale or knot of variable shape, serving as a peduncle to the rest. All the species are social, and live in colonies, consisting of males, females, and neuters. See *ant*[1], and cut under *Atta*.

formicide (fôr′mi-sid), *a.* See *formicid*.

Formicina (fôr-mi-sī′nä), *n.* [NL., < *Formica* + *-ina*.] A genus of spiders erected by Canestrini in 1868: so-called on account of their resemblance to ants.

formicine (fôr′mi-sin), *a.* [< L. *formicinus*, < *formica*, an ant: see *Formica*.] Same as *formicate*.

Every trading vessel in the tropics has its *formicine* fauna, and cannot help acting as a transporter of all sorts of ants. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 31.

Formicivora (fôr-mi-siv′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *formica*, an ant, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] The typical genus of ant-wrens of the subfamily *Formicivorinæ*, containing such as *F. ferruginea* and others.



Ferruginous Ant-wren (*Formicivora ferruginea*).

Formicivorinæ (fôr-mi-siv-ō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Formicivora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Formicariidæ;* the ant-wrens. It comprises small weak species with comparatively slender and scarcely hooked bill, the sexes unlike in color, the males being varied with black and white, and the females with brown.

formidability (fôr″mi-da-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *formidable:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being formidable; formidableness. [Rare.]

A Mackintosh has been taken who reduces their *formidability* by being sent to raise two clans.
Walpole, To Mann, II. 98 (1745).

formidable (fôr′mi-da-bl), *a.* [< F. *formidable* = Sp. *formidable* = Pg. *formidavel* = It. *formidabile*, < L. *formidabilis*, causing fear, < *formidare*, fear, dread; cf. *formido* (*formidin-*), n., fear, dread.] Exciting or fitted to excite fear or apprehension; hard to deal with; difficult to overcome, perform, or the like: applied to persons or things possessing such strength, power, or capability, or presenting such obstacles to action or progress, as to discourage effort or inspire dread of failure.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you see so many pages behind.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

One or two of the present ministers are pleased to represent me as a *formidable* man.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

The master of such a force [sixty thousand troops] could not but be regarded by all his neighbours as a *formidable* enemy and a valuable ally. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

=Syn. Deterrent, discouraging, fearful, appalling, redoubtable.

formidableness (fôr′mi-da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being formidable, or adapted to excite dread.

formidably (fôr′mi-da-bli), *adv.* In a formidable manner.

formidolose† (for-mid′ō-lōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *formidoloso*, < L. *formidolosus*, *formidulosus*, full of fear, < *formido*, fear, dread: see *formidable*.] Dreading greatly; very much afraid. *Bailey*.

forming-cylinder (fôr′ming-sil″in-dėr), *n.* See ★*cylinder*.

forming-machine (fôr′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine used for bending tin-plate, and in making hollow ware. —**2.** An apparatus for shaping articles made from fabrics of various kinds, as hats from plaited straw. —**3.** A machine for twisting strands of fiber into rope.

formless (fôrm′les), *a.* [= D. *vormloos* = G. *formlos* = Dan. Sw. *formlös;* as *form* + *-less*.] Wanting form or shape; without a determinate form; shapeless; amorphous.

What's past, and what's to come, is strew'd with husks And *formless* ruin of oblivion. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

formlessly (fôrm′les-li), *adv.* In a formless manner.

His long coat hung *formlessly* from his shoulders.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, vi.

formlessness (fôrm′les-nes), *n.* The state of being without form.

Formosan (fôr-mō′sạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Formosa, a large island lying southeast of China, but belonging to Japan. —**Formosan deer.** See *deer*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Formosa.

formosity† (fôr-mos′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *formosité* = It. *formosità*, < L. *formosita*(*t-*)*s*, beauty, < *formosus*, beautiful: see *formous*.] Beauty; gracefulness.

The thunder-thumping Jove transfused his dotes into your excellent *formositie*.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

formous†, *a.* [= Pg. It. *formoso*, < L. *formosus*, beautiful, < *forma*, form, beauty: see *form*, *n.*] Beautiful; fair. *Halliwell*.

O pulchrior sole in beautie full lucident,
Of all feminine most *formous* flour.
The Nine Ladies Worthie, l. 23.

form-species (fôrm′spē″shēz), *n.* In *biol.*, a species constituted by a single stage in the course of development of a species which undergoes transformations, and in many cases originally supposed to be the only form of the ★species.

formula (fôr′mū-lä), *n.*; pl. *formulæ*, *formulas* (-lē, -läz). [= G. Dan. Sw. *formel* = F. *formule* = Sp. Pg. *formula* = It. *formola*, *formula*, < L. *formula*, a small pattern or mold, a form, rule, principle, method, formula, dim. of *forma*, a form: see *form*, *n.*] **1.** In general, a prescribed form or rule; a fixed or conventional method in which anything is to be done, arranged, or said; particularly, a form of words in which something is required by rule or custom to be stated.

Formulæ are but decent and apt passages or conveyances of speech, which may serve indifferently for differing subjects. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 255.

The memory disburdens itself of its cumbrous catalogues of particulars, and carries centuries of observation in a single *formula*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 51.

Specifically —**2.** *Eccles.*, a written confession of faith; a formal enunciation or statement of doctrines. See *creed*, and *confession of faith*, under *confession*, 3. —**3.** In *math.*, any general equation; a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols. —**4.** In *chem.*, an expression by means of symbols and figures of the constituents of a compound. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*. —**Abel's, Cauchy's, Frullani's, Kummer's, Poisson's formulæ**, in *math.*, certain formulæ relating to definite integrals. —**Approximate, associative, characteristic, chemical, dental, dimidiation, distributive, duplication, empirical,** etc., **formula.** See the qualifying words. —**Cotes's, Gauss's, Simpson's formulæ**, formulæ for approximate quadratures. —**Euler's formulæ**, the formulæ expressing the sine and cosine of an angle as the sum of two exponentials. —**Formula of Christison**, a rule for estimating the amount of solids in urine, namely: Multiply the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine expressed in four figures by 2.33 to obtain the total solids in grains in 1,000 cubic centimeters. Also called *Haeser's formula*. —**Formula of coincidence.** See *coincidence*. —**Formula of Concord.** See *concord*. —**Fourier's formula**, the equation

$$\int \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sin x} \mathrm{F}x.\mathrm{d}x = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi \mathrm{F}0,$$

where $x \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi$. —**Graphic, myological,** etc., **formula.** See the adjectives. —**Incidence, coincidence formulæ**, formulæ of geometry for determining the numbers of incidences and coincidences of different kinds under given conditions. —**Lambert's formula**, a formula for obtaining the mean wind direction from a table of observed directions, viz.:

$$\tan\phi = \frac{\mathrm{E} - \mathrm{W} + (\mathrm{NE} + \mathrm{SE} - \mathrm{SW} - \mathrm{NW})\cos 45^\circ}{\mathrm{N} - \mathrm{S} + (\mathrm{NE} + \mathrm{NW} - \mathrm{SE} - \mathrm{SW})\cos 45^\circ}$$

where ϕ is the angle between the north and the mean wind direction measured round by east. —**Plücker's formulæ**, equations showing the numbers of singularities of plane curves. —**Sterling's formula**, the approximate expression

$$1.2.3. \ldots x = \left(\frac{x}{e}\right)^{x+\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{2\pi e}.$$

formular (fôr′mū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *formula* + *-ar*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a formula; formulary. —**2**†. Formal; of the regular or correct form.

A speech on the stage, let it flatter ever so extravagantly, is *formular*. It has always been *formular* to flatter kings and queens; so much so, that even in our church-service, we have "our most religious king," used indiscriminately, whoever is king. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 152.

II.† *n.* A model; an exemplar.

He [Sidney] was the very *formular* that all well-disposed gentlemen do form their manners and life by.
Quoted in *Motley's* United Netherlands, I. 358.

formularistic (fôr″mū-la-ris′tik), *a.* [< *formular* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization. *Emerson.*

formularization (fôr″mū-lar-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *formularize* + *-ation*.] The act, process, or result of formularizing or formulating.

The great majority of those so-called enactments were probably nothing more than *formularizations* of customary law, for the use of private judges in civil causes whom the king is said to have instituted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 677.

F. A. Lange, however, has attempted to show at some length that, after excluding modality, a special *formularization* in thought is always necessary when we would assign a general validity to any particular logical form.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 164.

formularize (fôr′mū-lar-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formularized*, ppr. *formularizing*. [< *formular* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a formula; formulate; express in precise or systematic form.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that the commissioners as a body have not *formularized* an opinion on a subject that was within their jurisdiction, and which was examined by them at great length and with evident care.
★ *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1866.

formulary (fôr′mū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *formulaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *formulario*, n. (< ML. as if **formularium*, neut.); cf. L. *formularius*, as a noun, a lawyer skilled in composing writs or forms; prop. adj., < *formula*, a form, formula: see *formula*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a formula or formal statement; stated precisely, or according to certain forms; also, explicitly prescribed; ritual.

Why, Sir, in the *formulary* and statutory part of law a plodding blockhead may excel.
Johnson, quoted in Boswell, I. 13.

2. Closely adhering to formulas or rules; formal. [Rare.]

There is . . . in the incorruptible Sea-green himself, though otherwise so lean and *formulary*, a heartfelt knowledge of this latter fact. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 2.

II. *n.*; pl. *formularies* (-riz). **1.** A prescribed form or model; a formula.

The *formularies* for exorcism still continued, as they continue to the present day, in Roman Catholic rituals, and they were frequently employed all through the eighteenth century. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 118.

2. A collection or system of set forms; especially, a book containing prescribed forms used in the services of a church: as, the *formulary* of the Church of England is the Book of Common Prayer.

formulate (fôr′mū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulated*, ppr. *formulating*. [< *formula* + *-ate*2.] To reduce to or express in a formula; state in a precise and comprehensive or systematic form.

Along with social development, the *formulating* in law of the rights pre-established by custom becomes more definite and elaborate. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 102.

There is nothing so pitilessly and unconsciously cruel as sincerity *formulated* into dogma.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 158.

Some talkers excel in the precision with which they *formulate* their thoughts, so that you get from them somewhat to remember; others lay criticism asleep by a charm.
Emerson, Clubs.

formulation (fôr-mū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *formulation* = Pg. *formulação*; as *formulate* + *-ion*.] The act, process, or result of formulating.

Only fifty years separate Galilei's "Discorsi" from Newton's "Principia," and the *formulation* by Leibnitz, in the same year 1686, of the doctrine of the conservation of energy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 386.

formulatory (fôr′mū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *formulate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to formulation; formulated.

He presents the unfamiliar in the guise of the familiar. Put in this bald *formulatory* fashion, the difference between the two may seem unimportant.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 841.

formule1† (fôr′mūl), *n.* [< F. *formule*, < L. *formula*: see *formula*.] A formula.

formule2 (fôr′mūl), *n.* In *chem.*, same as *formyl*.

formulisation, formulise. See *formalization, formalize*.

formulism (fôr′mū-lizm), *n.* [< *formula* + *-ism*.] Adherence to or systematic use of formulas.

The whole of this complex theory is ruled by a mathematical *formulism* of triad, hebdomad, etc.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 603.

formulization (fôr″mū-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *formulize* + *-ation*.] The act or result of formulizing or reducing to fixed form. Also spelled *formulisation*.

The reader is probably well aware of the curious tendency to *formulization* and system which under the name of philosophy encumbered the minds of the Renaissance schoolmen. *Ruskin.*

Religious belief and rites are considered as æsthetic *formulizations* of pious feeling.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 92.

formulize (fôr′mū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formulized*, ppr. *formulizing*. [< *formula* + *-ize*.] To fix in a determinate form; construct formulas of or for; make formal. Also spelled *formulise*.

Largely, moreover, as invocation of the Blessed Virgin is used in the Greek Church, it has nowhere adopted that vast *formulized* theory as to her place as the channel of all grace to the Church, and to each single soul, which is to us the especial "crux" in the Roman system.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 94.

Intelligent congregations who have taken steps to *formulize* their worship. *The Century*, XXXI. 81.

form-word (fôrm′wėrd), *n.* A word showing relation only or chiefly; an independent word performing an office such as in other languages, or in other cases in the same language, is performed by the formative parts of words: *e. g.*, auxiliaries, prepositions, etc.

formy (fôr′mi), *a.* [< F. *formé*, pp. of *former*, form: see *form*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *patté*.

formyl (fôr′mil), *n.* [Also written *formyle* and *formule*; < *form*(*ic*) + *-yl*.] A hypothetical univalent radical (CHO), of which formic acid may be regarded as the hydroxid.

forn†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *foran*, before: see *fore*1.] Same as *fore*1.

Fornax (fôr′naks), *n.* [L., a furnace: see *furnace*.] **1.** A southern constellation, invented and named by Lacaille in 1763. It lies south of the western part of Eridanus, and, as its boundaries are at present drawn, contains no star of greater magnitude than the fifth.

2. [NL. (Castelnau, 1835).] A genus of elaterid beetles of wide distribution, found in North and South America, the West and East Indies, Africa, and Australia, of large size and a uniform brownish-black or reddish color, with a fine appressed pubescence. Seven species inhabit North America, among them *F. calceatus*.

forncast†, *v. t.* [ME.; < *forn* + *cast*1.] To arrange beforehand; forecast.

For he, with grete deliberacioun,
Hadde every thynge that hereto myght availle
Forncast, and put in execucioun.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 521.

By heigh ymaginacioun *forncast*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 397.

forne†, *a.* [ME., var. of *ferne*: see *fern*2.] Former.

The Camel's hous; whiche it is saied that a certain king in *forne* yeares, when he had on a dromedarie camele escaped the handes of his enemies, builded there.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 210.

fornenst (fôr-nenst′), *prep.* Same as *forenenst*.

fornent† (fôr-nent′), *prep.* Same as *foreanent*.

fornical (fôr′ni-kal), *a.* [< *fornix*, an arch, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the fornix.

fornicate1 (fôr′ni-kāt), *a.* [< L. *fornicatus*, arched, < *fornix* (*fornic-*), an arch, vault: see *fornix*.] **1.** Arched; vaulted or arched over like an oven or furnace, concave within and convex without; hollowed out underneath.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Overarched with fornices, as the throat of the corolla of the forget-me-not. (*b*) Overarching: as, a *fornicate* appendage. Also *forniciform*.

Fornicate clypeus or **nasus**, in *entom.*, a clypeus or nasus that is much elevated and overarches the parts beneath, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

fornicate2 (fôr′ni-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fornicated*, ppr. *fornicating*. [< LL. *fornicatus*, pp. of *fornicari* (> It. *fornicare* = Pg. Sp. *fornicar* = Pr. *fornicar*, *fornigar* = F. *forniquer*), fornicate, < L. *fornix* (*fornic-*), a brothel, so called because generally situated in underground vaults; lit. an arch, a vault: see *fornicate*1, *a.*] To have illicit sexual intercourse: said of an unmarried person.

They permitted stranger virgins and captives to *fornicate*; only they believed it sinful in the Hebrew maidens.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

fornication1 (fôr-ni-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *fornicatio*(*n-*), a vaulting or arching over, < *fornicatus*, arched: see *fornicate*1, *a.*] **1.** An arching; the forming of a vault or convexity; a hollowing, vaulting, or arching over; a cameration. —**2.** The state of being fornicated or vaulted.

fornication2 (fôr-ni-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *fornicatioun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *fornication*, F. *fornication* = Pr. *fornicatio* = Sp. *fornicación* = Pg. *fornicação* = It. *fornicazione*, < LL. *fornicatio*(*n-*), < *fornicari*, fornicate: see *fornicate*2.] The act of illicit sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person with a person of the opposite sex, whether married or unmarried. '*May*, J. It is a criminal offense in some jurisdictions. In Scriptural use the word is also applied to adultery, and figuratively to idolatry.

A fayre Mayden was blamed with wrong, and sclaundred, that sche hadde don *Fornycacioun*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

Adultery, in Scripture, is sometimes used to signify *fornication*, and *fornication* for adultery.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 215.

fornicator (fôr′ni-kā-tọr), *n.* [< ME. *fornicatour*, < OF. *fornicator*, F. *fornicateur* = Pr. *fornicadre*, *fornicador* = Sp. Pg. *fornicador* = It. *fornicatore*, < L. *fornicator*, < *fornicari*: see *fornicate*2.] One guilty of fornication.

Neither *fornicators*, nor idolaters, nor adulterers . . . shall inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. vi. 9.

fornicatress (fôr′ni-kā-tres), *n.* [= F. *fornicatrice* = Pr. *fornicairitz* = It. *fornicatrice*; as *fornicator* + *-ess*.] A woman guilty of fornication.

See you, the *fornicatress* be remov'd.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

fornices, *n.* Plural of *fornix*.

forniciform (fọr-nis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fornix* (*fornic-*), an arch, a vault, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *fornicate*1.

fornicolumn (fôr′ni-kol″um), *n.* [Irreg. < *forni*(*x*) + *column*.] A column or pillar of the fornix. [Rare.]

fornicommissure (fôr-ni-kom′i-sụ̄r), *n.* [Irreg. < *forni*(*x*) + *commissure*.] The commissure of the fornix. *B. G. Wilder.*

fornim†, *v. t.* [ME *fornimen*, *fornemen*, < AS. *forniman*, take away, < *for-* + *niman*, take: see *for-*1 and *nim*.] To take away; appropriate to one's own use.

Euerych tannere that halt bord in the heyestret of Wynchestre, shal [pay], for the stret that he *for-nemeth*, twey ★shullynges by the 3ere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

fornix (fôr′niks), *n.*; pl. *fornices* (-ni-sēz). [L., an arch, a vault.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A median symmetrical arched formation in the brain, beneath the corpus callosum and septum lucidum, vaulting over the optic thalami and the third ventricle, and running into the floor of each lateral ventricle. In the human brain it consists of two longitudinal bundles of fibers, one on each side, which rise from the corpora albicantia, pass up, as the anterior pillars of the fornix, in front of the foramina of Monro and behind the anterior commissure, then, somewhat flattened and in apposition to each other, arch backward beneath the corpus callosum and above the velum interpositum, forming the body of the fornix, and then diverge toward the back part of the corpus callosum, to turn down, as the posterior pillars of the fornix (crura fornicis), into the floor of the descending cornua of the lateral ventricles, where their free edges form the fimbriæ. See cut under *corpus*. (*b*) Some other arched, vaulted, or fornicated formation: as, the *fornix conjunctivæ*, the vault of the conjunctiva.—**2.** In *conch.*: (*a*) The vaulted or excavated part of a shell under the umbo. (*b*) The more concavo-convex one of the shells of an inequivalve bivalve, as an oyster.—**3.** In *bot.*, a small arching crest or appendage in the throat or tube of a corolla.—**Body of the fornix.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Bulbs of the fornix.** See *bulb*.—**Columns of the fornix.** See *column*.—**Delta fornicis.** See *delta*.—**Fornix cerebri**, the fornix. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Fornix cranii**, the arch or arched roof of the cranium; the skull-cap or calvarium.—**Fornix of Gottsche**, in *ichth.* See the extract.

There is a peculiarity about the structure of the optic lobes, which has given rise to much diversity of interpretation of the parts of the brain in osseous fishes. The posterior wall of these lobes, where it passes into the cerebellum, or in the region which nearly answers to the valve of Vieussens in mammals, is thrown forward into a deep fold which lies above the crura cerebri and divides the iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum from the ventricle of the optic lobes throughout almost the whole extent of the latter. This is the *fornix of Gottsche*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 142.

Fornix of the conjunctiva, the line of reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyelids to the eyeball.

forold†, *a.* [ME.; < *for-*1 + *old*.] Very old.

A beres skyn, col-blak, *for-old*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1284.

for-out†, *prep.* [ME.; < *for*, *fore*1, + *-out*.] Without.

Sche preied par charite in pes to late hire lengthe
Fulle a fourteniȝt *for-oute* alle greues
Of saugtes to the cite or any sorwe elles.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2681.

forpamper†, *v. t.* [ME. *forpampren*; < *for-*1 + *pamper*.] To pamper exceedingly; overfeed.

They ne were nat *forpampred* with outrage.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 5.

forpass† (fọr-pàs′), *v.* [< *for-*1 + *pass*.] **I.** *intrans.* To go by; pass unnoticed.

One day, as hee *forpassed* by the plaine
With weary pace, he far away espide
A couple, seeming well to be his twaine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 20.

II. *trans.* To surpass.

In al Troyes cite
Was noon so fayre, *forpassynge* every wight.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 101.

forpet (fôr'pet), *n.* [Sc., appar. a corruption of *fourth part* (or *fourth peck*?).] The fourth part of a peck, or one sixteenth of a firlot. Otherwise called *lippie*.

In Edinburgh, at the present time, the commonest measure for meal is called the *forpit*, being the fourth part of a peck.
H. W. Chisholm (Warden of the Standards), Testimony, [Feb. 12, 1868.

forpine† (fôr-pīn'), *v. i.* [< ME. *forpinen* = MLG. *vorpinen*; < *for-*[1] + *pine*[2].] To waste away by suffering or torment.

Forpyneð what for woo and for distresse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 595.

He was so wasted and *forpined* quight,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought,
And nothing left but like an aery Spright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 57.

forrat (for'at), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *forward*[1].

forray†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foray*.

forrayer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *forayer*.

forre†, *n.* and *v.* See *fur*[1].

forrel, forril (for'el, -il), *n.* Same as *forel*.

forret, forrit (for'et, -it), *a.* Dialectal contractions of *forward*[1].

forrow†, *prep.* [Var. of *fore*[1].] Before.

Tak ye my sark that is bludy,
And hing it *forrow* yow.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 150).

fors[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *force*[1].

fors[2] (fôrs), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *fur*[1], < OF. *forre*: see *fur*[1].] Rough hair on sheep. [Local, Eng.]

forsake (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forsook*, pp. *forsaken* or *forsook*, ppr. *forsaking*. [< ME. *forsaken* (pret. *forsok*, pp. *forsaken*), < AS. *forsacan* (pret. *forsōc*, pp. *forsacen*), give up, refuse, forsake (= OS. *farsakan* = D. *verzaken*, deny, forsake, = MLG. *vorsaken*, *vorseken* = OHG. *farsachan*, *firsachan*, MHG. *versachen* = Sw. *försaka* = Dan. *forsage*, give up, refuse), < *for-* + *sacan*, contend: see *sake*. The form and sense of *forsake* touch those of *forsay*, q. v.] **1.** To give up; renounce; reject.

We hauen *forsaken* the worlde, and in wo lybbeth,
In penaunce and pouerte.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.

Cease from anger, and *forsake* wrath. Ps. xxxvii. 8.

If his children *forsake* my law, and walk not in my judgments. Ps. lxxxix. 30.

In this King's Time the Grecians *forsook* their Obedience to the Church of Rome. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 89.

2†. To refuse (a request); deny (a statement).

Thou mayst nat *forsakyn* that thou art yit blysseful.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

Ihesu, my god & my loueli king!
Forsake thou not my desijr.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

3. To quit or leave entirely; desert; abandon; depart or withdraw from: as, friends and flatterers *forsake* us in adversity; fortune *forsook* him.

Forsake the foolish, and live. Prov. ix. 6.

Another Weakening happened to the English Party; the Earl of St. Paul *forsakes* them, and is reconciled to the K. of France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 186.

The immortal mind that hath *forsook*
Her mansion in this fleshly nook.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 91.

=Syn. 3. *Forsake*, *Desert*, *Abandon*, *Relinquish*, *Quit*. These all express the idea of giving up or leaving. The first three are strong expressions, ordinarily conveying the idea of loss to that which is left; the fourth, on the other hand, suggests loss to him who *relinquishes*. *Forsake* is chiefly applied to leaving that by which natural affection or a sense of duty should or might have led us to remain: as, to *forsake* one's home, friends, country, or cause; a bird *forsakes* its nest. In the passive it often means left desolate, forlorn. *Forsake* may be used in a good sense: as, the color *forsook* her cheeks; even hope *forsook* him. *Desert* may be synonymous with *forsake*, but in the active voice it usually implies a greater degree of culpability, and often the infringement of a legal obligation: as, to *desert* one's family, regiment, ship, colors, post. Such was the original use of the word. *Abandon* most fully expresses complete and final severance of connection: as, to *abandon* a ship or a hopeless undertaking; to *abandon* hope or property. Sometimes, but not so often as *desert* or *forsake*, it implies the dropping of all care or concern for an object: as, to *abandon* one's offspring. *Relinquish* is not used with a personal object: as, to *relinquish* a claim, land, effort. (See lists under *relinquish* and *abandon*.) To *quit* is to leave finally or hastily, or both.

When my father and my mother *forsake* me, then the Lord will take me up. Ps. xxvii. 10.

Although I may be *deserted* by all men, integrity and firmness shall never *forsake* me.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 360.

Abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors accumulate.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Every point which a monarch loses or *relinquishes* but renders him the weaker to maintain the rest.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

All but mariners
Plung'd in the foaming brine and *quit* the vessel.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

forsaken (fôr-sā'kn), *p. a.* Deserted; left; abandoned; forlorn.

The view is a noble one, looking out on the mainland and the sea, with the neighbouring island crowned by a *forsaken* monastery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 235.

forsaker (fôr-sā'kėr), *n.* One who forsakes or deserts.

forsaking (fôr-sā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forsake*, *v.*] Abandonment.

Until . . . the Lord have removed men far away, and there be a great *forsaking* in the midst of the land.
Isa. vi. 12.

forsay† (fôr-sā'), *v. t.* [Not found in ME.; cf. AS. *forsecgan*, accuse (= G. *versagen*, deny, renounce), < *for-* + *secgan*, say: see *for-*[1] and *say*[1], *v.* Cf. *forsake*.] To forbid; renounce.

Sike worldly sovenance he must *forsay*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

forsee (fôr-sē'), *v. t.*; pret. *forsaw*, pp. *forseen*, ppr. *forseeing*. [< ME. *forseen*, *forsen*, < AS. *forseón* (= OS. *forsehan* = OHG. *farsehan*, MHG. *versehen*), look down upon, despise, neglect, < *for-* + *seón*, see: see *for-*[1] and *see*[1].] **1.** To overlook; neglect; despise.—**2.** To see; perceive. [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

forser†, *n.* Same as *forcer*[2].

forset†, *n.* Same as *forcet*.

forshame†, *v.* [Improp. *foreshame*; < ME. *forshamen*, < AS. *forsceamian*, be ashamed, < *for-* + *sceamian*, shame: see *for-*[1] and *shame*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be ashamed.

II. *trans.* To shame; bring reproach on.

The deofell wennde awe33 anan,
Forrshamedd off himm sellfenn.
Ormulum, l. 12528.

forshape† (fôr-shāp'), *v. t.* [< ME. *forshapen*, *forschapen*, transform, < AS. *forscapan* (pret. *forscōp*, pp. **forscapen*, *forscepen*), transform (= MHG. G. *verschaffen* = Sw. *förskapa*), < *for-* + *scapan*, shape, form: see *for-*[1] and *shape*.] To change the shape of; transform.

The swalwe Proigne . . . gan make hire waymentynge
Whi she *forshapen* was. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 66.

Unkindelich he was transformd,
That he, which erst a man was formed,
Into a woman was *forshape*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 292.

forshrink†, *v. i.* [ME. *forshrinken* (in pp. *forshronke*), < AS. *forscrincan* (pret. *forscranc*, pl. *forscruncon*, pp. *forscruncen*), shrink up, wither, < *for-* + *scrincan*, shrink: see *for-*[1] and *shrink*.] To shrink up; wither.

Forshronke with heat. *Flower and Leaf*, l. 358.

forsing†, *v. t.* [ME. *forsingen*; < *for-*[1] + *sing*.] To exhaust (one's self) with singing.

Chalaundres [larks] fele sawe I there,
That wery nygh *forsongen* were.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 664.

Forskalia (fôr-skā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., named for Peter *Forskål* (died 1763), a companion of Niebuhr in his Arabian journey.] A genus of physophorous siphonophorous hydrozoans, of the family *Agalmidæ*. *F. contorta* is an example. *Kölliker*, 1853.

Forskaliidæ (fôr-skā-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Forskalia* + *-idæ*.] A family typified by the genus *Forskalia*: same as *Stephanomiidæ*. Also written *Forskaliadæ*.

forslack† (fôr-slak'), *v. t.* [Also improp. *foreslack*; < *for-*[1] + *slack*[1].] To neglect by idleness; relax; render slack; delay.

But they were virgins all, and love eschewed
That might *forslack* the charge to them foreshewed.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 45.

The official thinking to *foreslacke* no time, taking counsell with his fellowes, laide hands vppon this Peter, and brought him before the inquisitor. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 829.

It is a great pittie that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happie an occasion *fore-slacked*.
Todd, Works, VIII. 305.

forslewth†, *v. t.* Same as *forslowth*.

forslip† (fôr-slip'), *v. t.* [< *for-*[1] + *slip*.] To let slip; suffer to escape. *Davies*.

Hee . . . shifted off and dallied with them still, untill they had *forslipt* the opportunitie of pursuing him.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 127.

forslow† (fôr-slō'), *v.* [Also improp. *foreslow*; < ME. *forslowen*, *forslewen*, neglect, < AS. *for-slāwian*, be slow or unwilling, < *for-* + *slāwian*, be slow, < *slāw*, slow: see *slow*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To delay; hinder; impede; obstruct.

Then ryse, ye blessed Flocks, and home apace,
Least night with stealing steppes doe you *forslee*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage, to behold her form.
Dryden, Epistles, vi. 15.

2. To be dilatory about; put off; postpone; neglect; omit.

Let hyr *forslow* no occasion that may bring the childe to quyetnesse and cleanlynesse.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 131.

If you can think upon any present means for his delivery, do not *foreslow* it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 5.

II. *intrans.* To be slow or dilatory; loiter.

Fore-slow no longer, make we hence amain.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

forslowth†, *v. t.* [Mod. E. as if **forsloth*; ME. *forslowthen*, *forslouthen*, also, with umlaut, *forslewthen*, neglect; < *for-* + *slowth*, *slouth*, *sleuth*, < AS. *slæwth*, sloth: see *sloth*, and cf. *forslow*.] To lose by sloth or negligence.

I see that thou wilt her abyde,
And thus *forslouthe* wilfully thy tyde.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 276.

Bothe bred and ale, butter, melke, and chese
Forsleuthed in my seruyse til it mygte serue noman.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 445.

forslug†, *v. t.* [ME. *forsluggen*; < *for-* + *slug*: see *slug*.] To lose or destroy by sluggishness.

It [this foule synne accidie] forslowthith and *forsluggith* and destroyeth alle goodes temporels by rechelesnes.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

forsomuch†, *conj.* Forasmuch; inasmuch; because.

He was compelled againe to stay till he had a full Northerly winde, *forsomuch* as the coast bowed thence directly towards the South. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 5.

forsongen†. Past participle of *forsing*.

forsook (fôr-sūk'). Preterit and occasional past participle of *forsake*.

forsooth (fôr-söth'), *adv.* [< ME. *forsoothe*, *forsothe*, *for sothe*, i. e., for truth, in truth: see *for* and *sooth*, *n.*] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well: now commonly used ironically.

If ghe louyden me, *forsoothe*, ghe schulden haue ioie, for I go to the fadir, for the fadir is grettere than I.
Wyclif, John xiv. 28 (Oxf.).

ffor sothe, Thomas, yone es myn awenn [own],
And the kynges of this countree.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

This degree of anger passes, *forsooth*, for a delicacy of judgment. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

[Being formerly common as an affected garnish of polite conversation, *forsooth* came to be regarded as noting a ladies' man, and was occasionally used, allusively, as a noun or a verb.

I'll never fear you for being too witty,
You sip so like a *forsooth* of the city.
B. Jonson, The Penates.

The captain of the Charles had *forsoothed* her, though he knew her well enough, and she him.
Pepys, Diary, Jan., 1661.]

forspeak (fôr-spēk'), *v. t.*; pret. *forspoke*, pp. *forspoken* (*forspoke*, obs.), ppr. *forspeaking*. [< ME. *forspeken*, bewitch, < AS. *forspecan*, **forsprecan*, deny (= OHG. *firsprechan*, plead for, MHG. G. *versprechen*, promise), < *for-* + *specan*, *sprecan*, speak: see *speak*.] **1**†. To forbid; prohibit.

Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars,
And say'st, it is not fit. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

2. To bewitch. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Forspekyn or charmyn, fascino. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 173.

I *forspeake* a thyng by enchauntementes. *Palsgrave*.

A poison of all! I think I was *forespoke*, I.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

I tak' ye a' to witness, gude people, that she threatens me wi' mischief, and *forespeaks* me.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

3. To injure by immoderate praise; affect with the curse of an evil tongue, which brings ill luck upon all objects of its praise. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

One is said to *forspeak* another when he so commends him as to have a supposed influence in making him practically belie the commendation. *Jamieson*.

forspend (fôr-spend'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *forspent*, ppr. *forspending*. [Often written *forespend*; < ME. *forspenden*, < AS. *forspendan*, spend utterly, consume, < *for-* + *spendan*, spend: see *for-*[1] and *spend*.] To spend completely; exhaust, as by overexertion.

Is not enough thy evill life *forespent*?
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 43.

Forspent with toil, as runners with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

A painful march,
Through twenty hours of night and day prolong'd,
Forespent the British troops. *Southey.*

forspoke, forspoken (fôr-spōk', -spō'kn). Preterit and past participle of *forspeak.*

forstall†, *v. t.* Same as *forestall*[1].

forster†, *n.* An obsolete form of *forester.*

forsterite (fôrs'tėr-īt), *n.* [Named by Levy for Jacob *Forster* (1739–1806), a professor of mineralogy at St. Petersburg.] A crystallized mineral which occurs at Vesuvius accompanied by pleonaste and pyroxene. It is a silicate of magnesium, and belongs to the chrysolite group. Boltonite, from Bolton in Massachusetts, is a variety occurring in embedded masses or imperfect crystals in a whitish crystalline limestone.

forstraught†, *a.* [ME.; as *distraught*, q. v., with *for* instead of *dis-*.] Distracted. *Chaucer.*

forswallow†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forswolewen, forswoluwen, forswolzen, forswalzen, forswelzen*, < AS. *forswelgan, forswilgan* (= D. *verzwelgen* = MLG. *vorswelgen* = OHG. *farswelhan*, MHG. *verswelgen*), swallow up, < *for-* + *swelgan*, swallow: see *for-*[1] and *swallow*[1], *v.*] To swallow up.

forswat†, *p. a.* [ME. *forswat*, pp. of unused **forsweten*, < *for-* + *sweten*, sweat: see *for-*[1] and *sweat, v.*] Overheated; covered with sweat.

Shee is my goddesse plaine,
And I her shepherds swayne,
Albee forswonck and *forswatt* I am.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Miso and Mopsa (like a couple of *foreswat* melters) were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ure [ore] of their garments. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

forswear (fôr-swãr'), *v.*; pret. *forswore*, pp. *forsworn*, ppr. *forswearing*. [< ME. *forsweren, forswerien*, < AS. *forswerian* (pret. *forswōr*, pp. *forsworen*), swear falsely, refl. perjure oneself (= OS. *forswerian* = OFries. *forswera, urswera* = D. *verzweren* = MLG. *vorsweren*, LG. *versweren* = OHG. *farswerjan, fersweren*, MHG. *verswern*, G. *verschwören* = Icel. *fyrirsverja* = Sw. *försvärja* = Dan. *forsværge*), < *for-* + *swerian*, swear: see *for-*[1] and *swear.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reject or renounce upon oath; renounce earnestly, determinedly, or with protestations; abjure.

I . . . do *forswear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

Now, I'll die, but you are so scandalous, I'll *forswear* your society. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2. To deny upon oath or with strong asseveration.

At a peer, or peeress, shall I fret,
Who starves a sister, or *forswears* a debt?
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 112.

To forswear one's self, to swear falsely; perjure one's self.

Thou shalt not *forswear thyself.* Mat. v. 33.

= **Syn.** *Renounce, Recant, Abjure*, etc. See *renounce.* For *forswear one's self*, see *perjure.*

II. *intrans.* To swear falsely; commit perjury.

forswearer (fôr-swãr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *forswerere*; < *forswear* + *-er*[1].] One who forswears; one who swears a false oath; a perjurer.

forswelt†, *v.* [ME. *forswelten*, < AS. *forsweltan*, die, < *for-* + *sweltan*, die: see *swelt.*] **I.** *intrans.* To die.

II. *trans.* To cause to die; slay. *Halliwell.*

forswing†, *v. t.* [ME. *forswingen*, < *for* + *swingen*, swing, beat: see *for-*[1] and *swing, swinge.*] To beat; whip.

When thow were so *forswong*,
Among the Iues they did the hong.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 194.

forswink† (fôr-swingk'), *v. t.* [ME. *forswinken* (pp. *forswunken, forswonken*); < *for-* + *swink*: see *for-*[1] and *swink.*] To exhaust by labor. *Spenser.*

forswollen†, *a.* [ME.; < *for-* + *swollen*, pp. of *swell*, q. v.] Puffed up with pride; boastful.

"Ha, boys," quod the kynge, "thow art fell and *forswollen.*" *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 538.

forswonk†. Past participle of *forswink.*

forswore, forsworn (fôr-swōr', -swōrn'). Preterit and past participle of *forswear.*

forswornness (fôr-swōrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *forsworenesse*; < *forsworn* + *-ness.*] The state of being forsworn.

forswunk†. Past participle of *forswink.*

Forsythia (fôr-sī'thi-ą), *n.* [NL., named after William *Forsyth*, a British botanist (1737–1804).] **1.** A genus of oleaceous shrubs, bearing numerous showy yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves. There are three species, two of which, *F. viridissima* and *F. suspensa*, natives of China and Japan, are now very frequent in cultivation. **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

fort (fōrt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. **fort*, < OF. *fort*, F. *fort* = Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte*, < L. *fortis*, OL. *forctis, forctus*, strong, powerful; whence perhaps *hortari*, encourage, exhort: see *hortation, exhort*, etc. II. *n.* Not in ME.; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *fort*, < F. *fort*, OF. *fort* = Pr. *fort* = Sp. *fuerte* = Pg. It. *forte*, < ML. *fortis*, a fort, fortified structure, stronghold; prop. adj., strong (sc. *domus, locus*, etc.): see I., and cf. *fortalice, fortress, force*[1], etc. Hence (from L. *fortis*) *force*[1], *afforce, enforce*, etc.] **I.**† *a.* **1.** Strong.

O goodly man at arms,
In fight a Paris, why should fame make thee *fort* 'gainst our arms,
Being such a fugitive? *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 112.

2. Tipsy. *Halliwell.*

But if he come home *fort* to bed,
I will not strive to turn his head.
Roxburgh Ballads, II. 422.

II. *n.* **1.** A strong place of defense; a fortified building or inclosure; especially, an armed place for a garrison, provided with defensive works, for the protection of a town, harbor, frontier, or other point against the approach or passage of hostile forces.

Picardy
Hath slain their governors, surpris'd our *forts*,
And sent the ragged soldiers wounded home.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Thy words to my remembrance bring
How Succoth and the *fort* of Penuel
Their great deliverer contemn'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 278.

2. A trading-post among the North American Indians, whether fortified or not. Such posts were originally armed forts, and the name continued to be used after defenses became unnecessary, and they were accordingly built without them. [U. S.]

3. Same as *forte*[1], 1.—**Bastioned fort.** See *bastioned.* = **Syn. 1.** See *fortification.*

fort (fōrt), *v. i.* [< *fort, n.*] **1.** To occupy a fort. [U. S.]—**To fort in**, to intrench one's self in a fort. [U. S.]

A few inhabitants *forted in* on the Potomac.
Marshall, Washington.

fort. An abbreviation of *fortification.*

fort-adjutant (fōrt'aj'ö-tant), *n.* In the British army, an officer in a garrison doing duties analogous to those of the adjutant of a regiment: equivalent to *post-adjutant* in the United States army.

fortalice (fōr'ta-lis), *n.* [Formerly also *fortelace, fortilage*; < OF. *fortelesse, fortelesce* = Pr. *fortalessa, fortaleza* = Sp. Pg. *fortaleza* = It. *fortalizio, fortilizio*, < ML. *fortalitia, fortalitium*, a small fort, < L. *fortis*, strong, ML. *fortis*, a fort: see *fort.* Cf. *fortress*, a doublet of *fortalice.*] A small fort, or a small outwork of a fortification.

Away on the eastern horizon are frequent mounds, the remains of former *fortalices*; and just visible are the towers and cupolas of the ruined capital of these plains.
O'Donovan, Merv, xvii.

There is no church more interesting than the old *fortalice*-like church of Maguelone, which . . . looks more like a baronial castle than a peaceful church.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 460.

fortatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortateren*; < *for-*[1] + *tatter.*] To tear to tatters; tatter.

I am leverd a lap is lyke to no lede,
Fortatered and torne.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 239.

fortax†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortaxen*; < *for-*[1] + *tax.*] To tax heavily; burden.

We are *fortaxed* and ramyd
We are made hand tamyd,
Withe these gentlery men.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

forte[1] (fōrt), *n.* [< F. *fort*, strong part, hold, strength, skill, forte, < *fort, a.*, strong: see *fort.*] **1.** The strong part of a sword-blade or rapier, as opposed to the *foible.* Also spelled *fort.*

All thrusts are made either inside or outside, over or under, the arm; and are parried with the *fort* of the sword.
Rolando, Modern Art of Fencing (ed. Forsyth), p. 5.

2. That in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong point or side; chief excellence.

It was in description and meditation that Byron excelled. "Description," as he said in Don Juan, "was his *forte.*"
Macaulay, Moore's Life of Byron.

forte[2] (fōr'te), *a.* and *n.* [It., strong, loud, < L. *fortis*, strong: see *fort.*] **I.** *a.* In *music*, loud; with force: opposed to *piano:* used also as if an adverb. Abbreviated *f.*—**Forte possibile**, as loud as possible.

II. *n.* **1.** In *music*, a passage that is loud and forcible or is intended to be so.—**2.** In *harmonium-making*, a slide or cover in the chest containing one or more sets of reeds, so arranged as to be opened by a stop-knob or a knee-lever and thus to produce a forte effect. Frequently separate fortes are introduced for the treble and the bass ends of the keyboard.

forted†, *a.* [< *fort* + *-ed*[2].] Fortified; strong.

It deserves with characters of brass
A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

fortelace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fortalice.*

forte-piano (fōr'te-pē-ä'nō), *a.* and *n.* [It.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, characterized by sudden but transient emphasis; loud, then immediately soft; sforzato. Abbreviated *fp.*

II. *n.* The original name of the pianoforte (which see).

Fortepiano—afterward changed to pianoforte—was the natural Italian name for the new instrument which could give both loud and soft sounds, instead of loud only, as was the case with the harpsichord.
Grove, Dict. Music, I. 556.

forth[1] (fōrth), *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *foorth*; < ME. *forth*, < AS. *forth* (= OS. *forth* = OFries. *forth, ford* = D. *voort* = OHG. **ford* (not found), MHG. *vort*, G. *fort*, > Sw. *fort* (in comp.) = Dan. *fort*), forth, forward, onward, hence, thence, < *fore*, for, fore, with term. *-th*, appar. demonstrative. Hence *afford.* Cf. *further, furthest.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Forward; onward or outward into space; out from concealment or inaction.

So fer I have gon more *forthe* in the Contrees, that I have founde that Sterre more highe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

Observe in Curtesie to take a rule of decent kinde,
Bend not thy body too far *foorth*, nor backe thy leg behind.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Hold *forth* thy golden sceptre, and afford
The gentle audience of a gracious Lord.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 6.

Ledbury bells
Broke *forth* in concert flung adown the dells.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 28.

As King Ferdinand approached Cordova, the principal inhabitants came *forth* to receive him.
Irving, Granada, p. 51.

2. Onward in time or order, in progression or series: as, from that day *forth*; one, two, four, eight, and so *forth* (see below).

Blessed be the name of the Lord from this time *forth* and for evermore. Ps. cxiii. 2.

3. Forward or out, as by development or unfolding; into view or consideration: as, plants put *forth* leaves and send *forth* shoots in spring; to bring *forth* sound arguments.

The fig tree putteth *forth* her green figs. Cant. ii. 13.

Good Thoughts bring *forth* good Works.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

Of many changes, aptly join'd,
Is bodied *forth* the second whole.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

4. Away, as from a place or country; out; abroad: now always followed by *from*, but formerly sometimes used absolutely or followed by *of*: as, to go *forth from* one's home; to send a traitor *forth from* his country.

For him he helpyd, when I was *forth*,
To cher my wyfe and make her myrth.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 26).

I am Prospero, and that very duke
Which was thrust *forth of* Milan.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Sir John Wallop marching *forth of* Calais with his Army, joined with the Emperor's Forces, who together went and besieged Landrecy. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 292.

They look as if they had newly come *forth of* Trophonius' den. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 236.

5†. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

You, my noble and well-warranted cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

[*Forth* was formerly used intensively to strengthen some adverbs and prepositions, without real addition of meaning: as, *far-forth, beneath-forth, within-forth, with-forth.*]—**And so forth**, and so on or onward; and others, in progression or in addition; and more besides: a summary phrase including such unmentioned terms or items of a series as may be inferred from those mentioned. The abbreviation for the Latin *et cetera, etc.* or *&c.* (especially the latter), is commonly understood as representing *and so forth*, and so read. See *et cetera.*

They to stond and be in full attoryty and powre for the viij. men, and they to make ordynances and good rullys to be kept, *and so forth. English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

Far forth. See *far-forth.*—**From forth**, forth from; away from.

Here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From forth the streets of Pomfret.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Going forth. See *going.*—**To break, bring, flame, give, go, hold, lay**, etc., **forth.** See the verbs.

II.† *prep.* Out of; forth from.

Each coms but *forth* his Tent, and at his dore
Findes his bread ready.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

If thou lov'st me then,
Steal *forth* thy father's house to-morrow night.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

To this I subscribe;
And, *forth* a world of more particulars,
Instance in only one. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

forth[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *forthen*, < AS. *forthian*, forward, advance, promote, < *forth*, forth, forward: see *forth*[1], *adv.* Cf. *further*, now *further*, *v.*, and *afford*, orig. *aforth*.] To forward; further; accomplish.

Of more make ge auaunt than ge mow *forthen*.
Alexander and Dindimus, l. 570.

forth[2]†, *n.* A common Middle English form of *ford*.

forthbear†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthberen*, < AS. *forthberan*, < *forth*, forth, + *beran*, bear: see *forth*[1] and *bear*[1].] To bear or carry forth. *St. Edmund*, l. 83.

forthbring†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthbringen*, < AS. *forthbringan*, < *forth*, forth, + *bringan*, bring: see *forth*[1] and *bring*.] To bring forth; bring out; produce.

I seiȝ a clerke a boke *forthe bringe*.
Early Eng. Poems, p. 124.

Out of the erth herbys shal spryng,
Trees to florish and frute *furthbryng*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 2.

forthclepe†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthclepien*, < AS. *forthclipian*, < *forth*, forth, + *clipian*, call: see *forth*[1] and *clepe*.] To call forth.

As an egle *forthecleþynge* his bryddis to flee, . . . he sprade out his weengis. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxxii. 11 (Oxf.).

forthcome† (fôrth'kum), *n.* [ME. *forthcome*, < AS. *forthcyme*, a coming forth, < *forth*, forth, + *cyme*, a coming: see *forth*[1] and *come*, *n.*] A coming forth.

Fained is Egypt in *forthcome* of tham.
Ps. civ. 38 (Old Psalter).

forthcoming (fôrth'kum-ing), *n.* [< *forth*[1] + *coming*, *n.*] **1.** A coming forth.

Would this pacifier aduise the ordinarie thus, or elles to keepe hym in pryson where he should doe no hurte, and lette the walles and the lokkes be hys suertyes for his *forthecoming*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 888.

2. In *Scots law*, the action by which an arrestment is made effectual. In this action the arrestee and common debtor are called before the judge to hear judgment given; the debt is ordered to be paid, or the effects are ordered to be delivered up to the arresting creditor, or the matter is otherwise disposed of.

forthcoming (fôrth'kum-ing), *a.* [< *forth*[1] + *coming*, ppr.] About to come forth or out; about to appear; in such a position or condition, as a person or a thing, that his or its presence when needed can be counted on.

It was ordered, that he [Walgrave] should be moved out of the Tower, . . . remaining still as a prisoner, and to be *forth-coming* whensoever he should be called for.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1551.

He was *forth-coming* to answer the call, to satisfy the scrutiny, and to sustain the brow-beating of Christ's angry and powerful enemies. *Paley*, Evidences, I. i.

Forthcoming bond. See *bond*[1].

forthcomingness (fôrth'kum-ing-nes), *n.* Readiness to be brought forward or produced.

The subject of *forthcomingness* belongs to the general subject of procedure. *J. S. Mill.*

forthcut†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthkutten* (tr. L. *proscindere*); < *forth*[1] + *cut*.] To cut; in the extract, to plow.

Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe and *forthkutten* and purgen his erthe?
Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24 (Oxf.).

forthdeal†, *n.* An erroneous form of *foredeal*.

As good a *forthdeale* and auantage towards thende of the werke as if a good porcion of the same wer alredie finished.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 41, note.

forthdraw†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthdrazen*; < *forth*[1] + *draw*.] To draw or bring forth.

The fischer than the child *forthdrouȝ*
With salt and with the crismecloth.
Gregorlegende (ed. Schulz), l. 347.

forthen†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *furthon*, *forthun*, < *forth*, forth: see *forth*[1].] Also; even.

forther†, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *further*.

forth-fare†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthfaren*; < *forth*[1] + *fare*[1].] To go forth; depart. *Castle of Love.*

Natheles Meliors & he made moche sorwe
For themperour was *forth-fare* faire to crist.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5266.

forth-fare†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *forthfaru*, < *forthfaran*, go forth: see *forth-fare*, *v.*] **1.** Departure.—**2.** Same as *passing-bell*.

Item, that from henceforth there be no knells or *forthfares* rung for the death of any man.
Bp. Hooper, Injunctions (1551).

forthfather†, *n.* [ME. *forthfader*, *forthfeder*, < AS. *forthfæder*, < *forth*, forth, + *fæder*, father: see *forth*[1] and *father*, and cf. *forefather*.] A forefather.

forthfet†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthfetten*; < *forth*[1] + *fet*[1].] To fetch forth.

Anon his sone was *forthefete*
And ladde ther he schulde dee.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 2440.

forthgang†, *n.* [ME. *forthgang*, *forthgong*, < AS. *forthgang* (= OFries. *forthgong* = D. *voortgang* = G. *fortgang* = ODan. *fortgang* = Sw. *fortgång*), a going forth, < *forthgān*, *forthgangan*, go forth: see *forthgo*.] A going forth.

forthglide†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthgliden*; < *forth*[1] + *glide*.] To glide on; pass by.

Forthglod this other dais nigt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 113.

forthgo† (fôrth-gō'), *v. i.* [ME. *forthgon*, *forthgan*, < AS. *forthgān*, *forthgangan* (= OS. *forthgangan* = OFries. *fordgā* = D. *voortgaan* = G. *fortgehen* = Sw. *fortgå*), go forth, proceed, < *forth* + *gān*, *gangan*, go: see *forth*[1] and *go*, *gang*.] To go forth; proceed.

forthgoing (fôrth'gō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *forthgoing*, verbal n. of *forthgo*.] A going forth or utterance; a proceeding from or out. *Chalmers.*

forthgoing (fôrth'gō-ing), *a.* Going out or forth; departing.

forthink†, *v.* [Also *forethink*; < ME. *forthinken*, *forthynken*, *forthanken*, *forthenchen*, tr. displease, cause to regret, refl. regret, repent (= MHG. *verdunken*, displease, = Icel. *forthykkja*), < *for-*, mis-, + *thinken*, *thynken*, < AS. *thyncan*, seem: see *for-*[1] and *think*[2], *methinks*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to regret or repent; vex; reflexively, to regret; repent.

A thynge that myghte the *forthinke*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1414.

We say in English, "It *forethinketh me*, or I forethink"; and "I repent, or it repenteth me"; and "I am sorry that I did it."
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 23.

2. To regret: with object noun or clause.

Full sore *for-thynkyng* was he
That euere he made mankynde.
York Plays, p. 54.

That all this land unto his foe shall fall, . . .
That now the same he greatly doth *forthinke*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 32.

II. *intrans.* To repent.

If jelousie the soothe knewe
Thou shalt *forthinke*, and sore rewe.
Rom. of the Rose.

And he answeride and seide I nyle [will not], but afterward he *for-thoughte* and went forth. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxi. 29.

forthirst†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthyrsten* (= LG. *verdörsten*, *verdösten* = G. *verdursten* = Dan. *fortörste*); < *for-*[1], + *thirst*.] To be very thirsty.

He . . . seȝȝde thatt he wass *forrthrisst*
& tatt he wollde drinnkenn. *Ormulum*, l. 8635.

forth-issuing (fôrth-ish'ū-ing), *a.* Issuing; coming out; coming forth, as from a covert.

forthlead†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthleden*; < *forth*[1] + *lead*[1].] To lead forth.

Ther was many a wepyng heye [eye]
As the childe was *forthladde*.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 2442.

forthleap†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthlepen*; < *forth*[1] + *leap*[1].] To leap forth or out.

forthlook†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthloken*, < AS. *forthlōcian*, < *forth*, forth, + *lōcian*, look: see *forth*[1] and *look*.] To look forth; look out.

Laverd, from heven thare he wones,
Forthloked over mennes sones.
Ps. xiii. 2 (ME. version) [xiv. 2].

forthnim†, *v.* [ME. *forthnimen*; < *forth*[1] + *nim*.] **I.** *trans.* To take away; destroy.

II. *intrans.* To go away.

forthpass†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthpassen*; < *forth*[1] + *pass*.] To pass on.

Go and *forthpasse* into Mesopotany.
Wyclif, Gen. xxviii. 2 (Oxf.).

forthpushing (fôrth'pu̇sh″ing), *a.* Pushing or pressing forward; aggressive; impulsive; eager.

Any amount of *forthpushing* zeal.
Congregationalist, March 11, 1886.

forthputting (fôrth'pu̇t″ing), *n.* **1.** The act of putting or bringing forth; output; production.

They [the Epistles of St. Paul] are not the *forthputtings* of a system like Calvin's. *Christian Union*, Dec. 30, 1886.

2. Forwardness; undue assumption; boldness. [Colloq.]

forthputting (fôrth'pu̇t″ing), *a.* Forward; bold; presumptuous; meddlesome. [Colloq.]

At this minute one rash young rooster made a manful attempt to crow. "Do tell!" said his mistress, who rose in great wrath; "you needn't be so *forth-putting*, as I knows on!" *S. O. Jewett*, Mrs. Bonny.

forthre†, *v.* See *further*.

forthright (fôrth'rīt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *forthriht* (not found as adj.), < AS. *forthriht* (Somner), < *forth*, forth, + *riht*, adj., right: see *forth*[1] and *right*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* Straightforward; honest; direct; immediate: as, a *forthright* man; a *forthright* speech.

There is nothing so true, so sincere, so downright and *forthright*, as genius.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 359.

II†. *n.* **1.** A straight or direct course.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forth-rights* and meanders!
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

2. Specific., a straight main walk forming the basis of the design of a formal garden.

forthright (fôrth'rīt), *adv.* [ME. *forthriht*, *forthrihtes*, < AS. *forthrihte*, straight, < *forth* + *rihte*, right, straight: see *forth*[1] and *right*, *adv.*] Straightforward; in a direct manner; straightway.

No more he spake,
But thitherward *forthright* his ready way did make.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 10.

It ran upon so fine and delicate a ground as one could not easily judge whether the river did more wash the gravel, or the gravel did purify the river, the river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Impatient in embarrassment
He *forthright* passed, and lightly treading went
To that same feather'd lyrist. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

A man should not be able to look other than directly and *forthright*. *Emerson*, Experience.

forthrightness (fôrth'rīt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being forthright. [Recent.]

Dante's concise *forthrightness* of phrase, which to that of most other poets is as a stab to a blow with a cudgel.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 123.

forthshow†, *v. t.* [ME. *forthschewen*; < *forth*[1] + *show*.] To show forth; make known.

Strende [generation] and strende thi works loof [praise] sal,
And thi might *forthschewe* withal.
Ps. cxliv. 4 (ME. version) [cxlv. 4].

forthward† (fôrth'wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *forthward*, *forthwardes*, AS. *forthweard*, forward, tending toward, continual (= OS. *forthwerd*, *-werdes*, *-wardes*), < *forth*, forth, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. Cf. *forward*[1], *adv.*] Forward.

Tho com ther a southerne wynd, that drof hem *forthward* faste. *St. Brandan* (ed. Wright), p. 22.

We made saile *forthward*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 184.

forthwax†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthwaxen*, < AS. *forthweaxan*, < *forth*, forth, + *weaxan*, grow: see *forth*[1] and *wax*[1].] To wax; increase.

Wintres *forthwexon* on Ysaac.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1211.

forthwend†, *v. i.* [ME. *forthwenden*; < *forth*[1] + *wend*.] To wend forth; go away.

Hiderwardes he heom senden, the biscopes *forthwenden*.
Layamon, I. 433.

forthwith (fôrth-wiᵺh'), *adv.* [< ME. *forthwith* (rare), short for *forthwithal*, q. v.] **1.** At once; without delay; directly.

For why the queen *forthwith* her leue
Toke at them all that were present.
The Isle of Ladies.

Immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales; and he received sight *forthwith*. Acts ix. 18.

Forthwith the bruit and fame
Through all the greatest Libyan towns is gone.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. In *law*, without delay; as soon as the thing required may be done by reasonable exertion confined to that object: in rules of legal practice, sometimes deemed equivalent to within twenty-four hours.

forthwithal†, *adv.* [ME. *forthwithall*; < *forth*[1] + *withal*: see *forthwith* and *withal*[1].] Forthwith; immediately.

The preost . . . let itt [the goat] eornenn [run] *forthwithall* [printed *forthwith all*]
Ut intill wilde wesste. *Ormulum*, l. 1336.

Stand, & sytte not *furth-with-alle*
Tylle he byde the that rewlys the halle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

forthy[1]†, *adv.* [ME. *for thy*, *for thi* (= Dan. *fordi*), < AS. *for thy*: *for*, for; *thy*, instr. of *thæt*, that: see *for* and *that*, *the*[2].] Therefore; therefor; on this or that account; for this reason.

Yet not *for thy* he hadde trew knowleginge
Of his doughter, and gave hyr his blyssyng,
His land, is good, withoute eny stryffe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

For-thy appease your griefe and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 14.

forthy[2] (fôr'thi), *a.* [< *forth*[1] + *-y*[1].] Forward; frank. [E. dial.]

Wherever is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they that are most *forthy* in ingyring and furthsetting themselves, live without measure or obedience after their own pleasure. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 1.

fortieth (fôr'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fowertuthe*, *fuwertithe*, *fourtide*, etc., < AS. *feówertigotha* (= D. *veertigste* = OHG. *fiorzugosto*, MHG. *vierzegeste*, G. *vierzigste* = Icel. *fertugandi* = Sw. *fyrtionde* = Dan. *fyrretyvende*), fortieth, < *feówertig*, E. *forty*, etc., + *-tha*, *-th*, term. of ordinals.] **I.** *a.* Next after the thirty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail?
Donne, Love's Diet.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by forty; one of forty equal parts into which something is divided.—2. In *early Eng. law*, one fortieth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

fortifiable (fôr'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *fortifiable*; ★as *fortify* + *-able*.] Capable of being fortified.

fortification (fôr″ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= D. *fortifikatie* = G. *fortification* = Dan. Sw. *fortifikation*, < F. *fortification* = Sp. *fortificación* = Pg. *fortificação* = It. *fortificazione*, < LL. *fortificatio*(*n-*), a strengthening, fortifying, < *fortificare*, fortify: see *fortify*.] 1. The act of fortifying or strengthening.—2. The art or science of strengthening military positions in such a way that they may be defended by a body of men much inferior in number to those by whom they are attacked.

Fortification is, in short, the art of enabling the weak to resist the strong. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 421.

3. That which fortifies, strengthens, or protects.

The gloves of an Otter are the best *fortification* for your hands that can be thought of against wet weather.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59.

Specifically—4. A military work, consisting of a wall, ditch, palisades, etc., constructed for the purpose of strengthening a position; a fortified place; a fort; a castle. Fortifications are divided into *permanent* and *temporary* or *field fortifications*. *Permanent fortifications* are works required to remain effective for any length of time, for the purpose



Section of Fortified Wall. (Interior on the left; exterior on the right.)

of defending important positions, as cities, harbors, arsenals, etc. *Temporary* or *field fortifications* are designed to strengthen a post that is to be occupied only for a limited period. The figure represents a section of a fortified wall. *a*, *a*, is the abatis; *b*, *b*, the counterscarp; *c*, *c*, the palisade; *d*, *d*, the scarp; *f*, *f*, the fraise; *f*, *e*, *g*, *g*, the parapet; *h*, the banquette; and *i*, *g*, the breast-height. For definitions of these, see the words.

That done, I will be walking on the works;
Repair there to me. . . .
This *fortification*, gentlemen, shall we see 't?
Shak., Othello, iii. 2.

Systems of fortification, special methods of arranging and constructing the works in and around a fortified place, so that the different parts shall be correlative. These methods have been designated by engineers, according to the plan of the enceinte, as (*a*) the circular or curvilinear system, (*b*) the polygonal or caponiere system, (*c*) the tenailled system, and (*d*) the bastioned system. To these in modern times may be added the armored or turreted system. *Mahan.*—**Syn.** *Fortification*, *Bulwark*, *Castle*, *Citadel*, *Fort*, *Fortress*, *Mamelon*, *Rampart*, *Redan*, *Redoubt*. *Fortification* is the only one of these words that is used for the art or science, or for all classes of defensive works; the others represent kinds of *fortification*. Thus, *fortress* represents a large, and *fort* generally, but not always, a smaller stronghold, defensible on all sides, as *Fortress* Monroe, *Fort* Sumter. See the definitions of the words.

fortification-agate (fôr″ti-fi-kā'shon-ag″āt), *n.* A variety of agate which when polished exhibits lines suggestive of the form or of the plan of a fortified place.

fortifier (fôr'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who strengthens or upholds.—2. One who fortifies, or constructs fortifications.

M. Giouanni Marmori, a *fortifier*, had deuised a certaine kinde of ioyned boords, the which being caried of the souldiers, defended them from the shot.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 123.

fortify (fôr'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fortified*, ppr. *fortifying*. [< F. *fortifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fortificar* = It. *fortificare*, < LL. *fortificare*, strengthen, fortify, < L. *fortis*, strong, + *facere*, make: see *fort* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make strong; strengthen; increase the force of in any way; especially, to furnish with means of resistance.

And he made to a-mende and *fortyfie* the wallis of the town ther as, as thei were most feble.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 187.

With scriptures autentike
My werke woll I ground, vnderset, & *fortifie*.
Remedie of Love, l. 130.

It will not be amiss to *fortify* the argument with an observation of Chrysostom's. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Fortified by the sip of . . . why, 'tis wine.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

Timidity was *fortified* by pride, and even the success of my pen discouraged the trial of my voice. *Gibbon*, Life.

2. Specifically, to surround with defensive works, with a view to resist the assaults of an enemy; strengthen and secure by walls, batteries, or other means of defense; render defensible against attack: as, to *fortify* a city, town, or harbor.

Go you and enter Harfleur; there remain,
And *fortify* it strongly 'gainst the French.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

Bachu . . . is a walled towne, and strongly *fortified*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 422.

The accesses of the Iland were wondrously *fortify'd* with strong workes or moles. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

To fortify wine, to add brandy to it.

II. *intrans.* To raise strongholds or defensive works.

Master Samuel Iorden gathered together but a few of the stragglers about him at Beggersbush, where he *fortified* and liued in despight of the enemy.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 76.

I at once put all the troops at Savannah in motion for Pittsburg Landing, knowing that the enemy was *fortifying* at Corinth and collecting an army there under Johnston. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.

fortilage†, *n.* [Another form of *fortalice*, q. v.] A little fort; a blockhouse; a fortalice.

Nought feard theyr force that *fortilage* to win.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 43.

for-time†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foretime*.

fortin (fôr'tin), *n.* [F., dim. of *fort*, a fort.] A little fort; a field-fort; a sconce.

fortune†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *fortune*.

fortissimo (fôr-tis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *forte*, loud, strong: see *forte*[2].] In *music*, very loud: noting a passage that is intended to be so rendered: also used adverbially. Abbreviated *ff*.

A splendid effect being gained by the sudden entry of the combined chorus *fortissimo* to the words 'Hosannah! Lord of Lords.' *Athenæum*, April 6, 1889. *N. E. D.*

fortitude (fôr'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *fortitude* = Sp. *fortitud* = It. *fortitudo*, < L. *fortitudo*, strength, < *fortis*, strong: see *fort*.] 1†. Strength; force.

The *fortitude* of the place is best known to you.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

He [Otho] conquered him [the Saracen] with no less *fortitude* then happinesse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 120.

Bonding of brick-work . . . conduces very much to its *fortitude*.
T. N., City and C. Purchaser, 1703. *N. E. D.*

2. Mental power of endurance; patient courage under affliction, privation, or temptation; firmness in confronting danger, hardship, or suffering.

Fortitude is a considerate hassarding vpon daunger, and a willing harte to take paines, in behalfe of the right.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 35.

You bear calamity with a *fortitude*
Would become a man; I, like a weak girl, suffer.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

The imminent and constant risk of assassination, a risk which has shaken very strong nerves, a risk which severely tried even the adamantine *fortitude* of Cromwell.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. In *astrol.*, any circumstance which strengthens the effect of a planet, or of the part of fortune; a dignity; especially, an accidental dignity, such as being in the ascendant, in the seventh, fourth, eleventh, second, fifth, ninth, or third house, being in hayz, having direct motion, having swift motion, being free from combustion, being in cazimi, etc.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope
Be lodg'd with *fortitudes* and fortunates,
To make you blest in your designs, Pandolfo.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar.

=**Syn. 2.** *Endurance*, etc. (see *patience*), resolution, resoluteness, nerve.

fortitudinous (fôr-ti-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *fortitudo* (*fortitudin-*), fortitude, + *-ous*.] Having fortitude; capable of endurance. [Rare.]

As brave and as *fortitudinous* a man as any in the king's dominions. *Fielding*, Amelia, v. 6.

fortlet (fōrt'let), *n.* [< *fort* + *-let*; cf. *forcelet*, *fortalice*, etc.] A little fort.

fortnight (fôrt'nīt or -nit), *n.* [< ME. *fourtenight*, *fourten night*, < AS. *feówertīyne niht*, i. e., fourteen nights; cf. *sennight*, for *seven night*, a week.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Here in the temple of the goddesse Clemence
We have ben waytynge al this *fourtenight*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 71.

From the haven of Linne in Norfolke . . . to Island, it is not aboue a *fortnight's* sailing with an ordinarie winde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 122.

Nurse. How long is it now
To Lammas-tide?
La. Cap. A *fortnight*, and odd days.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3.

fortnightly (fôrt'nīt-li or -nit-li), *a.* [< *fortnight* + *-ly*[1].] Occurring or appearing once a fortnight: as, a *fortnightly* mail.

fortnightly (fôrt'nīt-li or -nit-li), *adv.* [< *fortnight* + *-ly*[2].] Once a fortnight; every fortnight; at intervals of a fortnight: as, a paper published *fortnightly*.

forto†. See *for*, *prep.*

fortravel†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortravaillen*; < *for-*[1] + *travel*, *travail*.] To exhaust with labor.

Fortrauailled hy were sore, that they moste slepe echon.
Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 313.

fortread†, *v. t.* [ME. *fortreden* (pp. *fortroden*), < AS. *fortredan* (pret. *fortræd*, pp. *fortreden*), tread down, < *for-* + *tredan*, tread: see *for-*[1] and *tread*.] To tread down; trample upon; crush.

It [virtue] is cast undyr and *fortroden* undyr the feet of ★felonous folk. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

fortress (fôr'tres), *n.* [< ME. *fortresse*, < OF. *forteresce*, F. *forteresse* (= Pr. *fortaressa*), another form of OF. *fortelesse*, *fortelesce* (= Pr. *fortalessa*), > E. *fortalice*, q. v.] A fortified town or position; a fort; a castle; a stronghold; hence, any place of defense or security.

To lyve the more in sikirnesse
Do make anoon a *fortresse*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3942.

God is our *fortress*; in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

This arm—that hath reclaim'd
To your obedience fifty *fortresses*,
Twelve cities, and seven walled towns of strength— . . .
Lets fall his sword before your highness' feet.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

Maiden fortress. See *maiden*.—**Syn.** See *fortification*.

fortress (fôr'tres), *v. t.* [< *fortress*, *n.*] To furnish with a fortress; defend by or as by a fortress; guard; fortify.

Their temple and cite Jerusalem were builded pleasantly vpon that holy highe mount of Sion, well *fortreced* and turretted. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly *fortress'd* from a world of harms.
Shak, Lucrece, l. 28.

fortret† (fōrt'ret), *n.* [Cf. *fortress* and *fortlet*.] A little fort; a fortlet; a sconce.

fortuit†, *a.* [< ME. *fortuit*, < OF. *fortuit*, F. *fortuit*, < L. *fortuitus*, casual: see *fortuitous*.] Fortuitous; accidental.

Thise ben thanne the causes of the abriggynge of *fortuit* hap, the which abreggynge of *fortuit* hap comth of causes encowntrynge and flowynge togydere to hemself, and nat by the entencion of the doere.
★*Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

fortuitism (fôr-tū'i-tizm), *n.* The doctrine of a fortuity in the action of natural causes, as opposed to design. [Rare.]

Professor Mivart's teleology now so nearly approaches Mr. Darwin's *fortuitism* that the difference between them is reduced to a matter of abstract hypothesis.
St. James's Gazette, April 14, 1881.

fortuitist (fôr-tū'i-tist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of fortuitism. [Rare.]

There will always be teleologists, no doubt, and there will always be *fortuitists*, if we may coin a needful correlative term. *St. James's Gazette*, April 14, 1881.

fortuitous (fôr-tū'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *fortuit* = Sp. Pg. It. *fortuito*, < L. *fortuitus*, casual, accidental, < *for(t-)s*, chance (cf. abl. *forte*, by chance): see *fortune*.] Accidental; casual; happening by chance; coming or occurring without any cause, or without any general cause; random.

How can the Epicurean's opinion be true that the universe was formed by a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms?
Swift.

To what a *fortuitous* concurrence do we not owe every pleasure and convenience of our lives!
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxxi.

Thus nature works as if to mock at art,
And in defiance of her rival powers,
By these *fortuitous* and random strokes
Performing such inimitable feats
As she with all her rules can never reach.
Cowper, Task, v. 124.

Fortuitous cause, a contingent cause which acts without purpose. =**Syn.** *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

fortuitously (fôr-tū'i-tus-li), *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

The old stale pretence of the Atheists, that things were first made *fortuitously*, and afterwards their usefulness was observed or discovered, can have no place here.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii. 416.

Nothing befals them *fortuitously*, nothing happens in vain, or without a meaning. *H. Blair*, Works, V. v.

fortuitousness (fôr-tū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being fortuitous; casual occurrence or causation.

But what do these Theists here else then [than], whilst they deny the fortuitous motion of senseless matter to be the first original of all things, themselves in the meantime enthrone *fortuitousness* and contingency in the will of an omnipotent being?
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 873.

fortuity (fôr-tū'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **fortuita(t-)s*, < *fortuitus*, fortuitous, accidental: see *fortuitous*.] Accident; chance; casualty.

The only question which the adversaries to Providence have to answer is, how they can be sure that those deserved judgmentes were the effect of mere *fortuity*, without the least intervention on the part of the Lord of the universe? *Forbes*, On Incredulity, p. 79.

Mohammed was not alone in preferring despotism to anarchy, fate to *fortuity*.
R. D. Hitchcock, Add. 48th Anniv. Union Theol. Sem.

Fortuna (fôr-tū'nä), *n.* [L., fortune; personified, Fortune.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of fortune. See *fortune*, 2.—2. The nineteenth planetoid, discovered by Hind, in London, in 1852.

fortunable†, *a.* [ME. *fortunable, fortynable;* < *fortune* + *-able*.] Fortunate.

There was neuer birde brede vnder the stone
More *fortunable* in a felde than that birde hath be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The Lord lyueth in truth, in equite, & righteousnesse; and al people shall bee *fortunable* and ioyfull in him.
Bible of 1551, Jer. iv.

fortunal†, *a.* [ME., also *fortunel*, < OF. *fortunel*, < *fortune*, fortune: see *fortune*.] Pertaining to fortune or chance; fortuitous.

The watres ymedlyd wrappith or implieth many *fortunel* happes or maneres. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 1.

fortunate (fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fortunate*, < F. *fortuné* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *fortunado* = It. *fortunato*, < L. *fortunatus*, prospered, prosperous, lucky, pp. of *fortunare*, make prosperous or happy, < *fortuna*, fortune, good fortune: see *fortune*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having good fortune; receiving good from uncertain or unexpected sources; lucky.

And the contrarie is joye and gret solas,
As whan a man hath ben in poure estat,
And clymbeth up and wexeth *fortunat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 10.

If a Wife be the best or worst fortune of a man, certainly you are one of the *fortunatest* men in this Island.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 30.

One or two pieces so facile in thought and *fortunate* in phrase as to be carried lightly in the memory.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 335.

2. Bringing or presaging good fortune; resulting favorably, as something uncertain; having a happy issue; auspicious; felicitous: as, a *fortunate* speculation; a *fortunate* accident.

This dream is all amiss interpreted;
It was a vision fair and *fortunate*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

As Sylla was sacrificing before his tent in the fields of Nola, a snake happened to creep out of the bottom of the altar; upon which Postumius, the haruspex who attended the sacrifice, proclaiming it to be a *fortunate* omen, called out upon him to lead his army immediately against the enemy. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, I. § 1.

=**Syn.** *Felicitous, Lucky*, etc. (See *happy*.) *Fortunate, Successful, Prosperous*, favored. *Fortunate* implies the attainment of success more by the operation of favorable circumstances, or through accident, than by direct effort; *successful* denotes that effective effort has been made; *prosperous* has nearly the same meaning as *successful*, but does not at all emphasize the effort made, and applies rather to a series of things than to a single event. We say a *fortunate* gambler, a *successful* merchant, a *prosperous* line of business.

The administration of Oglethorpe was marred by some faults of temper and of tact, but it was on the whole able, energetic, and *fortunate*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

What can they see in the longest line in Europe save that it runs back to a *successful* soldier? *Scott*, Woodstock.

Equally inured
By moderation either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 364.

II.† *n.* In *astrol.*, a favorable planet. *Nares*. See extract under *fortitude*, 3.

fortunate†, *v. t.* [ME., < L. *fortunatus*, pp. of *fortunare*, make prosperous: see *fortunate*, *a.*] To make fortunate; prosper.

Let sowe it forth, and god it *fortunate!*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

fortunately (fôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* In a fortunate manner; by good fortune; luckily; happily.

After this victorye *fortunately* obteined, the Duke of Bedforde sailed by water vp to the very towne of Harflew.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 4.

The battle then at Stoke so *fortunately* struck,
Upon King Henry's part, . . .
As never till that day he felt his crown to cleave
Unto his temples close.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 1503.

Fair lovers, you are *fortunately* met.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

fortunateness (fôr'tū-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being fortunate; good luck.

The power of his wit, the valiantness of his courage, the *fortunateness* of his successes. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

fortune (fôr'tūn), *n.* [< ME. *fortune*, < OF. *fortune*, F. *fortune* = Sp. Pg. It. *fortuna*, < L. *fortuna*, chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune, good fortune, prosperity, etc., < *for(t-)s*, chance, prob. allied to *ferre*, bear, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Chance; hap; luck; fate.

Alas, why playnen folk so in commune
Of purveyiaunce of God, or of *fortune?*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 394.

And some tyme he wan, and many tymes he loste, as is the *fortune* of werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 184.

What should I do,
But cocker up my genius, and live free
To all delights my *fortune* calls me to?
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. Chance personified; the events or circumstances of life antecedent to some result attributed to their working, more or less consciously personified and regarded as a divinity which metes out happiness and unhappiness, and distributes arbitrarily or capriciously the lots of life. When represented as an actual goddess (Latin *Fortuna*), the usual attribute of Fortune is a wheel, in token of instability.

So confesse the to sum frere and shewe hym thi synnes.
For whiles *Fortune* is thi frende freres wil the louye.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 54.

Fortune was pleased to give us a frown.
Reading Skirmish (Child's Ballads, VII. 244).

It is a madness to make *fortune* the mistress of events.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

Since *fortune* is not in our power, let us be as little as possible in hers. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

3. That which falls to one as his portion in life or in any particular proceeding; the course of events as affecting condition or state; circumstances; lot: often in the plural: as, good or bad *fortune;* to share one's *fortunes*.

For wel wote I that oure Lord geueth in thys worlde vnto eyther sort of folk either sort of *fortune*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1157.

These must be men of action, for on those
The fortune of our *fortunes* must rely.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 2.

While he whose lowly *fortune* I retrace,
The youngest of three sons, was yet a babe.
Wordsworth.

Almost within a week of the Archduke Albert's success, the *fortunes* of Austria made shipwreck on the field of Sadowa. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 291.

4. Specifically, good luck; prosperity; success.

It rain'd down *fortune* showering on your head.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

King [Henry I.] had the *Fortune* to be a Gainer by his Losses. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 39.

5. Estate; possessions; especially, when used absolutely, large estate; wealth: as, he married a lady of *fortune*.

They have two hundred and eighty boarders, children of little *fortune*, who pay a very small sum for their diet and lodging, and have their dining room by themselves.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 231.

A Woman that is espous'd for a *Fortune* is yet a better Bargain if she dies. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

6. A person of wealth; especially, a marriageable heir or heiress. [Colloq.]

Do you see this young Gentleman? he has a Sister, a prodigious *Fortune*—'Faith, you two shall be acquainted.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The lady and a couple of sisters of hers were . . . the greatest *fortunes* about town. *Spectator*, No. 282.

7. In *astrol.*, one of the fortunate planets: namely, Jupiter and Venus. Jupiter is the greater, Venus the lesser fortune. Other planets if well aspected may be fortunate, but are not fortunes.

To tell one's fortune, tell fortunes, to foretell what is to happen to one, or practise the prediction of future events with reference to persons, through some professed faculty of penetrating, or specific means of calling up, the secrets of the future. See *fortune-teller*.

fortune† (fôr'tūn), *v.* [< ME. *fortunen*, < OF. *fortuner* = It. *fortunare*, < L. *fortunare*, make prosperous: see *fortune*, *n.*, *fortunate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To determine the fate or chance of; fix or control the lot or fortune of; dispose of.

But atte last, as god wold *fortune* it,
Ye all only, and by your interprise,
Owt of daunger ye causid me to rise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1431.

O stronge God, that . . .
Hast in every regne and every londe
Of armes al the bridel in thyn honde,
And hem *fortunest* as the lust devyse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1519.

Dear Isis, keep decorum, and *fortune* him accordingly.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

2. To foretell the fortune or lot of; presage.

Wel cowde he *fortunen* the ascendent
Of his ymages for his pacient.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 417.

3. To endow with wealth or fortune.

A gentleman of handsome parts,
And, they say, *fortun'd*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 1.

A man for whose whole suit a Houndsditch Jew would not give 1s. 6d. may be able to "*fortune* his daughter with a hundred, or maybe a brace of hundreds."
Contemporary Rev., LI. 237.

II. *intrans.* 1. To befall; fall out; happen; chance; come to pass casually.

Suche merveyles *fortunede* than.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 288.

We *fortuned* to lye in a better place and more out of the dynt of the rage of the sayd tempest, or ellys we hadde ben in lyke case or worse. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 75.

It *fortuned* out of the thickest wood
A ramping Lyon rushed suddeinly.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 5.

2. To come by chance.

They *fortuned* to a countre of a tyraunt kene,
Called wales. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

fortune-book (fôr'tūn-bůk), *n.* A book to be consulted for the revelation of future events or in telling fortunes.

fortuned (fôr'tūnd), *a.* [< *fortune* + *-ed*[2].] Supplied by fortune; provided: used in composition.

Not the imperious show
Of the full-*fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

fortune-hunter (fôr'tūn-hun″tėr), *n.* A man or woman who seeks to marry for wealth or fortune.

Widows are indeed the great game of your *fortune-hunters*. *Addison*, The Fortune-Hunter.

fortune-hunting (fôr'tūn-hun″ting), *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

fortunel†, *a.* See *fortunal*.

fortuneless (fôr'tūn-les), *a.* [< *fortune* + *-less*.] 1†. Luckless; unfortunate.

For to wexe olde at home in idlenesse
Is disadventrous, and quite *fortunelesse*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 100.

2. Destitute of a fortune or portion.

No wonder . . . if, courted by the son of a proud and powerful baron, she can no longer spare a word or look to the poor *fortuneless* page. *Scott*, Abbot, xxiv.

fortune-tell (fôr'tūn-tel), *v. t.* To tell the fortune of; play the fortune-teller to. [Used punningly in the place cited.]

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortune-tell* you.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

fortune-teller (fôr'tūn-tel″ėr), *n.* One who tells or reveals future events in the life of another; one who pretends to a knowledge of future events, and makes a practice of foretelling them.

fortune-telling (fôr'tūn-tel″ing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Telling, or pretending to tell, the future events of one's life.

He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her *fortune-telling* lines. *Cleaveland*.

II. *n.* The act or practice of predicting future events in the life of any person.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of *fortune-telling*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

fortunize† (fôr'tū-nīz), *v. t.* [< *fortune* + *-ize*.] To regulate the fortune of; render fortunate or happy.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by vowes devize,
Sith each unto himselfe his life may *fortunize*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

fortunous†, *a.* [ME. *fortunous*, < OF. *fortunos* = Sp. *fortunoso*, tempestuous, = Pg. *fortunoso*, fortunate, = It. *fortunoso*, fortuitous; as *fortune* + *-ous*.] Proceeding from fortune; inconstant; changeable; fickle.

I ne trowe not in no manere that so certeyn thinges sholden be moeved by *fortunous* fortune.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

forty (fôr'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fourty;* < ME. *forti, fourty, fowrti, foweríi, feowerti,* etc., < AS. *feówertig* (= OS. *fiwartig, fiartig, fiortig* = OFries. *fiuwertich* = D. *veertig* = OHG. *fiorzug,* MHG. *vierzic,* G. *vierzig* = Icel. *fjörutiu, fertug* = Sw. *fyratio, fyrtio* = Dan. *fyrretyve, firti* = Goth. *fidvōr tigjus* = L. *quadraginta* (> It. *quaranta* = Pg. *quarenta* = Sp. *cuarenta* = F. *quarante*) = Gr. τεσσαράκοντα = Skt. *chatvārinçat*), forty, < *feówer,* E. *four,* etc., + *-tig,* E. *-ty,* etc., of the same ult. origin as *ten:* see *four* and *-ty*[1], and cf. *twenty, thirty,* etc.] **I.** *a.* Four times ten; ten more than thirty, or one more than thirty-nine: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.*; pl. *forties* (-tiz). **1.** The sum of four tens, or of thirty-nine and one.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 40, XL, or xl.—**The Forty.** (*a*) A body of magistrates in ancient Attica for the trial of small causes in the rural demes. (*b*) The name (with qualifying terms) of two appellate civil tribunals and a criminal court in the Venetian republic. (*c*) A collective designation of the members of the French Academy, forty in number. Also called *the Forty Immortals.*—**The roaring forties,** the notably rough part of the North Atlantic crossed on the passage from Europe to the ports of North America between the 40th and 50th degrees of north latitude. The term is also applied to the region between 40° and 50° south latitude in the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

The region of the "brave west winds," *the roaring forties* of sailors. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 146.

forty-five (fôr'ti-fīv'), *n.* A variety of spoil-five (which see), played by two persons only or by four or six divided into partnerships. The side winning the odd trick scores 5, winning all the tricks counts 10, and the game is 45 points.—**The Forty-five,** the year 1745, and the Jacobite rebellion of that year. *N. E. D.*

Mony a merry year was I wi' him; but wae 's me! he gaed out with other pretty men in *the Forty-five*—I 'll say nae mair about it. My head never settled weel since I lost him.

Scott, Redgauntlet, xi.

forty-knot (fôr'ti-not), *n.* The *Alternanthera Achyrantha,* a prostrate amarantaceous weed of warm countries. It is said to have diuretic properties.

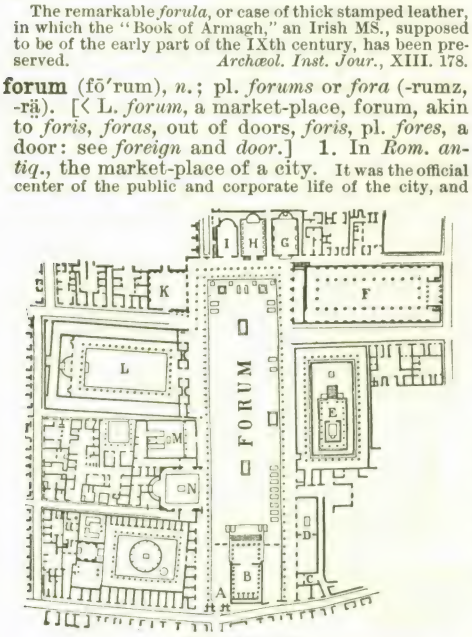
fortyne†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fortune.*

forty-niner (fôr'ti-nī'nėr), *n.* One of the adventurers, chiefly from the United States, who went to California in search of fortune soon after the discovery of gold there in 1848. The greater number of them arrived in 1849; hence the name. [Colloq., U. S.]

forula (for'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *forulæ* (-lē). [ML.: see *forrel.*] A case of leather or similar material in which old manuscripts have been preserved.

The remarkable *forula,* or case of thick stamped leather, in which the "Book of Armagh," an Irish MS., supposed to be of the early part of the IXth century, has been preserved. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.,* XIII. 178.

forum (fō'rum), *n.*; pl. *forums* or *fora* (-rumz, -rä). [< L. *forum,* a market-place, forum, akin to *foris, foras,* out of doors, *foris,* pl. *fores,* a door: see *foreign* and *door.*] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.,* the market-place of a city. It was the official center of the public and corporate life of the city, and



Forum of Pompeii.

A, principal entrance; *B,* a Corinthian temple; *C,* the public prison (*carcer publicus*); *D* is supposed to have been a *horreum,* or public granary; *E,* temple of Venus, the guardian goddess of the city; *F,* basilica; *G, H, I,* the curiæ, or civil and commercial tribunals; *K,* a rectangular building which may have served the purpose of a shop for money-changers; *L,* a portico terminating in an apsis; *M,* temple of Mercury or Quirinus; *N,* a building with a large semicircular tribune, which probably constituted the residence of the priests called Augustales.

was usually surrounded by the chief public buildings, and often ornamented with statues and other works of art. Justice was administered in the forum or in buildings opening upon it, and it was a normal place of assembly for the people. The word was originally applied to an open space or area left before any edifice, and particularly before a tomb. In ancient Rome the space left vacant at the first agglomeration of the city for the transaction of judicial and other public business was specifically called the Forum, or Forum Romanum. Two other judicial forums were constructed by Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and all three were richly adorned with columns, statues, etc., divided by the rostra into a comitium or court and a place of public assembly, and surrounded by temples, porticos in which financial business was transacted, and other buildings. There were many forums exclusively for market purposes. Compare *agora.*

In yon field below,
A thousand years of silenced factions sleep—
The *Forum,* where the immortal accents glow,
And still the eloquent air breathes—burns with Cicero!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 112.

Hence—**2.** A tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes.

He [Lord Camden] was, however, fully more eminent in the senate than the *forum.* *Brougham,* Earl Camden.

Law of the forum, the rules of law prevailing within the jurisdiction of a particular court, as distinguished from the law in other jurisdictions.

forwake†, *v. t.* [ME. **forwakien* (in pp.); < *for-*[1] + *wake.*] To exhaust with waking; tire out with long watching.

He was forwept, he was *forwaked.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 15.

Wery, *forwaked* in her orisouns,
Slepeth Custance.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 498.

forwalk†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwalken;* < *for-*[1] + *walk.*] To weary with walking.

Whanne thei theder come
Al wery *for-walked,* & wolde take here reste.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2235.

forwander†, *v.* [ME. *forwandrien;* < *for-*[1] + *wander.*] **I.** *intrans.* To wander till wearied.

Thanne dismaied, I, left alle sool [sole, alone]
Forwery, *forwandred* as a fool.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3335.

They far espide
A weary wight *forwandring* by the way.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 34.

II. *trans.* To weary with wandering; cause to wander until weary.

I was wery *forwandred,* and went me to reste.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 7.

His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse,
She gathered up, and did about him dresse,
And his *forwandred* steed unto him gott.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

★ **forward**[1] (fôr'wärd), *a.* [< ME. *forward,* rarely *foreward* (in adv. *forewardes*), < AS. *foreweard,* rarely *forweard,* forward, fore, early, in front, < *fore,* fore, before, + *-weard:* see *fore*[1] and *-ward.* Cf. *forward*[1], *adv.*, and *foreward*[1], *n.*] **1.** Situated in the front or fore part; anterior; fore; directed toward some point or position in advance from the starting-point: as, a *forward* cabin in a ship; the *forward* movement of an army.

Four legs and two voices. . . . His *forward* voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to utter foul speeches and to detract. *Shak.,* Tempest, ii. 2.

2. Being in a condition of advancement; well advanced with respect to progress, attainment, development (as the season), growth (as vegetation), or (rarely) position or rank: as, the building is in a *forward* state; he is *forward* in his studies; a *forward* crop.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding as
She is i' the rear of our birth. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

[He] was well pleased to hear that our Catalogue of English Manuscripts was so *forward* in the Press at Oxford. *Lister,* Journey to Paris, p. 119.

Come tell me in plain Terms how *forward* he is with Araminta. *Congreve,* Old Batchelor, iii. 6.

The Athenians, deserted by the other states, met his invading army, in which the exiled chief of that faction, Hippias, had a *forward* appointment. *Brougham.*

3. Ready in action or disposition; prompt; earnest; also, in a derogatory sense, over-confident; assuming; presumptuous; pert: as, to be *forward* in good works; a *forward* chit.

God grafte in vs the trewe knowledge of his woorde, with a *forward* will to folowe it.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 56.

Many about the King were *forward* for this Match, but the Lord Cromwell specially. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 287.

It were uncomely
That we be found less *forward* for our prince
Than they are for their lady.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

You need not call me to any House of yours, for I am *forward* enough to come without calling.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 17.

Your cousin Sophy is a *forward,* impertinent gipsy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Clara is of a cold temper, and would think this step of mine highly *forward.* *Sheridan,* The Duenna, i. 5.

4†. Foremost.

First and *forward* she bigan to weepe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 944.

= **Syn. 3.** Willing, zealous; presuming, presumptuous, ★impertinent.

forward[1], **forwards** (fôr'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *forwarde, forwardes,* < AS. *foreweard,* adv., forward (= D. *voorwaarts* = G. *vorwärts*), < *foreweard,* forward: see *forward*[1], *a.*] **1.** Toward a part, place, or point of time before or in advance; onward: with reference either to motion or to position: opposed to *backward.*

And fro this *forewardes* nevere entred suche Filthe in that Place amonges hem, ne nevere schalle entre here aftre. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 61.

A great coyle there was to set him *forward.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 166.

From this time *forward* I will be your Master.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 66.

If a man will walk straight *forward* without turning to the right or the left, he must walk in a desert, and not in Cheapside.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

2. With advancing steps; with good progress.

It is the nature of God's most bountiful disposition to build *forward* where his foundation is once laid.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

3. Toward the terminal point.

It [*Sequoia Reichenbachii*] has indeed stiff, pointed leaves, lying *forward,* but they are arcuate, and the cones are smaller. *Dawson,* Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 186.

Drawn forward. See *draw.*—**To bring forward, go forward, set forward,** etc. See the verbs.—**To put one's best foot forward.** See *foot.*—**Syn.** *Forward, Onward.* *Forward* is toward what is or is imagined to be the front or the goal; *onward* is in the direction of advance. Generally they come to the same thing, but *onward* indicates a less definite aim: the traveler lost in the woods feels it to be necessary to go *onward;* when he finds his way, he presses *forward.*

The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring *forward* with impetuous speed.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 25.

There is no death with Thee! each plant and tree
In living haste their stems push *onward* still.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 53.

forward[1] (fôr'wärd), *v. t.* [< *forward*[1], *a.* and *adv.*] **1.** To send forward; send toward the place of destination; transmit: as, to *forward* a letter or despatches.

All the dragées [sugar-plums] were *forwarded* by the ambassador's bag.
Mrs. Gore, Mothers and Daughters, p. 259.

2. To advance; help onward; promote; further; encourage: as, to *forward* the growth of a plant.

The occasional propensity to this superstition [symbolic figures] was, without question, *forwarded* and encouraged by the priesthood. *Warburton,* Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

3. In *bookbinding,* to fit (a book) with back and covers, and prepare it for the finisher.—**Syn. 1.** To expedite, accelerate, despatch.—**2.** To further, promote, foster, favor.

forward[2]†, *n.* [ME. *forward, forword, foreward, forewerd,* < AS. *foreweard, foreward,* also *forewarde,* agreement, contract (= D. *voorwaarde,* conditions, precontract), < *fore,* before, + *weard,* ward, keeping: see *fore*[1] and *ward, n.*] Agreement; covenant.

To breke *forward* is not myn entente.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 40.

This *forward* to fulfill faithly thai swere,
Vppon solempne sacrifice, soche as thai vset.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11447.

forwarder (fôr'wär-dėr), *n.* **1.** One who forwards or sends forward; specifically, in the United States, one who ships or sends forward goods for others to their destination by the instrumentality of third persons; a forwarding merchant. Neither a consignor shipping goods nor a carrier while engaged in transporting them is called a forwarder. The name is applied, strictly, to one who undertakes to see the goods of another put in the way of transportation, without himself incurring the liability of a carrier to deliver. A carrier who undertakes to transport the goods only part of the way often becomes a forwarder in respect to the duty of delivering them to some proper carrier to complete the transportation.

2. One who forwards, promotes, advances, or furthers.

Nor am I accessary,
Part or party confederate, . . . *forwarder,*
Principal or maintainer of this late theft.
L. Barry, Ram Alley, v. 1.

3. In *bookbinding,* a workman who, after receiving the sewed book, puts on its back and covers, trims its edges, and fits it for the finisher.

The ends of the cords are then drawn by the *forwarder* through holes pierced in the boards. *Ure,* Dict., I. 424.

forwarding (fôr'wär-ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *forward*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or business of sending forward merchandise, etc.; the business of a forwarder. See *forwarder,* 1. [U. S.]—**2.** In

bookbinding, the operations of putting on the covers and back, rounding the back, trimming the edges, adding bands, lining, and all other work, after the sewing of the sheets, that is needed to prepare the book for the finisher.

forwarding (fôr'wär-ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *forward*[1], *v.*] Advancing; promoting; expediting; sending forward.—**Forwarding merchant,** a merchant whose business is to receive and forward goods for others. See *forwarder*, 1.—**Forwarding note,** a note in which a description of goods or of a parcel is entered with the name and address of the consignee, and the name of the consignor, to be sent with the goods, etc., conveyed by a carrier.

forwardly (fôr'wärd-li), *adv.* **1.** In a forward position; toward the anterior extremity; anteriorly.—**2.** In a forward manner. (*a*) Eagerly; promptly.

After his return, however, he was so far from observing that caution which Plutarch speaks of, that he freely and *forwardly* resumed his former employment of pleading.
C. Middleton, Life of Cicero, I. § 1.

Christianity gives us these hopes, which reason *forwardly* assumes and makes her own.
Bp. Hurd, Works, VII. xxxiv.

(*b*) With undue assurance; impertinently.

forwardness (fôr'wärd-nes), *n.* [< *forward* + *-ness.*] **1.** The condition of being forward or in advance; a state of advancement: as, the *forwardness* of spring; the *forwardness* of a scholar.

The saying went that he [a friar] practiced with the Turk to have undone again all that was there in so good *forwardness*. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1552.

So! I am very glad my friend Puff's tragedy is in such *forwardness*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

2. Cheerful readiness; promptness; eagerness; confidence.

Having with his pow'r held out so long,
Many adventure, with more *forwardness*,
To yield him aid, and to support his wrong.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

We made Master Jones our leader; for we thought it best herein to gratify his kindness and *forwardness*.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 349.

3. Undue assurance; lack of becoming modesty: as, the *forwardness* of an ill-bred child.

The *forwardness* that he shewed to celebrate his own merits in all his publick speeches seems to justify their censures. *C. Middleton*, Life of Cicero, III. § 12.

=**Syn.** Promptitude, zeal; presumption; *Willingness. Forwardness* expresses more than *willingness* in that it implies promptitude and active desire, while *willingness* has lost the sense implied in its derivation, and expresses rather a somewhat passive readiness.

forwards, *adv.* See *forward*[1].

forwaste†, *v. t.* [Improp. *forewaste*; < *for-*[1] + *waste.*] To waste; desolate.

A company of clownish villains . . . both in face and apparel so *forwasted* that they seemed to bear a great conformity with the savages. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Till that infernall feend with foule uprore
Forwasted all their land, and them expeld.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 5.

forwe†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furrow*. *Chaucer.*

forweant, *v. t.* [ME. *forwenien, forwanien* (= MLG. *vorwenen* = MHG. *verwenen*, G. *verwöhnen* = Dan. *forvænne*); < *for-*[1] + *wean*, accustom: see *wean.*] To accustom to bad habits; spoil by indulgence; pamper.

The unwise man and *forwened* child habbeth both on [one] lage [law]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 41.

Thanne he charged chapmen to chasten her childeren; Late no wynnynge hem *forweny* [var. *forwanye*] whil thei be ȝonge. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 34.

forwear†, *v. t.*; pp. *forworn.* [< ME. *forweren* (pret. *forwered, forwerd*); < *for-*[1] + *wear*[1].] To wear out; spend; waste.

It were hir loth
To weren ofte that ilke cloth;
And if it were *forwered*, she
Wolde have ful gret necessite
Of clothyng, er she bought hir newe.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 237.

A silly man, in simple weeds *forworne*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

Though what ail'd me, I might not well as they
Rake up some *forworne* tales that smother'd lay
In chimney corners, smoak'd with winter fires,
To read and rock asleep our drowsy sires?
Bp. Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

forweary†, *v.* [< ME. *forwerien*; < *for-*[1] + *weary*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To weary utterly; tire out.

Thine armys shalt thou sprede abrode,
As man in werre were *forweried*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2563.

Give him more labour, and with streighter law,
That he with worke may be *forwearied*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 50.

II. *intrans.* To become wearied.

I *forweary*, [F.] je laise. *Palsgrave.*

forweary†, *a.* [ME. *forwery*; < *for-*[1] intensive + *weary, a.*] Excessively weary; exhausted with fatigue.

Forwery of my labour al the day.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 93.

Prestly in a thicke place of that pris wode,
Wel out from alle weyes *for-wery* thei hem rested.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2443.

forweep†, *v.* [ME. *forwepen*; < *for-*[1] + *weep.*] **I.** *trans.* To wet with tears; exhaust with weeping.

Sche, *forweped* and forwaked,
Was wery.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 126.

The quen was wery *forwept*, and went to bedde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2868.

II. *intrans.* To bleed, as a tree or plant.

As vynes that *forwepe* and turne away
ffrom fruyte the Grekes wol the stok to tere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

forwelk†, *v. i.* [ME. *forwelken* (= G. *verwelken*), wither, decay; < *for-*[1] + *welk*[2].] To wither; decay; fade.

A foule *forwelked* thynge was she,
That whilom rounde and soft hadde be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 361.

forwept†. Past participle of *forweep.*

forwhy†, *conj.* [ME.: see phrase *for why*, under *for.*] Because. *Chaucer.*

forwit†, **forwitere**†, etc. See *forewit*, etc.

forwither†, *v. i.* [< *for-*[1] + *wither, v.*] To wither away; shrivel. *Davies.*

Her body small, *forewither'd*, and forespent,
As is the stalk that summer's drought oppress'd.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 12.

forwound†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwounden, forwunden*, < AS. *forwundian* (= MLG. *vorwunden* = G. *verwunden*), wound, < *for-* + *wundian*, wound: see *for-*[1] and *wound*[1].] To wound severely.

Feble as a *forwounded* man. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1830.

forwrap†, *v. t.* [ME. *forwrappen*; < *for-*[1] + *wrap.*] To wrap up or about; muffle.

Why artow al *forwrapped* save thy face?
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 256.

foryete†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *forget.*

foryeten†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *forget.*

foryeve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *forgive.*

foryield†, *v. t.* [ME. *foryelden, forzelden, forzielden, forgelden*, < AS. *forgildan, forgyldan* (= D. *vergelden* = MLG. *vorgelden* = G. *vergelten* = ODan. *forgælde*, remunerate, recompense), pay, repay, recompense, give, < *for-* + *gildan, gyldan*, pay, give, yield: see *for-*[1] and *yield.*] To yield up; pay; repay; requite.

The God above
Foryelde yow.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 457.

forzando, forzato (for-tsän'dō, -tsä'tō), *a.* [It., ppr. and pp. of *forzare*, force: see *force*[1], *v.*] In *music*, forcible: noting a passage to be rendered with force or loudness. Also *sforzando.* Abbreviated *fz.*

foss[1] (fos), *n.* Same as *force*[3]. [Prov. Eng.]

foss[2], **fosse** (fos), *n.* [= MLG. *fosse*, canal, sound, < F. *fosse* = Sp. *fosa, foso* = Pg. It. *fossa, fosso*, a ditch, < L. *fossa*, a ditch, trench, foss, < *fossa*, fem. of *fossus*, pp. of *fodere*, dig.] **1.** A ditch; a canal; a stream or river artificially made or enlarged.

And a none we left all the Poo, and toke ower course by a lytyll Ryver that cometh to the same, called the *fosse*, made and cutte owte by hande.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

A Carak of Genoa . . . passed before the port of Rhodes, . . . and rid at anker at the *Fosse*, 7. or 8. miles from the towne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 76.

Specifically—**2.** In *fort.*, a hollow place, ditch, or moat, commonly full of water, lying between the scarp and the counterscarp below the rampart, and turning round a fortified place or a post that is to be defended. See cut under *castle.*

Shall I shut up myself in some strong castle or tower? . . . the fire will pass the *fosses*, consume the bulwarks.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 374.

Fierce Rodomont escapes, and as he flies,
High bounding o'er the *fosse* that yawns below,
Lights on th' interior ramparts of the foe.
Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xv.

3. In *anat.*, same as *fossa*[1].—**Advance-foss.** See ★*advance, n.*, 6.

fossa[1] (fos'ä), *n.*; pl. *fossæ* (-ē). [L., a ditch or trench: see *foss*[2].] **1.** In *anat.*, a foss, pit, depression, or hollow of some kind in any structure, specified by a qualifying term.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a deep pit or depression in the hard integument of an animal, often opening into the interior cavity of the body and serving for the point of attachment of an organ: as, the antennary *fossa* of an insect.—**Anconeal fossa of the humerus.** See *anconeal.*—**Anterior palatine fossa.** Same as *anterior palatine canal* (*a*). See *canal*[1].—**Anthelicine fossa,** the depression between the branches of the antihelix; the fossa triangularis.—**Canine fossa.** See *canine.*—**Cerebellar fossa,** the posterior cerebral fossa.—**Cerebral fossa,** one of three depressions, anterior, middle, and posterior, on each side of the floor of the cranial cavity, lodging respectively the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum and the cerebellum.—**Conarial, coronoid, cotyloid, digastric, digital,** etc., **fossa.** See the adjectives.—**Condyloid fossa,** a depression behind the occipital condyle on either side, sometimes perforated at its bottom by a foramen which transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.—**Fossa cærulea,** the shallow groove extending forward from the superior fovea of the medulla oblongata, ordinarily known as the *locus cæruleus.*—**Fossa ductus venosi,** the posterior part of the longitudinal fissure of the liver, where the ductus venosus lies, usually called *fissure of the ductus venosus.*—**Fossa innominata,** the nameless fossa. See *scaphoid fossa* (*b*).—**Fossa navicularis,** the navicular fossa. (*a*) A recess in the urethra, near the urinary meatus, where the caliber of the tube is enlarged. (*b*) A depressed space between the posterior commissure of the vulva and the fourchette.—**Fossa of the gall-bladder,** the depression on the under surface of the liver in which the gall-bladder lies.—**Fossa of the helix,** a narrow groove in the external ear, between the helix and the antihelix. Also called *scaphoid fossa, fossa innominata.* See *ear*[1].—**Fossa of the vena cava,** the fissure in the liver in which the vena cava lies.—**Fossa ovalis,** the oval fossa, a depression on the left wall of the right auricle of the heart. It is the remains of the fetal foramen ovale between the auricles. Also called *fovea ovalis.*—**Fossa rhomboidalis,** the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Fossa sigmoidea,** the groove on the internal surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone lodging the lateral sinus.—**Fossa triangularis,** the fossa of the antihelix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*[1].—**Glenoid fossa,** one of two shallow fossæ: (*a*) The surface by which the scapula articulates with the humerus. (*b*) The surface by which the temporal bone articulates with the lower jaw: improperly extended in human anatomy to include the whole of the smooth surface of the vaginal process behind the Glaserian fissure, in relation with the parotid gland, and not concerned in the temporomaxillary articulation. See cut under *skull.*—**Guttural fossa,** that part of the base of the skull lying between the posterior border of the horizontal plate of the palate-bone and the anterior border of the foramen magnum.—**Iliac fossa,** the general inner surface of the iliac bone, occupied by the iliacus muscle. See cut under *innominate.*—**Incisive fossa,** a little depression on the surface of the upper jaw-bone just above the sockets of the incisor teeth.—**Infraspinous fossa,** the surface of the dorsum of the scapula below the spine, occupied by the infraspinatus muscle. See cut under *scapula.*—**Ischiorectal fossa,** a deep pit in the perineum, on each side of the lower end of the rectum, between that and the tuberosity of the ischium, of triangular-pyramidal form, its base directed to the integument of the parts, its apex corresponding to the divergence of the levator ani from the obturator muscle. It is bounded internally by the sphincter and levator ani and coccygeus muscles, and externally by the ischium and obturator muscle, behind by the edge of the gluteus maximus and great sacrosciatic ligament, and is filled with a mass of adipose connective tissue, the frequent site of abscesses.—**Jugular fossa,** a pit on the temporal bone, entering into the formation of the posterior lacerate foramen of the skull, in special relation with the beginning of the jugular vein, at the confluence of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses.—**Lacrymal fossa,** a small depression in the orbital part of the frontal bone, lodging the lacrymal gland.—**Myrtiform fossa.** Same as *incisive fossa.*—**Nasal fossæ,** the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose. They are the seat of smell, and they aid also in respiration and phonation. See cut under *nasal.*—**Occipital fossæ,** two pairs, upper and lower, of depressions on the inner surface of the occipital bone, the upper lodging the occipital lobes of the cerebrum, the lower lodging the cerebellum, the latter being the same as the posterior cerebral or cerebellar fossa. The two pairs are separated horizontally at the plane of the tentorium by the ridges and groove for the lateral sinus, the right and left fossæ being separated vertically by the line of the falx cerebri and falx cerebelli; at the junction of the four fossæ is the internal occipital protuberance.—**Olecranoid fossa,** a deep pit at the back of the lower end of the humerus, receiving the olecranon when the forearm is extended.—**Palatine fossæ.** Same as *palatine foramina* (which see, under *foramen*).—**Pituitary fossa,** a pit on the top of the body of the sphenoid bone, receiving the pituitary body. Called in human anatomy the *sella turcica* or *Turkish saddle*, and bounded by four prominent clinoid processes. It is the most important landmark of the skull, indicating the site of the trabeculæ cranii of the embryo, the forward limit of the notochord, and thus the boundary between the vertebral and the evertebral divisions of the cranium; in the early embryo it is a perforation. See cut under *skull.*—**Pterygoid fossa** the depressed interval between the diverging internal and external pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, filled in by the internal pterygoid muscle. See cut under *skull.*—**Scaphoid fossa.** (*a*) A slight special depression of the general pterygoid fossa, whence arises the tensor palati muscle. (*b*) The innominate fossa of the outer ear; the groove between the helix and the antihelix; the fossa of the helix. See second cut under *ear*[1].—**Sigmoid fossa,** a curved groove on the inner surface of the mastoid bone for the lateral venous sinus.—**Sphenomaxillary fossa,** a small triangular recess on the outer surface of the cranium, below the apex of the orbit, where the sphenoid, sphenomaxillary, and pterygomaxillary fissures converge, bounded by parts of the sphenoid, superior maxillary, and palate bones, lodging the sphenopalatine or Meckelian ganglion, communicating with the orbital, nasal, zygomatic, and cerebral cavities, and having opening into it the foramen rotundum, the vidian, pterygopalatine, sphenopalatine, posterior palatine, and other foramina.—**Submaxillary fossa,** a pit on the inner surface of the lower jaw-bone, where rests the

submaxillary gland.—**Subscapular fossa,** the concave anterior surface of the scapula occupied by the subscapularis muscle.—**Supraspinous fossa,** the surface of the dorsum of the scapula above the spinous process, occupied by the supraspinatus muscle. See cut under *scapula.*—**Temporal fossa,** the general depression on the outer surface of the side of the skull, in the temporal region, above the level of the zygoma, filled in by the temporal muscle, and continuous below the zygoma with the zygomatic fossa.—**Trochanteric fossa.** Same as *digital fossa.* See *digital.*—**Zygomatic fossa,** the general recess on the side of the skull below and within the zygomatic arch, being the downward extension of the temporal fossa, from which it is distinguished by a ridge on the great wing of the sphenoid bone separating the temporal from the external pterygoid muscle. It is bounded by the surrounding surfaces of the sphenoid, superior maxillary, malar, and inferior maxillary bones.

Fossa[2] (fos′ä), *n.* [NL., < *foussa,* a native name.] 1. In *zoöl.,* a genus of Madagascan viverrine quadrupeds, allied to the genets. *F. daubentoni* is the tambasading or fossa, a grayish-black animal, whitish below, striped and spotted above, and with the tail half-ringed.

2. [*l. c.*] The species of this genus, formerly called *Genetta fossa.*

fossage† (fos′āj), *n.* [< *foss*[2] + *-age.*] In *old law,* a duty levied on the inhabitants of a fortified town for the purpose of cleaning the foss surrounding it; or a composition paid to be free from the duty of cleaning the foss.

fossak (fos′ak), *n.* An estuarine form of the common European trout, *Salmo fario.*

The tidal trout, or so-called *fossak* of the Inver and other rivers. *Athenæum,* April 21, 1888, p. 503.

Fossar (fos′är), *n.* [NL. (Adanson); etymology unknown.] The typical genus of *Fossaridæ. J. E. Gray,* 1840.

Fossarian (fo-sā′ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *Fossarii,* pl., < L. *fossa,* a ditch: see *foss*[2].] 1. In *eccles. hist.,* about the fourth century, one of a body of minor clergy who were employed as grave-diggers, and more commonly known as *Copiatæ.*—2. One of a body of sectaries, about the fifteenth century, who rejected the sacraments, and celebrated their peculiar rites in ditches and caves.

fossarid (fos′a-rid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Fossaridæ.*

Fossaridæ (fo-sar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fossar* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Fossar.* The head is proboscidiform, the radula provided with seven rows of teeth, of which the central is cuspidate, the lateral transverse, and the marginal elongate and simple; the shell is turbinate, spirally costate or grooved, with an entire aperture and an almost straight columella; and the operculum is corneous and subspiral or subconcentric. The species are sparingly distributed in most warm seas.

fosse, *n.* See *foss*[2].

fosset (fos′et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *faucet.*

fosset-seller† (fos′et-sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells faucets.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset-seller.*
★ *Shak.,* Cor., ii. 1.

fossette (fo-set′), *n.* [F., dim. of *fosse,* a ditch: see *foss*[2].] 1. A little hollow; a dimple.—2. In *pathol.,* a small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the center of which is deep.

fosseway, *n.* See *fossway.*

fossick (fos′ik), *v. i.* [Of obscure dial. origin.] 1. To be troublesome. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *gold-digging,* to undermine another's digging; search for waste gold in relinquished workings, washing-places, etc.; hence, to search for any object by which to make gain: as, to *fossick* for clients. [Australia.]

The latest linguistic importation comes from Australia in the shape of the verb "to *fossick.*"
Daily Telegraph (London).

I discoursed with the eldest boy Alick, . . . who kept the whole family in bread, besides supplying his mother in liquor, by what is called *fossicking* in the creek for wasted gold. *H. Kingsley.*

fossick (fos′ik), *n.* [See *fossick, v.*] A troublesome person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fossicker (fos′i-kėr), *n.* A miner who tries his luck in abandoned mines, or works over old waste-heaps, in the hope of finding something of value. [Australia.]

A *fossicker* is to the miner as is the gleaner to the reaper; he picks the crevices and pockets of the rocks.
★ *R. Brough Smyth.*

fossil (fos′il), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *fossile;* < F. *fossile* = Sp. *fósil* = Pg. *fossil* = It. *fossile,* < L. *fossilis,* dug out, dug up, < *fodere,* pp. *fossus,* dig.] I. *a.* 1. Dug out of the earth: as, *fossil* coal; *fossil* salt.

Lo! from the depth of many a yawning mine
Thy *fossil* treasures rise. *Dodsley,* Agriculture, iii.

2. Pertaining to or resembling fossils; preserved by natural inhumation, as an organic body, in form and sometimes in texture: as, *fossil* shells, bones, or wood. See II., 2.

Language is *fossil* poetry. *Emerson,* The Poet.

Fossil remains of Men or implements of human manufacture have hitherto been found only in late Tertiary . . . deposits, and in caves, mingled with the remains of animals which lived during the glacial epoch.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 422.

Spiders are not creatures which belong solely to the present geologic era of the earth, for *fossil* spiders . . . as well as spiders in amber have been found; the oldest in the coal formation. *Encyc. Brit.,* II. 299.

3. Figuratively, antiquated; superannuated; outgrown; belonging to a past epoch or discarded system: as, a *fossil* statesman; *fossil* manners or literature.—**Fossil bezoar, buttonmold, copal,** etc. See the nouns.—**Fossil charcoal.** Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, under *coal*).—**Fossil cork, flax, paper,** and **wood,** popular names for asbestos respectively of cork-like, flax-like, or paper-like texture, or resembling fossilized wood.—**Fossil farina.** See *farina.*—**Fossil flour,** infusorial earth, as that often found beneath peat-beds: a white, impalpable, flour-like powder, consisting for the most part of the silicious shells of diatoms.—**Fossil ivory,** ivory furnished by the tusks of mammoths preserved from prehistoric times in the ice of northern Siberia. It is of good quality, and sufficient in quantity to be an important article of trade.—**Fossil screw,** a popular name for a cast in rock left by a spiral shell. *E. D.*

II. *n.* 1. Any rock or mineral, or any mineral substance, whether of an organic or of an inorganic nature, dug out of the ground.—2. Specifically, in later geological and mineralogical use, anything which has been buried beneath the surface of the earth by natural causes or geological agencies, and which bears in its form or chemical composition the evidence that it is of organic origin. Thus, the shell of a mollusk may be preserved unchanged, in both form and chemical composition; or, while retaining its original form, it may have been converted into silica; or it may have disappeared entirely, leaving only a cast as evidence of its former existence; or there may remain only a mold of its interior, formed after the soft parts had entirely decayed: in any of these cases, the specimen or fragment of rock which thus shows by its form that it, either wholly or in part, belonged to an organic body, or that its configuration resulted from the presence of something having had an organized existence, would be properly called a *fossil.* Even the rocks showing traces of trails, footprints, bored cavities, or other evidences of contact with organic life, are usually designated as *fossils.* The bones or other remains of species now living on the earth, if buried by any recent catastrophe, such as a flood or landslide, would not, as a general rule, be designated as *fossil,* but would be called *recent.* If, however, such an entombment took place in prehistoric times, the term *fossil* would by most geologists be used in describing the occurrence in preference to *recent.*

3. Hence, figuratively, one who or something which is antiquated, or has fallen behind the progress of ideas; a person or thing of superannuated or discarded character or quality: as, a curious literary *fossil.*—**Dyestone fossil.** Same as *dyestone ore.* See *dyestone.*

fossiled (fos′ild), *a.* [< *fossil* + *-ed*[2].] Fossil; fossilized.

fossiliferous (fos-i-lif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *fossilifère,* < L. *fossilis,* fossil, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or containing fossils: as, *fossiliferous* rocks.

Neither Hutton nor his friends had any conception of the existence of the great series of *fossiliferous* formations which has since been unfolded by the labors of later observers. *Geikie,* Geol. Sketches, ii. 29.

fossilification (fos-sil″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *fossilify:* see *-fication.*] The act of fossilizing or of becoming fossil; petrifaction.

fossilify (fos-sil′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilified,* ppr. *fossilifying.* [< *fossil* + *-i-fy.*] I. *trans.* To convert into a fossil; fossilize; petrify.

II. *intrans.* To become a fossil; petrify.

fossilisation, fossilise. See *fossilization, fossilize.*

fossilism (fos′il-izm), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ism.*] 1. The state of being fossil; the character of a fossil, in any sense of that word. Also *fossility.*—2. The scientific study of fossils; paleontology. Also called *fossilogy, fossilology.*

fossilist (fos′il-ist), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ist.*] One who studies fossils; one versed in the scientific study of fossils; a paleontologist.

It is well shaded by tall ash trees of a species, as Mr. Jones, the *fossilist,* informed me, uncommonly valuable.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

fossility (fo-sil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fossilité;* as *fossil* + *-ity.*] Same as *fossilism,* 1.

fossilization (fos″il-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *fossilisation;* as *fossilize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of fossilizing, or converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils or petrifactions; the state of being fossilized. Also spelled *fossilisation.*

A large proportion of aquatic creatures have structures that do not admit of *fossilization.*
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 349.

fossilize (fos′il-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fossilized,* ppr. *fossilizing.* [= F. *fossiliser;* < *fossil* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To reduce to a fossil condition; convert into a fossil: as, to *fossilize* bones or wood.—2. To render like a fossil; cause to become antiquated or out of harmony with present time and circumstances and the progress of ideas: as, age has a tendency to *fossilize* men's minds and ideas.

There, indeed, you are among the French, the *fossilised* remains of the old régime. *Bulwer,* Pelham, xxii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become or be changed into a fossil.—2. To become antiquated or obsolete; become out of harmony with the present time and circumstances by falling behind the progress of ideas.

Also spelled *fossilise.*

fossilogist (fo-sil′ọ-jist), *n.* Same as *fossilologist. Jodrell.*

fossilogy (fo-sil′ọ-ji), *n.* Same as *fossilism,* 2.

fossilologist (fos-i-lol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *fossilology* + *-ist.*] One versed in fossilology; a fossilist.

fossilology (fos-i-lol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< *fossil* + *-ology:* see *-ology.*] Same as *fossilism,* 2.

fossor (fos′ọr), *n.*; pl. *fossores* (fo-sō′rēz). [L., < *fodere,* pp. *fossus,* dig: see *foss*[2].] A grave-digger.

The *fossores,* or grave-diggers, who appear to have established a kind of property in the Catacombs.
Encyc. Brit., V. 214.

Fossores (fo-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fossor,* a digger: see *fossor.*] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of aculeate hymenopterous insects. It was divided into *Scolietes, Sapygites, Sphegites, Bembecides, Larrates, Nyssoniens,* and *Crabronites,* and was nearly equivalent to the modern *Fossores,* not including the family *Mutillidæ.* (*b*) The digger-wasps; the *Fossoria.* It is a group of burrowing hymenopterous insects having the posterior abdominal segments not retractile and the basal joint of the hind tarsi not dilated. The females are armed with a sting, and the neuters, when there are any, are winged. The group includes such families as the *Vespidæ, Sphegidæ, Pompilidæ,* etc., together with the *Mutillidæ.* (*c*) A Latreillean group of fossorial caraboid beetles, the *Bipartiti* or *Scaritides.*—2†. In *mammal.,* a group of burrowing or fossorial quadrupeds.

Fossoria (fo-sō′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Fossores.*] A division of hymenopterous insects, including the burrowers, as burrowing-wasps, sand-wasps, mud-wasps, daubers, etc.: practically the same as *Fossores,* 1 (*b*).

fossorial (fo-sō′ri-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *fossorius,* < L. *fossor,* a digger: see *fossor.*] I. *a.* 1. Digging, burrowing, or excavating, especially in the ground; fodient: as, a *fossorial* animal.—2. Fit or used for digging or burrowing: as, a *fossorial* limb.—3. Able to dig or burrow; being a burrower; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fossores, Fossoria,* or *Fodientia:* as, *fossorial* nature or habits; a *fossorial* insect or quadruped.—**Fossorial Hymenoptera,** *Hymenoptera* belonging to Latreille's group of the *Fossores.* They generally have all the tibiæ strongly spined, but not expanded as in the typical fossorial limb.—**Fossorial legs,** in *entom.,* legs in which the tibiæ are very broad, flat, or concave beneath, and generally with several processes or teeth on the outer edge, serving like claws for digging. The tarsus also may be expanded, but generally it is small and sometimes entirely absent; the whole leg is stout and has great muscular force. The fossorial form is most commonly seen in the anterior legs; it is well exemplified in the mole-crickets and in many *Coleoptera.*

II. *n.* An animal which digs into the earth for a retreat or residence, and whose feet are adapted for that purpose; a burrowing animal.

fossorious (fo-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *fossorius:* see *fossorial.*] In *entom.,* same as *fossorial.*
★

fossula (fos′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *fossulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *fossa,* a ditch: see *foss*[2].] A small fossa; specifically, a vacant space representing one of the primitive septa of certain corals, as the *Rugosa,* more fully called a *septal fossula.* Also *fossule.*

The *septal fossula* usually presents itself as a more or less conspicuous depression or groove in the chalice. . . . In general it is a simple space or deficiency caused by the absence or abortion of one of the four primary septa.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 382.

fossulate (fos′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *fossula* + *-ate*[1].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* grooved; slightly excavated or hollowed out; having a small or shallow fossa.

fossule (fos′ūl), *n.* [< *fossula.*] Same as *fossula.*

fossulet (fos′ū-let), *n.* [< *fossule* + *-et.*] In *entom.,* a somewhat long and narrow depression; a fossula: said of the sculpture of insects.

fossway (fos'wā), *n.* One of the great Roman roads in England: so called from the ditch on each side. Also spelled *fosseway*.

The *Fosse-way* at Leicester. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 372.

foster[1]† (fos'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *foster*, < AS. *fōstor*, *fōster*, *fōstur*, nourishment, feeding, rearing, fostering (= Icel. *fōstr*, nursing, = Sw. Dan. *foster*, fetus, embryo, offspring; cf. D. *voedster*, nurse), for **fōdtor*, < *fōda*, food: see *food*, *fodder*[1].] 1. Nourishment; care; keeping.

Of thare sorow no some [sum, end], bot ay to be yelland
In oure *fostre*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 320.

2. A nursling; a child; progeny; offspring.

Hit was the forme-*foster* that the folde [earth] bred.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 257.

Thu art *foster* of freo monne.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 4.

3. [Rather a contr. of *fosterer*.] A fosterer or cherisher. *Davies*.

Thu art *foster* and feder to helplesse children.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 8.

He plays the serpent right, describ'd in Esop's tale,
That sought the *foster's* death, that lately gave him life.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng., [p. 131.

foster[1] (fos'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *fostren*, < AS. **fōstrian*, umlauted *fēstrian*, nourish, foster (= Icel. *fōstra* = Sw. *fostra* = Dan. *fostre*, foster; cf. D. *voedsteren* (poet.), feed, foster), < *fōstor*, *fōster*, nourishment, feeding, rearing, fostering: see *foster*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To feed; nourish; support; bring up.

He es my fadire in faithe, for-sake salle I never!
He has me *fosterde* and fedde, and my faire bretherene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4144.

Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Bacchus and *fostering* Ceres, powers divine,
Who gave us corn for mast, for water wine.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

2. To sustain by aid, care, or encouragement; give support to; cherish; promote: as, to *foster* the growth of tender plants; to *foster* an enterprise; to *foster* pride or genius.

They [the priests] shave their heads and *foster* their beards, contrary to the laity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

Oft, 'mid some green plot of open ground,
Wide as the oak extends its dewy gloom,
The *fostered* hyacinths spread their purple bloom.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 27.

Benignly *fostered* by the good St. Nicholas, the infant city thrived apace. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 140.

= **Syn. 2.** *Harbor*, etc. (see *cherish*); to indulge, favor, forward, advance, further, help on.

II.† *intrans.* To be nourished or trained up together. *Spenser*.

foster[2]† (fos'tėr), *n.* A contracted form of *forster*, *forester*.

And still the *foster* with his long bore-speare
Him kept from landing at his wished will.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 20.

fosterage (fos'tėr-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *fosteridge*; < *foster*[1] + *-age*.] The act of fostering, nursing, or nourishing; specifically, the rearing of another's child as one's own, in the relation of foster-parent and foster-child.

Some one or other adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosteridge* of this child [Semiramis].
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. xii. § 3.

Fosterage was an institution which, though artificial in its commencements, was natural in its operations; and . . . the relation of foster-parent and foster-child tended, in that stage of feeling, to become indistinguishable from the relation of father and son.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 242.

foster-babe (fos'tėr-bāb), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *babe*.] An infant foster-child.

All thy *foster-babes* are dead.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 89.

foster-brother (fos'tėr-bruᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. **foster-brother*, < AS. *fōstor-brōthor* (= Icel. *fōstbrōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *fosterbroder*), < *fōstor*, foster, + *brōthor*, brother.] A male child nursed at the same breast as another, or reared by the same person, but not the offspring of the same parents.

I am tame and bred up with my wrongs,
Which are my *foster-brother's*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv.

foster-child (fos'tėr-chīld), *n.* [< ME. *foster-child*, < AS. *fōstor-cild*, < *fōstor*, foster, + *cild*, child.] A child nursed or brought up by one not its own mother or father.

Then I avow, by this most sacred head
Of my deare *foster childe*, to ease thy griefe
And win thy will. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 33.

foster-dam (fos'tėr-dam), *n.* [< *foster*[1] + *dam*.] A nurse; one who nourishes a child but is not its mother.

There by the wolf were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue.
Dryden, Æneid.

foster-daughter (fos'tėr-dâ″tėr), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstrdōttir* = Dan. *fosterdatter* = Sw. *fosterdotter*; as *foster*[1], *n.*, + *daughter*.] A female nourished or reared like an own daughter, though not such by birth.

Go, go: give your *foster-daughters* good counsell.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 2.

foster-earth (fos'tėr-ėrth), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstrjörd*, native country, = Dan. *fosterjord*; as *foster*[1] + *earth*.] Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil. *Philips*.

fosterer (fos'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A nurse; one who feeds and nourishes in the place of a parent; hence, one who or that which promotes or sustains: as, a *fosterer* of rebellion; intemperance is a *fosterer* of crime.

Beauty allures to delights, delights to ease, ease consequently the *fosterer* to discouraged pusillanimity.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

They [kings] by God are destined to be the protectours of the church, the patrons of religion, the *fosterers* and cherishers of truth, of virtue, of piety.
Barrow, Works, I. x.

fosteress (fos'tėr-es), *n.* Same as *fostress*.

foster-father (fos'tėr-fä″ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< ME. *foster-fader*, < AS. *fōster-fæder* (= Icel. *fōstrfadhir* = Sw. Dan. *fosterfader*; cf. D. *voedstervader*), < *fōster*, *fōstor*, foster, + *fæder*, father.] One who takes the place of a father in nourishing and rearing a child; a nurse's husband.

Faine would she [Esther] uncase her *foster-father* [Mordecai] of these mournfull weeds, and change his sackcloth for tissue. *Bp. Hall*, Haman Disrespected.

The ordinary *foster-father* was bound by the law to give education of some kind to his foster-children.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 243.

fosterhood (fos'tėr-hůd), *n.* [< *foster*[1] + *-hood*.] The state or condition of fostering or being fostered; the relation established by fosterage.

foster-land (fos'tėr-land), *n.* [< AS. *fōstorland*, *fōsterland*, < *fōstor*, provision, feeding, foster, + *land*, land. Cf. Icel. *fōstrland* = Sw. Dan. *fosterland*, native country.] 1†. In *Anglo-Saxon law*, land assigned for maintenance or the procuring of provisions, as for a monastery.—2. The land of one's adoption.

foster-leant, *n.* [AS. *fōster-leán*, *fōstor-leán* (= Icel. *fōstrlaun* = Dan. *fosterlön*; cf. D. *voedsterloon*), < *fōster*, *fōstor*, rearing, feeding, fostering, + *leán*, payment, reward (= OS. *lōn* = D. *loon* = OHG. MHG. *lōn*, G. *lohn* = Icel. *laun* = Sw. Dan. *lön* = Goth. *laun*, reward); perhaps related to *lucre*, q. v., but in no wise to *loan*, with which it is often confused in dictionaries.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the remuneration fixed for the rearing of a foster-child. [Otherwise stated as "the jointure of a wife." *Wharton*.]

fosterling (fos'tėr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *fosterling* (cf. D. *voedsterling*), < AS. *fōsterling*, < *fōster*, rearing, fostering, + dim. *-ling*.] A foster-child.

I'll none o' your Light Heart *fosterlings*, no inmates.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

fosterment† (fos'tėr-ment), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] Food; nourishment.

foster-mother (fos'tėr-muᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *foster-moder*, < AS. *fōstor-mōdor*, *fōster-modor*, also *fēster-moder*, etc. (= Icel. *fōstr-mōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *fostermoder*; cf. D. *voedstermoder*), < *fōstor*, foster, + *mōdor*, mother.] A woman who takes the place of the mother in suckling and bringing up a child; a nurse.

The children, housed
In her foul den, then at their meat would growl,
And mock their *foster-mother* on four feet,
Till, straighten'd, they grew up to wolf-like men,
Worse than the wolves. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

foster-nurse (fos'tėr-nėrs), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *nurse*.] A nurse; a cherisher or sustainer.

Our *foster-nurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

foster-parent (fos'tėr-pãr″ent), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *n.*, + *parent*.] A foster-father or foster-mother.

fostership† (fos'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *foster*[2] for *forester* + *-ship*.] The condition or occupation of a forester.

foster-sister (fos'tėr-sis″tėr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *fōster-sweostor* (Somner) (= Icel. *fōstr-systir*, *fōsystir*), < *fōster*, foster, + *sweostor*, sister.] A female child, not a sister, reared with another child by the same person.

foster-son (fos'tėr-sun), *n.* [= Icel. *fōstr-son* = Dan. *fostersön* = Sw. *fosterson*; as *foster*[1], *n.*, + *son*.] A male child nourished or reared like an own son, though not such by birth.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed; O *fosterson* of Jove!
Dryden, Æneid.

fostress (fos'tres), *n.* [< *foster*[1], *v.*, + *-ess*.] A woman who nourishes or rears; a nurse.

Come forth; your *fostress* bids; who from your birth
Hath bred you to this hour.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

fot[1]†, **fote**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *foot*.

fot[2]†, *v. t.* A dialectal variation of *fet*[1].

fother[1] (foᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Also written *fodder*, dial. *fudder*; < ME. *fother*, *fothur*, rarely *foder*, < AS. *fōther*, *fōthur*, a load (of wood, fagots, gravel, etc.), a wagon-load, cart-load, = OS. *fōthar* = D. *voeder*, *voer*, a wagon-load, cart-load, *voeder*, a wine-cask, = LG. *foder*, *for* = OHG. *fuodar*, MHG. *vuoder*, G. *fuder*, a wagon-load, a certain measure for wine. The F. *foudre*, a tun, Sw. *foder*, a tun, *fora*, a wagon-load, are of LG. origin.] 1†. A wagon-load; a cart-load.

With him ther was a ploughman, was his brother,
That hadde ilad of dong ful many a *fother*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 530.

2†. A load; weight; burden; mass.

Many man weeneth to grieve other,
And on his head falleth the *fother*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1731.

Heore nether lippe is a foul *fother*.
King Alisaunder, l. 6467.

3. An old unit of weight for lead, lime, and some other substances; a two-horse cart-load. A fother of lead varies from 19½ to 22½ hundredweight, each hundredweight being usually 120 pounds avoirdupois. At Newcastle in England a fother is a third of a chaldron; and in American lead-mines the word is sometimes used for a short ton.

fother[2] (foᴛʜ'ėr), *v. t.* [Prob. < Icel. *fōdhra*, line or fur (a garment), = Dan. *fodre*, *fore* = Sw. *fodra*, line or fur (cf. Dan. *foring*, lining, naut. ceiling, foot-waling), = G. *füttern*, line, case, < Icel. *fōdhr* = Dan. Sw. *foder*, a lining, case, Dan. *foer*, lining, = AS. **fōder*, *fōdder* (rare), a case (*boga-fōdder*, a quiver), = OHG. *fuotar*, MHG. *vuoter*, G. *futter*, a sheath, a case, = Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath: see further under *forel* and *fur*[1].] To place a sail or tarpaulin over, as a leak in a ship's hull, for the purpose of keeping the water out. In fothering a leak, rope-yarns, oakum, etc., are thickly stitched on the sail or tarpaulin.

If you can't stop a leak by *fothering*, you can ease the pressure of water upon the hole.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxvii.

fotive† (fō'tiv), *a.* [< L. *fotus*, pp. of *fovere*, warm: see *foment*.] Nourishing.

If I not cherish them
With my distilling dews, and *fotive* heat,
They know no vegetation.
Carew, Cœlum Britannicum, iv.

fotmal (fot'mal), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A commercial term for 70 pounds of lead. It was legalized by a statute of Edward I.

fou (fö), *a.* [Sc., also written *fow* and *fu'*, = E. *full*[1], *a.*] Full of food or drink; drunk.

They had been *fou* for weeks thegither.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

fou (fö), *n.* [A particular use of *fou*, *a.*, full.] A bushel. [Scotch.]

For my last *fou*,
A heapit stimpart [fill of corn], I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

fouage†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *feuage*.

fouat (fö'at), *n.* See *fouet*.

Foucault currents (fö-kōl' kur'ents). Currents of electricity which are induced in a mass of metal when in motion relatively to a non-uniform magnetic field, or when stationed in a magnetic field of varying intensity. When the intensity of the magnetic field surrounding a mass of metal or other conductor is by any means increased or diminished, Foucault currents are generated in the conductor. Uniform motion of translation in a uniform magnetic field does not produce such currents. Rotatory motion of the conductor in a uniform magnetic field does produce them. Their energy is expended in heating the mass or in arresting the motion to which they are due.

fouch†, *n.* [A contr. of *fourch*.] In *hunting*, a quarter of a buck.

fouch†, *v. t.* [< *fouch*, *n.*] To divide (a buck) into quarters.

foudre†, *n.* See *foulder*.

foudroyant (fö-droi'ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *foudroyer*, strike with lightning, < *foudre*, lightning: see *foulder*.] 1. Sudden and overwhelming in effect; like a lightning-stroke. [Rare.]

She was not far out of the way, and with Helen Darley as a foil anybody would know she must be *foudroyant* and pyramidal—if these French adjectives may be naturalized for this one particular emergency.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, II. xxi.

2. Specifically, in *pathol.*, beginning in a very sudden and severe form: said of disease.

fouet (fö′et), *n.* [Sc., also written *fouat, fouets, fows, foose, fews;* origin obscure.] The houseleek.

The king's leaving Scotland has taken all custom frae Edinburgh; and there is hay made at the Cross, and a dainty crop of *fouats* in the Grassmarket.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

fougade (fö-gȧd′), *n.* [F., < *fougue*, < It. *foga*, impetuosity, passion, fury, prob. a var. of *fuga*, flight, < L. *fuga*, flight: see *fugue*. Cf. *fougasse*.] *Milit.*, a little mine in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep, charged with sacks of powder, or powder and shells, and covered with stones or earth. Sometimes a fougade is dug outside the works of a fortification or post as a defense, and sometimes beneath to destroy them by explosion.

fougasse (fö-gas′), *n.* [F., < *fougue:* see *fougade*.] Same as *fougade*.

fough† (fō), *interj.* [Var. of *faugh, foh*[1].] Bah! an exclamation expressing disgust or contempt.

Fough! he smells all lamp-oil with studying by candlelight. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

fought (fôt). Preterit and past participle of *fight*.

foughten (fô′tn), *p. a.* [Another form of *fought*, pp. of *fight;* for the second meaning, cf. *forfoughten*.] 1. That has been the scene of a fight or battle.

And not a *foughten* Field,
Where Kingdoms' rights have lain upon the spear and shield,
But Plains have been the place.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 137.

2 (fôch′n). Overworked; outwearied; troubled. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Are we sae *foughten* an' harass'd
For gear to gang that gate at last?
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

★ **foul**[1] (foul), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *foul, ful,* < AS. *fūl* = D. *vuil* = OHG. *fūl*, MHG. *vūl*, G. *faul*, foul, rotten, lazy, idle, etc., = Icel. *fūll* = Sw. Dan. *ful* = Goth. *fuls*, foul: with deriv. suffix *-l*, from a verb repr. by Icel. pp. *fūinn*, rotten, Teut. √ **fu* = Indo-Eur. √ **pu*, in L. *pus* (Gr. πύον), pus, *putere*, stink, *putrere*, be rotten, Gr. πύθειν, make rotten (> ult. E. *putrid*), Lith. *puti*, rot, Skt. √ *pū*, stink: see *putrid, pus*, etc. Hence *filth, fulsome* (in part), *foulmart*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Grossly offensive to the senses; of a filthy or noxious character or quality; noisome; disgusting; as, *foul* matter or exudations; a *foul* smell; *foul* breath.—2. Of a harmful or mischievous character; causing trouble or annoyance; obnoxious; obstructive; clogging: as, *foul* weeds; *foul* weather; a *foul* wind.

In the morning [ye say], It will be *foul* weather to day: for the sky is red and lowring. Mat. xvi. 3.

What a brave day again;
And what fair weather, after so *foul* a storm!
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Till our arrival here we have had only one day's *foul* wind. *The Century*, XXXVII. 24.

3. Affected by noisome or defiling matter; in a filthy state or condition; unclean; dirty; turbid; defiled: as, *foul* clothing; a *foul* den; a *foul* stream.

My face is *foul* with weeping, and on my eyelids is the shadow of death. Job xvi. 16.

The way was long and wonderous *foule*.
Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

Throw *foul* linen upon him, as if it were going to bucking. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Let Austria clear thy way, with hands
Foul from Ancona's cruel sack.
Whittier, To Pius IX.

4. Affected by harmful matter or things; obstructed by anything fixed or attached; clogged; choked: as, a *foul* garden (one full of weeds); a *foul* chimney (one choked with soot); the ship's bottom is *foul* (clogged with seaweeds or barnacles); the channel has a *foul* bottom (one cumbered by rocks, wrecks, or the like).

He acquainted his lordship that his ship had grown *foul* to a degree that must necessarily hinder her fast sailing. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 257.

The voyage to Suez is very dangerous, more especially south of Tor, where there is much *foul* ground.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 135.

5. Clogged or impeded as by collision or entanglement; in a state of obstructing contact or involvement. with *of* before the obstructive object: as, the ship is *foul of* a rock or *of* another ship; a rope or an anchor is *foul* from being jammed, entangled, or clogged in any way.

The wind blew so high, they durst not send out a Boat, though they much doubted she would be *foule of* their Rocks. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 151.

6. Contrary to or violating rule or established usage; done, acting, or acted upon improperly; irregular; disorderly; unfair: as, a *foul* blow or stroke; a *foul* player or fighter; a *foul* attack. See *foul play*, below.—7. Grossly offensive or loathsome in a moral sense; manifesting, or prompted or actuated by, base or vicious feeling; vile; odious; shameful; revolting: as, *foul* thoughts or actions; *foul* language; a *foul* slander, murder, conspiracy, etc.; a *foul* slanderer or conspirator.

Foul whisperings are abroad: unnatural deeds
Do breed unnatural troubles. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

Foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

This was extremely *foul*, to vex a child thus.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Nature crost
Was mother of the *foul* adulteries
That saturate soul with body.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. Extremely bad as to effect or result; unfavorable; unlucky; pernicious; distressing: as, a *foul* accident; a *foul* prospect or omen. [Not now in common use.]

Some *foul* mischance
Torment me for my love's forgetfulness.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 2.

If I cannot recover your niece, I am a *foul* way out.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

A *foule* trouble there was to make him kneele to receiue his Crowne. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 196.

Eadbald, vext with an evil Spirit, fell oft'n into *foul* fits of distraction. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

9†. Coarse; common; of little value.

Let us like merchants show our *foulest* wares,
And think, perchance, they'll sell.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

10†. Ill-favored; ugly; homely.

Well, I am not fair; . . . I thank the gods I am *foul*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

My pretty maid,
I dare not bring thee home; my wife is *foul*,
And therefore envious.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 3.

They that are *foul* shall have a greater portion; if fair, none at all, or very little.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 67.

Foul anchor, an anchor with the slack of its cable twisted round the stock or one of the flukes: the badge of the British Admiralty.

On one of his broad arms he had a crucifix (stamped with India ink), and on the other the sign of the *foul anchor*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 95.

Foul ball, in *base-ball*, a ball struck so that it falls outside of the lines connecting the "home" with the first and third bases respectively, or their continuation.—**Foul berth**, a berth or position in a harbor of such a nature that the vessel occupying it cannot swing at her anchor without becoming foul of another ship.—**Foul bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*[3].—**Foul chieve him**†. See *chieve*[1]. *Nares.*

Ay, *foul chive him!* he is too merry.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

Foul copy. See *copy*.—**Foul fish**, fish during the spawning season.—**Foul hawse**, a phrase applied to the chains of a moored ship when they have been twisted together by the swinging round of the ship.—**Foul play**, primarily, cheating or unfair action in a game or contest of any kind; hence, underhand intrigue or dishonest action in general, to the detriment of another or others.

They'll feed ye up wi' flattering words,
And that's *foul play*.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 37).

Foul proof, in *printing*, an uncorrected printed slip, before the typographical and other errors have been rectified; a proof containing many errors.—**To fall foul**†, to fall out; quarrel.

If ever the King of Spaine and we should *fall foule*, those Countries being so capable of all materialls for shipping, by this might have beene owners of a good Fleet of ships.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 264.

If they be any ways offended they *fall foul*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

To fall foul of or (formerly) **on** or **upon.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to run against, or come into collision with.

The principall Galleon of Siuill . . . *falling foule of* another shippe, had her fore-mast broken.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 597.

Steer straight unto good, and *fall* not *foul on* evil.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 17.

Here we split our skiff, *falling fowle upon* another through negligence of the master.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 12, 1641.

(*b*) To attack; make an assault upon. See *afoul*.

Captain Bobadill tells me he is *fallen foul of* you too.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

Missing Preferment makes the Presbyters *fall foul upon* the Bishops. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 96.

In his sallies their men might *fall foul of* each other.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

To make foul water (*naut.*), to come into such shoal or low water that the motion of the keel stirs up the mud from the bottom and fouls the water: said of a ship.
=**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Dirty, Filthy*, etc. (see *nasty*); impure, unclean, stained, sullied, polluted, noisome, squalid, disgusting.—7. Vile, scurvy, base, scandalous, infamous, sinister, dark, disgraceful.

II. *n.* 1. The act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress; specifically, in a contest of any kind, a violation of the governing rules.—2. In *base-ball*, a hit which makes the ball land outside the lines from home to first or to third base continued indefinitely; a foul ball or a foul hit. See *base-ball*.—3. An ulcer in a cow's foot; a disease that produces ulcers. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—**To claim a foul**, to claim that an opponent has made a foul, in order to prevent adverse award of victory.

foul[1] (foul), *adv.* [< ME. *foule;* < *foul*[1], *a.*] In a foul manner.

Thei haue take the Duke and ledde hym a-wey, magre hem alle betinge hym *foule*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

You offer *foul*, signior, to close; keep your distance.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An antagonist who neither flinches nor hits *foul*.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 449.

foul[1] (foul), *v.* [< ME. *foulen, fulen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fūlian, ā-fūlian*, intr., become foul, parallel with E. *file*[2], < ME. *fylen, filen*, tr. and intr., < AS. *fȳlan* (in comp.), make foul (= LG. *fülen* = OHG. *fūlan, fūlen*, tr., MHG. *vülen*, G. *faulen*, intr.), < *fūl*, foul: see *foul*[1], *a.*, and cf. *file*[2], *defile*[1], *defoul*, and *foil*[4].] **I.** *trans.* To make foul, in any sense; befoul. (*a*) To defile; dirty; soil.

He cut his own throate at length with a razour, *fouling* his infamous life with a low and dishonest departing.
Saville, tr. of Tacitus, p. 41.

But if you be nice to *fowl* your fingers (which good anglers seldome are), then take this bait.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (1653), xii.

Where'er I turn, some scandal *fouls* the way.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to entangle.

'Twas all along of Poll, as I may say,
That *foul'd* my cable when I ought to slip.
Hood, Sailor's Apology.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become foul or dirty: as, a gun *fouls* from long use.

Metford's Military Grooving does not *foul* so rapidly, and is more easy to clean than the Match Rifle Grooving.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 169.

2. *Naut.*, to come into collision, as two boats; become entangled or clogged: as, the rope *fouled;* the block *fouled*.—3. In *base-ball*, to strike a foul ball.—**To foul out**, in *base-ball*, to be retired from the bat through the catching of a foul ball by one of the opposite nine.

foul[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fowl*[1].

foulard (fö-lär′, fö-lärd′), *n.* [F., of unknown origin.] 1. A soft, thin, and flexible washable silk, without twill. It was originally made in India, but is now successfully produced in the south of France and elsewhere.

Foulard is simply the name for plain-woven silk not dyed in the yarn, of which pongee is the Asiatic kind.
Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

Hence—2. A silk handkerchief, especially one used as a cravat or to tie around the neck.

Their mother's beautiful brown hair is usually covered with a violet *foulard*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 738.

foulardine (fö-lär-din′), *n.* [< *foulard* + *-ine*[2].] A cotton material made soft and flexible in imitation of foulard.

foul-brood (foul′bröd), *n.* A bacterial disease of the honey-bee, caused, according to Cheshire and Cheyne, by *Bacillus aloei*.

That terrible fungoid malady, *foul-brood*, which bee-disease is indicated by a nauseating stench.
Science, V. 73.

fould†, *adv.* [An irreg. var. of *foul*[1]. Cf. *vild* for *vile*.] An obsolete variant of *foul*[1].

foulder†, *n.* [< ME. **fouldre, foudre*, < OF. *foudre*, later *fouldre*, F. *foudre* = Pr. *foldre* = It. *folgore*, < L. *fulgur*, lightning, < *fulgere*, lighten: see *fulgent*.] Lightning.

That thynge that men calle *foudre*,
That smite sometime a toure to poudre.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 535.

This fir'd my heart as *foulder* doth the heath.
Baldwin, in Mir. for Mags., p. 389.

foulder†, *v. i.* [< *foulder*, *n.*] To emit great heat; flame, as lightning; burn.

Seemd that lowde thunder, with amazement great,
Did rend the ratling skyes with flames of *fouldring* heat.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 20.

fouler†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *fowler*.

foul-faced (foul′fāst), *a.* 1. Having the face foul or filthy.—2†. Of foul aspect or character; foul-mouthed.

If black scandal, or *foul-fac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

foully (foul'li), *adv.* [< ME. *foulliche, fulliche,* < AS. *fūllīce,* foully, < *fūllīc,* a., foul, < *fūl,* foul, + *-līc,* -ly².] In a foul manner; filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly; dishonestly.

Her swollen eyes were much disfigured,
And her faire face with teares was *fowly* blubbered.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 13.

Thou play'dst most *foully* for 't.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

foulmart, foumart (foul'märt; in second form (Sc.), fou'märt), *n.* [Formerly also *fulmart, fulmar, fowmart, fumart, foumard;* < ME. *fulmart, fulmard, fulmerd, folmard, fulmere,* a polecat, < *foul, ful,* foul, + *marte,* a marten, partly < AS. *mearth,* a marten, and partly < OF. *martre, marte,* a marten: see *marten.*] An old name of the fitchew or polecat, *Putorius vulgaris;* literally, foul or stinking marten: so called from its offensive odor. See *polecat.*

It is ordanit . . . that he pay . . . for x *Fowmartis* skinnis callit Fithowis, xd. *Acts Jas. I.,* 1424.

In the night time . . . foxes and *foumardes,* with all other vermine, and noysome beastes, use most styrringe. *Ascham,* Toxophilus.

In the second class [of beasts of the chase] are placed the *fulimart,* the fitchat or fitch, &c., and these are said to be beasts of stinking flight. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 14.

foul-mouthed (foul'moutht), *a.* Using scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane language; given to abusive or filthy speech.

Wilt thou ever be a *foul-mouth'd* and calumnious knave?
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

I
Have never been *foul-mouth'd* against thy law.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

foulness (foul'nes), *n.* [< ME. *foulnesse,* < AS. *fūlnes* (= OFries. *fulnisse* = D. *vuilnis* = MLG. *vūlnisse* = OHG. *fūlnussī,* G. *fäulniss*), < *fūl,* foul, + *-nes,* -ness.] **1.** The quality or state of being foul or filthy; impurity; filthiness; defilement; pollution; corruption: as, the *foulness* of a cellar or of a well; the *foulness* of a musket; the *foulness* of a ship's bottom.

This *foulness* must be purged,
Or thy disease will rankle to a pestilence.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

2†. Ugliness; deformity.

He's fallen in love with your *foulness,* and she'll fall in love with my anger. *Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 5.

The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. Unfairness; dishonesty; atrociousness; villainy; treachery; abusiveness; scurrility: as, the *foulness* of a blow or a scheme; the *foulness* of a slander or crime.

The duke nor the constable wolde nat departe thens tyll they had ye castell at their wyll, outher with fayrnesse or *foulnesse.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxi.

Those aspersions were rais'd from the *foulness* of his own actions. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xv.

Through the pageants of a patriot's name
They pierc'd the *foulness* of thy secret aim.
Akenside, Epistle to Curio.

Bag of foulness. See *bag*¹.

foul-spoken (foul'spō″kn), *a.* Using scurrilous, slanderous, profane, or obscene language; foul-mouthed.

Foul-spoken coward, that thund'rest with thy tongue,
And with thy weapon nothing dar'st perform.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

foul-tongued (foul'tungd), *a.* Foul-spoken; foul-mouthed.

They curse him. They are very *foul-tongued.*
Livingstone, Missionary Travels and Researches, p. 269.

foumart, *n.* See *foulmart.*

found¹ (found). Preterit and past participle of *find.*

found² (found), *v.* [< ME. *founden,* < OF. *fonder,* F. *fonder* = Pr. *fondar* = Sp. Pg. *fundar* = It. *fondare* = MD. *fonderen* = MLG. *fundēren* = MHG. *funden, fundieren,* G. *fundieren* = Dan. *fundere* = Sw. *fundera* (Teut. forms partly after F.), < L. *fundare,* lay the bottom, keel, foundation of a thing, found, establish, < *fundus,* bottom, base, foundation, akin to E. *bottom:* see *fund*¹ and *bottom.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay the basis of; fix, set, or place, as on something solid; ground; base; establish on a basis, physical or moral.

And thou Lord in the begynnyng *foundidist* the erthe, and heuenes ben werkis of thin hondis.
Wyclif, Heb. i. (Oxf.).

Thou, Izraels King, serue the great King of All,
And only on his Conducts pedestall
Found thine Affaires.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The man who first saw that it was possible to *found* an European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy was Dupleix. *Macaulay,* Lord Clive.

Nothing is more shameful for a man than to *found* his title to esteem not on his own merits, but on the fame of his ancestors. *Sumner,* Orations, I. 6.

2. To take the first steps or measures in erecting or building up; begin to raise; make a beginning of; originate by active means: as, to *found* a city or an empire.

And it was one of the firste Cyties of the worlde *founded* by Japheth, Noes sone, and beryth yet his name.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

Most of the buildings are *founded* like to these of the Venetian houses. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 206.

3. To make provision for the establishment of; originate by gift, grant, or endowment: as, to *found* an institution or a professorship by bequest.

He [King Edward the Confessor] *founded* also the Colledge of St. Mary Ottery in Devonshire, and gave unto it the Village of Ottery. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 19.

A prince should *found* hospitals, the noble and rich may diffuse their ample charities. *Steele,* Guardian, No. 174.

II. *intrans.* To base one's opinion; rely: followed by *on* or *upon:* as, I *found upon* the evidence of my senses.

It [theology] *founds* thus necessarily *on* faith equally with religion. *Princeton Rev.,* Sept., 1879, p. 315.

found³ (found), *v. t.* [< OF. *fondre,* F. *fondre* = Pr. *fondre* = Sp. Pg. *fundir* = It. *fondere,* melt or cast, as metals, < L. *fundere,* pp. *fusus,* pour, cast metals (see *fuse*¹), √ **fud* = Goth. *giutan* = AS. *geótan,* etc., pour (see *gush, gut*), akin to Gr. *χεῖν,* pour (see *chyle, chyme*¹, etc.). Hence ult. (from L. *fundere*) E. *font*² = *fount*², *fuse*¹, *fusion,* etc., *affuse, effuse, infuse, perfuse, profuse,* etc.] To cast; form into shape by casting in a mold, as metal or a metallic article.

A fellow *founded* out of charity,
And moulded to the height, contemn his maker,
Curb the free hand that fram'd him! this must not be.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 2.

A second multitude
With wondrous art *founded* the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
Milton, P. L., i. 703.

found³ (found), *n.* [< *found*³, *v.*] The operation of casting metal, etc.; the melting of metal or of the materials for glass, etc.

The first operation is to heat up the pots thoroughly, before filling them. This occupies from two to four hours, and on it depends in a great measure the success of the subsequent melting or *found.* *Glass-making,* p. 120.

found⁴ (found), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A three-sided, single-cut file, used in making combs.

found⁵†, *v. i.* [ME. *founden, funden,* < AS. *fundian,* hasten, < *findan,* pp. *funden,* find: see *find.*] To hasten; go (to get or seek something); strive.

found⁶ (found), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of ★ *fond*², *fand*².

foundation (foun-dā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *foundacioun, fundacioun,* < OF. *fondation,* F. *fondation* = Pr. *fundacio, fondation* = Sp. *fundación* = Pg. *fundação* = It. *fondazione,* < LL. *fundatio(n-),* foundation, < L. *fundare,* found: see *found*².] **1.** The act of founding, originating, or beginning to raise or build; the act of establishing.

Thou lovedst me before the *foundation* of the world.
John xvii. 24.

That authority which had belonged to the baronage of England ever since the *foundation* of the monarchy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

2. The solid ground or substructure on which the walls of a building rest; also, the lowest division of the building or wall, which is generally below the surface of the ground.

Behold, I lay in Zion for a *foundation* a stone, . . . a precious corner stone, a sure *foundation.* Isa. xxviii. 16.

Hence—**3.** The basis or groundwork of anything; that on which anything stands and by which it is supported or confirmed.

So shook the whole *foundation* of his mind,
As they did all his resolution move.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

He [Giles D'Anez] returned with the same good fortune to Portugal, after having found . . . that there was no *foundation* for those monstrous appearances or difficulties mariners till now had expected to find there.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 99.

I cannot but think that the *foundations* of all natural knowledge were laid when the reason of man first came face to face with the facts of Nature.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 11.

4. A fund invested for a benevolent or charitable purpose; a donation or legacy for the support of an institution, as a school or hospital, or of some specific object, as a college professorship, a ward in a hospital, etc.; an endowment.

He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation.* *Swift.*

At Trinity the Scholars and Sizars have a right to remain in residence just as much as the Fellows themselves, being equally "on the *foundation.*"
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 106.

5. That which is founded or established by endowment; an endowed institution or charity.

We see there be many orders and *foundations* which . . . take themselves to have a kind of contract, fraternity, and correspondence one with the other.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 115.

I went to see the Weese-house, a *foundation* like our Charter-house, for the education of decay'd persons, orphans, and poore children. *Evelyn,* Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

In Germany, since the first *foundation* at Prague in 1348, only forty-two universities have been established.
Science, VI. 246.

6. In *crochet, knitting,* etc., the first stitches put upon the needles, to which all that follows is secured.—**7.** Same as *foundation-muslin* and *-net.*—**8.** In *apiculture,* a sheet of wax, artificially shaped to resemble the foundation of a comb, attached to the slats or bars of a hive, or placed in a honey-frame, to induce the bees to build combs where desired; a guide-comb.—**Old foundation, new foundation,** terms used with reference to the organization of the cathedral chapters of England. At the establishment of the reformation under Henry VIII. the collegiate chapters were left unchanged in constitution, and their cathedrals are said to be of the *old foundation.* But the monastic chapters were suppressed, and new ones were organized for their cathedrals, and for the abbey churches converted into cathedrals; and these are said to be of the *new foundation.* The terms have no relation to the age of the cathedrals themselves.

foundational (foun-dā'shọn-al), *a.* [< *foundation* + *-al.*] Of the nature of a foundation; fundamental.

foundation-chain (foun-dā'shọn-chān), *n.* Same as *foundation,* 6.

foundationer (foun-dā'shọn-ėr), *n.* In Great Britain, one who is supported on the foundation or endowment of a college or an endowed school.

foundationless (foun-dā'shọn-les), *a.* [< *foundation* + *-less.*] Having no foundation.

foundation-muslin (foun-dā'shọn-muz″lin), *n.* A coarse cotton cloth woven very loosely, like a canvas, and stiffened with gum, used for giving stiffness to parts of garments.

foundation-net (foun-dā'shọn-net), *n.* A material used for the same purpose as foundation-muslin, but still coarser, with large meshes.

foundation-school (foun-dā'shọn-sköl), *n.* An endowed school. See *foundation,* 4.

foundation-square (foun-dā'shọn-skwār), *n.* In *gem-cutting,* one of eight squares formed in bevel planes round the edges of a brilliant, and of which all the angles are subsequently cut away so as to make triangular facets.

foundation-stone (foun-dā'shọn-stōn), *n.* One of the stones of which the foundation of a building is composed; specifically, a corner-stone.

My castles are my king's alone,
From turret to *foundation-stone.*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

founder¹ (foun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *founder, foundour, fondoure,* < OF. *fondeor, fondour, fundour, fondeur* (mod. F. *fondateur* = Pr. *fundator, fondador* = Sp. Pg. *fundador* = It. *fondatore*), < L. *fundator,* a founder, < *fundare,* found: see *found*².] One who founds or establishes. (*a*) One who lays a foundation or begins to build: as, the *founder* of a temple or a city.

Julius Cæsar was the first *founder* of this tower, which he erected to the end to fortifie that place.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 10.

(*b*) An originator; one from whom anything derives its beginning; an author: as, the *founder* of a sect of philosophers; the *founder* of a family.

At Saynt Stevens kirke thei laid him with honoure.
Himseld dit [did] it wirke, he was thar *fondoure.*
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 84.

Each person is the *founder*
Of his own fortune, good or bad.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

Bishop Robinson . . . has been looked upon as the *founder* of the eighteenth century school of English diplomacy. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 5.

(*c*) One who establishes by endowment; one who provides a permanent fund for any purpose: as, the *founder* of a college or hospital.

Here stands my father rector,
And you professors; you shall all profess
Something, and live there, with her grace and me
Your *founders.* *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, iv. 1.

Huge cathedral fronts of every age, . . .
The statues, king, or saint, or *founder,* fell.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

(*d*†) A creator; a maker.

He that is mi *foundeor* may hit folfulle,
That was ded on the cros & bougte us so deore.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

founder² (foun'dėr), *n.* [< OF. *fondeur,* F. *fondeur* = Sp. Pg. *fundidor* = It. *funditore,* < ML. *fundator,* **funditor* (L. *fusor*), < L. *fundere,*

pp. *fusus*, pour, found: see *found*[3].] One who founds metals, or articles of metal or glass (the material of which is called *metal*); a caster: as, a *founder* of cannon, bells, printing-types, etc.

Item, The Court doth order and declare that there shall be foure *Founders* of letters for printing allowed, and no more. *Decree of Star Chamber concerning Printing*, xxvii.

The "*founder*," as he is called, with his staff of assistants or "crew," now takes charge of the furnace.
Glass-making, p. 120.

Founders' dust, charcoal-powder, and coal- and coke-dust, ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes.—**Founders' sand**, fine sand used for making foundry-molds.

founder[3] (foun'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *foundren*, founder (as a horse), tr. cast down, destroy, < OF. *fondrer*, in comp. *afondrer*, *affondrer*, sink, founder, go to the bottom, and *effondrer*, sink, founder, etc., F. *effondrer*, give way, fall in, tr. dig deep (cf. *fondriere*, F. *fondrière*, a pit, gully, mire, bog), var. of *fonder*, fall, < OF. *fond*, < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *found*[2] and *fund*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** *Naut.*, to fill or become filled and sink, as a ship.

Vain efforts! still the battering waves rush in,
Implacable, till, delug'd by the foam,
The ship sinks *foundering* in the vast abyss.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

The ship, no longer *found'ring* by the lee,
Bears on her side th' invasions of the sea.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

The house or hut is half sunk in the general accumulation [of snow], as if it had *foundered* and was going to the bottom. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

Hence—**2.** To fail; miscarry.

The king . . . perceives him, how he coasts,
And hedges, his own way. But in this point
All his tricks *founder*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Do I halt still i' the world, and trouble Nature,
When her main pieces *founder* and fail daily?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

3. To trip; stumble; go lame, as a horse.

His hors for fere gan to turne,
And leep asyde, and *foundrede* as he leep.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1829.

II. *trans.* **1.** *Naut.*, to cause to fill and sink, as a ship.

We found a strong Tide setting out of the Streights to the Northward, and like to *founder* our Ship.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 82.

2. To cause internal inflammation in the feet of, as a horse, so as to disable or lame him.

In Deceit & Subtilty, by such Colour and Device to take Horses, and the said Horses hastily to ride & evil entreat, having no Manner of Conscience or Compassion in this Behalf, so that the said Horses become all spoiled and *foundered*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility; I have *foundered* nine-score and odd posts [post-horses]. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Are they *foundered*, ha? his mules have the staggers belike, have they? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

founder[3] (foun'dėr), *n.* [< *founder*[3], *v.*] In *farriery*, lameness caused by inflammation within the hoof of a horse; laminitis. Also called *closh*.

founderous (foun'dėr-us), *a.* [< *founder*[3] + *-ous*.] Causing to founder, go lame, or be disabled. [Rare.]

I have travelled through the negociation, and a sad *founderous* road it is. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

foundery (foun'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *founderies* (-iz). Same as *foundry*.

founding (foun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *found*[3], *v.*] The act or process of casting metals.

Now long before this time [A. U. C. 608], those great masters and imageurs, so famous for metall-*founding* and casting of images, were dead and gone.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 2.

foundling (found'ling), *n.* [< ME. *foundling*, *foundeling*, *fundeling*, *fundling*, etc. (= D. *vondeling* = MLG. *vundelink* = MHG. *vundelinc*, G. *findling*), < *funden*, found, pp. of *finden*, find, + dim. *-ling*. Cf. equiv. ME. *funding*, with term. *-ing*[3].] An infant found abandoned or exposed; a child without a parent or claimant.

I am an Israelite, not by engraffynge, but by kyndred: not a strange *foundlyng*, but a Jewe, being borne of the Jewes. *J. Udall*, On Philippians iii.

She is
None of our child, but a mere *foundling*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

It is remarkable that a law of King Ina orders the care and education of *foundlings* to be regulated by their beauty. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 1.

foundment† (found'ment), *n.* [< ME. *foundement*, < OF. *fondement*, < L. *fundamentum*, foundation: see *fundament*.] A foundation.

Foundement of our clergie,
Rewle hit is of haly vie.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

foundress (foun'dres), *n.* [< *founder*[1] + *-ess*.] A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, as a charitable institution, or who endows with a fund, as a school or a hospital.

In the midst on the South-side is the Emperour Constantines [picture], opposite to his mothers, the memorable *Foundresse*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 129.

Saint Bede's is one of the most ancient of the minor colleges of Avonsbridge. Its *foundress's* . . . face, clad in the close coif of the time of the wars of the Roses, still smiles over the fellows' table in hall.
Mrs. Craik, Christian's Mistake, ii.

foundry (foun'dri), *n.*; pl. *foundries* (-driz). [Also uncontr. *foundery*; < F. *fonderie* (= Sp. *fundería* (rare) = It. *fonderia*), a foundry, < *fondre*, found: see *found*[3].] **1**†. The casting of metals.

The art of *founderie* or casting metals.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 7.

2. An establishment for the founding of metallic articles: as, a *foundry* of bells or of cannon; a type-*foundry*.—**Foundry iron**, iron containing carbon in sufficient quantity to admit of casting.

foundryman (foun'dri-man), *n.*; pl. *foundrymen* (-men). A founder; one engaged in the work of a foundry.

The first man he would send home for would be his old pattern maker and the next the boss *foundryman*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 297.

fount[1] (fount), *n.* [< ME. *fount*, *funt*, also *font*, only in the sense of a baptismal font (see *font*[1]); < OF. *funt*, *font* = Sp. *fuente* = Pg. It. *fonte*, < L. *fōn(t-)s*, a spring, fount, fountain, prob. orig. **fovon(t-)s* (= Gr. *χέων*, orig. **χεϝον(τ-)ς*, ppr. of *χεῖν*, orig. **χεϝεειν*, pour), ppr. of a shorter form of the root which appears in *fundere*, pour, whence ult. E. *found*[3] and *fount*[2]: see *found*[3], *fount*[2], *fuse*[1], etc.] **1.** A spring of water; a fountain.

The soft green grass is growing
O'er meadow and o'er dale;
The silvery *founts* are flowing
Upon the verdant vale.
T. J. Ouseley, Seasons of Life, Spring.

2. A source; a fountainhead.

What a goblet! It is set round with diamonds from the mines of Eden; it is carved by angelic hands, and filled at the eternal *fount* of goodness.
D. Jerrold, Cup of Patience.

Aonian fount. See *Aonian*.

fount[2] (fount), *n.* [Another form of *font*[2], < F. *fonte*: see *font*[2]. Remotely connected with ★*fount*[1].] Same as *font*[2], 2.

fountain (fount'ān), *n.* [< ME. *fountayne*, *fontayn*, < OF. *funtaine*, *fontaine*, F. *fontaine* = Pr. *fontana*, *fontayna* = Sp. It. *fontana*, < ML. *fontana*, a fountain, < L. *fon(t-)s*, a fount: see *fount*[1]. Cf. *mount* and *mountain*.] **1.** A natural spring or source of water; the source or head of a stream.

Aftyr that we cam to a *ffountayne* wher our blyssyd lady was wont many tymes to wasse hyr clothes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 53.

The *Fountain* of these Waters is as unknown as the Contriver of them. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

Where a green grassy turf is all I crave,
With here and there a violet bestrown,
Fast by a brook, or *fountain's* murmuring wave.
Beattie, The Minstrel, ii.

2. An artificial basin or tank for receiving a flow of living water, from which it may be drawn for any use, or from which by the force of its own pressure it may rise or spout through orifices in jets or showers. For the latter purpose it is necessary that the water should flow through a pipe or closed conduit from a source considerably higher than the level of the fountain. Ornamental fountains thus supplied are often very elaborately constructed.

And in the midst of all a *fountaine* stood,
Of richest substance that on earth might bee.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 60.

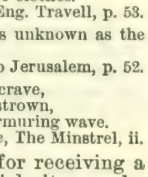
Fountains, playing through the trees,
Give coolness to the passing breeze.
Addison, Rosamond, ii. 3.

3. Origin; first source; cause.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness.
Book of Common Prayer.

And how many Nations were founded after that by Abrahams posteritie (not to mention so many other *Fountaines* of Peoples), by the sonnes of Hagar, and Ketura, and Esau the sonne of Isaac. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

4. In *her.*: (*a*) A roundel, barry wavy of six argent and azure, or more rarely having a greater number of barrulets. (*b*) The representation of an ordinary architectural fountain with basin, etc.—**5.** A tin-lined copper holder used in transporting aërated waters, or the combination of ornamental faucets and syrup-holders from which such waters are drawn; a soda-fountain.—**6.** The ink-holder of a printing-press.—**7.** The supply-chamber of a fountain-pen or of a fountain-inkstand, or the reservoir for oil in certain kinds of lamps, etc.—**Hero's fountain**, a pneumatic apparatus in which the elastic force of a confined body of air, increased by hydraulic pressure and reacting upon the surface of water in a closed reservoir, produces a jet which may rise above that surface to a height equal to the effective height of the pressing column: named from Hero of Alexandria, to whom the invention of the instrument is ascribed. It consists essentially of an open basin, and two closed reservoirs at different levels below the basin. A tube connects the upper parts of both the reservoirs. Another tube connects the bottom of the basin with the lower part of the lower reservoir. A detachable tube with a jet-nozle at its upper end passes through the center of the basin and down into and very nearly to the bottom of the higher reservoir. The detachable tube being removed, the higher reservoir is partly filled with water through the opening; then the tube is replaced, and water poured into the basin. This water, running down into the lower reservoir, forces the air from the latter up into and increases the pressure in the higher reservoir, displacing the water therein and forcing it through the detachable tube in the form of a jet. This ejected water falls into the basin and thence passes to the lower reservoir, and thus the action continues till nearly all the water in the higher reservoir has been discharged through the jet.—**Steam-fountain**, a fountain in which the liquid is raised by the pressure of steam upon the surface in a reservoir.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Spring*, etc. See *well*.


Fountain, def. 4 (*a*).

fountained (foun'tānd), *a.* [< *fountain* + *-ed*[2].] Provided or embellished with artificial fountains.

The preacher said good-day, and started down the steps that used to lead from the levee down across a pretty *fountained* court and into the town.
G. W. Cable, An Large, xxii.

fountaineer† (foun-tā-nēr'), *n.* [Also *fontanier*; < OF. *fontenier*, a maker or manager of fountains or conduits, < *fontaine*, a fountain: see *fountain*.] A manager or engineer of a fountain. *Davies*.

The hedge of water, in forme of lattice-worke, which the *fontanier* caused to ascend out of the earth by degrees, exceedingly pleased and surpris'd me.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

fountain-fish (foun'tān-fish), *n.* A ctenophoran; one of the cœlenterates of the class *Ctenophora*: so called from the currents of water caused by their cilia. *Beroë* is an example.

fountainhead (foun'tān-hed), *n.* A fountain or spring from which a stream of water flows; the head or source of a stream; hence, primary source in general; original.

We have this detail from the *fountain-head*, from the persons themselves. *Paley*, Evidences, II. viii.

fountainless (foun'tān-les), *a.* [< *fountain* + *-less*.] Having no fountain; without springs or wells.

For barren desert, *fountainless* and dry.
Milton, P. R., iii. 264.

fountainlet (foun'tān-let), *n.* [< *fountain* + *-let*.] A little fountain.

In the aforesaid Village there be two *Fountainelets*, which are not farre asunder.
Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdon.

fountain-pen (foun'tān-pen), *n.* A writing-pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

fountain-shell (foun'tān-shel), *n.* Same as *conch*, 2.

fountful (fount'fûl), *a.* [< *fount*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of springs.

Go wait the Thunderer's will, Saturnia cry'd,
On yon tall summit of the *fountful* Ide.
Pope, Iliad, xv.

fountstone†, *n.* See *fontstone*.

Sles [slays] them alle . . .
But yiff they graunte, with mylde mood,
To be baptysed in *fountston*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3939.

Fouquieria (fō-ki-ē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Pierre Eloi *Fouquier*, a professor of medicine at Paris (1776–1850).] An anomalous genus of Mexican shrubs or small trees, regarded by Engler as constituting a distinct family, the *Fouquieriaceæ*. The wood is brittle and resinous; the spiny stems and branches are usually leafless; and the flowers, which are of a brilliant crimson, are in terminal spikes or panicles. There are six species, one of which, *F. splendens*, is found within the southwestern borders of the United States.

four (fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *four*, *fowr*, *fower*, *feower*, < AS. *feówer* (in some compounds *fyther-*, *fither-*) = OS. *fiuwar*, *fiur*, *fior* = OFries. *fiuwer*, *fiower*, *fior*, NFries. *fjouwer* = D. *vier* = MLG. *vēr*, LG. *veer* = OHG. *fior*, *fier*, MHG. *vier*, G. *vier* = Icel. *fjōrir* = OSw. *fiugur*, Sw. *fyra* = Dan. *fire* = Goth. *fidwōr* = W. *pedwar* = Gael. *ceithir* = Ir. *cethir* = L. *quattuor*, *quatuor* (whence It. *quattro* = Sp. *cuatro* = Pg. *quatro* = F. *quatre*) = Oscan *petur* = Gr. τέτταρες, τέσσαρες,

dial. *τέτορες, πέτταρες, πέτορες, πίσυρες* = OBulg. *chetyri* = Russ. *chetvero* = Lith. *keturi*, Lett. *chetri* = Skt. *chatur, chatvār*, four.] **I.** *a.* One more than three; twice two: a cardinal numeral: as, *four* legs; *four* wheels.

Her hair shall grow rough, and her teeth shall grow lang,
And on her *four* feet shall she gang.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 141).

Four corners. See *corner*.

II. *n.* 1. A number, twice two or the sum of three and one; the number of the fingers of one hand, without the thumb.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 4, IV, or iv.—3. A four-oared boat; the crew of a four-oared boat. —4. (*a*) A playing-card with four pips or spots on it. (*b*) In *dice* or *dominoes*, the face of a piece showing four spots. (*c*) *pl.* In the game of poker, a hand containing four cards of the same denomination, and ranking between a full and a straight flush.—5. A team of four horses harnessed together to draw a coach or other vehicle: as, a coach and *four;* a well-matched *four*.—6. *pl.* Same as *fourings*.

It is interesting, however, to note that in the eastern counties at harvest time bever cakes are made and handed round to the harvesters in the afternoon, this refreshment being called *fours*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 306.

Four o'clock, four hours after noon or midnight.—**To be, go,** or **run on all fours,** or (formerly) **on all four.** (*a*) To go or run on the hands and feet, or the hands and knees.

Whilum thei *went on alle four* as doth wilde bestes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1788.

I am almost founder'd
In following him; and yet I'll never leave him;
I'll crawl *of all four* first. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

'Tis Man, said he, who, weak by Nature,
At first creeps, like his Fellow-Creature,
Upon all four. *Prior*, Two Riddles.

(*b*) To be perfect or consistent in all respects: as, the proposition does not *run on all fours*.

No prophecy can be expected to *go upon all fours*.
Southey, Doctor, xciv.

This example *is on all-fours* with the other. *Macaulay*.

It is exceedingly dangerous for him [the English lawyer] to . . . endeavour . . . to pick out [from the Corpus Juris] a case *on all fours* with his own.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 377.

fourb† (förb), *n.* [< F. *fourbe*, a trick, cheat, imposture, < *fourbe*, a., tricky, knavish (= It. *furbo*, a rogue, knave, cheat), perhaps < *fourbir*, furbish, polish, make bright: see *furbish*.] A tricky fellow; a cheat.

The basest drudgery of a sycophant in flattering ye Cardinal, . . . as where I can shew you him speaking of this *fourb* for one of the most learned persons of the age.
Evelyn, To Mr. Sprat.

The referring these *fourbs* to the secretary's office to be examined always frustrated their designs.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 40.

fourb† (förb), *v. t.* [< *fourb*, *n.*] To cheat.

I ask then how those who *fourbed* others become dupes to their own contrivances. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 370.

fourbery† (för'bėr-i), *n.* [< *fourb* + *-ery*.] Cheating; trickery.

You have unmask'd the *fourbery*, you have discover'd the imposture. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 373.

four-boater (fōr'bō″tėr), *n.* A whaling-ship carrying four boats on the cranes.

four-cant (fōr'kant), *a.* and *n.* [< *four* + *cant*[1].]
I. *a.* Consisting of four strands, as a rope.
II. *n.* Four-stranded rope.

four-centered (fōr'sen″tėrd), *a.* Described from four centers: noting a type of curve or arch, as the ogee arch or accolade. See cut under *arch*[1].

fourch† (försh), *n.* [< OF. *fourche*, < L. *furca*, a fork: see *fork*.] In *hunting*, one of the forks or haunches of a deer. Also *fouch*.

fourch† (försh), *v. t.* [< *fourch*, *n.*] To divide into four quarters, as a deer.

fourché (för-shā'), *a.* [< F. *fourché*, pp. of *fourcher*, fork: see *fourch*.] In *her.*, forked; having the extremities divided into two: said of any bearing, especially of a cross. Also *fourchi*, ★*furché*.


Cross Fourché.

fourchette (för-shet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fourche*, a fork: see *fork*.] 1. In *surg.*, an instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the operation of dividing the frenum.—2. In *glove-making*, the side of a finger, to which the front and back portions are sewed. Also *forgette*.

Out of the parts left [from the pieces cut for hands] he cuts pieces for the thumbs and *fourchettes* or sides of the fingers—usually pronounced "forgets."
Chambers's Journal, quoted in Library Mag., July, 1886.

3. In *ornith.*, the furcula or united clavicles of a bird; the merrythought or wishbone of a fowl.—4. In *anat.*, the frenulum pudendi; the small thin fold just within the posterior commissure of the vulva, separated therefrom by the fossa navicularis, and commonly ruptured in first parturition.

fourchi, *a.* See *fourché*.

four-cornered (fōr'kôr″nėrd), *a.* [< ME. *four-cornarde, fowrecorneryd;* < *four* + *corner* + *-ed*[2].] Having four corners or angles.

They haue a *foure-cornered* garment, which some put on with the rest when they rise; others, then when they will pray. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

Four-cornered cap. See *cap*[1].

four-corners (fōr'kôr″nėrz), *n. pl.* An old form of the game of bowls in which but four pins are used. See the extract.

Four-corners is so called from four large pins which are placed singly at each angle of a square frame. . . . The excellency of the game consists in beating them down by the fewest casts of the bowl.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 367.

Fourcroya (fōr-kroi'ą), *n.* See *Furcræa*.

fourfold (fōr'fōld), *a.* [< ME. *fourfold, fourfald,* < AS. *feówerfeald* (= OFries. *fiuwerfald* = D. *viervoud-ig* = MLG. *vērvalt, vervold-ich* = OHG. *fiervalt*, MHG. *viervalt*, G. *vierfält-ig* = ODan. *firefold*, Dan. *firfold* = Goth. *fidurfalths*), < *feówer*, four, + *-feald*, -fold.] Four times numbered or reckoned; quadruple: as, a *fourfold* division.

He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*. 2 Sam. xii. 6.

Renowned Spenser, lye a thought more nigh
To learned Chaucer; and rare Beaumont, lye
A little nearer Spenser, to make roome
For Shakspeare in your threefold, *fourfold* tombe.
William Basse, On Shakspeare.

four-footed (fōr'fůt″ed), *a.* [< ME. *fourefoted* (= Sw. *fyrfotad* = Dan. *firfödet*); cf. AS. *feówerfēte*, also *fytherfēte, fytherfote* = OFries. *fiuwerfoted* = D. *viervoet-ig* = MLG. *vērvoted, vērvot-ich* = OHG. *fiorfuozi*, G. *vierfüssig* = L. *quadrupes* (*-ped-*), etc., four-footed: see *quadruped, tetrapod*.] Having four feet; quadruped: as, a *four-footed* animal.

fourgon (fōr-gôn'), *n.* [F., a van, baggage-wagon.] An ammunition-wagon or tumbril; a baggage-cart.

"We have had, of course," said the young lady, who was rather reserved and haughty, "to leave the carriages and *fourgon* at Martigny." *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, xxxvii.

four-handed (fōr'han″ded), *a.* 1. Having four hands; quadrumanous.

A temperature sufficiently high for arboreal Mammalia of the *four-handed* order.
Owen, British Fossil Mammals and Birds, p. 3.

2. Done or played by four hands, or by four persons: as, a *four-handed* piece for the piano; a *four-handed* game of cards.

four-horse (fōr'hôrs), *a.* Drawn by four horses: as, a *four-horse* coach.

Fourierism (fö'ri-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The communistic system propounded by the French socialist Charles Fourier (1772–1837), based on his philosophy of the passions and affections. According to his plan, society was to be organized into phalanxes or associations united by the principle of attraction, each large enough for all industrial and social requirements (estimated at about 1,800), arranged in groups according to occupations, capacities, and attractions, living in phalansteries or common dwellings, and guaranteeing to every member the means of self-support, or maintenance under disability, and opportunities for the harmonious development of all his faculties and tastes. Several phalansteries were established in France and the United States; but it was not found practicable to carry out his plans fully in any of them, and their existence was brief. Also called *associationism*.

The most skilfully combined, and with the greatest foresight of objections, of all the forms of socialism, is that commonly known as *Fourierism*.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Fourierism was brought to America about 1840, and soon found numerous advocates, including many names of which America is proud.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 107.

Fourierist (fö'ri-ėr-ist), *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ist*.] An adherent of the system propounded by Charles Fourier. See *Fourierism*.

According to the *Fourierists*, scarcely any kind of useful labour is naturally and necessarily disagreeable, unless it is either regarded as dishonourable or is immoderate in degree. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Fourieristic (fö″ri-ėr-is'tik), *a.* [< *Fourierist* + *-ic*.] Relating to Charles Fourier or his socialistic system; based on the principles of Fourierism: as, a *Fourieristic* scheme.

All the strictly *Fourieristic* experiments tried in France thus far have failed.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 102.

Fourierite (fö'ri-ėr-īt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Fourier* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Fourier or to Fourierism.
II. *n.* Same as *Fourierist*.

four-inched (fōr'incht), *a.* Four inches broad; four-inch. [Rare.]

The foul fiend . . . made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay trotting-horse over *four-inched* bridges.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

fourings (fōr'ingz), *n.* [< *four* + *-ing*[1].] An afternoon meal taken at 4 o'clock in harvest-★time. Also called *fours*. [Prov. Eng.]

four-in-hand (fōr'in-hand), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A vehicle drawn by four horses driven by one person.—2. A team of four horses attached to a single vehicle, or matched for the purpose of being driven in this way.

As quaint a *four-in-hand*
As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

3. A long scarf or necktie. One of the ends (which are broader than the center which surrounds the neck) is wound twice over the other, passed up between the neck and the tie, and then brought down through the loop thus formed.

II. *a.* 1. Drawn by four horses driven by one person: as, a *four-in-hand* coach.—2. Having to do with a four-in-hand: as, a good *four-in-hand* driver.

It is excessively pleasant to hear a couple of these *four-in-hand* gentlemen retail their exploits over a bottle.
Irving, Salmagundi, No. 3.

four-jointer (fōr'join″tėr), *n.* An anglers' rod made in four joints or sections. [Colloq.]

four-lane-end (fōr'lān-end), *n.* A place where four roads meet.

He, being also anathematized, was interred at a *four-lane-end* without the city. *Archæologia*, VIII. 203.

fourling (fōr'ling), *n.* [< *four* + *-ling*[1].] 1. One of four children born at the same birth. [Rare.]—2. In *mineral.*, a twin crystal made up of four independent individuals. See *twin*.

fourmt, *n.* See *form*.

fourneau (fōr-nō'), *n.*; pl. *fourneaux* (-nōz'). [F., a stove, furnace, chamber of a mine, etc., < OF. *fornel* = Sp. *fornelo* = It. *fornello*, < ML. *fornellus*, a fourneau, *furnellus*, a furnace, dim. of L. *fornus, furnus*, an oven; cf. *fornax*, a furnace, and see *furnace*.] *Milit.*, the chamber of ★a mine in which the powder is lodged.

four-o'clock (fōr'ọ-klok'), *n.* 1. The Australian friar-bird or leatherhead, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus:* so called from its cry, which is fancied to sound like *four o'clock*. See cut under *friar-bird*.—2. The marvel-of-Peru, *Mirabilis jalapa:* so called from the fact that its flowers open in the afternoon.—3. Same as *fourings*.

four-part (fōr'pärt), *a.* In *music*, having four voices or parts in the harmony.

She [the queen] was particularly fond of joining in *four-part* singing. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 57.

fourpence (fōr'pens), *n.* 1. In the British islands, the sum of four pence, equal to one third of a shilling, or about eight cents of United States money.—2. A small silver coin of this value, usually called a *four-penny bit* or *four-penny piece*, and sometimes a *groat*. See *groat* and *joey*.


Obverse. Reverse.
Fourpenny Piece of Queen Victoria. (Size of the original.)

fourpence-halfpenny (fōr'pens-hap'ė-ni or -hā'pen-i), *n.* A name popularly given in New England to a small Spanish coin, the half-real (of Mexican plate), the value of which was equal to 4½*d.* of the old New England currency, or 6¼ cents. Also called *fippenny bit*, or *fip*, in Pennsylvania and several of the Southern States.

fourpenny (fōr'pen-i), *a.* 1. That may be purchased for fourpence: as, *fourpenny* calico; a quart of *fourpenny* ale.—2. Of the value of fourpence: as, a *fourpenny* piece or bit. [Eng. in both senses.]

four-poster (fōr'pōs″tėr), *n.* A large bed having four posts for curtains.

"Will you allow me to in-quire why you make up your bed under that 'ere deal table?" said Sam. "'Cause I was always used to a *four-poster* afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well," replied the cobbler. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xliv.

Nobody mistook their pew for their *four-poster* during the sermon. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, vii.

four-pounder (fōr'poun'dėr), *n.* A cannon carrying a ball of the weight of 4 pounds.

fourquine† (för-kēn'), *n.* [F., < *fourche*, fork: see *fork*.] The musket-rest used in the sixteenth century. See *fork*, 2 (*c*) (2).

fourscore (fōr′skōr), *a.* [< ME. *fourscore;* < *four* + *score.*] Four times twenty; eighty.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be *fourscore* years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow. Ps. xc. 10.

foursome (fōr′sum), *a.* and *n.* [Also *foursum;* also used as a noun, four in company; < *four* + *some.*] **I.** *a.* By fours; with four: said of anything in which four act together: as, a *foursome* reel. Compare *fivesome, sevensome, twosome.*

II. *n.* A golf match in which four persons ★engage, two playing against the other two.

foursquare (fōr′skwâr), *a.* [< ME. *fowresquare;* < *four* + *square.*] Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular: as, a *foursquare* altar.

So he measured the court, an hundred cubits long, and an hundred cubits broad, *foursquare.* Ezek. xl. 47.

fourteen (fōr′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourtene, feowertene,* < AS. *feówertȳne* (= OS. *fiertein* = OFries. *fiuwertine* = D. *veertien* = MLG. *vērtein, vērteigen, vērtēn, vērtin,* LG. *vertein* = OHG. *fiorzehan,* MHG. *vierzehen,* G. *vierzehn* = Icel. *fjōrtān* = Sw. *fjorton* = Dan. *fjorten* = Goth. *fidwōrtaihun* = L. *quattuordecim* (> It. *quattuordici* = Pg. *quatorze* = Sp. *catorce* = Pr. F. *quatorze*) = Gr. τεσσαρες(-καί-)δεκα = Skt. *chaturdaça*), fourteen, < *feówer,* E. *four,* etc., + *teón,* pl. *-tȳne,* E. *ten,* etc.] **I.** *a.* Four more than ten, or one more than thirteen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and four, or thirteen and one.—**2.** A symbol representing fourteen units, as 14, XIV, or xiv.

fourteenth (fōr′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourtenethe, fourtend, fourtethe, fourteothe,* etc., < AS. *feówerteóthа* (= OFries. *fiuwertinda* = D. *viertiende* = G. *vierzehnte* = Icel. *fjōrtāndi* = Sw. *fjortonde* = Dan. *fjortende*), fourteenth, < *feówertȳne,* etc., fourteen, + *-tha, -th,* the ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the thirteenth: an ordinal numeral.—**Fourteenth night**†, a fortnight.

The queen was highly offended . . . that hee had agreed upon such a cessation as might every *fourteenth night* be broken. *Holland,* tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 131.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by fourteen; one of fourteen equal parts of anything: as, nine *fourteenths* ($\frac{9}{14}$) of an acre.—**2.** In *music,* the octave or replicate of the seventh, an interval one diatonic degree less than two ★octaves.

fourth (fōrth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fourthe, forthe, furthe, ferthe, feorthe,* < AS. *feórtha, feówrtha* (= OS. *fiortho* = OFries. **fiuwerda,* **fiurda* = D. *vierde* = MLG. *vērde* = OHG. *fiordo,* MHG. *vierde,* G. *vierte* = Icel. *fjōrdhi* = Sw. Dan. *fjerde* = Goth. **fidwōrta*—not recorded), fourth, < *feówer,* E. *four,* etc., + *-tha, -th,* ordinal suffix.] **I.** *a.* Next after the third: an ordinal numeral.

The thridde was from Habraham forte Moyses com,
The *ferthe* fro Moyses to Dauid kyndom.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 9.

Fourth-day, Wednesday: so called by members of the Society of Friends.

I have an invitation to visit the Duchess of Gloucester next *Fourth-day.* *Elizabeth Fry,* in Ryder, viii.

Fourth estate, nerve, position, shift, etc. See the nouns.—**Fourth figure of syllogism,** that type of syllogism in which each of the three terms occurs once as subject and once as predicate. See *figure,* 9.

II. *n.* **1.** The quotient of unity divided by four; one of four equal parts of anything; a quarter: as, three *fourths* ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an acre.—**2.** In *early Eng. law,* a fourth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone four diatonic degrees above or below any given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone four degrees distant from it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two such tones. (*d*) In a scale, the fourth tone from the bottom; the subdominant: solmizated *fa,* as F in the scale of C, or D in that of A. The typical interval of the fourth is that between the first and fourth tones of a scale, acoustically represented by the ratio 3 : 4—that is, in number of vibrations—and equal to two diatonic steps and a half. Such a fourth is called *perfect* or *major;* a fourth one half step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor;* a fourth one half step longer is called *augmented, extreme, sharp,* or *superfluous.* The perfect fourth is the second most perfect consonance after the octave, and the next to the fifth.

When two musical tones form a *fourth,* the higher makes four vibrations while the lower makes three.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 22.

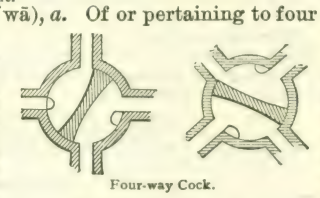
The Fourth, in the United States, the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which was promulgated July 4th, 1776.

fourth-class (fōrth′klâs), *a.* Belonging to the class next after the third.—**Fourth-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States, mail-matter consisting of merchandise—that is, not consisting of written or printed matter.

fourthly (fōrth′li), *adv.* [< *fourth* + *-ly*2.] In the fourth place.

fourth-rate (fōrth′rāt), *a.* Of the fourth rate or class: specifically, formerly, the rating of a vessel carrying from 50 to 70 guns. At present the ratings of ships, both in the British service and in that of the United States, are changeable and indefinite. Formerly the rating was determined by the number of guns; now, in the United States service, the classification is by displacement.

four-way (fōr′wā), *a.* Of or pertaining to four ways or passages.—**Four-way cock,** a cock having two passages in the plug and four passageways for delivery, or one which unites four pipes so as to deliver from either one at will, according to the position of the valve.



Four-way Cock.

four-wheeled (fōr′hwēld), *a.* Having or running on four wheels.

four-wheeler (fōr′hwē′lėr), *n.* A carriage with four wheels; especially, a four-wheeled cab. [Colloq.]

He, having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old *four-wheeler,* got into the hansom beside her.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, x.

four-wings (fōr′wingz), *n.* [Said to be translated from the Arabic name.] A name of the goatsuckers or night-jars of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis,* in which some of the flight-feathers are so much elongated that the birds seem to have four wings. The streamer-bearing night-jar or four-wings is *Cosmetornis vexillarius.* Also called, for the same reason, *standard-bearers.* See cut under *Macrodipteryx.*

fouse†, *a.* [ME. *fous,* earlier *fus,* < AS. *fūs,* ready, prompt, quick, eager (= OS. *fūs* = OHG. *funs,* ready, willing, = Icel. *fūss* = Norw. Sw. dial. *fus,* willing, eager) (cf. Sw. *fram-fus, fram-fusig,* Dan. *fremfusende,* pert, saucy); orig. **funs,* perhaps allied to AS. *fundian,* ME. *founden,* strive after, go, hasten: see *found*5. Hence ult. *feeze*1, *feaze*1, *v.,* and prob. *fuss,* q. v.] Ready; willing; eager; prompt; quick.

He wass *fus* to lernenn. *Ormulum,* l. 16997.
Of hir and Martha was *fus*
Abote the nedes of thare hus.
Cursor Mundi, l. 191.
To dele ech man rappes
Ever he was *fous.* *Lybeaus Disconus,* l. 287.

foussa (fö′sä), *n.* The galet, *Cryptoprocta ferox.* See *Cryptoprocta.*

fouter1 (fö′tėr), *v. i.* To bungle. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

fouter1 (fö′tėr), *n.* [< *fouter*1, *v.*] A bungler; a "handless" or shiftless person. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

fouter2† (fö′tėr), *n.* [Also *foutre, foutra;* < F. *foutre,* v., < L. *futuere,* have sexual commerce with.] A gross term of contempt: used interjectionally.

If I 'scape Monsieur's 'pothecary shops,
Foutre for Guise's shambles!
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, v. 1.
A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

fouth (föth), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *fowth;* < ME. *fulthe,* fullness: see *fulth.*] **I.** *n.* Abundance; plenty.

So suld ze cheis zour Pastoris gude
That hes the *fouth* of heuinly fude
To satisfie the houngre scheip
Quhilk in thare cure thay haue to keip.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 320.
He has a *fouth* o' auld nick-nackets,
Rusty airn caps and jinglin' jackets.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

II. *a.* Abundant; copious; plenteous.

When the wind is in the South, rain will be *fouth.*
Scotch proverb.

foutra†, *n.* See *fouter*2.

fouty (fö′ti), *a.* and *n.* [Also *footy;* < F. *foutu,* used in slang and vulgar speech in a great variety of senses, expressing contempt or emphasis; pp. of *foutre,* < L. *futuere:* see *fouter*2.] **I.** *a.* Mean; contemptible; despicable.

He, Sampson like,
Got to his feet, finding no other tool,
Broke one rogue's back with a strong wooden stool,
And, at a second blow, with little pains,
Beat out another *fouty* rascal's brains.
Hamilton, Wallace, p. 353.

II. *n.*; pl. *fouties* (-tiz). A base, contemptible fellow.

[Scotch and North. Eng.]

★**fovea** (fō′vē-ä), *n.*; pl. *foveæ* (-ē). [L., a small pit.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a depression or shallow pit in a surface, generally more or less rounded.—**2.** In *bot.,* a depression or pit; especially, a depression on the upper surface of the leaf-sheath in *Isoetes,* in which the sporangium is formed.—**Fovea anterior** or **superior,** a depression on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain in front of the striæ acusticæ.—**Fovea axillaris,** the armpit.—**Fovea cardiaca,** the space occupied by the heart in the early embryo.—**Fovea centralis retinæ,** a little pit in the middle of the macula lutea or yellow spot of the retina. See *retina.*—**Fovea hemielliptica,** an oval transverse depression on the roof of the vestibule of the inner ear, separated from the fovea hemispherica by the crista vestibuli.—**Fovea hemispherica,** a small rounded depression on the inner wall of the vestibule of the inner ear, perforated by minute orifices for the passage of filaments of the auditory nerve.—**Fovea ovalis.** Same as *fossa ovalis* (which see, under *fossa*1).—**Fovea posterior** or **inferior,** a depression in the floor of the fourth ventricle on either side below the striæ acusticæ.—**Fovea supraclavicularis,** the depression above the clavicle between the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles.—**Fovea trochlearis,** a depression (sometimes replaced by a prominence, the spina trochlearis) on the inner anterior region of the orbital plate of the frontal bone in which the pulley of the superior oblique muscle is fastened.

foveal (fō′vē-al), *a.* [< *fovea* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or situated in a fovea: as, a *foveal* image (an image formed upon the fovea centralis of the retina).

foveate (fō′vē-āt), *a.* [< NL. *foveatus,* < L. *fovea,* a small pit, pitfall.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* having foveæ; fossulate; alveolate; pitted.—**2.** In *bot.,* covered with small excavations or pits; pitted.

foveated (fō′vē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *foveate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *foveate.*

A small irregular *foveated* vesicle was present.
Medical News, LII. 545.

foveola (fō-vē′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *foveolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *fovea,* a small pit.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a slight pit or depression found at the summits of the papillæ of the kidney, at the bottom of which are the mouths of the uriniferous tubules.—**2.** In *bot.,* any small depression; the perithecium of fungi; the ligular depression in *Isoetes.*—**3.** In *entom.,* a small fovea, or rounded impressed space.—**Lateral foveolæ,** in orthopterous insects, two small depressions on the margins of the vertex, near the compound eyes.—**Median** or **central foveola,** in orthopterous insects, a depressed part of the vertex, bounded by raised margins.

foveolarious (fō′vē-ō-lā′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *foveola* + *-arious.*] Foveolate.

foveolate (fō′vē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *foveolatus,* < *foveola,* q. v.] In *anat., zoöl.,* and *bot.,* having foveolæ; marked by little depressions or pits.

foveole (fō′vē-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *foveola,* dim. of L. *fovea,* a pit: see *fovea.*] A foveola.

foveolet (fō′vē-ō-let), *n.* [< *foveole* + *-et.*] In *entom.,* a small foveole; a small, roundish, rather deep depression of a surface, larger than a variole.

fovilla (fō-vil′ä), *n.* [NL., dim., irreg. < L. *fovere,* warm, cherish: see *foment.*] In *bot.,* the contents of a pollen-grain, consisting of coarsely granular protoplasm and other matters.

fowage†, *n.* [< OF. *fouage, feuage:* see *feuage.*] Hearth-money; feuage.

Bethink ye, Sirs,
What were the *fowage* and the subsidies
When bread was but four mites that's now a groat?
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., ii. 6.

fower†, *a.* and *n.* See *four.*

fowk, *n.* A dialectal form of *folk.*

fowl1 (foul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *foul, foule;* ★< ME. *fowl, foul, fowel, fuwel, fuel, fugel, fugel,* < AS. *fugol, fugel* = OS. *fugal, fugl* = OFries. *fugel* = D. *vogel* = MLG. *vogel, voggel, vagel* = OHG. *fogal,* MHG. *vogel,* G. *vogel* = Icel. *fugl, fogl* = Sw. *fågel* = Dan. *fugl* = Goth. *fugls,* a fowl, a bird. It is possible that the orig. form was **flugl,* AS. **flugol,* etc., < √ **flug,* AS. *fleógan* (pret. pl. *flugon*), fly; cf. G. *geflügel,* fowl collectively (< *fliegen* = E. *fly*), with equiv. MHG. *gevügele.* Cf. *fugleman,* G. *flügelmann.*] **1.** A bird: generally unchanged in the plural when used in a collective or generic sense.

This launde that I of speke was so feire and plesaunt to be-holde for the swote sauours, that thei hadde no will to meve thens and for the swete songe of the *fowles.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 274.
In Huntlee bannkes es mery to bee,
Whare *fowles* synges bothe nyght and daye.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).
This river also, as the two former, is replenished with fish and *foule.* *Capt. John Smith,* Works, I. 117.

Specifically—**2.** A barn-yard cock or hen; also, a domestic duck or turkey; in the plural, poultry. [This is now the usual meaning of the word when used without qualification, *bird* being the general term for a feathered biped.]

Then waiter leans over,
To take off a cover
From *fowls*, which all beg of,
A wing or a leg of. *Hood*, A Public Dinner.

My mother went about inside the house, or among the maids and *fowls*. . . . But the *fowls* would take no notice of it, except to cluck for barley.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vi.

Barn-yard, dunghill, etc., **fowl.** See the qualifying words.—**Fowl-grass,** a meadow-grass, the *Poa flava*, of Europe and America. Also called *fowl meadow-grass*.—**Frizzled fowl.** See *frizzle*.—**Wild fowl,** non-domesticated birds, especially game-birds, or such as are hunted for food.

fowl[1] (foul), *v.* [< ME. *fowlen, foulen*, < AS. *fugelian* (= MHG. *vogelen*), fowl, < *fugol*, a fowl: see *fowl*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To catch or kill wild fowl as game or for food, as by means of decoys, nets, or snares, by pursuing them with falcons or hawks, or by shooting.

In these every man may hunt, and *fowl*, and fish.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

You sit at their tables—you sleep under their roof-tree—you fish, hunt, and *fowl* with them.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 9.

II. *trans.* To hunt wild fowl over or in; catch or kill wild fowl in.

They hunt all grounds, and draw all seas,
Fowl every brook and bush, to please
Their wanton taste. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

fowl[2]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *foul*[1].

fowl-cholera (foul'kol″ē-rä), *n.* Same as *chicken-cholera*. See *cholera*, 3.

fowler (fou'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fouler*; < ME. *fowler, foweler, foulere*, < AS. *fugelere, fuglere* (= MLG. *vogelēre* = OHG. *fogalāri*, MHG. *vogeläre, vogeler*, G. *vogler*), a fowler, < *fugelian*, fowl: see *fowl*[1], *v.*] **1.** One who pursues or snares wild fowls; one who takes or kills birds for food.

The bird that knowes not the false *fowlers* call
Into his hidden nett full easely doth fall.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 54.

The foolish bird hiding his head in a hole thinks himself secure from the view of the *fowler*, because the *fowler* is not in his view. *South*, Works, VII. xiii.

Vainly the *fowler's* eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

2†. A small piece of ordnance carrying stone-shot. Many such cannon were distinguished by the names of birds, as *falcon, saker*, etc. Also called *veuglaire*.

fowlerite (fou'lėr-īt), *n.* [After Dr. Samuel *Fowler* (1779–1844).] A variety of the manganese silicate rhodonite, from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, containing 5 or 6 per cent. of zinc oxid.

Fowler's solution. See *solution*.

fowlery (fou'lėr-i), *n.* [< *fowl* + *-ery*.] **1.** Fowling.—**2.** A place where fowls are kept or reared; a poultry-yard; a hennery.

fowling (fou'ling), *n.* [< ME. *fowlynge*; verbal n. of *fowl*[1], *v.*] The practice or sport of shooting or snaring birds.

fowling-net (fou'ling-net), *n.* A net for catching feathered game.

Entangled in a *fowling-net*,
Which he for carrion Crowes had set
That in our Peere-tree haunted.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

fowling-piece (fou'ling-pēs), *n.* **1.** A light gun for shooting fowls or birds of any kind.

We had sport that will be a memory through life, and until the age-weakened arms can no longer wield the *fowling-piece*. *R. B. Roosevelt*, Game Water Birds (1884), p. 129.

2. A picture of game.

The *fowling-piece*, which is something like the fine picture at the Prado. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21.

fowth, *n.* and *a.* See *fouth*.

fox[1] (foks), *n.* [< ME. *fox*, Southern *vox* (cf. *fixen, vixen*), < AS. *fox* = OS. *vohs, vus* (Schmeller) = D. *vos* = MLG. LG. *vos* = OHG. *fuhs*, MHG. *vuhs*, G. *fuchs* (ODan. *fos*, a fox, < LG.; Icel. *fox*, only in the fig. sense of fraud) = Goth. **fauhs* (not recorded), with suffix *-s* (masc.), cf. Goth. *fauho* = OHG. *foha*, MHG. *vohe*, f., a she-fox (sometimes used as masc.), = Icel. *fōa*, f., a fox (mod. Icel. *tōa*, prob. an alteration of *fōa*, due to a superstitious notion of not calling a fox by its right name); ult. origin unknown. Hence AS. **fyxen, fixen*, E. *fixen, vixen* = G. *füchsin*, a she-fox.] **1.** A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Canidæ* and of the vulpine or alopecoid series of canines, especially of the restricted genus *Vulpes*, as *V. vulgaris* of Europe. This animal is much smaller than the wolf, with a pointed muzzle, erect ears, elongated pupils of the eyes, long, straight, bushy tail tipped with white, and mostly reddish-yellow or fulvous pelage. It is proverbially cunning, burrows in the ground, preys on lambs, poultry, and other small animals, and is the principal object of the chase in some countries, as Great Britain. It is more fully known as the *red fox*, and runs into several varieties, as the *cross-fox, silver* or *silver-gray fox, black fox*, etc. The common



Red Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris* or *fulvus*).

fox of North America is very similar to the red fox of Europe, though considered as specifically distinct. There are many other true foxes, or species of *Vulpes* proper, in different parts of the world, one of the most notable of which is the arctic fox or isatis, *V. lagopus*, which is of a dark color, and turns white in winter. (See cut of *arctic fox*, under *arctic*.) The corsak or adive (*V. corsac*) of Tatary and India is one of a group of small foxes, represented in North America by the kit or swift fox, *V. velox*. (See cut under *corsak*.) The gray fox of the United States is sufficiently different to have been placed in another genus, *Urocyon* (as *U. cinereo-argentatus*), to which the coast-fox of California (*U. littoralis*) also belongs. (The related animals of South America are thoöid, not alopecoid, and are known as *fox-wolves*, of the genera *Lycalopex* and *Pseudalopex*.) The fennecs are small African foxes, closely allied to *Vulpes* proper, but commonly placed in a different genus, *Fennecus*. (See cut under *fennec*.) Resembling these externally, but structurally different, is the African fox, *Megalotis* or *Otocyon lalandi*, a generalized form representing a different subfamily *Megalotinæ*. The tail of the fox is called the *brush*. In the English Bible the word *fox* refers in some places to the jackal, in others to the fox. See *reynard*.

And whan thei seen the *Fox*, thei schulle have gret marveylle of him, be cause that thei saughe never suche a Best. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 267.

The *fox* barks not when he would steal the lamb.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

But a month ago
The whole hill-side was redder than a *fox*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

Hence—**2.** A sly, cunning fellow.

Go ye, and tell that *fox* [Herod Agrippa], Behold, I cast out devils. Luke xiii. 32.

We call a crafty and cruel man a *fox*.
Beattie, Moral Science, IV. i. § 1.

3. The gemmous dragonet: chiefly applied to the females and young males. Also called *fox-fish*. [Local, Eng.]—**4.** *Naut.*, a seizing made by twisting several rope-yarns together and rubbing them down.—**Arctic fox, burnt fox, freshwater fox,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Fox and geese,** a game played on a cross-shaped board or on a chess-board with pins or checkers, one of which is the fox, the rest the geese. The geese move forward one square at a time, and win if they can surround the fox or drive him into a corner. The fox can move forward or backward, captures the geese as men are taken in checkers, and wins if he captures all the geese.

"Can you play at no kind of game, Master Harry?" "A little at *fox and geese*, madam."
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 367.

Fox in the hole†, a game played by boys, who hopped on one leg, and beat one another with gloves or pieces of leather. *Halliwell.*—**Spanish fox** (*naut.*), a single yarn twisted contrary to its original lay.—**To bolt a fox, to chop a fox,** etc. See the verbs.

fox[1] (foks), *v.* [< *fox*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hunt the fox.

With us of the North, *foxing* is by some followed during the late fall and winter, for the skins of the animal, which bring a fair price in market. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 17.

2. To employ crafty means; act with dissimulation.

The Venetians will join with France. The Florentines and other petty princes are *foxing* already for fear.
Baillie's Letters, II. 175.

II. *trans.* To steal. *Coll. Eton.* (*Halliwell.*)

fox[2] (foks), *v.* [Prob., as *foxed, foxfire, foxy*, etc., in related senses indicate, < *fox*[1], *n.*, with ref. to the red or rusty color of the common fox.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become discolored: said of timber or of paper. See *foxed, foxfire*.

Foxing in prints and books is caused sometimes by damp, but often by rust. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 173.

2. To turn sour: said of beer when it sours in fermenting.

II. *trans.* To make sour, as beer in fermenting.

fox[3]† (foks), *v.* [Prob. in allusion to *fox*[1] or *fox*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To intoxicate; fuddle; stupefy.

Ah, blind as one that had been *fox'd* a seven-night!
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

Item, such a day I was got *fox'd* with foolish metheglin.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

The sole contention [is] who can drink most, and *fox* his fellow the soonest. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 143.

II. *intrans.* To become drunk.

The humble tenant that does bring
A chicke or egges for 's offering
Is tane into the buttry, and does *fox*
Equall with him that gave a stalled oxe.
Verses prefixed to Lucasta, 1649.

fox[4] (foks), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To repair, as a shoe, by renewing the front upper-leather; also, to cover the upper of (a shoe) with a piece of ornamental leather.

fox[5]† (foks), *n.* [Origin obscure; hardly an accom. of OF. *faux, faulx*, a scythe, < L. *falx*, a sickle: see *falx*, and cf. *falchion*, from the same source. According to some, so called from the figure of a wolf (taken for a fox) on the Passau blades: see *wolf-blade*.] A sword. [Old slang.]

Put up your sword;
I have seen it often; 'tis a *fox*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 5.

O, what blade is 't?
A Toledo, or an English *fox*.
Webster, White Devil, v. 2.

A cowardly slave, that dares as well eat his *fox* as draw it in earnest. *Killigrew*, Parson's Wedding.

foxbane (foks'bān), *n.* A species of monk's-hood, the wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum*.

fox-bat (foks'bat), *n.* A flying-fox; a fruit-bat; one of the large frugivorous bats of the family *Pteropodidæ*, such as the kalong or edible fruit-bat, *Pteropus edulis*, of the East Indies, measuring 4 or 5 feet in alar expanse: so called from the fox-like face. See cut under *flying-fox*.

foxberry (foks'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *foxberries* (-iz). A name of the plant *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*. See *bearberry*.

fox-bolt (foks'bōlt), *n.* A bolt which has one end split to receive a wedge. The wedge, when the bolt is driven in, secures it. See *fox-wedge*.

fox-brush (foks'brush), *n.* The tail of a fox.

fox-case (foks'kās), *n.* The skin of a fox.

fox-chase (foks'chās), *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

See the same man in vigour, in the gout, . . .
Mad at a *fox-chase*, wise at a debate.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 74.

fox-earth (foks'ėrth), *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide itself.

Shall the vile *fox-earth* awe the race that stormed the lion's den? *Macaulay*, Virginius.

foxed (fokst), *p. a.* [< *fox*[2] (in def. 3 < *fox*[4]) + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Discolored by incipient decay: said of timber.—**2.** Discolored, stained, or spotted: said of books or prints, with reference to the paper. The discoloration in books is usually caused by imperfect cleansing from the chemicals used in the manufacture of the paper.

3. Covered by a foxing, as a shoe.

foxery (fok'sėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *foxerie* (= G. *fuchserei*); < *fox*[1] + *-ery*.] Behavior like that of a fox; fox-like character; wiliness; cunning.

I have wel lever . . .
Bifore the puple [people] patre and preye,
And wrie [cover] me in my *foxerie*
Under a cope of papelardie [hypocrisy].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6795.

fox-evil (foks'ē″vl), *n.* Same as *alopecia*.

fox-finch (foks'finch), *n.* Same as *fox-sparrow*.

foxfire (foks'fīr), *n.* [< *fox*[2] + *fire*.] The phosphorescent light given forth by decayed or foxed timber.

fox-fish (foks'fish), *n.* Same as *fox*[1], 3.

foxglove (foks'gluv), *n.* [< ME. *foxes glove*, < ★AS. *foxes glōfa*, i. e., fox's glove: *foxes*, gen. of *fox*, fox; *glōfa*, glove. Cf. Norw. *reve-bjelde*, lit. fox-bell. See other names under *Digitalis*.] **1.** A common ornamental flowering plant of gardens, *Digitalis purpurea*, a native of Europe, where it is found in hilly and especially rocky subalpine localities. It has large tubular-campanulate flowers in long terminal racemes, and is one of the most stately and beautiful of European plants. The flowers are purple or sometimes white or rose-colored. The plant has valuable medicinal properties as a sedative and diuretic. See *Digitalis*.

Pan through the pastures often times hath runne
To plucke the speckled *fox-gloves* from their stem.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

Bring orchis, bring the *foxglove* spire,
The little speedwell's darling blue,
Deep tulips dash'd with fiery dew.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

2. The name in Jamaica of species of *Phytolacca*.—**3.** One of several plants of other genera.—**False foxglove,** of the United States, *Dasistoma flavum* and *D. Virginicum*, species allied to *Digitalis*, with large yellow flowers.—**Mullen foxglove,** *Afzelia macrophylla*, a plant similar to false foxglove, having yellow flowers densely woolly within.

fox-goose (foks′gös), *n.* The Egyptian or Nile goose, *Chenalopex* or *Alopochen ægyptiaca:* so called either from the rusty-reddish coloration or from the bird's breeding in underground burrows.

fox-grape (foks′grāp), *n.* The common name of several species of North American wild grapes, especially *Vitis Labrusca* of the northern and western and *V. vulpina* of the southern United States: so called from their musky or foxy perfume.

foxhound (foks′hound), *n.* A hound for chasing foxes: a variety of hound in which are combined, in the highest degree of excellence, fleetness, strength, spirit, fine scent, perseverance, and subordination. The foxhound is smaller than the staghound, its average height being from 20 to 22 inches. It is supposed to be a mixed breed between the staghound or the bloodhound and the greyhound. It is commonly of a white color, with patches of black and tan.

fox-hunt (foks′hunt), *n.* A chase or hunting of a fox with hounds.

fox-hunt (foks′hunt), *v. i.* [< *fox-hunt, n.*] To hunt foxes with hounds.

I have engaged a large party to come here . . . and stay a month to *fox-hunt.* *Duke of Richmond,* To Burke.

He *fox-hunted* wherever foxes were to be found. *Christian Union,* March 31, 1887.

fox-hunter (foks′hun″tėr), *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.

fox-hunting (foks′hun″ting), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The sport of hunting the fox.

II. *a.* Relating to the hunting of the fox; having the tastes or habits of a fox-hunter.

Cowper himself, . . . in poems revised by so austere a censor as John Newton, calls a *fox-hunting* squire Nimrod. *Macaulay,* Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

foxiness[1] (fok′si-nes), *n.* [< *foxy*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being foxy. (*a*) The state or quality of being fox-like, or cunning like a fox; wiliness; cunning; craftiness. (*b*) The quality of having a peculiar penetrating, sweet, musky, and somewhat sickish taste and smell, as some American grapes.

foxiness[2] (fok′si-nes), *n.* [< *foxy*[2] + *-ness.*] **1.** The state of being foxed, decayed, stained, discolored, or spotted, as books; decay.

Oak timber of the gnarled description, and having some figure in the grain, is in request for articles of furniture; and even when in a state of decay, or in its worst stage of *foxiness,* the cabinet-maker prizes it for the deep red colour. *Laslett,* Timber, p. 47.

2. The state or quality of being of a harsh, sour taste, as wine or beer.

foxing (fok′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fox*[4], *v.*] An extra or ornamental surface of skin or leather over the upper of a shoe.

foxish (fok′sish), *a.* [< ME. *foxyshe* (= G. *fuchsisch*); < *fox*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a fox; especially, cunning. [Rare.]

Among foxys be *foxische* of nature;
Among rauenours thynk for avantage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 25.

foxly† (foks′lī), *a.* [< *fox*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of a fox: as, *foxly* craft.

So men that *foxlie* are,
And long their lust to haue
But cannot come thereby,
Make wise they would not craue.
Turberville, A Fox that wold Eate no Grapes.

fox-moth (foks′môth), *n.* A rather large cinnamon or grayish-brown bombycid moth of Europe, *Lasiocampa rubi:* so called from its color. The larva feeds on the heath.

fox-nosed (foks′nōzd), *a.* Having a snout like a fox's: an epithet applied to the lemurs called *fox-nosed* monkeys.

fox-shark (foks′shärk), *n.* The sea-fox, sea-ape, swingletail, or thresher, *Alopias vulpes,* a large shark from 12 to 15 feet long, of which the tail forms more than half, whence the name. It is of a bluish lead-color above and white beneath. See cut under *Alopias.*

foxship (foks′ship), *n.* [< *fox*[1] + *-ship.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

Hads' thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words? *Shak.,* Cor., iv. 2.

fox-sleep (foks′slēp), *n.* A feigned sleep.

fox-snake (foks′snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Coluber vulpinus,* of a light-brown color with squarish chocolate blotches.

fox-sparrow (foks′spar″ō), *n.* A fringilline bird of North America, belonging to the genus *Passerella:* so called from the rusty-reddish or foxy color of the common species. The common species, *P. iliaca,* is found throughout eastern parts of North America. It is one of the largest and handsomest of the sparrows, 6¾ inches long and 11 in extent of wings; it is reddish above, more or less obscured with gray, white below, blotched and streaked with reddish, and has two whitish wing-bands and a yellowish lower mandible. It is a fine songster. It breeds in British America, is migratory, and winters in the Middle States and southward. It nests indifferently in bushes or on the ground, and lays greenish-white eggs thickly speckled with rusty brown. Several varieties of the fox-sparrow inhabit western parts of the continent, all of them less foxy in color than the typical *P. iliaca.* Also called *fox-finch.*

fox-squirrel (foks′skwur″el), *n.* The largest true arboreal squirrel of eastern North America. It is about 12 inches long (the tail being as much more), and varies in color from black, with white nose and ears, through various shades of reddish, rusty brown, and gray. The ears are not tufted. It is much larger and otherwise distinct from the ordinary gray and red squirrels, and its varieties or subspecies have received different names. The grayish form is *Sciurus ludovicianus neglectus,*



Black Fox-squirrel (*Sciurus niger*).

the northern fox-squirrel; the black is *S. niger,* the southern fox-squirrel; the strongly reddish form of the Mississippi region is *S. ludovicianus,* the western fox-squirrel.

★Also called *cat-squirrel.*

foxtail (foks′tāl), *n.* **1.** The tail of a fox. It was anciently one of the badges of a fool. [Properly *fox-tail.*]—**2.** One of various species of grass with soft brush-like spikes of flowers, especially of the genus *Alopecurus,* and also of the genera *Chætochloa, Hordeum,* and (in Jamaica) *Andropogon.* The meadow-foxtail is *Alopecurus pratensis;* the slender foxtail, *A. agrestis;* the water-foxtail, *A. geniculatus;* the bristly foxtail, *Chætochloa verticillata;* and the green foxtail, *C. viridis.*

3. A club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum.* [Prov. Eng.]

That plant which in our dale
We call Stag's-horn or *Fox's tail.*
Wordsworth.

4. In *metal.,* the cinder, of a more or less cylindrical form and hollow in the center, obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-finery process.—**Foxtail wedge.** Same as *fox-wedge.*—**Foxtail wedging,** in *joinery,* a method of fastening performed by sticking into the point of a wooden bolt a thin wedge of hard wood, which, when the bolt reaches the bottom of the hole, splits the bolt, expands it, and thus secures it. See *fox-bolt* and *fox-wedge.*—**To give one a flap with a foxtail**†, to deceive or make a fool of him.

A flap with a foxe-taile, a jest. *Florio.*

fox-tailed (foks′tāld), *a.* Having a tail like that of a fox.

foxtail-grass (foks′tāl-gras), *n.* Same as *foxtail,* 2.

foxtongue (foks′tung), *n.* The hart's-tongue fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium.* [Ireland.]

fox-trap (foks′trap), *n.* A trap, gin, or snare designed to catch foxes.

fox-trot (foks′trot), *n.* A pace, as of a horse, consisting of a series of short steps, usually adopted in breaking from a walk into a trot, or in slackening from a trot to a walk.

She heard a horse approaching at a *fox-trot.*
The Century, XXXVI. 897.

Fox-type (foks′tīp), *n.* [Named from H. *Fox* Talbot, whose surname was already employed in the term *talbotype,* q. v.] **1.** A photo-engraving process in which the negative is printed on a gelatin film, the unaltered gelatin washed away, and an electrotype made from the resulting image. Also called *Fox-Talbot process.*—**2.** A picture produced by this process.

fox-wedge (foks′wej), *n.* In *carp.,* etc., a thin wedge of hard wood inserted in the point of a wooden pin or tenon to be driven into a hole which is not bored through. When the back of the wedge reaches the bottom of the hole, it is forced into the pin, and spreads its end so that it cannot be withdrawn from the hole. Also called *foxtail wedge, nose-key.* Compare *fox-bolt,* and *foxtail wedging,* under *foxtail.*

fox-wolf (foks′wůlf), *n.* One of the South American canine quadrupeds of the genera *Lycalopex* and *Pseudalopex,* which resemble both foxes and wolves.

foxwood (foks′wůd), *n.* [< *fox*[2] + *wood*[1]; cf. *foxfire.*] Foxed wood; decayed wood, especially such as emits a phosphorescent light.

★[U. S.]

foxy[1] (fok′si), *a.* [< *fox*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of foxes; resembling or suggestive of a fox; hence, tricky; given to cunning or subtle artifice.

Oh, *foxy* Pharisay, that is thy leuen, of which Christ so diligently bad vs beware. *Tyndale,* Works, p. 148.

Henceforward rarely could she front in hall,
Or elsewhere, Modred's narrow *foxy* face.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Of the color of the common red fox; rufous; reddish; ferrugineous.

That [style] of Titian, which may be called the Golden manner, when unskilfully managed becomes what the painters call *Foxy.* *Sir J. Reynolds,* Note on Dufresnoy.

His frosted earlocks, striped with *foxy* brown.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

He was a youngish fellow, with *foxy* whiskers under his chin. *E. Eggleston,* The Graysons, xix.

3. Having the peculiar musky sweet taste and smell of the American fox-grape, illustrated in the familiar Concord grape.

foxy[2] (fok′si), *a.* [< *fox*[2] + *-y*[1]; or a particular use of *foxy*[1], with ref. to *fox*[2].] **1.** Sour: said of wine, beer, etc., which has soured in the course of fermentation.—**2.** Discolored, as by decay; stained; foxed. See *foxed.* Specifically applied in dyeing to colors which assume an undesirable reddish shade, due to insufficient soaping or chemicking.

foy[1]† (foi), *n.* [< OF. *foy, foi* (F. *foi*), earlier *fei, feid,* faith, > E. *fay*[4] and *faith,* q. v.] Faith; allegiance.

He Easterland subdewd, and Denmarke wonne,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 41.

foy[2]† (foi), *n.* [< OD. *foey,* a compact (Kilian), < OF. *foy, foi,* faith: see *foy*[1].] A feast given by a person who is about to make a journey or who has just returned.

He did at the Dog give me and some other friends of his his *foy,* he being to set sail to-day. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 236.

foy[3]†, *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. erroneous form.] Some sort of cheat or swindler. *Davies.*

Thou you be crossbites, *foys,* and nips, yet you are not good lifts.
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 389).

foyaite (foi′a-īt), *n.* [< *Foya,* in Portugal, + *-ite*[2].] A kind of elæolite-syenite.

foyal†, *a.* See *foial.*

foyer (fwo-yā′), *n.* [F., hearth, fireside, green-room, lobby of a theater, focus, etc., < ML. *focarius,* hearth, prop. adj., < L. *focus,* hearth, fireplace (> F. *feu,* fire): see *focus.*] **1.** In theaters, opera-houses, etc., a public room at or near the entrance next to or comprising the lobby: often, as in the Grand Opera at Paris, a magnificent saloon, elaborately decorated.

We met next in the *foyer* of the opera, between acts of Traviata. *T. Winthrop,* Canoe and Saddle, v.

2. In a furnace, the crucible or basin which holds the molten metal.

foyle†. An obsolete form of *foil*[1], *foil*[2].

foyn†, *v.* A variant of *foin*[1].

foyson†, *n.* An obsolete form of *foison.*

foze (fōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fozed,* ppr. *fozing.* [Sc., perhaps connected with E. *fust*[2], *fusty, foist*[2], etc.] To become moldy; lose flavor.

foziness (fō′zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fozy; sponginess; softness; hence, want of stamina; want of spirit; dullness. [Scotch.]

The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged, and their *foziness* can no longer be concealed.
Blackwood's Mag., Dec., 1821, p. 753.

fozy (fō′zi), *a.* [Cf. *foze.*] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fp. An abbreviation of *forte-piano.*

F. P. A. An abbreviation of *free of particular average,* a phrase of frequent use in marine in-★surance. See *average*[2].

Fr. An abbreviation of *French.*

frat, *prep.* and *adv.* Same as *fro.*

frab (frab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frabbed,* ppr. *frabbing.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] To worry; harass.

I was not kind to you; I *frabbed* you and plagued you from the first, my lamb. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Ruth, xxxvi.

frabbit (frab′it), *a.* [< *frab* + *-it*[4] = *-ed*[2].] Peevish. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

fracas (frā′kas; F. pron. fra-kä′), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *fracaso* = Pg. It. *fracasso*), an uproar, crash, < *fracasser* = Sp. *fracasar* = Pg. *fracassar,* < It. *fracassare,* break in pieces, destroy, < *fra,* within, amidst, in, upon (prob. shortened from L. *infra,* within), + *cassare,* < L. *quassare,* shatter, break, intensive of *quatere,* shake: see *cash*[1], *cass*[1], and *quash.*] A disorderly noise or uproar; a brawl or noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

Officers of the earl's household, livery-men and retainers, went and came with all the insolent *fracas* which attaches to their profession. *Scott,* Kenilworth, vii.

frache (frāsh), *n.* [A technical term, of uncertain origin; perhaps (?) < F. *fraiche,* fem. of *frais,* fresh, cool.] In *glass-works,* an iron pan

in which glass vessels which require annealing are exposed to heat in the leer.

fracid† (fras'id), *a.* [< L. *fracidus*, soft, mellow, < **fracere*, inceptive *fracescere*, become soft or mellow, rot, spoil.] Rotten from being too ripe; overripe.

frack[1] (frak), *a.* Same as *freck*[1].

frack[2] (frak), *v.* [Perhaps < *frack*[1] = *freck*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To abound, swarm, or throng. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To fill to excess. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

frack[3] (frak), *n.* A hole in a garment. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

fractable (frak'ta-bl), *n.* [< L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break, + *-able.*] In *arch.*, a gable-coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, and is broken into steps, crenelles, ogees, etc.

fracted (frak'ted), *a.* [< L. *fractus*, pp. of *frangere* (*frag-*), break, = E. *break.*] 1†. Broken; violated.

> His days and times are past,
> And my reliances on his *fracted* dates
> Hath smit my credit. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1.
>
> His heart is *fracted*, and corroborate.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

2. Specifically, in *her.*, broken asunder. This condition is depicted in different ways: thus, a fesse *fracted* may be represented as two demi-bars touching at one angle, or as a bar with a piece broken out of the middle and moved away. The blazon must therefore give more than the mere epithet *fracted.*



Chevron Fracted.

Fracticornes† (frak-ti-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A group of coleopterous insects, representing a division of the family *Curculionidæ.*★

fraction (frak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *fraction, fraccion*, < OF. F. *fraction* = Pr. *fraccio* = Sp. *fracción* = Pg. *fracção* = It. *frazione*, < L. *fractio*(*n-*), a breaking, a breaking in pieces, ML. a fragment, portion, < *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break, = E. *break*, q. v.] 1. The act of breaking, or the state of being broken, especially by violence; a breaking or fracture. [Rare.]

> Such public judgment in matters of opinion must be seldom, . . . for in matters speculative, as all determinations are fallible, so scarce any of them are to purpose, nor ever able to make compensation of either side, either for the public *fraction*, or the particular injustice.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 383.

2. Specifically (*eccles.*), the liturgical act of breaking or dividing the eucharistic bread, or host. Four such fractions are found in different liturgies at different points in the office, but all do not occur in any one liturgy, namely: (1) A preparatory cutting or separation of portions at the beginning of the office or in the office of prothesis; (2) a breaking at the word "brake" (*fregit*) in the institution; (3) the solemn fraction after consecration and before communion; (4) a division for distribution among the communicants.

> The bread, when it is consecrated and made sacramental, is the body of our Lord; and the *fraction* and distribution of it is the communication of that body, which died for us upon the cross. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 305.
>
> The *Fraction* . . . in some Liturgies precedes the Lord's Prayer. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 518.

3. A fragment; a separated portion; a disconnected part.

> The *fractions* of her faith, orts of her love,
> The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
> Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.
>
> An elect *fraction* . . . did not turn their backs on the Messiah. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 33.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, a part, or a number of aliquot parts, of unity. Unity is regarded as divided into equal parts, and one or more of these parts as taken to constitute the fraction. The number of parts into which the unit is divided is termed the *denominator*, and the number of these parts taken the *numerator.* The denominator is commonly written below, and the numerator above, a horizontal or diagonal line: thus, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$. Fractions written in this form are called *common* or *vulgar fractions.* (See *decimal.*) A *proper fraction* is one whose numerator is less than its denominator; an *improper fraction*, one whose numerator is greater than its denominator: as, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{17}{7}$. A *simple fraction* expresses the ratio between two whole numbers: as, $\frac{3}{4}$; a *compound* or *complex fraction* expresses the ratio between fractions (or mixed numbers), or between a fraction (or mixed number) and a whole number: as,

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}},\ \frac{9\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{8}},\ \frac{2\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{2}}{1+\frac{1}{3}},\ \frac{\frac{6}{7}}{7}.$$

Compound or complex fractions can always be reduced to simple fractions. A *compound fraction* is also defined as a fraction of a fraction. A fraction is said to be reduced to its lowest terms when the numerator and denominator contain no common factor.

> The *fraction* which denotes the ratio of the map to the true area is sometimes termed the representative *fraction.*
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 11.

(*b*) In *alg.*, a ratio of algebraic quantities analogous to the arithmetical vulgar fraction, and similarly expressed.—**Astronomical** or **physical fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is 60 or a power thereof: so called because angular degrees are so divided by astronomers, and lengths formerly were so also.—**Continued fraction.** See *continued.*—**Convergent fraction.** See *convergent, n.*—**Decimal fraction.** See *decimal.*—**Rational fraction**, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are rational; especially, one which can be resolved into a sum of two fractions of lower denominators.—**Vanishing fraction**, a fraction whose numerator and denominator are infinitesimal or vanishing together.—**Vulgar fraction.** See def. 4 (*a*).

fractional (frak'shon-al), *a.* [< *fraction* + *-al.*] Pertaining to fractions; comprising a part or the parts of a unit; constituting a fraction: as, *fractional* numbers.

> So soon as the [colored] child is able to wield a hoe, he is regarded a *fractional* field-hand, and during the cotton-picking season quite a large fraction.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 42.

Fractional cultivation, currency, distillation, precipitation, etc. See the nouns.

fractionally (frak'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a fractional manner; by a fraction.

> The new discoveries in California and Australia rendered gold *fractionally* cheaper than silver.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 455.
>
> The chloride was next *fractionally* distilled, and a portion eventually obtained boiling constantly at 120° C.
> *Nature*, XXXIX. 39.

fractionary (frak'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *fractionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *fraccionario*; as *fraction* + *-ary.*] 1. Fractional.—2. Of a fractional nature; constituting a small part; hence, subordinate; unimportant.

> Our sun . . . describing the sweep of such an orbit in space, and completing the mighty revolution in such a period of time as to reduce our planetary seasons and our planetary movements to a very humble and *fractionary* rank in the scale of a higher astronomy. *Chalmers.*
>
> Those who were contemporary to these great agencies [by which Christianity moved] saw only in part; the *fractionary* mode of their perceptions intercepted this compulsion from them. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

Fractionary function. Same as *meromorphic function* (which see, under *meromorphic*).

fractionate (frak'shon-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fractionated*, ppr. *fractionating.* [< *fraction* + *-ate*[2].] To subject to or obtain by the process of fractionation.

> The liquid in the receiver was *fractionated* into portions.
> *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 6.
>
> These heavy oils were obtained by passing the gas over carefully *fractionated* pure light coal oils.
> *W. R. Bowditch*, Coal Gas, p. 5.

fractionation (frak-sho-nā'shon), *n.* [< *fractionate* + *-ion.*] Chemical separation by successive operations, each removing from a liquid some proportion of one of the substances. The operation may be one of precipitation, or of crystallization, or of distillation.

> The isohexane . . . was obtained by *fractionation* from gasoline. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 6.

fractionlet (frak'shon-let), *n.* [< *fraction* + *-let.*] A small fraction. [Rare.]

> Wrote a *fractionlet* of verse entitled "The Beetle."
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 16.

fractious (frak'shus), *a.* [Appar. an alteration (simulating *fraction, fracture*, etc.) of **fratchous* (cf. *fratched*, restive, vicious, applied to a horse), < *fratch*, scold, quarrel, squabble, + *-ous.*] Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretful; rebellious: as, a *fractious* child; a *fractious* temper.

> The leading animals became *fractious*, and we were obliged to stop every few minutes, until their paroxysms subsided. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 144.
>
> Men struggling doubtfully with *fractious* cows and frightened sheep. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 46.

fractiously (frak'shus-li), *adv.* In a fractious manner.

fractiousness (frak'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being fractious; a fractious or snappish temper.

fractuosity (frak-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *fractus*, broken (see *fracted*), + *-osity*, appar. after *anfractuosity.*] The state of being fractured; superficial fracture.

> This defect is remedied by replating, which reincorporates and reunites the surface, correcting all *fractuosity*, and making the ware bright and new.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 17.

fractural (frak'tūr-al), *a.* [< *fracture* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fracture.
★*Worcester*, Supp. (1881).

fracture (frak'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *fracture*, F. *fracture* = Pr. *fractura, frachura* = Sp. Pg. *fractura* = It. *frattura*, < L. *fractura*, a breach, fracture, cleft, < *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break: see *fraction.*] 1. A breaking or a break; especially, a partial or total separation of parts of a continuous solid body under the action of a force; specifically, in *surg.*, the breaking of a bone. The fracture of a bone is *simple* when the bone only is divided; *compound* when the breaking of the bone is accompanied by a laceration of the integuments; *multiple* when the bone is broken in more than one place; and *comminuted* when the bone is splintered into several small pieces. Fractures are also termed *transverse, longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to their direction in regard to the axis of the bone.

> The seed of rue and wax together is able to souder the *fracture.* *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 13.

2. A broken surface, with reference to texture or configuration, or to manner of breaking; specifically, in *mineral.*, the characteristic breakage of a substance, or appearance presented on a surface other than that of cleavage: as, a compact *fracture;* a fibrous *fracture;* foliated, striated, or conchoidal *fracture*, etc.

> *Fracture*, taste, color, polarization, electrical properties, and transparency are among the least decisive peculiarities of minerals. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI. 586.

3. A break or breach; division; disunion; estrangement.

> Let the sick man set his house in order before he die, . . . reconcile the *fractures* of his family, reunite brethren, cause right understandings.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

Colles's fracture, fracture of the lower end of the radius of the forearm.—**Greenstick fracture**, a partial fracture of a young bone.—**Pott's fracture**, fracture of the lower end of the fibula with dislocation at the astragalotibial articulation.—Syn. *Fracture, Rupture, Breach. Fracture* of something hard, as a bone, glass, rocks; *rupture* of something soft, as a blood-vessel, the skin; *breach*, a bad break of any kind: as, the cannon made a *breach* in the wall. *Fracture* is rarely used figuratively; the others often are.

> A bone may be broken at the part where it is struck, or it may break in consequence of a strain applied to it. In the former case the *fracture* is generally transverse, and in the latter more or less oblique in direction.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 681.
>
> The egg that soon
> Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed
> Their callow young. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 419.
>
> Disburden'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
> Her mural *breach.* *Milton*, P. L., vi. 879.

fracture (frak'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fractured*, ppr. *fracturing.* [< *fracture, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To break; cause a fracture in; crack: as, to *fracture* a bone or the skull.

> Loud the northern main
> Howls through the *fractur'd* Caledonian isles.
> *Thomson*, Britannia.

=Syn. *Cleave, Split*, etc. See *rend*, and *fracture, n.*

II. *intrans.* To break; undergo fracture.

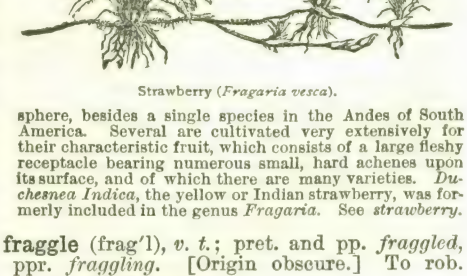
> The implements of the Trenton gravels are of sandstone chiefly, those of the upper Mississippi are of quartzite, neither of which *fractures* properly when subjected to heat. *Science*, IV., No. 95, p. 5.

fracture-box (frak'tūr-boks), *n.* A box used to incase a fractured leg, securing immobility and facilitating the application of dressings.

frae (frā), *prep.* A Scotch form of *fro, from.*

frænula, frænulum, etc. See *frenula*, etc.

Fragaria (frā-gā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fraga*, pl., strawberries, > F. *fraise*, strawberry: see *fraise*[3].] A genus of perennial herbs with creeping stolons, belonging to the family *Rosaceæ*, the fruit of which is known as the *strawberry.* There are about 25 species widely distributed through the temperate and alpine regions of the northern hemisphere, besides a single species in the Andes of South America. Several are cultivated very extensively for their characteristic fruit, which consists of a large fleshy receptacle bearing numerous small, hard achenes upon its surface, and of which there are many varieties. *Duchesnea Indica*, the yellow or Indian strawberry, was formerly included in the genus *Fragaria.* See *strawberry.*



Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

fraggle (frag'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fraggled*, ppr. *fraggling.* [Origin obscure.] To rob. [Local, U. S.]

fragile (fraj'il), *a.* [= F. *fragile* = Pr. *fragil, fragel* = Sp. *frágil* = Pg. *fragil* = It. *fragile*, < L. *fragilis*, easily broken, brittle, frail, < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction.* Doublet, *frail*[1], q. v.] Easily broken; brittle; hence, offering weak resistance to any destroying force; weak; easily destroyed; liable to fail.

> The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile.* *Bacon.*

Other incident throes
That nature's *fragile* vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

When subtile wits have spun their thread too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought.
Milton, P. R., iii. 388.

Yet seem'd the pressure twice as sweet
As woodbine's *fragile* hold.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

=**Syn.** *Fragile*, *Frail*; weak, infirm, slight, delicate. *Fragile* is nearly always restricted to the physical; *frail* applies to the physical, but has also been extended to the moral.

On a sudden a low breath
Of tender air made tremble in the hedge
The *fragile* bindweed-bells and briony rings.
Tennyson, The Brook.

How short is life! how *frail* is human trust.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 235.

The Kanawits have a custom of sending much of their deceased chief's goods adrift in a *frail* canoe on the river.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 112.

fragilely (fraj'il-li), *adv.* In a fragile manner.

fragileness (fraj'il-nes), *n.* Fragility.

fragility (frā-jil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *fragilite*, *fragelite*, < OF. *fragilite*, F. *fragilité* = Pr. *fragilitat* = Sp. *fragilidad* = Pg. *fragilidade* = It. *fragilità*, < L. *fragilita(t-)s*, brittleness, < *fragilis*, brittle: see *fragile*. Doublet of *frailty*.] The condition or quality of being fragile or easily broken; hence, weakness in general; liability to be destroyed or to fail; frailness.

Wite ye fro whens this cometh of the grete *fragelite* that is in hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 433.

Of *fragility* the cause is an impotency to be extended: and therefore stone is more fragile than metal.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 841.

Honor seem'd in me
To have forgot her own *fragility*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 57.

The controversy as to the relative *fragility*, or the relative difficulty, of popular government and other forms of government, appears to be a controversy of this kind.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 171.

fragment (frag'ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *fragment*, < F. *fragment* = Pr. *fragment* = Sp. Pg. It. *fragmento*, < L. *fragmentum*, a fragment, remnant (cf. *fragmen*, a fracture, pl. *fragmina*, fragments), < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction*.] A part broken off or otherwise separated from a whole; a small detached portion; hence, a part of an unfinished whole, or of an uncompleted design: as, the *fragments* of a broken vase, of Anacreon's poems; this building is but a *fragment* of the original plan.

I saw . . . a block of marble four feet diameter, which seem'd to have been the head of a colossal statue, and many pieces about it appear'd to be *fragments* of the same statue. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 12.

Claudian, in his *fragment* upon the Gyants War, has given full Scope to that wildness of Imagination which was natural to him. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 333.

As when rich China vessels, fall'n from high,
In glitt'ring dust and painted *fragments* lie.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 160.

Wolfenbüttel fragments. (*a*) Portions of a New Testament codex, supposed to be of the fifth or sixth century, recovered about 1750 at Wolfenbüttel in Germany from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville. (*b*) A rationalistic work on the Bible, by Reimarus, a German critic of the eighteenth century. =**Syn.** Bit, scrap, chip, remnant.

fragmental (frag'men-tal), *a.* [< *fragment* + *-al*.] Consisting of fragments; in *geol.*, composed of fragments of earlier rocks.

Trap, granite, gneiss, and metamorphic and eruptive rocks generally, were giving way to the sedimentary and *fragmental*. *Science*, III. 226.

fragmentarily (frag'men-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a fragmentary manner; piecemeal.

Even the facts here *fragmentarily* collated point clearly to some common mode of genesis for both planets and satellites. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 368.

fragmentariness (frag'men-tā-ri-nes), *n.* [< *fragmentary* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being fragmentary; want of continuity; brokenness.

This stupendous *fragmentariness* heightened the dream-like strangeness of her bridal life.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xx.

fragmentary (frag'men-tā-ri), *a.* [< *fragment* + *-ary*1.] 1. Composed of fragments or broken pieces; broken up; hence, not complete or entire; disconnected; disjointed.

What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, Second Anniversary.

It is only from little *fragmentary* portions of village churches that we learn that the round Gothic style was really at one time prevalent in the province.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 523.

He murmured forth in *fragmentary* sentences his happiness. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

There is no complete man, but only a collection of *fragmentary* men. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, vi.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, made up of fragments of other rocks: said of rocks such as tufas, agglomerates, conglomerates, and breccias.

fragmentation (frag-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *fragment* + *-ation*.] A breaking up into parts or fragments; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a breaking up into parts or joints which become new individuals, as in some *Schizomycetes*: a form of fission.

It not unfrequently happens, however, that groups of cells break away from their former connexion as longer or shorter straight or curved filaments, or as solid masses. In some filamentous forms this *fragmentation* into multicellular pieces of equal length or nearly so is a normal phenomenon, each partial filament repeating the growth, division, and *fragmentation* as before.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 402.

fragor1 (frā'gor), *n.* [= Pg. *fragor* = It. *fragore*, < L. *fragor*, a breaking, a breaking to pieces, a crash, noise, < *frangere* (√ **frag*), break: see *fraction*.] A loud harsh sound; the report of something bursting; a crash. [Rare.]

Scarce sounds so far
The direful *fragor*, when some southern blast
Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks
Deep fang'd, and ancient tenants of the rock.
Watts, Victory of the Poles.

fragor2†, **fragour**† (frā'gor), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fragrare*, emit a scent: see *fragrant*.] A strong sweet scent.

Gardens here for grandeur and *fragour* are such as no city in Asia outvies.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 165.

fragrance (frā'grans), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *fragrancia* = It. *fragranza*, *fragranzia*, < ML. **fragrantia*, < L. *fragran(t-)s*, fragrant: see *fragrant*.] The quality of being fragrant; that quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odor.

Eve separate he spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 425.

The train prepare a cruise of curious mold,
A cruise of *fragrance*, formed of burnish'd gold.
Pope, Odyssey, vi.

Cool Zephyrs through the clear blue sky
Their gather'd *fragrance* fling.
Gray, Spring.

The south wind searches for the flowers whose *fragrance* late he bore. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

=**Syn.** *Perfume*, *Aroma*, etc. (see *smell*, *n.*); redolence, incense, balminess.

fragrancy (frā'gran-si), *n.*; pl. *fragrancies* (-siz). Same as *fragrance*.

The goblet, crown'd,
Breathed aromatic *fragrancies* around. *Pope*.

fragrant (frā'grant), *a.* [= F. *fragrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *fragrante*, < L. *fragran(t-)s*, sweet-scented, ppr. of *fragrare*, emit an odor (usually an agreeable odor).] Affecting the sense of smell in a pleasing manner; having a noticeable perfume, especially an agreeable one: often used figuratively.

How sweet and lovely dost thou make the shame
Which, like a canker in the *fragrant* rose,
Doth spot the beauty of thy budding name!
Shak., Sonnets, xcv.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 645.

Their *fragrant* memory will outlast their tomb,
Embalm'd forever in its own perfume.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 631.

Dark maples where the wood-thrush sings,
And bowers of *fragrant* sassafras.
Bryant, Earth's Children.

=**Syn.** Sweet-smelling, sweet-scented, balmy, odorous, odoriferous, perfumed, redolent; spicy, aromatic.

fragrantly (frā'grant-li), *adv.* With fragrance.

As the hops begin to change colour and smell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

fragrantness (frā'grant-nes), *n.* The quality of being fragrant; fragrance.

frait, **fraiet**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *fray*1.

fraight†, *a.* Same as *fraught*.

frail1 (frāl), *a.* [< ME. *freyl*, *freel*, *frele*, < OF. *frele*, F. *frêle* (also uncontr. *fragile*), frail, = It. *fraile*, *frale* (also uncontr. *fragile*), < L. *fragilis*, brittle, fragile: see *fragile*, which is a doublet of *frail*1.] 1. Easily broken or destroyed; fragile; hence, weak in any way; likely to fail and decay; perishable; infirm in constitution or condition.

I am ferd, by my faith, of thi *frele* yowth.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 829.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how *frail* I am.
Ps. xxxix. 4.

These houses are composed of the *frail* materials of the country, wood and clay, thatched with straw, though, in the inside, they are all magnificently lined, or furnished.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 623.

More *frail* than the shadows on glasses.
A. C. Swinburne, Poems and Ballads, **Ded.**

2. Specifically, weak in moral principle or resolution; not strong to resist temptation to evil; so weak as to be in danger of falling, or to have fallen, from virtue; of infirm virtue.

All flesh is *frayle* and full of ficklenesse.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 41.

I know I am *frail*, and may be cozen'd too
By such a siren. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 1.

Prodigious, this! the *frail* one of our play
From her own sex should mercy find to-day!
Pope, Jane Shore, Epil.

3. Weak-minded. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. Tender in sentiment.

Deep indignation, and compassion *frail*. *Spenser*.

=**Syn.** 1. *Fragile*, *Frail* (see *fragile*); brittle, slight.

frail1†, *v. t.* [ME. *frailen*; < *frail*1, *a.*] To make frail.

Thou bringest my body in bitter bale,
And *fraill* my sowle with thy frailte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

★ **frail**2 (frāl), *n.* [< ME. *fraiel*, *frayle*, *frayl*, *freyel*, < OF. *fraiel*, *fraiaus* (ML. *fraellum*), a basket; origin obscure.] 1. A flexible basket made of rushes, and used, especially in commerce, for containing fruits, particularly dried fruits, as dates, figs, or raisins.

Great guns fourteen, three hundred pipes of wine,
Two hundred *frailes* of figs and raisons fine.
Mir. for Mags., p. 482.

As in Grape-Harvest, with vnweary pains,
A willing Troop of merry-singing Swains
With crooked hooks the sprouting Clusters cut,
In *Frails* and Flaskets them as quickly put.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Three *frails* of sprats, carried from mart to mart,
Are as much meat as these, to more use travell'd.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

[Here is] a *frail* of figs, which I send to yourself (in the barrel of raisins). *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 470.

2. A rush used for weaving baskets.—3. A certain quantity of raisins, about 75 pounds, contained in a frail.

frailly (frāl'li), *adv.* [< *frail*1 + *-ly*2.] In a frail manner; weakly; infirmly. *Imp. Dict.*

frailness (frāl'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being frail; weakness; infirmity; frailty.

frailty (frāl'ti), *n.*; pl. *frailties* (-tiz). [< ME. *freylte*, *freeltie*, *freletee*, *frelote*, *frelte*, *frealte*, < OF. **frailite*, Norm. **frealte* (Mann), F. *fragilité*, < L. *fragilita(t-)s*, brittleness: see *fragility*, which is a doublet of *frailty*.] 1. The condition or quality of being frail; weakness of condition or of resolution; infirmity; liability to be deceived or seduced.

Other for ye have kept your honestee,
Or elles ye han falle in *freletee*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 12012.

To forget, may proceed from the *Frailty* of Memory.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 16.

God knows our *frailty* [and] pities our weakness. *Locke*.

2. A fault proceeding from human weakness; a foible; a sin of infirmity.

Finally for loue, there is no *frailtie* in flesh and bloud so excusable as it, no comfort or discomfort greater then the good and bad successe thereof.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his *frailties* from their dread abode.
Gray, Elegy.

=**Syn.** Imperfection, failing.

fraiment†, *n.* See *frayment*.

frain1 (frān), *v. t.* [Formerly also *freine*, *fraine*; < ME. *frainen*, *fraynen*, *freinen*, *freynen*, < AS. *frignan*, also syncopated *frinan* (pret. *frægn*, pl. *frugnon*, *frunon*, *frunnon*, pp. *frugnen*) = OS. *fregnan* = Icel. *fregna* = Goth. *fraihnan* (pret. *frah*, pl. *frēhum*, < pres. **fraihan*), ask, with verb-formative *-n* (prop. of pres. tense), parallel with AS. *fricgan* = Goth. as if **frigjan*, with verb-formative *-j* (*-i*), ask; from the same root as OS. *fragōn* = D. *vragen* = OHG. *frāgēn*, *frāhēn*, MHG. *vragen*, G. *fragen*, ask; Teut. **freh* = L. √ **prec* in *precari*, ask, pray (whence ult. E. *pray*1, *precarious*, etc.), *preces*, prayers, *procus*, a wooer, etc., = OBulg. *prositi*, demand, = Skt. √ *prachh*, ask. See *pray*1.] To ask. [Now only prov. Eng.]

His bretheren and his sustren gonne hym *freyne*
Whi he so sorwful was in al his cheere.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1227.

This folke *frayned* hym firste fro whennes he come.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 532.

And she toke the yonger in counseill and *frayned* her of many dyuers thynges. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

frain2†, *n.* [ME., also *frayne*, *freyn*, < OF. *fraisne*, *freisne*, *frasne*, *fresne*, F. *frêne* = Pr. *fraisne*, *fraisse* = Sp. *fresno* = Pg. *freixo* = It. *frassino*, < L. *fraxinus*, ash: see *Fraxinus*.] The ash; the ash-tree.

For it [the child] was in an asche yfounde;
She cleped it *Frain* in that stounde.
The *freyns* of the asche is a *freyn*
After the language of Breteyn.
Lay le Freine, l. 223 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

fraischeur† (frā′shėr), *n.* [< OF. *fraischeur*, F. *fraîcheur*, < OF. *frais*, fem. *fraische*, F. *fraîche*, fresh, cool: see *fresh*.] Freshness; coolness. [Rare.]

Hither in summer evenings you repair,
To taste the *fraischeur* of the purer air.
Dryden, To his Sacred Majesty.

fraise[1]†, *v. t.* [ME., < AS. *frāsian*, ask, try, tempt, = OS. *frēsōn*, try, tempt, endanger, = OHG. *freisōn*, be in danger or terror; cf. OHG. **freisjan*, MHG. *vreisen*, endanger, terrify; weak verbs, associated with Goth. *fraisan*, try, prove, test. Cf. *fraist*.] To put in terror or danger.

He fellez forests fele, forrayse the landez,
ffrysthez [read *ffrythez*, i. e., *friths*, spares] no fraunchez,
bot *fraisez* the pople.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1247.

fraise[2] (frāz), *n.* [Also *froise*; origin obscure.] A pancake with bacon in it. [Prov. Eng.]

fraise[3] (frāz), *n.* [F., a strawberry, < LL. as if **fragea*, < L. *fragum*, a strawberry-plant, pl. *fraga*, strawberries (> It. *fraga* = Walloon *frève*, strawberry).] In *her.*, the conventional strawberry-leaf, as those in the coronets of English dukes, marquises, etc.

fraise[4] (frāz), *n.* [< F. *fraise*, a ruff, a pointed stake.] **1.** A ruff worn about the neck.

A beautiful standing ruff, or *fraise*.
James, Darnley, xv. [*N. E. D.*]

2. In *fort.*, a defense consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or an inclined position. See *fortification*.

The storming party . . . broke through the *fraises* and mounted the parapet. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., VI. liv.

fraise[5] (frāz), *n.* [< F. *fraise*, < *fraiser*, enlarge a circular hole, < *fraise*, a ruff: see *fraise*[4].] The name of several tools. (*a*) A grooved tool used in marble-working to enlarge a hole made by a drill. (*b*) A tool used by jewelers, consisting of a pinion-shaped cutter for correcting inaccuracies in the form of the teeth in toothed wheels.

fraised (frāzd), *a.* [< *fraise*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Fortified with a fraise.

fraist†, *v.* [ME. *fraisten*, *freisten*, *frasten*, < Icel. *freista* = Sw. *fresta*, try, attempt, test, tempt, = Dan. *friste*, try, attempt, tempt, experience; with formative *-t* (akin to Goth. **fraistan*, in deriv. *fraistubni*, *fraistobni*, trial, temptation), from the verb (Goth. *fraisan*, etc.) represented by *fraise*[1]: see *fraise*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To try; test; prove; put to the proof.

Thou *fraisted* us, als silver *fraisted* isse.
Ps. lxv. 10 (ME. version) [lxvi. 10].

Fulle many men the world here *fraistes*,
Bot he is noght wyse that tharin traystes.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1090.

2. To learn by trial; experience.

ȝoure douhtynesse of blode the Sarazins salle *freiste*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 175.

3. To seek to learn; ask; inquire.

ffrayne will I fer and *fraist* of there werkes,
Meue to my mater and make here an ende.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 97.

4. To seek; be eager for; desire.

Nay, *frayst* I no fyȝt, in fayth I the telle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 279.

II. *intrans.* To go forth on an expedition; sally forth.

The kyng *fraystez* a-furth over the fresche strandez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1227.

fraiter†, **fraitor**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frayter*, *fraytor*, *froyter*; < ME. *fraitor*, *fraitour*, *fraytour*, *freitour*, *freitur*, *fratour*, *frature*, < OF. *fraitur*, by apheresis from *refreitor*, *refretor*, *refretour*, *refretoire*, < ML. *refectorium*, a dining-hall in a convent, a refectory: see *refectory*. Hence *fratery*, *fratry*, and in comp. *frater-house*.] A dining-hall in a convent; a refectory.

Thus thei ben exempt from cloistre, and from risyng at mydnyȝt, and fro fastinge in her [their] *fraitour*, and other workes of obedience.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 292.

And thanne freres in here *freitoure* shal fynden a keye
Of Constantynes coffres, in which is the catel
That Gregories god-children han yuel dispended.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 323.

fraket†, *n.* See *freke*.

fraked†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *fracoth*, *fracuth*, *fracod*, *fraced*, bad, base, unseemly, vile, shameful. Cf. *frakel*.] Bad; vile; shameful.

Nis none werse fo thene *frakede* fere [than a bad companion]. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), II. 189.

frakel†, *a.* [ME., also *frekel*, var., with term. *-el*, of *fraked*, q. v.] Same as *fraked*.

Seruen, hwen thou naldes [wouldst not] Godd, this fikele world & *frakele*. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 7.

fraken†, *n.* See *frecken*.

fraknedt, *a.* See *freckened*.

fraknyt, *a.* See *freckny*.

framable (frā′ma-bl), *a.* [< *frame* + *-able*.] Capable of being framed or formed. [Rare.]

Man hath still a reasonable understanding, and a will thereby *framable* to good things, but is not thereunto now able to frame himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

frambœsia (fram-bē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < F. *framboise* (whence Sp. *frambuesa*), raspberry, dial. (Walloon) *frombâhe*, perhaps (with change of *br* to *fr* by association with F. *fraise*, strawberry: see *fraise*[3]) < D. *braambezie*, raspberry, blackberry, = OHG. **brāmberi*, *pramperi*, MHG. *brāmbere*, G. *brombeere*, blackberry: see *bramble*, *brambleberry*.] In *pathol.*, the yaws, a chronic contagious disease prevalent in the Antilles, some parts of Africa, and other tropical regions, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences, whence the name. The name has also been somewhat loosely applied to other affections of the skin anatomically resembling the yaws. Also called *pian*, *verrugas*, and *polypapilloma tropicum*.

frambœsioid (fram-bē′si-oid), *a.* [< *frambœsia* + *-oid*.] Like or indicating the disease called frambœsia.

Vegetations and growths occur, at first wart-like, later profusely hypertrophic—*frambœsioid*.
★ *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 77.

frame (frām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *framed*, ppr. *framing*. [< ME. *framen*, construct, build, *framen*, *fremen*, *fremmen*, strengthen, refresh, *fremen*, *fremmen*, perform, execute, *framen*, *framien*, *fremien*, *fremen*, intr. (with dat. obj.), profit, be of advantage, avail, < AS. *fremman*, *fremian*, tr., advance, promote, perform, execute, commit, do, *framian*, *fremian*, intr., profit, avail, = OS. *fremmian*, perform, = OFries. *frema*, commit, effect, = MLG. *vromen*, LG. *framen* = OHG. *fremman*, *freman*, MHG. *fremen* = Icel. *fremja*, *frama* = Sw. *främja* = Dan. *fremme*, promote, further, perform (etc.; the various verbal forms and senses are mingled), < AS. *fram*, *from*, a., bold, forward, strenuous, strong, = OS. *from*, earnest, = OFries. *fremo*, *from* = D. *vroom* = MLG. *vrome* = MHG. *vrum*, *vrom*, G. *fromm*, pious, strong, brave, honest, kind, = Icel. *framr*, forward, prominent, = Sw. Dan. *from*, pious, meek; connected with AS. *fram*, *from*, prep., from: see *from*. The sense 'construct' appears first in ME.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To strengthen; refresh; support.

Thor [there] ghe [she] gan *fremen* Ysmael
With watres drinc and bredes mel.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

At last, with creeping crooked pace forth came
An old, old man, with beard as white as snow,
That on a staffe his feeble steps did *frame*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 30.

2†. To execute; perform.

Alle haueden sworen him oth . . .
That he sholden hise wille *freme*.
Havelok, l. 439.

The silken tackle
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That yarely *frame* the office. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

3. To fit, as for a specific end; make suitable or conformable; adapt; adjust.

I will hereafter *frame* my self to be coy.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 85.

He hath a person, and a smooth dispose,
To be suspected, *fram'd* to make women false.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

It is a happiness to be born and *framed* unto virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

It seems to me the little lass is *framing* herself to some artifice. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 86.

4. To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts; fabricate by union of constituent parts: as, to *frame* a house, a door, or a machine.

First are two seates placed, or one so *framed* that two may sit in the same apart. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 191.

A fairer creature never did
Dame Nature ever *frame*.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 370).

5. In general, to bring or put into form or order; adjust the parts or elements of; compose; contrive; plan; devise.

Exceedingly they troubled were in thought,
Ne wist what answere unto him to *frame*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 313.

He began to *frame* the loveliest countenance he could.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

Frame a Will; whereto you shall inscribe
My master your sole heir. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

Our English Universities, however far in the historic distance we may throw back their origin, must have been *framed* on the model of the Continental Universities.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 141.

6. To fabricate or concoct by scheming, usually with sinister purpose; with *up*.—**7.** [< *frame*, *n.*] To surround or provide with a frame, as a picture; put into a frame, as a piece of cloth.

There at the window stood,
Framed in its black square length, with lamp in hand,
Pompilia. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 286.

Satins may also be cleaned, dried, damped, brushed, *framed*, and finished, exactly as described for silk damasks.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 147.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To profit; avail.

Of ther childer it sais the names,
To neven [name] tham here it ne *frames*.
Rob. of Brunne, in Layamon (ed. Madden), III. 389.

The meate with some of them could scant *frame*, by reason of their queazie stomackes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 276.

2†. To fit; accord.

When thou hast turned them all ways, and done thy best to hew them and to make them *frame*, thou must be fain to cast them out.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 106.

Sweet! then, while each thing doth *frame*,
Take me to thee, and thee to me!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 563).

My rude rhymes ill with thy verses *frame*.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 274).

3†. To succeed in doing or trying to do something; manage.

Said he, "Sae weel we *frame*,
I think it is convenient
That we should sing a psalm."
Battle of Philiphaugh (Child's Ballads, VIII. 133).

Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right. Judges xii. 6.

4. To wash ore with the aid of a frame.—**5.** To move. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

An oath, and a threat to set Throttler on me if I did not *frame* off, rewarded my perseverance.
★ *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

frame (frām), *n.* [< ME. *frame*, a fabric, structure, also profit, advantage, benefit, < AS. *fremu*, *freme*, profit, advantage, benefit, = Icel. *frami*, advancement; from the verb.] **1**†. Profit; advantage; benefit.

He made an aucter [altar] on Godes name,
And sacrede he thor-on for sowles *frame*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 625.

We trowe it is to our *frame*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), [p. 162.

2†. The act of planning or contriving; contrivance; invention.

John the bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villainies.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

3. Form, constitution, or structure in general; system; order: as, the *frame* of government.

For then [at the last day] the present *frame* of things shall be dissolved, and the bounds set to the more subtile and active parts of matter shall be taken away.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

The law of Moses, as distinguished from all other religious institutions, had nothing in the *frame* and design of it apt either to recommend it to its professors, or to invite proselytes. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

4. Anything composed of parts fitted and united; fabric; structure: used especially of natural objects with reference to their physical structure or constitution.

This goodly *frame*, the earth, seems to me a steril promontory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The very mould and *frame* of hand, nail, finger.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

As you enter at the door, there is opposed to you the *frame* of a wolf in the hangings.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

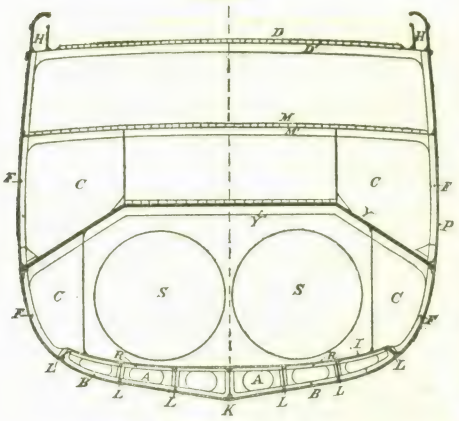
All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal *frame*,
All are but ministers of Love,
And feed his sacred flame. *Coleridge*, Love.

5. The sustaining parts of a structure fitted and joined together; framework: as, the *frame* of a house, bridge, ship, or printing-press. See cut on following page.—**6.** Any kind of case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, whether fixed or movable: as, the *frame* of a window, door, picture, or looking-glass.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter and hath stell'd
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart;
My body is the *frame* wherein 'tis held.
Shak., Sonnets, xxiv.

The mill yawned all ruinous with unglazed *frames*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xix.

China has the *frame* of morals, but has no picture to place within it; it wants an ideal to give beauty to its own conception. *Faiths of the World*, p. 83.



Frame of Iron Ship.

A, double bottom; *B*, bracket frame; *C*, coal-bunkers; *D*, upper or spar deck; *D'*, upper- or spar-deck beam; *F*, main frame; *H*, hammock-berthing; *I*, inner bottom plating; *K*, keel; *L*, longitudinals; *M*, main deck; *M'*, main-deck beam; *P*, outside plating; *R*, reverse frame; *S*, boilers; *Y*, protective deck; *Y'*, protective-deck beam.

Specifically—(*a*) An open elevated framework of wood or iron that supports the cases out of which the compositor picks his types. (*b*) A loom; especially, a sort of loom on which linen, silk, etc., are stretched for quilting or embroidering, or on which lace, stockings, etc., are made. (*c*) In *milit. engin.*, a framework of four stout pieces of scantling fastened together in rectangular form, placed at intervals in shafts and galleries, to support and hold in position the sheeting. (*d*) In *hort.*, a glazed structure of different kinds, portable or permanent, for protecting young plants from frost, etc. (*e*) In *mining*, a very simple apparatus for washing ore, consisting of a table of boards slightly inclined, over which runs a gentle stream of water. See *framing-table*. [Cornwall, Eng.] (*f*†) A raft. *Davies.*

Set sayles aloft, make out with oares, in ships, in boates, in *frames*. *Phaer*, Æneid, iv.

Hence—**7.** An inclosing border of any kind; specifically, in *art*, a purely ornamental surrounding border, as in sculptured or other relief ornament; a carved border to a sunken panel or opening; in surface-decoration, a painted or inlaid ornament carried round a fresco-painting or other picture upon a wall.

There were no flowers, no garden-beds; only a broad gravel-walk girdling a grass-plat, and this set in the heavy *frame* of the forest. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

8. Particular state, as of the mind; mental condition; natural temper or disposition: as, an unhappy *frame* of mind.

Christianity is not so much a Divine institution as a Divine *frame* and temper of spirit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 19.

Your steady soul preserves her *frame*. *Swift.*

I sat by his bed the whilst—He passed away in a blessed *frame*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

Only in the gathered silence
Of a calm and waiting *frame*
Light and wisdom as from Heaven
To the seeker came. *Whittier*, To ———.

9. Shape; form; proportion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Good my lord, put your discourse into some *frame*, and start not so wildly from my affair. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

A bear's a savage beast, . . .
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1308.

Balloon frame, the frame of a wooden building formed of light scantlings nailed in place, and without diagonal braces. A *braced frame* is one in which the principal members are mortised and tenoned together with much diagonal bracing.—**Flexible frame**, in *car-* and *carriage-building*, a frame so constructed that the natural spring of the wood may serve in part as an equivalent for metallic springs, which may thus be dispensed with entirely or in part. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Out of frame.** See *out.*

framea (frā′mē-ä), *n.*; pl. *frameæ* (-ē). [L.; of Teut. origin.] **1.** In *hist.*, a long spear used by the Franks, having a socketed head, sometimes barbed, but more commonly formed like a lance-head with a flat double-edged blade.—**2.** In *archæol.*, a celt of the socketed form. See *celt*[2] and *amgarn.*

frame-breaker (frām′brā″kėr), *n.* One of those who attempted with violence to prevent the introduction of the stocking-frame (which see). [Eng.]

I only wish the machines—the frames—were safe here, and lodged within the walls of this mill. Once put up, I defy the *frame-breakers*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

frame-bridge (frām′brij), *n.* A bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together.

frame-diagram (frām′dī″a-gram), *n.* See *diagram.*

frame-helmet (frām′hel″met), *n.* A helmet in which there is a solid frame, consisting of a ring round the brows with two, three, or more half-arches meeting at the top, and a boss to which the half-arches are bolted, the spaces between the arches being filled with lighter metal in plates, which can easily be bent to the slight curve required. Helmets of this form are common among peoples who are not skilful in forging.

frame-house (frām′hous), *n.* **1.** A house constructed with a skeleton frame of timber covered in with boards, and sometimes with shingles, etc.—**2**†. A house in which framing or building is carried on. [Rare.]

God's scholars have learned otherwise to think of the cross, that it is the *frame-house* in the which God frameth his children like to his Son Christ. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 78.

frame-knitting (frām′nit″ing), *n.* A kind of weaving or knotting made upon pins fixed in a frame, and resembling, when finished, ordinary knitting.

frameless (frām′les), *a.* [< *frame*, *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no frame.

A couple of finished pictures . . . stood in one corner, *frameless*. *The Century*, XXVIII. 541.

frame-level (frām′lev″el), *n.* A masons' level. *E. H. Knight.*

framer (frā′mėr), *n.* One who frames; a maker; a contriver.

Almighty *framer* of the skies!
O let our pure devotion rise
Like incense in thy sight.
Chatterton, Hymn for Christmas Day.

Of the numerous servants of the Company who have distinguished themselves as *framers* of minutes and despatches, Hastings stands at the head. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

frame-saw (frām′sâ), *n.* A thin saw stretched in a frame to give it sufficient rigidity for working.

frame-timber (frām′tim″bėr), *n.* One of the timbers constituting part of the frame of a house or a vessel.

frame-up (frām′up), *n.* A malicious or sinister ★fabrication; a plot; a conspiracy. [Slang.]

framework (frām′wėrk), *n.* **1.** A structure or fabric for inclosing or supporting anything; a frame; a skeleton: as, the *framework* of a building; the bones are the *framework* of the body.

2. Structure; constitution; adjusted arrangement; system.

Once we held debate, a band
Of youthful friends, on mind and art,
And labour and the changing mart,
And all the *framework* of the land.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3. A kind of fancy work made with yarn of silk or worsted drawn across a frame in two directions, and knotted or otherwise secured at the intersections, producing reticulated patterns, sometimes of considerable elaboration. [Properly *frame-work.*]—**Branchial framework.** See *branchial.*

framing (frā′ming), *n.* [< ME. *framynge;* verbal n. of *frame*, *v.*] **1.** The manner or style of putting together.—**2.** A framework or frame; a system of frames.—**3.** In metallurgical operations, a process of separating the slime, as received from the trunk, into grades according to value. Also called *ragging.* See *framing-table.*

framing-chisel (frā′ming-chiz″el), *n.* In *carp.*, a heavy chisel used for making mortises.

framing-table (frā′ming-tā″bl), *n.* In *mining*, an inclined table over one end of which is spread slime from the trunk. A current of water let in upon that end washes the poorer portions and impurities downward, toward or out of the lower end, the heavier and richer portions of the ore remaining at the top. When the slime is thus cleansed and distributed, the table is revolved on its supporting axles, and the contents are dumped into assorting-boxes beneath, from which the ore is taken to be submitted to other operations suited to its character. This operation of sorting is called *framing* or *ragging*, and there were formerly various modifications of the process in use in Cornwall, England, where, however, the simplest form of ore-dressing has been nearly superseded by improved methods and machinery. See *buddle*[2] and *percussion-table.*

frammit (fram′it), *a.* A Scotch form of *fremd.*

An' monie a friend that kiss'd his caup
Is now a *frammit* wight.
Burns, The Five Carlines.

frampel, frampold (fram′pel, -pōld), *a.* [Also written *frampal*, *frampul*, *frampald*, *frampled*, *frompall*, *frampard*, *frompered*, etc.; of unknown but appar. dialectal origin.] Unruly; froward; evil-conditioned; peevish; rugged; quarrelsome. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

For this flower of age . . . winseth and flingeth out like a skittish and *frampold* horse, in such sort that he had need of a sharpe bit and short curb. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 12.

He's a very jealousy man; she leads a very *frampold* life with him, good heart. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

I come from the fine, froward, *frampul* lady,
One was run mad with pride.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel?*
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

franc (frangk), *n.* [Now spelled as F.; formerly *frank;* < ME. *frank* (= MLG. *frank* = G. *frank* = Sw. Dan. *frank*), < OF. *franc*, F. *franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *franco*, a franc: so called, it is said, from the device *Francorum rex*, King of the Franks or French, on the coin as first struck by King John in 1360. See *Frank*[1], *n.*, *frank*[2], *a.*, and *French.*] **1.** Either of two ancient coins in France: one, of gold (the *franc à cheval*, the obverse being a horseman), first coined by John the Good in 1360; the other, of silver, by Henry III. in 1575. The gold franc weighed about 60 grains, and was worth about half a guinea English. The specimen of the silver coin given in the cut weighs about 217 grains, and was worth about one third as much as the gold coin. This coin afterward fluctuated greatly in size and value, and was not minted after 1641.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Silver Franc of Henry III. of France, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. A French coin and money of account which since 1795 has formed the unit of the French monetary system. It has also been adopted as the unit of currency by Switzerland and Belgium, and the lira of Italy, the drachma of Greece, the dinar of Servia, etc., have been made conformable to it. It is of the value of 9½*d.* English money, or 19.3 United States cents, and is divided into 100 centimes. Silver 5-, 2-, 1-, and half-and gold 100-, 50-, 20-, 10-, and 5-franc pieces are coined.

française (F. pron. froṅ-sāz′), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *français*, French: see *French.*] A French country-dance in triple rhythm, or the music for it.

franc-archer (F. pron. froṅk′är-shā′), *n.*; pl. *francs-archers* (froṅz′är-shā′). One of a body of bowmen formed by order of Charles VII. of France, one man being equipped by each parish, and being free of taxes in consideration of his service. The use of the bow by the peasantry of France had always been discouraged by the nobility with disastrous results on the field of battle, hence this undertaking on the part of the king, under whom the English were finally expelled from France.

francht, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *frunch;* cf. *craunch*, *crunch.*] To crunch with the teeth.

I saw a river stopt with stormes of winde,
Wherethrough a swan, a bull, a bore did passe,
Franching the fish and frie with teeth of brasse.
Baldwine, in Mir. for Mags., p. 408.

★**franchise** (fran′chiz or -chīz), *n.* [< ME. *franchise*, *fraunchise*, *fraunches*, *fraunchesse*, freedom, privilege, generosity, < OF. *franchise*, F. *franchise*, freedom, privileged liberty (= Pr. *franquesa* = Sp. Pg. *franqueza* = It. *franchezza*, freedom), < *franc*, free: see *frank*[2], *a.*] **1**†. Liberty; freedom from constraint or subjection; independence; enfranchisement.

In doubte is all our surete to deuise,
And our noble and blissed *franchise*
Is full strangely changed into seruice.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3745.

Mulmutius . . .
Ordain'd our laws; . . . whose repair and *franchise*
Shall, by the power we hold, be our good deed.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

2. A privilege arising from the grant of a sovereign or government, or from prescription, which presupposes a grant; a privilege of a public nature conferred on individuals by grant from government: as, a corporate *franchise* (the right to be and act as a corporation).

No man ne may bygge [buy] lether grene ne skyn grene in the towun, but ȝif he be of *fraunchyse*, vppeyne to nyme that good to the ferme of the towne.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

Your temples burned in their cement; and
Your *franchises*, whereon you stood, confin'd
Into an auger's bore. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

He was the first that appointed the Forms of Civil Government in London, and other Cities, endowing them also with their greatest *Franchises*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

The *franchises* of the company were immense, that it might lay its own plans, provide for its own defence, and in all things take care of itself.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 278.

3. Specifically, the privilege of voting at public elections; the right of suffrage: distinctively called the *elective franchise*.

The *franchise*, as soon as its value was ascertained, became a subject of dispute between different classes of men. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

4. The district or jurisdiction to which a particular individual or corporate privilege extends; the limits of an immunity.

Whanne [he] came ther for moche people he sent,
The whiche held of his lordshippe and *fraunchesse*,
That thei shuld come to hym in eny wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1273.

Ye shall not suffer nor counsell any forynar to dwell withyn the *franschys* of this craft.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

At Worcester in 1466 the rule was that the members should be chosen openly in the Guildhall by the inhabitants of the *franchise*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

5. An asylum or sanctuary where persons are secure from arrest.

Churches and monasteries in Spain are *franchises* for criminals. *London Encyc.*

6†. Nobility of spirit; generosity; highmindedness; magnanimity; liberality.

Heer may ye se how excellent *franchise*
In wommen is whan they hem narwe avyse.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 743.

Yef we be take or slain, the harme is owres and the shame youres, . . . and ther-fore remembre vs of pitee and of youre grete *fraunchise*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 280.

Corporate franchise. See def. 2.—**Elective franchise.** See def. 3.—**Franchise Bill**, a bill for the regulation of the rights of suffrage in a parliamentary or other election; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill passed in 1884, greatly extending the number of voters in elections for Parliament, particularly in the boroughs.—**Parliamentary franchise** of a borough or county, the right to send representatives to Parliament. [Eng.]

franchise (fran'chiz or -chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *franchised*, ppr. *franchising*. [< ME. *franchisen, fraunchisen*, < OF. *franchiss-*, stem of certain parts of *franchir*, F. *franchir*, render free, < *franc*, free: see *frank*[2], *v.* Cf. *affranchise, disfranchise, enfranchise*.] To make free; enfranchise.

And to the sonnes of Aaron they gaue the *franchysed* cytyes Hebron and Lobnah, wyth their suburbes.
Bible of 1551, 1 Chron. vi. 57.

So I lose none [honor]
In seeking to augment it, but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd* and allegiance clear,
I shall be counsell'd. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

franchisement (fran'chiz- or -chīz-ment), *n.* [< OF. *franchisement, franchissement*; as *franchise, v.*, + *-ment*.] Release from burden or restriction; enfranchisement.

That fate, which did thy *franchisement* inforce,
And from the depth of danger set thee free.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii.

franchiser (fran'chiz-ėr or -chīz-ėr), *n.* One who possesses the elective franchise. *Carlyle.*

Francic (fran'sik), *a.* [< ML. *Franciscus*, pertaining to the Franks, < *Francus*, pl. *Franci*, Frank: see *Frank*[1].] Pertaining to the Franks or the language of the Franks; Frankish. [Rare.]

francisca (fran-sis'kạ), *n.* [ML., fem. of *Franciscus*, Frankish: see *Frankish*.] A battle-ax used by the Franks, of which the typical form is a head long in proportion to its width, and expanding toward a convex curved edge, the general direction of which forms a considerable angle with the handle. Others are two-bladed, or have a spike on the side opposite to the blade; but these are more rare. Also *francisque*.


Francisca.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Franciscan (fran-sis'kạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Franciscain* = Sp. Pg. *Franciscano* = It. *Francescano* (= D. *Franciskaan* = G. *Franciscaner* = Sw. Dan. *Franciskaner*, n.), < ML. *Franciscus*, a Franciscan, < *Franciscus*, Francis, a proper name, lit. 'Frankish': see *Frankish, French*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis; of or pertaining to the Franciscans.

Holy *Franciscan* friar! brother, ho!
Shak., R. and J., v. 2.

They who, to be sure of Paradise,
Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,
Or in *Franciscan* think to pass disguised.
Milton, P. L., iii. 480.

II. *n.* One of an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi, Italy, authorized by the pope in 1210 and more formally ratified in 1223. In addition to the usual vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, special stress is laid upon preaching and ministry to the body and soul. Under various names, such as Minorites, Barefooted Friars, and Gray Friars, the order spread rapidly throughout Europe; among its members were Alexander of Hales, Duns Scotus, Roger Bacon, Occam, Popes Sixtus V. and Clement XIV., and other eminent men; and the order was long noted for its rivalry with the Dominicans. Differences early arose in regard to the severity of the rule, which culminated in the fifteenth century in the division of the order into two great classes, the Observantines or Observants and the Conventuals; the former follow a more rigorous, the latter a milder rule. The general of the Observantines is minister-general of the entire order. The order has been noted for missionary zeal, but suffered considerably in the Reformation and the French revolution. The usual distinguishing features of the garb are a gray or dark-brown cowl, a girdle, and sandals.

Franciscea (fran-sis'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Francis* I., Emperor of Austria, a patron of botany.] A name given by Pohl in 1827 to *Brunsfelsia*, a solanaceous genus of Central America and tropical South America. It has large showy flowers. Several species, as *B. Hopeana* and *B. eximia*, are cultivated in greenhouses. The stems and root of *B. uniflora* have been employed in the treatment of rheumatism, and are said to be used in Brazil as a remedy also for syphilis and other diseases.

franciscein (fran-sis'ē-in), *n.* [< *Franciscea* + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the Brazilian monaca-root, the product of *Brunsfelsia uniflora* and other species. The alkaloid is said to have powerful purgative and diuretic qualities.

Francise, *v. t.* See *Francize*.

francisque (fran-sisk'), *n.* [F., < *francisca*, q. v.] Same as *francisca*.

Francize (fran'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Francized*, ppr. *Francizing*. [< ML. *Francus*, Frank, + *-ize*.] To make Frankish; Gallicize; Frenchify. Also spelled *Francise*. [Rare.]

He was an Englishman *Francised*, who, going over into France a young man, spent the rest of his life there.
Fuller, Worthies, Hertford.

Francoa (frang'kō-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Franco*, a physician and botanist of Valencia in the 15th century.] A genus of stemless perennial herbs, of the family *Saxifragaceæ*, of which there are two Chilian species. They have lyrately pinnatifid leaves and racemes of rose-colored flowers. The roots are said to have astringent and sedative properties, and are used for dyeing black.

Franco-Chinese (frang'kō-chī-nēs'), *a.* Relating to France and China; of or pertaining to both France and China, or French and Chinese.

The recent *Franco-Chinese* war.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 48.

Franco-Chinese decoration, a style of decoration of French enameled pottery of the eighteenth century with designs imitated from or suggested by the decoration of Chinese porcelain. The pottery of Sinceny especially is known by this name. See *Sinceny ware*, under *ware*[2].

francolin (frang'kọ-lin), *n.* [< F. *francolin* = Sp. *francolín* = Pg. *francolim* = It. *francolino* (NL. *francolinus*), francolin, appar. dim. of Pg. *frango, frangão*, a cockerel, a chicken, fem. *franga*, a pullet.] A partridge of the genus *Francolinus*. The common francolin, *F. vulgaris*, is an elegant species, formerly found throughout all the warmer parts of Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa, but now chiefly confined to Asia. It has a very loud whistle, and its flesh is greatly esteemed.


Black or Common Francolin (*Francolinus vulgaris*).

Francolinæ (frang-kọ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] The francolins as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds.

Francolinus (frang-kō-lī'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *francolin*.] The technical specific name of the common francolin, *Tetrao francolinus* (Linnæus), made by Stephens in 1819 a generic name of the francolins. There are several species besides *F. vulgaris*, as the Chinese, *F. chinensis*, and the Indian, *F. pictus*.

francolite (frang'kọ-līt), *n.* [< *Franco* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A grayish-green or brown variety of apatite from Wheal Franco, near Tavistock, in Devonshire, England. It occurs in small rounded crystals grouped in stalactitic masses.

Franconian (frang-kō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Franconia* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Franconia, a medieval German duchy south of Thuringia, later the name of several territorial divisions, and now of three provinces (Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia) of Bavaria, consisting of parts of the old duchy.—**Franconian emperors**, the dynasty of German emperors who reigned 1024–1125: so called because they were descended from the ducal house of Franconia. Also called *Salian emperors*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Franconia.

Franco-Prussian (frang'kō-prush'ạn), *a.* Pertaining or relating to France and Prussia: as, the *Franco-Prussian* war.

franc-tireur (froṅ'tē-rėr'), *n.*; pl. *francs-tireurs* (-rėrz'). [F., lit. a free-shooter (G. *freischütz*); < *franc*, free, + *tireur*, a marksman, shooter, drawer, < *tirer*, shoot, draw.] A sharpshooter in the French service, sometimes making part of a corps of light troops and sometimes of a separate body of guerrillas. Francs-tireurs were first organized in 1792, and were prominent in the war of 1870.

frangent (fran'jent), *a.* [< L. *frangen(t-)s*, ppr. of *frangere*, break, √ **frag* = E. *break*. Cf. *fragile, fragment*.] Causing fractures. *H. Walpole.*

frangibility (fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *frangibilité* = It. *frangibilità*; as *frangible* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being frangible.

He allows the *frangibility* of charters when absolute occasion requires it.
Fox, Speech, East India Bills, Dec. 1, 1783.

frangible (fran'ji-bl), *a.* [< ME. *frangebyll* (once), < OF. and F. *frangible* = Sp. *frangible* = Pg. *frangivel* = It. *frangibile*, < L. *frangere*, break: see *frangent*.] Capable of being broken; liable to fracture; breakable.

Some solid and *frangible*, as the bones; others tough and flexible, as the ligaments. *Boyle*, Works, III. 68.

The women bore crockery and other *frangible* articles.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 138.

frangibleness (fran'ji-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *frangibility*.

frangipane (fran'ji-pān), *n.* [< F. *frangipane*, supposed to be so called from the Marquis *Frangipani*, major-general under Louis XIV.] **1.** An extract of milk for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating to dryness skimmed milk, mixed with almonds and sugar. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**2.** A kind of pastry-cake, filled with cream, almonds, and sugar.—**3.** A kind of perfume. See *frangipani*.

frangipani, frangipanni (fran-ji-pä'ni, -pan'i), *n.* [See *frangipane*.] A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odor of, the flower of a West Indian tree, *Plumeria rubra*, or red jasmine.

frangula (frang'gū-lạ), *n.* [NL.; origin uncertain.] The bark of *Rhamnus Frangula*, used in medicine for somewhat the same purpose as rhubarb.

frangulin (frang'gū-lin), *n.* [< *frangula* + *-in*[2].] A yellow crystallizable coloring matter ($C_{21}H_{20}O_9$) contained in the bark of the alder-buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*, and other species of the same genus.

franion†, *n.* [Perhaps a perverted form of OF. *faineant*, an idle or lazy fellow: see *fainéant*.] An idle, dissolute fellow; a paramour or boon companion; a gay or dissolute person of either sex. See first extract under *frank*[2], *a.*, 5.

This Ladie, which he sheweth here,
Is not (I wager) Florimell at all;
But some fayre *Franion*, fit for such a fere.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 22.

Frank[1] (frangk), *n.* [< ME. *Frank*, < AS. *Franca*, pl. *Francan* = D. *Frank*, pl. *Franken* = MLG. *Franker* = OHG. *Franko*, MHG. *Franke*, G. *Franke* = Dan. Sw. *Frank-er* = OF. and F. *Franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *Franco*, < ML. *Francus*, pl. *Franci* (generally in the plural), a Frank (see def.), a tribal name usually explained, from the OHG. form, as < OHG. **francho, *franko* = AS. *franca*, a spear, javelin, = Icel. *frakki*, also *frakka* (prob. < AS.), a kind of spear; the Franks being thus ult. 'Spear-men,' as Saxons were 'Sword-men' (see *Saxon*). The notion of 'free' associated with *Frank* is appar. later: see *frank*[2], *a.*] **1.** A member of a body of Germanic tribes which coalesced under this name in the third century, and afterward separated into three groups, the Chatti, the Ripuarian Franks, and the Salian or Salic Franks. The Ripuarians dwelt along the Rhine, near Cologne. The Salians occupied the country on the lower Rhine, and in the fifth century, under Clovis, overthrew the Roman power in Gaul, founded the Merovingian Frankish monarchy, and gave origin to the name France.

2. [A readoption of the Oriental form of the European name *Frank*, originating at the time of the crusades, when the Franks (that is, the French, and by extension the other nations of western Europe) became familiar to the Turks, Arabs, etc. See *Feringee*.] A European of the western nations: a common designation among the Turks, Arabs, and other Oriental peoples for any western foreigner.

Trust not for freedom to the *Franks*.
They have a king who buys and sells.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

"*Franks!*" quoth the Arab. . . . "*Franks* are the fathers of hats, and do not wear guns or swords, or red caps upon their heads, as you do."
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 172.

frank[2] (frangk), *a.* [< ME. *frank* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *frank*, free, < OF. *franc*, frank, free, at liberty, exempt from subsidies, etc., liberal, valiant, etc., honest, etc., = F. *franc* = Pr. *franc* = Sp. Pg. It. *franco*, < ML. *francus*, free, at liberty, exempt from service, etc.; as a noun, a free man, a nobleman; prob., and according to the usual statement, a generalization of the tribal name *Frank*, OHG. *Franko*, ML. *Francus*, a Frank, pl. *Franci*, the Franks, the 'free' people, in distinction from the tribes in subjection to them: see *Frank*[1]. Cf. *slave*[2], a serf, ult. < *Slave*[1], *Slav*, a Slavonian. Thus *frank*[2] has nothing to do, etymologically, with *free* or with *freck*[1].] **1.** Free; open; unrestrained; unconditioned. [Now rare.]

Thou hast it wonne, for it is of *franke* gift.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 531.

At that time there is a faire, free and *franke* of al custome. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 210.

Thy *frank* election make;
Thou hast power to choose, and they none to forsake.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

In such *frank* style the people lived, hating three things with all their hearts: idleness, want, and cowardice *Froude*, Sketches, p. 165.

2. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. [Rare.]

The *franke* and bountifull Charter granted by king Edward the first. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Let them be ever so intelligent, and ever so *frank* of their advice. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

Being *frank*, she [Nature] lends to those are free.
Shak., Sonnets, iv.

3. Free from disguise or concealment; candid in utterance; sincere and unreserved in manner: as, a *frank* disposition; a *frank* avowal.

This *frank* nature of his is not for secrets.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

4. Freely disclosed; clearly manifest; undisguised; indubitable: as, *frank* ignorance or poverty.

The gastric appearances somewhat resembled those shown in a case of death after operation for removal of the uterine appendage, although there *frank* peritonitis coexisted. *Med. News*, L. 306.

I find in the performances of these puppets . . . a *frank* admission of unreality that makes every shadow of verisimilitude delightful. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

5†. Unrestrained; using free license.

Might not be found a *francker* franion,
Of her leawd parts to make companion.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 37.

Over the fields, in his *franke* lustinesse,
And all the champain o're he [a butterfly] soared light.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 148.

Chaste to her husband, *frank* to all beside.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 71.

=**Syn. 3.** *Open*, *Ingenuous*, etc. (see *candid*); plain, unreserved, undisguised.

frank[2] (frangk), *v. t.* [= OF. *frankir*, *franquir* (var. of *franchir*: see *franchise*, *v.*), free, = It. *francare*, free, exempt (and cf. *franchise*, *v.*); from the adj.: see *frank*[2], *a.*] **1.** To send or cause to be sent by public conveyance free of expense: as, to *frank* a letter. The privilege of franking their own letters through the post, by indorsing their names on them, and also of giving franks to their friends, belonged to the members of the British Parliament from about 1660 till 1840, when it was abolished on the establishment of penny postage. The practically unlimited franking privilege formerly enjoyed by members of the United States Congress and many officers of government was abolished in 1873; but provision was afterward made for the free transmission of mail-matter relating to official business, by the use of special envelops, etc.

The representatives of the people . . . begin to make distinctions, by making exceptions of themselves in the laws. They may *frank* letters; they are exempted from arrests, etc. *J. Adams*, On Government.

Hence—**2.** To facilitate the passage or movements of; give the right of way to, as a traveler. [Rare.]

English itself, which will now *frank* the traveller through the most of North America, through the greater South Sea Islands, in India, along much of the coast of Africa, and in the ports of China and Japan.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

3. In *carp.*, to form the joint of, as that of a window-sash where the crosspieces of the frame intersect each other, by cutting away no more wood than is sufficient to show a miter.

frank[2] (frangk), *n.* [< *frank*[2], *v.*] **1.** The signature or indorsement of a person holding the privilege of franking mail-matter, written or impressed on the wrapper in token of the right of the inclosure to pass free.

Among some *franks* which were lately given to me were the undermentioned. I should feel much obliged if you could inform me . . . what in the succession was the writer, judging by the date of my *frank*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 10.

2. A letter thus indorsed, sent by mail free of postage.

frank[3]† (frangk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *frank*, an inclosure for fattening swine, poultry, etc., < OF. *franc*, a sty for swine, < *franc*, free, privileged, reserved: see *frank*[2].] **I.** *n.* A pigsty; a pen for fattening boars.

P. Hen. Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*?
Bard. At the old place, my lord; in Eastcheap.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

II. *a.* Sty-fed. See I.

When they were once *franke* and fat, they stoode up together proudly againste the Lord and his worde.
Bp. Bale, On Revelation, i., sig. I, iiii.

frank[3]† (frangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *franken*: < *frank*[3], *n.*] **1.** To shut up in a frank or sty: usually with *up*.

Marry, as for Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is *frank'd up* to fatting for his pains.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

In the sty of this most bloody boar
My son George Stanley is *frank'd up* in hold.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 5.

2. To feed; cram; fatten.

The *frank'd* hen, fatten'd with milk and corn.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

frank[4]†, *n.* A former spelling of *franc*.

frank[5] (frangk), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] A name of the heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Great Britain.]

frankalmoin, frankalmoigne (frangk'al-moin), *n.* [< OF. *franc almoigne*, etc.: see *frank*[2] and *almoin*.] Free almoin; in *Eng. law*, a tenure of land free from all temporal service; a tenure by which a religious corporation might hold lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. This is the tenure by which almost all the old monasteries and religious houses held their lands, and by which the parochial clergy and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations hold them to this day, the nature of the service being in the Reformation altered and made conformable to the usage of the Church of England.

The lands of ecclesiastical corporations are to this day said to be held by the tenure of *frank almoigne* or free alms, though the explanation which originally supported the fiction of a tenure has disappeared since the Reformation. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 34.

The essence of the donation in *Frankalmoigne* was that it was a gift to God in free and perpetual alms, and therefore it could never be held or enjoyed by any but a "religious corporation." In other words, no gift in *Frankalmoigne* could be bestowed upon a parish or a layman.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 519.

frank-bank (frangk'bangk), *n.* Same as *free-bench*.

frank-chase (frangk'chās), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a right of liberty of free chase, whereby persons having lands within its limits are prohibited from cutting down any wood, etc., even in their own demesnes, to the prejudice of the right. Also called *free-chase*.

The forest is the most noble of all, for it is a franchise of so princely a tenure that, according to our laws, none but the King can have a forest; if he chance to pass one over to a subject, it is no more forest, but *franck-chace*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

Frankenia (frang-kē'ni-ä), *n.* [After Johann *Franke* (John *Frankenius*) (1590–1661), professor of medicine at Upsala.] A genus of low and heath-like perennial herbs or undershrubs, belonging to the family *Frankeniaceæ*, and nearly allied to the *Tamaricaceæ*. There are about 60 species, widely distributed, but mostly found near the sea or in saline localities. The sea-heath, *F. lævis*, is common in Europe, and 3 species are found in western North America.

Frankeniaceæ (frang-kē-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* A family of herbs or undershrubs, of which the most important genus is *Frankenia*.

franker (frang'kėr), *n.* One exercising the privilege of franking mail-matter. See *frank*[2], *v.*

frank-fee (frangk'fē), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *fee*[2].] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) A holding of lands in fee simple; freehold. (*b*) Freehold lands exempted from all services, but not from homage.

frank-ferm (frangk'fėrm), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *ferm*, farm: see *farm*[1].] In *Eng. law*, lands or tenements changed in the nature of the tenure by feoffment, etc., from knight-service to certain yearly service.

frank-fold (frangk'fōld), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *fold*[2].] In *Eng. law*, a liberty to fold sheep, as the right of a landlord to fold the sheep of his tenant on his land to manure it; faldage.

Frankfort black. See *black*.

frank-hearted (frangk'här"ted), *a.* Having a frank, candid disposition.

The *frank-hearted* Monarch full little did wot
That she smiled, in his absence, on brave Lancelot.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, i. 11.

frank-heartedness (frangk'här"ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of having a frank or candid disposition. *Craig*.

Frankify (frang'ki-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Frankified*, ppr. *Frankifying*. [< *Frank*[1], 1, + *-i-fy*.] To give a Frankish or French appearance or seeming to; Frenchify. [Rare.]

As for *Frankifying* their own names, the Greeks do it worse than we do. *Lord Strangford*, Letters, p. 150.

frankincense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* [Formerly also *frankincence*; < ME. *frankincens*, *frankensence*, *franc encens*, < OF. *franc encens*, < ML. *francum incensum*, lit. pure incense, 'pure' being one of the senses of ML. *francus* and OF. *franc*: see *frank*[2] and *incense*.] **1.** An aromatic gum resin yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia*, much used from ancient times, especially for burning as incense in religious observances. See *olibanum*. Also called *gum thus*.

Whan thei wil schryven hem, thei taken fyre, and sette it besyde hem and casten therin poudre of *franc encens*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 120.

The priest shall burn . . . all the *frankincense* thereof: it is an offering made by fire unto the Lord. Lev. ii. 16.

The tree which beareth *frankincence* hath a trunk or body writhen about, and putteth forth boughs and branches, like for all the world to the maple of Pontus.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 14.

Hence—**2.** Some other resin resembling olibanum in any way. The common frankincense of druggists is the concrete turpentine which collects upon the longleaf pine, *Pinus palustris*, in the southern United States. It is a semi-opaque pale-yellow resin, and is used in the composition of plasters. A similar resin from the loblolly pine, *Pinus Tæda*, was formerly used in the churches of Europe as a substitute for olibanum.

Frankish (frang'kish), *a.* [< ME. *Frankish*, *Frenkisch*; cf. AS. *Frencisc* (> E. *French*: see *French*) = OHG. *Frenkisc*, MHG. *Vrenkisch*, G. *Fränkisch* (ML. *Franciscus*); as *Frank*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Relating or pertaining to the Franks.

Their [the Karlings'] dominion marked the predominance of the eastern part of the *Frankish* realm.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 5.

2. Of or pertaining to Europeans: said with reference to the Oriental use of *Frank*[1].

franklandite (frangk'lan-dīt), *n.* [After the English chemist E. *Frankland*.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, allied to ulexite, found in Peru.

frank-law (frangk'lâ), *n.* [< *frank*[2] + *law*.] The condition of a full freeman; the liberty of being sworn as a witness or juror.

franklin (frangk'lin), *n.* [< ME. *franklen*, *frankeleyn*, *francoleyn*, < OF. **frankeleyn*, *francheleyn*, ML. *franchilanus*, accom. of a theoretical G. **frankling* (cf. *frankling*), < ML. *francus*, frank, free (see *frank*[2], *a.*), + *-ling*. The same termination, similarly changed, appears in *chamberlin*, *chamberlain*, q. v. Hence the proper name *Franklin*.] **1**†. A freeman.

First he [Joseph] was here als our thain,
Bot now es he for ai *frankelain*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 5373.

2. Formerly, in England, a freeholder; a yeoman; originally, a person distinguished from the common freeholder by the extent of his possessions, and by his eligibility to the dignities of sheriff, knight of the shire, etc.; in later times, a small landholder.

Ful wel biloved and famulier was he [a friar]
With *frankeleyns* over al in his cuntre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 216.

Provide me presently
A riding suit, no costlier than would fit
A *franklin's* housewife. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

In everything that relates to science, I am a whole Encyclopædia behind the rest of the world. I should have scarcely cut a figure among the *franklins*, or country gentlemen, in King John's days. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 87.

franklin†, *n.* See *franklin*.

Frankling, libertus, municeps. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab.

Franklinian (frangk-lin'i-an), *a.* [< *Franklin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin (1706–90): as, the *Franklinian* experiments in electricity.

The whole science of electricity, so far as it is known, according to the *Franklinian* theory.
Deluze, Anim. Mag. Eng. (trans.), p. 400.

Franklinic (frangk-lin'ik), *a.* [< *Franklin* (see *Franklinian*) + *-ic.*] In *elect.*, frictional: an epithet applied to electricity excited by friction.

Lectures on Electricity (Dynamic and *Franklinic*).
Vail, Med. Cat., p. 12.

Franklinism (frangk'lin-izm), *n.* [< *Franklin* (see *Franklinic*) + *-ism.*] Same as *frictional electricity.* See *electricity.*

It has also been called "frictional" electricity, from the mode of its production; and also "Franklinic" electricity, or *Franklinism.* *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 556.

franklinite (frangk'lin-īt), *n.* [< *Franklin* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An oxid of iron, zinc, and manganese, belonging to the spinel group. It occurs in octahedral crystals and rounded grains, of a black color and metallic luster; it resembles magnetite, but is feebly if at all magnetic. It is found in New Jersey near the village of Franklin or Franklin Furnace (whence the name), associated with the zinc oxid zincite, the zinc silicate willemite, the manganese silicates rhodonite and tephroite, and other species.

franklinization (frangk″lin-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< **franklinize* (< *Franklin* (see *Franklinic*) + *-ize*) + *-ation.*] The therapeutic application of frictional electricity.

Another method that may be applied during the day is general *franklinization.* *Med. News*, L. 509.

frankly (frangk'li), *adv.* **1.** In a frank or unreserved manner; without reserve or disguise; candidly: as, to confess one's faults *frankly.*

He owned me *frankly* he had been much imposed upon by those false accounts of things he had heard in the country. *Addison*, Conversion of the Foxhunter.

2. Freely; without hindrance or restraint; willingly. [Now rare.]

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. Luke vii. 42.

O, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

Her father and myself (lawful espials)
Will so bestow ourselves that, seeing, unseen,
We may of their encounter *frankly* judge.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

=Syn. See *frank*[2], *a.*

frank-marriage (frangk'mar″āj), *n.* [ME. *franke mariage*, < OF. *franc mariage:* see *frank*[2] and *marriage.*] In *old Eng. law*, an estate of inheritance given to a man together with his wife (being a daughter or near relative of the donor), and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten, to be held free of service other than fealty, to the fourth generation.

But you wil I gif gentilly, sire, of myne, . . .
With my fair doughter in *franke mariage:*
For other haue non discended of my lyne.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1506.

frankness (frangk'nes), *n.* **1.** Plainness of speech; candor; openness; ingenuousness: as, he told me his opinion with *frankness.*

With this candour does the gentleman speak of himself and others. The same *frankness* runs through all his conversation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

The ease of his manner freed me from painful restraint; the friendly *frankness*, as correct as cordial, with which he treated me, drew me to him.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

Frederick of Prussia said, with a commendable *frankness*, that he always found the God of Battles on the side of the strongest regiments. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 55.

2†. Liberality; bounteousness.

He [Verrio] was expensive, and kept a great table, and often pressed the king for money with a freedom which his majesty's own *frankness* indulged.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

frank-pledge (frangk'plej), *n.* [< OF. *franc plege:* see *frank*[2] and *pledge.*] In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen; specifically, an early English system by which the members of each decennary or tithing, composed of ten households, were made responsible for one another, so that if one of them committed an offense the other nine were bound to make reparation.

The Articles of the View of *Frank-pledge* were part of the Common Law, but were also enacted in Acts of Parliament, and were added to from time to time, as fresh circumstances arose.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxi.

The association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the frithborh or *frankpledge.*
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 41.

Who that has observed the common responsibility of the dwellers in a Chinese street for the preservation of order in that street, has not been reminded of the old Saxon *frank-pledge?* *Science*, VI. 479, Supp.

(*b*) A member of a decennary thus bound in pledge for his neighbors. (*c*) The decennary or tithing itself.

frank-service (frangk'sėr″vis), *n.* Service performed by freemen.

frank-tenant (frangk'ten″ant), *n.* A freeholder. *Stimson.*

frank-tenement (frangk'ten″ē-ment), *n.* In *Eng. law:* (*a*) The possession of the soil by a freeman. Hence—(*b*) An estate of freehold.

fransical†, *a.* [< *fransy* (= *frenzy*) + *-ic-al.* Cf. *frantic.*] Frantic. *Davies.*

A certain *fransical* maladie they call Love.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

fransy†, *n.* See *frenzy.*

frantic (fran'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *frantick, frentick, frantik*, also *phrantick, phrentick;* < ME. *frentik, frenetik*, < OF. *frenetique*, F. *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico*, < ML. *freneticus*, L. *phreneticus* or *phreniticus* (whence E. also *phrenetic*), < Gr. *φρενητικός*, correctly *φρενιτικός*, mad, suffering from inflammation of the brain (phrenitis), < *φρενῖτις*, inflammation of the brain, < *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), the brain: see *phrenitis.* Cf. *franzy* = *frenzy*, and *frenetic* = *phrenetic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Mad; raving; wild; distracted: as, *frantic* with fear or grief.

"Wel artow wyse," quod she to Witte, "any wysdomes to telle
To flatereres or to folis that *frantyk* ben of wittes!"
Piers Plowman (B), x. 6.

Shall the wild words of this distemper'd man,
Frantic with age and sorrow, make a breach
Betwixt your majesty and me?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Some few hours more
Spent here would turn me apish, if not *frantic.*
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

2. Characterized by violence and mental disorder; springing from madness or distraction.

Blood to blood, self against self: O, preposterous
And *frantic* outrage! *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4.

About this time a *frantick* Opinion was held by one Peter Bourchet, a Gentleman of the Middle Temple, That it was lawful to kill them that opposed the Truth of the Gospel. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 349.

To violate even prejudices which have taken deep root in the minds of a people is scarcely expedient; to think of extirpating natural appetites and passions is *frantic.*
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=Syn. **1.** Distracted, infuriate, frenzied, raging.

II.† *n.* A frenzied person; a madman.

Fantastik *frantiks*, that would innovate,
And every moment change your form of state.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Have I put on this habit of a *frantic*,
With love as full of fury, to beguile
The nimble eye of watchful jealousy?
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.

frantic† (fran'tik), *v. i.* [< *frantic, a.*] To run about frantically.

First [the needle] *frantics* up and down from side to side,
And restless beats his crystal'd ivory case.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

frantically (fran'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a frantic or furious manner; madly; wildly.

franticly (fran'tik-li), *adv.* Same as *frantically.*

Fie, fie, how *franticly* I square my talk!
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

frantic-mad† (fran'tik-mad), *a.* Quite mad; raving mad.

Past cure I am, now reason is past care,
And *frantic-mad* with evermore unrest.
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvii.

franticness (fran'tik-nes), *n.* The state of being frantic; distraction; frenzy.

franzy (fran'zi), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *frenzy.*

franzy (fran'zi), *a.* [< *franzy, n.*, with modified sense of *frantic, a.*] Crazy; eager. [Prov. Eng.]

Her hair won't curl, all I can do with it, and she's so *franzy* about having it put up i' paper.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 2.

frap (frap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frapped*, ppr. *frapping.* [In def. I., 1, a var. of earlier *frape*, q. v.; in def. I., 2, directly < F. *frapper*, strike, knock, naut. fix, fasten: see *frape.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; smite. [Prov. Eng.]

Whose heart was *frapped* with such surpassing woe, as neither teare nor word could issue forth.
Palace of Pleasure, II., sig. B b 3.

2. *Naut.*, to secure by many turns of a lashing.

At length, John . . . succeeded, after a hard struggle, . . . in smothering it [the sail], and *frapping* it with long pieces of sinnet. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 255.

II. *intrans.* To aim a blow; strike: with *at.* [Prov. Eng.]

frap (frap), *n.* [< *frap, v.*] A violent fit of rage. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

frapet†, *v. t.* [ME. *frapen*, < OF. *fraper, frapper*, F. *frapper* = Pr. *frapar*, strike; prob. of Teut. origin, ult. < *flap*, q. v.] Same as *frap*[1], 1.

With myn ax I schal hem *frape*,
Ther schal no Sarezyn escape.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2513.

frapet†, *n.* [ME. *frape, frappe*, a crowd; cf. E. dial. *fraps*, noise, perhaps < OF. *fraper, frapper*, F. *frapper*, strike: see *frape, v.*] A company; a crowd; a multitude; a rabble; a mob.

My faire suster Polyxene,
Cassandre, Eleyne, or any of the *frape.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 410.

He . . . ffyghttez with alle the *ffrappe* a furlange of waye,
ffelled fele appone felde with his faire wapene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2091.

fraplet†, *v. i.* [Freq. of *frap, frape.*] To bluster.

The lamentable plight of the east provinces under Valens deceived by his courtiers, and making much of these *frapling* lawyers and petiefoggers.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

Controwle you once, then you begin to *fraple.*
Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum Brit. (1652), p. 324.

fraplert (frap'lėr), *n.* [< *fraple, v.*, + *-er*[1].] A blusterer; a rowdy.

I say to thee thou art rude, debauched, impudent, coarse, unpolished, a *frapler*, and base.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

frapling† (frap'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fraple, v.*] Quarreling; strife.

Idomeneus in *frapling* prompt,
What mean'st thou thus to prate?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 39.

★ **frappé** (fra-pā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *frapper*, strike, smite: see *frap, v.*] Made very cold by the application of ice: said of wine, and, in French restaurants, of water: as, a carafe *frappée*, a water-bottle filled and artificially frozen.

frappet†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A term of endearment.

Why, my little *frappet* you, I heard thy uncles talk of thy riches, that thou hadst hundreds a year.
Wilkins, Miseries of Enforced Marriage, v.

frapping (frap'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *frap, v.*, q. v.] Fretful; peevish. [Prov. Eng.]

frappisht, *a.* [Var. *froppish*, q. v.; equiv. to *frapping;* < *frap* + *-ish*[1].] Fretful; peevish. *Kennett*, MS. Lansdowne, 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

fraryt, *n.* [ME., also *freyry;* < OF. *frarie*, F. *frairie*, < ML. *fratria*, a brotherhood, fraternity, < L. *frater*, brother: see *frater.*] A brotherhood; a fraternity.

The order of foles . . .
Nombre of thys *frary*, is lx. and iij.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 164.

We be all off a *freyry;*
I ame your awne brother.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 26).

Frasera (frā'zėr-ą), *n.* [NL., named after John *Fraser*, an English botanist (1750–1817).] A North American genus of gentianaceous plants, having a single erect stem from a mostly biennial thick bitter root, and numerous usually dull-white flowers. There are 8 species, of which *F. Carolinensis* is the only one that is found in the Atlantic States. Its root, known as *American columbo*, resembles gentian in its properties, and is used as a tonic.

frasier (frā'zièr), *n.* [< OF. *fraisier, frasier*, F. *fraisier*, a strawberry-plant, < *fraise*, a strawberry: see *fraise*[3].] In *her.*: (*a*) A strawberry-plant, perhaps used only in the arms of the family of Fraser as a rebus. (*b*) A cinquefoil, a supposed representation of a strawberry-leaf.

fratch (frach), *v. i.* [< ME. *fracchen*, creak.] **1†.** To creak, as a cart. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 76, 175.—**2.** To quarrel; brawl. [Prov. Eng.]

O, Donald, ye are just the man
Who when he gets a wife
Begins to *fratch.*
Miss Blamire, Cumberland Songs.

3. To sport; frolic. [Prov. Eng.]

fratch (frach), *n.* [< *fratch, v.*] **1.** A quarrel or brawl.

I ha' never had no *fratch* afore sin ever I were born wi' any o' my like; Gonnows I ha' none now that's o' my makin'. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xx.

2. A rude, quarrelsome fellow.—**3.** A frolicsome child. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

fratcher (frach'ėr), *n.* A scold. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

fratchy (frach'i), *a.* [< *fratch* + *-y*[1].] Quarrelsome. [Prov. Eng.]

frater (frā'tėr), *n.* [< L. *frater* = E. *brother:* see *fraternal, friar*, etc., and *brother.*] **1.** A brother; a friar; a monk.—**2†.** One who assumes the garb and character of a begging friar. See the extracts.

A *Frater* is a brother of as damnd a broode as the rest: his office is to trauell with a long wallet at his backe, and

a blacke box at his girdle, wherein is a pattent to beg for some Hospitall or Spittle house.
Dekker, Belman of London, sig. C, 3.

A *frater* goeth wyth a like Lisence to beg for some Spittlehouse or Hospital. Their pray is commonly upon poore women as they go and come to the Markets.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 593.

Fratercula (frā-tėr'kū-lą), *n.* [NL., appar. in allusion to the puffed-out beak or the swelling breast of the puffin (see *puffin*), < L. *fraterculare*, used by Plautus in comic imitation, and with the sense, of *sororiare*, swell up alike (of the breasts), < *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = E. *brother*, as *sororiare* < *soror* = E. *sister*.] A genus of marine diving-birds of the family *Alcidæ;* the puffins or masked auks. They have three-toed webbed feet, very short wings and tail, the bill exceedingly compressed and vertically ridged, with its gayly colored horny covering deciduous, a rosette at the angle of the mouth, and fleshy appendages of the eyelids. The common puffin is *F. arctica;* the horned puffin, *F. corniculata*. The tufted puffin, *F. cirrata*, is sometimes placed in this genus, but now oftener called *Lunda cirrata*. The genus gives name with some to a subfamily *Fraterculinæ*. See *puffin*.

fratercule (frat'ėr-kūl), *n.* [< L. *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater* = E. *brother*.] In *ornith.*, a species or variety which differs from another only or chiefly in being of smaller size. [Rare.]

Most of the species [of *Colymbidæ* or *Podicipedidæ*] are, as it were, duplicated: that is, there is another scarcely differing except in size, one being the *fratercule*, or "little brother," of the other.
Coues, Birds of the Northwest, p. 723, 1874.

Fraterculinæ (frā-tėr-kū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fratercula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*. See *Fratercula*.

frater-house† (frā'tėr-hous), *n.* [< *frater* + *house;* the first element, as also in the equiv. *fratery, fratry*, being assimilated to L. *frater*, brother (ML. friar), as if "domus in qua fratres una comedunt in signum mutui amoris" (the house in which the brethren eat together in token of mutual love). See *frater*.] Same as *frater*.

fraternal (frą-tėr'nąl), *a.* [= F. *fraternel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fraternal* = It. *fraternale*, < ML. *fraternalis*, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = E. *brother:* see *frater*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; proceeding from or becoming to brothers: as, *fraternal* interest; a *fraternal* embrace.

I also, in my capacity and proportion, may do some of the meaner offices of spiritual building, by prayers, and by holy discourses, and *fraternal* correption.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 144.

Fraternal tenderness arose in all its warmth, and totally effaced from his [Joseph's] generous breast the impression of their ancient cruelties. *H. Blair*, Works, I. xiii.

=Syn. *Brotherly, Fraternal.* See *brotherly*.

fraternally (frą-tėr'nąl-i), *adv.* In a fraternal manner.

fraternate (frat'ėr-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *fraternus*, brotherly, + E. *-ate*[2].] To fraternize. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternation (frat-ėr-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *fraternate* + *-ion*. Cf. ML *fraternacio(n-)*, equiv. to LL. *fraternita(t-)s*, a society.] Fraternization. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternisation, fraternise, etc. See *fraternization*, etc.

fraternism (frat'ėr-nizm), *n.* [< L. *fraternus*, brotherly (see *fraternize*), + E. *-ism*.] Fraternization. *Jefferson.* [Rare.]

fraternity (frą-tėr'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *fraternities* (-tiz). [< ME. *fraternite*, < OF. *fraternite*, F. *fraternité* = Sp. *fraternidad* = Pg. *fraternidade* = It. *fraternità*, < LL. *fraternita(t-)s*, a brotherhood, a fraternity, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly, < *frater* = E. *brother:* see *fraternal, friar, brother*.] 1. The relationship of a brother; the condition of being a brother or of being brothers; brotherhood. *E. Phillips*, 1706. Hence —2. That mutual interest and affection which is characteristic of the fraternal relation; brotherly regard and sympathy for others, regardless of relationship by blood; brotherhood in general.

For you I have only a comrade's constancy; a fellow-soldier's frankness, fidelity, *fraternity*, if you like; a neophyte's respect and submission to his hierophant; nothing more. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

The first aspect in which Christianity presented itself to the world was as a declaration of the *fraternity* of men in Christ. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 19.

3. A body of men associated by some natural tie, as of common interest or character, of common business or profession, or by some formal tie, as of organization for religious or social purposes; a company; a brotherhood; a society: as, a *fraternity* of monks; a college *fraternity*.

In ye begynnyng it is ordeynede yat yis *fraternite* shal be holden, at ye Chirche of seint Botulphe forsayde, on ye sonday next folowande ye Epiphany of oure lorde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity!* *South*, Sermons.

Their first charter, in which they are styled Peyntours, was granted in the 6th of Edward IV., but they had existed as a *fraternity* long before.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. iv.

The constitutions of many college *fraternities* are now open to the inspection of faculties; the most vigorous publish detailed accounts of their conventions and social gatherings. *The Century*, XXXVI. 759.

4. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an organization of laymen for pious or charitable purposes, as the special worship of Christ, the honor of the Virgin Mary or of particular saints, the care of the distressed, sick, or dead, etc. Also called *confraternity, gild*, or *sodality*.=Syn. 3 and 4. Association, circle, sodality, league, clan.

fraternization (frat″ėr-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *fraternisation* = Pg. *fraternisação;* as *fraternize* + *-ation*.] The act of fraternizing, or of associating and holding fellowship as brethren. Also spelled *fraternisation*.

This was the beginning of a series of *fraternizations* among the churches of New Albion.
The Century, XXV. 53.

fraternize (frat'ėr-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fraternized*, ppr. *fraternizing*. [< F. *fraterniser* = Sp. Pg. *fraternizar* = It. *fraternizzare*, < ML. *fraternizare*, < L. *fraternus*, brotherly: see *fraternal*.] I. *intrans.* To associate, sympathize, or hold fellowship as brothers; hold brotherly intercourse; have sympathetic relations.

I am jealous of your *fraternizing* with Bowles, when I think you relish him more than Burns, or my old favourite Cowper. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

II. *trans.* To bring into fraternal association or into sympathy. [Rare.]

A regular correspondence for *fraternizing* the two nations had also been carried on by Societies in London with a great number of Jacobin Societies in France.
Burke, Conduct of the Minority.

It might have . . . reconciled and *fraternized* my soul with the new order. *Mrs. Browning.*

Also spelled *fraternise*.

fraternizer (frat'ėr-nī-zėr), *n.* One who fraternizes, or desires to promote fraternization. Also spelled *fraterniser*.

Here again I join issue with the *fraternizers*, and positively deny the fact. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

fratery†, *n.* Same as *frater*.

Fraticelli (frat-i-sel'i), *n. pl.* [It., little brothers, pl. dim. of *frate*, a monk, < L. *frater*, brother, ML. a friar, monk: see *friar*.] Same as *Fratricelli*.

fratriage†, **fratrage**† (frā'tri-ąj, -trąj), *n.* [ML. *fratriagium*, < *fratria*, a fraternity (cf. *friary*), < L. *frater* = E. *brother*.] In *law:* (*a*) A younger brother's inheritance. (*b*) A partition of an estate among coheirs.

Fratricelli (frat-ri-sel'i), *n. pl.* [ML., lit. little brothers, dim. of L. *frater*, pl. *fratres*, brother.] The common designation of a body of reformed Franciscans authorized by Pope Celestine V. in 1294, under the name of Poor Hermits, who afterward defied the authority of the popes, rejected the sacraments, and held that Christian perfection consists in absolute poverty. They were severely persecuted, but continued as a distinct sect until the fifteenth century. Also *Fraticelli*.

fratricidal (frat'ri-sī-dąl), *a.* [< *fratricide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving fratricide: as, a *fratricidal* war.

Wherefore should we leap,
On one hand, into *fratricidal* fight,
Or, on the other, yield eternal right?
Whittier, A Word for the Hour.

fratricide[1] (frat'ri-sīd), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *fratricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *fratricida*, < L. *fratricīda*, one who murders a brother, < *frater*, = E. *brother*, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who murders or kills a brother.

The infamous *fratricide* was presently thrown from his usurped greatness. *L. Addison*, Western Barbary, p. 16.

Now, while the *fratricides* of France
Are treading on the neck of Rome.
Whittier, To Pius IX.

fratricide[2] (frat'ri-sīd), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *fratricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *fratricidio*, < L. *fratricidium*, the murder of a brother, < *frater*, brother, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of murdering or killing a brother.

The murderer the assises after was condemned, and the law could but only hang him, though he had committed matricide and *fratricide*. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

fratry†, *n.* Same as *frater*.

The true kitchen being a building with great central fireplaces, communicating through hatches with both the *fratry* of the choir monks and the hall of the conversi.
Athenæum, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 391.

★ **fraud** (frâd), *n.* [< ME. *fraud, fraude*, < OF. *fraude*, F. *fraude* = Pr. *frau* = Sp. Pg. It. *fraude*, < L. *fraus* (*fraud-*), OL. *frūs*, a cheating, deceit, guile, fraud, delusion, error, etc. Perhaps connected with Skt. *dhūrta*, shrewd, knavish, < √ *dhvar*, bend or make crooked, harm by deceit; with this root are connected E. *dull*[1], *dwale, dwell*, etc.] 1. An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining a wrong or unfair advantage; deceit; trick; an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured.

Scho kayres to Karelyone, and kawghte hir a vaile,
Askes thate the habite in the honoure of Criste,
And alle for falsede, and *frawde*, and fere of hir loverde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3919.

The *fraud* of men was ever so,
Since summer first was leavy.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3 (song).

Where *fraud* is permitted and connived at, or has no law to punish it, the honest dealer is always undone.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

For when success a lover's toils attends,
Few ask if force or *fraud* attain'd his ends.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 34.

2. Specifically, in *law*, an artifice employed by one person for the purpose of deceiving another, to the prejudice of his right; the causing or making use of the error of another for the attainment of an illegal object. *Puchta*, ii., fol. 6. It includes the secreting or disposing of property with dishonest intent to impair the rights or remedies of its owner or of a creditor of its owner, and the unjust and unconscionable use of a technical legal advantage which equity forbids.

3†. A position artfully contrived to work damage or prejudice; a snare.

Cæsar was informed of all their plots; he knew their designments, their places, their open and secret deuises, and turned the enemies *fraud* to his owne destruction.
Grenewly, tr. of Annals of Tacitus, p. 38.

To all his angels he proposed
To draw the proud King Ahab into *fraud*,
That he might fall in Ramoth.
Milton, P. R., i. 371.

4. A deceiver; a cheat; a pretender; also, a fraudulent production; something intended to deceive. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Actual fraud**, or **fraud in fact**, a fraud in which there is an actual wrongful intent to deceive or take advantage of deception; a false representation of fact, made with a knowledge of its falsehood, or in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity, with the intent and effect of inducing another to act thereon.—**Constructive fraud, legal fraud**, an act or course of conduct which, if sanctioned by law, would, either in the particular case or in common experience, secure an unconscionable advantage, irrespective of the existence or evidence of actual intent to defraud. Thus, if a trustee takes a conveyance to himself of the trust property, though on paying what he deems its full value into the trust fund, the transaction is constructively fraudulent as to any beneficiaries not having full knowledge, and intelligently and freely assenting, even though his estimate of the value was fair and just; because to sanction such a use of the power of a trustee would in general produce results in legal effect equivalent to actual fraud.—**Pious fraud.** (*a*) A fraud or deception practised with the intention of promoting some good object or of sparing pain to the person deceived; a kindly deception.

May is a *pious fraud* of the almanac.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

(*b*) A person who talks piously, but is not pious at heart; a religious humbug. [Colloq.]—**Statute of Frauds**, an English statute of 1677, reënacted in varying forms in nearly all of the United States, requiring written memoranda to make valid many classes of contracts: the statute being named from its intent to put an end to frauds and perjuries in claiming contracts to have been actually made in cases where there had been only negotiations.—**Yazoo Frauds Act.** See *act.*=Syn. 1. *Deceit, Deception, Fraud* (see *deceit*); circumvention, imposition, cheat, cheating.

fraud† (frâd), *v. t.* [< ME. *frauden*, < OF. *frauder*, F. *frauder* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *fraudar* = It. *fraudare*, < L. *fraudare*, cheat, defraud, < *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud: see *fraud, n.* Cf. *defraud*.] To cheat; defraud.

The hijre of zoure werkmen . . . that is *fraudid* of zou. *Wyclif*, Jas. v. 4.

fraudful (frâd'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *fraudful;* < *fraud* + *-ful*.] Full of fraud; characterized by fraud in act or intent; trickish.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

No man can Proteus cheat, but, Proteus, leave
Thy *fraudful* arts, and do not thou deceive.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

From this curst Hour the *Fraudful* Dame
Of sacred Truth usurps the Name.
Prior, Truth and Falsehood.

fraudfully (frâd'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fraudful manner; dishonestly; treacherously. *Johnson.*

fraudless (frâd'les), *a.* [< *fraud* + *-less*.] Free from fraud. *Craig.*

fraudlessly (frâd'les-li), *adv.* In a fraudless manner.

fraudlessness (frâd'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fraudless.

fraudsman† (frâdz'man), *n.*; pl. *fraudsmen* (-men). [Apparently a mere nonce-word framed as a parallel to *tradesman.*] A trickster; a fraudulent person.

You shall not easily discern between . . . a tradesman and a *fraudsman.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 240.

fraudulence (frâ'dū-lens), *n.* [< OF. *fraudulence* = Sp. Pg. *fraudulencia* = It. *fraudolenza*, < L. *fraudulentia*, fraudulence, < *fraudulentus*, fraudulent: see *fraudulent.*] The quality of being fraudulent; dishonesty; trickery.

Though the Egyptians lost what they had lent them, yet it was without any *fraudulence* or injustice on their part who were the borrowers. *South*, Works, V. viii.

Euryalus in Virgil wins the race by downright *fraudulence.* *W. Harte*, tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius, note.

fraudulency (frâ'dū-len-si), *n.* Same as *fraudulence.*

fraudulent (frâ'dū-lent), *a.* [< ME. *fraudulent*, < OF. *fraudulent* = Sp. Pg. *fraudulento* = It. *fraudolente, fraudolento*, < L. *fraudulentus*, cheating, fraudulent, < *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud.] **1.** Involving or characterized by fraud; proceeding from or founded on fraud; deceitful: as, a *fraudulent* bargain.

Philosophy we are warned to take heed of: . . . that philosophy which to bolster heresy or error casteth a *fraudulent* show of reason upon things which are indeed unreasonable. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from it [Machiavelli's Prince]. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Planning or using fraud; given to the practice of fraud.

Sin is *fraudulent*, and beguileth us with evil under the shew of good. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Many, who are very just in their dealings between man and man, will yet be very *fraudulent* or rapacious with regard to the publick. *Clarke*, Works, II. cxlviii.

Fraudulent bankruptcy, the wilful cheating of creditors by means of fraudulent practices on the part of an insolvent; a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory to the diminution, by alienation, abstraction, or concealment, of the funds divisible among his creditors, with fraudulent intent.—**Fraudulent conveyance.** See *conveyance.*—**Statute of Fraudulent Conveyances.** See *statute.*—**Syn.** *Deceitful*, etc. (see *deceptive*); dishonest, designing, unfair, knavish, guileful.

fraudulently (frâ'dū-lent-li), *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; by fraud.

He [a holy man] dares no more deal unjustly or *fraudulently* with his neighbour than he dares to neglect his daily prayers and praises unto God. *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, II. xcv.

Upon any insolvency, they ought to suffer who were weak enough to lend upon bad security, or they who *fraudulently* held out a security that was not valid. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

fraudulentness (frâ'dū-lent-nes), *n.* The quality of being fraudulent. *Bailey*, 1727.

fraught† (frât), *n.* [< ME. *fraught, fraugt, fragt*, a load, cargo, freight, freight-money (in this sense with a var. *freight, freyt, freythe:* see quot. under def. 2), < D. *vracht* = MLG. *vrucht, vrecht, vracht*, LG. *fracht* (> G. *fracht* = Dan. *fragt* = Sw. *frakt*), a load, cargo, freight, appar. orig. the freight-money, = OHG. *frēht*, gain, profit, reward (> *gi-frēhtōn*, earn, gain), prob. = Goth. as if **fra-aihts*, < *fra-* = OHG. *far-, fir-* = AS. *for-*, E. *for-*[1], + Goth. *aihts* = OHG. *ēht* = AS. *ǣht*, property, possessions, lit. what is owned, < Goth. *aigan* = AS. *āgan*, have, own: see *owe, own*[1]. From the LG. come OF. *frait, fret*, F. *fret* = Pg. *frete* = Sp. *flete* (ML. *frecta, fretta*), freight, freightage, to which is due the change of vowel, from *fraught* to late ME. and mod. E. *freight:* see *freight.*] **1.** A load; cargo; freight (of a ship).

Ful of synne is my secke [sack];
To the preest y wole schewe that *fraugte,*
Mi schip is chargid, al gooth to wrecke.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Her *fraughte* more woorthe then all the wares of Inde. *Puttenham*, Partheniades, x.

As the bark that hath discharg'd her *fraught.* *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

2. The sum paid for the transportation of a load or cargo. Compare *fraught-money.*

My fader had not to pay to the master of the ship for the *fraught.* *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 80.

Freythe of cariage [var. *freyt* or *freythe*, K., *freight* or cariage, P.], vectura. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 177.

fraught (frât), *v.* [< ME. *fraughten, fraugten*, rare except in the pp. *fraught*, which remains the most common form (in the fig. sense) in mod. E.; = D. *be-vrachten* = MLG. *vrachten* = G. *frachten*, < Dan. *fragte* = Sw. *frakta*, lade, load, fraught; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lade; load; freight (a ship).

These marchantz have don *fraught* here schippes newe. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 73.

Something will come along to *fraught* your bark. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 4.

Here did the shepheard seeke
Where he his little boate might safely hide,
Till it was *fraught* with what the world beside
Could not outvalew. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 5.

Godwin gave counsel to send him [Swane] 50 Ships *fraught* with Souldiers. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Figuratively, to fill; store; charge.

Saint Anthony,
A man with valour *fraught,*
The champion of fair Italy.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 89).

Such Comfort to us here your Letter gives,
Fraught with brisk Racy Verses.
Cowley, Ans. to Verses sent me to Jersey.

The breeze
Came *fraught* with kindly sympathies.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

[Now used only in the past participle.]

II.† *intrans.* To form or make up the freight of a vessel; constitute a vessel's freight or cargo.

It should the good ship so have swallow'd, and
The *fraughting* souls within her. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

[In some editions the reading is *freighting.*]

fraught (frât), *p. a.* Freighted; laden; loaded; charged; replete: chiefly in figurative use: as, a vessel richly *fraught* with goods from India; a scheme *fraught* with mischief.

fraughtage† (frâ'tāj), *n.* [< *fraught* + *-age;* cf. *freightage.*] Freight; cargo.

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

fraught-money†, *n.* Money paid for freight or for transportation of goods.

Ye *fraught money*, naulum. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

fraunchise†, *n.* and *v.* See *franchise.*

Fraunhofer's lines. See *line*[2].

fraxetin (frak'se-tin), *n.* [< *Frax(inus)* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A substance ($C_{10}H_8O_5$) obtained by the action of dilute acids on fraxin.

fraxin (frak'sin), *n.* [< L. *frax(inus)*, ash, + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$) found in the bark of the common ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and of the horse-chestnut.

Fraxineæ (frak-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *fraxineus*, of ash-wood, < *fraxinus*, ash.] A small tribe of the family *Oleaceæ;* the ash tribe.

fraxinella (frak-si-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., = F. *fraxinelle* = Sp. *fresnillo, fraxinela* = Pg. *fraxinelka* = It. *frassinella*, < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree: see *Fraxinus.*] A common name for the cultivated species of *Dictamnus*, particularly *D. albus*, the dittany.

Fraxinus (frak'si-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree, ash: see *frain*[2].] A genus of deciduous trees, containing the common ash, and belonging to the family *Oleaceæ.* There are about 40 known species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, of which about 15 are found in the United States. The common ash of Europe, *F. excelsior*, is a handsome tree with a heavy, tough, and compact wood of great value, and employed for many purposes. Several varieties are cultivated for ornament. The flowering ash, *F. Ornus*, is a small tree of the Mediterranean region, which yields a sweet exudation known as manna. Several of the American species are valuable for their timber and as shade-trees. See *ash*[1].

fray[1] (frā), *n.* [< ME. *fray*, contention, dispute, assault, fear; an abbr., by apheresis, of *affray, n.*, q. v.] **1.** An affray; a battle; an assault; a quarrel with violence.

Thou woldist bleede for mannis nede,
And suffre manye a feerdful *fray.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

I come to tell you things sith then befallen,
After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earned in deadly *fray,*
Shall fade, decay, and perish.
Bryant, Ode for an Agricultural Celebration.

Propp'd on their bodkin spears the sprites survey
The growing combat, or assist the *fray.* *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 56.

2. A brawl; a riot; a mêlée.

But incontynent after dyner, there began a great *fraye* bitwene som of the gromes and pages of the strangers, and of the archers of Inglande. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvi.

Prin. Where are the vile beginners of this *fray?*
Ben. O noble prince, I can discover all
The unlucky manage of this fatal brawl. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

3. Figuratively, a chase; a hunt. [Rare.]

Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
Though many dearer, in this bloody *fray.* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

All, on this cry being raised, were obliged to follow the *fray,* or chase, under pain of death. Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 116.

=**Syn.** *Mêlée, Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

fray[1]† (frā), *v.* [< ME. *frayen, fraien*, contend, dispute, fight, put in fear; an abbr., by apheresis, of *affray, v.*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in fear; terrify; frighten; deter by fear.

If ye be so addicted to the letter, why *fray* ye the common people from the literal sense with this bug, telling them the letter slayeth? *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 244.

Their service he applyes,
To aide his friendes, or *fray* his enimies. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 38.

It [the basilisk] *frayeth* away other Serpents with the hissing. It goeth vpright from the belly vpwardes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 560.

Sweet Phosphor, bring the day;
Thy light will *fray*
These horrid mists. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 14.

2. To maltreat; misuse.

Made he thee nougt? myȝte thou not blynne?
For ouermyche thou *fraiedist* that free;
Thoruȝ-out his bodi no place was inne,
Bothe fleisch & blood thou pullidist with thee. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

II. *intrans.* To contend; combat; fight.

Dayly, with Diane eke to fight and *fraye*
And holden werre. *Court of Love*, l. 682.

fray[2] (frā), *v.* [< OF. *frayer, froyer, frier*, grate upon, rub, F. *frayer* = Pr. Sp. *fregar* = Pg. *esfregar* = It. *fregare*, < L. *fricare*, rub: see *friction.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To rub; grate.—**2.** To rub away the surface of; fret, as cloth by wearing, or the skin by friction; especially, to ravel out the edge of, as a piece of stuff, by drawing out threads of the warp so that the threads of the weft make a kind of fringe: in this sense usually with *out.*

We know that a sensitive skin, *frayed* by much friction, becomes thickened and callous if the friction is often repeated. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 510.

I . . . looked upward, and saw a narrow belt or scarf of silver fire stretching directly across the zenith, with its loose, *frayed* ends slowly swaying to and fro down the slopes of the sky. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To rub against something.

Ther myght a man haue sein many a helme hurled on an hepe, and many a shafte and shelde *frayen* togeder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

2. To yield to rubbing or fretting; ravel out, as cloth.

"And pray, sir, what do you think of Miss Morland's gown?" "It is very pretty, madam," said he, gravely examining it; "but I do not think it will wash well; I am afraid it will *fray.*" *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

fray[2] (frā), *n.* [< *fray*[2], *v. t.*] A fret or chafe in cloth, a cord, etc.; a place injured or weakened by rubbing: as, a *fray* in an angler's line.

Your purest lawns have *frays,* and cambrics bracks. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

'Tis like a lawnie firmament, as yet
Quite dispossest of either *fray* or fret. *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 86.

fraying[1]† (frā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fray*[1], *v.*] **1.** An alarm; a panic.—**2.** Contention; struggle.

For Arthur was also fallen to grounde with the *frayinge* that thei hurteled to-geder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

They doe their endeuoure to mayntaine their tyranny with deceipts, *frayinges*, wiles, traynes, thretninges, and wicked conspiracies. *J. Udall*, On John x.

fraying[2] (frā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fray*[2], *v.*] The velvet frayed or rubbed from a deer's antler.

A hart of ten,
I trow he be, madam, or blame your men:
For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

fray-maker† (frā'mā"kėr), *n.* One who causes a fray or fight. [Rare.]

Constables may by the law disarme and imprison peace breakers, *fray-makers*, rioters, and others, to prevent bloodshed, quarrels, and preserve the public peace. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 28.

frayment†, *n.* [< *fray*[1] + *-ment.*] A fight. *Nares.* Also spelled *fraiment.*

Or Pan, who wyth hys sodayne *fraiments* and tumults bringeth age over all things. *Chaloner*, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. C.

frayne†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *frain*[1].

frazil (frā-zil'), *n.* [A Canadian-F. term, of obscure origin; perhaps a particular use of F. *fraisil*, cinders, culm, slack; or < F. *fraise*, a collar, ruff, in allusion to the way in which the

anchor-ice clings around the boulders at the bottom of a stream.] Anchor-ice. [Canada.]

It has been suggested that it may be due to the accumulation of *frazil* or anchor-ice.
The Gazette (Montreal), March 17, 1888.

fret†, *a.* A Middle English form of *free*.

freak[1] (frēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freake* = Sc. *freik, freke, frick;* < ME. *freke, freike,* a bold man, a warrior, a man, < AS. *freca,* a bold man, a warrior, < *frec,* greedy, eager, bold (cf. *güthfrec,* eager for battle): see *freck*[1], *frack*[1]. Cf. *freak*[2].] 1†. A man, particularly a bold, strong, vigorous man.

Godus frend may the *freke* frely be called.
Alex. and Dindimus (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 1004.

As a *freke* that fre were, forth gan I walke.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 2.

A *Freake*, gigantulus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

2. A fellow; more commonly, a petulant young man. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Quod I, Loune, thou leis,
Ha, wald thou fecht, quod the *freik*, we haue bot few swordis. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 239.

freak[2] (frēk), *n.* [First recorded in Spenser's time; origin uncertain; perhaps < ME. *freke, frike,* bold, vigorous, quick, eager, hasty, etc.: see *freck*[1], and cf. *freak*[1], esp. in def. 2.] 1. A sudden and apparently causeless change or turn of the mind; a wilful whim or vagary; a capricious notion or prank.

"Oh! but I feare the fickle *freakes*" (quoth shee)
"Of fortune false." *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 50.

She is so exquisitely restless and peevish that she quarrels with all about her, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

If a man's action did not represent his character, but an arbitrary *freak* of some unaccountable power of unmotived willing, why should he be ashamed of it or reproach himself with it? *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

2. An abnormal object or production; a strange or curious result of real or apparent vagary: as, a *freak* of art or of nature.

Thy most magnificent and mighty *freak* [Catharine II.'s ice palace],
The wonder of the North. *Cowper*, Task, v. 130.

He gave his name as Ellis Rhinehart, a circus *freak*. . . . He is 33 inches in height.
Philadelphia Times, March 31, 1886.

Freak of nature, a monstrosity; a malformation; an abnormal organism; in the variety-show business, a person or an animal on exhibition as showing some strange deviation from nature, as a bearded woman or an albino. =**Syn.** Whimsey, humor, crotchet, quirk, vagary, antic, caper; *Freak, Whim, Prank.* The last three agree in representing causeless or unexpected personal peculiarities of conduct, and may be applied figuratively: as, a *freak* of nature. A *freak* is childish and perhaps sudden; a *whim* is eccentric; a *prank* is ludicrous or of the nature of a practical joke: as, the mad *pranks* of a Falstaff.

If a sum was bestowed on the wretched adventurer, such as, properly husbanded, might have supplied him for six months, it was instantly spent in strange *freaks* of sensuality. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

I care not how men trace their ancestry,
To ape or Adam: let them please their *whim*.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Two children in two neighbour villages
Playing mad *pranks* along the heathy leas.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

freak[2] (frēk), *v. i.* [< *freak*[2], *n.*] To gambol; frolic.

Then glad they left their covert lair,
And *freaked* about in the midnight air.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 26.

freak[3] (frēk), *v. t.* [Var. of *freck*[2], simple form of *freckle, v.*: see *freck*[2], *freckle.*] To variegate; streak or fleck.

The white pink, and the pansy *freak'd* with jet.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.

Sables, of glossy black; and dark embrowned,
Or, beauteous, *freaked* with many a mingled hue.
Thomson, Winter, l. 814.

The path was strewn with old claret box-berries, gray mosses, brown leaves, *freaked* with fresh green shoots.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

freak[3] (frēk), *n.* [< *freak*[3], *v.*] A splash, fleck, or streak of color.

These quaint *freaks* of russet [in an old book] tell of Montaigne. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 292.

freakful (frēk'fůl), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-ful.*] Freakish; capricious.

Jove heard his vows and better'd his desire;
For by some *freakful* chance he made retire
From his companions, and set forth to walk.
Keats, Lamia, i. 230.

freakiness (frē'ki-nes), *n.* The quality of being freaky; capriciousness.

No other species seems to show such peculiar *freakiness* of character, both individually and locally.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 347.

freaking (frē'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freak*[2], *v.*] Freakish; eccentric. [Rare.]

Visited Sir J. Minnes, who continues ill, but he told me what a mad *freaking* fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been, and is, and once at Antwerp was really mad.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 25, 1664.

freakish (frē'kish), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Addicted to freaks; resulting from or caused by a freak; capricious; whimsical; fantastic.

Bless me! What *freakish* Gambols have I play'd!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Epil.

Thou wouldst have thought a fairy's hand
'Twixt poplars straight the osier wand
In many a *freakish* knot had twined.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

The *freakish* wind among the mists
Moulds them as sculptors mould the yielding clay.
Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.

freakishly (frē'kish-li), *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously. *Bailey*, 1727.

freakishness (frē'kish-nes), *n.* The quality of being freakish; capriciousness.

All *freakishness* of mind is checked;
He tamed, who foolishly aspires.
Wordsworth, Rob Roy's Grave.

freaky (frē'ki), *a.* [< *freak*[2] + *-y*[1].] Given to freaks; capricious; whimsical.

fream†, *v. i.* [= F. *frémir*, rustle, shake, tremble, < L. *fremere*, rustle, murmur, roar: see *brim*[1].] To roar; make a din.

Hudge fluds lowdlye *freaming* from mountayns loftye be trowlling. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 169.

freasadowe†, *n.* See *frisado.*

freate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fret*[1]. *Ascham.*

freck[1] (frek), *a.* [Now only Sc., also written *frack;* < ME. *frek, freke, frech, frecche,* bold, vigorous, lively, quick, < AS. *frec, fræc,* greedy, eager, audacious, bold, = OD. *vreck,* greedy, avaricious, miserly, D. *vrek,* n., a miser, = MLG. *vrak* = OHG. *frch, frech,* greedy, avaricious, MHG. *vrech,* G. *frech,* audacious, bold, insolent, = Icel. *frekr,* greedy, voracious, = Sw. *fräck* = Dan. *fræk,* audacious, impudent, = Goth. *friks,* greedy, only in comp. *faihu-friks,* greedy for money, avaricious (*faihu* = AS. *feoh,* E. *fee,* money). Cf. *freak*[1], a man, and *freak*[2], a caprice.] 1†. Eager; lively; quick; ready.

With lordes and with knightes kene
And other doghty men bydene [besides]
That war ful *frek* to fight. *Minot*, Poems, p. 15.

ffrek as fuyre in the flint
He in armes had hyre hynt.
Sir Degrevant, l. 1365.

Loue is hetter than the cole
To hem that of it is fayn & *frike*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

2†. Bold; audacious.

Ac Sathanas the *frecche* the saule wule drecche [But Satan the audacious will vex the soul].
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 75.

Faughte with the *frekkeste* that to Fraunce longez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

The Egle is *frikest* fowle in flye,
Ouer all fowles to wawe hys wenge.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 221.

3. Active; vigorous; stout.

Fortune's cudgell, let me tell,
Is no a willie-waun, Sir:
The *freckest* whiles hae own't her dought.
Picken, Poems (1783), p. 159.

Unlikely men to stay one of the *frackest* youths in Scotland of his years. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxiv.

freck[2] (frek), *v. t.* [A later form of *freckle,* taken as the simple form; also *freak*[3], q. v.] Same as *freckle.*

frecken (frek'n), *n.* [Also *frekon;* < ME. *freken, fraken, frakyn,* pl. *freknes, fraknes,* < Icel. *freknur,* pl., = Sw. *fräkna* (pl. *fräknor*) = Dan. *fregne* (pl. *fregner*) = Norw. *frekna* (pl. *freknor, fraknor, fruknaar*), also *frokle,* freckle. Cf. Gr. *περκνός,* sprinkled with dark spots. Cf. *freckle.*] A freckle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A fewe *fraknes* in his face yspreynd.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1311.

Wrinkles, pimples, redde streekes, *freckons*, haires, warts, neves, inequalities. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 558.

freckened (frek'nd), *a.* [< ME. *frakned;* < ★*frecken* + *-ed*[2].] Freckled.

freckle (frek'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *freckel, frekell, freccle,* a later form (with equiv. *-el* for *-en*) of *frecken:* see *frecken.*] 1. A brownish-yellow spot in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, or hands, either hereditary or produced by exposure to the sun. These spots usually occur in large number, and are due to increase in the pigment of the lower layers of the epidermis.

If there appeare in theyr fleshe a glysterynge whyte somewhat blackishe, then it is but *freckels* groen vp in the skinne; and he is cleane. *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xii.

The clear shade of tan, and the half a dozen *freckles,* friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. Any small spot or discoloration; a fleck.

So far was he from the giving of any diligence to earthly things, that he seemed somewhat besprent with the *freckle* of negligence.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxix.

The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see; . . .
In those *freckles* live their savours.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

freckle (frek'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *freckled,* ppr. *freckling.* [< *freckle, n.*] I. *trans.* To mark with freckles or spots: as, his face was *freckled* by the sun.

Striped like a zebra, *freckled* like a pard.
Keats, Lamia, i.

II. *intrans.* To become covered with freckles: as, the face *freckles* by exposure.

freckled (frek'ld), *p. a.* 1. Marked with freckles or spots: as, a *freckled* face.—2. Marked with small, irregular, and not very distinct spots, resembling freckles on a face.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The *freckled* cowslip, burnet, and green clover.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

He's set his twa sons on coal-black steeds,
Himsell upon a *freckled* gray.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 109).

The crisp boughs of the pomegranate loaded with *freckled* apples, and with here and there a lingering scarlet blossom. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 86.

Freckled sandpiper. See *sandpiper.*

freckledness (frek'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being freckled.

freckle-faced (frek'l-fāst), *a.* Having a face marked with freckles.

freckling (frek'ling), *n.* A spot; a fleck.

A deep volcanian yellow took the place
Of all her milder-mooned body's grace; . . .
Made gloom of all her *frecklings*, streaks, and bars,
Eclipsed her crescents, and lick'd up her stars.
Keats, Lamia, i.

freckly[1] (frek'li), *a.* [< *freckle* + *-y*[1].] Marked or covered with freckles.

Thus on tobacco does he hourly feed,
And plumps his *freckly* cheeks with stinking weed.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 117.

freckly[2] (frek'li), *adv.* [< *freck*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Hurriedly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Thane folous *frekly* one fote freckkes ynewe,
And of the Romayns arrayed appone ryche stedes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1360.

2. Boldly; eagerly.

When thies batels full bold were to bent comyn,
Thay hurlit furth hard to the hegh laund,
frickly there fos found for to greue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8994.

freckness†, *n.* [ME. **freknes, freykenesse;* < *freck*[1] + *-ness.*] Eagerness; boldness; zeal.

freckny†, *a.* [< ME. *frakny;* < *frecken* + *-y*[1].] Freckled.

fredon (frē-dôṅ'), *n.* [F., a trill, < *fredonner,* trill.] In *music,* melodic embellishment; especially, a trill or a tremolo.

fredricite (fred'ri-sīt), *n.* [< Sw. *Fredrik* (ML. *Fredericus*) + *-ite*[2]; named by Sjögren from the particular shaft (called *Frederick's*) in which the mineral was found.] A variety of arsenical tetrahedrite, or tennantite, peculiar in containing some lead, silver, and tin, found at the Falun mine in Sweden.

fredstole†, *n.* Same as *frithstool.*

free (frē), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *free, fre, freo,* also ★*fri, fry,* < AS. *freó, frió, frig, frī, frȳ* = OS. *frī* (in *frīlīc,* free-born) = OFries. *frī* = D. *vrij* = MLG. *vrī, vrīg, vrig,* LG. *fri* (> Icel. *frō, frī* = Sw. Dan. *fri*) = OHG. *frī,* MHG. *vrī,* G. *frei* = Goth. *freis* (acc. m. *frijana;* stem *frija-*), free; orig. meaning appar. 'loved, spared, favored,' hence 'left at liberty'; in active sense, 'loving, sparing, generous'; cf. Skt. *priya,* dear, < √ *prī,* please. See the related words *friend, frith*[1], *Friday, Frigga,* etc.] I. *a.* 1. Not subjected to physical or moral restriction or control, either absolutely or in one or more particulars; able to act without external controlling interference; being at liberty: said of persons and of their acts or functions: as, *free* thought; a *free* conscience; *free* will or choice; the prisoner was set *free;* he was *free* to go or to stay.

Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us *free*. Gal. v. 1.

Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thought more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate;
Fix'd fate, *free* will, foreknowledge absolute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 560.

So far as a man has a power to think or not to think, to move or not to move, according to the preference or direction of his own mind, so far is a man *free*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 8.

Fond Man! art thou only *free* to ruine and destroy thy self? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

To a will *free* in the sense of unmotived we can attach no meaning whatever.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 97.

2. Unrestrained in movement; not constrained, as by fastenings, to remain in a certain position or to move in a certain direction: as, to get one's arm *free;* the *free* motion of a particle in space. See def. 17.—**3.** Specifically, not subject to arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic governmental control, but existing under a government and laws based on the consent, expressed or implied, of the majority of the governed; having civil liberty: as, a *free* state or people; a *free* church.

We must be *free* or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakspere spake, the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, xvi.

For a thousand years after Christ the Church of Ireland was *free*. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 114.

By definition, a nation calling itself *free* should have no jealousy of the executive, for freedom means that the nation, the political part of the nation, wields the executive.
Bagehot, Eng. Const., p. 346.

A *free* press might have been a great gain under the despotism of the Roman Empire; it could not have made political life under the Athenian democracy *freer* or more open than it was. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 250.

4. Based on the principles of civil liberty; not arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic: as, a *free* constitution or government.

There can be no *free* government without a democratical branch in the constitution. *J. Adams.*

5. Characterized by liberty of action or expression; unreserved, open, frank, ingenuous, etc.: often with the implication of undue liberty.

He was very *free* to talk with me, and first asked me my business thither. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 94.

Great wits love to be *free* with the highest objects.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The critics have been very *free* in their censures.
Felton.

He sees with pride her richer thought,
Her fancy's *freer* ranges.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

6. Loose; at liberty; wild: often used in old English poetry, mainly for alliteration, without special significance.

The culorum of this clause curatores ys to mene,
That ben carpenters vnder Criste holy kirke to make
For lewede folke, godes foules and hus *free* bestes.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 249.

He's parted her and her sweet life,
For pu'in the rose and the fair lilie,
For pu'in them sae fair and *free*.
Duke of Perth's Three Daughters (Child's Ballads, [II. 282).

And weel he kent that ladye fair
Amang her maidens *free*.
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 279).

7. Unrestrained by decency; bold; indecent.

Tho' *free* as Thais, still affect a Fright.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Earl Limours
Drank till he jested with all ease, and told
Free tales. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Many of these poems are full of a solemn and deep devotion; others are strangely coarse and *free*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 178.

8. Clear of obstruction or impediment; not hindered or restricted; unobstructed: as, *free* motion; the water has a *free* passage or channel; a *free* field of action.

Pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have *free* course, and be glorified. 2 Thes. iii. 1.

Free vent of words love's fire doth assuage.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 334.

They bore her . . . free-faced to the *free* airs of heaven,
And laid her in the vault of her own kin.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

In the treatment of typhus and typhoid fevers, the *freest* ventilation, even to the extent of placing the patient in the open air, reduces the mortality more than half, and greatly shortens the time of recovery.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 393.

9. Clear or exempt (from something); having immunity: with *from*, or sometimes *of:* as, *free from* disease, or *from* faults; a grove *free from* underbrush.

These, my lord,
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free of*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

The Countries that are *freest from* Excess of drinking are Spain and Italy. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Here, *free* yourselves *from* envy, care, and strife,
You view the various turns of human life.
Dryden, Prol. to the Univ. of Oxford, 1674, l. 7.

The side corridors are generally *free from* figure-sculpture. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 358.

10. Open for use or enjoyment; generally accessible or available; not appropriated; unrestricted: as, air and water are *free;* the ocean is a *free* highway for all nations; a *free* library.

Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

Where wert thou when thy father play'd
In his *free* field, and pastime made,
A merry boy in sun and shade?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

11. Specifically, not encumbered with taxes or customs-duties.

We are living under a system in which our imports alone are *free*, our exports for some of the principal markets not being *free*.
Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 384.

12. Gratuitous; without compensation or reward; clear of equivalent or reciprocation: as, *free* schools or education; a *free* table; a *free* gift or service.

"I take it as *free* gift, then," said the boy,
"Not guerdon." *Tennyson*, Geraint.

13. Liberal; not parsimonious or sparing; giving or using, or disposed to give or use, generously or abundantly: as, he is very *free* with his money; a *free* patron of art.

As many as were of a *free* heart burnt offerings.
2 Chron. xxix. 31.

It is a very pretty place, the house commodious, the gardens handsome, and our entertainment very *free*.
Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1676.

14. Invested with the rights or immunities (of); having a right to the freedom, enjoyment, or use (of): with *of:* as, a man *free of* the city of London.

I was *free of* haunts umbrageous. *Keats.*

15. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without compulsion.

Raunging the forest wide on courser *free*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 12.

Courageously, and with a *free* desire,
Attending but the signal to begin.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

A spur to a *free* horse will make him run himself blind.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 336.

16. Not holding strictly to rule or form or to an original: as, a *free* drawing; a *free* translation; a *free* fugue.

There is a winning freshness in the originals . . . that escapes in translation, however *free* or however strict.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 139.

17. Not attached or fixed; moving freely, or able to do so; detached from some support: as, the *free* larval form of an animal afterward becoming fixed.

Within the arch is a framework or centering of wood standing *free*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, not chemically combined with any other body; at liberty to escape: as, *free* carbonic-acid gas.

The anaerobia—those [plants] . . . which thrive best in the absence of *free* oxygen, and to which, in certain cases, the access of *free* oxygen is fatal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 51.

(*b*) In *bot.*, not adnate to other organs: as, a *free* ovary (that is, one not united with the calyx); a *free* placenta (one detached from the walls of the ovary). It is sometimes used in the sense of distinct, or not adnate to adjacent organs of the same kind. (*c*) In *entom.*, unrestrained in articulate movement; movable at the point of contact.

The head is formed nearly as in Psephanus, but it is less *free*, owing to the prominent angles of the thorax.
Waterhouse.

(*d*) Said of those parts of a limb which are beyond the common integument of the body.

18†. Noble.

Whan william that wiste, wigtli vp he stirte,
As glad as any gome that euer god wrougt,
That he migt his fille figt for that *fre* quene.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3277.

Almyghty god, my Fadir *free*,
In erthe thi bidding haue I done,
And clarified the name of the,
To thy selffe clarifie the sone.
York Plays, p. 457.

Brethren of the Free Spirit. See *brother.*—**Free agency,** the power of acting without constraint of the will. See *will.*

Only through that [the queen's] mind, only by informing that supreme *free-agency*, could his [the prince consort's] influence legitimately act.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 74.

Free agent. See *voluntary agent*, under *agent.*—**Free and easy,** unconstrained; unconventional.

Also in another Historical Tableau, on the side of the same Room, he [Rubens] has Painted his own Picture, in a very *free and easie* Posture.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 41.

Free Baptists. See *Freewill Baptists*, under *Baptist.*—**Free bench.** See *free-bench.*—**Free burgh.** See *burgh.*—**Free cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Free cell,** in *cryptogamic bot.*, a single cell that is not attached to any other cell nor to any object.—**Free-cell formation,** in *histology*, the formation of several cells (rarely of one cell) from and in the protoplasm of the mother-cell. It is recognized as one of four types of cytogenesis or cell-formation, the others being rejuvenescence, conjugation, and division.—**Free chant, chapel, charge,** etc. See the nouns.—**Free charge of electricity,** electricity on an insulated conductor not in the immediate vicinity of a corresponding or complementary charge of the opposite sign ×.—**Free Church,** more fully **Free Church of Scotland,** a large and important body of Presbyterians, organized at Edinburgh, Scotland, at the disruption in 1843, when over 200 ministers, members of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, after the reading of a protest, formally withdrew with a large following of adherents to another meeting-place, and constituted the first general assembly of a church that should be free from state connection, the interference of the civil courts in spiritual matters, and the evils of patronage, while still maintaining the Confession of Faith and the standards of the Church of Scotland. The Act of Separation and Deed of Demission by which the new organization cut loose from the Established Church was signed by 474 ministers and professors, who renounced all claim to the benefices they held. The Free Church ranked as second to the Established Church in the number of its congregations and membership. Abbreviated *F. C.* See *disruption.* On Oct. 31, 1900, the majority of the Free Church of Scotland united with the United Presbyterian Church to form the United Free Church of Scotland. The membership exceeds 500,000. The name Free Church of Scotland is borne by the congregations (representing some 80,000 people) who were opposed to this union.

In one sense the *Free Church* dates its existence from the Disruption of 1843, in another it claims to be the rightful representative of the National Church of Scotland as it was reformed in 1560. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 742.

Free church, a church in which the pews or sittings are not rented, but are open to all.—**Free city.** See *city.*—**Free coinage,** a phrase denoting that the mint is open to any one who may bring bullion to be coined. The United States mint is now closed to the free coinage of silver.—**Free companion.** Same as *free-lance*, 1.

My gallant troop of *Free Companions.*
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxx.

Free Congregations. See *congregation.*—**Free coup.** See *coup*[1].—**Free Democratic party,** in *U. S. politics*, a name assumed by the Free-soilers in 1852.—**Free drainage,** the capability, in consequence of position, of being drained by an adit-level. A mine which can be thus drained is said, although rarely, to have free drainage. In Warwickshire, England, to have free drainage is called being "level-free."—**Free electricity.** See *electricity* and *induction.*—**Free fantasia.** See *fantasia.*—**Free fisher, or free fisherman,** in England, one who holds the right to take fish in certain waters.—**Free fishery.** See *fishery.*—**Free gills.** See *gill*[1].—**Free labor,** labor performed by free persons, in contradistinction to that of slaves.—**Free love,** the doctrine, maintained by some persons and associations, of the rightfulness of free choice in sexual relations, without the restraint of legal marriage or of any continuing obligation independent of individual will. This doctrine, under different names, but generally as part of a religious creed, has been more or less advocated and practised in many periods and countries; but the above name was probably first applied to it in the United States.—**Free Methodist.** See *Methodist.*—**Free on board.** See *F. O. B.*—**Free ovary.** See def. 17 (*b*), and *ovary.*—**Free Parliament.** See *convention*, 3 (*c*).—**Free part,** in *music*, a part added to a canon or fugue to complete the harmony; in a canon, any part which is not an antecedent or a consequent.—**Free path of the molecules of a gas.** See *path.*—**Free Quaker.** See *quaker.*—**Free reed.** See *reed*[1].—**Free Religious Association,** a society founded at Boston in 1867 for the purpose of religious inquiry. Its members are drawn from various religious bodies, and great toleration prevails in its meetings.—**Free services,** in the *feudal system*, such services as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or freeman to perform, as to serve under his lord in the wars, to contribute money, and the like.—**Free ship.** See *ship.*—**Free States,** in the United States, before the civil war of 1861–5, those States in which the institution of slavery did not exist: in contradistinction to *slave States.*—**Free stuff,** clear timber; timber free from knots: a builders' term.—**Free thought,** thought untrammeled by regard for authority; rationalism. See *free-thinker.*

The word *free thought* is now commonly used, at least in foreign literature, to express the result of the revolt of the mind against the pressure of external authority in any department of life or speculation. *Farrar.*

Free town. See *free city*, under *city.*—**Free trade,** unrestricted trade; especially, trade or commerce between different countries free from restrictions or customs-duties; in a narrower and more common sense, international trade free from protective or discriminative duties; trade subject only to such tariffs and regulations as are necessary for revenue and police. Complete freedom of trade between the several States is prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. See *protection.*—**Free trade and sailors' rights,** a popular cry throughout the United States in the years immediately preceding and during the war of 1812. It was a protest against—first, the restrictions which were laid upon neutral commerce, and the confiscations which followed any violation of these restrictions, by the warring nations, France and Great Britain; and, secondly, the right of search for British seamen on American vessels, which Great Britain claimed as her prerogative, and repeatedly carried into execution.—**Free veins,** in *entom.*, such veins as do not anastomose; those veins which are unconnected with other veins except at their origin.—**Tenure by free alms.** See *alms.*—**To have a free wind.** See *to sail free*, under *free*, *adv.*—**To make free with.** (*a*) To meddle with. (*b*) To use liberties with; use, or make use of, with undue freedom.

II.† *n.* A person of free or noble birth; often, in early poetry, a lady.

Iche freke to his *frè* held & so the fight endis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7810.

She's followed her sons down to the strand,
That chaste and noble *fre*.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

free (frē), *adv.* [< *free*, *a.*] In a free manner, in any sense of the adjective; freely; with freedom or liberty.

Sir Thomas Lovell, I as *free* forgive you
As I would be forgiven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

To sail free, or **to go free** (*naut.*), to sail somewhat further from the wind than when close-hauled.—**To work free**, to be easily cut with a tool, as a piece of wood.

free (frē), *v.* [< ME. *freen*, *freogen*, < AS. *freón*, *freógan*, free (< *freó*, free) (= OFries. *friaia*, *fraia*, *fria* = MLG. *vrien*, *vrigen* = OHG. *frījan*, MHG. *vrīen*, *vrījen*, *vrigen*, G. (*be-*)*freien* = Icel. *fria* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri*, make free from), mixed with the more orig. verb *freón*, *freógan*, love, = OS. **frihōn*, *friehan* = D. *vrijen* = MLG. *vrien*, *vrigen*, LG. *frijen* = MG. *vrien*, G. *freien* = Icel. *fria* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri*, court, woo, make love to, = Goth. *frijōn*, *friōn*, love. See *friend*, orig. ppr. of the verb *freón*, *freógan*, love.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make free; release from restraint or constraint; specifically, to release from bondage or from imprisonment: as, to *free* prisoners or slaves.

Spirit, fine spirit! I'll *free* thee
Within two days for this. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Till the *freed* Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 409.

2. To rid, as from something obstructive or restrictive; clear; disentangle; disengage: with *from* or *of*: as, to *free* a man *from* debt, or the feet *from* fetters; to *free* the lungs *of* morbid matter; to *free* a ship *from* water by pumping it out.

He that is dead is *freed from* sin. Rom. vi. 7.

The devil speed him! no man's pie is *freed*
From his ambitious finger. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

3†. To remove.

That . . . we may again . . .
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6.

With great labour we kept her from sinking by *freeing* out the water.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 175.

4†. To clear from blame or stain; absolve from some charge; gain pardon for.

My ending is despair,
Unless I be reliev'd by prayer;
Which pierces so, that it assaults
Mercy itself, and *frees* all faults.
Shak., Tempest, Epil.

For mine honour
(Which I would *free*), if I shall be condemn'd
Upon surmises. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

5†. To indorse and send free by mail; frank.

Please to *free* this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield. *Johnson*, to Mrs. Thrale, June, 1775.

To free one's conscience, to do that which conscience requires; relieve the conscience by an act of duty.—**To free one's mind**, to speak according to one's feelings; utter one's thoughts without restraint or reserve; talk plainly: as, I have *freed my mind* to him, and now he may do as he pleases. [Colloq.]

II†. *intrans.* To dispense with. [An obsolete and rare use.]

free-and-easy (frē'and-ē'zi), *n.* [< *free and easy*, phrase under *free*, *a.*] A sort of club held in public houses, in which the members meet to drink, smoke, sing, etc.

free-bench (frē'bench), *n.* In *Eng. law*, the right of a widow in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in a freehold. ★Also called *frank-bank*.

free-board (frē'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of the side of a vessel or boat which lies between the line of flotation and the upper side of the deck (or a point corresponding to it), or, when there are several decks, of the uppermost watertight deck.

To allow a sufficient margin for heeling and for rough water, the *free-board* in sailing canoes is seldom less than six inches, and will often be found to be eight inches.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 150.

When I say monitors I refer to vessels with high *free-boards*. . . . The reason I say high *free-boards* is that such vessels might be able to go to sea at any moment, regardless of the weather. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 378.

freeboot (frē'bōt), *v. i.* [= D. *vrijbuiten*, rob; from the earlier noun: see *freebooter*.] To act as a freebooter; plunder. [Rare.]

An ambition to shed blood and to *freeboot* it furiously over the placid waters took possession of their bosoms.
New York Tribune, Nov. 25, 1879.

free-boot† (frē'bōt), *n.* [< *freeboot*, *v.*, or a reversion to *free* (adj.) + *boot*[3] (*booty*).] Robbery.

Julius Tutor, who robbed his fellow theeves, for he pillaged the Cilicians, that lived themselves upon *free boote*.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, viii. 124, note.

freebooter (frē'bō″tėr), *n.* [Not of purely E. formation, but made, it seems, like the similarly accom. forms, Sw. *fribytare*, Dan. *fribytter*, G. *freibeuter*, in imitation of MD. *vrijbueter*, a freebooter, pirate ("Præmiator, prædo cui quicquid ab hoste capitur, in præmium cedit; Pirata"—Kilian), D. *vrijbuiter* (> mod. D. *vrijbuiten*, plunder, rob); < MD. D. *vrij* (= E. *free*, etc.) + MD. *bueter*, a plunderer, D. *buiter*, freebooter, < MD. *bueten*, *buyten*, D. *buiten*, plunder, catch, take, < MD. *buet*, *buyt*, D. *buit*, plunder, booty: see *booty*. See remarks under *filibuster*.] One who wanders about in search of plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.

Richard of England came [to Cyprus] not as a *freebooter*, but as a deliverer from utter misery.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

=**Syn.** *Marauder*, etc. See *robber*.

freebootery (frē'bō″tėr-i), *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *fribytteri* = G. *freibeuterei*; as *freebooter* + *-y*: see *-ery*.] The act, practice, or gains of a freebooter. [Rare.]

freebooting (frē'bō″ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freeboot*, *v.*] Robbery; plunder; pillage.

Lastly for a theif it [a mantle] is so handsome, as it may seeme it was first invented for him; for under it he can cleanly convay any fitt pillage that cometh handsomely in his way, and when he goeth abrode in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest frend.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

freebooting (frē'bō″ting), *p. a.* Acting as a freebooter; engaged in or occupied with plunder.

He hastened from his sick-bed into the service of a Catalan *freebooting* gentleman. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 302.

The *freebooting* lives which the soldiery led while fighting in France during the numerous wars must have tended materially to unfit them for resuming peaceful pursuits when they returned home.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 53.

freebooty (frē'bō″ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *free* + *booty*; suggested by *freebooter*.] Pillage or plunder by freebooters. *Imp. Dict.*

free-born (frē'bôrn), *a.* [< ME. *fre-boren*, *frebore* = Sw. *friboren* = Dan. *fribaaren*; as *free* + *born*, pp. of *bear*[1].] Born free; born to the conditions and privileges of citizenship; not in hereditary vassalage; inheriting liberty.

Lithe and lysten, gentylmen,
That be of *frebore* blode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 44).

Tell me, art thou a Roman? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was *free born*.
Acts xxii. 27, 28.

Bor. The soldier's grown too saucy;
You must tie him straiter up.
Archas. I do my best, sir;
But men of *free-born* minds sometimes will fly out.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Let them remember themselves to be, not only *freeborn* Englishmen, but *freeborn* Christians.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

free-borough (frē'bur″ō), *n.* In *old English law*, a town or borough in which tenancy was not subject to villein services, heriot and marchet, but to money rents alone. Further privileges, as the alienation of tenements, the making of wills, and extended self-government, frequently occurred.

free-chase (frē'chās), *n.* Same as *frank-chase*.

freecost† (frē'kôst), *n.* Freedom from charges or expenses. *South.*

free-denizen† (frē'den″i-zn), *v. t.* To make a free denizen or citizen of.

No worldly respects can *free-denizen* a Christian here, and of "peregrinus" make him "civis."
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 202.

freedman (frēd'man), *n.*; pl. *freedmen* (-men). [< *freed*, pp. of *free*, + *man*.] A man who has been a slave and is manumitted or otherwise set free: as, the *freedmen* of ancient Rome; the class of *freedmen* created by the abolition of slavery.

Appius Claudius brought in a custom of admitting to the senate the sons of *freedmen*.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

The slave is atoned for with thirty solidi, the *freedman* with eighty, the freeman with two hundred, and the adaling with six hundred. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 23.

The president [in the proclamation of freedom, Jan. 1, 1863] enjoined upon the *freedmen* to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence, and recommended to them in all cases, when allowed to do so, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages; but gave notice also that suitable persons would be received into the armed service of the United States. *Amer. Cyc.*, XV. 101.

★**Freedmen's Bureau.** See *bureau*.

freedom (frē'dum), *n.* [< ME. *fredom*, *freedom*, < AS. *frēodōm* (= OFries. *frīdōm*, NFries. *fridoem* = D. *vrijdom* = MLG. *vridōm*, LG. *frīdom* = MHG. *vrītuom*), freedom, < *freó*, free, + *-dōm*, -dom.] **1.** The state or character of being free. (*a*) Exemption from the constraint or restraint of physical or moral forces; the state of being able to act without external controlling interference; liberty; in a special sense, exemption from bondage or imprisonment.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree,
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themselves ordain'd their fall.
Milton, P. L., iii. 128.

In this then consists *freedom*: viz., in our being able to act or not to act, according as we shall choose or will.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 27.

The doctrine of *Freedom* was first elaborated into a metaphysical scheme, implying its opposite Necessity, by St. Augustin against Pelagius; and in a later age was disputed between Arminians and Calvinists: being for centuries a capital controversy both in Theology and in Metaphysics. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 498.

(*b*) Exemption from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic control, especially in civil matters; independence; civil liberty.

A! *fredome* is a nobill thing!
Fredome mayse man to haiff liking! . . .
He levys at ese that frely livys.
Barbour, Bruce.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Grant him this, and the Parlament hath no more *freedom* then if it sate in his Noose.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

By a declaration of rights, I mean one which shall stipulate *freedom* of religion, *freedom* of the press, *freedom* of commerce against monopolies, trial by juries in all cases, no suspensions of the habeas corpus, no standing armies. These are fetters against doing evil which no honest government should decline.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 291.

For what avail the plough or sail,
Or land or life, if *freedom* fail?
Emerson, Centennial Poem.

(*c*) Frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness.

You shall
This morning come before us; where, I know,
You cannot with such *freedom* purge yourself
But that . . . you must take
Your patience to you. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

This thought of Monsieur Merrie's has made a great Breach betwixt Monsieur Verney and himself; for which Reason I had not that *freedom* of Conversation as I could have wisht with both of them.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 67.

(*d*) License; improper familiarity; in a concrete sense (with a plural), a violation of the rules of decorum; an act of bold presumption.

Peace!—I perceive your eye, sir,
Is fix'd upon this captain for his *freedom*;
And happily you find his tongue too forward.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.
'Twere well might critics still this *freedom* take.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 584.

Elizabeth . . . [assured] him that Mr. Darcy would consider his addressing him without introduction as an impertinent *freedom*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 84.

(*e*) The state of being clear or exempt (from something): as, *freedom* from sickness; *freedom* from care. (*f*) Ease or facility (of doing anything): as, he speaks or acts with *freedom*.

I always loved you for the *Freedom* of your Genius.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 56.

A poet's just pretence—
Fervency, *freedom*, fluency of thought—
Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 700.

(*g*†) Generosity; liberality; open-handedness. *Chaucer.*

Blithe was eche a barn ho best mi3t him plese,
& folwe him for his *fredom* & for his faire thewes.
For what thing William wan a-day with his bowe . . .
Ne wold this William neuer on withhold to him-selue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

2. The possession of particular privileges; franchise; immunity: as, the *freedom* of a city or of a corporation.

It was lately proposed in the city to present him [the Duke of Hamilton] with the *freedom* of some company.
Walpole, Letters, II. 43.

3. A free, unconditional grant; a free privilege or franchise. [Rare.]—**4.** In *math.*, capability of displacement in space.—**Bird of freedom.** See *bird*[1].—**Degree of freedom**, in *math.*, an independent mode in which a body may be displaced. Thus, a wheel the axis of which is fixed, or a roller which is compelled to roll on the ground without sliding or turning, has but one degree of freedom—that is, it can move only forward or back. If it can turn without sliding, or slide without turning, either in the direction of its rolling or in that of its axis, it has two degrees of freedom; if it is capable of all these motions, it has four degrees of freedom. If one end of it can rise above the surface of the ground, it has five; if both ends can leave the ground, it has six degrees of freedom and is perfectly free.—**Freedom of repeal†**, a free, unconditional recall.

I kiss thy hand, but not in flattery, Cæsar;
Desiring thee that Publius Cimber may
Have an immediate *freedom of repeal*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

Freedom of the will. See *will*.=**Syn. 1.** *Freedom*, *Liberty*, *Independence*; scope, range, play, swing, latitude. The first three words are sometimes used as synonymous, but they are clearly distinguishable. *Freedom* is the most general in its application. *Liberty* is commonly used where reference is made to past or possible physical confinement or restriction: as, the prisoners were set at *liberty*. *Freedom* is used where emphasis is laid upon

large opportunity given for the exercise of one's powers: as, the *freedom* of country life; or where the previous or possible restriction has been or is legal or moral: as, the slave was given his *freedom;* he expressed his views with *freedom*. *Liberty* is more often public; *freedom*, personal and private. *Liberty* has more in mind protection from external constraint or from the aggressions of power; hence, in civil affairs, *liberty* is *freedom* as outlined and protected by law. *Independence* is more exact, expressing not only self-direction but exemption from control, and even lack of connection. There may be *liberty* without *independence*, as in the case of a self-governed colony, and there may be *independence* without *liberty*, as in the case of a despotic monarchy.

Ye winds, that wafted the Pilgrims to the land of promise, fan, in their children's hearts, the love of *freedom!* . . . Speak, speak, marble lips! teach us the love of *liberty* protected by law. *Everett*, Eulogy of Lafayette.

This is got by casting pearl to hogs;
That bawl for *freedom* in their senseless mood,
And still revolt when truth would set them free.
License they mean when they cry *liberty;*
For who loves that, must first be wise and good.
Milton, Sonnets, vii.

Individuals entering into a society must give up a share of their *liberty* to preserve the rest. *Washington.*

The *independence* and *liberty* you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts.
Washington, Farewell Address.

freedstole†, *n.* [Improper form, accom. to *freed*.] Same as *frithstool*.

freedwoman (frēd′wu̇m″a̤n), *n.*; pl. *freedwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who has been a slave and is made free.

free-footed (frē′fu̇t″ed), *a.* Not restrained in the use of the feet; hence, unrestricted in movement or action; foot-loose.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *free-footed*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

free-hand (frē′hand), *a.* Done with the unaided hand and eye; executed without guiding instruments, measurements, or other artificial aid: as, *free-hand* drawing.

The curve was not drawn by *freehand* [drawing], but by means of engineers' curves. *Nature*, XXXVII. 294.

free-handed (frē′han″ded), *a.* 1. Having the hands free or unrestrained.—2. Open-handed; liberal.

He was as *free-handed* a young fellow as any in the army; he went to Bond St. and bought the best hat and spencer that money could buy. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

free-handedness (frē′han″ded-nes), *n.* Liberality; generosity.

Standing treat with quite a reckless *freehandedness*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 120.

free-hearted (frē′här″ted), *a.* [Cf. D. *vrijhartig* = G. *freiherzig*.] Open; frank; generous.

A noble, honest gentleman, *free-hearted*,
And of an open faith, much loving and much lov'd.
Fletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

One of lord Timon's men? a gift, I warrant. . . . And how does that honourable, complete, *free-hearted* gentleman of Athens, thy very bountiful good lord and master?
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1.

free-heartedly (frē′här″ted-li), *adv.* In a free-hearted manner; frankly; liberally.

free-heartedness (frē′här″ted-nes), *n.* Frankness; openness of heart; liberality.

freehold (frē′hōld), *n.* [< *free* + *hold*[1], *n.*] 1. In *law:* (*a*) Originally, in England, an estate in land in possession held by a freeman; a free socage or feudal estate; now, an estate in fee simple or fee tail, or for life, as opposed to *copyhold*. See the extract.

The distinguishing marks of a *freehold* [in England] were, (1) that it should last for life, . . . (2) that the duties or services should be free: that is, worthy the acceptance of a free man. To fulfil this latter condition, it was necessary that the services by which the land was held and by the non-performance of which it would be forfeited should be honourable (that is, not servile) in respect of their quality, and certain in respect both of their quality and quantity. *Mozley and Whiteley*, Concise Law Dict.

(*b*) Hence, in general, an estate in land such as was originally considered as being an ownership of the soil itself, as distinguished from a mere use or chattel interest in it. That is, it is an estate in possession, either of indefinite future duration, transmissible to one's heirs (called an estate of inheritance), or for the life of either the owner or some one else; or "an estate in possession, the duration of which is not fixed or ascertained by a specified limit of time" (*Digby*).

I still own, and until a few months occupied, a house and garden; one half of the land is *freehold*, and one half under a lease of 10,000 years, which I believe dates from early in this century.
Thomas Kerslake, N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 73.

2. A parcel of land held by either of the tenures above described.—3. Figuratively, any free or unrestricted possession, or right of possession; that which belongs to one absolutely.

But if she lift up her drooping head and prosper, among those that have something more than wisht her welfare, I have my charter and *freehold* of rejoycing to me and my heires. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

My heart's good *freehold*, sir, and so you'll find it.
Beau. and Fl., Wit without Money, ii. 4.

All the authorities speak of fellowships in colleges as *freeholds*. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

Customary freehold. See *customary*.

freeholder (frē′hōl″dėr), *n.* [< *freehold* + *-er*[1].] In *law*, one having the present seizin or possession of land by virtue of an estate greater than one limited by a specified time—that is to say, having a fee or a tenancy for life of the tenant, or for life of a third person; one who holds an estate in fee simple or fee tail. See *freehold*, 1. Under various laws in England and the United States, the right of suffrage and the qualification for some minor local official duties or trusts have been conferred on freeholders as distinguished from other inhabitants. In Scotland the term is applied to one holding lands of the crown.—**Chosen freeholders**, in New Jersey, a board of county officers having charge of the finances of the county, corresponding to the *county commissioners* or the *board of supervisors* of other States.—**Freeholders' court.** Same as *court-baron*.

freeing-stick (frē′ing-stik), *n.* A soft deal stick used in cutting veneers to free the teeth of the saw from sawdust. It is applied on the right and left of the blade beneath the timber while the saw is at work.

freelage, freelege (frē′lāj), *n.* The status of a freeman before the law; the freedom or privilege of a burgess; franchise. [Rare.]

Up to the year 1854 the admission to the *freelege* of this borough was, among other things, by "going through the well," a pond about a hundred feet long, by fifteen or sixteen wide, and three to five deep. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 73.

free-lance (frē′lans), *n.* 1. A mercenary soldier during the middle ages, especially one of some rank, mounted and thoroughly armed and having followers or attendants. (Compare *lance*.) They were most conspicuous in Italy, where they were called *condottieri*. Also called *free companion*. Hence—2. A person who acts upon his own will and pleasure, with little regard for the conventionalities of life; especially, one who uses great freedom in speech or writing, as in indiscriminate attack upon or objurgation of all who disagree with him.

freelet†, *a.* A Middle English form of *frail*[1].

freelege, *n.* See *freelage*.

free-liver (frē′liv″ėr), *n.* One who eats and drinks abundantly; one who gives free indulgence to his appetites.

Freelivers on a small scale, who are prodigal within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

free-living (frē′liv″ing), *n.* Full gratification of the appetite.

free-living (frē′liv″ing), *a.* 1. Living in a free or unrestrained manner.—2. In *biol.*, living free from and independent of the parent, as a medusa-bud separated from the polyp-stock upon which it grew.

free-lover (frē′luv″ėr), *n.* One who advocates the doctrines and practices of free love.

freelte†, **freeltee**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *frailty*.

freely† (frē′li), *a.* [< ME. *frely, frelich, freelich*, etc., < AS. *freólīc* (= OS. *frīlīc* = OFries. *frilik* = MLG. *vrilik, vrigelik* = OHG. *frīlīh*, MHG. *vrīlīch*), free, < *freó*, free, + *-līc*, -ly[1].] Free; frank; generous; noble; excellent.

Unto that *frely* foode [child, creature]
That now of newe is borne. *York Plays*, p. 149.

Al his *freli* felawchip freli thei gret.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5329.

For that *freelich* freke [warrior], as I fore tolde,
The kid Knight Pausanias, that King was of Spart.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

freely (frē′li), *adv.* [< ME. *frely, freliche*, etc., < AS. *freólīce* (= D. *vrijelijk* = MLG. *vrilike, vrieliken, vrigeliken* = MHG. *vrīliche, frīlīchen*, freely, G. *freilich*, certainly, to be sure), < *freólīc*, a., free: see *freely, a.*] 1. In a free manner; under free conditions; with freedom; without hindrance, interference, or restraint: as, to move *freely*.

Finally by sequestring themselues for a time fro the Court, to be able the *freelier* & cleerer to discerne the factions and state of the Court.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

The Devil may walk *freely* up and down the Streets of London now, for there is not a Cross to fright him any where. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 2.

Temple's plan was . . . that the King should . . . suffer all his affairs of every kind to be *freely* debated [in the new Privy Council], . . . and not to reserve any part of the public business for a secret committee.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. Without constraint, reserve, or hesitation; unreservedly; frankly; openly.

What is 't you blench at? what would you ask? speak *freely*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

I shall *freely* and bluntly tell you that I am a brother of the angle too, and peradventure can give you some instructions. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

3. Without reluctance or niggardliness; willingly.

Also the Dyamand scholde ben zoven [given] *frely*, with outen coveytynge and with outen byggynge: and than it is of grettere vertue. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.
Milton, P. L., iii. 102.

4. Liberally; unstintedly; plentifully.

Freely ye have received, *freely* give. Mat. x. 8.

We gave them 3 or 4 Callabashes of Wine, which they *freely* drank. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 170.

Who throw their Helicon about
As *freely* as a conduit spout!
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

5†. Nobly; excellently; admirably.

Sche had a derworthe dougter to deme the sothe,
On the fairest on face and *frelokest* i-schapen,
That euere man vpon molde mi3t [on] diuise.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2634.

freeman (frē′man), *n.*; pl. *freemen* (-men). [< ME. *fremen*, < AS. *freóman, frīman* (= OFries. *frīmon* = D. *vrijman* = OHG. *frīman*, MHG. *vrīman*), a free man, < *freó*, free, + *man*, man.] 1. A man who is free; one who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another; one not a slave or a vassal.

For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's *freeman*. 1 Cor. vii. 22.

In Parthia did I take thee prisoner; . . .
Now be a *freeman*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Corrupted *freemen* are the worst of slaves.
Garrick, Prol. to Shirley's Gamester.

Land had even then become the inseparable accompaniment of the *freeman*, the badge and test of his freedom: he was a *freeman* because he was a land-owner.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 201.

2. One who enjoys or is entitled to citizenship, franchise, or other peculiar privilege: as, a *freeman* of a city or state. In olden times the position of such a freeman gave the right to trade in the place.

The *freeman* casting with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

3. In *early Eng. hist.*, a ceorl; one admitted to a share in the land and corporate life of the village community.

The *freeman* [in Anglo-Saxon times] was strictly the freeholder, and the exercise of his full rights as a free member of the community to which he belonged became inseparable from the possession of his "holding" in it. It was this sharing in common land which marked off the *freeman* or ceorl from the unfree man or læt, the tiller of land which another owned.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 191.

freemartin (frē′mär″tin), *n.* A cow-calf twin-born with a bull-calf. It is generally barren, and when this is the case on dissection is found to have parts of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect.

freemason (frē′mā′sn), *n.* [Not found earlier than mod. E.; < *free* + *mason*.] A member of an order, fraternity, or brotherhood forming a secret society, or series of affiliated secret societies called lodges, now existing in all the countries of Europe, in many parts of America, and in other parts of the world where Europeans have settled in larger or smaller communities. This society is founded on and professes the practice of social and moral virtue; truth, charity in its most extended sense, brotherly love, and mutual assistance being inculcated in it. It possesses an elaborate ritual, numerous grades of officers, and many secret signs and passwords, by which members may make themselves known to other members of the craft in any part of the world. Secret organizations of free or enfranchised operative masons, with similar rituals, were formed in the middle ages, when skilled workmen moved from place to place to assist in building the magnificent sacred structures—cathedrals, abbeys, etc.—which had their origin in those times, and it was essential for them to have some signs by which, on coming to a strange place, they could be recognized as real craftsmen and not impostors. There was such a society of actual masons and builders in England in the seventeenth century, and some persons not belonging to the craft had been accepted as members of it; hence the full name of the present fraternity, "Free and Accepted Masons" (abbreviated *F. and A. M.*). Modern freemasonry dates from the organization in 1717 of the four lodges then existing in London, on a new basis, into a grand lodge, by which other grand lodges were chartered. To mark its departure from the limited scope of the original society, the principles and methods of the order are called *speculative masonry*, the terms and insignia of operative masonry being retained. Fable, though absolutely without any historical basis, takes the history of the order back to the Roman empire, to the Pharaohs, to the building of Solomon's temple or the tower of Babel, or even to the building of Noah's ark.

Some, deep *Freemasons*, join the silent race,
Worthy to fill Pythagoras's place.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 571.

freemasonic (frē′mā-son′ik), *a.* [< *freemason* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling freemasonry.

That mysterious, undefinable *freemasonic* signal which passes between women, by which each knows that the other hates her. *Thackeray.*

freemasonry (frē′mā′sn-ri), *n.* [< *freemason* + *-ry.*] **1.** The principles, practices, and institutions of freemasons. Hence—**2.** Secret or tacit brotherhood.

There is a *freemasonry* extending through all branches of society in the quick comprehension of significant words. *A. Rhodes*, Monsieur at Home, p. 66.

freemason's-cup (frē′mā′snz-kup), *n.* A drink made of ale, especially Scotch ale, and sherry in equal parts, with the addition of some brandy, sugar, and nutmeg.

free-milling (frē′mil″ing), *a.* Easily reduced: said of auriferous and argentiferous ores which are reducible without previous roasting.

free-minded (frē′mīn″ded), *a.* Having the mind free from care, trouble, or perplexity.

To be *free-minded* and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, and sleep, and of exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting. *Bacon*, Regimen of Health (ed. 1887).

freeness (frē′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, or unobstructed; openness; unreservedness; frankness; ingenuousness; candor; liberality; gratuitousness.

Freenesse of speech is when we speake boldly and without feare, euen to the proudest of them, whatsoeuer we please or haue list to speake. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 203.

He was a clear asserter of the sovereign *freeness* and infallible efficacy of divine grace in the conversion of souls. *Bates*, Funeral Sermon of Baxter.

freer (frē′ėr), *n.* One who frees or gives freedom. *B. Jonson.*

Freesia (frē′si-ą), *n.* [NL.: for E. M. *Fries* (1794–1878), a Swedish botanist.] A name given by Klatt in 1866 to *Nymanina*, a genus of iridaceous bulbous plants of South Africa. There are two species.

free-soil (frē′soil′), *a.* In favor of free soil or territory—that is, opposed to slavery. An epithet applied to a party or the principles of a party in the United States who opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories, or those parts of the country which had not yet been erected into States. The Free-soil party arose out of a coalition of the Liberty party with the Barnburners in 1848, and, with the addition of Whigs, Know-nothings, and some Democrats, became in 1854 the Republican party. It nominated candidates for the presidency in 1848 and 1852.

The Liberty party was merged in the *Free-soil*, whose creed was the exclusion of slavery from the territories. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 52.

Free-soiler (frē′soi′lėr), *n.* [< *free-soil* + *-er*[1].] In *U. S. hist.*, a member of the Free-soil party; one who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

The shibboleth of this party [nominating Van Buren] was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men." It was, of course, anti-slavery, but its adherents took the name of "*Free-soilers.*" *N. Sargent*, Public Men, II. 334.

free-soilism (frē′soi′lizm), *n.* [< *free-soil* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Free-soilers.

During the anti-slavery agitation in Kansas, "Senator Atchison, formerly the presiding officer of the United States Senate, openly advised the people of Missouri to go and vote in Kansas. General Stringfellow told them to take their bowie-knives and exterminate every scoundrel who was tainted with *Free-soilism* or Abolitionism." *J. F. Clarke*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 73.

free-spoken (frē′spō″kn), *a.* Given to freedom of speech; accustomed to speak without hesitancy or reserve.

The emperor [Nerva] fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, . . . and said, What should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that were at supper, and was a *free-spoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

"Am I but false as Guinevere is pure?
Or art thou mazed with dreams? or being one
Of our *free-spoken* Table hast not heard
That Lancelot"—there he check'd himself and paused.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

free-spokenness (frē′spō″kn-nes), *n.* The quality of being free-spoken. *Thackeray.*

free-standing (frē′stan″ding), *a.* Detached; isolated: as, *free-standing* statues.

The absence of the wooden ornaments of the external porch, as well as our ignorance of the mode in which this temple was finished laterally, and the porch joined to the main temple, prevents us from judging what the effect of the front would have been if belonging to a *free-standing* building. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 121.

freestone (frē′stōn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, as the brownstone or brown sandstone of the eastern United States, much used in building: so called because it is easily quarried.

I saw her hand: she has a leathern hand,
A *freestone*-colour'd hand; I verily did think
That her old gloves were on; but 'twas her hands.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

One [building] is very spacious and broad, and of a great heigth, adorned with many goodly pillars of white *freestone.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 30.

The walls of the citty are of large square *free-stone*, the most neate and best in repaire I ever saw. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

2. A freestone peach: distinguished from *clingstone.* See II.

II. *a.* Having, as a fruit, a stone from which the flesh of the fruit separates readily and cleanly, as distinguished from the quality of having a stone to which the flesh clings or adheres firmly: as, a *freestone* peach.

free-swimmer (frē′swim″ėr), *n.* A fish that swims high, or near the surface of the water, as the herring and other clupeids.

All *free-swimmers* are especially heedful to avoid contact with the bottom. *Goode*, Menhaden, p. 67.

free-swimming (frē′swim″ing), *a.* Swimming freely: said of any aquatic animal that is not fixed, and particularly of those which are attached at some period of their lives and free at another: as, the *free-swimming* embryo of a cirriped; the *free-swimming* adult of a crinoid.

freet, freit (frēt), *n.* [Also *fret;* < Icel. *frētt*, news, intelligence, inquiry, inquiry about the future; cf. Icel. *frētta* = Dan. *fritte*, question, interrogate; ODan. *frittere*, an interrogator; prob. ult. akin to E. *frain*[1], q. v.] **1.** A superstitious notion or belief with respect to any action or event as a good or a bad omen.

Freits follow them 'at *freits* follow. *Scotch proverb.*

Syne thai herd, that Makbeth ay
In fantown *fretis* had gret fay.
Wyntown, vi. 18, 362. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A superstitious observance or practice.

All kinds of practiques, *freits*, or other extraordinary actions, which cannot abide the trew touch of natural reason. *King James*, Dæmonologie, p. 99.

[Scotch in both senses.]

free-tailed (frē′tāld), *a.* Having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane to a considerable extent or entirely, as a bat; emballonurine.

free-thinker (frē′thing″kėr), *n.* One who is not guided in the formation of his beliefs by obedience to authority, but submits the claims of authority to reason as the ultimate arbiter. The early application of the term was to those who occupied a rationalistic position in regard to current religious beliefs and dogmas; hence it acquired the still current sense of skeptic, infidel, and even atheist. The word, though employed earlier, is generally supposed to have been brought into common use in 1713 by the publication of Anthony Collins's "A Discourse of Freethinking, occasioned by the Rise and Growth of a Sect called *Freethinkers.*" Although this work defines *free-thinking* as the endeavor to judge a proposition according to the weight of evidence, and does not explicitly maintain any proposition which can offend a Protestant, it was rightly judged to be a covert attack upon fundamental tenets of the Christian religion. The free-thinkers specifically so called formed a class of deistical writers in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the chief of whom were Toland (died 1722), Anthony Collins (1676–1729), Woolston (1669–1733), Tindal (died 1733), and Bolingbroke (1678–1751). See *deist.*

The idiot is supposed to say in his heart what David's fool did some thousands of years ago, and was therefore designed as a proper representative of those among us who are called atheists and infidels by others, and *free-thinkers* by themselves. *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

Is he a churchman? then he's fond of power:
A quaker? sly: a presbyterian? sour:
A smart *free-thinker?* all things in an hour.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 157.

The *freethinker* perhaps too has imbibed his principles from the persons among whom he was bred up. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, V. viii.

Who born within the last forty years has read a word of Collins and Toland and Tindal and that whole race who called themselves *freethinkers?* *Burke*, Rev. in France.

If Collins included as *freethinkers* all who differed from the prevalent creed of the time, Bentley would not deny that *freethinkers* had done good service. If, on the other hand, Collins meant, as Bentley assumed him to insinuate, that all these *freethinkers* were atheists, then he was palpably wrong. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, iv. § 14.

=**Syn.** *Unbeliever*, *Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel.*

free-thinking (frē′thing″king), *n.* The act or the habit of inquiring freely into the truth of a fact or point of faith in which authority requires implicit belief: especially applied to skeptical inquiry into the supernatural elements of Christianity.

Collins's Discourse on *Freethinking* discusses the relation of reason to the acceptance and the interpretation of revelation, with great acuteness and ability, in a spirit not favorable to much of the current theology of the time. *N. Porter*, App. to Ueberweg's Hist. Philos., p. 376.

free-thinking (frē′thing″king), *a.* Holding the principles of a free-thinker, untrammeled or bold in speculation; hence, deistical; skeptical.

free-tongued (frē′tungd), *a.* Given to speaking freely and without reserve.

The *freetongued* preacher must either live by air or be forced to change his pasture. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

free-trader (frē′trā′dėr), *n.* One who advocates or believes in free trade. See *free trade*, under *free, a.*

freety, freity (frē′ti), *a.* [Also written *fretty;* < *freet, freit,* + *-y*[1].] Superstitious; of or belonging to superstitions. [Scotch.]

I knew the man whose mind was deeply imbued with the superstitions and *freitty* observances of his native land. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1816, p. 154.

freewarren (frē′wor″en), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

freewill (frē′wil), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* See *free will*, under *will.*

II. *a.* **1.** Made, performed, or done freely or of one's own motion or accord; voluntary.

Churchmen in those Ages liv'd meerly upon *free-will* Offerings. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

The basket of fruit of the juvenile Talfourd [did] not displease me: not that I have any thoughts of bartering or reciprocating these things. To send him anything in return would be to reflect suspicion of mercenariness upon what I know he meant a *freewill* offering. *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

2. Of or pertaining to the metaphysical doctrine of the freedom of the will: as, the *free-will* controversy. See *will.*

I persist in saying, with Sir W. Hamilton, that on the *free-will* doctrine volitions are emancipated from causation altogether. *J. S. Mill*, Exam. of Hamilton, xxvi.

Freewill Baptist. See *Baptist.*

free-willed (frē′wild), *a.* Endowed with freedom of the will.

In vain we think that *free-will'd* Man has Pow'r
To hasten or protract th' appointed Hour.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

free-willer (frē′wil″ėr), *n.* In Maryland, during the colonial period, an immigrant who had voluntarily sold his labor under contract for a certain number of years.

freewoman (frē′wům″an), *n.*; pl. *freewomen* (-wim″en). A woman not a slave.

Abraham had two sons, the one by a bondmaid, the other by a *freewoman.* Gal. iv. 22.

free-writer (frē′rī″tėr), *n.* A free-thinking writer. See *free-thinker.* *Shaftesbury.* [Rare.]

freezable (frē′za-bl), *a.* [< *freeze* + *-able.*] ★Capable of being frozen.

freeze[1] (frēz), *v.*; pret. *froze*, pp. *frozen* or *froze*, ppr. *freezing.* [Early mod. E. also *freese, friese;* < ME. *freesen, fresen, freosen* (pret. *fres, frese,* and weak *freesede*, pl. not found, pp. *froren*), < AS. *freósan* (pret. **freás*, pl. **fruron*, pp. *froren*) = D. *vriezen* = MLG. *vrēsen*, LG. *fresen* = OHG. **friosan, freosan, friesen*, MHG. *vriesen*, G. *frieren* = Icel. *frjōsa* = Sw. *frysa* = Dan. *fryse* = Goth. **friusan* (evidenced by deriv. *frius*, frost, cold), freeze, = L. *prurire* (orig. **prusire*, itch (orig. sting, as with cold), cf. *pruīna* (orig. **prusina*), hoar frost, *prūna* (orig. **prusna*), a burning coal, cf. Skt. √ *plush*, burn, √ *prush*, sprinkle, > *prushvā*, a drop, frozen drop, hoar frost. Hence *frost*, and *frore*, pp.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To congeal; harden into ice; change from a fluid to a solid form by cold or abstraction of heat.

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes *frozen* home in pail.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. To affect with frost; stiffen, harden, injure, kill, etc., by congealing the fluid portions of; hence, to produce some analogous effect in.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, *freeze* thy young blood.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

Elfsin, . . . ascending by Simony to the Chair of Canterbury, and going to Rome the same year for his Pall, was *froz'n* to Death in the Alps. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

As a knight of old, at the very moment when he would else have unhorsed his opponent, was often *frozen* into unjust inactivity by the king's arbitrary signal for parting the tilters. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

Her loveliness with shame and with surprise
Froze my swift speech. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

3. To chill with cold; produce the sensation of intense cold in.—**To freeze in,** to entangle or envelop in ice: as, the vessels were *frozen in* earlier than usual.

Six vessels lay *frozen in* at a considerable distance from the town. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 190.

To freeze out, to drive out or off; compel to withdraw or retire, as a person from society by cold or contemptuous treatment, a man from business by severe competition or opposition, or a body of stockholders by depressing the stock. [Colloq., U. S.]

Jealousy on the part of Western stockholders, and an insane fear that Colt would *freeze* them all *out*, delayed the erection of this [mining] machinery.
Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 58.

The Baltimore and Ohio, only a short time ago, *froze out* the Inter-State Telegraph Company.
Electrical Rev. (Amer.), XII. 11.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be congealed by cold; be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; be hardened into ice or into a solid body by cold: as, water *freezes* at the temperature of 32° F.

Thare ys a nother Ryvere, that upon the nygt *freseth* wondur faste. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

The sculptured dead, on each side, seem to *freeze*,
Imprison'd in black, purgatorial rails.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, ii.

2. To be of that degree of cold at which water congeals: often used impersonally to describe the state of the weather: as, it is *freezing* to-night.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

3. To suffer the effects of intense cold; be stiffened, hardened, or impaired by cold.

Such rage as winters reigneth in my heart,
My life-bloud *friesing* with unkindly cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

4. Figuratively, to be or become chilled; suffer greatly from the sensation of cold.—**5.** To cause a sensation of great cold. [Rare.]

The wand'ring rivals gaze with cares oppress'd,
And chilling horrours *freeze* in every breast.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

To freeze to (a person or a thing), to attach one's self closely or devotedly to; take possession of. [Colloq., U. S.]

freeze[1] (frēz), *n.* [< *freeze*[1], *v.*] Frost or its results; chilling or freezing conditions: as, there was a strong *freeze* last night. [Colloq.]

The effects of the late *freeze* have been severely felt.
Charleston (U. S.) *Newspaper.* (*Bartlett.*)

freeze[2]†, *n.* See *frieze*[1].

freezer (frē′zėr), *n.* One who or that which ★freezes or chills; a refrigerator; especially, a contrivance, as a vessel containing a freezing-mixture, for producing a freezing temperature in substances exposed to its influence, as cream.

The books . . . looked, in their cold, hard, slippery uniforms, as if they had but one idea among them, and that was a *freezer*. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, v.

freezing (frē′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freeze*[1], *v.*] The act of hardening, congealing, or solidifying with cold; freezing or chilling treatment.

And wynter incrasyng with many great snowes and *fresyng* of the earth, there felle on him another maladie.
Golden Book, xxxviii.

What *freezings* have I felt, what dark days seen!
What old December's bareness everywhere!
Shak., Sonnets, xcvii.

freezing (frē′zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freeze*[1], *v.*] **1.** Such as to freeze; specifically, at or below the temperature of 32° F. (0° C.), which is called the freezing-point, because water freezes at that temperature; in general, very cold: as, *freezing* weather.—**2.** Figuratively, haughty; stern; chilling: as, *freezing* politeness.

freezing-box (frē′zing-boks), *n.* A box in which fish are frozen.

freezingly (frē′zing-li), *adv.* In a freezing or chilling manner.

A crowded and attentive House, which, whilst *freezingly* deprecatory, remained politely attentive.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 35.

freezing-mixture (frē′zing-miks″tūr), *n.* A mixture that has the property of producing a sufficient degree of cold—that is, a sufficiently rapid absorption of heat—to freeze liquids. In general, such a mixture consists of a solid and a liquid in which the solid rapidly dissolves: for example, hydrochloric acid and sodium sulphate. Its effect is due to the fact that the change of a solid to a liquid requires a certain amount of heat (see *latent heat*, under *heat*), and if this change goes on rapidly, a considerable lowering of temperature results. In the common case of pounded ice and salt, which gives a temperature of about 0° F. (—18° C.), there is a double change, both resulting in the absorption of heat—the melting of the ice and the solution of the salt. See *ice-machine*.

freezing-point (frē′zing-point), *n.* The temperature at which a liquid freezes; loosely, the temperature at which ice melts. The freezing-point, in the strict sense, depends on many circumstances difficult to control, and many liquids, including water, can with care be cooled several degrees below their melting-points without freezing. The melting-point of ice (water), however, is relatively fixed and readily observed. Consequently, the melting-point is always substituted for the freezing-point in making thermometers, although it is generally called by the latter name.

The *freezing-point* of water and the melting-point of ice, as Professor Tyndall remarks, touch each other as it were. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 557.

Fregata, Fregatta (frē-gā′tä, -gat′ä), *n.* [NL., < F. *frégate*, a frigate: see *frigate*.] A genus of birds, the frigate-pelicans, forming the type and only representative of the family *Fregatidæ*: same as *Tachypetes*. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

Fregatidæ (frē-gat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fregata* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate birds, of the group *Steganopodes*, having very long pointed wings, very long forked tail, and extremely short tarsi; the frigate-pelicans. Also called *Tachypetidæ*.

Fregatta, *n.* See *Fregata*.

fregiatura (frā-jä-tö′rä), *n.*; pl. *fregiature* (-re). [It., trimming, ornament, < *fregiare*, trim, adorn, < ML. *frigiare, phrygiare*, embroider with gold, < *frigium, phrygium*, gold embroidery, Phrygian work: see *auriphrygia*.] In *music*, an ornament; an embellishment.

Fregilus (frej′i-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of corvine passerine birds with black plumage and red bill and feet; the choughs. *F. graculus* is the common chough. Also called *Pyrrhocorax* and *Coracia*. See cut under *chough*.

Freia (frē′yä), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A genus of arachnidans. *C. D. Koch*, 1850.—**2.** In *Protozoa*, same as *Folliculina*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1856.

freibergite (frī′bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Freiberg* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of tetrahedrite containing several per cent. of silver: named from Freiberg in Saxony.

freieslebenite (frī-es-lā′bn-īt), *n.* [Named after Johann Karl *Freiesleben* (1774–1846), a distinguished Saxon geologist.] A native sulphid of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring in prismatic crystals of a light steel-gray color ★and metallic luster, and easily cut by a knife.

freight (frāt), *n.* [< late ME. *freight, freyt*, an altered form of *fraught*, prob. due to the influence of F. *fret*: see *fraught*, *n.*] **1.** The cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water; in the United States and Canada, in general, anything carried for pay either by water or by land; the lading of a ship, canal-boat, railroad-car, wagon, etc.

Yon sail, that, from the sky-mixt wave,
Dawns on the sight, and wafts the royal youth,
A *freight* of future glory to my shore.
Thomson, Britannia.

The bark, that ploughs the deep serene,
Charg'd with a *freight* transcending in its worth
The gems of India, Nature's rarest birth, . . .
A herald of God's love to pagan lands.
Cowper, Charity, l. 133.

2. The price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by sea; by extension, in the United States and Canada, in general, the price paid for the transportation of goods or merchandise by land or by sea.

Fuel is cheap, *freights* are extremely low, and these, with many other advantages, offer unusual opportunities to merchants and manufacturers.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 718.

3. In a more general sense, the price paid for the use of a ship, including the transportation of passengers.—**By freight,** by the usual public conveyance or means of transport; as regular freight: opposed to *by express*: as, shall it be sent *by freight* or *by express?* [U. S.]—**Dead freight, fast freight,** etc. See the adjectives.

freight (frāt), *v. t.* [< *freight*, *n.*] **1.** To load or lade with goods or merchandise for transportation: often used figuratively.

I had from you lately two Letters; the last was well *freighted* with very good Stuff, but the other, to deal plainly with you, was not so. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 21.

Each vessell *freighted* with a several load;
Each squadron waiting for a several wind.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 205.

Every page is brightened with wit, ennobled by sentiment, *freighted* with knowledge, or decorated with imagery. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 13.

2. To hire for the transportation of goods or merchandise.—**3.** To carry or transport as freight.

Each of these Rooms [compartments in a ship] belong to one or two Merchants, or more; and every Man *freights* his Goods in his own Room. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 412.

A water that has been *freighted* perhaps three thousand miles, and kept in stock for months, undergoing unknown changes all the time. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 721.

freight† (frāt), *p. a.* [Also *fraight;* var. of *fraught.*] Same as *fraught*.

freightage (frā′tāj), *n.* [< *freight* + *-age*.] **1.** Freight; lading; cargo: also used figuratively.

English ships laden with full *freightage* of gallant soldiers. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 11.

Coal as an up *freightage* is fully as important as the down cargo of grain. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 199.

2. The carrying or transportation of merchandise, etc.

All travel and *freightage* are still, as of old, conducted by means of horses, asses, camels, and mules.
Harper's Mag., LXXII. 216.

3. Money paid for the carriage of goods or merchandise; charge for the transportation of goods. See *freight*, *n.*, 2.

No more than one half of the duty of *freightage* shall be expended toward the payment of their debts.
Milton, Letters of State, To the K. of Portugal.

freight-car (frāt′kär), *n.* A railroad-car for carrying freight, commonly a box-car. Called in Great Britain a *goods-wagon* or *goods-van*.

freight-engine (frāt′en″jin), *n.* A locomotive used for drawing freight-trains. [U. S.]

freighter (frā′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who freights or charters a ship for the transportation of goods or merchandise; a shipper.

He represented in behalf of himself and other owners and *freighters* of the London gally, that the said gally sailed from Jamaica the latter end of February last.
Parliamentary Hist., 6 Anne, 1706. The Lord's Address.

2. One who sends goods by land or by sea, either for himself or for others. See *freight*, *n.*, 2.

The local trader or the agricultural *freighter*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 81.

Men employed by the *freighters* to look after the mules during the night to prevent their straying off.
The American, IX. 110.

3. A ship or vessel engaged in the carrying-trade.

The ship "Maria" . . . being at that period employed as a *freighter*. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 244.

Heavily loaded *freighters* were lurching in, every mule straining in his collar, every trace taut and quivering.
The Century, XXXI. 65.

freight-house (frāt′hous), *n.* A house or depot for freight. [U. S.]=**Syn.** *Station*, etc. See *depot*.

freighting (frā′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *freight*, *v.*] The carriage or transportation of freight; freightage.

In the rainy season, the water flowing down from the various ravines and from the Salto (the source of the San Miguel) fills the arroyo, and renders *freighting* in wagons difficult, but does not impede transit by mules and pack-trains. *L. Hamilton*, Mexican Handbook, p. 67.

freighting (frā′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *freight*, *v.*] Concerned with the carrying of freight or merchandise.

At the beginning of that war (as in the commencement of every war) traders were struck with a sort of panick. Many went out of the *freighting* business.
Burke, Late State of the Nation.

freightless (frāt′les), *a.* Destitute of freight.

freight-train (frāt′trān), *n.* A train of freight-cars. Called in Great Britain a *goods-train*.

freine†, *v. t.* See *frain*[1].

freit, freity. See *freet, freety*.

freke†, *n.* See *freak*[1].

frelte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *frailty*.

fremd (fremd), *a.* and *n.* [North. E. and Sc., also *frem, fremit, fremmit, frammit*, etc.; < ME. *fremd, fremed, fremde, fremede*, < AS. *fremde, fremede, fremthe* = OS. *fremithi* = OFries. *fremed, framd* = D. *vreemd* = MLG. *vremede, vromede* = OHG. *framidi, fremidi*, MHG. *vremede, vremde*, G. *fremd* (Icel. *framandi* = Sw. *främmande* = Dan. *fremmed*, appar. < LG. or G.) = Goth. *framaths*, strange, foreign, < Goth., AS., etc., *fram*, E. *from:* see *from*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Strange; foreign.

A faucon peregryn than semed she
Of *fremde* londe. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 421.

Wharfrae cam thir [these] *frem* swains,
Wi' us this night to guest?
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

2. Not akin; unrelated.

Many are that neuer haue halde the ordyre of lufe ynesche thaire frendys sybbe or *fremede*, bot outhire thay lufe thaym ouer mekill or thay lufe tham ouer lyttill.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

I saw not how the bairn could dwell among them, seeing that they were *fremd* in heart if they were kin in blood. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

3. Strange; singular; queer.

Never was there yit so *fremed* a cas.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1046.

Better my friend think me *fremit*
Than fashious. *Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs.*

4†. Wild; undomesticated.

Bothe *fremed* and tame. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 529.

The fremd, strangers; the strange world: as, to go into *the fremd*, to go among strangers: said of any one leaving the family in which he was brought up and going into the service of strangers. [Scotch.]

II.† *n.* A stranger; a foreigner or an alien.

So now his frend is chaunged for a *frenne*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

As perjur'd cowards in adversity,
With sight of fear, from friends to *fremb'd* do fly.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fremedly†, *adv.* [ME.; < *fremed, fremd,* + *-ly*2.] As a stranger.

Mony klyf he ouer-clambe in contrayez straunge,
Fer floten fro his frendez *fremedly* he rydez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 714.

fremescence (frē-mes'ens), *n.* Incipient murmurings, as of rising dissatisfaction.

Rumour, therefore, shall arise; in the Palais Royal, and in broad France. Paleness sits on every face; confused tremor and *fremescence;* waxing into thunder-peals, of fury stirred on by fear. *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. v. 4.

fremescent (frē-mes'ent), *a.* [< L. *fremere,* make a low noise, roar, growl, + inceptive ppr. term. *-escent.*] Beginning to show signs of growing dissatisfaction or indignation.

Thuriot shows himself from some pinnacle, to comfort the multitude becoming suspicious, *fremescent.*
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 6.

★**fremitus** (frem'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *fremitus.* [< L. *fremitus,* a dull, roaring, humming, murmuring sound, < *fremere,* roar, hum, murmur, growl.] In *med.,* palpable vibration, as of the walls of the chest.

The so-called hydatid *fremitus* . . . scarcely differs from the ordinary impulse communicated by fluid within any other kind of tumor. *Cobbold,* Tapeworms (1866), p. 63.

Palpation of the chest probably reveals a *fremitus* over the central portion of the chest. *Med. News,* LII. 290.

Bronchial fremitus, that fremitus produced by the air passing through obstructed bronchial tubes.—**Friction fremitus,** fremitus which is produced by the rubbing of roughened surfaces over each other, as of the pleural membranes in pleurisy.—**Vocal fremitus,** that fremitus which is produced by utterance of sounds.

Fremontodendron (frē-mon″tō-den'drọn), *n.* [NL., named after John C. *Frémont,* the American explorer.] A genus of plants, of a single species, *F. Californicum,* a common shrub upon the dry hills of California, known as *California slippery-elm.* It has lobed leaves, and conspicuous flowers with a bright-yellow petaloid calyx, and is now introduced into cultivation. It is closely related to the hand-flower tree (*Chiranthodendron*) of Mexico, which has a more deeply pitted, purple calyx and is also cultivated. Also *Fremontia.*

frent†, **frennet**, *n.* Apparently a poetical perversion of *fremd.*

frena, *n.* Plural of *frenum.*

frenate (frē'nāt), *a.* [< *frenum* + *-ate*1.] In *entom.,* provided with a frenulum: applied to the posterior wings of a lepidopterous insect when they are provided with a bristle by which ★they can be attached to the anterior wings.

French (french), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Frenche, Frensch, Frense, Frenkisch,* rarely *Franche,* < AS. *Francisc,* French, i. e., Frankish, < *Franca,* Frank, + *-isc,* -ish. The term. *-ish* is similarly contracted in *Dutch, Scotch,* and *Welch,* now usually *Welsh.* Cf. F. *Français,* OF. *François, Franchois,* earlier *Franceis* (fem. F. *Française,* OF. *Françoise, Franchoise,* earlier *Francesche*) (> MLG. *frantzōs, fransois,* a., *frantzoser, fransoiser,* n., = MHG. *franzois, franzeis,* a., *franzoyser, franzoysœre,* n., G. *franzōs-isch,* a., *franzos, franzose,* n., = Sw. *fransysk;* cf. D. *fransch,* Dan. Sw. *fransk,* equiv. in form to E. *Frankish*) = Sp. *Francés* = Pg. *Francez* = It. *Francese,* < ML. **Francensis, Francesus,* French, < *Francus,* a Frank, + *-ensis,* whence the common E. patrial term. *-ese.* Thus E. *French* is etymologically *Frank-ish,* and F. *Français* is **Frank-ese.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to France, a country of western Europe, or to its inhabitants. Often abbreviated *Fr.*

Thank love for my blindness; who cannot see many a fair *French* city, for one fair *French* maid that stands in my way. *Shak.,* Hen. V., v. 2.

2. Foreign; from a distant or foreign land; hence, strange; uncommon; rare. [Prov. Eng.]

In the Sheffield dialect *french* means "foreign." A new kind of American knives would be called *french.* Compare with this the different meanings of Welsh.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 251.

French asparagus. See *asparagus.*—**French berry.** Same as *Avignon berry.* See *berry*1.—**French blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**French bole.** See *bole*2, 1.—**French brace,** an angle-brace.—**French cambric,** a very fine variety of cambric used for handkerchiefs and similar things.—**French canvas,** a variety of grenadine used for ladies' dresses and very durable. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**French chalk, cotton, cowslip.** See the nouns.—**French crown.** (*a*) A piece of French money.

It is no English treason to cut *French crowns;* and, tomorrow, the king himself will be a clipper.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

(*b*) Baldness produced by what was called the *French disease* (*morbus Gallicus*). Hence used with equivocation. *Schmidt.*

Some of your *French crowns* have no hair at all, and then you will play bare-faced. *Shak.,* M. N. D., i. 2.

French daisy. See *daisy.*—**French disease**†, syphilis.—**French duck, Encyclopedia, euchre, fake,** etc. See the nouns.—**French fall.** Same as *falling-band.*—**French grass, green, honeysuckle, hood, horn, jasmine,** etc. See the nouns.—**French measles.** Same as *rubella.*—**French merino,** a very fine twilled woolen cloth, made from the wool of the merino sheep, and used for ladies' dresses. It was originally made only in France, but is now produced elsewhere.—**French mixture,** a carbolized solution of codeine.—**French morocco, mustard, nut, ocher, pie, pitch, plum, polish,** etc. See the nouns.—**French porcelain, French pottery,** porcelain and pottery made within the limits of France. See *porcelain* and *pottery.*—**French pox**†, syphilis.—**French purple.** See *purple.*—**French quilting.** See *piqué.*—**French red,** rouge.—**French roof.** See *roof.*—**French sixth.** See *sixth.*—**French spoliation claims.** See *spoliation.*—**French tuning.** See *flat tuning,* under *tuning.*—**French twill,** a variety of French merino of inferior fineness but great durability.—**French varnish, white, willow,** etc. See the nouns.—**French weed,** in Jamaica, *Commelina nudiflora,* a species of day-flower.—**To take French leave,** to depart without ceremony or notice; hence, to disappear under suspicious circumstances; elope: as, a defaulting cashier *takes French leave.*

I felt myself extremely awkward about going away, not choosing, as it was my first visit, to *take French leave,* and hardly knowing how to lead the way alone among so many strangers. *Mme. D'Arblay,* Diary, II. 199.

You are going to quit me without warning—*French leave*—is that British conduct?
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? i. 10.

II. *n.* 1. The language spoken by the people of France. French is parallel with Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Wallachian, and minor dialects, called together the *Romance languages,* being descended from the Latin as spoken by the Romans and the peoples of the various provinces whom they brought under their dominion, mingled with the Celtic and Teutonic tongues with which Latin was thus brought in contact. (See *Romance.*) *French* means 'the language of the Franks,' a Teutonic people merged with the mixed races of Gaul, who received the Frankish name (the country being thence called *France*), but retained their Romanic speech, the Franks and other Teutonic tribes, and later the Northmen, accepting the speech of the people they conquered. It is divided chronologically into *Old French* and *modern French,* the former extending from the ninth century to the fourteenth, or, with the convenient inclusion (as usually in this dictionary) of what is specifically called *Middle French,* to the sixteenth century. Old French existed in many dialects, the phrase, indeed, when unqualified or undiscriminated, including the aggregate of such dialects. The most important were the dialect of the Île de France, which, as the "French of Paris," has become the modern literary French; and that of Normandy, the *Norman* or *Norman French,* which, transferred to England at the Conquest and there developed (as Anglo-French), gave much to and took much from the English, and was finally displaced by the mixed English speech thus formed. (See *English.*) By later borrowing from French, or from the Latin on the French model, the Romanic part of the English vocabulary is now to a great extent nearly identical with that of French. As the most central and highly developed of the Romance dialects, French began, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to take the place of Latin as the general language of diplomacy, polite society, and commerce. Its importance in this respect has much diminished in the present century. It is now drawn upon by other languages chiefly for terms of fine art, dress, and cookery. The use of accents as a customary part of French orthography began in the seventeenth century; they now form a rigid artificial system, often a guide to pronunciation, and reflecting generally, but with numerous exceptions, previous etymological conditions of the words concerned. Regarded as a Romance language, French is remarkable for its departure from the Latin type. In its vowel and consonant system (notably in its nasal vowels), its sweeping contractions, and its general destruction of final sounds or syllables, with the retention in many cases of these lost sounds in spelling, it differs markedly from other Romance tongues.

And *Frensch* sche spak ful faire and fetysly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For *Frensch* of Parys was to hire unknowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 124.

2. Collectively, the people of France.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause,
And what the Swede intends, and what the *French.*
Milton, Sonnets, xvi.

Frenchify (fren'chi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Frenchified,* ppr. *Frenchifying.* [< *French* + *-i-fy.*] To make French; infect with French tastes, manners, or turns of expression.

Before the Conquest they misliked nothing more in King Edward the Confessor than that he was *Frenchified,* and accounted the desire of forraine language then to be a foretoken of the bringing in of forraine powers, which indeed happened. *Camden,* Remains, Languages.

Has he familiarly
Dislik'd your yellow starch, or said your dublet
Was not exactly *Frenchified?*
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 1.

Frenchiness (fren'chi-nes), *n.* The quality of being Frenchy in aspect, manner, expression, etc.

There is, I must say, a *Frenchiness* about Ledru that I own makes me tremble.
Quoted in *Wikoff's* Reminiscences of an Idler, p. 531.

Frenchman (french'man), *n.*; pl. *Frenchmen* (-men). [< ME. *Frenche man* (= D. *fransman* = G. *franzmann* = Dan. *franskmand* = Sw. *fransman*): see *French* and *man.*] 1. A man of the French nation; a native inhabitant of France, or one belonging to the French race.

The *Frenchman,* first in literary fame—
(Mention him, if you please. Voltaire?—The same).
Cowper, Truth, l. 303.

2. A French ship.

French-tub (french'tub), *n.* A mixture of the protochlorid of tin and logwood, used in dyeing.

Frenchwoman (french'wụm″an), *n.*; pl. *Frenchwomen* (-wim″en). A woman of the French nation.

Q. *Mar.* I cry you mercy, madam; was it you?
Duch. Was't I? yea, I it was, proud *Frenchwoman.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Frenchy (fren'chi), *a.* and *n.* [< *French* + *-y*1.] **I.** *a.* Having a characteristic or exaggerated French manner, appearance, or sound: generally used in a depreciatory sense: as, a *Frenchy* gesture; a *Frenchy* tune. [Colloq.]

A theatrical and *Frenchy* tone.
The Congregationalist, Jan. 6, 1887.

II. *n.* A Frenchman. [Colloq. and familiar.]

The squires had begun by calling him *Frenchy.*
Miss Yonge, Stray Pearls, p. 62.

frend†, *n.* See *friend.*

frenesy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frenzy.*

frenetic, frenetical (frē-net'ik, formerly fren'-e-tik, frē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< OF. *frenetique,* F. *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico:* see *frantic.*] 1. Relating to or accompanied by mental disorder.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetick* or infectious diseases. *Milton,* Church-Government, ii.

Thether came Isabell, the Frenche Quene, because the King her husband was fallen into hys old *frenetical* desease. *Hall,* Hen. V., an. 7.

2. Frenzied; frantic.

In his throwes *frenetike* and madde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 206.

Also spelled *phrenetic, phrenetical.*

frenetically (frē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *frenetic,* q. v.] In a frenetic or frenzied manner; frantically. Also spelled *phrenetically.*

All mobs are properly frenzies, work *frenetically* with mad fits of hot and cold. *Carlyle.*

frennet, *n.* See *fren.*

frentic†, *a.* An obsolete form of *frantic.*

frentivet, *a.* [ME.: see *frentic* = *frantic.*] Having the mind disordered; frantic.

Item, in ye same chirge [St. Peter's at Rome] on the right side is a pilour that was somtyme off Salamons temple, at which pylour our Lord was wont too rest him whan he preched to ye peple, at which pelour, if ther any be *frentyf* or made or troubled with spyrittes, they be deluered and made hoole. *Arnold's Chronicle,* p. 145.

frenula1 (fren'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *frenulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *frenum,* q. v.] In *anat.,* a small frenum. Also *frænula.*—**Frenula linguæ,** a small process extending from the posterior lamellæ of the lingula toward the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.

frenula2, *n.* Plural of *frenulum.*

frenular (fren'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *frenula* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to the frenulum: as, a *frenular* bristle.

frenulum (fren'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *frenula* (-lạ). [NL., dim. of L. *frenum,* q. v.] 1. In *anat.,* same as *frenum* or *frenula.*—2. In lepidopterous insects, a strong, elastic, sometimes double bristle on the upper edge of the secondary wing, near its base. It can be drawn through a hook on the under side of the primary, and serves to lock the wings together. The frenulum is wanting in nearly all butterflies which do not fold the secondaries when at rest. *Morris.*

Also spelled *frænulum.*

Frenulum cerebri, a median ridge running down from the corpora quadrigemina on to the valve of Vieussens.—**Frenulum pudendi,** a transverse fold within the posterior commissure of the vulva; the fourchette, commonly ★ruptured in the first parturition.

frenum (frē'num), *n.*; pl. *frena* (-nä). [L., also written *frœnum,* a bridle, curb, bit.] 1. In *anat.,* a ligament or fold of membrane which checks or restrains the motion of a part: as, the *frenum linguæ,* or bridle of the tongue. See below.—2. In *entom.,* a strong membrane or chitinous ridge extending from the scutellum to the base of each anterior wing. It is prominent in the cicadas and some other insects.—**Frenum clitoridis,** a fold connecting the glans clitoridis with the labium minus on either side.—**Frenum epiglottidis.** See *epiglottis.*—**Frenum labii inferioris, frenum labii superioris,** a fold of mucous membrane which ties the under and upper lip, respectively, to the gums in the median line.—**Frenum linguæ,** a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which binds down the under side of the tongue, and sometimes requires to be cut from too great restriction, or from extension too far forward, causing the subject to be tongue-tied.—**Frenum preputii,** a fold of skin connecting the foreskin with the meatus urinarius.

frenzical (fren'zi-kal), *a.* [< *frenz-y* + *-ic-al.* Cf. *fransical.*] Partaking of frenzy.

The *frenzical* disposition of her [Vanessa's] mind.
Orrery, On Swift, ix.

frenziedly (fren'zid-li), *adv.* As one frenzied; distractedly.

frenzy (fren'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *frenzie, frensy, phrensy, phrenzy, franzy,* etc., < ME. *frensy, fransy, fransey, frenesy, frenesie,* < OF. *frenesie, frenaisie,* F. *frénésie* = Pr. *frenezia, frenezi* = Sp. *frenesí* = Pg. *frenesi* = It. *frenesia,* < L. *phrenesis,* < Gr. *φρένησις,* a later equiv. of *φρενῖτις,* inflammation of the brain: see *frantic* and *frenetic.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *frenzies* (-ziz). Violent agitation of the mind approaching to temporary derangement of the mental faculties; distraction; delirium; madness.

He felle in a *fransye* for fersenesse of herte,
He feghttis and fellis downe that hyme be-fore standis!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3827.

Every passion is a short *frenzy.*
Bacon, Fable of Dionysius.

A kind of *frenzy* seized the people of Adel; they ran tumultuously to arms, and, with shrieks and adjurations, demanded to be led immediately against the Abyssinians.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 35.

=**Syn.** *Mania, Madness,* etc. (see *insanity*); rage, fury, raving.

II.† *a.* Mad; delirious.

All these sharpers have but a *frenzy* man's sleep.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 100.

frenzy (fren'zi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frenzied,* ppr. *frenzying.* [< *frenzy, n.*] To render frantic; drive to distraction.

The bright Titan *frenzied* with new woes.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

The people, *frenzied* by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties, saddening the hour of their triumph by crimes that disgraced the noble cause for which they struggled. *Buckle,* Civilization, I. vii.

freq. An abbreviation of *frequentative.*

frequence† (frē'kwens), *n.* [= F. *fréquence* = Sp. *frecuencia* = Pg. *frequencia* = It. *frequenza,* frequency, < L. *frequentia,* a throng, a crowd, < *frequen(t-)s,* crowded, also frequent: see *frequent.*] **1**†. A crowd; a throng; a concourse; an assembly.

I, as I undertook, and with the vote
Consenting in full *frequence* was impower'd,
Have found him, view'd him, tasted him.
Milton, P. R., ii. 130.

2. Same as *frequency.*

The ordinary practise of idolatry, and *frequence* of oathes. *Bp. Hall,* Quo Vadis? § 20.

frequency (frē'kwen-si), *n.* [Formerly also *frequencie:* see *frequence.*] **1**†. A crowd; a throng.

London, . . . both for *frequencie* of people and multitude of houses, doth thrise exceed it [Mantua].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 145.

Thou cam'st erewhile into this senate. Who
Of such a *frequency,* so many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee?
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. The quality of being frequent; often occurrence; the happening often in the ordinary course of things.

The people with great *frequencie* brought gifts unto Palatium, which they offered unto the Goddesse, and solemnized a lectisternium. *Holland,* tr. of Livy, p. 719.

Concerning *frequency* in prayer, it is an act of zeal . . . easy and useful. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

3. The ratio of the number of times that an event occurs in the ordinary course of events to the number of occasions on which it might occur; with a few recent writers on physics, the number of regularly recurring events of any given kind in a given time.

The *frequency* of crimes has washed them white.
Cowper, Task, iii. 71.

frequent (frē'kwent), *a.* [< OF. *frequent,* F. *fréquent* = Sp. *frecuente* = Pg. It. *frequente,* < L. *frequen(t-)s,* crowded, crammed, frequent, repeated, etc., ppr. in form, allied to *farcire,* cram: see *farce*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Crowded; thronged; full.

'Tis Cæsar's will to have a *frequent* senate;
And therefore must your edict lay deep mulct
On such as shall be absent. *B. Jonson,* Sejanus, v. 3.

Moving from the strand, apart they sate,
And full and *frequent* form'd a dire debate.
Pope, Odyssey, xvii.

One hundred and thirty-nine Lords were present, and made a noble sight on their benches *frequent* and full!
Walpole, Letters, II. 38.

2. Often appearing, seen, or done; often repeated or recurring; coming or happening in close succession or at short intervals.

There is nothing more *frequent* among us than a sort of poems intitled Pindaric Odes. *Congreve,* Pindaric Ode.

Frequent hearses shall besiege your gates.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 38.

The sure sign of the general decline of an art is the *frequent* occurrence, not of deformity, but of misplaced beauty. *Macaulay,* Machiavelli.

The waste enormous marsh,
Where from the *frequent* bridge . . .
The trenched waters run from sky to sky.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

3. Doing or accustomed to do a thing often; practising or given to repetition; repetitious; iterative: as, to be *frequent* in one's remonstrances.

You cannot be
Too *frequent* where you are so much desir'd.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Suffering such a crew of riotous gallants,
Not of the best repute, to be so *frequent*
Both in your house and presence; this, 'tis rumour'd,
Little agrees with the curiousness of honour.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 4.

Make no more Allegories in Scripture than needs must, the Fathers were too *frequent* in them.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 21.

4†. Currently reported; often heard.

'Tis *frequent* in the city he hath subdued
The Catti and the Daci.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

frequent (frē-kwent'), *v. t.* [< OF. *frequenter,* F. *fréquenter* = Sp. *frecuentar* = Pg. *frequentar* = It. *frequentare,* < L. *frequentare,* fill, crowd, visit often, do or use often, etc., < *frequen(t-)s,* frequent, crowded: see *frequent, a.*] **1**†. To crowd; fill.

With tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting. *Milton,* P. L., x. 1091.

2. To visit often; resort to habitually: as, to *frequent* the theater.

I lay at the signe of the three Kings, which is the . . . most *frequented* of al the Innes. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 70.

The unknowen Countries of Ginny and Binne, this six and twentie yeeres, have beene *frequented* with a few English ships only to trade.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 48.

It is to be wondered, that these Operas are so *frequented.* There are great numbers of the Nobility that come daily to them. *Lister,* Journey to Paris, p. 171.

frequentable (frē-kwen'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *fréquentable;* as *frequent* + *-able.*] Accessible; easy of approach.

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age, and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Have made their bookstore most *frequentable* for facility of purchase. *The New Mirror,* III. (1843).

frequentage (frē-kwen'tāj), *n.* [< *frequent* + *-age.*] The practice of frequenting: as, "remoto from *frequentage,*" *Southey.* [Rare.]

frequentation (frē-kwen-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fréquentation* = Sp. *frecuentación* = Pg. *frequentação* = It. *frequentazione,* < L. *frequentatio(n-),* frequency, frequent use, < *frequentare,* frequent: see *frequent, v.*] The practice of frequenting; the habit of visiting often.

The loveliest cove upon the North New England coast, and nearly the loneliest, a few miles ahead of the wave of indiscriminate *frequentation* already rolling steadily on towards the British provinces.
H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, xv.

frequentative (frē-kwen'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fréquentatif* = Sp. *frecuentativo* = Pg. It. *frequentativo,* < LL. *frequentativus,* frequentative, < L. *frequentare,* do or use often: see *frequent, v.*] **I.** *a.* In *gram.,* serving to express the repetition of an action: as, *dictito* is a *frequentative* verb.

II. *n.* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action, as *dictito* (Latin) from *dicto, vāvadīti* (Sanskrit) from *vadati, waggle* from *wag.*

Abbreviated *freq.*

frequenter (frē-kwen'tėr), *n.* One who frequents; one who often or habitually visits or resorts to a place.

A great *frequenter* of the church,
Where bishop-like he finds a perch.
Cowper, tr. of Vincent Bourne's Jackdaw.

They [English religious houses] stood often in defenceless solitudes, guarded by a feeble garrison of inmates and *frequenters,* a prey ready to the hand of the spoiler, whenever he should come up against them.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

frequently (frē'kwent-li), *adv.* **1**†. Populously; in a crowded manner.

The place became *frequently* inhabited on every side, as approved both healthfull and delightfull.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 279.

2. Often; many times; at short intervals.

The First is, that the antient Gauls used to come *frequently* to be instructed here by the British Druids.
Howell, Letters, iv. 19.

The Christians, also, sallied *frequently* from the gates, and made great havoc in the irregular multitude of assailants. *Irving,* Granada, p. 44.

=**Syn. 2.** See *often.*

frequentness (frē'kwent-nes), *n.* The fact of being frequent or often repeated.

freret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *friar.*

frescade† (fres-kād'), *n.* [< OF. *frescades, fresquades,* pl., "refreshments, or things refreshing, as (in summer-time) light garments, cool air, cold places, bowers or shades, overspread with green boughs" (Cotgrave), < It. **frescata,* < *fresco,* OF. *frais, fres,* fresh, cool: see *fresh.*] A cool walk; a shady place. *Maunder.*

fresco (fres'kō), *n.*; pl. *frescos* or *frescoes* (-kōz). [< It. *fresco,* fresh, cool, *fresco,* n., coolness, fresh air, cool, fresco, < OHG. *frisc,* fresh: see *fresh.*] **1**†. Coolness; a cool, refreshing state of the air; shade. See *al fresco.*

Wee mett many of the nobility both on horseback and in their coaches to take the *fresco* from the sea.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

Hellish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights.
Prior, Hans Carvel.

2. A method of painting on walls covered with a ground or coat of plaster or mortar, with which the colors become permanently incorporated if properly chosen and applied; also, a picture or design so painted. *True fresco* (Italian *buon fresco*) is painting in colors mixed with water or hydrate of lime upon a wet surface of mortar made of lime and pure quartz-sand. In this method earth pigments are chiefly used, because all vegetable and many mineral pigments are decomposed by lime or altered by light. The solidity of the painting depends upon the penetration of the colors into the plaster or mortar, and upon the crystalline layer which forms upon its surface before the mortar has set, as it does in a few hours through the absorption of carbonic acid from the atmosphere. If this crystalline layer is disturbed, or if it has begun to form while the artist is painting, or if it forms between the thinner and thicker coats of color successively applied, the colors will flake and fall away. *Dry fresco* (Italian *fresco secco*) is a method of fresco-painting upon a dry surface. The last coat of plaster, or intonaco, when perfectly dry, is rubbed with pumice-stone, and well wetted with water and a little lime the evening before painting, and again immediately before the artist begins work. The first step in this process is to pounce the outline of the design upon the wall. The phrase *fresco secco* is applied also to retouching in distemper. The implements used by fresco-painters include wooden and glass floats, trowels of wood and iron, palette-knives of steel and bone, a trimming-knife, a bone or ivory stylus, and brushes of hog-bristles and other hair, of such quality as to be neither curled nor burned by lime. Compare *distemper*[2].

It is a very common error to term the ancient paintings found on church walls, &c., *frescos,* but there is scarcely an instance of a genuine *fresco* among them. They are distemper paintings on plaster, and quite distinct in their style, durability, and mode of manipulation. *Fairholt.*

The room, which was not darkened, was hung with damask of purple and gold, and the high ceiling was painted with gay *frescos* of some story of the gods.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 30.

Florentine fresco. See *Florentine.*—**Fresco colors.** See *color.*—**In fresco,** in the open air; out of doors: same as *al fresco.*

Come, let us take, *in fresco* here, one quart.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 2.

The house was doubly balconied in the front . . . for the clubsters to issue forth *in fresco* with hats and perukes.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 145.

fresco (fres'kō), *v. t.* [< *fresco, n.*] To paint in fresco, as a wall.

A melodramatic statue of Moses receives the tables of the law from God the Father, with *frescoed* seraphim in the background. *Howells,* Venetian Life, xviii.

frescoing (fres'kō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fresco, v.*] The process of painting in fresco; frescoed decoration.

The *frescoing,* stained glass work, and tiling in the Union League Club building. *Art Age,* III. 198.

fresco-painter (fres'kō-pān″tėr), *n.* One who paints in fresco.

fresco-painting (fres'kō-pān″ting), *n.* **1.** The art or act of painting in fresco.—**2.** A fresco.

fresh (fresh), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fresh, fresch, fressh, fress,* and transposed *fersh, ferss,* etc., < AS. *fersc,* fresh (applied to water) (transposed from **fresc*), = D. *versch* = MLG. *varsch, versch* = OHG. *frisc,* MHG. *vrisch,* G. *frisch* = Icel. *ferskr,* fresh (of food, meat, fish, fruit, etc., of smell, etc.), = Sw. *färsk* = Dan. *fersk,* fresh, sweet, etc. From the same ult. source are *frisk,* a doublet of *fresh,* and *fresco,* < It. *fresco* = Sp. Pg. *fresco* = OF. *fres, freis, frais, fris,* fem. *fresche, fraische,* F. *frais,* fem. *fraîche,* fresh, cool: see *fresco.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having its original qualities; unimpaired in vigor or purity; not weakened, faded, tainted, or decayed; not stale or worn: as, a *fresh* voice; a *fresh* complexion; events still *fresh* in the memory; to keep meat or flowers *fresh.*

Ful *fressh* and newe here gere apiked was.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 365.

A grave young Swede with a *fresh* Norse complexion.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 14.

2. Of unimpaired physical or mental condition; having full natural vigor, activity, beauty, bloom, etc.; hearty; sound; brisk; lively.

Ther sholde ye haue sein many *fressh* lusty men of armes vpon stronge startelinge stedis.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

A race of real children; not too wise,
Too learned, or too good; but wanton, *fresh*,
And bandied up and down by love and hate.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

3. In a refreshed condition; freshened; reinvigorated; strengthened or purified: as, the troops were now *fresh* for action; to put on *fresh* linen.

I remember, when the fight was done, . . .
Came there a certain lord, neat and trimly dress'd,
Fresh as a bridegroom. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Nay, [I] let him choose
Out of my files, his projects to accomplish,
My best and *freshest* men. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

Brewer says to his driver, "Now is your horse pretty *fresh?*" . . . Driver says he's as *fresh* as butter.
Dickens, Mutual Friend, ii. 3.

4. New; recent; novel; newly produced, obtained, occurring, arriving, etc.: as, coins *fresh* from the mint; a *fresh* coat of paint; *fresh* tidings; a *fresh* misfortune; to take a *fresh* sheet of paper.

My glory was *fresh* in me, and my bow was renewed in my hand. Job xxix. 20.

But the Norweyan lord, surveying vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men,
Began a *fresh* assault. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2.

To-morrow to *fresh* woods and pastures new.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 193.

In every liquid all the molecules are running about and continually changing and mixing themselves up in *fresh* forms. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 195.

Hence—**5.** Unpractised; untried; inexperienced; unsophisticated: as, a *fresh* hand on a ship; a *fresh* youth.

How green you are, and *fresh* in this old world!
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

We that have skill must pronounce, and not such *fresh* men as you are. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

It is not unusual to see girls in their third year attending the same lectures with Freshmen. I say "Freshmen" because, although there is no class feeling, yet there is an undefined idea that new students must naturally be *fresh*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 921.

6. Cool; refreshing; invigorating; imparting strength or refreshment; in nautical language, moderately strong or brisk: as, a draught of *fresh* water; a breath of *fresh* air; a *fresh* breeze.

Sir, we are all so happy as to have a fine, *fresh*, cool morning; and I hope we shall each be the happier in the others' company. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 20.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freshest* spring.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

And the shade of the beech lies cool on the rock,
And *fresh* from the west is the free wind's breath.
Bryant, Two Graves.

During the first part of this day the wind was light, but after noon it came on *fresh*, and we furled the royals.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

7. Not salt, salted, or pickled; not brackish: as, *fresh* meat or codfish; *fresh* water.

So can no fountain both yield salt water and *fresh*.
Jas. iii. 12.

I found helpe for my health, and my sicknesse asswaged, by the meanes of *fresh* dyet, especially Oranges and Limons.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 9.

8†. Bright; brilliant.

Ther helmes garnysshed that they had vppon,
With perlys and dyamauntez of price,
Ther course[r]s trappid in the *fressest* wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2037.

9. Tipsy. [Slang.]

Drinking was not among my vices. I could get *fresh*, as we call it, when in good company and excited by wit and mirth; but I never went to the length of being drunk.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xiii.

10. Sober; not tipsy. [Scotch.]

There is our great Udaller is weel eneugh when he is *fresh*, but he makes ower mony voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae. *Scott*, Pirate, xxiv.

11. Verdant and conceited; presuming through ignorance and conceit; forward; officious. Compare *cool*. [Slang, U. S.]—**12.** Open; not frosty. [Scotch.]

Our winters . . . have been open and *fresh*, as it is termed.
P. Campsie, Stirlings. Statist. Acc., xv. 319, N. (*Jamieson.*)

Fresh blood. See *blood.*—**Fresh suit,** or **fresh pursuit,** in *law*, effectual pursuit of a wrong-doer while the wrong is fresh. In old English criminal law such pursuit of a thief was encouraged by allowing the owner who made it to recover his goods again; otherwise they went to the crown if retaken. So, if a tenant, to prevent the landlord from distraining his cattle on the land, drove them off the land, the landlord might, if he made fresh suit, distrain them off the land.=Syn. **1** and **2.** Unfaded, blooming, flourishing, hearty.—**4.** *Novel*, *Recent*, etc. See *new.*—**5.** Untrained, unskilled, raw.

II. *n.* **1.** A flood; a stream in overflow; an inundation; a freshet.

It is held one of the greatest rivers in America, and as most men thinke, in the world: and commeth downe with such a *fresh*, it maketh the Sea fresh more than thirtie miles from the shore.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 268.

It is called a *fresh*, when, after very great rains, or (as we suppose) after a great thaw of the snow and ice lying upon the mountains to the westward, the water descends in such abundance into the rivers that they overflow the banks which bound their streams at other times.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 34.

2†. Figuratively, a flood or rush of persons.

The *fresshe* was so felle of the furse grekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4730.

3. A spring or brook of fresh water; a small tributary stream. [Now only local.]

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not show him
Where the quick *freshes* are. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

In Virginia it means also "a small tributary of a larger river," and Beverley (History of Virginia) already mentions "the *freshes* of Pawtomeck river."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 49.

4. A stream or current of fresh water running into tide-water. [Local.]

Running up into the *freshes* with the ship or vessel during the five or six weeks that the worm is thus above water; for they never enter, nor do any damage in fresh water, or where it is not very salt.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 6.

Fresh, used locally in Maryland for a stream distinct from the tide water: as, "Allen's *Fresh.*"
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 48.

5. The mingling of fresh water with salt in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb-tide caused by a great volume of fresh water flowing into the sea.

The *freshes*, when they take their ordinarie course of ebbe, doe grow strong and swift, setting directly off to sea against the wind. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 673.

6. Open weather; a day of open weather; a thaw. [Scotch.]—**7.** A freshman. [College slang.]

fresh (fresh), *adv.* [< *fresh*, *a.*] Freshly.

Who finds the heifer dead and bleeding *fresh*,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Mrs. Can. She has a charming fresh colour.
Lady T. Yes, when it is *fresh* put on.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

fresh† (fresh), *v.* [< *fresh*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To refresh.

Whan he was to that wel ycomen
That shadowed was with braunches grene,
He thoughte of thilke water shene
To drinke, and *fresshe* him wel withalle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1513.

I walkt abroade to breath the *freshing* ayre
In open fields, whose flowring pride, opprest
With early frosts, had lost their beauty faire.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 26.

You have *freshed* my memory well in 't, neighbour Pan.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To grow fresh; freshen.

About three in the afternoone the gale began to *fresh*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 450.

fresh-blown (fresh'blōn), *a.* Newly blown, as a flower.

Beds of violets blue,
And *fresh-blown* roses wash'd in dew.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 22.

fresh-colored (fresh'kul″ǫrd), *a.* Having a lively, healthy color; ruddy: as, a *fresh-colored* ★complexion.

freshen (fresh'n), *v.* [< *fresh* + *-en*[1] (*c*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow brisk; grow stronger or brighter: as, the wind *freshens;* the verdure *freshens.*

The breeze will *freshen* when the day is done.
Byron, Corsair, i. 7.

Sometimes on a sunny day it began even to be pleasant and genial, and a greenness grew over those brown beds, which, *freshening* daily, suggested the thought that Hope traversed them at night, and left each morning brighter traces of her steps. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ix.

Heard
The *freshening* wind about the cordage beat.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 240.

2. To grow fresh; lose salt or saltness.

II. *trans.* **1.** To refresh; revive; renew.

Freshen'd from the wave the zephyr flew.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 246.

Clearer skies and softer air, . . .
Fresh'ning his lazy spirits as he ran,
Unfolded genially and spread the man.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 411.

Freshen the priming of your pistols—the mist of the falls is apt to dampen the brimstone.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, vii.

A strong and healthy soil of common sense, *freshened* by living springs of feeling. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 3.

2. To make fresh; remove saltness from: as, to *freshen* fish or flesh.

Freshen [salt codfish] by leaving it in water an hour.
Goodholme's Domestic Cyc., p. 113.

3. *Naut.*, to relieve, as a rope, by altering the position of a part exposed to friction.—**To freshen the hawse.** See *hawse*[1].

freshet (fresh'et), *n.* [Prob. < OF. *freschet*, *frechet*, adj., fresh (applied, among other things, to a spring), dim. of *fres*, fem. *fresche*, fresh: see *fresh*, *a.*, and cf. *fresh*, *n.*] **1†.** A small stream of fresh water; a brook.

Beyond the said mountaines towards the North, there is a most beautifull wood growing on a plaine ful of fountaines & *freshets.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 94.

All fish, from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin.
Milton, P. R., ii. 345.

2. A flood or overflowing of a river, by reason of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation, especially one of a comparatively moderate extent: same as *fresh*, *n.*, 1.

Between Salem and Charlestown is situated the town of Lynn, near to a river, whose strong *freshet* at the end of winter filleth all her banks, and with a violent torrent vents itself into the sea.
F. Gorges, Description of New England (1658), p. 29.

freshly (fresh'li), *adv.* [< ME. *freschly*, *fresshly*; < *fresh* + *-ly*[2].] In a fresh manner; so as to be fresh; anew; newly; recently.

And swore, and hertely gan her hete [promise]
Euer to be stedfast and trew,
And loue her alway *freshly* new. *Isle of Ladies.*

Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years:
Yet *freshly* ran he on ten winters more.
Dryden, Œdipus, iv. 2.

freshman (fresh'man), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.*; pl. *freshmen* (-men). **1†.** A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge.

'Las, you are *freshmen!*
I'm an old weather-beaten soldier, that, whilst drum
And trumpets terrified cowards, had the world
At will. *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

What if I left my token and my letter
With this strange fellow— . . .
Not so, I'll trust no *freshman* with such secrets.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, ii. 3.

I am but a *fresh-man* yet in France, therefore I can send you no news. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 13.

2. A student of the first year in a college or university.

No *Freshman* shall wear his hat in the College yard, unless it rains, hails, or snows, provided he be on foot, and have not both hands full.
Laws of Harv. Coll., quoted in Quincy's Hist. Harv. [Univ., II. 539.

He [Pendennis] drove thither in a well-appointed coach, filled inside and out with dons, gownsmen, young *freshmen* about to enter, and their guardians, who were conducting them to the University.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xvii.

I remember'd Everard's college fame
When we were *Freshmen.* *Tennyson*, The Epic.

Abbot of freshmen. See *abbot of yellow-beaks*, under *abbot.*—**Freshman's Bible,** the body of laws, the catalogue, or the calendar of a collegiate institution. [College slang.]

Every year there issues from the warehouse of Messrs. Deighton, the publishers to the University of Cambridge, an octavo volume. . . . Among the Undergraduates it is commonly known by the name of the *Freshman's Bible*—the public usually ask for the University Calendar.
Westminster Rev., XXXV. 230.

President's freshman, formerly, a member of the freshman class who performed the official errands of the president of the college. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to a freshman, or to the class composed of freshmen, in a college.

Lord! how the Seniors knocked about
The *freshman* class of one!
O. W. Holmes, Centennial of Harvard College, 1836.

freshmanhood (fresh'man-hůd), *n.* [< *freshman* + *-hood.*] The state of a freshman; the period of being a freshman.

But yearneth not thy laboring heart, O Tom,
For those dear hours of simple *Freshmanhood?*
Harvardiana, III. 405.

freshmanic (fresh-man'ik), *a.* [< *freshman* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a freshman, or the state of freshmanhood.

I do not pine for those *freshmanic* days.
Harvardiana, III. 405.

freshmanship (fresh'man-ship), *n.* [< *freshman* + *-ship.*] The state of being a freshman.

A man who had been my fellow-pupil with him from the beginning of our *Freshmanship* would meet him there.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 150.

freshment† (fresh'ment), *n.* [< *fresh* + *-ment.*] Refreshment.

To enjoy the *freshment* of the air and river.
J. Cartwright, Preacher's Travels, p. 19.

freshness (fresh'nes), *n.* [< ME. *fresshenesse*; < *fresh* + *-ness.*] The condition or quality of being fresh, in any sense.

Our garments, being, as they were, drenched in the sea, hold, notwithstanding, their *freshness* and glosses.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

Let but some new desire give play to a quite different set of organs, and the mind runs after it with as much *freshness* and eagerness as if it had never done anything.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

We . . . ran
By ripply shallows of the lisping lake,
Delighted with the *freshness* and the sound.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

fresh-new†, *a.* Unwonted; unpractised.

For the love
Of this poor infant, this *fresh-new* seafarer,
I would it would be quiet. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1.

fresh-run (fresh′run), *a.* **1.** Just from the sea; having recently run up a river, as a salmon. —**2.** Anadromous in general, as a fish.

fresh-shot (fresh′shot), *n.* [Appar. a (spurious?) perversion of *freshet*, as if it meant *fresh* water *shot* out into the sea.] The discharge of fresh water from any great river into the sea, often extending to a considerable distance from the mouth of a river. *Imp. Dict.*

fresh-sophomore (fresh′sof″ō-mōr), *n.* One who enters college in the sophomore year, having made the studies of the freshman year elsewhere. Also, abbreviated, *fresh-soph.* [U. S.]

I was a *Fresh-Sophomore* then, and a waiter in the Commons' hall. *Yale Lit. Mag.*, XII. 114.

fresh-water (fresh′wâ″tėr), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, yielding, produced by, living in, or situated on water that is fresh or not salt: as, *fresh-water* deposits; *fresh-water* fish.

As I have heard that, somewhere in the main,
Fresh-water springs come up through bitter brine.
Tennyson (ed. 1833), Sonnets, ii.

2. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, as on lakes and rivers: as, a *fresh-water* sailor.—**3.** Raw; untrained: as, "*fresh-water* soldiers," *Knolles.*—**Fresh-water cod.** See *cod*[2].—**Fresh-water fox,** an English name of the common carp, alluding to its supposed cunning.—**Fresh-water herring,** a local English name of the whitefish, *Coregonus clupeoides.*—**Fresh-water marsh-hen,** a name of *Rallus elegans*, the king-rail of the United States.—**Fresh-water mussels,** the *Unionidæ*, as distinguished from the *Mytilidæ* or marine mussels.—**Fresh-water shrimp,** a name of the *Gammarus pulex*, not a true shrimp.—**Fresh-water soldier,** the *Stratiotes aloides*, a European aquatic plant with sword-shaped leaves.

freshwoman (fresh′wum″an), *n.*; pl. *fresh-women* (-wim″en). An assumed feminine correlative of *freshman* in the academical sense.

Mother, you do intreat like a *fresh-woman;*
'Tis against the laws of the university.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

fresison (fre-sī′soṇ), *n.* The mnemonic name now usually given to that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which, when it is considered as belonging to the first figure, is called *frisesomorum* (which see). It is also called *frensison.* The *f* signifies that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio;* the two *s*'s, that the premises are both to be converted simply in the reduction; while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions, namely: *e*, universal negative; *i*, particular affirmative; *o*, particular negative.

fresk (fresk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *frosk.*

Fresnel lantern, lens. See the nouns.

Fresnel's surface of elasticity. See *wave-surface* and *elasticity.*

fret[1] (fret), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting.* [Early mod. E. also *frette*, and with orig. long vowel *freet, freat;* < ME. *freten* (pret. *fret, freet, frate*, pl. *freten, freeten*, pp. *freten, fret*), < AS. *fretan* (pret. *frætt*, pl. *frǣton*, pp. *freten*), eat up, devour (hence *frettan*, pret. pl. *fretton*, eat up), = D. *vreten* = MLG. *vreten*, LG. *freten* = OHG. *frezzan*, MHG. *vrezzen*, G. *fressen* (Sw. *fräta*, corrode, is borrowed) = Goth. *fraïtan* (pret. *frēt*, pl. *frētun*), eat up, devour, < Goth. *fra-*, = AS. *for-*, E. *for-*[1], etc., + Goth. *itan* = AS. *etan*, E. *eat*, etc.: see *for-*[1] and *eat.* *Fret*[1] is thus equiv. to a syncopated form of **for-eat*, and the reg. mod. form would be *freat;* the short vowel is perhaps due to the preterit *fret* (like *ĕat*, pret. of *eat*) and the influence of the other words spelled *fret.* With *fret* of AS. origin is now thoroughly confused in form and sense another verb of diff. origin, namely, < OF. *fretter*, another form of *froiter*, F. *froitter* = Pr. *fretar* = It. *frettare*, rub, chafe, fray, fret, < L. as if **frictare*, freq. of *fricare*, pp *frictus*, rub: see *friction*, and cf. *frot, frote.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To eat up; devour.

Elde, which that al can *frete* and bite,
As it hath *freten* [var. *froten*] mony a noble storie.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 12.

They sawe lygge in theyr looke legges & armes,
Fayre handes & feete *freaten* too the bonne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1159.

2. To eat into; gnaw; corrode.

Vermyn Grete
That the synful men sal gnaw and *frete.*
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6596.

It costith greet to use a synne
That is clepid foule Enuye,
For it *fretith* man with-inne;
Bodi & soule it dooth distroie.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Like as it were a moth *fretting* a garment.
Book of Common Prayer, Ps. xxxix. 12.

Rich robes are *fretted* by the moth.
Wordsworth, The Egyptian Maid.

3. To wear away; fray; rub; chafe: as, to *fret* cloth by friction; to *fret* the skin.

By starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

They would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.
Newton, Opticks.

Aided by its burden of detrital matter, the river *frets* away the rocks along its banks, and thus tends to widen its channel. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 134.

4. To make rough; cause to ripple; disturb; agitate: as, to *fret* the surface of water.

Mountain pines . . . *fretted* with the gusts of heaven.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

5. To chafe painfully or vexatiously; irritate; worry; gall.

Whan man hath that complexion,
Full . . . of dredes and of wrathfull thought,
He *fret* him selven all to nought.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 98.

Fret not thyself because of evildoers. Ps. xxxvii. 1.

Because thou hast . . . *fretted* me in all these things; . . . I also will recompense thy way upon thine head.
Ezek. xvi. 43.

This Wretch has *fretted* me that I am absolutely decay'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

As a man who had once sinned, but who kept his conscience all alive and painfully sensitive by the *fretting* of an unhealed wound, he might have been supposed safer within the line of virtue than if he had never sinned at all. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xviii.

To fret one's gizzard. See *gizzard.*—**Syn. 5.** To vex, provoke, nettle.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be worn away, as by friction; become frayed or chafed; be wearing out or wasting.

No Wooll is lesse subiect to mothes, or to *fretting* in presse, then this. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 161.

'Twas a commodity lay *fretting* by you:
'Twill bring you gain, or perish on the seas.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Your satin sleeve begins to *fret* at the rug that is underneath it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Of a new Rainbow, e'er it *fret* or fade,
The choicest Piece took out a Scarf is made.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

2. To make way by attrition or corrosion.

By this salve, the sore rather festered and rankled than healed up, and the sedition thereby *fretted* more and more.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 228.

Had the Leprosie of your sins so *fretted* in my Walls that there was no cleansing them but by the flames which consume them? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

Many wheals arose, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiseman.*

3. To be worried; give way to chafed or irritated feelings; speak peevishly and complainingly.

He *frets* like a chaf'd lion. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 3.

Ah, monarchs! could ye taste the mirth ye mar,
Not in the toils of glory would ye *fret;*
The hoarse dull drum would sleep, and man be happy yet!
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 47.

He knows his mother earth; he *frets* for no fine cradle, but lies tranquilly and composed at her feet. *Landor.*

4. To be in commotion or agitation, as water; boil, bubble, or work as in fermentation; hence, to work as angry feelings; rankle.

That diabolical rancour that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts. *South*, Sermons.

In vain our pent wills *fret,*
And would the world subdue.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Ales intended to be stored some months should have a porous vent peg placed in the shive to keep the ale from *fretting*, and save the head of the cask from being blown out. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 275.

To fret in, in *wine-making*, to combine one wine with another.—**Syn. 3** and **4.** To chafe, fume.

fret[1] (fret), *n.* [< *fret, v.*] **1.** A wearing away, abrasion, or corrosion.—**2.** A place worn or abraded, as by friction.

Freates be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creepinge and encreasinge in those places in a bowe which be much weaker than other.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 156.

3. In *med.* (*a*) Chafing, as in the folds of the skin of fat children. (*b*) Herpes; tetter.—**4.** In *mining*, the worn side of a river-bank, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down the hills, and thus indicate to the miner the locality of the veins. *Webster.* —**5.** A state of chafing or irritation, as of the mind, temper, etc.; vexation; anger: as, he keeps himself in a continual *fret.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret.*
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 153.

The weariness, the fever, and the *fret*
Here, where men sit and hear each other groan.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

6. The agitation of the surface of a fluid, as when fermenting or boiling; a rippling on the surface, as of water; a state of ebullition or effervescence, as of wine.

And if it ferment not at all, it will want that little *fret* which makes it grateful to most palates.
Evelyn, Aphorisms concerning Cider.

Of this river the surface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is still breaking against the stones that oppose its passage.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

Those humours, tart as wines upon the *fret*,
Which idleness and weariness beget.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 761.

7†. A flurry.

About ten in the morning, in a very great *fret* of wind, it chopt suddenly into the W.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 22.

8. A glass composition, composed of silica, lime, soda, borax, and lead, used as a glaze by potters.

fret[2]† (fret), *v. t.* [< ME. *fretten*, < AS. *fretwian*, usually with *æ, frætwian, frætwan, frætewian* = OS. *fratahōn*, adorn, ornament; cf. Goth. *us-fratwjan*, make wise (Gr. *σοφίζειν*). Somewhat confused in meaning with *fret*[3], *v. t.*] To adorn; ornament; set off.

Ne juwel *frette* ful of riche stones.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1115.

Alle hir fyue fyngres weore *frettet* with rynges,
Of the preciousest perre that prince wered euere.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 11.

In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold
Was *fretted* all about, she was arayd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 37.

fret[2]† (fret), *n.* [ME. *fret;* < *fret*[2], *v.*] A caul of silver or gold wire, sometimes ornamented with precious stones, worn by ladies in the middle ages. *Fairholt.*

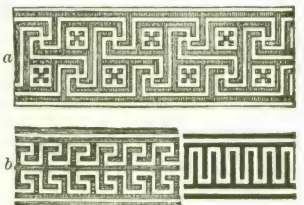
A *fret* of golde she hadde next her heer.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 215.

★ **fret**[3] (fret), *n.* [< OF. *frete*, f., an iron band, a ferrule, *frete, frette*, f., a lozenge, pl. *frettes*, a grating (> Sp. *fretes*, frets, in heraldry) (cf. *fret*, n., a hoop, collectively cross-bars, twigs for making baskets, cages, etc.), appar. syncopated from **ferrette*, n., It. *ferrata, ferriata*, the iron grating of a window, an iron railing, < ML. *ferrata*, an iron grating, < *ferrare* (F. *ferrer* = It. *ferrare*), bind with iron, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *ferrous, farrier.* Cf. *fret*[2].] **1.** A piece of interlaced or perforated ornamental work.

About the sides shall run a *fret*
Of primroses. *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, ii.

The hook she bears
Of thine own carving, where your names are set,
Wrought underneath with many a curious *fret.*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

2. A kind of ornament much employed in Grecian art and in sundry modifications common in various other styles. It is formed of bands or fillets variously combined, frequently consisting of continuous lines arranged in rectangular forms.



Greek Frets.
a, from the Parthenon, above cella frieze; *b*, from vases.

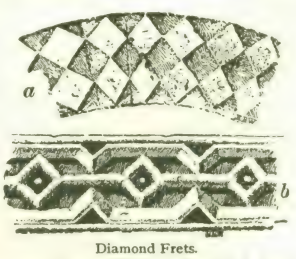
Sometimes called *key ornament.*

Beautiful works and orders, like the *frets* in the roofs of houses. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

3. In *her.*, a charge consisting of two bendlets placed in saltier and interlaced with a mascle. Also called *true-lover's knot* and *Harrington knot.*—**Diamond fret,** in *arch.*, a molding consisting of fillets intersecting one another, so as to form diamonds or rhombs, or of other combinations of dia-



Heraldic Fret.



Diamond Frets.
a, from Church of Retaud, France; *b*, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

mond-shaped figures. It is usual in the earlier medieval architecture.—**Fret couped,** in *her.*, a bearing similar to a fret, having the ends of the bendlets cut off so as not to reach the edges of the escutcheon.—**Fret fretted,** in *her.*, a fret of which the mascle has each of its corners extended to form a loop or lozenge.—**Labyrinth fret,** in *arch.*, a fret with many involved turnings.—**Lozenge fret,** an ornament used in Romanesque architecture, presenting an appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing lozenge- or diamond-shaped panels. See *diamond fret.*—**Per fret,** in *her.*, divided by diagonal lines in the direction of the lines of the fret—that is, both saltierwise and lozengewise: said of the field.—**Triangular fret,** a dovetail-molding.

fret[3] (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [= OF. *fretter, freter*, cross, interlace; from the noun.] 1. To ornament with or as if with frets.

We went through the long gallery, pav'd wth white & black marble, richly *fretted* and paynted a fresca.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1644.

They were of gold and silver, and were *fretted* like the west window of the Chanry Kirk.
Illustrations of Northern Antiquities, quoted in Child's [Ballads, I. 249.

White clouds sail aloft; and vapors *fret* the blue sky with silver threads. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 1.

2. To make a fret of. [Rare.]

Ye hills, whose foliage, *fretted* on the skies,
Prints shadowy arches on their evening dyes.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

fret[4]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *fretten*, < OF. *fretter, freter, ferter*, strengthen, fasten, provide.] 1. To fasten; bind.

Take thenne & *frette* hym [a staffe of hasyll, wylowe or aspe] faste wyth a cockshotecorde; and bynde hym to a fourme or an euyn square grete tree. . . . Unfrette hym theñe, and let hym drye in an hous roof in the smoke.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 3.

2. To strengthen; fill.

With alle the fode that may be founde *frette* thy cofer,
For sustnaunce to yow-self & also those other.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 339.

fret[5] (fret), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps, as Skeat suggests, a particular use of OF. *frete*, a ferrule (a bar): see *fret*[3], *n.*] In musical instruments of the lute and viol class, a small ridge of wood, ivory, metal, or other material, set across the finger-board, and serving as a fixed point for stopping or shortening the strings in playing, the fingers being applied just above it so as to press the string against it. Frets were originally used on all varieties of the lute and the viol; but they are now employed only in the guitar and zither and sometimes in the banjo.

The Towne Musitians
Finger their *frets* within.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

These means, as *frets* upon an instrument,
Shall tune our heart-strings to true languishment.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1140.

fret[5] (fret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fretted*, ppr. *fretting*. [< *fret*[5], *n.*] 1. To provide with frets.

Instruments may be well made and well strung, but if they be not well *fretted*, the Musique is marred.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 40.

2†. Punningly, in Shakspere, to worry as if by acting upon the frets of.

Call me what instrument you will, though you can *fret* me, you cannot play upon me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

fret[6]† (fret), *n.* [< L. *fretum*, a strait, a sound; not connected with *frith*[2] = *firth*[2].] A strait. [Rare.]

It [Euripus] generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

An island parted from the firme land with a little *fret* of the sea. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

fret[7]†, *p. a.* [A form of *freight*, found in 16th-century editions of Chaucer, but not in ME. manuscripts.] Same as *freight*.

frete†, *v.* A Middle English form of *fret*[1].

fretful (fret'fûl), *a.* [< *fret*[1], *n.*, + *-ful.*] 1†. Gnawing; wearing; abrading; corroding.

Though parting be a *fretful* corsive,
It is applied to a deathful wound.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. In a state of commotion; moved or agitated, as water; seething.

Two goodly streames in one small channel meet,
Whose *fretfull* waves, beating against the hill,
Did all the bottome with soft mutt'rings fill.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

3. Disposed to fret; ill-tempered; ill-humored; peevish: as, a *fretful* temper.

Each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porpentine.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

A *fretful* poor soul, that has a new distress for every hour in the four-and-twenty.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

4. Characterized by, indicating, or causing fret, worry, or ill temper.

The kindred souls of every land
(Howe'er divided in the *fretful* days
Of prejudice and errour) mingled now
In one selected never jarring state.
Thomson, Memory of Lord Talbot.

The new-born infant's *fretful* wail.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 395.

=Syn. 3. *Peevish, Pettish*, etc. (see *petulant*); irritable, complaining, querulous.

fretfully (fret'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly; complainingly.

fretfulness (fret'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being fretful; peevishness; ill humor; disposition to fret and complain; irritability.

Fretfulness of temper, too, will generally characterise those who are negligent of order. *H. Blair*, Works, II. i.

fretiset†, *v. t.* [< *fret*[3] + *-ise.*] Same as *fret*[3].

Again, if it be in a great hall, then (beholding) of the fair embowed or vawted roofs, or of the *fretised* seelings curiously wrought and sumptuously set forth.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 38.

fret-saw (fret'sâ), *n.* 1. A compass- or key-hole-saw with a long and slender blade and fine teeth.—2. A reciprocating scroll-saw mounted on a table and operated by a treadle. See *scroll-saw*.

frettage (fret'āj), *n.* [< F. *frettage*, < *fretter*, hoop, < *frette*, a hoop: see *frette.*] 1. The process of reinforcing the breech-section of a heavy gun by shrinking on coiled rings of wrought-iron or steel.—2. The series of solid hoops or bands of steel thus used. See *frette*.

The gun . . . ordinarily receives an exterior *frettage*.
Report of Chief of Ordnance, 1882, p. 244.

frettation (fre-tā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *fret*[1] + *-ation.*] Annoyance; discomposure. *Davies.* [Rare.]

I never knew how much in earnest and in sincerity she was my friend till she heard of my infinite *frettation* upon occasion of being pamphleted.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 144.

frette (fret), *n.* [F., a hoop: see *fret*[3].] In *gun.*: (*a*) A coiled ring of wrought-iron or steel designed for strengthening the exterior of cannon. The term is applied to hoops of steel forged from the solid ingot, as well as to those made by coiling a bar around a mandrel, heating, and then welding the coils together under a hammer. (*b*) Any hoop or band for a built-up cannon. The interior diameter of the frette is less than the diameter of the body of the gun or tube on which it is to be placed. It is expanded by heat, placed in position, and cooled by the careful application of water upon the exterior, commencing at the bottom and gradually raising the point of application of the water.

fretté (fre-tā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fretty*, 2.

fretted (fret'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *fret*[3], *v.*] 1. Adorned with frets or fretwork; exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular forms; having many intersecting groins or ribs.

Yet then no proud aspiring piles were rais'd,
No *fretted* roofs with polish'd metals blaz'd.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

Adown the Tigris I was borne,
By Bagdat's shrines of *fretted* gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. In *her.*, interlaced one with another: said of any charges which can be so combined: as, a chevron *fretted* with a bar.—**Fret fretted.** See *fret*[3], *n.*

fretten[1]† (fret'n), *a.* [< ME. *freten*, < AS. *freten*, pp. of *fretan*, eat, eat into: see *fret*[1].] Marked: as, pock-*fretten* (marked with the smallpox).

fretten[2] (fret'n), *a.* [Var. of *fretted.*] In *her.*, same as *fretted.* [Rare.]

fretter (fret'èr), *n.* One who or that which frets.

A hot day, a hot day, vengeance, a hot day, boys;
Give me some drink, this fire's a plaguy *fretter*.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

fretty (fret'i), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *fretté*, pp. of *fretter*, fret: see *fret*[3], *v.*] 1. Adorned with fretwork.

But, Oxford, O I praise thy situation, . . .
Thy bough-deckt dainty walkes, with brooks beset,
Fretty, like Christall knots, in mould of jet.
Davies, Sonnet to Oxford Univ.

2. In *her.*, covered with a grating composed of narrow pieces, as bendlets, fillets, etc., crossing one another and interlacing. Also *frettéd.*

fretwork (fret'wèrk), *n.* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets; ornamental work with interlacing parts; especially, work in which the design is formed by perforation.

The glimmering *fretwork* of sunshine and leaf-shadow.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

The leader of the herd
That holds a stately *fretwork* to the Sun,
And follow'd up by a hundred airy does.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

freuch (fruch), *a.* [Sc., also written *frewch, frooch, frough*; = E. dial. *frough, frow*: see *frow*[2].] Easily broken; brittle; frail as with rottenness, as wood.

The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as *freugh* as kailcastacks [kail-stems].
A Journal from London to Portsmouth, p. 5.

Frey (frā), *n.* [Icel. *Freyr.*] In *Norse myth.*, the god of the earth's fruitfulness, presiding over rain, sunshine, and all the fruits of the earth, and dispensing wealth among men; the son of Njord. He was especially worshiped in the temple at Upsala in Sweden.

Freya (frā'ä), *n.* [Icel. *Freyja.*] In *Norse myth.*, the daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. She is the goddess of sexual love, the Scandinavian Venus.

freyalite (frā'a-līt), *n.* [< *Freya*, q. v., + *-lite.*] A hydrous silicate of thorium and the cerium metals, from Norway: perhaps derived from the alteration of thorite.

Freycinetia (frā-si-nē'shi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Louis Claude de Saulses de *Freycinet*, a French naval officer and explorer (1779–1842).] A genus of frutescent or climbing plants, belonging to the family *Pandanaceæ*, of which there are about 30 species in southeastern Asia, Australia, and the adjacent islands. Some are occasionally found in greenhouses.

friability (frī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *friabilité* = Sp. *friabilidad* = Pg. *friabilidade* = It. *friabilità*; as *friable* + *-ity*: see *-bility.*] The quality of being friable, or easily broken, crumbled, or reduced to powder.

friable (frī'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *friable* = Sp. *friable* = Pg. *friavel* = It. *friabile*, < L. *friabilis*, easily crumbled or broken, < *friare*, rub, crumble.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder, as pumice.

A light *friable* ground, or moist gravel.
Evelyn, Sylva, Of the Chess-nut.

For the liver, of all the viscera, is the most *friable* and easily crumbled or dissolved. *Arbuthnot*, On Diet, iii.

The pollen-masses are extremely *friable*, so that large portions can easily be broken off.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 96.

friableness (frī'a-bl-nes), *n.* Friability.

friar (frī'är), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frier*; < ME. *frere*, < OF. *frere, freire*, F. *frère* = Pr. *fraire, frar, frai* = Sp. *fraile, fray* = Pg. *frei* = It. *frate, fra*, brother, monk, friar, < L. *frater*, brother, ML. a monk, friar, etc., = E. *brother*: see *brother, frater, fraternal*, etc. For the form, cf. *brier, briar*, < ME. *brere.*] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of one of the mendicant monastic orders. The four orders whose members are chiefly known as friars are the Franciscans (Friars Minor or Gray Friars), Dominicans (Friars Major, Friars Preachers, or Black Friars), Carmelites (White Friars), and Augustinians (Austin Friars). The members of some minor orders are also so called, as the Minims and Servites.

Holy writ bit men be war and wisliche hem kepe,
That no false *frere* thorw flatrynge hem by-gyle.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 77.

It was the *friar* of orders gray,
As he forth walked on his way.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1 (song).

2. [In allusion to *Gray* or *White Friar.*] In *printing*, a gray or indistinct spot or patch in print, usually made by imperfect inking: distinguished from *monk*.

The print will be too pale or grey in places, such imperfections being called *friars*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 705.

3. An Irish name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.—4. A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*.—5. The friar-bird or leatherhead. See *friar-bird*.—**Begging friars.** See *mendicant orders*, under *mendicant*.—**Crutched, crouched,** or **crossed friars** (ML. *Cruciati*), a minor order of friars, the canons regular of the Holy Cross, so named on account of an embroidered cross which they wore on their garments.—**Friars' balsam,** an alcoholic solution of benzoin, styrax, tolu balsam, and aloes, used as a stimulating application for wounds and ulcers. It is equivalent to the tincture of benzoin compound of the United States and British pharmacopœias.—**Friar's chicken,** chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beaten and mixed with it. Also called *fried-chicken.* [Scotch.]

My lady-in-waiting . . . shall make some *friar's chicken*, or something very light. I would not advise wine.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxiv.

Gray friar. See *Franciscan.*—**Preaching friar.** See *black-friar* and *Dominican.*—**White friar.** (*a*) A Carmelite. (*b*) A small flake of light-colored sediment floating in wine.

If the cork be musty, or *white friars* in your liquor, your master will save the more.
Swift, Directions to Servants, i.

friar-bird (frī'är-bèrd), *n.* The leatherhead or four-o'clock, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*,

an Australian bird commonly referred to the family *Melliphagidæ:* so called from the bare-



Friar-bird (*Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*).

ness of the head and neck. Also called *monk, monk-bird, pimlico,* and *poor soldier.*

friarling† (frī′är-ling), *n.* [< *friar* + *-ling*[1].] A diminutive of *friar.*

I haue laboured with mine owne hands, and will labour, and will that all my *friarlings* shall labour, and liue of their labour, whereby they may support themselues in an honest meane. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 381.

friarly† (frī′är-li), *a.* [Formerly also *frierly;* < *friar* + *-ly*[1].] Like a friar; pertaining to friars; monkish.

This is a *friarly* fashion. *Latimer,* 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Have no abstract or *friarly* contempt of [riches], . . . but distinguish, as Cicero saith well of Rabirius Posthumus. *Bacon,* Riches (ed. 1887).

The Stoics . . . founded their satisfaction upon a scornful and *frierly* contempt of everything. *Bp. Parker,* Platonick Philos. (ed. 1667), p. 16.

friar-rush†, *n.* A kind of Christmas game. *Declaration of Popish Impostures* (1603). (*Nares.*)

friar's-cap (frī′ärz-kap), *n.* The monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus,* so called from its hooded ★sepals. See *Aconitum.*

friar's-cowl (frī′ärz-koul), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum:* so called from its cowl-like spathe. See *Arum.*

friar's-crown, friar's-thistle (frī′ärz-kroun, -this′l), *n.* The woolly-headed thistle, *Carduus eriophorus.*

friar-skate (frī′är-skāt), *n.* The *Raia alba,* a kind of skate or ray. [Local, Eng.]

friar's-lantern (frī′ärz-lan″tèrn), *n.* The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

She was pinch'd and pull'd, she sed;
And he, by *friar's lantern* led.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 104.

friar's-thistle, *n.* See *friar's-crown.*

friary (frī′är-i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *frier, fryery, fryery;* mod. form, accom. to *friar,* of ME. *frary,* < OF *frarie,* F. *frairie* = It. *fratria,* < ML. *fratria,* a fraternity: see *frary.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *friaries* (-iz). 1. A convent of friars; a monastery.

There are but 2 Friers in this *Friery.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 103.

It was late in the reign of Edward before the parish church and hospital of St. Bartholomew and the new erection of Christ's Hospital, made out of the old *friary,* were ready for the reception of distressed poverty and fatherless infancy. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

2†. The system of forming into brotherhoods of friars; the practices of friars; monkery. *Fuller.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to friars, or to a friary: as, "a *friary* cowl," *Camden.*

It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the *friery* churches, which were consequently filled with sumptuous shrines and superb monuments. *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 293.

friation† (frī-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *friatus,* pp. of *friare,* rub, crumble: see *friable.*] The act of crumbling or pulverizing. *Coles,* 1717.

fribble (frib′l), *a.* and *n.* [Origin unknown; the verb seems to be earlier than the adj., but this may be due to a defect in the records. If the adj. is the original, it may be a more English-looking form for *frivol,* < OF. *frivole, frevol,* < L. *frivolus,* silly, trifling, frivolous: see *frivol.*] **I.** *a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly; contemptible.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner in which that *fribble* minister treated this important branch of administration. *British Critic,* Jan., 1798.

II. *n.* 1. A frivolous, trifling person.

That *fribble* the leader of such men as Fox and Burke! *Thackeray,* The Four Georges, George IV.

The theory of idlers and dilettanti, of *fribbles* in morals and declaimers in verse, . . . which when accepted by a mature man, and carried along with him through life, is a sure mark of feebleness and of insincere dealing with himself. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 189.

2. Frivolity; nonsense.

That orator, erst so eloquent, seems now but froth and *fribble.* *Lowe,* Bismarck, II. 562.

fribble (frib′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fribbled,* ppr. *fribbling.* [See *fribble, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To trifle; act in a trifling or frivolous manner.

Those who with the stars do *fribble.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 36.

The fools that are *fribbling* round about you. *Thackeray.*

2. To totter.

How the poor creature *fribbles* in his gait. *Tatler,* No. 49.

II. *trans.* To deal with or dispose of in a trifling or frivolous way.

They only take the name of country comedians to abuse simple people with a printed play or two, . . . and what is worse, they speak but what they list of it, and *fribble* out the rest.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

Here is twenty pieces; you shall *fribble* them away at the Exchange presently. *Shirley,* Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

While Lord Melbourne and his whig colleagues . . . were *fribbling* away their popularity. *J. McCarthy,* Hist. Own Times, I. x.

fribbleism† (frib′l-izm), *n.* [< *fribble* + *-ism.*] Frivolity. [Rare.]

He disdained the *fribleism* of the French, in adopting the blemishes with equal passion as the beauties of the ancients. *Goldsmith,* Phanor.

fribbler (frib′lèr), *n.* A trifler; a coxcomb; a fribble.

They whom my correspondent calls male coquets should hereafter be called *fribblers.* A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture and admiration for the woman to whom he addresses, and dreads nothing so much as her consent. *Spectator,* No. 288.

fribbling (frib′ling), *p. a.* Frivolous; trifling; feebly captious.

friborg†, **friburgh**†, *n.* Same as *frithborg.*

fricace[1]†, **fricacie**†, *n.* [Appar. irreg. < OF. *fricacion,* < L. *fricatio(n-),* a rubbing: see *frication.*] Frication.

I will not here speke of oyntementes used in olde tyme amonge the Romayns and Greekes, in *fricasies* or rubbings. *Sir T. Elyot,* Castle of Health, ii. 32.

You make them smooth and sound,
With a bare *fricace* of your med'cine.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

fricace[2]†, *n.* [See *fricassee.*] Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce.

fricandeau (frik-an-dō′), *n.*; pl. *fricandeaux* (-dō′). [Formerly also *fricandō;* < F. *fricandeau,* larded veal, etc.; appar. < *friand, friant, fruant* (for **fricand*), dainty, nice; cf. OF. *friandel,* appetizing, dainty, F. *friandeau,* a person fond of dainties, *friandises,* dainties, goodies; perhaps ult. connected with *fricassee* (?).] A thick slice of veal or other meat larded, stewed, and served with a made sauce.

fricandelle (frik-an-del′), *n.* [F., fem. of *fricandeau,* q. v.] A ball of chopped veal or other meat richly seasoned and fried; a dish prepared of veal, eggs, spices, etc.

fricasset†, *v. t.* Same as *fricassee.*

Common sense and truth will not down with them unless they be hashed and *fricassed.*
J. Echard, Observations on Ans. to Cont. of Clergy, p. 63.

fricassee (frik-a-sē′), *n.* [< F. *fricassée,* a fricassee, any meat fried in a pan; also a charge for a mortar, consisting of stones, bullets, nails, and pieces of old iron mixed with grease and gunpowder; prop. pp. fem. of *fricasser,* fricassee, also squander. Usually referred to F. *frier,* fry, < L. *frigere,* fry, but this is phonetically improbable. The sense points rather to L. *fricare,* rub, or to F. *fracasser,* break in pieces; but a connection with either of these verbs has not been made out. Cf. *fricandeau.*] A dish made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them with a gravy in a frying-pan or a like utensil. Formerly also *fricasee.*

No cook with art increas'd physicians' fees,
Nor serv'd up death in soups or *fricasees.*
Garth, Claremont.

fricassee (frik-a-sē′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *fricasee* (and *fricasse*), from the noun.] To prepare or dress as a fricassee.

frication (fri-kā′shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *fricacion;* < OF. *fricacion, frication* = Sp. *fricación* = It. *fricazione,* < L. *fricatio(n-),* < *fricare,* pp. *fricatus,* rub: see *friction.*] The act of rubbing; friction.

Fricacion is one of the euacuacions, yea, or clensynges of mankinde, as all the learned affirmeth: . . . a course warme clothe, to chafe or rubbe the hedde, necke, breast, armeholes, bellie, thighes, &c., . . . is good to open the pores. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246, note.

Frications used in the morning serve especially to this intention; but this must evermore accompany them, that after the *frication,* the part be lightly anointed with oyl. *Bacon,* Hist. Life and Death.

The like, saith Jorden, we observe in canes and woods that are unctuous and full of oyle, which will yield fire by *frication* or collision. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

fricative (frik′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *fricativus,* < L. *fricatus,* pp. of *fricare,* rub: see *friction.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Characterized by friction: said of those alphabetic sounds in which the conspicuous element is a rustling of the breath through a partly opened position of the organs, as *s* and *sh, z* and *zh, f* and *v, th* and ᵺ, and so on. They are sometimes divided into subclasses, as sibilants, like *s* and *sh,* and spirants, like *f* and *v.* —2. Sounded by friction, as certain musical instruments. See *instrument,* 3 (*d*).

II. *n.* A fricative consonant. See I., 1.

It has been common of late to describe the sonant *fricatives, v, th* in *thy, z,* etc., as made by means of breath added to tone. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XV. 40, App.

fricatrice† (frik′a-tris), *n.* [< L. as if **fricatrix* (after *fricator,* m.) for *frictrix,* f., < *fricare* (pp. *fricatus* and *frictus*), rub: see *friction.*] A harlot. *B. Jonson.*

frickle† (frik′l), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A bushel basket.

Frickle, a basket for fruit that holds about a bushel. *Dean Milles,* MS. (*Halliwell.*)

★**friction** (frik′shon), *n.* [< F. *friction* = Sp. *fricción* = Pg. *fricção,* < L. *frictio(n-),* a rubbing, rubbing down (of parts of the body), < L. *fricare,* pp. *frictus,* also *fricatus,* rub, rub down.] 1. The rubbing of the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; frication.

Frictions make the parts more fleshie and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses, &c. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 877.

The sheep here smooths the knotted thorn
With *frictions* of her fleece.
Cowper, Mischievous Bull.

2. In *mech.,* the resistance to the relative motion, sliding or rolling, of surfaces of bodies in contact: called in the former case *sliding,* in the latter *rolling friction.* It is partly due to the adhesion of bodies, but the greater part of it is the result of their roughness. The friction proper is independent of the velocity and of the area of contact; it depends solely upon the nature of the two surfaces and upon the pressure upon them, to which it is directly proportional. What is sometimes called the *internal friction* of fluids is *viscosity* (which see). The friction of a fluid upon a solid is considerable; it is now recognized as an important factor in the designing of ships.

3. Figuratively, lack of harmony; mutual irritation; worrying; difficulty.

Many causes, and among them that personal *friction* which is the despair of all who would make History a science, had produced among the peasantry such intensity of hatred to their lord that they were ready to find allies against him anywhere. *Maine,* Early Law and Custom, p. 327.

The whole number of horses for the field armies, some 360,000, would, by the system which prevails, be furnished immediately and without *friction.* *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLIII. 35.

Angle of friction. See *angle of repose,* under *angle*[3]. —**Center of friction.** See *center*[1].—**Friction fremitus.** See *fremitus.*—**Friction of rest,** the friction and resistance of bodies in contact and at rest with respect to each other when they are compelled to move on one another.

That excess, however, of the *friction of rest* over the friction of motion, is instantly destroyed by a slight vibration. *Rankine,* Steam Engine, § 13.

Friction of rolling, or **rolling-friction,** the resistance to the rolling of one surface on another.

Rolling-friction is the resistance of uneven surfaces rolling on one another, like that of a wheel rolling on a road. *Nystrom,* Elem. of Mechanics, p. 88.

Index or **coefficient of friction.** See *coefficient.*

frictional (frik′shon-al), *a.* [< *friction* + *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of friction; moved or effected by friction; produced by friction: as, *frictional* electricity.

If a rigid body rest on a *frictional* fixed surface, there will in general be only three points of contact. *Thomson and Tait,* Nat. Phil., § 568.

Frictional gearing-wheels, wheels which catch or bite, and produce motion not by teeth, but by means of friction. With the view of increasing or diminishing the friction, the faces are made more or less V-shaped. See cut under *friction-gearing.*

frictionally (frik'shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* As regards friction.

friction-balls (frik'shọn-bâlz), *n. pl.* Balls placed under a heavy object to reduce the friction while that object is moving horizontally. Some forms of swing-bridges have such balls placed under them.

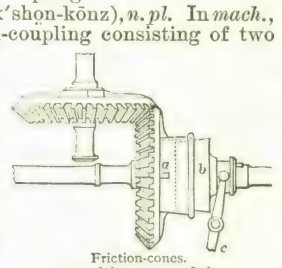
friction-brake (frik'shọn-brāk), *n.* **1.** A brake acting by friction on some part, as of a moving vehicle.—**2.** A form of dynamometer invented by Prony.—**3.** An apparatus for testing the lubricating properties of oils.

friction-breccia (frik'shọn-brech″iạ), *n.* In *geol.*, angular or sometimes imperfectly rounded fragments of rock filling more or less completely the cavity left between the sides or walls of a fault or fissure. This material may have been torn from the walls as one of the results of the violent motion to which the rock was subjected at the time the fissure originated, or it may have fallen in from above after the cavity had been formed. Mineral veins are not infrequently made up in considerable part of brecciated material derived from the rubbing together and crushing of the adjacent rock. Large masses of rock thus occurring in a vein are called *horses*. Friction-breccia is also sometimes called *fault-rock*. See *vein* and *horse*.

friction-card (frik'shọn-kärd), *n.* The diagram produced by the indicator from a steam-engine when the latter is working against its own internal resistances without external load.

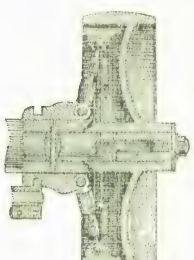
friction-clutch (frik'shọn-kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling.

friction-cones (frik'shọn-kōnz), *n. pl.* In *mach.*, a form of friction-coupling consisting of two cones, one of which is fitted into the other and communicates its motion to it by means of the friction between the two surfaces. See *friction-coupling*.



Friction-cones.
a and *b*, cones; *c*, fork.

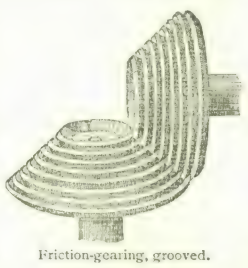
friction-coupling (frik'shọn-kup″ling), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for conveying motion from one line of shafting to another by the frictional contact of cones, expanding toggles, and clutches of various forms. In all these appliances a sleeve sliding on one of the shafts and turning with it may be advanced or drawn back at will to bring the parts into action. In the friction-cone coupling a conical disk is pushed at will into a hollow cone, the two surfaces fitting closely together, and either, when in motion, imparting its motion to the other by friction. In other friction-couplings the sliding sleeve causes a pair of toggles to expand against the inner rim of an idle pulley, and by their contact to impart to it their motion; or the movement of sliding levers over a cone causes two pulleys to be drawn together into frictional contact, or causes two disks to press one against the other. In all these couplings the object sought is to connect parts of a line of shafting by frictional contact instead of direct contact, as in a geared wheel, and to obtain the same advantages in a coupling that are found in friction-gearing.



Friction-coupling.

friction-gear (frik'shọn-gēr), *n.* Same as *friction-gearing*.

friction-gearing (frik'shọn-gēr″ing), *n.* A method or system of imparting the motion of one wheel or pulley to another by simple contact. The advantages of this kind of gearing are threefold: it enables the parts of a machine to be thrown quickly into or out of play; it gives a variable speed or power; and it prevents the injury caused by a breakage or stoppage from extending from one part of the mechanism to another or from the machine to the motor. The most simple form of friction-gearing is a pair of wheels with thin faces, which may be covered with leather, a fabric, or other elastic material, in more or less close contact. In some such wheels the faces are grooved, or the wheels are cone-shaped and placed at a right angle and with grooves cut on the faces. In others a collar on a shaft may carry pivoted arms which if turned one way press against the inner face of a wheel, and if turned the other way fall back out of contact and cease to impart their motion. In other forms one wheel revolves within another, contact being assured by means of springs. If the resistance overcomes the springs the contact is destroyed and motion is no longer imparted. Variable speed and reversal of direction are also secured by causing a friction-wheel placed at right angles with a disk and against it to move from the rim toward the center or past the center of the disk, as in the feed-motion of some forms of gang-saws.



Friction-gearing, grooved.

frictionless (frik'shọn-les), *a.* [< *friction* + *-less*.] Without friction.

> Were water absolutely *frictionless*, an incline, however small, would be sufficient to produce a surface-flow from the equator to the poles.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 220.

> The joints and bearings of all the levers are made *frictionless* by using flexible steel connecting plates instead of knife-edges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 597.

friction-match (frik'shọn-mach), *n.* A match tipped with a compound which ignites by friction: the usual form of match in domestic use. The first chemical matches were invented in Paris in 1805; and soon after 1827, when the composition of friction-matches was much improved by an English chemist, they came into general use, superseding the various applications of the flint and steel which had until then been relied on.

friction-plate (frik'shọn-plāt), *n.* **1.** A metal plate attached to any surface to prevent abrasion or resist friction.—**2.** A plate used in connection with a clamp to check the recoil of a gun-carriage.

friction-powder (frik'shọn-pou″dėr), *n.* A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony sulphid, which readily ignites by friction.

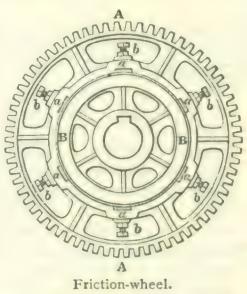
friction-primer (frik'shọn-prī″mėr), *n.* A friction-tube. [U. S.]

friction-sound (frik'shọn-sound), *n.* In *pathol.*, the sound perceived on auscultation of serous surfaces which rub together when through disease they are roughened or not well lubricated.

friction-tight (frik'shọn-tīt), *a.* In *mach.*, fitting so tightly or closely that a desired effect of friction is produced. Noting—(*a*) A mechanical fit, joint, or union between the surfaces of two assembled parts so close that any motion given to one part will be transmitted to the other without slipping, as a contact between two curved surfaces so perfect that their reciprocal pressure is sufficient to transmit any motion of rotation applied to one to the other without the interposition of any locking device, as a key, gib, splice, screw-thread, set-screw, or polygonal surface. (*b*) A close fit produced by a pressure sufficient to retain a part in its position when acted upon by its weight alone.

friction-tube (frik'shọn-tūb), *n.* *Milit.*, a tube used in firing cannon, sufficient heat being generated in it by friction to ignite friction-powder. [Eng.] Called *friction-primer* in the United States service.

friction-wheel (frik'shọn-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) A form of slip-coupling applied in cases where the variations of load are sudden and great, as in dredging-machinery, etc. In the form illustrated a strong pulley, *B*, is keyed on the driving-shaft, and on the circumference of this a wheel, *A*, is fitted, with a series of friction-plates, *a*, *a*, *a*, interposed, and retained in recesses formed in the eye of the wheel. Behind each of these plates a set-screw, *b*, is inserted, which bears against the back of the plate, and can be tightened at pleasure to regulate the degree of friction required for the ordinary work; but should the pressure on the circumference of the wheel *A* exceed this, the plates slide upon the circumference of the pulley *B*, which continues to revolve with the shaft, and the wheel itself remains stationary. (*b*) One of two simple wheels or cylinders intended to assist in diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis. The wheels are simply plain cylinders, carried on parallel and independent axes. They are disposed so as to overlap pair and pair at each end of the main axis, which rests in the angles thus formed by the circumferences. The axis, instead of sliding on a fixed surface, as in ordinary cases, carries around the circumferences of the wheels on which it is supported with the same velocity as it possesses itself, and in consequence the friction of the system is proportionally lessened.



Friction-wheel.

> A late improvement in what are called *friction-wheels* . . . consists of a mechanism so ordered as to be regularly dropping oil into a box which encloses the axis, the nave, and certain balls upon which the nave revolves.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Friday (frī'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Friday, Fryday, Fridai, Vrideie*, etc., < AS. *Frige dæg*, also contr. *Frigdæg* (= OFries. *Frīgendei, Friendei* = MD. *Vrīdach*, D. *Vrijdag* = MLG. *Vridach* = OHG. *Friatag, Frījetag*, MHG. *Vrītac*, G. *Freitag*), Friday; < AS. *Frige*, gen. of **Frigu* (found otherwise only as a common noun, in gen. pl. *friga*, dat. pl. *frigum*, love) = OHG. *Frīa* = Icel. *Frigg* (gen. *Friggjar*, Frigg, Latinized *Frigga*, a Teutonic goddess, in part identified with the Roman *Venus*), AS. *Frige dæg*, etc., being a translation of the Roman name of this day, *dies Veneris* or *Veneris dies* (> It. *Venerdì* = Cat. *Divendres* = Sp. *Viernes* = F. *Vendredi*, Friday; the Pg. term is *sexta-feira*, lit. sixth fair, i. e., day). The name *Frigg* appears in Icel. only as the name of a goddess, the wife of Odin, different from *Freyja;* in AS. from the same root as *free, friend, frith*[1], etc.; cf. Skt. *priyā*, f., one beloved: see *free, friend, frith*[1].] The sixth day of the week. Friday is the Mohammedan sabbath or "day of assembly." It is said in the Mohammedan traditions to have been established by divine command as a day of worship for Jew and Christian alike, as being the day on which Adam was created and received into Paradise, the day on which he was expelled from it, the day on which he repented, and the day on which he died. It will, according to the same traditions, be the day of the resurrection. In the Roman and Eastern and Anglican churches, all Fridays except Christmas day (when it occurs on Friday) are generally observed as fasts of obligation or days of abstinence, in memory of the crucifixion of Christ, an event which is more especially commemorated annually on Good Friday (see below). In most Christian nations Friday is popularly regarded with superstition, and is considered an unlucky day for beginning any enterprise; to spill more or less salt on Friday is considered an especially bad omen. Until recently it was common for criminals under sentence of capital punishment to be executed on Friday; hence Friday is sometimes called *hangman's day*.

> After hym we honoureth Venus mest, that Frie yclepud ys in oure tonge, & in the wyke *Friday* for hym ywys.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 112.

> Selde is the *Fryday* al the wyke ilike.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 681.

> The duke, I say to thee again, would eat mutton on *Fridays*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

> Columbus sailed from Spain on *Friday*, discovered land on *Friday*, and reëntered the port of Palos on *Friday*.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 19.

Black Friday. (*a*†) Good Friday: so called because on that day, in the Western Church, the vestments of the clergy and altar are black. (*b*) Any Friday marked by a great calamity: with special reference in England to Friday, December 6th, 1745, the day on which news reached London that the young pretender Charles Edward had reached Derby; or to the commercial panic caused by the failure of the house of Overend and Gurney, May 11th, 1866; and in the United States to the sudden financial panic and ruin caused by reckless speculation in gold on the exchange in the city of New York on Friday, September 24th, 1869; or to another similar panic there, which began September 18th, 1873.—**Golden Friday.** (*a*) The Friday in each of the ember-weeks. *F. G. Lee*, Eccles. Terms. (*b*) Among the Nestorians, the Friday after Whit-Sunday.

> The Friday after Pentecost is called *Golden Friday*, and is a high Festival. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 750.

Good Friday, the Friday before Easter, a holy day of the Christian church, in memory of Christ's crucifixion, of which this day is taken as the anniversary. The early church observed it as a strict fast; in the church services doxologies were omitted, no music except the most plaintive was allowed, and the altars were stripped and draped in black. At present, in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, Good Friday is a solemn fast; and it is also observed with special services and prayers by the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and by the Lutherans, German Reformed Church, Moravians, and many Methodists.

> The tother salle be Godfraye, that Gode schalle revenge
> One the *Gud Frydaye* with galyarde knyghtes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3432.

> Cheer up, my soul, call home thy sp'rits, and bear
> One bad *Good-friday;* full-mouth'd Easter's near.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v., Epig. 7.

Good-Friday bun, a cross-bun.—**Holy Friday,** Friday in an ember-week.

Friday-faced† (frī'dā-fāst), *a.* Melancholy-looking; dejected.

> Marry, out upon him! what a *friday-fac'd* slave it is! I think in my conscience his face never keeps holiday.
> *Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 356).

fridge[1]† (frij), *v. i.* [Assibilated form of equiv. *frig* (cf. *fidge*, assibilated form of *fig*[1]); cf. E. dial. *friche*, brisk, nimble, active, < ME. *frike, frek*, active: see *freck*[1] and *frig*.] To move rapidly; frisk or dance about.

> The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 3.

fridge[2]† (frij), *v. t.* [E. dial.; origin uncertain; perhaps another form, assimilated to *fridge*[1], of *fray*, ult. < L. *fricare*, rub: see *fray*[2].] To rub; fray.

> You might have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and *fridged* the outside of them [jerkins] all to pieces. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 116.

fridstole† (frid'stōl), *n.* See *frithstool*.

frie[1]†, *v.* See *fry*[1].

frie[2]†, *n.* See *fry*[2].

fried-chicken (frīd'chik'en), *n.* Same as *friar's chicken* (which see, under *friar*).

friedelite (frē'del-īt), *n.* [Named after a French chemist, Ch. *Friedel*.] A silicate of manganese containing a little chlorin, occurring in rhombohedral crystals and in cleavable masses of a rose-red color at Adervielle in the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, France.

friend (frend), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *frend, freind;* < ME. *frend, freond*, < AS. *freónd* (pl.

freónd, frȳnd, frēnd, freóndas) = OS. *friund* = OFries. *friund, friond* = D. *vriend* = MLG. *vrunt, vrent, vrint*, LG. *fründ* = OHG. *friunt*, MHG. *vriunt*, G. *freund*, a friend, = Icel. *frændi* = Sw. *frände* = ODan. *frynt*, friend, kinsman, Dan. *frænde*, a kinsman, = Goth. *frijōnds;* orig. ppr. of AS. *freón, freógan*, love, = D. *vrijen*, court, woo (> MHG. *vrien*, G. *freien*, court, woo), = Icel. *frjā*, love, = Goth. *frijōn*, love; a verb merged in some instances with the later verb meaning 'free, liberate,' < *free, a.*, from the same root: cf. AS. *freón, freógan*, free, = OFries. *fria, friaia, fraia* = Icel. *frīa* = Sw. *fria* = Dan. *fri* = G. *freien, befreien*, free, liberate: see *free, a.* and *v.* Cf. *fiend*, which is similarly formed.] **1.** One who is attached to another by feelings of personal regard and preference; one who entertains for another sentiments which lead him to seek his company and to study to promote his wèlfare.

A faithful *frende* is a strong defence: whoso fyndeth suche one, fyndeth a notable treasure.
Bible of 1551, Ecclus. vi. 14.

I spake to you then, I courted you, and woo'd you,
Call'd you "dear Cæsar," hung about you tenderly,
Was proud to appear your *friend.*
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the flatterer from the *friend.*
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 486

Since we deserved the name of *friends*,
And thine effect so lives in me,
A part of mine may live in thee,
And move thee on to noble ends.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxv.

2. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; one at amity with another; an ally: opposed to *foe* or *enemy.*

Yf she have nede of Robyn Hode,
A *frende* she shall hym fynde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 88).

Fran. Stand! who's there?
Hor. Friends to this ground.
Mar. And liegemen to the Dane.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

This was the peace we had, and the peace we gave, whether to *friends* or to foes abroad.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

3. One who is favorable, as to a cause, institution, or class; a favorer or promoter: as, a *friend* of or to commerce; a *friend* of or to public schools.

Statesman, yet *friend* to Truth! of soul sincere.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 67.

He was no *friend* of idle ceremonies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

He is the *friend* of the poor—the *friend* of the blind—the *friend* of the prisoner—the *friend* of the slave.
Sumner, Against the Mexican War, Nov. 4, 1846.

4. Used as a term of salutation, or in familiar address.

Friend, how camest thou in hither? Mat. xxii. 12.

Good dawning to thee, *friend:* art of this house?
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

5. [*cap.*] A member of the Society of Friends; a Quaker.

He had been a member of our Society upwards of sixty years, and he well remembered, that, in those early times, *Friends* were a plain, lowly-minded people.
John Woolman, Journal (ed. Whittier), p. 209.

6. A lover, of either sex. [Now only colloq.]

If you know yourself clear, why, I am glad of it: but if you have a *friend* here, convey, convey him out.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

A friend at or **in court,** one who has sufficient interest or influence with those in power to serve another.

A friend i' the court is better than a penny in purse.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Alien friend, a foreigner whose country is at peace with one's own.—**Friends of God,** a name assumed by an unorganized brotherhood of German mystics existing in the fourteenth century, who, in opposition to the formalism and ecclesiasticism of their age, emphasized the possibility and duty of complete self-renunciation and intimate spiritual union with God. Prominent among the leaders were Nicholas of Basel and John Tauler. As they were not bound together by either an ecclesiastical organization or a common creed, their views of religious truth differed, and some of their utterances gave rise to charges of pantheism and antinomianism.—**Friends of Light, Protestant Friends.** See *Free Congregations*, under *congregation.*—**Next friend** (Law F. *prochein amy* or *ami*), in *law:* (*a*) In some jurisdictions, a person by whom an infant or a married woman sues, and who is responsible for costs. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a tutor or curator.—**Progressive Friends,** a religious society first formed in 1853 in Pennsylvania, rationalistic in its theological tendencies, but disclaiming the binding obligation of creeds and the exercise of disciplinary authority.—**Society of Friends,** the proper designation of a Christian sect commonly called Quakers, which took its rise in England about the middle of the 17th century through the preaching of George Fox. They accept the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper in a spiritual sense only, rejecting their outward observance as church rites. They condemn all oath-taking and all war. The organization of the society involves four periodical gatherings called "meetings": namely, preparative meeting, monthly meeting, quarterly meeting, and yearly meeting. The body called the Yearly Meeting has legislative power. A division occurred in portions of the society in America in 1827–28, partly through the preaching of Elias Hicks. This branch of the society, commonly called Hicksite, holds doctrinal views approximating those of liberal Christians in this country, not making dogmatic theology a test of fellowship. In church government and methods of worship they retain the usages of early Friends, having no paid ministry. The Orthodox branch agrees doctrinally, and in many places in methods of worship, with other evangelical Christians, but lays greater stress on the doctrine of the personal presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit. The Orthodox branch has two yearly meetings in Great Britain, one in Canada, and fourteen in the United States. The so-called Hicksite branch has seven yearly meetings in the United States and Canada.—**To be friends with,** to be in a relation of mutual or reciprocal friendship with.

He that *was friends with* earth. *Lowell*, Agassiz, v. 1.

I shall never *be friends* again *with* roses.
Swinburne, Triumph of Time.

=**Syn. 1.** *Companion, Comrade*, etc. See *associate.*—**3.** Patron, advocate, partizan, well-wisher.

friend† (frend), *v. t.* [< *friend, n.*] To befriend.

The courteous Amphialus would not let his lance descend, but with a gallant grace ran over the head of his therein *friended* enemy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Not *friended* by his wish, to your high person
His will is most malignant. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

Oh, where have I been all this time? how *friended,*
That I should lose myself thus desperately?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Both Heaven and earth
Friend thee for ever!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 4.

friend-back (frend'bak), *n.* A hangnail. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

friendfull†, *a.* [ME. *frendfull;* < *friend* + *-ful.*] Friendly.

Me thynkith myn herte is boune for to breke
Of his pitefull paynes when we here speke,
So *frendfull* we fonde hym in fraistyng.
York Plays, p. 428.

friending† (fren'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *friend, v.*] The state of being a friend; friendly disposition.

What so poor a man as Hamlet is
May do, to express his love and *friending* to you,
God willing, shall not lack. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

friendless (frend'les), *a.* [< ME. *frendles,* < AS. *freóndleás* (= D. *vriendenloos* = OHG. *friuntlaos*, G. *freundlos* = Dan. *frændelös*), < *freónd*, friend, + *-leás*, -less.] Without friends; wanting support or sympathy; forlorn.

Tho he was fleyne and *frendeles*, mo than thrutty ȝer.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 343.

In this sad plight, *friendlesse*, unfortunate,
Now miserable I, Fidessa, dwell.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 26.

As *friendless* and unloved as any king.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 173.

Friendless man† [AS. *freóndleás man*], an outlaw.

Frendlesse man was wont to be the Saxon word for him we call an outlaw. The reason thereof I take to be, because he was upon his exclusion from the Kings peace and protection denied all helpe of friends, after certain daies.
Minsheu, 1617.

friendlessness (frend'les-nes), *n.* The state of being friendless.

friendlihead†, *n.* [ME. *frendlyhed* (= D. *vriendelijkheid* = ODan. *frynthighed*); < *friendly, a.*, + *-head.*] Friendliness; friendship.

By good *frendlyhed* of thy deite,
Here in humbly wise pray thy excellence
Off tham to haue mercy, grace, and pite,
Without tham shewing any violence.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6448.

friendlike (frend'līk), *a.* [< *friend* + *like*2.] Like a friend; friendly.

That true faith, whereever it is, worketh and frameth the heart to *friendlike* dispositions unto God, and brings forth *friendlike* carriage in the life towards God.
Goodwin, Works, V. ii. 48.

Friendlike, and side by side, two brethren fought,
Whom at a birth their fruitful mother brought.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ii.

friendlily (frend'li-li), *adv.* [< *friendly, a.*, + *-ly*2.] In a friendly manner. [Rare.]

He lived, if not familiarly, yet *friendlily*, with the dramatic writers of his day, and neither provoked nor felt personal enmities. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. 1.

friendliness (frend'li-nes), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favor or befriend; good will.

Were you ignorant to see 't?
Or, seeing it, of such childish *friendliness*
To yield your voices! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

'Tis a disposition quite unchristian that we show in such bad actions, being wholly contrary to that intermutual amity and *friendliness* that should be in the world.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 52.

Your extreme *friendliness* hath even tempted you to act a part which your true sense and the very decorum of your profession . . . has rendered painful to you.
Bp. Hurd, On Retirement.

2. Exercise of benevolence or kindness.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness*, and neighbourhood.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

★ **friendly** (frend'li), *a.* [< ME. *frendly, frendely,* < AS. *freóndlīc* (= OFries. *friondlīk* = D. *vriendelijk* = MLG. *vruntlīk, vrentlīk* = OHG. *friuntlīh*, MHG. *vriuntlīch*, G. *freundlich* = ODan. Sw. *fryntlig*), < *freónd*, friend, + *-līc*, -ly1.] **1.** Like a friend; disposed to confer benefits; kind.

Ther is no lorde in this londe as I lere,
In faith that hath a *frendlyar* feere,
Than yhe my lorde,
My-selffe yof [though] I saye itt.
York Plays, p. 272.

He semed *frendly* to hem that knewe him nought,
But he was feendly, both in werke and thought.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 291.

A man that hath friends must show himself *friendly.*
Prov. xviii. 24.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a friend or friends; amicable; amiable: as, to be on *friendly* terms.

Long they thus traveiled in *friendly* wise,
Through countreyes waste, and eke well edifyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 14.

According to your *friendly* Request I have sent you this Decastich. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 27.

The approach of a long separation, like the approach of death, brings out all *friendly* feelings with unusual strength. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 309.

3. Not hostile; disposed to peace. as, a *friendly* power or state.

Why answer not the double majesties
This *friendly* treaty of our threaten'd town?
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Four *friendly* merchants, or bunneahs, who were returning to the town, were shot by our pickets.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 337.

4. Favorable; propitious; salutary; conferring benefit: as, a *friendly* breeze or gale; rains *friendly* to ripening fruits.

Timely he flies the yet untasted food,
And gains the *friendly* shelter of the wood.
Pope, Iliad, xvi.

Friendly the sun, the bright flowers, and the grass
Seemed after the dark wood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

5. [*cap.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Society of Friends.

Whose family are *Friendly* people.
The American, XII. 155.

Friendly societies, associations, chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their families in case of death. The name is used principally in Great Britain; in the United States such associations are more commonly called *benefit* or *benevolent societies.*—**Friendly Societies Acts,** English statutes of 1855–8, 1875–6, regulating the organization and conduct of such societies.=**Syn.** *Amicable, Friendly.* See *amicable.*

friendly (frend'li), *adv.* [< ME. *frendly,* < AS. *freóndlice*, adv., < *freóndlīc*, adj., friendly: see *friendly, a.*] In the manner of friends; in the way of friendship; with friendship.

Syr Herowde, thai say no faute in me fand,
He fest me to his frenschippe, so *frendly* he fared.
York Plays, p. 322.

Hee found him a very gentle person who entertained him *friendly*, and shewed him many things.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 7.

Thou dost chide me *friendly.*
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

friendship (frend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *frendshipe, frendschip, frenchipe, freondschipe*, etc., < AS. *freóndscipe* (= OS. *friundskepi* = OFries. *friondskip* = D. *vriendschap* = MLG. *vruntschap, vrentschap, -schop, -schup*, LG. *fründschap* = OHG. *friuntscaf*, MHG. *friuntschaft*, G. *freundschaft*, friendship, = Sw. *frändskap* = Dan. *frændskab*, kinship), < *freónd*, friend: see *friend* and *-ship.*] **1.** Mutual liking and regard between persons, irrespective of sex; mutual interest based on intimate acquaintance and esteem; the feeling that moves persons to seek each other's society or to promote each other's welfare.

Feithfullere *frenchipe* saw neuer frek in erthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5434.

Then those two knights, fast *friendship* for to bynd,
And love establish each to other trew,
Gave goodly gifts, the signes of gratefull mynd,
And eke, as pledges firme, right hands together joynd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 18.

True and perfect *friendship* requireth these three things especially: virtue, as being honest and commendable; society, which is pleasant and delectable; and profit, which is needfull and necessary.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 185.

For 'tis the bliss of *friendship's* holy state
To mix their minds, and to communicate;
Though bodies cannot, souls can penetrate.
Dryden, Eleonora.

2. Desire for intercourse with or the welfare of another or others; personal favor or good will; amicable feeling or regard.

Welcome, brave duke! thy *friendship* makes us fresh.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

Why, having kept good faith, and often shown
Friendship and truth to others, find'st thou none?
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 277.

3. Congenial union of one with another or others; an individual relation of friendliness: as, to contract a *friendship* with a person: often in the plural.

His *friendships*, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind.
Death of Dr. Swift.

And softly, thro' a vinous mist,
My college *friendships* glimmer.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

4. An act of kindness or friendliness; friendly aid; help; relief. [Archaic.]

I know I am flesh and blood,
And you have done me *friendships* infinite and often,
That must require me honest and a true man.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 1.

A frende that delyteth in loue, dothe a man more *frendshype*, and stycketh faster vnto hym then a brother.
Bible of 1551, Prov. xviii. 24.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel;
Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

5†. Conformity; affinity; correspondence.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

=Syn. 1. Amity, fellowship, companionship, alliance.

frier[1] (frī′ėr), *n.* One who or that which fries. *Imp. Dict.*

frier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *friar*.

friery†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *friary*.

Friese (frēz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **Frese*, < AS. *Frisa*, *Frysa*, *Fresa* (usually in pl. *Frisan*, etc.) = OFries. *Frise*, *Frese* = MD. *Vriese*, D. *Vries* = MLG. *Vrese* = OHG. *Friesо*, *Friaso*, *Friso*, MHG. *Vriese*, G. *Friese* = Dan. *Fris-er* = ML. *Friso*(*n*-), *Freso*(*n*-), a Friese, a native of Friesland, a Friesian; first mentioned by Tacitus and Pliny, in the plural form *Frisii* (Gr. Φρίσιοι, Φρίσιοι), as a people of northern Germany. Hence *Friesian*, *Friesic*, *Friesish*, etc. Cf. *frizz*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; one of the Friesian race; a Friesian.—**2†.** The language spoken in Friesland or by Friesians. See *Friesic*.

Butter, bread, cheese,
Are good English and good *Friese*. *Old rime.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Friesians or to their language.

frieseite (frē′zīt), *n.* [After F. M. von *Friese*.] A sulphid of silver and iron from Joachimsthal, Bohemia. It is allied to sternbergite.

Friesian, Frisian (frē′zian, friz′ian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Friese* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the people of Friesland, or to their language.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Friesland; a Friese; one of the Low German people who were the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Friesland.—**2.** The language spoken in Friesland or by Friesians. See *Friesic*.

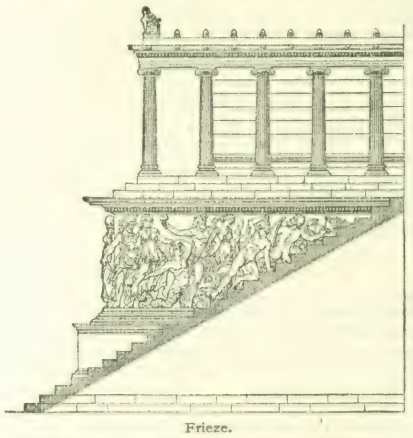
Friesic (frē′zik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Frisic*, *Frisick*; < *Friese* + *-ic*; a var., with term. *-ic*, of the earlier type *Friesish*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Friesian*.

II. *n.* The language of the Friesians. *Friesic*, in its oldest form specifically called *Old Friesic*, is a Low German dialect formerly spoken in the northern part of Germany in the district which includes the present Friesland. Old Friesic, with Old Saxon and Anglo-Saxon, constituted the main part of what is collectively called Old Low German, of which the present modern Friesic in its local variations, North, East, and West Friesic, and Dutch, Flemish, and Low German in its restricted sense (Platt Deutsch) are the modern continental remains.

Friesish (frē′zish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **Fresish*, < AS. **Frisisc*, *Frysisc*, *Fresisc* (= OFries. **Fresisk* = D. *Vriesch* = MLG. *Vrēsch*, LG. *Freisch* = G. *Friesisch* = Dan. Sw. *Frisisk*), Friesish; as *Friese* (AS. *Frisa*) + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a Friese, or to the Friesians, or to Friesland; Friesian: same as *Friesic*.

★ **II.** *n.* Same as *Friesic*. [Little used.]

frieze[1] (frēz), *n.* [Formerly also *freeze*, *frize*, *frise* (= D. *fries* = G. *fries* = Dan. *frise* = Sw. *fris*); < OF. *frise*, *frize*, F. *frise* = Sp. Pg. *friso* = It. *fregio*, frieze; a particular use of OF. *freze*, *fraise*, F. *fraise*, a ruff, = OSp. *freso*, a fringe, = OIt. *frigio*, *friso*, *fregio*, mod. *fregio*, fringe, lace, border, ornament, prob. < ML. *phrygium*, *frigium*, *phrysum*, *frisium*, *frisum*, an embroidered border, lit. Phrygian work, neut. of *Phrygius*, Phrygian: see *Phrygian*, and cf. *auriphrygia*, *fregiatura*. Otherwise supposed to be connected with *frieze*[2], *frizz*, *frizzle*, etc., or with *Friese*, *Friesic*, etc.] In *arch.*, that part of an entablature which is between the architrave and the cornice; also, any longitudinal decorative feature or band of extended length, occupying a position, in architecture or decoration, more or less similar to that of the frieze in an entablature. The frieze in its simplest form is flat and plain; but in the Doric style it is divided into triglyphs



Frieze.
Left-hand side of stairway of the great altar at Pergamon.

and metopes, and in other styles, and even in the Doric when not over columns, it frequently bears a continuous series of figures sculptured in relief, as the Panathenaic frieze around the cella of the Parthenon. Such a frieze is sometimes called a *zophoros*. See *entablature*, and cuts under *column* and *gigantomachy*.

Here he learns to mount
His curious Stairs, there finds he *Frize* and Cornish,
And other Places other Peeces furnish.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

No jutty, *frieze*,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed, and procreant cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6.

Cornice or *frieze* with bossy sculptures graven.
Milton, P. L., i. 716.

The encircling *friezes* [on a silver-gilt bowl] are full of groups and symbols which have evidently been adapted by a Phœnician artist from Egyptian prototypes.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 316.

frieze[1] (frēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [Early mod. E. *fryse*; = F. *fraiser*, border, = It. *fregiare*, trim, border, < ML. *phrygiare*, border, embroider; from the noun: see *frieze*[1], *n.*] **1†.** To border; embroider; ornament the edge of.

On the top of the whiche mountayne was a tree of golde, the braunches and bowes *frysed* with gold, spreding on every side. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

2. To furnish with a frieze.

Gerard and Stephen stopped before a tall, thin, stuccoed house, balustraded and *friezed*. *Disraeli*, Sibyl, p. 94.

frieze[2] (frēz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *freeze*, *freese*, *frize*, *frise*; < ME. *fryse* (= G. *fries* = Sw. Dan. *fris*) = OF. *frize*, *frise*, *frisse*, F. *frise* = Pg. Sp. *frisa*, < ML. *frisius*, in full *pannus frisius* (mod. F. *drap de Frise*), as if cloth made in Friesland, but there appears to be no evidence for an immediate connection except the similarity of spelling. Some etymologists derive the word from *frizz*, which others, on the contrary, derive from *frieze*[2], *n.* Hence *frisado*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick and warm woolen cloth used for rough outer garments since the fourteenth century. The modern material of this name is covered with a nap forming little tufts, and is especially used in Ireland, whence it is exported for overcoating.

Cloth of gold do not despise,
Though thou'rt matched with cloth of *frize*.
Old proverb.

I will ascend to the groom porter's next,
Fly higher games, and make my mincing knight
Walk musing in their knotty *frieze* abroad.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, ii. 3.

Each put on a coarse straw bonnet, with strings of colored calico, and a cloak of gray *frieze*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, an imperfection in leather, sometimes appearing in the preparatory processes of tanning. It consists in excessive tenderness of the grain of the hide, which appears as if it had been scraped off.

Frieze is principally caused in the subsequent step of sweating when the grain of the hide is inclined to be tender and has the appearance of being scraped off.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 239.

II. *a.* Made of the napped or shaggy cloth called frieze.

A Gentleman of the Countrey among the bushes and briers, [to] goe in a pounced dublet and a paire of embrodered hosen, in the Citie to weare a *frise* Ierkin and a paire of leather breeches. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 238.

Woven after the manner of deep, *frieze* rugges.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 48.

He wore a *frieze* coat, and breakfasted upon toast and ale. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

frieze[2] (frēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *friezed*, ppr. *friezing*. [< *frieze*[2], *n.* Cf *frizz*, q. v.] To form a nap on, as cloth, like the nap of frieze; furnish with a nap; frizzle; curl: used especially in the past participle: as, a *friezed* stuff or garment.

frieze-panel (frēz′pan″el), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the upper panels of a door having at least three tiers of panels.

friezer (frē′zėr), *n.* One who or that which friezes.

frieze-rail (frēz′rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, the rail next the top rail of a door of six panels.

friezing-machine (frē′zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for friezing cloth.

frig (frig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frigged*, ppr. *frigging*. [Early mod. E. *frigge*, perhaps (with sonant *g* for surd *k*) < ME. *frikien*, keep in constant motion (of the arms and hands), < AS. *frician* (once), dance. Hence the assibilated form *fridge*[1], q. v.] To keep in constant ★tion; wriggle. [Prov. Eng.]

frigate (frig′āt), *n.* [Formerly also *frigat*, *frigot*; = D. *fregat* = G. *fregatte* = Dan. *fregat* = Sw. *fregatt*, < OF. *fregate*, F. *frégate*, < It. *fregata*, dial. *fragata* = Sp. Pg. *fragata*, a frigate; perhaps, as Diez supposes, for **fargata*, an assumed contr. form of L. *fabricata*, fem. pp. of *fabricare*, build, construct, whence *fabricate:* cf. E. *forge*[1] (F. *forge*, Sp. Pg. *forja*, etc.), from the same source. So F. *bâtiment*, a building, also a vessel.] **1†.** Any small sailing vessel.

Behold the water worke and play
About her little *frigot*, therein making way.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 7.

Under those verie bridges he left certain spaces betweene, from whence the light pinnaces and *frigats* might make out to charge and recharge the enemie, and retire themselves thither againe in safetie.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 745.

We tooke a *frigate* of tenne tunne, comming from Gwathanelo laden with hides and ginger.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 289.

2. Among ships of war of the old style, a vessel larger than a sloop or a brig, and smaller than a ship of the line, usually carrying her guns (which varied in number from about thirty to fifty or sixty) on the main-deck and on a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, or having two decks. Such ships were often fast sailers, and were much used as cruisers in the great wars of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Since the introduction of iron-clad vessels the term *frigate* has been applied to war-ships of this kind having high speed and great fighting power.

He [Commissioner Pett] . . . invented that excellent and new ornament of the navy which we call *frigate*, formidable to our enemies, to us most useful and safe.
Evelyn, Memoirs, I. 671.

On the third day of May the admiral [Russell] sail'd from St. Helens with the combined squadrons of England and Holland, amounting to ninety ships of the line, besides *frigates*, fire-ships, and tenders. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., an. 1693.

3. Same as *frigate-bird*.—**Double-banked frigate,** or *double-banker*, a frigate which carried guns on two decks, and had a flush upper deck.

frigate-bird (frig′āt-bėrd), *n.* A large marine bird, the *Fregata aquila* or *Tachypetes aquilus* and other species of the same genus, belonging to the family *Fregatidæ* or *Tachypetidæ* and order *Steganopodes* or *Totipalmatæ*, noted for



Frigate-bird (*Fregata aquila*).

powers of flight and raptorial disposition, found near land on most of the warmer seas of the globe. It has long pointed wings with a great sweep, a long forficate tail, extremely small totipalmate feet, a long, strong, hooked bill, a gular pouch, and dark coloration. Also called *frigate*, *frigate-pelican*, and *man-of-war bird*.

frigate-built (frig′āt-bilt), *a.* *Naut.*, having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main-deck.

frigate-mackerel (frig′āt-mak″e-rel), *n.* A scombroid fish, *Auxis thazard*, of stout fusiform shape, with the spinous dorsal fin remote from the second one, and having a toothless vomer

and palatines and a well-developed corselet. It occurs on both sides of the Atlantic.

frigate-pelican (frig′āt-pel″i-kan), *n.* Same as *frigate-bird*.

frigatoon (frig-a-tön′), *n.* [< It. *fregatone*, aug. of *fregata*, frigate: see *frigate*.] 1. A Venetian vessel with a square stern and two masts.—2†. A ship-rigged sloop of war.

frigefaction† (frij-ē-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **frigefactio(n-)*; cf. *frigefactare*, make cold, < *frigere*, be cold, + *facere*, pp. *factus*, make.] A cooling or making cold. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigefactive† (frij-ē-fak′tiv), *a.* [As *frigefact-ion* + *-ive*.] Tending or serving to make cold; cooling.

We will no longer delay to say something of this matter: namely, in what line, or, if you please, towards what part the *frigefactive* virtue of cold bodies does operate the furthest and most strongly. *Boyle*, Works, II. 524.

frigerate† (frij′e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *frigeratus*, pp. of *frigerare*, make cool, < *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, coldness, coolness: see *frigid*.] To cool; refrigerate. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigeratory† (frij′e-rā-tō-ri), *n.* [< *frigerate* + *-ory*.] A place to make or keep things cool in. *Bailey*, 1731.

Frigg (frig), *n.* [Icel. *Frigg* (gen. *Friggjar*), a goddess, = AS. **Frigu*, found only in the name of the sixth day (*Frige dæg*, E. *Friday*: see *Friday*), and as a common noun in gen. pl. *friga*, dat. pl. *frigum*, love; = OHG. *Frīa*. A different name (and goddess) from Icel. *Freyja*, fem. associated with *Freyr*: see *Freya*, *frow*[1]. The name *Frigg* is Latinized as *Frigga* or *Frīga*.] In *Norse myth.*, the wife of Odin and the queen of the gods. She is often confounded with Freya, a distinct deity. Frigg was the goddess of love in its loftier and constant form. Also *Frigga*, *Friga*.

Frigga, Friga (frig′ä), *n.* [Latinized forms of *Frigg*.] Same as *Frigg*.

friggling (frig′ling), *a.* [Ppr. of **friggle*, freq. of *frig*, *v.*] Wriggling.

How was the head of the beast cut off at first in this nation? It is harder for us to cut off the *friggling* tail of that hydra of Rome. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 173.

fright (frīt), *n.* [< ME. *frizt*, *fryzt* (transposed from **fyrzt*), < AS. *fyrhtu*, *fyrhto* = OS. *forhta*, *forahta* = OFries. *fruchta* = OD. *vrucht*, *vrocht*, *vurcht*, *vorght* = MLG. *vrochte*, *vruchte*, *vorchte*, LG. *frucht* = OHG. *forhta*, *forahta*, *forohta*, MHG. *vorhte*, *vorht*, G. *furcht* (= Sw. *fruktan* = Dan. *frygt*, perhaps borrowed) = Goth. *faurhtei*, fright. The associated verb, AS. *fyrhtan*, E. *fright*, etc., was prob. orig. strong, as shown by the adj. pp. AS. *forht* = OHG. *forht* = Goth. *faurhts*, timid, afraid: see *fright*, *v. t.* Not connected with *fear*[1] or with *afraid*.] 1. Sudden and extreme fear; terror caused by the sudden appearance or prospect of danger.

But though I have seen, and been beset by them [waterspouts] often, yet the *Fright* was always the greatest part of the harm. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 453.

Gentle Lamia judged, and judged aright,
That Lycius could not love in half a *fright*,
So threw the goddess off, and won his heart
More pleasantly by playing woman's part.
Keats, Lamia, i.

2. Anything which by its sudden occurrence or appearance may greatly startle and alarm; hence, by hyperbole, a person of a shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance in either person or dress: as, she is a perfect *fright*.

Likewise if I had thought I'd been
Sic a great *fright* to thee,
I'd brought Sir John o' Erskine park;
He's thretty feet and three.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 278).

Auld Reekie aye he keepit tight,
An' trig and braw;
But now they'll busk her like a *fright*—
Willie's awa'! *Burns*, To William Creech.

=Syn. 1. *Terror*, *Dismay*, etc. See *alarm*.

fright (frīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *frighten*, < AS. *fyrhtan*, tr., make afraid, *forhtian*, intr., be afraid, = OS. *forhtian*, *forahtian* = OFries. *fruchta* = OD. *vruchten*, *vurchten*, *vorchten* = MLG. *vrochten*, *vruchten*, *vorchten*, LG. *fruchten* = OHG. *forahtan*, *furihtan*, MHG. *vürhten*, G. *fürchten* (Sw. *frukta* = Dan. *frygte*, borrowed) = Goth. *faurhtjan*, fear; the tr. verb was prob. orig. strong; cf. the adj. pp. AS. *forht* = OHG. *forht* = Goth. *faurhts*, timid, afraid: see *fright*, *n.* Hence *frighten*, q. v.] To frighten; affright; terrify; scare.

Which Name of Salisbury so *frighted* the French, thinking he had been come to rescue them, that casting away their Weapons they ran all away.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 181.

The story soon is improved and spreads, that a mad dog had *frighted* a lady of distinction.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxix.

He . . . lapsed into so long a pause again
As half amazed, half *frighted*, all his flock.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

frightable (frī′ta-bl), *a.* [< *fright* + *-able*.] Capable of being frightened; timid. [Rare.]

Cholera is spreading. . . . Medical men can do nothing, except frighten those that are *frightable*.
Carlyle, in Froude.

frighted (frī′ted), *p. a.* 1. Frightened.

The ancient foe of Caledonia's land
Now waves his banners o'er her *frighted* fields.
Horne, Douglass.

2. In *her.*, same as *forcené*.

frighten (frī′tn), *v. t.* [< *fright* + *-en*[1] (*c*).] To strike with fright; terrify; scare; dismay.

Even that [2,000 leagues] was a Voyage enough to *frighten* us, considering our scanty Provisions.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 280.

The rugged Bears, or spotted Lynx's Brood,
Frighten the Vallies, and infest the Wood.
Prior, Solomon, i.

The chilling tale
Of midnight murder was a wonder heard
With doubtful credit, told to *frighten* babes.
Cowper, Task, iv. 564.

Frightened water, weak tea or coffee served on board ship. [Sailors' slang.]=Syn. To affright, dismay, daunt, appal, intimidate. See *afraid*.

frightenable (frī′tn-a-bl), *a.* [< *frighten* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being frightened. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

frightful (frīt′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *frightful*, afraid; cf. AS. *forhtfull*, afraid, timid: see *fright*, *n.*, and *-ful*.] 1. Full of occasion for fright; causing or apt to excite alarm or terror; terrible; dreadful: as, a *frightful* chasm; a *frightful* tempest.

Thy school-days *frightful*, desperate, wild, and furious.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

One cannot conceive so *frightful* a state of a nation. A maritime country without a marine, and without commerce, a continental country without a frontier, and for a thousand miles surrounded with powerful, warlike, and ambitious neighbours. *Burke*, Policy of the Allies.

Like one that on a lonesome road
Doth walk in fear and dread, . . .
Because he knows a *frightful* fiend
Doth close behind him tread.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

2. Intolerable; shocking; hideous. [Hyperbolic.]

"Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke"
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke): . . .
"One would not, sure, be *frightful* when one's dead."
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 250.

3†. Full of terror; fearful; alarmed.

Their young boyes
And *frightfull* matrons making wofull noise,
In heaps enhedg'd it. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

=Syn. *Dreadful*, *Fearful*, etc. (see *awful*); alarming, terrific, horrible, shocking.

frightfully (frīt′fûl-i), *adv.* 1. In a frightful manner; dreadfully; terribly.

Then to her glass; and, "Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day?"
Swift, Lady's Journal.

2. Intolerably; shockingly; hideously; exceedingly. [Hyperbolic.]

They [the Lapps] are *frightfully* pious and commonplace.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 136.

frightfulness (frīt′fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being frightful.

Those few horses that remaine are sent forth for discovery; they find nothing but monuments of *frightfulnesse*, pledges of security. *Bp. Hall*, Samaria's Famine Relieved.

frightihead†, *n.* [ME. *frightihed*; < *frighty* + *-head*.] Fright; fear.

Al he it listnede in *frightihed*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2222.

frightily† (frī′ti-li), *adv.* [ME. **frightily*, *frigtilike*; < *frighty* + *-ly*[2].] In fear; fearfully.

Iacob abraid, & seide *frigtilike*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

frightless (frīt′les), *a.* [< *fright* + *-less*.] Free from fright. [Rare.]

I speake all *frightlesse*. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

frightment† (frīt′ment), *n.* [< *fright* + *-ment*.] Fright; terror; alarm.

All these *frightments* are but idle dreams.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

frighty†, *a.* [ME. *frighty*, *frigti*; < *fright* + *-y*[1].] Afraid.

Tho wurthen he *frigti*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 667.

frigid (frij′id), *a.* [= Sp. *frígido* = Pg. It. *frigido*, < L. *frigidus*, cold, chill, cool, < *frigere*, be cold; cf. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, coldness, coolness, = Gr. ῥῖγος (for **ϝρῖγος*), cold, ῥιγοῦν, freeze. See *frill*[1].] 1. Cold in temperature; wanting heat or warmth; icy; wintry: as, the *frigid* zone.

There is also a great difference betwixt the degrees in coldness in the air of *frigid* regions and of England.
Boyle, Works, II. 509.

The stone on which our colonial life was founded was *frigid* as an arctic boulder—there was no molecular motion to give out life and heat.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 15.

2. Cold in temperament or feeling; wanting warmth of affection or of zeal; chilly in manner; impassive.

Even his [William of Orange's] admirers generally accounted . . . [him] the most distant and *frigid* of men.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Mrs. Fairfax! I saw her in a black gown and widow's cap—*frigid*, perhaps, but not uncivil: a model of elderly English respectability. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, x.

3. Marked by or manifesting mental coldness; coldly formal or precise; lifeless; torpid; chilling: as, *frigid* devotions or services; *frigid* politeness or manners.

Bleak level realm, where *frigid* styles abound,
Where never yet a daring thought was found.
Parnell, To Bolingbroke.

Then, crush'd by rules, and weaken'd as refin'd,
For years the pow'r of Tragedy declin'd;
From Bard to Bard the *frigid* caution crept,
Till Declamation roar'd whilst Passion slept.
Johnson, Prologue at the Opening of Drury Lane (1747).

The heroic rhymes of the Icelanders are crowded with *frigid* conceits. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxv.

4. Wanting generative heat or vigor; impotent. *Johnson.*—**Frigid zones**, in *geog.*, the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are 23° 30′ from the poles.

frigidarium (frij-i-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *frigidaria* (-ä). [L., a cooling-room, neut. of *frigidarius*, of or for cooling, < *frigidus*, cold, cool: see *frigid*.] In *anc. arch.*, the cooling-apartment in a bath, in or adjoining which the cold bath was placed.

frigidite (frij′id-īt), *n.* [< *Frigido* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A metallic mineral related to tetrahedrite, but containing a small percentage of nickel, found in the mines of the Valle del Frigido, Liguria, Italy.

frigidity (fri-jid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *frigidité* = Pr. *frigiditat* = It. *frigidità*, < LL. *frigidita(t-)s*, cold, < *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*.] 1. Coldness; want of heat.

Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

2. Coldness of feeling, manner, or quality; want of ardor, animation, or vivacity in action or manifestation; chilliness; dullness.—3. Want of natural heat and vigor of body; impotency. *Bailey*, 1731.

frigidly (frij′id-li), *adv.* In a frigid manner; coldly; without ardor or warmth of feeling or manner.

frigidness (frij′id-nes), *n.* The state of being frigid; coldness; want of ardor or fervor; frigidity.

frigidometer (frij-i-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *frigidus*, cold, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument invented by A. McNab for the use of ships at sea, which automatically gives warning of a decrease in atmospheric and sea temperatures, and thus of the proximity of ice. [Proprietary name.]

frigiferous (fri-jif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *frigus*, cold, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or bringing cold: as, *frigiferous* winds. *Evelyn*. [Rare.]

frigor (frī′gor), *n.* [< L. *frigor*, cold, < *frigere*, to be cold.] Cold; extreme coldness.

To avoyde the *frigor* of the frozen seas.
Owen, Pembrokesh, 121.

frigoric (fri-gor′ik), *a.* [< L. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting in the application of cold. [Rare.]

The conditions under which the *frigoric* service was to be introduced into the morgue.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 178.

frigorific (frig-ō-rif′ik), *a.* [= F. *frigorifique*, < LL. *frigorificus*, cooling, < *frigus* (*frigor-*), coolness, cold, + *facere*, make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold: as, *frigorific* mixtures. See *freezing-mixture*.

When the *frigorifick* power was arrived at the height, I several times found, that water . . . would freeze in a quarter of a minute by a minute watch.
Boyle, Works, III. 147.

frigorifical (frig-ō-rif′i-kal), *a.* [< *frigorific* + *-al*.] Same as *frigorific*.

frigot[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *frigate*.

frigot[2]†, *n.* [Appar. a capricious use of the form *frigot*[1], with sense taken from L. *frigus*, cold, *frigidus*, frigid.] A person of cold or passive temperament.

frijol (frē'hōl), *n.*; pl. *frijoles* (-hō'lās). [Sp. *frijol, fréjol,* also *frisol, frisuelo,* = Cat. *fasol,* kidney-bean: probably not < L. *faseolus, phaseolus,* kidney-bean.] The common name in Mexico for the cultivated bean of that country, which forms an important staple of food.

The Mexicans were also skilful makers of earthen pots, in which were cooked the native beans called by the Spanish *frijoles,* and the various savory stews still in vogue.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 213.

frijolillo (frē-hō-lēl'yō), *n.* [Am. Sp., dim. of Sp. *frijol.*] A name applied in Mexico to *Canavalia villosum, Sophora secundiflora,* and other leguminous plants.

frijolito (frē-hō-lē'tō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of *frijol.*] A small leguminous tree or shrub, *Sophora secundiflora,* of Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico. The wood is hard and heavy.

friket, *a.* See *freck*[1].

frilalt, *n.* [Cf. *frill*[2].] A border of ornamental ribbon, mentioned as in use in 1690. *Fairholt.*

frill[1] (fril), *v. i.* [< OF. *friller,* shiver with cold, < *frilleux,* chill, cold of nature, F. *frileux,* chill, < ML. as if **frigidulosus,* < L. *frigidulus,* somewhat cold, dim. of *frigidus,* cold: see *frigid.*] To shiver with cold, as a hawk or other bird.

frill[1] (fril), *n.* [< *frill*[1], *v.*] A shivering with cold, as a bird; the ruffling of a bird's feathers ★when shivering with cold.

frill[2] (fril), *n.* ["Of Teutonic (prob. Low G.) origin; but insufficiently recorded." *Skeat* (1910).] 1. A narrow ornamental bordering made of a strip of textile material, of which one edge is gathered and the other left loose, as in a narrow flounce; a ruffle.

His *frill* and neckcloth hung limp under his bagging waistcoat. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, I. 284.

Did he stand at the diamond door
Of his house in a rainbow *frill?*
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv.

Hence — 2. Anything resembling such a border.

How delicate thy gauzy *frill!*
How rich thy branching stem!
E. Elliott, To the Bramble Flower.

Specifically — (*a*) The projecting fringe of hair on the chest of some dogs, as the collie.

The Pomeranian dog is employed as a sheep-dog, for which he is fitted by his peculiarly woolly coat and ample *frill,* rendering him to a great degree proof against wet and cold. *Dogs of Great Britain and America,* p. 132.

(*b*) Some fringing part or process of an animal, like a ruffle; a frilling: as, the genital *frills* of a hydrozoan. *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 553. (*c*) In hymenomycetous fungi, a superior annulus or ring; an annulus formed of tissue suspended from the apex of the stipe and free at other points, at first forming a membranous covering for the hymenium, but detached as the pileus expands; an armilla. (*d*) In *photog.,* the swelling and loosening of a gelatin film around the edges of a plate. See *frill*[2], *v.*

3. An affectation of dress or of manner; an air: usually in the plural: as, he puts on too many *frills.* [Colloq., U. S.] — **Frill pattern,** in *ceram.,* a pattern made of separate small threads of slip laid side by side on the surface. See *slip-decoration.*

frill[2] (fril), *v.* [< *frill*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into a frill; flute or plait: as, to *frill* a border in a dress.

His long mustachoes on his upper lip, like bristles, *frill'd* back to his neck. *Knolles,* Hist. Turks, p. 516.

2. To ornament with frills: as, to *frill* a child's garment. — **Frilled lizard.** Same as *frill-lizard.*

II. *intrans.* To become frilled or ruffled. Specifically, in photography, said of the gelatin film of a dry plate when in course of the development, from too high temperature of the water or other cause, it rises from the glass in ruffles, which may be sufficiently extended to destroy the picture, or even to cause the entire film to slip from the plate.

frillback (fril'bak), *n.* One of a particular breed of domestic pigeons.

frilling (fril'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frill*[2], *v.*] 1. Frills; ruffles; gathered strips in general. — 2. In *photog.,* a ruffling up or loosening of the film of a gelatin-emulsion plate. It appears during the development or fixing of the negative, and may be guarded against by the use of alum in the fixing-bath, or of ice in the water used for washing.

frill-lizard (fril'liz″ärd), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of a lizard of the genus *Chlamydosaurus* (which see). *C. kingi* has a crenate membrane-like ruff about its neck, which it elevates when irritated or frightened. It is said sometimes to walk on its hind legs alone, a very unusual mode of progression among existing reptiles. Also called *frilled lizard.* See cut in next column.

frim (frim), *a.* [< ME. *frym,* < AS. *freme,* a secondary form of *fram, from,* bold, forward, strenuous, strong, etc.: see *from, adv.,* and cf. *frame, v.*] Flourishing. [Prov. Eng.]



Frill-lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingi*).

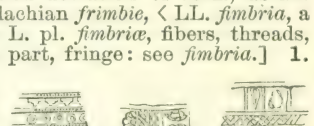
My plenteous bosom strow'd
With all abundant sweets; my *frim* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 397.

Frimaire (frē-mãr'), *n.* [F., < *frimas,* hoar frost, rime, < OF. *frimer,* freeze: referred, doubtfully, to Icel. *hrīm* = AS. *hrīm,* rime: see *rime*[2].] The third month of the French revolutionary calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in the year 1793, on November 21st, and ending December 20th.

frindt, *n.* An obsolete form of *friend.*

frine (frīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frined,* ppr. *frining.* [< Sw. dial. *fryna* = Norw. *fröyna,* make a wry face; cf. Sw. dial. *flina* = ODan. *fline,* make a wry face. See *frown, v.*] To whine or whimper; fret. [North. Eng. and ★Scotch.]

fringe (frinj), *n.* [< ME. *fringe, frenge,* < OF. **fringe* (not found, but inferred from F. dial. *frinche,* It. dial. *frinza,* ML. *fringia*), another form of OF. *frange,* F. *frange* = It. *frangia* = Sp. Pg. *franja* (cf. D. *frangie, franje* = MLG. *frense* = MHG. *franze,* G. *franse* = Sw. *frans* = Dan. *fryndse,* a fringe, < F.); appar. the same, with unexplained deviation of form, as Pr. *fremna* = Wallachian *frimbie,* < LL. *fimbria,* a border, fringe, L. pl. *fimbriæ,* fibers, threads, shreds, fibrous part, fringe: see *fimbria.*] 1. An ornamental bordering formed of short lengths of thread, whether loose or twisted, or of twisted cord more or less fine, variously arranged or combined, projecting from the edge of the material ornamented. Fringe may consist of the frayed or raveled edge of the piece of stuff ornamented, but it is generally of other material, often made very solid and ponderous, the cords being of tightly twisted silk or of gold or silver thread of considerable thickness and length.



Assyrian Fringes, from ancient bas-reliefs.

She shaw'd me a mantle o' red scarlet,
Wi gouden flowers and *fringes* fine.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 168).

Orl. Where dwell you, pretty youth?
Ros. With this shepherdess, my sister; here, in the skirts of the forest, like *fringe* upon a petticoat.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

The objection was not to the dress-trimming which has been known as *fringe* for above five hundred years, but to a mode of dressing the hair which concealed the forehead, by the front hair being cut short and falling over it after the fashion of *fringe.* *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., III. 265.

2. Something resembling a fringe; a broken border; any border or edging: as, a *fringe* of trees around a field, or of shrubs around a garden; a *fringe* of troops along a line of defense.

And as she sleeps
See how light creeps
Through the chinks, and beautifies
The rayey *fringe* of her faire eyes.
Cotton, Song.

That charity which bears the dying and languishing soul from the *fringes* of hell to the seat of the brightest stars. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

The great mainland is barbarian; the islands and a *fringe* of sea-coast are Greek.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 334.

Specifically — 3. In *bot.,* a border of slender processes or teeth; a fimbria. — 4. In *optics,* one of the alternate light and dark bands produced by diffraction. See *diffraction.* — 5. In *zoöl.,* a row of closely set, even hairs on a margin; specifically, in *entom.,* the edging of fine even hairs on the wing of a butterfly or moth. In some of the lower moths, as the *Tineidæ,* the fringe of the secondary is frequently wider than the wing itself. 6. In *photog.,* a thickened edge of inferior sensitiveness on the pouring-off margin of a sensitized plate. — **Marginal fringes,** in *ornith.,* the membranous borders or fringe-like processes along the toes of sundry birds.

fringe (frinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fringed,* ppr. *fringing.* [< *fringe, n.*] To decorate with a fringe or fringes, whether by raveling the edge, as of cloth, or by sewing on, border.

They have pretty peeces of pretty coloured cloth . . . hanging from the middle of their forehead downe to their noses, *fringed* with long faire fringe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 69.

The tumbling billows *fringe* with light
The crescent shore of Lynn.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold.
Lowell, To the Dandelion.

Fringed bog-bean. See *bog-bean.* — **Fringed gentian.** See *gentian.* — **Fringing reef.** See *reef.*

fringe-backed (frinj'bakt), *a.* Having the back fringed, as a lizard.

fringeless (frinj'les), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-less.*] Having no fringe.

fringelet (frinj'let), *n.* [< *fringe* + *-let.*] A small fringe.

Each *fringelet* is a tube made of firm elastic membrane.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 747.

fringent (frin'jent), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-ent.*] Fringing; encircling like a fringe.

A shower of meteors
Cross the orbit of the earth,
And, lit by *fringent* air,
Blaze near and far.
Emerson, Dæmonic and Celestial Love.

fringepod (frinj'pod), *n.* A name given in California to *Thysanocarpus laciniatus,* a cruciferous plant with flattened, orbicular, winged pods, the margin of which is frequently lobed ★or fringed.

fringe-tree (frinj'trē), *n.* The *Chionanthus Virginica,* a small tree allied to the ash, found on river-banks in the United States, from Pennsylvania to Texas, and frequently planted for ornament. It bears loose drooping panicles of white flowers, the long narrow petals of which suggest the name. It is sometimes used in medicine, especially in jaundice and fevers. — **False** or **purple fringe-tree,** the smoke-tree, *Cotinus Cotinus.*

Fringilla (frin-jil'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *fringilla,* also *frigilla* and *friguilla,* some small bird, supposed to be the chaffinch; origin unknown; possibly, like *finch*[1], q. v., ult. imitative of the bird's note.] A Linnean genus of birds, the finches, once nearly conterminous with the modern family *Fringillidæ,* and of no determinate limits: now usually restricted to such species as the chaffinch or common finch of Europe, *F. cœlebs,* and considered typical of the family *Fringillidæ.* See cut under *chaffinch.*

fringillaceous (frin-ji-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Fringilla* + *-aceous.*] Pertaining to the finches or *Fringillidæ;* fringilliform; fringilline.

Fringillidæ (frin-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fringilla* + *-idæ.*] A large and nearly cosmopolitan family of small seed-eating conirostral laminiplantar oscine passerine birds with nine primaries; the finches. It is not susceptible of exact definition, and is of fluctuating limits. The group has been made to include the larks (*Alaudidæ*), which are scutelliplantar; the weaver-birds (*Ploceidæ*), which are 10-primaried; and to exclude the buntings (*Emberizidæ*), which cannot be distinguished from the finches. The tanagers (*Tanagridæ*) have been both included and excluded. According to the present composition of the group, the buntings are included, the other birds above mentioned being excluded, and the *Fringillidæ* contain all the finches, buntings, grosbeaks, crossbills, sparrows, linnets, siskins, etc., which conform to the characters above given. There are some 500 nominal species, distributed in upward of 100 so-called genera. No tenable subdivision of the family exists, though several have been proposed. The latest authority makes 3 subfamilies: *Coccothraustinæ, Fringillinæ,* and *Emberizinæ,* or the grosbeaks, finches proper, and buntings.

fringilliform (frin-jil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *fringilliformis,* < *Fringilla* + L. *forma,* form.] Finch-like; fringilline or fringillaceous.

Fringilliformes (frin-jil-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fringilliform.*] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds, the same as his *Conirostres.*

Fringillinæ (frin-ji-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fringilla* + *-inæ.*] A conventional subfamily of *Fringillidæ,* having no definition, taking name from and including the genus *Fringilla;* the true finches. The most typical representatives of the subfamily have the nasal bones not produced beyond the line of the orbits, the mandibular angle slight, and the cutting edges of the bill apposed throughout or nearly so. See cut under *chaffinch.*

fringilline (frin-jil'in), *a.* [< *Fringilla* + *-ine*[1].] Finch-like; fringillaceous or fringilliform; in a restricted sense, of or pertaining to the *Fringillinæ*. *Coues.*

fringy (frin'ji), *a.* [< *fringe* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a fringe; adorned with fringes.

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend
Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn.
Shenstone, Elegies, xxiv.

fripler† (frip'lėr), *n.* Same as *fripper*. *Nares.*

Though they smell of the *fripler's* lavender half a year after. *Greene*, Arcadia.

fripper (frip'ėr), *n.* [Also written *fripier* (and lengthened *fripperer*); < OF. *fripier*, one who mends or trims up old garments and sells them, < *fripper*, rub up and down, wear to rags, F. *friper*, rumple, crumple, wear out (clothes), spoil.] One who deals in frippery or old clothes.

Farewell, *fripper*, farewell, petty broker.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive.

A *fripper's* or broker's shop, that hath ends of everything, but nothing of worth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 247.

fripperer (frip'ėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *fripper*.

frippery (frip'ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *friperie*, F. *friperie*, an old-clothes shop, fripper's trade, old clothes, frippery, < *fripier*, fripper: see *fripper*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Trade or traffic in old clothes.

D'Ol. Now your profession, I pray?
Fr. Frippery, my lord, or, as some term it, Petty Brokery. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

2. A place where old clothes are sold.

Trin. Look, what a wardrobe here is for thee!
Cal. Let it alone, thou fool; it is but trash.
Trin. O, ho, monster; we know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

He shews like a walking *frippery*.
Massinger, City Madam, i. 1.

3. Old clothes; cast-off garments; clothing discarded after wearing.

A world of desperate undertakings, possibly,
Procures some hungry meals, some tavern surfeits,
Some *frippery* to hide nakedness. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 1.

Rag fair is a place near the Tower of London where old cloaths and *frippery* are sold. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 29, note.

It is a saturnalia of complacent blackguardism and vulgar villainy, tricked out in the cast-off *frippery* of Thaddeus of Warsaw and Sir Charles Grandison.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 106.

Hence—**4.** Worthless or useless trifles; trumpery; gewgaws.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the *frippery* of wit. *B. Jonson.*

By living a year or two in town, she is as fond of gauze and French *frippery* as the best of them.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

The gauzy *frippery* of a French translation. *Scott.*

There seems [in Ravenna] to be no interval between the marbles and mosaics of Justinian or Theodoric and the insignificant *frippery* of the last century.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 263.

II. *a.* Trifling; frivolous; contemptible; trumpery.

With his flye popping in and out again,
Argued a cause, a *frippery* cause.
Fletcher, The Chances, ii. 2.

That city, though the capital of a duchy, made so *frippery* an appearance, that, instead of spending some days there, as had been intended, we only dined, and went on to Parma. *Gray*, To his Mother.

The King gave her a gold watch and chain the next day. She says, "the manner was all"—and indeed so it was, for I never saw a more *frippery* present.
Walpole, Letters, II. 191.

frisado†, **frizado**† (fri-zā'dō), *n.* [Also *friezeadow* and *freasadowe*; < Sp. *frisado*, silk plush or shag: see *frieze*[2], *frizz*.] A fine kind of frieze.

In winter your vpper garment must be of cotton or *friezeadow*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

A patent was granted [in 1567] to Charles Hastings, Esq., that in consideration that he brought in the skill of making *frisadoes* as they were made at Harlem and Amsterdam, being not used in England, that therefore he should have the sole trade thereof for divers years, etc.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 23.

friscol†, *n.* See *friskle*.

frise[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*[1].

frise[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *frieze*[2].

frise[3] (frēz), *n.* Same as *chevaux-de-frise*.

frisesomorum (fris″e-sō-mō'rum), *n.* The mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism. The following is an example: Some prophecies come true; but no scientific prediction is prophecy; hence, some things that come true are not scientific predictions. Three of the vowels and four of the consonants of this name, which is one of those given by Petrus Hispanus (see *barbara*), are significant. *I* indicates that the major premise is a particular affirmative; *e*, that the minor premise is a universal negative; *o*, that the conclusion is a particular negative; *f*, that the mood is to be reduced to *ferio*; the two *s*'s, that the premises are both to be simply converted in the reduction; and the first *m*, that the premises are to be transposed. *Frisesomorum* is one of the moods not given by Aristotle, but added by his pupil Theophrastus, and it is the most interesting of these. It is sometimes called *frisesmo*, and, by English writers who place it in the fourth figure, *fresison*. See *mood*[2].

frisetta (fri-zet'ä), *n.* [Dim. of F. *frise*, frieze.] A finer variety of frieze.

frisette, *n.* See *frizette*.

friseur (frē-zėr'), *n.* [< F. *friser*, curl, frizz: see *frizz*.] A hair-dresser.

That barbers' boys who would to trade advance
Wish us to call them smart *friseurs* from France.
Crabbe.

His [Hogg's] very hair has a coarse stringiness about it which proves beyond dispute its utter ignorance of all the arts of the *friseur*.
Lockhart, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors.

Frisian, *a.* and *n.* See *Friesian*.

Frisic†, *a.* and *n.* See *Friesic*.

frisk (frisk), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *frisque*, F. *frisque*, lively, jolly, blithe, brisk, fine, spruce, gay, var. of *fres*, *fris* (*frische*, *fresche*, f.), fresh; cf. Icel. (only mod.) *friskr*, frisky, brisk, vigorous, = Sw. Dan. *frisk*, lively, hearty, fresh, etc.; both F. and Scand. forms are of G. origin, < OHG. *frisc*, MHG. *vrisch*, G. *frisch*, fresh, the proper Scand. forms for 'fresh' being Icel. *ferskr*, Sw. *färsk*, Dan. *fersk*, fresh (in a more limited sense): see *fresh*.] **I.**† *a.* Lively; brisk; frisky.

II. *n.* A frolic; a gambol; a dance; a merry-making.

Then doe the salvage beasts begin to play
Their pleasant *friskes*, and loath their wonted food.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 46.

Is not this fine, I trow, to see the gambols,
To hear the jigs, observe the *frisks*, be enchanted
With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabors,
Hotch-potch of Scotch and Irish twingle-twangles.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

The joyful surprise that lighted up their faces and displayed itself over their whole bodies, in a variety of capers and *frisks*. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 242.

frisk (frisk), *v.* [= Sw. *friska* (*upp*), refresh, freshen, exhilarate, = ODan. *friske*, freshen, Dan. *friske op*, refresh, revive; from the adj.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap, skip, prance, or gambol, as in frolic.

One *frisks* and sings, and cries, A flagon more
To drench dry cares. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 8.

Nor *frisking* heifers bound about the place,
To spurn the dew-drops off.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

The truant turned a deaf ear, and kept *frisking* on the top of the rising ground like a goblin by moonlight.
Scott, Kenilworth, ix.

2. To freshen, as the wind. *Hamersly.*

II. *trans.* To squander idly; dissipate in sport: with *away*.

If not advis'd, thou art drawn in beyond a retreat, or at least to *frisk away* much of thy time and estate.
A Cap, &c. (quoted in Nares).

friskal† (fris'kal), *n.* Same as *friskle*.

frisker (fris'kėr), *n.* One who frisks or gambols; an inconstant or frivolous person.

Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me looke,
What I should doe but set cocke on the hoope?
Dr. Bourd, in Camden's Remains, Inhabitants.

frisket (fris'ket), *n.* [F. *frisquette*: see *frisk*.] In *printing*, a thin framework of iron hinged to the top of the tympan of a hand-press. For use, a sheet of paper is stretched and pasted over the frisket, and from this paper spaces are cut out to permit contact between the type and the sheet to be printed, which it serves to hold in place when the frisket is folded down upon the tympan, and to keep clean in the parts not printed.

friskful (frisk'fûl), *a.* [< *frisk* + *-ful*.] Brisk; lively; frolicsome.

His sportive lambs
This way and that convolv'd in *friskful* glee
Their frolics play. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 837.

friskily (fris'ki-li), *adv.* [= ODan. *friskelig*.] In a frisky manner; briskly.

friskin†, *n.* [< *frisk* + *-(k)in*.] A gay, frisky person. *Davies.*

Sir Q. I gave thee this chain, manly Tucca.
Tuc. Ay, say'st thou so, *friskin*? *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

friskiness (fris'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frisky; briskness; liveliness; frolic.

Lambs in the spring show us that the *friskiness* of one is a cause of *friskiness* in those near it—if one leaps, others leap. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 506.

frisking (fris'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frisk*, *v.*] Capering; frolicsome mirth.

One delighteth in mirth, and the *friskings* of an airy soul. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 59.

His *frisking* was at ev'ning hours,
For then he lost his fear.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

friskingly (fris'king-li), *adv.* In a frisking or frisky manner.

friskle† (fris'kl), *n.* [Also *friskal*, *friscol*; < *frisk*, *v.*] A frisk or curvet, as of a horse.

But he is rare for *friscols*; nay, what's worse,
He treads a measure like a miller's horse.
Bold, Poems (1664), p. 136.

And saying so, he gave two or three *friskles* in the air with very great signs of contentment, and presently went to Dorotea. *Hist. Don Quixote* (1675), fol. 74.

frisky (fris'ki), *a.* [< *frisk*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Gaily active; lively; frolicsome; engaging or done in sport.

He was too *frisky* for an old man. *Jeffrey.*

[The horses] by no means intending to put their heels through the dasher, or to address the driver rudely, but feeling, to use a familiar word, *frisky*.
O. W. Holmes, The Professor, i.

frislet (friz'let), *n.* [< *frizzle*, *frizz* (F. *friser*) + *-et*.] Anything frizzled, curled, or puffed; a small ruffle or the like.

frist† (frist), *n.* [< ME. **frist*, *frest*, *first*, *ferst*, *furst*, < AS. *first*, *fierst*, *fyrst*, a space of time, = OS. *frist* = OFries. *ferst*, *first*, *frist* = OD. *verst*, D. *verste*, *vorste* = MLG. *verst* = OHG. *frist*, MHG. *vrist*, G. *frist* = Icel. *frest*, n. pl., mod. usually *frestr*, m., delay, = Sw. Dan. *frist*, respite, delay.] A certain space of time; respite.

Hi criez him merci bothe suithe
That he giue hem *furst* of liue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

frist† (frist), *v. t.* [< ME. **fristen*, *frysten*, *fresten*, *firsten*, *fersten* (AS. **fyrstan*, not authenticated) = CFries. *fersta* = MLG. LG. *verstēn* = OHG. *fristan*, MHG. *vristen*, G. *fristen* = Icel. *festa*, defer, delay, put off, = Dan. *friste*, sustain, support (life, nature), experience, etc.; < *frist*, *n.*, a certain space of time. The particular use of *frist* is prob. Scand.; cf. Icel. *selja á frest*, sell on credit.] To lend; give on credit; grant delay in payment.

Keep and save and thou schalle have;
Frest and leue [read *lene*, *i. e.*, lend] and thou schall crave.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 316.

frisure (fri-zūr'), *n.* [Also *frizure*; < F. *frisure*, < *friser*, curl: see *frizz*.] Hair-dressing.

His hair was of a dark brown; . . . it had not received the fashionable *frizure*. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, v. 6.

frit (frit), *n.* [Also spelled *fritt*, *fritte*; < F. *fritte*, < It. *fritta*, frit, fem. (= F. *frite*) of *fritto* (= F. *frit*) (< L. *frictus*), pp. of *friggere* = F. *frire*, < L. *frigere*, roast, parch, fry: see *fry*[1].] **1.** The material of which glass is made as prepared for complete fusion by a previous calcination carried to a point where the silica begins to act on the bases, forming an imperfectly melted or fritted mass.—**2.** The composition from which artificial soft or tender porcelain and other partly vitrifiable mixtures are made. See *soft porcelain*, under *porcelain*.

This French pâte tendre, or artificial porcelain, as it is sometimes called, is composed of alkaline *frittes* and carbonate of lime, covered with a lead glaze analogous in nature to flint-glass. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 657.

Frit body, in *ceram.*, a body the materials of which are first mixed, then fired, and lastly ground up with clay. The result is a vitrified appearance throughout.—**Frit porcelain**, a name given to the artificial soft-paste French porcelain, from its vitreous nature, the paste prepared for it being a frit not unlike that of the glass-makers. This name was given to it by the first makers of hard-paste or true porcelain in England. See *false porcelain*, under *porcelain*.

frit (frit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fritted*, ppr. *fritting*. [< *frit*, *n.*] To decompose and fuse partially, as the ingredients mixed for making glass, before completely fusing at a much higher temperature.

frith[1] (frith), *n.* [< ME. *frith*, also spelled *fryth*, *freth*, and transposed *firth*, peace, security, protection; more common in concrete sense, protected or inclosed land, a park or forest for game, a forest in general; < AS. *frith*, m. and n., in poetry *frithu*, *fritho*, *freothu*, *freotho*, *friotho*, f., peace, security, protection, in concrete sense in comp. *déór-frith*, a deer-park (cf. *frith-geard*, an inclosed space, = OSw. *frithgærthi*, a cattle-yard), = OS. *frithu* = OFries. *fretho*, *frede*, *ferd* = D. *vrede* = MLG. *vrede*, LG. *frede*, free, = OHG. *fridu*, MHG. *vride*, G. *friede*, m., = Icel. *fridhr* = Sw. Dan. *fred*, peace, = Goth. **frithus* (inferred from deriv. *Frithareiks* = G. *Friedrich*, E. *Frederick*, lit. prince of peace, gracious prince; *gafrithōn*, reconcile, conciliate, *gafrithōns*, reconciliation), with suffix *-th*, Goth. *-thus* (as in *death*, Goth. *dauthus*), < Teut. √ *fri*, show favor to, love. The same root appears in *free* and *friend*, q. v. The word *frith* appears disguised in *belfry*, and ult. in *affray*, *fray*[1], q. v. The Celtic forms, W. *ffridd*, a park, a forest, = Ir. *frith*, a park, a

forest, = Gael. *frith*, a forest, prop. of deer, are taken from ME. *frith.*] **1.** Peace; security; freedom from molestation. In modern use only with reference to Anglo-Saxon law, in which the essential ideas indicated by the word were: (*a*) The right to be in peace as secured by penal sanctions. To be within the frith or peace was to be within the domain of law, within the protection of the established authorities.

Pax vobis, *frith*, for that he ben thanne fried [freed] of the develes thralsipe [thraldom].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 103.

Older than "the peace of the folk," far older than "the King's peace," which was to succeed it, was the *frith* or peace of the freeman himself—the right that each man had to secure for himself safe life and sound limb.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 21.

(*b*) A treaty or agreement of peace made between two contending kingdoms or districts.

2†. A piece of land inclosed for the preservation of game; a park or forest for game; hence, a forest or woody place in general; a hedge; a coppice.

Ye huntieth i the kinges *frithe* [var. *parc*].
Layamon, I. 61.

Gret joye is in *frith* and lake.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3737.

Thanne shal Feith be forester here and in this *frith* walke.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 112.

The sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the tufty *frith* and in the mossy fell,
Forsook their gloomy bow'rs and wand'red far abroad.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 388.

3†. A small field taken out of a common.—**4.** Ground overgrown with bushes or underwood; a field which has been taken from woods. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

frith[1]**†**, *v. t.* [ME. *frithien*, < AS. *frithian*, *freothian*, keep peace, make peace, protect, defend, = OS. *frithōn* = OFries. *frethia*, *ferdia* = MLG. *vriden* = OHG. *ge-fridōn* = Icel. *fridha*, make peace, = Sw. *freda*, cover, protect, quiet, inclose, fence in, = Dan. *frede*, protect, inclose, fence in, = Goth. *ga-frithōn*, reconcile; from the noun.] **1.** To protect; guard.

He . . . gaf him . . . leue . . .
To wune Egipte folc among,
And *frithen* him wel fro euerilc wrong.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 786.

2. To inclose; fence in, as a forest or park.

ffaunde [*fand*[2], see that] my fforestez be *frythede* o frenchepe [in friendship] for evere,
That nane werreye my wylde [wild, *i. e.*, game].
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 656.

frith[2], **firth**[2] (frith, fėrth), *n.* [The form *frith* is transposed from the earlier *firth*; < ME. *firth*, < Icel. *fjördhr*, pl. *firdhir* = Sw. *fjärd* = Norw. Dan. *fjord* (whence in E. often *fiord*, *fjord*, q. v.), a frith, bay, ult. connected with E. *ford*, and with L. *portus*, a harbor: see *ford* and *port*[1].] **1.** A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea: used specifically in Scotland only, where *firth* is the commoner form: as, the *Firth* of Forth; the *Frith* of Clyde.

He makes his Boates with flat bottoms, fitted to the Shallows which he expected in that narrow *frith*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

What desp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

The *friths* that branch and spread
Their sleeping silver thro' the hills.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2. A kind of weir for catching fish; a kind of net.

frithborg (frith'bôrg), *n.* [AS. **frith-borh*, **frith-borg*, found only as used or quoted in the so-called Laws of Edward the Confessor (in Latin), namely, *frithborg*, *frith-borch*, acc. pl. *frithborgas*, and Latinized (nom.) *frithborgus*, where the editions of Lambard and Wilkins give (acc. pl.) *freoborges*, Latinized (nom.) *friborgus*; hence the form *friborga* in Fleta, and *friborg*, *friburgh*, *freeborg* in later writers. The proper AS. form is **frithborh*, < *frith*, peace, + *borh*, a pledge (> E. *borrow*[1], *n.*). Cf. *frithsoken* and *frank-pledge.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, one of the tithings or groups of ten men into which the hundred was divided, the members of each one being held liable for the misdeeds of a frithborgus or fellow-member; surety for keeping the peace.

Every hundred was divided into many *freeborgs* or tithings consisting of ten men, which stood all bound one for the other, and did amongst themselves punish small matters in their court. *Spelman*, Anc. Gov. of Eng.

But the name [of tithing] has been very commonly applied both by historical writers and in legal custom to denote . . . the association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the *frithborh* or frankpledge. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 41.

frithgild (frith'gild), *n.* [AS. *frithgild*, < *frith*, peace, + *gild*, a guild.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a union of neighbors pledged to one another by oath for the preservation of order and for self-defense, all being liable for the misdeeds of any member of the guild. On the decline of the kinsfolk organization in the tenth century, this became a common element in social order in England.

Strong as the crown might be, its strength lay in the king's personal action, and it was far from possessing any adequate police or judicial machinery for carrying its will into effect. To supply such a machinery was the aim of the *frith-gilds*. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 219.

frithsoken (frith'sō″ken), *n.* [Also *frithsocne*, *frithsocn*, *frithsoca*; ME. *frithsocne*, "franchise de franc plege" (Rel. Antiq., I. 33), < AS. *frithsōcn*, lit. a peace-seeking, < *frith*, peace, + *sōcn*, a refuge, searching, a seeking: see *frith*[1] and *soken*, *socage*.] **1.** In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the franchise or governmental power of requiring the people to keep the peace; the jurisdiction to punish for breaches of the peace. This power was profitable by reason of the fines and forfeitures resulting from its exercise; consequently it was often conferred in the charters and royal grants of early English history, beginning in the later part of the Anglo-Saxon period, about the time of Edward the Confessor. (See *soc.*) The Normans, it is supposed, by confusing the Anglo-Saxon *frith* with *fre*, *fri*, modern *free*, adopted the term *frank-pledge* to designate the binding of persons to be pecuniarily responsible for one another's peaceable conduct.

Hence, in later times — **2.** The franchise of having a view of frank-pledge (which see).

frithsplot (frith'splot), *n.* [AS., occurring only once, < *frith*, peace, + *splot*, a spot (not the same as *spot*).] A plot of land encircling some stone, tree, or well, considered sacred, and therefore affording sanctuary to criminals. *Wharton.*

frithstool (frith'stöl), *n.* [A mod. form, corruptly *fredstole*, *freedstool*, repr. AS. *frith-stōl*, an asylum, sanctuary, lit. stool of peace or protection, < *frith*, peace, protection, + *stōl*, a seat, chair, stool.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a seat or chair in a church, near the altar, to which persons fled who sought the privilege of sanctuary.

Athelstan his son succeeded King Edward, being much devoted to St. John of Beverley, on whose church he bestowed a *freed-stool* with large priviledges belonging thereunto. *Fuller*, Church Hist., II. v. 9.

Such a privilege [the right of sanctuary or refuge for criminals] was given by allowing what was called the *Frithstool* to be set up in some part of the hallowed building. This "stool of peace," for such is the meaning of the word, was a low-backed arm-chair, made of stone. Its standing-place was either near the high altar, or by the side of the patron saint's shrine. From this spot, as from a center, the *frithstool* spread its privilege of sanctuary over land and water all about the minster which held it, to the distance of at least a mile.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 365.

frithy† (frith'i), *a.* [< *frith*[1], 2, + *-y*[1].] Woody.

Thus stode I in the *frythy* forest of Galtres.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 22.

★**Fritillaria** (frit-i-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the shape of its perianth, < L. *fritillus*, a dice-box.] **1.** A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, nearly allied to the lily. There are about 50 species, chiefly natives of the north temperate zone, with about 13 species on the Pacific side of North America. They have leafy stems and large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers. The largest species, and the one best known in cultivation, is the crown-imperial, *F. imperialis*. The guinea-hen flower or snake's-head, *F. Meleagris*, and some others are occasionally seen in gardens.


Crown-imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*).

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of copelate ascidians, of the family *Appendicularidæ*. They have a tail half as long again as the body, a curved endostyle, and a hood-like fold of the integument. *F. furcata* and *F. formica* are examples.

★**fritillary** (frit'i-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *fritillaries* (-riz). [< NL. *Fritillaria*.] **1.** The popular name of plants of the genus *Fritillaria*.

Plucked no fire-hearted flowers, but were content
Cool *fritillaries* and flag flowers to twine.
The American, VIII. 90.

2. The popular name of several species of British butterflies. *Argynnis paphia* is the silver-washed fritillary of collectors; *A. aglaia* is the dark-green fritillary; *A. adippe* is the high-brown fritillary; *A. lattonia* is the rare and much-prized queen-of-Spain fritillary; and *A. euphrosyne* is the pearl-bordered fritillary. The greasy fritillary of collectors is *Melitæa artemis*.

Silver-washed *fritillaries* flit round every bramble-bed.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiii.

fritinancy† (frit'i-nan-si), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *fritinnire*, twitter, chirp, as a small bird, cicada, etc.] A chirping or croaking, as of a cricket. *Sir T. Browne.*

fritt, fritte, *n.* See *frit.*

fritter (frit'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fritoure*, *frytowre*, also *fruyter*, *fruter* (simulating *fruit*), < OF. *friture*, a frying, a dish of fried fish; cf. *friteau*, a fritter (Cotgrave), ML. *fritellum*, a fritter, < L. *frictus*, fried, pp. of *frigere*, fry: see *fry*[1].] **1.** A small cake of batter, sometimes containing a slice of some fruit, clams or oysters either chopped or whole, or the like, sweetened or seasoned, fried in boiling lard, and served hot: as, apple *fritters*; peach *fritters*; oyster *fritters*.

Fruyter vaunte, *fruyter* say, be good; better is *fruyter* pouche; apple *fruyters* ben good hote; and all colde *fruters*, touche not. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 273.

The sacred and ceremonious feasts which we observe in memorial of our birth-days, and nativitie, standeth much upon furmentie, gruell, *fritters*, and pancakes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 8.

2. A fragment; a shred; a small piece.

Seese and putter? have I lived to stand at the taunts of one that makes *fritters* of English?
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

And cut whole giants into *fritters*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

3. *pl.* Specifically, in *whale-fishery*, tendinous fibers of the whale's blubber, running in various directions, and connecting the cellular substance which contains the oil. They are what remains after the oil has been tried out, and are used as fuel to try out the next whale. *Hamersly.*

fritter (frit'ėr), *v. t.* [< *fritter*, *n.*] **1.** To cut, as meat, into small pieces: also used figuratively.

What pretty things imagination
Will *fritter* out in adulation!
Lloyd, Poetry Professors.

2. To break into small pieces or fragments; wear away, as by friction; lose in small pieces or parts.

Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 56.

A gaudy silken robe, striped and intersected with unfriendly tints, that *fritter* the masses of light, and distract the vision. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

Nothing is suffered to prevail upon its own principle; the whole is so *frittered* down and disjointed that scarcely a trace of the original remains.
Burke, Economical Reform.

Undistinguish'd trifles swell the scene,
The last new play and *fritter'd* magazine.
Crabbe, Works, I. 144.

To fritter away, to waste or expend by little and little; waste by a little at a time; spend frivolously or in trifles.

We shall probably, in another century, be *frittered away* into beaux or monkeys.
Goldsmith, Reverie at Boar's Head Tavern.

The time and energy of both Houses have been *frittered away* by wearisome and prolonged enquiries for the conduct of which the ordinary member of Parliament is unfitted. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 287.

fritting-furnace (frit'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a form of reverberatory furnace in which the materials are fritted, or partially decomposed and fused, as a preliminary to fusing in the melting-pots. This process was essential when kelp was used in glass-making, but is now seldom practised.

frivall†, *a.* See *frivol.*

frivol†, *a.* [Also *frivall*; < ME. **frivol*, *frevol*, *frevel* (= G. Dan. Sw. *frivol*), < OF. *frivole*, *frevol*, F. *frivole* = Pr. *frevol*, *freol* = Sp. *frívolo* = Pg. It. *frivolo*, < L. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling, worthless.] Frivolous.

Stoping of the seruing of the said breuez nor nain vther *frewell* exceptione, etc.
Act. Dom. Conc. (1492), p. 246. (*E. D.*)

I did (to shift him with some contentment)
Make such a *frivall* promise.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

frivol (friv'ol), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frivoled*, *frivolled*, ppr. *frivoling*, *frivolling*. [< *frivol*, *a.* In the colloq. use recent, assumed from *frivolous.*]

I. *trans.* To make void; annul; set aside. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Gif thir jugis *frivole* his appellacioun, and convict him.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy, p. 45.

II. *intrans.* To behave frivolously; indulge in gaiety or levity. [Colloq. and humorous.]

frivolism (friv'ō-lizm), *n.* [< *frivol* + *-ism.*] Frivolity. *Priestley.* [Rare.]

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *frivolities* (-tiz). [= G. *frivolität* = Dan. Sw. *frivolitet*, < F. *frivolité* = Pr. *frevoltat*, *freoltat* = Sp. *frivolidad* = Pg. *frivolidade*; as *frivol* + *-ity.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling; insignificance.

The galleries of ancient sculpture in Naples and Rome strike no deeper conviction into the mind than the contrast of the purity, the severity, expressed in these fine

old heads, with the *frivolity* and grossness of the mob that exhibits and the mob that gazes at them. *Emerson*, Art.

2. The act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity of mind or disposition.

Upon his eye sate something of reproof,
That kept at least *frivolity* aloof.
Byron, Lara, i. 7.

The late Duke of Wellington, in early life, said Mangles, was much celebrated for his skill with the then fashionable toy called a bandelorum, and is said to have played with it in places where such *frivolities* were scarcely expected. *Shirley Brooks*, Sooner or Later, III. 89.

=**Syn.** *Lightness*, *Volatility*, etc. (see *levity*); triviality, puerility, trifling. *Frivolity*, *Frivolousness*. *Frivolity* of character or conduct; *frivolousness* of an excuse, a pretext, an argument.

frivolous (friv'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *frivolus*, silly, empty, trifling, frivolous, worthless: see *frivol*, *a.*] **1.** Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; slight; trifling; trivial: as, a *frivolous* argument; a *frivolous* objection or pretext.

I come about a *frivolous* matter, caused by as idle a report. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 2.

Wit was his vain *frivolous* pretence
Of pleasing others at his own expense.
Rochester, Satire against Mankind.

What is incurable but a *frivolous* habit? A fly is as untamable as a hyena. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life, vii.

2. Given to trifling; characterized by unbecoming levity; silly; weak.

Loose in morals, and in manner vain,
In conversation *frivolous*, in dress
Extreme. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 379.

Men first insist that women shall not pursue serious studies, but only external accomplishments, and then they condemn them for being so *frivolous* and empty.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 147.

3. Specifically, in *law*, so clearly insufficient as to need no argument to show its weakness: as, a *frivolous* answer or plea. = **Syn.** Unimportant, petty, worthless, flimsy, idle, childish, puerile, foolish, trashy.

frivolously (friv'ō-lus-li), *adv.* In a frivolous or trifling manner.

frivolousness (friv'ō-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being frivolous or trifling; want of importance.

Only, before I leave it, I shall first mind him of one fallacy . . . in accusing the *frivolousnese* of my digression.
Hammond, Works, II. 132.

By following this practice often he will become acquainted with the degrees of evidence, so as to measure them almost upon inspection, and judge of the weight or *frivolousness* of objections.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i.

=**Syn.** See *frivolity*.

frixe†, *a.* [A transposition of *frisk*.] Same as *frisk*, *frisky*.

Fain would she seem all *frixe* and frolic still.
Bp. Hall, Satires, VI. i. 294.

friz, *v.* and *n.* See *frizz*.

frizado†, *n.* See *frisado*.

frizel†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *frizzle*.

frizette (fri-zet'), *n.* [Also *frisette*, formerly *frizzet*; dim. of *frizz*.] A little frizz or curl of hair; a band of frizzled hair, either natural or false, worn above the forehead; a bang.

The Barber held up a looking-glass, and Margaret saw her hair not essentially affected by the professional endeavor, still as before parted on the top, and hanging in thick *frizettes*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

frizling†, *n.* See *frizzling*.

frizz, friz (friz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzed*, ppr. *frizzing*. [< ME. *frysen* = D. *friseren* = G. *frisiren* = Dan. *frisere* = Sw. *frisera*, dress the hair, < OF. *friser*, *frizer*, frizzle, crisp, curl, ruffle, braid, touch lightly, graze, scratch, F. *friser*, curl, = Sp. Pg. *frisar*, frizzle, also to raise the nap on frieze; usually associated with, and regarded as derived from, the noun *frieze*[2], formerly *frize*, ME. *fryse*; but the meaning 'curl hair' appears to go back to OFries. *frisle*, *fresle*, the hair of the head, a lock of hair, North Fries. *friessle*, *fressle*, the hair, a horse's tail, mod. Fries. *frisseljen*, braid the hair, braid; an AS. **frise*, curly, is cited, but is not authenticated except as it may exist in the name *Frisa*, *Frysa*, *Fresa*, a Friesian, conjectured to mean 'curly-haired.' See *frieze*[2] and *Friese*.] **1.** To curl; crisp; form into a mass of small, loose, crisp curls, as the hair, with a crisping-pin; specifically, to crisp and then loosen out so as to form a light, fluffy mass of little curls.

Is 't not enough you read Voltaire,
While sneering valets *frizz* your hair?
W. Whitehead, The Goat's Beard.

A fair, low brow, touched and crowned lightly with the soft haze of gold-brown locks *frizzed* into a delicate mistiness after the ruling fashion of the hour.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

2. To form into little burs, prominences, or knots, as the nap of cloth; raise a nap or bur on.—**3.** In *leather-dressing*, to remove the bur, prominences, or roughnesses from, as chamois and wash-leather, by rubbing with pumice-stone, a blunt knife, or the like, in order to soften the surface and give a uniform thickness.

They [deer-skins and sheep-skins] have their "grain" surface removed, to give them greater softness and pliability. This removal of the grain is called *frizzing*, and is done either with the round edge of a blunt knife or with pumice-stone. *Ure*, Dict., III. 92.

The treatment with the scraping-knife being generally not sufficient for complete *frizzing*, the remaining portions of the grain are removed with another sharp knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 681.

frizz, friz (friz), *n.* [< *frizz*, *v.*] That which is frizzed or curled; a wig, as covered with frizzes: as, a *frizz* of hair.

Before — the curls are well confin'd,
The tails fall gracefully behind;
While a full wilderness of *friz*
Became the lawyers cunning phiz.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, ii. 2.

He [Dr. Johnson], who saw in his glass how his wig became his face and his head, might easily infer that a similar full-bottomed, well-curled *friz* of words would be no less becoming to his thoughts. *Hare*.

frizzed (frizd), *p. a.* Having the hair curled or crisped into a mass of frizzes or frizzles.

Miss Rochford, a pretty but much curled and *frizzed* girl of the period, seized upon Ally.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxi.

frizzet†, *n.* See *frizette*.

frizzing-machine (friz'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for dressing fabrics to give them a frizzed, nappy, or tufted surface.—**2.** A woodworking power-tool for dressing lumber. It is a revolving cutter-head projecting above the top of a bench.

frizzle (friz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frizzled*, ppr. *frizzling*. [Formerly *frizle*, *frisle*, *frizel*, *frizil*; freq. of *frizz*, q. v. Cf. *frizzle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To curl or crisp, as hair; frizz.

Her tresses troust were to beholde,
Frizeld and fine as frenge of golde.
Puttenham, Partheniades, vii.

Trembling as when Apollo's golden hairs
Are fann'd and *frizzled* in the wanton airs
Of his own breath. *Crashaw*, Music's Duel.

Her red-brown hair had been tortured and *frizzled* to look as much like an aureole as possible.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, i. 1.

2. To curl or crisp in cooking: as, *frizzled* beef (dried or jerked beef sliced thin and crisped over the fire).

I *frizzled* my pork and toasted my biscuit-chips.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, xii.

Frizzled fowl, a variety of the domestic hen in which each feather curls outward away from the body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 646. Also called *frizzly*.

II. *intrans.* To curl; crisp.

May all periwigs, bobwigs, scratchwigs . . . *frizzle* in purgatory . . . to the end of time.
Thackeray, Catharine, p. 491.

frizzle (friz'l), *n.* [Formerly spelled *frizle*, *frisle*, *frizel*; from the verb. Cf. OFries. *frisle*, *fresle*, the hair of the head, a lock of hair: see *frizz*, *v.*] **1.** A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

Bumbast, bolster, *frisle*, and perfume.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 82.

They [mulatto women] curle and fold the haire of their head, making a hill in the midst like a hat, with *frizzles* round about. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 650.

To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her bobbins.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. A ribbed steel plate forming part of a gun-lock, to receive the blow of the hammer. It occurs in the form of flint-lock which took the place of the wheel-lock.

frizzler (friz'lėr), *n.* One who frizzles. *Imp. Dict.*

frizzling (friz'ling), *n.* [Formerly *frizling*, *frizeling*, *friziling*; verbal n. of *frizzle*, *v.*] The act or process of curling or frizzing the hair.

Upon meretricious paintings, *frislings*, pouldrings, attyrings, and the like, many squander away their very choicest morning hours. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 1.

frizzling-iron (friz'ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Formerly *frizling-*, *friziling-iron*.] A curling-iron or crisping-pin.

A *friziling yron*, that women and men use about the curling o' their haire, or which in old time was used to part the haire, and drawe them out in length.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 146.

frizzly (friz'li), *a.* [< *frizzle* + *-y*[1].] Loosely crisp; curly: as, "light, *frizzly* hair," *Warren*.

frizzy (friz'i), *a.* [< *frizz* + *-y*[1].] Same as *frizzly*.

Strong black grey-besprinkled hair of *frizzy* thickness.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xi.

fro (frō), *prep.* and *adv.* [= Sc. *fra*, *frae*, < ME. *fro*, *fra*, late AS. *fra* (rare), < Icel. *frā*, prep., from (as adv. in phrase *til ok frā*, 'to and fro'), = Dan. *fra*, prep. from, adv. off, = Sw. *från*, prep., from, *fram*, adv., forward, = AS. *fram*, *from*, E. *from*; thus *fro* is a doublet of *from*.] **I.**† *prep.* From.

Fro the by gynnyng of the world to the tyme that now is, Sene ages ther habbeth y be, as sene tyme y wys.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 9.

Wel ny is she fallen *fro* the tre.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 423.

Far be it from your thought, and *fro* my wil,
To thinke that knighthood I so much should shame.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 28.

II. *adv.* From; away; back or backward: as in the phrase *to and fro* (that is, to and from, forward or toward and backward).

How that the hopur waggis *til and fra*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 119.

Thus was it spoken *to and fro*
Of them that were with him, tho'
All prively behinde his backe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

By which [bridge] the spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1031.

When tost *to and fro*, by the huge swelling wave,
They rise up to heav'n, or sink down to the grave.
Byron, Thanksgiving Hymn.

frock[1] (frok), *n.* [< ME. *frok*, *frokke*, *froc*, also *frog*, *frogge* (see *frog*[3]), a frock, esp. of a monk's cowl or habit, < OF. *froc*, F. *froc*, a monk's cowl or habit, = Pr. *floc*, a woolen stuff, a monk's cowl, < ML. *floccus* (also *froccus*, *frocus*, after the F.), a monk's cowl or habit, appar. < L. *floccus*, a flock (of wool), etc.: see *flock*[2]. The sense is like that of OHG. *hroch*, *roch*, *roc*, MHG. *roc*, G. *rock* (ML. *hrocus*, *roccus*, *rocus*), a coat; but a derivation of OF. *froc* from OHG. *hroch* is not probable. The mod. F. *frac*, a dress-coat (> G. Sw. *frack*, a dress-coat, = Dan. *frakke*, coat), appears to be a F. reflex of the E. word.] **1.** A garment with large sleeves worn by monks.

In cotynge of his cope is more cloth y-folden
Than was in Fraunces *froc* whan he hem first made.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 292.

Some one of the Pharasaicall sort, clad in a blacke *frocke* or cope. *J. Udall*, On Luke xix.

All the confraternities resort thither in solemn procession, habited in linen *frocks*, girt with a cord, and their heads covered with a cowl all over, that has only two holes before to see through. *Gray*, Letters, I. 71.

2. A garment covering the body and worn by either sex. (*a*) A loose outer garment worn by workmen, as agricultural laborers, etc., over their other clothes. Compare *smock-frock*.

Beneath a cumbrous *frock*, that to the knees
Invests the thriving churl, his legs appear.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

(*b*) The principal outer garment of women: a term partly abandoned in recent times for the indistinctive word *dress* and the word *gown*, but still retained, particularly in the British islands, for the outer garment, consisting of a bodice or waist and a skirt, worn by children.

Whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the *frock* and gypsy bonnet
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

And how could you tell it was I? Everybody wears the same sort of thing, tweed *frock* and jacket.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxv.

(*c*) Same as *frock-coat*. (*d*) In the British service, the undress regimental coat of the guards, artillery, and royal marines. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

3. A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. Also called a *Guernsey frock*. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

frock[1] (frok), *v. t.* [< *frock*[1], *n.*] To supply or cover with a frock; hence, to invest with the privileges of those whose distinctive dress is a frock, as of a monk. See *frock*[1], *n.*, 1.

Professed so much of priesthood as might sue
For Priest's-exemption where the layman sinned —
Got his arm *frocked* which, bare, the law would bruise.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 181.

frock[2]†, *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *froke*, equiv. to *frogge*: see *frog*[1].] A frog.

frock-coat (frok'kōt), *n.* A body-coat, usually double-breasted and with a full skirt, worn by men: opposed to *sack-coat*, which has no skirt, and to *cutaway*, with short and tapering skirt. See *coat*[2], 2.

The men wore breeches and long boots, and *frock-coats* with large metal buttons. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.

frocking (frok'ing), *n.* [< *frock*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A fabric suitable for making frocks; specifically, coarse jean or other material used for smock-frocks.

My question was answered by a queer-looking old man, chiefly remarkable for a pair of enormous cowhide boots,

over which large blue trousers of *frocking* strove in vain to crowd themselves. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 112.

frockless (frok'les), *a.* [< *frock*[1] + *-less.*] Without a frock.

froet, *n.* See *frow*[1].

Froebelian (frē-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Froebel* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or originated by Friedrich Froebel (1782–1852), a German philosopher and educational reformer, and the founder of the kindergarten system: as, the *Froebelian* method of instruction. See *kindergarten.*

II. *n.* An advocate or follower of the kindergarten system.

The uncle and nephew differed so widely that the "new *Froebelians*" were the enemies of "the old." *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 794.

Froebelism (frē'bel-izm), *n.* [< *Froebel* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The system or method of instruction, usually called the *kindergarten system*, originated by Froebel. See *kindergarten.*

The great propagandist of *Froebelism*, the Baroness Marenholtz-Bülow, drew the attention of the French to the kindergarten from the year 1855. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 80.

frog[1] (frog), *n.* [< ME. *frogge*, < AS. *frogga* (**froega* not authenticated, **froga* erroneous), a frog, akin to AS. *frox* (for **frosc*), ME. *frosk, frosch, frosh*, etc. (cf. var. *frock*[2], < ME. *froke*), = D. MLG. *vorsch* = OHG. *frosc*, MHG. *vrosch*, G. *frosch* = Icel. *froskr*, a frog; cf. Dan. *frø*, a frog; Icel. *fraukr*, a frog; the origin is unknown.] A batrachian of the family *Ranidæ* (which see), as the common British *Rana temporaria*, or its North American representative, *R. sylvatica*. Of the true frogs there are about 250 species, belonging to 18 genera, common in most parts of the world except the Neotropical and Australogæan regions, including for the most part aquatic or arboreal batrachians, distinguished by their agility and symmetry, as well as by their webbed toes, from the related batrachians which are popularly named *toads;* but the distinction is not always preserved. Of the genus *Rana* alone there are upward of 110 species, most of which are aquatic, are expert swimmers, and capable of making very long leaps; some are terrestrial, and some arboreal. Several different kinds of frogs are edible, as the common European *R. esculenta*. The largest species is the bullfrog of the United States, *R. catesbiana*. (See *bullfrog*, and cuts under *Anura* and *Rana*.) Others of the same country are *R. palustris, R. halecina*, and *R. clamata*. The toes of some arboreal frogs are enormously lengthened and fully webbed, enabling the creatures to make long flying leaps. (See *flying-frog, Rhacophorus*.) Some have the ends of the toes dilated, like many of the toads. The tongue of most true frogs is emarginate behind, with a process on each side. Most frogs deposit their spawn in masses in the water, and the young hatch from the egg as tadpoles, provided with a tail and external gills, which disappear with the growth of the permanent limbs. The arboreal batrachians known indifferently as *tree-frogs* or *tree-toads* are not frogs in any proper sense, but belong to a different suborder (*Arcifera*) of salient amphibians. (See *Hylidæ*.) The name *frog* is loosely applied, with or without a qualifying term, to some other batrachians equally remote from the *Ranidæ*, and locally in the United States to certain lizards. See phrases below.

Poor Tom; that eats the swimming *frog*, the toad, the tadpole. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

I did eate fried *Frogges* in this citie, which is a dish much used in many cities of Italy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 138.

Yet gnats have had, and *frogs* and mice, long since,
Their eulogy; those sang the Mantuan bard,
And these the Grecian, in ennobling strains.
Cowper, Task, iii. 452.

Bladder frog, a South American frog of the family *Cystignathidæ* and genus *Leptodactylus*.—**Egyptian frog.** See *Egyptian*.—**Horned frog**, a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*. Also called *horned toad*. [Local, U. S.]

The *horned frog* is not a frog at all, but a lizard—a queer, stumpy little fellow with spikes all over the top of its head and back. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 205.

Marsupial frog, a batrachian which possesses a brood-pouch, as of the genera *Rhinoderma, Nototrema*, and *Amphignathodon*. See *Nototrema* and *Rhinoderma*.

frog[1] (frog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frogged*, ppr. *frogging*. [< *frog*[1], *n.*] To hunt for frogs; catch frogs.

frog[2] (frog), *n.* [< *frog*[1], but with reference to *frush*[1], cf. *frosh*, a frog: see *frog*[1], *frush*[1], and *frosh.*] 1. In *farriery*, an elastic horny substance that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork.

His hoofs black, solid, and shining; his instep high, his quarters round, the heel broad, the *frog* thin and small, the sole thin and concave. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxliii.

2. A section of a rail, or of several rails combined, at a point where two railway lines cross, or at the point of a switch from a line to a siding or to another line. When used at a crossing to unite the rails, it is called a *cross-frog*.



Railway Frog.

frog[3] (frog), *n.* [Appar. another use of *frog*[2] or *frog*[1]. Hardly connected with *frog*[4], var. of *frock*[1].] 1. A fastening for the front of a coat or any similar garment, often made ornamental by the use of embroidery or braiding, and consisting generally of a spindle-shaped button, attached by a cord, and corresponding with a loop on the opposite side of the garment. A pair of frogs fixed on opposite sides of a coat may allow of buttoning it either way, or of securing both sides at once.

Gentlemen in military *frogs*—there are no longer any military *frogs*—swaggered in taverns, clubs, and in the streets. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 112.

2. The loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.

frog[4]†, *n.* [ME., also *frogge;* var. of *frok, frokke*, frock: see *frock*[1].] Same as *frock*[1].

frogbit (frog'bit), *n.* 1. The *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ*, a floating aquatic plant of Europe, with round-reniform leaves and white flowers. —2. The *Limnobium Spongia*, a very similar plant of the United States. Also *frog's-bit.*

frog-clock (frog'klok), *n.* A froghopper. *Davies.*

The flood washing down worms, flies, *frog-clocks*, etc. *W. Lauson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 196).

frog-crab (frog'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Ranina* or family *Raninidæ*.

frog-eater (frog'ē″tėr), *n.* One who eats frogs: a British term of contempt for a Frenchman.

frog-eating (frog'ē″ting), *a.* Eating frogs: an epithet applied contemptuously to Frenchmen.

frogfish (frog'fish), *n.* 1. An English name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius:* same as *fishing-frog.* See *angler.*—2. A fish of the family *Antennariidæ*.

frog-fishing (frog'fish″ing), *n.* The act or practice of fishing for frogs with hook, line, and rod; frogging. The lure or bait, if any is used, is generally a bit of red flannel. A common method of catching frogs is to drop the hook in front of the animal in such a way that when pulled suddenly backward it will catch him in the throat.

frog-fly (frog'flī), *n.* Same as *froghopper.*

frogfoot (frog'fůt), *n.* 1†. A name given by the early herbalists to the vervain.—2. The plant duckmeat, a species of *Lemna*.

frogged (frogd), *a.* [< *frog*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented or fastened with frogs, as a coat.

City clerks in *frogged* coats. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xii.

The bronze statue of Lamartine . . . is the principal monument of the place, . . . representing the poet in a *frogged* overcoat and top-boots, improvising in a high wind. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 240.

froggery (frog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *froggeries* (-iz). [< *frog*[1] + *-ery.*] A place where frogs are reared or kept for bait or for the market; a place abounding in frogs.

frogginess (frog'i-nes), *n.* Froggish character or nature.

These same orthodox critics would have eagerly contended for their essential *frogginess*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 242.

frogging[1] (frog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frog*[1], *v.*] Fishing for frogs. See *frog-fishing.*

And, when you are in a permanent camp, and fishing is very poor, try *frogging*. *G. W. Sears*, Woodcraft.

frogging[2] (frog'ing), *n.* [< *frog*[3] + *-ing*[1].] The ornamental frogs or braiding on a garment, especially across the breast of military uniforms. See *frog*[3].

froggish (frog'ish), *a.* [< *frog*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Frog-like.

The *froggish* aspect. *Rev. J. G. Wood.*

frog-grass (frog'gras), *n.* A species of glasswort, *Salicornia Europæa*, a succulent plant growing in miry places near the sea.

froggy[1] (frog'i), *a.* [< *frog*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having or abounding in frogs.—2. Frog-like; froggish.

froggy[2] (frog'i), *n.*; pl. *froggies* (-iz). [< *frog*[1] + *-y*[2].] A diminutive of *frog*[1]: often applied, as slang, familiarly to Frenchmen, from their reputed habit of eating frogs.

froghood (frog'hůd), *n.* [< *frog*[1] + *-hood.*] Quality or standing as a frog. [Humorous.]

The mouse, averse to be o'erpower'd,
Gave him the lie, and call'd him coward;
Too hard for any frog's digestion,
To have his *froghood* called in question!
C. Smart, The Duellist.

froghopper (frog'hop″ėr), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cercopidæ*, so called from the general shape of the body and the power of leaping. A common froghopper is the *Aphrophora spumaria*, whose larvæ are found on leaves, inclosed in a frothy liquid, commonly called cuckoo-spit, cuckoo-spittle, frog-spit, or frog-spittle. Also called *frog-fly, frog-clock, froth-fly, froth-insect, froth-worm.*



Froghopper (*Aphrophora quadrangularis*). (Line shows natural size.)

frogling (frog'ling), *n.* [< *frog*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little frog.

He does not fail the gnats of the air . . . nor the *froglings* of the water. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 4.

frogmouth (frog'-mouth), *n.* Any bird of the family *Podargidæ*, especially of the genus *Batrachostomus*.

frog-mouthed (frog'mouthd), *a.* Having a large wide mouth, like a frog's. Specifically applied in ornithology to the great goatsuckers of the genus *Batrachostomus*, translating the adjective *batrachostomous* derived from the generic name.

frog-plate (frog'plāt), *n.* An accessory to the compound microscope by which the web of a frog's foot can be exposed on the stage in order to show the circulation of the blood.

frog's-bit (frogz'bit), *n.* Same as *frogbit*, 2.

frog-shell (frog'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Ranella*.

frog's-march (frogz'märch), *n.* A manner of carrying a refractory prisoner, in use in Great Britain. The prisoner is held face downward by four men, each of whom grasps one of his limbs.

frog-spawn (frog'spân), *n.* 1. Same as *frog-spit.*—2. A fungus, *Streptococcus* (*Leuconostoc*) *mesenterioides*, allied to the bacteria, which causes serious loss to sugar-manufacturers on the European continent by converting saccharine solutions into a mass of slime.

Leuconostoc mesenterioides, the *frog-spawn* of sugar-factories, consists in the vegetative state of coiled rosary-like chains of small round cells inclosed in firm sheaths of mucilage, and accumulated in great numbers into large compact gelatinous masses ("zoöglœæ"). *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 469.

frog-spit, frog-spittle (frog'spit, -spit″l), *n.* 1. A popular name for various filamentous freshwater algæ, especially species of *Spirogyra*, which form floating masses.—2. The frothy substance secreted and exuded by a froghopper.

frogstool (frog'stöl), *n.* Same as *toadstool.*

froise, *n.* [< F. *froise, fraise:* see *fraise*[2].] Same as *fraise*[2].

With a few slices of bacon, a *froise* was presently made, and served in with great pomp and magnificence. *Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

Some are so tender nosed as to smell out a knave as far as another man shall do broil'd herrings, or a bacon *froise*. *Poor Robin* (1715).

frolic (frol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *frolick* (and, after G., *froelick*); < MD. *vrolick*, D. *vrolijk* (= G. *fröhlich*), frolic, merry, joyful, gay, < MD. *vro, vroo* = OS. *frā* = OFries. *fro* = MLG. *vrō* = OHG. *frao, frō* (*fraw-*), MHG. *vrō* (*vrōw-, vrouw-*), G. *froh* (> Dan. *fro*), glad, joyous, gay, cheerful (? = Icel. *frār*, swift), + *-lick, -lijk*, = E. *-ly*[1]. Cf. *frow*[2].] **I.** *a.* Gay; merry; sportive; full of mirth or pranks.

And let us (nobler Nymphs) upon the midday side
Be *frolic* with the best. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 173.

Jun. Tell me how thou dost, sweet ingle.
Val. Faith, Juniper, the better to see thee thus *froelich*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 1.

Some Spirit of the Air has waked thy string!
'Tis now a seraph bold, with touch of fire,
'Tis now the brush of Fairy's *frolic* wing.
Scott, L. of the L., Epil.

My mariners,
Souls that have toil'd, and wrought, and thought with me—
That ever with a *frolic* welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

The world is always opulent, the oracles are never silent; but the receiver must by a happy temperance be brought to that top of condition, that *frolic* health, that he can easily take and give these fine communications. *Emerson*, Success.

II. *n.* 1. A flight of levity or gaiety and mirth; a prank.

But to see him behave it,
And lay the law, and carve and drink unto them,
And then . . . send *frolics!*
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

He would be at his *frolic* once again. *Roscommon.*

See how the world its veterans rewards;
A youth of *frolics*, an old age of cards.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 243.

2. A scene of gaiety and mirth, as in dancing or play; a merrymaking.

Before you go to Sea, I intend to wait on you, and give you a *Frolic*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 21.

3†. A plaything or an ornament.

Apples were dedicated unto her [Venus], and her image commonly made with such fruit as a *frolick* in her hand. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. vii. 40.

=**Syn.** Gambol, escapade.

frolic (frol'ik), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frolicked*, ppr. *frolicking*. [< *frolic*, *n.*] To play merry pranks; engage in acts of levity, mirth, and gaiety.

If death were nigh, he would not *frolic* thus. *Marlowe*, Faustus, v. 11.

And many a gambol *frolick'd* o'er the ground;
And sleights of art and feats of strength went round. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 21.

Hither, come hither and *frolic* and play.
Tennyson, The Sea-Fairies.

We found a crowd of persons *frolicking* around the fountain, in the light of a number of torches on poles planted in the ground. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 258.

frolicful (frol'ik-fûl), *a.* [< *frolic*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Frolicsome. *Craig*. [Rare.]

frolicky (frol'ik-i), *a.* [< *frolic*(*k*) + *-y*[1].] Merry; frolicsome.

There is nothing striking in any of these characters; yet may we, at a pinch, make a good *frolicky* half-day with them. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 348.

frolicly† (frol'ik-li), *adv.* [< *frolic*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a frolicsome manner; with mirth and gaiety; gaily; merrily; sportively.

I do blush to see
These beggars' brats to chat so *frolicly*.
Greene, Alphonsus, iv.

Two as noble swains
As ever kept on the Elysian plains,
First by their signs attention having won,
Thus they the revels *frolicly* begun.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, iii.

I was set upon,
I and my men, as we were singing *frolicly*.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lover's Progress, ii. 1.

frolicness (frol'ik-nes), *n.* Gaiety; frolicsomeness. [Rare.]

Mirth, jollity, *frolickness* of youth, as you call them. *Goodwin*, Works, V. 199.

frolicsome (frol'ik-sum), *a.* [Formerly also *frolicksome*, *-som*; < *frolic* + *-some*.] Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks; sportive.

Now, as fame does report, a young duke keeps court,
One that pleases his fancy with *frolicksome* sport.
The Frolicsome Duke (Percy's Reliques, p. 136).

Besides what Rum we sold by the Gallon or Ferkin, we sold it made into Punch, wherewith they grew *Frolicksom*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 18.

The bleating sheep and *frolicksome* calves sported about the verdant ridge, where now the Broadway loungers take their morning stroll. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

She was . . . not more lovely than full of glee: all light and smiles, and *frolicksome* as the young fawn. *Poe*, Tales, I. 368.

=**Syn.** Gay, frisky, lively, playful, coltish.

frolicsomely (frol'ik-sum-li), *adv.* In a frolicsome manner; with wild gaiety. *Johnson*.

frolicsomeness (frol'ik-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being frolicsome; gaiety; wild pranks. *Bailey*.

from (from, from), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *from*, *fram*, < AS. *fróm*, *fram* = OS. *fram* = OHG. *fram*, MHG. *vram*, prep. forth from, adv. forth, = Icel. *fram*, adv., forward, *frā*, prep. from, adv. fro, = Sw. *fram*, adv., forth, forward, *från*, prep., from, = Dan. *frem*, adv., forth, onward, on, *fra*, prep., from, = Goth. *fram*, prep. from, adv. further, forward, compar. *framis*, further; prob. ult. allied to *fore*[1], *forth*[1], *for*, *for-*[1], etc. Cf. L. *perendie*, the day after, Gr. *πέραν*, beyond, Skt. *para*, distant, high. See *fro*, a shorter (Scand.) form of *from*. Connected with AS. *fram*, *from*, forward, bold, strenuous, strong, *fremian*, *fremman*, promote, accomplish: see *frame*, *frim*.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Out of the limits, locality, or presence of, or connection with: expressing departure or point of departure, separation, discrimination, removal, or distance in space, time, condition, etc. (*a*) As regards space: as, to emigrate *from* Germany; the town is five miles *from* the sea; to separate the sheep *from* the goats.

The chaffe is take *from* the corne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Then cull they the bad *from* the good.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 98.

The santon rushed *from* the royal presence, and descending into the city, hurried through its streets and squares with frantic gesticulations. *Irving*, Granada, p. 23.

[Sometimes used absolutely, in the sense of distant, absent, or coming from: as, a visitor *from* the city.

They haue also certaine Altar stones they call Pawcorances, but these stand *from* their Temples.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 140.

When I am *from* him, I am dead till I be with him.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

Wretched when *from* thee, vex'd when nigh,
I with thee, or without thee, die.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.]

(*b*) As regards time, or succession in a series or in logical connection: noting the point of departure or reckoning: as, he was studious *from* his childhood; *from* that time onward.

To my protection *from* this hour I take you.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

We are thieves *from* our cradles, and will die so.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

I have determin'd to lay up as the best treasure, and solace of a good old age, if God voutsafe it me, the honest liberty of free speech *from* my youth.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led
From cause to cause, to Nature's secret head.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 13.

God loves *from* whole to parts; but human soul
Must rise *from* individual to the whole.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 361.

From that disastrous hour, religion wore a new aspect in this unhappy country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

(*c*) As regards idea, aim, or purpose: as, such a result was far *from* my intention; this is aside *from* our object.

Anything so overdone is *from* [that is, aside, apart, or away from] the purpose of playing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Ensenore a Saluage, father to Pemissapan, the best friend we had after the death of Granganimeo, when I was in those Discoueries, could not prevaile any thing with the King *from* destroying vs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

We have reformed *from* them, not against them.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 3.

(*d*) As regards state, condition, or effect: as, I am far *from* believing it; he is far *from* rich (that is, from being rich); he is a long way *from* being an atheist.

For heavenly minds *from* such distempers foul
Are ever clear. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 118.

Now I am come
From having found their walks, to find their home.
Donne, To the Countess of Salisbury.

Their minds at leisure *from* the cares of this life, and their bodies adorned with the best attire they can bestow on them. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

What the Austrian pride had driven him [the King of Sardinia] to, the Spanish pride drove him *from*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 10.

So far, therefore, *from* shocking his [the Jew's] prejudices by violent alterations of form, . . . the error of the early Christians would lie the other way.
De Quincey, Essenes, iii.

(*e*) As regards direction: away from.

The next question . . . is, whether it be a thing allowable or no that the minister should say service in the chancel, or turn his face at any time *from* the people.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 30.

Why speak'st thou *from* me [with averted face]? thy pleas'd eyes send forth
Beams brighter than the star that ushers day.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

(*f*) As regards point of view: out of; off.

He that endures for what his conscience knows
Not to be ill, doth *from* a patience high
Look only on the cause whereto he owes
Those sufferings, not on his misery.
Daniel, To Henry Wriothesly.

God *from* the mount of Sinai . . . will himself,
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 227.

The Moors fought valiantly in their streets, *from* their windows, and *from* the tops of their houses.
Irving, Granada, p. 35.

2. Out of: expressing derivation, withdrawal, or abstraction. (*a*) As regards source or origin: as, light emanates *from* the sun; the Greek alphabet was derived *from* the Phenician; illustrations drawn *from* nature.

So *from* the root
Springs lighter the green stalk; *from* thence the leaves
More aery. *Milton*, P. L., v. 479.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws.
Dryden.

It must appear that you receive law *from*, and not give it to, your company, to make you agreeable.
Steele, Spectator, No. 386.

From labour health, *from* health contentment springs.
Beattie, Minstrel, i.

Is there any doubt that the orders of the Church of England are generally derived *from* the Church of Rome?
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

(*b*) As regards occupation, relation, or situation: as, to retire *from* office or *from* business; to return *from* a journey; to withdraw *from* society.

He is of late much retired *from* court; and is less frequent to his princely exercises. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1.

I'll not over the threshold till my lord return *from* the wars. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

Six frozen winters spent,
Return with welcome home *from* banishment.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid.

Fresh *from* war's alarms,
My Hercules, my Roman Antony,
My mailed Bacchus leapt into my arms.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

(*c*) As regards a principal receptacle or place of deposit: as, to draw money *from* the bank; coal is dug *from* mines.

A thousand favours *from* a maund she drew
Of amber, crystal, and of beaded jet.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 36.

The blades were of Damascus, bearing texts *from* the Koran, or martial and amorous mottoes.
Irving, Granada, p. 6.

(*d*) As regards a whole or mass of which a part is taken or considered. (*e*) As regards state or condition: as, to start *from* sleep; to go *from* bad to worse.

The whole region, *from* a naked and desolate prospect, began now to look like a second Paradise.
Addison, Hilpah and Shalum.

Starting *from* sleep, the soldiers were intercepted and cut down as they rushed from their quarters.
Irving, Granada, p. 21.

3. Out of the charge, custody, or possession of: as, his office or the seal was taken *from* him.

If you will needs take it, I cannot with modesty give it *from* you. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

There were also a great number of such as were locked up *from* their estates, and others who concealed their titles. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

4. In consequence of; on account or by reason of; on the strength or by aid of; as a result of; through: as, to act *from* a sense of duty, or *from* necessity; the conclusion *from* these facts is evident; to argue *from* false premises; *from* what I hear, I think he is guilty.

For what I now do is not out of spleen,
As he pretends, but *from* remorse of conscience.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

By this means the beneficent spirit works in a man *from* the convictions of reason, not *from* the impulses of passion.
Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

Several tents, a quantity of provisions, and a few pieces of artillery were left upon the spot, *from* the want of horses and mules to carry them off. *Irving*, Granada, p. 72.

This very rare British plant, which . . . is remarkable *from* producing seeds without the aid of insects.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 27.

We inserted the vowel . . . not *from* ignorance or *from* carelessness, but advisedly and in conformity with the practice of several respectable writers.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

[*From* is much used before local adverbs or prepositions used elliptically as nouns: as, *from above*, *from below*, *from beneath*, *from behind*, *from beyond*, *from far off*, etc., such phrases being used as unitary adverbs or prepositions, as in '*from beyond* Jordan,' '*from out of* the bowels of the earth.' *From forth*, *from off*, *from out*, etc., are usually transpositions: as, "*from forth* (forth from) his bridal bower" (*Pope*, Odyssey); warned *from off* (off from) the land.

Sudden partings, such as press
The life *from out* young hearts.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 24.

From hence, *from thence*, *from whence* are pleonastic, 'from' being implied in the adverb; but they have long been in good use.

In this Contree is the Cytee of Araym, where Abrahames Fadree duelled, and *from whens* Abraham departed, be Commandement of the Aungelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.

And he went up *from thence* unto Beth-el. 2 Ki. ii. 23.

Within the gentle closure of my breast,
From whence at pleasure thou mayest come and part.
Shak., Sonnets, xlviii.

From hence your memory death cannot take.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxi.]

From this out, henceforth; from this time forward: as, he has decided to give up smoking *from this out*. [Colloq.]—**To break from, to break off from.** See *break*.

II.† *adv.* Forth; out; fro.

fromward† (from'wärd), *a.* [< ME. *fromward*, *frommard*, *framward*, adj., adv., and prep., but found as adj. only in the form *vrommard* (Ancren Riwle), averse, < AS. *fromweard*, a., about to depart (opposed to *tōweard*, about to come, future, toward), < *from*, *fram*, from, + *-weard*, -ward. Cf. *froward*, a doublet.] Turned away; averse.

fromward† (from'wärd), *adv.* and *prep.* [I. *adv.* < ME. *fromward*, forth, < AS. *fromweardes*, away from, in a direction from, adv. gen. of *fromweard*, a.: see *fromward*, *a.* II. *prep.* < ME. *fromward*, *frommard*, *framward*, prep., away from; from the adv.] **I.** *adv.* Forth; forward.

Fro thens *fromward*, thei ben alle obeyssant to him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 197.

II. *prep.* From; away from: opposed to *toward*.

The wind wende forth riht *framward* than strande into thissen londe. *Layamon*, I. 401.

As cheerfully going towards, as Pyrocles went frowardly *fromward* his death, he was delivered to the king.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

The Lark, which ever flies *fromward* her nest, when she sees anybody eyes her. *Cotgrave*.

The horizontal needle is continually varying towards east and west; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith.
Cheyne.

frond (frond), *n.* [= Sp. *fronde* = It. *fronde*, *fronda*, < L. *frons* (*frond-*), OL. pl. *frundes*, a leafy branch, a green bough, foliage, a garland of leaves.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*†) As used by Linnæus, a leaf, especially the leaf of a palm or fern. (*b*) Now, specifically, a leaf of a fern or other cryptogam, the thallus of a lichen, or any other leaf-like expansion which includes both stem and foliage, as the disk of *Lemna*. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, the foliaceous or leaf-like expansion of certain animal organisms, as of various polyzoans and actinozoans, which resemble plants in the mode of growth of the polypstock.

frondage (fron′dāj), *n.* [< *frond* + *-age*.] Fronds collectively.

The vastness of the mile-broad and mile-high masses of *frondage*, their impenetrability, . . . combine to produce the conception of a creative force that appalls.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 336.

frondation (fron-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *frondatio*(*n-*), a stripping off of leaves, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond*.] The act of stripping trees of leaves or branches. [Rare.]

Frondation, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprayes of . . . trees, . . . is a kind of pruning. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxxi.

Fronde (frond), *n.* [F., lit. a sling; with irreg. inserted *r*, < OF. *fonde* = Pr. *fonda*, *fronda* = Sp. *honda* = Pg. *funda* = It. *funda*, < L. *funda*, a sling; cf. Gr. *σφενδόνη*, a sling.] In *French hist.*, the name of a party which during the minority of Louis XIV. waged civil war against the court party, on account of the humiliations inflicted on the high nobility and the heavy fiscal impositions laid on the people. The movement began with the resistance of the Parliament of Paris to the measures of the minister Mazarin, and was sarcastically called by one of his supporters there "the war of the fronde," in allusion to the use of the sling then common among the street-boys of Paris. The contest continued from 1648 to 1652, during which Mazarin was driven from power, but soon restored. The opposition to him had degenerated into a course of selfish intrigue and party strife, whence the name *frondeur* became a term of political reproach.

fronded (fron′ded), *a.* [< *frond* + *-ed*[2].] Having fronds.

I know not where His islands lift
Their *fronded* palms in air.
Whittier, The Eternal Goodness.

frondent (fron′dent), *a.* [= Pg. *frondente*, < L. *fronden*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *frondere*, have or put forth leaves, be leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch: see *frond*.] Leafy.

Near before us is Versailles, New and Old; with that broad, *frondent* Avenue de Versailles between, stately, *frondent*, broad, three hundred feet as men reckon, with its four rows of elms. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 6.

frondesce (fron-des′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *frondesced*, ppr. *frondescing*. [< L. *frondescere*, become leafy, put forth leaves, inceptive of *frondere*, have or put forth leaves: see *frondent*.] To unfold or develop leaves, as plants.

frondescence (fron-des′ens), *n.* [< *frondescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The period or state of coming into leaf. (*b*) The substitution of leaves for other organs; phyllody. (*c*) Leafage; foliage.

The cane fields are broad sheets of beautiful gold-green; and nearly as bright are the masses of pomme-cannelle *frondescence*, the groves of lemon and orange.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 216.

frondescent (fron-des′ent), *a.* [= F. *frondescent* = Sp. *frondescente*, < L. *frondescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *frondescere*, put forth leaves: see *frondesce*.] Bursting or having the appearance of bursting into leaf.

frondeur (fron-dėr′), *n.* [F., lit. a slinger, < *fronder*, sling, throw, fling, fig. carp at, rail at, find fault with, < *fronde*, a sling: see *Fronde*.] **1.** In *French hist.*, a member of the Fronde. Hence—**2.** An opponent of a party in power; a member of the opposition.

frondiferous (fron-dif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *frondifère* = Sp. *frondífero* = Pg. It. *frondifero*, < L. *frondifer*, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage (see *frond*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing fronds.

frondiform (fron′di-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a frond, as of a fern; having stem and leaves fused in one.

frondiparous (fron-dip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, noting a plant affected by the monstrosity of producing leaves instead of fruit. *Imp. Dict.*

Frondipora (fron-dip′ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch (see *frond*), + *porus*, a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Frondiporidæ*. *Oken*.

Frondiporidæ (fron-di-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Frondipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans.

Frondist (fron′dist), *n.* A member or supporter of the Fronde.

frondlet (frond′let), *n.* [< *frond* + *-let*.] A small frond.

frondose (fron′dōs), *a.* [< L. *frondosus*, OL. *frundosus*, leafy, < *frons* (*frond-*), a leafy branch, foliage: see *frond*.] **1.** In *cryptogamic bot.*: (*a*) Having the form or appearance of a leaf or frond; foliaceous. (*b*) In *Hepaticæ*, not having a leafy stem; thalloid. (*c*) Bearing fronds; frondiferous.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, same as *foliaceous*.

frondosely (fron′dōs-li), *adv.* In a frond-like manner.

Thallus *frondosely* dilated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 561.

frondous (fron′dus), *a.* [< L. *frondosus*: see *frondose*.] Same as *frondose*.

frons (fronz), *n.*; pl. *frontes* (fron′tēz). [L., the forehead, brow, front: see *front*.] The forehead. Technically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, that part of the skull which lies between the orbits of the eyes and the foreborder of the vertex. (*b*) In *ornith.*, that part of the head which slopes upward from the bill to the vertex. (*c*) In *conch.*, that part of a univalve shell presenting when the aperture is toward the observer. (*d*) In *entom.*, generally, the anterior part of the epicranium, or upper part of the head, immediately back of the epistoma or clypeus when this is present. The term is somewhat loosely used, and varies in its application with different orders. In *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Neuroptera* the frons lies in front of the antennæ, and partly between the eyes; but in *Coleoptera* and *Hemiptera* the antennæ are often inserted at the sides of the frons, which is then divided by a more or less imaginary line from the vertex or crown. In the *Diptera* the frons is the part above the antennæ, the part below them being called the *face*.—**Frons alta**, a high forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is more than one third of the total length of the face.—**Frons brevis**, a low forehead: a phrase used to signify that the forehead is less than one third of the total length of the face.—**Frons proportionata**, a proportionate forehead: a phrase signifying that the forehead is one third of the total length of the face.

front (frunt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *front*, *frunt*, *frount*, < OF. *front*, *frunt*, F. *front* = Pr. *front* = OSp. *fronte*, *fruente*, Sp. *frente* = Pg. It. *fronte*, < L. *frons* (*front-*), the forehead, brow, front, the fore part, the outside, appearance, etc.; supposed to represent an orig. **bhruvant-*, < **bhru* = Skt. *bhrū* = E. *brow*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The forehead; in technical use, the frons.

Thei [giants] ben hidouse for to loke upon; and thei han but on eye, and that is in the myddylle of the *Front*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 203.

See what a grace was seated on his brow:
Hyperion's curls, the *front* of Jove himself.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

They found the stately horse, . . . and she
Kiss'd the white star upon his noble *front*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. The forehead or face as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; characteristic facial appearance.

Norton, from Daniel and Ostræa sprung,
Bless'd with his father's *front* and mother's tongue,
Hung silent down his never-blushing head.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 416.

I placed thee as a guard to the rich blossoms of my daughter's beauty—I thought that dragon's *front* of thine would cry aloof to the sons of gallantry—steel traps and spring guns seemed writ in every wrinkle of it.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Hence—**3.** Manner of facing or opposing; attitude or bearing when confronted with anything, as in meeting a foe, a threatened danger, or an accuser: as, to put on a bold *front*; to await the enemy with a calm *front*. Sometimes used in the sense of cool assurance or impudence.

Do what I enjoin you. No disputing
Of my prerogative with a *front* or frown.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

And He, their leader, wore in sheath his sword,
And offered peaceful *front* and open hand.
Scott, Don Roderick, st. 37.

In my long-suffering and strength to meet
With equal *front* the direst shafts of fate.
Lowell, Prometheus.

4. The part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the most forward part or surface: as, the *front* of a house; the *front* of an army.

Frownt or *frunt* of a chirche, or other howsys, frontispicium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's prayer] in the *front* of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts as a complement.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

My mate in empire,
Friend and companion in the *front* of war.
Shak., A. and C., v. 1.

Cornhill and Gracechurch Street had dressed their *fronts* in scarlet and crimson, in arras and tapestry, and the rich carpet-work from Persia and the East.
Froude, Sketches, p. 174.

5. Position or place directly ahead, or before the face or that part of anything which is regarded as the face; position in or toward that part to which one's view or course is directed: used chiefly in the phrases *in front* and *in front of*: as, right *in front of* them stood a lion.

Cannon *in front of* them
Volley'd and thunder'd.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

Specifically, in a theater and the like—(*a*) The part nearest the stage or platform: as, to occupy seats *in front*.

The seats *in front* were reserved for the friends of the girl who was about to leave them.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 44.

(*b*) The part before the actors or speakers; the auditorium: as, the stage manager was *in front* (that is, not on the stage, but in the auditorium).

Charles Mathews, who was *in front*, went behind and said, "Buckstone, you push this piece."
Lester Wallack, Memories.

6. A sort of half-wig worn by women with a cap or bonnet, to cover only the front part of the head: distinctively called a *false front*.

"Have I lived to this day to be called a fright!" cried Miss Knag, suddenly becoming convulsive, and making an effort to tear her *front* off.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xviii.

To look out on the week-day world from under a crisp and glossy *front* would be to introduce a most dreamlike and unpleasant confusion between the sacred and the secular. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

The Graces wear *fronts*, the Muse thins to a spinster.
Lowell, In the Half-Way House.

7. Same as *shirt-front* and *dicky*[2], 3.—**8.** One of the surfaces of a diatom frustule marked by the line of juncture of the two valves, as distinguished from the *side*, which is the surface formed of a single valve.—**9.** *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

A *front* for the autar of red and green saten of Bruges.
Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXVIII. 362.

Bastioned front (*milit.*), two half-bastions and a curtain. —**False front**, a front, in sense 6.—**Front-cut mower.** See *mower*.—**Front of a wave.** See *wave-front*.—**In front of.** See def. 5.—**Open front**, the arrangement of a blast-furnace having a fore hearth.—**The front** (*milit.*), the most advanced position; the place where active operations are carried on; hence, figuratively, the most advanced position in any enterprise, pursuit, system of thought, etc.

They were going to *the front*, the one to find his regiment, the other to look for those who needed his assistance. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

The height of my ambition was to go to *the front* after a battle. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 90.

To come to the front, to come to the foremost or most conspicuous place; attain distinction.

Writers in France who have really the stuff of the romancer in them *come to the front* and to fame more quickly than in England. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 34.

The theologians were a body of men whose functions had been to some extent usurped by the canonists, and who now for some years, under Tudor and Puritan and Laudian influences, were to *come to the front*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 320.

II. *a.* **1.** Relating to the front or face; frontal.—**2.** Having a position in the front; foremost: as, the *front* steps.

She glares in balls, *front* boxes, and the Ring,
A vain, unquiet, glitt'ring, wretched thing!
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.

The rear ranks of the English kept the *front* ranks supplied with a constant succession of loaded muskets.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Front bench. See *bench*.—**Front center.** See *center*[1], 5.—**Front door**, the main entrance-door of a house.

The *front door* is on the street. Some keep it always open; some keep it latched; some, locked; some, bolted—with a chain that will let you peep in, but not get in; and some nail it up, so that nothing can pass its threshold. This *front-door* leads into a passage, which opens into an ante-room, and this into the interior apartments.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

Front face (*milit.*), that side of a hollow square of troops, or of a camp, which lies toward the enemy.

They rushed on to the camp, breaking through the *front face*, and killing a number of men as they passed over them. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 55.

front (frunt), *v.* [< *front*, *n.* Cf. *affront*, *confront*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To meet face to face; come into the presence of; confront.

And Enid, but to please her husband's eye,
Who first had found and loved her in a state
Of broken fortunes, daily *fronted* him
In some fresh splendour. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

When we *front* its mass of homilies and scriptural versions and saints' lives and grammar and lesson-books, they tell us of a clergy quickened to a new desire for knowledge, and of a like quickening of educational zeal among the people at large. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 285.

2. To oppose face to face; oppose directly; encounter.

What force can *front*, or who incounter can
An armed Faulcon, or a flying Man?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

Thy virtue met and *fronted* every peril.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

We are amaz'd,
Not at your eloquence, but impudence,
That dare thus *front* us.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

3. To stand in front of, or opposed or opposite to, or over against; face.

A gate of steel
Fronting the sun. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

Hence doth stretch into the Sea the faire head land Tragabigzanda, now called Cape An, *fronted* with the three Iles wee called the three Turkes head.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 193.

A very elegant monument . . . immediately *fronted* the family pew. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 153.

4. To supply with a front; furnish or adorn in front: as, to *front* a house with granite.

On high hills top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just assize,
With hundreth pillours *fronting* faire the same.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, st. 2.

The casements lin'd with creeping herbs,
The prouder sashes *fronted* with a range
Of orange, myrtle. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 763.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have the face or front toward some point of the compass or some object; be in a confronting or opposed position.

O, with what wings shall his affections fly
Towards *fronting* peril and oppos'd decay!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And eastward *fronts* the statue.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Philip's dwelling *fronted* on the street.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2†. To stand foremost.

I know but of a single part, in aught
Pertains to the state; and *front* but in that file
Where others tell steps with me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

3†. To stand or go in opposition; go counter.

He knew hym full lyuely by colore of his armys,
And *frunt* euyn to the freke with a fell spere,
Hurlet hym to hard vrthe vndur horse fete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6610.

frontadiform (fron-tad'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *frons* (*front-*), front, + *ad*, to (see *-ad*[3]), + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having that form, as a fish, in which the body is extended in the direction of the forehead, as is exemplified in the genus *Patœcus:* a term correlated with *nuchadiform* and *dorsadiform*. *Gill.*

frontage (frun'tāj), *n.* [< *front* + *-age.*] **1.** Land abutting on a river or the seashore.—**2.** The space lying between a building and the street or road.—**3.** The face or front of a building; a façade.

The pile of dingy buildings rearing its *frontage* high into the night.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 93.

4. The measurement or lineal extent of this front, or of any particular property or tract of land abutting on a river or the seashore, or lying along a street or road: as a *frontage* of 500 feet.

Each farm extends its narrow *frontage*—generally about 200 yards wide—down across these meadows to low-water mark. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 820.

frontager (frun'tā-jėr), *n.* **1.** One who lives on the frontier or border; a borderer: as, the northern *frontagers* of China.—**2.** In *law*, one who owns land fronting on a road, shore, or stream; an abutting owner.

frontal (fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. Sp. Pg. *frontal* = It. *frontale*, < L. **frontalis* (only in derived noun), < *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*. II. *n.* ME. *fruntelle*, *frountel*, < OF. *frontel*, frontlet, < ML. *frontale*, also *frontalis* (and *frontellum*, prop. dim.), an ornament for the forehead, a frontlet, L. only in pl. *frontalia*, a frontlet (of horses); prop. adj.: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in front. *Loudon.*—**2.** Of or pertaining to the forehead or frons, or to the bone of the forehead: as, the *frontal* crest of a bird; *frontal* plates of a reptile.—**Frontal angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Frontal artery**, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery, ramifying upon the forehead.—**Frontal bone.** See *frontal*, *n.*, 7.—**Frontal crest.** See *crest.*—**Frontal eminence**, the most protuberant part of the frontal bone, on each side, above the supraciliary ridges.—**Frontal lobe of the brain.** See *gyrus*, *sulcus.*—**Frontal lobe of the carapace** of a brachyurous crustacean, the anterior median division.—**Frontal nerve**, one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic or first division of the fifth nerve.—**Frontal orbit**, in *entom.*, that part of the border of the orbit of the eye that forms the lateral margin of the front.—**Frontal plane, frontal section**, in *anat.*, a plane or section at right angles to a sagittal plane, and parallel to the axis of the trunk.—**Frontal points**, in *ornith.*, same as *antiæ.*—**Frontal proboscis**, in *Turbellaria.* See extract and cut under *Rhabdocœla*, and cuts under *Rhynchocœla* and *Proctucha.*—**Frontal ridges**, projecting parts of the sides of the front, below the eyes, under which the antennæ are inserted in certain *Coleoptera.*—**Frontal shield**, in *ornith.*, an extension and expansion of the bill upon the forehead, forming a horny protuberance; a casque; a galea.—**Frontal sinus**, an excavation in the frontal bone, usually communicating with the nasal cavity. See cut under *craniofacial.*—**Frontal suture.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the temporary suture between the right and left frontal bones, or opposite halves of the frontal bone. (*b*) In *entom.* See *clypeal suture*, under *clypeal.*—**Minimum frontal line.** See *craniometry.*

II. *n.* **1.** Something worn on the forehead or face; a frontlet. (*a*) An ornamental band for the hair. (*b*) Any defensive contrivance, as a nasal or vizor. (*c*) That part of the harness or caparison of a horse which covers the forehead. [In all these senses used loosely without precise meaning.]

They arme their horses too; about his legges they tie bootes, and cover his head with *frontals* of steele.
Underdown, tr. of Heliodorus, sig. Q 6.

2†. Something that comes or is situated in front; a front piece or part, as (formerly) the valance of a bed.

A nether *frontale* of the Samyne bed.
Inventories, an. 1542, p. 92.

Specifically—**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) The front of anything, as of a helmet or a cap. (*b*) The forehead, as of a human head, used as a bearing.—**4.** In *arch.*, a little pediment or frontispiece over a small door or window.—**5.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) A movable cover or hanging for the front of an altar. Frontals are of silk, satin, damask, or other material, and are made of different colors for the different festivals and seasons of the church year. Sometimes they cover not only the front but the ends of the altar; this was usual in the middle ages. Over the upper part of the frontal falls another shorter hanging, also reaching the whole width of the altar, and along the ends. This is now commonly called the *superfrontal* (formerly the *frontel* or *frontlet*), and is attached to one of the three linen cloths on the mensa or to the frontal, concealing the edge of the altar. Also called *front*, and by the Latin names *antependium*, *palla*, and *pallium.*

An altar-cloth, with a *frontel*, for the great feast-days.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

(*b*) In England, in the middle ages, also a movable cover of wood or precious metal for the front of the altar. Such a frontal was sometimes called a *table* (also *tabula*, *tablementum*).

At the more solemn festivals, the high altar, in the richer churches, was sheathed in a gold or silver *frontal* studded with precious stones, while in the less wealthy ones it was gracefully shrouded in the folds of a costly silken pall. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 233.

6†. In *med.*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.

But if it be an old and inveterat paine of the head, then would there a *frontale* be made of the said juice, tempered with barley floure and vinegre.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 13.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the frontal bone; the bone of the forehead. In its primitive state it consists of a pair of bones, being developed from lateral paired centers of ossification in the membranous cranium. It attains great comparative size in birds. See cuts under *Anura*, *Balænidæ*, *Crocodilia*, *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *parasphenoid*, and *skull.*

frontate, frontated (fron'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. **frontatus*, only in pl. *frontati*, binding-stones, that show on both sides of the wall, < *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front.*] **1.** In *bot.*, growing broader and broader, as a leaf.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having a large or prominent frons or forehead.

fronted (frun'ted), *a.* [< *front* + *-ed*[2].] Having a front; formed with a front.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels, or *fronted* brigads form.
Milton, P. L., ii. 532.

frontel†, *n.* See *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

fronter†, *n.* [ME.: see *frontier.*] Front; fore side; border: an earlier form of *frontier.*

fronter†, *v. i.* [< *fronter*, *n.*] To border.

The countrey . . . called Suer, very rich in gold and siluer, most abundant in cattle, *frontering* vpon the countrie of the Damascenes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 15.

frontes, *n.* Plural of *frons.*

frontier (fron'tēr or frọn-tēr'), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. ME. *frounter*, front, fore side; < OF. *frontiere*, the frontier, border of a country, F. *frontière* = Sp. *frontera* = Pg. *fronteira* = It. *frontiera*, frontier, cf. Pr. *fronteira*, the forehead, < ML. *fronteria*, prop. *frontaria*, frontier, < L. *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; the marches; the border.

Goes it against the main of Poland, sir,
Or for some *frontier?* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

To maintain the *frontiers* of the Rhine and the Danube was, from the first century to the fifth, the great object of Rome's European policy and warfare.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 107.

The line of Guthrum's Frith was now, therefore, abandoned, and Edward's *frontier* led from the sea along the valley of the Chelm, straight westward to Hertford, and thence along the brink of the Thames valley.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 190.

2. That part of a country which forms the border of its settled or inhabited regions: as (before the settlement of the Pacific coast), the western *frontier* of the United States.

His nephew, after a night of sleepless thinking, had announced to his uncle his intention of mounting his horse and riding out in search of a field of labor farther out upon the *frontier.* *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 137.

3†. A fort; a fortification.

Thou hast talk'd
Of palisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4†. The front or bordering part of anything, as the forehead.

Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and hangeth over their faces. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

5†. Antagonistic or insolent bearing or aspect. [The sense of the word in the following passage is disputed.

Worcester, get thee gone; for I do see
Danger and disobedience in thine eye:
O, sir! your presence is too bold and peremptory,
And majesty might never yet endure
The moody *frontier* of a servant brow.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.]

=**Syn. 1.** *Border*, *Confine*, etc. See *boundary.*

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a frontier; lying on the border or exterior part; bordering: as, a *frontier* town.

Then he wrote to Sir Bertram of Clesquy, desyring him and his Bretons to kepe *fronter* warr with the Kyng of Nauer. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxix.

Although he [Louis XIV.] recognised the right of the Dutch to garrison the *frontier* towns, he prescribed limits for their barrier wholly different from those which had been guaranteed by England in the treaty of 1709.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2†. Fronting; opposite.

With readie minds and active bodies they breake through the *frontier* bankes over against them, whiles the enemies were amused on the fires that our men made.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 106.

frontier† (fron'tēr or frọn-tēr'), *v.* [< *frontier*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form or constitute a frontier; possess territories bordering on or constituting a frontier: with *on* or *upon.*

II. *trans.* To place on the frontier; border.

It is no more a border, nor *frontyerd* with enemyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

frontierman (fron'tēr- or frọn-tēr'man), *n.*; pl. *frontiermen* (-men). Same as *frontiersman.*

Moody *frontiermen* slouch alongside, rifle on shoulder.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 500.

frontiersman (fron'tērz- or frọn-tērz'man), *n.*; pl. *frontiersmen* (-men). One who settles on the frontier or borders of a country, or beyond the limits of a settled or civilized region.

We will give them a blow that I pledge the good name of an old *frontiersman* shall make their line bend like an ashen bow. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxi.

A large majority of men . . . never come to the rough experiences that make the Indian, the soldier, or the *frontiersman* self-subsistent and fearless. *Emerson*, Courage.

Frontignan (F. pron. frôṅ-tē-nyoṅ'), *n.* [Also written *Frontiniac*, altered, appar. in imitation of *Cognac*, from the proper form, F. *Frontignan.*] A sweet muscat wine made at Frontignan in the department of Hérault, France.

frontingly (frun'ting-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to front; in a facing position; opposingly. *Imp. Dict.*

Frontiniac (fron-tē-nyak'), *n.* Same as *Frontignan.*

Frontirostria (fron-ti-ros'tri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *frons* (*front-*), forehead, front, + *rostrum*, a beak.] A name given by Duméril and others to a family of *Heteroptera* comprising the *Geocorisæ* in part.

frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* [A perverted form, simulating *piece*, of **frontispice*, < OF. *frontispice*, the frontispiece, or front of a house, F. *frontispice* = Sp. Pg. *frontispicio* = It. *frontispizio*, < ML. *frontispicium*, a beginning, the front of a church, lit. 'front view,' < L. *frons* (*front-*), the front, + *specere*, view, look at: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy.*] That which is seen in front, or which directly presents itself to the eye. (*a*) In *arch.*, the principal face of a building, particularly when it constitutes, as it were, an ornamental mask or screen, without architectural connection with the building behind it.

The greatest difficultie in this kind of worke was about the verie *frontispiece* and maine lintle-tree which lay over the jambes or cheeks of the great door of the said temple.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 14.

Nature, thou wert o'rseen to put so mean
A *frontispiece* to such a building.
W. Cartwright, Lady-Errant (1651).

The façade [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] is a triumph of decorative art. It is strictly what Fergusson has styled a *frontispiece;* for it bears no relation whatever to the construction of the building.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

(*b*) A print or engraving placed in front of the title of a book.

frontless (frunt'les), *a.* [< *front* + *-less.*] Without a face or front; figuratively, without shame or modesty; not diffident; shameless. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The most prodigious and most *frontless* piece
Of solid impudence. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

Oh, *frontless* man,
To dare do ill, and hope to bear it thus!
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

For vice, though *frontless* and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1040.

The rancorous and ribald obloquy of thankless and *frontless* pretenders. *Swinburne*, Study of Shakespeare, p. 128.

frontlessly† (frunt'les-li), *adv.* In a frontless manner; with shameless effrontery; shamelessly.

Frontlessly to dictate to the world in such theories as are infinitely remote from humane knowledge and discovery. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 82.

★**frontlet** (frunt'let), *n.* [< *front* + *-let.*] 1. Something worn on the forehead; specifically, among the Hebrews, a phylactery bound upon the forehead.

Thou shalt bind them [the commandments of God] for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes. Deut. vi. 8.

2. A band for the forehead; specifically, one forming part of the head-dress worn in the fifteenth century and later. It was sometimes of silk or velvet, and frontlets of gold are mentioned, which were probably of cloth of gold. Frontlets, or bandages, were formerly also worn at night to prevent or cure wrinkles.

Forsoth, women have many lettes,
And they be masked in many nettes:
As *frontlets*, fyllets, partlettes, etc.
J. Heywood, Four Ps.

In vain, poor Nymph, to please our youthful sight,
You sleep in cream and *frontlets* all the night.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

3. Figuratively, the look or appearance of the forehead. [Rare.]

How now, daughter? what makes that *frontlet* on? Methinks, you are too much of late i' the frown.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

4†. The forehead or front.

But hills of milder air, that gently rise
O'er dewy dales, a fairer species boast,
Of shorter limb, and *frontlet* more ornate,
Such the Silurian. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

5. Specifically, in *ornith.*, the frons or forehead of a bird in any way marked by the color or texture of the plumage: as, the glittering metallic *frontlet* of a humming-bird. See *frontal, n.*, 7.

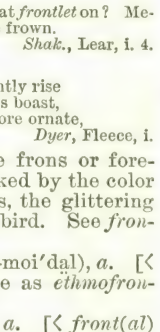
fronto-ethmoidal (fron″tō-eth-moi'dal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *ethmoidal.*] Same as *ethmofrontal.*

frontomalar (fron-tō-mā'lăr), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *malar.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the malar bone: as, the *frontomalar* suture.

frontomaxillary (fron-tō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *maxillary.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the superior maxillary bone: as, the *frontomaxillary* suture.

fronton (fron'ton), *n.* [F. *fronton* (= Sp. *frontón* = It. *frontone*), a pediment, breast-work, aug. of *front*, a front: see *front, n.*] In *arch.*, a pediment.

Close to it is a small cave, the whole *fronton* of which over the doorway is occupied by a great three-headed Naga, and may be as old as the Hathi cave.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., [p. 139.



Under Side of Head of Chick, seventh day of incubation. *k*, frontonasal process; 1^a, cerebral hemispheres; *a*, eye; *g*, olfactory sacs; *l*, maxillary process; *1*, *2*, first and second visceral arches; *x*, remains of first visceral cleft.

frontonasal (fron-tō-nā'zal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *nasal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and nasal region of the head. Also *naso-frontal.*—**Frontonasal process**, in *embryol.*, a median projection which bounds the mouth of the embryo anteriorly, between the lateral maxillary processes, from which it is separated at first by a notch. It is formed by the free anterior ends of the trabeculæ cranii when these have come together in front of the pituitary space.

The maxillary process is at first separated by a notch corresponding with each nasal sac, from the boundary of the antero-median part of the mouth, which is formed by the free posterior edge of a *fronto-nasal process.* . . . The notch is eventually obliterated by the union of the *fronto-nasal* and maxillary *processes*, externally.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 23.

fronto-occipital (fron″tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *occipital.*] Pertaining to the forehead or frontal bone and the occiput: as, the *fronto-occipital* or anteroposterior axis.

frontoparietal (fron″tō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *front(al)* + *parietal.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the parietal bone: as, the *frontoparietal* suture.—2. Consisting of or representing both a frontal and a parietal bone.

The parietal may be one with the frontal, forming a *fronto-parietal* bone, as in the frog and Lepidosiren.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 100.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull of *Batrachia* and some other low vertebrates, consisting of or representing both the frontal and the parietal bones of other animals. See cut under *Anura.*

frontosphenoidal (fron″tō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *sphenoidal.*] Pertaining to the frontal and to the sphenoid bone: as, the *fronto-sphenoidal* suture.

frontosquamosal (fron″tō-squā-mō'sal), *a.* [< *front(al)* + *squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the frontal and to the squamosal: as, the *fronto-squamosal* arch of some reptiles.

frontwards† (frunt'wärdz), *adv.* [< *front* + *-wards.*] Toward the front; forward.

Such as stode in ye hinder partes of the battailes were ordered to turn their faces from the *frontwards.*
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 90.

frontwise (frunt'wīz), *adv.* [< *front* + *-wise.*] Toward the front; in the direction of the front.

Though the faces are nearly always represented in profile, the eyes are shown *frontwise*, a method of treatment which continued in use even on the earlier vases of the next period, those with red figures on a black ground.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 612.

froof†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **frough*, a supposed var. of *frow*[4], q. v.] The handle of an auger. *Nares.*

As you have seen
A shipwright bore a naval beam; he oft
Thrusts at the augur's *froofe;* works still aloft;
And at the shank help others.
Chapman, Odyssey, ix.

froppish† (frop'ish), *a.* [Another form of *frappish*, q. v.] Peevish; froward.

His enemies . . . had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *froppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of any thing that pleased him, and manifestly pleased itself in vexing him.
Clarendon, Life, III. 968.

frore, froren (frōr, frō'ren), *a.* [< ME. *frore, froren*, < AS. *froren*, pp. of *frēosan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1]. The pp. *frozen*, rare ME. *frosen*, is accom. to the pret. *froze.*] Frozen; also frosty; intensely cold.

We falleth so flour [as a flower] when hit is *frore.*
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 25.

My hart-blood is wel nigh *frorne*, I feele.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs the effect of fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 595.

O rock-embosomed lawns and snow-fed streams,
Now seen athwart *frore* vapours.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

frory† (frō'ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *frore* + *-y*[1]. Cf. AS. *frēorig*, freezing, frozen, chilled, < *frēosan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1].] 1. Frozen; frosty.

Her up betwixt his rugged hands he reard,
And with his *frory* lips full softly kist.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 35.

2. Covered with a froth resembling hoar frost.

She us'd with tender hand
The foaming steed with *frory* bit to steare.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 40.

frosh (frosh), *n.* [E. dial. (north), < ME. *frosh, frosch*, assibilated form of *frosk*, q. v.] A frog.

Nay, lorde, ther is another gitt,
That sodenly sewes vs ful sore,
For tadys and *froshis* we may not flitte,
Thare venym loses lesse and more.
York Plays, p. 84.

frosk (frosk), *n.* [E. dial. (also assibilated form *frosh*, q. v.), < ME. *frosk* (with term. *-sk*, in such words due to Scand. influence); < Icel. *froskr* = AS. *frox* (for *frosc*), a frog: see *frog*[1].] A frog.

Polheuedes [pollheads, tadpoles] and *froskes* and podes [paddocks] spile
Bond harde Egipte folc.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2977.

For todes and *froskes* may no man flyt.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 62.

★**frost** (frôst), *n.* [< ME. *frost, forst*, < AS. *forst* (transposed from the rare *frost*) = OS. *frost* = OFries. *forst* = D. *vorst* = MLG. *vrost* = OHG. *frost*, MHG. *vrost*, G. *frost* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *frost*, frost, cold, with formative *-t*, < AS. *freósan* (pp. *froren* for **frosen*), E. *freeze*, etc.; cf. Goth. *frius*, frost, cold: see *freeze*[1].] 1†. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids; formation of ice.

No flower is so freshe, but *frost* can it deface.
Gascoigne, Flowers.

2. That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water; severe cold or freezing weather.

As colde as any *froste* now waxeth she.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2684.

Whan thei hadde souped thei cloded hem warme as the myght, for the *froste* was grete, and the mone shone clere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 149.

The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The river was dumb and could not speak,
For the *frost's* swift shuttles its shroud had spun.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. 203.

3. A covering of minute ice-needles formed from the atmosphere at night upon the ground and on exposed objects when they have cooled by radiation below the dew-point and the dew-point is below the freezing-point. Also called *hoar frost, white frost*, and *rime.*

Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary *frost,*
Shall hold their course. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 899.

There's not a flower on all the hills; the *frost* is on the pane. *Tennyson*, May Queen (New Year's Eve).

4. The state or condition of being frozen: said of the surface of the ground: as, the *frost* extends to a depth of ten inches.

In the shade there is still *frost* in the ground.
C. D. Warner, Spring in New England.

5. Figuratively, coldness or severity of manner or feeling.

One of those moments of intense feeling when the *frost* of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. *Scott.*

Black frost, an intense frost in dry weather by which vegetation is killed, without the deposition of hoar frost.

I opened the glass door in the breakfast-room: the shrubbery was quite still: the *black frost* reigned, unbroken by sun or breeze, through the grounds.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

Farewell, frost†, an old proverbial phrase intimating indifference.

Moor. Nay, and you feede this veyne, sir, fare you well.
Falk. Why, *farewell, frost.*
Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 52.

Farewell, frost; nothing got, nothing lost.
Ray's English Proverbs.

Hoar frost. See def. 3.—**White frost.** See def. 3.

frost (frôst), *v.* [= OFries. *frosta* = OHG. *frostēn* = Icel. *frysta* = ODan. *froste* = Sw. dial. *frosta;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To injure by frost. [Rare.]—2. To cover with hoar frost; hence, to cover with something resembling hoar frost, as cake with a crust of white sugar; give the appearance or color of hoar frost to; lay on like hoar frost.

And helpless Age with hoary, *frosted* head.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

When hoary Thames, with *frosted* oziers crown'd,
Was three long moons in icy fetters bound.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 359.

Gold alloys to be effectually coloured by the German process should contain rather more silver than has been recommended for the others. . . . The work would otherwise be *frosted* or sweated.
G. E. Gee, Goldsmiths' Handbook, p. 176.

3. To sharpen the front and hind parts of (a horse's shoes): also applied elliptically to the horse itself. It is done to enable the horse to travel on ice or frozen roads.

Borrowed two horses of Mr. Howell and his friend, and with much ado set out, after my horses being *frosted*, which I know not what it means to this day.
Pepys, Diary, II. 327.

II. *intrans.* To freeze; hence, to become like frost through alteration of structure, as glass.

If the metal be too hot when it drops into 'he water, the glass-drop certainly *frosts* and cracks all over.
Birch, Hist. Royal Society, I. 38.

frost-bearer (frôst'bār″ėr), *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the freezing of water in a vacuum; a cryophorus.

frost-bird (frôst'bėrd), *n.* 1. The American golden plover. [New England.]—2. Bartram's sandpiper (so misnamed). *Herbert*, Field Sports. See *Bartramia.*

frost-bite (frôst'bīt), *n.* A condition or the effect of being partly or slightly frozen, as a part of the body.

Extremes of heat or cold, as seen in burns and scalds or in *frost-bite*, also lead to gangrene. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

frost-bite (frôst'bīt), *v. t.*; pret. *frost-bit*, pp. *frost-bitten, frost-bit*, ppr. *frost-biting.* 1. To affect with or as with frost-bite; nip or wither, as with frost.

I return
But barren crops of early protestations,
Frost-bitten in the Spring of fruitless hopes.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 5.

You could not in a day measure the tints on so much as one side of a *frost-bitten* apple. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing.

2. To expose to the effect of frost or of a frosty atmosphere. [Rare.]

My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to *frost-bite* themselves. *Pepys*, Diary.

frost-blite (frôst'blīt), *n.* A name of the plant *Chenopodium album*.

frost-bound (frôst'bound), *a.* Bound or confined by frost.

So stood the brittle prodigy [an ice palace]; though smooth
And slipp'ry the materials, yet *frostbound*
Firm as a rock. *Cowper*, Task, v. 155.

frost-butterflies (frôst'but″ėr-flīz), *n. pl.* Geometrid moths which lay their eggs late in the ★fall. [Eng.]

frosted (frôs'ted), *p. a.* 1. Covered with frost or with something resembling it: as, *frosted* cake. See *frosting*.—2. Having the surface roughened or unpolished; in decorated metal-work, ornamented by means of a roughened surface, whether engraved or produced by acid or by a punch or die, or other means: said especially of any material which is white or nearly so when so treated: as, *frosted* glass, *frosted* silver, etc.

When the dead or *frosted* parts are quite dry, the polished parts are carefully cleaned with powder.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 130.

3. In *entom.*, covered with glistening or white specks, scales, or hairs, giving an appearance like hoar frost: as, the wings of a moth *frosted* at the tip.—4. In *ornith.*, having the plumage hoary or silvery, as if covered with frost: as, the *frosted* poorwill (a variety of *Phalænoptilus nuttalli* found in southwestern parts of the United States).—**Frosted work**, in *arch.*, a kind of ornamental rusticated work, having an appearance like that of hoar frost upon plants.

frost-fish (frôst'fish), *n.* 1. The tomcod, *Microgadus tomcod*: so called from its appearance in the fall, as frost sets in. See *Microgadus*.—2. The scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus caudatus*, so called because frost benumbs it.

frostily (frôs'ti-li), *adv.* 1. In a frosty manner; with frost or excessive cold.—2. Without warmth of affection; coldly.

Courtling, I rather thou shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work than praise it *frostily*.
B. Jonson, To a Censorious Courtling.

frostiness (frôs'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frosty; freezing cold.

frosting (frôs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *frost*, *v.*] 1. A composition generally made of confectioners' sugar mixed with whites of eggs, used to cover cake, etc.: so called from its white, frosty appearance.—2. A dead or lusterless surface on metal, or a similar surface on any material, produced by etching or engraving, or by a punch or die, or by other means. It is sometimes produced on parts of the surface to throw into greater relief the bright or polished parts.

3. A material used for decorative work, as signs, etc., made from coarsely powdered thin flakes of glass: commonly in the plural.

frostless (frôst'les), *a.* [< *frost* + *-less*.] Free from frost or severe cold.

Did you ever see such a *frostless* winter?
Swift, Journal to Stella.

frost-line (frôst'līn), *n.* The limit of frost or freezing cold (modeled after *snow-line*).

Content to let the north-wind roar . . .
While the red logs before us beat
The *frost-line* back with tropic heat.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

frost-mist (frôst'mist), *n.* A mist of ice-needles precipitated from the vapor in the atmosphere in frosty weather.

frost-nail (frôst'nāl), *n.* A nail driven into a horseshoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

frost-nailed (frôst'nāld), *a.* Protected against slipping by frost-nails, as a horse.

In such slippery ice-pavements, men had need
To be *frost-nail'd* well, they may break their necks else.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 2.

frost-nipped (frôst'nipt), *a.* Nipped or bitten by frost; blighted by extreme cold.

frostroot (frôst'röt), *n.* The common fleabane of the United States, *Erigeron Philadelphicus*. See *Erigeron*.

frost-smoke (frôst'smōk), *n.* A fog of minute ice-needles, resembling smoke, observed over bodies of water in a time of severe cold. At times the fog is observed lying close on the water in eddying wreaths.

The brig and the ice round her are covered by a strange black obscurity; it is the *frost-smoke* of arctic winters.
Kane.

frost-valve (frôst'valv), *n.* A device for clearing a hydrant or other exposed water-pipe to prevent freezing. The closing of the main valve opens a supplementary valve (the frost-valve), which allows the surplus water to escape.

frostweed (frôst'wēd), *n.* A common name in the United States for any plant of the genus *Helianthemum*, or rock-rose: so called from the crystals of ice which shoot from the bursting bark toward the base of the stem during freezing weather in autumn. It has been used in medicine as a bitter and an astringent. Also called *frostwort*. See ★*frost-plant*.

frostwork (frôst'wėrk), *n.* The beautiful covering of hoar frost deposited on shrubs or other objects, and with the finest effects on windows.

frostwort (frôst'wėrt), *n.* Same as *frostweed*.

frosty (frôs'ti), *a.* [< ME. *frosty* (= D. *vorstig* = MLG. *vrostich* = OHG. *frostag*, MHG. *vrostec*, *vrostic*, G. *frostig* = ODan. Sw. *frostig*), < AS. *fyrstig* (**frostig* in Somner, not authenticated) (cf. *forstlīc*, frosty), < *forst*, *frost*, frost: see *frost*.] 1. Attended with or producing frost; so cold as to congeal water: as, *frosty* weather.

His eyghen twynkeled in his heed aright,
As don the sterres in the *frosty* night.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 268.

And nowe the *frosty* Night
Her mantle black through heaven gan overhaile.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3.

2. Affected or injured by frost; containing or penetrated by frost; frozen; cold; dull.

The noise of *frosty* woodlands, when they shiver in January. *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

3. Figuratively, chill; chilling; without warmth, as of spirits, affection, or courage; tending to repel; discouraging; depressing.

She red and hot as coals of glowing fire,
He red for shame, but *frosty* in desire.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 36.

What a *frosty*-spirited rogue is this!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4. Resembling hoar frost; white; gray.

O, where is faith? O, where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

5. Specifically, in *entom.*, glistening like hoar frost: an appearance generally due to minute white hairs.

When seen laterally the surface appears *frosty* white.
Packard.

frot† (frot), *v.* A variant of *frote*.

I *frotted* a jerkin for a new-revenued gentleman yielded me threescore crowns but this morning, and the same titillation. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

frote†, *v.* [< ME. *froten*, < OF. *froter*, *frotter*, rub, chafe, fret, or grate together, F. *frotter*, prob. for OF. **froiter*, **freiter* = F. dial. *fretter*, comb, hackle, = Pr. *fretar* = It. *frettare*, rub (Sp. *frotar*, *flotar*, appar. < F.), < L. as if **fricitare*, < *frictus*, pp. of *fricare*, rub: see *friction*. Cf. *fret*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To rub; wipe.

Who rubbith now, who *froteth* now his lippes
With dust, with sand, with straw, with cloth, with chippes,
But Absolon? *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 559.

Thou shalt breke eeris of corn, and *frote* togidere with the hond. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiii. 25 (Purv.).

2. To stroke; caress.

The lhord him [to the little hound] maketh uayr chiere, and him *froteth*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Hee raught forthe his right hand, & his rigge [his (the steed's) back] *frotus*,
And coies hym as he can with his clene handes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1174.

She tufts her hair, she *frotes* her face,
She idle loves to be.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

II. *intrans.* To grate; sound harsh or rough: used of speech.

Al the longage of the Northhumbres, and specialliche at York, is so scharp, slitting, and *frotynge*, and unshape, that we southerne men may that longage unnethe [hardly] understonde.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 163.

froterer† (frō'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who frotes or rubs another.

I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks; . . . I am his *froterer*, or rubber in a hot house.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

froth (frôth), *n.* [< ME. *frothe*, < AS. **froth* (not recorded; = Icel. *frodha*, f., also *fraudh*, n., = Sw. *fradga* = Dan. *fraade*), froth, < **freóthan*, pp. **frothen*, only in comp. *ā-freóthan*, froth.] 1. The collection of bubbles caused in a liquid by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam.

Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast; and anon swollowed with yest and *froth*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew
(Vain battery!), and in *froth* or bubbles end.
Milton, P. R., iv. 20.

2. Any foamy matter, as the foam at the mouth or on the sides of an over-driven horse.—3. Something comparable to froth, as being light, unsubstantial, or evanescent.

Drunke with *frothes* of pleasure. *Stirling*, Darius (cho.).

What win I, if I gain the thing I seek?
A dream, a breath, a *froth* of fleeting joy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 212.

Froth of blood. See *flower of blood*, under *blood*.

froth (frôth), *v.* [< ME. *frothen*; = Sw. *fradga* = Dan. *fraade*, v.; from the noun. Cf. AS. *ā-freóthan*, v., under *froth*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To foam; give out spume, foam, or foam-like matter.

As wilde boores gonne they to smyte,
That *frothen* whit as foom for ire wood [furious rage].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

He *frothith*, or vometh, and betith togidere with teeth.
Wyclif, Mark ix. 17 (Oxf.).

The wretch . . .
In fumes of burning chocolate shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that *froths* below!
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 136.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to foam, as beer; cause froth to rise on the top of.

Fill me a thousand pots, and *froth* 'em, *froth* 'em.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

The Wine was *froth'd* out by the Hand of mine Host.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 30.

He *froth'd* his bumpers to the brim.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

2. To emit or discharge as froth; hence, to vent or give expression to, as what is unsubstantial or worthless: sometimes with *out*.

Is your spleen *froth'd out*, or have ye more?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. To cover with froth: as, "the horse *froths* his bit," *Southey*.

frothery (frôth'ėr-i), *n.* [< *froth* + *-ery*.] Mere froth or triviality; display of useless or trifling things. [Rare.]

"All nations" crowding to us with their so-called industry or ostentatious *frothery*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 841.

froth-fly (frôth'flī), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothily (frôth'i-li), *adv.* 1. In a frothy manner; with foam or spume.—2. Emptily; wordily. *Bailey*, 1727.

frothiness (frôth'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being frothy.—2. Wordiness; verbosity without sense or serious import.

Should I testify to such a one's face of the vanity of his conversation, and the profaneness and *frothiness* of his discourse, I should disoblige him forever.
South, Works, VIII. ix.

frothing (frôth'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *froth*, *v.*] 1. The act of rising in froth; the act of emitting froth, in any sense of that word.

When alcohol is mixed with a superficially viscous liquid, it neutralises its relative superficial viscosity, and *frothing* is rendered impossible.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 247.

2. Frothiness; verbosity.

All our disputings and hard speeches are the *frothing* of our ignorance, maddened by our pride.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 161.

froth-insect (frôth'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothless (frôth'les), *a.* [< *froth* + *-less*.] Free from froth.

froth-spit (frôth'spit), *n.* Same as *cuckoo-spit*, 1.

froth-worm (frôth'wėrm), *n.* Same as *froghopper*.

frothy (frôth'i), *a.* [< *froth* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of or accompanied with foam or froth; consisting of froth or light bubbles; spumous; foamy.

He neighs, he snorts, he bears his head on high;
Before his ample chest the *frothy* waters fly.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

We ought to suspend our judgment until . . . we see something deeper than the agitation of a troubled and *frothy* surface. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. Vain; light; unsubstantial; given to empty declamation; wordy: as, a *frothy* harangue; a *frothy* speaker.

Petronius, . . . after receiving sentence of death, still continued his gay *frothy* humour.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

If we survey the stile or subiect matter of all our popular enterludes, we shall discover them to bee either

scurrilous, &c., or at the best but *frothy*, vaine, and friuolous. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. iii. 1.

Neal wrote from the surface of his mind, which was *frothy*. *The Century*, XXVI. 290.

froting (frō'ting), *n.* [Also *froating;* verbal n. of *frote*, *v.*] 1†. Rubbing.—2. Unremitting industry. [Prov. Eng.]

frotté (fro-tā'), *n.* [F., rubbed, pp. of *frotter*, rub: see *frote*.] In *art*, a picture, or a part of a picture, executed by means of very slight and more or less transparent washes of color, as in producing hazy effects of atmosphere in landscape.

I have pastel studies of skies which have been kept quite carelessly for twenty years, and do not seem the worse for friction, . . . but they are mere *frottés* for broad relations of tint. *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 204, note.

Frotté d'or, in *ceram.*, a kind of decoration in which gold is applied to the surface sparingly and in irregular patches or spots, as if the surface had been splashed or sprinkled with it.

frottola (frot'ō-lä), *n.* [It., a ballad, tale, Mother-Goose story.] An Italian popular song, not so artistic as a madrigal nor so simple as a villanella, especially common in the sixteenth century.

The *frottola* (literally a comic ditty) marks a step in advance. Here types take the place of abstractions, and more characters than two are introduced; we are, however, still among dramatised dialogues rather than in view of dramatic action. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 129.

frou-frou (frö'frö), *n.* [F., intended as an imitation of a rustling sound.] A rustling, particularly the rustling of silk, as in a woman's dress: as, the silken *frou-frou* of her movements. [This term has become familiarized to some extent in English from the translation of a popular French play so named.]

The shine of jewels, the *frou-frou* of silks, the odor of roses, . . . the details one and all of the pretty picture which the hardened theater-goer fails to see because of its familiarity. *Mail and Express* (New York), Dec. 26, 1888.

frought†, *a.* See *frow*[2].

frounce (frouns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frounced*, ppr. *frouncing*. [< ME. *frouncen*, *frounsen* = D. *fronsen*, fold, wrinkle, < OF. *froncer*, *fronser*, *froncier*, *fronchier*, F. *froncer*, fold, gather, plait, wrinkle (*fronser le front*, knit the brow, frown), = Pr. *froncir*, *fronzir* = OSp. *froncir*, Sp. *fruncir* = Pg. *franzir*, perhaps < ML. **frontiare* (not found), < L. *frons* (*front-*), the forehead, front: see *front*. Hence, by variation, *flounce*[2], q. v. Cf. *frown*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fold or wrinkle.

He . . . *frounses* bothe lyppe & browe. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2306.

Frouncèd foule was hir visage. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 155.

2. To curl or frizzle, as hair.

Some *frounce* their curled heare in courtly guise. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 14.

3. To adorn with fringes, frills, or other ornaments of dress.

A perriwig *frounc'd* fast to the front, or curl'd with a bodkin. *Greene*, Against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont. *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 123.

II. *intrans.* To wrinkle the forehead; frown.

The frount *frounseth* that was shene,
The nese droppeth ofte bitwene. *Cursor Mundi.*

On the other side, the Commons *frounced* and stormed. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 621.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

frounce (frouns), *n.* [< ME. *frounce*, a fold, < OF. *fronce*, *fronche*, *frunche*, F. *fronce;* from the verb. Hence, by variation, *flounce*[2].] 1. A flounce, fold, plait, or frill, as of a garment; a wrinkle; a crease. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thise wordes seide sche, and with the lappe of hir garment yplitid in a *frounce* sche driede myn eyen, that were ful of the wawes [waves] of my wepynges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 2.

"Who so toke hede," quod Haukyn, "byhynde and bifore,
What on bakke and what on bodyhalf and by the two sydes,
Men sholde fynde many *frounces* and many foule plottes." *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 318.

2. A disease in hawks in which white spittle gathers about the bill.—3. A disease in a horse's mouth in which a mass of pimples appears on the palate; the pimples themselves.

frounceless† (frouns'les), *a.* [ME. *frounceles;* < *frounce* + *-less.*] Having no fold, wrinkle, or crease.

Her flesh so tendre
That with a brere smale and slendre
Men myght it cleve, I dare wel seye,
Hir forheed *frounceles* al pleye. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 860.

frouncing (froun'sing), *n.* The art or act of plaiting, frilling, or curling. [Archaic.]

The milliners three or four hundred years ago must have been more accomplished in the arts, as Prynne calls them, of crisping, curling, frizzling, and *frouncing* than all the tirewomen of Babylon. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 464.

frount†, *n.* An obsolete form of *front.*

frounter†, *n.* An earlier form of *frontier.*

A garnyson she was of alle goodnesse
To make a *frounter* for a louer-is herte. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 57.

frouzy, *a.* See *frowzy.*

frow[1] (frō), *n.* [Formerly also written *fro*, *froe;* frequent in Elizabethan plays in which Dutch characters figure; < MD. *vrouwe*, D. *vrouw*, a woman, wife, lady, mistress, = OS. *frūa* (?) = OFries. *frōwe*, *frouwe* = OLG. *frū*, MLG. *vrouwe*, LG. *frouw*, *frauw* (cf. Icel. *frū*, older *frauva*, *frouva*, *frou* = Sw. *fru* = ODan. *fruve*, *fruge*, Dan. *frue*, a lady, mistress; these Scand. forms, and prob. ult. the LG. forms, are of HG. origin, the proper Icel. form being *freyja*, in comp. *hus-freyja*, housewife, lady, mistress, otherwise only as the name of a goddess, *Freyja*) = OHG. *frouwa*, MHG. *vrouwe*, G. *frau*, a woman, lady, mistress (L. *domina*); in mod. use, when prefixed to a proper name, the reg. equiv. of E. *Mrs.*; fem. of OHG. *frō*, lord (only in voc., in addressing Christ or an angel, 'Lord'), MHG. *vrō* (in comp.), lord, Lord, = OS. *fraho*, *froho*, *frojo* = AS. *freá*, lord, Lord (only in poetry), = Goth. *frauja*, lord, = Icel. *Freyr*, the name of a god (corresponding to *Freyja*, f., above).] 1. A woman; a wife, especially a Dutch or German one. [Colloq.]—2. [Cf. *frowzy*, 1.] A slovenly woman; a wench; a lusty woman. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I have had late intelligence, they are now
Buxom as Bacchus' *froes*, revelling, dancing,
Telling the music's numbers with their feet. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

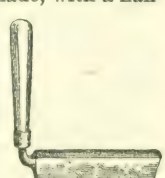
frow[2] (frou), *a.* [E. dial., also *frough;* = Sc. *freuch*, *frewch*, *frooch;* appar. < ME. *frow*, *frough*, *frogh*, *frouh*, *frouz*, brittle, tender, fickle, loose, slack, perhaps the same, with deflected sense, as MD. *vro*, *vroo* = OFries. *fro* = OS. *frā* = MLG. *vrō* = OHG. *frao*, *frō* (*fraw-*), G. *froh*, etc., merry, jovial, gay, glad, etc.: see *frolic.*] Brittle; tender; crisp. [Prov. Eng.]

And now thi leek ysowen is to se.
To make hem *frough* kytte of the blades longe
Right as thai growyng beth. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* (as they term it) and brittle. *Evelyn.*

frow[3] (frō), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < *frow*[2].] Among London bakers, potato-flour used to assist fermentation in dough and improve the appearance of bread.

frow[4] (frō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cleaving-tool having a wedge-shaped blade, with a handle set at right angles to the length of the blade, used in splitting staves for casks and the like. It is driven by a mallet. Also *froe* and *frower.*



Frow.

Hash, . . . with *froe* in one hand and mallet in the other, by dint of smart percussion is endeavoring to rive a three-cornered billet of hemlock. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

froward (frō'wärd), *a.* [< ME. *froward*, *fraward*, turned against, perverse, disobedient, prep. away from; northern form of *fromward*, q. v.; cf. *fro* and *from.*] 1†. Turned away; turned from: opposed to *facing.*

So [youthe] is *froward* from sadnesse. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1940.

And eeke them selves so in their daunce they bore,
That two of them still *froward* seem'd to bee,
But one still towards shew'd her selfe afore. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 24.

2. Perversely inclined; wilful; refractory; disobedient; petulant; peevish.

How may this be that thou art *froward*
To hooly chirche to pay thy dewtee? *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 141.

They are a very *froward* generation, children in whom is no faith. Deut. xxxii. 20.

Rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Sir W. Temple.*

From infancy through childhood's giddy maze,
Froward at school, and fretful in his plays. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 188.

3. Marked by or manifesting perverse feeling; ill-natured; ungracious; caustic.

A *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

frowardly (frō'wärd-li), *adv.* In a froward manner; perversely; wilfully; disobediently.

And albeit they *frowardly* mayntayne that the laitee ought to receue both kyndes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1383.

What fine foolery is this in a woman,
To use those men most *frowardly* they love most? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Fortune seems them *frowardly* to cross. *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i.

frowardness (frō'wärd-nes), *n.* [< ME. *frowardnesse*, *frawardnes;* < *froward* + *-ness.*] The quality or state of being froward; perverseness; wilfulness; obstinacy; petulance; peevishness.

That me rewithe soore,
That evir I knewhe hym for his *frowardnesse.* *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 145.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother! how many indignities does he pass by! *South*, Works, II. ii.

The lighter sort of malignitie turneth but to a crossness or *frowardness.* *Bacon.*

It is nothing but a little sally of anger, like the *frowardness* of peevish children, who, when they cannot get all they would have, are resolved to take nothing. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

frower (frō'ėr), *n.* Same as *frow*[4].

frowey, *a.* See *frowy.*

frowing†, *a.* An erroneous form for *frowning* in the following passage.

Gather not roses in a wet and *frowning* houre, they'll lose their sweets then, trust mee they will, sir. *Suckling*, Aglaura.

frowish†, *a.* [< *frow*[2] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *frowy.*] Rank or rancid. *Nares.*

He that is ranck or *frowish* in savour, hircosus. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 286.

frown (froun), *v.* [< ME. *frownen*, *frounen*, frown, appar. < OF. **frogner*, in comp. *refrongner*, *renfrongner*, refl., frown, lower, F. *se refrogner*, frown. Cf. It. *infrigno*, wrinkled, frowning, dial. *frignare*, whimper, make a wry face; prob., like E. dial. *frine*, q. v., of Scand. origin. The form and sense, in E. and F., appear to have been affected by those of *frounce*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To contract the brow as an expression of displeasure or severity, or merely of perplexity, concentrated attention, etc.; put on a stern or surly look; scowl.

Whan the princes vndirstode the wordes of sir Gawein, ther were some that lough [laughed] and some *frowned* with the heede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 560.

Hang'd in the *frowning* wrinkle of her brow. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

2. To look or act disapprovingly or threateningly; lower: as, to *frown* upon a scheme.

The sun will not be seen to-day;
The sky doth *frown* and lour upon our army. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

Friendship failes when fortune list to *frowne.* *Gascoigne*, Fruit of Fetters.

A small castle *frowns* on the hill above the station. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 58.

II. *trans.* To repress or repel by an aspect of displeasure; rebuke by a stern or angry look or by severe words or conduct: as, to *frown* one into silence; to *frown* down a proposition.

frown (froun), *n.* [< *frown*, *v. t.*] 1. A contraction or wrinkling of the brow expressing displeasure or severity, or merely perplexity, difficult concentration of thought, etc.; a severe or stern look; a scowl.

How dare you stop my valour's prize?
I'll kill thee with a *frown.* *Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 414).

The Almighty Thunderer with a *frown* replies,
That clouds the world and blackens half the skies. *Pope*, Iliad, viii.

2. Any expression or show of disapproval or displeasure: as, the *frowns* of Providence.

You wrong the prince; I gave you not this freedom
To brave our best friends; you deserve our *frown.* *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

He [Warren Hastings] knew in what abundance accusations are certain to flow in against the most innocent inhabitant of India who is under the *frown* of power. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

frowner (frou'nėr), *n.* One who frowns or scowls.

Those bearded Sages poring o'er their book;
That meek old Priest with placid face of joy,
That Pharisaic *frowner* at the Boy. *Byrom*, Christ among the Doctors.

Some persons are such habitual *frowners* that the mere effort of speaking almost always causes their brows to contract. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 223.

frownful (froun'fûl), *a.* [< *frown* + *-ful.*] Frowning; scowling. [Rare.]

Like thy fair offspring, misapply'd,
Far other purpose they supply;
The murderer's burning cheek to hide.
And on his *frownful* temples die. *Langhorne*, The Laurel and the Reed.

frowning (frou'ning), *n* [Verbal n. of *frown*, *v.*] Expression of displeasure; angry or sullen aspect.

That is to wete, entier loue instede of hatred; for bitter *frouning*, godly ioye & lightnes of hearte; for discorde, peace. *J. Udall*, On Luke iii.

Frowning is not the expression of simple reflection, however close, but of something difficult or displeasing encountered in a train of thought or in action.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 224.

frowning-cloth†, *n.* Same as *frontlet*, 2. *Nares.*

The next day I comming to the gallery, where shee was solitarily walking with her *frowning cloth*, as sicke lately on the sullens. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

frowningly (frou'ning-li), *adv.* In a frowning manner; sternly; with an aspect of displeasure.

Ham. What, look'd he *frowningly*?
Hor. A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

frowny (frou'ni), *a.* [< *frown* + *-y*[1].] Given to frowning; scowling.

Her *frowny* mother's ragged shoulder. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

frowsy, *a.* See *frowzy*.

frowy (frou'i), *a.* [Also *frowey*, *frowie*; appar. < *frow*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *frowzy* in a similar sense (def. 2).] **1.** In *carp.*, brittle and soft, as timber. *Bailey*, 1727.—**2.** Musty; rancid; rank: as, *frowy* butter. [Obsolete or provincial.]

But if they [sheep] with thy Gotes should yede,
They soone myght be corrupted,
Or like not of the *frowie* fede.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

frowzily (frou'zi-li), *adv.* In a frowzy or shabby manner.

A hat or tile, also of civilization, wrinkled with years and battered by world-wanderings, crowned him *frowzily*.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, i.

frowzy (frou'zi), *a.* [Also written *frowsy*, *frouzy*. Cf. E. dial. *frouse*, rumple; *froust*, a musty smell; cf. also *frowy*.] **1.** In a state of disorder; offensive to the eye; slovenly; soiled; dingy; unkempt; dirty: said especially of the dress or the hair.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy, wrinkled face.
Swift, Progress of Beauty.

See! on the floor, what *frouzy* patches rest!
What nauseous fragments on yon fractured chest!
Crabbe, Works, I. 43.

Hair very *frousy* and brushed back from the forehead.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 389.

The lazy, *frowzy* women, the worthless men, and idle, loafing boys of the neighborhood, gathered round to witness the encounter. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xv.

2. Musty; rank; frowy.—**3.** Froward; peevish; surly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

froyert†, *n.* [A var. of *frairer*.] Same as *frairer*.

Concernynge the fare of their *froyter*
I did tell the afore partly.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott Wroth, p. 83.

froze (frōz). Preterit of *freeze*[1].

frozen (frō'zn), *p. a.* [< ME. *frosen* (= Dan. **frossen* = Sw. *frusen*), a later form (accom. to the pret. and inf. with *s*) of *froren*, < AS. *froren*, pp. of *freósan*, freeze: see *freeze*[1], and *frore*, *froren*.] **1.** Congealed by cold; converted into or covered with ice.

That kiss is comfortless
As *frozen* water to a starved snake.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

Clothed with his breath, and looking, as he walk'd,
Larger than human on the *frozen* hills.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2. Cold; frosty; frigid; subject to severe frost: as, the *frozen* climates of the north.

So violent was the wind (that extreame *frozen* time) that the Boat sunke.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 217.

From the world's girdle to the *frozen* pole.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 20.

3. Chill or cold in manner; void of sympathy; wanting in feeling or interest; chilling.

They were solicitors of men to fasts . . . and as it were [to] conferences in secret with God by prayers, not framed according to the *frozen* manner of the world, but expressing such fervent desires as might even force God to hearken unto them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

And thou, a lunatic lean-witted fool, . . .
Dar'st with thy *frozen* admonition
Make pale our cheek. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

She touch'd her girl, who hied
Across, and begg'd and came back satisfied.
The rich she had let pass with *frozen* stare.
M. Arnold, West London.

4. Void of natural heat or vigor; numbed; hence, void of passion or emotion.

Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 181.

These three made unity so sweet,
My *frozen* heart began to beat,
Remembering its ancient heat.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

frozenness (frō'zn-nes), *n.* The state of being frozen.

Soon return to that *frozenness* which is hardly dissolved.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistis, p. 486.

F. R. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Society*. See *royal*.

Her children first of more distinguish'd sort,
Who study Shakspeare at the Inns of Court,
Impale a glow-worm, or vertù profess,
Shine in the dignity of *F. R. S.*
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 570.

frub†, *v. t.* [Short form of *frubish*, suggested perhaps by *rub*.] To rub or furbish. *Halliwell.*

frubber†, *n.* A rubber. *Davies.*

Well said, *frubber*, was there no souldier here lately?
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 2.

frubish†, **frubbish**†, *v. t.* Transposed forms of *furbish*. *Beau. and Fl.*

fructed (fruk'ted), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, bearing fruit; shown as covered with fruit: said of a tree or other plant, and used only when the fruit is of a different tincture from the rest: as, an oak-tree proper *fructed* or (that is, having the foliage green and the acorns gold).

Whether the statement as to Worcestershire bowmen bearing as their badge at Agincourt a pear tree *fructed* rests upon good authority. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 105.

fructescence (fruk-tes'ens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *fructescencia*, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-escence*, inceptive noun termination.] The fruiting of a plant; also, the time when the fruit of a plant attains maturity; the fruiting season.

fructicist (fruk'ti-sist), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-c-ist*.] A botanist who founds classification upon points of resemblance and difference in fruits. Also called *fructist*.

But in the second edition of his Methodus (1703) he [Ray] followed Rivinus and Tournefort in taking the flower instead of the fruit as his basis of classification; he was no longer a *fructicist* but a corollist. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 301.

Fructidor (F. pron. frük-tē-dôr'), *n.* [F., < L. *fructus*, fruit, + Gr. *δῶρον*, a gift.] The twelfth month of the French republican calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in 1794, on August 18th, and ending September 16th. On the 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4), 1797, the Directorate overthrew the Legislative Councils.

Fructidorean (fruk-ti-dō'rē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Fructidor.

fructiferous (fruk-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *fructifère* = Sp. *fructífero* = Pg. *fructifero* = It. *fruttifero*, < L. *fructifer*, < *fructus*, fruit, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing fruit.

Some experiments may be fitly enough called luciferous, and others *fructiferous*. *Boyle*, Works, III. 423.

fructifiable (fruk'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *fructify* + *-able*.] Capable of bearing fruit. *Davies.*

Say the fig-tree does not bear so soon as it is planted, . . . but now it is grown *fructifiable*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 178.

fructification (fruk″ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fructification* = Sp. *fructificación* = Pg. *fructificação* = It. *fruttificazione*, < LL. as if **fructificatio*(*n-*), < *fructificare*, bear fruit: see *fructify*.] **1.** The act of forming or producing fruit; the act of fructifying; fecundation.

Rain water, appearing pure and empty, is full of seminal principles, and carrieth vital atoms of plants and animals in it, . . . as may be discovered from several insects generated in rain water [and] from the prevalent *fructification* of plants thereby. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

As soon as the flower [*Cephalanthera grandiflora*] is fully fertilized, the small distal portion of the labellum rises up, shuts the triangular door, and again perfectly encloses the organs of *fructification*.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 82.

2. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The production of fruit by a plant; fruiting. (*b*) The result of fruiting; the fruit of a plant. (*c*) The organs concerned in the process of fruiting; the pistils or female organs which develop into the fruit.

That part of the cane which shoots up into the *fructification* is called by planters its arrow, having been probably used for that purpose by the Indians.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, i., note.

fructificative (fruk'ti-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *fructificativo*; as *fructification* + *-ive*.] Capable of fructifying.

Where *fructificative* and purely propagative generations of bions proceed alternately from one another, it is also quite natural to speak of alternating generations.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 125.

fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fructified*, ppr. *fructifying*. [< ME. *fructifien*, *fructefien*, also *frutefien*, < OF. *fructifier*, *fructefier*, F. *fructifier* = Sp. Pg. *fructificar* = It. *fruttificare*, < LL. *fructificare*, bear fruit, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *intrans.* To bear or produce fruit.

Applyinge our bookes, not losynge our tyme,
May *fructifye* and go forwarde here in good doynge.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

In respect of that their wickednesse, which suruiued them, and hath *fructified* unto vs.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

Not forgetting to regret that any gentleman's cultivation of logic should *fructify* in the shape of irrepressible tendencies to suicide. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 344.

II. *trans.* To make fruitful; render productive; fertilize: as, to *fructify* the earth.

Let a man, out of the mightiness of his spirit, *fructify* foreign countries with his blood, for the good of his own, and thus he shall be answered.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

fructiparous (fruk-tip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing an abnormal number of pistils or fruits from a single flower. [Rare.]

fructist (fruk'tist), *n.* Same as *fructicist*.

fructose (fruk'tōs), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ose*.] In *chem.*, a sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, which exists in an inactive and two active forms. *l*-Fructose is found in honey and sweet fruits, always with an equal quantity of *d*-glucose. Both are also formed by the inversion of cane-sugar. *l*-Fructose is levorotatory, but is called by some authorities *d*-fructose because of its relationships. Also called *fruit-sugar*.

fructual (fruk'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-al*.] Fruitful. *Davies.* [Rare.]

It is *fructual*, let it be so in operation. It gives us the fruit of life; let us return it the fruits of obedience.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 362.

fructuary (fruk'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *fructuaries* (-riz). [< L. *fructuarius*, of or belonging to fruit, LL. and ML. of or belonging to the use or profits, usufructuary, < *fructus* (*fructu-*), fruit: see *fruit*.] One who enjoys the produce or profits of anything.

fructuation (fruk-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ation*.] Produce; fruit.

Knowing with what superabundant population the first *fructuation* of an advancing society is loaded.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities (1782), p. 60.

fructuous† (fruk'tū-us), *a.* [< ME. *fructuous* (also *frutuose*), < OF. **fructueux*, F. *fructueux* = Pr. *fructuos* = Sp. Pg. *fructuoso* = It. *fruttuoso*, < L. *fructuosus*, abounding in fruit, fruitful, < *fructus* (*fructu-*), fruit: see *fruit*.] **1.** Fruitful; fertile; productive.

Beth *fructuous*, and that in litel space.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 73.

Wel may that Lond be called delytable and a *fructuous* Lond, that was bebledd and moysted with the precyouse Blode of oure Lord Jesu Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

2. Causing fertility.

If water were of the oun nature *fructuous*, it must needs follow that it self alone, and at all times, should be able to produce fruit. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 812.

So rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'er-abound.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

fructuously† (fruk'tū-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *fructuouslye*; < *fructuous* + *-ly*[2].] In a fructuous or fruitful manner; fruitfully; fertilely.

Who so ever prechithe *fructuouslye* the worde of God, he winithe the fadir, and biyith Crist.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 233.

fructuousness† (fruk'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fructuous or fruitful; fruitfulness; fertility. *Imp. Dict.*

fructure† (fruk'tūr), *n.* [< L. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ure*.] Use; fruition; enjoyment.

frugal (frö'gal), *a.* [< OF. *frugal*, F. *frugal* = Sp. Pg. *frugal* = It. *frugale*, < L. *frugalis*, economical, frugal, also pertaining to fruits, < *frux* (*frug-*), usually in pl. *fruges*, the fruits of the earth, produce of the fields; used in dat. sing. *frugi* (lit. 'for fruit' or 'for food') as adj., useful, fit, frugal; from the same source as *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit*.] **1.** Economical in use or expenditure; avoiding unnecessary expenditure either of money or of anything else which is to be used or consumed; sparing; not prodigal or lavish.

No man than hee more *frugal* of two pretious things in mans life, his time and his revenue. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Though on pleasure she was bent,
She had a *frugal* mind. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

2. Characterized by or indicating economy.

Pinching and paring he might furnish forth
A *frugal* board, bare sustenance, no more.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 65.

=Syn. Choice, careful, chary, thrifty.

frugality (frö-gal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *frugalité* = Sp. *frugalidad* = Pg. *frugalidade* = It. *frugalità*, < L. *frugalita*(*t-*)*s*, economy, thriftiness, temper-

ance, frugality, < *frugalis*, frugal: see *frugal*.] 1. The quality of being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery.

He that cleareth by degrees induceth a habit of *frugality*, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

The wise *frugality*, that does not give
A life to saving, but that saves to live.
Crabbe, Works, I. 52.

2. A prudent and sparing use or appropriation of anything.

In this *frugality* of your praises some things I cannot omit. *Dryden*, Fables, Ded.

=Syn. *Thrift*, etc. See *economy*.

frugally (frō'gal-i), *adv.* In a frugal or saving manner; with economy; sparingly.

Plato seemed too *frugally* politick, who allowed no larger monument then would contain four heroick verses, and designed the most barren ground for sepulture.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-Burial, iii.

That part of the Shows [yearly Panegyrics] being *frugally* abolished, the employment of City Poet ceased.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 90, note.

frugalness (frō'gal-nes), *n.* The quality of being frugal; frugality.

fruggan, fruggin (frug'an, -in), *n.* [E. dial. *fruggan*, < ME. *frogon, furgon, furgun, furgone*, < OF. *fourgon*, an oven-fork: see *fourgon*.] An oven-fork; a pole with which the ashes in an oven are stirred.

frugiferous (frō-jif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *frugifère* = Pg. It. *frugifero*, < L. *frugifer*, < *frux* (*frug-*), fruits of the earth (see *frugal*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing fruit or grain; fruitful; fructiferous. [Rare.]

And God said, behold I give you every *frugiferous* herb which is upon the face of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica, i. 29.

Frugivora (frō-jiv'ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruits, + *vorare*, devour.] A division of the order *Chiroptera*, including the fruit-eating bats of the warmer parts of the old world, such as the so-called "flying-foxes." The head resembles that of a dog in shape; there is no peculiar formation of the ears or nose; the pyloric division of the stomach is enormously lengthened; and there are dental characters correspondent to the frugivorous regimen of the species. There is in nearly all the species a claw upon the second digit of the hand, never present in the insectivorous bats. See cuts under *flying-fox*, *fruit-bat*, and *Pteropus*. The *Frugivora* are also called *Megachiroptera*. The term is contrasted with *Insectivora* or *Animalivora*.

frugivorous (frō-jiv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *frugivore* = Pg. It. *frugivoro*, < L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruits, + *vorare*, devour.] 1. Feeding on fruits, especially soft fruits, as many mammals, birds, etc., those which feed on small hard fruits, as seeds and grain, being distinguished usually as *granivorous*.

The anatomy of the human stomach . . . and the formation of the teeth clearly place man in the class of *frugivorous* animals. *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, ii.

2. Specifically, in *mammal.*, pertaining to the ★*Frugivora*.

fruit (frōt), *n.* [< ME. *fruit, frute, frut*, sometimes *froit, froyt, fryt*, < OF. *fruit*, F. *fruit* = Pr. *frut, frug* = Sp. Pg. *fruto* = It. *frutto* = OS. *fruht* = OFries. *frucht* = D. *vrucht* (and *fruit*, < F.) = MLG. *vrucht* = OHG. *fruht*, MHG. *vruht*, G. *frucht* = Icel. *fruktr* = Sw. *frukt* = Dan. *frugt*, < L. *fructus* (*fructu-*), an enjoying, enjoyment, usually in concrete sense, proceeds, product, produce, fruit, income, etc., < *frui* (orig. **frugvi*) (cf. *frux* (*frug-*), fruit), pp. *fructus* (*fructu-*), also *fruitus*, enjoy, use, = AS. *brūcan*, use, E. *brook*[2], endure: see *brook*[2]. Hence also, from L. *frui*, E. *fructify, fructuous, frugal, frument, frumenty*, etc.] 1. In a general sense, any product of vegetable growth useful to men or animals, as grapes, figs, corn, cotton, flax, and all cultivated plants. [In this comprehensive sense the word is generally used in the plural.]

Frut and corn ther faylede. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 378.

Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and shalt gather in the *fruits* thereof. Ex. xxiii. 10.

That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly [natural] *fruits* of the earth, so that in due time we may enjoy them.
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

2. In a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds, as wheat, rye, oats, apples, pears, nuts, etc.

Wha sall bere the *frwytt* be-fore Criste that has noghte the floure? *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Fruit of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell,
She gathers, tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton*, P. L., v. 341.

Wearing his wisdom lightly, like the *fruit*
Which in our winter woodland looks a flower.
Tennyson, A Dedication.

3. In a still more limited sense, an edible succulent product of a plant, normally covering and including the seeds, as the apple, orange, lemon, peach, pear, plum, a berry, a melon, etc.; in a collective sense, such products in the aggregate.

But of all maner of meate, the moost daungerous is that whiche is of *fruites* (fruitz crudz), as cheres, small cheryse (guingues), great cherise (gascongnes).
Du Guez's Introductorie, p. 1073, quoted in Babees Book [(E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 85.

Or little pitted speck in garner'd *fruit*,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

4. In *bot.*, the matured ovary of a plant, consisting of the seeds and their pericarp, and including whatever may be incorporated with it; also, the spores of cryptogams and the organs accessory to them. The kinds of fruit are very numerous, and differ greatly in character and degree of complexity. They have also received many names, but they may for the most part be grouped under the following classes: *simple fruits*, which consist of a single matured pistil; *aggregate fruits*, composed of a cluster of carpels belonging to the same flower, and crowded together upon the common receptacle; *multiple* or *collective fruits*, formed by the aggregation of the pistils of several flowers into one mass; and *accessory* or *anthocarpous fruits*, in which the true pericarp (belonging essentially to one of the preceding groups) is incorporated with or inclosed by an enlargement of some adjacent organ or organs, which becomes the most conspicuous portion of the fruit.

5. The produce of animals; offspring; young: as, the *fruit* of the womb, of the loins, of the body.

When a shepe is with *frute*, hering the thonder she casteth her *frute* and bringeth it ded to the worlde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 221.

The Lord hath sworn in truth unto David; . . . Of the *fruit* of thy body will I set upon thy throne. Ps. cxxxii. 11.

King Edward's *fruit*, true heir to the English crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

6. A product in general; anything produced by or resulting from effort of any kind, or by or from any cause; outcome, effect, result, or consequence: as, the *fruits* of victory; the *fruit* of folly.

They shall eat the *fruit* of their doings. Isa. iii. 10.

Mr. Vane declared the occasion of this meeting, . . . and the *fruit* aimed at, viz. a more firm and friendly uniting of minds. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 211.

The final and permanent *fruits* of liberty are wisdom, moderation, and mercy. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Brandied fruit. See *brandied*.—**Compound fruits**, such fruits as consist of several ovaries.—**Forbidden fruit.** See *forbidden*.—**Small fruits**, fruits raised in market-gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and ★currants.

fruit (frōt), *v. i.* [< *fruit*, *n.*] To produce fruit; come into bearing.

Curiously enough, at a little distance from the sandy levels or alluvial flats of the sea-shore, the sea-loving cocoa-nut will not bring its nuts to perfection. It will grow, indeed, but it will not thrive or *fruit* in due season.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 59.

In the latitude of Southern Pennsylvania and Virginia, it is rather common for this exotic [the gingko-tree] to *fruit*. *Science*, VI. 103.

fruitage (frō'tāj), *n.* [Formerly also *frutage*; < OF. *fruitage*, < *fruit*, fruit, + *-age*.] 1. Fruits collectively; fruitery.

A sumptuous covered table, decked with all sortes of exquisite delicates and dainties, of patisserie, *frutages*, and confections.
Quoted by *Brydges*, British Bibliographer, IV. 315.

Above, beneath, around his hapless head,
Trees of all kinds delicious *fruitage* spread.
Pope, Odyssey, xii.

Now loaded trees resign their annual store,
And on the ground the mellow *fruitage* pour.
Beattie, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, vii.

2. The bearing or production of fruit or result.

Follow such a ministry to its *fruitage* in one character ripened under its influence. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 280.

3. A painted or sculptured representation of fruit; a fruit-piece.

There are sundry other ornaments likewise belonging to the freeze, such as encarpa, festoons, and *frutages*.
Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

The cornices above consist of *frutages* and festoons.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

fruit-alcohol (frōt'al″kō-hol), *n.* Alcohol derived from the juice of fruit, as distinguished from wood-alcohol, etc.

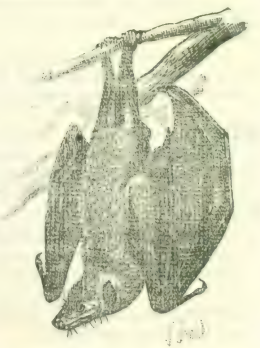
fruit-bat (frōt'bat), *n.* A fruit-eating or frugivorous bat of the family *Pteropodidæ*, or suborder *Frugivora*; a fox-bat or flying-fox. See cut in next column.

fruit-bearer (frōt'bār″ėr), *n.* That which produces fruit.

fruit-bearing (frōt'bār″ing), *a.* Producing fruit.

fruit-bud (frōt'-bud), *n.* A bud that contains the germ of fruit; a bud that will, under favorable circumstances, produce fruit.

fruit-cake (frōt'-kāk), *n.* 1. A rich sweet cake containing fruit, as raisins, citron, currants, etc.—2. In *biol.*, an æthalium.



Fruit-bat (*Cephalotes peronii*).

The cysts [of the *Endosporeæ*] may be united side by side in larger or smaller groups. . . . These composite bodies are termed *fruit-cakes* or æthalia, in view of the fact that the spore-cysts of Fuligo, also called Æthalium —the well-known "flowers of tan"—form a cake of this description. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 841.

fruit-car (frōt'kär), *n.* A railroad-car of special design for the carriage of fruit and other perishable products requiring ventilation and provision against the effects of undue heat or cold. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

fruit-crow (frōt'krō), *n.* 1. A name of sundry South American birds, as species of the genera *Chasmorhynchus* and *Cephalopterus*. See cut under *arapunga*.—2. *pl.* Specifically, the birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*.

fruit-culture (frōt'kul″tūr), *n.* The systematic cultivation, propagation, or rearing of fruit or fruit-trees.

fruit-dot (frōt'dot), *n.* In *bot.*, the sorus of ferns.

fruit-drier (frōt'drī″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for evaporating and curing fruit, berries, and vegetables. The simplest form is a sheet-iron stove having a number of shelves arranged as baffle-plates or deflectors to cause the hot air to traverse all the spaces between the shelves. The larger driers are buildings furnished with towers sometimes 40 feet high, within which are arranged endless chains supporting at intervals trays of wire netting on which the fruit is placed. A fire is maintained at the base of the tower, and the heated air rises through it, the products of combustion passing away through a chimney. The fresh-cut fruit is laid on the lower tray next the furnace. When full it is raised by means of the chains, and another tray of fruit is put in. By this arrangement the steam from the fresh fruit rises to the trays above, keeping the fruit bathed in steaming vapor. By the time the fruit reaches the top of the tower it has parted with nearly all its moisture and is ready to be packed in dry boxes. Fruit-driers of the latter kind are extensively used in various parts of the United States. Also called *evaporator*.

fruited (frō'ted), *a.* [< *fruit* + *-ed*.] Bearing fruit.

The painted farmhouse shining through the leaves
Of *fruited* orchards bending at its eaves.
Whittier, The Panorama.

fruitent, *v. t.* [< *fruit* + *-en*[1] (3).] To make fruitful. [Rare.]

He . . . may as well ask . . . why thou usest the influences of heaven to *fruiten* the earth.
Bp. Hall, The Resurrection.

fruiter (frō'tėr), *n.* A vessel employed in the transportation of fruit.

The arrival of a *fruiter* from New Orleans was celebrated with bacchanalian orgies.
★ *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 671.

fruiterer (frō'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *fruit* + *-er*[1], *-er*[2], the term. reduplicated as in *poulterer*, etc. Cf. F. *fruitier*, a fruit-producer, = Pr. *fruchier, fruitier* = Sp. *frutero* = Pg. *fruteiro*, fruiterer.] One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

The very same day did I fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's Inn.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

fruitery (frō'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fruiteries* (-iz). [Formerly also **frutery, frutry*; < F. *fruiterie*, < *fruit*, fruit: see *fruit* and *-ery*.] 1. Fruit collectively.

He sowde and planted in his proper grange
(Upon som savage stock) som *frutry* strange.
Du Bartas (trans.).

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.—3. A fruit-house, or hothouse for raising fruit; a fruit-garden or orchard. [Rare in all uses.]

Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, when the small *fruitery* seems
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

They assented to Mr. Beckendorff's proposition of visiting his *fruitery*. *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, vi. 7.

fruitesteret, *n.* [ME.; mod. as if **fruitster*, < *fruit* + *-ster*.] A female seller of fruit.

And right anon thanne comen tombesteres,
Fetys and smale, and yonge *frutesteres*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 16.

★**fruit-fly** (fröt'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Muscidæ* and genus *Drosophila*, the larvæ of which are found in decaying fruit, preserves, etc. The adult flies are small yellowish species with transparent wings.



Fruit-fly (*Drosophila ampelophila*). (Cross shows natural size.)

fruitful (fröt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *fruitefull*; < *fruit* + *-ful*.] **1.** Productive of, abounding in, or favorable to the growth of fruit, or useful vegetation in general: as, a *fruitful* country or soil; a *fruitful* season; *fruitful* showers.

Hilles, knolles, . . . tries [trees] *fruitefull*, and cedres alle. Ps. cxlviii. 9 (ME. version).

This countrey beinge *fruitefull* and aboundante of all thinges was taken by the Scithians. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 140.

Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6.

2. Bearing offspring; prolific; not barren.

God said unto them [Adam and Eve], Be *fruitful*, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it. Gen. i. 28.

Hear, nature, hear; . . .
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature *fruitful!* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Hail, mother of mankind, whose *fruitful* womb
Shall fill the world. *Milton*, P. L., v. 388.

3. Productive of results; yielding, bringing, or favoring production or acquisition in any respect: as, a *fruitful* enterprise or journey; *fruitful* investigations or thoughts; *fruitful* in expedients or in crimes.

Add not more misery
To a man that's *fruitful* in afflictions.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

Melancholy is far more *fruitful* of Thoughts than any other Humour. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 30.

The closest and most *fruitful* attention therefore implies the maximum of concentration. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 79.

4†. Plenteous; copious; bountiful.

One *fruitful* meal would set me to 't. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
No, nor the *fruitful* river in the eye, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Fruitful mark or **principle**, in *logic*, a mark or principle from which many consequences can be deduced.—**Fruitful signs**, in *astrol.*, Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces: so called because supposed to be favorable to marriage.—**Syn.** *Rich, Fertile, Fruitful, Prolific, Productive.* That which is *rich* or *fertile* is capable of producing abundantly by proper husbandry; that which is *fruitful, prolific*, or *productive* does produce abundantly. *Rich* and *fertile* seem to have a primary reference to soil; *fruitful* to trees and plants; *prolific* to animals, including man; *productive* has a general application to whatever may be said to produce: but all have widely extended figurative uses: as, a *rich* field of investigation; a *fertile* brain; a *fruitful* idea; a *prolific* source of mischief.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field, so *fertile* that without my cultivating it has given me two harvests in a summer, and in both oppressed the reaper. *Dryden*, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

A large and *fruitful* mind should not so much labour what to speak as to find what to leave unspoken. *Rich* soils are often to be weeded. *Bacon*, To Coke.

It [Ireland] has been *prolific* in statesmen, warriors, and poets. *S. S. Prentiss*, Speech on Sending Relief to Ireland.

Productive as the sun. *Pope*, Chorus in Brutus, l. 24.

fruitfully (fröt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a fruitful manner; plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off; if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

fruitfulness (fröt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; fertility; fecundity; exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

The water is more productive than the earth. Nay, the earth hath no *fruitfulness* without showers or dews; for all the herbs, and flowers, and fruit are produced and thrive by the water. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 32.

fruit-gatherer (fröt'ga*TH*'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which gathers fruit; specifically, a device for gathering fruit from trees, as a pair of shears attached to the end of a pole, and operated by means of a cord. In this device a bag or basket is commonly fastened to the pole below the shears, to catch the fruit as it falls. Also called *fruit-picker*.

fruit-house (fröt'hous), *n.* A house specially devised for storing fruit.

fruitiness (frö'ti-nes), *n.* The essential or characteristic quality of fruit; in the case of wine, the quality of retaining a marked taste of the grape.

fruiting (frö'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fruit*, *v.*] The production of fruit.

The year 1865 was highly favourable for the *fruiting* of all the bushes. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 290.

fruition (frö-ish'on), *n.* [< OF. *fruition* = Pr. *fruicio* = Sp. *fruición* = Pg. *fruição* = It. *fruizione*, < LL. *fruitio(n-)*, < *frui*, pp. *fruitus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] The enjoyment or attainment of anything desired; realization of results: as, the *fruition* of one's labors or hopes.

The dainties here
Are least what they appear;
Though sweet in hopes, yet in *fruition* sour.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 3.

The *fruition* of Liberty is not so pleasing as a conceit of the want of it is irksome. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 48.

Let the *fruition* of things bless the possession of them, and think it more satisfaction to live richly than die rich. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 7.

fruitive (frö'i-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *fruitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *fruitivo*, < L. *frui*, pp. *fruitus*, commonly *fructus*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] Pertaining to or arising from fruition. [Rare.]

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven to know how happy we shall be when there. *Boyle.*

Contemplation is a *fruitive* possession of verities, which flowers the minde doth no longer gather or collect but rather hold in her hand ready made up in nosegays that she is smelling to. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xxi. § 4.

fruit-jar (fröt'jär), *n.* A large-mouthed bottle or jar, usually fitted with a glass or metal cap for excluding air, used for preserving fruit; a preserve-jar.

fruit-knife (fröt'nīf), *n.* A knife having a blade of some material not affected by the acid juice of fruit, generally silver, used for paring and cutting fruit.

fruitless (fröt'les), *a.* [ME. *fruytles*; < *fruit* + *-less*.] **1.** Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit or offspring: as, a *fruitless* plant; a *fruitless* marriage.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe, . . .
No son of mine succeeding. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Therefore, despite of *fruitless* chastity, . . .
That on the earth would breed a scarcity
And barren dearth of daughters and of sons,
Be prodigal. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 751.

Revolving seasons, *fruitless* as they pass,
See it [Etna] an uniform'd and idle mass.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 25.

2. Productive of or attended by no advantage or good result; ineffective; useless; idle: as, a *fruitless* attempt; a *fruitless* controversy.

Of ilk idel word, spoken in vayne: that es to say, that war *fruytles*. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 5665.

They in mutual accusation spent
The *fruitless* hours. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1188.

There is never a Town that lieth open to the Sea but Acapulco; and therefore our search was commonly *fruitless*, as now. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 251.

It would be *fruitless* to deny my exultation when I saw my little ones about me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

=**Syn. 1.** Barren, unprofitable, profitless.—**2.** *Ineffectual, Unavailing*, etc. (see *useless*); vain, idle, abortive, bootless, futile.

fruitlessly (fröt'les-li), *adv.* In a fruitless manner; without any valuable effect; idly; vainly; unprofitably.

Since therefore after this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth, we shall surcease our inquisition. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the Priestess, by those words, design'd.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

fruitlessness (fröt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fruitless or unprofitable.

It is no marvill if those that mocke at goodnesse be plagued with continuall *fruitlessnesse*. *Bp. Hall*, Mephibosheth and Ziba.

fruitlet (fröt'let), *n.* [< *fruit* + *-let*.] A small fruit.

The pappus, or ring of down, though it still exists as a sort of dying rudiment on each *fruitlet* of the burrs, is reduced greatly in size. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 107.

fruit-loft (fröt'lôft), *n.* An upper floor used for the preservation or storage of fruit.

fruit-picker (fröt'pik″ėr), *n.* Same as *fruit-gatherer*.

fruit-piece (fröt'pēs), *n.* A pictured or sculptured representation of fruit.

fruit-pigeon (fröt'pij″on), *n.* A general name of the very numerous old-world pigeons of the genera *Carpophaga* and *Treron*. Green is the prevailing color of these birds, and fruit their principal food, whence the name.



Bronze Fruit-pigeon (*Carpophaga ænea*).

fruit-press (fröt'pres), *n.* A domestic apparatus for extracting juices from fruit.

fruit-sugar (fröt'shûg″ėr), *n.* Same as *l-fructose*.

fruit-tree (fröt'trē), *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or a tree whose principal value consists in the fruit it produces, as the cherry-tree, apple-tree, or pear-tree.

And they took strong cities, and a fat land, and possessed . . . vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruit trees* in abundance. Neh. ix. 25.

By yonder blessed moon I swear,
That tips with silver all these *fruit-tree* tops.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

fruit-trencher[1] (fröt'tren″chėr), *n.* A small wooden tray, answering the purpose of a dessert-plate, formerly used for fruit and the like. It was often richly painted with ornamental designs and inscriptions, mottoes, etc.

fruit-trencher[2]**†**, *n.* One who makes trenches or digs in an orchard.

This is a piece of sapience not worth the brain of a *fruit-trencher*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

★**fruit-worm** (fröt'wėrm), *n.* The larva or grub of some insect that injures fruit.—**Gooseberry fruit-worm**, the larva of *Dakruma convolutella*, a small phycid moth which lays its eggs on young gooseberry-bushes. The pale-green and very active larva feeds upon the fruit, often fastening several berries together; it transforms to a pupa within a silken cocoon on the ground, and hibernates in this condition. There being but one annual generation, the best remedies are hand-picking, and burning the leaves and rubbish under the bushes in winter. See cut under *Dakruma*.—**Orange fruit-worm**, *Trypeta ludens*, the grub of a dipterous fly of Mexico, or *Ceratitis citriperda*, another insect of the same family, which attacks oranges in Madeira.

fruity (frö'ti), *a.* [< *fruit* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavor of fruit: as, *fruity* port.—**2.** Fruitful. [Rare.]

Frullani's formula. See *formula*.

frument†, *n.* [= Pg. It. *frumento*, < L. *frumentum*, grain, corn (cf. LL. *frūmen*, a gruel or porridge made of corn), allied to *frux* (*frug-*) and *fructus*, fruit, < *frui*, enjoy: see *fruit*.] **1.** Grain; corn; wheat.

In Fraunce and Spaine bruers steep their wheat or *frument* in water, and mash it for their drinke of divers sorts. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

2. Same as *frumenty*.

An honourable feest in the great halle of Westmynster was kepte, where the kynge, syttynge in his astate, was seruyd with iii. coursys, as herevnder ensuyth, *Frument* with venyson, etc. *Fabyan*, Chron., II., an. 1530.

frumentaceous (frö-men-tā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *frumentáceo*, *frumenticio* = Pg. *frumentaceo* (cf. F. *frumentacé*), < LL. *frumentaceus*, of grain, < *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument*.] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.

Wheat, barley, rye, millet, &c., are *frumentaceous* plants. *Rees's Cyc.*

frumentarious (frö-men-tā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *frumentaire* = It. *frumentario*, < L. *frumentarius*, of or belonging to grain or corn, < *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument*.] Pertaining to wheat or other grain; frumentaceous.

frumentation (frö-men-tā'shon), *n.* [= It. *frumentazione*, < L. *frumentatio(n-)*, a providing or distributing of grain, < *frumentari*, fetch or provide grain, forage, < *frumentum*, grain: see *frument*.] Among the ancient Romans, a public distribution of corn to the needy or discontented populace.

frumentum (frö-men'tum), *n.* [L.: see *frument*, *frumenty*.] Wheat or other grain.—**Spiritus frumenti**, in *phar.*, whisky.

frumenty (frö'men-ti), *n.* [Also written *frumety*, and, more commonly, *furmenty*, *furmety*; early mod. E. *furmentie*, *firmentie*, etc. (see *furmenty*); < ME. *frumenty*, *frumentee*, *furmente*, < OF. *frumentee*, late *froumentee* (in form repr.

L. *frumentatus*, pp. of *frumentari*, provide grain or corn), < L. *frumentum*, grain, corn: see *frument.*] **1.** A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned, especially used in England and in some of the southern United States at Christmas.

Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies, Nor Dagger *frumenty*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

After we had thus dryed our selues, she brought vs into an Inner roome, where she set on the bord standing a long the house somewhat like *frumentie*, sodden venison, and rosted fish. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 84.

And we are going to have real *frumenty* and yule cakes. *J. H. Ewing*, The Peace Egg.

2. Wheat mashed for brewing.

The wheat is crushed and mixed with water. This *frumenty* is allowed to ferment. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 197.

frumetary†, *n.* A corrupt form of *frumenty*.

The fifth book is of pease-porridge; under which we included *frumetary*, water gruel, &c. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, ix.

frumgild†, **frumgyld**†, *n.* [AS. *frumgyld*, < *fruma* (in comp. *frum-*), the first (= Icel. *frum* = Goth. *fruma*, the first, ult. the same as AS. *forma*, the first: see *former*[1]), + *gild*, *gyld*, payment: see *gild*[2], *geld*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, toward the recompense of his murder.

frump (frump), *v.* [E. dial. in all senses; origin obscure. Cf. *frumple.*] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To be rude to; insult; snub; rebuke.

I pray you, read there; I am abus'd and *frump'd*, sir, By a great man, that may do ill by authority. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

2. To fabricate or patch up (a tale).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be rude.—**2.** To go about gossiping.—**3.** To complain without cause. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

frump (frump), *n.* [See the verb.] **1**†. A taunt; a jeer; a flout; a snub; also (plural) sulks.

The Greeks call it Micterismus, we may terme it a fleering *frumpe*, as he that said to one whose wordes he beleued not, no doubt Sir of that. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

If [a man] be cleanly, they (women) term him proud, if mean in apparel, a sloven; if tall, a lungis, if short, a dwarf; if bold, blunt, if shamefaced, a coward; insomuch that they have neither mean in their *frumps* nor measure in their folly. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

2†. A deception; a hoax.

To tell one a leae, to give a *frump*. *Hollyband's Treasurie*, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A dowdy woman or girl, particularly when also cross or ill-tempered; a hag.

The Kings, and the Aces, and all the best trumps Get into the hands of the other old *frumps*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 157.

The old-fashioned *frump*, a very hard winter, had laid in great stores of snow with great raving winds. *Elizabeth S. Sheppard*, Charles Auchester.

4. A gossip. [Prov. Eng.]

frumpert†, *n.* [< *frump*, *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] A mocker. *Colgrave.*

frumpery†, *n.* [< *frump*, *n.*, + *-ery.*] Reproach; abuse. *Davies.*

Tyndarus attempting too kiss a fayre lasse with a long nose Would needs bee finish, with bitter *frumperye* taunting. *Stanihurst*, Conceits, p. 145.

He hath of men mocks, *frumperies*, and bastonadoes. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 40.

frumpish (frum'pish), *a.* [< *frump*, *n.*, 3, + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Cross-tempered; cross-grained; scornful.

Our Bell . . . looked very *frumpish* and jealous. *Foote*, The Author, ii. 1.

She sits down so, quite *frumpish*, and won't read her lesson to me. *J. Baillie.*

2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress; dowdy. Also *frumpy*.

frumpishness (frum'pish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being frumpish.

frumple†, *v. t.* [< ME. *frumplen*, wrinkle (cf. D. *frommelen*, wrinkle), appar. freq. of *frump*, *v.* Cf. *crumple*, *rumple.*] To wrinkle; crumple; ruffle; disorder.

Frumplyd, rugatus, rugulatus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumple† (frum'pl), *n.* [ME. *frumpylle:* see the verb.] A wrinkle.

Frumpylle, ruga, rugula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 181.

frumpy (frum'pi), *a.* [< *frump* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Same as *frumpish*, 1.

I have been a grumpy, *frumpy*, wayward sort of a woman, a good many years. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xliv.

2. Same as *frumpish*, 2.

I'll take my chance with the well-dressed ones always; I don't believe the *frumpy* [women] are the most sensible. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 94.

frundle†, *n.* A measure equal to two pecks. *Davies.*

A *frundle* of lyme. *Leverton Ch'wardens Accts.*, 1557 (Archæologia, XLI. 362).

frush[1]† (frush), *v.* [< ME. *frusshen*, *fruschen*, *frussche*n, crush, bruise, strike, intr. (also spelled *frouschen*, *frochen*) rush together, dash forward, < OF. *fruisser*, *froisser*, crush, bruise; origin uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* To crush; bruise; break in pieces.

Ther was many a grete growen spere *frusshed* a-sonder, and many a gome to the grounde glode in a stounde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

I like thy armour well; I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all, But I'll be master of it. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 6.

To frush a chicken, to carve or break up a chicken. *Nares.*

II. *intrans.* To rush; dash forward.

Thei rennen to gidre a gret randoum, and thei *frusschen* to gidere fulle fiercely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

When this feerfull freike *frusshet* into batell. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7731.

frush[1]† (frush), *n.* [ME. *frusshe*, *frusche*, < *frusshen*, v. t., frush: see the verb.] **1.** An onset, attack, assault, or collision.

To the Troiens thai turnyt & mekill tene wroght! The *frusshe* was so felle, tho fuerse men betwene, Crakkyng of cristis, crusshyng of speiris. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5851.

2. The noise of collision.

Horrible uproar and *frush* Of rocks that meet in battle. *Southey.*

3. Fragments; debris.

Al the *frushe* and leauings of Greeke, of wrathful Achilles. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 39.

frush[1] (frush), *a.* [< *frush*[1], *v. t.*] Brittle; apt to break and splinter: said of wood. [Obsolete or provincial.]

O wae betide the *frush* saugh wand! . . . It brake into my true love's hand. *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, II. 153.

Supposing thei were baith dead and gone, which, when we think of the *frush* green kail-stock nature of bairns, is no an impossibility. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 59.

frush[2]† (frush), *n.* [Appar. another form of *frosh*, a frog, in imitation of *frush* in other senses; so the equiv. *frog*[2], < *frog*[1]. But perhaps a corruption of OF. *fourche*, *fourchette*, as suggested in the extract from Topsell, below. Cf. also the extract from Florio, under def. 2.] **1.** In *farriery*, same as *frog*[2], 1.

The *Frush* is the tenderest part of the hoove towardes the heele, called of the Italians Fettone; and because it is fashioned like a forked head, the French men call it Furchette, which word our Ferrers, either for not knowing rightly how to pronounce it, or else perhaps for easinesse sake of pronunciation, do make it a monasillable, & pronounce it the *Frush*. *Topsell*, Hist. Foure-footed Beasts (ed. 1608), p. 416.

2. A discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot; thrush.

Forchetta [It.], a disease in a horse called the running *Frush*. *Florio.*

frust (frust), *n.* [< L. *frustum:* see *frustum.*] A section or part; a frustum. [Rare.]

There is a soft æra in every gentle mortal's life when such a story affords more pabulum than all the *frusts* and crusts, and rusts of antiquity, which travellers can cook up for it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 150.

frusta, *n.* Latin plural of *frustum*.

frustrable (frus'trą-bl), *a.* [< LL. *frustrabilis*, that will be disappointed, vain, < L. *frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] Capable of being frustrated or defeated. [Rare.]

frustraneous† (frus-trā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *frustráneo* = Pg. It. *frustraneo*, < L. as if **frustraneus*, < *frustra*, in vain: see *frustrate.*] Vain; useless; unprofitable.

Where the Kings judgement may dissent to the destruction, as it may happ'n, both of himself and the Kingdom, there advice, and no furder, is a most insufficient and *frustraneous* meanes to be provided by Law, in cases of so high concernment. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frustrated*, ppr. *frustrating.* [< L. *frustratus*, pp. of *frustrare*, *frustrari* (> It. *frustrare* = Sp. Pg. *frustrar* = Pr. *frustar*, *frustrar* = F. *frustrer*), deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate, < *frustra*, in vain, without effect, earlier in error, in a state of deception, prop. fem. abl. of **frustrus* for **frudtrus*, < OL. *frus* (*frud-*), L. *fraus* (*fraud-*), deception, error: see *fraud.*] **1.** To make of no avail; bring to nothing; prevent from taking effect or attaining fulfilment; defeat; disappoint; balk: as, to *frustrate* a plan, design, or attempt; to *frustrate* the will or purpose.

Such was the Faithfulness of the Archbishop of Roan, and other the Princes of the Realm to K. Richard, that they opposed Duke John, and *frustrated* all his Practices. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 65.

Thou hast discover'd the plots and *frustrated* the hopes of all the wicked in the Land. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To make null; nullify; render of no effect: as, to *frustrate* a conveyance or deed.

Now thou hast avenged Supplanted Adam, . . . And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 609.

3. To defeat the desire or purpose of; cause to be balked or disappointed; thwart.

There were divers that put in for it, . . . but I found means to *frustrate* them all. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 23.

The English returned without doing any thing to the purpose, being *frustrated* of their opportunity by their deceit. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 186.

I endeavoured to take the advantage of every disappointment, to improve their good sense in proportion as they were *frustrated* in ambition. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

=**Syn.** *Frustrate*, *Foil*, *Thwart*, *Baffle*, *Balk*, are strong words, expressing the complete defeat of any plan or endeavor. *Frustrate*, to make vain, cause to be in vain, bring to naught. *Foil*, to stop, render useless. (*Foil* is not thought to be derived from the use of a foil in fencing, but is associated with it in many minds, and in meaning corresponds with the turning aside of a sword by the address of a fencer.) *Thwart*, literally, to stop by a bar or barrier, cross effectively, defeat. *Baffle*, to check at all points or completely and promptly, so that one is at a loss what to do. *Balk*, to stop in a course, make unable to proceed in a given direction. Perhaps *baffle* expresses most of confusion of mind or bewilderment, and *balk* most of annoyance or vexation.

Every mode which the government invented seems to have been easily *frustrated*, either by the intrepidity of the parties themselves, or by that general understanding which enabled the people to play into one another's hands. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 387.

O! be not proud, nor brag not of thy might, For mastering her that *foil'd* the god of fight! *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 114.

He hath . . . *thwarted* my bargains. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

For Freedom's battle once begun, . . . Though *baffled* oft, is ever won, *Byron*, Giaour, l. 123.

I would not brook my fear Of the other; with a worm I *balked* his fame. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

★ **frustrate** (frus'trāt), *a.* [< L. *frustratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null; void; of no effect.

Their baptism was in all respects as *frustrate* as their crism [confirmation]. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

The sea mocks Our *frustrate* search on land. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

The swain in vain his *frustrate* labour yields, And famish'd dies amidst his ripen'd fields. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 55.

2. Defeated.

And now that my lord be not defeated and *frustrate* of his purpose. Judith xi. 11.

These men fail as often as the rest in their projects, and are as usually *frustrate* of their hopes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 192.

frustrately† (frus'trāt-li), *adv.* In vain.

Great Tuscane dames, as she their towns past by, Wisht her their daughter-in-law, but *frustrately*. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

frustration (frus-trā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *frustratio*(*n-*), < *frustrare*, *frustrari*, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] **1.** The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

At length they received some leters from ye adventurers, . . . by which they heard of their furder crosses and *frustrations*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 138.

He breaks off the whole session, and dismisses them and their grievances with scorn and *frustration*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

2. Specifically, in *astrol.*, the cutting off or preventing, by one aspect, of anything shown by another.

frustrative (frus'trą-tiv), *a.* [< *frustrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to frustrate or defeat; disappointing; thwarting.

frustratory† (frus'trą-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *frustratoire* = Pr. *frustratori* = Sp. Pg. It. *frustratorio*, < LL. *frustratorius*, deceptive, deceitful, < *frustrator*, a deceiver, delayer, < L. *frustrare*, *frustrari*, deceive, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] Making void or of no effect; that renders null.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

frustret†, *v. t.* [< OF. *frustrer*, F. *frustrer*, < L. *frustrare*, frustrate: see *frustrate.*] To frustrate.

Haue these that yet doo craul Vpon all fowre, and cannot stand at all, Withstood your fury, and repulst your powrs, *Frustred* your rams, fiered your flying towrs? *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

frustule (frus'tūl), *n.* [< LL. *frustulum*, a small piece, little bit, dim. of L. *frustum:* see *frus-*

tum.] **1.** A small fragment. [Rare.]—**2.** The silicious shell of a diatom; a testule. It consists of two valves, one somewhat larger than the other, and closing over it like the lid of a box. This overlapping edge is called the *girdle* and the side of the frustule presenting the valve or girdle is called the *valve* or *girdle view*.

frustulent (frus'tū-lent), *a.* [< L. *frustulentus*, full of small pieces, < *frustum*, a small piece: see *frustum*.] Abounding in fragments. [Rare.]

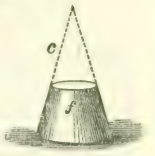
frustulose (frus'tū-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *frustulum*, a small piece: see *frustule*.] In *bot.*, consisting of small fragments or frustules.

frustum (frus'tum), *n.*; pl. *frusta*, *frustums* (-tă, -tumz). [< L. *frustum*, a piece, bit, a part. Cf. Gr. *θραυστός*, broken, brittle, *θραῦσμα*, a fragment, < *θραύειν*, break in pieces.] **1.** A piece; particularly, a remaining piece of something of which a part is lacking, as the drum of a column.

She minced the sanguine flesh in *frustums* fine.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

Athens had a great temple on the Acropolis, contemporary with these, and the *frusta* of its columns still remain.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 242.

2. In *geom.*, the part of a solid next the base, left after cutting off the top part by a plane parallel to the base; or the part of any solid between two planes, which may be either parallel or inclined to each other: as, the *frustum* of a cone, of a pyramid, of a conoid, of a spheroid, or of a sphere. The frustum of a sphere is any part comprised between two parallel sections; and the middle frustum of a sphere is that whose ends are equal circles. In the figure the dotted line, *c*, indicates the part of the cone cut off to form the frustum, *f*.



Frustum of a Cone.

frutage† (frö'tāj), *n.* See *fruitage*.

frutescence (frö-tes'ens), *n.* [< *frutescen(t)* + *-ce.*] Shrubbiness. [Rare.]

frutescent (frö-tes'ent), *a.* [Short for **fruticescent*, < L. *fruticescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fruticescere*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.] In *bot.*, having the appearance or habit of a shrub; shrubby, or becoming shrubby: as, a *frutescent* stem.

frutex (frö'teks), *n.*; pl. *frutices* (-ti-sēz). [L., a shrub, a bush.] In *bot.*, a shrub; a plant having a woody, durable stem, but smaller than a tree.

frutical† (frö'ti-kal), *a.* [< L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

This shrubbe or *frutical* plant [shrubby trefoil] hath . . . many singular and excellent vertues contained in it.
Gerard, Herball, p. 1129. (*Latham.*)

fruticant† (frö'ti-kant), *a.* [< L. *frutican(t-)s*, ppr. of *fruticare*, also *fruticari*, put forth shoots, sprout, become bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, bush.] Full of shoots.

These we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous, *fruticant*, and shrubby. *Evelyn*, Sylva, Int., § 3.

frutices, *n.* Plural of *frutex*.

Fruticicola (frö-ti-sik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, + *colere*, inhabit.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, a genus of saxicoline birds, differing little from *Saxicola*, and including such species as the whinchat and stonechat, called by him *bush-chats*.

fruticose (frö'ti-kōs), *a.* [< L. *fruticosus*, shrubby, bushy, < *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub, a bush.] **1.** Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby: as, a *fruticose* stem.—**2.** In *lichenology* having the thallus attached only by a narrow base, from which it ascends in a branching, shrub-like form.

They [green bodies] may consist of isolated cells, or groups of cells, as in most *fruticose* or foliaceous lichens.
Bessey, Botany, p. 301.

fruticous (frö'ti-kus), *a.* Same as *fruticose*.

fruticulose (frö-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *fruticulus*, dim. of L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), a shrub.] Growing like or resembling a small shrub.

frutify†, *v. t.* [In form suggesting *fructify*, ME. *fructifien*, *frutefyen*.] In the following passage used for *notify*: a humorous blunder.

The Jew having done me wrong, doth cause me, as my father, being I hope an old man, shall *frutify* unto you——.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

frutry†, *n.* See *fruitery*.

fry[1] (frī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fried*, ppr. *frying*. [< ME. *fryen*, *frien*, < OF. *frire*, F. *frire* = Pr. *frir*, *fregir* = Sp. *freir* = Pg. *frigir* = It. *friggere*, < L. *frigere*, roast, parch, fry, = Gr. *φρύγειν*, parch, = Skt. √ *bhrajj*, roast.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dress by heating or roasting with fat in a pan over a fire; cook and prepare for eating in a frying-pan: as, to *fry* meat or vegetables.

Off *fryed* metes be ware, for they ar fumose in dede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

One of these cocks of the mountain shall be *fried*, since gridiron is not. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

2. Figuratively, to vex; agitate.

Whether she walks, or sits, or stands, or lies,
Her wretched self still in her self she *fries*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 218.

3†. To heat; parch; render torrid. [Rare.]

For Africa, had not the industrious Portugals ranged her vnknowne parts, who would haue sought for wealth amongst those *fried* Regions of blacke brutish negars?
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 181.

To have other fish to fry. See *fish*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be subjected to heat in a pan containing fat over a fire; hence, to suffer a frying effect from great heat; simmer as if in bubbling fat.

In his owene grece I made hym *frye*
For anger, and for verray jelousie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 487.

My blandishments were fewel to that fire
Wherein he *fry'd*. *Drayton*, Pierce Gaveston.

Earth and seas in fire and flame shall *fry*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

As well might Men who in a Fever *fry*
Mathematick Doubts debate.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

2†. To ferment, as in the stomach, or, figuratively, in the mind; undergo a seething process.

To keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

That [the Kettell] indeed he allowed equally to be distributed, and that was halfe a pint of wheat, and as much barley boyled with water for a man a day, and this having *fryed* some 26. weekes in the ships hold, contained as many wormes as graines.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 154.

What kindling motions in their breasts do *fry*.'
Fairfax.

3†. To be agitated; boil.

Ye might have seene the frothy billowes *fry*
Under the ship, as thorough them she went.
Spenser, F. Q. II. xii. 45.

★ **fry**[1] (frī), *n.*; pl. *fries* (frīz). [< *fry*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which is fried; a dish of anything fried.

This came from
The Indies, and eats five crowns a day in *fry*,
Ox-livers, and brown paste.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, iii. 1.

2. A state of mental ferment or agitation: as, ★he keeps himself in a constant *fry*.

fry[2] (frī), *n.* [< ME. *fry*, seed, offspring, < Icel. *frjō*, *fræ* = Sw. Dan. *frö*, seed, = Goth. *fraiw*, seed. The F. *frai*, formerly *fray*, *fraye*, spawning, spawn, young fish, means also wear, being the verbal n. of *frayer*, rub, wear; of fishes, milt (see *fray*[2]); it is thus quite unrelated to the E. word.] **1**†. Seed; offspring: especially with reference to human beings.

Noe, to the, and to al thi *fry*
My blyssyng graunt I.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 24.

That seaventy Exiles with vn-hallowed *Frie*
Couer the face of all the World well-nigh.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. A swarm, as of children or any small animals, now specifically of little fishes; a number of small or insignificant objects: often used in contempt.

And them before the *fry* of children yong
Their wanton sportes and childish mirth did play.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 7.

Whose poisonous spawn
Ingenders such a *fry* of speckled villainies.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 2.

What a *fry* of fools are here!
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 2.

A great *frie* of young children.
Kennett, MS. Lansdowne, 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

To sever . . . the good fish from the other *fry*. *Milton.*

In particular—**3.** The young of the salmon or of trout at a certain stage of their development.

Salmon ova are obtained from the rivers Doon, Stinchar, and Minnock, and the *fry* turned again into these rivers when about six weeks old. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 226.

Small fry, small or young creatures collectively, as young babies or children; persons or things of no importance.

We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty *small fry*. *H. Walpole.*

fry[3] (frī), *n.*; pl. *fries* (frīz). [E. dial.; origin obscure.] **1**†. A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*—**2.** A drain. *Halliwell.*

fryer (frī'ėr), *n.* [< *fry*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which fries.

Hardly had the snoring of the snorers ceased, when the frying of the *fryers* began.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

2. A bird, a fish, or the like, intended or suitable for frying. Compare *roaster*.

Keen and quiet fire told upon the *fryer*, the first course of the feast. *T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

fryery (frī'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fryeries* (-iz). [< *fry*[1] + *-ery.*] A place where articles of food are fried and sold. [Rare.]

Opposite the old bread woman was a greasy fritter bakery, or *fryery*, which was a centre of attraction.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 668.

frying (frī'ing), *n.* [< ME. *fryynge*, *friinge*, verbal n. of *fryen*, *frien*, fry.] The act of dressing with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire.

This zenne [sin] is the dyeueles panne of helle, huerinne he maketh his *friinges*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

★ **frying-pan** (frī'ing-pan), *n.* [< ME. *friyngpan*, *fryyngpan*, *fryyngepann*; < *frying* + *pan.*] A shallow pan, commonly of iron, with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

The cooks were no base scullions; they were brethren whom conscious ability, sustained by universal suffrage, had endowed with the *frying-pan*.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire, a proverbial expression employed with reference to one who, in trying to extricate himself from one evil, falls into a greater.

Lovers used to fry with love, whereas now they have got *out of the frying-pan into the fire*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 344.

★ **F. S. A.** An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries* (London).

ft. A common abbreviation of *foot* or *feet*: as, 12 *ft.*

fu, foo (fö), *n.* [Chinese *fū.*] In China, a prefecture or department. It comprises several hien, and is in charge of an officer styled a *chih-fu* (which see). As a terminal syllable in Chinese place-names, the word may denote either a department or the chief city of a department: as, Chang-sha-*fu*, Fu-chow-*foo*.

fu' (fö), *a.* A Scotch form of *full*[1].

fuage†, *n.* See *feuage*.

fuar (fū'ăr), *n.* Same as *feuar*.

fub[1] (fub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fubbed*, ppr. *fubbing*. [Another form of *fob*[1], q. v.] **1.** To cheat; impose upon; snub.

I do profess
I won't be *fubb'd*, ensure yourself.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, iv. 4.

2. To reject with scorn.

My letter *fubb'd* too,
And no access without I mend my manners?
All my designs in limbo?
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

To fub off, to evade by a trick; put off by a pretense.

I . . . have been *fubbed off*, and *fubbed off*, from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fub[2]†, **fubs**† (fub, fubz), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A plump, chubby young person.

The same foule deformed *fubs*.
Rub and a Great Cast (1614), Ep. 44.

fubbery† (fub'ėr-i), *n.* [< *fub*[1] + *-ery.*] The act of cheating; deception.

O Heaven! O *fubbery, fubbery!*
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 3.

fubby, fubsy (fub'i, -zi), *a.* [< *fub*[2], *fubs*, + *-y*[1].] Plump; chubby.

They [the boys of Fiammengo] are *fubby*.
Nichols, Lit. Anecdotes, IX. 339.

Seated upon the widow's little *fubsy* sofa.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. viii.

fubs†, *n.* See *fub*[2].

Fucaceæ (fū-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fucus* + *-aceæ.*] A group of olive-brown seaweeds belonging to the *Phæophyceæ*. The plants are attached by a disk-like base from which the fronds arise, usually branching dichotomously, and often provided with air-bladders. The group is characterized by the production of numerous antherozoids in sacs and oöspores, 1 to 8 in a mother-cell, both organs being contained in conceptacles immersed in the frond, and produced hermaphroditely or diœciously. (See cuts under *conceptacle* and *antheridium*.) The group is widely diffused. Its principal representatives in northern latitudes are the species of *Fucus* or rock-weed. (See cut under *Fucus*.) In the southern hemisphere, especially on the Australian coast, the forms are varied and curious. *Sargassum* is the genus whose floating forms characterize the Sargasso sea.

fucaceous (fū-kā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fucaceæ*.

fucate (fū'kāt), *a.* [< L. *fucatus*, painted, colored, disguised, pp. of *fucare*, paint, color, dye, rouge, < *fucus*: see *fucus*.] Painted; disguised with paint; hence, disguised in any way; dissembling.

For in vertue may be nothing *fucate* or counterfayte.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 4.

fucated (fū'kā-ted), *a.* Same as *fucate*.

fuchs (föks), *n.* [G., = E. *fox*[1].] In German universities, a student of the first year; a ★freshman. Compare *burnt fox*, under *burnt*.

Fuchsia (fū'shiä or fök'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named by Plumier (1703) in honor of the German botanist Leonhard *Fuchs* (1501–66). The name

Fuchs = E. *Fox*, from the animal so called: see *fox*[1].] 1. A genus of highly ornamental shrubs and small trees, of the family *Onagraceæ*. There are about 60 species, natives of Central and South America, with a few species in New Zealand. They have opposite leaves, a colored tubular calyx with 4-parted limb, 4 petals on the throat of the tube, and a pulpy baccate fruit. The numerous varieties which are common in cultivation, with drooping flowers and a short calyx-tube, are believed to have originated for the most part from the Chilian species, *F. macrostemma*. Some other species are occasionally met with in greenhouses.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Fuchsia*.

Fuchsian (fōk'si-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Prussian mathematician Lazarus Fuchs (born 1833).—**Fuchsian function** [name given by Poincaré in ★1881]. See *function*.—**Fuchsian group.** See *group*.

fuchsin, fuchsine (fōk'sin), *n.* [< G. *Fuchs*, tr. F. *Renard*, the name of the discoverer.] An aniline dye prepared by the action of weak oxidizing agents, as arsenic acid, nitrobenzene, etc., on commercial aniline oil, and subsequent treatment of the rosaniline so formed with common salt. It is a hydrochlorid of rosaniline, crystallizing in tablets of a brilliant-green color which are soluble in water, forming in solution a deep-red liquid used for dyeing silk and wool, and sometimes for printing cotton. It appears in commerce under various names, as *magenta, roseine, rubine, new red*, etc.

fuchsite (fōk'sīt), *n.* [Named after Johann N. *Fuchs*, a distinguished chemist and mineralogist.] A variety of muscovite, or common mica, containing a small amount of chromium. It has a green color. Also called *chrome-mica*.

fuci, *n.* Plural of *fucus*, 3.

fuciphagous (fū-sif'a-gus), *a.* Same as *fucivorous*.

fucivorous (fū-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *vorare*, devour.] Devouring algæ; feeding on seaweeds: applied to sirenians, as the manatee and the dugong, which have this habit.

fucoid (fū'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling seaweeds, especially those belonging to the *Fucaceæ;* also applied to species of *Phæophyceæ*, which were at one time classed as *Fucoideæ*.—2. Containing or characterized by impressions of fucoids or by markings resembling those made by seaweeds. Thus, the "fucoidal sandstone" of Sweden is characterized by various markings of this kind. The cauda-galli grit of New York exhibits forms curving like the feathers of a cock's tail, to which the name of *Fucoides cauda-galli* was originally given, but which are now referred to the genus *Spirophyton*.

II. *n.* An alga belonging to the *Fucoideæ*—that is, to the *Fucaceæ* or to the *Phæophyceæ*.

fucoidal (fū-koi'dal), *a.* Same as *fucoid*.

Fucoideæ (fū-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *fucoid* + *-eæ*.] In Agardh's botanical classification, the same as *Melanospermeæ* of Harvey, now referred to *Fucaceæ* under *Phæophyceæ:* the name is used by some authors as synonymous with *Fucaceæ*.

Fucoides (fū-koi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *fucus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A generic name given by Brongniart in 1822 to a fossil plant from the Lower Cretaceous, which Agardh had doubtfully referred to the genus *Sphærococcus*, a genus of florideous algæ. Brongniart subsequently applied the name to a large number of fossil forms, differing greatly from the original type. It has been loosely used for nearly all supposed fossil marine algæ regardless of the special form or geological formation. See *fucoid*.

fucous (fū'kus), *a.* Same as *fucoid*, 1.

fucus (fū'kus), *n.* [L., rock-lichen, orchil, used as a red dye for woolen goods, hence red or purple in color, rouge, pretense, disguise, < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, sea-wrack, tangle, rouge.] **1†.** A paint; a dye; especially, a paint for the face; rouge; hence, a disguise; a pretense; a sham.

> *Amo.* Can you help my complexion, here?
> *Per.* O yes, sir, I have an excellent mineral *fucus* for the purpose. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> Here is the burned powder of a hog's jaw bone, to be laid with the oil of white poppy, an excellent *fucus* to kill morphew. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, i. 1.

> She must have no *fucus* but blushings.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 716.

> No *fucus*, nor vain supplement of art,
> Shall falsify the language of my heart.
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job, p. 52.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Fucaceæ*, characterized by dichotomously branching fronds in which there is no distinction of stem and leaves, and which are provided with a midrib and often with air-bladders. The plants are either hermaphrodite or dioecious. The conceptacles containing the fruit are in a terminal part of the frond. Formerly all marine algæ were included in this genus, but it is now limited as above. The species of *Fucus* are known as *rockweeds*, and form the principal vegetation of the rocks exposed at low tide in northern regions.

3. Pl. *fuci* (fū'sī). Any fucaceous seaweed.

fucus† (fū'kus), *v. t.* [< *fucus*, *n.*] To paint; dye.

> The sibyl, . . . uttering sentences altogether thoughtful and serious, neither *fucus'd* nor perfum'd.
> *Plutarch's Morals* [(trans.). (*Latham.*)

fucusol (fū'kus-ol), *n.* [< L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *-ol*.] An oil, identical with furfural of bran, produced from seaweeds.



Fructifying Tip of a Frond of Rockweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*). *a, a*, air-bladders; *b, b*, conceptacles. (From Farlow's "Marine Algæ.")

fud[1] (fud), *n.* [Sc.; prob. of Scand. origin.] The scut or tail of the hare, cony, etc.

> Ye maukins, cock your *fud* fu' braw,
> Withouten dread.
> Your mortal fae is now awa'.
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

fud[2] (fud), *n.* [Appar. < *fud*[1], *n.*] Woolen waste; the refuse of new wool taken out in the scribbling process, which is mixed with mungo for use. See *mungo, shoddy*.

fudder (fud'ėr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *fother*[1].

fuddle (fud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fuddled*, ppr. *fuddling*. [Origin obscure; hardly another form of *fuzzle*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To make foolish or stupid with drink; make intoxicated.

> And also comes Mr. Hollier a little *fuddled*, and so did talk nothing but Latin, and laugh, that it was very good sport to see a sober man in such a humour, though he was not drunk to scandal. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 414.

> They were half *fuddled*, but not I; for I mixed water with my wine. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, vii.

II. *intrans.* To drink to excess.

> Every thing *fuddles;* then that I,
> Is 't any reason shou'd be dry?
> *Poems by Various Writers*, 1711.

fuddle† (fud'l), *n.* [< *fuddle*, *v.*] Strong drink.

> And so, said I, we sipp'd our *fuddle*,
> As women in the straw do caudle,
> 'Till every man had drown'd his noddle.
> *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1705.

> Don't go away; they have had their dose of *fuddle* (jam perpotarunt).
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 125.

fuddle-cap (fud'l-kap), *n.* A hard drinker. [Eng.]

> Having overnight carry'd my Indian friend to the Tavern, . . . I introduc'd his pagan worship into a Christian society of true protestant *fuddle-cays*.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 93.

fuddler (fud'lėr), *n.* A drunkard.

fudge (fuj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fudged*, ppr. ★*fudging*. [A dial. word, of obscure origin.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To poke with a stick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To foist.

> Now let us see your supposes.— . . . That last suppose is *fudged* in—why, would you cram these upon me for a couple? *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii. 2.

3. To do (anything) in an inexact or perfunctory way, or by mere rule of thumb.

> *Fudged* up into such a smirkish liveliness.
> *Fairfax*, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, [Ded. (1674). (*Halliwell.*)

> A stout, resolute matron, in heavy boots, a sensible stuff gown, with a lot of cotton lace *fudged* about her neck.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 297.

To fudge a day's work (*naut.*), to compute a ship's change of position from one noon to the next by dead-reckoning, determining by means of tables the northing, southing, easting, and westing made by the different courses and distances sailed, and applying the result to the latitude and longitude of the previous noon.

> By the time they had arrived at Malta, Jack could *fudge a day's work*. *Marryat.*

II. *intrans.* To work clumsily; labor in a ★clumsy fashion.

fudge (fuj), *n.* [< *fudge*, *v.*] Nonsense; stuff; rubbish: most commonly used as a contemptuous interjection.

> I should have mentioned the very unpolite behaviour of Mr. Burchell, who during this discourse sate with his face turned to the fire, and at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out *fudge*, an expression which displeased us all. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

> Quoth Raymond, "Enough!
> Nonsense!—humbug!—*fudge!*—stuff!"
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 255.

> Three fifths of him genius and two fifths sheer *fudge*.
> *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

fudge (fuj), *a.* [E. dial.: see *fudge*, *n.*] Fabulous. *Halliwell.*

fudge-wheel (fuj'hwēl), *n.* A tool used in ornamenting the edges of the soles of shoes.

Fuegian (fū-ē'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *fuego*, fire, = Pg. *fogo* = It. *fuoco* = F. *feu*, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus, fuel*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego ("Land of Fire," so named from the numerous fires seen there on its discovery by Magellan in 1520), a group of islands off the southern extremity of South America, including Cape Horn, inhabited by a low race of savages.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Fuegia, or ★Tierra del Fuego.

fuel (fū'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *fewel, fewell;* < ME. *fuel, fuelle, fewell*, also *fowayle*, < OF. *fouailles* (cf. deriv. *fouailler*, a wood-yard, and the ML. reflex *foallia*, fuel, also OF. *fuelles*, brushwood), < ML. *focale*, the right of cutting fuel, also fuel, *focalium*, pl. *focalia*, brushwood for fuel, < L. *focus*, fireplace, ML. *focus*, F. *feu*, etc., fire: see *focus*. Cf. *foyer, feuage*, etc.] **1.** Any matter which serves by combustion for the production of fire; combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, oil, etc.

> Tho grome for *fuelle* that schalle brenne
> In halle, chambur, to kechyn.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

> The signification now attached to the word coal is different from that which formerly obtained when wood was the only *fuel* in general use. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 45.

2. Figuratively, anything that serves to feed or increase something conceived as analogous to flame, as passion or emotional excitement.

> All great men haue their factors with him to procure new titles of honor, the onely *fewell* of his greatnesse.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 525.

> He's gone, and who knows how he may report
> Thy words, by adding *fuel* to the flame?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1351.

Pressed fuel, an artificial fuel prepared from coal-dust, waste coal, etc., incorporated with other ingredients, as tar, and compressed in molds into blocks of a size and shape convenient for use.

fuel (fū'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fueled, fuelled*, ppr. *fueling, fuelling*. [< *fuel*, *n.*] To feed or furnish with fuel or combustible matter. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Never (alas) that dreadful Name,
> Which *fewels* the infernal flame.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Despair.

> But first the *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide;
> The tankards foam; and the strong table groans
> Beneath the smoking sirloin, stretch'd immense
> From side to side. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 502.

> I would not put a drunk of wood on the fire in the kitchen, but let Annie scold me well, . . . and with her own plump hands lift up a little log and *fuel* it.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xvi.

fuel-economizer (fū'el-ē-kon"ō-mī-zėr), *n.* In a boiler-setting, an apparatus for saving fuel by using the waste heat of a furnace-flue to heat the feed-water. It commonly consists of a series of pipes placed in the chimney-flue.

fueler†, fueller† (fū'el-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *feweller;* < *fuel* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which supplies fuel.

> Men of France, changeable chameleons, . . .
> Love's *fuellers*, and th' rightest company
> Of players which upon the world's stage be.
> *Donne*, On his Mistress.

> Vain *fuellers!* they think (who doth not know it)
> Their light 's above 't, because their walk 's below it.
> *Wilson*, Life of James I. (*Nares.*)

fuel-feeder (fū'el-fē"dėr), *n.* A contrivance for supplying a furnace with fuel in graduated quantities.

fuel-gas (fū'el-gas), *n.* Gas made or intended for use as fuel, as distinguished from illuminating gas.

> In case the wells should fail, of which there is no present prospect, it is already settled that some form of *fuel-gas* will be manufactured to take its place.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 311.

fuelled, fueller†, etc. See *fuel, v.*, etc.

fuero (fwā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *forum:* see *forum*.] In Spain and Spanish countries, a code of law; a charter of privileges; a custom having the force of law; a declaration by a magistrate; also, the seat or jurisdiction of a tribunal. Historically, the word *fueros* is chiefly used to signify the separate judicial and municipal systems of the originally independent divisions of Spain: those of Castile, etc., were early superseded; those of Aragon were suppressed with military force by Philip II. in 1592. The Basque provinces and Navarre maintained their fueros, democratic in character, from the earliest times till the nineteenth century, in the first half of which they were twice suppressed and restored; but in 1876 they were finally replaced by the new liberal constitution and general laws of the kingdom.—**Fuero Juzgo**, a Spanish code of law, translated from the Visigothic *Forum Judicum*, said to be the most ancient in Europe.

fuff (fuf), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *puff*.] **I.** *intrans.* To puff. [Scotch.]

When strangers landed, wow sae thrang,
Fuffin and pĕghing he wad gang.
Ramsay, Patie Birnie.

II. *trans.* To puff; whiff. [Scotch.]

She *fuff't* her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Burns*, Halloween.

fuff (fuf), *n.* [< *fuff*, *v.*] **1.** A puff; a whiff. [Scotch.]—**2.** The spitting of a cat. [Scotch.]

There cam' a clap o' wund, like a cat's *fuff*.
R. L. Stevenson, Thrawn Janet.

3. A burst of passion; a fume. [Rare.]

What a miserable *fuff* thou gettest into, poor old exasperated politician. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II.

fuffit (fuf'it), *n.* [Cf. *fluff*[1], *fluffy*.] A local name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula caudata*. [Scotch.]

fuffle (fuf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fuffled*, ppr. *fuffling*. Same as *curfuffle*.

fuffy (fuf'i), *a.* [< *fuff* + *-y*[1].] Light; fluffy.

She was equipped with a warm hood, marten-skin tippet, and a pair of snow-shoes. She mounted the high *fuffy* plain and went on with a soft, yielding, yet light step, almost as noiseless as if she were walking the clouds.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

fuga (fö'gä), *n.* [It., < L. *fuga*, a flight.] In *music*, same as *fugue*.

fugacious (fū-gā'shus), *a.* [< L. *fugax* (*fugaci-*), fleeing, swift, fleeting, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] **1.** Fleeing, or disposed to flee; fleeting; transitory.

Much of its possessions is so hid, so *fugacious*, and of so uncertain purchase. *Jer. Taylor.*

The volatile salt being loosened or disentangled from the rest, and being of a very *fugacious* nature, flies easily away. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 300.

Lifting the ceremonious three-cornered hat, and offering the *fugacious* hospitalities of the snuff-box.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 81.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, falling or fading early; speedily shed or cast; fugitive, as an external organ or a natural covering.

fugaciousness (fū-gā'shus-nes), *n.* Fugacity.

Well therefore did the experienc'd Columella put his gard'ner in the mind of the *fugaciousness* of the seasons, and the necessity of being industrious.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

fugacity (fū-gas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *fugacité* = Sp. *fugacidad* = Pg. *fugacidade* = It. *fugacità*, < LL. *fugacita(t-)s*, < L. *fugax*, fugacious: see *fugacious*.] The quality of being fugacious; disposition to flee or escape; volatility; transitoriness.

It is very likely that the heat produced by a medicine which by reason of its *fugacity* would stay but a very short time in the body will not be so lasting as that of ordinary sudorifícks. *Boyle*, Works, II. 237.

Parties keep the old names, but exhibit a surprising *fugacity* in creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal ignominy and lubricity.
Emerson, Future of the Republic.

fuga contrarii (fū'gą kon-trā'ri-ī). [NL.: L. *fuga*, flight, avoidance; *contrarii*, gen. of *contrarium*, neut. of *contrarius*, contrary.] A general tendency of things to repel qualities the opposite of their own, and to behave in a manner conformable to habit. Some physicists of the seventeenth century held an ill-defined theory to this effect.

To ascribe a *fuga contrarii* to hot and cold spirits is, in my apprehension, to turn inanimate bodies into intelligent and designing beings.
Boyle, The Heat of Cellars in Winter.

fugacy† (fū'gā-si), *n.* [< ML. *fugacia*, a hunting-ground, chase, lit. a fleeing, < L. *fugax* (*fugac-*), fleeing, fugacious: see *fugacious*. Cf. *fugation*.] Flight.

Notwithstanding any disposition made or to be made by virtue or colour of any attainder, outlawry, *fugacy*, or other forfeiture. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

fugal (fū'gal), *a.* [< *fugue* (L. *fuga*) + *-al*.] In *music*, of or pertaining to a fugue, or composed in the style of a fugue.

The resource of polyphonic or *fugal* writing comes in.
Library Mag., III., No. 23.

fugara (fö-gä'rä), *n.* [It.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, giving incisive, string-like tones, usually an octave above the keys struck.

fugati, *n.* Plural of *fugato*.

fugation†, *n.* [< OF. *fugation*, ML. **fugatio(n-)*, < L. *fugare*, cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*. Cf. *fugacious*.] A chase; privilege of hunting.

That they haue their *fugacions* and huntinges lyke as they had the tyme of King Harry the Second.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. 2.

★ **fugato** (fö-gä'tō), *n.*; pl. *fugati* (-tē). [It., < *fugato*, pp. of *fugare*, < L. *fugare*, put to flight: see *fugation*.] In *music*, a piece composed in fugue style, but not according to strict rules.

fugeand†, *a.* Same as *figent*.

Gaing amang 'em,
Be mickel in their eye, frequent and *fugeand*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

fugh (fu), *interj.* [Another form of *phew*, *foh*, *faugh*, *fie*: see these words.] An exclamation expressing dislike, disgust, or abhorrence.

fughetto (fö-get'tō), *n.*; pl. *fughetti* (-tē). [It., dim. of *fuga*, a fugue: see *fugue*.] In *music*, a short or miniature fugue.

fugie (fū'ji), *n.* [Sc., also written *fuge*; < F. as if **fugé* = It. *fugato*, < L. *fugatus*, pp. of *fugare*, put to flight; or, a short form of *fugitive*. Cf. *fugie-warrant*.] A fugitive; a coward. *Jamieson.*

fugie-warrant (fū'ji-wor″ant), *n.* [Sc., < *fugie* (perhaps in allusion to the phrase *in meditatione fugæ*, 'in contemplation of flight,' in the warrant) + *warrant*.] In *Scots law*, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor against whom it is sworn that he intends to flee in order to avoid payment.

The shirra sent for his clerk. . . . I fand it was for drawing a warrant to apprehend you.—I thought it had been in a *fugie-warrant* for debt. *Scott*, Antiquary.

fugile (fū'jil), *n.* [Origin not ascertained. OF. *fugil*, ML. *fugillus*, It. *fucile*, means a steel to strike a light with: see *fusil*[1], *fusee*[1].] In *med.*: (*a*) The cerumen. (*b*) A nebulous suspension in the urine. (*c*) An abscess; specifically, an abscess near the ear.

fugitation (fū-ji-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fugitatus*, pp. of *fugitare*, freq. of *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] In *Scots law*, outlawry; sentence of a criminal fleeing from justice.

fugitive (fū'ji-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *fugitife*, < OF. *fugitif*, *fuitif*, F. *fugitif* = Pr. *fugitiu* = Sp. Pg. *fugitivo* = It. *fuggitivo*, < L. *fugitivus*, fleeing away; usually as a noun, a runaway, a fugitive; < *fugere* (perf. *fugi*, pp. not used) (> It. *fuggere* = Sp. *huir*, obs. *fuir* = Pg. *fugir* = F. *fuir*), flee (> *fugare*, cause to flee), = Gr. *φείγειν*, flee, = Skt. √ *bhuj*, bend, = AS. *būgan*, E. *bow*, bend: see *bow*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fleeing or having fled from danger or pursuit, from duty or service, etc.; escaping; runaway: as, a *fugitive* criminal or horse.

He was *fugitive* and fled.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself while her parents are in tears? *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

2†. Wandering; vagabond.

The most malicious surmise was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* physician. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Staying or lasting but a short time; fleeting; not fixed or durable; readily escaping; fugacious: as, a *fugitive* idea; *fugitive* odors; *fugitive* colors.

I cannot praise a *fugitive* and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Our desires are . . . *fugitive* as lightning.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 631.

These momentary pleasures, *fugitive* delights.
Daniel, Cleopatra.

The most *fugitive* deed and word, the mere air of doing a thing, the intimated purpose, expresses character.
Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

4. In *lit.*, of fleeting interest or importance; temporary; occasional: said of compositions, generally short, written for some passing occasion or purpose.

By collecting Peacock's mere *fugitive* pieces they have shown the scope of his versatile powers as a poet and dramatist, essayist and critic. *Edinburgh Rev.*

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *fugacious*.—**Fugitive colors**, in pigments, those colors which fade or are more or less destroyed by the action of light, air, and atmospheric heat and moisture; in dyes, those which fade under the action of the same agents, and also of dilute acids or alkalis, and of weak hypochlorite or soap solutions, as in washing.—**Fugitive-slave laws**, in *U. S. hist.*, two acts of Congress passed, one in 1793, and a more stringent one in 1850, in pursuance of the provisions of Art. IV., Sect. II., cl. 3, of the Constitution of the United States, to secure the recovery of slaves fleeing from one State into the jurisdiction of another State. The latter formed part of the "Omnibus Bill" (see *omnibus*), and was repealed in 1864, after the abolition of slavery.

II. *n.* **1.** One who flees; a runaway; a deserter; specifically, one who has fled from duty, danger, or restraint to a place of safety or of concealment: as, a *fugitive* from the battlefield; a *fugitive* from justice.

He is like a *fugitif* that rennythe to seyntwarie [sanctuary]
For drede of hangyng. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 167.

Forgive me in thine own particular,
But let the world rank me in register
A master-leaver, and a *fugitive*.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

Some French men . . . were then *fugitives* in Flanders.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 20.

2. Anything hard to be caught or detained.

Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit. *Bret Harte.*

Fugitive from justice, a person who, having committed a crime, withdraws himself from the jurisdiction in which it was committed, without waiting to abide the legal consequences of the offense.

fugitively (fū'ji-tiv-li), *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

fugitiveness (fū'ji-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fugitive; disposition to run away or escape; volatility; fugacity.

Most of these volatile salts having so great a resemblance in smell, in taste and *fugitiveness*, differ but little, if at all, in their medicinal properties.
Boyle, Works, I. 534.

The fickleness and *fugitiveness* of servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are standards in a family. *Fuller*, General Worthies, xi.

fugitivism (fū'ji-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *fugitive* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of a fugitive.

There were those who chose *fugitivism* as a permanent mode of life. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 481.

fugle (fū'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fugled*, ppr. *fugling*. [< *fugleman*.] To act like or have the motions of a fugleman. *Davies.* [Rare.]

He has scaffolding set up, has posts driven in; wooden arms with elbow joints are jerking and *fugling* in the air, in the most rapid, mysterious manner.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 7.

fugleman (fū'gl-man), *n.*; pl. *fuglemen* (-men). [Also *fugelman*; a simplified pronunciation of the orig. *flugleman*, *flugelman*, < G. *flügelmann*, a file-leader, < *flügel*, a wing, file (< *fliegen*, fly, *flug*, flight; cf. *fowl*[1]), + *mann* = E. *man*.] **1.** A soldier specially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of a military company as an example or model to the others in their exercises; a file-leader. Hence—**2.** One who takes the initiative in any movement, and sets an example for others to follow; particularly, one who acts as the mouthpiece or in the interest of another or others; a ringleader.

"One cheer more," screamed the little *fugleman* in the balcony, and out shouted the mob again.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers.

The glasses and mugs are filled, and then the *fugleman* strikes up the old sea song.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

★ **fugue** (fūg), *n.* [F., < It. *fuga*, also *fugga*, a flight, a fugue, < L. *fuga*, a flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] In *music*, a polyphonic composition based upon one, two, or even more themes, which are enunciated by the several voices or parts in turn, subjected to various kinds of contrapuntal treatment, and gradually built up into a complex form having somewhat distinct divisions or stages of development and a marked climax at the end. The most general divisions of a fugue are the exposition, the development, and the conclusion. A *strict fugue* is one in which each division is developed symmetrically and in a purely contrapuntal manner; while a *free fugue* is one that is irregular or incomplete in plan or detail. (*a*) In the *exposition*, the first voice enunciates the theme alone (subject, dux, antecedent) in the tonic key; the second voice then enunciates it (answer, comes, consequent) in the dominant key, sometimes with slight alterations; the third voice then imitates the first at the octave (usually); the fourth voice imitates the second in the same way; and so on, until all the voices, if there are more than four, have entered with the theme. The earlier voices usually accompany the later ones as they enter; and the melody added by the first voice to the answer in the second is often contrived in double counterpoint with it, so as to serve throughout the fugue as a counter-subject or foil for the original theme. The character of the theme gives the name to the fugue; a *diatonic fugue* having a diatonic subject, a *chromatic fugue* a chromatic subject, a *Doric fugue* a subject in the Doric mode, etc.: the character of the subject generally determines the character of the development. A *real fugue* is one in which the answer imitates the subject, note for note, usually at the fifth or fourth; while a *tonal fugue* is one in which the answer contains such slight alterations of the subject as shall adjust it exactly to its different tonality. A *fugue by inversion* is one whose answer is the inversion of the subject; so *fugue by augmentation*, *by diminution*, *at the sixth*, etc. The order in which the voices shall enter, and the exact relations of the answer to the subject, are both regulated by rules. A *double fugue* has two subjects, a *triple fugue* three subjects, etc. A *fugue in two parts* is one for two voices only, etc. A free part is sometimes added to those essential to the contrapuntal development of the fugue. (*b*) In the *development*, the subjects, answers, and counter-subjects are used repeatedly, either wholly or in part, in different keys, under varying treatment, so as to unfold their entire contrapuntal capacity. The successive sections should have an increasing contrapuntal interest and intricacy, and should be closely bound together; though episodes or diversions from the orderly treatment of the principal themes may be inserted between the sections for contrast. (*c*) In the *conclusion*, the theme is

usually presented by all the voices in turn, as in the exposition, but frequently so rapidly that the entries overlap. Such an overlapping section is called the *stretto*. In connection with this, and usually as the final section, a pedal point is often introduced. The fugue is the consummate form of the polyphonic style of composition, requiring for its successful production a mastery of all the devices of counterpoint, as well as a very high grade of inventive and constructive genius. The greatest writers of fugues are J. S. Bach (1685–1750) and G. F. Handel (1685–1759).

His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant *fugue*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 563.

fugued (fūgd), *a.* In *music*, constructed wholly or in part in the style of a fugue.

fuguing (fū'ging), *a.* [< *fugue* + *-ing*².] Same as *fugued*.

fuguist (fū'gist), *n.* [< *fugue* + *-ist*.] A composer or performer of fugues.

fukes† (fūks), *n.* [< L. *fucus*: see *fucus*.] Same as *fucus*, 1.

They make *fukes* to paint and embellish the eye-browes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 4.

-ful. [(1) < ME. *-ful*, *-full*, < AS. *-ful*, *-full* (= OS. *-ful* = OHG. *-fol*, *-foll*, MHG. *-vol*, *-voll*, G. *-voll* = Icel. *-fullr* = Sw. *-full* = Dan. *-fuld*), a common suffix, formative of adjectives, being the adj. *ful*, *full*, E. *full*¹, attached to nouns, as AS. *synful*, *synfull*, ME. *synful*, *synfull*, *sinful*, E. *sinful*, etc. (2) < ME. *-ful*, *-full*, < AS. *-full* (= D. *-vol* = G. *-voll* = Icel. *-fullr* = Sw. *-full* = Dan. *-fuld*), a suffix (rare in AS. and ME.) formative of nouns, being the adj. *ful*, *full*, E. *full*¹, coalesced with the preceding (orig. separate) noun, as AS. *handfull* (not found in nom.), ME. *handful*, *honful*, E. *handful* (= D. *handvol* = G. *handvoll* = Icel. *handfyllr* = Dan. *haandfuld*): see *full*¹, *a.*] **1.** A suffix attached to nouns to form adjectives denoting 'full of . . .,' 'having . . .,' as *artful*, *awful*, *graceful*, *harmful*, *hopeful*, *peaceful*, *sinful*, etc. It is also sometimes attached to verbs, as in *bashful*, *bewitchful*, etc., but in some such cases, as *rueful*, *forgetful*, etc., and in some other irregular instances, as *grateful*, a special explanation is to be sought in the history of the word.

2. A quasi-suffix attached to nouns denoting a containing thing, to form nouns expressing the amount or volume contained, as *handful*, *armful*, *cupful*, *glassful*, *spoonful*, *bucketful*, *tubful*, etc., meaning 'as much as the hand, arm, spoon, etc., can contain or hold.' In these compounds the second element has usually a fuller pronunciation than in the derivatives explained above.

fulcible† (ful'si-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **fulcibilis*, < *fulcire*, prop up, support.] Capable of being propped or supported. *Cockeram.*

fulciment† (ful'si-ment), *n.* [= OF. *fulciment*, < LL. *fulcimentum*, a prop, stay, support, < L. *fulcire*, prop up. Cf. *fulcrum*.] A fulcrum or prop. *Sir T. Browne.*

fulcra, *n.* Latin plural of *fulcrum*.

fulcraceous (ful-krā'shius), *a.* [< *fulcrum* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the fulcrums of plants. See *fulcrum*.

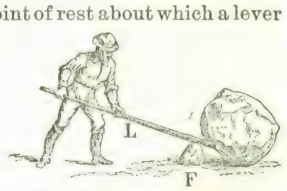
fulcrant (ful'krant), *a.* [< NL. **fulcran(t-)s*, ppr. of **fulcrare*, support: see *fulcrate*.] In *entom.*, a term applied by Kirby to the trochanter or second joint of an insect's leg when it does not completely separate the coxa and femur.

fulcrate (ful'krāt), *a.* [< NL. **fulcratus*, pp. of **fulcrare*, support, < L. *fulcrum*, a prop, fulcrum: see *fulcrum*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, supported, subtended by, or provided with fulcrums.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.*; pl. *fulcrums*, *fulcra*, (-krumz, -krä). [< L. *fulcrum*, the post or foot of a couch, a bed-post, lit. a prop or support, < *fulcire*, prop up, support, stay.] **1.** A prop or support. [Rare.]

The same spine was . . . to afford a *fulcrum*, stay, or basis (or, more properly speaking, a series of these), for the insertion of the muscles which are spread over the trunk of the body. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

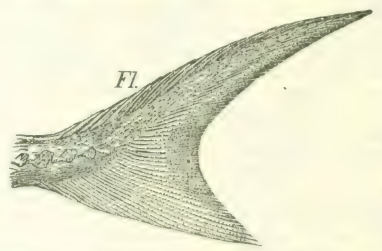
2. In *mech.*, the point of rest about which a lever turns in lifting a body; also, a prop or support for a lever at this point. See *lever*.



F, Fulcrum; *L*, lever.

The power multiplied by its distance from the *fulcrum* is equal to the product of the load and its distance from the *fulcrum*.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 124.

3. In *bot.*, an accessory organ, such as a bract, stipule, spine, etc., or one of the aërial roots of climbing plants, as of ivy.—**4.** In *mycology*, one of the radiating appendages of the perithecia of *Erysipheæ*.—**5.** In *entom.*, the inferior horny surface of the ligula, found in many *Hymenoptera*, etc. Also called the *os hyoideum*.—**6.** In *ichth.*, a special scale or spine on the fore edge



Heterocercal Caudal Fin of a Sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostris*), showing the series of fulcrums, *Fl*, along the dorsal border.

of the anterior fin-rays of the dorsal or caudal fins of certain ganoid fishes, as *Lepidosteus*, *Acipenser*, and many fossil genera.

The spine-like splints known as *fulcra*, which are arranged in a single or double row on the upper edge and the first ray of the fins, . . . are peculiar to ganoids.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 164.

Fulcrum forceps. See *forceps*.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *v. t.* [< *fulcrum*, *n.*] To furnish with a fulcrum; establish as a fulcrum.

A lever . . . *fulcrumed* on the screw which secures the cap section. *The Engineer*, LXV. 332.

It is partially remedied by increasing the distance of the *fulcrumed* point from the two others sufficient to allow of a larger radius. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 306.

fulfil, fulfill (fůl-fil'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fulfilled*, ppr. *fulfilling*. [< ME. *fulfillen*, *fulfyllen*, *fulfullen*, *folfellen*, < AS. *fullfyllan* (only once, in a gloss), < *full*, full, + *fyllan*, fill: see *full*¹ and *fill*¹.] **1.** To fill full; fill to the utmost capacity, as a vessel, a room, etc. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He *fulfillede* an holwȝ vessel with dew.
Wyclif, Judges vi. 38 (Oxf.).

Al that huge halle was hastili *fulfulled* . . .
With barounes and knigtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4319.

Is not thy brain's rich hive
Fulfill'd with honey, which thou dost derive
From the arts' spirits and their quintessence?
Donne, To B. B.

Oh, hark, I hear it now, that tender strain,
Fulfilled with all of sorrow save its pain.
R. W. Gilder, Music and Words.

2. To make full or complete; fill the measure of; bring out or manifest fully. [Rare.]

Fulfil ye my joy, that ye be likeminded. Phil. ii. 2.

If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream,
I would but ask you to *fulfil* yourself.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

3. To fill the requirements or purport of; carry out or into effect; bring to consummation; satisfy by performance: as, to *fulfil* a prayer or petition; to *fulfil* one's promises or the terms of a contract; the prophecy was *fulfilled*.

But that the Scripture be *fulfilled*, he that etith my bred schal reise his heele agens me. *Wyclif*, John xiii. 18 (Oxf.).

Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past, . . . *fulfilling* the desires of the flesh and of the mind. Eph. ii. 3.

Soon see your wish *fulfill'd* in either child.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 344.

4. To carry on or out fully or completely; perform; execute: as, to *fulfil* the requirements of citizenship.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford, late deceas'd,
But see his exequies *fulfill'd* in Rouen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Let us carry on our preparation for heaven, not by abstracting ourselves from the concerns of this world, but by *fulfilling* the duties and offices of every station in life.
H. Blair, Works, I. iv.

5. To fill out; carry on to the end; continue to the close; finish the course of: as, to *fulfil* an apprenticeship, a term of office, or (archaically) a period of time.

But for to *fulle fylle* here Pilgrymages more esily and more sykerly, men gon first the longer weye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 53.

The furthe day his *fulfillid*;
This werke well lykys me.
York Plays, p. 12.

Give me my wife, for my days are *fulfilled*.
Gen. xxix. 21.

Barnabas and Saul returned from Jerusalem when they had *fulfilled* their ministry. Acts xii. 25.

fulfiller (fůl-fil'ėr), *n.* One who fulfils or accomplishes.

The Spirit dictates all such petitions, and God himself is first the author, and then the *fulfiller* of them.
South, Works, II. iii.

The stern legionaries [of Rome] . . . were, though they knew it not, *fulfillers* of Hebrew prophecy.
J. C. Shairp, Culture and Religion, p. 42.

fulfilling (fůl-fil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fulfil*, *v.*] Fulfilment; completion.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. Rom. xiii. 10.

Nature . . . was almost won
To think her part was done,
And that her reign had here its last *fulfilling*.
Milton, Nativity, st. 10.

fulfilment (fůl-fil'ment), *n.* [< *fulfil* + *-ment*.] A filling or carrying out; performance; accomplishment; completion: as, the *fulfilment* of prophecy; the *fulfilment* of one's expectations or duties.

With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the *fulfilment* of all his other promises in their due time!
H. Blair, Works, I. v.

fulfilness†, *n.* [Irreg. < *fulfil* + *-ness*.] That which fills all things.

That we, which are a little earth, should rather move towards God than that he, which is *fulfilness* and can come no whither, should move towards us.
Donne, Letters, iv.

fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* [< *fulgen(t)* + *-cy*.] The quality of being fulgent; brightness; splendor; glitter. [Poetical.]

fulgent (ful'jent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *fulgente*, < L. *fulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgere*, flash, lighten, gleam, glitter (cf. *fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor*, *foulder*); allied to *flagrare*, burn, *flamma* (for **flagma*), flame, Gr. φλέγειν, burn, shine, Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine, AS. *blāc*, shining, pale, E. *bleak*, etc.: see *flame*, *flagrant*, *bleak*¹, *phlox*, *phlegm*, etc.] **1.** Shining; very bright; dazzling. [Poetical.]

At last, as from a cloud, his *fulgent* head
And shape star-bright appear'd, or brighter.
Milton, P. L., x. 449.

But other Thracians, who their former name
Retain'd in Asia, *fulgent* morions wore.
Glover, Leonidas, iv.

2. In *her.*, having rays, as a star or sun.

fulgently (ful'jent-li), *adv.* In a fulgent manner; dazzlingly.

fulgid (ful'jid), *a.* [= Sp. *fúlgido* = Pg. It. *fulgido*, < L. *fulgidus*, flashing, glittering, shining, < *fulgere*, flash, etc.: see *fulgent*.] **1.** Flashing; glittering; shining; gleaming; dazzling: as, "*fulgid* weapons," *Pope*. Specifically —**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Of a bright, fiery red. (*b*) Of a reddish-brown diaphanous color with red reflections, as displayed on the wings of certain *Hymenoptera*.

fulgidity† (ful-jid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *fulgidità*; as *fulgid* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being fulgid; splendor.

fulgor† (ful'gor), *n.* [= OF. *fulgor*, *fulgour*, *fulgueur* = Sp. Pg. *fulgor* = It. *fulgore*, < L. *fulgor*, lightning, a flash of lightning, a flash, < *fulgere*, flash: see *fulgent*. Cf. *foulder*.] Splendor; dazzling brightness.

By the bright honour of a Millanoise, and the resplendent *fulgor* of this steele.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 4.

If thou canst not endure the sunbeams, how canst thou endure that *fulgor* and brightness of him that made the sun? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 595.

Fulgora (ful'gō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Fulgora*, a goddess of lightning, < *fulgor*, lightning: see *fulgor*.] A genus of homopterous insects, giving name to the family *Fulgoridæ*; the lantern-flies. They are remarkable for the prolongation of the forehead into an empty vesicular expansion, and are so named because it has been asserted that the lantern-fly proper (*F. lanternaria*), a native of Guiana, emits a strong light from this inflated projection. The evidence of this luminosity, however, is more than doubtful. A Chinese species has, on equally equivocal testimony, been called *F. candelaria*. See *lantern-fly*.

Fulgorida (ful-gor'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-ida*.] The lantern-flies proper; the *Fulgoridæ* in a restricted sense, or a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ* in a broad sense.

Fulgoridæ (ful-gor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemipterous insects, variously constructed, sometimes including most of the homopterous forms of the order, sometimes greatly restricted to forms related to the lantern-flies, and then equivalent to the subfamily *Fulgorida* or *Fulgorinæ*. See the extract, in which the family is characterized in a large sense.

The family *Fulgoridæ* is distinguished by the presence of the great lantern-flies, and includes also a host of other species of very diverse forms and of many varieties of structure. It contains forms which might have been mistaken for butterflies and moths, and others which closely

imitate . . . genera of Neuroptera. . . . They may be recognized by the compressed, vertical, often carinated face, and by the bristle-shaped antennæ being set into a button-shaped base on the sides of the cheeks beneath the round eyes, and below which latter a small ocellus appears. The wing-covers are generally opaque, and narrower than the wings. . . . The family is now divided into thirteen subfamilies. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 229.

Fulgorinæ (ful-gō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects, the lantern-flies: same as *Fulgoridæ*.

Fulgur (ful′gėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*.] A genus of buccinids, the typical species of which (*F. carica*) has reddish or brownish streaks suggesting lightning. It is typical of ★the subfamily *Fulgurinæ*.

fulgurant (ful′gū-rant), *a.* [< L. *fulgurant(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate*.] Flashing, as lightning.

> Though pitchy blasts from Hell upborn
> Stop the outgoings of the morn,
> And Nature play her fiery games,
> In this forc'd night, with *fulgurant* flames.
> *Dr. H. More*, Resolution.
>
> That erect form, flashing brow, *fulgurant* eye.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 314.

fulgurata (ful-gū-rā′tä), *n.* [< L. *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare*, flash: see *fulgurate*.] A tube used in observing the spectrum of a substance liberated from a solution by electric discharge.

fulgurate (ful′gū-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fulgurated*, ppr. *fulgurating*. [< L. *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare* (> It. *fulgurare*, *folgorare* = Sp. Pg. *fulgurar*), lighten, flash, < *fulgur*, flashing, lightning, < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent*.] To flash as lightning: as *fulgurating* clouds.

> If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopped, it sometimes would *fulgurate*, or throw out little flashes of light, and sometimes fill the whole vial with waves of flames.
> *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 134.

fulguration (ful-gū-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *fulguratio(n-)*, lightning, < *fulgurare*, lighten: see *fulgurate*.] **1.** The act of lightening, or flashing with light.

> The shine gave such a lightning from one to another, so as you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not too stedfastly to behold their *fulguration*.
> *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 37.

2. In *assaying*, the sudden brightening of a melted globule of gold or silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves its surface.

Fulgurinæ (ful-gū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulgur* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of buccinoid gastropods, typified by the genus *Fulgur*. The species are mostly of large size, and are characteristic of the eastern and southern coasts of the United States. They have a pear-shaped shell with a long anterior canal and a single fold around the base of the columella. The most common species are *Fulgur carica* and *Sycotypus canaliculatus*. ★

fulgurite (ful′gū-rīt), *n.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-ite*[2].] A tube formed, usually in loose sand, but sometimes in the solid rock, by lightning; a lightning-tube. Fulgurites are the result of the passage of the electric current through the soil, sand, or rock, producing more or less complete fusion in the vicinity of the path traversed. They usually descend vertically, but sometimes obliquely, and they occasionally branch toward the bottom. They are rarely more than one or two inches in diameter. The effect of lightning is sometimes seen, and occasionally on a large scale, where no proper fulgurites have been formed, but rather a sort of honeycombed condition of the rock, resembling that produced in wood by the boring of the teredo, as observed on Little Ararat, and described by Abich. 'Fulgurite' is also applied to the glass resulting from the fusion of sand or rock by lightning.

fulgurity†, *n.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-ity*.] Lightning. *Cockeram.*

fulgurous (ful′gū-rus), *a.* [< L. *fulgur*, lightning, + *-ous*.] Lightning-like; appearing or acting like lightning.

> A *fulgurous* impetuosity almost beyond human.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 194.

fulham†, *n.* See *fullam*.

Fulica (fū′li-kä), *n.* [L., also *fulix* (*fulic-*), a coot.] The typical genus of coots of the subfamily *Fulicinæ* and family *Rallidæ*. The body is depressed and shaped like a duck's, with thick underplumage; the feet are lobate; the toes are furnished with large flaps; the bill is stout, with the culmen running up on the forehead as a frontal shield; the head is not carunculate; the tail is short, cocked up, and is 12-feathered; the wings are short and rounded; the tibiæ are bare below; and the plumage is somber. There are about 10 species, of most parts of the world. The common European coot is *Fulica atra*; that of the United States is *F. americana*. (See *coot*.) The common American or cinereous coot, *F. americana*, is also called *marsh-hen*, *meadow-hen*, *moorhen*, *mud-hen*, *pond-hen*, *splatterer*, *flusterer*, *pulldoo*, *pelick*, *sea-crow*, *crowbill*, *crow-duck*, *whitebill*, *henbill*, *bluepeter*, *ivory-billed coot*, *mud-coot*, *shuffler*, etc.

Fulicariæ (fū-li-kā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulica* + *-ariæ*.] In Nitzsch's classification of birds (1829), a superfamily group comprising the coots and their allies.

fulicarian (fū-li-kā′ri-ạn), *a.* Coot-like; of or pertaining to the *Fulicinæ* or *Fulicariæ*.

Fulicinæ (fū-li-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fulica* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Rallidæ*, embracing the completely natatorial forms of the family, or those which have the body depressed and the feet pinnated; the coots. The characters are nearly the same as those of the genus *Fulica*. The *Fulicinæ* are most nearly related to the *Gallinulinæ* or water-hens, gallinules or sultans. See cut under *coot*.

fulicine (fū′li-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Fulicinæ*.

fuliginose (fū-lij′i-nōs), *a.* Same as *fuliginous*. [Rare.]

fuliginosity (fū-lij-i-nos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fuliginosité* = Pg. *fuliginosidade*; as *fuliginose* + *-ity*.] The condition or quality of being fuliginous; sootiness; matter deposited by smoke; smoldering stuff.

> In the old Marquis there dwells withal a crabbedness, stiff cross-grained humour, a latent fury and *fuliginosity* very perverting. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 79.

fuliginous (fū-lij′i-nus), *a.* [Also *fuliginose*; = F. *fuligineux* = Sp. Pg. *fuliginoso* = It. *fuligginoso*, < LL. *fuliginosus*, full of soot, sooty, < L. *fuligo* (*fuligin-*), soot: see *fuligo*.] **1.** Pertaining to or having the color of soot; sooty.

> These few particulars I have but mentioned to animate improvements and ingenious attempts of detecting more cheap and useful processes for ways of charking coals, peat, and the like *fuliginous* materials.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxx.
>
> Sometimes, when the hour of trial came, it was found that the colors had become strangely transmuted in the firing, or had faded into ashen pallor, or had darkened into the *fuliginous* hue of forest-mould.
> *L. Hearn*, Tale of the Porcelain-God.

2. Pertaining to smoke; resembling smoke; dusky.

> London, by reason of the excessive coldnesse of the aire hindering the ascent of the smoke, was so fill'd with the *fuliginous* steame of the Sea-coale, that hardly could one see crosse the streetes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 24, 1684.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, very dark, opaque brown; of the color of soot.

fuliginously (fū-lij′i-nus-li), *adv.* In a smoky or sooty manner; duskily.

> Her impulse nothing may restraine . . .
> To rear some breathless vapid flowers,
> Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim.
> *Shenstone*, Rural Elegance.

fuligo (fū-lī′gō), *n.* [< L. *fuligo* (> It. *fuliggine*, *filiggine* = Pg. *fuligem*), soot; perhaps allied to *fumus*, smoke.] **1.** Soot.

> Camphire, of a white substance, by its *fuligo* affordeth a deep black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Myxomycetes*, containing several species, called *flower of tan*. It is allied to *Physarum*, but has an æthalium produced by the union of several plasmodia and composed of interwoven vein-like sporangia. The central stratum of the æthalium is filled with the capillitium and spores; the outer contains no spores, but has plentiful deposits of lime. The plant may attain a breadth of 12 inches and a thickness of 1 inch, or may remain quite small.

fuligokali (fū-lī-gō-kā′li), *n.* [< *fuligo* + *kali*: see *alkali*, 2.] A preparation containing carbonate of potash and soot, used in cutaneous diseases. *Dunglison.*

Fuligula (fū-lig′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., appar. for **fulicula*, dim. of L. *fulica*, a coot: see *Fulica*.] The typical genus of sea-ducks of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*. The name was originally based by Stephens (1824) upon the red-crested pochard, *F. rufina*. It has been given to all the sea-ducks excepting the eiders, but is now usually restricted to such species as the pochards and scaups, or redheads and blackheads. The common pochard is *F. ferina*. The scaup is often called *F. marila*. Many generic names of sea-ducks, as *Fulix*, *Aithyia*, etc., are partial synonyms of *Fuligula*. See cut under *scaup*.

Fuligulinæ (fū-lig-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fuligula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, having the hind toe lobate; the sea-ducks. The characters otherwise are much as in *Anatinæ*, but the feet are usually larger in proportion, with relatively shorter tarsi, longer toes, and broader webs; they are also placed further back, impeding locomotion on land, but increasing swimming powers. The species are usually good divers, and they feed upon animal food to a greater extent than river-ducks. They are by no means exclusively marine or maritime. The pochards, scaups, canvasbacks, goldeneyes, long-tailed and harlequin ducks, scoters, eiders, etc., all belong to this subfamily.

fuliguline (fū-lig′ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Fuligulinæ*. *Coues.*

fulimart†, *n.* An original misprint, in the passage quoted, for *fullmart*, *fulmart*, the same as *foulmart*: erroneously cited since as an actual variant of *fulmart*.

> With gins to betray the very vermin of the earth. As, namely, the fitchet, the *fulimart*, the ferret, the polecat, etc. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 1.

Fulix (fū′liks), *n.* [L., a coot: see *Fulica*.] A genus of sea-ducks: a partial synonym of *Fuligula*. *C. J. Sundevall*, 1836.

fulkert†, *n.* [Cf. *focker*, *fogger*[1].] A pawnbroker. *Davies.*

> *Cle.* I lay thee my faith and honesty in pawn.
> *Du.* A pretty pawn; the *fulkers* will not lend you a farthing upon it. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, ii. 3.

full[1] (fůl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *fulle*; < ME. *ful*, *full*, *fulle*, also *fol*, < AS. *ful*, *full* (= OS. *ful*, *full* = OFries. *ful*, *fol* = D. *vol* = MLG. *vul*, LG. *full* = OHG. *fol*, *foll*, MHG. *vol*, G. *voll* = Icel. *fullr* = Sw. *full* = Dan. *fuld* = Goth. *fulls* (*ll* being an assimilation of orig. *ln*) = Lith. *pilnas* = OBulg. *plŭnŭ* = Ir. *lān* (with reg. apocope of *p*) = L. *plēnus*, full, = Zend *parena* = Skt. *pūrna*, full; with orig. pp. suffix *-na* (E. *-en*[1] (3)), from the root seen in L. *plere* (in comp.), fill, also in *plus* (*plur-*), more, etc., Gr. *πιμπλάναι*, I fill, fut. *πλήσειν*; cf. *πλήρης*, full, Skt. √*pūr*, *par*, fill. From the L. root are (from *plenus*) ult. E. *plenty*, *plenary*, *plenitude*, *plenish*, *replenish*, etc., (from *plere*) *complete*, *deplete*, *replete*, etc., *complement*, *implement*, *supplement*, etc., *comply*, *supply*, *accomplish*, etc., (from *plus*) *plural*, *surplus*, etc. To the same ult. (Indo-Eur.) root are referred AS. *fela*, ME. *fele* = Gr. *πολύς*, many, much: see *feel*[2] and *poly-*. Hence (from *full*[1]) the verb *fill*[1], q. v.] **1.** Containing or provided with all that can be contained or received; admitting of or entitled to no more or no other, either as to contents or supply; filled; replete: as, *full* measure; a *full* stomach; a *full* list of names; a regiment marching with *full* ranks.

> He shall take a censer *full* of burning coals of fire, . . . and his hands *full* of sweet incense beaten small.
> Lev. xvi. 12.
>
> *Macb.* The table's *full*.
> *Len.* Here is a place reserv'd, sir.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.
>
> And now when his [Tyndale's] argument is all made vp, ye shal find it as *full* of reason as an egge *full* of mustarde. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 582.
>
> Emulate the care of Heaven,
> Whose measure, *full*, o'erflows on human race.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 231.

2. Filled or carried to completion or entirety; not defective, partial, or insufficient; complete according to a standard; whole; entire: as, *full* compensation; *full* age (an age complete or sufficient for some purpose); a *full* ballot; the *full* stature of a grenadier; a *full* term of office or course of study.

> Desyrous to serve
> His *fulle* frend. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1059.
>
> He was now come to *full* Age to do all himself, which was indeed to be of *full* Age to undo himself.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.
>
> Divers jealousies, that had been between the magistrates and deputies, were now cleared with *full* satisfaction to all parties. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 190.
>
> Him whose life stands rounded and approved
> In the *full* growth and stature of a man.
> *Whittier*, Starr King.
>
> The *full* control or command of the active organs implies the ability to bring them into activity when the actual circumstances of the moment deter from action.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 651.
>
> I quickened my pace again, and, before I knew it, was in a *full* run. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, ii.

3. Filled or rounded out; complete in volume; ample in extent; copious; comprehensive: as, a *full* body or voice; a *full* statement or argument; a *full* confession.

> I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4.
>
> A female heir,
> So buxom, blythe, and *full* of face,
> As Heaven had lent her all his grace.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i., Prol.
>
> However, to please her, I allowed Sophie to apparel her in one of her short, *full* muslin frocks.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.
>
> An underlip, you may call it a little too ripe, too *full*.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.
>
> It is not the longest lives that have been the most *full*. Rafaelle died when he was thirty-seven, while Michel Angelo lived to be ninety. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 87.

4. Filled by or engrossed with the quantity, number, volume, importance, contemplation, or the like (of): as, a house *full* of people; life is *full* of perplexities; she is *full* of her own conceits; also, abounding in.

> We are naturally presumptuous and vain; *full* of ourselves, and regardless of everything besides.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.
>
> In desiring a pleasure strongly the mind is, as we commonly say, "*full* of the idea."
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 579.

5. Filled with food; satisfied with food.

When thou shalt have eaten and be *full*, then beware lest thou forget the Lord. Deut. vi. 11, 12.

The remainder viands
We do not throw in unrespective sieve [Knight, *same*]
Because we now are *full*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

6. Filled with liquor; drunk. [Colloq. or slang.]—**7.** Heavy with young, as a ewe, or with spawn, as a fish; full-roed, as fish.—**8.** In *poker*, consisting of three of a kind and a pair.—**At full cock.** See *cock*[1].—**For a full due** (*naut.*). See *due*[1].—**Full age.** See *age*, 3.—**Full anthem.** See *anthem*.—**Full backward gear, full forward gear.** See *gear*.—**Full band, full orchestra,** a band (usually a brass band) or an orchestra consisting of all the customary instruments.—**Full brothers** or **sisters,** children of the same father and the same mother.—**Full butt.** See *butt*[1].

Fa. Canst tell whither she went?
Gi. Full-butt into Lorenzo's house.
Chapman, May-Day, iv. 4.

Full cadence. Same as *perfect cadence*. See *cadence*.—**Full chisel,** at full speed. [Vulgar, U. S.]

"O yes, sir, I'll get you my master's seal in a minute." And off he set *full-chisel*.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, ii.

Full choir, the entire power of the choir-organ.—**Full chord,** in *music*, a chord in which all the essential tones are present, or, in *concerted music*, a chord in which all the parts unite.—**Full court,** the court in banc, composed of all the judges sitting together.—**Full cousin, dress,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full drive,** straight, and with force, like a shot.

At last, 2 of our Men took two Horses that had lost their Riders, and mounting them, rode after the Spaniards *full drive* till they came among them, thinking to have taken a Prisoner for Intelligence. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 254.

Full figure, any one of the Arabic figures of numeration except 0, the cipher.—**Full fling, hand, herring,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full great,** in *music*, the entire power of the great organ.—**Full house,** in a legislative or other delegated body, an assemblage of the entire number of members.—**Full line,** a complete assortment; a full stock: as, a *full line* of gloves or neckties. [Trade cant.]—**Full lop,** complete lop of both ears, as in the lop-eared variety of the domestic rabbit.

I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a *full-lop*.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 112.

Full moon, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite the sun; also, the time when the moon is in this position.

I, in the clear sky of fame, o'ershine you as much as the *full moon* doth the cinders of the element, which show like pins' heads to her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Easter-day . . . is always the first Sunday after the *Full Moon* which happens upon or next after the twenty-first day of March.
Book of Common Prayer, Tables and Rules for Movable [Feasts.

Full mouth, in full cry; eagerly. *Davies.*

She was coming *full mouth* upon me with her contract.
Farquhar, The Inconstant, ii.

Full orders. See *order*.—**Full organ, pulse, score, service,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full split,** with impetuosity; full drive. [Slang, U. S.]—**Full stop, swing, tide, tilt,** etc. See the nouns.—**Full to fifteenth,** in *music*, the entire power of the organ, except the mixtures and reed-stops.—**In full aspect,** in *her.*, same as *affronté*, 2.—**In full blast, cry, feather, fig, folio,** etc. See the nouns.—**To have one's hands full.** See *hand*.
=Syn. 2. Plentiful, sufficient.—3. Capacious, broad, large, ★extensive.—5. Satiated, glutted, cloyed.

full[1] (fůl), *n.* [< ME. *fulle*, n., in part merely another spelling of *fylle*, *fille*, < AS. *fyllu*, *fyllo*, E. *fill*[1], *n.*, also from the adj.: see *full*[1], *a.*] **1.** Utmost measure or extent; highest state or degree: as, this instrument answers to the *full*; fed to the *full*.

The virgin-bays shall not withstand the lightning
With a more careless danger than my constancy
The *full* of thy relation. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 1.

2. That phase in the revolution of the moon when it presents to the earth its whole face illuminated.

As lesser stars
That wait on Phœbe in her *full* of brightness,
Compared to her, you are.
Massinger, Roman Actor, ii. 1.

The moon, that night, though past the *full*, was still large and oval. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xxvii.

3. In the game of poker, a hand consisting of three cards of the same denomination and a pair, counting between a flush and fours; a full hand. Sometimes called a *full house*.—**At full.** (*a*) At the highest point; at the height; complete.

Now are my joys *at full*,
When I behold you safe, my loving subjects.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 2.

(*b*) To the highest degree; completely; thoroughly.

Every ill-sounding word or threatening look
Thou shew'st to me will be reveng'd *at full*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

At the full. (*a*) In the fullest state (of anything); in the height (of one's fortune).

The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell *at the full* of tide,
And neither way declines. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2.

(*b*) In full.

Thus seyde the bulle,
The which they han publisshed *atte fulle*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 693.

Sodeynly he hitte him *at the fulle*,
And yet as proude a pocok can he pulle.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 209.

In full. (*a*) Without reduction; to or for the full amount: as, a receipt *in full*. (*b*) Without abbreviation or contraction; written in words, not in figures: said of writing, as a signature.

What parchment have we here?—O, our genealogy *in full*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

To the full. (*a*) In full degree or measure; very fully or completely: as, he enjoyed himself *to the full*. (*b*) To the same degree or extent; equally.

I can't say indeed that my generals wear black wigs, but they have long full-bottomed hoods which cover as little ★entertainment *to the full*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 124.

full[1] (fůl), *adv.* [< ME. *ful*, *full*, *fulle*, < AS. *ful*, adv. (= D. *vol* = MLG. *vul*, *vulle* = MHG. *vol* = ODan. *fuld*, Dan. *fuld*, *fuldt* = Sw. *full*), commonly in comp., *ful-*, *full-*, with adjectives or verbs (see *full-*); from the adj. Cf. *fully*.] **1.** Fully; completely; without reserve or qualification.

Thus me pileth the pore and pyketh *ful* clene [thus they rob the poor, and pick them full clean].
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

I now am *full* resolv'd to take a wife.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Inform her *full* of my particular fear. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

As to my Sister, so mild and so dear,
She has lain in the Church-yard *full* many a Year.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 19.

2. Quite; to the same degree; equally.

The canker-blooms have *full* as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses.
Shak., Sonnets, liv.

The Saxons were now *full* as wicked as the Britans were at their arrival. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Our curious men
Will choose a pheasant still before a hen;
Yet hens of Guinea *full* as good I hold.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 19.

3. Exactly; precisely; directly; straight.

Full in the middle way there stood a lake.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 69.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood. *Addison.*

I stared him *full* in the face upon so strange a question.
Addison, Advice in Love.

Then first her anger, leaving Pelleas, burn'd
Full on her knights. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. In full measure; to a great degree; abundantly; very.

Betwene that Mount and the Cytee, is not but the Vale of Josaphathe, that is not *fulle* large.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 96.

It was *full* colde weder and grete froste, and therfore thei were at more disese for hunger and for grete colde. ★
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

Full fast she fled, ne ever lookt behynd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 12.

Full and by (*naut.*), close-hauled, with all the sails full.—**Full out**†, quite; altogether. *Davies.*

Sacrilege the Apostle ranks with idolatry, as being *full out* as evil, if not worse than it.
Bp. Andrews, Works, II. 351.

Rap full (*naut.*), with the sails completely full without shaking.

His proper course would be to sail his boat "*rap full*" and forereach all he can.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 135.

[*Full* is often prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express completeness in extent or degree, as in *full-blown*, *full-grown*, etc. Such compounds are mostly self-explaining. Many are wholly or chiefly poetical; some are colloquial or vulgar.]

full[1] (fůl), *v.* [< ME. *fullen*, in part merely another spelling of *fyllen*, *fillen* (< AS. *fyllan*, E. *fill*[1]), in part < AS. *fullian*, tr., fill; both verbs being from the adj.: see *full*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* In *sewing*, to bring (the cloth) on one side of a seam to a little greater fullness than on the other by gathering or tucking very slightly, as is done to produce certain effects of tailoring, etc.

II. *intrans.* To draw up; pucker; bunch: as, the skirt *fulls* too much in front.

full[2] (fůl), *v.* [< ME. *fullen*, full, a verb derived, at least so far as the form is concerned, from the older noun *fuller*, *fullere*, < AS. *fullere*, a fuller: see *fuller*[1]. The alleged "AS. *fullian*, to whiten, to full or make white as a fuller," does not exist, except as a doubtful inference from *fullian*, baptize, which is assumed, without proof, to be a figurative use of the supposed literal sense 'whiten or cleanse' (see *full*[3]). The ME. *fullen* (= MD. *vollen*, D. *vollen*), full, is prob. < OF. *fouller*, *fouler*, *foler*, tread, stamp, or trample on, bruise or crush by stamping, etc., F. *fouler* (= It. *follare*), tread or trample on, etc., also full (see *foil*[2]); < ML. *fullare*, also (after OF.) *folare* (13th century), full, derived from the much earlier (classical L.) *fullo*, a fuller, whence also the AS. *fullere*: see *fuller*[1]. The native E. word for 'full' is *walk*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To thicken or make compact in a mill, as cloth. See *fulling-mill*.

Clooth that cometh fro the weuyng is nougt comly to were Tyl it is *fulled* vnder fote, or in fullyng-stokkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 445.

II. *intrans.* To become compacted or felted: as, a cloth which *fulls* well.

full[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *fullen*, *follen*, *fulwen*, *folwen*, *folewen*, < AS. *fullian*, *fulwian*, baptize; origin obscure. See *full*[2].] To baptize.

In the nome of the fader Ioseph him *fulwede*,
And calles him Naciens and his nome tornde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Al that marche he torned
To Cryst and to Crystendome and crosse to honoure,
And *fulled* folke faste and the faith taugte.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 440.

fullage (fůl'āj), *n.* [< *full*[2] + *-age*; cf. OF. *foullage*, fullage.] Money paid for the fulling of cloth.

fullam†, **fulham**† (fůl'am), *n.* [Also *fullom*; said to be "named from *Fulham*, a suburb of London, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was the most notorious place for blacklegs in all England" (Imp. Dict.); *Fulham*, < AS. *Fullanham*, *Fullanhom*.] **1.** A false die. [Cant.]

Those made to throw the high numbers, from five to twelve, were called "high," and those to throw the low numbers, from ace to four, "low."

For gourd and *fullam* holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Sic. Give me some bales of dice. What are these?
Som. Those are called high *fullams*, those low *fullams*.
Nobody and Somebody, sig. G 3.

Hence—**2.** A sham; a make-believe.

Fulhams of poetic fiction.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 642.

full-armed (fůl'ärmd), *a.* Completely armed.

But [Pelleas] rose
With morning every day, and, moist or dry,
Full-arm'd upon his charger all day long
Sat by the walls. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

full-back (fůl'bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*. See *back*[1], 12.

full-bagged†, *a.* Having full money-bags; rich.

No *full-bag'd* man would ever durst have entered.
John Taylor, Works, 1630.

full-binding (fůl'bīn″ding), *n.* **1.** The process of hooping up and tightening a barrel of fish: a term used by packers.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, a style of binding in which the whole of the exterior of the covers and back is formed of leather, parchment, or morocco: distinguished ★from *half-binding*, etc.

full-blood (fůl'blud), *n.* An individual of pure blood; a pure-bred animal, etc.

The *full-blood* [Cherokee] is always present in the national Legislature, the Council being usually almost entirely of that complexion. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 602.

full-blooded (fůl'blud″ed), *a.* **1.** Having a full supply of blood: as, a *full-blooded* person.—**2.** Of pure blood or extraction; thoroughbred: as, a *full-blooded* horse.

full-bloomed (fůl'blömd), *a.* In perfect bloom; like a blossom.

Lo, a mouth! whose *full-bloom'd* lips
At too dear a rate are roses.
Crashaw, On the Wounds of our Crucified Lord.

full-blown[1] (fůl'blōn), *a.* [< *full*[1] + *blown*[1], pp. of *blow*[1].] Fully distended with wind.

And steers against it with a *full-blown* sail.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

full-blown[2] (fůl'blōn), *a.* [< *full*[1] + *blown*[2], pp. of *blow*[2].] **1.** Fully expanded, as a blossom.

There might ye see the peony spread wide,
The *full-blown* rose. *Cowper*, Task, i. 36.

2. Figuratively, perfected; developed; matured; finished: as, a *full-blown* beauty; a *full-blown* doctor.

Then stept a buxom hostess forth, and sail'd
Full-blown before us. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

full-born (fůl'bôrn), *a.* Well or nobly born.

The free-born man was far from attaining to all the rights and privileges of perfect birth. He was free-born, but not *full-born*. A *full-born* man must have an independent family association; and for such an organisation the presence of two living generations of free-born men was essential. Thus a *full-born* man must have at least two pure descents. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 204.

full-bottom (fůl'bot″um), *n.* A wig with a large bottom.

full-bottomed (fůl'bot″umd), *a.* **1.** Having a large bottom, as a wig of the kind formerly in common fashionable use. See *wig*.

Let a young lady imagine to herself . . . the beau who now addresses himself to her in a *full-bottomed* wig distinguished by a little bald pate covered with a black-leather skull-cap. *Addison*, Women and Liberty.

The incongruous costume of their hero, who usually wore a Greek helmet over a *full-bottomed* wig.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 52.

2. Of great capacity below the water-line, as a ship.

full-bound (fůl′bound), *a.* In *bookbinding*, bound entirely in leather.

full-brilliant (fůl′bril″yant), *a.* In *diamond-cutting*, cut as a brilliant with 58 facets. See *brilliant*.

full-centered (fůl′sen″tėrd), *a.* In *arch.*, an epithet applied to a feature the outline of which follows an arc of a circle: as, a *full-centered* arch; a *full-centered* vault.

full-charged (fůl′chärjd), *a.* Charged or loaded to the full; ready to be exploded or discharged.

I stood i' the level
Of a *full-charg'd* confederacy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

full-dress (fůl′dres), *a.* 1. Appropriate to occasions of form or ceremony: as, a *full-dress* costume. See *full dress*, under *dress*.—2. Formal; elaborate; requiring full dress: as, a *full-dress* reception.

As the climate is warm, the ladies are décolletées, . . . and the row of bright shoulders, as they all kneel in church, is worthy of a *full-dress* occasion.
T. Winthrop, Isthmiana.

full-driven†, *a.* [ME. *ful driven, ful dryve.*] Fully driven or clenched; completed; made up.

This bargeyn is *ful dryve*, for we ben knyt.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 494.

★ **fuller**[1] (fůl′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *fuller, fullere, fullare*, etc. (cf. OD. *voller*, D. *voller*, a fuller, appar. after the E.), < AS. *fullere* (Mark ix. 3, and once in a gloss), a fuller, an accom. form, with suffix *-ere* denoting the agent, < L. *fullo*(*n*-), a fuller; origin unknown: see *full*[2]. The sense of 'bleacher' appears to be merely incidental; it is made more prominent by the passage in Mark ix. 3. The native E. word for 'fuller' is *walker*, q. v.] 1. One who fulls; one whose occupation is the fulling of cloth.

His clothis ben maad schynynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a *fullere*, or walkere of cloth, may not make white on erthe. *Wyclif*, Mark ix. 3.

To come then to the mysterie of *fuller's* craft; first they wash and scour a piece of cloth with the earth of Sardinia, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they fall anon to burling it with cimolia.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

He is like a refiner's fire, and like *fullers'* sope.
Mal. iii. 2.

2. The stamp of a stamping-mill or fulling-machine.—**Fullers' earth**, a material used in the operation of fulling. It consists of clay mixed with just enough fine silicious material to take away its plasticity, so that it falls to a fine powder when mixed with water. Some silicious rocks on decomposing become converted into a material which can be used as fullers' earth. It occurs in various geological positions. In England the so-called fullers'-earth group is a thick deposit of gray clay and marl with occasional nodules of earthy limestone. It rests conformably on the inferior Oölite, and has a maximum thickness of 400 feet. Only parts of the group are of commercial value.

It is to be noted that foure miles to the northward of Dogsnose there growe no trees on the bank by the water side: and the bankes consist of *fuller's-earth*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 291.

Money, wife, is the true *fuller's earth* for reputations; there is not a spot or stain but what it can take out.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

Our fair countrywomen . . . are surely . . . much more valuable commodities than wool or *fuller's-earth*, the exportation of which is so strictly prohibited by our laws, lest foreigners should learn the manufacturing of them. *Chesterfield*, Misc. Works, II. xix.

fuller[2] (fůl′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *full*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] In *blacksmithing*, a die; a half-round set-hammer.

fuller[2] (fůl′ėr), *v. t.* [< *fuller*[2], *n.*] To form a groove or channel in, by the action of a fuller or set-hammer: as, to *fuller* a bayonet.

fuller's-herb (fůl′ėrz-ėrb), *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*: so called from its use in removing stains from cloth.

fuller's-teazel, fuller's-thistle, fuller's-weed (fůl′ėrz-tē″zl, -this″l, -wēd), *n.* The teazel, *Dipsacus fullonum*.

fullery (fůl′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *fulleries* (-iz). [Cf. OD. D. *vollerij*, < F. *foulerie*, a fulling-mill, formerly a treading, a treading-trough, < *fouler*, tread: see *full*[2].] A place or works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

full-eyed (fůl′īd), *a.* Having large, prominent eyes.

full-face (fůl′fās), *n.* In *printing*, full-faced type. See *full-faced*.

full-faced (fůl′fāst), *a.* 1. Having a plump or round face: as, a chubby, *full-faced* child.

Full-faced above the valley stood the moon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

2. Having the face turned toward any person or thing; facing.

This was cast upon the board,
When all the *full-faced* presence of the Gods
Ranged in the halls of Peleus. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

3. In *printing*, having a full face.—**Full-faced type**, type of the ordinary plain face, but with thick lines that print black or bold. Also called *bold-face* or *full-face*, and sometimes in the United States *title-type*.

This is full-faced type.

full-fed (fůl′fed), *a.* Fed to fullness; plump.

What dare the *full-fed* liars say of me? . . .
They sit with knife in meat and wine in horn.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

full-fleshed (fůl′flesht), *a.* Having full flesh; corpulent. *Imp. Dict.*

full-flowing (fůl′flō″ing), *a.* 1. Flowing with fullness, as a stream, or as robes.—2†. Having free vent.

Lady, I am not well; else I should answer
From a *full-flowing* stomach. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

full-fortuned (fůl′fôr″tūnd), *a.* At the height of prosperity.

Not the imperious show
Of the *full-fortun'd* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

full-fraught (fůl′frât), *a.* Laden or stored to fullness. [Rare.]

His tables are *full-fraught* with most nourishing food, and his cupboards heavy-laden with rich wines.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

full-gorged (fůl′gôrjd), *a.* Sated; over-fed.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing empty;
And till she stoop, she must not be *full-gorg'd*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

The *full-gorged* savage at his nauseous feast
Spent half the darkness, and snor'd out the rest.
Cowper, Hope, l. 509.

full-grown (fůl′grōn), *a.* Grown to full size or maturity.

The earth . . . teem'd at a birth
Innumerous living creatures, perfect forms,
Limb'd and *full grown*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 456.

A life that bears immortal fruit
In such great offices as suit
The *full-grown* energies of heaven.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

full-handed (fůl′han″ded), *a.* Bearing something valuable, especially a gift; provided with whatever is needed: the opposite of *empty-handed*.

full-hearted (fůl′här″ted), *a.* 1. Full of courage or confidence; elated.

The enemy *full-hearted*,
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. Full of emotion; too much moved for full self-control.

full-hot†, (fůl′hot), *a.* Heated; fiery.

Anger is like
A *full-hot* horse; who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

fulliche†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *fully*.

fulling[1] (fůl′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *full*[1], *v.*] The act of becoming full: as, the *fulling* of the moon.

fulling[2] (fůl′ing), *n.* [< ME. *fullynge;* verbal n. of *full*[2], *v.*] The process of shrinking and compacting woolen goods to felt the fibers together and make the cloth stronger and firmer; milling. Inferior goods are sometimes scoured and fulled in the same machine.

fulling[3]†, *n.* [ME. *fullynge;* verbal n. of *full*[3], *v.*] Baptism.

And [he] seyde hem what *fullynge* and faith was to mene. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 443.

fulling-mill (fůl′ing-mil), *n.* A power-machine for fulling and felting felts and woven fabrics, to improve their texture by making them thicker, closer, and heavier. Such mills operate by means of rollers, stampers, or beaters, of various forms and usually of wood, which beat, roll, and press the fabric in hot alkaline suds, felting it together till the required texture is obtained. An unavoidable result of the process is a reduction in length, or in width, or of both, and, in the case of hats, of size.

fulling-soap, *n.* See *soap*.

fulling-stock†, *n.* [ME. *fullyng stokk.*] A stick used as a beater in fulling cloth. See extract under *full*[2], *v. t.*

full-length (fůl′length), *a.* Embracing the whole; extending the whole length: as, a *full-length* portrait.

fullmart†, *n.* Same as *foulmart*.

full-mouth (fůl′mouth), *n.* A person having a mouth full of words; a chatterer. *Davies.*

Some propheticall *full mouth* that, as he were a Cobler's eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where another's shooe wrings. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 54.

full-mouthed (fůl′moutht), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or issuing from a full mouth; produced by a mouth blowing to its utmost power.

Had Boreas blown
His *full-mouthed* blast, and cast thy houses down?
Quarles, Jonah, sig. K, i. b.

A *full-mouth'd* Language she [German] is, and pronounced with that Strength as if one had Bones in his Tongue instead of Nerves. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 56.

2. Having the mouth full of food. [Rare.]

Cheer up, my soul, call home thy sp'rits, and bear
One bad Good-Friday; *full-mouth'd* Easter's near.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7 (Epigram).

3. Having a full or strong voice or sound; uttering loud tones.

Whom both the *fulmouth'd* Elders hastened
To catch th' Adulterer.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 161.

A *full-mouthed* diapason swallows all.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 86.

fullness, fulness (fůl′nes), *n.* [< ME. *fulnesse, folnesse*, < AS. **fulness, fylnes, fylness* (= OHG. *folnissi*), < *ful, full*, full: see *full*[1], *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being full or filled, in any sense of those words.

Many dyed there for thirst, and many with *fulnesse*, drinking too much when once they came at water.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 230.

In thy presence is *fulness* of joy. Ps. xvi. 11.

When God hath made us smart for our *fulness* and wantonness, then we grew sullen and murmured and disputed against providence. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

The tendency of institutions like those of England is to encourage readiness in public men at the expense both of *fulness* and exactness. *Macaulay.*

The fullness of time, the proper or destined time.

When *the fulness of* the *time* was come. Gal. iv. 4.

full-orbed (fůl′ôrbd), *a.* Having its orb complete or fully illuminated, as the moon; like the full moon.

Now reigns
Full-orb'd the moon. *Milton*, P. L., v. 42.

full-roed (fůl′rōd), *a.* Full of roe, as a fish.

full-sailed (fůl′sāld), *a.* Moving under full sail, literally or figuratively.

Full-sailed confidence. *Massinger.*

How may *full-sail'd* verse express . . .
The full-flowing harmony
Of thy swan-like stateliness?
Tennyson, Eleänore.

full-souled (fůl′sōld), *a.* Magnanimous; of noble disposition. *Imp. Dict.*

full-summed (fůl′sumd), *a.* Complete; summed up.

And so these twain, upon the skirts of Time,
Sit side by side, *full-summ'd* in all their powers.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

full-tide (fůl′tīd), *a.* Being at full tide, as the sea; hence, abundant; copious; outpoured.

First then to Heav'n my *fultide* thanks I pay.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 91.

full-toned (fůl′tōnd), *a.* Having or emitting a full tone.

The nightingale, *full-toned* in middle May.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

full-tuned (fůl′tūnd), *a.* Harmonious; in accord; unbroken; not discordant.

When thy low voice
Faltering, would break its syllables, to keep
My own *full-tuned*. *Tennyson*, Love and Duty.

full-voiced (fůl′voist), *a.* Having a full, strong, powerful voice.

There let the pealing organ blow,
To the *full-voiced* quire below.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 162.

full-winged (fůl′wingd), *a.* 1. Having complete wings, or large, strong wings.

Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The sharded beetle in a safer hold
Than is the *full-winged* eagle.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. Ready for flight; eager. *Beau. and Fl.* [Rare.]

fully (fůl′i), *adv.* [< ME. *fully, fulliche*, < AS. *fullīce* (= OS. *fullīco* = D. *vollijk* = MLG. *vullich, vullik* = OHG. *follīcho*, MHG. *volliche*, G. *völlig* = Dan. *fuldelig*), < *ful*, full, + *-līce*, -ly[2].] In a full manner; to the full; without lack or defect; completely; entirely: as, to be *fully* persuaded of something.

For y can fynden no man that *fully* byleueth,
To techen me the heyge [high] weie.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 448.

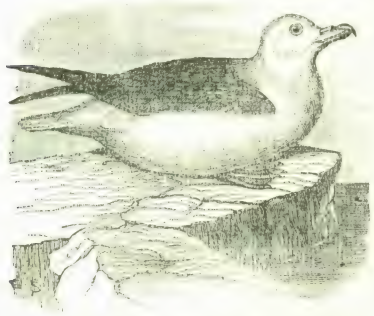
I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hatred *fully*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

He was a Person tall and strong, broad breasted, his Limbs well knit, and *fully* furnished with Flesh.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 44.

Fully committed. See *commit.* = **Syn.** Plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, largely, clearly, distinctly, perfectly, amply.

fulmar[1] (ful'mär), *n.* [< ME. *fulmar, fulmare, fulmer,* shorter forms of *fulmart, fulmard,* the polecat: see *foulmart.*] Same as *foulmart.*

fulmar[2] (ful'mär), *n.* [A transferred use of *fulmar*[1], the bird being so called from its extremely strong and persistent odor, and from its habit of ejecting oil from its stomach, through the mouth, when seized or assailed; in allusion to analogous characteristics of the polecat: see *fulmar*[1]. The Gael. name *fulmair* and the NL. generic name *Fulmarus* are taken from the E.] A natatorial oceanic bird of the family *Procellariidæ* and genus *Fulmarus* or some closely related genus; the fulmar petrel. The common fulmar is *Fulmarus glacialis,* a bird as large as a medium-sized gull, and greatly resembling a herring-gull in coloration, being white with a pearl-blue mantle and black tips on the primaries, but distinguished by the long tubular nostrils, which lie high upon the ridge of the



Fulmar Petrel (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

upper mandible. It inhabits the northern seas in prodigious numbers, breeding in Iceland, Greenland, Spitzbergen, the Shetland and Orkney islands, the Hebrides, etc. It feeds on fish, the blubber of whales, and any fat, putrid, floating substance that comes in its way. It makes its nest on sea-cliffs, and lays only one egg. The natives of the island of St. Kilda, in the Hebrides, value the eggs above those of any other bird, and search for them by the most perilous descent of precipices by means of ropes. The fulmar is also valued for its feathers, its down, and the oil found in its stomach, which is one of the principal products of St. Kilda. When caught or assailed, it lightens itself by disgorging the oil from its stomach. There are several closely related species or varieties in the North Pacific. The slender-billed fulmar is *Fulmarus tenuirostris* or *Thalassoica glacialoides,* widely dispersed over the seas. The giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea,* also called *bone-breaker,* is a sooty-brown or fuliginous species, as large as a small albatross.

fulmart†, *n.* Same as *foulmart.*

Fulmarus (ful'mā-rus), *n.* [NL., < E. *fulmar*[2].] The typical genus of fulmars of the family *Procellariidæ.* The nasal case is long, protuberant, and vertically truncate, with a thin septum; the bill is extremely stout, with hooked upper mandible; and the plumage of the adults is white with a pearl-blue mantle, and black-tipped primaries. There are several species, of which the common fulmar is the type. See *fulmar*[2].

fulmen (ful'men), *n.* [L., lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt, orig. **fulgmen,* **fulgimen,* < *fulgere,* flash, lighten: see *fulgent.*] Lightning; a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a *fulmen* of expression. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

fulminant (ful'mi-nant), *a.* [< L. *fulminan(t-)s,* ppr. of *fulminare:* see *fulminate.*] **1.** Lightening and thundering; making a great stir.

The drear Clergy, *fulminant* in ire,
Flash'd through his bigot Midnight, threat'ning fire.
Colman the Younger, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 194.

2. In *pathol.,* developing suddenly: as, *fulminant* plague.

The glandular alterations were especially pronounced in *fulminant* cases. *Med. News,* L. 41.

fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulminated,* ppr. *fulminating.* [< L. *fulminatus,* pp. of *fulminare* (> It. *fulminare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fulminar* = F. *fulminer*), lighten, hurl lightnings, tr. strike or blast with lightning, < *fulmen* (*fulmin-*), lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt: see *fulmen.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lighten; flash with detonation.

With a fiery wreath bind thou my brow,
That mak'st my muse in flames to *fulminate.*
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. I, 4, b.

Hence—**2.** To explode with a loud noise; detonate.

Water and wind-guns afford no *fulminating* report, and depend on single principles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

3. Figuratively, to issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like, with or as with authority.

Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or *fulminate* against the perjur'd infractors of them? *Lord Herbert,* Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 363.

A heated pulpiteer . . .
Announced the coming doom, and *fulminated*
Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

4. In *refining,* to become suddenly bright and uniform in color: said of melted gold mixed with antimony.

Antimony is used as the last test of gold; to try the purity whereof, a grain or two being tested with twenty times the quantity of regulus of antimony, till the antimony is either evaporated or turned to a scoria to be blown away by the bellows, and the gold have *fulminated,* as the refiners call it: that is, till its surface appears everywhere similar and equable. *P. Shaw,* Chemistry, Of Gold.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to explode.—**2.** Figuratively, to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; especially, to send out, as a menace or censure, by ecclesiastical authority.

Judgments . . . *fulminated* with the air of one who had the divine vengeance at his disposal. *Warburton.*

In vain did the papal legate . . . *fulminate* sentence of excommunication against the confederates.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

★ **fulminate** (ful'mi-nāt), *n.* [< *fulminate, v.*] **1.** A compound formed by the union of a base with fulminic acid. The fulminates are very unstable bodies, exploding with great violence by percussion or heating. Fulminate of mercury, or fulminating mercury, is used in percussion-caps and detonators for nitroglycerin preparations.

The flash from the cap was sufficient to penetrate the cartridge case and fire the *fulminate* or cotton, thus obviating the tearing of the cartridge cases.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 293.

2. An explosion; a sudden and explosive action. [Rare.]

Even a small and local physiological *fulminate,* if sudden and rapid enough, may set up discharges in healthy nervous tissue associated collaterally downward, and end in severe [epileptic] convulsion.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 336.

fulminating (ful'mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* **1.** Thundering; crackling; exploding; detonating.

The hammer [of the gun] was at once dispensed with, and the cock struck upon *fulminating* powder placed in the flash-pan. *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 95.

2. Figuratively, hurling denunciations, menaces, or censures.—**Fulminating cap,** a percussion-cap; a detonator charged with a fulminating explosive.—**Fulminating compound,** a fulminate. See *detonating powders,* under *detonating.*

fulmination (ful-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *fulmination* = Pr. *fulminatio* = Sp. *fulminación* = Pg. *fulminação* = It. *fulminazione,* < L. *fulminatio(n-),* < *fulminare,* lighten, strike or blast with lightning: see *fulminate.*] **1.** The act of fulminating, exploding, or detonating; the act of thundering forth denunciations, threats, censures, and the like, with authority and violence.

The prelates of the realm, the ministers and curates, were desired to execute all sacraments, sacramentals, and divine services, in spite of any *fulminations* of interdicts, inhibitions, or excommunications, on pain of a year's imprisonment. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

2. That which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure.

The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

The *fulminations* of Demosthenes and the splendors of Tully. *Sumner,* True Grandeur of Nations.

fulminatory (ful'mi-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *fulminatoire* = It. *fulminatorio;* as *fulminate* + *-ory.*] Sending forth thunders or fulminations; thundering; striking terror.

Still less is a côté gauche wanting: extreme left; sitting on the topmost benches, as if aloft on its speculatory height or mountain, which will become a practical *fulminatory* height, and make the name of Mountain famous-infamous to all times and lands. *Carlyle,* French Rev., II. v. 2.

fulmine (ful'min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fulmined,* ppr. *fulmining.* [< F. *fulminer,* < L. *fulminare,* lighten: see *fulminate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To flash with detonation; sound like thunder; fulminate; hence, to speak out fiercely or authoritatively.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
Shook the arsenal, and *fulmined* over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne.
Milton, P. R., iv. 270.

II. *trans.* **1.** To fulminate; give utterance to in an authoritative or vehement manner.

Warming with her theme,
She *fulmined* out her scorn of laws Salique.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. To shoot or dart, as lightning.

And ever and anone the rosy red
Flasht through her face, as it had beene a flake
Of lightning through bright heven *fulmined.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 5.

fulmineous (ful-min'ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *fulmíneo* = Pg. It. *fulmineo,* < L. *fulmineus,* of or pertaining to lightning or a thunderbolt, < *fulmen:* see *fulmen.*] Pertaining to thunder or lightning.

fulminic (ful-min'ik), *a.* [= F. *fulminique,* < L. *fulmen* (*fulmin-*), lightning, thunderbolt: see *fulmen.*] In *chem.,* of or pertaining to or capable of detonation.—**Fulminic acid,** oxime of carbon monoxid, CNOH, a compound having acid properties and forming salts which are extremely explosive.

fulness, *n.* See *fullness.*

fulsamic†, *a.* A perverted form intended for *fulsome.*

O filthy Mr. Sneer; he's a nauseous Figure, a most *fulsamick* Fop, foh. *Congreve,* Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

fulsen†, *v. t.* See *filsten.*

fulsome (ful'sum), *a.* [< ME. *fulsum, fulsom,* full, abundant, fat, plump, < *ful,* full, + *-sum, -som,* E. *-some;* that is, *fulsome* is composed of *full*[1] + *-some,* and means 'rather full,' 'pretty full,' 'too full' (cf. E. obs. *longsome,* AS. *langsum,* similarly formed). The bad senses, though derivable from the sense 'full,' may originate in another word of the same form, namely, ME. *fulsum* (with orig. long vowel, *fūlsum*), < *fūl,* foul, + *-som,* mod. E. as if **foulsome,* < *foul*[1] + *-some.*] **1**†. Full; full and plump; fat.

With a necke . . .
Nawther *fulsom* ne fat, but fetis & round,
fful metely made of a meane lenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3068.

His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew *fulsome,* fair, and fresh. *Golding,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vii.

2†. Causing surfeit; cloying.

Our Entertainment there was brave, tho' a little *fulsome.*
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

The next is Doctrine, in whose lips there dwells . . .
Honey, which never *fulsome* is, yet fills
The widest souls. *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, xix. 210.

The long-spun allegories *fulsome* grow,
While the dull moral lies too plain below.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

3. Offensive from excess, as of praise or demonstrative affection; gross.

If it be aught to the old tune, my lord,
It is as fat and *fulsome* to mine ear
As howling after music. *Shak.,* T. N., v. 1.

Concealed disgust under the appearance of *fulsome* endearment. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xviii.

Letters full of affection, humility, and *fulsome* flattery were interchanged between the friends. But the first ardour of affection could not last.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

4. Nauseous; offensive; disgusting.

Sotte, there thowe lygges,
ffor the *fulsomeste* freke that fourmede was evere!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

Seest thou this *fulsome* idiot, in what measure
He seems transported with the antic pleasure
Of childish baubles? *Quarles,* Emblems, iii. 2.

5†. Lustful; wanton.

In the doing of the deed of kind,
He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Could you but see the *fulsome* hero led
By loathing vassals to his noble bed.
Dryden, Suum Cuique.

6. Tending to obscenity; coarse: as, a *fulsome* epigram. *Dryden.*

fulsomely (ful'sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *fulsumli,* abundantly, < *fulsum,* abundant, etc.: see *fulsome.*] **1**†. Fully; abundantly.

Thann were spacli spices spended al a-boute,
Fulsumli at the ful to eche freke ther-inne,
& the wines ther-with wich hem best liked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4325.

2. In a fulsome manner; rankly; grossly; nauseously; obscenely.

Thirdly, God was sorely displeased with his people, because they builded, decked, and trimmed up their own houses, and suffered God's house to be in ruine and decay, to lie uncomely and *fulsomely.*
Old Eng. Homilies, On Repairing and Keeping Clean [Churches.

And the act of consummation *fulsomely* described in the very words of the most modest among all poets.
Dryden, Ded. of Juvenal.

fulsomeness (ful'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *fulsomnes, fulsumnesse,* abundance, < *fulsum,* abundant, + *-nesse,* -ness.] The state or quality of being fulsome, in any sense.

The savour passeth ever lenger the more
For *fulsomnes* of his prolixitee.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 397.

fulth†, *n.* [ME., < AS. **fýlleth* (in comp.) (= OHG. *fullida,* MHG. *vüllede*), fullness; < *ful,* E. *full*[1], + formative *-th.*] Fullness; abundance.

And of the cariage of corne comyn by ship,
That no wegh suld want while the werre laste,
Ne no fode for to faile, but the *fulthe* haue,
Sent fro the same lond by the selfe Thelaphon.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5414.

fulvescent (ful-ves'ent), *a.* [< L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *-escent.*] Somewhat tawny or fulvous in color; approaching or becoming tawny.

fulvid (ful'vid), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fulvido*; an improper extension of *fulvous*, in imitation of *fulgid*, < L. *fulgidus.*] Same as *fulvous.*

> And in right colours to the life depaint
> The *fulvid* eagle with her sun-bright eye.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, i. 3.

fulvo-æneous (ful″vō-ē'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *æneus*, brassy.] In *entom.*, metallic-brassy in color, with a tinge of brownish yellow.

fulvous (ful'vus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *fulvo*, < L. *fulvus*, deep-yellow, reddish-yellow, tawny, prob. orig. 'flame-colored,' < *fulgere*, flash, lighten: see *fulgent.* Cf. *flavous*, of similar origin.] Reddish-yellow in color; tawny.

> Gathering her *fulvous* fleece together, Janet ties it in a hasty knot at the back of her comely head.
> *C. W. Mason*, Rape of the Gamp, i.

> The Sassaybe is the bastard hartebeest of the Colonists, and is considerably smaller than the animal last described [the hartebeest]; the general colour is deep blackish, purple-brown above, *fulvous* below.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 615.

fulwa (fůl'wą), *n.* [Bengali *phulwara.*] The tree, *Madhuca butyracea*, whose fruit yields the solid oil known as *fulwa-butter.*

fum† (fum), *v. i.* [Perhaps intended to be imitative.] To play upon a fiddle; thrum.

> Follow me, and *fum* as you go. *B. Jonson.*

fumaceous (fū-mā'shius), *a.* [Also *fumacious*; < L. *fumus*, smoke (see *fume*), + *-aceous.*] Smoky; hence, pertaining to smoke or smoking; addicted to smoking tobacco.

fumado (fū-mā'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *fumado*, pp. of *fumar*, smoke, < L. *fumare*, smoke: see *fume.*] A smoked fish, especially a smoked pilchard.

> Cornish pilchards, otherwise called *fumados.*
> *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

> Those [fish] that serue for the hotter countries they . . . vsed at first to fume by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one . . . & drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes.* *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 33.

fumage†, *n.* [< OF. *fumage*, ML. *fumagium*, fuel (also used as an equiv. of *focagium*, *foagium*, a hearth-tax, also the right of cutting fuel) (see *feuage*, *focage*), < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume.*] A tax on chimneys; hearth-money. Also *fuage.*

> *Fumage*, or *fuage*, vulgarly called smoke-farthings.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

> A *fumage*, or tax of smoke farthings, or hearth tax, . . . ranges among those of the Anglo-Saxon period. Such a tax is mentioned subsequently in Doomsday Book. It seems to have been a customary payment to the king for every hearth in all houses except those of the poor.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 12.

fumant (fū'mant), *a.* [< F. *fumant*, ppr. of *fumer*, smoke: see *fume.*] In *her.*, emitting vapor or smoke.

fumarate (fū'ma-rāt), *n.* [< *fumar-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of fumaric acid.

Fumaria[1] (fū-mā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (also Sp. Pg.), < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*, *n.* Cf. *fumitory*[1].] A genus of delicate herbaceous plants, belonging to the family *Papaveraceæ*, distinguished by the single spur of the corolla and a globular one-seeded fruit. The species are all natives of the old world, and several are weeds in cultivated fields in Europe. The common fumitory, *F. officinalis*, now naturalized in most civilized countries, has a bitter, acrid taste, and was in repute from early times as a remedy for a variety of diseases.

fumaria[2], *n.* Plural of *fumarium.*

Fumariaceæ (fū-mā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fumaria* + *-aceæ.*] A name given by de Candolle in 1819 to a subfamily of the *Papaveraceæ*, from other subfamilies of which it is distinguished by the irregular corolla, with its 4 petals in dissimilar pairs, and by the 6 diadelphous stamens. The foliage is much dissected, and the juice is colorless and inert. There are 7 genera, including about 150 species. The principal genera are *Fumaria*, *Capnoides*, and *Bikukulla.* See cuts under *Capnoides* and *Bikukulla.*

fumariaceous (fū-mā-ri-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Fumariaceæ.*

fumaric (fū-mar'ik), *a.* [< *Fumar-ia* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from fumitory, a plant of the genus *Fumaria.*—**Fumaric acid**, $C_4H_4O_4$, a dibasic acid, a product of the action of heat on malic acid. It exists ready-formed in several plants, as in common fumitory and *Cetraria Islandica.* It forms fine, soft, micaceous scales, soluble in water and alcohol. Formerly called *glaucic acid.*

fumarium (fū-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumaria* (-ą). [LL., a smoke-chamber, ML. also a chimney, < L. *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*, *n.*] A garret in some ancient Roman houses, used as a drying-place for wood and for seasoning wine, smoke from the flues being allowed to escape into it; ★a smoke-room.

fumarole (fū'mą-rōl), *n.* [< It. *fumaruolo*, *fumajuolo*, a fumarole, < ML. *fumariolum*, the vent of a chimney, dim. of ML. *fumarium*, a chimney, LL. a smoke-chamber: see *fumarium.*] A hole from which vapor issues in a sulphur-mine or a volcano.

fumatory† (fū'mą-tō-ri), *n.* Same as *fumitory*[1].

fumble (fum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fumbled*, ppr. *fumbling.* [The *b* is excrescent, as in *grumble*, *humble*[1], *humble*[2], etc.; < D. *fommelen* = LG. *fummeln*, *fommeln*, fumble, grope, = Sw. *fumla*, also *famla* = Dan. *famle* = Icel. *fálma*, fumble, grope; other forms are *famble*[1], q. v. (of Scand. origin), and *fimble*[1] (appar., like G. dial. *fimmeln*, an attenuated form of *fumble*, LG. *fummeln*); prob. a derivative of the word preserved in OHG. *folma* = AS. *folm* = OS. pl. *folmos*, the hand, = L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *famble*[2], *palm*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To feel or grope about blindly or clumsily; hence, to make awkward attempts; seek or search for something awkwardly.

> I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

> They asked him for his certificate. . . . So he *fumbled* in his bosom for one, and found none.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 216.

> Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

> My hand trembles to that degree that I can hardly hold my pen, my understanding flutters, and my memory *fumbles.* *Chesterfield*, Misc. Works, IV. lxxi.

> The author *fumbles* after a thought, and the critic *fumbles* after the author. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 64.

> He was never at rest for an instant, but changed his support from one leg to the other, . . . and *fumbled*, as it were, with his feet.
> *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 124.

2†. To stutter; stammer; hesitate in speech; mumble.

> He *fumbles* up into a loose adieu.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4.

> He *fumbleth* in the mouth,
> His speech doth fail. *Tragedy of King John* (1611).

> He heard his wife Calpurnia, being fast asleep, weep and sigh, and put forth many *fumbling* lamentable speeches. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613.

II. *trans.* 1. To find by groping; secure or ascertain by feeling about blindly or clumsily.

> Late that night a small square man, in a wet overcoat, *fumbled* his way into the damp entrance of the house.
> *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

Specifically—2. In *base-ball*, *foot-ball*, and other games, to stop or catch (the ball) in such a clumsy way that an opportunity in the game is lost.—3. To manage awkwardly; crowd or tumble together; jumble.

fumble (fum'bl), *n.* [< *fumble*, *v.*] 1. The act of groping; awkward attempt; aimless search. [Rare.]—2. In *base-ball*, *foot-ball*, and other games, an act of fumbling.

> The world's a well strung fidle, mans tongue the quill,
> That fills the world with *fumble* for want of skill.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 87.

fumbler (fum'blėr), *n.* One who fumbles or gropes.

fumblingly (fum'bling-li), *adv.* In a fumbling, awkward, hesitating, or stammering manner.

> Many good schollars speake but *fumblingly*; like a rich man that for want of particular note and difference can bring you no certaine ware readily out of his shop.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

fume (fūm), *n.* [< ME. *fume*, < OF. *fum* (F. dial. *fum*), m., also *fume*, f., and *fumee*, F. *fumée* = Pr. *fum* = OSp. *fumo*, Sp. *humo* = Pg. It. *fumo*, < L. *fumus*, smoke, steam, fume, = Skt. *dhūma*, smoke, perhaps < √ *dhū*, shake.] 1†. Smoke.

> As from the fyre depertith *fume*,
> So body and sowle asondre goothe.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

> Great pity too
> That, having wielded th' elements and built
> A thousand systems, each in his own way,
> They should go out in *fume* and be forgot.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii.

2†. Incense.

> Send a *fume*, and keep the air
> Pure and wholesome, sweet and blest.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

3. Any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing narcotic, stifling, or other marked properties; volatile matter arising from anything; an exhalation: generally in the plural: as, the *fumes* of tobacco; the *fumes* of burning sulphur; the *fumes* of wine.

> Whan he came to the place, anon the erthe moeuyd, and a *fumme* of grete swetenesse was felte in suche wyse that Iudas smote his hondes to-gyder for ioye.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

> Whereas, in passing over some mines, he found himself molested by offensive *fumes*, he felt no such effect when he was upon that scope of ground under which there lay veins of cinnabar, or, if you please, a mine of quick-silver ore. *Boyle*, Works (ed. 1744), IV. 278.

4. Any mental agitation regarded as clouding or affecting the understanding; excitement; especially, an irritable or angry mood; passion: generally in the singular.

> Her *fume* needs no spurs,
> She'll gallop far enough to her destruction.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

> She, out of love, desires me not to go to my father, because something hath put him in a *fume* against me.
> *Shirley*, Merchant's Wife, iv. 5.

> But least of all Philosophy presumes
> Of truth in dreams, from melancholy *fumes.*
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 511.

> The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty.
> *South*, Sermons.

5. Anything comparable to fume or vapor, from being unsubstantial or fleeting, as an idle conceit, a vain imagination, and the like.

> Such natural philosophy as shall not vanish in the *fume* of subtile, sublime, or delectable speculation.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 125.

> Memory, the warder of the brain,
> Shall be a *fume*, and the receipt of reason
> A limbeck only. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

> To know
> That which before us lies in daily life
> Is the prime wisdom: what is more is *fume*,
> Or emptiness, or fond impertinence.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 194.

6. The incense of praise; hence, inordinate flattery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Pardon, great prelate, sith I thus presume
> To sence perfection with imperfect *fume.*
> *Davies*, To Worthy Persons.

> To smother him with *fumes* and eulogies . . . because he is rich.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., Democritus to the Reader, p. 34.

7. One apt to get into a fume; a passionate person. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> The notary's wife was a little *fume* of a woman, and the notary thought it well to avoid a hurricane by a mild reply. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

★**fume** (fūm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fumed*, ppr. *fuming.* [< F. *fumer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *fumar* = It. *fumare*, < L. *fumare*, smoke, steam, reek, fume, < *fumus*, smoke, steam: see *fume*, *n.* In comp. *effume*, *infume*, *perfume.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To smoke; throw off smoke in combustion.

> Clad
> With incense, where the golden altar *fumed.*
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 18.

> The rain increases. The fire sputters and *fumes.*
> *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, vi.

2. To emit any smoky or invisible vaporous exhalation; throw off narcotic, stifling, pungent, fragrant, or otherwise noticeable volatile matter.

> The Work-houses where the Lacker is laid on are accounted very unwholsom, by reason of a poisonous quality, said to be in the Lack, which *fumes* into the Brains through the Nostrils of those that work at it, making them break out in botches and biles.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 62.

> Some, as she sipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 114.

3. To be confused by emotion, excitement, or excess, as if by stupefying or poisonous fumes.

> Ay me the dayes that I in dole consume!
> Alas the nights which witnesse well mine woe!
> O wrongfull world wich makest my fancie *fume*!
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 177.

> Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts;
> Keep his brain *fuming.* *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

4. To pass off in vapor.

> Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity.
> *G. Cheyne.*

> The shows
> That for oblivion take their daily birth
> From all the *fuming* vanities of Earth!
> *Wordsworth*, Sky Prospect.

> They crushed the whole mass [of ore] into powder, and then did something to it—applied heat, I believe—to drive away the sulphur. That *fumed* off, and left the rest as promiscuous as before.
> *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, xi.

5. To be angered or irritated; be in a passion.

> Their vineyards he destroyed round,
> Which made them fret and *fume.*
> *Samson* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 204).

> What have you done? she chafes and *fumes* outrageously,
> And still they persecute her.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

Fuming liquor, in *chem.*, one of various preparations which emit fumes on exposure to the air.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. To reek.—5. To fret, chafe, storm.

II. *trans.* 1†. To smoke; dry in smoke; fumigate.

Those [fish] that serue for the hotter countries . . . they vsed at first to *fume* by hanging them vp on long sticks one by one . . . & drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 33.

2. To treat with fumes, as of a chemical substance.

Flavour'd Chian wines with incence *fum'd*
To slake patrician thirst. *Dyer*, Ruins of Rome.

3†. To perfume.

Now are the lawne sheetes *fum'd* with vyolets.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

Fume all the ground,
And sprinkle holy water, for unsound
And foul infection 'gins to fill the air.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

4. To disperse or drive away in vapors; send up as vapor.

Our hate is spent and *fumed* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent. *Mortimer.*

How vicious hearts *fume* frenzy to the brain. *Young.*

5. To offer incense to; hence, to flatter excessively.

They demi-deify and *fume* him so.
Cowper, Task, v. 266.

fumer† (fū′mėr), *n.* One who fumes or perfumes; a perfumer.

Embroiderers, feather-makers, *fumers.* *Beau. and Fl.*

fumerell† (fū′me-rel), *n.* Same as *femerel.*

fumet, fewmet (fū′met), *n.* [Usually in pl., *fumets, fewmets*, with accom. dim. term., < OF. *fumées*, the dung or excrements of deer, < *fumer*, dung, manure, an alteration, in simulation of *fumer*, smoke, reek, of OF. *fimer*, < ML. *fimare*, dung, void excrement, < L. *fimus*, dung: see *fime, fiants.*] The dung of the deer, hare, etc.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport,
And standing 'fore the dogs.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

fumeter†, fumeteret†, *n.* Middle English forms of *fumitory*[1].

fumette (fū-met′), *n.* [< F. *fumet*, flavor (of wine, of a partridge, etc.), < OF. *fum*, smoke, vapor: see *fume, n.*] The scent of meat when kept too long; the characteristic savor or flavor of venison or other game; the game-flavor; the scent from meats cooking.

A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette.* *Swift.*

There are such steams from savoury pies, such a *fumette* from plump partridges and roasting pigs, that I think I can distinguish them as easily as I know a rose from a pink. *R. M. Jephson.*

fumewort (fūm′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the subfamily *Fumariaceæ.*

fumid† (fū′mid), *a.* [< L. *fumidus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke: see *fume, n.*] Smoky; vaporous.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication, as also a crass and *fumid* exhalation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Two or three of these *fumid* vortices are able to whirl it about the whole city, rendering it in a few minutes like the picture of Troy sacked by the Greeks, or the approaches of Mount Hecla. *Evelyn*, Fumifugium, i.

fumidity† (fū-mid′i-ti), *n.* [< *fumid* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being fumid; smokiness. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumidness† (fū′mid-nes), *n.* Fumidity. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumiferous (fū-mif′e-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *fumífero* = Pg. It. *fumifero*, < L. *fumifer*, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing smoke. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

fumifugist (fū-mif′ū-jist), *n.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *fugare*, drive away, + E. *-ist.*] One who or that which drives away smoke or fumes.

fumify†, *v. t.* [< L. *fumus*, smoke, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To impregnate with smoke. *Davies.*

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of sot-weed into our infernal guns, in order to *fumify* our immortalities. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 190.

★ **fumigant†** (fū′mi-gant), *a.* [< L. *fumigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *fumigare*, fumigate: see *fumigate.*] Fuming. *Bailey*, 1727.

fumigate (fū′mi-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fumigated*, ppr. *fumigating.* [< L. *fumigatus*, pp. of *fumigare* (> It. *fumigare* = Sp. Pg. *fumigar* = OF. *fumier*), smoke, fumigate, < *fumus*, smoke, + *agere*, drive.] **1.** To apply smoke to; expose to the action of smoke.

A high dado, 8 ft. high, of *fumigated* oak.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

Specifically—**2.** To expose to the action of fumes (as of sulphur), as in disinfecting apartments, clothing, etc.

There is always danger in the pillows and mattresses [after smallpox], for they cannot be thoroughly *fumigated*, nor can they be washed, therefore these articles should be burned. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, VI. 486.

3. To perfume.

You must be bathed and *fumigated* first.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

The Egyptians take great delight in perfumes, and often *fumigate* their apartments.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 171.

fumigation (fū-mi-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fumigation* = Sp. *fumigacion* = Pg. *fumigação* = It. *fumigazione*; as *fumigate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of fumigating, or of using or applying smoke or fumes (as of sulphur) for various purposes, as for coloring, or for disinfecting houses, clothes, etc.

It was the custom of the ancients to force bees out of their hives by *fumigation.*
Fawkes, tr. of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, ii., note.

2. The smoke or fumes generated in fumigating; in an old use, fragrant vapor or incense raised by heat. Fumigation was formerly used as a sacrificial offering or in magical ceremonies.

They [devotion and knowledge] savour togither farre more sweetly than any *fumigation*, either of juniper, incense, or whatsoeuer else, be they neuer so pleasant, doth sauour in any man's nose. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1017.

My *fumigation* is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:
And, last, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows' brains and pigeons' blood.
Dryden.

Arabia was not abandoned wholly to the inclemency of its climate, as it produced myrrh and frankincense, which, when used as perfumes or *fumigations*, were powerful antiseptics of their kind. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 374.

fumigator (fū′mi-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *fumigateur* = Sp *fumigador*; as *fumigate* + *-or.*] One who or that which fumigates; specifically, a furnace or brazier in which tobacco-stems, disinfecting materials, etc., are burned for the purpose of creating a heavy smoke destructive to insect life, as in plant-houses, or for purifying or perfuming an apartment.

A corps of physicians and *fumigators* went to the . . . Hotel, and thoroughly disinfected and fumigated the room. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 177.

fumigatorium (fū″mi-gā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumigatoria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of **fumigatorius*: ★see *fumigatory.*] A censer. See *thurible.*

fumigatory (fū′mi-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *fumigatoire* = Sp *fumigatorio* = Pg. *fumigatorio*, < ML. **fumigatorius*, < L. *fumigare*, pp. *fumigatus*, fumigate: see *fumigate.*] Having the quality of ★cleansing or disinfecting by smoke.

fuming (fū′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fume, v.*] **1†.** Smoking; fumigation.

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other unsavory things will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. The process of giving an antique appearance to oak by exposing it to the fumes of ammonia.—**3†.** Fume; idle conceit; vain fancy.

O fancie fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed, . . .
Hath poysened all the virtues in my brest.
Mir. for Mags., p. 250.

4. Irritated excitement; anger.

fuming-box (fū′ming-boks), *n.* A chamber or box in which sheets of silvered paper prepared for photographic printing may be exposed to the fumes of liquid ammonia, which have the effect of improving the color of the prints and increasing the speed of printing. Some simple device is supplied for hanging the sheets over the vessel containing the ammonia.

fumingly (fū′ming-li), *adv.* In a fuming manner; angrily; in a rage.

They answer *fumingly.* *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

fuming-pot (fū′ming-pot), *n.* A brazier or censer.

fumish† (fū′mish), *a.* [< *fume* + *-ish*[1].] Smoky; hot; choleric. [Rare.]

An other sort are there, that wil seeke for no cumfort, nor yet none receive, but are in their tribulation (be it losse, or sickness), so testie, so *fumish*, and so far out of al pacience, that it boteth no man to speake to them.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 9.

The *fumish* and dryer part of the cloude yeelding a purplish, the waterie a greenish Sea-colour, &c., . . . are accounted the naturall causes of this wonder of Nature [the rainbow]. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 43.

fumishness† (fū′mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fumish; fretfulness; passion.

Drive thou out of us all *fumishness*, indignation, and self-will. *Coverdale*, Fruitful Lessons (Parker Soc.), p. 24.

fumiter†, *n.* Same as *fumitory*[1].

fumitory[1] (fū′mi-tō-ri), *n.* [Formerly also ★*fumatory*, an alteration (as if with reg. term. *-ory*) of earlier *fumiter*, < ME. *fumeter, fumetere*, *fumytere*, < OF. *fume-terre*, F. *fumeterre* = Pr. *fumiterra* (= It. *fumosterno*), < ML. *fumus terræ*, lit. (as in G. *erdrauch* = Dan. *jordrög* = Sw. *jordrök*; so NL. Sp. Pg. *fumaria*, fumitory) 'smoke of the earth' (so named from its smell): L. *fumus*, smoke; *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth.] The common name for species of the genus *Fumaria.*

Ye take youre laxatives,
Of lauriol, centaure, and *fumetere.*
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 143.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*
Doth root upon. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v 2.

Climbing fumitory, the *Adlumia cirrhosa.*

fumitory[2]† (fū′mi-tō-ri), *n.* [Prop. *fumatory*, < L. *fumare*, pp. *fumatus*, smoke: see *fume.*] A smoking-room. *Davies.* [Rare.]

You . . . sot away your time in Mongo's *fumitory* among a parcel of old smoak-dry'd cadators.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 179.

fummel (fum′el), *n.* [E. dial., also *funnel* · origin obscure.] The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a hinny. [Local, Eng.]

fumose (fū′mōs), *a.* Same as *fumous.*

fumosity† (fū-mos′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *fumosite*, < OF. *fumosité*, F. *fumosité* = Pr. *fumosetat, fumositat* = Sp. *fumosidad* = Pg. *fumosidade* = It. *fummosità*, < ML. *fumosita(t-)s*, < L. *fumosus*, smoky: see *fumous.*] **1.** The quality of being fumous or fumid; tendency to emit fumes or cause eructation.

ȝiff dyuerse drynkes of thaire *fumosite* haue the dissesid, Ete an appulle rawe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

2. *pl.* Fumes arising from excessive drinking or eating, or eructations from indigestible food.

Of alle maner metes ye must thus know & fele
The *fumositees* of fysch, flesche, & fowles, dyuers & feele [many]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

Eaten after meate when a man is drunken indeed, it riddeth away the *fumosities* in the braine, and bringeth him to be sober. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 9.

fumous (fū′mus), *a.* [Also *fumose*; < ME. *fumose*, < OF. *fumos* = Pr. *fumos* = Sp. Pg. It. *fumoso*, < L. *fumosus*, full of smoke, < *fumus*, smoke, steam, fume: see *fume, n.*] **1†.** Fumy; producing fumes or eructations.

Syr, hertyly y pray yow for to telle me Certenle
Of how many metes that ar *fumose* in theire degre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

So that the Fleete of Flanders passe nought
That in the narrowe see it be not brought
Into the Rochelle to fetch the *fumose* wine.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

2. In *bot.*, smoke-colored; fuliginous; gray changing to brown.

fumy (fū′mi), *a.* Producing fumes; full of vapor; vaporous.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puffed the *fumy* god from out his breast.
Dryden, Æneid.

Oppressed with sleep, and drown'd in *fumy* wine,
The prostrate guards their regal charge resign.
Brooke, Constantia.

fun (fun), *n.* [First appears in literature in the latter part of the 17th century; scantly recorded in the 18th century (in Gay, Goldsmith, Burns, etc.); of Sc. origin, ult. Celtic: cf. Gael. *fonn*, delight, desire, temper, an air, = Ir. *fonn*, delight, desire. Certainly not connected with *fon, fond*[3].] **1.** Mirthful sport; frolicsome amusement; enjoyment from gay or comical action or speech.

He was remarkably cheerful in his temper; and the most forward always in promoting innocent mirth, of that puerile species which we in England call *fun*, in great request among the young men in Abyssinia.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 345.

2. Mirthful wit or humor; sportive gaiety of speech or manner; drollery; whimsicality.

Such wit had current pass'd alone,
Tho' Selwyn's *fun* had ne'er been known.
G. Birch, To Mr. Cambridge.

Here Whitefoord reclines, and, deny it who can,
Though he merrily liv'd, he is now a grave man;
Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and *fun*,
Who relish'd a joke, and rejoic'd in a pun.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

That *fun*, the most English of qualities, which does not reach the height of humour, yet overwhelms even gravity itself with a laughter in which there is no sting or bitterness. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 54.

Figure of fun. See *figure.*—**In fun,** as a joke; by way of making fun; not seriously: as, it was said *in fun.*—**Like fun,** in a lively, energetic, or rapid manner. [Colloq.]

That [noise] stopped all of a sudden, and the bolts went to *like fun.* *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

Not to see the fun of, not to take as a joke; be unwilling to put up with.

Young Miller did *not see the fun of* being imposed on in that fashion. *W. Black.*

To be great fun, to be very amusing or funny. [Colloq.]

He *'s great fun*, I can tell you. . . . We had such a game with him last half. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

To make fun of, to ridicule.

fun (fun), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *funned*, ppr. *funning*. [< *fun*, *n.*] To make fun; jest; joke: as, I was only *funning*. [Colloq.]

funambulant (fū-nam'bū-lant), *n.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*. Cf. *funambulate*.] A rope-walker; a funambulist. [Rare.]

He's fain to stand like the *Funambulant*,
Who seems to tread the air, and fall he must,
Save his Self's waight him counter-poyseth iust.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

funambulate (fū-nam'bū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *funambulated*, ppr. *funambulating*. [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *v.* Cf. *funambulus*.] To walk on a rope. [Rare.]

funambulation (fū-nam-bū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *funambulate* + *-ion*.] Rope-walking. [Rare.]

funambulatory (fū-nam'bū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *funambulate* + *-ory*.] 1. Performing like a rope-walker.—2. Pertaining to or characteristic of rope-walking. [Rare in both uses.]

Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory* track and narrow path of goodness.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

funambulist (fū-nam'bū-list), *n.* [< L. *funambulus*, a rope-dancer, + *-ist*.] A performer on a stretched rope; a rope-walker or rope-dancer.

He [Mr. Pitt] described his situation at the end [of his attempt to read an act of Parliament] with the simplicity natural to one who was no charlatan, and sought for no reputation by the tricks of a *funambulist*.
De Quincey, Style.

funambulo† (fū-nam'bū-lō), *n.* [= F. *funambule* = Sp. *funámbulo* = Pg. *funambulo* = It. *funambolo*, *funanbulo*, < L. *funambulus*, a rope-walker: see *funambulus*.] Same as *funambulist*.

We see the industry and practice of tumblers and *funambulos*.
Bacon.

funambulus† (fū-nam'bū-lus), *n.* [L., a rope-dancer, rope-walker, < *funis*, a rope, + *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *v.*] Same as *funambulist*.

I see him walking, not, like a *funambulus*, upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 367.

Funaria (fū-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *funarius*, of or belonging to a rope, < *funis*, a rope, a cord.] A genus of terminal-fruited mosses, type of the family *Funariaceæ*. They have an inflated calyptra and an oblique and (usually) double peristome. As formerly restricted the genus embraces 71 species widely distributed over the globe, of which *F. hygrometrica* is the most important; but Lindberg, followed by Brotherus and other bryologists, include in it the still larger former genus *Entosthodon*, now made a subgenus, containing 97 species, almost equally cosmopolitan.

function (fungk'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *function*, F. *fonction* = Sp. *función* = Pg. *função*, *funcção* = It. *funzione*, < L. *functio(n-)*, performance, execution, < *fungi*, pp. *functus*, perform, execute, discharge. Cf. *defunct*.] **1.** Fulfilment or discharge of a set duty or requirement; exercise of a faculty or office.

And all the ceremony of this compact
Seal'd in my *function*, by my testimony.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his publick calling and the same person in common life.
Swift.

2. Activity in general; action of any kind; behavior.

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that *function*
Is smother'd in surmise.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

Function carries pleasure with it as its psychical accompaniment, but what determines, makes, and is good or bad, is in the end *function*.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 123.

3. Power of acting; faculty; that power of acting in a specific way which appertains to a thing by virtue of its special constitution; that mode of action or operation which is proper to any organ, faculty, office, structure, etc. [This is the most usual signification of the term.]

Dark night, that from the eye his *function* takes,
The ear more quick of apprehension makes.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

So slow th' unprofitable moments roll,
That lock up all the *functions* of my soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 40.

I think, articulate, I laugh and weep,
And exercise all *functions* of a man.
Cowper, Task, iii. 199.

Functions dwell in beast and bird that sway
The reasoning mind, or with the fancy play.
Wordsworth, Humanity.

All these various *functions* [of living beings], however, may be considered under three heads:—(1) *Functions of Nutrition*, divisible into *functions* of absorption and metamorphosis, and comprising all those *functions* by which an organism is enabled to live, grow, and maintain its existence as an individual.—(2) *Functions of Reproduction*, comprising all those *functions* whereby fresh individuals are produced and the perpetuation of the species is secured.—(3) *Functions of Relation* or *Correlation*, comprising all those *functions* (such as sensation and voluntary motion) whereby the outer world is brought into relation with the organism, and the organism in turn is enabled to act upon the outer world.
H. A. Nicholson.

The very idea of an organ is that of an apparatus for the doing of some definite work, which is its *function*.
Argyll, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 152.

The normal operations of each of these faculties are called its *functions*. The term is taken from the action of the bodily organs. From these it is transferred to organs in the metaphysical sense, as the "organs of government," and the *functions* which they perform. In both these applications it has come to mean, first, the appropriate operations of each, and then the activities to which they are appointed, set apart, or destined.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 37.

4. That which one is bound or which is one's business to do; business; office; duty; employment.

You have paid the heavens your *function*, and the prisoner the very debt of your calling.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

The king being dead, and his death concealed, he, under colour of executing the *function* of another, gathereth strength to himselfe.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 30.

His [Washington's] *function* was to create an army and administer the government, both of which he did with self-devotion, ability, and faithfulness.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 15.

5. An official ceremony. (*a*) *Eccles.*, a religious service with elaborate ritual and music.

I . . . kept fasts and feasts innumerable,
Matins and vespers, *functions* to no end.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 212.

On the whole, the music was good, and the *function* sufficiently impressive—what with the gloom of the temple everywhere starred with tapers, and the grand altar lighted to the mountain-top.
W. D. Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

(*b*) Any important occasion marked by elaborate ceremonial: extended in recent use to cover social entertainments, as operas, balls, and receptions.

The other great annual *function* is the burning of Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 181.

One of these *functions* [breakfast-parties].
Mrs. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xxxiii.

6. In *math.*, a mathematical quantity or expression having a definite value when any special value is given to other quantities, called the arguments or independent variables of the function. If, when x is given, y can be determined, y is said to be a function of x. Thus, if the diameter of a circle be conceived to vary in length, the length of the circumference will also vary with it, in accordance with a known geometrical law, and is therefore a function of the diameter, the latter being regarded as the independent variable. So in the equation $y = ax + b$, if x be conceived to vary independently, y will be its function, since its value can be computed for each successive value of x. The common algebraic notation is $y = f(x)$, to be read "y equals f of x," or "y is a function of x." F, ϕ, and other letters are often used in place of f. It is not the special value of fx, but this quantity considered as determinable from x, which is called the *function*. It is even called the same *function* irrespective of the special values of certain parameters upon which it may depend, and which are considered not as variables, but as constants. The earlier analysts used *function* to mean merely a power, or continued product of a quantity into itself. A more enlarged mathematical meaning first appears in the Latin correspondence between Leibnitz and John Bernoulli. Mathematical usage was not precisely settled as to the meaning, and this in two respects. First, as some writers use the word, the possible values of the function depend upon the values of the variables; so that, if y is a function of x, there must be some value which y can take for some value of x, which it cannot take for some other value of x. But other writers hold that two quantities which are functions of a third are functions of each other. For example, if $x = \tan t$ and $y = \tan(t\sqrt{2}) + i\tan(t\sqrt{3})$, they hold that y is a function of x, although it can take every value for every value of x; for there is even here a connection between the values of x and y, so that in the course of any continuous change of x the mode of change of y is somewhat restricted. Secondly, according to the usage of Cauchy and his followers, if a complex quantity, $X + Yi$, be so connected with another, $x + yi$, that X and Y are each of them functions of x and y, say $X = F(x, y)$ and $Y = f(x, y)$, then the former complex is a function of the other; but the majority of mathematicians restricted the name *function* to what the school of Cauchy would term monogenous and differentiable functions, although such a restriction is impossible where the variable does not vary continuously. With recent writers the conception of function includes not merely the case where y is actually expressed in terms of x by a mathematical formula, but also the case of any law whatever by which when x is given, y can be determined.

7. Hence, anything which is dependent for its value, significance, etc., upon something else.—**Abelian function.** See *Abelian*2.—**Adjunct spherical function**, a higher differential coefficient of one of the spherical functions P_n or Q_n multiplied by certain constants depending on m and n and by $(1-x^2)^{m/2}$, where m is the order of differentiation.—**Algebraic function.** See *algebraic*.—**Alternating function.** See *alternate*, *v. i.*—**Analytic function**, a function which can be perfectly represented by a series proceeding according to successive integral positive powers of the variable, or of the variable plus a constant, or by a multitude of such series, some one of which is convergent for each value of the variable which does not correspond to an infinite value of the function. [This term was introduced by Lagrange in 1797.]—**Animal function, arbitrary function**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Appell's functions**, hypergeometrical functions of two variables.—**Associated function.** Same as *adjunct spherical function*.—**Bernoullian function.** See *Bernoullian*.—**Bessel's** or **Besselian functions**, functions defined by the equation

$$J_n x = \frac{x^n}{2^n \Gamma(n+1)}\left\{1 - \frac{x^2}{2(2n+2)} + \frac{x^4}{2.4.(2n+2)(2n+4)} - \text{etc.}\right\}.$$

But some writers substitute everywhere in this equation $2x$ for x. There are, besides, associated functions called Besselian functions of the second order.—**Binet's function**, the function defined by the integral

$$\omega(\mu) = \int_0^\infty (1/(e^x - 1) - x^{-1} + \tfrac{1}{2}) e^{-\mu x/x} \, . \, dx.$$

Biquadratic function, an integral function of the fourth degree.—**Borchardt's function**, the generating function of symmetric functions of the roots of an equation.—**Calculus of functions.** See *calculus*.—**Carnot's function**, a function of the temperature in Carnot's theory of heat, which is now known to be the reciprocal of the absolute temperature.—**Characteristic function of a moving system**, the time-integral of the vis viva, or the space-integral of the momentum.—**Circular function.** See *circular*.—**Circulating function.** Same as *circulator*, 3.—**Class of functions with reference to a group of operations**, such a collection of functions that any operation of the group performed on any function of the class produces another function of the class: the *class of a function* is used in another sense by Vivanti.—**Complementary function.** See *complementary*.—**Complex function**, an imaginary function.—**Conical function**, a special kind of spherical function adapted to calculating the distribution of electricity upon a cone.—**Conjugate functions**, two functions, u, v, of rectangular coördinates, x, y, such that $u + v\sqrt{-1}$ is a monogenous function of $x + y\sqrt{-1}$.—**Continuous, critical, curvital**, etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Cyclic function**, a function of more than one variable which experiences a constant addition to its value every time the variables are made to vary continuously from a given set of values through some cycle of values back to the same primitive set of values. *Thomson and Tait*.—**Cyclotomic function**, an irreducible function forming a divisor of an equation for the division of the circle into a number of equal parts.—**Cylindrical function**, a Besselian function of the first or second order. [So first called by Heine, on account of the connection of these functions with the potential of a cylinder.]—**Derivative function.** See *derivative*.—**Derived function**, a differential coefficient.—**Differentiable function**, a function having a determinate finite differential coefficient for every value of the variable within a certain limit. *Du Bois-Reymond*, 1874. See *Weierstrassian function* (*b*), under *Weierstrassian*.—**Dihedral function.** See *polyhedral function*, under *polyhedral*.—**Dirichletian function**, a function occurring in the theory of the numbers of classes of binary quadratic forms.

It is represented by the expression $\Sigma\left(\frac{D}{n}\right)\frac{1}{n^s}$ except when $D \equiv 1 \cdot (\text{mod. } 4)$, when this expression is to be divided by $1 - (-1)^{\frac{D-1}{8}}\frac{1}{2^s}$. In this expression $\left(\frac{D}{n}\right)$ is the Legendrian symbol in its Jacobian sense, and the summation extends to all values of n which are positive, integer, and relatively prime to $2D$.—**Discontinuous function.** See *discontinuous*, 3.—**Dissipation** or **dissipative function**, dissipativity; half the rate at which the energy of a system is dissipated by forces like viscosity, etc. It forms one of the terms of the Lagrangian function.—**Distributive function.** See *distributive*.—**Doubly periodic functions**, functions which return to the same values when the variable is increased by either one of two values the ratio of which is imaginary.—**Elliptic function.** See *elliptic*.—**Entire** or **integral function**, or **rational and integral function**, a function which is expressible as a polynomial or infinite series containing only positive integral powers of its variable.—**Equivalence of functions**, a communistic term implying that no man's labor ought to be remunerated at a higher rate than that of any other man, whatever be the difference of capacity or production.—**Euler's function**, the simplest function which becomes $1^n - 2^n + 3^n \ldots (2x-1)^n$, when x is a positive integer and vanishes for $x = 0$, etc. This is not to be confounded with the *Eulerian function*, for which see the adjective.—**Even function**, a function whose value is not changed by reversing the sign of the variable.—**Explicit, exponential, fluctuating**, etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Factorial function**, an integral function which can be put in the form $(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$, etc., where a, b, c, etc., are in arithmetical progression.—**Force function**, the function expressing the potential of a force. See *force-function*.—**Fractionary function.** Same as *meromorphic function*. This is the older phrase, and is still preferred by some writers.—**Fuchsian function**, a one-valued function which remains unaltered by the transformations of a Fuchsian group, and in the interior of a certain curvilinear polygon has the same value only for a finite number of values of the variable.—**Function of judgment**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the particular mode of judging which determines a particular logical form of proposition, as universal, particular, or singular in quantity; affirmative, negative, or infinitated in quality; categorical, conditional, or disjunctive in relation; assertory, problematic, or apodictic in modality.—**Function of limited domain**, a lacunary function.—**Function of limited variation**, a function such that the sum, without regard to signs of all its changes of value between given values of the variable, is finite.—**Gamma function.** See *gamma*.—**Gaussian function**, the same as the hypergeometric function of the second order.—**Generating function**, a function which, when developed according to powers of its variable, gives as

the coefficients of the successive terms the successive values of a discrete function. Thus, e^t is the generating function of

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3.4 \ldots\ldots n}, \text{ because } e^t = 1 + t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2.3}t^3 +, \text{ etc.}$$

Goniometric function, one of the six quotients of two sides of an oblique triangle considered as a function of two of the angles.—**Graphometric function.** See *graphometric.*—**Gudermannian function.** See *Gudermannian.*—**Hamiltonian functions,** a series of functions introduced into dynamics by Sir William R. Hamilton, any one of which may be used instead of the Lagrangian function. The common Hamiltonian function expresses the sum of the kinetic and positional energy.—**Hankel's function,** the function

$$fx = \sum_1^\infty (1/n^s) / \sum_1^\infty [1/n^s \phi (\sin n\pi x)],$$

where $s > 1$, and where $\phi y = 0$ for $y = 0$, $y = 1$, $y = -1$, while $\phi y = 1$ for all other values of the variable.—**Harmonic, holomorphic,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Heine's function,** the function

$$\Omega(x, a) = c \prod_1 [(1 - e^{2na})/(1 - e^{2(n+x)a}).$$

Homogeneous function, a polynomial in two or more variables, all the terms being of the same degree.—**Hyperabelian function.** See *hyperabelian.*—**Hyperbolic function.** (*a*) A Gudermannian function. (*b*) One of several functions related to $\sqrt{1 + k^2 \sinh^2 \phi}$ in the same manner in which ordinary elliptic functions are related to $\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \phi}$, being merely transformed elliptic functions.—**Hyperdistributive, hyperelliptic, hyperfuchsian, hyperspherical,** etc., **function.** See the adjectives.—**Icosahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Illegitimate function,** one which follows one law for some values of the variables and another for others.—**Implicit function,** one which is defined by an equation of which the function does not form one member.—**Integrable function,** a function such that, if the integral between two values of the variable be divided into infinitesimal parts, and each of these be multiplied by the maximum value of the function, then the sum of the products has a determinate value irrespective of the mode of separation of the interval into infinitesimal parts, so that the function has a determinate integral.—**Integral function,** a holomorphic function: but with some writers an algebraic polynomial is meant. See *entire function.*—**Intermediary function.** See *intermediary.*—**Interpolary function,** a kind of function used in interpolation.—**Irrational function,** a function which cannot be expressed as the ratio of two algebraic polynomials in its variables.—**Irreducible function,** a function u connected with its variables, x, y, etc., by an equation $F(x, y, \text{etc.}, u) = 0$, which cannot be separated into independent factors. For example, $y = \sqrt{x}$ is an irreducible function, for $(y^2 - x) = 0$ can be separated only into the factors $(y + \sqrt{x})\,(y - \sqrt{x})$, which have no general meaning independent of each other. If the Riemann's surface of an irreducible function consists of several sheets, these are all connected; and this may be taken as the definition.—**Irreproductive function,** a reproductive function of order zero.—**Iterative function.** See *iterative.*—**Jacobian function,** one of the functions Θ, H, etc., employed by Jacobi as subsidiary to the study of elliptic functions.—**J function,** the Besselian function of the first kind.—**Keplerian function,** a function expressed by an equation similar to that of Kepler's problem.—**Lacunary function.** See *lacunary.*—**Lagrangian function,** the kinetic diminished by the positional energy, or by what corresponds to the positional energy in the case of variable forces.—**Lamé's function,** a kind of Laplace's function in which the three direction cosines enter instead of the radius vector, latitude, and longitude.—**Laplace's function, spherical function,** or *spherical harmonic,* a function of two variables analogous to a trigonometrical series, used to express the distribution of any continuous quantity over a surface. A Laplace's function of the nth order is any function Y_n of the two variables μ and ϕ, which satisfies the differential equation

$$D_\mu \left\{ (1 - \mu^2)\, D_m\, Y_n \right\} + \frac{1}{1 - \mu^2} D_\phi^2 Y_n + n\,(n + 1)\, Y_n = 0.$$

See *equation of Laplace's functions,* under *equation.*—**Legendrian function,** one of the x_n functions of spherical harmonics.—**Limited function,** one which has a maximum and a minimum value within some finite interval of the variable.—**Longimetric function.** See *longimetric.*—**Major function,** a certain function used in the theory of Abelian functions.—**Meromorphic, metabatic, modular, monodromic** or **monotropic, monogenous, monotonous, multiform function.** See the adjectives.—**Non-uniform function.** Same as *multiform function.*—**Normal function,** a spherical harmonic of a higher order.—**Numerical generating function,** the generating function showing the number of asyzygetic invariants of each degorder.—**Octahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Odd function,** one which changes its sign with the variable.—**One-valued function,** one which has only one value for each set of values of the variables.—**Order of a function,** the order of the algebraic differential equation of lowest order which connects the function with its variable.—**Ordinary function,** a differentiable function which in reference to no axis of abscissas possesses an infinite number of maxima.—**Partitively continuous, differentiable,** etc., **function,** a function such that the interval of the variable considered may be so divided into parts that the function is continuous, differentiable, etc., in each part.—**Periodic function.** (*a*) As ordinarily understood, a function which, whenever the variable is increased by a certain constant, called the period, has its value unchanged. (*b*) In a generalized sense, a function which has its value unchanged by the substitution for its variable of a certain algebraic function thereof. A periodic function of the second kind is one for which this function is linear.—**Perturbative function.** See *perturbative.*—**Picard's functions,** hypergeometrical functions of two variables.—**Plane** or **planimetric function,** a function expressing one of the relations between the areas of the three triangles formed by joining a variable point in a plane to the vertices of a fundamental triangle.—**Pn function,** the Legendre's coefficient of the nth order, the coefficient of a^n in the development of $(1 - 2ax + a^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ according to ascending powers of a.—**Polydromic** or **polytropic function,** one which is not monotropic.—**Polyhedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Potential function,** the function expressing the potential of attractions upon a particle.—**Principal function,** the time-integral of the Lagrangian function.—**Qn function,** a harmonic function such that

$$1(y - x) = \sum_0^\infty (2n + 1)\, Q_n(y)\, P_n(x).$$

Quasi-periodic function, a function which returns to its value multiplied by a constant when the variable is increased by a certain constant called the quasi-period.—**Radical function,** a rational, integral, and homogeneous expression in Abelian functions having one characteristic.—**Rational and integral function.** See *entire function.*—**Rational function,** a function whose value in terms of the variable is expressible as a rational fraction.—**Reciprocal functions,** a pair of functions f and f^{-1}, so related to each other that if y is one of the values of fx, then x is one of the values of $f^{-1}y$, and conversely. Each function is also said to be the *reciprocal* of the other. The term *converse* would be preferable.—**Representative function.** See *representative.*—**Reproductive function of order n,** a function such that, for a certain constant c, the equation holds $f(cx) = c^n f(x)$.—**Riemann's function,** a function satisfying the differential equation of the hypergeometrical series, and defined by Riemann by means of the properties of its critical points. It is denoted by P.—**Rosenhain's function,** an ultra-elliptic function of the first kind.—**Scalar function,** a real numerical quantity having one or more values for each point of three-dimensional space.—**Sigma function.** See *sigma.*—**Similar functions.** (*a*) Functions which admit the same substitutions. (*b*) Two physical quantities whose several mathematical relations to two other physical quantities are the same.—**Sinusoidal function,** a simple harmonic.—**Spherical function.** See *Laplace's function.*—**Stereometric function,** a ratio of two of the tetrahedrons formed by joining a variable point in space to the four summits of a fixed tetrahedron.—**Striped function,** a function which is represented by a pattern in stripes.—**Sturmian function.** See *Sturmian.*—**Supposition-less function,** a function subject to no general condition whatever—which may, for instance, be either limited or unlimited.—**Symmetric function,** a function of several variables whose value is never altered by interchanging the values of any two of the variables.—**Synectic function.** See *synectic.*—**Tetrahedral function.** See *polyhedral.*—**Theory of functions,** a branch of mathematics which concerns the general properties of different general forms of functions. It is sometimes regarded as embracing the entire theory of the higher functions, such as the gamma function, spherical harmonics, elliptic functions, etc.—**Thermodynamic function,** the amount of heat which a body will give out in being brought to a standard pressure and temperature.—**Theta function.** See *theta.*—**Toroidal function,** a function serving to express the potential of an anchor-ring.—**Transcendental function,** any function not algebraic.—**Trigonometrical functions.** See *trigonometrical.*—**Uniform function,** a function such that its variable, while remaining within given limits, cannot pass through a cycle of values so as to return to its original value without the function also returning to its original value.—**Unlimited function,** a function which within every interval has values greater than any predesignate finite limit and other values less than any predesignate finite limit. For example, suppose that $y = 0$ when x is irrational, while $y = (-1)^{pq}$ when x is equal to the irreducible fraction p/q. Then, although y never becomes infinite, yet between any two assignable values of x it has values greater than any predesignate positive number, and values less than any predesignate negative number.—**Vector function,** a quantity of the nature of a vector, having magnitude and direction, distributed through space so as to have a definite magnitude and direction at each point.—**Velocity function,** in *hydrodynamics,* a scalar function whose partial differential coefficient for a linear displacement of the variable point is equal to the component velocity of the fluid in that direction at that point.—**Vital functions,** functions immediately necessary to life, as those of the brain, heart, and lungs.—**Weierstrassian function.** See *Weierstrassian.*—**Xn function,** a Legendrian polynomial of the nth order, or function of the latitude and longitude on a sphere, satisfying Laplace's equation.—**Yn function,** the Laplace's nth coefficient, being what P_n becomes when for the variable x we substitute $x = \cos\theta \cos\theta_1 + \sin\theta \sin\theta_1 \cos(\phi - \phi_1)$.—**Zeta function.** See *zeta.*

function (fungk'shon), *v. i.* [< *function, n.*] To perform a function; work; act; functionate; especially, in *physiol.*, to have a function; do or be something physiologically.

> It seems probable that the policy here given formed the ground of an action in the Insurance Court created by the statute of Elizabeth, . . . which *functioned* . . . till towards the end of the seventeenth century.
> *F. Martin,* Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 48.

> The endodermal sac forms the axis of the tentaculocyst, its cells secrete crystalline concretions, and it *functions* as an otocyst. *E. R. Lankester,* Encyc. Brit., XII. 551.

functional (fungk'shon-al), *a.* [< ML. *functionalis,* < L. *functio(n-),* function: see *function, n.*] 1. Pertaining to functions; relating to some office or function.

> Myopy is a structural defect; presbyopy is a *functional* defect. *Le Conte,* Sight, p. 50.

2. Pertaining to an algebraical operation. as, a *functional* symbol.—3. Having the function usual to the part or organ: as, *functional* wings of an insect (that is, those used for flying).—**Functional determinant, disease, equation,** etc. See the nouns.

functionality (fungk-shon-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *functional* + *-ity.*] The state of having or being a function.

> This peripheral area, which possesses a known and indisputable *functionality.*
> Tr. for *Allen. and Neurol.,* VIII. 170.

> *Functionality,* in Analysis, is dependence on a variable or variables. *Encyc. Brit.,* IX. 818.

functionalize (fungk'shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *functionalized,* ppr. *functionalizing.* [< *functional* + *-ize.*] To place in a function or office; assign some function or office to. *Laing.* [Rare.]

functionally (fungk'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a functional manner; by means of functions; specifically, in *zoöl.,* with reference to function alone: as, the maxillæ of crustaceans are morphologically limbs, but *functionally* jaws.

> The elytra of a beetle and the halteres of a fly, though morphologically wings, are not *functionally* so. *Huxley.*

> *Functionally*-produced modifications have respectively furthered or hindered survival in posterity.
> *H. Spencer,* Data of Ethics, § 69.

functionary (fungk'shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *functionaries* (-riz). [= F. *fonctionnaire* = Sp. *funcionario* = Pg. *funccionario,* < L. as if **functionarius,* < *functio(n-),* function: see *function, n.*] One who holds an office or a trust: as, a public *functionary;* secular *functionaries.*

> Their republick is to have a first *functionary* (as they call him), under the name of king, or not, as they think fit. *Burke,* Thoughts on French Affairs.

functionate (fungk'shon-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionated,* ppr. *functionating.* [< *function* + *-ate*[2].] To act; have or fulfil a function; function.

> Thus an image is formed upon the retina, the optic nerve transmits the excitation to its ganglion, this at once *functionates,* the force called perception is evolved, and the image is perceived. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXXI. 8.

functionize (fungk'shon-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *functionized,* ppr. *functionizing.* [< *function* + *-ize.*] To function. [Rare.]

> A soul that is self-conscious is not so singular as a brain *functionizing* about itself and its own being.
> *N. Porter,* Human Intellect, § 41.

functionless (fungk'shon-les), *a.* [< *function* + *-less.*] Without function or office.

> The os coccyx in man, though *functionless* as a tail, plainly represents this part in other vertebrate animals.
> *Darwin,* Descent of Man, I. 28.

> Adult whales have . . . *functionless* rudiments of hind limbs imbedded in their flesh.
> *Contemporary Rev.,* LI. 675.

functus officio (fungk'tus o-fish'i-ō). [L.: *functus,* pp. of *fungi,* perform; *officio,* abl. of *officium,* duty, office.] Having performed to the end one's official duty; having fulfilled a function or retired from an office. In *law,* "an expression applied to an agent or donee of an authority who has performed the act authorized, so that the authority is exhausted and at an end." *Rapalje and Lawrence,* Law Dict.

fund[1] (fund), *n.* [In lit. sense also *fond* (see *fond*[4]), *fund* being accom. to the L. form; < OF. *fond,* a bottom, floor, ground, foundation, also a merchant's stock or capital, F. *fond,* bottom, ground, *fonds,* estate, pl. *fonds,* funds, stock, = Pr. *fons* = Sp. *fondo, fundo* = Pg. *fundo* = It. *fondo,* < L. *fundus,* bottom, also, in particular, a piece of land, a farm, estate, orig. **fudnus* = E. *bottom:* see *bottom.* Hence (from L. *fundus*) ult. E. *found*[2], *foundation,* etc.] 1†. Bottom. See *in the fund,* below.—2. A stock or accumulation of money or other forms of wealth devoted to or available for some purpose, as for the carrying on of some business or enterprise, or for the support and maintenance of an institution, a family, or a person: as, a sinking-*fund;* the *funds* of a bank or corporation; the Widows' and Orphans' *Fund,* etc. A fund may be either *active* or *passive.* It is *active* when the bulk of it is invested in the subjects of the business or enterprise, as merchandise, ships, factories, land, bank-loans, etc.; *passive* when it is invested in such a way (as in real estate or stocks) as to produce a fixed or nearly uniform income, which alone is used for the specific purpose, or when it is used or drawn upon directly for expenses, being insufficient to produce the requisite income by investment, or when it is maintained by collections or contributions for specific objects, as the support of missionaries or of charitable enterprises. Both active and passive funds may be either *individual* or *collective;* when collective, an individual interest in the former usually consists of a partnership or the ownership of joint stock, and in the latter of membership or of some right of joint control, unless the contributions are absolute gifts.

> The parliament went on slowly in fixing the *fund* for the supplies they had voted.
> *Bp. Burnet,* Hist. Own Times, an. 1698.

3. A store of anything to be drawn upon at pleasure; a stock or main source of supply; especially, an equipment of specific mental resources; a stock of knowledge or mental endowment of any kind: as, a *fund* of wisdom or good sense; a *fund* of anecdote.

I was last night visited by a friend of mine, who has an inexhaustable *fund* of discourse, and never fails to entertain his company with a variety of thoughts and hints that are altogether new and uncommon.
Addison, Adventures of a Shilling.

Tom's severity gave her a certain *fund* of defiance.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

Giraldus Cambrensis had a *fund* of humour and cleverness that is as noteworthy as his extensive reading.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 120.

Alimentary fund. See *alimentary*.—**Company fund,** in the United States army, the savings arising from the economical use of the rations of a company, placed in the hands of the company commander, and used only for the benefit of the enlisted men of the company.—**Consolidated funds.** See *consolidated*.—**In funds,** in possession of available means or resources.—**In the fund**†, at bottom. *Davies.*

I know madam does fret you a little now and then, that's true; but *in the fund* she is the softest, sweetest, gentlest lady breathing. *Sir J. Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iv.

On or out of one's own fund†, on one's own account. *Davies.*

The translating most of the French letters gave me as much trouble as if I had written them *out of my own fund*.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 171.

I took to him for his resemblance to you, but am grown to love him *upon his own fund*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 130.

Post fund, in the United States army, the savings from the allowance of flour at a post bakery, used to defray the expenses of the bakery, for the purchase of garden-seeds, and for the support of post schools, etc.—**Public funds,** securities issued by a government in return for loans, at a fixed rate of interest, and usually for a definite term of years, in the form of negotiable or transferable bonds of different amounts. Often called simply *the funds*.—**Regimental fund,** in the United States army, 50 per cent. of the post fund, after deducting the expenses of the bakery, divided pro rata among the regiments represented by companies at the post, and paid over to the several regimental treasurers for the maintenance of the bands.—**Sinking-fund,** a fund formed by a government or corporation for the gradual "sinking," wiping out, or reduction of its debt, by various devices for the accumulation of money. (See *fund*[1], *v.*, 2, end.) The first sinking-fund was established by Sir Robert Walpole in England in 1716.—**The funds,** originally, in Great Britain, the product of particular taxes, as customs, excise, stamp, etc., pledged by the government for the payment of particular loans and the interest on the same; now, the national or public debt, or the stocks which represent it: as, to have money in *the funds*. See *consols*, and *consolidated funds* (under *consolidated*).

fund[1] (fund), *v. t.* [< *fund*[1], *n.*] **1.** To collect and accumulate; store. [Rare.]

Strata of soil fitted to retain heat and *fund* it, or to disperse it and cool it. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

2. To convert (a floating debt) into capital or stock, or into a more or less permanent debt, represented by bonds for definite sums, bearing interest at a fixed rate, and commonly redeemable within a fixed period of years. That part of the indebtedness of a government or corporation which is payable immediately or soon, so that early provision for payment must be made or forbearance obtained, is called the *floating debt*. To *fund* such an indebtedness is to cancel it by inducing the creditor to take in its place obligations having considerable time to run, and issued, in convenient portions or shares, in the form of interest-bearing bonds or certificates available to the holder as marketable securities; or by procuring a fresh loan on the issue of such obligations, and using the proceeds to pay off the floating indebtedness. To *refund* a debt is to repeat this process when the time obtained by the funding expires. The *funded debt* of a body politic or corporate is the aggregate of the debt thus provided for. It is approximately the same in amount as the old debt, unless it is increased, as is often the case, by including in it the expenses of funding, or by issuing the obligations below par. The funded debts of governments are spoken of as the *public funds*, and the securities issued are spoken of as *stocks* or *bonds*. Such securities, when issued by corporations, are usually spoken of in the United States as *bonds* (the word *stocks* being applied to shares, which do not represent the debt of a corporation, but ownership in it), and in Great Britain as *bonds* or *debentures*. With the funding of a debt is frequently coupled the creation of a sinking-fund for its redemption. See *sinking-fund*, under *fund*[1], *n.*

fund[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *funden*, an earlier form of *founden*, strive, go: see *found*[5].] To go; proceed.

Na linger durst I for him lette,
But forth y *funded* wyt that free.
Als Y yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 275).

fundable (fun'da-bl), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being funded or converted into a fund; convertible into bonds.

fundal (fun'dal), *a.* [< *fundus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the fundus: as, *fundal* attachments.

fundament (fun'da-ment), *n.* [< ME. *fundament*, *fundement*, also *fondement*, *foundement* (see *foundment*), < OF. *fundement*, *fondement*, F. *fondement* = Pr. *fundamen*, *fondament* = Sp. Pg. *fundamento* = It. *fondamento*, < L. *fundamentum*, foundation, groundwork, base, bottom, < *fundare*, found, < *fundus*, the bottom: see *fund*[1] and *found*[2].] **1**†. Foundation; foundment.

Unnethe the *fundement*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 403.

2. The anus; the vent; the perineal region.

fundamental (fun-da-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *fondamental* = Sp. Pg. *fundamental* = It. *fondamentale*, < ML. **fundamentalis* (in adv. *fundamentaliter*), < L. *fundamentum*, foundation: see *fundament*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the foundation; serving as or being a component part of a foundation or basis; hence, essential; important; original; elementary: as, a *fundamental* truth or principle; a *fundamental* law.

And this I take to be a great cause that hath hindered the progression of learning, because these *fundamental* knowleges have been studied but in passage.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The law of nature is the only law of laws truly and properly to all mankind *fundamental*, the beginning and the end of all government. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

When we apply the epithet *fundamental* either to religion in general or to Christianity in particular, we are supposed to mean something essential to religion or Christianity. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 88.

The most *fundamental* and far-reaching effect of Roman conquest was the decomposition of primitive ideas, political and social, legal and religious.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 257.

Fundamental bass, in *music*: (*a*) See *fundamental*, *n.*, 2. (*b*) The low tone generated by the tones of a chord. Also called *fundamental note*.—**Fundamental cells, fundamental tissue,** in *bot.*, typical or essentially unchanged parenchyma-cells, and the tissue formed of such cells, such as is found in pith, the pulp of leaves and fruit, etc.—**Fundamental chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Fundamental color, color-sensation.** See the nouns.—**Fundamental propositions,** in *logic*, certain propositions from which other propositions can be immediately proved, but which can themselves be subordinated to no other propositions.—**Fundamental scale** of a system of invariants or concomitants, an asyzygetic set of such invariants or concomitants. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853. The idea is Cayley's.—**Fundamental tone.** See *fundamental*, *n.*, 2.—**Fundamental truths,** beliefs constituting the foundations and elementary ingredients of every act of knowledge and thought.—**Fundamental units,** a system of units from which all others can be derived. In the centimeter-gram-second system, the centimeter, gram, and mean solar second are taken as the fundamental units.=**Syn.** Primary, first, leading, original, essential, indispensable, necessary, requisite, important.

II. *n.* **1.** A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part: as, the *fundamentals* of the Christian faith.

For the laws of England (though by our charter we are not bound to them, yet) our *fundamentals* are framed according to them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 351.

High speculations are as barren as the tops of cedars; but the *fundamentals* of Christianity are fruitful as the valleys or the creeping vine.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 68.

Their *fundamental* is, that all diseases arise from repletion. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 6.

2. In *music*: (*a*) The root of a chord. (*b*) The generator of a series of harmonics. Also called *fundamental bass*, *note*, or *tone*.

fundamentality (fun-da-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being fundamental; essentiality.

When he finds antiquity and universality combined with *fundamentality*, the conclusion is inevitable, and in proportion as he finds the evidence of each of those three conditions is it plainly legitimate.
Gladstone, Church and State, vii.

fundamentally (fun-da-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a fundamental manner; primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation; as regards fundamentals.

Fundamentally defective. *Burke.*

That which *fundamentally* distinguishes the slave is that he labours under coercion to satisfy another's desires. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 34.

fundamentalness (fun-da-men'tal-nes), *n.* Fundamentality.

fundation†(fun-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fundatio*(*n*-), foundation: see *foundation*.] The act of finding or providing.

The first whereof is the *fundation* of dowrie, viz. two hundred denarij. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 215.

fundatrix†, *n.* [< ML. *fundatrix*, fem. of *fundator*, a founder: see *founder*[1].] A foundress.

The *fundatrix*' purpose was wondrous godly, her fact was godly.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 371.

funded (fun'ded), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; constituting or forming part of the permanent debt of a government or corporation at a fixed rate of interest: as, a *funded* debt. See *debt* and *fund*[1].

On the 31st of December, 1697, the publick debts of Great Britain *funded* and unfunded amounted to £21,515,742. 13s. 8 1–2d. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

The nation had an enormous *funded* debt and a depreciated currency. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 88.

2. Invested in public funds: as, *funded* money.

funder (fun'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who is in favor of funding a debt or debts, or of providing a sinking-fund for the gradual extinction of debt. Specifically—**2.** In *U. S. politics*, from about 1878 onward, a Virginian who was in favor of funding and paying the entire debt of the State (less the quota properly falling upon West Virginia), in distinction from a so-called readjuster, who advocated the repudiation of a part of the debt.

fund-holder (fund'hōl″dėr), *n.* An owner of government stock or public securities.

Would you tax the property of the *fund-holder*? No, no minister has yet been either blind or abandoned enough to attempt it.
Fox, Speech on the Assessed Tax Bill, Dec. 14, 1797.

Tax on *fundholders*, in respect of profits arising from annuities payable out of any public revenues.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 111.

fundi (fun'di), *n.* [Native African.] A kind of grain produced by a grass (*Paspalum exile*), cultivated in the west of Africa. It is light and nutritious, and has been recommended for cultivation as food for invalids. Also called *fundungi* and *hungry rice*.

funding (fun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fund*[1], *v.*] The act or process of converting a floating debt into a funded debt. See *fund*[1], *v. t.*, and *debt*.—**Funding system,** a system or scheme for funding, usually including a sinking-fund for the payment of principal, and a pledge of specific portions of the income of the state or company for the payment of interest meanwhile. See *fund*[1], *v. t.*

The *funding system*, they say, is in favor of the moneyed interest—oppressive to the land: that is, favorable to us, hard on them. *Ames*, Works, I. 104.

fundless (fund'les), *a.* [< *fund*[1] + *-less*.] Without funds.

fund-monger (fund'mung″gėr), *n.* An operator or speculator in the public funds. [Rare.]

Importing that the present civil war has been got up by jobbers, swindlers, and *fundmongers*.
New York Tribune, June 12, 1862.

fund-mongering (fund'mung″gėr-ing), *n.* The act or practice of operating or speculating in the public funds. [Rare.]

Thoroughly imbued with . . . hostility to perpetual debts and *fund-mongering*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 210.

Fundulina (fun-dū-lī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fundulus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's ichthyological system, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and all the teeth are pointed. It includes the subfamily *Fundulinæ* and other cyprinodonts.

Fundulinæ (fun-dū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fundulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyprinodontidæ*, typified by the genus *Fundulus*, comprising cyprinodont fishes with dentary bones normally united, a short intestinal canal, teeth fixed and pointed, and the anal fin of the male not provided with a rigid intromittent organ. About 30 species inhabit fresh, brackish, and salt waters of the United States; they are known as *killifishes*, *mummychogs*, *minnows*, etc.

funduline (fun'dū-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Fundulinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Fundulinæ*.

Fundulus (fun'dū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fundus*, bottom: see *fund*[1].] A genus of killifishes, of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*, containing numerous species of active habits and very tenacious of life, of no economic value. The commonest North American species is *F. heteroclitus*; a larger one is known as *F. majalis*. See cut under *mummychog*.

fundungi (fun-dung'gi), *n.* Same as *fundi*.

fundus (fun'dus), *n.* [L., the bottom, base: see *fund*[1].] **1.** In a general sense, bottom; depths: as, the *fundus* of a cave or a wood.

Prolonged work with the microscope will cause the images seen in its focus to "live in the *fundus* of the eye," so that, after several hours, shutting the eyes will cause these images to reappear with great distinctness.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 549.

2. In *anat.*, the larger end of any cone- or pear-shaped organ, as the upper part of the uterus, the left portion of the stomach, or the anterior and lower end of the gall-bladder.—**Fundus glands,** the cardiac glands of the stomach.—**Fundus of the bladder,** the lower part or base.—**Fundus of the eye,** the back part of the eye, as seen through the pupil in an ophthalmoscopic examination.—**Fundus of the stomach,** the left, larger end.—**Fundus of the uterus,** the upper part.

funebral† (fū'nē-bral), *a.* Same as *funebrial*.

Dr. Parr of Camerwell preach'd a most pathetic *funebral* discourse and panegyric at the interment of our late pastor. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 20, 1672.

funebrial† (fū-nē'bri-al), *a.* [As F. *funèbre* = Sp. *fúnebre* = Pg. It. *funebre*; < L. *funebris*, of or belonging to a funeral (< *funus* (*funer*-), a funeral: see *funeral*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to funerals; funeral; funereal.

One of these crowns or garlands is most artificially wrought in fillagree work with gold and silver wire, in resemblance of myrtle (with which plants the *funebrial* garlands of the ancients were composed).
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 29.

funebrious† (fū-nē′bri-us), *a.* Same as *funebrial*.

funeral (fū′ne-ral), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *funeral*, < OF. *funeral*, *funerail* = Sp. Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, < ML. *funeralis*, belonging to a burial (the L. adj. was *funebris*), < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral; usually with reference to the burning of the body (whereas *exsequiæ*, E. *exequies*, had reference to the procession), and so prob. from the same root as *fumus*, smoke: see *fume*. II. *n.* < ME. *funeral* = F. *funérailles*, pl., = Pr. *funerarias* = Sp. *funeral*, also pl. *funeralias*, *funerarias* = Pg. *funeral* = It. *funerale*, n., < ML. pl. *funeralia*, funeral rites, funeral, neut. pl. of *funeralis*: see I.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to burial or sepulture; used, spoken, etc., at the interment of the dead: as, a *funeral* torch; *funeral* rites; a *funeral* train or procession; a *funeral* oration.

The fyr of *funeral* servise.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2084.

All the sad sayings of Scripture, or the threnes of the *funeral* prophets. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 1.

The very term *funeral* feast is, indeed, a kind of paradox; yet *funeral* feasts have existed among all nations.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 384.

Funeral pile, a heap of wood and other combustible material upon which a dead body is laid to be burned to ashes; a pyre.

Its principal use [that of asbestos], according to Pliny, was for the making of shrouds for royal funerals, to wrap up the corps so as the ashes might be preserved distinct from that of the wood whereof the *funeral-pile* was composed. *Cambridge*, The Scribleriad, iv.

II. *n.* **1.** The ceremony of burying a dead person; the solemnization of interment; obsequies: formerly used also in the plural.

A fyr, in which thoffice [the office]
Of *funeral* he might al accomplice.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2006.

Before he had seen performed his Father's *Funerals*, which was not till the 27th of October following, he entred into a Treaty of his own Nuptials.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 105.

The *funerals* of a deceased friend are not only performed at his first interring, but in the monthly minds and anniversary commemorations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 308.

When they buried him, the little port
Had seldom seen a costlier *funeral*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A procession of persons attending the burial of the dead; a funeral train.

A *funeral*, with plumes and lights,
And music, went to Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

3†. A funeral sermon: usually in the plural. *Davies*.

In the absence of Dr. Humfreys, designed for that service, Mr. Giles Laurence preached his *funerals*.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 2.

I could learn little from the minister which preached his *funeral*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Hereford, I. 454.

funeral-ale (fū′ne-ral-āl), *n.* [Equiv. to Norw. *gravaröl*, *gravöl* = Dan. *gravöl* = Sw. *gravöl*, lit. 'grave-ale.'] A funeral feast; a wake: with reference to ancient Scandinavian customs. See *ale*, 2.

It is far more likely, as Munch supposes, that the vow was made at his [Harold Harfagr's] father's *funeral-ale*, for it is expressly said that at Hafrsfirth his hair had been uncut for ten years, and that space of time had then passed since his father's death. *Edinburgh Rev.*

funerally† (fū′ne-ral-i), *adv.* In a funeral manner; by way of a funeral.

Even crows were *funerally* burnt.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, i.

funerary (fū′ne-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *funéraire* = Sp. *funerario*, < LL. *funerarius*, < L. *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*.] Relating or pertaining to a funeral or burial.

The two [goblets] to the left are in blue glass, inscribed with short *funerary* legends. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 201.

funerate† (fū′ne-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *funeratus*, pp. of *funerare*, bury with funeral rites, < *funus*, (*funer-*), funeral rites: see *funeral*, *a.*] To bury with funeral rites. *Cockeram*.

funeration† (fū-ne-rā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *funeration*, < LL. *funeratio*(*n-*), < L. *funerare*, bury with funeral rites: see *funerate*.] Solemnization of funeral rites.

In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body with aromatick spices and ointments before they buried them. And so was it the Jewish custom to perform their funerals.
Knatchbull, Annot. on New Testament, p. 41.

funereal (fū-nē′rē-al), *a.* [As Sp. *funéreo* = Pg. It. *funereo*; < L. *funereus*, of or belonging to a funeral (< *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral: see *funeral*), + *-al*.] Characteristic of or suitable for a funeral; hence, mournful; dismal; lugubrious; gloomy.

Horneck's fierce eye, and Roome's *funereal* frown.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 152.

Dark, *funereal* barges like my own had flitted by, and the gondoliers had warned each other at every turning with hoarse, lugubrious cries. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

funereally (fū-nē′rē-al-i), *adv.* In a funereal manner; mournfully; dismally.

funest (fū-nest′), *a.* [= F. *funeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *funesto*, < L. *funestus*, causing death, destruction, or calamity, deadly, destructive, calamitous, < *funus* (*funer-*), a funeral, a dead body, death, etc.: see *funeral*.] Causing or boding death; ill-boding; hence, lamentable; mournful: as, "*funest* and direful deaths," *Coleridge*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Frequent mischiefs and *funest* accidents they [mushrooms] have produc'd, not only to particular persons, but to whole families. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, xxxix.

I perfectly apprehend the *funest* and calamitous issue which a few days may produce.
Evelyn, To Sir William Coventry.

fung, fêng (fung), *n.* See *fung-hwang*.

fungaceous (fung-gā′shius), *a.* [< *fungus* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining or relating to fungi.

fungal (fung′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *fungalis*, < *fungus*, fungus: see *fungus*.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a fungus or fungi; consisting of the *Fungi* or fungous plants: as, *fungal* growth; Lindley's *fungal* alliance.

Assuming the filaments to be of undoubted *fungal* origin. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 523.

These filiform *fungal* elements are called hyphæ.
Goebel, Outline Class. and Special Morph., p. 81.

II. *n.* A fungus.

Fungales (fung-gā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fungalis*: see *fungal*.] Same as *Fungi*. *Lindley*.

fungate (fung′gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fungated*, ppr. *fungating*. [< *fungus* + *-ate*^{2}.] In *pathol.*, to grow up rapidly in forms suggesting some of the larger fungi: said of morbid growths.

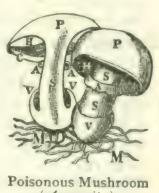
funget†, *n.* [< L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus, a soft-headed fellow, a dolt: see *fungus*.] A blockhead; a dolt.

They are mad, empty vessels, *funges*, beside themselves, derided. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 184.

fung-hwang, fêng-hwang (fung′hwäng′), *n.* [Chinese.] In *Chinese myth.*, a fabulous bird of good omen said to appear when a sage is about to ascend the throne, or when right principles are about to triumph throughout the empire. It is usually called the *Chinese phenix*, but seems, from the descriptions of it found in books, to resemble the Argus pheasant. It has not appeared since the days of Confucius. It is frequently represented on Chinese and Japanese porcelains and other works of art. *Fung* is the name of the male bird, and *hwang* of the female.

The *fung-hwang* of Chinese legends is a sort of pheasant, adorned with every color, and combining in its form and motions whatever is elegant and graceful, as well as possessing such a benevolent disposition that it will not peck or injure living insects, nor tread on growing herbs.
S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, I. 266.

★**Fungi** (fun′jī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom: see *fungus*.] One of the lowest of the great groups of cellular cryptogams. The *Fungi* are chiefly distinguished by the absence of chlorophyl, and therefore by the lack of power to assimilate inorganic substances, being thus dependent for their food upon living or dead organic matter obtained from other plants or from animals. Consequently, also, they do not inhale carbonic acid and give off oxygen as chlorophyllous plants do in assimilation, but do inhale oxygen and give off carbonic acid as other plants do in respiration. The vegetative system consists of filiform cells, called *hyphæ*, and the hyphæ of a fungus taken collectively are called the *mycelium*. The hyphæ are usually septate and branched; in some fungi, as *Peronosporaceæ* and their allies, there are no septa except those which divide off the propagative cells or organs. Exceptions to the hyphal plan of structure occur in several cases. In the yeast-fungi and yeast-like stages of certain other fungi the plant consists of a succession of ellipsoid cells formed by budding; in the *Chytridiaceæ* certain species have no mycelium, but consist of a spherical or ovoid cell; in the bacteria the prevailing form is that of very minute spheres or rods, which multiply by fission; in the vegetative stage of the *Myxomycetes* there is only a mass of protoplasm. The mycelium is said to be *filamentous* when the hyphæ are separate, or at most but loosely interwoven, as in the common molds; *membranous* when the hyphæ are so interwoven as to form a layer; *fibrous* when the hyphæ form branching strands, the latter being often of considerable size and indurated. In some groups, as the mushrooms, the interwoven hyphæ form a compound fungus-body of definite and regular shape. Fungi are *saprophytic* or *parasitic*, according as that from which they obtain their food is a dead organic substance or a living organism. Some parasitic species are facultative saprophytes, and some saprophytic species are facultative parasites. Among the saprophytic fungi are the common domestic molds and mildews, the "dry-rot" fungi, the greater number of ascomycetous and basidiomycetous fungi, which grow on dead wood, leaves, etc., or organic matter in the soil, also many *Hyphomycetes*, and the *Myxomycetes*. Among the parasitic fungi are the *Uredinales* or rusts and *Ustilaginaceæ* or smuts, which grow upon wild and cultivated plants, also most *Peronosporaceæ*, as represented by the potato-rot and American grape-vine mildew. Among the *Ascomycetes*, the *Erysiphaceæ* (powdery mildews) are all parasitic, as are also many other *Pyrenomycetes* and a few *Discomycetes*. Many parasitic species, especially the rusts, smuts, and mildews, cause great destruction to cultivated crops. The lichens are considered by most botanists to consist of fungi parasitic upon algæ (the gonidia). (See *lichen*.) A few fungi grow upon living animals and man. Several species of *Aspergillus* cause a disease (otomycosis) of the human ear. Other fungi produce the skin-diseases favus and ringworm. Bacteria are believed to cause most or all of the fevers and contagious diseases of man and the lower animals. Species of *Saprolegnia* cause epidemics among fishes, especially the salmon. The principal parasites upon insects belong to the *Entomophthoraceæ* and the genus *Cordyceps*. (See cut under *Cordyceps*.) Silkworms are attacked by a species of *Botrytis*, and bacteria cause epidemics among silkworms and other insects. Both sexual and asexual reproduction occur in fungi; the latter is present in all, and in many is the only kind that has been observed. The asexual spores (conidia) are most frequently produced upon the tips of uninclosed hyphæ, as in *Hyphomycetes*, or on short hyphæ produced in conceptacles, but sometimes by free cell-formation, as in *Mucor*. The sexual organs are of three types. In the conjugating fungi, *Mucor* and its allies, reproduction takes place by the union of two similar cells to form a zygospore. In *Peronospora* and its allies oögonia and antheridia are formed; the antheridium comes in direct contact with the oögonium, and a transfer of the protoplasm into the oösphere takes place. In the *Ascomycetes*, so far as known, a carpogonium takes the place of the oögonium, and the product of fertilization is usually a perithecium or apothecium containing asci and spores. (See *Eurotium*.) Modern classifications of fungi are of two kinds. That proposed by F. Cohn in 1872 classes together in primary groups fungi and algæ having similar modes of reproduction, employing the peculiar fungal characters in distinguishing the secondary groups; but the other method recognizes fungi as wholly distinct from algæ, separated by physiological and morphological characters, in this respect agreeing with the old method. The artificial system formerly in use and still retained in some English books divides the fungi into the orders *Ascomycetes*, *Physomycetes*, *Hyphomycetes*, *Coniomycetes*, *Gasteromycetes*, and *Hymenomycetes*. De Bary in 1861 made four divisions: *Phycomycetes*, *Hypodermiæ*, *Basidiomycetes*, and *Ascomycetes*. Goebel (1882) does not include *Myxomycetes* and *Schizomycetes* with *Fungi* proper; the latter he divides into *Chytridiaceæ*, *Ustilagineæ*, *Phycomycetes*, *Ascomycetes*, *Uredinales*, and *Basidiomycetes*. The *Fungi Imperfecti* of modern authors include a large number of forms, of which some are known, and most are suspected to be the asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The principal groups of *Fungi Imperfecti* are the *Sphæropsidales*, *Melanconiales*, and *Hyphomycetes*. The number of described species is estimated at about 50,000. Most of the edible fungi are found among the mushrooms and puffballs; but the truffle and morel are ascomycetous. Most of the species recognized as poisonous are mushrooms; but the ergot-fungus is ascomycetous. Some smuts are poisonous to cattle. Some fungi produce poisonous substances, as alcohol, by fermentation. Also called *Fungales*. See cuts under *ascus*, *basidium*, *Clavaria*, *ergot*, *exoperidium*, *Fusicladium*, and *Puccinia*.



Poisonous Mushroom (*Amanita*).

A, annulus; *C*, cortina; *H*, hymenium; *M*, mycelium; *P*, pileus; *S*, stipe; *V*, volva.

Fungia (fun′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *fungus*, a mushroom: see *fungus*.] The typical genus of mushroom-corals of the family *Fungiidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801. See cut under *coral*.

Fungia . . . is the largest of the solitary lime-secreting corals, and often reaches a diameter of from six to eight inches. It is disk-shaped, with a large number of radiating partitions which extend from the center to a periphery not bounded by a vertical wall. The tentacles . . . are irregularly disposed over its whole upper surface. *Fungia* in its adult condition is not attached to the ground, but lies in the coral lagoons in rather sheltered places.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 117.

fungible (fun′ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *fungibilis*, < L. *fungi*, perform, discharge: see *function*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being replaced by another in respect of function, office, or use.

The theologians based themselves on the glossators and legists, and the wordy strife about *fungible* and "consumptible" things continued for several centuries, until finally settled by Salmasius, Turgot, and Bentham.
Science, VII. 376.

II. *n.* In the *civil law*, a thing of such a nature that it may be replaced by another of equal quantity and quality; a movable which may be estimated by weight, number, or measure, as ★grain or money.

fungic (fun′jik), *a.* [= F. *fongique*; as *fungus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from fungi.

fungicide (fun′ji-sīd), *n.* [< L. *fungus*, fungus, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] That which destroys fungi; specifically, a chemical applied to fungi or their germs for the purpose of destroying them; a germicide.

Fungicolæ (fun-jik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *fungicola*: see *fungicolous*.] **1.** In Latreille's system, the first family of *Coleoptera trimera*,

now retained as a superfamily of trimerous or cryptotetramerous coleopterans, with filiform maxillary palpi, and moderately long flattened or clavate antennæ: represented by such families as the *Endomychidæ* or fungus-beetles. See cut under *Endomychus*.—**2.** A group of dipterous insects or fungus-gnats.

fungicolous (fun-jik′ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *fungicola*, < L. *fungus*, mushroom, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in or upon fungi; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Fungicolæ*.

Fungidæ (fun′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Fungiidæ*.

fungiform (fun′ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, a mushroom, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a mushroom; cylindrical with a broader convex head: specifically applied to certain papillæ of the tongue, distinguished from *filiform* and *circumvallate*. Also *fungilliform*. See *papilla*.

The nerve-fibres are more readily seen, however, in the *fungiform* papillæ of the tongue.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 682.

fungiid (fun′ji-id), *n.* A mushroom-coral, as a member of the *Fungiidæ*.

Fungiidæ (fun-jī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungia* + *-idæ*.] A family of eporose sclerodermatous stone-corals, the mushroom-corals, so called because of their usual shape as large flat cups. They are without thecæ, but with many well-developed dentate septa connected by synapticulæ. Also *Fungidæ*. See *Fungia*, and cut under *coral*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Fungiinæ (fun-ji-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fungia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fungiidæ*. Also *Funginæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1849.

fungilliform (fun-jil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. as if **fungillus*, dim. of L. *fungus*, a mushroom, + *forma*, form.] Same as *fungiform*.

fungin, fungine (fun′jin), *n.* [< *fungus* + *-in*², *-ine*².] Same as *fungus-cellulose*.

In 1866 De Bary gave this name [fungus-cellulose] to the substance composing the cell-walls of fungi. . . . Since then, the names *fungine* and metacellulose have been given to this doubtful substance.
Poulsen, Bot. Micro-Chem. (trans.), p. 79.

funginous (fun′ji-nus), *a.* [< *fungus* + *-ine*¹ + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to a fungus.

fungite (fun′jīt), *n.* [< *fungus* + *-ite*².] A kind of fossil coral.

Fungivoræ (fun-jiv′ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fungivorous*.] A group of fungivorous dipterous insects.

fungivorous (fun-jiv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon fungi: applied to many insects.

fungoid (fung′goid), *a.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **1.** Having the appearance or character of a fungus; hence, sporadic.

"The seed of immortality has sprouted within me." "Only a *fungoid* growth, I dare say — a crowing disease in the lungs," said Deronda.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

2. In *pathol.*, characterized by morbid growths resembling a fungus, especially those of a malignant character: as, a *fungoid* disease.

fungologist (fung-gol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *fungology* + *-ist*.] One engaged in the study of fungology; a mycologist.

fungology (fung-gol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *fungus*, mushroom (see *fungus*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which deals with fungi. More commonly called *mycology*.

fungosity (fung-gos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fongosité* = Sp. *fungosidad* = It. *fungosità*; as *fungous* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being fungous; also, a fungous excrescence.

Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustulæ, or *fungosities* on its surface.
Biblioth. Bibl. (Oxf., 1720), I. 292.

2. In *pathol.*, proud flesh. *Dunglison*.

fungous (fung′gus), *a.* [< ME. *fungous* = F. *fongueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *fungoso*, < L. *fungosus*, full of holes, spongy, fungous, < *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus: see *fungus*.] **1.** Belonging to or having the character of fungi; spongy.

And chaf is better for hem [radishes] thenne is donnge, For thai therof wol be right *fungous* stronge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

We may be sure of raine, in case we see a *fungous* substance or soot gathered about lamps and candle snuffs.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 35.

The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
Grows *fungous*, and takes fire at ev'ry spark.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 54.

Another form of *fungous* vegetation that develops itself within the living body . . . is the Botrytis bassiana.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 313.

2. Characterized by the appearance of fungoid growths: as, a *fungous* disease.—**3.** Growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

The meaner productions of the French and English press, that *fungous* growth of novels and of pamphlets.
Harris, Hermes.

fung-shui, fêng-shui (fung′shwē′), *n.* [Chinese, < *fung*, wind, + *shui*, water.] A kind of geomancy practised by the Chinese for determining the luckiness or unluckiness of sites for graves, houses, cities, etc.

Burial-places are selected by geomancers, and their location has important results on the prosperity of the living. The supposed connection between these two things has influenced the science, religion, and customs of the Chinese from very early days, and under the name of *fung-shui*, or "wind and water" rules, still contains most of their science, and explains most of their superstitions.
S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, II. 246.

Feng-shui, or "wind-and-water" magic, . . . has of late come under the notice of Europeans from the unexpected impediments it has placed in their way when desirous of building or constructing railways on Chinese soil.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XV. 204.

★**fungus** (fung′gus), *n.*; pl. *fungi* (fun′jī). [In earlier use *funge* (q. v.); = OF. *fonge*, a mushroom, F. *fongus*, *fungus* (in pathol.) = Sp. Pg. It. *fungo*, < L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus, for **sfungus*, < Gr. *σφόγγος*, Attic form of *σπόγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] **1.** A plant belonging to the group *Fungi* (which see).

Each with some wondrous gift approach'd the Power,
A nest, a toad, a *fungus*, or a flower.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 400.

In wine-making, the fermentation of the juices of the grapes or other fruit employed is set going by the development of minute *fungi* whose germs have settled on their skins.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 311.

The healthy animal organism possesses the power of destroying and eliminating certain kinds of living microscopic spores and filaments of *fungi* from the circulation.
The Lancet, June 4, 1881.

2. In *pathol.*, a spongy morbid excrescence, as proud flesh formed in wounds.—**Bird's-nest fungus.** See *bird's-nest*.—**Budding fungi.** See *bud*¹, *v.*—**Chignon-fungus.** See *chignon*.—**Filamentous fungus,** one composed of separate or but little interwoven hyphæ, as the common molds.—**Fungus disease,** mycetoma.—**Fungus hematodes,** in *pathol.*, a name applied to a soft and vascular carcinoma when, after ulceration of the integuments, it grows up rapidly in a dark-colored, rugose, easily bleeding mass.—**Fungus Melitensis,** *Cynomorium coccineum*, a fungus-like plant of southern Europe, constituting the family *Cynomoriaceæ*. See cut under *Cynomorium*.—**House-fungus,** a fungus, *Merulius lacrymans*, destructive to the timbers of buildings; dry-rot.—**Smut-fungus,** one of the *Ustilaginaceæ* which produces a smut-like mass of spores. See *smut*.—**Spawn-fungi,** *Basidiomycetes* (mushrooms, puffballs, etc.) which may be propagated by means of masses of mycelium called spawn.—**Sprouting fungi,** those fungi propagated by sprouting or budding, as the species of *Saccharomyces* and growth-forms of certain higher fungi.—**Yeast-fungus,** the fungus which is the active principle in yeast; *Saccharomyces*. See *yeast* and *fermentation*. (See also *beefsteak-fungus*, *fish-fungus*.)

fungus-beetle (fung′gus-bē″tl), *n.* A fungicolous beetle, as of the family *Endomychidæ* or of the family *Erotylidæ*; an endomychid. See cuts under *Endomychus* and *Erotylus*.

fungus-cellulose (fung′gus-sel″ū-lōs), *n.* The substance which composes the cell-walls of fungi, different in chemical reactions from ordinary cellulose. Also called *fungin*, *fungine*, and *metacellulose*.

fungus-foot (fung′gus-fůt), *n.* Mycetoma.

fungus-gnat (fung′gus-nat), *n.* A nematocerous dipterous insect of the family *Mycetophilidæ*: so called from the habitat of the larvæ. Some seven hundred species of these minute gnats are described.

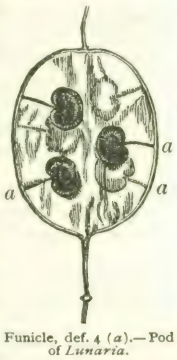
fungus-midge (fung′gus-mij), *n.* Same as *fungus-gnat*.

fungus-stone (fung′gus-stōn), *n.* A ball composed of earth and the matted mycelium of *Polyporus tuberaster*, used, especially in Italy, for the propagation of that fungus. Under proper conditions of temperature and moisture, the fungus grows and fructifies.

fungus-tinder (fung′gus-tin″dėr), *n.* Tinder made from the fungus *Polyporus igniarius*; punk.

funic (fū′nik), *a.* Same as ★*funicular*, 2

funicle (fū′ni-kl), *n.* [= F. *funicule* = It. *funicolo*, < L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope, a cord: see *funiculus*.] **1.** A small cord; a small ligature; a fiber.—**2.** In *entom.*, the part of the antenna between the scape and the club. Also *funicule*.—**3.** In *anat.*, same as *funiculus*, 5 (*a*).—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The stalk of an ovule or seed. See cut in preceding column. (*b*) In *Nidulariaceæ* among fungi, a pedicel attaching the peridiolum to the inner surface of the wall of the peridium. Also *funiculus*.



Funicle, def. 4 (*a*).—Pod of *Lunaria*.
a, *a*, *a*, funicles.

funicular (fū-nik′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *funiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *funicular*, < NL. **funicularis*, < L. *funiculus*, a small cord: see *funicle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the character of a funicle; constituting a funiculus; relating to the hypothesis of a funiculus, or self-contracting ether.—**2.** In *anat.*, relating or pertaining to the funis umbilicalis: as, the *funicular* process of the peritoneum. *Dunglison*. Also *funic*.—**Funicular diagram.** See *diagram*.—**Funicular machine,** a name given to certain contrivances intended to illustrate some mechanical principle, and consisting mainly of an arrangement of cords and suspended weights.—**Funicular polygon,** in *statics*, the figure assumed by a string supported at its extremities and acted on by several pressures.

II. *n.* The funicular polygon.

Funicularia (fū-nik-ū-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *funicular*.] Same as *Funiculina*.

funiculate (fū-nik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **funiculatus*, < L. *funiculus*, a small cord: see *funicle*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, forming a narrow ridge.—**2.** In *bot.*, having a funicle.

funicule (fū′ni-kūl), *n.* [< L. *funiculus*, q. v.] In *entom.*, same as *funiculus*, 8, and *funicle*, 2.

funiculi, *n.* Plural of *funiculus*.

Funiculina (fū-nik-ū-lī′nąˌ), *n.* [NL., < L. *funiculus* + *-ina*: see *funiculus*.] A genus of pennatuloid polyps, typical of the family *Funiculinidæ*. Also found in the forms *Funicularia*, *Funiculus*.

Funiculineæ (fū-nik-ū-lin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Funiculina* + *-eæ*.] A subsection of spiceateous pennatuloid polyps, with polyps in distinct rows on both sides of the rachis. *Kölliker*.

Funiculinidæ (fū-nik-ū-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Funiculina* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatuloid polyps without rachial pinnules, with sessile polyps on both sides of the rachis in distinct ★rows, and with ventral zoöids.

funiculus (fū-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *funiculi* (-lī). [L., a small rope, cord, or line, dim. of *funis*, a rope, a cord: see *funis*.] **1†.** A small rope or cord. *E. Phillips*.—**2.** In early German landlaw, a cord or slender rope with which land was measured.—**3.** In *old physics*, a self-contracting ether, assumed by some of those who rejected the doctrine of the elasticity of the air.—**4.** In *bot.*, same as *funicle*, 4.—**5.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The navel-string or umbilical cord, connecting the fetus with the placenta, and so with the parent. Also *funis* and *funicle*. (*b*) One of the smaller bundles of a nerve which are inclosed in a special sheath of neurilemma or perineurium. See *nerve*.

The nerves themselves have something of the same obvious structure as striated muscles: that is, a more or less cylindrical fasciculus surrounded by a sheath (epineurium), and the mass in turn being composed of smaller bundles (*funiculi*), each *funiculus* having its special sheath (perineurium, neurilemma).
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 398.

6. In *Polyzoa*, the gastroparietal band or ligament connecting the alimentary canal with the wall of the endocyst. See cut under *Plumatella*.—**7.** In *Myriapoda*, a cord connecting the anal end of the embryo with the so-called amnion.—**8.** In *entom.*, that part of the flagellum of the antenna which is between the pedicel and the club; the funicle: used especially of hymenopterous insects. Also *funicule*.—**9.** In *Protozoa*, specifically, the filament or slender thread which connects the several nodules of a compound endoplast, as the component nuclear masses in such infusorians as *Loxodes* and *Loxophyllum*. *Saville Kent*.—**10.** [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Funiculina*.—**Funiculus cuneatus** (wedge-shaped funicle), the column of the oblongata lying next to the funiculus gracilis; the upward continuation of the posterior lateral column of the cord.—**Funiculus gracilis** (slender funicle), the longitudinal tract on either side of the posterior mid-line of the medulla oblongata; the upward continuation of the posterior median column of the cord.—**Funiculus of Rolando,** the longitudinal prominence on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata on either side, outside of the cuneate funiculus. It includes the tubercle of Rolando, and is produced by the approach of the caput cornu posterioris to the surface. Also called *lateral cuneate funiculus*.—**Funiculus scleræ,** a strand of fibrous tissue piercing the sclerotic opposite the fovea centralis, and connecting its laminæ.—**Funiculus spermaticus,** the spermatic cord (which see, under *cord*¹).—**Funiculus teres** (round funicle), a longitudinal eminence on either side of the median line of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain. Also called *eminentia teres*.—**Funiculus umbilicalis,** the umbilical cord (which see, under *cord*¹).

funiform (fū'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, cord, + *forma*, shape.] In *bryology*, like a rope or cord. *Braithwaite.*

funiliform (fū-nil'i-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **funiculiform*, < L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a rope, cord, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a cord or cable; rope-shaped; funicular: applied to the tough, cord-like roots of some arborescent plants, especially monocotyledons.

funipendulous (fū-ni-pen'dū-lus), *a.* [< L. *funis*, a rope, + *pendulus*, hanging: see *pendulous, pendulum.*] Hanging from a rope; connected with a hanging rope.—**Funipendulous vibration**, a simple harmonic oscillation.

funis (fū'nis), *n.* [L., a rope, a cord.] In *anat.*, same as *funiculus*, 5 (*a*).—**Funis brachii**, the (venous) cord of the arm; the large median superficial vein.

funk[1] (fungk), *n.* [< ME. *funke, fonk*, a spark (of fire), a spark or particle, = MD. *voncke*, D. *vonk*, a spark (MD. *voncke, vonck-hout*, touchwood), = MLG. *vunke*, LG. *funke* = OHG. *funcho*, MHG. *vunke* (usually *vanke*), G. *funke* = Dan. *funke* (prob. < LG.), a spark; possibly connected with Goth. *fōn* (gen. *fūnins*), fire (see under *fire*). No obvious connection with *funk*[2] or *funk*[3].] 1†. A spark.

> For al the wrecchednesse of this worlde and wicked dedes
> Fareth as a *fonk* of fuyr that ful a-myde Temese [Thames].
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 335.
>
> *Funke*, or lytylle fyyr, igniculus, foculus. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Touchwood; punk. [Prov. Eng.]

funk[2] (fungk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; no obvious connection with *funk*[1]. Cf. OF. *funkier, fungier*, v., smoke, *funkiere*, F. dial. *funkière*, n., smoke.] A strong and offensive smoky smell. ★*Bailey.*

funk[2] (fungk), *v. t.* [< *funk*[2], *n.*] To stifle with offensive smoke or vapor. [Rare.]

> With what strong smoke, and with his stronger breath,
> He *funks* Basketia and her son to death.
> *King*, The Furmetary, iii.
>
> A cigar reeked in the left-hand corner of the mouth of one, and in the right-hand corner of the mouth of the other; —an arrangement happily adapted for the escape of the noxious fumes up the chimney, without that unmerciful *funking* each other which a less scientific disposition of the weed would have induced.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 39.

★**funk**[3] (fungk), *v. i.* [E. dial. and Sc.; origin not certain; usually associated with *funk*[1], but the connection is not obvious. Prob. OLG.; cf. OFlem. *fonck*, a commotion, disturbance, agitation, tumult; *in de fonck zijn*, be disturbed or agitated, be in agitation (Kilian).] To become afraid; shrink through fear; quail.

> "He's *funking*; go in, Williams!" "Catch him up!" "Finish him off!" scream the small boys.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

To funk out, to back out in a cowardly manner.

> To *funk* right *out* o' p'lit'cal strife aint thought to be the thing. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ix.

★**funk**[3] (fungk), *n.* [See *funk*[3], *v.*] Cowering fear; a shrinking panic or scare; a state of cowardly fright or terror. [Colloq. or slang.]

> Pryce, usually brimful of valour when drunk,
> Now experienced what schoolboys denominate *funk*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 67.
>
> Martha was there with a little girl who was in a terrible *funk*. She thought there were lions and tigers under the hedge. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xi.

Blue funk. See *blue.*

funk[4] (fungk), *v.* [Cf. *funk*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To kick behind, as a horse.

> Luke now, the beast's *funking* like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect unicorn.
> *J. Wilson*, Margaret Lyndsay.

2. To get angry; take offense.

II. *trans.* To kick; strike.—**To funk off**, to throw off by kicking and plunging.

> The horse *funkit* him *off* into the dub, as a doggie was rinnin' across. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1821, p. 393.

[Scotch in all uses.]

funk[4] (fungk), *n.* [= ODan. *funk*, a blow, a stroke: see *funk*[4], *v.*] 1. A kick; a stroke. —2. Ill humor; anger; huff. [Scotch in both uses.]

funk[4] (fungk), *a.* [See *funk*[4], *v.*; cf. *funky*[2].] Cross; ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

Funkia (fung'ki-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Heinrich Christian *Funck*, a German botanist (1771–1839).] The name given by Sprengel in 1817 to *Niobe*, a genus of liliaceous plants. They have ovate or cordate radical leaves, and a raceme of large lily-like flowers upon a naked scape. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of China and Japan, most of which are in cultivation, and known as *day-* or *plantain-lilies*. The more common are the white day-lily, *N. plantaginea*, with large white and very fragrant flowers, and *N. cærulea*, the flowers of which are blue or violet.

funky[1] (fung'ki), *a.* [< *funk*[3].] Timid; shrinking in fear. [Colloq. or slang.]

> I do feel somewhat *funky*.
> *Naylor*, Reynard the Fox, 46. (*Davies.*)

funky[2] (fung'ki), *a.* [< *funk*[4] + *-y*[1].] 1. Kicking; given to kicking, as a horse.—2. Easily ★angered; touchy.

funnel (fun'el), *n.* [< ME. *funelle, funell, fonel*, a funnel, < OF. *enfonille* (printed *enfouille* in Roquefort, who quotes Pr. *enfounil*), F. dial. (Limousin) *enfounil* = Bret. *founil*, < L. *infundibulum*, a funnel, also the hopper in a mill, < *infundere*, pour in: see *infundibulum, infound.* The resemblance to W. *ffynel*, an air-hole, a vent, is not close as to meaning, and is accidental.] 1. A hollow cone or conical vessel, usually of tin or other metal, with a tube issuing from its apex, used for conveying fluids into a vessel with a small opening; a filler.

> Wantes us here na vessel,
> Ne mele, ne bucket, ne *funell* [var. *fonel*].
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3305.
>
> The gullet [the passage for food] opens into the mouth like the cone or upper part of a *funnell*, the capacity of which forms indeed the bottom of the mouth.
> *Paley*, Nat. Theol., x.
>
> The inquisitive are the *funnels* of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 228.

2. A passage for a fluid or vapor, as the shaft or channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends; specifically, in steamships and locomotives, an iron chimney for the boiler-furnaces; the smoke-stack.—3. *Naut.*, a metal cylinder fitted on the topgallant- and royal-mastheads of men-of-war, on which the eyes of the topgallant- and royal-rigging are fitted.—4. In *anat.* and *biol.*, an infundibulum: as, the *funnel* of a cuttlefish. Specifically—(*a*) In *Ctenophora*, an infundibuliform space in which the stomach sinks through a narrow canal which can be closed by muscles.

> Radial canals pass out from the *funnel* and run along the ciliated ribs or ctenophores.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 117.

(*b*) In the *Rhizocarpæ*, a space between the thick outer coats of the macrospore, into which the apical papilla projects.—**Buccal funnel.** See *mastax.*—**Filtering-funnel.** See *filtering, n.*—**Loading-funnel** (*milit.*), a copper funnel used in charging mortars, shell, and cored shot with loose powder.—**Separating-funnel**, in *chem.*, an apparatus used to separate liquids of different densities, which are not miscible. It is a pear-shaped vessel usually stoppered above, and provided below, at its narrow end, with an exit-tube and stopcock, so that the denser liquid may be run off by the tube, and the stopcock closed at the moment this liquid has passed.

funneled, funnelled (fun'eld), *a.* Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.

funnelform (fun'el-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a funnel, or inverted hollow cone; specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a monopetalous corolla shaped like a funnel, in which the tube enlarges gradually from below, but expands widely at the summit; infundibuliform.



Funnelform Corolla.

funnel-like (fun'el-līk), *a.* Infundibuliform.—**Funnel-like polyps**, trumpet-animalcules of the family *Stentoridæ. A. Trembly*, 1744.

funnel-shaped (fun'el-shāpt), *a.* Same as *funnelform.*

funnel-top (fun'el-top), *n.* The tip or point of an anglers' rod.

funnily (fun'i-li), *adv.* In a funny or amusing manner; comically.

> I feel that if in this dress I could do something clever, I should have the best of it. . . . I ought to go out of the kitchen *funnily*. *F. C. Burnand*, Happy Thoughts, xxxiv.
>
> He talked *funnily* of the necessity of every woman having two names, one for youth and one for mature age.
> *Caroline Fox*, Journal.

funniment (fun'i-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *funny* + *-ment.*] Drollery; jesting or joking; a comic saying or performance. [Humorous.]

> A wealthy hatter of slight acquaintance, meeting me at a "Mansion House" ball, said: "Hulloa! Mr. G——, what are you doing here? Are you going to give us any of your little *funniments*—eh?" "No," I replied. "Are you going to sell any of your hats?"
> *New York Times*, Aug. 27, 1888.

funniness (fun'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being funny; a funny saying or comical performance.

> Some such *funniness* as "to go to kingdom come."
> *Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 241.

funning (fun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *fun*, *v.*] Jesting; joking; the playing of sportive tricks.

> Cease your *funning;*
> Force nor Cunning
> Never shall my Heart trapan.
> *Gay*, Beggar's Opera, air xxxvii.

funny[1] (fun'i), *a.* [< *fun* + *-y*[1].] 1. Such as to afford fun or excite mirth; amusing; comical; ludicrous.

> The mixed sound of agony or mirth just heard was merely the signal of amusement caused to certain wandering Spaniards by some convulsingly *funny* episode.
> *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 3.

2. Such as to cause surprise or perplexity; curious; strange; odd; queer: as, it is *funny* he never told me of his marriage. [Colloq.]

> You must have thought it *funny* we didn't send for you? *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 190.

=Syn. 1. *Comical, Laughable*, etc. See *ludicrous.*

funny[2] (fun'i), *n.*; pl. *funnies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A light clinker-built pleasure-boat, with a pair of sculls. It is long and narrow, and is used for racing. *Hamersly.*

> "We allus gives 'em a little gamber, Sir," said a Cambridge boat builder to me, in 1844, when I complained that a *funny* he was making was not on a straight keel.
> *F. J. Furnivall* (Booke of Precedence, E. E. T. S., [i. 42, note).

funny-bone (fun'i-bōn), *n.* The place at the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes by the internal condyle of the humerus. The nerve is here superficial and comparatively unprotected, and a blow upon it gives rise to a tingling sensation on the ulnar side of the hand. Also called *crazy-bone.* [Colloq.]

> He can not be complete in aught
> Who is not humorously prone;
> A man without a merry thought
> Can hardly have a *funny-bone.*
> *Locker*, An Old Muff.

funny-man (fun'i-man), *n.*; pl. *funny-men* (-men). The clown in a circus or similar show. [Colloq.]

> You'll see on it what I've earn'd as clown, or the *funny-man*, with a party of acrobats.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 129.

fuor (fū'or), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece nailed to a rafter to strengthen it when decayed. *E. H. Knight.*

fur[1] (fėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *furre;* < ME. *furre*, sometimes *forre, for*, fur, pelt, < OF. *forre, fuerre, fuere, foure, fourre, fore*, a case, sheath (hence, like *case*[2], 'hide, pelt, fur' —a sense not actually found in OF.: but see the verb), = Sp. Pg. *forro*, lining, = It. *fodero*, a sheath, scabbard, lining, fur; of Teut. origin: < Goth. *fōdr*, a sheath, = AS. *fōdder*, a case, OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*, a sheath, case, etc.: see *fother*[2]. Hence *forel*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. The short, fine, soft coat or pelage of certain animals, distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser, and more or less of which is generally present with it. Fur is one of the most perfect non-conductors of heat, and therefore a warm covering for animals in cold climates. It has always been largely used for human clothing, either on the skin or separated from it. The finest kinds, as those of the sable, ermine, fur-seal, beaver, otter, etc., are among the costliest of clothing materials, both from their rarity and from the amount of labor involved in their preparation.

> The shepe also turnyng to grete prophyte,
> To helpe of mān berythe *furres* blake and whyte.
> *Polit., Relig., and Love Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.
>
> This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,
> The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
> Keep their *fur* dry, unbonneted he runs.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.
>
> The *fur* that warms a monarch warm'd a bear.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 44.
>
> On the opposite coast of Africa, at Mombas, Captain Owen, R. N., states that all the cats are covered with short stiff hair instead of *fur.*
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 49.

2. The skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry: as, a cargo of *furs.*

> There are wilde Cats [in Brazil] which yeeld good *furre*, and are very fierce. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 842.
>
> Behold the Mountain-Tops, around,
> As if with *Fur* of Ermins crown'd.
> *Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 1.

3. Strips of skins bearing the natural fur, made in various forms, as capes, muffs, etc., and worn for warmth or ornament: used in the singular collectively, or in the plural. Fur—miniver or vair—was also formerly a mark of certain university degrees, and its use in certain cases was prescribed by statute, as in the statutes of the University of Paris, and in Laud's statutes of Oxford.

> Underneath is the picture of Sir William Cecil, after Lord Burleigh, in his gown and *furs.*
> *Waterland*, Works, X. 320.

4. Any natural covering or material regarded as resembling fur.

> Fringed beneath like the *fur* of a mushroom.
> *Mrs. Charles Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania, p. 100.

Specifically—(*a*) The soft down on the skin of a peach and on the leaves of some plants. More commonly called *fuzz.* (*b*) A coat of morbid matter formed on the tongue, as in persons affected with fever.

> The increased production of epithelium, causing a *fur*, is due to hyperæmia of the tongue. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

(c) A coat or crust formed on the interior of a vessel by matter deposited from a liquid, as wine.

Empty beer-casks hoary with cobwebs, and empty wine-bottles with *fur* and fungus choking up their throats.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 5.

(*d*) Scale formed in a boiler. *Hamersly.*

5. In *sporting*, a general term for furred animals, as in the phrase *fur, fin, and feather*. Compare *feather, fin.*

He [the Scotch terrier] may be induced to hunt feather, [but] he never takes to it like *fur*, and prefers vermin to game at all times.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 72.

6. Kind or class: from the use of particular furs as distinctive insignia. [Rare.] In the following passage the allusion is to the use of fur—miniver or vair—in some of the distinctive university costumes.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the Stoic *fur*.
Milton, Comus, l. 707.

7. One of several tinctures used in heraldry. Each fur represents an artificial surface composed of patches of different colors, supposed to be sewn together, or of tufts sewn upon a plain ground. The eight furs most usually depicted and blazoned are ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, counter-vair, potent, and counter-potent; there are also erminites, vair-en-point vairé. *Vairy cuppa* and *vairy tassa* are names given to counter-vair. See *meire*.—**To make the fur fly**, to make a great commotion; breed a disturbance. *Bartlett.* [Slang, U. S.]

Senator H—— was greatly excited, which proved most conclusively that he had *made the fur fly* among the five thousand four hundred and forty men [in allusion to the Oregon boundary-line]. *New York Tribune.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or made of fur; producing fur. as, *fur* animals; a *fur* cap. [A *fur cap* is a cap made of fur remaining on the skin; a *fur hat* (formerly called a *beaver hat*) is a hat made of fur partly felted, but retaining a furry surface.]

fur[1] (fėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *furred*, ppr. *furring*. [< ME. *furren*, line with fur, < OF. *forrer, fourrer*, F. *fourrer*, sheathe, fur, = Sp. Pg. *forrar*, line, = It. *foderare*, line, line with fur; from the noun.] **1.** To line, face, or cover with fur: as, a *furred* robe.

The kyng dude of his robe *furred* with menevere.
King Alisaunder, l. 5474.

The rich Tartars somtimes *fur* their gowns with pellure or silke shag, which is exceeding soft, light, & warme.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 98.

Who if they light vpon those *furred* Deities take away the Furres, and bestow on them greater heat in fires.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

The mantles of our kings and peers, and the *furred* robes of the several classes of our municipal officers, are the remains of this once universal fashion.
Fairholt, Costume, II. 174.

2. To cover with morbid or foul matter; coat.

The walls
On all sides *furred* with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of ropy gore, and human limbs.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

A minute portion of the small-pox virus introduced into the system will, in a severe case, cause . . . heat of skin, accelerated pulse, *furred* tongue, . . . etc.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 43.

The objection to all effective surface heaters by exhaust steam is their liability to become *furred* up when the water contains a considerable quantity of lime-salts.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 118.

There are serious conditions . . . in which the development of epithelium on the tongue is prevented, and so it is not *furred*, but becomes red and raw. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

3. In *carp.*, to nail strips of board or timber to, as joists or rafters, in order to bring them to a level and range them into a straight surface, or as a wall or partition, for lathing or for forming an air-space between it and the plastering.—**4.** To clean off scale from the interior of (a boiler). *Hamersly.*

fur[2] (fėr), *n.* [Sc., = E. *furrow*, < ME. *furwe*, etc. See *furrow*.] A furrow; the space between two ridges.

What's the matter, my son Willie,
She hasna a *fur* o' land.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 134).

fur[3] (fėr), *adv.* and *a.* A dialectal variant of *far*[1].

As Venus Bird, the white, swift, lovely Dove, . . .
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of Falcon fierce not *furr*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

fur An abbreviation of *furlong*.

furacious† (fū-rā′shus), *a.* [< L. *furax* (*furaci-*), thievish, inclined to steal, < *furari*, steal, < *fur* = Gr. *φώρ*, a thief, prob. connected with L. *ferre* = Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1], carry away. Cf. *convey* in the sense of 'steal.' Hence also (from L. *fur*) E. *furtive, ferret*[1].] Given to theft; inclined to steal; thievish. *Bailey*, 1727.

furacity† (fū-ras′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *furacita*(*t*-)*s*, thievishness, < *furax*, thievish: see *furacious*.] The quality of being furacious; propensity to steal; thievishness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

fur-bearing (fėr′bãr″ing), *a.* Yielding a fur or peltry of commercial value, as an animal: sometimes specifically applied to the members of the family *Mustelidæ*.

furbelow (fėr′bē-lō), *n.* [Formerly also *furbeloe;* an accom. (as if *fur* or fringe *below*, and so given, with an interrogation, in the Dictionary of the Spanish Academy) of earlier *falbelo*, orig. *falbala:* see *falbala*.] **1.** A piece of stuff plaited and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a plaited or puffed flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or skirt.

Peeps into ev'ry Chest and Box;
Turns all her *Furbeloes* and Flounces.
Prior, The Dove, st. 25.

Nay, oft, in dreams, invention we bestow,
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 100.

Hence—**2.** An elaborate adornment of any kind.

A *furbelow* of precious stones, a hat buttoned with a diamond, a brocade waistcoat or petticoat, are standing topicks. *Spectator*, No. 15.

Some rhetorical *furbelows* or broidery that belong to the wardrobes of the past.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, i.

3. The *Laminaria bulbosa*, a species of seaweed having a large wrinkled frond, found on the coasts of England.

While you were running down the sands, and made
The dimpled flounce of the sea-*furbelow* flap,
Good man, to please the child. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

4. Some part or process like a fringe or flounce.

The beautiful Chrysaora, remarkable for its long *furbelows*, which act as organs of prehension.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 523.

furbelow (fėr′bē-lō), *v. t.* [< *furbelow*, *n.*] To furnish or ornament with furbelows or elaborate embellishments.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm 'em with a milder air:
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

She shut out the garish light with soft curtains; she put on the plain mirror and toilet table what Gilbert called a French cap and overskirt, and she *furbelowed* the mantelpiece. *Howells*, Private Theatricals, x.

furbery†, *n.* Same as *fourbery*.

furbish (fėr′bish), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also transposed *frubbish, frobish;* < ME. *fourbischen, forbischen*, < OF. *fourbiss-*, stem of certain parts of *fourbir, furbir*, F. *fourbir* = Pr. *forbir* = It. *forbire* (ML. *forbare*), polish, < OHG. *furpan, furban*, MHG. *fürben, vürwen*, clean, = AS. *feormian* (for **furbian*, **feorbian*), clean, rub bright, polish (in the latter sense only in the deriv. *feormend* (orig. ppr.), a polisher, *feormung*, a polishing, furbishing (esp. of arms)), in comp. *ā-feormian*, clean, cleanse, purge: see *farm*[3].] **1.** To rub or scour to brightness; polish; burnish.

A naughty souldier . . . who would be so *frobishing* and trimming his weapons at the very instant when there was more need to use them. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 339.

Men of all ranks and occupations . . . were deserting their daily occupations to *furbish* helmets, handle muskets, and learn the trade of war.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 89.

2. Figuratively, to clear from taint or stain; renew the glory or brightness of; renovate.

Hang your bread and water,
I'le make you young again, believe that, lady.
I will so *frubbish* you.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 3.

It is much more to the manager's advantage to *furbish* up all the lumber which the good sense of our ancestors . . . had consigned to oblivion.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xii.

She would have Sophie to look over all her "toilets," as she called frocks, to *furbish* up any that were "passées," and to air and arrange the new.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

furbishable (fėr′bish-a-bl), *a.* [< *furbish* + *-able*.] Capable of being furbished. *Imp. Dict.*

furbisher (fėr′bish-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **frubbisher, frobisher* (whence the surname *Frobisher*); < ME. *forbushere*, etc., < OF *fourbisseur*, F. *fourbisseur*, < *fourbir*, furbish: see *furbish*.] One who or that which furbishes, or makes bright by rubbing; one who or that which cleans or polishes.

furca (fėr′kä), *n.*; pl. *furcæ* (-sē). [L., a fork; specifically, as in def. 1: see *fork*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, an instrument of punishment varying between the types and uses of the yoke and the gallows, according to its size and shape. As a yoke it was fork-shaped, the bow being placed over the neck of the offender, whose arms were tied to the arms, and it was thus carried about by the person upon whom it was inflicted. In another form it served as a post to which persons were bound to be scourged; and in a larger form, sometimes with two uprights connected by a cross-piece, it was a gallows on which criminals were hanged, or a cross upon which they were bound or nailed.

They shall escape the *furca* and the wheel, the torments of lustful persons, and the crown of flames that is reserved for the ambitious. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 680.

2. In zoölogical classifications, divergence in two lines from the point representing a given group; dichotomy, considered in the abstract.

furcate (fėr′kāt), *a.* [< ML. *furcatus*, < L. *furca*, a fork: see *fork*.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.—**Furcate antennæ**, in *entom.*, those antennæ which are divided from the base into two branches, as in certain *Tenthredinidæ*, etc.

furcate (fėr′kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *furcated*, ppr. *furcating*. [< ML. *furcatus:* see *furcate*, *a.*] To branch; fork; divide into branches.

furcately (fėr′kāt-li), *adv.* In a furcate or forked manner or condition.

furcation (fėr-kā′shon), *n.* [< *furcate* + *-ion*.] A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork; also, that which branches off; a division.

But when they grow old, they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

furcatorium (fėr-kā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *furcatoria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of **furcatorius*, < ML. *furcatus*, forked: see *furcate*, *a.*] The furciform bone, wishbone, or merrythought of a fowl: more fully called *os furcatorium*. See cut under *furcula*.

furcellate (fėr-sel′āt), *a.* [< L. as if **furcella*, equiv. to *furcilla*, a little fork (cf. *furcillatus*, forked), dim. of *furca*, fork: see *fork*. Cf. *furcate*.] Slightly furcate.

furché (fėr-shā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *fourché*.

Furcifer (fėr′si-fėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *furcifer*, a yoke-bearer: see *furciferous*.] **1.** A genus of South American deer, so called from the furcate antlers, which have a simple beam and a brow-antler. *F. chilensis* and *F. antisiensis* are examples; they are called *gemul deer*.—**2.** A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger.*



Gemul Deer (*Furcifer chilensis*).

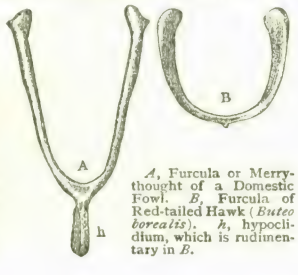
furciferous (fėr-sif′ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *furcifer*, bearing a fork or yoke, a yoke-bearer (much used as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, equiv. to "rascal," "gallows-bird"), < *furca*, a fork, also an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (see *furca*, 1), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** In *entom.*, bearing a forked appendage or organ. Applied to certain lepidopterous larvæ which have, on the first segment behind the head, a forked tube, called the *osmeteria*, or scent-organ, from which the insect can protrude slender threads, for the purpose, it is supposed, of frightening away ichneumons.

2. Rascally; scoundrelly; villainous. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

furciform (fėr′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *furca*, a fork, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a fork: as, the *furciform* clavicles or merrythought of a fowl.

Furcræa (fėr-krē′ä), *n.* [NL., named after A. F. de *Fourcroy*, a French chemist (1755–1809).] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants closely related to *Agave*, and resembling that genus in slow growth, thick fleshy leaves, and tall, pyramidal terminal inflorescence. There are about 15 species, of tropical America, some of which are extensively naturalized in the old world, and some are cultivated for ornament. Also written *Fourcroya*.

furcula (fėr′kū-lä), *n.*; pl. *furculæ* (-lē). [L., a forked prop to support a wall when undermined, dim. of *furca*, a fork: see *fork*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the united pair of clavicles of a bird, forming a single forked bone, whence the name. The



A, Furcula or Merrythought of a Domestic Fowl. *B*, Furcula of Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*). *h*, hypoclidium, which is rudimentary in *B*.

prongs of the furcula commonly meet at an approximately acute angle, like a V, and there develop a process called the *hypoclidium;* the extremities pass to each shoulder-joint. Sometimes the prongs meet at an open angle, like a U, and they may be ankylosed with the keel of the sternum. The furcula serves to keep the shoulders apart, and is strongest, with most open tines, in birds of the greatest powers of flight. It is occasionally rudimentary or defective, the clavicles being separate and very small, as occurs especially in some flightless birds. The furcula of the common fowl is familiar as the *merrythought* or *wishbone.* Also called *furculum* (with plural *furcula*).

2. In *entom.*, a forked process: specifically applied to a long bifid process on the bodies of certain caterpillars. See *furciferous*, 1.

furcular (fėr′kū-lär), *a.* [< *furcula* + *-ar*[3].] Shaped like a fork; furcate: as, the *furcular* bone of a fowl.

Furcularia (fėr-kū-lā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **furcularis*, < L. *furcula*, dim. of *furca*, a fork: see *furcula, furcular.*] A name applied by Lamarck to the *Rotifera* properly so called.

furculum (fėr′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *furcula* (-lą). [L.: see *furcula.*] Same as *furcula*, 1.

furder (fėr′dėr), *adv., a.*, and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *further.*

furdle† (fėr′dl), *v. t.* [The older form of *furl*, for *fardle, fardel*[1], pack up, hence furl: see *furl, fardel*[1].] To furl; roll up.

> The colours *furdled* up, the drum is mute.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

> Nor to urge the thwart enclosure and *furdling* of flowers. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii. § 15.

furfur (fėr′fėr), *n.*; pl. *furfures* (-ēz). [L., bran, also scurf or scales on the skin.] In *pathol.*, dandruff; scurf; porrigo; in the plural, scales like bran, as of the skin.

furfuraceous (fėr-fū-rā′shius), *a.* [= F. *furfuracé* = Pg. It. *furfuraceo*, < LL. *furfuraceus*, like bran, < L. *furfur*, bran: see *furfur.*] **1.** Made of or resembling bran. Also *furfurous.*—**2.** Scaly; scurfy. Specifically applied in pathology to forms of desquamation in which the epidermis comes off in scales, and to a bran-like sediment which is sometimes observed in urine.

3. In *bot.*, coated with bran-like particles; scurfy. Also applied to the thallus of a lichen when gonidia are developed in such a way as to produce granules or wartlets on the surface.

furfuraceously (fėr-fū-rā′shius-li), *adv.* In a furfuraceous or scaly manner; with furfur.

furfural (fėr′fėr-al), *n.* [< L. *furfur*, bran, + *-al.*] In *chem.*, a volatile oil ($C_5H_4O_2$) obtained when wheat-bran, sugar, or starch is acted on by dilute sulphuric acid. It is colorless when first prepared, but turns brown when exposed to the air, and forms a tarry mass. It has a fragrant odor resembling that of bitter almonds. Also *furfurol.*

furfuramide (fėr′fėr-am″id or -id), *n.* [< *furfur-al* + *amide.*] In *chem.*, a crystalline solid ($C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$) produced by the action of ammonia on furfural.

furfuration (fėr-fū-rā′shon), *n.* [< *furfur* + *-ation.*] The falling of scurf or scurfy scales.

furfures, *n.* Plural of *furfur.*

furfurous (fėr′fū-rus), *a.* [< L. *furfurosus*, like bran, < *furfur*, bran.] Same as *furfuraceous*, 1: as, "*furfurous* bread," *Sidney Smith.*

Furia (fū′ri-ą), *n.* [L., a Fury: see *fury.*] **1.** A Linnean genus of *Vermes.*—**2.** A genus of South American bats, of the family *Emballonuridæ*, having the forehead prominent, the tail



Furia horrens.

ending in the interfemoral membrane, and the following dental formula: incisors and premolars 2 in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, canines 1 in each, and molars 3 in each upper and lower half-jaw. There is but one species, *F. horrens.* *F. Cuvier*, 1828.

Furiæ (fū′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Furia.*] One of four divisions of bats, of the family *Emballonuridæ*, containing the genera *Furia* and *Amorphochilus.*

furial†, *a.* [ME. *furyalle* = Sp. Pg. *furial* = It. *furiale*, < L. *furialis*, furious, belonging to the Furies, < *furia*, fury: see *fury.*] Furious; raging; tormenting.

> What is the cause, if it be for to telle,
> That ye be in this *furial* pyne of helle?
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 440.

furibund (fū′ri-bund), *a.* [= F. *furibond* = Sp. Pg. *furibundo* = It. *furibondo*, < L. *furibundus*, furious, < *furere*, be mad: see *fury.*] Furious; raging; mad. [Rare.]

> Poor Louison Chabray . . . has a garter round her neck, and *furibund* Amazons at each end.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 7.

furibundal† (fū-ri-bun′dal), *a.* [< *furibund* + *-al.*] Same as *furibund.*

> Is 't possible for puling wench to tame
> The *furibundal* champion of fame? *G. Harvey.*

furiosant (fū-ri-ō′sant), *a.* [Heraldic F.; as *furious* + *-ant.*] Raging: an epithet applied in heraldry to the bull, bugle, and other animals when depicted in a rage or in madness. Also *rangant.*

furiosity (fū-ri-os′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *furiosidade* = It. *furiosità;* as *furious* + *-ity.*] The state of being furious; raving madness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

furioso (fö-ri-ō′sō), *a.* and *n.* [It., furious, < L. *furiosus*, furious: see *furious.*] **I.** *a.* Furious; vehement: used in music.

II. *n.* A violent, raging, furious person.

> A violent man and a *furioso* was deaf to all this.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 218.

furious (fū′ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *furious* = F. *furieux* = Pr. *furios* = Sp. Pg. It. *furioso*, < L. *furiosus*, full of madness or rage, raging, furious, < *furia*, madness, fury: see *fury.*] **1.** Full of fury; transported with passion; raging; violent: as, a *furious* animal.

> He lokyd *furyous* as a wyld catt.
> *Nugæ Poet.* (ed. Wright), p. 2.

> The Sultans have often been compelled to propitiate the *furious* rabble of Constantinople with the head of an unpopular Vizier. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2†. Mad; frenzied; insane.

> No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3. Marked by fury or impetuosity; impelled by or moving with violence; vehement; boisterous: as, a *furious* blow; a *furious* wind or storm.

> A *furious* pass the spear of Ajax made
> Through the broad shield, but at the corselet stay'd.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 965.

> But so the *furious* blast prevail'd,
> That, pitiless perforce,
> They left their outcast mate behind.
> *Cowper*, The Cast-away.

=**Syn.** Impetuous, fierce, frantic, tumultuous, turbulent, tempestuous, stormy, angry.

furiously (fū′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a furious manner; with impetuous motion or agitation; violently; vehemently: as, to run *furiously;* to attack one *furiously.*

> The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi; for he driveth *furiously.* 2 Ki. ix. 20.

> The pendulum swung *furiously* to the left, because it had been drawn too far to the right.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

furiousness (fū′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being furious; violent agitation; impetuous motion; madness; frenzy; rage.

> Thou shalt stretche forth thyne hande vpo the *furyousnes* of mine enemyes, and thy right hande shall saue me.
> *Bible of* 1551, Ps. cxxxviii. 7.

furl (fėrl), *v. t.* [A contr. of *furdle:* see *furdle*, and cf. *fardle, farl*[1].] **1.** To wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten by a gasket or cord; draw up or draw into close compass, as a flag.

> Along the coast he shoots with swelling gales,
> Then lowers the lofty mast, and *furls* the sails.
> *Tickell*, Iliad, i.

> Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were *furl'd.* *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2†. To ruffle.

> Disdaining, *furls* his mane and tears the ground,
> His eyes enflaming all the desert round.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit.

To furl a topsail in a body (*naut.*), to gather all the loose parts of the topsail into the bunt about the topmast.

furlano (för-lä′nō), *n.* Same as *forlana.*

furling-line (fėr′ling-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a line wound spirally about a sail and its yard in furling. Also called *sea-gasket.*

furlong (fėr′lông), *n.* [< ME. *furlong, furlang, forlong, forlang*, etc., < AS. *furlang* (once improp. *furlung*), a furlong (used to translate L. *stadium*), prop. the length of a furrow, or the drive of the plow before it is turned, < *furh*, a furrow, + *lang*, long. The length of a furrow would ordinarily be equiv. to the length of the field; like other orig. indefinite terms of measure, the word came to have a definite value, being fixed by custom at 40 rods, and hence called in ML. (AL.) *quarentena:* see *quarantine.*] A measure of length equal to the eighth part of a mile, 40 rods, poles, or perches, 220 yards, or 201.17 meters. The furlong corresponds to the Roman stadium, and one eighth of any kind of mile is called a furlong in older writers. Thus, English writers of the sixteenth century often call 625 feet a furlong; and the reason is that 5 feet was taken to be a pace, so that a Roman mile of 1,000 paces would be 8 × 625 feet. So the eighth part of a Scotch mile, or nearly 742 feet, was a furlong. In the English translation of the New Testament *furlong* is used to translate the Greek στάδιον, stadium. Abbreviated *fur.*

> Ac ich can fynde in a felde and in a *forlang* an hare,
> An holden a knyȝtes court and a-counte with the reyue.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 32.

> And although there appeare difference in their summes, yet that is imputed rather to the diuersity of their *furlongs*, which some reckoned longer then others, then to their differing opinions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

A furlong way†, a short distance of space or interval of time.

> The constable and his wyf also
> And Custance han ytake the ryghte way
> Toward the see, a *furlong wey* or two.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 4.

> And shortly up they clomben alle thre
> They sitten stille, wel a *furlong way.*
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 451.

furlough (fėr′lō), *n.* [Also in the forms *furlow, furloe, furlo, furlogh, furloff, forloff, foreloff, fore-loofe, vorloffe*, etc. As the spelling *furlough* does not follow that of the original language, it was probably intended to be phonetic (from a military point of view), the *gh* perhaps as *f* and the accent on the second syllable; < D. *verlof*, leave, furlough, = LG. *verlöf* = G. dial. *verlaub* (these prob. of Scand. origin), < Dan. *forlov*, leave, permission, furlough, leave of absence, = Sw. *förlof*, leave, pardon; a form (with prefix *for-, för-* = E. *for-*[1]) equiv. to the older Dan. *orlov*, leave of absence, furlough, = Sw. *orlof*, dismission, discharge, = Icel. *orlof*, leave, = D. *oorlof*, leave, = OHG. MHG. *urloup*, G. *urlaub*, leave of absence, furlough, prop. the abstract noun of a verb repr. (approximately) by Icel. *orlofa*, allow, and by OHG. *irloubōn*, MHG. *erlouben*, G. *erlauben* = AS. *ālȳfan, āliefan* = Goth. *uslaubjan*, leave, permit, < Goth. *us-* (= AS. *ā-* = OHG. *ar-, ir-*, unaccented; AS. *or-* = OHG. *ur-* = Icel. *or-*, accented) + **laubjan* (in comp.), leave: see *a-*[1], *or-, for-*[1], and *leave*[1], *v.* *Furlough* thus ult. contains the elements *for-*[1] and *leave*[1].] Leave of absence; especially, in military use, leave or license given by a commanding officer to an officer or a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time. In the United States army the term is used officially only for such leave given to an enlisted man, the same permission granted to a commissioned officer being designated a *leave of absence.* A soldier availing himself of the permission is said to be *furloughed*, or *on furlough;* an officer, *on leave.* The word is also used to designate the temporary discharge from service of a civilian in the employ of the government. In the United States navy it has a special signification, indicating the condition of an officer off duty either for fault or at his own request and only receiving one half of "waiting-orders pay."

> After an absence of several years passed with his regiment, . . . he was now returned on a three years' *furlough.* *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 20.

> The Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to place *on furlough* any officer on the active list of the Navy.
> *Rev. Statutes, U. S.*, § 1442.

[The power given to the Secretary of the Navy is rarely exercised.]

> Officers *on furlough* shall receive only half of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence. *Rev. Statutes, U. S.*, § 1557.

> Capt. Irwin goes by the next packet-boat to Holland; he has got a *furloe* from his father for a year.
> *Chesterfield*, Misc., IV. xlii.

> Some find their natural selves, and only then,
> In *furloughs* of divine escape from men.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, ii. 1.

furlough (fėr′lō), *v. t.* [< *furlough, n.*] To furnish with a furlough; grant leave of absence to, as a soldier.

> *Furloughed* men returned in large numbers, and before their "leaves" had terminated. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 93.

furmenty, furmety, furmity (fėr′men-ti, -mē-ti, -mi-ti), *n.* Same as *frumenty.*

> And ye shall eate neither bread, nor parched corn, nor *furmenty* of newe corne, vntill the selfe same daye that ye haue broughte an offringe vnto your God.
> *Bible of* 1551, Lev. xxiii. 14.

In this plight did he leave Mopsa, resolved in her heart to be the greatest lady in the world, and never after to feed of worse than *furmenty*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

His lips may water
Like a puppy's o'er a *furmenty* pot.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, v. 1.

I hate different diets, and *furmity* and butter, and herb porridge. *Swift*, To Stella, xlii.

furmetary† (fėr'mē-tā-ri), *n.* Same as *frumenty*.

fur-moth (fėr'môth), *n.* The *Tinea pellionella*, ★a kind of moth which infests fur.

furnace (fėr'nās), *n.* [< ME. *furnasse, furneys, fournes, forneys, fornays*, etc., < OF. *fornais, fornaz, forneys*, m., *fornaise*, f., F. *fournaise* = Pr. *fornatz, fornas* = OSp. *fornaz*, Sp. *hornaza* = It. *fornace*, < L. *fornax* (*fornac-*), an oven, furnace, kiln, < *fornus, furnus*, an oven, connected with *formus*, warm.] **1.** A structure in which to make and maintain a fire the heat of which is to be used for some mechanical purpose, as the melting of ores or metals, the production of steam as a power, the warming of apartments, the baking of pottery, etc.; specifically, a structure of considerable size built of stone or brick, and usually lined with fire-brick, used for some purpose connected with the operation of smelting metals. Furnaces are constructed in a great variety of ways, according to the different purposes to which they are to be applied. See *air-furnace, blast-furnace*, and *hearth*.

There made Nabugodonozor the kyng putte three Children in to the *Forneys* of Fuyr; for thei weren in the righte Trouthe of Beleeve. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

As silver is melted in the midst of the *furnace*, so shall ye be melted. Ezek. xxii. 22.

2. Figuratively, a place, time, or occasion of severe torture or great trial.

Behold, I have refined thee, but not with silver; I have chosen thee in the *furnace* of affliction. Isa. xlviii. 10.

Base-burning furnace. See *base-burning*.—**Bone-black furnace.** See *bone-black*.—**Calcining-furnace,** a furnace in which the operation of calcining is performed; specifically, a reverberatory furnace, with a low arch, in which hard lead is "softened" by exposing it to the action of the flame, by which the foreign metals (antimony, copper, and iron) are oxidized, and collect on the surface of the metal in the form of dross. Also called *improving-furnace*, and the process of softening is also called *improving*.—**Carbonizing-furnace.** See *carbonize*.—**Castilian furnace,** a circular furnace, usually about 3 feet in diameter and 8½ feet high, having a breast formed by a semicircular iron pan furnished with a lip for running off the slags and a longitudinal slot for convenience in tapping. On the top of this cylinder, which is made of fire-brick, rests a box-shaped covering of masonry supported by four pillars, and in this are the feeding-door and the outlet for the products of combustion. The blast is obtained by means of a fan, and there are three twyers. This furnace is used in Spain for smelting poor ores of lead as well as rich slags. It has also been introduced to a limited extent in England.—**Catalan furnace** or **forge,** a furnace used in the French Pyrenees and in some parts of Spain for the manufacture of wrought-iron directly from the ore. It consists of a quadrangular hearth, made of some fire-resisting material, supported by one or more small arches, and built against the side of a wall like the ordinary blacksmiths' forge. The blast is supplied by a peculiar kind of blowing-machine called a *trompe*, in which the current of air is produced by the falling of water through a vertical tube. See *bloomery* and *forge*[1].—**Cementation-furnace.** See *converting-furnace*.—**Converting-furnace,** a form of furnace in which bar-iron is converted into steel by carburization (which see). It consists essentially of an oblong rectangular case, called the *chest* or *pot*, open at the top, and inclosed within an arched fire-brick chamber, with arched openings at each end, through which a man can enter. The fireplace is underneath, and that and the flues are so arranged that the chest can be uniformly heated to a high temperature. The whole is inclosed within a hollow cone of brickwork, open at the top, like a glass-furnace. Two such chests are ordinarily built side by side, space being left for flues between the adjacent walls.—**Cupola blast-furnace,** the modern form of blast-furnace, resembling the cupola used for foundry purposes in being much less massive in construction than the old-fashioned blast-furnace, but at the same time of much greater size, the largest being over 100 feet in height and 25 in diameter across the boshes. The cupola blast-furnace is built of radiating brickwork, inclosed within a wrought-iron casing.—**Cupola furnace.** See *cupola-furnace*.—**Danks rotary furnace,** a peculiar form of puddling-furnace (see *puddle*) in which the chamber in which the puddling is effected is made to rotate during the operation. It is claimed that the Danks furnace is more effective in eliminating the phosphorus and sulphur than the ordinary form of puddling-furnace.—**Decomposing-furnace,** a furnace used in the conversion of common salt into sulphate of soda, aided by the action of sulphuric acid.—**Dumb furnace,** a ventilating-furnace placed at the foot of the up-cast shaft of a mine, and arranged in such a way that, while the dangerous gases are drawn away, they cannot come in contact with the fire.—**Hardening-furnace,** in *hat-making*, a furnace in which the bodies of hats, folded in wet cloth, are laid upon an iron plate and hardened by the pressure of traversing-plates together with the heat and dampness.—**High furnace,** the ordinary blast-furnace: so called in literal translation from the French *haut fourneau*.—**Hydrocarbon-furnace,** a furnace in which a liquid fuel, as petroleum, is used.—**Muffle-furnace,** the small portable furnace in which is heated the muffle containing the cupels (see *cupel*) used in assaying gold and silver.—**Osmund furnace,** in *metal-working*, a primitive form of furnace formerly used in Sweden, and still in use in Finland, for reducing bog-iron ore. The lining of the furnace is of refractory stone. Surrounding this, with a considerable earth-packed space intervening, is a crib of wood. The blast is furnished by bellows worked by treadles.—**Pernot furnace,** an open-hearth regenerative furnace for converting iron into steel, invented in France, but also introduced, with some modifications, to a limited extent in England. It requires for its use both pig and scrap. Its chief peculiarity is that its bed is inclined at a small angle (about 6°) and rotative.—**Plumbers' furnace,** a portable furnace used by plumbers for soldering, etc.—**Regenerative furnace,** a furnace in which the waste heat of the products of combustion is utilized by being transferred to either the air or the combustible gases, or both, entering the furnace. This transfer is effected by means of so-called "regenerators." See *regenerator*.—**Reheating-furnace,** a reverberatory furnace in which the puddled bars, piled in packets, are reheated preparatory to rolling; a balling-furnace.—**Reverberatory furnace,** a furnace in which the fuel is not brought directly in contact with the material to be acted on by the fire, but which is so arranged that the flame of the burning gases plays over or is "reverberated" upon the ore or metal under treatment. A peculiar kind of reverberatory furnace used in the manufacture of steel is called the *open hearth*. See *hearth*.—**Ring-top furnace,** a charcoal-furnace for heating smoothing-irons. It has an annular top, and cross-bars which can be removed at pleasure. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spanish furnace,** a form of reverberatory furnace used in Spain, and especially at Linares, one of the most important lead-producing districts in the world. Its chief peculiarity is the presence of two chambers, one of which is the reduction-chamber, while the other has a peculiar and not entirely understood action in checking and modifying the draft.—**Tank-furnace,** in *glass-manuf.*, a furnace fitted with a tank, as distinguished from comparatively small melting-pots, to hold the molten glass.

furnace (fėr'nās), *v.* [< *furnace, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To subject to the action of a furnace; figuratively, to heat as if in a furnace.

M. A. Scheurer-Kestner claims to have proved that in the *furnacing* operation no soda-salts are reduced to metallic sodium. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 51.

In soft Australian nights,
And through the *furnaced* noons, and in the times
Of wind and wet. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 411.

2†. To throw out, as flames or dull reverberations of sound are emitted by a furnace.

Furnaceth the universall sighes and complaintes of this transposed world. *Chapman*, Shield of Achilles, Pref.

II.† *intrans.* To issue forth like flames from a furnace.

O tell him [my absent love] that I lie
Deep wounded with the flames that *furnac'd* from his eye.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 1.

furnace-bar (fėr'nās-bär), *n.* Same as *fire-bar*.

furnace-bridge (fėr'nās-brij), *n.* A barrier of fire-bricks, or an iron-plate chamber filled with water, thrown across a furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel from being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the section of the current of hot gas.

furnace-burning (fėr'nās-bėr'ning), *a.* Burning or heated like a furnace.

All my body's moisture
Scarce serves to quench my *furnace-burning* heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

furnaceman (fėr'nās-man), *n.*; pl. *furnacemen* (-men). A man who tends a furnace.

The *furnaceman* reverses his shunt valve.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 474.

furnament†, *n.* See *furniment*.

furnarian (fėr-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Furnarius* or family *Furnariidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Furnariidæ;* an oven-bird.

Furnariidæ (fėr-nā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Furnarius* + *-idæ*.] A neotropical family of formicarioid passerine birds, related to the *Dendrocolaptidæ*, but differing from them somewhat in the structure of the feet; the South American oven-birds. These birds are so called from the oven-like nests which they build. They mostly have stiffened pointed tail-feathers, and the general habits of creepers. Also written *Furnaridæ, Furnariadæ*.

Furnarius (fėr-nā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *furnarius*, a baker), < L. *furnus*, an oven: see *furnace*.] The typical genus of oven-birds of the family *Furnariidæ*. *Vieillot*, 1816.



Brazilian Oven-bird (*Furnarius figulus*).

furner†, *n.* [< OF. *fournier, fornier, furnier*, a baker, < L. *furnarius*, a baker: see *Furnarius*.] One who sets bread into the oven. *Minsheu*.

furniment†, **furnament**† (fėr'ni-, fėr'na-ment), *n.* [< OF. *fourniment*, a furnishing, < *fournir*, furnish, supply, etc.: see *furnish*[1].] Furniture; equipment.

Lo! where they spyde with speedie whirling pace,
One in a charet of straunge *furniment*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 38.

Neither the men nor the horse glistered so with gold nor precious *furnaments*, but only with the brightnes of their Harnesse. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 236.

furnish[1] (fėr'nish), *v.* [< ME. *furnysshen*, < OF. *furniss-, fourniss-*, stem of certain parts of *furnir, fornir, fournir*, F. *fournir* = Pr. *fornir*, earlier *formir, fromir* = Sp. Pg. *fornir* = It. *fornire*, furnish, < OHG. *frumjan*, perform, provide, < *fruma*, MHG. *vrume, vrum*, utility, gain, akin to AS. *fremu, freme*, profit, advantage, *fremian, fremman*, promote, perform, etc., whence mod. E. *frame:* see *frame*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide; supply: used with *with*, and having a personal object: as, to *furnish* a family *with* food; to *furnish* a person *with* money for some purpose.

He is *furnished with* my opinion. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Let's meet there the ninth of May next, about two of the clock; and I'll want nothing that a fisher should be *furnished with*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 188.

How might a man, *furnished with* Gyges's secret, employ it in bringing together distant friends!
Steele, Tatler, No. 138.

The ass is *furnished with* a stuffed saddle.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 172.

2. To provide for use; make or afford a provision of; supply; yield: with a thing as object: as, to *furnish* arms for defense; Normandy *furnishes* the best draft-horses; this fact *furnishes* a strong argument against your theory.

A graver fact, enlisted on your side,
May *furnish* illustration, well applied.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 206.

His writings and his life *furnish* abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense. *Macaulay*.

The history of the house of commons, on the other hand, *furnishes* some valuable illustrations of constitutional practice. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

3. To provide with what is proper or suitable; supply with anything; fit up or fit out; equip: as, to *furnish* a house, a library, or an expedition; to *furnish* the mind by study and observation.

He was full well *furnysshed* of body and of membres, and a grete gentilman on his moder be-halue.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

He was *furnished* like a hunter.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

And being all approached, there commeth one of the Santones mounted on a Camell well *furnished*, who at the other side of the Mountaine ascendeth fiue steppes into a pulpit. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

The Duke of Doria's palace has the best outside of any in Genoa, as that of Durazzo is the best *furnished* within. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

Specifically—**4.** In *ceram.*, to ornament with pieces molded separately and afterward attached to the object, as a vase with figures of flowers, or the like.—**To furnish out,** to fill out; complete; furnish proper materials for.

Since the moneyed men are so fond of war, I should be glad they would *furnish out* one campaign at their own charge. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

It is a great convenience to those who want wit to *furnish out* a conversation, that there is something or other in all companies where it is wanted substituted in its stead, which, according to their taste, does the business as well. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 504.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To provide one's self with equipment; equip one's self.

I expect measure hard enough and must *furnish* apace with proportionable armour.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 93.

2. To provide furniture for a room or a house. —**3.** In *racing slang*, to take on flesh; improve in strength and appearance.

The horse had *furnished* so since then.
Macmillan's Mag.

furnish[1]†, *n.* [< *furnish, v.*] Provision; outfit; furniture; supply.

Hee sends him a whole *Furnish* of all vessels for his chamber of cleane gold. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 169.

To lend the world a *furnish* of wit, she lays her own to pawn. *Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.

furnish[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *furnace*.

furnished (fėr'nisht), *p. a.* **1.** Provided with what is needful; fitted with furniture or what-

ever is necessary; equipped for use: as, a *furnished* house; *furnished* rooms.—2. In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *armed*, in some cases, as when applied to the horns of a stag: as, a hart *furnished* with six antlers. (*b*) Caparisoned; fitted with saddle, bridle, etc.: said of a horse.

furnishedness (fėr'nisht-nes), *n.* The state of being furnished or equipped. [Rare.]

In such a sense it was [attributed] to the ternary in respect of the fulness and well *furnishedness* of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Appendix to Defence of Cabbala, iv. 11.

★**furnisher** (fėr'nish-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes or provides supplies of any kind; specifically, one who equips or fits up with suitable furniture and fittings: as, a house-*furnisher*.

And some gave out the Dutchess of Lauderdale as a resetter of Argyle since his forfeiture, and a *furnisher* of him with money. *State Trials*, J. Mitchel, an. 1677.

furnishing (fėr'nish-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *furnish*, *v.*] 1. The act of providing with furniture or fittings of any kind.—2. *pl.* Fittings of any kind; especially, the smaller articles used in fitting up anything, as a building, vehicle, etc.: as, builders' or upholsterers' *furnishings*.—3†. A subsidiary appendage or adjunct; an incidental part.

Something deeper,
Whereof, perchance, these are but *furnishings*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

furnishment (fėr'nish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *fournissement, fornissement;* as *furnish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of furnishing.—2. A supply of furniture or things necessary.

No other thing was thought or talked on, but onely preparations and *furnishments* for this businesse.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 93.

Yet, with all this *furnishment*, out of a custom which modesty had observ'd, Sir Thomas deprecated the burthen.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 176.

Purveyor for the army; . . . vastly rich; grown so as contractor of *furnishments* which he never furnishes.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 346.

★**furniture** (fėr'ni-tūr), *n.* [< F. *fourniture* (= Sp. It. *fornitura*), a supply, or the act of furnishing, < *fournir*, furnish: see *furnish*[1].] 1. In general, that with which anything is furnished or supplied to fit it for operation or use; that which fits or equips for use or action; outfit; equipment: as, the *furniture* of a war-horse, or of a microscope; table *furniture*.

He furnished himself for the fight, but not in his wonted *furniture*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

To deedes of armes and proofe of chevalrie
They gan themselves addresse, full rich aguiz'd,
As each one had his *furnitures* deviz'd.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 4.

The sufficient reply to the skeptic, who doubts the power and the *furniture* of man, is in that possibility of joyful intercourse with persons which makes the faith and practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson*, Character.

2. The act of furnishing. [Rare.]

The order and *furniture* of all was done by diuine prouidence. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 60.

3. Collectively and specifically—(*a*) Those movables required for use or ornament in a dwelling, a place of business or of assembly, etc.

The Protector was magnificent, and had he lived to complete Somerset-house, would probably have called in the assistance of those artists, whose works are the noblest *furniture*. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vi.

The *furniture* of the room, and the little China ornaments on the mantelpiece, have a constrained, unfamiliar look. *T. B. Aldrich*, Bad Boy, p. 68.

(*b*) The necessary appendages in various employments or arts, as the brasswork of locks, door-knobs, and window-shutters, the masts and rigging of a ship, the mounting of a musket, etc.

The forgings of the *furniture* are all made by one man, who gives all his time to *furniture* forging.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 244.

(*c*) In *printing*, the pieces of wood or metal placed between and around pages of type to keep them the requisite distance apart and to aid in securing them in the chase.—4. In *organ-building*, one of the varieties of mixture-stops.—**Beveled furniture**, in *printing*. See *beveled*.—**Labor-saving furniture**, in *printing*, furniture cut by system, so that pieces of different lengths and widths can be readily combined.

furniture-plush (fėr'ni-tūr-plush), *n.* A plush made entirely of mohair, or with a mohair filling and a cotton warp, used for covering household furniture. Also called *Utrecht velvet*.

furniture-print (fėr'ni-tūr-print), *n.* See *chintz*[1].

furniture-stop (fėr'ni-tūr-stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop.

furo (fū'rō), *n.* [ML., a ferret, lit. a thief: see *ferret*[1].] A name of the ferret; the technical specific name of *Putorius furo*. See *ferret*[1].

furoles (fū-rōlz'), *n. pl.* [< OF. *furoles*, F. *furolles*, fiery exhalations; popular dim. (cf. equiv. OF. *flammerolles*) of *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus*, *fuel*.] Same as *corposant*.

furor (fū'rôr), *n.* [< L. *furor*, a raging, madness, fury, < *furere*, rage, be furious: see *fury*.] Fury; rage; mania; specifically, an overpowering passion for or on account of something.

This science in his perfection can not grow but by some diuine instinct: the Platonicks call it *furor:* or by excellencie of nature and complexion.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 1.

So strong was the *furor* of play upon him.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

furore (fō-rō're), *n.* [It., < L. *furor*, madness: see *furor*.] A furor; a 'craze'; a 'rage.'

furr-ahin (fur'a-hin), *n.* [Sc., < *fur*[2], *furr*, furrow, + *ahin*, *ahint*, behind: see *ahint*, *ahin*.] The hindmost horse on the right-hand side of the plow, which walks on the furrows.

My *furr-ahin's* a wordy beast,
As e'er in tug or tow was traced.
Burns, The Inventory.

furr-chuck (fėr'chuk), *n.* [Appar. a variation of *furze-chat*.] Same as *furze-chat*. [Prov. ★Eng. (Norfolk).]

furred (fėrd), *a.* 1. Provided or covered with fur or something resembling it: as, a *furred* robe; a *furred* tongue.—2†. Made or become thick and coarse, as vocal sounds.

Her voice, for want of use, is so *furred* that it do not at present please me; but her manner of singing is such that I shall, I think, take great pleasure in it.
Pepys, Diary, II. 470.

furrier (fėr'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME., < OF. *fourreur*, a furrier, a skinner, < *fourrer*, fur: see *fur*[1], *n.* and *v.*] A dealer in or a dresser of furs; one who makes or sells articles of wearing-apparel, etc., made of fur.

furriery (fėr'i-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *furrieries* (-iz). [< *furrier* + *-y:* see *-ery*.] 1. Furs in general.

No labour can ever be turned to so good account as what is employed upon their *furrieries*.
Cook, Voyages, VII. vi. 6.

2. The trade of a furrier.

furrily (fėr'i-li), *adv.* In a furry manner; with a covering of fur. *Byron*.

furring (fėr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *furrynge;* verbal n. of *fur*[1], *v.* In sense 3 sometimes written improp. *firring*, in simulation of *fir*.] 1. Furs; peltry; trimmings of fur.

Hem faileth no *furrynge* ne clothes at full.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 604.

A sort of hedgehog with heavy *furring* and short legs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 129.

2. A deposit resembling fur, as of scale in a steam-boiler or of epithelium on the tongue.

With honie it [a gargarism of milke] cureth the roughness & *furring* of the tongue. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

When . . . water is heated, the carbonic acid is expelled, and the lime salts are deposited in an insoluble form, such as the *furring* in a tea-kettle or boiler.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 212.

3. In *carp.*: (*a*) The nailing on of thin strips of board, as to joists and rafters, in order to bring them to a level to form an even surface, or in other positions for various purposes. (*b*) *pl.* The strips thus nailed on. (*c*) Strips fastened to a solid wall of a house for nailing laths on, and to provide an air-space between ★the wall and plastering.

furrow (fur'ō), *n.* [Also dial. *fur*, *foor;* < ME. *furwe*, *forowe*, *forwe*, *forgh*, *furch*, etc., < AS. *furh* = OFries. *furch* = OD. *vore*, D. *voor* = MLG. *vore*, LG. *fore* = OHG. *furuh*, MHG. *vurch*, G. *furche*, a furrow (Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fåra*, a furrow, prob. < LG.), = Icel. *for*, a drain. Cf. L. *porca*, a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] 1. A trench in the earth, especially that made by a plow.

And yf ich gede to the plouh, ich pynchede on hus half-acre,
That a fot-londe other a *forwe* fecchen ich wolde.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 268.

What time the labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the *furrow* came.
Milton, Comus, l. 292.

2. A narrow trench or channel, as in wood or metal, or in a millstone; a groove; a wrinkle.

My glass shall not persuade me I am old
So long as youth and thou are of one date;
But when in thee time's *furrows* I behold,
Then look I death my days should expiate.
Shak., Sonnets, xxii.

Specifically—3. In *zoöl.*, a sulcus or wide groove, generally rounded at the bottom, and extending longitudinally on the animal or part; one of the spaces between costal or longitudinal ridges.—**Furrow of the cerebrum.** Same as *fissure of Rolando* (which see, under *fissure*).—**Furrow of the corpus callosum**, the groove between the gyrus fornicatus and the corpus callosum.—**Gouge-furrow**, a furrow concave at bottom.—**Leader-furrow**, a furrow extending from the eye to the skirt of a millstone.—**Primitive furrow**, in *embryol.*, the first trace of the formation of the nervous axis of a vertebrate, being a groove along the back, soon converted into a tube, the future cerebro-spinal axis.—**Second furrows**, furrows extending from the leaders nearest to the eye of a millstone.—**Skirt-furrows**, furrows branching from the leaders nearer to the skirt of a millstone.

furrow (fur'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **furwen* (not found), < AS. *furan* (for **furhan*), in glosses (L. *sulcare*, *scribere*) (= OHG. *furhan*, MHG. *furhen*, G. *furchen* = Dan. *fure* = Sw. *fåra*), cut a furrow in, < *furh*, a furrow: see *furrow*, *n.*] 1. To cut a furrow in; make furrows in; plow.

A long exile thou art assigned to bere;
Long to *furrow* large space of stormy seas.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

While the plowman, near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrow'd* land.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 64.

I struck straight into the heath; I held on to a hollow I saw deeply *furrowing* the brown moor-side; I waded knee-deep in its dark growth.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

2. To make narrow channels or grooves in; mark with or as with wrinkles.

Thou canst help time to *furrow* me with age,
But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

How can she weepe for her sinne, that must bare her skin therewith, and *furrowe* her face?
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 9.

New descending Rills
Furrow the Brows of all th' impending Hills.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

In vain fair cheeks were *furrow'd* with hot tears.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 20.

furrow-drain (fur'ō-drān), *v. t.* In *agri.*, to drain, as land, by making a drain at each furrow, or between every two ridges.

furrowed (fur'ōd), *a.* [< *furrow* + *-ed*[2].] Having longitudinal channels, ridges, or grooves; sulcate: as, a *furrowed* stem.

Their figures . . . have round staring eyes, pendant limbs, and *furrowed* draperies, and represent sculpture at its lowest stage of degradation.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xvii.

Furrowed band, a band of indented gray matter connecting the uvula of the cerebellum with the amygdala on either side.

furrow-faced (fur'ō-fāst), *a.* Marked or carved with furrows.

I . . . expose no ships
To threatnings of the *furrow-faced* sea.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

furrowing (fur'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *furrow*, *v.*] 1. The act of making a furrow.—2. In *embryol.*, the process of segmentation of the yolk of an egg in some animals, as *Amphibia*. It is an unequal cleavage, which gives the appearance of furrows on the surface of the germ.

furrowing-machine (fur'ō-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A millstone-dresser.

furrow-slice (fur'ō-slīs), *n.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plow.

furrow-weed (fur'ō-wēd), *n.* A weed growing on plowed land.

He was met even now
As mad as the vex'd sea: singing aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and *furrow-weeds*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

furrowy (fur'ō-i), *a.* [< *furrow* + *-y*[1].] Furrowed; full of or abounding in furrows.

A double hill ran up his *furrowy* forks,
Beyond the thick-leaved platans of the vale.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

furry (fėr'i), *a.* and *n.* [< *fur*[1] + *-y*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Bearing fur; covered with fur.

Their thread being the sinews of certain small beasts, wherewith they sow their furs which clothe them, the *furry* side in summer outward, in winter inward.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war.
Fenton, To Lord Gower.

2. Consisting of fur or skins.

Winter! thou hoary venerable sire,
All richly in thy *furry* mantle clad.
Rowe, Ode for the New Year, 1717.

3. Resembling fur.—4. Coated with a deposit of fur. See *fur*[1], *n.*, 4.

Two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of *furry* rim just over the surface. *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. iv.



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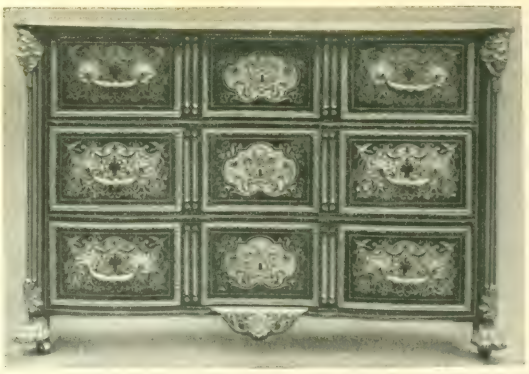
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GOTHIC AND RENAISSANCE TO THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD OF LOUIS XIV.

1 Gothic credence, fifteenth century.
2 Table of walnut *à l'éventail* (from the fan-shaped ends), Lyonnais school, sixteenth century.
3 French cabinet, sixteenth century (about 1580).
4 French Renaissance chest, sixteenth century.
5 French cabinet, about 1620 (Louis XIII. period).
6 Swiss stool with back, seventeenth century.
7 Italian chest of drawers, sixteenth century.
8 French dressoir, sixteenth century.
9 French high-backed chair with box seat, sixteenth century.
10 Italian sgabello (escabeau), stool with back, seventeenth century.
11 Dutch bedstead with ceiling of leather beautifully painted in colors, about 1650.
12 Elizabethan court cupboard of carved oak.



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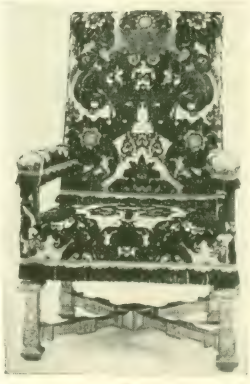
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SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

1 English and American court cupboard with applied ornaments, stained black, seventeenth century.
2 Commode by Boulle (an authentic piece in the Wallace Gallery, London), with ormolu handles, mascarons, and feet.
3 Italian bedstead with drapery, canopy decorated with "pommes," seventeenth century. A very general type.
4 Louis XV. serre-papiers and writing-table.
5 High case of drawers, "japanned," standing on hoof feet: popularly called "high-boy." A type common in England and America about 1700.
6 Louis XIV. chair with X-shaped stretchers, covered with Genoa velvet.
7 Anglo-Dutch chair with high back, plain splat ornamented with shell, claw-and-ball feet, and shell on the cabriole spring. Stretchers prove early date.
8 Writing-desk, marquetry in colored woods, in Chinese designs. Queen Anne period.
9 French cane chair, Louis XV. period.
10 Turned chair, about 1630.
11 Louis XIV. chair with hoof feet (*pied de biche*), covered with tapestry.
12 Louis XV. fauteuil covered with Beauvais tapestry.



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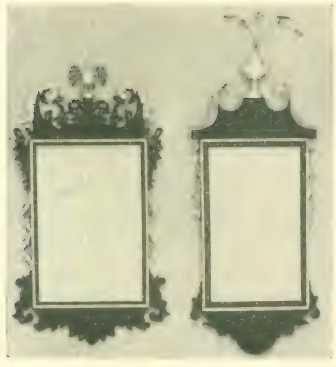
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SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

1 "Thousand-legged" table, seventeenth century.
2 Tip-and-turn tea-table with "pie-crust" edge.
3 Sideboard in the style of Shearer.
4 Arm-chair with square back: Louis XVI.
5 Double chair, early Georgian (about 1730).
6 Eighteenth-century mirrors.
7 Anglo-Dutch card-table with wells for counters.
8 Chest-upon-chest with ball-and-claw feet and brass escutcheons: "Colonial."
9 Chippendale "Gothic" chair.
10 Chippendale ribbon-back chair.
11 "Ladder-back" chair, Chippendale period.
12 Arm-chair with medallion back: Louis XVI.



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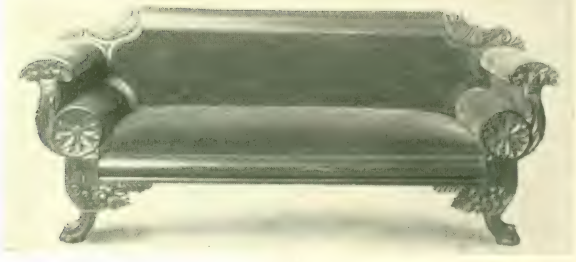
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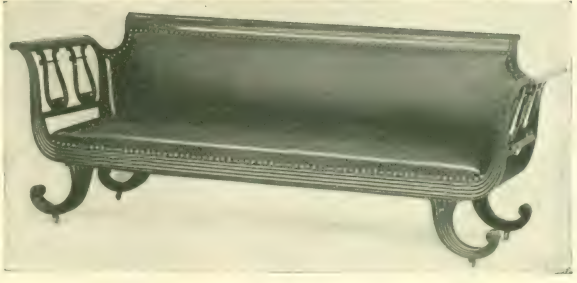
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END OF THE EIGHTEENTH AND EARLY PART OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1 American sideboard with glass knobs, about 1830.
2 Mirror in Heppelwhite style, about 1780.
3 Table made by Duncan Phyfe of New York.
4 Empire chair, about 1804–06.
5 Adam mahogany chair, slightly decorated with inlay, about 1780.
6 Heppelwhite shield-back chair, about 1780.
7 American secretary and bookcase, about 1810.
8 Duncan Phyfe chair on Trafalgar model.
9 Empire chair, about 1803.
10 Sheraton chair, first period (about 1790).
11 Mahogany sofa, about 1820–25.
12 American painted and gilt mirror, from 1800 to 1825.
13 Duncan Phyfe sofa.

II.† *n.* A caterpillar.

Millepiedi [It.], a worm having manie feete, called a *furrie* or a palmer. *Florio.*

Furry-day (fėr'i-dā), *n.* A name given to the 8th of May in parts of Cornwall, England, where that day is celebrated with ceremonies resembling the ancient May-day feasts. *Bickerdyke*, p. 244.

fur-seal (fėr'sēl), *n.* A seal with copious under-fur of commercial value: distinguished from *hair-seal.* The fur-seals all belong to the eared-seal family or *Otariidæ*, being those which constitute the subfamily *Ulophocinæ*. The best-known fur-seals, and



Northern Fur-seal or Sea-bear (*Callorhinus ursinus*).

those from which is derived the fur usually made into sealskin garments, are the northern sea-bears, *Callorhinus ursinus*, abounding on the Pribylof islands in Bering sea, where they gather in the breeding season. Their numbers have been greatly reduced by the practice of pelagic sealing.

fursung (fėr'sung), *n.* Same as *parasang.*

furt†, *n.* An erroneous form based on a misprint of *furie* in the following passage:

Break not the sacred league
By raising civil theft; turn not your *furie*
'Gainst your own bowels.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, v. 1.

furth[1]†, *adv.* A rare Middle English form of *forth*[1].

furth[2]†, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *ford.*

further (fėr'ŦHėr), *adv. compar.* [Also dial. *furder;* < ME. *further, forther* (also *ferther, farther*, with the vowel of *fer, far*, mod. *far*[1], > the irreg. *farther*, q. v., as compar. of *far*), < AS. *furthor, furthur*, further, forward, = OS. *furthor* = OFries. *further, forther*, further, = D. *verders*, further, besides (cf. *verder*, adv. and adj., further, more), = MLG. *vorder* = OHG. *furdir, furdar, furdor*, further, away, onward, MHG. *vürder*, G. *fürder*, onward, hereafter; not, as usually stated, a compar. of *forth*[1] (with compar. suffix *-er*[3]), but compar. of *fore*[1], AS. *for, fore*, with the different compar. suffix *-ther*, as in *other, either, whether, nether*, etc., the same as *-ter* in *after:* see *for, fore*[1], and *-ther, -ter. Forth*[1] is formed from the same base, *for, fore*, fore, with the suffix (appar. demonstrative) *-th.* The superl. *furthest* is mod., and is due partly to *further*, regarded as *furth-er*, and partly to *farthest* for *farrest.* See *farther, farthest.*] **1.** At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond, literally or figuratively: as, move *further* away; seek no *further* for happiness.

Swythe *further* in the foreste he drowe [drew].
Sir Eglamour (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 373.

The *further* he doth goe, the *further* he doth stray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 43.

Go on with me six miles *further* to my house, where you shall be extremely welcome.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

2. In addition; to a greater extent; by way of extension, progression, or continuation: as, I say *further* that no man knows the reason.

Why troublest thou the Master any *further?*
Mark v. 35.

They *further* covenante yt they will resigne & yeeld up the whole Pequente cuntrie, and every parte of it, to ye English collonies.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 439.

You shall hear *further* from me within a few Days.
Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

To wish one further, to wish one in some other place, or out of the reach of something. [Slang.]

Woman suffrage has had its inaugural experiment in Kansas, and it almost goes without saying that those who voted to confer the franchise on the sex must by this time have *wished* that they were "*further*" when they did so.
Western Brewer, XII. 1028.

further (fėr'ŦHėr), *a. compar.* [Also dial. *further;* not found as adj. in ME., where only the forms belonging to *far* are used adjectively: see *further, adv.*, and *far*[1], *farther, adv.* and *a.* There was a similar and ult. related form, ME. *forther*, fore, front, < AS. *furthra*, before (in rank: L. *prior, major*), = OS. *forthoro* (Schmeller) = OFries. *fordera* = MLG. *vorder* = OHG. *fordaro, fordero*, MHG. G. *vorder*, fore, in front: of the same ult. elements as *further, adv.*] **1.** More remote; more distant than something else.

Since he went from Egypt 'tis
A space for *further* [*farther* in folio 1623] travel.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.

The seer
Went thro' the strait and dreadful pass of death,
Not ever to be question'd any more,
Save on the *further* side.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. Additional; continued or continuing; extending beyond.

What *further* need was there that another priest should rise? Heb. vii. 11.

Theoc. You gripe it too hard, sir.
Malef. Indeed I do, but have no *further* end in it
But love and tenderness.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 3.

Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow,
But *further* way found none. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 174.

When once the fresh interest of a thing is exhausted, a *further* fixing of the attention costs more and more effort.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

Further assurance, in *law*, an instrument confirming the title intended to have been secured by one already made.

further (fėr'ŦHėr), *v. t.* [Also dial. *furder;* < ME. *furtheren, furthren, fortheren, forthren, firthren*, < AS. *fyrthrian, fyrthran* (= OFries. *fordera* = D. MLG. *vorderen* = OHG. *furdiren*, MHG. *vürdern*, G. *fördern* = Dan. (*be-*)*fordre* = Sw. (*be-*)*fordra*), further, promote, advance, < *furthor*, further: see *further, adv.*] **1.** To help or urge onward or forward; promote; advance; forward.

The same nyght ayenst day we made sayle, and hadde so esy wynde that lytell were we *furtherde* therby.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 77.

The science of Astronomy, they say, was much *furthered* by Enoch. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 36.

Neither do we read of any woman in the Gospel that assisted the persecutors of Christ, or *furthered* his afflictions; even Pilate's wife dissuaded it.
Donne, Sermons, xxiii.

He was not only satisfied with his Majesty's measures, but ready to *further* them to the utmost in his power.
Maty, Chesterfield.

2†. To help or assist.

But nathelesse hit ys my wille, quod she,
To *furtheren* yow, so that ye shal nat dye,
But turne sounde home to youre Thessalye.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1618.

furtherance (fėr'ŦHėr-ans), *n.* [Formerly also *furderance;* < *further, v.*, + *-ance.*] The act of furthering or forwarding; promotion; advancement.

I know that I shall abide and continue with you all, for your *furtherance* and joy of faith. Phil. i. 25.

Surely that day was, by that good father's meanes, dies natalis to me for the whole foundation of the poore learnyng I have, and of all the *furderance* that hitherto elsewhere I have obteyned. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, ii.

I am as unfit for any practical purpose — I mean for the *furtherance* of the world's ends — as gossamer for shiptimber. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 7.

furtherer (fėr'ŦHėr-ėr), *n.* One who furthers or helps to advance; a promoter.

And in middes of outward injuries and inward cares, to encrease them withall, good Sir Richard Sackville dieth, that worthie gentleman, that earnest favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, i.

furthermore (fėr'ŦHėr-mōr), *adv.* [< ME. *furthermore, forther more* (or *mare*) (= MLG. *vordermēr*), also, reversely, *more further* (or *forther*), and, conjunctionally (def. 2), as one word, *forthermore:* see *further, adv.*, and *more, adv.*] **1**†. Still further; yet further: in reference to place, position, or motion.

Now wille I rede *forther mare*,
And shew yhow of sum paynes that er thare.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 2892.

Forthir mare gan he glyde.
Sir Perceval (Thornton Romances, ed. Halliwell), l. 2210.

2. Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said: a continuative adverb or conjunction.

Furthermore, whilst we eat (say they), then health, which began to be appaired, fighteth by the help of food against hunger.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

This will he send or come for: *furthermore*,
Our son is with him; we shall hear anon.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

furthermost (fėr'ŦHėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *further, a.*, + *-most* as in *foremost*, q. v. Cf. *furthermore.*] Most remote.

furthersome (fėr'ŦHėr-sum), *a.* [< *further* + *-some;* an artificial formation.] Tending to further or promote; helpful.

In enterprises of pith a touch of stratagem often proves *furthersome.* *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 6.

furthest (fėr'ŦHest), *adv.* and *a. superl.* [See *further.*] Superlative of *far*[1].

We find by daily experience that those calamities may be nearest at hand, readiest to break in suddenly upon us, which we in regard of times or circumstances may imagine to be *furthest* off. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

furtive (fėr'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *furtif*, F. *furtif* = Sp. Pg. It. *furtivo*, < L. *furtivus*, stolen, purloined, hence also hidden, concealed, secret, < *furtum*, theft, robbery, < *furari*, steal, thieve, < *fur*, a thief: see *furacious* and *ferret*[1].] **1.** Stolen; obtained by theft.

Or do they [planets] . . .
Dart *furtive* Beams and Glory not their own,
All Servants to that Source of Light, the Sun?
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. Stealthy; thief-like.

It would be impossible for such eyes to squint, and take *furtive* glances on this side and on that.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 22.

That *furtive* mien, that scowling eye. *M. Arnold.*

furtively (fėr'tiv-li), *adv.* In a furtive manner; stealthily.

She
Did look upon him *furtively*
In loving wise.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 131.

furtum (fėr'tum), *n.* [L., theft: see *furtive.*] In *law*, theft; robbery.

furuncle (fū'rung-kl), *n.* [= F. *furoncle* = Sp. *furúnculo* = Pg. *furunculo, frunculo* = It. *forunculo*, < L. *furunculus*, a petty thief, a pilferer, a pointed, burning sore, a boil, dim. of *fur*, a thief: see *furacious, furtive.*] A circumscribed inflammation of the skin, forming a necrotic central core, and suppurating and discharging the core; a boil.

furuncular (fū-rung'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *furunculus*, a furuncle, + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or exhibiting furuncles or boils.

furunculi, *n.* Plural of *furunculus.*

furunculosis (fū-rung-kū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *furunculus* + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, the morbid state characterized by the presence of furuncles or boils.

furunculus (fū-rung'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *furunculi* (-lī). [L.] Same as *furuncle.*

fury (fū'ri), *n.*; pl. *furies* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *furie;* ME. *furie, furye*, < F. *furie* = Sp. Pg. It. *furia*, < L. *furia*, commonly in pl. *furiæ*, rage, madness, fury; *Furiæ*, the Furies (also called *Diræ*, and (Gr.) *Eumenides, Erinyes*); < *furere*, rage, be furious.] **1.** Extreme anger or rage; anger or wrath which overrides all self-control; a storm of anger; madness.

I do oppose
My patience to his *fury.*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

As they rode on thro' Garioch land,
He rode up in a *fury.*
The Rantin' Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 101).

Thoult see my sword with *furie* smoke.
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 338).

2. Violent or impetuous action of any kind; vehement manifestation of force; violence.

Foundations here are of a Christian Temple; and two towers of marble, that have better resisted the *fury* of time. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 18.

It was not the Ships only that felt the *fury* of this storm, but the whole Island suffered by it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 71.

On the western coast of Britain, where the Atlantic breakers roll in upon the shore, they have been known to exert a pressure of between three and four tons on every square foot of surface exposed to their *fury.*
Huxley, Physiography, p. 167.

3. Enthusiasm; inspired or frenzied excitement of the mind.

Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing to her soul.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, one of the avenging deities, called in Greek mythology the Erinyes or, by euphemism, Eumenides, and by the Romans the Furiæ or Diræ, daughters of Earth or of Night, represented as fearful maidens, often winged, and with serpents twined in their hair, clad in dusky garments girdled with red. They dwelt in the depth of Tartarus, and, owing to their dread power of avenging wrong, whether intentional or not, were feared by gods and men. According to fully developed Greek tradition, they were three in number and called Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra. They relentlessly punished crime, especially breaches of piety and hospitality, both before and after death. They were therefore also regarded as goddesses of fate, in common with the Parcæ; hence the use of the name in the extract from Milton.

Comes the blind *Fury* with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 75.

Oh, the *Furies* that
I feel within me; whipp'd on by their angers
For my tormentors!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Hence—**5.** A minister or a concentrated manifestation of vengeance; an avenging or vengeful personality, principle, or action.

Sad be the sights, and bitter fruites of warre,
And thousand *furies* wait on wrathfull sword.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 30.

Fear of death, infamy, torments, are those *furies* and vultures that vex and disquiet tyrants.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turn'd,
Nor hell a *fury* like a woman scorned.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, iii. 8.

Come, sir, you put me to a woman's madness,
The glory of a *fury*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 4.

6†. [Found only in the passage quoted, where the pl. *furies*, with the sense of L. *fures*, thieves (pl. of *fur*, a thief), is used, it seems, in jesting allusion to the *Furies*.] A thief.

Have an eye to your plate, for there be *furies*. *Fletcher*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].—**1** and **2.** Violence, vehemence, tempestuousness, fierceness, frenzy.

fury (fū'ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *furied*, ppr. *furying*. [< *fury*, *n.*] To infuriate; agitate violently. [Rare.]

As I would not neglect a sodain good opportunity, so I would not *fury* myself in the search.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 10.

★**furze** (fėrz), *n.* [< ME. *firs*, *fyrs*, *fyrris*, *firse*, < AS. *fyrs*, furze (translated by L. *rhamnus*); connections unknown.] **1.** The common name for the *Ulex Europæus*, a low, much-branched, and spiny leguminous shrub, with yellow flowers. It is abundant in barren, heathy districts throughout the west of Europe, and sometimes covers large areas. It is used for fuel, and the young shoots for fodder, and is also cultivated for ornament, especially a double-flowered variety and a more slender and less rigid form known as *Irish furze*. The dwarf or tame furze is a much smaller species, *U. nanus*. Also called *gorse* and *whin*.

With a wispe of *firses*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 351.

Fyrris, or qwyce tre or gorstys tre, ruscus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 162.

Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground; long heath, brown *furze*, anything.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

2. A frizz. [Rare or obsolete.]

One ask'd, If that high *Furze* of Hair
Was, bona fide, all your own.
Prior, Pontius and Pontia.

Needle furze, a species (*Genista Anglica*) allied and somewhat similar to *Ulex Europæus*. It has slender, finely pointed spines.

furze-bush†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *fyrsbusshe*; < *furze* + *bush*[1].] Furze. *Palsgrave*.

furzechat (fėrz'chat), *n.* The whinchat, *Saxicola rubetra*: so called from its frequenting furze or gorse.

furze-chirper (fėrz'chėr″pėr), *n.* The brambling or mountain-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*. Also *furze-chucker*.

furze-chitter (fėrz'chit″ėr), *n.* Same as *furze-chat*. [Local, Eng.]

furze-hacker (fėrz'hak″ėr), *n.* Same as *furze-chat*. [Local, Eng.]

furzeling (fėrz'ling), *n.* [< *furze* + *-ling*[1].] Same as *furze-wren*.

furzen† (fėr'zn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *firzen*, n.; < *furze* + *-en*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of furze; furzy. *Holland*.
II. *n.* Furze. *Tusser*.

furze-wren (fėrz'ren), *n.* The Dartford warbler, *Melizophilus dartfordiensis* or *M. undatus*.

furzy (fėr'zi), *a.* [< *furze* + *-y*[1].] Overgrown with furze; full of furze.

Their route was laid
Across the *furzy* hills of Braid.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 23.

fusa (fö'sä), *n.*; pl. *fuse* (-ze). [It.] In *medieval music*, a quaver or eighth-note, ♪.

Fusagasuga bark. See *bark*[2].

Fusanus (fū'sā-nus), *n.* [NL.] A name given by Robert Brown in 1810 to *Mida*, a santalaceous genus of Australian trees and shrubs. *M. spicata* furnishes the fragrant sandalwood of Western Australia. The hard, close-grained wood of *M. acuminata* is known as sandalwood, but has no perfume. The quandang-nut is the fruit of the same tree; it is edible.

fusarole, fusarol (fū'sa-rōl), *n.* [< F. *fusarolle*, < It. *fusajuola*, an astragal, < *fusajuolo*, *fusajolo*, a whirl to put on a spindle, < *fuso*, a spindle, < L. *fusus*, a spindle, the shaft of a column.] In *arch.*, an astragal.

fusate (fū'sāt), *a.* [< NL. **fusatus*, < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] Same as *fusiform*.

fusc (fusk), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *fusco* = It. *fosco*, *fusco*, < L. *fuscus*, dark, swarthy, dusky, tawny, prob. orig. **furscus*, allied to *furvus*, dark, dusky, gloomy, and perhaps ult. to E. *brown*, q. v. Cf. *fuscous*.] Same as *fuscous*. [Rare.]

Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its *fusc* envelope.
Lamb, To H. C. Robinson.

fuscation† (fus-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *fuscare*, darken, < *fuscus*, dark: see *fusc*, *fuscous*. Cf. *obfuscate*, *obfuscation*.] A darkening; obscurity. *Blount*.

fuscescent (fu-ses'ent), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *-escent*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, somewhat fuscous; approaching dark brown, or ★tinged with that color.

fuscin (fus'in), *n.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *-in*[2].] A brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic animal oil. It is insoluble in water, but may be dissolved by alcohol.

fuscite (fus'īt), *n.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark (see *fusc*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *gabbronite*.

fuscoferruginous (fus″kō-fe-rō'ji-nus), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *ferruginus*, rusty: see *ferruginous*.] In *entom.*, rust-colored with a brownish tinge.

fuscotestaceous (fus″kō-tes-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky (see *fusc*), + *testaceus*, brick-colored: see *testaceous*.] In *entom.*, dull reddish-brown; testaceous with a reddish tinge.

fuscous (fus'kus), *a.* [< L. *fuscus*, dark, dusky: see *fusc*.] Brown; brown tinged with gray; of a dark, swarthy color.

In buildings, when the highest degree of the sublime is intended, the materials and ornaments ought neither to be white, nor green, nor yellow, nor blue, nor of a pale red, nor violet, nor spotted, but of sad and *fuscous* colours, as black, or brown, or deep purple, and the like.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, § 16.

fuse[1] (fūz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *fused*, ppr. *fusing*. [< L. *fūsus*, pp. of *fundere*, pour out, shed; of metals, melt, cast, found: see *found*[3], and cf. *fuse*[2], *affuse*, *confuse*, *diffuse*, *effuse*, *infuse*, *profuse*, *suffuse*, *transfuse*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To melt; liquefy by heat; render fluid.

I know the quarry whence he had the stone;
The forest, too, where all the timber grow'd;
The forge wherein his *fused* metals flow'd.
Byrom, Verses Intended to have been Spoken.

2. To blend or unite as if by melting together.

That delirious man
Whose fancy *fuses* old and new,
And flashes into false and true,
And mingles all without a plan.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi.

The dramas of Jonson are formed of solid materials, bound and welded rather than *fused* together.
Whipple, Old Eng. Dram.

A girl whose ardent nature turned all her small allowance of knowledge into principles, *fusing* her actions into their mould.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 213.

An island of the size of Britain, an island forming a world of its own, could not be *fused* into the mass of the Empire in the same way as the lands which are geographically continuous.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 125.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dissolve*, *Thaw*, etc. See *melt*.—**2.** To amalgamate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To melt; be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

Native Bismuth is whitish, with a faint reddish tinge and a metallic lustre. . . . It *fuses* readily at 476° F.
Ure, Dict., I. 346.

2. To become intermingled and blended as if melted together.

With such a heart the mind *fuses* naturally—a holy and heated fusion.
D. G. Mitchell, Rev. of a Bachelor, ii.

Both coasts are irregular, both coasts are mountainous, and the mountains on both sides *fuse* into one general mass.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 338.

★**fuse[2]** (fūz), *n.* [Abbr. of *fusee*[1].] A tube, casing, ribbon, etc., of various materials, filled or saturated with a combustible compound, and used as an exploder for firing a blast or for igniting any exploding charge, as of a military shell. A common fuse consists of a rope-like tube filled with some slow-burning composition, as niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, its commonest use being to allow the one who ignites it time to get to a place of safety before the explosion. An *electric fuse* consists of the explosive substance so arranged as to be fired either by a spark of high-potential electricity formed at a break in an electric circuit (the so-called *tension-fuse*), or by the incandescence of a fine (for example, platinum) wire which forms part of the circuit through which the current is passed (the so-called *quantity-fuse*). By extension, devices performing the same function as the common fuse, as mechanical and chemical exploders of all kinds, are termed *fuses*. The fuses used for exploding projectiles are of four kinds: *time*, *percussion*, *concussion*, and *combination*. In the first class the time of burning is regulated by cutting the ribbon, composition-filled tube, etc., to the required length; the second is ignited by the impact of the projectile against an object; the third is operated by the shock of discharge; while the combination-fuses combine the principles of the other classes with more or less complexity. See *blasting-fuse*. Also spelled *fuze*.—**Abel fuse**, an electric fuse invented by Abel, the explosive material of which is composed of subsulphid and subphosphid of copper with potassium chlorate. It is fired by a spark.—**Percussion-fuse**, a fuse prepared for action by the shock of the discharge, and put in action on striking the object. *Hamersly*.—**Quantity-fuse**, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is completed by a short piece of some substance, usually a metal, of tolerably high resistance, which is raised to a high temperature, practically to incandescence, on the passage of a current of sufficient strength.—**Safety-fuse**, a slow-burning ribbon or tape for exploding a blast.—**Tension-fuse**, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is not complete, the firing being accomplished by the passage of a spark.—**Wooden fuse**, a hollow plug of wood filled with fuse-composition firmly driven in, the open end being protected from moisture by a water-proof cap, used for exploding military shells. For service, a part of the plug is cut off, according to the length of time it is desired that the composition shall burn, and the plug is then driven into the hole in the shell.

fuse[3]†, *n.* [Cf. *feute*.] The track or trail of a buck in the grass. Also *fusee*.

There wants a scholar like an hound of a sure nose, that would not miss a true scent, nor run upon a false one, to trace those old Bishops in their *fuse*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 14.

fuseau (fū-zō'), *n.* [F., a spindle: see *fusil*[2].] The grip of a sword. Compare *spindle*.

fuse-auger (fūz'â″gėr), *n.* An instrument for diminishing the time of burning of a fuse by removing a part of the incendiary composition from the exterior end of it.

fusee[1], fuzee[1] (fū-zē'), *n.* [Formerly also *fusie*; < F. *fusil* (pron. fü-zē'), fusil: see *fusil*[1].] **1†.** Same as *fusil*[1].—**2.** Same as *fuse*[2].—**3.** A kind of match for lighting a pipe, cigar, and the like. It is made of cardboard impregnated with niter and tipped with a composition which ignites by friction. *E. H. Knight*.

Wax matches and *fusees* were unknown luxuries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI., notes.

fusee[2], fuzee[2] (fū-zē'), *n.* [Formerly also *fuzie*, *fuzy*; < OF. *fusee*, a thread, < ML. *fusata*, a spindleful of thread, yarn, etc., orig. pp. fem. of *fusare*, use a spindle, < L. *fusus*, a spindle. Cf. *fusil*[2].] **1†.** A spindle-shaped figure.

The Triangle is an halfe square, Lozange, or *Fuzie*, parted vpon the crosse angles.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

2. A cone or solid conical piece in a watch or a spring-clock on which is wound a chain or cord, attached at one end to its widest part and at the other to the barrel containing the mainspring, the action of which unwinds it, transferring it to the barrel. The object of the fusee is to equalize the effect of the mainspring, as its force is relaxed through regular diminution of tension, by gradually diminishing the resistance of the chain or cord through its increasing distance from the axis of the fusee. This axis is the arbor of the main wheel, which is attached to the fusee and imparts the motion derived from the spring to the other wheels. In many watches the fusee is now dispensed with, its object being attained by other contrivances. The term is also applied to similar mechanical contrivances used for other purposes. Also called *fuse-wheel*.

3. In *farriery*, a kind of splint applied to the leg of a horse.

fusee[3]†, *n.* See *fuse*[3].

fusee-engine (fū-zē'en″jin), *n.* A machine for making fusees for watches and clocks.

fuse-extractor (fūz'eks-trak″tor), *n.* A powerful instrument used for extracting wooden fuses from loaded shells.

fuse-gage (fūz'gāj), *n.* An adjustable fuse-cutter for cutting time-fuses, as those of projectiles. It consists of a block of wood with a graduated metal gage on one side and a hinged knife to cut off the fuse. The gage is marked to seconds and fractions, so that the fuse can be cut so as to burn just the length of time required.

fuse-hole (fūz'hōl), *n.* The hole in a shell prepared for the reception of the fuse.

fusel†, *n.* Same as *fusil*[1].

fusella (fö-zel'lä), *n.*; pl. *fuselle* (-le). [It., dim. of *fusa*.] In *medieval music*, a sixteenth-note, 𝅘𝅥𝅯.

fusel-oil (fū'zel-oil), *n.* [< G. *fusel*, spirits of inferior quality, as bad brandy or gin (perhaps < L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid, molten: see *fusil*[3], *fusile*), + E. *oil*.] A mixture of homologues of ethyl alcohol (chiefly amyl alcohol), fatty acids, and ether salts formed in small proportion during alcoholic fermentation. It has a higher boiling-point than ordinary alcohol, and gives to it or any spirituous liquor which contains it a strong and sometimes unpleasant nauseous odor. It has irritant, poisonous properties. Fusel-oil is separated from alcohol by filtering the diluted alcohol through charcoal.

fuse-mallet (fūz'mal″et), *n.* A mallet of hard wood, used in connection with a fuse-setter, for driving a wooden fuse into a shell.

fuse-plug (fūz′plug), *n.* A wooden or metallic case made to hold the fuse employed to explode the charge in a shell. Also a wooden or soft metallic piece screwed into the fuse-hole of a filled projectile and replaced by the fuse just before firing.

fuse-setter (fūz′set″ėr), *n.* A cylinder of wood or brass with a recess in the end fitting the end of the fuse, used with a fuse-mallet in driving wooden fuses into shells when loading.

fuse-wheel (fūz′hwēl), *n.* Same as *fusee*[2], 2.

Thinking men considered how it [a clock] might be made portable, by some means answerable to a weight; and so instead of that put the spring and *fuse-wheel*, which make a watch. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, II. vi. § 86.

fuse-wrench (fūz′rench), *n.* A T-shaped wrench used for inserting metallic fuse-plugs in shells. One arm is a screw-driver, one has forks to screw in the plug, and the third has forks to screw the ★water-cap into the fuse.

fusibility (fū-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *fusibilité* = Sp. *fusibilidad* = Pg. *fusibilidade* = It. *fusibilità*; as *fusible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.

I found, low down in the sandstone, a bed . . . of a white, friable, harsh-feeling sediment, which adheres to the tongue, is of easy *fusibility*, and of little specific gravity. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 371.

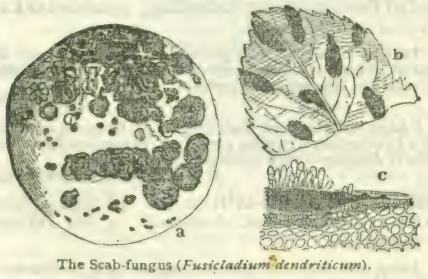
fusible (fū′zi-bl), *a.* [< ME. *fusible*, < OF. *fusible*, F. *fusible* = Pr. Sp. *fusible* = Pg. *fusivel* = It. *fusibile*, < L. as if **fusibilis*, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1], *found*[3].] Capable of being fused, or melted or liquefied by the application of heat. The *scale of fusibility* of Von Kobell, used in mineralogy to define the approximate relative fusibility of different minerals, is as follows: 1, stibnite; 2, natrolite; 3, almandine garnet; 4, actinolite; 5, orthoclase; 6, bronzite.

The first is the River of Belus, . . . whose sand affordeth matter for glasse, becomming *fusable* with the heat of the furnace. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 159.

The chemists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body *fusible* in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 25.

Fusible calculus. See *calculus*.—**Fusible conductors,** short conductors of a metal which fuses at a low temperature inserted in an electric circuit to protect other parts of the circuit from damage that might arise from an excessive current. The short conductor melts when a moderately high temperature is reached, and thus breaks the circuit.—**Fusible metal,** any alloy which melts at a low temperature. Such alloys usually contain bismuth. Fusible metal is used for safety-plugs, and occasionally for taking impressions from dies, etc. See *bismuth*, *bell-metal*, and *Newton's metal* and *Rose's metal* (under *metal*).—**Fusible plug,** in steam-engines, a plug of fusible metal placed in the skin of the boiler, intended to melt and allow the steam to escape when a dangerous heat is reached.—**Fusible porcelain,** a silicate of alumina and soda obtained from cryolite and sand, fused and worked as glass.—**Wood's fusible alloy.** See *alloy*.

Fusicladium (fū-si-klā′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle, + Gr. *κλάδιον*, dim. of *κλάδος*, a young shoot of a tree, a branch: see *cladus*.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Dematiaceæ*. The fertile hyphæ are short, erect, and straight, dark colored and fascicled. The conidia are



The Scab-fungus (*Fusicladium dendriticum*).

a, an infested apple, showing scabs caused by the fungus; *b*, portion of an infested leaf, showing the fungus in black patches; *c*, section (highly magnified) of a diseased spot in the fruit, showing the spores of the fungus in position.

also dark, uniseptate, oval, erect, and crowded. *F. dendriticum* is very common in Europe and America, causing the disease called *scab* on apples and pears. It grows on twigs, leaves, and fruit of apple- and pear-trees, often causing the fruit to fall when very young. In other cases it causes distortion, or produces a scab-like or gnarly appearance upon the fruit.

Fusidæ (fū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Fusus*: same as *Fasciolariidæ*.

Fusidium (fū-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle, + *-idium*.] A white hyphomycetous mold having short, simple hyphæ and fusiform concatenate conidia, which are hyaline or lightly tinted. The species grow on dead stems and leaves.

fusiform (fū′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *fusus*, a spindle, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Tapering both ways from the middle: applied in botany to certain roots, as the radish, and in zoölogy to joints, organs, marks, etc., which are broadest in the middle and diminish regularly and rapidly to the ends.

I am not unacquainted with that *fusiform*, spiral-wound bundle of chopped stems and miscellaneous incombustibles, the cigar. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

A very great quantity of *fusiform* nervous cells. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 317.

2. In *ichth.*, having the dorsal and ventral contours symmetrical, and approximated to each other from a middle point toward each end, as the mackerel, tunny, and stickleback. Also *fusate*, *fusoid*.—**Fusiform palpi,** in *entom.*, those palpi in which the two terminal joints are cone-shaped with their broadest ends together.

fusil[1]† (fū′zil), *n.* [Formerly also *fusel* (also *fusee:* see *fusee*[1]); < F. *fusil*, a steel for striking fire (cf. *pierre à fusil*, a gun-flint), hence also a gun, musket (> Sp. *fusil*, firelock, a small musket, = Pg. *fusil*, a musket, *fuzil*, a steel for striking fire), = It. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, *fucile*, a steel for striking fire, firelock, a musket, < ML. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, < L. *focus*, a fireplace, ML. fire (> F. *feu*, etc., fire): see *focus*, *fuel*.] A flint-lock musket: originally so called in English, to distinguish it from the matchlock previously in use, from the French name of the piece of steel against which the flint strikes fire.

A small anonymous Military Treatise, printed in the year 1680, says the *fusil* or firelock was then in use in our army. *Grose*, Military Antiq., I. 159.

Fusil de rempart [F., rampart gun], in the seventeenth century and later, a firearm adapted for use in defending fortifications. It was mounted on a swivel or some similar contrivance, and the stock was often made to fit the shoulder for convenience of pointing; the barrel was of great length, and the piece threw a ball an inch in diameter or even larger.

fusil[2] (fū′zil), *n.* [Formerly also *fusille;* < ML. **fusillus*, *fusellus* (> F. *fuseau*), a spindle, dim. of L. *fusus* (> It. Pg. *fuso* = Sp. *huso* = Pg. *fus*), a spindle: see *fusee*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing differing from the lozenge in being longer in proportion to its breadth, and named from its shape, which resembles that of a spindle.



Fusil.

(*b*) A representation of a spindle covered with yarn.

Heralds have not omitted this order or imitation thereof, whiles they symbollically adorn their scuchions with mascles, *fusils*, and saltyrs. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

fusil[3]†, **fusile**† (fū′zil), *a.* [< L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid, molten, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1] and *found*[3].] 1. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepared; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusil or graven in metal. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 573.

2. Running or flowing, as a liquid.

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

Some . . . fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial, and will have it that they are a kind of *fusil* marble.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

fusileer, fusilier (fū-zi-lēr′), *n.* [< F. *fusilier* (= Sp. *fusilero* = Pg. *fuzileiro* = It. *fuciliere*), < *fusil*, a musket: see *fusil*[1].] Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; in general, an infantry soldier who bears firearms, as formerly distinguished from a pikeman or an archer. The name is still retained by a regiment of the line in the British army (the 7th), called the Royal Fusiliers.

fusillade (fū-zi-lād′), *n.* [< F. *fusillade* = Pg. *fuzilada* (after It. *fucilata*), < *fusiller* (= It. *fucilare* = Pg. *fuzilar*), shoot, < *fusil*, a musket: see *fusil*[1].] A simultaneous or continuous discharge of musketry: sometimes used figuratively.

Then both men broke into a *fusillade* of excited and admiring ejaculations. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 357.

The men found relief in such *fusillades* of swearing as I had never before heard or even imagined.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 18.

Those of them who had guns kept up a continued *fusillade* upon the koppie. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 353.

fusillade, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fusilladed*, ppr. *fusillading*. [< *fusillade*, *n.*] To attack or shoot down by a fusillade.

Military execution on the instant: give them shriving if they want it; that done, *fusillade* them all.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 13.

The Mahdi's adherents *fusilladed* his palace at Khartoum. *The Century*, XXVIII. 560.

fusillet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fusil*[2].

fusillée (F. pron. fū-zē-lyā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *fusil*[2].] Same as *fusilly*.

fusilly (fū′zi-li), *a.* [< F. *fusillée*.] In *her.*, covered with fusils; divided by diagonal lines bendwise dexter and sinister, but at more acute angles, so as to form fusils: said of the field.—**Fusilly bendy,** having three, four, or more fusils touching by their obtuse points, the whole series being arranged in the direction of the bend.

fusil-mortar (fū′zil-môr″tăr), *n.* A small mortar fixed on a stock like that of a musket, formerly used for throwing grenades. See *hand-mortar*.

fusil-shaped† (fū′zil-shāpt), *a.* Fusiform.

Fusil-shaped spikes (of a Rowel-spur).
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 235.

Fusinæ (fū-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fasciolariidæ*, typified by the genus *Fusus*, having a fusiform shell without varices, and the columella smooth, not plicate or tortuous; the spindle-shells. See cut under *Fusus*.

fusine (fū′sin), *n.* A gastropod of the subfamily *Fusinæ*.

fusing-disk (fū′zing-disk), *n.* A flat circular plate of soft steel mounted on an axis and rotated with great rapidity, used for cutting metal bars.

fusing-point (fū′zing-point), *n.* The degree of temperature at which a substance melts or liquefies; the point of fusion. See *fusion*.

fusinist (fū′zin-ist), *n.* [< F. *fusiniste*, < *fusain*, spindle-tree, prickwood (*crayon de fusain*, or simply *fusain*, charcoal-pencil), < ML. **fusanus*, < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] An artist who draws in charcoal.

The modern art [of charcoal-drawing] is really a painter's art. . . . It was first practised by some French painters. . . . Since their time the number of *fusinistes* has immensely increased in France.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 158.

★**fusion** (fū′zhọn), *n.* [< ME. *fusion*, *fuson*, *foison*, etc., abundance (see *foison*), < OF. *foison*, *fuison*, *fuson*, etc.; in lit. sense < F. (after orig. L.) *fusion* = Pr. *fusio* = Sp. *fusión* = Pg. *fusão*, = It. *fusione*, < L. *fusio*(*n*-), a pouring out, founding (ML. also abundance, profusion), < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt: see *fuse*[1], *found*[3], and cf. *foison*, a doublet of *fusion*.] 1. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent: as, the *fusion* of ice or of metals.

After reduction [of iron] in platinum vessels by pure hydrogen, and *fusion* in lime crucibles by the oxyhydrogen flame, . . . buttons of metal were obtained absolutely free from phosphorus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 279.

2. The state of being melted or dissolved by heat; a state of fluidity or flowing in consequence of heat: as, metals in *fusion*.

Philosophers have taught that the planets were originally masses of matter struck off in a state of *fusion* from the body of the sun. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xxii.

Hence—3. The act of uniting or blending together, or the state of being united or blended, as if through melting; complete union, as of previously diverse elements or individuals.

So far did the emperor advance in this work of *fusion* as to claim a place for himself among the Gaulish deities.
Merivale.

Important as was the union of Wessex and Mercia in itself as a step towards national unity, it led to a step yet more important in the *fusion* of the customary codes of the English peoples into a common law.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 139.

The altruistic impulse is formed out of the social *fusion* and transmutation of the egoistic impulses.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 252.

Specifically—4. In *politics*, the coalition of two parties or factions.

In New Jersey the refusal of part of the Douglas men to support the *Fusion* ticket . . . had allowed four of the Lincoln electors to slip in over the two Bell and the two Breckinridge electors on the regular Democratic ticket.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 328.

5†. Abundance; plenty; profusion: same as *foison*.

Labourers had plente and *fuson*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1113.

Off vitaill and wines saw he gret *fusion*,
Which tho was had in this garnyson.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5466.

Aqueous or watery fusion, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.—**Dry fusion,** the liquefaction produced in salts by heat after the water of crystallization has been expelled.—**Igneous**

fusion, the melting of anhydrous salts by heat without their undergoing any decomposition.—**Latent heat of fusion**, the heat which is expended in the molecular work involved in the change from the solid to the liquid state. (See *latent heat*, under *heat*.) Thus, to change a gram of ice at the freezing-point to water at the same temperature requires about 80 thermal units (or calories), which number expresses, therefore, the latent heat of the fusion of ice.—**Point of fusion of metals**, the temperature at which they melt or liquefy. This point is very different for different metals. Thus, mercury becomes liquid at −39°, while platinum requires for its fusion the intense heat produced by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, its melting-point being about 1780° C. The fusion-point of gold is about 1060° C. (or 1940° F.).

fusionism (fū′zhon-izm), *n.* [< *fusion* + *-ism*.] Same as *fusion*, 4.

fusionist (fū′zhon-ist), *n.* [= F. *fusionniste*; as *fusion* + *-ist*.] In *politics*, one who advocates or supports some more or less temporary coalition of two or more parties or factions against another.

fusionless (fō′zhon-les), *a.* [Sc., also *foisonless*, *fizzenless*; < *fusion*, foison, abundance, etc., + *-less*: see *foisonless*.] Same as *fizzenless*.

fusoid (fū′soid), *a.* [< L. *fusus*, a spindle, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *fusiform*.

fuss (fus), *n.* [A colloq. and dial. word, scarcely found in literary use before the 19th century; the record is therefore defective. The noun appears to be due to the adj. *fussy*, which is prob. an extended form (with the common adj. suffix *-y*[1]) of ME. *fus*, *fous*, eager, anxious, < AS. *fūs*, ready, prompt, quick, eager: see *fouse*, and cf. *feeze*[1], *feaze*[1], the derived verb.] 1. Trifling, useless, or annoying activity; disorderly bustle; an anxious display of petty energy.

Old mother Dalmaine, with all her *fuss*, was ever a bad cook, and overdid everything. *Disraeli*, Young Duke.

2. A disturbing course of action; a display of perturbed feeling; disturbance; tumult: as, to make a *fuss* over a disappointment.

Why, here's your Master in a most violent *Fuss*, and no mortal Soul can tell for what. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, iv.

People had not learned how to meet and dance without making a *fuss* over it, taking up carpets, putting candles in tin sconces, keeping late hours, and having a supper, the preparation of which was mainly done by the ladies of the house. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 89.

3†. A large, fat, bustling person.

That great ramping *Fuss*, thy Daughter, . . .
Rambles about from place to place.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 233.

Madam, o' Sunday Morning at Church I curtsied to you; and look'd at a great *Fuss* in a glaring light dress next Pew. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

fuss (fus), *v.* [< *fuss*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make much ado about trifles; make a bustle.

He *fussed*, fretted, commanded, and was obeyed. *Scott.*

II. *trans.* To disturb or confuse with trifling matters.

Her intense quietude of bearing suited Miss Gryce, who could not bear to be *fussed*. *Cornhill Mag.*

fussball (fus′bâl), *n.* See *fuzzball*.

fussify (fus′i-fī), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *fussified*, ppr. *fussifying*. [< *fuss* + *-i-fy*.] To fuss; make a fuss about. [Vulgar.]

fussily (fus′i-li), *adv.* In a fussy or bustling manner.

Followed by a long train of clients, . . . the ædile fidgeted *fussily* away. *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, p. 13.

fussiness (fus′i-nes), *n.* The state of being fussy; bustle, especially needless or disorderly bustle.

She was fussy, no doubt; but her real activity bore a fair proportion to her *fussiness*. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow.

That exaltation of English character which seems wholly compatible with British *fussiness*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 964.

fussle† (fus′l), *v. t.* Same as *fuzzle*.

fussock (fus′ok), *n.* [< *fuss*, *n.*, 3, + *-ock*.] A large, fat woman. [Prov. Eng.]

fussy (fus′i), *a.* [Now regarded as *fuss*, *n.*, + *-y*[1]; but perhaps orig. an extended form of ME. *fus*, *fous*, eager, anxious: see *fuss*, *n.*, and *fouse*.] Moving and acting with fuss; bustling; making much ado about trifles; making more ado than is necessary.

The "over-formal" often impede, and sometimes frustrate, business, by a dilatory, tedious, circuitous, and (what in colloquial language is called) *fussy* way of conducting the simplest transactions.
Whately, Note on Bacon's Essay of Seeming Wise.

Very *fussy* about his food was Sergeant B., and much trotting of attendants was necessary when he partook of nourishment. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 88.

fust[1] (fust), *n.* [< OF. *fust*, *fuist*, *feust*, *fus*, a stick, stock, stake, log, shaft, branch or stem of a tree, a tree, wood, etc., F. *fût*, stock, shaft, = Sp. Pg. *fuste* = It. *fusto*, m., stock, stem, etc. (cf. OF. *fuste*, f., a stock, piece of wood, cask, pipe, hogshead, also a foist (a sailing vessel so called), = Sp. Pg. It. *fusta*: see *foist*[4]), < L. *fustis*, a knobbed stick, a club, ML. also a stock, stem, tree, etc., connected with **fendere*, strike, in comp. *defendere*, *offendere*: see *fend*[1], *defend*, *offend*.] In *arch.*, the shaft of a column, or the trunk of a pilaster. *Gwilt.*

fust[2]† (fust), *v. i.* [< *fusty*.] To be fusty; become moldy; smell ill.

Sure, he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To *fust* in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

But Nummius eas'd the needy gallant's care
With a base bargain of his blowen ware
Of *fusted* hops, now lost for loss of sale.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

fust[2]† (fust), *n.* [< *fust*[2], *v.*] A strong musty smell.

fust[3]†, *n.* Same as *foist*[4].

They had seene and told 30 . sailes that were most part gallies and *fustes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 77.

fustane†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fustian*.

fustanella (fus-ta-nel′ä), *n.* [See *fustanelle*.] Same as *fustanelle*.

His [Pharaoh's] warriors follow, looking, according to the eyes with which we look at them, like Romans in military dress, or like Albanians in the immemorial *fustanella*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 171.

fustanelle (fus-ta-nel′), *n.* [< ML. *fustanella*, dim. of NGr. *φούστανι* = Bulg. *fushtan* = Serv. *fushtan*, *fishtan* = Alb. *fustan*, a petticoat, < It. *fustagno*, fustian: see *fustian*.] A petticoat or kilt of white cotton or linen, very full and starched, worn as a part of the modern Greek costume for men. It is Albanian in its origin.

I flew over his [a donkey's] head and alighted firmly on my feet, but the spruce young Greeks, whose snowy *fustanelles* were terribly bespattered, came off much worse.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 359.

fusteric (fus′tėr-ik), *n.* [< *fustet*, with altered term., + *-ic*.] A yellow coloring matter derived from fustet.

fustet (fus′tet), *n.* [< F. *fustet*, the smoke-tree, OF. also *fustel*, *fostel* = Pr. *fustet* = Sp. Pg. *fustete*, ML. *fustetus*, *fustet*, < L. *fustis*, a stick, ML. a tree, etc.: see *fust*[1], and cf. *fustic*.] The smoke-tree or Venetian sumac, *Cotinus Cotinus*, and also its wood, otherwise called *young fustic* (which see, under *fustic*).

fustian (fus′tyan), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *fustian*, *fustien*, *fustane* = OD. *fusteyn*, < OF. *fustaine*, *fustaigne*, F. *futaine* = Pr. *fustani* = Sp. *fustán* = Pg. *fustão* = It. *fustagno*, *frustagno*, < ML. *fustianum*, *fustaneum*, *fustanum*, fustian; said to be derived from Ar. *Fustāt*, the name of a suburb of Cairo in Egypt whence the stuff first came; cf. Ar. *fustāt*, a tent made of goats' hair. Hence ult. *fustanelle*. With *fustian* as applied to style cf. the similar use of *bombast*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Formerly, a stout cloth, supposed to have been of cotton or cotton and flax. It was in use in Europe throughout the middle ages. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries priests' robes and women's dresses were made of it, and there were both cheap and costly varieties. It appears to have been worn when strength and durability were required, and gradually the use of it was confined to servants and laborers. In the reign of Edward III. the name was given to a similar fabric woven of wool, the nap of which was sheared.

Is supper ready? . . . the serving-men in their new *fustian?* *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. In present use, a stout twilled cotton fabric, especially that which has a short nap, variously called *corduroy*, *moleskin*, *beaverteen*, *velveteen*, *thickset*, etc., according to the way in which it is finished. See *pillow*.—3. An inflated or turgid style of speaking or writing, characterized by the use of high-sounding phrases and exaggerated metaphors, and running into hyperbole and rant; empty phrasing.

Prithee let's talk *fustian* a little, and gull them; make them believe we are great scholars.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

And he, whose *fustian* 's so sublimely bad,
It is not poetry, but prose run mad.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 187.

Of their [Dryden's plays'] rant, their *fustian*, their bombast, their bad English, of their innumerable sins against Dryden's own better conscience both as poet and critic, I shall excuse myself from giving any instances.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 66.

4. A potation composed of the yolks of eggs, white wine or other liquor, lemon, and spices. [Eng.]

Rum *fustian* is a "night-cap," made precisely in the same way [as egg-flip]. *Hone*, Year Book, p. 62.

=Syn. 3. *Turgidness*, *Rant*, etc. See *bombast*.

II. *a.* 1. Made of fustian.

There were many classes of people here, from the labouring man in his *fustian* jacket to the broken-down spendthrift in shawl dressing-gown.
Dickens, Pickwick, xli.

2. Pompous in style; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.

Come, come, leave these *fustian* protestations.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

The absurd and *fustian* courtship of the times, which was a corruption of the Euphues and Arcadia.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, iii.

fustianist (fus′tyan-ist), *n.* [< *fustian* + *-ist*.] One who writes fustian.

In their choice preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern *fustianist*, before the native Latinisms of Cicero. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

fustianize (fus′tyan-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fustianized*, ppr. *fustianizing*. [< *fustian* + *-ize*.] To write in an inflated or exaggerated style; write fustian. [Rare.]

What is a poet's love?
To write a girl a sonnet,
To get a ring, or some such thing,
And *fustianize* upon it.
O. W. Holmes, The Poet's Lot.

fustibale, fustibalus (fus′ti-bāl, fus-tib′a-lus), *n.* [< L. *fustis*, a staff, + Gr. *βάλλειν*, throw.] ★Same as *staff-sling*.

fustic (fus′tik), *n.* [With accom. term. *-ic*; formerly *fustike*; < F. *fustoc*, < Sp. *fustoc*, < Ar. *fustuq*, < Gr. *πιστάκη*, pistachio.] A dyestuff, the product of *Chlorophora tinctoria*, a large moraceous tree of the West Indies and tropical South America. It is of a light-yellow color, and is largely used for dyeing shades of yellow, brown, olive, and green. It is known technically as *yellow-wood*, *old fustic*, or *Cuba wood*. It appears in commerce in four states: as chips, as a powder, as an aqueous extract, and as a paste or lake. It is mordanted with alumina for yellow, and with salts of iron for green.—**Young fustic**, the wood of *Cotinus Cotinus*, the Venetian sumac or smoke-tree of southern Europe, used for dyeing yellow. It comes in commerce as small logs and crooked branches. It is also known as *Zante fustic* and *fustet*. It dyes wool mordanted with alumina a fine orange color, but is easily affected by light. It is used by the tanners of Turkey, and in Tyrol, to impart an orange color to leather.

fustigate (fus′ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fustigated*, ppr. *fustigating*. [< L. *fustigatus*, pp. of *fustigare* (> Pg. Sp. Pr. *fustigar* = F. *fustiger*), cudgel to death, < *fustis*, a cudgel, + *agere*, drive.] To beat with a cudgel; cane.

Falling out with his steward Rivaldus de Modena, an Italian, and *fustigating* him for his faults, the angry Italian poysoned him [Cardinal Bambridge].
Fuller, Worthies, Westmoreland.

I passed that night crying, "Hai, Hai!" switching the camel, and fruitlessly endeavoring to *fustigate* Masud's nephew, who resolutely slept on the water-bags.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 362.

fustigation (fus-ti-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *fustigation* = Pg. *fustigação*; as *fustigate* + *-ion*.] The act of fustigating or cudgeling; punishment inflicted by cudgeling.

That is to say, six *fustigations* or displings about the parish church of Aldborough aforesaid, before a solemne procession, sixe seueral Sundaies, etc.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 609.

I have not observed that Colonel De Craye is anything of a Celtiberian Egnatius meriting *fustigation* for an untimely display of well-whitened teeth.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxix.

fustilarian† (fus-ti-lā′ri-an), *n.* [Appar. < *fusty* with arbitrary term. *-l-arian*.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you *fustilarian!* I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

fustilug†, **fustilugs**†, *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *fusty* + *lug*[2], *n.*, ear, in some capricious application. But cf. *fussock*.] A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns.
F. Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 39.

★**fustin** (fus′tin), *n.* [< *fustic* + *-in*[2].] The yellow coloring matter contained in young fustic, the wood of *Rhus Cotinus*.

fustiness (fus′ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being fusty; an ill smell from moldiness, or moldiness itself.

fusty (fus′ti), *a.* [Also *fousty*, *foisty*; < OF. *fusté*, fusty, tasting of the cask, < *fuste*, a cask: see *fust*[1]. Hence *fust*[2].] 1. Moldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.

If a feast, being never so great, lacked breade, or had *fewstye* and weightye breade, all the other daintyes should be unsaverye. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, 1.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

2†. Moping. *Davies.*

At noon home to dinner, where my wife still in a melancholy, *fusty* humour, and crying, and do not tell me plainly what it is. *Pepys*, Diary, June 18, 1668.

Fusulina (fū-sū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < **fusulus*, an assumed dim. of L. *fusus*, a spindle (so named from the fusiform shape), + *-ina*.] A genus of fossil foraminifers, typical of the subfamily *Fusulininæ*. They are found in the Carboniferous, and also to some extent in the Permian.

Fusulininæ (fū″sū-li-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusulina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of perforate foraminifers, of the family *Fusulinidæ*, typified by the genus *Fusulina*. The test is bilaterally symmetrical, finely tubulated, with polar chamberlets inclosing one another, single or rarely double septa, no true interseptal canals, and diversiform aperture.

fusure† (fū′zūr), *n.* [< L. *fusura*, a founding or casting of metals, < *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour, melt, found: see *fuse*[1], *fusion*, *found*[3].] The act of fusing or melting; smelting. *Bailey.*

Fusus (fū′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *fusus*, a spindle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks having a fusiform shell with a canaliculated base, an elongated spire, a smooth columella, and the lip not slit. The species so distinguished are very numerous, and the soft parts vary so much that they are now distributed among many genera belonging to different families. By recent naturalists the genus has been restricted to such representatives of the family *Fasciolariidæ* as *Fusus colus*. Such species as the *Fusus antiquus* of old authors belong to the genus *Chrysodomus* of the family *Buccinidæ*, while others are now referred to the family *Muricidæ*.



Spindle-shell (*Fusus colus*).

fut. A technical abbreviation of *future*.

futai (fö′tī′), *n.* [Chinese, the tranquilizer, < *fū*, tranquilize, + *tai*, a title of respect given to officers.] In China, a governor of a province: sometimes called *lieutenant-governor* by Europeans, to distinguish him from a *tsung-tuh*.

futchell (fuch′el), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A longitudinal piece of timber or iron, supporting the splinter-bar of a carriage.

fute (fūt), *n.* The Eskimo curlew or dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. *G. Trumbull.* [Long Island, U. S.]

futhork (fö′thôrk), *n.* [So called from the first six letters, *f*, *u*, *th*, *o*, *r*, *c*. Cf. *a-b-c*, *alphabet*.] The Runic alphabet.

The Gothic *Futhorc* being manifestly the primitive type from which the Anglian and Scandinavian runes were developed, the determination of the origin of the runes depends on the inscriptions, about 200 in number, which are written in this alphabet.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 211.

futile (fū′til), *a.* [= F. *futile* = Sp. *fútil* = Pg. *futil* = It. *futile*, < L. *fūtilis*, more correctly *futtilis*, untrustworthy, futile, lit. that easily pours out (hence as noun *futtile*, a water-vessel, broad above and pointed below, used at sacrifices); orig. **fudtilis*, < *fundere* (√ *fud*), pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1].] **1†.** Frivolous; merely loquacious.

As for talkers and *futile* persons, they are commonly vain and credulous withal.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

2. Of no effect; answering no valuable purpose; useless; ineffective; trifling: as, *futile* efforts; *futile* prattle.

We knew of how little avail the ordinary *futile* recommendations of letters were. We were veteran travellers, and knew the style of the East too well, to be duped by letters of mere civility.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 276.

Of its history little is recorded, and that little *futile*.
Ruskin.

Of all *futile* speculations, the most *futile* is the discussion as to what would have taken place if something had happened which did not happen.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 167.

=**Syn. 2.** Trivial, frivolous, unimportant, useless, bootless, unavailing, profitless, vain, idle.

futilely (fū′til-li), *adv.* In a futile manner.

Regnault met his death, *futilely*, in almost the last engagement of the war — if it is futile to be a hero.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 252.

futilitarian (fū-til-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [A word formed on the type of *utilitarian*, and involving a sneer at the philosophic school so called.] **I.** *a.* Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits, aims, or the like.

The word international, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's gigmanity, . . . are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the *futilitarian* misanthropist, respectively.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 19.

II. *n.* A person given to useless or worthless pursuits.

As for the whole race of Political Economists, our Malthusites, Benthamites, Utilitarians, or *Futilitarians*, they are to the Government of this country such counsellors as the magicians were to Pharaoh.
Southey, The Doctor, xxxv.

futility (fū-til′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *futilité* = Sp. *futilidad* = Pg. *futilidade* = It. *futilità*, < L. *futilita(t-)s*, emptiness, vanity, < *futilis*, *futtilis*: see *futile*.] The quality or character of being futile. (*a*†) The quality of being talkative; talkativeness; loquaciousness; a disposition to tattle.

The parable [Prov. xxix. 2] especially corrects not the *futility* of vaine persons which easily utter as well what may be spoken as what should be secreted; . . . not garrulity whereby they fill others, even to a surfeit; but . . . the government of speech. *Bacon*, On Learning, viii. 2.

(*b*) The quality of producing no valuable effect; uselessness; trifingness; unimportance; want of weight or result: as, the *futility* of measures or schemes; to expose the *futility* of arguments.

We have too much experience of the *futility* of an easy reliance on the momentary good dispositions of the public.
Emerson, Amer. Civilization.

=**Syn.** Nouns formed from adjectives under *futile*.

futilize (fū′ti-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *futilized*, ppr. *futilizing*. [< *futile* + *-ize*.] To render futile or of no effect. [Rare.]

Her whole soul and essence is *futilized* and extracted into show and superficials. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, i. 218.

futilous† (fū′ti-lus), *a.* [Accom. of L. *futilis*: see *futile*.] Worthless; trifling.

It is a most unworthy thing, for men that have bones in them, to spend their lives in making fidle-cases for *futilous* womens phansies. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 28.

I received your Answer to that *futilous* Pamphlet, with your Desire of my Opinion touching it.
Howell, Letters, ii. 48.

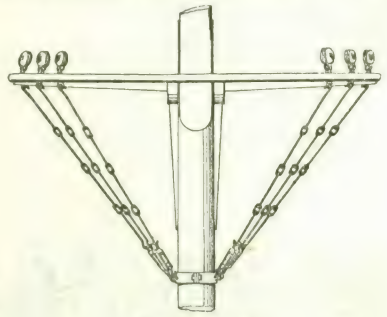
futtock (fut′o̤k), *n.* [Generally considered as a corruption of **foothook*, but *foothook* is not found.] One of the timbers of the frame of a ship above the floor-timbers and below the top-timbers.

futtock-band (fut′o̤k-band), *n.* Same as *futtock-hoop*.

futtock-hoop (fut′o̤k-höp), *n.* *Naut.*, a hoop around a mast below the top, serving for the attachment of the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds.

futtock-plates (fut′o̤k-plāts), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, iron plates to the top of which the deadeyes of the topmast- and topgallant-rigging are fastened, and having holes at the lower end into which the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds are hooked or shackled.

futtock-shrouds (fut′o̤k-shroudz), *n. pl.* Iron



Futtock-shrouds.

rods leading from the futtock-plates to an iron band round the topmast or lower mast.

He fell from the starboard *futtock-shrouds*, and . . . probably sank immediately.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 39.

futtock-staff (fut′o̤k-staf), *n.* *Naut.*, a short bar of wood or iron seized to the shrouds of the topmast and lower rigging, abreast of the futtock-shrouds, to keep the rigging from chafing.

futtock-stave (fut′o̤k-stāv), *n.* Same as *futtock-staff*.

futtock-timbers (fut′o̤k-tim″bėrz), *n. pl.* In *wooden-ship building*, the timbers in a ship's frame just above the floor-timbers; the futtocks.

futurable† (fū′tū-ra-bl), *a.* [< *future* + *-able*.] Possible or likely to occur in the future.

What the issue of this conference concluded would have been is only known to Him . . . whose prescience extends not only to things future, but *futurable*.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 51.

future (fū′tūr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *future*, < OF. *futur*, F. *futur* = Pr. *futur* = Sp. Pg. It. *futuro*, < L. *futurus*, about to be, future part. associated with *esse*, be, *sum*, I am, < √ **fu*, be, found also in perf. *fui*, I was, *fuisse*, have been, etc., = E. *be*: see *be*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present; pertaining to time subsequent to the present: as, the next moment is *future* to the present.

We have this hour a constant will to publish
Our daughters' several dowers, that *future* strife
May be prevented now. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

The gratitude of place expectants is a lively sense of *future* favours.
Sir R. Walpole, quoted in Hazlitt's Wit and Humour.

2. Relating to later time, or to that which is to come; referring to or expressing futurity: as, one's *future* prospects; the *future* tense in grammar. In technical use often abbreviated *fut.*

Losing his verdure even in the prime,
And all the fair effects of *future* hopes.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Future contingent, estate, probation, etc. See the nouns.— **Future perfect,** or **future-perfect tense** (also *futurum exactum*), in *gram.*, a tense expressing action viewed as past in reference to an assumed future time: as, *amavero* (Latin) = *I shall have loved*.— **Future tense,** in *gram.*, that tense of a verb which expresses future time.

II. *n.* **1.** Time to come; time subsequent to the present, or that which will or may happen after the present time.

Him God beholding from his prospect high,
Wherein past, present, *future*, he beholds,
Thus to his only Son foreseeing spake
Milton P. L., iii. 78.

Oh, blindness to the *future!* kindly given
That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heaven.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 85.

2. A speculative purchase or sale of stock or other commodities for future receipt or delivery. See *to deal in futures*, below.

On *futures* the Committee are, on the whole, inclined to look with a lenient eye, and do not see their way to compelling merchants by law to deliver everything they sell, and to acquire possession of it before they sell it.
The Nation, April 26, 1883, p. 356.

A suit was decided . . . on Saturday . . . by the Supreme Court, giving judgment for damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for failure to deliver a dispatch sent . . . to cover 500 bales of cotton *futures*.
New York Tribune, Feb. 8, 1887.

3. In *gram.*, the future tense. See *tense*[2].— **Paragogic future,** in *gram.* See *cohortative*.— **To deal in futures,** among brokers and speculators, to buy and sell stocks or commodities of any kind for future receipt or delivery, on the chance of a favorable change in price before the time specified. The settlement of such transactions is most commonly effected by payment of the difference in the prices, called *margins*, instead of the actual transfer of the subjects of them. See *option*, *margin*.

futurely† (fū′tūr-li), *adv.* [< *future* + *-ly*[2].] In time to come; in the future.

futurism (fū′tūr-izm), *n.* [< *future* + *-ism*.] A doctrine, recently broached in Italy, which requires a complete break with the past and a reconstruction of art and life on the basis of the present and the future. Experience is conceived to be a continuous flux, and the isolation of a single impression to be artificial and unpermissible. Hence, in painting, the successive phases of a vision are given on a single canvas. A dancer may be represented by a constellation of eyes and legs, in the various successive attitudes of the dance. Futuristic music would imply new instruments, a new scale, and departure from all traditional forms.

futurist (fū′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *future* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who has regard to the future; one whose main interest lies in the future; an expectant. —**2.** In *theol.*, one who holds that nearly the whole of the Book of Revelation refers principally to events yet to come. [Rare in both uses.]—**3.** An adherent of the doctrine of futurism.

futuristic (fū-tūr-is′tik), *a.* [< *futurist* + *-ic*.] Characteristic of futurism.

futuritial (fū-tū-rish′al), *a.* [< *future* + *-itial*.] Relating or pertaining to futurity; future. *Hamilton.* [Rare.]

futurition (fū-tū-rish′o̤n), *n.* [= F. *futurition* = Sp. *futurición*; as *future* + *-ition*.] Future existence or reality; prospective occurrence or realization. [Rare.]

futurity (fū-tū′ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *futurities* (-tiz). [< *future* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being future, or not yet existent. [Rare.]—**2.** Future time; time to come.

And thou, O sacred maid! inspir'd to see
Th' event of things in dark *futurity*,
Give me what Heaven has promised to my fate.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

3. The world in future times; that which or those who will exist in the future.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*.
Swift.

So when remote *futurity* is brought
Before the keen inquiry of her thought,
A terrible sagacity informs
The Poet's heart. *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 492.

4. A future event; something yet to come: in this sense a plural is used.

He alone who orders and disposes *futurities* can foresee them at a distance; but man is a short-sighted and blind creature. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

futurize (fū'tūr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *futurized*, ppr. *futurizing*. [< *future* + *-ize*.] To form the future tense; express the idea of future action or condition. [Rare.]

But it is in the Romance languages that this mode of *futurizing* (if we may so call it) has shown itself on the largest scale and with the greatest constancy.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 194.

fuze, *n.* See *fuse*[2].
fuzee[1], *n.* See *fusee*[1].
fuzee[2], *n.* See *fusee*[2].
fuzz[1] (fuz), *n.* [Appar. from the adj. *fuzzy*, q. v., the same as or mixed with *fozy*, light and spongy (cf. D. *voos*, spongy): see *fozy*, *foze*, and cf. *fuzzball*.] **1.** Fine downy particles, as on the surface of some fruits, as the peach; loose fibers, as on the surface of cloth, or separated from it by friction; loose volatile matter.

We turned in under blue blankets with a *fuzz* on them like moss. *C. W. Stoddard*, South Sea Idyls, p. 228.

2†. A puffball; a fuzzball.

All the sorts of mushromes, toadstooles, puffes, fus bals or *fuzzes*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 3.

fuzz[1] (fuz), *v. i.* [< *fuzz*[1], *n.*] To fly off in minute particles.

fuzz[2]**†** (fuz), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; cf. *fuzzle*.] To intoxicate; fuddle; fuzzle. [Old slang.]

The University troop dined with the E. of Ab. at Ricot, and came home well *fuzd*. *Life of A. Wood*, July 14, 1685.

fuzzball (fuz'bâl), *n.* [Also *fussball*; < *fuzz*, same as *fuzz*[1] (or another form of *foist*[1], a var. of *fist*[2]), + *ball*[1].] A puffball, *Lycoperdon*.

Why, you empty *fuzz balls*, your heads are full of nothing but proclamations. *Dryden*, Troilus and Cressida.

fuzzily (fuz'i-li), *adv.* In a fuzzy or fluffy style; so as to appear curled or frizzed.

Very, very low down, faultily low, some good judges said, they grew on a fairly white brow, and thence went off, crisply, *fuzzily*, in a most unaffected wave.
R. Broughton, Not Wisely, but too Well, ii.

fuzziness (fuz'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being fuzzy, downy, or fluffy.

Tomentose appearance of stem or *fuzziness* of stem.
The Century, XXXI. 477.

fuzzle† (fuz'l), *v. t.* [Also written *fussle*; cf. *fuzz*[2]; origin obscure; cf. G. *fuseln*, drink or smell of common liquor, < *fusel*, common liquor: see *fusel-oil*. Cf. also *fuddle*.] To intoxicate; fuddle.

The first night, having liberally taken his liquor, . . . my fine scholler was so *fusled* that he no sooner was laid in bed but he fell fast asleep, never waked till morning, and then much abashed. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 600.

fuzzy (fuz'i), *a.* [Of dial. origin, the same as or mixed with *fozy*, q. v. Cf. LG. *fussig*, loose, light, fibrous.] **1.** Covered with fuzz; liable to give off fuzz: as, a *fuzzy* caterpillar.

A surface on either side made up of *fuzzy* elevations.
The Century, XXX. 808.

2. Like fuzz or down; fluffy: as, a *fuzzy* nap; a *fuzzy* fringe.

The *fuzzy*, buzzy halos of wings.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 149.

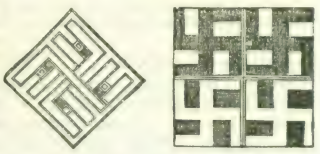
fy (fī), *interj.* See *fie*[1].
-fy. [< ME. *-fyen*, *-fien*, < OF. *-fier*, F. *-fier* = Sp. Pg. *-ficar* = It. *-ficare*, < L. *-ficāre*, in trans. verbs, signifying 'make . . .,' from compound adjectives in *-fic-us*, 'making . . .,' 'doing . . .,' being an adj. form, with weakened vowel, of *facere*, make, do: see *fact*. Examples are: E. *magnify*, < ME. *magnifyen*, *magnifien*, < OF. *magnifier*, < L. *magnificare*, < *magnificus*, < *magnus*, great, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do; E. *glorify*, < ME. *glorifyen*, *glorifien*, < OF. *glorifier*, < LL. *glorificare*, < *glorificus*, < L. *gloria*, glory, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do. The associated adj., if any (besides rarely one in *-fic*, repr. the orig. L. adj.), is usually in *-ficant* (after L. *-fican(t-)s*, ppr.), whence the noun in *-ficance*, or, more commonly, in *-fication* (after L. *-ficatio(n-)*; the two noun forms may coexist, with usually a distinction of use), as *signify*, *significant*, *significance*, or *signification*; *magnify* (*magnific*), *magnification*, with other forms (having deflected sense, as in L.); *magnificent*, *magnificence*, etc. In other cases the adj. and noun forms rest not on L. *-ficare*, but directly on *-facere*, e. g., *liquefy*, *liquefacient*, *liquefaction*; *calefy* (which appears also, disguised, in *chafe*, q. v.), *calefacient*, *calefaction*.] A suffix meaning 'make . . .,' appearing in verbs of Latin origin or of modern formation on the Latin model: as, *dignify*, make worthy; *glorify*, make glorious; *magnify*, make great; *stultify*, make foolish, etc. The verbs in *-fy* formed on English or other non-Latin elements are often colloquial, having a humorous or contemptuous tone: as, *Frenchify*, *jollify*, *speechify*, etc. These verbs are usually accompanied by nouns in *-fication*.

fyance†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *fiance*.
fyke[1], *v.* and *n.* See *fike*[2].
fyke[2] (fīk), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *fuik*, a weel, a bow-net.] A kind of fish-trap, consisting of a bag-net distended by hoops; a bow-net. The trap is set in water about 10 feet deep at high tide. The fish coming from either direction are led to the trap by a leader running from the shore. The outer openings are formed on a hoop from 3 to 6 feet in diameter; they have two or three funnels, similar to those of an eel- or lobster-pot, and gradually decrease in size. The whole trap is about 10 feet long. It is largely used in New York and Connecticut waters.

fyke-fisherman (fīk'fish″ėr-man), *n.* One who fishes with a fyke.
fyke-net (fīk'net), *n.* A fyke.
fyle[1]**†**, *n.* and *v.* See *file*[1].
fyle[2]**†**, *v. t.* See *file*[2].
fyle[3]**†**, *n.* and *v.* See *file*[3].

fylfol (fil'fol), *n.* Same as *fylfot*.

fylfot, filfot (fil'fot), *n.* [A term started in use, in the sense defined, by modern antiquaries since 1842–1852, upon a doubtful interpretation of a dubious word *fylfot* found in a late ME. manuscript (Lansdowne MS. 874).] A peculiarly formed cross, each arm of which has a continuation at right angles, all in the same direction, used as a symbol or as an ornament since prehistoric times in the old world and in America. It is of frequent occurrence on Greek antiquities of the Mycenæan epoch, and later, down to the fifth century B.C., and is common on the prehistoric monuments of western Europe; and it was often introduced in decoration and embroidery in the European middle ages. It was adopted into heraldry as the *cross cramponee*. Also called *gammadion* and *swastika*.



Fylfots.
1. From embroidery on miter of Thomas à Becket. 2. From a brass in Lewknor Church, Oxfordshire, England.

Bells were often marked with the *fylfot*, or cross of Thorr, especially where the Norse settled.
S. Baring-Gould, in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 155.

fyllok†, *n.* See *fillock*.
fyord, *n.* See *fiord*.
fyr[1]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *fire*.
fyr[2]**†**, *adv.* An obsolete form of *far*[1] (positive and comparative).

ȝif thou be stad in strange contre,
Enserche no *fyr* then falles to the.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

fyrd (fird), *n.* [AS. *fyrd*, *fierd*, *ferd*, the army, an expedition: see *ferd*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the military array or land force of the whole nation, comprising all males able to bear arms: a force resembling the German landwehr.

The one national army [in the time of Ælfred] was the *fyrd*, a force which had already received in the Karolingian legislation the name of "landwehr," by which the German knows it still. The *fyrd* was, in fact, composed of the whole mass of free land-owners who formed the folk: and to the last it could only be summoned by the voice of the folk-moot. *J. R. Green*, Conquest of Eng., p. 127.

When the King summoned his *fyrd* to his standard, by sea or by land, Exeter supplied the same number of men as were supplied by five hides of land.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 98.

fyrdung (fir'dung), *n.* [AS., < *fyrd*, q. v.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the army prepared for war; a military expedition; a camp.
fyrdwite†, *n.* [AS. *fyrdwīte*: see *ferdwit*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, same as *ferdwit*.

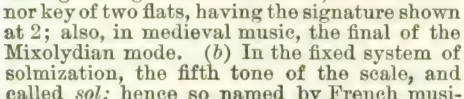
What to the English might be a mere payment of *fyrdwite*, or composition for a recognised offense, might to the Normans seem equivalent to forfeiture and restoration. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 95.

fyst (fist), *n.* See *fist*[2].
fyt[1]**†**, **fytte**[1]**†**, *a.* See *fit*[2].
fyt[2]**†**, **fytte**[2]**†**, *n.* See *fit*[3].
fz. In *musical notation*, an abbreviation of *forzando*, *forzato*.



★ **G**, **g** (jē). **1.** The seventh letter and fifth consonant in the English alphabet. It is a sign of Italic origin, having been fabricated by the Romans by a slight modification of C, when the distinction of the (hard) *g*-sound from the *k*-sound, both until then represented alike by *c*, was found advisable and was effected. (See *C*.) G has in English two principal or normal sounds, usually called "hard *g*" and "soft *g*" respectively. The former is the value originally belonging to the sign. The "hard" *g*-sound is the sonant (or voiced, or intonated) correlative of the *k*-sound, made by a close contact between the upper surface of the back part of the tongue and the adjacent palate, while breath enough to set the vocal chords vibrating is, during the continuance of the contact, forced up into the pharynx—the breach of this contact, as in the case of the other so-called mutes (or stops, or checks), giving the alphabetic element. The *k*- and *g*-sounds are most often called the guttural mutes; although (since the guttur proper has nothing to do with their formation) many authorities prefer to call them *palatal*, or *back-palatal*. The "soft" sound of *g* in English is compound (= *j* = *dzh*), the sonant correlative of the *ch*-sound (see *ch*); it is, like the soft *c*-sound in relation to hard *c*, a product of the alteration of the hard *g*, the point of contact being shifted forward on the tongue, and a spirant or sibilant vanish being added to the mute element. It belongs mainly to the Romance part of the language. It never occurs at the beginning of words of Anglo-Saxon origin (where *g* is always hard or has changed to *y*); and but rarely at the end of such words (before "silent" *e*, as in *hinge*, *singe*, *swinge*). Except in such instances, *g*, in words of Germanic origin, is hard also before *e* and *i*. The principal digraphs containing *g* are *gh* and *ng*. The former is written instead of the earlier guttural spirant *h* (as *night* for earlier *niht*), and is either silent (as in *night*) or pronounced as *f* (as in *laugh*). With the digraph *ng* is written the nasal which corresponds to *g* and *k* in the same manner as *n* to *d* and *t*, or *m* to *b* and *p*, and which (for example, in *singing*) is just as much a simple sound as *n* or *m*. This guttural or palatal nasal is not an independent alphabetic element in any such way as is *n* or *m*; in the older stages of the languages of our family, it appears only before a next following *g* or *k*, as a nasal made guttural by assimilation to them; and the combination *ng* representing it is simply one in which the *g*, formerly pronounced, has become silent, like the *b* of *mb* in *lamb*, *climb*, *tomb*, etc. G is now silent before *n* in the same syllable, as in *gnaw*, *sign*. For *g* as the original of consonant *y*, see *y*.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 400, and with a line over it, $\overline{G}$, 400,000.—**3.** In the calendar, the seventh dominical letter.—**4.** In *music:* (*a*) The key-note of the major key of one sharp, having the signature shown at 1, or of the minor key of two flats, having the signature shown at 2; also, in medieval music, the final of the Mixolydian mode. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the fifth tone of the scale, and called *sol:* hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of the middle of each group of three black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the second line or the first added space above, as at 3. (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such



a key or tone, as at 4.—**5.** In *physics*, a symbol for *acceleration of gravity*, which is about 9.8 meters (or 32 feet) per second.—**6.** In *chem.*, a symbol for *glucinum:* rarely used, *Gl* being substituted for it.—**G clef.** See *clef*.

ga[1]†, *v. i.* An earlier form of *go*.

ga[2], *n.* See *gau*.

ga[3] (gä). A dialectal preterit of *go*. See *gie*[1].

Ga. **1.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *gallium*.—**2.** ★An abbreviation of *Georgia*, one of the United States.

gab[1] (gab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gabbed*, ppr. *gabbing*. [< ME. *gabben*, talk idly, jest, lie in jest, lie (the alleged AS. **gabban*, in Somner, is a myth), < Icel. *gabba*, mock, make game of one; cf. OFries. *gabbia*, accuse, prosecute, NFries. *gobbien*, laugh, *gabben*, jest, sport (Richthofen). The Rom. forms, OF. *gaber* = Pr. *gabar* = It. *gabbare*, mock, deride, deceive, cheat, = Pg. *gabar*, praise, refl. boast, are also of Scand. origin. Hence *gab*[1], *n.*, *gabble*, freq., and ult. *gibber* and *jabber:* see these words, and cf. *gab*[5], *n.* There is no proof of the supposed ult. Celtic origin (Ir. *cab*, *gab*, *gob*, the mouth, etc.: see *gab*[2], *gob*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To jest; lie in jest; speak with exaggeration; lie.

> Thaire goddis will not *gab*, that grauntid hom first
> The cité to sese, as hom selfe lyked.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10604.
>
> I lye not, or *gabbe* not. *Wyclif*, Gal. i. 20 (Oxf.).
>
> Soth to sigge [sooth to say], and nogt to *gab*.
> *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 6.

2. To talk idly; talk much; chatter; prate. [Now only colloq.]

> I nam no labbe,
> Ne, though I seye, I am not lief to *gabbe*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale.
>
> Thou art one of the knights of France, who hold it for glee and pastime to *gab*, as they term it, of exploits that are beyond human power. *Scott*, Talisman, ii.

II.† *trans.* To speak or tell falsely.

> My sonne, and sithen that thou wilt
> That I shall axe, *gabbe* nought,
> But tell, etc. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.
>
> ffull trewe seide thei that tolde me ther was not soche a-nother knyght in the worlde, ffor he ne *gabbed* no worde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 532.

gab[1] (gab), *n.* [< ME. *gabbe*, idle talk, lying; cf. Icel. *gabb* = Sw. *gabb*, mocking, mockery (OF. *gab*, etc.: see *gab*[5]); from the verb. Cf. *gab*[2].] Idle talk; chatter; loquacity. [Colloq.]

> Some unco blate [shy], and some wi' *gabs*
> Gar lasses' hearts gang startin'
> Whiles fast at night. *Burns*, Hallowe'en.

Gift of gab, or of the gab, a talent for talking; fluency: used in jest or in obloquy.

> I always knew you had the *gift of the gab*, of course, but I never believed you were half the man you are.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvii.

gab[2] (gab), *n.* [Sc., = North. E. *gob*, the mouth: see *gob*.] The mouth.

> Ye take mair in your *gab* than your cheeks can had [hold]. *Ramsay's Scottish Proverbs*, p. 86.

gab[3]† (gab), *v. i.* [Appar. < *gab*[2], the mouth; or a var. of *gag* or *gap*, assimilated to *gab*[2].] To project like a tusk.

> Of teeth there be three sorts: for either they be framed like sawes, or else set flat, even and levell, or last of all stand *gabbing* out of the mouth.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 25.

gab[4] (gab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hook or crook; specifically, the hook on an eccentric-rod which engages the wrist on the rock-shaft lever of a valve-motion. *E. H. Knight.*

gab[5]† (gab), *n.* [OF., also *gap*, *gaab*, m., also *gabe*, f., = Pr. *gab* = It. *gabbo*, a jest, joke, mock, mockery, = Pg. *gabo*, praise (ult. identical with *gab*[1], *n.*, q. v.); from the verb: see under *gab*[1], *v.*] A jest; joke; mock; a piece of pleasantry.

> On no account perhaps is it [the "Ballad of King Arthur"] more remarkable than the fact of its close imitation of the famous *gabs* made by Charlemagne and his companions at the court of King Hugon, which are first met with in a romance of the twelfth century. . . . It is to be presumed that the author of the ballad borrowed from the printed work, substituting Arthur for Charlemagne, Gawayne for Oliver, Tristram for Roland, etc., and embellishing his story by converting King Hugon's spy into a "lodly feend," by whose agency the *gabs* are accomplished.
> *Child's Ballads*, I. 231, App.

gabarage† (gab'a-rāj), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *gabardine* (?).] Coarse packing-cloth: a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

gabardine, gaberdine (gab-är-dēn', -ėr-dēn'), *n.* [= It. *gavardina*, formerly also *cavardina* = OF. *galvardine*, < Sp. *gabardina*, a gabardine; appar. extended from Sp. *gabán*, a great-coat with hood and close sleeves, = OF. *gaban* = It. *gabanio*, a shepherd's cloak, dim. *gabanella*, a gabardine, etc.; perhaps connected with Sp. *cabaza*, a large cloak with hood and sleeves, *cabaña*, a cabin, hut, etc.: see *cabas*, *cabin*, *cape*[1], *capouch*, *capuchin*[2], etc.] A long loose cloak or frock, generally coarse, with or without sleeves and a hood, formerly worn by common men out of doors, and distinctively by Jews when their mode of dress was regulated by law; hence, any similar outer garment worn at the present day, especially in Eastern countries.

> You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
> And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*,
> And all for use of that which is mine own.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.
>
> The storm is come again; my best way is to creep under his *gaberdine*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.
>
> Under your *gabardine* wear pistols all.
> *Suckling*, The Goblins.
>
> Here was a Tangier merchant in sky-blue *gaberdine*, with a Persian shawl twisted around his waist.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 203.

gabata† (gab'a-tä), *n.* [< L. *gabata*, a kind of dish or platter; ML. as in def.] *Eccles.*, a vessel suspended in a church, probably to hold a light. See *basin*, 5.

gabbard, gabbart (gab'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [Formerly also *gabard*, *gabart*, *gabert*; < F. *gabare* = It. *gabarra*, a lighter, a store-ship; hence dim. F. *gabarot*, ML. *gabarotus*. Cf. *gabata*.] A kind of heavy-built vessel, barge, or lighter, intended especially for inland navigation: as, a coal-*gabbard*. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Carumusalini be vessels like vnto ye French *Gabards*, sailing dayly vpon the riuer of Bordeaux, which saile wt a misen or triangle saile. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.
>
> Little *gabbards* with coals and groceries, &c., come up here from Bristol.
> *Dr. T. Campbell*, Diary (1775), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., IV. 149.
>
> I swung and bobbit yonder as safe as a *gabbart* that's moored by a three-ply cable at the Broomielaw.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

gabbatha (gab'a-thä), *n.* [Heb., platform.] The place where Pilate sat at Christ's trial. It appears to have been a tessellated pavement outside the pretorium or judgment-hall, on which the tribunal was placed, from which the governor pronounced final sentence.

> When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he brought Jesus forth, and sat down in the judgment seat in a place that is called the Pavement, but in the Hebrew, *Gabbatha*.
> John xix. 13.

gabbet†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *gab*[1].

gabber[1] (gab'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gabbere*, a liar, deceiver; < *gab*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who gabs, prates, talks idly, or lies.

> He is a japer and a *gabber*, and no verray [true] repentant, that eftsoone doth thyng for which hym oughte to repente. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.
>
> Drouthie fu' aft the *gabber* spits,
> Wi' scaddit heart [throat fretted by much talking].
> *Tarras*, Poems, p. 136.

2. A person skilful in the art of burlesque. *Franklin*, Autobiog. (ed. 1819), p. 57.

gabber[2] (gab'ėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [Cf. D. *gabberen*, gabble; a var. of *gabble*, freq. of *gab*[1]. Cf. equiv. *jabber*.] To gabble. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gabbing†, *n.* [ME. *gabbynge;* verbal n. of *gab*[1], *v.*] Idle talk; prating; lying; deceit.

> His wepne was al wiles to wynnen and to hyden;
> With glosynges and with *gabbynges* he gyled the peple.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 124.
>
> Certis nay,
> Such *gabbyngis* may me noght be-gyle.
> *York Plays*, p. 157.
>
> Be ye right syker, when this chelde shalbe borne, I shall well knowe yef ye have made eny *gabbynge*, and I have very trust in God, that yef it be as ye have seide, ye shall not be deed ther-fore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13.

gabble (gab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gabbled*, ppr. *gabbling*. [Like *gabber*[2] (= D. *gabberen*), gabble, freq. of *gab*[1]. Cf. the assibilated forms *jabble* and *jabber*, and cf. *gibber*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To talk noisily and rapidly; speak incoherently or without sense; prate; jabber.

> Such a rout, and such a rabble,
> Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*
>
> Upon my coming near them, six or eight of them surrounded me on horseback, and began to *gabble* in their own language. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 195.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds in rapid succession, like a goose when feeding.

> Where'er she trod grimalkin purr'd around,
> The squeaking pigs her bounty own'd;
> Nor to the waddling duck or *gabbling* goose
> Did she glad sustenance refuse.
> *Smollett*, Burlesque Ode.

> [Who] lisps and *gabbles* if he tries to talk.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 104.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter noisily, rapidly, and incoherently: as, to *gabble* a lesson. [Colloq.] —**2.** To affect in some way by gabbling.

> What do I talk about the gift of tongues? . . . It was no gift, but the confusion of tongues which has *gabbled* me deaf as a post. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, i.

gabble (gab'l), *n.* [< *gabble*, *v.*] **1.** Loud or rapid talk without sense or coherence.

> Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
> Among the builders; each to other calls,
> Not understood. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 56.

> He [the driver] talks incessantly, calls the horses by name, . . . makes long speeches. . . . The conductor is too dignified a person to waste himself in this *gabble*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 232.

2. Inarticulate chattering, as of fowl.

> Chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** See *prattle*, *n.*

gabblement (gab'l-ment), *n.* [< *gabble* + *-ment.*] The act of gabbling; senseless talk; prate; jabber. [Rare.]

> They rush to the attack . . . with caperings, shoutings, and vociferation, which, if the Volunteer Company stands firm, dwindle into staggerings, into quick *gabblement*, into panic flight. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 4.

> "This court's got as good ears as any man," said the magistrate, "but they ain't for to hear no old woman's *gabblement*, though it's under oath." *Chron. of Pineville.*

gabbler (gab'lèr), *n.* One who gabbles; a prater; a noisy, silly, or incoherent talker.

gabbling (gab'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gabble*, *v.*] Incoherent babble; jabber.

> Barbarians, who are in every respect scarce one degree above brutes, having no language among them, but a confused *gabbling*, which is neither well understood by themselves or other. *Spectator*, No. 389.

★**gabbro** (gab'rō), *n.* [A word of obscure origin used popularly in Italy, especially in Tuscany, for certain greenish rocks.] In *petrog.*, a name applied to granular igneous rocks consisting essentially of highly calcic plagioclase feldspar with augite (especially of the modification called diallage), and magnetite or ilmenite. The distinction from *diabase* is based mainly upon a textural difference, *gabbro* possessing the granitic type of granular texture, while *diabase* exhibits the type known as ophitic (Rosenbusch). The word 'gabbro' was introduced into petrographic nomenclature by von Buch (1810) and applied to rocks containing diallage and labradorite or its alteration-product saussurite. For many years great confusion existed in the use of the term through the too wide distinction made between augite and its foliated variety, diallage, through failure to recognize the difference between diallage and the rhombic pyroxenes bronzite and hypersthene; and through the varying views of petrographers as to the inclusion or exclusion of olivin, the rhombic pyroxenes, hornblende, and biotite, as constituents of gabbro. The comprehensive application of the name is illustrated by the following incomplete enumeration of rocks that have been designated as 'gabbro' by authorities: *saussurite-gabbro*, the altered rock to which the name was first applied; *hyperite*, *hypersthenite*, or *norite*, containing rhombic pyroxene in place of diallage; *hornblende-gabbro*, with hornblende replacing diallage; *olivin-gabbro* and *olivin-norite*, containing olivin in addition to the constituents of gabbro and norite; *troctolite* (forellenstein), consisting of plagioclase and olivin without any pyroxene; *orthoclase-gabbro*, in which potash feldspar becomes prominent. Rosenbusch includes in the gabbro family *anorthosite*, *peridotite*, and *pyroxenite*, the first a calcic plagioclase rock free from pyroxene or olivin, while the last two are respectively olivin and pyroxene rocks free from feldspar. Gabbro rosso (red gabbro) and gabbro verde (green gabbro) are used in interior decoration.

gabbroic (gab-rō'ik), *a.* [< *gabbro* + *-ic.*] Of or of the nature of gabbro: as, *gabbroic* rocks.

> It is becoming more and more evident that eruptions of *gabbroic* and granitic rocks must be admitted as important elements in its [the Cascade range's] construction.
> *Science*, IV. 71.

gabbronite (gab'rō-nīt), *n.* [< *gabbro* + *-n-* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of scapolite, occurring in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colors are gray, bluish- or greenish-gray, and sometimes red. Also *gabronite* and *fuscite*.

gabby (gab'i), *a.* [< *gab*[1] + *-y*[1].] Talkative; chattering; loquacious. [Colloq.]

> On condition I were as *gabby*
> As either thee or honest Habby. *Ramsay.*

gabel (gā'bel), *n.* [Formerly also *gabell*; < F. *gabelle* = Pr. *gabella*, *gabela* = Sp. *gabela* = It. *gabella* (ML. *gabella*, *gabulum*, *gablum*), a tax, impost, prob. < AS. *gafol*, *gaful*, *gafel*, ME. *gavel*, tribute, tax, rent: see *gavel*[1].] A tax, impost, or excise duty, especially in continental Europe; formerly, in France, specifically the tax on salt, but also applied to taxes on other industrial products.

> The thre estates ordenid that the *gabell* of salt shulde ron through the realme.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clv.

> He enabled St. Peter to pay his *gabel* by the ministry of a fish. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

> The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, tobacco, and indeed on almost everything that can be eaten, drank, or worn. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 429.

gabel (gā'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gabeled* or *gabelled*, ppr. *gabeling* or *gabelling*. [< *gabel*, *n.*] To tax. [Rare.]

gabeler, gabeller (gā'bel-èr), *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes. [Rare.]

gabella, gavella (gā-bel'ä, -vel'ä), *n.* [ML.: see *gabel.*] In *Teut.* and *early Eng. hist.*, the peasantry constituting a village or hamlet; the holdings of such a group of freemen and serfs, or of either. The original significance of the word seems to be in its indication of a small rent-paying community, the rents being rendered in kind or in labor.

> So that *Gabella* meant all the members of a family having an interest in a certain holding, and sometimes meant the holding itself.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. lxxxvi.

gabelle (ga-bel'), *n.* [F.: see *gabel.*] See *gabel.*

gabeller, *n.* See *gabeler.*

gabelman (gā'bel-man), *n.*; pl. *gabelmen* (-men). [< *gabel* + *man*: see *gabel.*] A tax-collector; a gabeler. [Rare.]

> He flung *gabellemen* and excisemen into the river Durance . . . when their claims were not clear.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 76.

gaberdine, gaberdeine, *n.* See *gabardine.*

gaberlunyie, gaberlunzie (gab-èr-lun'yi, -zi), *n.* [Sc. (the *z* repr. the old form of *y*, as in *assoilzie*, etc.), said to be < *gaber-*, short for *gaberdine*, + *lunyie*, wallet.] **1.** A wallet or pouch; especially, a pouch or bag carried by Scotch beggars for receiving contributions, as of meal or other food.

> Follow me frae town to town,
> And carry the *Gaberlunyie* on.
> *Ritson's Scottish Songs*, I. 166.

2. Short for *gaberlunyie-man.*

> I am no that clean unprovided for neither; and though I should die at the back of a dike, they'll find as muckle quilted in this auld blue gown as will bury me like a Christian; . . . sae there's the *gaberlunzie's* burial provided for, and I need nae mair. *Scott*, Antiquary, xii.

gaberlunyie-man, gaberlunzie-man (gab-èr-lun'yi-man, -zi-man), *n.* A beggar who carries a pouch for alms; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment. [Scotch.]

> She's aff with the *gaberlunyie-man.*
> *Ritson's Scottish Songs*, I. 167.

gabian (gā'bi-an), *n.* [See def.] A variety of petroleum or mineral naphtha exuding from the strata at Gabian, a village in the department of Hérault, France.

gabilla (ga-bil'ä; Sp. pron. gä-bē'lyȧ), *n.* [Cuban.] A finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about 36 to 40 leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of 4 gabillas. *Simmonds.*

★**gabion** (gā'bi-on), *n.* [< OF. *gabion*, F. *gabion*, < It. *gabbione*, a gabion, a large cage, aug. of *gabbia*, a cage, coop, basket, = E. *cage*: see *cage.*] **1.** In *fort.*, a large basket of wickerwork constructed with stakes and osiers, or green twigs, in a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, varying in diameter from 20 to 70 inches, and in height from 33 inches to 5 or 6 feet, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire. In a siege, when making a trench, a row of gabions is placed on the outside nearest the fortress, and filled with earth dug from the trench, forming a breastwork that is proof against musketry fire. By increasing the number of rows to cover the points of junction, complete protection can be attained. Gabions are also largely used to form the foundations of dams and jetties. They are filled with stones, and sunk or anchored in streams where they will become loaded with silt. See *jetty.*



Part of Trench, with *A*, Fascines, and *B*, Gabions.

2. See the quotation.

> [*Gabions* are] curiosities of small intrinsic value, whether rare books, antiquities, or small articles of the fine or of the useful arts. *Scott*, quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 779.

Gabion battery. See *battery.*—**Gabion-form,** a circular piece of wood having nine equidistant notches cut in its circumference, to serve as guides for placing the pickets which form the frame for the gabion. Also called *directing circle*, *form*, and sometimes *bottom.*

gabionade, gabionnade (gā"bi-o-nād'), *n.* [< F. *gabionnade*, < It. *gabbionata*, intrenchment of gabions, < *gabbione*, gabion: see *gabion.*] **1.** In *fort.*, a work formed chiefly of gabions, especially the gabions placed to cover guns from an enfilading fire.

> *Gabionades* used as traverses to protect guns from enfilading fire. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 272.

2. Any hydraulic structure composed in whole or part of gabions sunk in a stream to control the current.

gabionage (gā'bi-on-āj), *n.* [< *gabion* + *-age.*] The supply or disposition of gabions in a fortification.

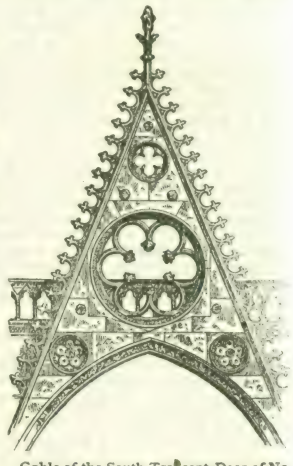
gabioned (gā'bi-ond), *a.* [< *gabion* + *-ed*[2].] In *fort.*, furnished with, formed of, or protected by gabions.

> The fourth day were planted vnder the gard of the cloister two demy-canons and two colueringes against the towne, defended or *gabioned* with a crosse wall, thorow the which our battery lay. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 140.

> He told me he had a plan of attacking Cherbourg by floating batteries, strongly parapetted and *gabioned*, which he was sure would succeed.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 378.

gabionnade, *n.* See *gabionade.*

gable[1] (gā'bl), *n.* [E. dial. also *gavel*; < ME. ★*gable*, *gabyl*, < OF. F. *gable*, < ML. *gabulum*, *gabalum*, a gable, < OHG. *gabala*, *gabal*, MHG. *gabile*, *gabel*, G. *gabel*, a fork, = MLG. *gaffele*, *geffele* = D. *gaffel* (> Icel. *gaffall*, Sw. Dan. *gaffel*), a fork, = AS. *geafl*, a fork, E. *gaffle*, q. v., = Icel. *gafl* = Sw. *gafvel* = Dan. *gavl*, a gable; cf. L. *gabalus*, a kind of gallows (of Teut. or Celtic origin); prob. all of Celtic origin: Ir. *gabhal*, a fork, a gable, = Gael. *gobhal* = W. *gafl*, a fork. Similar in form and sense to the above words, and partly confused with them, although appar. of different origin, are OHG. *gibil*, gable, fore part, MHG. *gibel*, G. *giebel*, gable, = MLG. D. *gevel*, a gable, = Goth. *gibla*, a pinnacle; these words are perhaps connected with OHG. *gebal*, MHG. *gebel*, skull, head, OHG. *gibilla*, head, perhaps = Gr. κεφαλή, head. See *gaff*[1].] **1.** In *arch.*, the end of a ridged roof which at its extremity is not hipped or returned on itself, but cut off in a vertical plane, together with the triangular expanse of wall from the level of the eaves to the apex: distinguished from a pediment in that the cornice is not carried across the base of the triangle.


Gable of the South Transept Door of Notre Dame, Paris; 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Arch.") See def. 2.

> Thatched were the roofs, with dormer windows; and *gables* projecting
> Over the basement below protected and shaded the doorway. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

2. Any architectural member having the form of a gable, as a triangular canopy over a window or a doorway.—**3.** The end-wall of a house; a gable-end.

> The houses stand sidewaies backward into their yards, and onely endwaies with their *gables* towards the street.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Exeter.

Mutual gable, in *Scots law*, a wall separating two houses, and common to both.

> We constantly speak of a *mutual gable*, or a gable being mean and common to conterminous proprietors.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 66.

Stepped gable, a gable in which the outline is formed by a series of steps, called *corbel-steps.*

gable[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *gable*, *gabulle*, an irreg. form of *cable*, q. v.] A cable. *Chapman.*

> They had neither oares, mastes, sailes, *gables*, or anything else ready of any gally. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

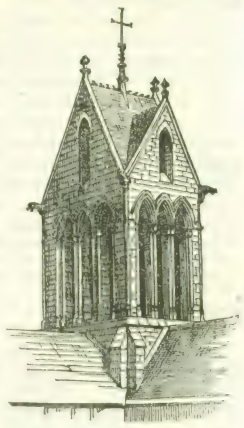
gable-board (gā'bl-bōrd), *n.* Same as *barge-board.*

gabled (gā'bld), *a.* [< *gable*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a gable or gables.

> Lichfield has not so many *gabled* houses as Coventry.
> *Hawthorne*, Our Old Home, p. 144.

This admirable house, in the center of the town, *gabled*, elaborately timbered, and much restored, is a really imposing monument. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 99.

Gabled tower, a tower finished with gables on two sides or on all four sides, instead of terminating in a spire, a parapet, or otherwise.



Gabled Tower, Dormans, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

gable-end (gā′bl-end′), *n.* The end-wall of a building on a side where there is a gable.

I affect not these high *gable-ends*, these Tuscan tops, nor your coronets, nor your arches, nor your pyramids. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, [iii. 1.

The houses of the higher class were generally constructed of wood, excepting the *gable end*, which was of small black and yellow Dutch bricks, and always faced on the street. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, [p. 166.

gable-ended (gā′bl-en″ded), *a.* Having gable-ends.

White Hall, an old *gable-ended* house some quarter of a mile from the town. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

gable-pole (gā′bl-pōl), *n.* A pole placed over the thatch on a roof to secure it.

gable-roof (gā′bl-röf′), *n.* In *arch.*, a ridged roof terminating at one or both ends in a gable.

gable-roofed (gā′bl-röft), *a.* In *arch.*, having a gable-roof.

gablet (gā′blet), *n.* [< *gable*[1] + dim. *-et.*] In *arch.*, a small gable or gable-shaped feature, frequently introduced as an ornament on buttresses, screens, etc., particularly in medieval structures.



Gablet.—From a buttress of York Minster, England.

All the seid fynyshing and performing of the seid towre with fynyalls, ryfaat, *gabletts*, . . . and every other thynge belongyng to the same, to be well and workmanly wrought. Quoted in *Walpole's* [Anecdotes of Painting, I., App.

Unpretentious *gablets* take the place of the ornate pinnacles. *The American*, XII. [103.

gab-lever (gab′lev″ėr), *n.* In steam-engines, a contrivance for lifting the gab-hook from the wrist-pin on the rocking-shaft which opens the valves in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve-gear. Also *gab-lifter*.

gable-window (gā′bl-win′dō), *n.* A window in the end or gable of a building, or a window having its upper part shaped like a gable.

gab-lifter (gab′lif″tėr), *n.* Same as *gab-lever*.

gablock (gab′lok), *n.* [Another form of *gavelock*.] A false spur fitted to the heel of a game-cock to make it more effective in fighting; a gaff or steel. *Craig*.

Gabriel bell†. See *angelus bell*, under *bell*[1].

Gabrielite (gā′bri-el-īt), *n.* [< *Gabriel* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Anabaptists founded in Pomerania in 1530 by one Gabriel Scherling. They refused to bear arms and to take oaths, and preached perfect social and religious equality.

gabronite, *n.* See *gabbronite*.

gaby (gā′bi), *n.*; pl. *gabies* (-biz). [Also dial. *gawby;* appar. connected with Icel. *gapi*, a rash, reckless man (*gapa-mudhr*, a gaping, heedless fellow), < *gapa*, gape: see *gape*.] A silly, foolish person; a simpleton; a dunce. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Now don't stand laughing there like a great *gaby*, but come and shake hands. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, ix.

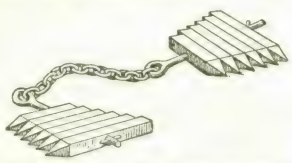
★**gad**[1] (gad), *n.* [< ME. *gad* (*gădd*), *gadde*, pl. *gaddes*, another form (with doubled consonant and shortened vowel, due to Scand. influence: see below) of *gad* (*gād*), *gode* (> E. *goad*), < AS. *gād* (acc. *gāde*, whence in some dictionaries an erroneously assumed nom. **gădu*), a goad, gad, = Icel. *gaddr* = Sw. *gadd*, a gad, goad, = ODan. *gad*, a gad, goad, *gadde*, a gadfly: see further under *goad*, which is etymologically the normal E. form.] **1.** A point or pointed instrument, as a pointed bar of steel, a spear, or an arrowhead.

Whose greedy stomach steely *gads* digests;
Whose crisped train adorns triumphant crests.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1.

"De'il be in me, but I'll put this het *gad* down her throat!" cried he in an ecstasy of wrath, snatching a bar from the forge. *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

2†. A sharp point affixed to a part of the armor, as the gauntlet, which could thus be used to deal a formidable blow.—**3.** A thick pointed nail; a gad-nail; specifically, in *mining*, a pointed tool used for loosening and breaking up rock or coal which has been shaken or thrown down by a blast, or which is loose and jointy enough to be got without the use of powder. It is intermediate between a drill and a wedge, but is properly called a gad only when ending in a point, and not in an edge, as a wedge. Old drills are often made into gads, which may be of any length; but from six inches to a foot is common.



Gads, fastened together for convenience in carrying.

4. A wedge or ingot of steel or iron. *Johnson*.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort and other parts, some in bars and some in *gads;* and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

5. A stick, or rod of wood, sharpened to a point, or provided with a metal point, used to drive cattle with; a goad; hence, a slender stick or rod of any kind, especially one used for whipping. [Still in general colloquial use.]

Their horsemen are with jacks for most part clad,
Their horses are both swift of course and strong,
They run on horseback with a slender *gad*,
And like a speare, but that it is more long.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, x. 73.

Affliction to the soule is like the *gade* to the oxen, a teacher of obedience. *Boyd*, Last Battell, p. 1068.

To fawning dogs some times I gaue a bone,
And flung some scraps to such as nothing had:
But in my hands still kept a golden *gad*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 517.

6. A gadfly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** In old Scotch prisons, a round bar of iron crossing the condemned cell horizontally at the height of about six inches from the floor, and strongly built into the wall at both ends. The ankles of a prisoner sentenced to death were secured within shackles which were connected, by a chain about four feet long, with a large iron ring which traveled on the gad. Watch-dogs are now sometimes fastened in a similar way.—**Upon** or **on the gad**†, upon the spur or impulse of the moment, as if driven by a gad.

Kent banish'd thus! and France in choler parted!
And the king gone to-night! prescrib'd his power!
Confin'd to exhibition! All this done
Upon the gad! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

gad[1] (gad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gadded*, ppr. *gadding*. [< *gad*[1], *n.*, 3.] **1.** To fasten with a gad-nail. *Halliwell.*—**2.** In *mining*, to break up or loosen with the gad; use the gad upon.

gad[2] (gad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gadded*, ppr. *gadding*. [First in 16th century; prob. < *gad*[1], 6, the gadfly—"to flit about like a *gad-fly*" (Halliwell), or "from the restless running about of animals stung by the *gadfly*" (Imp. Dict.). Cf. OIt. *assilo*, a gadfly, a goad (mod. *assillo*, a horse-fly, hornet, stinging-fly), whence *assilare*, "to be bitten with a horsefly, to leap and skip as a horse or ox bitten by flies, to be wild or raging" (Florio), mod. *assillare*, smart, rage, be in a passion.] **1**†. To flit about restlessly; move about uneasily or with excitement.

On the shores stoode closely together great numbers of Brytaines, and among them wommen *gadding* vppe and downe frantickly in mourning weedes, theyr hayre hanging about their eares, and shaking firebrandes. *Stow*, Chron., The Romans, an. 62.

A fierce, loud buzzing breeze, their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2. To ramble about idly, from trivial curiosity or for gossip.

Give the water no passage; neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. Ecclus. xxv. 25.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

The student and lover of nature has this advantage of people who *gad* up and down the world, seeking some novelty or excitement: he has only to stay at home and see the procession pass. *The Century*, XXV. 672.

Hence—**3.** To ramble or rove; wander, as in thought or speech; straggle, as in growth.

Desert caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 40.

Now *gads* the wild vine o'er the pathless ascent.
Wordsworth, Fort Fuentes.

The good nuns would check her *gadding* tongue
Full often. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

And there the *gadding* woodbine crept about.
Bryant, The Burial-Place.

gad[2] (gad), *n.* [< *gad*[2], *v.*] The act of gadding or rambling about: used in the phrase *on* or *upon the gad*. [Colloq.]

I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles' nursery-maid; I hear strange stories of her; she is always *upon the gad*. *Jane Austen*, Persuasion, vi.

Thou might have a bit of news to tell one after being *on the gad* all the afternoon. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxv.

gad[3] (gad), *n.* [A minced form of *God*, occurring also in *gadzooks*, *begad*, *egad*, etc.] The name of God, minced as an oath. Compare *egad*.

How he still cries "*Gad!*" and talks of popery coming on, as all the fanatiques do. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 24, 1662.

★**gadabout** (gad′a-bout″), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One who gads or walks idly about, especially from motives of curiosity or gossip. [Colloq.]

Mr. Binnie woke up briskly when the Colonel entered. "It is you, you *gadabout*, is it?" cried the civilian. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, viii.

II. *a.* Gadding; rambling.

Why should I after all abuse the *gadabout* propensities of my countrymen? *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

gadbee† (gad′bē), *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *bee.*] Same as *gadfly*, 1.

You see an ass with a brizze or a *gadbee* under his tail, or fly that stings him, run hither and thither without keeping any path or way. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 44.

A noisome lust that as the *gadbee* stings. *Browning*, Artemis Prologizes.

gad-bush (gad′bůsh), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to *Razoumofskya gracilis*, a leafless mistletoe.

gad-cracking†, *n.* A whip-cracking. See the extract.

At Hundon, in Lincolnshire, there is still annually practised on this day [Palm Sunday] a remarkable custom, called *gad cracking*, . . . which is fully explained in the following petition, presented to the House of Lords in May, 1836, by the lord of the manor; but without effect, as the ceremony was repeated in 1837: . . . A cart-whip of the fashion of several centuries since, called a gad-whip, . . . is, during divine service, cracked in the church-porch. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium (1841), I. 182.

gadded (gad′ed), *a.* [= ODan. *gaddet*, furnished with a goad; as *gad*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with gads or sharp points.

The gauntlets . . . are richly ornamented on the knuckles, but not *gadded*. *J. R. Planché*.

gadder (gad′ėr), *n.* **1.** A rambler; one who roves idly about.

Sincere or not, the resident Londoners were great playgoers, and *gadders* generally. *Doran*, Annals of Eng. Stage, I. xii.

2. In *quarrying*, same as *gadding-machine*.

It is claimed for the diamond *gadder* that it will do its work at the rate of 180 feet a day in rock of as soft and even a texture as marble. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 21.

gadding (gad′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gad*[2], *v.*] The act of going about idly, or of moving from place to place from mere curiosity; an idle visit.

Whilst we are environed with numerous outward objects, which, smiling on us, give our *gaddings* to them the temptation of an inviting welcome; how inclined are we to forget, and wander from our great Master! *Boyle*, Works, II. 384.

gadding-car (gad′ing-kär), *n.* Same as *gadding-machine*.

gaddingly (gad′ing-li), *adv.* In a gadding or roving manner.

gadding-machine (gad′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *quarrying*, a platform on which a steam-drill is mounted for drilling holes in getting out dimension-stone. The platform can be moved from hole to hole as may be necessary. Also *gadder*, *gadding-car*. [U. S.]

The *gadding machines* . . . drill or bore circular holes along the bottom and sides of the blocks, into which wedges are introduced and the stone split from its bed. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 21.

gaddish (gad′ish), *a.* [< *gad*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to gad or wander idly about.

gaddishness (gad′ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being gaddish; the habit of idle roving.

Grey hairs may have nothing under them but *gadishness*, and folly many years old. *Abp. Leighton*, On 1 Pet. iii. 13.

gade (gād), *n.* A fish: same as *rockling*. See *Motella*.

gadean (gā′dē-an), *n.* [< *Gadus* + *-e-an.*] Same as *gadoid.*

Italians advertising cod-liver oil (or what they wish to be taken for cod-liver oil) do the best they can for themselves by employing the appellation for the only marine *gadean* common in Italy, the hake. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 278.

gaderet, *v.* A Middle English form of *gather.*

gadfly (gad′flī), *n.*; pl. *gadflies* (-flīz). [< *gad*[1] ★+ *fly*[2]. Cf. *gad*[1] and *gadbee* in the same sense.]

1. The popular name of sundry flies which goad or sting domestic animals, as a breeze, breeze-fly, or horse-fly; specifically, a dipterous insect of the family *Tabanidæ* and suborder *Brachycera*, representing also a superfamily *Hexachætæ*. They are comparatively large, very active, voracious, and bloodthirsty, with great powers of biting, the mouth-parts being more highly developed than those of any other dipterous insect. They have also great power of flight. The bite is deep and painful, often drawing blood, though not poisonous. In strictness, only the females are *gadflies*, the males being smaller and quite inoffensive, living on juices of plants. There are more than 1,000 species, of the genera *Tabanus*, *Chrysops*, *Hæmatopota*, and others. One of the commonest gadflies which attack cattle and horses is *Tabanus bovinus*. See also cut under *Chrysops.*



Gadfly (*Tabanus ruficornis*), natural size.

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gad-flies* fasten on the herd.
Thomson, Summer, l. 499.

2. A common though erroneous name of sundry flies (bot-flies) of the family *Œstridæ* and genus *Œstrus* or *Hypoderma*, belonging to a different series of the great order *Diptera* from that of gadflies proper. These flies sting animals with their ovipositor, and deposit their eggs in the skin.

3. Figuratively, one who is constantly going about; a mischievous or annoying gadabout.

Harriet may turn *gad-fly*, and never be easy but when she is forming parties.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 135.

Local reporters thrusting themselves into the private apartments. . . . So insufferable do the *gadflies* of journalism become. *New York Tribune*, Dec. 9, 1879.

Gadhelic (ga-del′ik), *a.* and *n.* [A discriminated form (with generalized sense) of *Gaelic*, adapted form of Gael. *Gaidhealach*, Ir. *Gaoidhilig*, Gaelic: see *Gaelic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the Cymric branch. See *Cymry.* Ireland was the first home of the Gadhelic branch, whence it spread to Scotland in the sixth century, a portion of the branch, under the name of Scots, having then settled in Argyll. The Scots ultimately became the dominant race, the Picts, an earlier and probably a Cymric race, being lost in them.

II. *n.* The language of the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic race, comprising the Erse, Gaelic, and Manx.

gadid (gā′did), *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ*; a gadoid. *T. Gill.*

Gadidæ (gad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anacanthine or soft-finned fishes, of the order *Teleocephali* and suborder *Anacanthini*, typified by the genus *Gadus*; the cods. They have subgular ventral fins; the dorsal and anal fins diversiform; the raylets of the caudal fin precurrent above and below; and the body conoidal behind, with nearly median anus and terminal mouth. The *Gadidæ* are the most diversiform family of the suborder. The subfamilies are *Gadinæ*, *Urophycinæ*, and *Lotinæ*, the last containing the burbots and the lings. Besides the cod, the haddock, whiting, pollack, and ling are the leading representatives of the family. The name has often been used with greater latitude of definition than that here given, being in the older systems equivalent to the Cuvierian *Gadoides* or *Gadites.* See *cod.*

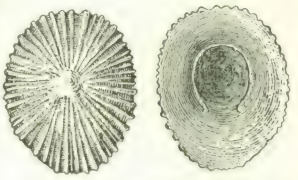
Gadinæ (gā-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of anacanthine fishes of the family *Gadidæ*, distinguished by the development of three dorsal and two anal fins, with moderate ventrals; the true cod-fishes. It contains the most important of all food-fishes, as the cod, haddock, pollack, whiting, etc., in the aggregate representing a greater economic value than any other family of fishes. The *Gadinæ* are all marine. See cut under *cod.*

gadine (gā′din), *a.* and *n.* [< *Gadus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Gadinæ*; gadinic.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Gadinæ.*

The common cod-fish . . . may be . . . defined as a *gadine* with the lower jaw shutting within the upper, a well-developed barbel, and the anus below the second dorsal fin; the chief shoulder-girdle bone is lamelliform. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 268.

Gadinia (gā-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1824), < *gadin*, a barbarous word, used first by Adanson in the name *Lepas gadin*, applied by him to a species of this genus from Senegal.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Gadiniidæ*, having a simple patelliform shell.



Gadinia pentegoniostoma, dorsal and ventral views (the latter showing the interrupted horseshoe-shaped pallial impression).

gadinic (gā-din′ik), *a.* [< *gadine* + *-ic.*] 1. Derived from codfish: as, *gadinic* acid.—2. Pertaining to cods or *Gadidæ*; gadoid.

gadiniid (gā-din′i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Gadiniidæ.*

Gadiniidæ (gad-i-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Pulmonifera* and suborder *Basommatophora*, typified by the genus *Gadinia*, containing species with a limpet-like shell.

gadinin (gad′i-nin), *n.* [< *gadine* + *-in*[2].] A provisional name of a ptomain formed in the putrefaction of fish-flesh, to which the formula $C_7H_{16}NO_2$ has been given.

Gaditanian (gad-i-tā′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gaditanus*, pertaining to *Gades*, a city in Spain, now called *Cadiz.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Cadiz or ancient Gades in Spain, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native of Gades or Cadiz.

Gadite (gā′dīt), *a.* [< L. *Gades*, Cadiz, + *-ite*[1].] Of or pertaining to Gades or Cadiz; Gaditanian.

Lo, here his grave,
Who victor died on *Gadite* wave.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

Gadites (gā-dī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. F. pl.), < *Gadus* + *-ites.*] In McMurtrie's edition of Cuvier's system, the first family of *Malacopterygii sub-brachiati*: same as *Gadoides.*

gadling[1]† (gad′ling), *n.* [< ME. *gadling*, *gadeling*, also *gedling*, *gedeling* (*-yng*), a fellow (in depreciation or contempt), < AS. *gædeling*, a comrade, fellow, companion (in the proper sense), = OS. *gaduling* = OHG. **gatuling*, *gatulinc*, a kinsman, MHG. *getelinc*, a kinsman, a fellow, = Goth. *gadiliggs*, a cousin, nephew, cf. MHG. *gegate*, *gate*, comrade, partner, consort, spouse, G. *gatte*, consort, spouse, husband (fem. *gattin*, wife), = OS. *gigado* = AS. *gegada*, a fellow, associate, = D. *gade*, a spouse, consort: all from the same source (√ **gad*) as *gather* and *together*: see *gather.* Not connected with *gad*[2].] A man of humble condition; a fellow; a low fellow; originally (in Anglo-Saxon), a fellow, associate, or companion, in a good sense, but later used in reproach. Compare similar uses of *fellow* and *companion.*

They . . . comen to him armed on stede, . . .
And fiftene thousand of fot laddes, . . .
And alle stalworthe *gadelynges.*
King Alisaunder, l. 1192 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

Cristes curs mot he have, that clepeth me *gadelyng!*
I am no worse *gadelyng*, ne no worse wight,
But born of a lady, and geten of a knight.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 106.

gadling[2]† (gad′ling), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. a particular use of *gadling*[1], taken as if < *gad*[2] + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A vagabond; one who gads about.

The wandering *gadling* in the sommer tide.
Wyatt, The Jealous Man.

II. *a.* Given to gadding about; gadding.

gadling[3]†, *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *-ling*[1].] Same as *gad*[1], 2.

gad-nail (gad′nāl), *n.* A long stout nail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gadoid (gā′doid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Gadoides*, < *Gadus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gadidæ* or *Gadoidea.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ*; a gadid. Also *gadean.*

Gadoidea (gā-doi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of anacanthine teleocephalous fishes. The technical characters are: the orbitorostral portion of the skull longer than the posterior portion; the cranial cavity widely open in front; the supra-occipital bone well developed, horizontal, and cariniform behind; the exoccipitals contracted forward and overhung by the supra-occipital, their condyles distant and feebly developed; the hypercoracoid entire; and the hypocoracoid with its inferior process convergent toward the proscapula. It includes the families *Gadidæ*, *Merluciidæ*, *Ranicepidæ*, and *Macruridæ.*

Gadoides (gā-doi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Gadus* + *-oides.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of subbrachiate malacopterygian fishes, including all the symmetrical forms of the order, and contrasted with the flatfishes. It embraces the *Gadidæ*, *Macruridæ*, *Brotulidæ*, and other families of recent ichthyologists. Also *Gadoidei*, *Gadites.*

gadolinite (gad′ō-lin-īt), *n.* [Named from Johan *Gadolin*, a Finnish chemist (1760–1852).] A mineral, a silicate of the yttrium and cerium metals, containing also beryllium and iron. It occurs usually in masses of a blackish or greenish-black color, vitreous luster, and conchoidal fracture; less frequently it is found in crystals resembling those of datolite in form and angles.

★**gadolinium** (gad-ō-lin′i-um), *n.* [NL.: see *gadolinite.*] A rare element found with yttrium in samarskite. At. weight, 157.3; sym. Gd.

Gadopsidæ (gā-dop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, having the form of a cod, but the anterior portion of the dorsal and anal fins formed by spines. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of Australia.

Gadopsis (gā-dop′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gadus* + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Gadopsidæ*, containing such species as *G. gracilis* and *G. marmoratus*: so called from their resemblance to the *Gadidæ.*



Gadopsis gracilis.

gadrise (gad′rīz), *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *rise*[2].] Same as *gaiter-tree*, which see.

gadroon (ga-drön′), *n.* See *godroon.*

gadsman (gadz′man), *n.*; pl. *gadsmen* (-men). [Sc. *gaudsman*, also *gadman*; < *gad*, Sc. also *gaud*, poss. *gaud's*, + *man*: see *gad*[1] and *goad.*] One who drives horses or oxen at the plow.

For men, I've three mischievous boys, . . .
A *gaudsman* ane, a thrasher t'other.
Burns, The Inventory.

gadso†, *interj.* [Var. of *gad*[3], prob. mixed with *catso.*] An interjection of surprise: same as *gadzooks.*

Gadso! they come by appointment.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Gadso! these great men use one's house and their time as if it were their own property. Well, it's once and away.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxvi.

gad-staff† (gad′staf), *n.* A gad or goad.

Scho lousit oxin aucht or nyne,
And hynt ane *gad-staff* in hir hand.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

gad-steel (gad′stēl), *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *steel.* Cf. AS. *gād-īsen*, a gad or goad, lit. 'goad-iron.'] Flemish steel: so named from its being wrought in gads or wedge-shaped ingots.

gad-stick (gad′stik), *n.* An ox-whip; a goad.

Gadus (gā′dus), *n.* [NL., a codfish, < Gr. *γάδος*, the same as *ὄνος*, L. *asellus*, a certain fish.] The typical genus of gadines or *Gadinæ.* The common cod is *Gadus callarias* (or *morrhua*). The genus was formerly conterminous with the family *Gadidæ*, but now includes only the true cods, the haddocks, hakes, tom-cods, etc., being referred to other genera. *Morrhua* is a synonym. See cut under *cod.*

gadwale (gad′wāl), *n.* Same as *gadwall.*

gadwall (gad′wâl), *n.* [Also *gadwal*, *gadwale*; spelled *gadwall* in Willughby (1676); *gaddel* in Merrett (*Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.*, 1667); also *gadwell*, accompanied by an erroneous derivation ("from *gad*, to walk about, and *well*," Webster's Dict.). The origin is unknown. A similar terminal syllable appears in the name of another bird, the *witwall*, but there is nothing to show a connection.] The gray duck or gray, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulelasmus streperus*, a fresh-water duck of the subfamily *Anatinæ* and family *Anatidæ*, abundant in the northern hemisphere. It is nearly as large as the mallard. The plumage of the male is mostly variegated with blackish and whitish crescentic markings; the greater coverts are black, the middle coverts chestnut, the speculum pure white, the bill blue-black, and the feet yellowish with dusky webs. The gadwall is an excellent table-duck, like most of the *Anatinæ*, and is generally diffused in Europe, Asia, and America. Coues's gadwall, *C. couesi*, is a second species from the Fanning islands. See cut under *Chaulelasmus.*

gadwell (gad′wel), *n.* Same as *gadwall.*

The *gadwell*, the pin-tail duck, the widgeon.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 606.

gad-whip (gad′hwip), *n.* Same as *gad-stick.* [Lincolnshire, Eng.]

gadzookers†, *interj.* Same as *gadzooks.* *Buckingham*, Rehearsal.

gadzooks† (gad′zůks′), *interj.* [Appar. a corruption of *God's* (that is, Christ's) *hooks*, with ref. to the *nails* with which Christ was fixed to the cross, and which often appear in early oaths.] A minced oath. Also *zooks.*

But the Money, *Gadzooks*, must be paid in an hour.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 8.

gae[1] (gā), *v. i.*; pret. *gaed*, pp. *gaen.* A Scotch form of *go.*

If ye be thinking of the wreck-wood that the callants brought in yesterday, there was six ounces of it *gaed* to boil your parritch this morning. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

gae[2] (gā). A dialectal preterit of *give.* See *gie*[1].

gae[3] (gā), *adv.* A Scotch form of *gay*[1].

Gæana (jē′a-nā), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), so called from the shrilling or stridulation of these insects, < Skt. *gāyana*, singing, < √ *gā*, sing.] A genus of Asiatic homopterous insects, of the family *Cicadidæ*, of which about six species are described, having opaque bands on the wing-covers, and the abdomen either red or black with yellow spots.

gae-down, gae-doun (gā′doun, -dön), *n.* [Sc.] 1. The act of swallowing.—2. A guzzling- or drinking-match.

He sent Jamie Grieve the keeper, and sicken a day as we had wi' the foumarts and the tods, and sicken a blithe *gae-down* as we had again e'en! *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

Gaekwar, *n.* See *Gaikwar.*

Gael (gāl), *n.* [< Gael. *Gaidheal* (contr. *Gael*) = Ir. *Gaoidheal* (with *dh* now silent), OIr. *Goidel*, a Gael, formerly equiv. also to 'Irishman,' = W. *gwyddel*, an Irishman.] A Scottish Highlander or Celt.

The *Gael* around him threw
His graceful plaid of varied hue.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 2.

Gael. An abbreviation of *Gaelic.*

Gaelic (gā′lik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Galic*, with accom. term. *-ic*, < Gael. *Gaidhealach* (with silent *dh*, and so sometimes written *Gaelach*, *Gaelig*), Gaelic, < *Gaidheal*, a Gael, Highlander: see *Gael.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gaels, a Celtic race inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland: as, the *Gaelic* language.

II. *n.* The language of the Celts inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland. See *Gadhelic.*

The term *Gaelic* is also applied by some to the Irish language in general.

Gaertnerian (gärt-nē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Gärtner* (see def.) (= E. *Gardner*, *gardener*) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the German anatomist and botanist Joseph Gärtner (1732–91).—**Gaertnerian canal,** the duct of Gärtner. See *canal*[1].

gaet (gāt), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *gait*[1], *gate*[2].

gaff[1] (gaf), *n.* [< ME. *gaffe*, a hook, harpoon, < ★OF. *gaffe*, an iron hook, a harpoon, F. *gaffe*, a boat-hook, gaff, = Pr. *gaf* = Sp. Pg. *gafa*, a hook, gaff. Of Celtic origin: Ir. *gaf*, *gafa*, a hook; cf. W. *caff*, a grasp, grapple, a sort of dung-fork. Cf. E. *gaffle*, AS. *geafl*, a fork, < Ir. *gabhal*, a fork, *gabhla*, a spear, lance, = Gael. *gabhal*, more properly *gobhal*, a forked support, a prop, = W. *gafl*, a fork. To the same source is referred *gable*[1], q. v. All ult. < Ir. Gael. *gabh*, take, receive, = W. *caffael*, *cael*, get, obtain, have, *cafael*, hold, get, grasp, = L. *capere*, take: see *captive*, *capacious*, etc.] 1. A sharp, strong iron hook, like a large fish-hook without a barb, inserted into or otherwise attached to a wooden handle of convenient length, used especially for landing large fish, as salmon, pike, bass, or the like, after they have been hooked on the line. Also called *gaff-hook.*

The angler's gaff is now usually made in detachable parts, the large hook, about three inches across the bend, being fitted into the handle by a screw. A similar instrument is used by whalers in handling blubber, and a two-pronged gaff is employed in some places, as at Cape Ann, in handling iced or salted fish.

Heil, seint Dominik with thi langstaffe;
Hit is at the ovir end crokid as a *gaffe.*
Early Eng. Poems, p. 153.

2. *Naut.*, a spar used to extend the upper edge of fore-and-aft sails which are not set on stays, as the mainsail of a sloop or the spanker of a ship.

At the lower or fore end it has a kind of fork called the *jaw* (the prongs are the *cheeks*), which embraces the mast; the outer end is called the *peak.* The jaw is secured in its position by a rope passing round the mast. See cut in next column.

3. The metal spur bound to the shanks of fighting-cocks; a gaffle.—**Mackerel-gaff,** an instrument of wire with several sharp-hooked prongs and a long wooden handle, used to hook up mackerel when they are schooling alongside a vessel. It was introduced at Glouces-



Gaff.
B, boom; *CC*, cheeks; *G*, gaff; *M*, mast; *P*, peak; *T*, throat or jaw.

ter, Massachusetts, about 1823, but abandoned after some ten years' use.—**To bring to gaff,** to draw (a hooked fish) with the line within reach of the gaff.

When a fish is beat and is being *brought to gaff*, much caution is necessary. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 351.

Two-pronged gaff. See def. 1.

gaff[1] (gaf), *v.* [< *gaff*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To hook with a gaff; land by means of a gaff: as, to *gaff* a fish.

Sometimes also it happens that nearly every fish that rises to the fly is *gaffed.* *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 344.

II. *intrans.* To use the gaff: as, to *gaff* for an angler.

gaff[2] (gaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In Great Britain, a theater of the lowest class, the admission to which is generally a penny; a cheap and loosely conducted place of amusement, where singing and dancing take place.

The penny theatres, or "penny *gaffs*," chiefly found on the Surrey side of the river, were little better than hotbeds of vice, and were finally closed by the police in March, 1838. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 212.

gaffer[1] (gaf′ėr), *n.* [< *gaff*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who gaffs fish; an angler's assistant who with a gaff ★secures the fish caught. Also *gaffsman.*

gaffer[2] (gaf′ėr), *n.* [E. dial., a further contr. of *gramfer*, a dial. contr. of *grandfather*: see *grandfather.* Cf. *gammer*, contr. of *grandmother.*] 1. An old man: originally a rustic term of respect, used as a title; later applied familiarly to any old man of rustic condition.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us, by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 151.

And soon the loving pair agreed
By this same system to proceed;
And through the parish, with their how d'ye,
Go to each *gaffer*, and each goody.
Fawkes, A Country Vicar.

2. In Great Britain, the foreman of a squad of workmen, especially of navvies; an overseer.

gaff-hook (gaf′hůk), *n.* Same as *gaff*[1], 1.

gaffle (gaf′l), *n.* [Formerly also *gafle;* in mod. use prob. from D.; ME. not found; AS. *geafl*, a fork, = D. *gaffel*, a fork, pitchfork, naut. gaff, = MLG. *gaffele*, *geffele*, LG. *gaffel* = G. dial. *gaffel* = Dan. Sw. *gaffel*, a fork, naut. gaff, = Icel. *gaffall*, a fork (the Scand. forms prob. of LG. origin); ult. identical with *gable*[1]: see *gable*[1] and *gaff*[1].] 1. A portable fork of iron or wood in which the heavy musket formerly in use was rested that it might be accurately aimed and fired.—2. The steel lever by the aid of which crossbows were bent.

My cross-bow in my hand, my *gaffle* on my rack,
To bend it when I please, or when I please to slack.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

3. An artificial spur of steel put on a cock when it is set to fight.

Pliny mentions the Spur and calls it Telum, but the *Gaffe* is a mere modern Invention, as likewise is the great and I suppose necessary exactness in matching them.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 379, note.

gafflock (gaf′lok), *n.* Same as *gavelock.* *Halliwell.*

gaff-setter (gaf′set′ėr), *n.* Same as *boat-hook.*

gaffsman (gafs′man), *n.*; pl. *gaffsmen* (-men). [< *gaff's*, poss. of *gaff*[1], + *man.*] Same as *gaffer*[1].

The attendant *gaffsman* stands or crouches, with a sharp-pointed steel hook attached to a short ashen staff called a gaff, waiting his opportunity. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 39.

gaff-topsail (gaf′top′sl), *n.* [= Dan. *gaffeltopseil* = Sw. *gaffeltoppsegel.*] 1. *Naut.*, a light triangular or quadrilateral sail set above a gaff (as the gaff extending the head of a cutter's mainsail), and having its foot extended by it. See cut under *gaff*[1].—2. A kind of sea-catfish, *Felichthys felis*, abundant on the southern



Gaff-topsail (*Felichthys felis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States: popularly so called from the elevated dorsal fin.

gafol†, *n.* [AS., tax, tribute, rent: see *gavel*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, rent or income; tax, tribute, or custom. *Burrill.*

gafolgild†, *n.* [Also written, improp., *gafold-gild;* repr. an AS. **gafolgild* (not recorded), < *gafol*, tax, tribute, rent, + *gild*, payment. Cf. AS. *gafol-gilda*, one who pays tribute or rent.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the payment of custom or tribute.

gafol-land†, *n.* [AS., land let for rent or services, < *gafol*, tribute, rent, + *land*, land.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, property subject to gafolgild, or liable to be taxed.

gafol-yrthe†, *n.* [AS., < *gafol*, tribute, rent, + *eorthe*, earth: see *earth*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the plowing, by way of rent, of strips, generally three acres in area, and the sowing of them by the gebur, from his own barn, with the subsequent reaping and carrying of the crop to the lord's barn. *Seebohm.*

gag (gag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gagged;* ppr. *gagging.* [Early mod. E. *gagge*, < ME. *gaggen*, gag; prob. imitative of the sound of choking. Cf. *gaggle*, *cackle*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To stop up the mouth or throat of (a person) with some solid body, so as to prevent him from speaking; hence, to silence by authority or by violence; restrain from freedom of speech.

Gag him, [that] we may have his silence.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

While our Spanish licencing *gags* the English presse never so severely. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 20.

2. To pry or keep open by means of a gag.

Mouths *gagged* to such a wideness.
Fortescue, De Laudibus (trans., ed. Gregor), xxii.

3. To cause to heave with nausea.—4. To stop or choke up, as a valve or passage.

The men who *gagged* the valve knew quite well what they were about, and took their chance.
The Engineer, LXV. 468.

We had backed slowly to increase the distance; with furious fires and a *gagged* engine working at the full stroke of the pistons. *The Century*, XXXVI. 431.

5. To introduce interpolations into: as, to *gag* a part. [Stage slang.]

Well, Miss Keene, I have read the part very carefully, and if you will let me *gag* it and do what I please with it, I will undertake it, though it is terribly bad.
Sothern, quoted in Lester Wallack's Memories.

6. To play jokes upon; joke; guy. [Slang.]

=**Syn. 1.** *Gag*, *Muzzle*, *Muffle;* stifle. To *gag* is to silence by thrusting something into the mouth and securing it in place. To *muzzle* a dog, or other creature having a projecting mouth, is to incase the mouth and nose (muzzle) in a framework called a muzzle, in order to prevent him from biting or eating. Both *gag* and *muzzle* are sometimes used figuratively for the act of silencing effectively by moral compulsion, *gag* implying also roughness or severity in the performance: as, a *muzzled* press; to *gag* a public speaker by threats of violence. To *muffle* is primarily to conceal by wrapping up, but the word has a secondary use to express the deadening of sound, by wrapping (as an oar) or otherwise (as a drum).

The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be *gagged*, and reason to be hoodwinked.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

My dagger *muzzled*,
Lest it should bite its master. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

In his mantle *muffling* up his face,
. . . great Cæsar fell.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To retch; heave with nausea.—2. To interpolate words of one's own into one's part: said of an actor. [Stage slang.]

Little Swills in what are professionally known as "patter" allusions to the subject is received with loud applause; and the same vocalist *gags* in the regular business like a man inspired. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxix.

The leading actors will be nervous, uncertain in their words, and disposed to interpolate or *gag* until their memories are refreshed by the prompter. *Cornhill Mag.*

gag (gag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gagge;* < *gag*, *v.*] 1. Something thrust into the mouth or throat to prevent speech or outcry; hence, any vio-

lent or authoritative suppression of freedom of speech.

Untie his feet; pull out his *gag;* he will choke else.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 5.

Imagine, if you can, his indignant eloquence had England offered to put a *gag* upon his lips.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 9.

2. A mouthful which produces nausea and retching, or threatens with choking.

L. has recorded the repugnance of the school to *gags,* or the fat of fresh beef boiled. *Lamb,* Christ's Hospital.

3. An apparatus or device for distending the jaws, such as is used in various surgical operations; hence, anything used to pry or keep open the jaws.

Musicians in England have vsed to put *gagges* in children's mouthes, that they might pronounce distinctly.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 223.

The eyelid is set open with the *gags* of lust and envy.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 73.

4. In *coal-mining,* a chip of wood in a sinking pit-bottom or sump. *Gresley.* [Eng.]—5. An interpolation introduced by an actor into his part, whether in accordance with custom or with his own fancy. [Stage slang.]

You see the performances consisted all of *gag.* I don't suppose anybody knows what the words are in the piece.
Mayhew.

I have heard some very passable *gags* at the Marionette, but the real commedia a braccio no longer exists, and its familiar and invariable characters perform written plays.
Howells, Venetian Life, v.

6. A joke, especially a practical joke; a farce; a hoax. [Slang.]

gagatet, *n.* [ME. *gagate,* also as L. *gagates.*] ★Jet: sometimes confused with *agate.*

gage[1] (gāj), *n.* [< ME. *gage,* a gage (in challenge), < OF. *gage,* F. *gage,* a gage, pawn, pledge, security, pl. *gages,* wages, = Pr. *gatge, gatghe, gaje* = Sp. *gaje* = Pg. *gage* = It. *gaggio,* a gage, pledge, wage, reward, < ML. *vadium, wadium* (also *gagium,* after OF.), a pledge, < Goth. *wadi* = OHG. *weti, wetti,* MHG. G. *wette* = AS. *wedd,* E. *wed,* a pledge, = L. *vas* (*vad-*), a surety, bail (a person), whence *vadimonium,* a promise secured by bail, security, recognizance. See *wage, n.,* a doublet of *gage*[1], and *wed, n.,* the native E. form.] 1. A pledge or pawn; a movable chattel laid down or given as security for the performance of some act or the fulfilment of some condition.

And if there by any man wyll saye (except your persone) that I wold any thinge otherwise than well to you or to your people, here is my *guage* to the contrarie.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xv.

Considering also with howe many benefites and speciall *gages* of loue we are bound both to God and Christ.
J. Udall, On Rom. viii.

The sheriff is commanded to attach him, by taking *gage:* that is, certain of his goods, which he shall forfeit if he doth not appear. *Blackstone,* Com., III. xix.

2. The act of pledging, or the state of being pledged; pawn; security.

His credite he did often leave
In *gage* for his gay Masters hopelesse dett.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 865.

I was fain to borrow these spurs; I have left my gown in *gage* for them.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

3. Anything thrown down as a token of challenge to combat; hence, challenge. Formerly it was customary for the challenger to cast on the ground some article, most commonly a glove or gauntlet, which was taken up by the accepter of the challenge. See *gauntlet*[1].

Pale trembling coward, there I throw my *gage,*
Disclaiming here the kindred of the king.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1.

There take my *gage;* behold, I offer it
To him that first accused him in this cause.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, v. 58.

To lay to gage†, to leave in pawn. *Nares.*

For learned Collin *lays* his pipes *to gage,*
And is to fayrie gone a pilgrimage.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland.

gage[1] (gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaged,* ppr. *gaging.* [< OF. *gager,* F. *gager* = Pr. *gatgar, gatjar,* gage, pledge, < ML. *wadiare,* pledge; from the noun: see *gage*[1], *n.* Cf. *engage, disgage.*] 1. To pledge, pawn, or stake; give or deposit as a gage or security; wage or wager. [Archaic.]

Sir John Philpot, cittizen of London, deserues great commendacions, who wt his own money released the armour which the souldiours had *gaged* for their victualls, more than a thousand in number.
Stow, Rich. II., an. 1380.

Against the which, a moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 1.

O, do not go: this feast, I'll *gage* my life,
Is but a plot to train you to your ruin.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

2†. To bind by pledge, caution, or security; engage.

But my chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gag'd.* *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 1.

★**gage**[2], **gauge** (gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaged, gauged,* ppr. *gaging, gauging.* [The pron. and the reg. former usage require the spelling *gage;* < ME. *gagen,* also *gawgyn,* < OF. *gauger, gaugir,* later *jauger,* F. *jauger,* gage, measure; ML. **gaugiare* (in deriv. *gaugiator,* a gager); cf. ML. *gaugatum,* the gaging of a wine-cask, *gaugettum,* a fee paid for gaging, a gage (see *gage*[2], *n.*). Origin uncertain; the ML. *jalagium,* the right of gaging wine-casks, compared with *jalea,* a gallon, F. *jale,* a bowl, suggests a connection with *gallon* and *gill*[4]. Various other conjectural derivations are given; e. g., < L. (ML.) *qualificare*: see *qualify.*] 1. To measure the content or capacity of, as a vessel; more generally, to ascertain by test or measurement the capacity, dimensions, proportions, quantity, amount, or force of; measure or ascertain by measurement: as, to *gage* a barrel or other receptacle (see *gaging*); to *gage* the pressure of steam, or the force of the wind; to *gage* a stone for cutting it to the proper size.

He *gauged* ye depnesse of the dyche with a speare.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxix.

Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And e'en the story ran that he could *gauge.*
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 210.

No eye like his to value horse or cow,
Or *gauge* the contents of a stack or mow.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To measure in respect to capability, power, character, or behavior; take cognizance of the capacity, capability, or power of; appraise; estimate: as, to *gage* a person's character very accurately.

Nay, but I bar to-night; you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.,* M. of V., ii. 2.

Gaging his heroes by each other. *Pope,* Homer's Battles.

Medical science has never *gauged*—never, perhaps, enough set itself to *gauge*—the intimate connection between moral fault and disease.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, v.

It is quite possible to *gauge* tendencies and to interpret them correctly. *W. L. Davidson,* Mind, XIII. 91.

3. In *needlework,* especially dressmaking, to pucker in parallel rows by means of gathering-threads, either for ornament or to hold the material firmly in place.

★**gage**[2], **gauge** (gāj), *n.* [< OF. *gauge, jauge,* F. *jauge,* a gage, gaging-rod; ML. *gaugia, gauja, gagga,* the standard measure of a wine-cask. See *gage*[2], *v.*] 1. A standard of measure; an instrument for determining the dimensions, capacity, quantity, force, etc., of anything; hence, any standard of comparison or estimation; measure in general: as, a *gage* for the thickness of wires; to take the *gage* of a man's ability.

Timothy . . . had prepared a *gauge* by which they [servants] were to be measured. *Arbuthnot,* John Bull.

The *gauge* of a pensioner's disability is always his fitness to do manual labor. *The Century,* XXVIII. 430.

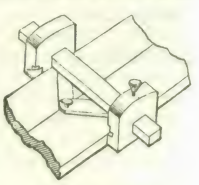
Specifically—(*a*) In the air-pump, an instrument of various forms for indicating the degree of exhaustion in the receiver. The kind most commonly used is the siphon-gage (which see, below). (*b*) In *joinery,* an instrument for striking a line on a board, etc., parallel to its edge, consisting of a square rod with a marker near its end and an adjustable sliding piece for a guide. (*c*) In *printing,* a measure of the length of a page, or a graduated strip of wood, metal, or cardboard for determining the number of lines of type of a certain size in a given space. (*d*) In *type-founding,* a piece of hard wood or polished steel, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, etc., of the various sorts of letters. (*e*) Same as *grip,* 7. (See also *caliber-gage, center-gage, gaging-rod, pressure-gage, rain-gage, steam-gage, wind-gage,* and phrases below.)

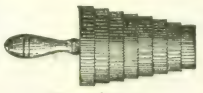
2. A standard or determinate dimension, quantity, or amount; a fixed or standard measurement. (*a*) In *railroad construction,* the width or distance between the rails: as, standard, broad, or narrow *gage.* The *standard gage* is 4 feet 8½ inches. A greater distance between the rails constitutes a *broad gage,* a less distance a *narrow gage.* (*b*) In *building,* the length of a slate or tile below the lap. (*c*) In *plastering:* (1) The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting. (2) The composition of plaster of Paris and other materials used in finishing plastered ceilings, for moldings, etc. (*d*) In *lace-weaving,* the fineness of the lace. It depends upon the number of slits or openings in the combs, and consequently upon the number of bobbins in an inch of the double tier. (*e*) The diameter or size of the bore of a shot-gun.

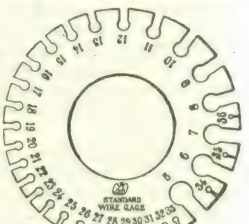
3. *Naut.*: (*a*) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. (*b*) The position of a ship with reference to another vessel and to the wind. When to the windward she is said to have the *weather-gage;* when to the leeward, the *lee-gage.* —4. A quart pot. *Davies.* [Cant.]

I bowse no lage, but a whole *gage*
Of this I bowse to you.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

Bisecting gage, a gage formed by a bar carrying two heads or cheeks connected by two arms of equal length, forming a toggle-joint, at which a pencil or scribe-awl is placed. The pencil or awl is thus at equal distances from the cheeks at whatever gage they may be set. —**Catheter-gage.** See *catheter.*—**Centering-gage,** a gage for fixing the middle point of an axle. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Difference-gage,** a gage adapted for testing the slight difference of diameter commonly required between parts which are to be fitted into each other, as the slight excess of diameter in a bearing in which an axle is to revolve, or the slight shortness of diameter in a socket into which a shaft is to be forced so as to fit tightly. —**External gage,** a male or plug gage. See *plug-and-collar gage.*—**Female gage.** Same as *internal gage.*—**Flat gage,** a gage of which the two sides are made in true parallel planes, used for testing the correctness of the notches in wire gages.—**Floating gage,** a gage indicating the height of the surface of a liquid by the agency of a float which rises and falls with the liquid.—**Hydraulic gage.** See *hydraulic.*—**Internal gage,** a female or collar gage. See *plug-and-collar gage.*—**Male gage.** Same as *external gage.*—**Mercurial gage,** a pressure-gage in which a column of mercury is used to indicate the pressure; a mercurial level.—**Plug-and-collar gage,** a pair of contact-measuring gages, external and internal, accurately adjusted to each other, and used respectively for testing internal and external diameters in cylindrical work.—**Router gage.** See *router.*—**Siphon-gage,** a short bent tube, one branch of which is connected with the receiver, the other being closed at the top and filled with mercury when the process begins. As the pressure diminishes the mercury falls, and the degree of exhaustion is measured by the difference in its height in the two branches. This would become zero if a perfect vacuum were produced.—**Star-gage.** (*a*) A count of stars visible in a powerful telescope, within a certain area, in a given part of the heavens. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the diameter of the bore of a cannon at any part of its length. It consists of a graduated brass tube having at one end a head from which radiate two fixed and two movable steel points. A slider in the graduated tube pushes outward the movable points as may be necessary.—**Stepped gage,** a form of male or plug gage in which a series of external gages are combined, each projecting like a step beyond that next in front of it.—**V-gage,** a form of wire-gage in which the notches are tapering or V-shaped, the sides of the notches being graduated. Such gages are sometimes made with but a single notch of large size.—**Wire-gage,** a gage for measuring the thickness of wire and sheet-metal. It is usually a plate of steel having round the edge a series of notches of standard opening.


Bisecting Gage.


Stepped Gage.



Wire-gage.

gage[3] (gāj), *n.* [From a personal name: see the extract.] A name given to several varieties of plum: as, the green *gage,* golden *gage,* transparent *gage,* etc.

On Plums. Mem. I was on a visit to Sir William Gage at Hengrave near Bury; he was then near 70. He told me that . . . in compliment to him the Plum was called the Green *Gage;* this was about the year 1725.
Collinson, Hortus Collinsonianus, p. 60.

Gagea (gā′jē-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Sir Thomas *Gage,* an English botanist (1780–1820).] A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants, of about 25 species, mostly natives of Europe and central Asia. They have linear radical leaves, and a scape bearing an umbel or a corymb of greenish-yellow flowers. The yellow star-of-Bethlehem, *G. lutea,* is found in England.

gageable, gaugeable (gā′ja-bl), *a.* [< *gage*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being gaged or measured.

gage-bar (gāj′bär), *n.* 1. One of the two transverse bars which sustain the gage-blocks in a marble-sawing machine.—2. An adjustable gage used to determine the depth of the kerf in sawing.

gage-block (gāj′blok), *n.* In *marble-cutting,* an iron block used to adjust the saws. Gage-blocks are of the exact thickness of the marble slabs required, are placed alternately with the saw-blades, and are sustained between two transverse gage-bars.

gage-box (gāj′boks), *n.* A box of size to contain a fixed quantity of any material, used in various processes of manufacture, etc.; specifically, a box just large enough to hold the number of shingles required for a bunch.

gage-cock (gāj′kok), *n.* One of the stop-cocks in the boiler of a steam-engine, used to indicate the depth of the water.

gage-concussion (gāj′kon-kush″on), *n.* The impacts of the flanges of railroad-vehicles against the rails, when the paths of the two wheels on the same axle are not of equal length on both rails, or the circumferences not equal.

gaged, gauged (gājd), *p. a.* **1.** Exactly adjusted; carefully proportioned or fitted.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

2. In *plastering*, compounded or mixed in the proper proportions, especially of plaster of Paris: as, *gaged* stuff.—**3.** Puckered; gathered: as, a *gaged* skirt.—**Gaged brick.** See *brick*[2].—**Gaged stuff**, in *plastering*, same as *gage-stuff*.

gage-door (gāj′dōr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a wooden door fixed in an airway for the purpose of regulating the ventilation.

gage-glass (gāj′glȧs), *n.* In steam-boilers, a strong glass tube outside the boiler in which the water should stand at the same level as the water within. See *steam-gage*.

gage-knife (gāj′nīf), *n.* A knife to which a gage is fitted, serving to regulate the depth or size of the cut made.

gage-ladder (gāj′lad″ėr), *n.* A square frame of timber used in excavating to lift the ends of wheeling-planks; a horsing-block. *E. H. Knight.*

gage-lathe (gāj′lāᴛʜ), *n.* A wood-turning lathe for turning irregular forms. It employs cutting-tools of various forms, all brought into action upon the work by automatic machinery guided by a pattern or gage.

gage-pin (gāj′pin), *n.* A pin affixed to the platen of a small printing-press, to keep the sheet to be printed within a prescribed position.

gage-play (gāj′plā), *n.* On a railroad, the difference between the gages of the rails and of the flanges of the wheels running on them, usually from ⅛ to ¼ inch.

gage-point (gāj′point), *n.* In *gaging*, the diameter of a cylinder that is one inch in height, and has a content equal to a unit of a given measure.

gager, gauger (gā′jėr), *n.* [< *gage*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who gages; specifically, an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks and other hollow vessels.—**2.** An exciseman.

Ye men of wit and wealth, why all this sneering
'Gainst poor excisemen? give the cause a hearing.
What are your landlords' rent rolls? teazing ledgers:
What premiers—what? even monarchs' mighty *gaugers*.
Burns, Excisemen Universal.

gage-saw (gāj′sâ), *n.* A saw with an adjustable clamp-frame or gage-bar, to determine the depth of the kerf.

gage-stuff (gāj′stuf), *n.* In *plastering*, stuff containing plaster of Paris, which facilitates setting, used for making cornices, moldings, etc. Also called *gaged stuff*.

gage-wheel (gāj′hwēl), *n.* A small wheel on the forward end of the beam of a plow, used to determine the depth of the furrow.

gagger (gag′ėr), *n.* [< *gag* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who gags.—**2.** In *molding:* (*a*) A tool used to lift the sand from a flask. (*b*) An iron so shaped that when placed in a mold it keeps the sand from breaking apart. (*c*) An iron used to hold in position the core of a mold. Also called *chapelet* and *grain*.

gaggle (gag′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gaggled*, ppr. *gaggling*. [Early mod. E. also *gagle*, *gagyll*; < ME. *gagelen*, a freq. form, equiv. to the simple MHG. form *gagen*, cackle, as a goose (cf. Icel. and Norw. *gagl*, a wild goose): see *gag*, *v.*, and *cackle*.] To make a noise like a goose; cackle.

Gagelyn, or cryyn as gees, clingo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 184.

Once they were like to haue surprised it by night, but being descried by the *gagling* of geese, M. Manlius did awaken, and keep them from entrance.
Raleigh, Hist. World, IV. vii. § 1.

When the priest is at seruice no man sitteth, but *gagle* and ducke like so many Geese. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 241.

If I have company, they are a parcel of chattering magpies; if abroad, I am a *gaggling* goose. *Guardian*, No. 132.

gaggle (gag′l), *n.* [< *gaggle*, *v.*] In *fowling*, a flight or flock of geese; hence, a chattering company.

A *gaggle* of geese. . . . A *gaggle* of women.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

=**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*[1].

gaggler (gag′lėr), *n.* [< *gaggle* + *-er*[1].] A ★goose, as that which gaggles.

gaging, gauging (gā′jing), *n.* [< ME. *gawgynge;* verbal n. of *gage*[2], *v.*] **1.** The art of measuring by the gaging-rod; a method of ascertaining the capacity of a hollow receptacle, but especially the liquid content of a cask or similar vessel, by the use of a graduated scale.

Gawgynge of depnesse, dimencionatus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 189.

2. In *coal-mining*, a small embankment or heap of slack or rubbish, made at the entrance to a heading, as a means of fencing it off. *Gresley.* [South Staffordshire, Eng.]—**3.** In *needlework*, the process of puckering a fabric by means of gathering-threads arranged in parallel rows; the work so done.

gaging-caliper (gā′jing-kal″i-pėr), *n.* A combination tool with dividers, inside and outside calipers, and a double scratch-gage which is graduated to 16ths, 32ds, or 64ths of an inch, or in any other way desired.

gaging-rod (gā′jing-rod), *n.* An instrument used in measuring the contents of casks or other vessels; an exciseman's measuring-staff.

gaging-rule (gā′jing-rōl), *n.* A graduated rule for simplifying the calculations of the contents of casks.

gaging-thread (gā′jing-thred), *n.* In *weaving*, a thread introduced temporarily for the purpose of stopping the weft-thread at a desired point. It is drawn out when the work is done.

gag-law (gag′lâ), *n.* A law or regulation made and enforced for the purpose of preventing or restricting discussion. The so-called *gag-laws* of the United States consisted of resolutions and rules adopted by the House of Representatives, beginning with 1836, against the reception and consideration of petitions on the subject of slavery, usually requiring that they be laid on the table without being read, printed, debated, or referred. In 1840 this denial of a constitutional right was embodied in a permanent rule of the House, which was finally repealed in 1844, chiefly through the efforts of John Quincy Adams, persistently continued through the whole period.

gag-rein (gag′rān), *n.* In *saddlery*, a rein that passes through the gag-runners, and is intended to draw the bit into the corners of the horse's mouth.

gagroot (gag′röt), *n.* The *Rapuntium inflatum*, so ★called from its emetic properties: more usually known as *Indian tobacco*.

gag-runner (gag′run″ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, a loop attached to the throat-latch.

gag-tooth† (gag′töth), *n.* [< *gag*, prob. = *jag* (cf. *gabber*[2] = *jabber*), + *tooth*. Cf. *gat-tothed*.] A projecting tooth. *Halliwell.*

Here is a fellow judicio that carried the deadly stocke in his pen, whose muse was armed with a *gag-tooth*, and his pen possest with Hercules furyes.
Return from Parnassus (1606).

gag-toothed†(gag′tötht), *a.* [< *gag-tooth* + *-ed*[2].] Having projecting teeth. *Holland.*

Al. Read on, Vincentio.
Vi. "The busky groves that *gag tooth'd* boars do shroud."
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, i. 1.

If shee be *gagge-toothed*, tell hir some merry iest, to make hir laughe. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 116.

gahnite (gä′nīt), *n.* [Named after J. Gottlieb *Gahn*, a Swedish mining engineer and chemist (1745–1818).] A mineral of the spinel group, crystallizing in the isometric system, commonly in regular octahedrons. It varies in color from dark green or gray to black. It is essentially an oxid of zinc and alumina, or better an aluminate of zinc, but sometimes contains also iron and manganese. Also called *zinc-spinel*. *Automolite*, *dysluite*, and *kreittonite* are names of varieties.

gaiac (ga′yak), *n.* [F. *gaïac*, *gayac:* see *guaiacum*.] The French form of *guaiac* (*guaiacum*), sometimes used in English, and applied to other hard woods besides lignum-vitæ, as in Europe to those of the ash and lobe-tree, in Guiana to that of *Coumarouna odorata*, etc. Also *gayac*.

gaiety, gayety (gā′ė-ti), *n.*; pl. *gaieties, gayeties* (-tiz). [< OF. *gaiete*, later *gayeté*, F. *gaieté, gaîté*, gaiety, < *gai*, gay: see *gay*[1].] **1.** The state of being gay; cheerful animation; mirthfulness.

The engaging smile, the *gaiety*,
That laugh'd down many a summer-sun,
And kept you up so oft till one.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 46.

Steele had a long succession of troubles and embarrassments, but nothing could depress the elastic *gaiety* of his spirits. *Chambers*, Cyc. Eng. Lit., ▸ 620.

2. Action or acts prompted by or inspiring merry delight; a pleasure: commonly in the plural: as, the *gaieties* of the season.

The world is new to us—our spirits are high, our passions are strong; the *gaieties* of life get hold of us—and it is happy if we can enjoy them with moderation and innocence. *Gilpin*, Works, I. viii.

3. Finery; showiness: as, *gaiety* of dress.

The roof, in *gaiety* and taste, corresponded perfectly with the magnificent finishing of the room; it . . . consisted of painted cane, split and disposed in Mosaic figures, which produces a gayer effect than it is possible to conceive. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 633.

=**Syn. 1.** *Life*, *Liveliness*, etc. (see *animation*); cheerfulness, joyousness, blitheness, glee, jollity.

Gaikwar, Gaekwar (gīk′wär), *n.* [Also *Guicowar*, *Guicwar;* Marathi *gāekwār*, lit. a cowherd; < Marathi *gāe*, *gāī*, Hind. *gāe*, var. of *gao*, *gau*, usually *go*, < Skt. *go*, a cow, bull, = E. *cow*[1], q. v.] The title of the native ruler of Baroda or the Gaikwar's Dominions, a native state of Mahratta origin in western India, now under British control.

gailard†, *a.* A Middle English form of *galliard*. *Chaucer.*

gailer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jailer*. ★*Chaucer.*

Gaillardia (gal-yär′di-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Gaillard* de Marentonneau.] A genus of handsome annual or perennial American herbaceous composites, of a dozen species, most of which are natives of the United States. The heads of the flowers are large and showy, on long peduncles, often fragrant, and with a yellow or a yellow and reddish-purple ray. *G. aristata* and *G. pulchella*, with several varieties and hybrids, are common in gardens.

gailliardet†, *n.* See *galliard*.

gaily, gayly (gā′li), *adv.* [< ME. *gaily, gaili;* < *gay*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a gay manner; with mirth and frolic; joyfully; merrily.

Manli on the morwe he dede his men greithe
Gaili as gomes miȝt be in alle gode armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3559.

Wights, who travel that way daily,
Jog on by his example *gaily*. *Swift.*

2. Splendidly; with finery or showiness; brightly; gaudily.

Some shew their *gaily* gilded trim,
Quick glancing to the sun. *Gray.*

A nobler yearning never broke her rest
Than but to dance and sing, be *gaily* drest.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, viii.

3. Tolerably; pretty. Also *gailie, gaylie*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

For this purpose, whereof we now write, this would have served *gailie* well. *Willson.*

gain[1] (gān), *n.* [< ME. *gain, gein, gaȝhen*, gain, profit, advantage, < Icel. *gagn* = Sw. *gagn* = Dan. *gavn*, gain, profit, advantage, use. Hence the verb ME. *gaynen*, etc., profit, be of use, avail, mixed in later E. with the different verb F. *gagner*, gain, whence the F. noun *gain*, gain, profit: see *gain*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which is acquired or comes as a benefit; profit; advantage: opposed to *loss*.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Phil. iii. 7.

Did wisely from expensive sins refrain,
And never broke the Sabbath but for *gain*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 588.

The Carthaginians were the greatest traders in the world; and as *gain* is the chief end of such a people, they never pursue any other. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

2. The act of gaining; acquisition; accession; addition: as, a clear *gain* of so much.

They stoode content, with *gaine* of glorious fame.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

My care is loss of care, by old care done;
Your care is *gain* of care, by new care won.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

Such was the miserable paines that the poor slaves willingly undertooke; for the *gaine* of that cardakew, that I would not have done the like for five hundred.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 78.

3. Increment of amount or degree; access; increase; used absolutely, comparative excess or overplus in rate, as of movement: as, a gradual *gain* in speed or in weight; a *gain* in extent of view or range of thought. =**Syn. 1.** Lucre, emolument, benefit.

gain[1] (gān), *v.* [< ME. *gainen, gaynen, geinen, geynen, geznen*, profit, be of use, avail, < Icel. *gagna* = Sw. *gagna*, help, avail, = Dan. *gavne*, benefit (from the noun, Icel. *gagn*, etc., gain), mixed in later E. with OF. *gaagnier, gaaignier, gaainnier*, etc., cultivate, till, make profitable, gain, later *gaigner*, F. *gagner* = Pr. *gazanhar* = OSp. *guadañar* = It. *guadagnare*, gain, win, profit, < OHG. as if **weidanjan*, equiv. to *weidenōn*, pasture (cf. OHG. *weidōn*, MHG. *weiden*, pasture, hunt, Icel. *veidha*, catch, hunt), < *weida*, G. *weide*, pasture, pasture-ground, = AS. *wāthu*, a wandering, journey, hunt, = Icel. *veidhr*, hunting, fishing, the chase.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To obtain by effort or striving; succeed in acquiring or procuring; attain to; get: as, to *gain* favor or power; to *gain* a livelihood by hard work; to *gain* time for study.

This Agamynon, the grete, *gaynit* no slepe.
Bisé was the buerne all the bare night.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6046.

"Nay, i-wisse," sede William, "i wot wel the sothe,
That it *gayneth* but god, for God may vs help."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3109.

"Then hear thou," quoth Leir, now all in passion,
"what thy ingratitude hath *gain'd* thee."
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

Help my prince to *gain*
His rightful bride. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) To obtain as material profit or advantage; get possession of in return for effort or outlay: as, to *gain* a fortune by manufactures or by speculation.

What is a man profited, if he shall *gain* the whole world, and lose his own soul? Mat. xvi. 26.

She fail'd and sadden'd knowing it; and thus . . .
Gain'd for her own a scanty sustenance.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To obtain by competition; acquire by success or superiority; win from another or others: as, to *gain* a prize, a victory, or a battle; to *gain* a cause in law.

Som other Cicill hit sothly myght be,
That was *geynde* to Grece, then the grete yle,
That ferly was fer be-gond fele rewmes [many realms].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5223.

Nicopolis was three miles and three quarters from Alexandria, and received its name from the victory Augustus *gain'd* there over Anthony.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 11.

Though unequall'd to the goal he flies,
A meaner than himself shall *gain* the prize.
Cowper, Truth, l. 16.

(*c*) To obtain the friendship or interest of; win over; conciliate.

If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother.
Mat. xviii. 15.

I am perswaded Mr. Weld will in time *gaine* him to give them all that is dew to him.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To reach by effort; get to; arrive at: as, to *gain* a good harbor, or the mountain-top.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 3.

The Goddess said, nor would admit Reply;
But cut the liquid Air, and *gain'd* the Sky.
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux.

As he *gained* a gray hill's brow
He felt the sea-breeze meet him now.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 36.

3. To bring or undergo an accession of; cause the acquisition of; make an increase in any respect to the amount of: as, his misfortune *gained* him much sympathy; the clock *gains* five minutes in a day; he has *gained* ten pounds in weight.

But their well doynge ne *gayned* hem but litill.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 486.

4†. To avail; be of use to.

Thou and I been dampned to prisoun
Perpetually, us *gayneth* no raunsoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 318.

To gain ground. See *ground*[1].—**To gain over,** to draw from another to one's own party or interest; win over.—**To gain the bell.** See *to bear away the bell*, under *bell*[1].—**To gain the wind** (*naut.*), to get to the windward side of another ship.—**Syn. 1.** To achieve, secure, carry, earn, get possession of.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To profit; make gain; get advantage; benefit.

You must think, if we give you anything, we hope to *gain* by you. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

He *gains* by death, that hath such means to die.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

2. To make progress; advance; increase; improve; grow: as, to *gain* in strength, happiness, health, endurance, etc.; the patient *gains* daily.

Yet in the long years liker must they grow,
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He *gain* in sweetness and in moral height.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

I think that our popular theology has *gained* in decorum, and not in principle, over the superstitions it has displaced. *Emerson*, Compensation.

3†. To accrue; be added.

Whan he saw it al sound so glad was he thanne,
That na gref vnder God *gayned* to his ioye.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2473.

To gain on or upon. (*a*) To encroach gradually upon; advance on and take possession of by degrees: as, the ocean or river *gains on* the land.

Seas, that daily *gain upon* the shore.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

(*b*) To advance nearer, as in a race; gain ground on; lessen the distance that separates: as, the horse *gains on* his competitor.

And still we follow'd where she led,
In hope to *gain upon* her flight.
Tennyson, The Voyage, st. 8.

(*c*) To prevail against or have the advantage over.

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself.
Addison.

(*d*) To obtain influence with; advance in the affections or good graces of.

My . . . good behaviour had so far *gained on* the emperor . . . that I began to conceive hopes of . . . liberty.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 3.

Such a one never contradicts you, but *gains upon* you, not by a fulsome way of commending you in broad terms, but liking whatever you propose or utter.
Steele, Tatler, No. 208.

gain[2] (gān), *a.* [< ME. *gayn, gein, geyn*, straight, direct, short, fit, good, < Icel. *gegn*, straight, direct, short, ready, serviceable, kindly; connected with *gegn*, adv., opposite, against (= E. *gain*[3], *a-gain, a-gain-st*) (> *gagna*, go against, meet, suit, be meet; cf. *handy*[2], near, with *handy*[1], serviceable): see *gain*[3], *gain-*.] **1†.** Straight; direct; hence, near; short: as, the *gainest* way.

The *gaynest* gates [way] now will we wende.
York Plays, p. 67.

They told me it was a *gainer* way, and a fairer way, and by that occasion I lay there a night.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2†. Suitable; convenient; ready.

With that, was comen to toun,
Rohand, with help ful gode,
And *gayn*. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 49.

3. In provincial English use: (*a*) Easy; tolerable. *Halliwell.* (*b*) Handy; dexterous. *Halliwell.* (*c*) Honest; respectable. *Halliwell.* (*d*) Moderate; cheap.

I bought the horse very *gain*. *Forby.*

At the gainest†, or **the gainest†,** by the nearest or quickest way.

They . . . risted theme never, . . .
Evere the senatour for-sothe soghte *at the gayneste*,
By the sevende day was gone the cetee thai rechide.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 487.

I stryke *at the gaynest*. . . . Ie frappe, and ie rue atort et a trauers. I toke no hede what I dyd, but strake *at the gaynest*, or at all aduentures. *Palsgrave.*

gain[2] (gān), *adv.* [< ME. *gayne*, fitly, quickly; from the adj.] **1†.** Straightly; quickly; by the nearest way.

Gayn vnto Grese on the gray water,
By the Regions of Rene rode thai ferre,
Streit by the stremys of the stithe londys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2813.

2. Suitably; conveniently; dexterously; moderately. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Tolerably; fairly: as, *gain* quiet (pretty quiet). *Forby.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gain[3]**†,** *prep.* [In dial. use *gen, gin*, as abbr. of *again, agen*, etc.; ME., also *gayn, gein, gæn*, < AS. *geán*, usually in comp., *ongeán, ongegn*, against: see *again, against, gainst.*] Against.

For noght man may do *gain* mortal deth, lo!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6149.

gain[4] (gān), *n.* [< W. *gan*, a mortise, also capacity, < *ganu*, hold, contain.] **1.** A mortise. —**2.** In *building*, a beveled shoulder upon a binding-joist, intended to strengthen a tenon. —**3.** In *carp.*, a groove in which is slid a shelf or any piece similarly fitted.—**4.** In *coal-mining*, a transverse channel or cutting made in the sides of an underground roadway for the insertion of a dam or close permanent stopping, in order to prevent gas from escaping, or air from entering. *Gresley.* [Midland counties, Eng.]

gain[4] (gān), *v. t.* [< *gain*[4], *n.*] To mortise.

gain[5]**†,** *n.* [OSc. *gainye, ganye, genye;* < ME. *gain;* cf. ML. *ganeo*, a spear or dart; < Ir. *gain*, a dart, arrow.] A spear or javelin.

Thei lete flie to the flocke ferefull sondes,
Gainus grounden aryght gonne they dryue.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 292.

gain-. [< ME. *gain-, gayn-, gein-, zein-*, etc., < AS. *gegn-, geán-* (= G. *gegen-* = Icel. *gegn-, gagn-* = Sw. *gen-* = Dan. *gjen-*), prefix, being the prep. so used: see *gain*[3].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'again, back,' or 'against,' formerly in common use, but now obsolete except in a few words, as *gainsay.*

gainable (gā'na-bl), *a.* [< *gain*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being gained, obtained, or reached.

gainage† (gā'nāj), *n.* [ME. *gainage*, < OF. *gaignage* (ML. *gagnagium*), < OF. *gaagnier, gaaignier*, etc., cultivate: see *gain*[1], *v.*] In *old law:* (*a*) The gain or profit of tilled or planted land; crop.

As the trewe man to the ploughe
Only to the *gaignage* entendeth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 100. (*Halliwell.*)

(*b*) The horses, oxen, and other instruments of tillage, which, when a villein was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. *Burrill.*

gaincome†, *v. i.* [ME. **gaincumen, geincumen;* < *gain-* + *come*, *v.*] To come back; return.

gaincome†, *n.* [ME., also *gaincum, geyncome*, etc. (cf. Dan. *gjenkomst*); < *gain-* + *come*, *n.*] Return; a coming again.

They lefte a burges feyre and wheme,
All thir schyppys for to yeme [take care of]
Unto thir *gayne-come*.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

But whan he saw passed both day and hour
Of her *gaincome*, in sorow gan oppresse
His woful hart, in care and heauiness.
Henryson, Testament of Creseide, l. 55.

gaincoming†, *n.* [< *gain* + *coming*, verbal n. of *come*, *v.*] Return; second advent.

The blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus, which he hath commanded to be vsed in his kirk to his *gain coming*. *Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, [c. ii. a. (*Jamieson.*)

gaincope†, *v. t.* [< *gain-* + *cope*[3].] To overtake or catch up with by taking a short cut.

Some indeed there have been, of a more heroical strain, who, striving to *gaincope* these ambages by venturing on a new discovery, have made their voyage in half the time.
Joh. Robotham, To the Reader, in Comenius's Janua [Ling. (ed. 1659).

gaine (gān), *n.* [F. *gaine*, a sheath, case, terminal (see def.), < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina.*] In *sculp.*, the lower part of a figure of which the head, with sometimes the bust, is alone carved to represent nature, the remaining portion presenting, as it were, the appearance of a sheath closely enveloping the body, and consequently broader at the shoulders than at the feet. Sometimes the feet are indicated at the bottom of the gaine, as if resting upon the pedestal of the figure. This form is usual in Greek archaic sculpture, and in Egyptian sculptures, as well as in architectural sculpture.



Gaine. Renaissance sculpture.—Maison de Pierre, Toulouse, France.

gainer (gā'nėr), *n.* One who gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

In al battailes you [Frenchmen] haue been the *gainers*, but in leagues and treaties our wittes haue made you losers. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 13.

Wilt thou, after the expense of so much money, be now a *gainer?*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

The Crown rather was a *Gainer* by him, which hath ever since been the richer for his wearing it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 166.

gainery (gā'nėr-i), *n.* [< *gain*[1] + *-ery.*] In *law*, tillage, or the profit arising from it or from the beasts employed in it.

gainful[1] (gān'fûl), *a.* [< *gain*[1] + *-ful.*] Producing profit or advantage; advancing interest or happiness; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.

Certainly sin is not a *gainful* way; without doubt more men are impoverished and beggared by sinful courses than enriched. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

In times o'ergrown with rust and ignorance,
A *gainful* trade their clergy did advance.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 371.

They meant that their venture should be *gainful*, but at the same time believed that nothing could be long profitable for the body wherein the soul found not also her advantage. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

gainful[2]**†,** *a.* [< *gain*[3] + *-ful.*] Contrary; disposed to get the advantage; fractious.

Jul. He will be very rough.
Mast. We're us'd to that, sir;
And we as rough as he, if he give occasion.
Jul. You will find him *gainful*, but be sure you curb him. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

gainfully (gān'fûl-i), *adv.* In a gainful manner; with increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

God . . . is sufficiently able, albeit ye receyue no recompence of menne, to make your almes dedes *gaynfully* to returne vnto you. *J. Udall*, On Cor. ix.

gainfulness (gān'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gainful; profitableness.

I am told, and I believe it to be true, that the bar is getting to be more and more preferred to government service by the educated youth of the country, both on the score of its *gainfulness* and on the score of its independence.
Maine, Village Communities, App., p. 393.

gain-gear (gān'gēr), *n.* [Sc., < *gain*, a reduction of *gaeing* (= E. *going*), + *gear;* opposed to *stannin'* (= *standing*, fixed) *gear.*] In Scotland, the movable machinery of a mill, as distinguished from fixtures. *Simmonds.*

gaingiving† (gān'giv″ing), *n.* [< *gain-* + *giving;* perhaps only in Shakspere.] A misgiving.

Thou wouldst not think how ill all's here about my heart. . . . It is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

gaining (gā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gain*[1], *v.*] That which one gains, as by labor, industry, successful enterprise, and the like: usually in the plural.

He was inflexible to any mercy, unsatiable in his *gainings*, equally snatching at small and great things, so much that he went shares with the thieves.
Abp. Ussher, Annals, an. 4068.

gaining-machine (gā'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting gains, grooves, or mortises in timbers.

gaining-twist (gā'ning-twist), *n.* In rifled arms, a twist or spiral inclination of the grooves which becomes more rapid toward the muzzle. *Brande.*

gainless (gān'les), *a.* [< *gain*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Not producing gain; not bringing advantage; unprofitable.

gainlessness (gān'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gainless; unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds in the *gainlessness* as well as the laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

gainly (gān'li), *a.* [< ME. *gaynly, gaynlich* (more common in the adv.), < Icel. *gegnligr*, straight, ready, serviceable, kindly, good, < *gegn*, straight, fit: see *gain*[2], *a.*, and *-ly*[1].] **1†.** Fit; suitable; convenient.

A *gainli* word. *Beves of Hamtoun.*

2†. Good; gracious.

Bot if my *gaynlych* God such gref to me wolde,
Fof [for?] desert of sum sake that I slayn were.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 83.

3. Well formed and agile; handsome: as, a *gainly* lad. [Rare, but common in the negative form *ungainly.*]

gainly† (gān'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gaynly, geinli, geynliche*, etc.; < *gain*[2] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Directly; straightway.

He glent vpon syr Gawen, and *gaynly* he sayde,
"Now syr, heng vp thyn ax."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 476.

2. Readily; handily; conveniently.

Why has he four knees, and his hinder legs bending inwards, . . . but that, being a tall creature, he might with ease kneel down, and so might the more *gainly* be loaden?
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 10.

3. Fitly; suitably.

Whan he *geinliche* was greithed [equipped], he gript his mantel. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 744.

4. Very; exceedingly; thoroughly; well.

Sche was *geinli* glad & oft God thonked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3448.

gain-paint, *n.* [F. *gagne-pain*, lit. 'win-bread': *gagner*, gain (see *gain*[1]); *pain*, < L. *panis*, bread.] In the middle ages, a fanciful name applied to the sword used in tournaments.

gainst, *prep.* An earlier form of *gainst.*

gainsay (gān-sā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gainsaid*, ppr. *gainsaying.* [< ME. **gainsayen, geinseyen*, abbr. of *ageinseyen, agenseyen*, etc., tr. L. *contradicere*, etc. (= ODan. *gensige*), speak against, < *azein, azen*, again, against, + *sayen*, etc., say: see *againsay, again, gain-*, and *say*[1].] To speak against; contradict; oppose in words; deny or declare not to be true; controvert; dispute: applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations, or facts.

Thenne he sayd to me: fayre sone, I neuer accorded therto, but *gaynsayd* it alwaye.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

The fearefull Chorle durst not *gainesay* nor dooe,
But trembling stood, and yielded him the pray.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 13.

Yet will not heaven disown nor earth *gainsay*
The outward service of this day.
Wordsworth, Ode, 1816.

There is no *gainsaying* his marvellous and instant imagination. *Stedman*, William Blake.

gainsay (gān'sā), *n.* [< *gainsay*, *v.* Cf. OSw. *gensagn*, Sw. *gensaga* = ODan. *gensagn*, contradiction.] A gainsaying; opposition in words; contradiction. [Rare.]

An air and tone admitting of no *gainsay* or appeal.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

gainsayer (gān-sā'ėr), *n.* [< *gainsay* + *-er*[1]. Cf. ME. *agenseyere.*] One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer.

Holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught, that he may be able . . . to convince the *gainsayers.*
Tit. i. 9.

gainsaying (gān-sā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *gaynesayenge*, etc.; verbal n. of *gainsay, v.*] **1.** Opposition, especially in speech; refusal to accept or believe something; contradiction; denial.

Wherunto my *gayne sayenge* nor resonynge by fayre meanes or foule made to the contrarye myght not auayle nor be herde. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

If St. Paul had not foreseene that there should be gainesayers, he had not neede to haue appointed the confutation of *gainsaying.* *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

2†. Rebellious opposition; rebellion.

Woe unto them! for they have gone in the way of Cain . . . and perished in the *gainsaying* of Core. Jude 11.

gainsome[1]† (gān'sum), *a.* [< *gain*[1] + *-some.*] Bringing gain; gainful.

gainsome[2]† (gān'sum), *a.* [< *gain*[2] + *-some.*] Well formed; handsome; gainly.

A gentleman, noble, wise,
Faithful, and *gainsome.*
Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

gainst (genst), *prep.* [< ME. *gains, gainis, geynes, geines*, etc., in part by apheresis from *agains, againis*, etc., mod. E. *against*, in part from the simple form *gain*[3].] Against: equivalent to *against*, and now regarded as an abbreviated form, being usually printed *'gainst*, and used only in poetry.

They marched fayrly forth, of nought ydred,
Both firmely armd for every hard assay,
With constancy and care, *gainst* daunger and dismay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 38.

gainstand† (gān-stand'), *v.* [< ME. **gainstanden*, abbr. of ME. *ageinstonden, agenstonden*, < *azein, azen*, against, + *stonden*, stand. Cf. *againstand.*] **I.** *trans.* To withstand; oppose; resist.

He swore that none should him *gaine stand*,
Except that he war fay.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 219).

Love proved himself valiant, that durst . . . *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Not gainstanding†, notwithstanding.

And *noght gaynestandyng* oure grete eelde [age],
A semely sone he has vs sente. *York Plays*, p. 58.

II. *intrans.* To make or offer resistance.

And then throw fair Strathbogie land
His purpose was for to pursew,
And quhasoevir durst *gainstand*,
That race they should full sairly rew.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

gainstrive† (gān-strīv'), *v.* [< *gain-* + *strive.*] **I.** *trans.* To strive against; withstand.

In case yet all the Fates *gainstrive* us not,
Neither shall we, perchance, die unreveng'd.
N. Grimoald, Death of Cicero.

In his strong armes he stifly him embraste,
Who him *gainstriving* nought at all prevaild.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 14.

II. *intrans.* To make or offer resistance.

He may them catch unable to *gainestrive.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 12.

gain-twist (gān'twist), *n.* A rifle. See *gaining-twist.* [Colloq.]

I done it once [identified a criminal] when Judge Lynch sot on a bushwhacker, and I'd rather give my best *gain-twist* than do it ag'in.
Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, Fleeing to Tarshish.

gair (gār), *n.* A Scotch form of *gore*[2].

And ye'll tak aff my Hollin sark,
And riv 't frae *gair* to *gair.*
The Twa Brothers (Child's Ballads, II. 222).

But young Johnstone had a little wee sword,
Hung low down by his *gair.*
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 296).

My lady's gown there's *gairs* upon 't,
And gowden flowers sae rare upon 't.
Burns, My Lady's Gown.

gairfish (gār'fish), *n.* A name of the porpoise.

gairfowl (gār'foul), *n.* Another spelling of *garefowl.* [Scotch.]

gairish, gairishly, etc. See *garish*, etc.

gaison†, *a.* Same as *geason.*

gait[1] (gāt), *n.* [A Sc. spelling of *gate*[2], in all senses, used in literary E. only in the following senses, making a visible distinction from *gate*[1]: see *gate*[2].] **1.** Same as *gate*[2], 1.

And haud your tongue, bonny Lizie;
Altho' that the *gait* seem lang.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

Address thy *gait* unto her;
Be not denied access. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4.

2. Manner of walking or stepping; carriage of the body while walking: same as *gate*[2], 3.

Methought thy very *gait* did prophesy
A royal nobleness. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Her *gait* it was graceful, her body was straight.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 347).

I descry,
From yonder blazing cloud that veils the hill,
One of the heavenly host; and, by his *gait*,
None of the meanest. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 230.

gait[2] (gāt), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *gait*[1] = *gate*[2], a way.] **1.** Same as *agistage.*—**2.** A sheaf of grain tied up. [Prov. Eng.]

gaiter[1] (gā'tėr), *n.* [E. spelling of F. *guêtre*, OF. *guestre*, prob. connected with MHG. and G. dial. *wester*, a child's chrisom-cloth, Goth. *wasti* = L. *vestis*, clothing, and with AS. *werian*, wear: see *vest* and *wear*[1].] **1.** A covering of cloth for the ankle, or the ankle and lower leg, spreading out at the bottom over the top of the shoe; a spatterdash.

Lax in their *gaiters*, laxer in their gait.
James Smith, The Theatre.

The eloquent Pickwick, . . . his elevated position revealing those tights and *gaiters* which, had they clothed an ordinary man, might have passed without observation.
Dickens, Pickwick, i.

On her legs were shooting *gaiters* of russet leather, decidedly influenced as to color by the tyrannic soil.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 189.

2. Originally, a kind of shoe, consisting partly of cloth, covering the ankle; now, also, a shoe of similar form, with or without cloth, generally with an insertion of elastic on each side.

gaiter[1] (gā'tėr), *v. t.* [< *gaiter*[1], *n.*] To dress with gaiters.

The cavalry must be saddled, the artillery-horses harnessed, and the infantry *gaitered.*
Trial of Lord G. Sackville (1760), p. 11.

gaiter[2]† (gā'tėr), *n.* [Short for *gaiter-tree.*] Same as *gaiter-tree.*

gaiter-berry†, *n.* A berry of the gaiter-tree.

Youre laxatives
Of laurial, centaure, and fumetere,
Or elles of ellebor that groweth there,
Of catapuce or of *gaytres beryis.*
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 145.

gaiter-tree†, gatter-tree†, *n.* [ME. **gaiter-trē*, < Icel. **geitar-trē*, < *geitar*, gen. of *geit* = AS. *gāt*, E. *goat*, + *trē* = AS. *trēow*, E. *tree.*] One of several hedgerow trees and bushes, as the dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), the spindle-tree (*Euonymus Europæus*), and the guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*). Also *gadrise, gatten-tree, gatteridge, gattridge.*

I hear they call this [the dogwood] in the North parts of the Land the *gatter tree*, and the berries gatter berries.
Parkinson, Herbal (1640), p. 1521.

gaitt†, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *get*[1].

gal[1] (gal), *n.* [Cornish.] A more or less decomposed ferruginous rock, nearly or quite the same as gossan.

gal[2] (gal), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *girl.*

Gal-, -gal. [Ir. Gael. *gall*, a stranger, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman.] An element in Celtic local names, denoting 'foreigner,' especially, in Irish use, 'Englishman.' Thus, *Donegal* (Dun-na-n *Gall*), 'the fortress of the foreigners' (in this case known to have been Danes); *Galbally* in Limerick, and *Galwally* in Down, 'English town'; *Ballynagall*, 'the town of the Englishmen'; *Clonegall*, 'the meadow of the Englishmen'; etc.

gal. An abbreviation of *gallon.*

Gal. An abbreviation of *Galatians.*

gala[1] (gā'lä), *n.* [Chiefly in *gala-day* and *gala-dress*; = D. Sw. *gala* = G. Dan. *galla*, < F. *gala*, festivity, show, a banquet, < It. *gala*, festive attire, finery, ornament, = Sp. Pg. *gala*, court-dress, = OF. *gale*, show, mirth, festivity, magnificence, a banquet, > ult. E. *gallant* and *gallery*, q. v.] Festivity; festive show.

The standard of our city, reserved like a choice handkerchief, for days of *gala*, hung motionless on the flagstaff. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 184.

The river is a perpetual *gala*, and boasts each month a new ornament. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 23.

gala[2] (gä'lä), *n.* [Appar. named from *Galashiels*, a manufacturing town in Scotland.] A textile fabric made in Scotland.

galactagogue (ga-lak'ta-gog), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk in the breast.

galactia (ga-lak'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactic.*] **1.** In *pathol.*, a morbid flow or deficiency of milk.—**2.** [*cap.*] A leguminous genus of prostrate or twining herbs, or rarely shrubs, of no importance. There are about 50 species, mostly of the warmer portions of America, about 17 species occurring in the United States. The more common, *G. regularis* and *G. volubilis*, are known by the name of *milk-pea.*

galactic (ga-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλακτικός*, milky, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*) = L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk: see *lactage, lacteal, lactic*, etc.] **1.** Of or pertaining to milk; obtained from milk; lactic.—**2.** In *astron.*, pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way.—**Galactic circle**, that great circle of the heavens which most nearly coincides with the middle of the Milky Way.—**Galactic poles**, the two opposite points of the heavens situated at 90° from the galactic circle.

galactidrosis (ga-lak-ti-drō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, the sweating of a milk-like fluid.

galactin (ga-lak'tin), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *-in*[2].] A carbohydrate $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$.

galactite (ga-lak'tīt), *n.* [< L. *galactites*, also *galactitis*, < Gr. *γαλακτίτης* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), a certain stone said to give out, when wetted and rubbed, a milky juice, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactic.*] A variety of white natrolite occurring in Scotland in colorless acicular crystals.

galactocele (ga-lak'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, a morbid accumulation of milk at some point in the female breast, either an extravasation from a ruptured duct or contained in a dilated duct.

Galactodendrum (ga-lak-tō-den'drum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] Kunth's name for *Piratinera*, a genus of trees with milky sap. The cow-tree is *P. utilis* (*Galactodendrum utile*). See *cow-tree*.

galactoid (ga-lak'toid), *a.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling milk.

galactometer (gal-ak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A species of hydrometer for determining the richness of milk by its specific gravity. See *hydrometer* and *lactometer*.



Galactometer.

galactophagist (gal-ak-tof'a-jist), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ist*.] One who eats or subsists on milk. *Wright.* [Rare.]

galactophagous (gal-ak-tof'a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλακτοφάγος*, milk-fed, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding or subsisting on milk. [Rare.]

galactophoritis (gal-ak-tof-ō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *galactophor-ous* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the galactophorous ducts: sometimes inaccurately used for ulceration of the top of the nipples toward their orifices. *Dunglison.*

galactophorous (gal-ak-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλακτοφόρος*, giving milk, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying or producing milk; lactiferous.—**Galactophorous duct.** See *duct*.

galactopoietic, galactopoetic (ga-lak″tō-poi-et'ik, -pō-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ποιεῖν*, make: see *poetic*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to increase the secretion of milk.

II. *n.* A substance which increases the secretion of milk.

galactopyretus (ga-lak″tō-pī-rē'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic*.] Milk-fever. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

galactorrhea, galactorrhœa (ga-lak-tō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *galactorrhœa*, < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ῥοή*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, an excessive flow of milk.

galactose (ga-lak'tōs), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *-ose*.] A crystalline dextrorotatory sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, produced by the action of dilute acids on milk-sugar.

galactozyme (ga-lak'tō-zīm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ζύμη*, leaven.] The result of the fermentation of milk by means of yeast. It is used in the steppes of Russia as a remedy for phthisis. *Dunglison.*

galacturia (gal-ak-tū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Same as *chyluria*.

gala-day (gā'lą-dā), *n.* [See *gala*[1].] A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.

He [Sir Paul Pindar] brought over with him a diamond valued at 30,000*l.*; the king wished to buy it on credit; this the sensible merchant declined, but favoured his majesty with the loan on *gala-days*.
Pennant, London, p. 613.

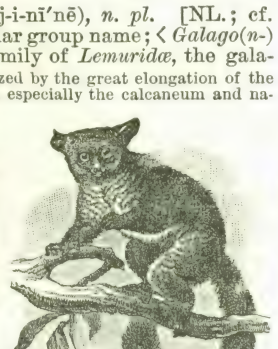
gala-dress (gā'lą-dres), *n.* [See *gala*[1].] A costume suited for gala-day festivities; a holiday dress.

galaget, galeget, *n.* [ME.: see *galosh*.] Same as *galosh*.

That is to wete, of all wete lethere and drye botez, botwez, schoez, pyncouz, *galegez*, and all other ware perteynyng to the saide crafte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

My hart-blood is wel nigh fronne, I feele,
And my *galage* growne fast to my heele.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Galagininæ (ga-laj-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Galagonina*, a similar group name; < *Galago*(*n-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, the galagos. It is characterized by the great elongation of the proximal tarsal bones, especially the calcaneum and naviculare, disproportionately long hind limbs, high upright ears, and four mammæ, two pectoral and two inguinal. The group contains, besides the galagos proper, the smallest lemuroid animals, as the dwarf lemurs and mouse-lemurs of Madagascar, of the genus *Microcebus* and its subdivisions.



Thick-tailed Galago (*Galago crassicaudatus*).

Galago (ga-lā'gō), *n.* **1.** [NL.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Galagininæ*, containing the true galagos of Africa, of the size of a squirrel and upward. One of the best-known species is the squirrel-lemur, *G. senegalensis*, also called *Otolicnus galago*, extensively distributed in Africa; the thick-tailed galago is *G. crassicaudatus*, about a foot long, the tail 16 inches; others are *G. mahali* and *G. demidoffi*. The larger and smaller forms of the genus are sometimes separated under the names *Otolemur* and *Otolicnus* respectively. One of the least of the latter is *G. murinus*, only about 4 inches long.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *galagos* (-gōz).] A species or individual of the genus *Galago* or subfamily *Galagininæ*. See *gum-animal*.

galam butter (gā'lam but'ėr). See *vegetable butters*, under *butter*[1].

galanga (ga-lang'gą), *n.* [ML. and NL.: see ★*galangal*.] Same as *galangal*.

galangal, galingale (ga-lang'gal or gal'an-gal, gal'in-gāl), *n.* [< ME. *galingale, galyngale*, etc. (found once in AS. *gallengar* (cf. OD. *galigaen*, MLG. *galligan*, MHG. *galgant, galgan, galgān*, G. *galgant*), but the ME. forms follow OF.), < OF. *galingal*, also *garingal*; early mod. E. also *galange*, < OF. *galange, galangue*, galangal, or cypress or aromatic root, F. (after ML.) *galanga* = Sp. Pg. It. *galanga* = Dan. *galange*, < ML. *galanga* = MGr. *γαλάγγα*, < Ar. *khalanjān, khōlinjān* = Pers. *khūlinjān, khawalinjān*, < Chinese *Ko-* (or *Kao-*) *liang-kiang*, galangal, i. e., mild ginger (*liang-kiang*, < *liang*, mild, + *kiang*, ginger) from *Ko* or *Kao*, also called *Kao-chow-fu*, a prefecture in the province of *Kwang-tung* (Canton), where galangal is chiefly produced. This word is interesting as being in E. the oldest word, in AS. the only word, of Chinese origin, except *silk*, which may be ultimately Chinese.] **1.** A dried rhizome brought from China and used in medicine (but much less than formerly), being an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger. It was used as a seasoning, and was one of the ingredients of galantine. The drug is mostly produced by *Languas officinarum* (*Alpinia officinarum* of Hance), a flag-like zingiberaceous plant, with stems about 4 feet high, clothed with narrow lanceolate leaves, and terminating in short simple racemes of handsome white flowers. The *greater galangal* is the root of *Kæmpferia Galanga*.

Poudre-marchaunt tart and *galyngale*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 381.

2. Any plant of the genus *Cyperus*, especially *C. longus*.

The dale
Was seen far inland, and the yellow down
Border'd with palm, and many a winding vale
And meadow, set with slender *galingale*.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

galanget, *n.* [See *galangal*.] Same as *galangal*.

Galange [cometh] from China, Chaul, Goa & Cochin.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 277.

Galanthus (ga-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., short for **galactanthus*, < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A small genus of *Amaryllidaceæ*, represented by the well-known snowdrop, *G. nivalis*. They are herbaceous plants with bulbous roots, narrow leaves, and drooping white bell-shaped flowers of six segments, the three outer being concave and spreading, and the three inner erect and shorter. There are five species, natives of middle and southern Europe and the Caucasus.

galantine (gal'an-tin), *n.* [< ME. *galantyne, galentyne*, < OF. *galentine*, F. *galantine*, < ML. *galatina* for *gelatina*, jelly: see *gelatin*, and cf. G. *gallerte*, jelly.] **1†.** A sauce in cookery made of sopped bread and spices. *Halliwell.*

No man yit in the morter spices grond
To [for] clarre ne to sause of *galentyne*.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 16.

With a spone take out *galentyne*, & lay it vpon the brede with reed wyne & poudre of synamon.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

2. A dish of veal, chicken, or other white meat, boned, stuffed, tied tightly, and boiled with spices and vegetables. It is served cold with its own jelly.

If the cold fowl and salad failed, there must be *galantine* of veal with ham to fall back on.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 84.

galanty-show, *n.* See *gallanty-show*.

Galapagian (gal-ą-pā'ji-ąn), *a.* Pertaining to the Galapagos islands, an archipelago in the Pacific ocean about 600 miles west of Ecuador, to which country they belong.

galapago (gal-ą-pā'gō, Sp. gä-lä'pä-gō), *n.* [Sp., a tortoise.] A military engine of defense; a tortoise, testudo, or mantlet: the Spanish word, sometimes used in English.

There were *gallipagos* or tortoises, also, being great wooden shields, covered with hides, to protect the assailants and those who undermined the walls.
Irving, Granada, p. 374.

galapectite (gal-ą-pek'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα*, milk, + *πηκτός*, congealed, curdled (verbal adj. of *πηγνύναι*, fix, fasten, congeal, curdle), + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of halloysite.

galapee-tree (gal'ą-pē-trē), *n.* A small araliaceous tree of the West Indies, *Schefflera Sciadophyllum*, with a nearly simple stem bearing a head of large digitate leaves.

Galatea (gal-ą-tē'ą), *n.* [L., < Gr. Γαλάτεια, a fem. name.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a name variously applied. (*a*) In the form *Galathea*, by Bruguière (1792), to a genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Cyrenidæ*, characteristic of Africa, containing about 20 species, such as *G. reclusa*. In this sense also spelled *Galathæa, Galatæa*. Also called *Egeria*, and by other names. (*b*) In the form *Galathea*, by Fabricius (1793), to a genus of crustaceans. See *Galathea*. (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, to the half-mourning butterfly, *Papilio galatea*.



Right Valve of *Galatea reclusa*.

2. [*l. c.*] A striped cotton material. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Galathea (gal-ą-thē'ą), *n.* [NL. (Bruguière, 1792; Fabricius, 1793), improp. for *Galatea*.] **1.** In *conch.*, same as *Galatea* (*a*).—**2.** The typical genus of macrurous crustaceans of the family *Galatheidæ*. *G. strigosa* is an example.

Galatheidæ (gal-ą-thē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galathea* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, having a large broad abdomen, well-developed caudal swimmerets, the first pair of legs chelate, the last pair weak and reduced: typified by the genus *Galathea*. Properly written *Galateidæ*.

Galatian (gā-lā'shąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Galatia*, < Gr. Γαλατία, the country of the *Galatæ*, Gr. Γαλάται, a later word for Κέλτοι, Celts, connected with Γάλλοι, Gauls: see *Gaul*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Galatia, an ancient inland division of Asia Minor, lying south of Bithynia and Paphlagonia, conquered and colonized by the Gauls in the third century B. C.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Galatia in Asia Minor.

O foolish *Galatians*, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth? Gal. iii. 1.

2. *pl.* The shortened title of the Epistle to the Galatians. (See below.) Abbreviated *Gal.*—**Epistle to the Galatians,** one of the epistles of the Apostle Paul, written to the Galatian churches probably about A. D. 56. Its chief contents are a vindication of Paul's authority as an apostle, a plea for the principle of ★justification by faith, and a concluding exhortation.

Galax (gā'laks), *n.* [NL., appar. based on Gr. *γάλα*, milk.] A genus of plants, belonging to the family *Diapensiaceæ*, of a single species, *G. aphylla*, found in open woods from Virginia to Georgia. It is a stemless evergreen, with round-cordate leaves, and a tall scape bearing a slender raceme of small white flowers.

Galaxias (ga-lak'si-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλαξίας*, a kind of fish, prob. the lamprey: see *Galaxy*.] **1.** A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Galaxiidæ*. The species are peculiar to the fresh waters of the southern hemisphere. *Cuvier*, 1817. —**2.** A subgenus or section of land-shells, typified by *Helix globulus*. *Beck*, 1837.

galaxidian (gal-ak-sid'i-ąn), *n.* A fish of the family *Galaxiidæ*; a galaxiid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Galaxiidæ (gal-ak-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galaxias* + *-idæ*.] A family of isospondylous fishes, superficially resembling the *Salmonidæ*. They have an elongated scaleless body, the margin of the upper jaw formed chiefly by the short intermaxillaries, the dorsal fin opposite to and resembling the anal, few pyloric appendages, no adipose fin, and no oviduct. The family contains about 12 species of small fishes of trout-like aspect, inhabiting New Zealand, Australia, and South America. ★Also *Galaxiæ, Galaxidæ, Galaxiadæ*.

Galaxy (gal'ąk-si), *n.* [< ME. *galaxie*, < OF. *galaxie*, F. *galaxie* = Sp. Pg. *galaxia* = It. *galassia*, < L. *galaxias*, the Milky Way (in pure L. *via lactea* or *circulus lacteus*), < Gr. *γαλαξίας* (sc. *κύκλος*, circle), the Milky Way, also the milkstone, and a kind of fish, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactic*.] **1.** In *astron.*, the Milky Way, a luminous band extending around the heavens. The telescope resolves it into myriads of stars too faint for unassisted vision. It divides into two great branches, which remain apart for a distance of 150° and then reunite; there are also many smaller branches. At one point it spreads out very widely, exhibiting a fan-like expanse of interlacing branches nearly 20° broad; this terminates abruptly and leaves a kind of gap. At several points are seen dark spots in the midst of some of the brightest portions.

"Now," quod he tho, "cast up thyn ye,
Se yonder, lo, the *Galaxie*—
The whiche men clepe the Melky Weye,
For hit ys white: and somme, parfeye,
Callen hyt Watlynge strete."
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 936.

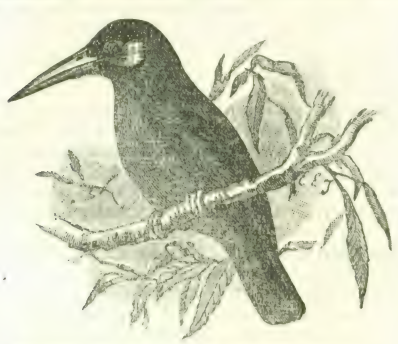
A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*, that milky way,
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest
Powder'd with stars. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 579.

Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *galaxies* (-siz).] Any assemblage of splendid, illustrious, or beautiful persons or things.

Often has my mind hung with fondness and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and luminous, *galaxies* of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor. *Parr.*

Galba (gal'bă), *n.* [NL., < L. *galba*, a small worm, the ash-borer.] **1.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus made to include such species of *Limnæa* as *L. palustris*. *Schranck*, 1803. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Heyden*, 1826. (*c*) A supposed genus of worms. *Johnston*, 1834. (*d*) A genus of sternoxine beetles, of the family *Eucnemidæ*, having a few species, all of the Malay archipelago.—**2.** [*l. c.*] The wood of *Calophyllum Galba* (*C. Calaba* of Jacquin), a large tree of the West Indies and adjacent South American mainland. Also called *palo de Maria*.

Galbalcyrhynchus (gal-bal-si-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Des Murs, 1845), intended to signify a jacamar with a bill like a kingfisher's, < *Galb(ula)* + *alcy(on)*, kingfisher, + Gr. ῥύγχος, bill.] A genus of *Galbulidæ*, having the characters of *Galbula*, but a short, nearly even tail, as in



Kingfisher Jacamar (*Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis*).

Brachygalba, of 12 feathers, and a comparatively stout bill; the kingfisher jacamars. There is but one species, *G. leucotis*, 8 inches long, of a chestnut color with dark wings and tail, and white ears and bill, inhabiting the region of the upper Amazon. Also written *Galbalcyorhynchus*.

galban (gal'ban), *n.* [ME. *galbane* = G. *galban*, *galben*, < L. *galbanum*: see *galbanum*.] Same as *galbanum*. [Now seldom used.]

Brymstoon and *galbane* oute chaseth gnattes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

galbanum (gal'bā-num), *n.* [Also rarely *galban*, q. v.; = F. *galbanum* = Pr. *galbani*, *galba* = Sp. *gálbano* = Pg. It. *galbano*, < L. *galbanum*, LL. also *galbanus* and *chalbane*, Gr. χαλβάνη, < Heb. *khelb'nāh*, galbanum, < *khālab*, be fat; cf. *khālāb*, milk.] A gum resin obtained from species of *Ferula*, especially *F. galbaniflua* and *F. rubricaulis*, of the desert regions of Persia. It occurs in the form of translucent tears, and has a peculiar aromatic odor and a disagreeable alliaceous taste. It is used in medicine as a stimulating expectorant and as an ingredient in plasters.

Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and onycha, and *galbanum*; . . . thou shalt make it a perfume.
Ex. xxx. 34, 35.

galbe (galb), *n.* [F., contour, sweep, curve, etc., OF. *galbe*, also *garbe*, a garb, comeliness, gracefulness, > E. *garb*[1], q. v.] In *art*, the general outline or form of any rounded object, as a head or vase; especially, in architecture, the curved form of a column, a Doric capital, or other similar feature.

galbula (gal'bū-lă), *n.* [L., dim. of *galbina*, some small bird, perhaps the yellow oriole (< *galbus*, yellow, of Teut. origin, G. *gelb*, yellow: see *yellow*), a different reading of *galgulus*, some small bird, the witwall.] **1.** The classical name of some yellow bird of Europe, supposed to be the golden oriole, and the technical specific name of this oriole, *Oriolus galbula*. The name was also applied by Möhring in 1752 to a South American jacamar, and by Linnæus in 1758 to the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. See cut under *oriole*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of jacamars, established by Brisson in 1760, typical of the family *Galbulidæ*. There are nine South American species, of which *G. viridis* is a characteristic example. See cut under *jacamar*.

galbuli, *n.* Plural of *galbulus*.

galbulid (gal'bū-lid), *n.* A bird of the family *Galbulidæ*; a jacamar.

Galbulidæ (gal-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galbula* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral zygodactylous non-passerine neotropical birds; the jacamars. It is characterized by the absence of the ambiens or accessory femorocaudal muscles; a nude elæodochon; large cæca; two carotids; one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles; aftershafted plumage; 10 primaries, of which the first is short; 10 or 12 rectrices; lashed eyelids; operculate nostrils, bare of feathers; rictal vibrissæ; bill long, generally straight, slender, and acute; the feet feeble, with toes in pairs (in one genus the feet three-toed), the second toe united to the third as far as the middle of the second phalanx; and tarsi partly or imperfectly scutellate. The *Galbulidæ* have somewhat the aspect and habit of kingfishers, with which they were formerly associated; their nearest relatives are the puff-birds (*Bucconidæ*), and next the bee-eaters (*Meropidæ*) and rollers (*Coraciidæ*). There are 18 species and 6 genera, *Urogalba*, *Galbula*, *Brachygalba*, *Jacamaralcyon*, *Galbalcyrhynchus*, and *Jacamarops*. See *jacamar*, and cut under *Galbalcyrhynchus*.

Galbulinæ (gal-bū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galbula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Galbulidæ*, the jacamars proper, representing the whole of the family excepting the genus *Jacamarops*. The term was formerly equivalent to *Galbulidæ*. *P. L. Sclater*. See cut under *jacamar*.

galbulus (gal'bū-lus), *n.*; pl. *galbuli* (-lī). [L., the nut of the cypress-tree.] In *bot.*, a spherical cone formed of thickened scales with a narrow base, as in the cypress, or berry-like with fleshy coherent scales, as in the juniper. See cut under *Cupressus*.

gale[1] (gāl), *v.* [ME. *galen*, sing, cry, croak, < AS. *galan* (pret. *gōl*, pp. *galen*), sing, = OS. *galan* = OHG. *galan*, sing, = Icel. *gala*, sing, chant, crow, = Sw. *gala* = Dan. *gale*, crow. A deriv. of this verb appears in comp. *nightingale*, q. v., and prob., more remotely, in *gale*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sing.—**2.** To cry; groan; croak. Hence—**3.** Of a person, to "croak"; talk.

Now telleth forth, thogh that the somonour *gale*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 38.

That gome [person] that gyrnes [grins] or *gales*,
I myself sall hym hurte full sore.
York Plays, p. 321.

II. *trans.* To sing; utter with musical modulations.

The lusty nightingale . . .
He myghte not slepe in al the nyghtertale,
But Domine labia gan he crye and *gale*.
Court of Love, l. 1356.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

gale[1] (gāl), *n.* [< *gale*[1], *v.*] **1.** A song.—**2.** Speech; discourse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

★**gale**[2] (gāl), *n.* [< ME. *gale*, a wind, breeze; prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Dan. *gal* = Sw. *galen*, furious, mad, = Norw. *galen*, furious, violent, wild, mad, etc. (particularly used of wind and storm: *ein galen storm*, *eit galet veder* (*veer*), a furious storm), = Icel. *galinn*, furious, mad, frantic, prop. pp. of *gala*, sing, chant (cf. *galdra-hriðr*, a storm raised by spells): see *gale*[1]. Less prob. < Icel. *gol*, mod. *gola*, a breeze. Cf. Ir. *gal*, smoke, vapor, steam, heat, *gal gaoithe*, a gale of wind (*gaoth*, wind).] **1.** A strong natural current of air; a wind; a breeze; more specifically, in nautical use, a wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest: generally with some qualifying epithet: as, a gentle, moderate, brisk, fresh, stiff, strong, or hard *gale*.

A little *gale* will soon disperse that cloud.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

And winds
Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 364.

Both shores were lost to sight, when at the close
Of day a stiffer *gale* at East arose:
The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, first denounce the watery war.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

2. Figuratively, a state of noisy excitement, as of hilarity or of passion. [Colloq.]

The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast going into what, in New England, is sometimes called a *gale*. *Brooke.*

3. By extension, an odor-laden current of air. [Rare.]

At last, to our joy, dinner was announced; but oh, ye gods! as we entered the dining-room, what a *gale* met our nose! *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

Mackerel gale, either a gale that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion.—**Syn. 1.** *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*[2], *n.*

gale[3] (gāl), *n.* [= Sc. *gaul*, < ME. *gawl*, *gawyl*, *gazel*, < AS. *gagel*, m., *gagelle*, *gagolle*, f., gale, = MD. *gaghel*, D. *gagel* = MLG. *gagele-(krūt)*, wild myrtle, = G. *gagel*, a myrtle-bush, prob. = Icel. **gagl*, in comp. *gaglvidhr*, occurring but once, and supposed to mean myrtle, sweet-gale, < **gagl* + *vidhr* = AS. *wudu*, wood, tree.] The *Myrica Gale*, a shrub growing in marshy places in northern Europe and Asia and in North America: more usually called *sweet-gale*, from its pleasant aromatic odor.

I boated over, ran
My craft aground, and heard with beating heart
The *Sweet-Gale* rustle round the shelving keel.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

gale[4] (gāl), *n.* [Contr. of *gavel*[1], q. v.] **1.** A periodical payment of rent, interest, duty, or custom.—**2.** The royalty paid by a free miner for a plot of land within the Forest of Dean and hundred of St. Briavels, in England, and the right to work the coal and iron thereunder.—**Gale of interest**, obligation to pay interest periodically; also, interest due or to become due.—**Hanging gale**, rent in arrears.

Rent would be collected by revenue officers with as much regularity as the taxes. We should hear no more of "*hanging gale*," of large remissions, of accumulated arrears. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 587.

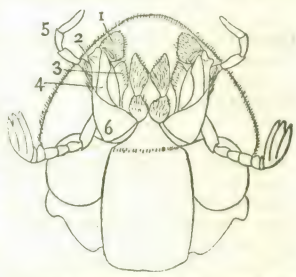
gale[5] (gāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *galed*, ppr. *galing*. [E. dial.] To ache or tingle with cold, as the fingers.

gale[6] (gāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *galed*, ppr. *galing*. [E. dial.] To crack with heat or dryness, as wood.

gale[7]†, *n.* [Cf. *galley-halfpenny*.] A copper coin.

And thanne the Delyved to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax brennyng in his honde All the masse tyme, ffor which Candyll they recyvyd of every Pylgryme v *gale* ob.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

galea (gā'lē-ă), *n.*; pl. *galeæ* (-ē). [L., a helmet.] **1.** A helmet, or something resembling a helmet in shape or position. (*a*) [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of fossil sea-urchins or echini of galeate form. (*b*) In *entom.*, an appendage of the stipes of the maxilla of some insects, as distinguished from the lacinia, another appendage of the same gnathite. Thus, in the cockroach the galea is soft, rounded, and possibly sensory in function, while the lacinia is a hard curved blade, serrate and spinose. See *lacinia*.



Under Surface of Head of Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*), about four times natural size. 1, galea; 2, palpifer; 3, lacinia; 4, subgalea; 5, maxillary palp; 6, stipes.

The extremity of the maxillæ is often terminated by two divisions or lobes, of which the outer, in the Orthoptera, is termed the *galea*.

In *Cuvier's Règne Anim.* (tr. of 1849), p. 474.

(*c*) In *ornith.*, a frontal shield, as that of a coot or gallinule; a horny casque upon the head, as that of the cassowary (see cut under *cassowary*); a great helmet-like boss upon the bill, as in the hornbill. See cut under *hornbill*. (*d*) In *anat.*: (1) The amnion; especially, the part of the amnion which may cover the head of a new-born infant like a cowl. Also called *caul*. (2) The galea capitis (which see, below). (*e*) In *bot.*, a name given to the parts of the calyx or corolla when they assume the form of a helmet, as the upper lip of a ringent corolla.

2. In *pathol.*, headache extending all over the head.—**3.** In *surg.*, a bandage for the head.—**Galea capitis**, **galea aponeurotica**, in *human anat.*, names of the occipitofrontalis muscle, and especially of its tendinous aponeurosis, which covers the vertex of the skull like a cap.

galeast†, *n.* See *galleass*.

galeate (gā'lē-āt), *a.* [< L. *galeatus*, pp. of *galeare*, cover with a helmet, < *galea*, a helmet: see *galea*.] **1.** Covered with a helmet, or furnished with something having the shape or position of a helmet. (*a*) In *entom.*, provided with a galea, as the maxillæ of certain insects. (*b*) In *ornith.*, having on the head a crest of feathers resembling a helmet; or, and oftener, having a horny casque upon the head, as the cassowary, or a frontal shield, as a coot or gallinule. (*c*) In *bot.*, having a galea. (*d*) In *ichth.*, having a casque-like induration of the skin of the head, as many siluroid fishes.

2. Helmet-shaped: as, a *galeate* echinus; the *galeate* upper sepal of the monk's-hood.

galeated (gā'lē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *galeate*: as, the *galeated* curassow (*Pauxis galeata*).

gale-beer (gāl'bēr), *n.* [< *gale*[3], *n.*, + *beer*.] A beer made from twigs of sweet-gale or bog-myrtle, chiefly in Yorkshire, England. It is said to be of ancient origin.

gale-day (gāl'dā), *n.* Rent-day. [Eng.]

galee (gā-lē'), *n.* [< *gale*[4] + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a mining lot in the Forest of Dean, England, has been granted.

Galega (ga-lē'gă), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr *γάλα*, milk, + *ἄγειν*, lead, induce.] A genus of tall perennial leguminous herbs, with racemes of blue or white flowers and linear cylindrical pods. There are 3 or 4 species, of southern Europe and western Asia. The goat's-rue, *G. officinalis*, was formerly used in medicine as a diaphoretic and stimulant, and is occasionally found in gardens.

Goat's rue, or, as others call it, *galega*, may without disgust be taken somewhat plentifully in its entire substance as a salad

Boyle, Insalubrity and Salubrity of the Air.

Galei (gā′lē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl of *Galeus*, q. v.] A subordinal name for all the sharks or selachians except the *Rhinæ*.

Galeichthys (gā-lē-ik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel (later also a cat), + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of sea-cats, or marine catfishes, of the family *Siluridæ* and subfamily *Tachysurinæ* or *Ariinæ*, closely related to *Tachysurus*, and by some united with it, but it is generally distinguished by the dentition.

galeid (gā′lē-id), *n.* A shark of the family *Galeidæ*. Also *galeidan*.

Galeidæ (gā-lē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeus* + *-idæ*.] A family of small sharks, selachians, or plagiostomous fishes, of the order *Squali;* the topes, in which the spiracles and nictitating membranes are both developed. The common tope, *Galeus galeus* or *Galeorhinus galeus*, is an example. The family takes name from the genus *Galeus*, which is the same as *Galeorhinus*, and is now merged in a more extensive family *Galeorhinidæ*. Also called *Carchariidæ*.

galeidan (gā-lē′i-dan), *n.* Same as *galeid*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

galeiform[1] (gā′lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *galea*, a helmet, + *forma*, shape.] Helmet-shaped; casque-like; resembling a galea.

galeiform[2] (gā′lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Galeus*, q. v.] Having the form of a galeid; resembling the *Galeidæ*.

Galemyinæ (ga-lē-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galemys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Talpidæ:* synonymous with *Myogalinæ*.

Galemys (ga-lē′mis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), prop. **Galeomys*, < Gr. *γαλέη*, contr. *γαλῆ*, a weasel, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of aquatic insectivorous mammals, of the family *Talpidæ* and subfamily *Galemyinæ* or *Myogalinæ*, now called *Myogale;* the desmans or muskshrews. See *desman*. Also *Galomys*.

galena (gā-lē′nä), *n.* [< L. *galena*, lead ore, dross of melted lead, < Gr. *γαλήνη*, lead ore (only as in L.), also an antidote to poison, lit. stillness (of the sea), calm, tranquillity.] 1. A remedy or antidote for poison; theriaca. See *theriac*.—2. Native lead sulphid. It occurs crystallized, commonly in cubes, and also massive; most varieties show perfect cubical cleavage. It has a brilliant metallic luster and a bluish-gray or lead-gray color. It is a very common mineral, and is valuable as an ore of lead and often still more so as an ore of silver. The variety carrying silver is called *argentiferous galena*. Also called *galenite*.—**False galena**, or **pseudo-galena**. See *black-jack*, 3, and *blende*.

Galenian (gā-lē′ni-an), *a.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ian*.] Same as *Galenic*[2].—**Galenian figure**, the fourth figure of syllogism, the invention of which is attributed to Galen by Averroes and by a Greek glossator. It consists of the indirect moods added to the first figure by Theophrastus with their premises transposed—that is to say, the premise regarded by Theophrastus as the major is taken by Galen for the minor, and vice versa.

galenic[1] (gā-len′ik), *a.* [< *galena* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing galena. Also *galenical*.

Galenic[2] (gā-len′ik), *a.* [< *Galen* (L. *Galenus*, < Gr. *Γαληνός*) + *-ic*.] Relating to Galen, a celebrated physician and medical writer (born at Pergamum in Mysia about A. D. 130), or to his principles and method of treating diseases. Galen was noted for his precise description of the bones, muscles, nerves, and other organs, and for his use of the methods of experiment and vivisection. The Galenic (as opposed to chemical) remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots by infusion, decoction, etc. Also *Galenical, Galenian*.

I have given some idea of the chief remedies used by some of our earlier physicians, which were both *Galenic* and chemical: that is, vegetable and mineral.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 339.

galenical[1] (gā-len′i-kal), *a.* Same as *galenic*[1].

★**Galenical**[2] (gā-len′i-kal), *a.* Same as *Galenic*[2].

galeniferous (gā-lē-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *galena*, galena, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or producing galena.

Galenism (gā′len-izm), *n.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ism*.] The medical system or principles of Galen.

Galenist[1] (gā′len-ist), *n.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ist*.] In *med.*, a follower of Galen.

Your majesty's recovery must be by the medicines of the *Galenists* and Arabians, and not of the Chemists or Paracelsians. For it will not be wrought by any one fine extract or strong water, but by a skillful compound of a number of ingredients. *Bacon*, To the King, Sept. 18, 1612.

We, like subtile chymists, extract and refine our Pleasure; while they, like fulsome *Galenists*, take it in gross. *Shadwell*, Epsom Wells, i. 1.

These *Galenists* were what we should call herb-doctors to-day. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 319.

Galenist[2] (gā′len-ist), *n.* [< *Galen* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of a Mennonite sect founded in 1664 by Galen Abraham de Haan, a physician and preacher of Amsterdam, constituting the Arminian division of the Waterlanders.

galenite[1] (gā-lē′nīt), *n.* [< *galena* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *galena*, 2.

Galenite[2]† (gā′len-īt), *n.* [< *Galen* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Galenist*[1].

Not much vnlike a skilfull *Galenite*,
Who (when the Crisis comes) dares even foretell
Whether the Patient shal do ill or well.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

galenobismutite (gā-lē″nō-biz′mū-tīt), *n.* [< *galena* + *bismuth* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring in compact masses, having a tin-white color and brilliant metallic luster.

galentine†, *n.* Same as *galantine*, 1.

Galeobdolon (gā-lē-ob′dō-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *βδόλος*, stench, < *βδεῖν*, stink.] A name given by Adanson in 1763 to *Lamium*. The weasel-snout, *L. Galeobdolon*, is a common plant of Europe.

Galeocerdo (gā″lē-ō-sėr′dō), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *κερδώ*, a fox, also a weasel, lit. the wily one or thief.] A genus of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidæ*. *G. tigrinus* is the tiger-shark, so called from its variegation in color. Fossil species from the Eocene upward have also been referred to this genus.

galeod (gā′lē-od), *n.* [< Gr. *γαλεώδης*, contr. of *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind: see *galeoid*.] A shark of any kind. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Galeodea (gā-lē-ō′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeodes*, q. v.] Same as *Solpugida*. *Kirby and Spence*, 1826.

Galeodes (gā-lē-ō′dez), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1791), < Gr. *γαλεώδης*, contr. of *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind, < *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of arachnidans, typical of the family *Galeodidæ*, or *Solpugidæ*. *G.* or *Solpuga araneoides*, a European species, resembles a large and very hairy spider. It runs with great rapidity, is very voracious and ferocious, and will even attack and kill small mammals, biting with its powerful jaws into a vital part. When attacked it throws up its head and assumes a menacing attitude; its bite is reputed to be venomous, though its poisonous effects are probably much exaggerated. It is found on the steppes of the Volga and in southern Russia.

galeodid (gā-lē′ō-did), *n.* A member of the *Galeodidæ*.

Galeodidæ (gā-lē-od′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of spider-like arachnids, constituting the order *Galeodea* or *Solpugidea* or *Solifugæ;* the weasel-spiders. They have a segmented cephalothorax, the head being distinct from the thorax; a long segmented abdomen; suchelate chelicerae; pediform pedipalps, like an extra pair of legs, making five pairs in all; two eyes; the body hairy; and tracheal respiration. These spiders are active, predatory, and nocturnal; they inhabit hot countries, chiefly of the old world. See *Galeodes*. Also called *Solpugidæ*.

galeoid (gā′lē-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *εἶδος*, form; cf. Gr. *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind, < *γαλεός*, shark, + *εἶδος*, form.] Weasel-like: applied specifically—(*a*) in *entom.*, to the arachnidans of the family *Galeodidæ;* (*b*) to the sharks or selachians of the family *Galeidæ* or its equivalent.

The *galeoid* selachians. *T. Gill*, Science, IV. 524.

Galeomma (gā-lē-om′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Turton, 1825), < Gr. *γαλέη*, weasel, + *ὄμμα*, eye.] The typical genus of *Galeommidæ*.

galeommid (gā-lē-om′id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Galeommidæ*.

Galeommidæ (gā-lē-om′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeomma* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Galeomma*, established by J. E. Gray in 1840: associated by most recent conchologists with the *Erycinidæ*.

galeopithecid (gā″lē-ō-pi-thē′sid), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Galeopithecidæ*.

Galeopithecidæ (gā″lē-ō-pi-thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeopithecus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arboreal frugivorous flying quadrupeds, of the order *Insectivora*, constituting the suborder *Dermoptera* or *Pterophora;* the so-called flying-lemurs, formerly associated by some with the lemurs, by others even with the bats. They have a cutaneous expansion forming a parachute, extended to the wrists and ankles of the long slender limbs, including the tail, and advancing upon the neck; the digits also being broadly webbed. They are characterized by palmate and deeply pectinate lower incisors, having teeth like a comb; inguinal testes; a pendent penis; a bicornuate uterus; axillary mammæ; a large cæcum; well-developed orbits and zygomata; the ulna and radius united distally, while the tibia and fibula are distinct; large tympanic osseous bullæ; and a long pubic symphysis. The dental formula is: i. $\frac{2}{3}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. $\frac{2}{2}$, m. $\frac{3}{3}$ = 34. See *Galeopithecus*. Also called *Galeopithecina*.

galeopithecine (gā″lē-ō-pi-thē′sin), *a.* Having the characters of a flying-lemur; of or pertaining to the genus *Galeopithecus* or family *Galeopithecidæ*.

galeopithecoid (gā″lē-ō-pi-thē′koid), *a.* Same as *galeopithecine*.

Galeopithecus (gā″lē-ō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The typical and only genus of the family *Galeopithecidæ*. The best known species of the genus are *G. volans* and *G philippensis*, inhabiting the forests of the



Flying-lemur (*Galeopithecus volans*),

Philippines and other islands of the Indian archipelago, and the Malay peninsula, subsisting chiefly on leaves, but also doubtless on insects. They are nocturnal in habit, passing the daytime hanging head downward in the trees like bats, and during the night gliding through the air for many yards at a leap, by means of their great parachutes. See *flying-lemur*.

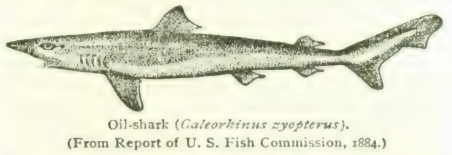
Galeopsis (gā-lē-op′sis), *n.* [L. (Plinx), a kind of nettle, blind nettle, < Gr. *γαλίοψις* (Dioscorides), appar. for **γαλέοψις*, < *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A small genus of annual labiate weeds of Europe. The common hempnettle, *G. Tetrahit*, is widely naturalized in the United States.

galeorhinid (gā″lē-ō-rin′id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Galeorhinidæ*.

Galeorhinidæ (gā″lē-ō-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of anarthrous selachians, containing about 20 genera and a third of the species of sharks. They have an anal and two dorsal fins without spines, the head oval above, the eyes with a nictitating membrane, and the hinder gill-slit above the base of the pectoral fin.

Galeorhininæ (gā″lē-ō-ri-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeorhinus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Galeorhinidæ*, having the teeth compressed and entire or serrate.

Galeorhinus (gā″lē-ō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1816), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *ῥίνη*, a shark.] A genus of large sharks, typical of the family *Galeorhinidæ;* the topes and oil-sharks. *G. galeus* or *Galeus canis* is the tope, and *G. zyopterus* is the oil-shark of California. Also called *Galeus* (which see).



Oil-shark (*Galeorhinus zyopterus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Galeosaurus (gā″lē-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (R. Owen, 1859), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil theromorph reptiles, characterized by their theriodont dentition. See the extract. Also *Galesaurus*.

The most remarkable, in reference to the dental system, is the *Galeosaurus*, in which the well marked differences in size and shape permit the division of the teeth, in both upper and lower jaws, into incisors, canines, and molars. *Owen*, Anat., I. 409.

Galeoscoptes (gā″lē-ō-skop′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, also sometimes a cat, + *σκώπτης*, a mocker, < *σκώπτειν*, mock.] A genus of mocking-thrushes of the subfamily *Mimimæ*, or a subgenus of *Mimus*, the type and only member of which is the common cat-bird of the United States, *G.* or *M. carolinensis*. See *cat-bird*.

galeot, galeote†, *n.* See *galiot*.

Galeotherium (gā″lē-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, probably of the family *Viverridæ*.

galera (gạ-lē′rạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *galera*, occasional form of *galerum*, a helmet.] 1. A plantigrade carnivorous quadruped, *Galera barbara*, of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, inhabiting South America; the taira.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of which the galera is the type, or a subgenus of



Taira (*Galera barbara*).

Galictis, contrasted with *Grisonia*. *J. E. Gray.* —**3.** Plural of *galerum*.

Galerella (gal-ē-rel′ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864), < L. *galerum*, *galera*, a helmet, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of ichneumons, of the subfamily *Herpestinæ* and family *Viverridæ*.

galeri, *n.* Plural of *galerus*.

Galeria (gā-lē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., orig. *Galleria* (Fabricius, 1798), prob. < L. *galerum*, helmet: in ref. to the palpi, which are directed back over the head.] A genus of pyralid moths, of the family *Galeriidæ*. *G. cereana* or *mellonella* is the bee-moth, a great pest in apiculture, the destructive larvæ of which feed on the wax, and also bore tubes or galleries in it. See *bee-moth*.

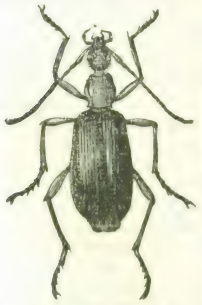
galericula, *n.* Plural of *galericulum*.

galericulate (gal-ē-rik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *galericulum*, a cap (dim. of *galerum*, a kind of hat), + *-ate*[1].] Covered as with a hat or cap; having a little galea.

galericulum (gal-ē-rik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *galericula* (-lä). [L., dim. of *galerum*, *galerus*: see *galerum*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a peruke. See *galerum*.

Galeriidæ (gal-ē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeria* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid moths, the bee-moths, taking name from the genus *Galeria*: used by few authors. Also spelled *Galleriidæ*, *Galleridæ*.

Galerita (gal-ē-rī′tä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < L. *galerum*, a helmet.] **1.** A genus of caraboid beetles. *G. janus*, a common species of the United States, found under stones in summer, is about three fourths of an inch long, bluish-black with red legs, antennæ, and prothorax; the head is elongate, and the prothorax less than half as wide as the truncate elytra. **2.** In *Mollusca*, same as *Capulus*.



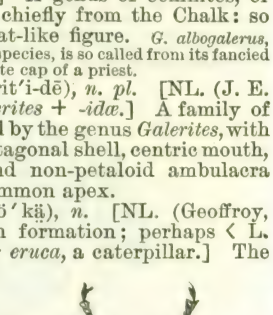
Galerita janus.
(Line shows natural size.)

galerite (gal′ē-rīt), *n.* [< NL. *Galerites*, q. v.] An echinite or fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Galerites* or family *Galeritidæ*.

Galerites (gal-ē-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *galerum*, a helmet, + *-ites*.] A genus of echinites, or fossil sea-urchins, chiefly from the Chalk: so called from the hat-like figure. *G. albogalerus*, one of the commonest species, is so called from its fancied resemblance to the white cap of a priest.

Galeritidæ (gal-ē-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1835), < *Galerites* + *-idæ*.] A family of sea-urchins typified by the genus *Galerites*, with globular or subpentagonal shell, centric mouth, eccentric anus, and non-petaloid ambulacra converging to a common apex.

Galeruca (gal-ē-rö′kä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), of uncertain formation; perhaps < L. *galera*, a helmet, + *eruca*, a caterpillar.] The typical genus of the family *Galerucidæ*, resembling the larger flea-beetles, but having the front flat with a median impressed line. *G. xanthomelæna* is a European species which damages the elm, and is said to have been introduced in America as early as 1837. It is of oblong form, a quarter of an inch long, of yellowish-green color, striped with black. Also spelled *Galleruca*.



Galeruca notata.
(Line shows natural size.)

Galerucidæ (gal-ē-rö′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeruca* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetramerous herbivorous beetles, of the series *Cyclica* or *Phytophaga*, of the order *Coleoptera*, and typified by the genus *Galeruca*, now often merged in *Chrysomelidæ*. Also called *Galerucæ* (Latreille, 1802), *Galerucida* (Leach, 1815), *Galerucitæ* (Latreille, 1825), *Galerucites* (Newman, 1834), *Galerucides* (Westwood, 1839), and *Galerucariæ* (Shuckard, 1840). [The group is disused.]

galerum, galerus (gā-lē′rum, -rus), *n.*; pl. *galera*, *galeri* (-rä, -rī). [L., also *galera* (neut., masc., and fem. respectively), a helmet-like covering for the head, a cap, < *galea*, a helmet: see *galea*.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A peruke or periwig worn by both men and women. The frequent changes in the style of hair-dressing were imitated by these perukes. They were also worn for disguise, etc. (*b*) A round or helmet-like hat of leather; a hat or head-dress worn by some priests, especially the flamen Dialis; any close-fitting cap, whether of cloth or of leather.

As a separate male head-dress, there was the *galerus*, a hat of leather, said to have been worn by the Lucumos in early times. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 456.

Galesaurus (gal-ē-sâ′rus), *n.* Same as *Galeosaurus*.

Galestes (gā-les′tēz), *n.* [NL., supposed to stand for **Galelestes*, < Gr. γαλέη, a weasel, + λῃστής, a robber.] A generic name applied by Owen to the remains of a large mammal found in 1858 in the Purbeck beds of Upper Oölitic age, supposed to have been a carnivorous marsupial, one of the premolars of which had an external vertical groove.

galet[1], *n.* See *gallet*.

galet[2] (gā′let), *n.* [< Gr. γαλῆ, a weasel.] A book-name of the foussa, *Cryptoprocta ferox*, a feline quadruped of Madagascar. *Cuvier.* See *Cryptoprocta*.

Galeus (gā′lē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαλεός, a kind of shark marked like a weasel, < γαλέη, a weasel, marten, polecat.] A genus of sharks, giving name to the family *Galeidæ*, and variously defined by different authors. *G. canis*, also called *Galeorhinus galeus*, is the common tope, penny-dog, or miller's-dog, one of the smaller sharks, about 6 feet long, with sharp, triangular, serrated teeth. See cut under *Galeorhinus*.

galgulid (gal′gū-lid), *n.* A bug of the family *Galgulidæ*.

Galgulidæ (gal-gū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galgulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the group *Aurocorisæ*. It contains dark-colored bugs living in moist places, having a short, thick, clumsy body, a nearly vertical shield-like triangular face, prominent eyes, short, stout, acute, retrorse rostrum, protuberant prothorax, blunt elytra, short spinous fore thighs, and long free hind legs. Also called *Galgulini* and *Galgulites*.

galgulus (gal′gū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *galgulus*, some small bird, the witwall.] **1.** In *ornith.*, an old book-name of various birds, among them the roller, *Coracias garrula*. (*a*) The technical specific name of various species, as *Loriculus galgulus*, a lory of Java. (*b*†) [*cap.*] Same as *Coracias*. *Brisson*, 1760. **2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, the typical genus of bugs of the family *Galgulidæ*, of heavy build, with large prominent eyes, hollowed beneath to receive the short stout antennæ. The genus is exclusively American. *G. oculatus* is an example.



Galgulus oculatus.
(Line shows natural size.)

galiat (gā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., a var. of (or an error for) L. *galla*, gallnut: see *gall*[3].] An old medical composition in which galls were an ingredient. *Dunglison.*

galiage (gā′li-āj), *n.* [< *gale*[4] + *-age*. Cf ML. *galeagium*, a tax, tribute.] In *coal-mining*, the royalty paid by the galee. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

Galic (gā′lik), *a* A rare spelling of *Gaelic*.

Galician[1] (gā-lish′iạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Galicia* (Sp. *Galicia*, ult. < L. *Gallæcus*, pl. *Gallæci*, a people of western Hispania: see *Gallegan*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Galicia, a former kingdom and later countship and province in the northwestern part of Spain (now divided into four provinces), comprising a part of the ancient Roman province of Gallæcia.

The family of Cervantes was originally *Galician*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 90.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Spain. Also called *Gallegan*.

Galician[2] (gā-lish′iạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Galicia* (G. *Galizien*) (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Galicia, a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, on the Russian frontier, formerly a part of Poland.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Austria-Hungary; specifically, one of the indigenous inhabitants of Galicia, who are chiefly Slavs, divided into Poles and Ruthenians, speaking their native Slavic tongues.

Galictis (gā-lik′tis), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1826), < Gr. γαλ(έη), a weasel, a marten, + ἶκτις, the γαλέη ἀγρία, or yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of South American plantigrade *Mustelinæ*, including the grison and the galera, related to the martens. *G. vittata* is the grison, sometimes called the South American wolverene or glutton, and Guiana marten. *G. barbara* is the taira or galera. The genus is now usually divided into two, *Galictis* proper or *Grisonia* for the first of these animals, and *Galera* for the second. See *Galera*.



Grison (*Galictis* or *Grisonia vittata*).

Galidia (gā-lid′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1837), < Gr. γαλιδεύς, a young weasel, dim. of γαλέη, a weasel.] A genus of viverrine carnivorous quadrupeds, type of a subfamily *Galidiinæ*, of the family *Viverridæ*. There are several species peculiar to Madagascar, as *G. elegans*.

Galidictis (gal-i-dik′tis), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1839), < Gr. γαλιδεύς, a young weasel (dim. of γαλέη, a weasel), + ἶκτις, the yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of herpestine carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ* and subfamily *Herpestinæ*, found in Madagascar. *G. vittata* and *G. striata* are two longitudinally striped species.



Galidictis striata.

Galidiinæ (gā-lid-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galidia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Viverridæ*, typified by the genus *Galidia*, having the sectorial tooth strong, the upper tubercular molars broad, the feet subplantigrade, and the tail moderately long, bushy, and not prehensile.

Galilean[1] (gal-i-lē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Galilæus*, < Gr. Γαλιλαῖος, pertaining to Galilee, < Γαλιλαία, L. *Galilæa*, Galilee, < Heb. *Galil*, Galilee, lit. a circle.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Galilee, the northernmost division of Palestine in the time of Christ, lying north of Samaria.—**Galilean lake**, the lake of Gennesaret, or sea of Galilee or of Tiberias, lying on the eastern border of Galilee.

Last came, and last did go,
The pilot of the *Galilean lake*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 109.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Galilee.

And about the space of one hour after another confidently affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow also was with him: for he is a *Galilæan* Luke xxii. 59.

2. One of a class among the Jews who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans about the time of the emperor Augustus.—**3.** A Christian, as a follower of Jesus Christ, called *the Galilean*: used by the ancient Jews in contempt.

He [Julian the Apostate] died in the midst of his plans in a campaign against Persia, characteristically exclaiming (according to later tradition), "*Galilæan*, thou hast conquered!"
McClintock and Strong, Cyc. Biblical Lit., IV. 1090.

Galilean[2] (gal-i-lē′an), *a.* [< *Galileo*, prop. only the 'Christian' name of *Galileo Galilei*, the Italian family of Galilei being so called from one of its members, *Galileo* de' Bonajuti. The name represents L. *Galilæus*, Galilean, of Galilee in Judea: see *Galilean*[1].] Of or pertaining to Galileo, a great Italian mathematician and natural philosopher (1564–1642), who laid the foundations of the science of dynamics. He was one of the earliest advocates of the Copernican system of astronomy, and made many important astronomical discoveries.—**Galilean law**, the law of the uniform acceleration of falling bodies.—**Galilean number**, the quantity *g*, or the acceleration of gravity.—**Galilean telescope**, a telescope with a concave lens for its eyepiece, like an opera-glass. See *telescope*.

galilee (gal′i-lē), *n.* [< OF. *galilee*, *galileye*, < L. *Galilæa*, Galilee: see *Galilean*[1].] A chapel connected with some early English medieval churches, in which penitents and catechumens were placed, to which monks returned after processions, in which ecclesiastics were allowed to meet women who had business with them, and whence the worthy dead were buried. The galilee was often lower than the rest of the church, and was considered less sacred. Three galilees remain in England, connected with the cathedrals of Durham, Ely, and Lincoln. The name is supposed to have been suggested by the passage cited from Mark. Compare *narthex*.

> But go your way, tell his [Christ's] disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into *Galilee*: there shall ye see him. Mark xvi. 7.

> Durham's *Galilee*, however, is not a porch, for it has no entrance save from the church itself.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

galilee-porch (gal′i-lē-pōrch), *n.* A name sometimes given to a galilee when it has direct communication with the exterior, and can thus be considered as a vestibule to the main church.

galim, *n.* Same as *geleem*.

galimatias† (gal-i-mā′shias), *n.* [Formerly also *gallimatias*; < F. *galimatias*, nonsense, gibberish. According to Huet, the term arose from the blundering speech of a certain advocate, who, pleading in Latin the cause of a man named Matthew, whose cock had been stolen, often used, instead of *gallus Matthiæ*, Matthew's cock, the words *galli Matthias*, the cock's Matthew! But this story is doubtless a mere concoction, suggested by the form of the word. It is perhaps merely a popular variation of *galimafrée*, a medley: see *gallimaufry*.] **1.** Confused talk; gibberish; nonsense of any kind.

> And now Tacitus, so long famed for his political sagacity, will be made to pronounce this *gallimatias* from his oracular tripod, "The Jews were not convicted so properly for the crime of setting fire to Rome, as for the crime of being hated by all mankind."
> *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv., Pref.

2. Any confused or nonsensical mixture of incongruous things.

> Her dress, like her talk, is a *galimatias* of several countries. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 332.

galimeta-wood (gal-i-mē′tă-wụd), *n.* The wood of the white bully-tree of the West Indies, *Dipholis salicifolia*. See *bully-tree*.

galingale, *n.* See *galangal*.

galiongee (gal-iọn-jē′), *n.* [< Turk. *qalyonji*, a man-of-war's man, a sailor in the navy, < *qalyon*, a man-of-war (prob. < It. *galeone*, a galleon: see *galleon*), + *ji*, a suffix denoting occupation.] A Turkish sailor.

> All that a careless eye could see
> In him was some young *Galiongée*.
> *Byron*, Bride of Abydos, ii. 9.

galiot, galliot (gal′i-ọt), *n.* [Also *galeot*, formerly *galleot*, *galeote*; < ME. *galiote* = D. *galjoot* = G. *galiotte*, *galeotte* = Dan. *galliot* = Sw. *galiot*, < OF. *galiote*, F. *galiote*, *galiotte*, f., OF. (also F.) *galiot*, m., = Sp. Pg. *galeota* = It. *galeotta*, < ML. *galeota*, dim. of *galea*, a galley: see *galley*.] **1.** A small galley or a sort of brigantine formerly in use, built for pursuit, and propelled by both sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers.

> The whole Nauie there meeting together, were 254. tall shippes, and aboue threescore *galliots*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 24.

> Certain *galliots* of Turks laying aboard of certain vessels of Venice.
> *Capt. Roger Bodenham* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 37).

> There are several fine arsenals about it [the port of Candia], which are arched over, in order to build or lay up ships or *galeotes*, though many of them have been destroyed. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 258.

2. An old Dutch or Flemish vessel for cargoes, with very much rounded ribs and a flattish bottom, a mizzenmast placed near the stern carrying a square mainsail and maintopsail, and a forestay to the mainmast (there being no foremast), with forestaysail and jibs.—**3.** A bomb-ketch.

Galipea (gal-i-pē′ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of rutaceous trees and shrubs of tropical America. *Cusparia trifoliata* of Venezuela, which yields the Angostura or Cusparia bark, a stimulant aromatic tonic and febrifuge, has been referred to this genus.

galipot (gal′i-pot), *n.* [Also written *gallipot*; < F. *galipot*, formerly *galipo* (Littré). Cf. *garipot* (16th century), a kind of pine; origin obscure.] The turpentine which concretes upon the stem of *Pinus Pinaster*.

galium (gā′li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. **galium*, *galion*, < Gr. *γάλιον*, galium (so called in allusion to the use of *Galium verum* in curdling milk), < *γάλα*, milk: see *galactic*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Galium*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A large genus of rubiaceous herbs, with square slender stems, verticillate estipulate leaves, small tetramerous and usually white flowers, and a single seed in each of the two cells of the fruit, which is dry or sometimes berry-like. The stems are often retrorsely hispid, and the fruit is frequently armed with minute hooked prickles. The roots of many species yield a purple dye. There are about 225 species, found in all temperate regions, some 50 occurring in the United States. The goosegrass or cleavers, *G. Aparine*, is a common species very widely distributed around the globe. Various species are popularly known as *bedstraw*. The yellow or lady's bedstraw, *G. verum*, has yellow flowers, as has also the crosswort, *G. Cruciata*. The former is employed in some parts of Great Britain for coagulating milk.

gall[1] (gâl), *n.* [< ME. *galle*, < AS. *gealla*, ONorth. *galla* = OS. *galla* = D. *gal* = MLG. *galle* = OHG. *galla*, MHG. G. *galle* = Icel. *gall* = Sw. *galla* = Dan. *galde* = L. *fel* (*fell-*) (> It. *fiele* = Sp. *hiel* = Pg. *fel* = F. *fiel*) = Gr. *χολή* (> ult. E. *cholic*[1], *cholera*, etc.) = OBulg. *zlŭti*, *zlŭci*, gall, bile; perhaps allied to AS. *geolo*, *geolu*, E. *yellow*, q. v., to L. *helvus*, yellowish, and to Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green: see *chlorin*, etc.] **1.** The bitter secretion of the liver: same as *bile*[2], 1. See also *ox-gall*. In the authorized version of the Old Testament *gall* is used to translate two Hebrew words, one signifying animal gall, and the other a vegetable poison the nature of which is involved in uncertainty. In Turkey the gall of the carp is used as a green pigment and in staining paper.

> Ther hi habbeth dronke bittrere then the *galle*.
> *Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 273).

> They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with *gall*.
> Mat. xxvii. 34.

Hence—**2.** Bitterness of feeling; rancor; malignity; hate.

> All this not moves me,
> Nor stirs my *gall*, nor alters my affections.
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

> Neither envy nor *gall* hath enterd me upon this controversy. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

3. The gall-bladder.

> The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar.
> *Sir T. Browne*.

4. [Cf. *bile*[2], 2.] Impudence; effrontery; cheek. [Local, slang.]—**5.** The scum of melted glass.

★—**In the gall of bitterness.** See *bitterness*.

gall[2] (gâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gaul*, *gaule*; < ME. *galle*, < AS. *gealla*, a gall (on a horse), = D. *gal*, a windgall, = MLG. *galle* = MHG. *galle*, a swelling or tumor on a horse's leg, G. *galle* = Dan. *galle* = Sw. *galla*, a disease in a horse's feet, an excrescence under a horse's tongue, = Icel. *galli*, a flaw, fault, defect. Cf. OF. *galle*, a galling, fretting, itching of the skin, F. *gale*, a scab, scurf, mange, itch, ML. *galla*, scab; Sp. *agalla*, pl. *agalles*, windgalls, also a distemper of the glands under the cheeks or in the tonsils. If the Rom. forms are not of Teut. origin, all the forms must be referred to L. *galla*, a gallnut, with which at all events they have been confused: see *gall*[3].] **1.** A sore on the skin, caused by fretting or rubbing; an excoriation.

> Enough, you rubbed the guiltie on the *gaule*.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 463.

> If they be pricked, they will kick; if they be rubbed on the *gall*, they will wince. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> This is the fatallest wound; as much superiour to the former as a gangrene is to a *gall* or a scratch.
> *Government of the Tongue*.

2. A fault, imperfection, or blemish. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** In *stone-* and *marble-cutting*, a hollow made in the surface of a slab by changing the direction of the cut.—**4.** A spot where grass, corn, or trees have failed. *Halliwell* (spelled *gaul*).—**5.** In the southern United States, a low spot, as near the mouth of a river, where the soil under the matted surface has been washed away, or is in such a condition that nothing will grow on it. See *bay-gall*.—**Cypress-gall**, a gall which has a firm, sandy soil, free from acidity, bearing a dwarf kind of cypress unfit for use. *Bartlett*. See def. 5.—**To claw on the gall**†. See *claw*.

gall[2] (gâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *gaul*, *gaule*; < ME. *gallen*, chiefly in pp. *galled*, < AS. **geallian*, only in pp. *gealled*, galled, chafed (of a horse), = D. *gallen*, gall, chafe, = OF. *galler*, *galer*, gall, fret, itch, rub; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fret and wear away, as the skin, by friction; excoriate; break the skin of by rubbing: as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse.

> Besides, my horse's back is something *gall'd*,
> Which will enforce me ride a sober pace.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2.

> The snorting beast began to trot,
> Which *gall'd* him in his seat.
> *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

> Show us thy neck where the king's chain has *galled*.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 283.

2. To impair the surface of by rubbing; wear away: as, to *gall* a mast or a cable.

> And the Gabriell, riding asterne the Michael, had her cable *gauld* asunder in the hawse with a piece of driuing yce. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 66.

> If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

3. To fret; vex; irritate: as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.

> Christ himselfe the fountaine of meeknesse found acrimony anough to be still *galling* and vexing the Prelaticall Pharisees. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> No Truths can be so uneasie and provoking as those which *gaul* the Consciences of Men.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. v.

> The sarcasms of the King soon *galled* the sensitive temper of the poet. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

4. To harass; distress: as, the troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

> Leisly then commanded three hundred horse to advance into the riuer, whom the musqueteers from behind the works so *galled* as they were enforced to retire.
> *Baker*, Charles I., an. 1640.

> The Christians not merely *galled* them from the battlements, but issued forth and cut them down in the excavations they were attempting to form.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 44.

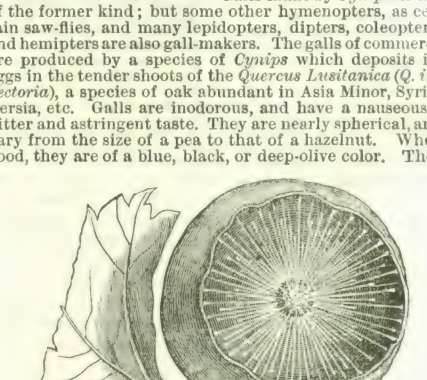
II. *intrans.* **1.** To fret; be or become chafed.

> Thou'lt *gall* between the tongue and the teeth, with fretting. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. To act in a galling manner; make galling or irritating remarks.

> I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1.

★**gall**[3] (gâl), *n.* [Not in ME.; < OF. *galle*, F. *galle* = OSp. *galla*, Sp. *agalla* = Pg. *galha* = It. *galla* = Dan. *galle*, in comp. *gal-* = D. *gal-* = G. *gall-* = Sw. *gall-*, in comp. (see *gall-apple*, *gallnut*), a gall, gallnut, < L. *galla*, a gallnut, oak-apple.] **1.** A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, ordinarily due to the action of some virus deposited by the female along with the egg, but often to the irritation of the larva. Galls made by *Cynipidæ* are of the former kind; but some other hymenopters, as certain saw-flies, and many lepidopters, dipters, coleopters, and hemipters are also gall-makers. The galls of commerce are produced by a species of *Cynips* which deposits its eggs in the tender shoots of the *Quercus Lusitanica* (*Q. infectoria*), a species of oak abundant in Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, etc. Galls are inodorous, and have a nauseously bitter and astringent taste. They are nearly spherical, and vary from the size of a pea to that of a hazelnut. When good, they are of a blue, black, or deep-olive color. They



Gall, or Oak-apple, produced by *Cynips quercus-inanis*, showing the internal cobwebby structure.

are also termed *nutgalls* or *gallnuts*, and are known in commerce by the names of *white*, *green*, and *blue*. The two latter kinds are the best. The chief products of galls are tannin or gallotannic acid, of which the best galls yield from 60 to 70 per cent. Galls from other species of oak, as well as from other kinds of trees, are met with in commerce and are used for dyeing and tanning, as tamarisk-galls from *Tamarix orientalis*, Chinese galls from *Rhus semialata*, and Bokhara galls from various species of *Pistacia*. These galls are of very various forms and sizes.

> The nuts called *galls* doe ever breake out all at once in a night, and namely about the beginning of June, when the sunne is out of the signe Gemini.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 7.

I swear (and else may insects prick
Each leaf into a *gall*)
This girl, for whom your heart is sick,
Is three times worth them all.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

In the autumn (also on oak leaves) are found those curious flat brownish *galls* commonly called "oak spangles," which by many are taken for fungi, and have indeed been described as such. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 574.

2. An excrescence on or under the skin of a mammal or a bird, produced by the puncture of an acarid or of an insect of the dipterous genus *Œstrus*. *Encyc. Brit.*—**3.** A distortion in a plant caused by a species of parasitic fungus. [Rare.]

gall[3] (gâl), *v. t.* [< *gall*[3], *n.*] To impregnate with a decoction of galls.

By *galling*, silk increases in weight, so that by repeating several times the steeping in galls a very considerable increase of weight can be communicated to silk.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 80.

For the dyeing of raw silk black, it is *galled* cold, with the bath of galls which has already served for the black of boiled silk. *Ure*, Dict., I. 358.

Galla (gal'ä), *n.* [Native name.] One of a race of eastern Africa, inhabiting the region from Abyssinia southward to the vicinity of the equator, and numerous in Abyssinia itself. Although having a dark complexion, the Gallas are not related to the negroes; their language is allied to that of the Somalis and other neighboring peoples, and belongs to the Hamitic division of languages.

gallachet†, *n.* See *galosh*.

gallant (gal'ant), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *galant*, *galaunt* (found only as a noun), < OF. *galant*, F. *galant* (= Sp. It. *galante*), gay, sprightly, brave, ppr. of *galer*, rejoice, make merry, < *gale*, show, mirth, festivity, = Sp. Pg. *gala*, show, courtdress, = It. *gala*, festive attire, ornament (see *gala*[1]); prob. of Teut. origin: AS. *gāl*, wanton, bad, = OS. *gēl*, mirthful, = D. *geil* = MLG. *geil*, vigorous, hilarious, proud, luxuriant, fertile, = OHG. MHG. G. *geil*, rank, luxuriant, wanton, lascivious (> Dan. *geil*, lascivious). Cf. Icel. *gāll*, a fit of gaiety, Goth. *gailjan*, make to rejoice. II. *n.* < ME. *galant*, *galaunt*, < OF. *galant*, n., = Sp. *galán*, n.; from the adj. The attempted distinction of accent in the sense 'polite and attentive to women' is recent (18th century) and artificial, in imitation of the F. accent.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Gay; fine; splendid; magnificent; showy as regards dress, ornamentation, or any external decorative effect. [Now rare except with reference to attire.]

The *gallant* garnishing, and the beautiful setting forth of it, . . . that he left to his posterity.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

A comely Virgin in *gallant* attire, which shall embrace him, and he her. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 264.

As Bothwell was walking in the lowlands alane, . . .
He met six ladies sae *gallant* and fine.
Bothwell (Child's Ballads, I. 158).

I thought he had been king, he was so *gallant*;
There's none here wears such gold.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

This towne is built in a very *gallant* place.
Evelyn, Diary, March 18, 1644.

A more *gallant* and beautiful armada never before quitted the shores of Spain. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

2. Brave; high-spirited; heroic: as, a *gallant* officer.

Arch. You have an unspeakable comfort of your young prince Mamillius. . . .
Cam. It is a *gallant* child. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

Questionless, this Gustavus (whose Anagram is Augustus) was a great Captain, and a *gallant* Man.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 6.

He [Lesley] told them, by lying there all was sure; but that by engaging in action with *gallant* and desperate men all might be lost; yet they still called on him to fall on.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, i.

The *gallant* soldier whom he [Arnold] had led within the American lines . . . expiated his conduct on the gibbet.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Honorable; magnanimous; chivalrous; noble: as, a *gallant* antagonist.

That *gallant* spirit hath aspir'd the clouds,
Which too untimely here did scorn the earth.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

4. (Also ga-lant'.) In later use, courtly; polite; attentive to women; inclined to courtship; in a bad sense, amorous; erotic.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
. . . the gay troops [of birds] begin
In *gallant* thought to plume the painted wings.
Thomson, Spring, l. 585.

The General attended her himself to the street-door, saying everything *gallant* as they went down stairs, admiring the elasticity of her walk, which corresponded exactly with the spirit of her dancing.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiii.

Violante del Cielo died in 1693, ninety-two years old, having written and published many volumes of . . . poetry and prose, some of the contents of which are too *gallant* to be very nunlike. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 26.

=**Syn. 1.** Magnificent, brilliant.—**2.** *Valiant*, *Courageous*, etc. (see *brave*); bold, high-spirited, manful.

II. *n.* **1.** A gay, dashing person (rarely applied to a woman); a courtly or fashionable man.

The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and tailors.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

I saw the auncient pictures of many Roman *Gallants*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 185.

Mer. This widow seems a *gallant*.
Love. A goodly woman;
And to her handsomeness she bears her state,
Reserv'd and great.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

Now 'tis nois'd I have money enough, how many *gallants* of all sorts and sexes court me!
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

Was it not my *Gallant* that whistled so charmingly in the Parlour, before he went out this Morning? He's a most accomplished Cavalier. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

2. An ardent, intrepid youth; a daring spirit; a man of mettle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Amongst the rest he had chosen Gabrielle Beadle, and John Russell, the only two *gallants* of this last Supply.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 197.

Scarce blood enough in all their sickly veins
To give each naked curtle-axe a stain,
That our French *gallants* shall to-day draw out.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

3. (Also ga-lant'.) A man who is particularly attentive to women; one who habitually escorts or attends upon women; a ladies' man.—**4.** A wooer; a suitor; in a bad sense, a rake; a libertine.

O wicked, wicked world!—one that is well-nigh worn to pieces with age, to show himself a young *gallant!*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

She had nothing to dread from midnight assassins or drunken *gallants*. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 133.

5†. *Naut.*, any flag carried at the mizzenmast.

gallant (gal'ant; in senses 2 and 3 ga-lant'), *v.* [< *gallant*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make gallant or fine; deck out. [Rare.]

Enter Bubble *gallanted*. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

She is *gallanted* in her best bravery of silk and satin.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 4.

2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner.

I teach young gentlemen the whole art of *gallanting* a fan. *Addison*, The Fan Exercise.

3. To play the gallant toward (a woman); attend or escort with deferential courtesy: as, to *gallant* a lady to the theater.

Old men, whose trade is
Still to *gallant* and dangle with the ladies.
Goldsmith, Epil. for She Stoops to Conquer.

II. *intrans.* To make love; be gallant.

I rather hop'd I should no more
Hear from you o' th' *gallanting* score.
For hard dry-bastings used to prove
The readiest remedies of love.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 644.

gallantise†, *n.* [< OF. *gallantise*, < *gallant*, *galant*, gallant: see *gallant*.] Gallant bearing; gallantry.

Grey-headed senate and youth's *gallantise*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

gallantly (gal'ant-li), *adv.* **1.** In a gallant manner; gaily; showily. [Archaic.]

The wayes echwhere are *galantly* paued with foure square stone, except it be where for want of stone they use to lay bricke. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 69.

The golden winged Lyon . . . is *gallantly* displayed above the gate. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 190.

Then who would not gladly
Live in this brave town,
Which flourishes *gallantly*
With high renown?
Shrewsbury for Me (Ritson's Ancient Songs).

2. Bravely; with spirit; heroically; nobly: as, to defend a place *gallantly*.

The duke of Exeter has very *gallantly* maintained the pridge. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

The foot behaved themselves very *gallantly*.
Clarendon, Civil Wars, II. 474.

She was giving him a chance to do *gallantly* what it seemed unworthy of both of them he should do meanly.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 478.

3. (Also ga-lant'li.) In the manner of a gallant or wooer.

gallantness (gal'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gallant; gayness; fine appearance; bravery; dashing courage. [Now rare.]

Than began simplicitie in apparell to be layd aside. Courtlie *galantnes* to be taken vp.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

What hope hast thou to grow vp still in the pride of thy strength, *gallantnes*, and health?
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, Ind., p. 9.

That which gives to human actions the relish of justice is a certain nobleness or *gallantness* of courage (rarely found), by which a man scorns to be beholding for the contentment of his life to fraud or breach of promise.
Hobbes, Man, i. 15.

gallantry (gal'ant-ri), *n.*; pl. *gallantries* (-riz). [< OF. *gallanterie*, *galanterie*, F. *galanterie* (= Sp. *galantería* = It. *galanteria*), < *galant*, gallant: see *gallant* and *-ry*.] **1**†. Fine appearance; show; finery; splendor; magnificence.

Beyond the Riuer of Palmes they found others thus beringed, and for greater *gallantrie* ware about their necks certaine chaines of teeth, seeming to be the teeth of men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 647.

He went along and shewed us the whole towne, and indeed I cannot speak enough of the *gallantry* of the towne. *Pepys*, Diary, May 15, 1660.

No sooner was I elected into mine office but I laid aside the powdered *gallantries* of my youth, and became a new man. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

2. Heroic bearing; bravery; intrepidity; high spirit: as, the *gallantry* of the troops under fire was admirable.

I take the *gallantry* of private soldiers to proceed from the same, if not from a nobler impulse than that of gentlemen and officers. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 87.

3. Courtliness or polite attention to ladies.

The soldier breathed the *gallantries* of France,
And every flowery courtier writ romance.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 145.

It was not in the power of all his *gallantry* to detain her longer. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 99.

4. In a sinister sense, equivocal attention to women; profligate intrigue.

In the time of the commonwealth she [the Duchess of Cleveland] commenced her career of *gallantry*, and terminated it under Anne, by marrying . . . that worthless fop. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

He [Lord Auckland] is destitute of all that ability for the present discussion which is not to be acquired without much experience in the arts of practical *gallantry*.
Horsley, Speech upon the Adultery Bill.

5†. Gallants collectively.

Hector, Deiphobus, Helenus, Antenor, and all the *gallantry* of Troy. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

I went to Hide-park, where was his Matie and abundance of *gallantrie*. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 3, 1660.

State gallantry, the courtesies of intercourse between royal or sovereign houses.

A more free and indefinite treatment of sovereign houses by one another consists in friendly announcements of interesting events, as births, deaths, betrothals, and marriages; and in corresponding expressions of congratulation or condolence, amounting in the latter case even to the putting on of mourning. These courtesies of intercourse are called by some text-writers *state-gallantry*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 84.

gallanty-show† (ga-lan'ti-shō), *n.* [Also *gallantee-*, *galanty-show*; < **gallanty*, poss. a corruption of *gallantry* or *gallantise*, + *show*, *n.*] A miniature pantomime performed by means of shadows on a wall or screen.

O yes, I have been, ma'am, to visit the Queen, ma'am,
And the rest of the *gallantee show*.
Political Ballad of George IV.'s Time.

gall-apple (gâl'ap'l), *n.* [= D. *galappel* = G. *gallapfel* = Dan. *galæble* = Sw. *galläpple*; as *gall*[3] + *apple*.] The gall of the gall-oak; an oak-apple; a gallnut.

gallate (gal'āt), *n.* [< *gall-ic*[2] + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of gallic acid. Gallates are distinguished by the rapidity with which they are decomposed when exposed to the air in contact with free alkali.

The residue is exhausted by alcohol, which dissolves some acetate and some *gallate* of potash.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 109.

gallatin (gal'a-tin), *n.* A trade-name for a mixture used in the Bethell process (which see, under *process*).

gallature† (gal'a-tūr), *n.* [< NL. as if **gallatura*, < L. *gallus*, a cock.] The tread of an egg.

Whether it be not made out of the grando, *gallature*, germ, or tread of the egg, as Aquapende and stricter enquiry informeth us, doth seeme of lesser doubt.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

gall-beetle (gâl'bē'tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect which causes galls: as, the grape-vine *gall-beetle*. See *Ampeloglypter*.

gall-bladder (gâl'blad'ėr), *n.* The bile-bladder, gall-cyst, or cholecyst, the cistern or reservoir in which the bile is received from the liver and retained until discharged through the gall-duct. It is a very common structure of the higher vertebrates, being in man a membranous sac of considerable size and pyriform shape lying on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. See cut under *stomach*.—**Fossa of the gall-bladder.** See *fossa*[1].

gall-cyst (gâl'sist), *n.* The gall-bladder.

gall-duct (gâl'dukt), *n.* In *anat.*, a duct conveying gall or bile from the liver to the gall-

bladder or to the intestine; a cystic, hepatic, or choledochous duct, of which there may be one or several. In man there are three main gall-ducts: a hepatic, from the liver, and a cystic, to the gall-bladder, these two uniting to form a third, the common biliary duct (ductus communis choledochus), which discharges bile into the duodenum or first part of the intestine. Also called *gall-pipe* and *bile-duct*.

galleasst, galliasst (gal′ē-as, -i-as), *n.* [Also *gallias, galeas;* = D. *galeas, galjas* = G. *galeasse* = Dan. Sw. *galeas,* < OF. *galeace, galiace, galleasse,* etc., in mod. spelling *galéace, galléasse* = Sp. *galeaza* = Pg. *galeaça,* < It. *galeazza,* aug. of *galea,* a galley: see *galley*.] A large galley formerly used in the Mediterranean, carrying generally three masts and perhaps twenty guns, and having castellated structures fore and aft, and seats amidships for the rowers, who were galley-slaves, and numbered sometimes more than three hundred, there being as many as thirty-two oars on a side, each worked by several men.

> Gallies,
> Great *galliasses,* fly-boats, pinnaces,
> Amounting to the number of an hundred
> And thirty tight, tall saile.
> *Heywood,* If You Know not Me, ii.

★**galled** (gâld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *gall*[2], *v.*] 1. Fretted or excoriated; abraded: as, a *galled* back.

> Let the *galled* jade wince; our withers are unwrung.
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Characterized by galls. See *gall*[2], *n.*

Gallegan (ga-lē′gan), *n.* [< Sp. *Gallego,* a native of Galicia, < L. *Gallæcus,* pl. *Gallæci, Callæci, Callaici,* a people of western Hispania. See *Galician*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Spain; a Galician. The Gallegans are a distinct race, speak a peculiar form of Spanish, and migrate annually in great numbers to work for a time in other parts of Spain.

Gallego (Sp. pron. gä-lyā′gō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *Gallegan.*

gallein (gal′ē-in), *n.* [< *gall-ic*[2] + *-e-in.*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by heating together phthalic anhydrid and pyrogallic acid, adding carbonate of soda, and precipitating with an acid. It produces tolerably fast shades of purple and violet on cotton, wool, and silk.

gallemalfryt, *n.* See *gallimaufry.*

galleon (gal′ē-on), *n.* [= F. *galion,* < Sp. *galeón* = Pg. *galeão,* an armed ship of burden, = It. *galeone,* aug. of Sp. Pg. It. *galea,* ML. *galea,* a galley: see *galley*.] A large unwieldy ship, usually having three or four decks and carrying guns, of a kind formerly used by the Spaniards, especially as treasure-ships, in their commerce with South America.

> The forts here could not secure the Spanish *galleons* from Admiral Blake, tho' they hall'd in close under the main fort.
> *Dampier,* Voyages, an. 1699.

> The harbors of Spanish America were at the same time visited by their [English] privateers in pursuit of the rich *galleons* of Spain. *Bancroft,* Hist. U. S., I. 68.

> The *galleons* . . . were huge, round-stemmed, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern, like castles. *Motley.*

> Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built *galleons* came. *Tennyson,* The Revenge.

galleot†, *n.* See *galiot.*

galler (gâl′ėr), *n.* One who or that which galls.

Galleria, *n.* See *Galeria.*

galleriant†, *n.* [< F. *galérien,* < *galère,* a galley: see *galley*.] A galley-slave. *Davies.*

> The prerogative of a private centinel above a slave lies only in the name, and the advantage, if any, stands for the *gallerian.* *Gentleman Instructed,* p. 183.

galleried (gal′ē-rid), *a.* [< *gallery* + *-ed*[2].] Provided or fitted with a gallery; disposed like a gallery.

> One of the *galleried* fronts of an old London inn.
> *Colonial and Indian Exhibition,* 1886.

Galleriidæ, Galleridæ, *n. pl.* See *Galeriidæ.*

gallery (gal′ē-ri), *n.*; pl. *galleries* (-riz). [Early ★mod. E. *galery, galarye;* = D. *galerij* = G. *gallerie* = Dan. Sw. *galleri,* < OF. *galerie, gallerie,* F. *galerie* = Sp. *galeria* = Pg. *galeria* = It. *galleria* (ML. *galeria, galleria*), a long portico, a gallery; orig., perhaps, a place of amusement, a special use of OF *galerie, gallerie,* mirth, glee, sport, amusement, < OF. *gale,* show, mirth, festivity, etc.: see *gallant* and *gala*[1].] 1. An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building, or used for the reception of pictures, statues, armor, etc.; a corridor; a passage.

> But loe Polites, one of Priam's sons,
> Escaped from the slaughter of Pyrrhus,
> Comes fleeing through the wepons of his foes,
> Searching all wounded the long *galleries*
> And the voyd courtes, *Surrey,* Æneid, ii.

> For this world and the next world are not to the pure in heart two houses, but two rooms, a *gallery* to pass through, and a lodging to rest in, in the same house, which are both under the one roof, Christ Jesus.
> *Donne,* Sermons, x.

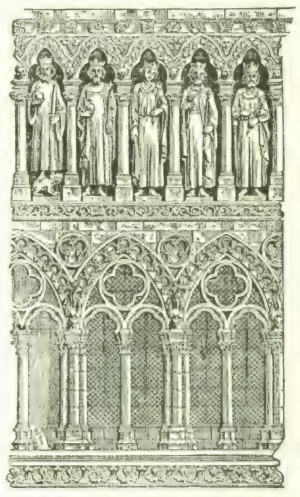
> Amongst other things he saw *Galleries* full of Greeke Images. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 59.

Hence—2. A room or building for the exhibition of works of art, or, by extension, a collection of such works for exhibition.—3. A platform projecting from the interior walls of a building, supported by piers, pillars, brackets, or consoles, and overlooking the main floor, as in a church, theater, or public library.

> After dyner, he deperted out of the hall, and went up into a *galarye,* of twenty-four stayres of heyght.
> *Berners,* tr. of Froissart's Chron., IV. xxxiii.

> He sat down amidst the loud clapping of hands, in which the Lords below the bar and the strangers in the *gallery* joined. *Macaulay,* Historical Essays, IV. 326.

These *galleries* were also useful as adding to the accommodation of the church, as people were able thence to see the ceremonies performed below, and to hear the mass and music as well as from the floor of the church.
J. Fergusson, Hist. [Arch., I. 570.



Galleries of the west front of the Cathedral of Amiens, 13th century, illustrating treatment of galleries as a decorative feature. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

4. A narrow passage, open at least on one side, and often treated as a decorative feature, on the exterior or interior walls of an edifice, entering into the architectural design and at the same time affording communication between different parts, or facilities for keeping the building in repair. The name is sometimes given, by extension, to similar features intended only for ornament, and not affording a means of communication. Such galleries are usual in medieval churches.

> Round the roofs [ran] a gilded *gallery*
> That lent broad verge to distant lands.
> *Tennyson,* Palace of Art.

5. The persons occupying the gallery at a theater.

> While all its throats the *gallery* extends,
> And all the thunder of the pit ascends!
> *Pope,* Imit. of Horace, II. i. 326.

> The *galleries* would certainly lose much of their veneration for the theatrical kings, queens, and nobles, if they were to see them behind the scenes, unbedizened.
> *V. Knox,* Spirit of Despotism, § 23.

6†. An ornamental walk or inclosure in a garden, sometimes formed by trees or shrubs.

> These kinde of tarrasses or little *galleries* of pleasure, Suetonius calleth Meniana. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 205.

7. An underground passage. Specifically—(*a*) A horizontal or inclined subterranean passage, whether cut in the soil or built in masonry, connecting different parts of a fortification, or a fortification with a mine or series of mines. In military engineering a *gallery* is an underground passage whose dimensions exceed 3 by 4 feet; when of less size, it is called a *branch* or *branch gallery.* See *scarp gallery* (under *scarp*) and *counterscarp gallery* (under *counterscarp*). (*b*) In *mining,* a level or drift. [Rarely used except in translating the French word *galerie.*]
8. In *zoöl.,* a long narrow excavation of any kind made by an animal, as the underground passages dug by a mole, the boring of an insect, etc.—9. *Naut.,* a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship. The part at the stern is called the *stern-gallery,* that at the quarters the *quarter-gallery.*—10. In *furniture-making,* a small ornamental parapet or railing running along the edge of the top of a table, shelf of a cabinet, or the like, intended to prevent objects from being pushed off. In decorated furniture of the eighteenth century the galleries were an important feature. They were commonly of gilt bronze.—**Gallery hit, shot,** etc., a showy or superficially brilliant play in a game, such as to win applause from the spectators. [Colloq.]—**Whispering-gallery,** a gallery or dome in which the sound of words uttered in a low voice or whisper is communicated to a greater distance than under any ordinary circumstances. Thus, in an elliptical chamber, if a person standing in one of the foci speak in a whisper he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance under any other circumstances or at any other place in the chamber. The reason is that the sounds produced in one of the foci of such a chamber strike upon the wall all round, and, from the nature of the ellipse, are all reflected to the other focus.

gallery-furnace (gal′ē-ri-fėr″nās), *n.* A peculiar kind of furnace formerly used in the district of Zweibrücken in Germany for reducing mercurial ores. It consisted of a chamber long enough to hold from 30 to 50 cucurbits, arranged in two parallel rows, which were heated by a fire made on a grate below. Each cucurbit had a small separate condenser made of earthenware.

gallery-picture (gal′ē-ri-pik″tūr), *n.* A painting too large for the walls of an ordinary room; hence, a picture fitted to be displayed only in a gallery.

gallery-road (gal′ē-ri-rōd), *n.* An artificial roadway constructed on piles, or in the form of inclined terraces on the side of a hill, so as to admit of a gradual descent, or in any analogous way.

galless (gâl′les), *a.* [< *gall*[3] + *-less.*] Without gall; good-natured; meek; gentle. [Rare.]

> A dove, a meek and *galless* creature.
> *Whole Duty of Man,* § 19.

gallet (gal′et), *n.* [Also written *galet;* < F. *galet,* a pebble, collectively shingle, dim. of OF. *gal,* a stone. Cf. F. *caillou,* a flinty pebble, and see *calliard*.] A fragment of stone broken off by a mason's chisel; a spall.

gallet (gal′et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *galleted, gallet-ted,* ppr. *galleting, galletting.* [More commonly in the corrupted form *garret;* < *gallet, n.*] To insert small pieces of stone into the joints of, as coarse masonry: as, to *gallet* a wall. *Parker.* Also *garret.*

galleta-grass (ga-lā′tä-grȧs), *n.* [Sp. *galleta,* hard-tack.] A very coarse, hard bunch-grass of the southwestern United States.

galleting, galletting (gal′et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gallet, v.*] The act of inserting chips of stone or flint into the joints of rubblework while the mortar is wet. Also called *garreting, garretting.*

galletylet, *n.* See *gallitile.*

galley (gal′i), *n.*; pl. *galleys,* formerly also *gallies* (-iz). [Formerly also *gally,* early mod. E. *galey, galy;* < ME. *galeye, galay,* etc., = D. G. Dan. *galei* = Sw. *galeja,* < OF. *galee, galie,* F. *galée* = Pr. *galea, galeia, gale* = Sp. Pg. (obs.) *galea* = It. *galea,* < ML. *galea, galeia,* MGr. *γαλέα, γαλαία,* a galley; ulterior origin unknown. Hence ult. F. *galère* = Sp. Pg. It. *galera,* a galley, and E. *galleass, galiot.*] 1. A sea-going vessel propelled by oars, or using both oars and sails. The earliest ships of all nations were of this class, and were at first confined chiefly to coasting or to the navigation of narrow seas. The war-galley of the Greeks originally had a single mast carrying one square sail amidships, and later two masts, but depended primarily upon its oars, ranged in a single line on each side, and each handled by one rower. It was rated according to the whole number of these. The principal sizes were the *triaconter,* of thirty oars, and the *penteconter,* of fifty. Ships of this form continued to be used as vessels of burden, but were early superseded for war by galleys rated according to the number of banks of oars or ranks of rowers, as the *bireme* (a two-banked vessel), *trireme, quadrireme,* etc. Greater numbers of banks are mentioned, up to forty banks of oars in a vessel of enormous size built for Ptolemy Philopator of Egypt. How these numerous banks of oars were arranged is not definitely known; it is probable that not more than three could have been placed one above another. The first recorded Roman fleet consisted wholly of triremes, and this was always the most common armament. The ancient naval vessels were long, sharp, and narrow in model, like a modern steamer, were capable of great speed, and carried large crews. Full decks, or several decks, were in time substituted for the primitive half-deck, or the short decks at the stem and stern; and rams, towers, and other means of offense and defense were added. Galleys continued in use in the Mediterranean and other seas till late in the seventeenth century, ordinary ones in later times having from five to twenty-five oars on a side in a single row, each oar worked by several men, with two or three masts and triangular sails; and indeed they may be considered as not yet entirely obsolete, being represented by the feluccas and boats of similar model on the Mediterranean and neighboring seas. Larger vessels were called *galleasses.* (See *galleass.*) The labor of rowing was from an early date assigned to mercenaries, and afterward to slaves and prisoners of war; and in some countries, especially France, nearly all criminals were condemned to service on the galleys of the state, and were hence called *galley-slaves.* See *trireme.*

> Whan the Saisnes [Saxons] saugh the *Galeyes,* thei were full gladde, and ronne in who that myght first in the grettest haste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.

> It is made a *gally* matter to carry a knife whose poynt is not broken off. *Evelyn,* Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

> The Dromones, or light *gallies,* of the Byzantine empire were content with two tiers of oars.
> *Gibbon,* Decline and Fall, liii.

> King Ferdinand's *galleys* were spread with rich carpets and awnings of yellow and scarlet, and every sailor in the fleet exhibited the same gaudy-colored livery of the royal house of Aragon. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 20.

2. A state barge; a large boat, especially one used in display; in a special use, an open boat

formerly employed on the Thames in England by custom-house officers and press-gangs, and for pleasure.

> And each proud *galley*, as she passed
> To the wild cadence of the blast,
> Gave wilder minstrelsy. *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 15.

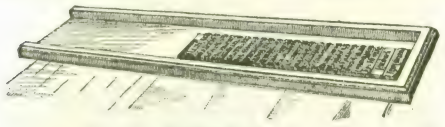
> The Jack . . . asked me if we had seen a four-oared *galley* going up with the tide? . . . "You thinks Custum 'Us, Jack?" said the landlord. "I do," said the Jack. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, liv.

3. A boat, somewhat larger than a gig, appropriated for the captain's use on a war-ship. [Eng.]—**4.** The cook-room, kitchen, or caboose of a merchant ship, man-of-war, or steamer; also, the stove or range in the galley.

> To me he [the ship's cook] was unweariedly kind, and always glad to see me in the *galley*, which he kept as clean as a new pin; the dishes hanging up burnished, and his parrot in a cage in one corner. *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure Island, x.

> The place had much of the furniture of one of our present cabooses or *galleys*. There was a kind of dresser, and there were racks for holding dishes, an old brass timepiece, . . . a couple of wooden bellows, and such matters. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxiv.

5. In *printing*, an oblong shallow tray of brass or wood, rarely of zinc, on which the compositor deposits his type. The galley of wood (now little used) is usually flanged only on the lower side and at the top. Brass galleys, and also some wooden galleys, are flanged on both sides, and on these the type can be locked up for taking proofs. See *proof-galley* and *slice-galley*.—**Standing galley**, an immovable inclined plane, fitted with cleats, on which type is kept standing.



Printers' Galley.

galley-arch† (gal'i-ärch), *n. pl.* A structure for the reception and security of galleys in port. *Hamersly*. Compare *galley-house*.

galley-balk (gal'i-bâk), *n.* [Also *galleybauk, gallybauk, -bawk*; < *galley* + *balk*[1].] A balk in the chimney, with a crook, on which to hang pots, etc. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

> Like the pothooks by means of which pots were hung over cottage fires from the *galley-bawk*, which in those days was to be found stretched across every house-place chimney. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 393.

galley-bird (gal'i-bėrd), *n.* A woodpecker.

galley-cabinet (gal'i-kab″i-net), *n.* In *printing*, a series of shallow pigeonholes with inclined supports, in which galleys of type are placed.

galley-division† (gal'i-di-vizh″ọn), *n.* In *arith.*, a variety of scratch division (which see, under *division*): so called because an extended example made a mass of figures somewhat in the shape of a galley.

galley-fire (gal'i-fīr), *n.* The fire in the cook's galley on board ship.

galley-foist† (gal'i-foist), *n.* A barge of state: sometimes specifically applied to the barge in which the Lord Mayor of London formerly went in state to Westminster.

> When the *galley-foist* is afloat to Westminster. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

> This is your brother's will; and, as I take it, he makes no mention of such company as you would draw unto you, — captains of *galley-foists*, such as in a clear day have seen Calais. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 2.

galley-halfpenny† (gal'i-hā'pe-ni), *n.*; pl. *galley-halfpence* (-pens). [Early mod. E. *galyhalfpeny*; so called because introduced by Italian merchants, commonly called *galley-men*: see *galley-man*, 2.] A silver coin of Genoa (and perhaps of other Italian cities), once much imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century. The coin had an illegal circulation in England as a halfpenny, and seems also to have been called a *jane*.

> This yere [xii. Hen. VIII.] *galy halfpens* was banysshed out of England. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502–1519), ed. 1811, p. lii.

> Resaved for ij vnces of *galy-halfepenys* sold this yere vi^{s} iiij^{d}. *Churchwardens' Account Book* (1521–22).

> They had a certaine coyne of silver amongst themselves, which were half-pence of Genoa, and were called *galley halfpence*. *Stow*, Survey of London (ed. 1599), p. 97.

> Venetian merchants who traded to England in their gallies brought their own money, called *galley-halfpence*, to trade with, to the injury of our countrymen. They were repeatedly forbidden by . . . Hen. IV., V., VI., and VIII. *Davies*, Glossary.

galley-house† (gal'i-hous), *n.* A boat-house.

> These *galley-houses* are 50 or 60 paces from the river side; and when they bring the gallies into them, there is a strong rope brought round the stern of the vessel, and both ends stretched along, one on each side. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

galley-man (gal'i-man), *n.* **1.** One who rows in or has charge of a galley.—**2**†. A merchant trading with galleys; specifically, an Italian merchant who landed wines, etc., from the galleys at a place called "Galley-key" in Thames street, London.

galley-news (gal'i-nūz), *n. Naut.*, unfounded rumor. [Colloq.]

galley-proof (gal'i-pröf), *n.* A proof from type on a galley.

galley-punt (gal'i-punt), *n.* An open boat used on the coast of England for communicating with ships.

> Right ahead of us was a small *galley-punt*, flashing through the seas under her fragment of reefed canvas. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

galley-rack (gal'i-rak), *n.* In *printing*, a series of inclined brackets made to hold galleys.

galley-rest (gal'i-rest), *n.* In *printing*, two projecting arms or brackets, inclined, to hold a galley; or a ledge fixed upon a compositor's upper case to hold the galley temporarily out of his way.

galley-slave (gal'i-slāv), *n.* **1.** A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board a galley. This practice no longer exists, but the French still use the equivalent term *galérien* interchangeably with *forçat* (which see).

> Liberty . . .
> Blushed, that effects like these she should produce,
> Worse than the deeds of *galley-slaves* broke loose.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 327.

2. A compositor, jocosely regarded as bound to the "galley." *Moxon*, Mech. Exercises, p. 362.

galleytile† (gal'i-tīl), *n.* Same as *gallitile*.

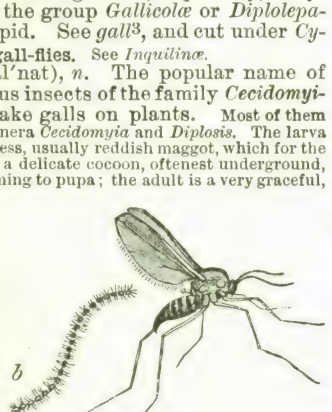
galley-work (gal'i-wėrk), *n.* Work in baked clay; pottery in general.

galley-worm, *n.* See *gally-worm*.

galley-yarn (gal'i-yärn), *n. Naut.*, an unfounded rumor or tale, such as is often heard in ships' galleys. [Colloq.]

gall-fly (gâl'flī), *n.* [= G. *gall-fliege*; as *gall*[3] + *fly*[2].] An insect which occasions galls on plants by puncturing them; especially, a hymenopter of the group *Gallicolæ* or *Diplolepariæ*, as a cynipid. See *gall*[3], and cut under *Cynips*.—**Guest gall-flies.** See *Inquilinæ*.

gall-gnat (gâl'nat), *n.* The popular name of those dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyiidæ* which make galls on plants. Most of them belong to the genera *Cecidomyia* and *Diplosis*. The larva is a minute, legless, usually reddish maggot, which for the most part spins a delicate cocoon, oftenest underground, before transforming to pupa; the adult is a very graceful, delicate, two-winged fly. The galls of the several species on different plants are extremely diverse in form and character; they are often found on annual plants, which is seldom the case with those of the gall-makers of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*.



Gall-gnat (female), a species of *Cecidomyia*, natural size: *b*, male antenna, magnified.

Galli[1] (gal'ī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *gallus*, cock.] Same as *Gallinæ* or *Gallinaceæ*.

Galli[2], *n.* Plural of *Gallus*[2].

galliambi, *n.* Plural of *galliambus*.

galliambic (gal-i-am'bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *galliambicus* (LGr. γαλλιαμβικόν, neut., sc. *μέτρον*, meter), < *galliambus*: see *galliambus*.] **I.** *a.* Constituting a galliambus; consisting of galliambi: an epithet of a variety of Ionic verse said to have first come into use among the Galli or priests of the Phrygian Cybele. See *galliambus*.

II. *n.* A galliambus; a verse consisting of four Ionics a minore with variations and substitutions.

galliambus (gal-i-am'bus), *n.*; pl. *galliambi* (-bī). [< L. *galliambus*, lit. a song of the Galli, so called from its association with the worship of the Phrygian goddess Cybele, whose priests, the Galli, are said to have used such measures in lines of invective or raillery: see *Gallus*[2] and *iambus*.] In *pros.*, a kind of Ionic verse consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable. The galliambus is also called *metroïacon*.

Gallian† (gal'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Gallia*, Gaul, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic; French. [Rare.]

> An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves
> A *Gallian* girl at home. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

galliard (gal'yärd), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* ME. *gaylard*, < OF. *gaillard, gaillart*, F. *gaillard* = Pr. *gaillart, gallart, galhart* = Sp. *gallardo* = Pg. *galhardo* = It. *gagliardo*, gay, lively, brisk, merry. Origin uncertain. II. *n.* < F. *gaillard*, a jolly, gay fellow; in def. 2, like F. *gaillarde*, < Sp. *gallarda*, a lively dance, fem. of *gallardo*, lively. See I.] **I.** *a.* Brisk; gay; lively; jaunty. [Archaic.]

> *Gaylard* he was, as goldfynch in the schawe. *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 3.

> *Er.* We either, looking on each other, thrive——
> *An.* Shoot up, grow *galliard*——
> *Er.* Yes, and more alive! *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

> A landsman could hardly have worn this garb and shown this face, and worn and shown them both with such a *galliard* air, without undergoing stern question before a magistrate. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 273.

> These wretched Comparini were once gay
> And *galliard*, of the modest middle class.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 57.

II. *n.* **1.** A brisk, lively man; a gay, jaunty fellow: as, "Selden is a *galliard*," *Cleveland*.

> William Johnstone of Wamphray, called the *Galliard*, was a noted freebooter. . . . The word is still used in Scotland, to express an active, gay, dissipated character. *Scott*, quoted in Child's Ballads, VI. 169.

2. A spirited dance for two dancers only, common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: one of the precursors of the minuet. Also called *romanesca*.

> Song with voice or to the Lute, Citheron or Harpe, or daunced by measures as the Italian Pauan and *galliard* are at these daies. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37

> And bids you be advis'd, there's nought in France
> That can be with a nimble *galliard* won.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

> If you had but your long stockings on, to be dancing a *galliard* as she comes by. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

3. Music written for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and emphatic, but not rapid. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

galliardise†, *n.* [Also *galliardize*: < OF. *gaillardise*, < *gaillard*, gay: see *galliard*.] Merriment; excessive gaiety; merrymaking.

> I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardize* of company; yet in one dream I can compose a whole Comedy, behold the action, apprehend the jests, and laugh myself awake at the conceits thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

galliardness† (gal'yärd-nes), *n.* Gaiety.

> His rest failed him, his countenance changed, his sprightful pleasance and *galliardness* abated. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 206.

galliass†, *n.* See *galleass*.

Gallic[1] (gal'ik), *a.* [< L. *Gallicus*, pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls, < *Gallia*, Gaul, *Gallus*, a Gaul: see *Gaul*[1].] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France.

> The sturdy squire to *Gallic* masters stoop,
> And drown his lands and manors in a soupe.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 595.

> Not only the presence in France of Alcuin, but the consequences flowing from his thoughtful foresight, soon made themselves be felt among our *Gallic* neighbours. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 282.

gallic[2] (gal'ik or gâl'ik), *a.* [= F. *gallique*, < NL. *gallicus*, < L. *galla*, gallnut: see *gall*[3].] Belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls.—**Gallic acid**, $C_7H_6O_5$, an organic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, generally of a pale-yellow color, without odor and having an acid taste. It exists ready-formed in the seeds of the mango, and is a product of the decomposition of tannic acid. With ferric salts in solution it produces a deep bluish-black precipitate. It is used in medicine as an astringent, and is well known as an ingredient in ink. See *ink*.

Gallican (gal'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gallicus*, < *Gallia*, Gaul: see *Gaul*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Gaul or France.

> The *Gallican* script, which was the parent of the Irish uncial. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 176, note.

2. Specifically, pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church in France. See *Gallicanism*.

> But in regard to the central question, where the infallibility of the Church lies, the Ultramontanes tell us that the *Gallican* belief, that nothing has the seal of infallibility which has not been received by the whole Church, is extinct in France. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 270.

> The *Gallican* theory [of church government] views the Church as a constitutional monarchy, of which the Pope is either Jure Divino, or merely Jure Ecclesiastico, the responsible head; invested with legislative and executive functions while the supreme representative power of the Church, the Œcumenical Council, is in abeyance; but owing implicit obedience to such a Synod when assembled, liable to be suspended or deposed by it, and compelled to submit to its decisions on pain of the guilt and the consequences of schism. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 15.

Gallican Church, the branch of the Roman Catholic Church in France, which has enjoyed greater privileges and had a more independent development than the branches

of that church in other European countries. Its comparative independence has been due to the persistent resistance of the civil power, supported by a portion of the clergy and people distinctively called the Gallican party, to the encroachments of the papal power; but there has always been a strong ultramontane party in the French church favorable to papal claims.—**Gallican liberties**, the peculiar privileges enjoyed by the Gallican Church. In general they consisted of greater freedom from papal domination over the actions of the bishops and of the king than was customary in other Roman Catholic countries, or than is customary in France at the present time. These liberties were especially defined by the pragmatic sanction of Louis IX. in 1269, by the pragmatic sanction of Charles VII. in 1438, and by the "Declaration of the Clergy" drawn up by Bossuet in 1682, which asserted the right of the king to intervene in church matters without papal interference. The Gallican liberties were confirmed under the rule of Napoleon I., but the French church is becoming increasingly ultramontane.—**Gallican liturgies, Gallican liturgy**, the liturgies or group of liturgies anciently used in Gaul or France and in some adjacent countries, especially in Spain. In Gaul these liturgies were suppressed by Charlemagne and his successors in the ninth century, and the Roman office was substituted for them. The remains of these rites are few and fragmentary. The wording of some of the prayers in the different local uses differed greatly, but the important features and the arrangement of parts were the same throughout. The liturgies originally used in Spain were of the same class, so that the group has been called the Hispano-Gallican family of liturgies. In Spain these rites had by the eleventh century become almost entirely supplanted by the Roman, but at the beginning of the sixteenth century the typical Spanish form, known as the *Mozarabic liturgy*, was revived by Cardinal Ximenes. The ancient liturgies of the British, Irish, and Scotch apparently belonged to the Gallican group; but their classification is disputed, and the remains are scanty. The use established among the Anglo-Saxons by St. Augustine of Canterbury probably contained Gallican elements, of which there are traces in the Use of Sarum, etc. The Gallican type of liturgy is believed to be derived through the primitive churches of Arles and Lyons from Ephesus, and has accordingly been called *Ephesine*, and referred to St. Paul and St. John. It differs greatly from the Roman in its constituent parts, their names, and arrangement, and agrees in many and important particulars with eastern liturgies. The nomenclature of its various parts is, however, almost entirely peculiar to itself, and it is distinguished by the fact that most of these parts, retaining their titles and places in the office, are variable, the number of different occasions for which such variations are provided being also much greater than in other western rites, and this variation extending even to the canon. See *Mozarabic*.

II. *n.* In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, one who holds Gallican doctrines. See *Gallicanism*.

Gallicanism (gal'i-kan-izm), *n.* [< *Gallican* + *-ism.*] The spirit of nationalism within the French church, as opposed to the absolutism of the papal see. It grew in strength during the middle ages, and culminated in the reign of Louis XIV. The Gallican liberties, in which this spirit was expressed, disappeared at the time of the revolution; and, though since restored and nominally in existence, ultramontanism has during the nineteenth century triumphed over Gallicanism.

Gallicè (gal'i-sē), *adv.* [< L. *Gallice*, in French (Gallic), < *Gallicus*, Gallic, French: see *Gallic*[1].] In French.

Gallicism (gal'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *gallicisme*; as *Gallic*[1] + *-ism.*] A form or style of speech peculiar to the French language; the use by an English or other foreign writer or speaker of a form or expression, as a particular sense of a word or manner of phraseology, peculiar to the French language. Thus, the use of the word 'assist' in the sense of 'be present' or of the phrase 'it goes without saying,' and similar expressions, are regarded as Gallicisms.

Gallicize (gal'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gallicized*, ppr. *Gallicizing*. [< *Gallic*[1] + *-ize.*] To make French in opinions, habits, or modes of speech; especially, to render conformable to the French idiom or language. Also spelled *Gallicise*.

> Being, since my travels, very much *gallicized* in my character, I ordered a pint of claret.
> *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ix.

Gallicolæ (ga-lik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gallicola*: see *gallicolous*.] **1.** In Latreille's system of classification, a tribe of hymenopterous insects of the section *Pupivora*, corresponding to the *Diploleparіæ*, and to the modern family *Cynipidæ*; the gall-flies.—**2.** In Meigen's system (1818), a group of dipterous insects of his family *Tipulariæ*, containing the genus *Cecidomyia* and other genera, and corresponding pretty accurately to the modern family *Cecidomyidæ*, the gall-gnats or gall-midges.

gallicolous (ga-lik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gallicola*, < L. *galla*, gallnut, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting galls; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gallicolæ*.

galliform (gal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *galliformis*, < L. *gallus*, a cock, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a gallinaceous bird; of gallinaceous affinities; galline.

Galliformes (gal-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* In *ornith.*, formerly, gallinaceous birds collectively; now, in Garrod's classification, an order of a subclass *Homalogonatæ*, consisting of the three cohorts *Struthiones*, *Gallinaceæ*, and *Psittaci*. [Not in use.]

galligaskins (gal-i-gas'kinz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *gallygaskins*, *gallygascoynes*, *gallogascoins* (abbr. *gaskins*, *gascoynes*); a corruption (due to a mistaken notion that "these trowsers were first worn by the *Gallic Gascons*, i. e., the inhabitants of Gascony"—Webster's Dict.) of OF. *garguesques*, Norm. *gargache*, a perverted form of *greguesques*, "slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Venitians," which appears contracted in "*gregues*, wide slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Venitians, great Gascon or Spanish hose" (Cotgrave), really of Italian (Venetian) origin, < It. *Grechesco*, Greekish, < *Greco*, < L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek*, *grecco*, *grego*, *gregs*. Cf. *pantaloons*, also of Venetian origin.] **1.** A fashion of hose or slops worn in the sixteenth century. Also called *gregs*, *venetians*, and *gaskins*.

> My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
> The winter's fury and encroaching frosts, . . .
> A horrid chasm disclosed.
> *J. Philips*, Splendid Shilling.

> Off went his heavy boots; doublet to the right, *galligaskins* to the left. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

Hence—**2.** Loose breeches in general.

> Every good housewife made the clothes of her husband and family, and even the goede vrouw of Van Twiller himself thought it no disparagement to cut out her husband's linsey-woolsey *galligaskins*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

3. Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen; leggings.

gallimatias†, *n.* See *galimatias*.

gallimaufry†, **gallimaufrey**† (gal-i-mâ'fri), *n.*; pl. *gallimaufries*, *gallimaufreys* (-friz). [Formerly also *gallimawfry*, *gallimaufray*, *gallymawfry*, *gallimalfry*, etc., < OF. *galimafrée*, a ragout, hash, hodge-podge. Cf. *galimatias*.] **1.** A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge, made up of the remnants and scraps of the larder.

> Another contayneth a *Gallimawfrey* of Apples.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

> O Lord! he hath supped up all the broth of this *gallimaufry*. *French Schoolmaster* (1636).

Hence—**2.** Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

> So now they have made our English tongue a *gallimaufray*, or hodgepodge of al other speches.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

> They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in 't.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

> Their Alcoran itself a *gallimaufry* of lies, tales, ceremonies, traditions, precepts.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 622.

3. A medley of persons. [Humorous.]

> He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
> Both young and old, one with another, Ford;
> He loves the *gally-maufry*. Ford, perpend.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Gallinaceæ (gal-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. fem. of L. *gallinaceus*: see *gallinaceous*.] The rasorial birds proper, commonly rated as an order or suborder, and containing all kinds of domestic fowls or poultry, and their feral relatives, as turkeys, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quails, guinea-fowls, the mound-birds of Australia, the curassows, hoccos, guans, etc.: equivalent to the old order *Rasores* minus the pigeons. It is an old name of the group, used with varying latitude, and now less frequently employed than *Gallinæ* (which see for technical characters). Also *Galli*.

gallinacean (gal-i-nā'shian), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gallinaceæ*.

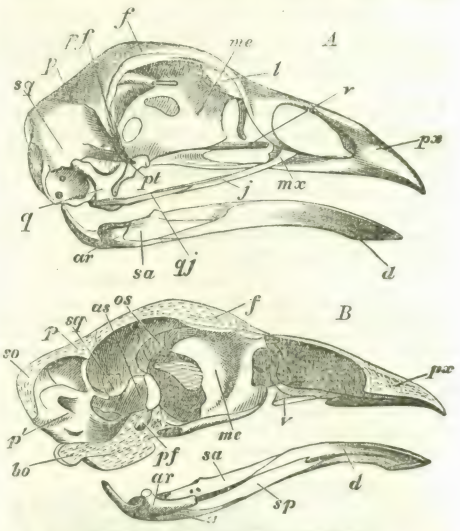
II. *n.* One of the *Gallinaceæ*, *Gallinacei*, or *Gallinæ*.

Gallinacei (gal-i-nā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *gallinaceus*.] Same as *Gallinaceæ* or *Gallinæ*; sometimes the same as *Rasores*.

gallinaceous (gal-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *gallinaceus*, pertaining to poultry, < *gallina*, a hen, < *gallus*, a cock.] Having the characters of a bird of the order *Gallinæ* or *Gallinaceæ*; rasorial.

> Spallanzani has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceous* fowls and the structure of corn-mills. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xv.

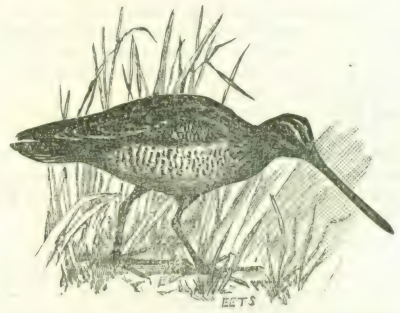
Gallinæ (ga-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *gallina*, a hen, < *gallus*, a cock.] **1.** A Linnean order of birds, the fifth of the system, composed of the genera *Didus*, *Pavo*, *Meleagris*, *Crax*, *Phasianus*, *Numida*, and *Tetrao*. It is practically the same as the later order *Gallinaceæ*, or *Rasores* without the pigeons.—**2.** An order of birds, the *Gallinaceæ* of authors, from which sundry non-conformable genera have been eliminated; the same as the *Alectoromorphæ* of Huxley. It is a group of chiefly terrestrial polygamous præcocial ptilopædic birds, with schizognathous palate (see cut under *schizognathous*), holorhinal nasal bones, recurved angle of the mandible, sessile basipterygoid facets, generally a deeply double-notched sternum, a hypoclidium (see cut under *furcula*), intestinal cæca, a muscular gizzard, two carotids (except in *Megapodidæ*), no intrinsic syringeal muscles, tufted oil-gland, aftershafted plumage, rectrices usually more than 12, feet 4-toed, legs feathered to the suffrago or beyond, claws blunt, nostrils scaled or feathered in a short nasal fossa, and the bill variable in form, corneous, and with the culmen rising on the forehead. The *Gallinæ* are divisible into two series or suborders: *Peristopodes*, the pigeon-toed fowls, of the families *Cracidæ* and *Megapodidæ*; and *Alectoropodes* or typical fowls, of the families *Phasianidæ*, *Meleagrididæ*, *Numididæ*, *Tetraonidæ*, and *Perdicidæ*. Families which have been improperly referred to the *Gallinæ* and are now eliminated are *Dididæ*, *Pteroclidæ*, *Turnicidæ*, *Opisthocomidæ*, *Chionididæ*, and *Tinamidæ*.



Typical Skull of *Gallinæ* (Common Fowl).

A, side view: *sa*, surangular bone of mandible; *ar*, articular of mandible; *d*, dentary; *f*, frontal; *j*, jugal; *l*, lacrymal; *me*, mesethmoid; *mx*, maxillary; *p*, parietal; *pf*, postfrontal process; *pt*, pterygoid; *px*, premaxillary; *q*, quadrate; *qj*, quadratojugal; *sq*, squamosal; *v*, vomer. *B*, vertical longitudinal section. Letters as before; also *as*, alisphenoid; *bo*, basioccipital; *so*, supraoccipital; *os*, orbitosphenoid; *p'*, proötic; *pf*, pituitary fossa; *sp*, splenial bone.

Gallinago (gal-i-nā'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallina*, a hen.] The leading genus of true snipes, of the family *Scolopacidæ*. The bill is much longer than the head, perfectly straight, dilated a little and very sensitive at the end, with the lateral grooves running more than half way to the tip, and the gape short. The tarsus is not longer than the middle toe and claw, the toes are



Common American or Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).

cleft completely to the base, and the tail has more than 12 feathers. There are several species, of most parts of the world. The common snipe of Europe is *Gallinago media* or *G. cœlestis*; that of America is *G. delicata*. See *snipe*. Also called *Ascalopax*.

gallinazo (gal-i-nā'zō), *n.* [< Sp. *gallinaza*, a vulture, < L. *gallinaceus*, gallinaceous: see *gallinaceous*.] The Spanish-American name of an American vulture of either of the genera *Cathartes* and *Catharista*, as the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*, or the carrion-crow, *Catharista atrata*.

galline (gal'in), *a.* [< L. *gallus*, a cock (*gallina*, a hen), + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling the barn-yard fowl; gallinaceous. [Rare.]

> The Brush-Turkey . . . was originally described by Latham in 1821 under the name of the New-Holland Vulture, a misleading designation which he subsequently tried to correct on perceiving its *Galline* character.
> *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 827.

galling (gâ'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gall*[2], *v.*] Such as to gall, irritate, or distress; extremely annoying; harrowing; provoking.

> There is a provoking condescension, even in his wrath, which must be more *galling* to an adversary than the most ungovernable outbreak of rage and invective.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 191.

But the Alabama, placing herself in an unassailable position on his bow, had him completely at her mercy, and continued to pour in a *galling* fire.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 198.

gallingly (gâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a galling manner; annoyingly; provokingly.

Feels its unwieldy robe sit on his shoulders
Constrained and *gallingly*.
Joanna Baillie, Ethwald, II. iv. 2.

Law bears *gallingly* on those who want to break it.
Robertson, Sermons, Ser. III. xvii. 220.

gallingness (gâ'ling-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being galling or irritating.

Church-government (the *gallingness* of whose yoke is the grand scarecrow that frights us here). *Boyle*, Works, I. 39.

gallinipper (gal'i-nip-ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some supposed to stand for **gallnipper* (?), in oblique double allusion to the gall-fly and to the galling nature of the mosquito's attentions: see *gall*[3], *gall*[2], and *nipper*.] A large mosquito. [U. S.]

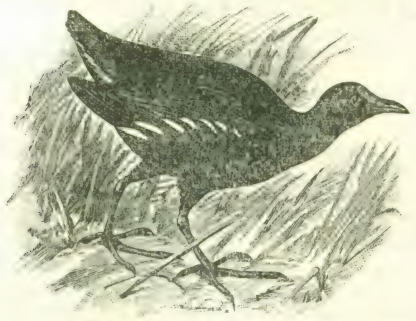
He lay there several minutes covered with ravenous insects, . . . when the narrator, to test his powers of endurance, applied the burning end of his cigar to the poor fellow's back. He jumped up . . . exclaiming, "Did you not promise to keep off the *gallinippers?*"
S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 392.

gall-insect (gâl'in″sekt), *n.* 1. A gall-fly.—2. Some other insect which causes galls; a gall-maker, as the phylloxera.—3. Specifically, one of the *Gallinsecta;* a scale-insect.

Gallinsecta (gal-in-sek'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *galla*, oak-gall, + *insecta*, insects: see *gall-insect*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third family of the homopterous hemipterans, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Coccus;* the scale-insects, now forming a family *Coccidæ*, of the suborder *Monomera* of Westwood. The cochineal, *Coccus cacti*, is a species of this group. (See cut under *Coccus*.) *Coccus polonicus* is the scarlet-grain of Poland.

Gallinula (ga-lin'ū-lą), *n.* [L., dim. of *gallina*, a hen: see *Gallinæ*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Gallinulinæ*, formerly coextensive therewith, now restricted to such species as the common gallinule of Europe, *G. chloropus*, or that of America, *G. galeata*. It is characterized by a somber plumage, a moderate bill and frontal boss, median and linear nostrils, and toes with a marginal membrane. There are several species of these ordinary gallinules or mud-hens, of various parts of the world.

gallinule (gal'i-nūl), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Gallinulinæ*, and especially of the genus *Gallinula*. The gallinules, or mud-hens and water-hens, are marsh-birds related to the rails and coots. Some of them are very beautiful in coloration, and are known as sultans and hyacinths, but most are dull-colored like the rails. There are about 30 species, of several genera, inhabiting most parts of the world. The Florida gallinule, or red-billed mud-hen of the United States, is about 13 inches long, with greenish feet, and a general grayish-black color, becoming brownish-olive on the back, pale or whitish on the belly, and white on the edge of the wing, with white stripes on the flank. It is resident in the Southern States and common along the coast in marshes. The general habits are like those of rails. The purple gallinule is a much handsomer bird, of a different genus, *Ionornis martinica*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America and the southern Atlantic coast of the United States. The common or black gallinule is locally called in the United States *marsh-hen, moor-hen, mud-hen, marsh-pullet, mud-pullet, rice-hen, king-ortolan, king-sora, water-chicken*, etc.



Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

Gallinulinæ (ga-lin-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *Gallinula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of aquatic paludicole birds, of the family *Rallidæ* and order *Alectorides*, having the forehead shielded by a horny boss formed by a prolongation of the culmen or mesorhinium, the bill short and stout, the feet large with long toes not webbed or lobed, but simple or slightly margined; the gallinules. See *Gallinula* and *gallinule*.

gallion†, *n.* See *galleon*.

galliot†, *n.* See *galiot*.

gallipago (gal-i-pā'gō), *n.* Same as *galapago*.

gallipavo (gal-i-pā'vō), *n.* Same as *gallopavo*.

Gallipoli oil. See *oil*.

gallipot[1] (gal'i-pot), *n.* [Formerly also *gallypot, galliepot, galiepot;* appar. a corruption (with accent orig. on the second syllable) of OD. *gleypot*, a gallipot (cf. *gleywerk*, glazed work), < *gleye, gley*, shining potters' clay (cf. North Fries. *gläy*, shining, D. *gleis*, glazed, varnished), + *pot*, pot. The same first element appears in *gallitile*, q. v.] A small pot or vessel, painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for holding medicines.

The *gallypots* of apothecaries . . . on the outside had apes and owls and antiques, but contained within sovereign and precious liquors and confections.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 35.

Sir Humphry Davy himself was apprenticed to an apothecary, and made his first experiments in chemistry with his master's phials and *gallipots*. *Everett*, Orations, I. 304.

gallipot[2], *n.* See *galipot*.

gallisize (gal'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gallisized*, ppr. *gallisizing*. Same as *gallize*. [Rare.]

Science affords a means of distinguishing a *gallisized* from a natural wine, if the added sugar consisted of dextrose. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 603.

gallitile† (gal'i-tīl), *n.* [Also *galleytile, galletyle;* appar. < *galli-* in *gallipot*[1], q. v., + *tile*.] A tile used for paving or wall-decoration.

About the year 1570, I. Andries and I. Janson, potters, came from Antwerp, and settled in Norwich, where they followed their trade, making *galley-tile* and apothecaries' vessels [gallipots]. *Stow.*

It is to be known of what stuff *galletyle* is made, and how the colours in it are varied.
Bacon, Compounding of Metals.

★**gallium** (gal'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Gallia*, Gaul, France.] Chemical symbol, Ga; specific gravity, 5.935. A rare malleable metal, discovered by means of spectrum analysis in 1875 by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran in the zinc-blende of Pierrefitte in the Pyrenees. It is of a bluish-white color and brilliant luster, and fuses at so low a point (30° C. or 86° F.) as to melt readily by the mere warmth of the hand. It has as yet been prepared only in small quantities. In its properties it is related to aluminium, and its spectrum consists of two violet lines, one well defined and eminently characteristic. Atomic weight, 69.9.

gallivant (gal-i-vant'), *v. i.* [Also written *gallavant, galavant*, and dial. *galligant;* perhaps a variation of *gallant, v.*] To gad about; spend time frivolously or in pleasure-seeking, especially with the opposite sex. [Colloq.]

You were out all day yesterday, and *gallivanting* somewhere, I know. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, lxiv.

"Go . . . and ask her to dance with you." "I am not in the humor to *gallivant*," was the languid reply.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 5.

gallivat (gal'i-vat), *n.* [< Pg. *galeota*. See *galiot*.] A large boat used in the far East, rarely exceeding 70 tons in burden, two-masted, and commonly carrying small swivel-guns. The Malay pirates employ these boats on account of their swiftness.

gallivorous (ga-liv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *galla*, a gall-nut, + *vorare*, eat, devour: see *gall*[3].] In *entom.*, devouring the interior of galls: applied to the larvæ of gall-producing insects.

galliwasp (gal'i-wosp), *n.* [Also *gallywasp*. See ★*galley-wasp*.] A lizard, *Celestus occiduus*, about a foot long, remarkably stout and plump, and brown in general color. It is a native of the West Indies, and seems to be particularly common in Jamaica, where it is much dreaded and abhorred by the inhabitants, though without reason.

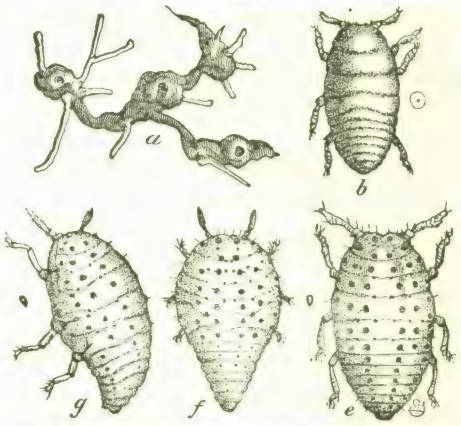
Then all, sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of *galliwasps* and jack-spaniards, and all the weapons of the insect host, partook of the equal banquet.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvii.

gallize (gal'īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gallized*, ppr. *gallizing*. [< *Gall* (see def.) + *-ize*.] In *wine-manuf.*, to add (to the unfermented grape-juice) sufficient water to reduce it to a given standard of acidity, and then sufficient sugar to bring the whole to the standard of sweetness scientifically determined to be the most advantageous. This method is named from Dr. L. Gall of Treves, who carried on with success the experiments introduced by the French chemist Pétiot, with a view to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the wine which can be produced from a given lot of grapes.

★**gall-louse** (gâl'lous), *n.* One of those aphids, of the subfamilies *Pemphiginæ* and *Phylloxerinæ*, which make galls. The vine-pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, is known as the grape gall-louse. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Hormaphis* and *Pemphigus*.

★**gall-maker** (gâl'mā″kėr), *n.* Any gall-making insect, as a dipterous cecidomyian or a hymenopterous cynipid.

gall-midge (gâl'mij), *n.* A gall-gnat. See *Gallicolæ*, 2.



Grape Gall-louse (*Phylloxera vastatrix*), the small figures showing natural sizes. *a*, roots of vine, showing swellings; *b*, larva as it appears when hibernating; *e, f*, and *g*, forms of more mature lice.

gall-mite (gâl'mīt), *n.* One of the true mites, of the genus *Phytoptus*, which produce galls. *P. quadripes* makes galls on the leaves of the soft maple.

gall-moth (gâl'môth), *n.* One of those moths whose larvæ live in the stems of plants, upon which artificial external swellings are produced by their work. Species of both the *Tineidæ* and the *Tortricidæ* have this habit. *Gnorimoschema gallæ-solidaginis* is a tineid whose larvæ produce ellipsoidal nodes on the stems of the various goldenrods. *Eucosma scudderiana* is a tortricid whose larva makes a similar gall. *Cydia ninana* is a very handsome tortricid whose galls are found on *Acacia felicina*. See also *Pædisca*.



Gall-moth (*Gnorimoschema gallæ-solidaginis*), natural size.

gallnut (gâl'nut), *n.* [= D. *galnoot;* as *gall*[3] + *nut*.] Same as *gall*[3], 1.

★**gallocyanine** (gal-ō-sī'ą-nin), *n.* [< *gallic*[2] + *cyanine*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by the action of nitroso-dimethyl-aniline on tannic acid. It yields a bluish-violet color of moderate brilliancy, but tolerably fast. It is applicable to cotton, wool, or silk. Also called *new fast violet*.

galloglass, *n.* See *gallowglass*.

Gallomania (gal-ō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [< L. *Gallus*, a Gaul (Frenchman), + *mania*, madness.] A mania for imitating the French in manners, customs, dress, literature, etc.

Gallomania had become the prevailing social epidemic of the time. *D. Wallace*, Russia, p. 388.

gallon (gal'on), *n.* [< ME. *galon, galun, galoun, galun, jalon, jallon, jaillon*, F. *gallon* (= Sp. *galon* = Pg. *galão* = It. *gallone*); ML. *galo(n-), galona*, a gallon; perhaps aug. of OF. **gale, jale*, F. *jale*, a bowl. Cf. *gill*[4].] 1. An English measure of capacity for dry or liquid substances, but usually for liquids, containing 4 quarts. The old wine-gallon, which was declared by law to contain 231 cubic inches, and to be equal to a cylinder 7 inches in diameter and 6 inches high, is now the legal gallon of the United States, where it is taken as the volume of 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of water at its maximum density weighed in air at 30 inches and 62° F. The imperial gallon now established in Great Britain for all liquid and dry substances contains 10 imperial pounds of distilled water at 62° F., weighed in air of the same temperature and at 30 inches. It has been declared to contain 277.274 cubic inches. A statute of 1266 declares that "8 pounds do make a gallon of wine, and 8 gallons of wine do make a bushel." There was thus but one legal gallon. The pound referred to in the statute was somewhat lighter than the troy pound, but it would seem that in course of time the avoirdupois pound was substituted in practice, for the wine-gallon universally used in the latter part of the seventeenth century contained 224.4 cubic inches, while 8 avoirdupois pounds of British wine (of gooseberry or elderberry) measure about 226 inches. This wine-gallon was generally supposed, and in 1689 was legally declared, to contain 231 cubic inches, so that it was found convenient in 1707 to legalize a standard that was more accurately of this capacity. This is the gallon used in most of the United States, though long disused in England. A statute of 1452 defined the gallon as 8 troy pounds of wheat (still recognizing but one gallon), but the standard exchequer gallon constructed under Henry VII., and supposed to represent the gallon then used, contains 274¼ cubic inches. It was generally thought to contain 272¼ inches, and the statute of 1697, defining dry measures, was intended to conform to this, although it actually makes the corn-gallon 268.6 cubic inches. Elizabeth constructed a standard gallon of 282 cubic inches (or nearly 8 pounds avoirdupois of wheat), which became the old ale-gallon. The Irish gallon, which from 1450 to 1695 had contained 8 pounds troy of wine, was at the latter date carried to 272¼ cubic inches; but in 1735 it was again changed to 217.6 cubic inches for all purposes. The Scotch gallon was no less than 840 cubic inches. The United States gallon is equivalent to 3.7854 liters. Abbreviated *gal*.

2†. A measure of land. A gallon of land is supposed to have been the amount of land proper to sow a gallon of grain in.

galloon (ga-lön′), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *galon* = G. *galone*, < OF. *galon*, F. *galon*, < Sp. *galón* = Pg. *galão* = It. *gallone*, galloon, aug. of *gala*, finery, ornament: see *gala*[1], *gallant*.] **1†.** Originally, worsted lace, especially a closely woven lace like a narrow ribbon or tape for binding.

A jacket edged with blue *galloon*.
D'Urfey, Wit and Mirth.

In livry short, *galloone* on cape,
With cloak-bag mounting high as nape.
Davenant, Long Vacation in London.

2. In modern use: (*a*) A fabric similar to the above, of wool, silk, tinsel, cotton, or a combination of any of these. (*b*) A kind of gold or silver lace with a continuous even edge on each side, used on uniforms, liveries, etc.

We played a bout or two for a hat that was edged with silver *galloon*. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

gallooned (ga-lönd′), *a.* [< *galloon* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished or adorned with galloon.

Those enormous habiliments . . . were . . . slashed and *galooned*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 7.

galloon-gallant†, *n.* A gallant in galloon: a contemptuous name.

Thou *galloon-gallant*, and Mammon you
That build on golden mountains, thou money-maggot!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 3.

★**gallop** (gal′up), *v.* [Formerly also *gallup*, *galop*; < ME. *galopen* (= D. *galopperen* = MHG. *galopieren*, G. *galoppiren* = Dan. *galoppere* = Sw. *galoppera*), < OF. *galoper*, F. *galoper* (= Pr. *galaupar* = Sp. Pg. *galopar* = It. *galoppare*, after F.), a var., with the usual change of initial *w* to *g* (*gu*), of OF. *waloper*, > ME. *walopen*, E. *wallop*, gallop, also, boil fast (also, provincially, beat or 'baste'): a word of Scandinavian origin: see *wallop*, of which *gallop* is a doublet. The usual deriv. from "Goth. *gahlaupan*, to leap," is absurd; a Goth. **gahlaupan* does not exist, and the rare and poet. AS. form *gehleápan* is transitive.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or run by leaps, as a horse; run with steady and more or less rapid springs. See the noun.

Knyghtes wollith on huntyng ride;
The deor *galopith* by wodis side.
King Alisaunder, l. 460 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

2. To ride a horse that is running; ride at a running pace.

She and her gentlewomen to wayte vpon her *galoped* through the towne, where the people might here the treading of their horsse, but they saw her not.
Grafton, Edward the Confessor, an. 1043.

He *gallop'd* up
To join them, glancing like a dragon-fly.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To move very fast; scamper.

Master Blifil now, with his blood running from his nose, and the tears *galloping* after from his eyes, appeared before his uncle and the tremendous Thwackum.
Fielding, Tom Jones, iii. 4.

Boys who . . . *gallop* through one of the ancients with the assistance of a translation can have but a very slight acquaintance either with the author or his language.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

Such superficial ideas . . . he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 24.

II. *trans.* To cause to gallop: as, he *galloped* his horse all the way.

★**gallop** (gal′up), *n.* [= D. *galop* = G. *galopp* = Dan. *galop* = Sw. *galopp*, < OF. and F. *galop* = Sp. Pg. *galope* = It. *galoppo*; see the verb.] **1.** A fast gait of the horse (or other quadruped) in which, at speed, the feet, in each successive stride, are set down in the following order: near hind, off hind, near fore, off fore (or off hind, near hind, off fore, near fore), the animal projecting itself into the air from off its successive fore feet, and landing on its successive hind feet, which have been meanwhile gathered and thrust forward, there being an instant when all the feet are in the air and close under the animal. The action of this four-beat gallop resembles that of four successive spokes of a wheel. There is also a slower or "three-beat gallop," in which the feet come down: near hind, off hind and near fore together, off fore (or reversed).

2. A ride at a gallop; the act of riding an animal on the gallop.—**3.** A kind of dance. See *galop*.—**Canterbury gallop** [so named from *Canterbury*: the allusion is said to be to the ambling pace at which pilgrims rode to Canterbury, but this is probably fanciful], a moderate gallop of a horse: commonly abbreviated to *canter* (which see). Also called *aubin*.—**False gallop†,** in the *manège*, apparently, an awkward pace.

Beat. What pace is this that thy tongue keeps?
Marg. Not a *false gallop*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

This is the very *false gallop* of verses.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

gallopade (gal-ọ-pād′), *n.* [Also (in def. 2) *galopade*, *galoppade*; = D. *galopade* = Dan. *galoppade* = Sw. *galoppad*, < F. *galopade* (= Pg. *galopada* = It. *galoppata*), < *galoper*, gallop: see *gallop*, *v.*] **1.** In the *manège*, a sidelong or curveting kind of gallop.—**2.** A sprightly kind of dance, or the music adapted to it. See *galop*.

The two favourite dances were the Valse and the Galop—the sprightly *galoppade*, as it was called.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 117.

gallopade (gal-ọ-pād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gallopaded*, ppr. *gallopading*. [< *gallopade*, *n.*] To gallop; move about briskly; perform the dance called a gallopade.

The shock-head willows two and two
By rivers *gallopaded*. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

gallopavo (gal-ọ-pā′vō), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallus*, cock, + *pavo*, peacock.] A name of the turkey, now the technical specific name of the bird, ★*Meleagris gallopavo*. Also written *gallipavo*.

galloper (gal′up-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries . . . are commonly rough *gallopers*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

That most intrepid and enduring of all *gallopers*, Sir Francis Head. *Hints on Horsemanship*.

2. In *artillery*, a carriage on which small guns are conveyed, fitted with shafts so as to be drawn without limbers. [Eng.]—**3.** A galloper-gun.

They likewise sent another detachment, . . . on which Sir John [Cope] advanced two *Gallopers*, which presently dislodged them. *Trial of Sir John Cope*, p. 139.

4. In *dyeing*, a rolling-frame.

Galloperdix (gal-ọ-pėr′diks), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1844), < L. *gallus*, cock, + *perdix*, partridge.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, the hill-partridges,



Galloperdix lunulatus.

of the subfamily *Perdicinæ*, of India and Ceylon, related to the jungle-fowl, but having no comb or wattles. The sexes are dissimilar in plumage, but both have the shanks spurred. There are six species of these hill-partridges, *G. spadiceus* and *G. lunulatus* of India, and the Ceylonese *G. zeylonensis*, etc.

galloper-gun (gal′up-ėr-gun), *n.* A small gun conveyed on a galloper. See *galloper*, 2. [Eng.]

gallopin (gal′ọ-pin), *n.* [< OF. *galopin*, also *walopin*, later *gallopin*, F. *galopin* (= Sp. *galopín* = Pg. *galopim* = It. *galoppino*; ML. *galopinus*), a scullion (cf. Icel. *galpin*, mod. *galapin*, a merry fellow, < E.); cf. It. *galuppo*, a lackey, footboy (Florio); lit. a runner or errand-boy, < F. *galoper*, etc., gallop: see *gallop*, *v.*] A servant for the kitchen; a cook's boy; a scullion. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

You, who are all our male attendance, from our Lord High Chamberlain down to our least *galopin*, follow us to prepare our court. *Scott*, Abbot, xxi.

galloping (gal′up-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gallop*, *v.*] The action of a horse that gallops; a running at a gallop.

I did hear
The *galloping* of horse; who was 't came by?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Know, Pegasus has got a bridle, . . .
With which he now is so commanded,
His days of *galloping* are ended,
Unless I with the spur do prick him.
Cotton, The Great Frost.

galloping (gal′up-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gallop*, *v.*] Proceeding at a gallop; hence, figuratively, advancing rapidly; making rapid progress: as, a *galloping* consumption (that is, a consumption that proceeds rapidly to a fatal termination).

The doctor says it's a *galloping* consumption. . . . He says it's the quickest case he ever knew.
Habberton, The Barton Experiment, p. 75.

gallotannic (gal-ọ-tan′ik), *a.* [< *gallic*[2] + *tannic*.] Derived from galls and consisting of tannin: used only in the following phrase.—**Gallotannic acid,** tannic acid derived from nutgalls.

gallotin (gal′ọ-tin), *n.* [< *gallic*[2] + *-ot-in*.] See *gallatin*.

gallou-berry (gal′ọ-ber″i), *n.* [< *gallou*, curlew, + E. *berry*[1].] The curlewberry, *Empetrum nigrum*: so called from its furnishing much of the food of curlews in the fall.

gallou-bird (gal′ọ-bėrd), *n.* [< *gallou*, curlew, + E. *bird*[1].] A curlew; especially, the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius borealis*.

gallow† (gal′ō), *v. t.* [Also dial. *gally* (see *gally*[3]); < ME. **galowen*, in comp. *begalowen*, frighten, < AS. *ā-gælwian*, *ā-gelwian*, astonish.] To frighten or terrify.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

★**Galloway** (gal′ọ-wā), *n.* One of a breed of horses of small size (under fifteen hands high), first raised in Galloway in Scotland, characterized by great spirit and endurance.

And on his match as much the Western horseman lays
As the rank-riding Scots upon their *Galloways*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 28.

A *Galloway*, although strictly speaking a distinct breed, is commonly understood to be a horse not over 14 hands. . . . A pony must be less than 52 inches (13 hands) from the ground to the top of the withers, else he is a *Galloway*.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

gallowglass, galloglass (gal′ọ-glàs), *n.* [< Ir. *galloglach*, a servant, a heavy-armed soldier, < *gall*, a stranger, foreigner, particularly an Englishman, + *oglach*, a youth, servant, vassal, knave, soldier, kern, < *og*, young (= E. *young*, q. v.), + term. *-lach*. The Irish armed their gallowglasses after the model of the English military settlers.] A soldier or armed retainer of a chief in ancient Ireland, the Hebrides, or other Gaelic countries.

The merciless Macdonwald . . . from the western isles
Of kernes and *gallowglasses* is supplied.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

In October the wild kerns and *gallowglasses* rose, in no mood for sparing the house of Pindarus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 152.

gallow-grass (gal′ọ-gràs), *n.* Hemp, as being made into halters for the gallows. [Old slang.]

★**gallows** (gal′ọz or gal′us), *n.* [< ME. *galows*, *galowes*, *galous*, *galewes*, *galwes*, rarely or never in sing. *galwe*, < AS. *galga*, *gealga* (used in both sing. and pl.), a gallows, gibbet, cross, = OS. *galgo* = OFries. *galga* = D. *galg* = MLG. *galge* = OHG. *galgo*, MHG. *galge*, G. *galgen* = Icel. *gālgi* = Sw. Dan. *galge*, a gallows, gibbet, = Goth. *galga*, cross. In the older languages (Goth., AS., OHG., etc.) the word was used to denote the cross on which Christ suffered.] **1.** A wooden frame on which criminals are executed by hanging, usually consisting of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, or of a single post with a projecting arm, from which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened about his neck: a plural used as a singular, and having the double plural *gallowses*.

Mony toke he that tyme and to toune led,
And hougit hom in hast vpon high *galowes*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12885.

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good: O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. A similar contrivance for suspending objects.

They exercise themselves with various pastimes; but none more in use, and more barbarous, then the swinging up and downe, as boyes doe in bell-ropes; for which there be *gallowses*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 44.

3. *Naut.*, same as *gallows-bitts*.—**4.** In *coal-mining*, a set of timbers consisting of two upright pieces or props and a bar or crown-tree laid across their tops so as to support the roof in a level or in any other excavation. [North. Eng.]—**5.** In *printing*, a low trestle attached to old forms of hand printing-presses, to sustain the tympan.—**6.** A central core formed of several cornstalks interlaced diagonally (while uncut) to serve as a stool or support for cut maize which is placed about it in forming a shock. [U. S.]—**7.** *pl.* A pair of braces for supporting the trousers. Also *galluses*. [Colloq.]

A pair of worn jean trousers covered his lower limbs, and were held in place by knit "*galluses*," which crossed the back of his cotton shirt exactly in the middle and disappeared over his shoulders in well-defined grooves.
The Century, XXXVI. 895.

8†. A wretch who deserves to be hanged; a gallows-bird. [Rare.]

Ros. He [Cupid] hath been five thousand years a boy.
Kath. Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Though he be a notable *gallows*, yet I'll assure you his master did turn him away, even in this place.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

To cheat the gallows. See *cheat*[1].

gallows (gal'ōz or gal'us), *a.* [Also *gallus;* a dial. use of *gallows*, *n.*, as a word of vague emphasis.] A slangy or dialectal intensive for 'very great,' 'excellent,' 'fine.'

Look what a *gallus* walk she's got!
A Glance at New York.

gallows (gal'ōz or gal'us), *adv.* [< *gallows*, *a.*] Very; exceedingly: as, *gallows* poor. [Slang.]

The fleece come in and got *gallers* well kicked about the head. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xli.

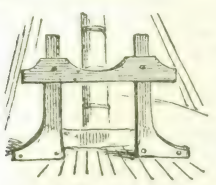
gallows-bird (gal'ōz-bėrd), *n.* 1. A person who deserves to be hanged.

The famous converted *gallows bird* . . . proclaims the good word in lamentable accents.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 415.

2. One who has been hanged.

"It is ill to check sleep or sweat in a sick man," said he; "I know that far, though I ne'er minced [dissected] ape nor *gallows-bird*."
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxviii.

gallows-bitts (gal'ōz-bits), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, on men-of-war, a pair of strong frames of oak made in the form of a gallows, fixed between the fore and main hatchways, with concave cross-beams called gallows-tops tenoned on to the uprights, to support spare topmasts, yards, booms, boats, etc. Also called *gallows, gallows-frame, gallows-stanchions.*


Gallows-bitts.

gallows-faced (gal'ōz-fāst), *a.* Rascally-looking. *Davies.*

Art thou there, thou rogue, thou hangdog, thou *gallows-faced* vagabond? *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, ii. 16.

gallows-frame (gal'ōz-frām), *n.* 1. The frame of a gallows.—2. The frame by which the beam of a beam-engine is supported.—3. In *mining*, the structure erected over a shaft to support the pulleys and steady the cage. [Eng.] Called in the Pennsylvania anthracite region the *head-frame.*—4. *Naut.*, same as *gallows-bitts.*

gallows-free (gal'ōz-frē), *a.* Free from danger of hanging.

Let him be *gallows-free* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 431.

gallows-locks (gal'ōz-loks), *n. pl.* Locks that hang down straight and stiff. [Colloq.]

His hair hung in straight *gallows-locks* about his ears, and added not a little to his sharking demeanor.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

gallowsness (gal'ōz-nes), *n.* [< *gallows*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] Mischievousness; perversity. [Slang.]

Spinning indeed! It isn't spinning as you'd be at, I'll be bound, and let you have your own way; I never knew your equals for *gallowsness*. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, vi.

gallows-pin† (gal'ōz-pin), *n.* The beam of a gallows.

O what'll my poor father think,
As he comes through the town,
To see the face of his Molly fair
Hanging on the *gallows-pin?*
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 125).

gallows-ripe (gal'ōz-rīp), *a.* Ready for hanging. *Davies.*

Jourdan himself remains unchanged; gets loose again as one not yet *gallows-ripe*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 3.

gallows-stanchions (gal'ōz-stan″shọnz), *n. pl.* Same as *gallows-bitts.*

gallows-stringst (gal'ōz-stringz), *n. pl.* The strings or ropes of a gallows: applied as a term of reproach to a person.

Ay, hang him, little *Gallows-strings*,
He does a thousand of these things.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 214.

gallows-top (gal'ōz-top), *n.* See *gallows-bitts.*

gallows-tree (gal'ōz-trē), *n.* A gallows.

He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
Below the *gallows-tree*.
Burns, Macpherson's Farewell.

gallow-tree† (gal'ō-trē), *n.* [< ME. *galowe-tre, galwe-tre*, < AS. *galg-treów* (= Icel. *galga-trē*), < *galga*, gallows, + *treów*, tree.] A gallows. Now *gallows-tree.*

But bend your bowes, and stroke your strings,
Set the *gallow tree* aboute.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 259).

gall-pipe (gâl'pīp), *n.* [< *gall*[1] + *pipe.*] Same as *gall-duct.*

gall-sickness (gâl'sik″nes), *n.* A remitting malarial fever with jaundice, appearing in the Netherlands; Walcheren fever.

gallsome† (gâl'sum), *a.* [< *gall*[1] + *-some.*] Full of gall; angry; malignant.

Such accusations . . . any vulgar man may . . . cry out upon, and condemn both of *galsome* bitterness and of wilful fraud and falsehood.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 210.

gall-stone (gâl'stōn), *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder; a biliary calculus. Gall-stones consist largely of cholesterin. A pigment said to be made from them is used in water-color painting, but the color sold as such is composed of other materials, probably gamboge and yellow lake. True gall-stone is a deep rich yellow, but is not permanent, and its color is destroyed by light. The commonest kind of gall-stone is used in water-color painting, on account of its brightness and durability, as a yellow coloring matter.

Gallus[1] (gal'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallus*, cock.] 1. A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the family *Phasianidæ*, having as type the domestic hen, *G. domesticus*, some if not all varieties of which


Jungle-fowl (*Gallus ferrugineus*).

are the modified descendants of *Gallus ferrugineus* or *bankivus;* the jungle-fowl. Sonnerat's jungle-fowl, *Gallus sonnerati*, is another example. The game-cock is now probably the nearest to the wild original of all the varieties of the domestic fowl.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of carangoid fishes. *Lacépède*, 1802.—3. In *conch.*, same as *Strombus. Megerle.*

Gallus[2] (gal'us), *n.*; pl. *Galli* (-ī). [L., < Gr. Γάλλος, a priest of Cybele, so called, according to the tradition, from their raving, the name being associated with that of the river *Gallus*, Gr. Γάλλος, in Phrygia, whose waters were fabled to make those who drank it mad.] In *classical antiq.*, a priest of Cybele. The worship of this goddess was introduced into Rome from Phrygia in 204 B. C. It consisted essentially of wild and boisterous rites, and it was the usage that these priests should be eunuchs. The chief of the college was styled *Archigallus.*

These Man-women Priests were called *Galli.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

gallus[3] (gal'us), *a.* Same as *gallows.*

galluses (gal'us-ez), *n. pl.* Same as *gallowses*, plural of *gallows*, in sense 7.

gall-wasp (gâl'wosp), *n.* A hymenopterous gall-insect; one of the *Gallicolæ, Cynipidæ*, or gall-flies.

gally[1] (gâ'li), *a.* [< *gall*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like gall; bitter as gall.

He abhorreth all *gally* and bitter drinkes of sin.
Cranmer, To Bp. Gardiner, p. 246.

gally[2] (gâ'li), *a.* [Formerly also *gaully;* < *gall*[2] + *-y*[1].] Characterized by galls or abraded spots.

I see in some meadows *gaully* places where little or no grasse at all groweth, by reason (as I take it) of the too long standing of the water. *Norden*, Surveior's Dialogue.

gally[3]†, *v. t.* [Var. of *gallow.*] Same as *gallow.*

The next day being Sunday, call'd by the natives of this country [Devonshire] Maze-Sunday (and indeed not without some reason, for the people looked as if they were *gallied*), I was wak'd by the tremendous sound of a horse-trumpet. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 205.

gally[4], *n.* An obsolete or occasional spelling of *galley.*

gallygaskins†, **gallygascoynes**†, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *galligaskins.*

gallypot†, *n.* See *gallipot*[1].

gallywasp, *n.* See *galliwasp.*

gally-worm (gal'i-wėrm), *n.* [The first element is uncertain.] A common name of sundry myriapods or millepeds, as a thousand-legs of the genus *Polydesmus.* Also spelled *galley-worm.*

galoche, *n.* See *galosh.*

Galomys (gal'ō-mis), *n.* Same as *Galemys.*

galon (F. pron. ga-lôṅ'), *n.* [F.] Same as *galloon.*

galoniert, *n.* [Perhaps from *gallon*, as indicating its capacity.] A vessel for table use and for decorating a court cupboard, probably of a size sufficient to hold about a gallon.

galoot (ga-löt'), *n.* [Also *galloot:* of slang origin.] A fellow. a term of humorous contempt, often implying something awkward, silly, or weak in the person so designated. [Slang, U. S.]

I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank,
Till the last *galoot*'s ashore.
John Hay, Jim Bludso.

galopt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gallop.*

galop (gal'up; as a F. word, gal'ō), *n.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *gallop.*—2. [F.] (*a*) A lively round dance of German origin. (*b*) Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is duple and quick.

galopade (gal-o-pād'), *n.* Same as *galop*, 2.

galore (ga-lōr'), *adv.* [Also formerly written *gelore, gilore, gillore, golore*, etc.; < Ir. *go leor* = Gael. *gu leor* or *leoir*, sufficiently, enough: *go*, a particle prefixed to an adj. to form an adv.; *leor*, adj., sufficient, enough.] Sufficiently; abundantly; in plenty. Often used with the force of a predicate adjective, and as a substantive meaning 'abundance.'

To feasting they went, with true merriment,
And tippl'd strong liquor *gillore*.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

A shriek of welcome greeted them; they were set in a corner, with beef and ale *galore*, and soon the great table was carried in, the ground cleared, the couples made, and the fiddlers tuning. *C. Reade*, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 8.

galosh (ga-losh'), *n.* [Also written *gallosh, golosh*, in pl. *galoshes, goloshes*, formerly *galash, galage, gallage*, etc., and even *galloshoes* (simulating *shoes*) (now also *galoche*, after F.); < ME. *galoche*, also *galage, galege*, < OF. *galoche*, F. *galoche* = Sp. Pg. *galocha* = It. *galoscia* (ML. *galoccia*), prob. < ML. *calopedia*, a clog or wooden shoe, < Gr. *καλοπόδιον*, dim. of *καλόπους, καλάπους* (*-ποδ-*), a shoemakers' last, < *κᾶλον*, wood (prop. wood for burning, < *καίειν*, burn), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] 1. A kind of clog or patten worn in the middle ages as a protection against wet, and common, because of the practice of making shoes of cloth, silk, or the like, or of ornamental leather.

With-oute spores other spere and sprakliche he lokede,
As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be doubed,
To geten hus gilte spores and *galoches* y-couped.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 12.

2. In present use, any overshoe; a rubber. usually in the plural. [Rare in the U. S.]

Rose, having been delayed by the loss of one of her *galoshes* in a bog, had been once near Catherine . . . during that dripping descent.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, viii.

Dutch galoshes†, skates. [Rare.]

And had I but *Dutch galloshoes* on,
At one run I would slide to Lon—.
Cotton, The Great Frost.

galosh (ga-losh'), *v. t.* [< *galosh*, *n.*] To protect with a partial covering, edging, or the like of strong or water-proof material, as a shoe.

His boots . . . had been "soled" and "heeled" more than once; had they been *goloshed*, their owner might have defied Fate! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends.

galpt, *v. i.* [ME. *galpen*, gape; perhaps akin to *yelp*, q. v.] To gape; yawn.

See how he *galpeth*, lo, this dronken wight,
As though he wold us swalow anon right.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale.

Next, mynd thy grave continually,
Which *galpes*, thee to devour.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

galravage, galraverge (gal-rav'ăj, -ėrj), *n.* and *v.* Same as *gilravage.*

The witches lang syne had their sinful possets and *galravitchings*. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, ii.

Eh! harkee till this lass o' mine. She thinks as because she's gone *galraverging*, I maun ha' missed her and be ailing. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

galrush (gal'rush), *n.* The red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus septentrionalis.* [Dublin Bay, Ireland.]

galt[1] (gâlt), *n.* [Also *gault, golt;* < Norw. *gald*, hard ground, a place where the ground, or snow, is trodden hard, = Icel. *gald, galdr, gaddr*, hard snow.] 1. Clay; brick-earth. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically—2. In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Upper Cretaceous series. The galt is a stiff clay, sometimes sandy or calcareous, dark-blue in color, with layers of pyritous and phosphatic nodules, and occasional seams of greensand. It varies from 100 to 200 feet in thickness, and forms a marked boundary between the Upper and the Lower Cretaceous rocks.

galt[2] (gâlt), *n.* [< ME *galte*, < Icel. *göltr*, also *galti* = Sw. Dan. *galt*, a gelded hog: see *geld*[1], *gilt*[3].] A boar pig. [Prov. Eng.]

Greesse growene as a *galte*, fulle grylych he lukez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1101.

galtrop† (gal'trop), *n.* Same as *caltrop*.

Errours in Divinity and Policy . . . are the cursed Counter-mures, dropt Portcullises, scouring Angiports, sulphurious Granado's, laden murtherers, peevish *Galthropes*, and rascall desperadoes, which the Prince of lyes imployes with all his skill and malice, to maintaine the walls and gates of his kingdome. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 75.

galuchat (F. pron. ga-lü-shä'), *n.* [F.] A kind of shark's skin or shagreen usually dyed green, used to cover cases, boxes, etc. As prepared it retains the tubercles with which it is studded in the natural state.

galvanic (gal-van'ik), *a.* [= F. *galvanique* = Sp. *galvánico* = Pg. It. *galvanico* (cf. D. G. *galvanisch* = Dan. Sw. *galvanisk*), < *Galvani:* see *galvanism*.] **1.** Pertaining to galvanism, or current electricity as produced by a chemical battery (see *electricity*): same as *voltaic*, a word in more common use.

All the *galvanick* combinations, analogous to the new apparatus of Mr. Volta, . . . consist . . . of series, containing at least two metallic substances, or one metal and a stratum of fluids.
Sir H. Davy, Philos. Trans. (1801), ii., art. 20.

2. Spasmodic, like the movements of a limb produced by a current of electricity: as, a *galvanic* start.—**Galvanic battery, cautery, current, écraseur,** etc. See the nouns.—**Galvanic induction,** induction of electric currents.

galvanical (gal-van'i-kal), *a.* [< *galvanic* + *-al*.] Same as *galvanic*.

The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies, of *galvanical* apparatus, seem to form obvious material for such sciences. *Whewell*, Philos. of the Mechanical Sciences.

galvanisation, galvanise, etc. See *galvanization*, etc.

galvanism (gal'va-nizm), *n.* [= D. G. *galvanismus* = Dan. *galvanisme* = Sw. *galvanism* = F. *galvanisme* = Sp. Pg. *galvanismo*, < It. *galvanismo*, so called after Luigi *Galvani*, professor of anatomy at Bologna (1737–98), the first investigator in this field. His theory was first published in 1792.] **1.** That branch of the science of electricity which treats of electric currents more especially as arising from chemical action, as from the combination of metals with acids.

The name was given before the identity of this form of electricity and that produced by friction was fully understood: it is now nearly obsolete. See *electricity*.

2. In *med.*, the application of an electric current from a number of cells: in distinction from *faradism* or the use of a series of brief alternating currents from an induction-coil, and from *franklinism* or the charging from a frictional or Holtz machine.

galvanist (gal'va-nist), *n.* [As *galvan-ism* + ★*-ist*.] One versed in galvanism.

galvanization (gal″va-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *galvanize* + *-ation*.] The act of galvanizing, or the state of being so affected. Also spelled *galvanisation*.

galvanize (gal'va-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *galvanized*, ppr. *galvanizing*. [= D. *galvaniseren* = G. *galvanisiren* = Dan. *galvanisere* = Sw. *galvanisera* = F. *galvaniser* = Sp. *galvanizar* = Pg. *galvanisar* = It. *galvanizzare;* as *galvanic* + *-ize*.] **1.** To subject to the action of an electric or galvanic current, as in medicine.

The word is especially used of the act of restoring to consciousness by electrical action, as from a state of suspended animation; or of electrical restoration to a semblance of life, as a corpse or a severed part of the body.

The agitations resembled the grinnings and writhings of a *galvanised* corpse, not the struggles of an athletic man. *Macaulay*, On History.

Hence—**2.** To confer a fictitious vitality upon; give a mechanical semblance of life or vitality to.—**3.** To plate, as with gold, silver, or other metal, by means of galvanic electricity; electroplate.

Also spelled *galvanise*.

Galvanized iron, a name given (*a*) improperly to sheets of iron coated with zinc by a non-galvanic process, the iron being first cleansed by friction and the action of dilute sulphuric acid, and then plunged into a bath composed of melted zinc and other substances, as sal ammoniac, or mercury and potassium; (*b*) properly, to sheets of iron coated first with tin by a galvanic process, and then with zinc by immersion in a bath containing fluid zinc covered with sal ammoniac mixed with earthy matter.

galvanizer (gal'va-nī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which galvanizes. Also spelled *galvaniser*.

galvano-. Combining form of *galvanic* or *galvanism*.

galvanocaustic (gal″va-nō-kâs'tik), *a.* [< *galvanic* + *caustic*, q. v.] Relating to the heat derived from a current of electricity when employed in cauterization.

galvanocauterization (gal″va-nō-kâ″te-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *galvanic* + *cauterization*.] Cauterization by the heat induced by a current of electricity.

galvanocautery (gal″va-nō-kâ'te-ri), *n.*; pl. *galvanocauteries* (-riz). [< *galvanic* + *cautery*.] In *surg.*, a cautery in which a galvanic current is used to heat the cauterizing part of the apparatus.

galvanoglyph (gal'va-nō-glif), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. *γλύφειν*, engrave.] A picture produced by galvanoglyphy.

galvanoglyphy (gal-va-nog'li-fi), *n.* [As *galvanoglyph* + *-y*.] A method of producing an electroplate which may be used in a printing-press.

The essential features of the process are the use of a zinc plate covered with a ground, and etched as a matrix for an electroplate, the reverse plate thus obtained being used in printing. The picture obtained by this method is called a *galvanoglyph*.

galvanograph (gal'va-nō-gràf), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** A plate formed by the galvanographic process.—**2.** An impression taken from such a plate.

galvanographic (gal″va-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *galvanography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to galvanography.

galvanography (gal-va-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *galvanograph* + *-y*.] A process for producing plates which will give impressions after the manner of a plate used in copperplate engraving.

The drawing is made on a silvered plate in viscid paints, in such a way as to leave the dark parts slightly raised. An electrotype is taken from this, which may be used as an engraved plate, the dark lines now being depressed precisely as in a copperplate. An impression from such a plate is called a *galvanograph*.

galvanologist (gal-va-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *galvanology* + *-ist*.] One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

galvanology (gal-va-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A description of the phenomena of galvanism.

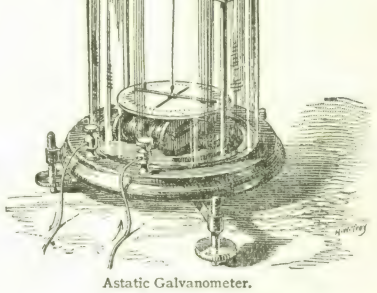
galvanomagnetic (gal″va-nō-mag-net'ik), *a.* ★Same as *electromagnetic*.

galvanometer (gal-va-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of an electric current.

In all galvanometers the principle of action is the same. It depends upon the force which Oersted discovered to be exerted between a magnetic needle and a wire carrying a current—a force which tends to set the needle at right angles to the direction of the current, and whose intensity, other things remaining the same, depends directly upon the strength of the current.

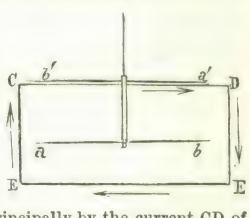
The term *galvanometer* is applied to an instrument for measuring the strength of electric currents by means of the deflection of a magnetic needle round which the current is caused to flow through a coil of wire.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag.

Aperiodic galvanometer, a dead-beat or thoroughly damped galvanometer.—**Astatic galvanometer,** an instrument which consists of a pair of similar needles magnetized, with their poles turned opposite ways, and stiffly connected at their centers, so that both will swing together.



Astatic Galvanometer.

The one tends always to turn in a direction opposite to the other under the earth's magnetic attraction, so that if the needles were perfectly alike they would form a perfectly astatic pair, or a pair that would not tend to assume any particular direction from the magnetic influence of the earth. One of the needles, *ab*, is nearly in the center of the coil, CDEF, through which the current passes; the other, *a′b′*, just above the coil. When a current traverses the coil in the direction of the arrows, the action of all parts of the current upon the lower needle tends to urge the austral pole *a* toward the back of the figure and the boreal pole *b* to the front, while the upper needle, *a′b′*, is affected principally by the current CD of the coil, which urges the austral pole *a′* to the front of the figure and the boreal pole *b′* to the back. Both needles are thus urged to rotate in the same direction by the current, and, as the opposing action of the earth is greatly enfeebled by the combination, a much larger deflection is obtained than would be given by one of the needles if employed alone. Galvanometers are also made astatic by the use of a fixed magnet so placed as to counteract the influence of the earth's magnetism.—**Ballistic galvanometer,** an instrument used to measure the strength of a current which acts for only a very short time, as that produced by the discharge of a condenser. It involves the use of a heavy needle, which takes a relatively long time to swing. The sine of half the angle of the first swing is proportional to the quantity of electricity which has flowed through the coil.—**Dead-beat galvanometer,** a galvanometer in which the needle is so damped, by induction or otherwise, that on the passage of a current it will move to its final deflection without oscillation.—**Differential galvanometer,** a form of galvanometer in which the coil consists of two separate wires wound side by side, and used to compare two currents. If the currents are sent in opposite directions through these wires the motion of the needle will be determined by the difference in their intensity; if they were equal the needle would remain stationary.—**Sine galvanometer,** a magnetic needle poised at the center of a coil of insulated copper wire wound round a vertical circle that may be turned horizontally on its stand. In use the needle and vertical circle are at first both in the magnetic meridian. When a current passes, the needle is deflected, and the vertical coil is turned by the observer until its plane coincides with the magnetic axis of the needle. The strength of the current is as the sine of the angular deviation.



Any sensitive galvanometer in which the needle is directed by the earth's magnetism can be used as a *sine galvanometer*, provided the frame on which the coils are wound is capable of being turned round a central axis.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 167.

Tangent galvanometer, a very short magnetic needle delicately suspended so as to turn in a horizontal plane. The point about which it turns is at the center of a vertical coil of copper wire through which the current is passed. The diameter of the coil is at least ten or twelve times the length of the needle. The needle is therefore usually not more than half an inch long; and, for convenience of reading its deflections, long light pointers of aluminium or of glass fiber are cemented to its ends. In use the instrument is placed so that the vertical coil of copper wire is in the plane of the magnetic meridian. The current is then sent through the coil, and the angle by which the needle is deflected is read off. The strength of the current then is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection, whence the name of the instrument.—**Thomson's mirror galvanometer,** the most sensitive galvanometer yet invented. Its needle, which is very short, is rigidly attached to a small, light, concave mirror, and suspended in the center of a vertical coil of very small diameter by a silk fiber. A movable magnet is provided for bringing the needle into the plane of the coil when the latter does not coincide with the magnetic meridian, and also for rendering the needle more or less astatic. Needle, mirror, and magnet weigh only about 1½ grains. At a distance of two or three feet from the mirror is a solid wooden stand, with a graduated scale, facing the mirror. In the stand, just under the center of the scale, a hole is cut, and a fine wire is stretched upright across it. A strong lamp stands behind the opening, so that its light will fall on the mirror and be reflected back on the scale. An image of the wire will thus be constantly thrown on the scale, and the slightest motion of the needle and its mirror will produce a much greater motion of this image. As the current flows the one way or the other the index will move to one side or the other. This galvanometer was devised for use in connection with the Atlantic submarine cables. It was long the only instrument with which signals could be read through long submarine lines; and it is still employed to a great extent, though now superseded by the siphon-recorder of the same inventor.

galvanometric (gal″va-nō-met'rik), *a.* [As *galvanometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the galvanometer or to galvanometry: as, the *galvanometric* needle.

galvanometrical (gal″va-nō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *galvanometric*.

The parts of the stand include . . . the necessary clamping screws for electrical and *galvanometrical* connections.
The Engineer, LXV. 510.

galvanometry (gal-va-nom'e-tri), *n.* [As *galvanometer* + *-y*.] The art or process of determining the strength of electric or galvanic currents; rheometry.

galvanoplastic (gal″va-nō-plas'tik), *a.* [As *galvanoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the reproduction of forms by electrotypy.—**Galvanoplastic process,** a method of obtaining copies of type, an engraving, a design, etc., by electrical deposition: ordinarily the same as *electrotyping*. As applied to art-work, the phrase refers to the process of electroplating a plaster model with bronze, the mold being afterward destroyed and the plaster withdrawn, leaving a hollow figure in bronze. As applied to ornamental work in glass, the phrase is used for a method of decorating glass surfaces by means of electroplating, the design being first traced on the glass in some metallic pigment and burned in.

galvanoplasty (gal″va-nō-plas'ti), *n.* [= F. *galvanoplastie;* as *galvanic* + Gr. *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *electrotypy*.

galvanopuncture (gal″va-nō-pungk'tūr), *n.* [= F. *galvano-puncture;* as *galvan-ic* + *puncture*.] In *med.*, the passage of a constant current through a part of the body by means of needle-shaped electrodes introduced into it.

galvanoscope (gal-van'ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *galvanoscope;* as *galvanic* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current. A magnetic needle may be used as a galvanoscope.

galvanoscopic (gal″va-nō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *galvanoscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a galvanoscope.

galvano-thermometer (gal″va-nō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [As *galvanic* + *thermometer.*] An apparatus used in measuring the amount of heat produced by an electric current in passing through conductors of varying resistance.

galvanotropism (gal-va-not′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. *τρέπειν* (*-τροπος* in comp.), turn round, + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, movements in plants and animals in relation to electric currents; electrotropism.

Elfving found that when a root is placed vertically between two electrodes it curves towards the positive electrode — that is, against the direction of the current. In one case (Cabbage) the curvature was towards the negative electrode. Müller (Hettlingen), in repeating Elfving's experiments, found that the curvature was in all cases such as to tend to place the long axis of the root in the plane of the current, the curvature being towards the negative pole. These phenomena are spoken of as "*galvanotropism.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 60.

galver (gal′vėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To move quickly; throb. [Prov. Eng.]

galwet, galwest†, *n.* Middle English forms of *gallows.*

Galwegian (gal-wē′jiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Galloway*, as *Norwegian*, < *Norway.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Galloway.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Galloway.

galyngale†, *n.* See *galangal.* *Chaucer.*

galypot†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gallipot*[1].

gam (gam), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gammed*, ppr. *gamming.* [Perhaps a var. of *jam*[1]. Cf. *gamming.*] **1.** To herd together or form a school, as whales; crowd together and swim in the same direction. Hence—**2.** To make a call, exchange visits, have a chat, etc., as fishermen or fishing-vessels.

This visiting between the crews of ships at sea is called, among whalemen, *gamming.* *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 246.

gam (gam), *n.* [< *gam, v.*] **1.** A herd or school of whales. Toward the close of a season, when whales are seen in large gams, it is regarded by the whalers as a sign that they will soon leave the grounds. Hence—**2.** A social visit between fishermen; a chat, call, or other exchange of courtesies, as when vessels meet and speak each other, exchange visits, give and take letters aboard, etc.

The *gam* was long and sober and serious; the two seadogs . . . compared reckoning, hoped for whales, and discussed the weather in no complimentary manner. *H. Melville*, Moby Dick.

gama-grass (gä′mä-gras), *n.* [Cor. of *gramagrass*?] A tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass, *Tripsacum dactyloides*, cultivated in Mexico and elsewhere in southern North America, in the West Indies, and to some extent in Europe. It bears drought remarkably well, and the shoots may be cut three or four times in a season, making a coarse but nutritious hay, resembling cornfodder, of which cattle and horses are very fond.

Gamasea, Gamasei (ga-mā′sē-ạ̈, -ī), *n. pl.* Same as *Gamasidæ.*

gamashes† (ga-mash′ez), *n. pl.* [< OF. *gamaches* = It. *gamascie* (ML. *gamacha*), spatterdashes, < OF. *gambe*, F. *jambe*, leg (> E. *jamb*), = It. *gamba*, leg: see *jamb.*] A protection for the shoes, hose, etc., from mud and rain, worn especially by horsemen in the seventeenth century. They appear to have been sometimes of the nature of boots and sometimes of the nature of leggings. Also *gamaches.*

Lay my richest sute on the top, my velvet slippers, cloth-of-gold *gamashes.* *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

Daccus is all bedawb'd with golden lace,
Hose, doublet, jerkin; and *gamashes* too.
Davies, Scourge of Folly (1611).

gamasid (gam′ạ-sid), *n.* A mite of the family *Gamasidæ.*

Gamasidæ (ga-mas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gamasus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheate arachnidans, of the order *Acarida;* the beetle-mites or spider-mites. They have extensile chelate mandibles, free filiform palps or maxillæ, equal hairy legs with six or more joints, two claws, and a disk or sucker, the first pair of legs usually tactile, the stigmata ventral and protected by a long tubular peritreme, and no ocelli. They are parasitic on insects, birds, and other animals, sometimes on plants. Those which infest poultry can live for a time on the human skin and give rise to intolerable itching. One species is very hurtful to caged birds. The *Gamasidæ* are most commonly parasitic during the nymphal and adult female states. Also *Gamasea, Gamasei* (Dugès, 1834), and *Gamasides* (Leach, 1814).

gamass (ga-mas′), *n.* Another form of *camass, quamash.*

Gamasus (gam′ạ-sus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of mites, typical of the family *Gamasidæ.* *G. coleopterorum* is a common parasite of carrion-beetles, such as the *Silphidæ*, which are found covered with these minute orange mites.

gamb, gambe (gamb), *n.* [< OF. *gambe, jambe, jame*, F. *jambe* = Pr. *gamba* = Sp. *gamba*, OSp. also *camba, cama* = It. *gamba*, < ML. *gamba*, leg, LL. a hoof; prob. of Celtic origin, akin to *cam*, crooked: see *cam*[2]. Cf. *gamble*[2], *jamb.*] A leg or shank; in *her.*, the whole fore leg of a lion or any other beast. If couped or erased near the middle joint, it is then only a paw. Also *jambe.*

gamba[1] (gam′bạ̈), *n.*; pl. *gambæ* (-bē). [NL., < LL. *gamba*, hoof, ML. *gamba*, leg: see *gamb* and *jamb.*] In *anat.*, the metacarpus or metatarsus of some animals, as the ruminants and solidungulates.

gamba[2] (gam′bạ̈), *n.* Short for *viol da gamba.* See *viol.*

Some likewise there affect the *Gamba* with the voice,
To shew that England could variety afford.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 358.

★**gambade, gambado** (gam-bād′, -bā′dō), *n.* [< It. *gamba*, the leg; the form seems to imitate that of F. *gambade*, a gambol: see *gambol, n.*] **1.** A spatterdash or gaiter for covering the leg when riding or walking in muddy roads.

His thin legs tenanted a pair of *gambadoes* fastened at the side with rusty clasps. *Scott.*

2. *pl.* Boots fixed to the saddle of a horseman, instead of stirrups. *Fairholt.*

I know not whether he [James I.] or his son first brought up the use of *gambadoes*, much worne in the west, whereby, while one rides on horseback, his leggs are in a coach, clean and warme, in those dirty countries. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall.

gambæ, *n.* Plural of *gamba*[1].

gambaison†, *n.* Same as *gambeson.*

gambalock†, *n.* A kind of riding-coat used in the East.

A man of tall stature, clothed in a *gambalock* of scarlet, buttoned under the chin with a bosse of gold. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 119.

gambe, *n.* See *gamb.*

gambeson†, **gambison**† (gam′be-son, -bi-son), *n.* [ME. *gambeson, gambisoun, gamboison, gameson, gamesun*, etc., < OF. *gambeson, gambaison, gambeison, wambaison*, also *gambais, wambais, wambeis* = Pr. *gambaison, gambais* = OSp. *gambax* = OPg. *canbas* = D. *wambuis* = MLG. *wambois, -bôs, -bes* = MHG. *wambeis, wambis*, G. *wamms* = Dan. *vams*, < ML. *gambeso(n-)*, with different suffix *gambasium, wambasium*, gambeson, < OHG. *wamba* = Goth. *wamba* = AS. *wamb*, belly, stomach, E. *womb:* see *womb.*] A garment worn originally under the habergeon, made sometimes of leather, sometimes of thick stuff, and even wadded, to guard against bruises which might result from blows received upon the mail. Toward the close of the fourteenth century, when the habergeon had been nearly abandoned by men-at-arms, the gambeson appears as the principal garment of fence for the body, and this continues until the complete and general adoption of plate-armor. See *gamboised.*



Gambeson (about 1375). (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

gambet (gam′bet), *n.* [< F. *gambette* (= It. *gambetta*, a gambet), so called from the length of the legs; dim. of OF. *gambe* = It. *gamba*, leg: see *gamb, jamb.*] A name of the redshank, *Totanus calidris*, and hence of other species of the same genus. See *Totanus.*

gambet-snipe (gam′bet-snīp), *n.* Same as *gambet.*

Gambetta (gam-bet′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1816), = It. *gambetta:* see *gambet.*] An old name of the gambets, now used in ornithology as a generic name of those birds. *G. flavipes* is the yellow-legs of North America; *G. melanoleuca* is the greater tattler; *G. calidris* is the redshank of Europe.

gambier, gambir (gam′bēr), *n.* [Malayan.] An extract rich in tannin prepared from the leaves and young shoots of *Ourouparia Gambier*, a shrub of the Malayan peninsula and islands, which climbs by means of hooked spines. It is used medicinally as an astringent, but is more extensively employed in tanning and dyeing. It occurs in commerce in cubical pieces of about an inch in size, opaque and of a yellowish color, with an even, dull fracture, and soluble in boiling water. It is chiefly imported from Singapore, and is also known as *Terra Japonica* and *pale catechu.*

We went along a good road . . . until we came to a pepper and *gambir* plantation. . . . I find that [*gambir*] . . . is largely exported to Europe, where it is occasionally employed for giving weight to silks, and for tanning purposes. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

gambiex†, *n.* Same as *gambeson.*

gambison†, *n.* See *gambeson.*

gambist (gam′bist), *n.* [< *gamba*[2] + *-ist.*] In *music*, a player on the gamba, or viol da gamba.

Burney, and Mozart in his letters, both speak of the Elector Maximilian III. of Bavaria as an accomplished *gambist.* *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 580.

★**gambit** (gam′bit), *n.* [< F. *gambit*, a gambit, < It. *gambetto*, a tripping up of one's legs (cf. OF. *jambet*, a tripping of the legs, a feint, a sudden attack, *faire le jambet*, or *jamber*, trip the legs, make a feint, deceive), < *gamba*, leg: see *gamb, jamb.*] In *chess-playing*, an opening in which a pawn or a piece is sacrificed, or at least offered, for the sake of, or with the object of obtaining, an advantageous attack. The gambit is said to be *accepted* or *declined*, according as the pawn or piece thus offered is or is not taken. A gambit played by the second player is called a *counter-gambit.* Of all the chess-openings, the *Evans gambit* (so named from a captain of the British navy, who originated it about 1833) has been the most thoroughly analyzed in its multitudinous variations; while next in order probably come the King's Bishop's gambit and the Scotch gambit. Some of the gambits differentiated below in the ordinary chess notation are developments of others, and, in particular, several (the Allgaier, King's Bishop's, Muzio, etc.) are ramifications of the King's gambit proper.—**Allgaier gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt—KB 3, P—KKt 4; 4 P—KR 4, P—Kt 5; 5 Kt—Kt 5. After sacrificing the pawn at the second move, the opening player here offers the knight, and the ordinary continuation is 5 . . . P—KR 3; 6 Kt takes P, K takes Kt.—**Center gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4, P takes P.—**Center counter-gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4; 2 P takes P.—**Cunningham gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt—KB 3, B—K 2; 4 B—B 4, B—R 5 (ch).—**Damiano gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—KB 3; 3 Kt takes P.—**Danish gambit,** a development of the Center gambit (see above) by 3 P—QB 3.—**Evans gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—QKt 4. See above.—**Greco counter-gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—KB 4.—**Kieseritzki gambit.** Same as *Allgaier gambit* (see above), except that the knight is played to K 5 instead of Kt 5 as the fifth move.—**King's Bishop's gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 B—B 4.—**King's gambit** (proper). 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4.—**Lopez gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4, B—B 4; 3 Q—K 2, Kt—KB 3 (or P—Q 3, or Q—K 2); 4 P—B 4.—**Muzio gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt—KB 3, P—KKt 4; 4 B—B 4, P—Kt 5; 5 Castles (or P—Q 4, or Kt—B 3), P takes Kt.—**Queen's gambit.** 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—QB 4.—**Queen's Pawn counter-gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—Q 4.—**Salvio gambit.** 1 to 4, same as *Muzio gambit* (see above); 5 Kt—K 5.—**Scotch gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 P—Q 4. This derives its name from its being successfully adopted by the Scotch players in the correspondence match between London and Edinburgh, 1822–28.—**Steinitz gambit.** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—QB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 P—B 4, P takes P; 4 P—Q 4.

gamble[1] (gam′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gambled*, ppr. *gambling.* [Recent in record; < ME. **gamelen*, **gamlen* (whence mod. *gamble*, in form like *famble, fumble, hamble, humble*, etc.), var. (with freq. suffix *-le*) of *gamenen*, < AS. *gamenian*, game: see *game*[1], *v., gammon*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play at any game of hazard for a stake; risk money or anything of value on the issue of a game of chance, by either playing or betting on the play of others; hence, to engage in financial transactions or speculations dependent for success chiefly upon chance or unknown contingencies: as, to *gamble* with cards or dice; to *gamble* in stocks.

At operas and plays parading,
Mortgaging, *gambling*, masquerading.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

That little affair of the necklace, and the idea that somebody thought her *gambling* wrong, had evidently bitten into her. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

The evil effects of *gambling* in stocks and provisions. *Harper's Weekly*, April 26, 1884.

Gambling contract. See *contract.*

II. *trans.* To lose or squander by gaming: with *away* or *off.*

Bankrupts or sots who have *gambled* or slept *away* their estates. *Ames.*

gamble[1] (gam′bl), *n.* [< *gamble*[1], *v.*] A venture in gambling or as in gambling; a reckless speculation. [Colloq.]

We make of life a *gamble*, and our institutions, our education, our literature, our ideals, and even our religion, all foster the spirit. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 395.

When they take their "little all" . . . out of the dull Three per Cents and put it into the Snowy Mountain Mines (Salted), which promise them thirty per cent., they are well aware that they are going in for a *gamble*.
T. G. Bowles, Flotsam and Jetsam, xxxviii.

gamble[2] (gam′bl), *n.* [A var. of *gambrel.*] A gambrel. [Prov. Eng.]

gambler (gam′blėr), *n.* One who gambles; one addicted to gaming or playing for money or other stakes; a gamester.

A *gambler's* acquaintance is readily made and easily kept—provided you gamble too. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxiv.

gambling-house (gam′bling-hous), *n.* A gaming-house; a house kept for the accommodation of persons who play at games of hazard for stakes.—**Common gambling-house.** See *common.*

★**gamboge** (gam-bōj′ or -bōj′), *n.* [Also written *gambooge;* a corruption (prob. originating in trade use) of what would reg. be *camboge* (NL. *cambogia*), < *Camboja*, usually called *Cambodia*, a French protectorate in Farther India.] A gum resin, the inspissated juice of various species of the clusiaceous genus *Garcinia.* The gamboge of commerce is mainly derived from *G. Hanburyi*, a handsome laurel-like tree of Siam, Cambodia, and Cochin China. (See cut under *Garcinia.*) It is of a rich brownish-orange color, becoming brilliant yellow when powdered, forming a yellow emulsion with water, and having a disagreeable acrid taste. It is a drastic purgative, but is seldom used in medicine except in combination. It is mostly used as a pigment in water-color painting, producing transparent yellows, verging on brown in deep masses. It is quite durable as a water-color, and fairly so in oil. Ceylon gamboge is obtained from *G. Morella.* False gamboge is a similar but inferior product of *G. pictoria.* The so-called American gamboge is the juice of *Vismia Guianensis* (*Hypericum Guianense* of Aublet) and other species of South America. In doses of a dram or even less gamboge has produced death.

The pipe *gamboge* of Siam, so called because it is preserved in the hollows of bamboos, is considered the best which comes into the London markets, and commands the highest price.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 101.

Extract of gamboge, a pigment composed of gamboge and alumina.

gambogian, gambogic (gam-bō′ji-an or -bō′ji-an, gam-bō′jik or -bō′jik), *a.* Pertaining to gamboge.

gamboised (gam′boizd), *a.* [< OF. *gamboisé, gambise*, etc., < *gambais*, gambeson: see *gambeson.*] Quilted or padded, as in the making of a gambeson; especially, quilted in longitudinal folds or ridges so as to be pliable in one direction and more or less stiff in the other.

gamboiserie (F. pron. goṅ-bwo-zė-rē′), *n.* Gamboised work.

gamboison†, *n.* Same as *gambeson.*

gambol (gam′bol), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gambold, gambauld, gambaud;* < F. *gambade*, a gambol, < It. *gambata*, a kick, < *gamba*, the leg: see *gamb* and *jamb.*] A skipping, leaping, or frisking about; a spring, leap, skip, or jump, as in frolic or sport.

Quid est quod sic gestis? What is the matter that you leape and skyppe so? for that you fet such *gambauldes.*
Udall, Flowers of Latin Speaking, fol. 72.

Some to disport them selfs their sondry maistries tried on grasse,
And some their *gamboldes* plaid. *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god.
Dryden.

gambol (gam′bol), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gamboled, gambolled*, ppr. *gamboling, gambolling.* [From the noun; cf. F. *gambiller*, kick about, < OF. *gambille*, dim. of *gambe*, F. *jambe*, leg: see *gambol, n.*] To skip about in sport; caper in frolic, like children or lambs; frisk carelessly or heedlessly.

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman;
Hop in his walks, and *gambol* in his eyes;
Feed him with apricocks and dewberries;
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

It is not madness
That I have uttered: bring me to the test,
And I the matter will re-word; which madness
Would *gambol* from. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 345.

=**Syn.** To frolic, romp, caper.

gambonet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gammon*[2].

gambrel (gam′brel), *n.* [Also written *gambril, cambrel, cambril, chambrel* (cf. E. dial. *gammerel*, the small of the leg, and *gamble*, a leg); < OF. *gambe*, F. *jambe*, the leg: see *gamb, jamb.*] 1. The hock of a horse or other animal.

"*Gambrel?*—*Gambrel?*"—Let me beg
You'll look at a horse's hinder leg—
First great angle above the hoof—
That's the *gambrel:* hence gambrel-roof.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, xii.

2. A stick crooked like a horse's hind leg, used by butchers for suspending a carcass while dressing it.

Myself spied two of them [my followers' suits] hang out at a stall with a *gambrel* thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that were new flead.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

3. A gambrel-roof.

Others occupy separate buildings, almost always of black, unpainted wood, sometimes with the long, sloping roof of Massachusetts, oftener with the quaint *gambrel* of Rhode Island. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 44.

gambrel (gam′brel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gambreled, gambrelled*, ppr. *gambreling, gambrelling.* [< *gambrel, n.*] 1. To hang up by means of a gambrel thrust through the legs.

And meet me: or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you *gambrill'd* thither like a mutton.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

2. To form with a curb or crook: as, a *gambreled* roof.

Here and there was a house in the then new style, three-cornered, with *gambrelled* roof and dormer windows.
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 33. (*Bartlett.*)

gambrel-roof (gam′brel-röf), *n.* A roof the slope of which is broken by an obtuse angle like that of an animal's gambrel; a curb-roof. See extract under *gambrel, n.*, 1.

gambroon (gam-brön′), *n.* [Perhaps < *Gombroon* (*Gomeroon, Gomberoan*), a Persian seaport (now called *Bender Abbasi*), from which a large export trade was formerly carried on.] A twilled cloth: (1) of worsted and cotton, used for summer trousers; (2) of linen, made for linings. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Gambusia (gam-bū′si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Poey, about 1850); < Cuban *gambusina* or *gambusino*, nothing: a proverbial term expressing humorously a supposed something that is really nothing.] A genus of cyprinodont fishes, containing such ovoviviparous killifishes as *G. affinis*, known as the top-minnow, a common species in the lowland streams of the southern Atlantic States.

Gambusiinæ (gam-bū-si-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gambusia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of cyprinodont fishes, typified by the genus *Gambusia.* They have the dentary bones firmly united, the eyes normal, and the sexes diverse, the anal fin of the male being advanced forward and its anterior rays modified as an intromittent organ. The species are of small size and confined to America.

gamdeboo (gam′de-bō), *n.* [African.] The stinkwood of Natal, *Celtis Kraussiana*, a small tree with tough light-colored wood.

★**game**[1] (gām), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *game*, an abbreviation (due to mistaking the term. *-en* for a suffix of inflection) of *gamen, gomen*, also spelled *gammen* (> mod. E. *gammon*[1], q. v.), < AS. *gamen, gomen*, game, joy, sport, = OS. *gaman* = OFries. *game, gome* = OHG. *gaman*, MHG. *gamen*, joy, = Icel. *gaman*, game, sport, amusement, = OSw. *gamman*, Sw. *gamman* = ODan. *gamell*, Dan. *gammen*, mirth, merriment. Hence ult. *gamble, gammon*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. Mirth; amusement; play; sport of any kind; joke; jest, as opposed to *earnest:* as, to make *game* of a person, or of his pretensions or actions (now the chief use of the word in this sense). See *to make game of*, below.

"Wherefore," quod she, "in ernest and in *game*,
To putte in me the defaute ye are to blame."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 874.

But goldles for to be it is no *game*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 290.

And gladness through the palace spread,
Wi' mickle *game* and glee.
Skiœn Anna; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 389).

Then on her head they sett a girlond greene,
And crowned her twixt earnest and twixt *game*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 8.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasant *game*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

These many years in this most wretched island
We two have liv'd, the scorn and *game* of Fortune.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Thou shalt stand to all posterity,
The eternal *game* and laughter.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

2. A play or sport for amusement or diversion.

In their *games* children are actors, architects, and poets, and sometimes musical composers as well.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 540.

3. A contest for success or superiority in a trial of chance, skill, or endurance, or of any two or all three of these combined: as, a *game* at cards, dice, or roulette; the *games* of billiards, draughts, and dominoes; athletic *games;* the Floral *games.* The games of classical antiquity were chiefly public trials of athletic skill and endurance, as in throwing the discus, wrestling, boxing, leaping, running, horse- and chariot-racing, etc. They were exhibited either periodically, usually in honor of some god, as the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian games of Greece, the Ludi Apollinares at Rome, etc., or from time to time for the amusement of the people, as the Circensian games at Rome. The prizes in the Greek periodical games were generally without intrinsic value, as garlands or wreaths of olive- or laurel-leaves, of parsley, etc.; but at the Panathenaic games of Athens the prizes were quantities of olive-oil from the consecrated orchards, given in a special type of painted amphoræ, of which a hundred or more might constitute a single prize. The four great Greek national games formed the strongest bond in the nature of a national union between the various independent Greek states. At them any person of Hellenic blood had the right to contest for the victory, the most highly esteemed honor in Greece; and citizens of all states, however hostile, met at these games in peace.

Lycaon hath the report of setting our first publicke *games*, and proving of maistries and feats of strength and activitee, in Arcadia. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

A fool
That seest a *game* play'd home, the rich stake drawn.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

In certain nations also there were instituted particular *games* of the Torch, to the honour of Prometheus; in which they who ran for the prize carried lighted torches.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

"My cocks," says he, "are true cocks of the *game*—I make a match of cock-fighting, and then an hundred or two pounds are soon won, for I never fight a battle under."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 20.

4. The art or mode of playing at a game: as, he plays a remarkable *game.*

"What wilt thou bet," said Robin Hood,
"Thou seest our *game* the worse?"
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 317).

5. The successful result of a game, or that which is staked on the result: as, the *game* is ours.

All the best archers of the north
Sholde come upon a daye,
And he that shoteth altherbest
The *game* shall bere away.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 93).

The ladies began to shout,
"Madam, your *game* is gone."
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 317).

6. The requisite number of points or advantages to be gained in order to win a game: as, in cribbage 61 is *game* or *the game.*—7. A scheme; plan; project; artifice.

From Lord Sunderland's returning to his post all men concluded that his declaring as he did for the exclusion was certainly done by direction from the King, who naturally loved craft and a double *game*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1682.

8†. Amorous sport; gallantry; intrigue.

Set them down
For sluttish spoils of opportunity,
And daughters of the *game*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

9. Sport in the field; field-sports, as the chase, falconry, etc.

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

10. That which is pursued or taken in hunting; the spoil of the chase; quarry; prey.

Both of howndes and hawkis *game*,
After, he taught hym all; and same,
In sea, in feld, and eke in ryvere.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 11.

The nearer the hound hunting is to his *game*, the greater is his desire, the fresher is the scent.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 205.

Hynde Etin's to the hunting gane;
And he has tane wi' him his eldest son,
For to carry his *game*.
Hynde Etin (Child's Ballads, I. 296).

The King return'd from out the wild,
He bore but little *game* in hand.
Tennyson, The Victim.

11. Collectively, animals of the chase; those wild animals that are pursued or taken for sport or profit, in hunting, trapping, fowling, or fishing; specifically, the animals useful to man, and whose preservation is therefore desirable, which are enumerated under this designation in the game-laws regulating their pursuit.

By a very singular anomaly, which has had important practical results, *game* is not strictly private property under English law; but the doctrine on the subject is traceable to the later influence of the Roman law.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 142.

12. A game-fowl or game-cock. See phrases below.—13†. A flock: said of swans.

No man having less than five marks per annum could lawfully keep a *game* of swans. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

Actian games. See *Actian.*—**Big game**, the larger quadrupeds.—**Black-breasted red game**, the most typical variety of game-fowl, in which the hackle and saddle-feathers of the cock are a brilliant light red or orange, the back and wing-bows rich glossy red, the wing-secondaries



GAME-BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA

clear bay, the breast and lower parts of the body solid black, more or less glossy, and the wing-bars and tail metallic black. A little white may show at the base of the tail. The eyes should be brilliant red. The hen is of a delicately penciled grayish brown, with salmon breast and golden hackle laced with black. Other varieties of the game-fowl distinctly characterized in color are the black cocks, duckwings, piles, wheatens, and whites.—**Brown-red game.** See *brown.*—**Bumper game.** See *bumper*[2].—**Capitoline games.** See *Capitoline.*—**Cock of the game**†. See *cock*[1].—**Confidence game.** See *confidence.*—**Exhibition game,** a game-cock or -hen of a breed cultivated for perfection of form and coloring, without reference to the fighting qualities of the primitive game stock.—**Floral games.** See *floral.*—**Game law.** See *game-law.*—**Game of goose.** See *goose,* 4.—**Game protection,** the protection of game animals, specifically by legal restriction of the times for and methods of pursuing them.—**Megalesian, Nemean, Olympic,** etc., **games.** See the adjectives.—**Pit-game,** a cock or hen of a fighting breed.—**Red game,** the Scotch ptarmigan, *Lagopus scoticus.*—**Round game,** a game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can engage, each playing on his own account.

After the little music they sat down to a *round game,* of which there were a great many, such as Commerce, Speculation, Vingt-et-Un, Limited Loo, or Pope Joan.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 90.

The game is not worth the candle. See *candle.*—**The game is up.** (*a*) In *hunting,* the game is started.

He that strikes
The venison first shall be lord o' the feast.
. . . Hark! the game is rous'd!—
. . . *The game is up.* *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 3.

(*b*) The scheme has failed; all is at an end. [Colloq.]

The universal opinion is that *the game is* irrecoverably *up,* and that the tory party will be in power for fifty years to come. *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, II. 304.

To make (formerly a) game of, to turn into ridicule; make sport of; mock; delude or humbug.

Whanne I speke aftir my beste avise
Ye sett it nought, but *make ther-of a game.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 59.

She had all the talents which qualified her to play on his feelings, to *make game of* his scruples, to set before him in a strong light the difficulties and dangers into which he was running headlong. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to such animals as are hunted as game: as, *game* animals; a *game* pie.—**2.** Having a plucky spirit, like that of a game-cock; courageous; unyielding: as, to die *game.*

Why, would you be
A gallant, and not *game?*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

I was *game;* . . . I felt that I could have fought even to the death. *Irving.*

Governor Butler was *game* on the Boston Normal Art School question to the death.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 326.

3. Having the spirit or will to do something; equal to some adventure or exploit: as, are you *game* for a run or a swim? [Slang.]

"I suppose you really wish to find out the truth?" "Yes," said Teddy, firmly, "I do." "And you are *game* to go?" "Ye-es," less assured. "Yes; *game* to go."
L. B. Walford, The Baby's Grandmother.

For I am *game* to marry thee
Quite reg'lar, at St. George's.
W. S. Gilbert, Bab Ballads.

To die game. See def. 2, and *die*[1].

game[1] (gām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gamed,* ppr. *gaming.* [< ME. *gamen, gomen,* shorter form of *gamenen, gomenen,* < AS. *gamenian,* game, play, = Icel. *gamna,* amuse, divert; from the noun. Cf. *gamble*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To play at any sport or diversion.

Glad and blithe hi weren alle
That weren with hem in the halle,
And pleide and *gamenede* ech with other.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

2. To gamble; play for a stake, prize, or wager with cards, dice, balls, etc., according to certain rules. See *gaming.*

Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it *games.*
Burke.

'Tis great pity he's so extravagant, . . . and *games* so deep. *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, iv. 2.

3†. To be glad; rejoice; receive pleasure: sometimes used impersonally with the dative.

God lovede he best with al his hoole herte
At alle tymes, thogh him *gamede* or smerte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 534.

II. *trans.* To stake or lose at play; gamble (away). [Rare.]

It is for fear of losing the inestimable treasure we have that I do not venture to *game* it out of my hands for the vain hope of improving it. *Burke,* Ref. of Representation.

game[2] (gām), *a.* [A back-formation from **gamy* for *gammy,* a dial. word, < OF. *gambi,* F. dial. *gambi,* bent, lame: see *cam*[1].] Crooked; lame: as, a *game* leg. [Slang.]

Warrington burst out laughing, said that Bacon had got the *game* chair, and bawled out to Pen to fetch a sound one from his bedroom. *Thackeray,* Pendennis, xli.

game-bag (gām'bag), *n.* A bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman.

game-bird (gām'bėrd), *n.* A bird ordinarily pursued for sport or profit, or which is or may be the subject of a game-law. Such birds are chiefly of the gallinaceous order, or of the duck tribe, or of the plover and snipe groups of wading-birds. In the United States about sixty kinds of birds come under this definition.

game-cock (gām'kok), *n.* A cock bred from a fighting stock or strain; a cock bred and trained for fighting purposes.

"Every year," says Fitzstephen, "on the morning of Shrove Tuesday, the school-boys of the city of London bring *game-cocks* to their masters, and in the fore part of the day, till dinner-time, they are permitted to amuse themselves with seeing them fight."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 375.

game-egg (gām'eg), *n.* An egg laid by a game-fowl, or from which a game-cock may be hatched.

game-fish (gām'fish), *n.* Any fish capable of affording sport to the angler, as the salmon, trout, bass, and many others; especially, a gamy food-fish.

A *game-fish* is a choice fish, a fish not readily obtained by wholesale methods at all seasons of the year, nor constantly to be had in the market—a fish, furthermore, which has some degree of intelligence and cunning, and which matches its own wits against those of the angler.
Goode, American Fishes (1887), p. xiv.

game-fowl (gām'foul), *n.* A specimen of one of the varieties of the hen classed as games.

gameful (gām'fùl), *a.* [< *game*[1], *n.*, + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of sport or games; sportive.

Which will make tedious years seem *gameful* to me.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

2. Full of game, or animals of the chase.

Thy long discourse . . .
Of *gamefull* parks, of meadowes fresh, ay—spring-like pleasant fields. *Holland,* tr. of Camden, p. 290.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the *gameful* woods beset.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 95.

game-gall†, *n.* A satirical retort. *Nares.*

Shortly after this quipping *game-gall,* etc.
Holinshed, Chron., 1577.

game-hawk (gām'hâk), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus:* so called generally in Scotland, where it preys on the "game"—that is, grouse and ptarmigan.

gamekeeper (gām'kē″pėr), *n.* One who has the keeping and guarding of game; one who is employed to look after animals kept for sport in parks or covers, and to protect them from poachers.

As I and my companions
Were setting of a snare,
The *game-keeper* was watching us,
For him we did not care.
'Tis my Delight of a Shiny Night (song).

game-law (gām'lâ), *n.* A law enacted for the preservation of the animals called *game,* by restricting the seasons and the manner in which they may be taken: generally in the plural.

This early *game-law* [concerning the keeping of a dog] was primarily intended to stop the meetings of labourers and artificers, and has little permanent importance besides. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 472.

gameless (gām'les), *a.* [< *game*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Destitute of game.

Gamelion (ga-mē'li-on), *n.* [Gr. Γαμηλιών, so called because it was the fashionable time for weddings, < γαμήλιος, pertaining to a wedding, < γαμεῖν, marry. An older name was Ληναιών.] The seventh month of the Attic year. It consisted of thirty days, and corresponded to the latter half of January and the first part of February.

gamely†, *a.* [ME. *gameliche* (= OHG. *gamanlīh,* MHG. *gämelich, gemelich*); < *game*[1], *n.*, + *-ly*[1].] Sportive; lively; joyful.

gamely (gām'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gamely, gamliche,* < AS. *gamenlice* (= MHG. *gemeliche*), joyfully, < *gamen,* sport, joy: see *game*[1], *n.*, and *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Gaily; joyfully.

Thenne watz Gawan ful glad, & *gomenly* he lazed.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1079.

2. In a game or plucky manner.

Either *gamliche* gan grethe other gailiche ther-inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2591.

gament†, *n.* and *v.* See *game*[1] and *gammon*[1].

gamene (ga-mēn'), *n.* Madder dried and ground into powder, without removing its outer covering. *McElrath,* Com. Dict.

gameness (gām'nes), *n.* The quality of being game or brave; courage; pluckiness.

There was no doubt about his *gameness.*
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxiv.

The over-preservation of the red deer has caused them to degenerate, and much of their hardihood and *gameness* is being lost, besides which they are much smaller than formerly, though considerably more numerous.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 509.

game-play†, (gām'plā), *n.* Games in amphitheaters; a stage-play.

game-player†, (gām'plā″ėr), *n.* An athlete or participant in the ancient games; an actor.

Counterfaite pageants and juglings of *gameplaiers.*
Calvin, Four Godly Sermons, iv.

game-preserve (gām'prē-zėrv″), *n.* A park or tract of land stocked with game preserved for sport.

game-preserver (gām'prē-zėr″vėr), *n.* In England, a landowner or lessee of game who strictly preserves it for his own sport or profit, often to the injury of the neighboring farmers, whose crops are subject to its depredations.

gamesome (gām'sum), *a.* [< ME. *gamsum* (= Icel. *gamansamr;* cf. OHG. *gamansamo,* adv., gamesomely), < *game*[1] + *-some.*] Sportive; playful; frolicsome.

I write from the fire-side of my parlour, and in the noise of three *gamesome* children. *Donne,* Letters, xxviii.

The beasts grow *gamesome,* and the birds they sing.
Thou art my sun, great God! *Quarles,* Emblems, v. 12.

To whom thus Belial, in like *gamesome* mood.
Milton, P. L., vi. 620.

Then ran she, *gamesome* as the colt,
And livelier than a lark
She sent her voice thro' all the holt
Before her, and the park.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

gamesomely (gām'sum-li), *adv.* Sportively; playfully.

gamesomeness (gām'sum-nes), *n.* The quality ★of being gamesome; playfulness.

gamester (gām'stėr), *n.* [< *game*[1] + *-ster.*] **1.** One who games; a person addicted to gambling; a gambler.

The losing *gamester* shakes the box in vain,
And bleeds, and loses on, in hopes to gain.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A fighting *gamester* is only a pickpocket with the courage of a highwayman. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 25.

2†. A merry, frolicsome person.

You are a merry *gamester,*
My lord Sands. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., i. 4.

Such petulant, jeering *gamesters,* that can spare
No argument or subject from their jest.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

You have another *gamester,* I perceive by you;
You durst not slight me else.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

3. One who competes at athletic games. [Prov. Eng.]

The weapon [in the game of back-sword] is a good stout ash-stick with a large basket handle, heavier and somewhat shorter than a common single-stick. The players are called "old *gamesters*"—why, I can't tell you—and their object is simply to break one another's heads: for the moment that blood runs an inch anywhere above the eyebrow, the old *gamester* to whom it belongs is beaten and has to stop. *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

4†. A swan-keeper.

The keeper who looked after them [a game of swans] was the *gamester.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XI. 701.

5†. A lewd or dissolute person of either sex.

She's impudent, my lord;
And was a common *gamester* to the camp.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

gamestress (gām'stres), *n.* [< *game*[1] + *-stress.*] A female gamester.

To two characters, hitherto thought the most contradictory, the sentimental and the flirting, she unites yet a third; . . . this, I need not tell you, is that of a *gamestress.* *Miss Burney,* Camilla, x. 5.

gametal (gam'e-tal), *a.* [< *gamete* + *-al.*] Having the character of a gamete; conjugating; reproductive; generative.

The presence of the reproductive elements exerts a constant stimulus upon the brain cells, which causes them to generate characteristic dreams, that in turn react to produce expulsion of the *gametal* cells.
J. Nelson, Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 390.

gametangium (gam″e-tan-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *gametangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. γαμέτη, a wife, γαμέτης, a husband (see *gamete*), + ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.] In *bot.,* formerly any organ producing gametes; now specifically a multicellular body found in algæ giving rise to uninucleate gametes, the so-called pleurilocular sporangia. See ★*gametocyst.*

gamete (gam'ēt), *n.* [< Gr. γαμέτη, a wife, γαμέτης, a husband, < γαμεῖν, marry, < γάμος, marriage.] In *biol.,* a propagative protoplasmic body which unites with a similar or dissimilar body to form a spore, called a zygote, the latter being either a zygospore or an oöspore. Mobile gametes resembling zoöspores are called *planogametes* or *zoögametes.*

The two cells which conjugate to form it [a zygospore] are spoken of as *gametes*—planogametes when they possess cilia, aplanogametes when they do not.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 525.

gametophyte (gam´e-tō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γαμέτη*, a wife, *γαμέτης*, a husband (see *gamete*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] The sexual generation of the plant, as distinguished from the sporophyte, or asexual generation, in most plants.

gamey, *a.* A less correct spelling of *gamy*.

gamic (gam´ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γαμικός*, of or for marriage, < *γάμος*, marriage.] **I.** *a.* Having a sexual character; sexual: opposed to *agamic*: said specifically of an ovum.

In each ovarium, along with the rudiments of agamic eggs, or eggs which, if developed, produce young by true parthenogenesis, there usually, if not always, exists the rudiment of an ephippial egg; which, from sundry evidences, is inferred to be a sexual or *gamic* egg.
H. Spencer.

Gamic edges, corresponding edges of an antipolar polyhedron. If to every summit corresponds a face formed by the same number of edges, then to every edge connecting two summits corresponds a gamic edge, separating the two corresponding faces.

II. *n.* A gamic edge.

gamin (gam´in, F. pron. ga-maṅ´), *n.* [F., of obscure origin.] A neglected boy left to run about the streets (chiefly in great cities), and frequently spoken of as a 'street-arab.' See the extract.

The word *gamin* was printed for the first time, and passed from the populace into literature, in 1834. It made its first appearance in a work called Claude Gueux: the scandal was great, but the word has remained. . . . The *gamin* of Paris at the present day, like the Græculus of Rome in former time, is the youthful people with the wrinkle of the old world on its forehead.
Victor Hugo, Les Misérables (trans.).

It would seem as if there were a *gamin* element in the character of Irishmen. *Edinburgh Rev.,* CLXIII. 460.

gaming (gā´ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *game*[1], *v.*] Playing for stakes; gambling. In *law:* (*a*) An agreement between two or more to risk money on a contest or chance of any kind where one must be a loser and the other a gainer. *Caruthers,* J. (*b*) More specifically, any sport or play carried on by two or more persons, depending on skill, chance, or the occurrence of an unknown future event, on the result of which some valuable thing is, without other consideration, to be transferred from the one to the other, or which in its course or consequences involves some other thing demoralizing or unlawful. *Bishop.*

When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage; . . .
At *gaming,* swearing; or about some act
That has no relish of salvation in 't.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

In the common usage of the two terms "betting" and "*gaming,*" they may sometimes be employed interchangeably, but not always. If two persons play at cards for money, they are said to be gambling or gaming; but they are gambling because they lay a wager or make a bet on the result of the game, and therefore to say they are betting is equally appropriate. If two persons lay a wager upon the result of a pending election, it will be said that they are betting, but not that they are gaming. There is no *gaming* in which the element of the wager is wanting, but there is betting which the term *gaming* is not commonly made to embrace. *Justice T. M. Cooley.*

gaming-house (gā´ming-hous), *n.* A house where gaming is practised; a gambling-house; a hell.—**Common gaming-house.** See *common*.

gaming-room (gā´ming-röm), *n.* A room kept for the purpose of gaming or gambling.

It being found, then, that the pooling schemes contemplate gaming, it remains to see whether the room which is kept for the purposes of the schemes is to be held a *gaming-room.* *People vs. Weithoff,* 51 Mich., p. 203.

gaming-table (gā´ming-tā″bl), *n.* A table used or especially adapted for use in gaming or gambling.

He's done him to a *gamin' table.*
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 75).

A jest calculated to spread at a *gaming table* may be received with a perfect neutrality of face, should it happen to drop in a mackerel boat. *Goldsmith,* The Bee, No. 1.

gamla (gam´lä), *n.* Same as *gomlah*.

gamma (gam´ä), *n.* [L. *gamma,* < Gr. *γάμμα*, of ★Phenician origin, Heb. *gimel:* see *G*, and cf. *digamma*. In def. 3, ME. *gamme,* < OF. *gamme, game* = Sp. *gama* = Pg. It. *gamma* = Icel. *gammi,* < ML. *gamma,* the gamut: see *gamut*.] 1. The third letter of the Greek alphabet, Γ, γ, represented historically by *c*, phonetically by *g*, in the Roman and English alphabet.—2. In *entom.* a common European noctuid moth of the family *Plusiidæ, Plusia gamma*. Also called *silver-Y* and *gamma-moth,* from the shape of a silvery spot on the wing, like that of Greek gamma. γ, or English Y. The larva feeds on various low plants.—3. Same as *gamut*.—**Gamma function,** a function so called because usually written Γx where *x* is the variable, and most clearly defined by the equation

$$\Gamma x = Lim\left\{\frac{1.2.3\ldots\ldots n}{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)\ldots(x+n)}n^x\right\} \text{ for } n = \infty.$$

gammadion (ga-mā´di-on), *n.*; pl. *gammadia* (-ä). [MGr. *γαμμάδιον*, var. of *γαμμάτιον*, dim. of Gr. *γάμμα*, gamma: see *gamma*.] An ornament on ecclesiastical vestments resembling the Greek capital gamma (Γ) in shape. Usually in the plural, four gammas in different positions being placed back to back so as to form a voided Greek cross, ╪. This ornament was formerly frequent on certain vestments of Greek prelates, and was also used on vestments in the Western Church. Also *gammation*.

gamma-moth (gam´ä-môth), *n.* Same as *gamma*, 2.

gammarid (gam´a-rid), *n.* An amphipod of the family *Gammaridæ*.

Gammaridæ (ga-mar´i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gammarus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of genuine amphipods, containing numerous aquatic and mostly marine forms, with large antennulæ frequently branched, the second ramus longer than the shaft of the antennæ, and broad coxal plates of the four anterior legs. These beach-fleas move by swimming rather than springing.

gammarolite (ga-mar´ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Gammarolithes* (Schlotheim, 1832), < L. *gammarus,* a kind of lobster, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil crawfish or some other crustacean having a certain resemblance to *Gammarus*.

Gammarus (gam´a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *gammarus,* more correctly *cammarus,* < Gr. *κάμμαρος*, often written *κάμμορος*, a kind of lobster.] The typical genus of amphipods of the



Fresh-water Shrimp (*Gammarus pulex*), about five times natural size.

family *Gammaridæ*. *G. pulex* is a form known as the fresh-water shrimp, though not a shrimp in a proper sense.

★**gammation** (ga-mā´ti-on), *n.* Same as *gammadion*. *E. D.*

gammet, *n.* Same as *gamma*, 3.

gammer (gam´èr), *n.* [A further contr. of *grammer,* a dial. contr. of *grandmother*. Cf. *gaffer*[2], similarly contracted from *grandfather*.] An old woman: the correlative of *gaffer*.

And with them came
Old *gammer* Gurton, a right pleasant dame
As the best of them. *Drayton,* The Moon-Calf.

gammer, *v. i.* [< *gammer, n.*] To idle. [Eng. dial.]

'Gying *gammering* about,' sauntering and tattling all over. *Whitby Gloss. N. E. D.*

To *gammer,* to idle.
W. Marshall. N. E. D.

gammon[1] (gam´on), *n.* [Better spelled *gammen,* early mod. E. *gamen,* < ME. *gammen, gamen,* the earlier form of *game,* sport, jest: see *game*[1]. Cf. *backgammon*.] 1. In the game of backgammon, a victory in which one player succeeds in throwing off all his men before his opponent throws off any: distinguished from *backgammon,* in which the opponent is not only gammoned, but has at least one man still upon the side of the board further from him.—2. A deceitful game or trick; trickery; humbug; nonsense. [Colloq. or slang.]

This *gammon* shall begin. *Chester Plays,* i. 102.

Lord bless their little hearts, they thinks it's all right, and don't know no better, but they're the wictims o' *gammon,* Samivel, they're the wictims o' *gammon*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxvii.

gammon[1] (gam´on), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gamen;* < *gammon*[1], *n.* Cf. *game*[1], *v.*, *gamble*[1], *v.*] **I.**† *intrans.* 1. To play; gamble.

Finding his conscience deepelye gauld with thee outragious oathes he vsed too thunder owt in *gamening,* hee made a few verses as yt were his cygnea oratio.
Stanihurst, Epitaphes, p. 153.

2. To play a part; pretend. [Colloq. or slang.]

Jerry did not make his look beggarly enough; but Logic *gammoned* to be the cadger in fine style, with his crutch and specs. *Pierce Egan,* Life in London (1821).

II. *trans.* 1. To impose upon; delude; trick; humbug; also, to joke; chaff. [Colloq. or slang.]

A landsman said, "I twig the chap—he's been upon the Mill—
And 'cause he *gammons* so the flats, ve calls him Veeping Bill!" *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, II. 137.

So then they pours him out a glass of wine, and *gammons* him about his driving, and gets him into a reg'lar good humour. *Dickens,* Pickwick, xiii.

2. In the game of backgammon, to win a gammon over. See *gammon*[1], *n.*, 1.

gammon[2] (gam´on), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *gambone;* < OF. *gambon,* F. *jambon* (= Sp. *jamón* = It. *gambone*), a gammon, < OF. *gambe,* F. *jambe* (= Sp. It *gamba*), leg: see *gamb* and *jamb*.] The ham or haunch of a pig, salted and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.

And then came haltynge Jone,
And brought a *gambone*
Of bakon that was reastye.
Skelton, Elinor Rumming.

At the same time 'twas always the Fashion for a Man to have a *Gammon* of Bakon, to show himself to be no Jew.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 33.

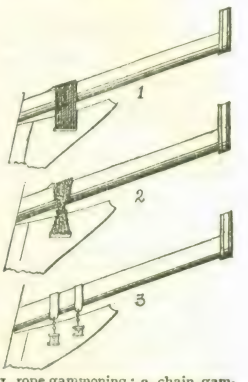
The custom of eating a *gammon* of bacon at Easter is still [1827] maintained in some parts of England.
Hone, Every-day Book, II. 439.

gammon[2] (gam´on), *v. t.* [< *gammon*[2], *n.*] 1. To make into bacon; cure, as bacon, by salting and smoking.—2. [Appar. in allusion to the tying or wrapping up of a gammon or ham.] To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of (a ship).

gammoning (gam´on-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gammon*[2], *v. t.*, 2.] *Naut.,* formerly, a chain or rope lashing by which the bowsprit was lashed down to the stem; now, an arrangement of iron bands secured by nuts and screws.

gammoning-hole (gam´on-ing-hōl), *n.* *Naut.,* a scuttle cut through the knee of the head of a ship, through which the gammoning was passed.

gammon-plate (gam´on-plāt), *n.* *Naut.,* an iron plate on the stem of a ship for securing gammon-shackles. See *gammoning*.



1, rope gammoning; 2, chain gammoning; 3, iron-strap gammoning.

gammon-shackles (gam´on-shak″lz), *n. pl.* *Naut.,* shackles for securing the gammoning.

gammot, *n.* [Cf. It. *gamaut,* "the name of a barbers toole," *gamanto,* "the name of a surgions toole" (Florio), appar. a particular use of *gamaut* = E. *gamut,* with some ref. to the shape of the knife. See *gamut*.] A kind of knife formerly used by surgeons.

Scolopomacheria [It.], an instrument to cut out the roots of vlcers or sores, called of our surgeons the incision knife or *gammot*. *Florio.*

gammut, *n.* See *gamut*.

gammy (gam´i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Bad; unfavorable. [Vagrants' slang.]

gamner, *n.* [Contr. of *gamener,* < ME. *gamen,* game (see *game*[1], *v.*, *gammon*[1], *v.*), + *-er*[1].] A gamester; a player.

Some haue I sene euen in their last sicknes sit vp in their deathbed vnderpropped with pillowes, take their play-fellowes to them, and cumfort them selfe with cardes . . . as long as euer they might, til the pure panges of death pulled their hart fro their play, & put them in the case they could not reckon their game. And then left they their *gamners,* and slily slonk away: and long was it not ere they gasped vp the goste.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

gamogastrous (gam-ō-gas´trus), *a.* [< Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), the womb.] In *bot.,* having only the ovaries united: applied to a compound pistil the styles and stigmas of which are free.

The union in a syncarpous pistil is not always complete; it may take place by the ovaries alone, while the styles and stigmata remain free, the pistil being then *gamogastrous.* *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 142.

gamogenesis (gam-ō-jen´e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.,* genesis or development from fertilized ova; sexual generation or reproduction; homogenesis: the opposite of *agamogenesis*.

These cells whose union constitutes the essential act of *gamogenesis* are cells in which the developmental changes have come to a close—cells which . . . are incapable of further evolution. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 77.

In the lowest organisms *gamogenesis* has not yet been observed. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 31.

gamogenetic (gam″ō-jē-net´ik), *a.* [< *gamogenesis,* after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to gamogenesis; accomplished by means of gamogenesis.

gamogenetically (gam″ō-jē-net´i-kal-i), *adv.* In a gamogenetic manner; by gamogenetic means.

gamomorphism (gam-ō-môr´fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *μορφή*, form.] That stage of development of organized beings in which the

spermatic and germinal elements are formed, matured, and generated, in preparation for an act of fecundation, as the commencement of a new genetic cycle; puberty; fitness for reproduction. *Brande and Cox.*

Gamopetalæ (gam-ō-pet′a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gamopetalus:* see *gamopetalous.*] In *bot.*, a division of dicotyledonous angiosperms, in which the perianth consists of both calyx and corolla, the latter having the petals united at least at the base. It is coördinate with the *Apetalæ* and the *Polypetalæ* of the older botanists, which together constitute the series *Archichlamydeæ*, and is coextensive with the series *Metachlamydeæ*. See *Dicotyledones*. As this name implies the union of petals originally separate, the term *Sympetalæ* is now preferred.

gamopetalous (gam-ō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gamopetalus*, < Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal.*] In *bot.*, having the petals united; belonging to the *Gamopetalæ:* same as *sympetalous* and *monopetalous.*

gamophyllous (gam-ō-fil′us), *a.* [< NL. *gamophyllus*, < Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having a single perianth-whorl of united leaves; symphyllous: opposed to *apophyllous. Sachs.*

gamosepalous (gam-ō-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gamosepalus*, < Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals united; monosepalous.

gamp (gamp), *n.* A large umbrella: said to be so called from Mrs. Gamp, a character in Charles Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit." [Slang.]

> Janet clung tenaciously to her purpose and the *gamp.* . . . I should recommend any young lady of my family or acquaintance not to conceal a gentleman's umbrella surreptitiously. *C. W. Mason*, Rape of the Gamp, xviii.

> I offered the protection of the great white *Gamp* to Sylvie, and off we sped over the puddles, regardless of a few extra splashes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 87.

Gampsonyches (gamp-son′i-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gampsonyx*, with ref. to Aristotle's use of the related form *γαμψώνυχος*, with crooked talons.] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Accipitres*, or to the *Raptores* of most authors.

Gampsonyx (gamp-sō′niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαμψῶνυξ* (also *γαμψώνυχος*), with crooked talons, < *γαμψός*, crooked, curved, + *ὄνυξ*, claw, talon.] A genus of South American kites. *G. swainsoni* of Brazil is the only species. *N. A. Vigors*, 1825.

gamrels†, *n.* See *gambrel.*

gamut (gam′ut), *n.* [Formerly also *gammut, gam-ut* (= It. *gamaut*—Florio); < ML. *gamma ut: gamma*, the gamut (< Gr. *γάμμα*, the third letter of the Greek alphabet: see *gamma*); *ut*, a mere syllable, used as the name of the first note in singing, now called *do;* orig. L. *ut*, conj., that. Guido d'Arezzo (born about 990) is said to have called the seven notes of the musical scale after the first seven letters of the alphabet, *a, b, c, d, e, f, g:* whence the name *gamma*, taken from the last of the series (*g*, *γ*), applied to the whole scale. He is also said to have invented the names of the notes used in singing (*ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*), after certain initial syllables of a monkish hymn to St. John, in a stanza written in sapphic meter, namely:

> *Ut* queant laxis *re*sonare fibris
> *Mi*ra gestorum *fa*muli tuorum,
> *Sol*ve pollutis *la*biis reatum,
> Sancte *J*ohannes.

The syllable *ut* has been displaced by the more sonorous *do.*] **1.** In *music:* (*a*) The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music; gamma ut. (*b*) The major scale, whether indicated by notes or syllables, or merely sung.

> At break of Day, in a Delicious song
> She sets the *Gam-vt* to a hundred yong.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> When by the *gamut* some musicians make
> A perfect song, others will undertake
> By the same *gamut* chang'd to equal it.
> *Donne*, Elegies, ii., Anagram.

> Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
> That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage.
> *Addison*, Prol. to Phædrus and Hippolite.

(*c*) A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet. (*d*) In *old Eng. church music*, the key of G. Also *gamma.*—**2.** Figuratively, the whole scale, range, or compass of a thing.

> Whose sweep of thought touches the rest of the chords in the *gamut* of the knowable.
> *Coues*, Can Matter Think? (1886), p. 32.

> A few tones of brown or black or bottle-green, and an occasional coppery glow of deep orange, almost complete his *gamut.* *The Studio*, III. 153.

> We now possess a complete *gamut* of colors.
> *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 9.

gamy (gā′mi), *a.* [< *game*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having the flavor of game; having a flavor as of game kept uncooked till it is slightly tainted, when it is held by connoisseurs to be in proper condition for the table: as, the venison was in fine *gamy* condition.—**2.** Spirited; plucky; game: as, a *gamy* little fellow. [Colloq.]

> "You'll be shot, I see," observed Mercy. "Well," cried Mr. Bailey, "wot if I am; there's something *gamey* in it, young ladies, ain't there?" *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

> Horses ever fresh and fat and *gamey.* *S. Bowles*, Our New West, p. 275.

Also, less correctly, spelled *gamey.*

gan[1]† (gan). Preterit of *gin*[1].

gan[2]†. An obsolete form of *go.*

gan[3], *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *yawn.*

gan[3]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] The mouth. *Davies.* [Cant.]

> This bowse is better than rom-bowse,
> It sets the *gan* a-gigling. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

ganam (gan′am), *n.* Same as *ashkoko.*

ganch[1], **gaunch**[1] (gânch, gânch), *v. t.* [< F. *gancher*, in pp. *ganché*, let fall on sharp stakes (Cotgrave); cf. It. *ganciata*, the act of fixing with a hook, < *gancio* = Sp. Pg. *gancho*, a hook, perhaps < Turk. *qanja*, a hook.] To put to death by letting fall from a height upon hooks or sharp stakes, or by hanging on a hook thrust between the ribs or through the pectoral muscles, as is or has been practised in some Oriental countries.

> The Captain, . . . having vainly sought for his prisoner, filled forthwith a coffin with clay, . . . giving out that he was dead, affrighted with the punishment of his predecessor, being *ganched* for the escape of certain Noblemen. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 32.

> Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 2.

ganch[1], **gaunch**[1] (gânch, gânch), *n.* [< *ganch*[1], *gaunch*[1], *v.*] The punishment or torture of ganching.

> I would rather suffer the *gaunch* than put the smallest constraint on your person or inclinations. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 289.

ganch[2], **gaunch**[2] (gânch), *v. i.* [A particular use of *ganch*[1].] Of a boar, to tear or gash with the tusk.

ganch[2], **gaunch**[2] (gânch), *n.* [< *ganch*[2], *gaunch*[2], *v.*] A gash or tear made with the tusks by a boar.

> I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild boar's *gaunch* is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, ix.

gander (gan′dèr), *n.* [< ME. *gandre*, < AS. *gandra*, also *ganra* (> E. dial. *ganner*) (the *d* being excrescent as in *andro-, thunder*, etc.) (= D. *gender*), a gander, the same word, but with different suffix, as MHG. *ganzer*, G. *ganser* (now usually *gänserich*, after *enterich* = E. *drake*[1] q. v.); cf. L. *anser* (for **hanser*), m. and f., = Gr. *χήν*, m. and f., = Skt. *hansa*, m. The E. fem. is *goose*, orig. **gans:* see *goose* and *gannet.*] The male of the goose.

> I wisse (quod I) and yet though ye would believe one yt wold tell you that twise two *ganders* made alway four gese, yet ye would be aduised ere ye beleued hym that wouldе tell you that twise two gese made all waye four *ganders.* *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 169.

> The female hatches her eggs with great assiduity; while the *gander* visits her twice or thrice a day, and sometimes drives her off to take her place, where he sits with great state and composure. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, vii. 11.

gander (gan′dèr), *v. i.* [< *gander*, *n.*: in allusion to the vague and slow gait of that bird.] To go leisurely; linger; walk slowly or vaguely. [Colloq.]

> Then she had remembered the message about any one calling being shown up to the drawing-room, and had *gandered* down to the hall to give it to the porter; after which she *gandered* upstairs to the dressing-room again. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xlvii.

gander-grass†, *n.* [Also *gander-goose*, *gandergoss*, etc. Cf. *goose-grass.*] Some plant, probably *Orchis mascula.*

> Daily by fresh rivers walk at will,
> Among the daisies and the violets blue,
> Red hyacinth, and yellow daffodil,
> Purple Narcissus like the morning rays,
> Pale *gander-grass*, and azure culver-keys.
> *J. Davors*, quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 55.

gander-party (gan′dèr-pär″ti), *n.* A social gathering of men only; a stag-party. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int. [Jocose.]

gander-pull, gander-pulling (gan′dèr-půl, -půl″ing), *n.* A rude sport of which the essential feature is a live gander suspended by the feet. The contestants ride by on horseback at full speed, and attempt to clutch the greased neck of the fowl and pull its head off. It is practised especially in the southern and southwestern United States.

> They [the voters] were making ready for the *gander-pulling*, which unique sport had been selected by the long-headed mountain politicians as likely to insure the largest assemblage possible from the surrounding region to hear the candidates prefer their claims. *M. N. Murfree* (*C. E. Craddock*), Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, p. 103.

gane, *v. i.* Same as *gan*[3].

gang (gang), *v. i.* [< ME. *gangen, gongen* (pret. ★supplied by *wende, went*, or *eode, zede*, etc., ppr. (rare) *gangende*, pp. supplied by *gon*, gone), < AS. *gangan, gongan* (pret. *geóng, gióng*, pp. *ge-gangen, ge-gongen*) = OS. *gangan* = OFries. *gunga* = OHG. *gangan*, MHG. *gangen* (NHG. pret. *ging*, pp. *gegangen*, associated with pres. *gehen* = E. *go*) = Icel. *ganga* = OSw. *ganga* = ODan. *gange* = Goth. *gaggan*, go. This verb, though mixed in form and sense with the verb represented by *go*, and in the modern tongues to a greater or less extent displaced by it, is not, as is usually said, a fuller form of *go*, but is a different word: see *go.*] To go; walk; proceed. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Jhesu thouȝt hit was ful longe,
> Withouten felowshipe to *gonge.*
> *Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 82. (*Halliwell.*)

> A poplar greene, and with a kerved seat,
> Under whose shade I solace in the heat;
> And thence can see *gang* out and in my neat.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

> I *gang* like a ghaist, and I carena much to spin.
> *Auld Robin Gray.*

To gang alow. See *alow*[2].—**To gang gizzen.** See *gizzen.*—**To gang gleyed.** See *gleyed.*—**To gang one's gait,** to go or take one's own way in a matter. [Scotch and old or prov. Eng.]

> He is fautles in faith, and so god mote me spede,
> I graunte hym my gud will to *gang* on *his gate.*
> *York Plays*, p. 331.

> *Gang thy gait*, and try
> Thy turnes with better luck, or hang thysel.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd.

★**gang** (gang), *n.* [Early mod. E. also in some senses *gong, goung;* < ME. *gang, gong*, a going, a course, way, passage, privy (not in the sense of 'company' or 'crew,' this sense being later and of Scand. origin, and represented in AS. by *genge*, E. *ging*, q. v.), < AS. *gang*, a going, way, privy, = OS. *gang* = OFries. *gong, gung* = D. *gang*, a course, etc., = OHG. *gang*, a going, a privy, MHG. G. *gang*, a going, walk, etc., = Icel. *gangr*, a going, a privy, etc., also, collectively, a company or crew, = Sw. *gång*, a going, a time, = Dan. *gang*, walk, gait; from the verb. Cf. *ging.*] **1**†. A going; walking; ability to walk.

> He forȝiaf . . . halten and lamen richte *gang.*
> *Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 3296.

> Honden bute felinge, fet bute *gonge* [hands without feeling, feet without ability to walk].
> *Legend of St. Katherine*, p. 499.

2†. Currency.

> The said penny of gold to have passage and *gang* for xxx of the saidis grotis. *Acts Jas. IV.* (1488), c. x. (ed. 1566).

3†. A way; course; passage.—**4**†. The channel of a stream, or the course in which it is wont to run; a watercourse.

> The abstractioune of the water of Northesk fra the ald *gang.* *Act. Audit.* (an. 1467), p. 8.

Hence—**5.** A ravine or gulley. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** In *mining.* See *gangue.*—**7.** The field or pasture in which animals graze: as, those beasts have a good *gang.* [Scotch.]—**8.** A number going or acting in company, whether of persons or of animals: as, a *gang* of drovers; a *gang* of elks. Specifically—(*a*) A number of persons associated for a particular purpose or on a particular occasion: used especially in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons: as, a *gang* of thieves; a *chain-gang.*

> There were seven Gipsies in a *gang*,
> They were both brisk and bonny O.
> *Johnnie Faa* (Child's Ballads, IV. 283).

> They mean to bring back again Bishops, Archbishops, and the whole *gang* of Prelatry. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

(*b*) A number of workmen or laborers of any kind engaged on any piece of work under supervision of one person; a squad; more particularly, a shift of men; a set of laborers working together during the same hours.

> And five and five, like a mason *gang*,
> That carried the ladders lang and hie.
> *Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 62).

9. A combination of several tools, machines, etc., operated by a single force, or so contrived as to act as one: as, a *gang* of saws or plows; a *gang* of fish-hooks; a *gang* of mine-cars, tubs, or trams. In this sense frequently combined with other

words to form the names of tools or machines, in each of which two or more tools, cutters, saws, shares, etc., are united in one frame or holder, as *gang*-cultivator, *gang*-edger.

With the demand for more rapid production came improvements in the "*gang*" feature, and the wonder of the age was the "Yankee *gang*," so arranged by placing half the saws facing in one direction and the other half in the opposite, that two logs were worked up in one movement of the carriage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 344.

Ribbons are usually woven on *gang*-looms.
L. P. Brockett, Silk Industry, p. 99.

10. As much as one goes for or carries at once; a go. [Scotch.]

To please you, mither, did I milk the kye,
An' bring a *gang* o' water frae the burn.
Donald and Flora, p. 37.

11†. A retired place; a privy; a jakes. [In this use more commonly *gong*.]

Jak if every hous were honest to ete fleish inne,
Than were it honest to ete in a *gonge*.
MS. Digby 41, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

Alas! herww! now am I bownde
In helle *gonge* to ly on ground.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 345.

Agricultural Gangs Act. See *agricultural*.—**Dress-gang,** a number of persons engaged in dressing fish, each having his special part of the process to perform.—**Gang of nets,** a combination or series of nets comprising the *run*, *inner pound*, and *outer pound*. Also called a *hook of nets*. See *pound-net*. [Penobscot, Maine, U. S.]=**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*1.

ganga (gän'gä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish name of the lesser pin-tailed sand-grouse, *Pterocles alchata*, and hence a name of the sand-grouse



Ganga (*Pterocles alchata*).

(*Pteroclidæ*) in general. See *Pteroclidæ* and *sand-grouse*.—**2.** A South American vulturine hawk of the genus *Ibycter*, as *I. americanus*.

gang-board (gang'bōrd), *n.* [< *gang* + *board*, after D. *gangboord*.] **1.** A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for passing into or out of a ship or boat. Also called *gang-plank*.

As we were putting off the boat, they laid hold of the *gang-board*, and unhooked it off the boat's stern.
Cook, Voyages, iii. 4.

2. A plank placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist for sentinels to walk or stand on.—**3.** The boards ending the hammock-nettings at either side of the entrance from the accommodation-ladder to the deck.

gang-by (gang'bī), *n.* The go-by. [Scotch.]

Mercy on me, that I sud live in my auld days to gi'e the *gang-bye* to the very writer. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor.

gang-cask (gang'kåsk), *n.* A small cask, but larger than a breaker, used for bringing water aboard ships in boats, or to make close stowage in the hold.

gang-cultivator (gang'kul″ti-vā-tọr), *n.* A cultivator having several shares so stocked that they can be driven in a set or gang.

gang-day (gang'dā), *n.* [AS. *gangdagas*, *gongdagas* (= Icel. *gangdagar*), pl., < *gang*, a going, + *dæg*, pl. *dagas*, day.] In England, a day of perambulation of parishes or manors. See *gang-week*.

During the Rogation, or, as they were then better called, the *gang-days*, and whenever any swart evil had betided this land, our clergy and people went a procession through the streets of the town, and about the fields of the country parishes. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 222.

gang-drill (gang'dril), *n.* A machine tool containing in one head a number of vertical drills, each having its separate belt and pulley from a common shaft, and with speed-pulleys common to all.

gange (ganj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ganged*, ppr. *ganging*. To fasten (a fish-hook) to the end of a section of line called the *ganging*. There are many methods of ganging. For hand-lines for cod a single strand of line about two feet long is doubled, and its bight is plaited or hitched to the shank of a hook, after which the ends are laid up together and a single wall-knot is tied in the end of the ganging. Hooks to be used on halibut trawl-lines are seized to the ends of the gangings with tarred or waxed twine. Cod trawl-hooks are generally provided with an eye at the upper end of the shank. A common way of ganging such hooks is to pass the end of the ganging through the eye of the hook, like threading a needle, and then make a figure-of-eight knot around the standing part of the line. Hooks for such predaceous and sharp-toothed fish as the bluefish and kingfish are often ganged with wire, and those for sharks with an iron chain.

gang-edger (gang'ej″ėr), *n.* A machine having from three to six circular saws on a common mandrel, capable of being so adjusted as to slit wide planks into boards or scantlings of the width required.

ganger (gang'ėr), *n.* [= Icel. *gangari* = Sw. *gångare* = Dan. *ganger*, a steed (in comp. Sw. *-gängare*, *-gångare* = Dan. *-gjænger*, *-ganger*, a goer), = G. *gänger*, a goer, walker, footman; as *gang*, *v. i.*, + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which gangs or goes; a goer; a walker. [Scotch.]

The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel kenn'd *ganger;* they ca' it Souple Tam.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxvii.

2. One who conducts or superintends a gang or squad, as the foreman of a gang of laborers or plate-layers on a railway. [Eng.]

On Saturday evening a man named Charles Frost, a *ganger* in the employ of the Midland Railway Company, was run over. *Leeds Mercury*, May 8, 1871.

A *ganger*, or head navvy, accustomed to see around him immense results produced by great physical energy and untiring strength, is placed over hundreds of men.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 409.

3. In *coal-mining*, one who is employed in conveying the coal through the gangways. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]—**4.** *Naut.*, a length of chain, one end of which is fastened to an anchor when let go, when the other end is fastened to a hawser.

Gangetic (gan-jet'ik), *a.* [< L. *Gangeticus*, < *Ganges*, < Gr. Γάγγης, < Skt. (> Hind.) *Ganga*, Ganges.] Of or pertaining to the river Ganges in India, or to the region through which it flows: as, *Gangetic* cities; *Gangetic* river-system. Also *Gangic*.

There [in India] he went gunning for gavials, or *Gangetic* crocodiles. *The American*, XI. 168.

gang-farmer†, gong-farmer†, *n.* [ME. *gongfarmer*, *-formar*, *-fermerour*, etc.] A cleaner of privies. *Palsgrave*.

gang-flower (gang'flou″ėr), *n.* The milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris:* so named from its blossoming in gang-week.

Gangic (gan'jik), *a.* [< *Ganges* + *-ic*.] Same as *Gangetic*. [Rare.]

Doubt-less his Deeds are such, as would I sing
But halfe of them, I vnder-take a thing
As hard almost as in the *Gangic* Seas
To count the Waues, or Sands in Euphrates.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

ganging (gan'jing), *n.* **1.** The act or mode of fastening a fish-hook to the line.—**2.** A section or part of a fishing-line to the free end of which a hook is ganged; a ganging-line. The ganging is sometimes of wire or chain, as for catching sharks; and all sizes of line are used, from fine silken thread up to the largest cord that will take a hook.

ganging-line (gan'jing-līn), *n.* The ganging of a fishing-line, especially when different from the rest of the line.

ganging-plea (gang'ing-plē), *n.* A long-continued suit; a permanent or hereditary litigation. [Scotch.]

But I thought ye had some law affair of your ain to look after; I have ane mysell—a *ganging-plea* that my father left me, and his father afore left to him.
Scott, Antiquary, ii.

ganglia, *n.* Latin plural of *ganglion*.

gangliac (gang'gli-ak), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ac*.] Same as *ganglial*.

ganglial (gang'gli-al), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-al*.] Relating to a ganglion or ganglia; ganglionic.

gangliar (gang'gli-ạr), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ar*3.] Same as *ganglial*.

Very peculiar round or biscuit-formed bodies, probably not *gangliar* in their nature.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 215.

gangliate, gangliated (gang'gli-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* Provided with a ganglion or with ganglia; ganglionated; knotted, as a nerve or lymphatic. Also *ganglionated*.

gangliform, ganglioform (gang'gli-fôrm, -ọ̄-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of a ganglion; resembling a ganglion.

gangling (gang'gling), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of **gangle*, freq. of *gang*, go. Cf. *gangrel*.] Awkward and sprawling in walking; loose-jointed. [Colloq.]

They [antelope fawns] are not nearly so pretty as deer fawns, having long *gangling* legs and angular bodies.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 201.

ganglioform (gang'li-ọ̄-fôrm), *a.* See *ganglia-form*.

ganglion (gang'gli-ọn), *n.*; pl. *ganglions*, *ganglia* (-ọnz, -ä). [< LL. *ganglion*, a tumor, < Gr. *γάγγλιον*, a tumor under the skin, on or near a tendon.] **1.** An enlargement in the course of a nerve, containing or consisting of a collection of ganglion-cells; any assembly of ganglion-cells. The nervous system of invertebrates generally, and the sympathetic nervous system of vertebrates, consists essentially of a chain or series of ganglia connected by commissures, giving off filaments in various directions, forming plexuses or networks around principal viscera, blood-vessels, and other important organs. Some of the larger sympathetic ganglia are also called *plexuses;* thus, the semilunar ganglia of the abdomen form the solar plexus. In the cerebrospinal nervous system of vertebrates, ganglia regularly occur on the posterior or sensory roots of the spinal nerves. There are likewise ganglia upon some of the motor or sensorimotor cranial nerves, as the vagus, fifth, and facial. All the masses of gray neurine in the brain are also ganglia, as the optic thalami, corpora quadrigemina, corpora striata, etc.; even the general mass of cortical gray matter, both of the cerebrum and of the cerebellum, constitutes a great ganglion. The principal ganglia have special names. See the phrases below.

2. A knot or enlargement on a lymphatic; a lymphatic gland. See cut under *lymphatic*.—**3.** In *pathol.*: (*a*) An encysted enlargement in connection with the sheath of a tendon: called *simple ganglion*. (*b*) Inflammation, with effusion into one or more sheaths of tendons: called *diffuse ganglion*. (*c*) An enlarged bursa. [Rare.]—**4.** In *bot.*, the mycelium of certain fungals. *Imp. Dict.*—**Andersch's ganglion,** the petrous ganglion: named from Andersch, a German anatomist who lived at the close of the eighteenth century.—**Arnold's ganglion,** the otic ganglion.—**Basal ganglia,** ganglia lying at the base of the cerebrum, including the corpora striata, optic thalami, corpora geniculata, corpora quadrigemina, loci nigri, and nuclei tegmenti.—**Basal optic ganglion,** a collection of nerve-cells by the side of the infundibulum, close to the optic tract.—**Branchial ganglion.** See *branchial*.—**Buccal ganglia.** See *buccal*.—**Cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg,** a ganglion in the cardiac plexus of sympathetic nerves.—**Carotid ganglion.** See *carotid*.—**Casserian ganglion.** See *Gasserian ganglion*.—**Cephalic ganglia,** those sympathetic ganglia which are situated in the head and are connected with the divisions of the fifth nerve. In man they are four, the ciliary, sphenopalatine, otic, and submaxillary. Some small swellings, as the carotid ganglion, are not included in this enumeration, though situated in the head.—**Cerebellar ganglion,** or **ganglion of the cerebellum.** Same as *corpus dentatum* (*a*) (which see, under *corpus*).—**Cerebral ganglia.** See *cerebral*.—**Cervical ganglia,** sympathetic ganglia in the neck. In man there are three, superior, middle, and inferior, the first of which is a large reddish-gray cigar-shaped swelling lying behind the sheath of the carotid artery.—**Ciliary ganglion,** a small sympathetic ganglion situated in the orbit of the eye, in close relation with the ophthalmic artery, connected with the cavernous plexus of the sympathetic system, with the third nerve and the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve, and giving off a number of delicate filaments constituting the short ciliary nerves. Also called *lenticular ganglion* and *ophthalmic ganglion*.—**Diaphragmatic ganglion,** a small ganglion under the diaphragm, marking the junction of filaments from the right phrenic nerve with the phrenic plexus. Also called *phrenic ganglion*.—**Facial ganglion,** a ganglionic swelling of the facial nerve, where this nerve communicates with Meckel's and Arnold's ganglia by means of the petrosal nerves. Also called *intumescentia ganglioformis* and *geniculate ganglion*.—**Ganglion impar,** the unpaired or azygous ganglion, the single ganglion in which the two chains or series of sympathetic ganglia terminate posteriorly; the end of the sympathetic system behind.—**Ganglion inferius,** the inferior ganglion of the trunk of the pneumogastric nerve, as distinguished from the ganglion of the root of the same nerve.—**Ganglion infra-œsophageum,** a ganglion situated below the esophagus, as in mollusks.—**Ganglion of Bochdalek,** a swelling at the point of communication of a posterior nasal branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion with the anterior dental nerve.—**Ganglion of Ribes,** a small unpaired ganglion of the sympathetic system, supposed to be situated on the anterior communicating artery of the circle of Willis at the base of the brain, and to constitute the anterior termination of the whole chain of ganglia of the sympathetic system, corresponding to the ganglion impar at the other end of this system.—**Ganglion of Wrisberg.** See *cardiac ganglion*.—**Ganglion spirale,** the gangliform swelling of the cochlear nerve which fills the spiral canal of the modiolus of the cochlea.—**Ganglion stellatum,** in *Cephalopoda*, a large nervous ganglion into which is received a nerve from each parietosplanchnic ganglion.—**Ganglion supra-œsophageum,** the supra-esophageal ganglion, a ganglion situated above the esophagus, as in mollusks.—**Gasserian ganglion** or **Gasser's ganglion** [named from A. P. *Gasser*, a German physician (1505–77)], a ganglion of the sensory portion of the root of the fifth cranial nerve, just back of its division into its three main branches, ophthalmic and superior and inferior maxillary; it is lodged on a depression upon the apex of the petrosal bone. Also called by mistake the *Casserian ganglion* (supposed to refer to Giulio Casserio, an Italian anatomist, died 1616).—**Geniculate ganglion.** Same as *facial ganglion*.—**Glossopharyngeal ganglia,** the two gangliform enlargements of the glossopharyngeal nerve, one called the jugular, the other the petrous.—**Intercarotic ganglion,** a small swelling on the carotid plexus at the bifurcation of the common carotid arteries.—**Interosseous ganglion,** a swelling on the

interosseous nerve at the back of the wrist, whence filaments proceed to the carpus.—**Jugular ganglion.** (*a*) A small swelling on the glossopharyngeal nerve in its passage through the jugular foramen. (*b*) The superior ganglion, or ganglion of the root of the pneumogastric nerve, in its passage through the jugular foramen.—**Lenticular ganglion.** Same as *ciliary ganglion.*—**Lingual ganglion,** a swelling on the carotid plexus, in relation with the lingual artery.—**Lumbar ganglia,** the sympathetic ganglia in the lumbar region.—**Lymphatic ganglia.** See def. 2.—**Meckelian** or **Meckel's ganglion,** the sphenopalatine ganglion.—**Mesenteric ganglia,** the numerous ganglia of the plexuses in relation with the mesenteric arteries.—**Ophthalmic ganglion.** Same as *ciliary ganglion.*—**Otic ganglion,** Arnold's ganglion, a small flattened oval swelling lying upon the third or inferior maxillary division of the fifth cranial nerve. It is one of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, connected with the facial, fifth, glossopharyngeal, and sympathetic nerves.—**Petrous ganglion,** the inferior and larger ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve. Also *Andersch's ganglion.*—**Pharyngeal ganglion,** a ganglion of the carotid plexus, in relation with the ascending pharyngeal artery.—**Phrenic ganglion.** Same as *diaphragmatic ganglion.*—**Pneumogastric ganglion,** either one of two ganglia of the pneumogastric nerve, viz.: (*a*) The upper ganglion, or ganglion of the root; the jugular ganglion. (*b*) The lower ganglion, or ganglion of the trunk. Also *vagus ganglion.*—**Renal ganglia,** ganglia of the renal plexus of sympathetic nerves.—**Sacral ganglia,** four or five ganglia of the sacral or pelvic portion of the sympathetic system.—**Semilunar ganglion.** (*a*) Of the abdomen, either half of the great ganglion of the solar plexus, the largest in the body, being gangliform aggregations of smaller masses, lying on either side of the abdominal aorta, opposite the celiac axis, receiving the greater and lesser splanchnic nerves, and giving off the phrenic, celiac, gastric, hepatic, splenic, mesenteric, renal, suprarenal, and spermatic plexuses. (*b*) Same as *Gasserian ganglion.*—**Solar ganglion.** See *solar plexus*, under *plexus.*—**Sphenopalatine ganglion,** Meckel's ganglion, the largest of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, situated in the sphenomaxillary fossa of the skull, connected with the facial nerve and carotid plexus by means of the Vidian and great petrosal nerves, communicating with the fifth nerve, and giving off numerous pharyngeal, palatine, nasal, and orbital branches.—**Spinal ganglia,** the ganglia upon the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.—**Subesophageal ganglion,** a ganglion which underlies the gullet in crustaceans.—**Submaxillary ganglion,** one of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, situated under the jaw, in relation with the submaxillary gland, connected with the gustatory nerve, chorda tympani, and plexus of the facial artery.—**Suprarenal ganglia,** the ganglia connected with the suprarenal sympathetic plexus.—**Temporal ganglion,** a ganglion of the carotid plexus in connection with the temporal artery.—**Thoracic ganglia,** ganglia of the thoracic portion of the sympathetic system.—**Thyroid ganglion,** the middle cervical ganglion: so called from its relation to the thyroid artery.—**Vagus ganglion.** Same as *pneumogastric ganglion.*

ganglionary (gang'gli-ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ary.*] Composed of ganglia.

ganglionated (gang'gli-ọn-ā-ted), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *gangliate.*

In some cases these lateral trunks exhibit ganglionic enlargements, . . . showing a tendency to the formation of the double *ganglionated* chain characteristic of higher worms. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 158.

ganglion-cell (gang'gli-ọn-sel), *n.* In *anat.*, a nerve-cell which has a well-marked nucleus and nucleolus, and sends off one or more processes, usually branching, which connect physiologically with other similar processes of cells, or, in some cases, constitute peripheral nerve-fibers. In addition to the function which belongs to nerve-fibers of receiving and transmitting nervous impulses, ganglion-cells may have the function of distributing, increasing, diminishing, and in some cases apparently of initiating such impulses, as well as of being a trophical center for nerve-fibers connected with them. Such cells are abundant in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord, in the ganglia of the dorsal roots of spinal nerves, and in the ganglia of the sympathetic system, and they may exist as scattered cells or form plexuses, as those of Auerbach and Meissner. Besides these unipolar, bipolar, and multipolar cells, cells without processes have been described as ganglion-cells, and called *apolar.* They are regarded by some as having lost their processes in the course of anatomical and microscopic manipulation, and by others as being embryonic forms. Ganglion-cells, with the nerve-fibers and certain terminal structures, make up the essential parts of the nervous system. See cut under *retina.*

ganglion-corpuscle (gang'gli-ọn-kôr″pus-l), *n.* A ganglion-cell.

Ganglioneura (gang″gli-ọ-nū'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γάγγλιον*, a tumor (ganglion), + *νεῦρον*, a sinew (nerve).] Animals having a ganglionary or gangliate nervous system, and not a cerebrospinal nervous system: applied by Rudolphi and others to articulates and mollusks, the *Arthropoda* and *Mollusca* of modern systems.

ganglioneural (gang″gli-ọ-nū'rąl), *a.* [< *Ganglioneur-a* + *-al.*] Having a ganglionary nervous system; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ganglioneura.*

ganglion-globule (gang'gli-ọn-glob″ūl), *n.* A ganglion-cell.

ganglionic (gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a ganglion or ganglia; having or characterized by ganglia.—**Ganglionic corpuscle.** Same as *ganglion-cell.*—**Ganglionic nervous system,** the sympathetic system.

ganglionica (gang-gli-on'i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ganglionicus:* see *ganglionic.*] In *med.*, a class of medicinal agents which affect the activity of parts of the sympathetic nervous system.

ganglionitis (gang″gli-ọ-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *ganglion* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Inflammation of a nervous ganglion. (*b*) Same as *lymphadenitis.*

ganglionless (gang'gli-ọn-les), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-less.*] Having no ganglia or marked enlargements: said of a nerve.

gangliopathic (gang″gli-ọ-path'ik), *a.* [< *gangliopathy* + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to gangliopathy.

gangliopathy (gang-gli-op'ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *γάγγλιον*, a tumor (ganglion), + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *med.*, a pathological or morbid condition of nervous ganglia, especially of subordinate ganglia.

ganglious (gang'gli-us), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a ganglion; gangliform or ganglionic. *Owen.*

gang-master (gang'màs″tėr), *n.* A master or an employer of a gang or body of workers; one who hires a band of persons to perform some specified task, or directs such a band in the performance of a task.

gang-plank (gang'plangk), *n.* Same as *gangboard*, 1. *Gang-plank* is the usual word in the United States.

gang-plow (gang'plou), *n.* A plow with several shares and mold-boards arranged in a series; also, a number of plows in one frame, which is usually mounted on wheels and operated by steam.

gang-press (gang'pres), *n.* A press which operates upon a number of objects in a gang.

gang-punch (gang'punch), *n.* Several punches in one stock, used for punching fish-plates, etc.

gangrel (gang'grel), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *gangrell, gangerel;* < *gang*, go, walk. Cf. *gangling.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A vagrant. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A tall awkward fellow.

A long *gangrell;* a slim; a long tall fellow that hath no making to his height. *Nomenclator.*

3. A child just beginning to walk. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Vagrant; vagabond.

He's nae gentleman . . . wad grudge twa *gangrel* puir bodies the shelter o' a waste house. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

gangrenate (gang'grē-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gangrenated*, ppr. *gangrenating.* [< *gangrene* + *-ate*[2].] To produce a gangrene in; gangrene.

So parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, siderated, and mortified, become black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 20.

gangrene (gang'grēn), *n.* [Formerly *gangreen;* < OF. *gangrene*, F. *gangrène* = Sp. Pg. *gangrena* = It. *gangrena, cancrena, cangrena,* < L. *gangræna,* < Gr. *γάγγραινα*, a gangrene, an eating sore, a redupl. form, < *γραίνειν, γράειν*, gnaw. Cf. Skt. √ *gar, gir*, swallow.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a necrosis or mortification of soft tissues when the parts affected become dry, hard, and dark in color (*dry gangrene* or *mummification*), or when, remaining soft and moist, the parts fall a prey to septic organisms and undergo putrefaction (*moist gangrene* or *sphacelus*).

And my chyrurgeons apprehended some fear that it may grow to a *gangrene*, and so the hand must be cut off. *Sir K. Digby*, Sympathetic Powder.

2. In *bot.*, a disease ending in putrid decay.—**Hospital gangrene,** a rapidly spreading, sloughing ulcer, starting from a wound and attended with general prostration. It occurs in ill-kept hospitals where many wounded are crowded together. Also called *sloughing phagedena.*—**Symmetrical gangrene.** Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).

gangrene (gang'grēn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gangrened*, ppr. *gangrening.* [< *gangrene, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To produce a gangrene in; mortify; hence, figuratively, to cause decay or destruction in.

The service of the foot,
Being once *gangren'd*, is not then respected
For what before it was. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

The rust
Of heavy chains has *gangrened* his sweet limbs.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

One vice that *gangrenes* Christian nations was unknown amongst them [New England Indians]: they never offered indignity to woman. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle, and fester, and *gangrene*,
To black mortification. *Milton*, S. A., l. 621.

gangrenescent (gang-grē-nes'ent), *a.* [< *gangrene* + *-escent.*] Becoming gangrenous; tending to mortification.

gangrenous (gang'grē-nus), *a.* [< *gangrene* + *-ous.*] Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

Instead of defending these doctrines, it is the duty of a real disciple of Jesus Christ to reprobate them as *gangrenous* excrescences, corrupting the fair form of genuine Christianity. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 413.

gang-rider (gang'rī″dėr), *n.* One who rides on mine-cars or trams, to give signals when necessary, or to work the clips. See *haulage-clip.*

gang-saw (gang'sâ), *n.* A body of saws set in one frame or on one spindle and acting simultaneously.

gangsman (gangz'man), *n.*; pl. *gangsmen* (-men). One who has charge of a gang of men.

gangster (gang'stėr), *n.* A member of a gang, especially a political gang.

gang-there-out (gang'ŦHār-out'), *a.* [Sc., < *gang*, go, + *thereout.*] Vagrant; vagabond; leading a roaming life.

I am a lone woman, for James he's awa' to Drumshourloch fair with the year-aulds, and I daurna for my life open the door to ony o' your *gang-there-out* sort o' bodies. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, i.

gang-tide (gang'tīd), *n.* Same as *gang-week.*

At fasts-eve pass-puffes; *gang-tide* gaites,
Did alle masses bring. *Warner*, Albion's England.

gang-tooth†, *n.* A projecting tooth. Compare *gag-tooth.*

In sign that this is sooth,
I bite it with my *gang-tooth.*
Stoo him Bayes (1673).

gangue, gang (gang), *n.* [The first form is a common spelling of *gang*, after equiv. F. *gangue*, as used in mining, < G. *gang* = E. *gang.*] **1.** In *mining*, the non-metalliferous or earthy minerals accompanying the ore in a vein or mineral deposit; the part of a lode which is not called ore, or which has no commercial value; veinstone. Quartz is the most abundant veinstone; calcite, heavy-spar, fluor-spar, and brown-spar are also commonly found forming more or less of the bulk of the metalliferous lodes. Sometimes the *gangue* prevails in the vein to the entire exclusion of ore. The words *gangue* and *veinstone* are not properly used to designate the material with which the ore is associated when this consists chiefly of fragments of the country-rock mingled with flucan, etc. This is what the miners designate as the *filling-up.* See *vein* and *comb*[1], 6.

2. In mineral analysis, the foreign material or impurity present with the mineral under examination.

gangway (gang'wā), *n.* **1.** A passage; a temporary passageway to a building while in the course of erection; a way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another.

I had hardly got into the boat before I was told they had stolen one of the ancient stanchions from the opposite *gang-way*, and were making off with it. *Cook*, Voyages, ii. 9.

2. A passageway between rows of seats or benches; specifically, in the British House of Commons, a passageway across the house dividing it into two parts. Above this passage or gangway sits the Speaker, with the ministry and their supporters on his right, and the leaders of the opposition and their supporters on his left. The members who occupy seats on the other side of the passage are said to *sit below the gangway*—a position which does not imply separation on similarly strict party lines.

He [Fergus] was bound to be in his place—he usually sat above the *gangway* at the end of the front Opposition bench, and there he was. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 203.

3. In *coal-mining*, the main haulage road or level driven on the strike of the coal; any mine-passage used for opening breasts, or for the haulage of the coal.—**To bring to the gangway** (*naut.*), to punish (a seaman) by seizing him up and flogging him.

gangway-ladder (gang'wā-lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder from the gangway of a vessel to the water's edge.

gang-week (gang'wēk), *n.* [< *gang* + *week.* Cf. *gang-day.*] Rogation-week, when processions, with singing of litanies, were made in Great Britain, until the Reformation, and in a few instances still are made (under the name of *perambulations*) by ministers, churchwardens, and parishioners, to survey the bounds of parishes or manors. Also called *gang-tide.* See *rogation.*

It [birch] serveth well to the decking up of houses and . . . for beautifying of streets in the crosse or *gang-week*, and such like. *Gerarde*, Herball (1633), p. 1478.

ganister (gan'is-tėr), *n.* [Also *gannister;* < G. dial. *ganster*, MHG. *ganster, gänster, gänester, geneister*, etc., a spark (see *gnast*[1]): so called because the ganister beds are so siliceous that it is easy to strike fire with the rock of which they are made up.] In *mining* and

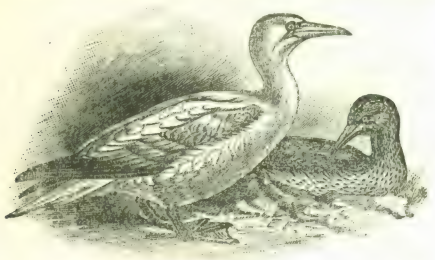
metal., a hard, silicious rock forming the floor of some coal-seams in England. It is used as a refractory material, and also for flagging. Ganister is also artificially made by mixing ground quartz and fire-clay; this artificial form is used for lining Bessemer converters. Calcined, pulverized, and sifted ganister is used on a straight buff-stick of bull-neck leather to smooth the threaded shoulders of socket-knives after they have been filed.—**Ganister beds**, a series of beds in the northern counties of England, immediately over the millstone-grit, belonging to the lower coal-measures; they produce excellent flagstones. One seam of coal in England is called the *ganister coal*, because it almost always has a ganister floor. Hence the name *ganister beds* has been given to the lower coal-measures.

ganjah (gän'jä), *n.* [Also written *gunjah*, repr. Hindi *gānjā* or *gānjhā*, the hemp-plant.] The hemp-plant of the north of India; specifically, the dried plant bearing female flowers from which the resin has not been removed, used for smoking like tobacco.

gannen (gan'en), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps for *ganging*, a going: see *gang*, *gangway*.] In *coal-mining*, a broad heading or incline, down which coal is conveyed in tubs running on rails. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

ganner (gan'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *gander*.

gannet (gan'et), *n.* [< ME. **ganet*, found only in contr. *gant*, *gante*, < AS. *ganot*, *ganet*, a seafowl, = D. *gent*, a gander, = MLG. LG. *gante*, a gander, = OHG. *ganazzo*, MHG. *ganze*, a gander (cf. L. *ganta* (Pliny), a goose, > OF. *ante* = Pg. Pr. *ganta*; of Teut. origin); < *gan-*, in *gander*, and *goose* (G. *gans*, etc.) + suffix *-ot*, *-et*.] **1.** The solan-goose, *Sula bassana*, a large totipalmate swimming bird of the family *Sulidæ* and order *Steganopodes*. It is about 3 feet long and 6 feet in stretch of wings, and of a white color tinged with amber-yellow on the head, with black primaries.



Gannet (*Sula bassana*), adult and young.

It inhabits the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America, feeds on fish, which it catches by pouncing down upon them from on high, and congregates in vast numbers to breed in certain rocky places on the seacoast. It is a strong flier, but is not found far from land. Some of the principal breeding-places are North Earra, St. Kilda, Ailsa Craig, and the Bass Rock, on the European coast, and the "Bird Rocks," in the gulf of St. Lawrence. The flesh is rank, but the young are sometimes eaten, and the old birds are taken in numbers for their feathers.

2. *pl.* The birds of the family *Sulidæ*; the boobies, of which there are several species, of the genera *Sula* and *Dysporus*.

Ganocephala (gan-ō-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ganocephalus*: see *ganocephalous*.] An order of extinct labyrinthodont amphibians. The endoskeleton is notochordal and osseous; the bodies of the vertebræ are each represented by a basal intercentrum and a pair of pleurocentra; there is no occipital condyle; the vomer is divided; the temporal fossæ are overarched by bone; and the head is covered with polished horny or ganoid plates, whence the name. The genera *Archegosaurus* and *Dendrerpeton* are adduced by Owen as examples of this order.

Owen has distinguished the oldest forms [of labyrinthodonts] with armoured skull as *Ganocephala*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 188.

ganocephalous (gan-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *ganocephalus*, < Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Having the head covered with shining polished plates; specifically, having the characters of the *Ganocephala*.

Ganodus (gan'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (so named from the polish of the teeth), < Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil chimæroid fishes.

ganoid (gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster, + *εἶδος*, appearance.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a smooth, shining surface, as if polished or enameled; specifically applied to those scales or plates of fishes which are generally of an angular form and composed of a bony or hard horny tissue overlaid with enamel. See cut under *scale*.—**2.** Having ganoid scales or plates, as a fish; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ganoidei*; as, a *ganoid* fauna.

II. *n.* One of the *Ganoidei*; a fish of the order *Ganoidei*.

Also *ganoidean*, *ganoidian*.

The *ganoids* are an ancient group, well developed in the paleozoic rocks, but now dying out. The fossil genera are numerous and the species highly differentiated, but to-day only eight genera and between thirty and forty species comprise the ganoid fauna of the world.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 91.

ganoidal (ga-noi'dal), *a.* [< *ganoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ganoid*.

Ganoidea (ga-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ganoidei*, 2.

ganoidean (ga-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ganoid*.

Ganoidei (ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ganoideus*: see *ganoid*.] **1.** In Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders into which the class of fishes was divided. It contained those which have ganoid scales or plates of an angular, rhomboidal, polygonal, or subcircular form, as distinguished from those with placoid, cycloid, or ctenoid scales. As thus framed by Agassiz, the ganoids were an artificial group, including siluroids, plectognaths, lophobranchs, and other teleost fishes. By Owen the *Ganoidei* were divided into two suborders, *Lepidoganoidei* and *Placoganoidei*. By later authors the group has been restricted and raised to the rank of a subclass.

Hence—**2.** In Müller's system, a subclass of fishes with muscular or multivalvular aortic bulb, free branchiæ, covered gill-cavity, and no optic chiasm, a spiral intestinal valve (sometimes rudimentary), and usually fulcra on one or more fins. It was divided by Müller into two orders: *Chondrostei*, with a cartilaginous skeleton, as the sturgeons and paddle-fishes, and *Holostei*, with bony skeleton, as the *Polypteridæ*, *Lepidosteidæ*, *Amiidæ*, and many extinct forms. Each one of the existing families of ganoids has been made the type of an order by late writers. Thus, the sturgeons (*Acipenseridæ*) typify the order *Chondrostei* in a restricted sense, or *Glaniostomi*; the paddle-fishes (*Polyodontidæ*), the order *Selachostomi*; the bichirs (*Polypteridæ*), the order *Crossopterygia* or *Actinistia*; the bony pikes or gars (*Lepidosteidæ*), the order *Rhombognaoidei* or *Ginglymodi*; and the bowfins (*Amiidæ*), the order *Cycloganoidei* or *Halecomorphi*. Besides these there are three extinct orders, *Acanthodii*, *Placodermi*, and *Pycnodonti*. The ganoids abounded in former geologic periods, as far back as the Silurian; but the few above named are the only extant types. See *ganoid*, *n.* Also *Ganoidea*.

ganoidian (ga-noi'di-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ganoid*.

ganoin (gan'ō-in), *n.* [< Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster (see *ganoid*), + *-in*².] The peculiar bony tissue which gives the enamel-like luster and transparency to the plates of ganoid fishes and of some labyrinthodonts. It is simply dense homogeneous bone.

ganomalite (ga-nom'a-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γάνωμα*, brightness, brilliancy (< *γανόειν*, make bright, *γάνος*, brightness, sheen, luster), + *λίθος*, stone.] A rare silicate of lead and manganese, occurring massive, white or gray in color, at Långban in Sweden.

gant[1] (gant), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gaunt*[1].

gant[2], **gaunt**[2] (gänt), *v. i.* [A var. of *gan*[3], *yawn* (AS. *gānian*): see *gan*[3], *yawn*.] To yawn. [Scotch.]

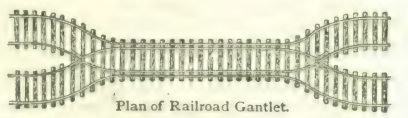
Gaunting bodes wanting one of three,
Meat, sleep, or good company. *Scotch proverb.*

gantein (gan'tē-in), *n.* [< F. *gant*, a glove (see *gauntlet*[1]), + *-e-* + *-in*².] A saponaceous composition, used to clean kid and other leather gloves, composed of small shavings of curd soap 1 part, water 3 parts, and essence of citron 1 part.

gantlet[1] (gänt'let), *n.* Another spelling of *gauntlet*[1].

gantlet[2], **gauntlet**[2] (gänt'let), *n.* [More correctly *gantlope* (q. v.), corrupted to *gantlet* or *gauntlet* by confusion with *gantlet*[1], *gauntlet*[1], a glove (there being some vague association with 'throwing down the gauntlet' in challenge); the proper form would be **gatlop*, or, accom. to E., **gatelope*, < Sw. *gatlopp* (= G. *gassenlaufen*), lit. a 'gate-leap,' i. e., a 'lane-run,' in the phrase *löpa gatlopp*, run the gantlet (cf. Icel. *gǫtuthiofr*, a thief punished by the gantlet); < Sw. *gata*, a street, lane (= G. *gasse* = E. *gate*[2]), + *lopp*, a running, course, career, < *löpa* = G. *laufen* = E. *leap*, run: see *gate*[2], *leap*[1], and *lope*.] **1.** A military punishment formerly inflicted for heinous offenses, in which the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to run a certain number of times through a lane formed by two rows of men standing face to face, each of them armed with a switch or other weapon with which he struck the offender as he passed; also, such a punishment used on board of ships, and, by extension, any similar punishment (used by some savage tribes and in Russia). Among the North American Indians this was a favorite mode of torturing prisoners of war, who often died under it. The Indians struck their victims with clubs, knives, lances, or any other convenient weapon.

Hence—**2.** A series or course of things or events. See *to run the gantlet* (*b*), below.—**3.** In *railway engin.*, the running together of parallel tracks into the space occupied by one, by cross-



Plan of Railroad Gantlet.

ing the two inner rails so as to bring each side by side with the opposite outer rail. It is used chiefly to enable a double-track railroad to pass a single-track tunnel or bridge without breaking the continuity of either rail.—**To run the gantlet.** (*a*) To undergo the punishment of the gantlet. See def. 1. Hence—(*b*) To be exposed or to expose one's self to a course or series of disagreeable or unpleasant treatment or observations, remarks, criticisms, etc. Also sometimes *to pass the gantlet*.

To print is to *run the gantlet* and to expose one's self to the tongues-strappado.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

Charles *passes the gauntlet* of curious eyes down the aisle of the arbor. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 72.

gantlette (gänt'let), *n.* Same as *gauntlet*[1].

gant-line (gant'līn), *n.* [< *gant* (uncertain) + *line*. Cf. *girt-line*.] Same as *girt-line*.

gantlope (gant'lōp), *n.* The earlier and less corrupt form of *gantlet*[2].

He is fain to run the *gantelope* through the terrors and reproaches of his own conscience. *J. Scott*, Sermon (1680).

Some said he ought to be tied neck and heels; others, that he deserved to run the *gantelope*.
Fielding, Tom Jones, [vii. 11.



Ganymede and the Eagle.—Museo Nazionale, Naples.

gantry, gantree (gan'tri, -trē), *n.* Same as *gauntree*.

Ganymede (gan'i-mēd), *n.* [< L. *Ganymedes*, < Gr. Γανυμήδης.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the cupbearer of Zeus or of the Olympian gods, originally a beautiful Trojan youth, transferred to Olympus (according to Homer by the gods, according to others by the eagle of Zeus or by Zeus himself in the form of an eagle), and made immortal. He supplanted Hebe in her functions as cupbearer. He was regarded at first as the genius of water, and is represented by the sign Aquarius in the zodiac.

Or else flushed *Ganymede*, his rosy thigh
Half-buried in the Eagle's down,
Sole as a flying star shot thro' the sky.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. Figuratively, a cup-bearer; a waiter.

Nature's self's thy *Ganymede*.
Cowley, Anacreontics, The Grasshopper.

ganza† (gan'zä), *n.* [Sp. *ganso*, m., gander, *gansa*, f., goose, < Goth. **gans* = OHG. *gans* = E. *goose*: see *goose*, *gander*, *gannet*.] One of the birds (a sort of wild goose) which, in Cyrano de Bergerac's "Comic History of the Moon" (1649), are represented as drawing thither the chariot of the Spanish adventurer Dominique Gonzales.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzas*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 781.

There are others, who have conjectured a possibility of being conveyed through the air by the help of fowls, to which purpose the fiction of the *ganzas* is the most pleasant and probable. *Bp. Wilkins*, Dædalus, vii.

gaol, gaoler (jāl, jā'lėr), *n.* Obsolescent spellings of *jail*, *jailer*.

gaon (gā'on), *n.*; pl. *geonim*. [Heb., exaltation, excellence.] A rabbinic doctor of the law. The name *geonim* belonged exclusively to the presidents of the academies of Sora and Pumbaditha, in Babylonia, from A. D. 657 to 1034 and 1038.

gap (gap), *n.* [< ME. *gap*, *gappe*, < Icel. *gap* = Sw. *gap* = Dan. *gab*, a gap, opening, breach, chasm, mouth, throat, < Icel. Sw. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe*, yawn, gape: see *gape*.] **1.** A break or opening, as in a fence, a wall, or the like; a breach; a chasm; a way of passage, as between rocks or through a mountain; a vacant space.

And stoppe sone and deliverly
Alle the *gappis* of the hay [hedge].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4023.

By these means I leave no *gap* for heresy, schisms, or errors. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 6.

From the *gaps* and chasms . . .
Came men and women in dark clusters round.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Specifically—**2.** A deep sloping ravine, notch, or cleft cutting a mountain-ridge. The term is especially common in the central portion of the Appalachian range, where such openings are of frequent occurrence and are important features in the topography. The principal gaps have specific names, as Manassas *Gap* and Thoroughfare *Gap* in Virginia. Where such a gap is a through cut, penetrating to the mountain's base, and giving passage, as it then usually does, to a stream, it is called a *water-gap*, as the Delaware *Water-gap* in Pennsylvania; when it indents only the upper part of the ridge, it is called a *wind-gap*. See *notch*.

3. In general, any hiatus, breach, or interruption of consecutiveness or continuity: as, a *gap* in an argument.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your own honour.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

It is seldom that the scheme of his [St. Paul's] discourse makes any *gap*. *Locke*, Epistle to Galatians, Pref.

There was no *gap*, no breach, no unrecorded intermediate state of things, between the end of the Roman power and the beginning of the Teutonic power.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 122.

4. See the extract, and *break-lathe*.

A *gap* is an expedient for . . . enabling a lathe to take in articles of much greater diameter . . . without materially increasing its weight or general dimensions.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 188.

Foliar gap. See *foliar*.—**To stand in the gap,** to expose one's self for the protection of something; be prepared to resist assault or ward off danger.

I sought for a man . . . that should . . . *stand in the gap* before me for the land, that I should not destroy it.
Ezek. xxii. 30.

To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; repair a defect; supply a temporary expedient.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *stopping gaps*.
Swift.

gap (gap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gapped*, ppr. *gapping*. [< *gap*, *n.*] **1.** To notch or jag; cut into teeth like those of a saw.

He [uncle Toby] had no conception that the thing was any more to be made a mystery of than if Mrs. Wadman had given him a cut with a *gap'd* knife.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 65.

I will never meet at hard-edge with her; if I did . . . I should be confoundedly *gapped*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 120.

2. To make a break or opening in, as a fence, a wall, or any mass of matter.

Ready! take aim at their leaders—their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape. *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow, iii.

3. To cause a hiatus of any kind in; cause to lose consecutiveness or continuity.

If we omit the semi-tones, these series will represent the five keys of the *gapped* scale; if we do not omit them, we have the five melodic families of tones, which, like the *gapped* scale, were developed from a circle of fifths.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dlxxiii.

gape (gāp or gap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gaped*, ppr. *gaping*. [< ME. *gapen*, appar. not < AS. **geapian*, or **geapan* (which occurs but once in a doubtful gloss "*geapan*, pandere," connected with *geap* or *geáp*, wide, broad, spacious, used only in poetry), but of Scand. origin, like the related *gap*; < Icel. *gapa* = Sw. *gapa* = Dan. *gabe* = D. *gapen* = MHG. *gaffen*, G. *gaffen*, gape, yawn. Cf. *gap*, *n.*] **1.** To open the mouth involuntarily or as the result of weariness, sleepiness, or absorbed attention; yawn.

Gape not too wide, lest you disclose your Gums.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

According to the inducing cause of the gaping, the verb, without losing its literal meaning, usually takes on an additional specific sense. (*a*) To yawn from sleepiness, weariness, or dullness.

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift*.

(*b*) To open the mouth for food, as young birds. Hence—(*c*) To open the mouth in eager expectation; expect, await, or hope for, with the intent to receive or devour. See phrases below.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth.
Job xvi. 10.

Others still *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet-designs of fate.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 23.

(*d*) To stand with open mouth in wonder, astonishment, or admiration; stand and gaze; stare. See phrases below, and *gaping*.

Whan y cam to that court y *gaped* aboute.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 156.

Don't stand *gaping*, but live and learn, my lad.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

2. To open as a gap, fissure, or chasm; split open; become fissured; show a fissure.

I marvel the ground *gapes* not and devours us.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Oh, but your wounds,
How fearfully they *gape!* and every one
To me is a sepulchre. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

He could see . . .
A cavern 'mid the cliff *gape* gloomily.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 360.

To gape after. (*a*) To stare at in wonder, as at something which has just passed by. (*b*†) To stand in eager expectation of; covet; desire; long for.

As if thou ware abydande or *gapand after* sum qwent stirrynge, or sum wondirfull felynge ythire than thou hase had. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Alwey hir crewel ravyne, devowrynge al that thei han getyn, sheweth other *gapynges:* that is to seyn, *gapen* and desyren yit *after* mo richesses.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 2.

He seeks no honours, *gapes after* no preferment.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 356.

What shall we say of those who spend days in *gaping after* court favour and preferments? *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

To gape at. (*a*) To stare at in wonder.

Ye fools, that wear gay clothes, love to be *gap'd at*,
What are you better when your end calls on you?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

The man that's hang'd preaches his end,
And sits a sign for all the world to *gape at*.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

(*b*†) To covet, desire; long for.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the churchyard. *South*, Sermons.

To gape for or **upon,** to stand in eager expectation of; be ready to take, seize, or devour.

All men know that we be here gathered, and with most fervent desire they anheale, breathe, and *gape for* the fruit of our convocation.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains, I. 51.

Only the lazy sluggard yawning lies
Before thy threshold *gaping for* thy dole.
Carew, Cœlum Britannicum.

The thirsty Earth soaks up the Rain,
And drinks, and *gapes for* Drink again.
Cowley, Anacreontics, ii.

Thou, who *gap'st for* my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gaze*, etc. See *stare*[1].

gape (gāp or gāp), *n.* [< *gape*, *v.*] **1.** The act of gaping.

The mind is not here kept in a perpetual *gape* after knowledge. *Addison*.

2. A fit of yawning: commonly in the plural.

Another hour of music was to give delight or the *gapes*, as real or affected taste for it prevailed.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, xx.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The width of the mouth when opened; the interval between the upper and under mandibles; the rictus, or commissural line. See first cut under *bill*[1]. (*b*) The gap or interval between the valves of a bivalve mollusk where the edges of the valves do not fit together when the shell is shut. See *gaper*, 4.

At the edges of this *gape* of the shell [of the fresh-water mussel] the thickened margins of a part of the contained body which is called the mantle become visible.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 305.

4. *pl.* A disease of young poultry, caused by the presence of a nematoid worm or strongyle (*Syngamus trachealis*) in the windpipe, attended by frequent gaping as a symptom.

gape-eyed (gāp'īd), *a.* In *herpet.*, naked-eyed; having apparently no eyelids: as, the *gape-eyed* skinks, lizards of the family *Gymnophthalmidæ*.

gape-gaze (gāp'gāz), *v. i.* To gaze with open mouth. [Prov. Eng.]

T' most part o' girls as has looks like hers are always *gape-gazing* to catch other folk's eyes, and see what is thought on 'em. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

gapemouth (gāp'mouth), *n.* A fish, the common bass. [Scotch.]

gaper (gā'- or gā'pėr), *n.* **1.** One who gapes, as from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dullness, or in wonder, astonishment, longing desire, or expectation.

As I am a gentleman,
I have not seen such rude disorder; they
Follow him like a prize: there's no true *gaper*
Like to your citizen.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 3.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) One of the *Eurylæmidæ;* a broadbill: as, the blue-billed *gaper*, *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*. See cut in next column. (*b*) *pl.* Fissirostral birds, as swallows and the like: a literal translation of *Hiantes*, one of the names of the old group *Fissirostres*. —**3.** The *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the family *Serranidæ*. So called because the fish in its death-agony erects its fins and opens its mouth and thus stiffens, as is commonly seen in many of the spiny-rayed acanthopterygian fishes. *Day*. Also called *comber*.



Blue-billed Gaper (*Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*).

4. A gaping clam; a bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ*, as *Mya truncata*. It has a suboval shell, the valves of which gape or dispart and are truncated at the small end and swollen at the other. The surface is wrinkled concentrically and covered with a pale-greenish epidermis, which is continued over the siphons. It is a common inhabitant of the North Atlantic coasts, and lives buried in the sand in an upright position, especially at the mouths of rivers and estuaries near low-water mark. At ebb-tide it shows its presence by a hole in the sand left when it withdraws its siphon, and it is found by digging to the depth of a foot or more. These clams are extensively used for the table and for bait. Along the eastern coast of the United States the gaper is commonly known as the *soft clam*, or in more northern ranges simply as *the clam*. (See cut under *Myidæ*.) It has many synonyms in Great Britain: as, at Chichester, *pullet;* at Southampton, *old-maid;* at Belfast, *cockle-brillion;* at Dublin, *collier;* at Youghal, *sugar-loon*. On the Pacific coast of the United States the term *gaper* is applied to various similar bivalves, as species of *Glycymeris*, *Saxidomus*, and *Schizothærus*.

gape-seed (gāp'sēd), *n.* That which induces gaping or staring; a cause of ignorant wonder or astonishment; a popular marvel. [Humorous.]

These [the Harlequins and Jack-Puddings in Bartholomew Fair], tho' they pretend to be thought fools, will not be the only fools there, nor to be compar'd with those who, in an eager pursuit after diversion, stand with their eyes and their mouths open, to take in a cargo of *gape-seed*, while some a little too nimble for them pick their pockets. *Poor Robin*, 1735.

gaping (gā'- or gā'ping), *p. a.* Standing wide open, as the mouth, or having the mouth wide open, as in wonder or admiration.

Into Robin Hoods *gaping* mouth
He presentlie powrde some deale [part].
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 247).

These *gaping* wounds, not taken as a slave,
Speak Pompey's loss.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

It is a frivolous pleasure to be the admiration of *gaping* crowds. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

gapingly (gā'- or gā'ping-li), *adv.* In a gaping manner; with open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.

I hearkened to it by the hour, *gapingly* hearkened, and let my cigarette go out. *The Century*, XXVII. 36.

gaping-stock (gā'ping-stok), *n.* A person or thing that is an object of open-mouthed wonder, curiosity, or the like.

I was to be a *gaping-stock* and a scorn to the young volunteers. *Godwin*.

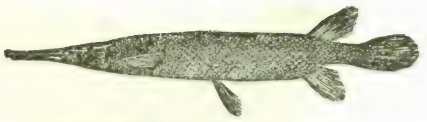
gap-lathe (gap'lāᵺ), *n.* Same as *break-lathe*.

gap-toothed (gap'tötht), *a.* Having gaps in the line of teeth; wanting some of the teeth.

A gray and *gap-tooth'd* man as lean as death.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

gap-window (gap'win″dō), *n.* A long, narrow window. *E. H. Knight*.

gar[1] (gär), *n.* [< ME. *gar*, later *gore* (the form *gar* remaining in comp. *garbill*, *garfish*, *garlic* (q. v.), or in proper names (see def. 1), the vowel, orig. long, being shortened before the two consonants or when unaccented), < AS. *gār*, ME. *gar*, *gore*, a spear: see *gore*[2], and cf. *garlic*.] **1**†. A spear: an element in certain proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *Edgar* (AS. *Eádgār*, happy or fortunate spear), *Ethelgar* (AS. *Aethelgār*, noble spear), etc.—**2.** [Abbr. of *garfish*.] A garfish; one of several different fishes, belonging to different orders, which have a long sharp snout or beak, likened to a spear; a bill-fish: as, the common *gar*, *Belone belone;* especially, in the United States, a ganoid fish of the family *Lepisosteidæ;* a garpike.—**Alligator-gar,** *Lepisosteus tristœchus*, the largest kind of garpike, attaining a length of 10 feet, found in the rivers from Illinois to Mexico and Cuba: so called from its size and general aspect, particularly the shape of the head. Also called *manjuari*.—**Broad-nosed gar,** *Lepisosteus platystomus*, a garpike resembling the following and of similar range, with shorter snout, the head being more than one third of the total length of the fish. See cut on following page.—**Long-nosed gar,** *Lepisosteus osseus*, the common garpike or bill-fish, attaining a length of 5 feet, of which the head is about one third, found in North America from the great lakes to Carolina



Broad-nosed Gar (*Lepisosteus platystomus*).

and Mexico.—**Silver gar,** a garfish, bill-fish, or needle-fish of the family *Belonidæ, Tylosurus marinus*, abundant from Maine to Texas, about 4 feet long, of a greenish color with silvery lateral band. See cut under *Belonidæ*.

gar[2] (gär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *garred* or *gart*, ppr. *garring*. [< ME. *garren, gerren, garen*, another form (after Icel. *göra* = Sw. *göra* = Dan. *gjöre*, make, cause, do) of ME. *garwen, garewien, garen, yaren*, < AS. *gearwian*, rarely *gerwan*, make ready, prepare, procure, = OS. *garuwian, gerwean, girwian* = OHG. *garawian, garwēn, gariwen*, prepare, MHG. *garwen, gerwen*, make ready, prepare, equip, clothe, dress leather, G. *gerben* (= Dan. *garve* = Sw. *garfva*), dress leather, tan, curry, = Icel. *göra*, etc., as above, < AS. *gearu, gearo*, E. *yare*, ready, = OHG. *garo* = Icel. *görr*, ready: see *garb*[1], *gear*, and *yare*, *a.* and *v.*] To cause; make; force; compel. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Gregorie the grete clerk *gart* write in bokes
The ruele of alle religious ryghtful and obedient.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 147.

Get warmly to your feet
An' *gar* them hear it.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

G. A. R. An abbreviation of *Grand Army of the Republic*. See *republic*.

garage (gä-räzh′, as Eng. gar′āj), *n.* [F. *garage*, keeping under cover, a place for keeping (boats, wagons, automobiles) under cover, < *garer*, keep under cover, keep, guard, var. of OF. *garir*, keep: see *garret*.] A station in which motor-cars can be sheltered, stored, repaired, cleaned, and made ready for use; also, a place of private storage for a motor-car; a stable for motor-cars. [Recent.]

garanceux (ga-roṅ-sė′), *n.* [F., < *garance*, madder.] A product obtained by treating the waste madder of the dye-houses, which still contains a certain quantity of alizarin and other coloring matters, with sulphuric acid, to remove lime, magnesia, etc. It is adapted for dyeing red and black, but does not afford a good purple.

garancin, garancine (gar′an-sin), *n.* [< F. *garance* = Sp. *granza* = Pg. *garança* (ML. *garantia, varantia*), madder; origin unknown.] The product obtained by treating pulverized madder, previously exhausted with water, with concentrated sulphuric acid at 100° C. (212° F.), and again washing with water. The residue thus obtained is found to yield better results in dyeing than madder itself, the colors produced by it being more brilliant and requiring less after-treatment, while the parts of the fabric desired to be kept white attract hardly any color.—**Garancin style,** in *dyeing*, same as *madder style* (which see, under *madder*).

garangan (ga-rang′gan), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Malay mongoose or ichneumon, *Herpestes javanicus*, of Java, Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula, abounding in the teak-forests, and preying upon small reptiles, birds, and quadrupeds.

garapata, garrapata (gar-a-pä′tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Spanish-American name of any tick of the family *Ixodidæ;* also, especially, of the sheep-tick, a dipterous insect, *Melophagus ovinus*.

garavance (gar-a-vans′), *n.* [Also *calavance;* cf. Sp. *garbanzo*, chick-pea, a sort of pulse much esteemed in Spain, < Basque *garbantzua*, < *garau*, grain, + *antzua*, dry (a word appearing also in *anchovy*, q. v.).] The chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

garb[1] (gärb), *n.* [< OF. *garbe*, gracefulness, comeliness, handsomeness, = Sp. Pg. *garbo*, gracefulness, gentility, = It. *garbo*, gracefulness, pleasing manners, < OHG. *garawi*, preparation, dress, gear, = AS. *gearwe*, preparation, dress, ornament, > E. *gear*, of which *garb* is thus a doublet: see *gear*, *gar*[2], and *yare*.] **1†.** Outward appearance; manner of speech, dress, deportment, etc.; mien; demeanor; hence, mode; manner; fashion; style of doing anything.

And with a lisping *garb* this most rare man
Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian.
Drayton, The Owl.

First, for your *garb*, it must be grave and serious,
Very reserved and locked: not tell a secret.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

With what a comely *garb* he walks, and how
He bends his subtle body.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

2. Fashion or mode of dress, or the dress itself; dress; costume, especially as befitting or peculiar to some particular position or station in life, or characteristic of a class or period: as, dressed in his official *garb;* in the *garb* of old Gaul.

All his Attendants were in a very handsom *garb* of black Silk, all wearing those small black Boots and Caps.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 419.

Here am I, too, in the pious band,
In the *garb* of a barefooted Carmelite dressed!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

=**Syn. 2.** Apparel, garments, raiment, attire, habiliments, costume.

garb[1] (gärb), *v. t.* [< *garb*[1], *n.*] To dress; clothe; array.

These black dog-Dons
Garb themselves bravely.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

The greater number present are women; they are very simply, almost savagely, *garbed*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 215.

garb[2], **garbe** (gärb), *n.* [< OF. *garbe, jarbe*, F. *gerbe* = Pr. Sp. *garba*, < OHG. *garba*, MHG. G. *garbe* = OS. *garbha* = D. *garf, garve*, a sheaf, prop. a handful; perhaps ult. akin to Skt. √*garbh*, seize.] A sheaf or bundle, as of grain or arrows: obsolete except in certain specific applications. In heraldry, a garb is a sheaf of any kind of grain, but specifically a sheaf of wheat. When other than wheat, the kind must be expressed. Formerly, a *garb of arrows* was a bundle of 24 arrows. A *garb of steel* consists of 30 blocks or ingots. Also *gerbe*.

Great Eusham's fertile glebe what tongue hath not extoll'd?
As though to her alone belong'd the *garb* of gold.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 370.

garbage (gär′bāj), *n.* [Formerly also *garbish, garbidge;* < ME. *garbage*, the entrails of fowls; origin unknown. The form is like OF. *garbage, gerbage*, ML. *garbagium*, a tribute or tax paid in sheaves, < OF. *garbe*, ML. *garba*, a sheaf (see *garb*[2]); there may be a connection similar to that shown in G. *bündel*, the entrails of fish, lit. a bundle, = E. *bundle*. There can be no connection with *garble*, a much later word in E., and one which could not have produced the form *garbage*.] **1.** Originally, the entrails of fowls, and afterward of any animal; now, offal or refuse organic matter in general; especially, the refuse animal and vegetable matter from a kitchen.

This fountain was said to grow thick, and savour of *garbidge*, at such time as they celebrated the Olympiads, and defiled the river with the bloud and entrails of the sacrifice. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 188.

Hence—**2.** Any worthless, offensive matter.

So lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

To swallow up the *garbage* of the time
With greedy gullets. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Apol.

garbage† (gär′bāj), *v. t.* [Formerly also *garbish, garbaige;* < *garbage, n.*] To eviscerate; disembowel; gut; clean by removing the entrails of.

His cooke founde the same ring in the bealy of a fyshe which he *garbaiged* to dresse for his Lordes diner.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 182.

The wilde cats and many dogs that liued on them were famished; and many of them, leauing the woods, came downe to their houses, and to such places where they vse to *garbish* their fish, and became tame.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 141.

garbe, *n.* See *garb*[2].

garbel[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *garble*.

garboel[2] (gär′bel), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *garboard-plank*.] The plank next the keel of a ship. See *garboard-strake*.

garbidge†, *n.* An obsolete form of *garbage*.

garbill (gär′bil), *n.* [< *gar*[1] + *bill*[1].] A merganser; a sawbill or fish-duck: so called from the long slender beak. [Local, U. S.]

garbish†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *garbage*.

garble (gär′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *garbled*, ppr. *garbling*. [Formerly *garbel, garbell;* < OF. **garbeler* (not recorded), transposed *grabeller*, sift (spices), examine precisely (cf. *gerbele, garbele, garbelle*, spice, prob. garbled spice), = It. *garbellare* = Sp. *garbillar* (cf. ML. *garbellare*), sift, garble; prob., through Sp., of Ar. origin: < Sp. *garbillo*, a coarse sieve, < Ar. *ghirbāl*, Pers. *gharbīl*, also *girbāl*, a sieve. Cf. Ar. *gharbalat*, sifting, searching.] **1†.** To sift or bolt; free from dross or dirt.

All sortes of spices be *garbled* after the bargaine is made, and they be Moores which you deale withall, which be good people and not ill disposed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 177.

Hence—**2.** To pick out the fine or valuable parts of; cull out and select the best or most suitable parts or specimens of; sort out; select and assort, rejecting the bad or least suitable: as, to *garble* spices; to *garble* coins. See *garbling the coinage*, below. [Now only in technical use.]

I fell, with some remorse, upon *garbling* my library.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

He [Dr. Gwinne] with seven others were appointed commissioners . . . [in 1620] for *garbling* tobacco.
Ward, Hist. Gresham College, p. 264.

Silver coin is considered to be sufficiently worn to justify its withdrawal from circulation when the impressions are indistinct, and the coin is carefully *garbled* or assorted by the banks collecting it, before it is sent back for recoinage. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 330.

3. To sort out parts of for a purpose, especially a sinister purpose; mutilate so as to give a false impression; sophisticate; corrupt: as, a *garbled* account of an affair; a *garbled* text or writing.

When justice is refin'd,
And corporations *garbled* to their mind;
Then passive doctrines shall with glory rise.
Walsh, Golden Age Restored.

It [to garble] is never used now in its primary sense, and has indeed undergone this further change, that while once to *garble* was to sift for the purpose of selecting the best, it is now to sift with a view of picking out the worst.
Abp. Trench, English Past and Present, vii.

Than *garbled* text or parchment law
I own a statute higher.
Whittier, A Sabbath Scene.

Garbling the coinage, a practice among money-dealers of picking out the new coins of full weight for export or remelting, and passing the light ones into circulation.

Another technical expression is, *garbling the coinage*, devoting the good, new coins to the melting-pot, and passing the old, worn coins into circulation again on every suitable opportunity.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 81.

=**Syn. 3.** *Misquote*, etc. (see *mutilate*); pervert, misrepresent, falsify.

garble† (gär′bl), *n.* [< *garble, v.*] **1.** Anything that has been sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been removed.

And thereby [by avoirdupois weight] are weighed all kind of grocerie wares, physicall drugs, . . . and all other commodities not before named (as it seemeth), but especially everything which beareth the name of *garbel*, and whereof issueth a refuse or waste.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620).

2. Merchandise containing an admixture of waste. *N. E. D.*—**3.** The process of garbling.

How did the bishop's wife believe
On this most sacrilegious slave?
Did not the lady smile upon the *garble?*
Wolcott, Peter Pindar.

Garble of nutmeg, mace, which consists of the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg.

Garble of nutmegs from Banda.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 277.

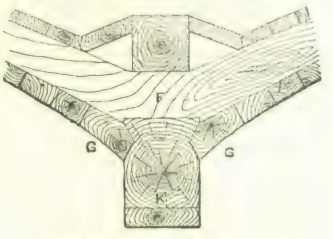
garbler (gär′blėr), *n.* **1.** One who garbles, sifts, or separates: as, the *garbler* of spices (a former officer in London who looked after the purity of drugs and spices). Hence—**2.** One who culls out or selects to serve a purpose; one who mutilates by selecting the worst and not the best; one who sophisticates or corrupts: as, a *garbler* of an account or statement.

A farther secret in this clause . . . may best be discovered by the first projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it.
Swift, Examiner, No. 19.

★**garbling** (gär′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *garble, v.*] **1.** Picking out; sorting.—**2.** *pl.* The worst part or refuse of a staple commodity.—**3.** The act or practice of falsifying what has been said or written by partial or misleading quotation.

garboard-plank (gär′bōrd-plangk), *n.* [< *gar-* (uncertain: cf. *garboel*[2]) + *board* + *plank*.] *Naut.*, the plank fastened next the keel on the outside of a ship's bottom.

garboard-strake (gär′bōrd-strāk), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, the first range or strake of planks or,



G, G, garboard-strakes; *F*, frame; *K*, keel.

in a steel ship, of plates, laid on a ship's bottom next the keel.

garboil† (gär'boil), *n.* [< OF. *garbouil*, a hurly-burly, great stir, = Sp. *garbullo*, a crowd, multitude, = It. *garbuglio*, a disorder, tumult. Cf. It. *garabullare*, rave (Florio), deceive, defraud. Origin uncertain; the It. *garabullare* seems to be < *gara*, strife, + L. *bullire*, It. *bulicare*, boil: see *boil*[1].] Tumult; uproar; disorder; disturbance; commotion.

All Greece stood in marvellous *garboil* at that time, and the state of the Athenians specially in great danger.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 278.

One of their company . . . hath seene in one day sometimes 14. slaine in a *garboile*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 395.

Many *garboils* passed through his fancy before he could be persuaded Zelmane was other than a woman.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
The *garboils* she awak'd. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

garboil† (gär'boil), *v. t.* [< *garboil*, *n.*] **1.** To throw into confusion or disorder.—**2.** Erroneously for *garble*.

Here would be a precedent to tip down so many lords at a time, and to *garboil* the house, as often as any party should have a great majority.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1677.

garbrail (gär'brāl), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a piece of armor, probably the garde-bras. *Fairholt.*

garbusa (gär-bū'sä), *n.* Same as *gorbuscha*.

The *Garbusa* or Humpback, so called from the extraordinary development on the back of the kelt during the spawning season. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 325, note.

garce[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An earlier form of *gash*[1].

garce[2] (gärs), *n.* [An Anglo-Indian form of Telugu *gārisa*, Canarese *garaṣi*, *garaṣe*, a measure of grain, equal to 400 *markāls* or 185.2 cubic feet, or 9,860 lbs. avoirdupois.] An East Indian measure of capacity and of weight varying greatly in value.

Garcinia (gär-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Laurent *Garcin*, a French botanist and traveler (died 1752), who first described it.] A genus of trees, of the family *Clusiaceæ*, having a yellow juice, opposite coriaceous leaves, and a fleshy fruit with a thick rind. There are about 180 species, of tropical Asia and Africa. *G. Mangostana*, of the Malay archipelago, yields the mangosteen, which is



Garcinia Hanburyi.

considered one of the most delicate of tropical fruits. It is cultivated in India and the West Indies. The rind of the fruit, as well as the bark and wood of the tree, is very astringent, and has been used in medicine. *G. Indica*, of the East Indies, has an acid fruit, the seeds of which contain a solid oil known as kokum-butter. The bark of *G. Cowa* and the fruit of *G. pedunculata* are used by the natives of India in dyeing. The dried juice of various species forms the yellow resinous pigment and purgative drug known as gamboge.

garcion†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *garcion*, *garson*, *garçon*, F. *garçon*, a boy, servant (see *garçon*), ML. *garcio(n-)*, etc., a boy.] A boy; a servant.

It ys grevouse thinge to vs to haue a *garcion* to be lorde ouer vs alle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

garcock (gär'kok), *n.* Same as *gorcock*.

garçon (gär-sôṅ'), *n.* [F.: see *garcion*.] A boy; a waiter; especially, as used in English speech, a waiter at a public table.

gar-crowt, *n.* A gor-crow (?).

She tript it like a barren doe,
And strutted like a *gar-crowe*.
Choyce Drollery (1656), p. 67.

gard[1]†, *n.* [F. *garde* (in *prendre garde à*). See *guard*.] Attention; watchfulness; also the object of one's attention. *N. E. D.*

gard[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An older spelling of *guard*.

gardant, guardant (gär'dant), *a.* [< F. *gardant*, ppr. of *garder*, look, regard: see *guard*, *regard*.] In *her.*, looking out from the field toward the observer: said of an animal passant, rampant, couchant, etc., used as a bearing: as, a lion passant *gardant*, or rampant *gardant*. A lion passant gardant is often called a leopard.



Three Lions Passant Gardant.—Escutcheon of England, 13th century.

garde-brace, garde-bras (gärd'brās, -brä), *n.* [F. *garde-bras*, arm-guard, < *garder*, guard, + obj. *bras*, arm: see *guard* and *brace*[1].] A piece of armor protecting the arm; properly, an elbow-cap, vambrace, pauldron, or other separate piece, but sometimes loosely used for the entire brassart. Also *garde-de-bras*.

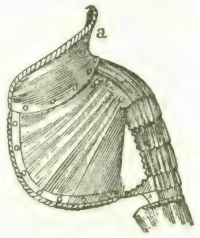


Garde-brace, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

garde-collet (gärd'ko-lā'), *n.* In *armor*, a raised and ornamental ridge terminating the pauldron on the side toward the neck, and intended to prevent blows from glancing from the pauldron.

garde-cou (gärd'kö), *n.* Same as *garde-collet*.

garde-faude (gärd'fōd), *n.* In *armor*, the tuille or large plate appended to the tassets. See *tuille*.



a, Garde-collet. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

garden (gär'dn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gardin*, *gardyn*, later sometimes *gardeyne*, *gardayne*, < OF. *gardin*, also assibilated *jardin*, F. *jardin* = Pr. *gardi*, *jardi* (= Sp. *jardín* = Pg. *jardim* = It. *giardino*, ML. *gardinum*, *gardinus*, from OF.), < OHG. *garto* (gen. and dat. *gartin*), MHG. *garte* (gen. and dat. *garten*), G. *garten* = OS. *gardo* = OFries. *garda*, a garden, = Goth. *garda*, a fold; the same, but with different suffix, as Goth. *gards* = OHG. *gart* = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*[2], an inclosure: see *yard*[2] and *garth*[1].]

I. *n.* **1.** A plot of ground devoted to the cultivation of culinary vegetables, fruits, or flowering and ornamental plants. A garden for culinary herbs and roots for domestic use is called a *kitchen-garden*; one for flowers and shrubs, a *flower-garden*; and one for fruits, a *fruit-garden*. But these uses are sometimes blended.

I knew a wench married in an afternoon as she went to the *garden* for parsley to stuff a rabbit.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Unto this new nunnery there belongeth a faire *garden* full of feire spacious walkes, beset with sundry pleasant trees. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 19.

Sometimes our road led us through groves of olives, or by *gardens* of oranges.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 415.

A wild tangled *garden*, covering the side of the hill, . . . a *garden* without flowers, with little steep, rough paths that wind under a plantation of small, scrubby stone-pines. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 188.

2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot.

Than thei yede [went] into a chamber that was besyde the halle, towarde the *gardyn* of the river of temse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 138.

All the plain of Jordan, . . . well watered every where, . . even as the *garden* of the Lord. Gen. xiii. 10.

I am arriv'd for fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

Botanic garden. See *botanic*.—**Garden of Eden.** See *Eden*, 1.—**Hanging garden**, a garden formed in terraces rising one above another. The hanging gardens of Babylon, constructed by Nebuchadnezzar (604–561 B. C.), but traditionally ascribed to Semiramis, were anciently reckoned among the wonders of the world. They were five in number, each consisting of an artificial hill or mound 400 feet square, the top of which overlooked the walls of the city, with the sides divided into terraces of earth resting on stone platforms, covered with groves, avenues, and parterres of flowers, and provided with galleries and banqueting-rooms. They were irrigated from a reservoir at the summit filled with water raised from the Euphrates.—**Philosophers of the garden**, followers of Epicurus.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced in a garden: as, *garden* implements or plants.

And atte this moones Idus is goode houre
To make a *gardaine* hegge, as is beforne
Itaught. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Glossy purples, which outredden
All voluptuous *garden*-roses.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Garden husbandry, the careful cultivation of land for profit according to the methods pursued by gardeners, so as to secure the largest possible production.—**Garden white butterfly**, the common English name of the white cabbage-butterflies of the genus *Pieris*. *P. rapæ* and *P. napi* are found in England; *P. daylidice*, *P. calidice*, and *P. krueperi*, in other parts of Europe; and *P. rapæ*, *P. protodice*, and *P. oleracea* are common in North America. All in the larval state feed upon cabbage as well as other *Cruciferæ*. See cut under *cabbage-butterfly*.

garden (gär'dn), *v.* [< *garden*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To lay out or cultivate a garden; work in a garden, or in the manner of a gardener.

In Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or *gardened* well. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

We farm, we *garden*, we our poor employ,
And much command, though little we enjoy.
Crabbe.

II. *trans.* To cultivate as a garden: generally in the past participle.

A gay *gardened* meadow. *The Atlantic*, LII. 363.

He hurried on . . . up the *gardened* slope.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 44.

Our English landscape wants no gardening: it cannot be *gardened*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 816.

gardenage† (gär'dn-āj), *n.* [< *garden* + *-age*.] **1.** Gardening.

He [Evelyn] read to me very much also of his discourse he hath been many years and now is about, about *Gardenage*. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 5, 1665.

2. The produce of a garden.

The street was also appropriated to the sale of fish and *gardenage*. *Man*, Hist. Reading (1816), p. 147.

garden-balm (gär'dn-bäm), *n.* See *balm*, 7.

garden-balsam (gär'dn-bâl″sam), *n.* See *balsam*, 7.

garden-beetle (gär'dn-bē″tl), *n.* A caraboid beetle; a ground-beetle; one of the *Carabidæ*.

garden-bond (gär'dn-bond), *n.* Same as *block-bond*.

garden-dormouse (gär'dn-dôr″mous), *n.* The lerot, *Eliomys nitela*.

garden-engine, *n.* See *garden-pump*.

gardener (gär'dn-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *gardner*; < ME. *gardiner*, *gardener*, also *garthyner*, < OF. **gardinier*, *jardinier*, F. *jardinier* (= Sp. *jardinero* = Pg. *jardineiro* = It. *giardiniere*), < OHG. *gartināri*, MHG. *gartenære*, *gertenære*, G. *gärtner* (> Dan. *gartner*), < OHG. *garto* (gen. and dat. *gartin*), etc., garden: see *garden*. Hence the surname *Gardiner*, *Gardner*.] One who cultivates a garden; specifically, one whose regular occupation or calling consists in laying out, cultivating, or tending gardens.

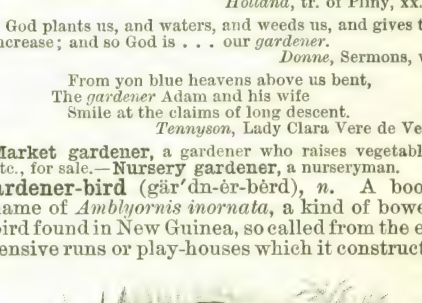
The Syrians are great *gardeners*; they take exceeding paines and bee most curious in gardening.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 5.

God plants us, and waters, and weeds us, and gives the increase; and so God is . . . our *gardener*.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

From yon blue heavens above us bent,
The *gardener* Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Market gardener, a gardener who raises vegetables, etc., for sale.—**Nursery gardener**, a nurseryman.

gardener-bird (gär'dn-ėr-bėrd), *n.* A book-name of *Amblyornis inornata*, a kind of bower-bird found in New Guinea, so called from the extensive runs or play-houses which it constructs.



Gardener-bird (*Amblyornis inornata*).

It differs sufficiently from the satin and spotted Australian bower-birds, of the genera *Ptilonorhynchus* and *Chlamydodera*, to have been made the type of another genus called *Amblyornis* by D. G. Elliot in 1872.

gardener's-garters (gär'dn-ėrz-gär″tėrz), *n.* A variety of canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, with variegated leaves.

gardenesque (gär-dn-esk'), *a.* Like a garden; having the appearance or free symmetrical style of a garden, in which the form of the beds may be varied from formal geometrical outlines: applied to the laying out of grounds.

garden-flea (gär'dn-flē), *n.* A flea-beetle; a saltatorial beetle, as of the family *Halticidæ*. See cut under *flea-beetle*.

garden-gate (gär'dn-gāt'), *n.* The pansy: an abbreviation of *kiss-behind-the-garden-gate*, or some other of its similar names.

garden-glass (gär'dn-glȧs), *n.* **1.** A globe of dark-colored or silvered glass, generally about 1½ feet in diameter, in which, when it is placed on a pedestal, surrounding objects are reflected: much used as an ornament of gardens, especially in Germany.—**2.** A bell-glass used for covering plants.

> The *garden-glasses* shone, and momently
> The twinkling laurel scatter'd silver lights.
> *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

gardenhood (gär'dn-hůd), *n.* [< *garden* + *-hood*.] The state of being a garden; the status, aspect, or appearance proper to a garden. [Rare.]

> Except some thousand more lamps and a covered passage all round the garden which took off from the *gardenhood*, there was nothing better than on a common night.
> *Walpole*, Letters (1769), III. 279.

garden-house (gär'dn-hous), *n.* A summer-house in a garden or a garden-like situation.

> Look you, Master Greenshield, because your sister is newly come out of the fresh air, and that to be pent up in a narrow lodging here i' the city may offend her health, she shall lodge at a *garden-house* of mine in Moorfields.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Gardenia (gär-dē'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Alex. *Garden*, a vice-president of the Royal Soc., born in Edinburgh (died 1791).] A genus of rubiaceous (often spiny) trees and shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope and of tropical or subtropical Asia and Africa. They have large, handsome white or yellowish flowers, often deliciously fragrant. There are about 60 species, of which several are frequent in cultivation, especially the Cape jasmine, *G. florida*, a native of China, and *G. jasminoides*. The fruits are largely used in eastern Asia for dyeing yellow. The greenish-yellow resin of *G. lucida*, known as dikamali, has a peculiar offensive odor, and is used in India as a remedy for dyspepsia.

gardenic (gär-den'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Gardenia:* as, *gardenic* acid.

gardening (gär'dn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *garden*, *v.*] The laying out and cultivation of gardens; garden-work; horticulture.

> I have had no share at all in publick affairs; but, on the contrary, I am wholly sunk in my *gardening*, and the quiet of a private life. *Sir W. Temple*, To Mr. Wickfort.

> *Gardening* was probably one of the first arts that succeeded to that of building houses, and naturally attended property and individual possession.
> *Walpole*, Modern Gardening.

gardenless (gär'dn-les), *a.* [< *garden* + *-less*.] Destitute of a garden or of gardens. *Shelley*.

> The town itself is made up of a scattering *gardenless* collection of log-cabins. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIV. 702.

gardenly (gär'dn-li), *a.* [< *garden* + *-ly*1.] Having the character of a garden; like or relating to a garden; becoming or appropriate to a garden. [Rare.]

> The crop throughout being managed in a *gardenly* manner. *Marshall*, Rural Economy. (*Latham*.)

garden-mite (gär'dn-mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Trombidiidæ;* a harvest-bug.

garden-mold (gär'dn-mōld), *n.* Mold or rich mellow earth suitable for a garden, or characteristic of well-cultivated gardens.

garden-net (gär'dn-net), *n.* A light fabric for protecting fruit from birds or insects.

garden-party (gär'dn-pär″ti), *n.* A company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden of a private house.

> The Duke's *garden party* was becoming a mere ball, with privilege for the dancers to stroll about the lawn between the dances. *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, lxiv.

garden-plot (gär'dn-plot), *n.* A plot of ground used as or suitable for a garden.

garden-pump, garden-engine (gär'dn-pump, -en″jin), *n.* A small portable force-pump, of which there are many varieties, used for watering gardens, lawns, etc.

gardenry (gär'dn-ri), *n.* [< *garden* + *-ry*.] Gardening. [Rare.]

> The scene had a beautiful old-time air; the peacock flaunting in the foreground, like the very genius of antique *gardenry*. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 59.

gardenship†, *n.* An obsolete form of *guardianship*.

garden-snail (gär'dn-snāl), *n.* The common name of *Helix aspersa* or *hortensis*, a European species of snail with a white lip and a number of reddish lines.

garden-spider (gär'dn-spī″dėr), *n.* The common name of *Epeira diadema* of Europe, from its being found in great numbers in gardens, especially in autumn, where it stretches its beautiful geometric webs perpendicularly from branch to branch, remaining in the center with its head downward waiting for its prey. The web of this spider is composed of two different kinds of threads: the radiating and supporting threads are strong and of simple texture; the fine spiral thread which divides the web into a series of steps, decreasing in breadth toward the center, is studded with a vast number of little globules, which give to the web its peculiar adhesiveness. The dorsal surface of the abdomen of this spider is marked with a triple yellow cross, whence the name *cross-spider*. It is also sometimes called *diadem-spider*. See cut under *cross-spider*.

garden-squirt (gär'dn-skwėrt), *n.* A squirt or large syringe for watering flowers.

garden-stand (gär'dn-stand), *n.* A stand or frame on which flower-pots are placed.

garden-stuff (gär'dn-stuf), *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table.

garden-sweep (gär'dn-swēp), *n.* A curving carriage-drive through a garden.

garde-nuque (gärd'nük'), *n.* [F., < *garder*, guard, + *nuque*, back of the neck.] Same as *couvre-nuque*.

garden-warbler (gär'dn-wȧr″blėr), *n.* An English name of the *Sylvia hortensis* of Europe. See *beccafico*.

garden-ware† (gär'dn-wār), *n.* The produce of gardens.

garde-queue (gärd'kū), *n.* [OF., < *garder*, guard, + *queue*, tail: see *cue*1.] In *horse-armor*, in the sixteenth century and after the abandonment of the bard, a kind of sheath of plaited leather or some similar material covering the root of the tail.

garde-reine (gärd'rān), *n.* [OF., < *garder*, guard, + *reines*, back: see *rein*2.] In *medieval armor*, a protection for the back of the body below the waist. See *culet*, 1.

garde-robe† (gärd'rōb), *n.* [F., < *garder*, keep, preserve, + *robe*, a gown.] **1.** A wardrobe.—**2.** The necessary offices in a castle or palace.—**3.** A cloak or cover over the dress.

> Savegard, *garde robe*. *French Alphabet*, 1615. (*Wright*.)

gardiant, gardient†, *n.* Older spellings of *guardian*.

Gardner machine-gun. See *machine-gun*.

gardon1 (gär'don), *n.* [F. Sp. *gardon*.] A small fresh-water fish, *Idus idus*, a kind of roach.

gardon2†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *guerdon*.

gardyloo (gär'di-lö). [Sc.; also written *gardeloo;* usually explained as F. *gardez l'eau*, or in less incorrect F. *gardez-vous de l'eau*, but the sense ('protect yourself from the water') does not suit, and the phrase is not found in F. The real origin is F. *gare l'eau*, used just like *gardyloo*, lit. 'ware water!' i. e., look out for the water! also with added adverb *gare l'eau là bas!* 'ware water down there!' In these phrases *gare* is the impv. of *garer*, ware, beware, take heed of, shun, avoid, < MHG. *waren*, G. *wahren* = E. *ware*, beware: see *ware*1, *v.*, *beware*, and cf. *garret*1. For F. *eau*, water, see *eau* and *ewe*2.] Look out for the water: a cry formerly used in Edinburgh, Scotland, to warn passengers to beware of slops about to be thrown out of the window.

> At ten o'clock at night [in Edinburgh] the whole cargo [of the chamber utensils] is flung out of a back window that looks into some street or lane, and the maid calls *Gardyloo* to the passengers. *Smollett*.

gare1† (gār), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *gaure;* ME. *gauren, gawren*, appar. irreg. for **garen*, of uncertain origin: either (1) < OF. *garer, guarer*, observe, keep watch, hold guard, < OHG. *warōn*, take heed, guard (cf. OF. *garir, guarir*, preserve, keep, guard, < OHG. *warjan* = OS. *werjan*, guard: see *ware*1, *v.*); or (2) another form of ME. *gasen*, E. *gaze* (cf. *dare*2 = *daze, frore, froren* = *frozen*, etc.).] To stare; gaze; gape.

> The neigheboures bothe smale and grete
> In ronnen, for to *gauren* on this man.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 641.

> With fifty *garing* heades a monstrous dragon stands vpright! *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

gare1† (gār), *n.* [Appar. < *gare*1, *v.*] A state of eagerness and excitement.

> The multitude hastened in a fell and cruel *gare* to try the utmost hazard of battle. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus.

gare2 (gār), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Blount*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cote gare**, a kind of refuse wool so matted together that it cannot be pulled asunder. Also written *cotgare*.

gare3 (gār), *n.* Same as *garefowl*. *Sibbald*. (*Jamieson*.)

gare4 (gār), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gore*2.

garefowl (gār'foul), *n.* [Also written *gairfowl*, sometimes, improp., *garfowl*, also simply *gare;* < Icel. *geirfugl* = Sw. *garfogel* = Dan. *geirfugl* = Faroese *goirfugel;* cf. Gaelic *gearbhul*. The first element is uncertain; in the G. *geier-vogel* it is accom. to G. *geier*, a vulture; but there is nothing to show any real connection with either G. *geier*, a vulture, or with the different element *ger-* in *gerfalcon*, or, further, with *gare*1, stare (in supposed allusion to the great white spot before the eye).] The great auk, *Alca impennis*. See *auk*1 and *Alca*.

gareing (gār'ing), *n.* See *garing*.

garfish (gär'fish), *n.* [< ME. *garfysshe, garfysche*, < AS. *gār*, ME. *gar*, a spear, + *fissh*, etc., fish: see *gar*1.] A fish with a long snout or beak resulting from a spear-like prolongation of the jaws; a bill-fish, a gar. Specifically —(*a*) A physoclistous synentognathous fish of the family *Belonidæ;* any belonid. The name was originally used for the common European *Belone belone* and *B. acus*, also called *bill-fish, needle-fish, sea-needle, longnose, horn-fish, greenbone, gar, garpike, garpipe*, etc. Some related American fishes belong to the genus *Tylosurus*, as *T. marinus*, the silver gar or garfish. (*b*) In the United States, a ginglymoid ganoid fish of the family *Lepisosteidæ;* any lepisosteid or garpike, several species of which inhabit North America. See *gar*1, *garpike*, and *Lepisosteus*.

garfowl (gär'foul), *n.* Same as *garefowl*. *Prof. R. Owen*.

gargalize† (gär'gȧ-līz), *v. t.* [A mixture of *gargle*1 and *gargarize;* cf. Gr. γαργαλίζειν, tickle.] To gargle.

> Ile *gargalise* my throate with this vintner, and when I have don with him, spit him out.
> *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

garganet†, *n.* A variant of *carcanet*.

> Thee Pearle and gould crowns too bring with *garganet* heauye. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 639.

garganey (gär'gȧ-ni), *n.* [A book-name, introduced by Willughby from Gesner; It. dial. *garganello;* origin obscure.] A kind of teal, the summer teal, *Anas querquedula* or *Querquedula circia*, inhabiting the temperate and southern portions of the palearctic region, a summer visitor to Great Britain, and common in India in winter. It is about 16 inches long, and weighs from 14 to 15 ounces. Over the eye is a broad white line running down the neck, and the breast is marked with black or dark crescentic lines. Also called *pied widgeon*.

Gargantuan (gär-gan'tū-an), *a.* [From *Gargantua*, the hero of Rabelais's satire, a giant of inconceivable size, who could drink a river dry. The name is doubtless from Sp. *garganta*, gullet, though otherwise humorously accounted for by Rabelais.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Gargantua (see etymology); hence, great beyond credibility; enormous; prodigious; Brobdingnagian.

> It sounded like a *Gargantuan* order for a dram.
> *The Standard* (London).

gargarise, *v. t.* See *gargarize*.

gargarism (gär'gȧ-rizm), *n.* [< LL. *gargarisma*, < LGr. γαργάρισμα, < Gr. γαργαρίζειν, gargarize. see *gargarize*.] In *med.*, a gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat in order to cure inflammation or ulcers, etc.

> The use of the juice drawne out of roses is good for . . . *gargarisms*, etc. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxi. 19.

> They were sent home again with such a scholastical burre in their throats as hath stopt and hinderd all true and generous philosophy from entring, crackt their voices for ever with metaphysical *gargarisms*.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, II., Con.

gargarize (gär'gȧ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gargarized*, ppr. *gargarizing*. [< OF. *gargarizer*, F. *gargariser*, < L. *gargarizare, gargarissare*, < Gr. γαργαρίζειν, gargle. Cf. Ar. *gharghara*, a gargle. Cf. *gargle*1, of different origin.] **1.** To wash or rinse, as the mouth, with any medicated liquor.—**2.** To apply or use as a gargle.

> Vinegar put to the nosthrils, or *gargarised*, doth it also [help somewhat to ease the hiccough]; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirits.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 686.

Also spelled *gargarise*.

garget (gär'get), *n.* [< ME. *gargat, garget*, < OF. *gargate* = It. *gargatta, gargozza, gorgozza*, the throat, gullet; perhaps connected with OF. *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*. The change of vowel is poss. due to confusion with L. *gar-*

garizare, gargarize: see *gargarize*.] **1†.** The throat.

And daun Russel the fox sterte up at oones
And by the *garget* hente Chauntecleer.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 515.

2. A swelling in the throat; specifically, a distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the neighboring parts.

The drunkard is without a head, the swearer hath a *garget* in his throat. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 123.

3. A hard, knotty condition of the udder in cows, which sometimes follows calving, due to the sudden distention of the bag with milk, the inflammation which ensues causing a congealed or congested condition of the milk, which, if neglected, brings suppuration and abscesses. —**4.** A distemper in hogs. See extracts under *gargle*[2].—**5.** An American name for *Phytolacca Americana*, commonly known as *poke* or *pokeweed*, which has emetic and cathartic properties, and has been employed in medicine.—**To run of** (or **on**) **a garget†**, to be or become puffed up with pride or vanity.

The proud man is bitten of the mad dog, the flatterer, and so *runs on a garget*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 486.

gargil (gär'gil), *n.* [The same as *gargle*[2], *gargol*; connected with *garget* in a similar sense.] A distemper in geese, which affects the head and often proves fatal.

gargle[1] (gär'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gargled*, ppr. *gargling*. [< OF. *gargouiller*, gargle, or gargarize, < *gargouille*, the throat, windpipe, gullet, the mouth of a spout, a gutter, a gargoyle: see *gargoyle*. There seems to have been some confusion with *gargarize*, q. v. The G. *gurgeln*, gargle (< *gurgel*, the throat, < OHG. *gurgula*, < L. *gurgulio(n-)*, the throat, gullet), and E. *gurgle* and *guggle*, though regarded, like *gargle*, as imitative, are from the same ult. source, namely, L. *gurges*, a whirlpool.] **1.** To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat, with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.

Frogs commence to make a queer bubbling noise, as of *gargling*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 620.

2. To warble. [Rare.]

Let those which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a song,
Content themselves with ut, re, me.
Waller, To H. Leaves.

gargle[1] (gär'gl), *n.* [< *gargle*[1], *v.*] Any liquid preparation for rinsing the mouth and throat.

gargle[2] (gär'gl), *n.* [Also formerly *gargol*; var. of *gargil*: see *gargil*.] A distemper in swine; garget. See second extract.

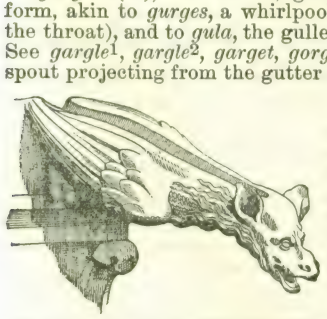
The same [salve] is holden to be good for the heale of the squinancie or *gargle* in swine.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 5.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

gargoil† (gär'goil), *n.* See *gargoyle*.

gargol†, *n.* See *gargle*[2].

gargoyle (gär'goil), *n.* [An archaic spelling, retained in the books; better *gargoil*, or, in more modern form, *gargel*, **gargle*, < ME. *gargyle*, *gargyll*, *gargoyle*, *gargulye*, < OF. *gargoille*, *gargoulle*, F. *gargouille*, the weasand, throat, also the mouth of a spout (in the form of a serpent, or some other antic shape, also a gutter on a roof), = Sp. *gárgola*, a gargoyle; a modified form, equiv. to ML. *gurgulio(n-)*, a gargoyle, < L. *gurgulio(n-)*, the throat, gullet, a redupl. form, akin to *gurges*, a whirlpool (> E. *gorge*, the throat), and to *gula*, the gullet (> E. *gullet*). See *gargle*[1], *gargle*[2], *garget*, *gorge*, *gullet*.] A spout projecting from the gutter of a building, or connected with it by an opening, for the purpose of carrying off the water clear from the wall. Gargoyles are sometimes plain, but in medieval buildings, especially from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, they are commonly fanciful or grotesque images of the anterior parts or entire figures of men or animals, the water usually issuing from the open mouth. Also written *gurgoyle*.



Gargoyle, 13th century.—Sainte Chapelle, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

And every house covered was with lead,
And many *gargoyle*, and many hideous heads . . .
From the stone worke to the kenel rauht.
Lydgate, Troy (ed. Ellis),

In the fyrste worke were *gargylles* of golde fiersely faced with spoutes runnyng. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 9.

Gargels of mens figure, telamones, atlantes, *gargels* of womens figure, cariatides vel statuæ mulieres.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 163.

gargylet, *n.* An old spelling of *gargoyle*.

garibaldi (gar-i-bal'di; It. pron. gä-rē-bäl'dē), *n.* [< *Garibaldi*, a famous Italian soldier. See def. and *Garibaldian*.] **1.** A loose shirt-waist worn by women and children in place of the ordinary body of a dress. It became the mode after the campaigns of Garibaldi, as an imitation of the red shirts worn by his followers.

2. A Californian pomacentrid fish, *Hypsypops rubicundus*, about a foot long: so called, on account of its red or orange color, by the Italian fishermen in California. Also called *goldfish* and *red-perch*.

Garibaldian (gar-i-bal'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supporting Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–82), an Italian general and patriot noted for his endeavors to bring about the unity of Italy by revolutionary means.

The harassing debates with the *Garibaldian* party as to the cession of Savoy and Nice. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 276.

The *Garibaldian* soldier sought peace in the cloister.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8851.

II. *n.* A follower or supporter of Garibaldi, whether political or military.

The French and papal troops defeated the *Garibaldians* at Mentana (November 3, 1867). *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 626.

garing (gãr'ing), *n.* [Properly *goring*. Cf. E. *gore*[2], *n.* (*b*).] A furrow or row in that part of an irregularly shaped field or garden which forms a gare or gore: a variant of *goring*.

When a garden is of irregular shape the short rows of plants which happen to be on one of the sides are called *gareings*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 146.

garish, gairish (gãr'ish), *a.* [Appar. < *gare*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Glaring; staring; showy; dazzling; hence, glaringly or vulgarly gaudy.

He will make the face of heaven so fine
That all the world will be in love with night,
And pay no worship to the *garish* sun.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

Thy soldiers marched like players,
With *garish* robes, not armour.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

But thou canst maske in *garish* gauderie,
To suit a foole's farfetched liverie.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

When, as the *garish* day is done,
Heaven burns with the descended sun.
Bryant, The New Moon.

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

It makes the mind loose and *garish*.
South, Sermons, II. 382.

=Syn. **1.** Flaunting, flashy, tawdry.

garishly, gairishly (gãr'ish-li), *adv.* In a garish, showy, or dazzling manner; gaudily; flightily; unsteadily.

Starting up and *garishly* staring about, especially in the face of Eliosto. *Hinde*, Eliosto Libidinoso, 1606.

garishness, gairishness (gãr'ish-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being garish; gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show; flightiness of temper; want of steadiness.

We are more dispersed in our spirits, and by a prosperous accident are melted into joy and *garishness*, and drawn off from the sobriety of recollection.
Jer. Taylor, Works, II. xii.

There are woes
Ill-bartered for the *garishness* of joy. *Coleridge*.

garisount, *n.* [ME. *garisoun*, *garysoun*, *garyson*, *warisun*, *wareson*; < OF. *garison*, *guarison*, *warison*, F. *guérison*, recovery, cure (= Pr. *guerizo* = OCat. *guarizon* = It. *guarigione*), < *garir*, F. *guérir*, cure: see *warison*, *warish*.] **1.** Safety; deliverance.

I can not seen how thou maist go
Other weyes to *garisoun*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3249.

2. Store; abundance; treasure; donation; gift.

Men miȝt haue sele to menstrales moche god ȝif,
Sterne stedes & stef & ful stoute robes,
Gret *garisun* of gold & greithli gode iuweles.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5073.

garland (gär'land), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gerland*, *gyrland*, *guirland*, etc.; < ME. *garland*, *garlond*, *garlaunde*, *gerland*, *gerlond*, *gyrland*, < OF. *garlande*, *gerlaunde* = Pr. *garlanda*, *guarlanda* = Sp. *guirnalda* = Pg. *grinalda*, *guirlanda* = It. *ghirlanda* (> F. *guirlande*, > D. G. Dan. *guirlande* = Sw. *guirland*), ML. *garlanda*, a garland. Origin unknown, but prob. Teut.: perhaps < MHG. **wierelen*, a supposed freq. of *wieren*, adorn, < OHG. *wiara*, MHG. *viere*, an ornament of refined gold, prop. of twisted thread or wire, = AS. *wir*, E. *wire*: see *wire*.] **1†.** A royal crown; a diadem; any crown, as, figuratively, of martyrdom.

In whose [Edward IV.'s] time, and by whose occasion, what about the getting of the *garland*, keeping it, losing and winning again, it hath cost more English blood than hath twice the winning of France.
Grafton. *N. E. D.*

In their persecution, which purifi'd them, and neer their death, which was their *garland*, they plainly dislik'd and condemn'd the Ceremonies, and threw away those Episcopall ornaments wherein they were instal'd.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A wreath; a string of flowers or leaves, intended to be festooned or hung round a person or an object for ornament in token of festivity, or to be worn as a wreath or chaplet on the head: in the latter case, often conferred in former times as a mark of admiration or honor, especially for poetic or artistic excellence.

"Tolle, tolle," quath another, and toke of kene thornes,
And by-gan of a grene thorne a *garlaunde* to make.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 48.

A poet soaring in the high region of his fancies, with his *garland* and singing robes about him.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

Their cloaks were cloth of silver mix'd with gold,
And *garlands* green around their temples roll'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 243.

Hence—**3.** A string or series of literary gems; a collection of choice short pieces in poetry or prose; an anthology.

What I now offer to Your Lordship is a Collection of Poetry, a kind of *Garland* of Good Will.
Prior, Poems, Ded.

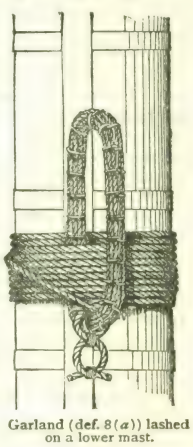
These [ballads] came forth in such abundance that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length to be written purposely for such collections.
Percy, On Ancient Minstrels.

4. Figuratively, the top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.

Call him noble that was now your hate,
Him vile that was your *garland*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

Marian, and the gentle Robin Hood,
Who are the crown and *ghirland* of the wood.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

5. In *her.*, same as *chaplet*[1], 3.—**6.** A sort of bag of network, having the mouth extended by a hoop, used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard to hold provisions.—**7.** In *mining*, a wooden or cast-iron curb set in the walling of a shaft, to catch and carry away any water coming down its sides.—**8.** *Naut.*, a name given to a band, collar, or grommet of ropes, used for various purposes. (*a*) A large rope strap or grommet lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board. (*b*) A collar of ropes wound round the head of a mast to keep the shrouds from chafing. (*c*) A large rope grommet for retaining shot in its proper place on deck. The name is also given to a band of iron or stone used in land-batteries for a like purpose. (*d*) A wreath made of three small hoops covered with silk and ribbons, and hoisted on the maintopgallant-stay of a ship on the day of the captain's wedding; but on a seaman's wedding, at the head of the mast near which he is stationed. *Smyth*.



Garland (def. 8 (*a*)) lashed on a lower mast.

At the mainmast head of the Alexandra was displayed, in addition to the Royal Standard, the *garland* consecrated to weddings by naval custom.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 284.

Civic garland. See *civic*.—**Shot garland**, a name formerly given to a piece of timber with cavities in it to hold shot, nailed horizontally on the side of the ship between the guns, or around the coamings of the hatches.

garland (gär'land), *v. t.* [< *garland*, *n.*] **1.** To deck with a garland or garlands.

He was *gyrlanded* with alga, or sea-grass.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

Overhead the wandering ivy and vine . . .
Ran riot, *garlanding* the gnarled boughs.
Tennyson, Œnone.

2. To make into a wreath or garland. [Rare.]

And other *garlande* hem [squills], and so depende [hang],
Into the wyne so thai go not to depe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

garlandage (gär'land-dāj), *n.* [< *garland* + *-age*.] Garlands; a decoration of garlands. [Rare.]

Gayest *garlandage* of flowers.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

garland-flower (gär'land-flou"ėr), *n.* (*a*) A common name for species of *Hedychium*, zingiberaceous plants of tropical Asia with delicately colored and very fragrant flowers. (*b*) The

Daphne Cneorum. Also applied to some other plants.

garlandry (gär'land-ri), *n*. [< *garland* + *-ry*.] Anything wreathed or made into garlands or wreaths.

The lavished *garlandry* of woven brown hair amazed me.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xiv.

★**garlic** (gär'lik), *n*. [Formerly also *garlick*, *garlike*; < ME. *garlek*, *garlec*, *garleek*, rarely *garlik*, *garlike*, < AS. *gārleác* (= Icel. *geirlaukr*), garlic (so called in allusion to the spear-shaped leaves), < *gār*, a spear, + *leác*, leek: see *gar*[1], *gore*[2], and *leek*. The W. *garlleg* is from E. Cf. *charlock*, *hemlock*.] **1.** An onion-like bulbous plant, *Allium sativum*, allied to the leek, *A. Porrum*. It is a native of central Asia, and perhaps of the Mediterranean region, was well known to the ancients, and is still a favorite condiment, especially among the people of southern Europe and most Oriental countries. It has a very strong and to most persons unused to it an unpleasant odor, and an acrid pungent taste. Each bulb is composed of several lesser bulbs, called *cloves of garlic*, inclosed in a common membranous coat and easily separable. Used as medicine, garlic is a stimulant tonic, and promotes digestion; it has also diuretic and sudorific properties, and is a good expectorant. The name is also applied to other species of the same genus, as the bear's-garlic, *A. ursinum*; the crow- or field-garlic, *A. vineale*; the wild garlic, *A. Moly*; the wild meadow-garlic of the United States, *A. Canadense*, etc.

Askes after on the wounde
Thou kest, and clense it, ley on *garlic* grounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Our general was taught by a negro to draw the poyson out of his wound by a clove of *garlike*, whereby he was cured. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 487.

Honey new press'd, the sacred flower of wheat,
And wholesome *garlic*, crown'd the savoury treat.
Pope, Iliad, xi.

2. [Appar. a special use of *garlic*, 1, of some particular origin.] A jig or farce popular at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

And for his action he eclipseth quite
The jig of *garlick* or the punk's delight.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

Essential oil of garlic, a volatile oil found in the garlic-bulb and obtained by distillation with water. It is a sulphid of the radical allyl $(C_3H_5)_2S$.—**Garlic pear.** See *pear*.

garlic-eater (gär'lik-ē″tėr), *n*. One who eats garlic.

You have made good work,
You, and your apron-men; you that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlic-eaters!* *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

garlicky (gär'li-ki), *a*. [< *garlic* (*garlick*) + *-y*[1].] Like or containing garlic; smelling of garlic.

★**garlic-shrub** (gär'lik-shrub), *n*. A shrubby climber of the West Indies, *Adenocalymna alliacea*, resembling a bignonia and characterized by an odor like that of the onion.

garlicwort (gär'lik-wėrt), *n*. The hedge-garlic, *Alliaria Alliaria*.

garment (gär'ment), *n*. [< late ME. *garment*, a reduced form of earlier *garnement*, *garniment*, < OF. *garnement*, *garniment*, F. *garnement* = Pr. *garnimen* = OSp. *guarnimiento* = It. *guarnimento* (ML. *guarnimentum*, *garniamentum*), < OF. *garnir*, etc., garnish, adorn, fortify: see *garnish*.] **1.** An article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc.; anything which serves for clothing; a vestment.

He sente hem forth seluerles in a somer *garnement*,
With-oute bred and bagge as the bok telleth.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 119.

No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old *garment*. Mat. ix. 16.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child, . . .
Stuffs out his vacant *garments* with his form.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

I am not weary of writing; it is the coarse but durable *garment* of my love. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

2. *Eccles.*, the chasuble or casula (especially the large early chasuble), as being the largest and most important of the ecclesiastical vestments.

garment (gär'ment), *v. t.* [< *garment*, *n*.] To clothe or cover with or as if with a garment or garments: chiefly used in the past participle. [Rare.]

When he [Summer] clothed faire the earth about with grene,
And every tree new *garmented*, that pleasure was to sene.
Surrey, Complaint of a Lover.

A lovely Lady *garmented* in light.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, v.

garmentless (gär'ment-les), *a*. [< *garment* + *-less*.] Without garment or covering.

Statues which have all the frolic and *garmentless* glee of the bath. *W. Colton*, Ship and Shore, p. 182.

garmenture (gär'men-tūr), *n*. [< *garment* + *-ure*.] Clothes; dress; garments. [Rare.]

Imagination robes it in her own *garmenture* of light.
G. P. R. James.

garnement†, *n*. The earlier form of *garment*.

garnep†, *n*. [F. *gardenappe*.] A small mat.

A *garnep* to bee laide under the pot upon the table to save the table-cloth clean, basis.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 176.

garner (gär'nėr), *n*. [< ME. *garner*, *gerner*, rarely *greynere*, < OF. *grenier*, transposed *gernier*, F. *grenier*, dial. *guernier* = Pr. *granier* = Sp. *granero* = Pg. *granel* = It. *granajo*, *granaro*, < L. *granarium*, usually in pl. *granaria*, a granary: see *granary*, and cf. *garnery*, *girnel*, etc. Cf. *garnet*[1], similarly transposed, and of the same ult. origin.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation; hence, a store of anything, especially of knowledge or experience: now chiefly in figurative use.

The foules on the felde, who fynt hem mete at wynter?
Haue thei no *gernere* to go to, but god fynt hem alle.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 129.

Earth's increase, foison plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1 (song).

garner (gär'nėr), *v*. [< *garner*, *n*.] **I.** *trans.* To store in or as if in a granary; hoard: chiefly in figurative use.

But there, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

Let thy life *garner* daily wheat. *Lowell*, To the Muse.

We *garner* all the things that pass,
We harbour all the winds may blow.
The Antiquary, Jan., 1880, Prol.

=**Syn.** To gather, collect, lay in, husband.

II. *intrans.* To grow in quantity or amount; accumulate. [Rare.]

For this alone on Death I wreak
The wrath that *garners* in my heart.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxii.

garnery†, *n*. [A var. of *granary*, after *garner*.] A garner; a granary. *Nares.*

Sir Simon Eyre, draper, maior, he built Leaden Hall for a *garnerie* for the citie, and gave five thousand markes to charitable uses. *Taylor*, Works.

★**garnet**[1] (gär'net), *n*. [< ME. *garnet*, *garnette*, also *grenat*, < OF. *grenat*, *grenet*, F. *grenat* = Sp. Pg. *granate* = It. *granato* = D. *granaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *granat*, < ML. *granatus*, also *granatinus* (sc. *lapis*, stone), a garnet; prob. so called in reference to its fine crimson color (cf. ML. *granata*, also *granum*, the cochineal-insect, and the scarlet dye obtained from it—the insect being supposed to be a berry or seed), < L. *granum*, a grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. Otherwise "so called from its resemblance in color and shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate [L. *granatum*: see *pomegranate*]" (Webster); cf. *garnet-apple*. The ult. source is the same; *granat* and *grenade* are doublets.] A common mineral species embracing many varieties, which, while conforming to the same general formula, differ in composition and hence also in color, specific gravity, and fusibility. It generally occurs in distinct embedded crystals belonging to the isometric system, the rhombic dodecahedron and trapezohedron being the commonest forms. There are also massive granular varieties. It is hard, brittle, and more or less transparent. The red varieties are most common, but white, yellow, green, brown, and black also occur. The prominent varieties are: (1) the lime-alumina garnet, including the grossular garnet, succinite, and cinnamon-stone or hessonite; (2) the magnesia-alumina garnet, including pyrope; (3) the iron-alumina garnet, including the almandin or the precious garnet and much common garnet; (4) the manganese-alumina garnet or spessartite; (5) the lime-iron garnet, sometimes called in general *andradite*, including haplome, colophonite, topazolite, demantoid, and melanite; (6) the lime-chrome garnet or ouvarovite. Garnets are commonly found in gneiss, mica schist, granite, and hornblende rocks. Eclogite is a rock consisting largely of garnet. The precious garnet is transparent and deep-red, includes some pyrope, and is prized as a gem, as is also the brilliant bright-green demantoid from Siberia.—**White garnet**, a name given (in 1776) to leucite, because of the similarity of its crystals to a common form of garnet.

garnet[2] (gär'net), *n*. [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A sort of tackle fixed to the mainstay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo. *Totten*. (*b*) A clue-garnet. (*c*) A pendant rove through a hole in the spar-deck, hooked to a pendent tackle, and used in mounting or dismounting guns on the gun-deck. Also called *gurnet*.

garnet-apple†, *n*. [ME. *garnet-appille*: see *garnet*.] The pomegranate. *Lydgate.*

garnet-berry (gär'net-ber″i), *n*. The red currant, *Ribes rubrum*.

garnet-blende (gär'net-blend), *n*. Zinc-blende, a sulphid of zinc. See *sphalerite*.

garnet-hinge (gär'net-hinj), *n*. A species of hinge resembling the letter T laid horizontally: thus, ⊢. Called in Scotland a *cross-tailed hinge*.

garnetiferous (gär-ne-tif'e-rus), *a*. [< *garnet*[1] + *-i-ferous*, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing garnets, as a rock-matrix: as, *garnetiferous* amphibolites.

garnet-rock (gär'net-rok), *n*. An almost massive rock composed essentially of garnet, often occurring interstratified in the older crystalline schists.

garnet-work (gär'net-wėrk), *n*. Decoration by means of masses of garnets, with or without the use of carbuncles, as in brooches, girdles, and similar inexpensive jewelry sometimes in fashion.

garnierite (gär'niėr-īt), *n*. [After M. *Garnier*, a French geologist.] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, occurring massive and of an apple-green color in New Caledonia. It is an important ore of nickel. A similar mineral occurs in Oregon.

garnish (gär'nish), *v. t.* [< ME. *garnischen* (also *warnishen*: see *warnish*), < OF. *garniss-*, stem of certain parts of *garnir*, *guarnir*, older *warnir*, F. *garnir* (> D. *garneren* = G. *garniren* = Dan. *garnere* = Sw. *garnera*, trim) = Pr. *garnir*, *guarnir* = OSp. *guarnis*, Sp. Pg. *guarnecer* = It. *guarnire*, *guernire* (ML. *garnire*, *warnire*), avert, defend, warn, fortify, garnish, of OLG. origin: AS. *wearnian*, *warnian*, take care, warn, OS. *wernian*, refuse, etc.: see *warn*. Hence ME. *garnison*, E. *garrison*.] **1**†. To fortify; defend.

He markyth and *garnysshed* hym wyth the sygne of the crosse. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

2. To adorn; decorate with ornaments or appendages; set off.

A wise man neuer brings his bidden Guest
Into his Parlour, till his Room be drest,
Garnisht with Lights, and Tables neatly spred
Be with full dishes well-nigh furnished.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Letters in very fair grammatical Latin, *garnished* with quotations from Ovid and Lucan and the laws canon and civil. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

3. To fit with fetters. *Johnson.* [Cant.]—**4.** To furnish; supply; garrison.

But er thow go, do *garnysshe* thy forteresses of euery Citee, and euery castell, with vitayle and men, and stuffe of other artrye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 115.

In front of his camp he sunk a deep trench, which, in the saturated soil, speedily filled with water; and he *garnished* it at each extremity with a strong redoubt.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

5. In *cookery*, to ornament, as a dish, with something laid round it.

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchcock'd eel.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

6. In *law*, to warn; give notice. Specifically—(*a*) To summon in, so as to take part in litigation already pending between others. (*b*) To attach, as money due or property belonging to a debtor, while it is in the hands of a third person, by warning the latter not to pay it over or surrender it. See *garnishment*.=**Syn. 2.** To embellish, deck, beautify.

garnish (gär'nish), *n*. [< *garnish*, *v*.] **1.** Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration; dress; array.

So you are, sweet,
Even in the lovely *garnish* of a boy.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

Matter and Figure they [poets] produce;
For *Garnish* this, and that for Use.
Prior, Alma, i.

And truth too fair to need the *garnish* of a lie.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

2. In *cookery*, something placed round or added to a principal dish at table, either for embellishment merely or for use as a relish.

Portly meat,
Bearing, substantial stuff, and fit for hunger,
I do beseech you, hostess, first; then some light *garnish*,
Two pheasants in a dish.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 4.

3. A set of dishes, plates, and the like, for table use.

At whiche departing the king gaue to the admyral of Fraunce a *garnishe* of gilt vessell, a payre of couered basons gilt. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 10.

4. Fetters. [Cant.]—**5.** A fee, as to a servant; specifically, money formerly paid by a prisoner on his going to prison as a fee to fellow-prisoners: now illegal.

The Counters are cheated of Prisoners, to the great dammage of those that shoulde haue their mornings draught out of the *Garnish*. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 28.

There is always some little trifle given to prisoners, they call *garnish*; we of the Road are above it.
Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

garnish-bolt (gär'nish-bōlt), *n*. A bolt having a chamfered or faceted head.

garnished (gär'nisht), *a*. In *her.*: (*a*) Ornamented: said of a bearing. (*b*) Armed: said of a human limb used as a bearing.

garnishee (gär-ni-shē′), *n.* [< *garnish* + *-ee*[1]; correlative to *garnisher*, 2.] In *law*, a person warned, at the suit of a creditor plaintiff, to hold money or property that he has belonging to the defendant subject to the court's direction.

The *garnishee*, of course, has, as against the attachment, all the defences which would be available to him against the defendant, his alleged creditor. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 51.

garnishee (gär-ni-shē′), *v. t.* In *law*, to stop in the hands of a third person, by legal process, money due or property belonging to the plaintiff's debtor, in order to require it to be paid over to plaintiff in satisfaction of his demand: as, to *garnishee* the wages of a debtor, or his banker. The property is *garnished*, the holder of it is *garnisheed*. *Anderson.*

garnisher (gär′nish-ėr), *n.* 1. One who garnishes or decorates.—2. In *law*, one who garnishees property belonging to his debtor that is in the hands of a third party. Usually *garnishor*.

garnishment (gär′nish-ment), *n.* [< *garnish* + *-ment.*] 1. That which garnishes; ornament; embellishment.

Considering the goodly *garnishment* of this realme by the great and wise number of noble lordes and valiant knightes. *Grafton*, Rich. II., an. 21.

2. In *law*, warning; notice given in course of proceedings at law to a third person who should be brought in or have opportunity to come in as a party. More specifically—(*a*) Legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor for him to appear in court or give information. (*b*) A warning by legal process requiring the person served with it not to pay the money or deliver the property of the defendant in his hands to the defendant, but to appear and answer the plaintiff's suit. (*Drake*, On Attachments, § 451.) This proceeding is called in some of the United States *trustee process;* in others, *factorizing;* in others it is known by the more general name of *attachment*, of which it is one form. (*c*) A process, now obsolete, for charging an heir with a debt of his ancestor. See *attachment*, 1.

3. A fee. See *garnish*, *n.*, 5.

garnish-money† (gär′nish-mun″i), *n.* Money paid as a garnish or fee.

You are content with the ten thousand pound,
Defalking the four hundred *garnish-money?*
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 5.

garnison†, *n.* A Middle English form of *garrison*.

garniture (gär′ni-tūr), *n.* [< F. *garniture* (= Pr. *garnidura* = It. *guarnitura;* ML. *garnitura*), furniture, supply, < *garnir*, furnish, etc.: see *garnish*.] Anything that garnishes or furnishes, or serves for equipment or ornament; outfit; adornment.

They are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 265.

Her education in youth was not much attended to; and she happily missed all that train of female *garniture* which passeth by the name of accomplishments.
Lamb, Mackery End.

garookuh (ga-rō′ku), *n.* [Ar. *qulūkah.*] A form of vessel used on the Persian gulf, and often as far as the Malabar coast. In length it ranges from 50 to 100 feet, and it is remarkable for the shortness of the keel, which is only one third the length of the boat. Though well formed, it does not equal the baggala; it sails well, but carries only a small cargo, and is more suitable for fishing than for trading purposes.

garote, garoter, etc. See *garrote*, etc.

garous (gā′rus), *a.* [< L. *garum*, pickle.] Pertaining to or resembling garum; resembling pickle made of fish.

Offensive odour, proceeding partly from its [the beaver's] food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion and olidous separation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

garpike (gär′pīk), *n.* [< *gar*[1] + *pike.*] 1. The common garfish, *Belone belone*, of Europe.—2. A ganoid garfish; any fish of the family *Lepisosteidæ;* a gar. Also *bony pike*. See *gar*[1].

garpipe (gär′pīp), *n.* [Var. of *garpike*, simulating *pipe.*] Same as *garpike*. *Day.*

garran (gar′an), *n.* [Also written *garron;* < Gael. and Ir. *garran, gearran*, a gelding, a workhorse, a hack.] A hardy kind of pony or small horse used in Scotland and Ireland.

He will make theyr cowes and *garrans* to walke, yf he doe noe other mischeif to theyr persons.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

In the Highlands of Scotland, a breed of hardy and very serviceable ponies, or *garrons*, as the natives call them, are found in great numbers. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 385.

garrapata, *n.* See *garapata*.

garret†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *gar*[2].

garret[1] (gar′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *garet, garett;* < ME. *garett, garette, garite*, a watch-tower, < OF. *garite*, F. *guérite* = Sp. *garita* = Pg. *guarita*, a place of refuge, place of lookout, a watch-tower, < OF. *garir*, older *warir*, preserve, save, keep, F. *guérir*, cure, = Pr. *garir* = OSp. OPg. *guarir* = It. *guarire, guerire*, < Goth. *warjan* = OHG. *werian, weren*, G. *wehren*, defend, = AS. *warian*, hold, defend, *werian*, defend, < *wær*, ware, wary: see *ware*[1], *wary*.] 1†. A lookout; a watch-tower; a turret or battlement.

He sawe men go vp and downe on the *garrettes* of the gates and walles. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. li.

He did speak them to me in the *garret* one night, as we were scouring my lord of York's armour.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

2. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic story; especially, the uppermost floor of a house under a roof that slopes down at the sides or at one side.

Up to her godly *garret* after seven,
There starve [freeze] and pray, for that's the way to heaven. *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 21.

garret[2] (gar′et), *v. t.* A corruption of *gallet*.

garret[3] (gar′et), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The color of rotten wood.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon.*

garreted† (gar′et-ed), *a.* [< *garret*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Protected by or provided with garrets or turrets.

The high cliffs are by sea inaccessible round about, saving in one only place towards the east, where they proffer an uneasy landing place for boats; which, being fenced with a *garetted* wall, admitteth entrance through a gate.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

A square structure with a round turret at each end, *garretted* on the top. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall.

garreteer (gar-e-tēr′), *n.* [< *garret*[1] + *-eer*, as in *pamphleteer*, etc.] An inhabitant of a garret; hence, an impecunious author.

Garreteers, who hungered after places or pensions, racked their invention to propagate its spirit by their pamphlets.
V. Knox, The Spirit of Despotism, § 9.

We will all go in a posse to the bookseller's in Mr. Grove's barouche and four—show them that we are no Grub Street *garreteers*. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 47.

garreting, garretting (gar′et-ing), *n.* Same as *galleting*.

garret-master (gar′et-mȧs″tėr), *n.* [< *garret*[1], in reference to a private shop or factory, + *master.*] A workman who is his own master and sells the finished products of his labor direct to the dealers; a chamber-master.

These *garret-masters* are a class of small "trade-working masters" (the same as the "chamber-masters" in the shoe trade), supplying both capital and labour.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 233.

garrison (gar′i-sn or -sọn), *n.* [An alteration of *garnison*, < ME. *garnison, garnisoun* = D. *garnizoen* = G. Dan. Sw. *garnison*, < OF. *garnison*, F. *garnison* = Pr. *garniso, guarniso* = Sp. *guarnición* = Pg. *guarnição* = It. *guarnigione*, ML. *guarnisio(n-)*, provision, munitions, supplies for defense, < OF. *garnir*, etc., provide, supply, furnish, fortify, etc.: see *garnish*.] 1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town to defend or guard it, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

We conseile that in thin hous thou sette suffisaunt *garnisoun*, so that they may as wel thy body as thin hous defende. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

Of this Town [Harfleur] he made the Duke of Exeter Captain, who left there for his Lieutenant Sir John Falstaffe, with a *Garrison* of 1500 Men.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 170.

To the States of Greece
The Roman People, unconfin'd, restore
Their countries, cities, liberties, and laws;
Taxes remit, and *garrisons* withdraw.
Thomson, Liberty, iii.

2. A fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops to defend it.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller.*

A few *garrisons* at the necks of land, and a fleet to connect them, and to awe the coast.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 4.

Garrison court martial. See *court martial*, under *court.*—**Garrison flag.** See *flag*[2].—**Garrison gin,** the largest gin used in the artillery for mechanical manœuvers. See *gin*[4].

garrison (gar′i-sn or -sọn), *v. t.* [< *garrison, n.*] 1. To place troops in, as a fortress, for defense; furnish with soldiers: as, to *garrison* a fort or town.

The moment in which war begins, . . . the army must be augmented, the fleet must be fitted out, the *garrisoned* towns must be put into a posture of defence.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops: as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.—3. To put upon garrison duty.

The seventh he nameth Hippos or Hippion, a city so called of a colony of horsemen, there *garrisoned* by Herod, on the east side of the Galilean Sea.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. vii. § 4.

garrison-artillery (gar′i-sn-är-til″ẹ-ri), *n.* See *siege-artillery*, under *artillery*.

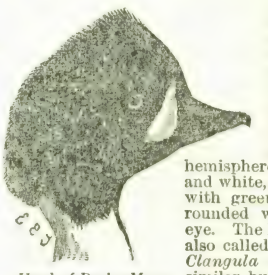
Garrisonian (gar-i-sō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *U. S. hist.*, pertaining to William Lloyd Garrison (1804–79), a leading abolitionist.

II. *n.* A follower of Garrison in his attack upon negro slavery; an extreme abolitionist.

garrok (gar′ọk), *n.* Same as *garrot*.

garron (gar′ọn), *n.* See *garran*.

garrot[1] (gar′ọt), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A sea-duck of the genus *Clangula*, subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, and family *Anatidæ*. There are several species. The common garrot, also called *goldeneye*, is *Glaucionetta clangula*, or *Clangula clangula, vulgaris*, or *chrysophthalma*, widely distributed over the northern hemisphere. The colors are black and white, the head being glossed with green, and there is a large rounded white spot before each eye. The Rocky Mountain garrot, also called *Barrow's golden-eye*, is *Clangula islandica* or *barrovi*, a similar but rather larger species, with more of a purplish gloss on the head and the eye-spot crescentic.



Head of Rocky Mountain Garrot (*Clangula*, or *Glaucionetta, islandica*).

garrot[2] (gar′ọt), *n.* [< F. *garrot*, < *garrotter*, tie fast: see *garrote.*] 1†. A lever used in winding a cross-bow.—2. In *surg.*, a compressing bandage, tightened by twisting a small cylinder of wood, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, etc.

garrote, garote (ga-rot′), *n.* [Also written *garrotte, garotte* (after F. *garrotter*, v.); < Sp. *garrote*, a cudgel, a strong stick, the act of tying tight, strangulation by means of an iron collar (F. *garrot*, a packing-stick, garrot, withers), < Sp. Pg. *garra*, a claw, talon, clutch, = Pr. *garra*, leg, = OF. **garre* (> ult. E. *garter*, q. v.), < Bret. *gar, garr* = W. and Corn. *gar*, the shank of the leg, = Ir. *cara*, leg.] 1. A mode of capital punishment practised in Spain and Portugal, formerly by simple strangulation. The victim is placed on a stool with a post or stake behind to which is affixed an iron collar controlled by a screw passing through the post; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the victim and is tightened by the action of the screw. As the instrument is now operated, the point of the screw is caused to protrude and pierce the spinal marrow at its junction with the brain, thus causing death.

He next went to Cuba with Lopez, was wounded and captured, but escaped the *garrote* to follow Walker to Nicaragua. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 89.

2. The instrument by means of which this punishment is inflicted.—3. Strangulation by any means used in imitation of the garrote, and especially as a means of robbery. See *garroting*.

That done, throwing a cord about his necke, making use of one of the corners of the chayre, he gave him the *garrote*, wherewith he was strangled to death.
Mabbe, The Rogue (1623), i. 266.

garrote, garote (ga-rot′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *garroted, garoted*, ppr. *garroting, garoting.* [Also written *garrotte, garotte*, after F. *garrotter*, pinion, bind, = Sp. *garrotear*, cudgel; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put to death by means of the garrote.—2. To strangle so as to render insensible or helpless, generally for the purpose of robbery. See *garroting*.

The new Cabinet Minister had been *garrotted* or half *garrotted*, and . . . Phineas Finn . . . had taken the two garrotters prisoners. *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, xxxi.

II. *intrans.* To cheat in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the neck: a mode of cheating practised among cardsharpers.

garroter, garoter (ga-rot′ėr), *n.* One who commits the act of garroting.

garroting, garoting (ga-rot′ing), *n.* The act of strangling a person, or compressing his windpipe until he becomes insensible: practised especially in committing highway robbery. This crime is usually effected by three accomplices, called in England the *fore-stall*, or man who walks before the intended victim; the *back-stall*, who walks behind the operator and his victim; and the *nasty-man*, the actual perpetrator of the crime. The purpose of the stalls is to conceal the crime, give alarm of danger, carry off the booty, and facilitate the escape of the nasty-man.

In those days there had been much *garroting* in the streets, and writers in the Press had advised those who walked about at night to go armed with sticks.
Trollope, Phineas Redux, xlvi.

Garrulax (gar′ọ-laks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *garrulus*, chattering: see *garrulous.*] A genus of passerine birds, the jay-thrushes, of

uncertain affinities, referred to the *Corvidæ*, or the *Pycnonotidæ*, or the *Timeliidæ*. Sixteen species range over India to the Himalayas, and extend into Ceylon, Formosa, Sumatra, and Java. *G. leucolophus* is the laughing-crow of India. Also *Garrulaxis*.

Garrulinæ (gar-ọ̈-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Garrulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Corvidæ*, containing the jays and pies; the garruline birds. The distinction from *Corvinæ* is not obvious in all cases, but the *Garrulinæ* are usually smaller birds, with shorter wings and longer tail, of greater activity and more arboreal habits than crows, and when on the ground usually move by hopping instead of walking. There are many genera and numerous species of these birds, of which blue is the characteristic color, and they are found in most parts of the world.

garruline (gar′ọ̈-lin), *a.* Having the characters of the *Garrulinæ*; like a jay or pie.

garrulity (ga-rō′li-ti), *n.* [= F. *garrulité* = It. *garrulità*, < L. *garrulita(t-)s*, < *garrulus*, garrulous: see *garrulous*.] The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.

> Mobility of tongue may rise into *garrulity*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.
>
> Dwelling with fond *garrulity* on the virtuous days of the patriarchs. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

garrulous (gar′ọ̈-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *gárrulo* = Pg. It. *garrulo*, < L. *garrulus*, chattering, prattling, talkative, < *garrire*, chatter, prattle, talk. Cf. Gr. *γηρύειν*, Doric *γαρύειν*, speak, cry, Ir. *gairim*, I bawl, shout, E. *call*: see *call*[1].] Talkative; prating; loquacious; specifically, given to talking much and with much minuteness and repetition of unimportant or trivial details.

> Age, we know,
> Is *garrulous*; and solitude is apt
> To anticipate the privilege of Age.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.
>
> His [Leigh Hunt's] style . . . is well suited for light, *garrulous*, desultory ana.
> *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

=**Syn.** *Loquacious*, etc. (see *talkative*); prattling, babbling.

garrulously (gar′ọ̈-lus-li), *adv.* In a garrulous or talkative manner; chatteringly.

> To whom the little novice *garrulously*,
> "Yea, but I know: the land was full of signs
> And wonders ere the coming of the Queen."
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

garrulousness (gar′ọ̈-lus-nes), *n.* Talkativeness.

Garrulus (gar′ọ̈-lus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *garrulus*, chattering: see *garrulous*.] The typical genus of jays of the subfamily *Garrulinæ*. It was formerly coextensive with the subfamily, but is now restricted to the group of which the common crested jay of Europe, *G. glandarius*, is the best-known ★example. See cut under *jay*.

garrupa (ga-rō′pä), *n.* [Appar. a native Spanish-American name, of which *grooper* or *grouper* is an E. accommodation.] A grouper or grooper: applied to several different fishes, as scorpænids and serranids, particularly to *Sebastichthys nebulosus* and *S. atrovirens* of the California coast.

Garrya (gar′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Garry*, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who facilitated Douglas's botanical researches in northwestern America.] A genus of evergreen shrubs constituting the family *Garryaceæ*, allied to the *Cornaceæ*, natives of North America from Oregon to Mexico and Texas, and of the West Indies. There are about fifteen species, with opposite leaves and diœcious flowers in catkin-like spikes. *G. elliptica*, from California, is cultivated in England for ★ornament.

garter (gär′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *garter*, *gartere*, < OF. *gartier*, *gertier*, assibilated *jartier*, F. *jarretière* (> Sp. *jarretera* = Pg. *jarreteira* = It. *giarrettiera*, *gerrettiera*), a garter, < OF. *garret*, assibilated *jarret*, F. *jarret*, the small of the leg behind the knee (> Sp. Pg. *jarrete* = It. *garretto*), dim. of OF. **garre* = Pr. *garra*, the leg, = Sp. Pg. *garra*, a claw, talon, < Bret. *gar*, *garr* = W. and Corn. *gar*, the shank of the leg. Cf. W. *gardys*, *gardas*, Gael. *garten*, a garter.] **1.** A tie or fastening to keep the stocking in place on the leg; especially, a band passing round the leg, either above or below the knee.

> Thy *garters* fringed with the golde,
> And silver aglets hanging by.
> *Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).
>
> Our Lombard country-girls along the coast
> Wear daggers in their *garters*.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, A Last Confession.

2. The badge of the Order of the Garter (which see, below); hence, membership in the order; also [*cap.*], the order itself: as, to confer or to receive the *garter*; a knight of the *Garter*.

> I vow'd, base knight, when I did meet thee next,
> To tear the *garter* from thy craven's leg
> (Which I have done), because unworthily
> Thou wast installed in that high degree.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. In *her.*, same as *bendlet*, 1: sometimes taken as occupying half the space of the bendlet, or quarter of the bend.—**4.** [*cap.*] An abbreviation of *Garter king-at-arms* (which see, below).—**5.** *pl.* In a circus, the tapes that are held up for a performer to leap over.

> [The clown] offered at the *garters* four times last night, and never done 'em once. *Dickens.*

6. A semicircular key in a bench-vise.—**7.** In *printing*, an iron band which prevented the splitting of the wooden box that resisted the impression-spindle of the old form of hand-press.—**Garter king-at-arms** (often abbreviated to *Garter*), the chief herald of the Order of the Garter, who is also, under the authority of the earl marshal, the principal king-at-arms in England.—**Order of the Garter**, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, consisting of the sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and twenty-five knights companions, and open, in addition, to such English princes and foreign sovereigns as may be chosen, and sometimes to extra companions chosen for special reasons, so that the whole order usually numbers about fifty. Formerly the knights companions were elected by the body itself, but since the reign of George III. appointments have been made by the sovereign. The order, at first (and still sometimes) called the Order of St. George, was instituted by Edward III. some time between 1344 and 1350, the uncertainty arising from the early loss of all its original records. Its purpose has been supposed to have been at first only temporary. According to the common legend, probably fictitious, King Edward III. picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury at a ball, and placed it on his own knee, with the words to his courtiers, in response to the notice taken of the incident, *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (shamed be he who thinks evil of it). To this incident the foundation, the name, and the motto of the order are usually ascribed. The insignia of the order are the garter, a blue ribbon of velvet edged with gold and having a gold buckle, worn on the left leg; the badge, called the George or great George, a figure of St. George killing the dragon, pendent from the collar of gold, which has twenty-six pieces, each representing a coiled garter; the lesser George, worn on a broad blue ribbon over the left shoulder; and the star of eight points, of silver, having in the middle the cross of St. George encircled by the garter. The vesture consists of a mantle of blue velvet lined with white taffeta, a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet with a plume of white ostrich-feathers, having in the center a tuft of black heron-feathers. When the sovereign is a woman, she wears the ribbon on the left arm.—**Prick the garter.** See *fast and loose*, under *fast*[1].



Order of the Garter.—Star, Collar, and George.

garter (gär′tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *garteren*, < *garter*, *n.*] **1.** To bind with a garter.

> With a linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other, *gartered* with a red and blue list.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.
>
> Nay, I have taken occasion to *garter* my Stockings before him, as if unawares of him.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

2. To invest with the garter, as a member of the Order of the Garter.

> 'Tis the rich banker wins the fair,
> The *garter'd* knight, or feather'd beau.
> *Somerville*, To Phyllis.

garter-fish (gär′tėr-fish), *n.* A name of the scabbard-fish (which see).

Garter-king (gär′tėr-king), *n.* See *Garter king-at-arms*, under *garter*.

garter-plate (gär′tėr-plāt), *n.* A plate of gilt copper upon which the arms of a knight of the garter are engraved, and which is fixed in the back of the stall of the knight in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. See *stall-plate*.

garter-ring (gär′tėr-ring), *n.* See the extract.

> In former times . . . gold rings made for the use of Knights of the Garter. . . . They had often the same motto with the garter and were therefore called *garter-rings*, being cast into the figure of garters.
> *Hearne*, Collect. II. 310. *N. E. D.*

garter-snake (gär′tėr-snāk), *n.* The common name in the United States of the grass-snakes or ribbon-snakes of the genus *Eutænia*, harmless and very pretty species of a greenish or brownish color with long yellow stripes. Two of the most abundant and best known are *E. sirtalis* and *E. saurita*; there are many more. See cut under *Eutænia*.

garth[1] (gärth), *n.* [< ME. *garth*, < Icel. *gardhr*, a yard, court, garden, = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*[2]: see *yard*[2] and *garden*, which are doublets of *garth*[1].] **1.** A close; a yard; a garden.

> Ferre fro thi *garth*, thyne orchard, and thi vynes.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.
>
> Caught at his hand, and wrung it passionately,
> And past into the little *garth* beyond.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. A dam or weir for catching fish.

> All & haill the salmon fischeing and vther fische within the watter of Annane—comprehending the *garthis* and pullis vnder written, viz., the kingis *garthis*, blak pule, etc. *Acts Jas. VI.*, 1609 (ed. 1814), p. 432.

garth[2] (gärth), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *garth*, another form of *gerth*, > E. *girth*, q. v.] A hoop or band.

garthman (gärth′man), *n.*; pl. *garthmen* (-men). The proprietor of an open weir for taking fish.

> No fisher, or *garth-man*, nor any other, of what estate or condition that he be, shall from henceforth put in the waters of Thamise.
> Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 62, note.

garuba (ga-rö′bä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The name of a Brazilian cuneate-tailed parrakeet of the genus *Conurus*, *C. luteus*, about 14½ inches long, and mostly yellow in color.

garum (gā′rum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *γάρον*, earlier *γάρος*, a sauce made of brine and small fish, especially, among the Romans, the scomber.] A fish-sauce much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in a certain kind of pickle; also, a pickle prepared from the gills and the blood of the tunny.

> Yet is there one kind more of an exquisite and daintie liquor in manner of a dripping called *garum*, proceeding from the garbage of fishes, and such other offal as commonly the cooke useth to cast away. . . . In old times this sauce was made of that fish which the Greeks called garon. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 7.

garvie (gär′vi), *n.* [Sc., also *garvock*; < Gael. *garbhag*, a sprat, prob. < *garbh*, thick, coarse, rough.] A sprat; also, a pilchard. Also *garvie-herring*.

garvock (gär′vok), *n.* Same as *garvie*.

garzetta (gär-zet′ä), *n.* [NL., < It. *garzetta* (< Sp. *garceta* = Pg. *garçota*), dim. of *garza*, < Sp. *garza* = Pg. *garça*, a white heron, an egret.] **1.** An old name of a small white heron or egret.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of small white egrets. *G.*



Snowy Heron (*Garzetta candidissima*).

nivea is the common European species. *G. candidissima* is the corresponding American form.

★**gas** (gas), *n.* [A word invented by the Flemish chemist Van Helmont (died 1644), who expressly says "Hunc spiritum, incognitum hactenus, novo nomine *gas* voco" (this vapor, hitherto unknown, I call by a new name, *gas*). The word came into general use: D. G. Dan. Sw. *gas*, F. Pg. *gaz*, Sp. It. *gas*, Russ. *gasŭ*, Hind. *gās*, etc. Various guesses have been made at the word which might possibly have suggested the particular syllable *gas*, as D. *geest*, etc.; but according to Van Helmont's own statement it was suggested by the Gr. *χάος*.] **1.** A substance possessing perfect molecular mobility and the property of indefinite expansion. The term was originally synonymous with *air*, but was afterward applied to substances supposed (but wrongly—see below) to be incapable of reduction to a liquid or solid state. In accordance with this use a gas was defined to be a permanently elastic fluid or air differing from common air. According to the kinetic theory of gases, now accepted, the molecules of a gas are in a state of rapid motion in right lines, constantly colliding with one another and with the walls of any containing vessel, and hence exerting pressure against them. For example, in the case of air at ordinary temperatures it is calculated that the average velocity of the molecules is about that of a rifle-bullet as it leaves the gun. If a gas is compressed into less volume, the number of impacts against the sides of the containing vessel is in-

creased, and hence the pressure or tension increases, and conversely (Boyle's law). The temperature, according to this theory, is the average kinetic energy of a molecule; hence, increased temperature brings increased momentum, and so increased pressure on the walls of the vessel. This theory also explains many of the phenomena of viscosity, diffusion, etc. By increased pressure and diminished temperature (at least below the critical point) any gas (including helium, which was liquefied in 1908) can be liquefied, the amount of pressure and degree of cold required differing widely with different gases. The so-called *fixed* or *permanent gases*, which were long supposed to be incoercible, as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, etc., yield only to extreme cold and pressure. There is no essential difference between a *gas* and a *vapor* (see *vapor*), but for convenience the latter name is given to the gaseous form of substances which under the ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure are liquids or solids. Vapors and the gases most easily liquefied deviate most widely from Boyle's law, that the volume is inversely proportional to the pressure, and also from the law of the constant increment of expansion with increase of temperature. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic fluids*, because of their power of indefinite expansion. (See *liquid*.) The number of gaseous bodies is great, and they differ greatly in their chemical properties. Most of them are, however, susceptible of combining chemically with fluid and solid substances. Some of them are of great importance in the arts and manufactures, as, for example, carbonic acid or carbon dioxid, sulphurous acid or sulphur dioxid, and coal-gas. Gases are ordinarily invisible.

That such subterraneal steams will easily mingle with liquors, and imbue them with their own qualities, may be inferred from the experiment of mixing the *gas* (as the Helmontians call it), or the scarce coagulable fumes of kindled and extinguished brimstone, with wine, which is thereby long preserved.
Boyle, Origin and Virtues of Gems, ii.

Gases are distinguished from other forms of matter, not only by their power of indefinite expansion so as to fill any vessel, however large, and by the great effect which heat has in dilating them, but by the uniformity and simplicity of the laws which regulate their changes.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 31.

Specifically—**2.** In *coal-mining*, any explosive mixture of fire-damp with common air.—**3.** In popular language, a compound of various gases, used for illuminating and heating purposes. It is some form of carbureted hydrogen artificially made and distributed by pipes to points of consumption. The common kind is *coal-gas*, obtained from bituminous coals by carbonization in retorts at a high temperature. A carbureted hydrogen gas, called *water-gas*, resulting from the passing of steam through a mass of incandescent carbon and the subsequent admixture of hydrocarbons or other enriching substances, is also used. *Oil-gas* is an illuminating gas obtained by the distilling at high temperature of petroleum or other liquid hydrocarbons.
4. A gas-light: as, the *gas* is dim; turn down the *gas*. [Colloq.]—**5.** Empty or idle talk; frothy speech; rant. [Colloq.]

'Tis odd that our people should have not water on the brain, but a little *gas* there. *Emerson.*

Absorption of gases. See *absorption*.—**Diffusion of gases.** See *diffusion*.—**Effusion of gases.** See *effusion*.—**Gas-liquor,** liquor separated by condensers from crude coal-gas in the process of manufacture. It contains in solution a number of ammonium compounds which would diminish the illuminating power of the gas, and from which ammonium sulphate and chlorid are manufactured.—**Natural gas,** combustible gas formed naturally in the earth. It is sometimes found issuing through crevices, but is generally obtained by boring. Natural gas has long been used in western China and elsewhere. It has been found in great abundance in western Pennsylvania and the adjoining region of New York, also to some extent in Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Kansas. It was first utilized in New York in 1821, and began about 1874 to be of importance commercially, especially in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The area over which natural gas and petroleum are obtained in quantity, and the conditions of their occurrence, are in most respects essentially the same, but the principal source of the gas in Ohio and Indiana is a formation lower down in the geological series than that furnishing it in Pennsylvania. In the former States the gas comes from the Trenton limestone, a group belonging to the Lower Silurian; in the latter, from the Devonian. The natural gas burned at Pittsburgh contains about 67 per cent. of marsh-gas, 22 of hydrogen, 5 of an ethylene compound, 3 of nitrogen, together with a small percentage of carbonic acid, carbonic oxid, oleflant gas, and oxygen.—**Rock-gas.** Same as *natural gas*.

★**gas** (gas), *v.*, pret. and pp. *gassed*, ppr. *gassing*. [< *gas*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove loose filaments from (net, lace, etc.) by passing the material between rollers and exposing it to the action of a large number of minute jets of gas.—**2.** To talk nonsense or falsehood to; impose upon by wheedling, frothy, or empty speech. [Slang.]

Found that Fairspeech only wanted to *gas* me, which he did pretty effectually. *Sketches of Williams College*, p. 72.

But in all the rest, he's *gassin'* you.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 219.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in "gas" or empty talk; talk nonsense. [Slang.]

gasalier (gas-a-lēr'), *n.* See *gaselier*.

gas-analyzer (gas'an″a-lī-zėr), *n.* An instrument for indicating the presence and quantity of the gases resulting from the destructive distillation of coal.

gas-bag (gas'bag), *n.* **1.** A bag for holding gas, as for the use of dentists or for a limelight.—**2.** A cylindrical bag of some gas-tight material fitted with a tube and valve so that it can be filled with air from an air-pump. It is used to close a gas-main during repairs, by inserting it in the pipe when empty, and then blowing it up till it fills the pipe completely, and serves as a check or stop for the gas.
3. A boastful, loquacious person; a conceited gabbler. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

gas-battery (gas'bat″ėr-i), *n.* A form of voltaic battery, invented by Grove, in which the cell consists of two glass tubes, in each of which is fused a platinum electrode covered with finely divided platinum and provided with binding-screws above. One of the tubes is partially filled with hydrogen and the other with oxygen, and both are inverted over dilute sulphuric acid. The platinum electrodes occlude part of the gases, and then play the part of the zinc and copper plates in an ordinary voltaic cell.

gas-black (gas'blak), *n.* A pigment obtained from burning gas. See *black*, *n.*

Give the wood a coat of size and lampblack, and then use *gas-black* in your polish-rubber.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 261.

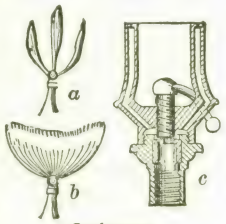
gas-bleaching (gas'blē″ching), *n.* The operation of bleaching by means of sulphur dioxid.

gas-boiler (gas'boi″lėr), *n.* **1.** A steam-boiler with which gas is used as fuel.—**2.** A small boiler for household use heated by gas.

gas-bracket (gas'brak″et), *n.* A pipe, frequently curved or jointed, projecting from the wall of a room, the body of a gaselier, etc., for the distribution of illuminating gas. The burner is fitted upon it.

gas-buoy (gas'boi), *n.* A buoy having a large chamber filled with compressed gas and carrying a lamp. By the action of suitable valves the gas can be made to burn in the lamp for many weeks, constituting a floating beacon.

gas-burner (gas'bėr″nėr), *n.* The tip or armature of a gas-burning lamp or bracket, through which the gas is caused to issue for consumption.

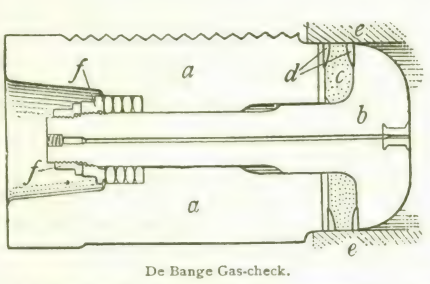


Gas-burners.
a, cockspur burner; *b*, bat's-wing burner; *c*, Argand burner.

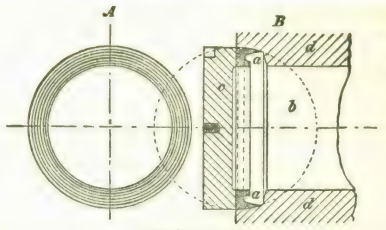
Gas-burners are made in many shapes and types, but in all the object is to insure the complete exposure of the burning gas to a fresh supply of oxygen, and thus to obtain the greatest amount of light with the least expenditure of gas. The resulting flames assume the fancied forms of beaks, bats' wings, fish-tails, cockspurs, etc., whence the different forms of burners have received distinctive names. The material used to tip or form the tops of the burners has also given names to them, as the lava-tip burner. See *burner*.—**Argand gas-burner,** a gas-burner made to produce a flame on the principle of that of the Argand lamp (which see, under *lamp*).—**Intensive gas-burner,** a multiple gas-burner formed by a number of bat's-wing burners arranged circularly about the supply-pipe. The flames meet and form a continuous sheet of flame.

gas-carbon (gas'kär″bon), *n.* Solid carbon formed in gas-retorts. See *carbon*. Also called in England *gas-cinders* and *gas-coke*.

gas-check (gas'chek), *n.* A device for preventing the escape of gas through the vent or around the breech-mechanism which closes the rear end of the bore or chamber of any breech-loading small-arm, machine-gun, or cannon. In small-arms the metallic cartridge-case, copper or brass, serves as an effective gas-check. (See *obturation*, *obturator*, *fermeture*.) The Broadwell gas-check consists of a curved steel or copper ring and a circular bearing-plate slightly hollowed out. The curved ring is fitted into a counterbore or recess in the rear end of the bore or chamber, and is held firmly in position by the breech-closing apparatus carrying the bearing-plate. The ring is self-adjusting in its seat, and the bearing-plate is easily adjusted. On firing, the gas expands the lip of the ring against the walls of the chamber, and this expansion prevents the escape of gas. The Krupp guns are furnished with this device.



De Bange Gas-check.
a, *a*, breech-block; *b*, spindle and mushroom-head; *c*, plastic pad of asbestos and tallow; *d*, steel split rings; *e*, *e*, walls of gun; *f*, *f*, check-nuts.



Broadwell Ring.
A, rear elevation of ring; *B*, section of bore, ring, and bearing-plate; *a a*, section and elevation of ring; *b*, bore of gun; *c*, section of bearing-plate; *d d*, walls of gun.

gas-coal (gas'kōl), *n.* Any coal suitable for making illuminating gas. See *coal*.

gas-company (gas'kum″pa-ni), *n.* A company formed to supply gas to a community for illuminating or other purposes, generally at a certain rate per 1,000 feet.

gas-compressor (gas'kom-pres″or), *n.* A pump used to compress coal-gas into portable reservoirs, as for railroad-cars.

Gascon (gas'kon), *n.* [< F. *Gascon*, < L. *Vasco(n-)*, usually in pl. *Vascones*, an inhabitant of *Vasconia*, now Gascony. Cf. *Basque*.] **1.** A native of Gascony, a former province of southwestern France, now divided into several departments.—**2.** A boaster or braggart; a vainglorious person: from the reputation of the Gascons as a race for extreme boastfulness. See *gasconade*.—**Gascon wine,** a name formerly given to wine brought into England from the south of France, especially red wine: nearly corresponding to the modern claret or Bordeaux.

gasconade (gas-kō-nād'), *n.* [< F. *gasconade*, < *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony: see *Gascon*.] A boast or boasting; vaunt; bravado; vaunting or boastful talk.

His great volubility and inimitable manner of speaking, as well as the great courage he showed on those occasions, did sometimes betray him into that figure of speech which is commonly distinguished by the name of *gasconade*. *Tatler*, No. 115.

These brilliant expeditions too often evaporated in a mere border fray, or in an empty *gasconade* under the walls of Granada. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

gasconade (gas-kō-nād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gasconaded*, ppr. *gasconading*. [< *gasconade*, *n.*] To boast; brag; vaunt; bluster.

Or let the reader represent to himself the miserable charlatanerie of a *gasconading* secretary affecting to place himself upon a level with Cæsar, by dictating to three amanuenses at once. *De Quincey*, Plato.

gasconader (gas-kō-nā'dėr), *n.* A great boaster.

gas-condenser (gas'kon-den″sėr), *n.* An apparatus through which coal-gas for illuminating purposes is passed as it comes from the retorts, to free it from tar. The hot gas is made to traverse a series of convoluted pipes in a chamber filled with cold water, causing the precipitation of the tar, which can then be drawn off by suitable devices. The gas passes from the condenser to the washer.

gascoynes, *n. pl.* Same as *galligaskins*. *Beau. and Fl.*

gascromh (gas'krōm), *n.* [A bad spelling of *caschrom*.] See *caschrom*.

Even the savage Highlandmen, in Caithness and Sutherland, can make more work, and better, with their *gascromh*, or whatever they call it. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

gas-drain (gas'drān), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a heading driven in a coal-mine for the special purpose of carrying off fire-damp from the goaf, or from any working. [Eng.]

gaseity (ga-sē'i-ti), *n.* [< *gase-ous* + *-ity*.] The state of being gaseous.

gaselier (gas-e-lēr'), *n.* [< *gas* + *-elier*, in barbarous imitation of *chandelier*.] A chandelier adapted for burning gas instead of candles. See *chandelier*. Also written *gasalier*.

As we both entered the drawing-room, we found Bell standing right under the central *gaselier*.
W. Black, Phaeton, iii.

gas-engine (gas'en″jin), *n.* A heat-engine in which a mixture of gas and air is successively compressed, ignited, expanded, and rejected, transforming heat of combustion into work. Illuminating, heating, and "natural" gases and the vapors of petroleum are the usual combustible elements. The engine is usually single-acting, and its cylinder surrounded with a "water-jacket" to prevent injury by the incandescent charge. Often called *internal-combustion engine*, since it requires no furnace or boiler.

gas-engineer (gas'en-ji-nēr″), *n.* In a theater, etc., one who directs the application and use of gas and other media of artificial illumination.

The *gas-engineer*, a functionary who in a modern theatrical establishment of the first rank must also be an electrician. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 440.

gaseous (gas′ē-us), *a.* [< *gas* + *-e-ous;* = Sp. *gaseoso.* Cf. It. *gasoso* = F. *gazeux.*] 1. In the form of gas or an aëriform fluid; of the nature of gas.

The substance employed [in the principle of muscular motion], whether it be fluid, *gaseous,* elastic, electrical, or none of these, or nothing resembling these, is unknown to us. *Paley,* Nat. Theol., vii.

Oxygen and nitrogen are examples of gases which are not known in any other than the *gaseous* condition. *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 87.

2. Figuratively, wanting substance or solidity; flimsy.

Unconnected, *gaseous* information. *Sir J. Stephen.*

gaseousness (gas′ē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gaseous.

gas-field (gas′fēld), *n.* A region or area of territory from which natural gas is obtained in sufficient quantity to be of economical importance.

gas-fitter (gas′fit″ėr), *n.* One whose business is the fitting up of buildings, etc., with all the requisites for the use of illuminating gas.

gas-fixture (gas′fiks″tūr), *n.* A permanent apparatus for the burning of illuminating gas, including a burner or set of burners and the tube connecting it with a gas-pipe, a key or keys for turning the flow of gas off or on, etc. See *gas-bracket* and *gaselier.*

gas-furnace (gas′fėr″nās), *n.* 1. A furnace heated by the combustion of gas.—2. A furnace for distilling gas from coal or some other form of carbon.

gas-gage (gas′gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas, generally consisting of a bent graduated tube containing water or mercury, open at one end and with the other screwed into the vessel containing the gas.

gas-globe (gas′glōb), *n.* A globe of glass or porcelain used to shade a gas-light.

gas-governor (gas′guv″ėr-nọr), *n.* 1. An apparatus, controlled by gas-pressure, which regulates the speed of a steam-engine driving a gas-exhauster, thus maintaining any required pressure or exhaust.—2. A device for regulating the flow of illuminating gas to a burner and preventing waste.

Also called *gas-regulator.*

gas-gun (gas′gun), *n.* A pipe in which gases are exploded for signaling purposes.

gash[1] (gash), *v. t.* [A corruption of an older *garsh,* which, again, stands for orig. *garse,* < ME. *garse, garce, gerse,* a gash, incision, scarification, < *garsen, garcen, gaarcyn,* gash, scarify, < OF. *garser,* scarify (cf. later *garscher,* chap, as the hands or lips; cf. ML. *garsa,* scarification); perhaps ult. < Gr. χαράσσειν, furrow, scratch: see *character.*] To make a long deep incision in, as flesh; cut deeply into the flesh of: as, to *gash* a person's cheek.

Gashed with honourable scars,
Low in Glory's lap they lay.
Montgomery, Battle of Alexandria.

gash[1] (gash), *n.* [Earlier *garsh, garse,* < ME. *garse, garce, gerse;* from the verb.] An incision or cut, relatively long and deep; particularly, a cut in flesh; a slash.

Touche and handle ye my side, it hath the *gashe* of the speare. *J. Udall,* On Luke xxiv.

Ought we, like madmen, to tear off the plasters that the lenient hand of prudence had spread over the wounds and *gashes* which in our delirium of ambition we had given to our own body? *Burke,* Speech at Bristol, 1780.

The dell, upon the mountain's crest,
Yawned like a *gash* on warrior's breast.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 26.

gash[2] (gash), *a.* [Sc.; supposed to be an abbreviation of F *sagace,* < L. *sagax,* sagacious: see *sagacious.*] 1. Shrewd; sagacious; having the appearance of sagacity joined with that of self-importance.

He was a *gash* and faithfu' tyke
As ever lap a sheugh or dyke.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Lively and fluent in discourse; talkative.

Good claret best keeps out the cauld,
And drives away the winter soon;
It makes a man baith *gash* and bauld,
And heaves his saul beyond the moon.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 205.

3. Trim; well dressed.

Here farmers *gash,* in ridin' graith,
Gaed hoddin by their cottars.
Burns, Holy Fair.

[Scotch in all uses.]

gash[2] (gash), *v. i.* [< *gash*[2], *a.,* 2.] To converse; gossip; tattle; gush. [Scotch.]

She lea'es them *gashin'* at their cracks,
An' slips out by herself. *Burns,* Halloween.

gas-heater (gas′hē″tėr), *n.* 1. A group of gas-burners arranged in an open fireplace or in an inclosed stove, for warming a room by the direct or reflected heat of gas-jets.—2. A small portable gas-stove for heating tools, melting solders, etc.

gashful (gash′fûl), *a.* [A corruption of *gastful, ghastful,* appar. by vague association with *gash*[1]. Cf. *gashly* for *gastly, ghastly.* The opposite change appears in *wistful* for *wishful.*] Ghastly; frightful; deathlike. [Prov. Eng.]

gashliness (gash′li-nes), *n.* [< *gashly* + *-ness.*] The condition or quality of being gashly or ghastly; dreadfulness; deadliness. [Prov. Eng.]

The general dulness (*gashliness* was Mrs. Wickam's strong expression) of her present life. *Dickens,* Dombey and Son, viii.

gashly (gash′li), *a.* [A corruption of *gastly, ghastly,* appar. by vague association with *gash*[1]. Cf. *gashful.*] Ghastly; horrible; dreadful; deadly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Their warm and wanton embraces of living bodies ill agreed with their offerings Diis manibus, to *gashly* ghosts. *Fuller,* Pisgah Sight, IV. vii. 27.

By all that is hirsute and *gashly.* *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, v. 215.

gas-holder (gas′hōl″dėr), *n.* A vessel for the storage of gas after purification, and for regulating its flow through street-mains, burners, etc. See cut under *gasometer.*

gash-vein (gash′vān), *n.* In *mining,* a fissure containing veinstone or ore, or both intermixed, which does not extend downward or upward into another formation or group of strata. A gash appears usually to be the result of a shrinkage, or of some slight tension of the rock in which it occurs. *Fissure,* as used in the term *fissure-vein,* means a crack which has a deep-seated cause, and which therefore may be expected to extend downward or upward, regardless of any change in the formation. (See *fissure-vein.*) The lead-bearing crevices of the upper Mississippi lead region are gash-veins. They do not pass out of the galeniferous dolomite into the underlying blue limestone, or into the overlying shales of the Hudson River group.

gasification (gas″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [As *gasify* + *-ation.* Cf. F. *gazéification.*] The act or process of converting a substance into gas, or producing gas from it.

gasiform (gas′i-fôrm), *a.* [< *gas* + L. *forma,* form. Cf. F. *gazéiforme.*] Gaseous; aëriform.

gasify (gas′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gasified,* ppr. *gasifying.* [Also written *gasefy;* < *gas* + *-i-fy.* Cf. F. *gazéifier.*] To produce gas or an aëriform fluid from, or convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or other chemical process.

All that has lived must die, and all that is dead must be disintegrated, dissolved, or *gasified.* *Life of Pasteur,* tr. by Lady Claud Hamilton, p. 41.

gas-indicator (gas′in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of gas in a pipe, or the presence of fire-damp in a mine.

gas-jet (gas′jet), *n.* 1. A spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner.—2. A gas-burner.

gasket (gas′ket), *n.* [Appar. corrupted from F. *garcette,* a gasket, a cat-o'-nine-tails, < Sp. *garceta,* a gasket, hair which falls in locks on the temples; origin unknown. The It. *gaschetta,* a gasket, appears to be from E.] 1. *Naut.,* one of several bands of sennit or canvas, or small lines, used to bind the sails to the yards, gaffs, or masts when furled. Also called *casket.*

Here, too, we had our southeaster tacks aboard again, —slip-ropes, buoy-ropes, . . . and rope-yarns for *gaskets.* *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 98.

2. In *mach.,* a disk or ring of rubber, canvas, paper, or similar manufactured material inserted between two metallic surfaces which are to be tight against leakage of steam or other fluid, in order to form an elastic compressible film between elements of a joint.—**Bunt gasket.** See *bunt-gasket.*—**Quarter gasket,** a gasket placed about half-way out on the yard.

gasking (gas′king), *n.* [Cf. *gasket,* 2.] Packing, usually of hemp.

The flanch on which this cover rests is grooved a little to admit of "*gasking*" being inserted. *Ure,* Dict., I. 372.

gaskins† (gas′kinz), *n. pl.* [Also *gascoynes,* abbr. of *galligaskins, gallogascoynes,* etc.] Same as *galligaskins,* 1.

If one break, the other will hold; or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shak.,* T. N., i. 5.

gas-lamp (gas′lamp), *n.* A lamp containing one or more fixtures supplied with gas-burners for giving light in a building or street.

gas-light (gas′līt), *n.* Light, or a provision for light, produced by the combustion of coal-gas; a gas-jet, or the light from it.

The *gas-light* wavers dimmer.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

gas-lighted (gas′lī″ted), *a.* Lighted by means of illuminating gas: as, a *gas-lighted* hall.

gas-lighting (gas′lī″ting), *n.* Illumination by means of gas.

gas-lime (gas′līm), *n.* Lime that has been used as a filter for the purification of illuminating gas.

The bluish-green mass which is produced in the purification of illuminating gas . . . is generally known by the name of "refuse *gas-lime.*" *C. T. Davis,* Leather, p. 275.

gas-liquor (gas′lik″ėr), *n.* A liquid containing ammonia and ammonium carbonate and sulphid, besides other products, obtained from coal in the manufacture of illuminating gas.

gas-log (gas′log), *n.* A device resembling a piece (or several pieces) of fire-wood, used in a fireplace in which gas is burned.

gas-machine (gas′ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for carbureting air in making illuminating gas in small quantities; a carbureter.

gas-main (gas′mān), *n.* One of the principal underground pipes which convey gas from the gas-works to the places where it is to be consumed.

gas-man (gas′man), *n.* 1. A man employed in the manufacture or concerned with the supplying of illuminating gas.—2. In *coal-mining,* an employee who examines the underground workings for the purpose of ascertaining whether fire-damp is present in dangerous quantity, and who also has supervision of the ventilation.—3. *Theat.,* the person who controls the lights on the stage.

gas-meter (gas′mē″tėr), *n.* An apparatus through which illuminating gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet of it produced at gas-works or consumed by those supplied with it. Of this apparatus there are two types, the wet and the dry, the former being now principally used for measuring the quantity produced, and the latter, on a much smaller scale, the quantity consumed. The wet meter is composed of an outer box about three fifths filled with water. Within this is a revolving four-chambered drum, each chamber being capable of containing a definite quantity of gas, which is admitted through a pipe in the center of the meter, and, owing to the arrangement of the partitions of the chambers, causes the drum to maintain a constant revolution. This sets in motion a train of wheels carrying the hands over the dials which mark the quantity of gas passing. The dry meter consists of two or three chambers, each divided by a flexible partition or diaphragm, by the motion of which the capacity on one side is diminished, while that on the other is increased. By means of slide-valves, like those of a steam-engine, worked by the movement of the diaphragms, the gas to be measured passes alternately in and out of each space. The contractions and expansions set in motion the clockwork which marks the rate of consumption. The diaphragms in all the chambers are so connected that they move in concert.

gas-motor (gas′mō″tọr), *n.* Same as *gas-engine.*

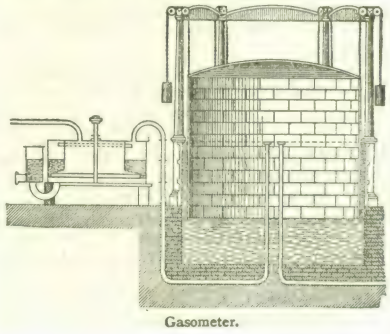
Gas-motors, which are employed in a certain measure, have rendered electric lighting economical. *Hospitalier,* Electricity (trans.), p. 264.

gasogene (gas′ō-jēn), *n.* Same as *gazogene.*

gasolene, gasoline (gas′ō-lēn, -lin), *n.* [< *gas* + *-ol* + *-ene, -ine*[2].] A volatile liquid product commonly obtained from the distillation of petroleum. Its specific gravity is .629 to .6673 (95° to 80° B.). Used for saturating air or gas in gas-machines or carbureters, and in the engines of motor-vehicles.

gasolier (gas′ō-lēr), *n.* A chandelier in which gas is used. [Trade use.]

gasometer (gas-om′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *gazomètre* = Sp. *gasómetro* = Pg. *gazometro* = It. *gasometro* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *gasometer;* as *gas* + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] 1. In *chem.*: (*a*) An instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix different gases. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in any chemical experiment.—2. A reservoir or storehouse for gas, especially for the ordinary illuminating gas produced in gas-works, which supplies the various pipes employed in lighting streets and houses. The main part of the structure is a cylindrical gas-holder, formed of riveted sheet-iron plates braced internally, closed at the



Gasometer.

upper end, and resting at the open lower end in a masonry or brickwork water-tank of corresponding form, in which it rises or falls according to the amount of gas passing into or out of it. The holder (often more than 100 feet in diameter, and sometimes made in telescoping sections) is suspended from a heavy framework by chains passing over pulleys and terminating in partially counterbalancing weights, which aid in regulating the pressure. The name *gas-holder* is often used for the whole structure, as more appropriate than *gasometer*, since it is not in any sense a meter.

gasometric (gas-ō-met′rik), *a.* [As *gasometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to gasometry or the measurement of gases.—**Gasometric analysis,** in *chem.*, the process of separating and estimating the relative proportions of the constituents of a gaseous body. This is effected either by the action of absorbents, as on gas contained in a eudiometer, or by exploding the gas with oxygen or hydrogen and observing the volumes before and after explosion.

gasometry (gas-om′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *gazométrie* = Sp. *gasometría* = Pg. *gazometria;* as *gasometer* + *-y.*] The science, art, or practice of measuring gases.

gasoscope (gas′ō-skōp), *n.* [< *gas* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for indicating the presence of gas in buildings, mines, etc.

gas-oven (gas′uv″n), *n.* An oven heated by jets of burning gas.

gasp (gȧsp), *v.* [< ME. *gaspen, gayspen,* < Icel. *geispa* = Sw. *gäspa,* dial. *gispa,* yawn, = Dan. *gispe,* gasp. Cf. LG. *japsen,* yawn, which suggests that *gasp* stands for **gaps* (cf. *clasp,* ME. *clapsen, hasp,* dial. *haps,* etc.), a deriv. of *gape;* but this does not suit the Scand. forms; Icel. *gapa* could not produce *geispa.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To labor for breath with open mouth; respire convulsively; pant with great effort.

For thee I longde to liue, for thee nowe welcome death;
And welcome be that happie pang, that stops my *gasping* breath. *Gascoigne,* Flowers, In Trust is Treason.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
That would have made Quintilian stare and *gasp.*
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

2. To desire with eagerness; crave vehemently.

Quenching the *gasping* furrowes thirst with rayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

E'en so my *gasping* soul, dissolv'd in tears,
Doth search for thee, my God.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

To gasp for or **after,** to pant, strain, or long for: as, to *gasp for* breath; to *gasp for* or *after* freedom.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master; who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasped after* liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Spectator,* No. 198.

II. *trans.* To emit or utter gaspingly: with *away, forth, out,* etc.

And long was it not ere they *gasped* vp the goste.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

She couldn't see even her children's faces, though we heard her *gasping out* their names. *Dickens.*

gasp (gȧsp), *n.* [= Icel. *geispi* = Dan. *gisp;* from the verb.] The act of catching the breath with open mouth; labored respiration; a short, convulsive catching of the breath.

Egelred shortly gaue
A quiet *gaspe* or twaine,
And being dead, his noble sonne
Succeeded him in raigne.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 22.

Let all be hush'd, each softest motion cease,
Be every loud tumultuous thought at peace,
And every ruder *gasp* of breath
Be calm as in the arms of death.
Congreve, On Mrs. A. Hunt, Singing.

Then Balin told him brokenly and in *gasps*
All that had chanced. *Tennyson,* Balin and Balan.

The last gasp, the final expiration in death; hence, the utmost extremity; the expiring effort.

To *the last gasp* I deny thee.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, v. 1.

The Rebellion seems once more at its *last gasp;* the Duke is marched, and the rebels fly before him, in the utmost want of money. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 15.

gasparillo (gäs-pä-rēl′yō), *n.* [W. Ind. Sp.] **1.** In Trinidad, the wood of a species of *Licania,* a rosaceous genus resembling *Chrysobalanus.*—**2.** In Jamaica, a species of *Esenbeckia,* the bark of which has tonic properties.

gasping (gȧs′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gasp, v.*] A convulsive effort of breathing.

Wounds, shrieks, and *gaspings* are his proud delight,
And he by hellishness his prowes scans.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xi. 27.

gasping (gȧs′ping), *p. a.* Convulsive; spasmodic, as violent breathing.

Strove to speak, but naught but *gasping* sighs
His lips could utter.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 421.

They found him lying on the floor, . . . extremities cyanotic and cold, and respiration *gasping.*
Medical News, LII. 331.

gaspingly (gȧs′ping-li), *adv.* In a gasping manner; with gasps.

gas-pipe (gas′pīp), *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of gas.

gas-plant (gas′plant), *n.* **1.** A name of the fraxinella, *Dictamnus albus:* so called from its exhalation of an inflammable vapor.—**2.** An establishment or "plant" for the manufacture and supply of gas; a gas-works with all the necessary adjuncts, as street-mains, offices, etc.

gas-plate (gas′plāt), *n.* A slightly hollowed hardened steel disk set in the face of the sliding-block of the Krupp breech-mechanism to receive the direct force of the powder-gases.

gas-plot (gas′plot), *n.* In theaters, a diagram prepared by the gas-engineer for each act in a play, upon which is plotted a plan of the scene, with the positions of all pockets and lights, the names of the men stationed at them, and a memorandum of the duties and cues of each.

gas-pore (gas′pōr), *n.* A cavity in a mineral containing gas-bubbles. *Sorby.* See *inclusion.*

gas-port (gas′pōrt), *n.* A port used in the management of gas, as "plugs" and hydrants are used for water.

Around natural *gas-ports* grass has been green all winter as in summer.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, March 11, 1887.

gas-purifier (gas′pū″ri-fī-ėr), *n.* In *gas-making,* an apparatus for freeing the gas from sulphur compounds, and through which the gas is caused to flow as it comes from the gas-washer or scrubber. One form is the *wet-lime purifier,* in which the gas traverses a number of chambers partially filled with a creamy mixture of lime and water, through which it bubbles. In the *dry-lime purifier* moistened hydrate of lime is placed on iron trays, through which the gas is filtered. In other purifiers hydrated sesquioxid of iron and other materials are substituted for the lime. After the action of the purifier, the gas is ready for use.

gas-range (gas′rānj), *n.* A cooking-stove or range in which gas is used as fuel.

gas-register (gas′rej″is-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for recording the pressure of gas. It is a cylinder covered with paper, and made to revolve by clockwork. Time is indicated by vertical graduations on the paper, while the pressure of the gas in the mains controls a pencil, the point of which rests against the cylinder, and records in a rising and falling line the changes in pressure.

★**gas-regulator** (gas′reg″ū-lā-tọr), *n.* Same as *gas-governor.*

gas-retort (gas′rē-tôrt″), *n.* A chamber in which carbonaceous matter is distilled to produce illuminating gas.

gas-ring (gas′ring), *n.* In some forms of breech-loading firearms, a gas-check consisting of a thin steel or copper plate perforated to the exact size of the caliber of the gun, and serving as a face-plate to the breech-block. The chamber of the breech-block is larger than the hole in the plate, so that the gas from the explosion of a charge in the gun entering the chamber forces the plate or ring against the breech of the gun.

gas-sand (gas′sand), *n.* Sandstone yielding natural gas. The various beds of sandstone in the gas and petroleum region of Pennsylvania are frequently called *sands.*

The Sheffield *gas-sand,* the lowest in Warren Co., is of Chemung age. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* 3d ser., XXVI. 309.

Gasserian (ga-sē′ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physician Gasserius (1505–77): as, the *Gasserian* ganglion, often mistakenly called ★the *Casserian.* See *ganglion.*

gassing (gas′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gas, v.*] **1.** The process of singeing lace, cotton, yarn, etc., to remove the hairy filaments.

The *gassing* or singeing, in which process the [silk] yarn is run continually through a gas flame at a speed carefully regulated so that the flame shall burn off the loose filaments. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXI. 250.

2. The act or practice of talking in an idle, empty manner; talking nonsense. [Slang.]

gassing-frame (gas′ing-frām), *n.* An apparatus in which yarns are run off from one bobbin to another and carried through gas-flames in the operation of gassing. A stop-motion is used to draw the yarn out of the flame in case it knots and stops, and thus prevent it from burning off.

Gassiot's cascade (gas′i-ọts kas-kād′). An electrical discharge having the appearance of a cascade passing over the surface of a cup or beaker placed within the receiver of an air-pump.

gassoul (ga-sōl′), *n.* [Morocco.] A mineral soap exported in considerable quantities from Morocco.

gas-stove (gas′stōv), *n.* An apparatus for utilizing coal-gas, water-gas, or the vapor of gasolene in heating and cooking, by means of small jets. Large gas-stoves are sometimes called *gas-ranges.*

gassy (gas′i), *a.* [< *gas* + *-y*1.] **1.** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or containing gas; gaseous.

A kind of fuel that does not burn with a bright *gassy* flame. *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 244.

2. Given to "gas" or "gassing"; prone to conceited, boastful, or high-flown talk: as, a *gassy* fellow. [Slang.]

Gassy politicians in Congress. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLIII. 220.

gast1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ghost.*

gast2† (gȧst), *v. t.* [< ME. *gasten* (pret. *gaste,* pp. *gasted, gast*), frighten, make afraid, also in comp. *agasten* (pret. *agaste,* pp. *agasted,* usually *agast,* > mod. E. *agast,* misspelled *aghast*), < AS. *gǣstan,* frighten, found only once in pret. pl. *gǣston* ("Hie *gǣston* Godes cempan gārē and līgē," they afflicted God's champions with spear and flame ('with fire and sword')—Juliana, 17) = G. dial. (Bav.) *geisten,* afflict, make afraid; prob. not connected, as is commonly understood, with AS. *gāst,* E. *ghost* (as if 'terrify by a ghostly apparition'), but rather formed, with deriv. *-t,* from the root (√ *gais*) of Goth. *us-gaisjan,* make afraid, *us-geisnan,* be amazed, prob. akin to L. *hærere,* stick fast, adhere, the connecting notion appearing in the expressions 'to root to the spot with terror,' 'to transfix with terror,' 'to stand transfixed with astonishment,' etc. Hence *gaster,* and *gastly,* now usually spelled *ghastly:* see *ghastly, aghast,* etc.] To terrify; frighten; strike aghast.

Bote Treuthe schal techen ow . . .
Bothe to sowen and to setten and sauen his tilthe,
Gaste crowen from his corn.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 129.

Confoundid ben the wise men, *gast* ["perterriti," Vulg.] and caȝt thei ben ["they are dismayed and taken," A. V.].
Wyclif, Jer. viii. 9.

Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled.
Shak., Lear (ed. Furness), ii. 1.

I made thee flie, and quickly leave thy hold,
Thou never wast in all thy life so *gast.*
Mir. for Mags., p. 120.

gas-table (gas′tā″bl), *n.* In a theater, a table and an upright slab near the proscenium on the prompt-side of the stage, upon which are a number of valves and switches whereby the gas-engineer controls all the lights in the house.

gastaldite (gas-tal′dīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. B. *Gastaldi.*] A variety of glaucophane.

gas-tank (gas′tangk), *n.* A gas-holder; a gasometer.

gas-tar (gas′tär), *n.* Same as *coal-tar.*

gaster1 (gas′tėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of *gast*2.] To frighten; scare. [Prov. Eng.]

If the fellow be not out of his wits, then will I never have any more wit while I live! Either the sight of the lady has *gastered* him, or else he's drunk, or else he walks in his sleep. *Beau. and Fl.,* Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 3.

★**gaster**2 (gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *gaster* (*gaster-, gastr-*), < Gr. *γαστήρ* (gen. *γαστέρος,* syncopated *γαστρός,* in comp. *γαστρο-,* rarely *γαστερο-*), the belly, stomach, maw, the womb; doubtfully identified with Skt. *jathara,* the belly, womb, and with L. *venter,* the belly, womb: see *venter*1.] The stomach; the belly or abdomen: rarely used alone, but entering into many compounds and derivatives referring to the stomach, abdomen, or abdominal organs, or a part likened thereto.

gasteric (gas-ter′ik), *a.* Same as *gastric. Thomas,* Med. Dict.

gastero-. Same as *gastro-,* combining form of *gaster*2.

Gasterocoma (gas-tẹ-rok′ō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Goldfuss, 1829), < Gr. *γαστήρ,* stomach, + *κόμη,* hair.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterocomidæ.*

Gasterocomidæ (gas″tẹ-rō-kom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterocoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of encrinites or fossil crinoids, found in the Devonian rocks.

Gasterolichenes (gas″tẹ-rō-lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ,* stomach, + *λειχήν,* lichen.] A small group of plants having algal gonidia and fungal hyphæ which form a peridium, and spores as in the *Gasteromycetes.* Two genera and three species have been described. That they are true lichens is doubted.

Gasteromycetes (gas″tẹ-rō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ,* stomach, + *μύκης,* pl. *μύκητες,* mushroom.] In *mycology,* one of the principal divisions of the *Basidiomycetes,* characterized by having the hymenium inclosed, lining small cavities, which are formed within a peridium. The principal genera are *Geaster* (earth-star) and *Lycoperdon* (puffball). Some species of the latter attain a large size. See cut under *exoperidium.*

gasteromycetous (gas″tę-rō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of *Gasteromycetes*.

Gasteropegmata (gas″tę-rō-peg′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πῆγμα, a thing fastened, a frame: see *pegm.*] A division or suborder of lyopomatous brachiopods, characterized by the attachment to foreign substances of the ventral valve, proposed for the family *Craniidæ*.

Gasterophilus, Gastrophilus (gas-tę-rof′-, gas-trof′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + φίλος, loving.] A leading genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Œstridæ*, or bot-flies, several species of which infest the horse and ass. *G. equi* is the common bot-fly of the horse, which lays its eggs on the skin, whence they are transferred to the stomach by the animal in licking itself, there to hatch into the larvæ or grubs known as bots, which are passed per anum and become mature flies in dung or earth. Also *Gastrus*. See cut under *bot-fly*.

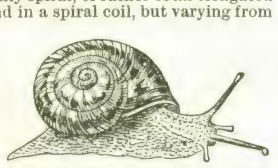
gasteropod, gastropod (gas′tę-rō-pod, gas′trō-pod), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*): see *gasteropodous*.] **I.** *n.* A gastropodous mollusk; any one of the *Gasteropoda*.

II. *a.* Gastropodous.

Also *gasteropodan, gastropodan*.

[The form *gastropod* is more commonly used.]

Gasteropoda, Gastropoda (gas-tę-rop′ō-dä, gas-trop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1798), neut. pl. of *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*): see *gasteropodous*.] A group of mollusks to which different values and limits have been assigned. (*a*) Originally it was considered by some as a section and by others as an order of the mollusks, which were then ranked as a class. Later it was raised to a class and almost universally accepted as such. (1) It has generally been customary to include in it all the mollusks with a distinct head and foot developed from the abdominal surface, thus contrasted with the classes *Cephalopoda* and *Pteropoda*. (2) By many it has been extended to include all having a head, thus embracing the *Pteropoda* and excluding only the *Cephalopoda*. (3) By others it has been restricted to those having a distinct head, abdominal foot, and a spiral, subspiral, or low oval or conic shell or naked body, thus excluding the *Scaphopoda*. (4) By others still it has been further confined to those having a spiral or subspiral shell or naked body, and a more or less asymmetrical arrangement of the internal organs, the *Chitonidæ* and some naked related types being consequently eliminated. Within even the narrowest limits assigned to it, the class is very diversified. Generally a univalve shell is developed, but in many forms of several orders or suborders the shell is obsolete or entirely absent in the adult. Even in the naked forms, however, the embryo or larva is generally provided with a shell. The shell is usually spiral, or rather of an elongated conic form wound round in a spiral coil, but varying from a very high turreted form to a discoid or even sunken spire, an intermediate stage being the most common; in various types it is of a broad conic or patelliform shape, and in others, especially the terrestrial slugs, it is reduced to a scale-like element concealed under the mantle. The shape of the shell generally agrees with the structure of the soft parts, but sometimes differs so much that a gastropod can only be properly classified by examination of the anatomy of the animal. In most marine species, as well as in many terrestrial ones, an operculum more or less closing the aperture of the shell is developed from the foot of the animal; but in most of the land-shells (*Pulmonifera*) it is wanting. One of the distinguishing characteristics of *Gasteropoda*, giving name to the class, is the foot, which is generally broad, muscular, and disk-like, and attached to the ventral surface; but in some it is obsolete, and in others, as the heteropods, compressed and adapted for swimming. The garden-snail may be regarded as a typical gastropod. The class comprises also whelks, periwinkles, limpets, cowries, and many other univalve or shell-less forms. No known gastropod has a bivalve shell. *Cochlides* is a synonym. (*b*) In Lamarck's system of classification (1812–19), a suborder or order of *Cephalæa* (*Gasteropodes* of Cuvier), containing those gastropods in which the shell is reduced or wanting, thus including the nudibranchiates, limaciform pulmonates, and similar forms collectively contrasted with *Trachelipoda*.



A Gastropod (*Helix desertorum*) crawling on the extended foot or podium.

gasteropodan, gastropodan (gas-tę-rop′-, gas-trop′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *gasteropod*.

Gasteropodophora (gas-tę-rop-ō-dof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gray, 1821), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πούς (ποδ-), foot, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A class of mollusks, the same as *Gasteropoda* without the *Heteropoda*.

gasteropodous, gastropodous (gas-tę-rop′-, gas-trop′ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] Crawling on the belly; using the under surface of the body, technically called the podium or foot, as an organ of locomotion on which to creep along, as a snail, slug, or other univalve mollusk: specifically applied to the *Gasteropoda*. The word is also applied in a very narrow sense to certain gastropods, as the *Limacidæ* or slugs, in distinction from *trachelipodous* (said of the *Helicidæ*, etc.). [The form *gastropodous* is more commonly used.]

gasteropterid, gastropterid (gas-tę-rop′-, gas-trop′tę-rid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Gasteropteridæ*.

Gasteropteridæ, Gastropteridæ (gas″tę-rop-, gas-trop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Gasteropteron* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Gasteropteron*. The animal has very wide expanded epipodia or lateral swimming-lobes, a cephalic disk without tentacles, and the radula without central teeth, but with large pectinated lateral teeth and numerous aculeate marginal ones. The shell is internal, small, and nautiliform or patulous. Between 20 and 30 species are known.

Gasteropteron, Gastropteron (gas-tę-rop′-, gas-trop′tę-ron), *n.* [NL. (Meckel, 1813), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτερόν, wing.] A notable genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Gasteropteridæ*. The visceral ganglia are in three pairs, right and left; and the esophageal ring has a pair of cerebral and a pair of pedal ganglia, with six visceral ganglia. The form was at first supposed to be a pteropod.

Gasteropterophora (gas-tę-rop-tę-rof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτερόν, wing, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the third class of mollusks, corresponding to the order *Heteropoda* of Lamarck, or *Nucleobranchiata* of De Blainville; the heteropods: regarded by others as an order of gastropods.

Gasteropterygii, Gastropterygii (gas-tę-rop-, gas-trop-tę-rij′i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing.] In *ichth.*, an order of fishes, the same as *Malacopterygii abdominales*. *Goldfuss*, 1820.

gasterosteid (gas-tę-ros′tē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ;* a stickleback.

Gasterosteidæ (gas″tę-ros-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, with a more or less fusiform body, conic or moderately produced snout, sides naked or with a row of bony shields, and the ventral fins subthoracic and composed of a large spine and one ray. About 20 species are known, which all share collectively the name *stickleback*, but exhibit differences inducing naturalists to divide them into from 2 to 5 genera, the best known of which are *Gasterosteus*, including the largest fresh-water 2-spined species; *Pygosteus*, containing the many-spined species, with 6 to 10 spines; and *Spinachia*, represented by a marine species, the longest and largest of the family, with 15 spines, known as the *sea-stickleback*, etc. See *stickleback*.

gasterosteiform (gas-tę-ros′tē-i-fôrm), *a.* [See *Gasterosteiformes*.] Having the characters of the *Gasterosteidæ;* pertaining to the *Gasterosteiformes*.

Gasterosteiformes (gas-tę-ros″tē-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + L. *forma*, shape.] In Günther's system of classification, the twelfth division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the spinous dorsal fin, if present, composed of separate spines, and the ventral fins subabdominal in consequence of the prolongation of the pubic bones, which are attached to the humeral arch.

Gasterosteinæ (gas-tę-ros-tē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Gasterosteidæ*, containing the 2-spined and 6- to 10-spined sticklebacks, with rounded snout, and the pelvic bones forming a triangular area between the ventral fins. By some it is extended to include all the species of the family *Gasterosteidæ*.

gasterosteoid (gas-tę-ros′tē-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gasterosteidæ* or *Gasterosteoidea*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ;* a gasterosteid or stickleback.

Gasterosteoidea (gas-tę-ros-tē-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of hemibranchiate fishes, composed of the *Gasterosteidæ* and the *Aulorhynchidæ*.

Gasterosteus (gas-tę-ros′tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ὀστέον, a bone.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterosteidæ*, by some extended to include all the species of that family, but by others restricted to the short species with pelvic bones forming a triangular plate, and two dorsal spines, as *G. aculeatus:* so called from the extension of the pubic bones along the ventral aspect of the fish, making the belly bony. See *stickleback*.

gasterotheca (gas″tę-rō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *gasterothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + θήκη, case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, the abdomen-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the abdomen.

gasterothecal (gas″tę-rō-thē′kal), *a.* [As *gasterotheca* + *-al*.] Sheathing or casing the abdomen, as the integument of a pupa.

Gasterotricha (gas-tę-rot′ri-kä), *n. pl.* Same as *Gastrotricha*.

Gasterozoa, Gastrozoa (gas″tę-rō-, gas-trō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ficinus and Carus, 1826), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ζῷον, animal.] A class of animals: same as *Mollusca*. [Not used.]

gasterozoöid, gastrozoöid (gas″tę-rō-, gas-trō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + *zoöid*, q. v.] An alimentary or nutritive zoöid of a polyp, as a hydrocoralline, having a mouth and a gastric cavity. *H. N. Moseley*, 1881.

gastful, gastfulness. See *ghastful, ghastfulness*.

gas-tight (gas′tīt), *a.* Sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of gas: frequently applied to stoppers or other appliances for closing bottles, etc.

> None but a perfectly *gas-tight* cartridge would answer with this [Snider] action. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 116.

gastly, gastness. The earlier and more proper spellings of *ghastly* and *ghastness*.

Gastornis (gas-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < *Gast(on)*, the Christian name of M. Planté, the discoverer, + Gr. ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of gigantic Eocene birds found in the conglomerate below the plastic clay of the Paris basin. *G. parisiensis* was about as large as an ostrich, and is believed to have been a ratite or struthious bird, though referred to the *Anatidæ* by A. Milne-Edwards. The *Diatryma gigantea* of Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico, is referred to the genus *Gastornis* by Coues. *G. minor* and *G. edwardsi* are other species recently discovered at Rheims in France. The additional material shows a remarkable character in the permanence of the cranial sutures, usually obliterated in adult birds.

Gastornithes (gas-tôr′ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gastornis*, q. v.] An order or suborder of fossil birds, established for the reception of the genus *Gastornis*.

gastorrhea, gastorrhœa (gas-tō-rē′ä), *n.* Contracted forms of *gastrorrhea, gastrorrhœa*.

Gastracantha (gas-tra-kan′thä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1833), as *Gasteracantha*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἄκανθα, spine.] A genus of orbitelarian spiders, giving name to a family *Gastracanthidæ:* so called from the enormous horns into which the sides of the abdomen are prolonged. Often merged in *Epeiridæ*. See *Acrosoma*.

gastracanthid (gas-tra-kan′thid), *n.* A spider of the family *Gastracanthidæ*.

Gastracanthidæ (gas-tra-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gastracantha* + *-idæ*.] A family of orbitelarian spiders, named from the genus *Gastracantha*.

gastræa (gas-trē′ä), *n.*; pl. *gastrææ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach.] In *biol.*, a hypothetical animal form assumed by Haeckel as the ancestor of all metazoic animals — that is, of those which pass through or attain to the morphological form of a gastrula. See *gastrula*. It is a supposed primeval intestinal animal of the form-value of a gastrula (palingenetic archigastrula) or germ-cup, consisting of two germ-layers or blastodermic membranes, ectoderm and endoderm, the latter inclosing a visceral cavity or archenteron, and being itself inclosed in the ectoderm, and having a protostoma or primitive blastoporic communication with the exterior. In its simplest expression, a gastræa or gastrula represents a hollow sphere, or rather an hour-glass figure, with one half of it pushed into the other half, so that it makes a two-layered cup with a contracted opening. See *emboly*.

> The gastrula at the present day presents a correct picture of the primitive *gastræa*, which must have developed from the Protozoa in the Laurentian period.
>
> *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 249.

gastræad, gastread (gas′trē-ad), *n.* [< NL. *Gastræades*.] In *biol.*, an animal which does not rise in development beyond the form of a gastrula, and which consequently has the form-value of the hypothetical gastræa. *Haeckel*.

Gastræadæ (gas-trē′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *gastræa* + *-adæ*.] A hypothetical group of primitive intestinal animals having the form of a gastrula, supposed by Haeckel to have arisen in the primordial geologic period in the direct line of descent of the remote ancestors of the human race. See *gastræa*.

Gastræades (gas-trē′a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Gastræadæ*.] In Gegenbaur's classification, a primary group of *Spongiæ*, consisting of the genera *Haliphysema* and *Gastrophysema*, which represent permanent gastrula stages through which other sponges pass. See cut under *Haliphysema*.

gastræa-form (gas-trē′a-fôrm), *n.* A gastread; a gastrula, or an animal resembling one. *Gegenbaur* (trans.).

gastræum (gas-trē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach. Cf. *gastræa*.] In *ornith.*, the whole ventral surface or under side of a bird; the stethæum and urœum together: op-

posed to *notæum*. See cut under *bird*. *Illiger; Sundevall.*

Gastræum is subdivided into regions called, in general terms, breast, belly, and sides of the body.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 95.

gastral (gas'tral), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + *-al*.] Gastric; intestinal: occasionally applied in embryology to the intestinal or inner primary germ-layer, or endoderm.

gastralgia, gastralgy (gas-tral'ji-ạ, -ji), *n.* [< NL. *gastralgia*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἄλγος, ache, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the stomach; more generally, pain of any kind in the stomach or belly; belly-ache.

gas-trap (gas'trap), *n.* A device to prevent the escape of sewer-gas; a sewer-trap.

gastread, *n.* See *gastræad*.

Gastrechmia (gas-trek'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἔχμα, a holdfast, bulwark, defense, < ἔχειν, hold, have.] A superfamily or suborder of salient batrachians, established for the single family *Hemisidæ*. They have the clavicles and coracoids connected by a narrow median cartilage, and the scapula articulates with a special condyle developed by the exoccipital.

gastrechmian (gas-trek'mi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gastrechmia*.

II. *n.* A member of the group *Gastrechmia*.

gastrectomy (gas-trek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out, < ἐκτέμνειν, ἐκταμεῖν, cut out, < ἐκ, out, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the resection of a portion of the stomach, as for instance a cancerous pylorus. *Buck.*

gastrelcosis (gas-trel-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ἕλκωσις, ulceration, < ἕλκοῦν, ulcerate, < ἕλκος = L. *ulcus*, ulcer: see *ulcer*.] In *pathol.*, ulceration of the stomach.

gastric (gas'trik), *a.* [< NL. *gastricus*, < L. *gaster*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), the belly, stomach: see *gaster*[2].] 1. Of or pertaining to the stomach or belly, in the broadest sense; enteric; ventral; abdominal.—2. Of or pertaining to any part or organ like or likened to a stomach or belly, as the foot of a mollusk, etc.

Also *gasteric*.

Gastric fever. See *fever*.—**Gastric filaments.** See *filament*.—**Gastric follicle.** See *follicle*, 2.—**Gastric glands.** See *gland*.—**Gastric juice,** the digestive liquid secreted by the glands of the stomach. It contains pepsin, rennin (chymosin), and possibly lipase. Its acidity is due to the presence of hydrochloric acid.—**Gastric lobe,** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, a large complex median division, between the frontal and the cardiac regions, subdivided into several parts.—**Gastric sac,** in *Actinozoa*, that part of the general somatic cavity or enterocœle which is distinguished from the perivisceral cavity or intermesenteric chambers collectively. See cut under *Coralligena*.

The oral aperture of an actinozoon leads into a *sac* which, without prejudice to the question of its exact function, may be termed *gastric*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 152.

gastricism† (gas'tri-sizm), *n.* [< *gastric* + *-ism*.] 1. In *pathol.*, gastric affections in general.—2. An old medical theory by which almost all diseases were attributed to the accumulation of impurities in the stomach and bowels.

Gastridium (gas-trid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστρίδιον, dim. of γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach: see *gaster*[2].] 1. A genus of annual grasses, including two species of western Europe and the Mediterranean region, one of which, *G. australe*, is also found in Chili and in California: popularly known as *nit-grass*.—2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Pseudoliva*. *Modeer*, 1793.

gastriloquism (gas-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ism*.] Ventriloquism. [Rare.]

Gastriloquism [is] a hybrid term synonymous with ventriloquism. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

gastriloquist (gas-tril'ō-kwist), *n.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ist*.] A ventriloquist. [Rare.]

gastriloquous (gas-tril'ō-kwus), *a.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ous*.] Ventriloquous. *Ash.* [Rare.]

gastriloquy (gas-tril'ō-kwi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), belly, stomach, + L. *loqui*, speak.] Ventriloquism. [Rare.]

gastrimargism†, *n.* [< Gr. γαστριμαργία, gluttony, γαστρίμαργος, gluttonous (< γαστήρ (γαστρ-), belly, + μάργος, raging, furious, greedy, gluttonous), + *-ism*.] Gluttony.

Be not addicted to this foule vice of *gastrimargism* and belly-chear. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

gastritis (gas-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach.

gastro-. Combining form of *gaster*[2].

gastrocele (gas'trō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + κήλη, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia of the stomach.

Gastrochæna (gas-trō-kē'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Spengler, 1783), also *Gastrochena*, *Gastrochœna*; irreg. < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + χαίνειν, gape.] The typical genus of the family *Gastrochænidæ*. *G. mumia* is an example.



Dorsal, Ventral, and Lateral Views of *Gastrochæna*. The ventral view shows the dried mantle with the pedal perforation.

gastrochænid (gas-trō-kē'nid), *n.* [< *Gastrochæna* + *-id*.] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Gastrochænidæ*.

Gastrochænidæ (gas-trō-kē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Gastrochæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Gastrochæna* and variously limited. As generally used, it is restricted to species having the mantle-margins mostly connected, elongated siphons, elongated unequal branchiæ connected behind, and a small digitiform foot. The shell is equivalve, gaping, without hinge-teeth, with an external ligament, a deep pallial impression, and unequal muscular scars. They mostly burrow into shells, stone, or mud, and form a kind of tube which does not coalesce at all with the valves of the shell. The name has also been extended to embrace the families *Aspergillidæ* and *Clavagellidæ*. See *watering-pot shell*, under *shell*.

gastrochene (gas'trō-kēn), *n.* One of the *Gastrochænidæ*.

gastrochenite (gas-trō-kē'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Gastrochænites* (Leymerie), < *Gastrochæna*, q. v.] A fossil gastrochene, or some similar shell.

gastrocnemial (gas-trok-nē'mi-ạl), *a.* [< *gastrocnemius* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gastrocnemius; forming a part of the calf of the leg.

gastrocnemius (gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *gastrocnemii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. γαστροκνημία, the calf of the leg, < γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + κνήμη, leg.] A superficial muscle of the posterior tibial region, arising from the femur and inserted into the tarsus, the action of which extends the foot upon the leg, and flexes the leg upon the thigh: so called from its character in man, in whom it forms, together with the soleus, the protuberant or "bellying" part of the calf of the leg. In man the gastrocnemius arises by two heads, inner and outer, from the corresponding condyles of the femur, is joined by the soleus, and then forms a very stout tendon, the tendo Achillis, which is inserted into the tuberosity of the os calcis or heel-bone. (See cut under *muscle*.) In animals in which there is no soleus the two heads of the gastrocnemius often form two muscles, distinct in their whole length, with separate Achillean tendons.—**Gastrocnemius externus,** the part of the gastrocnemius which arises from the outer condyle of the femur; the external gastrocnemius, when there are two.—**Gastrocnemius internus,** the part of the gastrocnemius which arises from the inner condyle of the femur; the internal gastrocnemius, when there are two.

gastrocœlus (gas-trō-sē'lus), *n.*; pl. *gastrocœli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + κοίλος, hollow.] In *entom.*, either one of two lateral pits or depressions at the base of the second abdominal tergite, as in many *Ichneumonidæ*.

gastrocolic (gas-trō-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + κόλον, the colon.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the colon.—**Gastrocolic omentum,** the epiploön, great omentum, or caul, a quadruple fold of the peritoneum hanging down from the stomach and colon.

gastrocystic (gas-trō-sis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a gastrocystis.

gastrocystis (gas-trō-sis'tis), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), belly, + κύστις, bladder (cyst).] In *embryol.*, the germ-vesicle or blastodermic vesicle of a mammal. *Haeckel.* It has the form and appearance of a blastula or vesicular morula, being a hollow globule of a single layer of ectoderm-cells, filled with fluid, and containing a comparatively small mass of endoderm-cells adherent to one part of its inner surface. But morphologically it differs from a true blastula in that it is formed from a gastrula after gastrulation, not from a morula before gastrulation, this being a course of development characteristic of mammals.

Gastrodela (gas-trō-dē'lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + δῆλος, manifest.] A superfamily of rotifers, having no intestine or anus, represented by the family *Asplanchnidæ*. *Ehrenberg*, 1832. Also *Gasterodela*.

gastrodiscus (gas-trō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + δίσκος, a disk.] 1. Pl. *gastrodisci* (-ī). In *embryol.*, an intestinal germ-disk; the germ-disk or germinal area of the germ-vesicle of a mammal, as distinguished from the similar but morphologically different germinating area of other animals. It occurs only in that vesicular stage of a mammalian embryo known as the gastrocystis, and consists of a heap of endoderm-cells massed at one place on the interior of a hollow ball of ectoderm-cells. See *blastula*, *gastrocystis*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of trematoid worms.

gastroduodenal (gas″trō-dū-ō-dē'nạl), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *duodenum*, q. v.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the stomach and duodenum: as, the *gastroduodenal* artery.

gastroduodenitis (gas″trō-dū″ō-dē-nī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *duodenitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.

gastrodynia (gas-trō-din'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the stomach; gastralgia.

gastro-enteric (gas″trō-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἔντερα, intestines. Cf. *enteric*.] Pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

gastro-enteritis (gas″trō-en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., prop. **gastrenteritis*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἔντερα, intestines, + *-itis*. Cf. *enteritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

gastro-epiploic (gas″trō-ep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *epiploön*, q. v.] Pertaining to the stomach and to the epiploön or great omentum.

gastro-esophageal (gas″trō-ē-sō-fā'jē-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. Cf. *esophageal*.] Pertaining both to the stomach and to the esophagus: as, *gastro-esophageal* ganglia.

gastrohepatic (gas″trō-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἧπαρ (ἡπατ-), liver. Cf. *hepatic*.] Pertaining both to the stomach and to the liver: as, the *gastrohepatic* omentum.—**Gastrohepatic omentum,** a reflection of the peritoneum between the stomach and the liver.

gastrohysterotomy (gas″trō-his-tē-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *hysterotomy*.] In *surg.*, the Cæsarean section (which see, under *Cæsarean*).

Eighty-three children saved by *gastro-hysterotomy* in England. *Medical News*, LII. 413.

gastroid (gas'troid), *a.* [< Gr. γαστροειδής, belly-like, potbellied, < γαστήρ (γαστρ-), belly, stomach, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling the belly or stomach: applied to parts of animals and plants. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

gastro-intestinal (gas″trō-in-tes'ti-nạl), *a.* Pertaining to the stomach and intestines; gastro-enteric.

gastrolater (gas-trol'ā-tėr), *n.* [< F. *gastrolatre* (Cotgrave), < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), belly, stomach, + *-λάτρης*, as in εἰδωλολάτρης, an idolater: see *idolater*.] One whose god is his belly. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Pantagruel observed two sorts of troublesome and too officious apparitors, whom he very much detested. The first were called Engastrimythes, the others *Gastrolaters*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 58.

gastrolatrous (gas-trol'ā-trus), *a.* [As *gastrolater* + *-ous*.] Belly-worshiping. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The variety we perceived in the dresses of the *gastrolatrous* coquillons was not less.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 58.

gastrolith (gas'trō-lith), *n.* [< NL. *gastrolithus*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + λίθος, stone.] A gastric concretion or calculus; a stony concretion in the stomach; a bezoar; specifically, one of the concretions called crabs' eyes in the stomach of some crustaceans, as the crawfish. See *eye*[1], *n.*, 12.

The *gastrolith*, a discoidal stony mass, interposed between the cellular and cuticular layers of the anterior cardiac wall.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 210.

gastrolithus (gas-trol'i-thus), *n.*; pl. *gastrolithi* (-thī). [NL.] A gastrolith.

Gastrolobium (gas-trō-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + λοβός, a pod.] A genus of leguminous shrubs peculiar to western Australia, some of which are frequently cultivated in greenhouses. There are about 24 species, with bright-yellow flowers and inflated pods. They are called *poison-bushes* or *poison-plants*, because they often prove fatal to cattle that browse upon them.

gastrology (gas-trol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γαστρολογία, the title of a work of Archestratus, in a special sense (see *gastronomy*), < γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the stomach. *Maunder.*

gastromalacia (gas″trō-ma-lā'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + μαλακία, soft-

ness, weakness, < *μαλακός*, soft, weak.] In *pathol.*, softening of the stomach, arising in most cases from post-mortem digestion, but sometimes existing during life.

gastromancy (gas'trō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *gastromantie*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *γαστρομαντεύεσθαι*, divine by the belly.] In *antiq.*: (*a*) A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words which seemed to be uttered from the belly; divination by ventriloquism. (*b*) A species of divination by means of large-bellied glasses or other round transparent vessels, in the center of which figures were supposed to appear by magic art.

gastromargue (gas'trō-märg), *n.* [F., < NL. *Gastromargus* or *Gastrimargus* (Spix), an unused genus name, < Gr. *γαστρίμαργος*, gluttonous: see *gastrimargism*.] A monkey of the genus *Lagothrix*. *Geoffroy*.

gastromyth† (gas'trō-mith), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *μυθεισθαι*, speak, < *μῦθος*, word, speech: see *myth*.] One whose voice appears to come from the belly; a ventriloquist. [Rare.]

gastronome (gas'trō-nōm), *n.* [< F. *gastronome* = Pg. It. *gastronomo*: see *gastronomy*.] Same as *gastronomer*.

The happy *gastronome* may wash it down with a selection of thirty wines from Burgundy to Tokay.
L. F. Simpson.

gastronomer (gas-tron'ō-mėr), *n.* [< *gastronomy* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *astronomer*.] One versed in gastronomy; one who is a judge of good living; a judge of the art of cookery; a gourmet; an epicure.

The Roman Apicius, one of the three *gastronomers* of that name, devised a sort of cakes which were termed Apicians. *Amer. Cyc.*, V. 298.

gastronomic, gastronomical (gas-trō-nom'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *gastronomy* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to gastronomy.

gastronomist (gas-tron'ō-mist), *n.* [< *gastronomy* + *-ist*.] Same as *gastronomer*.

I was glad to have an opportunity of dining with so renowned a *gastronomist*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

gastronomy (gas-tron'ō-mi), *n.* [< F. *gastronomie* = Sp. *gastronomía* = Pg. It. *gastronomia*, < Gr. *γαστρονομία*, another title given to the work of Archestratus called *γαστρολογία* (see *gastrology*), < *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *νέμειν*, regulate, < *νόμος*, rule, law.] The art of preparing and serving rich or delicate and appetizing food; hence, the pleasures of the table; epicurism.

Those incomparable men, who, retiring from a sinful world, gave themselves with undivided zeal to the profound science of *gastronomy*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

gastronosos (gas-tron'ō-sos), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, disease of the stomach.

Gastropacha (gas-trop'ą-kä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1810), irreg. < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *παχύς*, thick.] A genus of bombycid



Gastropacha hildei, natural size.

moths having somewhat dentate wings, stout body, long palpi, and short antennæ. The species occur rarely in North and South America, more commonly in Europe, and especially in Asia; one is also Australian. *G. quercifolia* is a common European example.

gastroparalysis (gas″trō-pą-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the stomach.

gastroparietal (gas″trō-pą-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + L. *pariēs* (*pariet-*), wall: see *parietes*, *parietal*.] Of or pertaining to the stomach or the alimentary canal and the parietes or walls of the cavity in which it is situated.—**Gastroparietal band**, in *Brachiopoda* and *Polyzoa*, a kind of mesentery which extends from the midgut to the parietes of the cœloma, forming a partition in the cœlomatic cavity. In *Polyzoa*, also called the *funiculus*. See cut under *Plumatella*.

gastropathic (gas-trō-path'ik), *a.* [< *gastropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gastropathy.

gastropathy (gas-trop'ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the stomach.

Gastrophilus, *n.* See *Gasterophilus*.

gastrophrenic (gas-trō-frē'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *φρήν*, the diaphragm.] Pertaining to the stomach and the diaphragm: applied to a fold of the peritoneum between these organs.

Gastrophysema (gas″trō-fi-sē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *φύσημα*, a breath, a bubble, < *φυσᾶν*, blow, breathe.] A supposed genus of physemarian chalk-sponges, related to *Haliphysema*, but having several chambers. According to Haeckel (1876), these sponges are very near the archetypal gastrula in structure. It is really a foraminiferous form, not a sponge at all. See *sponge*.

gastropneumonic (gas″trō-nū-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *πνεύμων*, the lungs.] Pertaining to the stomach and the lungs: applied to the continuous mucous membrane of the digestive and respiratory tracts.

gastropod, Gastropoda, etc. See *gasteropod*, etc.

gastropore (gas'trō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *πόρος*, pore.] The pore or orifice of a gastrozoöid or nutritive polypite. *Moseley*, 1881.

gastrorrhagia (gas-trō-rā'ji-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the stomach.

gastrorrhaphy (gas-tror'ą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

gastrorrhea, gastrorrhœa (gas-trō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *gastrorrhœa*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a morbid increase in the secretion of the mucous glands of the stomach.

gastroscopic (gas-trō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *gastroscopy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to gastroscopy.

gastroscopy (gas-tros'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *σκοπεῖν*, look after.] In *med.*, an examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease.

gastrosplenic (gas-trō-splē'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *σπλήν*, the spleen.] Pertaining to the stomach and the spleen.—**Gastrosplenic ligament** or **omentum**, the fold of peritoneum by which the spleen is attached to the stomach.

gastrostegal (gas-tros'tē-gal), *a.* [As *gastrostege* + *-al*.] Covering the belly, as the ventral scutes of a snake; pertaining to the gastrosteges.

gastrostege (gas'trō-stēj), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *στέγος*, a roof.] One of the scales or scutes which cover the abdomen of a snake from the head to the tail; an abdominal scute or scutellum. Snakes seldom have on the belly many small scales like those of the back and sides, being usually furnished instead with short, wide, transverse gastrosteges which reach from side to side, and are imbricated, the hind edge of one overlapping the fore edge of the next succeeding. By muscular action when the snake is wriggling the whole series of gastrosteges stand somewhat on edge, so that their sharp hind borders catch on the slightest inequality of the surface, over which the snake thus glides as if pushed along by numberless little feet. That such is the action of the gastrosteges may be inferred from the ineffectual writhing of a snake when placed on a perfectly smooth surface, as a plate of glass. The last gastrostege, technically called the *preanal* or *postabdominal*, is usually bifid, or otherwise modified. Scutes somewhat like gastrosteges cover the under side of the tail, and are known as *urosteges*. See *urostege*.

gastrostomize (gas-tros'tō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gastrostomized*, ppr. *gastrostomizing*. [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] In *surg.*, to subject to the operation of gastrostomy.

Gastrostomus (gas-tros'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gill and Ryder, 1883), < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, of the order *Lyomeri* and family *Eurypharyngidæ*, having an eel-like form and enormously developed jaws, six or seven times as long as the rest of the skull, supporting a great gular pouch like a pelican's. The type species is named *G. bairdi*. It is an inhabitant of the deep sea, and has as yet been found only in the north Atlantic near the American coast.

gastrostomy (gas-tros'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the operation of forming an artificial opening into the stomach, for introducing food when it cannot pass through the gullet, on account of obstruction or stricture.

gastrotomic (gas-trō-tom'ik), *a.* [< *gastrotomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gastrotomy.

gastrotomy (gas-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [< F. *gastrotomie*, < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *τομή*, a cutting.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The operation of cutting into the stomach. (*b*) Laparotomy.

Gastrotricha (gas-trot'ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] An order of worm-like organisms formed by Metchnikoff for the reception of *Ichthyidium*, a genus by some referred to the *Rotifera*: so called from the ciliated ventral surface. See *Echinoderes*, *Chætonotus*. The group is still very imperfectly known. By some it is made a class of animals and placed between *Rotifera* and *Nematoidea*. Also *Gasterotricha*.

gastrotrichous (gas-trot'ri-kus), *a.* [As *Gastrotricha* + *-ous*.] Having the ventral surface ciliated; specifically, having the characters of the *Gastrotricha*.

gastrovascular (gas-trō-vas'kū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + L. *vasculum*, a little vessel: see *vascular*.] Common to or serving alike for the functions of digestion and circulation, as the body-cavity of some animals, or pertaining to the organs concerned in these processes.

Sagitta is temporarily cœlenterate, but the two *gastrovascular* sacs, each enclosing an enterocœle, become shut off from the alimentary canal and metamorphosed into the walls of the perivisceral cavity.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 52.

Gastrovascular canal, a connection or communication between the enteric cavity proper and some part of the body-cavity.

In many Invertebrata, one or more diverticula of the archenteron extend into the perienteron and its contained mesoblast. Sometimes, as in the Cœlenterata, these remain connected with the alimentary cavity throughout life, and are termed *gastrovascular canals*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 586.

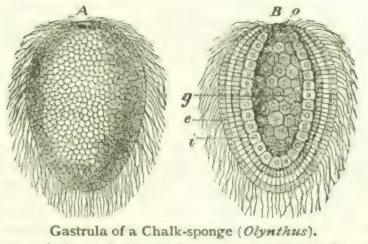
Gastrovascular space, a gastrovascular body-cavity.

Radially symmetrical animals with a body composed of cells. They have a body-cavity which serves alike for circulation and digestion (*gastrovascular space*).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 209.

Gastrovascular system, in *Acalepha*. See the extract.

The principal digestive cavity [of acalephs] seldom remains single, but grows out into secondary cavities, which have the character of pouches, or of canals. . . . These accessory spaces of the digestive cavity, included with the latter under the designation *gastrovascular system*, undertake the function of a circulatory system, without being morphologically anything else than the differentiations of a primitive enteric cavity.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 114.

gastrula (gas'trö-lä), *n.*; pl. *gastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *gaster*, < Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly, stomach: see *gaster*[2].] In *embryol.*, that form of the germ of the *Metazoa* which is a germ-cup of which the walls consist of two layers.



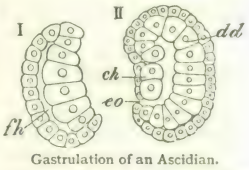
Gastrula of a Chalk-sponge (*Olynthus*).

A, external view. *B*, longitudinal section through the axis: *g*, primitive intestine (primitive intestinal cavity); *o*, blastopore or primitive mouth (primitive mouth-opening); *i*, inner cell-layer of the body-wall (the inner germ-layer, hypoblast, endoderm, or intestinal layer); *e*, outer cell-layer (the outer germ-layer, epiblast, ectoderm, or skin-layer). (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

It is the result of that process of invagination which occurs in most animals, whereby a vesicular morula, blastosphere, or blastula is converted into a cup-like two-layered germ, with a blastopore or orifice of invagination, and an endoderm or membrane inclosing a primitive intestinal cavity, the endoderm itself being inclosed within an ectoderm. The word enters into many loose compounds of obvious meaning, as *gastrula-body*, *-cup*, *-form*, *-formation*, *-germ*, *-mouth*, *-stage*, *-stomach*, etc., mostly derived from the translation of the German compounds used in Haeckel's works. See *gastrulation*.

The stage of embryonic development in which the cellular wall consists of two layers of cells is called by Haeckel the "*gastrula* stage." *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 339.

The *gastrula* seems to me the most important and significant germ-form of the animal kingdom.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man [(trans.), I. 192.



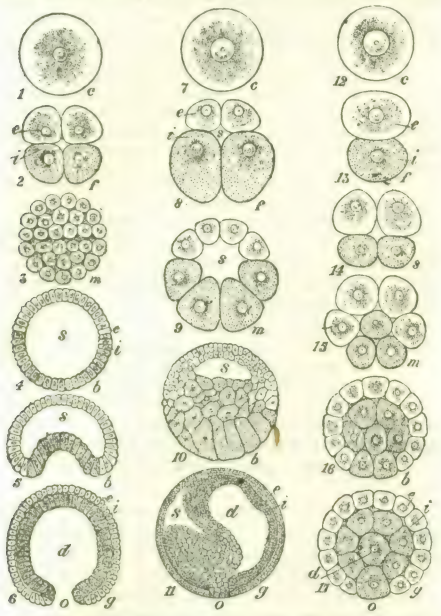
Gastrulation of an Ascidian.

I. Vesicular Morula of an Ascidian flattened and about to undergo gastrulation. II. Gastrulation effected. *fh*, cavity of the morula, or blastocœle; *eo*, blastopore, or aperture of invagination; *ch*, *dd*, large blastomeres of the hypoblast, inclosed in small blastomeres of the epiblast.

gastrular (gas'trö-lär), *a.* [< *gastrula* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a gastrula or to gastrulation: as, a *gastrular* invagination.

gastrulation (gas-trö-lā'shon), *n.* [< *gastrula* + *-ation*.] In *embryol.*, the formation of a gastrula; the process whereby a germ is converted from a morula or a blastula into a gastrula. In most

animals gastrulation consists in the invagination of the blastula, and succeeds blastulation; in some, as mammals,



Gastrulation, following Segmentation of the Vitellus or Egg-cleavage of three kinds of Holoblastic Ova, or those which undergo total cleavage, seen in perpendicular cross-section through median plane of primitive intestinal cavity: *e*, outer or epiblastic or ectoderm cells (skin-layer), light; *i*, inner or hypoblastic or endoderm cells (intestinal layer), dark. (No nutritive yolk in these eggs; none advanced enough to show any mesoblastic cells or mesoderm.) In all, same letters mark same parts: *c*, the egg, ovum, cytula, or parent-cell; *f*, cleavage-cells, blastomeres, or segmentella; *m*, mulberry-germ or morula; *b*, vesicular germ or blastula; *g*, germ-cup or gastrula; *s*, cleavage-cavity, blastocœle, or hollow of blastulation; *d*, primitive intestinal cavity, archenteron, or hollow of gastrulation; *o*, primitive mouth, archæostoma, or blastopore. Figs. 1–6. Total, equal, and primordial egg-cleavage of the lowest true vertebrate (*Branchiostoma*), resulting in a palingenetic or bell gastrula. 1, cytula (archicytula); 2, cleavage stage of 4 cells; 3, morula (archimorula) of many cells; 4, blastula (archiblastula); 5, same undergoing gastrulation by inversion, invagination, or emboly; 6, gastrula (archigastrula). Figs. 7–11. Total but unequal egg-cleavage of an amphibian (frog), resulting in a modified or hood gastrula. 7, cytula (amphicytula); 8, cleavage stage of 4 cells; 9, morula (amphimorula) already in process of blastulation; 10, blastula (amphiblastula) completed; 11, gastrula (amphigastrula), still showing traces of blastular stage. Figs. 12–17. Total but unequal egg-cleavage of a mammal (woman), resulting in another modified amphigastrula or hood gastrula. 12, cytula; 13, cleavage stage of 2 cells; 14, same, of 4 cells; 15, morula beginning to undergo gastrulation without actual blastulation; 16, gastrulation further advanced (theoretically corresponding to the blastulæ of figs. 4, 5, and 10); 17, gastrulation completed (and to be followed, not preceded as in the other cases, by blastulation, or the formation of a blastodermic vesicle). (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

a kind of gastrulation ensues directly upon morulation, and therefore precedes blastulation.

gastruran (gas-trö′ran), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + οὐρά, tail, + *-an.*] One of the stomatopodous crustaceans.

Gastrus (gas′trus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen), < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach: see *gaster*[2].] Same as *Gasterophilus*.

gas-washer (gas′wosh″ėr), *n.* In *gas-making*, an apparatus into which the gas in process of purification is passed from the condenser, and which is designed to free the gas from ammonia. Several forms of washer have been in use, the essential principle of all being the bringing of every particle of the gas into intimate contact with water, for which ammonia has a strong affinity. The gas passes from the washer to the gas-purifier. See also *scrubber*.

gas-water (gas′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water through which coal-gas has been passed, and which has absorbed the impurities of the gas. It is impregnated with sulphids and ammoniacal salts.

gas-well (gas′wel), *n.* A well or boring from which natural gas escapes persistently and in considerable quantity. Some borings in western Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio discharge gas enough to be of value for heating and illuminating purposes. See *natural gas*, under *gas*.

Practically all the large *gas-wells* struck before 1882 were accidentally discovered in boring for oil. *Science*, V. 521.

gas-works (gas′wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An establishment in which illuminating gas is manufactured, and whence it is distributed by pipes to points of consumption.

gat[1]† (gat). An old preterit of *get*[1].

gat[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *goat*.

gatch (gach), *n.* [Pers. *gach*, Hind. *gāch*, plaster, mortar.] Plaster as used in Persian gatch-work.

By the aid of *gatch* or plaster of Paris, the artisan of Teherân often transforms these mud structures into dreams of loveliness.
S. G. W. Benjamin, The Century, XXXII. 718.

gatch-decoration (gach′dek-ō-rā″shon), *n.* In Eastern art, especially Persian, decoration in molded plaster, by which means designs of great boldness can be carried out, even in inexpensive work.

gatch-work (gach′wėrk), *n.* [< *gatch* + *work*. See *gatch*.] Work done with gatch; collectively, things produced with gatch-decoration; an Eastern, especially Persian, method of decoration with ornaments molded in plaster of Paris.

★**gate**[1] (gāt), *n.* [< ME. *gate*, *gat*, more commonly with initial palatal, *gate*, *gat*, *geat*, *get*, *yate*, *yhate* (> mod. E. dial. *yate*, Sc. also *yet*, *yett*), < AS. *geat* (pl. *geatu*, *gatu*), a gate, door (= OS. *gat*, a hole (applied to a needle's eye), = OFries. *gat*, *jet*, a hole, opening (as a breach in a dike), = D. *gat*, a hole, opening, gap, mouth, = MLG. LG. *gat*, a hole, opening, = Icel. *gat* (pl. *göt*), a hole (cf. comp. *skrär-gat*, a keyhole, *lúku-gat*, a trap-door), = Norw. *gat*, a hole, esp. a small hole made by a knife, a notch, groove (> *gata*, cut a hole, pierce with a knife, esp. of making buttonholes, = Icel. *gata*, bore (Haldorsen), = Dan. *gat*, a hole, a narrow inlet); perhaps < AS. *gītan* (pret. *geat*), get, reach: see *get*[1]. *Gate*[1] is usually confused with *gate*[2], a way, street, etc., or, if distinguished from it etymologically, referred to the same ult. root; but the words are prob. radically different. *Gate*[1] is not represented in HG. or Goth., while, on the other hand, *gate*[2] is peculiar to these branches, with the Scand., and does not belong originally to any of the LG. tongues.] **1.** A passage or opening closed by a movable barrier (a door or gate in sense 3); a gateway: commonly used with reference to such barrier, and specifically for the entrance to a large inclosure or building, as a walled city, a fortification, a great church or palace, or other public monument.

And Samson . . . took the doors of the *gate* of the city, and the two posts, and went away with them, bar and all.
Judges xvi. 3.

Her husband is known in the *gates*, when he sitteth among the elders of the land. Prov. xxxi. 23.

All the princes of the King of Babylon came in and sat in the middle *gate*. Jer. xxxix. 3.

2. Hence, any somewhat contracted or difficult means or avenue of approach or passage; a narrow opening or defile: as, the Iron *Gates* of the Danube.

And in the porches of mine ear did pour
The leperous distilment; whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural *gates* and alleys of the body.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

3. A movable barrier consisting of a frame or solid structure of wood, iron, or other material, set on hinges or pivots in or at the end of a passage in order to close it. Specifically—(*a*) A swinging frame, usually of openwork, closing a passage through an inclosing wall or fence: in this use distinguished from *door*, which is usually a solid frame closing a passage to a house or room. (*b*) A massive barrier closing the entrance to a fortification or other large building, as a factory, designed for the passage of vehicles, masses of persons, etc.: equivalent to *door*, 1, but rarely so used, except with reference to a door of great size or elaborate construction, as the entrance-doors of a cathedral.

Thursday, that was the xxiij Day of Julii, a bowth x or xj of the cloke, the *Gatys* of the holy Temple of the Sepulcre war Sett opyn And thanne we went all to the Mownte Syon to Dyner. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 45.

Open the temple *gates* unto my love,
Open them wide that she may enter in.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 204.

(*c*) The movable framework which shuts or opens a passage for water, as at the entrance to a dock or in a canal-lock. **4.** In *coal-mining*, an underground road connecting a stall with a main road or inclined plane. Also called *gate-road*, *gateway*. [Eng.] —**5.** In *founding:* (*a*) One of various forms of channels or openings made in the sand or molds, through which the metal flows (*pouring-gate*), or by means of which access is had to it, either for skimming its surface (*skimming-gate*) or for other purposes. (*b*) The waste piece of metal cast in the gate. (*c*) A ridge in a casting which has to be sawn off.—**6.** In *locksmithing*, one of the apertures in the tumblers for the passage of the stub. *E. H. Knight.*—**7.** A sash or frame in which a saw is extended, to prevent buckling or bending.—**Cilician Gates.** See *Cilician.*—**Gate of justice**, a gate, as of a city, temple, etc., at which a sovereign or judge sat to receive complaints and administer justice. In some places, in observance of this custom, special structures following the general form of gates may have been erected to receive the throne of the justiciary. In the early middle ages, in various regions of Europe, as in southern France and in Italy, it was the custom for the king or the feudal lord to administer justice seated at the gates of the chief church; whence the expressions, with reference to judicial sentences, "at the gates," or "at the lions," in allusion to the sculptured lions with which the church gates were commonly adorned, as at the cathedral of St. Trophimus in Arles. Compare *Sublime Porte*, under *Porte*.

Nor can it be doubted that this [a ruin at Persepolis] is one of those buildings so frequently mentioned in the Bible as a gate, not the door of a city or buildings, but a *gate of justice*, such as that where Mordecai sat at Susa.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

Gates of death. See *death's door*, under *death*.—**Ivory gate**, in poetical imagery, the semi-transparent gate of the house of Sleep, through which dreams appear distorted so as to assume flattering but delusive forms. The other gate is of transparent horn, through which true visions are seen by the dreamer. The allusion is to a legend in Greek mythology.

Two *gates* the silent house of Sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *ivory* this, that of transparent horn:
True visions through transparent horn arise;
Through polish'd ivory pass deluding lies.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the *ivory gate*,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in that sleepy region stay.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I., Apol.

The angelic door or **gate.** See *door*.—**The beautiful gates, royal gates, silver gates.** See *the royal doors*, under *door*.—**To break gates**, in English universities, as Cambridge and Oxford, to enter college after the hour to which a student has been restricted—a serious offense. See *gate*[1], *v.*, 2.—**To stand in the gate** or **gates**, in *Scrip.*, to occupy a position of advantage or defense.

Stand in the gate of the Lord's house, and proclaim there this word. Jer. vii. 2.

★**gate**[1] (gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gated*, ppr. *gating*. [< *gate*[1], *n.*] **1.** To supply with a gate. —**2.** In the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to punish by a restriction on customary liberty. An undergraduate may be gated for a breach of college discipline either by having to be within his college-gates by a certain hour, or by being denied liberty to go beyond the gates.

The dean gave him a book of Virgil to write out, and *gated* him for a fortnight after hall.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xii.

gate[2] (gāt), *n.* [Also, and in the particular sense 'manner of walking, walk,' now usually spelled *gait*, but prop. *gate*, < ME. *gate* (never with initial *g*, *y*, being of Scand. origin), a way, road; fig., in certain adverbial phrases, way, manner (as *in what gate*, in what manner, *other gate* or *other gates*, in other manner (see *another-gates*), *no gates*, in no wise, *alle gate*, *algates*, always, at all events (see *algate*), *thus gate*, *thus gates*, in this manner, thus, *so gate*, *so gates*, in such manner, so, *how gates*, how, etc.); < Icel. *gata*, a way, path, road (in phrase *alla götu*, algates, always, throughout), = Norw. *gata*, a road, path, driveway, street, = Sw. *gata*, a street, lane, = Dan. *gade*, a street, = OHG. *gazza*, MHG. *gazze*, G. *gasse*, a street, = Goth. *gatwō*, a street. Usually confused with *gate*[1], a door, but the connection, if any, is remote: see *gate*[1]. A popular association with *go* (Sc. *gae*) has given special prominence to the particular sense 3, 'manner of walking, walk,' with senses thence derived, usually spelled *gait;* but there is no etymological connection with *go*.] **1.** A way; road; path; course. [Now chiefly Scotch, and also spelled *gait*.]

Thou canst [knowest] ful wel the riethe [right] *gate*
To Lincolne. *Havelok*, l. 846.

Als foghel fleghand [as flying fowl] . . .
Of whase *gate* men may no trace fynd.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 7075.

On the *gate* we mette of thyne stronge theves sevene.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 1801 (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Ellis).

I was going to be an honest man; but the devil has this very day flung first a lawyer, and then a woman, in my *gate*. *Scott.*

I gaed a waefu' *gate* yestreen,
A *gate*, I fear, I'll sadly rue.
Burns, I gaed a waefu' gate yestreen.

[In this sense it is common in names of streets, as High*gate*, Bishops*gate*, Gallow*gate*, Kirk*gate*, etc., where *gate* is often understood to represent *gate*[1], a door or entrance.] **2.** Way; manner; mode of doing: used especially with *all*, *this*, *thus*, *other*, *no*, etc., in adverbial phrases. [Now only Scotch.]

Sule ye *thus gate* fro me fle?
Havelok, l. 2419.

None *other gates* was he dighte,
Bot in thre gayt [goat] skynnes.
Sir Perceval, l. 658 (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell).

Gae wa, lad; dinna blaw in folks' lugs that *gate*.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xii.

In particular—**3**†. Way or manner of walking; walk; carriage. [In this use now spelled *gait*, and usually associated (erroneously) with the verb *go*. See the etymology, and *gait*.]—**4**†. Movement on a course or way; progress; procession; journey; expedition.

Than Schir Gawine the Gay
Prayt for the journay,
That he might furth wend.
The king grantit the *gait* to Schir Gawayne.
Gawan and Gologras, iii. 12.

She to her wagon clombe; clombe all the rest,
And forth together went with sorow fraught; . . .
And all the griesly Monsters of the See
Stood gaping at their *gate*, and wondred them to see.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 32.

5†. Room or opportunity for going forward; space to move in.

Here, ye gomes, gose a rome, giffe vs *gate*,
We muste steppe to yone sterne of a-state.
York Plays, p. 279.

Nae gait, nowhere; in no direction or place. [Scotch.]

Wae were the hearts [in merry Carlisle],
For she was *nae gait* found.
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 246).

To take one's gait, to take or go one's own way; be off.

gate[2]† (gāt), *v. i.* [< *gate*[2], *n.*] To walk.

Three stags sturdye were vnder
Neere the seacost *gating*, theym slot thee clusterus heerd-flock
In greene frith browsing. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 190.

gate[3] (gāt), *n.* An archaic or dialectal form of *goat*.

So schooled the *Gate* her wanton sonne,
That answerd his mother, All should be done.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

gate-bill (gāt'bil), *n.* In English universities, the record of an undergraduate's failure to be within his college at or before a specified hour of the night.

To avoid *gate-bills*, he will be out at night as late as he pleases, . . . climb over the college walls, and fee his Gyp well. *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 128.

gate-chamber (gāt'chām″bėr), *n.* A recess, as in a wall, into which a gate folds.

gate-channel (gāt'chan″el), *n.* Same as *gate*[1], 5 (*a*).

gated (gā'ted), *a.* [< *gate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having gates.

Thy mountains moulded into forms of men,
Thy hundred-*gated* capitals.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Broken at intervals by *gated* sluiceways.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 201.

gate-end (gāt'end), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the inby end of a gate. [Eng.]—**Gate-end plate,** in *coal-mining*, a large iron plate upon which the mine-cars or trams are turned round when they come from the stall-face, in order to be taken along the gate. [Eng.]

gate-fine (gāt'fīn), *n.* In English universities, a fine imposed upon an undergraduate who violates the restrictions under which he is laid by being gated. See *gate*[1], *v. t.*, 2.

gate-going† (gāt'gō″ing), *n.* Wayfaring.

Then came up visions, miracles, dead spirits, walking, and talking how they might be released by this mass, by that pilgrimage *gate-going*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 293.

gate-hook (gāt'hůk), *n.* That part of a gate-hinge which is driven into the post and supports the leaf attached to the gate.

gate-house (gāt'hous), *n.* A house at a gate. (*a*) A porter's lodge or house at the entrance to the grounds of a mansion, institution, etc. (*b*) Especially, in *arch.*, a structure over or beside the gate giving entrance to a city, castle, abbey, college, etc., and forming a guard-house or



Gate-house.—Porte de Joigny, Vitré, France.

the abode of the gate-keeper. In the middle ages such houses were often large and imposing structures, ornamented with niches, statues, pinnacles, etc., and they were generally strongly fortified and well adapted for defense, being sometimes used as prisons.

The *gatehouse* for a prison was ordain'd,
When in this land the third king Edward reign'd;
Good lodging roomes and diet it affoords,
But I had rather lye at home on boords.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

But his [the king's] messenger, being carried to the Earl of Essex, was by him used very roughly, and by the houses committed to the *gatehouse*, not without the motion of some men that he might be executed as a spy.
Clarendon, Civil War, II. 76.

(*c*) A small house or lodge used by a person who attends the gate at a level crossing on a railroad. (*d*) A house erected over the gate of a reservoir for regulating the flow of water.

★**gate-keeper** (gāt'kē″pėr), *n.* One who keeps a gate, as of a turnpike, race-course, railroad-crossing, private grounds, etc.

gateless (gāt'les), *a.* [< *gate*[1] + *-less.*] Without a gate.

gateman (gāt'man), *n.*; pl. *gatemen* (-men). **1.** The person who has charge of the opening and shutting of a gate. (*a*) The porter who attends to the gate at the entrance to a mansion, institution, etc. (*b*) The person in charge of a gate at a level crossing on a railroad.

2. The lessee or collector at a toll-gate.

gate-meeting (gāt'mē″ting), *n.* A meeting for races or athletic contests where gate-money is taken. *E. D.*

Few of these athletes care to compete at *gate-meetings*.
Daily News, July 14, 1881.

gate-money (gāt'mun″i), *n.* The receipts taken in at the gate or entrance for admission to an athletic contest or other exhibition.

gate-post (gāt'pōst), *n.* One of the side-posts that support a gate.

The mountains within this tribe are few, and that of Sampson the chiefest; unto which he carried the *gate-post* of Gaza. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. x. § 2.

gate-road (gāt'rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *gate*[1], 4. [Eng.]

gate-row† (gāt'rō), *n.* A lane; a street. *Nares.*

To dwell heere in our neighbourhood or *gate-row*, being thereto driven through very povertie.
Terence, MS. (trans.), 1619.

gate-saw (gāt'sâ), *n.* A saw extended in a gate. See *gate*[1], 7.

gate-shutter (gāt'shut″ėr), *n.* A spade or paddle used in founding to prevent the molten metal from entering the channel when the mold or bed is full, and to turn it into other molds or beds.

gate-tower (gāt'tou″ėr), *n.* In *medieval fort.*, a tower built beside or over a gate, as of a city, etc., for the purpose of defending the passage.



Gate-tower or Barbican, Walmgate Bar, York, England.

Such structures were often of considerable size and great military strength. The famous Bastille at Paris was strictly a gate-tower. See *barbican*[1], 1 (*b*).

gatetrip† (gāt'trip), *n.* A footstep; gait; mode of walking. *Davies.*

Too moothers counsayl thee fyrye Cupido doth harcken,
Of puts he his feathers, fauoring with *gatetrip* Iulus.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 675.

gate-valve (gāt'valv), *n.* A valve used in a gas- or water-main; a stop-valve.

gate-vein (gāt'vān), *n.* [A translation of NL. name *vena porta.*] The great abdominal vein; the portal vein, or vena portæ. See *portal* and *vein*.

For he—for he,
Gate-vein of this heart's blood of Lombardy
(If I should falter now!)—for he is thine.
Browning, Sordello, i.

gateward[1] (gāt'wârd), *n.* [< ME. *gateward, zateward, yateward, yeteward*; < *gate*[1] + *ward*, a keeper.] The keeper of a gate.

Now loud the heedful *gateward* cried—
"Prepare ye all for blows and blood!"
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4.

gateward[2], **gatewards** (gāt'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *gate*[1] + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward a gate or the gate.

gateway (gāt'wā), *n.* **1.** A passage; an entrance; an opening which is or may be closed with a gate, as in a fence or wall.

Old bastions built upon the solid tufa, vast gaping *gateways* black in shadow.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 96.

2. A frame or an arch in which a gate is hung: sometimes extended to the gate-house or gate-tower surmounting or flanking an entrance or a gate, and designed for ornament or defense.

A happy lover who has come
To look on her that loves him well,
Who lights and rings the *gateway* bell.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, viii.

The sculptures of these *gateways* form a perfect picture Bible of Buddhism as it existed in India in the first century of the Christian Era.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 98.

Passing beneath the low vaulted *gateway*, we stood within a square place, a complete wilderness of ruins.
O'Donovan, Merv, xx.

3. A means of ingress or egress generally—more frequently of ingress; an avenue; a passage; an approach.

The five *gateways* of knowledge. *G. Wilson.*

Either Truth is born
Beyond the polar gleam forlorn,
Or in the *gateways* of the morn.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. In *coal-mining*, same as *gate*[1], 4.

gatewise (gāt'wīz), *adv.* [< *gate*[1] + *-wise.*] So as to resemble a gate or gateway; in the form of a gate.

Three circles of stones set up *gatewise*. *Fuller.*

★**gather** (gaᵀᴴ'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gader* (the *th* in *gather* and *together*, as in *father, mother, weather*, etc., representing an orig. *d*), < ME. *gaderen, gadren*, also *gederen, gedren*, < AS. *gaderian, gæderian, gadorigean, gadrian, gædrian, gædrigean* (= OFries. *gaderia, gaduria, gadria, garia*, NFries. *gearjen* = D. *gaderen* = LG. *gadern, gaddern* = G. dial. *gattern*), gather, < AS. *geador*, also in comp. *on-geador, eal-geador*, together, *-gædere*, in comp. *æt-gædere, tō-gædere*, together (= D. and LG. *te gader* = MHG. *gater*, together: see *together*), *gader-, gæder-*, in comp. *gader-tang, gæder-tang*, continuous, in connection; with adv. suffix *-or, -er*, from a root which appears in AS. *gæd* (rare and poet.), fellowship, *gædeling*, a fellow, companion (see *gadling*[1]), and in MHG. *gaten*, G. *gatten*, join, couple, match; orig. prob. 'fit, suit,' and prob. the ult. root of *good*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring or draw together; assemble; congregate; collect; make a collection or aggregation of.

And aftyr viij Days, whanne they war ageyn *gaderyd* to gedyr, And Seynt Thomas with them, he cam vpon them agen. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

But the blood that is unjustly spilt is not again *gathered* up from the ground by repentance.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 21.

Jacob said, . . . *Gather* stones; and they took stones, and made an heap. Gen. xxxi. 46.

The thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the *gather'd* clouds for rain.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

I mounted into the window-seat; *gathering* up my feet, I sat cross-legged like a Turk.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

2. To take by selection from among other things; sort out or separate, as what is desired or valuable; cull; pick; pluck.

Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the heathen. Ps. cvi. 47.

Like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

How much more properly do those men act who . . . live by the rules of reason and religion, grow old by degrees, and are *gather'd*, like ripe sheaves, into the garner.
Gilpin, Works, II. 1.

How sweet, on this autumnal day,
The wild-wood fruits to *gather!*
Wordsworth, Yarrow Visited.

Many thoughts worth *gathering* are dropped along these pages. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

3. To bring closer together the component parts of; draw into smaller compass, as a garment; hence, to make folds in, as the brow by contracting it.

The men, as well as women, suffer their haire to grow long, colour it, and *gather* it into a net or caule on the top of their heads. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Where sits our sulky, sullen dame,
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

The king, with *gathered* brow, and lips
Wreathed by long scorn, did inly sneer and frown.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 23.

Madame De Mauves disengaged her hand, *gathered* her shawl, and smiled at him.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 490.

Hence—**4.** In *sewing*, to full or shirr (a piece of cloth) by running a thread through it and then drawing it in small puckers by means of the thread.

A dress of rose-colored satin, very short, and as full in the skirt as it could be *gathered*, replaced the brown frock she had previously worn. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

5. In *building*, to contract or close in, as a drain or chimney.—**6.** To acquire or gain, with or without effort; accumulate; win.

No Snow-ball ever *gathered* Greatness so fast by rolling as his [the Duke of Hereford's] forces encreased by marching forward. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 150.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. *Dryden.*

7. To accumulate by saving and bringing together; amass.

I *gathered* me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings. Eccl. ii. 8.

I waste but little, I have *gather'd* much.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

Whereas in a land one doth consume and waste,
'Tis fit another be to *gather* in as fast.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 364.

8. To collect or learn by observation or reasoning; infer; conclude.

Let me say no more!
Gather the sequel by that went before.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

[He] thereupon *gathered* that it might signify her error in denying inherent righteousness.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 326.

Presently the words Jamaica, Kingston, Spanish Town, indicated the West Indies as his residence; and it was with no little surprise I *gathered*, ere long, that he had there first seen and become acquainted with Mr. Rochester.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

9. To bring into order; arrange; settle.

Will you *gather* up your wits a little,
And hear me?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

Who take[s] upon him such a charge as this,
Must come with pure thoughts and a *gather'd* mind.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

10. In *glass-manuf.*, to collect from the pot (a mass of molten glass) on the end of an iron tube, preparatory to blowing. This operation is performed by a workman called a *gatherer*. See *gatherer*, 6.

In the liquid state, glass can be poured or ladled directly from the crucible; in the viscous state, it can be *gathered* or coiled on the heated end of an iron rod.
Glass-making, p. 12.

A piece of pale greenish sheet-glass transferred, then in the semi-fluid state, . . . to a small pot in which it was maintained during four or five hours at a temperature barely sufficient to admit of its being *gathered*.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 100.

To be gathered to one's fathers. See *father*.—**To gather aft a sheet** (*naut.*), to haul in the slack of a sheet.—**To gather breath,** to take breath; pause to rest or reflect; have respite.—**To gather ground.** See *ground*[1].—**To gather one's self up** or **together,** to collect all one's powers or faculties for a strong effort, as a person when about to make a leap first contracts his limbs and muscles.

I *gather myself together* as a man doth when he intendeth to show his strength. *Palsgrave.*

Gathering up my selfe by further consideration, I resolved yet to make one triall more.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 54.

The next vast breaker curled its edge,
Gathering itself for a mightier leap.
Lowell, Appledore.

To gather up one's crumbs. See *crumb*[1].—**To gather way,** to get headway by sail or steam, as a ship, so as to answer the helm.=**Syn. 1.** To muster.—**2.** To reap, cull, crop.—**7.** To hoard, heap up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To collect; congregate; come together: as, the clouds *gather* in the west.

Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and *gather* to the eyes.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

In the heavens the cloud of force and guile
Was *gathering* dark that sent them o'er the sea
To win new lands for their posterity.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 339.

We draw near to Spalato; we see the palace and the campanile, and round the palace and the campanile everything *gathers*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 220.

2. To increase; grow larger by accretion.

Hate is a wrath, not shewende,
But of long tyme *gatherende*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

His bulky folly *gathers* as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a snow-ball grows.
Dryden, Epil. to Man of Mode, l. 19.

For amidst them all, through century after century of *gathering* vanity and festering guilt, that white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the dead ear of Venice, "Know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." *Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 71.

3. To come to a head, as a sore in suppurating.—**To gather to a head,** to ripen; come into a state of preparation for action or effect.

Now does my project *gather to a head*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To come together, muster, cluster.

gather (ga*TH*'ėr), *n.* [< *gather*, *v.*] **1.** A plait or fold in cloth held in position by a thread drawn through it.

Give us laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Port-cannons, perriwigs, and feathers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 925.

The fine-lined *gathers;* the tiny dots of stitches that held them to their delicate bindings.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, i.

2. A slight forward inclination of the axle-spindle of a carriage, to insure the even running of the wheel.

Axles may be set when cold to give them the proper "pitch" and *gather* at one operation.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 43.

gatherable (ga*TH*'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *gather* + *-able.*] Capable of being collected, or of being deduced from premises.

The priesthood of the first-born is *gatherable* hence, because the Levites were appointed to the service of the altar, instead of the first-born, and as their λυτρον, or price of redemption. (Num. iii. 41.)
T. Godwin, Moses and Aaron, i. 6.

★**gatherer** (ga*TH*'ėr-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gaderer;* < *gather*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which gathers or collects: frequent in compounds: as, a tax-*gatherer;* a news-*gatherer*.

Mathew, whiche was a toll *gaderer*, anon as he was called of God, forsoke that life and folowed Christ.
Bp. Fisher, The Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxii.

Eumenes committed the several cities of his government to his most trusty friends, and appointed them garrisons, with judges, and *gatherers* of his tributes, such as pleased him best, without any interposing of Perdiccas.
Abp. Ussher, Annals.

Persons . . . going about as patent-*gatherers*, or *gatherers* of alms under pretence of loss by fire or other casualty. *Fielding*, Causes of the Increase of Robbers.

Specifically—**2.** One who gets in a crop: as, a hay-*gatherer*.—**3.** In *bookbinding*, one who collects the printed sheets of a book in consecutive order.—**4.** One who makes plaits or folds in a garment, or a contrivance in a sewing-machine for effecting this.—**5†.** Formerly, the man who took the money at the entrance to a theater. *Nares.*

There is one Jhon Russell, that by youre apoyntment was made a *gatherer* with us. *Alleyn Papers* (ed. Collier).

6. In *glass-manuf.*, a workman who collects a mass of molten glass from the pot, on the end of an iron rod or pipe, usually as a preliminary to blowing.

The metal being brought to a proper condition for working, the *gatherer* dips into the pot of metal an iron pipe.
Encyc. Brit., X. 660.

★**gathering** (ga*TH*'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *gadering, gadring, gederıng, gedring,* < AS. *gaderung, gegaderung,* a gathering, congregation, < *gaderian,* gather: see *gather*, *v.*] **1.** The act of assembling, collecting, or making a collection, as of money.

Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no *gatherings* when I come. 1 Cor. xvi. 2.

I'll make a *gathering* for him, I, a purse, and put the poor slave in fresh rags. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. That which is gathered together. (*a*) A crowd; an assembly; specifically, a concourse of spectators or participants for some purpose of common interest.

But wi' young Waters, that brave knight,
There came a gay *gatherin'*.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 301).

At the time of which my story treats, there was a great family *gathering* at the castle.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 193.

(*b*) A collection or assemblage of anything; a contribution.

Euery man did eate hys fill, and there was nothyng lackyng, insomuche that seuen baskettes wer fylled of the *gatheringis* of scrappes which remayned.
J. Udall, On Mat. xxv.

(*c*) An inflamed and suppurating swelling. (*d*) A wooden construction about a scuttle in a roof. (*e*) In *building*, a contraction of any passage, as of a drain, or of a fireplace at its junction with the flue.

3. The act of making gathers, or of giving shape to a garment, as a skirt, by means of gathers.—**4.** In *glass-manuf.*, the act of coiling or collecting a mass of molten glass in the viscous state on the end of a rod or tube.—**5.** The collection in proper order of the folded sections, plates, or maps of an unbound book or pamphlet.—**Gathering of the clans,** in former times, in Scotland, a general mustering of clans on some great emergency, as for a warlike expedition or for the common defense against an invasion; hence, any general gathering of persons for the accomplishment of some purpose of common interest.

gathering-board (ga*TH*'ėr-ing-bōrd), *n.* A table, commonly in the shape of a horseshoe, on which the folded sections of a book to be bound are laid in convenient positions for the gatherers who collect the signatures to make up the book. Sometimes the table is circular, and made to travel round its center and bring the sections in turn to the gatherers.

gathering-coal (ga*TH*'ėr-ing-kōl), *n.* A large piece of coal used for the same purpose as a gathering-peat. See *gathering-peat*, 2.

"Hout, . . . lassie," said Robin, "hae done wi' your clavers, and put on the *gathering-coal*."
Petticoat-Tales, I. 219.

gathering-hoop (ga*TH*'ėr-ing-hōp), *n.* A hoop used by coopers for drawing in the ends of the staves of a barrel or cask so that the permanent hoop may be slipped on.

gathering-iron (ga*TH*'ėr-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a gathering-rod.

If to a part of the bulb remote from the *gathering-iron* a second iron be attached by a seal of glass, the bulb may be prolonged into [a] tube. *Glass-making*, p. 12.

gathering-note (ga*TH*'ėr-ing-nōt), *n.* In *chanting*, the arbitrary pause often made on the last syllable of a recited portion, to enable all the singers to begin the cadence together.

gathering-pallet (ga*TH*'ėr-ing-pal″et), *n.* A pallet forming part of the striking mechanism of a clock, and serving to arrest its motion at the proper moment.

That little piece called the *gathering-pallet*, which is squared on to the prolonged arbor of the third wheel, gathers up the teeth of the rack.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 166.

gathering-peat (ga*TH*'ėr-ing-pēt), *n.* **1†.** A fiery peat which in former times was sent round by the borderers of Scotland to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was sent by the Highlanders.—**2.** A peat placed on the hot embers of a peat-fire, and the ashes gathered closely round it, to keep the fire till morning. [Irish and Scotch.]

gathering-rod (ga*TH*'ėr-ing-rod), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an iron rod upon which the viscous glass is gathered and coiled. *Glass-making*, p. 12.

gathering-string (ga*TH*'ėr-ing-string), *n.* A cord or ribbon usually run through a shirr or tuck in a garment or other article, for the purpose of drawing it up into folds or puckers.

gathering-thread (ga*TH*'ėr-ing-thred), *n.* In *sewing*, the thread by which gathers are made and held.

gati (gä'ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] A cotton diaper cloth made in India.

Gatling gun. See *gun*.

gatten-tree (gat'n-trē), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree*.

gatter, gatter-tree (gat'ėr, -trē), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree*.

gatteridge, gattridge (gat'ėr-ij, -rij), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree*.

gattie (gat'i), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian soluble gum, much like gum arabic.

gattine (ga-tēn'), *n.* [F.] A disease of the silkworm of commerce, *Sericaria mori*. By some authorities it is considered to be a kind of flaccidity or flacherie, and by others a mild form or an incipient stage of pébrine in which the characteristic corpuscles of the latter have not developed.

Owing to the ravages of *gattine*, the silk industry has greatly declined since 1864. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 613.

gat-tothed†, *a.* [ME., only in the following passages; either < *gat*, older form of *got*, E. *goat*, + *tothed*, toothed, or an error for **gap-tothed* or **gag-tothed:* see *gap* and *gag-tooth*.] A word of dubious form and meaning, in the following passages, either 'having a goatish or lickerish tooth,' that is, 'wanton, lustful,' or 'having gaps in one's teeth,' or 'having projecting teeth.' See etymology.

Sche cowde moche of wandryng by the weye;
Gat-tothed was sche, sothly for to seye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 467.

Gat-tothid I was, and that bicam me weel.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 603.

gattridge, *n.* See *gatteridge*.

gattus (gat'us), *n.* [ML. var. of *cattus*, cat: see *cat*.] A movable shed for service in medieval sieges: same as *cat*[1], 8.

gau (gou), *n.* [G., < MHG. *gou, göu,* < OHG. *gawi, gowi, gewi* = Goth. *gawi*, a district, country; prob. = AS. **geá* (erroneously cited as **gā*), a word not found, but prob. existent as the first element of the orig. form of E. *yeoman:* see *yeoman*.] A territorial and administrative division of the old Germanic state which included several villages or communities, and seems to have corresponded at first to the hundred, but later to a division more nearly resembling a modern county. The word still forms part of several place-names, as Oberammer*gau* in Bavaria.

The four [marks] were in A. D. 804 made into a *Gau*, in which the archbishop of Bremen had the royal rights of Heerbann and Blutbann. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 26.

gaub (gâb), *n.* [< Hind. *gāb.*] The tree *Diospyros peregrina* of India, Burma, and Siam, a species of persimmon, the heart-wood of which forms some of the ebony of commerce. The large fruit contains a viscid pulp which is used as gum in bookbinding, and in place of tar for covering the seams of boats. The juice contains a large amount of tannin, and is used medicinally as an astringent.

gaub-line (gâb'līn), *n.* Same as *gob-line.*

gaub-rope† (gâb'rōp), *n.* A rope passing inboard from each leg of a martingale to secure it. Also *backrope.*

gauche (gōsh), *a.* [F., left (hand, etc.), awkward, clumsy, prob. < OF. **gauc*, **galc* (> E. dial. *gaulic-hand*, the left hand, *gallic-handed*, *gauk-handed*, left-handed; cf. Walloon *frère wauquier*, step-brother, lit. 'left-brother'), prob. < OHG. *welc*, *welch*, soft, languid, weak, G. *welk*, withered, faded, languid, etc.: see *welk*[1]. So in other instances the left hand is named from its relative weakness: see *left*[1]. The Sp. *gaucho*, slanting, seems to be derived from the F. word.]

1. Left-handed; awkward; clumsy; also, wanting in tact or ease of manner.

> Pardon me if I say so, but I never saw such rude, uncivil, *gauche*, ill-mannered men with women in my life.
> *Aristocracy*, xxi.

2. In *math.*, skew. Specifically—(*a*) Not plane; twisted. (*b*) Not perfectly symmetrical, yet deviating from symmetry only by a regular reversal of certain parts.—**Gauche curve**, a curve not lying in a plane.—**Gauche determinant.** See *determinant.*—**Gauche perspective** or **projection**, the projection of a figure from a center upon a surface not a plane.—**Gauche polygon**, a figure formed by a cycle of right lines each intersecting the next, but not all in one plane. Thus, a *gauche hexagon* would be formed by the following 6 edges of a cube, where the numbers denote the faces as those of a die are numbered: (1–2) (2–3) (3–6) (6–5) (5–4) (4–1).—**Gauche surface**, a surface generated by the motion of an unlimited straight line whose consecutive positions do not intersect; a skew surface; a scroll.

gaucherie (gō-shē-rē'), *n.* [F., < *gauche*, left, left-handed, clumsy: see *gauche.*] An awkward action; awkwardness; bungling; clumsiness.

> We are enabled, by a comparison of the contemporary coins of Agrigentum, Kamarina, Katana, and the other cities we have named, to trace the steps by which this art passed out of archaic constraint and *gaucherie* into noble simplicity and grace.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 417.

Gaucho (gou'chō), *n.* [Said to be from the Araucanian *gachu*, friend.] A native of the pampas of South America, of Spanish descent. The Gauchos are noted for their spirit of wild independence, for daring horsemanship, and for skilful use of the lasso and bolas. Their mode of life is rude and uncivilized, and they depend for subsistence chiefly on cattle-rearing. They have been very prominent in the numerous South American revolutions, but are gradually disappearing as a distinct class.

> Farther out on the frontiers, where the art of the cobbler has not yet "found a local habitation," it is very customary to see the camp men and *gauchos* luxuriating in what are called "botes de potro;" that is to say, boots made of untanned horse hide.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 323.

> The road lies through the town past the race-course crowded with *Gauchos*, getting up scratch races amongst themselves. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

gaucie, gaucy (gâ'si), *a.* [Also *gausie*, *gawsie*, *gawsy*; origin obscure.] Big and lusty; portly; plump; jolly. [Scotch.]

> The Lawland lads think they are fine,
> But the hieland lads are brisk and *gaucy.*
> *Glasgow Peggy* (Child's Ballads, IV. 76).

> In comes a *gaucie* gash guidwife,
> An' sits down by the fire. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

gaud[1] (gâd), *n.* [< ME. *gaude*, *gawde*, also *gaudi*, *gaudye* (cf. Sc. *gowdy*), jewel, ornament, bead on a rosary, *gaude*, *gawde*, a trick, jest, < L. *gaudium*, gladness, joy (> ult. E. *joy*), ML., in pl. *gaudia*, beads on a rosary, dim. *gaudeolum* (for **gaudiolum*), a jewel (> ult. E. *jewel*), < L. *gaudere*, pp. *gavisus*, rejoice, akin to Gr. γαίειν, rejoice. *Gaud* and *joy* are thus doublets, and *jewel* is the same word in a dim. form.] **1**†. Jest; joke; sport; pastime; trick; artifice.

> The *gaudes* of an ape. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> By this *gaude* have I wonne yere by yere
> An hundred mark, sith I was pardonere.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 103.

2. A piece of showy finery; a gay trapping, trinket, or the like; any object of ostentation or exultation.

> And euery *gawde* that glads the minde of man.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

> Love, still a baby, plays with *gawdes* and toys.
> *Drayton*, Idea, xxii. 1266. (*Nares.*)

> A nut-shell, or a bag of cherry-stones, a *gaud* to entertain the fancy of a few minutes.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 260.

> Grand houses and splendid parks, all those *gauds* and vanities with which a sumptuous aristocracy surrounds itself. *The Century*, XXIII. 736.

3. Same as *gaudy*, 3.

gaud[1]† (gâd), *v.* [< ME. *gauden*, in pp. *gauded*; < *gaud*[1], *n.*, with some ref. also to the orig. L. *gaudere*, rejoice: see *gaud*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To sport; jest; make merry.

> What *gaudyng* and foolyng is this afore my doore?
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 4.

> Go to a gossip's feast and *gaude* with me.
> *Shak.*, C. of E. (ed. Warburton), v. 1.

> For he was sporting in *gauding* with his familiars.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 562.

II. *trans.* To adorn with gauds or trinkets; decorate meretriciously; paint, as the cheeks.

> A peire of bedes *gauded* al with grene.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 159.

> Our veil'd dames
> Commit the war of white and damask, in
> Their nicely *gawded* cheeks, to the wanton spoil
> Of Phœbus' burning kisses. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

gaud[2] (gâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *goad*[1] and of *gad*[1], 5.

gaud-day (gâd'dā), *n.* Same as *gaudy-day.*

gaude (gōd), *n.* [< F. *gaude* = Sp. *gualda*, dyer's weed, < E. *weld*, dial. *wald*, *wold*, dyer's weed: see *weld*[1].] A yellow dye obtained from *Reseda luteola.*

gaude-lake (gōd'lāk), *n.* A yellow pigment made from gaude.

gaudery (gâ'dėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *gaudry*; < *gaud*[1] + *-ery.*] Finery; fine things; show.

> Triumph amongst the Romans was not pageants, or *gaudery*, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was.
> *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

> There is a good deal more about *gaudery*, frisking it in tropes, fine conceits and airy fancies.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 82.

gaudful (gâd'fûl), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-ful.*] Joyful; gay. [Rare.]

gaudily (gâ'di-li), *adv.* In a gaudy manner; showily; with ostentation.

gaudiness (gâ'di-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being gaudy; showiness; ostentatiousness.

> It is not the richness of the price, but the *gaudiness* of the colour, which exposes to censure. *South*, Works, IV. i.

gaudish (gâ'dish), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Gaudy. [Rare.]

> Superstition, hipocrisy, and vaine-glorye, were afore that time such vices as men wer glad to hide, but now in their *gaudishe* ceremonies they were taken for God's deuine seruice. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

gaudless (gâd'les), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of ornament. [Rare.]

gaudronné (gō-dro-nā'), *a.* See *godrooned.*

gaudry†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gaudery.*

gaudsman (gâdz'man), *n.*; pl. *gaudsmen* (-men). [Sc., = *gadsman*, q. v.] Same as *gadsman.*

gaudy (gâ'di), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1**†. Joyful; merry; festive.

> I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make *gaudye* chere. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus (1540).

> Let's have one other *gaudy* night; call to me
> All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once more;
> Let's mock the midnight bell. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

2. Brilliantly fine or gay; bright; garish.

> But *gaudy* plumage, sprightly strain,
> And genteel form, were all in vain.
> *Cowper*, On a Goldfinch.

> For some were hung with arras green and blue,
> Showing a *gaudy* summer-morn,
> Where with puff'd cheek the belted hunter blew
> His wreathed bugle-horn.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3. Showy without taste; vulgarly gay or splendid; flashy.

> Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
> But not express'd in fancy; rich, not *gaudy.*
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

> The service of our sanctuary . . . is neither on the one side so very plain and simple as not to be able to rouse, nor on the other so splendid and *gaudy* as to be apt to distract the mind. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

> I call on a lady to talk of the dear departed, and I've nothing about me but a cursed *gaudy*, flaunting, red, yellow, and blue abomination from India which it's even indecent for a disconsolate widower to exhibit.
> *Bulwer*, Money, iii. 5.

=Syn. 3. Flaunting, glittering; garish, flashy, dressy, finical. See *tawdry.*

gaudy (gâ'di), *n.*; pl. *gaudies* (-diz). [Formerly also *gawdy*; in def. 3, < ME. *gaudee*, < OF. *gaudé*, m., *gaudee*, f., a bead, prayer, equiv. to *gaude*, a gaud, bead; in other senses like *gaudy*, *a.*, but in part < OF. *gaudie*, < L. *gaudium*, joy: see *gaud*[1], *n.*] **1.** A feast or festival; an entertainment; a treat. [Eng. university slang.]

> His [Edmund Riche's] day in the calendar, 16 Nov., was formerly kept as a *gaudy* by the members of the hall.
> *Oxford Guide* (ed. 1847), p. 121.

> Cut lectures, go to chapel as little as possible, dine in hall seldom more than once a week, give *Gaudies* and spreads. *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 122.

2†. Gaiety; gaudiness. *Davies.*

> Balls set off with all the glittering *gaudy* of silk and silver are far more transporting than country wakes.
> *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 553.

3. One of the beads in the rosary marking the five joyful mysteries, or five joys of the Virgin. See *rosary.* Also *gaud.*

> Upon the *gaudees* al without
> Was write of gold pur reposer. *Gower.*

4†. One of the tapers burnt, in commemoration of the five joyful mysteries, by the image, on the altar, or in a chapel of the Virgin, during masses, antiphons, and hymns in her honor.

> We find that the tapers themselves, from being meant to commemorate the Virgin's five joys, were called *gawdyes* from the Latin worde gaude, which begins the hymn in memory of these five joys. *Blomefield*, Norfolk, I. 303.

gaudy (gâ'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaudied*, ppr. *gaudying.* [< *gaudy*, *a.*] To deck with ostentatious finery; bedizen. [Rare.]

> Not half so *gaudied*, for their May-day mirth
> All wreathed and ribanded, our youths and maids,
> As these stern Aztecas in war attire. *Southey.*

gaudy-day (gâ'di-dā), *n.* A festival day; a holiday; especially, an English university festival; a gaudy. Also *gaud-day.*

> Never passing beyond the confines of a farthing, nor once munching commons but only upon *gaudy-days.*
> *Middleton*, The Black Book.

> A foolish utensil of state,
> Which, like old plate upon a *gaudy day*,
> 'S brought forth to make a show, and that is all.
> *Suckling*, The Goblins, iii.

gaudy-shop† (gâ'di-shop), *n.* A shop for the sale of cheap finery.

> All the *gaudy-shops*
> In Gresham's Burse.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 2.

gauffer (gâ'fėr), *v. t.* Same as *goffer.*

gaufre (gō'fr), *n.* [F.: see *gopher.*] Same as *gopher*, 1. The name was applied by G. Cuvier, and is still in use in Canadian French.

gauge, gaugeable, etc. See *gage*[2], etc.

Gaul[1] (gâl), *n.* [< OF. *Gaule* (F. *Gaulois*), < L. *Gallus*, < Gr. Γάλλος, a Gaul (> L. *Gallia*, Gr. Γαλλία, Gaul, now called France); prob. of OTeut. origin, repr. by AS. *Wealh*, foreign, *Wealas* (E. *Wales*), the Britons, lit. strangers, foreigners (> prob. Ir. and Gael. *gall*, a stranger, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman): see *Welsh.*] **1.** An inhabitant of ancient Gaul, a country divided by the Alps into Cisalpine Gaul (northern Italy) and Transalpine Gaul (modern France, with Belgium and parts of Germany, of Switzerland, and of the Netherlands); specifically, a member of the Gallic or Celtic race, in distinction from other races settled in the same regions.—**2.** In modern use, a Frenchman: as, the lively *Gaul.* [Allusive and humorous.]

gaul[2], etc. An obsolete or occasional spelling of *gall*[1], *gall*[2], etc.

gaul[3]†, *v. i.* See *gowl*, *yowl.*

gaul[4] (gâl), *n.* A wooden pole or bar used as a lever. [Prov. Eng.]

gaulin (gâ'lin), *n.* [Jamaica.] A name given by the negroes of Jamaica to more than one species of snow-white herons of the egret kind.

Gaulish[1] (gâ'lish), *a.* [< *Gaul*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls; Gallic. [Rare.]

gaulish[2] (gâ'lish), *a.* [See *gauche.*] Left-handed: same as *gauche.* [Prov. Eng.]

gault (gâlt), *n.* Another spelling of *galt*[1].

Gaultheria (gâl-thē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Gaultier*, a Canadian physician.] A large ericaceous genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or almost herbaceous plants, with axillary nodding flowers and red or blackish fruit consisting of a fleshy calyx inclosing a capsule. There are about 100 species, mostly of the Andes, but with representatives in North America, in the mountains of India, and in the Malay archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. The wintergreen or checkerberry, *G. procumbens*, of eastern North America, is a small creeping plant with red, aromatic, edible berries (see *wintergreen*, 2). The salal, *G. Shallon*, of Oregon and California, is a small shrub bearing dark-purple berries which have an agreeable flavor.

gaum[1], **gawm** (gâm), *v. t.* [Connected with *gaum*, *gome*, *n.*, notice, and ult. with AS. *gȳman*, *gīman*, *giéman*, *gēman* (= Goth. *gaumjan*, etc.), care for, heed, observe: see *yeme.*] To understand; consider; distinguish.

gaum[2] (gâm), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *gum*[2].] To smear, as with anything sticky.

Every artist will expect that proceedings of unparalleled stupidity, such as *gauming* the interior . . . with a solution of shell-lac, . . . will never occur again.
Athenæum, March 31, 1888, p. 412.

gaum[3] (gâm), *v. t.* [Also *goam;* origin obscure.] To handle clumsily; paw. *Fletcher.*

Don't be mauming and *gauming* a body so. Can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii.

gaumless (gâm'les), *a.* [< *gaum*[1] + *-less.*] Heedless; stupid; foolish. Also *gawmless.*

Did I ever look so stupid? so *gaumless*, as Joseph calls it? *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xxi.

gaum-like (gâm'līk), *a.* [< *gaum*[1] + *like*[2].] Simple; guileless. [Prov. Eng.]

She were a poor friendless wench, a parish prentice, but honest and *gaum-like*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

gaumy (gâ'mi), *a.* [< *gaum*[2] + *-y*[1].] Smeary; dauby.

It shows Wilkie designing with admirable vigour, but the execution is vicious and *gaumy*.
Athenæum, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 250.

gaun[1] (gân), *ppr.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *goin'* for *going.*

gaun[2], **gawn** (gân), *n.* [E. dial., an old contr. of *gallon*, q. v.] 1. A gallon; especially, 12 pounds of butter. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small tub or lading-vessel. [Local, Eng.]

gaunch[1], **gaunch**[2], *v.* and *n.* See *ganch*[1], *ganch*[2].

gaunt[1] (gânt or gânt), *a.* [Also E. dial. *gant;* < ME. *gawnt, gawnte*, lean, slender; prob. of Scand. origin; the nearest form appears to be Norw. *gand*, a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man. Cf. Sw. dial. *gank*, a lean and nearly starved horse.] 1. Shrunken, as with fasting or suffering; emaciated; lean; thin; haggard.

Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

The *gaunt*, haggard forms of famine and nakedness.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

I behold him in my dreams
Gaunt as it were the skeleton of himself,
Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's aid.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Characterized by or producing emaciation; famishing; attenuating: as, *gaunt* poverty.

The metropolis of the Republic was captured, while *gaunt* distress raged everywhere within our borders.
Sumner, Orations, I. 133.

gaunt[1]†, *v. t.* [< *gaunt*[1], *a.*] To make lean.

Lyke rauening woolfdams vpsoackt and *gaunted*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 366.

gaunt[2], *v. i.* See *gant*[2].

gaunt[3] (gânt or gânt), *n.* The great crested grebe or cargoose, *Podiceps cristatus.*

gaunter†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *gantier*, a glover, < *gant*, a glove: see *gauntlet*[1].] A glover. *York Plays*, Index, p. lxxvi.

gauntlet[1] (gânt'let or gânt'let), *n.* [Also *gantlet;* < OF. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant*, F. *gant*, a glove, = It. *guanto*, a glove, < ML. *wantus*, the long sleeve of a tunic, a gauntlet, glove, < D. *want*, a mitten, = Dan. *vante*, a mitten, = OSw. *wante*, a glove, = Icel. *vöttr* (for **vantr*), a glove.] 1. A glove; specifically, in *medieval armor*, a glove of defense, either attached to the defensive armor of the arm or separate from it. Throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the sleeve of the hauberk was long, and closed at the end covering the hands in the form of mittens; a glove of leather was worn beneath the mail to protect the hand from the chafing of the metal rings. Toward the end of the thirteenth century a slit was made at the palm, through which the hand could be passed, allowing the mail mitten to hang from the wrist. A few instances of mail gauntlets with separated fingers appear in English monuments of the same period. In the fourteenth century the separate armed glove appears, consisting at first of leather upon which roundels and other plates of steel are sewed; and about 1350 is found the completely articulated glove of hammered steel, each finger separate and each joint free to bend. The changes after this are merely in the direction of greater delicacy of execution, allowing still freer movement. In tourneys and justs the left hand was sometimes guarded by a heavy steel glove without joints. See *main-de-fer.* Also called *glove-of-mail.*



A, Gauntlet of plate, early 14th century. *B*, Gauntlet of plate, later 14th century. *C*, Gauntlet of mail forming part of the hauberk, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

View his [a knight's] two *Gantlets;* these declare
That both his Hands were us'd to War. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

The hands, the spear that lately grasped,
Still in the mailed *gauntlet* clasped,
Were interchanged in greeting dear.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 6.

2. A long stout glove, usually for use in riding or driving. As ordinarily worn, it covers loosely the lower part of the arm.

I, in fur cap, *gantlets*, and overcoat, took my station a little way back in the circle of firelight.
The Century, XXXVI. 47.

3. In a restricted sense, the wrist-cover or cuff alone of a glove.

Thick white wash-leather gloves with *gauntlets* are worn by the Life Guards. *Dict. of Needlework.*

4. A mitt.—5. In *surg.*, a form of bandage which envelops the hand and fingers like a glove.—**Closed gauntlet.** See *close*[1], *v. t.*—**To cast or throw down the gauntlet.** (*a*) To cast one's glove upon the ground in token of challenge or defiance: a custom of medieval times.

At the seconde course came into the hall Sir Richard Democke the kynge his champion, makynge a proclamacion, that whosoever would saie that kynge Richard was not lawfully kynge, he woulde fighte with hym at the vteraunce, and *threwe doune his gauntlet;* and then al the hal cried Kynge Richard. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 2.

As if of purpose he [Ctesias] had in challenge of the World *cast downe the Gantlet* for the Whetstone.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 456.

Hence, in general—(*b*) To challenge; invite opposition with the view of overcoming it.

The duke had by this assertion of his intentions *thrown down the gauntlet.* *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 337.

To take up the gauntlet. (*a*) To accept a challenge by lifting from the ground another's gauntlet thrown down in defiance. Hence, in general—(*b*) To assume the defensive; take up the defense of a person, opinion, etc., that has been attacked or impugned.

I shall make no scruple to *take up* (for it seemes to be the challenge both of him and all his party) to *take up this Gauntlet*, though a Kings, in the behalfe of Libertie and the Common-wealth. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

Every man is not a proper champion for truth, nor fit to *take up the gauntlet* in the cause of verity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 6.

gauntlet[2] (gânt'let), *n.* Same as *gantlet*[2], 1.

gauntleted, gauntletted (gânt'- or gânt'leted), *a.* 1. Wearing a gauntlet.

"Beware, madam," said Lindesay; and snatching hold of the Queen's arm with his own *gauntletted* hand, he pressed it, in the rudeness of his passion, more closely perhaps than he was himself aware of. *Scott*, Abbot, xxii.

The two Giant Brothers began to feel for their swords and shake their *gauntleted* fists at one another.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 373.

2. Provided with a gauntlet: as, a *gauntleted* glove.

gauntlet-guard (gânt'let-gärd), *n.* A guard of a sword or dagger, so formed as to protect the hand very completely or in an unusual way. See *patah.*

gauntlet-pipe (gânt'let-pīp), *n.* A tobacco-pipe marked with a gauntlet or glove on the heel or spur—that is, on the bottom of the bowl, where the stem is attached. Those originally so marked were supposed to be superior, and the gauntlet-mark of the first maker was imitated by others.

gauntlet-shield (gânt'let-shēld), *n.* Same as *glove-shield.*

gauntlet-sword (gânt'let-sōrd), *n.* A sword furnished with a gauntlet-guard. See *patah.*

gauntletted, *a.* See *gauntleted.*

gauntly (gânt'li or gânt'li), *adv.* Leanly; meagerly; haggardly.

gauntness (gânt'nes or gânt'nes), *n.* The condition of being gaunt.

I know him by his *gauntness*, his thin chitterlings.
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

★**gauntree, gauntry** (gân'trē, -tri), *n.*; pl. *gauntrees, gauntries* (-trēz, -triz). [Also *gantry, gantree;* < *gaun*[2], a tub, a gallon measure, + *tree*, a wooden support: see *gaun*[2] and *tree.* The F. *chantier*, a wood-yard, stocks, gauntree, stilling-stool (< L. *cantherius*, a trellis), is a different word.] 1. A frame made to support a barrel or cask in a horizontal position with the bung uppermost.

Syne the blyth carles tooth and nail
Fell keenly to the wark;
To ease the *gantrees* of the ale.
Ramsay, Christ's Kirk, iii.

2. An elevated frame or platform running on rails on the ground-level and carrying a hoisting-crab or winch. It acts like a traveling crane. *Nature*, XXXVI. 355.

Also spelled *gawntree.*

Traveling gauntree, a movable platform.

gaup, *v. i.* See *gawp*[1].

gaupus (gâ'pus), *n.* [A dial. var. of *gawby, gaby.*] A gaby; a simpleton. [Prov. Eng.]

The great *gaupus* never seed that I were pipeclaying the same places twice over. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xvi.

gaur[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *gauren*, regarded as repr. mod. E. *gare:* see *gare*[1].] Same as *gare*[1].

gaur[2] (gour), *n.* [Hind. *gaur*, < Skt. *gaura.*] A large wild ox of India, *Bibos gaurus*, the wild stock of the domesticated gayal, and related to the zebu. It inhabits the jungles of Assam, of Cuttack in the Madras Presidency, and of the Central Provinces. It has a broad protuberant forehead, short conical horns very thick at the base, high shoulders, and a long tail brushy at the end. The color is dark, with the white legs which also characterize the gayal. The hide is very thick, and is valued as a material for shields. The gaur is not known in the domesticated state, the animal which has been reclaimed being a modified variety. See *gayal.* Also written *gour.*

The Major has stuck many a pig, shot many a *gaur*, rhinoceros, and elephant. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

To a casual observer there may appear no difference between Bos gaurus (the *gaur*) and Bos frontalis (the gayal); but a careful inspection shows the formation of the skull and horns to differ, besides which the *gaur* is the larger animal. *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, London, 1883, p. 143.

Gaura (gâ'rä), *n.* [NL.] An onagraceous genus of erect herbs of North America, bearing terminal wand-like spikes or racemes of white, pink, or red flowers. There are about 18 species, of which the Texan, *G. Lindheimeri*, is frequent in cultivation.

gausie, *a.* See *gaucie.*

gauss (gous), *n.* [Named after Karl Friedrich *Gauss* (1777–1855), a German mathematician, noted especially for his magnetic researches and inventions.] A unit used to measure the intensity of a magnetic field. It is the intensity produced by a magnetic pole of unit strength (sometimes called a *weber*) at a distance of one centimeter.

Gaussian (gou'si-an), *a.* [< *Gauss* (see *gauss*) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the mathematician Karl Friedrich Gauss, or to his discoveries.—**Gaussian logarithms,** logarithms so arranged as to give the logarithms of the sum and difference of numbers whose logarithms are given.

Gaussian logarithms are intended to facilitate the finding of the logarithms of the sum and difference of two numbers whose logarithms are known, the numbers themselves being unknown; and on this account they are frequently called addition and subtraction logarithms.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 777.

Gaussian method of approximate integration, a method of integration in which the values of the variable for which those of the function are given are supposed to be chosen at the most advantageous intervals.—**Gaussian period,** a period of congruent roots in the division of the circle.—**Gaussian series,** a series studied by Gauss, in which the quotient of the $(n+2)$th term by the $(n+1)$th is

$$\frac{(n+\alpha)(n+\beta)}{(n+1)(n+\gamma)}x,$$

while the first term is unity: commonly called the *hypergeometric series.*—**Gaussian sum,** a sum of terms the logarithm of which is the square of the ordinal number of the term multiplied by $2\pi\sqrt{-1}$ times a rational constant, the same for all the terms.—**Gaussian** or **Gauss's analogies** or **equations,** the following formulæ of spherical trigonometry, where the capitals are the angles of a spherical triangle and the corresponding small letters the opposite sides:

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}C = \cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}c$$
$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}C = \sin\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}c$$
$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}C = \cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}c$$
$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}C = \sin\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}c.$$

Gaussian or **Gauss's formula, function, theorem,** etc. See the nouns.—**Gaussian** or **Gauss's rule for finding the date of Easter.** See *Easter*[1].

gaut (gât), *n.* Same as *ghat.*

gautch (gâch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The offal resulting from culling and opening scallops. [Local, U. S.]

gauton (gâ'ton), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, a narrow channel cut in the floor of an underground roadway for purposes of drainage. *Barrowman*, Glossary. [Scotch.]

★**gauze** (gâz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gawz, gawse;* < F. *gaze*, cushion-canvas, tiffany (Cotgrave), gauze, = Sp. *gasa* = NGr. γάζα, gauze; cf. ML. *gazzatum*, gauze. Said to be so called from *Gaza* in Syria (cf. ML. *gazetum*, wine from Gaza), but the statement arose from a mere conjecture of Du Cange, and rests on no evidence except the similarity of the words and the fact that some other fabrics are named from the places of their origin, as *calico, cambric, damask, holland, muslin*, etc. The word is, however, perhaps of Eastern origin; cf. Hind. *gazī*, thin, coarse cotton cloth. The Hind. *gāchh, gāch*, gauze, is from the E. word.] **I.** *n.* 1. A very thin, slight, transparent stuff made of silk, silk and cotton, or silk and hemp or linen. It is either plain or brocaded with patterns in silk, or, in the case of gauzes from the east of Asia, with flowers in gold or silver. Compare *gossamer.*

Brocados, and damasks, and tabbies, and *gawses*,
Are by Robert Ballentine lately brought over,
With forty things more.
Swift, An Excellent New Song.

A veil, that seemed no more than gilded air,
Flying by each fine ear, an Eastern *gauze*
With seeds of gold. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

Perhaps there are people who do see their own lives, even in moments of excitement, through this embroidered *gauze* of literature and art.
A. Lang, Contemporary Rev., LIV. 817.

2. Any slight open material resembling this fabric: as, wire *gauze*.—**Empress gauze.** See *empress*.—**Lister's gauze,** gauze impregnated with carbolic acid, resin, and paraffin, used as an antiseptic dressing.—**Wire gauze,** wire cloth in which the wire is fine and the meshes are very small.

II. *a.* Of or like gauze; gauzy.

In another case, we see a white, smooth, soft worm turned into a black, hard crustaceous beetle with *gauze* wings. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xix.

Gauze flannel. See *flannel*.—**Gauze point-lace,** lace which has a ground of plain net, especially of machine-made net, of perfectly regular pattern.—**Gauze ribbon,** a ribbon made of fine silk muslin.

gauze-dresser (gâz′dres″ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the stiffening of gauze.

gauze-tree (gâz′trē), *n.* The lace-bark tree of Jamaica, *Lagetta lintearia*.

gauze-winged (gâz′wingd), *a.* Having gauzy wings: applied to sundry insects, as May-flies.

gauziness (gâ′zi-nes), *n.* [< *gauzy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being gauzy; gauzy texture or appearance.

In drawing any stuffs, bindings of books or other finely textured substances, do not trouble yourself, as yet, much about the woolliness or *gauziness* of the thing; but get it right in shade and fold and true in pattern.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 58.

gauzy (gâ′zi), *a.* [< *gauze* + *-y*1.] Like gauze; thin as gauze.

The whole essay, however, is of a flimsy, *gauzy* texture.
Forster, Essays.

The exquisite nautilus floated past us, with its *gauzy* sail set, looking like a thin slice out of a soap-bubble.
C. W. Stoddard, South-Sea Idyls, p. 23.

gavage (ga-väzh′), *n.* [F., < *gaver*, gorge fowls, pigeons, etc., with food in order to fatten them, < *gave*, in popular speech the crop or craw of a bird, < Picard *gave*, throat, Walloon *gaf*, crop or craw.] **1.** A system of fattening poultry for market by forcing them to swallow fixed quantities of food at stated intervals. The fowls are confined in small boxes in tiers one over another, the head being outward. The food consists of a semi-fluid paste compounded according to various formulas, and it is forced into the mouths of the fowls through a flexible tube by means of a force-pump.

2. In *med.*, a similar method of forced feeding, employed under certain conditions.

Thanks to the couveuse and *gavage*, the time when the fœtus becomes viable may now be placed in the seventh month. *Medical News*, LII. 651.

gave (gāv). Preterit of *give*1.

gavel1† (gav′el), *n.* [< ME. *gavel*, < AS. *gafol*, *gafel*, tribute, tax, appar. connected with *gifan* (pret. *geaf*), give, but prob. adapted from Celtic: cf. W. *gafael* = Corn. *gavel*, a hold, tenure, = Ir. *gabhail*, a taking, spoil, conquest, = Gael. *gabhail*, a taking, booty, conquest, < *gabh*, take, receive. Cf. *gavelkind*. The same word appears in Rom. languages, F. *gabelle*, etc., > E. *gabel*, q. v. Contr. *gale*4, q. v.] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, rent; tribute; toll; custom; more specifically, rent payable otherwise than in feudal military service.—**2.** The tenure by which, according to either the ancient Saxon or Welsh custom, land on the death of the tenant did not go to the eldest son, but was partitioned in equal shares among all the sons, or among several members of the family in equal degree, or by which, according to the Irish custom, the death of a holder involved a general redistribution of the tribal lands. Compare *gavelkind*.

In the case of the death of the chief of the tribe, or even of any one of the clansmen, . . . the lands of all the sept were thrown into *gavel* and redivided.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 199.

3. A partition made pursuant to such custom.

A *gavel* or partition was made [in Wales] on the death of every member of a family for three generations, after which none could be enforced.
Hallam, Const. Hist., III. 330.

gavel2 (gav′el), *n.* [< OF. *gavelle*, later *javelle* = Pr. *guavella*, mod. *gaviau* = Sp. *gavilla* = Pg. *gavela*, a sheaf of corn; referred by Diez and others, prob. erroneously, to an assumed L. form **capella*, dim. of *capulus*, a handle, < *capere*, take: see *capable*.] **1.** A sheaf of corn before it is tied up; a small heap of unbound wheat or other grain. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As fields that have been long time cloyed
With catching weather, when their corn lies on the *gavil* heap,
Are with a constant northwind dried.
Chapman, Iliad, xxi.

2. A small mallet used by the presiding officer of a legislative body or public assembly to attract attention and signal for order.

A handsome *gavel*, consisting of the bust of Hippocrates, admirably carved, was presented to the college.
Medical News, LII. 524.

gavel2† (gav′el), *v. t.* [< OF. **gaveler*, *javeler*; from the noun.] To rake into heaps. *Cotgrave*.

gavel3 (gā′vel), *n.* A dialectal form of *gable*1.

gaveled (gav′eld), *a.* [< *gavel*(*-kind*) + *-ed*2.] In *old Eng. law*, held under the tenure of gavelkind: said of lands.

gaveler, gaveller (gav′el-ėr), *n.* [< *gavel*1 + *-er*1.] In *coal-mining*, the agent of the crown having the power to grant gales to the free miners. See *gale*4, 2. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

gavelet (gav′el-et), *n.* [See *gavel*1.] An ancient and special cessavit, in the English county of Kent, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws the rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements. See *gavelkind*.

gavelkind (gav′el-kīnd), *n.* [< Ir. *gabhail-cine*, gavelkind, < *gabhail*, a taking (a tenure), = Gael. *gabhail*, a taking, a lease, farm, = W. *gafael* = Corn. *gavel*, a hold, holding, tenure (see *gavel*1), + Ir. *cine*, a race, tribe, family (cf. W. *cenedl*, a tribe).] **1.** Originally, in *old Eng. law*, the tenure of land let out for rent, including in that term money, labor, and provisions, but not military service; also, the land so held. The most important incident of this tenure was that upon the death of the tenant all his sons inherited equal shares; if he left no sons, the daughters; if neither, then all his brothers inherited equal shares. When the feudal system introduced the law of primogeniture, the county of Kent and some other localities were privileged to retain this ancient custom of inheritance.

Miss Rossetti comes commended to our interest, not only as one of a family which seems to hold genius by the tenure of *gavelkind*, but as having a special claim by inheritance to a love and understanding of Dante.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

Hence—**2.** In general use, land in Great Britain or Ireland, or an estate therein, which by custom having the force of law is inheritable by all the sons together, and therefore subject to partition, instead of going exclusively to the eldest. The word has been used in the following different senses, of which only the first and second are strictly correct: (*a*) socage tenure in England before the Conquest (see *socage*); (*b*) immemorial socage tenure in the county of Kent, England; (*c*) the body of customs allowed on ancient socage lands in Kent; (*d*) the customs of partible descents in Kent; (*e*) any custom of partition in any place. *Elton*.—**Irish gavelkind,** the holding of a member of a sept which, by Irish custom, was not at his death divided among his sons, but was included in a redistribution of all the lands of the sept among the surviving members of the sept.

The landholders held their estates by . . . an extraordinary tenure, that of *Irish gavelkind*. On the decease of a proprietor, instead of an equal partition among his children, as in the gavelkind of English law, the chief of the sept . . . made, or was entitled to make, a fresh division of all the lands within his district.
Hallam, Const. Hist., III. 329.

gavella, *n.* See *gabella*.

gaveller, *n.* See *gaveler*.

gavelman (gav′el-man), *n.*; pl. *gavelmen* (-men). [< *gavel*1 + *man*.] A tenant holding land in gavelkind.

gavelmed† (gav′el-med), *n.* [AS. *gafol-mād*, < *gafol*, ME. *gavel*, tribute, + *mād*, ME. *mede*, E. *mead*, meadow: see *gavel*1 and *mead*2.] In *old Eng. law*, the duty or work of mowing grass or cutting meadow-land, required by the superior from his customary tenants.

gavelock (gav′e-lok), *n.* [Also *gafflock*; < ME. *gavelock*, *gavelok*, a spear, javelin, < AS. *gafeluc* (once, in a gloss), a spear or javelin. Cf. MHG. *gabilōt*, a javelin, F. *javelot*, It. *giavelotto*, and F. *javelin*, > E. *javelin*, q. v.; all of Celtic origin, from the same source as *gaff*1 and *gable*1.] **1**†. A spear; a javelin.

I saugh hem launche at hym knyves and *gavelokkes* and dartes soche foison as it hadde reyned from heuene.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.

2. An iron crow or lever. [North. Eng.]

Wi' plough coulters and *gavelocks*
They made the jail-house door to flee.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 95).

gaverick (gā′vėr-ik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*, a common fish on the coast of Cornwall in England. [Local, Eng.]

gavia (gā′vi-ą), *n.* [L., a bird, perhaps the sea-mew.] In *ornith.*, a name variously used. (*a*) An old name of (1) some gull or gull-like bird, or (2) some plover or plover-like bird. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of gulls. *Moehring*, 1752; *Brisson*, 1760. (*c*) [*cap.*] Another genus of gulls—(1) same as *Rissa* (*Boie*, 1844); (2) same as *Pagophila* (*Boie*, 1822). The ivory gull, *P. eburnea*, is now often called *Gavia alba*. (*d*) [*cap.*] A genus of noddy terns: a synonym of *Anoüs*. *Swainson*, 1837. (*e*) [*cap.*] A genus of lapwing-plovers: a synonym of *Vanellus*. *Gloger*, 1842. (*f*) The specific name of sundry water-birds. Also *gavian*, *gavina*, *gabian*, *gabina*, *gaviotas*.

gavial (gā′vi-ąl), *n.* [A form (probably a printer's error), more correctly *gharrial*, *ghurial*, of Hind. *ghariyāl*, a crocodile.] The Gangetic crocodile, *Gavialis gangeticus*, having



Head of Gavial, or Gangetic Crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

long, slender, subcylindric jaws with a protuberance at the end of the upper one. It is one of the largest living crocodiles, sometimes attaining a length of 20 feet. The peculiar shape of the snout is a result of gradual modification, since it is broad and flattened in the young, and attains its highest development only in old males. The gavials live in a few of the rivers of India, where they are objects of superstitious veneration. Also called *nakoo*.

gavialid (gā-vi-al′id), *n.* A crocodilian of the family *Gavialidæ*.

Gavialidæ (gā-vi-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gavialis* + *-idæ*.] The family of crocodiles of which the genus *Gavialis* is the type. It belongs to the group *Procœlia* or *Eusuchia* of the order *Crocodilia*. It is characterized by the combination of a continuous series of plates on the head and back, and by lower teeth which are not included within the margin of the upper jaw when the mouth is closed.

Gavialis (gā-vi-ā′lis), *n.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811): see *gavial*.] The genus of crocodiles of which the gavial, *Gavialis gangeticus*, is the type. The snout is very long, cylindric, and knobbed at the end, where the nostrils open; the lateral teeth are oblique, and the feet are webbed. The genus dates back in geologic time to the Upper Cretaceous.

gavot, gavotte (ga-vot′), *n.* [F. *gavotte*, fem., < *Gavot*, an inhabitant of *Gap*, a town in the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, where the dance originated, or of the Alpine departments in general.] **1.** A dance of French origin, somewhat resembling the minuet, remarkable for its combination of vivacity and dignity. It was introduced in the latter half of the seventeenth century, but was seldom performed after the middle of the eighteenth.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is duple and quick. Gavots are frequent in old-fashioned suites, and have recently come again into favor.

The little French chevalier opposite . . . might be heard in his apartment of nights playing tremulous old *gavottes* and minuets on a wheezy old fiddle.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxviii.

gavotta (ga-vot′tą), *n.* [Italianized form of *gavotte*.] Same as *gavot*.

gaw1 (gâ), *n.* [Sc., = E. *gall*2.] **1.** A mark left on the skin by a stroke or pressure.—**2.** A crease in cloth.—**3.** A layer or stratum of a different kind of soil from the rest.

gaw2 (gâ), *n.* [Sc., see *gaw*1.] A little trench made in a plowed field where there are natural hollows to permit surface water to drain off.

Care should be taken to have plenty of channels or *gaws* or grips, as they are usually termed in Scotland. *Stephens*.

gaw3 (gâ), *n.* [A var. of *gaul*4.] A boat-pole. *Hamersly*.

gawby (gâ′bi), *n.* See *gaby*.

gawd†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gaud*1.

gawdy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gaudy*.

gawf (gâf), *n.* In *costermongers' slang*, a cheap red-skinned apple, which is rubbed hard with a cloth to give it the appearance and feeling of an apple of superior quality. [Eng.]

gawk (gâk), *n.* and *a.* [Also *gauk*; a var. of *gowk*, *gouk*, a cuckoo, a fool (see *gowk*); < ME. *gowke*, a cuckoo, hence (spelled *goke*) a fool, < Icel. *gaukr* = Sw. *gök* = Dan. *gjög*, a cuckoo, = AS. *geác*, a cuckoo (which gave ME. *gek*, *geke*, a cuckoo), = OHG. *gouh*, a cuckoo, MHG. *gouch*, G. *gauch*, a cuckoo, a fool, simpleton. A different word from *cuckoo*, but perhaps, like that, ult. of imitative origin. For the transition of sense from 'cuckoo' to 'fool' or 'simpleton,' cf. *booby*, *gull*1, *goose*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A cuckoo. [Scotch and North. Eng.]—**2.** A stupid, awkward fellow; a fool; a simpleton; a booby. Also *gawky*.

A certain *gawk*, named Chevalier de Gassaud, accustomed to visit in the house at Manosque, sees good to

commence a kind of theoretic flirtation with the little brown wife. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 98.

Gawk's errand. See *errand*[1].

II. *a.* Foolish. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

gawk (gâk), *v. i.* [< *gawk*, *n.*] To act like a gawk; stare idly or vacantly; look like a fool. [Colloq.]

We *gawked* around, a-lookin' at all the outside shows. *Stockton*, Rudder Grange, p. 230.

gawkiness (gâ'ki-nes), *n.* The quality of being gawky.

I . . . determined to revolt against the dominion of *gawkiness* and be sprightly. *R. Broughton*, Cometh up as a Flower, vii.

gawky (gâ'ki), *a.* and *n.* [< *gawk* + *-y*[1]. Cf. equiv. *gawk*, *a.*, Sc. *gawkit*, *gowkit*.] **I.** *a.* Awkward in manner or bearing; inapt in behavior; clumsy; clownish.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and *gawky*. *Pennant*, Tour in Scotland.

II. *n.*; pl. *gawkies* (-kiz). Same as *gawk*, 2.

While the great *gawky*, admiration,
Parent of stupid imitation,
Intrinsic, proper worth neglects,
And copies errours and defects.
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle.

An awkward *gawky*, without any one good point under heaven. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

gawl[1]†, *v. i.* See *gowl*[1].

gawl[2] (gâl), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *gall*[2], *n.*] In *coal-mining*, an unevenness in a coal-wall. *Gresley.* [Leicestershire, Eng.]

gawm, *v. t.* See *gaum*[1].

gawn, *n.* See *gaun*[2].

gawntree, *n.* See *gauntree.*

gawp[1] (gâp), *v. i.* [Also *gaup*, a var. of *gape*, q. v.] 1. To gape; yawn. [Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.]—2. To stare with the mouth open in a stupid and dazed manner. [U. S.]

gawp[2] (gâp), *v. t.* [Sc., also *gowp* = E. *gulp*, q. v.] To devour; eat greedily; swallow voraciously.

gawset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gauze.*

gawsy, gawsie, *a.* See *gaucie.*

gay[1] (gā), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *gay*, < OF. *gai*, later *gay*, F. *gai* = Pr. *gai*, *guay*, *jai* = OSp. *gayo* = Pg. *gaio* = It. *gajo*, gay, merry, < OHG. *gāhi*, MHG. *gæhe* (cf. equiv. *gāch*), G. *gähe* (= MLG. *ga*), usually, with irreg. initial *j* (in imitation of *jagen*, hunt?), *jähe*, quick, sudden, rash, headlong, steep; not connected with *gehen* = E. *go.* Hence, with assibilation, *jay*[2], q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Disposed to or excited with merriment or delight; demonstratively cheerful; merry; jovial; sportive; frolicsome.

Alle the grete of Grece and other *gaie* pepul,
That no man vpon mold migt ayme the noumber.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1596.

Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 52.

2. Such as to excite or indicate mirth or pleasure; hence, cheering; enlivening.

The concord of brethren, and agreeing of brethren, is a *gay* thing. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He [Arlington] had two aspects, a busy and serious one for the public, . . . and a *gay* one for Charles. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

3. Bright or lively, especially in color; gaudy; showy: as, a *gay* dress; a *gay* flower.

And louely ladies y-wrougt . . .
In many *gay* garmentes that weren gold-beten.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

They will pluck
The *gay* new coats o'er the French soldiers' heads.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

Enjoy your dear wit, and *gay* rhetorick,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
Milton, Comus, l. 790.

The houses [of Genoa] are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely *gay* and lively. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

4. Richly or showily dressed; adorned with fine clothing; highly ornamented.

Aboute that temple daunseden alway
Wemen inowe, of whiche some ther were
Fayre of hemself, and some of hem were *gay*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 234.

Prince Robert has wedded a *gay* ladye,
He has wedded her with a ring.
Prince Robert (Child's Ballads, III. 22).

Seeing one so *gay* in purple silks. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. Given to pleasure; lively; in a bad sense, given to vicious pleasure; loose; dissipated.

All grauntid the gome to the *gay* qwene [Helen],
ffor to proker hir pes, & pyne hym therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11557.

Some *gay* gerl, God it woot,
Hath brought you thus upon the viritoot.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 584.

Is this that haughty, gallant, *gay* Lothario?
Rowe, Fair Penitent.

6. Quick; fast. [Prov. Eng.]—7. Pretty long; considerable: as, a *gay* while. Compare *gay*, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**The gay science**†, literature and poetry, especially amorous poetry, in the middle ages.—**Syn. 1.** Gleeful, blithe, lively, sprightly, light-hearted, jolly, hilarious.—3. Bright, brilliant, dashing.

II. *n.* 1†. Anything showily fine or ornamental; a gaud.

How the *gayes* han y-gon god wotte the sothe
Amonge myȝtfull men alle these many ȝeris.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 94.

O how I grieue, deer Earth, that (given to *gays*)
Most of best wits contemn thee now a days.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2†. A gay lady; a beautiful lady. [Poetical.]

Hit come to Cassandra, that was the kynges doughter,
That, be counsell of the kyng & comyns assent,
Parys was purpost with pouer to wende
Into Grese for a *gay*, all on grete wise.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2679.

3. A print or picture. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I must needs own Jacob Tonson's ingenuity to be greater than the translators, who, in the inscription to the fine *gay* in the front of the book, calls it very honestly Dryden's Virgil. *Milbourne*, Notes on Dryden, p. 4.

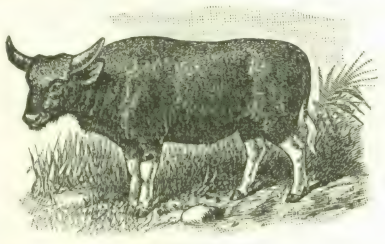
4. The noon or morning, as the brighter part of the day. [Prov. Eng.]

gay[1] (gā; Sc. pron. gī), *adv.* [Sc. also *gae*, *gey*; < *gay*[1], *a.* For the use, cf. the adverb *pretty.*] Pretty; moderately: as, *gay* gude. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I ken I'm *gay* thick in the head. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

gay[2] (gā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small rut in a path. [Prov. Eng.]

gayal, gyal (gī'al), *n.* [Hindi *gayāl.*] A kind of East Indian ox long since domesticated from the wild stock of the gaur, and recognized by some naturalists as a different species called *Bibos frontalis*. It has a moderate hump, no dewlap, but wrinkled skin on the neck, a short tail, and comparatively slender horns. The color is brownish, with white "stockings" on all the legs. It crosses with the common Indian bull. Much confusion has arisen from misunderstanding of the relation of the gaur and gayal, these names being often interchanged. Gayals are simply the domesticated descendants of gaurs, now owned by various Indian tribes from Assam to Aracan along the eastern frontier of the Indian peninsula, and are never



Gayal (*Bibos frontalis*).

found in the wild state. Little use is made of them, however, and they spend the day in the jungles, returning to their owners in the villages at night.

Mr. Sclater observed that . . . the fact that the *gayal* was nowhere found in the wild state was quite new to him. *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, London, 1883, p. 144.

gaybeseent, *a.* Gay-looking; in brave or gallant dress.

Now lykewyse what saie you to courtiers?
These minion *gaibeseen* gentilmen.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. Q, 2 b.

That goodly Idoll, now so *gay beseene*,
Shall doffe her fleshes borrowd fayre attyre.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxvii.

gaybine (gā'bīn), *n.* [< *gay*[1] + *bine* for *bind*[2].] A name of several twining plants of the genus *Pharbitis*, especially *P. hederacea.*

gaydiang (gī'dyang), *n.* [< Annamese.] A vessel of Annam, generally rigged with two masts, but in fine weather with three, carrying lofty triangular sails. It has a curved deck, and in construction somewhat resembles a Chinese junk. These vessels carry heavy cargoes between Cambodia and the gulf of Tonquin.

gayety, *n.* See *gaiety.*

gay-feather (gā'fe*TH*'er), *n.* The button snakeroot, *Lacinaria spicata* and *L. scariosa.*

gaylard†, *a.* A variant of *galliard. Chaucer.*

gayle†, gayler†, *n.* Middle English forms of *jail, jailer.*

gaylies, gailies (gā'liz; Sc. pron. gī'liz), *adv.* [Sc., also *geylies*, var. (with adv. suffix *-s*) of *gaily*, 3.] Pretty well; fairly.

"How do the people of the country treat you?" "Ow! *gailies*; particularly that we are Scotch." *Scott*, Paris Revisited in 1815, p. 253.

Gaylussacia (gā-lu-sā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., named after *Gay-Lussac*, a distinguished French chemist and physicist (1778–1850).] A genus of shrubs, family *Vacciniaceæ*, of North and South America, of about 40 species, differing from *Vaccinium* chiefly in the 10-celled and 10-seeded berry. The foliage is commonly glandular, in the South American species evergreen, in those of the United States for the most part deciduous. The fruit of the northern species is edible, and usually known as the huckleberry, distinguished as the common or black huckleberry (*G. resinosa*), the blue huckleberry or bluetangle (*G. frondosa*), and the more insipid dwarf huckleberry (*G. dumosa*), bear-huckleberry (*G. ursina*), and box-huckleberry (*G. brachycera*). See *huckleberry* and *Vaccinium.*

Gay-Lussac's law. See *law*[1].

gaylussite (gā'lu-sīt), *n.* [Named after the French chemist *Gay-Lussac:* see *Gaylussacia.*] A mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, and consisting of the carbonates of calcium and sodium, in nearly equal quantities, with water. It is found in Peru, and is also abundant in a saline lake near Ragtown in Nevada.

gayly, *adv.* See *gaily.*

gayness (gā'nes), *n.* [< ME. *gaynesse*; < *gay*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being gay, in any sense; gaiety; fineness.

Oh, ye English ladies, learn rather . . . to make your Queen rich for your defence, than your husbands poor for your gearish *gayness*. *Aylmer*, in Strype, xiii.

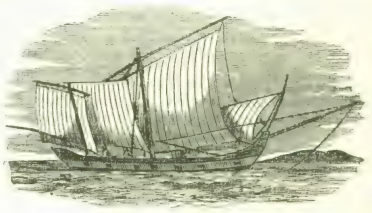
Tell the Constable
We are but warriors for the working-day:
Our *gayness* and our gilt are all besmirch'd.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

gaysome (gā'sum), *a.* [< *gay*[1] + *-some.*] Full of gaiety; gladsome. [Rare.]

And fier'd with heat of *gaysome* youth did venter
With warlike troopes the Norman coast to enter.
Mir. for Mags., p. 633.

Island! prison;
A prison is as *gaysome*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

gay-you (gī'ū), *n.* [An E. spelling of the native name.] A narrow flat-bottomed fishing-



Gay-you of Annam.

boat having an outrigger, much used in Annam. It has two and sometimes three masts, and is usually covered in the middle by a movable roof. The helm is peculiar, resembling that used in China.

Gazania (gą-zā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Theodorus *Gaza*, a learned Greek scholar in Italy in the 15th century.] Gaertner's name (1791) for *Meridiana*, a genus of South African herbaceous composites. They have large solitary heads of flowers, the rays expanding only in bright weather. Of the 24 species, several are cultivated in conservatories and for bedding purposes, especially *M. rigens*, which has orange rays with a dark spot at the base.

gaze (gāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gazed*, ppr. *gazing.* [< ME. *gasen*, prob. of Scand. origin, < Sw. dial. *gasa*, gaze, stare (*gasa åkring se*, gaze or stare about one). Connection with the root of *gast*[2], frighten, Goth. *us-gaisjan*, make afraid, *us-geisnan*, be amazed, is uncertain. For the supposed relation to *gare*[1], see *gare*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To look steadily or intently; look with eagerness or curiosity, as in admiration, astonishment, or anxiety.

Gaase nat aboute, tournyng ouer alle;
Make nat thi myrrour also of the walle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven?
Acts i. 11.

All this long eve, so balmy and serene,
Have I been *gazing* on the western sky
And its peculiar tint of yellow green. *Coleridge.*

The good Peter took his pipe from his mouth, and *gazed* at them for a moment in mute astonishment. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 298.

=Syn. *Gape*, etc. See *stare*[1].

II.† *trans.* To look at intently or with fixed attention.

Straight toward heaven my wondering eyes I turn'd,
And *gazed* awhile the ample sky. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 258.

Why doth my mistress credit so her glass,
Gazing her beauty, deigned her by the skies?
Daniel (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 583).

★**gaze** (gāz), *n.* [< *gaze*, *v.*] 1. A fixed or intent look, as of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret *gaze*
Or open admiration him behold.
Milton, P. L., iii. 671.

This blank stare is quickly succeeded by an intellectual *gaze*, which recognizes the thing by connecting it with others. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 23.

2. The object gazed on; a gazing-stock. [Poetical.]

Yield thee, coward,
And live to be the show and *gaze* o' the time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*.
Milton, S. A., l. 34.

At gaze (formerly, **at a gaze**). (*a*) In the attitude of gazing or staring; looking in wonder, hesitation, etc.; agaze; specifically, in the position assumed by a stag when he turns round in sudden fear or surprise upon first hearing the sound of the hunt.

The Spaniard stands *at a gaze* all this while, hoping that we may do the Work. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 6.

The truth is this, in the reign of King Henry the eighth, after the destruction of monasteries, learning was at a loss, and the University . . . stood *at a gaze* what would become of her. *Ray*, Proverbs (2d ed., 1678), p. 301.

I that rather held it better men should perish one by one,
Than that earth should stand *at gaze*, like Joshua's moon in Ajalon. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*b*) In *her.*, standing and turning the head so as to look out from the shield: said only of the hart: equivalent to *statant affronté*, which is applied to other beasts used as charges.



Hart at Gaze. (From Berry's "Heraldry.")

★**gazebo**† (gā-zē′bō), *n.* [Apparently formed from *gaze*, simulating the form of a L. verb of the 2d conjugation, in the fut. ind. 1st pers. sing. (like *videbo*, 'I shall see'), as if meaning 'I shall gaze.'] A turret, or a summer-house commanding an extensive prospect. Also written *gazeebo*.

gazeful† (gāz′fûl), *a.* [< *gaze* + *-ful*.] Looking with a gaze; looking intently; given to gazing.

The ravisht harts of *gazefull* men might reare
To admiration of that heavenly light,
From whence proceeds such soule-enchaunting might.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 12.

gazehound (gāz′hound), *n.* [Formerly also *gasehound*; < *gaze* + *hound*.] A hound that pursues by sight rather than by scent: commonly applied to the greyhound.

See'st thou the *gaze-hound?* how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer?
Tickell, Fragment of a Poem on Hunting.

The Agasacus or *Gase-hound* chased indifferently the fox, hare, or buck. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Dog.

The swift *gazehounds*, . . . by sheer speed, run down antelope, jack-rabbit, coyotes, and foxes.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 200.

★**gazel**[1], **gazelle** (gą-zel′), *n.* [= D. G. *gazelle* = Dan. *gazel* = Sw. *gazell*, < OF. *gazel*, *gazelle*, F. *gazelle* = Sp. *gazela* = Pg. *gazella* = It. *gazzella* (NL. *gazella*), a gazel, < Ar. *ghazāl*, *ghazēl* (> Pers. *ghazāl*), a gazel.] A small graceful antelope of delicate form, with large liquid eyes and short cylindric horns, and of a yellowish color, with a dark band along the flanks. It has a tuft of hair at the knee. The name is specially applicable to a North African animal often celebrated in Arabian



Gazel (*Gazella dorcas*).

poetry, formerly called *Antilope dorcas*, now *Gazella dorcas* or *Dorcas gazella*; but it is indiscriminately applied to a number of related antelopes. Among others may be mentioned the Persian gazel, *G. subgutturosa*; the Indian gazel, *G. bennetti*; the muscat, *G. muscatensis*; the Arabian ariel, *G. arabica*; the korin of Senegal, *G. ruffrons*; the dama, *G. dama*; the Abyssinian gazel, *G. sœmmerringi*; the East African gazel, *G. granti*, etc.

gazel[2] (gaz′el), *n.* [Also *ghazal*; = G. *gasel*, *ghasel*, < Pers. *ghazal*, < Ar. *ghazel*, *ghazal*, a love-poem.] **1.** In Persian poetry, a form of verse in which the first two lines rime and for this rime a new one must be found in the second line of each succeeding couplet, the alternate line being free. The Germans have imitated this form, and there have been a few English attempts.

During all these periods of literary activity, lyric poetry, pure and simple — i. e., the *ghazal* in its legitimate form — had by no means been neglected.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 659.

In their [Persian bards'] amatory *gazels*, the fair one is described with passionate adoration and exuberant imagery, combined with a delicacy of sentiment that never degenerates into coarseness. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 331.

2. In *music*, a piece in which a short theme or a refrain frequently recurs.

gazeless (gāz′les), *a.* [< *gaze* + *-less*.] Unseeing; sightless.

Desire lies dead upon the *gazeless* eye.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 98.

Gazella (gą-zel′ą), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville): see *gazel*[1].] The typical genus of gazels, of the subfamily *Gazellinæ*. Also called *Dorcas*. The common gazel of North Africa is *G. dorcas*; that of South Africa is the springbok, *G. euchore*. There are many others. See cut under *gazel*[1].

gazelle, *n.* See *gazel*[1].

Gazellinæ (gaz-e-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gazella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily group of about 20 species of small, lithe, extremely agile, and mostly desert-loving antelopes; the gazels proper: same as the genus *Gazella* in a broad sense, but by some authors divided into *Panthalops*, *Procapra*, *Gazella*, *Tragops*, and *Antidorcas*.

gazelline (gą-zel′in), *a.* [< *gazel*[1], *gazelle*, + *-ine*[1].] Having the characters of a gazel; pertaining to the *Gazellinæ*: specifically applied to that group of antelopes which the common gazel exemplifies.

gazement† (gāz′mẹnt), *n.* [< *gaze* + *-ment*.] The act of gazing; view; observation.

Then forth he brought his snowy Florimele,
Whom Trompart had in keeping there beside,
Covered from peoples *gazement* with a vele.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 17.

gazer (gā′zėr), *n.* One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently; an attentive onlooker.

Some brawl, which in that chamber high
They should still dance to please a *gazer's* sight.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 516).

He cleared his course swiftly across the bay, between gayly decorated boats filled with *gazers*, who cheered him with instrumental music, or broke out in songs.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 362.

gazet†, *n.* [= F. *gazette* = NGr. γαζέτα, < It. *gazzetta*, a small coin, perhaps a dim. of L. *gaza*, treasure, wealth, < Gr. γάζα, treasure, a sum of money; said to be of Pers. origin. Cf. *gazette*.] A small Venetian coin. See *gazzetta*.

It is too little: yet,
Since you have said the word, I am content;
But will not go a *gazet* less.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

A *gazet:* this is almost a penny.
Coryat, Crudities, II. 68 (ed. 1776).

gazette (gą-zet′), *n.* [Formerly also *gazet* and *gazetta*; F. *gazette* = Sp. *gaceta* = Pg. *gazeta*, < It. *gazzetta*, a gazette, "a bill of news, or a short relation of the generall occurrences of the time, forged most commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed every month, into most parts of Christendom" (Cotgrave) (first published about 1536), a particular use of either (1) It. *gazzetta*, a magpie (dim. of *gazza*, a magpie), taken as equiv. to 'chatterer' or 'tattler' (cf. E. *Tatler*, *Chatterbox*, *Town Talk*, and similar names of periodicals); or (2) It. *gazzetta*, a small coin (see *gazet*); so called because this coin was paid either for the newspaper itself (the usual explanation) or for the privilege of reading it; cf. *Picayune*, as the name of a newspaper in New Orleans, named from *picayune*, a small coin.] **1.** A newspaper; a sheet of paper containing an account of current events and transactions: often used as the specific name of a newspaper.

The freight of the *gazetti*, ship-boys' tale;
And, which is worst, even talk for ordinaries.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 2.

We sit as unconcerned as the pillars of a church, and hear the sermons as the Athenians did a story, or as we read a *gazett*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. 1.

A fresh coin was a kind of a *gazette*, that published the latest news of the empire. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Specifically, one of the three official newspapers of Great Britain, published in London (semi-weekly, first established at Oxford in 1665), Edinburgh, and Dublin, containing, among other things, lists of appointments and promotions in all branches of the public service, and of public honors awarded, and also lists of persons declared bankrupt. [Written either as a specific or a descriptive name, with or without a capital.]

The next *gazette* mentioned that the King had pardoned him [the Duke of Monmouth] upon his confessing the late plot. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

The court *gazette* accomplished what the abettors of independence had attempted in vain.
Burke, To the Sheriffs of Bristol.

3. The official journal of any government: as, the Peking *Gazette*, the oldest official newspaper in the world. — **4.** An official or authoritative announcement.

If we were to read the *gazette* of a naval victory from the pulpit.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

To appear in the Gazette, to have one's name in the Gazette, to have one's name mentioned in any particular way in one of the British official Gazettes; specifically, in *com.*, to have one's bankruptcy so announced, after a judicial decision.

gazette (gą-zet′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gazetted*, ppr. *gazetting*. [< *gazette*, *n.*] To insert in a gazette; announce or publish in a gazette — specifically, in one of the three official Gazettes of Great Britain.

The appointment of Sir John Hawley Glover to the governorship of Newfoundland is *gazetted* in London.
The American, VII. 174.

gazetteer (gaz-e-tēr′), *n.* [= F. *gazetier* = Sp. *gacetero* = Pg. *gazeteiro*, < It. *gazzettiere*, a writer of news, < *gazzetta*, a gazette: see *gazette*.] **1**†. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority; a journalist.

Thy very *gazetteers* themselves give o'er,
Ev'n Ralph repents, and Henley writes no more.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 215.

Steele . . . was a man of ready talents; and, being an ardent partisan pamphleteer, was rewarded by Government with the place of *Gazetteer*.
Shaw, Eng. Lit. (Backus's revision), xix.

2†. A newspaper; a gazette.

They have drawled through columns of *gazetteers* and advertisers for a century together.
Burke, State of the Nation.

3. A geographical dictionary; an account of the divisions, places, seas, rivers, mountains, etc., of the world or of any part of it, under their names, in alphabetical order. [This use of the word is said to be due to the circumstance that the first work of the kind, by Laurence Echard (third edition 1695), bore the title "The Gazeteer's or Newsman's Interpreter" (afterward shortened to "The Gazetteer"), as being especially useful to newspaper writers.]

gazing-stock (gā′zing-stok), *n.* A person or thing gazed at with wonder or curiosity, especially of a scornful kind.

Ye were made a *gazingstock* both by reproaches and afflictions. Heb. x. 33.

Let the small remnant of my life be to me an inward and outward desolation, and to the world a *gazing-stock* of wretched misery. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

gazles, *n.* The black currant, *Ribes nigrum*. [Sussex and Kent, Eng.]

gazogene (gaz′ō-jēn), *n.* [< F. *gazogène*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*, *-gene*.] An apparatus used for manufacturing aërated water on a small scale for domestic use, by the action of an acid on an alkali carbonate. It generally consists of two globes, one above the other, connected by a tube, the lower containing water, and the upper the ingredients for producing the aërated liquid. When water is gently introduced into the upper globe from the lower, by inclining the vessel so as to about half fill it, chemical action takes place, and the carbonic acid descends and gradually saturates the water in the lower globe. When this has taken place, the aërated water can be drawn off by opening a stop-cock at the top. Also spelled *gasogene*.

gazolite (gaz′ō-līt), *n.* [< F. *gazolite*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] An aërolite.

gazolyte (gaz′ō-līt), *n.* [< F. *gazolyte*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, dissolve.] In *chem.*, in Berzelius's classification, an element which exists, as supposed, only in the form of a gas. Gazolytes, in this classification, form one of the four sections into which the simple elements were divided by Berzelius, the other three being *metals*, *metalloids*, and *halogens*.

gazon (F. pron. ga-zôn′, corrupted ga-zön′), *n.* [F., grass, sod, turf, < OHG. *waso*, MHG. *wase*, turf, sod, moist ground, G. *wesen*, turf, sod, dial. steam, = AS. *wāse*, E. *ooze:* see *ooze*.] In *fort.*, turf or sod used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

gazzatum†, *n.* [ML.: see *gauze*.] A fine silk or linen stuff of the gauze kind, mentioned by writers in the thirteenth century.

gazzetta (gȧt-set′tȧ), *n.* [It.: see *gazet*.] A small copper coin, worth about 3 farthings, formerly issued by the Venetian republic; also, a similar coin, with Greek inscriptions, made in



Obverse. Reverse.

Gazzetta of the Ionian islands, 1801; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Venice for the Ionian islands during and after Venetian domination there.

G. C. B. An abbreviation of *Grand Cross of the Bath*. See *Knights of the Bath*, under *bath*[1].

Ge. In *chem.*, the symbol for *germanium*.

ge-. See *i-*.

Geadephaga (jē-ą-def'a-gą), *n. pl.* [NL., orig. improp. *Geodephaga* (MacLeay, 1825), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + NL. *Adephaga*, q. v.] The terrestrial adephagous or raptorial beetles, including the great families *Carabidæ* and *Cicindelidæ*: distinguished from *Hydradephaga*.

geadephagous (jē-ą-def'a-gus), *a.* [< *Geadephaga* + *-ous*.] Terrestrial and predaceous: specifically applied to the *Geadephaga*.

geal[1] (jēl), *v. i.* [< OF. *geler*, F. *geler* = Pr. *gelar* = Sp. *helar* = Pg. *gelar* = It. *gelare*, < L. *gelare*, freeze: see *gelid*, *congeal*.] To congeal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

It forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were.
Partheneia Sacra (1633), p. 190.

We found the duke my father *gealde* in blood.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, sig. I, 1.

geal[2] (jē'ąl), *a.* [< Gr. *γαῖα*, *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial.—2. Produced by the attraction of the earth. [Rare in both uses.]

The *geal* tide on the moon will be about eighty times higher than the lunar tide on the earth, in consequence of the earth's superior mass. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 384.

gean (gēn), *n.* [An E. spelling of F. *guigne*, OF. *guisne*, a kind of cherry, = Wall. *visine* = NGr. *βίσινον*, wild cherry, prob. of Slavic origin, < OBulg. *vishnja* = Lith. *vyszna*, egriot; or, with alteration of the second syllable, = It. *visciola*, egriot, < OHG. *wīhsala*, MHG. *wīhsel*, G. *weichsel*, egriot, wild cherry, of the same origin as the Slav. Lith. word.] The wild cherry of Europe, *Prunus* (*Cerasus*) *avium*. Its wood is valuable for many purposes, and is much used for tobacco-pipes and their stems. The small purple or black fruit is esteemed for its pleasant flavor, and is largely used for making cordials. The tree is common in some parts of Great Britain, but more abundant on the continent.

geanticlinal (jē-an-ti-klī'nąl), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *anticlinal*.] In *geol.*, the largest type of anticline; an anticline which embraces a notable part of the earth's surface, as the name implies. Thus, *anticline*, *anticlinorium*, and *geanticline* are in progressive sequence. The chord of the arc of a geanticline may be a hundred or more miles in length.

And therefore, while the tertiary movements were in progress, the part of the force not expended in producing them carried forward an upward bend, or *geanticlinal*, of the vast Rocky Mountain region as a whole.
J. D. Dana, Manual of Geology (2d ed.), p. 752.

In all cases there have been three steps in the formation of a mountain-chain. First, the deposition of the vast thickness of the geosynclinal. Second, the squeezing up of the mass of rocks into a *geanticlinal*, and the production of a long, narrow, and lofty ridge. Thirdly, the carving out of this shapeless mass into peaks and valleys.
A. H. Green, Phys. Geol.

★**gear** (gēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *geer*; < ME. *gere*, *ger* (never with initial palatal, *g* or *y*, as in the related *gare*, *yare*, mod. E. *yare*, the orig. *g* being preserved by the frequent alliteration with *gay*, *good*, *golden*, *graith*, etc., or, as in the related verb *garen*, *garren*, mod. E. *gar*[2], by Scand. influence), < AS. *gearwe*, pl., preparation, dress, ornament, gear, = OS. *garuwi* = OHG. *garawi*, MHG. *garwe* (> OF. *garbe*, > E. *garb*[1], q. v.) = Icel. *görvi*, *gjörvi*, gear, < AS. *gearu*, *gearo* (*gearw-*), ready, yare: see *yare*.] 1. A state of preparation or fitness; a suitable or fitting condition: as, to be out of *gear*; to bring anything into *gear*.—2. Whatever is prepared for use or wear; manufactured stuff or material; hence, habit; dress; ornaments; armor.

Oure luflych lede lys in his bedde,
Gawayn graythely at home, in *gerez* ful ryche of hewe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1470.

The Bramans marke themselues in their foreheads, eares, and throats, with a kind of yellow *geare* which they grinde; euery morning they doe it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 475.

It behoved not him to wear such fine *gear*.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

In the dark forest here,
Clad in my warlike *gear*,
Fell I upon my spear.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

3. Any special set of things forming essential parts or appurtenances, or utilized for or connected with some special act, occupation, etc.: as, hunting-*gear*. Specifically—(*a*) The harness or furniture of working animals; whatever is used in equipping horses or cattle for draft or other use; tackle.

There were discovered first two doves, then two swans with silver *geers*, drawing forth a triumphant chariot.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

Thenceforth they are his cattle: drudges, born
To bear his burthens, drawing in his *gears*.
Cowper, Task, v. 273.

(*b*) *Naut.*, the ropes, blocks, etc., belonging to any particular sail or spar: as, the mainsail-*gear*; the foretopmast-*gear*.

I told him I should be glad if his men would cross the top-gallant and royal yards and get the *gear* rove.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xx.

(*c*) In *mach.*, the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting parts of any piece of mechanism: as, expansion-*gear*; valve-*gear*. More particularly—(1) Toothed wheels collectively. (2) The connection of toothed wheels with each other; gearing: as, to throw machinery into or out of *gear*. (*d*) A coal-miners' set of tools. [Eng.] (*e*) *pl.* In *coal-mining*, staging and rails for shipping coal on wharves.

4. Goods; property in general. [Now most common in Scotch use.]

I want nane o' his gowd, I want nane o' his *gear*.
Prince Robert (Child's Ballads, III. 25).

The *gear* that is gifted, it never
Will last like the *gear* that is won.
J. Baillie, Woo'd and Married and A'.

5. The diameter of an imaginary wheel whose circumference is equal to the distance traversed by a safety-bicycle during a single revolution of the pedals: as, a 72-inch *gear*. [Colloq.]—6†. A matter; an affair; affairs collectively.

To cheare his guests whom he had stayd that night,
And make their welcome to them well appeare;
That to Sir Calidore was easie *geare*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 6.

But I will remedy this *gear* ere long,
Or sell my title for a glorious grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

I trust you all, my dearly beloved, will consider this *gear* with yourselves, and in the cross see God's mercy.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 37.

7†. Ordinary manner; behavior; custom; practice.

Into a studie he fel al sodeynly,
As don thes loveres in here queynte *geres*,
Now in the croppe, now doun in the breres.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 673.

Bairns' part of gear, in *Scots law*, same as *legitim*.—**Differential gear.** See *differential*.—**Driving-gear**, those parts of a machine which are most nearly concerned in effecting motion, as, in a locomotive, the parts from the cylinder to the wheels inclusive.—**Full backward gear**, with the valve-gearing adjusted to produce backward motion of the steam-engine.—**Full forward gear**, with the valve-gearing adjusted to produce forward motion of the engine.—**Guids and gear**, all one's property. [Scotch.]—**Inside gear**, the English arrangement of pitmans and cranks inside the frame of a locomotive, as distinguished from the American method of attaching the cross-heads of the engines to the wrists on the exterior of the driving-wheels by pitmans.—**Internal gear**, a wheel having its cogs on the internal perimeter.—**Out of gear**, not in working or running order; not in a condition for use or operation.

Its own [the North's] theory and practice of liberty had got sadly *out of gear*, and must be corrected.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Then sware Lord Thomas Howard: "'Fore God I am no coward!
But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are *out of gear*."
Tennyson, The Revenge.

Overhead gear, driving-gear above the object driven.—**Rope driving-gear**, ropes used as a substitute for belting in the transmission of power from a driver to machinery.—**Running-gear**, the running-rigging of a vessel. (For other kinds of gear, see *bevel-gear*, *cone-gear*, *counter-gear*, etc.)

gear (gēr), *v.* [< *gear*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put into gear; prepare for operation; fit with gear or gearing: as, to *gear* up a wagon; to *gear* a machine or an engine.—**Geared brace, engine**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* In *mach.*, to fit into another part, as one part of gearing into another. See *gearing*.

On the shaft of the motor . . . is a pinion. This *gears* with a larger cog wheel. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 308.

gear-box (gēr'boks), *n.* A box inclosing gearing to protect it.

The effect of the same amount of resistance on each wheel will become unequally operative in the *gear-box*, and that defeats the whole object of the contrivance.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 385.

gear-cutter (gēr'kut″ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes toothed or geared wheels for transmitting motion in machinery; specifically, a machine for cutting the teeth of a geared wheel. Rotary cutters of hardened steel are carefully shaped to the profile of the interdental spaces of the required wheel. Such cutters revolve on an axis parallel to the tangent of the wheel to be cut and are fed across its face as they revolve. When they have passed across the face, they have completed the profiles of the faces and flanks of two adjacent teeth. Reciprocating cutters are much used for large gears, and particularly for bevel-gears. The number or pitch of the teeth on the blank is regulated by a proper dividing head or index-plate on the mandrel which carries the blank to be cut. Wood-working gear-cutters are rotary cutters (molders), and are used to cut wooden patterns for casting geared wheels. A gear-cutting attachment is also used with some milling-machines. See *odontograph*.

geared (gērd), *p. a.* Fitted with gears; connected, as parts of machinery, by gearing.

★**gearing** (gēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gear*, *v.*] 1. Gear; dress; harness.—2. In *mach.*, the parts collectively by which motion communicated to one part of a machine is transmitted to another; specifically, a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion. There are two chief sorts of toothed gearing, namely, *spur-gearing* and *beveled gearing*. In the former the teeth are arranged round either the concave or the convex surface of a cylindrical wheel in the direction of radii from the center of the wheel, and are of equal depth throughout. In beveled gearing the teeth are placed upon the exterior periphery of a conical wheel in a direction converging to the apex of the cone, and the depth of the tooth gradually diminishes from the base. See *bevel*, and cut under *bevel-gear*.—**Angular gearing.** See *angular*.—**Beveled gearing.** See def. 2.—**Conical gearing**, a gearing arrangement in which the motion is transmitted by a pair of cogged cones through interposed pinions.—**Elliptical gearing**, geared wheels of an elliptical shape, used to obtain a rotary motion of variable speed: also called *elliptical wheel*.—**Hooked gearing**, a form of gearing having the teeth set somewhat obliquely across the face of the wheel, so that the contact of each tooth begins at its forward end and ceases at the opposite end. The spiral has such a pitch that one pair of teeth remains in contact until the next pair comes together.—**Hooke's gearing** [named for Robert *Hooke*, an English mathematician and philosopher (1635–1703)], a kind of gearing for wheels, in which the teeth are cut in a helicoidal form.—**Multiplying gearing**, in *mach.*, a combination of cog-wheels in common use for imparting motion from wheels of larger to those of smaller diameter, so as to increase the rate of revolution.—**Quick-return gearing**, in some forms of planing-machines, a system of mechanism fitted to the feed for causing the bed to return at increased speed after each cutting stroke. The stroke is slow, and the return to the first position is accelerated in order to save time.—**Spiral gearing**, two cylinders set parallel, and having spiral ribs and grooves that mesh or gear together.—**Stepped gearing**, a form of gearing in which each tooth or cog on the face of a wheel is replaced by a series of smaller teeth arranged in steps. The device is allied to the stepped rack, and is used to obtain a more uniform and continuous bearing between the teeth.—**Worm gearing.** Same as *spiral gearing*.

gearing-chain (gēr'ing-chān), *n.* In *mach.*, an endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another, the teeth of the wheels fitting into the links of the chain.

gearing-wheel (gēr'ing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *gear-wheel*.—**Frictional gearing-wheels.** See *frictional*.

gearksutite (jē-ärk'sū-tit), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *arksutite*.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium and calcium found in white earthy masses with the cryolite of Greenland.

gearnt, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *girn*.

gear-wheel (gēr'hwēl), *n.* Any wheel having teeth or cogs which act upon the teeth of another wheel to impart or transmit motion.—**Annular gear-wheel.** See *annular*.—**Double gear-wheel**, a wheel having two sets of cogs, differing in diameter, to drive two pinions. Such a wheel sometimes is driven by one pinion and drives the other.

geasont, *a.* [Also *geazon*, *gaison*; < ME. *geson*, *gesene*, *gayssoun*, rare, scarce, < AS. *gǣsne*, *gēsne*, *gēsne*, barren, empty, lacking; cf. OFries. *gēst*, *gāst*, North Fries. *gast* = LG. *güst*, *göst*, *gist*, barren (see *geest*).] Producing or produced scantily; also, rare; uncommon.

Obstinacy is folly in them that should haue reason;
They that will not knowe howe to amende, their wits be very *geason*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Ye shal finde many other words to rime with him, bycause such terminatiõs are not *geazon*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 87.

It was frosty winter season,
And fair Flora's wealth was *geason*.
Greene, Philomela's Second Ode.

This white falcon rare and *gaison*,
This bird shineth so bright.
Progress of Elizabeth, I. 10.

Geaster (jē-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr *γῆ*, the earth, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi characterized by a double peridium. The outer, the exoperidium, splits into segments which expand to a nearly horizontal or reflexed position and take the form of a star, lying close to the ground, whence the name, signifying *earth-star*. (See cut under *exoperidium*.) There are 53 known species, of which 30 occur in Europe and 17 in North America, some being common to both countries.

geat[1] (jēt), *n.* Same as *jet*, *n.*

The Virtues of *Geat* are hitherto concealed. It is the lightest of all solid (not porous) stones, and may pass for the emblem of our memories, attracting trifles thereto,

and letting slip matters of more moment. Rings are made thereof.

Fuller, History of the Worthies of England (1840), III. [392.

Geat is the little Spout or Gutter made in the Brim of Casting Ladles. *Moxon*, Mech. Exercises, p. 378.

geat[2] (gēt), *n.* See *get*[1], 2.

Gebia (jē'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), < Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of macrurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Thalassinidæ*. *G. stellata*, the type, is a small British shrimp.

gebur (AS. pron. ge-bör'), *n.* [AS.: see *bower*[8] and *neighbor*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the owner of an allotment or yard-land, usually of 30 acres: corresponding to the villein of later times.

gecarcinian (jē-kär-sin'i-ạn), *n.* [< NL. *Gecarcinus* + *-ian*.] A land-crab; one of the *Gecarcinidæ*.

gecarcinid (jē-kär'si-nid), *n.* A land-crab, as a member of the *Gecarcinidæ*.

Gecarcinidæ (jē-kär-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecarcinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial brachyurous decapod crustaceans, inhabiting various tropical regions; the land-crabs. Besides *Gecarcinus*, the family contains the genera *Cardisoma* and *Uca*. Also written *Geocarcinidæ*.

Gecarcinus (jē-kär'si-nus), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *καρκίνος*, a crab.] The typical genus of land-crabs of the family *Gecarcinidæ*. The species, of which *G. ruricola* is an example, are terrestrial, and burrow in the ground, living at a distance from the sea, which they visit only at the spawning time. The gills are kept moist by a special arrangement of the gill-cavity. Also written *Geocarcinus*.

Gecko (gek'ō), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), also *Gecko, Gekko;* < *gecko*, q. v.] **1.** The name-giving genus of *Gecconidæ*, now broken up into numerous other genera; the geckos, or wall-lizards. Also called *Ascalabotes*. See *Geccoнidæ, gecko*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *gecko*, 1.

Geccoides (ge-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Geckoides;* < *Gecco* + *-oides*.] A family of sauriau squamate reptiles, composed of the geckos, stellions, and agamoid lizards. *Oppel*, 1811.

gecconid (gek'ọ̄-nid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Gecconidæ*. Also *geckonid*.

Gecconidæ (ge-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecco(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, of the order *Lacertilia;* the geckos or wall-lizards. They have amphicœlous vertebræ, distinct parietal bones, no postorbital or frontosquamosal arches, dilated clavicles loop-shaped proximally, a short, thick, fleshy, papillose tongue, large eyes with vertical elliptical pupils and rudimentary lids, and pleurodont dentition. The body is covered below with small imbricated scales; the tail is normally long and tapering; and the limbs are stout and of moderate length, with well-developed toes and claws, usually furnished with adhesive disks, secreting an acrid though not poisonous fluid. Upward of 200 species inhabit the warmer parts of both hemispheres; many were formerly placed indiscriminately in a genus *Gecco* or *Gecko;* but about 50 genera have been named, among which are *Diplodactylus, Hemidactylus, Phyllodactylus, Platydactylus, Ptyodactylus, Sphærodactylus, Stenodactylus, Thecadactylus, Phyllurus*, and *Ptychozoön*. They are all inoffensive lizards of small size, from 2 or 3 to 12 or 14 inches long, of active carnivorous habits, and specially noted for the agility with which they scramble over walls, etc. Many of them make a croaking or chirping noise, whence the name *gecko*. A few are found in the south of Europe, as the common wall-lizard, *Platydactylus muralis;* the tarente, *P. mauritanicus;* and the *Hemidactylus verruculatus* and *Stenodactylus guttatus*. A common species of the Labuan region is the chickchack, *Ptyodactylus gecko*. One small gecko, *Sphærodactylus notatus*, occurs in Florida and Cuba. Two Lower Californian species are *Phyllodactylus xanti* and *Diplodactylus unctus*. The *Geccoнidæ* have also been called *Ascalabota* and *Nyctisaura*. The name of the family is variously written *Gekkonidæ, Geckonidæ, Geccotidæ, Geckotidæ, Gecotidæ*. See cut under *gecko*.

gecconoid (gek'ọ̄-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the geckos; of or pertaining to the *Gecconoidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Gecconoidea*.

Also *geccotoid*.

Gecconoidea (gek-ọ̄-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecco(n-)* + *-oidea*.] The geckos as a superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians with biconcave vertebræ, dilated and proximally loop-shaped clavicles, and undeveloped postfrontal and postorbital bony arches. The group is conterminous with the single family *Gecconidæ*. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 799. Also *Geckonoidea*.

geccotian, geccotid (ge-kō'shian, gek'ọ̄-tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Gecconidæ*.

II. *n.* A gecko.

Also *geckotian, geckotid*.

Geccotidæ (ge-kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gecconidæ*.

geccotoid (gek'ọ̄-toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *gecconoid*.

Gecininæ (jes-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, of which the genus *Gecinus* is a typical representative; the green woodpeckers. Other leading genera are *Campethera, Celeus, Chrysoptilus, Brachypternus*, and *Tiga*.

Gecinulus (jē-sin'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1845), < *Gecinus* + dim. *-ulus*.] A genus of green woodpeckers of India, having only three toes. *G. granti* and *G. viridis* compose the genus. A form *Geciniscus* is also found.

Gecinus (jē-sī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1831), said to be < Gr. *γῆ*, earth, ground, + *κινεῖν*, move, go.] The typical genus of woodpeckers of the subfamily *Gecininæ*. The best-known example is *G. viridis*, the common green woodpecker or popinjay of Europe, a species comparatively terrestrial in habit.

geck (gek), *n.* [< D. *gek* = MLG. *geck* = MHG. *geck, gecke*, G. *geck*, a fool, = Dan. *gjæk* = Sw. *gäck*, a fool, buffoon, jester, wag; cf. Icel. *gikkr*, a pert, rude person. Connection with *gawk, gowk*, is doubtful: see *gawk, gowk*, and cf. *gig*[3].] **1.** A fool; a dupe; a gull.

Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious *geck* and gull
That e'er invention play'd on. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

2. Scorn; contempt; also, an object of scorn.

To become the *geck* and scorn
O' the other's villainy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

3. A toss of the head in derision or from vanity or folly; hence, a taunt; a gibe. [Scotch.]

The carle that hecht sa weill to treit you,
I think sall get ane *geck*. *Philotus*, 1603.

To give one the geck. (*a*) To give one the slip. *Jamieson.* (*b*) To play one a trick.

Thocht he be auld, my joy, quhat reck?
When he is gone *give him ane geck*,
And take another by the neck. Quoted in *Nares*.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

geck (gek), *v.* [= D. *gekken* = MLG. G. *gecken* = Dan. *gjække* = Sw. *gäcka*, mock, banter, make a fool of; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To toss the head in derision or scorn, or from vanity or folly; deride; mock.

She Bauldy looes, Bauldy that drives the car,
But *gecks* at me, and says I smell of tar.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To cheat; trick; gull.

Ye shall heir whow he was *geckit*.
Legend of Bp. St. Androis. (*Jamieson.*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

gecko (gek'ō), *n.* [Malay *gēkoḳ;* imitative.] **1.** A lizard of the genus *Gecco* or family *Gecconidæ;* a wall-lizard. Also *gecco, gekko*. See *Gecconidæ*. —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Gecco*. — **Croaking gecko.** Same as *croaking lizard* (which see, under *lizard*). — **Flying gecko.** See *flying-gecko*. — **St. Lucas gecko,** *Diplodactylus unctus:* so called after Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, in the vicinity of which it is found. — **Xantus gecko,** *Phyllodactylus xanti*, of Lower California: named from Louis John Xantus de Vesey, who first collected specimens of it. (See also *wall-gecko*.)



Gecko (*Gecco verticillatus*).

Geckoides, geckonid, etc. See *Geccoides*, etc.

ged (ged), *n.* [< Icel. *gedda* = Sw. *gädda* = Dan. *gjede*, a pike (fish): so named from its sharp thin head; < Icel. *gaddr*, a gad, goad, spike: see *gad*[1]. Cf. E. *pike*, AS. *hacod*, a pike (see *hake* and *hook*), F. *brochet*, a pike (< *broche*, a spit), etc.] A pike (the fish). Also written *gedd*. [Scotch.]

gedanite (jed'ạ-nīt), *n.* [< *Gedanum*, Latin name of *Dantzic*, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral resin resembling amber, found on the shores of the Baltic.

gedd, *n.* See *ged*.

gedrite (jed'rīt), *n.* [< *Gèdre* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An aluminous variety of the mineral anthophyllite, found near Gèdre in the French Pyrenees.

gee[1], **jee**[1] (jē), *v. i.* [Of unknown origin.] To agree; suit; fit. [Colloq.]

People say in Pennsylvania, "That won't *gee*," when they wish to express that something won't serve the purpose. *S. S. Haldeman*, quoted in S. De Vere's [Americanisms, p. 478.

gee[2], **jee**[2] (jē), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Crooked; awry. [Prov. Eng.]

gee[2], **jee**[2] (jē), *v.* [< *gee*[2], *jee*[2], *a.* The verb has been erroneously referred to F. *dia*, "the cry wherewith carters make their horses turn to the left hand" (Cotgrave), in Switzerland to the right; cf. OIt. *gio*, similarly used.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move to one side; in particular, to move or turn to the off side, or from the driver—that is, to the right, the driver standing on the left or nigh side: used by teamsters, chiefly in the imperative, addressed to the animals they are driving: often with *off*.—**2.** To move; stir. [Scotch.] — **To gee up,** to move faster: also used by teamsters as above. See def. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to move or turn to the off side, or from the driver: as, to *gee* a team of oxen.—**2.** To move: as, ye're no able to *gee* it. [Scotch.]

gee[3] (gē), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** Sulks; a fit of bad temper.—**2.** Offense. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gee[4] (gē), *v.* [= Sc. *gie*, a contr. of *give*.] A dialectal form of *give*[1].

gee-ho (jē'hō), *v. i.* [< *gee*[2] + *ho*, a quasi-imperative or exclamation: see *gee*[2].] Same as *gee*[2].

gee-hot, *n.* [< *gee-ho, v.*] A kind of heavy sled. See the extract.

They drew all their heavy goods here [to Bristol] on sleds or sledges, which they call *Gee-hoes*, without wheels. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 314.

Ply close at inns upon the coming in of waggons and *gee-ho*-coaches. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 262.

geert, *n.* and *v.* See *gear*.

geering, *n.* See *gearing*.

geese, *n.* Plural of *goose*.

geest (gēst), *n.* [< LG. and G. *geest* (*geestland*) = East and North Fries. *gast*, OFries. *gest* (*gestlond, gastlond*), dry and barren land, = D. *geest*, heath, = MLG. *gēst, gast*, < OFries. *gēst, gāst*, North Fries. *gast* = LG. *güst, göst, gist*, barren.] **1.** In northern Germany, high, dry, and sandy or gravelly soil: *geestland* being opposed to *marschland*. Hence—**2.** In various older geological treatises published in England and the United States, diluvium, coarse drift, or gravel.

Geëz, Giz (gē-ez', gēz), *n.* [Ethiopic.] The ancient language of Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Semitic tongue closely related to Arabic. It is the language of the church and of the old literature of Abyssinia, chiefly ecclesiastical, including an early translation of the Bible; and it is still spoken in a more or less corrupted form by the people of the province of Tigre, its original seat, though elsewhere and in official use it has been for many centuries superseded by the Amharic. Also called *Ethiopic*.

The Written Characters of the old Ethiopic, or *Gíz*, and that of the Amháric, are a Syllabary read from left to right. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Africa, I. 74.

Gehenna (gē-hen'ạ), *n.* [< LL. *Gehenna*, < Gr. Γέεννα, < Heb. *gē-hinnōm*, the valley of Hinnom.] **1.** In *Jewish hist.*, the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites once sacrificed their children to Moloch (2 Ki. xxiii. 10). Hence the place was afterward regarded as a place of abomination; into it was thrown the refuse of the city, and, according to some authorities, fires were kept burning in it to prevent pestilence.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black *Gehenna* call'd, the type of hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 405.

2. In the Bible, the place of the future punishment of the wicked: a transliteration of the Greek word *γέεννα*, which the authorized version translates *hell* and *hell-fire*, and the revised version *hell of fire* and *hell*.

The descensus was a self-manifestation of Christ and his work to the whole spirit-world, and affected the condition of both the pious in Paradise and the ungodly in *Gehenna*. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 93.

Adding to this the fact that *gehenna* of itself was not called a prison, but something far worse, a place of fire, we are further helped on to the conclusion that Christ preaching to "spirits in prison" did not preach to the impenitent dead. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 640.

gehlenite (gā'len-īt), *n.* [Named after the German chemist A. F. *Gehlen* (1775–1815).] A mineral of a grayish color and resinous luster, found chiefly at Mount Monzoni in Tyrol. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium, crystallizing in tetragonal crystals, related in form to the scapolites.

Gehydrophila (jē-hī-drof'i-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of inoperculate pulmoniferous gastropods, corresponding to the family *Auriculidæ*. *Férussac*, 1819. Also called *Hygrogeophila*.

gehydrophilian (jē-hī-drǫ-fil′i-an), *n.* One of the *Gehydrophila*. Compare *geophilian, hygrophilian.*

geiger-tree (gī′gėr-trē), *n.* The *Cordia Sebestena*, a small boraginaceous tree of the West Indies and of rare occurrence in southern Florida, with heavy, hard, dark-brown wood.

geilfine (gāl′fē-ne), *n.* [Ir., also *geillfine*, the first family or tribe, < *geall*, pledge, + *fine*, family, tribe.] One of the groups of five, into which the ancient Irish clans or families were organized. The next group, second in rank for purposes of inheritance, was termed the *deirbhfine;* the third, the *iarfine;* the fourth, the *indfine*, or end-family.

The *Geilfine* division consisted of five persons.
Quoted in *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 209.

gein (jē′in), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *-in*[2].] A brown precipitate obtained by boiling mold or decayed vegetable matter with alkalis. *N. E. D.*

geiret, *n.* [Cf. G. *geier*, a vulture. See under *gerfalcon* and *garefowl.*] A vulture.

A vulture or *geire*, [L.] vultur.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 20.

geir-eaglet, *n.* A bird of prey, supposed to be a vulture, *Neophron percnopterus.*

The swan and the pelican, and the *geir eagle.* Lev. xi. 18.

geir-falcont, *n.* See *gerfalcon.*

Geisenheimer (gī′sen-hī-mėr), *n.* [G.] A white Rhine wine produced near the well-known Hochheim vineyards, and similar in quality to Hochheimer.

Geissler's tubes. See *tube.*

Geissosaura (gī-sǫ-sâ′rą), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Gissosaura*, < Gr. γείσσον, γεῖσον, eaves, cornice, hem, border, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A superfamily group of ordinary lizards. They have a lacertiform or serpent-like body; the feet very small, rudimentary, or wanting; the ventral scales rounded and imbricate; and the tongue short, bifid, and little extensible. They are feeble and harmless animals, such as the common skinks, the slow-worms, etc. The group is not well formed, and the term is little used now. Also written *Geissosauria.*

geissosauran (gī-sǫ-sâ′ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Geissosaura.*

II. *n.* One of the *Geissosaura.*

Geissospermum (gī-sǫ-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γείσσον, γεῖσον, eaves, cornice, hem, border, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of apocynaceous trees, of two species, found in tropical South America. *G. lævе*, known in Brazil as *Pao pareira*, has intensely bitter bark, which is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

geitonogamy (gī-tǫ-nog′ą-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γείτων, a neighbor, + γάμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, the fecundation of a pistil by pollen from another flower of the same plant.

geizen, *v. i.* Same as *gizzen.*

Gekko, gekko, *n.* See *Gecco, gecko.*

Gekkonidæ, *n. pl.* See *Gecconidæ.*

gelable (jel′a-bl), *a.* [< L. *gelare*, freeze (see *geal*[1]), + *-ble.*] Capable of being congealed, or of being converted into ice. [Rare.]

gelada (gel′a-dą), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** An Abyssinian baboon, *Cynocephalus* or *Macacus* or *Theropithecus gelada*, or *Gelada rueppelli.*



Gelada (*Theropithecus gelada*).

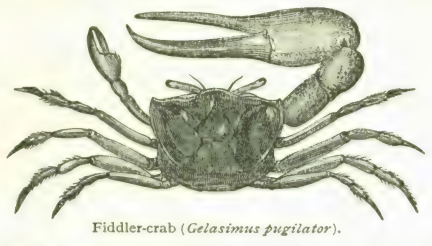
It is upward of 2 feet long, with a large mane, small ischial callosities, and naked face. It is of a dark-brown color, blackening on the shoulders and paling on the under parts, and has a pair of triangular naked spots on the throat.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of this animal: synonymous with *Theropithecus.*

Gelalæan era. See *era.*

Gelasian (je-lā′si-an), *a.* [< *Gelasius* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Gelasius, who was pope A. D. 492–6, and who composed and arranged certain prayers in the Roman liturgy. Copies of what is known as the *Gelasian Sacramentary* exist in manuscripts of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, and contain the oldest extant texts of the Roman mass. The earlier part of the mass is not given in it. See *Gregorian* and *Leonine.*

Gelasimus (je-las′i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γελάσιμος, laughable, < γελᾶν, laugh.] A genus of short-tailed 10-footed crustaceans, of the family *Ocypodidæ;* the fiddlers, fiddler-crabs, or calling-crabs: so called from their habit of flourishing the odd great claw. The technical characters are: lack of posterior pleurobranchiæ and of anterior arthrobranchiæ, and the two pairs of pleurobranchiæ



Fiddler-crab (*Gelasimus pugilator*).

vestigial. There are several species. *G. pugilator* abounds in the salt marshes of the southern United States, where it is found in great troops and honeycombs the ground just above high-water mark with innumerable burrows. See *calling-crab.*

gelastic (je-las′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γελαστικός, inclined to laugh, risible, < γελαστός, laughable, ridiculous, < γελᾶν, laugh.] **I.** *a.* Same as *risible.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* Something capable of exciting smiles or laughter. [Rare.]

Happy man would be his dole who, when he had made up his mind in dismal resolution to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that *gelastics* had been substituted, not of the Sardonian kind.
Southey, The Doctor, extra chapter.

gelatigenous (jel-ą-tij′e-nus), *a.* [< *gelati(n)* + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing or yielding gelatin.—**Gelatigenous tissue,** animal tissue which yields gelatin in boiling water, as the various forms of connective tissue.

★**gelatin, gelatine** (jel′ą-tin), *n.* and *a.* [= D. G. *gelatine* = Dan. Sw. *gelatin*, < F. *gélatine* = Sp. Pg. It. *gelatina*, < NL. *gelatina*, < L. *gelatus*, pp. of *gelare*, freeze: see *geal*[1], *gelid, jelly.*]

I. *n.* A concrete animal substance, transparent, hard, and tasteless, which swells without solution in cold water, dissolves in warm water and in acetic acid, and is insoluble in alcohol or ether. Gelatin does not exist as such in the animal tissues, but is formed by the action of boiling water on connective tissues, cartilage, ligaments, and tendons, as well as on skin, horn, fish-scales, etc. The coarser form of gelatin from hoofs, hides, etc., is called *glue;* that from skin and finer membranes is called *size;* and the purest gelatin, from the air-bladders and other membranes of fish, is called *isinglass.* Its leading character is the formation of a tremulous jelly when its solution in boiling water cools. A yellowish-white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatin by tannin, which forms an elastic adhesive mass. Tannin has the same action also on the tissues from which gelatin is made, and this action of tannin is the foundation of the art of tanning leather. Gelatin is nearly related to the proteids. It is regarded as a nutritious food, and much used in preparing soups, jellies, etc.; but animals fed exclusively on it die with the symptoms of starvation. No chemical formula has yet been deduced for gelatin. It contains about 18.3 per cent. of nitrogen, 0.6 per cent. of sulphur, 50 of carbon, 7 of hydrogen, and 23 of oxygen. (See *jelly.*) In all the arts allied to photography, gelatin forms the basis of a great variety of processes. It is at present the usual vehicle for holding the sensitive salts of silver in dry plates, and for holding the sensitive bichromate of potash in all the photo-printing and photo-engraving processes. (See *emulsion, carbon process* (under *carbon*), *photolithography, heliotype,* and *photography.*) Gelatin is also used to form the copying-pad in a variety of copying processes. See *hectograph.*—**Chromatized gelatin.** See *chromatize.*—**Explosive gelatin,** a very powerful explosive compound made by dissolving guncotton in nitroglycerin heated gently in a water-bath. A small amount of gum camphor may be added to diminish its sensitiveness. For military purposes it has been made of 90 per cent. of nitroglycerin and 10 per cent. of soluble nitrocellulose or guncotton. To make the camphorated compound, 96 per cent. of the above mixture and 4 per cent. of camphor is used. This preparation forms a gelatinous, elastic, translucent, pale-yellow mass (specific gravity 1.6), of about the consistency of a very stiff jelly, which can be easily cut with a knife. (*C. E. Munroe.*) Also called *gum-dynamite.*—**Gelatin culture.** See *culture.*—**Gelatin of Wharton,** or **jelly of Wharton,** a kind of mucoid connective tissue which constitutes most of the bulk of the umbilical cord.—**Gelatin process,** any photographic process in which gelatin enters as a basis or an element.—**Gelatin sugar.** Same as *glycocoll.*—**Vegetable gelatin,** one of the constituents of gluten, similar to animal gelatin in composition. Also called *gliadin* and *glutin.*

II.† *a.* Like gelatin; gelatinous.

You shall always see their [insects'] eggs laid carefully and commodiously up, if in the waters, in neat and beautiful rows, oftentimes in that spermatick *gelatine* matter in which they are reposited.
Derham, Physico-Theology, vi. 6.

gelatinate (jel′ą-ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gelatinated*, ppr. *gelatinating.* [< *gelatin* + *-ate*[2].]

I. *trans.* To make gelatinous.

II. *intrans.* To become gelatinous. In *mineral.*, said of a number of silicates, as calamin, which, when treated with hydrochlorid acid, are decomposed, and yield on partial evaporation a more or less perfect jelly.

Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but *gelatinates* with the mineral acids. *Kirwan.*

gelatination (jel″ą-ti-nā′shǫn), *n.* [< *gelatinate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of converting or of being turned into gelatin or into a substance like jelly.

gelatine, *n.* and *a.* See *gelatin.*

gelatiniform (jel-ą-tin′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *gélatiniforme*, < NL. *gelatiniformis*, < *gelatina*, gelatin, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or constitution of gelatin.

Gelatinigera (jel″ą-ti-nij′ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gelatinigerus:* see *gelatinigerous.*] An order of choanoflagellate protozoans, which secrete a gelatinous investment and form colonies, as those of the genera *Phalansterium* and *Proterospongia.*

gelatinigerous (jel″ą-ti-nij′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gelatinigerus*, < *gelatina*, gelatin, + L. *gerere*, bear.] Secreting a gelatinous investment, as certain infusorians; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gelatinigera.*

gelatinization (jel″ą-tin-i-zā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *gélatinisation;* as *gelatinize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of gelatinizing; gelatination. Also spelled *gelatinisation.*

Gelatinisation of the membranes of the cells.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 30.

In colloids, water of *gelatinization* appears to represent in some measure the water of crystallization in crystalloids. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 62.

It frequently happens that the connective tissue presents the consistence of jelly, . . . due in many cases to the entanglement of fluid in the meshes of the fibres, and not to a *gelatinization* of the ground substance.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 6.

★**gelatinize** (jel′ą-ti-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gelatinized*, ppr. *gelatinizing.* [< *gelatin* + *-ize.*] Same as *gelatinate.* Also spelled *gelatinise.*—**Gelatinized chloroform, ether,** etc. See the nouns.

gelatinobromide (jel″ą-tin-ō-brō′mid or -mīd), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *bromide.*] In *photog.*, noting a film or an emulsion made sensitive to light by the agency of silver bromide in a vehicle of gelatin. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 168.

gelatinochlorid (jel″ą-tin-ō-klō′rid), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *chlorid.*] In *photog.*, noting a film, emulsion, etc., in which the sensitizing agent is silver chlorid in a vehicle of gelatin.

For contact printing from negatives of a suitable size, the *gelatino-chloride* process will be found especially suitable. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 168.

gelatinoid (jel′ą-ti-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *gelatin* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling gelatin; jelly-like, as an animal substance; gelatinous.

This indicates a condition of the synovial membrane known as *gelatinoid* degeneration.
J. H. Packard, Medical News, L. 281.

II. *n.* A substance allied to or resembling gelatin.

From a pound of bone about an ounce of nutritive material was obtained, of which three-fourths was fat and the rest *gelatinoids* and the like.
The Century, XXXVI. 135.

Gelatinosi (jel″ą-ti-nō′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **gelatinosus*, gelatinous: see *gelatinous.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of his *Polypi*, consisting of *Hydra*, some hydroid *Hydrozoa*, some ciliated *Infusoria*, some *Polyzoa*, and the echinodermatous *Pedicellaria.* It was a heterogeneous group, now broken up.

gelatinosulphurous (jel″ą-tin-ō-sul′fėr-us), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *sulphur* + *-ous.*] Consisting of gelatin and sulphur.

gelatinous (je-lat′i-nus), *a.* [< NL. **gelatinosus*, < *gelatina*, gelatin: see *gelatin.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of gelatin; of the nature or consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly.

The blue *gelatinous* sea-nettles were tossed before us by the surge. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 45.

This is especially the case with the genus Schizonema, in which the *gelatinous* envelope forms a regular tubular frond. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 297.

Gelatinous disk. See *disk.*—**Gelatinous felt, gelatinous tissue,** in *mycol.*, a fungal tissue in which the cell-walls are jelly-like or mucilaginous from the absorption of water.—**Gelatinous tubes,** thin-walled tubes of varying length, filled with a gelatinous substance, opening by fine pores, and carrying nerve-endings, which are placed in an ampulla-like enlargement of varied form. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 524.

gelatinously (je-lat′i-nus-li), *adv.* In the manner of gelatin or jelly; so as to be gelatinous.

The membrane of the parent-cell becoming *gelatinously* softened. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 175.

gelatinousness (je-lat′i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gelatinous.

geld[1] (geld), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gelded* or *gelt*, ppr. *gelding.* [< ME. *gelden, gilden* (pp. *gelded, gelt*), < Icel. *gelda* = Sw. *gälla* (for **gälda*) =

Dan. *gilde*, geld; cf. *geld*[1], *a.* The relation of these words to E. dial. *galt*, a (gelded) hog (see *galt*[2]), to *gilt*, a spayed sow (see *gilt*[3]), and to Goth. *giltha*, a sickle, is uncertain.] **1.** To castrate; emasculate: used especially of emasculating animals for economic purposes.

A beautifull yong man, named Combabus, who fearing what might happen, *gelded* himselfe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

Hence—**2†.** To deprive of anything essential.

No good at all that I can do for him;
Unless you call it good to pity him
Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3†. To expurgate, as a book or other writing.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, Pref.

4. In *apiculture*, to cut out old combs from (a hive) so that new ones may be built. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 55.

geld[1] (geld), *a.* [E. dial.; Sc. *yeld*, *yell*, barren, not with young, too young to bear (of cattle, sheep, etc.), also barren, bleak (of soil), bleak (of weather), etc.; < ME. *geld*, *gelde*, gelded, barren, < Icel. *geldr* = OSw. *galder*, Sw. *gall* = Dan. *gold* = MHG. *gelte*, G. *gelt*, barren (of cattle), sterile; cf. *geld*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Gelded; castrated; rendered impotent.

Geldynge or *gelde* horse, canterius.
Prompt. Parv., p. 190.

Elde maketh me *geld* an growen al grai.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

2†. Barren; sterile.

Elesabeth, thi cosyn, that is cald *geld*,
She has conceyffed a son.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 75.

3. Not with young at the usual time: as, a *geld* cow; a *geld* ewe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

geld[2]† (geld), *n.* [Occurs in mod. E. only as a historical term, referring to the AS. period; often written, improp., *gelt*, after G. *geld*, which is pronounced and was formerly (in MHG. and OHG.) written *gelt*, also *gild* (ML. *geldum*, *gildum*); repr. AS. *geld*, *gild*, *gyld*, a payment, tribute (= D. *geld*, money, = OHG. MHG. *gelt*, payment, tribute, tax, G. *geld*, money, = Dan. *gjæld* = Sw. *gäld*, debt, = Goth. *gild*, payment, tribute), < *geldan*, *gildan*, *gieldan*, *gyldan*, pay, > E. *yield*: see *yield* and *gild*[2].] A payment, tax, tribute, or fine: in modern histories and law-books in reference to the Anglo-Saxon period, chiefly in composition, as in *Danegeld*, *wergeld* or *wergild*, etc.

All these the king granted unto them, . . . free from all *gelts* and payments. *Fuller*, Waltham Abbey, p. 7.

The payment or non-payment of the *geld* is a matter which appears in every page of the Survey.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 2.

geldable†, gildable† (gel'-, gil'da-bl), *a.* [< AF. *gildable, guldable;* as *geld*[2], *gild*[2], + *-able.*] Liable to the payment of taxes; subject to taxation.

Thus each plough in a three-field manor normally tilled 120 acres, which counted for fiscal purposes as two *geldable* carucates, whereas in a two-field manor the annual tillage of each plough counted only as one *geldable* carucate. *Isaac Taylor*, N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 405.

gelder (gel'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *geldere;* < *geld*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who castrates animals.

No sow-*gelder* did blow his horn,
To geld a cat, but cried Reform.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 537.

gelder-rose, *n.* See *guelder-rose.*

gelding (gel'ding), *n.* [< ME. *gelding*, a eunuch, a castrated horse, < Icel. *geldingr*, m., a wether, a eunuch, < *geldr*, barren, + *-ingr* = AS. *-ing* = E. *-ing*[3], a suffix denoting origin: see *geld*[1], *a.*, and *-ing*[3].] **1.** A castrated animal; specifically, a castrated horse.

My gayest *gelding* I thee gave,
To ride where ever liked thee.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

I will rather trust . . . a thief to walk my ambling *gelding*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

2†. A castrated man; a eunuch.

And the *gelding* seide, lo watir, who forbedith me to be baptised? *Wyclif*, Acts viii. 36 (Oxf.).

Geldrian, *a.* and *n.* See *Gueldrian.*

geldum†, *n.* [ML., payment: see *geld*[2].] The philosopher's stone.

Gelechia (jē-lē'ki-ą), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *γηλεχής*, sleeping on the earth, < *γῆ*, earth, + *λέχος*, bed.] A very large genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Gelechiidæ*. These moths are wide-ranging, and present great variations of habit, some being case-bearers, others leaf-miners, others again gall-makers. The British Museum catalogue of 1864 contained 420 species, and nearly 200 have been described for North America. See cut under *gall-moth.*

Gelechiidæ (jel-e-kī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gelechia* + *-idæ.*] A group of tineid moths, rated as a family of the superfamily *Tineoidea*, type genus *Gelechia*. *Stainton.* Also *Gelechidæ.*

geleem (ge-lēm'), *n.* [Pers. *gilīm*, a blanket.] A carpet made of goat's wool and having the pattern alike on both sides. The fabric is thin and without pile. Also *galim.*

gelid (jel'id), *a.* [< L. *gelidus*, cool, cold, < *gelum* (gen. *geli*), also *gelus* (abl. *gelu*), LL. generally *gelu*, cold, frost, akin to E. *cool*[1], *cold*, *chill*[1].] Cold; very cold; icy. [Chiefly poetical.]

The mass of blood
Within me is a standing lake of fire,
Curled with the cold wind of my *gelid* sighs.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

While sea-born gales their *gelid* wings expand,
To winnow fragrance round the smiling land.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 121.

gelidity (jē-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< *gelid* + *-ity.*] The state of being gelid; extreme cold.

Gelidium (jē-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *gelum*, *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost: see *gelid.*] A widely diffused genus of the red marine algæ, having narrowly linear or nearly terete much-branched fronds of dense structure. The cystocarps are immersed in the frond and contain spores attached to an axile placenta. One of the commonest species is *G. corneum.*

gelidly (jel'id-li), *adv.* In a gelid or very cold manner; coldly.

gelidness (jel'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gelid; coldness.

gelineæ (jē-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *gelum*, *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost: see *gelid.*] In *bot.*, cells in algals secreting vegetable jelly.

gell (gel), *n.* A dialectal variant of *girl.* Compare *gal*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

She's a beauty thou thinks—an' soä is scoors o' *gells*.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style, st. 4.

gellet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jelly*[1].

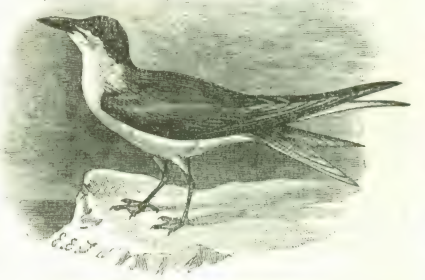
Gellert's green. See *green*[1].

Gelliinæ (jel-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gellius* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Heterorhaphidæ*, typified by the genus *Gellius*, having no cortex or fistulæ, microscleres in form of stigmata, and megascleres as oxea or strongyla. *Ridley and Dendy.*

Gellius (jel'i-us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Gelliinæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

gelly†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jelly*[1].

Gelochelidon (jel″ō-ke-lī'don), *n.* [NL. (Brehm, 1830), also *Gelichelidon*, < Gr. *γέλως*, laughter, *γελᾶν*, laugh, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A notable genus of terns, of the subfamily *Sterninæ*, characterized by the stout bill, like a gull's. *G. nilotica* or *G. anglica* is the gull-billed tern, a nearly cosmopolitan species, common in the United States. It is 14



Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*).

inches long, 34 in expanse of wings, with a moderately forked tail, pearly-blue mantle, white under parts, and black cap, bill, and feet. The genus is also called *Larapis.*

gelofert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower.*

geloscopy (je-los'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *γέλως*, laughter, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of divination drawn from laughter, or a method of ascertaining the qualities and character of a person from observation of his way of laughing.

gelose (jē'lōs), *n.* [< *gel(atin)* + *-ose.*] A chemical product obtained from Chinese and Ceylon moss. It resembles gelatin in its property of gelatinizing, but differs in certain chemical reactions, not being precipitated by tannic acid. It is much used in China and the East for soups and jellies. See *agar-agar.*

geloust, gelousiet. Middle English forms of *jealous, jealousy.*

gelsemia (jel-sē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < *gelsemium.*] Same as *gelsemine.*

gelsemine (jel'se-min), *n.* [Also written *gelsemin* (NL. *gelsemina*); < *gelsemium* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, inodorous solid alkaloid, intensely bitter, obtained from *Gelsemium sempervirens*, and used in medicine in the treatment of certain inflammatory affections.

Gelsemium (jel-sē'mi-um), *n.* [NL., less commonly (in the second sense) *gelseminum*, < It. *gelsomino*, jasmine, the plant being known in the United States as the wild, yellow, or Carolina jasmine, though not related to the true jasmines: see *jasmine.*] **1.** A genus of twining shrubs of the family *Spigeliaceæ*, with opposite entire evergreen leaves and fragrant yellow flowers. There are two species, one a native of eastern Asia, and the other, *G. sempervirens*, the yellow jasmine of the southern United States, found in woods and low grounds from Virginia to Texas and Guatemala. Its root has poisonous properties inducing paralysis, and the tincture is used medicinally in various diseases.



Flowering Branch of Yellow Jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*).

2. [*l. c.*] The root of *Gelsemium sempervirens*, or the tincture from it, used as a drug.

gelt[1] (gelt). An occasional preterit and past participle of *geld*[1].

gelt[1]† (gelt), *n.* A variant of *gilt*, a young sow or female pig.

The spayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

gelt[2]†, *n.* See *geld*[2].

gelt[3]† (gelt), *n.* [A var. of *gilt*[1].] Gilding; gilt.

I wonne her with a gyrdle of *gelt*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

gelust, *a.* A Middle English form of *jealous.*

gem (jem), *n.* [< ME. *gemme*, < OF. *gemme*, ★*geme*, *jame*, F *gemme* = Pr. *gemma* = Sp. *yema* = Pg. *gemma*, a precious stone, *gomo*, a bud, = It. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone, = AS. *gimm* (also in comp. *gim-stān*), ME. *gimme*, *gimme*, a precious stone, = OHG. *gimma*, MHG. *gimme*, G. *gemme*, < L. *gemma*, a swelling bud, a jewel, a gem.] **1†.** A bud; especially, a leaf-bud. See *gemma*, 1.

Take hem that *gemmes* V or VI ascende
ffro the elder brannche.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Like the *gem* of a vine, or the bud of a rose, plain "indices" and significations of life, and principles of juice and sweetness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 764.

2. A precious stone of any kind, as the diamond, ruby, topaz, emerald, etc., especially when cut and polished for ornamental purposes; a jewel.

Full many a *gem* of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy

3. Something likened to a gem; a beautiful, splendid, or costly object.

Thy brothyr Troylus eke, that *gemme* of gentle deedes,
To thinke howe he abused was, alas my heart it bleedes.
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

The brightest *gems* in a' your crown
Your seven fair sons wad be.
Skiœn Anna; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 385).

Wert thou [Ireland] all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and free,
First flow'r of the earth, and first *gem* of the sea.
Moore, Remember Thee.

4. In *entom.*, the small geometrid moth *Camptogramma fluviata:* an English collectors' name. —**Apostles' gems.** See *apostle.*—**Artificial gems.** See *artificial.*—**Engraved gem.** See *gem-engraving.*

gem (jem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gemmed*, ppr. *gemming.* [< *gem*, *n.*] **1†.** To put forth in buds; bud.

Last
Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches hung with copious fruit, or *gemm'd*
Their blossoms. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 325.

2. To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.—**3.** To bespangle; embellish or adorn as if with gems: as, foliage *gemmed* with dewdrops.

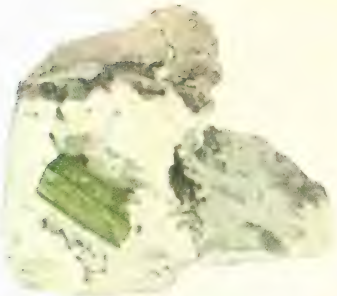
The fair star
That *gems* the glittering coronet of morn.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

The very insects, as they sipped the dew that *gemmed* the tender grass of the meadows, joined in the joyous epithalamium. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 109.

England is studded and *gemmed* with castles and palaces.
Irving.

A coppice *gemm'd* with green and red.
Tennyson, Geraint.

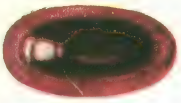
Gemara (ge-mä'rą), *n.* [Chal., complement, completion.] A body of rabbinical comments and opinions on the Mishnah, and with it forming the Talmud, or, according to many Jewish writers, itself constituting the Talmud.



Emerald—in matrix



Spinel



Garnet



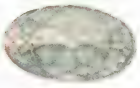
Red Tourmalin



Tourmalin—in matrix



Emerald



Aquamarine



Blue Sapphire



Yellow Sapphire



Red Sapphire (ruby) crystal in matrix



Green Peridot



Zircon (Hyacinth)



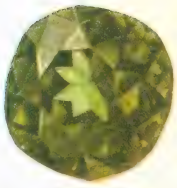
Zircon (natural crystal)



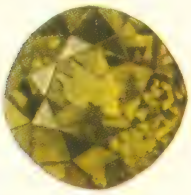
Yellow Topaz



Blue Topaz (crystal)



Green Tourmalin



Chrysoberyl



Opal

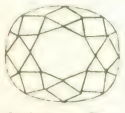


Ruby



Opal—polished slab

Three diagrams showing the principal ways of cutting precious stones. The top and side views are shown.



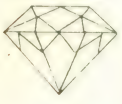
Brilliant Cut



Table Cut



Rose Cut







The engraved gems following are from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.



Purple Amethyst



Diamond—in matrix



Amethyst (natural crystals)



Chalcedony



Hematite



Sard



Sardonyx



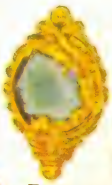
Gold



Agate



Garnet



Turquoise



Black Jasper



Red Jasper



Jacinth (Hyacinth)



Nicolo



Lapis Lazuli



Peridot



Green Jasper

PRECIOUS STONES AND ENGRAVED GEMS

The Gemara exists in two forms or recensions, receiving name from the regions in which they were compiled, viz., the Jerusalem or Palestinian and the Babylonian, the former having been completed about the middle of the fourth and the latter about the end of the sixth century. See *Mishnah* and *Talmud*.

Gemaric (ge-mar′ik), *a.* [< *Gemara* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Gemara.

gematria (gē-mā′tri-ạ), *n.* [Heb., a transliteration of Gr. *γεωμετρία*, geometry.] A cabalistic system of Hebrew Biblical interpretation, consisting in the substitution for a word of any other the numerical values of whose letters gave the same sum.

It must be observed that the supposed antiquity of *gematria* depends solely on a conjectural comment on Zechariah xii. 10. There is no clear instance of *gematria* before Christian writers were strongly under Platonic influence, e. g., Rev. xiii. 18; Barnabas ix. *Gow.*

gematry†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *geometry*.

gem-cutting (jem′kut″ing), *n.* The art of cutting and polishing precious stones.

gemel (jem′el), *n.* [Also *gemmel* (and *gimmal*, *gimbal*, q. v.), < ME. *gemel*, < OF. *gemel*, later *gemeau* (> ME. *gemew*, *jemew*, *gymew*, *gymmew*, *gymowe*, later *gemmew*, *gemmow*, etc.), F. *jumeau* = Sp. *gemelo* = Pg. *gemeo* = It. *gemello*, twin, < L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus*, twin: see *geminate*, *Gemini*.] **1.** A twin.—**2.** Same as *gimbal*.

For under it a cave, whose entrance streight
Clos'd with a stone-wrought doore of no meane weight;
Yet from itselfe the *gemels* beaten so
That little strength could thrust it to and fro.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

3. In *her.*, one of a pair of bars. See *bars-gemel*.

Two *gemels*, silver, between two griffins passant.
Strype, Life of Smith, i., note a.

[Obsolete or archaic.]

Gemellaria (jem-e-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *gemellus*, twin, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Gemellariidæ*, having the cells arranged in pairs, back to back, whence the name. *G. loricata* is a large species common in shallow water on the New England coast.

Gemellariidæ (jē-mel-ạ-ri′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gemellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyzoans, of the suborder *Chilostomata* and order *Gymnolæmata*, having an unjointed, flexible, somewhat membranous zoarium, with the zoœcia unarmed, opposite, and paired. It contains several genera. Also *Gemellariadæ*.

gemelli, *n.* Plural of *gemellus*.

gemellione (jē-mel′i-ōn), *n.* [< ML. *gemellio(n-)*, < L. *gemellus*, a twin: see *gemellus*.] In *archæol.*, one of a pair of basins which served for washing before and after a meal, the water being poured from one into the other over the hands; hence, any decorative basin.

gemelliparous (jem-e-lip′ạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *gemellus*, twin, + *parere*, produce.] Producing twins. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

gemellus (jē-mel′us), *n.*; pl. *gemelli* (-ī). [L., a twin, dim. of *geminus*, a twin, adj. born at the same time: see *geminate*, *Gemini*.] In *anat.*, one of a pair of muscles arising from the ischium, and accessory to the obturator internus, with the tendon of which they are inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. In man the gemelli are superior and inferior; in some animals they are much more highly developed; in others there is a single gemellus; and in the monotremes they are wanting.

gemel-ring (jem′el-ring), *n.* A double or triple ring—that is, one formed of two, three, or more circlets, so combined that they can be separated into as many parts as there are separate circlets: used as a keepsake. Also *gimmal-ring*. See *gimbal*.

gemel-window (jem′el-win″dō), *n.* A window with two bays.

gem-engraving (jem′en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of engraving designs upon precious or (more commonly) semi-precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface; lithoglyptics. Engraved gems were produced in high perfection at an early period of antiquity. Stones cut in raised work are called *cameos*, and those cut into or below the surface *intaglios*. The cutting is now done by means of small revolving wheels which are charged with diamond-dust, emery, etc., according to the hardness of the stone to be cut. Intaglio-engraving as practised by the ancients was used chiefly for the production of seals.

gement (jē′ment), *a.* [< L. *gemen(t-)s*, ppr. of *gemere*, sigh, groan, = Gr. *γέμειν*, be full.] Groaning. *Blount.*

gemetry†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *geometry*.

gemew†, *n.* [ME.: see *gemel*.] In *her.*, same as *gemel*, 3.

geminel† (jem′i-nel), *n.* [For *gemel*, a twin. See *gemel*.] In the extract, for *gemels*, twins.

Before the stanza was of seven lines, wherein there are two couplets, . . . the often harmony thereof soften'd the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been *geminels* or couplets.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, Pref.

geminate (jem′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *geminated*, ppr. *geminating*. [< L. *geminatus*, pp. of *geminare* (> It. *geminare* = Sp. *geminar*), double, pair, < *geminus*, born at the same time, twin: see *Gemini*.] **I.** *trans.* To double. [Rare.]

W. . . . is but the v. *geminated* in the full sound, and though it have the seate of a consonant with us, the power is always vowellish, even where it leads the vowell in any syllable. *B. Jonson*, English Grammar.

The delimitation by Meisterhans of the date in Attic inscriptions (550 B. C.) before which medial consonants are not *geminated*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 354.

II. *intrans.* To become double.

geminate (jem′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *geminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Twin; combined in pairs; binate.

We desire of your Maiestie to vouchsafe from hencefoorth to conserue and continue the *geminate* disposition of your beneuolences, both generally to all our subiects, and also priuately to this our beloued seruant.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 340.

Geminate leaves, in *bot.*, leaves that are in pairs, one leaf beside the other, and attached to the same point of the stem.—**Geminate ocellus**, in *entom.*, a phrase denoting two ocellated spots when they are surrounded by a single colored ring.—**Geminate spots**, in *entom.*, spots in pairs side by side, and close together or touching each other.

geminately (jem′i-nāt-li), *adv.* In pairs; doubly: as, in entomology, *geminately* spotted or lined.

gemination (jem-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *gémination* = Sp. *geminación* = It. *geminazione*, < L. *geminatio(n-)*, a doubling, < *geminare*, double: see *geminate*.] **1.** A doubling; duplication; repetition.

If the will be in the sense and in the conscience both, there is a *gemination* of it.
Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, § 8.

Specifically—**2.** In *rhet.*, immediate repetition of a word, generally with added emphasis: as,

O *Swallow, Swallow, flying, flying* South.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

[Repetition after one or two intervening words is also accounted gemination: as, *again* and *again*.

Charge, Chester, *charge!* *On*, Stanley, *on!*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 32.]

Also called *diplasiasmus* and *epizeuxis*.—**3.** In *philol.*: (*a*) The doubling of an originally single consonant through the influence of a following consonant or vowel, as in Anglo-Saxon *sittan* (originally **sitian*), *fenn* (originally **feni*, Gothic *fani*), etc.; less properly used of mere orthographic doubling, as in *hammer*, *matter*, etc.

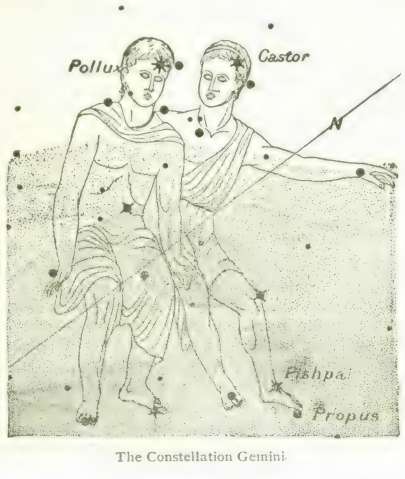
The historic orthography has been retained in words which are under conditions of *gemination*.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 328.

(*b*) A pair of letters so doubled. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 163.

geminative (jem′i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *geminate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Characterized by gemination.

II. *n.* A geminated or doubled letter. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 161.

Gemini (jem′i-nī), *n. pl.* [L., twins, in particular the Twins, a constellation; pl. of *geminus*, born at the same time, twin; doubtfully identified with the equiv. Gr. *δίδυμος*, usually *δίδυμος* (see *didymous*), and referred to a variant √ *gem*, *gam* of the √ *gen* of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genus*.] **1.** A zodiacal constellation, giving its name to a sign of the zodiac,



The Constellation Gemini.

lying east of Taurus, on the other side of the Milky Way. It represents the two youths Castor and Pollux, sitting side by side. In the heads of the twins respectively are situated the two bright stars which go by their names—Castor to the west, a greenish star intermediate between the first and second magnitudes, and Pollux to the east, a full yellow star of the first magnitude. The sun is in Gemini from about May 20th till about June 21st (the longest day). Symbol, ♊.

The Charioteer
And starry *Gemini* hang like glorious crowns
Over Orion's grave low down in the west.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii. 1.

2 (jem′i-ni, according to the older E. pronunciation of Latin; also, corruptly, jim′i-ni). [Also written *geminy*, *gemony*, *jiminy*; in the phrase *O Gemini*, or simply *Gemini*, i. e., by the Twins, i. e., Castor and Pollux; in E. orig. as an imitation of classical use, to swear by Castor and Pollux being a favorite oath of the Romans.] A word used as a form of mild oath or interjection.

O *gemony!* neighbour, what a blisse is
This, that we have 'mongst us Ulisses?
Homer à la Mode (1665).

Mrs. Mal. You are sure, Lucy, that you never mentioned——
Lucy. O *Gemini!* I'd sooner cut my tongue out.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

3†. [Also spelled *geminy*, and sometimes used as a sing. noun.] A pair; specifically, a pair of eyes.

And that fond fool . . . that daily spies
Twin babies in his mistress' *Gemini's*.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

Or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

geminiflorous (jem″i-ni-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *geminus*, twin, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Having flowers in pairs.

geminiformis (jem″i-ni-fôr′mis), *n.*; pl. *geminiformes* (-mēz). [NL., < L. *geminus*, twin, + *forma*, shape.] In *anat.*, the lower one of the twin muscles of the coxal group; the gemellus inferior. *Coues*, 1887.

geminous (jem′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *geminus*, a., born at the same time, twin: see *Gemini*.] Double; occurring or conjoined in pairs: as, *geminous* spots, tubercles, spines, etc., in insects. [Rare except in technical use.]

And this the practice of Christians hath acknowledged, who have baptized those *geminous* births and double connascencies with several names.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

geminy (jem′i-ni), *n.* See *Gemini*, 2 and 3.

Gemitores (jem-i-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *gemere*, sigh, moan, make a mournful sound, coo: see *gement*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the second order of birds, the cooers or pigeons, coextensive with the modern order *Columbæ*. [Not in use.]

gemitorial (jem-i-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to the *Gemitores*.

gemma (jem′ạ), *n.*; pl. *gemmæ* (-ē). [L., a swelling bud, a gem: see *gem*.] **1.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a bud; that which is budded; the result of gemmation. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) A leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud; the rudiment of a young branch. (*b*) A small undeveloped shoot, or analogous fusiform or lenticular body, which becomes detached from the mother plant and originates a new one, as in some mosses and liverworts, etc. In some fungi portions of the mycelium become detached and reproduce the plant in a similar manner.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*, containing a single small species, *G. totteni* or *G. gemma* (originally *Venus gemma*), about one eighth of an inch long, yellowish or rosy-white tipped with amethystine, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. The young are retained inside the valves of the parent till their shells are formed.

gemmaceous (je-mā′shius), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + E. *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to a gemma or to gemmæ; gemmiferous.

gemmæ, *n.* Plural of *gemma*.

gemman (jem′an), *n.*; pl. *gemmen* (-en). A vulgar abbreviation of *gentleman*. [In the United States confined to negro use.]

At home, our Bow-street *gemmen* keep the laws.
Byron, Beppo, st. 86.

Here the new maid chimed in, "Ma'am, Salts of Lemon
Will make it in no time quite fit for the *Gemman!*"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 128.

gemmary (jem′ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *gemmarye*, < LL. *gemmarius*, pertaining to gems, < L. *gemma*, a gem: see *gem*. II. *n.* < ME. *gemmarye*, a gem-engraver, < LL. *gemmarius*, a gem-engraver, jeweler; in the second sense < L. as if **gemmarium* (or with E. suffix *-ery*), <

gemmarius, adj.: see I.] **I.**† *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principal and most *gemmary* affection is its traluciency; as for irradiancy, . . . which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

II. *n.* **1**†. A gem-engraver.

In the work of the graver, and in the gravyng of the *gemmarye*. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxviii. 11 (Oxf.).

2†. A depository for gems; a jewel-house. In this sense also written *gemmery*.—**3.** The science of or knowledge concerning gems. [Rare.]

In painting and *gemmary* Fortunato, like his countrymen, was a quack. *Poe*, Tales, I. 346.

gemmate (jem'āt), *a.* [< L. *gemmatus*, provided with buds, set with gems, pp. of *gemmare*, put forth buds, set with gems, < *gemma*, a bud, a gem.] In *bot.*, having buds; reproducing by buds.

Gemmati (je-mā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *gemmate*.] ★A Linnean group of *Lepidoptera* (*Papilionidæ*).

gemmation (je-mā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gemmation* = Pg. *gemmação* = It. *gemmazione*, < L. *gemmatus*, pp. of *gemmare*, put forth buds, set with gems: see *gemmate*.] **1.** In *bot.*, the act of budding; also, the manner in which a young leaf is folded up in the bud before its unfolding.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, the process of reproduction by buds; the formation of a new individual by the protrusion and complete or partial separation of a part of the parent; budding. Gemmation, when complete, is a kind of fission, but the part budded is commonly small in comparison with the size of the parent. ★

Gemmation consists in the production of a bud or buds, usually from the outside, but sometimes from the inside, of an animal; which buds become developed into more or less completely independent beings. The fresh beings thus produced by budding are all known as zooids. . . . When the zooids produced by budding remain permanently attached to one another and to the parent organism which produced them, the case is said to be one of "continuous" *gemmation*, and the ultimate result of this is to produce a colony or composite structure, composed of a number of similar and partially independent beings, all produced by budding, but all remaining in organic connection.
H. A. Nicholson, Advanced Text-Book of Zoölogy, iv.

Among creatures of higher grades, by fission or *gemmation*, parents bequeath parts of their bodies, more or less organized, to form offspring at the cost of their own individualities. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 75.

Also called *gemmulation*.

Basal or **basilar gemmation**, in corals, budding from a cœnosarc which the base of the polyp gives forth, as in *Rhizongia*, *Astrangia*, etc.—**Calicular gemmation**, in corals, budding from the calycine disk of the parent polyp, which may or may not continue to grow after the process.—**Continuous gemmation.** See first extract under def. 2.—**Entogastric gemmation.** See *entogastric*.—**Lateral** or **parietal gemmation**, in corals, budding from the side of the parent polyp at some point between the base and the circlet of tentacles.

Lateral or *parietal gemmation* generally gives rise to dendroid or arborescent coralla, as in the genera Madrepora, Dendrophyllia, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 373.

Marginal gemmation, in corals, a form of lateral gemmation in which the parietal buds are given off from the edge of the calice.

gemmel†, *n.* See *gemel*.

gemmeous (jem'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *gemmeus*, pertaining to gems, < *gemma*, a gem: see *gem*.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of or resembling gems; gem-like.

The blue is of an inexpressible splendor, the richest cœrulian glowing with *gemmeous* brilliancy.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., Gemmeous Dragonet.

gemmiferous (je-mif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *gemmifère* = Pg. It. *gemmifero*, < L. *gemmifer*, bearing or containing gems (or buds), < *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a gemma; reproducing by buds; gemmiparous.

gemmiform (jem'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, bud, + *forma*, form.] Bud-like.

gemminess (jem'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gemmy.

gemmipara, gemmiparæ (je-mip'ạ-rạ, -rē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. and fem. pl. respectively of *gemmiparus*, producing buds, or propagating by buds: see *gemmiparous*.] Gemmiparous animals; animals which propagate by buds, as the hydra or fresh-water polyp, etc.

gemmiparity (jem-i-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *gemmiparous* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being gemmiparous; the faculty of reproducing by gemmation, as in polyps. The buds may separate from the parent and become distinct animals, or remain attached to it. See *gemmation*.

gemmiparous (je-mip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gemmiparus*, < L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + *parere*, produce.] **1.** Producing buds or gems.—**2.** Producing young by a process of internal gemmation, without sexual intercourse, as the wingless forms of aphids; geneagenetic. See *gemmation*, *geneagenesis*.

Gemmipora (je-mip'ọ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *gemma*, a bud, + *porus*, a passage.] The typical genus of *Gemmiporidæ*.

Gemmiporidæ (jem-i-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gemmipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of madreporarian corals, typified by the genus *Gemmipora*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

gemmoid (jem'oid), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, a gem, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Having the nature or form of a gemma.

gemmosity† (je-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *gemmosus*, set with gems (see *gemmous*), + E. *-ity*.] The state of abounding with gems, or of having the character of a gem. [Curiously defined by Bailey, 1727, "abundance of pearls," but probably never used in any sense.]

gemmous (jem'us), *a.* [< L. *gemmosus*, set with gems, < *gemma*, gem: see *gem*.] Same as *gemmeous*: specifically applied to a fish, the gemmous dragonet (so called from its being covered with spots like gems).

gemmula (jem'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *gemmulæ* (-lē). [NL., < LL. *gemmula*, a little bud: see *gemmule*.] In *biol.*, a gemmule, as of a sponge.

The winter *gemmulæ* form spring sexual spongillæ, which produce sexual forms in which arise the winter *gemmulæ*.
W. Marshall, quoted in Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 766.

gemmulation (jem-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gemmulation*; as *gemmule* + *-ation*.] Same as *gemmation*.

gemmule (jem'ūl), *n.* [= F. *gemmule*, < LL. *gemmula*, a little bud, a little gem, dim. of L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem: see *gem*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A small bud or gemma. (*b*) The plumule. (*c*) An ovule.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a little bud; a small gemma. Specifically—(*a*) A germinal mass of spores of some low animals, as sponges. (*b*) The ciliated embryo of some cœlenterates.

When a part of the parental body is detached in the shape of *gemmule*, or egg, or fœtus, the material sacrifice is conspicuous. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 75.

Reproduction takes place mainly asexually by fission and the production of germs or *gemmules*, but also by the formation of ova and sperm capsules. The *gemmules* are in the fresh-water Spongilla masses of cells which are surrounded by a firm shell composed of silicious structures (amphidiscs), and . . . pass through a long period . . . of inactivity. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 218.

gemmuliferous (jem-ū-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *gemmula*, a little bud (see *gemmule*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing gemmules, as a sponge or cœlenterate.

gemmy[1] (jem'i), *a.* [< *gem* + *-y*[1].] Bright with gems; full of gems; glittering.

Fam'd Oberon, with damask'd robe so gay,
And *gemmy* crown, by moonshine sparkling far.
A. Philips, Pastorals, vi.

The *gemmy* bridle glitter'd free,
Like to some branch of stars we see
Hung in the golden Galaxy.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

gemmy[2] (jem'i), *a.* Same as *jemmy*.

gemonies (jem'ọ-niz), *n. pl.* [L. *gemoniæ* (with or without *scalæ*, steps), < *gemere*, groan: see *gement*. Cf. "the Bridge of Sighs."] A flight of steps on the Aventine hill in ancient Rome, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber.

As, to-day,
The fate of some of your servants! who declining
Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow,
Slipt downe the *Gemonies*, and brake their necks!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 1.

No day passes
In which some are not fasten'd to the hook,
Or thrown down from the *Gemonies*.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

gemot (AS. pron. ge-mōt'), *n.* [Also written *gemote*, repr. AS. *gemōt*, a meeting, an assembly, > ME. *mote*, mod. E. *moot*: see *moot*, *n.*, and *meet*[1].] A meeting; an assembly: occurring in modern English only as a historical term (particularly in *Witenagemot*, which see) with reference to the Anglo-Saxon period.

Eadward was crowned on Easter Day at Winchester, the usual place for an Easter *Gemót*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 8.

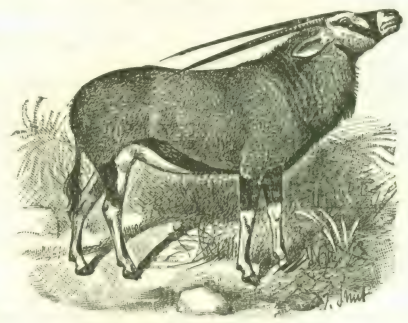
It would appear, these judicial matters were transacted in the ordinary *gemots* of the hundred and the shire.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

gem-peg (jem'peg), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, an upright double-elbowed rod of iron fixed on a lapidaries' bench near the polishing-wheel, bearing on its upper part an inverted cone of wood pierced with numerous small holes or nicks, in one of which, according to the angle desired, the lapidary rests one end of the gem-stick, thus steadying it and giving it the proper inclination while the stone glued to the other end of the gem-stick is being polished on the lap- or polishing-wheel. Also, corruptly, *gim-peg*, *germ-peg*.

The support . . . placed a little to the right and in advance of the lap is called a *gim-peg*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 202.

gem-ring (jem'ring), *n.* In *her.*, a ring with a jewel set in it, used as a bearing.

gemsbok (gemz'bok), *n.* [= D. *gemsbok* (= G. *gemsbock*), the buck or male of the chamois (applied by the Dutch in South Africa to the *Oryx capensis*), < D. *gems* = G. *gems*, *gemse*, chamois (see *chamois*), + D. *bok* = G. *bock* = E. *buck*[1].] The South African oryx, *Oryx capensis*, a fine large antelope of the group *Oryginæ*, formerly abundant in the Kalahari desert and Damaraland. Like the other oryxes, it is of large size, with very long, slender, sharp, and nearly straight horns, sometimes



Gemsbok (*Oryx capensis*).

over a yard in length, forming efficient weapons of defense. The general color is fawn or yellowish, whitening on the under parts, with conspicuous black and white markings on the head, legs, and flanks. The neck is maned and the tail tufted. The name is also given to some other oryxes resembling this species. Also called *kokama*.

gem-sculpture (jem'skulp″tụ̈r), *n.* Same as *gem-engraving*. [Rare.]

gemshorn (gemz'hôrn), *n.* [G., < *gems*, chamois (see *gemsbok*), + *horn* = E. *horn*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having tapering metal pipes which yield tones of a pleasant horn-like quality, intermediate between those of the open and those of the stopped diapason.

gem-stick (jem'stik), *n.* Same as *dop*[2].

gem-stone (jem'stōn), *n.* [< *gem* + *stone*. Cf. equiv. AS. *gimstān*, ME. *gimstan*, *gimston*, *ymston*.] A precious stone; a gem.

The natural forms in which crystallized *gem-stones* occur are but rarely adapted for direct employment in objects of jewelry. *S. K. Handbook*, Precious Stones, p. 19.

gent†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gin*[4].

Gen. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Genesis*; (*b*) *General* (as a title).

gen. An abbreviation of (*a*) *general*; (*b*) *genitive*.

-gen. [Also *-gene*; partly < L. *-genus*, *-gena*, '-born,' '-produced,' the form in compound adjectives or nouns of the verb *gignere*, *genere*, √ **gen*, bear, produce; partly < Gr. *-γενής* (stem *γενεσ-*, *γενε-*), in compound adjectives, 'of (such a) kind or nature,' '-born,' < *γένος* (= L. *genus*, stem *gener-*), kind, nature, < *γίγνεσθαι*, be born, become, √ **γεν*, bear, produce: see *genus*, *general*, *generate*.] A terminal element in words from or made after the Latin or Greek, meaning primarily 'produce,' and taken either passively, 'born,' 'produced,' as in *acrogen*, *endogen*, *exogen*, etc., that which is produced or grows at the top, from within, from without, etc., or actively, 'producing,' 'serving to produce,' as in *hydrogen*, *oxygen*, *nitrogen*, etc., that which produces or serves to produce water, acid, nitric acid, etc. The corresponding adjective is in *-genic* or *-genous*, and the abstract noun, if any, is in *-geny*.

gena (jē'nạ), *n.*; pl. *genæ* (jē'nē). [L., the cheek, = Gr. *γένυς*, the chin, jaw, = E. *chin*, q. v.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the cheek: an indefinite region on the side of the head or face between the ear, eye, and nose. (*a*) The side of the human face. (*b*) In trilobites, one of the two parts into which the limb or lateral area of the cephalic shield is divided, the proximal being the *fixed gena*, the other the *movable* or *separable gena*. See cut under *Trilobita*. (*c*) In insects, a region of the side of the head, beneath the eye, with which the mandible may articulate, bounded by the epicranium and under side of the eye, the face, clypeus, labrum, labium, and base of mandibles.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropod mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

genal (jē'nal), *a.* [< *gena* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gena or cheek.—**Genal angle**, in trilobites, the posterior angle of the movable gena, terminating the cephalic shield behind. See cut under *Trilobita*.—**Genal**

suture, in trilobites, the great suture dividing the fixed from the movable gena. See cut under *Trilobita*.

genappe (je-nap′), *n.* [< *Genappe*, in Belgium, where it was originally manufactured.] A worsted yarn which, because of its smoothness, can be conveniently combined with silk, and is thus well adapted for braids, fringes, etc.

gendarme (jen-därm′ or, as F., zhoṅ-därm′), *n.* [Also *gensdarme*; < F. *gendarme*, sing., from pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms: *gens*, pl., people, folks, persons, men, pl. of *gent*, a nation, people, tribe, race, < L. *gen(t-)s*, pl. *gentes*, a race, clan, people (see *gens*); *de*, of, at; *armes*, arms.] **1.** Originally, in France, a man-at-arms; a knight or cavalier armed at all points and commanding a troop; afterward, a member of a company or corps of cavalry; a cavalryman: sometimes also used for *soldier* in general.

> We come not here, my lord, said they, with armes
> For to resist the chok of thy *Gens d'armes*.
> *T. Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 538.

2. In France, since the Revolution, one of the corps of national police, a body organized, uniformed, and drilled like soldiers, and considered, in a sense, a privileged corps of the French army: also used for a policeman of a similar corps in some other European countries. See *gendarmerie*, 2.

gendarmerie, gendarmery (zhoṅ-där′mē-rē, jen-där′mę-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *gensdarmerie, gendarmory, gendarmourie*; < F. *gendarmerie*, < *gendarme*, q. v.] **1.** Formerly, in France, a body of cavalry, first organized under this name by Charles VII.; cavalry in general. The special corps of gendarmerie of the army were suppressed in 1778, excepting the Scotch company, the most ancient.

> Had the *gensdarmery* of our great writers no other enemy to fight with? *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 102.
>
> Were . . . to have set on the *gendarmourie*.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1551.
>
> The *gendarmory* and bands of horsemen.
> *Strype*, Memorials, an. 1551.
>
> The foreign mercenaries, the men-at-arms, or *gendarmery*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

2. The armed police of France, consisting of mounted and unmounted gendarmes, first organized in 1790 as a standing militia for the enforcement of law and the preservation of order. The gendarmerie is recruited from picked men, generally from the regular army, and is organized into legions, departmental companies, and local lieutenancies, each of the last being divided into brigades of five or more men each. There are also special corps of maritime and colonial gendarmerie, the former for service at ports and naval stations. Detachments of gendarmerie accompany all armies in the field. The name is applied to similar organizations in some other countries. See *gendarme*, 2.

> He [Emperor Nicholas] formed a body of well-paid officers, called the *Gendarmerie*, who were scattered over the country, and ordered to report directly to his Majesty whatever seemed to them worthy of attention.
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 207.

gendarmory†, *n.* See *gendarmerie*.

gender (jen′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gendyr, gendre*, < OF. *gendre, genre*, F. *genre*, kind, genus, style, = Pr. *gendre, genre* = Sp. *género* = Pg. *genero* = It. *genere*, kind, < L. *genus* (abl. *genere*), race, stock, sort, kind: see *genus*, of which *gender* is a doublet.] **1**†. Kind; sort; class; genus.

> The other motive,
> Why to a public count I might not go,
> Is the great love the general *gender* bear him.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.
>
> Our bodies are our gardens; to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will . . . supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, . . . why, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our wills.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Several sorts which they called *genders* or species, according as they referred them, either upwards to a more comprehensive sort of bodies, or downwards to a narrower species. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

2. Sex, male or female. [Colloq. and humorous.]

> "Her laying herself out to catch the admiration of vulgar minds, in a way which made me blush for my—for my——" "*Gender*," suggested Mr. Squeers.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

3. In *gram.*, a formal distinction in words, apparently founded on and in part expressing differences of sexual character, as male and female, or as male, female, or of neither sex (neuter). In the languages of the Indo-European family the distinction originally is threefold, as masculine, feminine, and neuter (the first including principally male beings, the second female, and the third those of no sex), and appears in nouns, adjectives, and pronouns (except the personal pronouns), although among masculines and feminines are included (on grounds not yet made clear) many words designating things of no sex. In the Semitic languages the genders are only two, masculine and feminine, and the distinction is made also in the second and third persons of verbs. In the majority of languages distinction of gender is altogether wanting. In some tongues differences not of sex are made the ground of formal distinctions also called by some by the name *gender:* thus, that of animate and inanimate objects in American languages; a manifold distinction (of obscure origin) in South African languages, and so on. Some languages, like the modern French, have lost the neuter gender, and have masculine and feminine only; some, like English, have no gender except in a few pronouns, as *he, she, it;* some, like modern Persian, have no gender whatever.

> Hast thou no understandings for thy cases, and the numbers of the *genders?* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1.

gender (jen′dėr), *v.* [< ME. *gendren*, < OF. *gendrer, genrer* = Sp. *generar* (obs.) = Pg. *gerar* = It. *generare*, < L. *generare*, beget, < *genus* (*gener-*), kind, genus: see *gender*, *n.* Cf. *generate, engender.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beget; procreate; generate; engender.

> For Crist Jesus I haue *gendrid* ghou bi the ghospel.
> *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. iv. 15 (Oxf.).

Hence—**2.** To give rise to; bring out or forth.

> Whatsoever does *gender* strife, the apostle commands us to avoid. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 126.
>
> Its influence
> Thrown in our eyes *genders* a novel sense. *Keats.*

II. *intrans.* To copulate; breed.

> Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind.
> Lev. xix. 19.
>
> The one [covenant] from the mount Sinai, which *gendereth* to bondage, which is Agar. Gal. iv. 24.

genderer† (jen′dėr-ėr), *n.* One who engenders.

genderless (jen′dėr-les), *a.* [< *gender*, *n.*, + *-less.*] In *gram.*, without gender; having no formal distinctions expressing differences of sex.

> We should expect to find the parent Aryan *genderless* like the Finnic. *Jour. of Anthrop. Inst.*, XVII. 257.

genderlike† (jen′dėr-līk), *a.* Of the same gender or genus.

> Note that in every proportionalitie, we properly call the 2 antecedents *genderlike* tearmes, for likeness in quality, which name also serves for the two consequents.
> *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), p. 202.

gendrure†, *n.* **1.** The act of begetting or procreating. *E. D.*

> The sinewis of his stones of *gendrure* ben foldid togidere.
> *Wyclif*, Job xl. 12.

2. That which is engendered. *E. D.*

> Gentille *gendrure* to make. *Robert of Brunne*, p. 253.

-gene. [F. *-gène*, < L. *-genus, -gena*, or Gr. *-γενής*: see *-gen.*] A form of *-gen* in some words from or made after the French model, as in *amphigene.*

geneagenesis (jen″ē-a-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γενεά*, race, stock, generation, descent, + *γένεσις*, generation.] A kind of parthenogenesis resulting from internal gemmation: a term used by Quatrefages.

geneagenetic (jen″ē-a-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *geneagenesis*, after *genetic.*] Pertaining to geneagenesis; gemmiparous, as an aphid.

geneal, *a.* and *n.* Same as *genial*[2].

genealogic, genealogical (jen″ē-a-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *généalogique* = Sp. *genealógico* = Pg. It. *genealogico*, < NL. *genealogicus*, < LL. *genealogia*, genealogy: see *genealogy.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of genealogy; relating to or exhibiting the succession of offspring from a progenitor.

> He [Hondius] also engraved a *genealogic* chart of the Houses of York and Lancaster, with the arms of the Knights of the Garter to the year 1589, drawn by Thomas Talbot. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.
>
> An old Roman grafted on a modern Englishman produced the golden fruit of true patriotism, real personal greatness, and nobility unindebted to a *genealogical* table.
> *V. Knox*, Letters to a Young Nobleman, lv.
>
> We may conclude . . . that between societies of the industrial type there will be differences of political organization consequent on *genealogical* differences.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

2. According to or characterized by descent from a common ancestor: as, *genealogical* order.

> In India, at this day, the members of the *genealogic* clans are always careful to refer their position to their Eponym. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 144.

Genealogical tree. (*a*) The genealogy or lineage of a family drawn out under the form of a tree, with its roots, stem, and branches.

> Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a portico with a *genealogical tree* of the house of Cecil painted on the walls. *Gough*, Topography, Theobalds.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, a graphic representation of the supposed derivation by descent with modification of any group of animals from their ancestral or primitive stock; a phylum. Such trees or phyla, now in common use, are the same in idea and purpose as ordinary genealogical trees, with the names of the groups of animals supposed to have been successively evolved in place of the names of persons. See *phylum.*

genealogically (jen″ē-a-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a genealogic manner; as regards genealogy.

genealogist (jen-ē-al′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *généalogiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *genealogista;* as *genealogy* + *-ist.*] One who traces genealogies; a student of or writer upon genealogy.

> They deny that historians or *genealogists* can point out the first mean man named Douglas.
> *Scott*, Castle Dangerous, iv.

genealogize (jen-ē-al′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *genealogized*, ppr. *genealogizing.* [< *genealogy* + *-ize.*] To investigate or treat of genealogy. Also spelled *genealogise.*

genealogy (jen-ē-al′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *genealogies* (-jiz). [< ME. *genealogie* = D. G. *genealogie* = Dan. Sw. *genealogi*, < OF. *genealogie*, F. *généalogie* = Pr. *genolosia, genologia* = Sp. *genealogía* = Pg. It. *genealogia*, < LL. *genealogia*, < Gr. *γενεαλογία*, the making of a pedigree, tracing of a family, < *γενεαλόγος*, one who makes a pedigree, a genealogist, < *γενεά*, a race, stock, generation, family, descent (allied to *γένος*, a race, stock, family: see *genus*), + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; an enumeration of ancestors and their descendants in the natural order of succession.

> The Apostle . . . had warned Timothy against giving heed to fables and endless *genealogies;* by *genealogies* meaning the derivation of angelic and spiritual natures, according to a fantastic system invented by the Oriental philosophers. *Bp. Hurd*, Works, VI. viii.

2. In *biol.*, a similar tracing of the lines of descent of animals or plants from ancestral forms. See *evolution.*—**3.** Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

> They [heathen philosophers] do indeed describe the *genealogies* of their Heroes and subordinate Gods, but for the supreme Deity, he is constantly acknowledged to be without beginning of time, or end of days.
> *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, i. 8.
>
> The ancients ranged chaos into several regions, and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it were a pedigree or *genealogy.*
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.
>
> I observe that gout loves ancestors and *genealogy;* it needs five or six generations of gentlemen or noblemen to give it its full vigour. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland.

4. Progeny; offspring; generation. [Rare.]

> The family consisted of an old grey-headed man and his wife, with five or six sons and sons-in-law, and their several wives, and a joyous *genealogy* out of them.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

=Syn. 3. *Lineage*, etc. See *pedigree.*

genearch (jen′ē-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *γενεάρχης, γενάρχης*, < *γενεά, γένος*, a race, family, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The chief of a family or tribe. *Bailey* (1727).

geneat (AS. pron. ge-nā′ät), *n.* [AS. *geneát*, a companion (in legal use with a technical sense imperfectly translated by 'vassal'); = OS. *genōt* = D. *genoot* = OHG. *genōz*, G. *genosse*, a companion, lit. one who uses a thing with another; < AS. *neótan*, use, enjoy, = D. *genieten* = OHG. *giniozan*, MHG. *geniezen*, G. *geniessen*, use, enjoy, = Goth. *niutan*, partake, etc.: see *neat*[1], *note*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a vassal; one holding land for service or rent.

> The *geneat* must work, on the land and off the land, as he is bidden, and ride and carry, lead load, and drive drove, and do many things beside.
> Quoted in *J. R. Green's* Conq. of Eng., p. 318.

geneat-land, *n.* In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, land in villeinage; gafol-land.

geneial, *a.* and *n.* See *genial*[2].

génépi (F. pron. zhā-nā-pē′), *n.* [F.] A sweet absinthe, of a rich green color, made from species of *Artemisia* (*A. glacialis* and *A. mutellina*) which are found in the Alps.

genera, *n.* Plural of *genus.*

generability (jen″e-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *generable:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being generated.

> The genealogy of the passions, the origin of ideas, and the *generability* of mind. *Johnstone*, Madness, Pref.

generable (jen′e-ra-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *generable* = It. *generabile*, < L. *generabilis*, that may generate or be generated, < *generare*, generate: see *generate.*] **1.** Capable of being begotten or generated; that may be produced by generation, in any sense of the word.

> Which hath power of al thing *generable*
> To rule and stere by their great influence
> Weder and wind.
> *Henryson*, Testament of Creseide, l. 148.
>
> They [the poets] were the first obseruers of all naturall causes & effects in the things *generable* and corruptible, and from thence mounted vp to search after the celestiall courses and influences.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 6.
>
> We speak here of the original life of the soul itself, that this is substantial, neither *generable* nor corruptible, but only createable and annihilable by the Deity.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 862.

2†. Generative.

Thou, queen of heav'n, commandress of the deep,
Lady of lakes, regent of woods and deer,
A lamp dispelling irksome night; the source
Of *generable* moisture. *Fuimus Troes.*

general (jen′e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *generall;* < ME. *general, generalle,* < OF. *general,* F. *général* = Pr. Sp. *general* = Pg. *general, geral* = It. *generale* = D. *generaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *general* (in comp.), general, common, < L. *generalis,* of or belonging to a kind, race, or genus, of or belonging to all, general, common, < *genus* (*gener-*), a kind, race, family, genus: see *gender, n.,* and *genus.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or applicable to or predicable of all objects of a given class, or all of a number of resembling individuals; universal within the limits of the class or group of things considered: as, a *general* law of nature; a statute *general* in its application; a *general* principle; a *general* idea; the *general* interest or safety of a nation; to labor for the *general* good. In logic a name, as, for example, "cockatrice," is considered to be *general* even though there is no real individual to which it can be applied; and it may also be *general* though there is but one individual to which it is actually applied. On the other hand, a disjunctive expression, as "William Shakspere, William Harvey, or Francis Bacon," though predicable of each individual of the group, is not considered to be *general.* See *nominalism, realism,* and *conceptualism.*

I drink to the *general* joy of the whole table.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

When she defines, argues, divides, compounds,
Considers vertue, vice, and *general* things.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

The verdurous wall of Paradise up sprung;
Which to our *general* sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighbouring round.
Milton, P. L., iv 144.

If . . . ideas be abstract, . . . [our knowledge] will be *general* knowledge.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iv. 12.

He appeals to all,
And by the *general* voice will stand or fall.
Sheridan, The Rivals, Prol.

Every man who has seen the world knows that nothing is so useless as a *general* maxim. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The homeward voyage and captivity of Richard had some effect on the *general* affairs of the world; his special visit to Ragusa affected only the local affairs of Ragusa.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 222.

In observing human character, single feelings or actions interest us chiefly as criteria of *general* tendencies.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 267.

The reproduction of ideas under the so-called laws of association is a *general* fact of consciousness.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 534.

2. Pertaining or applicable to, or predicable or true of, many or most of a class indefinitely, but by implication not to every member of it without exception; common to the majority or an indefinite number, or to a large but indefinite extent; prevalent; usual; common: as, a *general* custom; to differ from the *general* opinion; hence, indefinite; vague; not precise: as, to evade a point by *general* statements. Specifically, in *math.*, true except in certain limiting cases, when certain quantities vanish. Thus, it is true as a *general* proposition that three equations suffice to determine three unknown quantities; yet this is not the case if the resultant vanishes.

Their *generallest* weapons are the Russe bowes and arrowes. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 43.

Until I woke, and found him settled down
Upon the *general* decay of faith
Right thro' the world. *Tennyson*, The Epic.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

Who shall tell when the sense of insecurity has become *general* enough to merit respect?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 170.

The *general* rough-and-ready education of such a life.
W. Black.

3. Comprising or pertaining to the whole; collective: opposed to *partial:* as, a *general* settlement of accounts; a *general* departure of guests; a *general* involucre (that is, one which subtends the whole inflorescence); also, pertaining to, predicable of, or occupied with a great variety of different objects having common characters.

And in the heige holly gost holly y beleue,
And *generall* holy chirche also hold this in thy mynde.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 816.

Ye are come unto mount Sion, and . . . to the *general* assembly and church of the firstborn which are written in heaven. Heb. xii. 23.

Our *general* forces at Bridgenorth shall meet.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

There were the learned Isaac Vossius and Spanheimius, son of the famous man of Heidelburg, nor was this gentleman less learned, being a *generall* scholar.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 31, 1675.

4. Pertaining to the main features of the object; regarded in the gross, with neglect of details and unimportant exceptions: as, his *general* attainments are excellent; a *general* survey.

Having gotten his *general* knowledge of the party against whom, as he had already of the party for whom, he was to fight. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The *generall* end therefore of all the booke is to fashion a gentleman or noble person in vertuous and gentle discipline. *Spenser*, To Raleigh, prefixed to F. Q.

Why, my lord of York commends the plot and the *general* course of the action. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I have a very *general* acquaintance here in New England. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I. 91.

The *general* aspect was peaceful and contented.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 26.

5. Having to do with all; public; common; vulgar.

You will rather show our *general* louts
How you can frown. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

Are you coying it,
When I command you to be free, and *general*
To all? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

She's *generall*, she's free, she's liberall
Of hand and purse, she's open unto all.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

The *general* practitioner is the advance guard of the army which fights against disease.
Saturday Rev., March, 1874, p. 303.

6. Not specifically limited in scope, operation, or function; not restricted to special details, particulars, or occasions: used of authority conferred, or of office or employment exercised: as, a *general* power of attorney; a *general* officer of the army; a *general* mechanic. [*General* in this sense, in designations of rank or office taken or imitated from the French, usually follows, according to French idiom, the noun which it qualifies; and the two words are in English usually treated as a compound noun, as *adjutant-general, attorney-general,* etc.]—**General acceptance.** See *acceptance,* 1 (*c*) (2).—**General act.** See *act,* 4.—**General agent, anatomy, anemia, Assembly, assignment, authority.** See the nouns.—**General average.** See *average*[2], 1 (*e*).—**General Baptists.** See *Baptist,* 2.—**General case, center, color.** See the nouns.—**General charge,** in *Scots law,* a charge the use of which is to cause the heir either to represent his ancestor or to renounce the succession. A *general special charge* is a writ passing the signet, the object of which is to supply the place of a general service, and to vest by a fiction of law those subjects which would have required a general service to have vested them in the heir.—**General conference.** See *conference,* 2 (*c*).—**General confession.** See *confession.*—**General confutation,** in *logic,* a confutation which does not name the fallacy committed, but either denies the consequence, or distinguishes, or offers an independent argument to the contrary.—**General Convention.** See *convention,* 3 (*a*).—**General conversion,** in *logic,* that mode of conversion commonly called simple, where the quantity of the proposition remains unchanged.—**General council** (*eccles.*). See *council,* 7.—**General council of the university.** See *council.*—**General Court, credit, custom, delivery.** See the nouns.—**General Court of Trials,** a session of the general court or legislative assembly of a New England colony held for the purpose of trying causes, in exercise of the judicial power which those assemblies possessed.

For theft a white man was tried in those old days at the *General Court of Trials.*
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, IV. 115.

General Deficiency Bill. See *bill*[3].—**General demurrer.** See *demurrer*[2], 1.—**General deputy.** See *deputy,* 3.—**General edict, equation, issue, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, law, legacy, lien,** etc. See the nouns.—**General mortgage-bonds.** See *bond*[1].—**General officer, order,** etc. See the nouns.—**General postman,** a carrier of letters in general except those sent from one point in the London district to another. [Eng.]

Like a *general postman's* coat. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

General principle, one to which there are no exceptions within its range of application, or which is true of everything to which it is germane.—**General regulations.** See *regulation.*—**General service, ship, statute, tail, term, warrant, warranty,** etc. See the nouns.—**Heir general.** See *heir.*—**Syn. 1-3.** *Common, Universal.* See *common.*

II. *n.* **1.** That which is general or common to all of a given class or group; a general statement, principle, truth, etc.

For his answer to what I affirme, by that *generall* which he bringeth, if I should grant all he saith, how short it were you may easily judge.
E. Winslow, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, [p. 395.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals.* *Locke.*

2. A genus or class embracing all objects having certain characters, and especially including species under it. Now only in the phrase *in general* (which see, below).

The chief *general* is so that where as it is in the head of al and above al it can never become inferiour to be of any kinde or sorte in thinges. . . . The middle *general* is the same that being comprehended betwixte the chiefe *general* and the lowest kinde or sorte in thinges, may be also some kinde or fourme it self.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
Severals and *generals* of grace.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

A history painter paints man in *general.*
Sir J. Reynolds.

3. *Milit.*, an officer holding a general command (whence the title); the commander of an army, or of any organization of troops larger than a regiment: as an official title, used either alone for the highest or next to the highest rank, or with an adjunct designating the particular grade. See *lieutenant-general, major-general,* and *brigadier-general.* In modern European armies the specific rank of general is usually the highest under that of marshal or field-marshal. In the United States the title is conferred only by special act of Congress and then as a mark of the highest honor. The rank has been held, under temporary laws, only by Generals Washington (by commission from the Continental Congress), Grant, and Sherman, and for a short time before his death in 1888 by General Sheridan. In address and common speech any general officer is called *general* simply. Abbreviated *Gen.*

The senate has letters from the *general,* wherein he gives my son the whole name of the war. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

The war's old art each private soldier knows,
And with a *general's* love of conquest glows.
Addison, The Campaign.

4. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice to infantry to be in readiness to march.—**5.** *Eccles.*, the chief of an order of monks or priests, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule: as, the *general* of the Dominicans, or of the Jesuits. In most orders the office is held for three years, but in that of the Jesuits it is held for life. The general, being subject to the immediate jurisdiction of the pope, is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, but has the right to sit and vote with the bishops in a general council of the church.

6†. The public; the community; the vulgar.

The success,
Although particular [partial], shall give a scantling
Of good or bad unto the *general.* *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

General of division, a general commanding a division of an army in the field. Compare *brigadier.*—**Great generals,** the general charges furnished by the owner of a fishing-vessel, including wood, water, lights, knives, salt, bait, etc. [New England.]—**In general.** (*a*) As regards the generality or most; for the most part; with few exceptions; in the main; generally.

But I should think, Mr. Puff, that authors would *in general* be able to do this sort of work for themselves.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

In general, those who nothing have to say
Contrive to spend the longest time in doing it.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

(*b*†) Inclusively; without exception.

They dede his pleasure to obeye,
Theder they came ichon *in generall.*
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1691.

Nest. Our general doth salute you with a kiss.
Ulyss. Yet is the kindness but particular;
'Twere better she were kiss'd *in general.*
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

(*c*†) In all things.

Thou art a grave and noble counsellor,
Most wise *in general.* *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

(*d*) In *math.*, in all cases except possibly in limiting cases or in case of some additional condition being fulfilled.—**Small generals,** the general charges furnished by the crew of a fishing-vessel, as the provisions, lines, hooks, etc. [New England.]

generalt, *adv.* [< *general, a.*] Same as *generally.*

Such attribution should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so *general* current through the world.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

general (jen′e-ral), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *generaled* or *generalled,* ppr. *generaling* or *generalling.* [< *general, n.*] To command as a general; marshal.

The God of battles was on their side; crime and the lost archangel *generaled* the ranks of Pharaoh.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iii.

generalate (jen′e-ral-āt), *n.* [< *general* + *-ate*[3].] **1.** A district under the control or supervision of a general. [Rare.]

By the close of the 17th century there were three frontier *generalates*—Carlstadt, Warasdin, and Petrinia (the last also called the Banal). *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 295.

2. The office of a general; a generalship. [Rare.]

generale (jen-e-rā′lē), *n.*; pl. *generalia* (-li-ä). [L., neut. of *generalis,* general: see *general, a.*] That which is general; hence, in the plural, general principles.

There is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths, derived from the higher generalities of science, and destined to serve as the *generalia* or first principles of the various arts. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, VI. xi. § 5.

generaless (jen′e-ral-es), *n.* [< *general* + *-ess.*] A female general or commander. [Rare.]

He hastily nominates or sanctions *generalesses,* captains of tens and fifties. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 5.

generalia, *n.* Plural of *generale.*

generalisable, generalisation, etc. See *generalizable,* etc.

generalissimo (jen″ē-ra-lis′i-mō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *generalísimo*), < *generale*, general, + superl. *-issimo* (= Sp. *-ísimo*), < L. *-issimus*.] A commander-in-chief; the supreme commander of all the forces of a country, of several armies, or of an army comprising several corps or divisions acting separately.

Pompey had deserved the name of Great; and Alexander with the same cognomination was *generalissimo* of Greece. *Sir T. Browne.*

generalistic (jen″ē-ra-lis′tik), *a.* [< *general*, *n.*, + *-ist-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a general or to generalship. [Rare.]

In proof of my *generalistic* qualities, the rolling down of the water-jar upon the heads of the Maghribi pilgrims in the "Golden Thread" was quoted, and all offered to fight for me à l'outrance. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 272.

generality (jen-ē-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *generalities* (-tiz). [< F. *généralité* = Pr. *generalitat* = Sp. *generalidad* = Pg. *generalidade* = It. *generalità*, generality, = D. *generaliteit* = G. *generalität*, generality, body of generals, = Dan. Sw. *generalitet*, war-office, < LL. *generalita(t-)s*, < L. *generalis*, general: see *general*.] **1.** The state or condition of being general, in any of the senses of that word.

It is noticeable that concepts on the same level of *generality* are framed with greater and greater facility. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 384.

2. Something that is general, as a general statement or principle; especially, a saying of a general and vague nature.

New Comedy came in place, more ciuill and pleasant a great deale and not touching any man by name, but in a certaine *generalitie* glancing at euery abuse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

Let us descend from *generalities* to particulars. *Landor.*

The glittering and sounding *generalities* of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence. *R. Choate*, quoted in Bartlett.

3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; specifically, the majority of people; the multitude; the commons.

If this action had not beene thus crossed, the *Generalitie* of England had by this time beene wonne and encouraged therein. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 267.

From whence it comes, that those tyrants who have the *generality* to friend, and the great ones their enemyes, are in the more safetie. *E. Dacres*, Machiavel on Livy, i. 40.

Excellent persons who delighted in being retired, and abstracted from the pleasures that enchant the *generality* of the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

4. Formerly, in France, a territorial division for the collection of taxes; a taxing district.

The Huguenots established a system of *generalities* or districts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 338.

generalizable (jen′ē-ral-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *generalize* + *-able*.] Capable of being generalized, or brought under a general rule, or referred to a particular class or genus. Also spelled *generalisable*.

Extreme cases are, ipso nomine, not *generalizable*. *Coleridge.*

★**generalization** (jen″ē-ral-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *généralisation* = Sp. *generalización*; as *generalize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of generalizing; recognition of a character as being common to two or more objects; also, the process of forming a general notion.

Although, for example, we had never seen but one rose, we might still have been able to attend to its colour, without thinking of its other properties. This has led some philosophers to suppose that another faculty besides abstraction, to which they have given the name of *generalization*, is necessary to account for the formation of genera and species. *D. Stewart*, Elements, iv. § 1.

2. Induction; an inference from the possession of a character by each individual or by some of the individuals of a class to its possession by all the individuals of that class; the observation that the known individuals of a species, or the known species of a genus, have a character in common, and the consequent attribution of that character to the whole class; also, a conclusion so reached.

In our inquiries into the nature of the inductive process, we must not confine our notice to such *generalizations* from experience as profess to be universally true. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xxiii. § 1.

When we have proved with respect to the circle that a straight line cannot meet it in more than two points, and when the same thing has been successively proved of the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola, it may be laid down as a universal property of the sections of the cone. . . . It would be difficult to refuse to the proposition arrived at, the name of a *generalization*. . . . But there is not induction. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. ii. § 2.

I am not going to attempt a definition of the Anglo-Saxon element in English literature, for *generalizations* are apt to be as dangerous as they are tempting. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 246.

3. In *math.*, the process or result of modifying a proposition so as to obtain another having wider subject and predicate, but such that a limitation which, if applied to the new subject, gives the old subject, will reproduce the old predicate when applied to the new. For example, Fermat's theorem is that if ρ is any positive prime number and a any number not divisible by ρ, then the division of $a^{\rho-1}$ by ρ leaves 1 as the remainder. A generalization of this is, that if k is any positive integer, and ϕk the number of numbers as small as k and prime to it, and a is any number relatively prime to k, then the division of $a^{\phi k}$ by k leaves 1 as the remainder; for when k is a prime number, $\phi k = k - 1$, and every number not divisible by k is prime to it. The language of mathematics differs from that of logic in that from every generalization of a proposition the proposition itself is immediately deducible, which is not true in the logicians' sense of the word. The distinction between *generalization* and *extension* in mathematical language is not very clear, but the latter term applies primarily to a conception or function which has received a new and wider definition; also, the modification of a proposition concerning two dimensions so as to make it apply to three is called an *extension*.

★Also spelled *generalisation*.

★**generalize** (jen′ē-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *generalized*, ppr. *generalizing*. [= D. *generaliseren* = G. *generalisiren* = Dan. *generalisere* = Sw. *generalisera*, < F. *généraliser* = Sp. Pg. *generalizar* = It. *generalizzare*; as *general* + *-ize*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To render general; make more general; bring under a general description or notion; treat or apply generically.

The mind makes its utmost endeavors to *generalize* its ideas. *Bolingbroke*, Human Knowledge, § 5.

We have already observed the following remarkable things in the process of naming: 1, assigning names of those clusters of ideas called objects; 2, *generalizing* those names, so as to make them represent a class; 3, framing adjectives by which minor classes are cut out of larger. *James Mill*, Analysis, ix.

The existence of a man with such mighty powers of discovery and demonstration as Newton, and the recognition of his doctrines among his contemporaries, depend upon causes which do not admit of being *generalized*. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix. § 1.

2. To infer inductively, as a general rule from a particular case or set of facts.

A mere conclusion *generalized* from a great multitude of facts. *Coleridge.*

3. In *math.*, to modify, as a proposition, so as to obtain a wider proposition from which the former can be immediately deduced. See *generalization*, 3.—**Generalized coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To recognize that two or more objects have a common character; to form a general notion. [Brought into use by Reid.]

We are next to consider the operations of the understanding, by which we are enabled to form general conceptions. These appear to me to have three:—First, The resolving or analyzing a subject into its known attributes, and giving a name to each attribute, which name shall signify that attribute, and nothing more. Secondly, The observing one or more such attributes to be common to many subjects. The first is by philosophers called abstraction; the second may be called *generalizing*; but both are commonly included under the name of abstraction. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers (1785), p. 445.

2. To reason inductively, from particular cases to general rules comprehending those cases.

The reviewer holds that we pass from special experiences to universal truths in virtue of "the inductive propensity—the irresistible impulse of the mind to *generalize* ad infinitum." *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, x., note.

He continually meets with facts which prove that he had *generalized* on insufficient data. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 514.

Also spelled *generalise*.

generalized (jen′ē-ral-īzd), *p. a.* Specifically, in *biol.*, common or primitive, as a structure or organism; representing or held to represent a broad or general type of form; synthetic; undifferentiated: the opposite of *specialized*: as, a lucernarian is or represents a *generalized* type of hydrozoans; some fossil mammals had a *generalized* dental formula.

generalizer (jen′ē-ral-ī-zėr), *n.* One who generalizes. Also spelled *generaliser*.

Emerson is not a colourist, but a *generaliser* and abstract thinker. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 156.

generally (jen′ē-ral-i), *adv.* [< ME. *generally*, *generalliche*; < *general* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a general or universal manner; with respect to all the individuals of a class.

I curse and blame *generally*
Alle hem that loven villanye. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2179.

So many giddy offences as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

With joy to the whole armie he was *generally* welcomed. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 17.

2†. All taken together; collectively; in a body.

And so all of them *generallie* have power towards some good by the direction of reason. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Therefore I counsel that all Israel be *generally* gathered unto thee, from Dan even to Beersheba, as the sand that is by the sea for multitude. 2 Sam. xvii. 11.

You must, as we do, gratify this gentleman,
To whom we all rest *generally* beholden. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

3. In general; commonly though not universally; most frequently; in most cases.

That the holy Scriptures are one of the greatest blessings which God bestows upon the sons of men is *generally* acknowledged by all who know anything of the value and worth of them. *Locke.*

Mr. Mill complains that those who maintain the affirmative *generally* beg the question. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

4. In the main; without detail; upon the whole.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. *Addison*, Guardian.

=Syn. 3. Usually, ordinarily, mainly, principally, chiefly.

generalness (jen′ē-ral-nes), *n.* The character of being general. [Rare.]

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

generalship (jen′ē-ral-ship), *n.* [< *general* + *-ship*.] **1.** The office of a general.

The *generalship* of the Lord Digby [was brought] to an end. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars.

2. The management of an army; the military skill or conduct of a commander.

He acknowledged . . . that his success . . . was to be attributed, not at all to his own *generalship*, but solely to the valour and steadiness of his troops. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Hence—**3.** Management or tactics generally.

This was looked on in no other light, but as an artful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust. *Sterne.*

Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

generalty† (jen′ē-ral-ti), *n.* [< *general* + *-ty*. Cf. *generality*.] A generality.

Nor any long or far-fetched circumstance
Wrapped in the curious *generalties* of arts. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

generant (jen′ē-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *generant*, < L. *generan(t-)s*, ppr. of *generare*, beget, produce: see *generate*.] **I.** *a.* Begetting; producing; generative; specifically, in *math.*, acting as a generant. See II., 2.

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which generates; a generator. [Rare.]

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., iii.

By a regression of the values of the mid-parentages the true *generants* are derived. *Francis Galton*, in Science, VI. 272.

2. In *math.*, a moving locus, the ensemble of all of whose positions forms another locus, which it is said to generate: as, an isosceles triangle revolving on the perpendicular let fall from its apex to the base is the *generant* of a right cone.

★**generate** (jen′ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *generated*, ppr. *generating*. [< L. *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, beget, procreate, produce, < *genus* (*gener-*), a kind, race, family: see *genus*. Cf. *gender*, *v.*, from the same L. verb.] **1.** To beget; procreate; engender by sexual union.—**2.** To produce; cause to be; bring into life.

Things were *generated* and destroyed before Saturn was dismembered. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

And God said, Let the waters *generate*
Reptile with spawn abundant, living soul. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 387.

3. To cause; form; give origin to.

There could, therefore, be little sympathy between them; and centuries of calamities and wrongs had *generated* a strong antipathy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

A system of pure ethics cannot recognize evil, nor any of those conditions which evil *generates*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 70.

4. In *math.*, to give rise to, as to a geometrical figure; especially, to move so that the locus of the motion shall constitute (the figure specified): thus, a right line moving with one point fixed *generates* a conical surface.—**Generating function.** See *function*.—**Generating line** or **figure**, in *math.*, that line or figure by the motion of which another figure or solid is supposed to be described or generated.—**Generating surface**, in a boiler, the heating surface, or that on which heat is applied for the generation of steam.

★**generation** (jen-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *generacioun* = D. *generatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *generation*, < OF. *generation*, F. *génération* = Pr. *generacio* = Sp. *generación* = Pg. *geração* = It. *generazione*,

< L. *generatio(n-)*, < *generare*, beget, generate: see *generate*.] **1.** The act, process, or function of generating or begetting; procreation; propagation; reproduction; multiplication of kind. The modes of generation in the animal kingdom are reducible to four leading types: (1) fission, (2) sporation, (3) gemmation, and (4) sexual generation. (See these words, and *conjugation*.) Another division is into *sexual* or *gamic generation*, which prevails in all the higher animals and in most others, and *asexual* or *non-sexual* or *agamic generation*. Many variations in the mode of generation, chiefly sexual, are expressed by such terms as *fissiparous, gemmiparous, larviparous, oviparous, ovoviviparous, pupiparous, viviparous*. (See these words and the corresponding abstract nouns.) See *genesis*, 1.

The threads sometimes discovered in eels are perhaps their young: the *generation* of eels is very dark and mysterious. *White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xl.

2. In *theol.*, the communication of the Divine Essence from God the Father to God the Son. The catholic or orthodox Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son is a distinct person, truly God and of the same essence as the Father, and is therefore existent in his own personality as the Son from all eternity to all eternity, and that the divine act of generation is accordingly itself eternal or without beginning and without end: in opposition to the Arian teaching, that "there was formerly a time when he [Christ] was not, and that before being begotten he was not." The person or hypostasis of God the Son being "the express image [or *impress*, χαρακτήρ] of his [God the Father's] person (ὑπόστασις)" (Heb. i. 3.), the communication of essence is that of a father to a son, and is accordingly *begetting* or *generation*; whereas the communication of the Divine Essence to the Holy Spirit is simply *procession*.

3. A bringing out or forth; evolution, as from a source or cause; production, especially by some natural process or causation: as, the *generation* of sounds.

Generation is a proceeding from the not being of a substance to the being of the same, as from an acorne to an oke. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 22.

Birch is used in striking and beating; which clearly denotes the *generation* of fire to be from the violent percussions and collisions of bodies.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Would you know a catchpoll rightly derived, the corruption of a citizen is the *generation* of a sergeant.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 1.

4. In *math.*, the description of a geometrical figure by the motion of a point, line, plane, or figure, in accordance with a mathematical law. Also *genesis*.—**5†.** That which is generated; progeny; offspring.

O *generation* of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? Mat. iii. 7.

Fourteen [years] they shall not see,
To bring false *generations*. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

Be young again, Meleander; live to number
A happy *generation*, and die old
In comforts as in years!
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

6. A single succession of living beings in natural descent, as the offspring or descendants in the same degree of the same parents.

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again. Gen. xv. 16.

A link among the days, to knit
The *generations* each with each.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

By selecting, *generation* after *generation*, the sheep with the finest and longest wool, a breed of sheep is ultimately reared with wool almost generically different from that of the undomesticated race.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II. 9.

7. The whole body of persons of the same period or living at the same time: as, the present *generation*.

O faithless and perverse *generation!* Luke ix. 41.

8. Family; race; kind; by extension, any allied or associated group of persons; a class.

This Machomete regned in Arabye, the Zeer of oure Lord Jhesu Crist 610; and was of the *Generacioun* of Ysmael.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 140.

These players are an idle *generation*, and do much harm in a state. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

The southern parts [of Mesopotamia] are inhabited by a very bad *generation* of Arabs.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 163.

We plant a solid foot into the Time,
And mould a *generation* strong to move.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

9. The age or period of a generation; hence, the average lifetime of all persons of synchronous age. The historical average, or that of all who pass the stage of infancy, is commonly reckoned at about thirty years, while the physiological average, or that of all who are born, is only about seventeen years.

A point concerning property, which ought . . . to be most speedily decided, frequently exercises the wit of successions of lawyers, for many *generations*.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Alternate generation. See *alternate*, and also *parthenogenesis*.—**Equivocal generation.** (*a*) Generation not from a parent of the same species. (*b*) Same as *spontaneous generation*.—**Eternal generation.** See *eternal*.—**Fissiparous generation,** in *zoöl.*, reproduction by fission; fissiparity.—**Spontaneous generation,** the supposed generation of living things from non-living matter. See *abiogenesis*.—**Virgin generation.** See *parthenogenesis* and *geneagenesis*.

generationism (jen-ę-rā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *generation* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the theory that the soul originates with the body in generation, and not by a distinct act of creation: same as *traducianism*.

generative (jen′ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *génératif* = Pr. *generatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *generativo*; as *generate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to generation or propagation; connected with or resulting from the process of begetting.

In grains and kernels the greatest part is the nutriment of that *generative* particle. *Sir T. Browne.*

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

Generative person, in *zoöl.*, the portion of a compound organism, as a hydroid polyp, which is borne upon a proliferating part; a medusoid or medusiform portion of such a polyp; a reproductive zoöid. See *gonoblastidium, gonosome*.—**Generative reason** (Gr. Λόγος σπερματικός), in the *Stoic philos.*, the first being considered creative; nature.

★**generator** (jen′ę-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *générateur* = Pg. *gerador* = It. *generatore*, < L. *generator*, < *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] One who or that which begets, causes, or produces. Specifically—(*a*) In *musical acoustics:* (1) A tone which produces a series of harmonics. (2) A tone fundamental to a triad or other chord; a root. (*b*) Any vessel or apparatus for the production of gas or steam, as a steam-boiler. (*c*) In *elect.*, a dynamo-electric machine used to convert mechanical into electric power. (*d*) In *math.*, a generatrix. (*e*) In making water-gas, the chamber containing incandescent carbon, into which steam is admitted for decomposition into gas. (*f*) In *chem.*, an element or compound from which a more complex substance is obtained.—**Double generator.** See *double*.—**Generator of a polyhedron,** a new edge introduced between two non-contiguous summits of a polyhedron in order to generate another.

generatrix (jen′ę-rā-triks), *n.* [= F. *génératrice* = It. *generatrice*, < L. *generatrix*, fem. of *generator*: see *generator*.] **1.** In *math.*, that which generates; specifically, the point, line, or figure which by its motion is conceived to generate a line, surface, or solid.—**2.** In *physics*, a dynamo-electric machine employed to generate an electric current. Compare *receptrix*.

genere (jen′e-re), *n.* [It., kind, sort, < L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus*.] In *music*, scale or key.

★**generic** (jẹ-ner′ik), *a.* [= F. *générique* = Sp. *genérico* = Pg. It. *generico*, < L. *genus* (*gener-*), a race, genus, kind: see *genus*.] **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or forming a mark of a genus, or a kind or group of similar things; comprehending a number of like things, without specifying them: opposed to *specific*. See *genus*.

For the acquisitive part of wisdom is the *generic* power which includes both the specific powers — of intuition and reflection. *Theodore Parker*, Truth and the Intellect.

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having the taxonomic rank or classificatory value of a genus: as, a *generic* name or description; *generic* characters or differences; *generic* identity. Thus *Canis*, a genus of *Canidæ*, is the *generic* name of all species of the dog family which agree in their *generic* characters, and present *generic* differences from all other *Canidæ*.

3. Relating to gender. See *gender*.—**4.** Of a general nature; applicable or referring to any unit of the kind or class; general; not special.

The more concrete concepts or *generic* images are formed to a large extent by a passive process of assimilation.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 341.

5. Distinctly characteristic; so marked as to constitute or denote a distinct kind.

These men — whom modern writers set down as the Sophists, and denounce as the moral pestilence of their age — were not distinguished in any marked or *generic* way from their predecessors. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, ii. 67.

Generic agreement or **identity,** the agreement of objects which belong to the same genus.—**Generic area,** the distributional or chorological area of a genus of animals or plants; the region to which the members of a genus are limited in distribution over the earth's surface. The place in a generic area where the genus is most numerously represented by species or individuals is known as its *metropolis*.—**Generic description** or **diagnosis,** a description or characterization of a genus, as in zoölogy or botany.—**Generic difference,** the disagreement of objects which belong to different genera; a characteristic of a being or an object which differentiates it generically from another or others.—**Generic diversity,** the disagreement between individuals of different genera.—**Generic name,** the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of a group of animals, plants, or fossils, which have generic characters in common. Thus, *Canis* is the *generic* name of certain animals of the dog kind; *Felis*, of the cat kind; *Cervus*, of the deer kind. See *genus* (*b*).

generical (jẹ-ner′i-kạl), *a.* [< *generic* + *-al*.] Same as *generic*. [Rare.]

The word consumption being applicable to a proper and improper, to a true and bastard, consumption, requires a *generical* description quadrate to both.
Harvey, Of Consumptions.

generically (jẹ-ner′i-kạl-i), *adv.* **1.** With regard to genus or kind; in a generic way; to a generic extent: by generic rank or classification: as, to separate two species *generically*; an animal *generically* related to another.

They may be called *generically* Arabs, who at a very ancient time had spread along the coast from Egypt to Morocco. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 36.

The sixth species (L. fascicularis) differs to a slight extent in many respects from the other species, and has considerable claims to be *generically* separated.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 72.

2. Distinctly; markedly: as, our aims are *generically* different.

genericalness (jẹ-ner′i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being generic.

The question in dispute has no relation to the *genericalness* of the objects on which we think, but to the *genericalness* of thinking itself.
Answer to Clarke's Third Defence.

generification (jẹ-ner″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind, genus, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] Generalization; the process of generalizing. [Rare.]

The process of abstraction by which out of a proximately lower we evolve a proximately higher concept, is, when we speak with logical precision, called the process of *generification*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xi.

generosity (jen-ę-ros′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *generosities* (-tiz). [< F. *générosité* = Sp. *generosidad* = Pg. *generosidade* = It. *generosità*, < L. *generosita(t-)s*, nobility, excellence, goodness, < *generosus*, noble, etc.: see *generous*.] **1†.** Nobility; the order of nobles.

Mar. A petition granted them [the Roman populace], a strange one,
To break the heart of *generosity*,
And make bold power look pale. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

2. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality of sentiment and action; more specifically, a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.

They are of that vain Number who had rather shew their false *Generosity* in giving away profusely to worthless Flatterers than in paying just Debts.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

In so far as the sphere of *Generosity* coincides with that of Liberality, the former seems partly to transcend the latter, partly to refer more to the internal disposition, and to imply a completer triumph of unselfish over selfish impulses. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 302.

3. Liberality in act; munificence: as, the object of one's *generosity*.—**4.** A generous act.

He by the touch of men was best inspired,
And caught his native greatness at rebound
From *generosities* itself had fired.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

Order of Generosity, a Prussian order of distinction founded in 1665, but not organized till 1685, and superseded in 1740 by the Order for Merit (which see, under *merit*). =Syn. **2** and **3.** *Bounty, Liberality*, etc. See *beneficence*.

generous (jen′ę-rus), *a.* [< OF. *generous, genereus, genereux*, F. *généreux* = Pr. *generos* = Sp. Pg. It. *generoso*, generous, < L. *generosus*, of noble birth, excellent, generous, < *genus* (*gener-*), race, origin: see *genus*.] **1†.** Being of noble or honorable birth or origin; well-born.

Twice have the trumpets sounded;
The *generous* and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 6.

2. Possessed of or showing blood or breeding; spirited; courageous; thoroughbred.

He [the trout] may be justly said, as the old poet said of wine, and we English say of venison, to be a *generous* fish.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 71.

The neighing of the *generous* horse was heard,
For battle by the busy groom prepar'd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 443.

3. Noble in character or quality; honorable; magnanimous.

Virtue, even in an Enemy, [is] respected by *generous* Minds. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 126.

I have mistook the man: his resolute spirit
Proclaims him *generous*; he has a noble heart,
As free to utter good deeds as to act them.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

I know the Table Round, my friends of old;
All brave, and many *generous*, and some chaste.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. Liberal; bountiful; munificent: as, a *generous* giver or gift.

Noble by heritage,
Generous, and free.
Carey, The Contrivances, i. 2.

5. Strong; full of spirit: as, *generous* wine.

The most *generous* Wines of Spain grow in the midland Parts of the Continent. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

6. Full; overflowing; abundant: as, a *generous* cup; a *generous* table.

The landscape was everywhere grand and beautiful. Open and *generous* hills on all sides.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 52.

=Syn. 3. *Magnanimous*, etc. (see *noble*); high-minded.—4. Open-handed; free-handed.

generously (jen'e-rus-li), *adv.* In a generous manner honorably; not meanly; nobly; magnanimously; liberally; munificently.

If there be one whose riches cost him care,
Forth let him bring them for the troops to share;
'Tis better *generously* bestow'd on those,
Than left the plunder of our country's foes.
Pope, Iliad, xviii.

generousness (jen'e-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being generous, in any sense of that word.

I should not have presumed to this dedication, had I not been encouraged by that *generousness* and sweetness of disposition which does so eminently adorn your lordship's place and abilities. *Bp. Wilkins*, Mercury, Ded.

geneses, *n.* Plural of *genesis*.

genesiacal (jen-e-sī'a-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *Genes-is* + *-i-ac-al.*] Of or pertaining to the book of Genesis. [Rare.]

Before the waters (and here is the peculiar error of the *genesiacal* bard) some of the ancients claimed the pre-existence of light, . . . while others asserted that chaos prevailed. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 56.

genesial (je-nē'si-al), *a.* [< *genesi-s* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to generation.

genesiology (je-nē-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γένεσις, origin, generation, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or doctrines of generation. *Imp. Dict.*

★**genesis** (jen'e-sis), *n.*; pl. *geneses* (-sēz). [= F. *genèse* = Sp. *génesis* = Pg. *genesis* = It. *genesi* = D. G., etc., *Genesis* (first book of the Bible), < L. *genesis*, generation, nativity (LL. as name of the first book of the Bible), < Gr. γένεσις, origin, source, beginning, nativity, generation, production, creation, < γίγνεσθαι, second aor. γενέσθαι, be produced, become, be, √ γεν = L. √ *gen* in *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce, = Skt. √ *jan*, beget. See further under *genus*.] 1. The act or process of begetting, originating, or creating; generation; procreation; production; formation; creation.

The origin and *genesis* of poor Sterling's club. *Carlyle.*

Those to whom the natural *genesis* of simpler phenomena has been made manifest still believe in the supernatural *genesis* of phenomena which cannot have their causes readily traced. *H. Spencer.*

2. Mode of generation; especially, the way in which or the means by which natural propagation is effected. [In this sense the word is especially used in technical compounds denoting various kinds of generation among animals and plants. See *abiogenesis, agamogenesis, biogenesis, gamogenesis, geneagenesis, homogenesis, heterogenesis, parthenogenesis, xenogenesis*, etc.]

3. An explanation or account of the origin of something.

Under his . . . *genesis* of its powers. *De Quincey.*

The older *geneses*, whether of the world or of mind, are so simple and ultimate, have been rounded to such epic completeness and sublimity, that, as they are superseded by still larger and loftier conceptions, their dissolutive phases are often pathetic. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 156.

4. [*cap.*] The first book of the Old Testament. It records the creation of the world, the flood and the ensuing dispersion of races, and a more detailed history of the families of the Hebrew patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The traditional and still widely prevalent view ascribes the authorship to Moses. Many modern scholars, however, find strong evidences of various periods of authorship, and particularly of two chief sources, the so-called Jehovistic and Elohistic. According to the latter view, the dates of composition fall chiefly within the period of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel (about the eighth century B. C.), the last redaction occurring perhaps after the return from Babylon. In Hebrew the book is designated by its first word, *B'reshith*, 'In the beginning'; the title *Genesis* was supplied in the early Greek translation. Abbreviated *Gen.* See *documentary hypothesis* (under *documentary*), *Elohistic, Jehovistic.*

5. In *math.*, same as *generation*, 4.

Genesitic (jen-e-sit'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Genes-is* + *-it-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Genesis; recorded in the book of Genesis. [Rare.]

It may be observed that the *Genesitic* account of the Great Patriarch [Abraham] has suggested to learned men the idea of two Abrahams, one the son of Terah, another the son of Azar. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 462.

genet[1], *n.* See *jennet*[1].

genet[2] (jen'et), *n.* [Formerly also *gennet, jennett, genette*; < OF. *genette*, F. *genette*, < Sp. *gineta*, Pg. *gineta, geneta* (ML. *geneta*, NL. *genetta*), a genet, < Ar. *jarneit* (Dozy), a genet.] 1. A kind of civet-cat; a viverrine carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ*, or civets; the *Genetta vulgaris* or *Viverra genetta*, and other species of the restricted genus *Genetta*. The common genet inhabits southern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa. It is about as large as a cat, but of more slender form, with sharper nose, shorter legs, and longer tail, the body of a dark-gray color profusely spotted with blackish, the tail ringed with black and white, and the head spotted with white. It is sometimes domesticated, and makes a good mouser; it produces a kind of civet, used for perfume, and the fur is also valuable.



Genet (*Genetta vulgaris*).

A warrant to Sir Andrew Dudley, to deliver to Robert Robotham, yeoman of the robes, to keep for the king, one fur of black *jennets*, taken out of a gown of purple cloth of silver tissue. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1552.

2. The fur of the genet, which is made into muffs and tippets; hence, catskin made up in imitation of this fur and used for the same purpose.

genete, *n.* See *ginete.*

genethliac (jē-neth'li-ak), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *généthliaque* = Sp. *genetliaco* = Pg. *genethliaco* = It. *genetliaco*, < LL. *genethliacus*, < Gr. γενεθλιακός, belonging to a birthday, a caster of nativities, < γενέθλιος, of or belonging to one's birth, natal, < γενέθλη, race, stock, family, birthplace, birthday, < γίγνεσθαι, γενέσθαι, be produced, be born: see *genesis, genus.* II. *n.* < LL. *genethliacus*, a caster of nativities, *genethliacon*, a birthday poem, < Gr. γενεθλιακός: see I.] I. *a.* Pertaining to one's birthday or nativity; specifically, in *astrol.*, pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers.

The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers and *genethliacal* ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

Genethliac or **genethliacal astrology**, the art of foretelling the future by the positions of the heavenly bodies at birth, as contradistinguished from *horary* and *mundane* astrology.

But this Star-gazing destiny, Iudiciall, Coniecturall, *Genethliacall Astrologie*, Reason and Experience, God and Man, haue condemned. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 65.

II. *n.* 1. A birthday poem. Also *genethliacon.* —2. One who is versed in genethlialogy.

Commend me here to all *genethliacs*, casters of nativities, star-worshippers, by this token, that they are all impostors, and here proved fools. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 9.

Chaldæans, learn'd *genethliacks*,
And some that have writ almanacks.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 689.

3. *pl.* Same as *genethlialogy.*

genethliaca, *n.* Plural of *genethliacon.*

genethliacal (jen-eth-lī'a-kal), *a.* [< *genethliac* + *-al.*] Same as *genethliac.*

genethliacon (jen-eth-lī'a-kon), *n.*; pl. *genethliaca* (-kä). Same as *genethliac*, 1.

Reioysings . . . for magnificence at the natiuities of Princes children, or by custome vsed yearely vpon the same dayes, are called songs natall or *Genethliaca*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

The eclogue is not, in our opinion, prophetic in character. It is a *genethliacon*, or birthday ode, commemorating a past event. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 478.

genethlialogy (jē-neth-li-al'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γενεθλιαλογία, casting of nativities, < γενέθλη, birthplace, birthday, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of calculating nativities by astrology, or predicting the course of a child's life from the positions of the planets, zodiac, etc., at the instant of birth. Also *genethliacs.*

It seems by Strabo that one of the sects of the Chaldeans did so hold to astronomy still, that they wholly rejected *genethlialogy*. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, i. 3. (*Latham.*)

genethliatic (jē-neth-li-at'ik), *n.* [Irreg. for *genethliac, n.*] One who calculates nativities. [Rare.]

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations; the *genethliaticks* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*

★**genetic** (jē-net'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *génétique*, < Gr. γένεσις (*γενετι-), generation, genesis, + *-ic.* Adjectives formed from compound nouns in *-genesis* take the form *-genetic.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to genesis in any way; as regards origin or mode of production.

So inscrutable is *genetic* history; impracticable the theory of causation, and transcends all calculus of man's devising. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 78.

The higher kinds of literature [are] the only kinds that live on, because they had life at the start, . . . born of some *genetic* principle in the character of the people and the age which produce them. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 219.

Genetic affinity, in *biol.*, relationship by direct descent; true affinity, implying genetic relationship expressed in morphological characters, as distinguished from any superficial resemblance, however close, which results from adaptive modification.—**Genetic definition.** (*a*) The definition of a kind (originally of a geometrical figure) by means of a rule for the production of an individual of that kind. (*b*) The definition of a natural kind by means of an explanation of how such things first came to be. —**Genetic method**, that method in philosophy and science which endeavors to throw light upon the natures of things of different kinds by considering in what manner such objects have come into being.

II. *n.* A medicine which acts on the sexual organs. [Rare.]

genetical (jē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *genetic* + *-al.*] Same as *genetic.*

genetically (jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* With respect to genesis or origin; as regards origin: as, *genetically* identical tribes.

These types of life . . . need not be *genetically* connected with each other. *Dawson.*

geneting (jen'et-ing), *n.* Same as *jenneting.*

Genetta (jē-net'ä), *n.* [NL.: see *genet*[2].] A genus of *Viverridæ*, distinguished from *Viverra* by the lack of a pouch for the civet; the genets proper. *G. vulgaris* is the common genet, formerly called *Viverra genetta*. There are several other species, as the berbe, *G. pardina*, the Senegal genet, *G. senegalensis*, etc. See cut under *genet*[2].

genettet, *n.* Same as *genet*[2].

genevat (jē-nē'vä), *n.* [A corruption, by confusion with the town of *Geneva* in Switzerland (cf. *hollands*, < *Holland*), of what would reg. be **genever*, with accent orig. on the first syllable (ME. *gynypre*, > ult. E. *gin*[5]), = D. *jenever* = G. Dan. Sw. *genever*, < OF. *genevre*, F. *genièvre* = Sp. *ginebra* = Pg. *genebra* = It. *ginepro*, juniper, juniper-berry, gin, < L. *juniperus*, juniper: see *juniper* and *gin*[5].] A spirit distilled from grain or malt with the addition of juniper-berries: now called, by contraction, *gin.*

Last Thursday morning a woman, . . . coming out of a *geneva* shop in Red Cross Street, fell down, and within some few minutes departed this mortal life. *Read's Weekly Journal*, Jan. 4, 1718, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, IV. 104.

Geneva arbitration. See *arbitration.*

Geneva award. See *Alabama claims*, under *claim*[1].

Geneva Bible. See *Bible.*

Geneva convention. A convention signed by the great continental powers and by Great Britain, in 1864 and 1865, providing for the neutrality of ambulances and hospitals, and for the protection of sanitary officers, military and naval chaplains, and citizens rendering help to the sick and wounded, the same to be free from capture.

Geneva cross. A red Greek cross on a white ground, displayed on flags and armlets for the protection, in time of war, of persons serving ambulances and hospitals, and of citizens rendering help to the sick and wounded. See *Geneva convention.*

Geneva gown. See *gown.*

Genevan (jē-nē'van), *a.* and *n.* [< *Geneva*, L. *Genava*, less correctly *Geneva, Genna.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to Geneva in Switzerland.—**Genevan catechism.** See *catechism*, 2.—**Genevan theology**, Calvinism: so called from the residence of Calvin in Geneva, and the official establishment of his doctrines there.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Geneva; a Genevese.—2. An adherent of Genevan or Calvinistic theology; a Calvinist. See *Calvinism.*

Genevanism (jē-nē'van-izm), *n.* [< *Genevan* + *-ism.*] Calvinism.

Genevese (jen-ē-vēs' or -vēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Geneva* + *-ese.*] I. *a.* Genevan.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Geneva.

genevrette (jen-e-vret'), *n.* [< F. *genévrier*, juniper, juniper-tree.] A wine made in Europe from wild fruits and flavored with juniper-berries.

gengt, *n.* and *v.* See *ging* and *gang.*

genial[1] (jē'nial), *a.* [= D. *geniaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *genial* = OF. *genial* = Sp. Pg. *genial* = It. *geniale*, < L. *genialis*, of or belonging to the genius or tutelary deity, particularly of a married couple, hence nuptial; also, of or belonging to enjoyment, pleasant, delightful, < *genius*, genius, also social spirit or enjoyment: see *genius.*] 1. Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; hence, pertaining to generation; generative.

The *genial* bed, where Hymen keeps
The solemn orgies, void of sleeps.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

The *genial* country of Dante and Buonarotti gave birth to Christopher Columbus. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 5.

Rather . . . did I take
That popular name of thine to shadow forth
The all-generating powers and *genial* heat
Of Nature. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Native; natural; innate. [Rare.]

So there are not a few very much to be pitied, whose industry being not attended with natural parts, they have sweat to little purpose, and rolled the stone in vain. Which chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity and *genial* indisposition, at least to those particulars whereunto they apply their endeavours.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

3. Giving spirit or life; enlivening; warming; comforting; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life.

The grand *genial* power of the system, that visible God the Sun, would be soon regarded by them as a most beneficent Deity. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 6.

Is this a dinner? this a *genial* room?
No, 'tis a temple, and a hecatomb.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 155.

Yet be *genial* airs and a pleasant sunshine left me.
Bryant, Third of November, 1861.

4. Of a social spirit; cordial in disposition and manner; kindly; sympathetically cheerful.

The celebrated drinking ode of this *genial* archdeacon [Walter de Mapes] has the regular returns of the monkish rhyme. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. ii.

A great broad-shoulder'd *genial* Englishman.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

He was so *genial*, so cordial, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

5. Relating to or exhibiting genius. [Rare.]

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works. *Hare.*

★=Syn. 3. Cheering, inspiriting.—4. Hearty, pleasant.

genial[2] (jē′ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [Also *geneial, geneal;* < Gr. *γένειον*, chin, beard, < *γένυς* = L. *gena* = E. *chin:* see *gena* and *chin.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the chin; situated on the chin; mental.—**Genial tubercles**, in *human anat.*, four small bony processes at the symphysis menti or middle line of the chin, on the inner aspect of the lower jaw-bone, the upper pair for the insertion of the geniohyoglossi, and the lower for that of the geniohyoidei muscles.

II. *n.* One of the dermal plates or scutes of the chin of reptiles.

geniality (jē-ni-al′i-ti), *n.* [= G. *genialität* = Dan. Sw. *genialitet* = Sp. *genialidad* = It. *genialità*, < LL. *genialita(t-)s*, enjoyment, festivity, < *genialis*, genial: see *genial*[1].] The state or quality of being genial; especially, sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality.

The arch of the prominent eyebrows, the well-shaped Grecian nose, the smiles lurking in the corners of the tight-pressed lips, show an innate *geniality* which might be dashed with bitter on occasion. *Edinburgh Rev.*

=Syn. Warmth, affability, friendliness, heartiness.

genially (jē′nial-i), *adv.* In a genial manner. Specifically—(*a*) In such a manner as to comfort or enliven; cheerfully; cordially.

The splendid sun *genially* warmeth the fertile earth.
Harris, Hermes, ii. 3.

(*b*) By genius or nature; innately. [Rare.]

Thus some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

How calmly and *genially* the mind apprehends one after another the laws of physics! *Emerson*, Nature, p. 47.

genialness (jē′nial-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being genial; geniality.

genian (jē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *genial*[2].

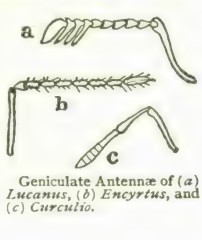
Geniates (jē-ni′a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1818), < Gr. *γενειάτης*, bearded, < *γένειον*, the beard, the chin: see *genial*[2].] A genus of *Scarabæidæ* with upward of 20 species, with one exception South American (*G. australasiæ* being Australian), giving name to the *Geniatidæ*.

Geniatidæ (jē-ni-at′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geniates* + *-idæ*.] A proposed family of scarabæoid beetles, based upon the genus *Geniates*. *Burmeister*, 1844.

geniculata, *n.* Plural of *geniculatum*.

geniculate (jē-nik′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *geniculated*, ppr. *geniculating*. [< L. *geniculatus*, with bended knee, having knots, knotted (pp. of (LL.) *geniculare*, bend the knee), < *geniculum*, a knee, a knot or joint on the stalk of a plant, dim. of *genu* = E. *knee:* see *knee.*] To form joints or knots in.

geniculate, geniculated (jē-nik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *geniculatus*, knotted: see the verb.] Kneed; having a protuberance like a knee or an elbow; in *bot.*, having joints like the knee a little bent: as, a *geniculate* stem or peduncle.—**Geniculate antennæ**, those antennæ in which the first joint or scape is long and slender and the rest of the organ is affixed so as to form an angle with it, as in the ants. The geniculate form of antennæ may be combined with other types, and the organs are then distinguished as *geniculate-clavate, geniculate-capitate, geniculate-serrate*, and so on, the last word of the compound indicating the form of the part which succeeds the scape.—**Geniculate bodies**, the corpora geniculata of the brain. See *corpus.*—**Geniculated crystal.** See *crystal.*—**Geniculate ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Geniculate processes.** Same as *geniculate bodies*.



Geniculate Antennæ of (*a*) *Lucanus*, (*b*) *Encyrtus*, and (*c*) *Curculio*.

geniculately (jē-nik′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a geniculate manner; in the form of a knee or knees: as, antennæ *geniculately* bent.

geniculation (jē-nik-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *geniculate* + *-ion.*] **1.** Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a geniculate formation; a kneed part or process.—**3†.** The act of kneeling; genuflection.

I saw their Masse (but not with that superstitious *geniculation* and elevation of hands . . . that the rest used). *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 3.

There are five points in question: the solemn festivities; the private use of either sacrament; *geniculation* at the eucharist, etc. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 307.

geniculatum (jē-nik-ū-lā′tum), *n.*; pl. *geniculata* (-tä). [NL., neut. of L. *geniculatus:* see *geniculate.*] In *anat.*, a geniculate body of the brain. See *corpora geniculata* (under *corpus*), *pregeniculatum, postgeniculatum*.

genie[1]† (jē′ni), *n.* [< OF. *genie*, F. *génie*, genius, < L. *genius:* see *genius.*] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind; genius.

Dr. J. Wallis, the keeper of the University registers, &c., did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, . . . to the end that he might advance his esurient *genie* in antiquities. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 147.

genie[2] (jē′ni), *n.* [A corrupt form of *jinnee:* see *jinnee* and *genius.*] Same as *jinnee*, a sprite, in Arabian demonology. See *jinn.*

Be he *genie* or afrite, caliph or merchant of Bassora, into whose hands we had fallen, we resolved to let the adventure take its course.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 197.

genii, *n.* Latin plural of *genius*.

genio† (jē′ni-ō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. Pg. *genio*), < L. *genius:* see *genius.*] A genius.

But, by reason of humane nature, wee have daily experience that as humours and *genioes*, so affections and judgment, which oftentimes is vassail to them, and every other thing else, doth vary and alter.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

It is not only to the general bent of a nation that great revolutions are owing, but to the extraordinary *genios* that lead them. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 5.

genioglossal (jē-nī-ō-glos′al), *a.* [As *genioglossus* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the chin and the tongue: applied to the genioglossus.

genioglossus (jē-nī-ō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *genioglossi* (-ī). [< Gr. *γένειον*, chin (see *genial*[2]), + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A usual name of the geniohyoglossus.

geniohyoglossal (jē-nī-ō-hī-ō-glos′al), *a.* and *n.* [As *geniohyoglossus* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the chin, hyoid bone, and tongue. specifically applied to the geniohyoglossus.

II. *n.* The geniohyoglossus.

geniohyoglossus (jē-nī-ō-hī-ō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *geniohyoglossi* (-ī). [< Gr. *γένειον*, chin, + *ὑο(ειδής)*, hyoid, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A muscle of the tongue, so called from its triple connection with the chin, hyoid bone, and tongue. It is a flat triangular muscle placed vertically in the tongue, on either side of the median line, arising from the upper genial tubercle of the lower jaw-bone, and spreading like a fan to its insertion in the hyoid bone and all along the under side of the tongue, various movements of which organ it subserves. Also called *genioglossus*.

geniohyoid (jē-nī-ō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γένειον*, chin, + *ὑοειδής*, hyoid.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the chin and the hyoid bone: specifically applied to the geniohyoideus.

II. *n.* The geniohyoideus.

geniohyoidean (jē-nī″ō-hī-oi′dē-an), *a.* [< *geniohyoideus* + *-an.*] Same as *geniohyoid*.

geniohyoideus (jē-nī″ō-hī-oi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *geniohyoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *γένειον*, chin, + *ὑοειδής*, hyoid.] A muscle of the chin and hyoid arising from the genial tubercle of the lower jaw and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is a slender straight muscle lying alongside its fellow, between the mylohyoideus and the geniohyoglossus; its action tends to depress the jaw and elevate the hyoid. Also called *geniohyoid*.

genioplasty (jē-nī′ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *γένειον*, the chin, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of restoring the chin.

Genipa (jen′i-pä), *n.* [NL., of W. Ind. origin.] A rubiaceous genus of tropical and subtropical America, closely allied to *Gardenia* of the old world. There are 2 species. The fruit is succulent, with a rather thick rind, and is sometimes edible, as in the case of the genipap, *G. Americana*, the wood of which is remarkable for its flexibility, and is used for cart-shafts and in other ways. *G. clusiæfolia*, bearing a large inedible fruit called the seven-years' apple, is a West Indian species that is also found in southern Florida and the Bahamas.



Flowering Branch and Fruit of *Genipa Americana*.

genipap (jen′i-pap), *n.* [< *Genipapo*, the Guiana name.] The fruit of *Genipa Americana*, of the West Indies and South America. It is of about the size of an orange, and of a pleasant vinous flavor. In Surinam it is often called *marmalade-box*.

genip-tree (jen′ip-trē), *n.* [See *Genipa.*] **1.** A tree of the genus *Genipa*.—**2.** An old West Indian name for *Melicoccus bijugatus* and *Exothea paniculata*, sapindaceous trees of Jamaica and other islands and the neighboring mainland.

genisaro (jen-i-sä′rō), *n.* A name given in Nicaragua to the *Pithecolobium Saman*, a leguminous tree the pods of which are edible and used as food for cattle.

Genist†, *n.* Same as *Genite*.

Genista (jē-nis′tä), *n.* [L. *genista* or *genesta*, the name esp. of Spanish broom, *Spartium junceum*, but applied also to the common broom and the greenweed; hence F. *genêt*, broom, and *Plantagenet*, the surname of the Angevine line of English kings, lit. broom-plant (*plante - à - genêt*), from the sprig of broom worn as a badge by their ancestor the Count of Anjou.] **1.** A large genus of shrubby leguminous plants, often spiny, with simple leaves (or leafless) and yellow flowers. There are about 80 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. The woadwaxen or dyers' greenweed, *G. tinctoria*, was formerly of importance as a dye-plant, giving a bright-yellow color, from which Kendal green was obtained by dipping the texture in a blue solution of woad. Some species are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*, has been referred to this genus by some authors.



Woadwaxen (*Genista tinctoria*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of cecidomyians. *Bigot*, 1854.

genital (jen′i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *genital*, < OF. *genital*, F. *génital* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *genital* = It. *genitale*, < L. *genitalis*, of or belonging to generation, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget, generate: see *genus.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to generation; generative; reproductive; procreative: as, the *genital* organs.

These tenuous vapours . . . will doubtless compose as *genital* a matter as any can be prepared in the bodys of animals. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

Specifically—**2.** Pertaining to the organs of generation.—**Accessory genital organs**, or **armor**, in *zoöl.*, the claspers and other external organs of the male, which serve to retain the female.—**Genital canal**, in *embryol.*, the lumen of the genital cord.—**Genital chamber**, the genital sinus of a hydrozoan; a recess, sinus, or cavity which receives the genital products before their extrusion from the body. See cut under *Aurelia*.—**Genital cord** (or **chord**), in *embryol.* See *cord*[1].—**Genital gland.** See *gland.*—**Genital lobe**, an expansion or lobe beneath the

second abdominal segment of the male dragon-fly. It contains the copulating-sac, which previous to union with the female is filled with seminal fluid from the spermatic duct at the end of the abdomen.—**Genital nerve**, the genital branch of the genitocrural nerve, supplying the cremaster muscle of the male and the round ligament of the uterus of the female.—**Genital plate**, in echinoderms, one of the perforated plates which give exit to the generative products.—**Genital products**, the immediate produce of any genital gland, male or female—that is, spermatozoa or ova of any kind.—**Genital ridge**, in *embryol.*, a thickening of connective tissue at the side of the mesentery in the region of the primitive kidney, where the epithelium dips in to form the rudiments of ova.—**Genital segments**, in *entom.*, the segments of the abdomen which are modified to form accessory pieces of the external generative organs; specifically, in the *Hemiptera*, the seventh and, when visible, the succeeding segments, which are so modified.—**Genital sinus**, in *Hydrozoa*, the genital chamber (see above).

II. *n.* See *genitals*.

genitalia (jen-i-tā′li-ă), *n. pl.* [L. (sc. *membra*), neut. pl. of *genitalis*, genital: see *genital, a., genitals*.] In *zoöl.*, the generative organs; the genitals.

The *genitalia* [of *Aspidogaster*] form a large part of the viscera, and the structure of the complex hermaphrodite apparatus is . . . peculiar. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 173.

genitals (jen′i-tạlz), *n. pl.* The sexual organs; especially, the external sexual organs; the genitalia.

Genite (jē′nīt), *n* One of a sect of the ancient Jews, who in the Babylonish captivity, according to Breidenbargius, refrained from taking strange wives, and therefore claimed to be of the pure stock of Abraham. Also *Genist*.

He there nameth . . diuers other sects, if they may beare that name: as the *Genites* or Genists, which stood vpon their stocke and kindred. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

geniting, *n.* See *jenneting*.

genitival (jen-i-tī′val or jen′i-ti-val), *a.* [< *genitive* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to the genitive

★**genitive** (jen′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *genitief* = G. Dan. Sw *genitiv*, n.; = F. *génitif* = Pr. *genitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *genitivo*, < L. *genitivus*, usually in classical L. spelled *genetivus*, of or belonging to birth; in grammar, with or without *casus*, the genitive case (a mistranslation of Gr. *ἡ γενικὴ πτῶσις*, the generic or general case, *γενικός* meaning also belonging to the family, also to generation, < *γένος* = L. *genus*), < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL *genere*, beget, produce: see *genital, genus*.] **I.** *a* In *gram.*, pertaining to or indicating origin, source, possession, and the like: an epithet applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., which in English is called the possessive case, or to the relation expressed by such a case: as, *patris*, 'of a father, a father's,' is the *genitive* case of the Latin noun *pater*, a father.

What is your *genitive* case plural, William? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1.

II. *n* In *gram.*, a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., expressing in the widest sense a relation of appurtenance between one thing and another, an adjectival relation of one noun to another, or more specifically source, origin, possession, and the like; in English grammar, the possessive case.

The Latin *genitivus* is a mere blunder, for the Greek word *genikē* could never mean *genitivus*. . . . *Genikē* in Greek had a much wider, a much more philosophical meaning. It meant *casus generalis*, the general case, or rather the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the *genitive*. If I say, 'a bird of the water,' 'of the water' defines the genus to which a certain bird belongs; it refers to the genus of water birds. 'Man of the mountains' means a mountaineer. In phrases such as 'son of the father' or 'father of the son,' the *genitives* have the same effect. They predicate something of the son or of the father, and if we distinguished between the sons of the father and the sons of the mother, the *genitives* would mark the class or genus to which the sons respectively belonged. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., iii.

Abbreviated *gen*.

genito-anal (jen″i-tō-ā′nal), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *anal*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the genitals and the anus: as, the *genito-anal* ring.

genitocrural (jen″i-tō-krō′ral), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *crural*.] Pertaining to the genitals and to the thigh: specifically applied to a branch of the second lumbar nerve which passes through the psoas muscle and is distributed to the genitals and parts of the thigh. Its two main divisions are the genital and crural branches or nerves.

geniton (jen′i-tọn), *n.* Same as *jenneting*.

Dorothy gave her the better half of an imperfect *geniton* apple. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

genitor (jen′i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *géniteur* = Sp. Pg. *genitor* = It. *genitore*, < L. *genitor*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce: see *genital, genus*.] **1.** A male who procreates; a sire; a progenitor. [Rare.]

High *genitors*, unconscious did they cull
Time's sweet first-fruits. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2†. *pl.* The genitals.

genitories† (jen′i-tō-riz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **genitory*, prop. adj., < L. *genitor*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget: see *genitor*.] The testicles; later the genitals. *Howell*.

In primitive times, amongst other foul slanders spread against the Christians, one was, that they did adore the *genitories* of their priests. *Bacon*, Apophthegms, p. 213.

genito-urinary (jen″i-tō-ū′ri-nā-ri), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *urinary*.] Same as *urogenital*.—**Genito-urinary duct, sinus**, etc. See the nouns.

genitum (jen′i-tum), *n.*; pl. *genita* (-tă). [< L. *genitum*, neut. of *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genital, genus*.] In *math.*, a geometrical figure generated by the movement of a point, line, plane, or figure.

geniture (jen′i-tụr), *n.* [< OF. *geniture*, F. *géniture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *genitura*, < L. *genitura*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genital, genus*.] **1.** In *astrol.*, birth; nativity.

Yes, he's lord of the *geniture*,
Whether you examine it by Ptolemy's way,
Or Messahalah's, Lael, or Alkindus.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

This work, by merit first of fame secure,
Is likewise happy in its *geniture*;
For since 'tis born when Charles ascends the throne,
It shares at once his fortunes and its own.
Dryden, To Sir Robert Howard.

2. The power of procreation; virility. *E. D.*

It absumeth the *geniture*. *Venner*, Treatise of Tobacco, p. 416.

3. *pl.* The genitals. *E. D.*

genius (jē′nius), *n.*; pl. *geniuses*, *genii* (jē′nius-ez, -niī). [< L. *genius*, the tutelar spirit of a person, spirit, inclination, wit, genius, lit. 'inborn nature' (*nature* is from the same root), < *gignere*, OL. *genere*, √ *gen*, beget, produce: see *genus*.] **1.** The ruling or predominant spirit of a place, person, or thing; the power, principle, or influence that determines character, conduct, or destiny (supposed by the ancients to be a tutelar divinity, a good spirit, or an evil demon, usually striving with an opposing spirit for the mastery); that which controls, guides, or aids: as, my good *genius* came to the rescue; his evil *genius* enticed him. [In this sense and the following the plural is *genii*.]

Some say, the *Genius* so
Cries, "Come!" to him that instantly must die.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

The word *genii* hath by some writers been erroneously adopted for *geniuses*. Each is a plural of the same word *genius*, but in different senses. When *genius* in the singular means a separate spirit or demon, good or bad, the plural is *genii*; when it means mental abilities, or a person eminently possessed of these, the plural is *geniuses*.
G. Campbell, Philos. of Rhetoric, II. iii. 3.

A fairy shield your *Genius* made,
And gave you on your natal day.
Tennyson, Margaret.

After the third century, even the artistic type of the guardian *genius* reappeared in that of the guardian angel. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 344.

His [Shakspere's] evil angel, rhyme, yielding step by step and note by note to the strong advance of that better *genius* who came to lead him into the loftier path of Marlowe. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 32.

2. A disembodied spirit regarded as affecting human beings in certain ways, but not as connected with any one individually.

The Abyssinians, to a man, are fearful of the night, unwilling to travel, and, above all, to fight in that season, when they imagine the world is in possession of certain *genii*, averse to intercourse with men.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 26.

3. A type or symbol; a concrete representative, as of an influence or a characteristic; a generic exemplification.

I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring: . . . he was the very *genius* of famine. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

A golden lizard — the very *genius* of desolate stillness — had stopped breathless upon the threshold of one cabin.
Bret Harte, Baby Sylvester (Tale of the Argonauts).

4. Prevailing spirit or inclination; distinguishing proclivity, bent, or tendency, as of a person, place, time, institution, etc.; special aptitude or intellectual quality; intrinsic characteristic or qualification: as, a *genius* for poetry, or for diplomacy; the *genius* of Christianity, of the Elizabethan period, of the American Constitution, of the Vatican.

Taking with him his two Sisters, he retired into a Monastery, they into a Nunnery. This does not suit with the *Genius* of an Englishman, who loves not to pull off his Clothes till he goes to bed. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 11.

Every age has a kind of universal *genius*, which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

No woman can despise them [ceremonies] with impunity. Their *genius* delights in ceremonies, in forms, in decorating life with manners, with proprieties, order, and grace. *Emerson*, Woman.

It is this tendency on the part of the collective speakers of a language to approve or reject a proposed change according to its conformity with their already subsisting usages that we are accustomed to call by the fanciful name "the *genius* of a language."
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 776.

Human nature has a much greater *genius* for sameness than for originality. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 63.

5. Exalted mental power distinguished by instinctive aptitude, and independent of tuition; phenomenal capability, derived from inspiration or exaltation, for intellectual creation or expression; that constitution of mind or perfection of faculties which enables a person to excel others in mental perception, comprehension, discrimination, and expression, especially in literature, art, and science.

By *genius* I would understand that power, or rather those powers of the mind, which are capable of penetrating into all things within our reach and knowledge, and of distinguishing their essential differences.
Fielding, Tom Jones, ix. 1.

Genius always imports something inventive or creative.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, iii.

We owe to *genius* always the same debt, of lifting the curtain from the common, and showing us that divinities are sitting disguised in the seeming gang of gypsies and peddlers. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

Talent is that which is in a man's power; *genius* is that in whose power a man is.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 356.

6. A person having such mental power; a person of general or special intellectual faculties developed in a phenomenal degree. [In this sense the plural is *geniuses*. It was formerly also *genii*.]

Homer was the greater *genius*, Virgil the better artist.
Pope, Iliad, Pref.

The true *genius* is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction.
Johnson.

In building that house, he won for himself, or for the nameless *genius* whom he set to work, a place in the history of art. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 141.

Genius loci. [L.] The presiding divinity of a place; hence, the pervading spirit of a place or an institution, as of a college. See def. 1.=**Syn. 5.** *Abilities, Gifts, Talents, Parts, Aptitude, Faculty, Capacity, Genius, Ingenuity, Cleverness*, all indicate special or excellent power for doing work that is more or less intellectual. *Abilities* is the most general and common word for intellectual powers of the active sort, intellectual competence to do effective work; *abilities* are always either acquired or developed. (See *ability*.) *Gifts* are strictly endowments, or abilities regarded as conferred by the Creator. (See *acquirement*.) *Talents* comes to the same idea, its Biblical origin (Mat. xxv. 14–30) making the powers seem primarily intrusted to one for use, or at least given like money. *Parts* is regaining its former popularity and dignity, which it lost for a time; in the last century it stood for *talents* or *gifts*, excellent or superior endowments: as, he is a man of *parts*, or he is a man of good natural *parts*, the latter perhaps implying a failure to develop one's gifts. *Aptitude* is either natural bias or special fitness or skill; it may be native talent or disciplined ability. *Faculty* is cultivated aptitude, a highly trained power of doing something. The distinction between *a faculty for* and *the faculty of* should be noticed, the former being the kind of *faculty* now under consideration and the latter a bodily *faculty*, as the *faculty* of speech, hearing, etc. *Capacity* is receptive power: as, *capacity* to learn; it is a power of acquiring. "It is most remarkable in the different degrees of facility with which different men acquire a language." *Sir J. Mackintosh*. (See *ability*.) *Genius* is extraordinarily developed faculty, in many directions or in one; it is especially the creative power of original conceptions and combinations; it belongs with *talents* or *gifts* in seeming primarily bestowed, not acquired, and it includes *capacity* and *aptitude* in their highest forms. *Ingenuity* is lower than *genius*, in seeming cultivated, not bestowed, in seeming less superhuman or phenomenal, and often in serving less exalted purposes: as, the *ingenuity* of the mechanic, of the rhetorician, of the sophist. *Cleverness* is still lower, being a sort of mental dexterity, which is evinced in facility in learning or felicity in expression; it may be a merely manual dexterity. (See quotation from Coleridge under *cleverness*.) It should be noticed that all these words, except *parts*, may be used in the singular for skill or power or natural bent in some particular direction: as, *ability* in debate, a *talent* for drawing, the *gift* of conversation, an *aptitude* for scientific research, *ingenuity* in argument, etc. See *wisdom* and *astute*.

As we advance in life, we learn the limits of our *abilities*. *Froude*, Short Studies on Great Subjects, II. 313.

Conversation in its better part
May be esteem'd a *gift*, and not an art.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 4.

The man of *talents* possesses them like so many tools, does his job with them, and there an end; but the man of *genius* is possessed by it, and it makes him into a book or a life according to its whim.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 64.

All my endeavors to distinguish myself were only for want of a great title and fortune, that I might be used like a lord by those who have an opinion of my *parts*; whether

right or wrong is no great matter. And so the reputation of wit and great learning does the office of a riband or a coach and six. *Swift*, To Bolingbroke.

That his style was no easy acquisition (though, of course, the *aptitude* was innate), he [Dryden] himself tells us. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 30.

For, above all things, he had what we Yankees call *faculty*—the knack of doing everything. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 12.

As the sum and crown of what is to be done for technical education, I look to the provision of a machinery for winnowing out the *capacities* and giving them scope. *Huxley*, Tech. Education.

Sir Isaac Newton and Milton were equally men of *Genius*. Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Godolphin were ministers of great *abilities*, though they did not possess either the brilliant *talents* of Bolingbroke or the commanding *genius* of Chatham. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

There is also another species of *genius* we call *ingenuity*, or the inventive *faculty*, which frequently accompanies or takes the place of the higher flights of *genius*, that meantime lies idle, or fallow, to recruit its powers. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

Patience and tenacity of purpose are worth more than twice their weight of *cleverness*. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 58.

genlese†, **gentese**†, *n.* [The form *genlese* is no doubt wrong; the origin of *gentese* is uncertain.] An old architectural term of doubtful form and meaning: said by the Oxford Glossary to have been applied by William of Worcester apparently to the cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway.

gennet[1], *n.* See *jennet*[1].

gennet[2]†, *n.* See *genet*[2].

Genoa velvet. See *Genoese velvet*, under *Genoese*.

genoblast (jen′ō-blast), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γένος*, sex, + *βλαστός*, germ.] The bisexual nucleus of an impregnated ovum, regarded as composed of a female part, feminonucleus, and of a male part, masculonucleus; a maritonucleus. *H. D. Minot*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX. 170.

genoblastic (jen-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *genoblast* + *-ic.*] Germinating as a result of union of sexual elements; gamogenetic; pertaining to a genoblast. See the extract.

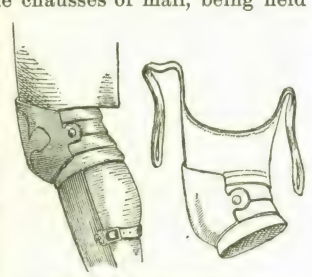
This author [E. Van Beneden] . . . suggests that the peripheral pronucleus is probably partially formed of spermatic substance, that the central pronucleus is female, and that the segmentation nucleus is a compound body resulting from the union of these two, and is probably, therefore, bisexual. This statement includes all the basal facts of the *genoblastic* theory. *A. Hyatt*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 336.

Genoese (jen-ō-ēs′ or -ēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Genoa* + *-ese;* cf. F. *Génois*, It. *Genovese*, < It. *Genova*, < L. *Genua*, Genoa. The plural was formerly also *Genoeses*. Cf. *Genoway.*] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Genoa, a city of northwestern Italy, or to the republic of Genoa constituted by its citizens, existing from the tenth century till 1797, and very powerful in the middle ages. —**Genoese embroidery,** needlework done on fine linen or cotton, with outlines of thin cord and buttonhole-stitch, parts of the material being cut away and the openings filled with wheels and other simple patterns.—**Genoese velvet,** a rich fabric of which the pattern is in velvet pile and the background flat and smooth, of silk or silk and gold. The manufacture of this velvet is not peculiar to Genoa. Also called *Genoa velvet.*

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native, or the people, of Genoa.

Also *Genovese.*

genouillère (zhē-nö-lyãr′), *n.* [F., < *genou*, < L. *genu* = E. *knee.*] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) The kneepiece, of hammered iron, introduced toward the close of the thirteenth century, and worn at first over the chausses of mail, being held in place by a strap passing round the leg, and consisting at first of a dish-shaped or slightly pointed roundel. (*b*) An articulated piece forming a part of the jambe or of the cuissart in the fourteenth century, and later furnished with large wings which projected backward on each side of the knee-joint.—2. In *fort.*: (*a*) The part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an embrasure, serving to cover the lower part of the gun-carriage. (*b*) The height of the parapet above the banquette in a barbette battery.



Genouillère, middle of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

-genous. [(1) < LL. *-genus*, *-a*, *-um*, or as noun or adj. of one term., < L. *-gena*, m., -born, as in *indigenus*, *indigena*, native, indigenous, *amnigena*, river-born, *montigena*, mountain-born, etc.: see *-gen.* (2) < *-gen* + *-ous*, as in *acro-gen-ous*, *nitro-gen-ous.*] 1. The terminal element in some words of Latin origin, meaning '-born,' as in *indigenous*, born within a country, *amnigenous*, river-born, *montigenous*, mountain-born, etc.—2. The termination of adjectives from nouns in *-gen*, as in *acrogenous*, *nitrogenous*, etc.

Genovese (jen-ō-vēs′ or -vēz′), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Genevayse;* < It. *Genovese*, < *Genova*, Genoa: see *Genoese.*] Same as *Genoese.* [Rare.]

Being but a *Genovese*,
I am handled worse than had I been a Moor.
Tennyson, Columbus.

Genoway†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Genowey*, *Genowaie*, etc. (and as an existing surname *Janeway*, *Jannaway*, *Jannay*, *Janney*), < ME. *Janewey*, *Januaye*, *Januey*, usually in pl. *Janeweys*, *Januayes*, etc., orig. also sing., *Genevayse*, etc., a Genoese, a merchant engaged in the Genoese trade, < It. *Genovese*, a Genoese, < *Genova*, Genoa: see *Genoese*, *Genovese.*] A Genoese.

John Dory (a *Genowey*, as I conjecture).
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall (1602), p. 135.

Ambrose Grimani, a *Genowaie*, lying in garrison in the isle and city of Chio. *Grimeston*, Goulart, G g 1. (*Nares.*)

genre (zhoṅ′r), *n.* [F., kind, genus, mode, style, etc.; particularly in the arts, with a distinct epithet; < L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus* and *gender*, *n.*] 1. Genus; kind; sort; style. [Rare.]

The prodigious wealth of our language in beautiful works of this *genre* is almost unknown. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 245.

2. In *painting*, specifically, a representation of some phase of common life, as a domestic interior, a rural or village scene, etc. The term is sometimes used in the same sense with reference to sculpture and the drama. In French it is also applied with a descriptive epithet to other kinds of painting, as *genre* historique, the historical style; *genre* du paysage, the landscape style. In English writing it is most commonly used in combination as a descriptive term, either with or without a hyphen: as, *genre* pictures; a *genre*-painter.

There are comic and *genre* pictures of parties.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi. 1.

Only within these few centuries has painting been divided into historical, landscape, marine, architectural, *genre*, animal, still-life, etc. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 22.

His subjects, too, were no longer the homely things of the *genre*-painter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 569.

gens (jenz), *n.*; pl. *gentes* (jen′tēz). [L., a clan or family (see def.), a race, nation, people, < √ *gen* in *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce, *genus*, a race, kind, allied to E. *kin* and *kind:* see *genus*, *kin*, *kind*, *n.*] 1. In ancient Rome, a clan or house embracing several families claiming descent from a common ancestor, united by a common name and by certain religious rites and legal privileges and obligations, but not necessarily by consanguinity: as, the Fabian *gens*, all bearing the name Fabius; the Julian *gens*, all named Julius; the Cornelian *gens*, etc. Hence—2. In historical and ethnological use, a tribe or clan; any community of persons in a primitive state of society constituting a distinct or independent branch of a general aggregate or race. Sometimes used to designate a subdivision, in tribes of paternal organization, embracing all individuals supposed to be derived from one paternal ancestor.

The union of the *gentes* or nations is temporary and occasional only; when the emergency is over each tribal ruler is independent as before. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 22.

gent[1]† (jent), *a.* [< ME. *gent*, < OF. *gent*, F. *gent* = Pr. *gent* = OSp. *gento*, OIt. *gente*, pretty, fine, abbr., with recession of accent, from L. *gentilis*, gentle, etc.] 1. Noble; gentle.

Al of a Knyght was fair and *gent*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 4.

2. Slender; graceful; elegant; pretty: applied to women and children.

Fair was the yonge wyf, and ther withal
As eny wesil hir body *gent* and smal.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 48.

He lov'd, as was his lot, a Lady *gent*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 27.

Her middle was both small and *gent*.
Greene, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

3. Polished; refined.

The goos with hire facounde *gent*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 558.

gent[2] (jent), *n.* [Abbr. of *gentleman*, first used in the 16th century, prob. at first with some ref. to *gent*[1], *a.*, but in more general use taken up in speech from the written abbr. "*gent.*" in law records, lists of names, etc., and in plays, as "1st *Gent.*," "2d *Gent.*," etc.] An abbreviation of *gentleman.* [Vulgar; in literary use, humorous or colloquial.]

And behold, at this moment the reverend *gent* enters from the vestry. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xliv.

The thing named "pants" in certain documents,
A word not made for gentlemen, but *gents*.
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

genteel (jen-tēl′), *a.* [In this form first found in the 17th century, being an E. adaptation of *gentile* pronounced as in the contemporary F. *gentil*, m., *gentile*, f. (the *i* pron. as E. *ee*), gentle, affable, courteous (see *gentile*, *a.*, 4); another form in imitation of the F. pron. was *jantee*, *janty*, now *jaunty.* From the OF. form of the same word is reg. derived the E. *gentle*, while *gentile*, except in the obs. sense 'genteel,' is directly from the L. See *gentle*, *gentile*, *genty*, *jaunty.*] 1. Polite; well-bred; decorous in manners or behavior; refined: as, *genteel* company.

The colony [New Haven] was under the conduct of as holy, and as prudent, and as *genteel* persons as most that ever visited these nooks of America. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 6.

A *genteel* man, brother of the Caimacam of Girge, came to see me, whom I had seen at the Aga's. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 123.

Isn't he a handsome man?—tell me that.—A *genteel* man? a pretty figure of a man? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

2. Adapted to, suitable for, or characteristic of polite society; free from vulgarity or meanness in appearance, quality, amount, etc.; elegant; becoming; adequate: as, *genteel* manners; a *genteel* address; *genteel* comedy; a *genteel* income or allowance.

[Mercier] soon returned and took a house in Covent garden, painting portraits and pictures of familiar life in a *genteel* style of his own, and with a little of Watteau. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. iii.

Whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is precarious is mistaken. I can assure you . . . that it is both *genteel* and perfectly safe. *Cowper.*

The crowd was insupportable, and . . . there was not a *genteel* face to be seen. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 20.

3. Fashionable; stylish; à la mode.

'Tis the most *genteel* and received wear now, sir.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Do now send a *genteel* conveyance for them; for, I assure you, they were most of them used to ride in their own carriages. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

He endeavors hard to make rascality *genteel*, by converting rascals into coxcombs. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 112.

Genteel business (*theat.*). See *business.*—**The genteel,** that which is genteel; the manners of well-bred or fashionable society; "the fashionable."

Mr. Adams, delightful as he is, has no pretension to "*the genteel.*" *R. L. Stevenson*, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

=**Syn.** *Genteel*, *Polite*, well-mannered, polished. *Genteel* refers to the outward chiefly; *polite* to the outward as an expression of inward refinement and kindness. *Genteel* has latterly tended to express a somewhat fastidious pride of refinement, family position, and the like. *Genteel* is often largely negative, meaning free from what is low, vulgar, or connected with the uncultivated classes; *polite* is positive and active, meaning that one acts in a certain way. *Polite* has, however, a passive meaning, that of 'polished': as, *polite* society, *polite* literature. See *polite.*

genteelize (jen-tēl′īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *genteelized*, ppr. *genteelizing.* [< *genteel* + *-ize.*] To render genteel. [Rare.]

A man cannot dress but his ideas get cloth'd at the same time; and if he dresses like a gentleman, every one of them stands presented to his imagination *genteelized* along with him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

genteelly (jen-tēl′li), *adv.* In a genteel manner; in the manner of well-bred people.

Most exactly, negligently, *genteelly* dress'd!
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

I have long neglected him as being a profligate or (as Mr. Browne more *genteelly* calls him) a privileged writer, who takes the liberty to say any thing, and whose reproach is no scandal. *Waterland*, Works, X. 414.

genteelness (jen-tēl′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being genteel; gentility. [Rare.]

Next to him [Corregio] Parmeggiano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the antients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, iv.

Gentele's green. See *green*[1].

genteriet, **genteriset**, *n.* Middle English forms of *gentry.* *Chaucer.*

gentes, *n.* Plural of *gens.*

gentese†, *n.* See *genlese.*

genthite (gen′thīt), *n.* [After a mineralogist, Dr. F. A. *Genth* of Pennsylvania (born 1820).] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, occurring in amorphous stalactitic incrusta-

tions of an apple-green color on chromite at Texas, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere.

gentian (jen'shian), *n.* [< ME. *gencyan*, < OF. *gentiane* = Sp. Pg. *genciana*, < L. *gentiana*, Gr. γεντιανή, also γεντιάς, gentian; said to have been named after an Illyrian king *Gentius*, Gr. Γέντιος, who was the first to discover its properties.] The common name for species of the genus *Gentiana*. The officinal gentian, affording the gentian-root of pharmacists, is the *G. lutea*, a tall handsome species of southern and central Europe, though the roots of other species, as of *G. purpurea* and *G. Pannonica*, are frequently substituted for it. The more common American gentians are the fringed gentian (*G. crinata*), with showy sky-blue, delicately fringed corollas, and the closed gentian (*G. Andrewsii*) and soapwort-gentian (*G. Saponaria*), both with nearly closed corollas.



Gentian (*Gentiana lutea*).

More sad than cheery, making in good sooth,
Like the fringed *gentian*, a late autumn spring.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, i. 16.

False gentian, *Pleurogyne Carinthiaca*, a gentianaceous plant of Europe, northern Asia, and western North America.—**Horse-gentian**, *Triosteum perfoliatum*, a caprifoliaceous plant of North America, with a bitter root.—**Spurred gentian**, *Tetragonanthus deflexa*, a gentianaceous plant of North America: the corolla has 4 or 5 spurs.

Gentiana (jen-shi-an'ä or -ā'nä), *n.* [L., gentian: see *gentian*.] A genus of plants, the type of the family *Gentianaceæ*. They are perennial or annual herbs, with opposite, entire, and glabrous leaves, and usually showy, bright-colored flowers. There are about 300 species, found mainly in the mountains and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere and throughout the Andes, very sparingly in Australia and New Zealand; about 46 are natives of North America. The flowers are usually blue, but are sometimes yellow, white, or (in the Andes) red. All the species are characterized by an extremely bitter principle, without astringency or acridity, on which account the roots of various species, especially of the European *G. lutea*, are used in medicine as a tonic. See *gentian*.—**Gentiana blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.

Gentianaceæ (jen-shia-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gentiana* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, including about 60 genera and 725 widely distributed species. They are smooth bitter herbs, with mostly opposite, entire, and sessile leaves, regular flowers, and a usually one-celled capsule with numerous small seeds. Besides the typical genus, *Gentiana*, the other principal genera are *Sebæa*, *Swertia*, and *Centaurion*. The family also includes the familiar genera *Sabbatia* and *Frasera*. The bog-bean, *Menyanthes*, has been referred to this family.

gentianaceous (jen-shia-nā'shius), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Gentianaceæ*.

gentianal (jen'shian-al), *a.* [< *gentian* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gentians, or to the *Gentianaceæ*.

gentian-bitter (jen'shian-bit″ėr), *n.* A more or less pure gentiopicrin.

gentianella (jen-shia-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *gentiana*, gentian: see *gentian*.] 1. A common name for *Gentiana acaulis*, a dwarf perennial species of the Alps, bearing large, beautiful, intensely blue flowers.—2. A particular shade of blue.

gentian-spirit (jen'shian-spir″it), *n.* An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of an infusion of gentian. It is much drunk by the Swiss. *Imp. Dict.*

gentianwort (jen'shian-wėrt), *n.* Any plant belonging to the family *Gentianaceæ*.

gentil†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *gentle*.

gentile (jen'til or -tīl), *a.* and *n.* [In defs. 1, 2, 3 directly from L.; in def. 4 from F. *gentil*, m., *gentile*, f., gentile, also, formerly, genteel, gentle (see *genteel*, *gentle*), = Sp. *gentil* = Pg. *gentió* = It. *gentile*, gentile, < L. *gentilis*, of or belonging to the same gens or clan, of or belonging to the same nation or people, pl. *gentiles*, foreigners as opposed to Romans, in LL. opposed to Jewish or Christian, the heathen, pagans, with sing. *gentilis*, a heathen, < *gen(t-)s*, a tribe, family, clan: see *gens*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a gens or clan; of the same clan or family.

Another result [of Solon's policy] was to increase the number of people who stood outside those *gentile* and phratric divisions which were concomitants of the patriarchal type and of personal rule.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.

The Agnatic *Gentile* groups, consisting of all the descendants, through males, of a common male ancestor, began to exist in every association of men and women which held together for more than a single generation.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 287, note A.

2 (in this sense only jen'tīl). In *Scrip.*, belonging to a non-Jewish nation; pertaining to a heathen people: in the United States, applied by the Mormons to persons not of their church. [Commonly with a capital letter.]

Now again is there a positive nucleus of *Gentile* influence . . . renewed in the city [Salt Lake].
S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 209.

3. In *gram.*, expressing nationality, local extraction, or place of abode; describing or designating a person as belonging to a certain race, country, district, town, or locality by birth or otherwise: as, a *gentile* noun (as *Greek*, *Arab*, *Englishman*, etc.); a *gentile* adjective (as *Florentine*, *Spanish*, etc.).—**4**†. Worthy of a gentleman; genteel; honorable. See *genteel*, *gentle*.

We make art servile, and the trade *gentile*
(Yet both corrupted with ingenious guile),
To compass earth, and with her empty store
To fill our arms, and grasp one handful more.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 2.

Till at last the greatest slavery to sin be accounted but good humour, and a *gentile* compliance with the fashions of the world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

For Plotinus, his deportment was so *gentile*, that his audience was compos'd of a confluence of the noblest and most illustrious personages of Rome.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 31.

=Syn. 2. See *gentile*, *n.*

II. *n.* **1.** A member of a gens or clan.

The Agnati were a group of actual or adoptive descendants, through males, from a known and remembered ancestor; the *Gentiles* were a similar group of descendants from an ancestor long since forgotten.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 283, note A.

2 (jen'tīl). In *Scrip.*, one belonging to a non-Jewish nation; any person not a Jew; a heathen; sometimes, in later writings, one who is neither a Jew nor a Christian. [Commonly with a capital in this use and the next.]

In the beginning of Christianity, the Fathers writ Contra gentes, and Contra *Gentiles*, they were all one: But after all were Christians, the better sort of People still retain'd the name of *Gentiles*, throughout the four Provinces of the Roman Empire. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 52.

3 (jen'tīl). Among the Mormons, one who is not of their church.—**4.** In *gram.*, a noun or an adjective derived from the name of a country or locality, and designating its natives or people: as, the words *Italian*, *American*, *Athenian*, are *gentiles*.=Syn. 2. *Gentile*, *Barbarian*, *Pagan*, *Heathen*. A *barbarian* was to the Greeks a foreigner, especially one of alien speech; in the New Testament the word seems to mean a stranger or foreigner, but in Rom. i. 14 one not a Greek, and therefore not cultivated. Primarily, a *Gentile*, or the word of which it was a translation, signified to the Jews one not a Jew, but later one who was neither Jew nor Christian, or, from the Roman standpoint, one not a Roman. *Pagan* and *heathen* are primarily the same in meaning; but *pagan* is sometimes distinctively applied to those nations that, although worshiping false gods, are more cultivated, as the Greeks and Romans, and *heathen* to uncivilized idolaters, as the tribes of Africa. A Mohammedan is not counted a *pagan*, much less a *heathen*. See *infidel*.

Glory, honour, and peace, to every man that worketh good, to the Jew first, and also to the *Gentile*. Rom. ii. 10.

The long struggle between the habits, manners, and moral sentiments of the *barbarians* and the totally opposite characteristics of Roman life.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 41.

I'd rather be
A *Pagan*, suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, i. 33.

The missionaries did not disdain to work upon the senses of the *heathen* by anything that could impart a higher dignity to the Christian cultus as compared with the *pagan*.
Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 5.

gentilesse†, *n.* [Also *gentlesse*; < ME. *gentilesse*, < OF. *gentilesse*, gentry, gentility, nobility, pl. *gentilesses*, pretty conceits, devices, = F. *gentilesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *gentileza* = It. *gentilezza*, < *gentile*, gentle, noble, etc.): see *gentile*. *Gentrice* and *gentry*, q. v., are other forms of the same word.] Gentle birth; character or manners of a person of gentle birth; courtesy; complaisance; delicacy.

For som folk wol be wounen for richesse,
And som for strokes, and som for *gentillesse*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 196.

Her yeares advancing her to the use of reason, there was a pretty emulation among them who should render her mistresse of most *gentilesses*, and teach her the most witty and subtile discourses, to serve her upon all occasions. *Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

gentilish† (jen'tīl-ish), *a.* [< *gentile* + *-ish*[1].] Heathenish; pagan.

I cannot but yet furder admire, on the other side, how any man, . . . being a Christian, can assume such extraordinary Honour and Worship to himself, while the Kingdom of Christ our common King and Lord is hid to this World, and such *gentilish* imitation forbid in express words by himself to all his Disciples. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

gentilism (jen'tīl-izm), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *gentilismo*; as *gentile* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being gentile or a gentile; formerly, heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods.

A free Commonwealth . . . plainly commended, or rather enjoin'd by our Saviour himself, to all Christians, not without remarkable disallowance, and the brand of *Gentilism* upon Kingship. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

A proselyte could not be admitted from *gentilism* or idolatry, unless he gave up his name to the religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 408.

gentilitial (jen-ti-lish'al), *a.* Same as *gentilitious*.

It will . . . be found upon examination that, according to the historians, the public devotion was principally directed towards *gentilitial*, tutelary, and local deities.
Farmer, Worship of Human Spirits, iii. § 1.

Pathros, the local name, from which the *gentilitial* noun "Pathrusim" is formed, occurs frequently in the writings of the Jewish prophets, where it designates, apparently, a district of Egypt. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 218.

gentilitious (jen-ti-lish'us), *a.* [= Sp. *gentilicio*, < L. *gentilitius*, more correctly *gentilicius*, belonging to a particular clan or gens, also national, < *gentilis*: see *gentile*.] Pertaining to a gens or aggregate family; peculiar to a gens, people, or nation.

Nor is it proved or probable that Sergius changed the name of Bocca di Porco, for this was his sirname or *gentilitious* appellation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

Sir Thomas Browne uses with effect the argument that a mixed race cannot have a national smell. Among a mongrel people, he contends, no odor could be *gentilitious*.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 306.

gentility (jen-til'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *gentylete*, < OF. *gentilite*, gentle birth, F. *gentilité* = Sp. *gentilidad* = Pg. *gentilidade* = It. *gentilità*, heathenism, < L. *gentilita(t-)s*, relationship in the same gens, LL. heathenism, < *gentilis*, gentile: see *gentile*, *gentle*.] **1.** The quality or state of belonging to a certain gens, clan, or family; gentile relationship or stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The surname is the name of the *gentilitie* and stocke, which the sonne doth take of the father alwaies, as the old Romans did. *Sir T. Smith*, Commonwealth, iii. 8.

"Prohibition of marriage would surely endanger" the *gentility* of the nation. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 185.

The grammarian observes that there is a certain agnation and *gentility* among words. All the cases of the noun Æmilius are descended from the nominative, just as all the members of the gens Æmilia, all the Æmilii, are descended from a single original Æmilius. [Varro, De Linguâ Latinâ, viii. 4.] The Romans, therefore, regarded *gentility* as a kinship among men not essentially different from agnation. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 283, note A.

2†. Noble or gentle birth.

Hy ham yelpeth of hare *gentyleté*, uor thet hy weneth by of gentile woze [They boast of their gentility, for they think to be of gentle blood].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Eyther the communers onlye must be welthy, and the gentyl and noble men needy and miserable: or elles, excludyng *gentylitie*, al men must be of one degre and sort, and a new name prouided.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 2.

3†. People of good birth; gentry.

Gavelkind must needs in the end make a poor *gentility*.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

4†. Gentile character; paganism; heathenism.

Places, landes, or coastes, . . . as well within the coastes and limites of *gentility* as within the dominions and Seigniories of the sayd mighty Emperour and Duke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 272.

When the people began to espie the falshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentilitie* was built, their heart were vtterly auerted from it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 2.

5. The quality or state of being genteel; condition, appearance, or manner characteristic of polite society; genteel behavior; fashionableness; stylishness.

'Tis meet a gentle heart should ever shew
By courtesie the fruit of true *gentility*.
Sir J. Harington.

Neither did they establish their claims to *gentility* at the expense of their tailors—for as yet those offenders against the pockets of society, and the tranquillity of all aspiring young gentlemen, were unknown in New Amsterdam.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

In the elder English dramatists, . . . there is a constant recognition of *gentility*, as if a noble behaviour were as easily marked in the society of their age as color is in our American population. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 223.

gentilize (jen'ti-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gentilized*, ppr. *gentilizing*. [Formerly also *gentleize;* < *gentil* (now *gentle*) or *gentile* + *-ize*. Cf. *genteelize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render gentle, polite, or gentlemanly; raise to the rank of gentlemen. [Rare.]

Dissembling broakers, made of all deceipts,
Who falsifie your measures and your weights
T' inrich your selues, and your vnthrifty Sons
To *gentilize* with proud possessions.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Religion is the most gentlemanly thing in the world. It alone will *gentilize*, if unmixed with cant. *Coleridge.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To live like a gentile, or like a heathen.

God's known Denouncement against the *gentilizing* Israelites, who, though they were govern'd in a Commonwealth of God's own ordaining, he only thir King, they his peculiar People, yet . . . clamour'd for a King.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

2†. To play the gentleman. *Norden*, Surveyor's Dialogue (1608).

gentilly†, *adv.* See *gently*. *Chaucer.*

gentiopicrin (jen″ti-ō-pik'rin), *n.* [< *genti(an)* + Gr. *πικρός*, bitter.] The bitter principle of gentian ($C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$), a neutral body crystallizing in colorless needles which are freely soluble in water. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

gentisic (jen-tis'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from gentian: as, *gentisic* acid. *Encyc. Brit.*

gentle (jen'tl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jentle;* < ME. *gentel, gentell, gentil, gentyl, gentile, gentille*, also with initial *j, jentille, jentylle*, sometimes *jantail* (cf. mod. *jaunty, janty*), of noble or good birth, noble, comely, gentle, etc., < OF. *gentil*, of noble or good birth, gentle, gracious, kind, pretty, etc., F. *gentil*, pretty, noble, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gentil* = It. *gentile*, noble, genteel, polite, humane, pretty, etc., < L. *gentilis*, of or belonging to the same clan or gens, also foreign (see *gentile*), ML. of noble or good birth, noble, etc., < L. *gen(t-)s*, a race, family, clan: see *gens*. The L. *gentilis* appears in E. in many different forms, namely, *gentle, genteel, gentile*, and abbr. *gent, genty, jaunty, janty*, etc.: see these forms.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of good birth or family; well-born; specifically, belonging to the gentry as distinguished from the nobility: as, the studies of noble and *gentle* youth.

Kynge Brangore hadde a *gentill* lady to his wif, that was doughter to kynge Adryan, the Emperour of Constantynenoble, that was myghty and riche.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

Clerk-like, experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our gentry than our parents' noble names,
In whose success we are *gentle*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

I am as *gentle* as yourself, as freeborn.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of good birth or station; honorable; respectable; refined.

Gentille of nvrture, & noble of lynage,
Was non that bare armure, that did suilk vassalage.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 188.

A hedge-born swain
That doth presume to boast of *gentle* blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. Of well-bred character or quality; gracious; courteous; kindly and considerate; not rough or harsh; mild; soothing: as, a *gentle* nurse; a *gentle* nature, manner, voice.

Sir Gawein seide that he hadde well devised, and that of *gentell* herte meved this purpos.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 613.

The *gentle* minde by *gentle* deeds is knowne.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 1.

It argues an attractive and *gentle* nature in him [Aske], that his serving-man died of grief when he was arrested.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

4. Tame; docile; tractable; peaceable; not wild or refractory: as, a *gentle* horse or hawk.

The ruffians . . . took
And bore him to the naked hall of Doorm
(His *gentle* charger following him unled).
Tennyson, Geraint.

5†. Improved by cultivation; ameliorated; domesticated.

If thou wilt take of a *gentil* tree
Not wilde atte alle withoute asperitee,
When it is two yere olde or III., to thrive,
Goode is to sette it.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

6. Soft, mild in action, performance, or use; not rude or boisterous: as, a *gentle* breeze; a *gentle* tap; a *gentle* tone.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the *gentle* rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

The path of the *gentle* winds is seen,
Where the small waves dance, and the young woods lean.
Bryant, Song of the Stars.

7†. Refreshing; reviving.

There growethe fulle gode Wyn, that men clepen Bigon, that is fulle myghty and *gentylle* in drynkynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 209.

8. Gradual; easy; not steep; moderate in degree; not sharply defined: as, a *gentle* slope; the *gentle* curves of a river or a figure.

At certain places the inclination changes from a *gentler* to a steeper slope. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 105.

Shoreward, sometimes in terraces, often with inclines so *gentle* as hardly to be traced, the trim lawns steal softly to the river's bank. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 167.

Gentle falcon. Same as *falcon-gentle*.—**Gentle reader,** courteous, considerate reader: a phrase common until recently especially in the prefaces of books.

Receive thankfully, *gentle reader*, these sermons faithfully collected, without any sinister suspicion of anything in the same being added or adempt.
Latimer, Sermons (1549), Pref.

The gentle craft, a descriptive phrase used specifically for shoemaking and (after Izaak Walton) for angling.

Marry, because you have drunk with the King,
And the King hath so graciously pledged you,
You shall no more be called shoemakers;
But you and yours, to the world's end,
Shall be called the trade of *the gentle craft*.
Greene, George-a-Greene (1509).

And since that, one of *the gentle craft*, who took me infinitely for the excellent guift he had in tickling a lady's heel. *The Wizard* (MS. Play, 1640).

He [Venator] agrees to accompany Piscator in his sport, adopts him as his master and guide, and in time becomes initiated into the practice and mysteries of *the gentle craft*.
Chambers, Cyc. of Eng. Lit., Izaak Walton.

The gentle (or gentler) sex, women collectively; womankind: opposed to *the sterner sex*.=**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Gentle, Meek, Bland, Soft, Tame, Mild;* placid, dovelike, quiet, peaceful, pacific, moderate, clement, lenient, merciful, kind, indulgent; tractable, docile. Of the first six words, *meek* applies only to personal character and behavior; it is wholly good in the Bible, and now indicates a defect of character only occasionally by hyperbole. The others may be either physical or moral. The meaning of *bland* is founded upon the pleasant feeling of warm breezes, etc.; it suggests a peculiarly soothing impression, as a *bland* demeanor, or an artful endeavor to make such an impression. *Soft* suggests that which yields somewhat upon physical contact, and hence anything not making firm resistance or striking hard. As to animals, *gentle* refers to nature, being opposed to *rough* or *fierce*, while *tame* is opposed to *wild*, and refers to familiarity with man: as, a *tame* duck. *Tame* is used in a bad sense of spirit and of intellectual productions: as, a *tame* spirit; some very *tame* remarks. *Mild* goes further than *gentle* in expressing softness of nature; it is chiefly a word of nature or character, while *gentle* is chiefly a word of action. *Mild* is sometimes opposed to *acrid, tart*, etc.

He [Roger Williams] does not show himself a very strong or very wise man, but a thoroughly *gentle* and good one. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 246.

Blessed are the *meek:* for they shall inherit the earth.
Mat. v. 5.

As *meek* as the man Moses, and withal
As bold as in Agrippa's presence Paul.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 444.

Wherefore cannot I be
Like things of the season gay, like the bountiful season *bland?* *Tennyson*, Maud, iv.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.

The historian himself, *tame* and creeping as he is in his ordinary style, warms in sympathy with the Emperor [Cæsar]. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

My mother was as *mild* as any saint,
Half-canonized by all that look'd on her.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

II. *n.* **1.** A person of good family; a person of gentle birth; a gentleman. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Art thou a *Gentle?* liue with gentle friendes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

How does my father?—*Gentles*, methinks you frown.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Come in your war array,
Gentles and Commons!
Scott, Pibroch of Donald Dhu.

2. In *falconry*, a falcon-gentle; a trained hawk: whence one of the names of the common goshawk of Europe, *Falco gentilis*.

O, for a falconer's voice,
To lure this tassel-*gentle* back again!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

3. A maggot or larva of the flesh-fly, used in fishing.

Blood worms and snails, or crawling *gentles* small.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 173.

Gentles, which are grubs hatched in meat that has been fly-blown, are a favorite bait in Europe; but, in spite of their beautiful name, are horrible objects, and not in vogue with us. *R. B. Roosevelt*, Game Fish (1884), p. 33.

gentle (jen'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *gentled*, ppr. *gentling*. [< *gentle, a.*] **1†.** To make or constitute gentle, or as if gentle; place in the rank of gentlemen, raise from a vulgar or ignoble condition.

Be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

And all this raking toyle, and carke and care,
Is for his clownish first borne sonne and heyre,
Who must be *gentled* by his ill got pelfe:
Though he, to get it, got the divell himselfe.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

2. To make gentle in manner or appearance; render mild and amiable; soften; subdue: as, to *gentle* a colt.

There is a look of *gentled*, perhaps we should say broken, feeling. *Bushnell*, Hours at Home, V. 390.

gentlefolk (jen'tl-fōk), *n.* [< *gentle*, of good birth, + *folk*.] Persons of good breeding and family: a collective noun, with plural sense, and now generally with plural termination, *gentlefolks*.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolks*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

This appearance placed me on a level with the best families in the neighbourhood, and accordingly I was visited by all who claimed the rank of *gentlefolks*.
V. Knox, Essays, clxvi.

gentle-hearted (jen'tl-här″ted), *a.* Having a kind heart; of mild disposition; kind.

Clif. Here's for my oath, here's for my father's death.
Q. Mar. And here's to right our *gentle-hearted* king.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

gentlehood (jen'tl-hůd), *n.* [< *gentle* + *-hood*.] Good breeding; the state of being of good birth. [Rare.]

The refinement, . . . the *gentlehood* [of Mrs. Carlyle].
Congregationalist, Aug. 5, 1886.

gentleman (jen'tl-man), *n.*; pl. *gentlemen* (-men). [< ME. *gentilman, gentylman, jentilman, jantilman*, etc., < *gentil*, gentle, i. e., of good or noble family, + *man*, after OF. *gentilhomme*, F. *gentilhomme* = Sp. *gentil hombre* = Pg. *gentilhomem* = It. *gentiluomo*, < ML. *gentilis homo*, a gentleman: L. *gentilis*, of good family; *homo* (> F. *homme* = Sp. *hombre* = Pg. *homem* = It. *uomo*), a man.] **1.** A man of good family; a man of good or gentle birth; in England, specifically, any man above the social rank of yeoman, including noblemen; in a more limited sense, a man who without a title bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen; one of the class holding a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.

Ryght noble prince, this *Ientilman* present
To yow is come ferre out of his coutre,
A dukes sone of Greke born by disente,
Here in your court desireng for to be.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 400.

Gentlemen be those whom their race and bloud, or at the least their vertues, do make noble and knowne.
Holinshed, Descrip. of England, v.

In the province of Ulster, Archbishop Synge assures us that there were not in his time more than forty Protestant Dissenters of the rank of *gentlemen*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

Early in the 11th century the order of *gentlemen* as a separate class seems to be forming as something new. By the time of the conquest of England the distinction seems to have been fully established.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 540.

2. In a loose sense, any man whose breeding, education, occupation, or income raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade.

I have land and money, my friends left me well, and I will be a *gentleman* whatsoeuer it cost me.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 2.

3. A man of good breeding, courtesy, and kindness; hence, a man distinguished for fine sense of honor, strict regard for his obligations, and consideration for the rights and feelings of others.

Bare the so thow haue no blame;
Than men wylle say therafter
That a *gentylleman* was heere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

In tho dayes *gentilmen* were so trewe that thei wolde rather lese theire lif than be for-sworn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 687.

For what, I pray, is a *gentleman*, what properties hath he, what qualities are characteristical or peculiar to him, whereby he is distinguished from others and raised above the vulgar? are they not especially two, courage and courtesie? *Barrow*, Works, III. xxi.

The appellation of *gentleman* is never to be affixed to a man's circumstances, but to his behaviour in them.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

If at this day the *gentleman* is the creation rather of culture than of Christianity, that is because it is easier to conform to a conventional standard of good taste than to an inward law. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 236.

The *gentleman* is a man of truth, lord of his own actions, and expressing that lordship in his behaviour.
Emerson, Manners.

4. As a polite form of speech, a man in general; any man, but particularly, where discrimination is used, any man of respectable appearance or good manners; in the plural, a form of address to a company of men, or to all the men

in an audience: as, welcome, *gentlemen;* ladies and *gentlemen.* This use of *gentleman* for *man*, to the neglect of gradation, like that of *lady* for *woman*, is often carried to excess, and is to be avoided except where required by the unquestioned rules of politeness. See *lady.*

A *gentleman*, a friend of mine,
He came on purpose to visit me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

A Finch . . . thus pert replied:
Methinks the *gentleman*, quoth she,
Opposite in the apple-tree,
By his good will would keep us single.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

5. The body-servant or personal attendant of a man of rank.

Oli. Who has done this, Sir Andrew?
Sir And. The count's *gentleman*, one Cesario.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

He caus'd his *gentleman* to give me directions, all written with his owne hand. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

6. An apparatus used in soldering circular pewter ware. It is a revolving pedestal, adjustable by a side-screw to any height.—**7.** [Perhaps an adaptation of another name of the same bird, *Jan van Gent.*] The white gannet or solan goose, *Sula bassana.*—**Gentleman commoner.** See *commoner.*—**Gentleman farmer,** a man of property who resides on and cultivates or superintends the cultivation of his own farm.—**Gentleman of a company**†, in the European armies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a man of some rank serving without an officer's commission, but not as a private soldier. He "is something more than an ordinary soldier, hath a little more pay, and doth not stand sentinel; . . . they go common round and patrouilles, and near an enemy they are to be the forlorn sentinel whom the French call perdus" (*Sir J. Turner*, Pallas Armata).—**Gentleman of the chapel royal,** one of the lay singers of the royal chapel in England. It is their duty to assist the priests in the choral service.—**Gentleman of the round**†. (*a*) Same as *gentleman of a company.*

"Captayne, lieutenant, auncient, serjeant of a company, corporall, *gentleman* in a company or *of the rounde*, launce-passado. These," says the author, "are special; the other that remain, private or common soldiers."
The Castle or Picture of Policy, etc. (1581).

(*b*) An invalid or disabled soldier who made his living by begging.

He had so writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten *gentlemen of the round;* such as have vowed to sit on the skirts of the city, let your provost and his half-dozen of halberdiers do what they can, and have translated begging out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy amble.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Gentleman pensioner. See *gentleman-at-arms.*—**Gentleman's gentleman,** a valet: a phrase attributed to ladies'-maids in England.—**Gentleman usher,** a gentleman employed as an usher at court or an attendant upon a person of rank.

Though I was the most pert creature in the world, when I was foreman, and could hand a woman of the first quality to her coach as well as her own *gentleman-usher*, I am now quite out of my way. *Tatler*, No. 66.

Gentleman usher of the black rod. See *black-rod.*—**The old gentleman,** the devil. [Colloq.]

Better far had it been *the old gentleman* in full equipage of horns, hoofs, and tail. *Charlotte Brontë.*

gentleman-at-arms (jen'tl-man-at-ärmz'), *n.* In England, one of a band of forty gentlemen and their six officers, all entitled esquires, whose office it is to attend the sovereign to and from the chapel royal, and on other occasions of solemnity. Formerly called *gentleman pensioner.*

The first is styled the corps of "*Gentlemen-at-arms,*" and consists of a captain, lieutenant, standard-bearer, paymaster, clerk of the cheque or adjutant, a harbinger, and forty gentlemen. The other is called the "Yeomen of the guard," or, in common parlance, "Beef-eaters."
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 101, note.

gentlemanhood (jen'tl-man-hụd), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-hood.*] The condition or character of a gentleman.

In his family, gentle, generous, good-humoured, affectionate, self-denying; in society, a delightful example of complete *gentlemanhood.*
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xx.

Millefleurs was no rustic bully, . . . but the quintessence of English *gentlemanhood.*
Mrs. Oliphant, The Ladies Lindores, p. 36.

gentlemanism (jen'tl-man-izm), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-ism.*] The state of being a gentleman; the affectation of gentlemanliness. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

gentlemanize (jen'tl-man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gentlemanized*, ppr. *gentlemanizing.* [< *gentleman* + *-ize.*] To bring or train into the condition of a gentleman: as, "to *gentlemanize* one's self," *Bulwer.* [Rare.]

gentlemanlike (jen'tl-man-līk), *a.* Same as *gentlemanly.*

He thrusts me himself into the company of three or four *gentlemanlike* dogs under the duke's table.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.

His [Dante's] gait was grave and *gentlemanlike.*
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

gentlemanliness (jen'tl-man-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gentlemanly; the bearing or behavior of a well-bred man.

For keeping books he was incompetent, . . . and the only discipline he exercised was by the unobtrusive pressure of a *gentlemanliness* which rendered insubordination to him impossible. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 65.

gentlemanly (jen'tl-man-li), *a.* Like a gentleman; being or befitting a gentleman, or a man of good birth or good breeding, or both; polite; complaisant: as, a *gentlemanly* officer; *gentlemanly* manners.

A gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more *gentlemanly* person of the two. *Swift.*

The most delicate thoughts, the finest code of morality, and the most *gentlemanly* sentiments in the universe.
Dickens, Barnaby Rudge, xxiii.

Our minister, as I remember him, was one of the cleanest, most *gentlemanly*, most well bred of men—never appearing without all the decorums of silk stockings, shining knee and shoe buckles, well-brushed shoes, immaculately powdered wig, out of which shone his clear, calm, serious face, like the moon out of a fleecy cloud.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 3.

=Syn. *Manly, Manful*, etc. See *masculine.*

gentlemanship (jen'tl-man-ship), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-ship.*] The character or condition of a gentleman.

His fine *gentlemanship* did him no good. *Lord Halifax.*

gentleness (jen'tl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gentilnesse;* < *gentle* + *-ness.*] **1**†. The condition of being gentle or of good birth; gentility.—**2.** The state or quality of being gentle in manners or disposition; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; kindness; tenderness.

Swete children, haue al-wey your delyte
In curtesye, and in verrey *gentylnesse,*
And at youre myhte eschewe boystousnesse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

The scholemaster taught him learnyng withall *ientlenes.* *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

He [Artaxerxes] was a prince of much humanity, and noted for many examples of *gentleness.*
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. vii. § 7.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee!
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

3. Softness; freedom from roughness; mildness; delicacy: as, *gentleness* of touch.—**4.** Ease; gradualness; absence of abruptness or steepness: as, the *gentleness* of an elevation or a slope.

Professor Favre remarks on the *gentleness* of the pitch over all the old Swiss glaciers.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 66.

gentlery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gentry.*

We are fortaxed and ramyd,
We are made hand tamyd,
Withe these *gentlery* men.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

gentleship† (jen'tl-ship), *n.* [< *gentle* + *-ship.*] The condition, qualities, or deportment of a gentleman.

Some . . . haue more *ientleshipe* in their hat than in their hed. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 60.

gentlesse†, *n.* See *gentilesse.*

gentlewoman (jen'tl-wụm″an), *n.*; pl. *gentlewomen* (-wim″en). [< ME. *gentilwoman, -woman;* < *gentle* + *woman*, after *gentleman*, q. v.] **1.** A woman of good family or of good breeding.

If this had not been a *gentlewoman*, she should have been buried out of Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

I now carries my head higher than arrow [ary, *i. e.*, any] private *gentlewoman* of Vales.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, I. 126.

2. A woman who attends upon a person of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman;* a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' mistress! the queen's queen!—
This candle burns not clear. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

There is not one among my *gentlewomen*
Were fit to wear your slipper for a glove.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. A lady: a term of civility applied to any woman of respectable appearance. [Archaic.]

Better to clear prime forests . . .
Than hammer at this reverend *gentlewoman.*
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

gentlewomanliness (jen'tl-wụm″an-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gentlewomanly; disposition and deportment becoming a gentlewoman. [Rare.]

She had a quantity of chestnut hair, a good figure, a dazzling complexion, and a certain languid grace which passed easily for *gentlewomanliness.*
Bret Harte, Argonauts, p. 59.

gentlewomanly (jen'tl-wụm″an-li), *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman; ladylike. [Rare.]

gently (jen'tli), *adv.* [< *gentle* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** As one of good family or condition.

A city clerk, but *gently* born and bred.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. In a gentle manner; softly; with tenderness; without rudeness or harshness.

May the earth
Lie *gently* on their ashes!
Fletcher (and Massinger?), False One, v. 4.

Oh, *gently* on thy suppliant's head,
Dread Goddess, lay thy chastening hand!
Gray, Hymn to Adversity.

Gently, ah *gently*, Madam, touch
The Wound which you your self have made.
Cowley, The Mistress, Counsel.

3. Gradually; without abruptness or steepness: as, a *gently* swelling hill.

Here we enter'd into a narrow cleft between two Rocky Mountains, passing thro' which we arriv'd in four hours at Demass, *gently* descending all the way.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 121.

Gentoo[1] (jen-tö′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Gentu, Gentue, Gentio, Jentio;* of E. Ind. origin; orig. applied by the Portuguese to the 'heathen' of India, < Pg. *gentio*, gentile, heathen: see *gentile.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Hindus; Hindu: a word common in English use in the last century, but no longer employed.

II. *n.* **1.** A Hindu.

The ceremony used by these *Gentu's* in their sicknesse is very strange; they bring ye sick person . . . to ye brinke of ye River Ganges.
Hedges, Diary, May 10, 1683. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

2. A Hindu language.

The original Language of this Countrey (or at least the earliest we know of) is the Bengala or *Gentoo.*
James Rennell, Letter, 1767. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

gentoo[2] (jen-tö′), *n.* A kind of penguin, the *Pygoscelis tæniata.* It is better known as the Papuan penguin, but is not found on the Papuan islands, being a native of the Falklands. See *Pygoscelis.*

gentre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gentry.* *Chaucer.*

gentrice (jen'tris), *n.* [< ME. *gentrise, gentries, gentrice, genterise*, the fuller form of *gentrie*, mod. *gentry*, q. v.] **1.** Gentility; good descent. [Scotch.]

I am ane that kens full well that ye may wear good claithes, and have a saft hand, and yet that may come of idleness as weel as *gentrice.* *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

2†. Same as *gentry*, 2.

This Iesus of hus *gentrise* shal Iouste in Peers armes.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 21.

gentry (jen'tri), *n.* [< ME. *gentry, gentrie, gentery, genterie* (also *gentlery*), noble or high birth, the condition or behavior of a gentleman, an abbr. (perhaps regarded as the sing. of the supposed plur.) of *gentrise, gentrice, gentries, genterise*, of the same sense, < OF. *genterise*, var. of *gentilise, gentillece*, later *gentilesse*, rank, nobility: see *gentilesse.* The same change of *l* to *r* occurs in *fortalice, fortress.*] **1**†. Noble birth or lineage; gentility.

Often tyme the *gentrie* of the body benimeth the *genterye* of the soule. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Where *gentry*, title, wisdom
Cannot conclude, but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

I will forthwith his antique *gentry* read;
And, for I love him, will his herald be.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

The gouernours neyther inheriting their offices, nor leauing eyther place or name of *gentrie* to their families.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

2†. Family; gens.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown *gentry.* *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

3†. Gentle breeding or manners; courtesy; civility.

If I did not see in her sweet face
Gentry and nobleness, ne'er trust me more.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

4†. A gentle or noble quality or action; a gentlemanly characteristic.

What say we eke of hem that deliten hem in swearing, and hold it a *genterie* or manly dede to swere gret othes?
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

This Jason for his *gentris* was ioyfull till all,
Wele louit with the lordes & the londe hole.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 131.

5. The class of well-born and well-bred people; people of good position; in England, the class of people of means or leisure below the rank of the nobility, sometimes called the upper middle class.

That we do incite
The *gentry* to this business.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 7.

Families amongst the *gentry*, or what on the continent would be called the lower nobility, that remembered with love the solemn ritual and services of the Romish Church.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

More than one of the points to be noted are common to the nobility and the higher *gentry* or knightly body.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 469.

In this class of *gentry*, including in that wide term all who possessed a gentle extraction, the "generosi," "men of family, of worship, and coat armour," are comprised both the knight, whether banneret or bachelor, and the squire. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 477.

6. Persons of a particular class: usually applied in ironical civility to persons of an inferior sort.

If your success against the Cherokees is equal to report, I am in hopes it will bring the Western *gentry* to their second thoughts before they strike.
Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington, N. A. Rev., [CXLIII. 484.

Reader, if thou meetest one of these small *gentry* in thy early rambles, it is good to give him a penny.
Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

genty (jen'ti), *a.* [Sc., = E. *jaunty, janty*, formerly *jantee*, an approximately phonetic spelling of F. *gentil*, and equiv. to E. *genteel*, from the same source: see *genteel, jaunty, gentle.*] Neat; trim; slender.

Sae jimply laced her *genty* waist,
That sweetly ye might span.
Burns, Bonnie Ann.

★**genu** (jē'nū), *n.*; pl. *genua* (jen'ū-ą). [L., = E. *knee*, q. v.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The knee; the middle arthron of the hind limb, corresponding to *ancon*, the elbow, of the fore limb. *Wilder.* (*b*) Some kneed or geniculate part, as the knee-like anterior curvature of the corpus callosum of the brain, ending in the rostrum or beak of ★that organ: as, the *genu* of the optic tract.

genual (jen'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the knee, specifically with the fourth joint of a spider's leg.

II. *n.* The fourth joint of a spider's leg, being the first of the two forming the shank.

genuant (jen'ū-ant), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *-ant.*] In *her.*, kneeling.

genuflect (jen-ū-flekt'), *v. i.* [< LL. *genuflectere*, prop. two words, *genu flectere*, bend the knee: L. *genu*, acc. of *genu* = E. *knee; flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1]. Cf. *genuflection.*] To bend the knee, as in an act of worship or of respect; perform genuflection.

The priest repeatedly *genuflects* at Mass.
Cath. Dict., Genuflexion.

His large obeisance puts to shame
The proudest *genuflecting* dame
Whose Easter bonnet low descends
With all the grace devotion lends.
O. W. Holmes, The Organ-Blower.

genuflectentes (jen″ū-flek-ten'tēz), *n. pl.* [LL. *genuflectentes*, ppr. pl. of *genuflectere*, bend the knee: see *genuflect.*] In the *early church*, a class of catechumens who were allowed to remain and join in prayers offered especially for them after the audients were dismissed by the priest.

genuflection, genuflexion (jen-ū-flek'shon), *n.* [= F. *génuflexion* = Sp. *genuflexión* = Pg. *genuflexão* = It. *genuflessione*, < ML. *genuflexio(n-)*, < LL. *genuflectere*, prop. *genu flectere*, bend the knee: see *genuflect.*] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

They [the first Christians] contented not themselves with the ordinary postures of devotion, such as *genuflexion*, the bowing of the head or the body, but did . . . prostrate themselves on the pavement.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

Of the numerous witnesses who must have beheld Henrietta performing such extraordinary *genuflections* at the gallows-tree, not one was examined before the privy-council; therefore the statement is utterly without evidence. *Miss Strickland*, Queens of Eng., Henrietta Maria.

genuflexuous (jen-ū-flek'sū-us), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *flexus*, a bending, < *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend.] In *bot.*, geniculately bent; zigzag.

genuine (jen'ū-in), *a.* [= F. *génuine* = Sp. Pg. It. *genuino*, < L. *genuinus*, innate, native, natural, < *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce: see *genus.*] **1.** Belonging to the original stock; corresponding to an original type or source; hence, not spurious, false, or adulterated; not of a deceptive or affected character; true; real; sincere: applied to both persons and things: as, *genuine* descendants; *genuine* materials; a *genuine* text; a *genuine* man.

Touching France, it is not only doubtful, but left yet undecided, what the true *genuine* Gallic Tongue was.
Howell, Letters, ii. 59.

The political correspondence of Machiavelli, first published in 1767, is unquestionably *genuine*, and highly valuable. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. In *zoöl.*, typical; conformable to type; not aberrant: as, the *genuine* isopods. See *Euisopoda.* = Syn. *Authentic, Genuine* (see *authentic*); veritable, unmistakable, unadulterated, unalloyed.

genuinely (jen'ū-in-li), *adv.* In a genuine manner.

But this coxcombically mingling
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling,
For numbers *genuinely* British
Is quite too finical and skittish.
Byrom, Remarks on a Pamphlet.

genuineness (jen'ū-in-nes), *n.* The state of being genuine; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; reality; sincerity.

To shew how day and night, winter and summer, arise from Copernicus his hypothesis will . . . exceedingly set out the fitnesse and *genuinenesse* of the hypothesis it self.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, notes, p. 414.

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

It is the "one thing needful," this *genuineness;* work in which it is found has value; other work has no right to exist, and had better be destroyed.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 155.

genupectoral (jen-ū-pek'tō-ral), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *pectus* (*pector-*), breast.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the knees and the breast: as, in the *genupectoral* position (that is, with the knees drawn up toward the breast).

★**genus** (jē'nus), *n.*; pl. *genera* (jen'e-rą), rarely *genuses* (jē'nus-ez). [In earlier use in the form *gender* (see *gender, n.*); < L. *genus* (*gener-*), birth, origin, a race, sort, kind (= Gr. *γένος* (*γενε-*, orig. **γενεσ-*), descent, origin, a race, stock, etc., sex, gender, a generation, etc., = E. *kin*, q. v.), < √ *gen* in L. *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce, = Gr. *γίγνεσθαι*, 2d aor. *γενέσθαι*, mid. and pass., be born, become, be, = Skt. √ *jan*, beget. The words derived from the L. and Gr. √ *gen*, *γεν*, are very numerous: from L. are *genus, gender, n., gender, v., engender, general, generate, generic, generous, congener*, etc., *genius, genial*[1], *congenial, ingenious, engine, gin*[4], etc., *gens, gentile, gentle, genteel, gent*[1], *genty, jaunty*, etc., *genital, genitive, genuine, ingenuous, indigenous, progeny, progenitor*, etc.; from Gr. are *genealogy, genesis, biogenesis*, etc., *genetic, heterogeneous, homogeneous, endogen, exogen, hydrogen, oxygen*, etc., *gonocalyx, gonophore*, etc., *cosmogony, geogony, theogony*, etc., and many other words in *-gen, -genic, -genous, -geny, -gony*, etc.] A kind; a sort; a class. Technically—(*a*) In *logic*, that which can be predicated of things differing in species; a class having other classes under it.

We collect things under comprehensive ideas, into *genera* and species, i. e., into "kinds" and "sorts."
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxii. 6.

(*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a classificatory group ranking next above the species, containing a group of species (sometimes a single species) possessing certain structural characters different from those of any others. The value assigned to a genus is wholly arbitrary—that is, it is entirely a matter of opinion or current usage what characters shall be considered generic and thus constitute a genus; and genera are constantly modified and shifted by specialists, the tendency being mostly to restriction of genera, with the consequent multiplication of their number, and the coinage of new generic names. A genus has no natural, much less necessary, definition, its meaning being at best a matter of expert opinion; and the same is true of the species, family, order, class, etc. A genus of the animal kingdom in the time of Linnæus and other early naturalists was a group of species approximately equivalent to a modern family, sometimes even to an order. Probably upward of 100,000 generic names of as many supposed genera have been coined or used in zoölogy; those in current use at present are estimated at about 60,000, or an average of about (rather more than) one genus for every five species in the animal kingdom. In botany the genera are less restricted and average a much larger number of species, 9,000 phanerogamic genera, for example, including 100,000 species. The tenable name of any genus is that which has priority of publication, if it has been properly published and characterized, and is not the same as the prior name of some other genus. The names of the genus and the species together form the scientific name of an animal or a plant. In writing the technical name of any animal or plant, the generic term always precedes the specific, and begins with a capital letter: as, *Musca domestica*, the house-fly, where *Musca* is the genus, and *domestica* differentiates the species. Genera are often subdivided into lesser groups called subgenera. (See *subgenus.*) A group of genera constitutes a family or subfamily. The name of a genus as such has properly no plural. If a genus name, as for example *Ada*, is pluralized, as *Adæ*, it means, not two or more genera named *Ada*, but either (*a*) all the species of *Ada*, or (*b*) some supergeneric group of which *Ada* is the type. The former usage is loose, or somewhat cant; the latter is frequent and regular in zoölogy. A genus name is always supposed to be Latin (though its derivation is in the great majority of cases from the Greek), and its plural, if used, is in Latin form; but when it is also Anglicized an English plural is used: as, the *chinchillas*, the animals of the genus *Chinchilla.*

Genera are most closely allied groups of animals, differing . . . simply in the ultimate structural peculiarities of some of their parts; and this is, I believe, the best definition which can be given of *genera.*
Agassiz, Essay on Classification, ii. § 5.

(*c*) In *Gr. music*, a formula or method of dividing the tetrachord. Three genera were distinguished: the diatonic, in which whole steps or "tones" were used; the chromatic, in which only half-steps or semitones were used; and the enharmonic, in which intervals less than a half-step were used.—**Highest, supreme,** or **most general genus,** in *logic*, a genus which has no higher or supravenient genus.—**Homonymous genus,** a genus to which the different species under it do not belong in the same sense; an equivocal genus.—**Subaltern** or **middle genus,** a genus which is at the same time a species of a higher genus.

-geny. [< L. or NL. *-genia*, < Gr. *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, the form in comp. of *γένος* = L. *genus*, kind, genus, < √ *γεν*, produce, bear: see *genus.*] A terminal element meaning 'production, generation,' etc., in some abstract compound nouns of Greek origin, usually accompanied by concrete nouns in *-gen* and by adjectives in *-genous.* See *-gen* and *-genous.*

Genypterus (jē-nip'tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γένυς*, chin, jaw, = E. *chin*, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin, = E. *feather.*] A genus of fishes, of the family *Ophidiidæ.* A New Zealand species, *G. blacodes*, known as the *ling* or *cloudy bay-cod*, attains a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds.

genys (jē'nis), *n.* [See *gonys.*] In *ornith.*, same as *gonys. Sundevall.*

geo (jē'ō), *n.* [North. Sc., also written *geow*, rarely *geu, goe;* < Icel. *gjá*, a chasm or rift in fells or crags.] A narrow inlet walled in by steep cliffs.

A strange wild land of stacks and skerries, of voes and *geos*, and of cliffs and caves.
R. Tudor, The Orkneys and Shetlands.

geo-. [L. *geo-*, < Gr. *γεω-*, very rarely *γεο-*, combining form of Attic and Ionic *γῆ*, Doric *γᾶ*, poet. Ionic *γαῖα*, also *ἄλα*, the earth, land, a land or country.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'the earth' or 'earth,' or 'land.'

geoblast (jē'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *βλαστός*, a germ: see *blastus.*] In *bot.*, a plumule which in germination rises from underground, the cotyledons remaining buried, as in the pea.

geobotanical (jē″ō-bō-tan'i-kal), *a.* Relating to geographical botany, or the distribution of plants; phytogeographical. *Nature*, XXXVII. 570.

Geocarcinidæ (jē″ō-kär-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geocarcinus* (cf. *Gecarcinus*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Gecarcinidæ.*

Geocarcinus (jē-ō-kär'si-nus), *n.* Same as *Gecarcinus.*

geocentric (jē-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *κέντρον*, center: see *center*[1].] In *astron.*, having reference to the earth for its center; in relation to the earth as a center; hence, seen from the earth: a term applied to the place of a planet as it would be seen from the center of the earth, in opposition to its heliocentric place as conceived to be seen from the center of the sun.—**Geocentric latitude,** the latitude of a body's geocentric place. See *celestial latitude*, under *latitude.*—**Geocentric longitude,** the longitude of a body's geocentric place. See *celestial longitude*, under *longitude.*

geocentrical (jē-ō-sen'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *geocentric.*

geocentrically (jē-ō-sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a geocentric manner.

Geocichla (jē-ō-sik'lą), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1828 or earlier), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, ground, + *κίχλη*, a thrush.] A large genus of turdoid or cichlomorphic passerine birds, belonging to the subfamily *Turdinæ;* the ground-thrushes, of which there are about 40 species, of markedly terrestrial habits, and having a peculiar pattern of coloration on the wings. These thrushes are chiefly Asiatic (including the islands of the oriental region zoölogically related to Asia), but several are African, and a few Australian. None occur in Europe regularly. See *ground-thrush*, 2.

geocichline (jē-ō-sik'lin), *a.* [< *Geocichla* + *-ine*[2].] Resembling a ground-thrush; characteristic of or peculiar to the genus *Geocichla:* as, a *geocichline* thrush; "wing *geocichline* or psophocichline," *Seebohm*, Cat. Birds, British Museum, p. 146.

Gococcyx (jē-ō-kok'siks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo: see *coccyx.*] A genus of birds, of the family *Cuculidæ* or cuckoos, and subfamily *Saurotherinæ.* They are characterized by having the head crested, the plumage coarse, variegated, and lustrous on the upper parts, the wings short and vaulted, the tail very long, of ten graduated tapering feathers, and the feet zygodactylous and large and strong, in adaptation to the terrestrial habits of the species. *G. californianus* is the typical species. It is a common bird of the southwestern United States, where it is variously known as the *chaparral-cock, road-runner, snake-killer, paisano*, and *ground-cuckoo.* Another species, *G. affinis*, occurs in Mexico. See cut under *chaparral-cock.*

Geocores (jē-ok'ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Geocoris.*] A superfamily of heteropterous insects, the land-bugs or *Geocorisæ. Burmeister*, 1835.

Geocorinæ (jē-ok-ō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Uhler, 1877), ‹ *Geocoris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lygæidæ*, typified by the genus *Geocoris*, having no basal areolet to the membrane. There are 3 genera of small and inconspicuous species found in Europe and both Americas. Also *Geocorida*, *Geocorina*.

Geocoris (jē-ok′ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1814), ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygæidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Geocorinæ*, of which about 12 United States species are known.

Geocorisæ (jē-ō-kor′i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., an irreg. pl. of *Geocoris*.] A section of heteropterous insects, founded by Latreille (1827) in distinction from *Hydrocorisæ;* the land-bugs. They all live in the open air, instead of in the water, and are for the most part found upon the leaves of trees and plants, though some do not quit the ground, and others are aquatic to the extent of living upon the water. They are characterized by the free antennæ, longer than the head, and inserted between the eyes near the anterior margin of the head. The great majority of *Heteroptera* belong to this division, among them the common bedbug. It is a group of varying and indefinite extent. Also called *Geocores* (Burmeister, 1835) and *Geocorizes* (Spinola, 1837), *Aurocores* or *Aurocorisa*, and *Gymnocerata*.

geocronite (jē-ok′rō-nīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + Κρόνος, Saturn: the alchemistic names of antimony and lead.] A lead-gray ore with a metallic luster, consisting of antimony, lead, sulphur, and a little arsenic.

geocyclic (jē-ō-sik′lik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *κυκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth.—**Geocyclic machine**, a machine intended to represent in what manner the changes of the seasons, the increase and decrease of the length of the day, etc., are caused by the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic at an angle of 66½°, and how the axis, by remaining parallel to itself in all points of its path round the sun, invariably preserves this inclination.

geode (jē′ōd), *n.* [= F. *géode*, ‹ L. *geodes*, a certain precious stone, ‹ Gr. *γεώδης*, earth-like, earthy, ‹ *γῆ*, the earth, + *εἶδος*, form.] A concretionary stone or pebble, hollow inside, and often having the walls of the cavity lined with crystals. Geodes of quartz are far more common than any others. Geodes are of frequent occurrence in the limestone rocks of various regions, as in the Niagara limestone in western New York, and in the Mississippi valley, in the Keokuk group, which is of Carboniferous age. In this division of the series there is a so-called geode-bed, in which geodes, ranging from 1 to 20 inches in diameter, are abundant. Many of these are beautiful for their agate structure, or for their lining of drusy quartz; some also contain crystallized calcite, dolomite, blende, or pyrites.



Geode (Quartz).

Geodephaga, *n. pl.* See *Geadephaga*.

geodephagous, *a.* See *geadephagous*.

geodesia (jē-ō-dē′si-ạ), *n.* Same as *geodesy*.

geodesian (jē-ō-dē′si-ạn), *n.* [‹ *geodesy* + *-an*.] Same as *geodesist*.

geodesic (jē-ō-des′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *géodésique* = Sp. *geodésico* = Pg. It. *geodesico;* as *geodesy* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *geodetic*.—**Geodesic curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Geodesic curve.** Same as *geodesic line*.—**Geodesic line**, a line so drawn upon a surface as to coincide with the position of a string stretched across the surface between any two points in the line. The geodesic line is the shortest or longest line on the surface between any two points in it, and its osculating plane is everywhere normal to the surface.

II. *n.* A geodesic line.

geodesical (jē-ō-des′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *geodetic*.

geodesist (jē-od′e-sist), *n.* [‹ *geodesy* + *-ist*.] One versed in geodesy; a geodetic surveyor. Also *geodesian*, *geodete*.

The *geodesist* may come to owe some of his most important data to the observers of the lunar motions.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 48.

Geodesmus (jē-ō-des′mus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *δεσμός*, a band.] A genus of monogonoporous dendrocœlous turbellarians, of the family *Geoplanidæ*, or land-planarians. *Geodesmus bilineatus* is found in potters' earth.

geodesy (jē-od′e-si), *n.* [= D. G. *geodesie* = Dan. Sw. *geodesi* = F. *géodésie* = Sp. Pg. It. *geodesia*, ‹ NL. *geodæsia*, ‹ Gr. γεωδαισία, the art of mensuration, ‹ *γῆ*, the earth, land, + *δαίειν*, divide.] Formerly, the art of land-surveying in general, but now restricted to that branch of applied mathematics, distinctively called *higher geodesy*, which investigates the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the exact determinations of geographical positions and the azimuths of directions, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions, by means of direct observation and measurement. The operations of topography and hydrography are now considered as extraneous to geodesy, but leveling of the most precise kind is included, as well as the observation of the tides. Also *geodetics*.

Of these feats, farther applied, is sprung the feat of *geodesie*, or land-measuring, more cunningly to measure and surveigh land, woods, and waters, afar off.
Dee, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

geodete (jē′ō-dēt), *n.* [‹ *geodesy*, with accom. term. as in *exegete*.] Same as *geodesist*.

Dangerous ascents and solitary life on the top of high mountains, with no other society than that of the few assistants who accompany him, are common occurrences for the *geodete*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 244.

★**geodetic** (jē-ō-det′ik), *a.* [‹ *geodesy*, with accom. term. as in *genetic*.] 1. Pertaining to geodesy or to surveying.—2. Pertaining to the extension of theorems of plane geometry to figures drawn on curved surfaces.

Also *geodesic*, *geodesical*, *geodetical*.

geodetical (jē-ō-det′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *geodetic*.

geodetically (jē-ō-det′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a geodetic manner; in accordance with the principles of geodesy.

geodetics (jē-ō-det′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geodetic:* see *-ics*.] Same as *geodesy*.

Geodia (jē-ō′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γεώδης*, earth-like: see *geode*.] A genus of silicious sponges, giving name to a family *Geodiidæ*, of the group *Tetractinellinæ* or the order *Tetractinellida*, having remarkably large and stout internal spicules. The genus first appears in the Jurassic period. These fossil sponges have some resemblance to geodes, whence the name.

geodiferous (jē-ō-dif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [‹ *geode* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or abounding in geodes.

geodiid (jē-od′i-id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Geodiidæ*.

Geodiidæ (jē-ō-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Geodia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetraxonid or tetractinellid choristidan sponges, typified by the genus *Geodia*, having small chambers and outlets and a cortex of globate spicules. Also *Geodidæ*.

geodized (jē′ō-dīzd), *a.* [‹ *geode* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Converted into a geode; having a hollow interior, the walls of the cavity being lined with crystals.

The *geodized* fossils of the Keokuk limestone.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 376.

Geodromica (jē-ō-drom′i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *geodromus*, ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *δρόμος*, a running, ‹ *δραμεῖν*, run.] A large section or series of heteropterous insects, comprising those which are thoroughly terrestrial or aërial. The great group *Reduvioidea* are characteristic of the *Geodromica*, which correspond to the *Geocorisæ* minus certain equivocal subaquatic forms.

Geoemyda (jē-ō-em′i-dạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ἐμύς*, *ἐμύς* (*ἐμνδ-*, *ἐμνδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise: see *Emyda*.] A genus of turtles, typical of a subfamily *Geoemydina*. *J. E. Gray*, 1834. Also *Geoemys*.

Geoemydina (jē-ō-em-i-dī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Geoemyda* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Emydidæ* or *Clemmyidæ*, typified by the genus *Geoemyda*. It was proposed for a species having the head covered with thick and hard skin, the fore legs covered in front with thick, hard, and unequal shields, and the toes very short. It includes terrestrial turtles of Asia and America. Those of America belong to the genera *Chelopus* (or *Geoclemmys*) and *Glyptemys*.

Geoffræa (jē-o-frē′ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. F. *Geoffroy*, a French physician (1672–1731). The name *Geoffroy*, *Geoffroi*, *Godefroi*, E. *Geoffrey*, *Jeffrey*, *Godfrey*, is of OHG. origin, G. *Gottfried*, and means 'God-peace': see *God* and *frith*[1].] A genus of leguminous trees of tropical America, of which there are four species. *G. superba* has yellow fetid flowers, and bears a drupaceous edible pod called umarí. The bastard Tonka bean of Brazil is obtained from *Vouacoupoua Surinamensis*, allied to *Geoffræa*.

Geoffroya (jē-o-froi′yạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Geoffræa*.

geog. An abbreviation of *geography*.

Geogale (jē-og′ạ-lē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γαλέη*, *γαλῆ*, a weasel.] A genus of small shrew-like insectivorous mammals, of the subfamily *Geogalinæ*, having the tibia and fibula distinct, 3 premolars and 3 molars in each half of the upper jaw, and 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of the lower. The type and only known species, *G. aurita*, inhabits Madagascar, and is about the size of a shrew. *Milne-Edwards*, 1872.

geogalid (jē-og′ạ-lid), *n.* One of the *Geogalidæ*.

Geogalidæ (jē-ō-gal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Geogale* + *-idæ*.] A family of Madagascan insectivorous mammals, constituted by the genus *Geogale*, separated from *Oryzoryctes* and removed from the family *Potamogalidæ* to form the type of the present group. See *Geogale*.

Geogalinæ (jē-og-ạ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Geogale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Potamogalidæ*, including the genera *Geogale* and *Oryzoryctes*. See *Geogalidæ*.

geogenic (jē-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [‹ *geogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geogeny, or the theory of the formation of the earth. Also *geogonic*, *geogonical*.

geogenous (jē-oj′e-nus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] In *mycology*, growing on the earth or on organic matter in the soil: applied to some fungi, in distinction from those that grow upon organic bodies not in the soil.

geogeny (jē-oj′e-ni), *n.* [‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-γένεια*, ‹ √ *γεν*, produce: see *-geny*.] That branch of geology which relates to the theory of the earth's formation, and especially to the earlier stages of its development, and to its relations as a member of the solar system. Nearly identical in meaning with *cosmogony* as used by some writers. The word is not in general use among geologists. Also, more correctly, *geogony*.

Geoglossum (jē-ō-glos′um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] Earth-tongue, a genus of ascomycetous fungi. They are somewhat clavate, having the ascus-bearing portion about the upper part. About 20 species are known, some 10 American.

geognosis (jē-og-nō′sis), *n.* [NL.: see *geognosy*.] Same as *geognosy*.

He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our *geognosis*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ix.

geognost (jē′og-nost), *n.* [= F. *géognoste;* ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γνώστης*, one that knows: see *gnostic*.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist. [Rare.]

The travellers, except to the volcano district of Sinai, have been such bad *geognosts* that I cannot get enough from them.
Kingsley, Life, II. 141.

geognostic (jē-og-nos′tik), *a.* [= F. *géognostique* = G. *geognostisch;* as *geognosy*, with term. accom. to *gnostic*.] Pertaining to geognosy or geognosis.

Guided by physical laws, the *geognostic* student must . . . bear in mind the probability of some extraordinary tidal action in the early periods of the earth's history.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 258.

geognostical (jē-og-nos′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *geognostic*.

geognostically (jē-og-nos′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards geognosy.

Alluvial soil consists chemically and *geognostically* of substantially the same mineral matters as the compact mountain-masses from the disintegration of which it has originated.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 337.

geognosy (jē-og′nō-si), *n.* [= D. G. *geognosie* = Sw. Dan. *geognosi*, ‹ F. *géognosie*, ‹ NL. *geognosis*, ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge: see *gnosis*.] Literally, knowledge of the earth: a geological term variously used. (*a*) The study of rocks, independently of their arrangement into a chronological series. *Jukes*. (*b*) That division of geology which describes the constituent parts of the earth, its envelop of air and water, its solid crust, and the probable condition of its interior. *A. Geikie*. (*c*) Local geology—that is, the description of the geological structure and character of special geographical regions or areas. Also *geognosis*. [The word is not in general use.]=**Syn.** *Geology*, *Geognosy*. See *geology*.

geogonic, geogonical (jē-ō-gon′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* Same as *geogenic*.

geogony (jē-og′ō-ni), *n.* [‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-γονια*, generation, ‹ √ *γεν*, produce: see *genus*.] Same as *geogeny*.

geographer (jē-og′ra-fẽr), *n.* [‹ *geograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is versed in or treats of geography.

I do not say to be a good *geographer* a man should visit every mountain, river, promontory, and creek upon the face of the earth, view the buildings and survey the land every where, as if he were going to make a purchase.
Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 2.

geographic (jē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *géographique* = Sp. *geográfico* = Pg. *geographico* = It. *geografico*, ‹ LL. *geographicus*, ‹ Gr. γεωγραφικός, of or for geography, ‹ γεωγραφία, geography: see *geography*.] Same as *geographical*.

It is the geocentric and not the *geographic* latitude which gives the true position of the observer relative to the earth's centre.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 203.

★**geographical** (jē-ō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [‹ *geograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to geography; relating to the surface of the earth or of any part of it.

At the beginning of the first century before Christ the Roman power was far from having reached the full measure of its *geographical* extent.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 324.

Geographical botany, distribution, horizon, mile, etc. See the nouns.—**Geographical position** of a place, its position as determined by its latitude and longitude and its height above the sea-level.—**Geographical zoology,** zoögeography.

geographically (jē-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a geographical manner; as regards geography.

★**geographize** (jē-og'ra-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *geographized*, ppr. *geographizing*. [< Gr. γεωγραφειν, describe the earth's surface, < γεωγράφος, describing the earth's surface: see *geography*.] To treat geographically; make geographically distinct. [Rare.]

While Strabo was fully alive to the importance of the great rivers and mountain chains which (to use his own expressive phrase) *geographize* a country, Ptolemy deals with this part of his subject in so careless a manner as to be often worse than useless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 96.

★**geography** (jē-og'ra-fi), *n.*; pl. *geographies* (-fiz). [= D. *geografie* = G. *geographie* = Dan. Sw. *geografi* = F. *géographie* = Sp. *geografía* = Pg. *geographia* = It. *geografia*, < L. *geographia*, < Gr. γεωγραφία, geography, < γεωγράφος, a geographer, lit. 'earth-describing,' < γῆ, the earth, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** As earlier defined, the science of the description of the earth's surface in its present condition, and of the distribution upon it of its various products and animals, especially of mankind, etc.; as later defined, the science that treats of the earth and its organic inhabitants, especially mankind, in their mutual relations. The later is distinguished from the earlier conception of the science by the explanatory or rational treatment of the inorganic elements of the subject (in contrast to merely descriptive treatment) and by the evolutionary treatment of the organic elements (in contrast to the narrative or teleological treatment). The object of the geographer is to describe the earth's surface as it now exists. The geologist, on the other hand, seeks to throw light on the past history of the globe, although in doing this he must constantly refer to and study its present condition. Abbreviated *geog.*

The study of *geography* is both profitable and delightful; but the writers thereof, though some of them exact enough in setting down longitudes and latitudes, yet in those other relations of manners, religion, government, and such like, accounted geographical, have for the most part missed their proportions. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, Pref.

2. A book containing a description of the earth or of a portion of it; particularly, a school-book for teaching the science of geography.—**Medical geography,** the description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants. *Dunglison.*—**Physical geography.** See *physical.*—**Political and historical geography,** the study of the division of the earth's surface among different tribes, peoples, and governments. Simple *political geography* is the study of the present condition of things in that respect; *historical geography* investigates and records the changes in the governmental control of territory which have occurred from time to time. This branch of the science is, in fact, history from a geographical point of view, or that kind of history which, to be made intelligible, requires the aid of maps.—**Sacred or Biblical geography,** the geography of Palestine and other Oriental countries mentioned in the Bible, having for its object the elucidation of Scripture.

★**geoid** (jē'oid), *n.* [< Gr. γεοιδής, usually contr. γεώδης, earth-like: see *geode*.] An imaginary surface which coincides with the mean sea-level over the ocean, and extends under the continents everywhere at that level at which the mean surface of the sea would stand if it were allowed to flow in through a small subterranean canal. The geoid has no simple geometrical form, but bulges out from the mean spheroid in some places (under the continents and some of the deeper parts of the ocean) and is depressed beneath the mean spheroid in other places.

geol. An abbreviation of *geology*.

geolatry (jē-ol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + λατρεία, worship.] Earth-worship, or the worship of terrestrial objects.

To this succeeded astrolatry in the East, and *geolatry* in the West. *Sir G. Cox*, Mythol. of Aryan Nations, I. 95.

geologer (jē-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *geology* + *-er*[1].] A geologist. [Rare.]

geologian (jē-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* [< *geology* + *-i-an.*] ★A geologist. [Rare.]

geologic, geological (jē-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *géologique*, < NL. *geologicus*, < *geologia*, geology: see *geology*.] Of or pertaining to geology.—**Geological dynamics.** See *dynamics.*

geologically (jē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a geological manner; as regards geology.

geologise, *v. i.* See *geologize.*

geologist (jē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *geology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the science or engaged in the study of geology; specifically, one employed in the investigation or exposition of the structure of the earth, or any part of it: as, the *geologist* of an exploring expedition; a state ★*geologist.*

geologize (jē-ol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *geologized*, ppr. *geologizing*. [< *geology* + *-ize.*] To study geology; make geological investigations; ★discourse as a geologist. Also spelled *geologise.*

geology (jē-ol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *geologies* (-jiz). [= F. *géologie* = Sp. *geología* = Pg. It. *geologia* = D. G. *geologie* = Dan. Sw. *geologi*, < NL. *geologia*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the past and present condition of the earth, with special reference to the physical changes which it has undergone or which may still be taking place. Almost every branch of physical and natural science is, or may be, called upon to throw light on the problems which present themselves to the geologist. Closely connected with geology, and indeed almost inseparable from it, is paleontology, or the study of ancient forms of life, since the rocks are found on examination to contain in many places remains of plants or animals, sometimes closely resembling, and often very different from, any now living on the earth. It is almost exclusively the order of succession of forms of life thus found which gives the geologist the means of making out a chronological arrangement for the different stratified formations. Physical geography, or physiography, is the necessary introduction to geology, and forms the link which unites the work of the geographer to that of the geologist. Abbreviated *geol.* See *paleontology, petrography,* and *lithology.*—**Agricultural geology.** See *agricultural.*—**Dynamic geology.** See *dynamic.*—**Physical geology.** See *physical.*—**Structural geology.** See *structural.*—**Syn.** *Geology, Geognosy.* Both mean the same thing; but, with an unnecessary degree of refinement in terms, it has been proposed to call our description of the structures of the earth *geognosy*, and our theoretical speculations as to its formation *geology.* *Sir C. Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (4th ed., 1835), I. 388.

geom. An abbreviation of *geometry.*

geomalic (jē-ō-mal'ik), *a.* [< *geomaly* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to geomalism; exhibiting geomalism. [Rare.]

geomalism (jē-om'a-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + ὁμαλός, even, level (see *anomalous*), + *-ism.*] A tendency of an animal to react against the attraction of gravitation by equal growth in horizontal planes, so as to balance one side with another, and one lateral organ with another. Thus, the oyster and many other animals are when young normally bilateral; but subsequently, when they are turned over and attached by one side, the dorsum and venter, which were primarily unequal and held vertically, take the place of the right and left sides and assume a horizontal posture. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1880, p. 541.

Geomalism appears in its primitive aspect among the sponges, since they are comparatively soft and supported by a pliable and primitively fragmentary internal skeleton. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 50.

geomaly (jē-om'a-li), *n.* Same as *geomalism.*

geomancet, *n.* [< ME. *geomaunce*, < OF. *geomance:* see *geomancy.*] Same as *geomancy.*

geomancer (jē'ō-man-sėr), *n.* One versed in or practising geomancy.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, . . . though commonly men of inferior rank, daily . . . delude them [the vulgar]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

geomancy (jē'ō-man-si), *n.* [< ME. *geomancie*, < OF. *geomancie*, F. *géomancie* = Sp. *geomancía* = Pg. *geomancia* = It. *geomanzia*, < ML. *geomantia*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μαντεία, divination. Cf. *geomance.*] The pretended art of divining future events, or of ascertaining the luckiness or unluckiness of any event or locality, by means of signs connected with the earth, as from the figure indicated by points taken at random on the surface, or from the disposition of the particles of a handful of dust or earth thrown down at random, or, as in China, from the configuration and aspect of a particular region in its relation to some other. Also *geomanty.*

What seye we of hem that bileeven in divynailes, as by flyght or by noyse of briddes, or of beestes, or by sort, by *geomancie*, by dremes, by chirkynge of dores, or crakynge of houses, by gnawynge of rattes, and swich manere wrecchednesse? *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Ni. di Conti saith he saw a Bramene three hundred yeares olde: he addeth, that they are studious in Astrologie, *Geomancie*, and Philosophie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 490.

geomantic, geomantical (jē-ō-man'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to geomancy; of the nature of geomancy.

Two *geomantic* figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when direct and one when retrograde.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 614.

geomantically (jē-ō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a geomantic manner; by means of geomancy.

geomanty (jē'ō-man-ti), *n.* [< ML. *geomantia:* ★see *geomancy.*] Same as *geomancy.* *E. D.*

geometer (jē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *géomètre* = Sp. *geómetra* = Pg. It. *geometra* = G. *geometer*, < L. *geometres*, LL. also *geometra*, < Gr. γεωμέτρης, a land-measurer, geometer, < γῆ, the earth, land, + μέτρον, a measure. In earlier form *geometrian.*] **1.** One skilled in geometry; a geometrician; hence, a mathematician in general.

All who are ever so little of *geometers* will remember the time when their notions of an angle, as a magnitude, were as vague as, perhaps more so than, those of a moral quality. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 10.

I have reëxamined the memoirs of the great *geometers.* *B. Peirce*, Analytic Mechanics, Pref.

2†. A gager. *Davies.*

I quatridge give to the *geometer*
Most duly;
And he will see, and yet be blind.
Robin Conscience, 1683 (Harl. Misc., I. 52).

3. In *entom.*, properly, a larva of any moth of the family *Geometridæ;* loosely, any larva which is destitute of ventral prolegs, and walks by alternately extending the body and contracting it in the form of a loop with the two ends drawn together. These larvæ are also called *measuring-worms, span-worms, loop-worms, loopers,* etc. The term *geometer* is also applied to the adult of geometrid moths. See cuts under *Cidaria* and *Haplodes.*

Geometra (jē-om'e-trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γεωμέτρης, a land-measurer: see *geometer*.] A genus of moths, giving name to the family *Geometridæ.* *Oken*, 1815.

Geometræ (jē-om'e-trē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Geometra.*] A Linnean (1758) group of moths. See *Geometridæ.*

geometral (jē-om'e-tral), *a.* [= F. *géometral* = It. *geometrale.*] Pertaining to geometry; geometrical. [Rare.]

geometriant, *n.* [ME. *geometrien*, < OF. *geometrien*, a geometer, < *geometrie*, geometry: see *geometry.*] A geometer. *Chaucer.*

geometric, geometrical (jē-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [= F. *géométrique* = Sp. *geométrico* = Pg. It. *geometrico* (cf. D. G. *geometrisch* = Sw. Dan. *geometrisk*), < L. *geometricus*, < Gr. γεωμετρικός, < γεωμετρία, geometry: see *geometry.*] **1.** Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.

The cargazon being taken out, and the goods freighted in tenne of our ships for London, to the end that the bigness, heighth, length, breadth, and other dimensions of so huge a vessell might by the exact rules of *geometricall* obseruations be truly taken. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 198.

In this [the Greek method of analysis] we have no trace of the systematic development of *geometric* truth, and the method was apparently regarded by the ancients themselves as imperfect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 630.

The peculiar mosaic structure of the retina is obviously the fundamental cause for the pre-eminence of the eye as a *geometrical* sense.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 426.

2. Bounded by straight lines and angles; forming straight lines and angles: as, *geometric* forms; *geometrical* ornament or markings on an insect.—**Geometrical addition, clamp, drawing.** See the nouns.—**Geometrical analysis,** the analysis of the ancient geometers. See *analysis,* 3 (*a*).—**Geometrical conics,** the theory of conic sections treated without the aid of coördinates.—**Geometrical effection, foot, mean,** etc. See the nouns.—**Geometrical optics,** the theory of the foci of lenses and mirrors, with other purely geometrical theories connected with light.—**Geometrical pace,** a unit of length, equal to 5 geometrical feet.—**Geometrical progression, radius,** etc. See the nouns.—**Geometrical proportion,** an equation between ratios. See *proportion.*—**Geometrical spider,** a spider which constructs a geometrical web.—**Geometrical spider's web,** a web formed of radiating lines connected by a single line, which is carried spirally from the circumference nearly to the center. The geometrical web is peculiar to certain groups of spiders, and is variously modified in the different species.—**Geometrical stairs,** stairs of which the steps are supported at one end only, this end being built into the wall.—**Geometrical tree.** See *tree.*—**Geometric construction,** the representation of the conditions of an algebraic problem by geometrical lines.—**Geometric curves** or **lines,** those curves or lines in which the relation between the abscissas and ordinates is expressed by a finite algebraic equation.—**Geometric Dec-**



Geometric Style in Architecture.—Lincoln Cathedral, England.

orated style. See *decorated.*—**Geometric decoration,** decoration by means of straight lines or curves, or small surfaces bounded by such lines or curves, without the suggestion of plant or animal forms or the like. Frets and meanders, zigzags, checkers, circles, and triangles which frequently interlace with one another, forming elaborate star-shaped patterns, dog-teeth, notches of different kinds, and all similar forms, whether applied to a flat surface or carved in greater or less relief, are included in geometric decoration.—**Geometric elevation, locus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Geometric style,** in *arch.*, that development of the Pointed medieval architecture of England which includes the examples just previous to the most perfect artistic achievement of the style, or perhaps even the examples of highest excellence. It succeeded the Lancet or Early English style in the early part of the thirteenth century, and is characterized by the adoption of tracery, as yet in simple geometric forms, in broader windows, in place of the plain, narrow lancets of the preceding style, together with modifications of consistent character in wall-decoration and other sculptured ornament. With the advance of the thirteenth century, the severity and geometric simplicity of line in tracery and ornament became less marked, and the style passed gradually into the Decorated. See cut on preceding page.

geometrically (jē-ō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a geometric manner; according to the principles of geometry.—**Geometrically irrational,** transcendental: said of a curve.—**Geometrically rational,** algebraic.

geometrician (jē-om-e-trish′an), *n.* [< *geometric* + *-ian.* Cf. *arithmetician, mathematician,* etc.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer in sense 1.

geometrid (jē-om′e-trid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining to the moths of the section *Geometrina,* whose larvæ are measuring-worms.

II. *n.* A moth of the family *Geometridæ* or section *Geometrina,* or its larva; a measuring-worm.

Geometridæ (jē-ō-met′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-idæ.*] A large family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects or moths, named from the genus *Geometra,* whose larvæ are measuring-worms; the geometers, geometrids, phalænids, or *Phalænidæ.* This group, regarded as a family, is divided into 26 subfamilies, named *Urapterinæ, Ennominæ, Œnochrominæ, Amphidasinæ, Boarminæ, Boletobiinæ, Geometrinæ, Microcerinæ, Palyadinæ, Ephyrinæ, Acidalinæ, Mecocerinæ, Caberinæ, Macarinæ, Fidoniinæ, Hazinæ, Zereninæ, Liginæ, Hyberninæ, Larentiinæ, Eubolinæ, Sioninæ, Hedylinæ, Brateininæ, Emplocinæ,* and *Hypochrosinæ.* In some systems, as Guenée's, these are all elevated to the rank of families, ending in *-idæ,* and the superfamily thus constituted, called *Phalænites,* is the *Geometrina* of English authors. The names *Geometridæ* and *Phalænidæ* are exactly synonymous; and the various names resulting from the changes in termination of the two words are applied to what is practically an identical group of moths, rated higher or lower in the taxonomic scale, according to the classificatory views of different authors. See the extract, and cuts under *Cidaria* and *Haplodes.*

> The *Geometridæ* or Phalænidæ form a family of great size, being exceeded in numbers among the Lepidoptera only by the noctuids and tineids, and probably equalled only by the pyralids and tortricids. They are . . . widely distributed over the globe, and the caterpillars of many species have proved very destructive to some of our most important vegetable productions. The moths have rather long, slender bodies, the thorax without tufts or crests. Ocelli are present in some species, and absent in others. The antennæ are either simple, ciliated, or pectinated. The fore wings are large and triangular; the outer margin . . . is nearly as long as the hinder margin. The hind wings are ample. . . . In some [species], the females are wingless, or have only rudimentary wings, which are useless for flight. . . . The caterpillars are slender and naked, usually with two pairs of abdominal legs, though rarely they have three or four pairs. This deficiency causes them to move along with a looping gait, and hence they are often called "measuring-worms," from which fact the family name [*Geometridæ*] was given.
>
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 445.

geometrient, *n.* See *geometrian.*

geometriform (jē-ō-met′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< *Geometra* + L. *forma,* form.] In *entom.*, resembling in form a moth of the family *Geometridæ.*

Geometrina (jē-om-e-trī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-ina.*] In *entom.*, a group of heterocerous lepidopterous insects; the geometers or geometrid moths.

Geometrinæ (jē-om-e-trī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-inæ.*] One of numerous restricted subfamilies of *Geometridæ,* named from the genus *Geometra.*

geometrine (jē-om′e-trin), *a.* [< *Geometra* + *-ine.*] Pertaining to the *Geometridæ.*

geometrize (jē-om′e-trīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *geometrized,* ppr. *geometrizing.* [< *geometry* + *-ize.*] To solve geometrical problems; speculate geometrically; practise geometry. The use of this word originated from Plato's saying (reported by Plutarch) that God continually *geometrizes.*

> Nature [in crystallization] . . . confined herself to *geometrize.* *Boyle.*

> All things were disposed, according to their nature and use, in number and measure, by the magnificent architect; who in the one did every where *geometrize* as well as in the other. *N. Grew,* Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 8.

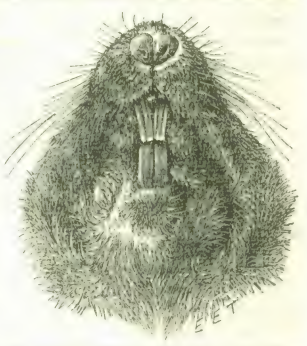
geometry (jē-om′e-tri), *n.*; pl. *geometries* (-triz). [< ME. *geometrie,* commonly *gemetrie, gemetry,* < OF. *geometrie,* F. *géométrie* = Sp. *geometría* = Pg. It. *geometria* = D. G. *geometrie* = Sw. Dan. *geometri,* < L. *geometria,* < Gr. γεωμετρία, geometry, < γεωμέτρης, a land-measurer, a geometer: see *geometer.*] **1.** That branch of mathematics which deduces the properties of figures in space from their defining conditions, by means of assumed properties of space. Abbreviated *geom.*

> *Geometrie,*
> Through which a man hath the sleight
> Of length, of brede, of depth, of height.
> *Gower,* Conf. Amant., vii.

2. A text-book of geometry.—**Abstract geometry,** the general theory of the connections of more than two variables. Geometry, in its analytical treatment, appears as identical with the algebra of two or three variables. A similar study of the connections of a number of variables in general is called m-dimensional geometry, and abstract geometry as not descending to particulars. —**Algebraic, algorithmic, analytical, Cartesian, coördinate,** etc., **geometry.** See the adjectives.—**Common** or **elementary geometry,** that treatment of geometry which assumes no previous knowledge of the subject, and is supposed to be well known in all other mathematical writings. This discipline remains in nearly the condition in which Euclid left it. See *Euclidean geometry.*—**Descriptive geometry** (invented by Gaspard Monge, 1794), the theory of making projections of any accurately defined figure such that from them can be deduced, not only its projective, but also its metrical properties. It is highly useful in engineering. The name is also applied to the theory of geometry in general treated by means of projections.—**Elliptic geometry,** a system which assumes that space returns into itself, so that there are no points whose distance exceeds a certain finite distance.—**Enumerative or denumerative geometry,** the theory of the number of solutions of geometrical problems, and of the number of incidences and coincidences in a diagram drawn under given conditions.—**Euclidean geometry,** a system of geometry which adopts the assumptions of Euclid with regard to space, namely, that space is an infinite continuum of three dimensions, that rigid bodies are capable of translation and rotation in all directions in every position, and that the sum of the three angles of a plane triangle is equal to two right angles.—**Geometry of forces,** the theory of congruencies and complexes of forces.—**Geometry of position.** (*a*) A branch of geometry created by the French revolutionary statesman Carnot, which traces the connection between the changes of an equation and the changes of position of a locus. (*b*) Modern projective geometry, commonly written in German *Geometrie der Lage,* to distinguish it from (*a*).—**Geometry of space, geometry of three dimensions,** geometry of figures not restricted to a plane or other surface.—**Geometry of the compasses.** (*a*) A treatise (Pavia, 1797) by Lorenzo Mascheroni (1750–1800) in which is demonstrated the possibility of solving without the ruler all the problems of elementary geometry. (*b*) A system of geometry in which the postulate that a right line be describable is not admitted, but instead links turn about pivots and are connected together. The first important discovery in this branch of geometry was the Peaucellier cell. See *cell.*—**Graphical geometry.** Same as *projective geometry.*—**Higher geometry,** any geometry not elementary; especially, modern synthetic geometry.—**Hyperbolic geometry,** a system which assumes that space, though infinite in measurement, has a real and definite boundary, separating the points at a real distance from points at an imaginary distance.—**Linear** or **line geometry,** the theory of systems of rays, congruencies, and complexes.—**Metric** or **quantitative geometry** treats of the distances of points or the magnitude of angles, arcs, surfaces, volumes, etc.—**Modern geometry,** the synthetic geometry which was developed in the nineteenth century by Carnot ("Géométrie de position," 1803), Brianchon ("Mémoire sur les lignes du second ordre," 1817), Poncelet ("Traité des propriétés projectives des figures," 1822), Möbius ("Barycentrische Calcul," 1827), Steiner ("Systematische Entwickelung," 1832), Chasles ("Géométrie supérieure," 1852), von Staudt ("Geometrie der Lage," 1847), and others.—**Organic geometry.** (*a*) A kind of geometry invented by MacLaurin (1719), in which more complicated curves are produced from less complicated ones. Hence—(*b*) Higher synthetic geometry in general.—**Parabolic geometry,** a system which assumes (in harmony with Euclidean principles) that the locus at an infinite distance consists of two coincident planes with an imaginary circle upon them.—**Plane geometry,** the geometry of figures all lying in one plane.—**Practical geometry.** (*a*) Surveying. (*b*) The art of geometrical drawing.—**Projective geometry,** a method of investigating geometry by the application of the theory of projections.—**Segmentary geometry,** modern synthetic geometry, especially when treated by means of cross-ratio.—**Solid geometry.** (*a*) The elementary geometry of solid bodies. (*b*) Geometry of three dimensions.—**Speculative geometry,** the science of geometry proper, as distinguished from *practical geometry.*—**Spherical geometry,** the geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere.—**Synthetic geometry,** geometry treated not by means of coördinates or other algebraic devices, but after the manner of Euclid or else by means chiefly of projections.—**Theoretical geometry,** speculative geometry.—**To hang by geometry**†, to have the clothes hang out of shape, or in rags.—**Transcendental geometry,** all geometry not elementary; especially, geometry treated by the calculus.

geomorphy (jē′ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μορφή, form.] The theory of the figure of the earth, or of the forms of the land surface.

Geomyidæ (jē-ō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geomys* + *-idæ.*] A remarkable American family of myomorphic rodents; the pouched rats or pocket-gophers. They are characterized by the enormous external cheek-pouches lined with fur, not communicating with the mouth, and extending in some cases along the neck as far as the shoulders; dental formula, 2 incisors in each upper and lower half-jaw, no canines, 1 premolar and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw; fore feet fossorial, with large claws; tail short and stumpy; ears small, and general form robust. The group corresponds to the *Sciurospalacoides* of Brandt or *Geomyinæ* of Baird. The leading genera are *Geomys* and *Thomomys.* See *gopher.*



Under Side of Head of *Geomys bursarius,* showing entrance of external cheek-pouches and sulcate superior incisors.

Geomyinæ (jē′ō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geomys* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Saccomyidæ;* the pouched rats. See *Geomyidæ.*

Geomys (jē′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μῦς = E. *mouse.*] The typical genus of *Geomyidæ,* with grooved incisors, rudimentary external ears, and enormous fore claws. There are several species, of North and Central America, sharing with those of *Thomomys* the name *gopher. G. bursarius* is the common pocket-gopher of the United States, especially in the Mississippi valley; *G. tuza* inhabits Georgia, Florida, and Alabama; *G. arenarius* is found in Texas. The genus has been divided into several genera, *Cratogeomys, Heterogeomys,* etc.

geo-navigation (jē″ō-nav-i-gā′shon), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. *navigation.*] That mode of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it, by the course and distance sailed, to some other spot on the surface of the earth. *Harbord.* See *dead-reckoning.*

Geonoma (jē-on′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to its rapid propagation, < Gr. γεωνόμης, also γεωνόμος, a colonist, one receiving a portion of distributed lands, < γῆ, the earth, + νέμειν, distribute.] A genus of low, slender, graceful, unarmed palms, with reed-like stems, of about 80 species, common in the forests of tropical America. The leaves are entire, or bifid, or more or less pinnately cleft, the flowers are small upon a simple or forked spadix, and the small one-seeded fruit is usually black. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses.

geonomic (jē-ō-nom′ik), *a.* [< *geonomy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to geonomy.

geonomy (jē-on′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + νόμος, a law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography.

geophagism (jē-of′a-jizm), *n.* [< *geophagy* + *-ism.*] Same as *geophagy.*

geophagist (jē-of′a-jist), *n.* [< *geophagy* + *-ist.*] One who practises geophagism; one who eats earth.

geophagous (jē-of′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *geophagus,* < Gr. as if *γεωφάγος, for which γαιοφάγος, γαιηφάγος, earth-eating, < γῆ, γαῖα, the earth, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Earth-eating: as, *geophagous* tribes.

geophagy (jē-of′a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. as if *γεωφαγία, < *γεωφάγος, earth-eating: see *geophagous.*] The act or practice of eating earth, as dirt, clay, chalk, etc. See *dirt-eating.* Also *geophagism.*

Geophila (jē-of′i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), neut. pl. of *geophilus:* see *geophilous.*] A group, generally ranked as a suborder, of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods; the land-snails and land-slugs, including those forms which have the eyes at the tips of the tentacles. The group is framed for the inoperculate land-snails generally, such as the *Limacidæ, Helicidæ, Vaginulidæ,* and related families. Also called *Stylommatophora* and *Nephropneusta.*

geophilian (jē-ō-fil′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Geophila* or terrestrial inoperculate pulmoniferous gastropods.

II. *n.* A member of this group. Compare *gehydrophilian, hygrophilian.*

geophilid (jē-of′i-lid), *n.* A myriapod of the family *Geophilidæ.*

Geophilidæ (jē-ō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geophilus* + *-idæ.*] A family of centipeds, of the order *Chilopoda* and class *Myriapoda,* containing terrestrial forms (whence the name) which have numerous (30 to 200) similar flattened segments, with short legs, 14-jointed antennæ, single-jointed tarsi, and no eyes. There are several genera besides *Geophilus.*

Geophilinæ (jē-of-i-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geophilus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily group of centipeds. See *Geophilidæ.* Also written *Geophilini.*

★**geophilous** (jē-of′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *geophilus*, < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *φίλος*, loving.] Loving the ground: specifically applied to sundry animals, especially the *Geophila* or land-snails.

Geophilus (jē-of′i-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *geophilous*.] 1. The typical genus of centipeds of the family *Geophilidæ*, having the anterior segment of the head square. *G. electricus*, a European species, is phosphorescent, shining like a glow-worm. *W. E. Leach*, 1812.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schönherr*, 1826.—3. A genus of pigeons: same as *Calœnas*. *P. J. Selby*, 1840.

★**geophysical** (jē-ō-fiz′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *φυσικός*, physical: see *physic*.] Relating to the physics of the earth.

geophysics (jē-ō-fiz′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *φυσικά*, physics: see *physics*.] Physics of the earth. Similar to physiography, but studied for itself without regard to geographic relations, while physiography is studied with particular regard to its application in geography.

Geopinus (jē-op′i-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *πίνος*, dirt, filth.] A genus of caraboid beetles, of the subfamily *Harpalinæ*, having the left mandible longer than the other and overlapping it. *G. incrassatus* is a common New England species. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1848.



Geopinus incrassatus.
(Line shows natural size.)

Geoplana (jē-ō-plā′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + L. *planus*, level: see *Planaria*.] The typical genus of land-planarians of the family *Geoplanidæ*.

Geoplanidæ (jē-ō-plan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geoplana* + *-idæ*.] A family of monogonoporous dendrocœlous turbellarians, characterized by an elongated and flattened form, and having the body furnished with a foot-like ventral surface; the land-planarians.

geoponic (jē-ō-pon′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γεωπονικός*, of or for agriculture, < *γεωπονία*, agriculture, < *γεωπόνος*, a tiller of the earth, < *γῆ*, the earth, + *πένεσθαι*, work, toil, *πόνος*, n., work, toil.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to agriculture or the tillage of the earth; hence, rustic; countrified.

Two or three notabilities of Rockland, with *geoponic* eyes, and glabrous, bumpless foreheads.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xii.

II.† *n.* One who tills or cultivates the earth.

The wholesome blasts of the North wind (much accounted of among builders and *geoponics* for immission of pure air) . . . [come] in from that part which lies open to the sea. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 82, note.

geoponical† (jē-ō-pon′i-kal), *a.* [< *geoponic* + *-al*.] Same as *geoponic*.

Those *geoponical* rules and precepts of agriculture which are delivered by divers authors, are not to be generally received. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

geoponics† (jē-ō-pon′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geoponic*, q. v., after Gr. *τὰ γεωπονικά*, the name of a treatise on agriculture compiled by Cassianus Bassus.] The art or science of cultivating the earth.

Herbs and wholesome sallets, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponics*. *Evelyn*.

georama (jē-ō-rā′mä), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ὅραμα*, a view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A large hollow globe or spherical chamber lined with cloth on which is depicted a general view of the geography of the earth's surface so as to be seen by a spectator from the interior. *Brande*.

geordie (jôr′di), *n.* [A familiar dim. of *George*.] 1. A guinea: so called from the figure of St. George on the obverse. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He draws a bonnie silken purse
As lang's my tail, whare, through the steeks,
The yellow-lettered *Geordie* keeks.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. The name given by the coal-miners of England to the form of safety-lamp invented by George Stephenson.—3. An English sailing collier hailing from one of the ports on the northeast coast of England.

You thought of the Thames as you looked at her, of the Tyne, of the channel aswarm with just such vessels as she —*geordies* deep with coal.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xliv.

George (jôrj), *n.* [From the proper name *George*, < F. *George*, *Georges*, = Sp. *Jorje* = Pg. *Jorge* = It. *Giorgio*, < LL. *Georgius*, < Gr. *γεωργός*, a husbandman, farmer, prop. an adj., tilling the ground, < *γῆ*, the earth, the ground, + **ἔργειν*, work, till: see *work*.] 1. A jewel including a figure in colored enamels of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon, worn pendent from the collar of the order by knights of the Garter. See *garter*.

Look on my *George*; I am a gentleman.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Before his going he did give me some jewells to keep for him: viz. that that the King of Sweden did give him, with the King's own picture in it, most excellently done, and a brave *George*, all of diamonds. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 158.

2†. [*l. c.*] A loaf, supposed to have been originally stamped with a figure of St. George.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattrass laid,
On a brown *george* with lowsie swobbers fed.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v.

3. [*l. c.*] A large curled wig worn in the eighteenth century.—4. [*l. c.*] Same as *gorge*, 10.—5. A George-noble.—**Lesser George**, a badge of the Order of the Garter worn, on occasions of comparatively little ceremony, pendent from a ribbon. It is an oval with the representation of St. George killing the dragon in gold upon an enameled ground, bordered by a buckled garter.

George-noble (jôrj′nō″bl), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of Henry VIII., worth at the time 6*s.* 8*d.* The name *George* (derived from the figure of St. George on the obverse of the coin) was given it to distinguish it from the earlier English gold coins named *nobles*.



Obverse. Reverse.
George-noble of Henry VIII., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Nor full nor fasting can the carle take rest,
Whiles his *George-nobles* rusten in his chest;
He sleeps but once, and dreames of burglaries.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 31.

George's cod. See *cod*2.

Georgesman (jôr′jez-man), *n.*; pl. *Georgesmen* (-men). [< *George's* (see def.) + *man*.] A codfish-schooner fishing on George's Banks. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.]

Some half-dozen *Georgesmen* arrived last night.
Boston (Mass.) *Journal*, Jan. 12, 1880.

Georgia (jôr′jiä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), named from the State of *Georgia*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, the type of which is *G. couperi* of the southern United States.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, having but one species, *G. xanthomelæna* of South America. *Thomson*, 1857.

Georgia bark, hamster, etc. See the nouns.

Georgian1 (jôr′jiạn), *a.* and *n.* [In defs. 1 and 2, < LL. *Georgius*, George. In def. 3, < *Georgia*, prop. fem. adj. (sc. *terra*), < *Georgius*, a personal name (see *George*), the colony being named after George II. in 1732.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to the four kings of England named George, or to any one of them, or to the period of their successive reigns (1714–1830).

One *Georgian* star adorns the skies.
Cowper, Queen's Visit to London.

Putting aside . . . his claim to literary greatness, Hook will be remembered as one of the most brilliant, genial, and original figures of *Georgian* times.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 149.

2. Specifically, of the style of art or of decoration prevailing during the reigns of the four Georges, especially of George I. and George II.—3. Belonging or relating to the State of Georgia in the United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Georgia in the United States.

Federal General Shields . . . drove from Front Royal a regiment of *Georgians* left there by Jackson.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 248.

Georgian2 (jôr′jiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Georgia*, a Latinized form (accom. to *Georgius*, *Georgia*, of Gr. origin) of Pers. *Gurj*, a native or an inhabitant of Georgia (Pers. *Gurjistān*) in the Caucasus; the Russ. form is *Grusia*. The native name of the country is *Karthveli* or *Karthli*, the Karthalinians being the principal branch of the race.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Georgia in Asia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Georgia, a district in Transcaucasia, Russia, an independent kingdom from very ancient times (known to the ancient Greeks as *Iberia*), but annexed to Russia in 1801. The Georgians are a very handsome race, of the purest Caucasian type.

georgic (jôr′jik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *géorgique*, < L. *georgicus*, < Gr. *γεωργικός*, agricultural, < *γεωργός*, a tiller of the ground, a husbandman, farmer: see *George*. II. *n.* < L. *georgica* (sc. *carmina*) or sing. *georgicum* (sc. *carmen*), the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil, after Gr. *τὰ γεωργικά*, a treatise on agriculture: see I.] **I.** *a.* Relating to agriculture and rural affairs; agricultural.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *Georgic* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains.
Gay, Rural Sports, i.

II. *n.* A poem on agriculture or rural affairs: as, the *Georgics* of Virgil.

A *Georgic* . . . is some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

Georgium Sidus (jôr′ji-um sī′dus). [NL., George's star: see *George* and *sidereal*.] A name for the planet now called Uranus, given by its discoverer, Sir William Herschel, in honor of George III., but not accepted by astronomers.

Georhychidæ, Georhychus. Incorrect forms of *Georychidæ*, *Georychus*.

Georissi (jē-ō-ris′ī), *n. pl.* See *Georyssidæ*.

Georissus (jē-ō-ris′us), *n.* See *Georyssus*.

Georychidæ (jē-ō-rik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georychus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodents, taking name from the genus *Georychus*; the mole-rats: now called *Spalacidæ*.

Georychina (jē-or-i-kī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georychus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Georychidæ*.

Georychus (jē-or′i-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γεωρύχος*, throwing up the earth, < *γῆ*, the earth, + *ὀρύσσειν*, dig up (> *ὀρυχή*, a digging).] A genus of mole-rats, or fossorial myomorphic rodents



Cape Sand-mole (*Georychus capensis*).

of the family *Spalacidæ* and subfamily *Bathyerginæ*. They have ungrooved incisors, and 1 premolar in each upper and lower half-jaw; the best-known species is the South African *G. capensis*, called the *Cape sand-mole*. The genus is an old one (Illiger, 1811), and has often been improperly extended to include various animals not generically related to the above, as the American pocket-gophers or *Geomyidæ*.

Georyssidæ (jē-ō-ris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georyssus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the tarsi 4-jointed, the wings not fringed with hairs, the anterior coxæ oval and contiguous, and the prosternum semi-membranous. Also *Georissi*.

Georyssus (jē-ō-ris′us), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807); prop. *Georychus*: see *Georychus*.] The typical genus of the family *Georyssidæ*. *G. pygmæus* is a British species. Also spelled *Georissus*.

Geosaurus (jē-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A Cuvierian (1829) genus of fossil saurians, discovered by Soemmering in the Lias of Franconia, supposed to be nearest related to the monitors or varanians. The only species known is *S. gigantea*.

geoscopic (jē-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *geoscopy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geoscopy.

geoscopy (jē-os′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil obtained by inspection.

geoselenic (jē″ō-se-len′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *σελήνη*, the moon.] Relating to the earth and the moon, or to their joint action or mutual relations: as, *geoselenic* phenomena.

Geositta (jē-ō-sit′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the ground, + *σίττη*, the nuthatch: see *Sitta*.] A genus of furnarian birds of South America, of terrestrial habits, and somewhat resembling



Geositta cunicularia.

larks, though of a different family and suborder. Divisions of the genus are known as *Geobamon* and *Geobates*. *W. Swainson*, 1837.

Geospiza (jē-ō-spī′zä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the ground, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A remarkable genus of fringilline birds peculiar to the Galapagos islands, having an enormous bill. *G. magnirostris* is an example; there are several others. *J. Gould*, 1837.

geostatic (jē-ō-stat′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] Capable of sustaining the pressure of superincumbent earth. A geostatic arch has a curve of such a nature that the vertical pressure is proportional to the depth below a fixed horizontal plane, and the horizontal pressure bears to the vertical pressure a fixed ratio depending on the nature of the superincumbent materials. [In old use opposed to *hydrostatic*.]

geostatics (jē-ō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geostatic*: ★see *-ics*.] The statics of rigid bodies.

geosynclinal (jē″ō-sin-klī′nal), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *synclinal*, q. v.] In *geol.*, a synclinal so broad as to form a notable part of the earth's circumference.

The making of the Alleghany range was carried forward through a long-continued subsidence—a *geosynclinal*—not a true synclinal, since the rocks of the bending crust may have had in them many true or simple synclinals as well as anticlinals.
J. D. Dana, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., V. 430.

geotectonic (jē″ō-tek-ton′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *τέκτων*, a builder.] Relating to the structure or the arrangement of the materials composing the crust of the earth.

It is only possible, for the present, to deduce special *geotectonic* conditions under which natural gas has so far been exploited. *Science*, VI. 184.

Geotectonic geology. Same as *structural geology* (which see, under *structural*).

Geoteuthis (jē-ō-tū′this), *n.* [NL. (Münster, 1843), ⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *τευθίς*, a cuttlefish or squid.] A genus of fossil squids or calamaries whose pens are found abundantly in the upper Lias formation. The ink-bag and other fragments, in addition to the pens, occur in the Oxford clay.

geothermic (jē-ō-thėr′mik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *θερμός*, heat.] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

geothermometer (jē″ō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *thermometer*.] An instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places, especially in mines and artesian wells.

Geothlypeæ (jē-ō-thlip′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Geothlypis* + *-eæ*.] A section of *Sylvicolidæ*, typified by the genus *Geothlypis*; the ground-warblers. *S. F. Baird*, 1864.

Geothlypis (jē-oth′li-pis), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), ⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *Θλυπίς*, an alleged proper name.] A genus of American passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, or *Sylvicolidæ*,



Maryland Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*).

containing certain ground-warblers, such as the abundant and familiar Maryland yellowthroat, *G. trichas*. There are many more species, of the warmer parts of America, all olive above and more or less yellow below, with a characteristic black mask. Some related forms are the mourning-warbler of the eastern United States, *G. philadelphia*, and its western representative, *G. macgillivrayi*. The genus *Oporornis*, containing the Kentucky and the Connecticut warblers, is now sometimes brought under *Geothlypis*.

geotic (jē-ot′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-ot-ic*.] Belonging to earth; terrestrial. *Bailey*.

Geotriton (jē-ō-trī′ton), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the ground, + *τρίτων*, triton: see *triton*.] A genus of salamanders or newts, of the family *Plethodontidæ*, having the premaxillary bone divided. *G. fuscus* of Italy is the only European representative of the family and the only species of the genus; it is restricted to Sardinia and Lucca.

geotropic (jē-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *τρόπος*, a turning, direction, ⟨ *τρέπειν*, turn.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, geotropism; turning or inclining toward the earth.

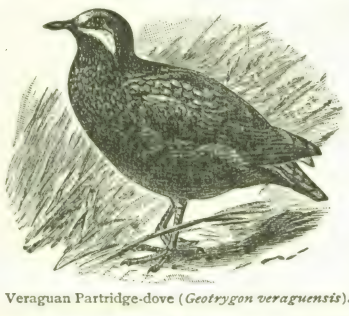
When the direction of growth is downward, the organ is said to be positively *geotropic*; when upward, negatively *geotropic*. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 194.

★**geotropism** (jē-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [⟨ *geotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, tendency to grow or move toward the earth (*positive geotropism*) or the reverse (*negative geotropism*); movement toward the earth or away from it.

The powers of growth which exist in young seedlings would certainly be called instinctive if they existed in animals, and they are quite as indispensable as those just mentioned in supplying the wants which first arise. These two instincts are the power of directing the growth in relation to the force of gravity, and in relation to light; the first being called *geotropism*, the second heliotropism.
F. Darwin.

geotropy (jē-ot′rō-pi), *n.* Same as *geotropism*.

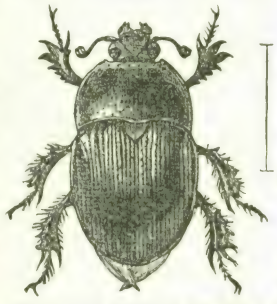
Geotrygon (jē-ō-trī′gon), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *τρυγών*, the turtle-dove, ⟨ *τρύζειν*, make a low, murmuring sound.] A genus of pigeons



Veraguan Partridge-dove (*Geotrygon veraguensis*).

of the warmer parts of America, of stout form, having short rounded wings with falcate first primary, and a very short tail; the partridge-doves. A Jamaican species, *G. cristata* or *sylvatica*, is known as the *mountain-witch*. *P. H. Gosse*, 1847.

Geotrypes (jē-ō-trī′pēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *τρῦπα*, a hole, *τρυπᾶν*, bore, pierce.] A Fabrician genus of beetles, typical of the family *Geotrypidæ*. *G. stercorarius* is the dung-beetle, drone-beetle, or watchman-beetle of Great Britain. It is a very extensive and widely distributed group, containing over 100 species from all parts of the world. None are North American. Also written *Geotrupes*, as originally (1798).



Drone-beetle (*Geotrypes splendidus*). (Line shows natural size.)

geotrypid (jē-ō-trip′id), *n.* One of the *Geotrypidæ*.

Geotrypidæ (jē-ō-trip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Geotrypes* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, typified by the genus *Geotrypes*, belonging to the petalocerous section of lamellicorns; the drone-beetles. They have corneous mandibles and the elytra rounded behind, covering the abdomen. The species burrow in dung. Groups corresponding to this family are also called *Geotrypes*, *Geotrypida*, *Geotrypides*, *Geotrypini*. Also written *Geotrupidæ*.

Geotrypinæ (jē″ō-tri-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Geotrypes* + *-inæ*.] The drone-beetles as a subfamily of *Scarabæidæ*. Also written *Geotrupinæ*, and *Geotrupina*, *Geotrupini*.

gephyræan, *a.* and *n.* See *gephyrean*.

Gephyrea (jef-i-rē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γέφυρα*, a bridge.] One of the numerous primary groups of the great division *Vermes*, or worms, including marine vermiform animals without distinct external segmentation, parapodia, or calcareous skeleton. The creatures are diœcious; a pseudohemal system exists in most of them; and the nervous system forms an esophageal ring. The group has affinities with the *Turbellaria*, the *Annelida* (especially the polychætous annelids), and the *Rotifera*. The *Gephyrea* are divided into *Achæta* and *Chætifera*, and by Gegenbaur into *Inermi* and *Chætiferi*. The former of these embraces the spoon-worms, and is practically equivalent to the *Sipunculoidea*. The *Chætiferi* are represented by such genera as *Echiurus* and *Bonellia*. The group is made by Lankester one of the phyla or prime divisions of the animal kingdom, and is divided into the four classes *Echiuridæ*, *Priapulidæ*, *Sipunculidæ*, and *Phoronidæ*. It was formerly considered an order of echinoderms, under the names *Apoda* and *Apedicellata*. Also written *Gephyræa*.

gephyrean (jef-i-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Gephyrea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gephyrea*.

This was discovered by Krohn in 1858 to be a *Gephyrean* worm. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 596.

II. *n.* One of the *Gephyrea*.
Also *gephyræan*.

gephyrocercal (je-fī-rō-sėr′kal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *γέφυρα*, a bridge, + *κέρκος*, tail.] In *ichth.*, having the tail-fin formed from the hinder portions of the dorsal and anal fins, which unite over the end of the aborted axis of the body, as the family *Molidæ*. *J. A. Ryder*, 1884.

gephyrocercy (je-fī′rō-sėr-si), *n.* [As *gephyrocercal* + *-y*.] The state of being gephyrocercal. *J. A. Ryder*.

Gephyrrhina (jef-i-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thacher, 1877), ⟨ Gr. *γέφυρα*, bridge, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, nose.] A section of vertebrates characterized by two external nostrils on each side separated by a cutaneous interspace or bridge. It includes almost all the fishes, exclusive of the dipnoans and selachians.

gepont, *n.* See *jupon*.

ger. An abbreviation of *gerund*.

Ger. A common abbreviation of *German*[2].

-ger. [L. *-ger*, m., *-gera*, f., *-gerum*, neut. (as in *armiger*, *corniger*, etc.), ⟨ *gerere*, bear, carry: see *gerund*. Cf. *-gerous*.] A terminal element in words of Latin origin, meaning 'bearing,' as in *armiger*, etc.

gerah (gē′rä), *n.* [Heb., lit. a bean.] Among the ancient Jews, a unit of weight and of monetary reckoning, the twentieth part of a heavy shekel, or about three fourths of a gram.

Geranarchus (jer-a-när′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γέρανος*, a crane, + *ἀρχός*, ruler, ⟨ *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Same as *Balearica*. *Gloger*, 1842.

Gerani (jer′a-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *geranus*, ⟨ Gr. *γέρανος*, a crane.] In Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group of his *Grallæ* composed of the cranes and some related birds, as the trumpeters (*Psophia*): nearly equivalent to the *Alectorides gruiformes* of Coues.

Geraniaceæ (jē-rā-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *geraniaceus*: see *geraniaceous*.] A family of choripetalous dicotyledons, allied to the *Linaceæ*, but in which the five carpels become detached from one another when ripe, and bend or roll back or become spirally twisted in the upper part, while a central column persists. The flowers are usually regular and often showy, species of the genus *Pelargonium*, called geranium, being extensively cultivated in garden and hothouse. The family includes 11 genera and about 450 species, distributed through the temperate and subtropical regions of the globe, but especially abundant in South Africa.

geraniaceous (jē-rā-ni-ā′shius), *a.* [⟨ NL. *geraniaceus*, ⟨ L. *geranium*, geranium: see *geranium*.] Pertaining or belonging to the family *Geraniaceæ*.

geranial (jē-rā′ni-al), *a.* [⟨ *geranium* + *-al*.] Belonging to the order *Geraniales*.

★**geranium** (jē-rā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Geranium*, ⟨ Gr. *γεράνιον*, geranium, crane's-bill, so called in reference to the long projecting beak of the seed-capsule, ⟨ *γέρανος*, a crane, = E. *crane*[1], q. v.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Geranium*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of herbaceous plants (rarely undershrubs), the type of the family *Geraniaceæ*, distinguished by opposite lobed leaves, regular flowers, and five one-seeded carpels which separate elastically from the axis at maturity, the styles forming long tails which become revolute or spirally twisted. There are about 160 species, inhabiting temperate regions, of which some 16 are North American. They have blue or rose-colored flowers, and a few of the species are rarely cultivated in gardens. Most of the species are astringent, and the roots of several have been used in medicine, as of the *G. maculatum*, a common plant in the United States. From the long beak of the fruit, the common species have received the name of *crane's-bill*. The herb-robert, *G. Robertianum*, with dissected leaves, is found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America.

3. A plant of the genus *Pelargonium*, of South Africa, of which many varieties are common in

house-culture and gardens under the names of *scarlet geranium*, *rose geranium*, etc.

Geranium boasts
Her crimson honors. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 577.

4. One of several plants of other genera.—**Beefsteak-** or **strawberry-geranium**, the *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, a house-plant from China and Japan, with heart-shaped leaves and spreading by runners.—**Feather-geranium**, the Jerusalem oak, *Chenopodium Botrys*.—**Indian geranium**, a fragrant grass of the East Indies, *Andropogon schœnanthus*, which yields the geranium-oil of perfumers.—**Nettle-geranium**, the common coleus of gardens, *Coleus Blumei*.

geranomorph (jer′ạ-nō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Geranomorphæ*.

Geranomorphæ (jer″ạ-nō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. γέρανος, a crane, + μορφή, form.] In Huxley's system (1867), a superfamily of schizognathous birds, having a comparatively strong rostrum, usually no basipterygoid processes, concavo-convex lamellar maxillopalatines, a truncated angle of the mandible, the sternum comparatively narrow and notched or entire, the crus bare above the suffrago, no pulviplumes, and two cæca. The cranes and rails, now usually called *Alectorides* or *Paludicolæ*, are the leading representatives of the group. Also named *Gruoideæ*.

geranomorphic (jer″ạ-nō-môr′fik), *a.* Having the characters of the *Geranomorphæ*.

Geranomyia (jer″ạ-nō-mī′yạ), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1833), ⟨ Gr. γέρανος, a crane, + μυια, a fly.] A genus of crane-flies or *Tipulidæ*, having a very long proboscis and scutellum, as *G. unicolor* of England and Ireland.

gérant (zhā-roṅ′), *n.* [F. *gérant*, manager, ppr. of *gérer*, manage, carry on, ⟨ L. *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] The acting partner or manager of a joint-stock association, newspaper establishment, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

gerarchy†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *hierarchy*.

gerard[1]†, *n.* See *gerrard*.

gerard[2] (jer′ärd), *n.* A West Indian snake, *Gerarda bicolor*. *J. E. Gray*.

Gerardia (jē-rär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after John *Gerard*, an English herbalist of the 16th century.] **1.** A genus of erect annual or perennial herbs, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, of North and South America, mostly extratropical. They have showy purple, rose-colored, or white flowers, but are mostly root-parasites, and consequently not found in cultivation. Of the 40 species, about 25 belong to the eastern and southern sections of the United States. **2.** In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of corals of the family *Gerardiidæ*.

Gerardiidæ (jer-är-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Gerardia*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of antipatharian or sclerobasic corals, represented by the genus *Gerardia*.

gerated (jer′ā-ted), *a.* [Appar. ⟨ F. *gérer*, carry, manage, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, covered by a number of small bearings (compare *semé*); especially, differenced by the use of such small bearings. See *difference*, and *marks of cadency* (under *cadency*).

geratologic (jer″ạ-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [⟨ *geratology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to geratology. *Amer. Naturalist*.

geratologist (jer-ạ-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [⟨ *geratology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in geratology.

geratologous (jer-ạ-tol′ō-gus), *a.* [⟨ *geratology* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to geratology.

These shells appear . . . among the *geratologous* and pathological types. *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 124.

geratology (jer-ạ-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. γῆρας (γηρατ-), old age, + *-λογία*, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of decadence and decay, as of the changes wrought in a species or other group of animals approaching extinction.

We may trace the death of an entire order, and show that it takes place in accordance with the laws of *geratology*. *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 147.

gerbe (jėrb), *n.* [⟨ F. *gerbe*, a sheaf: see *garb*[2].] **1.** In *her.*, same as *garb*[2].—**2.** A strong paper case filled with a pyrotechnic composition, used in fireworks; a bouquet or sheaf of fire.

Gerbes are choked cases, not unlike Roman candles, but often of much larger size. Their fire spreads like a sheaf of wheat. They may be packed with variously coloured stars, which will rise 80 feet or more.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 136.

gerbe-fuse (jėrb′fūz), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a kind of fuse used for connecting the parts of a set piece or figure, so prepared as to emit in burning a sheaf or shower of fire similar to that of the gerbe.

gerbil, gerbill (jėr′bil), *n.* [= F. *gerbille*, ⟨ NL. *Gerbillus*, q. v.] A book-name of any animal of the subfamily *Gerbillinæ*.

Gerbillinæ (jėr-bi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Gerbillus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*. The gerbils, all of which are of the Palæarctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions, have generally a long and hairy tail, elongated hind limbs, large osseous bullæ of the skull, and narrow incisors. Other genera than *Gerbillus* are *Mystromys*, *Otomys*, and *Dasymys*.

Gerbillus (jėr-bil′us), *n.* [NL., dim. of *gerbua*, another form of *jerboa*, q. v.] The typical and leading genus of *Gerbillinæ*, containing upward



Gerbillus longifrons.

of 40 species, of which the Egyptian gerbil, *G. ægyptiacus*, is one of the best-known; another is *G. longifrons*. *Desmarest*, 1804.

gerbo, gerboa, *n.* See *jerboa*.

Gerboidæ (jėr-bō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Gerboa* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodent mammals; the jerboas: same as *Dipodidæ*.

gerbua, *n.* See *jerboa*.

gerd[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *gird*[1].

gerd[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *gird*[2].

gerdel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *girdle*[1].

geret, *n.* A Middle English form of *gear*.

gerefa (AS. pron. ge-rā′fä), *n.* [AS. *gerēfa*: see *reeve*[1], *sheriff*.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an officer corresponding to the steward or seneschal of Norman times; a reeve. The principal classes were the *scīrgerēfa* or sheriff, the *hundred gerēfa* or bailiff, and the *tūn-gerēfa*, or reeve of the township.

In the courts of the hundred and the shire . . . the *gerefa* and four best men appeared for the township.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 43.

gerenda (jē-ren′dạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *gerendus*, gerundive of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] Things to be done or conducted; agenda.

gerent (jē′rent), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *geren*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] **I.** *a.* Bearing; carrying; carrying on: now used only in composition: as, vice*gerent*, belli*gerent*.

II. *n.* A ruler; a manager; a doer or performer. [Rare.]

And so sympathy pairs with self-assertion, the two *gerents* of human life on earth.
R. L. Stevenson, Walt Whitman.

gerfalcon (jėr′fâ″kn), *n.* [Also written *gyrfalcon*, and formerly *gerfaulcon*, *jerfalcon*, *gierfalcon* (after D. and G.); ⟨ ME. *gerfaucon*, *gerfawcon*, *jerfaucon*, etc., rarely *girefaucon*, *gyrfacoun* (also *gerfauk*), ⟨ OF. *gerfaucon*, *gerfaucun*, *girfaucun*, also *gerfaut*, *gerfault* = Pr. *girfalc*, *gerfalc* = Sp. *gerifalte*, *gerifalco* = Pg. *gerifalte* = It. *girifalco*, *girfalco*, *gerfalco* (cf. MD. *ghiervalk*, D. *giervalk*, MHG. *girvalke*, *gervalke*, G. *gierfalk*, *gerfalk*, also *geierfalke* = ODan. *gerfalk* = Icel. *geirfalki*, adapted from the Rom., with ref. to MHG. *gīr*, G. *geier*, D. *gier*, a vulture, which is prob. connected with OHG. *gīri*, MHG. *gīre*, G. dial. *geier*, greedy, OHG. *giri*, *ger*, MHG. *gir*, *ger*, also *gierec*, G. *gierig*, greedy, eager, from the same root as E. *yearn*[1], q. v.; cf. Sw. *gamfalk*, a gerfalcon, ⟨ *gam* = Icel. *gammr*, a vulture, + *falk*, falcon), ⟨ ML. *hierofalco*(*n*-) (found in Gesner and Kilian, and no doubt earlier, and now the NL. generic name), lit. 'sacred falcon,' ⟨ Gr. ἱερός, sacred, + L. *falco*(*n*-), falcon, being an adapted translation of the Gr. *ἱέραξ*, dial. *ἰρηξ*, a falcon (> NGr. γεράκι, a falcon), a name popularly associated with *ἱερός*, sacred, but in fact connected only remotely. The spelling *gyrfalcon*, ML. *gyrofalco*(*n*-), *gyrofalcus*, rests upon a false etymology, the name being referred to L. *gyrus*, a circle, *gyrare*, turn round in a circle (see *gyre*), in supposed reference to its circling flight; but a circling flight is not peculiar to this falcon, and the ML. forms *gyrofalco*(*n*-), *gerofalco*(*n*-), etc., are plainly reflections of the Rom. forms.] A large falcon of arctic Europe, *Falco gyrfalco*, or one of other kinds of boreal falcons forming the subgenus *Hierofalco*, of large size, very robust organization, and highly raptorial nature. The continental forms are mostly dark-colored, some of them quite blackish, but others are white, more or less spotted with a dusky color, as those of Iceland and Greenland. Naturalists are not agreed whether there is but a single variable species or several; the latter opinion prevails. See *falcon*, *Hierofalco*.

Above the Chambre of this Charlot, that the Emperour sittethe inne, ben sett upon a Perche 4 or 5 or 6 *Gerfacouns*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 241.

He had . . . staghounds, foxhounds, harriers, packs for the boar and packs for the wolf, *gerfalcons* for the heron and haggards for the wild-duck.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

And a great white *gerfalcon* did he hold
Upon his fist.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 14.

gerfaucon†, **gerfawcon**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *gerfalcon*.

gerfauk†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gerfalcon*.

gerfaunt†, *n.* [ME., a corrupt form of the Ar. *zarāf*, *zorāfa*, *jorāfa*, a giraffe: see *giraffe*.] A giraffe.

There also ben many bestes, that ben clept orafles; in Araybe, thei ben clept *Gerfauntz;* that is a Best pomelee or spotted; that is but a litylle more highe, than is a Stede: but he hathe the Necke a 20 Cubytes long: and his Croup and his Tayl is as of an Hert: and he may loken over a gret highe Hous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 289.

gerful†, *a.* [ME. *gerful*, *gereful*, *geerful*, equiv. to *gery*, changeable, ⟨ **gere*, **gire*, a circle, course: see *gyre*.] Changeable; capricious.

To preve in that thi *gerful* violence.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 286.

gerhardtite (ger′här-tīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. K. F. *Gerhardt* (born in Strasburg 1816, died 1856).] A basic nitrate of copper occurring in dark-green orthorhombic crystals, with cuprite and malachite, at Jerome in Arizona.

gerish†, *a.* [ME. *gerysshe*, *gerysch;* ⟨ **gere*, **gire*, a circle, course (see *gerful*), + *-ish*[1].] Wild; inconstant. *Palsgrave*.

Now *gerysshe* glad and anoon aftir wrothe.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 245.

Madnesse that doth infest a man ones in a mone the whiche doth cause one to be *gerysshe*, and waverynge witted, not constant, but fantasticall.
Borde, Brev. Health, xliii, 13 b. *N. E. D.*

gerishness†, *n.* [⟨ *gerish* + *-ness*.] The character of being gerish; wildness.

gerkin†, *n.* See *gherkin*.

gerland†, *n.* A Middle English form of *garland*. *Chaucer*.

gerling (gėr′ling), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *yearling*, with orig. *g*.] A salmon which has returned the second time from the sea. [Local, Eng.]

gerlond†, *n.* A Middle English form of *garland*. *Chaucer*.

germ (jėrm), *n.* [Formerly also *germe* (and *germen*, *germin*, q. v.); ⟨ F. *germe* = Pr. *germe*, *germ* = Sp. *germen* = Pg. *germen*, *germe* = It. *germe*, ⟨ L. *germen*, a sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud, germ, embryo; origin uncertain.] **1.** In *biol.*, the first rudiment of any organism; the earliest stage in the development of an organism; the simplest recognizable condition of a living thing; in *bot.*, technically, the embryo of a seed, or, in the Linnean use of the word, the ovary. In popular language often used specifically to denote the mature spores of fungi and of other lower cryptogams, especially of injurious kinds, and, in the case of bacteria, the entire organism.

The *germ* out of which a human being is evolved differs in no visible respect from the *germ* out of which every animal and plant is evolved.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 52.

2. By extension, an early or but slightly developed state of an organism; an early embryo. See *embryo*.

He marks the bounds which Winter may not pass,
And blunts his pointed fury; in its case,
Russet and rude, folds up the tender *germ*,
Uninjur'd, with inimitable art. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 194.

3. Some or any microbe or micro-organism; a spore: as, a cholera-*germ*. See *germicide*.

The different kinds of contagia . . . may in essence be . . . cast-off micro-organisms of a low type, either in their "finished" condition or in a *germ*-stage.
H. C. Bastian, Quain's Med. Dict., p. 533.

4. That from which anything springs or may spring as if from a seed or root; a rudimentary element; a formative principle: as, the *germs* of civil liberty or of prosperity.

Religion then has its *germs* in our nature, and its development is entrusted to our own care.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 3.

The *germ* of the process of synthesis is best illustrated in constructive imagination.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 337.

Germ theory. (*a*) In *biol.*, the doctrine of biogenesis; the theory that living matter cannot be produced by evolution or development from non-living matter, but is necessarily produced from germs or seeds. The doctrine is opposed to that of abiogenesis, or spontaneous generation. See *biogenesis*. (*b*) In *pathol.*, the doctrine that zymotic diseases, together with some not usually classed as zymotic, are due to the presence in the body of living organisms. These organisms produce their morbid effects by their vital activity, and probably in large part by the formation of poisons called *ptomaines*. This doctrine no

longer rests upon indirect evidence alone, but also on the positive identification of the peccant organisms in a certain number of diseases, as in phthisis, anthrax, relapsing fever, typhoid fever, and many others. See article on *immunity* in the supplement.

= **Syn.** *Fetus*, *Rudiment*. See *embryo*.

germain†, *a.* See *germane*.

german[1] (jėr'man), *a.* and *n.* [The same as *germane* (q. v.), formerly *germain*, < ME. *germayn*, *german*, *jermayn*, < OF. *germain* = Pr. *german*, *girman* = OSp. *germano*, Sp. *hermano*, akin (as noun, a brother, *hermana*, a sister), = Pg. It. *germano*, < L. *germanus*, near akin (of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father); from the same root as *germen*, a germ: see *germ*. As applied to terms of kindred, this adj. follows its noun, according to the F. idiom.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sprung from the same father and mother or from brothers or sisters: always placed after its noun.

We byeth alle . . . children of holy cherche, brother *germayn* of uader and of moder.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

Ye have no bretheren ne cosins *germayns*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Brother *german* denotes one who is brother both by the father's and mother's side; cousins *german*, children of brothers or sisters. *Bouvier*.

2†. Nearly related; closely akin.

Wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

3†. Closely connected; germane.

Osr. The carriages, sir, are the hangers.
Ham. The phrase would be more *german* to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.
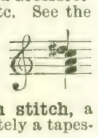
Cousin german. See *cousin*[1].

II.† *n.* One sprung from the same stock; specifically, a full brother, sister, or cousin.

Goe now, proud Miscreant,
Thyselfe thy message do to *german* deare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 13.

You'll have coursers for cousins, and gennets for *germans*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

German[2] (jėr'man), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Germanus*, a. and n., German, *Germani*, n. pl., the Germans, *Germania*, Germany. The name is prob. of Celtic origin, and is said to mean 'shouters,' or, according to another explanation, 'neighbors.' The G. word for 'German' is *Deutsch*; 'a German,' *ein Deutscher*: see *Dutch*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an important Teutonic race inhabiting central Europe, or to Germany, or to its inhabitants or their language. At the beginning of the Christian era the Germans occupied central Europe eastward to the Vistula, southward to the Carpathians and Danube, and westward to beyond the Rhine. Among their chief tribes were the Suevi, Lombards, Vandals, Heruli, Chatti, Quadi, Ubii, and Cherusci. After the epoch of migrations in the third and fourth centuries, many tribes, as the Franks, Burgundians, Lombards, and Vandals, settled permanently in other regions, and became merged in the new French, Italian, and Spanish nations. In the East the Germans were displaced by Slavs, although important parts of this region have since been Germanized. Since about the twelfth century the Germans have called themselves *die Deutschen*. In medieval and modern times they have occupied a region which has had many political changes, but which has remained of substantially the same extent for centuries. The former Roman-German empire contained various lands not inhabited by Germans. At the present time the Germans form the great majority in the reconstituted German empire; they number over one fourth of the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary, chiefly in the western and northwestern parts; there are about 1,000,000 Germans in the Baltic provinces and elsewhere in Russia, and over two thirds of the Swiss are of German race and language. Abbreviated *Ger.* or *G.*—**German Baptists.** See *Dunker*[1].—**German bit, black,** etc. See the nouns.—**German carp,** an English book-name for the *Carassius carassius*, or gibelio.—**German Catholic,** one of a religious party or body in Germany whose members seceded from the Roman Catholic Church in 1844 and succeeding years, and gradually adopted various ideas different from those of orthodox Christianity. Its progress was hindered by governmental interference and by internal disputes between the two chief leaders, Ronge and Czerski. After the reaction from the revolution of 1848 nearly all its members were gradually absorbed in other religious bodies.—**German duck.** See *duck*[2].—**German empire.** See *Holy Roman Empire*, under *empire*.—**German flute.** See *flute*[1], 1 (c).—**German fringe, gold, hone, millet,** etc. See the nouns.—**German paste,** a kind of paste composed of pea-meal, sweet almonds, lard, sugar, hay-saffron, and hard-boiled egg, used for feeding larks, thrushes, nightingales, and other singing birds.—**German plate-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).—**German porcelain** and **pottery,** porcelain and pottery produced in Germany. The best-known varieties of German porcelain are those of Meissen (generally called Dresden) and Berlin. Other celebrated factories are those of Anspach, Höchst, Frankenthal, Ludwigsburg, Nymphenburg, and Grossbreitenbach.—**German sarsaparilla, silver,** etc. See the nouns.—**German sixth,** in *music*, a chord of the extreme sixth, containing the major third and perfect fifth of the bass, as shown in the figure.—**German snipe**†, the dowitcher: so called in distinction from English snipe. Also called *Dutch snipe*.—**German stitch,** a stitch used in worsted-work, in which alternately a tapestry-stitch and a tent-stitch are worked, forming a diagonal line.—**German text,** a form of black-letter with profusely flourished and very large capital letters.



Specimen of German Text.

German tinder. Same as *amadou*.—**German wool.** Same as *Berlin wool* (which see, under *wool*).

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the German race, or a native or an inhabitant of Germany. See I. —**2.** The language of Germany or of the German people, a sub-branch or division of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of Indo-European or Aryan language. Its two principal divisions are the Low German, of the northern or lower part of the country, and the High German, of the southern or higher part. See *High German*, *Low German*, below.

3. Especially, the literary language of Germany. It is one of the High-German dialects, the former court and official dialect of Saxony (though not entirely free from elements of other dialects), and was brought into general learned and literary use, early in the sixteenth century, by Luther's writings, especially by his translation of the Bible.—**High German,** a collective name for the dialects of central and southern Germany, as distinguished from the Low German of the north. The dialects it includes are many and of various groups, as Alemannic, Frankish, Austrian, etc. Its history is divided by the existing literary documents into three periods: Old High German, from the eighth to the twelfth century (the leading dialect Frankish, the literature chiefly Christianizing); Middle High German, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century (one of the leading dialects Swabian, the literature chiefly epic, as the *Nibelungenlied* and *Heldensagen*, and lyric, as the writings of the Minnesingers); and the New High German, or the Modern German, or German from the sixteenth century down. See above.—**Low German,** a collective name for the dialects of northern Germany and the Low Countries, among which the Netherlandish or Dutch and the Plattdeutsch have literatures at the present time. In a restricted sense, the name is applied to the Low German as spoken in the northern parts of Germany. It is divided historically into three periods, Old Low German, Middle Low German, and Modern Low German, corresponding substantially to the periods of High German. The dialects of the Teutonic invaders of Britain were of the Old Low German class. See *Anglo-Saxon*, *English*, *Friesic*, *Dutch*, etc.

4. [*l. c.*] In *dancing:* (*a*) An elaborate form of the cotillion, in which round dances predominate and the figures vary according to the invention of the leader, and in which the changing of partners and giving of favors form a special feature. (*b*) An entertainment at which the german exclusively is danced.

There was no *german* that morning, and the hotel band was going through its répertoire for the benefit of a champagne party on the lawn.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 232.

5. [*l. c.*] In *coal-mining*, a straw filled with gunpowder, used as a fuse in blasting. [Eng.]

★**germander** (jėr-man'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *germawnder*, < OF. *germandree*, F. *germandrée* = Pr. *germandrea* (ML. *germandra*, G. *germander*) = Sp. *camedris*, *camedrio* = It. *calamandrea*, *calamandrina*, germander; various corruptions of L. *chamædrys*, wall-germander, < Gr. *χαμαίδρυς*, later also *χαμαίδρυον*, germander, < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak. Cf. *chameleon*, *camomile*.] A common name for labiate plants of the genus *Teucrium*, but especially for *T. Chamædrys*, having purple flowers, common in Europe. The water-germander is *T. Scordium*, and the wild germander or wood-germander is *T. Scorodonia*. For the American germander, see *Teucrium*.

For December and January, and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; holly, ivy, bays, . . . *germander*, flag, orange-trees, lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be stoved.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Her clear *germander* eye
Droopt in the giant-factoried city gloom.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Bastard or **seaside germander,** of Jamaica, *Stemodia maritima*, an aromatic scrophulariaceous herb.

germane (jėr-mān'), *a.* [Formerly also *germain;* the same as *german*[1], q. v., but directly < L. *germanus*, akin: see *german*[1].] **1**†. Closely akin; german.

Balduine, brother *germane* of the duke of Loraigne.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 10.

Not he alone shall suffer, . . . but those that are *germane* to him, though removed fifty times, shall all come under the hangman. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

Hence—**2.** Bearing a close relation; relevant; pertinent.

It will give a kind of constituency thoroughly *germane* to the nature and purposes of a county representation, according to the old rule of the constitution. *Gladstone*.

[History], a study of all others the most *germane* to the true and perpetual genius of Oxford.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 8.

Germanic (jėr-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Germaansch* = G. *Germanisch* = Dan. Sw. *Germanisk*, *Germansk* = F. *Germanique* = Sp. Pg. It. *Germanico*, < L. *Germanicus*, < *Germani*, the Germans.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to Germany or the Germans.—**2.** In a wider sense, of or belonging to the peoples of Germany and their kindred, or to their institutions; Teutonic.

II. *n.* The language of the Teutonic or Germanic peoples. See *Teutonic*.

Germanism (jėr'man-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *Germanismus* = Dan. *Germanisme* = Sw. *Germanism* = F. *Germanisme* = It. *Germanismo;* as *German* + *-ism*.] **1.** The quality of being German in feelings or sentiment; regard for or love of German institutions, interests, and ideas.

The German liberals . . . overflow with talk of *Germanism*, German unity, the German nation, the German empire, the German army, and the German navy, the German church, and German science.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 215.

Carlyle was profoundly imbued with *Germanism*.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 165.

2. An imitation of German speech; an idiom or phrase copied from the German or resembling German in construction.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all isms but Anglicisms. *Chesterfield*.

Germanist (jėr'man-ist), *n.* [< *German* + *-ist*.] A student of the German language; in a wider sense, a student or one having an expert knowledge of Germanic or Teutonic philology.

We are all to meet, along with a certain Mrs. Austin, a young *Germanist*. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

★**germanium** (jėr-mā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Germania*, Germany: see *German*.] Chemical symbol, Ge; specific gravity, 5.469; atomic weight, 72.5. An element discovered in 1886 by Winkler in the mineral argyrodite, which is a sulphid of germanium and silver. It is a metal of gray-white color and fine metallic luster, and crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts at about 900° C. It does not tarnish in air at ordinary temperature, is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, is oxidized by nitric acid, and dissolves in aqua regia. In the periodic system germanium takes the place of the hypothetical eka-silicium, between gallium and arsenic on the one hand and silicon and tin on the other. Germanium is also present in the mineral canfieldite.

Germanization (jėr″man-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Germanize* + *-ation*.] The act of Germanizing, or the state of being Germanized.

That the Turk has got to go is now hardly open to doubt, and in as far as British statesmanship can promote the *Germanisation*, as opposed to the Russification, of Turkey in Europe, our policy should be directed to that end.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 556.

★**Germanize** (jėr'man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Germanized*, ppr. *Germanizing*. [= F. *germaniser;* as *German*[2] + *-ize*.] **1.** To render German in character or sentiment; cause to conform to German ideals or methods.

When the Empress Anne . . . intrusted the whole administration of the country to her favorite Biron, the German influence became almost exclusive, and the court, the official world, and the school were *Germanized*.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 387.

Many Germans, the Swiss so far as they are *Germanized*, the Slavonians, the Fins, and the Turks, are short-headed.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 151.

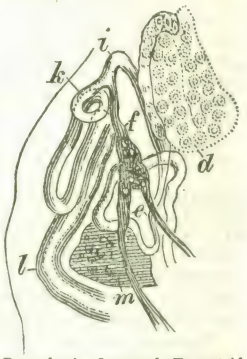
2. To translate into German.

The Dutch hath him who *Germaniz'd* the story
Of Sleidan.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

germ-area (jėrm'ā″rē-ă), *n.* That part of a germinating ovum of some animals where a mass of endoderm-cells are heaped up on the inner surface of a hollow sphere of ectoderm-cells, and which is specially the seat of further germinative processes. See *germ-disk*.

germarium (jėr-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *germaria* (-ă). [NL., < L. *germ*(*en*), germ, + *-arium*.] The proper ovarium or ovary of some of the lower animals, as the rhabdocœlous turbellarians, trematoid worms, and insects, which evolves the ova: contrasted with *vitellarium*.

There is a single or double *germarium*, having nearly the same structure as the ovary of Macrostomum, and the ova are formed in it in the same way.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., [p. 160.



Reproductive Organs of a Trematoid Worm (*Aspidogaster conchicola*).

a, germarium; *e*, internal vas deferens; *f*, common vitellarian duct; *i*, *k*, oviduct; *l*, portion of uterus; *m*, testis. (Highly magnified.)

★**germ-cell** (jėrm'sel), *n.* **1.** A germ when it is a cell, or has the morphological value of a cell; an impregnated ovum about to germinate, but not yet become more than a single cell; a cytula.—**2.** One of the

similar cells of a germinating organism; a cell resulting from segmentation of the vitellus; a blastomere.

The *germ-cell* assimilates the surrounding yolk, and propagates its kind by spontaneous fission, whence the first cell has been termed the primary *germ-cell*, and its progeny the derivative *germ-cell*. *Brande and Cox.*

germ-cup (jėrm'kup), *n.* That germ-form of a germ which is a gastrula. See *gastrula*, and extract under *germ-form*.

germ-disease (jėrm'di-zēz″), *n.* Any disease produced by a microscopic parasite or microbe.

germ-disk (jėrm'disk), *n.* The germ-area of a germ when of a discoidal shape. In a mammal it is specifically the gastrodiscus of a gastrocystis; in other animals it is of a different morphological character, but is always the seat of specially active germination after the formation of the original blastoderm. Also called *germinal disk*.

germen (jėr'men), *n.* [Also *germin;* < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germ*.] **1.** A germ; an ovum; an egg, as of a bird, while still in the ovary. [Rare.]

Thou, all-shaking thunder, . . .
Crack nature's moulds, all *germens* spill at once,
That make ungrateful man. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

The *germen* in the seed of a plant. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 794.

2†. A shoot or sprout. See the extract.

The tenant for life can cut all that is not timber, with certain exceptions. He cannot cut ornamental trees, and he cannot destroy "*germins*," as the old law calls them, or stools of underwood; and he cannot destroy trees planted for the protection of banks and various exceptions of that kind.
L. A. Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 49.

3. The ovary. Compare *germarium*.

germ-form (jėrm'fôrm), *n.* The form of a germ at any period of its germination or development, with reference to its morphological value. Thus, the cytula, the morula, the blastula, and the gastrula are successive *germ-forms* in the history of most germs.

This highly important and interesting *germ-form* is called the germ-cup, or the . . . gastrula.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 192.

germ-gland (jėrm'gland), *n.* A gland that produces germs; an ovary or spermary; an ovarium or testis; especially, a primitive indifferent gland which is subsequently differentiated into the essential glandular organ of either sex.

In Gordius the excretory ducts of the paired *germ-glands* are in both sexes united with the hind-gut.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 185.

germ-history (jėrm'his″tǫ-ri), *n.* The embryogeny of any given organism; ontogeny: distinguished from *tribal history* or *phylogeny*.

germicidal (jėr'mi-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *germicide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a germicide; germ-killing: as, *germicidal* gases.

Some [organisms], on the other hand, are either in themselves innocuous or are killed when they enter the blood, which is a fluid tissue and acts as a germicide; hence the tissues in a healthy condition are spoken of as *germicidal*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 680.

germicide (jėr'mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *germ*(*en*), a germ, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] That which destroys germs; specifically, a substance capable of killing the germs, microbes, or micro-organisms of certain zymotic diseases, as cholera, or used for that purpose.

These accessions [of fever in whooping-cough] have always with them an increase in the germs of the disease; . . . they are better lessened or prevented by whatever aids the resisting power of the child than by . . . the use of special *germicides*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1774.

germiculture (jėr'mi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *germ*(*en*), a germ, + *cultura*, culture.] The artificial cultivation of the microscopical organisms (bacteria) connected with certain diseases. See *germ theory*, under *germ*.

germiculturist (jėr-mi-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *germiculture* + *-ist*.] One who makes artificial cultures of germs, especially of bacteria; a bacteriologist.

The third point — the antiseptic value of these bodies — still remains for the *germiculturist* to determine.
Medical News, LII. 640.

germin†, *n.* Same as *germen*, 2.

germinal (jėr'mi-nạl), *a.* [= F. *germinal* = Sp. ★Pg. *germinal* = It. *germinale*, < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germ*.] Pertaining to or constituting a germ; of the nature of a germ or of germination; germinative: as, *germinal* vesicles; *germinal* ideas or principles.

Those *germinal* ideas of making his mind tell upon the world at large . . . had been sprouting under cover.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 393.

Germinal or living matter is always transparent, colourless, and, as far as can be ascertained by examination with the highest powers, perfectly structureless, and it exhibits these same characters at every period of existence.
Beale, Protoplasm, p. 38.

Germinal disk, a germ-disk. — **Germinal epithelium**. See *epithelium*. — **Germinal membrane**, a blastodermic membrane or blastoderm; also, the cell-wall of an ovum. — **Germinal pole**, the central point from which development spreads in the ovum of some animals, as a bird or mammal; the pole of a germ-area. *Quain*. — **Germinal spot**, the nucleolus of a germ-cell or ovum. Also called *macula germinativa* and *spot of Wagner*, because discovered by Wagner, 1836. — **Germinal vesicle**, the nucleus of an ovum, contained in the vitellus and containing the nucleolus or germinal spot: also called *vesicle of Purkinje*, because discovered by Purkinje, 1825. The name, like *germinal spot*, is a misnomer, as this vesicle does not germinate, but soon disappears, and is replaced by a nucleus which includes male elements, in ova which are fecundated and therefore able to germinate; both terms are used chiefly in text-books of human anatomy.

Germinal (zhār-mē-nal′), *n.* [F., < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germinal*, *a*.] The seventh month of the French revolutionary calendar. It commenced (in 1794) March 21st and ended April 19th.

germinant (jėr'mi-nạnt), *a.* [< L. *germinan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *germinare*, germinate: see *germinate*.] Germinating; sprouting; beginning to grow; growing; gradually developing.

Prophecies . . . are not fulfilled punctually at once, but have springing and *germinant* accomplishment throughout many ages. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 139.

May it not one day be written, for the praise of the American Bar, that it helped to keep the true idea of the state alive and *germinant* in the American mind?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 138.

germinate (jėr'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *germinated*, ppr. *germinating*. [< L. *germinatus*, pp. of *germinare* (> It. *germinare* = Pg. Sp. *germinar* = OF. *germiner*), sprout, bud, germinate, < *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, bud, germ: see *germ*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To act as a germ; begin to undergo development toward a more complete form or state; form or be formed into an embryo, as an impregnated ovum. — **2.** Specifically, to sprout; bud; shoot; begin to vegetate or grow, as a plant or its seed.

Their tree of life shall *germinate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 135.

The preceptor will sow the seeds of that taste which will soon *germinate*. *Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

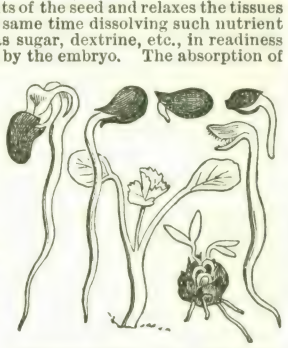
II. *trans.* To cause to sprout; put forth; produce. [Rare.]

In the leafy months of June and July several French departments *germinate* a set of rebellious paper-leaves, named Proclamations, Resolutions, Journals, or Diurnals, "of the Union for Resistance to Oppression."
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 1.

germination (jėr-mi-nā'shǫn), *n.* [< ME. *germinacion* = F. *germination* = Sp. *germinación* = Pg. *germinação* = It. *germinazione*, < L. *germinatio*, sprouting forth, budding, < *germinare*, pp. *germinatus*, sprout, bud: see *germinate*.] The act, process, or result of germinating; the evolution of a germ or seed; the formation of an embryo from an ovum.

The perpetual leaven and *germinations*, the thrustings forth and swelling of his senses.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 12.

Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The process of development of the embryo of a seed into a perfect plant. The conditions necessary for germination are the presence of moisture, free oxygen, as in atmospheric air, and warmth. Moisture softens the integuments of the seed and relaxes the tissues of the embryo, at the same time dissolving such nutrient matters in the seed as sugar, dextrine, etc., in readiness for their assimilation by the embryo. The absorption of oxygen is necessary for the chemical changes which always accompany growth. The degree of warmth needed to excite to action the vital forces of the plant varies in different species, some seeds, as those of wheat, being capable of germinating upon melting ice, while others require a temperature of over 60° F. During germination various chemical changes take place in the starch and other insoluble material stored up for the use of the embryo in the cotyledons or in the albumen of the seed, rendering them soluble and fit for assimilation, which changes are usually accompanied by an increase of temperature, as is seen in the process of malting. As an immediate result of the growing process thus excited and carried on in the seed, a root is produced which strikes downward, fixing itself in the soil and beginning to absorb thence nourishment for the new plant. At the same time the other extremity of the axis of growth is directed upward and develops a stem and leaves. (*b*) The similar development of a plant from the spore in cryptogams. (*c*) The early period of growth in a bud, as of a bulb or of a rhizome. (*d*) The protrusion and growth of the pollen-tube from the pollen-grain.



Seeds Germinating. The central figure shows a plant which has newly appeared above ground.

germinative (jėr'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *germinatif* = Pr. *germinatiu* = Pg. It. *germinativo;* as *germinate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to, consisting in, constituting, or capable of germination; germinal.

germinet (jėr'min), *v. i.* [ME. *germinen;* < OF. *germiner*, germinate: see *germinate*.] To germinate; sprout.

But save the gemmes in the summyte,
That hope of future *germynyng* may be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

germ-layer (jėrm'lā″ėr), *n.* In *biol.*, any blastodermic membrane or blastoderm; any layer of cells, forming a membrane, which enters into the structure of a germ in its early stages. The first is the single blastoderm of a blastula or vesicular morula. By invagination this germ-form becomes a gastrula, with two germ-layers, the hypoblastic blastodermic layer, or endoderm, and the epiblastic blastodermic layer, or ectoderm; development between which two of a third mesoblastic layer of cells, or mesoderm, and subsequent splitting of this into an inner and an outer layer, called splanchnopleure and somatopleure, results in the four germ-layers of most metazoic animals. Names of special germ-layers or germ-membranes are: *blastophylla*, *epiblast*, *mesoblast*, *hypoblast*, *endoderm*, *ectoderm*, *mesoderm*, *somatopleure*, *splanchnopleure*, etc. They are also called *layers*, as skin-layer, serous layer, etc. See cuts under *gastrula* and *gastrulation*.

The Metazoa can alone be considered as true animals, and the origin from two primary *germ-layers* may be held to form the primary character of the animal kingdom.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 68.

germ-membrane (jėrm'mem″brān), *n.* A germ-layer.

germon (jėr'mǫn), *n.* [< NL. *germo;* origin obscure.] *Germo alalonga*, a fish of the family *Scombridæ*, closely related to the common tunny.

germ-peg (jėrm'peg), *n.* A corruption of *gempeg*.

germ-plasma (jėrm'plaz″mạ), *n.* Protoplasm peculiar to a germ or ovum, and supposed to influence or determine the character of the resulting organism, by virtue of its special chemical or molecular composition. Germ-plasma may thus be considered, theoretically, as the physical basis of all the phenomena which are grouped under the name of *heredity*.

The *germ-plasma* is regarded as a substance of peculiar chemical or even more special molecular composition, which passes over from one generation to another.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 1886, p. 213.

germ-pore (jėrm'pōr), *n.* In *cryptogamic bot.*, a pore or pit in the outer integument of a spore, through which the exit of the germ-tube takes place.

Many of these pores serve as places of exit for the tubular outgrowths from the spore at the time of germination, and may therefore be termed *germ-pores;* others perform no such function, and are therefore only simple pores or pits. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 100.

germ-shield (jėrm'shēld), *n.* Same as *notaspis*.

The *germ-shield* is merely the earliest rudiment of that dorsal part which first becomes defined.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 298.

germ-stock (jėrm'stok), *n.* Same as *stolo proliferi* (which see, under *stolo*).

germ-tube (jėrm'tūb), *n.* In *cryptogamic bot.*, a tubular or thread-like growth first formed by a spore in germination, which by continued development and cell-division in one or more directions becomes the thallus. In fungi the germ-tube may develop into either the ordinary mycelium or a promycelium.

germule (jėr'mūl), *n.* [< *germ* + dim. *-ule*.] A germ; especially, a small or incipient germ.

The majestic tree of human thought can never be comprehended unless regard is had to the formless *germule* of the psychical life of the zoophite, and ascending evolution is followed up in the animal series.
Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 495.

germ-vesicle (jėrm'ves″i-kl), *n.* In *embryol.*, a germ in a vesicular state. It is either (*a*) a true germ-vesicle or blastula, preceding gastrulation, as in most animals, or (*b*) an intestinal germ-vesicle or gastrocystis, peculiar to mammals; in the latter case it follows gastrulation, and is generally confounded with a blastula; it is what is called in human anatomy the blastodermic vesicle. See *blastosphere*, *gastrocystis*, and cut under *gastrulation*.

gern, *v.* and *n.* See *girn*.

gernet†, *v.* and *a.* See *yearn*.

gerocomia (jer-ō-kō'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *gerocomy*.] Same as *gerocomy*.

gerocomical (jer-ō-kom'i-kạl), *a.* [< *gerocomy* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to gerocomy. [Rare.]

gerocomy (je-rok'ǫ-mi), *n.* [= F. *gérocomie*, < NL. *gerocomīa*, short for **gerontocomīa* (cf. LL. *gerontocomium*, < LGr. γεροντοκομεῖον, a hospital for old men, < Gr. γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man, + κομεῖν, take care of.] The science of the proper medical treatment of the aged.

gerontes (ge-ron'tes), *n. pl.* [Gr. γέροντες, pl. of γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man.] In *Gr. antiq.*, in Dorian states, members of an aristocratic assembly of elders called the gerusia. The geru-

sia of Sparta consisted of the two kings, as its presidents, and thirty members. Candidates for membership were not eligible under sixty years of age, nor unless of distinguished character and station. The gerontes held office for life; their functions were partly deliberative, in that they prepared measures to be laid before the popular assembly, partly executive, and partly judicial. With the ephors and kings, they constituted the supreme authority of the state.

gerontikon (ge-ron'ti-kon), *n.*; pl. *gerontika* (-kä). [LGr. γεροντικόν, neut. of Gr. γεροντικός, of an old man, < γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a book containing a collection of anecdotes and apothegms or sayings of ancient anchorites and monastic fathers.

This is one of the collections of Apophthegmata or *Gerontika* so common in monastic MSS., of which probably no two are alike. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 220.

gerontocracy (jer-on-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man, + κράτος, power.] Government by old men.

I agree with Mr. Lowe that we are in danger of engendering both a *gerontocracy* and a plutocracy.
Gladstone, quoted in W. R. Greg's Misc. Essays, [1st ser., p. 172.

gerontogeous (je-ron-tō-jē'us), *a.* [< Gr. γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man, + γῆ, the earth.] Belonging to the old world: said of plants, etc.

gerontoxon (jer-on-tok'son), *n.* [< Gr. γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man, + τόξον, a bow.] In *med.*, same as *arcus senilis* (which see, under *arcus*).

geropiga, jerupiga (jer-ō-, jer-ö-pē'gä), *n.* [Pg. *geropiga*, Sp. *gerapliega*, ME. *gerapigra, ierapigra* (cf. mod. pop. E. *hickery-pickery*), all corruptions of *hiera-picra*, q. v.] A factitious liquor exported from Portugal for adulterating port and other wines, and also other beverages. Its composition is various, but it generally contains about one third of strong brandy and two thirds of unfermented grape-juice, strongly sweetened, and colored by ratany-root, logwood, etc. Very deleterious ingredients are sometimes found in it on analysis.

-gerous. [L. *-ger, -gera, -gerum:* see *-ger* and *-ous.*] A terminal element in words of Latin origin, the common adjective form of *-ger*, '-bearing,' as in *cornigerous*, etc.

gerrardt, *n.* [ME., also *gerard;* with suffix *-ard*, equiv. to OF. *guerreor, garraour*, a warrior, enemy, < *guerre*, war: see *warrior.*] An enemy; specifically, the enemy—that is, the devil; fiend.

The *gerrard* thus gan hir bigile,
And me also, allas that while!
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Gerres (jer'ēz), *n.* [< L. *gerres*, an inferior salted sea-fish.] A Cuvierian (1829) genus of acanthopterygian fishes.

Gerrhonotidæ (jer-ō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerrhonotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of lacertilians, typified by the genus *Gerrhonotus:* scarcely distinguished from *Anguidæ.*

Gerrhonotus (jer-ō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γέρρον, anything made of wickerwork, as a shield, screen, etc., + νῶτος, back.] A genus of



Gerrhonotus cæruleus.

lizards, of the family *Anguidæ*, or giving name to the *Gerrhonotidæ.* There are several species in the western United States, as *G. nobilis, G. principis*, and *G. multicarinatus.*

Gerrhosauridæ (jer-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerrhosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of true lacertilians, typified by the genus *Gerrhosaurus.* They are characterized by having the clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped; arches present; the supratemporal fossa roofed over; the premaxillary single; and the body with osteodermal plates with regular tubules, formed by a transverse plate anastomosing with perpendicular plates. It is a family of Africa and Madagascar, containing a number of species capable of running with great celerity and of burrowing to some extent in the sand.

Gerrhosaurus (jer-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γέρρον, anything made of wickerwork, as a shield, screen, etc., + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of the family *Gerrhosauridæ;* the basket-lizards. *G. flavigularis* is a South African spe-



Gerrhosaurus flavigularis.

cies, about 12 inches long, of a yellowish-brown color with lighter and darker markings.

gerrick (ger'ik), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornish); origin obscure. Cf. *gerrock* (?).] A local English (Cornish) name of the garfish, *Belone belone.*

Gerridæ (jer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerris* or *Gerres* + *-idæ.*] 1. A family of water-bugs, or aquatic heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Gerris.* See *Hydrobatidæ.* Also written *Gerrida, Gerrides.*—2. A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Gerres.* They have a compressed body, protractile jaws, lower pharyngeal bones generally coalesced in the adult, a long dorsal fin with the anterior portion spinigerous, anal fin moderate or short and with two to four spines, and four complete sets of gills and pseudobranchiæ. The species are numerous, and representatives occur in all tropical and subtropical seas. Most of them are of small size, rarely exceeding 5 or 6 inches.

Gerris (jer'is), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. γέρρον, a shield or other thing made of wickerwork.] The name-giving genus of bugs of the family *Gerridæ. Fabricius*, 1794.

The old name, *Gerris*, by which many of these insects [*Hydrobatidæ*] were formerly known, has become obsolete, by reason of its having been used for various insects not generically connected. . . . Our most common species, G. remigis, has been taken from *Gerris*, and is now placed in the genus Hygrotrechus. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 267.

gerrock (ger'ǫk), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *gerrack* and *gerrocks.* Cf. *gerrat, gerrit*, a samlet, perhaps < Gael. *gearr*, short.] A local Scotch name of the coalfish.

gerrymander (ger'i-man-dėr), *n.* [In humorous imitation of *salamander*, from a fancied resemblance to this animal of a map of one of the districts formed in the redistricting of Massachusetts by the legislature in 1812, when Elbridge *Gerry* was governor. The redistricting was intended (it was believed at the instigation of Gerry) to secure unfairly the election of a majority of Democratic senators. It is now known, however, that he was opposed to the measure.] In *U. S. politics*, an arbitrary arrangement of the political divisions of a State, in disregard of the natural or proper boundaries as indicated by geography or position, made so as to give one party an unfair advantage in elections. The effect of such a proceeding has sometimes been to secure to a party a majority in the legislature of a State, or in its quota of members of Congress, at an election in which the opposite party received a majority of the total number of votes.

gerrymander (ger'i-man-dėr), *v. t.* [< *gerrymander, n.*] 1. To district, as a State, by the unfair arrangement called a gerrymander; arrange arbitrarily and unfairly, as the boundaries of political divisions, for the sake of partisan advantage in elections.—2. To shift and manipulate, as facts, so as to force an agreement with a preconceived notion. [Rare.]

Gerrymandering dialect phenomena cannot but hurt a domain of philology that is sadly in lack of material with which to operate. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVIII. 123.

gersdorffite (gerz'dôrf-īt), *n.* [Named after Hofrath von *Gersdorf*, proprietor of a nickel-mine where the mineral was first found.] A mineral consisting of nickel sulphid and nickel arsenide, having a silver-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

Gershonite (gėr'shon-īt), *n.* [< *Gershon* + *-ite*2.] Among the ancient Hebrews, a descendant of Gershon, son of Levi, and a member of the second in rank of the three great families of the Levites. It was the duty of the Gershonites, when the tabernacle was moved, to carry the coverings and hangings.

gersomet, gersumet, *n.* [Also *gressom, grassum, gressam, gressome, gressume, gressoin*, etc.; < ME. *gersum*, < AS. *gærsum, gersum*, treasure, riches, < Icel. *gǫrsemi, gersemi*, a costly thing, a jewel.] 1. Riches; wealth; treasure.—2. Bonus; extra payment, such as a fine exacted from a tenant on the transfer of his holding, or a sum by way of commutation in advance in compensation for a reduction of the rate of rent under the lease.

Norwich . . . paide unto the king twenty pounds; . . . but now it paieth seventy pounds by weight to the king, and an hundred shillings for a *gersume* to the queene.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 474.

gerund (jer'und), *n.* [< LL. *gerundium*, also called *gerundivus modus* (see *gerundive*), < *gerundus*, another form of *gerendus*, neut. *gerundum, gerendum*, only in oblique cases, the gerundive and gerund, respectively, of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform: so called because, according to the old grammarians, the gerund prop. expressed the doing or the necessity of doing something.] The name given originally by grammarians to a Latin verbal noun, used in oblique cases with an infinitival value: as, *amandi, amando, amandum*, 'loving'; hence applied also in other languages to somewhat kindred formations: *e. g.*, in Sanskrit to forms in *tvā, ya*, etc., having the value of indeclinable adjectives: as, *gatvā, -gatya*, 'going'; in Anglo-Saxon to a dative infinitive after *tō:* as, *gōd tō etanne*, 'good to eat' (that is, 'good for eating'). Abbreviated *ger.*

gerund-grinder (jer'und-grīn^{n}dėr), *n.* A pedant; a pedagogue. [Humorous.]

The world is governed by names; and with the word pedagogue has been ludicrously associated the idea of a pedant, a mere plodder, a petty tyrant, a *gerund-grinder*, and a bum-brusher. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, lix.

Here is the glass for pedagogues, preceptors, tutors, governours, *gerund-grinders*, and bear-leaders to view themselves in. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 112.

gerund-grinding (jer'und-grīn^{n}ding), *n.* Plodding or pedantic grammatical or other study or teaching. [Humorous.]

Gerund-grinding and parsing are usually prepared for at the last moment. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 33.

Other departments of schooling had been infinitely more productive for our young friend than the *gerund-grinding* one. *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 4.

★**gerundial** (jē-run'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gerundium*, gerund, + *-al.*] I. *a.* Same as *gerundival.*

II. *n.* Same as *gerundive.*

Not to mention exceptional cases, the Latins regularly employed the *gerundial* both actively and passively.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxix.

gerundially (jē-run'di-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a gerund.

The Icelandic active participle is used *gerundially* as a passive. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxix.

gerundival (jē-run'di-val or jer-un-dī'val), *a.* [< *gerundive* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gerundive. Also *gerundial.*

The line between the *gerundival* and the more ordinary adjective use is in other cases not always easy to draw.
Whitney, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 119.

gerundive (jē-run'div), *n.* [= F. *gérondif* = Pr. *gerundiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *gerundio* = D. *gerondium* = G. Dan. *gerundium;* < LL. *gerundivus:* see *gerund.*] A name given originally by Latin grammarians to the future participle passive, as *amandus*, 'to be loved, requiring to be loved,' but also used in the grammars of other languages, as Sanskrit, to indicate verbal adjectives having a like office. Also *gerundial.*

gerundively (jē-run'div-li), *adv.* In the manner of a gerund or gerundive; as or in place of a gerund or gerundive.

gerusia (ge-rö'si-ä), *n.* [L. *gerusia*, < Gr. γερουσία, < γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man. Cf. *senate*, of similar origin.] A senate or council of elders in many ancient Dorian states, particularly that of Sparta. It was the aristocratic element in the Dorian polity, corresponding to the boule, or democratic senate, in most Ionic states. See *gerontes.*

gervao (ger-vä'ō), *n.* [Pg. *gervão.*] A verbenaceous herb of the West Indies and South America, *Valerianoides Jamaicensis*, reputed to possess valuable medicinal properties. The leaves have been used to adulterate tea.

gerver (jėr'vėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the spotted rusa deer. Also called *gower.*

geryt, *a.* [ME. (equiv. to mod. E. **gyry*), < **ger, *gere, *geer* (also in comp. *gerful*, q. v.), < OF. *gir* = Pr. *gir* = Sp. Pg. It. *giro*, gyre, turn (see *gyre, n.*), + *-y*1.] Changeable; fickle.

Right so gan *gery* Venus overcaste
The hertes of hire folk.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 678.

His second hawke waxed *gerye*,
And was with flying wery.
Skelton, Ware the Hawke.

Geryonia (jer-i-ō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Péron and Lesueur, 1809), < L. *Geryon*, < Gr. Γηρυών, Geryon, a three-bodied giant, lit. 'the shouter,' < γηρύειν, cry, shout.] The typical genus of the family *Geryoniidæ*. It is characterized by 6 radial canals without a lingual cone, and by having the process of the auditory organ inclosed in a vesicle lying in the gelatinous substance of the disk, near the edge of the latter. *G. umbella* is an example.

Geryoniidæ (jer″i-ō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geryonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Trachymedusæ*. It is characterized by an umbrella with cartilaginous ridges, 8 to 12 marginal peroniæ and as many acoustic vesicles, 4 to 6 tubular marginal tentacles, with as many canals leading into the radial canal, foliaceous gonads, and a long cylindroconic manubrium or gastric pedicle with a proboscis-like oral portion. Also written *Geryonidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

gesettes-land†, *n.* Same as *gafol-land*.

gesith (AS. pron. ge-sēth′), *n.* [AS. *gesith*, a companion, comrade, in particular, as in def. (= OS. *gisith* = OHG. *gisindo*, MHG. *gesinde* = Goth. *gasinthja*, a companion), < *ge-*, implying 'together' (see *i-*), + *sith*, a journey: see *sithe*[1] and *send*.] In Anglo-Saxon England, one of the comitatus or personal following of a noble, and especially of the king. The king's gesiths stood in close relation to his person, depended upon his favor, and formed the basis of the order of thanes or lower nobility.

The most eminent of the persons who, in the relation of *gesith* or comes to the king, held portions of folkland or of royal demesne, and were bound to him by the oath of fealty. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 52.

The "comrade," on the other hand—the *gesith* or thegn as he was called—bound himself to follow and fight for his lord. *J. R. Green*, Making of Eng., p. 168.

geslingt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gosling*.

Gesneria (jes-nē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Conrad von *Gesner*: see *Gesnerian*.] **1.** A genus of plants, the type of the family *Gesneriaceæ*, including about 35 species of tropical America, mostly West Indian. They have tuberous roots, herbaceous stems with opposite leaves, and usually red or orange flowers. Most of the species are ornamental, and several are frequent in greenhouses.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of pyralid moths: same as *Scoparia*. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Robineau-Desvoidy*, 1830.

Gesneriaceæ (jes-nē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gesneriaceus*: see *gesneriaceous*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, with irregular corollas, didynamous stamens, and a one-celled ovary with two parietal many-seeded placentæ. It is nearly allied to the *Orobanchaceæ*. It includes about 86 genera and over 1,000 species, natives of tropical or subtropical regions, especially of America. They are herbs or shrubs, with usually opposite leaves, and with large, showy, and often very handsome flowers. Among the larger genera are *Gesneria*, *Columnea*, *Cyrtandra*, *Trichosporum*, and *Rœttlera*, many species of which are found in cultivation. The succulent fruits of some species are edible.

gesneriaceous (jes-nē-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *gesneriaceus*; < *Gesneria*, q. v.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Gesneriaceæ*.

Gesnerian (ges-nē′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Gesner* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Conrad von Gesner (otherwise written Gessner), a naturalist and scholar of Zürich (1516–65), author of important works on zoölogy, botany, medicine, philology, etc.

gesset†, *v.* A Middle English form of *guess*[1].

gesso (jes′sō), *n.* [It., plaster, chalk, lime, < L. *gypsum*, plaster: see *gypsum*.] In the *fine arts*: (*a*) A prepared mass or surface of plaster, usually as a ground for painting.

When a smooth stone surface was to be painted, a thin coat of whitening or fine *gesso* was laid as a ground. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 46.

Hence, by extension—(*b*) Any preparation applied to a surface to fit it to receive painting.

[A shield] is formed of wood faced with canvas, on which is laid a *gesso* to receive the painting and gilding. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, III. 497.

Gesso duro [It.: *gesso*, plaster; *duro*, hard], a fine prepared hard plaster used for works of sculpture; hence, a bas-relief composed of this material, generally colored as if in imitation of terra-cotta, and mounted in a frame wholly or in part of carved wood. These bas-reliefs are not uncommon in Italy; among them are works of some of the great masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The fine *gesso duro* of this relief, . . . which is in some respects superior to the marble, perhaps represents the master's original conception. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 123, note.

gest[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guest*[1].

gest[2]† (jest), *n.* [< ME. *gest*, *geste*, a deed, achievement, event, more commonly a story of deeds or adventures, an entertaining tale (now used only in this sense, and spelled *jest*: see *jest*), < OF. *geste*, F. *geste* = Sp. Pg. It. *gesta* (usually as pl.), < ML. *gesta*, a deed, deeds, fem. (sc. *res*, thing) or neut. pl. of L. *gestus*, done, pp. of *gerere*, bear, carry, carry on, do, perform: see *gerent*, and cf. *gest*[3], etc.] **1.** That which is done; an act, deed, or achievement.

The *gests* of kings, great captains, and sad wars.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

And surely no ceremonies of dedication, no, not of Solomon's temple itself, are comparable to those sacred *gests* whereby this place was sanctified. *Mede*, Churches.

2. A tale of achievement or adventure; a story; a romance.

The halle was al ful, ywis,
Of hem that writen olde *gestes*,
As ben on trees rokes nestes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1515.

Ac for I can noither tabre ne trompe ne telle none *gestes*,
Farten, ne fythelen at festes, ne harpen,
Iape ne Iogly ne gentlych pype.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 230.

This Egea, the *gest* sais, was a fust lady.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12772.

gest[2]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *gesten*; from the noun. Now used in a particular sense, and spelled *jest*, q. v.] To tell stories or romances.

But trusteth wel, I am a Southren man,
I can nat *geste*, rom, raf, ruf, by lettre,
Ne, God wot, rym holde I but litel bettre.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 43.

I haue ioye forto *gest*
Of the lambe of love with-oute othe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

gest[3]† (jest), *n.* [< F. *geste* = Sp. Pg. It. *gesto*, < L. *gestus*, carriage, posture, gesture, < *gerere*, bear, carry, refl. bear oneself, behave: see *gest*[2].] **1.** Bearing; carriage of one's person; deportment.

Portly his person was, and much increast
Through his Heroicke grace and honourable *gest*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 24.

2. Gesture.

The Porter eke to her did lout with humble *gestes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 26.

A slender tender Boy
Where grace and beautie for the prize doo play: . . .
Grace in each part and in each *gest*, alike.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

gest[4]†, *n.* [A var. of *gist*[1].] **1.** A stage, rest, or stop in traveling: same as *gist*[1].

When at Bohemia
You take my lord, I'll give him my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*
Prefix'd for 's parting. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

2. A list of the several stages of a journey; an itinerary; specifically, a roll or journal of the several days and stages prearranged for a royal progress in England. Many such gests are extant in the heralds' office.

gestant (jes′tạnt), *a.* [< L. *gestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *gestare*, bear, carry, freq. of *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, carry: see *gerent*, *gest*[2], *gest*[3].] Burdened; charged; laden; pregnant: as, "clouds *gestant* with heat," *Mrs. Browning*. [Rare.]

gestation (jes-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *gestation* = It. *gestazione*, < L. *gestatio(n-)*, a carrying, < *gestare*, bear, carry: see *gestant*.] **1.** A bearing or carrying; exercise by being carried.

Gestation in a carriage or wagon.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 34.

But nothing is there more holesome than walking and *gestation*; which is an exercise performed many waies.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 4.

The *gestation* of rings upon this hand and finger.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

2. The act or condition of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.

The symptoms of spurious pregnancy are occasionally so close an imitation of those of true *gestation* as to present great difficulties in their diagnosis. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

Dorsal gestation, the carrying of eggs or embryos in brood-pouches on the back, as is done by many batrachians, as of the genera *Pipa*, *Nototrema*, and others.—**Extra-uterine gestation**, pregnancy in which the fetus lies outside of the uterus, as in the Fallopian tube or in the peritoneal cavity.—**Mammary** or **pouch gestation**, the carrying of prematurely born young in the mammary pouch or marsupium, where they adhere to the nipples, as is usual with marsupial mammals.—**Oral gestation**, the carrying of eggs in the mouth till they hatch, as is done by many fishes.—**Uterine gestation**, the ordinary gestation or pregnancy of mammals.

gestatorium (jes-tā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gestatoria* (-ạ). [ML., < L. *gestare*, bear, carry: see *gestant*.] In the middle ages, a portable object or utensil, specifically an ecclesiastical utensil, such as a portable shrine, a feretory for relics, or the like.

gestatory (jes′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *gestatorius*, that serves for carrying, < *gestare*, carry: see *gestant*.] **1**†. Capable of being carried or worn.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, etc. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 90.

2. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

gestic[1]† (jes′tik), *a.* [< *gest*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gests; legendary; romantic.

gestic[2] (jes′tik), *a.* [< *gest*[3] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to action or motion, specifically to dancing: as, "the *gestic* art," *Scott*. [Rare.]

And the gay grandsire, skill'd in *gestic* lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burthen of threescore.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 253.

gesticular (jes-tik′ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *gesticulus*, a gesture, + *-ar*[2].] Full of or characterized by varied action or motion; gesticulatory. [Rare.]

Electricity . . . is passing, glancing, *gesticular*.
Emerson, Eng. Traits, xiii.

gesticulate (jes-tik′ū-lāt), *v*; pret. and pp. *gesticulated*, ppr. *gesticulating*. [< L. *gesticulatus*, pp. of *gesticulari* (> It. *gesticolare* = Pg. Sp. *gesticular* = F. *gesticuler*), make mimic gestures, < *gesticulus* (found first in LL.), a mimic gesture, dim. of *gestus*, a gesture: see *gest*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* To make gestures; express thoughts or desires, or emphasize or illustrate speech, by motions of the body or any part of it, especially the hands and arms.

They [the Spaniards] talk louder, and argue with more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and *gesticulate* with equal, if not superior, eagerness.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xlii.

II. *trans.* To express or represent by gestures; imitate; enact. [Rare.]

To act the crimes these whippers reprehend,
Or what their servile apes *gesticulate*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, To the Reader.

The whole day passed in shouting and *gesticulating* our peaceful intentions to the crowd assembled on the heights on the opposite side of the river.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 227.

gesticulation (jes-tik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *gesticulation* = Sp. *gesticulación* = Pg. *gesticulação* = It. *gesticulazione*, *gesticolazione*, < L. *gesticulatio(n-)*, < *gesticulari*, gesticulate: see *gesticulate*.] **1.** The act or practice of gesticulating or making gestures: as, his *gesticulation* is awkward.

Gesticulation, which is an emotional manifestation, must be distinguished from pantomime, which is part of intellectual language. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 176.

2. A gesture; an expressive motion of the head, body, or limbs.

At which [a strange and sudden music], they fell into a magical dance, full of præposterous change and *gesticulations*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Indeed, that standing is not so simple a business as we imagine it to be is evident from the *gesticulations* of a drunken man, who has lost the government of the centre of gravity. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xi.

=Syn. See *gesture*.

gesticulator (jes-tik′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *gesticulateur* = Pg. *gesticulador* = It. *gesticolatore*, < LL. *gesticulator*, < L. *gesticulari*, gesticulate: see *gesticulate*.] One who gesticulates, or makes gestures or postures.

The word minstrel had had a separate history before it became synonymous (as in the Catholicon Anglicum of 1843) with *gesticulator*, histrio, joculator, and other names for strolling entertainers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 480.

He was a violent partisan of the Conservatives, and being a good stutterer, an excitable character, and a violent *gesticulator*, it soon became evident that he was in some measure the butt of his companions.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 552.

gesticulatory (jes-tik′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *gesticulate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to gesticulation; representing by gestures.

gestion†, *n.* [< F. *gestion*, < L. *gestio(n-)*, a managing, doing, performing, < *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, carry, manage: see *gest*[2], *gest*[3].] **1.** Operation; orderly process.

Is she a woman that objects this sight, able to worke the chaos of the world into *gestion*?
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth, p. 79.

2. In *French law*, administration in office.

gestning†, *n.* [< ME. *gestning*, an entertainment, < *gest*, guest: see *guest*.] Lodging; entertainment; hospitality.

The Admiral haueth to his *gestninge*
Other half hundred of riche kinges.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

gestour†, *n.* [ME., also *gestiour*, now *jester*, q. v.] A story-teller, a narrator of exploits or adventures.

Mynestralles,
And *gestiours*, that tellen tales
Both of wepinge and of game.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1198.

Fifty clodede [clothed] *gestours*,
To many men he dede honours,
In countreys fer and nere.
Launfal (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

gestural (jes′tūr-al), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-al.*] Pertaining to gesture.

gesture (jes′tūr), *n.* [< ML. *gestura*, a mode of action, < L. *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, refl. bear oneself, behave, act: see *gest*[2], *gest*[3].] **1†.** Movement of the body or limbs; carriage of the person.

Be in *gesture* & behauiour comely.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 71.

There was speech in their dumbness, language in their very *gesture*. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

This for her shape I love; that for her face;
This for her *gesture* or some other grace.
Carew, The Spark.

2. A motion of the head, body, or limbs expressive of thought, sentiment, or passion; any action or posture intended to express a thought or a feeling, or to emphasize or illustrate what is said.

Tullie saieth well: The *gesture* of man is the speech of his bodie; and therefore reason it is that, like as the speeche must agree to the mater, so must also the *gesture* agree to the minde. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 225.

Their *gestures* nimble, dark eyes flashing free.
Byron, Childe Harold.

He [Cheyte Sing] even took off his turban, and laid it in the lap of Hastings, a *gesture* which in India marks the most profound submission and devotion.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

His [D'Israeli's] *gesture* was abundant; he often appeared as if trying with what celerity he could move his body from one side to another, and throw his hands out and draw them in again.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 150.

The lower the intellectual condition of the speaker and the spoken-to, the more indispensable is the addition of tone and *gesture*.
Whitney, Nat. and Origin of Lang., p. 294.

3†. Bearing; behavior, in a general sense.

If you do love Rosalind so near the heart as your *gesture* cries it out, when your brother marries Aliena, shall you marry her? *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2.

=Syn. 2. *Gesture*, *Gesticulation*. These words may have the same meaning, but *gesture* is more common to represent the thing, while *gesticulation* generally represents the act, and especially vigorous, varied, and rapid action: as, rapid and abundant *gesticulation*; a slight *gesture* of impatience.

We say with literal truth that a look, a tone, a *gesture*, is often more eloquent than elaborate speech.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 283.

Attendant on strong feeling, especially in constitutions young or robust, there is usually a great amount of mere bodily vehemence, as *gesticulation*, play of countenance, of voice, and so on. This counts as muscular work, and is an addition to brain work.
A. Bain, Corr. of Forces, p. 230.

gesture (jes′tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gestured*, ppr. *gesturing*. [< *gesture*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To gesticulate; make gestures.

For the plaiers, who were sent for out of Hetruria, as they daunced the measures to the minstrel and sound of flute, *gestured* not undecently withall, after the Tuscane fashion. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 250.

II. *trans.* To accompany or enforce with gesture or action.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read nor *gestured* as beseemeth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

gesture-language (jes′tūr-lang″gwāj), *n.* A language of gestures; a body of signs for thought consisting of movements of the hands, arms, etc.; sign-language.

The *gesture-language*, of a very considerable degree of development, of the prairie tribes of American Indians; or such signs as are the natural resort of those who by deafness are cut off from ordinary spoken intercourse with their fellows. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

gestureless (jes′tūr-les), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-less.*] Without gesture; free from gestures.

gesturement† (jes′tūr-ment), *n.* [< *gesture* + *-ment.*] The act of making gestures; gesticulation.

Meanwhile our poets in high parliament
Sit watching every word and *gesturement*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iii. 46.

gesturer (jes′tūr-ėr), *n.* One who gesticulates; an actor.

[The poet] may likewise exercise the part of *gesturer*, as though he seemed to meddle in rude and common matters. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 95.

gesture-speech (jes′tūr-spēch), *n.* Same as *gesture-language*. [Rare.]

Possessing a copious and voluble vocabulary, largely supplemented by *gesture-speech*, or shrug-language, and violating in their articulation the usual powers of written characters .hey [French ornithologists] not only acquired a trick of Gallicizing technical words, but they also cultivated a characteristic habit of rising superior to orthography. *Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey*, V., No. 4, 1880, p. 691.

gesturous† (jes′tūr-us), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-ous.*] Using gestures; gesticulatory.

Some be as toyinge, *gesturous*, and counterfeicting of anything by ymitation, as Apes.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 97.

geswarp (ges′wârp), *n.* See *guess-warp*.

get[1] (get), *v.*; pret. *got* (*gat*, obs.), pp. *got* or ★*gotten*, ppr. *getting*. [Formerly also *gett*; dial. *git*; ME. *geten* (rarely *zeten*, pret. *gat*, pl. *gaten*, *geten*, pp. *geten*, later *goten*), < AS. *gitan*, *gytan*, *gietan*, take, obtain, very rare in the simple form, but frequent in comp., *ā-gitan*, get, *andgitan*, *on-gitan*, understand, *an-gitan*, *on-gitan*, seize upon, *be-gitan* (> E. *beget*), *for-gitan* (> E. *forget*), *ofer-gitan*, forget, *under-gitan*, understand (pret. *-geat*, pl. *-geāton*, pp. *-geten*), and in the other tongues usually in like compounds; = OS. *bi-getan*, *far-getan* = OFries. *ur-jeta*, *for-jeta* = MD. *ver-ghiten*, D. *ver-geten* = MLG. *vor-getten*, LG. *ver-geten* = OHG. *ir-gezzan*, *pi-gezzan*, *fer-gezzan*, MHG. *vergezzen*, G. *vergessen* = Icel. *geta*, get, = Sw. *för-gäta* = ODan. *for-gætte*, forget (cf. Sw. *gitta* = Dan. *gide*, feel inclined to, *gjette*, guess), = Goth. *bi-gitan*, find, obtain, = L. *-hendere* (√ *hed*), in comp. *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize (> ult. E. *prehend*, etc., *prize*[1], *prison*, etc.), and in *præda*, booty, prey (> E. *prey*), *prædium*, property, estate, *hedera*, ivy (that which clings), etc.; = Gr. *χανδάνειν* (√ *χαδ*), seize: the orig. meaning being 'seize, take,' whence the wide range of special applications, to express any kind of literal or figurative attainment.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To obtain; procure; gain; win; attain to; acquire by any means: as, to *get* favor by service, or wealth by industry; to *get* a good price; to *get* an advantage; to *get* possession; to *get* fame or honor.

Thei brought be-fore theym all the riche prise that thei hadde *geten*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 201.

"Me list not" (said the Elfin knight) "receave
Thing offred, till I know it well be *gott*."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 19.

His holy arm hath *gotten* him the victory. Ps. xcviii. 1.

Wisdom not only *gets*, but *got* retains.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

I told you 'twas in vain to think of *getting* Money out of her: She says, if a Shilling wou'd do't, she wou'd not save you from starving or hanging.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

In the Spring the wanton lapwing *gets* himself another crest. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. Specifically, to obtain by labor; earn; win by habitual effort: as, to *get* one's own living; to *get* coal. As a technical term in coal-mining, *getting* includes all the operations, from the holing or undercutting of the coal to the hauling of it to the shaft ready to be raised to the surface.

I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat, *get* that I wear.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

3. To beget; procreate; generate.

There the Aungelle commaunded Adam that he scholde duelle with his Wyf Eve: of the whiche he *gatt* Sethe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 67.

Make him *get* sons and daughters,
Young giants. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

4. To acquire mental grasp or command of; commit to memory; learn: as, to *get* a lesson.

Lo, Yates! without the least finesse of art,
He gets applause—I wish he'd *get* his part.
Churchill, Rosciad.

His stock, a few French phrases *got* by heart,
With much to learn, but nothing to impart.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 375.

5. To prevail on; induce; persuade.

Their king Groffarius [they] *get* to raise his pow'rful force; Who, must'ring up an host of mingled foot and horse, Upon the Troians set. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 443.

Their friends could not *get* them to speak.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 239.

6. To cause or procure to be: with a past participle qualifying the object: as, to *get* a thing done.

Those things I bid you do; *get* them dispatch'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4.

Put Lord Bolingbroke in mind
To *get* my warrant quickly sign'd.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 76.

Neither can it be said that he who *gets* a wrong done by proxy is less guilty than if he had done it himself.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 167.

7. To carry; betake: used reflexively.

She *gets her* downe in a lower roome,
Where sundrie seamen she espies.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 330).

Arise, *get thee* out from this land, and return unto the land of thy kindred. Gen. xxxi. 13.

Come, and *get you* to bed quickly, that you may up betime i' the morning. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

8. To lay hold on; capture; seize upon.

The plebeians have *got* your fellow-tribune,
And hale him up and down. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

I am not valiant neither,
But every puny whipster *gets* my sword.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

9. To exert effort upon or in regard to; effect movement of or about: used with reference to a great variety of actions, and followed by a qualifying adverb: as, to *get* a piece of work *along* (carry it forward), *get in* hay, *get* a ship *off* from a bar, *get out* a book (procure its printing and publication) or a warrant (procure the issue of one), *get together* an army, *get up* a meeting, etc.

We'll *get in* [into the farce] some hits at Sabbatarianism, . . . some bits of clap-trap.
Shirley Brooks, Sooner or Later, I. 143.

10. In compound tense-phrases with *have* and *had*, used pleonastically (thus, I *have got*, I *had got* = I have, I had) to indicate either (*a*) possession, as he *has got* a cold; what *have* you *got* in your hand? or (*b*) obligation or necessity, as he *has got* to go, you *have got* to obey (= he has to go, you have to obey, but colloquially with more emphatic meaning).

Thou *hast got* the face of a man. *Herbert.*

Get you (or **thee**) **gone**, go; be off; begone.

Go, *get you gon:* hence, hence, vn-lucky Race!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

To get a good offing. See *offing*.—**To get by heart.** See *heart*.—**To get ground.** See *ground*[1].—**To get hand†.** See *hand*.—**To get in.** (*a*) To lay up; store; provide: as, to *get in* one's fuel or flour. (*b*) To produce an effect by; make an impression with: as, to *get in* one's work. [Colloq.]—**To get off.** (*a*) To draw or pull off; haul away; remove; release: as, to *get* one's coat *off*; to *get* a ship *off* from a bar. (*b*) To secure the release or acquittal of; bring off in safety; clear.

The Duke is coming: I don't find it certain, however, that the Pretender is *got off*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 27.

(*c*) To sell; dispose of: as, to *get off* goods. (*d*) To utter; deliver; perpetrate (usually implying a slur): as, to *get off* a poor joke. [Slang, U. S.]—**To get on,** to put on; draw or pull on; don, as a garment.

Get on thy boots: we'll ride all night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

To get one's back up, to get one's dander up, to get one's gruel, to get one's monkey up, to get one's second breath, etc. See the nouns.—**To get out.** (*a*) To draw out; disengage, as a sword or a watch. (*b*) To produce; reveal; bring forth.

Then take him to develop, if you can,
And hew the block off, and *get out* the man.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 270.

The lark could scarce *get out* his notes for joy.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

To get religion, to experience a change of heart; become converted. See *conversion*, 3. [Colloq., U. S.]

We had come to Andover to *get religion*, and the pursuit of this object was seldom interfered with by such episodes as the one just related.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 6.

That glory-hallelujah variety of cunning or delusion, compounded of laziness and catalepsy, which is popular among the shouting sects of plantation darkies who *git religion* and fits twelve times a year.
The Atlantic, XVIII. 79.

To get the better end of. See *end*.—**To get the better of.** See *the better* (*b*), under *better*[1], *n.*—**To get the bulge on one, to get the dead-wood on one, to get the drop, to get the floor, to get the grand bounce, to get the hang of, to get the head, to get the mitten,** etc. See the nouns.—**To get together,** to gather up; collect.

Get your apparel *together*, . . . meet presently at the palace. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2.

To get up. (*a*) To contrive; prepare; organize; arrange for: as, to *get up* an entertainment, an excursion party, etc.

I see it is a trick
Got up betwixt you and the woman there.
Tennyson, Dora.

This world's great show, that took in *getting up*
Millions of years, they finish ere they sup.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

(*b*) To compile or write; prepare: as, to *get up* a petition or a report. (*c*) To pile up; stack; rick.

If *got up* damp, it [barley] is liable to generate excessive heat. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 266.

(*d*) To study up; acquire a sufficient knowledge of: as, to *get up* a subject for dissertation or debate.

It is comparatively easy for an author to *get up* any period with tolerable minuteness in externals, but readers and audiences find more difficulty in getting them down, though oblivion swallows scores of them at a gulp.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 208.

(*e*) To dress; array; equip: as, the costume or character was well *got up*; to *get* one's self *up* regardless of expense. [Colloq.]

I arrived here in safety—in complexion like an Ethiopian serenader half *got up*, and so broiled and peppered that I was more like a devilled kidney than anything else I can think of. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 95.

She isn't downright pretty either. But she's *got up* exquisitely. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

(*f*) To do up, as muslins and laces; specifically, to clear-starch, iron, flute, etc.

She *got up* Mrs. Reed's lace frills, and crimped her night-cap borders. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

(*g*†) To make up; recover.

Mr. Beachamp and my selfe bought this little ship, and have set her out, . . . partly to *gett up* what we are formerly out.
Weston, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 115.

To get wind, to become known; leak out.

I don't know what's the reason, but in England, if a thing of this kind [a duel] *gets wind*, people make such a pother, that a gentleman can never fight in peace and quietness. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

To get wind of, to learn as by accident: said of something intended to be concealed.—**To get with child.** See *child.*—**Syn.** *Get* means to 'come into possession of' in any way, and is thus practically synonymous with a great number of words expressing particular phases of that notion, as *gain, obtain, procure, secure, acquire, earn, bring, win, seize, steal, borrow, find, achieve, realize, beget*, etc. It also runs off into a wide range of idiomatic use.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make acquisition; gain.

Whilst he was Secretary of State and Prime Minister he had *gotten* vastly, but spent it as hastily.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

The priests *get* (though that is but for a time), but the king and the people lose. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 33.

2. To make progress in a specific direction or manner; come into a different state or relation; become or come to be: from the reflexive use of the transitive verb (see I., 7): followed by a modifying or explanatory word or phrase. See phrases below.

Whi *got* thow not to horse, thow and thy peple?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

Harold having once *gotten* into the Throne, he carried himself with great Valour and Justice for the Time he sate in it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 19.

We weighed anchor and set sail, and before ten we *gat* through the Needles. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 6.

I saw at Monte Leone some antient inscriptions, and begun to be sensible that we were *got* into a very bad country for travelling.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 201.

I am not warm enough even now, but am gradually *getting* acclimated in that respect.
Hawthorne, English Note-Books, I. 12.

Men's wishes eventually *get* expressed in their faiths.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 177.

3. To go; start; be off. [Low, western U. S.]

The driver finally mounted his box, . . . and, as he yelled to them [his horses] to *git*, . . . all started on a run.
Rocky Mountains, p. 149.

4. To be able; manage: used with an infinitive: as, I didn't *get to go*. [Colloq., Pennsylvania, U. S.]—**To get aboard.** See *aboard*[1].—**To get above**, to rise superior to; look down upon: as, he is *getting above* his business.—**To get ahead**, to advance; prosper.—**To get along**, to make progress; fare.—**To get asleep**, to fall asleep.—**To get at**, to reach; come to; attain; find out: as, to *get at* a man in a crowd; to *get at* the exact truth about anything.

We *get at* conclusions which are as nearly true as experiment can show, and sometimes which are a great deal more correct than direct experiment can be.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 204.

To get away, to depart; quit; leave.—**To get behind**, to lose ground; fall in the rear or in arrears: as, he is *getting behind* in his work or his payments.—**To get by**, to pass; get past.

I am afeard they will know me: would I could *get by* them! *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

To get down, to descend; come from an elevation.—**To get drunk**, to become intoxicated.—**To get even with.** See *even*[1], *a.*—**To get home**, to arrive at one's place of residence.—**To get in.** (*a*) To obtain or make an entrance; make way into a place, or to an inner or a terminal point: as, no more passengers can *get in;* the steamer *got in* to-day. (*b*) In *falconry*, to go up to a hawk when she has killed her quarry. *Encyc. Brit.*—**To get in on the ground floor.** See *floor.*—**To get near**, to approach nearly.—**To get off.** (*a*) To escape; get clear. (*b*) To alight; descend.—**To get on.** (*a*) To mount. (*b*) To proceed; advance; succeed; prosper.—**To get on for** or **to**, to approach; come near to; enter upon: as, she is *getting on to* middle age. [Colloq.]

I was about *getting on for* twelve when father first bought me a concertina.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 193.

To get on the high horse. See *horse.*—**To get on with**, to keep on satisfactory or friendly terms with: as, there is no *getting on with* a suspicious man.

There is no trouble in *getting on with* Butler. He is just as well content with half a loaf as he would be with the whole. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 421.

To get out. (*a*) To escape, as from confinement or embarrassment; depart; go away; clear out: as, take your hat, and *get out;* you were lucky to *get out* of their clutches without loss.

When they were *got out* of the wilderness, they presently saw a Town before them.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 153.

(*b*) To come out; leak out; become known: as, the secret soon *got out.*—**To get over.** (*a*) To surmount; overcome: as, to *get over* a wall; to *get over* difficulties.

Some [travelers] . . . *get over* the prejudices of education, of being bigotted to their own [customs], and learn to conform to such as are either innocent or convenient in the several countries they visit.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

This is Prof. Glavinie's evidence, which it is impossible to *get over*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 163.

(*b*) To recover from; obtain relief or release from: as, to *get over* a fever; to *get over* one's sorrow.—**To get quit of**, to get rid of.—**To get rid of**, to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off.

Well, Sir Fretful, I wish you may be able to *get rid* as easily *of* the newspaper criticisms as you do of ours.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

To *get rid of* the appearance of antagonism between science and religion will of itself be one of the greatest benefits ever conferred upon the human race.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 134.

To get round. (*a*) [*Round*, adv.] To go from place to place. [Low, U. S.]

A tough waggon, a moderate load, four good horses, and a skilled driver, seem to be able in the West to go anywhere, or to *get round*, which amounts to the same.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 71.

(*b*) [*Round*, prep.] To take advantage of; circumvent; overpersuade.

One from the land of cakes sought to *get round* a right smart Yankee. *Ruxton*, Life in the Far West, p. 89.

To get shed, shet, or **shut of,** to get rid of. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Things that pass thus soon out of the Stomach, I suspect, are little welcome there, and Nature makes haste to *get shut of* them. *Lister*, Journey to Paris (1698), p. 167.

To get through. (*a*) To pass through and reach a point beyond: as, the Israelites *got through* the Red Sea. (*b*) To come to a conclusion; finish: often in the fuller form *to get through with.*

Troops after a forced march of twenty miles are not in a good condition for fighting the moment they *get through.*
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 411.

To get together, to meet, assemble; convene.—**To get up.** (*a*) [*Up*, adv.] To arise; rise from a bed or a seat.

A young woman who would *get up* at five o'clock in the morning to embroider an antependium, and neglect the housekeeping. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune, p. 3.

(*b*) [*Up*, prep.] To ascend; climb. (*c*) As a command to a horse: go! go ahead! [Colloq.]—**To get up and get**, to go away; be off; get out of the way; clear out. [Low, U. S.]—**To get within one**†, to close with an antagonist, so as to prevent him from striking.

He . . . set himself to resist; but I had in short space *gotten within him*, and, giving him a sound blow, sent him to feed fishes. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

[The following specimen of the capabilities of *get*, transitive and intransitive, is given by Dr. Withers:

I *got* on horseback within ten minutes after I *got* your letter. When I *got* to Canterbury, I *got* a chaise for town: but I *got* wet through before I *got* to Canterbury; and I have *got* such a cold as I shall not be able to *get* rid of in a hurry. I *got* to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I *got* shaved and dressed. I soon *got* into the secret of *getting* a memorial before the board, but I could not *get* an answer then; however, I *got* intelligence from the messenger that I should likely *get* one the next morning. As soon as I *got* back to my inn, I *got* supper and *got* to bed. It was not long before I *got* to sleep. When I *got* up in the morning, I *got* my breakfast, and then I *got* myself dressed that I might *get* out in time to *get* an answer to my memorial. As soon as I *got* it, I *got* into the chaise, and *got* to Canterbury by three, and about tea-time I *got* home! I have *got* nothing for you, and so adieu.
P. Withers, Aristarchus (ed. 1822), p. 130.]

★**get**[1] (get), *n.* [As Sc. also written *gait, geat;* < *get*[1], *v.*] **1.** Begetting; breed; offspring: as, a horse of Dexter's *get.*

No *get* of any such sire shall be exempt, etc.
Statutes of Illinois relating to Pedigrees.

2. A child: generally a term of contempt (especially in the form *geat*). [Scotch.]

get[2]†, *n.* See *jet*[1].

get[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jet*[2]. *Chaucer.*

getable, gettable (get'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *get*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being got or procured; obtainable.

I do not mean to plunder you of any more prints, but shall employ a little collector to get me all that are *getable.* *Walpole*, Letters (1769), III. 283.

geten†. An obsolete past participle of *get*[1]. *Chaucer.*

geternt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gittern.*

geth†. An obsolete variant of *goeth*, third person singular of the present indicative of *go. Chaucer.*

getlesst, *a.* [< ME. *gettelesse;* < *get*[1] + *-less.*] Having got nothing; empty-handed.

gif we *gettlesse* goo home, the kyng wille be grevede,
And say we are gadlynges, agaste for a lyttille [easily frightened]. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2728.

get-nothing (get'nuth″ing), *n.* [< *get*[1], *v.*, + obj. *nothing.*] One who through laziness earns nothing; an idler. [Rare.]

Every *get-nothing* is a thief, and laziness is a stolen water. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 192.

getont, getount, *n.* Same as *guidon.*

Euery baronet, euery estat aboue hym shal have hys baner displeyd in ye feild, yf he be chyef capteyn; euery knyght, his penoun; euery squier or gentleman, his *getoun* or standard, &c.
Harl. MS., 838, quoted in Archæologia, XXII. 396.

get-penny† (get'pen″i), *n.* [< *get*[1], *v.*, + obj. *penny.* Cf. *catchpenny.*] Something by which money is gained; a catchpenny.

Thy deeds [shall be] played i' thy lifetime by the best companies of actors, and be called their *get-penny.*
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iv. 1.

But the Gunpowder Plot, there was a *get-penny!* I have presented that to an eighteen or twentypence audience, nine times in an afternoon.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

getront, *n.* An obsolete form of *gittern.*

gettable, *a.* See *getable.*

getter (get'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires.

Revolve the *getter's* joy and loser's pain,
And think if it be worth thy while to gain.
Rowe, Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

2. One who begets or procreates.

Peace is a very . . . lethargy: . . . a *getter* of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

3. One employed in digging, or in getting out by digging: as, a coal-*getter.*

The set who succeed the holers are called *getters.* These commence their operations at the centre of the wall divisions, and drive out the gibbs, or sprags, and staples.
Ure, Dict., III. 331.

getting (get'ing), *n.* [< ME. *getting, geting;* verbal n. of *get*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring.

Get wisdom; and with all thy *getting*, get understanding.
Prov. iv. 7.

2. Procreation; generation.—**3.** Gain; profit.

It is less dishonourable to abridge petty charges than to stoop to petty *gettings.* *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

Bar. Is 't possible he should be rich?
Lop. Most possible;
He hath been long, though he had but little *gettings*,
Drawing together, sir. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

To my great discontent, do find that my *gettings* this year have been 573*l.* less than my last. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 37.

getting-rock (get'ing-rok), *n.* In *coal-mining*, clay ironstone which forms the roof of the coal, and is so situated that it can be got or mined at the same time with the coal itself. [Eng.]

get-up (get'up), *n.* [< *get up*, verbal phrase: see *get*[1].] **1.** Equipment; dress; appearance; style.

There is an air of pastoral simplicity about their whole *get-up.* *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xliii.

A New York belle, I suppose, from her *get-up.*
Maud Howe, A Newport Aquarelle, p. 5.

2. The general manner or style of production; external appearance or qualities: as, the *get-up* of the book is excellent.

A hand-book as correct in its statements as this one is neat in its *get-up.* *The American*, XII. 106.

We can do little more than enumerate the publications of the Sunday School Union. They are all attractive in form and *get-up*, and suitable in character for their more especial purpose. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 231.

[Colloq. in both senses.]

Geum (jē'um), *n.* [L., the herb-bennet, avens.] A genus of perennial herbs, of the family *Rosaceæ*, resembling *Potentilla*, but with erect seeds and long, jointed styles, the lower portion of which persists. There are about 40 species, natives of temperate and frigid countries, a dozen of which are found in North America. The roots of the avens or herb-bennet, *G. urbanum*, of Europe, and of the water-avens, *G. rivale*, of Europe, Asia, and North America, have astringent and tonic properties and a clove-like odor, and from their reddish-brown color are sometimes known by the names of *chocolate-root* and *Indian chocolate. G. Chiloense*, of Chile, with scarlet or dark-crimson flowers, is cultivated for ornament.

gevet, *v.* An obsolete form of *give*[1].

gewgaw (gū'gâ), *n.* and *a.* [Also (in def. 3) *gewgow;* early mod. E. *gugaw, gygaw, gewgaud*, etc.; corrupted from ME. *givegove* (Ancren Riwle), a gewgaw, trifle, prob. a redupl. form, with the usual variation of vowel, of *give, geve, geove*, often with initial palatal, *give, geve, geove*, a gift, < AS. *gifu*, a gift, < *gifan*, give; for the second element, cf. AS. *geafu*, a gift (only in dat. *gæfe*, gen. pl. *geafena*), equiv. to *gifu*, a gift, and Icel. *-gjöf* in *gyli-gjöf*, showy gifts, gewgaws. A similar reduplication appears in *giffgaff*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a gaudy plaything or ornament.

And where as men do honour you as auncient persones, ye shew yourselfe wanton: and whanne folk renne to see *gewgawes* ye are not the last.
Golden Book, From the Emperor to Claudius and his Wife.

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crush'd it. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal.

Such painted puppets! such a varnish'd race
Of hollow *gewgaws*, only dress and face!
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 209.

They think that, though the men may be contented with homespun stuffs, the women will never get the better of their vanity and fondness for English modes and *gewgaws.* *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 420.

2†. A pipe or flute.

The schepherd vndyr the folde syngythe well wythe his *gygawe* the pype. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 168.

3. A Jew's-harp. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *a.* Showy, without substantial use or worth.

The *gewgaw* robes of pomp and pride
In some dark corner thrown aside.
Churchill, The Ghost, iv.

Seeing his *gewgaw* castle shine,
New as his title, built last year.
Tennyson, Maud.

gewgawed (gū′gâd), *a.* [< *gewgaw* + *-ed*².] Dressed out or adorned with gewgaws or showy trifles.

Before some new Madonna gaily decked,
Tinselled and *gewgawed*.
D. G. Rossetti, A Last Confession.

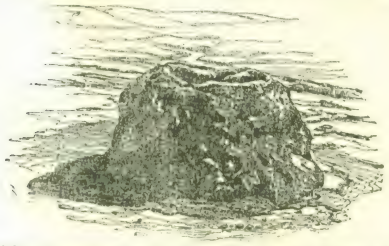
gey, *adv.* See *gay*¹. [Scotch.]

geyser (gī′sėr), *n.* [Also written *geysir;* < Icel. ★*Geysir*, "the name of a famous hot spring [the Great Geyser] in Iceland. Foreign writers often use *geysir* as an appellative, but the only Icel. words for hot springs are *hver* [*hverr*] (a cauldron, hot well) and *laug* (a hot bath [a bath]). The present *Geysir* is never mentioned in old writers, and it seems from a record in the Icel. annals that the great hot wells in the neighbourhood of Haukadale were due to the volcanic eruptions of 1294, when old hot springs disappeared, and those now existing came up. . . . The name *Geysir* (= *gusher*) must be old, as the inflexive *-ir* is hardly used but in obsolete words; . . . it was probably borrowed from some older hot spring" (Cleasby and Vigfusson); < *geysa*, gush, a secondary form, < *gjōsa*, gush: see *gush*.] A spouting hot spring; a hot spring which projects water, either periodically or irregularly, to some height in the air. The Great Geyser of Iceland has been long known, and has given the name to phenomena of this character. This geyser spouts very irregularly, and sometimes throws a large volume of water to a height of



Giant Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, United States.

nearly 100 feet. The height of the column is probably diminishing, as some old estimates make it much greater. There are numerous geysers in the Yellowstone region of the United States, some of which throw water to an elevation of 200 feet or more, and also on the North Island of New Zealand; and in the Napa valley of California are boiling springs that have been improperly called geysers. (See *boiling spring*, under *boiling*.) The true theory of the action of the Great Geyser of Iceland, and hence of geysers in general, was first established by Bunsen. The ejection of the water is caused by explosive action, due to the heating of the water, under pressure, in the lower part of



Silicious Cone of the Beehive Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, United States.

the geyser-tube, to considerably above the boiling-point. The heated water acquires after a time elastic force sufficient to overcome the weight of the superincumbent water; and the relief from compression during the ascent is so great that steam is generated rapidly, and to such an amount as to eject violently from the tube a great quantity of the water.

geyseric (gī′sėr-ik), *a.* [< *geyser* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a geyser: as, *geyseric* phenomena.

geyserite (gī′sėr-īt), *n.* [< *geyser* + *-ite*².] The variety of opaline silica deposited about the orifices of geysers. It occurs white or grayish, porous, in stalactitic, filamentous, or cauliflower-like forms.



Geyserite.

ghaist (gāst), *n.* A Scotch form of *ghost*.

I . . . hillocks, stanes, and bushes kenn'd aye
Frae *ghaists* an' witches.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

ghark (gärk), *n.* [E. Ind.] The finest quality of prepared eaglewood. *Simmonds.*

gharrial (gar′i-al), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl.*] Same as *gavial.*

gharry (gar′i), *n.*; pl. *gharries* (-iz). [Also *ghorry, gharee;* representing Hindi *gāṛī*, Beng., Mahratta, Telugu, Canarese, etc., *gāḍī* (cerebral *d*), a carriage, a cart.] A native East Indian cart or carriage; a carriage of any kind, as a victoria, landau, dog-cart, etc. Thus a *ticca-gharry* is a hackney-carriage, a *bund-gharry*, a closed carriage, a *bail-gharry*, a bullock-cart.

The common *ghorry* . . . is rarely, if ever, kept by an European, but may be seen plying for hire in various parts of Calcutta.
T. Williamson, East India Vade Mecum, I. 329.

My husband was to have met us with a two-horse *gharee*.
Trevelyan, Dawk Bungaloo, p. 384.

ghast† (gâst), *v. t.* [Also written, more correctly, *gast*², q. v.] Same as *gast*².

Ghasted by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

These men vppon their submission were so pined away for want of foode, and so *ghasted* with feare, . . . that they looked rather like to ghosts than men.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1586.

ghast (gâst), *a.* [Poet. abbr. of *ghastly.*] Having a ghastly appearance; weird.

1*st Lady.* How *ghast* a train!
2*d Lady.* Sure this should be some splendid burial.
Keats, Otho the Great, v. 5.

How doth the wide and melancholy earth
Gather her hills around us, grey and *ghast!*
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

ghastful† (gâst′fûl), *a.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastful*, < ME. *gastful*, fearful (in passive, later in active sense), < *gast*, a., pp. of *gasten*, gast, v. (cf. Sc. *gast*, n., fright), + *-ful;* equiv. to *ghastly, gastly*, q. v.] 1. Causing fear; terrifying; dreadful.

Musidorus . . . casting a *gastful* countenance upon him, as if he would conjure some strange spirits, he cried unto him. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I tell no lie, so *ghastful* grew my name,
That it alone discomfited an host. *Mir. for Mags.*

2. Feeling fear; afraid; fearful.

Who is a ferdful man, and of *gastful* herte? Go he.
Wyclif, Deut. xx. 8 (Purv.).

ghastfully† (gâst′fûl-i), *adv.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastfully.*] In a ghastful manner; dreadfully; frightfully.

ghastfulness† (gâst′fûl-nes), *n.* Fearfulness; sense of fear.

Struck with terror and a kind of irksome *gastfulness*, he lighted a candle and vainly searched.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

ghastliness (gâst′li-nes), *n.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastliness.*] The state or quality of being ghastly; frightful or dreadful aspect; deathlikeness: as, the *ghastliness* of his appearance.

Let *ghastlinesse*
And drery horror dim the chearfull light,
To make the image of true heavinesse.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 327.

What jealous, fearful Pallor doth surprise
Thy cheeks, what deadly *ghastlyness* thine eyes?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xiii. 24.

The tree lay along the ground, and was wholly converted into a mass of diseased splendor, which threw a *ghastliness* around. *Hawthorne*, Sketches from Memory.

ghastly (gâst′li), *a.* [Now spelled *ghastly*, but the proper spelling, etymologically, is *gastly*, < ME. *gastly*, terrible, < AS. *gāstlic*, terrible (found only once, and open to question as to the precise sense), < *gāstan* (pp. **gāsted*, **gāst*, ME. *gast*), frighten, terrify, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*¹: see *gast*², *ghast, v.*] 1. Dreadful or deathly in aspect or look; deathlike; haggard; shocking.

Each trembling leafe and whistling wind they heare,
As *ghastly* bug does greatly them affeare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail.
Milton, P. L., vi. 368.

Then welcome, Death; thy *gastly* face, said she,
Is fairer than the Visage of this sin.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 211.

The cold and *ghastly* moon glancing through bars of cloud at a wreck just sinking.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

Goths, wars, famines, and plague succeed each other in *ghastly* procession. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. Deathly in import or suggestion; morally dreadful or shocking.

Thy vntimely death must pay thy Mothers Debts, and her guiltlesse crime must bee thy *gastly* curse.
Greene, Pandosto.

=**Syn.** *Ghastly, Grim, Grisly, Haggard, Hideous;* pale, wan, cadaverous, frightful. *Hideous* may apply to sound, as a *hideous* noise; the others not. All in modern use apply primarily to sight and secondarily to mental perception, except *haggard*, which connotes sight only. *Ghastly*, as it is most commonly used, means deathly pale, deathlike, referring to the countenance, but its signification has been extended to denote anything that is suggestive of death, or even repulsive and shocking, as Milton's "mangled with *ghastly* wounds" (P. L., vi. 368), "a *ghastly* smile" (*Milton*, P. L., ii. 846), a *ghastly* jest. *Grim* characterizes a rigid cast of countenance, indicating a severe, stern, or even ruthless disposition. *Grisly* refers to the whole form or aspect, especially when dark, forbidding, or such as to inspire terror. *Haggard* adds to the idea of paleness of countenance that of being wasted by famine or protracted mental agony. *Hideous*, used of looks, applies to the whole form or scene, and means simply repulsive, extremely unpleasant to see: as, *hideous* features; a *hideous* scene. See *pale*².

Her face was so *ghastly* that it could not be recognized.
Macaulay.

Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

My *grisly* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

She . . . kissed her poor quivering lips and eyelids, and laid her young cheek against the pale and *haggard* one.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, l.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More *hideous* when thou show'st thee in a child
Than the sea-monster! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

ghastly (gâst′li), *adv.* [< *ghastly, a.*] In a ghastly manner; dreadfully; hideously; with a deathlike aspect.

Having a great while thrown her countenance *ghastly* about her, as if she had called all the powers of the world to be witness of her wretched estate.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Staring full *ghastly* like a strangled man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The Captain looked *ghastly* upon him, and said, Then, Sir, get you out of my Tent, for you have done me a very ill Office. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

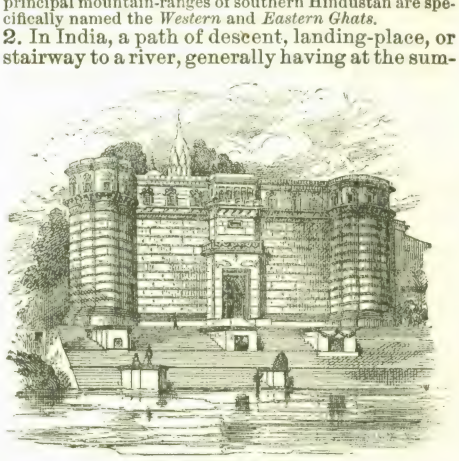
ghastness† (gâst′nes), *n.* [< ME. *gastnes, gastnesse*, terror, < *gast*, pp. of *gasten*, frighten, gast, + *-nes*, -ness.] Amazement; terror; fright; fear.

Ne drede thou with sodeyn *gastnesse*.
Wyclif, Prov. iii. 25 (Oxf.).

Look you pale, mistress?—
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of her eye?
Shak., Othello, v. 1.

ghat, ghaut (gât), *n.* [Also written *gaut*, repr. Hind. *ghāṭ.*] 1. In India, a pass of descent from a mountain; a mountain-pass; hence, a range or chain of hills or mountains. The two principal mountain-ranges of southern Hindustan are specifically named the *Western* and *Eastern Ghats.*

2. In India, a path of descent, landing-place, or stairway to a river, generally having at the summit a temple, pagoda, or place of rest and recreation. Ghats abound especially along the Ganges, the most important being at Benares; the motive of their erection was to facilitate bathing in the sacred water, and drawing it for religious purposes.



Ghoosla Ghat, Benares.

I wrote this remembering, in long, long distant days, such a *ghaut* or river-stair at Calcutta.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xviii.

Between the banks is sweeping up the sand-laden wind, concealing from the huddled boats the temples and the *ghat* across the river, the bridge that spans it, and the sky itself. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 63.

ghawazee, ghawazi (gä-wä′zē), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Ar. *ghawazī.*] In Egypt, a degraded class of public dancers, male and female, by some considered a race of Gipsies, devoted to the amusement of the lowest populace: sometimes erroneously confounded with the almas. See *alma.* Also *ghaziyeh.*

The *Ghawazee* perform, unveiled, in the public streets, even to amuse the rabble. *Lane.*

ghazel (gaz′el), *n.* Same as *gazel*[2].

ghazi (gä′zē), *n.* [Ar. *ghāzi*, a warrior, champion, hero; in particular, as in the def., short for *ghāzi ad-dīn*, champion of the faith (*al*, the; *dīn*, faith, religion).] A veteran soldier of Islam; especially, a title given in Turkey to sovereigns or subjects renowned for wars with infidel forces.

ghaziyeh, *n.* Same as *ghawazee.*

Gheber, Ghebre (gē′bėr), *n.* Other spellings of *Gueber.*

★**ghee** (gē), *n.* [E. spelling of Hind. *ghī*, Beng. *ghi*, etc., < Skt. *ghṛta*, clarified butter, butter or fat in general, < √ *ghṛ*, drip, besprinkle.] In the East Indies, a liquid clarified butter made from the milk of cows and buffaloes, coagulated before churning. It is highly esteemed and universally used as a substitute for oil in cooking, especially in the preparation of food for the Brahmans and religious mendicants, and in offerings to the gods. Ghee is largely used medicinally as an emollient and stomachic, and as a dressing for wounds and ulcers. For these purposes it is esteemed in proportion to its age. When carefully prepared from pure materials it will keep sweet for a great length of time, and it is not extraordinary to hear of ghee a hundred years old.

They will drink milk, and boil'd Butter, which they call *Ghe. Fryer*, A New Account of East India and Persia, p. 33.

The great luxury of the Hindu is butter, prepared in a manner peculiar to himself, and called by him *ghee.* *Mill*, British India, I. 410.

★**gherkin** (gėr′kin), *n.* [Formerly also *gerkin, girkin, gurkin, guerkin* (the *h* or *u* being intended "to keep the *g* hard"), < D. *agurkje* (prob. once **agurkken*, with dim. suffix *-ken* = E. *-kin*, equiv. to dim. *-je*) = Dan. *agurk* = Sw. *gurka* = G. *gurke*, a cucumber, gherkin, < Bohem. *okurka* = Serv. *ugorka* = Pol. *ogorek, ogurek* = Upper Sorbian *korka* = Lower Sorbian *gurka* = Russ. *oguretsŭ* = Hung. *ugorka* = Lith. *agurkas* = Lett. *gurkjis* (cf. ML. *angurius*, MGr. *ἀγγουρον, ἀγγούριον*, NGr. *ἀγγούρι, ἀγκούρι*, a cucumber, gherkin, of Ar. or Pers. origin): cf. Ar. *'ajūr*, a cucumber (Pers. *angūr*, a grape). The source can hardly be, as asserted, in the Ar. Pers. Turk. *khiyār*, Hind. *khīrā*, a cucumber.] A small-fruited variety of the cucumber, or simply a young green cucumber of an ordinary variety, used for pickling.

We this day opened the glass of *girkins* which Captain Cocke did give my wife the other day, which are rare things. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 1, 1661.

ghetchoo (gech′ö), *n.* [E. Ind.] An aquatic monocotyledonous plant, *Aponogeton monostachyon*, the roots of which are eaten.

Ghetto (get′ō), *n.*; pl. *Ghetti, Ghettos* (-ē, -ōz). [It., < Heb. *chatsor*, inclosure.] The quarter in certain Italian towns in which Jews were formerly compelled to live exclusively; hence, the Jewish quarter of a city.

I went to the *Ghetto*, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. *Evelyn.*

The seclusion [of the Jews] in *Ghettos.* *Science*, VI. 324.

Ghibelline (gib′e-lin), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *Gibeline, Ghibellin*, < It. *Ghibellino*, the Italianized form of G. *Waiblingen*, the name of an estate in that part of the ancient circle of Franconia now included in Würtemberg belonging to the house of Hohenstaufen (to which the then reigning Emperor Conrad belonged), when war broke out about 1140 between this house and the Welfs or Guelfs. It is said to have been first employed as the rallying-cry of the emperor's party at the battle of Weinsberg.] **I.** *n.* A member of the imperial and aristocratic party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Guelfs, the papal and popular party. See *Guelf.*

The rival German families of Welfs and Weiblingens had given their names, softened into Guelfi and Ghibellini, . . . to two parties in Northern Italy. . . . The nobles, especially the greater ones, . . . were commonly *Ghibellines*, or Imperialists; the bourgeoisie were very commonly Guelphs, or supporters of the pope. *Lowell*, Dante.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ghibellines or their principles: as, a *Ghibelline* policy.

A further step in this direction was the division of the towns themselves in Guelf and *Ghibellin* parties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 245.

Ghibellinism (gib′e-lin-izm), *n.* [< *Ghibelline* + *-ism.*] The political creed of the Ghibellines; adherence to and support of the emperor or imperial party, and opposition to the temporal power of the pope.

The indomitably self-reliant man [Dante], loyal first of all to his most unpopular convictions, . . . puts his *Ghibellinism* (jura monarchiæ) in the front. *Lowell*, Dante.

Ghilan silk. See *silk.*

ghirland†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland.*

ghittern (git′ėrn), *n.* A bad spelling of *gittern.*

ghole (gōl), *n.* Same as *ghoul.*

ghoont (gönt), *n.* [Hind. *gunt*, the hill-pony or Tatar pony.] A small but strong and sure-footed East Indian pony, used in the mountain-ranges as a pack-horse or saddle-horse.

Heere is the great breed of a small kind of Horse, called *Gunts*, a true travelling scale-cliffe beast. *W. Finch*, in Purchas, i. 438. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

Ghoorka, *n.* See *Goorkha.*

ghost (gōst), *n.* [The *h* is a mod. and unnecessary insertion; prop. *gost*, < ME. *gost, goost*, earlier *gast*, < AS. *gāst*, breath, spirit, a spirit, = OS. *gēst* = OFries. *gast, iest* = D. *geest* = MLG. *geist*, LG. *geest* = OHG. MHG. G. *geist*, spirit, a spirit, genius, = ODan. *gast*, spirit, specter, Dan. *geist* (prob. < G.), a ghost, spirit, = Sw. *gast*, evil spirit, ghost, satyr; not in Icel. nor in Goth. (Goth. *ahma*, spirit). The sense of 'apparition, specter,' is later than that of 'breath, spirit,' and makes more improbable the connection, usually asserted (through 'a terrifying apparition'), with *ghastly, gastly, gast*, terrify, Goth. *us-gaisjan*, terrify: see *gast*[2]. The origin remains uncertain.] **1.** Breath; spirit; specifically, the breath; the spirit; the soul of man. [Obsolete or archaic except in the phrase *to give up the ghost.*]

"Thow saist nat soth," quod he, "thow sorceresse!
With al thi false *goost* of prophecie."
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1534.

Thus God gaf hym a *goost* of the godhed of heuene,
And of his grete grace graunted hym blisse.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 45.

Who-so be greued in his *goost*, gouerne him bettir.
A B C of Aristotle (E. E. T. S.), XXXII. 11.

But when indeed she found his *ghost* was gone, then sorrow lost the wit of utterance and grew rageful and mad.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

No knight so rude, I weene,
As to doen outrage to a sleeping *ghost.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 26.

2. The soul of a dead person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; more especially, a disembodied spirit imagined as wandering among or haunting living persons; a human specter or apparition.

But I bequethe the servyce of my *goost*
To you aboven every creature,
Syn that my lyf ne may no lenger dure.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1910.

Is not that a Giant before our Door? or a *Ghost* of some body slain in the late Battell? *Dryden*, Amphitryon, ii. 1.

How many children, and how many men, are afraid of *ghosts*, who are not afraid of God! *Macaulay*, Dante.

The Fetishism, Ancestor-worship, and Demonology of primitive savages, are all, I believe, different manners of expression of their belief in *ghosts*, and of the anthropomorphic interpretation of out-of-the-way events, which is its concomitant. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 163.

3. A spirit; a demon.

Was it his spirit, by spirits taught to write
Above a mortal pitch, that struck me dead? . . .
He, nor that affable familiar *ghost*
Which nightly gulls him with intelligence,
As victors, of my silence cannot boast.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxvi.

4. A spirit in general; an unearthly specter or apparition.

"Hateful divorce of love,"—thus chides she Death—
"Grim-grinning *ghost.*" *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 933.

5†. A dead body. [Rare.]

See, how the blood is settled in his face!
Oft have I seen a timely-parted *ghost*,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

6. A mere shadow or semblance.

When the kings were driven out from ancient Rome, there was still a king kept up in name to perform the grand ceremonial offices which no one but a person having the name of "king" or "Rex" could discharge. The "Rex sacrificulus" took precedence of all the other functionaries religious or secular. . . . He was the *ghost* of the deceased Roman kingdom, just as the Pope is the *ghost* (not a shadow or manes) of the deceased Roman Empire. *A. P. Stanley*, Essays on Eccles. Subjects, p. 201.

Nought followed but the *ghost* of dead delight.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 361.

It was well understood that in Moscow the accused did not stand "a *ghost* of a chance." *The Century*, XXXVI. 87.

7. In *optics*, a spot of light or secondary image caused by a defect of the instrument, generally by reflections from the lenses.

The *ghosts* thus arising were first described by Quincke, and have been elaborately investigated by Peirce, both theoretically and experimentally. *Lord Rayleigh*, in Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 438.

Specifically—**8.** In *photog.*, a glint of light cast by the lens on the focusing-glass or on the plate during exposure, in the latter case producing a more or less defined opaque spot. It results usually from the presence of a too strongly illuminated surface or object in or near the field of the lens. Also called *flare.*

You will perceive one, two, three, etc., illuminated circles move across the field of vision over the picture—these are *ghosts.* *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 450.

Dirck's ghost, an optical illusion produced for popular entertainments, by which a figure strongly illuminated but concealed from the audience is reflected in a large sheet of unsilvered plate-glass, so as to produce a spectral effect.—**Holy Ghost** [ME. *holy gost, holie gost, hali gast*, often as one word, *holigost*, etc., < AS. *hālig gāst*, translating LL. *spiritus sanctus*], the Holy Spirit; the Spirit of God; the Paraclete; the third person in the Trinity.

God the fader, God the sone, God *holigoste* of bothe.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 239.

Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the *Holy Ghost.* Mat. xxviii. 19.

Holy-Ghost plant. Same as *dove-plant.*—**Mass of the Holy Ghost.** See *mass*[1].—**Order of the Holy Ghost.** (*a*) (Often called by the French name *Saint Esprit.*) The leading order of the later French monarchy, founded by King Henry III. of France in 1578, replacing the Order of St. Michael. The king was the grand master, and there were 100 members, not including foreigners. The members were required to adhere to the Roman Catholic Church and to be of a high grade of nobility. The decoration was a gold cross attached to a blue ribbon, and the emblems were a dove and an image of St. Michael. The order has been in abeyance since the revolution of 1830. (*b*) An order founded at Montpellier, France, about the end of the twelfth century, and united to the Order of St. Lazarus by Pope Clement XIII. (*c*) A Neapolitan order. See *Order of the Knot*, under *knot*[1].—**The ghost walks,** the salary is paid. [Actors' slang.]—**To give** or **yield up the ghost,** to yield up the breath or spirit; die; expire.

Man dieth, and wasteth away: yea, man *giveth up the ghost*, and where is he? Job xiv. 10.

Often did I strive
To *yield the ghost:* but still the envious flood
Stopt in my soul, and would not let it forth.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

=**Syn.** *Ghost, Shade, Apparition, Specter, Phantom, Phantasm.* *Ghost* is the old word for the disembodied spirit, especially as appearing to man: as, the *ghost* of Hamlet's father; the *ghost* of Banquo. *Shade* is a soft and poetic word for *ghost:* as, the *shade* of Creüsa appeared to Æneas. An *apparition* is a ghost as appearing to sight, perhaps suddenly or unexpectedly; it may also be a fancied appearance, while a *ghost* is supposed to be real: as, Jupiter made a cloud into an *apparition* of Juno; Macbeth saw an *apparition* of a dagger; the witches showed him an *apparition* of a crowned child. A *specter* is an alarming or horrifying preternatural personal appearance, having less individuality, perhaps, than a *ghost* or *shade*, but more than an *apparition* necessarily has. A *phantom* has an apparent, not a real, existence; it differs from a *phantasm* in emphasizing the unreality simply and in representing a single object, while *phantasm* emphasizes the deception put upon the mind, and may include more than one object.

Infernal *ghosts* and hellish furies round, . . .
And grisly *spectres*, which the fiend had raised
To tempt the Son of God with terrours dire.
Milton, P. R., iv. 422.

Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed
A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade.*
Tickell, Death of Addison, l. 45.

When Godfrey was lifting his eyes . . . they encountered an object as startling to him at that moment as if it had been an *apparition* from the dead.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xii.

These faces in the mirrors
Are but the shadows and *phantoms* of myself.
Longfellow, Masque of Pandora, vii.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a *phantasma*, or a hideous dream.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

ghost† (gōst), *v.* [< *ghost, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To appear to in the form of a ghost; haunt as a spirit or specter.

Julius Cæsar,
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted.*
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6.

What madnesse *ghosts* this old man but what madness *ghosts* us all? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 32.

II. *intrans.* To give up the ghost; die; expire.

Euryalus, taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit that within a few hours she *ghosted.*
Sir P. Sidney.

ghostess (gōs′tes), *n.* [< *ghost* + *-ess.*] A female ghost. [Humorous.]

In the mean time that she,
The said *Ghostess*, or Ghost, as the matter may be,
From impediment, hindrance, and let shall be free
To sleep in her grave.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 233.

ghost-fish (gōst′fish), *n.* A whitish variety of *Cryptacanthodes maculatus.* See *wrymouth.*

ghostland (gōst′land), *n.* The region of spirits or of the supernatural.

Get out of *ghostland.* *Academy*, April 7, 1888, p. 236.

ghostless† (gōst'les), *a.* [< ME. **gostles*, < AS. *gāstleás* (= D. *geesteloos* = G. *geistlos*), lifeless.] Without spirit, soul, or life.

Works are the breath of faith, the proofs by which we may judge whether it live. If you feel them not, the faith is *ghostless*. *Dr. R. Clarke*, Sermons, p. 473.

ghostlike (gōst'līk), *a.* [< *ghost* + *like*2.] Like a ghost or specter; deathlike.

Thy thinne cheeke, hollow eye,
And *ghostlike* colour, speake the mystery
Thou wouldst, but canst not live by.
Nabbes, Hannibal and Scipio.

ghostliness (gōst'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ghostly.

ghostly (gōst'li), *a.* [With inserted *h*, as in *ghost;* < ME. *gostly, gostlich*, earlier *gastly, gastlich*, < AS. *gāstlīc, gāstlīc*, of a spirit, spiritual (= OS. *gēstlīk* = OFries. *gāstlīk, gāstelīk, iestlīk* = D. *geestelijk* = OHG. *geistlīh*, MHG. *geistlīch, geislīch*, G. *geistlich*, spiritual, = Dan. *geistlig*, clerical), < *gāst*, spirit, a spirit, + *-līc*, -ly1.] **1.** Having to do with the soul or spirit; spiritual; not of the flesh; not carnal or secular.

He that cane noghte lufe this blyssed name Ihesu ne fynd ne fele in it *gastely* joye and delitabilite, with wondirfull swetnes in this lyfe here.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a warfare and continual afflict with his *ghostly* enemies.
Becon, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 542.

The writer of this legend then records
Its *ghostly* application in these words.
Longfellow, Morituri Salutamus.

2. Pertaining or relating to apparitions; of ghostlike character; spectral; supernatural: as, *ghostly* sounds; a *ghostly* visitant.

I have no sorcerer's malison on me,
No *ghostly* hauntings like his Highness.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

ghostly† (gōst'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gostly, goostli*, < AS. *gāstlīce*, spiritually, < *gāstlīc*, spiritual: see *ghostly, a.*] Spiritually; mystically; mentally; with reference to the mind as contrasted with the sight.

The morwe com, and *gostly* for to speke,
This Diomede is come unto Crysede.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1032.

Loue is *goostli* deliciouse as wijn
That makith men bothe big & bolde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Now maketh he a triall how much his disciples haue profited *ghostly*. *J. Udall*, On Mark viii.

The prince and the whole state may be suffered to perish bodily and *ghostly*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 106.

ghost-moth (gōst'môth), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect, *Epialus humuli*. The male is white, and has a habit of hovering with a pendulum-like motion in the twilight over one spot (often in churchyards), where the female, which has gray posterior wings and red-spotted anterior wings, is concealed. The term is extended to all the *Epialidæ*.

ghostology (gōs-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *ghost* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the supernatural. [Humorous.]

It seemed more unaccountable than if it had been a thing of *ghostology* and witchcraft.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 294.

ghost-plant (gōst'plant), *n.* The tumbleweed, *Amaranthus græcizans*.

Dr. Newberry has told us that it [*Amaranthus græcizans*] is also known as the *ghost-plant*, in allusion to the same habit, bunches flitting along by night producing a peculiarly weird appearance. *Science*, IX. 32.

ghost-seer (gōst'sē″ėr), *n.* One who sees ghosts or apparitions.

M. Binet treats all *ghost-seers* as so paralysed with terror that they do not move their eyes from the figure.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 172, note.

ghost-show (gōst'shō), *n.* A spiritualistic exhibition. [Colloq.]

ghost-soul (gōst'sōl), *n.* A supposed apparitional soul, or phantom likeness of the body, capable of leaving the body for a time or altogether and appearing to other persons asleep or awake.

At the lowest levels of culture of which we have clear knowledge, the notion of a *ghost-soul* animating man while in the body, and appearing in dream and vision out of the body, is found deeply ingrained.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 451.

ghost-story (gōst'stō″ri), *n.* A story about ghosts or in which ghosts are introduced; hence, by extension, any story or statement to which no credence should be given.

It is still safe and easy to treat anything which can possibly be called a *ghost-story* as on a par with such figments as these. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 112.

ghost-word (gōst'wėrd), *n.* An apparent word or false form found in manuscript or print, due to some blunder of the scribe, editor, or printer. Such ghost-words, mostly miswritings or misprints not obvious to subsequent readers or editors, abound in dictionaries and glossaries of the older stages of the English as well as of other languages.

As "*ghost-words*" Mr. Skeat, in his "Presidential Address" [Trans. Philol. Soc., 1886], designates "words which had never any real existence, being mere coinages due to the blunders of printers or scribes, or to the perfervid imaginations of ignorant or blundering editors."
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 226.

The word meant is "estures," bad spelling of "estres"; and "eftures" is a *ghost-word*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 504.

ghoul (göl), *n.* [Formerly also written *ghole, goule, gowl*, etc.; < Ar. *ghūl*, Pers. *ghūl, ghōl*, also *ghuwal*, a demon of the mountains and the woods, supposed to devour men and other animals.] An imaginary evil being supposed among Eastern nations to prey upon human bodies; an ogre.

Go — and with *Gouls* and Afrits rave;
Till these in horror shrink away
From spectre more accursed than they!
Byron, The Giaour.

You know there are people in India — a kind of beastly race, the *ghouls* — who violate graves.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

ghoulish (gö'lish), *a.* [< *ghoul* + *-ish*1.] Natural to or resembling a ghoul: as, *ghoulish* delight.

ghurial (gur'i-äl), *n.* [Hind. *ghaṛiyāl:* see *gavial.*] Same as *gavial.*

The *ghurial* is of a finer breed.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 79.

ghurry, ghurrie (gur'i), *n.*; pl. *ghurries* (-iz). [Hindi *ghaṛī*, a water-clock, etc., < Skt. *ghaṭī*.] In India — (*a*) A clepsydra, or water-instrument for measuring time. (*b*) The gong on which the time so indicated is struck. Hence — (*c*) A clock or other timepiece. (*d*) In old Hindu custom, the 60th part of a day or night. (*e*) An indefinite time, about an hour.

We have fixed the coss at 6,000 Guz, which must be travelled by the postman in a *Ghurry* and a half.
Tippoo's Letters, p. 215. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

ghyll (gil), *n.* A false spelling of *gill*2.

giallo antico (jäl'lō ân-tē'kō). [It.: *giallo*, yellow (see *yellow*); *antico*, ancient (see *antic*).] A marble of a rich golden-yellow color, deepening in tint to orange and pink, found among Roman ruins and used anew in buildings of the Renaissance and later times. It is identified by J. H. Middleton ("Ancient Rome in 1885") with the marmor Numidicum of the ancients.

Discs and strips of serpentine, porphyry and *giallo antico*. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. lviii.

★**giant** (jī'ant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *giaunt, gyant, giaund*, earlier *geant, geaunt, geaund, jeant*, sometimes *yeant, yeaunt*, < OF. *geant, jaiant*, F. *géant* = Pr. *jaian, gigant* = Sp. Pg. It. *gigante* = AS. *gigant* = OHG. G. Dan. Sw. *gigant*, < L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), < Gr. *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), mostly in pl. *γίγαντες*, the Giants, a savage race of men destroyed by the gods (Homer), called sons of Gaia, the Earth (Hesiod, etc.), and hence the epithet *γηγενής*, earth-born (< *γῆ*, *γαῖα*, the earth, + *-γενης*, -born, < √ *γεν*, bear, produce); but *γίγας* and *γηγενής* cannot be etymologically identical, nor can *γίγας* (*γι-γα-ντ-*) contain the √ *γεν* unless in the shorter form *γα*, which appears in Epic perf. inf. *γε-γά-μεν*, part. *γε-γα-ώς*, etc. Cf. *gigantic*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *classical myth.*, one of a divine but monstrous race, children of Uranus (Heaven) and Gæa (Earth), and personifying destructive physical phenomena, as those of volcanic origin. They were subdued by the Olympian gods after a war which forms a favorite subject in ancient art (see *gigantomachy*), and typifies the inherent opposition between darkness and light.

Hence — **2.** Some other imaginary being of human form but superhuman size: as, *Giant* Despair, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

He was byseged sothliche with seuene grete *geauntes*,
That with Antecrist helden harde ageyns Conscience.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 215.

Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise.
Milton, P. L., xi. 642.

3. Figuratively, a person of unusual size or of extraordinary powers, physical or mental.

Then we went to pay a visit at a hotel in Jermyn Street. . . . A powdered *giant* lolling in the hall, his buttons emblazoned with prodigious coronets, took our cards up to the Prince. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, II. ii.

Giant's Causeway. See *causeway.*

II. *a.* Gigantic; of extraordinary size or force, actual or relative: as, "the *giant* world," *Shak.*; a *giant* intellect.

Put the world's whole strength
Into one *giant* arm. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

As our dire neighbours of Cyclopean birth
Match in fierce wrong the *giant* sons of earth.
Pope, Odyssey, vii.

We make of Nature's *giant* powers
The slaves of human Art.
Whittier, The Ship-Builders.

Giant cactus, the *Cereus giganteus*. See cuts under *Cactaceæ*. — **Giant cavy**, the water-cavy. See *capibara*. — **Giant cell**, in *anat.*, an osteoclast. — **Giant clam**, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Tridacnidæ*. — **Giant cockle**, *Cardium magnum*. — **Giant fennel.** See *fennel*. — **Giant fulmar.** See *fulmar*. — **Giant rail.** See *Leguatia*.

giantess (jī'an-tes), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ess.*] A female giant; a female of extraordinary bulk and stature.

I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under Mount Pelion.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

giantish (jī'an-tish), *a.* [< *giant* + *-ish*1.] Somewhat like a giant; uncommonly large.

Their stature neither dwarf nor *giantish*,
But in a comely well-dispos'd proportion.
Randolph, Muses Looking-Glass, v. 1.

★**giantism** (jī'an-tizm), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ism.*] The state of being a giant. [Rare.]

O happy state of *giantism*, when husbands
Like mushrooms grow. *Fielding*, Tom Thumb, i.

giant-kettle (jī'ant-ket″l), *n.* A pot-hole, often of enormous dimensions, common on the coast of Norway.

giant-killer (jī'ant-kil″ėr), *n.* In folk-lore, nursery-tales, etc., one who makes it his business to kill giants. The giants in such stories are generally represented as cruel, merciless, and often cannibalistic, but so stupid as to be easily overcome by courageous cunning.

giantly (jī'ant-li), *a.* [< *giant* + *-ly*1.] Giantlike. [Rare.]

The Sasquesahanockes are a *Giantly* people, strange in proportion, behauiour, and attire, their voice sounding from them as out of a Caue. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 767.

This chieftain, as I have before noted, was a very *giantly* man, and was clad in a coarse blue coat.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 371.

giant-powder (jī'ant-pou″dėr), *n.* An explosive formed of nitroglycerin mixed with infusorial earth. It is a form of dynamite.

giant-queller (jī'ant-kwel″ėr), *n.* A subduer of giants; a giant-killer.

giantry (jī'an-tri), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ry.*] The race of giants; giants collectively. [Rare.]

The flimsy *giantry* of Ossian has introduced mountainous horrors. *Walpole*, Letters (1784), IV. 380.

giantship (jī'ant-ship), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ship.*] The state, quality, or character of being a giant: used in the extract as a descriptive title.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest-fallen.
Milton, S. A., l. 1244.

giant-swing (jī'ant-swing), *n.* In *gymnastics*, a revolution at arm's length around a horizontal bar.

giaour (giour, jour), *n.* [< Turkish *jawr, guwur*, an infidel, a miscreant, < Pers. *gaur*, an infidel, another form of *gabr*, an infidel, a Gueber: see *Gueber.*] An infidel: used by the Turks to designate an adherent of any religion except the Mohammedan, more particularly a Christian, and so commonly that it does not necessarily imply an insult.

The faithless slave that broke her bower,
And, worse than faithless, for a *Giaour!*
Byron, The Giaour.

giardinetto (jär-dē-net'tō), *n.*; pl. *giardinetti* (-tē). [It., dim. of *giardino* = E. *garden.*] A jewel, usually a finger-ring, ornamented with imitations of natural flowers in precious stones. A common form of the chaton is a basket or vase from which a formal and decorative spray or bouquet of flowers emerges.

★**gib**1 (jib), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *gibbe, gibe*, a sort of arm, an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, apparently a hoe (Roquefort): see *gibbet* and *jib*1.] **1.** A hooked stick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** A wooden support for the roof of a coal-mine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **3.** A piece of iron used to clasp together the pieces of wood or iron of a framing which is to be keyed. — **4.** In *steam-mach.*, a fixed wedge used with the driving-wedge or key to tighten the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting-rod. — **5.** The projecting arm of a crane; a gibbet. Also *jib*. *E. H. Knight.* — **Gib and key**, a fastening to connect a bar and strap together by means of a slot common to both, in which an E-shaped gib with a beveled back is inserted and driven fast by a taper key. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

gib1 (jib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gibbed*, ppr. *gibbing*. [< *gib*1, *n.*] To secure or fasten with a gib or gibs.

gib2† (gib), *n.* [< ME. *Gibbe, Gybbe, Gyb*, a proper name, a familiar abbr. of *Gilbert* (F. *Guilbert*, ML. *Gilbertus*, etc., of OHG. origin, G. *Gilbert*); much used as a proper name for an individual

cat, like mod. E. *Tom*, and finally regarded as a common (generic) name. So in comp. *gib-cat*, q. v. Cf. *Tom*, a name for a cat, *tom-cat; Dobbin*, a name for a horse, etc.; *Reynard*, a fox, etc.] A familiar name for a cat; hence, as a generic name, any cat, especially an old cat: commonly used for the male.

For right no more than *Gibbe*, our cat [tr. F. *Thibert le cas*],
That awaiteth mice and rattes to killen,
Ne entende I but to begilen. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6204.

Ere *Gib*, our cat, can lick her ear.
Peele, Edward I.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

gib[2] (gib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gibbed*, ppr. *gibbing*. [< *gib*[2], *n.* In the sense of 'castrate,' perhaps a reduction of *glib* in that sense: see *glib*[3].] **I.**† *intrans.* To behave like a cat.

What caterwauling's here? what *gibbing?*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To castrate, as a cat.

As melancholy as a *gibb'd* cat. *Howell's Eng. Prov.*, p. 10.

I have lived these fifty yeares with my old Lord, and truly no body ever died in my armes before, but your Lordship's *gibb'd* Cat.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 229.

2. To eviscerate or disembowel, as a fish. Also *gip*. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber[1] (gib'ėr), *v. i.* [Also in comp. *gibber-gabber* and *gibble-gabble*, reduplications, with the usual variation of vowel, of *gabber*[1] and *gabble* (which are assibilated in *jabber* and *jabble*), freq. forms of *gab*[1], q. v.] To speak inarticulately; speak incoherently or senselessly.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

The floor covered with maskers, *gibbering* in falsetto, dancing, capering, coquetting till daylight.
The Century, XXX. 209.

gibber[2] (gib'ėr), *n.* [< *gib*[2], *v.*] One who guts or eviscerates fish. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber[3] (gib'ėr), *n.* [L., < *gibbus*, hunched, gibbous: see *gibbous*.] In *bot.*, a pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, etc.; a gibbosity.

gibber-gabber† (gib'ėr-gab″ėr), *n.* [Redupl. of *gabber*[1]. Cf. *gibble-gabble*, and see *gibber*[1] and *gabber*[1].] Idle talk; chatter; gabble: equivalent to *gibble-gabble*. *Tusser*.

gibberish (gib'ėr-ish), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gibbrish*, *gibrish*, *gibridge* (also *geberish*, *gebrish*, the last forms appar. accom., in allusion to the jargon of alchemy, to *Geber* (or *Gebir*, in Gower *Gibere*), the reputed founder of the Arabian school of chemistry or alchemy); < *gibber*[1], gabble, + *-ish*, appar. in imitation of language-names in *-ish*[1].] **I.** *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible or incoherent language; confused or disguised speech; jargon.

He that applies his names to ideas different from their common use . . . speaks *gibberish*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. x. 31.

I'll now attend you to the Tea-table, where I shall hear from your Ladyship Reason and good Sense, after all this Law and *Gibberish*. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

The uncouth *gibberish* with which all this was uttered, like the darkness of an oracle, made us the more attentive to it. *Addison*, Sir Roger and the Gipsies.

=**Syn.** See *prattle*, *n.*

II. *a.* Unmeaning; unintelligible; disguised or jargonized, as words.

Physicians but torment him, his disease
Laughs at their *gibberish* language.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 1.

gibberishing (gib'ėr-ish-ing), *a.* [< *gibberish* + *-ing*[2].] Inarticulate; stammering. Compare *rubbishing*.

And yet forsooth we must gag our lawes in *gibberishing* Irish? *Holinshed*, Description of Ireland, i.

gibberose† (gib'ėr-ōs), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *gibbous*.

gibberosity (gib-ę-ros'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, same as ★*gibbosity*. *Bailey*, 1727; *Gray*.

gibbet[1] (jib'et), *n.* [< ME. *gibet*, *gebet*, *gebat*, *jebet*, *jebat*, a gibbet, appar. < OF. *gibet*, later *gibbet*, F. *gibet*, ML. *gibetum*, *gibetus*, It. *giubbetto*, m., *giubbetta*, usually in pl. *giubbette*, f., a gibbet. The It. forms suggest a connection with It. *giubbetto*, dim. of *giubba*, dial. *gibba*, an under-waistcoat, doublet, mane (see *jupon*), as if through the notion of 'collar' or 'halter'; but the It. *giubbetto*, a gibbet, is prob. accom. to the other word so spelled, and the real source may be in OF. *gibet*, a large stick, appar. dim. of *gibbe*, *gibe*, a sort of arm (weapon), an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, appar. a hoe: see *gib*[1] and *jib*[1], the latter of which, in the sense of 'a projecting beam or arm of a crane,' comes very near the sense of *gibbet*.] **1.** A kind of gallows; a wooden structure consisting of an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which malefactors were formerly hanged in chains; sometimes, as the famous gibbet of Montfaucon, near Paris, a considerable structure with numerous uprights of masonry, connected by several tiers of cross-beams, and with pits beneath it in which the remains were cast when they fell from the chains; hence, a gallows of any form.

Unless a man would marry a gallows, and beget young *gibbets*, I never saw one so prone [to death].
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

Where Honour and Justice most oddly contribute,
To ease Hero's Pains by a Halter and *Gibbet*.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

His grants were from the aggregate and consolidated funds of judgments iniquitously legal, and from possessions voluntarily surrendered by the lawful proprietors with the *gibbet* at the door. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

2. The projecting beam of a crane which sustains the pulleys and the weight to be lifted; a jib.—**3.** A great cudgel, such as are thrown at trees to beat down the fruit. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

gibbet[1] (jib'et), *v. t.* [< *gibbet*, *n.*] **1.** To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows; hang upon anything resembling a gibbet.

Some Inns still *gibbet* their Signs across a Town.
Bourne's Pop. Antig. (1777), p. 389.

Here [in the kitchen] is no every-day cheerfulness of cooking-range, but grotesque andirons wading into the bristling embers, and a long crane with villainous pots *gibbeted* upon it. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

2. Figuratively, to set forth to public gaze; expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy, or the like.

Thus [he] unknowingly *gibbeted* himself into infamy, when he might have otherwise quietly retired into oblivion. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xii.

Then where's the wrong, to *gibbet* high the name
Of fools and knaves already dead to shame?
Essay on Satire, i. 160.

gibbet[2]†, *n.* An error for *gigot*, a shoulder of mutton.

A good sauce for a *gibbet* of mutton.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., iv. 28.

gibbet-tree (jib'et-trē), *n.* A gallows-tree.

gibbier†, *n.* See *gibier*.

gibble-gabble† (gib'l-gab″l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *gabble:* see *gibber-gabber* and *gibber*[1].] Idle talk; chatter; gabble. *Cotgrave*.

gibbon (gib'ǫn), *n.* [F. *gibbon*, in Buffon; origin not ascertained.] The common name of the long-armed apes of the genus *Hylobates*, subfamily *Hylobatinæ*, and family *Simiidæ*. These apes have a remarkably slender body, with very long slim limbs, especially the fore limbs or arms, which almost touch the ground when the animal stands erect; the tail is rudimentary, and there are ischial callosities. In some respects the gibbons approach man very closely.



Gibbon (*Hylobates lar*).

They inhabit the East Indian archipelago and the peninsular mainland, and are extremely agile, swinging themselves in the trees like the spider-monkeys of the new world. There are several species, one of the best-known of which is *Hylobates lar*, inhabiting Tenasserim and a wide extent of adjoining country, of a blackish color marked with white on the face and hands. The hoolock (*H. hoolock*) is another, found in Assam and neighboring regions. The crowned gibbon is *H. pileatus* of Siam. Sumatra has a gibbon (*H. agilis*) noted for uttering musical sounds, and variously called *wou-wou*, *oungha*, *ungaputi*, *unkaputi*, etc. The most notable gibbon is the Sumatran siamang (*H. siamanga* or *Siamanga syndactyla*), which has two of its toes webbed. See these names, also *ape*, *Hylobates*.

gib-boom, *n.* See *jib-boom*.

gibbose (gib'ōs), *a.* [< L. *gibbosus:* see *gibbous*.] Same as *gibbous*.

gibbosity (gi-bos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *gibbosité* = Pr. *gilbositat*, *gelbositat* = Pg. *gibosidade* = It. *gibbosità;* as *gibbous*, *gibbose*, + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being gibbous or gibbose; roundness or protuberance of outline; convexity.

When two ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, . . . what should take away the sight of these ships from each other but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

That a singular regard be had upon examination to the *gibbosity* of the gentlemen that offer themselves as founder's kinsmen [of the Ugly Club]. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

2. A protuberance; a round or swelling prominence. Specifically—**3.** In *bot.*, a swelling or protuberance at one side of an organ, usually near the base, as of a calyx.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, an irregular large protuberance, somewhat rounded, but not forming the segment of a sphere; a hump: as, the *gibbosity* of or on the back of a camel or zebu.

gibbous (gib'us), *a.* [Also *gibberose*, *gibbose* = F. *gibbeux* = Sp. *giboso*, *jiboso* = Pg. *giboso*, *gibboso* = It. *gibboso;* < L. *gibbosus*, a different reading of *gibberosus*, hunched, humped, < *gibber*, a hunch, hump, < *gibber*, a., hunched, humped. Cf. equiv. *gibbus*, hunched: see *gibber*[3].] **1.** Having a hunch or protuberance on the back; hunched; humpbacked; crook-backed.

How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed. *Sir T. Browne.*

Is there of all your kindred some who lack
Vision direct, or have a *gibbous* back?
Crabbe, Works, II. 81.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member.
Wiseman.

Specifically—**2.** Swelling by a regular curve; convex, as the moon is when more than half and less than full, the illuminated part being then convex on both margins.—**3.** In *bot.*, having a rounded protuberance at the side or base.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, convex but not regularly rounded; somewhat irregularly raised or swollen; protuberant; humped; gibbose.

gibbously (gib'us-li), *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form. *Imp. Dict.*

gibbousness (gib'us-nes), *n.* The state of being gibbous; protuberance; a prominence; convexity.

gibbsite (gib'zīt), *n.* [Named in honor of the American mineralogist George *Gibbs* (1776–1833). The proper names *Gibbs* and *Gibson* (i. e., *Gib's son*) are due to *Gib*, a familiar abbr. of *Gilbert* (see *gib*[2]); a dim. of *Gib* is *Gibbon*, whence further *Gibbons*, *Gibbins*, *Gibbens*, *Gibbonson*.] A hydrate of aluminium, a whitish mineral, found in Massachusetts in irregular stalactitic masses, presenting an aggregation of elongated tuberous branches, parallel and united: also found in the Ural and elsewhere, in monoclinic crystals, and often called *hydrargillite*. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis.

gib-cat (gib'kat), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *cat*. Cf. *gibb'd cat*, under *gib*[2], *v.*] A tom-cat, especially an old tom-cat: often implying castration.

I am as melancholy as a *gib cat*, or a lugged bear.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

A hag whose eies shoot poison—that has beene an ould witch, and is now turning into a *gib-cat*.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

I could never sing
More than a *gib-cat* or a very howlet.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

Gib-cat is, at this moment, the ordinary name in Scotland and in the north of England, where, however, tom-cat is expelling it from "fine" speech: and it was formerly the ordinary name in England also.
J. A. H. Murray, N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 350.

gibe[1], **jibe**[2] (jīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gibed*, *jibed*, ppr. *gibing*, *jibing*. [Appar. of Scand. origin (with assibilation of orig. guttural, as in *jabber* for *gabber*[1], etc.). Cf. Sw. dial. *gipa*, talk rashly and foolishly, Icel. *geipa*, talk nonsense, *geip*, idle talk. Connection with *jape* is uncertain.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter taunting or sarcastic words; rail; sneer; scoff: absolutely or with *at*.

Lest they relieving us might afterwards laugh and *gibe at* our poverty. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

=**Syn.** *Jeer*, *Scoff*, etc. See *sneer*.

II. *trans.* To speak of or to with taunting or sarcastic words; deride; scoff at; rail at; ridicule.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

gibe[1], **jibe**[2] (jīb), *n.* [< *gibe*[1], *jibe*[2], *v.*] A tauntingly or contemptuously sarcastic remark; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

With solemn *gibe* did Eustace banter me.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

When it was said of the court of Frederic that the place of king's atheist was vacant, the *gibe* was felt as the most biting sarcasm. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 360.

=**Syn.** Taunt, jeer, sneer, fleer, insult, reproach.

gibe[2] (jīb), *v.* *Naut.* See *jibe*[1].

gibecière (zhē-bē-si-ãr′), *n.* Same as *gipser*.

gibel (gib′el), *n.* [< G. *gibel*, *giebel*, a certain fish (as defined), a kind of chub, < MHG. *gebel*, OHG. *gebal*, the head, OHG. *gibilla*, skull: see under *gable*[1].] The so-called Prussian carp, *Carassius carassius* or *gibelio*, having no barbels, supposed to have been introduced into Great Britain from Germany. It is a good table-fish, but seldom weighs more than half a pound.

Gibeline, *n.* See *Ghibelline*.

gibelio (gi-bē′li-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *gibel*.] Same as *gibel*.

Gibeonite (gib′ē-on-īt), *n.* [< *Gibeon*, a city in Palestine, + *-ite*[2].] 1. One of the inhabitants of Gibeon, who were condemned by Joshua to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Israelites. Hence—2. A slave's slave; a workman's laborer; a farmer's drudge.

And Giles must trudge, whoever gives command;
A *Gibeonite*, that serves them all by turn.
Bloomfield, Farmer's Boy, Spring.

giber, jiber (jī′bėr), *n.* One who utters gibes.

Come, Sempronia, leave him;
He is a *giber*, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

giberalter†, *n.* A Gibraltar monkey, the Rock of Gibraltar, Spain (now belonging to Great Britain), being noted for the number of its monkeys.

Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble *giberalters*.
Merry Devil of Edmonton.

giberne (zhē-bern′), *n.* [F., a cartridge-box.] A sort of bag in which grenadiers formerly held their hand-grenades, worn like a powder-flask. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

gib-fish (gib′fish), *n.* The male salmon. [North. Eng.]

gibier† (F. pron. zhē-biā′), *n.* [Also written *gibbier*; < OF. *gibier*, *gibbier*, F. *gibier*, game, fowl.] Wild fowl; game.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax-free.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

gibingly, jibingly (jī′bing-li), *adv.* In a gibing manner.

But your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present portance,
Which most *gibingly*, ungravely, he did fashion.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

gib-keeler (gib′kē″lėr), *n.* Same as *gib-tub*.

giblet (jib′let), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gibelet*, < OF. *gibelet*, the entrails of fowls (cf. F. *gibelotte*, stewed rabbit); cf. *gibier*, wild fowl.] **I.** *n.* 1. A part removed or trimmed away from a fowl when it is prepared for roasting, as the heart, liver, gizzard, neck, ends of wings and legs, etc., often used in pies, stews, etc.: usually in the plural.

It shall not, like the table of a country-justice, be sprinkled over with all manner of cheap salads, sliced beef, *giblets*, and pettitoes, to fill up room.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. *pl.* Rags; tatters. [Rare.]

II. *a.* Made of giblets: as, a *giblet* pie or stew.

giblet-check, giblet-cheek (jib′let-chek, -chēk), *n.* A rebate round the reveals of a doorway or gateway, for the reception of a door or gate intended to open outward, so that the outer face of the door or gate will be flush with the face of the wall. Also written *jiblet-check*, *jiblet-cheek*. [Scotch.]

Gibraltar (ji-brâl′tãr), *n.* [Short for *Gibraltar rock*, a name applied to hard candy, in allusion to the *Rock of Gibraltar*, a celebrated fortress belonging to Great Britain, at the entrance of the Mediterranean.] 1. A kind of candy: same as *Gibraltar rock*.—2. A kind of sugar-candy made in short thick sticks with rounded ends. [U. S.]—**Gibraltar monkey.** Same as *Barbary ape* (which see, under *ape*).—**Gibraltar rock**, rock-candy.

gibship† (gib′ship), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *-ship*.] The quality of being a gib-cat: ludicrously used as a title of address.

Bring out the cat-hounds, I'le bring down your *gib-ship*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

gibstaff (jib′stâf), *n.*; pl. *gibstaves* (-stāvz). [< *gib*[1] + *staff*.] 1. A staff with which to gage water or push a boat.—2. A staff formerly used in fighting beasts on the stage.

gib-tub (gib′tub), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *tub*.] A tray in which fish are placed to be gibbed or gutted. Also *gib-keeler*, *gip-tub*. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

Gichtelian (giċh-tē′li-an), *n.* [< *Gichtel* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of J. G. Gichtel (1638–1710), a German mystic. The Gichtelians were until recently found in small numbers in parts of the Netherlands and of Germany. They called themselves *Angelic Brethren*, as having already attained a state of angelic purity, through the rejection of marriage.

gid[1] (gid), *n.* [Assumed from *giddy*, q. v.] Staggers in sheep, a disease caused by a cystic worm in the brain, formerly called *Cœnurus cerebralis*, now known to be the larva of the dog's tapeworm, *Tænia cœnurus*. Also called *giddiness* and *sturdy*.

Sheep are afflicted by a disease known as the *gid*, or staggers. The animal goes round and round; its power to walk straight ahead is lost. This curious effect is produced by the presence of a hydatid . . . known under the name of Cœnurus cerebralis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 201.

gid[2] (jid), *n.* [Also *gidd*, *jid*, and in comp. *jedcock*, *judcock*; origin obscure.] The jack-snipe. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

giddedt, *a.* [< *gidd*(*y*) + *-ed*[2].] Dazed with fear.

In hast they runne, and mids their race they staie,
As *gidded* roe. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 418.

giddily (gid′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gideliche*, foolishly; < *giddy* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a light, foolish manner; flightily; heedlessly: as, to chatter or carry on *giddily*.—2. In a dizzying manner; so as to cause giddiness or vertigo.

How *giddily* he [Fashion] turns about all the hot bloods, between fourteen and five-and-thirty!
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

Your Beauties so dazle the Sight,
That lost in Amaze,
I *giddily* gaze,
Confus'd and o'erwhelm'd with a Torrent of Light.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

3. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings.

To roam
Giddily, and be everywhere but at home—
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

giddiness (gid′i-nes), *n.* 1. The character or quality of being giddy or foolish; levity; flightiness; heedlessness; inconstancy; unsteadiness.

Fear of your unbelief, and the time's *giddiness*,
Made me I durst not then go farther.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 1.

The Popish Plot . . . began now sensibly to dwindle, thro' the folly, knavery, impudence, and *giddiness* of Oates. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 18, 1683.

2. The state or condition of being giddy or dizzy; a swimming of the head; dizziness; vertigo.

Sometimes it [betel-nut] will cause great *giddiness* in the Head of those that are not us'd to chew it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 319.

The change of our perceptions and thoughts to be pleasing must not be too rapid; for as the intervals when too long produce the feeling of tedium, so when too short they cause that of *giddiness* or vertigo.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlv.

3. Same as *gid*[1].

giddisht, *a.* [< *gidd*(*y*) + *-ish*[1].] Foolish.

The people cawle thee *giddishe* mad;
Why, all the world is so.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, iii.

giddy (gid′i), *a.* [< ME. *gidie*, *gidi*, *gydie*, *gydi*, foolish (not 'dizzy' in the physical sense; so *dizzy* orig. meant 'foolish'); origin obscure; the alleged AS. **gidig* (Somner) is not found, and there is nothing to connect E. *giddy* with AS. *giddian*, sing, recite, speak, < *gid*, *gidd*, a song, poem, saying.] 1. Foolishly light or frivolous; governed by wild or thoughtless impulses; manifesting exuberant spirits or levity; flighty; heedless.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm . . .
Than women's are. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

Hot. Come, quick, quick; that I may lay my head in thy lap.
Lady P Go, ye *giddy* goose. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Young heads are *giddy*, and young hearts are warm,
And make mistakes for manhood to reform.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 444.

2. Characterized by or indicating giddiness or levity of feeling.

Yet would this *giddy* innovation fain
Down with it lower, to abuse it quite.
Daniel, Musophilus.

She said twenty *giddy* things that looked like joy, and then laughed loud at her own want of meaning.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

3. Affected with vertigo, or a swimming sensation in the head, causing liability to reel or fall; dizzy; reeling: as, to be *giddy* from fever or drunkenness, or in looking down from a great height.

I grow *giddy* while I gaze.
Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 1.

His voice fell
Like music which makes *giddy* the dim brain.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

4. Adapted to cause or to suggest giddiness; of a dizzy or dizzying nature; acting or causing to act giddily.

As we pac'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The wretch shall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 134.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Careless, reckless, headlong, flighty, hare-brained, light-headed.

giddy (gid′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *giddied*, ppr. *giddying*. [< *giddy*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dizzy or unsteady.

He is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved when all things else are; not shaken with fear, not *giddied* with suspicion. *Farindon*, Sermons (1657), p. 423.

II. *intrans.* To turn quickly; reel.

Had not by chance a sodaine North wind fetcht,
With an extreme sea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeuours; and our course constraine
To *giddie* round. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix.

My head swims, my brain *giddies*, I am getting old, Margaret. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

giddy-head (gid′i-hed), *n.* A giddy, frivolous person; one without serious thought or sound judgment.

A company of *giddy-heads* will take upon them to divine how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret apocalypses; and precisely set down when the world shall come to an end, what year, what month, what day.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

giddy-headed (gid′i-hed″ed), *a.* Having a giddy head; frivolous; volatile; incautious.

giddy-paced (gid′i-pāst), *a.* Having a giddy pace; moving irregularly; reeling; flighty.

Methought it did relieve my passion much:
More than light airs and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and *giddy-paced* times.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

giddy-pate (gid′i-pāt), *n.* Same as *giddy-head*.

giddy-pated (gid′i-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *giddy-headed*.

gie[1] (gē), *v.*; pret. *ga*, *gae*, or *gied*, pp. *gien*, ppr. *gieing*. A dialectal (northern English and Scotch) form of *give*[1].

A towd ma my sins, an's toithe were due, an' I *gied* it in hond. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, O. S.

gie[2]†, *v.* and *n.* See *guy*[1].

gier-eaglet (jēr′ē″gl), *n.* [< D. *gier* = G. *geier*, a vulture (see *gerfalcon*), + E. *eagle*.] A bird mentioned in the authorized version of Leviticus xi. 18 (*vulture* in the revised version), supposed to be the *Neophron percnopterus*.

These . . . ye shall have in abomination among the fowls: . . . the swan, and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle*.
Lev. xi. 18.

gies (gēs), *n. pl.* [Pacific islands.] Strong mats made of bark or other material, worn by native boatmen in the Pacific as a protection from rain. *Simmonds*.

gieseckite (gē′zek-īt), *n.* [Named after Charles *Gieseck* or *Giesecke*, whose original name was Metzler (born about 1760, died 1833), an actor, playwright, mineralogist, etc.] A mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms of a greenish-gray or brown color. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium, and is supposed to have been derived from the alteration of nepheline.

gif (gif), *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *if*.

Gif I have failyeit, baldlie repreif my ryme.
Gavin Douglas, Pref. to tr. of Virgil.

Your brother's mistress,
Gif she can be reclaimed; *gif* not, his prey!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

giff-gaff (gif′gaf), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., a varied redupl. of *give*[1]. Cf. *gewgaw*.] Mutual or reciprocal giving and taking; mutual obligation; tit for tat.

Giff-gaff makes good fellowship. *Proverb.*

Giffe-gaffe was a good fellow, this *Giffe-gaffe* led them clean from justice.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

giffin (jif′in), *n.* Same as *jiffy*.

giffy, *n.* See *jiffy*.

gift (gift), *n.* [< ME. *gift*, commonly *gift*, *geft*, ★a gift (the lit. sense not found in AS.), < AS. *gift*, nearly always in pl. *gifta*, a marriage, nuptials (= OFries. *ieft*, *iefta*, a gift, grant, = D. *gift*, a gift, = MLG. *gifte*, a gift, bequest, = OHG. MHG. *gift*, a gift (G. Dan. Sw. in comp.;

G. *mitgift*, *braut-gift*, Dan. Sw. *medgift*, Sw. *hemgift*, a dowry; and with a specialized sense, OHG. *gift*, f., G. *gift*, n., D. *gift*, n., Sw. Dan. *gift*, poison, lit. that which is given; cf. *dose*, of the same lit. sense), = Icel. *gift*, usually spelled *gipt*, a gift, pl. *giptar*, a marriage, = Dan. *gifte*, a marriage, = Goth. in comp. *fra-gifts*, *fra-gibts*, promise, gift); with the abstract formative *-t*, < *gifan*, give: see *give*[1].] **1.** The act, right, or power of giving or conferring: as, to get a thing by *gift*; an office in the *gift* of the people.

A towell, by the *gefte* of Margery Chester.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Therefore these two, her eldest sonnes, she sent
To seeke for succour of this Ladies *gieft*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 14.

I will not take her on *gift* of any man.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

If I die to-morrow, you're worth Five Thousand Pounds by my *Gift*. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A voluntary transfer of property by the owner of it to another, without consideration or compensation therefor, or without any other consideration than love and affection, or a nominal consideration, or both; a gratuitous assignment. See *donation* and *consideration*. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, the creation of an estate in tail (see *estate*), as distinguished from the creation of an estate in fee simple, which was termed *feoffment*.—**3.** That which is given or bestowed; anything ownership of which is voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a present; a donation.

Euery man that payeth to such a *yefte* or lone aboue specificied, shalle have repayment.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 387.

Rich *gifts* wax poor when givers prove unkind.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Rings and other jewels are not *gifts*, but apologies for *gifts*. The only *gift* is a portion of thyself.
Emerson, Gifts.

4. A natural quality or endowment regarded as conferred; power; faculty: as, the *gift* of wit; the *gift* of speech.

Thei knowen wel, that this may not do the Marvayles that he made, but zif it had ben be the specyalle *zifte* of God. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 165.

Stir up the *gift* of God, which is in thee by the putting on of my hands. 2 Tim. i. 6.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

You have a *gift*, sir (thank your education),
Will never let you want, while there are men,
And malice, to breed causes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

5. *pl.* White specks on finger-nails, which have been superstitiously supposed to portend gifts. *Dunglison*. [Colloq.]—**Gift of bastardy.** See *bastardy*.—**Gift of gab.** See *gab*[1].—**Gift of tongues,** a special power, conferred upon the apostles and others in the early church, of speaking in a dialect other than their own. It has been claimed in later times by various sects in the Christian church, as the Montanists (second century), the Prophets of Cévennes (eighteenth century), the Irvingites, etc. See *Irvingite*.=**Syn. 3.** *Grant*, *Gratuity*, etc. (see *present*, *n.*); benefaction, boon, bounty, offering, contribution, donative, allowance.—**4.** *Abilities*, *Talents*, *Parts*, etc. (see *genius*); endowment, capability, turn, forte.

gift (gift), *v. t.* [= MLG. *giften* = OHG. *giftan*, MHG. *giften*, give, = Icel. *gifta* = Sw. *gifta* = Dan. *gifte*, give away in marriage; from the noun: see *gift*, *n.*] **1.** To confer or transfer as a gift; make a gift of; donate formally. [Archaic or colloq.]

The King has *gifted* my landis lang syne—
It cannot be nae warse wi' me.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 31).

The gear that is *gifted*, it never
Will last like the gear that is won.
J. Baillie, Woo'd and Married and A'.

The Regent Murray *gifted* all the Church property to Lord Sempill. *J. C. Lees*, Abbey of Paisley (1868), p. 201.

2. To endow with a gift or with any power or faculty: chiefly in the past participle.

Am I better *gifted* than another? Thou art an ill judge of either, who enviest the gifts of both.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts, § 9.

For the world must love and fear him
Whom I *gift* with heart and hand.
Mrs. Browning, Swan's Nest.

gifted (gif'ted), *p. a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; furnished with any particular talent; specifically, largely endowed with intellect.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart and harangued the people to dispose them to an insurrection. *Dryden*.

Together they explored the page
Of glowing bard or *gifted* sage.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 13.

I know that the humblest man and the feeblest has the same civil rights, according to the theory of our institutions, as the most *gifted*. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 19.

giftedness (gif'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being gifted.

May not a conformist, though of an ordinary invention, and not endued with the sublimest *giftednesses* of our separatists, say, Seek, seek, seek, or Good, good, good?
J. Echard, Grounds of the Contempt of the Clergy, p. 120.

gift-enterprise (gift'en″tėr-prīz), *n.* A business, as the selling of books or works of art, the publication of a newspaper, etc., in which presents are given to purchasers as an inducement.

gift-horse (gift'hôrs), *n.* A horse that is given as a present.—**To look a gift-horse in the mouth,** to criticize or examine critically a present or favor received (an act proverbially ungracious and unwise): in allusion to the customary method of ascertaining the age of horses.

He ne'er consider'd it, as loth
To *look a gift horse in the mouth*,
And very wisely would lay forth
No more upon it than 'twas worth.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 490.

giftie (gif'ti), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *gift*, *n.*] A gift or faculty.

Oh wad some power the *giftie* gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us!
Burns, To a Louse.

giftling (gift'ling), *n.* [< *gift*, *n.*, + *-ling*[1].] A little or trifling gift.

The kindly Christmas tree; . . . may you have plucked pretty *giftlings* from it.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, x.

gift-rope (gift'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, the rope 'given' by a ship to a boat to be towed at the stern.

gig[1] (gig), *n.* [The words spelled *gig* are of various and imitative origin. *Gig*[1] has various senses involving the idea of rapid or whirling motion, of which 'fiddle' appears to be the oldest; < Icel. *gīgja*, a fiddle, = Sw. *giga*, a Jew's-harp, = Dan. *gige*, a fiddle, = MD. *ghighe* = MLG. **gige*, *gigel* = MHG. *gīge*, G. *geige*, a fiddle (whence in Rom.: Sp. Pg. It. *giga* = Pr. *guiga*, *gigua* = OF. *gigue*, *gige*, a fiddle): all of these are ultimately imitative.] **1†.** A fiddle. *F. Junius*. [It is doubtful whether this sense actually occurs in literature.]—**2†.** A whirling or rustling sound, as that made by the blowing of wind through the branches of trees.

For the swough and for the twygges,
This hous was also ful of *gygges*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1942.

3. Something that is whirled or moves or acts with rapidity and ease. Specifically—(*a*†) A top; a whirligig.

Thou disputest like an infant; go, whip thy *gig*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

A great help to the cymbol-net, for bringing in of larks about your net, is a *gigg* of feathers standing a distance off, which twirleth swiftly round on the least breath of wind. *W. Blundell*, Crosley Records, p. 272.

(*b*) A light carriage with one pair of wheels and drawn by one horse; a one-horse chaise.

Let the former riders in *gigs* and whiskeys and one-horsed carriages continue to ride in them, and not aspire to be rolling about in post-chaises or barouches.
Windham, Speech, May 25, 1809.

(*c*) *Naut.*, a long narrow rowing-boat, very lightly built, adapted for racing; also, a ship's boat suited for fast rowing, and generally furnished with sails: in the United States navy, a single-banked boat, usually pulling six oars, devoted to the use of the commanding officer. (*d*) A machine consisting of rotatory cylinders covered with wire teeth for teazeling woolen cloth. See *gigging-machine*.

4. Sport; fun; lively time. [Prov. Eng.]

A laughter-loving lass of eighteen, who dearly loved a bit of *gig*. Do you know, gentle reader, what is a bit of *gig*? This young lady laughs at everything, and cries, "What a bit of *gig!*" . . . Now, if the twopenny postman of the rockets were to mistake one of the directions and deliver it among the crowd so as to set fire to six or seven muslin dresses, what a bit of *gig* it would be!
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 134.

gig[1] (gig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gigged*, ppr. *gigging*. [See *gig*[1], *n.* Same as *jig*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To move up and down or spin round; wriggle. *Dryden*.

No wonder they'l confesse no losse of men;
For Rupert knocks 'em, till they *gig* agen.
Cleveland, Poems (1651).

2†. To fasten the leather strap to the shield.

Squyeres
Naylyng the speres, and helmes bokelynge,
Gigging of scheeldes, with layneres lasynge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1646.

3. In *mach.*, to use a gig or gigging-machine. See *gig*[1], *n.*, 3 (*d*).

A man who can take charge of dyeing, scouring, fulling, and *gigging* in a small country mill.
Fibre and Fabric, V. 20.

II. *trans.* To reverse or move back (the feeding carriage of a saw-mill).

A rope, usually of wire, being attached to each end of the mill carriage, and passing over pulleys in the floor to a drum beneath, so arranged as to be under control of the sawyer in its feeding movement or in reversal to *gig* the carriage back to its first position. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 345.

gig[2] (gig), *n.* [Perhaps an additional sense of *gig*[1], q. v.] **1.** A fishing-spear; a fishgig.

I did not see that they had any other weapon but darts and *gigs*, intended only for striking of fish.
Cook, Voyages, IV. iii. 7.

2. A device for taking fish, a kind of pull-devil designed to be dragged through the water. For mackerel, four large barbless fish-hooks are tied back to back, or secured in that position to a piece of wood on which the fishing-line is bent. When mackerel are schooling alongside a vessel but refuse to bite, the gig is thrown out beyond them, allowed to sink a little, and then jerked quickly through the school. Sometimes several fish are caught at once by this method, which is called *gigging*.

gig[2] (gig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gigged*, ppr. *gigging*. [< *gig*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To spear with a gig, as a fish.

II. *intrans.* To fish with a gig or fishgig.

gig[3] (gig), *n.* [Properly pronounced jig, but appar. accom. to *gig*[1]; < ME. *gigge*, < OF. *gigues*, a gay, lively girl. Cf. Icel. *gikkr*, a pert person, Dan. *gjæk* = Sw. *gäck*, a fool, jester, wag (see *geck*). Hence *giglet*, q. v.] A wanton, silly girl; a flighty person. See *giglet*.

Fare not as a *gigge*, for nouȝt that may bitide,
Lauȝe thou not to loude, ne ȝane thou not to wide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Charlotte L. called, and the little *gig* told all the quarrels and all les malheurs of the domestic life she led in her family, and made them all ridiculous without meaning to make herself so. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 390.

gig[4]† (gig), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *gignere*, beget: see *genus*, *gender*.] To engender.

I hope my goblet has *gigged* another golden goblet.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii. 1.

gigalira (jē-gä-lē'rä), *n.* [It., < *giga*, a fiddle, + *lira*, a lyre: see *gig*[1] and *lyre*.] The xylophone.

gigantal† (jī-gan'tal), *a.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), giant, + *-al*.] Gigantic. [Rare.]

Gigantal Frames held Wonders rarely strange.
Drummond, Urania, i.

gigantean (jī-gan-tē'an), *a.* [< L. *gigantēus*, < Gr. γιγάντειος, < γίγας (γιγαντ-), > *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant: see *giant*.] Like a giant; mighty.

The strong Fates with *Gigantean* force
Bear thee in iron arms.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, p. 318.

gigantesque (jī-gan-tesk'), *a.* [< F. *gigantesque*, < It. *gigantesco*, gigantic, < *gigante*, a giant: see *giant* and *-esque*.] Gigantic in character or quality; befitting a giant.

In the neighbourhood of a river-system so awful, of a mountain-system so unheard of in Europe, there would probably, by blind, unconscious sympathy, grow up a tendency to lawless and *gigantesque* ideals of adventurous life. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, Postscript.

Genius, and . . . humor *gigantesque* as that of Rabelais.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 198.

gigantic (jī-gan'tik), *a.* [< L. as if **giganticus*, < *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant: see *giant*.] **1.** Resembling a giant; of extraordinary size or proportions; very large; huge; enormous.

A score of *gigantic* feathered things, as big as camels, had the islands all to themselves.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 178.

2. Pertaining to or suitable for a giant; characteristic of giants; immense in scale or degree.

I dread him not, nor all his giant brood,
Though Fame divulge him father of five sons,
All of *gigantick* size, Goliath chief.
Milton, S. A., l. 1249.

On each hand slaughter, and *gigantic* deeds.
Milton, P. L., xi. 659.

Now I the strength of Hercules behold,
A towering spectre of *gigantic* mould.
Pope, Odyssey, xi.

=**Syn.** Colossal, vast, immense, prodigious, mighty, ponderous, herculean, cyclopean.

gigantical (jī-gan'ti-kal), *a.* [< *gigantic* + *-al*.] Same as *gigantic*. [Rare.]

Ever and anon turning about to the chimney, where she saw a pair of corpulent, *gigantical* andirons, that stood, like two burgomasters, at both corners.
Middleton, The Black Book.

gigantically (jī-gan'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a giant.

Not doubting but it will be made to appear that though this monster, big-swoln with a puffy shew of wisdom, strut and stalk so *gigantically*, . . . yet it is indeed but like the giant Orgoglio in our English poet, a mere empty bladder blown up with vain conceit.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 62.

giganticide[1] (jī-gan′ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A giant-killer. *Davies.*

The exoteric person mingles, as usual, in society, while the esoteric is like John the *Giganticide* in his coat of darkness. *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xii.

giganticide[2] (jī-gan′ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), a giant, + *-cīdium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of slaying or murdering a giant. *Hallam.*

giganticness (jī-gan′tik-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gigantic. [Rare.]

gigantine (jī-gan′tin), *a.* [= F. *gigantin*; < L. *gigas* (*gigant-*) + *-ine*[1].] Gigantic; befitting a giant.

That *gigantine* frame of mind which possesseth the troublers of the world. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 273.

gigantism (jī-gan′tizm), *n.* [< L. *gigas* (*gigant-*) + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, aberration from the normal standard by increase in size; monstrous stature.

gigantolite (jī-gan′tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), a giant, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A variety of iolite, altered to pinite: so named from the large size of its crystals.

gigantological (jī-gan-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Descriptive of giants; relating to gigantology.

gigantology (jī-gan-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), a giant, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] An account or description of giants.

gigantomachia (jī-gan-tō-mā′ki-ạ), *n.* [LL.: see *gigantomachy*.] Same as *gigantomachy*.

Of these giants, which Moses calleth mighty men, Goropius Becanus, an Antwerpian, . . . hath written a large discourse, intituled *Gigantomachia*, and strained his brains to prove that there were never any such men. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. vi. § 8.

gigantomachy (jī-gan-tom′ạ-ki), *n.* [< LL. *gigantomachia* (the name of a poem by Claudian), < Gr. *γιγαντομαχία*, the battle of the giants, < *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), a giant, + *μάχη*, battle, fight.] The mythological war of the giants against Zeus, symbolizing the antagonism between terrestrial and oceanic and celestial forces: a favorite subject in all departments of ancient classical art. Its most noteworthy examples are among the sculptures, now at Berlin, discovered in 1875 and later at Pergamum by the Germans. The legs of the giants were generally represented as serpents, the heads of which occupied the place of feet. See cut under *Pergamene.*

They looked more like that *Gigantomachy*, the Giants assaulting Heaven and the Gods, than that Good fight of faith. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 544.

Gigantostraca (jī-gan-tos′trạ-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), giant, + *ὄστρακον*, a shell.] A prime division of *Crustacea*, including the trilobites, eurypterines, xiphures, etc., all of which excepting the last are extinct. The group corresponds to *Merostomata* or *Palæocarida.*

Naturalists are now pretty well agreed in the union of the trilobites, horseshoe-crabs, etc., in a group to which Professors Haeckel and Dohrn have applied the name *Gigantostraca* and Dr. Packard the name Palæocarida. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 81.

gigantostracan (jī-gan-tos′trạ-kạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gigantostraca.*

II. *n.* One of the *Gigantostraca.*

gigantostracous (jī-gan-tos′trạ-kus), *a.* Same as *gigantostracan.*

gigelira, *n.* An erroneous form of *gigalira.*

gigerium (ji-jē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gigeria* (-ạ). [NL., sing. of L. pl. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the gizzard; the muscular or second stomach of a bird, succeeding the proventriculus or glandular stomach.

The food of birds next passes directly into the gizzard, *gigerium*, or muscular division of the stomach, sometimes called the ventriculus bulbosus. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 212.

2. In mammals, the so-called gizzard, a thickened muscular pyloric portion of the stomach, as in the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata.*

giggetꝑ, *n.* A Middle English form of *gig, jig.*

gigger[1] (gig′ėr), *n.* [< *gig*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who works a gigging-machine.

gigger[2] (gig′ėr), *n* [< *gig*[2] + *-er*[1].] A fisherman who uses the gig as a means of capturing fish; a gigman. [Southern U. S.]

giggeringꝑ (jig′ėr-ing), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a method of rubbing or burnishing lines on bookcovers decorated in antique style.

giggetꝑ, *n.* See *gigot*, 2.

gigging[1] (gig′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gig*[1], *v.*] The use or operation of a gigging-machine.

gigging[2] (gig′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gig*[2], *v.*] The use of the gig in fishing; the act or art of taking fish with the gig.

gigging-machine (gig′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for napping or finishing cloth; a machine employing teazels to draw the loose ends of wool in a woven fabric to the surface to form a nap. The teazels are arranged on the face of revolving cylinders, before which the fabric is made to pass. Artificial teazels of wire are sometimes used. After the napping, the fabric is finished by shearing. Also called *gig-machine*, *gig-mill*, and *teazeling-machine.*

giggishꝑ, *a.* [< *gig*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Flighty; lively; wanton.

Harde to make ought of that is naked nought
This fustian maistres and this *giggishe* gase.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

giggit (gig′it), *v.* [< *gig*[1] + *-it*, equiv. to *-et*, used as freq. suffix.] **I.** *trans.* To convey rapidly. [New Eng.]

He nearly like to have got her eat up by sharks, by *giggiting* her off in the boat out to sea, when she warn't more'n three years old. *H. B. Stowe*, The Independent, Feb. 27, 1862.

II. *intrans.* To move rapidly. [New Eng.]

He had . . . a wagon which rattled and tilted and clattered in every part, . . . and then there would be a most unedifying giggle and titter . . . while the wagon and Uncle Liakim were heard *giggiting* away. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown Folks, v.

giggle (gig′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *giggled*, ppr. *giggling.* [An imitative variation of *gaggle*, q. v. Cf. *cackle*, equiv. to *gaggle*, and sometimes to *giggle*; G. *kichern*, OD. *ghichelen*, giggle. Cf. also L. *cachinnare*, laugh: see *cachinnation.*] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; laugh in a silly or affected manner; titter.

Fool, *giggle* on, and waste thy wanton breath;
Thy morning laughter breeds an ev'ning death.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8, Epig.

The Khan felt himself to be the hero of the moment, and sawed away unceasingly with his concertina, grinning and *giggling* with exultation. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxii.

giggle (gig′l), *n.* [< *giggle*, *v.*] A low, spasmodic, affected laugh, in a series of short gasps or catches of the breath.

The cook and Mary retired into the back kitchen to titter for ten minutes; then returning, all *giggles* and blushes, they sat down to dinner. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxv.

giggler (gig′lėr), *n.* One who giggles or titters.

Fanny was found to steer between those happy extremes of a thoughtless *giggler* and a formal reasoner. *Goldsmith*, Miss Stanton.

giggling (gig′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *giggle*, *v.*] Silly or affected laughter; tittering.

Their visit was not so still as Miss Ingram's had been: we heard hysterical *giggling* and little shrieks proceeding from the library. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

giggotꝑ, *n.* See *gigot*, 2.

gig-lamp (gig′lamp), *n.* **1.** A lamp attached to a gig for use at night.—**2.** A firefly. [Local.]

Fireflies as large as cockchafers flitting round us among the leaves of the creepers, with two long antennæ, at the point of each of which hangs out a blazing lantern. The unimaginative colonists called them *gig-lamps.* Quoted in *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 346.

3. *pl.* Spectacles or eye-glasses. [Slang.]

gigletꝑ**, giglot**ꝑ (gig′let, -lot), *n.* [Also *gigglet*; < ME. *gigelot, giggelot, gygelot*, < *gigge*, a wanton girl, a gig (see *gig*[3]), + dim. *-lot, -let.*] A light, giddy girl; a lascivious girl; a wanton.

Go not to the wrastelinge, ne to schotynge at cok,
As it were a strumpet or a *giggelot.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

And go among the Greekes erly and late
So *giglot*like, taking thy foule pleasaunce.
Henryson, Testament of Creseide.

The fam'd Cassibelan, who was once at point
(O, *giglot* fortune!) to master Cæsar's sword.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

The recompense of striving to preserve
A wanton *gigglet* honest.
Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iii. 1.

Some young *giglit* on the green,
With dimpled cheek and twa bewitching een.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd.

The *giglet* is wilful, and is running upon her fate. *Scott.*

giglio (jē′lyō), *n.* [< It. *giglio*, lily, flower-de-luce, = Sp. Pg. *lirio*, etc., = E. *lily*: see *lily.*] The form of fleur-de-lis constituting the badge of the city of Florence, and the chief bearing on the city's escutcheon. See obverse of coin in cut under *florin.* Also called *Florentine lily.*

giglotꝑ, *n.* See *giglet.*

gig-machine (gig′ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *gigging-machine.*

gigman[1] (gig′man), *n.*; pl. *gigmen* (-men). [The second sense alludes to the story of Thurtell's trial, in which a witness, having said, "I always thought him a respectable man," and being asked, "What do you mean by respectable?" answered, "He kept a gig."] **1.** One who keeps or drives a gig.—**2.** A person of narrow ideas, deficient in liberal culture, but possessed of accidental advantages, who assumes superiority; a philistine: a term much affected by Thomas Carlyle.

The godlike privilege of alleviating wretchedness, of feeling that you are a true man—let the whole host of *gigmen* say to it what they will, no power on earth, or what is under it, can take from you. . . . On the whole, I know little of the Scottish gentleman, and more than enough of the Scottish *gigman.* *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigman[2] (gig′man), *n.*; pl. *gigmen* (-men). One who captures fish by means of the gig; a gigger.

gigmaness (gig′man-es), *n.* [< *gigman*[1] + *-ess.*] A woman imbued with the ideas of gigmanity. [Rare.]

Yes, Jeannie, though I have brought you into rough, rugged conditions, I feel that I have saved you; as *gigmaness* you could not have lived. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigmania (gig-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [< *gigman*[1], alluding to *mania.*] The cult for commonplace things. [Rare.]

The gig and *gigmania* must rot, or start into thousand shivers and bury itself in the ditch, that Man may have clean roadway towards the goal whither through all ages he is tending. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigmanic (gig-man′ik), *a.* [< *gigman*[1] + *-ic.*] Commonplace; imbued with the principles of gigmanity. [Rare.]

gigmanically (gig-man′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a gigmanic manner. [Rare.]

A . . . person of considerable faculty, which, however, had shaped itself *gigmanically* only. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

gigmanity (gig-man′i-ti), *n.* [< *gigman*[1] + *-ity.*] A narrow-minded, commonplace respectability, based on the possession of small exterior advantages. See *gigman*[1]. [Rare.]

I have a deep, irrevocable, all-comprehending Ernulphus curse to read upon *Gigmanity:* that is the Baal-worship of our time. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

The word international, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's *gigmanity*—to coin which, by the way, it was necessary to invent facts—are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the futilitarian misanthropist respectively. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 19.

If he is rich enough to keep his own carriage . . . and perhaps have a mean sense of satisfaction at finding himself in the charmed circle of exclusive *gigmanity.* *The Atlantic*, LX. 216.

gig-mill (gig′mil), *n.* Same as *gigging-machine.*

gignitive (jig′ni-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *gignitif*, < L. *gignere*, beget. Cf. *genitive.*] Productive of something else. *Davies.* [Rare.]

There are at the commencement of the third volume four Interchapters in succession, and relating to each other, the first *gignitive* but not generated, the second and third both generated and *gignitive*, the fourth generated but not *gignitive.* *Southey*, The Doctor, interchapter xiv.

gigot (jig′ọt), *n.* [= It. *gigotto*, < OF. *gigot*, F. *gigot*, a leg of mutton, dim. of OF. *gigue*, a fiddle, hence also the thigh (in mod. pop. speech the leg): see *gig*[1] and *jig.* Cf. *gibbet*[2].] **1.** A leg of mutton. [This, the primary, is still the common meaning.]—**2**ꝑ. A small piece of flesh; a small piece of anything. Also *giggot, gigget.*

The inwards slit
They broild on coales and eate; the rest, in *giggots* cut, they split. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii.

This is like the vanity of your Roman gallants, that cannot wear good suits, but they must have them cut and slashed in *giggets*, that the very crimson taffaties sit blushing at their follies. *Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, ii. 3.

Cut the slaves to *giggets!* *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

Gigot sleeve. Same as *leg-of-mutton sleeve* (which see, under *sleeve*).

gig-saddle (gig′sad″l), *n.* A small saddle for use with a carriage-harness. It carries terrets for the driving-reins and a hook for the bearing-rein. *E. H. Knight.*

gig-saw (gig′sâ), *n.* **1.** A thin fret- or scroll-saw for cutting veneers.—**2.** A portable sawing-tool for light work.

gigsman (gigz′man), *n.*; pl. *gigsmen* (-men). *Naut.*, one of the crew of a ship's gig.

gigster (gig′stėr), *n.* [< *gig*[1], 3, + *-ster.*] A horse suitable for a gig.

The *gigster*, or light harness horse, may also be a hack, and many are used for both purposes, with benefit both to themselves and their masters. *J. H. Walsh.*

gigtree (gig′trē), *n.* A name for the frame of a gig-saddle.

gigue (zhēg), *n.* [F., a jig.] See *jig.*

Gila monster. See *monster.*

Gilan silk. See *silk.*

gilbacker (gil'bak-ėr), *n.* A siluroid fish of the northern coast of South America, the *Tachysurus* or *Arius parkeri*.

gilbert (gil'bėrt), *n.* [Named for William *Gilbert* (1540–1603).] A proposed unit of magnetomotive force having the value $\frac{10}{4\pi} = .7958$ ampere turn.

Gilbertine (gil'bėr-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Gilbertinus*, < *Gilbertus*, G. and E. *Gilbert*, a name of OHG. origin: see *gib*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to St. Gilbert or to the order founded by him. See II.

II. *n.* One of a religious order founded in England in the first half of the twelfth century by St. Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, the monks of which observed the rule of St. Augustine, and the nuns that of St. Benedict. The Gilbertines were confined to England, and their houses were suppressed by Henry VIII.

gilbertite (gil'bėr-tīt), *n.* [Named after Davies *Gilbert*, whose original name was Giddy (born in Cornwall, 1767; died 1839), at one time president of the Royal Society.] A kind of potash mica often found associated with tin ores, as in Cornwall and Saxony. It usually has a massive or indistinctly crystalline structure.

★**gild**[1] (gild), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gilded* or *gilt*, ppr. *gilding*. [< ME. *gilden*, rarely *gulden*, < AS. *gyldan* (late and rare) (= D. *ver-gulden* = G. *ver-golden* = Icel. *gylla* = Dan. *for-gylde* = Sw. *för-gylla*), overlay with gold, with reg. umlaut, < *gold* (= Icel. *gull*, etc.), gold: see *gold*. Cf. *gilt*[1], *v.*] **1.** To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder or in amalgam with quicksilver; overspread with a thin covering of gold.

> Of gold ther is a borde, & tretels ther bi,
> Of siluer othr vesselle *gilte* fulle richeli.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 152.
>
> His hornes were *gilden* all with golden studs.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 33

2. To give the appearance of gold to, whether by means of actual gold-leaf or in some other way, as by lacquering polished brass, bronzing with gold-colored bronze-powder, or the like. To distinguish real gilding with gold from the above, such terms as *fire-gilding*, *leaf-gilding*, etc., are in common use. See *gilding*.

3†. In *old chem.*, to impregnate or saturate with gold.

> The science how ȝe schule *gilde* more myȝtily by brennynge watir or wiyn than I tauȝte ȝou tofore, wherby the water or the wiyn schal take to it myȝtily the influence and the vertues of fyne gold.
> *Booke of Quinte Essence* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Figuratively—**4.** To give a golden appearance or color to; illuminate; brighten; render bright; make glowing.

> Their armours, that march'd hence so silver-bright,
> Hither return all *gilt* with Frenchmen's blood.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.
>
> Th' ensuing Scene revolves a Martial Age,
> And ardent Colours *gild* the glowing Page.
> *Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance to; recommend to favor and reception by superficial decoration: as, to *gild* flattery or falsehood.

> For my part, it a lie may do thee grace,
> I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

6†. To make drunk: in allusion to the effect of liquor in causing the face to glow.

> And Trinculo is reeling ripe; where should they
> Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* them?
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.
>
> *Duke.* Is she not drunk too?
> *Wh.* A little *gilded* o'er, sir. Old sack, old sack, boys.
> *Fletcher*, Chances, iv. 3.

★**gild**[2], **guild** (gild), *n.* [The *u* in the second form is a mod. and unnecessary insertion; < ME. *gilde*, *gylde*, *zilde*, < AS. *gegild*, *gegyld*, also *gildscipe* and *gegildscipe* (not **gild* in this sense) (= OD. *gulde*, *ghilde*, D. *gild* = MLG. LG. *gilde*, > G. *gilde* = Icel. *gildi* = Sw. *gille* = Dan. *gilde*; ML. *gilda*, a gild), < *gild*, *gyld*, *geld*, *gield* (= OS. *geld*, payment, tribute, offering, = OFries. *geld*, *jeld* = D. *geld*, money, = MLG. *geld*, payment, = OHG. *geld*, MHG. *gelt*, payment, retribution, reward, G. *geld*, money, = Icel. *gjald*, payment, tribute, retribution, = Sw. *gäld* = Dan. *gjæld*, debt), < *gildan*, *gyldan*, *gieldan*, pay, offer, etc., E. *yield*: see *yield*. Cf. *geld*[2].] **1.** An association or corporation established for the promotion of common objects, or mutual aid and protection in common pursuits, and supported (originally) by the contributions of its members. In medieval times all European mechanics and traders were organized into gilds, which possessed important legal powers and often exercised great political influence. Many of these still exist in Great Britain, especially in London, as the Stationers' or the Ironmongers' *Gild*. There were also gilds of professional men; and associations for pious and charitable objects bearing the name of *gilds* are common in some churches. See *fraternity*, 4.

> *Gild* signified among the Saxons a fraternity, derived from the verb gildan, to pay, because every man paid his share towards the expenses of the community. And hence their place of meeting is frequently called the *guild* or guildhall. *Blackstone*, Com., I. 473.
>
> The organization of the free craftsmen into *Gilds*, we thus see, was called forth by their want of protection against the abuse of power on the part of the lords.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxviii.
>
> A third custom placed the right to vote in the freemen of the borough, or of the *guild*, which was coextensive with the borough. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

2†. A gildhall.

> The rowme was large and wyde,
> As it some *Gyeld* or solemne Temple weare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 43.

Adulterine gilds. See extract under *adulterine*, 4.—**Dean of gild.** See *dean*[2].

gild[2]†, **guild**†, *v. t.* [< *gild*[2], *guild*, *n.*] To sell.

> There goe small shippes of the Moores thither, which come from the coast of Iaua, and change or *guild* their commodities in the kingdom of Assa.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 228.

gild[3]†, *n.* See *geld*[2].

gildable†, **guildable**† (gil'da-bl), *a.* [AF. *gildable*, *guldable*; as *gild*[3], *geld*[2], + *-able*. Cf. *geldable*, *a.*] Same as *geldable*.

> By the discretion of the sheriffs, and bailiff, and other ministers, in places *guildable*. *Spelman.*

gild-ale (gild'āl), *n.* **1.** The provision of ale made for a gild-feast held at the time of election of officers of a gild. Hence—**2.** The feast itself, or its prolongation on succeeding nights, perhaps till the ale brewed for the occasion was consumed. *Bickerdyke.*—**3.** A drinking-bout in which each person pays an equal share. *E. D.*

gildate† (gil'dāt), *v. t.* [< *gild*[2] + *-ate*[2].] To form into a gild or gilds.

> Peradventure, from these Secular Gilds, or in imitation of them, sprang the method or practice of *gildating* and embodying whole towns.
> *Madox*, quoted in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

gild-bell† (gild'bel), *n.* A town-bell.

> The Chronicle at least speaks of the citizens in general, who mustered at the call of the *Gild-bell* (the town-bell).
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. xcvii.

gild-brother (gild'bruŦH″ėr), *n.* [ME. *gyld-brother* = D. *gildebroeder* = MLG. *gildebroder* = G. *gildebruder* = Dan. *gildebroder* = Sw. *gillesbroder*.] A fellow-member of a gild.

> And ye Alderman and ye *gylde breyeren* shullen prouen [strive] vp-on here myght, for to acorden hem.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.
>
> The way in which this statute was drawn up shows clearly that "citizen" and *Gild-brother* were considered identical. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. xcix.

gilden[1] (gil'dn), *a.* [< ME. *gilden*, *gulden*, < AS. *gylden*, golden, with reg. umlaut, < *gold*, gold, + *-en*[2]: see *golden*, of which *gilden* is the earlier form.] Golden. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> There beside is the *gildene* Zate, that may not ben opened. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 81.
>
> Her joy in *gilden* chariots when alive,
> And love of ombre, after death survive.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 55.
>
> My barges ride
> With *gilden* pennons blown from side to side.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Castle in the Air.

gilden[2]†, *n.* [Also *gylden*; var. of *gulden* (D. G. *gulden*): see *gulden*[2].] Same as *gulden*[2].

> The Heraulte was highely feasted, and had a cuppe and a hundred golden *gyldens* to hym deliuered for a rewarde.
> *Hall*, Henry VI., an. 14.

gilder[1] (gil'dėr), *n.* [< *gild*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who gilds; specifically, one who practises gilding as a trade or art.

> *Gilders* will not work but inclosed. They must not discover [reveal] how little serves, with the helpe of art, to adorne a great deal. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

gilder[2], *n.* See *guilder*.

gildhall, **guildhall** (gild'hâl), *n.* [< ME. *gildehalle*, *gylde-*, *yelde-*, *yeld-*, *gilde-halle* (> OF. *gildhalle*, *guihale*, *ghihalle*), < AS. *gegyldheall*, < *gegyld*, a gild, + *heall*, hall: see *gild*[2] and *hall*.] The hall where a gild or corporation usually assembles; a town or corporation hall; specifically (written *Guildhall*), the corporation hall and seat of several of the courts of the city of London, England.

> To be presysed lawfully in the *Yeldehall* of the saide cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.
>
> The mayor towards *Guildhall* hies him in all post.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

In many cities and towns in England (including the City of London), the "*Gild Hall*" and the "Town Hall" are still one and the same thing.

> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 250.
>
> It is provided that no one who is not of the *guildhall* shall exercise any merchandise in the town or suburbs, except as was customary in the reign of Henry I.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 485.

gildic, guildic (gil'dik), *a.* [< *gild*[2], *guild*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a gild. [Rare.]

> It [the Passion Play] is eminently national, although it is animated by the old *guildic* local spirit.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 39.

★**gilding** (gil'ding), *n.* [< ME. *gildinge*; verbal n. of *gild*[1], *v.*] **1.** The art of overlaying or decorating with gold. A great number of processes are employed, which may be divided into two chief classes, *mechanical* and *chemical*. The first includes all the common methods of gilding by laying gold-leaf or gold-powder upon an adhesive surface, as in sign-painting, house-decorating, etc. The soldering of gold to a cheaper metal and rolling both down to a thin sheet is properly gold-plating. The chemical processes in gilding include electroplating with gold, by applying gold in an amalgam and afterward driving off the mercury by heat, applying gold to metals by dipping them in a bath of some solution of gold, and enameling with gold on porcelain or glass, the gold being put on the ware as a paint and afterward fixed in a furnace.

2. The art or practice of producing the appearance of gilding by the use of other materials than gold. Compare *gild*[1], *v.*—**3.** That which is laid on in overlaying with gold; hence, any superficial coating used to give a better appearance to a thing than is natural to it.

> Could laureate Dryden pimp and friar engage, . . .
> And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave?
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 115.

4. A rich golden color imparted to herrings by the use of hard wood only in smoking them.—**Amalgam gilding.** See *amalgam*.—**Cold gilding**, gilding on silver performed by means of a solution of gold in aqua regia, applied by dipping a linen rag into the solution, burning it, and rubbing the heavy black ashes on the surface of the silver with the finger or a piece of leather or cork.—**Immersion gilding**, gilding by plunging into any solution of gold.—**Japanners' gilding**, gilding by means of powdered gold-dust, which is applied to the surface by being dabbed or dusted upon size before it is dry.—**Leaf gilding.** See *leaf-gilding*.—**Mercurial gilding.** Same as *wash-gilding*.

gilding-press (gil'ding-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a press used to gild the covers and edges of books.

gilding-tool (gil'ding-tōl), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a brass hand-stamp fitted to a handle, with which the finisher stamps a design on the book-cover. When the design is of a long continuous pattern, the tool used is a small rotating wheel.

gilding-wax (gil'ding-waks), *n.* A compound of beeswax with red ocher, verdigris, copper-scales, alum, vitriol, or borax, a coating of which is applied to the surface of an article which has been gilded by wash-gilding, and then burned off by heat, in order to improve the color of the gilding.

gild-rent (gild'rent), *n.* Rent payable to the crown by a gild or fraternity in Great Britain.

gildry, guildry (gild'ri), *n.* [< *gild*[2], *guild*, + *-ry*.] In Scotland, a gild; the members of a gild.

gildship† (gild'ship), *n.* [ME. **gyldshipe*, < AS. *gildscipe*, *gegildscipe*, a gild, < *gild*, a payment, *gegild*, a gild, + *-scipe*, E. *-ship*: see *gild*[2] and *-ship*.] A gild; any association for mutual aid.

> The famous "Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ" of Athelstan's time (A. D. 924–940) contains ordinances for the keeping up of social duties in the Gilds, or *Gild-ships* as they are there called, of London.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. xvii.
>
> We have seen in the capitulary of Louis le Debonnaire, of the year 821, that *gildships* among the serfs are not only denounced, but the lords are commanded under a threat of penalties to suppress them.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxiv.

gildwite†, *n.* [ME., also *gildwyte*; < *gild*[2] + *wite*.] A fine payable to a gild.

> If it is found by his bretheren that he had no guest, but stayed at home through idleness, he shall be in the *Gildwyt* of half a bushel of barley.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

gilet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guile*[2].

gilery†, *n.* [ME. also *gillery*, *gilerie*, *gilry*; < OF. **guilerie*, *gillerie*, guile, < *guiler*, guile: see *guile*[1].] Guile; fraud.

> Also here es forbodene *gillery* of weghte or of tale or of mett or of mesure, or thorow okyre, or violence or drede.
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

gilet (zhē-lā′), *n.* [F., a waistcoat.] A waistcoat or vest; in English, particularly in *dressmaking*, the front of a bodice or waist of a woman's dress, so made as somewhat to resemble a man's waistcoat.

★**gil-guy** (gil'gī), *n.* [< *gil* (uncertain) + *guy*[1], *n.*, a rope.] *Naut.*, a temporary contrivance of rope about the rigging of a ship, and more or less inefficient.

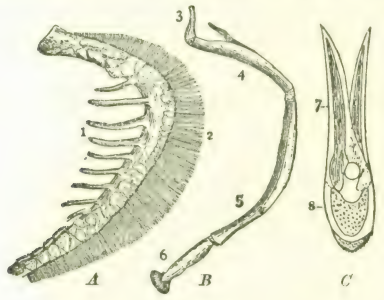
gil-hooter, *n.* See *gill-hooter*.

Gilia (jil'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Philip *Gil*, ★a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of gamopetalous plants, closely allied to *Phlox* and *Polemonium*, of about 75 annual or perennial species, mostly of the western United States, a few species occurring in South America. The flowers are often showy, and several of the annual species are common in cultivation, frequently under the names *Ipomopsis* and *Leptosiphon*, now treated as subgenera.

★**gill**[1] (gil), *n.* [< ME. *gile, gylle,* < Dan. *gjælle* = Sw. *gäl*, a gill, = Icel. *gjölnar*, pl., gills (commonly *tálkn*); cf. dial. *ginner*, also *ginnle*, gill, appar. connected with Icel. *gin*, the mouth of a beast, which, with *gil*, a ravine (E. *gill*[2]), and perhaps *gjölnar*, gills, may be referred to the root (√ **gin*, **gi*) of *gin*[1], *begin, yawn, chasm, chaos*, etc.: see *gin*[1], *begin, yawn*, etc. Cf. Gael. *gial, giall*, a jaw, cheek, gill of a fish.] **1.** The breathing-organ of any animal that lives in the water.

> There leviathan,
> Hugest of living creatures, . . . sleeps or swims,
> And seems a moving land; and at his *gills*
> Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 415.

2. Specifically, an organ in aquatic animals for the aërification of the blood through the medium of water; the respiratory apparatus of any animal that breathes the air which is mixed with water; by extension, a branchia, as of any invertebrate and of the ichthyopsidan vertebrates. See *branchiæ*. The gills or branchiæ of a fish are a series of vascular arches by which the venous blood is brought in close relation with the water, and thus arterialized. They are situated on each side of the neck, and



Gill of Fish.

A, first branchial arch of left side of black-bass: 1, gill-rakers; 2, branchial lamellæ. *C*, same, in cross-section: 7, branchial lamellæ; 8, a gill-raker. *B*, same arch of striped-bass, with appendages removed: 3, 4, 5, and 6, pharyngobranchial, epibranchial, ceratobranchial, and hypobranchial segments.

consist generally of rows of compressed filaments arising from the outer sides of the gill-arches, between which are the gill-slits through which water is poured in respiration to bathe the gills, the set of gills being usually contained in cavities shut in by the gill-covers and communicating with the mouth. There are usually four rows of gills in true fishes, but there may be fewer; in selachians there are generally five pairs; the details of the arrangement are very various. In *Amphibia* the gills are similar to those of fishes in their situation and general character, but they usually present externally as tufted organs on each side of the neck, and in many cases are caducous, being replaced by lungs. In *Mollusca* the character of the gills is very different, and their disposition is so variable that they are made a means of establishing many of the orders and subordinate groups of that division of the animal kingdom. In an oyster, for example, the gills are the folds or plaits which lie in layers around a considerable part of the circumference of the animal. (See cuts under *Dendronotus, Doris, Lamellibranchiata*, and *Polyplacophora*.) In *Crustacea* the gills are commonly appendages of some of the legs, very variable in number and situation, as podobranchiæ, pleurobranchiæ, etc. (See *epipodite*, and cut under *Podophthalmia*.) Among *Insecta* gills are filamentous or foliaceous external appendages of the trachea of aquatic insects which breathe in the water. In *Arachnida* the gills are the external parts of the breathing-organ, each gill consisting of a minute slit covered with a scale; there are two or four of these on the lower side of the abdomen, near the base. In *Vermes* gills are the respiratory organs, of whatever character, commonly fringing the sides of the body or forming tufts on the head.

3. Some part like or likened to a gill. (*a*) The wattles or dewlap of a fowl. (*b*) The flesh under or about the chin in man. [Humorous.]

> Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people of Piedmont. *Swift.*

(*c*) One of a number of radiating plates on the under side of the cap or pileus of a mushroom.—**Aërial gills.** See *aërial*.—**False gills.** (*a*) In *ichth.*, vascular appendages of the gill-covers of certain selachians. (*b*) In *entom.*, the branchiæ or external breathing-organs of certain insect-larvæ.—**Free gills,** in hymenomycetous fungi, gills not adnate to the stipe.—**Opercular gills,** in *ichth.*, branchiæ attached to the hyoidean arch, as in elasmobranchiate and many ganoid fishes, as distinguished from gills of the branchial arches proper.—**To look blue about the gills,** to appear downcast or dejected. [Slang.]—**Tracheal gills,** dorsal respiratory appendages of insects into which trachea pass.

> The wings [of insects] must be regarded as homologous with the lamellar *tracheal gills*.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 247.

gill[1] (gil), *v.* [< *gill*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To catch (fish) by the gills, as by means of a gill-net: as, *gilled* fish.

> The fishes in the Lake of Venus, being called by the Temple-keepers, presented themselues, enduring to be scratched, *gilled*, and mens hands to be put in their mouthes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 335.

2. [In allusion to the parallel rows of filaments in a fish's gills.] In making worsted yarn, to make the fibers level and parallel with each other by drawing them through a gilling-machine.

II. *intrans.* To display the gills in swimming with the head partly out of water: as, mackerel go along *gilling*. [Colloq.]

gill[2] (gil), *n.* [Sometimes romantically spelled *ghyll* in place-names; < ME. *gille, gylle*, a glen, < Icel. *gil*, a deep narrow glen, with a stream at the bottom; cf. *geil*, a ravine: see *gill*[1].] **1.** A narrow valley; a ravine, especially one with a rapid stream running through it. The word is in common use in the lake district of England: as, Dungeon *Gill*, *Gillin*-Grove. In northwestern Yorkshire the valleys are called *dales* and *gills*.

> As he glode thurgh the *gille* by a gate syde,
> There met he tho men that I mynt first.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13529.

> Pursuing the course of this brook upwards, you come to a narrow sequestered valley sheltered from all winds, thro' which it runs murmuring among great stones; . . . you may continue along this *gill*.
> *Gray*, To Dr. Warton, Sept. 14, 1765.

> Up the tumultuous brook of Green-head *Ghyll*.
> *Wordsworth.*

> Langdale Pike and Witch's Lair
> And Dungeon-*Ghyll* so foully rent.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, i., Conclusion.

2. A corrugation or fold; a hollow, as in a sheet of metal.

gill[3] (gil), *n.* [E. dial., origin unknown.] **1.** A frame with a pair of wheels used for conveying timber.—**2.** Same as *gill-frame*.

★**gill**[4] (jil), *n.* [Also *jill;* < ME. *gille, gylle, jille,* < OF. *gelle*, a sort of measure for wine; cf. ML. *gilla*, a wine-vessel, *gello*, a wine-vessel, a wine-measure, etc.; perhaps from the same ult. source as *gallon*, q. v.] **1.** A liquid measure, one fourth of a pint in the British and United States systems. The United States gill contains 7.219 cubic inches, equal to 118.30 cubic centimeters. The British imperial gill contains just 5 ounces avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., weighed in air under a pressure equal to that of 30 inches of mercury at London, being equal to 142 cubic centimeters or 1.2 United States gills. Until about 1825 the gill was not considered as part of the regular system of English measures of capacity, and there was some want of uniformity in the use of the name. (See the extract from Carew.) In the north of England and parts of Scotland a half-pint was called a gill. The Scotch gill was $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Scotch pint, and was therefore about equal to the English gill.

> They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint. *Carew.*

> To some peaceful brandy-shop retires;
> Where in full *gills* his anxious thoughts he drowns,
> And quaffs away the care that waits on Crowns.
> *Addison*, The Playhouse.

2. A pint of ale. [Prov. Eng.]

gill[5] (jil), *n.* [Also *jill;* < ME. *Jille, Gille, Jylle, Gylle*, a familiar abbr. of *Gillian*, a familiar name for a girl: see *gillian*. The name *Gill* or *Jill* was so common as to become almost generic, equiv. to 'girl' or 'young woman,' as *Jack*, equiv. to 'boy' or 'young man,' both terms being often used in depreciation or contempt.] **1.** A girl; a sweetheart: used in familiarity or contempt, as either a proper or a common noun.

> I can, for I will,
> Here at Burley o' th' Hill
> Give you all your fill,
> Each Jack with his *Gill*.
> *B. Jonson*, Gypsies Metamorphosed.

> *Pin.* Is she so glorious handsome?
> *Mir.* You would wonder;
> Our women look like gipsies, like *gills* to her;
> Their clothes and fashions beggarly and bankrupt,
> Base, old, and scurvy. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, v. 5.

2. [Short for *gill-creep-by-the-ground*, or *gill-run-over-the-ground*, homely names for the plant, in which *gill* is a familiar application of the feminine name.] The ground-ivy, *Glecoma hederacea*.

> The lowly *gill* that never dares to climb.
> *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

3. Same as *gill-beer*.

gillach (gil'ak), *n.* A fish of repulsive appearance, having the head beset with spines and cutaneous tags or warts on the body. The name is specifically given to a scorpænoid fish of the genus *Scorpænopsis*, of which there are two Red Sea species, *S. cirrosa* and *S. gibbosa;* also to a fish of the family *Synanceidæ*, *Synanceia verrucosa*, which has at the base of the dorsal spines poison-sacs discharging through these spines.

gill-arch (gil'ärch), *n.* One of the arches which support the gills; one of the postoral visceral arches of a branchiate vertebrate, as a fish or an amphibian; a branchial arch. Ordinary fishes have four pairs of gill-arches, connected below by a median chain of bones called the *copula*. Also called *gill-bar*. See cut under *gill*[1].

gillaroo (gil-ạ-rö'), *n.* [Irish *giolla*, lad, + *ruadh*, red.] A variety of the common trout (*Salmo fario stomachicus*), in which the coats of the stomach become thick, like the gizzards of birds, from feeding on shell-fish. Also called *gizzard-trout*. [Galway, etc.]

gillaroo-trout (gil-ạ-rö'trout), *n.* Same as *gillaroo*.

gill-bar (gil'bär), *n.* Same as *gill-arch*.

gill-beer (jil'bēr), *n.* Malt liquor medicated with the leaves of the gill or ground-ivy.

gill-box (gil'boks), *n.* Same as *gilling-machine*.

gill-breather (gil'brē″ᵺhėr), *n.* That which breathes by means of gills; specifically, one of the *Caridea* or *Crustacea*, as distinguished from any tracheate arthropod or tube-breather. See *Caridea*.

gill-burnt-tail†**, gillian-burnt-tail**† (jil'-, jil'i-an-bėrnt-tāl'), *n.* A popular name for the ignis fatuus. *Nares.*

> Will with the wispe, or *Gyl burnt tayle*.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 97.

> An ignis fatuus, an exhalation, and *Gillion a burnt taile*, or Will with the wispe.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 268.

gill-cavity, gill-chamber (gil'kav″i-ti, -chām″-bėr), *n.* In fishes, the cavity containing the gills.

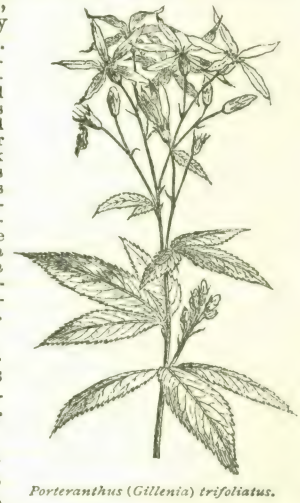
gill-cleft (gil'kleft), *n.* A gill-slit; a branchial aperture.

gill-comb (gil'kōm), *n.* The ctenidium of a mollusk; a gill-plume.

gill-cover (gil'kuv″ėr), *n.* The covering of the gills; the opercular apparatus. Also called *gill-lid*.

> The *gill-cover*, a fold of skin which projects back from the hyoid arch, and is strengthened by the opercular bones.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 43.

Gillenia (ji-lē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Mœnch), named after Dr. Arnold *Gill* (Latinized *Gillenius*), a German botanist.] An untenable name applied to *Porteranthus*, a rosaceous genus of the eastern United States, including only two species. They are tall perennial herbs, with trifoliate leaves and white flowers loosely paniculed on the slender branches. The bark of the rhizome is bitter and possesses mild emetic properties, on which account the plants are known as *American ipecac, Indian physic*, or *bowman's-root*. The more common species is *P. trifoliatus*.



Porteranthus (*Gillenia*) *trifoliatus*.

giller (gil'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who fishes with a gill-net.—**2.** A horsehair fishing-line.

gillet (jil'et), *n.* [Also *gillot, jillet*, and contr. *jilt*, q. v.; a dim. of *gill*[5], *jill*[2].] A sportive or wanton girl or woman. [Colloq.]

gill-filament (gil'fil″ạ-ment), *n.* An ultimate ramification or foliation of the gills.

> Partitions bearing the *gill-filaments*. . . . Each gill-bearing arch, except the first and last, bears two rows of *gill-filaments*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 43.

gill-fishing (gil'fish″ing), *n.* The use of gill-nets in fishing; the act or art of taking fish by means of gill-nets.

gill-flap (gil'flap), *n.* **1.** The membranous posterior extension of the gill-cover or opercular apparatus.—**2.** The movable gill-cover, consisting of the opercle, subopercle, and interopercle.

gill-flirt (jil'flėrt), *n.* [Also written *jill-flirt*, and transposed *flirt-gill:* see *gill*[5] = *jill*[2], and *flirt*.] A sportive or wanton girl. [Archaic.]

> "I care no more for such *gill-flirt*," said the jester, "than I do for thy leasings." *Scott.*

How much has she [Clio] not owed of late to the tittle-tattle of her *gill-flirt* sister Thalia?
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 91.

gill-frame (gil'frām), *n.* 1. A hackling-machine.—2. A drilling-machine.
Also *gill, gill-machine.*

gill-hooter (jil'hö″tėr), *n.* [E. dial., < *Gill*, orig. a proper name (see *gill*[5]), + *hooter.*] A local English name of the barn-owl, *Aluco flammeus.* Also written *gil-hooter, gillihowter.* See cut under *barn-owl.*

gill-house (jil'hous), *n.* [< *gill*[5], 3, + *house.*] A dram-shop. *Latham.*

Thee shall each ale-house, thee each *gill-house* mourn,
And answering gin-shops sourer sighs return.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 147.

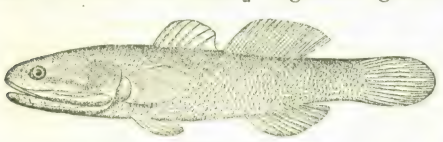
Gillia (gil'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Theodore N. *Gill* (born 1837), an American naturalist.] 1. Same as *Gillichthys. A. Günther*, 1865.—2. A genus of rissoid mollusks. *G. altilis* is a freshwater species common in many streams of eastern North America.

gillian (jil'iąn), *n.* [< ME. *Gillian, Gyllian* (see *gill*[5]), a form of *Julian*, i. e., *Juliana*, a fem. personal name, L. *Juliana*, < L. *Julia*, f., *Julius*, m., a proper name: see *Julian, July.*] Same as *gill*[5], 1.

Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a flirt *gillian.*
Fletcher, The Chances.

D' ye bring your *Gillians* hither? Nay, she 's punished,
Your conceal'd love 's cas'd up.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, ii. 3.

Gillichthys (ji-lik'this), *n.* [NL., named after T. N. *Gill:* see *Gillia.*] A genus of gobioid



Gillichthys mirabilis.

fishes. *G. mirabilis* is a Californian species remarkable for the great extent of its jaws and for its singular habits, living in holes which it digs in the mud. Also *Gillia.*

gillie (gil'i), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *gille, giolla* = Ir. *giolla*, a boy, lad, man-servant.] In the Highlands of Scotland, a man-servant; a lad or young man employed as an attendant; an outdoor male servant, more especially one who is connected with or attends a person while hunting.

In the Celtic language, we have, with other words, "Gilla," a servant, a word familiar to sportsmen and travellers in the Highlands, and to readers of Scott in its Anglicised shape, *Gillie. Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 217.

Gillie white-foot, or **gillie wet-foot,** formerly, in Scotland, a running footman who had to carry his master over brooks and watery places in traveling.

gilliflower, *n.* See *gillyflower.*

gillihowter (jil-i-hö'tėr), *n.* Same as *gill-hooter.* [Scotch.]

gilling[1] (gil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gill*[1], *v.*] The act or process of catching fish with gill-nets.

gilling[2] (gil'ing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A salmon of the second year. See the extract.

In the Severn district the name "*gilling*" is applied to a second-year fish, and the belief prevails that these fish can be distinguished not only from grilse, but from fish of greater age. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 355.

gilling-machine (gil'ing-mą-shēn″), *n.* In the manufacture of woolen yarn or worsted, a machine for making all the fibers level and parallel with each other. It consists of a pair of rollers which catch the wool, and of a second pair of rollers which draw it forward over heavy steel bars, called *fallers*, which are covered with projecting spikes. These machines are generally used in sets, each successive machine having the pins of the fallers finer and more closely set than that preceding. Also called *gill-box.*

gilliver (jil'i-vėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (and more original) form of *gillyflower.*

gill-lid (gil'lid), *n.* Same as *gill-cover.*

gill-machine (gil'mą-shēn″), *n.* Same as *gill-frame.*

gill-membrane (gil'mem″brān), *n.* The membranous covering of the foremost branchiostegal arch of the branchial skeleton of ordinary fishes.

gill-net (gil'net), *n.* A net which catches fish by the gills. A gill-net is set in the form of a curtain, suspended vertically from floats on the surface of the water by means of metallic weights or bullets. The meshes of the net are of such size as to catch by its gills a fish which tries to force its way through, the fish being prevented from advancing by the narrowness of the meshes, and from backing out by the impossibility of working the protecting plates of the gills over the twine of the meshes.

gill-netter (gil'net″ėr), *n.* One who owns or uses gill-nets.

gill-netting (gil'net″ing), *n.* The use of a gill-net; fishing or taking fish with a gill-net.

gillofer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower.*

gill-opening (gil'ōp″ning), *n.* The external opening by which water passes to or from the gills; the branchial aperture.

gillore†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *galore.*

gillot†, *n.* See *gillet.*

gill-over-ground, gill-over-the-ground (jil'-ō″vėr-ground″, -thę-ground″), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Glecoma hederacea.*

gill-plate (gil'plāt), *n.* One of the branchial lamellæ of a mollusk.

Yet it is very probable that the labial tentacles and *gill-plates* are modifications of a double horseshoe-shaped area of ciliated filamentous processes which existed in ancestral Mollusca much as in Phoronis and the Polyzoa.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 688.

gill-plume (gil'plöm), *n.* A ctenidium.

gill-raker (gil'rā″kėr), *n.* One of a series of cartilaginous or osseous processes which generally arm the inner edge or surface of a gill-arch of ordinary fishes, and are arranged in a single row on each such arch. See cut under *gill*[1].

This Labrador form has a larger number of *gill-rakers* than the common fontinalis, and there seem to be fewer tubes in the lateral line; so that we may be obliged to consider it as a species distinct from fontinalis.
Science, V. 424.

gillravage, gillravager. See *gilravage, gilravager.*

gill-sac (gil'sak), *n.* 1. A cavity or chamber containing the gills, as of a crustacean or fish.—2. A saccular or pouch-like gill; a kind of rudimentary gill of some fishes, as the myzonts, which have consequently been called marsipobranchiates.

gill-slit (gil'slit), *n.* A visceral cleft between any two visceral arches of the neck; a passage-way through gill-arches from the mouth or pharynx to the exterior; a branchial cleft. It is most commonly used of such slits of an animal actually bearing gills, but by extension, in embryology, of the certainly homologous visceral clefts of all vertebrates.

gillyflower (jil'i-flou″ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gilloflower, gelliflowre*, etc., also *geraflour, gerraflour;* a corruption, simulating *flower*, of early mod. E. *gilliver, gillyvor, gillover, gillofer, gelevor*, etc.; < ME. *gyllofer, gyllofre, gilofre, gelofer*, short for *clove gilofre* (mod. E. *clove-gillyflower*), earliest form as OF., *clou de gilofre* (Ancren Riwle): OF. *clou*, nail, clove (see *clove*[4]); *de*, of; *gilofre*, also *girofle, girofre*, F. *girofle*, clove(-tree), *giroflée*, gillyflower, = Pr. *girofle, gerofle* = Sp. *girofle, girofre* = Pg. *gyrofe*, clove (*gyrofeiro*, clove-tree), = It. *garofano*, clove (*viola garofanata*, clove-gillyflower), = Turk. *qarenfil, karemfil* = Ar. Par. *qaranful*, clove, carnation; corrupted from ML. *caryophyllum*, < Gr. καρυόφυλλον, the clove-tree, lit. 'nut-leaf,' < κάρυον, a nut, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf. See *clove-gillyflower.*] 1. The clove-pink or carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, especially one of the smaller varieties. The name was thus applied by Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspere, and old writers generally. Also distinguished as the *clove-gillyflower.* See *Dianthus*, and cut under *carnation.*

Bring hether the Pincke and purple Cullambine,
With *Gelliflowres.* *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

The fairest flowers o' the season
Are our carnations, and streak'd *gillyvors.*
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

2. The wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, often distinguished as the *wall-gillyflower.* See *Cheiranthus.*—3. *Gackenia incana* (*Matthiola incana* of Robert Brown, *Cheiranthus incanus* of Linnæus), distinguished as the *stock-gillyflower*, but more frequently known as the *stock.*—4. A name of several other plants, as the cuckoo- or marsh-gillyflower, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi;* the feathered gillyflower, *Dianthus plumarius;* the queen's, rogue's, or winter gillyflower, *Hesperis matronalis;* the sea-gillyflower, *Statice Armeria;* and the water-gillyflower, *Hottonia palustris.*—5. The gillyflower-apple.

gillyflower-apple (jil'i-flou-ėr-ap″l), *n.* A variety of apple, of elongated form and dark-red color, having a delicate spicy flavor. Often shortened to *gillyflower.*

gilour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guiler.*

gilpy, gilpey (gil'pi), *n.* and *a.* [Origin obscure.] I. *n.*; pl. *gilpies, gilpeys* (-piz). A frolicsome young fellow; a roguish boy; a lively young girl. [Scotch.]

A *gilpy* that had seen the faught.
Ramsay, Christ's Kirk, iii.

I mind, when I was a *gilpy* of a lassock, seeing the Duke, . . . and he said to me, "Tak tent o' yourself, my bonnie lassie." *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

II. *a.* Adolescent. *Hamersly.*

gilravage, gillravage (gil-rav'āj), *n.* [Sc., also written *gilravitch, gilraivitch, guleravage, galravage*, etc.; of uncertain origin. "It seems generally, if not always, to include the idea of a wasteful use of food, and of an intemperate use of strong drink" (Jamieson), and may come < ME. *gule*, gluttony (< L. *gula*, gluttony, gormandizing, lit. the throat, gullet: see *gular, gules, gullet*), + *ravage.*] A merrymaking; a noisy frolic, particularly among young people; depredation; great disorder.

Muckle din an' loud *gilraivitch* was amang them, gaffawan an' lauchan. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1818, p. 155.

gilravage, gillravage (gil-rav'āj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gilravaged, gillravaged*, ppr. *gilravaging, gillravaging.* [< *gilravage, n.*] To commit wild and lawless depredation; plunder; spoil. [Scotch.]

At all former . . . banquets, it had been the custom to . . . *galravitch* both at hack and manger, in a very expensive manner to the funds of the town.
Galt, The Provost, p. 316.

gilravager, gillravager (gil-rav'ā-jėr), *n.* One guilty of riotous or wasteful conduct; a depredator; a plunderer. [Scotch.]

gilse (gils), *n.* Same as *grilse.*

gilsonite (gil'sǫn-it), *n.* [From S. H. *Gilson* of Salt Lake City.] A very pure form of asphaltum obtained in considerable quantity in the Uinta valley, near Fort Duchesne, Utah.

gilt[1] (gilt). Preterit of *gild*[1].

gilt[1] (gilt), *p. a.* and *n.* [Pp. of *gild*[1], *v.*] I. *p. a.* ★1. Gilded.

That nayle [wherewith Christ was crucified] I saw set in a faire peece of silver plate double *gilt.*
Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

As a parrot turns
Up thro' *gilt* wires a crafty loving eye.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. Of the color of gold; bright-yellow.

Her *gilte* heere was corouned with a sonne
In stede of golde. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 230.

Marineo (Cosas memorables de España, 1517) and Ercolano (Historia de Valencia, 1610) both praise highly the "*gilt* pottery" made at Valencia and Manises. The term *gilt* refers to the metallic golden colour of the lustre.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 623.

II. *n.* The material used in gilding.

The double *gilt* of this opportunity you let time wash off. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

Iron of Naples, hid with English *gilt.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

gilt[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *gild*[1].

Bye hors and harnes good,
And *gylte* thy spores all newe.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

Next behynde the kyng came x. M. horsemen, which had all their speares plated with silver, and their speare heads *gilted.* *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 24.

gilt[2]† (gilt), *n.* [Var. of *geld*[2], *gelt*[2].] Money; geld.

Three corrupted men . . .
Have, for the *gilt* of France (O guilt, indeed!),
Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. (cho.).

As mekle gude Inglis *gilt*
As four of their braid backs dow beir.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 46).

gilt[3] (gilt), *n.* [< ME. *gilte*, < AS. *gilte*, a young sow, = OHG. *gelza, galza*, MHG. *gelze*, a spayed sow; cf. *galt*[2], *geld*[1].] A young female pig. [Prov. Eng.]

gilt[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guilt.*

gilt[5]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the criminal class; a burglar. [Cant.]

He maintains as strict a correspondence with *gilts* and lifters as a mountebank with applauding midwives and recommending nurses.
Character of a Quack Astrologer (1673).

gilt-bronze (gilt'bronz'), *n.* A gilded metal much used for decorative objects, either real bronze, or often brass, latten, or some similar yellow metal. The name is given especially to the metal used in the incense-burners and other decorative pieces from China and Japan, often in part enameled, and in the metal pieces applied to furniture of the eighteenth century. See *ormolu.*

gilt-edged (gilt'ejd), *a.* 1. Having the edges gilt or gilded, as writing-paper. Gilt-edged letter- or note-paper was formerly very fashionable.—2. Of the highest order or quality; unexceptionably good: said especially of commercial paper, in allusion to the literal sense (def. 1): as, *gilt-edged* securities; *gilt-edged* butter. [U. S.]

Let the merchant who has a surplus capital invest it, not in dead property, but in good floating securities, easily convertible into money; and especially let him use it in discounting his own four or six months' bills, and his paper will be pronounced *gilt-edged* and fire-proof.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 312.

gilthead (gilt'hed), *n.* A popular English name of several fishes. (*a*) A sparoid fish, *Sparus aurata*, about a foot long, abundant in southern European waters: so named from the predominant colors

and the crescentic golden band between the eyes. Also called *giltpoll*. (*b*) The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*, called the *red gilthead*. (*c*) The conner, goldenmaid, or golden wrasse, a labroid fish, *Crenilabrus melops* or *C. tinca*, about 6 inches long, found in British waters. (*d*) A sparoid fish, *Dentex vulgaris*, more fully called the *four-toothed gilthead*. (*e*) A scombroid fish, the bonito, *Sarda pelamys*, or related species.

Of these wee sawe comming out of Guinea a hundred in a company, which being chased by the *gilt-heads*, otherwise called the bonitoes, doe, to auoid them the better, take their flight out of the water.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 520.

It may be, whiles he hopes to catch a *gilt-head*,
He may draw up a gudgeon.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

giltif†, *a.* [ME., < *gilt, guilt*, + *-if*, ME. form of *-ive*. Cf. *guilty*.] Guilty.

Who that *giltif* is, all quyte goth he.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 970.

giltpoll (gilt'pōl), *n.* Same as *gilthead* (*a*).

gilttail (gilt'tāl), *n.* A kind of worm, so called from its yellow tail.

gim† (jim), *a.* [Abbr. of *gimp*³ = *jimp*, q. v.] Neat; spruce; well-dressed.

He's as fine as a Prince, and as *gim* as the best of them.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

gimbal (jim'bal), *n.* [Also *gimbol;* with excrescent *b* as in *gamble, humble, thimble*, etc., formerly *gimbel, gimmal, gymmal, jimmal, gemel* (see *gimmal*), < ME. *gemel* (early mod. E. or dial. also *gimmer, gemmow*, < ME. *gymowe, gymmew, gymew* (cf. pl. *gemels, jemews*, twins); dial. also *gimmon*, q. v.); < OF. **gemel, gemeau*, m., *gemelle*, f., twin, < L. *gemellus*, double, twin: see *gemel*.] 1. A contrivance, as a ring moving on horizontal pivots, for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending anything, as a chronometer, so that it may keep a constant position or remain in equilibrium. The name is most commonly used in the plural, applied to two movable hoops or rings, the one within the other, the outer capable of rotation about a fixed horizontal axis lying in its plane, and the inner capable of rotation about an axis lying in the planes of both rings and perpendicular to the fixed axis. The mariners' compass is suspended by such a contrivance, and, having a free motion in two directions at right angles to each other, it maintains the card in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.

Truly this argument hangeth togither by verie strange *gimbols*. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Ireland, VI. ii.

2†. Joined or interlocked work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle-bit or interlocked rings; a gemel-ring.

Hub. Sure, I should know that *gimmal*.
Minche. 'Tis certain he: I had forgot my ring too.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 2.

My acts are like the motional *gymmals*
Fix'd in a watch. *Vow Breaker* (1636).

Thou sent'st to me a true-love knot; but I
Return a ring of *jimmals*, to imply
Thy love had one knot, mine a triple tye.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 201.

3†. A quaint piece of mechanism; a gimcrack.

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2 (in some folios).

But whether it were that the rebell his pouder faylde him, or some *gimbol* or other was out of frame, etc.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, sig. G 3, col. 2.

gimbal-jawed (jim'bal-jâd), *a.* Having the lower jaw apparently out of joint, projecting beyond the upper, and moving with unusual freedom: said of persons. Also *gimber-jawed, jimber-jawed*. [U. S.]

Gimbernat's ligament. See *ligament*.

gimblet (gim'blet), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gimlet*.

gimbol, *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimcrack (jim'krak), *n.* and *a.* [< *gim*, neat, spruce, + *crack*, *n.*, 14, a pert, lively boy.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A spruce or pert boy.

I pity your poor sister,
And heartily I hate these travellers,
These *gimcracks*, made of mops and motions.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Thus prudent *Gimcrack* try'd if he were able
(Ere he'd wet Foot) to swim upon a Table.
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.

2. A showy, unsubstantial thing; a pretty or fanciful thing; a toy; a gewgaw.

Let me tell you, Scholar, that Diogenes walked on a day, with his friend, to see a country fair; where he saw ribbons, and looking-glasses, and nut-crackers, and fiddles, and hobby-horses, and many other *gimcracks*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 205.

Lady B. sailed in, arrayed in ribbons of scarlet, with many brooches, bangles, and other *gimcracks* ornamenting her plenteous person.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, p. 224.

II. *a.* Showy but trivial; fanciful or trumpery.

Some *gimcrack* and brand-new imitation of a third-rate modern French or Belgian town, glaring with plate-glass, gilding, dust, smoke, acres of stucco, and oceans of asphalt.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 476.

Also spelled *jimcrack*.

gimcrackery (jim'krak-ėr-i), *n.* [< *gimcrack* + *-ery*.] Showy unsubstantiality. Also spelled *jimcrackery*.

The inner life of the Empire was a strange mixture of rottenness and *gimcrackery*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 48.

gime (gīm), *n.* [E. dial., also written *gyme;* ME. not found; perhaps < Icel. *gīma*, in mod. usage also *gīmald*, a vast opening; or else for **gine*, ult. < AS. *gīnan*, gape, yawn, > AS. *gin* (once poet.), expanse (defined also 'a gap, an opening,' a sense assumed from the verb), = Icel. *gīna*, gape, yawn, > *gin*, the gape or mouth of beasts: see *gin*¹, *begin*, *yawn*. For the possible change, cf. *chime*² = *chine*².] A hole washed out of the ground by the rushing water when an embankment gives way. *Peacock*, Glossary (Manley and Corringham).

gimlet (gim'let), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *gimblet;* < ME. *gymlet*, < OF. *gimbelet*, earlier spelled *guimbelet*, or, with loss of *m*, *guibelet*, mod. F. *gibelet*, a gimlet, of Teut. origin, dim. of the form repr. by E. *wimble*, a gimlet: see *wimble*.] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning it with one hand.

Also a *gymlet* sharpe to broche & perce sone to turne & twyne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

★**gimlet** (gim'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gimleted* or *gimletted*, ppr. *gimleting* or *gimletting*. [< *gimlet*, *n.*] To use or apply a gimlet upon; form a hole in by using a gimlet; turn round, as one does a gimlet.

gimlet-eye (gim'let-ī), *n.* 1. A squint-eye. *Wright.*—2. A small, sharp, disagreeably prying eye.

gimlet-eyed (gim'let-īd), *a.* Keen-eyed; very sharp-sighted; given to watching or peering into small matters. [Colloq.]

gimmal† (jim'al), *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimmal-bit† (jim'al-bit), *n.* The double bit of a bridle.

In their pale, dull mouths the *gimmal bit*
Lies foul with chaw'd grass. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2.

gimmal-ring† (jim'al-ring), *n.* Same as *gemel-ring*.

A sort of double ring, curiously constructed. . . . *Gimmal rings*, though originally double, were by a farther refinement made triple, or even more complicated; yet the name remained unchanged. *Nares.*

gimmel† (jim'el), *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimmer¹ (gim'ėr), *n.* [< Icel. *gymbr*, mod. *gimbr*, a ewe-lamb of a year old, = Sw. *gimmer*, a sheep producing young for the first time, = Dan. *gimmer*, a ewe that has not lambed, prob. = Gr. *χίμαιρα*, a she-goat, *ἡ χίμαιρα*, the Chimera, a fabulous monster, *χίμαρος*, a he-goat, lit. 'a winterling,' i. e., a yearling: see *chimera*¹.] A ewe that is two years old. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

gimmer² (gim'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *kimmer* = *cummer*, q. v.] A contemptuous term for a woman. [Scotch.]

She round the ingle wi' her *gimmers* sits. *Fergusson.*

gimmer³ (jim'ėr), *n.* [Also *jimmer;* a corruption of *gimmal, gimbal*, q. v.] 1†. A gimbal.

I saw my precious watch . . . taken asunder, and laying scattered upon the workman's shopboard; so as here lay a wheel, there the balance, here one *gimmer*, there another. *Bp. Hall*, Works, III. 702.

2. A hinge. [Prov. Eng.]

gimmew†, *n.* [< ME. *gymmew, gymowe*, etc.; a var. of *gimbal*, q. v.] Same as *gimbal*, 2.

Annelet [F.], a *gimmew* or little ring for the fingers. *Cotgrave.*

gimmon†, *n.* [A var. of *gimmal, gimbal.*] A double ring.

A ring of a rush would tye as much Loue together as a *Gimmon* of golde. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 88.

★**gimp**¹ (gimp), *n.* [< F. *guimpe*, a nun's wimple, or lower part of the hood, gathered in folds about the neck, abbr. of OF. *guimple*, < OHG. *wimpal*, a wimple, veil, = E. *wimple*, q. v. The sense agrees better with that of F. *guipure*, with which there may have been some confusion: see *guipure*.] 1. A coarse thread used in some kinds of pillow-lace to form the edges or outlines of the design.—2. A flat trimming made of silk, worsted, or other cord, usually stiffened by wire and more or less open in design, used for borders for curtains or furniture, trimming for women's gowns, etc.

The wise Athenian crost a glittering fair,
Unmov'd by tongue and sights, he walk'd the place,
Through tape, toys, tinsel, *gimp*, perfume, and lace.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

★**gimp**¹ (gimp), *v. t.* [< *gimp*¹, *n.*] To make or furnish with gimp.—**Gimped embroidery**, a kind of raised embroidery made with a padding of parchment or other material which is entirely concealed by the silk, gold thread, etc., passed over it.

gimp² (gimp), *v. t.* To jag; denticulate; scallop or vandyke.

gimp³ (jimp), *a.* Another spelling of *jimp*¹.

gim-peg, *n.* See *gem-peg*.

gimping (gim'ping), *n.* [< *gimp*¹ + *-ing*¹.] Gimp; trimming formed of gimp.

Draw with art the graceful sacque,
Ornament it well with *gimping*,
Flounces, furbelows, and crimping.
Fawkes, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, xxviii.

gimpy (jim'pi), *a.* [Cf. *gimp*¹, *jimp*.] Sprightly; active: as, a *gimpy* horse. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

gin¹† (gin), *v.*; pret. *gan*, pp. *gun*. [Now written *'gin*, being regarded as a modern (although it is an early ME.) abbr. of *begin;* < ME. *ginnen, gynnen*, pret. *gan, gon*, often irreg. *can, con*, pl. *gunne, gonne*, etc. (= MLG. MHG. *ginnen*), an early abbr., by apheresis, of *beginnen*, begin: see *begin*. The simple form does not occur in the earliest records.] To begin (which see).

The floures *gynnen* for to sprynge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 38.

But when his force *gan* faile, his pace *gan* wex areare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 24.

As whence the sun *'gins* his reflection.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

Around *gan* Marmion wildly stare.
Scott, Marmion.

[In Middle English the preterit of this verb (*gan, gon, can, con*, etc.) was much used with a following infinitive, with or without *to*, as having, besides its regular inceptive meaning 'began to,' a merely preterit force, being equivalent to the simple preterit of the second verb: as, he *gan go*, equivalent to he *did go* or he *went*. This auxiliary was supplanted in the fifteenth century by *did*, though its use, as an archaism, continued much later.

He closede both hys eye,
And . . . in thys manere *gan* deye [*i. e.*, died].
Robert of Gloucester, p. 353.

The wynd *gan* chaunge and blew right as hem leste.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 253.

Maydenis swiche as *gunne* heretymes waste
In hire servyse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 283.]

gin² (gin), *prep.* [Sc., also *gen*, abbr. of *agin, agen, again*, against: see *again, gain*³. Cf. *against*, prep., used in the same way.] Against (a certain time); by: as, I'll be there *gin* five o'clock.

And *gin* the morn *gin* twelve o'clock
Your love shall married be.
Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 263).

gin³ (gin), *conj.* [Sc., a corruption of *gif*, E. *if*, q. v.] If; suppose.

Gin a body meet a body
Comin' thro' the rye. *Scotch song.*

It's here is come my sister-son;—
Gin I lose him, I'll die.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 255).

gin⁴ (jin), *n.* [< ME. *gin, ginne, gynne*, ingenuity, contrivance, a machine, esp. a war-engine (battering-ram, etc.), abbr. from *engin, engyn* (accented in ME. on the second syllable), mod. E. *engine*, a contrivance: see *engine*. The sense 'a trap, snare,' is mod., and may be due in part to the influence of *grin*, a snare, which appears in older versions of the Bible in some places where the A. V. has *gin:* see *grin*². Certainly not connected with Icel. *ginna*, dupe, fool, intoxicate, > *ginning*, imposture, fraud.] 1†. Contrivance; crafty means; artifice.

Whether by wyndow, or by other *gynne*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1784.

For Gygas the geaunt with a *gynne* engyned [with a contrivance contrived]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 250.

The Damzell there arriving entred in;
Where sitting on the flore the Hag she found
Busie (as seem'd) about some wicked *gin*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 7.

2. A mechanical contrivance; a machine; an engine. Specifically—(*a*†) An engine of war.

They dredde noon assaut
Of *gynne*, gunne, nor skaffaut.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4176.

(*b*†) An engine of torture.

Typhœus joynts were stretched on a *gin*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 35.

(*c*) A machine used instead of a crane, consisting essentially of three poles from 12 to 15 feet in length, often tapering from the lower extremity to the top, and united at their upper extremities, whence a block and tackle is suspended, the lower extremities being planted in the ground about 8 or 9 feet asunder, and having a windlass attached to two of them. (*d*) In *coal-mining*, the machinery for raising ore or coal from a mine by horse-power. [Eng.] Generally called *whim* or *whim-gin* in the United States.

(*e*) A machine for separating the seeds from cotton, hence called a *cotton-gin*. See cut under *cotton-gin*. (*f*) A machine for driving piles. (*g*) A pump moved by rotary sails.

3. A trap; a snare; a springe.

The *gin* shall take him by the heel; and the robber shall prevail against him. Job xviii. 9.

What pleasure is it sometimes with *gins* to betray the very vermin of the earth.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 29.

Innocence, having no such purpose, walks fearlessly and carelessly through life; and is consequently liable to tread on the *gins* which Cunning hath laid to entrap it.
Fielding, Amelia, ix.

gin[4] (jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ginned*, ppr. *ginning*. [< *gin*[4], *n.*] **1.** To catch in a trap.

So, so, the woodcock's *ginn'd;*
Keep this door fast, brother.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iii. 1.

2. To clear (cotton) of seeds by means of the cotton-gin.

gin[5] (jin), *n.* [Abbr. of *geneva*, or rather of the older form *genever*, **giniper*, < ME. *gynypre*, juniper: see *geneva*, *juniper*.] An aromatic spirit prepared from rye or other grain and flavored with juniper-berries. The two important varieties of gin are Dutch gin, also called *Holland* and *Schiedam*, and English gin, known often by the name *Old Tom*. Holland gin is almost free from sweetness, and is generally purer than English. Pure gin is an important medicament in many diseases, especially in those of the urinary organs.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hurls the thunder of the laws on *gin*.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 130.

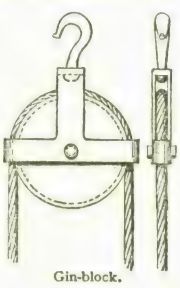
Cordial gin, gin sweetened and flavored with aromatic substances so as to form a sort of cordial.—**Gin Act**, an English statute of 1736 (9 Geo. II., c. 23) imposing a heavy duty on spirituous liquors and prohibiting their sale by retail. It was superseded in 1743 (16 Geo. II., c. 8) by more moderate duties. The title is also sometimes given to a similar English statute of 1729 (2 Geo. II., c. 17). Also called *Jekyll's Act*.—**Unflavored gin**, pure distilled gin.

gin[6]†, *n.* A contraction of *given*.

gin[7] (jin), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian native woman; an old woman generally.

An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor slaving *gin* a cast-off French bonnet.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiii.

gin-block (jin'blok), *n.* A simple form of tackle-block with a single wheel, over which a rope runs. It has a hook by which it swings from the jib of a crane or the sheer of a gin. *E. H. Knight.*


Gin-block.

ginete (hē-nā'tā), *n.* [Sp., a horse-soldier: see *genet*[1], *jennet*[1].] A trooper; a horse-soldier; a light-cavalry man: so called from these soldiers being mounted on jennets. See *jennet*[1]. Also written *genete*.

It was further swelled by five thousand *ginetes* or light cavalry. *Prescott.*

They set out promptly, with three thousand *genetes*, or light cavalry, and four thousand infantry.
Irving, Granada, p. 29.

gin-fizz (jin'fiz'), *n.* A drink composed of gin, lemon-juice, and effervescing water, with or without sugar.

Neither the succulent cocktail nor the artistic *gin-fizz* had . . . effect upon them.
Philadelphia Times, May 23, 1886.

ging† (ging), *n.* [< ME. *gyng*, *gynge*, *genge*, a company, people, host, < AS. (late and rare) *genge*, a company, retinue (= MLG. *gink*, going, a going, turn, way) (cf. *gengan*, a secondary verb, go, pass), < *gangan*, go: see *gang*, *v.*, and cf. *gang*, *n.*, which, in the same sense, is of Scand. origin.] A company; a gang.

Ciurma [It.], the common rascalitie of gallie slaves, a base route, the mariners call in English *ghing*. *Florio.*

There's a knot, a *ging*, a pack, a conspiracy against me.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Proceeding furder I am met with a whole *ging* of words and phrases not mine, for he hath maim'd them, and like a slye depraver mangl'd them in this his wicked Limbo.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

gingal (jin'gal), *n.* Another spelling of *jingal*.

ginge (ginj), *v. t.* [E. dial. Hence *ginging*.] In *mining*, to line (a shaft) with wood or stone.

gingeley, gingely, gingelly, *n.* Same as *gingili*.

ginger[1] (jin'jėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ginger*, *gynger*, *gyngere*, contr of *gyngevere*, *gingivere*, *gingiver*, < OF. *gengibre*, *gingimbre*, *gingembre*, F. *gingembre* = Pr. *gingibre*, *gingebre* = Sp. *gengibre* = Pg. *gengibre*, *gengivre* = It. *zenzevero*, *zenzovero*, *zenzero*, *gengero* *gengiovo* = AS. *gingiber* = D. *gember* (< F.) = MLG. *gingeber*, *engewer*, LG. *engeber* = MHG. *gingibere*, also *ingewer*, G. *ingwer* = Dan. *ingefœr* = Sw. *ingefära*, < L. *zingiber*, ML. *zinziber*, < Gr. ζιγγίβερις, ginger; of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. Pers. *zanjabīl* (> Turk. *zenjefīl*) = Skt. *çriñgavēra*, ginger.] **I.** *n.* The rhizome, and also the light-yellow substance of the rhizome, of *Zinziber Zingiber*, a reed-like perennial plant with annual leafy stems 3 or 4 feet high, and flowers in conical spikes borne on distinct leafless stems. The species is a native of the warmer parts of Asia, though not known in a wild state; it is extensively cultivated throughout tropical Asia, and has been introduced into most other tropical countries. The rhizome has a peculiar agreeable, aromatic odor and a pungent taste, and its substance has been in use as a spice from the remotest times. It is distinguished as *black* or *white*, according as it retains its dark integument or has had it removed by scraping. The kind now most esteemed is known as *Jamaica ginger*, and comes mainly from the island of Jamaica. In medicine ginger is used as a carminative stimulant, and externally as a rubefacient and anodyne, but it is employed much more largely as a condiment than as a drug.


Ginger-plant (*Zinziber Zingiber*). *a*, flower on larger scale.

Be alle that Contree growe the gode *Gyngevere:* and therfore thidre gon the Marchauntes for Spicerye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 170.

Ginger shall be hot i' the mouth too.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

Mango ginger, the root of *Curcuma Amada*, a plant of Bengal, belonging to the same family as *Zinziber Zingiber*.—**Wild ginger**, in the United States, *Asarum Canadense*, the root of which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste.

II. *a.* Made of or flavored with ginger.—**Ginger cordial**, a cordial made of various ingredients and flavored with ginger.

ginger[2] (jin'jėr), *a.* [First recorded in the derived adv. and adj. *gingerly*, q. v.; prob. of OF. origin, and perhaps < OF. *gensor*, *gentior*, pretty, delicate, orig. compar. of *gent*, pretty: see *gent*, *a.* The word was of the popular speech, and was assimilated to the form of the well-known noun *ginger*[1]. The adv. is used with reference to manner of walking, or, less frequently, of handling, thus giving some color to Skeat's derivation, namely, < Sw. dial. *gingla*, *gängla*, go gently, totter, freq. verb from *gång*, a going: see *gang*, *n.*, and cf. *gangling;* cf. also *ging*, from the same ult. source.] Brittle; tender; delicate; gingerly.

This man is verie *ginger*, & dangerous of himselfe.
Hosp. Incur. Fooles. [*N. E. D.*]

gingerade (jin-jėr-ād'), *n.* [< *ginger*[1] + *-ade*[1], in imitation of *lemonade*.] An aërated beverage flavored with ginger.

ginger-ale (jin'jėr-āl'), *n.* An effervescing drink similar to ginger-beer. The name was probably adopted by manufacturers to differentiate their production from the ordinary ginger-beer.

ginger-beer (jin'jėr-bēr'), *n.* An effervescing beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream-of-tartar, and sugar with yeast and water.

★**gingerbread** (jin'jėr-bred), *n.* [< ME. *ginger-bred*, *-breed;* < *ginger*[1] + *bread*.] A kind of sweet cake flavored with ginger. It is often made in fanciful shapes. The name was also formerly given to a kind of white bread containing nuts, spices, and rose-water.

They fette him first the sweete wyn,
And mede eek in a maselyn,
And roial spicerye
Of *ginge breed* that was ful fyn,
And lycorys and eek comyne,
With sugre that is so trye.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 143.

An I had but one penny in the world, thou shouldst have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

He brought my little ones a pennyworth of *gingerbread* each, which my wife undertook to keep for them, and gave them by letters at a time. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

gingerbread-plum (jin'jėr-bred-plum), *n.* The fruit of the gingerbread-tree, *Parinari macrophyllum*.

gingerbread-tree (jin'jėr-bred-trē), *n.* **1.** The doom-palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*.—**2.** *Parinari macrophyllum*, a rosaceous tree of western Africa, bearing a large farinaceous fruit which is known as the *gingerbread-plum*.

gingerbread-work (jin'jėr-bred-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work cut, carved, or formed in various fanciful shapes, for buildings, furniture, etc.: a term of contempt.

The rooms are too small, and too much decorated with carving and gilding, which is a kind of *gingerbread-work*.
Smollett, France and Italy, xxx.

And listening, sometimes to a moan,
And sometimes to a clatter,
Whene'er the wind at night would rouse
The *gingerbread-work* on his house.
Lowell, Unhappy Lot of Mr. Knott.

ginger-grass (jin'jėr-gras), *n.* **1.** *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, an aromatic East Indian grass, from which the oil known as rusa oil, oil of ginger-grass, or oil of geranium is distilled.—**2.** The Jamaican name of a coarse stout grass, *Panicum glutinosum*.

gingerliness† (jin'jėr-li-nes), *n.* [< *gingerly* + *-ness*.] The character of being gingerly; mincingness; daintiness.

Their *gingerliness* in tripping on toes, like young goats.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1595), p. 42.

gingerly (jin'jėr-li), *adv.* [< *ginger*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Softly; delicately; cautiously; mincingly; daintily: used especially with reference to manner of walking or handling.

Go *gingerly*. *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, l. 1203.

What is 't that you
Took up so *gingerly?* *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.

Prithee, gentle officer,
Handle me *gingerly*, or I fall to pieces.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, v. 1.

Walk circumspectly, tread *gingerly*, step warily, lift not up one foot till ye have found sure footing for the other.
J. Trapp, On 1 Pet. iii. 17.

For my part, I can scarcely rely on the timeliness or efficacy of a medicine *gingerly* administered in 1875, and not even expected to operate till 1890.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 80.

gingerly (jin'jėr-li), *a.* [< *ginger*[2] + *-ly*[1], after *gingerly*, *adv.*] Cautious; mincing; dainty.

The man eyed it with reverence. Then with a *gingerly* gesture he gave it back.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains.

gingernut (jin'jėr-nut), *n.* A small cake flavored with ginger and sweetened with molasses.

gingerous (jin'jėr-us), *a.* [< *ginger*[1] + *-ous*.] Resembling ginger, especially in color or taste.

Mr. Lammle takes his *gingerous* whiskers in his left hand, and bringing them together, frowns furtively at his beloved, out of a thick *gingerous* bush.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, x.

ginger-pop (jin'jėr-pop'), *n.* Ginger-beer, especially of a weak and inferior sort.

gingersnap (jin'jėr-snap), *n.* A thin brittle cake spiced with ginger.

But Faith, if I told her that her heavenly *ginger-snaps* would not be made of molasses and flour, would have a cry, for fear that she was not going to have any *ginger-snaps* at all. *E. S. Phelps*, Gates Ajar, xii.

ginger-wine (jin'jėr-wīn'), *n.* A beverage made with water, sugar, lemon-rinds, ginger, yeast, raisins, etc., and frequently fortified with whisky or brandy.

ginger-work† (jin'jėr-wėrk), *n.* Gingerbread-work.

Hence with thy basket of popery, thy nest of images, and whole legend of *ginger-work*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

gingerwort (jin'jėr-wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the family *Zingiberaceæ*.

gingham (ging'am), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *gingam*, *gingas*, = G. Dan. Sw. *gingang* = F. *guingamp*, *guingan*, = It. *gingamo*, *ghingano*, < Malay (Achinese, Lampong, Javanese, Sundanese, Dayak, etc.) *ginggang*, a striped or checkered cotton fabric, lit. 'striped' (the full term being *kāin ginggang*, 'striped cloth').] **I.** *n.* A cotton fabric woven of plain dyed yarns, in a single color or different colors, or of dyed and white yarns, combined in grays or other mixtures, checks, plaids, or stripes.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of gingham.

gingili (jin'ji-li), *n.* [Also *gingerly*, *gingeli*, etc.: Hindi *jinjalī*, < Ar. *juljulan*.] The benne-plant.

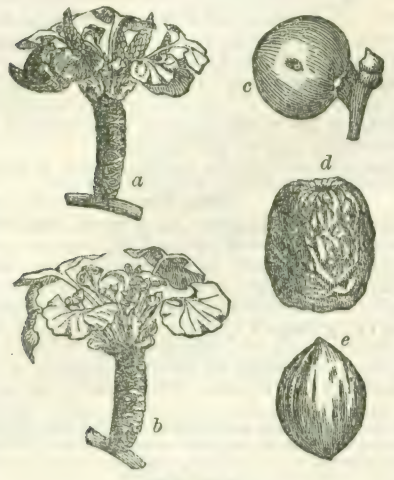
ginging (gin'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ginge*, *v.*] In *coal-mining*, the walling or lining of a shaft. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

gingivæ (jin-jī'vē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *gingiva*, gum.] In *anat.*, the gums.

gingival (jin-jī'val), *a.* [< L. *gingivæ*, the gums, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gums; in *phonetics*, produced upon or against the gums: sometimes used of certain alphabetic sounds.—**Gingival line**, a reddish streak or margin at the reflected edge of the gums, characteristic of various diseases. *Dunglison.*

gingivitis (jin-ji-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *gingivæ*, the gums, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the gums.

gingko (jing'kō), *n.* [< Jap. *ginkō, gingkō*, < Chinese *yin-hing*, 'silver apricot,' < *yin*, silver, + *hing*, apricot.] 1. The Japanese name (also current in western countries) of the maidenhair-tree. Also written *gingo* and *ginkgo*. See *maidenhair-tree*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus (properly spelled *Ginkgo*) of gymnospermous trees, with dicœcious flowers fertilized by motile spermatozoids, a drupaceous one-seeded fruit, and peculiar fan-shaped deciduous leaves. The only living species, *G. biloba*, is a large tree, and is a native of China and Japan, where it is very commonly cultivated for ornament. The fruit is peculiar



Ginkgo biloba.

a, b, branchlets with male and female flowers, respectively; *c*, naked seed, immature; *d*, same, mature; *e*, same, deprived of the outer fleshy testa.

in not developing the embryo of the seed until after ripening. It is resinous and astringent, but edible when roasted, and is sold for food in Chinese markets. Many fossil species are found, ranging from the Jurassic to the Miocene, and widely distributed over the earth, showing that the genus was common in earlier geologic ages throughout Europe, Asia, and North America. See ★*Ginkgoaceæ* and ★*Ginkgoales*, in the supplement.

gingko-tree (jing'kō-trē), *n.* See *gingko*.

In the Mesozoic we have great numbers of beautiful trees, with those elegant fan-shaped leaves characteristic of but one living species, the Salisburia, or *gingko-tree* of China. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 180.

gingle†, ginglert†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *jingle*, etc.

gingles† (jing'glz), *n.* [Var. of *shingles*.] The same as *shingles*, a disease of the skin. *Davies*.

It is observed of the *gingles*, or St. Anthony his fire, that it is mortall if it come once to clip and encompasse the whole body. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 60.

ginglyform (jing'- or ging'gli-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **ginglymiform*, < Gr. *γίγγλυμος*, a hinge-joint (see *ginglymus*), + L. *forma*, shape.] Like or likened to a hinge; ginglymoid: applied to joints.

ginglymi, *n.* Plural of *ginglymus*.

Ginglymodi (jing- or ging-gli-mō'dī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. pl., < Gr. *γίγγλυμος*, a hinge, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of fishes, of the subclass *Ganoidea*. They are characterized by a bony skeleton, opisthocœlous vertebræ, a precoracoid arch and coronoid bone, heterocercal tail, the basilar fin-bones rudimentary, the fins with imbricated fulcra, the ventrals between the pectorals and anal, and the body closely covered with rhomboid scales. The order comprehends the existing family *Lepisosteidæ*, containing the fishes known in the United States as *gars, garpikes, garfishes, alligator-gars, bill-fishes*, etc., and several extinct ones. *E. D. Cope*. Also called *Rhomboganoidei*.

ginglymodian (jing- or ging-gli-mō'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ginglymodi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ginglymodi*.

ginglymoid (jing'- or ging'gli-moid), *a.* [< Gr. *γιγγλυμοειδής*, < *γίγγλυμος*, a hinge-joint, + *εἶδος*, form.] Hinge-like; of or pertaining to a ginglymus.

ginglymoidal (jing- or ging-gli-moi'dal), *a.* [< *ginglymoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ginglymoid*.

Ginglymostoma (jing- or ging-gli-mos'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γίγγλυμος*, a hinge, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of sharks, typical of the family *Ginglymostomidæ*: so called because the lip-folds appear to be hinged to each other.

Ginglymostomatidæ (jing- or ging-gli-mos-tō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ginglymostoma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Ginglymostomidæ*.

ginglymostomid (jing- or ging-gli-mos'tō-mid), *n.* A shark of the family *Ginglymostomidæ*.

Ginglymostomidæ (jing″- or ging″gli-mos-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ginglymostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous selachians, typified by the genus *Ginglymostoma*, related to the *Scylliidæ*. They have the first dorsal fin above or behind the ventrals, the caudal bent upward and provided with a basal lobe, and the nostrils confluent with the mouth. The principal genera are *Ginglymostoma* and *Nebrius*. Also *Ginglymostomatidæ*.

Ginglymostominæ (jing- or ging-gli-mos-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ginglymostoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scylliidæ*, typified by the genus *Ginglymostoma:* same as the family *Ginglymostomidæ*.

ginglymostomoid (jing- or ging-gli-mos'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Ginglymostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A ginglymostomid.

ginglymus (jing'- or ging'gli-mus), *n.*; pl. *ginglymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *γίγγλυμος*, a hinge-joint, a joint in a coat of mail, perhaps redupl. from *γλύφειν*, carve, cut out with a knife: see *glyph*.] In *anat.*, a hinge-joint or ginglymoid articulation; a diarthrodial joint permitting movement in one plane only, the result being simple flexion and extension. In man the elbow is strictly a ginglymus; the interphalangeal joints of the fingers and toes are also ginglymoid; the knee is nearly a ginglymus, and the ankle less strictly one.—**Ginglymus lateralis**, the lateral ginglymus, a pivot-joint, as the atlo-axoid and radio-ulnar articulations. Also called *diarthrosis rotatorius*. See *diarthrosis* and *cyclarthrosis*.

gingo (ging'gō), *n.* See *gingko*, 1.

gingras (jing'gras), *n.* [LL. **gingras, gingrina*, < Gr. *γίγγρας*, a small Phenician flute or fife of high pitch and plaintive tone. LL. *gingrire*, cackle or gaggle, as a goose, can hardly be related.] In *anc. music*, a small direct flute, probably of Phenician origin. Also *gingrina*.

gin-horse (jin'hôrs), *n.* A mill-horse; a horse used for working a gin.

Men . . . so crushed under manhood's burdens that they . . . submit to be driven like *gin-horses*.
J. C. Shairp, Culture and Religion, p. 27.

gin-house (jin'hous), *n.* A building where cotton is ginned.

The crops of two years were piled up under its capacious roof, . . . his stately *gin-house*.
Hartford Courant, Supp., June 9, 1887.

ginkgo, *n.* 1. Same as *gingko*, 1.—2. [*cap.*] The proper (original) spelling of *Gingko*, 2 (which see).

gin-mill (jin'mil), *n.* A low tavern or saloon where spirit is retailed. [Slang, U. S.]

[They] could . . . choose only between the gutter and a *gin-mill*. *Christian Union*, June 16, 1887.

ginn, *n.* See *jinn*.

ginnet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *gin*[1].

ginner (gin'ėr), *n.* [Also *ginnle:* see under *gill*[1].] A gill (of a fish). [Scotch.]

ginnet† (jin'et), *n.* An obsolete form of *jennet*[1].

ginniet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *guinea*.

ginnie-cock†, ginnie-hen†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *guinea-cock, guinea-hen*.

ginning[1]† (gin'ing), *n.* [ME. *ginnyng, gynnyng;* verbal n. of *gin*[1], *v.* Cf. *beginning*.] Beginning.

Certayn I am ful like indeede
To hym that caste in erthe his seede,
And hath joye of the newe spryng
Whan it greneth in the *gynnyng*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4332.

In myself restyth my reyneynge,
It hath no *gynnyng* ne non ende.
Coventry Play, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p. 229.

ginning[2] (jin'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gin*[4], *v.*] The operation of separating the seeds from cotton by means of a gin.

ginninglesst (gin'ing-les), *a.* [ME. *gynnyngles;* < *ginning*[1] + *-less*.] Without beginning.

O Lorde, Alpha and ω,
O endlesse ende, O *gynnyngles* gynning.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

ginnle (gin'l), *n.* Same as *ginner*. [Scotch.]

ginnourt, ginourt, *n.* [ME., also *ginnur*, < OF. *gineor*, by apheresis from *engineor*, enginer: see *enginer*.] A contriver; an engineer.

"Floriz," he sede, "leue man,
The beste red that ihc the can,
Wend tomoreze to the Tur
Also thu were a gud *ginnur*."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

ginnouslyt, *adv.* [< ME. **ginnous* (< OF. *ginus*, by apheresis from *enginos*, etc., ingenious: see *enginous*) + *-ly*[2].] By ingenuity or stratagem.

3it, if men se hem, thei wol come vpon him *gynnously*, that he ne be take and slayn.
Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. xxix.

ginnyt (jin'i), *a.* [< *gin*[4] + *-y*[1].] Crafty; tending to entrap.

These fellowes with their *ginny* phreeses and Italionate discourses so set afire the braving thoughts of our young gentlewomen. *Nixon*, Scourge of Corruption (1615).

★**ginny-carriage** (jin'i-kar″āj), *n.* [< *ginny* (appar. for *jinny, jenny*) + *carriage*.] A small strong carriage used in Great Britain for conveying materials on a railway.

ginourt, *n.* See *ginnour*.

gin-palace (jin'pal″ās), *n.* [< *gin*[5] + *palace*.] A gaudily decorated gin-shop. [Great Britain.]

The theatres and places of amusement are brilliant with gas, and it is gas which makes the splendour of the *gin-palace*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 61.

gin-ring (jin'ring), *n.* [< *gin*[4] + *ring*[1].] The circle round which a horse moves in working a gin or horse-whim.

★**ginseng** (jin'seng), *n.* [= F. Sp. It. *ginseng* = Pg. *ginsão* = D. G. *ginseng*, etc., < Chinese *jin-tsan* or *jin-shen*, ginseng: a name said by Grosier to signify 'the resemblance of a man,' or man's thigh, in allusion to the frequently forked root (cf. Iroquois *garentoquen*, ginseng, lit. 'legs and thighs separated'). By others the Chinese name is said to mean 'first of plants.' The resemblance to a man found in the forked root of the mandrake (the fancy being assisted by the form of the name) has led to similar superstitious beliefs about that plant: see *mandrake*.] A Chinese medicinal plant; also, the root of this



Branch and Root of Ginseng (*Panax Schinseng*).

plant, highly valued as a tonic by the Chinese, who ascribe almost miraculous powers to it. There are two species, *Panax Schinseng*, the Asiatic, and *P. quinquefolius*, the American. The former grows wild in Manchuria and is cultivated in Korea and Japan. The Manchurian root is most esteemed and brings fabulous prices, while the Japanese sells for only a few cents per pound. In 1903 the best American cultivated root, which ranks with the Korean, brought its growers eleven dollars per pound. The only medicinal effect of ginseng is that of a mild aromatic stimulant.—**Dwarf ginseng**, *Panax trifolius*, a low species of the United States, with a globose pungent root.

gin-shop (jin'shop), *n.* A shop or house where gin is retailed; a dram-shop.

The low black houses were as inanimate as so many rows of coal-scuttles, save where at frequent corners, from a *gin-shop*, there was a flare of light more brutal still than the darkness. *The Century*, XXXVII. 220.

gin-sling (jin'sling'), *n.* A cold beverage composed of gin and plain or aërated water, with sugar, and lemon or other flavoring material.

gin-tackle (jin'tak″l), *n.* A system of pulleys consisting of a double and a triple block, the standing end of the fall being made fast to the double block, which is movable. It increases the power fivefold. *Brande*.

gin-wheel (jin'hwēl), *n.* 1. The saw or the brush-wheel of a cotton-gin.—2. The lifting-pulley sometimes used with a gin or with any shaft-sinking apparatus.

giobertite (jō-bėrt'īt), *n.* [After the Italian chemist G. A. *Gioberti* (1761–1834).] Magnesium carbonate; the mineral magnesite.

giocoso (jo-kō'sō), *a.* [It., < L. *jocosus*, playful: see *jocose*.] In *music*, humorous; sportive; playful: noting passages to be so rendered.

Giottesque (jot-tesk'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Giotto* (see def.) + *-esque*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Florentine painter, sculptor, and architect Giotto (born about 1276, died 1336), a central figure in the development of the arts in Italy, or to his work or manner.

A mixture of *Giottesque* influences.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 110.

2. Characteristic or suggestive of Giotto; having some resemblance to Giotto's style or work: as, *Giottesque* drawing; a *Giottesque* picture.

II. *n.* An artist resembling Giotto in his work or manner; specifically, a follower of the artistic school of Giotto. [Rare.]

The *Giottesques*—among whom I include the immediate precursors, sculptors as well as painters, of Giotto.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 508.

gip[1] (jip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gipped*, ppr. *gipping*. Another form of *gib*[2], 2.

gip[2], *n.* See *gyp*.

Gipciant, Gipcient, *n.* See *Gipsen*.

gipciere†, *n.* Same as *gipser*.

gipe†, *n.* [ME. *gype*, < OF. *gipe, jupe*, F. *jupe*, a petticoat, a skirt: see *gipon, jupon*.] An upper frock or cassock.

And high shoes knopped with dagges
That frouncen like a quaile pipe
Or botes revelyng as a *gype*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7264.

gipon†, *n.* Same as *jupon*.

gipst, *n.* and *v.* See *gypse*.

gipset, *n.* and *v.* See *gypse*.

Gipsent, *n.* [Earl'y mod. E. also *Gipson, Gypson, Gipcien, Gipcian, Gyptian*, abbr. of *Egipcien, Egipcian, Egyptian:* see *Egyptian, Gipsy*.] A Gipsy.

Certes (said he) I meane me to disguize
In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a Pilgrim, or a Lymiter,
Or like a *Gipsen*, or a Juggeler.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 86.

The kinges majestie aboute a twelfmoneth past gave a pardonne to a company of lewde personnes within this realme calling themselves *Gipcyans*, for a most shamfull and detestable murder commytted amonges them.
Cromwell, To the Lord President of Marches of Wales, [Dec. 3, 1537.

Rough grisly beard, eyes staring, visage wan,
All parcht, and sunneburnd, and deform'd in sight,
In fine he lookt (to make a true description)
In face like death, in culler like a *Gyptian*.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, [xxix. 58.

gipsert, gipsiret, *n.* [Also *gipciere;* < ME. *gipser, gypser, gypsere, gypcyere*, < AF. *gipser*, OF. *gibeciere*, a pouch or purse, prop. a game-pouch: see *gibier*.] A pouch or bag carried at the side, whether slung from the shoulder or suspended from the belt; especially, the pilgrim's pouch.

An anlas, and a *gipser* al of silk
Heng at his girdel.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 357.

gipsery, gypsery (jip'se-ri), *n.*; pl. *gipseries, gypseries* (-riz). [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ery*.] Same as *gipsyry*.

Near the city [Philadelphia] are three distinct *gypseries*, where in summer-time the wagon and the tent may be found. *C. G. Leland*, The Gypsies.

gipsify, gypsify (jip'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gipsified, gypsified*, ppr. *gipsifying, gypsifying*. [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-fy*.] To cause to resemble a Gipsy, as by darkening the skin.

With rusty bacon thus I *gipsify* thee.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

gipsiret, *n.* See *gipser*.

gipsismt, *n.* Same as *gipsyism*.

The companion of his travels is some foule sunneburnt Queane, that since the terrible statute [5 Eliz., c. 20] recanted *gypsisme*, and is termed pedleresse.
Sir T. Overbury (1616), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 603.

Are then the Sibyls dead? what is become
Of the loud oracles? are the augures dumb?
Live not the Magi that so oft reveal'd
Natures intents? is *gipsisme* quite repeal'd?
Randolph, Poems (1643).

gipsologist, gypsologist (jip-sol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *gipsology, gypsology*, + *-ist*.] A student of gipsology.

gipsology, gypsology (jip-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of, or a treatise upon, the history, language, manners, and customs of the Gipsies.

Gipsont, *n.* See *Gipsen, Gipsy*.

gipsoust, *a.* Same as *gypseous*.

Gipsy, Gypsy (jip'si), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Gipsey, Gypsey*, formerly also *Gipsie, Gipson, Gypson;* a reduced form of the early mod. E. *Gipsen, Gipcien, Gypcien, Gypcian, Giptian*, by apheresis from *Egipcien, Egypcian, Egyptian*, the Gipsies being popularly supposed to be Egyptians, a belief reflected by their names in some other languages, as Sp. Pg. *Gitano* (= E. *Egyptian*), NGr. Γύφτος, Turk. *Qibtī* (= E. *Copt*[2], Egyptian), Albanian *Jevk* (Egyptian), Hung. *Pharao nēpek* (Pharaoh's people), Turk. *Farawni*, ML. *Nubiani*, etc. They were also called *Saracens*. The F. name is *Bohémien* (whence E. *Bohemian*, a vagabond), D. *Heiden* (heathen), Sw. *Tatare*, Dan. *Tater* (Tatar, Tartar), W. *Crwydriad, Crwydryn* (vagabond), etc. The most wide-spread name appears in It. *Zingaro, Zingano*, Sp. *Zingaro*, Pg. *Cigano*, G. Dan. *Zigeuner*, Sw. *Zigenare*, Bohem. *Cingán, Cigán*, Hung. *Cigany*, Turk. *Chingeni*, OBulg. *Athinganinŭ, Atsiganinŭ*, Bulg. *Atzigan*, ML. *Athinganus*, NGr. Ἀθίγγανος, Ἀτσίγκανος, identified by Miklosich with Ἀθίγγανοι, a separatist sect in Asia Minor (< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *θιγγάνειν*, touch), with whom he supposes the Gipsies to have been popularly confused with reference to their locality or to their supposed religious belief. The Ar. name is *Karāmī* (villain), Pers. *Karāchī* (swarthy), etc.; the Gipsy name is *Rom* (lit. man), whence *Romani, Romany*, the name of their language.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Gipsies, Gypsies* (-siz). **1.** One of a peculiar vagabond race which appeared in England for the first time about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and in eastern Europe at least two centuries earlier, and is now found in every country of Europe, as well as in parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The Gipsies are distinguishable from the peoples among whom they rove by their bodily appearance and by their language. Their forms are generally light, lithe, and agile; skin of a tawny color; eyes large, black, and brilliant; hair long, coal-black, and often ringleted; mouth well shaped; and teeth of dazzling whiteness. Ethnologists generally concur in regarding the Gipsies as descendants of some obscure Hindu tribe. They pursue various nomadic occupations, being tinkers, basket-makers, fortune-tellers, dealers in horses, etc., are often expert musicians, and are credited with thievish propensities. They appear to be destitute of any system of religion, but traces of various forms of paganism are found in their language and customs. The name *Gipsy* is also sometimes applied to or assumed by other vagrants of like habits.

O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm, . . .
Like a right *gipsy*, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

The Egyptian and Chaldean strangers
Known by the name of *Gypsies* shall henceforth
Be banished from the realm.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, iii. 2.

2. The language of the Gipsies. This language, which the Gipsies call *Romany chiv* or *chib*, is a Hindu dialect derived from Sanskrit, but much corrupted by admixture with the tongues of the peoples among whom they have sojourned. Thus, in the vocabulary of the Anglo-Scottish Gipsies there are Greek, Slavic, Rumanian, Magyar, German, and French ingredients, evidencing that they had sojourned in the countries where these languages are spoken.

3. [*l. c.*] A person exhibiting any of the qualities attributed to Gipsies, as darkness of complexion, trickery in trade, arts of cajolery, and especially, as applied to a young woman, playful freedom or innocent roguishness of action or manner.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a dowdy; Cleopatra, a *gipsy*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

A slave I am to Clara's eyes;
The *gipsy* knows her power and flies. *Prior*.

4. [*l. c.*] *Naut.*, a small winch or crab used on board ship: same as *gipsy-winch*.—**5.** [*l. c.*] The gipsy-moth (which see).

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a Gipsy or the Gipsies.

God send the *Gypsy* lassie here,
And not the *Gypsy* man.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, iii. 5.

The traveller who comes on the right day may come in for a *gipsy* fair at Duino. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 57.

2. Unconventional; outdoor; considered as resembling the free life of a Gipsy.

The young ladies insisted on making it the first of the series of alfresco *gipsy* meals.
A. T. Shand, Shooting the Rapids, I. 176.

Gipsy hat or **bonnet,** a woman's bonnet with large side-flaps.

Whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and *gypsy bonnet*
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

Gipsy sweat. See the extract.

Most of them [convicts] are in a shiver—or, as they sometimes call it, a *gypsy sweat*—from cold and from long exposure to rain. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXVII. 185.

Gipsy table, a light table made for covering with a textile material, and often used for displaying embroidery, tapestry, etc.—**Gipsy wagon,** a wagon or van resembling a dwelling-house on wheels, including conveniences for sleeping and preparing food, as used by Gipsies, peddlers, surveyors, traveling photographers, and other persons whose business is migratory.

gipsy, gypsy (jip'si), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gipsied, gypsied*, ppr. *gipsying, gypsying*. [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, *n.*] To picnic; play at being a Gipsy.

In the days when we went *gypsying*,
A long time ago,
The lads and lassies in their best
Were dressed from top to toe.
E. Rainsford, Gypsying.

The young English are fine animals, full of blood; and when they have no wars to breathe their riotous valors in, they seek for travels as dangerous as war, diving into maelstroms; swimming Hellesponts; . . . *gypsying* with Borrow in Spain and Algiers.
Emerson, Prose Works, II. 351.

gipsydom, gypsydom (jip'si-dum), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-dom*.] **1.** The life and habits of a Gipsy.

Her misery had reached a point at which *gypsydom* was her only refuge. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

2. Gipsies collectively.

gipsy-herb (jip'si-ėrb), *n.* A book-name for the water-hoarhound, *Lycopus Europæus*.

gipsy-herring (jip'si-her"ing), *n.* A local Scotch name of the pilchard.

gipsying, gypsying (jip'si-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gipsy, gypsy, v.*] **1.** The Gipsy mode of life or conduct; the act of consorting with or living like Gipsies.

I, in pity of this trade of *gypsying*,
Being base, idle, and slavish, offer you
A state to settle you.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

2. The act of playing Gipsy, or making holiday in the woods and fields; picnicking.

gipsyism, gypsyism (jip'si-izm), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ism*. Cf. *gipsism*.] The wandering unsettled life of the Gipsies, or a mode of life resembling that of the Gipsies.

True *gypsyism* consists in wandering about, in preying upon the Gentiles, but not living amongst them.
Borrow, Wordbook of Eng. Gypsy.

★**gipsy-moth** (jip'si-môth), *n.* A moth, *Ocneria* or *Porthetria dispar* of naturalists, the sexes of which differ much in appearance, the male being blackish-brown and the female grayish-white: so called in England. Also called *gipsy*.

gipsyry, gypsyry (jip'si-ri), *n.*; pl. *gipsyries, gypsyries* (-riz). [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ry*. Cf. *gipsery*.] A colony of Gipsies; a place of encampment for Gipsies. Also *gipsery, gypsery*.

Metropolitan *gypsyries*—Wandsworth, 1864. The gypsies are not the sole occupiers of Wandsworth grounds. Strange, wild guests are to be found there who, without being gypsies, have much gypsyism in their habits, and who far exceed the gypsies in number.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 503.

gipsy-winch (jip'si-winch), *n.* A small winch with drum, ratchet, and pawl, and fittings for attaching it to a post. The handle is set in a cap revolving on an axis, and is provided with a pair of pawls and a ratchet, so that the winch can be worked either by a rotary motion or by a reciprocating action of the handle, like that of a pump. By the latter method a gain of power is secured.

gipsywort, gypsywort (jip'si-wėrt), *n.* Same as *gipsy-herb*.

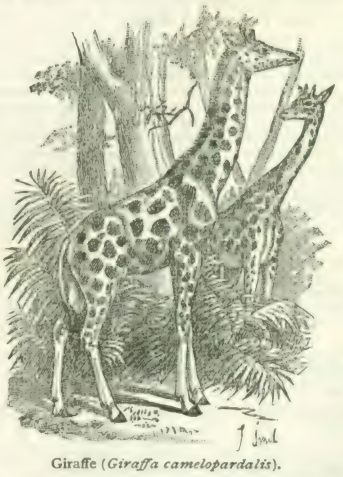
Giptiant, Gyptiant, *n.* See *Gipsen*.

How now, *Giptian?* All a-mort, knave, for want of company. *G. Whetstone*, Promos and Cassandra, I., ii. 6.

gip-tub (jip'tub), *n.* Same as *gib-tub*.

Giraffa (ji-raf'ä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *girafa:* see *giraffe*.] The typical genus of *Giraffidæ*. *G. C. Storr*, 1780. Also called *Camelopardalis*.

★**giraffe** (ji-raf'), *n.* [Formerly also *jaraff;* = D. G. Dan. *giraffe* = Sw. *giraff*, < F. *giraffe* = It. *giraffa*, < Sp. Pg. *girafa* (NL. *giraffa*) = Pers. *zarāf* = Hind. *zarāfa*, < Ar. *zarāf, zarāfa, zorāfa*, a giraffe. In ME. in the corrupted form *gerfaunt*, q. v.] **1.** The camelopard, *Giraffa camelopardalis* or *Camelopardalis giraffa*, a ruminant animal inhabiting various parts of Africa, and constituting the only species of its genus and family. It is the tallest of all animals, a full-grown male reaching the height of 16 or 18 feet. This great stature is mainly due to the extraordinary length of



Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*).

the neck, in which, however, there are but seven vertebræ, as is usual in mammals. It has two bony excrescences on its head resembling horns covered with skin. It feeds upon the leaves of trees, which its great height and its prehensile and extensile tongue enable it to procure easily. It

rarely attempts to pick up food from the ground. Its color is usually light-fawn marked with darker spots, and passing into white on the under parts and some portions of the limbs. It is a mild and inoffensive animal, and in captivity is very gentle and playful.

The *giraffe* is, in some respects, intermediate between the hollow-horned and solid-horned ruminants, though partaking more of the nature of the deer. *Owen*, Anat.

2. [*cap.*] The constellation Camelopardalis.— **3.** In *mining*, a car of peculiar construction, used in the mines on the Comstock lode, to run on the inclines.— **4.** A kind of upright spinet, used toward the end of the eighteenth century.

giraffid (ji-raf'id), *n.* One of the *Giraffidæ;* a camelopard.

Giraffidæ (ji-raf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-idæ.*] A family of ruminant artiodactyl ungulate mammals, having the placenta polycotyledonary and the stomach quadripartite with developed psalterium, the cervical vertebræ much elongated, the dorsolumbars declivous backward, and horns present only as frontal apophyses covered with integument; the giraffes or camelopards. The family contains but one living species, the giraffe. Also *Camelopardidæ, Camelopardalidæ.*

Giraffina (jir-a-fī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-ina:* see *giraffe.*] A family of ruminant animals, also called *Devexa*, containing only one living species, the giraffe: same as *Giraffidæ.* The sivatherium and some other Sivalik fossils are related to it.

Giraffoidea (jir-a-foi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-oidea.*] The giraffids as a superfamily, conterminous with *Giraffidæ. T. Gill*, 1872.

Giraldesian (jir-al-dē'si-an), *a.* Pertaining to the French anatomist J. A. C. Giraldès (born 1808).—**Giraldesian organ,** the organ of Giraldès, the paradidymus.

girandole (jir'an-dōl), *n.* [< F. *girandole* = Sp. *girándula* = Pg. *girandula,* < It. *girandola,* a chandelier, shift, maze, < *girare,* < L. *gyrare,* turn: see *gyre, gyrate.*] **1.** A branched light-holder, whether for candles or lamps, whether standing on a foot (see *candelabrum*) or serving as a bracket projecting from the wall. The former is the more common signification in English use.

This room . . . was adorned at close intervals with *girandoles* of silver and mother-of-pearl. *Bulwer.*

2. A kind of revolving firework; a pyrotechnic revolving sun; also, any revolving jet of similar form or character: as, a *girandole* of water.

A triton of brasse holds a dolphin that casts a *girandola* of water neere 30 foote high. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

3. A piece of jewelry of pendent form, often consisting of a central larger pendant surrounded by smaller ones.— **4.** In *fort.*, a connection of several mine-chambers for the defense of the place of arms of the covered way.

girant†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gyrant.*

girasol, girasole (jir'a-sol, -sōl), *n.* [< F. *girasol* = Sp. Pg. *girasol,* < It. *girasole,* sunflower, fire-opal, < *girare,* turn (see *gyre*), + *sole,* the sun (see *sol*). Cf. *turnsole, parasol.*] A mineral, also known as *fire-opal.* It is a transparent variety of opal, usually milk-white, bluish-white, sky-blue, yellow, or red, and reflects a reddish glow in any bright light, whence its name.

Upon his [an elephant's] back, which was covered with a magnificent Persian carpet, . . . stood a sort of estrade, . . . constellated with onyx stones, carnelians, chrysolites, lapis-lazuli, and *girasols.*

L. Hearn, tr. of Gautier's Cleop. Nights, p. 241.

girate†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *gyrate.*

gird[1] (gėrd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *girt* or *girded,* ppr. *girding.* [< ME. *girden, gerden, gurden,* < AS. *gyrdan* = OS. *gurdian, gurdan* = D. *gorden* = MLG. *gorden,* LG. *gorren* = OHG. *gurten, curten,* MHG. *gurten, gürten,* G. *gürten* = Icel. *gyrdha* = Sw. *gjorda* = Dan. *gjorde,* gird; weak verbs, allied to Goth. *bi-gairdan,* inclose (cf. E. *begird*), from the same root as Goth. *gards* = AS. *geard,* E. *yard*[2], *garth*[1], *garden, girth:* see *garth*[1], *girth, garden, yard*[2].] **1.** To bind or confine by encircling with any flexible material, as a cord, bandage, or cloth: as, to *gird* the waist with a sash.

No nor very fast wylle he runne neyther, whiche how lytle so euer he hath on his backe, is yet so harde and strayght *gyrte* therein, that vneth canne he drawe his breath. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1402.

All women . . . did *gird* themselves so high that the distance betwixt their shoulders and their girdle seemed to be but a little handfull. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

Then Christian began to *gird* up his loins, and to address himself to his journey.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 101.

2. To make fast by binding; put on by tying or fastening: usually with *on:* as, to *gird on* a sword.

Over all they wear an half-sleeved coat *girt* unto them with a towell. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 50.

They were enjoined both to sleep and to worship with the sword *girt on* their side, in token of readiness for action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Diana's feet pressed down
The forest greensward, and her *girded* gown
Cleared from the brambles fell about her thigh.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 101.

3. To surround; encircle; encompass; inclose.

Hail to the crown by Freedom shaped — to *gird*
An English Sovereign's brow.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

The hillsides bleak and bare
That *gird* my home.
O. W. Holmes, An Evening Thought.

Ever the fiery Pentecost
Girds with one flame the countless host.
Emerson, The Problem.

4. To invest; clothe; dress; furnish; endue.

"So god me helpe," seide Gawein, "that I shall neuer be with swerde *girte* till that he me *girde.*"
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

Because he had not yet received the Order of Knighthood, he was by Henry Earl of Lancaster *girt* solemnly with the Sword, and on the first Day of February following was crowned at Westminster by Walter Reginald, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 116.

The Son . . . appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 194.

The sights with which thou torturest *gird* my soul
With new endurance.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

To gird one's self. (*a*) To tighten the girdle and tuck up loose garments by means of it, in preparation for a journey or for toil.

Verily, verily, I say unto thee, When thou wast young, thou *girdedst thyself,* and walkedst whither thou wouldest. John xxi. 18.

Hence — (*b*) Figuratively, to brace the mind or spirit for any effort or trial.

gird[1] (gėrd), *n.* [Sc., also *girr;* other forms of *girth,* q. v.] A hoop, especially one for a barrel, tub, or the like.

What ails ye, what ails ye, Fair Annie,
That ye make sic a moan?
Has your wine barrels cast the *girds,*
Or is your white bread gone?
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 196).

gird[2] (gėrd), *v.* [< ME. *girden, gerden, gyrden, gurden, gorden,* strike, thrust, smite (frequently with reference to cutting off the head); prob. orig. 'strike with a rod,' < *gerd, gierd,* usually with palatal *zerd, yerd,* a rod, yard: see *yard*[1]. See *gride,* a doublet of *gird*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To strike; smite.

To thise cherles two he gan to preye
To sleen him and to *girden* of his head.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 556.

2. To lash with the tongue; gibe; reproach severely; taunt; upbraid.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

Now to use these fine taunts and girds to his enemies, it was a part of a good orator; but so commonly to *gird* every man to make the people laugh, that won him great ill-will of many. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 721.

His life is a perpetuall Satyre, and he is still *girding* the ages vanity; when this very anger shewes he too much esteemes it.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To leap or spring with violence; rush.

Merlin ledde a trauerse till thei come vpon hem behynde, and than thei *girde* in a-monge hem crewelly.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

His page gave his horse such a lash with his whippe, that he made him so to *gird* forward, as the very points of the darts came by the horse tayle.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 520.

2. To gibe; jeer; mock.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

They say you have nothing but Humours, Revels, and Satires, that *gird* . . . at the time.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The girl was confused by his changed aspect, his eager, restless talk, his fierce *girding* at his patient wife.
M. N. Murfree, Tennessee Mountains, Lost Creek.

gird[2] (gėrd), *n.* [< *gird*[2], *v.*] **1**†. A stroke with a switch or whip; hence, a twinge or pang.

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels. *Tillotson.*

We have now and then instances of men who lead very flagitious lives, and yet feel not any of these qualms or *guirds* of conscience. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

My heart relented, and gave me several *girds* and twitches for the barbarous treatment which I had shown to Mrs. Lucy. *Steele*, Lover, No. 7.

2†. A short sudden effort; a spurt.

Like a haggard, you know not where to take him. He hunts well for a *gird,* but is soon at a loss.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 475.

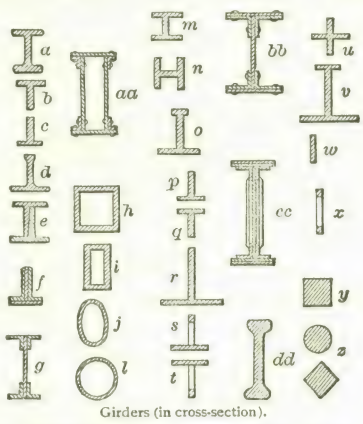
3. A sneer; a gibe; a taunt; a stroke of sarcasm.

For as I am readie to satisfie the reasonable, so I have a *gird* in store for the railer. *Lodge*, Fig for Momus, Pref.

A *gird* at the pope for his saucinesse in God's matters.
Reginald Scott.

girdel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *girdle*[1].

girder[1] (gėr'dėr), *n.* [< *gird*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which girds, binds, or encircles. Specifically — **2.** A main beam of either wood or iron, resting with each end upon a wall or pier, used to support a superstructure or a superincumbent weight, as a floor, the upper wall of a house, the roadway of a bridge, or the like. Wooden girders, when in two or more pieces, take the form of built-up beams, arched beams, or compound beams. When composed of upper and lower horizontal members, united by vertical and diagonal pieces, the girder is called a *lattice-girder.* When reinforced by iron rods a wooden beam may form a *trussed girder.* Iron girders



Girders (in cross-section).

a to *l*, wrought-iron girders; *m* to *z*, cast-iron girders; *aa*, box-girder; *bb*, compound I-girder; *cc*, compound-beam girder; *dd*, I-girder.

are simple or compound, and are made of cast-iron or wrought-iron, or both combined. The most simple form is the common rolled or cast **I**- or **T**-beam. Compound beams are composed of plate- and angle-irons built together in various forms, the most simple having a plate-iron web united to upper and lower plate-iron members by means of angle-irons. More complicated forms include girders with two webs (the *box-girder*), or with three or more webs, or with groups of rolled beams united. Iron girders also appear in many latticed forms, and are largely used in bridge-building. (See *bridge, girder-bridge.*) A very notable and extensive use of girders is in the structure of elevated railroads. Also called *girding-beam.*

What *girder* binds, what prop the frame sustains?
Blackmore, Creation, iv.

A beam which is intended to be supported at each end, and to carry its load between the ends, is called a *girder.*
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 221.

Arched girder. See *arched beam,* under *arched.*—**Continuous girder,** a girder with more than two supports.—**Plate-iron girder,** a girder constructed either of wrought-iron plates rolled with flanges or of flat plates supported by angle-irons.—**Stiffening girder,** a truss used to stiffen a suspension-bridge.

girder[2] (gėr'dėr), *n.* [< *gird*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who girds or gibes; a satirist.

We great *girders* call it a short say of sharp wit.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iii. 2.

girder-bridge (gėr'dėr-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the support is afforded by girders or beams. At the period of development of railway construction many bridges were built with cast-iron girders; the limit of safe span of such was generally accepted as 40 feet. This limitation, and the treacherous nature of the material, led to the substitution of wrought-iron formed into plates, which were placed vertically and strengthened and stiffened by angle-irons. The latter form of construction culminated in the box-girder bridge or tubular bridge. Bridges with framed girders are more generally called *truss-bridges* or *arched-girder bridges.* See *arched-beam bridge,* under *bridge*[1], 1.

girding[1] (gėr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gird*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of binding, confining, or retaining with a girdle: usually with *up.*

Patience is (as it were) the *girding up* of the soul, which like the *girding up* of the body gives it both strength and decency too. *South*, Works, X. iv.

2. The use or office of a girdle in retaining garments; also, something girded on.

And instead of a stomacher, a *girding* of sackcloth.
Isa. iii. 24.

girding[2] (gėr'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gird*[2], *v.*] Gibing; taunting; sarcastic.

It could not but go deep into thy soul, to hear these bitter and *girding* reproaches from them thou camest to save. *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

girding-beam (gėr'ding-bēm), *n.* Same as *girder*[1], 2.

girding-hook (gėr'ding-hůk), *n.* A reaping-hook. *Davies.*

The oats, oh the oats, 'tis the ripening of the oats!
All the day they have been dancing with their flakes of white,
Waiting for the *girding-hook* to be the nags' delight.
R. D. Blackmore, Exmoor Harvest Song (Lorna [Doone, xxix.).

★**girdle**[1] (gėr'dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *girthell;* < ME. *girdel, gerdel, gurdel,* < AS. *gyrdel,* also *gyrdels* (= OFries. *gerdel* = D. *gordel* = MLG. *gordel* = OHG. *gurtil, gurtila,* MHG. G. *gürtel* = Icel. *gyrdhill* = Sw. *gördel*), a girdle, < *gyrdan,* gird: see *gird*[1].] **1.** A band, belt, or zone; something drawn round the waist of a person and fastened: as, a *girdle* of fine linen; a leathern *girdle.* The primary use of the girdle is to confine to the person the long flowing garments anciently, and still in some countries, worn by both men and women; and it is now frequently used in women's dress (commonly called a *belt*) and in military costume (a *belt* or *sash*). (See *cestus*[1].) The girdle has also served for the support of weapons, utensils, bags or pockets, etc. In the middle ages books were sometimes bound with a strip of flexible stuff hanging from one end of the volume, which could be drawn through the girdle and secured. Among many peoples, the girdle being large and loose, the scabbard of a sword or long dagger is passed through the girdle instead of being hung from it, a hook or projecting button serving to hold it in place. In ecclesiastical use the girdle is a cord with which the priest or other cleric binds the alb about the waist. Formerly it was flat and broad, and sometimes adorned with jewels; in the Roman Catholic Church it has been changed to a long cord with dependent extremities and tassels. It is regarded as a symbol of continence and self-restraint. It is usually of linen, though sometimes of wool, and is generally white, but sometimes colored to adapt it to the color of the other vestments.

And by hire *girdel* heng a purs of lether
Tasseled with grene and perled with latoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 64.

There besyde is the place, where oure Lady appered to seynt Thomas the Apostle, aftre hire Assumptioun, and zaf him hire *Gyrdylle.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

The monk was fat,
And, issuing shorn and sleek,
Would twist his *girdle* tight, and pat
The girls upon the cheek.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Hence — **2.** An inclosing circle, or that which encircles; circumference; compass; limit.

I'll put a *girdle* round about the earth
In forty minutes. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

Within the *girdle* of these walls.
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

To all
Thy thoughts, thy wishes, and thine actions,
No power shall put a *girdle.*
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

3†. The zodiac (which see).

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon.*

4. In *gem-cutting,* the line or edge that separates the upper from the lower part of a brilliant or other cut stone. It is parallel to the table and culet, and is the part held by the setting. See cut under *brilliant.* — **5.** In *arch.,* a small band or fillet round the shaft of a column. — **6.** In *coal-mining,* a thin bed of sandstone. [North. Eng.] — **7.** In *anat.,* the osseous arch or bony belt by which either limb or diverging appendage is attached to the axial skeleton; the proximal segment of the appendicular skeleton. — **8.** In *bot.,* a (usually) longitudinal belt formed by the overlapping edges of two valves of a diatom frustule. — **9.** A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata,* the divisions of whose fronds are strap-like. — **Girdle of Orion.** See *Orion,* and *ellwand,* 2. — **Pectoral girdle,** the girdle of the fore limb, consisting essentially of the scapula and coracoid bones, to which another bone, the clavicle, may be added, as well as, in the lower vertebrates, certain other coracoidean or clavicular elements, as a precoracoid, postcoracoid, interclavicle, etc. This girdle is usually attached ventrally (not in mammals above monotremes) to the sternum, but is only indirectly connected with the vertebral column. Also called *pectoral arch* and *shoulder-girdle.* — **Pelvic girdle,** the girdle of the hind limb, consisting of the ilium, ischium, and pubis, in the higher vertebrates constituting the os innominatum or haunch-bone, articulated or ankylosed with the sacrum; in the lower vertebrates it may have additional pubic elements. Also called *pelvic arch* and *hip-girdle.* — **To have** or **hold under one's girdle**†, to have in subjection. *Davies.*

Such a wicked brothell
Which sayth *vnder his girthell*
He *holdeth* Kynges and Princes.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 114.

Let the magnanimous junto be heard, who would try the hazard of war to the last, and had rather lose their heads than put them *under the girdle* of a presbyterian conventicle. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 215.

girdle[1] (gėr'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *girdled,* ppr. *girdling.* [< *girdle*[1], *n.*] **1.** To encircle or bind with a belt, cord, or sash; gird.

And *girdled* in thy golden singing coat,
Come thou before my lady.
Swinburne, Ballad of Life.

2. To make the circuit of; encompass; environ; inclose; shut in.

Its gate, its two trees, its low horizon, *girdled* by a broken wall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

Houses with long white sweep
Girdled the glistening bay.
M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

And this is *girdled* with a round fair wall
Made of red stone. *Swinburne*, St. Dorothy.

3. To draw a line round, as by marking or cutting; specifically, to cut a complete circle round, as a tree or a limb. In new countries, as North America, in clearing land of trees they are often girdled by cutting through the bark and into the sap-wood, so that they may die and ultimately fall by their own decay. Mice often girdle young trees by gnawing.

A grove of chestnut-trees, which, not being felled, but killed by *girdling,* had become entirely divested of bark even to the tips of the limbs. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

In forming settlements in the wilds of America, the great trees are stript of their branches, and then *girdled,* as they call it, which consists of cutting a circle of bark round the trunk, whereby it is made gradually to decay.
Trans. Roy. Soc.

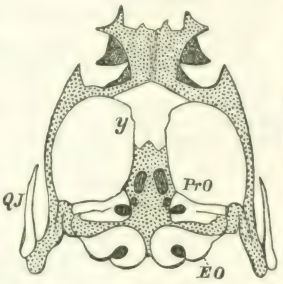
When the skin, especially of a limb, is divided by an incision encircling the part, the latter is said to be *girdled.*
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 197.

girdle[2] (gėr'dl), *n.* [Sc., a transposed form of *griddle,* q. v.] A griddle.

There lyes of oat-meal ne'er a peck,
With water's help which *girdles* hot bakes,
And turns to bannocks, and to oat cakes.
Colvil, Mock Poem, ii.

girdle-belt (gėr'dl-belt), *n.* A belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

girdle-bone (gėr'dl-bōn), *n.* [Tr. of F. *os en ceinture.*] In *anat.,* a bone of the skull of batrachians, representing an ethmoid, prefrontals, and orbitosphenoids.



Chondrocranium of Frog (*Rana esculenta*), from below.
y, girdle-bone or os en ceinture; *EO,* exoccipital; *PrO,* prootic; *QJ,* quadratojugal.

The Frog's skull is characterized by the development of a very singular cartilage bone, called by Cuvier the "os en ceinture," or *girdle-bone.* This is an ossification which invades the whole circumference of the cranium in the presphenoidal and ethmoidal regions, and eventually assumes somewhat the form of a dice-box, with one-half of its cavity divided by a longitudinal partition. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 152.

girdle-knife (gėr'dl-nīf), *n.* A knife hanging from the girdle. Prior to the use of table-knives it was customary to carry a sheath-knife about the person. Both men and women wore such a knife usually from the girdle. Compare *wedding-knife.*

girdler (gėr'dlėr), *n.* [< ME. *girdler, girdiler* (= G. *gürtler* = Dan. *gjörtler*); < *girdle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who girdles. — **2.** A maker of girdles or of small articles in metal-work to be attached to the girdle.

In 1485 the *Girdlers* ordered that all those . . . who make things pertaining to their craft ("bokes, claspes, dog colers, chapes, girdilles," &c.) shall pay double the rate due from a member of the craft towards bringing forth their pageant. *York Plays*, Int., p. xl.

Talk with the *girdler* or the milliner.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

3. In *entom.,* one of several cerambycid beetles which girdle twigs of various trees after oviposition to furnish decaying wood for their larvæ to feed upon: as, the twig-*girdler, Oncideres cingulatus.* See cut under *twig-girdler.*

girdlestead† (gėr'dl-sted), *n.* [< ME. *girdilstede, gurdelstede;* < *girdle* + *stead.*] The place of the girdle; the waist.

Smalish in the *girdilstede.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 826.

Excellent easily: divide yourself in two halfs, just by the *girdlestead,* send one half with your lady, and keep t'other to yourself.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.

girdle-swivel (gėr'dl-swiv*#*l), *n.* A contrivance for suspending utensils, such as keys and ornaments, from the girdle, fitted with a swivel to prevent twisting.

girdle-wheel† (gėr'dl-hwēl), *n.* 'A spinning-wheel so little that a gentlewoman may hang it at her girdle, and spin with it though she be walking about.' *Holme* (1688).

gire†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gyre.*

girkin†, *n.* See *gherkin.*

girl (gėrl), *n.* [< ME. *girle, gerle, gurle,* a young ★person, whether a boy or a girl, but most frequently meaning a girl; with dim. suffix *-l,* < LG. *gör,* m., a boy, *göre,* f., a girl, = Swiss *gurr,* also with dim. *-li, gurrli,* a girl. *Boy* is likewise of LG. origin. For the orig. E. word for 'girl,' see *maiden, maid.* An 'etymology' formerly in favor derived *girl* from L. *garrulus,* chattering, talkative: see *garrulous.*] **1**†. A young person of either sex; a child.

In daunger hadde he at his owne gise,
The yonge *gurles* of the diocise.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 664.

In mylk and in mele to make with papelotes,
To a-glotye with here *gurles* that greden after fode.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 76.

2. A female child; any young person of the female sex; a young unmarried woman.

And, in the vats of Luna,
This year the must shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing *girls,*
Whose sires have marched to Rome.
Macaulay, Horatius.

A beautiful and happy *girl,*
With step as light as summer air.
Whittier, Memories.

[*Girl* is often used for an unmarried woman of any age; and as a term of endearment or in humorous use it may apply to any woman.

This look of thine [Desdemona's] will hurl my soul from heaven,
And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my *girl?*
Even like thy chastity. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.]

3†. In the language of the chase, a roebuck of two years old.

The roebuck is the first year a kid, the second year a *girl,* the third year a hemuse.
Return from Parnassus (1606), ii. 5.

4. A maid-servant. [Colloq.]

My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the *girl* lies, with the sad [sober-colored] stuff that was in the best chamber. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 24, 1668.

I determined to go and get a *girl* myself. So one day at lunch-time I went to an intelligence-office in the city.
The Century, X. 287.

girland†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland.*

Being crowned with a *girland* greene.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 157.

girleen (gėr-lēn'), *n.* [< *girl* + *-een,* a dim. in some Ir. terms.] A little girl.

You were just a slip of *girleen* then, and now you are an elegant young lady. *Mrs. Alexander*, The Freres, p. 12.

girlhood (gėrl'hůd), *n.* [< *girl* + *-hood.*] The state or time of being a girl; the earlier stage of maidenhood.

My mother passed her days of *girlhood* with an uncle at Warwick. *Miss Seward*, To Mr. Boswell.

girlish (gėr'lish), *a.* [< *girl* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Like or befitting a girl; characteristic of girls.

And straight forgetting what she had to tell,
To other speech and *girlish* laughter fell.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

The shape suited her age; it was *girlish,* light, and pliant. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

2. Pertaining to the youth of a woman.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

girlishly (gėr'lish-li), *adv.* In a girlish manner.

girlishness (gėr'lish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being girlish; the disposition or manners of a girl.

girlond†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland.*

girn, gern (gėrn), *v. i.* [Formerly also *gearn;* a transposed form of *grin*[1], q. v.] To grin; snarl. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

His face was ugly and his countenance sterne,
That could have frayd one with the very sight,
And gaped like a gulfe when he did *gerne.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 15.

Dost laugh at me? dost *gearne* at me? dost smile? dost leere on me, dost thou? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

When thou dost *girne,* thy rusty face doth looke
Like the head of a rosted rabbit.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 3.

It has been always found an excellent way of *girning* at the government in Scripture phrase.
South, Works, II. iii.

girn, gern (gėrn), *n.* [< *girn, gern, v.*] **1.** A grin. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile. *Sir W. Davenant*, The Wits.

2†. A snarl.

Even so the duke frowns for all this curson'd world;
Oh, that *gerne* kills, it kills.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida.

girnat (gėr'nat), *n.* A Scotch form of *gurnard.*

girnel (gėr'nel), *n.* [Sc., also written *girnal* and *garnel,* var. of ME. *gerner,* E. *garner,* q. v.] A granary; a meal-chest; a meal-tub.

The Queen promised to furnish the men of war out of her own *girnels,* including the time of the siege.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 5.

Yon meal-*girnel.*
G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

giron, *n.* In *her.* See *gyron.*

Gironde (ji-rond'; F. pron. zhē-rôṅd'), *n.* [See *Girondist.*] The party of the Girondists taken collectively: as, the Rolands were leaders of the *Gironde*.

Girondin (ji-ron'din), *n.* [F., < *Gironde:* see *Girondist.*] Same as *Girondist.*

Girondist (ji-ron'dist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Girondiste*, < *Gironde*, a party so called, prop. a department of France, from which the original leaders of this party came.] **I.** *n.* A member of an important political party during the first French revolution. From Brissot, they were sometimes called *Brissotins*. They were moderate republicans, were the ruling party in 1792, and were overthrown by their opponents in the Convention, the Montagnards, in 1793; and many of their chiefs were executed in October of that year and afterward.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a member of the Gironde or to the Gironde.

gironnetty, gironnetté (jir-on-net'i, -ā), *a.* See *gyronnetty.*

gironny, gironné (ji-ron'i, -ā), *a.* See *gyronny.*

girr (gir), *n.* [Sc., = *gird*[1], *n.*, = *girth.*] A hoop.

> The cooper o' Cuddie cam' here awa',
> And ca'd the *girrs* out owre us a'.
> *Burns*, Cooper o' Cuddie.

girrit (gir'it), *n.* [Said to be Ar.; appar. rep. Ar. *gird*, an ape.] A name of the common baboon, *Cynocephalus babuin*.

girrock (gir'ǫk), *n.* [Perhaps an altered dim. of *gar*[1].] A species of garfish.

girt[1] (gėrt). Preterit and past participle of *gird*[1].

girt[1] (gėrt), *p. a.* 1. *Naut.*, having her cables so taut, as a vessel when moored, as to prevent her from swinging to the wind or tide.—2. In *entom.*, same as *braced*, 2.

girt[1] (gėrt), *v. t.* [A var. of *gird*[1], due to the pret. and pp.] Same as *gird*[1].

> Captain, you shall eternally *girt* me to you, as I am generous. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.
>
> Put on his spurs, and *girt* him with the sword,
> The scourge of infidels, and types of speed.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.
>
> By *girting* it about with a string, and so reducing it to the square, &c., you may giue a neer guess.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxix.
>
> Surface painting is measured by the superficial yard, *girting* every part of the work covered.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 438.

girt[2] (gėrt), *n.* [A var. of *girth*, due to the verb form *girt*[1].] Same as *girth.*

> The saddle with broken *girts* was driven from the horse.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.
>
> Horse, bridles, saddles, stirrups, *girts*.
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.
>
> He is a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girt*, and the best Church of England man upon the road. *Addison*, The Tory Foxhunter.
>
> Surfaces under 6 in. in width or *girt* are called 6 in.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 438.

girt[3]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *gird*[2].

> Thurgh *girt* with many a grevous blody wound.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1012.

★**girth** (gėrth), *n.* [Sc. also *gird*[1] and *girr*, E. dial. *garth*[2] (see these forms); < ME. *girth, gerth*, < Icel. *gjördh*, a girdle, girth, = Sw. Dan. *gjord*, a girth, = Goth. *gairda*, a girdle: see *gird*[1], *girdle*[1].] 1. A band or girdle; especially, a band passed under the belly of a horse or other animal, and drawn tight and fastened, to secure a saddle or a pack on its back.

> All strooke his horse together with their launces as they brake pectorall, *girses*, and all, that the horse slips away, and leaues the king and the saddle on the ground.
> *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 46.
>
> The *girth* of his saddle is drawn up a hole or two, the blanket first pulled well forward.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 203.

2. The measure round a person's body or round a pillar, tree, or anything of a cylindrical or roundish shape.

> I wished to increase the *girth* of my chest, somewhat diminished by a sedentary life.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 203.

3. A girdling; a circuit; a perimeter; an encircling inclosure.

> One dark little man stood, sat, walked, lectured, under the head-piece of a bandit bonnet-grec, and within the *girth* of a sorry paletot much be-inked and no little adust.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxxv.

4. In *car-building*, a long horizontal bracing-timber on the inside of the frame of a box-car.—5. In *printing*, one of two bands of leather or stout webbing (also called *straps*) attached to the rounce of a hand-press, used for running the carriage in and out.—**To slip the girths**, to fall like a pack-horse's burden when the girths give way. [Scotch.]

★**girth** (gėrth), *v. t.* [< *girth, n.*] To bind with a girth.

> The ass is well *girthed*, and sure-footed.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 241.

★**girt-line** (gėrt'līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a whip-purchase, consisting of a rope passing through a block on the head of a mast, employed to raise the rigging of a ship for the first time. Also called *gant-line.*

> A long piece of rope—top-gallant-studding-sail halyards, or something of the kind—is taken up to the mast-head from which the stay leads, and rove through a block for a *girt-line*—or, as the sailors usually call it, a gant-line.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 54.

Gist†, **Jist**† (jis). [Also *gisse, gys, jysse;* a corruption of the name *Jesus.*] A word used as an oath of exclamation, affirmation, etc.: common in old ballads.

> By *gys*, master, cham not sick, but yet chave a disease.
> *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle.
>
> By *jis*, sonne, I account the cheere good which maintaineth health. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, sig. C 1, b.
>
> By *Gis*, and by Saint Charity,
> Alack, and fye for shame!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

gisarm†, **gisarme**†, *n.* See *guisarme.*

gise[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *guise.*

gise[2]† (jīz), *v. t.* Same as *agist.*

gisel† (giz'el), *n.* [AS. *gīsel* = OHG. *gīsal*, G. *geisel* = Icel. *gīsl* = Sw. *gislan* = Dan. *gissel, gidsel*, a hostage.] A pledge. *Gibson.*

giser†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gizzard.*

gisler (jis'lėr), *n.* A fish-louse, *Brachiella salmonea.*

gism (jizm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flux. [Provincial or vulgar.]

gismondine, gismondite (jis-mon'din, -dīt), *n.* [Named in honor of C. G. *Gismondi*, an Italian mineralogist (1762–1824).] A mineral which is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found near Rome in white translucent octahedral crystals.

gispin†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A leathern pot for liquor. *Nares.*

> In this great disaster,
> Raymond, the soldiers, mariners, and master
> Lost heart and heed to rule; then up starts Jones,
> Calls for six *gispins*, drinks them off at once.
> *Legend of Captain Jones* (1659).

gist[1]† (jist), *n.* [Also written *gest* (see *gest*[3]); < ME. *giste, gyste*, a resting-place, couch, also a horizontal beam, a joist (*joist*, corrupted from *jist* (pron. jīst), being the mod. form), < OF. *giste*, F. *gîte*, lodging, form, seat, bed, deposit, < OF. *gesir*, F. *gésir*, < L. *jacēre*, lie; see *jacent, jet*[1]. Cf. *gist*[2].] 1. A lodging-place; a place of halt or rest in traveling; a stopping-place; also a couch or other rest.

> The guides . . . had commandment so to cast their *gists* and journeys that by three of the clock on the . . . third day they might assail Pythoum.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1093.

2. A beam or joist.

gist[2] (jist), *n.* [Sometimes pron. *jit*, and in the 18th century sometimes written *jet* (see *jet*[3]); < OF. *gist* (F. *gît*), in the proverb "Je scay bien ou *gist* le lievre, I know well which is the very point or knot of the matter" (Cotgrave), lit. I know well where the hare lies; so "c'est là que *gît* le lièvre," there lies the difficulty, lit. that's where the hare lies; cf. "tout *gît* en cela," the whole turns upon that; *gist*, F. *gît*, in these expressions being the 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. (< L. *jacet*) of OF. *gesir*, F. *gésir*, < L. *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent, jet*[1]. Cf. *gist*[1].] The point on which an action rests; the substance or pith of a matter; the main point: as, the *gist* of an argument.

> The *gist* of sacrifice is rather in the worshipper giving something precious to himself than in the deity receiving benefit. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 359.
>
> A hint taken, a look understood, conveys the *gist* of long and delicate explanations.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, iv.

Gist of an action, in *law*, the foundation or essential matter of an action; that without which there is no cause of action.

git[1] (git), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *get*[1].

git[2] (jit), *n.* Same as *geat*[1].

gite[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gist*[2].

gite[2]†, *n.* [ME. *gite, gyte*, also *gide, gyde;* of uncertain origin.] A gown.

> And she cam after in a *gyte* of reed,
> And Simkin hadde hosen of the same.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 34.
>
> A stately nimph, a dame of heauenly kinde,
> Whose glitt'ring *gite* so glimsed in mine eyes
> As (yet) I [saw] not what proper hew it bare.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene.

gith† (gith), *n.* [< ME. *gith*, cockle, < AS. *gith*, cockle (also in comp. *githrife, gitrife*, cockle, *gith-corn*, spurge-laurel, also cockle), = W. *gith*, cockle, < L. *gith*, also *git*, a certain plant, Roman coriander, *Nigella sativa*, Gr. μελάνθιον, also μελανόσπερμον (lit. 'black-seed').] 1. The fennel-flower, *Nigella sativa*.—2. The corn-cockle, *Agrostemma Githago.*

> And *gith* is laste eke in this moone ysowe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

gitont, *n.* Same as *guidon.*

gitter (git'ėr), *n.* [G., a grating.] A diffraction grating. See *diffraction.*—**Gitter spectrum**, a diffraction spectrum. See *diffraction* and *spectrum.*

gittern (git'ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghittern;* < ME. *giterne, gyterne, geterne* = MD. *ghiterne, ghitterne*, < OF. *guiterne, guinterne* (F. *guitare*, > mod. E. *guitar*): see *guitar, cittern, cithern, cithara, zither*, all various forms of the same word.] An old instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cithern.

> Wheras with harpes, lutes, and *giternes*,
> They dance and plaie at dis bothe day and night.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 4.
>
> A *gittern* ill-played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice, who seemed to sing maugre the Muses, and to be merry in spite of Fortune, made them look the way of the ill-noysed song. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.
>
> The *Gittern* and the Kit the wand'ring Fiddlers like.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 362.
>
> They can no more hear thy *ghittern's* tune. *Keats.*

gittern (git'ėrn), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *ghittern;* < ME. *gyternen*, < *giterne*, gittern.] To play upon a gittern.

> He singeth in his vois gentil and smal, . . .
> Ful wel acordyng to his *gyternynge*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 177.
>
> The first chorus beginning, may relate the course of the citty, each evening with mistresse or Ganymed, *gitterning* along the streets, or solacing on the banks of Jordan or down the stream.
> *Milton*, Subjects for Tragedies, in Life by Birch.

Gittite (git'īt), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of ancient Gath, one of the chief cities of the Philistines.

> Elhanan . . . slew the brother of Goliath the *Gittite*.
> 2 Sam. xxi. 19.

gittith (git'ith), *n.* [Heb.] A word found only in the headings of Psalms viii., lxxxi., and lxxxiv.: "To the Chief Musician upon Gittith" (revised version, "For the Chief Musician; set to Gittith"): probably a musical instrument or a tune connected in some way with the Gittites.

gitton†, *n.* Same as *guidon.*

> One *gitton* of red with the sun of gold and a heart in the midst. *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XXIV. 157.

giust†, *n.* and *v.* A pseudo-Italian spelling of *just.* See *just*[2].

giusto (jös'tō), *a.* [It., just, < L. *justus*, just.] In *musical notation*, suitable; regular; strict: as, tempo *giusto.*

★**give**[1] (giv), *v.*; pret. *gave*, pp. *given*, ppr. *giving.* [Early mod. E. also *geve, yeve;* < ME. *given, geven*, more commonly *ziven, zeven, yiven, yeven* (pret. *gaf, zaf, yaf*, pl. *gæfen, zaven, yaven*, pp. *gifen, ziven, yiven, yeven*, etc.), < AS. *gifan, giefan, gyfan* (pret. *geaf*, pl. *geáfon*, pp. *gifen*) = OS. *gebhan* = OFries. *ieva, geva* = D. *geven* = MLG. LG. *geven, gewen* = OHG. *geban*, MHG. G. *geben* = Icel. *gefa* = Sw. *gifva* = Dan. *give* = Goth. *giban*, give; a general Teut. word. Hence *gift, giffgaff*, and *gewgaw.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deliver, convey, or transfer to another for possession, care, keeping, or use. (*a*) To deliver or convey freely and without consideration or return; bestow: as, to *give* alms; to *give* one a present; to *give* large sums for the promotion of some cause.

> Though the riche repente thanne and birewe the tyme,
> That euere he gadered so grete and *gaf* there of so litel.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 250.
>
> Not only these fair bounds, but all the earth
> To thee and to thy race I *give*.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 339.
>
> O then, delay not! if one ever *gave*
> His life to any, mine I *give* to thee;
> Come, tell me what the price of love must be?
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 330.

(*b*) To deliver or convey in exchange or for a consideration; deliver as an equivalent or in requital, recompense, or reward; pay: as, to *give* a good price; to *give* good wages.

> Is it lawfull for us to *geue* Cæsar tribute or no?
> *Bible of* 1551, Luke xx. 22.
>
> Then shall they *give* every man a ransom for his soul unto the Lord. Ex. xxx. 12.
>
> What should one *give* to light on such a dream?
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

(*c*) To hand over for present use or for keeping; convey or present; place in the possession or at the disposal of another: as, to *give* a horse oats; to *give* one a seat; he *gave* me a book to read.

Gav'st thou my letter to Julia? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

First a very rich dram was served, and at dinner wine was *given* round, that I had presented him with, which was a very extraordinary thing.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 81.

2. To deliver or convey, in various general or figurative senses. (*a*) To bestow; confer; grant: as, to *give* power or authority.

And som tym he *gaf* good and grauntede hele,
Bothe lyf and lyme as hym luste, he wrouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 104.

This done, the procession procedyd forth, and we folowed with prayers and contemplacion, as deuoutly as Almyghty God *yaue* vs grace. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

For the same reason that I would not grasp at powers not *given*, I would not surrender nor abandon powers which are *given*. *D. Webster*, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

(*b*) To supply; furnish: as, to *give* aid or comfort to the enemy.

We do not dispute Pitt's integrity; but we do not know what proof he had *given* of it when he was turned out of the army. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

Mere accuracy is to Truth as a plaster-cast to the marble statue; it *gives* the facts, but not their meaning.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

(*c*) To impart; communicate: as, to *give* a twist to a rope; to *give* motion or currency to something; to *give* lessons in drawing; to *give* instruction in Greek; to *give* an opinion; to *give* counsel or advice.

This name es swete & Ioyful, *gyfand* sothfast comforth vnto mans hert.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 1, note 4.

The King of Sardinia has not only carried his own character and success to the highest pitch, but seems to have *given* a turn to the general face of the war.
Walpole, Letters, II. 15.

She went to his shop, riding on an ass, to *give* herself consequence. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 146.

(*d*) To accord; allow: as, to *give* one a hearty reception; to *give* the accused a fair trial, or the benefit of a doubt; to *give* permission.

You must always *give* your men of great reading leave to show their talents on the meanest subjects, says Eugenius; it is a kind of shooting at rovers: where a man lets fly his arrow without taking any aim, to show his strength.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

(*e*†) To ascribe, attribute, or impute to.

You sent me deputy for Ireland;
Far from his succour, from the king, from all
That might have mercy on the fault thou *gav'st* him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

If you would not *give* it to my modesty, allow it yet to my wit; *give* me so much of woman and cunning as not to betray myself impertinently.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

(*f*) To administer: as, to *give* one a blow; to *give* medicine.

I could for each word *give* a cuff.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

3. To yield. (*a*) To yield as a product or result; produce; bring forth; afford: as, a process *giving* the best results; to *give* satisfaction or pleasure.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece.
Arbuthnot.

She didn't *give* any milk; she *gave* bruises; she was a regular Alderney at that. *Dickens*, Hard Times, p. 255.

Give largely retains the meaning of geben, to yield, as "*give* a good crop," and in connection with the weather it is not uncommon to hear "*give* rain" or "*give* snow."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII., App., p. xiii.

(*b*) To be a source, cause, or occasion of: as, to *give* offense or umbrage; to *give* trouble.

No rank mouth'd slander there shall *give* offence,
Or blast our blooming names, as here they do.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

They are of a Kind too contemptible to *give* Scandal.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 3.

(*c*) To yield or concede; allow: as, to *give* odds in a game. (*d*) To yield or relinquish to another; surrender: as, to *give* ground; to *give* one's self up to justice; to *give* way.

And when the hardiest warriors did retire,
Richard cried "Charge! and *give* no foot of ground."
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

(*e*) To emit; utter: as, to *give* a sigh or a shout; to *give* the word to go.

At his entrance before the King, all the people *gaue* a great shout. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 162.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Thus having mourn'd, he *gave* the word around,
To raise the breathless body from the ground.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

4. To take or allow as granted; concede; permit; admit. (*a*†) To grant or concede as a fact; admit to be; acknowledge: with *to be* understood, or sometimes with *for* expressed.

To *give* her lost eternally . . .
My soul bleeds at mine eyes.
Middleton, Game at Chess, i. 1.

I *gave* them lost,
Many days since. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 2.

Fall what can fall, if, ere the sun be set,
I see you not, *give* me dead.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 4.

This garland shews I *give* myself forsaken.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

Though oppress'd and fallen,
I *give* not heaven for lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 14.

(*b*) To grant permission or opportunity to; give leave to; allow; enable.

It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope.*

(*c*) To grant as a supposition; suppose; assume: as, let AB be *given* as equal to CD.

Given the proper cause or combination of causes, in the absence of counteracting causes, the effect always occurs.
J. M. Rigg, Mind, XII. 560.

5. To devote; addict: as, to *give* one's self to study; to be much *given* to idleness.

I will *give* him unto the Lord all the days of his life.
1 Sam. i. 11.

But we will *give* ourselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word. Acts vi. 4.

She is *given* too much to allicholly and musing.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4.

6. To provide or supply, as something demanded, or obligatory, or required by the circumstances: as, to *give* bonds or bail; to *give* evidence in court; to *give* chapter and verse.—**7.** To show or put forth, hold forth, or present. (*a*) To present as a pledge: as, I *give* you my word of honor. (*b*) To present for acceptance, consideration, or treatment; put forward for acceptance or consideration; tender; offer: as, to *give* a ball or a dinner; to *give* a toast; to *give* an exhibition.

It was there [at the "Crown and Lion"] that the county assemblies were *given*. It was in the assembly rooms that the rare meetings on Church and State affairs were held.
Saturday Rev., Feb., 1874, p. 174.

Our ponderous squire will *give*
A grand political dinner
To half the squirelings near.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

(*c*) To present to the eye or mind; exhibit; manifest: as, to *give* promise of a good day; to *give* hope of success; to *give* evidence of ability.

The young Baraka't soon *gave* promise of his becoming a hero. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 119.

(*d*) To put forth, or present the appearance of putting forth, an effort resulting in; perform: as, the ship *gave* a lurch.

The frightened billows *gave* a rolling swell.
Mickle, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad (1771).

[In these and similar locutions in which *give* is followed by a noun, it corresponds in sense to a verb derived from that noun: thus, *to give assent, attention, battle, chase, occasion, warning*, etc., = *to assent, attend, battle, chase, occasion, warn*, etc.]

8. To cause; make; enable: as, *give* him to understand that I cannot wait longer.

First, I *give* you to understand
That Great Saint George by name
Was the true champion of our land.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 84).

Each man, as his judgment *gives* him, may reserve his Faith or bestow it. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

9†. To put; bestow or place; set: as, to *give* fire to a thing. See below.

geue vndirnethe a fier til the watir of blood be distillid by the pipe of the lembike into a glas clepid amphora, rigt clene. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

10†. To misgive.

I go blindfold whither the course of my ill hap carries me, for now, too late, my heart *gives* me this our separating can never be prosperous. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

I will looke to that. But I cannot tell indeede how my minde *gives* me, that all is not well.
Terence in English (1614).

Methought
He should be beaten for 't; my mind so *gave* me, sir,
I could not sleep for 't.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 1.

11†. To bear as a cognizance.

They may *give* the dozen white luces in their coat.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

I *give* the flaming heart,
It is my crest.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, i. 3.

Give me, I prefer or prefer to have: a common colloquial phrase expressing preference for a thing.

As for me, *give me* liberty, or *give me* death!
Patrick Henry, Speech, March, 1775.

Give me the good old times. *Bulwer.*

Give me your hands. See *hand.*—**Give you good even**†, **good morrow**†, etc., archaic elliptical expressions for *God give you good even, good morrow*, etc. Such phrases were still further contracted to *God gi' god-den, godigoden*, etc. See *good, a.*—**To give a back.** See *back*[1].—**To give a bit of one's mind.** See *bit*[2].—**To give aim, a handle, a loose,** etc. See the nouns.—**To give audience.** (*a*†) To listen; be carefully attentive.

When he speaketh, *giue audyence*,
And from him doe not shrinke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

(*b*) To grant an interview or a hearing: said of sovereigns, judges, and other persons in authority: as, to *give audience* to an envoy.—**To give away.** (*a*) To alienate (the title to or property of a thing); make over to another; transfer: as, to *give away* one's books; to *give away* a bride.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses during our lives is *given away* from ourselves. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*b*) To cause or permit to be known; let out; betray: as, to *give away* a secret; to *give* the whole thing *away*. [Chiefly colloq.] (*c*†) To allow to be lost; lose by neglect.

Be merry, Cassio,
For thy solicitor shall rather die
Than *give* thy cause *away*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

To give back, to return; restore.—**To give battle.** See *battle*[1].—**To give birth to,** to bear or bring forth, as a child; hence, to be the origin or cause of: as, religious differences have *given birth to* many sects.

There is some pre-eminence conferred by a family having for five successive generations *given birth to* individuals distinguished by their merits. *Brougham.*

To give chase, effect. See the nouns.—**To give ear,** to listen; pay attention; give heed.

O Eve, in evil hour thou didst *give ear*
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To counterfeit man's voice. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1067.

The uproar and terror of the night kept people long awake, sitting with pallid faces *giving ear*.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

To give fire. (*a*†) To fire off; make a discharge, as of firearms.

A man of John Oldham's, having a musket, which had been long charged with pistol bullets, not knowing of it, *gave fire*, and shot three men.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 96.

(*b*) To give the word to fire.—**To give fire to,** to set on fire. [Rare.]

One took a piece, and by accident *gave fire to* the powder, which blew up the deck.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 146.

To give forth, to publish; tell; report publicly.

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Recommending to some of us with him [George Fox] the dispatch and dispersion of an epistle, just *given forth* by him, to the churches of Christ throughout the world.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

To give ground. See *ground*[1].—**To give in,** to declare; make known; tender: as, to *give in* one's adherence to a party.—**To give it to one,** to rate, scold, or beat one severely. [Colloq.]—**To give line, rein, head,** etc., to slacken or pay out the line (as in angling) or the reins (as in riding or driving), and thus give full liberty; hence, to give more play, freedom, or scope: as, *give* him *line; give* the horse his *head;* to *give rein* to one's fancy.

Falkenberg's horse . . . began to plunge and rear. "I will *give* him his *head* for a little way, and turn again and meet you," called Falkenberg.
Mrs. Alexander, The Freres, xxii.

To give mouth. See *mouth.*—**To give no force**†. See *to make no force*, under *force*[1].—**To give off.** (*a*) To send out; put forth; emit: as, to *give off* branches; the fire *gave off* a dense smoke.

For in all ganglia save, perhaps, the very simplest, the corpuscles or vesicles *give off* processes more or less numerous, and usually more or less branched.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 21.

(*b*†) To resign; abandon; relinquish; give up: as, they *gave off* the voyage.

Did not the prophet
Say, that before Ascension-day at noon,
My crown I should *give off? Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

He . . . *gave off* all partnership (excepte in name), as was found in ye issue of things.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

To give one a flap with a foxtail†. See *foxtail.*—**To give one a hat.** See *hat.*—**To give one a rope's end.** See *end.*—**To give one fits.** See *fit*[1].—**To give one place,** to give precedence to one; yield to one's claims.

Sit thou not in the highest place,
Where the good man is present,
But *gyue him place:* his maners marke
Thou with graue aduysement.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

To give one's hand. See *hand.*—**To give one's self away,** to betray one's self; expose one's secret thought or intention, as by a lapse of the tongue or a careless action. [Colloq.]—**To give one's self up.** (*a*) To surrender one's self, as to the authorities. (*b*) To despair of one's recovery; conclude one's self to be lost. (*c*) To resign or devote one's self.

Let us *give ourselves* wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

To give one the bag, canvas, dor, geck, hat, sack, etc. See the nouns.—**To give one the lie in his throat**†, to accuse one of outrageous lying; throw back, as it were, a lie into the throat from which it proceeded.—**To give (one) the slip,** to slip away from; escape from stealthily; elude: as, to *give* the police *the slip*.

Being sufficiently weary of this mad Crew, we were willing to *give* them *the slip* at any place from whence we might hope to get a passage to an English Factory.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 402.

Difficulty enough I had to bring this fellow.—I don't know what's the matter; but if I had not held him by force, he'd have *given* me *the slip*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

To give (one) the time of day, or **the day,** to greet sociably; salute in a friendly way.

But he . . . would not so them slay,
But gently waking them *gave* them *the time of day*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 38.

Sweetly she came, and with a modest blush,
Gave him *the day*, and then accosted thus.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

To give out. (*a*) To hand out; distribute: as, to *give out* rations. (*b*) To emit; send out: as, it *gives out* a bad odor.

The damp birch sticks *gave out* a thick smoke, which almost stifled us. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 121.

(*c*) To issue; assign; announce; publish; report: as, to *give out* the lessons for the day; it was *given out* that he was bankrupt.

Ay, but, master, take heed how you *give* this *out;* Horace is a man of the sword. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 4.

I'll *give* you *out* for dead, and by yourself,
And shew the instrument.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies. *Addison.*

The number slain is generally believed much greater than is *given out*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 21.

(*d*) To represent; represent as being; declare or pretend to be.

It is the . . . bitter disposition of Beatrice that . . . so *gives* me *out*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

(*e*) In *music*, to enunciate or play over; of a voice-part in a contrapuntal work, to enunciate (a theme); of an organist, to play over (a hymn-tune) before it is sung.—**To give over.** [Now more commonly *to give up* in all uses.] (*a*) To abandon; relinquish.

We pray you, for your own sake, to embrace your own safety, and *give over* this attempt.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

If such ships come not, they *giue ouer* taking any more.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 249.

God was not angry with Moses, so as that he *gave over* his purpose of delivering Israel. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

(*b*) To abandon all hope of.

Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to *give* me *over*.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

(*c*) To devote or addict.

Humane nature retains an abhorrency of sin, so far that it is impossible for men to have the same esteem of those who are *given over* to all manner of wickedness.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

To give place to, to yield precedence or superiority to; make way for.

I went to the Jesuites College againe, the front whereoff *gives place to* few for its architecture.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 23, 1644.

When the day grows too busy for these gentlemen to enjoy any longer the pleasures of their dishabille with any manner of confidence, they *give place to* men who . . . come to the coffee-house either to transact affairs, or enjoy conversation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

To give rise, to give origin, cause, or occasion.

Very trifling circumstances often *give rise* to the most injurious tales. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

In addition to feelings of contact or pressure referred to the sensory surface, contact may *give rise* to a sensation of temperature, according as the thing touched feels hot or cold. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 478.

To give the bob, to give the butt, etc. See the nouns.—**To give the cold shoulder.** See *cold.*—**To give the day.** See *to give (one) the time of day.*—**To give the devil his due.** See *devil.*—**To give the glaiks.** See *glaik.*—**To give the gleek†.** See *gleek*[1].—**To give the hand†.** See *hand.*—**To give the hand of.** See *hand.*—**To give the lie,** or **give the lie to,** to contradict; declare or prove to be false or untrue.

Beside, to tell you the truth, I have heard of you, that you are a man whose religion lies in talk, and that your conversation *gives* this your mouth-profession *the lie*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 150.

It was an Alderney cow. . . . Her eyes were mild, and soft, and bright. Her legs were like the legs of a deer; and in her whole gait and demeanour she almost *gave the lie to* her own name. *Trollope*, Belton Estate, I. 99.

To give the mitten. See *mitten.*—**To give tongue,** to set up a bark; break out barking, as at the sight of game: said of dogs.

At noon he crossed the track of a huge timber-wolf; instantly the dog *gave tongue*, and, rallying its strength, ran along the trail. *The Century*, XXXVI. 835.

To give up. (*a*) To resign; quit; abandon as hopeless or useless: as, to *give up* a cause; to *give up* the argument.

But you say he has entirely *given up* Charles—never sees him, hey? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

(*b*) To surrender; relinquish; cede: as, to *give up* a fortress to an enemy; in this treaty the Spaniards *gave up* Louisiana.

My last is said. Let me *give up* my soul
Into thy bosom.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

(*c*†) To deliver; make public; show up.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people unto the king. 2 Sam. xxiv. 9.

I'll not state them
By *giving up* their characters. *Beau. and Fl.*

(*d*) To despair of the recovery of; abandon hope in regard to: as, the doctors *gave* him *up*.—**To give up the ghost.** See *ghost.*—**To give way.** (*a*) To yield; withdraw; make room.

At this the Croud *gave way*,
Yielding, like Waves of a divided Sea.
Congreve, Iliad.

(*b*†) To yield assent; give permission.

The President had occasion of other imploiment for them, and *gaue way* to Master Wyffin and Sarieant Ieffrey Abbot, to goe and stab them or shoot them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 231.

At length, after much debate of things, the Govr . . . *gave way* that they should set corne every man for his owne perticuler. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 134.

(*c*) To fail; yield to force; break or fall; break down: as, the ice *gave way*, and the horses were drowned; the scaffolding *gave way;* the wheels or axletree *gave way.*

The truest sense and knowledge of our duty *give way* in the presence of mighty temptations.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

(*d*) *Naut.*, to begin or resume rowing, or to increase one's exertions: chiefly in the imperative, as an order to a boat's crew.—**To give way to,** to make way for; retire or recede in favor or on account of: as, to *give way to* one's superiors.

Through a large part of several English shires the names which the English had given to the spots which they wrested from the Briton *gave way to* new names which marked the coming of another race of conquerors.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 150.

=**Syn.** *Give, Confer, Bestow, Present, Grant.* *Give* is generic, covering the others, and applying equally to things tangible and intangible: as, to *give* a man a penny, a hearing, one's confidence. *Conferring* is generally the act of a superior allowing that which might be withheld: as, to *confer* knighthood or a boon. *Bestow* and *grant* emphasize the gratuitousness of the gift somewhat more than the others. *Present* implies some formality in the act of giving and considerable value in the gift. *Grant* may presuppose a request, may imply formality in the giving, and may express an act of a sovereign or a government: as, to *grant* land for a hospital; but it has broader uses: as, to *grant* a premise.

For generous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*

The publick marks of honour and reward,
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 993.

The Lord magnified Solomon, . . . and *bestowed* upon him such royal majesty as had not been on any king before him in Israel. 1 Chron. xxix. 25.

They *presented* unto him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh. Mat. ii. 11.

O, wherefore did God *grant* me my request?
Milton, S. A., l. 356.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To transfer or impart gratuitously something valuable; transfer that which is one's own to another without compensation; make a gift or donation.

It is more blessed to *give* than to receive. Acts xx. 35.

2. To yield, as from pressure, failure, softening, decay, etc.; fall away; draw back; relax; become exhausted.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again and grow soft.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Now back he *giues*, then rushes on amain.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never *gives*.
G. Herbert, Vertue.

His face is pale, his gait is shuffling, his elbows are gone, his boots are *giving* at the toes.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

3. To open, or afford an opening, entrance, or view; lead: with *into*, *on*, or *upon*. [A Gallicism: F. *donner sur.*]

The crazy gateway *giving upon* the filthy lane.
All the Year Round.

A well-worn pathway courted us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge;
This, yielding, *gave into* a grassy walk.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

A narrow corridor *gave into* a wide festival space.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 107.

To give at†, to attack. *Nares.*

Since that the olde poet perceiveth he cannot withhold our poet from his endevours, and put him to silence, he goeth about by taunts to terrifie him from writing. And thus he *gives at* him. *Terence in English* (1614).

To give back, to retire; withdraw; yield.

The ground besprinkled was with blood,
Tarquin began to faint;
For he *gave back*, and bore his shield
So low, he did repent.
Sir Lancelot du Lake (Child's Ballads, I. 60).

Then Christian pulled it out of his bosom, and began to try at the dungeon door, whose bolt, as he turned the key, *gave back*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 178.

To give in, to give way; yield; confess one's self beaten; confess one's self inferior to another; submit.

Women in shape and beauty men exceede:
Here I *give in*, I doe confesse 't indeede.
The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. 1.

If you do fight, fight it out; and don't *give in* while you can stand and see. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

To give in to, to yield assent to; adopt.

As mirth is more apt to make proselytes than melancholy, it is observed that the Italians have many of them for these late years *given* very far *in to* the modes and freedoms of the French.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 374.

They *give in to* all the substantial luxuries of the table, and abstain from nothing but wine and wit.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Elizabeth was forced to *give in to* a little falsehood here; for to acknowledge the substance of their conversation was impossible. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 306.

To give off, to cease; forbear. [Rare.]—**To give on†,** to rush; fall on.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives on* with fury led.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

To give out, to become exhausted: as, the horses *gave out* at the next milestone; the water *gave out.*

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*.
Swift, Grand Question Debated.

Our deer were beginning to *give out*, and we were very anxious to reach Muoniovara in time for dinner.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 151.

To give over, to suspend or abandon effort; act no more; stop.

He cry'd, "Let us freely *give o'er*."
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

They *gave* not *over*, though their enemies were strong and suttle. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

It would be well for all authors if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

To give unto†, to yield to; make allowance for.

We must *give*, I say,
Unto the motives, and the stirrers up
Of humours in the blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

To give up. (*a*) To abandon effort, expectation, or the like; give out; come to a stop. (*b*) To become moist, as dry salted fish when the salt deliquesces in a damp place. [Technical.]

give[1] (giv), *n.* [< *give*[1], *v.*] Capacity for yielding to pressure; yielding character or quality; yieldingness; elasticity.

Compared to the Frenchman, the American is more loosely hung together, and has more swing and *give* in gait and gesture. *A. Rhodes*, Monsieur at Home, p. 45.

There was sufficient *give* in the velvet to prevent fracture of the material while drying.
Tel. Jour. and Elect. Rev., XXII. 451.

give[2], *v.* See *gyve.*

given (giv'n), *p. a.* **1.** Granted; executed and delivered. Compare *date*[1], 1.

Yeoven at our manor of Greenwich the 1st day of February, in the 29th year of our reign.
Queen Elizabeth (1587), Warrant for Execution of Mary, [Queen of Scots.

2. Conferred; bestowed; imparted; not inherited or possessed naturally: as, a *given* name.—**3.** Admitted; supposed; allowed as a supposition; conceding: as, *given* A and B, C follows.—**4.** Specified or that might be specified or stated; certain; particular; specifically, in *math.*, virtually known or determined: as, a *given* magnitude—that is, a known magnitude. When the position of a thing is known it is said to be *given* in position; and the ratio between two quantities being known, these quantities are said to have a *given* ratio. According to the definitions of Euclid (in his "Data"), a magnitude is *given* when we can find another equal to it, a ratio is *given* when an identical ratio can be found, a position is *given* when it remains constantly the same, etc.

You can distinguish between individual people to such an extent that you have a general idea of how a *given* person will act when placed in *given* circumstances.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 76.

Consciousness, unless as a definite consciousness, as a conscious act at a *given* time, is no consciousness.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxxvii.

5. Disposed; addicted. [Now used only with specific qualification: as, *given* to drink; *given* to exaggeration.]

Pointe forth six of the best *giuen* Ientlemen of this Court.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 67.

Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous;
He is a noble Roman, and well *given*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

I am mightily *given* to melancholy.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

I found him garrulously *given*,
A babbler in the land.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

Given bass, given part, in *musical composition*, a bass or other voice-part which is furnished or assumed as a fixed basis for the harmony.

giver (giv'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gever;* < ME. *gyvere, gevere, yevere* (= D. *gever* = OHG. **gebāri, kebāri*, MHG. G. *geber* = Sw. *gifvare* = Dan. *giver*); < *give*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a granter; one who imparts, dispenses, distributes, or contributes.

For God loueth a chearfull *geuer*.
Bible of 1551, 2 Cor. ix. 7.

That which Moses spake unto *givers*, we must now inculcate unto takers away from the Church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

It is the *giver*, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the Christian. *Kollock.*

gives, *n. pl.* See *gyves.*

givre (zhē'vr), *n.* [F., a particular use of *givre*, hoar frost, dial. also icicle, = Pr. *givre, gibre* = Cat. *gebre*, hoar frost; origin obscure.] An efflorescence on vanilla-pods. See the extract.

The best varieties of vanilla pods are of a dark chocolate brown or nearly black colour, and are covered with a crystalline efflorescence technically known as *givre*, the presence of which is taken as a criterion of quality.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 66.

Giz. *n.* See *Geëz.*

gizz (giz), *n.* [Sc.] A wig; the hair of the head.

Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit *gizz*,
Ye did present your smoutie phizz
'Mang better folk.
Burns, Address to the De'il.

gizzard (giz'ärd), *n.* [Formerly *gisard;* with excrescent *d* (or with term. *-ard* for orig. *-er*), < ME. *giser* (also *giserne*), < OF. *gezier, jugier, juisier*, F. *gésier*, gizzard, < L. *gigerium*, only in

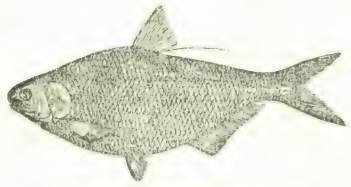
pl. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.] **1.** The second stomach of a bird, not counting the crop or craw as the first; the bulbous or muscular stomach (ventriculus bulbosus), succeeding the proventriculus and succeeded by the duodenum; the gigerium. In most birds, especially those which feed upon grain or hard seeds, it is very thick and muscular, and lined with tough leathery (or even horny) epithelium, the organ thus forming a powerful grinding-mill in which the food is triturated after being mixed with the gastric juice of the preceding glandular stomach. **2.** The proventriculus or first true stomach of insects, generally armed inside with horny teeth. See cut under *Blattidæ*.—**3.** The stomach of some mollusks, as *Bullidæ*, when muscular and hardened.—**4.** Figuratively, temper: now only in the phrase *to fret one's gizzard*.

> But that which does them greatest harm,
> Their sp'ritual *gizzards* are too warm.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 668.

To fret one's gizzard, to harass one's self; vex one's self, or be vexed. [Vulgar.]—**To stick in one's gizzard**, to prove hard of digestion; be distasteful or offensive; vex one. [Vulgar.]

gizzard-fallen (giz'ärd-fâ″ln), *a.* Affected, as a bird, with falling of the anus (prolapsus ani): a term used by pigeon-fanciers.

gizzard-shad (giz'ärd-shad), *n.* A popular name of the isospondylous fishes of the family *Dorosomidæ*, related to the anchovies, herrings, etc. There are a dozen species, chiefly of the genus *Dorosoma* (or *Chatoëssus*), inhabiting fresh and brackish waters of the Atlantic coast of America and the eastern coasts of Asia and Australia. They are sluggish



Gizzard-shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).

fishes, feeding on mud, and having a muscular gizzard, whence the name. The common gizzard-shad of the United States is *Dorosoma cepedianum*. Also called *hickory-shad*, *mud-shad*, *white-eyed shad*, and *thread-herring*.

gizzard-trout (giz'ärd-trout), *n.* Same as *gillaroo*.

gizzen (giz'n), *a.* [Sc., < Icel. *gisinn* = Sw. *gisten* = Dan. *gissen*, leaky: see *gizzen*, *v.*] Leaky. —**To gang gizzen**, to crack, gape, or split for want of moisture: said of tubs, barrels, etc., and, figuratively, of topers deprived of drink.

> Ne'er let's *gang gizzen*, fy for shame,
> Wi' drouthy tusk. *Tarras*, Poems, p. 134.

gizzen (giz'n), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *geizen*, *geisin*, *geyze*; < Icel. *gisna* (= Sw. *gistna* = Dan. *gisne*), become leaky, < *gisinn*, leaky: see *gizzen*, *a.*] **1.** To become leaky from shrinkage, owing to want of moisture, as a tub or barrel. —**2.** To fade; wither.

Gl. A chemical symbol of *glucinum*.

glabella[1] (glā-bel'ä), *n.*; pl. *glabellæ* (-ē). [NL., fem.: see *glabellum*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *glabellum*.

glabella[2], *n.* Plural of *glabellum*.

glabellar (glā-bel'är), *a.* [< *glabellum* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the glabellum.

> The *glabellar* region is flat and smooth.
> *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 262.

glabellous (glā-bel'us), *a.* [< LL. *glabellus*, without hair, smooth, dim. of L. *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] Same as *glabellar*.

glabellum (glā-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *glabella* (-ä). [NL., dim., < L. *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] **1.** In *human anat.*, a small space on the forehead immediately above and between the eyebrows.—**2.** In trilobites, the median convex portion of the cephalic shield, being the cephalic continuation of the thoracic axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobita*.

> The *glabellum*, or central raised ridge of the cephalic shield, is a continuation of the thoracic axis.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 226.

> The lateral region of the head [of trilobites], the median part of which specially projects as the *glabellum*.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 484.

Also *glabella*.

glabrate (glā'brāt), *a.* [< L. *glabratus*, pp. of *glabrare*, deprive of hair and bristles, lit. make smooth, < *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, smooth; bald; glabrous; having no hair or other appendages.—**2.** In *bot.*, becoming glabrous from age; somewhat glabrous.

glabreate†, **glabriate**† (glā'brē-āt, -bri-āt), *v. t.* [Improp. for **glabrate*, v. t.: see *glabrate*, *a.*] To make smooth. *Cockeram*.

glabrirostral (glā-bri-ros'tral), *a.* [< NL. *glabrirostris*, < L. *glaber*, smooth, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In *ornith.*, smooth-billed; having few and slight, if any, bristles along the gape; wanting rictal vibrissæ: opposed to *setirostral*, and said of certain birds of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, most members of this family being setirostral. *P. L. Sclater*.

Glabrirostres (glā-bri-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glabrirostris*, smooth-billed: see *glabrirostral*.] A group of caprimulgine birds without rictal vibrissæ, as the night-hawks. *P. L. Sclater*.

glabrity† (glab'ri-ti), *n.* [< L. *glabrita(t-)s*, smoothness, baldness, < *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] Smoothness; baldness. *Bailey*.

glabrous (glā'brus), *a.* [< L. *glaber* (*glabr-*), smooth, without hair, = OHG. MHG. *glat*, G. *glatt* = D. *glad*, smooth, sleek, = E. *glad*: see *glad*.] Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence: used chiefly in zoölogy and botany.

glacé (gla-sā'), *a.* [F., iced, glazed, pp. of *glacer*, freeze, < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.] Iced; glossed; glossy; lustrous: as, *glacé* fruit; *glacé* silk.

> A large quantity of thread is now polished, and is known in the trade as *glacé*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 502.

Glacé silk, a thin and plain silk material with a great deal of luster or gloss.—**Mohair glacé**. See *mohair*.

glaciable (glā'shia-bl), *a.* [< L. *glacia-re*, turn into ice (see *glaciate*), + E. *-ble*.] Capable of being converted into ice. [Rare.]

> From mere aqueous and *glaciable* substances condensing them [precious stones] by frosts into solidities.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

★**glacial** (glā'shial), *a.* [= F. *glacial* = Sp. Pg. *glacial* = It. *glaciale*, < L. *glacialis*, icy, frozen, full of ice, < *glacies*, ice.] **1.** Icy; consisting of ice; frozen; hence, resembling ice; figuratively, having a cold, glassy look or manner.

> I thought it not amiss to call our consistent self-shining substance the icy or *glacial* noctiluca (and for variety—phosphorous). *Boyle*, Works, IV. 457.

> His manner more *glacial* and sepulchral than ever.
> *Motley*, United Netherlands, II. 203.

> It stands at the front of all experiments in a field remote as the northern heavens and almost as *glacial* and clear. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 94.

2. In *geol.*, referring to ice; associated with the geological agency of ice.—**Glacial acetic acid.** See *acetic acid*, under *acetic*.—**Glacial drift**, in *geol.* See *drift*, 5.—**Glacial phosphoric acid**, monobasic or metaphosphoric acid, HPO_3. It is a white, brittle, deliquescent solid.—**The glacial epoch**, a period of the earth's history when, as maintained by many geologists, an ice-sheet extended from the Scandinavian range in all directions, encroaching on Finland, northern Germany, and even a part of Great Britain; the glaciers of the Alps, Caucasus, and Pyrenees being also at that time considerably larger than they are now. Traces of former glaciation are observed in abundance over wide areas in northeastern North America, and are ascribed by most geologists to the former presence of an ice-sheet covering that region. The difficulty of accounting for the presence and movement of such a sheet on the American side of the Atlantic is much greater than is the case on the European side. Since in New England and the region of the great lakes much of the superficial detritus has been moved southward from the place of its origin for a greater or less distance, and since this fact was frequently observed and much commented on before ice became a recognized factor in geology, the phenomena now usually designated as *glacial* in Europe have been in America associated with the word *drift*; the loose material on the surface having been called, in the past, by that name, and the epoch of its accumulation, the *drift epoch*.

glacialist (glā'shial-ist), *n.* [< *glacial* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who explains geological phenomena by reference to the former presence of ice. The word is little used in this sense except with some other word limiting or qualifying it: as, an advanced *glacialist*; an *ultra-glacialist* (one who is prone to magnify the importance of ice as a geological agent).

> By a cursory glance the *glacialist* is led to believe that the markings must be referred to the streams of inland ice.
> *Nature*, XXX. 203.

> We have certainly no evidence that, during even the severest part of the glacial epoch, an ice-cap, like that advocated by Agassiz and other extreme *glacialists*, ever existed at the North Pole.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 78.

2. One who makes a specialty of glacial geology.

> Nor is it only the effects of land-ice which the *glacialist* sees marked upon the rocks of Britain.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 165.

Also *glaciologist*.

glacially (glā'shial-i), *adv.* By means of glaciers or of glaciation: as, *glacially* formed hollows.

glaciarium (glā-shi-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *glaciaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *glacies*, ice. Cf. *glacier*.] A place, as a building, provided with a smooth level flooring of artificial ice or of cement, for skating, especially in summer; a skating-rink.

> Summer skating has been occasionally provided in "*glaciariums*" by means of artificially produced ice.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 105.

★**glaciate** (glā'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glaciated*, ppr. *glaciating*. [< L. *glaciatus*, pp. of *glaciare*, turn into ice, freeze, < *glacies*, ice.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To convert into ice.

> To measure by the differing weight and density of the same portion of water what change was produced in it betwixt the hottest time of summer, and first a *glaciating* degree of cold, and then the highest we could produce by art. *Boyle*, Works, II. 522.

2. To cover with ice.

> The formerly *glaciated* hemisphere has . . . become the warm one, and the warm hemisphere the *glaciated*.
> Quoted in *J. Croll's* Climate and Time, p. 77.

3. To give an ice-like or frosted appearance to. [A trade use.]

> [Iron] chimneys, ovens, etc., and melted, not enameled, *glaciated*, or tinned. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 73½ (1887), p. 215.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into ice. *Johnson*.

glaciated (glā'shi-ā-ted), *p. a.* Covered with ice; also, acted upon by ice; showing the effects of glacial action.

> Rocky substances which have once been *glaciated*, if I may thus express the peculiar action of ice upon rocks, viz. the planing, polishing, scratching, grooving, and furrowing of their surfaces, can never be mistaken for anything else. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 661.

> On almost every *glaciated* surface in Maine may be found isolated drift scratches aberrant both in direction and outline. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 146.

glaciation (glā-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *glaciate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The act of freezing.

> The water or other liquor usually beginning to freeze at the top, and it being the nature of *glaciation* to distend the water and aqueous liquors it hardens, it is usually and naturally consequent, that when the upper-crust of ice is grown thick, and by reason of the expansion of the frozen liquor bears hard with its edges against the sides of the glass contiguous to it, the included liquor (that is by degrees successively turned into ice), requiring more room than before, and forcibly endeavoring to expand itself every way, finds it less difficult to burst the glass than lift up the ice. *Boyle*, Hist. Cold, v.

2. The result of freezing; ice. [Rare.]

> It [ice] is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hayl, which is also a *glaciation*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

3. In *geol.*, the present or former existence of a mass of ice, glacier, or ice-sheet, covering a certain region; subjection to the action of ice. Thus, it is said that the surface of the country in Sweden exhibits the effects of a former *glaciation*—that is, that the surfaces of the rocks in many places are smoothed or striated, as they are under or near actual glaciers in the Alps or elsewhere. Such surfaces are said to be *glaciated*.

4. A consequence of or phenomenon caused by such a process or covering, as the striation and smoothing of rock-surfaces.

★**glacier** (glā'shiėr or glas'i-ėr), *n.* [< F. *glacier* (orig. Swiss, > G. *gletscher*), < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.] The form in which the snow, falling on the higher parts of those mountain-ranges which are above the snow-line, finds its way down into the valleys. Under suitable climatic conditions, the snow which thus falls does not all disappear by evaporation, or melt at once and run off in the form of water, but becomes gradually converted into ice, and when thick enough moves slowly down the slope until it reaches a point where the mean temperature has so far risen that evaporation and melting counterbalance the supply from above. Here the glacier ends, and a stream of water issues, which is often the head of some large river, as the Gangootri glacier of the Ganges, or the Rhone glacier of the river of that name. The snow of the glacier is not transformed into ice at once, but passes through the intermediate stage of névé (German *firn*). (See *firn*.) Several subordinate glaciers often combine to form one large one, a result dependent on the topography of that part of the mountain-range in which the glacier takes its rise. The great glaciers, those of the first order, as the Gorner and the Aletsch glaciers in Switzerland, begin in large amphitheaters (*cirques*), where a considerable number of affluents are forced by the topographical conditions to unite in forming one great glacier. The ice-stream of the longest glacier in the Swiss Alps, the Gross Aletsch, was in 1880 10½ miles in length; some in the Himalayas are four times as long. From the slopes which rise over the glacier is always being detached, by frost and aërial erosion, more or less detritus, which is carried downward on the ice as it moves, and finally deposited at the terminus of the ice-mass. Such accumulations of debris are called *moraines*, and are very conspicuous on many glaciers. (See *moraine*.) The former greater extension of glaciers over certain regions is one of the most remarkable discoveries of geology. See *the glacial period* (under *glacial*) and *ice*.—**Glacier tables**, large stones found on glaciers supported by pedestals of ice. The stones attain this peculiar position by the melting away of the ice around them by the action of the sun and rain. The block, like an umbrella, protects the ice below it from both; and accordingly its elevation measures the level of the glacier at a former period. After a time the ice column becomes too slender for the block which rests on it, whereupon the block topples over, and, falling on the surface of the glacier, defends a new space of ice, and begins to mount afresh.

Glacier table—a pillar of ice supporting a block of stone. *A. Geikie*, Phys. Geog., p. 327.

glacière (glas-i-ãr′), *n.* [F., < *glace*, ice; cf. *glacier*.] A cave, fissure, or depression of some kind in which ice remains permanently, although in quantity varying with the year and the season: sometimes called, in New England, an *ice-cave* or *ice-glen*.

Certain exceptional cases occur where, owing to the subsidence of the cold winter air into caverns (*glacières*), ice is formed which is not wholly melted, even though the summer temperature of the caves may be above freezing-point. *A. Geikie.*

glacieret (glā′shiėr-et or glas′i-ėr-et), *n.* [< *glacier* + *-et*.] A small sheet of ice or névé, lying under the snow-fields at the summits of the highest points in the Cordilleras, and exposed to view when after a series of exceptionally dry years the snow has nearly or quite melted away: a name given by J. Le Conte.

The glacierets are considered by some to be properly denominated *glaciers*, and by others to be something quite different from true glaciers.

glacier-snow (glā′shiėr-snō), *n.* Same as *névé*.

glacio-aqueous (glā″shiō-ā′kwē-us), *a.* [< L. *glacies*, ice, + *aqua*, water.] Pertaining to the combined action of ice and water.

glaciological (glā″shi-ọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *glaciology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to glaciology.

glaciologist (glā-shi-ol′ọ-jist), *n.* [< *glaciology* + *-ist*.] Same as *glacialist*.

It will, I hope, meet with the approval of your veteran *glaciologist*. *Dawson*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 184.

glaciology (glā-shi-ol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< L. *glacies*, ice (with ref. to *glacier*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the formation and action of glaciers.

glacionatant (glā-shiō-nā′tạnt), *a.* [< L. *glacies*, ice, + *natan(t-)s*, swimming: see *natant*.] Belonging to or affected by floating ice, as distinguished from ice moving on land.

The latter [attenuated edges, border of the drift] are thought to represent, one a glacial and the other a *glacionatant* action. *Science*, VIII. 157.

glacious† (glā′shi-us), *a.* [< OF. *glacieux*, < L. *glacies*, ice.] Like ice; icy.

Which [mineral solutions] will crystallize . . . into white and *glacious* bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

glacis (glā′sis, or, as F., gla-sē′), *n.* [= D. G. Dan., etc., *glacis*, < F. *glacis*, formerly also *glassis*, a slippery place, a sloping bank or causeway, a strong pent-house upon the walls or the rampart of a fortress, < OF. *glacis*, icy, slippery, *glacer*, formerly also *glasser*, < L. *glaciare*, freeze, harden: see *glaciate*.] A gentle slope or sloping bank. (*a*) In *fort.*, a sloping bank so raised as to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire from the fort; that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way having an easy slope or declivity toward the champaign or field.

"Stand firm, and be ready, my gallant 60ths!" suddenly exclaimed a voice above them, "wait to see the enemy; fire low, and sweep the *glacis*."
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xiv.

Then there is a fine broad *glacis* with a deep ditch, revetted on scarp and counterscarp — drawbridges, portcullis, all the material appearances of a great fortress are here. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 150.

(*b*) An easy slope, like that of the shingle piled on the shore by the action of the tides and waves, less steep than a talus. *Imp. Dict.*

glaçure (F. pron. gla-sür′), *n.* [F., < *glacer*, freeze, glaze: see *glaciate*.] A thin coating of glass used for glazing fine earthenware, such as artistic terra-cottas. Compare *glaze*.

glad (glad), *a.*; compar. *gladder*, superl. *gladdest*. [< ME. *glad*, *gled*, < AS. *glæd*, shining, bright, cheerful, glad, = OS. *glad* (in comp.), glad, = OFries. *gled*, smooth, = OD. *glad*, glowing, D. *glad*, bright, smooth, sleek, = OHG. MHG. *glat*, bright, smooth, G. *glatt*, smooth, even, polished, plain, bare, slippery, = Icel. *gladhr*, bright, glad, = Sw. Dan. *glad*, glad (cf. Sw. *glatt*, Dan. *glat*, smooth, < G.); akin to L. *glaber*, smooth, without hair (L. *b* = E. *d*, as in L. *barba* = E. *beard*), = OBulg. *gladŭkŭ* = Russ. *gladkie*, smooth, even, polished (OBulg. *gladiti* = Serv. *gladiti* = Russ. *gladitĕ*, etc., make smooth), = Lith. *glodas*, smooth. The orig. sense 'smooth' is not recorded in AS., and is rare (and perhaps imported) in ME. Hence *glade*1.] **1**†. Smooth; level; open. Compare *glade*1.

In places *glade* [plural] and lene, in places drie,
The medes [meads, meadows] clensed tyme is now to make.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

2. Acting smoothly or freely; moving easily: as, a *glad* door or bolt. [Prov. Eng.]—**3**†. In good condition; thriving.

The weedes with an hande must uppe be wronge,
And thai that thynnest standeth beth *gladdest*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

4. Shining; bright; cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy: as, a *glad* countenance.

He be-heilde her with a *gladde* chere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

Glad evening and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 386.

'Twas in the *glad* season of spring.
Cowper, Morning Dream.

5. Feeling joy, pleasure, or satisfaction, especially with reference to some particular event; pleased; gratified; well contented; joyful: rarely used attributively in this sense, but usually in the predicate, where it is used absolutely or followed by *of* or *at*, or by an infinitive with *to*: as, to be *glad of* an opportunity *to* oblige a friend.

Whan that comli quen tho tidinges herde,
A *gladdere* womman in world was ther non a-liue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4943.

He that is *glad at* calamities shall not be unpunished.
Prov. xvii. 5.

The fathers [of the church] were *glad to* be heard, *glad to* be liked, and *glad to* be understood too.
Donne, Sermons, v.

For life and love that has been, I am *glad*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 167.

6. Causing joy or pleasure; giving satisfaction; pleasing.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is.
Sir P. Sidney.

He went throughout every city and village, preaching and shewing the *glad* tidings of the kingdom of God.
Luke viii. 1.

=**Syn. 5.** Joyous, delighted, animated, exhilarated.—**6.** Gladsome, cheering, exhilarating, animating. See *gladness*.

glad†, *n.* [< ME. *glad*, < AS. *glæd*, n. (= Icel. *gledhi*, f., = Dan. *glæde*), gladness, < *glæd*, glad: see *glad*, *a.*] Gladness.

When he was come and knewe that it was she,
ffor very *glad* he wist not what to saye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1255.

glad (glad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gladded*, ppr. *gladding*. [< ME. *gladen*, *gladden*, *gladien*, *gledien*, < AS. *gladian*, tr. make glad, intr. be glad (= Icel. *gledhja* = Sw. *glädja* = Dan. *glæde*, make glad), < *glæd*, glad: see *glad*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make glad; gladden. [Now only poetical.]

Whanne themperour hade herd how [that] hit ferde,
He was gretteli *gladed*, and oft Crist thonked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4872.

The king is sad, and must be *gladded* straight.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Thou thoughtest . . . that all the Tartar host would praise
Thy courage or thy craft, and spread thy fame,
To *glad* thy father in his weak old age.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II.† *intrans.* To be glad; rejoice.

Gladeth, ye fowles, on the morowe gray.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 1.

Thow *gladdyst*, thou wepist, I sitt the bygh.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 157.

Absence shall not take thee from mine eyes, nor afflictions shall bar me from *gladding* in thy good.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

gladden1 (glad′n), *v.* [< *glad* + *-en*1 (3). Cf. *glad*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make glad or joyful; cheer; please.

Thence to the south extend thy *gladden'd* eyes;
There rival flames with equal glory rise.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 79.

It is impossible to resist the *gladdening* influence of fine weather and fair wind at sea. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 22.

=**Syn.** To comfort, gratify, delight, rejoice, animate, enliven.

II. *intrans.* To become glad; rejoice.

So shall your country ever *gladden* at the sound of your voice. *Adams.*

gladden2 (glad′n), *n.* [See *glade*1.] A glade. [North. Eng.]

gladden3, *n.* Same as *gladdon*.

gladder1† (glad′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *glader*, < *gladien*, make glad.] One who makes glad or gives joy.

O lady myn, Venus, . . .
Thou *gladere* of the mount of Citheroun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1365.

gladder2† (glad′ėr), *n.* Same as *gladdon*.

gladder3 (glad′ėr), *a.* Comparative of *glad*.

gladdon (glad′on), *n.* [Also written *gladden*, *gladen*, *gladwyn*, *gladwin* (and *gladder*, *glader*); < ME. *gladene*, *gladine*, *gladone*, *gladon*, < AS. *glædene*, a plant, *Iris Pseudacorus*, glossed by L. *gladiolus*, of which the AS. name is an accommodated form, < L. *gladiolus*, sword-lily (so called in reference to the sword-like leaves), lit. a little sword: see *gladiolus*.] A plant of the iris family, especially *Iris fœtidissima*. See *Iris*, 8.

glade1 (glād), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS., but < ME. *glad* (pl. *glade*) (rare), smooth, usually bright, joyful, < AS. *glæd*, shining, bright, = Icel. *gladhr*, shining, bright, = D. *glad*, bright, smooth, etc.: see *glad*. Cf. Sw. dial. *glad-yppen*, completely open, said of a lake from which the ice has all melted away; *glatt*, adv. (for **gladt*, neut. a.), completely, *glatt öppen*, completely open. The orig. sense is a 'smooth, bare' place or perhaps a 'bright, light, clear' place, as in a wood; cf. E. *lea*, a meadow, = L. *lucus*, a grove, glade, lit. a 'light' space, from the root of *light*; W. *goleufwlch*, a glade, < *goleu*, light, clear, bright, + *bwlch*, a gap, notch, defile. Cf. *everglade*.] **1.** An open space in a wood or forest, either natural or artificially made; especially, such an opening used as a place for catching game; an opening or passage through a wood.

Farre in the forrest, by a hollow *glade*
Covered with mossie shrubs, which spredding brode
Did underneath them make a gloomy shade.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 13.

We in England are wont to make great *glades* through the woods, and hang nets across them; and so the woodcocks, shooting through the *glades*, as their nature is, strike against the nets, and are entangled in them.
Willoughby, Ornithologia, I. 3.

There, interspersed in lawns and op'ning *glades*,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 21.

2. An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen; also, a space of smooth ice or an ice-covered surface: as, the path was a *glade* of ice. [New Eng.]—**3.** An everglade. [U. S.]—**To go to glade**†, to set, as the sun. *Davies.*

Likening her Majestie to the Sunne for his brightnesse, but not to him for his passion, which is ordinarily to *go to glade*, and sometime to suffer eclypse.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 116.

Phœbus now *goes to glade*; then now goe wee
Vnto our sheddes to rest vs till he rise.
Davies, Eclogue, l. 255.

glade2 (glād), *n.* [Local E.; a diff. application of *glede*, a kite.] The common buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*.

gladen†, *n.* See *gladden*3.

glade-net (glād′net), *n.* A kind of net much used in England and some parts of the continent of Europe for the capture of birds, especially woodcocks, in the glades of forests.

gladert, *n.* Same as *gladden*3.

glad-eye (glad′ī), *n.* The yellowhammer. [Eng.]

gladful† (glad′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *gledful* (= ODan. *gladefuld*); < *glad*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of gladness.

Moniments
Of his successe and *gladfull* victory.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 59.

gladfulness† (glad′fůl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glad or joyful; joy; gladness.

In the warme Sunne he doth himselfe embay,
And there him rests in riotous suffisaunce
Of all his *gladfulnes*, and kingly joyaunce.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 209.

gladiate (glad′i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *gladiatus*, sword-shaped, < L. *gladius*, a sword: see *glave*.] Sword-shaped; having the form of a sword, either straight or curved, as the legume of a plant; ensiform.

gladiator (glad′i-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *gladiateur* = Sp. *gladiator* = Pg. *gladiador* = It. *gladiatore* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *gladiator*, < L. *gladiator*, < *gladius*, a sword (there is no verb **gladiare*): see *glave*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, one who fought in public for the entertainment of the people, either with other gladiators or with wild animals. Gladiators were at first prisoners, slaves, or condemned criminals; but afterward freemen fought in the arena, either for hire or from choice. Under the empire, knights, senators, and even women exhibited themselves in this way. Gladiators were first exhibited only on the occasion of public funerals, but afterward at entertainments of various kinds, and especially at public festivals given by the ediles and other magistrates. They usually fought in the amphitheater, sometimes in the forum, sometimes at the funeral pyre. They were kept and trained in special establishments or schools, sometimes by persons who let them out for hire, sometimes by citizens who wished to exhibit them themselves. Gladiators were divided into different classes, according to their arms or mode of fighting. Thus, *retiarii* were such as carried a kind of trident and a net (*rete*), in which they endeavored to entangle their opponents, usually *secutores* (pursuers), who were lightly armed; *Thraces* were those armed with the round shield or buckler of the Thracians and a short sword or dagger; the *mirmillones* had an oblong shield curved to suit the shape of the body, and fought with either the Thraces or the retiarii. There were also those who fought blindfolded, their helmets being without eye-holes (*andabatæ*), in troops (*catervarii*), in chariots (*essedarii*), on horseback (*equites*), etc. In case the vanquished was not killed in the combat, the people were usually allowed to decide his fate. If they decreed his death, they extended their hands with the thumb bent and concealed (*premo*) by the clenched fingers; if they voted to spare him, they held out their hands with the thumb extended outward (*verto*). These precise gestures are still a subject of controversy, but the texts appear to support the version here given. Accord-

ing to a common interpretation, the downward gesture of the arm with fingers closed and thumb extended was the death-sentence, as shown in Gérôme's well-known painting "Pollice Verso." Gladiatorial shows were maintained for nearly seven hundred years, till the fifth century A. D.

They drew into the sand freemen, knights, senatours — yea, histories affirm that Commodus the Emperour did himself play the *gladiator* in person.
Hakewill, Apology, iv. § 8.

The combatants were either professional *gladiators*, slaves, criminals, or military captives.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 301.

2. A combatant in general; a boxer or prize-fighter; a wrestler; also, a disputant.

Plays, masks, jesters, *gladiators*, tumblers, and jugglers are to be winked at, lest the people should do worse than attend them.
Burton, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 20.

Then, whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils.
Sir J. Denham.

gladiatorial (glad″i-ā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *gladiatory* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to gladiators or to their combats for the entertainment of the Roman people; performed by gladiators.

It is uncertain whether *gladiatorial* fights or combats of wild beasts formed any part of the amusements of the arena in those days [of the ancient Etruscans], though boxing, wrestling, and contests of that description certainly did. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 326.

Hence — **2.** Pertaining to combatants in general, as prize-fighters, disputants, etc.

gladiatorian (glad″i-ā-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< *gladiatory* + *-an.*] Same as *gladiatorial*. [Rare.]

The *gladiatorian* and other sanguinary sports which we allow our people discover sufficiently our national taste.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 3.

gladiatorism (glad′i-ā-tor-izm), *n.* [< *gladiator* + *-ism.*] The act or practice of gladiators; specifically, prize-fighting. *Imp. Dict.*

gladiatorship (glad′i-ā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *gladiator* + *-ship.*] The conduct, state, or occupation of a gladiator. *Imp. Dict.*

gladiatory (glad′i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *gladiatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *gladiatorio*, < L. *gladiatorius*, < *gladiator*, a gladiator: see *gladiator*.] Of or relating to gladiators. [Rare.]

Their [the Romans'] *gladiatory* fights and bloody spectacles. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, xxvii.

At Rome there were usually those *gladiatory* sports, bloody, sword-killing sports: they killed men in sport.
Westfield, Sermons (1646), p. 77.

gladiature† (glad′i-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *gladiatura*, < L. *gladiatura*, < *gladius*, a sword: see *gladiator*.] Sword-play, fencing.

In their amphitheatrical *gladiatures* the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 271.

gladify (glad′i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gladified*, ppr. *gladifying*. [Irreg. < *glad* + *-i-fy.*] To be glad; rejoice. [Rare.]

Have you Mr. Twining still? oh that he would come and mortify upon our bread and cheese, while he would *gladify* upon our pleasure in his sight.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VI. 193.

gladii, *n.* Plural of *gladius*.

gladiole (glad′i-ōl), *n.* [< L. *gladiolus*, sword-lily: see *gladiolus*.] A gladiolus. — **Water-gladiole**, the flowering rush, *Butomus umbellatus*.

gladiolus (glā-dī′ō-lus), *n.* [L., a small sword, a sword-lily (so called from the shape of the leaves), dim. of *gladius*, a sword: see *glave*. Cf. *gladden*³.] **1.** Pl. *gladioli* (-lī). A plant of the genus *Gladiolus*; a sword-lily. — **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of very beautiful iridaceous plants, with corms or bulb-like rhizomes, and erect leafy stems bearing a spike of large and very variously colored flowers. There are about 150 species, a few of which are natives of central Europe and the Mediterranean region, but most are found in South Africa. The European *G. communis* and *G. Byzantinus* are occasionally seen in gardens, but the African species are far more handsome and more generally cultivated. The many favorite garden varieties and hybrids have originated mainly from the Cape species, *G. floribundus*, *G. cardinalis*, *G. psittacinus*, and *G. blandus*.

3. In *anat.*, the intermediate segments of the sternum, between the manubrium and the xiphoid or ensiform appendage. In the human subject there are four such segments or sternebers, commonly fused in the adult in one piece, the gladiolus.

The second piece of the sternum, or *gladiolus*.
H. Gray, Anat.

gladius (glā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *gladii* (-ī). [L., a sword: see *glave*.] The pen, calamary, sepiost, or cuttlebone of the squid; the horny endoskeleton of a cuttlefish. See cut under *calamary*.

gladly (glad′li), *adv.* [< ME. *gladly*, *-liche* (cf. Icel. *gledhiligr* = ODan. *gladelig*, Dan. *glædelig*, a., joyful), < AS. *glædlīce*, gladly (cf. *glædlīc*, bright), < *glæd*, glad: see *glad.*] **1.** With gladness or pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

Thei drynken *gladlyest* mannes Blood, the whiche thei clepen Dieu. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 195.

For I haue seyn hym in sylke and somme tyme in russet,
Bothe in grey and in grys and in gulte herneys,
And as *gladlich* he it gaf to gomes that it neded.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 216.

The common people heard him *gladly*. Mark xii. 37.

2†. Fittingly; with reason; appropriately.

Al this was *gladly* in the evetyde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 770.

gladness (glad′nes), *n.* [< ME. *gladnesse*, *gledenesse*, < AS. *glædnes*, gladness, < *glæd*, glad: see *glad.*] The state of being glad; a pleased or joyful condition of mind; cheerfulness; a feeling of joy and exhilaration, usually of a strong yet quiet and temperate character.

And he ghaf reynes fro heuene and tymes berynge fruyt, and ful fullide ghoure hertis with mete and *gladnesse*.
Wyclif, Acts xiv. 17 (Oxf.).

Whan the lorde herde this he be-gan to make soche ioye and *gladnesse* that ther myght be seyn noon gretter.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

They . . . did eat their meat with *gladness* and singleness of heart. Acts ii. 46.

I grew in *gladness* till I found
My spirits in the golden age.
Tennyson, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

=**Syn.** *Gladness*, *Joy*, *Pleasure*, *Delight*, *Triumph*. *Gladness* is less often used of a weak feeling than *glad*; it generally stands for a feeling that is strong but tranquil, and showing itself chiefly in the face. Hence it is often used poetically of certain aspects of nature. *Joy* is more vivid and demonstrative. This distinction between *gladness* and *joy* is abundantly illustrated in the Bible. *Pleasure* is the most general of these words, representing all degrees of feeling, and vicious or harmful indulgence as well as harmless enjoyment. In its primary sense it indicates a feeling less distinctively cheerful than *gladness* and less profound or demonstrative than *joy*, but with much of glow. *Delight* is a high degree of *pleasure*; formerly the word was much used for low *pleasure* (see quotation from Milton under *delight*), but it has been redeemed so that it is now rarely used for anything but an ecstatic *pleasure* or *joy*. *Triumph* is often used for *joy* over success, especially *joy* in victory. All these words may express malign feelings, as *joy* in the adversities of a rival, except *gladness*, which generally expresses a pure and worthy feeling. See *animation*, *mirth*, *hilarity*, *happiness*.

With
A sober *gladness* the old year takes up
His bright inheritance of golden fruits.
Longfellow, Autumn.

Joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth. Luke xv. 7.

Love not *Pleasure*; love God.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9.

There is a *pleasure* sure
In being mad, which none but madmen know.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

To lyven in *delite* was al his wone,
For he was Epicurus owne sone.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 335.

The thought of our past years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction: not, indeed,
For that which is most worthy to be blest —
Delight and liberty, the simple creed
Of childhood. *Wordsworth*, Immortality, ix.

Hail to the chief who in *triumph* advances.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

gladship†(glad′ship), *n.* [< ME. *gladshipe*, *-schipe*, *-scipe*, < AS. **glædscipe*, *gledscipe*, ONorth. *glædscip*, joy, < *glæd*, glad, + *-scipe*, -ship.] Gladness; joy.

Suche is the *gladshippe* of enuie
In worldes thing. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

gladsome (glad′sum), *a.* [< ME. *gladsum*, *gladsom* (= ODan. *gladsom*); < *glad* + *-some.*] **1**†. Open; clear.

[Anise] in *gladsom* ayer
And comyn sowe hem now ther is theire leire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

2. Glad; joyful; cheerful.

The *gladsome* ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend.
Dryden.

It [charity] beholdeth him to prosper and flourish, to grow in wealth and repute, not only without envious repining, but with *gladsome* content.
Barrow, Works, I. xxii.

3. Making glad; causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

gladsomely (glad′sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gladsumli*; < *gladsome* + *-ly*².] In a gladsome manner; with joy; with pleasure. *Wyclif.*

gladsomeness (glad′sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gladsumnesse*; < *gladsome* + *-ness.*] The state of being gladsome; joy; pleasure.

My pastime past, my youthlike yeres are gone;
My monthes of mirth, my glistring days of *gladsomeness*.
My times of triumph turned into mone.
Uncertaine Auctors, The Louer Complaineth, etc.

Gladstone (glad′stōn), *n.* **1.** A roomy four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two inside seats, calash-top, and seats for driver and footman. — **2.** Same as *Gladstone bag*. — **Gladstone bag**, an English traveling-bag or portmanteau of leather stretched on a light iron frame. It is from 22 to 24 inches long, in two or more compartments, so as to contain a dress-suit without crushing or creasing the garments: so named in compliment to William E. Gladstone.

Gladstonian (glad-stō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Gladstone* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the English statesman William E. Gladstone (1809–98), or to the wing of the Liberal party in Great Britain following his lead.

II. *n.* A follower or an admirer of Gladstone; specifically, in *British politics*, a member of that wing of the Liberal party which in 1886 and succeeding years supported Gladstone's efforts in behalf of home rule for Ireland.

gladwin†, **gladwyn**† (glad′win), *n.* Same as *gladden*³.

Glagol (glag′ol), *n.* The Glagolitic alphabet. See *Glagolitic*.

Glagolitic (glag-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [NL. *Glagoliticus*, G. *Glagolitisch*, < Serbo-Croatian *glagolica* (*glagolitsa*), the Glagolitic alphabet, < *glagol*, OBulg. Russ. *glagolŭ*, a word, = Bohem. *hlahol*, a sound, speech; cf. OBulg. *glagolati*, speak.] A term applied to an ancient Slavic alphabet, principally used in several Roman Catholic dioceses of Istria and Dalmatia in the psalms, liturgies, and offices of the church. The alphabet bears traces of having existed prior to the introduction of Christianity, and seems to have been originally cut on sticks in the runic fashion. The earliest Slavic manuscripts are written in Glagol.

The *Glagolitic* was the liturgical alphabet of the Slovenians, Illyrians, Croatians, and the other western Slaves who acknowledged the Roman obedience, just as the Cyrillic became the script of the northern races.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 199.

glaik (glāk), *n.* [Sc., = *gleek*, q. v.] **1.** A deception; a delusion; a trick. — **2.** A transient gleam or glance.

I could see by a *glaik* of light from a neighbour's window, that there was a man with a cocked hat at the door.
Galt, The Provost, p. 157.

To fling the glaiks in folk's een, to throw dust in people's eyes.

It is indeed but a fashion of integrity that ye will find amang them, . . . a fashion of wisdom and fashion of carnal learning — gazing glancing-glasses they are, fit only to *fling the glaiks in folk's een*, wi' their pawky policy and earthly ingine. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

To give the glaiks, to befool and then leave in the lurch; jilt.

glaikit, glaiket (glā′kit, -ket), *a.* [Sc., < *glaik* + *-it*, *-et*, = E. *-ed*².] Unsteady; light; giddy; frolicsome, foolish; silly.

Hear me, ye venerable core,
As counsel for poor mortals,
That frequent pass douce Wisdom's door,
For *glaikit* Folly's portals.
Burns, To the Unco Guid.

The lassie is *glaikit* wi' pride. *J. Baillie.*

glaikitness (glā′kit-nes), *n.* The state of being glaikit; vain or silly folly; levity. [Scotch.]

Bid her have done wi' her *glaikitness* for a wee, and let's hear plain sense for ance.
J. G. Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 171.

glaim (glām), *n.* [ME. *gleym*, *glayme*, lime, slime. Cf. *englaim.*] A viscous substance, as glue, birdlime, etc. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Gleyme of knyttynge or byndunge togedyr, limus, gluten. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 198.

glaim (glām), *v. t.* [ME. *gleymen*, smear with birdlime, cloy; from the noun: see *glaim*, *n.*] To smear with glaim. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

glaimous (glā′mus), *a.* [Formerly also *glaymous*; < ME. *gleymous*, viscous; < *glaim* + *-ous.*] Viscous; clammy.

It woll aryse in the heed, and make the heed to swell, and the eyen all *glaymous* and derk.
Jul. Berners, On Hawking.

glain-neidr, *n.* [W., < *glain*, bead, gem, + *neidr*, snake.] An oval glass bead, such as are found in Wales and the west of England, and are supposed to have been of some sacred significance to the druids. See *adder-stone*.

glair (glār), *n.* [Also *glare*; early mod. E. also *glere*, < ME. *glayre*, *gleire*, *gleyre*, the white of an egg, < OF. *glaire*, F. *glaire*, the white of an egg (= Pr. *clara*, *glara*, f., *clar*, m., = It. *chiara* = Sp. Pg. *clara*, the white of an egg), prop. *claire*, fem. of *clair*, < L. *clara*, fem. of *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *clarity.*] **1.** The white of an egg, used as varnish to preserve painting and as a size to retain gold in bookbinding and in gilding.

Unslekked lym, chalk and *gleyre* of an ey.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 253.

Take the *glaire* of eggs, and strain it as short as water.
Peacham, Drawing.

The edges [of a book] are next coloured, the gold size, consisting of white of egg mixed with water, called *glaire*, is laid on with a camel's-hair brush, and immediately covered with gold leaf. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

2. Any viscous transparent substance resembling the white of an egg; hence, any viscous substance.

Let me likewise declare my facts and fall,
And eke recite what means this slimy *glere*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 106.

I found the tongue black and dry, with a black *glare* on the teeth. *Sir W. Fordyce*, Muriatic Acid, p. 11.

glair (glãr), *v. t.* [< *glair*, *n.*] To smear with glair or the white of an egg; smear with a viscous substance.

The edge [of the book] is now *glaired* evenly, and the gold . . . is then gently laid on the edge which has been *glaired*. *Workshop Receipts*, 4th ser., p. 245.

glaireous (glãr'ē-us), *a.* [< *glair* + *-e-ous*. Cf. *glairous*.] Resembling glair or the white of an egg; viscous, glairy. Also *glairous*, *glareous*.

glairin (glãr'in), *n.* [< *glair* + *-in*².] A glairy substance produced, especially by *Beggiatoa alba*, in sulphurous and thermal mineral water.

glairing (glãr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glair*, *v.*] The process of washing or sizing with glair the covers of books before gilding.

glairous (glãr'us), *a.* [= F. *glaireux*; as *glair* + *-ous*.] Same as *glaireous*.

glairy (glãr'i), *a.* [< *glair* + *-y*¹.] Consisting of or resembling glair; covered with or appearing as if covered with glair.

The first sign of it is a *glairy* discharge.
Wiseman, Surgery.

His head was nearly bald, and the crown showed smooth and *glairy*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

glaive, *n.* See *glave*.

glaived, *a.* See *glaved*.

glam¹†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *glam*, mod. *glamr*, a sound, noise, clash, = Sw. *glam*, chat, talk, = Dan. *glam*, a barking; cf. Icel. *glama*, talk, twaddle, = Sw. *glamma*, talk, chat, = Dan. *glamme*, bark.] Loud talking; a noise; a cry; a shout; a call.

Much *glam* & gle glent vp ther-inne,
Aboute the fyre vpon flet.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1652.

The god man [Lot] glyfte with that *glam*, and gloped for noyse. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 849.

Then Godez *glam* to hem glod that gladed hem alle,
Bede hem drawe to the dor, delyuer hem he wolde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 499.

★**glam**², (glam), *n.* [A dial. var. of *clam*³.] The clump or otter-shell, *Lutraria elliptica*, a bivalve mollusk. [Devonshire, Eng.]

glama (glā'mä), *n.* [L. *glama*, otherwise *gramia*, < Gr. **γλάμη*, **γλήμη* (found only in derivatives, as in *γλαμυρός*, L. *gramiosus*, blear-eyed), assumed forms of *λήμη*, also *λημία*, a humor that gathers in the corner of the eye.] In *pathol.*, an accumulation of more or less gummy material at the edges of the eyelids: a feature sometimes of conjunctivitis and sometimes of marginal blepharitis. Also called *lippitudo*.

glamberry (glam'ber‖i), *n.*; pl. *glamberries* (-iz). The *Byrsonima lucida*, a small malpighiaceous tree of the West Indies and Florida Keys, bearing an edible fruit.

glamour (glam'o͝r), *n.* [Also *glamor* and, more correctly, *glamer* (the term. *-our*, *-or*, falsely simulating the term. prop. so written); Sc. *glamer*, *glamor*, *glamour*, also extended *glamerie*, *glammerie*, *glaumerie*; a var. of *gramer*, *gramere*, *gramery*, *gramory*, *gramarye*, enchantment, a particular use of ME. *gramer*, etc., also *glomery*, grammar: see *grammar*, *gramary*, *glomery*. The word has heretofore been otherwise explained: for example (erroneously), as < Icel. *glāmr*, a poet. name for the moon, *Glāmr*, the name of a famous ghost in the story of Grettir (*Grettis Saga*); in comp. *glām-sẏni*, illusion (*sẏni*, sight); prob. from the same root as *gleam*¹, *glim*, *glimmer*. Some association with *gleam*¹, *glim*, *glimmer*, may have influenced the change from *gramer* to *glamer*; but the same change appears in the ME. *glomery*, grammar. The word *glamour*, taken up by Scott from its use in some popular ballads, was by him made familiar in general literature.] Enchantment; a supposed influence of a charm on the eye, causing it to see objects under an unreal semblance; hence, anything that obscures or deceives vision, physical or mental, fascination; charm; witchery. Compare *gramary* (originally the same word).

The gypsies came to our good lord's gate,
And wow but they sang sweetly;
They sang sae sweet and sae very complete,
That down came the fair lady.
As soon as they saw her weel-far'd face,
They cast the *glamer* o'er her.
Gypsie Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 116).

It had much of *glamour* might;
Could make a ladye seem a knight.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 9.

To her soul
All the desert's *glamour* stole.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

Why might not the poor heresiarch plead the illusion and false *glamour* of his supposed wrong tenets?
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 150.

glamour (glam'o͝r), *v. t.* [< *glamour*, *n.*] To charm; bewitch.

We are not quite sure that the Chancellor has not sometimes envied those of his parliamentary foes pre-eminently endowed with the gift of *glamouring* eloquence.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 520.

An infuriate *glamouring* song.
The Academy, April 28, 1888, p. 298.

glamoury (glam'o͝-ri), *n.* [Prop. *glamery* (*glamoury* being a recent conformation to *glamour*); Sc. *glamerie*, *glammerie*, *glaumerie*, etc.: see *glamour*.] Enchantment: same as *glamour*.

It maun surely be the pithiness o' the style, or some bewitching *glaumerie* that gars fowk glaum at them.
Edinburgh Mag., April, 1821, p. 352.

Andrew read it over studiously, and then said, My Lord, this is *glammerie*. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 256.

★**glance** (glåns), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *glaunce*; first in 16th century; of Scand. (or perhaps D.) origin: OSw. *glans*, splendor, Sw. *glans* = Dan. *glands*, splendor, luster, brightness, gloss, = D. *glans* = OHG. **glanz* (not found), MHG. *glanz*, G. *glanz*, splendor, luster; cf. OHG. MHG. *glanz*, a., splendid, shining, bright, MHG. *glander*, splendor, *glander*, a., splendid, bright, *glanst*, splendor; all ult. from a verb repr. by E. *glint*: see *glint*.] **1.** A sudden shoot of light or splendor; a transient gleam.

With winged expedition,
Swift as the lightning *glance*, he executes
His errand on the wicked. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1284.

My oriole, my *glance* of summer fire,
Is come at last. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. A sudden look; a rapid or momentary view or directing of the eye; a sudden and brief turning of the attention toward something.

I quickly perceived that they cast hostile *glances* upon one another. *Addison*, Party Patches.

And, oh! he had that merry *glance*
That seldom lady's heart resists.
Scott, Marmion, v. 9.

3. A brief incidental notice; a passing reference: as, a rapid *glance* at the remote cause of an event.—**4.** A sudden change of direction of the motion of a projectile or other moving body, due to contact with a deflecting surface; deflected motion.

For they saile away, being not once touched with the *glaunce* of a shot, and are quickly out of the Turkish cannons reach. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

5. In *mining* and *mineral.*, the English equivalent of the German *glanz*, a term used by German miners to designate various ores possessing that peculiar luster and color which indicate that they are metalliferous combinations. Such are *bleiglanz* (galena, a sulphuret of lead), *eisenglanz* (hematite, specular iron ore, a sesquioxid of iron), and many others. A sharp line cannot be drawn between *glanz* and *kies* as used by German miners. The equivalent of the latter in English is *pyrites*: as, iron *pyrites*, copper *pyrites*, etc. This word is in common use among both scientific men and miners; but the word *glance* as the equivalent of *glanz* is less frequently heard, although by no means obsolete, since *copper-glance*, *antimony-glance*, and other similar names are met with occasionally.

★**glance** (glåns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glanced*, ppr. *glancing*. [= Sw. *glänsa*, shine, = Dan. *glindse*, gloss, glaze, = D. *glanzen*, gloss, = OHG. *glanzen*, MHG *glenzen*, G. *glänzen*, shine, glitter; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shoot or dart a ray or rays of light or splendor; emit flashes or coruscations of light; flash.

But she thereat was wroth, that for despight
The *glauncing* sparkles through her bever glared.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 38.

Now flashing wide, now *glancing* as in play,
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away.
Cowper, Truth, l. 242.

The waters of my native stream
Are *glancing* in the sun's warm beam.
Whittier, The Norsemen.

2. To appear and disappear rapidly, like a gleam of light; be visible for an instant.

Glance to and fro, like aery Sprites
To feats of arms addrest!
Wordsworth, Memory.

And all along the forum and up the sacred seat,
His vulture eye pursued the trip of those small *glancing* feet. *Macaulay*, Virginius.

With birchen boat and *glancing* oars.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

3. To look with a sudden rapid directing of the vision; snatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh, and *glance*.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Thy functions are ethereal,
As if within thee dwelt a *glancing* mind,
Organ of vision! *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, i.

4. To make an incidental or passing reflection or allusion; hint; advert briefly.

How canst thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolyta,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

He had written verse, wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulness. *Swift.*

5. To be deflected and move off in an oblique direction; move obliquely.

Some have digged deep, yet *glanced* by the royal vein.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

The heaviest shot *glanced* harmlessly from the sides of the assailing vessels. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to shoot or dart, as a ray of light; reflect, as a gleam.

The bink, with its usual arrangement of pewter and earthenware, . . . *glanced* back the flame of the lamp.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter iv.

To *glance* a gladness round our hearth.
W. Colton, Sea and the Sailor, p. 188.

2. To direct rapidly and for a moment, as the eye or the attention.

Forgive a moiety of the principal,
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

3. To suggest; hint.

Alone, it was the subject of my theme;
In company, I often *glanced* it.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

I will here take leave to *glance* a few innuendoes.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, x.

glance-coal (glåns'kōl), *n.* [Tr. G. *glänzkohle*, < *glanz*, = E. *glance*, + *kohle* = E. *coal*.] Any hard, lustrous coal, either anthracitic in character or resembling anthracite.

glancingly (glån'sing-li), *adv.* In a glancing manner; by glancing; in an oblique manner; incidentally.

Phrynicus self telleth us also *glauncingly* that he was timerous and easy to be frayed.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 452.

★**gland** (gland), *n.* [< F. *glande*, f., a gland (cf. F. *gland*, m., = Pr. *glant*, *glan* = It. *ghianda*, an acorn), < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn (> dim. *glandula*, a gland: see *glandule*); cf. Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, prob. < *βάλλειν*, throw, cast.] **1.** In *anat.*. (*a*) A lymphatic ganglion; one of the numerous small, smooth, rounded organs which occur in the course of the lymphatics: formerly more fully called *conglobate gland*. See cut under *lymphatic*. (*b*) Some secretory part or organ; a secreting crypt, follicle, or the like, generally of mucous or tegumentary surfaces, or a conglomeration of such parts composing some organ which secretes or excretes a substance peculiar to itself, as the liver, kidney, pancreas, parotid gland, testicle, etc., or the lacrymal, sebaceous, salivary, gastric, intestinal, and other glands. Glands, thus specifically defined, are either *simple*, consisting of a single secretory follicle or recess, or *compound*, consisting of an aggregate of such structures; the latter are also called *tubular*, *saccular*, *racemose*, etc., according to their intimate structure. The so-called *ductless* or *vascular glands* (see (*c*)) are not in this category, it being the essential character of a gland in this sense that it have an outlet for its special secretion. Glands of both these kinds were formerly classed as *conglomerate glands*, in distinction from *conglobate* or *lymphatic glands*. (*c*) Some smooth rounded part or organ of undetermined function, as the spleen and the thyroid and thymus. See *ductless gland*, below. (*d*) The glans penis or glans clitoridis, the head of the penis or of the clitoris.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) An acorn; also, the similar involucrate nut of the hazel, beech, and chestnut. (*b*) A secreting organ upon the surface of any part of a plant, or partially embedded in it. The term is extended to include also any protuberance or structure of a similar nature, though it may not secrete. Glands vary much in form and appearance, and in the character of their secretions.

3. In *mach.*, a contrivance, consisting of a crosspiece or clutch, for engaging or disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands.—**4.** In steam-engines and other machines: (*a*) A stuffing-box. (*b*) A joint so tightly packed as to retain oil or other lubricating fluid for a considerable length of time. Also called *gland-box*.

One of the chief difficulties encountered in the compression of ammonia is leakage at the pump *gland*.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8780.

Absorbent gland, a lymphatic gland.—**Accessory gland**, a small detached part of the parotid gland, which sometimes exists as a separate lobe, and whose duct joins the duct of Steno as the latter crosses the masseter. More fully called *glandula socia parotidis*.—**Acinose glands**. See *acinose*, 2.—**Aggregate glands**, the Peyerian glands or Peyer's patches of the intestine.—**Aggregate glands of Bruch**, clusters of lymph-follicles in the conjunctiva; the trachoma glands of Henle. Also called *clusters of Bruch*.—**Agminate glands**, aggregated glands of the intestine. See *Peyerian glands*, below.—**Anal gland**. See *anal*.—**Arytenoid glands**, the mucous crypts of the larynx in the vicinity of the arytenoid cartilages.—**Atrabiliary gland**, an old name of the adrenal or suprarenal gland or capsule. Also called *atrabiliary capsule*.—**Axillary glands**, the lymphatic glands of the armpit.—**Blood-vascular gland**, one of the several so-called "ductless glands," as the spleen, thyroid, thymus, and adrenal.—**Bowman's glands**, small saccular glands in the olfactory mucous membrane, most distinctly characterized in the lower air-breathing vertebrates.—**Bronchial glands**, the lymphatic glands in the course of the bronchial tubes.—**Brunner's glands** [so called from J. K. *Brunner* (1653–1727)], the small compound glands of the duodenum and upper part of the jejunum, embedded in the submucous tissue, opening by minute orifices into the lumen of the intestine.—**Buccal glands**, the mucous follicles of the mouth, similar in structure to salivary glands.—**Calciferous gland**, one of several pairs of lateral esophageal glandular diverticula of the earthworm which secrete a calcareous substance. Also called *calcareous sac*.

The pharynx leads into the œsophagus, on each side of which in the lower part there are three pairs of large glands, which secrete a surprising amount of carbonate of lime. These *calciferous glands* are highly remarkable, for nothing like them is known in any other animal.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 17.

Cardiac glands, carotid gland, choroid gland. See the adjectives.—**Ceruminous glands, ceruminiparous glands**, the follicles of the ear which secrete ear-wax. They are modified sweat-glands.—**Coccygeal gland**. (*a*) In *ornith.*, same as *uropygeal gland*. (*b*) In *human anat.*, a small conglomerate body about as large as a pea, lying near the tip of the coccyx, the exact structure and function of which is uncertain. It is intimately connected with the arteries and nerves, and is probably not of glandular character. It is also called *Luschka's gland*, after its first describer, and by Arnold *glomerulus arteriococcygeus*.—**Colleterial gland**. Same as *colleterium*.—**Conglobate gland**, a lymphatic or absorbent gland. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Conglomerate gland**, a compound gland, generally of large size and of various structure, as the hepatic, pancreatic, parotid, mammary, etc. The name is an old one, derived from Sylvius, who divided glands as then understood into *conglomerate* and *conglobate*, the latter being the lymphatics.—**Congregate glands**, Peyer's glands. See *Peyerian glands*.—**Coniferous glands**, a name formerly given to the discoid markings in the wood-cells of gymnosperms.—**Cowper's glands**. See *Cowperian glands*, under *Cowperian*.—**Ductless gland**, a so-called gland, such as the spleen, thymus, thyroid, or adrenal, having no excretory duct or secretory function. The pineal and pituitary bodies are sometimes brought under this category. Also called *vascular gland*.—**Duodenal glands**, the glands of Brunner.—**Epiglottic gland, esophageal glands, fundus glands**, etc. See the qualifying words.—**Feather oil-gland**. See *feather*.—**Follicular gland**, a simple gland of small size; a follicle.—**Gastric glands**, the secretory follicles of the stomach; gastric follicles, commonly divided into two sets, the *cardiac* and *pyloric*.—**Genital gland**, the primitive undifferentiated gland of the embryo which is destined to become the testis of the male or the ovary of the female; a germ-gland.—**Glands of Bartholin**, glandulæ Bartholini, odoriferous glands, half an inch long, situated one on each side of the opening of the vagina and discharging on the inner surfaces of the labia minora.—**Green-gland**, a special excretory gland of the crawfish and other crustaceans, which functions as a renal organ: so called from the color of its secretion. It was formerly regarded as an auditory organ; now supposed to be probably of the same nature as the shell-gland of the *Entomostraca* or lower crustaceans.

This organ persists in the Thoracostraca and is known as the *green-gland* in the cray-fish. . . . The *green-gland* alone is distinctly similar to a renal excretory organ.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 287.

Harderian gland, the lubricating gland of the nictitating membrane or third eyelid, situated at the inner corner of the orbit in reptiles, birds, and sundry mammals. It is wanting in the highest mammals.—**Havers's glands**, the structures described by Clopton Havers as mucilaginous glands and as the source of the secretion of the synovial fluid which lubricates joints.—**Hepatic gland**, the liver.—**Hermaphrodite gland**, a germ-gland or essential organ of generation which secretes both ova and spermatozoa, as is usual in the *Mollusca*.—**Inguinal glands**, the lymphatic glands of the groin.—**Intestinal glands**, any of the various secretory or ductless glands of the intestine, as the solitary, agminate, Brunner's, Lieberkühn's, etc.—**Labial glands**, certain follicles beneath the mucous membrane of the lips, opening by small orifices, and resembling other buccal glands.—**Lacrymal gland**, the gland which secretes the tears, situated in the anterior upper and outer part of the orbit.—**Lenticular glands**, a disused name for what are now known as *lenticels*.—**Lieberkühn's glands**, the follicles of Lieberkühn, the small simple or solitary glands of the intestine.—**Littré's glands**, the crypts along the spongy portion of the urethra.—**Luschka's gland**. Same as *coccygeal gland*, above.—**Lymphatic glands**. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Mammary gland**, the milk-gland; the gland which secretes milk, known as the *breast*, *teat*, *udder*, etc. These glands are named in zoölogy, from their position, as *axillary*, *pectoral*, *ventral* or *abdominal*, and *inguinal*. They are paired, and normally have functional activity only in the female, though present in a rudimentary state in the male. See *mamma*[2].—**Meibomian glands** [named for H. *Meibomius*, who wrote at the end of the seventeenth century], the sebaceous follicles of the eyelids, secreting the greasy substance which lubricates the lids, and when excessive may gather at the corner of the eye, and there harden into the little bodies called *sleepy-seeds*. Also called *Meibomian follicles*.—**Mesenteric glands**, the lymphatic glands of the mesentery.—**Miliary glands**. (*a*) In *anat.*, the sebaceous glands of the skin. (*b*) In *bot.*, the stomates or breathing-pores of a leaf.—**Molar glands**, two or three large glands situated in the sides of the mouth, whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth.—**Morrenian gland**. See *Morrenian*.—**Mucilaginous glands**, certain plaited and fringed processes of synovial membranes: so named by Havers as the supposed source of the synovia.—**Mucous glands**, any of the glands, in connection with mucous surfaces, which secrete mucus or some similar substance, as the buccal glands of the mouth and various follicles of portions of the alimentary canal. Also called *mucus-glands*.—**Mushroom-shaped gland** of certain insects, a remarkable accessory genital organ of the male, the so-called testis, but of the nature of a seminal vesicle.

As the duct of the *mushroom-shaped gland* in the adult male [blatta] always contains spermatozoa, and no other organ containing spermatozoa is to be found, this gland has naturally been taken for the testis. Rajewsky, however, has recently pointed out that the true testes are situated in the tergal region of the abdomen. . . . He traces the efferent duct of the testes to the glands just mentioned.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 359.

Nidamental glands, those glands which secrete the viscid substance by which the ova of some animals, as cephalopods, are invested and aggregated into various shapes.

A pair of so-called *nidamental glands* are the accessory organs of the female apparatus [of generation in cephalopods]; they consist of elongated lamellar tubes, which are placed in the anterior region of the animal; their short efferent ducts open beside the generative orifice. Their secretion appears to cement the ova together.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 386.

Odoriferous glands, scent-glands; sebaceous follicles which secrete odorous substances, the chief physiological function of which is to bring the sexes together. They are enormous in some animals, and usually associated with the anus or genitals. They are the source of the fetor of the *Mustelidæ*, as skunks and polecats, and of such perfumes as musk, civet, and castoreum. They are comparatively small in the human subject, in which they are preputial and known as *Tyson's glands*.—**Pacchionian glands**, small villous patches, not glandular in character, found in clusters on the membranes enveloping the brain, especially along the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Pancreatic gland**, the pancreas.—**Parotid gland**, the principal salivary gland. See *parotid*, *n.*—**Parotoid gland**, in *herpet.* See *parotoid*, *n.*—**Peptic glands**, a name formerly given to the cardiac variety of gastric glands; the gastric follicles secreting gastric juice. See *gastric glands*.—**Peyerian glands** [named after J. K. *Peyer*, a Swiss anatomist (1653–1712)], aggregations of lymphoid follicles of the intestines, forming a number of circular or oval patches from half an inch to several inches in diameter, largest and most numerous in the ileum. They are commonly called *Peyer's patches*, and the lesion of them is one of the most constant signs of typhoid fever.—**Pineal gland**. See *conarium* and *epiphysis*.—**Pituitary gland**. See *pituitary* and *hypophysis*.—**Prostate gland**. See *prostate*, *n.*—**Pyloric glands**, those gastric follicles which are most numerous near the pyloric end of the stomach, as distinguished from the *cardiac glands*.—**Rectal glands**, in certain insects, projecting ridges of the interior of the walls of the rectum, well supplied with tracheæ.—**Salivary glands**, those glands which secrete saliva. The chief are the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual. They are enormously developed in some birds, as swifts and woodpeckers, and in the beaver and the sewellel.—**Sebaceous glands**, subcutaneous follicles which secrete a greasy substance serving to lubricate the skin. Meibomian and odoriferous follicles are of a similar character.—**Simple gland**, a small single gland; a follicular gland or follicle.—**Solitary glands**, the numberless small lymphoid nodules found scattered throughout the mucous membrane of the small intestine, especially of the ileum. They are now regarded as lymph-follicles.—**Split gland**, a form of gland used to compress the packing in a stuffing-box. It is split to permit of its ready removal.—**Sublingual gland**, a salivary gland situated under the side of the tongue: in man the smallest of the three pairs of such glands. See *sublingual*.—**Submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland situated under the side of the lower jaw-bone: in man intermediate in size between the parotid and the sublingual gland. See *submaxillary*.—**Sudoriferous** or **sudoriparous glands**, sweat-glands; the minute crypts whence perspiration escapes from the skin. See cut under *sweat-gland*.—**Suprarenal gland**, a body, classed among the ductless glands, which caps each kidney. Also called *suprarenal*, *suprarenal capsule*, *atrabiliary gland* or *capsule*, and *adrenal*. See cut under *kidney*.—**Thymus gland**, a so-called ductless gland situated at the root of the throat, characteristic of fetal life and early infancy. The thymus gland of the calf is the throat-sweetbread of butchers. See *thymus*.—**Thyroid gland**. See *thyroid*, *n.*—**Tracheal glands**, the numerous follicles which open upon the mucous membrane of the windpipe.—**Trachoma glands**, a name applied by Henle to certain lymphoid follicles of the conjunctiva of the eye, resembling Peyer's patches in their intimate structure.—**Tyson's glands**. See *odoriferous glands*, above.—**Uropygial gland**, the gland on the rump of a bird which secretes oil; the elæodochon. Also called *coccygeal gland*.—**Vascular glands**. Same as *ductless* or *blood-vascular glands*: so called from their vascularity. (See also *germ-gland*, *shell-gland*, *yolk-gland*.)

glandaceous (glan-dā'shius), *a.* [< L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland*.] Acorn-colored; yellowish-brown. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

glandage† (glan'dāj), *n.* [< OF. *glandage*, mast, acorns, the season of turning hogs into the woods to feed on mast, < *gland*, an acorn, mast: see *gland*.] The season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs with mast. *Bailey*.

glandarious (glan-dā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *glandarius*, pertaining to an acorn, < *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland*.] Acorn-like in shape; glandiform.

gland-box (gland'boks), *n.* Same as *gland*, 4.

gland-cock (gland'kok), *n.* A faucet kept in place by a gland which can be removed when it becomes necessary to get at the plug. *E. H. Knight*.

glander (glan'dėr), *t. v.* [< *glanders*.] To affect with glanders.

Being drank in plenty, it [tar-water] hath recovered even a *glandered* horse that was thought incurable.
Bp. Berkeley, Tar-Water.

glanderous (glan'dėr-us), *a.* [< *glander-s* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of, caused by, or affected with glanders.

Our laws provide for the destruction of animals affected with *glanderous* ulcers.
Hartford (Conn.) *Globe*, Sept. 3, 1886.

glanders (glan'dėrz), *n.* [< ME. **glandres*, < OF. *glandres*, < L. *glandulæ*, pl. of *glandula*, a gland: see *glandule*. Cf. *chapter*, ult. < L. *capitulum*.] A form of equinia characterized by a severe affection of the mucous membrane of the nose and by a profuse discharge from it: caused by *bacillus mallei*.

glandes, *n.* Plural of *glans*.

glandiferous (glan-dif'ė-rus), *a.* [= F. *glandifère* = Sp. *glandífero* = Pg. *glandifero*, < L. *glandifer*, acorn-bearing, < *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast: as, the beech and the oak are *glandiferous* trees.

glandiform (glan'di-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *glandiforme* = Pg. *glandiforme*, < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Acorn-like in shape; glandarious.—2. Having the character or structure of a gland; resembling a gland; glandular.

Glandina (glan-dī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Schumacher, 1817), < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *-ina*.] A genus of pulmonate mollusks or snails, typical of the family *Glandinidæ*, having an oblong or elongated shell with a truncated columella and a thin outer lip, and containing upward of a hundred species. *G. truncata* is a well-known species of the southern United States, of an ashy fawn-color tinged with pink; *G. rosea* is a Central American form.


Glandina truncata.

Glandinidæ (glan-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glandina* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Glandina*. They have no jaw; the teeth are mostly alike, elongated, narrow, and aculeate; and the mantle is submedian or postmedian and entirely included in the shell, which is elongated or turreted. Also called *Oleacinidæ*.

★**glandula** (glan'dū-lä), *n.*; pl. *glandulæ* (-lē). [L., a gland: see *glandule*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a gland of any kind. The term is now less frequent in use than formerly, but it is still regularly employed in a number of terms, chiefly anatomical.

★**glandular** (glan'dū-lär), *a.* [< *glandule* + *-ar*[2].] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a gland; having the character or function of a gland; affecting a gland: as, *glandular* texture; *glandular* organs; a *glandular* disease.—2. Containing or supporting glands; consisting of a gland or glands; glanduliferous.—**Glandular hairs**, in *bot.*, hairs which arise from or are tipped with glands, as in the nettle and sundew.—**Glandular woody fiber** or **tissue**, a term that has been sometimes applied to the pitted woody tissue of gymnosperms.

glandularly (glan'dū-lär-li), *adv.* In a glandular manner.

glandulation (glan-dū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *glandule* + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles. *Lee*.

glandule (glan'dūl), *n.* [= F. *glandule* = Pr. *glandola* = Sp. *glándula* = Pg. *glandula* = It. *ghiandola*, < L. *glandula*, a gland, dim. of *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland*.] A small gland; any gland. See *glandula*.

It hath eye-lids commodiously placed, to cleanse the ball from dust, [and] to shed necessary moisture upon it through numerous *glandules*. *Bentley*, Sermons, v.

glanduliferous (glan-dū-lif'ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *glandula*, a gland, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing glandules.

glandulose (glan'dū-lōs), *a.* Same as *glandulous*.

glandulosity (glan-dū-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *glandulose* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being glandulous.—2. A glandular body; a swelling resembling a gland. [Rare.]

In the upper part of worms there are . . . found certain white and oval *glandulosities*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

glandulous (glan′dū-lus), *a.* [Also *glandulose*; = F. *glanduleux* = Sp. Pg. It. *glanduloso*, < L. *glandulosus*, glandulous, < *glandula*, a gland: see *glandule*.] Same as *glandular*.

All glands and *glandulous* parts do likewise consist of fibers, but of the softer kind.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, I. v. § 18.

Glanencheli (gla-neng′ke-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνις*, prob. the sheat-fish (cf. *γλάνος*, the hyena), + *ἔγχελυς*, eel.] In Cope's classification, an order of physostomous fishes, containing only the electric eels or *Electrophoridæ*. They have no precoracoid arch; the scapular arch is suspended to the cranium; a symplectic bone is present; the parietals are united; and the anterior vertebræ are modified. By others the group is referred to the order *Plectospondyli*.

glanenchelian (glan-eng-kē′li-an), *a.* [As *Glanencheli* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the *Glanencheli*.

glanenchelous (gla-neng′ke-lus), *a.* Same as *glanenchelian*.

glanidian (gla-nid′i-an), *n.* [NL., < *glanis* (*glanid-*) + *-ian*.] A fish of the family *Siluridæ*; a silurid, as a catfish or sheat-fish. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Glaniostomi (glan-i-os′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνις*, prob. the sheat-fish, + *στόμα*, mouth.] An order of chondrosteous ganoid fishes, containing only the *Acipenseridæ* or true sturgeons, thus separated from the *Selachostomi*: so called from having the mouth furnished with barbels like those of catfishes: synonymous with *Chondrostei*, 2, in a strict sense. See *Ganoidei*, 2. Also written *Glanostomi*, *Glanistomi*. *E. D. Cope*.

glaniostomous (glan-i-os′tō-mus), *a.* [As *Glaniostomi* + *-ous*.] Catfish-mouthed; having barbels like those of the horned pouts or *Siluridæ*: specifically applied to the *Glaniostomi*.

glanis (glā′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνις*, prob. the sheat-fish; cf. *γλάνος*, the hyena.] 1. The specific name of the common siluroid fish of Europe, *Silurus glanis*, the sheat-fish.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of silurians, of which the sheat-fish is the type.

glans (glanz), *n.*; pl. *glandes* (glan′dēz). [L., an acorn: see *gland*.] 1. In *bot.*, the acorn, or a similar fruit.—2. In *med.*: (*a*) A strumous swelling or enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele; goiter. (*b*) A pessary; a suppository.—3. In *anat.*, the head of the penis or of the clitoris. More fully called *glans penis* and *glans clitoridis*.—4. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Megerle*.

glar, *n.* See *glare*[2], *glaur*. *Carlyle*.

glare[1] (glār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glared*, ppr. *glaring*. [< ME. *glaren*, shine brightly, also look fiercely, = MLG. *glaren*, LG. *glaren*, shine brightly, glow, burn, = MHG. *glaren*, shine brightly; allied to ME. *gloren*, shine brightly, look fiercely, glower (see *glore*, *glower*); prob. secondary forms of the verb-root from which are derived AS. *glær*, amber, and *glæs*, glass, etc.: see *glass*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To shine with a strong, bright, dazzling light; be intensely or excessively bright.

To see a chimney-piece of Dancre's doing, in distemper, with egg to keep off the *glaring* of the light.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 93.

On a summer's day there [on the Lido] the sun *glares* down upon the sand and flat gravestones.
Howells, Venetian Life, xii.

2. To look with a fierce and piercing stare.

"One as melancholie as a cat," answered Mockso, "and *glared* upon me as if he would have looked through me."
Man in the Moone (1609).

Look you, how pale he [the ghost] *glares!*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Glared like angry lions as they passed,
And wished that every look might be the last.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 356.

3. To be intensely or excessively bright in color; be too brilliantly ornamented; be ostentatiously splendid.

Lo, thus it fareth,
It is not al golde that *glareth*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 272.

She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 53.

=**Syn.** 1. *Glare*, *Glisten*, *Scintillate*, *Glister*, *Glitter*, *Gleam*, *Sparkle*, *Coruscate*, *Glimmer*, *Flicker*. *Glare* indicates a steady, dazzling, or painful excess of light; *glisten* is a popular word, while *scintillate* is the exact or formal word, for a light that is unequal or is slightly interrupted: as, *glistening* eyes, dew, stars; *scintillating* stars. *Scintillate* is also used for the throwing off of sparkles: as, the *scintillating* iron at the forge. *Glisten* represents a softer, and *glitter* a harder, light than *glister*, *glitter* implying a cold, metallic ray: as, *glittering* bayonets; "all is not gold that *glitters*." *Gleam* stands for a small but generally steady and pleasant light, a long ray: as, the light *gleamed* through the keyhole; hope *gleamed* upon him. *Sparkle* represents a hard light that seems to be emitted irregularly in ignited particles or visible parts: as, *sparkling* diamonds, eyes, wit. *Coruscate* expresses a rapid throwing off of vivid or brilliant flashes of light, as in the aurora borealis or by a revolving piece of fireworks. *Glimmer* represents a faint and unsteady light: as, stars *glimmering* through the mist. *Flicker* goes further, and suggests, as *glimmer* does not, a probable extinction of the light: as, a *flickering* taper. See *flame*, *n.*, and *radiance*.

[The sun] *glared* down in the woods, where the breathless boughs
Hung heavy and faint in a languid drowse.
Coleridge, Thunder Storm.

The clay walls *glisten* like gold in the slanting rays.
O'Donovan, Merv, ix.

Then in the dusk the *glittering* splendor *scintillates* as brilliantly as it did eight hundred years ago.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 86.

To be perk'd up in a *glistering* grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Violets, heavenly blue,
Spring, *glittering* with the cheerful drops like dew.
Bryant, Paradise of Tears.

Hope, like the *gleaming* taper's light,
Adorns and cheers our way.
Goldsmith, Captivity, ii. 1.

The rosy sky,
With one star *sparkling* through it like an eye.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 183.

As flaming fire was more *coruscating* and enlightening than any other matter, they invented lamps to hang in the sepulchres of the rich, which would burn perpetually.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 331.

Down sank the great red sun, and in golden, *glimmering* vapours
Veiled the light of his face. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

On us all *flickers* the firelight kind.
Lowell, Darkened Mind.

II. *trans.* To shoot out or emit, as a dazzling light. [Rare.]

One Spirit in them ruled; and every eye
Glared lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among the accurst. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 849.

glare[1] (glār), *n.* [< *glare*[1], *v.*] 1. A strong, bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant luster or splendor that dazzles the eyes; especially, a confusing and bewildering light.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a *glare*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 546.

Without, the steady *glare*
Shrank one sick willow sere and small.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

2. A fierce, piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 402.

I looked on haughty Endicott; with weapon half-way drawn,
Swept round the throng his lion *glare* of bitter hate and scorn. *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

3. A stretch of ice; an icy condition.

Seuen months the Winter dures [in Russia], the *glare* it is so great,
As it is May before he turne his ground to sowe his wheate.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 386.

=**Syn.** 1. *Flare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

glare[1] (glār), *a.* [< *glare*[1], *n.*] Smooth; slippery; transparent; glassy.

I have seen ponies which had to be knocked down and pulled across *glare* ice on their sides [in crossing a stream].
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 87.

glare[2] (glār), *n.* and *v.* Another spelling of *glair*.

Glareola (gla-rē′ō-lă), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *glarea*, gravel.] A remarkable genus of birds,



Common Glareole or Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*).

typical of the family *Glareolidæ*. The common glareole or pratincole is *G. pratincola*. There are several others, all of the old world. See *pratincole*.

glareole (glar′ē-ōl), *n.* [< *Glareola*.] A bird of the genus *Glareola*; a pratincole.

Glareolidæ (glar-ē-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glareola* + *-idæ*.] A family of limicoline birds, the glareoles or pratincoles, belonging among the plovers or *Charadriomorphæ*, but presenting anomalous external characters, which have caused them to be classed with the swallows, the goatsuckers, and other birds. The eyes are very large; the beak is compressed, curved, and deeply cleft, somewhat like a cuckoo's; the tail is long and forficate like a swallow's; the middle claw is pectinate like a goatsucker's or heron's; the hind toe is turned sidewise; the wings are very long and pointed; and the legs are short for birds of this group, and feathered to the suffrago. The general form is lithe and graceful, like that of a swallow. There is but one genus, *Glareola*. See cut under *Glareola*.

glareoline (gla-rē′ō-lin), *a.* [< *glareole* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a glareole; pertaining to the genus *Glareola*.

glareose (glar′ē-ōs), *a.* [< L. *glareosus*, full of gravel, gravelly, < *glarea*, gravel.] In *bot.*, growing in gravelly places. [Rare.]

glareous, *a.* See *glaireous*.

glariness (glār′i-nes), *n.* The quality of being glary.

glaring (glār′ing), *p. a.* 1. Emitting a brilliant, dazzling light; shining with dazzling luster.

Life's changes vex, its discords stun,
Its *glaring* sunshine blindeth.
Whittier, Well of Loch Maree.

2. Staring.

Swiche *glaring* eyen hadde he, as an hare.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 686.

3. Clear; plainly discernible; open and bold; barefaced: as, a *glaring* mistake or crime.

The absurdity of unqualified altruism becomes, indeed, *glaring* on remembering that it can be extensively practised only if in the same society there coexist one moiety altruistic and one moiety egoistic.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 185.

glaringly (glār′ing-li), *adv.* In a glaring manner; openly; clearly; notoriously.

The colours for the ground were . . . well chosen, neither sullenly dark nor *glaringly* lightsome.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

The satirist never falls upon persons who are not *glaringly* faulty, and the libeller on none but who are conspicuously commendable. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

glaringness (glār′ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glaring.

The *glaringness* of his prose, and the intricacy of his style, seemed to him so many pearls.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 1.

glart†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *clart*.] Mucous matter; phlegm.

For the party that is incombred in the breast with any kind of fleame or *glart*.—Take the powder of betonie, drink it with warme water; it voideth and purgeth the fleame wondrously, and doth away the *glart* or fleame.
Quoted in *Nares*.

glary (glār′i), *a.* [< *glare*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of a brilliant, dazzling luster.

I know that bright crystal glass is *glary*; and to avoid that glariness, our artificers run into the other extreme.
Boyle, Works, VI. 135.

2. Covered with a glare of ice; icy.

In the winter time, so *glarie* is the ground,
As neither grasse, nor other graine, in pastures may be found. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 386.

Glas-, -glas. [Gael. *glas*, gray, pale, wan, = Ir. *glas*, green, verdant, pale, wan, poor. It is possible that in some local names this element is an accom. of Gael. *glac*, a hollow, a valley, a narrow valley, = Ir. *glac*, a narrow glen.] An element in some place-names of Celtic (mostly Gaelic) origin, signifying 'dark,' 'gray' (or 'valley': see etymology): as, *Glasford*; *Douglas*; *Strathglass*.

glaset, *v.* An obsolete form of *glaze*.

glasen†, *a.* See *glazen*.

Glaserian (glā-zē′ri-an), *a.* Relating to the Swiss anatomist Glaser (1629–75). Also spelled *Glasserian*.—**Glaserian fissure.** See *fissure*.

glaserite (glā′zėr-īt), *n.* [From Christoph *Glaser*, a Swiss chemist (17th century), + *-ite*[2].] Potassium sulphate occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

glashan (glash′an), *n.* Same as *glossan*.

glass (glàs), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *glas*, *gles*, < AS. ★*glæs*, glass (only of the material), = D. *glas* = OHG. *glas*, glass (also amber), MHG. *glas*, G. *glas* = Icel. *glas* = OSw. Sw. *glas* = Dan. *glas* (Goth. not recorded), glass; appar. the same as AS. *glær*, amber, = Icel. *gler* = OSw. *glær* = Dan. *glar* (obs.), glass; the L. *glæsum*, *glesum*, *glessum*, amber, is perhaps from the OTeut. form. The verb-root is repr. by *glare*[1], q. v.] I. *n.* 1. A substance resulting from the fusion of a combination of silica (rarely boracic acid) with various bases. See *vitreous*. It is usually hard, brittle, has a conchoidal fracture, and is more or less transparent, some kinds being entirely so, while other substances to which the name of *glass* is commonly given are, in consequence of the impurity of the

material or imperfection in the manufacture, only slightly translucent. Glass is an inorganic substance, as would naturally be inferred from its being the result of fusion, but some organic substances are called vitreous. Some rocks have a vitreous structure, like that of artificial glass, as, for instance, obsidian, which is often called *volcanic glass*. (See *obsidian* and *lava*.) The slags produced in furnace operations are vitreous substances, but usually only translucent, and not transparent, because the vitrification is incomplete, and also because they are too deeply colored by metallic oxids. Glass, as the word is generally understood, is an artificial product, and one of the most important of manufactured articles. Its valuable qualities are: the ease with which it can be made to take any desired shape; cheapness, the result of the small cost of the materials of which it is made; durability, and especially resistance to decomposition by acids and corrosive substances generally; transparency, a quality of the utmost importance, as evidenced by its use for windows and in optical and chemical instruments; and the beautiful luster of those kinds which are used for ornamental purposes. Almost the only drawback to these good qualities of glass is its brittleness. The bases used in glass-manufacture are chiefly soda, potash, lime, alumina, and oxid of lead, and the quality of the article produced depends on the nature and amount of the basic material united with the silica. The combinations of silica with a simple alkaline base, either potash or soda, are soluble in water, and are known as *water-glass*. (See *soluble glass*, below.) They are useful substances, but very different in their properties from what is ordinarily known as *glass*. In addition to the alkaline base there must be an alkaline earth or a metallic oxid. The cheapest glass is that used for bottles; in this the basic material is chiefly lime, with some potash or soda, and alumina. Glass for medicine-bottles differs from ordinary bottle-glass in containing more potash than the latter, and also in the greater purity of the material used. Window-glass usually contains both soda and lime: here absence of any tinge of color is important, except in the most inferior qualities. Potash and soda render the glass more fusible; alumina diminishes its fusibility; lime makes it harder; lead gives luster, fusibility, and high refractive power. Hence, in glass which is to be cut and polished, where beauty is of prime importance, the base is chiefly oxid of lead, which amounts in some cases to half the weight of the material used. Glass in which lead is the essential base is called *crystal* or *flint-glass*. (See these words.) The finer kinds of glass without lead are called *crown-glass*. The tools employed by the glass-blower are simple, but require dexterity for their use. The process of manufacture depends on the fact that, at a very high temperature, glass is a liquid which can be readily cast; at a full red heat it is soft, ductile, and easily welded; when cold, it is hard and brittle. Glass to be serviceable must be annealed after the desired form has been given to it. This is done by heating it nearly to the melting-point, and then allowing it to cool very slowly in an annealing-chamber. By the action of hydrofluoric acid, which combines readily with the silica in glass, etching can be done on a glass surface. When cold, glass can be ground or cut upon a wheel, scratched by a diamond-point (by which means sheets of glass are readily divided or shaped, as they will break easily along the lines of such scratches), cut and depolished, or "ground" by a sand-blast, and brought to an exceedingly high polish. Specimens of Egyptian glass are in existence which can be dated back to about 2400 B. C.; in Egyptian sculptures of 4000 B. C. glass bottles are undoubtedly represented; and among the bas-reliefs of Beni Hassan, about 2000 B. C., various operations of glass-blowing are portrayed. In historical Egyptian, Phenician, and Roman antiquity, glass was in familiar use.



Specimens of Ancient Roman Glass. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

The great quantities of examples of ancient glass vessels which have been exhumed from tombs, etc., formerly clear and transparent, are now as a rule characterized by a brilliant iridization like that of mother-of-pearl. This iridization is due to the imperfect composition of the glass, which has thus become affected by moisture during its stay under ground. Though well known to the Greeks, glass was in less common use among them, owing to the perfection of their ceramic ware. In Europe the most artistic manufactures of glass have been, since the middle ages, those of Venice, characterized by great elegance of form and lightness and thinness of substance, and those of Bohemia, of later date than the Venetian, and especially notable not only for grace of form, but for enameling, cutting, and engraved decoration.

They keep the wind out of their windows with *glass*, for it is there much used. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, II. ii. 2.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle *glass*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

Cups
Where nymph and god ran ever round in gold—
Others of *glass* as costly. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

2. A plate, screen, vessel, instrument, etc., made of glass. (*a*) A plate or pane of glass inserted in the frame of a window, picture, clock, hotbed, etc., to admit the light or permit a view, while excluding wind, rain, dust, or other interference. (*b*) A looking-glass; a mirror. It was formerly fashionable for ladies to carry a looking-glass hanging from the girdle.

The *glass* of fashion, and the mould of form.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Let all sweet ladies break their flattering *glasses*,
And dress themselves in her.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, i. 2.

We may see our future in the *glass* of our past history.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 374.

(*c*) A glass vessel filled with running sand for measuring time, called specifically an *hour-glass;* hence, the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand; specifically (*naut.*), the time in which a half-hour glass is emptied of its sand.

If you should omit to note those things at the end of euery foure *glasses*, I would not haue you to let it slip any longer time then to note it diligently at the end of euery watch, or eight *glasses* at the farthest.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 436.

Pro. What is the time o' the day?
Ari. Past the mid season.
Pro. At least two *glasses*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

She would not live
The running of one *glass*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

(*d*) A vessel made of glass: as, a jelly-*glass;* a finger-*glass*. Especially—(*e*) A drinking-vessel made of glass; hence, the quantity which such a vessel holds, and figuratively what one drinks, especially strong drink: as, fond of his *glass*.

The interview
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass*
Did break i' the rinsing. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

See that ye fill the *glass* well up
To the laird o' Wariestoun.
Laird of Wariestoun (Child's Ballads, III. 111).

Being you have abandoned yourself to my conduct, we will only call and drink a *glass* on horseback at the Talbot, and away. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 227.

(*f*) An observing-instrument made of glass, or of which the main or most important part is of glass. (1) A lens; a telescope; a field glass. (2) A barometer. (3) A thermometer. (4) An eye-glass: usually in the plural, eye-glasses or spectacles.

The moon, whose orb
Through optic *glass* the Tuscan artist views.
Milton, P. L., i. 288.

With *glass* at eye, and catalogue in hand.
Cowper, Task, vi. 288.

Get me my *glasses*, Annie: thank God that I keep my eyes.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

Alabaster glass. See *alabaster*.—**Anaclastic glass** or **vial.** See *anaclastic*.—**Argentine, black, blue, broad, bronzed glass.** See the adjectives.—**Biar glass,** ornamental glassware made in the province of Alicante, Spain, especially that made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—**Bohemian glass.** (*a*) Ornamental glassware made in Bohemia, famous since the sixteenth century for the richness of the colors employed in its enameled decoration, and especially for its incised or engraved ornament in delicate patterns. (*b*) Glass having a lime base instead of a lead base, in this sense including nearly all the ornamental glassware, vessels, etc., of the best periods and styles, Venetian, Spanish, and others. (*c*) A kind of glass which is quite colorless, hard, difficultly fusible, and less readily acted upon by chemicals than any other kind of glass. Mirrors are often made of it, and it is largely used for the manufacture of chemical apparatus. It is made from ground quartz, purified potash, and lime.—



Incised Bohemian Glass.—Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Cameo-glass, in *Rom. antiq.*, a kind of artistic glassware formed from glass consisting of superimposed layers of different colors, the outermost of which was cut away so as to leave a design that appears in relief upon the layer underneath as a ground. Glassware of this kind, as originally produced by hand, is extremely costly from the difficulty of the cutting, but it is now imitated with comparative ease by machinery in the ware known as *cased glass*. The universally admired specimens of Greco-Roman cameo-glass include the famous Portland vase of the British Museum, the Auldjo vase in the same collection, and a beautiful amphora in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. In all these the design is in opaque white on a ground of dark, transparent blue, itself lined with opaque white. The same method was applied by the ancients to tablets or slabs, the interior lining of opaque white being sometimes omitted, and the ground being sometimes in opaque blue, purple, or brown. In rare examples several colors are introduced.—**Canary glass,** a bright-yellow glass colored by uranium oxid, having striking fluorescent properties.—**Cased glass.** See *case*[2], *v.*—**Cast glass.** Same as *plate-glass*.—**Claude glass.** See *Claude Lorrain mirror*, under *mirror*.—**Colored glass,** glass which is colored in the pot, whereas enameled glass is made by firing vitrifiable colors on a transparent or other ground. Compare *flashed glass*.—**Compressed glass,** glass which is tempered by being cast or pressed in chilled molds, a process perfected by Siemens of Dresden. It has a fibrous fracture, may be bored and polished by the wheel, and is believed to be stronger than glass tempered in oil, as in the Bastie process. *E. H. Knight*.—**Covered** or **coated glass,** glass prepared for stained-glass work, etc., by being coated with color on one side; flashed glass. Nearly all the ruby glass used in windows, etc., is of this character.—**Cryolite glass.** See *cryolite*.—**Cut glass,** flint-glass shaped or ornamented by cutting or grinding with polishing-wheels. The surface is commonly cut into grooves, so arranged as to leave prismatic and crystal like projections between them. The work is done by rapidly revolving wheels of stone, iron, or wood, to the periphery of which sand, emery, and polishing-powder are applied.—**Devitrified glass,** glass which has been exposed to a great heat and in this way rendered opaque and hard, somewhat resembling porcelain. The process involves a partial crystallization of the previously amorphous mass.—**Diamond-cut glass,** thick glass which has been cut into V-shaped grooves or channels crossing one another at an angle, and leaving pyramid-shaped projections: a common form of ornament on cut glass.—**Diamond-molded glass,** molded or cast glass made to imitate the diamond-cut glass.—**Doubled glass,** a glass made of two or more colors superposed; flashed glass.—**Enameled glass,** glass which has been decorated with vitrifiable pigments, or painted according to the enamel method. See *glass-painting*.—**Erecting glass.** Same as *erector*, 1 (*b*).—**Filigree glass.** See *filigree-glass*.—**Flashed glass.** See *flash*[1].—**Franklin glasses,** spectacles the lenses of which are divided horizontally, each having different powers above and below.—**Glass-melting pot,** the vessel for melting the frit in glass-factories, made of refractory clay mixed with the ground substance of old pots.—**Glass of antimony,** a vitreous oxid of antimony mixed with sulphid.—**Glass of borax,** a vitreous transparent substance obtained by exposing to heat the crystals of biborate of sodium.—**Glass of cobalt.** See *cobalt*.—**Granulated glass,** glass the surface of which is raised in slight projections like grains of sand, used for ornamental vessels.—**Ground glass,** any glass that has been depolished by a sand-blast, by grinding, or by etching with acids, so as to break up light transmitted through it, and destroy its transparency.—**Half-minute glass,** a sand-glass used on shipboard to mark the time in heaving the log. See *log*.—**Hardened glass,** tempered or toughened glass.—**Heavy glass,** a technical name formerly given to English flint-glass.—**Kelp glass,** glass of which the alkaline ingredient soda is furnished by kelp. This process is now almost wholly abandoned.—**Kinkled glass,** glass the surface of which is raised in small rounded elevations produced by blowing the glass into a mold formed of a more or less fine netting of wire.—**Ladled glass.** Same as *cullet*[1].—**Madrepore glass,** a kind of glass in which star-like opaque colored patterns are crowded together in a transparent mass of glass. It is a variety of millefiori glass. See *mosaic glass*.—**Marbleized glass,** a glass which, while hot, has been immersed in water, then reheated and expanded by blowing. The incipient fractures become reunited, but show in the finished object like veins in marble. *E. H. Knight*.—**Matted glass,** glass ornamented by means of certain white or colored mineral powders, applied to the entire surface of the object, and then, in some cases, removed from those parts which are to appear as a dull ground. The glass is then fired, and the composition, which is very fusible, becomes fixed, the result being a bright pattern on a ground resembling ground glass.—**Metallized glass,** an ornamental glass with flakes of gold, mica, platinum, etc., scattered through it.—**Milk-glass.** Same as *cryolite glass*.—**Millefiori glass** [It. *mille*, a thousand, + *fiore*, a flower], ornamental glasswork made by fusing together tubes or rods of glass enamel (which see, under *enamel*) of different colors, or pieces of filigree. The fused mass is cut into sections, which appear as ornamental figures of varied design, and are embedded in white transparent glass to form paper-weights and objects of like character.—**Mosaic glass,** glass in which a number of pieces of different colors are fused together to form one mass. This is commonly done by means of glass rods, which are laid together sidewise, and after being united in one mass can then be cut across, producing a varied pattern at each section; these compound bars can be reheated and pulled out to any degree of tenuity, retaining the pattern at the cross-section on a smaller scale. Such rods are cut into slices for making millefiori glass, etc.—**Muller's glass.** Same as *hyalite*.—**Multiplying glass,** a toy consisting of a convex glass or lens cut with numerous facets, the effect of which is to repeat the image of the object observed as many times as there are facets.—**Murano glass,** glass made at Murano, near Venice. The greater part of the glass called Venetian has always been produced there, and all the modern Venetian glass-works are there.—**Musical glasses.** (*a*) A musical instrument consisting of graduated strips of glass mounted on a resonance-box, so as to be played upon by hammers. (*b*) A musical instrument consisting either of glass tubes or glass bowls, graduated in size, which can be played by the friction of the moistened finger. Also called *glass harmonica*.—**Ondoyant glass** [F. *ondoyant*, ppr. of *ondoyer*, wave, undulate], a modern glass with an uneven waved surface, made in all tints, used in colored windows to imitate the subtle play and variation of light and color forming one of the characteristic beauties of medieval artistic glass.—**Opalescent glass,** glass having a changeableness of color somewhat like that of the opal, showing cloudy-blue, orange-red, and intermediate colors, according to the light in which it is viewed.—**Optical glass,** a flint-glass used in the manufacture of optical instruments. It contains a large proportion of lead, and hence is of great density.—**Painted glass,** glass ornamented by painting in vitrifiable pigments or enamels: often colloquially used to include colored or stained glass, and compositions in such glass. See def. 1.



Ancient Roman Cameo-Glass.—Amphora from Pompeii, Museo Nazionale, Naples.



Examples of Murano (Venetian) Glass, 16th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

Far more important than the introduction of the pointed arch was the invention of *painted glass*, which is really the important formative principle of Gothic architecture; so much so, that there would be more meaning in the name, if it were called the "painted-glass style," instead of the pointed-arch style. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 526.



I.

I.

THE window of the Ascension in the Chapelle de Notre Dame du Chevet of the cathedral of Le Mans is one of the few remaining examples of the earliest period of Gothic stained glass. The date of its production is placed between the years 1090 and 1125.

The handling of the work is bold and vigorous, and shows the touch of a master.



II.

II. and III.

ILLUSTRATIONS II. and III. may be called representative examples of the middle period of Gothic stained glass. They are both from the cathedral of Le Mans. II. is a detail from a window called the Tree of Jesse, executed about 1270, in the Chapelle de Notre Dame du Chevet.

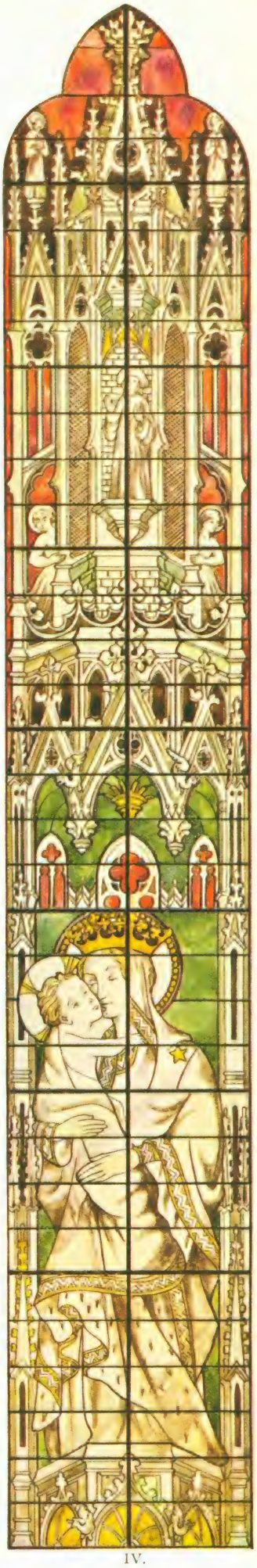
III. is the upper half of a window in the Chapelle de la Sainte Vierge.



III.

IV.

THIS panel from a window in the cathedral of Evreux is an important and beautiful example of late fourteenth century work, and shows a remarkable improvement in style upon glass made earlier in the same century.



IV.

EARLY, MIDDLE, AND LATE GOTHIC STAINED GLASS

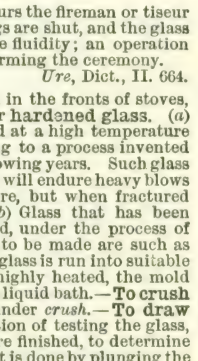
Platinized glass, plate-glass to which a thin film of platinum has been applied, transparent when held against a strong light, but capable of giving a reflection when the light is on the same side as the spectator. *E. H. Knight.* —**Pot-metal glass,** glass which has been tinted while in a state of fusion, and is therefore colored throughout its substance.—**Pressed glass,** glass brought to shape in a mold by a plunger.—**Reticulated glass,** a variety of filigree-glass in which two filigree cases or hollow cylinders are used, one within the other, for a glass vessel. The threads of opaque or colored glass, being set in opposite directions, produce the appearance of a reticulation. There is usually a small air-bubble in each mesh or space between the threads.—**Rice-stone glass.** Same as *alabaster glass.*—**Rolled glass,** an inferior quality of plate-glass for which the molten material is dipped from the pot with a ladle and rolled to the proper thickness on an iron table. —**Ruby glass,** glass of deep-red color. A good color is obtained by the use of copper, but the most beautiful is got by the use of gold. Ruby window-glass is generally flashed, else its color would be too dark, and it would appear hardly transparent. For the windows of photographic dark-rooms the copper ruby glass is used, as the photographic chemicals are sensitive to the light transmitted by gold glass.—**Silvered glass.** (*a*) A glass prepared for mirrors, having a metallic layer applied to one side of it. See *looking-glass.* (*b*) Glass made ornamental by the application of a white metallic film to the unexposed side, giving it a silvery luster.—**Soluble glass,** a silicate of potash or soda made by melting silicious sand with a large proportion of alkali. The silica generally predominates. It is soluble in hot water, and is convertible into silicate of lime, which serves to form a protective coating on plastered walls, etc. When used as a cement it is called *mineral lime.* Also called *water-glass.*—**Spun glass,** thin glass wire drawn from glass partly fused. When done on a small scale the glass is heated by the blowpipe, but other means are used where the material is produced in quantity.—**Stained glass.** (*a*) Properly, colored glass used in windows; particularly, such glass when formed into decorative windows or mosaics of transparent light. Windows representing designs in colored and enameled glass came into use early in the eleventh century, and attained perfection as compositions in gorgeous and jeweled yet harmonious color at the close of the twelfth and throughout the thirteenth century. After the thirteenth century, while much admirable work was done, the tendency asserted itself to paint pictures on the glass, following more and more closely the manner and ideals of ordinary opaque pictures, until in the course of the sixteenth century the art, having become grotesque, died out, and colored windows gave place to those of plain glass. During the present century this beautiful art has been revived, following the inverse process of its fall, so that the harsh, glaring, and perfunctory attempts of the early years of the modern medieval revival have now given place to work of real merit, in which the pictures are made to fill their true purpose of arrangements of glowing and transparent light, instead of imitating the methods of painting on an opaque surface. (*b*) Less properly, same as *enameled glass.* See *glass-painting.*—**Stopping the glass.** See the extract.

> During the last two or three hours the fireman or tiseur ceases to add fuel; all the openings are shut, and the glass is allowed to assume the requisite fluidity; an operation called *stopping the glass,* or performing the ceremony.
> *Ure,* Dict., II. 664.

Stove-glass, sheets of mica used in the fronts of stoves, etc.—**Tempered, toughened,** or **hardened glass.** (*a*) Glass hardened by being plunged at a high temperature into an oleaginous bath, according to a process invented by M. de la Bastie in 1875 and following years. Such glass cannot be cut by the diamond, and will endure heavy blows and great changes of temperature, but when fractured flies into minute fragments. (*b*) Glass that has been heated and then suddenly cooled, under the process of F. Siemens. When the articles to be made are such as are generally molded, the molten glass is run into suitable molds and squeezed while it is highly heated, the mold cooling it sufficiently without the liquid bath.—**To crush a glass.** See *to crush a cup,* under *crush.*—**To draw the glass,** to perform the operation of testing the glass, after the rounding and refining are finished, to determine whether it is ready for casting. It is done by plunging the end of a rod into the pot.—**To get a glass in one's head,** to have one's drink go to one's head; become flustered with drink.

> It is common for a number of them that have *got a glass in their heads* to get up into some belfry and ring the bells for hours together for the sake of exercise.
> *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 40.

Toughened glass. See *tempered glass.*—**Venetian glass,** ornamental glassware made at and near Venice. See def. 1. Sometimes called *Murano glass, Venice glass.*



Example of Modern Venetian Glass, with spray of flowers in color on a transparent body.

> No illustrations can do justice to the endless diversities of *Venetian glasses;* they rival in lightness those of Greece and Rome. . . . To examine them is to imagine that the inventive faculty can go no farther.
> *A. M. Wallace-Dunlop,* Mag. of Art, March, 1884.

Venice glass. Same as *Venetian glass.*

> Though it be said that poyson will break a *Venice-glass,* yet have we not met with any of that nature.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

Volcanic glass, obsidian.—**Water-glass.** Same as *soluble glass.* (See also *plate-glass.*)

II. *a.* [Attrib. use of the noun. The older adj. is *glazen,* q. v.] Made of glass; vitreous: as, a *glass* bottle.—**Glass enamel, tear, wool,** etc. See the nouns.—**Glass house,** a house or structure largely composed of glass: sometimes written *glass-house* as a name for a greenhouse.—**Glass mosaic,** mosaic made of small tesseræ of glass, the colors being produced by glass of different colors and by various enamels, and the gold by gold-leaf protected by a thin coating of clear glass, usually over an opaque vermilion ground. See *mosaic.*—**To live in a glass house,** to be in a vulnerable state or condition morally; be open to damaging retort: in allusion to the proverb, "They who *live in glass houses* should not throw stones."

glass (glȧs), *v. t.* [< *glass, n.* The older verb is *glaze,* q. v.] **1.** To case in glass; cover with or as if with glass; protect by a covering of glass.

> Methought all his senses were lock'd in his eye,
> As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;
> Who, tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glass'd,*
> Did point out to buy them, along as you pass'd.
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., ii. 1.

> No specialized hot-house treatment, as if a boy were an orchid or other frail exotic to be *glassed* away from the rough air of manhood. *The Century,* XXXII. 862.

2. To make glassy; give a glazed surface to; glaze or polish.

> I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glassed* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion.
> *Boyle.*

> To obtain the finish, the hides are blacked on the flesh side with a preparation of soap and lamp-black . . . and again *glassed.* *Harper's Mag.,* LXX. 278.

3. To reflect, as a mirror or other reflecting surface; show or observe a reflection of.

> Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright,
> And hold the same before the warrior's face,
> That he may *glass* therein his garments light.
> *Fairfax,* tr. of Tasso, xiv. 77.

> Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
> *Glasses* itself in tempests.
> *Byron,* Childe Harold, iv. 183.

> Here and there on a jutting point a light blossomed, its duplicate *glassed* in the water, as if the fiery flower had dropped a petal. *Aldrich,* Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 160.

glass-argonaut (glȧs′ȧr″gō-nȧt), *n.* A heteropod of the family *Firolidæ* (or *Carinariidæ*): so called because the shell is thin and glass-like, and shaped like that of an argonaut.

glass-blower (glȧs′blō″ėr), *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

glass-blowing (glȧs′blō″ing), *n.* The process of making glassware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the melting-pot on the end of a blowing-tube and inflating it by blowing through the tube. For common window-glass the hot blown mass is extended into a long cylinder by swinging a bulb of hot glass from a bridge on which the workman stands. It is then cut open and flattened out in the flattening-furnace. For fine window-glass the bulb of blown glass is whirled round in the flashing-furnace till it flashes, or opens into a flat disk with a bull's-eye in the center. A small quantity of glass is also put into molds, and then expanded by blowing till it fills the molds. Blown glass is also cut and shaped while hot, and decorated, twisted, and united with other pieces of glass in many different ways. The term *glass-blowing* is also applied, though incorrectly, to the making of spun glass and filigree-glass by melting and drawing out rods of soft Bohemian glass in the flame of a blowpipe. Toys and ware made in this way are not properly called *blown glass,* but *filigree-glass.*

glass-cavity (glȧs′kav″i-ti), *n.* See *inclusion.*

glasschord (glȧs′kôrd), *n.* A musical instrument, having a keyboard like a pianoforte, in which the tone is produced by cloth-covered hammers and bars or bowls of glass.

glass-cloth (glȧs′klôth), *n.* **1.** Linen cloth usually woven with a slight open pattern of colored threads, like gingham, used originally as a towel for drying fine porcelain, glass, etc., and now employed as a background for embroidery.

> Well scrape with glass or steel scraper, afterwards with finest *glass-cloth.* *Workshop Receipts,* 1st ser., p. 407.

2. A woven fabric made of threads of glass, which are very pliable when extremely thin. The fibers are bunched without twisting, and the stuff is woven of these bunches or groups.

glass-coach (glȧs′kōch′), *n.* A coach, superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day or any short period as a private carriage: so called because originally only private carriages had glass windows. [Eng.]

> My Lady Peterborough being in her *glass-coach,* with the glass up, and seeing a lady pass by in a coach whom she would salute, the glass was so clear, that she thought it had been open, and so ran her head through the glass.
> *Pepys,* Diary, III. 254.

> I have been to Holland House. I took a *glass-coach,* and arrived, through a fine avenue of elms, at the great entrance toward seven o'clock.
> *Macaulay,* Life and Letters, I. 191.

glass-crab (glȧs′krab), *n.* A crab of the spurious genus *Phyllosoma,* or of the spurious order *Phyllosomata*—that is, any young shrimp of either of the families *Palinuridæ* and *Scyllaridæ.*



Glass-crab (larva of *Palinurus*).

These larvæ are as thin as paper, flat and transparent, and have no resemblance to the adult.

glass-cutter (glȧs′kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the cutting of glass, or the grinding of it into various ornamental forms.—**2.** That which cuts or is used for cutting glass.

glass-cutting (glȧs′kut″ing), *n.* The art of ornamenting the surface of glass vessels or ware by grinding it. The first or rough grinding is done with an iron wheel with sand and water, finer grinding with fine stone wheels, and finishing and polishing with wooden, cork, or brush wheels, or wheels covered with leather, india-rubber, or cloth, charged with emery-powder, pumice-stone powder, putty-powder, rouge, or other polishing material. Only flint-glass is used, and ware so treated is called *cut glass.* Glass is also said to be cut when treated by the sand-blast, whenever the work is more than a simple depolishing of the surface. See *sand-blast.*

glass-dust (glȧs′dust), *n.* Glass more or less finely powdered, used in the arts for grinding and polishing, and especially for the manufacture of glass-paper (which see). It is imported into the United States from those countries where glass is made in quantity, as Bohemia, and where refuse pieces are utilized in this way.

glassen† (glȧs′n), *a.* [< *glass, n.,* + *-en*2. The older form is *glazen,* q. v.] Glass; glassy; glazed.

> Buy a loaf of wace;
> Do shape it bairn and bairnly like,
> And in it twa *glassen* een you'll put.
> *Willie's Ladye* (Child's Ballads, I. 165).

> He that no more for age, cramps, palsies, can
> Now use the bones, we see doth hire a man
> To take the box up for him; and pursues
> The dice with *glassen* eyes to the glad viewes
> Of what he throws. *B. Jonson,* Epistle to a Friend.

glass-engraving (glȧs′en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of decorating glass by grinding and depolishing; glass-cutting.

Glasserian, *a.* See *Glaserian.*

glass-eye (glȧs′ī), *n.* **1.** A popular name of a Jamaican thrush, *Turdus jamaicensis:* so called from the whitish iris.—**2.** A local name of the wall-eyed pike of the United States, *Stizostedion vitreum,* a pike-perch of the family *Percidæ.* See cut under *pike-perch.*

glass-eyed (glȧs′īd), *a.* Having a white eye, or one which in some other respect, as texture or fixedness, is likened to glass or to a glass eye; wall-eyed; goggle-eyed.

glass-faced (glȧs′fȧst), *a.* Having a face of glass, or like a glass or mirror.

> From the *glass-fac'd* flatterer
> To Apemantus, that few things loves better
> Than to abhor himself. *Shak.,* T. of A., i. 1.

glassful[1]† (glȧs′fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *glass* + *-ful,* 1.] Glassy; shining like glass.

> All the sting,
> All the vaine fome, of all those snakes that ringes,
> Minervas *glassefull* shield can never taint.
> *Marston,* The Fawne, Epil.

glassful[2] (glȧs′fûl), *n.* [< *glass* + *-ful,* 2.] As much as a glass holds.

> "Ale, Squeery?" inquired the lady. "Certainly," said Squeers, . . . "a *glassful.*"
> *Dickens,* Nicholas Nickleby, vii.

glass-furnace (glȧs′fėr″nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.,* a furnace in which the ingredients are fused together; in a process in which frit is used, the second or refining furnace, in which the frit is reheated and made ready for working. The regenerative system has been applied to such furnaces and gas employed as a fuel. In the Siemens form the furnace itself forms a melting- and refining-tank, in which the glass is made continuously, without the aid of independent glass-pots. See *regenerator* and *furnace.*

glass-gall (glȧs′gȧl), *n.* See *anatron,* 1.

glass-gazing (glȧs′gā″zing), *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror.

> A . . . whoreson, *glass-gazing,* superserviceable, finical rogue. *Shak.,* Lear, ii. 2.

glass-glazed (glȧs′glāzd), *a.* Covered with or as if with glass.—**Glass-glazed ware.** (*a*) A ceramic ware whose surface is covered with a glaze of pure glass without lead. See *glaze.* (*b*) Ware whose glaze has definite thickness and forms a vitreous envelop, as distinguished from those glazes which have no perceptible thickness and seem a mere polishing of the surface.

glass-grinder (glȧs′grīn″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the grinding and polishing of glass.

glass-grinding (glȧs′grīn″ding), *n.* The process of grinding glass as a preparation for polishing it, or for the production of ground glass.

glass-hard (glȧs′härd), *a.* Hard as glass.

Two similar rods of steel, 1.8mm. in diameter and 6cm. long, tempered *glass-hard*, one inserted in each spiral.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 257.

glass-house (glȧs′hous), *n.* 1. A house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass.—2. A greenhouse, as being glazed or covered in with glass. See *glass house*, under *glass*, *a.*—3. A room with a glass roof, in which the best arrangements of light and shade can be produced for photographing purposes.

By looking at some point on the camera, which is situated in the darkest part of the *glass-house*, the eyes will be able to remain quite at ease. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 43.

glassily (glȧs′i-li), *adv.* In a glassy manner; in such a way as to resemble glass.

glassin, *n.* See *glossan*.

glassiness (glȧs′i-nes), *n.* [< *glassy* + *-ness.*] The quality of being glassy; a vitreous appearance.

The *glassyness* (if I may be allowed the expression) of the surface throws, in my opinion, a false light on some parts of the picture. *Smollett*, France and Italy, xxxi.

glassing (glȧs′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glass*, *v.*] A method of finishing or dressing leather by rubbing it with a slicker or glassing-jack.

glassing-jack (glȧs′ing-jak), *n.* A machine for polishing and smoothing leather by means of a slicker of plate-glass.

glassing-machine (glȧs′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *glassing-jack*.

The *glassing-machine* . . . was invented in 1871 and further improved in 1875 by John P. Friend, and is adapted for work on all kinds of upper leather, sheep, goat, and Morocco. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 458.

Glassite (glȧs′īt), *n.* [< *Glass* (see def.) + *-ite*[2]. The Sc. name *Glass* is prob. < Gael. *glas*, gray: see *Glas-*.] A member of a religious sect in Scotland, founded by John Glass (1695–1773). See *Sandemanian*.

glass-maker (glȧs′ mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of glass.—**Glass-makers' chair,** a bench having two arms of iron projecting horizontally far in front of the workman when seated. On these arms he rolls the pontil, while fashioning the vessel at the extremity of it by means of instruments held in his right hand. *E. H. Knight.*—**Glass-makers' soap.** See *glass-soap*.

glass-making (glȧs′ mā″king), *n.* The making of glass or glassware. The process of making glass consists essentially of the fusing together in a glass-furnace, usually in a fire-clay melting-pot or crucible, of the ingredients, after mixing them well, and the subsequent treatment of the molten mass or metal in accordance with the quality of the product or the uses which it is to serve. After vitrification is complete and the scum of impurities or glass-gall which rises to the surface has been removed, the temperature of the furnace, which may have reached from 10,000° to 12,000° F., is considerably reduced, so as to bring the fluid and limpid metal into a condition of viscosity, rendering it capable of being worked. The working, by which means the glass is made to assume its definitive form, is in general performed by blowing (see *glass-blowing*), casting, or pressing in molds. See *flint-glass*, *glass-cutting*, *glass-furnace*, *plate-glass*.

glassman (glȧs′man), *n.*; pl. *glassmen* (-men). One who makes or sells glass; also, one who inserts window-glass in sashes; a glazier.

Where have you greater atheists than your cocks?
Or more profane, or choleric, than your *glassmen?*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

glass-metal (glȧs′met″al), *n.* The fused and refined material of which glass is made.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*. *Bacon*, Physical Remains.

glass-mounter (glȧs′moun″tėr), *n.* One who embellishes glass articles with ornaments.

glassock (glas′ọk), *n.* [Cf. the equiv. *glassin*, *glashan*, *glossan*, *glossin*; prob. < Ir. Gael. *glas*, gray, pale, wan (see *Glas-*); cf. Gael. *glasag*, a water-wagtail, the female of the salmon, *glasiasg*, gray fish, such as cod, ling, haddock.] The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

glass-oven (glȧs′uv″n), *n.* A hot chamber in which newly made glass in sheets or ware is gradually cooled; a glass-annealing furnace; a leer.

glass-painter (glȧs′pān″tėr), *n.* One who produces designs in color on or in glass.

glass-painting (glȧs′pān″ting), *n.* 1. The art or practice of producing designs in color on or in glass. In glass-painting (or glass-staining, as it is also called) two methods are chiefly employed: (*a*) the *enamel method*, consisting in painting on the glass in colors, which are then burned into it; (*b*) the *mosaic method*, consisting in forming a design of separate pieces of stained or colored glass set in cames of lead and braced and supported by a framework of iron bars, the color being imparted to the glass in the making. By this latter method were made the splendid medieval windows of the thirteenth century, the beautiful color-effects of which have thus far defied imitation, in spite of modern perfected methods. These admirable color-effects are now recognized to be due not only to perfection of the colors used, and to their judicious juxtaposition and skilful combination with white glass to relieve them and hinder where desirable the blending of contiguous tints, but to unevenness of tone and thickness of the glass primarily due to imperfect processes of manufacture. This last quality is now imitated with artistic success, such glass in general being made by hand, as ordinary machine-made glass is necessarily of even thickness and shade. A combination of the enamel and mosaic methods, known as the *mosaic-enamel method*, in which part of the design is in mosaic and part in enamel, is now commonly used.

2. A painting upon glass; a surface of glass decorated in color by the use of stained glass or painting, or both.

glass-paper (glȧs′pā″pėr), *n.* A fine kind of sandpaper made with powdered glass.

glass-paper (glȧs′pā″pėr), *v. t.* To polish by rubbing with glass-paper.

When the first coating of varnish is perfectly dry, *glass-paper* the whole surface, and make it smooth as before.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 84.

glass-pot (glȧs′pot), *n.* A vessel or crucible used for fusing the materials of glass in a glass-furnace. Glass-pots are made of the most refractory earths or fire-clays by a tedious process, to insure the perfect uniformity and dryness necessary to enable them to resist the great heat of the furnace, and they constitute one of the chief elements in the cost of glass. The glass-pots for lead-glass (flint-glass and strass) are covered, and have an opening at the side; for other kinds of glass they are open, with sloping sides, like pails without handles.

glass-press (glȧs′pres), *n.* A press for compressing glass after it has been placed in a mold. It is a plunger which may be brought down upon the open top of the mold placed beneath it, the mold being firmly held in place while the pressure is applied.

glass-rope (glȧs′rōp), *n.* The stem of a glass-sponge, as *Hyalonema*.

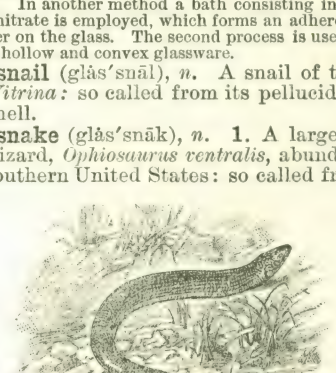
glass-shell (glȧs′shel), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Hyaleidæ:* so called from the thin hyaline shell.

glass-shrimp (glȧs′shrimp), *n.* The larva of stomatopodous crustaceans, as that of *Squilla* or *Gonodactylus*, in certain stages of development which have occasioned the spurious genera *Alima* and *Erichthus*. See *Stomatopoda*.

glass-silvering (glȧs′sil″vėr-ing), *n.* The art of covering glass with a metallic film which will serve as a reflecting surface, as for a reflector or looking-glass. In one method a sheet of tin-foil is laid upon a marble table and painted with mercury till an amalgam is formed. More mercury is added to form a shallow pool, and upon this the sheet of glass is laid and pressed down to drive out bubbles. A thin film of amalgam clings to the glass, and forms the silver-like mirror. In another method a bath consisting in part of silver nitrate is employed, which forms an adherent film of silver on the glass. The second process is used in silvering hollow and convex glassware.

glass-snail (glȧs′snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Vitrina:* so called from its pellucid vitreous shell.

glass-snake (glȧs′snāk), *n.* 1. A large limbless lizard, *Ophiosaurus ventralis*, abundant in the southern United States: so called from its



Glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus ventralis*).

general resemblance to a snake and the extreme fragility of its tail. The tail grows again, to some extent, after being broken off; it is about twice as long as the body. The animal attains a length of some 2 feet, and is of a greenish color above, marked with black, and pale-yellowish below. Though destitute of feet, it makes its way along very well by wriggling like a snake. It is harmless. Also called *joint-snake*.

2. A lizard of the genus *Pseudopus*, as *P. pallasi*, inhabiting Europe and Asia. *P. gracilis* of India is the Khasya glass-snake, without even the rudiments of limbs.

glass-soap (glȧs′sōp), *n.* Peroxid of manganese, used to remove from glass the green color caused by the presence of iron. *E. H. Knight.* Also called *glass-makers' soap*.

glass-soldering (glȧs′sol″dėr-ing), *n.* The art of uniting pieces of glass by partly fusing the surfaces to be applied to one another. Also called *glass-welding*.

glass-spinning (glȧs′spin″ing), *n.* The art of drawing out fine filaments or threads of hot glass to make spun glass.

glass-sponge (glȧs′spunj), *n.* A species of silicious sponge, *Hyalonema sieboldi*, found in Japan. It consists of a cup-shaped spongy body supported by a number of twisted, glass-like, silicious fibers, which are sunk in the mud of the sea-bottom. The term is extended to several similar or related silicious sponges whose framework resembles spun glass, as Venus's flower-basket. See cut under *Euplectella*.

The naturalist finds at E-no-shima the well-known *glass-sponge* (Hyalonema Sieboldii) . . . offered for sale.
J. J. Rein, Japan, p. 486.

glass-stainer (glȧs′stā″nėr), *n.* 1. A maker of stained glass.—2. A glass-painter.

glass-staining (glȧs′stā″ning), *n.* The process of coloring glass during its manufacture, especially for the production of the glass used for colored or painted windows, or glass-painting.

glass-tinner (glȧs′tin″ėr), *n.* A workman who applies the foil to the back of the glass in making mirrors.

The *glass-tinner*, standing towards one angle of his table, sweeps and wipes its surface with the greatest care, along the whole surface to be occupied by the mirror-plate. *Ure*, Dict., III. 356.

glass-tongs (glȧs′tôngz), *n. pl.* In *glass-making*, an instrument for grasping hot bottles, etc.

glassware (glȧs′wãr), *n.* Articles or utensils made of glass.

glass-welding (glȧs′wel″ding), *n.* Same as ★*glass-soldering*.

★**glass-work** (glȧs′wėrk), *n.* 1. The manufacture of articles of glass, glass for windows, and the like.—2. The objects produced in a glass-factory, especially vessels and utensils made of glass.

glass-worker (glȧs′wėr″kėr), *n.* One who works in glass; one engaged in any capacity in the manufacture of glass.

It must be left to practical *glass-workers* to determine whether a spiral form is the best for the tube.
Ure, Dict., IV. 91.

glass-works (glȧs′wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* An establishment where glass is made; a manufactory of glass; a glass-house.

glass-worm† (glȧs′wėrm), *n.* A glow-worm. ★Also *glaze-worm*.

glasswort (glȧs′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the chenopodiaceous genus *Salicornia*, succulent saline plants with leafless jointed stems and containing a large proportion of soda. Great quantities of the ashes of these and allied plants were formerly used, under the name of *barilla*, in the manufacture of glass and soap. Also called *marsh-samphire*.—**Prickly glasswort,** ★the saltwort, *Salsola Kali*.

glassy (glȧs′i), *a.* [< ME. *glasy*; < *glass*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling or of the nature of glass; vitreous: as, a *glassy* substance.

Another heaven
From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
Of the clear hyaline, the *glassy* sea.
Milton, P. L., vii. 619.

2. Resembling glass in some quality, as smoothness, brittleness, transparency, or power of reflecting; hence, as applied to the eye or glance, having a fixed, unintelligent stare, as in idiocy, stupidity, spasm, terror, insanity, or death.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the *glassy* stream.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Death stood all fixed in his *glassy* eye;
His hands were withered and his veins were dry.
Byron, Saul.

In one long, *glassy*, spectral stare,
The enlarging eye is fastened there.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Glassy cutworm, the larva of *Hadena devastatrix*, a noctuid moth.—**Glassy feldspar.** See *orthoclase*.

glauberite (glâ′bėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Johann Rudolf *Glauber*, a German alchemist (1604–68).] A mineral of a grayish-white or yellowish color, a compound of the sulphates of sodium and calcium, occurring in very flat oblique rhombic prisms. It is found chiefly in rock-salt.

Glauber salt. See *salt*.

glaucescence (glâ-ses′ens), *n.* [= F. *glaucescence*; as *glaucescen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] The state of being glaucescent, or of having a somewhat sea-green luster.

Destitute of *glaucescence* or bloom.
Gardener's Assistant.

glaucescent (glâ-ses′ent), *a.* [= F. *glaucescent* = Sp. *glaucescente*, < NL. *glaucescen(t-)s* (in some specific names); as *glauc-ous* + *-escent*.] Becoming glaucous; somewhat or faintly glaucous. Also *glaucine*.

glaucic (glâ′sik), *a.* [= F. *glaucique;* as *glaucium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Glaucium*.—**Glaucic acid**, a name formerly applied to an acid obtained from *Glaucium luteum*, now known to be fumaric acid.

glaucid (glâ′sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Glaucidæ*.

Glaucidæ (glâ′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucus* + *-idæ*.] A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Glaucus*. They have the body extended laterally into lobes terminating in linear appendages, the mouth armed with jaws, and the radula with uniserial teeth. The species chiefly harbor in floating algæ in the high seas.

Glaucidium (glâ-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. γλαυκίδιον (dim. of γλαῦκος, a fish), taken as dim. of γλαύξ (γλαυκ-), an owl.] A genus of very small owls without plumicorns, with the facial disk imperfect, the tarsus feathered, the wings short, and the tail moderately long; the gnome-owls. The type is the pygmy or sparrow-owl, *G. passerinum*, of Europe, to which the gnome-owl of California, *G. gnoma*, is closely related. Another species of



Gnome-owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*).

the United States is *G. ferrugineum*, and there are several more in the warmer parts of America, as the Cuban *G. siju*. These little owls, like species of *Scops*, exhibit dichromatism, having in different cases a red and a gray phase of plumage. Also called *Phalænopsis* and *Microptynx*.

★**glaucine** (glâ′sin), *a.* [< L. *glaucus*, glaucous, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *glaucescent*.

Glaucion (glâ′si-on), *n.* [L.: see *Glaucium*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *Glaucium*, 2. *Kaup*, 1829. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Oken*, 1815.

Glaucium (glâ′si-um), *n.* [NL. Cf. L. *glaucion*, celandine, < Gr. γλαύκιον, the juice of a plant like the horned poppy, *G. corniculatum*, < γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous*.] 1. A genus of papaveraceous herbs, with poppy-like flowers, glaucous foliage, and an acrid copper-colored juice. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe, of which *G. Glaucium*, the yellow horn-poppy, is sparingly naturalized in the United States. They are sometimes cultivated for ornament.

2. A genus of ducks, of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ;* the garrots: now usually referred to *Clangula*. *Brisson*, 1760. Also *Glaucion*.

glaucodot (glâ′kō-dot), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + δοτός, verbal adj. of διδόναι, give: see *dose*.] A mineral related to arsenopyrite or mispickel. It occurs in orthorhombic crystals of a tin-white color and metallic luster, and consists of arsenic, sulphur, cobalt, and iron.

glaucogonidium (glâ″kō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + NL. *gonidium*.] In *lichenology*, same as *gonimium*.

glaucolite (glâ′kō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + λίθος, a stone.] In *mineral.*, a greenish-blue variety of scapolite.

glaucoma (glâ-kō′mä), *n.* [< L. *glaucoma*, < Gr. γλαύκωμα, opacity of the crystalline lens, so called from the dull-gray appearance of the eye so affected, < γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a condition of increased tension or fluid-pressure within the eyeball, with progressive diminution of clearness of vision, and an excavation of the papilla of the optic nerve, resulting (unless properly treated) in blindness. Also called *glaucosis*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Ehrenberg).] A genus of ciliate infusorians, of the group *Colpodina*. *G. scintillans* is an example.

glaucomatous (glâ-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< *glaucoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of glaucoma; affected with glaucoma.

The *glaucomatous* eye. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 139.

Glaucomya (glâ-kō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + μῦς, a mussel.] A genus of bivalves with a sea-green epidermis, as *G. chinensis*, typical of the family *Glaucomyidæ:* formerly called *Glauconome*, a name preoccupied for a genus of corals. Also *Glauconomya*.

glaucomyid (glâ-kō′mi-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Glaucomyidæ*.

Glaucomyidæ (glâ-kō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucomya* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Glaucomya*. The siphons are very long and united nearly to the end, which is fringed, and the foot is large and linguiform; the shell is oblong and covered with green epidermis; the ligament is external, and each valve has three teeth, or the left one only two. They are mostly inhabitants of the Indian seas and mouths of rivers.



Right Valve of *Glaucomya chinensis*.

glauconiferous (glâ-kō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< *glaucon(ite)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *glauconitic*. *Geol. Jour.*, IV. 98.

glauconite (glâ′kō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + *-n-* (a mere insertion) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral which is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron and potassium. It is the "green earth" of the cavities of eruptive rocks, or the substance which gives the color to the grains of greensand and chalk.

glauconitic (glâ-kō-nit′ik), *a.* [< *glauconite* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling glauconite: as, a *glauconitic* marl; *glauconitic* sands and clays.

★Also *glauconiferous*.

Glauconome (glâ-kon′ō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Γλαυκονόμη, the name of a Nereid, < γλαυκή (sc. θάλασσα), the blue sea (< γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray), + νέμειν, dwell in.] 1. A genus of coral polyps. *Goldfuss*, 1826.—2†. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, now called *Glaucomya*. *Gray*, 1828.—3. A genus of crustaceans. *Kröyer*, 1845.

glaucophane (glâ′kō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + φανός, in comp. *-φανής*, conspicuous, manifest, < φαίνειν, appear, shine.] A bluish or bluish-black mineral belonging to the amphibole or hornblende family, containing 7 per cent. of soda. It is a characteristic constituent of certain crystalline schists.

glaucopicrine (glâ-kō-pik′rin), *n.* [< *Glaucium* + Gr. πικρός, sharp, bitter.] A crystalline alkaloid contained in the root of *Glaucium luteum*.

Glaucopinæ (glâ-kō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucopis* + *-inæ*.] A New Zealand and Australian subfamily of *Corvidæ*, typified by the genus *Glaucopis;* the wattle-crows. *Swainson*, 1837.

Glaucopis (glâ-kō′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλαυκῶπις, with gleaming or piercing eyes, or with gray eyes (an epithet of Pallas), < γλαυκός, gleaming, bluish-green or gray, + ὠψ, eye.] 1. A genus of New Zealand wattle-crows, such as *G. cinerea*, the kokako: same as *Callæas*. *J. F. Gmelin*, 1788. Also written *Glaucopsia*. *Fleming*, 1822.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1808.

glaucopyrite (glâ-kop′i-rit), *n.* [< Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + πυρίτης, pyrites.] A variety of löllingite or arsenical iron, containing a little sulphur and antimony.

glaucosis (glâ-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray, + *-osis*.] Same as *glaucoma*, 1.

glaucous (glâ′kus), *a.* [= F. *glauque* = Sp. Pg. It. *glauco*, < L. *glaucus*, < Gr. γλαυκός, gleaming, silvery; of color, bluish-green or gray; esp. of the eyes, light-blue or gray (L. *cæsius:* see *cæsious*), the lightest shade of eyes known to the Greeks. Cf. *Glaux*.] Of a pale, luminous sea-green color; of a bluish green or greenish blue; specifically, in *bot.*, bluish hoary, usually the effect of a whitish bloom on a green surface.

Erewhile I slept
Under the *glaucous* caverns of old Ocean.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

Its waters are of a misty bluish-green or *glaucous* color.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 214.



Sea-lizard (*Glaucus atlanticus*).

Glaucus (glâ′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *glaucus*, < Gr. γλαῦκος, a fish of gray color, < γλαυκός, bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Klein*, 1744.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Glaucidæ*, of slender elongate form, with four tentacles. There are 5 species found in the warmer latitudes floating in the open sea, and remarkable for their beautiful azure-blue and silvery tints. *G. atlanticus* is very abundant in the Atlantic, living on floating algæ. They are popularly called *sea-lizards*. *Eucharis* is a synonym. *Poli*, 1795.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the burgomaster-gull, *Larus glaucus*. (*b*) A genus comprising the section of the genus *Larus* represented by the burgomaster. *Bruch*, 1853.

glaudkin†, glaudkyn†, *n.* An outer garment, supposed to be a species of gown, worn in the time of Henry VIII.

glaum (glâm), *v. i.* [Sc., also *glaump, glamp;* origin obscure.] To grope or feel with the hands, as in the dark.—**To glaum at**, to grasp at; attempt to seize.

My heart, for fear, gae sough for sough,
To hear the thuds, and see the cluds
O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds,
Wha *glaum'd at* kingdoms three, man.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

glaur (glâr), *n.* Mud; mire. [Scotch.]

glaur (glâr), *v. t.* [< *glaur*, *n.*] To bemire; 'muddy' or befoul with mud.

Glaux (glâks), *n.* [NL., < L. *glaux*, < Gr. γλαύξ, now read γλάξ, the milk-vetch. The Gr. γλαύξ, Attic γλαῦξ, prop. means an owl, so called from its glaring eyes: see *glaucous*.] A primulaceous genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *G. maritima*, known as *sea-milkwort* or *black saltwort*. It is a low, fleshy perennial herb, with opposite leaves and small purplish-white flowers in the axils, and is found in salt marshes and other saline localities in Europe, Asia, and North America.



Flowering Branch of *Glaux maritima*.

glave, glaive (glāv), *n.* [Formerly also *gleave;* < ME. *glaive, glayve, gleive, gleyve*, a lance or spear (not a sword) (cf. MLG. *gleve, gleive, glevinge*, the point of a lance, a lance, = MHG. *glavin, glävin, gläfen* = ODan. *glaven*, a spear, lance, Dan. *glavind*, a sword), < OF. *glaive, glave, gleive*, a lance or spear, also a sword, = Pr. *glai, glay, glavi, glazi* = Pg. It. *gladio*, < L. *gladius*, a sword. Cf. Ir. *claidheamh*, a sword: see *claymore*.] 1†. A lance or spear. In the fourteenth century the lance was often shortened, for use by a dismounted man-at-arms.

They . . . whet here tonge as sharp as swerd or *gleyve*.
Court of Love, l. 544.

A heavy case
When force to force is knit, and sword and *gleave*
In civil broil make kin and countrymen
Slaughter themselves in others.
Marlowe (*and Shakspere?*), Edw. III.

Cast your eyes on the *glaive* ye run at, or else ye will lose the game.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 48.

2. A sword; a broadsword; a falchion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Achilles preassing through the Phrygian *glaives*,
And Orpheus, daring to provoke the yre
Of damned fiends, to get his love retyre.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 233.

What iron instrument? said the advocat; it possibly might be a spade. No, sir, said the countryman, it was a *gleave*, being unwilling to use the name of sword or whittle. *Comical Hist. of Francion.*

His men-at-arms, with *glaive* and spear,
Brought up the battle's glittering rear.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 19.

3. A weapon like the halberd, having a long cutting blade with a sharp point fixed upon a staff: sometimes called a *Welsh glave*, from its supposed origin.

With bills and *glaves* from prison was I led.
Churchyard, Challenge, p. 44.

When zeal with aged clubs and *glaves*
Gave chase to rochets and white staves.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 543.

4. A slipper. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glaved, glaived (glāvd), *a.* [< *glave, glaive,* + *-ed*[2].] Armed with a glave; armed.

Then Wallace . . .
Must raise again his *glaved* hand
To smite the shackles from his native land.
J. Baillie, Wallace, lxiv.

glaver (glav′ėr), *v.* [E. dial., also *glaffer*, Sc. *glabber, glebber;* < ME. *glaveren*, talk idly, flatter, appar. < W. *glafru*, flatter. Cf. Gael. *glafaire*, a babbler.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To talk idly; babble; chatter.

How many, clepid filosophris, *glaveren* dyversely.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 181.

Siche *glaverande* gomes greves me bot lyttille!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2538.

2. To use flattery; speak wheedlingly.

That wicked folke wymmen bi-traieth,
And bigileth hem of her good with *glauerynge* wordes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 51.

O *glavering* flatterie!
How potent art thou!
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

Give him warning, admonition, to forsake his saucy *glavering* grace, and his goggle eye.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Fielding asserts, that he never knew a person with a steady *glavering* smile but he found him a rogue.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, II. 94.

II. *trans.* To flatter; wheedle.

Beare not a flattering tongue to *glaver* anie.
Affectionate Shepherd (1594), sig. D 4.

[Now only prov. Eng.]

glaverer† (glav'ėr-ėr), *n.* A flatterer.

These *glauerers* gone, myself to rest I laid,
And, doubting nothing, soundly fell asleepe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 407.

glaym†, **glaymous**†. See *glaim*, *glaimous*.

claymore† (glā'mōr), *n.* A form of *claymore*, probably used by mistake in the following passage:

Their arms were anciently the *glaymore*, or great two-handed sword, and afterwards the two-edged sword and target. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

glaze (glāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glazed*, ppr. *glazing*. [< ME. *glasen*, furnish with glass, cause to shine (= MHG. *glasen*, G. *ver-glasen*, glaze, = Icel. *glæsa*, cause to shine), < *glas*, glass: see *glass*, *n.* Cf. *glass*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place or fasten glass in; furnish or set with glass, as a window, case, frame, or the like; cover with glass, as a picture.

With glas
Were alle the wyndowes wel *yglased*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 323.

Bothe wyndowes and wowes [walls] ich wolle a-menden and *glase*. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 65.

Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, [and] *glazed* with crystalline glass.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

In England, we have not, as far as I am aware, any instance of a *glazed* triforium.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 570.

2. To cover, incrust, or overlay with something resembling glass in appearance or effect; cover with a shining vitreous or glairy substance; hence, to make glossy or glass-like in appearance: as, to *glaze* earthenware; to *glaze* pastry, cloth, or paper.

For sorrow's eye, *glazed* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

An old gentlewoman's *glazed* face in a new periwig.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 2.

Such a hard *glazed* hat as a sympathetic person's head might ache at the sight of. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, iv.

What is this? his eyes are heavy: think not they are *glazed* with wine. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. Specifically, in *oil-painting*, to cover, as a picture or parts of a picture, with a thin coat of transparent color to modify the tone.

Richly lustred, the drapery of Abraham being grounded in a full mass of ruby, *glazed* over blue outline and shading. *Cat. Soulages Coll.*, p. 19.

4†. To cause to shine; polish.

Glasyn, or make a thyng to shyne, pernitido, polio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 197.

Glazed iron, pig-iron containing a large amount — sometimes as much as 6 or 7 per cent. — of silicon. Such iron is very brittle in the process of casting, and unmanageable in the puddling-furnace or the refinery. Also called *glazy iron*. — **Glazed pottery**, pottery the paste or body of which is covered with a vitreous material called *glaze*. (See *glaze*, *n.*, 1.) This glaze is sometimes applied to the surface by dipping or otherwise; but the common salt glaze is produced by throwing salt into the hot kiln when the firing is nearly complete. — **To glaze one's hood**† or **houve**†, to hoodwink; beguile; deceive.

But walaway! al this nat but a maze,
Fortune *his houve* entended bet *to glaze*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 469.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To shine; be brilliant.

Lete euere gabbing glide & goon
Away, whether it wole *glase* or glent.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

2. To assume a dim glassy luster; become overspread with a semi-transparent film.

A light on Marmion's visage spread,
And fired his *glazing* eye.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 32.

glaze (glāz), *n.* [< *glaze*, *v.*] **1.** A vitrifiable substance applied to the surface of fine pottery, stoneware, and porcelain. It is either a substance which can be applied directly to the biscuit in liquid form, or one, as common salt, the vapors of which, when it is placed in the furnace with the ware, will affect the surface of the latter in the manner desired. Porcelain glaze is an example of the first kind, and is a sort of translucent glass which combines with the paste sufficiently to form a perfect union with it, but retains a slight thickness through which the paste is seen. Salt glaze is the commonest instance of the second variety. Also called *couverte*, *covering*, *glazing*.

Great confusion has been caused in various works on pottery by a careless use of the terms *glaze* and "enamel"; they are both of the nature of glass, but the best distinction to make is to apply the word "enamel" to a vitreous coating that is opaque, and the word *glaze* to one that is transparent; both may be coloured.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 601.

2. A bright polish or glazed appearance on any surface.

Blacklead (graphite) is placed in the churns with the common powders to give a fine *glaze* in a short time, but this practice is detrimental to the quality of the powder, causing the gun barrel to foul much quicker, and leaving a greater residue. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 314.

3. In *oil-painting*, a thin layer of transparent color spread over a painted surface. — **Aventurin glaze.** See *aventurin*. — **Lustrous glaze**, a name given to the extremely thin glaze of certain kinds of pottery, especially Greek, Egyptian, etc., the exact composition of which is imperfectly known. This glaze is not generally very brilliant, although it varies in different pieces; but its slight gloss is almost indestructible, and was of importance in making the vessels water-tight. — **Marbled glaze**, a glaze for pottery colored with hues mingled in imitation of the veining of marble. — **Varnished glaze**, the glaze or enamel of pottery when applied in considerable thickness, as in some of the fine potteries of modern Europe.

glazen† (glā'zn), *a.* [Early mod. E. *glasen* (also *glassen*, q. v.); < ME. *glasen*, < AS. *glæsen* (= OHG. *glesīn*, MHG. *glesīn*, G. *gläsern*), of glass, < *glæs*, glass, + *-en*[2]. Cf. *brazen*.] Of or resembling glass.

I sige as a *glasen* se. *Wyclif*, Rev. xv. 2 (Oxf.).

Contre-fenestre [F.], a woodden window (on the outside of a *glasen* one). *Cotgrave*.

He did him to the market-place,
And there he bought a loaf o' wax;
He shaped it bairn and bairnly like,
And in twa *glazen* een he pat.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 166).

glazer (glā'zėr), *n.* One who or that which glazes. Specifically — (*a*) A workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware. (*b*) A roll for calendering cloth or paper. (*c*) A wooden wheel used by cutlers and lapidaries for grinding and finishing. It is faced with leather, or with an alloy of lead and tin, and is employed with emery-powder or other polishing material. Sometimes it is used without facing. Also called *glazing-wheel*.

glaze-wheel (glāz'hwēl), *n.* A wooden wheel used by cutlers for putting a final polish on the metallic surface of their wares; a glazer.

Wheels of wood, or *glaze-wheels*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 414.

glaze-wormt, *n.* Same as *glass-worm*.

Dost thou not know that a perfect friend should be like the *glaze-worm*, which shineth most bright in the darke?
Lyly, Euphues, sig. I 4.

glazier (glā'zhėr), *n.* [< ME. **glasiere*, *glasyare*, < *glas*, glass, + *-i-er*. Cf. *brazier*[1], *grazier*.] **1.** One who fits window-glass to sash- and picture-frames. — **2.** One who applies the vitreous glaze to pottery. — **3**†. *pl.* Eyes. [Old slang.]

Toure out with your *glaziers!* I swear by the ruffin,
That we are assaulted by a queer cuffin.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

These *glasiers* of mine, mine eyes.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Glaziers' points. See *point*. — **Glaziers' turned lead.** ★Same as *came*[3], 2.

glazing (glā'zing), *n.* [< ME. *glasynge;* verbal n. of *glaze*, *v.*] **1.** The act or art of setting glass; the craft of a glazier.

This Bonet was the firste that broughte the crafte of *glasynge* into this lande. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xxxiv.

2. Glasswork; the glass of windows.

Al the story of Troye
Was in the *glasynge* ywrought thus.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 327.

The light on the side away from the *glazing* shall be maintained as subsidiary. *Lea*, Photography, p. 193.

3. The application to a piece of pottery or porcelain of the glaze which is to cover it. This is done by immersion, or by pouring the glaze upon the piece (a process especially used for those pieces of which the interior only is to be glazed), or by exposure to the vapor of a material which is volatilized for the purpose. See *glaze*.

4. In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*, 1. — **5.** In *oil-painting*, the operation of spreading a thin layer of transparent color with the brush or the fingers, or with the palm of the hand, over those parts of a picture whose tone it is desirable to modify. — **6.** In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the operation of breaking off the angular projections of the grains, and giving them a round, smooth, glossy surface, performed in a glazing-barrel.

The *glazing* takes from five to eight hours, in wooden barrels revolving thirty-four times per minute.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 314.

glazing-barrel (glā'zing-bar″el), *n.* A tumbling-box or revolving barrel in which grained gunpowder is polished or glazed by attrition.

glazing-machine (glā'zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A press with two polished rollers used for giving a glossy surface to printed sheets, especially gold and color work.

glazing-panel (glā'zing-pan″el), *n.* In stained-glass work, one of the frames of leaded sash ready to be put into place in the window-opening.

glazing-wheel (glā'zing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *glazer* (*c*).

glazy (glā'zi), *a.* [< *glaze* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *glassy*.] Glazed. See *glazed iron*, under *glaze*, *v. t.*

Not shaking, but drawing off the clear *glazy* liquid.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 360.

gle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *glee*[1].

gleab†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *glebe*.

glead[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *glede*[1].

glead[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gleed*[1].

gleam[1] (glēm), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *gleem*, < ME. *gleem*, *glem*, < AS. *glēm*, splendor, brightness, gleam. Cf. Icel. *glāmr*, a poet. name for the moon, *Glāmr*, the name of a famous ghost in the story of Grettir, *Glāma*, the name of a glacier (see under *glamour*); closely related to AS. *gleomu* (orig. **glimu*), splendor, brightness, etc.: see *glim*, *glimmer*.] **1.** Brightness; splendor.

Then was the faire Dodonian tree far seene
Upon seaven hills to spread his gladsome *gleame*,
And conquerours bedecked with his greene.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, v.

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 215.

2. A flash of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light; a dim or subdued glow; hence, something conceived as analogous to a flash or beam of light.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day, a fiery *gleam* by night.
Milton, P. L., xii. 257.

Glory about thee, without thee; and thou fulfillest thy doom,
Making Him broken *gleams*, and a stifled splendour and gloom. *Tennyson*, Higher Pantheism.

O'er his face of moody sadness
For an instant shone
Something like a *gleam* of gladness.
Whittier, The Fountain.

There was a *gleam* of fun in the corners of her lips.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 222.

Specifically — **3.** A flash of lightning. — **4.** A hot interval between showers. *Halliwell.*

gleam[1] (glēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *glemen;* from the noun: see *gleam*[1], *n.*] **1.** To dart or throw rays of light; glimmer; glitter; shine; dawn; hence, to appear suddenly and clearly, like a beam or flash of light.

For in a glorious gle my gleteryng it *glemes*.
York Plays, p. 4.

The meek-eyed Morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint-*gleaming* in the dappled east.
Thomson, Summer, l. 48.

So sweetly *gleam'd* her eyes behind her tears
Like sunlight on the plain behind a shower.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

What lady is this, whose silk attire
Gleams so rich in the light of the fire?
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

2†. To glance; look.

Nectanabus anonne right nyed hym tyll,
And *gleming* gainelich too the gome saide.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

=**Syn. 1.** *Glisten*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

gleam[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *gleme;* a variant of *glean*[1].] Same as *glean*[1].

To *gleame* corne, [L.] spicilegere.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., p. 208, l. 20.

To *gleme* corne, [L.] spicilegium facere. *Huloet.*

gleam[3]† (glēm), *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *glean*[2], as *gleam*[2] is of *glean*[1].] In *falconry*, to disgorge refuse from the stomach, as a hawk.

gleamer†, *n.* [A var. of *gleaner*.] Same as *gleaner*.

Gleamer of corne, [L.] spicilegus. *Huloet.*

gleaming (glē'ming), *n.* [< ME. *glemynge;* verbal n. of *gleam*[1], *v.*] A flash or ray of light, or something comparable to it; a gleam.

Ye *gleamings* of departed peace,
Shine out your last. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1082.

gleamy (glē'mi), *a.* [< *gleam*[1] + *-y*[1].] Darting beams of light; gleaming; flashing; beaming.

The moon was up, and shot a *gleamy* light.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 214.

Their harps are of the umber shade
That hides the blush of waking day,
And every *gleamy* string is made
Of silvery moonshine's lengthened ray.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

glean[1] (glēn), *v.* [< ME. *glenen*, < OF. *glener*, also *glaner*, F. *glaner*, dial. *glíner* = Pr. *glenar*, *grenar*, < LL. *glenare* (A D. 561), glean. Origin uncertain; the noun, ML. *glena*, *glenna*, also *gelina*, *gelima*, a handful or bundle (of reaped grain) a sheaf, appears much later, throwing doubt upon the otherwise plausible supposition that LL. *glenare* stands for **gelimare* or **gelmare*, from the Teut. noun repr. by AS. *gelm*, *gilm*, a handful or bundle of reaped grain, a sheaf, E. dial. *yelm*. The early mod. E. *gleam* or *gleme* (see *gleam*[2]) is a variant of *glean*, perhaps in conformity to *yelm*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gather after a reaper, or on a reaped field; bring together from a scattered condition, as grain left after the removal of the main crop.

Let me now go to the field, and *glean* ears of corn.
Ruth ii. 2.

After his harvesting the men must *glean*
What he had left.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 343.

Hence—**2.** To collect in scattered or fragmentary parcels or portions; pick up here and there; gather slowly and assiduously.

In flood, or lene
Clay lande, or nygh the see, gravel thou *glene*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. Judges xx. 45.

Faith, go study,
And *glean* some goodness, that you may shew manly.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

A good deal too, as Mr. Neale has shown, may be *gleaned* from the inscriptions and records.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 282.

II. *intrans.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers; also, to collect or gather anything in a similar way.

I come after, *glenyng* here and there,
And am ful glad yf I may fynde an ere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 75.

And she went, and came, and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. Ruth ii. 3.

As they which *gleane*, the reliques use to gather,
Which th' husbandman behind him chanst to scater.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, xxx.

glean[1] (glēn), *n.* [< ME. *glen*, *glene;* cf. OF. *glene*, *glenne*, *glane*, ML. *glena*, *glenna*, a handful of reaped grain, a bunch: see *glean*[1], *v.*] **1.** A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner. *Nares.*

A *gleane* or heape of corne commonly gathered and bound by handfuls together.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 87.

2. Anything gathered or gleaned. [Rare.]

The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs. *Dryden.*

3. A somewhat indefinite unit; a bunch: as, a *glean* of teazels. [Essex and Gloucestershire, Eng.] A glean of herrings, by a statute of Edward I., is 25.

glean[2]† (glēn), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *clean*. Cf. *gleam*[3].] The afterbirth, as of a cow or other domestic animal; the cleaning. *Holland.*

gleaner (glē'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *glener*, *glenar;* < *glean*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who gathers after reapers.

The *gleaners* spread around, and here and there,
Spike after spike, their scanty harvest pick.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 165.

2. One who gathers slowly and assiduously.

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* in the city is an arrant statesman. *Locke.*

3. A short-handled oyster-rake used by men wading in the water to gather oysters from the beds. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

gleaning (glē'ning), *n.* [< ME. *glenynge;* verbal n. of *glean*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of gathering after reapers.—**2.** That which is collected by gleaning.

The poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The second Mahomet . . . by the taking of Euboia dealt the heaviest blow to the Venetian power in the Ægean, . . . [and] brought under his power, as a *gleaning* after the vintage, the Frank lordship of Attica and the Greek lordship of Peloponnesos. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 320.

Gleba (glē'bä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe.*] **1.** A genus of pteropods. *Forskål*, 1776.—**2.** A genus of true siphonophorous hydrozoans, of the family *Hippopodiidæ*, related to *Diphyes*, but having more than two nectocalyxes of characteristic hippocrepiform structure. There is no polyp-stem and no float. The male and female gonophores are clustered at the base of the nutritive polyp. *Hippopodius* is a synonym. *Otto*, 1823.

3. [*l. c.*] In *bot.*, in gasteromycetous fungi, the chambered part of the fructification, upon the walls of whose cavities the spores are borne. Also *glebula.*

glebe (glēb), *n.* [< OF. *glebe*, glebe, land belonging to a parsonage, F. *glèbe* = Pr. *gleba*, *gleza* = Sp. Pg. It. *gleba*, < L. *gleba*, more correctly *glæba*, a clod or lump of earth, a piece, lump, mass, land, soil; prob. akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe.*] **1**†. A lump; a mass or concretion.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle *glebes*, or crystals, soluble in water so as to disappear.
Arbuthnot, Exp. of Chymical Terms. (*Latham.*)

2. In *mineral.*, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore.—**3.** Turf; soil; ground; farming-land. [Archaic.]

The husbandmen hereabout doe stir their *gleabe* at such time as much smoke doth arise. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 210.

Up they rose as vigorous as the sun,
Or to the culture of the willing *glebe*,
Or to the cheerful tendance of the flock.
Thomson, Spring, l. 247.

Their furrow oft the stubborn *glebe* hath broke.
Gray, Elegy.

And, breaking the *glebe* round about them,
Filled the barn with hay, and the house with food for a twelvemonth. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

4. Now, specifically, the cultivable land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. Also *glebe-land.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe.* *Swift.*

glebe-house (glēb'hous), *n.* A parsonage. [Ireland.]

glebe-land (glēb'land), *n.* Same as *glebe*, 4.

This priest had had his *glebe land* taken from him by a great man. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It lies upon the Thames, and the *glebe-land* House is very large and fair, and not dilapidated.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

glebeless (glēb'les), *a.* [< *glebe* + *-less.*] Having no glebe.

gleboset (glē'bōs), *a.* Same as *glebous.* *Bailey.*

glebosity† (glē-bos'i-ti), *n.* [< *glebous* (L. *glebosus*) + *-ity.*] The quality of being glebous.

glebous† (glē'bus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *gleboso*, < L. *glebosus*, *glæbosus*, full of clods, < *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe.*] Consisting of or relating to glebe or soil; turfy; cloddy. Also *glebose*, *gleby.*

glebula (gleb'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *glebulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *glebula*, *glæbula*, dim. of *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe.*] **1.** Same as *gleba*, 3.—**2.** *pl.* Roundish elevations resembling scattered crumbs on the thalli of some lichens.—**3.** *pl.* The spores of certain fungi. *Treasury of Botany.*

glebulose (gleb'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *glebula* + *-ose.*] Having glebulæ or small roundish elevations, as the thalli of some lichens. *Treasury of Botany.*

gleby† (glē'bi), *a.* [< *glebe* + *-y*[1].] Same as *glebous.*

The *glebie* fielde, and clottrie glebe with mattocke thou must tame.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Ep. to his Balie in the Countrie.

Pernicious Flatt'ry! thy malignant Seeds,
In an ill Hour, and by a fatal Hand,
Sadly diffus'd o'er Virtue's *gleby* Land.
Prior, Solomon, i.

Glecoma (glē-kō'mä), *n.* [NL., with varied term., < Gr. γλήχων (Ionic), also γλάχων (Doric), var. of Attic βλήχων, pennyroyal.] A genus of labiate plants. The only species, *G. hederacea*, is naturalized in eastern North America.

gled[1]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *glad.*

gled[2] (gled), *n.* A Scotch form of *glede*[1].

Dost think I see not that all that ruffling and pluming of wing and feathers is not for thy master, but to try what thou canst make of him, thou greedy *gled?*
Scott, Monastery, xxiii.

gleddyo (gled'yō), *n.* Same as *cleddyo.*

glede[1] (glēd), *n.* [Sometimes written *gleed*, *glead*, Sc. *gled*, *glaid;* < ME. *glede*, < AS. *glida* (= Icel. *gledha* = Sw *glada*), a kite, lit. 'glider,' < *glīdan* (pp. *gliden*), glide: see *glide.*] The common kite of Europe, *Milvus ictinus* or *M. regalis:* a term sometimes extended to related hawks, as the common buzzard and the marsh-hawk. See *kite.*

Holȝe were his ygen & vnder campe hores,
& al watz gray as the *glede*, with ful grymme clawres
That were croked and kene as the kyte panne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1696.

The Cocke, who is not to be feared by a Serpent, but a *glead.* *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 473.

glede[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gleed*[1].

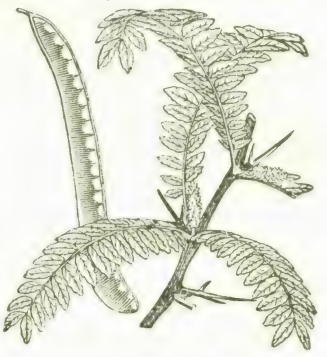
gledge (glej), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gledged*, ppr. *gledging.* [Sc., a form of *gley*, q. v.] To look askance; squint; look cunningly and slyly at an object out of the corners of one's eyes.

The next time that ye send or bring onybody here, let them be gentles allenarly, without ony fremd servants, like that chield Lockhard, to be *gledging* and gleeing about, and looking to the wrang side o' ane's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

gledge (glej), *n.* [Sc., a form of *gley*, q. v.] A side glance; a quick, knowing look.

He gae a *gledge* wi' his e'e that I kenn'd he took up what I said. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxviii.

Gleditsia (glē-dit'si-ä), *n.* [NL., after **J. G.** *Gleditsch*, a German botanist (1714–86).] A genus of leguminous thorny trees, with abruptly once or twice pinnate leaves, inconspicuous greenish and polygamous flowers, and flat pods. There are about 6 species, natives of eastern North America and temperate Asia. The honey-locust, or three-thorned acacia, *G. triacanthos*, of the United States, is a large tree, widely cultivated for shade and as a hedge-plant. It has very long, many-seeded pods, which are filled with a sweet pulp between the seeds. The wood is hard, heavy, strong, and durable. The water-locust, *G. aquatica*, is found in swamps of the eastern and southern United States. It is a smaller tree, with more slender thorns, and a short one-seeded pod without pulp.



Branch and Pod of Honey-locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).

gledy†, *a.* See *gleedy.*

glee[1] (glē), *n.* [< ME. *glee*, *gle*, *gleo*, *gleu*, *glew*, *glu*, etc., < AS. *gleó*, contr. of *gleow*, umlaut form of *gliw* (in oblique cases and in comp. also *glig-*), joy, mirth, always implying and practically equiv. to 'music' (singing or playing), = Icel. *glȳ*, glee, gladness (cf. *glȳja*, be gleeful), = Sw. dial. *gly*, mockery, ridicule. Cf. (?) Gr. χλεύη, a jest, a joke, Russ. *glumŭ*, a jest, a joke.] **1.** Exultant or playful exhilaration; demonstrative joy or delight; merriment; mirth; gaiety.

The kyng and ek his meigne
Therof hadden grete *glee*.
King Alisaunder, l. 5308 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

His merie men comanded he
To make him bothe game and *glee*,
For nedes moste he fyghte.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 129.

Full well they laughed, with counterfeited *glee*,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 201.

His hard features were revealed all agrin and ashine with *glee.* *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, I. 45.

2†. Music; minstrelsy. See *gleeman.*

That maiden Ysonde hight,
That *gle* was lef to here,
And romance to rede aright.
Sir Tristrem, ii. 7.

And gladnes in *glees*, & gret ioye y-maked.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 93.

Glu or mynstralcye, musica, armonia.
Prompt. Parv., p. 200.

3†. A musical instrument.

Smale harpers with her *glees*
Sate under hem in dyvers sees.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1209.

4. In *music*, a composition for three or more solo voices, without accompaniment, usually in two or three contrasted movements, and adapted to any kind of metrical text, not necessarily joyful. The structure of a glee is seldom truly contrapuntal, but considerable independence of the parts is essential; the former characteristic distinguishes it from the madrigal, the latter from the part-song. The glee is essentially of English origin and cultivation, and its best period was from 1760 to 1830.=**Syn. 1.** *Joy*, *Joviality*, etc. (see *hilarity*); exhilaration, jollity, jocularity, sportiveness.

glee[2], *v.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *gley.*

glee-club (glē'klub), *n.* A company of singers organized to sing glees, part-songs, and the like, often of male voices only.

gleed[1] (glēd), *n.* [< ME. *gleede*, *glede*, < AS. *glēd* = ONorth. *gloed*, a glowing coal, flame, fire (= OS. **glōd* (in comp. *glōd-welo*, gold, lit. 'fire-wealth'; *welo* = E. *weal*) = OFries. *glēd*, *glōd* = D. *gloed* = MLG. *glōt*, LG. *gloot* = OHG. MHG. *gluot*, G. *glut*, *gluth* = Icel. *glōdh* (pl. *glædhr*) = Sw. Dan. *glöd*, a glowing coal), < AS. *glōwan*, E. *glow*. see *glow.* For the formative *-d*, cf. *seed*, ult. < *sow*[1], *mead*[1], ult. < *mow*[1], *flood*, ult. < *flow*, *blood*, ult. < *blow*[2], etc.] **1.** A live

or burning coal; a fire; a flame. [Archaic or dialectal.]

The cruel ire, as reed as eny *glede*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1140.

Then he will spring forth of his hand,
As sparke doth out of *gleede*.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 243).

The sun that shines on the world sae bricht,
A borrowed *gleid* frae the fountain o' licht.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

Then as the wind seized the *gleeds* and the burning thatch.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

2†. Coal or cinders.

The fir and flaumbe funeral,
In which my body brennen shal to *glede*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 305.

gleed[1]**†**, *v. i.* [< *gleed*[1], *n.*] To burn. *Nares.*

The nearer I approch, the more my flame doth *gleede*.
Turberville, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, sig. Q 4.

gleed[2] (glēd), *n.* Same as *glede*[1].

gleed[3], *p. a.* See *gleyed*.

gleedy†, *a.* [ME. *gledy;* < *gleed*[1] + *-y*[1].] Burning; glowing.

My besy gost . . .
Constreynede me with so *gledy* desire,
That in myn herte I feele yet the fire.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 105.

gleeful (glē′fůl), *a.* [< *glee*[1] + *-ful.*] Actively merry; gay; joyous.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When everything doth make a *gleeful* boast?
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

gleefully (glē′fůl-i), *adv.* In a gleeful manner; merrily; gaily.

gleek[1]**†** (glēk), *n.* [Also dial. Sc. *glaik* (q. v.); formerly also *glick, glike;* possibly from a form (Scand. ?) corresponding to AS. *gelāc*, play, movement, *gelācan* (pret. *gelēc*), delude, trick, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix (see *i-*[1]), + *lāc*, Icel. *leik*, play, sport. See *laik, lark*[2].] **1.** A jest; a scoff; a trick or deception.

Vnto whom Lucilla aunswered with this *glyeke*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 95.

2. An enticing or wanton glance.

Waving fans, coy glances, *glicks*, cringes, and all such simpering humours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Palinode.

But stay; I do espy
A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

3. In *music*, same as *glee*[1], 4.—**Dutch gleek.** See *Dutch.*—**To give the gleek,** to pass a jest upon; make appear ridiculous.

By manly mart to purchase prayse,
And *give* his foes *the gleeke*.
Turberville, cited by Steevens.

Mus. What will you *give* us?
Pet. No money, on my faith; but *the gleek*.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

gleek[1]**†** (glēk), *v.* [< *gleek*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To ridicule; deride; scoff at.

The more that I get her, the more she doth *gleek* me.
Tom Tyler and his Wife (1598).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make sport; gibe; sneer.

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1.

2. To pass time sportively or frivolously; frolic.

No hospitality kept? Bacchanalia's good store in every Bishops family, and good *gleeking*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

gleek[2] (glēk), *n.* [Generally regarded as a particular use of *gleek*[1], with which it is usually merged; but < OF. *glic, glicq, ghelicque*, chance, hazard, also a game of cards like gleek, lit. 'like' or 'even,' < MD. *ghelijck* or MHG. *gelich, glîch*, G. *gleich*, like, even: see *alike, like*[2].] **1.** An old game at cards played by three persons, with forty-four cards, each person having twelve, and eight being left for the stock.

Nor play with costermongers at mumchance, traytrip,
But keep the gallant'st company and the best games,
Gleek and primero. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 4.

Why, when you please, sir; I am,
For threepenny *gleek*, your man.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 2.

My aunt Wright and my wife and I to cards, she teaching us to play at *gleeke*, which is a pretty game.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 13, 1662.

2. Three cards of a sort in this game, as three aces, three kings, etc. Hence—**3†.** Three of anything.

This day we'll celebrate
A *gleek* of marriages; Pandolpho and Flavia,
Sulpitia and myself, and Trincalo
With Armellino. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iv. 4.

gleek[2] (glēk), *v. t.* [< *gleek*[2], *n.*] In the game of gleek, to gain a decided advantage over.

Come, gentlemen, what's your game? Why, gleek; that's your only game. Gleek let it be, for I am persuaded I shall *gleek* some of you. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

glee-maiden† (glē′mā″dn), *n.* [Not found in ME.; AS. (ONorth.) *gliew-mēden:* see *glee*[1], 2, and *maiden.*] A female minstrel.

The *glee-maiden* bent her head low, . . . and then began the song of Poor Louise.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xi.

gleeman (glē′man), *n.*; pl. *gleemen* (-men). [< ME. *gleeman, gleman, gleoman, glewman, gluman, -mon*, < AS. *gleóman, gligman, glīman*, a musician, minstrel, player, jester, < *gleó, gleow*, etc., glee (music), + *man*, man.] A singer; specifically, in old use, a strolling minstrel or musician.

Gladder than *gleo-man* that gold hath to gyfte.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 104.

The *gleemen* added mimicry, and other means of promoting mirth, to their profession, as well as dancing and tumbling, with sleights of hand, and variety of deceptions to amuse the spectators.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 251.

The visits of the *gleeman* and the juggler, or "tumbler," were welcome breaks in the monotony of the thegn's life. It is hard not to look kindly at the *gleeman*, for he no doubt did much to preserve the older poetry which even now was ebbing away.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 324.

No rude shows of a theatrical kind; no minstrel, with his harp and legendary ballad, nor *gleeman*, with an ape dancing to his music. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 270.

You see, at the court of the Great Kaan there was a great number of *gleemen* and jugglers.
Yule, tr. of Marco Polo, II. 54.

gleen†, *v. i.* [Not found except in quot. from Prior, and perhaps an error for *gleam*[1]. Cf. *gleam*[2] for *glean*[1].] To shine; glisten.

Those who labour
The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.
Prior, First Hymn to Callimachus.

gleesome (glē′sum), *a.* [< *glee*[1] + *-some.*] Gleeful; joyous.

Gleesome hunters, pleased with their sport,
With sacrifices due have thank'd me for 't.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

gleet (glēt), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glit* (q. v.); < ME. *glet, glette*, once *glat* (for **glete*), slime, < OF. *glete, glette, gleete*, a flux, secretion, humor, mucus, matter.] **1†.** Slime; mucus.

Holy mennys affeccions . . . casten out fro her hertis al vile *glat* [var. *glet*] that stoppith her breeth.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 31.

He [Jonah] glidez in by the giles [gills] thurȝ glaymande *glette*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 269.

2. A thin ichor running from a sore; in particular, a transparent mucous discharge from the urethra: an effect of gonorrhea.

gleet† (glēt), *v. i.* [< *gleet, n.*] **1.** To flow in a thin limpid humor; ooze, as pus.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone; this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. To flow slowly, as water.

Vapours . . . are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a basin.
G. Cheyne, Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion.

gleety (glē′ti), *a.* [< *gleet* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling gleet; ichorous thin; limpid.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting.
Wiseman, Surgery.

glee-woman† (glē′wům″an), *n.* A female minstrel.

Here is a strolling *glee-woman* with her viol, preparing to sing beneath the royal windows.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, x.

gleg[1] (gleg), *a.* [Also, as a noun, *cleg;* < Icel. *glöggr*, also spelled *gleggr* and *gleyggr*, clear-sighted, acute, clever; of things, clear, distinct; = AS. *gleáw*, ME. *glcaw, gleu*, wise, sagacious, = OS. *glau* = LG. *glau* = OHG. *glau, glou, gilau, gilou*, MHG. *glau* (*glaw-*), wise, sagacious, G. *glau*, clear, bright, clear-sighted, = Goth. **glaggwus*, in adv. *glaggwō* and *glaggwuba, glaggwaba*, carefully, accurately.] **1.** Quick of perception or apprehension; acute; clever; sharp.—**2.** Nimble; active; lively.

Forbye, he'll shape you aff, fu' *gleg*,
The cut of Adam's philabeg.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

How are ye, miller? Ye look as *gleg*
As if ye had got a prize in the lottery.
Petticoat Tales, I. 226.

I'm gay *gleg* at meal-time. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

3. Easily moved; slippery.—**4.** Keen-edged; sharp: applied to things, as to a knife.

For, yet unskaithed by Death's *gleg* gully,
Tam Samson's leevin'!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

[Scotch in all uses.]

Gleg at the uptake, quick of perception or understanding.

A gude tale's no the waur o' being twice tauld, . . . and a body has aye the better chance to understand it. Everybody's no sae *gleg at the uptake* as ye are yourself.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

gleg[2], *n.* Same as *cleg*[2].

gleg-hawk (gleg′hâk), *n.* The European sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus.* [Scotch.]

Gleichenia (glī-kē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Friedrich W. *Gleichen*, a German botanist (1717–83).] A genus of Australasian ferns having naked sori borne at the apices of the veins and the lobes of the pinnæ rounded or suborbicular. The sporangia have a broad, complete horizontal ring, and open vertically. As commonly understood, however, it has included the distinct and widely distributed mainly tropical genus *Dicranopteris*, distinguished by having the sori borne dorsally upon the veins and the lobes of the pinnæ elongate, mostly pectinate. Fossil ferns of this genus occur in the Middle Cretaceous.

Gleicheniaceæ (glī-kē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gleichenia* + *-aceæ* (Martius, 1834).] A family of ferns, typified by the genus *Gleichenia.*

gleid (glēd), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *gleed*[1].

gleire†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glair. Chaucer.*

glen (glen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glenne, glin;* not in ME. or AS.; < Gael. and Ir. *gleann* = W. and Corn. *glyn* (see *glyn*), a valley, glen; perhaps connected with W. *glan*, brink, side, shore, bank.] A narrow valley; a dale; a depression or hollow between hills.

But now from me hys madding mynd is starte,
And woes the Widdowes daughter of the *glenne*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

The wilderness is theirs, with all its caves,
Its hollow *glens*, its thickets, and its plains.
Cowper, Task, vi. 402.

=**Syn.** *Ravine, Gorge*, etc. See *valley.*

glench†, *v.* [ME. *glenchen*, usually in pret. *glente, glent*, mod. inf. *glent:* see *glent.*] Same as *glint.*

Whan he saugh hym come he *glenched* for the stroke and girde in to the thikkest presse, and Gawein hym chaced that lightly wolde not hym leve.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 408.

glene (glē′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλήνη, the pupil, the eyeball, the socket of a joint.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The pupil; the eyeball; the eye. *Dunglison.* (*b*) A socket; any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation. *Parr.*

glengarry (glen-gar′i), *n.* [Named from *Glengarry*, a valley of Inverness-shire, Scotland.] A Scotch cap of wool, either woven in one piece or made of cloth. It has erect sides, a hollow or crease on the top, and diminishes in height toward the back, where the band is slit or parted and fitted with a pair of short ribbons, which are usually crossed and permitted to hang down.

On his head was the Highland bonnet called a *glengarry*.
Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 23.

Glenlivet, Glenlivat (glen-lē′vet, -vat), *n.* [So named from *Glenlivet*, a valley of Banffshire, Scotland, where it was first made.] A superior Scotch whisky.

Fhairshon had a son who married Noah's daughter,
And nearly spoiled ta flood by trinking up ta water—
Which he would have done, I at least believe it,
Had ta mixture peen only half *Glenlivet*.
Aytoun, Massacre of the Macpherson.

glenohumeral (glē-nō-hū′me-rạl), *a.* [< *glen*(*oid*) + *humeral.*] Connecting the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula: as, the *glenohumeral* ligament.

glenoid (glē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γληνοειδής, like a ball-and-socket joint, < γλήνη, a socket (see *glene*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Shallow or slightly cupped: specifically applied in anatomy to two articular cavities or fossæ, of the scapula and of the temporal bone respectively.—**2.** Having a glenoid fossa: as, the *glenoid* border of the scapula.—**Glenoid fissure,** the Glaserian fissure. See *fissure.*—**Glenoid fossa.** See *fossa*[1].

II. *n.* A glenoid fossa, as of the temporal bone or of the scapula; a glene.

glenoidal (glē-noi′dạl), *a.* [< *glenoid* + *-al.*] Same as *glenoid.*

The articular *glenoidal* cavity for the humerus.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 35.

glenovertebral (glē-nō-vėr′tē-brạl), *a.* [< *glen*(*oid*) + *vertebral.*] Formed, as a certain angle of the scapula, by its glenoid and vertebral borders.

glent (glent), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *glint.*

gleve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glave.*

glew[1]**†**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *glue.*

glew[2]**†**, *v. i.* A variant of *gley.*

gley, glee[2] (glī, glē), *v. i.* [Sc. also *glye* and *gledge* (early mod. E. also *glew*); < ME. *gleyen, glyen, glizen, glyzen*, shine, glance, look askant, squint, < Icel. *gljā*, glitter, prob. akin to *glæja,*

glow, *glōa*, glow, = Sw. *glo*, stare, = Dan. *glo*, glow, stare: see *glow*. For the sense, cf. *glance*, an oblique look, *glance*, *v.*, look obliquely, fly off obliquely.] **1†.** To shine; glance.—**2.** To look obliquely or askance; squint. [Now only Scotch.]

Cassandra the clere was a Clene Maydon,
Semely of a Sise, as the silke white,
Womonly wroght, waike of hir colour,
Godely of gouernaunce, and *gleyit* a little.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3995.

Glie or look askue, overthwart.
Baret, Alvearie, G. 274½ (1570).

There's a time to *gley*, and a time to look even. [There's a time to overlook things, and a time to notice them.]
Scotch proverb.

gley, glee[2] (glī, glē), *n.* [< *gley, glee*[2], *v.*] A squint or sidelong glance. [Scotch.]

gley, glee[2] (glī, glē), *adv.* [< *gley, glee*[2], *n.* Cf. *agley.*] Awry; asquint. [Scotch.]

gleyed, gleed[3] (glīd, glēd), *p. a.* [< *gley, glee*[2], + *-ed*[2].] Squint-eyed; squinting; oblique. [Scotch and old Eng.]

I think such speech becomes a king no more than *glide* eyes doth his face, when I think he looks on me he sees me not. *The Prince's Cabbala*, p. 2 (1715).

To gang gleyed, to go awry or wrong.

Did you ever hear of the umquhile Lady Huntinglen *ganging* a wee bit *gleed* in her walk through the world?
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxii.

gleyre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glair*. *Chaucer.*

gleyve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glave*.

gliadin (glī'a-din), *n.* [< Gr. *γλία*, glue, + *-ad* + *-in*[2].] The separable viscid constituent of wheat-gluten, a slightly transparent brittle substance of a straw-yellow color, soluble in alcohol and acids. Also called *glutin* and *vegetable gelatin.*

glib[1] (glib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glibbed*, ppr. *glibbing*. [Of dial. origin, appar. from the more orig. verb *glibber*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To run smoothly; move freely, as the tongue. [Rare or obsolete.]

I undertook that office, and the tongues
Of all his flattering prophets *glibb'd* with lies.
Milton, P. R., i. 375.

II. *trans.* To make smooth; cause to run smoothly, as the tongue; make glib. [Rare or obsolete.]

My lord, the clapper of my mouth's not *glibd*
With court oyle, twill not strike on both sides yet.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 2.

There is a drunken liberty of the tongue, which, being once *glibbed* with intoxicating liquor, runs wild through heaven and earth. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 20.

glib[1] (glib), *a.* [See *glib*[1], *v.*, and *glibber, a.*] **1.** Smooth; slippery: as, ice is *glib*.

Or colour, like their own,
The parted lips of shells that are upthrown,
With which, and coral, and the *glib* sea flowers,
They furnish their faint bowers.
Leigh Hunt, Foliage, p. 20.

2. Running smoothly or sleekly; plausibly voluble: as, a *glib* tongue.

I want that *glib* and oily art,
To speak and purpose not; since what I will intend,
I'll do 't before I speak. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

He has not the *glib* faculty of sliding ouer a tale, but his words come squeamishly out of his mouth, and the laughter commonly before the iest.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

glib[2] (glib), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *glib*, a lock of hair, also a slut.] **1.** A bushy head of hair, formerly common among the Irish. See the extracts.

They have another custome from the Scythians, that is the wearing of Mantells and long *glibbes*, which is a thick curled bush of heare, hanging downe over theyr eyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Irish princesse, and with her a fifteen others moe, With hanging *glybbes* that hid their necks as tynsel shadowing snoe. *Warner*, Albion's England, v. 26.

Their hair they wore long behind and curled on to the shoulders, and cut in front to cover the forehead with a fringe or *glib*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 36.

2. A man wearing such a bush of hair.

In Tyrconnell the haire of their head grows so long and curled that they goe bare-headed, and are called *glibs*, the women glibbins. *Gainsford*, Glory of Eng., p. 151.

glib[3]**†** (glib), *v. t.* [Rare, and perhaps a mere error for *lib*; or due to confusion with *gib*[2], q.v.; there is nothing to show that *g-* represents the prefix *ge-* (see *i-*[1]), as in D. *gelubt*, OD. *ghelubt* (Kilian), pp. of *lubben*, lib: see *lib*.] To castrate.

I had rather *glib* myself than they
Should not produce fair issue.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

glibber (glib'ėr), *a.* [Appar. < D. *glibberen*, slide, freq. of *glippen* = MLG. *glippen*, slide, slip (cf. MLG. *glibberich*, smooth, slippery); perhaps ult. akin to *glide* (= D. *glijden*, etc.): see *glide*, *glidder*. Cf. *glib*[1].] Smooth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glibbery† (glib'ėr-i), *a.* [< D. *glibberig*, slippery: see *glibber*, *glib*[1].] **1.** Slippery; fickle.

His love is *glibbery;* there's no hold on 't.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

Let who will climbe ambition's *glibbery* rounds,
And leane upon the vulgar's rotten love,
I'll not corrival him.
Marston, Jack Drum's Entertainment, sig. B.

2. Voluble; glib; fluent.

What, shall thy lubricall and *glibberie* Muse
Live as shee were defunct?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

glibbin† (glib'in), *n.* [Ir. *glib*, a glib, a slut, *glibin*, a shred of cloth, a jag: see *glib*[2].] A woman wearing a glib or thick bush of hair hanging over her eyes. See extract under *glib*[2], 2.

glib-gabbet (glib'gab″et), *a.* Having a glib mouth or tongue; having the gift of the gab; glib; voluble. [Scotch.]

An' that *glib-gabbet* Highland Baron,
The Laird o' Graham.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

glibly (glib'li), *adv.* [< *glib*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly: as, to slide *glibly;* to speak *glibly.*

You shall have some will swallow
A melting heir as *glibly* as your Dutch
Will pills of butter. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

Now by tough oars impell'd and prosp'rous tides,
The vessel *glibly* down the river glides.
Fawkes, tr. of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, iv.

Anything, anything to let the wheels
Of argument run *glibly* to their goal!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 133.

glibness (glib'nes), *n.* [< *glib*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being glib; slipperiness; smoothness; volubility: as, *glibness* of tongue or speech.

gliciride†, *n.* [ME., ult. < L. *glycyrrhiza*, licorice: see *Glycyrrhiza* and *licorice*.] Licorice.

An unce of melion, of *gliciride*
Thre unce, and take as moche of narde Celtike.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

glick† (glik), *n.* Another form of *gleek*[1].

glidden†. An obsolete past participle of *glide*.

glidder (glid'ėr), *a.* [Cf. AS. *glid* (once), slip-★pery, **glidder* (not authenticated), slippery, *gliddrian* (once, in a gloss), totter (L. *nutare*); ult. < *glīdan* (pp. *gliden*), glide, slide: see *glide*. Cf. *slidder, a.*, with *slide, v.*; *slipper, a.*, with *slip, v.*; cf. also *glib*[1], *glibber*.] Slippery. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glidder† (glid'ėr), *v. t.* [< *glidder, a.*] To render smooth and sleek, as by glazing or smearing.

Make the decoction, strain it; then distil it,
And keep it in your gallipot well *gliddered*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

gliddery (glid'ėr-i), *a.* [< *glidder* + *-y*[1].] Slippery. [Prov. Eng.]

Two men led my mother down a steep and *gliddery* stairway. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, iv.

★**glide** (glīd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glided*, ppr. *gliding*. [< ME. *gliden* (pret. *glode, glod*, pl. *gliden*, pp. *gliden*), glide, slide, flow, fly, fall, move, < AS. *glīdan* (pret *glād*, pl. *glidon*, pp. *gliden*), glide, slide, = OS. *glīdan* = OFries. *glīda* = D. *glijden* = MLG. LG. *gliden, glien* = OHG. *glītan*, MHG. *glīten*, G. *gleiten* = Sw. *glida* = Dan. *glide*, glide, slide. Perhaps connected remotely with *glad*, in its lit. sense of 'smooth.' Hence *glidder, glede*[1].] **1.** To move smoothly and without discontinuity or jar; pass or slip along without apparent effort; sweep along with a smooth, easy, rapid motion, as a stream in its channel, a bird through the air, or a ship through the water.

Where-euer the gomen [game] bygan, or *glod* to an ende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 661.

Somtyme it seemeth as it were
A starre, which that *glideth* there.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

His goode stede al he bistrood,
And forth upon his wey he *glood*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 193.

For rolling Years like stealing Waters *glide*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Ghostlike we *glide* through nature, and should not know our place again. *Emerson*, Experience.

Specifically—**2.** In *music*, to pass from tone to ★tone without break; slur.=**Syn.** *Slip*, etc. See *slide*.

★**glide** (glīd), *n.* [< *glide, v.*] **1.** A gliding movement; the act of moving smoothly and evenly.

It unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away
Into a bush. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

The ruffian, who, with ghostly *glide*,
Dagger in hand, steals close to your bedside.
Cowper, Charity, l. 186.

2. In *music* and *pronunciation*, the joining of two successive sounds without a break; a transition-sound involuntarily produced between two principal sounds; a slur.—**3.** In *dancing*, a peculiar waltz-step performed in a smooth and sliding manner.

glident. An obsolete past participle of *glide*.

glider[1] (glī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. **glidere, glydare;* < ★*glide* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which glides.

Per. The glaunce into my heart did glide;
Wil. Hey, ho, the *glyder!*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

glider[2]**†**, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *glitter*.

gliding (glī'ding), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as moving—that is, as undulating, as if in motion, and fessewise: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *glissant*.

glidingly (glī'ding-li), *adv.* In a smooth, gliding, or flowing manner.

gliding-plane (glī'ding-plān), *n.* In *crystal.*, that direction in a crystal in which the molecules glide or slip over one another under pressure. Also called *slipping-plane*.

gliff (glif), *v.* [Sc. also *gluff, gloff;* < ME. *gliffen, glyffen*, be terrified, gaze in terror, in comp. *agliffen*, terrify; also *gliften;* origin unknown: see *glift*.] **I.** *intrans.* To have a glimpse or passing view; give a glance.

II. *trans.* To frighten; alarm. [Now only Scotch.]

gliff (glif), *n.* [< *gliff, v.*] **1.** A glimpse; a brief passing sight.—**2.** A whiff.

The mirk came in *gliffs*.
Edinburgh Mag., May, 1820, p. 423.

3. A momentary trace of resemblance.—**4.** A moment or two.

I have placed the fire-wood so as to screen you. Bide behind it for a *gliff*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, liii.

5. A fright; a scare.

I ha'e gi'en some o' them a *gliff* in my day, when they were coming rather ower near me. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

Mony's the *gliff* I got mysel' in the great deep.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

glift† (glift), *v.* [ME. *gliften*, var. of *gliffen:* see *gliff*.] Same as *gliff*.

gliket, *n.* Another form of *gleek*[1].

glim (glim), *v. i.* [< ME. **glimmen* (found only as in the deriv. forms *glimmer* and *glimpse*, q. v.) = MD. D. *glimmen* = MLG. LG. *glimmen* = MHG. G. *glimmen* = Sw. *glimma* = ODan. *glimme*, shine, glow, glimmer; a secondary form of an orig. strong verb (MHG. *glimmen*, pret. *glamm*, also *glimen*, pret. *gleim*), shine, Teut. √ *glim*, whence also ult. *glim, n., glimmer, glimpse, gleam*[1], etc. (see these words); connected with *glint, glitter, gliss, glist, glisten, glister*[1], etc., as extensions of a Teut. √ *gli* = Gr. *χλίειν*, become warm (cf. *χλιαρός*, warm). More remotely akin are *glare*[1], *glass, gloss*[1], *glow*, and perhaps *glad*, the ult. root being represented by Skt. √ *ghar*, shine, glow.] **1.** To shine; glimmer. [Rare.]—**2.** To glance slyly; look askance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Also *glime*.

glim (glim), *n.* [< ME. *glim* (dat. *glymme*), < AS. *gleomu* (orig. **glimu*), brightness, = MHG. *glim*, G. *glimm*, a spark, = Sw. dial. *glim*, a glance; cf. OS. *glīmo*, brightness, = OHG. *glīmo*, MHG. *gleime*, a glow-worm, MHG. *glamme*, a glow, AS. *glǣm*, E. *gleam*[1], etc. (OF. *glimpe*, a rush-light, < G.), from the orig. strong form of *glim, v.*] **1†.** Brightness; sheen.

So watz I rauyste wyth *glymme* pure.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1087.

2. A light, as of a lamp or candle. [Colloq.]

"Let's have a *glim*," said Sikes, "or we shall go breaking our necks." *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

It is not a farthing *glim* in a bedroom, or we should have seen it lighted.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, xlviii.

3. An eye. [Slang.]

Harold escaped with the loss of a *glim*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 339.

4. Glimpse; glance. [Rare.]

If the way might be found to draue your eie, set on high materes of state, to take a *glim* of a thing of so mean contemplation.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

To douse the glim, to put out the light. [Slang.]

glime (glīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glimed*, ppr. *gliming*. Same as *glim*.

glimmer (glim'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *glimeren, glemeren* = LG. *glimmern* = MHG. G. *glimmern* =

Dan. *glimre* = Sw. *glimra*, glimmer; freq. of *glim*, *v.*] **1.** To shine faintly or unsteadily; emit feeble or wavering rays of light; twinkle; gleam: as, the *glimmering* dawn; a *glimmering* lamp.

His athel sturtes [noble stirrups],
That euer *glemered* & glent al of grene stones.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 172.

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 3.

The pools
No longer *glimmer*, and the silvery streams
Darken to veins of lead at thy approach.
Bryant, Rain-Dream.

Her taper *glimmer'd* in the lake below.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

The idea of ever recovering happiness never *glimmered* in her mind for a moment.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

2. To blink; wink; look unsteadily. [Scotch.] =Syn. **1.** *Gleam*, *Flicker*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

glimmer (glim'ėr), *n.* [= G. *glimmer*, a glimmer, mica, = Sw. *glimmer*, mica, dial. glimmer, = Dan. *glimmer*, glitter, mica; from the verb.] **1.** A faint and wavering light; feeble and broken or scattered rays of light.

Yet hath my night of life some memory,
My wasting lamps some fading *glimmer* left.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

The flame, at first but a cloudy *glimmer*, then a flicker, now gave broad and welcome light.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, vi.

2. A faint glow; a shimmer.

Gloss of satin and *glimmer* of pearls.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 9.

3. A glimpse: same as *glimmering*, 2.

I have had some *glimmer*, at times, in my gloomiest woe,
Of a God behind all. *Tennyson*, Despair.

4. Mica.

Talc, catsilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward*, Fossils.

5†. Fire. [Old cant.]

glimmer-gowk (glim'ėr-gouk), *n.* An owl. [Prov. Eng.]

While 'e sit like a graät *glimmer-gowk* wi' 'is glasses athurt 'is noäse. *Tennyson*, Village Wife, vii.

glimmering (glim'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *glymeryng*; verbal n. of *glimmer*, *v.*] **1.** A feeble, unsteady light; a glimmer; a faint glow or gleam: as, a slight *glimmering* of sense.

Bar. Methinks he looks well;
His colour fresh and strong; his eyes are cheerful.
Lop. A *glimmering* before death; 'tis nothing else, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

[They] had not had their conjectures alarmed by some *glimmerings* of light into that dark project before.
South, Works, III. xii.

2. A dim or vague view or notion; an inkling; a glimpse.

This kunne not we knowe ful certeyne, but han *glymeryng* & supposyng.
Wyclif, Eng. Works hitherto unprinted (ed. Matthew), [p. 339.

I have not a *glimmering* of it, yet in general I remember the scope of it.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were. *Sir H. Wotton.*

glimmeringly (glim'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a faint, glimmering appearance.

Glimmeringly did a pack of were-wolves pad
The snow. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 25.

glimmery†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glimrye*; < *glimmer* + *-y*[1].] Glimmering. *Davies.*

Shal wee, father heuenlye, be carelesse
Of thy claps thundring? or when fiers *glimrye* be listed
In clowds grim glooming? *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 216.

glimpse (glimps), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glimpsed*, ppr. *glimpsing*. [Early mod. E. *glimse* (the *p* being excrescent), < ME. *glimsen* (in verbal n. *glimsing*, spelled *glymsyng*) = MHG. *glimsen*, G. dial. *glumsen*, *glumpsen*, *glumbsen*, glimmer, glow; with verb-formative *-s*, from the root of *glim*, *glimmer*: see *glim*, *glimmer*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To glimmer; shine.

The christal glas, which *glimseth* braue and bright,
And shewes the thing much better than it is.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

And little glow-wormes *glimpsing* in the dark.
Robert Earl of Huntington's Death, sig. E 1 (1601).

2. To come into momentary view; appear transiently or as in a flash.

The streams well ebb'd, new hopes some comforts borrow
From firmest truth; then *glimps'd* the hopefull morrow:
So spring some dawns of joy, so sets the height of sorrow.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii.

On the slope
The sword rose, the hind fell, the herd was driven,
Fire *glimpsed*. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

3. To look momentarily or accidentally.

Her position rendered it absolutely impossible that she should *glimpse* at the original [a picture].
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., VII. 83.

II. *trans.* **1.** To get a momentary view of; see transiently.

Chaucer's picturesque bits are incidental to the story, *glimpsed* in passing; they never stop the way.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 279.

The God hitherto . . . partially and intermittently *glimpsed* in Covenant Angel and Shechinah, henceforth became completely and permanently visible in the Man of Nazareth. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 181.

De Soto merely *glimpsed* the river.
S. L. Clemens, Life on Mississippi, p. 28.

2. To show or cause to be seen as by a glimpse.

We conclude this survey with the mention of the psychology of the developing child, *glimpsing* as it does, in the budding capabilities of the infant, the microcosm of the race and an epitome of the struggle for civilization.
Science, XI. 257.

glimpse (glimps), *n.* [< *glimpse*, *v.*] **1.** A transient gleam; a momentary ray or flash of light.

Light as the lightning *glimpse*, they ran, they flew.
Milton, P. L., vi. 642.

Sweet human faces, white clouds of the noon,
Slant starlight *glimpses* through the dewy leaves.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. A transient or hurried view; a glance, as in passing; hence, a momentary or chance experience of anything; a faint perception.

With looks
Downcast and damp; yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some *glimpse* of joy. *Milton*, P. L., i. 524.

Methinks yon waving trees afford
A doubtful *glimpse* of our approaching friends.
Johnson, Irene, ii. 2.

Like almost every one who caught *glimpses* of the West, he returned with a mind filled with the brightness of its promise. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 106.

3†. A faint trace or share; a slight tinge.

There is no man hath a virtue that he hath not a *glimpse* of; nor any man an attaint but he carries some stain of it.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

glimpsing†, *n.* [< ME. *glymsyng*; verbal n. of *glimpse*, *v.*] A faint perception: same as *glimpse*.

Ye han som *glymsyng* and no parfyt sight.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1137.

glimset†, *v.* See *glimpse*.

glimstick (glim'stik), *n.* A candlestick. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

glin (glin), *n.* [Connected with *glint*, *glink*, *glim*, etc.: see *glint*, *glim*.] A hazy appearance on the horizon at sea, indicating the approach of foul weather. *C. Hallock.*

glincy (glin'si), *a.* Same as *glinse*. [Prov. Eng.]

glink (glingk), *v. i.* [Var. of *glint*.] To glance; look askance. [Prov. Eng.]

glinnet, *n.* See *glen* and *glyn*.

glinse (glins), *a.* [Cf. *glint*, *a.*] Slippery; smooth. Also *glincy*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glint (glint), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glent*; < ME. *glenten*, shine, gleam, glance, look, glance off, tr. cast, throw, < ODan. *glinte*, shine (cf. Dan. *glindse*, glisten, shine, *glimt*, a gleam, flash, glimpse, *glimte*, gleam, flash, etc.), = Sw. dial. *glinta*, *glänta*, slip, slide, glance off; orig. a strong verb (pret. **glant*), > ult. *glance*, q. v. The root **glint* may be regarded as a nasalized form of **glit* in *glitter*, etc.: see *glitter*, and cf. *glim*, *glimmer*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shine; gleam; glance; show suddenly, as a gleam of light or a flash of lightning, or an object appearing and disappearing.

The stretez of golde as glasse al bare,
The wal of Iasper that *glent* as glayre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1025.

Yet cheerfully thou *glinted* forth
Amid the storm.
Burns, Mountain Daisy.

The sight of the stars *glinting* fitfully through the trees, as we rolled along the avenue.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

Across the river the village of Pengandonan *glinted* through the palms.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 185.

2†. To glance; turn the eyes.

As that hire eye *glente*
Asyde, anon she gan his swerde aspye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1223.

He *glent* vpon syr Gawan, & gaynly he sayde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 476.

3†. To glance aside; pass by.

And the swerde *glent* be-twene the body and the shelde, and kutte the gige that it hanged on that it fley in to the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 552.

4. To pass quickly or suddenly, like a gleam of light. [Scotch.]

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours!
The joyless day how dreary!
It was nae sae ye *glinted* by
When I was wi' my dearie.
Burns, How Lang an' Drearie is the Night.

She is *glinting* homeward over the snow.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 95.

II. *trans.* **1.** To reflect in glints or flashes.

The sun's last glance was *glinted* back
From spear and glaive, from targe and jack;
The next, all unreflected, shone
On bracken green and cold gray stone.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.

2†. To cast; throw; put aside.

glint (glint), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glent*; < ME. *glent*, a look; from the verb.] **1.** A gleam; a shimmer of light, as through a chink; a flash, as of lightning.

His lady cam at day, left a taiken and away,
Gaed as licht as a *glint* o' the moon.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

There was an opening near the hou,
Throw whilk he saw a *glent* of light.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 523.

The few persevering gnats . . . were still dancing about in the slanting *glints* of sunshine, that struck here and there across the lanes.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

The little room was dusky, save for a narrow *glint* streaming through the not quite closed door of the room.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop.

2. A glimpse; a momentary view. [Scotch.]

glint† (glint), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. *glinse*, *glincy*, slippery, smooth: see *glint*, *v.*] Slippery.

Stones be full *glint*. *Skelton.*

glinting (glin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glint*, *v.*] Same as *glint*.

The nervous system . . . sees shadows and spots and *glintings* which are not natural to it.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 347.

glioma (glī-ō'mą), *n.*; pl. *gliomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *γλία*, glue, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of neuroglia.

Neuroglia, supposed to be the source of one of the forms of tumor described . . . under the name of *glioma*.
H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 72.

gliomatous (glī-om'ą-tus), *a.* [< *glioma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of glioma or gliomata.

Cellular tumours of the retina have been described as *gliomatous*. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 145.

Cavity formations in the spinal marrow in adults may result from *gliomatous* degeneration. *Med. News*, LIII. 43.

gliosarcoma (glī-ō-sär-kō'mą), *n.*; pl. *gliosarcomata* (-ma-tą). [< Gr. *γλία*, glue, + *σάρκωμα*, fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of gliomatous and sarcomatous tissue.

Glires (glī'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse.] **1.** The fourth Linnean order of *Mammalia*, composed of the genera *Hystrix*, *Lepus*, *Castor*, *Mus*, *Sciurus*, and *Noctilio*: excepting the last, the same as *Rodentia*, the rodents or *Rosores*. The term had long been superseded by *Rodentia*, but has come into renewed use, as by Alston, Allen, Coues, and Gill. The *Glires* are divided into three suborders: (*a*) *Simplicidentata*, with one pair of incisors above and below, containing all living rodents excepting the hares and pikas; (*b*) *Duplicidentata*, with more than one pair of upper incisors, containing the hares and pikas; and (*c*) *Hebetidentata*, based upon a fossil genus. The *Simplicidentata* are subdivided into the three series of *Myomorpha* or murine rodents, *Hystricomorpha* or hystricine rodents, and *Sciuromorpha* or sciurine rodents, respectively typified by mice, porcupines, and squirrels. The *Duplicidentata* are not subdivided, but are also called *Lagomorpha*, or leporine rodents. The *Glires* are by far the largest order of mammals, and embrace a great number of highly diversified animals. The division *Hebetidentata* has not been accepted. See *Rodentia*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *glis*, **1.**

gliriform (glir'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gliriformis*, < L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse, + *forma*, shape.] **1.** Resembling the *Glires* or *Rodentia* in form; having somewhat of the character of a rodent mammal.

Prof. Brandt, of St. Petersburg, in an elaborate memoir just published, arrives at the conclusion that it [*Hyrax*] is a "*gliriform* Ungulate." *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 367.

2. Resembling the peculiar teeth of rodents; incisiform: as, a *gliriform* incisor. *Gill.*

Gliriformia (glir-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gliriformis*: see *gliriform*.] An order of mammals: same as *Hyracoidea* or *Lamnunguia*.

Glirina (gli-rī'ną), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse: see *glis*.] **1.** A group of rodents or *Rodentia*.—**2.** A group of rodent-like marsupials, corresponding to the family *Phascolomyidæ*.

glirine (glī'rin), *a.* [< L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse.] **1.** Resembling a dormouse; myoxine. —**2.** Pertaining to the *Glires*; rodent; rosorial.

glis (glis), *n.* [L., a dormouse.] **1.** Pl. *glires* (glī'rēz). A kind of dormouse, *Myoxus glis.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of dormice. *Erxleben*, 1777.

glisk (glisk), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *gliss.*] **1.** To glitter.—**2.** To look slyly or askance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

glisk (glisk), *n.* [< *glisk*, *v.*] **1.** A glance or gleam of light. [Scotch.]

The flock, thickly scattered over the heath, arose, and turned to the ruddying east *glisk* of returning light.
Blackwood's Mag., June, 1820, p. 277.

2. A transient view; a glimpse. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

He has a gloaming sight o' what's reasonable—that is anes and awa'—a *glisk* and nae mair. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

gliss (glis), *v. i.* [< ME. *glissen*, glance, *glisien*, shine, < AS. *glisian* = OFries. *glisa* = MLG. *glisen*, *glissen* = ODan. *glise*, shine; a secondary form, connected with *glisten*, *glister*, prob. from an orig. base **glits-*, extended from the root **glit* of *glitter:* see *glist*, *glisten*, *glister*[1], *glitter*, and cf. *glim*, *v.*] **1.** To shine; glitter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A greate *glisiande* God grathly mee tolde,
That thou shalt raigne when I rotte on my ryche londes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1196.

Her girdle shew'd her middle gimp,
And gowden *glist* her hair. *Hardyknute*, st. 4.

2†. To glance; look.

He *glysset* up with his ene, that gray were and grete.
Anturs of Arthur, st. 23.

glissa (glis'ä), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] **1.** A fish of the tunny kind without scales.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of zygænid moths, having the palpi broad, rectangular, and applied to the head. The sole species, *G. bifacies*, is ★Brazilian. *Walker*, 1864.

glissade (gli-sād'), *n.* [< F. *glissade*, < *glisser*, slide, glide, slip, < OD. *glitsen*, *glissen*, D. *glissen* = MLG. *glischen*, LG. *glisken* = G. *glitschen*, slide; with verb-formative *-s* (as in E. *glimpse*, *cleanse*, *bless*, etc.), from the base *glid-* of D. *glijden* = G. *gleiten* = E. *glide:* see *glide*.] **1.** The act of sliding, as on ice; a slide.

We put the house in order, packed up, and shot by *glissade* down the steep slopes of La Filia to the vault of the Arveiron. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 92.

Timur himself was let down the snows by *glissade* in a basket guided by ropes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 821.

2. In *dancing*, a sliding or gliding step to the right or left.

"Our Louise in time will dance very well," remarked the Judge to his wife, as he noticed with great pleasure the little *glissades* and chassées of his daughter.
Mary Howitt, tr. of Frederika Bremer's Home, ix.

glissade (gli-sād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glissaded*, ppr. *glissading*. [< *glissade*, *n.*] To slide; glide. [Rare.]

K. and C., amid shouts of laughter, *glissaded* gallantly over the slopes of snow. *Farrar.*

glissando (glē-sän'dō), *n.* [As if It. ppr., equiv. to F. *glissant*, ppr. of *glisser*, slide: see *glissade*.] **1.** In *pianoforte-playing*, an effect produced by running the tips of the fingers rapidly along the keys, without striking them with the fingers separately.—**2.** In *violin-playing*, a rapid slur. Also *glissato*, *glissicando*, and *glissicato*.

glissant (glis'ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *glisser*, glide: see *glissade*.] In *her.*, same as *gliding*.

glissette (gli-set'), *n.* [< F. *glisser*, slide.] A curve described by a point upon a rigid piece two other points of which slide upon two curves or upon the same curve.

glist†, *v. i.* [ME. *glisten*, a var. of *glissen*, *glisien*, shine: see *gliss*, and cf. *glisten*, *glister*[1].] **1.** To shine; glisten.

Semde as thah ha sehe ithe *glistinde* glem the deore rode areachen to the heouene [seemed as though she saw in the glistening gleam the dear rood (precious cross) reach to the heavens]. *St. Marherete* (ed. Cockayne), p. 9.

2. To look.

Sir Gawayne *glystes* on the gome with a glade wille.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2525.

glist (glist), *n.* [See *glist*, *v.*, *glisten*, *glister*[1]. Cf. *glimmer*, *n.*, mica.] In *mining*, a shining black or brown mineral, of an iron cast, something like cockle (schorl). *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

glisten (glis'n), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *glissen;* < ME. *glistnen*, < AS. *glisnian*, glisten, shine; with verb-formative *-n*, from the base *glis-*, seen also in AS. *glisian*, ME. *glisien*, shine, *glissen*, glance: see *gliss*. Cf. *glist*, *glister*[1].] To shine gleamingly; sparkle with light; especially, to shine with a scintillating or twinkling light: as, *glistening* snow; the *glistening* stars; his face *glistened* with pleasure.

And sodainly beholde a certain man, whose countenaunce was full of maiestie, stood visible before me, in a *glistening* garmente. *J. Udall*, On Acts x.

How unpolish't soever this diamond be, yet if it do but *glissen*, 'tis too presious to be cast away.
Hammond, Works, IV. 660.

The bright arms and banners of the French were seen *glistening* in the distance. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Mothers' eyes *glistened* at the windows upon the *glistening* bayonets of their boys below.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

=**Syn.** *Glister*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

glisten (glis'n), *n.* [< *glisten*, *v.*] Glitter; sparkle; gleam. [Rare.]

And crossing, oft we saw the *glisten*
Of ice, far up on a mountain head.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

The sight of a piece of gold would bring into her eyes a green *glisten*, singular to witness.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xiv.

glister[1] (glis'tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *glisteren*, *glistren* = MD. *glisteren*, D. *glinsteren* = MLG. *glinstern*, *glistern*, LG. *glinsteren*, glister; a freq. form, with suffixed *-t*, from the base *glis-* in *gliss*, *glist*, *glisten*, etc.: see *gliss*, *glisten*.] To sparkle; glitter. [Obsolete or rare.]

Many an helme and many a shelde *glistred* a-gein the sonne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

The gold, the precius stonys in the Auter when they *Glysteryd* And shone, it was grett mervell to See.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.

The Prince called Axgugce, that is Lord of riches: he shewed vs (saith Bermudez) a Mountaine [of Ethiopia] *glistering* in some places like the Sunne, saying all that was gold. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 672.

=**Syn.** *Glisten*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

glister[1] (glis'tėr), *n.* [< *glister*[1], *v.*] Sheen; luster; glitter. [Obsolete or rare.]

The *glister* of the profit that was judged hereof to have ensued to Scottishmen at the first sight blinded many men's eyes. *Knox*, Hist. Reformation, i.

glister[2], **glister-pipe** (glis'tėr, -pīp). Same as *clyster*, *clyster-pipe*.

glit (glit), *n.* [A var. of *gleet.*] **1.** Tough phlegm.—**2.** Ooze in the bed of a river. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

glitter (glit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *gliteren*, rarely *glideren* (AS. **gliterian* not found) = MHG. G. *glitzern* = Icel. *glitra* = Sw. *glittra* = Dan. *glitre*, glitter; a freq. form, equiv. to AS. *glitinian*, *glitenian* = OHG. *glizinōn*, MHG. *glitzinen*, glitter, to Goth. *glitmunjan*, shine, and to MHG. *glitzen* = Icel. *glita* = ODan. *glitte*, glitter (Icel. *glit*, n., glitter); all secondary forms from an orig. strong verb, OS. *glītan* = OHG. *glīzan*, MHG. *glīzen*, G. *gleissen*, shine, glitter, from a root **glit*, allied to *glim*, *glimmer*, etc.: see *glim*, *glimmer*, and cf. *gliss*, *glisten*, *glister*[1].] **1.** To shine or gleam with scattered light; emit scintillating flashes of light; sparkle; glisten: as, a *glittering* sword.

The rede statue of Mars with spere and targe
So shineth in his white baner large,
That alle the feeldes *gliteren* up and doun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 119.

Ther sholde ye haue sein the baners and fresh armes *glyteringe* in the wynde and fresh hauberkes bright shynynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 281.

Like those three stars of the airy Giant's zone,
That *glitter* burnish'd by the frosty dark.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

Sparklike gems *glitter* from many a hand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

Hence—**2.** To be brilliant or showy; be attractive from showiness: as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.

They think they err, if in their verse they fall
On any thought that's plain or natural:
Fly this excess; and let Italians be
Vain authors of false *glittering* Poetry.
Soame and Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry.

I saw her [the Queen of France] just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in—*glittering* like the morning star, full of life, and splendour, and joy. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The *glittering* and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence.
Choate, Letter to Maine Whig Committee, 1856.

=**Syn. 1.** *Glisten*, *Gleam*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

glitter (glit'ėr), *n.* [< *glitter*, *v.*] Sparkling or scintillating light; brilliancy; splendor; luster: as, the *glitter* of arms; the *glitter* of royal equipage.

Clad
With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false *glitter*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 452.

glitterance (glit'ėr-ans), *n.* [< *glitter* + *-ance*, as in *brilliance*, etc.] Glitter; brightness; brilliancy. [Rare.]

It rose and fell upon the surge,
Till from the *glitterance* of the sunny main
He turn'd his aching eyes. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

glitterand†, *a.* [Archaic in Spenser; < ME. *gliterand*, ppr. (north.) of *gliteren*, glitter: see *glitter*, *v.*] Shining; glittering.

Dogohtres of kinges . . . in *gliterand* gilted hemminges.
Early Eng. Ps., xliv. [xlv.] 14.

They bene yclad in purple and pall, . . .
Ygyrt with belts of *glitterand* gold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

glitteringly (glit'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a glittering manner; with sparkling luster.

gloam (glōm), *n.* [A dial. var. of *gloom.*] The gloaming. [Poetical.]

I saw their starved lips in the *gloam*,
With horrid warning gaped wide.
Keats, La Belle Dame sans Merci.

gloam (glōm), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *gloom*, *v.*] **1.** To grow dark: as, it begins to *gloam*.—**2†.** To be sullen; gloom.

gloaming (glō'ming), *n.* and *a.* [A dial. var. of *glooming*, which, though little used in this sense, is the proper E. representative of AS. *glōmung:* see *glooming*, *gloom*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fall of the evening as the time of dusk or gloom; the twilight. [A provincial word recently adopted by English writers.]

'Twixt the *gloaming* and the mirk, when the kye come hame. *Hogg*, When the Kye come Hame.

The snow had begun in the *gloaming*.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

Supper cleared away, we sat in the *gloaming*, looking out over the dimly-lit plain. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxi.

Hence—**2.** Closing period; decline: as, the *gloaming* of life.—**3†.** Gloominess of mood or disposition; glooming.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the gloaming or twilight.—**Gloaming star**, the evening star. [Scotch.]

gloart†, *v. i.* Another spelling of *glore*.

gloat (glōt), *v.* [Formerly also *glote* (also *glout*); < Icel. *glotta*, grin, smile scornfully, = Sw. dial. *glotta*, *glutta*, peep, = MHG. *glotzen*, G. *glotzen*, stare. Cf. OBulg. *gledati*, look, see. The Sw. Dan. *glo*, stare, is a particular use of *glo*, glow: see *glow* and *gley*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To cast a sidelong glance or ray; look furtively.

Nor let thine eyes be *gloting* downe, cast with a hanging looke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 292.

By reflection a thing may be seen greater than it is, in a different place from the true one where it is; colours may be made by reflection, as also *gloating* light, and fire.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies, xiii.

2. To stare; gaze intently; specifically, to dwell or ponder with pleasure, as upon something that gratifies an evil passion or a corrupt propensity: as, to *gloat* over the corpse of an enemy; to *gloat* upon a lascivious spectacle; to *gloat* over the ruin of a rival.

And with her gloomy eyes
To *glote* upon those stars to us that never rise.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxvi.

And then, having drunk, she *gloated* over it, and tasted, and smelt of the cup of this hellish wine, as a wine-bibber does of that which is most fragrant and delicate.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 100.

=**Syn. 2.** *Gaze*, etc. See *stare*[1].

II.† *trans.* To convey by a look or a glance.

Her tongue, I confess, was silent; but her speaking eyes *gloted* such things, more immodest and lascivious than ravishers can act or women under a confinement think. *Wycherley*, Plain-Dealer.

glob†, *n.* and *v.* See *globe*, *n.*, 6, and *globe*, *v. t.*, 2.

globard†, *n.* See *glowbird*.

Globaria (glō-bā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), < L. *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Hydrophilidæ*. There are 4 species, 3 East Indian and 1 South African.

★**globate** (glō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *globatus*, pp. of *globare*, make into a ball, < *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

globated (glō'bā-ted), *a.* Same as *globate*.

globber (glob'ėr), *n.* Same as *glubber*.

globe (glōb), *n.* [< OF. *globe*, F. *globe* (the ME. ★*glob*, *glub*, *glubbe*, a company, is appar. directly from L.) = Sp. Pg. It. *globo*, < L. *globus*, a ball, sphere, globe, a mass, company, troop, throng, akin to *glomus*, a ball, a clue, *glæba*, *gleba*, a clod, and ult. to E. *clue:* see *glome*, *glebe*, *clue*.] **1.** A spherical solid body; the solid inclosed by a sphere; a body all points on whose surface are equidistant from a point within it (a center).

Look downward on that *globe*, whose hither side
With light from hence, though but reflected, shines;
That place is earth, the seat of man.
Milton, P. L., iii. 722.

2. Anything globular or nearly so, whether solid or hollow: as, the *globe* of the eye; the *globe* of a balloon.

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this distracted *globe* [head]. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

The other [the guelder-rose] tall,
And throwing up into the darkest gloom . . .
Her silver *globes*. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 155.

Especially—(*a*) A spherical glass shade for a lamp. (*b*) A large globular glass receptacle filled with water, in which fish are placed for exhibition, or which is used as a magnifying glass or illuminator.

This consists in filling a large transparent glass *globe* with clear water, and placing it in such a manner between the lamp and the workman that the light, after passing through the *globe*, may fall directly on the block.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 574.

3. The earth: usually with the definite article.

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, *the* great *globe* itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Trade is the golden girdle of *the globe*.
Cowper, Charity, l. 86.

4. An artificial sphere on whose surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens, called in the former case a *terrestrial globe*, and in the latter a *celestial globe*. Terrestrial globes are made so as to revolve freely about an axis representing that of the earth. This axis turns in a vertical brass circle divided into degrees, or smaller divisions; and this represents the meridian of any station. This meridian has a motion in its own plane, so that the axis can be brought into parallelism with that of the earth at the assumed station. The meridian moves in a fixed horizontal circle of wood, called the horizon, which is divided into signs, days, etc. Cheaper globes are made without these circles. Celestial globes of the ordinary kind, with the drawing, as in terrestrial globes, on the outer or convex surface, represent the stars as they would appear in a mirror, or as if viewed from without the celestial sphere, and not as they appear on a map of the heavens; but globes are also made with the heavenly bodies represented on the inner surface as they appear from the earth.


Terrestrial Globe.

In the next roome . . . is very cunningly made in brasse, a *Globe* or Spheare of the world, both heaven and earth.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 17.

I suppose you've been taught music, and the use of the *globes*, and French, and all the usual accomplishments.
Mrs. Gaskell, Wives and Daughters, I. 62.

5. In *her.*, same as *mound*.—**6†.** A mass; company; group; throng; body.

Tho [watres] that camen fro aboue shulen stond togidre in a *glob*. *Wyclif*, Josh. iii. 13 (Oxf.).

In the discharge of thy place set before thee the best examples, for imitation is a *globe* of precepts.
Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

Straight a fiery *globe*
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh.
Milton, P. R., iv. 581.

Globe of compression, an exploded military mine in which the crater-radius is greater than the line of least resistance. Also called *overcharged mine*. See *mine*.—**Horizon of a globe.** See *horizon*.—**Meridian of a globe.** See *meridian*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Globe*, *Sphere*, *Orb*, *Ball*. *Globe* and *sphere* represent that which is either perfectly round or closely approaches roundness: as, the earth is not a true *sphere*. *Ball* is freer in this respect: as, the eye*ball*; the *ball* of the foot; the Rugby foot-*ball* is oval. A *globe* is often solid, a *sphere* often hollow. The secondary senses of *globe* are physical; those of *sphere* are moral. *Sphere* is the term of geometry and astronomy; *orb*, of poetry, heraldry, and ancient astronomy. See *earth*[1].

She is spherical, like a *globe*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese *sphere* of rock-crystal.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 55.

Imbibes with eagle eye the golden ray,
And watches, as it moves, the *orb* of day.
Dr. E. Darwin, Loves of the Plants.

A man whom both the waters and the wind,
In that vast tennis-court, hath made the *ball*
For them to play upon. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

3. *World*, etc. See *earth*[1].

globe (glōb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *globed*, ppr. *globing*. [< *globe*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form into a round ball or sphere; gather round or into a circle; conglobate. [Rare.]

The great stars that *globed* themselves in Heaven.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To raise as a globe or sphere. [Rare.]

I have giv'n it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as hurried things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to start back, and *glob* itself upward from the mixture of any ungenerous and unbeseeming motion, or any soile wherewith it may peril to stain itself.
Milton, Church-Government.

II. *intrans.* To become round or globe-shaped. *Mrs. Browning*. [Rare.]

globe-amaranth (glōb′am″a-ranth), *n.* The plant *Gomphrena globosa*, of the family *Amaranthaceæ*, well known for its abundant round heads of purple and white flowers, very durable after being gathered, and hence used as immortelles.

globe-animal (glōb′an″i-mal), *n.* One of certain minute globular plants of the genus *Volvox*, formerly supposed to be animals, as *V. globator*.

globe-cock (glōb′kok), *n.* A globe-valve operated by means of a screw. Valves are called *globe* when placed between two pipes joined in a right line, *angle* when the pipes meet at a right angle, and *cross* when at the junction of three pipes.

globe-daisy (glōb′dā″zi), *n.* The plant *Globularia vulgaris*. See *Globularia*.

globe-fish (glōb′fish), *n.* A gymnodont plectognath fish of either of the families *Tetrodontidæ* and *Diodontidæ*. These fishes are so named from their capacity for inflating themselves by swallowing air, the whole body or much of it becoming blown up like a balloon. In some cases, as that of *Diodon*, the fish assumes an almost perfectly globular form. See *Diodon*. Also called *swell-fish*, *swell-toad*, *egg-fish*, *bottle-fish*, *bellows-fish*, *blower*, etc.

★**globe-flower** (glōb′flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** A ranunculaceous plant, *Trollius Europæus*, of Great Britain and the mountains of northern and central Europe, with deeply lobed leaves and pale-yellow flowers. The conspicuous colored petals are incurved, giving the flowers a globular form. It is often cultivated in gardens. Also *globe-ranunculus*. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 290. **2.** A rosaceous plant of Japan, *Kerria Japonica*.


Globe-flower (*Trollius Europæus*).

globelet (glōb′let), *n.* A small globe; a drop.

globe-lightning (glōb′-līt″ning), *n.* Lightning which assumes a spherical shape. See *lightning*.

But the most mysterious phenomenon is what goes by the name of *globe lightning* or "fire-ball," a phenomenon lasting sometimes for several seconds, and therefore of a totally different character from that of any other form of lightning. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

globe-ranunculus (glōb′rą-nun″kų-lus), *n.* Same as *globe-flower*, 1.

globerdet, *n.* See *glowbird*.

globe-runner (glōb′run″ėr), *n.* A gymnastic performer who stands upon a large round ball and moves the ball with himself forward by the motion of his feet.

globe-sight (glōb′sīt), *n.* A form of front sight for small-arms, consisting of a small ball on one end of a pin, or of a disk with a central hole set in a tube with open ends.

globe-slater (glōb′slā″tėr), *n.* A sessile-eyed isopod crustacean of the genus *Sphæroma*.

globe-thistle (glōb′this″l), *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinops*, of the family *Asteraceæ*: so called from the thistle-like foliage and the globular form of the flower-heads. See cut under *Echinops*.

globe-trotter (glōb′trot″ėr), *n.* A tourist who goes about from country to country all over the world; one who roams over the world for pleasure or recreation. [Humorous.]

The inevitable steamboat and the omnivorous *globe-trotter*. *The Academy*, March 17, 1888, p. 182.

globe-trotting (glōb′trot″ing), *n.* The practice of roaming round the world. [Humorous.]

In fact *globe-trotting*, as the Americans somewhat irreverently term it, is now frequently undertaken as a mere holiday trip. *The Academy*, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 183.

globe-tube (glōb′tūb), *n.* A spherical lens, or a lens of very wide angle, mounted for photographic work.

It is asserted that the new *globe-tubes*, the invention of C. C. Harrison, have an aperture of ninety degrees.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 41.

globe-valve (glōb′valv), *n.* A pipe valve operated by a screw. See *globe-cock*.

globewise (glōb′wīz), *adv.* After the fashion or form of a globe.

In the Orangerie were very large Trees, and two pair of Mirtles in Cases, cut *Globewise*, the best and biggest I had seen. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 192.

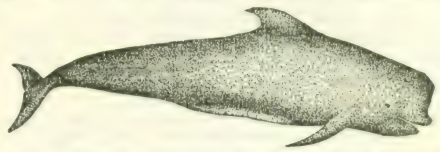
globi, *n.* Plural of *globus*.

globical (glob′i-kal), *a.* [< *globe* + *-ic-al*.] In *her.*, having the outer bounding line circular, whether continuous or broken.

Globicephalinæ (glō-bi-sef-ą-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globicephalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, typified by the genus *Globicephalus*, having the second and third digits of the manus with more than six phalanges; the caaing-whales, grampuses, or pilot-whales.

globicephaline (glō-bi-sef′ą-lin), *a.* [As *Globicephalus* + *-ine*.] Having a globose head, as a cetacean; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Globicephalinæ*.

Globicephalus (glō-bi-sef′ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *globus*, a ball, + Gr. κεφαλή, head.] **1.** A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing the caaing- or pilot-whales, of which the best-known species is *G. melas* or *svineval*. Their technical characters are: 58 or 59 vertebræ, of which the cervicals are


Blackfish (*Globicephalus melas* or *svineval*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

mostly ankylosed, the dorsals 11 in number, and the lumbars only about as long as broad; teeth 32 to 48 in number, restricted to the anterior half of each jaw, small, conical, and curved; flippers very long and narrow, with the second digit the longest, and consisting of 12 or 13 phalanges; the dorsal fin long, low, and triangular; and the head globose, whence the name. Though related to the orcas or killers, the species of *Globicephalus* are timid and inoffensive, feeding chiefly upon cephalopods, and gregarious. The described species are numerous, but not well made out; some of them are called *blackfish*, *cowfish*, and *grampus*. Also *Globiocephalus*. **2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the short-finned *globicephalus*, *G. brachypterus*.

globiferous (glō-bif′ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *globus*, a ball, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, having, in addition to one or two small joints, a very large globose joint which bears a bristle: applied to inversatile or stiff antennæ so characterized.

Globigerina (glob″i-je-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *globus*, a ball, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ina*[1].] **1.** The typical genus of *Globigerinidæ*, originally regarded as a genus of cephalopods. *D'Orbigny*, 1826.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An individual of this genus: used chiefly in collective compounds: as, *globigerina*-mud.

Globigerinæ (glob″i-je-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *globigerina*.] Same as *Globigerinidæ*.

It is no less certain that at all depths down to 2400 fathoms or thereabouts, *Globigerinæ* in all stages of growth and containing more or less protoplasmic matter are found at the bottom, mixed with the cases of the surface Diatoms and the skeletons of Radiolaria. The proportion of *Globigerinæ*, Orbulinæ, and Pulvinulariæ in the deep-sea mud increases with the depth, until, at depths beyond 1000 fathoms, the sea-bottom is composed of a fine chalky ooze made up of little more than the remains of these Foraminifera and their associated Diatoms and Radiolaria.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 80.

globigerina-mud (glob″i-je-rī′nä-mud), *n.* A chalky mud or ooze occurring in enormous deposits on the bottom of the ocean, largely consisting of the debris of the shells of *Globigerinidæ*.

globigerina-ooze (glob″i-je-rī′nä-öz), *n.* Same as *globigerina-mud*.

If we suppose the globe to be uniformly covered with an ocean 1000 fathoms deep, the solid land covering its bottom would be out of the reach of rain, waves, and other agents of degradation, and no sedimentary deposits would be formed. But if Foraminifera and diatoms, following the same laws of distribution as at present obtained, were introduced into this ocean, the fine rain of their silicious and calcareous hard parts would commence, and a circumpolar cap of silicious deposit would begin to make its appearance in the north and in the south; while the intermediate zone would be covered with *globigerina ooze*, containing a comparatively small proportion of silicious matter. The thickness of the . . . beds thus formed would be limited only by time and the depth of the ocean. . . . The beds of chalk which underlie the nummulitic limestone and occupy a still greater area are essentially identical with the *globigerina ooze*, the species of Globigerina found in it being undistinguishable from those now living. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., pp. 80–82.

globigerina-shells (glob″i-je-rī′nä-shelz), *n. pl.* The shells or tests of dead globigerines from which the animal has disappeared, and which compose globigerina-mud in a more or less fragmentary or decomposed state.

globigerine (glō-bij′ė-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Globigerina*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Globigerinidæ*.

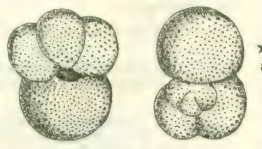
Which is made up of an aggregation of *globigerine* chambers. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 483.

II. *n.* One of the *Globigerinæ*. Also *globigerinidan*.

globigerinid (glob-i-jer'i-nid), *n.* A foraminifer of the family *Globigerinidæ;* a globigerine.

Globigerinida (glob″i-je-rin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Globigerinidæ*.

Globigerinidæ (glob″i-je-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globigerina* + *-idæ*.] A family of chiefly pelagic foraminiferous rhizopods, with the perforate test free and calcareous, its several chambers inflated or globose and arranged in a turbinate spiral, the aperture simple or multiple and conspicuous, opening into an umbilical depression, and no supplementary skeleton or canal system. The family occurs from the Trias to the present day, and the remains of its individuals constitute much of the chalky mud found at the bottom of the sea, as well as vast extents of limestone. Like other foraminifers, they were originally mistaken for and described as minute cephalopods, owing to the form of the chambered shells. But they are protozoan animalcules, whose soft parts consist of apparently structureless protoplasm, like that of other foraminifers and of rhizopods in general, which has the power of secreting lime and building of this substance a shell of characteristic form. The *Globigerinidæ* are prominent, among many related forms of foraminifers, for the profusion in which they occur, their myriads having furnished the material for considerable of those parts of the earth's crust which consist of limestone. In this respect the globigerines resemble nummulites, but they are still in existence, and in the present formation of globigerina-mud at the bottom of the ocean is witnessed a process by which solid rock may be formed from the hard chalky shells of microscopic organisms whose soft parts have long since perished. See *Foraminifera*. Also *Globigerinæ, Globigerinida*.



Globigerina bulloides.

globigerinidan (glob″i-je-rin'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *globigerine*.

Globigerinidea (glob-i-jer-i-nid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globigerina* + *-id-ea*.] The *Globigerinidæ* regarded as an order of perforate *Foraminifera*.

globigerinidean (glob-i-jer-i-nid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Globigerinidea;* globigerine, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Globigerinidea*.

globin (glō'bin), *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball (see *globe*), + *-in*2.] A proteid substance belonging to the subclass of histons, which in combination with hematin constitutes the red coloring matter of the blood, oxyhemoglobin.

Globiocephalus (glō″bi-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* An incorrect form of *Globicephalus*, 1. *J. E. Gray*, 1864.

globird† (glō'bėrd), *n.* See *glowbird*.

globist (glō'bist), *n.* [< *globe* + *-ist*.] One who understands the use of globes. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> Being a good *globist*, hee will quickly find the zenith, the distances, the climes, and the parallels.
> *Howell*, Forreine Travell, App.

globo-cumulus (glō″bō-kū'mū-lus), *n.* A form of cloud. See *cloud*1, 1 (*h*).

globoid (glō'boid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball (see *globe*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Approaching a globular form; globe-shaped; spheroid.

> These bush-retreats of the mice were all distinctly globular, or *globoid*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 324.

II. *n.* In *bot.*, an amorphous or globular concretion of a double phosphate of calcium and magnesium, associated with the protein-crystals in protein-granules.

globose (glō-bōs'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *globosus*, round as a ball: see *globous*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Like or resembling a globe; round or spherical in form; specifically, in common use, nearly but not quite spherical or globular.

> Then form'd the moon
> *Globose*, and every magnitude of stars.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 357.
>
> The leek with crown *globose*, and reedy stem.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 40.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Rounded and very prominent; projecting from a surface like a sphere partially buried in it: as, *globose* eyes, coxæ, etc. (*b*) Having a globose part: as, the *globose* curassow, *Crax globicera*.

II.† *n.* A globe. [Rare.]

> Regions to which
> All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
> Than what this garden is to all the earth,
> And all the sea, from one entire *globose*
> Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton*, P. L., v. 753.

globosely (glō-bōs'li), *a.* In a globose manner; so as to be globose.

globosity (glō-bos'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *globosite* = Pg. *globosidade* = It. *globosità*, < LL. *globosita(t-)s*, < L. *globosus*, round as a ball: see *globose*.] The quality of being globose; sphericity.

> For why the same eclipse . . . should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, when the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, . . . no account can be given but the *globosity* of the earth.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

globospherite (glō-bō-sfē'rīt), *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball, + *sphæra*, sphere, + *-ite*2.] A name given by Vogelsang to an aggregation of globulites into spherical forms, the individual constituents being arranged in lines radiating from the center of the group.

globoust† (glō'bus), *a.* [< OF. *globeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *globoso*, < L. *globosus*, round as a ball (> E. *globose*, q. v.), < *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] Same as *globose*.

> Wide over all the plain, and wider far
> Than all this *globous* earth in plain outspread
> (Such are the courts of God), the angelic throng
> Dispersed in bands. *Milton*, P. L., v. 649.

★**globular** (glob'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *globulaire* = Pg. *globular* = It. *globulare*, < NL. *globularis*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule*.] Globe-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; round; spherical.

> The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids, quâ fluids, seemeth to be *globular*. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 2.
>
> The form of the body is usually oblong, but when alarmed it has a power of inflating the belly to a *globular* shape of great size. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Globe Tetrodon.

Globular chart. See *chart*.—**Globular sailing,** the art of sailing in great circles: a phrase of navigation formerly employed to denote the sailing from one place to another over an arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two places.

Globularia (glob-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., neut. pl. of *globularis*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule*.] **1.** A genus of sympetalous herbs or small shrubs, of the family *Globulariaceæ*, including 17 species, mainly of the Mediterranean region. They have small blue flowers in terminal globular heads, with irregularly lobed corolla, didynamous stamens, and an indehiscent one-celled and one-seeded fruit. *G. vulgaris*, a common species of southern Europe, is sometimes called the *globe-daisy*. *G. Alypum* and *G. Arabica* possess valuable medicinal properties.

2. A genus of mollusks. *Swainson*, 1840.

globularity (glob-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *globular* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being globular; globosity; sphericity. [Rare.]

globularly (glob'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a globular or spherical form; spherically.

globularness (glob'ū-lär-nes), *n.* The quality of being globular; sphericity.

★**globule** (glob'ūl), *n.* [< F. *globule* = Sp. *glóbulo* = Pg. It. *globulo*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball, dim. of *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] **1.** A little globe or sphere; a small or minute body of matter of a spherical form.

> Hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre.
> *Newton*, Opticks.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *physics*, a blood-disk or -corpuscle, or a lymph-corpuscle. (*b*) In *bot.*, the antheridium of *Characeæ*. (*c*) In *homeopathic med.*, a minute pill consisting of sugar of milk combined with the active principle of some drug.

globulet (glob'ū-let), *n.* [< *globule* + *-et*.] A little globule; a minute globular particle. *Crabb.*

globulin, globuline (glob'ū-lin), *n.* [< *globule* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] **1.** The general name of a class of native proteins allied to the albumins, but distinguished from them by being insoluble in pure water. The globulins are soluble in weak acids and alkalis and dilute salt-solutions, but most of them are precipitated when their solutions are saturated with salt. The group comprises the various globulins of the blood (the serum globulins and fibrinogen), ovoglobulin, lactoglobulin, myosin, myogen, the various cell globulins, and many vegetable globulins. The crystallins of the crystalline lens are probably not globulins but vitellins.

2. In *bot.*, a name given by Turpin to starch-granules, and by Kieser to chlorophyl-granules, and now applied to such proteins as are soluble in a strong solution of salt, but not in pure water.

globulism (glob'ū-lizm), *n.* [< *globule* + *-ism*.] The practice of administering medicine in globules or very small pills: a term sometimes applied to the practice of homeopathy.

globulist (glob'ū-list), *n.* A homeopathist.

> I would rather be killed by a legitimate practitioner than get well under the hands of a *globulist*.
> *Daily Tel.*, July 15, 1865. *N. E. D.*

globulite (glob'ū-līt), *n.* [< *globule* + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, the simplest and most rudimentary form developed in the process of crystallization (Vogelsang, 1870). Globulites are very minute rounded bodies, destitute of crystalline structure. They retain the name *globulite* so long as they remain irregularly scattered about and disconnected from one another. When grouped together, they assume various forms to which names have been assigned, of which *cumulite* and *margarite* are the most important. See these words and *microlith*.

globulitic (glob-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *globulite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing globulites.

> Between these microlites, arranged in a basaltic fashion, could be detected a trace of pyroxene, apparently monoclinic, with considerable brownish glass and dark *globulitic* base. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVIII. 256.

Globulitic structure. See *rock-structures*, under *structure*.

globuloid (glob'ū-loid), *a.* [< L. *globulus*, a little ball (see *globule*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a globule or globules.

★**globulose** (glob'ū-lōs), *a.* Same as *globulous:* as, the *globulose* curassow, *Crax globulosa*. *Sclater.*

globulous (glob'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. as if **globulosus*, < *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule*.] Having the form of a small sphere; round; globular. [Rare.]

> The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

globulousness (glob'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being globulous. [Rare.]

> The same drops will retain the same figure on stone, or iron, yet they will readily adhere to gold, and loose their *globulousness* upon it, though gold be a far drier body than wood. *Boyle*, Works, II. 664.

★**globus** (glō'bus), *n.*; pl. *globi* (-bī). [L.: see *globe*.] **1.** A ball; a globe; a globose body. Specifically—**2.** In *her.*, same as *mound*.—**Globus hystericus,** in *pathol.*, a sensation in hysteria as of a ball fixed in the throat, supposed to be due to spasm of the esophagus.—**Globus major,** the head of the epididymis.—**Globus minor,** the tail of the epididymis.

globy (glō'bi), *a.* [< *globe* + *-y*1.] Resembling or pertaining to a globe; round; orbicular.

> Your hair, whose *globy* rings
> He [Love] flying curls, and crispeth with his wings.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xxxvi.
>
> Torturing convulsions from his *globy* eyes
> Had almost drawn their spheres.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

glochidate, *a.* See *glochidiate*.

glochidia, *n.* Plural of *glochidium*.

glochidial (glō-kid'i-al), *a.* [< *glochidium* + *-al*.] Having the character of a glochidium; being in the encysted and quasi-parasitic stage, as the larva of some lamellibranchs, known as a *glochidium*.

glochidiate, glochidate (glō-kid'i-āt, glok'i-dāt), *a.* [< *glochis* (with assumed stem **glochid-*) or *glochidium* + *-ate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, barbed at the tip, as a hair or bristle.

glochidious (glō-kid'i-us), *a.* Same as *glochidiate*.

glochidium (glō-kid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *glochidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *γλώξ* (*γλωχ-*), only in pl. *γλῶχες*, the beard of corn, *γλωχίς*, a projecting point (see *glochis*), + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a generic name given to the young of certain fresh-water mussels, as *Unio* and *Anodonta*, which are hatched in the gills of the parent, and were at one time supposed to be parasites. *Rathke*, 1797.—**2.** In *bot.*, a barbed hair-like appendage to the massulæ of heterosporous *Filicales*, by which the massulæ attach themselves to the macrospores after both have been discharged into the water. Also *glochid*.

glochis (glō'kis), *n.*; pl. *glochines* (-ki-nēz). [NL., < Gr. *γλωχίς, γλωχίν* (*γλωχιν-*), a projecting point. Cf. *glochidium*.] In *entom.*, a barbed point; a spine or mucro furnished with one or more barbs slanting backward.

glodt, glodet. Obsolete strong preterit of *glide*. *Chaucer.*

glœa (glē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλοία*, glue; cf. *γλοιός*, glue, gluten: see *glue*.] Animal mucilage; a cohesive mucoid substance secreted by many low animals, as protozoans, forming a protective case or investment, as a tube, shield, or lorica. See *zoöglœa*.

Glœocapsa (glē-ō-kap'sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλοία*, glue, + L. *capsa*, a case: see *glœa* and *case*2.] A genus of bluish-green algæ, comprising fresh-water and marine species. The plants consist of spherical cells united into families and surrounded by a gelatinous substance which forms concentric layers. They are reproduced by cell-division, which takes place in all directions. According to Schwendener's theory, species of this genus constitute the gonidia of certain genera of lichens.

glœocapsin (glē-ō-kap'sin), *n.* [< *Glœocapsa* + *-in*2.] A red or blue coloring matter found in *Glœocapsa* and some other algæ.

glœocapsoid (glē-ō-kap'soid), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Glœocapsa:* said of the gonidia of certain lichens.

gloiocarp (gloi'ō-kärp), *n.* [For reg.**glœocarp*, < Gr. *γλοία*, glue, *γλοιός*, n., gum, gluten, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the quadruple spore of some algals. *Imp. Dict.*

glome[1]†, **glombe**†, *v. i.* Middle English forms of *gloom* or *glum*.

glome[2] (glōm), *n.* [< L. *glomus*, a ball or clue of yarn, etc., akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] **1.** A clue of thread. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** In *bot.*, same as *glomerule*, 2 (*b*).

glomerate (glom'ę-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glomerated*, ppr. *glomerating*. [< L. *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare* (> Pg. *glomerar* = OF. *glomerer*), wind or form into a ball, gather into a round heap, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To gather or wind into a ball; collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads; conglomerate. [Rare.]

II.† *intrans.* To wind; twist.

A river which, from Caucasus, after many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 68.

glomerate (glom'ę-rāt), *a.* [= Pg. *glomerado*, < L. *glomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** In *anat.*, conglomerate: an epithet specifically applied to the structure of ordinary glands, such as the salivary, lacrymal, mammary, or pancreatic: opposed to *conglobate*. See *gland*, 1.—**2.** In *bot.*, compactly clustered; gathered into a head or heap; growing in massive forms or in dense clusters.—**3.** In *entom.*, gathered in one or more spots or lines: applied to dots, punctures, etc.

glomeration† (glom-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *glomeratio(n-)*, < *glomerare*, wind or form into a ball: see *glomerate*.] Conglomeration.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot possibly fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 832.

glomerel†, *n.* [Also *glomerell;* ME. *glomerel*, < OF. *glomerel* (ML. *glomerellus*, also *glomerarius*); < *glomery*, q. v.] **1.** A pupil in a school of glomery attached to the University of Cambridge in the middle ages.

The *glomerels* constituted a body distinct from the scholars of the University.
Mullinger, Univ. of Cambridge, i. 226.

The master of glomery exercised over his *glomerells* the usual jurisdiction of regent masters over their scholars.
Peacock, On the Statutes.

2. Erroneously defined in law dictionaries as a commissioner appointed to determine differences between scholars in a school or university and the townsmen of the place.

glomerid (glom'ę-rid), *n.* One of the *Glomeridæ*.

Glomeridæ (glō-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glomeris* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilognathous or diplopodous myriapods, having 12 or 13 segments of the body, from 17 to 21 legs, and a hard chitinous integument. They can roll themselves into a ball, whence the name. The species are known as *wood-lice*, *pill-worms*, and *pill-millepeds*.

Glomeridia (glom-ę-rid'i-ą), *n. pl.* A group of myriapods. *Brandt*, 1833.

Glomeris (glom'ę-ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] A genus of millepeds, typical of the family *Glomeridæ*. *Latreille*, 1802.

glomerous (glom'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *glomerosus*, round, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. *Blount.*

glomerulate (glō-mer'ō-lāt), *a.* [< *glomerule* + *-ate*[1].] Arranged in small clusters. Also *glomerulose*.

glomerule (glom'ę-röl), *n.* [< NL. *glomerulus*, dim. of L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), neut., a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] **1.** A glomerulus.

The Spirilla gradually gather upon the surface of the clot, often in large groups of twenty or more twisted up in a *glomerule*. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 220.

Specifically —**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) An inflorescence condensed into the form of a head, as in the flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and globe-thistle. (*b*) A soredium. *Hoblyn.* Also *glome*. (*c*) In certain *Ustilaginales*, a cluster of spores which cohere together.

glomeruli, *n.* Plural of *glomerulus*.

glomeruliferous (glō-mer-ō-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glomerulus* (see *glomerule*) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *lichenology*, bearing soredia, or clusters of cells chiefly gonidia; sorediferous.

glomerulonephritis (glō-mer″ō-lō-nef-rī'tis), *n.* In *pathol.*, inflammation of the Malpighian bodies of the kidney.

glomerulose (glō-mer'ō-lōs), *a.* [< *glomerule* + *-ose*.] Same as *glomerulate*.

Haplogonidia, the most frequent, simple, of a protococcoid form, or sometimes *glomerulose* (as in granuloso-leprose thalli). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

glomerulus (glō-mer'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *glomeruli* (-lī). [NL., masc., dim. of L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), neut., a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] **1.** A small ball, as of yarn or something resembling it. Specifically —**2.** In *anat.*, a capillary plexus; a conglomeration, congeries, or rete of minute vessels or nerves, or both; in particular, the vascular glomerulus of the kidney (see below).

The clear round spaces, scattered about; these are sections of Malpighian capsules. Some may be seen to lodge a granular mass (*glomerulus*).
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 152.

3. One of the powdery masses on the surface of some lichens. *Cooke's Manual.*—**Glomerulus arteriococcygeus**, the coccygeal arterial glomerule: Arnold's name of Luschka's gland. See *coccygeal gland*, under *gland*.—**Olfactory glomeruli**, round nests of small ganglion-cells in the ventral part of the olfactory bulb.—**Vascular glomerulus** of the kidney, a Malpighian tuft, the plexus of capillaries of the Malpighian bodies. See cut under *Malpighian*.

glomery†, *n.* [ME., a word found, with its derivative *glomerel*, q. v., appar. only in the records of the University of Cambridge; a var. of *glamery*, *glaumery*, *glamer*, *glamour*, more orig. *gramery*, *gramary*, etc., used in the deflected sense of 'enchantment,' but orig. identical with *grammar:* see *grammar*, *gramary*, *glamour*.] Grammar: a form of the word used in the middle ages at the University of Cambridge.—**Master of** or **in glomery**, the head of the grammar-schools affiliated in the middle ages with the University of Cambridge.

glommet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *gloom* and *glum*.

glonoin (glō-nō'in), *n.* [Formation not obvious.] A name given to concentrated nitroglycerin, especially as used in medicine.

Glonoin was useful in $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. dose.
Medical News, LIII. 709.

glood†. An obsolete strong preterit of *glide*.

gloom (glöm), *n.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *gloam;* the noun is not found in ME.; AS. *glōm* (found but once), twilight; appar. with noun-formative *-m* (as in *bloom*[1], *doom*, etc.), < *glōwan*, glow (taken in a weaker sense, 'glimmer, shine dimly'): see *glow*, and see further under *gloom*, *v.*] **1.** Dim, glimmering shade; deep twilight; cheerless obscurity; darkness: as, the *gloom* of a forest.

Where glowing embers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 80.

Flinging the *gloom* of yesternight
On the white day. *Tennyson*, Memory.

Hence —**2.** A dark place. [Rare and poetical.]

Where trees half check the light with trembling shades,
Close in deep *glooms*, or open clear in glades.
Savage, The Wanderer, iv.

3. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; dejection, melancholy, sullenness, and the like, or an aspect indicative of such feelings.

You shall not chase my *gloom* away!
There's such a charm in melancholy
I would not if I could be gay. *Rogers*, To ———.

She will call
That three-days-long presageful *gloom* of yours
No presage, but the same mistrustful mood
That makes you seem less noble than yourself.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. A depressing or disheartening condition of affairs; a dismal aspect or prospect.

A sullen *gloom* and furious disorder prevail by turns; the nation loses its relish for peace and prosperity.
Burke, Present Discontents.

Commingled with the *gloom* of imminent war,
The shadow of his loss drew like eclipse.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

5. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the drying-oven.=**Syn. 1.** *Obscurity*, *Dimness*, etc. See *darkness*.—**3.** Depression, melancholy, sadness.

gloom (glöm), *v.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *gloam* (*glum*, and Sc. *gloum*, *glump*); < ME. *glomen* (perhaps < AS. **glōmian*, implied in the verbal n. *glōmung:* see *glooming*), ME. also (in forms which are more particularly the source of *glum*, *v.*) *glommen*, *gloumben*, *glowmben*, frown, look sullen, = Sw. dial. *glomma*, stare; cf. MLG. *glomen*, LG. *glummen*, *glömen*, make turbid, *glum*, turbid: see *glum*. The ME. verb may be of LG. or Scand. origin, but is ult. from the noun, AS. *glōm*, twilight: see *gloom*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To appear dimly; be seen in an imperfect or waning light; glimmer; be in darkness or obscurity.

She drew her casement-curtain by,
And glanced athwart the *glooming* flats.
Tennyson, Mariana.

The twilight is *glooming* upward out of the corners of the room. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

Cloaked and masked this murder *glooms*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 31.

2. To exhibit or produce a somber or melancholy feeling; appear sad, gloomy, or dismal; frown; lower.

It is of love as of fortune
That chaungeth ofte, and nyl contune,
Which whilom wol on folke smyle
And *glombe* on hem an other while.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4356.

Now smyling smoothly, like to sommers day,
Now *glooming* sadly, so to cloke her matter;
Yet were her words but wynd, and all her teares but water. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 42.

There the black gibbet *glooms* beside the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 318.

'Twas therefore *gloomed* his rugged brow.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 17.

II. *trans.* **1.** To darken, or make dark, gloomy, or somber.

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii.

When dark December *glooms* the day,
And takes our Autumn joys away.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

Still on the tower stood the vane,
A black yew *gloom'd* the stagnant air,
I peer'd athwart the chancel pane
And saw the altar cold and bare.
Tennyson, The Letters.

2. To fill with gloom or despondency; make gloomy or sad.

Such a mood as that which lately *gloom'd*
Your fancy. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

gloomily (glö'mi-li), *adv.* In a gloomy manner; dimly; darkly; dismally; sullenly.

But chief to heedless flies the window proves
A constant death; where, *gloomily* retir'd,
The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce.
Thomson, Summer, l. 268.

gloominess (glö'mi-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gloomy; obscurity; darkness; dismalness; dejection; sullenness.

Deep was the dungeon, and as dark as night
When neither moon nor stars befriend the skies:
But Charis looking in, a morning light
Upon that *gloominess* rose from her eyes.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 81.

The English are naturally fancifull, and very often disposed, by that *gloominess* and melancholy of temper which is so frequent in our nation, to many wild notions and visions, to which others are not so liable. *Spectator*, No. 419.

glooming (glö'ming), *n.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *gloaming*, twilight, in imitation of which the E. form has been revived; < ME. **glooming* (not found), < AS. *glōmung* (once, glossing L. *crepusculum*), improp. **glōmmung*, twilight, a verbal n., presupposing a verb **glōmian*, < *glōm*, twilight, gloom: see *gloom*, *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *gloam*, *gloaming*.] Twilight; gloaming. [Rare and poetical.]

When the faint *glooming* in the sky
First lightened into day.
Abp. Trench, To my Godchild.

The balmy *glooming*, crescent-lit,
Spread the light haze along the river-shores.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

glooming (glö'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gloom*, *v.*] Dim; gloomy; dismal; lowering.

Whereas before ye satte all heavie and *glommyng*.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. A 1.

His glistring armor made
A little *glooming* light, much like a shade.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings;
The sun for sorrow will not shew his head.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

gloomish (glö'mish), *a.* [< *gloom* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *glummish*, *glumpish*.] Gloomy. *Davies.*

With toole sharp poincted wee boarde and perced his owne light
That stood in his lowring front *gloommish* malleted onlye.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 649.

gloomth (glömth), *n.* [< *gloom* + *-th*.] Gloominess. [Rare.]

The *gloomth* of abbeys and cathedrals.
Walpole, Letters, III. 40.

Strawberry, with all its painted glass and *gloomth*, looked as gay when I came home as Mrs. Cornelis's ball room.
Walpole, Letters, III. 331.

gloomy (glö'mi), *a.* [= MLG. *glomich*, turbid; as *gloom* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *glummy*.] **1.** Thickly shaded; cheerlessly obscure; shadowy; dark; somber.

These were from without
The growing miseries, which Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade.
Milton, P. L., x. 716.

2. Affected with, characterized by, or expressing gloom; wearing the aspect of sorrow; depressed or depressing; melancholy; doleful: as, a *gloomy* countenance; a *gloomy* prospect.

All shall look outwardly gay and happy, and all within shall be joyless and *gloomy*. *Bp. Porteous*, Works, I. xiii.

It happened about this time that public matters looked very *gloomy*. *Addison*, A Friend of Mankind.

Chronic ailments make *gloomy* a life most favourably circumstanced. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 71.

=Syn. 1. Dim, dusky, cloudy, cheerless, lowering. See *darkness*.—2. *Morose*, *Splenetic*, etc. (see *sullen*); sad, melancholy, downcast, depressed, disheartened, dispirited, despondent, down-hearted; disheartening, dispiriting, threatening, doleful.

glop (glop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glopped*, ppr. *glopping*. [Var. of *glope*.] To stare. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

glopet, *v. i.* [ME. *glopen* = OFries. *glūpa* = MD. *gloepen*, *glupen*, *gluypen*, watch, lie in wait for, D. *gluipen*, sneak, = LG. *glupen*, look askance at; cf. *gloppen*.] To gaze in alarm; be terrified.

The god man glyfte with that glam & *gloped* for noyse. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 849.

glopet, *n.* [ME.; < *glope*, *v.*] Astonishment; fear.

O, my hart is rysand in a *glope*.
For this nobylle tythand thou shalle have a droppe. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 146.

glopnet, *v.* Same as *gloppen*.

glopnedlyt, *adv.* [ME., < *glopned*, pp. of *glopnen* (see *gloppen*), + *-ly*2.] In fear or astonishment.

Ful erly those aungeles this hathel thay ruthen,
& *glopnedly* on Godes halue gart hym vpryse. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 896.

gloppen (glop'n), *v.* [< ME. *glopnen*, < Icel. *glūpna*, look downcast; a secondary form of the verb represented by *glope*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be in fear; gaze in alarm or astonishment; look downcast. [Prov. Eng.]

Thane *glopnede* the glotone and glorede un-faire . . .
He gapede. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1074.

II. *trans.* To terrify; astonish; surprise. [Prov. Eng.]

Thowe wenys to *gloppyne* me with thy gret wordez! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2580.

gloret (glōr), *v. i.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *glour*, *glower*, q. v.; < ME. *gloren*, a parallel form to *glaren*: see *glare*1.] To glare; glower.

Why *glore* thyn eyes in thy heade? Why waggest thou thy heed, as though thou were very angry? *Palsgrave*, Acolastus. (*Halliwell*.)

Sometimes it hap't, a greedy gull
Would get his gullet cram'd so full
As t' make him *glore* and gasp for wind. *T. Ward*, England's Reformation, ii.

★**gloria** (glō'ri-ạ), *n.* [L., glory: see *glory*.] **1.** In *liturgics*, the great doxology (Gloria in Excelsis) or the lesser doxology (Gloria Patri). See below.

I show myself demurely in my seat in the village church, bowing at the *Glorias*, or kneeling with my face hid in my hands. *W. H. Mallock*, New Republic, iv. 2.

2. A musical setting of one of these doxologies.—**3.** In general, a doxology or ascription of praise.—**4.** In *eccles. art*, a glory: often incorrectly used for *halo* or *aureole*.—**Gloria in Excelsis**, the hymn or chant beginning in Latin with the words *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* (Glory in the highest to God), and in the English version with *Glory be to God on high*. The first two clauses are given in Luke ii. 14, as sung by angels; and both this shorter form, as sung in churches in early times and still in use in some Oriental offices, and the enlarged form are therefore known as the *angelic hymn*. In some Eastern liturgies it stands at the beginning of the eucharistic office. In Western rites it is found at the beginning of mass, after the introit and kyrie, and before the collect, as in the Roman missal, and also in the Use of Sarum and in the Anglican Prayer-Book of 1549. In revisions of the Anglican Prayer-Book since 1552 it has stood at the end of the Communion Office, after communion and a prayer of thanksgiving. In the American Prayer-Book it is also an alternate to the Gloria Patri after the last psalm at Morning and Evening Prayer. In the Greek Church it is used after the psalms called lauds (αἶνοι) toward the end of the matin service, and at complin (ἀποδειπνον) after Psalm cxlii. Also called, especially in the Eastern Church, the *great doxology*.—**Gloria Patri**, the short hymn, "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen." (In the Latin form, "Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto. Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.") This ascription has been used since very early times in both the Eastern and Western churches. Also called the *lesser doxology*.—**Gloria Tibi**, the brief doxology—in Latin, "Gloria tibi, Domine"; in the English version, "Glory be to thee, O Lord"—said after the announcement of the liturgical gospel in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. In the Eastern Church the form is, "Glory be to thee, O Lord, glory to thee" (δόξα σοι, Κύριε, δόξα σοι), and this is repeated after the gospel. In the East the Gloria Tibi is as old as the fifth century or older; in the West it is not mentioned till later.

gloriablet (glō'ri-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *glory* + *-able*.] Glorious, or to be gloried in.

Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which, indeed, was rare and *gloriable*. *Feltham*, Resolves.

gloriationt (glō-ri-ā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *gloriation* = It. *gloriazione*, < L. *gloriatio*(*n*-), a boasting, < *gloriari*, boast, glory: see *glory*, *v.*] A state or the act of glorying; a sense of triumph; vainglory.

Glory, or internal *gloriation* or triumph of the mind, is the passion which proceedeth from the imagination or conception of our own power above the power of him that contendeth with us. *Hobbes*, Human Nature, ix. § 1.

gloriedt (glō'rid), *a.* [< *glory* + *-ed*2.] Held in glory or honor; honored.

If old respect,
As I suppose, towards your once *gloried* friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, . . . say if he be here. *Milton*, S. A., l. 334.

glorification (glō″ri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *glorification* = Sp. *glorificación* = Pg. *glorificação* = It. *glorificazione*, < LL. *glorificatio*(*n*-), < *glorificare*, glorify: see *glorify*.] **1.** The act of glorifying, or of ascribing glory and honor to a person or thing.

Not a few others, it must be owned, indulged in the high-flown *glorification* of the reign of peace to come because the Exhibition was the special enterprise of the Prince Consort, and they had a natural aptitude for the production of courtly strains. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxi.

Contemporary foreigners . . . are unanimous in their *glorification* of Henry's personal and mental gifts. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 247.

2. An ascription of glory; a formula of glorifying; specifically, a gloria or doxology.

In their tabernacle and in the temple, which were their places of worship, they offered sacrifice and sang hymns and praises and *glorifications* of God. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 2.

The *glorification* in the close was in common, to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. *Waterland*, Works, V. 381.

3. The state of being glorified or raised to glory; exaltation to honor and dignity.

By contynuel ascendynge and descendynge, by the which it is sublymed to so myche hiȝnes of *glorificacioun*, it schal come that it schal be a medicyn incorruptible almoost as heuene aboue. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

We all look for the *glorification*, not only of our souls, but bodies, in the life to come. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xix.

4. A celebration or jubilation: as, to hold a *glorification* over a victory. [Colloq.]

glorifier (glō'ri-fī-ėr), *n.* One who glorifies, extols, or ascribes glory and honor to a person or thing.

That, too [the gymnasium], has been tested thoroughly, and even the most enthusiastic of its early *glorifiers* are now ready to admit that it has been found wanting. *W. Matthews*, Getting on in the World, p. 344.

glorify (glō'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glorified*, ppr. *glorifying*. [< ME. *glorifien*, < OF. *glorifier*, F. *glorifier* = Pr. *glorifiar*, *glorificar* = Sp. Pg. *glorificar* = It. *glorificare*, < LL. *glorificare*, glorify, < *glorificus*, full of glory, < L. *gloria*, glory, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give or ascribe glory or honor to; magnify and exalt with praises.

Right so shal youre light lighten bifore men, that they may seen youre goode werkes and *glorifie* youre fader that is in hevene. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

And when ye people saw it they marualled & *glorified* God, whiche had given such power to men. *Bible of* 1551, Mat. ix. 8.

You rid, you spurr'd him,
And *glorified* your wits, the more ye wrong'd him. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

2. To make glorious; exalt to a state of glory.

The God of our fathers hath *glorified* his Son Jesus. Acts iii. 13.

And now, O Father, *glorify* thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was. John xvii. 5.

Nothing
More *glorifies* the noble and the valiant
Than to despise contempt. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

3. To raise to a higher quality, condition, or consideration; make finer; improve; embellish; refine.

To *glorify* a Wall
With tapestry seats is womanish, say I. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 54.

Burns, Wordsworth, Whittier, . . . have known how to *glorify* common life and every-day people with the charm of romance. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 187.

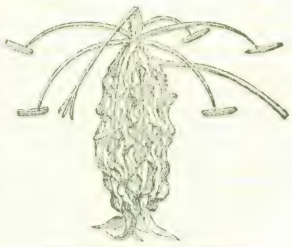
II.† *intrans.* To vaunt; boast; exult.

Of this mayst thou *glorifie*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 186.

gloriole (glō'ri-ōl), *n.* [= F. *gloriole*, < L. *gloriola*, dim. of *gloria*, glory: see *glory*. For the sense, cf. *aureole*.] A glory.

Sappho, with that *gloriole*
Of ebon hair on calmëd brows. *Mrs. Browning*, Vision of Poets.

Gloriosa (glō-ri-ō'sạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *gloriosus*, glorious: see *glorious*.] A genus of tuberous-rooted liliaceous plants, with opposite or whorled leaves terminating in tendrils by which they climb, and with large and beautiful red or yellow flowers. There are three species, of tropical Asia and Africa, cultivated in greenhouses.



Flower of *Gloriosa superba*.

glorioset (glō-ri-ō'sėr), *n.* [Irreg. as *glorioso* + *-er*1.] A boaster.

Emptie vessells haue the highest sounds, hollowe rockes the loudest ecchoes, and prattling *glorioser*s the smallest performance of courage. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 82.

gloriosot (glō-ri-ō'sō), *n.* [It.: see *glorious*.] A boaster; a glorioser. *Davies*.

Some wise men thought his Holinesse did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility in giving credit to such a *Glorioso*, vaunting that with three thousand Souldiers he would beat all the English out of Ireland. *Fuller*, Worthies, Devon (I. 284).

glorious (glō'ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *glorious*, *glorius*, < OF. *glorios*, *glorious*, *glorieus*, F. *glorieux* = Pr. *glorios* = Sp. Pg. It. *glorioso*, < L. *gloriosus*, full of glory, famous, renowned, full of boasting, boastful, vainglorious, < *gloria*, glory, fame, vainglory: see *glory*.] **1.** Full of glory; characterized by attributes, qualities, or achievements that are worthy of or receive glory; of exalted excellence or splendor; illustrious; resplendent.

Yet will I not this Work of mine giue o're.
The Labour's great; my Courage yet is more; . . .
Ther's nothing *Glorious* but is hard to get. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

A *glorious* Church is like a Magnificent Feast. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 34.

Glorious my lover was unto my sight,
Most beautiful. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 331.

2†. Full of boasting; boastful; vainglorious; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious gifts and foundations are like sacrifices without salt, and but the painted sepulchres of alms. *Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

Come, y' are a *glorious* ruffian, and run proud
Of the King's headlong graces. *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

He brings with him . . . the name of a soldier; which how well and how soon he hath earned, would in me seem *glorious* to rehearse. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

3†. Eager for, or striving after, glory or distinction.

Most miserable
Is the desire that's *glorious*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

I am not watchful to do ill,
Nor *glorious* to pursue it still. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

4. Recklessly jolly; hilarious; elated: generally applied to a tipsy person. [Colloq.]

Kings may be blest, but Tam was *glorious*,
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

=Syn. 1. Preëminent, distinguished, famous, magnificent, grand, splendid, radiant, brilliant.

gloriously (glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gloriously*, *gloryousliche*; < *glorious* + *-ly*2.] In a glorious or illustrious manner. (*a*) With great renown, dignity, or magnificence; illustriously; splendidly.

And al the puple joyede in alle thingis that weren *gloriously* don of him. *Wyclif*, Luke xiii. 17 (Oxf.).

The glose [gloss] *gloryousliche* was wryte wyth a gylt penne. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 15.

The house is most magnificently built without, nor less *gloriously* furnish'd within. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

(*b*†) Boastfully; vauntingly; ostentatiously.

By this hand, I protest to you, signior, I speak it not *gloriously*, nor out of affectation. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

(*c*) Hilariously; with reckless jollity.

Drink, and be mad then; 'tis your country bids:
Gloriously drunk obey th' important call! *Cowper*, Task, iv. 510.

gloriousness (glō'ri-us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gloriousnesse*; < *glorious* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being glorious.

Among them also that are good, euerie one, as he hath in this vsed himselfe, so shal he excell other in the *gloriousnes* of his new bodye. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xv.

★**glory** (glō'ri), *n.*; pl. *glories* (-riz). [< ME. *glory*, *glorie* = D. *glorie* = G. Dan. *glorie* = Sw. *gloria*, glory, halo, < OF. *glorie*, later *gloire*, F. *gloire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *gloria*, < L. *gloria*, glory, fame, renown, praise, honor, pride, vaunting, boasting, prob. orig. **cloria*, **closia*, nearly = Gr. κλέος

(*κλεϝεσ-), rumor, report, fame, glory, = Russ. *slava*, fame, glory (> ult. E. *Slav*, *Slave*[1], *slave*[2], q. v.), = Skt. *çravas*, glory; akin to L. *in-clutus*, *in-clitus*, renowned, famous (= Gr. κλυτός = Skt. *çruta*, renowned, = AS. *hlūd*, E. *loud*), *cluen(t-)s*, *clien(t-)s*, a dependent, a client (> ult. E. *client*); all from the verb repr. by L. *cluere*, hear oneself spoken of, be reported or esteemed, = Gr. κλύειν, hear, hear oneself spoken of, = Russ. *slumate*, hear, = Skt. √ *çru*, hear: see *loud*.] **1.** Exalted praise, honor, or distinction accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honorable fame; renown; celebrity.

> In this faire wize they traveild long yfere,
> Through many hard assayes which did betide;
> Of which he honour still away did beare,
> And spred his *glory* through all countryes wide.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 35.

He [Edward III.] never won great Battel, of which he won many, but he presently gave the *Glory* of it to God by publick Thanksgiving. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 133.

The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave. *Gray*, Elegy.

His Majesty would send a great force from home to recover the tarnished *glory* of the British arms, and to drive the French out of the Americas.
Thackeray, Virginians, I. 160.

2. A state of greatness or renown; exaltation; magnificence; pomp.

Tyrus, now called Sur (whose *glorie* is sufficiently blazed by the Prophets Esay and Ezechiel).
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 90.

They thought that the days of their ancient *glory* were about to return, and that they were to renew their career of triumph over the unbelievers. *Irving*, Granada, p. 102.

3. Brightness; splendor; luster; brilliancy.

There is one *glory* of the sun, and another *glory* of the moon, and another *glory* of the stars: for one star differeth from another star in *glory*. 1 Cor. xv. 41.

Made them [the hills] aflame with a *glory* beyond that of amber and amethyst. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, II. 301.

4. The eternal splendor and happiness of heaven; celestial bliss.

> Here be tears of perfect moan
> Wept for thee in Helicon, . . .
> Whilst thou, bright saint, high sit'st in *glory*.
> *Milton*, Ep. M. of Win.

The souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into *glory*.
Shorter Catechism, ans. 37.

5. Distinguished honor or ornament; that of which one boasts or may boast; that of which one is or may be proud; peculiar distinction; pride.

> During which time her powre she did display
> Through all this Realme, the *glory* of her sex,
> And first taught men a woman to obay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 20.

Babylon, the *glory* of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. Isa. xiii. 19.

His disgrace is to be called boy; but his *glory* is to subdue men. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

This [binocular perspective] is artificially given only in the stereoscope, and is the *glory* of this little instrument.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 144.

6. An attribute, adjunct, characteristic, quality, or action that renders glorious or illustrious: chiefly in the plural: as, the *glories* of a great reign; the *glories* of the stage.

Dr. Proudie . . . had begun to look up to archiepiscopal splendour, and the *glories* of Lambeth, or at any rate of Bishopthorpe. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, iii.

The tall amaryllis puts forth crimson and yellow *glories* in the fields, rivaling the pomp of King Solomon.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

7. A state of glorying; exultant elation; vainglory.

I will punish . . . the *glory* of his high looks.
Isa. x. 12.

In military commanders and soldiers, vain *glory* is an essential point; for as iron sharpens iron, so by *glory* one courage sharpeneth another.
Bacon, Vain Glory (ed. 1887).

> A little *glory* in a soldier's mouth
> Is well-becoming.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

There is a certain robust felicity about old Hobbes's saying that it [laughter] is a sudden *glory*, or sense of eminency above others and our former selves.
Dr. John Brown, John Leech.

8†. Pride of purpose; laudable ambition.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sir P. Sidney.*

9. In *religious symbolism*, a mark of great dignity, consisting of a combination of the nimbus and the aureola—that is, of the luminous halo (nimbus) encircling the head of the Deity, of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, and more rarely and less properly of saints, etc., and the radiance or luminous emanation (aureola) encompassing the whole person. Popularly, it is frequently confounded with the nimbus. See *aureola*, *nimbus*.

> But every knight
> beheld his fellow's face
> As in a *glory*.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.



Glory.—Figure of Christ, façade of Cathedral of Angoulême, France; 12th century.

10. A concentered burst of sunlight through clouds. —**11.** A circle of prismatic colors, or several such overlapping circles, surrounding the sun or moon or other source of light when viewed through a haze or cloud.

Circle, hand of glory. See *circle*, *hand*.—**Old Glory,** the American flag. [Colloq.]—**Order of Glory** (*Nishan Iftikar*), an order of the Ottoman empire, instituted by Mahmoud II. in 1831.—**To be in one's glory,** to be in the full gratification of one's pride, vanity, etc.—**Syn. 1.** *Fame*, *Renown*, *Honor*, *Glory*. *Fame* is simply report, repute, whereby one is made widely known for what one is, does, etc. It may be good or bad, and is thus essentially the same as *celebrity*: as, an evil *fame* attaches to all traitors. *Renown* expresses the same idea through the notion that one is named again and again by the same persons and continually by new persons; it may be bad, but is generally good. *Fame* may be a weak word, but *renown* is always strong. *Honor* is the least external of these words, indicating often only a respectful frame of mind toward another: as, to hold one in *honor*. The word, however, sometimes has the meaning of a wide and excellent *fame*. It is the only one of the series that means acts or words of tribute. *Glory* is superlative *fame* or *honor*, but not necessarily of wide extent. See *famous*.

It is usual for us, when we would take off from the *fame* and reputation of an action, to ascribe it to vainglory, and a desire of *fame* in the actor.
Addison, Spectator, No. 255.

> Who, for the poor *renown* of being smart,
> Would leave a sting within a brother's heart.
> *Young*, Love of Fame, l. 113.

In lark and nightingale we see what *honor* hath humility.
Montgomery, Humility.

> I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness;
> And, from that full meridian of my *glory*,
> I haste now to my setting. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

glory[1] (glō'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gloried*, ppr. *glorying*. [< ME. *glorien*, < OF. *glorier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gloriar* = It. *gloriare*, < L. *gloriari*, glory, boast, < *gloria*, glory, vaunting: see *glory*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To exult; rejoice: always with *in*.

Thou *gloriest in* the name and title of a Christyan man: why yeldest thou not unto Christ that thou owest him by reason of thy profession? *J. Udall*, On Mark xii.

Glory ye *in* his holy name. Ps. cv. 3.

To be "perplext in faith" is one thing, to *glory in* perplexity is another. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 275.

2. To be boastful; exult arrogantly: always with *in*.

The human reason and judgment . . . is too apt to boast, and *glory in* itself. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

The Jews had the wisdom of their Traditions which they *gloried in*, and despised the Son of God himself when he came to alter them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

II.† *trans.* To make glorious; glorify; magnify and honor.

> The troop
> That *gloried* Venus on her wedding day.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng., p. 118.

> How he that *glories* Heaven with an honour
> Covets to glorify himself with honesty.
> *R. Davenport*, City Night-Cap, i.

glory[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *gloryyn*, < **glore* (cf. *gloarfat*, *glory-fat*), a var. of *glair*, Sc. *glaur*, mud, filth: see *glair*, *glaur*.] To defile; make dirty.

Gloryyn, or wythe onclene thynge defoylyn [var. *defylyn*], maculo, deturpo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 199.

★**glory-hole** (glō'ri-hōl), *n.* **1.** An opening through which the interior of a furnace can be seen and reached.—**2.** A place for hiding away things prized; also, a cupboard for domestic utensils, as brooms, etc. [Colloq. and provincial.]

You can bring out your old ribbon-box. . . . It's a charity to clear out your *glory-holes* once in a while.
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, We Girls.

glory-pea (glō'ri-pē), *n.* A plant of the genus *Clianthus*.

gloset†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *gloze* (and of *gloss*[2]).

glosert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *glozer* (and of *glosser*[2]).

★**gloss**[1] (glos), *n.* [Not in ME.; < Icel. *glossi*, a blaze (cf. *glys*, finery, = ODan. *glis*, glimmer), = Sw. dial. *glåsa*, a glowing, dawning, becoming light, = MHG. *glose*, a glow, gleam; with the verb Sw. dial. *glossa*, glow, shine, = MLG. *glosen* = MHG. *glosen*, also *glosten*, G. dial. *glosten*, glow, shine; an extension, with verb-formative *-s*, of Icel. *glōa* = Sw. Dan. *glo* = E. *glow*: see *glow*. In the fig. sense (def. 2) the word blends with *gloss*[2], 3.] **1.** A superficial lustrous smoothness, with soft changing reflections, due to the nature of the material, as distinguished from *polish*, which is artificially produced; in general, any glistening smoothness, natural or artificial: as, the *gloss* of satin, of hair, of paint, etc.

Our garments, being, as they were, drenched in the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and *glosses*.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

> Her hair
> In *gloss* and hue the chestnut, when the shell
> Divides threefold to show the fruit within.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

The glazing operation is performed entirely by the friction of any smooth substance upon the cloth; and to render the *gloss* brighter, a small quantity of bleached wax is previously rubbed over the surface. *Ure*, Dict., I. 575.

Hence—**2.** External show; a specious appearance or representation.

> The over-daring Talbot
> Hath sullied all his *gloss* of former honour.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

There is a sort of *gloss* upon ingenious falsehoods that dazzles the imagination.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society, Pref.

> All that gives *gloss* to sin, all gay
> Light folly, past with youth away.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 9.

Goat's-hair gloss. See *goat*[1].

gloss[1] (glos), *v. t.* [< *gloss*[1], *n.*] **1.** To give a superficial luster to; make smooth and shining: as, to *gloss* cloth; to *gloss* a horse's coat. Hence —**2.** To impart a specious appearance to; hide under a smooth false show.

Christians have handsomely *glossed* the deformity of death. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

> *Gloss* o'er my failings, paint me with a grace
> That Love beholds, put meaning in my face.
> *Crabbe*, Works, VIII. 230.

gloss[2] (glos), *n.* [In ME. *glose* (see *gloze*); the mod. E. *gloss* is directly from the LL. *glossa* (ML. also *glosa*), an obsolete or foreign difficult word requiring explanation, later applied to the explanation itself, < Gr. γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, the tongue, a tongue or language, an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation.] **1.** A word in the text of an author, especially a foreign author, requiring explanation. [Rare.]—**2.** The explanation, translation, or definition of such a word; an explanatory note or remark upon some word or passage in a text, especially one written in the margin, or, as was the practice with the earliest glosses, between the lines. Such glosses, usually as explanations of Latin, Greek, or Hebrew words in the vernacular Teutonic, Celtic, or Romanic tongues, or as Latin equivalents of words in these tongues, abound in medieval literature, and are philologically among its most important remains.

The works touching books are two; first, libraries; . . . secondly, new editions of authors, with more correct impressions, more faithful translations, more profitable *glosses*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 108.

> There's something in thy looks I cannot read;
> [Prithee be] thy own *gloss*, and make me know
> That doubtful text. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

The Parlament, he saith, made thir Covnant like Manna, agreeable to every mans Palat. This is another of his *glosses* upon the Covnant. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

We can only conceive that the line must have been added as a *gloss* in some copy, printed or manuscript, which was consulted by Quirini.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 347.

Hence—**3.** An artfully misleading or false explanation.

> They could wrest,
> Pervert, and poison all they hear, or see,
> With senseless *glosses*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Int.

> These with false *Glosses* feed their own Ill-nature,
> And turn to Libel what was meant a Satire.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, Epil.

Sacred glosses, notes appended to words or phrases occurring in the Scriptures. *Gloss* is sometimes used to designate a glossary or collection of such notes. There are two famous collections of ancient glosses on the Vulgate, the *Glossa Ordinaria* and the *Glossa Interlinearis*.—**Syn. 2.** *Comment*, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

gloss[2] (glos), *v.* [In ME. *glosen* (see *gloze*, *v.*); < ML. *glossare* (also *glosare*), gloss, explain, < LL. *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*[2], *n.* In the fig. use (def. 2),

the word touches *gloss*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To explain by a gloss or marginal note; translate; hence, to render clear and evident by comments; illustrate; comment upon.

> In parchment then, large as his fields, he draws
> Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

There is another collection of proverbs made by the Marquis of Santillana. They are, however, neither rhymed nor *glossed*, but simply arranged in alphabetical order. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 341.

There are several Latin manuscripts *glossed* more or less copiously with explanatory Irish words. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 305.

Hence—2. To give a specious appearance to; render specious and plausible; palliate by fabricated representation.

> You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

II. *intrans.* To comment; write or make explanatory remarks.

> But no man can *glosse* upon this text after that manner; for the prophet says, No shepherd shall pitch his fold there, nor shall any man pass through it for ever.
> *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Philos. Cabbala, iii.

glossa (glos'ä), *n.*; pl. *glossæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, the tongue: see *gloss*[2], *n.*] 1. In *anat.*, the tongue.—2. In *entom.*, an appendage of the ligula, situated at its tip, which may be median and single or paired with a fellow, and may be placed between lateral paraglossæ. See cut under *mouth-part*.

glossagra (glo-sag'rä), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἀγρα, seizure, as in ποδάγρα, the gout in the feet (see *podagra*), whence used in other compounds (*chiragra*, etc.) as meaning 'gout.'] Same as *glossalgia*.

glossalgia (glo-sal'ji-ä), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia in the tongue.

glossan, glossin (glos'an, -in), *n.* [Cf. *glassock*.] Local English names of the coalfish. Also *glassin, glashan, glassock*.

glossanthrax (glo-san'thraks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle.] A disease in horses and cattle characterized by malignant carbuncles in the mouth, and especially on the tongue.

glossaria, *n.* Plural of *glossarium*.

glossarial (glo-sā'ri-al), *a.* [< *glossary* + *-al*.] Relating to, connected with, or of the nature of a glossary.

> In the *glossarial* index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words, and references to the passages where they occur.
> *Boswell*, Advertisement to Shakespeare.

glossarian (glo-sā'ri-an), *n.* [< *glossary* + *-an*.] A glossarist.

> The qualifications of the ideal *glossarian*.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 145.

glossarist (glos'a-rist), *n.* [< *glossary* + *-ist*.] 1. A writer of a gloss or commentary.

> The *glossarist* cites that passage of the Electra apropos of which we know that Aristophanes wrote his comment.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 160.

2. One who prepares or compiles a glossary.

glossarium (glo-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *glossaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, a tongue. Cf. *glossary*.] In *entom.*, the long slender labrum of a mosquito or other predatory dipterous insect.

glossary (glos'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *glossaries* (-riz). [= F. *glossaire* = Sp. *glosario* = Pg. It. *glossario* = G. *glossar*, < LL. *glossarium*, a glossary, < *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*[2].] A collection of glosses or explanations of words, especially of words not in general use, as those of a dialect, a locality, or an art or science, or of particular words used by an old or a foreign author; a vocabulary or dictionary of limited scope.

> He spells them true by intuition's light,
> And needs no *glossary* to set him right.
> *Cowper*, Needless Alarm.

Shakespeare stands less in need of a *glossary* to most New Englanders than to many a native of the old country. *Lowell*, Study Windows.

=Syn. *Dictionary, Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

Glossata (glo-sā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *glossatus*, tongued: see *glossate*.] A division of insects, containing those with suctorial mouth-parts and a spiral tongue between reflexed palpi, corresponding to the order *Lepidoptera*. *Fabricius*.

glossate (glos'āt), *a.* [< NL. *glossatus*, tongued, < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] Having a tongue or glossa; in *entom.*, haustellate, as distinguished from mandibulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glossata*.

glossator (glo-sā'tor), *n.* [= F. *glossateur* (OF. *gloseor, gloseur*) = Sp. *glosador* = It. *glosatore, glossatore*, < ML. *glossator*, < *glossare*, gloss, explain, < LL. *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*[2].] 1. The writer of a gloss; a glossarist; a scholiast.

> And if you ask how many will do it, courteous John Semeca, the learned *glossator*, will tell you.
> *Boyle*, Works, VI. 311.

The whole verse is perhaps the addition of an allegorizing *glossator*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 706.

The codified law—Manu and his *glossators*—embraced originally a much smaller body of usage than had been imagined. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 7.

2. Specifically, one of a class of jurists in the middle ages who wrote short notes or glosses on the *Corpus Juris Civilis*.

gloss-buffed (glos'buft), *a.* Buffed or polished on the wheel with rottenstone and oil, or with dry chalk.

glossectomy (glo-sek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out, < ἐκτέμνειν, ἐκταμεῖν, cut out, < ἐκ, out, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the tongue.

glossed (glost), *p. a.* [Pp. of *gloss*[1], *v.*] In *entom.*, having a smooth and silky luster reflecting a color different from that of the surface on which it appears to be: as, *glossed* with white or blue. Such appearances are generally due to exceedingly minute hairs or points on the surface.

glosser[1] (glos'ėr), *n.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-er*[1].] A polisher; one who gives a luster to something.

glosser[2] (glos'ėr), *n.* [< *gloss*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *glozer* and *glossator*.] A writer of glosses; a glossarist.

> Savigny . . . defends his favourite *glossers* in the best manner he can; . . . [but,] without much acquaintance with the ancient *glossers*, one may presume to think that in explaining the Pandects . . . their deficiencies . . . must require a perpetual exercise of our lenity and patience. *Hallam*, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. i. § 72.

In both laws [civil and canon] the opinions of the *glossers* are often cited as of equal authority with the letter of the law or canon. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

glossful†, *a.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-ful*.] Glossy; shining.

> Clasping his well-strung limbs with *glossefull* steele.
> *Marston*, Sophonisba, i. 2.

Glossic (glos'ik), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, a language, + *-ic*.] A phonetic system of spelling invented by Alexander J. Ellis, intended to be used concurrently with the existing English orthography (which he calls *Nomic, i. e.*, 'customary'), in order to remedy some of its defects without changing its alphabetic form or detracting from its value. It is based on the principle of uniformly using for each sound the letter or digraph that happens to be most commonly used for such sound in the existing orthography. The following are the vowel notations with their equivalents in the system of this dictionary, and such of the consonant combinations as differ from those of that system. An inverted period after a vowel marks it as accented.

Glossic.	Dict.	Glossic.	Dict.	Glossic.	Dict.
ee	= ē	o	= o	ou	= ou
i	= ī	oa	= ō	eu	= ū
ai	= ā	u	= u	wh	= hw
e	= e	oo	= ō	dh	= ŦH
aa	= ä	uo	= ù	r	= r *final*
a	= a	ei	= ī	r'	= r *initial*
au	= â	oi	= oi	rr'	= rr *medial*.

The following is a specimen of Glossic:

Ingglish Glosik konvai·z whotev·er proanunsiai·shen iz inten·ded bei dhi reiter. Glosik buoks kan dhairfoar bee maid too impaar·t risee·vd aurthoa·ipi too aul reederz.
A. J. Ellis.

glossid (glos'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Glossidæ*.

Glossidæ (glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossus* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, the heart-cockles or heart-shells, typified by the genus *Glossus*. They have a cordiform shell with subspiral beaks, 2 cardinal and typically 2 lateral teeth in each valve, the muscular impressions narrow, and the pallial line simple. The species are not numerous. Also called *Isocardiidæ*.

glossily (glos'i-li), *adv.* In a glossy manner.

glossin, *n.* See *glossan*.

Glossina (glo-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-ina*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Muscidæ*, the tsetse-flies.—2. A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Lingulidæ*. *Phillips*, 1848.—3. A genus of pyralid moths: same as *Stericta*. *Guenée*, 1854.

glossiness (glos'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being glossy; the luster or brightness of a smooth surface.

> Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 606.

★**glossing** (glos'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gloss*[1], *v.*] In *silk-manuf.*, an operation of twisting the hanks of silk, after dyeing, and when perfectly dry. They are given a stated and progressive tension, the object being to complete the separation of the double silk fiber into its constituent fibers and to add luster. Sometimes called *stringing*.

glossingly (glos'ing-li), *adv.* In a glossing manner; by way of or as a gloss.

> Then she began *glossingly* to praise beauty.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Glossiptila (glo-sip'ti-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + πτίλον, down.] The typical genus of *Glossiptilinæ*. There is but one species, *G. ruficollis*, of Jamaica, formerly called *American hedge-sparrow* and now *rufous-throated tanager*. *P. L. Sclater*, 1856.

Glossiptilinæ (glo-sip-ti-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossiptila* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ*, typified by the genus *Glossiptila*, containing guitguits with short, thick, conical, and scarcely curved bill.

glossist (glos'ist), *n.* [< *gloss*[2] + *-ist*.] A writer of glosses; a glossarist.

> To establish by law a thing wholly unlawfull and dishonest is an affirmation was never heard of . . . till it was rais'd by inconsiderate *glossists* from the mistake of this text. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

It is quite conceivable how the *glossist* quoted . . . could render Wuotan by Mars.
Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 197.

glossitic (glo-sit'ik), *a.* [< *glossitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with glossitis.

glossitis (glo-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the tongue. Also *glottitis*.

glossless (glos'les), *a.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-less*.] Without gloss or luster.

Glossless vases painted in dull ochre browns and reds.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 612.

glossly† (glos'li), *a.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Appearing glossy or specious; bright. *Cowley*.

glossocele (glos'ō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *glossocèle*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + κήλη, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, swelled tongue; a state of inflammation or œdematous engorgement of the tongue which makes it project from the mouth.

glossocomion (glos″ō-kō-mī'on), *n.* Same as *glossocomium*.

glossocomium (glos″ō-kō-mī'um), *n.*; pl. *glossocomia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. γλωσσοκομεῖον, < γλῶσσα, the tongue, a tongue, the reed of a pipe, + κομεῖν, keep, take care of.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) A small case used for holding the tongues of wind-instruments. (*b*) A box or case in which a fractured limb was incased.

glosso-epiglottic (glos″ō-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + ἐπιγλωττίς, the epiglottis.] Pertaining to the tongue and the epiglottis: applied to folds of mucous membrane which pass from one to the other.

glossograph (glos'ō-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, a gloss, + γράφειν, write.] 1. An instrument for recording the movements of the tongue, as in speaking.

Glossograph.—An instrument consisting of an ingenious combination of delicate levers and blades, which, placed upon the tongue and lips, and under the nostrils of the speaker, are vibrated by the movements of the former, and the breath flowing from the latter.
Greer, Dict. of Elect., p. 69.

2. Same as *glossographer*, 1.

A glance at this scholium is enough to show that its author, like so many other editors and *glossographs*, . . . made up a good part of his note directly from his text.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 158.

glossographer (glo-sog'ra-fėr), *n.* [= F. *glossographe* = It. *glossografo*, < Gr. γλωσσογράφος, writing glosses, interpreting glosses: see *glossography*.] 1. A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast.

Some words I believe may pose the ablest *glossographer* now living. *Blount*, Ancient Tenures, Pref.

Speght was the first editor who gave a more complete edition of Chaucer, with the useful appendage of a glossary, the first of its kind, and which has been a fortunate acquisition for later *glossographers*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 202.

2. A writer on the tongue and its diseases.

glossographical (glos-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *glossography* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of glossography.

glossography (glo-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *glossographie* = Sp. *glosografía* = Pg. *glossographia* = It. *glossografia*, < NL. *glossographia*, < Gr. as if **γλωσσογραφία*, < γλωσσογράφος, writing glosses, interpreting glosses (not used in lit. sense 'writing about the tongue'), < γλῶσσα, the tongue, a gloss, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The writing of glosses or explanatory comments on a text.—2. In *anat.*, a description of the tongue.—3. A description and grouping of languages. [Rare.]

★**glossohyal** (glos-ō-hī'al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + E. *hy*(*oid*) + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertain-

ing to the tongue and the hyoid bone; hyoglossal: thus, the hyoglossus is a *glossohyal* muscle.

The basihyal is rather flattened from above downwards, arched with the concavity behind, and sends forward a long, median, pointed, compressed *glossohyal* process.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 163.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a bone or cartilage situated in front of the basihyal, and constituting the hard basis of the tongue: really the fused ceratohyals.

glossolalia (glos-ō-lā′li-ą), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + λαλιά, talking, speaking, < λαλεῖν, talk, speak.] The gift of tongues; the ability to speak foreign languages without having consciously learned them. This power is asserted to be sometimes present in somnambulistic persons.

The Irvingites who have written on the subject . . . make a marked distinction between the Pentecostal *glossolalia* in foreign languages, and the Corinthian *glossolalia* in devotional meetings.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 24.

glossolaly (glos′ō-lā-li), *n.* Same as *glossolalia*.

Glossolepti (glos-ō-lep′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + λεπτός, slender, delicate.] A group of mammals distinguished by the slenderness of the tongue. *Wiegmann.*

Glossoliga (glo-sol′i-gą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + L. *ligare*, bind, tie.] A genus of salamanders, of the family *Pleurodelidæ*, having a completed quadratojugal arch. *G. poireti*, the type, is an Algerian species.

glossological (glos-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to glossology.

glossologist (glo-sol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *glossology* + *-ist.*] 1. One who writes glosses or compiles glossaries.—2. A philologist; one versed in or engaged in the study of glossology.

Also *glottologist*.

★ **glossology** (glo-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *glossologie*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, tongue, language, a gloss, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The definition and explanation of terms, as of a dialect, a science, etc.—2. The science of language; universal grammar; comparative philology; glottology.

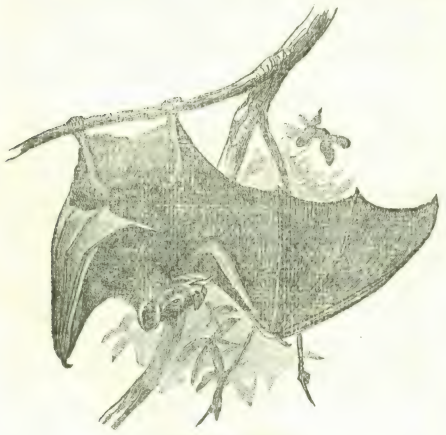
Glossology was mainly brought into being by inquiries concerning the original language spoken by man.
Whewell.

We hear it [the science of language] spoken of as Comparative Philology, Scientific Etymology, Phonology, and *Glossology*. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., p. 13.

Also *glottology*.

glossonomy (glo-son′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + νόμος, law.] Study of the laws and principles of language. [Rare.]

Glossophaga (glo-sof′ą-gą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A genus of South American phyllostomine bats. These bats are provided with a very long, slender, extensile tongue,



Glossophaga nigra.

brushy at the end, which was formerly erroneously thought to be used to facilitate the flow of blood in their supposed blood-sucking operations. They are, however, frugivorous, the tongue being used to lick out the soft pulp of fruits. There are several species, one of which is *G. nigra*.

Glossophagæ (glo-sof′ą-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Glossophaga.*] The group of bats of which *Glossophaga* is the type, having a slender extensile tongue, the snout slender and attenuate, the tail short or wanting, and the teeth very narrow and variable in number. There are several genera and species.

glossophagine (glo-sof′a-jin), *a.* [As *Glossophaga* + *-ine*¹.] Feeding by means of a long extensile tongue which gathers food and conveys it into the mouth, as a bat of the genus *Glossophaga*, or an ant-eater of the genus *Myrmecophaga* or the genus *Orycteropus;* specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glossophagæ*.

glossopharyngeal (glos″ō-fa-rin′jē-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + φάρυγξ, pharynx.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tongue and the pharynx.—**Glossopharyngeal ganglia.** See *ganglion.*—**Glossopharyngeal nerve**, a large nerve distributed to the tongue and the pharynx; the ninth cranial nerve of the new numeration; of the old, forming (with the pneumogastric and spinal accessory) a part of the eighth cranial nerve. It is a nerve of common sensation of the fauces, pharynx, tonsil, etc., and of the special sense of taste of all parts of the tongue to which it is distributed. It is the smallest one of the three which together formed the eighth nerve in the numeration of Willis. Its apparent origin is by several filaments from the upper part of the medulla oblongata in the groove between the restiform and olivary bodies. It leaves the cranial cavity by the jugular or posterior lacerate foramen, together with the pneumogastric and spinal accessory, and passes forward between the jugular vein and the internal carotid artery. It descends along the side of the neck in front of this artery, forming an arch upon the stylopharyngeus muscle and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, and passes beneath the hyoglossus to be distributed in the mucous membrane of the fauces, etc. In the jugular foramen it has two ganglia: the upper, the jugular ganglion; the lower, the petrous or Andersch's ganglion. It has branches of communication with the pneumogastric, facial, and sympathetic nerves. Its branches of distribution are called the *tympanic* (Jacobson's nerve), *carotid*, *pharyngeal*, *tonsilar*, *lingual*, and *muscular nerves*. See second cut under *brain*.

II. *n.* The glossopharyngeal nerve.

Glossophora (glo-sof′ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *glossophorus:* see *glossophorous.*] A main branch of the phylum *Mollusca*, containing all true mollusks except the lamellibranchs or headless mollusks, which are contrasted as *Lipocephala*.

glossophorous (glo-sof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glossophorus*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] Having a tongue; specifically, in *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to the *Glossophora*.

The very general presence of jaws in the *Glossophorous* mollusca. *Science*, IV. 143.

glossoplegia (glos-ō-plē′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + πληγή, a stroke, < πλήσσειν, strike.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the tongue.

Glossoporidæ (glos-ō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossoporus*, the typical genus (< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + πόρος, a passage), + *-idæ.*] Same as *Clepsinidæ*.

Glossopteris (glo-sop′te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + πτερίς, a fern, < πτερόν, a feather, = E. *feather.*] A subgeneric name given by Brongniart (in 1822) to a fossil plant occurring in the coal-measures of Germany: made a genus by Sternberg in 1825. Brongniart (1828) renamed it *Lepidophyllum*, regarding it as a leaf of *Lepidodendron*, and transferred the name *Glossopteris* to Mesozoic plants from India and Australia.

glossoscopy (glo-sos′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] In *med.*, examination of the tongue in diagnosis.

glossotheca (glos-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *glossothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + θήκη, a case: see *theca.*] In *entom.*, the tongue-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa inclosing the haustellum, as in many *Lepidoptera*.

Glossotherium (glos-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] An extinct South American genus described as ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidæ*.

glossotomy (glo-sot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *glossotomie*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + τομή, a cutting. Cf. γλωσσοτομεῖν, cut out the tongue.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the tongue.—2. In *surg.*, excision of the tongue; glossectomy.

glossotype (glos′ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, language, + τύπος, impression, type. Cf. *Glossic.*] One of the phonetic systems invented by A. J. Ellis.

Glossus (glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue: see *gloss*².] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Glossidæ*. Also called *Isocardia*.

glossy (glos′i), *a.* [< *gloss*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Possessing a gloss; smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth or polished surface.

A raven, while with *glossy* breast
Her new-laid eggs she fondly pressed.
Cowper, A Fable.

With a riding-whip
Leisurely tapping a *glossy* boot.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

2. Having a fair or specious appearance; plausible.

He [Lord Chesterfield], however, with that *glossy* duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned. *Boswell*, Johnson.

Gloster, Gloucester (glos′tėr), *n.* [*Gloster* is a short spelling of *Gloucester*, < ME. *Gloucestre*, < AS. *Gleáwceaster*, *Gleáwanceaster*. For *ceaster*, city, see *chester.*] A kind of cheese for which the county of Gloucester in England is famous. There are two varieties, known as *single* and *double*, the latter being made of the richer milk. See *Gloucestershire cheese*, under *cheese*¹.

gloterous†, *a.* [ME., < *glotery* + *-ous*. Cf. *gluttonous.*] Gluttonous.

A mygal that is a beeste born trecherows to bigile, and moost *gloterous*. *Wyclif*, Lev. xi. 30 (Oxf.).

glotonn†, **glotoun**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *glutton*.

glotonie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gluttony*.

glottal (glot′ąl), *a.* [< *glott-is* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or formed by the glottis: as, a *glottal* catch.

Mr. Ellis . . . assigns to the "sonant h" and the second element of the "sonant aspirates" a sound which is practically that of a *glottal* "r."
H. Sweet, quoted by J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Add. to [Philol. Soc.

glotte†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *glut*.

glottic¹ (glot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. γλωττικός, of the tongue, < γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, tongue: see *gloss*².] 1. Pertaining to the tongue.—2. Of or pertaining to glottology; glottological.

glottic² (glot′ik), *a.* [< *glott-is* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the glottis. Also *glottidean*.

glottid (glot′id), *n.* [< *glottis* (*-id*).] A glottal sound.

A *glottid* is the action of the vocal chords in altering the form of the glottis or tongue-shaped space between them.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 382.

glottidean (glo-tid′ē-an), *a.* [< *glottis* (*-id-*) + *-ean.*] Same as *glottic*².

glottides, *n.* Plural of *glottis*.

Glottidia (glo-tid′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Dall, 1870), < Gr. γλῶττα, tongue: see *glottis*, *gloss*².] A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Lingulidæ*, replacing *Lingula* proper in American waters. The type is *L.* or *G. albida* of the Californian coast. The common species of the Carolina coast and southward, formerly called *Lingula pyramidata* (Stimpson), is now known as *G. audebarti*.

glottis (glot′is), *n.*; pl. *glottides* (-i-dēz). [= F. *glotte* = Sp. *glotis* = Pg. *glote*, *glotis* = It. *glottide*, < NL. *glottis*, the glottis (L. *glottis*, a little bird so called), < Gr. γλωττίς, the mouth of the windpipe, the glottis, < γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, the tongue: see *gloss*².] 1. In *anat.*, the mouth of the windpipe; the opening at the top of the larynx; the chink, cleft, or fissure between the vocal cords. It closes to a slit-like opening during phonation, through the approximation of the vocal cords. The term designates most strictly the opening itself, sometimes distinguished as *rima glottidis*, but is also applied to the opening with the contiguous limiting structures, as in the expression 'œdema of the glottis,' much as the term 'mouth' is used so as to include the lips. The ventral or anterior portion of the glottis, called *glottis vocalis*, is bounded by the true vocal cords; the dorsal or posterior part, *glottis respiratoria*, by the internal margins of the arytenoid cartilages.

2. The reed or tongue of certain ancient musical instruments.—3. In *ornith.*, an old name of the greenshank; subsequently taken as the specific name of the same, *Totanus glottis;* made by Koch in 1816 the generic name of the same, *Glottis chloropus.*—**Stroke of the glottis**, a sudden approximation of the vocal cords whereby a tone is produced promptly and clearly, without aspiration. Also called *shock of the glottis*.

glottitis (glo-tī′tis), *n.* Same as *glossitis*.

glottogonic (glot-ō-gon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. γλῶττα, tongue, language, + γόνος, generation, < √ γεν, produce.] Relating to the origin of language or of languages.

The general interest still clung to Bopp's old *glottogonic* problems. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 782.

glottologic, glottological (glot-ō-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *glottology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to glottology: as, *glottologic* observation and research.

glottologist (glo-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *glottology* + *-ist.*] Same as *glossologist*.

glottology (glo-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, tongue, language, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *glossology*.

Gloucester, *n.* See *Gloster*.

glour, *v.* and *n.* See *glower*.

glout (glout), *v. i.* [Formerly also *glowt;* < ME. *glowten;* another form of *gloat*, q. v.] 1. To gaze attentively; stare.

Whosoever attempteth anything for the publike, . . . the same setteth himselfe upon a stage to be *glouted* upon by every evil eye.
Translators of Bible (ed. 1611) *to the Reader.*

In short, I cou'd not *glout* upon a Man when he comes into a Room, and laugh at him when he goes out.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

2. To pout; look sullen.

Jenny (turning away and *glowting*). I declare it, I won't bear it. *Cibber*, Provoked Husband, iv.

Mrs. Western had changed her mind on the very point of departure; and had been in what is vulgarly called a *glouting* humour ever since. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, vii. 8.

[Chiefly prov. Eng.]

glout (glout), *n.* [< *glout*, *v.*] A sullen or sulky look or manner; a pout. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—**In the glout**, in the sulks.

Mamma was *in the glout* with her poor daughter all the way. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 140.

★**glove** (gluv), *n.* [< ME. *glove*, *glofe*, < AS. *glōf* (> Icel. *glōfi*), a glove; possibly < *ge-*, a general or collective prefix (see *i-*[1]), + **lōf* (not found) = Goth. *lōfa* = Icel. *lōfi*, > E. *loof*, the palm of the hand: see *loof*.] **1.** A covering for the hand having a separate sheath for each finger, and thus distinguished from a mitten. Gloves are made of a great variety of textile materials, of flexible leather, fur, etc. The form or make of gloves has sometimes constituted an indication of the rank of the wearer. Particular significance was formerly attached to certain uses of gloves, as to the wearing in the helmet or cap of a glove given by a lady as a favor or cognizance, or of one wrested from an enemy as a challenge; also to the throwing down of a glove as a defiance. See *gauntlet*[1].

For he vtterliche leueth the kepyng of hem [his hands], and neuer but whenne he bereth haukes, ne veseth he *gloues*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 482, note.

Marie Hamilton 's to the kirk gane,
Wi' *gloves* upon her hands.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 115).

When Alençon and myself were down together, I plucked this *glove* from his helm; if any man challenge this, he is a friend to Alençon, and an enemy to our person; if thou encounter any such, apprehend him, an thou dost me love. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

2. Specifically, a boxing-glove.—**3.** In *hat-making*, a wooden scraper used in felting hats in the battery. It is tied to the hand.—**Bishop's** or **episcopal gloves**, the gloves which have formed part of a bishop's insignia in the Western Church since the ninth or tenth century. Also called *chirotheca*, and in older times *gwantus* (*gantus*, *vantus*, *wantus*, *wanto*) and *manica*.

The *episcopal glove*, with its tassel, or tuft of silk, is well seen on Archbishop Chicheley's effigy, in Canterbury cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 162, note.

Glove of mail. See *gauntlet*[1].—**Hand and glove.** See *hand*.—**Hawk's glove**, in *falconry*, a glove worn to protect the hand from the bird's talons. See *hawking-glove*.

At Hampton Court, in the jewel house, were seven *hawkes' gloves* embroidered. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 92.

To bite one's glove, to indicate determined and mortal hostility.

Stern Rutherford right little said,
But *bit his glove*, and shook his head.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 7.

To handle without gloves, to treat without hesitation; deal with in a vigorous manner and without ceremony or squeamishness.—**To take up the glove**, to accept a challenge.—**To throw down the glove**, to challenge to single combat. See under *gauntlet*[1].

glove (gluv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gloved*, ppr. *gloving*. [< *glove*, *n.*] To cover with or as with a glove.

Hence therefore, thou nice crutch;
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must *glove* this hand. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

A Hauke hee esteemes the true burthen of Nobilitie, and is exceeding ambitious to seeme delighted in the sport, and haue his fist *Glov'd* with his Iesses.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Vp-start Countrey [Knight.

My right hand will be *gloved*, Janet,
My left hand will be bare.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 121).

glove-band (gluv'band), *n.* A strap or ribbon formerly used to confine the glove round the wrist or arm. They were sometimes made of horsehair so woven as to be elastic; ribbons tied in ornamental bows were also at one time fashionable.

glove-buttoner (gluv'but'n-ėr), *n.* A small button-hook used for buttoning gloves. Also called *glove-clasp*.

glove-calf (gluv'kăf), *n.* A kind of calfskin or morocco leather. See the extract.

Glove-calf and glove-sheep are also subnames for Morocco leather, and are used principally for toppings for button, laced, and congress [shoes].
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 525.

glove-clasp (gluv'klåsp), *n.* **1.** A glove-band. —**2.** Same as *glove-buttoner*.

glove-fight (gluv'fīt), *n.* A pugilistic contest in which the hands are covered with boxing-gloves.

glove-hook (gluv'hůk), *n.* A hook used in fastening gloves.

glove-leather (gluv'leᵺ″ėr), *n.* Leather for making gloves.

glove-money (gluv'mun″i), *n.* A gratuity given to servants ostensibly to buy them gloves; hence, formerly, extraordinary rewards given to officers of English courts, etc.; also, money given by the sheriff of a county in which no offenders were left for execution to the clerk of assize and the judges' officers. Also *glove-silver*.

glove-of-mail (gluv'ǫv-māl'), *n.* See *gauntlet*[1], 1.

glover (gluv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *glover*, *glovere*; < *glove* + *-er*[1].] One whose occupation is to make or sell gloves. Other articles of soft leather, for dress or ornament, were also formerly regularly made by glovers, such as leather breeches, leggings, shirts, bags, pouches, and purses.

We saw among them leather dressed like *glouers'* leather, and thicke thongs like white leather of a good length. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 100.

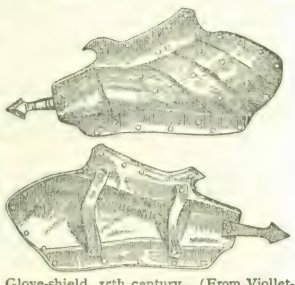
The country was full of the scattered spoil of the monasteries; . . . the *glovers* of Malmesbury wrapped their goods in them. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, ii.

Glovers' stitch. (*a*) The stitch peculiar to the seams of gloves. (*b*) In *surg.*, the continuous suture.

Glover's tower. Same as *denitrificator*.

glove-sheep (gluv'shēp), *n.* A particular sort of sheepskin or morocco. See extract under *glove-calf*.

glove-shield (gluv'shēld), *n.* A contrivance adopted in the sixteenth century for arming the left hand for parrying thrusts and blows. It had usually the form of a nearly quadrangular buckler, from 8 to 10 inches wide and a little longer, fixed to a gauntlet which could be secured round the wrist; in this way the buckler was held firmly, and could not be struck from the hand. Also called *gauntlet-shield*.



Glove-shield, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

glove-silver (gluv'sil″vėr), *n.* Same as *glove-money*.

glove-sponge (gluv'spunj), *n.* A finger-sponge.

glove-stretcher (gluv'strech″ėr), *n.* A scissors-shaped instrument for insertion into the fingers of gloves to stretch them, that they may be more easily drawn on. Its action is the reverse of that of scissors.

gloving (gluv'ing), *n.* [< *glove*, *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] The making of gloves; the occupation of a glover.

The *gloving* brings a large amount of comfort into the homes of the peasantry of the west [of England].
Library Mag., July, 1886, p. 263.

glow (glō), *v.* [< ME. *glowen*, < AS. *glōwan* (pret. *gleów*, pp. **glōwen*) = D. *glocijen* = MLG. *glōien*, *glōgen* = OHG. *gluoen*, MHG. *glüen*, *glüejen*, G. *glühen* = Icel. *glōa*, glow, glitter, shine, = Sw. dial. and Dan. *gl'o*, glow (and with a deflected sense, Sw. Dan. *glo*, stare). Hence *gleed*[1], *gloom* (*gloam*, *glum*), and *gloss*[1], akin to *gloat*, *glout*, *glore*, *glower*, and perhaps, remotely, to *glad*, *glade*[1], *glare*[1], *glass*, *glim*, *glimmer*, *glisten*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To burn with an intense heat, especially without flame; give forth bright light and heat; be incandescent.

Now the wasted brands do *glow*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

And was to him beholding it most like
A little spark extinguish'd to the eye
That *glows* again ere suddenly it die.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

Hurrah! cling, clang!—once more, what *glows*,
Dark brothers of the forge, beneath
The iron tempest of your blows? *Song of the Forge*.

Hence—**2.** To radiate heat and light in a marked degree; appear incandescent; be very bright and hot.

A burning sky is o'er me,
The sands beneath me *glow*.
Bryant, Unknown Way.

3. To feel a more or less intense sensation of heat; be hot, as the skin; have a burning sensation.

The little ones, unbutton'd, *glowing* hot,
Playing our games. *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 304.

4. To exhibit a strong bright color; be lustrously red or brilliant; shine vividly.

A Chirche and a Chapaile with chambers a-lofte, . . .
With gaie glittering glas *glowing* as the sonne.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 122.

You will but make it blush,
And *glow* with shame of your proceedings.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

Her face
Glow'd, as I look'd at her.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

5. To feel the heat of passion; be ardent; be animated by intense love, zeal, anger, or the like.

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a general's love of conquest *glows*.
Addison, The Campaign.

6. To be intense or vehement; have or exhibit force, ardor, or animation.

Love . . . *glows*, and with a sullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell*.

How *glowing* guilt exalts the keen delight!
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 230.

7. To stare with amazement. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To heat so as to produce color or brilliancy; produce a flush in.

Pretty, dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers-colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

glow (glō), *n.* [< *glow*, *v.*] **1.** Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence.

O Vulcan, what a *glow*!
'Tis blinding white, 'tis blasting bright—the high sun shines not so! *S. Ferguson*, Forging of the Anchor.

2. Brightness of color; vivid redness: as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 83.

His face did glow like the *glow* of the west,
When the drumlie cloud has it half o'ercast;
Or the struggling moon when she's sair distrest.
W. Nicholson, The Brownie of Blednoch.

'Twere pleasant could Corregio's fleeting *glow*
Hang full in face of one, where'er one roams.
Browning, Bp. Blougram's Apology.

3. A flush of sensation or feeling, as of pleasure, pain, etc.; ardor; vehemence.

A pageant truly play'd,
Between the pale complexion of true love
And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

If boys and men are to be welded together in the *glow* of transient feeling, they must be made of metal that will mix. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 6.

A *glow* of pleasure follows the solution of a puzzling question, even though the question be not worth solving.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

glowbard†, *n.* Same as *glowbird*.

glowbason (glō'bā″sn), *n.* A glow-worm. [Prov. Eng.]

glowbird† (glō'bėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *globird*, *glowbard*, *globard*, *globerd*, etc., < ME. *glouberd*, < *glowen*, glow, + *berd*, *bird*, bird. Cf. *ladybird*, the name of another coleopterous insect; and cf. *glow-worm*.] The glow-worm.

Globerde, a flye, ung ver qui reluyt de nuyt. *Palsgrave*.
Hec noctiluca, a *glouberd*.
Wright, Vocab. (ed. Wülcker).

Now the signe common to them both, testifying as well the ripenesse of the one as the seednes of the other, are the *glo-birds* or glo-worms, cicindelæ, shining in the evening over the cornfields. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 26.

glower, glour (glou'ėr, glour), *v. i.* [Also *glowr*; a var. of *glore*, < ME. *gloren*, a parallel form to *glaren*, glare: see *glore*, *glare*[1].] To look intently or watchfully; stare angrily or threateningly; frown.

As Tammie *glower'd*, amaz'd and curious,
The mirth and fun grew fast and furious.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

He . . . sat in his stockings, with his feet on the stove-hearth, looking hugely dissatisfied, and *glowering* at his grandparents. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 203.

glower, glour (glou'ėr, glour), *n.* [< *glower*, *glour*, *v.*] An angry or threatening stare.

What shall I say of our three brigadiers,
But that they are incapable of fears,
Of strength prodigious, and of looks so froward,
That every *glour* they gave would fright a coward.
Pennecuik, Poems (1715), p. 22.

And gave him [a dog] a *glower* from time to time, and an intimation of a possible kick. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 8.

glowing (glō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glow*, *v.*] **1.** The act or state of giving out intense heat and light.—**2.** Ardor.

Persons who pretend to feel
The *glowings* of uncommon zeal.
Lloyd, A Tale.

glowingly (glō'ing-li), *adv.* In a glowing manner; with great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

A little stoop there may be to allay him
(He would grow too rank else), a small eclipse to shadow him;
But out he must break *glowingly* again.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

glow-lamp (glō'lamp), *n.* An electric lamp in which the light is produced by the incandescence of a resisting substance, such as carbon in a vacuum or a metallic filament, caused by the passage through it of a current of electricity. In the United States, called *incandescent lamp*. See *electric light*, under *electric*.

glow-lighting (glō'lī″ting), *n.* Lighting by glow-lamps. *N. E. D.*

glow-worm (glō′wėrm), *n.* [Formerly also *gloworm;* < *glow* + *worm:* cf. *glowbird* and dial. *glowbason:* so called with ref. to the light which it emits; cf. the D. name *glimworm*, lit. 'glim-worm,' Sw. *lysmask*, lit. 'light-worm'; F. *ver luisant*, lit. 'shining worm,' Sp. *luciérnaga*, Pg. *vagalume*, *pyrilampo*, *lumieira*, It. *lucciola*, etc., L. *cicindela*, Gr. *λαμπυρίς*, etc., with similar meanings: see *Cicindela*, *Lampyris*, etc.] The common English name of *Lampyris noctiluca*, a species of pentamerous beetles, of the family *Lampyridæ* and subfamily *Lampyrinæ:* a name applicable strictly only to the female, which is wingless, somewhat resembles a caterpillar, and emits a shining green light from the end of the abdomen. The male is winged and not phosphorescent, resembling an ordinary beetle; he flies about in the evening, and is attracted by the light of the female. The same name is given to other species of *Lampyris*, as *L. splendidula*. Some related beetles are known in the United States as *fireflies* and *lightning-bugs*.

You gaudy *glow-worms*, carrying seeming fire,
Yet have no heat within ye!
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

Even as the *glow-worm*, which makes a goodly shew among the grass of the field, would be of little avail if deposited in a beacon-grate. *Scott*, Monastery, xviii.

Gloxinia (glok-sin′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Gloxin*, a German physician.] 1. A genus of gesneriaceous plants, low and almost stemless,



A cultivated form of *Gloxinia*.

with creeping rhizomes and large, nodding, bell-shaped flowers. There are 6 species, natives of tropical America, several of which are very common in greenhouses, and have given rise to numerous hybrids and varieties.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus; also, the garden name of tuberous-rooted plants of the genus *Sinningia*.

glozet (glōz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glose;* < ME. *glose*, a gloss, explanation, specious talk, flattery (noun not in AS., but see the verb), = D. *glos* = G. *glosse* = Icel. *glōsa*, a gloss, explanation, a banter, taunt, = Sw. *glosa* = Dan. *glose*, vocable, colloq. taunt, = Sw. *glossa* = Dan. *glosse*, gloss, = OF. *glose*, F. *glose*, a gloss, comment, parody, = Pr. *glosa*, *gloza* = Sp. *glosa* = Pg. *glosa*, *glossa* = It. *glosa*, < LL. *glossa* (ML. also *glosa*), an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation, later applied to the explanation itself, < Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue, a tongue or language, an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation: see *gloss*[2], the same word as *gloze*, *n.*, but directly from the L. The verb *gloze* is from the noun.] 1. Explanation; comment; gloss. See *gloss*[2], *n.*

And who so leueth nougte this be soth, loke in the sauter [psalter] *glose*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 282.

Bothe text and *glose*. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 333.

Tullie, eloquent in his *gloses*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 34.

2. Specious talk; flattery; adulation; idle words.

And natheles men yt trowede [not] and levede [believed] not ys *glose*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 109.

Now to plain-dealing; lay these *glozes* by.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Nor must I
With less observance shunne grosse flattery,
For he, reposed safe in his owne merit,
Spurns back the *gloses* of a fawning spirit.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 5.

3. Specious show; gloss.

gloze (glōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glozed*, ppr. *glozing*. [Early mod. E. also *glose;* < ME. *glosen*, < AS. **glōsan* (only once, with umlaut, *glēsan*, whence verbal n. *glēsung*, spelled *glēsincg*), explain, gloss, = D. *glozen* = Icel. *glōsa*, explain by a gloss, chatter, = OF. *gloser*, gloss, explain, interpret, F. *gloser*, gloss, carp at, find fault with, = Pr. *glozar* = Sp. *glosar* = Pg. *glosar*, *glossar* = It. *glosare*, < ML. *glossare* (also *glosare*), explain, gloss, < LL. *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloze*, *n.*, and *gloss*[2], *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To explain; expound; comment upon: same as *gloss*[2], *v. t.*, 1.

Glosynge the gospel as hem good liketh,
For couetyse of copes construeth hit ille.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 57.

This tale nedeth nought be *glosed*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 219.

If a man allege an holy doctor against them, they *glose* him out as they do the scripture.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 49.

2†. To flatter; wheedle; caress; coax.

So wel he couthe me *glose*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 509.

Than be-gan she to *glose* Merlin more than euer she hadde do euer be-forn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 680.

3. To put a fair face upon; gloss over; extenuate.

Some *glosed* those wordes, and some thought in their corage that the aunswere was not reasonable, but they durst not saye agaynst it, the Duke of Glocestre was so sore dred.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cci.

The fond world,
Like to a doting mother, *glozes* over
Her children's imperfections with fine terms.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

Short be my speech;—nor time affords,
Nor my plain temper, *glozing* words.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 28.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To use glosses; practise glossing: same as *gloss*[2], *v. i.*, 1.

Paris, and Troilus, you have both said well;
And on the cause and question now in hand
Have *gloz'd*—but superficially.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

2. To talk speciously and smoothly; use flattery.

Who that couthe *glose* softe
And flater, such he set alofte,
In great estate.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 170.

Ladyes, I preye yow that ye be not wroth,
I can not *glose*, I am a rude man.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1107.

He that no more must say is listen'd more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to *glose*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

glozer† (glō′zėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gloser;* < ME. *gloser;* < *gloze* + *-er*[1].] 1. A glosser or glossator; an explainer.

It is necessary that I be the declarer or *gloser* of mine own worke, or els your Lordship should haue had much labour to vnderstand it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 220.

2. One given to glossing over things, or putting a fair face on them; a sycophantic deceiver.

False prophetes, flaterers and *glosers*
Shullen come and be curatours over kynges and erles.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 221.

Be no *glosere* nor no mokere,
Ne no seruantes no wey lokere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

glozing (glō′zing), *n.* [< ME. *glosynge;* verbal n. of *gloze*, *v.*] Flattery; deceit.

With false wordes and wittes ich haue wonne my goodes,
And with gyle and *glosynge* gadered that ich haue.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 259.

No theme his fate supplies
For the smooth *glozings* of the indulgent world.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

glozingly† (glō′zing-li), *adv.* Flatteringly.

As also closer, closely, closeness, *glosingly*, hourly, maiesticall, maiestically.
Camden, Remains, Excellence of Eng. Tongue.

glu†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glue*.

glub†, *v. t.* [< ME. *glubben*, var. of *gloppen*, var. of **gulpen*, gulp: see *gulp*. Cf. *glubber*.] To swallow greedily; gulp.

Swiche slomerers in slepe slauthe is her ende,
And glotony is her God with *gl(l)oppyng* of drynk.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 92.

glubber (glub′ėr), *n.* [Also *globber;* < ME. *glubbere*, *globbere;* < *glub* + *-er*[1].] 1. A glutton.

Moche wo worth that man that mys-reuleth his Inwitte;
And that be glotouns *globbares;* her [their] god is her wombe. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 60.

2. A miser. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

gluc-. In the following words, of recent introduction, the equivalent of the regular *glyc-*.

glucic (glō′sik), *a.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, prob. = L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*, *dulcet*, *douce*.] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sugar.—**Glucic acid**, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, an acid produced by the action of alkalis or acids on sugar. It is a colorless amorphous substance, is very soluble in water, attracts moisture rapidly from the air, and its solution has a decidedly sour taste. All of its neutral salts are soluble.

glucina (glō-sī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet.] The only oxid (BeO) of the metal glucinum or beryllium. Pure glucina is white, tasteless, without odor, and quite insoluble in water, but soluble in the liquid fixed alkalis. Also *glucine* and *beryllia*.

glucinum (glō-sī′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet.] Chemical symbol, Gl; atomic weight, 9.1. A white metal, of specific gravity 1.85. It belongs to the group of the alkaline earths, and is prepared from beryl (whence it is also called *beryllium*). Native compounds are rare. Besides the mineral beryl, it occurs in the emerald and in chrysoberyl, in the silicates euclase, phenacite, and bertrandite, and a few others, also in the phosphates herderite and beryllonite; the last-named is a phosphate of beryllium and sodium. Many of the salts of this metal have a sweet taste.

glucohemia, glucohæmia (glō-kō-hē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *glucohæmia*, < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an excessive quantity of glucose in the blood.

glucometer (glō-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the percentage of sugar in wine or must.

glucose (glō′kōs), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-ose*.] 1. A sugar having the composition $C_6H_{12}O_6$. It exists in three forms, two of which turn the plane of polarized light to the right and left, respectively, while the third form is optically inactive. The dextrorotatory form was formerly called *grape-sugar* and *dextrose*. It is formed, always with an equal amount of fructose, in many fruits and in honey. It is formed together with fructose by the action of dilute acids and of some ferments on cane-sugar. It is also formed without any accompanying fructose by the action of dilute acids on starch, dextrine, maltose, and cellulose. It is found in the urine of persons suffering with diabetes mellitus.

2. In *com.*, the sugar-syrup obtained by the conversion of starch into sugar by sulphuric acid, the solid product being called *grape-sugar*, *starch-sugar*, *diabetic sugar*, etc.

glucosic (glō-kos′ik), *a.* [< *glucose* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or producing glucose.

According to M. Buignet's investigations, the cause of the change of the primarily formed cane sugar into fructose is not the acids of the fruits, but appears to depend on the influence of a nitrogenous body playing the part of a *glucosic* ferment.
R. Bentley, Manual of Botany, p. 783.

glucoside (glō′kō-sid or -sīd), *n.* [< *glucose* + *-ide*[1].] One of a class of compounds widely distributed in the vegetable world, which, treated with acids, alkalis, or certain ferments, are resolved into a sugar and some other characteristic organic principle. Tannic acid, for example, is a glucoside resolvable into glucose and gallic acid. The glucosides may be regarded as ethers or esters.

glucosuria (glō-kō-sū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet (see *glucose*), + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of glucose in the urine. See *diabetes*.

glucupicron†, *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύπικρον*, neut. of *γλυκύπικρος*, sweet-bitter, < *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *πικρός*, bitter, sharp.] A bitter-sweet thing.

Our whole life is a *glucupricon* [read *glucupicron*], a bitter sweet passion. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 342.

glue (glö), *n.* [Formerly also *glew;* < ME. *glue*, *glu*, *glew*, < OF. *glu*, F. *glu*, birdlime, = Pr. *glut*, < LL. *glus* (*glut-*), glue; cf. *gluten* (*glutin-*), also *glutinum*, glue; *glutus*, tenacious, well-tempered, soft, pp. of an unused verb **gluere*, draw together; akin to Gr. *γλοιός*, glue, gluten, adj. slippery, *γλοία*, *γλία*, glue.] A viscous adhesive substance used as a cement for uniting pieces of wood or other material, or in combination with other substances to give body or to make rollers, molds, packing, etc. The glue in ordinary use is common or impure gelatin, obtained by boiling animal substances, as skin, hoofs, etc., in water. It is also employed by textile colorists, for the reason that its solutions are precipitated by tannic acid, and the precipitate so produced attracts many of the coal-tar colors from their solutions. In this respect it serves as a fixing-agent for the tannic acid; but as a nitrogenous albuminoid substance, it may at the same time act as a mordant. A kind of glue is made in Japan from *Glœopeltis intricata*, which is used to stiffen thread, to cleanse and soften the hair, for painting on porcelain, and for attaching paper hangings to plastered walls.

Therefore he that keepeth that one only commaundement of loue keepeth all. With this *glue* shall we be fast ioyned to Christ, so that he be in us, and we againe in him.
J. Udall, On John iv.

Albumen glue, partially decayed gluten obtained from wheat flour in the manufacture of starch.—**Casein glue**. See *casein*.—**Cologne glue**, a very pale strong glue obtained from offal, which is first limed and then bleached with a solution of chlorid of lime.—**Elastic glue**, a preparation of glue and glycerin. It is used in the composition of printers' inking-rollers, and for making elastic figures, galvanoplastic molds, etc.—**In a glue**, in *soap-making*, of the viscid consistency of liquid glue. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 167.—**Liquid glue**, common glue permanently liquefied by treatment with either nitric or acetic acid, and put up in bottles for ready use.—**Marine**

glue, a strongly adhesive preparation of caoutchouc dissolved in naphtha or oil of turpentine, with shellac added in the proportion of two or three parts to one by weight, run into plates and dried: so called because it is unaffected by water, and is therefore adapted for use on ship-timbers. —**Mouth** or **lip glue**, ordinary dissolved glue to each pound of which one half-pound of sugar has been added. It forms solid cakes, which are readily soluble, and for use may be moistened with the tongue.—**Vegetable glue**. See the extract.

For 250 grains of the concentrated gum solution (prepared with two parts of gum [arabic] and five of water), two grains of cryst. aluminum sulphate will suffice. This salt is dissolved in ten times its quantity of water, and mixed directly with the mucilage, which in this condition may be termed *vegetable glue*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 105.

Water-proof glue, isinglass boiled in milk. (See also *fish-glue*.)

glue (glö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glued*, ppr. *gluing*. [< ME. *gluen, glewen*, < OF. *gluer, gluier, gluyer*, F. *gluer*, glue, stick together; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join with glue or other viscous substance; stick or hold fast.

Their bowes are of wood of a yard long, sinewed at the back with strong sinewes, not *glued* too, but fast girded and tied on. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 37.

This cold congealed blood
That *glues* my lips, and will not let me speak.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2.

2. To unite or hold together as if by glue; fix or fasten firmly.

Let men *glewe* on us the name;
Sufficeth that we han the fame.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1761.

The love which to mine own Queen *glues* my heart
Makes it to every other Lady kind.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 167.

She now began to *glue* herself to his favour with the grossest adulation. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

Job kept his eyes fixed on the ground for some time. Sam, with his *glued* to Job's countenance, ran up against the people who were walking about.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

To glue up, in *bookbinding*, to apply melted glue to (the backs of sewed but unbound books). The glue binds the sewed sections to the sewed thread and the false back.

II. *intrans.* To stick fast; adhere; unite; cling.

In most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air; for which the use of plaisters in wounds chiefly consists: the flesh will *glew* together with its own native balm.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, iii. 2.

He [Sir H. Willoughby] with his hapless crew,
Each full exerted at his several task,
Froze into statues; to the cordage *glued*
The sailor, and the pilot to the helm.
Thomson, Winter, l. 934.

glue-boiler (glö'boi*ler), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the making of glue.—2. An apparatus for boiling skins, hoofs, etc., to obtain the gelatinous matter.

★**glue-pot** (glö'pot), *n.* A utensil for dissolving glue, usually consisting of two pots, one within the other. The inner pot contains the glue; the outer is filled with water, the boiling of which causes the glue to melt.

gluer (glö'ėr), *n.* One who or that which glues; one who cements with glue.

glue-size (glö'sīz), *n.* A solution of one pound of glue in a gallon of water. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

glue-stock (glö'stok), *n.* Materials from which glue is to be prepared, as hides, hoofs, etc.

All stag, tainted, and badly scored, grubby, or murrain hides are called damaged, and must go at two-thirds price, unless they are badly damaged, when they are classed as *glue stock*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

gluey (glö'i), *a.* [Also *gluy*, and formerly *glewy, glewey*; < ME. *gluwy, glewy*; < *glue* + *-y*[1].] Like glue; viscous; glutinous; sticky.

To preve it fatte, a clodde avisely
To take, and with gode water weel it wete,
And loke if it be *glewy*, tough to trete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

And to the end the golde may couer them, they anoynt their bodies with stamped hearbs of a *glewey* substance.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 665.

On this [gum] they found their waxen works, and raise
The yellow fabric on its *gluey* base.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

glueyness (glö'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gluey. *Imp. Dict.*

glug†, *n.* [ME., a var. of *clog*.] A clod.

Place of safyr is stones, and the *gluggis* [L. *glebæ*] of hym gold. *Wyclif*, Job xxviii. 6 (Oxf.).

Gluge's corpuscles. Same as *granule-cells*.

gluing-press (glö'ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a press of simple form which presses freshly glued books, and prevents the melted glue on them from soaking too far into the leaf.

gluish (glö'ish), *a.* [< ME. *glewish*, < *glu, glew*, etc., + *-ish*[1].] Resembling glue; having a viscous quality.

glum† (glum), *v. i.* [< ME. *glomen, glommen, glomben, gloumben*, frown, look sullen: see *gloom*, *v.*, of which *glum* is but another form (like *gum*[1], another form of *goom*[1]), and cf. *glum*, *a.*] To frown; look sullen or glum: same as *gloom*.

"Oure syre syttes," he says, "on sege [seat] so hyze
In his glwande glorye, & *gloumbes* ful lyttel,
Thaȝ I be nummen [taken] in Niniuie & naked dispoyled."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 94.

glum (glum), *a.* and *n.* [< *glum*, *v.*, but perhaps, as an adj., of LG. origin. Cf. LG. *glum*, G. dial. *glumm*, gloomy, troubled, turbid: see *glum*, *v.*, and cf. *glummy, gloomy*.] **I.** *a.* Gloomily sullen or silent; moody; frowning.

And not Athens only, but so austere and *glum* a generation as those of Sparta. *Rymer*, On Tragedies (1687), p. 3.

Fred was so good-tempered that, if he looked *glum* under scolding, it was chiefly for propriety's sake.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 253.

II.† *n.* A sullen look; a frown.

She loked hawtly, and gaue on me a *glum*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 1117.

Glumaceæ (glö-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glumaceus*: see *glumaceous* and *-aceæ*.] In *bot.*, a name first used by Bartling in 1830, followed by Lindley, Endlicher, Brongniart, Meisner, and others, for a group (class) of monocotyledonous plants including the grass and sedge families (*Poaceæ* and *Cyperaceæ*), in which the segments of the perianth as well as the bracts are glumaceous. Lindley finally enlarged it to include the *Centrolepidaceæ* (*Desvauxiaceæ*), the *Baloskionaceæ*, and the *Eriocaulaceæ*, changing the name to *Glumales*, and making it his 7th or glumal alliance. Modern botanists restrict it to the grasses and sedges with the rank of an order, the *Poales*. Engler prefers the name *Glumifloræ*.

glumaceous (glö-mā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *glumaceus*, < L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Glume-like; having glumes; belonging to the order *Glumales*.

glumal (glö'mal), *a.* [< NL. *glumalis*, < L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Same as *glumaceous*.

Glumales (glö-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glumalis*: see *glumal*.] See *Glumaceæ*.

★**glume** (glöm), *n.* [= F. *glume* = Sp. Pg. It. *gluma*, < L. *glūma*, a hull or husk, orig. **glubma*, < *glubere*, bark, peel, cast off the shell or bark.] A chaffy bract or bractlet characterizing the inflorescence of grasses, sedges, and other families of plants. By some early botanists the term was also applied to chaffy segments of the perianth, which are now called *paleæ* or *palets*. See cut under *Gramineæ*.

glumella (glö-mel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Same as *glumelle*.

glumelle (glö'mel), *n.* [F., < NL. *glumella*, q. v.] The palea of grasses; also, the lodicule or scale at the base of the ovary. [Not used.]

glumellule (glö-mel'ūl), *n.* [= F. *glumellule*, < ML. *glumellula*, dim. of *glumella*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *lodicule*.

glumiferous (glö-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glumifer*, < L. *gluma*, husk, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, having glumes.

glumly (glum'li), *adv.* In a glum or sullen manner; with moroseness.

They all sat *glumly* on the ground.
C. D. Warner, Winter on the Nile, p. 340.

glummish† (glum'ish), *a.* [< *glum* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *gloomish*.] Somewhat glum or gloomy.

An ilex tree
With *glummish* darkish shade bespreddes the same, that none may see. *Phaer*, Æneid, xi.

But or the course was set, tyme ware away apace,
And Boreas breth was blacke, and *glummish* chill.
Golden Mirrour (1589).

glummy† (glum'i), *a.* [A var. of *gloomy*: see *gloomy*, and cf. *glumpy*, *glum*, *a.*] Dark; gloomy; dismal.

Such casual blasts may happen as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth darke and *glummy*.
E. Knight, Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 27.

glumness (glum'nes), *n.* The condition or character of being glum; sullenness. *Trollope*.

glumose (glö'mōs), *a.* [< *glume* + *-ose*.] Glumous.

glumous (glö'mus), *a.* [< *glume* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a glume.

glump (glump), *v. i.* [Another form of *glum, gloom*, *v.*] To show sullenness by one's manner; appear sulky. [Colloq.]

glumpish (glum'pish), *a.* [< *glump* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *glummish, gloomish*.] Glum.

Mr. Tom 'ull sit by himself so *glumpish*, a-knittin' his brows. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 4.

glumps (glumps), *n. pl.* [See *glump*.] A state of sulkiness or gloominess. [Colloq.]—**In the glumps**, in a sulky or gloomy state; out of humor.

glumpy (glum'pi), *a.* [< *glump* + *-y*[1]; cf. *glummy, gloomy*.] Sullen; sulky. [Colloq.]

He was *glumpy* enough when I called.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

glumsh (glumsh), *v. i.* [Var. of *glunch*.] Same as *glunch*.

glunch (glunch), *v. i.* [Also *glumsh, glumch*, an extension of *glum*, *v.* Cf. *glumps, glummish*.] To frown; look sour; be in a dogged humor. [Scotch.]

An' whan her marriage day does come,
Ye maun na gang to *glunch* an' gloom.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 45.

glunch (glunch), *n.* [< *glunch*, *v.*] A sudden angry look or glance; a look implying dislike, disdain, anger, displeasure, or prohibition; a frown. [Scotch.]

★**glut** (glut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glutted*, ppr. *glutting*. [< ME. *gloten, glotten*, < OF. *glotir, gloutir*, < L. *glutire, gluttire*, swallow, gulp down.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To swallow; especially, to swallow greedily.

And *glutting* of meals which weakeneth the body.
Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition.

He'll be hang'd yet;
Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at wid'st to *glut* him. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1.

2. To fill to the extent of capacity; feast or delight to satiety; sate; gorge: as, to *glut* the appetite.

There is no greuaunce so grete vndur god one,
As the glemyng of gold, that *glottes* there hertis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11777.

The ouer busie and too speedy returne of one maner of tune [doth] too much annoy & as it were *glut* the eare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 69.

You're too greedy,
And *glut* your appetites with the first dish.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

Where famine never blasts the year,
Nor plagues, nor earthquakes *glut* the grave.
Bryant, Freeman's Hymn.

3†. To saturate.

The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle*.

To glut the market, to overstock the market; furnish a supply of any article largely in excess of the demand, so as to occasion loss of profit or of sales.

II. *intrans.* To feast to satiety; fill one's self to cloying. [Rare.]

Three horses that have broken fence,
And *glutted* all night long breast-deep in corn.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

★**glut** (glut), *n.* [In def. 2, < ME. *glut*, < OF. *glut, glot, glout* = Pr. *glot* = OIt. *ghiotto*, a glutton; OF. and It. also adj., gluttonous; from the verb.] 1†. A glutton.

What *glut* of tho gomes may any good kachen,
He will kepen it hymself, & cofren it faste.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

2†. A swallowing; that which has been swallowed.

Disgorging foul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 589.

3. More of something than is desired; a superabundance; so much as to cause displeasure or satiety, etc.; specifically, in *com.*, an over-supply of any commodity in the market; a supply above the demand.

Let him drinke a littel iulep made with clean water and sugar, or a litell small biere or ale, so that he drinke not a great *glut*, but in a lytel quantite.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 27.

Husbands must take heed
They give no *gluts* of kindness to their wives.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

He shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope*, To Swift.

Some of these [springs] send forth such a *glut* of water that, in less than a mile below the fountain head, they afford a stream sufficient to supply a grist mill.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 5.

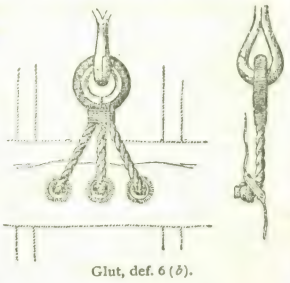
A *glut* of those talents which raise men to eminence.
Macaulay.

4. The state of being glutted; a choking up by excess; an engorgement. [Rare.]

The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means arrested in their passage. *Woodward*.

5. A thick wooden wedge used for splitting blocks. [Prov. Eng.]—6. *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood employed as a fulcrum in order to obtain a better lever-power in raising any body, or a piece of wood inserted beneath the thing to be raised in order to prevent its recoil when

freshening the nip of the lever. (*b*) A becket or thimble fixed on the after side of a topsail or course, near the head, to which the bunt-jigger is hooked to assist in furling the sail.—**7.** In *brickmaking:* (*a*) A brick or block of small size, used to complete a course. (*b*) A crude or green pressed brick. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 69.—**8.** The broad-nosed eel, *Anguilla latirostris*. [Local, Eng.]—**9.** The offal or refuse of fish.



Glut, def. 6 (*b*).

glutæus, gluteus (glō-tē′us), *n.*; pl. *glutæi, glutei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. γλουτός, the rump, pl. the buttocks.] One of several muscles of the nates or buttocks, arising from the pelvis and inserted into the femur.—**Glutæus maximus,** the ectoglutæus, the outer or great gluteal muscle, notable in man for its enormous relative size and very coarse fiber, arising from the sacrum, coccyx, and adjoining parts of the pelvis, and inserted into the gluteal ridge of the femur. It chiefly forms the bulk of the buttocks is a powerful extensor of the thigh, and assists in maintaining the erect posture of the body. See cut under *muscle.*—**Glutæus medius,** the mesoglutæus or middle gluteal muscle, arising from the dorsum of the ilium and inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. See cut under *muscle.*—**Glutæus minimus,** the entoglutæus or smallest and innermost gluteal muscle, the origin and insertion of which are similar to those of the middle gluteal. In some animals certain gluteal muscles are enumerated as *glutæus primus, glutæus secundus, glutæus tertius,* etc., not, however, necessarily implying that they are respectively homologous with the glutæi of man.

★**gluteal** (glō-tē′al), *a.* and *n.* [< *glutæus* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the glutæi or to the buttocks; natal.—**Gluteal artery,** a branch of the internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles.—**Gluteal fold.** Same as *gluteofemoral crease* (which see, under *gluteofemoral*).—**Gluteal muscles,** the glutæi. See *glutæus.*—**Gluteal nerves,** two nerves, superior and inferior, derived from the sacral plexus, and supplying the glutæi and the tensor fasciæ latæ.—**Gluteal region,** the region of the buttocks.—**Gluteal ridge,** the outer lip or bifurcation of the linea aspera (rough line) of the femur below the great trochanter, rough and prominent for the attachment of the tendon of the glutæus maximus (largest glutæus). Also called *gluteal tuberosity.*—**Gluteal vein,** the vein accompanying the gluteal artery.—**Gluteal vessels,** the gluteal arteries and veins.

II. *n.* A gluteal muscle, or glutæus: as, the great, middle, or least *gluteal.*

glutean (glō-tē′an), *a.* Same as *gluteal.*

With nude statues, seen from the front, the true aspect is constantly gained at the moment of eclipse of the *glutean* muscles behind the continuous line over the hip from trunk to thigh. *The Portfolio*, No. ccxxvii., p. 2.2.

★**gluten** (glō′ten), *n.* [= Sp. *gluten* = Pg. *gluten* = It. *glutine,* < L. *gluten* (*glutin-*), also *glutinum,* glue: see *glue.*] The nitrogenous part of the flour of wheat and other grains, which is insoluble in water. On kneading wheat flour in a stream of water to remove the starch, the gluten remains as a tough elastic substance, sometimes called *wheat gum.* On the physical and chemical character of the gluten the baking quality of flour largely depends. Gluten is a mixture of at least four different albumins: gluten-casein (which is similar to the casein of milk), gluten-fibrin (which has some resemblance to animal fibrin), mucedin, and gliadin.

gluten-bread (glō′ten-bred), *n.* A kind of bread in which there is a large proportion of gluten. It is prescribed medicinally in cases of diabetes.

gluten-casein (glō′ten-kā″sē-in), *n.* The vegetable casein found in gluten.

gluten-fibrin (glō′ten-fī″brin), *n.* The vegetable fibrin found in gluten.

gluteofemoral (glō-tē-ō-fem′ō-ral), *a.* [< NL. *glutæus* + L. *femur,* thigh.] Pertaining to the buttocks and the thigh.—**Gluteofemoral crease,** the transverse fold or crease of the surface which bounds the buttock below on either side, separating the gluteal from the posterior femoral region, and approximately corresponding to the lower border of the great gluteal muscle. Also called *gluteal fold.*

gluteus, *n.* See *glutæus.*

glut-herring (glut′her″ing), *n.* The blueback, *Pomolobus æstivalis,* an American clupeoid fish ★closely related to the alewife.

glutin (glō′tin), *n.* [< *glut-en* + *-in*2.] Same as *gliadin.*

glutinate† (glō′ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *glutinatus,* pp. of *glutinare,* glue, draw together, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *glue, gluten.*] To unite with glue; cement. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutination† (glō-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *glutinação,* < L. *glutinatio*(*n-*), a drawing together (used of the closing of wounds), < *glutinare,* glue, draw together: see *glutinate.*] The act of glutinating or uniting with glue. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutinative† (glō′ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *glutinativus,* serving to glue or to draw together, < *glutinare,* glue, draw together: see *glutinate.*] Having the quality of cementing; tenacious. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutining†, *a.* [< L. *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue, + *-ing*2.] Gluing.

These [the beams from the moon] clean contrary, refresh and moisten in a notable manner, leaving an aquatic and viscous *glutining* kind of sweat upon the glass. *Sir K. Digby*, Sympathetic Powder.

glutinose (glō′ti-nōs), *a.* [< L. *glutinosus,* gluey, viscous: see *glutinous.*] Same as *glutinous.*

glutinosity (glō-ti-nos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *glutinosité* = Sp. *glutinosidad* = It. *glutinosità;* as *glutinose,* glutinous, + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being glutinous; glutinousness.

The mutual tempering of either toward a medium *glutinosity* or liquefaction. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 87.

glutinous (glō′ti-nus), *a.* [< F. *glutineux* = Pr. *glutinos* = Sp. Pg. It. *glutinoso,* < L. *glutinosus,* gluey, viscous, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *gluten, glue, glutinose.*] **1.** Having the quality of glue; resembling glue; viscous; viscid; tenacious.

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat.
Milton, Comus, l. 917.

All these threads, being newly spun, are *glutinous,* and therefore stick to each other wherever they happen to touch. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

2. Covered with a sticky exudation; viscid.

He [Gesner] says this [pickerel] weed and other *glutinous* matter, with the help of the sun's heat, in some particular months, and some ponds apted for it by nature, do become Pikes. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 129.

Where God Bacchus drains his cups divine,
Stretch'd out, at ease, beneath a *glutinous* pine.
Keats, Lamia, i.

Also *glutinose.*

glutinousness (glō′ti-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glutinous; viscosity; viscidity; tenacity; glutinosity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness,* and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

glutition (glō-tish′on), *n.* [< L. as if **glutitio*(*n-*), < *glutire,* swallow: see *glut, v.*] The act of swallowing; deglutition. [Rare.]

This, however, does not, as a rule, prevent *glutition,* and in some instances does not even interfere with it. *Medical News*, LIII. 508.

glutman (glut′man), *n.*; pl. *glutmen* (-men). In English custom-houses, an extra officer employed when a glut of work demands assistance.

gluts (gluts), *n.* Same as *glut,* 8.

glutton (glut′n), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gloton, glo-*★*toun, glutun,* < OF. *gloton, glouton, glutun,* F. *glouton* = Pr. *gloto* = Sp. *glotón* = Pg. *glotão* = It. *ghiottone,* < L. *gluto*(*n-*), *glutto*(*n-*), a glutton, < *glutire, gluttire,* devour: see *glut, v.* Cf. *glut, n.*, 2.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who indulges to excess in eating, or in eating and drinking; one who gorges himself with food; a gormandizer.

Alas! the shorte throte, the tendre mouth,
Maketh that Est and Weśt, and North and South,
In erthe, in eir, in water, men to-swinke,
To gete a *glotoun* deyntee mete and drinke.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 58.

The drunkard and the *glutton* shall come to poverty.
Prov. xxiii. 21.

2. One who indulges in anything to excess; a greedy person.

He dradde not that no *glotouns*
Shulde stele his roses.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4307.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville.*

The elder Pliny, the most indefatigable laborer, the most voracious literary *glutton* of ancient times.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A popular name of the wolverene, *Gulo luscus* or *gulo,* the largest and most voracious species of the family *Mustelidæ.* It belongs to the same subfamily, *Mustelinæ,* as the martens and sables, but is a much larger animal, exceeding a badger in size, thick-set and clumsy, and somewhat resembling a small bear. It is of circumpolar distribution, inhabiting northerly parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The name has been more particularly used for the animal of Europe and Asia, *Gulo gulo,* the species inhabiting North America, known as *Gulo luscus,* being popularly termed *wolverene.* See *wolverene.* (*b*) Some other animal likened to the above.—**Masked glutton,** a book-name of one of the paradoxures, *Paguma larvata,* from the white streak on the head and the white eyering.—**South American glutton,** a book-name of the grison or Guiana marten. See *Galictis.* = **Syn. 1.** See *epicure.*

II.† *a.* Of or belonging to a glutton; gluttonous.

Whose *glutten* chekes sloth feeds so fat as scant their eyes be sene. *Surrey*, Ps. lxxiii.

A *glutton* monastery in former ages makes a hungry ministry in our days. *Fuller.*

glutton† (glut′n), *v.* [< *glutton, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To eat or indulge the appetite to excess; gormandize.

Thus do I pine and surfeit day by day;
Or *gluttoning* on all, or all away.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxv.

Whereon in Egypt *gluttoning* they fed.
Drayton, Moses, iii.

II. *trans.* To overfill, as with food; glut.

Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,
Glutton'd at last, return, at home to pine.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 81.

gluttonesst, *n.* [< *glutton* + *-ess.*] A female glutton. *Cotgrave.*

gluttonise, *v. i.* See *gluttonize.*

gluttonish (glut′n-ish), *a.* [< *glutton, n.*, + *-ish*1.] Gluttonous. [Rare.]

Having now framed their *gluttonish* stomachs to have for food the wild benefits of nature.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

gluttonize (glut′n-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gluttonized,* ppr. *gluttonizing.* [< *glutton, n.*, + *-ize.*] To eat voraciously; indulge the appetite to excess; live luxuriously. Also spelled *gluttonise.* [Rare.]

For what reason can you allege why you should *gluttonize* and devour as much as would honestly suffice so many of your brethren? *Marvell*, Works, II. 335.

And again, οἱ περὶ την ὑλην δαίμονες, . . . the material demons do strangely *gluttonize* upon the nidours and blood of sacrifices.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1681), p. 102.

gluttonous (glut′n-us), *a.* [< ME. *glotonous, glotonos,* < OF. *glotonos,* < *gloton,* a glutton: see *glutton, n.*] **1.** Given to excessive eating; greedy; voracious; hence, grasping.

Seke thow nat with a *glotonos* hond to stryne and presse the stalkes of the vyne in the ferst somer sesoun.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 6.

Then they could smile, and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' interest into their *glutonous* maws.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.

Extravagance becomes *gluttonous* of marvels.
Is. Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 70.

2. Characterized by or consisting in excessive eating.

The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we press nature with over-weighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Rank abundance breeds,
In gross and pampered cities, sloth, and lust
And wantonness, and *gluttonous* excess.
Cowper, Task, i. 688.

gluttonously (glut′n-us-li), *adv.* In a gluttonous manner; with the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

gluttonousness (glut′n-us-nes), *n.* Gluttony.

gluttony (glut′n-i), *n.*; pl. *gluttonies* (-iz). [< ME. *glotonie, glotounie, glotenie, glutunie,* etc. (also *glutenerie, glotery*), < OF. *glotonie, gloutonnie* (= Pr. OSp. *glotonia* = It. *ghiottonia*), gluttony, < *gloton,* a glutton: see *glutton, n.*] Excess in eating, or in eating and drinking; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity; luxury of the table.

Thauh hus *glotenye* be of good ale he goth to a cold beddyng,
And hus heued vn-heled vneisyliche ywrye.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 74.

For swinish *gluttony*
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.
Milton, Comus, l. 770.

gluy, *a.* See *gluey.*

gly, *v. i.* See *gley.* [Prov. Eng.]

glyc-, glyco-. [L., etc., < Gr. γλυκύς, sweet, γλυκερός, sweet, perhaps akin to L. *dulcis,* sweet: see *dulce, douce.*] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'sweet.' In some recent words this element appears in the form *gluc-, gluco-.*

glycelæum (glis-ē-lē′um), *n.* [< Gr. γλυκύς, sweet (in *glycerin*), + ἔλαιον, olive-oil.] A basis for ointment, composed of finely powdered almond-meal one part, glycerin two parts, and olive-oil six parts.

Glycera (glis′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *Glycera,* < Gr. Γλυκερά, a fem. proper name), < Gr. γλυκερός, sweet, < γλυκύς, sweet.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Glyceridæ. G. capitata* of the North Sea is an example. *Savigny*, 1817.—**2.** A genus of crustaceans. *Haswell*, 1879.

glycerate (glis′e-rāt), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ate*1.] Same as *glycerite.*

Glyceria (gli-sē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκερός*, sweet, an extension of *γλυκύς*, sweet.] A name given by Robert Brown in 1810 to *Panicularia*, a genus of grasses, closely allied to *Poa* and *Festuca*. There are about 20 species, widely distributed through temperate regions, mostly in wet or swampy ground. The manna-grass, *Panicularia fluitans*, grows in shallow water, its leaves often floating; its seeds are sometimes collected in Germany and used as an article of food under the name of *manna-croup*, furnishing a light nutritious aliment for invalids. The rattlesnake-grass or tall quaking-grass is *P. Canadensis*.

glyceric (glis′e-rik), *a.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ic*.] Derived from glycerin.—**Glyceric acid**, $C_3H_6O_4$, an acid obtained by the cautious oxidation of glycerol. It is a monobasic acid, not crystallizable, but yields crystallizable salts.

glycerid (glis′e-rid), *n.* A worm of the family *Glyceridæ*.

Glyceridæ (gli-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glycera* + *-idæ*.] A family of errant chætopodous annelids, of the order *Polychæta*. They have a slender body composed of many ringed segments; the conical prestomium with two basal palps and four terminal tentacles; a protrusile proboscis with four teeth; and no special vascular system, the red hemal fluid being contained in the somatic cavity and branchial sacs.

glyceride (glis′e-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, an ester of the tri-acid alcohol glycerol or glycerin. Some of the glycerides exist ready formed, as natural fats, in the bodies of plants and animals, and many more may be produced artificially by the action of acids upon glycerol.

★**glycerin** (glis′e-rin), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκερός*, sweet, + *-in*[2].] A transparent, colorless, hygroscopic liquid ($C_3H_5(OH)_3$), with a sweet taste and syrupy consistence. It occurs in natural fats combined with fatty acids, and is obtained from them by saponification with alkalis or by the action of superheated steam. It is a tri-acid alcohol, and dissolves the alkalis, alkaline earths, and some metallic oxids, forming compounds analogous to the alcoholates. It is used in medicine as an emollient and protective dressing, with which, from its consistence and solvent properties, many substances can be incorporated; it absorbs watery discharges, and has some astringent action. The name is also applied to mixtures of glycerin with various substances, whether involving solution or not: as, *glycerin* of gallic acid; *glycerin* of starch. It is used in the arts for a great variety of purposes: for example, in soaps and cosmetics, for preserving animal and vegetable substances, in paper-making, and in the manufacture of nitroglycerin and dynamite. Also called *glycerol*, *glycerole*, *glycerina*, and *glycerinum*.—**Glycerin butyrate.** See *butyrate*.—**Glycerin cement.** See *cement*.

glycerite (glis′e-rīt), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ite*[2].] The general name of a class of preparations consisting of a medicinal substance dissolved or suspended in glycerol. Also *glycerate*, *glycerol*, *glycerole*.

glycerize (glis′e-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glycerized*, ppr. *glycerizing*. [< *glycer-in* + *-ize*.] To mix or treat with glycerin.

glycerol, glycerole (glis′e-rol, -rōl), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ol*, *-ole*.] 1. Same as *glycerin*. *Glycerin* is the common form, but the termination *-ol* is preferable, denoting an alcohol, while *-in* is reserved for glycerides, glucosides, and proteids. 2. Same as *glycerite*.

glyceryl (glis′e-ril), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-yl*.] The hypothetical trivalent radical of glycerol and the glycerides. It has the formula $CH_2CH\text{-}CH_2$. Also *glycerule*.

glycin (glī′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-in*[2].] Same as *glycocoll*.

glycobacter (glī-kō-bak′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + NL. *bacterium*.] A sugar-forming micro-organism, found in the intestine of the dog, which Metchnikoff proposes to administer to man, so as to favor the growth of the lactic-acid bacillus in the intestine and thereby increase its action in overcoming auto-intoxication.

glycocholate (glī′kō-kol-āt), *n.* [< *glycochol-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of glycocholic acid with a base.

glycocholic (glī-kō-kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *χολή*, gall: see *cholic*[1], *bile*[2].] Derived from gall: used only in the following phrase.—**Glycocholic acid**, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$, the principal acid in ox-gall, occurring in combination with alkalis. It is a monobasic acid, forming crystalline needles soluble in water.

glycocin (glī′kō-sin), *n.* Same as *glycocoll*.

glycocoll (glī′kō-kol), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *κόλλα*, glue.] Amino-acetic acid ($CH_2.NH_2.COOH$), a substance having weak acid and also basic properties, formed when gelatin or various other animal substances are boiled with acids or alkalis. It is a crystalline solid having a sweetish taste. Also called *glycin*, *glycocin*, and *gelatin sugar*.

glycogen (glī′kō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] 1. A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, belonging to the carbohydrates. When pure it is a white, amorphous, tasteless powder, insoluble in alcohol, soluble in water, and converted by boiling with acids into *d*-glucose. Diastase converts it into dextrin, maltose, and *d*-glucose. Iodine gives it a reddish-brown color. Glycogen is found in many animal tissues, both of vertebrates and invertebrates, as well as in certain fungi. It is especially abundant in the liver. It is largely if not wholly derived from the carbohydrates of the food, and appears to be a reserve material deposited in the liver, which is converted as required into sugar and so enters the circulation. Also called *animal starch*. 2. In *mycol.*, same as *epiplasm*.

glycogenesis (glī-kō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *pathol.*, the formation of glucose.

glycogenetic (glī-kō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Pertaining to glycogenesis.

★**glycogenic** (glī-kō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *glycogen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glycogen: as, the *glycogenic* function of the liver.

glycogen-mass (glī′kō-jen-mȧs), *n.* Same as *epiplasm*.

glycogenous (glī-koj′e-nus), *a.* [< *glycogen* + *-ous*.] Same as *glycogenic*.

Similar *glycogenous* cells are met with in the walls of the lacunar spaces and on the "mesenteries" of the Snail. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 311, note.

glycohemia, glycohæmia (glī-kō-hē′mi-ä), *n.* Same as *glucohemia*.

★**glycol** (glī′kol), *n.* [< *glyc(erin)* + *(alcoh)ol*.] The general name of a class of compounds intermediate in their properties and chemical relations between alcohol and glycerol, or the bodies of which these are the types. An alcohol contains but one hydroxyl group, OH, as C_2H_5OH, or ethyl alcohol; a glycol contains two hydroxyl groups united to different carbon atoms, as $C_2H_4(OH)_2$, ethyl glycol; a glycerol contains three hydroxyl groups united to three carbon atoms, as $C_3H_5(OH)_3$. Ethyl glycol is a liquid, inodorous, of a sweetish taste, and miscible with water and alcohol.

★**glycolic** (glī-kol′ik), *a.* [< *glycol* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from glycol.

Glyconian (glī-kō′ni-an), *a.* Same as *Glyconic*.

Glyconic (glī-kon′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Glyconius*, < Gr. Γλυκώνειος, < Γλύκων, L. *Glycon*, the inventor of this meter.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Glycon, an ancient Greek poet of uncertain date: with reference to a kind of verse or meter said to have been invented by him. **2.** Pertaining to a particular verse or meter, consisting of four feet, one of which is a dactyl, the others being trochees; composed or consisting of such verses: as, a *Glyconic* system. See II.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *anc. pros.*, a meter consisting in a series similar to a trochaic tetrapody catalectic (⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑ – | ⏑), but differing from it by the substitution of a dactyl for the second trochee; by an extension of meaning, any logaœdic tetrapody, catalectic or acatalectic, in which three of the feet are trochees and one is a dactyl. A glyconic is called by recent metricians a *first*, *second*, or *third glyconic*, according as the dactyl is in the first, second, or third place. Glyconics seem to have been first used by Alcman (about 660 B. C.), and are frequent in Alcæus and Sappho. Nothing certain is known of the poet Glycon from whom this meter takes its name.

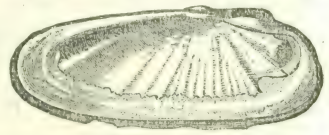
glyconin (glī′kō-nin), *n.* [< *glyc(erin)* + *-on-in*.] In *phar.*, an emulsion of glycerol and yolk of egg.

glycose, glycoside, etc. See *glucose*, etc.

glycymerid (gli-sim′e-rid), *n.* A member of the *Glycymeridæ*.

Glycymeridæ (glis-i-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Deshayes, 1839), < *Glycymeris* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, consisting of the genera *Glycymeris*, *Panopæa*, and *Pholadomya*: same as *Saxicavidæ*. Also *Glycimeridæ*, *Glycimerides*.

Glycymeris (gli-sim′e-ris), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801, after Belloni, 1553), also *Glicimeris* (Klein, 1753), *Glycimeris*, *Glycimera*; < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *μερίς*, a part, a portion of food, morsel, < *μέρος*, a part, < *μείρεσθαι*, part, divide.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, used in various applications by different authors, now giving name to the *Glycymeridæ*, and referred to the family *Saxicavidæ*. *G. siliqua*, a boreal clam, is the best-known species; the animal is larger than the shell, which is covered with a thick shining black epidermis, and roughened within with calcareous deposits.



Glycymeris siliqua.

Glycyrrhiza (glis-i-rī′zä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύρριζα*, a plant with a sweet root, licorice, < *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *ῥίζα*, root. The E. name *licorice*, also spelled *liquorice*, and ME. *gliciride*, are ult. from the same source.] A genus of leguminous perennial herbs, nearly allied to *Astragalus*, and including a dozen species, which are widely distributed through temperate regions. *G. glabra*, a native of the Mediterranean region and eastward to China, yields the licorice-root of commerce, and is cultivated in various parts of Europe. The root has a sweet taste and demulcent, laxative properties. One species, *G. lepidota*, is found in the United States.



Glycyrrhiza glabra.

glycyrrhizin (glis-i-rī′zin), *n.* [< *Glycyrrhiza* + *-in*[2].] A peculiar sweet substance, $NH_4C_{44}H_{62}NO_{18}$, obtained from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

glyn, glynn (glin), *n.* [W. *glyn*, Ir. Gael. *gleann* (gen. *glinne*), a glen, a narrow valley: see *glen*.] An element in some Celtic place-names, meaning 'glen': as, *Glyn-crwg*, *Glyn-taf*, in Wales; *Glynn* in Antrim, Ireland.

glyoxal (glī-ok′sal), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυ(κύς)*, sweet, + E. *oxal-ic*.] A white, amorphous, deliquescent solid (CHO.CHO), soluble in water and alcohol. It is an aldehyde of oxalic acid.

★**glyoxalic** (glī-ok-sal′ik), *a.* [< *glyoxal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from glyoxal.

★**glyph** (glif), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυφή*, carving, carved work, < *γλύφειν*, cut in, carve, engrave.] In *sculp.* and *arch.*, a groove or channel, usually vertical, intended as an ornament. See *triglyph*.

★**glyphic** (glif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γλυφικός*, of or for carving (*ἡ γλυφική*, the art of carving), < *γλυφή*, carving: see *glyph*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a glyph or glyphs; pertaining to carving or sculpture.

II. *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied; a hieroglyphic.

Glyphideæ (gli-fid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυφίς*, pl. *γλυφίδες*, the notched end of an arrow, < *γλύφειν*, cut in, carve: see *glyph*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens, containing one European genus, *Chiodecton*.

Glyphidodon (gli-fid′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυφίς*, the notched end of an arrow (see *Glyphideæ*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Glyphidodontidæ*. Also *Glyphisodon*.

Glyphidodontes (gli-fid-ō-don′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Glyphidodon*.] A group of fishes: a name substituted for *Glyphisodia*, and an inexact synonym of *Pomacentridæ*. *S. H. Scudder*.

Glyphidodontidæ (gli-fid-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyphidodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Glyphidodon* or *Glyphisodon*: same as *Pomacentridæ*.

Glyphipterygidæ (gli-fip-te-rij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyphipteryx* (*-yg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of tineid moths, taking name from the genus *Glyphipteryx*. The head is globular, with smooth, moderately arched front; there are no ocelli; the palpi are hair-like and moderately long; the proboscis is rolled; and the fore wings have the hind border oblique. The larvæ are leaf-miners, or live in the seeds of grasses.

Glyphipteryx (gli-fip′te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *γλυφίς*, the notched end of an arrow (see *Glyphideæ*), + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] A genus of tineids, typical of the family *Glyphipterygidæ*, having the palpi laterally flattened. The larvæ eat the seed-heads of grasses. Several European and nine North American species are described.

Glyphisodia (glif-i-sō′di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., an erroneous formation, now displaced by the correct recent form *Glyphidodontes*, q. v.] A group

of fishes: same as *Glyphidodontes*. *C. S. Rafinesque*, 1815.

Glyphisodon (gli-fis′ō-don), *n.* An erroneous formation, more correctly written *Glyphidodon;* but the original form is preferred as of prior date. *Lacépède*, 1802.

glyphoceratid (glif-ō-ser′ạ-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Glyphoceratidæ*.

Glyphoceratidæ (glif′ō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γλύφειν*, carve, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Goniatitinæ*. "They have depressed whorls, semilunar in cross-section; the sutures with divided ventral lobes in the higher forms, but not in the lower; the first pair of lateral lobes pointed, and the large . . . saddles entire in some species and divided in others." *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1883, p. 322. Also *Glyphioceratidæ*.

Glyphodes (glif′ō-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1854), ⟨ Gr. *γλυφή*, carving (engraving): see *glyph*.] A genus of pyralid moths, of the family *Margarodidæ*, composed of four beautiful East Indian species of striking coloration.

glyphograph (glif′ō-gråf), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *γλυφή*, carving (engraving), + *γράφειν*, write.] A plate formed by glyphography, or an impression taken from such a plate.

glyphograph (glif′ō-gråf), *v. t.* [⟨ *glyphograph*, *n.*] To form plates by glyphography.

glyphographer (gli-fog′rạ-fėr), *n.* One versed in, or one who practises, glyphography.

glyphographic (glif-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [⟨ *glyphography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glyphography.

glyphography (gli-fog′rạ-fi), *n.* [As *glyphograph* + *-y*.] A kind of electrotypy by means of which plates engraved in relief are made, from which impressions can be taken. A copper plate is covered with a ground such as is employed in ordinary etching, but of considerable thickness, and this ground is cut away by etching- or engraving-tools so as to expose the metal plate. From this the electro cast is made, the recesses or incisions in the ground constituting the raised ridges which form the design of the glyphograph.

Glypta (glip′tạ), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), ⟨ Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved: see *glyptic*.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Ichneumonidæ* and subfamily *Pimplinæ*, of small size, usually infesting microlepidopterous larvæ. There are about 40 European and ★30 North American species.

glyptic (glip′tik), *a.* [⟨ MGr. *γλυπτικός*, ⟨ Gr. *γλυπτός*, fit for carving, carved (neut. *γλυπτόν*, a carved image), verbal adj. of *γλύφειν*, carve: see *glyph*.] **1.** Pertaining to carving or engraving: as, the *glyptic* art. See *glyptics*.

It will be convenient after noticing sculpture in marble to take next in order Bronzes and Terracottas; we thus pass by a natural transition from *Glyptic* to Plastic Art.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 50.

2. In *mineral.*, figured.

glyptics (glip′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *glyptic:* see *-ics*.] The art of carving or engraving. The word is applied especially to engraving on gems or hard stones, now performed with diamond-powder and diamond-pointed instruments; also to the cutting of designs upon such animal substances as shells, coral, and ivory, and such vegetable products as box, ebony, and other hard woods.

glyptodipterine (glip-tō-dip′tẹ-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Glyptodipterini*.

II. *n.* One of the *Glyptodipterini*.

Glyptodipterini (glip-tō-dip-tẹ-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *δίπτερος*, having two wings: see *dipterous*.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of Devonian ganoid fishes, of the suborder *Crossopterygii*. Its technical characters are: two dorsal fins placed far back opposite the two ventrals, acutely lobate pectorals, and dendrodont dentition. It is divided into those with rhomboid and those with cycloid scales, respectively represented by such genera as *Glyptolæma* and *Holoptychius*.

Glyptodon (glip′tō-don), *n.* [NL. (so named from its fluted teeth), ⟨ Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical and best-known genus of the family *Glyptodontidæ;* the long-tailed fossil armadillos or glyptodons, with 5 toes on the hind feet and 4 on the fore, the fifth digit of which is wanting. Species are *G. clavipes* and *G. reticulatus*, from the Pleistocene of South America. — **2.** [*l. c.*] An animal of the family *Glyptodontidæ* or *Hoplophoridæ;* one of the gigantic fossil armadillos of South America. They are all distinguished from the living armadillos not only by their superior size, but by having the carapace composed of a single solid piece without movable segments, and also by possessing a ventral shield or plastron. The superficial resemblance to tortoises is striking; the feet are like those of some turtles, and, as in chelonians, the head could be withdrawn into the shell, though the rest of the vertebral column is a solid tube. The genera are several and the species rather numerous.



Glyptodon (*Glyptodon clavipes*)

glyptodont (glip′tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *glyptodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* Having fluted teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glyptodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A glyptodon.

Also *glyptodontine*.

glyptodontid (glip-tō-don′tid), *n.* One of the *Glyptodontidæ*.

Glyptodontidæ (glip-tō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Glyptodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct armadillos of South America, represented by the genus *Glyptodon*. It formerly contained all these animals, but is now restricted to those of the single genus named, others being placed in *Hoplophoridæ*. See cut under *Glyptodon*.

glyptodontine (glip-tō-don′tin), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *glyptodont* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *glyptodont*.

glyptograph (glip′tō-gråf), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *γράφειν*, write.] An engraving on a gem or other small object. See *gem-engraving*.

glyptographer (glip-tog′rạ-fėr), *n.* An engraver on gems or the like.

glyptographic (glip-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [⟨ *glyptography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glyptography; describing the methods of engraving on precious stones or the like.

A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the *glyptographick* lithology. *British Critic*, Oct., 1797.

glyptography (glip-tog′rạ-fi), *n.* [As *glyptograph* + *-y*.] **1.** The art or process of carving or engraving, particularly of engraving on gems or the like. — **2.** A description of the art of gem-engraving. — **3.** The knowledge of engraved gems.

Glyptosauridæ (glip-tō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Glyptosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil saurians from the Tertiary, typified by the genus *Glyptosaurus:* so called from the sculptured scales.

Glyptosaurus (glip-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] The typical genus of *Glyptosauridæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1871.

glyptothek (glip′tō-tek), *n.* [G., ⟨ Gr. *γλυπτόν*, a carved image, neut. of *γλυπτός*, carved, + *θήκη*, a case, a repository.] A sculpture gallery. The most important building bearing the name is the one at Munich begun by King Ludwig I. when crown prince and finished in 1830.

G. M. An abbreviation of *Grand Master*.

Gmelina (mel′i-nạ), *n.* [NL., named after S. G. *Gmelin*, professor of natural history at St. Petersburg (died 1774).] A genus of verbenaceous shrubs and trees, including 8 species of southeastern Asia, the East Indies, and tropical Australia. *G. Leichardtii*, known in Australia as the *beech* or *coo-in-new*, is a fine timber-tree, the wood of which has a close grain and is much prized for flooring and the decks of vessels.

gmelinite (mel′i-nīt), *n.* [Named after Christian Gottlob *Gmelin* of Tübingen (1792–1860).] A zeolitic mineral closely related to chabazite in form and composition, and like it often occurring in rhombohedral crystals. It varies in color from white to flesh-red. Ledererite is a variety from Nova Scotia.

gn-. This initial combination, in which the *g*, formerly pronounced, is now silent, occurs in (*a*) words of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *gnat*[1], *gnaw* (and obs. *gnast*[1], *gnide*, etc.); (*b*) words of Low German (rarely of High German) or Scandinavian origin, in which *gn-* is variable to or stands for *kn-*, as *gnag*, *gnarl*[1], *gnar*[2], *gnarl*[1], *gnarl*[2], *gnash*, *gnast*[2], *gneiss*, etc.; (*c*) words of Latin or Greek origin, as *gnarity*, *Gnaphalium*, *gnathitis*, *gnome*, *gnomon*, etc.; (*d*) words of other foreign origin, as *gnu*, *Gnetum*, etc.

gnabblet, *v. t.* [Freq. of *gnap* for *knap*, accom. to *nibble*.] To nibble. *Davies*.

"Take us these little foxes," was wont to be the suit of the Church, "for they *gnabble* our grapes, and hurt our tender branches." *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 159.

gnacchet, *v.* See *gnash*.

gnackt, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *knack*.

gnaff (naf), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *gnoff*.] Any small or stunted object.

gnagt, *v. t.* [Also, improp., *knag;* ME. *gnaggen*, a secondary (Scand.) form of *gnawen*, gnaw: see *gnaw*. Cf. *nag*[1], the same word in a deflected use.] To gnaw; bite; cut.

Sweche shul ben bounden up be the beltys til flys hem blowe,
And *gnaggyd* up by the gomys tyl the devyl doth hem grone. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 384.

Thou scourge maad of ful toug skyn,
Knottid & *gnaggid*, y crie on thee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

Gnamptorhynchus (namp-tō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γναμπτός*, curved, bent, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A notable genus of arachnidans, of the subclass *Pycnogonida*. *Böhmer*, 1879.

gnap, *v.* and *n.* See *knap*[1].

gnaphalioid (nā-fal′i-oid), *a.* [⟨ *Gnaphalium* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, belonging or pertaining to the group of genera (in the family *Asteraceæ*) of which *Gnaphalium* is the type.

Gnaphalium (nā-fā′li-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *gnaphalion*, ⟨ Gr. *γναφάλιον*, a downy plant used in stuffing cushions, supposed to be cudweed, or, according to others, lavender-cotton.] **1.** A large genus of hoary-tomentose or woolly herbs, belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*. There are about 120 species, distributed over most parts of the globe. The yellow or whitish flowers are in small discoid clustered heads, with a scarious and often colored involucre. The common species are known by the popular names *cudweed* and *everlasting*. The leaves and flowers are generally slightly bitter and astringent, and are sometimes used medicinally.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Some bunches of wild sage, *Gnaphalium*, and other hardy aromatic herbs spotted the yellow soil.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 64.

gnapperts, *n.* See *knapperts*.

gnar[1], *n.* See *knar*[1].

gnar[2] (när), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gnarred*, ppr. *gnarring*. [Also *gnarr*, *knar*, *gnarl;* not found in ME. or AS. (the alleged AS. **gnyrran* or **gnyrian* is dubious); = D. *knorren*, snarl, grumble, G. *gnarren*, LG. *knurren*, *knorren*, *gnurren* = G. *knurren*, snarl, growl, = Dan. *knurre*, snarl, growl, = Sw. *knorra*, murmur, growl; cf. G. *knarren*, and *knirren*, creak; appar. ult. imitative, and variable in form.] To growl or snarl, as a dog.

For and this curre do *gnar*.
Skelton, Why Come Ye nat to Courte? l. 297.

A thousand wants
Gnarr at the heels of men.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcviii.

gnaret, *n.* [ME., with a corresponding verb, found only in Wyclif (except that the verb occurs once, spelled *gnarre*, in Palsgrave), with a var. *grane*, appar. connecting it with *grin*, var. *grene*, *grane*, etc. (see *grin*[2]); but it cannot have been a variant in actual speech of either *grin*[2] or *snare*, in the same sense, and it occurs too often to be regarded as a mere miswriting. It may perhaps have been an orig. miswriting of *snare* (which is also used in Wyclif), confused perhaps with *grin*[2] and adopted by Wyclif as an independent word and used as such in subsequent passages. It is used in several instances as an alternative of *snare* and also of *grin*.] A snare; a noose; a grin; a trap.

Goinge awey he hangide hym with a *grane*, or a *gnare*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 5 (Oxf.).

Thei that wolen be maad riche fallen into temptacioun and into *gnare* of the deuel. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. vi. 9 (Oxf.).

gnaret, *v. t.* [ME. *gnaren;* ⟨ *gnare*, *n.*] To catch in a snare or noose; snare; choke.

Abijd . . . that thei go and falle bacward, and ben tobrosed, and *gnared* and taken. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxviii. 13 (Oxf.).

Thes double mannis lawes, the popis and the emperours, letten [prevent] Goddis lawe to growe and *gnare* the chirche, as tares *gnaren* corn, and letten [prevent] it to thryve. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 96.

I *gnarre* in a halter or corde, I stoppe ones breathe or snarl one. *Palsgrave*.

gnarityt, *n.* [In Minsheu, *gnaritie;* ⟨ LL. *gnarita(t-)s*, knowledge, ⟨ L. *gnarus*, knowing, skilful, expert, also rarely *narus* and *gnaruris*, ⟨ *gnoscere*, usually *noscere* = Gr. *γιγνώσκειν*, know, = E. *know:* see *know*[1].] Knowledge; experience; skilfulness. *Minsheu*, 1625.

gnarl[1] (närl), *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *knarl;* but *gnarl* is the present general spelling; a dim. form, with suffix *-l*, of *gnar*, properly *knar:* see *knar*[1], *n.*] A knot; a knotty growth in wood; a rough irregular protuberance on a tree.

Gnarls without and knots within. *Landor*.

It is always the knots and *gnarls* of the oak that he [Carlyle] admires, never the perfect and balanced tree.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 126.

gnarl[1] (närl), *v. t.* [⟨ *gnarl*[1], *n.*] To contort or twist and give a rugged, wrinkled appearance to.

gnarl[2] (närl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *gnar*[2].] Same as *gnar*[2]. *Minsheu*.

Ah, thus King Harry throws away his crutch,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body:
Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

gnarled (närld), *a.* [< *gnarl*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Full of gnarls or rough knots; gnarly.

With thy sharp and sulphurous bolt
Splitt'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

The *gnarled*, veteran boles still send forth vigorous and blossoming boughs.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

Hence—2. Cross-grained; perverse.

gnarling (när'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gnarl*[1], *v.*] Roughened ridging or milling on the edge of a set-screw or other part of a machine. It is made with a gnarling-tool for the purpose of affording a firm hold. Also called *gnarled work*.

gnarling-tool (när'ling-tōl), *n.* A tool for making gnarled work like that on the edge of a thumbscrew. Also *knarling-tool*.

gnarly (när'li), *a.* [Prop. *knarly;* < *gnarl*[1], *knarl*[1], + *-y*[1].] Having rough or distorted knots.

Till, by degrees, the tough and *gnarly* trunk
Be riv'd in sunder. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

gnarry†, *a.* See *knarry*.

gnash (nash), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gnasshe* (cf. ME. *gnacchen*, *gnachen*, mod. E. as if **gnatch*, in part appar. a var. of *knacken*, mod. E. *knack*); a var. of earlier *gnast:* see *gnast*[2].] I. *trans.* To snap, grate, or grind (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain.

The one in hand an yron whip did strayne,
The other brandished a bloody knife;
And both did *gnash* their teeth, and both did threten life.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 21.

All thine enemies have opened their mouth against thee: they hiss and *gnash* the teeth. Lam. ii. 16.

His locks and beard he tears, he beats his breast,
His teeth he *gnashes*, and his hands he wrings.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 188.

II. *intrans.* To snap or grate the teeth together, as in rage or pain. [Rare.]

The Macedon perceiuing hurt gan *gnash*,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
Him to forbear. *Death of Zoroas.*

There they him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame.
Milton, P. L., vi. 340.

gnash (nash), *n.* [< *gnash*, *v.*] A snap; a sudden bite. [Rare.]

A beast in the hills that went biting every living thing, he appeared, . . . made his *gnash*, and was gone.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, p. 28.

gnashing (nash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gnash*, *v.*] The act of snapping, grating, or grinding together (the teeth), as in anguish or despair.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth.
Mat. viii. 12.

gnashingly (nash'ing-li), *adv.* In a gnashing manner; with gnashing.

gnaspt, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *gnast*[2], with sense of *snap*.] To snatch at with the teeth. *Palsgrave*.

gnast[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *knast;* < AS. *gnāst* (in comp. *fȳr-gnāst*, 'fire-spark') = OHG. **ganeista* (spelled *ganehaista*), *gneista*, *cneista*, f., **ganeisto*, *gneisto*, *gnanisto*, m., MHG. *ganeiste*, *ganeist*, *geneist*, *gnaneiste*, *gnaneist*, f. and m., also OHG. *ganeistra*, *ganastra*, *ganistra*, MHG. *ganeister*, *geneister*, *gänester*, *gänster*, *ganster*, *gneister*, f., G. dial. *ganster* = Icel. *gneisti*, *neisti* = Sw. *gnista* = Dan. *gnist*, a spark, sparkle. The OHG. MHG. forms in *gan-*, *gen-*, appar. indicate an orig. prefix *ga-*, *ge-* (= AS. *ge-*, etc.: see *i-*[1]), to which in later use the accent receded, whence the later forms *ganster*, *gänster*, and prob. the mod. dial. reduced form *gan*, a spark, in which, however, some etymologists have sought the root of the word. From the G. forms is derived the E. term *ganister*, q. v.] A spark; a dying spark; a dead spark, as of a candle snuffed.

The root of hem as a *gnast* shal be. *Wyclif*, Isa. v. 24.

And ȝoure strengthe shal ben as a deed sparke [var. *deed sparcle*, in earlier version *gnast*] of a flax top [as tow, A. V.] and ȝoure werk as a sparcle. *Wyclif*, Isa. i. 31.

Knast or *gnaste* of a kandel, emunctura.
Prompt. Parv., p. 278.

gnast[2]†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *gnasten*, *gnaisten* = East Fries. *gnāstern*, *knāstern* = LG. *knastern*, more commonly *gnastern*, also *gnaspern* = G. *knasteln*, *knastern*, gnash, = Icel. *gnesta* (strong verb, pret. *gnast*), crack (> *gnastan*, a gnashing), = Dan. *knaske*, crush with the teeth, *gnaske*, eat noisily (cf. *knase*, crush with the teeth). Cf. MLG. *gnisteren*, *knistern* = G. *knistern* = Icel. *gnīstan*, gnash the teeth, snarl as a dog, = D. *knarsen*, *knersen* = G. *knirschen*, gnash, etc.: words regarded as imitative, and hence variable in form.] Same as *gnash*.

Good son, thy tethe be not pikynge, grisynge, ne *gnastynge*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

The synnere shal waite the riȝtwis, and *gnaste* upon hym with his teth. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxxvi. [xxxvii.] 12 (Oxf.).

gnasting†, *n.* [< ME. *gnastyng*, *gnaisting*, verbal n. of *gnasten*, gnash: see *gnast*[2].] Same as *gnashing*.

Ther endeles *gnaisting* is of toth.
Cursor Mundi (Fairfax MS.), l. 26760.

★ **gnat**[1] (nat), *n.* [< ME. *gnat* (pl. *gnattes*), < AS. *gnæt* (pl. *gnættas*), a gnat (L. *culex*, *cynips*). Appar. connected with ME. *gnit:* see *gnit*.] 1. A small two-winged fly, *Culex pipiens*, of the



Gnat (*Culex pipiens*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

family *Culicidæ*, suborder *Nemocera*, and order *Diptera*, called in America *mosquito*. The male has plumose antennæ and does not bite, though having a kind of rostrum or beak. The female bites with a stinging proboscis, and her antennæ are filiform and but slightly pilose. The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic. According to Westwood the term *gnat* should be restricted to insects of the family *Culicidæ*, and *midge* should be applied to the *Chironomidæ*.

After thy text, ne after thy rubriche
I wol not wirche as mochel as a *gnat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 347.

How hath she [nature] bestowed all the five senses in a *gnat*? *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 2.

Gnats are unnoted wheresoe'er they fly,
But eagles gaz'd upon with every eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1014.

2. Any other insect of the family *Culicidæ*.—3. A nemocerous dipterous insect; a midge. There are several families. The *Mycetophilidæ* are known as *fungus-gnats* or *agaric-gnats*. The *Cecidomyiidæ* include the *gall-gnats*. The *buffalo-gnat* is a species of *Simulium*, family *Simuliidæ* (see cut under *Simulium*); other simuliids are known as *black-gnats* and *turkey-gnats*. Species of *Bibionidæ* and *Chironomidæ* are also called gnats. See the compounds and technical words.

gnat[2] (nat), *n.* A bird: same as *knot*[2].

gnatcatcher (nat'kach″ėr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Polioptila*, of which there are about 12 American species. The blue-gray gnatcatcher, *Polioptila cærulea*, is a very common migratory insectivorous



Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila cærulea*).

bird inhabiting woodlands of the United States. It is 4½ inches long, bluish-gray above and white below, with black wings and tail edged with white, the male with a black frontlet.

gnat-flower (nat'flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *bee-orchis*.

gnathal (nā'thal), *a.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-al*.] Same as *gnathic*.

Of these three primary segments (macrosomites) of the primitive body, the first corresponds to the sum of the jaw-bearing (gnathophorous) metameres—*gnathal* macrosomites; the second, the sum of the limb-bearing metameres—thoracic macrosomites; and finally the third to the abdomen—abdominal macrosomites.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 941.

Gnathaptera (nā-thap'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + NL. *Aptera*, q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, one of nine orders of *Insecta*, including a majority of the Linnean *Aptera*, divested of the crustaceans.

gnathapterous (nā-thap'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gnathapterus*, < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + πτερόν, wing.] Of or pertaining to the *Gnathaptera*.

gnat-hawk (nat'hâk), *n.* The night-jar or goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus europæus:* so called from its hawking for gnats on the wing. [Hampshire, Eng.]

Gnathia (nā'thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw.] The typical genus of isopods of the family *Gnathiidæ*. *G. cerina* is a New England species. This generic name covers both *Anceus* and *Praniza*, the latter being the female of the former.

gnathic (nath'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the jaws; specifically, in *craniom.*, pertaining to the alveolus of the jaws; alveolar: as, the *gnathic* or alveolar index (which see, under *craniometry*). Also *gnathal*.

The mean *gnathic* index of the two skulls, 1,065, is therefore much higher than that of the Andamanese.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 8.

gnathidium (nā-thid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gnathidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] The mandibular ramus of a bird's bill; either prong or fork of the lower mandible.

gnathiid (nath'i-id), *n.* An isopod of the family *Gnathiidæ*.

Gnathiidæ (nā-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnathia* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, having apparently but 5 thoracic somites and 5 pairs of legs of normal form, and notable for the great difference between the sexes. The family is also called *Anceidæ*.

gnathite (nath'īt), *n.* [< Gr. γνάθος, the jaw, + *-ite*[2].] In *zoöl.*, one of the appendages of the mouth of an arthropod or articulate animal, as a mandible, maxilla, maxilliped, gnathopod, etc. Such appendages are modified limbs, as is well seen in crustaceans, in which there are appendages partaking of the characters both of jaws and of legs between the true mandibles and the ambulatory limbs. See *gnathopodite*, and cut under *Scolopendra*.

In the Arachnida and the Peripatidea the *gnathites* are completely pediform. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 225.

The mandibles, . . . the maxillæ, and the maxillipedes [of the crawfish] thus constitute six pairs of *gnathites*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 265.

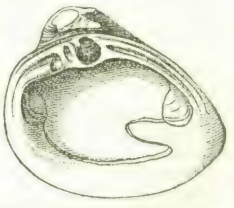
gnathitis (nā-thī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the jaw.

Gnatho (nā'thō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθων, full-mouth (in later comedy, as a proper name of a parasite), < γνάθος, jaw.] 1. A genus of tiger-beetles or *Cicindelinæ:* same as *Megacephala*. *Illiger*, 1807.—2. A genus of wasps, of the family *Crabronidæ*. *Klug*, 1810.—3. A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Chalcididæ*. *Curtis*, 1829.

Gnathocrinites (nath″ō-kri-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + κρίνον, lily: see *crinite*[2] and *encrinite*, *Encrinites*.] A genus of fossil crinoids.

Gnathocrinoidea (nath″ō-kri-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + NL. *Crinoidea*, q. v.] A group of encrinites, taking name from the genus *Gnathocrinites*.

Gnathodon (nath'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks: same as *Rangia*. *G. cuneatus* is the cuneate clam of Louisiana, etc. *Rang*, 1834.—2. A genus of tooth-billed pigeons: same as *Didunculus*. *Sir W. Jardine*, 1845. See cut under *Didunculus*.



Right Valve of *Gnathodon cuneatus*.

Gnathodontinæ (nath″ō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnathodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tooth-billed pigeons: same as *Didunculinæ*. *H. E. Strickland*, 1848.

Gnathodus (nath'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Gnathodon*), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of fishes.—2. A genus of hemipterous insects, of the family *Cicadellidæ*. *Fieber*, 1866.

gnathonic†, **gnathonical**† (nā-thon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< L. *Gnatho(n-)*, Gr. Γνάθων, in comedy, the name of a parasite (as in Terence's play "Eunuchus"), < γνάθων, full-mouth, < γνάθος, jaw.] Flattering; parasitical.

Admirably well spoken; angelicall tongue!
Gnathonicall coxcombe!
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

That Jack's is somewhat of a *gnathonic* and parasitic soul, or stomach, all Bideford apple-women know.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 150.

★**gnathopod** (nath'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gnathopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Jaw-footed; of or pertaining to the *Gnathopoda*, in any sense. Also *gnathopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Gnathopoda*, of any kind.

Gnathopoda (nā-thop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gnathopus*: see *gnathopod*.] **1†.** The xiphosures or horseshoe crabs regarded as an order of *Arachnida*. *Straus-Durkheim*, 1829.—**2.** In some systems of classification, a subclass or suborder of *Crustacea*, corresponding to *Entomostraca* in a broad sense; the lower series of the crustaceans, contrasted with the malacostracans or *Thoracipoda*.

Instead of the terms Malacostraca and Entomostraca . . . the terms Thoracipoda and *Gnathopoda*, which embody the salient character in each subclass.
H. Woodward, Encyc. Brit., VI. 654.

3. An exact synonym of *Arthropoda* considered as a prime division of a phylum *Appendiculata* (which see). *E. R. Lankester*. [Little used.]

gnathopodite (nā-thop'ō-dīt), *n.* [As *gnathopod* + *-ite*2.] One of the limbs which in crustaceans and other arthropods are modified into mouth-parts; a mouth-foot, jaw-foot, or foot-jaw; a maxilliped; a gnathite.

gnathopodous (nā-thop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *gnathopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *gnathopod* and *arthropodous*.

gnathostegite (nā-thos'te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *στέγος*, roof, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea*, a lamellar expansion of the ischiopodite and meropodite of the external maxilliped or third thoracic limb, which with its fellow covers the other mouth-parts. It may be terminated by a small jointed endognathal palp.

Gnathostoma (nā-thos'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of nematoid entozoic worms, found in the stomach of the *Felidæ* or cat tribe. *R. Owen*. See *Chiracanthus*, 2.★

Gnathostomata (nath-ō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gnathostoma*, q. v.] **1.** A group of entomostracous crustaceans, containing the phyllopods, copepods, and ostracodes, as a suborder of *Entomostraca*.—**2.** A tribe of true copepods, having a completely segmented body and masticatory mouth-parts, and being for the most part not parasitic. It contains the families *Cyclopidæ*, *Calanidæ*, and *Notodelphyidæ*. *Claus*.

gnathostomatous (nath-ō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< *Gnathostomata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Gnathostomata*. Also *gnathostomous*.

Gnathostomi (nā-thos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gnathostomus*: see *gnathostomous*.] The jaw-mouthed series of skulled vertebrates, including all of these excepting the *Cyclostomi* or *Monorhina* (hags and lampreys). Like *Amphirhina*, with which it is conterminous, the term expresses rather an evolutionary series than a definite zoölogical group of animals.

gnathostomous (nā-thos'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *gnathostomus*, < Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *στόμα*, mouth.] **1.** Having an under jaw: specifically applied to the *Gnathostomi*.—**2.** Same as *gnathostomatous*.

gnathotheca (nath-ō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *gnathothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *γνάθος*, the jaw, + *θήκη*, case.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the gnathidium; the horny or leathery investment of the under mandible. [Little used.]

Gnathoxys (nā-thok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1843), < Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] **1.** A genus of caraboid ground-beetles of Australia, comprising about 12 large species, black, broadly convex, with irregularly foveolate elytra.—**2.** A genus of ichneumon-flies, with two European species. *Wesmael*, 1844.

gnatling (nat'ling), *n.* [< *gnat*1 + *-ling*1.] A little gnat: used contemptuously of a person.

But if some man more hardy than the rest
Shall dare attack these *gnatlings* in their nest,
At once they rise with impotence of rage,
Whet their small stings, and buzz about the stage.
Churchill, Rosciad.

gnat-snap†, *n.* Same as *gnat-snapper*, 1.

The little *gnat-snap* (worthy princes boords),
And the greene parrat, fainer of our words,
Wait on the phœnix, and admire her tunes,
And gaze themselves in her blew-golden plumes.
Du Bartas (trans.).

gnat-snapper† (nat'snap″ėr), *n.* **1.** A bird that catches gnats for food: probably the beccafico. *Hakewill*.—**2.** A stupid gaping fellow.

Grout-head *gnat-snappers*, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

gnatter (nat'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *gnast*2, *gnaw*.] **1.** To gnaw.—**2.** To grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

gnat-worm (nat'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a gnat.

gnaw (nâ), *v.* [< ME. *gnawen*, *gnazen* (pret. *gnew*, *gnow*, pl. *gnewen*, pp. *gnawen*), < AS. *gnagan* (pret. **gnōg*, pl. *for-gnōgon*, pp. **gnagen*) = D. *knagen*, *knaauwen* = East Fries. *knagen* = OLG. *cnagan* = LG. (Brem.) *gnauen*, with freq. *gnaueln*, *gnaggeln* = OHG. *gnagan*, *nagan*, and *chnagan*, MHG. *nagen*, G. *nagen* = Icel. *gnaga*, mod. *naga* = Sw. *gnaga* = Norw. *gnaga* and *knaga* = Dan. *gnave* and *nage*, gnaw. Hence *gnag*, *nag*1, secondary forms, related to *gnaw* as *drag* is to *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bite off little by little; bite or scrape away with the front teeth; erode or eat into.

His children wende that it for hongir was
That he his armes *gnow* [var. *gnew*].
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 458.

The Volsces have much corn; take these rats thither,
To *gnaw* their garners. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

They were to eat their bread, not *gnawing* it after the manner of rustics, but curialiter, like gentlemen, after a courtly fashion. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 60.

2. To bite upon, as in close thought, vexation, rage, etc.

Then *gnaw'd* his pen, then dash'd it on the ground.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 117.

At this he turn'd all red and paced his hall,
Now *gnaw'd* his under, now his upper lip.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To wear away as if by continued biting; consume; fret; waste.

Thou, in envy of him, *gnaw'st* thyself.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Some derive the word Rhodanus [modern Rhone] from the Latine word rodere, which signifieth to gnaw, because in certaine places it doth continually *gnaw* and eat his bankes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 62.

To bite or gnaw a file. See *file*1.=**Syn. 1.** *Chew.* See *eat*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act by or as if by continual biting away of small fragments or portions.

Take from my heart those thousand thousand Furies,
That restless *gnaw* upon my life, and save me!
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

If a Serpent *gnawing* in our bowels be a representation of an insupportable misery here, what will that be of the Worm that never dies? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

Wretched hunger *gnaweth* at my heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 156.

2. To bite or nibble at the hook, as fish. [Fishermen's slang.]

gnaw†, *n.* [< *gnaw*, *v.*] A gnawing.

Nine days I struggled—think the cruel strife,
The *gnaw* of anguish, and the waste of life!
Boyse, Written in the Palace of Falkland.

gnawable (nâ'a-bl), *a.* [< *gnaw*, *v.*, + *-able*.] That may be gnawed.

Undisturbed, the rats played in wild riot through my hut during the day, and in the night gnawed everything *gnawable*. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 484.

gnawed (nâd), *p. a.* In *bot.*, irregularly toothed, as if from gnawing; erose.

gnawer (nâ'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which gnaws or corrodes.

They [porcupines] are great *gnawers*, and will gnaw your house down if you are not watchful.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 617.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A rodent. (*b*) *pl.* The *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Glires*.

gnawing (nâ'ing), *n.* [< ME. *gnawinge* = D. *knaging*; verbal n. of *gnaw*, *v.*] The act of continued biting, consuming, or fretting.

Nowe therefore let vs here rehearse the contencion of familiar thinges, the *gnawing* at the heartes, and the freating of mindes & vowes, promises and requestes made of diuerse persones. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 19.

★**gneiss** (nīs), *n.* [< G. *gneiss* (as defined); said to be connected with OHG. *gneista*, etc., MHG. *gneiste*, etc., a spark: see *gnast*1 and *ganister*. Cf. the meaning of *mica*.] A rock which consists essentially of the same mineral elements as granite, namely orthoclase, quartz, and mica, but in which there is a more or less distinctly foliated arrangement of the constituent minerals, and especially of the mica. It appears in a great variety of forms, and shows all stages of passage from true granite to a perfectly schistose condition, in which case the feldspar disappears, and the rock becomes a true mica schist. Porphyritic gneiss is characterized by large distinct crystals. Gneiss is also used in modern petrography to imply merely the textural arrangement of crystalline rock-constituents in a foliate or banded manner. It is thus used in connection with the name of an igneous rock as *diorite-gneiss*, or with mineral names alone, as *pyroxene-garnet-gneiss*. The texture of a gneiss may be primary, as the flow-structure of an igneous rock, or derived by metamorphism of either igneous or sedimentary rocks.

gneissic (nī'sik), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling gneiss; gneissose.

Gray dacite is abundant about the southern base of the mountain, in smooth cliffs and ledges, and has a remarkably *gneissic* appearance. *Science*, III. 552.

gneissoid (nī'soid), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-oid*.] Resembling gneiss in structure, especially with reference to the foliated arrangement of the constituents. Rocks are called *gneissoid* when they have the gneissic structure only imperfectly developed.

gneissose (nī'sōs), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-ose*.] Having the qualities of, resembling, or exhibiting the texture or structure of gneiss.

Granite, but with *gneissose* aspect. *Nature*, XXX. 46.

Gnetaceæ (nē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnetum* + *-aceæ*.] A gymnospermous family of shrubs or small trees, usually jointed, with opposite leaves and monœcious or dicœcious flowers. The perianth of the male flower is membranous and two-lobed, and that of the female flower utricular. The only genera are *Gnetum*, *Ephedra*, and *Tumboa*.

gnetaceous (nē-tā'shius), *a.* [< *Gnetaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Gnetaceæ*.

In the *Gnetaceous* Ephedra altissima, a process of cell-formation goes on in the oospore. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 429.

Gnetum (nē'tum), *n.* [NL. (Rumphius, 1767), altered from *Gnemon* (Rumphius, 1741), < *gnemon* or *gnemo*, given as its name in the island of Ternate, Malay archipelago.] A genus of climbing shrubs, type of the family *Gnetaceæ*, including 15 species, natives of tropical regions. They have jointed stems, opposite dilated leaves, flowers verticillate in terminal spikes, and the fruit often drupaceous. The fruit of *G. Gnemon* and some other Asiatic species is edible, and the young leaves are used as a vegetable.

gnew†. An obsolete preterit of *gnaw*.

gnide†, *v. t.* [< ME. *gnīden*, < AS. *gnīdan* (pret. *gnād*, pl. *gnidon*, pp. *ge-gniden*), rub, break to pieces, = OHG. *gnītan*, MHG. *gnīten* = Icel. *gnīdha* = Sw. *gnida* = Dan. *gnide*, rub.] To rub; bruise; pound; break in pieces.

Herbes he sought and fond,
And *gnidded* hem bitwix his hond.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 94. (*Halliwell*.)

gnit†, *n.* [ME. *gnit*, pl. *gnyttus* = LG. *gnid* = G. *gnitze*, a gnat, = Icel. *gnit*, mod. *nitr* = Norw. *gnit* = Sw. *gnet* = Dan. *gnid*, a nit. Cf. *gnat*1. The AS. *hnitu*, E. *nit*, is appar. a different word: see *nit*.] A gnat.

gnod†, *v. t.* [ME. *gnodden*, *gnudden*, a var. of *gnidden*, a secondary form of *gniden*, rub (cf. Icel. *gnudda* (Jonsson, Ordbog, p. 179), the usual Icel. form being *gnūa*, mod. *nūa*, rub): see *gnide*.] To rub together; bruise; pound; break to pieces.

Corn up sprong unsowe of mannes hond,
The which they *gnodded*, and eet nat half inow.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 11.

gnoff†, *n.* [< ME. *gnof*, usually explained as a miser, but rather a churl, a lout (cf. 2d quot.); origin unknown. Cf. Sc. *gnaff*, any small or stunted object.] A churl; a curmudgeon.

Whilom ther was dwellynge at Oxenford
A riche *gnof*, that gestes heeld to bord,
And of his craft he was a carpenter.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 2.

The country *gnooffes*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubbes and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussyn dale,
With slaughtered bodies soone.
Norfolke Furies (1623). (*Halliwell*.)

Gnoma (nō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801); so called in allusion to its dwelling in the earth; < *gnome*2.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing about 20 species, confined to Australia and the Malay peninsula.

gnome1 (nōm; L. pron. nō'mē), *n.* [< LL. *gnome*, a sentence, maxim, < Gr. *γνώμη*, thought, judgment, intelligence, a thought, a judgment, an opinion, a maxim, < *γιγνώσκειν*, *γνῶναι* = L. *noscere*, know, = E. *know*: see *know*1.] A brief reflection or maxim; an aphorism; a saying; a saw.

They [Mr. Lowell's English admirers] have most of them a certain acquaintance, not with his works—for in that respect a hackneyed *gnome* or two of Bird-o'-freedom Sawin's constitutes their whole equipment—but with the high estimate in which he is held by all competent English critics.
Fortnightly Rev., quoted in Littell's Living Age, CLXVI. [283.

Looking at His method or style, we find that not a little of His teaching was in *gnomes*, or brief, pointed sentences, easy to be remembered.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 456.

=**Syn.** See *aphorism*.

gnome2 (nōm), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *gnom*, < F. *gnome* = Sp. Pg. It. *gnomo*, a gnome, a factitious name, (by Paracelsus?) appar. taken < Gr. *γνώμη*, thought, intelligence, or *γνώμων*, one that knows or examines, an inspector or

guardian: see *gnome*[1], *gnomon*.] **1.** One of a race of imaginary beings, first conceived as spirits of the earth, inhabiting its interior and that of everything earthly, animal, vegetable, or mineral. The gnomes ultimately came to be regarded as the special guardians of mines and miners, malicious in all other relations, and extremely ugly and misshapen; while the females of the race, called *gnomides*, not more than a foot high, were endowed with supreme beauty and goodness, and, being the special guardians of diamonds, were chiefly known in the countries that produced them.

> Swift on his sooty pinions flits the *gnome*,
> And in a vapour reach'd the dismal dome.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 17.

Pope has made admirable use in this fine poem ["Rape of the Lock"] of the fabled race of *gnomes*. *Warburton.*

Hence—**2.** A grotesque dwarf; a goblin-like person of small stature and misshapen figure. —**3.** A name of sundry humming-birds: as, the giant *gnome* (*Patagona gigas*).=**Syn. 1.** *Goblin*, etc. See *fairy*.

gnomed (nōmd), *a.* [< *gnome*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Haunted or inhabited by a gnome or gnomes. [Poetical.]

> The haunted air and *gnomed* mine. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

gnome-owl (nōm'oul), *n.* A small owl of the genus *Glaucidium* (which see).

gnomic[1] (nō'mik), *a.* [< Gr. γνωμικός, dealing in maxims, sententious, < γνώμη, a maxim: see *gnome*[1].] **1.** Containing or dealing in maxims; sententious.

> There is a really *gnomic* force in the use to which he [Heywood] puts his power in the few serious words at the close of this interlude.
> *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 136.

> The sententious, satiric song, to be met with in the 14th, 58th, and 82d Psalms, . . . this Ewald calls *gnomic* poetry. *Gilfillan*, Bards of the Bible, p. 63.

> The Ballad of Arabella is one of those familiar pieces of satire indulged in more frequently by newspaper wags than by *gnomic* poets. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 184.

2. In *gram.*, used in maxims or general statements; applied to express a universal truth: as, a *gnomic* aorist.

gnomic[2] (nō'mik), *a.* A contracted form of *gnomonic*.

gnomical[1] (nō'mi-kal), *a.* [< *gnomic*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *gnomic*[1].

gnomical[2] (nō'mi-kal), *a.* [< *gnomic*[2] + *-al*.] Same as *gnomonic*.

> He may have given him a dial furnished with a magnetic needle, rather than an ordinary *gnomical* dial.
> *Boyle*, Works, V. 427.

gnomically (nō'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a sententious manner; sententiously.

gnomide (nō'mid), *n.* [< *gnome*[2] + *-ide*[2].] A female gnome. See *gnome*[2], 1.

gnomologic (nō-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γνωμολογικός, sententious, < γνωμολογία, a speaking in maxims: see *gnomology*.] Of or pertaining to gnomology.

gnomological (nō-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *gnomologic*.

gnomology (nō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνωμολογία, a speaking in maxims, a collection of maxims, < γνώμη, a maxim, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A collection of or treatise on maxims or sententious and pithy reflections. [Rare.]

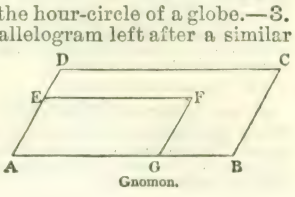
gnomon (nō'mon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gnowman*, *knowman* (simulating *know*[1] + *man*); = F. *gnomon* = Sp. *gnomón* = Pg. *gnomon* = It. *gnomone*, < L. *gnomon*, < Gr. γνώμων, one that knows or examines, a judge, interpreter, a carpenters' square, the index of a sun-dial, a gnomon in geometry, etc., < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know: see *gnome*[1].] **1.** On a sun-dial, the triangular projecting piece which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; also, any index to a sun-dial or to a meridian-mark, especially a very large one. The early gnomons used for astronomical purposes were vertical pillars or obelisks.

> *Gnomone* [It.], the *know-man* or *gnow-man* of a diall, the shadow whereof pointeth out the howers. *Florio.*

> The shadow of the style in the dyall, which they call the *gnomon*, in Egypt, at noonetide, in the equinoctiall day, is little more in length than halfe the *gnomon*.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 72.

> I do not say there is such Difficulty to conceive a Rock standing still when the Waves run by it; or the *Gnomon* of a Dial when the Shaddow passes from one Figure to another. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vi.

2. The index of the hour-circle of a globe.—**3.** A piece of a parallelogram left after a similar parallelogram has been removed from a corner of it. Thus, in the figure, EFGBCD is a gnomon.—



Gnomon.

4. An odd number; one of the terms of an arithmetical series by which polygonal numbers are found. Also called *gnomonic number*.

gnomonic (nō-mon'ik), *a.* [< L. *gnomonicus*, < Gr. γνωμονικός, of or for sun-dials, < γνώμων, a gnomon: see *gnomon*.] **1.** Pertaining to the art of dialing.

> One of those curious *gnomonic* instruments, that show at once the place of the sun in the zodiac, his declination from the equator, the day of the month, the length of the day, etc. *Boyle*, Works, V. 398.

2. In *bot.*, bent at right angles.

Also *gnomic*, *gnomical*.

Gnomonic column. See *column*, 1.—**Gnomonic number.** See *gnomon*, 4.—**Gnomonic projection**, a projection of the circles of the sphere in which the point of sight is taken at the center of the sphere. In this projection all great circles appear as straight lines.

gnomonical (nō-mon'i-kal), *a.* Same as *gnomonic*.

gnomonically (nō-mon'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a gnomonic manner; according to the principles of the gnomonic projection.

gnomonics (nō-mon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *gnomonic*: see *-ics*. Cf. L. *gnomonica* and *gnomonice*, < Gr. γνωμονική (sc. τέχνη), the art of dialing, fem. of γνωμονικός: see *gnomonic*.] The art or science of dialing, or of constructing instruments to show the hour of the day or to aid in making astronomical observations by the shadow of a gnomon.

> By making it afford him the elevations of the pole, and the azimuths, sun-dials of all sorts, enough to make up an art called *gnomonicks*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 776.

gnomonist (nō'mon-ist), *n.* [< *gnomon* + *-ist*.] One versed in gnomonics.

> The sun enables the *gnomonist* to make accurate dials, to know exactly how the time passes.
> *Boyle*, Works, VI. 418.

gnomonology (nō-mō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνώμων, a gnomon, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on dialing.

gnoo, *n.* See *gnu*.

Gnophria (nof'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens), irreg. < Gr. γνοφερός for ὀνοφερός, dark, murky.] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Lithosiidæ*, containing such species as *G. rubricollis*, known as the *black footman-moth*.

Gnorimus (nor'i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. γνώριμος, known, < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know: see *gnome*[1].] A genus of cetonian lamellicorn beetles, containing a few large species, chiefly of Europe and Asia, which live on flowers. One, *G. maculosus*, is North American.

gnoseology (nō-sē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνῶσις, knowledge (see *gnosis*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The nomological science of the cognitive faculties in general. Also called *gnostology*.

> Baumgarten, to whom the honor of having projected this science belongs, defines it as "the theory of the liberal arts, inferior to *gnoseology*, the art of beautiful thought, . . . the science of cognition."
> *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 26.

gnosis (nō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. γνῶσις, knowledge, < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know, = E. *know*: see *know*[1], and cf. *gnome*[1], *gnostic*.] Science; knowledge; knowledge of the highest kind; specifically, mystical knowledge. See *Gnostic*.

> The designation of mystery or vailing is applied to it [the occult or mystic system], as having been vailed from all except the initiated. The doctrines thus concealed were denominated *Gnosis* or Knowledge, and Sophia, or wisdom, and were accounted too sacred for profane or vulgar inspection.
> *A. Wilder*, Knight's Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 4.

> His [Origen's] *gnosis* neutralizes all that is empirical and historical, if not always as to its actuality, at least absolutely in respect of its value. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

> According as Gnosticism adopted one or other of these modes of explaining the existence of the present world, it fell into the two great divisions which, from their places of origin, have received the respective names of the Alexandrian and Syrian *Gnosis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

> The common Christian lives by faith, but the more advanced believer has *gnosis*, or philosophic insight of Christianity, as the eternal law of the soul.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, vi. § 7.

gnostic (nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γνωστικός, knowing (as a noun, Γνωστικός, > LL. *Gnosticus*, a Gnostic; usually in pl.); fem. ἡ γνωστική, or neut. τὸ γνωστικόν, the power or faculty of knowing (used with reference to γνῶσις, knowledge, esp. higher or deeper knowledge); < γνωστός, collateral form of γνωτός, verbal adj. of γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι = L. *noscere* = E. *know*: see *know*[1], *gnome*[1], and cf. *gnosis*, *agnostic*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having knowledge; possessing mystic or esoteric knowledge of spiritual things.

> Idealism is not necessarily either *gnostic* or agnostic, but is more apt to be the former than the latter.
> *R. Flint*, Mind, XIII. 596.

2. Worldly-wise; knowing; clever or smart. [Humorous.]

> I said you were a d—d *gnostic* fellow, and I laid a bet you have not been always professional—that's all.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, v.

3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Gnostics or to Gnosticism; cabalistic; theosophic.

> Marcion distinguished himself by his extreme opposition to Judaism, and generally by a *Gnostic* attitude at variance with the Old Testament. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A member of one of certain rationalistic sects which arose in the Christian church in the first century, flourished in the second, and had almost entirely disappeared by the sixth. The Gnostics held that knowledge rather than faith was the road to heaven, and professed to have a peculiar knowledge of religious mysteries. They rejected the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and attempted to combine their teachings with those of the Greek and Oriental philosophies and religions. They held that God was the unknowable and the unapproachable; that from him proceeded, by emanation, subordinate deities termed *eons*, from whom again proceeded other still inferior spirits. The Gnostics were in general agreed in believing in the principles of dualism and Docetism and in the existence of a demiurge or world-creator. Christ they regarded as a superior eon, who had descended from the Infinite God in order to subdue the god or eon of this world. Their chief seats were in Syria and Egypt, but their doctrines were taught everywhere, and at an early date they separated into a variety of sects.

> After Christianity began to be settled in the world, the greatest corrupters of it were the pretenders to divine Inspiration, as the false Apostles, the *Gnosticks*, the Montanists, and many others. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

> Setting out from this principle, all the *Gnostics* agree in regarding this world as not proceeding immediately from the Supreme Being. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

Gnostical (nos'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Gnostic* + *-al*.] Same as *Gnostic*.

> Lipsius, one of the most recent and careful writers on the subject, arranges the *Gnostical* systems in a threefold order. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 702.

gnostically (nos'ti-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a gnostic or knowing manner; cleverly; knowingly. [Humorous.]

> "I say, little Sir Bingo," said the Squire, "this is the very fellow that we saw down at the Willow-slack on Saturday—he was tog'd *gnostically* enough, and cast twelve yards of line with one hand—the fly fell like a thistle down on the water." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, iv.

2. According to Gnosticism; after the method or manner of the Gnostics.

Gnosticism (nos'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *Gnostic* + *-ism*.] The religious and metaphysical system of the Gnostics; belief in or tendency toward Gnostic doctrines.

Gnosticize (nos'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gnosticized*, ppr. *Gnosticizing*. [< *Gnostic* + *-ize*.] To interpret as a Gnostic; give a Gnostic coloring to.

> He [Heracleon] sought ingeniously to *gnosticize* the whole book [the fourth Gospel] from beginning to end.
> *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 156.

> Attempts to Christianize paganism, to conciliate Judaism, or to *gnosticize* Christianity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

Gnostidæ (nos'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnostus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Gnostus*, having three genera, of one tropical species each.

gnostology (nos-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γνωστός, known, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *gnoseology*.

Gnostus (nos'tus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1855), < Gr. γνωστός, collateral form of γνωτός, known, to be known, < γιγνώσκειν, γνῶναι, know: see *gnosis*, *gnostic*.] **1.** The typical genus of beetles of the family *Gnostidæ*. The sole species is *G. formicicola* of Brazil, which lives in ants' nests. It has normal eyes, but is notable in its antennæ, trophi, legs, venation, and number of abdominal segments.

2. A genus of bugs, of the family *Capsidæ*. *Fieber*, 1858.

gnowt. A Middle English preterit of *gnaw*.

gnu (nū), *n.* [Also written *gnoo*; < Kafir *nqu*, *in-nqu*.] An African animal of the genus *Catoblepas* (or *Connochætes*), belonging to


White-tailed Gnu (*Catoblepas gnu*).

the antilopine division of the family *Bovidæ;* a wildebeest. The gnu has little of the appearance of an ordinary antelope, being a creature of singular shape, strangely combining characters which recall at once horse, ass, and ox. There are two very distinct species, the common gnu, *C. gnu*, and the brindled gnu, *C. gorgon*, sometimes generically separated under the name *Gorgonia*. The former stands about 4 feet high at the withers, and is about 5½ feet long; the shoulders are hunched; the neck is maned like an ass's; the tail is long and flowing like a horse's; the head is like a buffalo's, with a broad muzzle, and beset with long bristly hairs; other long hairs hang from the dewlap and between the fore legs; there are horns in both sexes, in the male massive, meeting over the poll, then curving downward and outward and again turned up at the tip, like a muskox's; the color is brownish or blackish, with much white in the tail and mane. The brindled gnu is a larger animal, striped on the fore quarters, with black tail and more copious mane; it is known as the *blue wildebeest*, and by the Bechuan name *kokon* or *kokoon*. Both species inhabit southerly parts of Africa, in company with zebras and quaggas, and usually go in herds like other antelopes. The white-tailed gnu is now rare.

★**go** (gō), *v.*; pret. *went*, pp. *gone*, ppr. *going*. [Sc. also *gae;* < ME. *go, goo, gon, goon*, earlier *gan* (pret. *eode, gede, yede, yode;* also *wente* (prop. the pret. of *wenden:* see *wend*), ppr. *goande, goende*, pp. *gon, gan*), < AS. *gān* (pret. *eode*, ppr. not found, pp. *ge-gān*) = OS. *gān* = OFries. *gān* = D. *gaan* = MLG. LG. *gān* = OHG. *gān, gēn*, MHG. *gen*, G. *gehen* (= mod. Icel. *gā* = Sw. *gå* = Dan. *gaa*, of LG. origin); not in Goth. (except in the pret. *iddja*) nor in early Scand.; a defective verb, generally regarded as a contraction of the equiv. AS. *gangan* = Goth. *gaggan*, etc., E. *gang*, with which it has been long confused (see *gang*); but such a contraction is otherwise unexampled (the contraction in AS. *fōn*, take, *hōn*, hang, from the fuller form represented by the E. *fang, hang*, q. v., being different), and is, on phonetic and other grounds, improbable. The form of the appar. root (Teut. √ *gai*), the form of the pret. (AS. *eode*, Goth. *iddja*), and the fact that the prolific and widespread Indo-Eur. √ *i*, go, is otherwise scarcely represented in Teut. (unless in OHG. *īlen*, G. *eilen* = Dan. *ile* = Sw. *ila*, hasten; AS. *ile* = OFries. *ile* = Icel. *il*, the sole of the foot), give some probability to the conjecture that the Teut. √ *gai* stands for **ga-i*, being the generalizing prefix, Goth. *ga-*, AS., etc., *ge-* (see *i-*[1]), + √ *i*, go. The AS. pres. ind. 1 *gā*, 2 *gǣst*, 3 *gǣth* = Goth. as if 1 **ga-im*, 2 **ga-is*, 3 **ga-ith*, equiv. to the simple forms 1 **im*, 2 **is*, 3 **ith* (disused perhaps because of possible confusion with similar forms of the verb *be*, namely, 1 *im*, 2 *is*, 3 *ist* = E. 1 *am*, 2 *art*, 3 *is*); = L. *ire* (pres. ind. 1 *eo*, 2 *is*, 3 *it*) = Gr. ἰέναι (pres. ind. 1 εἶμι, 2 εἶ, εἶς, 3 εἶσι) = Skt. √ *i* (pres. ind. 1 *emi*, 2 *eshi*, 3 *eti*, etc.) = Lith. *eiti* = OBulg. *iti*, go. In this view, the pret., AS. *eode*, Goth. *iddja*, etc. (in comp. *ge-eode*, ME. *geode, gede, gode*, E. obs. *yede, yode*, with occas. pres. *yede, yead*), appar. from a different root, is formed from the same root **i*, without the prefix.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move; pass; proceed; be in motion or pass from one point to another by any means or in any manner, as by walking, running, or other action of the limbs, by riding, etc.

To the hors he *goth* him faire and wel.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 142.

A gladere wommon vnder God no miȝt *go* on erthe,
Than was the wif with the child.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

The wind blowing hard at N. E., there *went* so great a surf as they had much to do to land.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 231.

But the standing toast, that pleased the most,
Was the wind that blows, the ship that *goes*,
And the lass that loves a sailor.
Dibdin, The Lass that Loves a Sailor.

[In this sense the word is sometimes used elliptically so as to appear transitive. See second series of phrases below.

When they *go* their Processions, with these beasts displayed in their Banners, euery one falleth downe and doth worshippe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 574.]

2. To take steps as in walking; move step by step; walk, as distinguished from running or riding: as, the child begins to *go* alone.

I may not *goon* so fer, quod sche, ne ryde.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 295.

A lytell from thens towardes Jherusalem is the welle of Jacob, where our Sauyour Criste, wery of *goynge*, syttyng vpon the welle, axed water of the woman Samaritan.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 52.

I purpose to teach a yong scholer to *go*, not to daunce.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 151.

Our souls can neither fly nor *go*
To reach immortal joys.
Watts, Come, Holy Spirit.

3. To pass out or away; depart; move from a place: opposed to *come* or *arrive:* as, the mail comes and *goes* every day.

Goth, walketh forth, and brynge us a chalkstoon.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 196.

When half-gods *go*,
The gods arrive.
Emerson, Give All to Love.

The phantom of a cup that comes and *goes*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

4. To be or keep moving or acting; continue in progress or operation; maintain action or movement: as, the presses are *going* day and night.

Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,
Irregular man 's never constant, never certain.
Otway.

We do not believe any Government can keep different plants, completely outfitted for gun-work, *going*.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 98.

5. To move in a course, or toward a point or a result; move or pass along; proceed; fare: used in an immaterial sense: as, everything is *going* well for our purpose.

How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Very desirous they were to hear this noon by the post how the election has *gone* at Newcastle.
Pepys, Diary, April 15, 1661.

Courage, Friend; To-day is your Period of Sorrow;
And things will *go* better, believe me, To-morrow.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts*, Logic.

One that had been strong,
And might be dangerous still, if things *went* wrong.
O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

6. To pass from one to another; be current; be in circulation; have currency or circulation; circulate: as, so the story *goes*.

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 Sam. xvii. 12.

Thus *went* the Tradition there. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

In any Kings heart, as Kings *goe* now, what shadowie conceit or groundless toy will not create a jealousie.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

Sylvia's mother had never stinted him in his meat, or grudged him his share of the best that was *going*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

7. To apply; be applicable; be suited or adapted; fit: as, the song *goes* to an old tune.

You must know I con'd this Song before I came in, and find it will *go* to an excellent Air of old Mr. Laws's.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

8. To apply one's self; set or betake one's self; have recourse; resort: as, to *go* to law; to *go* to borrowing.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Next we *went* in hand to draw up his commission and instructions. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 359.

9. To be about (to do something); have in thought or purpose: chiefly in the present participle with *be:* as, I *was going* to send for you; I *am going* to ride.

I *was going* to say, the true art of being agreeable in company . . . is to appear well pleased with those you are engaged with. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

10. To proceed by some principle or rule; be guided: as, we are to *go* by the usual practice in such cases.

We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat.*

11. To be with young; be pregnant: now used only of animals.

Once had the early matrons run
To greet her of a lovely son;
And now with second hope she *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throes.
Milton, Ep. M. of Win.

12. To be parted with by expenditure or in exchange; be disposed of, sold, or paid out: as, the article *went* for half its value; the money *goes* too fast.

What an escape I had at the sale of Dr. Mead's library, which *goes* extremely dear. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 412.

Eggs don't *go* for but ninepence in Livingston or anywhere else. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

13. To escape from hold or detention; be loosed, released, or freed: only with *let:* as, *let* me *go; let go* his hand.

Let go that rude uncivil touch. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4.

14. To extend; reach; lead: as, the wall *goes* from one house to the other; this road *goes* to Edinburgh.

The walls extend further north, and *go* up the middle of a small high hill.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 87.

The Household includes the descendants of a common great-grandfather, but *goes* no farther.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 181.

15. To extend in effect, meaning, or purport; be of force or value; avail: as, the explanation *goes* for nothing.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden*, Pref. to Translation from Ovid.

Mitchel . . . wrote a clear, bold, incisive prose, keen in its scorn and satire, *going* directly to the heart of its purpose. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xviii.

16. To tend toward a result or consequence; reach; conduce; contribute: frequently with *to, into*, or *toward:* as, his concessions will *go* far *toward* a reconciliation.

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go towards* acquiring those demonstrations of public esteem and love. *Swift*, To Pope.

17. To contribute in amount or quantity; be requisite or present (to); be necessary as a component or a cause: as, in troy weight 12 ounces *go* to the pound.

What little or no pains *goes* to some people!
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

Truly there *goes* a great deal of providence to produce a man's life unto threescore.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 43.

18. To pass off well; move briskly; take; succeed: as, the play *goes* well.

Society has invented no infliction equal to a large dinner that does not *go*, as the phrase is. Why it does not *go* when the viands are good and the company is bright, is one of the acknowledged mysteries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 808.

19. To depart from life; decease; die.

Unless I have a doctor, mine own doctor,
That may assure me, I am *gone*.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, iv. 2.

She sinks again;
Again she's *gone*, she's *gone*, *gone* as a shadow;
She sinks forever, friend!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Poor Ned Poppy — he's *gone* — was a very honest man.
Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

Sweeter far is death than life to me that long to *go*.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

20. To pass or be resolved into another state or condition; assume, resume, or appear conspicuously in any state or condition; become: as, to *go* crazy; the State will *go* Democratic or Republican.

Sneer. Why in white satin?
Puff. O Lord, sir — when a heroine *goes* mad, she always goes into white satin. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

Why did the beer *go* bad? was the great question to be solved, and this was solved by Pasteur.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 844.

21. To appear: with reference to manner or dress.

She that was ever fair, and never proud, . . .
Never lack'd gold, and yet *went* never gay.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Himself a gallant, that . . . can . . . *go* richly in embroideries, jewels, and what not.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

His brave clothes too
He has flung away, and *goes* like one of us now.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

All Women *going* here veiled, and their Habit so generally alike, one can hardly distinguish a Countess from a Cobbler's Wife. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

22. To give way; break or tear from a fastening. [Colloq.]

Here is the tear. . . . I caught against the flower-pot frame, and I'll swear I heard my gown *go*.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

23. To proceed; operate; exercise any kind of activity.

Then the water was thrown on them [the people], and they crouded to wipe the vase with their handkerchiefs, and *went* so far as to take the herbs out of the caldron in which the water was boiled.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

The Duke of Newcastle . . . is *going* greater lengths in everything for which he overturned Lord Granville.
Walpole, Letters, II. 104.

24. To come into action or activity; start into motion: as, bang *went* the gun.

The Chimes *went* Twelve: the Guests withdrew.
Prior, Hans Carvel.

His noble heart *went* pit-a-pat,
And to himself he said — "What's that?"
Cowper, Retired Cat.

25. To belong in place or situation; require to be put: as, this book *goes* on the top shelf.— **Been and gone and.** See *been and*, under *be*[1].— **From the word go**, from the start, as in a race: said of any exertion or competition. [Colloq.]— **Get you gone.** See *get*[1].— **Gone to the bow-wows.** See *bow-wow*.— **Go to,** come now: an interjectional phrase, often used in contempt. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Go to, let us make brick. Gen. xi. 3.

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

Go to the devil! See *devil*.— **To come and go.** See *come*.— **To go aboard.** See *aboard*[1].— **To go about.** (*a*) [*About*, adv.] To exert one's self, as for an object; make efforts; take measures.

He *goeth about* to dissuade the king from his supremacy. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

They *went about* to slay him. Acts ix. 29.

(*b*) [*About*, adv.] *Naut.*, to tack. (*c*) [*About*, prep.] To engage in; undertake; set to work at: as, to *go about* an enterprise.

All men be knowen by the workes they vse to *go about*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

To go about one's business, to pursue one's occupation; attend to one's own affairs; in the imperative, go away; be off.

Indeed 'tis not improbable that these fellows were Fishermen, and *going about their business*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 89.

Let him have half-a-crown from me, said I, and desire him to *go about his business*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 109.

To go abroad. (*a*) To go away from home; leave one's house.

Horatio's servant . . . begg'd to *go abroad*; . . .
"'Tis but a step, sir, just at the street's end."
Cowper, To Joseph Hill.

(*b*) Specifically, to go to a foreign country.—**To go after**, to seek; follow; take pleasure in.

When Solomon *went after* other gods, he was punished by the revolt of the people that were subject to him. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

To go against. (*a*) To invade; march to attack. (*b*) To be repugnant to: as, it *goes against* my principles.

I determined to quit a business which had always *gone* rather *against* my conscience. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

To go against the grain, to be opposed to one's inclinations or feelings; come hard.

Though it *went* much *against the grain*, yet at last he so far prevailed by fair Words, that they were contented to go on with their Seal-killing, till they had filled all their Cask. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 27.

To go ahead. (*a*) To go in advance. (*b*) To proceed; go forward; go on and do the thing in hand. [Colloq.]

The specific instructions to conquer and hold California were issued to Commodore Sloat, by Mr. Bancroft, on the 12th of July, 1846. Previous to this, however, he had been officially notified that war existed, and briefly instructed to *go ahead*. *New York Com. Advertiser*.

To go aside. (*a*) To err; deviate from the right way; take the wrong direction.

The bitter arrow *went aside* . . .
And pierced thy heart, my love, my bride.
Tennyson, Oriana.

(*b*) To withdraw; retire.—**To go at**, to assail; attack with energy.—**To go awry.** See *awry*.—**To go back on or upon**, to retreat from; abandon; prove faithless to. [Colloq.]

The clergyman assured him . . . if he married, it must be for better and worse; that he could not *go back upon* the step. *E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 218.

Are these Dobbs' Ferry villagers
A *going back on* Dobbs!
'T would n't be more anom'lous
If Rome *went back on* Rom'lus!
Dobbs, His Ferry, Putnam's Mag., Jan., 1868.

To go beside†. See *beside*.—**To go between**, to interpose in the affairs of; mediate between.

I did *go between* them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her—for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

To go beyond, to exceed; surpass; excel. See *beyond*.

Beasts, though otherwise behind men, may notwithstanding in actions of sense and fancy *go beyond* them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

The Ragusan examples [of architecture] *go beyond* anything that we know of elsewhere. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 244.

To go by. (*a*) [*By*, adv.] To pass unnoticed or disregarded: as, to let an insult *go by*. (*b*) [*By*, prep.] (1) To pass near and beyond. (2†) To come by; get.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause.
Milton, S. A., l. 904.

To go or go home by beggar's bush. See *beggar*.—**To go by the board.** See *board*.—**To go current**†. See *current*[1], *a*.—**To go daft.** See *daft*[1].—**To go down.** (*a*) To droop, descend, or sink in any manner.

Supreme he sits; before the awful frown
That bends his brows the boldest eye *goes down*.
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

The storm was increasing, and it became evident that it was better to take the hazard of beaching the boat than to *go down* in a hundred fathoms of water. *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing it, xxiii.

(*b*) To decline; fall off; fail: as, he lost his self-control and *went down* rapidly. (*c*) To find acceptance; be accepted or approved: as, that doctrine will not *go down*. [Colloq.]

Nothing *goes down* with her that is quaint, irregular, or out of the road of common sympathy. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

To go eye out. See *eye*[1].—**To go far**, to last or hold out long: as, his money did not *go far*; our provisions will not *go far*.—**To go for.** (*a*) To enter into the condition or employment of; engage as: as, to *go for* a soldier. (*b*) To be taken or regarded as; pass for: as, it *goes for* less than it is worth. (*c*) To be in favor of (a person or thing). (*d*) To proceed to attack; assail with blows or words; bring to book. [Slang, U. S.]

And he rose with a sigh,
And said, "Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor!"
And he *went for* that heathen Chinee.
Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

To go for nothing, to have no value, meaning, or efficacy; come to naught; be unavailing: as, all his efforts *went for nothing*.—**To go for one's self**, to act or work on one's own account; be one's own master.—**To go forth.** (*a*) To go away or depart.

But now the whole Round Table is dissolved, . . .
And I, the last, *go forth* companionless.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

(*b*) To be announced or published: as, the decree has *gone forth*.—**To go forward.** (*a*) To advance; march on; make headway.

Speak unto the children of Israel, that they *go forward*. Ex. xiv. 15.

Per me stetit, I was in the fault that it *went* not *forward*. *Terence in English* (1614).

(*b*) To be in course; be under way.

"What's *going forward?*"—"Ball, sir," said the waiter.—"Assembly, eh?"—"No, sir, not assembly, sir; ball for the benefit of a charity." *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

To go free. (*a*) To be set at liberty, as a prisoner or a hostage. (*b*) *Naut.* See *free*.—**To go hard.** (*a*) To result in hardship, danger, or misfortune: followed by *with* (often with *ill* instead of *hard*).

If law, authority, and power deny not,
It will *go hard with* poor Antonio.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

(*b*) To be because of great difficulty or of simple impossibility: followed by *but* or *if* with a clause.

Hap what may hap, I'll roundly go about her:
It shall *go hard if* Cambio go without her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

It shall *go hard but* I will see your death.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

To go in, to take an active part; proceed to action. [Colloq.]—**To go in and out**, to go and come freely; have the freedom of a place; be at liberty.

By me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall *go in and out*, and shall find pasture. John x. 9.

To go in for, to be in favor of; make the object of acquirement or attainment. [Colloq.]

Go in for money—money's the article.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 3.

The gentlemen *went in for* big bows to their ties, cutaway coats, and short sticks.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 63.

To go in unto†, *Scrip.*, to have sexual commerce with.—**To go near**, to become liable or likely.

Masters, it is proved already that you are little better than false knaves; and it will *go near* to be thought so shortly. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

To go off. (*a*) To take one's departure. (*b*) To die.

Were I of Cæsar's religion, I should be of his desires, and wish rather to *go off* at one blow than to be sawed in pieces by the grating torture of a disease.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

(*c*) To explode or be discharged with noise, as firearms.

It is, as I may say, a designing and malicious-looking letter—and I warrant smells of gunpowder like a soldier's pouch!—Oons!—I wouldn't swear it mayn't *go off!*
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

(*d*) To be disposed of: as, the goods *went off* rapidly.

Nothing in my way *goes off* in summer, except very light goods indeed. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, li.

(*e*) To pass off or take place: as, everything *went off* well.

The fervours of a pious mind will naturally contract such an earnestness and attention towards a better being, as will make the ordinary passages of life *go off* with a becoming indifference. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

(*f*) To deteriorate in condition; be on the wane.

Oh! don't look at me, please; . . . I know as well as if you had told me that you think me dreadfully *gone off*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Marjoribanks, xli.

To go off at half cock. See *cock*[1].—**To go on.** (*a*) To advance; proceed; continue; be in progress.

It is natural to inquire into our present condition; how long we shall be able to *go on* at this rate.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

What's *going on* here?—So you have been quarrelling too, I warrant. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

The work of building over the site must have *gone on* from that day to this. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 147.

(*b*) To be put on, as a garment: as, the coat will not *go on*. (*c*) To behave; carry on. See *goings-on*, under *going*, *n.* [Colloq.]

Sad comfort whenever he returns, to hear how your brother has *gone on!* *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

To go on a bat. See *bat*[1].—**To go on all fours.** See *four*, *n.*—**To go on the account**†. See *account*.—**To go on the stage**, to adopt the theatrical profession; appear as a public actor.—**To go out.** (*a*) To go forth; go from home.

When she *went out* to tailorin', she was allers bespoke six months ahead. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 56.

There were thousands of poor girls eating out their hearts because they had to *go out* as governesses.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 263.

(*b*) To depart or retire: with *of*: as, to *go out of* office. (*c*) To become extinct, as a candle or a fire; expire.

The fire here *went out* about an age agone.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 194.

The ancient Sage, who did so long maintain
That Bodies die, but Souls return again,
With all the Births and Deaths he had in Store,
Went out Pythagoras, and came no more.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

(*d*) To go into society: as, they do not *go out* this season, being in mourning. (*e*) To be inwardly moved (toward a person), in love or sympathy.

Maggie's heart *went out* towards this woman whom she had never liked. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

(*f*) To fight a duel; also, to take the field for war: as, he *went out* in the Crimean campaign.—**To go over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] To change sides; pass from one party, doctrine, etc., to another.

They [the Gallas] have never made a settlement on the Abyssinian side of the Nile, except such tribes of them as, from wars among themselves, have *gone over* to the king of Abyssinia and obtained lands on the banks of that river. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 218.

(*b*) [*Over*, prep.] (1) To read; peruse; rehearse.

Whisk. I wish, sir, you would practise this without me—I can't stay dying here all night.
Puff. Very well; we'll *go over* it by and by.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

(2) To examine; review; verify: as, to *go over* an account.

If we *go over* the laws of christianity, we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotson*.

(3) To pass from one side to the other of, as a river.—**To go over the range**, to die. [Slang, western U. S.]

To *go over the range* is to die, as any reader of Bret Harte's frontier stories knows; but once it was limited to cattle. *L. Swinburne*, Bucolic Dialect of the Plains.

To go over to the majority. See *majority*.—**To go round**, to supply a share or portion for every one: as, there was not cake enough to *go round*.—**To go through.** (*a*) To complete; accomplish; perform thoroughly: as, to *go through* an undertaking. (*b*) To pass through or exhaust every part of; search or use to the full extent of: as, to *go through* one's pockets or a room in looking for something; to *go through* (exhaust) a fortune. (*c*) To subject to a thorough search for valuables: said of persons: as, they *went through* him and made a good haul. [Thieves' slang.] (*d*) To suffer; undergo; sustain to the end: as, to *go through* a long sickness.

I suppose never man *went through* such a series of calamities in the same space of time. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

(*e*) To carry an undertaking to completion.

You chang'd
Your purposes; why did you not *go through*,
And murder him? *Shirley*, The Traitor, iv. 1.

To go through the mill, to pass through a more or less severe or tedious course of discipline or training; have experience. [Colloq.]

Certain persons who have *gone through the mill* of what is known as our "higher education." *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 10.

To go through with, to carry to completion; effectually discharge.

He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through with* such an undertaking. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

To go to extremes. See *extreme*, *n.*—**To go together by the ears.** See *ear*[1].—**To go to gladet, to go to grass, to go to the basket**†, **to go to the devil, to go to the ground**, etc. See the nouns.—**To go too far**, to exceed the bounds of reason, prudence, or propriety.

These contents of the trunk were so unexpected, that Cabil the Vizir thought he had *gone too far*, and called my servant in a violent hurry, upbraiding him for not telling who I was. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 273.

To go to pieces. (*a*) To break up entirely, as a wrecked vessel. (*b*) To be dismembered or disrupted.

The most significant point in the history of the four years 1770–73 is the manner in which the ordinary colonial government continued to *go to pieces*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 739.

(*c*) To break down in health; have the nervous system shattered.—**To go under.** (*a*) [*Under*, adv.] To be submerged or overwhelmed; be ruined; also, to die. [U. S.] (*b*) [*Under*, prep.] To be talked of or known, as by a title or character: as, to *go under* the name of reformers.

He [a Maronite sheik] *went under* the name of a prince of mount Libanon; for those who have travelled under that character are the sons of those sheiks who rent the parishes of the prince of the Druses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 96.

To go up. (*a*) *Theat.* See *to come down* (*d*), under *come*. (*b*) To go to ruin financially. [Colloq.]—**To go upon**, to proceed according to, in argument or action, as a supposition or a principle.

This supposition I have *gone upon* through those papers. *Addison*.

To go well, to be or result in a flourishing or fortunate condition: used absolutely or with *with*: as, all is *going well with* him.

That it may *go well with* thee, and *with* thy children after thee. Deut. iv. 40.

To go with. (*a*) To accompany; belong to.

Along *with* the attitude of abject submission assumed by the Batoka, we saw that there *go* rhythmic blows of the hands against the sides. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 386.

(*b*) To side or take part with.

We cannot *go with* him in defending the MS. "tibi" . . . as an ethical dative. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 169.

(*c*) To agree or harmonize with.

The innocence which would *go* extremely well *with* a sash and tucker is a little out of keeping with the rouge and pearl necklace. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xl.

That feelings of soberness or gloom *go with* black, of excitement *with* red, . . . would probably be admitted by most persons. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 516.

To go without saying, to be taken for granted; be understood without explanation or without mention. [Compare the French *aller sans dire*.]

Put it out of your mind and let us be very happy this evening. And every following evening. That *goes without saying.* *The Century*, XXXVII. 270.

To go wrong. (*a*) To take a wrong way; go astray; deviate from prudence or virtue.

They are all noblemen who have *gone wrong.* *W. S. Gilbert*, Pirates of Penzance.

(*b*) To run or proceed with friction or trouble; not to run smoothly.—**To let go.** See def. 13.

[In the following phrases the verb is not really transitive in sense; what follows it is adverbial in all cases.]

To dot and go one. See *dot*1.—**To go a journey,** to engage in a journey; travel.

He himself *went a* day's *journey* into the wilderness. 1 Ki. xix. 4.

To go an errand, to go on an errand; take a message.—**To go bail.** See *bail*2.—**To go halves** or **shares,** to share anything in two equal parts; bear or enjoy a part; participate in, as an enterprise.

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal *shares* in the booty. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To go one's own gate, to have one's own way. See *gate*2.

A woman should obey her husband, and not *go her own gait.* *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

To go one's way. (*a*) To pass on in one's course; depart; move on.

And Jesus said unto him, *Go thy way;* thy faith hath made thee whole. Mark x. 52.

He . . . caught
His bundle, waved his hand, and *went his way.*
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To take or have one's own way.

Go your ways now, and make a costly feast at your own charge for guests so dainty mouthed, so divers in taste, and besides that, of so unkind and unthankful nature. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 15.

To go security, to make one's self responsible; give bond.

It was but last week he *went security* for a fellow whose face he scarce knew. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

To go the way of nature. See *nature.*—**To go the whole figure, to go the whole hog,** to go to the utmost extent to gain a point or attain an object. [Slang.]

Why not, therefore, *go the whole hog,* and reject the total voyage, when thus in his view partially discredited? *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put up with; tolerate; consent to: as, I can't *go* his preaching. [Colloq.]—**2.** To contribute, wager, or risk in any way: as, I will *go* you a guinea on the event; how much will you *go* to help us? [Colloq.]—**To go it,** to act in a spirited, energetic, or dashing manner: only colloquial, and often employed in the imperative as an encouragement: as, "*go it* while you're young." [Colloq.]

Perhaps you'd like to spend a couple of shillings, or so, in a bottle of currant wine? . . . I say, young Copperfield, you're *going it!* *Dickens*, David Copperfield, vi.

To go it alone, to do anything without assistance; take the responsibility upon one's self. [Colloq.]—**To go it blind,** to proceed without regard to consequences; act in a heedless or headlong manner. [Colloq.]

At the outset of the war I would not *go it blind,* and rush headlong into a war unprepared and with utter ignorance of its extent and purpose. *Gen. W. T. Sherman*, Memoirs, I. 342.

To go (a person) **one better,** to accept a bet and offer to increase it by a unit in kind; hence, to outrank or excel to some extent in quality or fitness of action. [Colloq.]

★**go** (gō), *n.*; pl. *goes* (gōz). [< *go*, *v.*] **1.** A doing; act; affair; piece of business. [Colloq.]

This is a pretty *go,* is this here! an uncommon pretty *go!* *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, lvii.

I see a man with his eye pushed out; that was a rum *go* as ever I saw. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

2. Fashion or mode: as, capes are all the *go.* [Colloq.]

Now seldom, I ween, is such costume seen,
Except at a stage-play or masquerade;
But who doth not know it was rather the *go*
With Pilgrims and Saints in the second Crusade?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 251.

Docking was quite the *go* for manes as well as tails at that time. *Dickens.*

3. Energy; activity; stamina; spirit; animation: as, there is plenty of *go* in him yet. [Colloq.]

He [Lord Derby] is his father with all the *go* taken out of him, and a good deal of solid stuff put into him. *Higginson*, English Statesmen, p. 219.

4. In *cribbage,* a situation where the next player cannot throw another card without causing the sum of spots on that and on the cards already played to amount to more than 31.—**5.** Turn; chance. [Colloq.]

"My *go*—curse you, my *go!*" said Johnnie, as Bill lifted the shell of spirits to his lips. "You've had seven *goes* and I've only had six."
H. R. Haggard, Mr. Meeson's Will, x.

6. A success; a fortunate stroke or piece of business. [Colloq.]

There was one man among them who possessed what has often proved to be of more importance than capital—courage, vim, pertinacity, and grim determination to make the venture a *go.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 689.

The third act is over and it is tremendous; if the other two acts go in the same way it is an immense *go.* *Lester Wallack*, Memories.

7. A dram; a drink: as, a *go* of gin. [Colloq.]

So they went on talking politics, puffing cigars and sipping whiskey-and-water, until the *goes,* most appropriately so called, were both gone. *Dickens*, Sketches, Making a Night of It.

I have tickled the Captain too: he must have pledged his half-pay to keep open house for you, and now he must live on plates of beef and *goes* of gin for the next seven years. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 254.

Great go, an examination for degrees. [Cambridge University, Eng.]

I never felt so thoroughly sick of every thing like a Mathematical book as just before the *Great Go,* when my knowledge of Mathematics was greater than it ever was before or has ever been since. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 266.

Little go, a previous or preliminary examination. [Cambridge University, Eng.]

The . . . Examination commonly called the *Little Go* (at Oxford the Smalls), being the former of the only two examinations required by the University for the B. A. degree. It is held near the end of the Lent (second) Term. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 121.

No go, of no use; not to be done. [Colloq.]

Just examine my bumps, and you'll see it's *no go.* *Lowell*, At Commencement Dinner, 1866.

got. An obsolete form of *gone,* past participle of *go.* *Chaucer.*

goa1 (gō′ä), *n.* [< Tibetan *dgoba.*] A name of a Tibetan antelope, a species of *Procapra, P. picticauda.* *Gray.*

goa2 (gō′ä), *n.* A name of the marsh-crocodile.

Goa ball (gō′ä bâl). [Supposed to have been devised by the Portuguese Jesuits at *Goa* in the 17th century.] **1.** A compound of drugs formed into a ball or an egg-shaped mass, and used as a remedy or preventive for fever, by scraping a little powder from the ball and dissolving it in water. These balls seem to be compounded of powerful drugs, and are commonly scented with musk. Also called *Goa stone.*—**2.** A hollow sphere of metal, often ornamented and of valuable material, made to contain a Goa ball (in sense 1).

Goa beans. See *bean*1.

goad1 (gōd), *n.* [< ME. *gode, god,* earlier *gad* (with long vowel), < AS. *gād* (not **gæd* or **gădu*), a goad (also in comp. *gād-īsen,* a goad, lit. 'goad-iron'); the same word as E. *gad*1, < ME. *gadde, gad* (with short vowel), < Icel. *gaddr* = Sw. *gadd,* a goad, sting, = ODan. *gad,* a gad, goad, *gadde,* a gadfly. The AS. and Scand. forms are respectively contracted and assimilated forms of an orig. **gazd,* appearing (with rhotacism) in the AS. *gierd, gyrd,* ME. *gerd, gerd, yerd,* E. *yard*1, a rod, and in Goth. *gazds,* a goad, prick, sting (Gr. *κέντρον:* see *center*1), = L. *hasta,* a spear (> E. *hastate, haslet,* etc.). See *gad, ged, yard*1.] **1.** A stick, rod, or staff with a pointed end, used for driving cattle; hence, anything that urges or stimulates.

For I do iudge those same *goads* and prickes wherewith their consciences are prikt and wounded to be a greuous fealing of that same iudgment. *Calvin*, Four Sermons, i.

Else you again beneath my Yoke shall bow,
Feel the sharp *Goad,* and draw the servile Plow.
Prior, Cupid turned Ploughman.

The spur of this period consisted of a single *goad.* *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 81.

The splendid cathedral of Pisa, not far off, was a *goad* to the pride and vanity of the Sienese. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 92.

Hence—**2.** An incitement or inciter.—**3†.** [Cf. *yard, rod, perch,* as measures of length.] An old measure of length. For cloth it was a yard of 4½ feet; for land a pole or perch from 9 feet to 15 feet 1 inch, in different localities.

goad1 (gōd), *v. t.* [< *goad*1, *n.*] To prick; drive with a goad; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate; urge forward or rouse to action by any harassing or irritating means.

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues.
Shak., All's Well, v. 1.

Goad him on with thy sword.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 3.

Who would bring back the by-gone penalties, and *goad* on tender consciences to hypocrisy?
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

=Syn. To impel, spur, arouse, stir up, set on.

goad2†, *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *gourd,* in same sense.] A sort of false die. *Nares.*

Faith, my lord, there are more, but I have learned but three sorts, the *goade,* the Fulham, and the stopkater-tre. *Chapman*, Monsieur d'Olive.

goad3 (gōd), *n.* [A var. of *gaud.*] A plaything. [Prov. Eng.]

goad-groomt, *n.* A carter or plowman; one who uses the goad. *Davies.*

goadsman (gōdz′man), *n.*; pl. *goadsmen* (-men). [< *goad,* poss. *goad's,* + *man;* = *gadsman,* Sc. *gaudsman.*] One who drives oxen with a goad; an ox-driver.

Ye may be *goadsman* for the first twa or three days, and tak teut ye dinna o'er-drive the owsen, and then ye will be fit to gang between the stilts. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vi.

goad-spur (gōd′spėr), *n.* A spur without a rowel and having a single more or less blunt point. In the early middle ages this was the common form in Europe.



Goad-spur, 13th or 14th century. (From Violet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

goadster (gōd′stėr), *n.* [< *goad* + *-ster.*] One who drives with a goad; a goadsman.

Cars drawn by eight white horses, *goadsters* in classical costume, with fillets and wheat-ears enough. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 7.

goaf (gōf), *n.*; pl. *goaves* (gōvz). [Also *goff* and *gove,* formerly *gofe* (cf. verb *gove*1); cf. Icel. *gōlf,* a floor, apartment, = Sw. *golf* = Dan. *gulv,* a floor.] **1.** The quantity of grain stacked or stored in a section of a barn or grain-loft called a golf-stead and sometimes a 'bay': as, he was stacking up a *goff* of corn. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *coal-mining,* a space from which coal has been worked away, and which is more or less filled up with refuse. In this sense generally used in the plural, the *goaves.* The refuse rock or material with which the goaves are filled is called *gob,* or sometimes *goaf.* It is the *attle* or *deads* of the metal-miner. See *gob*3.

To work the *goaf,* or gob, to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props. *Ure.*

It must be remembered that the gas exists in mines under two quite distinct conditions, that in the *goaves* and waste places being free. *Nature*, XXXVI. 487.

goaf-flap (gōf′flap), *n.* A wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves and make the goaf more compact. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

go-ahead (gō′a-hed′), *a.* [Attrib. use of the verb-phrase *go ahead.*] Energetic; pushing; active; driving. See *ahead,* 2. [Colloq.]

You would fancy that the *go ahead* party try to restore order and help business on. Not the least. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

go-aheadative (gō′a-hed′a-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *go-ahead* + *-ative.*] Pushing; driving; energetic. *Farmer.* [Humorous.]

go-aheadativeness (gō′a-hed′a-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being go-aheadative. Also *go-aheaditiveness.* [Humorous.]

The man that pulls up stakes in the East and goes out to Kansas or Nebraska must have considerable enterprise and *go-aheaditiveness.* *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 373.

★**goal**1 (gōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *goale, gole;* < OF. *gaule,* earlier *waule,* a pole, a rod, F. *gaule,* a polo, of OLG. origin, < OFries. *walu* (in comp.), North Fries. *waal* = Icel. *völr* = Sw. dial. *val* = Goth. *walus,* a staff, stick, = AS. *walu,* a mark made by the blow of a rod, E. *wale:* see *wale*1.] **1.** A pole, post, or other object set up to mark the point determined for the end of a race, or for both its beginning and end, whether in one course or several courses; a mark or point to be reached in a race or other contest; the limit of a race.

As in the rennynge passyng the *gole* is accounted but rashenesse, so rennynge halfe way is reproued for slowness. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 20.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 531.

So self starts nothing but what tends apace
Home to the *goal,* where it began the race.
Cowper, Charity, l. 566.

2. In athletic games and plays, the mark, point, or line toward which effort is directed. In football, lacrosse, and similar games the goal consists of two upright posts placed in the ground a short distance from each other, and generally connected by a cross-beam or string, through or over which the players try to throw or kick the ball.

They pitch two bushes in the ground, . . . which they terme *goales,* where some indifferent person throweth up a ball, the which whosoever can catch and carry through his adversaries *goale* hath wonne the game. *R. Carew*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

A safe and well-kept *goal* is the foundation of all good play. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

Hence—**3.** In *foot-ball,* etc., the act of throwing or kicking the ball through or over the goal: as, to make a *goal.*—**4.** The end or termination; the finish.

Still, as we nearer draw to life's dark *goal,*
Be hopeful Spring the favorite of the Soul!
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

5. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design or a course of action tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

> Then honour be but a *goal* to my will,
> This day I'll rise, or else add ill to ill.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.
>
> Each individual seeks a several *goal*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 237.
>
> O yet we trust that somehow good
> Will be the final *goal* of ill.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, liv.

6†. A barrow or tumulus. *Halliwell.*

goal[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An erroneous spelling of *gaol* (now commonly *jail*), often found in books of the seventeenth century.

goal-keeper (gōl'kē″pėr), *n.* In *hockey*, *football*, etc., the player who stands nearest the goal and defends it from the attack of the opponents. Called also *goal*, *back*, and *full-back*.

goal-post (gōl'pōst), *n.* One of the upright posts forming one side of the goal. See *goal*, 2.

goam (gōm), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *gaum*[1].

goan[1] (gōn), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *gan*[3], *gane*, *yawn*.

goan[2] (gōn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *gaun*[2].

Goa powder. See *powder*.

goar[1]†, *n.* See *gore*[1].

goar[2]†, *n.* See *gore*[2].

goared, *p. a.* See *gored*.

goarish†, *a.* [Perhaps < *goar*[2], *gore*[2], a piece inserted, + *-ish*[1] (and thus equiv. to 'patched'); or an orig. misprint (for *boarish*? *boorish*?).] A doubtful word, found only in the following passage:

> May they know no language but that gibberish they prattle to their parcels, unless it be the *goarish* Latin they write in their bond. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 1.

goast†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ghost*.

Goa stone (gō'ą̈ stōn). (*a*) Same as *Goa ball*, 1.

> The *Goa-stone* was in the 16th (?) and 17th centuries as much in repute as the Bezoar, and for similar virtues. . . . So precious was it esteemed that the great usually carried it about with them in a casket of gold filigree.
> *C. W. King*, Nat. Hist. of Gems, p. 256.

★(*b*) Same as *bezoar-stone*. See *bezoar*.

goat[1] (gōt), *n.* [< ME. *gote*, *goot*, *got*, *gat*, pl. *gœt*, *get*, *geet*, *geit*, etc., < AS. *gāt* (pl. *gēt*, *gēt*), fem. (or common—the masc. word being *bucca* or *gāt-bucca*: see *buck*[1]), = D. LG. *geit*, MLG. *geite* (rare) = OHG. *geiz*, MHG. *geiz*, G. *geiss* = Icel. *geit* = Sw. *get* = Dan. *ged* = Goth. *gaits*, f., a goat, dim. *gaitein*, n., a kid, = L. *hœdus*, m., a kid. Cf. *Capra* (*caper*[1]) and *Hircus*.] **1.** A horned ruminant quadruped of the genus *Capra* (or *Hircus*). The horns are hollow, erect, turned backward, annular, scabrous, and anteriorly ridged. The male is generally bearded under the chin. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile. They frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. They are sprightly, capricious, and wanton, and their strong odor (technically called *hircine*) is proverbial. Their milk is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, and their flesh furnishes food. Goats are of several species, and it is not certainly known from which the domestic goat (*C. hircus*) is descended, though opinion favors the Persian paseng, *C. ægagrus*. (See cut under *ægagrus*.) It is quite likely that more than this one feral stock has contributed to the domestic breeds. Goats are all indigenous to the eastern hemisphere, though now raised in all parts of the world, and many varieties are valued for their hair or wool, as the Cashmere goat, the Angora goat, the dwarf or Guinean goat, the Egyptian or Nubian, the Maltese, the Nepál, the Syrian, etc. Some of them are hornless. The nearest wild relative of the goat is the ibex. The so-called Rocky Mountain goat belongs to a different group (see below). The name *goat* is often extended to some goat-like antelopes, as the dzeren. The male of the goat is called a *buck*, and the young a *kid*. The sexes are distinguished as *he-goats* and *she-goats*, or colloquially as *billy-goats* and *nanny-goats*.

2. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, the *Caprinæ* as a subfamily of *Bovidæ* or *Antilopidæ*. There are several genera and species. See *Ægocerus*, *Capra*, *Hemitragus*, *Kemas*.—**3.** Same as *goatskin*, 2.—**4.** A stepping-stone. [Prov. Eng.]—**Angora goat**, a variety of goat, *Capra angorensis*, native to the district surrounding Angora in Asia Minor, distinguished for its long and beautiful silky hair. The yarn is known as *Turkey yarn* or *camel-yarn*. See *Angora wool*, under *wool*. Sometimes incorrectly called *Angola goat*.—**Goat's-hair cloth**, cloth made of goat's hair, or of the finer wool that is mingled with the long hair of some species of goats. See *cashmere*, *mohair*, *rampoor*.—**Goat's-hair gloss**, the beautiful luster peculiar to certain pile-carpets of India and northern Persia, supposed to be a property of the soft goat's hair of which the pile is made.—**Rocky Mountain goat**, *Oreamnos montanus*, a kind of antelope inhabiting the higher mountain-ranges of western North America, with a thick fleece of long white hair or wool, and short, sharp, smooth black horns, like those of the goral, of which it is a relative. It is the familiar American representative of its kind, and not a goat in any proper sense. See *Haplocerus*.—**Yellow goat.** Same as *dzeren*.

goat[2] (gōt), *n.* Another spelling of *gote*.

goat-antelope (gōt'an″tē-lōp), *n.* A goat-like antelope of the genus *Nemorhedus*, as the goral, *N. goral*, or *N. crispus* of Japan. *P. L. Sclater.* See cut under *goral*.

goat-beard (gōt'bērd), *n.* Same as *goat's-beard*.

goat-buck (gōt'buk), *n.* A he-goat.

goat-chafer (gōt'chā″fėr), *n.* A kind of beetle, probably the chafer *Melolontha solstitialis*, the favorite food of the goatsucker.

goatee (gō-tē'), *n.* [< *goat* + *-ee*[2]; the thing being likened to the beard of a goat.] A tuft of beard left on the chin after the rest has been shaved off; an imperial, especially one extending under the chin. [Colloq.]

★**goat-fish** (gōt'fish), *n.* **1.** The European filefish, *Balistes carolinensis*.—**2.** A West Indian and South American mulloid fish, *Pseudupeneus maculatus*, of a red color with bluish longitudinal lines on the sides of the head and three black blotches on the body above the lateral line.

goatfold (gōt'fōld), *n.* A fold or inclosure for goats.

goathead (gōt'hed), *n.* An old book-name of a godwit, *Limosa ægocephala*, translating the classic name of this or some similar bird.

goatherd (gōt'hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *goteheard*; < ME. *gootherde*, *gateheyrd*, < AS. *gāta hyrde* (= Sw. *getherde* = Dan. *gedehyrde*): *gāta*, gen. pl. of *gāt*, a goat; *hyrde*, a herd, keeper.] One whose occupation is the care of goats.

> Is not thilke same a *goteheard* prowde,
> That sittes on yonder bancke,
> Whose straying heard them selfe doth shrowde
> Emong the bushes rancke?
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.
>
> The *goatherd*, blessed man! had lips
> Wet with the muses' nectar.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.

goatish (gō'tish), *a.* [< *goat*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Characteristic of or resembling a goat; hircine.

> To kepe him from pikinge it was a greate paine;
> He gased on me with his *goatishe* berde;
> When I loked on him, me purse was half aferde.
> *Skelton*, The Bouge of Court.
>
> On's shield the *goatish* Satires dance around
> (Their heads much lighter then their nimble heels).
> *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, vii.

Hence—**2.** Wanton; lustful; salacious.

> An admirable evasion of whore-master man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the charge of a star.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.
>
> I should strike
> This steel into thee, with as many stabs
> As thou wert gazed upon with *goatish* eyes.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

goatishly (gō'tish-li), *adv.* In a goatish manner; lustfully.

goatishness (gō'tish-nes), *n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness; salaciousness.

goatland (gōt'land), *n.* The land of goats; a mountainous region. [Rare.]

> Pray you, sir, observe him;
> He is a mountaineer, a man of *goatland*.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

goat-marjoram (gōt'mär″jō-rąm), *n.* A kind of savory, *Satureja thymbra*.

goat-milker (gōt'mil″kėr), *n.* Same as *goat-sucker*.

★**goat-moth** (gōt'môth), *n.* A large dark-colored moth, *Cossus ligniperda*, belonging to the family *Cossidæ*. It is from 3 to 3½ inches in expanse of wings. See cut under *Cossus*.

goat-owl (gōt'oul), *n.* The goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*. *Montagu.*

goat's-bane (gōts'bān), *n.* The plant wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum*.

★**goat's-beard** (gōts'bērd), *n.* **1.** A European composite plant, *Tragopogon pratensis*, with long and coarse pappus.—**2.** *Aruncus Aruncus*: so called from the arrangement of its many slender spikes of small flowers in a long panicle. A very similar plant, *Astilbe biternata*, is known as *false goat's-beard*.—**3.** Any one of several fungi of the genus *Clavaria*.—**Gray goat's-beard**, a species of fungus belonging to the genus *Clavaria*.

goat's-foot (gōts'fůt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The plant *Oxalis cernua*, a South African species cultivated in greenhouses.

II. *a.* Resembling a goat's foot.—**Goat's-foot lever.** See *lever*.

goat's-horn (gōts'hôrn), *n.* The *Astragalus Ægiceras*, a plant of southern Europe, sometimes cultivated.

goatskin (gōt'skin), *n.* **1.** The detached skin of the goat, with or without the hair.

> They wandered about in sheepskins and *goatskins*; being destitute, afflicted, tormented. Heb. xi. 37.

2. Tanned or tawed leather from the skin of the goat. The best dyed morocco, used in bookbinding and for fine shoes, etc., consists of goatskin. Tawed goatskin is used for wash-leather, gloves, etc. Also called *goat*.

goat's-rue (gōts'rö), *n.* A name of *Galega officinalis*, *Cracca Virginiana*, and *C. cinerea*.

goat's-thorn (gōts'thôrn), *n.* An evergreen plant of southern Europe and the Levant, *Astragalus Poterium* and *A. Massiliensis*, sometimes cultivated.

goatstone (gōt'stōn), *n.* The bezoar of a goat.

goatsucker (gōt'suk″ėr), *n.* The European night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from the vulgar notion that it sucks goats; by extension, any bird of the same genus, or of the family *Caprimulgidæ*. The above-named species is also called *goat-owl*, *night-churr*, *churn-owl*, *fern-owl*, and



Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

by other names. The best-known American goatsuckers are the whippoorwill, chuck-will's-widow, and night-hawk. The word was first a book-name, translating the Latin *caprimulgus*, itself a translation of the earlier Greek αἰγοθήλας. Also called *goat-milker*. See *Caprimulgidæ*.

goatweed (gōt'wēd), *n.* **1.** The plant goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*.—**2.** In the West Indies, one of the scrophulariaceous weeds *Capraria biflora* and *Stemodia durantifolia*.—**Goatweed butterfly.** See *butterfly*.

goave, *v. i.* See *gove*[2].

goaves, *n.* Plural of *goaf*.

gob[1] (gob), *n.* [Also dial. *gab*; < Gael. *gob*, the beak or bill of a bird, the mouth, = Ir. *gob*, *gab*, *cab*, the beak, snout, mouth; cf. W. *gwp*, the head and neck of a bird. Cf. *job*[1], which is an assibilated form of *gob*[1].] The mouth. [Provincial.]

> It were a gross *gob* would not down with him.
> *Chapman*, All Fools, iii. 1.
>
> Lordy massy, these 'ere young uns! There's never no contentin' on 'em: ye tell 'em one story, and they jest swallows it as a dog does a *gob* o' meat; and they're all ready for another. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 5.

gob[3] (gob), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *gob*[2], but cf. *goaf*, *goff*[2].] In *coal-mining*, the refuse or waste material from the workings in a mine; attle. It is used to pack the goaves, so as to support the roof.

gob[3] (gob), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gobbed*, ppr. *gobbing*. [< *gob*[3], *n.*] In *coal-mining*, to pack away refuse so as to get rid of it and at the same time to help to keep the workings from caving in.—**To gob up**, to become choked in working: said of a blast-furnace when it becomes obstructed by the chilling or insufficient fluxing of the contents, or the peculiar quality of the coal used. Gobbing up in the blast-furnaces of South Wales, where anthracite is used, is due to the running together of the slag and the decrepitated particles of the coal into unfusible masses. See *bear*[2], 7, *scaffolding*, and *slip*[1].

gobang (gō-bang'), *n.* [Jap. *goban*, Chinese *k'i pan*, chess- or checker-board.] A game played on a checker-board with different-colored counters or beads, the object being to get five counters in a row. It is called by the Japanese *go-moku-narabe*, or "five eyes in a row," the counters being placed on the intersections of the lines forming the squares, and not on the squares.

gobbe (gob), *n.* A name given in Surinam to the *Voandzeia subterranea*, a leguminous plant which ripens its pods underground, like the peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*, and is extensively cultivated in Africa and South America.

gobber-tooth†, *n.* [Also *gabber-tooth*; cf. *gab-tooth*, *gag-tooth*.] A projecting tooth. *Davies.*

> Duke Richard was low in stature, crook-backed, with one shoulder higher than the other, having a prominent *gobber-tooth*, [and] a war-like countenance which well enough became a soldier. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. iii. 8.

gobbet (gob'et), *n.* [< ME. *gobette*, *gobet*, a small piece, a lump, fragment, < OF. *gobet*, *goubet*, F. *gobet*, a morsel of food, dim. of OF. *gob*, a gulp, gobbet, < *gober*, gulp, devour, feed greed-

ily; of Celtic origin: see *gob*[2]. Cf. *jobbet*, a dial. assibilated form of *gobbet*.] **1.** A piece or fragment. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He seide he hadde a *gobet* of the seyl
That seynt Peter hadde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 696.

And alle eten and weren fulfild, and thei token the relifes of broken *gobitis* twelve cofyns ful.
Wiclif, Mat. xiv. 20.

2. A lump; a mess; a chunk or dollop; a mouthful.

May it burst his pericranium, as the *gobbets* of fat and turpentine (a nasty thought of the seer) did that old dragon in the Apocrypha. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

gobbet† (gob'et), *v. t.* [< *gobbet*, *n.*] **1.** To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls; gobble. [Vulgar.]

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To gut (fish). *Jul. Berners.* (*Halliwell.*)

gobbetly† (gob'et-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gobetliche*; < *gobbet* + *-ly*[2].] In gobbets or lumps. *Huloet.*

His fader was islawe . . . and ithrowe out *gobetliche*.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, iv. 103.

gobbetmeal†, *adv.* [< ME. *gobetmele*; < *gobbet* + *-meal*.] Piecemeal.

He comaundide the tunge of vnpitous Nychanore kitt off, for to be zouen to briddis *gobetmel*.
Wyclif, 2 Mac. xv. 33 (Oxf.).

He slew Hamon neare to a hauen of the sea, and threw him *gobbet meale* therein.
Stow, Chron., The Romaynes, an. 21.

gobbing, gobbin (gob'ing, -in), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gob*[3], *v.*] In *coal-mining*, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.

Gobbin, or gobb-stuff, is stones or rubbish taken away from the coal, pavement or roof, to fill up that excavation as much as possible, in order to prevent the crush of superincumbent strata from causing heavy falls, or following the workmen too fast in their descent.
Ure, Dict., III. 330.

gobbin-stitch (gob'in-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, same as *pearl-stitch*.

gobble[1] (gob'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gobbled*, ppr. *gobbling*. [Freq. of *gob*[2], q. v.] **1.** To swallow in large pieces; swallow hastily: often with *up* or *down*.

The time too precious now to waste,
And supper *gobbled up* in haste,
Again afresh to cards they run.
Swift, Lady's Journal.

2. To seize upon with greed; appropriate graspingly; capture: often with *up* or *down*. [Slang, U. S.]

Nearly four hundred prisoners were *gobbled up* after the fight, and any quantity of ammunition and provisions.
Chicago Evening Post, July, 1861.

I happen to know — how I obtained my knowledge isn't important — that the moment Mr. Pringle should propose to my daughter she would *gobble* him *down*.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 344.

=**Syn. 1.** To *devour*, etc. (see *eat*); bolt, gulp.

gobble[2] (gob'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gobbled*, ppr. *gobbling*. [Approximately imitative, the form being suggested by *gobble*[1].] To make the loud noise in the throat peculiar to the turkey-cock.

Fat Turkeys *gobling* at the Door. *Prior*, The Ladle.

gobble[2] (gob'l), *n.* [< *gobble*[2], *v.*] The loud rattling noise in the throat made by the turkey-cock: sometimes used of the dissimilar vocal sounds of other fowls.

Flocks of ducks and geese . . . set up a discordant *gobble*. *Mrs. Gore.*

The turkeys added their best *gobbles* in happy proclamation of the warm time coming.
The Century, XXXVI. 148.

gobble-cock (gob'l-kok), *n.* Same as *gobbler*[2].

gobbler[1] (gob'lėr), *n.* [< *gobble*[1] + *-er*[1].] One ★who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer.

gobbler[2] (gob'lėr), *n.* [< *gobble*[2] + *-er*[1].] A turkey-cock. Also called *gobble-cock* and *turkey-gobbler*.

I had gone some fifty yards up the fork, when I saw one of the *gobblers* perched, with his bearded breast to me, upon a horizontal limb of an oak, within easy shot.
Ruxton, Adventures in the West, p. 347.

gobelin (gō-bė-laṅ'), *n.* and *a.* [So called from the *Gobelins*, a national establishment in Paris for decorative manufactures, especially celebrated for its tapestry and upholstery, founded as a dye-house in the latter part of the 15th century, by a family named *Gobelin*, and bought by the government about 1662.] **I.** *n.* A variety of damask used for upholstery, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the French national factory called the Gobelins, or resembling what is done there. — **Gobelin stitch**, in *embroidery*, a short stitch used in very fine work and requiring great care, as all the stitches must be of the same length and height. It is intended to resemble the stitch of tapestry, and is sometimes called *tapestry-stitch*. — **Gobelin tapestry.** (*a*) Tapestry made at the Gobelins in Paris. See *tapestry*. (*b*) A kind of fancy work made in imitation of such tapestry. It is worked from the back with silk or Berlin wool.

gobett†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gobbet*.

go-between (gō'bē-twēn″), *n.* **1.** One who passes from one to another of different persons or parties as an agent or assistant in negotiation or intrigue; one who serves another or others as an intermediary.

I shall be with her (I may tell you), by her own appointment; even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

She had a maid who was at work near her that was a slattern, because her mistress was careless: which I take to be another argument of your security in her; for the *go-betweens* of women of intrigue are rewarded too well to be dirty. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 502.

2. A servant who assists in the duties of two positions. See the extract. [Eng.]

A girl seeks a situation as a *go-between*. I am told it is a not uncommon term for a servant who assists, equally, both housemaid and cook. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 37.

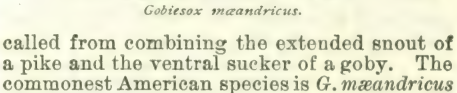
gob-fire (gob'fīr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a spontaneous combustion of the gob or refuse.

Gobiesocidæ (gō″bi-e-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobiesox* (*-esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Gobiesox*, alone representing the superfamily *Gobiesociformes* or the suborder *Xenopterygii*. They have spineless fins and a complicated suctorial apparatus, developed chiefly from the skin of the pectoral region and only partly formed by the ventral fins. They are chiefly small fishes of oblong or elongated conical figure, have no scales, a depressed head, one posterior dorsal fin, with an anal opposite it, and pectorals extended around the front of the sucking-disk.

gobiesociform (gō″bi-e-sos'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Gobiesox* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the characters of the *Gobiesocidæ* or the *Gobiesociformes*.

Gobiesociformes (gō″bi-e-sos-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobiesox* (*-esoc-*) + *forma*, shape.] In Günther's system of classification, the fourteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*.

Gobiesox (gō-bī'e-soks), *n.* [NL., < L. *gobio*, *gobius*, a gudgeon, a goby, + *esox*, a kind of pike.] The typical genus of *Gobiesocidæ*: so



Gobiesox mæandricus.

called from combining the extended snout of a pike and the ventral sucker of a goby. The commonest American species is *G. mæandricus* of California, about 6 inches long.

gobiid (gō'bi-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Gobiidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the gobies or *Gobiidæ*.

On the Californian coast is a *gobiid* (Gillichthys mirabilis) remarkable for the great extension backward of the jaws and [for its] singular habits.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 257.

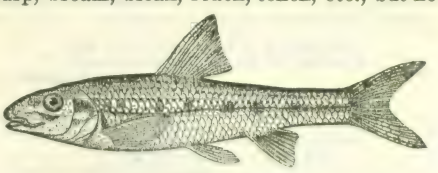
Gobiidæ (gō-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, containing most of the *Gobioidea*; the gobies proper, or gobiids. It was formerly equivalent to that group, but is now restricted to the species with usually a stout body regularly tapering from head to tail, sometimes more elongated, or ovate and compressed; scales diversiform, ctenoid, cycloid, or wanting; no lateral line; generally two spinigerous dorsal fins, sometimes united in one; thoracic ventral fins, mostly 1-spined and 5-rayed, usually contributing to form a ventral sucker; and an anal papilla. The genera are numerous and the species several hundred, mostly small or even of minute size, few reaching a length of a foot. Also *Gobiadæ*, *Gobidæ*, *Gobioidæ*.

gobiiform (gō'bi-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gobiiformis*, < *Gobius* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the characters of the *Gobiidæ*; pertaining to the *Gobiiformes*; gobioid.

Gobiiformes (gō″bi-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gobiiformis*: see *gobiiform*.] In Günther's system of classification, the ninth division of *Acanthopterygii*.

Gobiina (gō-bi-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Gobiidæ*, including species with the ventrals united or close together and two dorsal fins. It embraces the subfamilies *Gobiinæ*, *Eleotridinæ*, and *Periophthalminæ* of other authors.

Gobio (gō'bi-ō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < L. *gobio*, a gudgeon: see *Gobius* and *gudgeon*[1].] A Cuvierian genus of cyprinoid fishes, of the family *Cyprinidæ*; the gudgeons proper, related to the carp, bream, bleak, roach, tench, etc., but not



Gobio gobio.

to the gobies (*Gobiidæ*). The common European gudgeon is *Gobio gobio*.

gobioid (gō'bi-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gobioidea*; like a goby, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Gobioidea*; a goby or goby-like fish.

Gobioidæ (gō-bi-ō'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gobiidæ*.

Gobioidea (gō-bi-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of fishes, containing the gobies (genus *Gobius* or family *Gobiidæ*) and goby-like fishes. It includes the families *Gobiidæ* and *Oxydercidæ*.

Gobioides (gō-bi-oi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-oides*.] **1.** A genus of fishes. *Lacépède*, 1800. — **2.** *pl.* In Cuvier's system of classification, the twelfth family of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by the length and tenuity of the dorsal spines, the presence of a large siphonal intestinal canal without cæca, and the absence of a swim-bladder.

Gobius (gō'bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *gobius*, also *cobius* and *gobio(n-)* (> ult. E. *gudgeon*[1], q. v.), the gudgeon, < Gr. κωβιός, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench.] A Linnean genus of fishes, typical or representative, in its modern acceptation, of the *Gobiidæ* or *Gobioidea*. *G. soporator* is found from tropical seas to North Carolina.

goblet (gob'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *goblette* (= MLG. *gobelet*, *kobelet*); < OF. *gobelet*, *goblet*, a goblet, bowl, or wide-mouthed cup, F. *gobelet*, dial. *goubelet* (OF. also *gobelot*, dial. *goubelot*) (= Pr. *gobelet* = Sp. *cubilete*), a goblet, dim. of OF. *gobel*, *gobeau*, *goubeau*, m., *gobelle*, f., a goblet, < ML. *cupellus*, a cup (cf. *cupella*, f., a vat), dim. of *cupa*, a tub, cask, vat: see *cup*, *coop*.] A crater-shaped drinking-vessel of glass or other material, without a handle. (*a*) A large drinking-vessel for wine, especially one used in festivities or on ceremonious occasions.

Ye that drinke wyne out of *goblettes*.
Bible of 1551, Amos vi. 6.

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd.
Denham.

No purple flowers, no garlands green,
Conceal the *goblet's* shade or sheen.
Longfellow, Goblet of Life.

(*b*) A glass with a foot and stem, as distinguished from a tumbler.

goblet-cell (gob'let-sel), *n.* An epithelial cell of crateriform shape. See *cell*.

gobletity (gob-let'i-ti), *n.* [< *goblet* + *-ity*; formed in imitation of Gr. κυαθότης, the abstract nature of a cup or goblet (< κύαθος, cup, goblet), used by Plato in the passage referred to in the following quotation. So *tableity* or *mensality*, in the same quotation, translates Plato's Gr. term τραπεζότης, < τράπεζα, a table.] The quiddity or abstract nature of a goblet. See etymology and quotation.

Plato was talking about ideas, and spoke of mensality [= tableity] and *gobletity*. "I can see a table and a goblet," said the cynic, "but I can see no such things as tableity and *gobletity*." "Quite so," answered Plato, "because you have the eyes to see a goblet and a table with, but you have not the brains to understand tableity and *gobletity*." *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 391.

goblet-shaped (gob'let-shāpt), *a.* Crateriform.

goblin (gob'lin), *n.* [< ME. *gobelyn*, < OF. *gobelin*, a goblin, hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow (cf. ML. *gobelinus*, a goblin, Bret. *gobilin*, will-o'-the-wisp), < ML. *cobalus*, *covalus*, a goblin, demon, < Gr. κόβαλος, an impudent rogue, an arrant knave, pl. Κόβαλοι, a set of mischievous goblins, invoked by rogues. The W. *coblyn*, a goblin, is an accom. of the E. word to W. *coblyn*, a thumper, pecker (*coblyn y coed*, woodpecker), < *cobio*, thump. The G. *kobold*, a spirit of the earth, is prob. of different origin: see *kobold*, *cobalt*.] An imaginary being supposed to haunt dark or remote places, and to take an occasional capricious interest in human affairs; an elf; a sprite; an earthly spirit; particularly, a surly elf; a malicious fairy; a spirit of the woods; a demon of the earth; a gnome; a kobold.



Courtesy of P. W. French & Co., New York

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY GOBELIN TAPESTRY

Charles LeBrun, director of the Royal Gobelins Establishment, painted (1660–68) five pictures illustrating episodes in the life of Alexander the Great, to be reproduced in tapestries. The scenes are as follows: "Alexander at the Tent of Darius," "The Battle of the Granicus," "The Defeat of Darius at Arbela," "The Defeat of Porus," "Triumph of Alexander."

The tapestry illustrated is "The Defeat of Porus."

These tapestries became very popular. They were reproduced at the Gobelins several times, and were also copied extensively in Flemish and Aubusson weaves. The two last-named weaves, however, do not possess the magnificence of the Gobelins productions in texture, color, or drawing. The characteristics of Gobelin tapestries are fine weave, beautiful variation of color, and very careful and accurate drawing. The greatest Gobelin tapestries were made during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, though up to 1790 many important examples were produced.

In manye partes of the sayd land of Poytow haue ben shewed vnto many oon right famylerly many manyeres of things the which som called *Gobelyns*, the other Fayrees, and the other bonnes dames or good ladyes.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiii.

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Be thou a spirit of health or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heaven or blasts from hell,
Be thy intents wicked or charitable.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

=**Syn.** *Elf*, *Gnome*, etc. See *fairy*.

gob-line (gob'līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a martingale backrope. Also written *gaub-line*.

goblinize (gob'lin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goblinized*, ppr. *goblinizing*. [< *goblin* + *-ize*.] To transform into a goblin. [Rare.]

Once *goblinized*, Herodias joins them [demons], doomed still to bear about the Baptist's head.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 118.

goblinry (gob'lin-ri), *n.* [< *goblin* + *-ry*.] The arts or practices of goblins. *Imp. Dict.*

gobly-gossit (gob'li-gos″it), *n.* The night-heron or qua-bird, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia*. [Local, New Eng.]

gobonated (gob'ō-nā-ted), *a.* [As *goboné* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *componé*.


A Bordure Gobonated Argent and Gules.

The bordure *gobonated* or componé is now a mark of bastardy in Britain, by our late practices.
Nisbet, Heraldry (ed. 1816), II. 25.

goboné, gobony (gob-ō-nā', gō-bō'ni), *a.* [Appar. corruptions of *componé*, q. v.] In *her.*, same as *componé*.

gob-road (gob'rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a passage or gangway in a mine carried through the gob or goaves.—**Gob-road system**, a form of the long-wall system of coal-working, in which all the main and branch roadways are made and maintained in the goaves, or in that part of the mine from which the coal has been worked out. [Eng.]

gobstick (gob'stik), *n.* **1.** In *angling*, an instrument for removing a hook from a fish's mouth or throat; a disgorger; a gulleting-stick; a poke-stick.—**2.** A spoon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A silver fork or spoon. [Thieves' cant.]

goby (gō'bi), *n.*; pl. *gobies* (-biz). [< L. *gobio*, *gobius*, a gudgeon: see *Gobius*.] A fish of the genus *Gobius* or family *Gobiidæ*; a gobiid.

Certain *gobies* of the genera Aphya and Crystallogobius have been shown by Professor Collett to be annual fishes.
Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 726.

go-by (gō'bī), *n.* [< *go by*, verbal phrase.] **1†.** An evasion; an escape by artifice.—**2.** A passing without notice; an intentional disregard, evasion, or avoidance: in the phrase *to give* or *get the go-by*.

Becky *gave* Mrs. Washington White *the go by* in the ring. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

They cannot afford to *give the go-by* to their public pledges, and offer new pledges to be in turn repudiated hereafter. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 124.

3. The act of passing by or ahead in motion.

The *go-bye*, or when a greyhound starts a clear length behind his opponent, passes him in the straight run, and gets a clear length in front. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.

4†. The second turn made by a hare in crossing. *Halliwell.*

go-by-ground†, *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A diminutive person. *Nares.*

Indeede sir . . . I had need have two eyes, to discerne so pettie a *goe-by-ground* as you.
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614).

II. *a.* Petty; insignificant.

Such mushroome magistrates, such *go-by-ground* Governours. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 521.

go-cart (gō'kärt), *n.* **1.** A small framework with casters or rollers, and without a bottom, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

Another taught their Babes to talk,
Ere they cou'd yet in *Goe-carts* walk.
Prior, Alma, ii.

My grandmother appears as if she stood in a large drum, whereas the ladies now walk as if they were in a *go-cart*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

2†. A cabriolet formerly in use in England.

Old Chariot bodies were cut down, and numberless transformations made, and the truth is, they all more or less bear a strong resemblance to the vehicles called *Go-Carts*, which ply for hire, as a sort of two-wheeled stages, in the neighborhood of Lambeth, the deep-cranked axle being the principal distinction.
Adams, English Pleasure Carriages, p. 278.

The Sultan Gilgal, being violently afflicted with a spasmus, came six hundred leagues to meet me in a *go-cart*.
Character of a Quack Doctor, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

3. A light form of village-cart.—**4.** A small vehicle such as a child can draw.

I used to draw her to school on a *go-cart* nearly half of a century ago. *Religious Herald*, March 24, 1887.

5. A hand-cart. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

Goclenian (gō-klē'ni-an), *a.* [< *Goclenius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the German logician Rudolf Goclenius (1547–1628).—**Goclenian sorites**, a chain-syllogism in which the premises are arranged as in the following example: An animal is a substance; a quadruped is an animal; a horse is a quadruped; Bucephalus is a horse; therefore Bucephalus is a ★substance.

god[1] (god or gôd), *n.* [< ME. *god*, *godd*, pl. *godes*, *goddes*, < AS. *god*, m. (pl. *godas*), also *god*, n. (pl. *godu*), rarely **goda* (in gen. pl. *godena*), m., = OS. OFries. D. *god* = MLG. *got*, LG. *god* = OHG. *got*, *cot*, MHG. *got*, G. *gott* = Icel. *godh*, neut. pl., later *gudh*, m. (pl. *gudhir*), = Sw. Dan. *gud* = Goth. *guth*, m., *gutha*, *guda*, neut. pl., a god, God: a word common to all Teut. tongues, in which it has numerous derivatives, but not identified outside of Teut. It was orig. neuter, and generally in the plural, being applied to the heathen deities, and elevated to the Christian sense upon the conversion of the Teutonic peoples. Popular etymology has long derived *God* from *good;* but a comparison of the forms (see *good*) shows this to be an error. Moreover, the notion of goodness is not conspicuous in the heathen conception of deity, and in *good* itself the ethical sense is comparatively late.] **1.** [*cap.*] The one Supreme or Absolute Being. The conceptions of God are various, differing widely in different systems of religion and metaphysics; but they fall, in general, under two heads: *theism*, which is most fully developed in Christianity, and in which God is regarded as a personal moral being, distinct from the universe, of which he is the author and ruler; and *pantheism*, in which God is conceived as not personal, and as identified with the universe. See *theism*, *pantheism*. [In this sense used only in the singular.]

Ther-fore is seide a proverbe, that *god* will haue saued, no man may distroye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 524.

God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. 1 John i. 5.

God is a spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth. *Shorter Catechism*, ans. to qu. 4.

By the name *God*, I understand a substance infinite [eternal, immutable], independent, all-knowing, all-powerful, and by which I myself, and every other thing that exists, if any such there be, were created.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iii.

For as original and infinite power does not of itself constitute a *God*, neither is a *God* constituted by intelligence and virtue unless intelligence and goodness be themselves conjoined with this original and infinite power.
Sir W. Hamilton.

His [Spinoza's] philosophy, therefore, begins with the idea of *God* as the substance of all things, as the infinite unity, which is necessarily presupposed in all consciousness of finitude and difference.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 47.

By *God* we understand the one absolutely and infinitely perfect spirit who is the creator of all. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 377.

2. In *myth.*, a being regarded as superior to nature, or as presiding over some department of it; a superior intelligence supposed to possess supernatural or divine powers and attributes, either general or special, and considered worthy of worship or other religious service; a divinity; a deity: as, the *gods* of the heathen; the *god* of the thunder or of riches; the sun-*god;* a fish-*god*.

Suche fayned *goddys* noght is to cal on,
Thing agayne our feith and but fantisie;
No help ne socour to cal thaim vppon;
I lay theim apart and fully denye.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 57.

For none shall move the most high *gods*,
Who are most sad, being cruel. *Swinburne*, Félise.

3. Figuratively, a person or thing that is made an object of extreme devotion or sought after above all other things; any object of supreme interest or admiration.

The old man's *god*, his gold, has won upon her.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer, that almighty man,
The county *God*. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

4. An image of a deity; an idol.

Thou shalt make thee no molten *gods*. Ex. xxxiv. 17.

He buys for Topham drawings and designs;
For Pembroke, statues, dirty *gods*, and coins.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 8.

5. One of the audience in the upper gallery of a theater: so called from the elevated position, in allusion to the gods of Olympus. [Slang.]

Hear him yell like an Indian, or cat-call like a gallery *god*. *Christian Union*, July 28, 1887.

Act of God, in *law*. See *act*.—**Church of God**. See *church*.—**Father in God**. See *father*.—**Finger of God**. See *finger*.—**Friends of God**. See *friend*.—**God-a-mercy†**. (*a*) God have mercy.

Gru. Take thou the bill, give me thy mete-yard, and spare not me.
Hor. *God-a-mercy*, Grumio! then shall he have no odds.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

(*b*) God be thanked; thank God.

Pol. How does my good lord Hamlet?
Ham. Well, *god-'a-mercy*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

God bless the mark. See *mark*.—**God forbid**, an exclamation or answer of earnest deprecation or denial. In the New Testament it is used to render a Greek phrase μὴ γένοιτο, literally "be it not," translated in the margin of the revised version "be it not so" (Latin *absit*).—**God forbid else†**. See *else*.—**God ild you†, God 'ield you†**. See *God yield you*.—**God pays†, God to pay†**, God will pay: a canting expression much used at one time by disbanded soldiers and others who thought they had a right to live upon the public charity. *Nares.*

Go swaggering up and down, from house to house,
Crying, *God pays*. *London Prodigal*, ii. 3.

He is undone,
Being a cheese-monger,
By trusting two of the younger
Captains, for the hunger
Of their half-starved number;
Whom since they have shipt away,
And left him *God to pay*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

God's acre. See *God's-acre*.—**God's advocate.** See *advocate*.—**God's board†**, the Lord's table; the communion-table or altar.

Then shall the Priest, turning him to *God's board*, kneel down. *Book of Common Prayer* (1549).

God's day. (*a*) Sunday: more commonly called *the Lord's day*. (*b*†) Easter Sunday.

In a manuscript homily entitled "Exortacio in die Pasche," written about the reign of Edward IV., we are told that the Paschal Day "in some place is callede Esterne Day, and in sum place *Goddes Day*."
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 186.

(*c*) Corpus Christi day.

God's day, the great June corpus Domini. *Browning.*

God's footstool. See *footstool*.—**God's forbode†**. See *forbod*.—**God's good†**, a blessing on a meal. *Nares.*

Hee that for every qualme will take a receipt, and cannot make two meales, unlesse Galen bee his *Gods good*, shall bee sure to make the physition rich and himselfe a begger. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

God's kichel†, a cake given as alms in the name or for the sake of God. *Tyrwhitt.*—**God's mark†**, a mark placed on houses as a sign of the presence of the plague. *Nares.*

Some with *gods markes* or tokens doe espie,
Those marks or tokens shew them they must die.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

God's Sunday†, Easter Sunday.

Easter Day is called *God's Sunday* in an ancient homily In Die Pasce: "Goode mene and wommen as ye Knowen alle welle this is callede in some place Astur Day, & in sum place Pasche Day, & in summe place *Godeis Sunday*."
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 184 (glossary).

God's truce. See *truce of God*, under *truce*.—**God's truth**, absolute truth; a positive fact: used in strong asseveration of the truth of an utterance.—**God tofore†**, or **God before†**, God going before, assisting, guiding, or favoring. *Nares.*

Else, *God tofore*, myself may live to see
His tired corse lie toiling in his blood.
Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, iii.

God yield you† (also variously *God ild*, *God 'ield*, *God dild you*, Middle English *God yelde yow*, etc.), God give you some recompense or advantage; God reward you, or be good to you.

"I have," quod he, "had a despit this day,
God yelde yow! adoun in youre village."
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 477.

God dylde you, master mine.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the *gods yield you* for 't. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 2.

Household gods. (*a*) In *Rom. myth.*, gods presiding over the house or family; Lares and Penates. Hence—(*b*) Objects endeared to one from being associated with home.

Bearing a nation, with all its *household gods*, into exile.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

House of God. See *house*.—**Mother of God.** See *mother*.—**Name of God.** See *name*.

god[1]† (god), *v. t.* [< *god*[1], *n.*] To deify.

Some 'gainst their king attempting open treason,
Some *godding* Fortune (idol of ambition).
Sylvester, Miracle of Peace.

This last old man . . .
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

Not that the saints are made partakers of the essence of God, and so are *godded* with God, and christed with Christ. *Edwards*, Works, III. 69.

god[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *good*.

Godartia (gō-där'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lucas, 1842), named after M. *Godart*, a French entomologist.] **1.** A genus of Madagascan butterflies, of one species, *G. madagascariensis*.—**2.** A genus of lucanid beetles: same as *Sclerognathus*. *Chenu*, 1860.

godbote (god'bōt), *n.* [Used historically, referring to the AS. period, repr. AS. *godbōt*, < *god*, God, + *bōt*, compensation, boot: see *boot*[1] and *bote*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine paid to the church.

godchild (god'chīld), *n.*; pl. *godchildren* (-chil″dren). [< ME. *godchild* (cf. AS. *godbearn*, a godchild); < *God* + *child:* in ref. to the spiritual relation assumed to exist between them.] In the liturgical churches, one for whom a person

becomes sponsor (godfather or godmother) at baptism; a godson or goddaughter.

Goddam (god'dam'), *n.* [< F. *goddam*, dial. *godeme*, OF. *godon*, *goudon*, an Englishman, used as a term of contempt or reproach (hence also *goddon*, a glutton, a swiller), < E. *God damn*, the characteristic national oath of Englishmen.] An Englishman: a term of reproach applied by the French. *Davies.*

We will return by way of the bridge, and bring back with us a prisoner, a *Goddam.*
Quoted in *Lord Stanhope's* Essays, p. 30.

goddard†, goddart† (god'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [< OF. *godart*, with suffix *-art* (= E. *-ard*), equiv. to *godet*, a tankard: see *goddet.*] A tankard; a drinking-bowl: same as *goddet.*

Lucrece entered, attended by a maiden of honour with a covered *goddard* of gold.
R. Wilmot, Tancred and Gismunda, ii., Int.

A *goddard*, or an anniversary spice-bowl,
Drank off by th' gossips.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 5.

goddaughter (god'dâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *goddoghter*, *goddowter*, < AS. *goddōhtor* (= Icel. *gudhdōttir* = Sw. *guddotter* = Dan. *guddatter*), < *god*, God, + *dōhtor*, daughter.] A female godchild.

For with my name baptised was she,
And such as it is devised I sure,
My *goddoughter* I may calle hir in vre.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3722.

How doth . . . your fairest daughter, and mine, my *god-daughter* Ellen? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

god-den†, *n.* A variant of *good-den.*

goddess (god'es), *n.* [< ME. *goddesse*, *goddes*; < *god* + *-ess*, fem. term. (cf. F. *déesse*). The AS. word is *gyden* (= D. *godin* = OHG. *gutin*, *gutinna*, MHG. *gütinne*, *gotinne*, *götinne*, G. *göttin* = Dan. *gudinde* = Sw. *gudinna*), < *god* + fem. term. *-en.*] A female god or deity.

Celestial Dian, *goddess* argentine,
I will obey thee! *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 2.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison.*

goddesshood (god'es-hůd), *n.* The state or dignity of a goddess.

Should not my beloved, for her own sake, descend by degrees from *goddess-hood* into humanity?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 360.

goddess-ship (god'es-ship), *n.* [< *goddess* + *-ship.*] Rank, state, condition, or attribute of a goddess.

Appear'dst thou not to Paris in this guise?
Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,
In all thy perfect *goddess-ship*, when lies
Before thee thy own vanquish'd Lord of War?
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 51.

goddet†, *n.* [Also *godet*; < OF. *godet*, *goudet*, *quodet*, *codet*, a tankard. Cf. *goddard.*] A tankard, generally covered, made of earthenware, metal, or wood. *Florio.*

goddikin†, *n.* [< *god*[1] + dim. *-i-* + dim. *-kin.* Cf. *manikin.*] A little god. *Davies.*

For one's a little *Goddikin*,
No bigger than a skittle-pin.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 281.

goddize†, *v. t.* [< *god*[1] + *-ize.*] To deify.

Proserpin her offence,
Growen, through misguides, veniall perhaps,
We censure in suspence,
And faire, loued, fear'd, Elizabeth
Here *goddiz'd* euer since.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 44.

godendag† (gō-den'dăg), *n.* [ML. also *godendus*, *godardus*, *godandardus.*] See *godendag.*

godendagt, *n.* [OF., also *godendac*, *godandac*, *godandart*, *goudendart* (ML. *godenda*, *godendus*, etc.), < OFlem. *goedendag*, lit. good-day: so called appar. in humorous allusion to its effective use in 'saluting' or bidding farewell to the person attacked: see *good-day.*] A weapon used in the middle ages by foot-soldiers and light-armed men. The Flemings are mentioned as using them in the fourteenth century, under the name of *goedendag.* It seems to have been a heavy halberd or partizan; it was perhaps in some cases a pike having a point only and no other blade. Also called *good-day.*

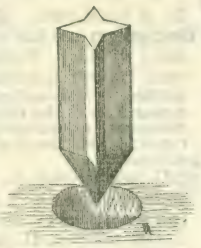
godendart†, *n.* Same as *godendag.*

godet†, *n.* See *goddet.*

Godetia (gō-dē'shiă), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Godet*, a Swiss botanist.] An onagraceous genus of plants of about 20 species, natives of western America, especially of California. The species are annuals with usually showy lilac-purple or rose-colored flowers. Several are found in cultivation.

go-devil (gō'dev″l), *n.* **1.** A device for exploding a dynamite cartridge in an oil-well. See the extract. [U. S.]

A queer-looking, pointed piece of iron, called the *go-devil*, is dropped down the well, and, striking a cap on the top of the torpedo, causes a terrific explosion at the bottom of the well. *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 48.



Go-devil (def. 2).

2. A movable-jointed contractible apparatus, with interior springs secured to iron plates in overlapping sections, something like an elongated cartridge in shape and about three feet long, introduced into a pipe-line for the purpose of freeing it from obstructions. The motion of the oil carries it along, and its flexibility allows of its turning sharp angles and going through narrow spaces.

3. A rough sled used for holding one end of a log in hauling it out of the woods, etc., the other end dragging on the snow or ice. Also called *tieboy.* [Northwestern U. S.]

godfather (god'fä″ŦHėr), *n.* [< ME. *godfader*, < AS. *godfæder* (= OS. *godfader* = MD. *godvader* = Icel. *gudhfadhir* = Sw. Dan. *gudfader*), < *god*, God, + *fæder*, father.] **1.** In the liturgical churches, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a male sponsor. See *sponsor.*

Sin he will not leue the boke he began,
Hys *god fader*, to whom God gif pardon!
By hym of it gret laud and presiing wan.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6309.

There shall be for every Male-child to be baptized . . . two *Godfathers* and one Godmother; and for every Female, two Godmothers and one *Godfather.*
Book of Common Prayer.

2†. A juryman, as jocularly held to be godfather to the prisoner.

In christening, thou shalt have two *godfathers*:
Had I been judge, thou shouldst have had ten more,
To bring thee to the gallows, not to the font.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

I had rather zee him remitted to the jail, and have his twelve *godvathers*, good men and true, condemn him to the gallows. *Randolph*, Muses Looking-glass.

God-fearing (god'fēr″ing), *a.* Reverencing and obeying God.

Enoch as a brave *God-fearing* man
Bow'd himself down, and . . .
Pray'd for a blessing on his wife and babes,
Whatever came to him. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

God-forsaken (god'fôr-sā″kn), *a.* **1.** Seeming as if forsaken by God; hence, forlorn; desolate; miserable.

I have rarely seen anything quite so bleak and *God-forsaken* as this village. A few low black huts, in a desert of snow—that was all. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 117.

2. Cast out or abandoned by God; supremely wicked; utterly reprobate: as, a *God-forsaken* community or band of pirates.

godful (god'fůl), *a.* [< *god*[1] + *-ful.*] **1†.** Inspired. *Davies.*

Homer, Musæus, Ouid, Maro, more
Of those *god-full* prophets louge before,
Holde their eternall fiers. *Herrick.*

2. Godly. [Rare.]

He is a true *godful* man, though in his love for the ideal he disregards too much the actual.
C. Francis, quoted in Andover Rev., VIII. 389.

godget. A contraction of *God give.*

Godge you god morrow, sir. *Chapman*, May-Day.

godhead (god'hed), *n.* [< ME. *godhed*, *godhede* (also *godhod*, > E. *godhood*) (= D. *godheid* = OHG. *gotheit*, MHG. *goteheit*, G. *gottheit*); < *god*[1] + *-head.*] **1.** The state of being God or a god; divine nature; deity; divinity.

For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, . . . even his eternal power and *Godhead.* Rom. i. 20.

That was the way to make his [Cupid's] *godhead* wax.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The essential being or nature of God; the Supreme Being in all his attributes and relations.

We ought not to think that the *Godhead* is like unto gold, or silver, or stone. Acts xvii. 29.

In him dwelleth all the fulness of the *Godhead* bodily. Col. ii. 9.

3. A deity; a god or goddess.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown.
Dryden, Æneid.

godhood (god'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *godhod*; < *god*[1] + *-hood.* Cf. *godhead.*] Divine character or quality; godlike nature; godship.

Woodst thou have *godhood?*
I will translate this beauty to the spheres,
Where thou shalt shine the brightest star in heaven.
Heywood, Silver Age.

The world is alive, instinct with *Godhood.* *Carlyle.*

godless (god'les), *a.* [< ME. *godles* (= D. *godeloos* = G. *gottlos* = Icel. *gudhlauss*, *godhlauss* = Sw. Dan. *gudlös* = Goth. *gudalaus*), < *god* + *-les.*] **1.** Having or acknowledging no God; impious; atheistical; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.

He deceaueth himselfe, and maketh a mocke of himselfe vnto the *godles* hypocrites and infidels.
Tyndale, Works, p. 99.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

2. [*cap.*] Lacking the presence of God; removed from divine care or cognizance; God-forsaken. [Rare.]

The *Godless* gloom
Of a life without sun. *Tennyson*, Despair.

=Syn. **1.** *Ungodly*, *Unrighteous*, etc. See *irreligious.*

godlessly (god'les-li), *adv.* In a godless manner.

godlessness (god'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being godless, impious, or irreligious.

The sinner gives himself over to a wild and loose profaneness, to a lawless course of *godlessness.*
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 87.

godlike (god'līk), *a.* [< *god*[1] + *like.* Cf. *godly*, *a.*] Like God or a god in any respect; of divine quality; partaking of or exercising divine attributes; supremely excellent.

Sure, he that made us . . . gave us not
That capability and *godlike* reason
To fust in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

The most *godlike* impersonality men know is the sun.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, v.

godlikeness (god'līk-nes), *n.* The state of being godlike.

godlily (god'li-li), *adv.* In a godly manner; piously; righteously.

Requiring of him [Calvin] that by his grave councill and godly exhortation he would animate her majesty constantly to follow that which *godlily* she had begun.
Knox, Hist. Reformation, an. 1558.

godliness (god'li-nes), *n.* [< *godly* + *-ness.*] The character or quality of being godly; conformity to the will and law of God; piety.

Godliness with contentment is great gain. 1 Tim. vi. 6.

Godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 2.

Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou [Milton] travel on life's common way,
In cheerful *godliness.* *Wordsworth*, London, 1802.

=Syn. *Saintliness*, *Holiness*, etc. See *religion.*

godling (god'ling), *n.* [< *god*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little or inferior deity.

Shew thy Self gratious, affable and meek;
And be not (proud) to those gay *godlings* like,
But once a year from their gilt Boxes tane,
To impetrate the Heav'ns long wisht-for raine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

godly (god'li), *a.* [Not in ME. or AS. (AS. *gōdlīc* = OS. *gōdlīc*, goodly: see *goodly*); = OFries. *godlik* = D. *goddelijk* = OHG. *gotelīh*, *kotelīh*, *gotlīh*, MHG. *gotelich*, *götelich*, *götlich*, G. *göttlich* = Icel. *gudhligr* = Sw. *gudlig* = Dan. *gudelig*; as *god*[1] + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; controlled by religious motives.

Help, Lord; for the *godly* man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men. Ps. xii. 1.

I'll ne'er be drunk whilst I live again, but in honest, civil, *godly* company. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

2. Conformed to or influenced by God's laws: as, a *godly* life.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a *godly* peace concluded of
Between the realms of England and of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3. Of or pertaining to a god; characteristic of a god; godlike.

The grace divinest Mercury hath done me . . .
Binds my observance in the utmost term
Of satisfaction to his *godly* will.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

=Syn. **1** and **2.** Holy, devout, saintly. See *religion.*

godly (god'li), *adv.* [= D. *goddelijk* = OHG. **gotelīcho*, MHG. *gotelīche*, *gotlīche*; as *god*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a godly manner; piously.

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. 2 Tim. iii. 12.

By the means of this man and some few others in that University many became *godly* learned.
Strype, Memorials, Hen. VIII., an. 1540.

godlyhead†, *n.* [< *godly* + *-head.*] Goodness.

god-maker (god'mā″kėr), *n.* One who formulates or originates an image or conception of God, or of a god or gods. [Rare.]

No man finds any difficulty in being his own *God-maker*.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, ii. 6.

God-man (god'man), *n.* A divine man; an incarnation of Deity in human form: an epithet of Jesus Christ.

godmother (god'mu*ᵀᴴ*'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *godmoder*, < AS. *godmōdor* (= MD. *godmoeder* = Icel. *gudhmōdhir* = Sw. *gudmoder*, *gumor* = Dan. *gudmoder*), < *god*, God, + *mōdor*, mother.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. See *godfather*, 1.

Thou art no gudfader ne *godmodere!*
To on art thou swet, another bitter to.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 274.

go-down (gō-doun'), *n.* 1. A draught of liquor.

And many more whose quality
Forbids their toping openly,
Will privately, on good occasion,
Take six *go-downs* on reputation.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, iv.

We have frolick rounds,
We have merry *go-downs*,
Yet nothing is done at random.
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

2. A cutting in the bank of a stream for enabling animals to cross or to get to the water. [Western U. S.]

godown (gō-doun'), *n.* [< Malay *godong*, a warehouse.] In India, China, Japan, etc., a warehouse or storehouse.

When the cotton has been picked, it is thrown upon the floor of a room in some *godown* and thrashed.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 71.

These buildings, which are known to the foreigners as *godowns*, have one or two small windows and one door, closed by thick and ponderous shutters.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 645.

godpheret, *n.* [< *God* + *phere*, a bad spelling of *fere*, *feer*[2], a companion, here intended appar. for *pere*, father. Cf. *beaupere*.] A godfather.

My *godphere* was a Rabian or a Jew.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

godroon (go-drön'), *n.* [< F. *godron*, a plait, ruffle, godroon.] A curved ruffle or fluted ornament of great variety in form, used in costume, and in architectural and other artistic decoration. Also, commonly, *gadroon*.

godrooned (go-drönd'), *a.* [< *godroon* + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with godroons; hence, ornamented with any similar pattern. Also, commonly, *gadrooned*.

God's-acre (godz'ā″kėr), *n.* [Imitated from G. *Gottesacker* (= D. *godsakker*), i. e., 'God's field': see *god*[1] and *acre*.] A burial-ground; a cemetery.

They have (as many cities in Germany have) a beautiful place to bury their dead, called *Gods-aker*, vulgarly *Gotts-aker*. *Moryson*, Itin., i. 7. *N. E. D.*

A . . . green terrace or platform on which the church stands, and which in ancient times was the churchyard, or, as the Germans more devoutly say, *God's-acre*.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 9.

godsend (god'send), *n.* [< *God* + *send*.] 1. Something regarded as sent by God; an unlooked-for acquisition or piece of good fortune.

It was more like some fairy present, a *godsend*, as our familiarly pious ancestors termed a benefit received where the benefactor was unknown. *Lamb*, Valentine's Day.

In despite of Wolsey's financial ability, . . . the policy of the whole reign in this respect was a hand-to-mouth policy, assisted by occasional *godsends* in the shape of forfeitures and benevolences.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 252.

2. A sending by God. [Rare.]

As thou didst call on death, death shalt have—
Ay, with *godsend* quick to hell!
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 192.

god's-eye (godz'ī), *n.* [< ME. *godeseie*. see *god*[1] and *eye*[1].] 1. The herb clary. *Halliwell.*— 2. The plant speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

godship (god'ship), *n.* [< *god*[1] + *-ship*.] 1. The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Anaxagoras, asserting one perfect mind ruling over all (which is the true Deity), effectually degraded all those other pagan Gods, the sun, moon, and stars, from their *godships*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 233.

Odin and Freya maintained their *godships* in Gaul and Germany. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 267.

2. A titular appellative of a god.

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came.
Prior, The Ladle.

Godshouse† (godz'hous), *n.* [= OFries. *godishus*, *godeshus* = D. *godshuis*, church, hospice, asylum, = MLG. *godes-hūs* = MHG. *goteshūs*, G. *gotteshaus*, church, temple, cloister, = Dan. *gudshus*, the house of God (cf. Goth. *gud-hūs*, temple).] 1. A church: in this sense usually as two words, *God's house*.—2. An almshouse.

Built, they say, it was by Sir Richard de Abberbury, Knight, who also under it founded for poore people a *godshouse*. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 284.

godsib†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gossip*.

godsmith† (god'smith), *n.* [< *god*[1] + *smith*.] 1. A maker of idols.

Gods they had tried of every shape and size
That *godsmiths* could produce or priests devise.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 50.

2. A divine smith.

For Æneas was actually wounded in the twelfth of the Æneis, though he had the same *godsmith* to forge his arms as had Achilles. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

godson (god'sun), *n.* [= Sc. *gudeson*; < ME. *godson*, *godsone*, also assimilated *gosson* (cf. *gossip*), < AS. *godsunu* (= Sw. *gudson*, *guson* = Dan. *gudsön*), < *god*, God, + *sunu*, son.] A male godchild.

His name was cleped Dionas, and many tymes Diane com to speke with hym, that was the goddesse, and was with hym many dayes, for he was hir *godsone*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 307.

Tell a' your neebours whan ye gae hame,
That Earl Richard's your *gude-son*.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 399).

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar?
Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

God-speed (god'spēd'), *n.* [< *God speed you*, i. e., 'I wish that God may speed or prosper you,' mixed with *good speed*, i. e., 'I wish that you may have good speed or success.' See *good speed*, under *good*.] A wish of success or prosperity; specifically, as a wish in behalf of another, a prosperous journey.

Receive him not into your house, neither bid him *God speed* [and give him no greeting, R. V.] 2 John 10.

He slit her nose by this light, and she were ten ladies; twas not for nothing my husband said hee should meete her this evening at Adonis chappell; but and I come to the *God-speed* on 't, He tell em on 't soundly.
Ile of Gulls (1633).

To him your summons comes too late
Who sinks beneath his armor's weight,
And has no answer but *God-speed*.
Whittier, The Summons.

godspelt, **godspeller**†, etc. Middle English forms of *gospel*, etc.

God's-penny† (godz'pen″i), *n.* [= D. *godspenning* = MLG. *godespennink* = ODan. *gudspenninge*.] 1. Money given in alms to the poor or to the church.

The arrha was called "weinkauf," because it was usually spent for wine drunk by the witnesses of the sale; or *God's penny*, because it was devoted to charity.
J. L. Laughlin, Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law, p. 189, note.

2. An earnest-penny.

"Give me the gold, good John o' the Scales,
And thine for aye my lande shall bee."
Then John he did him to record draw,
And John he cast him a *gods-pennie*.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 62).

Come strike me luck with earnest, and draw the writings. There's a *God's-penny* for thee.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady.

god-tree (god'trē), *n.* The silk-cotton tree of the tropics, *Ceiba pentandra*: so called from the superstitious veneration in which it is held by the natives.

Godward, Godwards (god'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* Toward God: as, to look *Godward*.—**To Godward** [that is, *to God -ward*, a variation by tmesis of *toward God*: see *toward*, *-ward*], toward God.

All manner virtuous duties that each man in reason and conscience *to Godward* oweth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

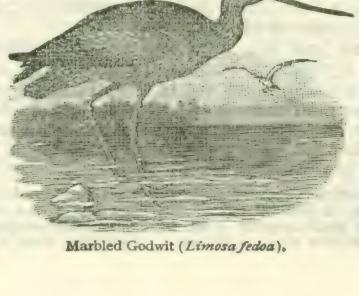
Such trust have we through Christ *to God-ward*.
2 Cor. iii. 4.

What the Eye of a Bat is to the Sun, the same is all human Understanding *to Godwards*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

godwin (god'win), *n.* Same as *godwit*. [Prov. Eng.]

Godwinia (god-win'i-ą), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Godwin* (AS. *Godwine*, < *god*, God, + *wine*, a friend).] A genus of plants, natural order *Araceæ*: same as *Dracontium*, 1.

godwit (god'wit), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (cited, in a Latinized form *goduuitta*, by Turner, 1544); appar. a native E. word, but not found in ME. or AS. The conjectured derivation based on the present form of the word and reflected in Casaubon's translation (1611) "*Dei ingenium*," and that which makes it 'good creature' (< AS. *gōd*, good, + *wiht*, wight, creature), "from the excellence of their flesh" or for some other reason, are improbable; and absence of early record makes it hazardous to assume a popular corruption of a ME. form *goathead* (through **gothed*, **godded*, > **goddet*, > **goddit*, > *godwit*). The dial. *godwin* is later, appar. conformed to the surname *Godwin*.] A bird of the genus *Limosa*; a barge; a goathead. The godwits resemble curlews, but the bill is slightly recurved instead of decurved. There are several species, of world-wide distribution. The species originally called *goathead* is the black-tailed godwit of Europe, *Limosa ægocephala* or *L. melanura*. The European bar-tailed godwit is *L. lapponica*. (See cut under *Limosa*.) The largest known species is the marbled godwit of North America, *L. fedoa*. The Hudsonian godwit, *L. hæmastica*, is a smaller and scarcer species of the same country.



Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).

Your eating
Pheasant and *god-wit* here in London, haunting
The Globes and Mermaids! wedging in with lords
Still at the table. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 3.

Cinereous godwit. Same as *greenshank*.—**Godwit day**, May 12th, when the godwits begin to move south, on Breydon water, England.—**New York godwit**, a book-name of the dowitcher or red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*. *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831.

goet. An obsolete form of *go* or *gone*.

goelt, *a.* [E. dial. (East.), a form of *yellow*, < AS. *geolu* = Icel. *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*: see *yellow*.] Yellow.

Hop-roots . . .
The *goeler* and younger the better I love.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

goent. An obsolete form of *gone*, past participle of *go*.

goer (gō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *goere*; < *go*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which goes, runs, walks, etc.: often applied to a horse or a locomotive, etc., with reference to speed or gait, or to a watch or clock, with reference to time-keeping qualities: as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer*.

And so thei eten every day in his Court, mo than 30000 persones, with outen *goeres* and comeres.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 277.

Is the rough French horse brought to the dore?
They say he is a high *goer*; I shall soon try his mettle.
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, ii. 1.

The Tally-ho was a tip-top *goer*, ten miles an hour including stoppages, and so punctual that all the road set their clocks by her. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

A dog with a broad, bull-dog cheek is never a good *goer*.
The Century, XXXI. 371.

2†. A foot.

A double mantle cast
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* graced
With fitted shoes. *Chapman*.

Goëra (gō'ē-rą), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1854), < Gr. γοερός, mournful, distressful, < γόος, mourning, wailing: see *goety*.] A genus of caddis-flies, of the family *Sericostomatidæ*, having the interclaval area in the fore wings suddenly dilated and denudated at the end. The sole species is *G. pilosa* of Europe, common in swift-running streams.

goer-between (gō'ėr-bē-twēn'), *n.*; pl. *goers-between* (gō'ėrz-). Same as *go-between*. [Rare.]

Let all pitiful *goers-between* be called to the world's end after my name; call them all—Pandars.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

goer-by (gō'ėr-bī'), *n.*; pl. *goers-by* (gō'ėrz-bī'). One who goes or passes by; a passer-by. [Rare.]

These two long hours I have trotted here, and curiously Survey'd all *goers-by*, yet find no rascal,
Nor any face to quarrel with.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Goërius (gō-ē'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1832), < Gr. γοερός, mournful, distressful: see *Goëra*.] A genus of rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*. *G.* (or *Ocypus*) *olens* is the singular beetle known as the *devil's coach-horse* in England. See cut of *devil's coach-horse*, under *devil*.

goes (gōz). The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *go*.

Goethian, Goethean (gē'ti-ąn, gē'tē-ąn), *a.* [< *Goethe* (see def.) + *-ian*, *-ean*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the great German poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832).

A true *Goethian* sentence, which it is difficult to render in English.
Max Müller, in Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 787.

Went to Grove Hill, where we found Ritter, a most remarkable object, with a most *Goethean* countenance.
Caroline Fox, Journal.

goethite (gē'tīt), *n.* [< *Goethe* (see *Goethian*) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous oxid of iron, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, also massive. It is found with other ores of iron, for example hematite or limonite, as at the Lake Superior mines.

goetic (gō'ē-tik), *a.* [< *goety* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to goety; dark and evil in magic.

The theurgic or benevolent magic, the *goëtic*, or dark and evil necromancy.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, p. 147.

goety (gō′ē̤-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *goetie;* < OF. *goetie*, the black art, magic, witchcraft, < Gr. γοητεία, witchcraft, jugglery, < γοητεύειν, bewitch, beguile, < γόης (γοητ-), a wizard, a sorcerer, an enchanter, a juggler, lit. a howler, wailer, < γοᾶν, wail, groan, weep, γόος, wailing, mourning.] Invocation of evil spirits; black magic; sorcery, in a bad sense.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or *goety*.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1681), p. 51.

gofer (gō′fėr), *n.* [Also *gopher* (cf. *gopher* in other senses); < F. *gaufre*, a waffle: see *goffer*, *gopher*.] A waffle. [Prov. Eng.]

Here too I found a man selling *gophers*. Now, I do not know the American name for this vanishing-into-nothing sort of pastry, but I do know that there is one man in London who declares that he, and he alone in all the world, is aware of the secret of the *gopher*.
P. Robinson, Sinners and Saints, p. 14.

gofering-iron (gō′fėr-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Cf. *goffering-iron*.] A waffle-iron.

goff[1] (gof), *n.* [Also *guff*, a fool, ME. only in adj. *gofisshe* (see *goffish*), < OF. *goffe*, a., dull, doltish, blockish, = Sp. *gofo* = It. *goffo*, a. awkward, stupid, dull, n. a blockhead, > G. dial. (Bav.) *goffo*, a blockhead; origin obscure.] A fool; a foolish clown. [Prov. Eng.]

goff[2], *n.* Same as *goaf*.

goff[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *golf*.

There are many games played with the ball that require the assistance of a club or bat, and probably the most ancient among them is the pastime now distinguished by the name of *goff*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 170.

goffan (gof′an), *n.* In *mining*, same as *coffin*, 8. [Cornwall, Eng.]

goffer (gof′ėr), *v. t.* [Also written *gauffer;* < OF. *gauffrer*, crimp, deck with puffs, F. *gaufrer*, crimp, figure (cloth, velvet, etc.), < OF. *goffre*, also *gaufre*, *gauffre*, oldest form *waufre*, a wafer, a honeycomb (> E. *wafer*), F. *gaufre*, a honeycomb, waffle: see *gopher*, *wafer*, and *waffle*.] 1. To plait, flute, or crimp (lace, etc.).

"What's the matter with your ruff?" asked Lady Betty; "it looks very neat, I think." "Neat! . . . I'll have to get it all *goffered* over again."
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, xx.

2. To raise in relief, especially for ornamental purposes, as thin metal, starched linen, or the like.—**Goffered edge**, an indented decorative design on the edges of a book: an old fashion in bookbinding, applied to gilded or silvered edges.—**Goffered elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra of certain beetles having very prominent longitudinal lines or carinæ, which in many cases diverge from the base and converge toward the tip.

goffer† (gof′ėr), *n.* [< *goffer*, *v.*] An ornamental plaiting used for the frills and borders of women's caps, etc. *Fairholt.*

goffering (gof′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *goffer*, *v.*] Flutes, plaits, or crimps collectively.

goffering-iron (gof′ėr-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A crimping-iron used for plaiting or fluting frills, etc.

goffering-press (gof′ėr-ing-pres), *n.* A fluting-, plaiting-, or crimping-press, especially for imparting a crimped appearance to artificial leaves, flowers, etc.

goffish†, *a.* A misprint (in editions of Chaucer) for *goosish*, silly.

go-free† (gō′frē′), *n.* See the extract.

Stamped wrappers for newspapers were made experimentally in London by Mr. Charles Whiting under the name of *go-frees*, in 1830. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 585.

gog[1]† (gog), *n.* [Chiefly in the phrase *on gog, agog:* see *agog*. The relation, if any, to W. *gog*, activity, = Ir. and Gael. *gog*, a nod, a slight motion (see *goggle*), is uncertain.] Activity; eager or impatient desire (to do something).

Or, at the least, yt setts the harte *on gogg*.
Gascoigne, Griefe of Joye.

Nay, you have put me into such a *gog* of going,
I would not stay for all the world.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

gog[2] (gog), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bog. [Prov. Eng.]

gog[3] (gog), *n.* A perversion of *God*, used in oaths, as *Gogs passion*, *Gogs wounds*, etc. [Obsolete or provincial.]

goget (goj′et), *n.* [Appar. the same, with different (dim.) suffix, as *gobion*, ME. *gojone*, mod. *gudgeon:* see *gudgeon*[1] and *goby*.] A goby.

goggle[1] (gog′l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *goggled*, ppr. *goggling*. [Early mod. E. also *gogle;* < ME. *gogelen*, look asquint, a freq. verb, of Celtic origin: < Ir. and Gael. *gog*, a nod, a slight motion (= W. *gog*, activity: see *gog*[1]), *gogach*, wavering, nodding, etc., *gogshuileach*, goggle-eyed (*suil*, the eye, look, glance), the verb being Ir. *gogaim*, I nod, gesticulate.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To strain or roll the eyes in a squinting, blinking, or staring way; roll about staringly, as the eyes.

They *gogle* with their eyes hither and thither.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, i.

Such sight have they that see with *goggling* eyes.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

You have eyes,
Especially when you *goggle* thus, not much
Unlike a Jew's, and yet some men might take 'em
For Turk's. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

2†. To roll or shake about loosely.

Robin did on the old mans hood,
Itt *goggled* on his crowne.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

II. *trans.* To roll (the eyes) about blinkingly and staringly.

He *goggled* his eyes, and groped in his money-pocket.
Walpole, Letters, III. 174.

★**goggle**[1] (gog′l), *n.* [< *goggle*[1], *v.*] 1. A strained, blinking, or squinting rolling of the eye.

Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous.
Lord Halifax.

2. *pl.* (*a*) An instrument worn like spectacles, with plain or colored glasses fixed in short tubes spreading at the base over the eyes, for their protection from cold, dust, sparks, etc., or from too great intensity of light, or so contrived as to direct the eyes straight forward, in order to cure squinting.

I nearly came down a-top of a little spare man who sat breaking stones by the roadside. He stayed his hammer, and said, regarding me mysteriously through his dark *goggles* of wire, "Are you aware, sir, that you've been trespassing?" *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxii.

(*b*) Spectacles. [Slang.] (*c*) Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

goggle[2]† (gog′l), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *gobble*, perhaps by mixture with *guggle*, *gurgle*.] To swallow; gobble.

Goularder [F.], to eat greedily, . . . to ravine, *goggle*, glut up or swallow down huge morsels. *Cotgrave.*

goggled (gog′ld), *a.* Prominent and squinting or staring, as the eye.

Ugly faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, wide-mouthed. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 50.

goggle-eye (gog′l-ī), *n.* [< ME. *gogul-eye*, a squint-eyed person. Cf. *goggle-eyed*.] 1. A prominent squinting or staring eye.

Th' Ethnik's a-fire, and from his *goggle eyes*
All drunk with rage and blood the Lightning flies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

It [the sea-lion] has a great *goggle-eye*, the teeth 3 inches long, about the bigness of a man's thumb.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1683.

The long, sallow visage, the *goggle-eyes*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, ii.

2. Squinting; strabismus.—3. The rock-bass, a centrarchid fish.

★**goggle-eyed** (gog′l-īd), *a.* [Formerly also *goggle-eied;* < ME. *gogyleyid*, *gogilized*, squint-eyed (used once by Wyclif, improperly, to translate L. *luscus*, one-eyed, prob. with thought of L. *cocles*, one-eyed); < *goggle*[1] + *eyed*.] Having prominent squinting or rolling eyes; squint-eyed.

He was of personage tall and of body strong, . . . great and *goggle-eied*, whereby he saw so clearly as is incredible to report. *Speed*, The Romans, VI. iv. § 6.

And giddy doubt, and *goggle-ey'd* suspicion,
And lumpish sorrow, and degen'rous fear,
Are banish'd thence, and death's a stranger there.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.

Goggle-eyed jack, a name of the big-eyed scad, *Trachurops crumenophthalmus*, a carangoid fish, resembling the common scad of Europe, having goggle-eyes. It is widely distributed in tropical seas, and is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as New England. Also called *goggler*.

goggle-nose (gog′l-nōz), *n.* The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata;* the spectacle-coot: so called from the pair of round black spots on the bill, resembling goggles. Also *google-nose*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maine, U. S.]

goggler (gog′lėr), *n.* [< *goggle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which goggles; specifically, a fish, the goggle-eyed jack.

goglet (gog′let), *n.* [Also *guglet*, *gugglet;* appar. < *guggle* + *-et* (perhaps simulating *goblet*), and so called with ref. to the gurgling sound of water poured through a narrow neck.] A globular jar of porous earthenware, with a long neck, used as a water-cooler; also, the quantity contained in such a jar.

I perfectly remember having said that it would not be amiss for General Carnac to have a man with a *goglet* of water ready to pour on his head whenever he should begin to grow warm in debate. *Lord Clive*, Fort William.

The flavor [of Zemzem water] is a salt bitter. . . . For this reason Turks and other strangers prefer rain-water collected in cisterns and sold for five farthings a *gugglet*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 391.

gogmagog†, *n.* [In allusion to two large wooden statues in the Guildhall, London, called *Gog* and *Magog* (see Rev. xx. 8).] A big or strong person; a giant.

Be valiant, my little *gogmagogs*, I'll fence with all the justices in Hertfordshire. *Merry Devil of Edmonton.*

gogmagogical†, *a.* [< *gogmagog* + *-ic-al*.] Large; monstrous; huge; gigantic.

Be it to all men by these presents knowne,
That lately to the world was plainely showne,
In a huge volume *gogmagogicall*.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

gogol (gō′gol), *n.* [< Russ. *gogolŭ* = Little Russ. *hohol*, the goldeneye; cf. OBulg. *gogotati* = Russ. *gogotatĭ*, cackle, gaggle: see *cackle*, *gaggle*.] The Russian name of the golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*.

go-harvest (gō′här″vest), *n.* [Cf. *go-summer*.] The season following harvest. [North. Eng.]

Go-Harvest, the open weather between the end of harvest and the snow or frost.
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 188 (glossary).

★**going** (gō′ing), *n.* [< ME. *goynge;* verbal n. of *go*, *v.*] 1. The act of moving in any manner.

Then comes the time, who lives to see 't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

2. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 290.

3†. Time of pregnancy; gestation.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth, most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight, that is the twentieth part of their *going*. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

4. Way; shape; behavior; deportment: used chiefly in the plural.

And as thow by-gyledest godes ymage in *goynge* of an addre,
So hath god by-gyled ous alle in *goynge* of a wye [man].
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 328.

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*. Job xxxiv. 21.

They have seen thy *goings*, O God; even the *goings* of my God, my King, in the sanctuary. Ps. lxviii. 24.

5. Condition of paths and roads for walking or driving. [U. S.]

The *going* was bad, and the little mares could only drag the wagon at a walk; so, though we drove during the daylight, it took us two days and a night to make the journey.
The Century, XXXVI. 51.

When they got within five miles of the place, the horse fell dead, . . . and they took another horse at a farm-house on the road. It was the spring of the year, and the *going* was dreadful. *S. O. Jewett*, Cunner-Fishing.

6. A right of pasturage for a beast on a common. [Prov. Eng.]—**Going forth.** (*a*) Extension; continuation. Num. xxxiv. 4, 8. (*b*) An outlet.

Mark well the entering in of the house, with every *going forth* of the sanctuary. Ezek. xliv. 5.

(*c*) A starting; a departure: as, the *going forth* of the house of Israel.—**Going out.** (*a*) The act or place of exit.

And Moses wrote their *goings out* according to their journeys by the commandment of the Lord.
Num. xxxiii. 2.

The border shall fetch a compass from Azmon unto the river of Egypt, and the *goings out* of it shall be at the sea.
Num. xxxiv. 5.

(*b*) Expenditure; outlay.

But when the year is at an end,
Comparing what I get and spend,
My *goings out*, and comings in,
I cannot find I lose or win. *Swift*, Riddles, iv.

Goings-on, behavior; actions; conduct: used (like *carryings-on*) mostly in a depreciative sense. [Colloq.]

The family did not, from his usual *goings-on*, expect him back again for many weeks.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, v.

Pretty place it must be where they don't admit women. Nice *goings-on*, I dare say, Mr. Caudle.
D. Jerrold, Caudle Lectures.

going-barrel (gō′ing-bar″el), *n.* A barrel containing the mainspring of a watch, and communicating, by gearing on its outer edge, the movement of the spring to the works.

going-fusee (gō′ing-fū-zē″), *n.* A mechanical device for keeping in motion watches and spring-clocks while being wound. See *going-barrel*, *going-wheel*.

going-wheel (gō′ing-hwēl), *n.* An arrangement invented by Huyghens, which keeps in motion a clock actuated by a weight while being wound. See *going-barrel*, *going-fusee*.

goiter, goitre (goi′tėr), *n.* [< F. *goitre*, goiter, < L. *guttur*, the throat: see *guttural*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland on the front part and side or sides of the neck; struma. It is due to increase in the size and number

of the alveoli, to accumulation in them of more or less serous, colloid material, to hyperplasia of the connective tissue, or to dilatation of the blood-vessels. The name is also somewhat loosely applied to a similar enlargement from any cause, as from carcinoma or sarcoma. The disease is frequently met with in Derbyshire, England, whence it is called *Derbyshire neck*, and it is extremely prevalent in cold, moist valleys of the Alps, Andes, Himalayas, and other similar regions, as in South America. Also called *bronchocele*.—**Exophthalmic goiter.** See *exophthalmic*.

goitered, goitred (goi′tėrd), *a.* [< *goiter* + *-ed*[2].] Having a goiter, or some formation resembling a goiter.—**Goitered antelope.** Same as *dzeren*.

goiter-stick (goi′tėr-stik), *n.* The stem of certain coarse olivaceous seaweeds, as *Sargassum*, and a species belonging to the *Laminarieæ*, supposed to be useful as a remedy for goiter, and for this purpose chewed by inhabitants of South America, where the disease is prevalent. The curative element in these seaweeds is thought to be the iodine which they contain. The mucus of *Fucus vesiculosus* has similar medicinal properties.

goitre, goitred. See *goiter, goitered*.

goitrous (goi′trus), *a.* [< F. *goitreux*, < L. *gutturosus*, having a tumor on the throat, < *guttur*, the throat: see *goiter*.] 1. Pertaining to or connected with goiter; favorable to the production of goiter.

> The *goitrous* localities where there is no cretinism.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 196.

2. Affected with goiter.

> Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either *goitrous* or idiots. *Coxe.*

goket, *n.* An obsolete form of *gawk*.

goket, *v. t.* [< *goke*, *n.* Cf. *gowk*.] To stupefy.

> Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gokt!*
> She's lost if you not haste away the party.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 6.

gola (gō′lä), *n.* See *gula*.

golaba (gō-lä′bä), *n.* [< Pers. and Hind. *gulāb*, rose-water (*gulāb-pāsh*, a rose-water sprinkler, Pers. *pāsh*, a sprinkling), < *gul*, a rose, + *āb*, water.] A bottle-shaped vase or "rose-water bottle," usually of metal-work, made in British India.

golader, golder (gō′la-dėr, gōl′dėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *gōlādār*, Beng. *goldār*, a wholesale grain-merchant or salt-dealer, a storekeeper, < *golā*, a granary, a storeroom (in Bengal usually a circular structure of mats or clay) (same as *gola*, a ball, a cannon-ball; < Hind. *gol*, a ball, a circle, etc., < *gol*, round), + Pers. Hind. *-dār*, one who holds, keeps, possesses, etc.] In the East Indies, a storehouse-keeper.

golandaas, golandause (gol-an-dâs′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *golandāz*, a gunner, < *gola*, a cannon-ball (see *golader*), + *andāz*, measure, weighing, in comp. throwing.] In the East Indies, an artilleryman.

gold (gōld), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *gould*, *goold*; < ME. *gold*, *goold*, *guld*, < AS. *gold* = OS. *gold* = OFries. *gold*, *goud* = D. *goud* = MLG. *golt* = OHG. *gold*, *cold*, MHG. *golt*, G. *gold* = Icel. *goll*, *gull* = Sw. Dan. *guld* = Goth. *gulth* = OBulg. Sloven. Bohem. Serv. Russ. *zlato* = Pol. *złoto*, etc. (Finn. *kulta*, < OHG.; Hung. *izlot*, < Slav.), gold: with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *cold*, *old*, *loud*, *god*, etc.), a different suffix appearing in Skt. *hiranya* = Zend *zaranya*, *zaranu*, gold, appar. so named from its yellow color, being prob. akin to AS. *geolu*, *geolo*, E. *yellow*, L. *helvus*, grayish-yellow, Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, Skt. *hari*, yellow (see *yellow*, *chlorin*, etc.). Whether the Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, is cognate is doubtful; the L. word is different: see *aurum*. Hence *gild*[1], *gilt*[1], *gilden*[1], and ult. *gilden*[2], *gulden*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Chemical symbol, Au; atomic weight, 197.2. A precious metal remarkable on account of its unique and beautiful yellow color, luster, high specific gravity, and freedom from liability to rust or tarnish when exposed to the air. The specific gravity of pure gold is 19.3. Gold stands first among the metals in point of ductility and malleability. Its tenacity is almost equal to that of silver, two thirds that of copper, and twelve times that of lead. It may be beaten into leaves thin enough to transmit a greenish light. It stands next to silver and copper as a conductor of heat and electricity; its melting-point is about 1,060° C. (or 1,940° F.); it is not attacked by any of the ordinary acids, but combines readily with chlorin; and it is dissolved by a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids. The crystalline form of gold is isometric, but crystallized gold is a rarity, and it is extremely uncommon to find crystals with smooth faces and sharp edges. Neither have any very large crystals ever been noticed, nor one so much as an inch in diameter. Arborescent masses, showing irregularly developed crystalline planes, are occasionally found, and such forms are sometimes aggregated into large masses; but much the larger part of the native gold found is entirely destitute of any appearance of crystallization, being usually in the form of small scales, which are often so minute as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. Larger rounded masses, called *nuggets*, are occasionally met with, and these are sometimes many pounds in weight. A specimen from the Ural preserved in the collection of the mining school at St. Petersburg weighs nearly a hundred pounds. The largest nugget of which there is any record was found at Hill End, in New South Wales. It measured 4 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 3 inches, was about 4 inches thick, and was sold for $148,000. Gold is a widely disseminated metal, but does not occur anywhere in large quantities, as compared with the ordinary useful metals. There is no proper ore of gold, this metal being never, so far as known, mineralized by sulphur or oxygen. Although gold is disseminated in fine and usually invisible particles through various ores of the other metals, and in many cases in quantity great enough to be separated with profit, most of the gold of the world is obtained either in the form of native gold, from washing the superficial detritus (sand and gravel), or by separating it from quartz, with which mineral it is almost invariably associated when occurring in veins or segregations in the solid rocks. Native gold is, however, in fact, an alloy of gold with silver, and traces of copper and iron are often associated with it. No native gold entirely free from silver has ever been found. The amount of the latter metal present in the gold varies greatly in different regions. The gold of California usually contains from 10 to 12 per cent. of silver; that of Australia rather less than half as much. The native gold of Mount Morgan, Queensland, approaches more nearly to chemical purity than any hitherto discovered, since it contains 99.7 per cent. of gold, and only a minute trace of silver. Pure gold is very rarely used in the arts. All gold coin and gold ornaments in use are alloys of gold with copper, or with copper and silver. The alloy is used, in the case of coin, because pure gold is too soft to bear rough usage; and for the same reason, as well as to diminish the cost, in the case of gold used for personal ornaments. The coin of England is composed of 11 parts of gold and 1 of copper; that of France and the United States of 9 of gold and 1 of copper. The so-called gold used for jewels and watch-cases varies from 8 or 9 to 18 carats fine. (See *carat*, 3.) The alloys of gold with copper and silver are given various shades of color by treatment with chemicals, according to fashion or fancy. Gold has been in use for ornamental purposes from the earliest times. The world's output of gold during recent years, according to the reports of the United States mint, has been as follows: 1899, $306,724,100; 1900, $254,576,300; 1901, $260,992,900; 1902, $296,737,600; 1903, $327,702,700; 1904, $347,377,200; 1905, $380,288,700; 1906, $402,503,000; 1907, $412,532,900; 1908, $441,932,200; 1910, $454,874,000 (estimated). In the United States the output has increased from nearly $33,000,000 in 1890 to $79,171,000 in 1900 and $99,232,200 in 1910. The estimated stock of gold coin in the United States on Dec. 1, 1910, was $1,701,198,787. See *gold-standard*.

> I counsel thee to buy of me *gold* tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich. Rev. iii. 18.

> *Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!*
> Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
> Molten, graven, hammer'd and roll'd.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

Hence, figuratively—**2.** Money; riches; wealth.

> For me—the *gold* of France did not seduce.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

> The old man's god, his *gold*, has won upon her.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker.

> Judges and senates have been bought for *gold*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 187.

3. Anything very valuable or highly prized; anything regarded as very precious, or as of pure or sterling quality.

> The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
> A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

4. A bright-yellow color, like that of the metal gold; also, gilding: as, a flower edged with *gold*.

> The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,
> His painted wings, and breast that flames with *gold*.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 118.

> The Princeps copy, clad in blue and *gold*.
> *J. Ferriar*, Illustrations of Sterne, Bibliomania, l. 6.

5. In *archery*, the innermost circle of the target, so called because marked with gold, or of a gold color; the bull's-eye; hence, an arrow that hits the gold; a hit in the gold.—**6.** [E. dial. also *goolds* (cf. Sc. *gool*, *gule*, *gules*, the corn-marigold), < ME. *gold*, *goold*, *guld*, a use of *gold*, the metal. Cf. *marigold*.] (*a*) The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*.

> Onyons, myntes, gourdes, *goldes*,
> Nowe secondly to sowe or kest in molde is.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

(*b*) The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

> The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle, and *gold*,
> Which though esteemed but weeds, yet for their dainty hues
> And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose chuse.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 166.

(*c*†) The turnsol; heliotrope.

> She [Leucothoë] sprong up out of the molde
> Into a flour was named *golde*,
> Which stant governed of the sonne.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 356.

Goolde, herbe, solsequium, quia sequitur solem, elitropium, calendula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 202.

Angel gold†. See *angel-gold*.—**Cloth of gold.** See *cloth*.—**Cypress gold.** See *cypress*[2].—**Dead gold,** gold or gold-leaf applied to any object and left unburnished. Also called *matt*.—**Ducat gold.** See *ducat*.—**Dutch gold.** See *Dutch*.—**Etruscan, Roman,** or **colored gold,** in *jewelry*, gold (of any fineness) the superficial alloy of which has been removed by boiling in nitric acid, leaving a surface of fine gold with a rich, satiny yellow luster.—**Fools' gold,** iron pyrites, a mineral of metallic luster and light-yellow or golden color, often mistaken for gold, whence the name.—**German gold,** an inferior gold-powder prepared from gold-leaf.—**Gold and silver certificates.** See *certificate*.—**Graphic gold,** an ore of tellurium, consisting of tellurium, gold, and silver, found in Transylvania. Also called *graphic ore* and *sylvanite* (which see).—**Green gold,** in *jewelry*, gold alloyed with silver.—**Hammered gold.** See *hammer*, *v. t.*—**Lined gold,** gold having a backing of other metal.—**Mannheim gold,** a cheap brass alloy used by jewelers to imitate gold, named from Mannheim, in Baden, where it was originally made. It varies somewhat in its composition, but a usual formula includes 80 parts of copper and 20 of zinc, sometimes with a trace of tin.—**Mock gold,** a yellow alloy composed of copper, zinc, platinum, and other materials in various proportions.—**Mosaic gold.** (*a*) An alloy of copper and zinc, also called *ormolu*. (*b*) A sulphid of tin, the *aurum musivum* of the ancients.—**Old gold,** a dull brassy-yellow color supposed to resemble old tarnished gold, used in textile fabrics.—**Red gold,** in *jewelry*, gold alloyed with copper.—**Rolled gold,** a film of gold joined to a backing of other metal by rolling.—**To cut the gold.** See *cut*.—**White gold,** an alloy of gold in which silver predominates, say 20 parts of silver to 4 of gold.

II. *a.* Made of, consisting of, or like gold; golden; gilded: as, a *gold* chain; *gold* color.

> The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
> In their *gold* coats spots you see.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1.

> For so the whole round earth is every way
> Bound by *gold* chains about the feet of God.
> *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Gold blond, blond-lace, the flowers or sprigs of which are composed of gold thread.—**Gold blue.** See *purple of Cassius*, under *purple*.—**Gold chlorid,** a name of the trichlorid $AuCl_3$ and of chlor-auric acid, $HAuCl_4$. Solutions of gold chlorid are used in gilding by the wet way, also in combination with tin sesquichlorid, or the double tin and ammonium chlorid, in the preparation of purple of Cassius.—**Gold cloth.** Same as *cloth of gold* (which see, under *cloth*).—**Gold lac, gold lacquer,** a variety of Japanese lacquer-work; properly, that in which the surface is entirely of gold, sometimes uniform, sometimes in patterns of different tints of gold, and often having patterns in relief; less properly, that which has a certain amount of gold ornamentation or which is covered with aventurin.—**Gold lace.** See *lace*.—**Gold latten.** (*a*) Gold in thin plates. See *latten*. (*b*) Thin plates of gilded metal, especially of yellow metal or brass gilded.—**Gold luster,** a variety of metallic luster which has the color of gold. See *luster*.—**Gold plate, thread, wire,** etc. See the nouns.—**Gold reserve.** See *reserve*.—**Gold tooling,** in *bookbinding*, ornamental work made by the pressure of a hot tool upon gold-leaf laid on a book-cover.

gold-bank (gōld′bangk), *n.* A national banking association of a class organized under United States Revised Statutes (limit of circulation enlarged by act of January 19th, 1875) to issue notes payable in gold coin. There were but few of these banks, and these were chiefly established to meet the wishes of the people of the Pacific coast States, who objected to paper currency not redeemable in gold.

goldbasket (gōld′bâs″ket), *n.* Same as *gold-dust*, 2.

gold-bearing (gōld′bãr″ing), *a.* Containing gold; auriferous.

> The distribution of *gold-bearing* deposits is world-wide; although the relative importance of different localities is very different, their geological range is also very extensive. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 742.

gold-beaten† (gōld′bē″tn), *a.* [< ME. *gold-beten*.] Embossed or enchased in gold.

> *Gold-beten* helmes, hauberkes, cote-armures.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1642.

gold-beater (gōld′bē″tėr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. See *gold-leaf*.—**2.** A common predaceous caraboid beetle, *Carabus auratus*, found in all parts of Europe. [Eng.]—**Gold-beaters' mold,** a collection of about 850 leaves of parchment, vellum, and gold-beaters' skin, each of double thickness, fixed on a metal mold, and between which flattened pieces of gold are placed to be hammered out to the full size of the leaf.—**Gold-beaters' skin,** the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, which is of extreme tenacity and is used by gold-beaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it. The membrane is thus reduced to great thinness, and is fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.

gold-beating (gōld′bē″ting), *n.* The art or process of beating out gold into gold-leaf.

gold-book (gōld′bůk), *n.* A thin pamphlet containing between the leaves sheets of gold-leaf. See *gold-leaf*.

gold-bound (gōld′bound), *a.* Bound or encompassed with gold.

> Thou art too like the spirit of Banquo; down!
> Thy crown does sear mine eyeballs:—and thy hair,
> Thou other *gold-bound* brow, is like the first.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

goldbreast (gōld′brest), *n.* A small striped finch-like bird of the genus *Pytelia*, as *P. subflava*: a book-name.

gold-bug (gōld′bug), *n.* An advocate of the single gold standard in finance. [Opprobrious and slang.]

goldcrest (gōld′krest), *n.* A golden-crested bird of the genus *Regulus*. The common European



Goldcrest (*Regulus cristatus*).

species is *R. cristatus;* that of the United States is *R. satrapa.*

goldcup (gōld'kup), *n.* One of various species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus*, especially *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus.* Also called *buttercup, kingcup.*

gold-cushion (gōld'kúsh″on), *n.* Same as *cushion*, 2 (*a*).

A *gold-cushion*, which can be made by stretching a piece of calf leather, rough side upwards, over a pad of wadding on a board 10 inches by 8.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 397.

gold-digger (gōld'dig″ėr), *n.* One who digs for or mines gold. This word is almost exclusively used to designate *placer miners*, or those who dig and wash auriferous detrital material (gravel and sand). Those who are engaged in mining in the solid rock are called *quartz miners.*

gold-dust (gōld'dust), *n.* **1.** Gold occurring naturally in a state of fine subdivision.—**2.** A plant, *Alyssum saxatile*, so called from the profusion of its small yellow flowers. Also called ★*goldbasket.* [Properly *golddust.*]

golden (gōl'dn), *a.* [< ME. *golden*, a restored form of earlier *gulden, gylden, gilden*, < AS. *gylden* (with umlaut) (= OS. *guldin* = OFries. *gelden, golden, gulden* = D. *gouden* = MLG. *golden* = OHG. *guldīn, culdīn*, MHG. *guldīn* (also used as a noun, > G. *gulden*, florin), G. *gülden*, usually *golden* = Icel. *gullinn* = Sw. *gyllen, gylden* = Dan. *gylden* = Goth. *gultheins*), of gold, < *gold*, gold: see *gold* and *-en*[2]. Cf. *gilden*[1], a doublet of *golden*, and *gilden*[2], *gulden.*] **1.** Made of gold; consisting of gold.

Thy state is taken for a joint-stool, thy *golden* sceptre for a leaden dagger. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Two massy keys he bore of metals twain;
The *golden* opes, the iron shuts amain.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 111.

Then was I ware of one that on me moved
In *golden* armour with a crown of gold.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Of the color or luster of gold; yellow; bright; shining; splendid: as, the *golden* sun; *golden* fruit: sometimes poetically used of blood.

The weary sun hath made a *golden* set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin lac'd with his *golden* blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

To see thee, laying there thy *golden* head,
My pride in happier summers, at my feet.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Hence—**3.** Excellent; most valuable; very precious: as, the *golden* rule.

I will recite a *golden* sentence out of that Poete, which is next vnto Homer. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 107.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

This mistress [Affliction] lately plucked me by the ear,
And many a *golden* lesson hath me taught.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

4. Most happy or prosperous; marked by great happiness, prosperity, or progress: as, the *golden* age.

A goodly place, a goodly time,
For it was in the *golden* prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

That was in *golden* summer-time;
The winter wind is howling now.
R. T. Cooke, En Espagne.

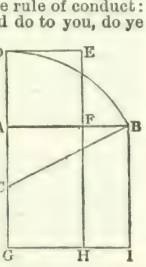
The IV. century witnessed the blooming of Syrian literature into its *golden* age. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 204.

5. Preëminently favorable or auspicious: as, a *golden* opportunity.

When that is known, and *golden* time convents,
A solemn combination shall be made
Of our dear souls. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

The State has a *golden* chance—the opportunity of getting the whole manufacture and sale . . . into its own hands. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 333.

Figure of the golden rule. See *rule.*—**Golden age.** See *ages in mythology and history*, under *age.*—**Golden balls**, the three gilt balls used as a pawnbroker's sign. The golden balls form the arms of Lombardy, and were assumed by the colony of Lombards who settled in London as bankers and money-lenders.—**Golden beetle**, a chrysomelid; a beetle of the genus *Chrysomela* or family *Chrysomelidæ:* so called from their metallic luster. See cut under *Chrysomela.*—**Golden bull.** See *bull*[2].—**Golden carp**, the gold carp or goldfish.—**Golden cudweed.** See *cudweed.*—**Golden cutty**, the golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus.* [Hants, Eng.]—**Golden daisy.** Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).—**Golden division**†. See *division.*—**Golden dock.** See *dock*[1], 1.—**Golden eagle, fleece.** See the nouns.—**Golden fly.** Same as *goldwasp.*—**Golden Friday, haddock, Horde, house, ide, legend, lungwort, maidenhair, mean, mole, mouse-ear**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden number**, the number of any year in the Metonic cycle of 19 years. The rule for finding it is to add 1 to the number of the year after Christ, according to the ordinary reckoning, and divide by 19, when the remainder will be the golden number. The name is said to be derived from the fact that, on the discovery of the Metonic cycle, about 432 B. C., an inscription in letters of gold was set up in Athens, and others in other cities of Greece; the numbers were also marked in gold in the ancient calendars. The golden numbers are used in ecclesiastical computations, with the epact, to determine the day on which the Easter full moon occurs, the date by which all the movable feasts in the church year are determined. See *Easter*[1].—**Golden pheasant, plover, robin.** See the nouns.—**Golden rose**, a rose made of pure gold, blessed by the Pope on Lætare Sunday, the fourth Sunday of Lent, used by him in blessing the people, and occasionally sent as a mark of especial honor to Catholic sovereigns and other notable persons, to churches, cities, etc. Originally it consisted of a single rose of wrought gold; the form finally adopted is a thorny branch with flowers and leaves, surmounted by one principal rose.—**Golden rule.** (*a*) The rule of conduct: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Mat. vii. 12. (*b*) In *arith.*, the rule of three. See *rule.*—**Golden samphire, saxifrage, shiner**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden section**, the division of a line in extreme and mean ratio, which is solved by Euclid II. 11.—**Golden Spur**, a papal order existing since the sixteenth century. It consists of two classes, commanders and knights. The present name is *Order of St. Sylvester.*—**Golden star**, a form of monstrance in which during the papal mass on Easter day the bread is exhibited to the people for adoration. *Walcott.*—**Golden sulphid**, a sulphid of antimony, prepared by precipitating a sulphantimoniate by sulphuric acid.—**Golden thistle, wedding, wrasse**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden warblers**, several species of the genus *Dendræca*, which resemble the common summer warbler of the United States, *D. æstiva*, in being almost entirely of a bright-yellow color. See *yellow-bird.*—**Golden wasp.** See *goldwasp.*—**Knights of the Golden Circle.** See *knight.*—**Order of the Golden Fleece.** See *fleece.*



The Golden Section of Euclid II. 11. AB is the given line. The side of the square ABIG is bisected in C. CD is taken equal to BC, and the square ADEF is constructed.

golden (gōl'dn), *v. i.* [< *golden, a.*] To become golden in color. [Rare.]

Like loose mists that blow
Across her crescent, *goldening* as they go.
Lowell, Endymion, iv.

goldenback (gōl'dn-bak), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus.*

goldenbough (gōl'dn-bou), *n.* The mistletoe, *Viscum album.*

goldenbug (gōl'dn-bug), *n.* The seven-spotted ladybird, *Coccinella septem-punctata.* Also called *goldenknop.*

goldenchain (gōl'dn-chān), *n.* The plant *Laburnum Laburnum:* so called from its long racemes of yellow flowers.

golden-cheeked (gōl'dn-chēkt), *a.* Having yellow lores: as, the *golden-cheeked* warbler, *Dendræca chrysoparia.*

goldenclub (gōl'dn-klub), *n.* The *Orontium aquaticum*, an aquatic plant of the United States, bearing a yellow club-shaped spadix.

golden-crested (gōl'dn-kres″ted), *a.* Having a yellow crest: specifically applied to several kinglets or goldcrests.

golden-crowned (gōl'dn-kround), *a.* Having a yellow crown: as, the *golden-crowned* thrush, *Siurus auricapillus;* the *golden-crowned* sparrow, *Zonotrichia coronata.*

gold-end-man†, *n.* A man who buys broken pieces of gold and silver; an itinerant jeweler.

Re-enter Higgen, disguised as a *gold-end-man.*
Hig. Have ye any ends of gold or silver?
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

goldenear (gōl'dn-ēr), *n.* A noctuid moth, ★*Hydræcia nictitans.*

goldeneye (gōl'dn-ī), *n.* **1.** A sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuliguliæ* and genus *Clangula;* a garrot. The common goldeneye is *Glaucionetta clangula* of Europe and America. Barrow's goldeneye is the Rocky Mountain garrot, *G. barrovi.* See cut under *garrot.*

In the interior, and perhaps at some points on the coast, the *golden-eyes* decoy readily, but this is not the case on our southern New England shore, where they rarely pay the slightest attention to the stools.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 223.

2. A fish, *Hiodon alosoides*, having a large eye with yellow iris.—**3.** One of various neuropterous insects of the genus *Chrysopa:* so called in allusion to their golden or bronze-colored eyes. The larvæ are often called *aphis-lions.* Also called *golden-eyed fly.*

golden-eyed (gōl'dn-īd), *a.* Having yellow eyes.—**Golden-eyed fly.** See *fly*[2] and *goldeneye*, 3.

golden-flower (gōl'dn-flou″ėr), *n.* The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.* See *Chrysanthemum*, 2.

goldenhead (gōl'dn-hed), *n.* The male widgeon, *Mareca penelope;* the yellowpoll. [East coast of Ireland.]

goldenknop (gōl'dn-nop), *n.* Same as *golden-bug. E. D.*

goldenly† (gōl'dn-li), *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

goldenmaid (gōl'dn-mād), *n.* A fish, the conner or gilthead, *Crenilabrus melops.*

During this frost [the great frost of 1814, in England] a great number of the fish called *golden maids* were picked up on Brighton beach. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 108.

goldenpert (gōl'dn-pėrt), *n.* A low scrophulariaceous herb, *Gratiola aurea*, of eastern North America, with golden-yellow flowers.

goldenrod (gōl'dn-rod), *n.* [< *golden* + *rod.*] A plant of the genus *Solidago*, the species of which have numerous small golden heads: these in the original species, *S. Virgaurea*, of wide distribution, are arranged in a wand-like spike. See *Solidago.*

But on the hills the *golden-rod*, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook, in autumn beauty stood. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

False goldenrod, *Brachychæta sphacelata*, a plant of the Alleghanies, closely resembling *Solidago.*—**West India goldenrod**, a tall composite, *Neurolæna lobata*, with a panicle of yellow flowers.

goldenrod-tree (gōl'dn-rod-trē), *n.* The *Bosea Yervamora*, a peculiar amaranthaceous shrub of the Canary Islands.

goldenseal (gōl'dn-sēl), *n.* The yellowroot or yellow puccoon, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a ranunculaceous plant of the United States.

golden-slopt† (gōl'dn-slopt), *a.* Wearing slops or nether garments embroidered or adorned with gold.

Some shy *golden-slopt* Castalio. *Marston.*

golden-spoon (gōl'dn-spön), *n.* In Jamaica, the *Byrsonima cinerea*, a small malpighiaceous tree, named from the shape and color of the petals.

golden-swift (gōl'dn-swift), *n.* The hepialid moth *Hepialus humuli.*

golden-winged (gōl'dn-wingd), *a.* Having yellow wings, or wings marked with yellow: applied to sundry birds: as, the *golden-winged* woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus;* the *golden-winged* warbler, *Helminthophila chrysoptera.*

golder, *n.* See *golader.*

gold-fern (gōld'fėrn), *n.* A fern in which the under surface of the frond is covered with bright-yellow powder, giving a golden color. This occurs in many species of *Ceropteris* and *Notholæna.* When the powder is white the fern is called *silver-fern.* Different fronds of the same species may have either color, as in the California gold- and silver-fern, *Ceropteris triangularis.*

gold-field (gōld'fēld), *n.* A district or region where gold-mining is carried on.

Auriferous materials from our *gold-fields.*
Ure, Dict., IV. 413.

★**goldfinch** (gōld'finch), *n.* [< ME. *goldfinch*, < AS. *goldfinc* (= ODan. *guldfink* = G. *goldfink*), < *gold*, gold, + *finc*, finch.] **1.** An elegant European siskin or thistle-bird, *Carduelis elegans*, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having wings conspicuously marked with yellow, and a crimson face.



American Goldfinch (*Chrysomitris* or *Spinus tristis*).

Canara byrds come in to beare the bell,
And *Goldfinches* do hope to get the gole.
Gascoigne, Philomene, [l. 34.

Two *goldfinches*, whose sprightly song
Had been their mutual solace long,
Liv'd happy prisoners there.
Cowper, Faithful Bird.

2. The American thistle-bird, *Chrysomitris tristis*, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having a yellow body, with black cap, wings, and tail, the latter marked also with

white.—3. Some finch like or likened to either of the above, as the Arkansan goldfinch, *Chrysomitris psaltria*.—4. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella:* a misnomer.—5†. A gold piece; a sovereign. [Old slang.]

Sir H. Don't you love singing-birds, madam?
Angel. (Aside.) That's an odd question for a lover. (Aloud.) Yes, sir.
Sir H. Why then, madam, here is a nest of the prettiest *goldfinches* that ever chirped in a cage.
Farquhar, Constant Couple, ii. 2.

Tidley goldfinch, the golden-crested wren or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

gold-finder (gōld'fin″dėr), *n.* 1. One who finds gold.—2†. One who empties privies.

If his acres, being sold for a marvedi a turf for larks in cages, cannot fill this pocket, give 'em to *gold-finders*.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

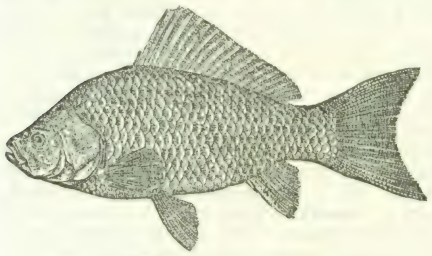
As our *gold-finders*, they have the honour in the night and darkness to thrive on stench and excrements.
Feltham Resolves.

The name *gold-finder* or gold-farmer . . . still lingers in Shrewsbury.
Warwickshire Glossary, s. v. *Gold-dust* (1896). *N. E. D.*

gold-finished (gōld'fin″isht), *a.* In *bookbinding*, noting a cover decorated in gold, as distinguished from one decorated by blind stamping, or stamping in ink.

goldfinny (gōld'fin″i), *n.*; pl. *goldfinnies* (-iz). A species of conner, *Crenilabrus melops*.

goldfish (gōld'fish), *n.* [= D. *goudvisch* = G. *goldfisch* = Dan. Sw. *guldfisk*.] 1. A fish of the carp family *Cyprinidæ*, *Cyprinus* or *Carassius auratus*, originally a Chinese species, now



Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

domesticated and bred everywhere for ornament in ponds, tanks, and aquariums. The rich red, golden, silver, black, and other colors are artificially produced and propagated by selection; in a state of nature the fish is of a dull olivaceous green, to which it tends to revert if left to itself on escaping from cultivation. 2. Same as *garibaldi*, 2.

goldflower† (gōld'flou″ėr), *n.* The shrubby everlasting, *Helichrysum Stœchas*.

goldfoam†, *n.* [ME. *goldefome*.] Copper.

gold-foil (gōld'foil), *n.* Gold beaten into thin sheets, especially for the use of dentists. It is, however, many times thicker than gold-leaf.

goldhammer (gōld'ham″ėr), *n.* [= G. *goldhammer*; < *gold* + *hammer* in *yellowhammer*, q. v.] Same as *yellowhammer*.

gold-hammer (gōld'ham″ėr), *n.* A gold-beaters' hammer.

gold-house† (gōld'hous), *n.* [ME. *goldehous*.] A treasury. *Halliwell.*

On the morowe, tho hyt was day,
The kyng to hys *golde-hows* toke hys way.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

goldie, *a.* and *n.* See *goldy*.

goldilocks, goldylocks (gōl'di-loks), *n.* 1. A species of buttercup, *Ranunculus auricomus*.—2. A book-name for cultivated species of *Chrysocoma*, composite plants from South Africa, with heads of yellow flowers.—3. The *Aster Linosyris*, a native of Europe, resembling goldenrod, with small heads of yellow flowers.—4. The filmy fern, *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense*.—5. The moss *Polytrichum commune*.

golding (gōl'ding), *n.* [< *gold* + *-ing*[1].] 1. One of various plants with yellow flowers, especially the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.—2. A variety of apple of a golden-yellow color.

goldish† (gōl'dish), *a.* [< ME. *goldish*; < *gold* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat golden in color.

Gret torment to hir ther gan she purchas,
Hir *goldish* herre tering, breking, euermore,
For hir fader and lord lying hir before.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1348.

goldish-hue†, *a.* [ME. *goldisshe-hewe*; < *goldish* + *hue*[1].] Of a somewhat golden hue or color.

All is not gold that shynethe *goldisshe-hewe*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 190.

gold-knife (gōld'nīf), *n.* A long straight knife made to cut gold-leaf.

gold-leaf (gōld'lēf), *n.* Gold beaten into the form of a very thin leaf or sheet. An ounce of gold may be beaten out so as to cover 200 square feet or more, the leaf used for gilding being often much thinner than this. The gold is rolled into a ribbon not thicker than ordinary paper; it is then cut into pieces an inch square, piled up with much larger square pieces of goldbeaters' skin, and beaten until it reaches their size. It is then cut up again, interleaved with fresh pieces of the skin, and again beaten, and so on. A book of gold-leaf measures 3⅜ by 3½ and a leaf of gold 3⅜ by 3⅜ inches. There are 25 leaves in a book, and 20 books in a pack.—**Gold-leaf electroscope.** See *electroscope*.

goldless (gōld'les), *a.* [< *gold* + *-less*.] Destitute of gold.

The *goldless* age, where gold disturbs no dreams.
Byron.

gold-lily (gōld'lil″i), *n.* The yellow lily. See *lily*.

She moves among my visions of the lake, . . .
While the *gold-lily* blows, and overhead
The light cloud smoulders on the summer crag.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

gold-mine (gōld'mīn), *n.* 1. A place where gold is or may be mined. Hence—2. Anything productive of great wealth.

gold-miner (gōld'mī″nėr), *n.* One who mines for gold.

gold-mole (gōld'mōl), *n.* The Cape chrysochlore, *Chrysochloris aureus*, or any other insectivorous mammal of the family *Chrysochloridæ*. See cut under *Chrysochloris*.

goldney, goldny (gōld'ni), *n.*; pl. *goldneys, goldnies* (-niz). [Perhaps contr. of *goldeneye*, which is also used as the name of a duck.] The goldenmaid, golden wrasse, gilthead, or conner, *Crenilabrus melops* or *C. tinca*.

gold-note (gōld'nōt), *n.* A bank- or other note containing a promise to pay in gold coin (if so demanded by the holder); specifically, a United States government note of this kind.

gold-of-pleasure (gōld'ov-plezh'ūr), *n.* The *Camelina sativa*, an annual cruciferous plant of Europe, a weed in grain- and flax-fields, and sometimes cultivated for the oil expressed from its seeds. Its fibers can be used in the manufacture of packing, sailcloth, and other coarse fabrics.

gold-paint (gōld'pānt), *n.* Same as *bronze-paint*.

gold-powder (gōld'pou″dėr), *n.* A preparation consisting of gold-leaf ground in a mortar with honey or thick gum-water until the gold is reduced to an extremely fine powder. The honey or gum is then washed out with warm water, and the gold-powder remains.

gold-proof (gōld'prōf), *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money. [Rare.]

Art thou *gold-proof?* there's for thee; help me to him.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

gold-shell (gōld'shel), *n.* 1. In the *fine arts*, a shell coated on the inside with a thin layer of gold-paint, soluble in water.—2. *Anomia ephippium*, a bivalve mollusk, so called from one of its varieties having a golden luster. It is one of several species, all known as *clink-shells* and *jingle-shells*, common on tide-rocks near low-water mark, firmly attached by one valve, and not distantly resembling limpets. The attachment is by a sort of stem or peduncle issuing through an opening in the side of the under valve. Also called *silver-shell*.

goldsinny (gōld'sin″i), *n.* Same as *goldfinny*, 1.

gold-size (gōld'sīz), *n.* [< *gold* + *size*[2].] 1. A size laid on to form a surface on which gold-leaf can be applied. It is of different composition according to the manner in which the gold is to be applied, the size of the surface to be gilded, the material upon which it is applied, and the like. That used in burnish-gilding is a composition of pipe-clay, red chalk, black-lead, suet, and bullocks' blood, thinned with a solution of gelatin.

2. A mixture of chrome-yellow and varnish used in gold-printing and for other purposes.

goldsmith (gōld'smith), *n.* [< ME. *goldsmith*, < AS. *goldsmith* (= D. *goudsmid* = OHG. *goldsmid, goltsmid*, MHG. *goltsmit*, G. *goldschmied* (as a proper name also *Goldschmidt*, etc.) = Icel. *gullsmidhr* = Sw. Dan. *guldsmed*), < *gold*, gold, + *smith*, smith.] 1. An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold; a worker in gold. Goldsmiths formerly acted also as bankers, managing the pecuniary concerns of their customers. The first circulating notes having been issued by bankers of this class, they were called *goldsmiths' notes*.

Goldsmythes furst ande ryche Ieweleres,
Ande by bemself crafty Broderes.
Douce MS., Oxford, quoted in Destruction of [Troy (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xlvii.

Are there nae *gowdsmiths* here in Fife,
Can make to you anither knife?
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

2. In *entom.*, a goldsmith-beetle.

goldsmith-beetle (gōld'smith-bē″tl), *n.* 1. A lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*, *Cotalpa lanigera:* so called from its beautiful appearance, the wing-covers being of a golden color with metallic luster. The insect is nearly an inch long. It is very abundant in the United States in early summer, feeding upon the foliage of various trees. The larva closely resembles in habits and appearance the common white grub. See cut under *Cotalpa*.
2. A name of some or any of the cetonians, a group of scarabæoid beetles.

goldsmithery, goldsmithry (gōld'smith-ėr-i, -smith-ri), *n.* [< ME. *goldsmithry*, < *goldsmith* + *-ry*. Cf. AS. *goldsmithu*, the art of the goldsmith.] Goldsmiths' work. *Chaucer.*

Even in early times the *goldsmithry* of the Irish was very beautiful.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 10.

goldspink (gōld'spingk), *n.* [< *gold* + *spink*. Cf. *goldfinch*.] The goldfinch. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

gold-standard (gōld'stan-därd), *a.* Using gold alone as full legal tender. In the United States both gold and silver are legal tender (see *silver*); but since the demonetization of silver in 1873 the country has been on a gold basis, the purchasing-power of the depreciated silver dollar having been maintained by the policy of the government which has preserved its parity with gold. The situation in other double-standard countries is similar. The gold standard prevails in Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Portugal, Brazil, Canada, Newfoundland, Egypt, Chile, Peru, Japan, Russia, Mexico, Bolivia, British India, Argentine Republic, Belgium, Costa Rica, British Honduras, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Haiti, and various other countries.

gold-stick (gōld'stik), *n.* A title given to those members of the British royal household who bear gilded rods when attending the sovereign on occasions of state.

★**goldstone** (gōld'stōn), *n.* Same as *aventurin*, 1.

goldtail (gōld'tāl), *n.* An arctiid moth, ★*Porthesia auriflua:* so called from the yellow anal tuft.

goldthread (gōld'thred), *n.* A ranunculaceous evergreen plant, *Coptis trifolia*, widely distributed in the north temperate zone: so called from its fibrous yellow roots. See *Coptis*.

gold-tressed†, *a.* [ME. *golde-tressed*.] Having tresses or hair of a golden color.

gold-washer (gōld'wosh″ėr), *n.* 1. One who washes sand or gravel, as in a cradle, to obtain the gold which it contains.—2. An instrument or apparatus employed in washing the refuse from gold.

gold-washing (gōld'wosh″ing), *n.* A place where refuse is washed from gold.

goldwasp (gōld'wosp), *n.* A parasitic hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysididæ*, which vies with the humming-birds in the richness of its colors. The common European species, *Chrysis ignita*, is about as large as the house-fly, of a rich deep blue-green color on the head and thorax, the abdomen burnished with a golden-coppery hue. The goldwasps deposit their eggs in the nests of other hymenopters, their larvæ destroying those of these insects. Also called *golden wasp, golden fly, ruby-tailed fly*, and *cuckoo-fly*. See cut under *Chrysididæ*.

gold-water (gōld'wâ-tėr), *n.* A liquid distilled from a mixture of spices, spirits of wine, and water, and mixed with pulverized gold-leaf. Also called *Dantzic brandy*.

gold-weight† (gōld'wāt), *n.* 1. Precise weight; hence, exact estimate or limit.

A man, believe it, that knows his place, to the *gold-weight*.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage.

2. *pl.* Scales for weighing gold.

goldworm (gōld'wėrm), *n.* A glow-worm.

goldy (gōl'di), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *goldy*, adj.; < *gold* + *-y*[1].] **I.**† *a.* Of a gold color. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, f. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.* [Sc.; also written *goldie, gooldie, gowdie*. Cf. *goldfinch, goldspink*.] 1. The goldfinch *Carduelis elegans*. [Local, Eng.]—2. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*. [Local, Eng.]

gole[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *goal*[1].

gole[2] (gōl), *n.* [E. dial. also *gool*, < ME. *gole*, < OF. *gole, goule, gule*, < L. *gula*, throat: see *gullet, gules*.] 1†. The throat; hence, what comes from the throat, as voice, utterance, or saying.

The water foulis han here hedis leid
Togedere, and of a short avysement,
Whan everryche hadde his large *gole* [var. *goles*] seyd,
They seyden sothly al be on assent.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 556.

2. A narrow valley; a hollow between hills.—3. A ditch; a small stream.—4. A flood-gate; a sluice. [Prov. Eng. in last three senses.]

gole[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jowl*.

golet[1]† (gō'let), *n.* A Middle English form of *gullet*.

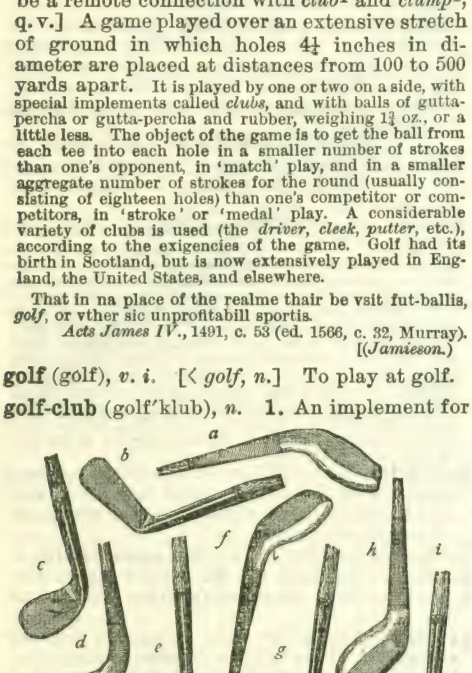
golet[2] (gō'let), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A Californian trout: same as *Dolly Varden*, 2.

golf (golf or gof), *n.* [Dial. *goff*, Sc. also *gouff*; prob. < D. *kolf* = MLG. *kolve* = OHG. *cholbo*, *cholpo*, a club, MHG. *kolbe*, G. *kolbe*, *kolben*, a club, knob, butt-end of a gun, a retort, = Icel. *kólfr*, the clapper of a bell, a bulb, a bolt, *kylfa*, a club, = Sw. *kolf*, a butt-end, bolt, retort, = Dan. *kolv*, a bolt, shaft, arrow (*kolbe*, the butt-end of a weapon, < G.). There may be a remote connection with *club*[1] and *clump*[1], q.v.] A game played over an extensive stretch of ground in which holes 4¼ inches in diameter are placed at distances from 100 to 500 yards apart. It is played by one or two on a side, with special implements called *clubs*, and with balls of gutta-percha or gutta-percha and rubber, weighing 1⅔ oz., or a little less. The object of the game is to get the ball from each tee into each hole in a smaller number of strokes than one's opponent, in 'match' play, and in a smaller aggregate number of strokes for the round (usually consisting of eighteen holes) than one's competitor or competitors, in 'stroke' or 'medal' play. A considerable variety of clubs is used (the *driver*, *cleek*, *putter*, etc.), according to the exigencies of the game. Golf had its birth in Scotland, but is now extensively played in England, the United States, and elsewhere.

That in na place of the realme thair be vsit fut-ballis, *golf*, or vther sic unprofitabill sportis.
Acts James IV., 1491, c. 53 (ed. 1566, c. 32, Murray). [(*Jamieson.*)]

golf (golf), *v. i.* [< *golf*, *n.*] To play at golf.

golf-club (golf'klub), *n.* **1.** An implement for



Golf-clubs.

a, long spoon (wood); *b*, lofting-iron (iron); *c*, niblick (iron); *d*, putter (wood); *e*, mashy (iron); *f*, driver or play-club (wood); *g*, cleik (iron); *h*, brassy niblick (wood); *i*, putter (iron).

playing the ball in golf.—**2.** A club or company of golfers.

golfer (gol'fėr), *n.* One who plays golf.

golia (gō'li-ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A bracelet of lacquered work, richly colored, and decorated with tin-foil, worn by women in India. *S. K. Handbook Indian Arts.*

goliard (gō'li-ärd), *n.* [OF. *goliard*, *golliard*, *gouliard*, *goulard*, a buffoon, jester, glutton (> ML. *goliardus*), < *gole*, *golle*, *goule*, the gullet, mouth, F. *gueule*, the mouth, jaws: see *gole*[2], *gullet*.] **1.** A buffoon or jester; specifically, one of an order or class of inferior monks who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics as professional jesters or buffoons. "They appear to have been in the clerical order somewhat the same class as the jongleurs and minstrels among the laity, riotous and unthrifty scholars who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics, and gained their living and clothing by practising the profession of buffoons and jesters. The name appears to have originated towards the end of the twelfth century; and, in the documents of that time, and of the next century, is always connected with the clerical order." *Wright*, Walter Mapes, Pref., p. x. (*Halliwell.*) **2.** One of the writers of the satirical poems collectively known as *goliardery*.

goliardeis†, *n.* [ME., also *gulardous*; < *goliard*: see *goliard*.] Same as *goliard*.

He was a janglere and a *golyardeys*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 560.

Thanne greued hym a *goliardeys*, a glotoun of wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 139.

goliardery (gō'li-är-dėr-i), *n.* [< *goliard* + *-ery*.] A series of Latin poems written in the thirteenth century, satirizing the abuses of the church. *Milman.*

goliardic (gō-li-är'dik), *a.* [< *goliard* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the goliards or to goliardery.

Goliardic poetry is further curious as showing how the classics even at that early period were a fountainhead of pagan inspiration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 383.

goliath (gō-lī'ath), *n.* [< *Goliath*, the Philistine giant (1 Sam. xvii.).] **1.** Same as *goliath-beetle*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the giant heron, *Ardea goliath*, of Africa.—**3.** In *mech.*, a form of crane of exceptional power.

goliath-beetle (gō-lī'ath-bē'tl), *n.* A huge cetonian lamellicorn beetle of the genus *Goliathus*, such as *G. giganteus* of Africa, or some other member of the *Goliathidæ*.

Goliathidæ (gō-li-ath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goliathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Goliathus*; the goliath-beetles.

Goliathus (gō-lī'a-thus), *n.* [NL., < *Goliath*, the Philistine giant: see *goliath*.] A genus of African cetonian lamellicorn beetles of enormous size; the goliath-beetles. *G. giganteus* is some 4 inches long and 2 inches broad, being thus one of the largest coleopters known. The species are African, but other related genera contain species also called goliath-beetles.

goliliat, **golillet**, *n.* [Sp. *golilla*, dim. of *gola*, neck, throat, *gula*, throat: see *gole*[2].] A kind of starched collar or band like a ruff, formerly worn in Spain.

Oh, I had rather put on the English pillory than that Spanish *golilla*.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

goliont, *n.* [< ME. *golion*, *golione*, *gulion*, < OF. **golion*, aug. of *goule*, *gole*, orig. a collar, a particular use of *goule*, *gole*, the throat: see *gole*[2], *gullet*.] A cloak, cape, or wrap.

gollt, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hand; a fist. [Old cant.]

Fie, master constable, what *golls* you have! Is Justice so blind you cannot see to wash your hands?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 6.

gollach (gol'aċh), *n.* [Sc., also written *golach*, *goloch*; < Gael. *gobhlach*, forked, < *gobhal*, also *gabhal*, a fork: see *gable*[1].] The common earwig, *Forficula auricularis*: so called from the forked tail. The name is also given to some similar insects.

goloe-shoest, *n. pl.* [An accom. form, like *galloshoes*, simulating *shoe*, of *goloshes*, *galoshes*: see *galosh*.] Galoshes. See *galosh*.

goloret (go-lōr'), *adv.* Same as *galore*.

golosh (go-losh'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *galosh*.

golp, **golpe** (golp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a roundel of a purple color.

"Wyndows," i. e. "wounds." Roundles purpure are so called by Bosswell, the derivation being obvious. Most heralds prefer the name "*golpes*."
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 104.

golt (golt), *n.* Same as *galt*[1].

gomt, *n.* See *goom*[2].

Gomarist (gō'mär-ist), *n.* [< *Gomarus* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A follower of Francis Gomarus (1563–1641), a Dutch disciple of Calvin. The Gomarists, otherwise called *Supralapsarians* and *Antiremonstrants*, very strongly opposed the doctrines of Arminius, adhering as rigidly to those of Calvin. Also *Gomarite*.

gomarita (go-mar'i-tä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian garden-wagtail, *Nemoricola indica*.

Gomarite (gō'mär-īt), *n.* Same as *Gomarist*.

gombeen (gom-bēn'), *n.* [Ir.] Usury.

gombeenism (gom-bēn'izm), *n.* The borrowing or lending of money at usurious interest.

gombeen-man (gom-bēn'man), *n.* [Ir.] A usurious money-lender.

gombo, *n.* See *gumbo*[1].

gome[1]†, *n.* See *gum*[1].

gome[2]†, *n.* See *goom*[2].

gomer[1] (gō'mėr), *n.* Same as *homer*.

We will no more murmur, good Lord, but . . . fill up our *gomers* daily, till we come into the land of promise.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 316.

gomer[2] (gō'mėr), *n.* [Named after its inventor, *Gomer*.] A particular form of chamber in ordnance, consisting in a conical narrowing of the bore toward its inner end. It was devised for the service of mortars in the wars of the first Napoleon.

Gomera (gō-mā'rä), *n.* A wine made in the Canary islands, of which the best closely resembles Madeira.

gomerel (gom'ėr-el), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *gomrell*, *gomral*, *gamphrell*; origin obscure. Cf. *gump*.] **I.** *n.* A stupid or senseless person; a blockhead.

Ye was right to refuse that clavering *gomeril*, Sir John.
Saxon and Gael, III. 73. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *a.* Stupid; foolish.

gomlah (gom'lä), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *gamlā*, a flowerpot.] In India, a water-jug or ewer, usually of earthenware. Also *gamla*.

gommet, *n.* An obsolete form of *gum*[2]. *Chaucer.*

gommeline (gom'el-in), *n.* [Cf. *gommer*.] Same as *dextrine*.

gommer (gom'ėr), *n.* [G. dial.] Amel-corn, *Triticum dicoccum*, deprived of its husks by the action of millstones, much esteemed, especially in Darmstadt, in the preparation of soups.

gomphi, *n.* Plural of *gomphus*, 2.

gomphiasis (gom-fī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γομφίασις*, toothache or gnashing of the teeth, < *γομφίος*, a grinder-tooth, molar: cf. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, bond, fastening: see *Gomphus*.] In *pathol.*, looseness of the teeth (particularly the molars) in their sockets.

Gomphinæ (gom-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gomphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Æschnidæ*, typified by the genus *Gomphus*.

Gomphocarpus (gom-fō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of asclepiadaceous herbs, distinguished from *Asclepias* mainly by the absence of a horn or crest on the hood. The species are chiefly African, though three are found in California and Arizona. Several are used medicinally, and *G. fruticosus*, *G. arborescens*, and *G. crispus* are cultivated in greenhouses.

gomphodont (gom'fō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*; cf. *gomphosis*.] In *zoöl.*, having the teeth inserted by gomphosis; socketed, as teeth.

gompholite (gom'fō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *λίθος*, stone.] A name suggested by Brongniart as the equivalent of *nagelfluh*.

Gompholobium (gom-fō-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *λοβός*, the pod or capsule of legumes, a lobe of the ear: see *lobe*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs, with terminal red or yellow flowers and club- or wedge-shaped pods, all natives of Australia, several of which have been in cultivation as ornamental plants. *G. uncinatum* is said to be poisonous to sheep.

gomphosis (gom-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόμφωσις*, a bolting together, a mode of articulation, < *γομφοῦν*, fasten with bolts or nails, < *γόμφος*, a bolt, a nail.] A kind of synarthrosis or immovable articulation in which one part enters into another like a peg or nail. The socketing of the teeth in the jaws is an example. It is also called *engomphosis* and *articulation by implantation*.

Gomphrena (gom-frē'nä), *n.* [NL., a corrupt form of L. *gromphæna* (Pliny), a kind of amaranth. Cf. L. *gromphena* (Pliny), a Sardinian bird of the crane species.] A genus of herbs or undershrubs, of the family *Amaranthaceæ*, including about 90 species, especially abundant in the warmer parts of America, but found also in tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. The small flowers are crowded with their firm scarious-colored bracts into usually globose heads, which retain their form and color after drying. The globe-amaranth or bachelor's-buttons, *G. globosa*, is a widely distributed species, with round heads of a white, rose, or crimson color.

Gomphus (gom'fus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *gomphus*, < Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, bond, fastening; cf. *γομφίος*, a grinder, molar; Skt. *jambha*, the teeth.] **1.** The typical genus of *Gomphinæ*, having the eyes remote and the ocelli in a line. *G. fraternus* is a dragon-fly, yellow, spotted with black, and having black feet.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *gomphi* (-fī).] A kind of sponge-spicule.

The dermal spicules [of *Rossellidæ*] are *gomphi*, stauri, and oxeas. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 422.

gomuti, **gomuto** (gō-mö'ti, -tō), *n.* [Malay.] **1.** The sago-palm, *Saguerus pinnatus*.—**2.** The black fiber obtained from the sago-palm, remarkable for its power of resisting decay in water. This fiber is manufactured into cordage, plaited into ornaments, employed for thatching, and put to various other similar uses.

gont, *v.* A Middle English form of the infinitive *go* and of the past participle *gone*.

gonad (gon'ad), *n.* [< NL. *gonas* (*gonad-*) (see pl. *gonades*), < Gr. *γονή* or *γόνος*, generation, seed, < *γίγνεσθαι*, *γενέσθαι*, be produced, = L. *gignere*, OL. *genere*, produce, beget: see *genus*, *generate*, etc.] In *biol.*, a germ-gland; a germinal or reproductive gland or organ, in the widest sense, producing sperm-cells or egg-cells; an ovary or a spermary, of whatever kind, in a primitive or an indifferent state.

The generative products, detached, as is usual in Cœlomata, from definite *gonads* developed on its [the cœloma's] lining membrane.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 432.

gonad-duct (gon'ad-dukt), *n.* See *gonaduct*.

gonades (gon'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gonas*: see *gonad*.] In *physiol.*, the essential sexual organs of either sex, as distinguished from the accessory genitals; the sexual glands, whether ovary or testis or both together.

gonaduct (gon'a-dukt), *n.* [Contr. of *gonad-duct*, < *gonad* + *duct*.] The duct of a gonad; the special tube which conveys the product of generation in either sex from the place where it is generated to the exterior. The oviducts and sperm-ducts are both gonaducts. Preferably *gonad-duct*.

They possess a well-developed cœlom, blood-vessels with red blood, a segmental series of nephridia (modified in some as *gonaducts*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 183.

gonagra (gō-nag′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *ἀγρα*, a taking (used for 'gout,' as in *podagra*).] In *pathol.*, an affection of the knee; gout or rheumatism in the knee.

gonakie (gon′a-kē), *n.* [African.] The *Acacia Arabica*, which yields a hard and durable wood.

gonal (gō′nal), *a.* [< *gon-ys* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the gonys of a bird's bill; gonydeal: as, the *gonal* angle. *Coues.*

gonalgia (gō-nal′ji-ä), *n.* Same as *gonyalgia*.

gonangia, *n.* Plural of *gonangium*.

gonangial (gō-nan′ji-al), *a.* [< *gonangi-um* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a gonangium; gonotheca.

gonangium (gō-nan′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *gonangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] In *zoöl.*, an organ of some *Hydrozoa*. It is formed upon the blastostyle by the splitting of the ectoderm into an inner layer, which invests the central axis formed by the endoderm with the prolongation of the somatic cavity, and an outer layer, chiefly or entirely chitinous. Budding gonophores project into or emerge from the interspace between these layers. See cut under *Campanularia*.

In Dicoryne conferta, the gonophore contained in a *gonangium* . . . is set free as a ciliated bitentaculate body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

gonapophyses, *n.* Plural of *gonapophysis*.

gonapophysial (gon″a-pō-fiz′i-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a gonapophysis.

gonapophysis (gon-a-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *gonapophyses* (-sēz). [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *ἀποφυσις*, an outgrowth, process. see *apophysis*.] One of the paired pieces forming the external genital organs of insects. In the female they are appendages of the eighth and ninth ventral abdominal segments, which form the ovipositor or sting; in the male they are attached to the ninth or tenth segment and become the clasping-organs.

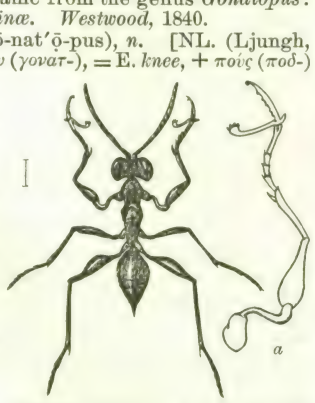
In the female [cockroach], . . . on the sternal region behind the vulva, between it and the anus, arises a pair of elongated processes, divided into two portions. . . . They embrace and partly ensheath two other processes having somewhat the shape of knife-blades. . . . Of these, which may be termed *gonapophyses*, the study of their development shows that the posterior bifid pair belong to the ninth somite, while the anterior pair belong to the eighth. . . . These plates and hooks [of the male cockroach] terminate processes of the sternal region of the tenth somite, on each side of the aperture of the vas deferens; and therefore though they are of the same nature as the *gonapophyses* of the female, they are not their exact homologues. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., pp. 349, 350.

gonarthritis (gon-är-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the knee-joint.

gonarthrocace (gon-är-throk′a-sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *κάκη*, badness: see *arthrocace*.] In *pathol.*, cancerous condition or ulceration of the knee-joint.

Gonatopides (gon-a-top′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonatopus* + *-ides*[2].] A group of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, taking name from the genus *Gonatopus*: same as *Dryininæ*. *Westwood*, 1840.

Gonatopus (gō-nat′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Ljungh, 1810), < Gr. *γόνυ* (*γονατ-*), = E. *knee*, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of ichneumon-flies of the family *Proctotrupidæ* and subfamily *Dryininæ*, having raptorial fore tarsi and no wings. They are parasitic on leaf-hoppers. There are several European and North American species, as *G. contortulus* of Connecticut.



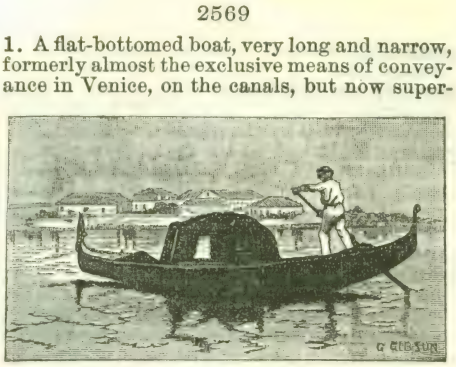
Gonatopus contortulus. (Line shows natural size.) *a*, right fore leg, highly magnified.

Gond (gond), *n.* [E. Ind.] One of an aboriginal race in central India and the Deccan, believed to be of Dravidian stock.

gondelo (gon′de-lō), *n.* See *gondola*, 2.

gondola (gon′dō-lä), *n.* [Early mod. E. and E. ★and U. S. dial. *gondolo*, *gondelo*, *gundelo*, etc.; = D. G. *gondel* = Dan. Sw. *gondol* = F. *gondole* = Sp. *góndola* = Pg. *gondola*, < It. *gondola*, dim. of *gonda*, formerly used in the same sense (cf. ML. *gandeia*, a kind of boat), prob. < Gr. *κόνδυ*, a drinking-vessel: said to be a Pers. word; prob. < Pers. *kandū*, an earthen vessel, a butt, vat.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, formerly almost the exclusive means of conveyance in Venice, on the canals, but now superseded in part on the chief canals by small omnibus-steamers. A gondola of middle size is about 30 feet long and 5 feet broad, terminating at each end in a sharp elevated point or peak, and is usually propelled by a single rower. (See *gondolier*.) Toward the center there is in some a curtained cabin for the passengers. Gondolas are now always black throughout, in consequence of an old law against extravagance in ornamentation.



Venetian Gondola.

He saw whereas did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glaunce of eye,
A litle *Gondelay*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 2.

A *gondola* with two oars at Venice is as magnificent as a coach and six horses with a large equipage in another country. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 387.

Didst ever see a *Gondola?* for fear
You should not, I'll describe it you exactly:
'Tis a long cover'd boat that's common here,
Carved at the prow, built lightly but compactly.
Row'd by two rowers, each call'd "Gondolier,"
It glides along the water looking blackly,
Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
Where none can make out what you say or do.
Byron, Beppo, st. 19.

2. A lighter or large flat-bottomed boat on the rivers of New England. In this use also *gondelo*, *gundelo*.—**3†.** A small boat used to transport the passengers or crew of a ship to and from the shore.

They found that the captain, his wife, and principal passengers had forsaken the bark, and were gone ashore in the *gondelo*. *J. Barrow*, Sir F. Drake, p. 59.

4. On a railroad, a gondola car. See below. [U. S.]—**5.** A vase or bowl of decorative character having a wide mouth, and usually of greater breadth than height: a term applied especially to carved vessels in crystal, agate, and similar materials.—**6.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Cymbium*, 1. *Férussac*, 1821.—**Gondola car**, a railroad freight-car with low sides secured by stanchions to a platform body. Sometimes the sides are hinged to the body. [U. S.]

gondolet†, *n.* [< F. *gondole*, < It. *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] Same as *gondola*.

Rowing upon the water in a *gondole*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

gondolet (gon′dō-let), *n.* [< It. *gondoletta*, dim. of *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] A small gondola.

That grand Canale, where (stately) once a yeare
A fleete of bridall *gondolets* appeare.
Dekker, London's Tempe.

gondolier (gon-dō-lēr′), *n.* [Formerly also *gondoleer*; = F. *gondolier*, < It. *gondoliere*, < *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] A man who rows a gondola. When there is but one, he stands at the stern; there is sometimes a second at the bow. Gondoliers were formerly celebrated for their songs, and are noted for the dexterity with which they manage their craft.

I meane those seducing and tempting *gondoleers* of the Rialto bridge. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 211.

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more,
And silent rows the songless *gondolier*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 3.

gondolo (gon′dō-lō), *n.* See *gondola*.

Gondula (gon′dū-lä), *n.* [NL., < Icel. *Göndul*, name of a Valkyr.] A genus of pennatuloid polyps, typical of the family *Gondulidæ*. The type is *G. mirabilis*, which is obtained by dredging off the Norwegian coast at a depth of 180 fathoms.

Gondulidæ (gon-dū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gondula* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Pennatulida*, with a fixed stalkless bilateral polypidom, having a rachis with a hollow canal divided by four convergent longitudinal septa, and on each side subspiral polypigerous ridges strengthened with calcareous spicules.

gone (gôn), *p. a.* [See *go*.] **1.** Lapsed; lost; hopeless; beyond recovery: in *a gone case* and similar phrases.

When it is come to that, it is commonly *a gone case* with persons [backsliders] as to those convictions.
J. Edwards, Works (1856), IV. 411.

2. Characterized by a sinking sensation, as if about to faint; weak and faint: as, a *gone* feeling.—**3.** In *archery*, wide of the mark or beyond bounds: said of an arrow.

Eschewing short, or *gone*, or eyther syde wyde.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 18 (reprint).

An arrow is said to be *gone* when it may from its flight be judged to fall wide of, or far from, the mark.
Encyc. Brit., II. 378.

An arrow is said to be *gone* when it will fly beyond the target. *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 53.

A gone case. See def. 1.—**A gone coon.** See *coon*.

goneness (gôn′nes), *n.* [< *gone* + *-ness*.] A faint or sinking sensation; faintness: as, a feeling of *goneness*. [Colloq.]

I . . . excused myself upon the plea that I had no appetite so early in the morning. "Ah," said Mrs. Bent, "just like you was, cousin 'Mandy Jane—a *goneness*."
Atlantic Monthly, LIII. 638.

Gonepteryx (gō-nep′te-riks), *n.* [NL., badly formed, more correctly *Goniapteryx*, and prop. *Goniopteryx*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] A genus of pierian butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ*: so called from the angulation of the wings. *G. rhamni* is the common European brimstone-butterfly, of a yellow color, expanding about 2¼ inches. Its larva feeds on the buckthorn. *G. cleopatra* is a widely diffused old-world species. *G. clorinde* and *G. mœrula* are two large Mexican forms. Also written *Gonopteryx*. See cut of *brimstone-butterfly*, under *brimstone*.

goner (gôn′ėr), *n.* One who or that which is lost, ruined, or past recovery. [Colloq.]

gonfalon (gon′fa-lon), *n.* [A corruption of the earlier *gonfanon*, q. v.] Originally, a banderole or small pennon attached to a lance or spear; an ensign or standard, especially one having two or three streamers or tails, fixed on a frame made to turn like a ship's vane, or suspended from a cross-yard, as in the case of the papal or ecclesiastical gonfalon. See *labarum*. The person intrusted with the gonfalon in the medieval republican cities of Italy was often the chief person in the state.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanced,
Standards and *gonfalons* 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for distinction serve
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.
Milton, P. L., v. 589.

There came an image in Life's retinue
That had Love's wings and bore his *gonfalon*.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, Death-in-Love.

gonfalonier (gon″fa-lo-nēr′), *n.* [A corruption of the earlier *gonfanonier*, q. v.] **1.** The bearer of a gonfalon; a chief standard-bearer.—**2.** In the middle ages, the title of the chief magistrate of Florence and other Italian republics, elected by the people. In some Italian cities the title continued in use till modern times, the gonfaloniers being in some instances mayors and in others officers of police. The dukes of Parma and of some other cities bore the title of "gonfaloniers of the church."

Had she [Florence] not her private councils debating, her great council resolving, and her magistrates executing? Was not the rotation, too, provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonier?*
Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, x.

It was enacted that the *gonfalonier* should always reside with the signori, and have four thousand armed men under his command. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 20.

gonfanon† (gon′fa-non), *n.* [< ME. *gonfanon*, *gonfanoun*, *gonfaynoun*, etc., < OF. *gonfanon*, *gunfanun*, F. *gonfalon* = Pr. *gonfano*, *gonfaino*, *golfaino*, etc., = Sp. *gonfalón* = Pg. *gonfalão* = It. *gonfalone*, < ML. *gonfano(n-)*, *guntfano(n-)*, a banner, < OHG. *gundfano* (= AS. *gūthfana* = Icel. *gunnfani*), a battle-standard, < *gund*, *gunt* (= AS. *gūth* = Icel. *gunnr*, *gudhr*), battle, + *fano*, *vano*, MHG. G. *fahne* (= AS. *fana*), a banner: see *fane*[1], *vane*. Now *gonfalon*, q. v.] The earlier form of *gonfalon*.

And that was he that bare the ensaigne
Of worship, and the *gaufaucon* [read *gonfanoun*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1201.

The fallen *gonfanon* of Harold, on which the skill of English hands had so vainly wrought the golden form of the Fighting Man.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 40.

gonfanonier†, *n.* [Cf. ME. *gunfaneur*, < OF. *gonfanier;* later OF. *gonfanonnier*, *gonfalonnier*, < *gonfanon*, a banner: see *gonfanon*.] The earlier form of *gonfalonier*.

gong[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gang*.

gong[2] (gong), *n.* [< Malay *agông* or *gông*, a gong.] **1.** A musical instrument, of Asiatic origin, consisting of a large shallow metallic bowl, made of an alloy of copper and tin, which is struck with a stick having a stuffed leather head. The tone produced is composite, and useful only for emphasis or for an overpowering noise; and the gong has been much used as an instrument of call where a far-reaching sound is required, as in hotels and steamboats. Also called *gong-gong*.

2. A stationary bell in the form of a shallow bowl, which is struck with a hammer.

gong-bell (gong′bel), *n.* Same as *gong*[2], 2.

gong-gong (gong′gong), *n.* Same as *gong*[2], 1.

gong-hammer (gong′ham″ėr), *n.* The hammer by which a gong is struck.

gong-metal (gong′met″al), *n.* The metal of which gongs are made: an alloy consisting of about four parts of copper and one of tin.

Gongora (gong′gō-rą), *n.* [In honor of Don A. Cabellero y *Góngorá*, a viceroy of New Granada.] A singular genus of epiphytic orchids of tropical America, including about 20 species, several of which are in cultivation. They have large plaited leaves and drooping racemes of rather large flowers.

Gongoresque (gong-gō-resk′), *a.* [< *Góngora* (see def.) + *-esque.*] Resembling Góngora, a Spanish poet, or his style. See *Gongorism.*

He is *Gongoresque* in his style, as is Quintana.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 92.

Gongorism (gong′gō-rizm), *n.* [< Sp. *Gongorismo*, < *Góngora* (see def.) + *-ismo*, E. *-ism.*] A kind of affected elegance of style introduced into Spanish literature in imitation of that of the Spanish poet Góngora y Argote (1561–1627).

A folio volume, with numerous plates, . . . notwithstanding the *Gongorism* of its style, is a book to be read for the history of Spanish art. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 32.

Tales . . . told in that euphuistic language which more or less corresponded in date or character with *gongorism* in Spain. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 39.

gong-stand (gong′stand), *n.* An open frame used for suspending a Chinese gong, so that it can be sounded with convenience.

gongyli, *n.* Plural of *gongylus*, 1.

Gongylospermeæ (gon″ji-lō-spėr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γογγύλος*, round, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In the systems of classification of Agardh and Harvey, a division of the cryptogamic order *Florideæ*, in which the spores are heaped together without order: distinguished from the *Desmiospermeæ*, in which the spores are arranged in a definite manner. The distinction has less value than was formerly supposed.

gongylus (gon′ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γογγύλος*, round.] 1†. [Pl. *gongyli* (-lī).] In *bot.*: (*a*) A name formerly given to spores of certain cryptogams. Used by Lindley to designate lichen spores.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of orthopterous insects. *Thunberg*, 1812. (*b*) A genus of lizards, of the family *Sepidæ*. *Wagler*, 1830.

Gonia (gō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), so called from the angled antennal bristle, < Gr. *γωνία*, a corner, an angle.] 1. A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are rather large black or blackish-brown species, with the abdomen usually reddish-yellow. They occur in Europe and America, and are parasitic. *G. fasciata* of Europe is found in bumblebees' nests, while other species infest the larvæ of lepidopterous insects.

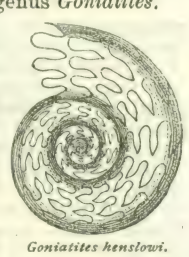
2. A genus of tineid moths, of the family *Gelechiidæ*. The sole species is the German *G. pudorina*. *Heineman*, 1870.—3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *gonion*.

Goniaster (gō-ni-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, a corner, angle, + *ἀστήρ*, a star: see *aster*[1].] A genus of starfishes, giving name to the family *Goniasteridæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

Goniasteridæ (gō″ni-as-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*, of pentagonal shape, with slightly projecting arms, two rows of suckers, usually two rows of comparatively large marginal plates, and the skeleton at least in part formed of rounded or polygonal ossicles. It includes some particularly large and handsome species, known as *cushion-stars*.

goniatite (gō′ni-ą-tīt), *n.* [< NL. *Goniatites.*] ★A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Goniatites*.

Goniatites (gō-ni-ą-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Haan, 1825), apparently an error for **Gonialites*, irreg. < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *λίθος*, a stone (see *-lite*).] A genus of fossil ammonites, type of the family *Goniatitidæ*, having a discoid shell with angulated lobed sutures: now subdivided.



Goniatites henslowi.

Until some twelve years ago, *Goniatites* had not been found lower than the Devonian rocks; but now, in Bohemia, they have been found in rocks classed as Silurian. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 341.

goniatitic (gō″ni-ą-tit′ik), *a.* Resembling, related to, or composed of goniatites.

goniatitid (gō-ni-at′i-tid), *n.* A member of the *Goniatitidæ*.

Goniatitidæ (gō″ni-ą-tit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniatites* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Goniatites*.

goniatitinula (gō″ni-ą-ti-tin′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *goniatitinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *Goniatites* + *-ina* + *-ula.*] The larval stage of development among ammonoids in which they resemble the adults of the *Goniatitidæ*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

gonidangium (gon-i-dan′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidangia* (-ą). [NL., < *gonidium* + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, receptacle, < *ἄγγος*, a vessel.] In *mycol.*, a sporangium within which asexual spores (gonidia, conidia) are produced, as in *Mucor*.

gonidia, *n.* Plural of *gonidium*.

gonidial (gō-nid′i-al), *a.* [< *gonidi-um* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a gonidium: as, the *gonidial* grooves of a sea-anemone, serving to convey ova.

The spores produced from the ostensible fructification in this Class are all non-sexual or *gonidial*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 318.

Gonidial layer or stratum, in heteromerous lichens, the layer or stratum in which the gonidia are situated, next beneath the upper cortical layer.

The colourable material in the Parmeliæ is found underneath the *gonidial layer*.
W. L. Lindsay, Chemical Reaction in Lichens.

gonidic (gō-nid′ik), *a.* Same as *gonidial*.

gonidimium (gon-i-dim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidimia* (-ą). [NL., < *gonid*(*ium*) + (*gon*)*imium.*] A gonidioid cell that is smaller than a gonidium proper, and intermediate between a gonidium and a gonimium. Gonidimia occur in *Peltigera* and some other genera of lichens. To these also belong hymenial gonidia, which are often very minute, and are present in the thalamium. Also called *leptogonidium*. See *gonidium*.

Green cells gonidia rather than gonimia; but Nylander takes them for intermediate between the two sorts—*gonidimia*, Nyl. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, i. 103.

gonidiogenous (gō-nid-i-oj′e-nus), *a.* [< *gonidium* + Gr. *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing or having the power to produce gonidia.

The origin of the first cortical *gonidiogenous* cellules.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 557.

gonidioid (gō-nid′i-oid), *a.* [< *gonidium* + *-oid.*] Resembling the gonidia of lichens: said of certain algæ.

Many of these forms are more or less similar to *gonidioid* algæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonidiophore (gō-nid′i-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *gonidium* + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *mycol.*, a conidiophore.

The Basidiomycetes are wholly asexual forms, their so-called fruit representing a complex *gonidiophore*.
Nature, XXXV. 578.

gonidiose (gō-nid′i-ōs), *a.* [< *gonidi-um* + *-ose.*] Containing or provided with gonidia.

Plants of some lower tribes, e. g., Graphidei and Verrucariæ, in which the thallus is but sparingly *gonidiose*, and the life consequently is shorter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 558.

gonidium (gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *γονή*, generation, seed, + dim. term. *-ίδιον.*] 1. In *algol.*, a reproductive body produced asexually, as a tetraspore or zoöspore. By some authors the term is made to include also the asexual reproductive bodies of fungi and other cryptogams, being in this sense synonymous with *conidium*.

2. In *bryol.*, a cell filled with granules. *Braithwaite.*—3. One of the green or chlorophyll-bearing elements of lichens, usually occurring in the thalli in a distinct layer, but sometimes not definitely arranged. They are usually variously rounded cells, distinct or in chains or filaments, and multiply by fission. They were formerly supposed to be produced by the hyphæ of the thallus at their tips; but some recent observers hold that they are formed endogenously in all parts of the lichen and its fruit; others believe that they originate entirely outside and independently of the lichen. Most forms of gonidia have been identified with forms of fresh-water algæ. The Schwendenerian hypothesis asserts that the gonidia are algæ, and that the fungoid part of the lichen is a fungus dependent upon them. Several forms have been named, as follows: (*a*) *Eugonidia*, or gonidia proper, those having a pure chlorophyl-green color. They are subdivided into (1) *haplogonidia*, resembling *Protococcus*; (2) *platygonidia*, depressed and variously membranously connected gonidia; (3) *chroölepogonidia* or *chrysogonidia*, which contain orange granules; (4) *confervogonidia*, resembling *Confervæ*. (*b*) *Gonidimia*, smaller than gonidia proper, and intermediate between them and gonimia. They include hymenial gonidia. (*c*) *Gonimia*, which are glaucous-green or bluish. They include varieties named and characterized as follows: (1) *haplogonimia*, large, simple, or in small groups; (2) *sirogonimia*, which are scytonemoid or sirosiphonoid, tunicated, and are characteristic of *Ephebaceæ*; (3) *hormogonimia*, the commonest form, which are smaller, in moniliform chains, are contained in syngonimia, and occur in *Collemaceæ*; (4) *speirogonimia*, like the preceding, but not moniliform, and in globose syngonimia. Also called *chromidium*.

The primordial cell should be referable either to hypha or *gonidium*. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, Int.

But after this confusion and the non-reproductive character of Wallroth's *gonidia* had long been recognised, the expression was still retained in an altered sense for the Algæ of the Lichen-thallus, and with it the terms gonidial layer or gonimic layer (stratum gonimion), hymenial *gonidia*, and others of the same kind.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 417.

Hymenial *gonidia*, which are often very minute, and are present in the thalamium (destitute of paraphyses) of various Pyrenocarpei. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonimia, *n.* Plural of *gonimium*.

gonimic (gō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *gonim-ium* + *-ic.*] Relating to gonimia; containing gonimia: as, the *gonimic* tissue of *Collema*. Also *gonimous:*

Thallus not gelatinous, with a gonidial, rarely *gonimic* stratum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 561.

Gonimic layer, a gonidial layer in which the algoid cells are gonimia.

gonimium (gō-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonimia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *γόνιμος*, able to produce (cf. *γόνος*, generation, seed), < *γίγνεσθαι*, *γενέσθαι*, generate, produce: see *gonad*. Cf. *gonidium*.] In *lichenology*, a gonidium that is not grass-green, but usually bluish-green. Gonimia are forms of blue-green algæ. In most lichens of the family *Collemaceæ* they are forms of *Nostoc*. *Sirosiphon*, *Rivularia*, and *Glœocapsa* occur in the *Pannariaceæ*. Also called *glaucogonidium*. See *gonidium*.

Gonimia (or the gonidial granules already mentioned), which are naked, pale greenish, glaucous greenish or bluish. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonimous (gon′i-mus), *a.* [< *gonim-ium* + *-ous.*] Same as *gonimic*. *E. Tuckerman.*

gonioautœcious (gō″ni-ō-â-tē′shius), *a.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *αὐτός*, same, + *οἶκος*, house.] In *bryology*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former bud-like and axillary on a female branch.

Goniobasis (gō-ni-ob′ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, a corner, an angle, + *βάσις*, base.] A large genus of tæniolossate holostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Melaniidæ* and subfamily *Strepomatinæ*, containing most of the species of the latter. *G. impressa* is an example.

Goniodes (gō-ni-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνιώδης*, angular, < *γωνία*, an angle, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. A genus of mallophagous insects, of the family *Nirmidæ* (or *Philopteridæ*), containing bird-lice. *G. numidianus* infests the guinea-fowl; *G. stylifer*, the turkey; *G. falcicornis*, the peacock; *G. colchicus*, the pheasant; *G. gigas* and *G. dissimilis* are found on the common hen. *Nitzsch*, 1818.

2. A genus of staphylinid beetles. *Kirby.*

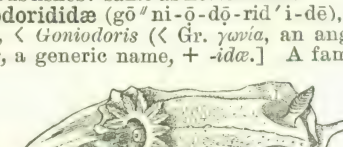
goniodont (gō′ni-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Goniodontidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Goniodontidæ*; a loricariid.

Goniodontes (gō″ni-ō-don′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A family of nematognath fishes having slender angulated teeth: same as *Loricariidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1829.

Goniodontidæ (gō″ni-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniodontes* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes: same as *Loricariidæ*.

Goniodoridida (gō″ni-ō-dō-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniodoris* (< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *Doris*, a generic name, + *-idæ.*] A family of



Sea-lemon (*Goniodoris nodosa*), enlarged.

nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Goniodoris*, having a sessile or petiolated suctorial pharyngeal bulb.

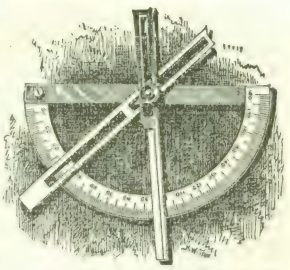
Goniognatha (gō-ni-og′nā-thą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *goniognathus:* see *goniognathous.*] A section of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, having the jaw composed of several pieces obliquely joined together side by side. It includes the family *Orthalicidæ*.

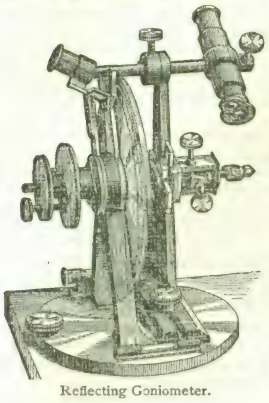
goniognathous (gō-ni-og′nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *goniognathus*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw composed of separate contiguous plates; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Goniognatha*.

Goniolepidoti (gō″ni-ō-lep-i-dō′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *λεπιδωτός*, scaly, also the name of a fish, < *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale.] An order of fishes: an alternative name of the ★*Ganoidei*. *Agassiz.*

goniometer (gō-ni-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of

planes, particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals. A *contact-* or *hand - goniometer* consists of a graduated circle or half-circle, with two arms movable about a center, and either attached or free. The edges of these arms are brought in close contact with the two surfaces, and the angle is then read off on the graduated arc. A *reflecting goniometer* consists of a graduated circle supported in either a vertical or a horizontal position upon a stand, and provided, first, with a more or less elaborate arrangement for adjusting and centering the crystal to be measured, so that the intersection edge shall be exactly in the axis of rotation of the circle, and, second, with one or (better) two telescopes; in the latter case one serves to project a signal, as a hair cross, upon the surface to be measured, and the other to observe this signal as reflected. The angle through which the graduated circle—that is, the crystal—must be revolved to make the signal visible, first from one plane and then from the other, is the supplement of the true internal angle between the two faces. A *contact-lever goniometer* is provided with a graduated circle, like the last form, but a point connected with a delicate lever-system takes the place of the telescopes and eye to fix the position first of one and then of the other plane.


Hand-Goniometer.


Reflecting Goniometer.

goniometric, goniometrical (gō″ni-ō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [As *goniometer* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to the measurement of angles.—**Goniometrical line**, the value of a trigonometrical function expressed by a line of suitable length relative to an assumed radius.—**Goniometrical problem**, a problem in trigonometry, to be solved analytically or synthetically.—★**Goniometric function**. See *function*.

goniometry (gō-ni-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *goniometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring solid angles.

gonion (gō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *gonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, corner.] The angle of the lower jaw; the mandibular angle: chiefly used in craniology. See *craniometry*.

Goniopholididæ (gō-ni-of-ō-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniopholis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of amphicœlous crocodilians, typified by the genus *Goniopholis*. The species are extinct.

Goniopholis (gō-ni-of′ō-lis), *n* [NL. (R. Owen), < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *φολίς*, a horny scale, as of reptiles.] A genus of fossil crocodiles with amphicœlous vertebræ: so called from the angular scales. *G. crassidens* is the Swanage crocodile, found in the parish of Swanage in England.

Goniosoma (gō ni-ō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of colubriform serpents, of the family *Dendrophidæ*, or tree-snakes. *G. oxycephalus* is a large Bornese species, which attains a length of nearly 7 feet. —2. A genus of arachnidans.

goniostat (gō′ni-ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, angle, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστασθαι*, stand: see *static*.] A device for cutting the facets of diamonds.

Goniostomata (gō″ni-os-tō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Goniostoma*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of five families of *Paracephalophora*, composed of the genera *Solarium* and *Trochus*, in a broad sense.

goniotheca (gō″ni-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *goniothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *θήκη*, a case.] In the botanical genus *Selaginella* and its allies, same as *macrosporangium*.

goniotropous (gō-ni-ot′rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, quadrangular, with two of the angles anterior and posterior, and the others lateral, in distinction from *pleurotropous*, where the sides occupy corresponding positions: applied to the stems of *Selaginella*, etc.

goniozygomatic (gō″ni-ō-zī-gō-mat′ik), *a.* [< NL. *gonion* + *zygoma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the gonion and to the zygoma. See *craniometry*.

The *gonio-zygomatic* index . . . is 73.4 and 73.3 respectively in the Yasinese skulls.
Anthropol. Jour., XVIII. 24.

gonitis (gō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the knee-joint.

gonne[1]†, **gonnen**†. Middle English preterits plural of *gin*[1].

gonne[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gun*[1].

gonoblast (gon′ō-blast), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, sex (see *gonad*), + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, any cell which takes part in reproduction.

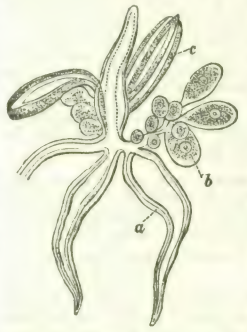
gonoblastic (gon-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *gonoblast* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a gonoblast; pertaining to a gonoblast.

gonoblastidia, *n.* Plural of *gonoblastidium*.

gonoblastidial (gon″ō-blas-tid′i-al), *a.* [< *gonoblastidi-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a gonoblastidium; blastostylar.

gonoblastidion (gon″ō-blas-tid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *gonoblastidia* (-ä). Same as *gonoblastidium*.

gonoblastidium (gon″ō-blas-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonoblastidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *βλαστός*, germ, + dim. term. *-ιδιον*.] In *Hydrozoa*, an offshoot or a process which bears the reproductive receptacles or gonophores, and the bunch of gonophores so borne. When it is branched, and the male and female gonophores are borne upon different branches, those bearing the former are called *androphores*, those bearing the latter *gynophores*. The gonoblastidium is called by Allman *blastostyle*.



Gonoblastidium of *Athorybia rosacea*, bearing three hydrocysts, *a*, a gynophore, *b*, and two andrephores, *c*. (Enlarged.)

In Athorybia, groups of gonophores . . . are borne upon a common stem, and constitute a *gonoblastidium*. The groups of male and female gonophores are borne upon separate branches of the *gonoblastidium* (andrephores and gynophores). *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 130.

gonocalyces, *n.* Latin plural of *gonocalyx*.

gonocalycine (gon-ō-kal′i-sin), *a.* [< *gonocalyx* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a gonocalyx; pertaining to a gonocalyx.

gonocalyx (gon-ō-kā′liks), *n.*; pl. *gonocalyxes*, *gonocalyces* (-lik-sez, -kal′i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *κάλυξ*, a cup.] In *zoöl.*, the swimming-bell in a medusiform gonophore which is not detached.

gonocheme (gon′ō-kēm), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *ὄχημα*, vehicle, < *ὀχεῖν*, carry, hold, sustain, freq. of *ἔχειν*, hold, have: see *hectic*.] Allman's name of those medusæ of hydrozoans which produce genitalia, as distinguished from blastochemes, which produce buds.

gonochorismal (gon″ō-kō-riz′mal), *a.* [< *gonochorism-us* + *-al*.] Pertaining to gonochorismus.

gonochorismus (gon″ō-kō-riz′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, sex, + *χωρισμός*, separation, < *χωρίζειν*, separate: see *chorisis*.] 1. In *biol.*, separation of sex; sexual distinction.—2. In *ontogeny*, the assumption by a primitively indifferent generative organ of the characters of the male or female.—3. In *phylogeny*, the acquisition of distinct sex by different individuals of a group or species of animals which were before hermaphrodite or of neither sex.

★**gonococcus** (gon-ō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *gonococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + NL. *coccus*, q. v.] A name applied by Neisser to *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*, found in gonorrheal pus. Also called *Neisser's gonococcus*.

Gonodactylus (gon-ō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] A notable genus of stomatopodous crustaceans, related to *Squilla*, but having the subchelate claw without teeth or spines. *G. chiragra* is an example. Their larvæ are among those called *glass-shrimps*.

gonof, gonoph (gon′of), *n.* [Said to be < Heb. *ganābh*, a thief, as used by German Jews in London. Regarded as a humorous term for *gone-off*, with an allusion similar to that in the name of the "Artful Dodger" in Dickens's story of "Oliver Twist."] A thief or an amateur pickpocket. [Slang.]

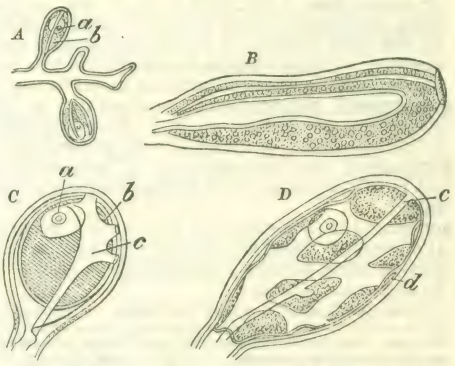
I am obliged to take him into custody; he's as obstinate a young *gonoph* as I know; he won't move on.
Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

Gonoleptes (gon-ō-lep′tēz), *n.* Same as *Gonyleptus*.

Gonolobus (gō-nol′ō-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *λοβός*, the capsule or pod of leguminous plants: see *lobe*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of twining or trailing perennial herbs or woody plants, including about 70 species, mainly of tropical America. One species, *G. lævis*, occurs in the United States. They have mostly cordate opposite leaves and dull or dark-colored flowers, followed by follicles like those of *Asclepias*. Some tropical species referred to this genus have been used in medicine.

gonoph, *n.* See *gonof*.

gonophore (gon′ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *gonophorus*, < Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a prolongation of the axis of a flower above the perianth, as in *Sinapistrum*. See *stipe*, 1 (*a*).—2. In *zoöl.*, one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrozoans or zoöphytes. *Allman*.



A, female gonophores of *Athorybia rosacea* on their common stem or gynophore: *a*, ovum; *b*, radial canals. *B*, male gonophore. *C*, *D*, female gonophores, enlarged: *a*, genital vesicle; *b* vitellus; *c*, *c*, radial canals; *d*, canal of manubrial cavity. (All magnified.)

In its simplest condition the *gonophore* is a mere sac-like diverticulum, or outward process of the body wall. But, from this state, the *gonophore* presents every degree of complication, until it acquires the form of a bell-shaped body, called, from its resemblance to a Medusa or jelly-fish, a medusoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 116.

3. In *physiol.*, any accessory organ of generation which serves to convey or detain the generative products of the gonads or essential sexual organs of either sex. Oviducts and spermiducts of all kinds, as well as uteri, seminal vesicles, etc., are gonophores.

gonophorus (gō-nof′ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *gonophori* (-rī). [NL.] Same as *gonophore*.

Gonoplacidæ (gon-ō-plas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Gonoplax* (*-plac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Gonoplax*, having a quadrate or rhomboid carapace, of greater width than length.

gonoplasm (gon′ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *Peronosporeæ*, that portion of the protoplasm of the antheridium which passes through the fertilization-tube and fertilizes the oösphere.

Gonoplax (gon′ō-plaks), *n.* [NL., for **gonioplax*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, a corner, + *πλάξ*, anything flat, a plane.] A genus of crabs, typical of the family *Gonoplacidæ*. *G. angulatus* is a European species.

gonopod (gon′ō-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the basal abdominal feet of certain male crustaceans which are specialized as auxiliary reproductive organs, as one of the pair of penes of a crab. *A. S. Packard*.

gonopoietic (gon″ō-poi-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *ποιητικός*, productive: see *poetic*.] Giving rise to generative products, as ova and spermatozoa; generative; genital: as, the *gonopoietic* organs; a *gonopoietic* process.

Gonoptera (gō-nop′te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), prop. **Goniоptera*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The typical genus of *Gonopteridæ*. *G. libatrix* is an example, common to Europe and North America.

Gonopteridæ (gon-op-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonoptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Gonoptera*, including several important genera. Most of them are exotics, readily recognized by their singularly shaped wings, whence the name. The number of legs of the caterpillar and the pectinateness of the antennæ have no value in this group, though affording good characters in other noctuids.

Gonopteryx (gō-nop′te-riks), *n.* Same as *Gonepteryx*.

gonorhynchid (gon-ō-ring′kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Gonorhynchidæ*.

Gonorhynchidæ (gon-ō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Gonorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isospondylous malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Gonorhynchus;* the sand-eels. They are characterized by an elongate form, entirely covered with spiny scales; the margin of the upper jaw entirely formed by the short intermaxillaries, which are continued downward as thick lips in front of the maxillaries; the dorsal fin opposite the ventrals, and short, like the anal; and the stomach simple, with few pyloric appendages. One species, *Gonorhynchus greyi*, is a semi-pelagic fish of the western Pacific and Indian oceans, and is called *sand-eel* in New Zealand.

Gonorhynchus (gon-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Goniorhynchus*, ⟨ Gr. γωνία, an angle, + ῥύγχος, a snout.] The typical and only genus of fishes of the family *Gonorhynchidæ:* so called from the angular produced snout.

gonorrhea, gonorrhœa (gon-ō-rē′ä), *n.* [LL. *gonorrhœa*, ⟨ Gr. γονόρροια, ⟨ γόνος, seed, semen, + ῥοία, a flow, ⟨ ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, a specific, contagious, muco-purulent inflammation of the male urethra or the female vagina and urethra. It may also be communicated to the conjunctival and rectal mucous membranes.

gonorrheal, gonorrhœal (gon-ō-rē′al), *a.* [⟨ *gonorrhea, gonorrhœa*, + *-al.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or afflicted with gonorrhea.

gonosomal (gon′ō-sō-mal), *a.* [⟨ *gonosome* + *-al.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a gonosome.

gonosome (gon′ō-sōm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. γόνος, generation, seed, + σῶμα, the body.] In *zoöl.*, a collective term for the reproductive zoöids of a hydrozoan. *Allman.*

Zoöids [in *Hydroïda*] are of two kinds; . . . the other gives origin to the generative elements — ova and spermatozoa; and the entire association of these generative zoöids is called a *gonosome*. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 21.

gonosphærium (gon-ō-sfē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gonosphæria* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. γόνος, generation, seed, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see *sphere*.] See the extract. Also written *gonospherium*.

Gonospheria only differ from oogonia in the condensation of the protoplasm at the center of the cell, consequently leaving an empty space between the cell and the protoplasm.

Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 951.

gonotheca (gon-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *gonothecæ* (-sē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. γόνος, generation, seed, + θήκη, case, repository.] The chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain hydrozoans are produced: same as *gonangium*.

The origin of the reproductive capsules or *gonothecæ* is exactly similar; but their destination is very different.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 520.

gonothecal (gon-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [⟨ *gonotheca* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a ★gonotheca; gonangial.

gonozoöid (gon-ō-zō′oid), *n.* [⟨ Gr. γόνος, generation, + *zoöid.*] One of the reproductive or sexual zoöids of an ascidian.

On this outgrowth the forms (*gonozoöids*) which become sexually mature are attached while still young buds, and after the foster forms are set free these reproductive forms gradually attain their complete development, and are eventually set free and lose all trace of their connexion with the foster forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 615.

★**gony** (gō′ni), *n.*; pl. *gonies* (-niz). 1. A stupid person; a goose. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Formerly they poked sap-headed *goneys* into parliament, to play dummy.

Nature and Human Nature, p. 142.

2. (*a*) The black-footed albatross, *Diomedea nigripes*. (*b*) The young of the short-tailed albatross, *D. brachyura*. (*c*) Also used for *Diomedea culminata*, one of the smaller albatrosses of the southern seas.

-gony. [⟨ L., NL., *-gonia*, ⟨ Gr. *-γονία*, ⟨ *-γονος*, ⟨ γένεσθαι, produce. Cf. *-gen*, *-geny*.] A terminal element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'generation,' 'production,' as in *cosmogony*, *theogony*, etc.

gonyalgia (gon-i-al′ji-ä), *n.* [⟨ Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the knee. Also *gonalgia*.

gonydeal (gō-nid′ē-al), *a.* [⟨ *gonys* (assumed stem *gonyd-*) + *-e-al.*] Of or pertaining to the gonys or mandibular symphysis of a bird's bill; gonal: as, the *gonydeal* eminence; the *gonydeal* angle. *Coues.*

Gonyleptes (gon-i-lep′tēz), *n.* Same as *Gonyleptus*.

Gonyleptidæ (gon-i-lep′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Gonyleptus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arachnids with a broad depressed body and spinose palps and femora. They resemble *Phalangiidæ*, but the body is larger and more angular, the legs are less attenuate and shorter, the cephalothorax is disproportionally large, and the pedipalps are highly developed. The hind legs are separate from the other pairs, and the tarsi are not multiarticulate. See cut under *Phrixia*.

Gonyleptus (gon-i-lep′tus), *n.* [NL., also written *Gonoleptus*, *Gonoleptes*, and *Gonyleptes;* ⟨ Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + λεπτός, slim, slender.] The typical genus of the family *Gonyleptidæ*. *G. curvipes* is a Chilian harvest-spider or daddy-long-legs.

gonyocele (gon′i-ō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + κήλη, a swelling, tumor.] In *pathol.*, white swelling. See *swelling*.

gonyoncus (gon-i-ong′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + ὄγκος, an angle: see *angle*[3].] Swelling or tumor of the knee. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

gonys (gō′nis), *n.* [NL., first applied to a part of a bird's bill by Illiger in 1811; appar. a slip of the pen or a misprint (simulating Gr. γόνυ = E. *knee*), and doubtless intended by Illiger to be *genys*, ⟨ Gr. γένυς, the chin, = E. *chin*. See *genys*, *geneial*, *genial*[2].] In *ornith.*, the keel or lower outline of the bill as far as the mandibular rami are united; the inferior margin of the symphysis of the lower jaw. See first cut under *bill*.

At their point of union there is a prominence, more or less marked; . . . this point is *gonys* proper; but the term is extended to apply to the whole line of union of the rami, from *gonys* proper to the tip of the under mandible. . . . The *gonys* is to the under mandible what the keel is to a boat; it is the opposite of the ridge or culmen of the upper mandible. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 103.

goober (gö′bėr), *n.* [Also spelled *gouber:* ⟨ Angolan *nguba*.] The peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*. [Southern U. S.]

From the handling of our orchard crops to raking *goobers* out of the ground, there is probably no product more easily manipulated or readily marketed than cocoa.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. liv. (1885), p. 382.

Peanuts, known in the vernacular as *goobers*.

The Century, XXXVI. 770.

★**good** (gůd), *a.* and *n.*; compar. *better*, superl. *best*. [I. *a.* Sc. *guid*, *gude;* ⟨ ME. *good*, *god*, ⟨ AS. *gōd* = OS. *gōd* = OFries. *gōd*, *guod*, *gued*, *gūd* = MD. *gōd*, D. *goed* = MLG. *gōt*, *gūt* = OHG. *gōt*, *guot*, *cōt*, *kuot*, MHG. *guot*, G. *gut* = Icel. *gōdhr* = Sw. Dan. *god* = Goth. *gōds*, good. II. *n.* (*a*) ⟨ ME. *good*, *god*, ⟨ AS. *gōd* = OS. *gōd* = D. *goed* (*het goede*) = MLG. *gōt*, *gūt* = OHG. *guot*, *gōt*, *cōt*, *kuot*, MHG. *guot*, G. *gutes* (*das gute*) = Icel. *gōdhr* = Dan. *gode* (*et gode*) = Sw. *goda*, n., good (that which is good as opposed to that which is bad); (*b*) ⟨ ME. *good*, *god*, pl. *goodes*, *godes*, ⟨ AS. *gōd*, pl., = OS. *gōd* = OFries. *god*, *gud*, *gued* = D. *goed* = MLG. *gōt*, *gūt* = OHG. *guot*, G. *gut*, neut. sing., = Icel. *gōdhs*, *gōz* = Sw. Dan. *gods* (orig. gen. sing.), property, goods; neut. of the adj. (cf. L. *bonum*, good, pl. *bona*, goods, property); (*c*) cf. OS. *gōdī* = OHG. *guotī*, *kuoti*, MHG. *güete*, G. *güte* = Goth. *gōdei*, f., goodness; from the adj. The adj., which is common Teut., prob. meant orig. 'fit, suitable,' from a root meaning 'fit, suit,' appearing also in *gather*, *together*, *gadling*[1], and their cognates: see *gather*, etc. Cf. OBulg. *godŭ*, fit, time, Russ. *godno*, suitably, *godnuii*, suitable. Not related to *god*[1], q. v., nor to Gr. ἀγαθός, good.] **I.** *a.* 1. Serving as a means to a desired end or a purpose; suited to need or requirement; fit; suitable; serviceable; advantageous; beneficial; profitable.

Goode it were yow to a-raye in soche maner that we were not surprised ne blamed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 582.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone. Gen. ii. 18.

What were girls *good* for but to undertake this sort of thing, and set more important persons free?

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxvii.

2. Satisfactory in kind, quantity, quality, or degree. (*a*) Of a kind to give satisfaction or pleasure; possessing valuable or desirable qualities; gratifying to the mind or the senses: as, a *good* book; *good* looks; *good* food; to have a *good* time; a *good* deliverance.

Every *good* tree bringeth forth *good* fruit. Mat. vii. 17.

If it be true that "*good* wine needs no bush," 'tis true that a *good* play needs no epilogue.

Shak., As you Like it, Epil.

The *good* things of life are things which give pleasure, whether sensual or emotional: either directly, as *good* food, *good* wines, *good* poems, pictures, music: or indirectly, as *good* instruments of all kinds.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 96.

(*b*) Adequate; sufficient; without shortcoming or defect; thorough: as, to give *good* security; to take *good* heed.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; *good* measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. Luke vi. 38.

3. Suitable in state or condition; sufficient in character or capacity; competent; qualified; fit: as, he is *good*, or his credit is *good*, for the sum required; a horse *good* for five years' service.

My meaning in saying he is a *good* man is, to have you understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in supposition. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

4. Of full measure or amount; reckoned to the utmost limit; without abatement; full; complete: as, a *good* bushel; it is a *good* day's journey from here.

This place is four *good* hours beyond Jebilee.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

"He [the horse] may drink well," said the stranger, speaking with a Moorish accent; "it is a *good* year since he had his last draught." *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 389.

5. Considerable; more than a little; rather large, great, long, or the like: as, a *good* way off; a *good* deal.

Sir Tho. Wentworth hath been a *good* while Lord President of York. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

There was *good* part of the Church remaining, with several pieces of painting entire.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 86.

6. Not a counterfeit or imitation; real; genuine; hence, actual; serious: as, a *good* dollar; in *good* earnest.

All his men were easily entreated to cast downe their Armes, little dreaming any durst in that manner haue vsed their King: who then to escape himselfe bestowed his presents in *good* sadnesse.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

If they speak in jest, he takes it in *good* earnest.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 237.

7. Competent; skilful; dexterous; handy; clever; apt: as, a *good* lawyer; a *good* workman; a *good* oarsman; to be *good* at riming.

You were ever *good* at sudden commendations,
Bishop of Winchester. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

I did not see many Operas, not being so *good* a French-Man as to understand them when sung.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 170.

Those who have been long *good* advocates are not afterwards on that account the better judges.

Descartes, Discourse on Method (tr. by Veitch), p. 67.

8. Possessing or characterized by moral excellence; free from evil or wickedness; virtuous; righteous; pure: applied to persons, or to their nature, conduct, thoughts, etc.: as, a *good* man; *good* conduct; *good* thoughts.

Why callest thou me *good?* there is none *good* but one, that is, God. Mat. xix. 17.

I have ever perceived that where the mind was capacious, the affections were *good*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

Allston was a *good* man, with a soul refined by purity, exalted by religion, softened by love.

Sumner, Orations, I. 164.

One must be *good* in order to do good; but it is a case where the fountain is deepened by the outflow of its waters. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 157.

Always, then, acts are called *good* or bad, according as they are well or ill adjusted to ends; and whatever inconsistency there is in our uses of the words arises from inconsistency of the ends. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 8.

9. Kind; friendly; gracious; hence, humane; merciful; benevolent: as, a *good* old soul; to do one a *good* turn; *good* nature.

The men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt, neither missed we any thing. 1 Sam. xxv. 15.

Sneer can't even give the public a *good* word!

Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

The door opened, and a half-dressed ewe-milker, who had done that *good* office, shut it in their faces.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

10. Fair; untarnished; honorable; becoming a virtuous person: as, a *good* nature.

A *good* name is better than precious ointment.

Eccl. vii. 1.

11. Worthy: used in complimentary speech or address, as in *good* sir, *good* madam, my *good* man, etc.

Sparkles this stone as it was wont? or is 't not
Too dull for your *good* wearing?

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4.

Accord, *good* sir, the light
Of your experience to dispel this gloom.

Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

A good conscience. See *conscience*.—**A good deal.** See *deal*[1], 2.—**A good fellow.** See *fellow*, 5.—**A good few.** See *few*.—**As good as.** (*a*) Equal or conformable to; not inferior to in value, quality, or action: as, his word is *as good as* his bond.

The stranger he said, "This must be repaid,
I'll give you *as good as* you bring."

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 219).

Hassan Abou Cuffi was *as good as* his word in one respect. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 78.

(*b*) Practically the same as; on the verge of being or becoming, or in an equivalent state to being.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude.

Heb. xi. 12.

You are a married man — or *as good as* a married man.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiii.

(*c*) In effect; by clear implication; practically: as, he *as good as* promised it to me. [Colloq.]—**During good behavior.** See *behavior*.—**Era of good feeling.** See *era*.—**Good bond, cheap†, consideration.** See the nouns.

—**Good day, good evening** (**good even**†, **good e'en**†, **good den**†, **gooden**†, **god den**†, etc.), **good morning, good morrow, good night,** forms of friendly salutation at meeting, and also (except *good morrow*), along with other expressions, *good speed, good luck,* etc., at parting; the original forms being *Have* (that is, I wish that you may have), or *I wish you, I bid you,* or *God give you*—a *good day, evening,* etc.

The Admiral he bid *god day*,
And thonkede Clariz that faire may.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Good even!
Friar, where is the provost?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

Pack, clouds, away, and welcome, day;
With night we banish sorrow;
Sweet air, blow soft; mount, lark, aloft,
To give my love *good-morrow.*
Heywood, Song.

Nor could they humour the custom of *good night, good morrow, good speed;* for they knew the night was good, and the day was good, without wishing of either.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

Good delivery, earth, faith, fellowship, Friday. See the nouns.—**Good folk, neighbors, people,** fairies or elves: a euphemism in rustic superstition. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For hanting and repairing with the *gude neighbours,* and queene of Elfland, . . . as she had confest.
Trial of Alison Pearson, an. 1588.

Good graces. See *grace.*—**Good gracious.** See *gracious.*—**Good humor.** See *humor.*—**Good lack.** [Appar. a variation of *good Lord,* assimilated to *alack.* The syllable *lack* has been supposed to stand for *lakin,* a contraction of *ladykin,* dim. of *lady,* with ref. to the Virgin Mary, called "Our lady," who was often invoked in oaths; but the expression 'good lady' does not seem to have been used with ref. to her.] An exclamation implying wonder, surprise, or pity. [Archaic.]

Moses. 'Twas not to be done, indeed, Mr. Trip.
Trip. Good lack, you surprise me!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

Ye Gods, *good lack,* is it so dull in Heaven,
That ye come pleasuring to Thok's iron wood?
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

Good nature, sense. See the nouns.—**Good speed.** (*a*) Good success; prosperity. (*b*) Considerable rapidity: used elliptically as an adverb.—**Good temper, Templar,** etc. See the nouns.—**In good certain**†, **earnest, faith, sooth, time,** etc. See the nouns.—**One's good days**†, one's life. *Nares.*

Wasting her goodly hew in heavie teares,
And *her good dayes* in dolorous disgrace.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 38.

Occidi, I am undone: my joy is past to this world: *my good daies* are spent: I am at deaths dore.
Terence in English (1614).

The Good Shepherd. See *shepherd.*—**To be as good as one's word,** to do all that was promised; to fulfil an engagement literally.

"Now, Johnie, *be as good as your word.*"
Johnie Cope (Child's Ballads, VII. 274).

I promised to call upon him . . . when I should pass Shekh Ammer, which I now accordingly did; and by the reception I met with, I found they did not expect I would ever have *been as good as my word.*
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 143.

To be good company, to get a good offing, to keep good hours, to keep a good house, to make a good board, etc. See the nouns.—**To make good.** (*a*) To perform; fulfil: as, to *make good* one's word or promise.

That I may soon *make good*
What I have said, Bianca, get you in.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

(*b*) To confirm or establish; prove; verify: as, to *make good* a charge or an accusation.

Thou that hadst the name
Of virtuous given thee, and *made good* the same
Even from thy cradle.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

(*c*) To provide or supply; make up: as, I will *make good* what is wanting.

The Councell in England . . . appointed a hundred men should at the Companies charge be allotted and prouided to serue and attend the Gouernour during the time of his gouernment, which number he was to *make good* at his departure.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 40.

(*d*) To supply an equivalent for; make up for: as, if you suffer loss, I will *make* it *good* to you.

That alle the costages that be mad aboute hym be *mad good* of the box, 3if he were nat of power to paie therfore hymself. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

(*e*) To maintain; defend; preserve intact.

I'll either die or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

[He] commanded Lieutenant Percie, Master West, and the rest to *make good* the house.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

(*f*) To carry into effect; succeed in making or effecting: as, to *make good* a retreat.—**To make good cheer**†. See *cheer*[1].—**To stand good,** to be or remain firm or valid; be as sure or binding as at first: as, his word or promise *stands good.*—**To think good, to see good,** to think or believe it to be good or proper; be willing; think it to be expedient.

If ye *think good,* give me my price. Zech. xi. 12.

To wield a good baton. See *baton.*—**With a good grace.** See *grace.*

II. *n.* **1.** That which is desirable, or is an object of desire.

It is a most unjust ambition to desire to engross the mercies of the Almighty, not to be content with the *goods* of mind, without a possession of those of body or fortune.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 18.

Cherished peaceful days
For their own sakes, as mortal life's chief *good,*
And only reasonable felicity.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Our notion of Ultimate *Good,* at the realization of which it is evidently reasonable to aim, must include the *Good* of every one on the same ground that it includes that of any one. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 360.

2. That which has worth or desirable qualities, and is or may be made advantageous or beneficial; whatever is adapted and conduces to happiness, advantage, benefit, or profit; that which contributes to pleasure, or is a source of satisfaction; a good thing, state, or condition.

There be many that say, Who will shew us any *good?*
Ps. iv. 6.

To deny them that *good* which they, being all Freemen, seek earnestly and call for, is an arrogance and iniquity beyond imagination rude and unreasonable.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

As far as the distant provinces were concerned, it is probable that the imperial system was on the whole a *good.*
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 281.

3. Advantage; benefit; profit; satisfaction: opposed to *evil, harm,* etc.: as, it does me *good* to hear you laugh; it will do no *good;* hence, welfare; well-being; advancement of interest or happiness: as, to labor for the common *good.* [In old English sometimes used in the plural.]

By richesses ther comen many *goodes.*
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Hee meanes no *good* to either Independent or Presbyterian. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

He hoped it would be for her *good.*
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

There is no *good* in arguing with the inevitable.
Lowell, Democracy.

4†. A personal possession; a thing, or things collectively, belonging to one.

Somtym his *good* is drenched in the see.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 396.

When the gode man sye his *gode* go to so grete myschef, he gan to be angry, and seide a worde of grete ire, for he yaf to the deuell all the remenant that was lefte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 4.

He that was lately drench'd in Danae's show'r
Is master now of neither *good* nor trust.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 9.

5. *pl.* Movable effects or personal chattels; articles of portable property, as distinguished from money, lands, buildings, ships, rights in action, etc.: as, household *goods.*

Also alle the *Godes* of the Lond ben comoun, Cornes and alle other thinges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 179.

All thy *goods* are confiscate. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

A book which was the most valuable of all his *goods* and chattels. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 37.

Specifically—**6.** *pl.* (*a*) Articles of trade; commodities; wares; merchandise.

Her Majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attacked by the Duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh*, Essays.

They had much adoe to have their *goods* delivered, for some of them were chainged, as bread & pease.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 293.

(*b*) A piece of dry-goods; a textile fabric; cloth of any kind: as, will these *goods* (that is, this piece of *goods*) wash? [Colloq.]—**7.** A full ending or conclusion; a closing act; a finality: only in the phrase *for good,* or *for good and all.*

No, no, no, no, no kissing at all;
I'll not kiss, till I kiss you *for good and all.*
Newest Acad. of Complements.

Now though this was exceeding kind in her, yet, as my good woman said to her, unless she resolved to keep me *for good and all,* she would do the little gentlewoman more harm than good.
Defoe, Fortunes of Moll Flanders (1722).

He [Sydney Smith] left Edinburgh *for good* in 1803, when the education of his pupils was completed.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 177.

Alien good. See *alien.*—**Allotment of goods.** See *allotment.*—**Collation of goods.** See *collation.*—**Common good.** See *common.*—**Community of goods.** See *community.*—**Contraband goods, debentured goods.** See the adjectives.—**Dry goods.** See *dry-goods.*—**Duress of goods.** See *duress.*—**External good,** a good situated without the person of the object for whom it is a good, as wealth and friends.—**Fancy goods, first good,** etc. See the adjectives.—**For any good**†, for any reward; on any account.

Sir Thomas Moore, hearing one tell a monstrous lie, said, I would not *for any good* heare him say his creed, lest it should seeme a lie. *Copley*, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614).

For good. See def. 7.—**God's good**†. See *god*[1].—**Goods and chattels,** or **goods, wares,** and **merchandise,** a phrase commonly used to indicate property other than real estate.—**Gray goods.** Same as *gray cotton* (which see, under *cotton*[1]).—**Green goods,** counterfeit greenbacks.—**Internal good,** a good residing either in the soul or in the body of the object.—**Marking of goods.** See *marking.*—**Measurement goods.** See *measurement.*—**The good,** good or virtuous persons in general.

It was assumed . . . that the wicked are successful, and *the good* are miserable. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

To color goods†. See *color.*=**Syn. 5.** *Effects, Chattels,* etc. See *property.*

good (gůd), *adv.* [< ME. *goode* = D. *goed* = G. *gut* = Dan. Sw. *godt,* adv.; from the adj. The reg. adv. of *good* is *well:* see *well*[2].] Well.

Dwelleth with us while you *goode* list in Troye.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 119.

As good, as well.

As good almost kill a Man as kill a good Book.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 6.

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds and the government of the waves.
South, Sermons.

I will provide for you, as I would have done before this, but that I thought (the charges of sending and hazard considered) you were *as good* provide . . . [the clothes] there.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 407.

good (gůd), *interj.* That is good: an elliptical exclamation of satisfaction or commendation.

Sir Aylmer half forgot his lazy smile
Of patron. "*Good!* my lady's kinsman! *good!*"
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

good (gůd), *v. t.* [< ME. *goden,* < AS. *gōdian,* intr. be or become good, improve, tr. make good, improve, enrich, < *gōd,* good: see *good, a.* In def. 2, Sc. also *guid,* < Sw. *göda* (= Dan. *gjöde*), manure, dung, appar. lit. make good, i. e., better, improve, < *god,* good.] **1**†. To make good.

When Platoes tale was done, then Tullie prest in place:
Whose filed tongue with sugred talke would *good* a simple case. *Turberville*, An Answere in Dispraysе of Wit.

Greatness not *gooded* with grace is like a beacon upon a high hill. *Rev. T. Adams*, Sermons, I. 151.

2. To manure. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desart; but where he hath *gooded* and plowed, and eared, and sown, why should he not look for a harvest?
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 121.

good-bodied† (gůd'bod″id), *a.* Having a good figure. *Davies.*

Saw all my family up, and my father and sister, who is a pretty *good-bodied* woman, and not over thick.
Pepys, Diary, May 31, 1666.

good-brother (gůd'brůth″ėr), *n.* A brother-in-law. [Scotch.]

good-by, good-bye (gůd-bī'), *interj.* [A corruption (with change of *God-* to *good-,* by confusion with *good day, good den,* etc.) of an Elizabethan E. formula variously printed *Godby, God-by'e, Godbwy, God b'w'y, God bwy yee, God buy you, God be wi' you, God be with you,* the last being the full formula of which the preceding are contractions.] God be with you: originally a pious form of valediction, used in its full significance, but now a mere conventional formula without meaning, used at parting.

Good-bye, proud world! I'm going home:
Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine.
Emerson, Good-Bye.

And so, sir sheriff and priest, *good-bye!*
Whittier, The Exiles.

=**Syn.** *Adieu, Farewell,* etc. See *adieu.*

good-by, good-bye (gůd-bī'), *n.* and *a.* [< *good-by, interj.*] **I.** *n.* A farewell: as, to say or bid *good-by;* to utter a hearty *good-by;* when the *good-bys* were said.

II. *a.* Valedictory; parting.

The old Turcoman thereupon gave a shrug and a grunt, made a sullen *good-by* salutation, and left us.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 288.

good-conditioned (gůd'kon-dish″ond), *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms.

good-day (gůd-dā'), *n.* **1.** A form of salutation. See *good day,* etc., under *good.*—**2**†. Same as *godendag.*

good-deed† (gůd-dēd'), *adv.* In very deed; in good truth; indeed.

Yet, *good deed,* Leontes,
I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

good-den† (gůd-den'), *n.* [In Elizabethan E. (Shakspere, etc.) variously printed *good-den, good den, gooden, godden,* or in fuller form, *give you good den, God ye good den, God (give) you good den,* contr. *Godgigoden, Godigeden; good den* being a corruption of *good e'en,* also much in use, a contr. of *good even.*] A contraction of *good even* (*good e'en*), a kind wish or salutation. See *good day,* etc., under *good.*

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.
Mer. God ye *good den,* fair gentlewoman.
Nur. Is it *good den?*
Mer. 'Tis no less, I tell you. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

We thank you, gentle boy. *Gooden!*
We must to our flocks agen.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

Goodenia (gu̇-dē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel *Goodenough*, Bishop of Exeter and an amateur botanist (1743–1827).] A genus of Australian herbs and shrubs, type of the family *Goodeniaceæ*. There are about 70 species.

Goodeniaceæ (gu̇-dē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goodenia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, allied to the *Campanulaceæ*, and belonging with few exceptions to Australia and Oceanica. There are 12 genera and about 200 species, herbaceous or rarely shrubby. The leaves and the fruit of some species are eaten, and from the pith of *Lobelia Kœnigii* rice-paper is made.

Goodenoveæ (gu̇d-ē-nō′vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Goodeniaceæ*.

good-even, good-evening (gu̇d-ē′vn, -ēv′ning), *n.* See *good day, good evening*, etc., under *good*.

good-faced (gu̇d′fāst), *a.* Pretty.

Clo. Shall I bring thee on the way?
Aut. No, *good-faced* sir; no, sweet sir.
Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

good-fellow (gu̇d′fel′ō), *n.* **1.** A boon companion; a jolly fellow; a reveler. [Now properly written as two words. See *fellow*, 5.]

It was well known that Sir Roger had been a *Goodfellow* in his youth. *Ascham*, Scholemaster, p. 60.

Lop. I assure you, a close fellow;
Both close and scraping, and that fills the bags, sir.
Bar. A notable *good-fellow* too.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

2†. A thief. [Old cant.]

Goodfellows be thieves. *Heywood*, Edw. IV.

good-for-little (gu̇d′fȯr-lit″l), *a.* Of little account or value.

The little words in the republic of letters are most significant. The trisyllables, and the rumblers of syllables more than three, are but the *good-for-little* magnates.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 298.

good-for-nothing (gu̇d′fȯr-nuth″ing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of no value or use; worthless; shiftless; idle.

I have not a guest to-day, nor any besides my own family, and you *good-for-nothing* ones.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 187.

A *good-for-nothing* fellow! I have no patience with him.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

II. *n.* An idle, worthless person.

But an unquestionable injury is done by agencies which undertake in a wholesale way to foster *good-for-nothings*.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 346.

good-for-nothingness (gu̇d′fȯr-nuth″ing-nes), *n.* Idle shiftlessness; uselessness.

These poor families . . . have not kept such elaborate records of their *good-for-nothingness*.
Richardson, Pamela, II. 54.

good-Henry (gu̇d′hen′ri), *n.* Same as *good-King-Henry*.

good-humored (gu̇d′hū′mȯrd), *a.* **1.** Characterized by good humor; of a cheerful, tranquil, or unruffled disposition or temper; actuated by good or friendly feeling.

'Tis impossible that an honest and *good-humoured* man should be a schismatic or heretic.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, ii. 3.

I want you to be in a charming sweet temper at this moment. Do be *good-humoured* now, and let me have two hundred pounds, will you?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

2. Uttered or done in a pleasant, kindly way, without malice or ill nature: as, a *good-humored* remark.

good-humoredly (gu̇d′hū′mȯrd-li), *adv.* In a good-humored manner; in a pleasant, cheerful way.

goodie, *n.* See *goody*².

goodiness (gu̇d′i-nes), *n.* The quality of being "goody" or priggish; canting morality or piety.

The last, although tinged with something like *goodiness*, . . . is not so obtrusive as usual in books intended to improve children. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 20.

gooding (gu̇d′ing), *n.* [< *good* + *-ing*¹.] A mode of asking alms formerly in use in England, and in one form still continued. See the first extract.

To go a-*gooding* is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day, by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy new-year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them also with sprigs of evergreens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent the custom is thus kept up; and in other counties *gooding* is the word, among the poor, for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival. *Todd.*

Thanksgiving . . . is not sanctified or squandered like Merry Christmas in the Old World: it has no *gooding*, candles, clog, carol, box, or hobby-horse.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

goodish (gu̇d′ish), *a.* [< *good* + *-ish*¹.] Pretty good; of fair quality, amount, or degree; tolerable: as, *goodish* fruit; *goodish* conduct; a *goodish* distance.

I fetched a *goodish* compass round by the way of the Cloven Rocks. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lviii.

goodjeret, *n.* See *goujeers*.

good-King-Henry, good-King-Harry (gu̇d′king-hen′ri, -har′i), *n.* The *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, a European plant (also naturalized in the United States) with halbert-shaped leaves, which have a mucilaginous saline taste and are used as a pot-herb. Also called *good-Henry*.

goodlesst, *a.* [ME. *godles*, poor, without goods or property, < AS. *gōdleás*, without good, miserable, < *gōd*, n., good, + *-leás*, -less.] Without goods or property; destitute.

Gredy is the *godles*. *Proverbs of Hendyng*, l. 117.

goodlicht, *a.* A Middle English form of *goodly*. *Chaucer*.

goodliheadt, *n.* [< ME. *goodlihede, goodelyhede*; < *goodly* + *-head*.] Goodliness; beauty.

Of trouthe ground, myrour of *goodleyhede*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 842.

So far as May doth other months exceed,
So far in virtue and in *goodlihead*
Above all other nymphs Ianthe bears the meed.
Thomson, Hymn to May.

goodliness (gu̇d′li-nes), *n.* **1†.** Goodness.

To communicate therefore (not to encrease or receiue) his *goodlinesse*, he created the World.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 14.

2. Goodly quality or condition; beauty of form; pleasing grace; elegance.

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes.
Sir P. Sidney.

What travail and cost was bestowed that the *goodliness* of the temple might be a spectacle of admiration to all the world! *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 15.

goodly (gu̇d′li), *a.* [< ME. *goodly, goodlich, godlich*, < AS. *gōdlīc* (= OS. *gōdlīk* = OFries. *gōdlik* = OHG. *guotlīh, kuotilīh, guollīh*, MHG. *güetlich* = Icel. *gōdhligr*), good, goodly, < *gōd*, good: see *good* and *-ly*¹.] **1.** Good-looking; of fair proportions or fine appearance; graceful; well-favored; well formed or developed: as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment.

An evil soul, producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A *goodly* apple rotten at the heart.
O, what a *goodly* outside falsehood hath!
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

O but they are a *gudelie* pair!—
True lovers an ye be.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 322).

The King of Norway sent him [King Athelstan] a *goodly* Ship with a gilt Stern. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 10.

2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable.

The spreading branches made a *goodly* show,
And full of opening blooms was every bough.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 105.

This spacious plot
For pleasure made, a *goodly* spot.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

3. Considerable; rather large or great: as, a *goodly* number.

And here, from gracious England, have I offer
Of *goodly* thousands. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

We leave it [philosophy] in possession of quite as *goodly* a realm as that in which our metaphysical predecessors would fain have established it.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 27.

goodlyt (gu̇d′li), *adv.* [< ME. *goodly, godly, godli, gudely, godliche* (= OHG. *guotlicho*, MHG. *guotlīche, güetlīche*); from the adj.: see *goodly, a.*] **1.** In a good manner; gracefully; excellently; kindly.

If thou be so bold as alle burneȝ tellen,
Thou wyl grant me *godly* the gomen that I ask, bi ryȝt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 272.

It was her guise all Straungers *goodly* so to greet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 56.

2. Well; properly.

Love, agenis the whiche that no man may
Ne oghte ek, *goodly* maken resistence.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 990.

To her guestes doth bounteous banket dight,
Attempred *goodly* well for health and for delight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 2.

3. Conveniently.

Thomas earl of Kent, 1397, willed his body to be buried as soon as it *goodlich* may in the abbey of Brune.
Test. Vetust., p. 139. (*Nares.*)

goodman (gu̇d′man or, in sense 1, gu̇d′man′), *n.*; pl. *goodmen* (-men). [Common in E. dial. use, also contr. *gomman* (cf. *gommer* for *goodmother, gammer, gaffer*², for *grandmother, grandfather*), < ME. *godeman* (tr. L. *paterfamilias*); < *good* + *man*; lit. the worthy or excellent man, the adj. having become conventional and merged with the noun. The supposition that *goodman* is an accom. of AS. *gumman*, a man (a once-occurring poet. word, < *guma*, a man, = L. *homo*, + *man*, a man, L. *vir*), is quite groundless. Cf. *goodwife*.] **1.** The man of the house; master; husband; head of a family. [Now obsolete, or only in rustic use as two words.]

If the *goodman* of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up.
Mat. xxiv. 43.

Bell my wife she loves not strife,
Yet she will lead me if she can,
And oft, to live a quiet life,
I am forced to yield, though I me *good-man*.
Take thy Old Cloak about Thee.

How can her old *Good-man*
With Honour take her back again?
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. A familiar appellation of civility; a term of respect, frequently used to or of a person before his surname: nearly equivalent to *Mr.* or sometimes to *gaffer*. It was sometimes used ironically. [Obsolescent.]

With you, *goodman* boy, if you please.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

Goodman coxcomb the citizen, who would you speak withal? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Our neighbor Cole and *goodman* Newton have been sick, but somewhat amended again.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 422.

good-minded (gu̇d′mīn″ded), *a.* Amiable; well-meaning. [Rare.]

Alas, *good-minded* prince, you know not these things.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

good-morning (gu̇d′mȯr′ning), *n.* See *good day, good morning*, etc., under *good*.

good-morrow (gu̇d′mor′ō), *n.* [In Elizabethan E.; the same as *good-morning*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *good-morning, good morning*.—**2†.** A commonplace compliment; an empty phrase of courtesy.

After this saiyng, the commenaltie of Athenes, which had afore condemned him, were sodainly stricken againe in loue with hym, and saied that he was an honest man again and loued the citee, and many gaie *good morowes*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 376.

She spoke of the domesticall kind of captivities and drudgeries that women are put unto, with many such *good morrows*. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 67.

good-natured (gu̇d′nā′tūrd), *a.* Having a good disposition; naturally mild in temper; easily acquiescent.

A man who is commonly called *good natured* is hardly to be thanked for anything he does, because half that is acted about him is done rather by sufferance than approbation. *Tatler*, No. 76.

In that same village . . . there lived many years since . . . a simple *good-natured* fellow, of the name of Rip Van Winkle. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 46.

The most *good-natured* host began to repent of his eagerness to serve a man of genius in distress when he heard his guest roaring for fresh punch at five o'clock in the morning. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

=**Syn.** *Gracious, Kind*, etc. See *benignant*.

good-naturedly (gu̇d′nā′tūrd-li), *adv.* In a good-natured manner; with good nature or docility.

good-naturedness (gu̇d′nā′tūrd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being good-natured; good temper. *Talfourd.*

goodness (gu̇d′nes), *n.* [< ME. *goodnesse, godnesse*, < AS. *gōdnes* (= OHG. **guotnassī, cōtnassī*, MHG. *guotnisse*), < *gōd*, good: see *good* and *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of being good, in any sense; excellence; purity; virtue; grace; benevolence.

Wherof be non lyke in any other p̄ties, nether in quātyte, *goodnes*, ne plente, and specially in *goodnes* of wyne.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

They [certain fishes] seeme the same, both in fashion and *goodnesse*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 189.

The only ultimate Good, or End in itself, must be *goodness* or Excellence of Conscious Life.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 369.

2. [Orig. with ref. to the divine Goodness—that is, God.] In exclamatory use, a term of emphasis; "gracious": as, my *goodness!* no; for *goodness'* sake, tell me what it is. [Colloq.]

For *goodness'* sake, consider what you do.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Goodness knows, I could, if I liked, be serious.
Thackeray.

Moral goodness, the excellence of a being who obeys the moral law.—**Natural goodness,** the excellence of a thing which satisfies the reasonable desires of man.

good-night (gu̇d′nīt′), *n.* See *good day, good night*, etc., under *good*.

He . . . sung those tunes to the over-scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his fancies, or his *good-nights*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2

good-now† (gůd'nou), *interj.* [Not prop. a compound, but a phrase, *good, now*, the *now* being a continuative adv.; cf. the similar phrase *well, now*.] An exclamation of surprise, curiosity, or entreaty.

Good now, sit down, and tell me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Good-now! good-now! how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden.*

goods (gůdz), *n. pl.* See *good*, *n.*, 5 and 6. *Goods*, in composition, occurs in British use in reference to goods in transit—that is, freight; in the United States, *freight* is used in such compounds.

goods-engine (gůdz'en″jin), *n.* An engine used for drawing goods-trains. [Eng.]

goodship† (gůd'ship), *n.* [ME. *goodschipe*; < *good* + *-ship*.] Favor; grace; kindness.

And for the *goodschipe* of this dede,
They graunten him a lusty mede.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 117. (*Halliwell.*)

goods-shed (gůdz'shed), *n.* A shed for storage at a railroad-station or on a dock; a dock-warehouse. [Eng.]

goods-train (gůdz'trān), *n.* A train of goods-wagons. [Eng.]

goods-truck (gůdz'truk), *n.* A railway-truck for carrying goods. [Eng.]

goods-wagon, goods-van (gůdz'wag″ǫn, -van), *n.* A goods-truck. [Eng.]

good-tempered (gůd'tem'pėrd), *a.* Having a good temper; not easily irritated.

goodwife (gůd'wīf'), *n.*; pl. *goodwives* (-wīvz'). [< *good* + *wife*, woman. Cf. *goodman* and *housewife*.] The mistress of a household; woman of the house: correlative of *goodman*.

Did not *goodwife* Keech, the butcher's wife, come in then, and call me gossip Quickly?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

When the *goodwife's* shuttle merrily
Goes flashing thro' the loom.
Macaulay, Horatius.

The pleasant *good-wife* put our potatoes upon the fire to boil. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 420.

good-will (gůd'wil'), *n.* [= MLG. *gůtwille* (cf. OHG. *guotwilligī*) = Icel. *gōdhvild, gōdhvili* = ODan. *godvilje*, good will.] 1. Benevolence; friendly disposition; cheerful acquiescence: now usually, and properly, as two words. See *will*.

The praise of an ignorant man is only *good-will*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

He [James II.] set himself, therefore, to labour, with real *good-will*, but with the *good-will* of a coarse, stern, and arbitrary mind, for the conversion of his kinsman.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

A Zulu slays an ox to secure the *goodwill* of his dead relative's ghost, who complains to him in a dream that he has not been fed. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 373.

2. The degree of favor enjoyed by a particular shop or trade as indicated by its custom. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, the advantage or benefit which is acquired by an establishment, beyond the mere value of the capital, stock, funds, or property employed therein, in consequence of the general public patronage and encouragement which it receives from constant or habitual customers, on account of its local position or common celebrity, or reputation for skill, or affluence, or punctuality, or from other accidental circumstances or necessities, or even from ancient partialities or prejudices. *Story*, J. (*b*) Friendly influence exerted with the view of transferring the custom of any shop or trade to a successor; the right and title to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of an outgoing tenant or occupier.

goody[1] (gůd'i), *a.* and *n.* [< *good* + dim. *-y*[1].] I. *a.* Weakly good in morals or religion; characterized by good intentions or pious phrasing without vital force; pious but futile; namby-pamby: often reduplicated, *goody-good, goody-goody*.

One can't help in his presence rather trying to justify his good opinion; and it does so tire one to be *goody* and talk sense. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, ix.

The art did n't consist either of the water-color studies of the children, or of *goody* engravings.
The Century, XXXVI. 123.

II. *n.*; pl. *goodies* (-iz). A sweetmeat; a bonbon: most frequently used in the plural.

It was in rhyme, even, that the young Charles should learn his lessons. . . . At this rate, all knowledge is to be had in a *goody*, and the end of it is an old song.
R. L. Stevenson, Charles of Orleans.

goody[2] (gůd'i), *n.*; pl. *goodies* (-iz). [Also *goodie*; a reduction of *goodwife*. Cf. *hussy*, contr. of *huswife, housewife*.] 1. A term of civility applied to women in humble life: as, *goody* Dobson.

Old *Goody* Blake was old and poor.
Wordsworth, Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

2. In some colleges, a woman who makes beds, sweeps, and takes general care of students' rooms. [U. S.]

The *Goodies*, hearing, cease to sweep,
And listen, while the cook-maids weep.
The Rebelliad.

3. The spot or lafayette, a sciænoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus*: more fully *Cape May goody*.

goody-bread (gůd'i-bred), *n.* Cracknel bread.

goodyear, goodyears†, *n.* [*gcod* + *year*.] 1. An expression without definite meaning in the phrase "What a (the) goodyear?" resembling "What the pox?" "What the plague?" etc.—2. From the association of these phrases, some evil power or agency, as a plague, a pox, etc.

Goodyera (gůd'ye-rä), *n.* [Named from John *Goodyer*, an early English botanist.] Robert Brown's name (1813) for *Peramium*, a genus of low terrestrial orchids, with a creeping rootstock and a tuft of basal leaves, the stem bearing a spike of small white flowers. There are about 25 species, 5 of which are North American. The rattlesnake-plantain, *Peramium repens*, is found in moist woods through northern Europe, Asia, and America.

goody-good, goody-goody (gůd'i-gůd, gůd'i-gůd'i), *a.* Same as *goody*[1].

Goethe used to exclaim of *goody-goody* persons, "Oh! if they had but the heart to commit an absurdity!" This was when he thought they wanted heartiness and nature.
S. Smiles, Character, p. 232.

His recorded answer to the life assurance official who talked *goody-goody* to him seems to me the result of a mistake on both sides. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 435.

goody-goodyism (gůd'i-gůd'i-izm), *n.* The condition or character of one who is goody-goody.

goodyship (gůd'i-ship), *n.* [< *goody*[2] + *-ship*.] The state or quality of a goody. [Ludicrous.]

The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give so near a friend the slip.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 517.

googe†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gouge*.

googul (gö'gul), *n.* [Hind. *gugal*, Skt. *gugula*.] An Indian name for (*a*) a burseraceous tree, *Balsamea Mukul*; (*b*) the gum of this tree. Also *gugul, gugal, mukul*, etc.

googwaruck (gög'war-uk), *n.* [Australian.] The mottled honey-eater or brush wattle-bird (*A. carunculata*) of Australia, a melliphagine bird of the genus *Anthochæra*.

gool[1] (göl), *n.* Same as *goold*, 2.

gool[2] (göl), *n.* [A var. of *gole*[2].] 1. A ditch.—2. A breach in a sea-wall or -bank; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide. *Crabb.*

goold (göld), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal variant of *gold*. Specifically—2†. The corn-marigold: same as *gold*, 6.

The winter *goolde* is sowen in this moone,
That loveth weet solute and gravel londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

With Roses dight and *Goolds* and Daffadillies.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 339.

gooldie (göl'di), *n.* A variant of *goldy*.

goolds (göldz), *n.* The plural of *goold*, 2, used as a singular in Great Britain. Also, corruptly, *guills*.

gool-french (göl'french), *n.* A corruption of *goldfinch*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

goom[1] (göm), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gum*[1]. [Still heard in the United States.]

goom[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *gome, gom*; < ME. *goom, gome*, < AS. *guma*, a man, = OS. *gumo*, sometimes *gomo* = OFries. *goma* (only in comp. *breidgoma*, bridegroom) = D. *-gom* (only in comp. *bruidegom*, bridegroom) = OHG. *gomo*, MHG. *gome, gume, gumme*, a man, G. *-gam* (in comp. *bräutigam*) = Icel. *gumi*, a man, = Sw. *-gum* (in comp. *brud-gum*) = Dan. *-gom* (in comp. *brud-gom*) = Goth. *guma*, a man; Teut. stem **guman-* = L. *homo* (*homon-, homin-*), OL. *hemo* (*hemon-*), a man: see *homage, homo, human*. A different word from *groom*[1], q. v.] A man.

Kynges & Erles Echon
Thes were; & many another *goom*
Gret of astaat, & the beste,
Thes were at the Feste.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 166.

A scornful *gom*. *Middleton*, The Widow, i. 2.

goompain, goompana, goompinee (göm'pān, göm'pa-nä, göm'pi-nē), *n.* The *Haberlia grandis*, an anacardiaceous tree of tropical India, the heavy wood of which is used for railroadties and other purposes. It also yields a gum which is used in calico-printing and in medicine.

goonch (gönch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.; cf. Hind. *guncha*, a bud, blossom?] A Hindu name for the seeds of the Indian licorice, *Abrus Abrus* (*Glycine Abrus* of Linnæus). See *Abrus*.

goor (gör), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *gur* (palatal *r*).] 1. The East Indian name for the concentrated juice or syrup of the date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera*, a kind of coarse or half-made sugar. Also called *jaggery*.—2. Same as *dziggetai*.

gooral (gö'ral), *n.* Same as *goral*.

Goorkha, Ghoorka (gör'kä), *n.* A member of the dominant race in the kingdom of Nepal. The Goorkhas are of Hindu descent, and speak a Sanskritic dialect. They were driven out of Rajputana by the early Mohammedan invaders, and gradually approached Nepal, which they conquered in 1768, after a long struggle. Some of the best troops in the Anglo-Indian army are recruited from the Goorkhas.

goorou-nut (gö'rö-nut), *n.* [Also *goora-nut*; Hansa *goro*, Foulah *garru*.] Same as *cola-nut*.

goosander (gö-san'dėr), *n.* [Spelled *gossander* in Drayton; artificially formed, < *goose* + (*g*)*ander*, in imitation of NL. *merganser* (Gesner), < L. *mergus*, q. v., + *anser*, goose.] Same as *merganser*.

goose (gös), *n.*; pl. *geese* (gēs). [Early mod. E. also *gooce, gose*, Sc. *guse*; < ME. *goos, gos* (pl. *gees, ges*), < AS. *gōs* (pl. *gēs*) = D. *gans* = MLG. *gōs, gūs*, LG. *gos, gas, gaus* (pl. *göse*) = OHG. *gans, cans*, MHG. G. *gans* = Icel. *gās* = Sw. *gås* = Dan. *gaas* = Goth. **gans* (not recorded, but inferred from the derived Sp. *ganso*, m., *gansa*, f.: see *ganza*) = L. *ans-er* (orig. **hans-er*) = Gr. *χήν* (orig. **χενς*?) = OBulg. *gąsi* = Slov. *gōs* = Serv. dim. *guska* = Bohem. *hus* = Pol. *gęś* = Little Russ. *hus* = Russ. *gusĭ* = Lith. *zansis, zãsis* = Lett. *zoss* = Skt. *hansa* (> Hind. *hans*), a goose. Ir. *goss* is of E. origin. The *-s* seems to be merely formative, the stem *gan-* appearing in the related words *gander* and *gannet*, q. v. As to the use of *goose* for a tailors' smoothing-iron, cf. G. *gans*, a lump of melted iron, the term being used like the equiv. E. *pig* and *sow*; the equiv. F. *gueuse* (whence appar. Sw. *gös*, or perhaps < Sw. *gös*?) is a different word. Ill-judged attempts have been made to derive *goose*, in the sense of 'a silly person,' from another source, on the ground that the popular notion as to the stupidity of the bird is erroneous, "it being only ignorance of the darkest hue that ventures to portray the goose as deficient in sagacity or intelligence" (Cornhill Mag., VIII. 203); but popular notions are often based on ignorance. Hence *gooseling, gosling, goshawk*.] 1. Any bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anserinæ*, of which there are about 40 species of several genera, as well as different varieties of the domesticated bird. See phrases below. Geese are technically distinguished from swans and from ducks by the combination of feathered lores, reticulate tarsi, stout bill high at the base, and simple hind toe. The neck is shorter than in swans, and usually longer than in ducks; the sexes are usually similar, contrary to the rule among ducks. Geese stand higher and walk better than ducks; as a rule they are less decidedly aquatic and more herbivorous, the cæca being more highly developed in consequence. Geese have a peculiar cry or call known as *honking*, and also utter a hissing sound. The flesh of most geese is highly esteemed. The tame goose in all its varieties is supposed to be descended from the graylag or common wild goose of Europe, *A. ferus*; but some other related species may have contributed to the domestic stock. The pure-white variety is entirely artificial, and not related to the snow-geese of the genus *Chen*. The male of the goose is called *gander*, and the young of either sex *gosling*.

The tame *gese* . . . be heuy in fleinge, gredi at their mete, & diligent to theyr rest.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

We say in English, As wise as a *gooce*, or as wise as her mother's aperen string.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 118.

Observing from the *goose* on the table, and the audit-ale which was circling in the loving cup, that it was a feast.
F. W. Farrar, Julian Home, p. 251.

The *goose* is worshipped in Ceylon.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilization, p. 183.

2. A silly, foolish person; a simpleton: in allusion to the supposed stupidity of the domestic goose, inferred from its somewhat clumsy appearance and motions.

A puny tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble *goose*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

Lady P. [to Hotspur]. Go, ye giddy *goose*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Called herself a little *goose* in the simplest manner possible. *Thackeray.*

Some people thought him a *goose*, and some only a bore.
J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mallory, xli.

3. A tailors' smoothing-iron: so called from the resemblance of its handle to the neck of a goose.

Come in, tailor; here you may roast your *goose*.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

You
Will carry your *goose* about you still, your planing-iron!
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 2.

They had an ancient *goose*; it was an heirloom
From some remoter tailor of our race.
O. W. Holmes, Evening, by a Tailor.

4. A game of chance formerly common in England. It was played on a card divided into small compartments numbered from 1 to 62, arranged in a spiral figure

around a central open space, on which, at the beginning of the game, the stakes were laid, and during the game any forfeits paid. It was played by two or more persons with two dice, and the numbers that turned up to each designated the number of the compartment by which he might advance his mark or counter. It was called the game of *goose* because at every fourth and fifth compartment in succession a goose was depicted on the card, and, if the throw of the dice carried the counter of the player on a goose, he might move forward double the actual number thrown. *Strutt.*

The twelve good rules, the royal game of *goose*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 232.

5. A piece used in the game of fox and geese.

To play this game [fox and geese] there are seventeen pieces, called *geese*, . . . and the fox in the middle. . . . The business of the game is to shut the fox up, so that he cannot move. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 418.

African goose, a pure-bred variety of the goose, with a large horny knob at the base of the beak and a dewlap beneath the lower mandible. The general color is gray, darker above than beneath the body. The beak and the knob are black, and the shanks of a deep-orange color. —**Ammer-goose.** See *ember-goose.*—**Bald goose**, the white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons.*—**Bar-goose.** Same as *barnacle*[1], 1. [Essex, Eng.]—**Bar-headed goose**, *Anser indicus*, an Asiatic species.—**Bass-goose, solan-goose**, names of the gannet, *Sula bassana.*—**Bay-goose**, the common wild or gray goose. [Texas, U. S.]—**Black goose**, the brent-goose. [Essex, Eng.]—**Blue or blue-winged goose**, or **blue snow-goose**, *Anser* or *Chen cærulescens*, a North American goose closely related to the snow-goose, and by some considered specifically identical, but having a variegated plumage in which bluish gray is contrasted with white. Also called *blue wavey.*—**Bremen goose.** Same as *Embden goose.*—**Canada goose**, *Bernicla canadensis*, the common wild goose of North America, gray with black head, neck, and tail, and large white cheek-patches and tail-coverts. See cut under *Bernicla.* —**Chinese goose**, a goose (*Anser* or *Cygnopsis cygnoides*) somewhat resembling a swan in form, often seen in domestication. It is a native of China and other Asiatic countries. There are two kinds, the *brown* and the *white.* The variety is distinguished by a curious hump at the base of the beak. See cut under *Cygnopsis.*—**Clatter-goose**, the brent-goose: so called from its noisiness. [East Lothian.]—**Common gray or wild goose.** (*a*) The Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis.* [U. S.] Also called *bay-goose, bustard, black-headed goose, Canada brent, cravat-goose, honker,* and *reef-goose.* (*b*) The European graylag-goose.—**Corn-goose.** Same as *bean-goose.* [Local, Eng.] —**Egyptian goose**, a species of the genus *Chenolopex.*—**Embden goose**, a fine variety of domestic goose with pure-white plumage and orange beak and legs.—**Emperor goose.** See *emperor.*—**Eskimo goose**, Hutchins's goose. *Sir John Richardson.*—**Flight-goose**, Hutchins's goose. *J. J. Audubon.* [Maine, U. S.]—**Fox and geese.** See *fox*[1].—**Gambo goose**, a kind of spur-winged goose, *Plectropterus gambrensis.*—**Graylag-goose.** See *graylag.*—**Guinea goose**, the Chinese goose or swan-goose: a misnomer.—**Horra goose**, the brent-goose: so called from the numbers that frequent Horra Sound. *Yarrell.* Also *Horie goose.* [Shetland Isles.]—**Hutchins's goose**, *Bernicla hutchinsi*, a North American goose closely resembling the Canada goose, but smaller and with fewer tail-feathers. Also called *piskashish* and *goose-brant.*—**Lag-goose**, the graylag (which see).—**Laughing goose**, the white-fronted goose: so called from the conformation of the beak, which suggests grinning.—**Lesser Canada** or **little wild goose**, Hutchins's goose.—**Links goose**, the common sheldrake, which frequents the links or sandy places. [Orkney islands.]—**Mexican goose**, the snow-goose. *G. Trumbull.* [Newport, R. I., U. S.]—**Mother Carey's goose**, the great black petrel or giant fulmar of the Pacific. See *petrel.*—**Painted goose**, the emperor goose: so called from Pallas's name of the bird, *Anser pictus.*—**Pink-footed goose**, *Anser brachyrhynchus*, a European species: a book-name.—**Quink goose**, the brent-goose. *C. Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Red goose**, the snow-goose: so called from the color of the bill and feet. *Alex. Wilson*, 1814. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Sebastopol goose**, a curious variety of domestic goose, many of the feathers of which are curled and spirally twisted.—**Skeelgoose**, the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta. C. Swainson.* [Scotland.]—**Sly goose**, the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*: so called from its craftiness. [Orkney islands.] —**Solan-goose.** See *bass-goose.*—**Sound on the goose**, orthodox as to opinions and sentiments; on the popular side of a political, moral, or social discussion. [Slang, U. S.]

To seek for political flaws is no use;
His opponents will find he is *sound on the goose.*
Providence Journal, June 18, 1857.

Spectacled goose, the gannet or channel-goose: from the appearance of the bare lores. [Local, British.]—**Spur-winged goose**, one of several geese of the genus *Plectropterus.*—**Texas goose**, the snow-goose. *G. Trumbull.* [New Jersey, U. S.]—**The goose hangs high** [a slang phrase, said to have been orig. "the goose *honks* high," i. e., it cries (and flies) high: wild geese fly higher when the weather is fine or promises to be fine], the prospects are bright; everything is favorable.—**To cook one's goose.** See *cook*[1].—**Tortoise-shell goose**, the European white-fronted goose: so called from the speckled belly. [Ireland.] —**Toulouse goose**, one of the largest and best varieties of the domestic goose, with the plumage of the upper parts in different shades of grayish-brown, and the under parts white. The legs and beak are of a dull-salmon color.—**Wavey or wavy goose.** Same as *wavey.*—**White brent-goose**, the snow-goose. [Western U. S.]—**White-cheeked goose**, a goose with white cheeks, as most species of the genus *Bernicla* which are common in North America; a cravat-goose; specifically, *B. leucoparia.*—**White-faced goose**, the white-fronted goose. [British.] —**White-fronted goose**, a goose which has the base of the bill of the adult surrounded by white, as *A. albifrons* of Europe, or the very similar *A. gambeli* of North America.—**White-headed goose**, the blue goose.—**Wild-goose chase.** See *chase*[1].—**Winter goose**, Hutchins's goose. *J. J. Audubon.* [Maine, U. S.]—**Yellow-legged goose**, the American white-fronted goose. [San Diego, California, U. S.] (See also *barnacle-goose, bean-goose, brent-goose, channel-goose, cravat-goose, ember-goose, fen-goose, kelp-goose, marsh-goose, mud-goose, prairie-goose, rain-goose, reef-goose, snow-goose, swan-goose, tree-goose, upland-goose, ware-goose.*)

goose (gös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goosed*, ppr. *goosing.* [< *goose*, *n.*] To hiss at; hiss down; condemn by hissing. [Slang.]

He was *goosed* last night, he was *goosed* the night before last, he was *goosed* to-day. He has lately got in the way of being always *goosed*, and he can't stand it.
Dickens, Hard Times, vi.

goose-arse (gös'ärs), *n.* A low, sharp-sterned, schooner-rigged vessel, used in and about the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

goosebeak (gös'bēk), *n.* A dolphin: so called from the shape of the snout.

gooseberry (gös'- or göz'ber″i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *gooseberrie, gosberie*; not found earlier than the 16th century; < *goose* + *berry*[1]; prob. so called according to the common custom of naming plants, often without any obvious reason, after familiar birds and beasts; cf. *goosebill, goose-corn, goosefoot, goosegog, goose-grass, goose-tansy, goosetongue, duckweed, crow-foot, crowberry, cowberry, cow-grass, cow-pea*, etc. In another view, there is an allusion to the rough bristly surface of the berry, the comparison being similar to that in *goose-flesh, goose-skin.* According to Skeat, *gooseberry* is prob. an accom. of an assumed **groseberry*, < **grose*, represented by E. dial. *groser*, Sc. *grosert, grossart, groset, grozet* (see *groser*), + *berry*[1]. There is no evidence to support the conjecture that *gooseberry* is an accom. of an assumed **gossberry*, < *goss*, a dial. form of *gorse* (in allusion to the bristly hairs of the fruit, or to the prickles on the bush itself; cf. the G. name *stachelbeere*, lit. 'prickleberry'), + *berry*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *gooseberries* (-iz). **1.** The berry or fruit of a plant of the genus *Ribes*, or the plant itself; in *bot.*, a general term for the species of the genus *Ribes* which belong to the section *Grossularia*, as the name *currant* is applied to those of the section *Ribesia.* They are thorny or prickly shrubs, the fruit smooth, hairy, or prickly. The common cultivated gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*, bearing the fruit of the same name, is a native of Europe and Asia. It is cultivated extensively in northern Europe, but succeeds only moderately in America. Many varieties have been produced, the fruit differing in size, color, and quality, as well as in hairiness. The wild gooseberries of North America include several species. Most of the sorts cultivated in America are of native origin.

All the other gifts appertinent to man, as the malice of this age shapes them, are not worth a *gooseberry.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2†. A silly person; a goosecap. *Goldsmith.*—**American gooseberry**, of Jamaica, *Octonum umbellatum*, a shrub with a black hairy berry.—**Barbados** or **West Indian gooseberry**, *Pereskia Pereskia*, a cactaceous shrub which bears an edible berry. —**Cape gooseberry**, the *Physalis Peruviana*, a native of tropical America, cultivated in India and elsewhere for the fruit, which is sometimes made into a preserve.—**Gooseberry fruit-worm.** See *fruit-worm.*—**Old gooseberry**, a phrase of no definite meaning, used in humorous emphasis or comparison, and probably originating as a substitute for a profane expression: as, to play *old gooseberry* (that is, to play the devil, to create great confusion); to lay on like *old gooseberry.* [Slang.]

She took to drinking, left off working, sold the furniture, pawned the clothes, and played *old gooseberry.*
Dickens.

You should have a tea-stick, and take them [dogs] by the tail . . . and lay on like *old gooseberry.*
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, lxii.

Otaheite gooseberry, the *Phyllanthus distichus*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Java, cultivated in the tropics, its acid fruit being used for pickling.—**To play gooseberry**, to accompany other persons, as lovers, for the sake of propriety. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Relating to or made of gooseberries: as, *gooseberry* wine.—**Gooseberry fool**, an old English dish made of pounded gooseberries and cream. See *fool*[2], 2.—**Gooseberry wine**, a kind of wine made in Great Britain from gooseberries. It is of pleasant flavor when properly prepared.

gooseberry-moth (gös'ber″i-môth), *n.* Same as *magpie-moth.*

goosebill†, *n.* Same as *goose-grass*, 1.

goose-bird (gös'bėrd), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica.* [Local, New England.]

goose-brant (gös'brant), *n.* Same as *Hutchins's goose. J. P. Leach.* [U. S.]

goosecap† (gös'kap), *n.* [< *goose* + *cap*, taken for 'head.' Cf. *madcap.*] A silly person.

Some of them prove such *goose-caps* by going thither, that they leave themselves no more feathers on their backs than a goose hath when she is plucked.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 94).

Not take me into a bond! as good as you shall, goodman *goosecap.* *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

goose-corn (gös'kôrn), *n.* A species of rush, *Juncus squarrosus.*

goose-egg (gös'eg), *n.* In athletic and other contests, a zero, indicating a miss or failure to score: from the resemblance of the zero-mark 0 to an egg: called in Great Britain a *duck's-egg*, and in the United States sometimes a *round O.*

The New York players presented the Boston men with nine unpalatable *goose eggs* in their [base-ball] contest on the Polo Grounds yesterday. *New York Times*, July, 1886.

goose-fish (gös'fish), *n.* The fishing-frog or angler, *Lophius piscatorius.* [Local, New England.]

goose-flesh (gös'flesh), *n.* [< ME. *goseflesche*; < *goose* + *flesh.*] A rough condition of the skin, resembling that of a plucked goose, caused by the contraction of the erector muscles of the superficial hairs (arrectores pilorum), and induced by cold, fear, and other exciting causes. Also called *goose-skin* (and in New Latin *cutis anserina*). See *horripilation.*

goosefoot (gös'fût), *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Chenopodium*: so called from the usual shape of the leaves.—**2.** The formation of the facial nerve in spreading into a leash of nerves in three principal divisions after its exit from the stylomastoid foramen: translating the technical term *pes anserinus.*—**Sea-goosefoot**, a fleshy chenopodiaceous plant, *Dondia maritima*, of salt marshes.

goose-footed (gös'fût″ed), *a.* Web-footed: applied, for example, to the otter.

goosegog (gös'gog), *n.* A gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]

goose-grass (gös'gràs), *n.* **1.** Cleavers, a species of bedstraw, *Galium Aparine.*—**2.** The silverweed, *Argentina Anserina.*—**3.** The darnel, *Bromus mollis.*—**4.** The doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare.*

goose-green (gös'grēn), *a.* or *n.* Of a yellowish-green hue like that of a young goose, or the hue itself.

A delicate ballad o' the ferret and the coney, . . .
Another of *goose-green* starch, and the devil.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

goose-gull (gös'gul), *n.* See *gull*[2].

goose-hawk† (gös'hâk), *n.* See *goshawk.*

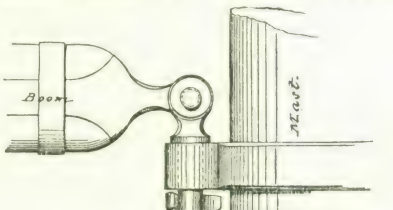
goose-heiriffe†, *n.* The goose-grass *Galium Aparine. Cole*, Adam in Eden.

goose-herd (gös'hėrd), *n.* [Also prov. Eng. *gozzerd.*] One who takes care of geese.

goose-house (gös'hous), *n.* A parish cage, or small temporary prison. [Prov. Eng.]

goose-mussel (gös'mus″l), *n.* A barnacle. See *Anatifa* and *Lepas.*

gooseneck (gös'nek), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A sort of iron hook fitted to the inner end of a yard or



Gooseneck of a Spanker-boom.

boom, for temporary attachment to a clamp of iron or an eye-bolt. (*b*) A davit.—**2.** In *mach.*, a pipe shaped like the letter S; a flexible coupling.

A conducting tube, called a *goose-neck*, which it resembled in shape, placed on the mouth of the tubing at the top of the [flowing] well, conducted the oil to the wooden receiving tanks. *Cone and Johns*, Petrolia, p. 165.

3. A nozle with a universal joint used on a fire-engine stand-pipe.—**Quarter-turn gooseneck**, a pipe-coupling with a bend of 90°, used to connect a nozle with a discharge-pipe.

goose-pimples (gös'pim″plz), *n. pl.* The pimples of goose-flesh.

goose-quill (gös'kwil), *n.* One of the large feathers or quills of the goose, the barrels of which are cut to make writing-pens.

goosery (gö'sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *gooseries* (-iz). [< *goose* + *-ery.*] **1.** A place for the keeping of geese.—**2.** Silliness or stupidity like that attributed to the goose.

There will not want divers plaine and solid men . . . who will soone look through and through both the lofty nakednesse of your Latinizing Babarian, and the finicall *goosery* of your neat Sermon-actor.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

goose-skin (gös'skin), *n.* **1.** The skin of a goose.—**2.** A kind of thin soft leather resembling the "chicken-skin" used for gloves in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The ladies [at the hunt of Easter Monday, 1826] all wore a *goose-skin* underdress. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 461.

3. Same as *goose-flesh*.

Her teeth chattered in her head, and her skin began to rise into what is vulgarly termed *goose-skin*.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, ii.

★**goose-step** (gös′step), *n.* A slangy or jocular name for the military 'balance-step,' one of the earliest in the training of British recruits.

goose-tansy (gös′tan″zi), *n.* Silverweed. Also ★called *goose-grass*. [North. Eng.]

goosetongue (gös′tung), *n.* The sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*.

goose-winged (gös′wingd), *a.* *Naut.*: (*a*) Having, as a course or topsail, only one clue set, the middle of the sail and the other clue being securely furled. (*b*) Having, as a fore-and-aft rigged vessel running before the wind, the foresail set on one side and the mainsail on the other: an epithet applied also to the sails. Also *wing-and-wing*.

goosey-gander (gö′si-gan′dėr), *n.* [< *goosey*, dim. of *goose*, + *gander*. Cf. the "Mother Goose" rime, "*Goosey, goosey, gander*, whither dost thou wander?" etc.] **1.** A childish term for *goose* or *gander*.—**2.** A blockhead. [Colloq.]

That *goosey-gander* Alwright. *Macmillan's Mag.*

goot†, *n.* A Middle English form of *goat*. *Chaucer*.

gootoo (gö′tö), *n.* [Jamaica negro speech.] One of two species of fish found on the coast of Jamaica. One, the edible gootoo, is a species of *Scarus;* the other, the sand-gootoo, a species of *Tetraodon*.

go-out (gō′out), *n.* Same as *gout*[2], 3.

gope (gōp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *goped*, ppr. *goping*. [Cf. Icel. *gopi*, a vain person. See *goppish*.] **1.** To talk loud.—**2.** To snatch or grasp.

gopher (gō′fėr), *n.* [A partly phonetic spelling (prop. *gofer*, as in another sense: see *gofer*) of F. *gaufre*, a gopher, a name applied among the French settlers in America to any small burrowing animal, so called from its honeycombing the earth, being a particular use of *gaufre*, a honeycomb, a waffle, formerly *gauffre, goffre*, > E. *gauffer, goffer*, crimp, etc.: see *goffer*, and *wafer, waffle*.] **1.** One of the pouched rats or pocket-gophers, sundry species of the rodent family *Geomyidæ* and genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*. See these words, and cut under *Geomyidæ*.—**2.** One of the spermophiles, burrowing squirrels, or ground-squirrels of the family *Sciuridæ*, subfamily *Spermophilinæ*, and genera *Cynomys, Spermophilus*, and *Tamias*. The animals of the genus *Cynomys* are prairie-dogs. (See *prairie-dog*.) The spermophiles are of numerous species in the western United States and Territories, such as *S. 13-lineatus, S. franklini, S. richardsoni*, etc. See cut under *Spermophilus*.

3. [Prob. a corr. of *mungofa*.] The *Testudo* (or *Xerobates*) *carolina*, a tortoise from 12 to 15 inches long, of gregarious nocturnal and fossorial habits, abundant in the southern Atlantic States. These tortoises lay eggs about as large as those of pigeons in hollows at the mouth of the burrow.

4. A snake, *Spilotes couperi*. Also called *gopher-snake*.—**5.** In some parts of the southern United States, a plow.—**6.** A kind of waffle. See *gofer*.

gopher (gō′fėr), *v. i.* [< *gopher, n.*] In *mining*, to begin or carry on mining operations at haphazard, or on a small scale; mine without any reference to the possibility of future permanent development. Such mine-openings are frequently called *gopher-holes* and *coyote-holes*. [Pacific States.]

gopher-man (gō′fėr-man), *n.* A safe-blower. [Thieves' slang.]

gopher-root (gō′fėr-röt), *n.* A low amygdalaceous shrub, *Chrysobalanus oblongifolius*, with extensively creeping underground stems, found in the sandy pine-barrens from Georgia to Florida and Mississippi. Also *gopher-apple*.

gopher-snake (gō′fėr-snāk), *n.* Same as *gopher*, 4.

Spilotes couperi, inhabiting the Gulf states and Georgia, . . . is of a deep black, shading into yellow on the throat. It is known by the negroes as the indigo- or *gopher-snake*, . . . sometimes reaching the enormous length of ten feet.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 367.

gopher-wood (gō′fėr-wụd), *n.* [< Heb. *gōpher*, a kind of wood not identified, + E. *wood*[1].] **1.** A kind of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, according to the account in Genesis, but whether cypress, pine, or other wood is a point not settled.

Make thee an ark of *gopher wood*. Gen. vi. 14.

2. The yellow-wood, *Cladrastis lutea*, of the United States.

goppish (gop′ish), *a.* [Appar. < *gope* + *-ish*[1].] Proud; pettish. *Ray*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

gopura (gō′pö-rä), *n.* [Skt. *gōpura*, city gate.] In India, especially in the south, a pyramidal tower over the gateway of a temple.

The oblong raths were halls or porticos with the Buddhists, and became the *gopuras* or gateways which are frequently—indeed generally—more important parts of Dravidian temples than the vimanas themselves.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 332.

goracco (gō-rak′ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] Tobacco prepared with aromatics in the form of paste, smoked in hookahs by the natives of western India.

goral (gō′ral), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of goat-antelope, *Antilope* or *Nemorhædus goral*, inhabiting the Himalaya mountains. It has short, conical, inclined, recurved horns, and short fur of a grayish-brown color minutely dotted with black, the cheeks, chin, and upper part of the throat being white. The goat-antelope of Japan is similar. Also *gooral*.



Goral, or Goat-antelope (*Nemorhædus goral*).

goramy, gourami (gō′-, gö′ra-mi), *n.* [Javanese.] A fish of the genus *Osphromenus* (*O. olfax*) and of the family *Anabantidæ* or *Labyrinthibranchidæ*. It is a native of China and the Malay archipelago, but introduced into Mauritius, where it has multiplied rapidly, and into the West Indies and Cayenne. Its flesh is of excellent quality and flavor; in Java it is kept in jars and fattened on water-plants. It is deep in proportion to its length, and the dorsal and anal fins have numerous short spines, while the first ray of the ventral is protracted into a filament of extraordinary length. It is one of the few fishes that build nests, which it does by interweaving the stems and leaves of aquatic plants.

gorbellied† (gôr′bel″id), *a.* [< *gorbelly* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *gorrel-bellied*.] Big-bellied.

1 *Trav.* O, we are undone, both we and ours, for ever.
Fal. Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves; are ye undone?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

O 'tis an unconscionable vast *gorbellied* Volume, bigger bulkt than a Dutch Hoy.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

gorbelly† (gôr′bel″i), *n.* [= Sw. dial. *gårbälg*, a fat paunch; < E. *gore*[1], ME. *gore, gorre*, filth, dirt (= Sw. dial. *går*, Sw. *gorr*, dirt, the contents of the intestines: see *gore*[1]), + *belly* (= Sw. *bälg*).] A prominent belly; also, a person having a big belly.

The belching *gor-belly* hath well nigh killed me.
A. Brewer, Lingua.

gorbuscha (gôr′bụsh-ä), *n.* A kind of salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*. Also *garbusa*.

gorce† (gôrs), *n.* [< AF. *gorse*, OF. *gorge*, < L. *gurges*, a whirlpool: see *gorge*.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a weir. *Wright*.

gorcock (gôr′kok), *n.* [< *gor-* (origin obscure; supposed to be orig. *gorse*, but perhaps of Gael. origin: cf. Gael. *gorm*, a green or grassy plain, or *gort*, standing corn, a garden, a field?) + *cock*[1].] The Scotch moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game, *Lagopus scoticus*. Also *garcock*.

The *gor-cock* nichering flew. *Hogg*, Witch of Fife.

gor-crow (gôr′krō), *n.* [Also *gore-crow*; < *gore*[1], filth, dirt, carrion (see *gore*[1]), + *crow*[2].] The common carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*. Also *garcrow*.

It was formerly distinguished from the rook, which feeds entirely on grain and insects, by the name of the *gor* or *gorecrow*. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Carrion Crow.

The black blood-raven and the hooded *gore-crow* sang amang yere branches.
Blackwood's Mag., June, 1820, p. 283.

gord†, *n.* Same as *gourd*.

Gordiacea (gôr-di-ā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gordius*, q. v., + *-acea*.] Same as *Gordiidæ*. *Siebold*, 1843.

gordiacean (gôr-di-ā′sē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gordiacea* or *Gordiidæ*.

II. *n.* A gordian or hairworm.

gordiaceous (gôr-di-ā′shius), *a.* Same as *gordiacean*.

Gordiadæ (gôr-dī′a-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gordiidæ*.

Gordian (gôr′di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gordius*, a. (*nodus Gordius*, the Gordian knot), < *Gordius*, < Gr. Γόρδιος, a king of Phrygia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Gordius, the first king of Phrygia (father of Midas, called by some the first king), or to an inextricable knot tied by him.—**Gordian knot.** (*a*) In *Gr. legend*, a knot tied by Gordius in the cord that connected the pole and the yoke of the ox-cart in which he was riding when he or his son Midas was chosen king of Phrygia. It was so intricate as to defy all attempts to untie it; and the oracle of the temple in which the cart was preserved declared that whoever should succeed in undoing it would become master of Asia. Alexander of Macedon solved the difficulty by cutting the knot with his sword, and the oracle was fulfilled. Hence the phrase is applied to any inextricable difficulty; and to *cut the Gordian knot*, or *the knot*, is to overcome a difficulty in a bold, trenchant, or violent way.

Sin and shame are ever tied together
With *gordian knots*, of such a strong thread spun,
They cannot without violence be undone.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 4.

The *knot* which you thought a *Gordian* one will untie itself before you. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 286.

(*b*) In *her.*, a name sometimes given to the Navarre knot, or the figure of interlinked chains which forms the bearing of the kings of Navarre.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] **1**†. A complication; a Gordian knot.

An insolent,
To cut a *gordian* when he could not loose it.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

My title
Needs not your school-defences, but my sword,
With which the *gordian* of your sophistry
Being cut, shall shew th' imposture.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

2. [< *Gordius* + *-an*.] A hairworm; one of the *Gordiidæ*.

gordian (gôr′di-ạn), *v. t.* [< *Gordian, a.*, in allusion to the *Gordian knot*.] To tie or bind up; knot. [Only in the following passage.]

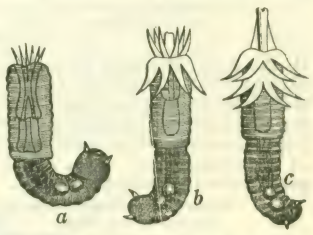
Locks bright enough to make me mad;
And they were simply *gordian'd* up and braided,
Leaving, in naked comeliness, unshaded,
Her pearl round ears, white neck, and orbed brow.
Keats, Endymion, i.

gordii, *n.* Plural of *gordius*, 2.

Gordiidæ (gôr-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gordius* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms; the hairworms. They have an elongated filiform body with a ventral cord and without oral papillæ, the mouth and anterior part of the alimentary canal obliterated in the adult, the paired ovaries and testes opening with the anus near the posterior end of the body; the tail of the male is forked, without spicules. Also *Gordiadæ, Gordiacea*.

In the young stage they live in the body cavity of predatory insects, and are provided with a mouth. At the pairing time they pass into the water, where they become sexually mature. The embryos, which are provided with a circle of spines, bore through the egg membrane, migrate into insect larvæ, and there encyst. Water beetles and other predatory aquatic insects eat . . . the encysted young forms, which then develop in the body cavity of their new and larger host to young *Gordiidæ*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 356.

Gordius (gôr′di-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Gordius* (sc. *nodus*), the Gordian knot, in allusion to the complex knots into which these animals twist themselves: see *Gordian*.] **1.** The typical genus of threadworms of the family *Gordiidæ;* the hairworms or hair-eels. A common species is called *G. aquaticus*. These creatures are so slender that they are popularly supposed to be animated horse-hairs, or to be produced from horse-hairs which fall into the water.



The Young Variable Gordius, after escaping from the egg, highly magnified.

a, the worm beginning to protrude the oral apparatus; *b*, the first circle of hooklets bordering the collar reflected, and protrusion of the second circle of hooklets and the style; *c*, complete protrusion of both circles of hooklets and the style. (After Leidy.)

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gordii* (-ī).] A species or an individual of the genus *Gordius;* a gordian.

Gordonia (gôr-dō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after James *Gordon*, a London nurseryman of the 18th century]. A name given by Ellis in 1770 to *Lasianthus*, a genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the family *Theaceæ*. There are about 15 species, natives of eastern North America, Mexico,



Flower of *Lasianthus Lasianthus*.

and eastern Asia. The loblolly-bay, *Lasianthus Lasianthus* (*Hypericum Lasianthus* of Linnæus), is the only American species. See *Franklinia*.

gore[1] (gōr), *n.* [< ME. *gore, gorre*, mud, filth, < AS. *gōr*, dung, dirt, = OHG. MHG. *gor*, mud, = Icel. Norw. ODan. *gor*, gore, the cud in animals, the chyme in men, = Sw. *gorr*, dirt, matter, pus, Sw. dial. *går*, dirt, the contents of the intestines (cf. D. *goor*, dirty, nasty, rusty, sour, etc.); prob. akin to Icel. *görn*, pl. *garnar, garnir*, guts, and further to E. *yarn*, L. *hira*, gut, *hernia*, hernia, Gr. *χορδή*, a string of gut, a cord: see *yarn, hernia, chord, cord*[1].] 1. Dirt; mud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Blood that is shed or drawn from the body; thick or clotted blood.

They will be all on a *gore* of blood, most sad and grievous to behold.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 175.

Altars grew marble then, and reek'd with *gore*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 264.

gore[2] (gōr), *n.* [Formerly also *goar;* = Sc. *gair, gare*, < ME. *gore, gare*, a gore of cloth, also a garment, < AS. *gāra*, a projecting point of land, = OFries. *gāre*, a gore of cloth, a garment, = D. *geer*, a gusset, gore, = MLG. *gere*, a point of land, a gusset, = OHG. *gēro*, MHG. *gēre*, a wedge-shaped piece of cloth, a promontory, G. *gehre*, a wedge, a gusset, gore, = Icel. *geiri* = Norw. *geire* = ODan. *gere*, a gore of cloth or of land, < AS. *gār*, etc., a spear: see *gar*[1]; cf. *gar*[2], *v.*] 1. A relatively long and narrow triangular strip or slip; a projecting point. Specifically—2. A triangular piece or tapering strip of land. A gore is often a small tract which, commonly by error in description of the boundaries or in their location in surveying, fails to be included in the possession, maps, or muniments of two or more tracts, or either of them, which would otherwise be adjacent. Gores may also be produced by various other exigencies in the surveying or division of land, as the diagonal crossing of streets in a city, the divisional lines or variations of soil on a farm, etc.

I wasn't born in any town whatever, but in what New Englanders call a *gore*, a triangular strip of land that gets left out somehow when the towns are surveyed.
G. W. Sears, Forest Runes, p. vii.

Corners of the fields which, from their shape, could not be cut up into the usual acre or half-acre strips, were sometimes divided into tapering strips pointed at one end, and called "*gores*," or "gored acres."
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 6.

3. In Maine and Vermont, and formerly in Massachusetts, an unorganized and thinly settled subdivision of a county.—4. A triangular piece or strip of material inserted to make something, as a garment or a sail, wider in one part than in another; especially, in *dressmaking*, a long triangle introduced to make a skirt wider at the bottom or hem than at the waist. See *goring*.

The balloon shall consist of a specific number of *gores*, or sections. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 138.

5†. A part of the dress; hence, the dress itself; a garment.

An elf-queene shal my lemman be,
And slepe under my *goore*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 78.

6. An angular plank used in fitting a vessel's skin to the frames.—7. In *her.*, a charge consisting of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse-point. Also called *gusset*.—**Under gore**†, under the clothing; inwardly.

Geynest *under gore* [= fairest of form],
Herkne to my roun.
Alisoun (Lyric Songs), l. 37.

Glad *under gore*. *Wright*, Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

gore[2] (gōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gored*, ppr. *goring*. [< *gore*[2], *n.*] 1. To shape like a gore; cut or treat so as to form a gore.—2. To furnish with a gore or gores, as a dress-skirt or a sail.

gore[3] (gōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gored*, ppr. *goring*. [Not found in ME. or AS., and perhaps formed directly from *gore*[2], a projecting point, and only ult. < AS. *gār*, early ME. *gar*, a spear: see *gore*[2], *gar*[1].] 1. To pierce; penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear or a horn; wound deeply.

If an ox *gore* a man or a woman, that they die.
Ex. xxi. 28.

Doth any hid sin *gore* your conscience?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

He's like Giles Heathertap's auld boar; ye need but shake a clout at him to make him turn and *gore*.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.

2†. To scoop; dig. *Davies*.

Mountains being only the product of Noah's flood, where the violence of the waters aggested the earth *goared* out of the hollow valleys. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ix., Ded.

goré (gō-rā′), *a.* [< *gore*[2] + *-é*.] In *her.*, same as *gored*.

gorebill (gōr′bil), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; < *gore*[2], ult. AS. *gār*, a spear, + *bill*[1].] The garfish. [Local, Eng.]

gored (gōrd), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Composed of convex curves larger than in invected. (*b*) Bounded by a line as in (*a*). Also *goared, goré, gory*.—**Fesse gored.** Same as *fesse arrondi*. See *fesse*.

gore-strake (gōr′strāk), *n.* *Naut.*, a strake which does not reach as far as the stern or stern-post.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* [< ME. *gorge*, the throat, < OF. *gorge*, the throat, gullet, F. *gorge*, the throat, a narrow pass, a gorge, = Pr. *gorga, gorja* = Sp. Pg. *gorja* = It. *gorga, gorgia*, the throat, gullet (ML. *gorgia*, the throat, a narrow pass, ML. *gorga, gurga*, a whirlpool), < L. *gurges*, a whirlpool, an abyss. Cf. L. *gurgulio*, the gullet; Skt. *gargara*, a whirlpool, a redupl. form < √ *gar*, swallow. Cf. *gargle*[1], *gargoyle, gurgle*, etc.] 1. The throat; the gullet.

He with him closd, and, having mightie hold
Upon his throte, did gripe his *gorge* so fast,
That wanting breath him downe to ground he cast.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 22.

They haue certaine Sea-Crowes or Cormorants, wherewith they fish, tying their *gorges* that they cannot swallow the fishes which they take. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

The golden *gorge* of dragons spouted forth
A flood of fountain-foam.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Hence—2. That which is swallowed or is provided for swallowing; the material of a meal.

What though? because the Vulturs had then but small pickings, shall we therefore go and fling them a full *gorge*?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. The act of gorging; inordinate eating; a heavy meal: as, to indulge in a *gorge* after long abstinence. [Colloq.]—4. A jam; a mass which chokes up a passage: as, a *gorge* of logs in a river; an ice-*gorge*.—5. A feeling of disgust, indignation, resentment, or the like: from the sympathetic influence of such emotions, when extreme in degree, upon the muscles of the throat.

So insolent and mutinous a request would have been enough to have roused the *gorge* of the tranquil Van Twiller himself. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 443.

6. In *arch.*: (*a*) The narrow part of the Tuscan and Roman Doric capitals, between the astragal above the shaft of the column and the echinus; the necking or hypophyge. It is found also in some provincial Greek Doric, as at Pæstum. See cut under *column*. (*b*) A cavetto or hollow molding.—7. A narrow stream-passage between steep rocky walls; a ravine or defile with precipitous sides.

Downward from his mountain *gorge*
Stept the long-hair'd long-bearded solitary.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

8. That side of fieldwork, cribwork, or bastion least exposed to the assailants' fire. See *bastion*.—9. In *masonry*, a little channel or up-cut on the lower side of the coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall; a throat.—10. The groove in the circumference of a pulley.—11†. A pitcher of earthenware or stoneware.

In the year 1684 Mr. John Dwight established a manufactory of earthenware known under the name of white *gorges*.
Faulkner, Hist. Acct. of the Parish of Fulham (Marryat).

To bear full gorge†, in *falconry*, said of a hawk when she was full-fed, and refused the lure. *Nares*.

No goake prevailes, shee will not yeeld to might,
No lure will cause her stoope, she *beares full gorge*.
T. Watson, Sonnets, xlvii.

To have the gorge rise, to be filled with disgust or indignation.

Now how abhorred my imagination is; my *gorge rises* at it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

And now at last our *gorge was risen* and our hearts in tumult. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxx.

To heave the gorge, to retch, as from nausea or disgust; hence, to take a strong dislike.

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to *heave the gorge*, disrelish and abhor the Moor.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

=Syn. 7. *Ravine, Defile.* See *valley*.

gorge (gôrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gorged*, ppr. *gorging*. [< ME. *gorgen*, intr., gorge, < OF. (also F.) *gorger*, devour greedily, < *gorge*, the gullet: see *gorge, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness or by gulps.

So it be eaten with a reformed mouth, with sobriety, and humbleness; not *gorged* in with gluttony or greediness.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

You must fish for him [trout] with a strong line, and not a little hook; and let him have time to *gorge* your hook, for he does not usually forsake it, as he oft will in the day-fishing. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 117.

Hence—2. To glut; fill the throat or stomach of; satiate.

He *gorged* himself habitually at table, which made him bilious, and gave him a dim and bleared eye and flabby cheeks. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

That old man, now lord of the broad estate and the Hall,
Dropt off *gorged* from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 5.

II. *intrans.* To feed greedily; stuff one's self.

He saw the lean dogs beneath the wall
Hold o'er the dead their carnival,
Gorging and growling o'er carcass and limb.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xvi.

gorgeaunt†, *n.* [< F. *gorgeant*, ppr. of *gorger*, gorge: see *gorge, v.*] In *hunting*, a boar in the second year.

gorge-curtain (gôrj′kėr″tạn), *n.* In *fort.*, the defensive wall of a gorge or entrance, as between the faces of a bastion, redoubt, etc. See cut under *bastion*.

The blindages over the casemates of the *gorge-curtain* [were] splintered and shivered.
New York Tribune, April 19, 1862.

gorged (gôrjd), *a.* 1. Having a gorge or throat; throated. [Rare.]

From the dread summit of this chalky bourn
Look up a-height; the shrill-*gorg'd* lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. In *her.*, bearing something around its neck; especially and more accurately, having a crown or coronet round its neck: as, a swan ducally *gorged*. Also *collared*.—3. Glutted; over-fed; stuffed.

As the full-fed hound or *gorged* hawk,
Unapt for tender smell or speedy flight,
Make slow pursuit. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 694.

gorge-hook (gôrj′hůk), *n.* A leaded fish-hook with two barbs, to the upper end of which a twisted wire is fastened. The small end of the wire is run into the mouth and through the whole body of the minnow used as bait, which is worked along the hook until the leaded part occupies the belly of the little fish.

gorgelet (gôrj′let), *n.* [< OF. *gorgelette*, dim. of *gorge*, throat: see *gorge, n.*, and cf. *gorget*.] Same as *gorget*, 4.

The exquisite *gorgelets* . . . of humming-birds.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 99.

gorgeous (gôr′jus), *a.* [Formerly also *gorgious;* with accom. term. *-eous*, < OF. *gorgias, gourgias*, gorgeous, gaudy, flaunting, gallant, gay, fine; appar. from or connected with *gorgias*, a gorget, a ruff for the neck, < *gorge*, the throat, the upper part of the breast: see *gorge*. Cf. F. *se rengorger*, G. *sich brüsten*, lit. 'breast oneself,' bridle up, assume airs of importance.] 1. Sumptuously adorned; superbly showy; resplendent; magnificent.

The houses be curiously builded after a *gorgeous* [*gorgiouse*, ed. 1551] and gallant sort, with three stories one over another. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

Like *gorgeous* hangings on the wall
Of some rich princely room.
Drayton, Description of Elysium.

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at midsummer.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Inclined to splendor; given to gorgeousness.

His taste was *gorgeous*, but it still was taste.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 53.

=Syn. 1. Superb, brilliant, dazzling; rich, costly.

gorgeously (gôr′jus-li), *adv.* In a gorgeous manner; with showy magnificence; splendidly.

They will rule and apparel themselves *gorgeously*, and some of them far above their degrees, whether their husbands will or no. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Who can be more *gorgeously* and splendidly apparelled than the flowers of the field? *Sharp*, Works, IV. 1.

gorgeousness (gôr′jus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gorgeous; splendor of dress, adornment, or decoration; magnificence.

It seem'd to outvye whatever had been seene before of gallantry and riches, and *gorgeousness* of apparel.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1661.

Its false appearance of richness and solidity, and flaunting *gorgeousness*, is in fact one of the charms of Indian jewelry, especially in an admiring but poor purchaser's eyes. *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 24.

gorger[1]†, *n.* [ME. *gorger, gorgere*, < OF. *gorgiere, gorgere, gourgere* (= Pr. It. *gorgiera*), a gorget, wimple, also the throat; cf. *gorgier*, the throat; < *gorge*, the throat, the upper part of the breast: see *gorge, n.*, and cf. the dim. *gorgeret*.] 1. Same as *gorget*, 1.

Hys vyser and hys *gorgere*. *Richard Coer de Lion*, l. 521.

2. A gorget or wimple.

That other [dame] wyth a *gorger* watz gered ouer the swoyre [throat].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

The *gorger* or wimple is stated first to have appeared in Edward the First's reign, and an example is found on the monument of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, who died in

1269. From the poem, however, it would seem that the *gorger* was confined to elderly ladies.
Sir F. Madden, quoted in Sir Gawayne and the Green [Knight (E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 82.

gorger[2] (gôr'jėr), *n.* [< *gorge* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *gorgeour*, a glutton.] One who or that which gorges; specifically (*naut.*), a big haul or heavy deck of fish.

gorgeret (gôr'jėr-et), *n.* [< OF. *gorgeret, gorgieret*, m., *gorgerette*, f., a ruff, gorget, dim. of *gorgier, gorgere*, etc., a gorger: see *gorger*[1].] In *surg.*, same as *gorget*, 5.

And now, over the probe I pass a little *gorgeret*: . . . this has its blade directed upward.
Medical News, XLIX. 315.

gorgerette (gôr-jė-ret'), *n.* [OF., < *gorge*, throat: see *gorger*[1].] In *armor:* (*a*) Same as the standard of chain-mail. (*b*) A variety of the plate gorget of which the hausse-col was the latest form.

gorgerin (gôr'jėr-in), *n.* [< F. *gorgerin*, < *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*, *n.*, *gorger*[1].] 1. In *arch.*, the neck of a capital, or more commonly a feature forming the junction between the shaft and the capital; a necking.—2. A name for the gorget, plastron, or hausse-col—that is, for any piece of armor covering the throat; especially, a second thickness bolted upon the cuirass of tilting-armor at the throat.

gorget (gôr'jet), *n.* [< OF. *gorgette, gorgete*, the throat, F. dial. *gorgette*, a collar, a bib, dim. of *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*, *n.* Cf. the earlier *gorger*[1].] 1. A piece of armor protecting the



Gorgets.
1, Hausse-col (*a*) attached to the brigandine, 15th century. 2, Hausse-col (*a*) worn over mail, early 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

throat and sometimes the upper part of the breast. When of chain-mail it usually formed part of the camail, and such a mail gorget remained in use even after the adoption of the breastplate of hammered steel. The plate gorget forms a part of the plastron in the armor of the fifteenth century. The latest form was the hausse-col. In later days it dwindled in size till it became the small badge of an officer on duty.

A shaft which some too lucky hand doth guide,
Piercing his *gorget*, brought him to his end.
Drayton, Agincourt.

Undo the visor's barred band,
Unfix the *gorget's* iron clasp,
And give him room for life to gasp!
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 22.

The *gorgets* [worn by North American Indians] consist of plates of shell having holes bored for suspension, being also elaborately carved and ornamented.
A. W. Buckland, Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 156.

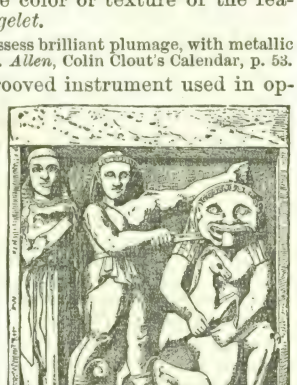
2. A variety of wimple in use in the fourteenth century. It was worn very tight and close.—3. An ornamental neck-band having a considerable breadth, especially in front.

Breeches and black gaiters, with coats open from the top button and showing a waistcoat, were worn [in 1788]; also a *gorget*, an indication of an officer being on duty.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 375.

4. In *ornith.*, a throat-patch in any way distinguished by the color or texture of the feathers. Also *gorgelet*.

Both races also possess brilliant plumage, with metallic crests or *gorgets*. *G. Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 53.

5. In *surg.*, a grooved instrument used in operations for anal fistula and in lithotomy. It serves as a guide, and in some instances is furnished with a blade for cutting. Also *gorgeret*.



Gorgon.—Perseus and Medusa. Archaic metope from Selinous, Sicily.

gorgon (gôr'gon), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Gorgona, Gorgo(n-)*, < Gr. Γοργώ, < γοργός, grim, fierce, terrible.] **I.** *n.* 1. [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster, one of three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, whose heads were covered with writhing serpents instead of hair, and the sight of whose terrific aspect turned the beholder to stone. Only Medusa was mortal, and she alone is meant when the Gorgon is mentioned singly.

What new *Gorgon's* head
Have you beheld, that you are all turn'd statues?
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, v. 2.

Worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceived,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 628.

Here was the retreat of the *Gorgon*, with snaky tresses, turning all she looked upon into stone.
Sumner, White Slavery.

2. The head of Medusa, after she was killed by Perseus, placed on the shield of Pallas, and, according to the legend, still capable of petrifying beholders; hence, a representation of Medusa's head; a gorgoneion.

What was that snaky-headed *Gorgon* shield,
That wise Minerva wore? *Milton*, Comus, l. 447.

As if the dire goddess that presides over it [war], with her murderous spear in her hand and her *gorgon* at her breast, was a coquette to be flirted with.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

3. Something very ugly; specifically, a woman of repulsive appearance or manners.

I really came here to buy up all your stock; but that *gorgon*, Lady de Courcy, captured me, and my ransom has sent me here free, but a beggar.
Disraeli, Young Duke, i. 2.

4. A type of direct-acting marine engine for paddle-steamers. See *marine engine*, under *marine*.—5. A name, generic or specific, of the brindled gnu. Also *Gorgonia*.

II. *a.* Like one of the Gorgons; pertaining to a gorgon; very ugly or repulsive.

Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To stare me into statue? *Dryden*.

gorgonean, gorgonian (gôr-gō'nē-an, -ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. γοργόνειος (> L. *gorgonius*), pertaining to the Gorgon, < Γοργώ, Gorgon: see *gorgon*.] Like or characteristic of a Gorgon; pertaining to the Gorgon.

Medusa with *Gorgonian* terrour guards
The ford. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 611.

Still the sound
Of her *gorgonian* shield my ears retain,
Whilst earnest, striking on its rim her spear,
The virgin warrior spake. *Glover*, Athenaid, xi.

gorgoneion (gôr-gō-nī'on), *n.*; pl. *gorgoneia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. γοργόνειον, the Gorgon's head, neut. of γοργόνειος, pertaining to the Gorgon: see *gorgonean*.] A mask of the Gorgon; the head of Medusa; in *classical myth.*, such a mask or head as an attribute of Pallas, who bore it on her breast in the midst of her ægis, and also on her shield. See cut under *ægis*. It is a familiar attribute in Greek art, and was much used in Greek architecture for acroteria, antefixes, etc., often in the precise type of the head of Medusa in the cut under *Gorgon*.

On the ægis of Athena in the west pediment had been a *gorgoneion* of metal.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 153.

The goddess appeared with the *gorgoneion* on her chiton.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 292.

gorgonesque (gôr-gon-esk'), *a.* [< *Gorgon* + *-esque*.] Gorgon-like; repulsive; terrifying.

We are less ready to believe in his quailing before a mother-in-law so *Gorgonesque* even as the ex-coryphée.
Athenæum, Sept. 29, 1888, p. 426.

Gorgonia (gôr-gō'ni-ä), *a.* [L., coral, so called in allusion to its hardening in the air, fem. of *gorgonius*, pertaining to the Gorgon: see *gorgonean*.] 1. A Linnean genus of polyps, typical of the family *Gorgoniidæ;* the sea-fans with arborescent sclerobase. See cut under *coral*.—2. A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of gnus. See *gnu*. Also *Gorgon*. *J. E. Gray*.

Gorgoniaceæ (gôr-gō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia*, 1, + *-aceæ*.] An order of alcyonarian actinozoans, permanently rooted, with smooth cœnenchyma and erect, branched, horny or calcareous sclerobasic axis. The group contains several families, as *Gorgoniidæ, Gorgonellidæ*, and *Briareidæ*, as well as *Coralliidæ*, the latter constituted by the red coral of commerce. Various forms of the order are known as *sea-shrubs, sea-fans*, and *fan-corals*. See cuts under *coral* and *Coralligena*.

gorgoniacean (gôr-gō-ni-ā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gorgoniaceæ;* gorgonian.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Gorgoniaceæ*, as a gorgoniid.

gorgoniaceous (gôr-gō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gorgoniaceæ*.

Gorgoniadæ (gôr-gō-nī'a-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gorgoniaceæ* or *Gorgoniidæ*.

gorgonian[1], *a.* See *gorgonean*.

gorgonian[2] (gôr-gō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Gorgonia*.

Gorgonian corals of many species. *Nature*, XXX. 281.

gorgonid (gôr'gō-nid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Gorgoniidæ:* as, a *gorgonid* coral.

Gorgonidæ (gôr-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia* + *-idæ*.] See *Gorgoniidæ*.

gorgoniid (gôr-gō'ni-id), *n.* One of the *Gorgoniidæ*.

Gorgoniidæ (gôr-gō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of *Gorgoniaceæ*, formerly conterminous therewith, now variously restricted. Other groups more or less exactly the same are known as *Gorgoniadæ, Gorgonidæ, Gorgonieæ, Gorgonina*, and *Gorgoninæ*.

gorgonize (gôr'gon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gorgonized*, ppr. *gorgonizing*. [< *gorgon* + *-ize*.] To affect as a Gorgon; turn into stone; petrify. Also spelled *gorgonise*.

Gorgonised me from head to foot
With a stony British stare.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 2.

Gorgonocephalus (gôr″gō-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Γοργόνη, Γοργώ, Gorgon, + κεφαλή, the head.] A genus of euryalean ophiurians, or branching sand-stars, of the family *Astrophytidæ:* so called from the popular name *gorgon's-head*. The genus resembles *Astrophyton* proper, but is less branched, with the arms narrow at the base, and the discal plates differently arranged.

gorgon's-head (gôr'gonz-hed), *n.* A kind of basket-fish; a many-rayed ophiurian, as of the genus *Astrophyton*. One species of gorgon's-head, *A. scutatum*, is called the *Shetland argus*.

gorhen (gôr'hen), *n.* [See *gorcock*.] The female of the gorcock.

gorilla (gō-ril'ä), *n.* [NL., E., etc.; a name recently applied to this ape, being taken from an African word mentioned (in the Gr. form Γορίλλα) in the *Periplus* (i. e., 'Circumnavigation'), an account of a voyage made along the northwestern coasts of Africa in the 5th or 6th century B. C. by Hanno, a Carthaginian navigator, as the native name of a wild creature found on those coasts. The account, written orig. in the Punic language and translated into Greek, says that the voyagers found an island, in a lake near a bay called the "Southern Horn," "full of wild people (*ἀνθρώπων αγρίων*), the greater part of whom were females (*γυναῖκες*, women), hairy on their bodies, whom our interpreters called *Gorillas* (Γορίλλας). We pursued them, but could not capture the males (*ἄνδρας*, men); they all escaped, climbing the cliffs and hiding among the rocks; but we captured three females (*γυναῖκας*), who, biting and scratching their captors, refused to go along with them. We killed and skinned them and brought the skins to Carthage." (Periplus, xviii., in *Geographi Græci Minores*, ed. C. Müller, I. 13, 14.) These creatures, apparently not regarded by the Carthaginians as human beings, though spoken of in such terms, are supposed to have been apes, probably chimpanzees.] 1. The largest known anthropoid ape, *Troglodytes*



Gorilla (*Troglodytes gorilla* or *Gorilla savagei*).

gorilla, of the family *Simiidæ*, suborder *Anthropoidea*, and order *Primates*, most closely resembling man, especially in the form of the pelvis

and in the proportion of the molar teeth to the incisors. It has 13 ribs. The tail is even more rudimentary than in man, having but 3 coccygeal bones instead of 4. The gorilla is also called the *great chimpanzee*, and is a near relative of the chimpanzee, *Troglodytes niger* or *Anthropopithecus niger*. It attains a height of about 5½ feet, is found in the woody equatorial regions of Africa, is possessed of great strength, has a barking voice, rising when the animal is enraged to a terrific roar, lives mostly in trees, and feeds on vegetable substances. Gorillas make a sleeping-place like a hammock, connecting the branches of the sheltered and thickly leafed part of a tree by means of the long, tough, slender stems of parasitic plants, and lining it with the broad dried fronds of palms or with long grass. This hammock-like abode is constructed at different heights from 10 to 40 feet from the ground, but there is never more than one such nest in a tree. The animal was unknown to Europeans, except from vague report, until it was described in 1847 by Dr. T. S. Savage, an American missionary in western Africa. The first skeletons of the gorilla seen in Europe were brought by the American traveler Du Chaillu in 1859. The living specimens since brought to Europe and America have soon died.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Simiidæ*, having the gorilla, *Gorilla gina* or *G. savagei*, as type and only species. *Isid. Geoffroy St. Hilaire.*

goring (gōr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gore*[2], *v.*] A piece of textile material cut diagonally so as to increase the width of the part to which it is applied, or in a sail to give the required sweep. Also called *goring-cloth*.

goring (gōr′ing), *a.* Cut or made so as to have a broadening slope; of a sail, cut sloping, so as to be broader at the clue than at the earing.

gorm (gôrm), *v. t.* Same as *gaum*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

gormand, gourmand (gôr′-, gör′mand), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gurmond;* ‹ F. *gourmand*, a glutton, gormand; origin unknown.] **I.** *n.* 1. A glutton; a greedy feeder.

This *gourmand* sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

Many are made *gormands* and gluttons by custom that were not so by nature. *Locke*, Education, § 14.

2. A dainty feeder; an epicure; a gourmet.

And, surely, let Seneca say what hee please, it might very well be that his famous *gurmond* [Apicius] turned his course into this country.
Healde, Disc. of New W., i. 5. (*Nares.*)

I am no *gourmand;* I require no dainties; I should despise the board of Heliogabalus, except for its long sitting.
Lamb, Edax on Appetite.

=Syn. *Gourmet*, etc. See *epicure*.

II. *a.* Voracious; greedy; gluttonous. *Pope.*

gormand†, gourmand† (gôr′-, gör′mand), *v. i.* [= F. *gourmander;* from the noun.] To eat greedily or gluttonously; gormandize.

Woe vnto you, for whan bothe these corporal meates and drinkes wherwith ye so delicately and voluptuously fede yourselfes, yea and the bealy too whiche *gourmaundeth*, shall bee consumed, than shal ye bee houngrie and finde no relief. *J. Udall*, On Luke vi.

gormander†, gourmander† (gôr′-, gör′mandėr), *n.* Same as *gormand*.

Now Pardie (quoth he), the Persians are great *gourmanders* and greedy gluttons. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 385.

gormandic, gourmandic (gôr′-, gör′man-dik), *a.* [‹ *gormand, gourmand,* + *-ic.*] Gluttonous.

gormandise[1]**†, gourmandise**[1]**†**, *n.* [Also *gourmandize;* ‹ OF. *gourmandise*, ‹ *gourmand*, glutton: see *gormand.*] Gluttony; voraciousness.

Foreseene alway, that they eate without *gourmandyse*, or leaue with somme appetyte.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 1.

Which only with the fish which in your banks do breed,
And daily there increase, man's *gourmandize* can feed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 140.

gormandise[2]**, gourmandise**[2], *v.* See *gormandize*.

gormandism, gourmandism (gôr′-, gör′mandizm), *n.* [‹ *gormand, gourmand,* + *-ism.*] Gluttony.

gormandize, gourmandize (gôr′-, gör′mandīz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *gormandized, gourmandized*, ppr. *gormandizing, gourmandizing.* [‹ *gormand, gourmand,* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To eat greedily; devour food voraciously.

Mod'rate Fare and Abstinence I prize
In publick, yet in private *Gormandize*.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

II. *trans.* To devour; take in greedily.

The enterprising group who have taken all the best seats in the bow, with the intention of *gormandizing* the views, exhibit little staying power.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 330.

★ Also spelled *gormandise, gourmandise.*

gormandizer, gourmandizer (gôr′-, gör′mandī-zėr), *n.* A voracious eater; a glutton.

gormaw (gôr′mâ), *n.* A cormorant.

Gormogon (gôr′mō-gon), *n.* [Origin unascertained.] A member of a brotherhood, somewhat similar to the freemasons, which existed in England from 1725 to 1738.

One
Rose a Gregorian, one a *Gormogon*.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 576.

gorrel† (gor′el), *n.* [‹ OF. *gorel*, later *gorreau*, a pig, dim. of *gore, goure, gaure, waure*, a sow.] A fat person. *Cotgrave.*

gorrel-bellied† (gor′el-bel″id), *a.* [‹ *gorrel* + *belly* + *-ed*[2]; appar. as a modification of *gorbellied.*] Same as *gorbellied.*

Gorrel-bellyed Bacchus, gyant-like,
Bestrid a strong-beere barrell.
Tom of Bedlam (old song).

gorse (gôrs), *n.* [= E. dial. *goss* and *gorst*, the latter the orig. form, ‹ ME. *gorst*, ‹ AS. *gorst* (once *gost*, in a gloss), gorse, furze, brambleblush; as no cognates are known, the word is prob. a native formation, perhaps orig. **grōst*, lit. 'growth' (undergrowth?), with noun-formative *-st*, ‹ *grōwan*, grow: see *grow*. Cf. AS. *blǣst*, blast, ‹ *blāwan*, blow[1], AS. *blōsma* (for **blōstma*), blossom, ‹ *blōwan*, blow, etc.] The common furze or whin, *Ulex Europæus.*

Prickly *gorse*, that shapeless and deform'd,
And dang'rous to the touch, has yet its bloom,
And decks itself with ornaments of gold.
Cowper, Task, i. 527.

Furze and *gorse* are synonymous terms, one being used in the north and the other in the south [of England].
The Century, XXIV. 490.

gorse-duck (gôrs′duk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis.* [Local, Eng.]

gorsehatch (gôrs′hach), *n.* The whinchat or gorsehopper. [Local, Eng.]

gorsehopper (gôrs′hop″ėr), *n.* The whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra.* [Cheshire, Eng.]

gorst (gôrst), *n.* A dialectal and the earlier form of *gorse*.

gorsty (gôr′sti), *a.* [‹ *gorst* + *-y*[1].] A dialectal form of *gorsy*.

gorsy (gôr′si), *a.* [‹ *gorse* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *gorsty.*] Abounding in gorse; resembling gorse.

The heath with its . . . lovely distances of far-off waters and *gorsy* hollows. *Mrs. Ritchie*, Book of Sibyls, p. 4.

Gortonian (gôr-tō′ni-an), *n.* One of a sect, followers of Samuel Gorton, a religious fanatic in New England, who died in 1677. He held various mystical doctrines, and rejected ecclesiastical forms.

Gortyna (gôr-tī′nä), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Gortyna*, Gr. Γορτύνη, an ancient city in Crete.] A Hübnerian genus of noctuid moths. *G. nitela* is the stalk-borer, expanding about 1¼ inches, of a mouse-gray color sprinkled with yellow, and with a pale curved line across the outer third of the fore wings. *G. flavago* is known as the *frosted orange.*



Moth and Larva of Stalk-borer (*Gortyna nitela*), natural size.

gory[1] (gōr′i), *a.* [‹ *gore*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Covered with gore or clotted blood; smeared with blood.

Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
Thy *gory* locks at me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

The hero [Ulysses in the lower regions] stands guard, with his drawn sword, to drive away the shade of his own mother from the *gory* trench over which she hovers, hankering after the raw blood. *Everett*, Orations, II. 221.

2†. Bloody; murderous.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

3. Resembling gore; bloody-looking.

Waves of blood-red, fiery, liquid lava hurled their billows upon an iron-bound headland, and then rushed up the face of the cliffs to toss their *gory* spray high in the air.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

gory[2] (gō′ri), *a.* [‹ *goré*, ‹ *gore*[2] + *-é.*] In *her.*, same as *gored.*

gory-dew (gōr′i-dū), *n.* A reddish slime which appears on the dark parts of some hard substances. It consists of a minute fresh-water alga, *Palmella cruenta*, which is closely allied to the plant to which the phenomenon of red snow is due.

gost†, *n.* A Middle English form of *goose*.

gosh (gosh), *n.* and *interj.* [A variation of *God.*] A minced oath, commonly in the phrase *by gosh.* [U. S. and Scotch.]

gosha (gosh′ä), *a.* [Hind. *gosha*, a corner, closet, retirement.] Secluded; not appearing in public. [Anglo-Indian.]

A similar hospital "for caste and *gosha* women" was established in Madras in 1885.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 702.

goshawk (gos′hâk), *n.* [With orig. long vowel *o* shortened before two consonants; ‹ ME. *goshawk, goshauk*, ‹ AS. *gōshafoc* (= OHG. *ganshapich*, G. *gänsehabicht* = Icel. *gāshaukr*), i. e., 'goose-hawk,' so called from being flown at geese, ‹ *gōs*, goose, + *hafoc*, hawk.] A large noble hawk, *Astur palumbarius*, of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ* and family *Falconidæ;* the goose-hawk. The female is 23 or 24 inches long, the male smaller. The sexes are similar in color, slaty-blue on the upper parts, cross-barred below with dark color on a whitish ground, the wings and tail barred. The young are dark-brown above, streaked lengthwise below. This bird flies low, and pursues its prey in a line after it, or in the manner called "raking" by falconers. The female is generally flown by falconers at rabbits, hares, etc., and the larger winged game, while the male is usually flown at the smaller birds, principally partridges. The American goshawk is *A. atricapillus*, a larger and handsomer species than the European, very destructive to poultry, and hence commonly known as *hen-hawk* or *chicken-hawk*. There are several others. See cut under *Astur.*

A gay *gos-hawk*,
A bird o' high degree.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 176).

The *goshawk* was in high esteem among falconers, and flown at cranes, geese, pheasants, and partridges.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Goshawk.

goshenite (gō′shen-īt), *n.* [‹ *Goshen* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of beryl found at Goshen in Massachusetts.

gosherd† (gos′hėrd), *n.* A dialectal variant of *goose-herd.*

Simon Bluff, a *gosherd*, ten years old.
Youth's Companion.

goslarite (gos′lär-īt), *n.* [‹ *Goslar* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Native hydrous sulphate of zinc, or zinc vitriol, found in the mines near Goslar in the Harz. Also called *white copperas.*

goslet (goz′let), *n.* [‹ *goose* (reduced as in *gos-ling*) + dim. *-let.*] A very small goose of the genus *Nettapus*, about as large as a teal, of which there are several species in India, South Africa, Australia, etc.

★ **gosling** (goz′ling), *n.* [Formerly also rarely in fuller form *gooseling;* ‹ ME. *goslyng*, also *geslyng, guslyng* (= Dan. *gæsling* = Sw. *gäsling;* cf. MLG. *gosselen*, LG. *gossel, gössel*, G. *gänslein*), ‹ *gos*, goose, + dim. *-ling*[1].] 1. A young goose; a goose before it has attained its full plumage.

By the common prouerbe, a woman will weepe for pitie to see a *gosling* goe barefoote.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 243.

Keip weill the *gaislingis* fra the gled.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

2. The catkin of the willow: so called from its yellow color and fluffy texture. *Halliwell.*

gosling-green (goz′ling-grēn′), *n.* A yellowish-green color.

His [Moses's] waistcoat was of *gosling-green*.
Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, xii.

gosnick (gos′nik), *n.* The saury. [Scotch.]

gospel (gos′pel), *n.* and *a.* [‹ ME. *gospel, gospell*, earlier *godspel, godspell*, ‹ AS. *godspel, godspell* (= OS. *godspell* = OHG. *gotspel* = Icel. (after AS.) *gudhspjall*, rarely *godhspill*), the gospel; appar. orig. with long *o*, *gōdspel*, i. e., *gōd spel*, 'good spell,' that is, good tidings, intended to translate Gr. εὐαγγέλιον, good tidings, evangel (see *evangel*) (cf. "Euuangelium, id est, bonum nuntium, *godspel*," 'Evangel, that is, good tidings, gospel'—AS. Vocab., ed. Wright and Wülcker, col. 314, l. 9; "Goddspell onn Enngllissh nemmnedd iss god word and god tithennde," 'gospel is named in English good word and good tiding'—Ormulum, Introd., l. 157), but through the shortening of the vowel *o* before the three consonants soon taking the form of *gŏdspel*, i. e., 'God-story' (the history of Christ), to which form the OS., OHG., and Icel. words belong (cf. OS. "*god-spell* that *guoda*," 'the good gospel,' where the forms and sense show *god* to be the first element of the compound), ‹ *god*, God, + *spel*, speech, story: see *god*[1] and *spell*[1], *n.* Cf. the similar compounds, AS. *godsprǣc, god-sprēc, god-gesprǣce*, an oracle, lit. 'god-speech,' *godsibb*, a sponsor, lit. 'God-kinsman,' now reduced to *gossip*, contracted and assimilated like *gospel.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Glad tidings, especially the glad tidings that the Messiah expected by the Jews has appeared in the person of Christ.

The ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the *gospel* of the grace of God. Acts xx. 24.

Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the *gospel*. 2 Tim. i. 10.

2. The story of Christ's life, teachings, sufferings, death, resurrection, and ascension; hence, one of the books in which that story was originally told: as, the *Gospel* of Matthew. [Preferably with a capital letter when used in a titular sense, but not in the general senses.] The gospels are four in number — those of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Of these four, those of Matthew and John were written by apostles and eye-witnesses, that of Luke is avowedly gathered from others who were wit-

nesses, and that of Mark has been from a very early age believed to be written by a disciple of the apostle Peter. The first three gospels are known as the *synoptic gospels*, because combined they present a general and harmonized view of Christ's life. The Johannine origin of the fourth has been much disputed. Matthew and Mark confine themselves chiefly to Christ's ministry in Galilee; Luke adds an account of his ministry in Perea; John alone records his ministry in Judea, except that portion of it connected with the Passion. There are also apocryphal gospels which are not regarded as genuine by any scholars, either Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Greek. The more important of these are: the *Gospel of the Birth of Mary*, an account of Mary's birth, youth, and espousals; the *Pro-evangelion*, a somewhat similar account; the *Gospels I. and II. of the Infancy of Jesus Christ*; and the *Gospel of Nicodemus*, also called the *Acts of Pontius Pilate*, being an account of the crucifixion of Christ and his experiences in Hades.

Thei knewen him in brekynge of Bred, as the *Gospelle* seythe; Et cognoverunt eum in fractione Pania.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 116.

He [Luke] seith in his *godspel*,
And scheweth hit by ensaumple vr soules to wisse.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 112.

The Testimony of every one of these Churches did shew the concurrence of all the Apostles as to the Doctrine contained in the several *Gospels*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ii.

3. The doctrine and precepts inculcated by Christ and recorded in the original accounts of his life and teachings.

The *gospel* of Christ. Phil. i. 27.

Taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the *gospel* of our Lord Jesus Christ. 2 Thes. i. 8.

Remember that Jesus Christ of the seed of David was raised from the dead according to my *gospel*. 2 Tim. ii. 8.

A distinct conception of the spirit of the Apostolic age is necessary for a right understanding of the relation of the *Gospel* to the Gospels — of the divine message to the lasting record — at the rise of Christianity.
Westcott, Introd. to the Study of the Gospels, iii.

Hence — 4. Any doctrine, religious or secular, maintained as of great or exclusive importance.

We have had somewhat too much of the "*gospel* of work." It is time to preach the *gospel* of relaxation.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 358.

The revolt of the American provinces of the British empire forced the idea of self-government, not as a local British invention, but as a sort of political *gospel*, upon general belief. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 236.

5. A portion of Scripture taken from one of the four gospels, and appointed to be read in liturgical churches as a part of the church service. The gospel is the last and principal of the two or more eucharistic lections in all liturgies. In the Western churches the portions are selected with reference to their appropriateness to the day or season; in the Eastern they are read in consecutive order except on special festivals. In ancient times the gospel was read in the West, as in the East, from the ambo, sometimes from a distinct ambo of its own, later from a desk on an elevated place between nave and choir, called the "pulpit" (*pulpitum*), which developed, as it was made more and more lofty, into the rood-loft or jube. In later times it was read from a lectern on the floor of the sanctuary, or from the north side of the altar — that is, from that part of the front of the altar which is at the right hand of the altar crucifix, or of the priest, if he stands in the middle and faces the people. The north side is therefore called the *gospel side* of the altar, and in Latin this side, or, more strictly, the corner beyond it, is termed *cornu Evangelii*, the horn of the gospel, or *gospel horn* of the altar. In the Anglican Church the deacon, or person who acts as deacon, at the celebration of the holy communion, is called the *gospeler*, from his function of reading the gospel. The custom of delivering a book of the gospels to a deacon at his ordination originated in England, and afterward became a usage in the whole of the Western Church.

6. That which is infallibly true; absolute truth. [Colloq.]

Oates was encourag'd, and every thing he affirm'd taken for *gospel*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 1, 1678.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the gospel; accordant with the gospel; evangelical.

Weel prosper a' the *gospel* lads
That are into the west countrie,
Aye wicked Claver'se to demean.
Battle of Loudon Hill (Child's Ballads, VII. 145).

Gospel side of the altar (*eccles.*), the side on which the gospel is read; the north side. See I., 5. — **Gospel truth**, something absolutely true: as, he took it all for *gospel truth*. [Colloq.]

gospel (gos'pel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gospeled* or *gospelled*, ppr. *gospeling* or *gospelling*. [< ME. **godspellien* (not found, but cf. *gospeler*), < AS. *godspellian* (= OHG. *gotspellōn*), intr., preach the gospel (tr. LL. *evangelizare*, evangelize), < *godspel*, gospel: see *gospel*, *n.*] To instruct in the gospel; fill with sentiments of piety. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Are you so *gospell'd*,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

gospelary†, **gospellary**† (gos'pel-ā-ri), *a.* [< *gospel* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to the gospel; theological.

Let any man judge how well these *gospellary* principles of our presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles. *The Cloak in its Colours* (1679), p. 8.

gospeler, gospeller (gos'pel-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gospelere, gospellere, godspellere*, < AS. *godspellere*, an evangelist, < *godspellian*, preach the gospel: see *gospel*, *v.*] 1†. A writer of one of the four gospels.

What men may in the gospel rede
Of Seynt Mathew, the *gospelere*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6887.

And the foure *gospellers*
Standand on the pelers.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

2. One who lays particular stress upon the gospel and strict adherence to its doctrines, more or less narrowly conceived, in opposition to ecclesiastical usages or traditions; a fervently evangelical Protestant; a Puritan: at the time of the Reformation and later, a term of reproach in the mouths of persons of ecclesiastical or rationalistic sympathies.

He was a *gospeller*, one of the new brethren, somewhat worse than a rank papist.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The band of the early Cambridge *Gospellers*; of which Stafford, Bilney, Barnes and Warner were the leaders.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

Get the swine to shout Elizabeth.
Yon gray old *Gospeller*, sour as mid-winter,
Begin with him. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 2.

3. A deacon, or a bishop or priest acting as deacon, at the celebration of the eucharist or holy communion: so called from his office of reading the liturgical gospel, in distinction from the *epistler* or subdeacon, who reads the epistle. See *gospel*, *n.*, 5.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast-days, . . . the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the *gospeller* and epistler agreeably.
Canons of Church of Eng., xxiv.

When the bishop celebrates the Holy Communion the *gospeller* shall be an archdeacon, or else the member of the chapter highest in order present.
Quoted in *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 171.

4. An earnest preacher of the gospel; an evangelist; a missionary.

The solemn sepulchral piety of certain North Eastern *gospellers*. *Prof. Blackie.*

gospel-gossip† (gos'pel-gos'ip), *n.* An overzealous talker about religion.

gospelize†, **gospellize**† (gos'pel-īz), *v. t.* [< *gospel* + *-ize*.] 1. To make accordant with the gospel.

This command, thus *gospelliz'd* to us, hath the same force with that whereon Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 8.

2. To instruct in the gospel; evangelize.

In the mean time give me leave to put you in mind of what is done in the corporation (whereof you are a member) for *gospellizing* (as they phrase it) the natives of New England. *Boyle*, Works, I. 109.

gospellary†, **gospeller**, etc. See *gospelary*, etc.

goss (gos), *n.* A dialectal form of *gorse*.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss*, and thorns.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

gossamer (gos'a-mėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also written *gossomer, gossamere, gossamear, gossymear, gossamour, gossamore, gossummer*; < ME. *gossomer, gossummer*, earliest form *gosesomer* (not in AS.), lit. 'goose-summer,' < ME. *gos*, goose, + *somer*, summer (cf. equiv. E. dial. *summer-goose*, also *summer-gauze*, accom. to *gauze*); a name of popular origin, alluding to the downy appearance of the film, and to the time of its appearance. Cf. the equiv. D. *zomerdraden*, pl., = Sw. *sommartråd*, 'summer-thread'; G. *sommerfäden*, pl., 'summer-threads.' The Sc. *gosummer*, the latter end of summer, is appar. an ingenious adaptation of *gossamer, gossummer*, to denote the time when summer *goes*; cf. *go-harvest*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fine filmy substance, consisting of cobweb formed by various small spiders, and only, according to some, when they are young. It is seen in stubble-fields and on low bushes, and also floating in the air in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn. Threads of gossamer are often spun out into the air several yards in length, till, catching a breeze, they lift the spider and carry it on a long aërial voyage.

Betwene wolle and *gossomer* is a grete difference.
Lydgate, Order of Fools, l. 55.

A louer may bestride the *gossamours*,
That ydles in the wanton Summer ayre,
And yet not fall. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6 (fol. 1623).

Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamere*.
Drayton, Court of Fairy.

2. A variety of gauze, softer and stronger than the ordinary kind, much used for veils. — 3. Any thin or light material or fabric; also, a garment made of such material; specifically, a thin water-proof outer wrap, especially for women.

Quilts fill'd high
With *gossamore* and roses cannot yield
The body soft repose, the mind kept waking
With anguish and affliction.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

Afore the brim went it was a werry handsome tile. Hows'ever it's lighter without it, that's one thing, and every hole lets in some air, that's another — ventilation *gossamer*, I calls it. *Dickens*, Pickwick (1836), xii.

"Thanks, yes," said the young man, flinging off his *gossamer*, and hanging it up to drip into the pan of the hat rack. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 139.

4†. A mere trifle; a flimsy, trivial matter.

"Greve gow noghte," quod Gawayne, "for Godis luffe of hevene;
ffore this [wound] es bot *gosesemere*, and gyffene one erles [given as an earnest]."
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2688.

II. *a.* Thin and light as gossamer; light: as, a *gossamer* waterproof or coat.

As for the white one [an Indian shawl], the priceless, the *gossamer*, the fairy web, which might pass through a ring, that, every lady must be aware, was already appropriated to cover the cradle. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, li.

Some *gossamer* wall, invisible to all but her, but against her strong as adamant. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xix.

gossamery (gos'a-mėr-i), *a.* [< *gossamer* + *-y*1.] Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.

gossan, gozzan (goz'an), *n.* [E. dial. (Corn.); cf. *gozzan*, an old wig grown yellow from age and wearing.] In *mining*, the ferruginous quartzose material which often forms a large part of the outcrop of a lode in which the metallic contents at depths exist chiefly in the form of sulphids, among which pyrites, a combination of sulphur and iron, is rarely wanting, and is often present in large quantity. These sulphids becoming oxidized, the resulting brown oxid of iron remains mixed with the gangue, of which the larger part is usually quartz; and this dark, rusty-brown material is the *gossan* of the Cornish miner, a term also in very common use in other mining regions. It is the *eisenhut* of the German and the *chapeau de fer* of the French miners; and, indeed, the corresponding term in English, the *iron hat*, is not unfrequently heard in the United States.

gossaniferous (goz-a-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< *gossan* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing or producing gossan.

gossat (gos'at), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The three-bearded rockling. [Local, Eng. (Folkestone).]

gossip (gos'ip), *n.* [< ME. *gossyp, gossib, gossyb, godsib*, a sponsor, also (only in the later form *gossyp*) a tattling woman, < AS. *godsibb*, m. (pl. *godsibbas*), a sponsor, lit. 'God-relative,' related in God, < *god*, God, + *sib* (ONorth. pl. *sibbo*), *gesib*, a., related: see *sib*, *a.* and *n.*] 1. A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather or godmother. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A woman may in no lesse sinne assemble with hire *godsib* than with hir owen fleshly brother.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

After dinner, my wife and Mercer by coach to Greenwich, to be *gossip* to Mrs. Daniel's child.
Pepys, Diary, II. 378.

The other day a woman residing in a village about four miles north of Lancaster informed the clergyman, in reply to a query about a baptism, that it would not take place until a certain hour, "because Mrs. ——'s *gossip* cannot come till then." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 485.

A new kin was created for child and parents in the *gossip* of the christening. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 9.

2. A friend or neighbor of either sex, now principally female.

Ich haue good ale, *godsyb* Gloton, wolt thow assaye?
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 357.

I sorrow for thee, as my friend and *gossip*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

Steenie, in spite of the begging and sobbing of his dear dad and *gossip*, carried off Baby Charles in triumph to Madrid. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

3. One who goes about tattling and telling news; an idle tattler.

The dame reply'd: "'Tis sung in every street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet."
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 903.

I know there are a set of malicious, prating, prudent *gossips*, both male and female, who murder characters to kill time. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

4. Idle talk, as of one friend or acquaintance to another; especially, confidential or minutely personal remarks about other people; tattle; scandal; trifling or groundless report.

There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren,
And the *gossip* of swallows through all the sky.
Bryant, Gladness of Nature.

Below me, there, is the village, and looks how quiet and small!
And yet bubbles o'er like a city, with *gossip*, scandal, and spite. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 2.

Gossip's bridle. Same as *branks*, 1. = **Syn. 4.** See *prattle*, *n.*

gossip (gos'ip), *v.* [< *gossip*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To be a boon companion.

With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

2. To talk idly, especially about other people; chat; tattle.

And the neighbours come and laugh and *gossip*, and so do I. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

II. *trans.* 1†. To stand godfather to.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious christendoms,
That blinking Cupid *gossips*.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

2. To repeat as gossip: as, to *gossip* scandal.

gossiper (gos'ip-ėr), *n.* [< *gossip*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who gossips; a gossipmonger.

"I wonder who will be their Master of the Horse," said the great noble, loving gossip, though he despised the *gossiper*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ii. 4.

gossiping (gos'ip-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gossip*, *v.*] 1†. A christening feast or other merry assemblage.

At *gossipings* I hearken'd after you,
But amongst those confusions of lewd tongues
There s no distinguishing beyond a Babel.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

You'll to the *gossiping*
Of master Allwit's child?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

2. Idle talk; chatter; scandal-mongering.

All that I aim at, by this dissertation, is to cure it of several disagreeable notes, and in particular of those little jarrings and dissonances which arise from anger, censoriousness, *gossiping*, and coquetry. *Spectator*, No. 147.

gossipmonger (gos'ip-mung″gėr), *n.* A chatty or gossiping person; a scandal-bearer.

The chief *gossipmonger* of the neighborhood.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 235.

The quotation from that *gossip-monger*, Suetonius, does not help us to form a clearer notion of the use of glass in the time of Augustus. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 430.

gossipred† (gos'ip-red), *n.* [< ME. *gossipredе*, *gossybrede*, *godsibrede*, spiritual relationship, < *gossip*, *godsib*, a sponsor, gossip, + *-rede*, AS. *-rāden*, condition, a suffix appearing also in AS. *sibrāden*, kindred, and in E. *kindred* and *hatred:* see *-red*.] 1. Relationship by baptismal rites; spiritual affinity; sponsorship.

Be wel ware of feyned cosynage and *gossipredе*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 36.

Gossipred, spiritual parentage, the connection between sponsor and godchild, has the same effects among the South Slavonians [operates as a bar to intermarriage] which it once had over the whole Christian world.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 257.

2. Idle talk; gossip.

Now, this our poor fellow-citizen, Oliver Proudfute, having been active in spreading these reports, as indeed his element lay in such *gossipred*, some words passed betwixt him and me on the subject. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xx.

gossipry (gos'ip-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *gossiprie*; < *gossip* + *-ry*.] 1†. Intimacy.

As to that bishoprick, he would in no wise accept of it without the advice of the Generall Assembly, & nevertheless er the next Assembly he was seized hard & fast on the bishoprick, whereby all *gossiprie* gade up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew. *Melvill's MS.*, p. 36.

2. Gossipy conversation; current talk or report.

And many a flower of London *gossipry*
Has dropped whenever such a stem broke off.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

gossipy (gos'ip-i), *a.* [< *gossip* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or characterized by gossip; hence, chatty; entertaining by a light, pleasing style of conversation or writing.

The politicians of the lobby . . . came dangerously near to *gossipy* prophecy.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 1.

gossomer†, *n.* An earlier spelling of *gossamer*.

gossoon (go-sön'), *n.* [A corruption of F. *garçon*, a boy, a servant: see *garçon*, *garcion*.] A boy; a male servant. [Ireland.]

In most Irish families there used to be a bare-footed *gossoon*, who was slave to the cook and the butler, and who in fact, without wages, did all the hard work of the house. *Gossoons* were always employed as messengers.
Miss Edgeworth, Castle Rackrent, p. 93.

gossypine (gos'i-pin), *a.* [< *Gossypium* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, cottony; resembling cotton.

Gossypium (go-sip'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *gossypion*, *gossipion*, also called *gossympinus*, the cotton-tree; the word has a Gr. semblance, but is prob. of Eastern origin.] A malvaceous genus of herbs and shrubs, natives of the tropics, and important as yielding the cotton of commerce. They have usually 3- to 5-lobed leaves, showy axillary flowers surrounded by three large cordate bracts, and a 3- to 5-celled capsule, the seeds densely covered by long woolly hairs. About 10 species are recognized, though many others have been proposed. The cultivated species are natives of Asia, Africa, and America. Some of them have been planted from very early times, and many varieties have been produced. All the cotton manufactured in civilized countries is the product of several varieties of a few species: *G. hirsutum* (American upland cotton), *G. herbaceum* (Asiatic cotton), *G. Barbadense* (sea-island and Egyptian cotton), and *G. Peruvianum* (South American cotton). The lint of *G. arboreum* is also used to a slight extent in the tropics. See *cotton*, I. *n.*, 1, and *cotton-plant*.

gost†, **gostly**†, etc. The more correct but obsolete spellings of *ghost*, *ghostly*, etc. *Chaucer*.

gosudar, *n.* See *hospodar*.

go-summer† (gō'sum″ėr), *n.* [Cf. *go-harvest*, and see *gossamer*.] The latter end of summer; the last warm and fine weather. [Scotch.]

The *go-summer* was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 34.

got (got). Preterit of *get*[1].

got, gotten (got, got'n). Past participles of *get*[1].

gota (gō'tä), *n.* [E. Ind.] Lace: its name in the north of India, where its manufacture is but recent. (*a*) A gold or silver lace, the variety being indicated by some qualifying word. (*b*) A lace made of white cotton thread.

gotch (goch), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. (?) It. *gozzo*, a kind of bottle.] An earthen jug or pitcher with a bulging body.

He repaired to the kitchen and seated himself among the rustics assembled over their evening *gotch* of nog, joined in their discourse. *The Village Curate.*

gote[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *goat*[1].

gote[2] (gōt), *n.* [< ME. *gote*, a drain, = OD. *gote*, a ditch, channel, gutter, sewer, = G. *gosse*, a drain; akin to E. *gut*, which is used in a similar sense: see *gut*.] 1†. A drain, sluice, ditch, or gutter.

There arose a great controversie about the erecting of two new *gotes* at Skirbek and Langare for drayning the waters out of South Holand and the Fens.
Dugdale's Imbanking (1662), p. 243. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A deep miry place. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Also spelled *goat*.

goter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gutter*[1]. *Chaucer*.

Goth (goth), *n.* [= D. *Goth* = G. *Gothe* = Sw. *Göter* = Dan. *Goter* = F. *Goth* = Sp. Pg. *Godo* = It. *Goto*, < LL. *Gothus*, Gr. Γότθος, usually in pl., LL. *Gothi*, Gr. Γόθοι, prob. the same name, etymologically, as L. *Gothones*, *Gotones* (Tacitus), *Gutones* (Pliny), Gr. Γύθωνες (Ptolemy), etc., applied to Teut. peoples, being accom. forms (LL. better **Goti*) of Goth. **Guts*, pl. **Gutos*, inferred from Goth. *Gut-thiuda*, the 'Goth-people,' < **Guts*, Goth, + *thiuda* = AS. *theód*, people: see *Dutch*.] 1. One of an ancient Teutonic race which appeared in the regions of the lower Danube in the third century A. D. A probable hypothesis identifies them with the Gothones or Guttones who dwelt near the Baltic; but there is little reason to believe in their relationship with the Getæ or in their Scandinavian origin. They made many inroads into different parts of the Roman empire in the third and fourth centuries, and gradually accepted the Arian form of Christianity. The two great historical divisions were the Visigoths (West Goths) and the Ostrogoths (East Goths). A body of Visigoths settled in the province of Mœsia (the present Servia and Bulgaria), and were hence called Mœsogoths; and their apostle Wulfila (Ulfilas) translated the Scriptures into Gothic. The Visigoths formed a monarchy about 418, which existed in southern France until 507 and in Spain until 711. An Ostrogothic kingdom existed in Italy and neighboring regions from 493 to 555. By extension the name was applied to various other tribes which invaded the Roman empire.

I am here with thee and thy goats, as the most capricious poet, honest Ovid, was among the *Goths*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

Shall he [the gladiator] expire,
And unavenged? Arise! ye *Goths*, and glut your ire!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 141.

2. One who is rude or uncivilized; a barbarian; a rude, ignorant person; one defective in taste: from the character of the Goths during their early irruptions into Roman territory.

I look upon these writers as *Goths* in poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 62.

What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain? Could you have ever imagined that those ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits!
Chesterfield.

Gothamist (gō'tham-ist), *n.* [< *Gotham*, a village (perh. the one of that name in Nottinghamshire) proverbial for the blundering simplicity of its inhabitants ("the wise men of Gotham"), of which many ludicrous stories were told.] A simple-minded person; a simpleton. See the etymology.

Gothamite (gō'tham-īt), *n.* [< *Gotham* + *-ite*[2].] An inhabitant of Gotham (see *Gothamist*), and, by transfer, of the city of New York, to which the name was humorously applied in allusion to the stories of "the wise men of Gotham." [The term was first used by Washington Irving in "Salmagundi," 1807.]

A most insidious and pestilent dance called the Waltz . . . was a potent auxiliary; for by it were the heads of the simple *Gothamites* most villainously turned.
Salmagundi, No. 17.

Gothiant†, *n.* [< *Goth* + *-ian*.] A Goth.

More like vnto the Grecians than vnto the *Gothians* in handling of their verse.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 145.

Gothic (goth'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Gothique* = Sp. *Gótico* = Pg. *Gothico* = It. *Gotico* (cf. D. G. *Gothisch* = Dan. *Gotisk* = Sw. *Götisk*), < LL. *Gothicus*, < *Gothus*, pl. *Gothi*, Goths: see *Goth*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Goths: as, *Gothic* customs; *Gothic* barbarity.

The term *Gothic*, as applied to all the styles invented and used by the Western Barbarians who overthrew the Roman Empire and settled within its limits, is a true and expressive term both ethnographically and architecturally.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 397.

Hence—**2.** Rude; barbarous.

That late, and we may add *gothic*, practice of using a multiplicity of notes. *Goldsmith*, Int. to Hist. World.

When do you dine, Emilia? At the old *Gothic* hour of four o clock, I suppose.
Mrs. Marsh, Emilia Wyndham, xxi.

3. An epithet commonly applied to the European art of the middle ages, and more particularly to the various Pointed types of architecture generally prevalent from the middle of the twelfth century to the revival of study of classical models in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This epithet was originally applied in scorn (compare def. 2), by Italian Renaissance architects, to every species of art which had existed from the decay of Roman art until the outward forms of that art were revived as patterns for imitation; but, although no longer used in a depreciative sense, the adjective is inappropriate as applied to one of the noblest and completest styles of architecture ever developed, which owes nothing whatsoever to the Goths, and is seldom now described as Gothic in other languages than English. See *medieval* and *Pointed*.

The roof had some non-descript kind of projections called bartizans, and displayed at each frequent angle a small turret, rather resembling a pepper-box than a *Gothic* watch-tower. *Scott*, Waverley, viii.

The principle of *Gothic* building, that every part, including what might seem at first sight as mere ornament, should have a constructive value, was never adopted by Italian builders.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 136.

4. In *liturgics*, an epithet sometimes applied to the Mozarabic liturgy, or to the Gallican family of liturgies, in accordance with an incorrect theory that they were first introduced into Gaul and Spain by the Visigoths, or from the fact that they were in use in Gallican and Spanish churches at the time of Gothic domination. An ancient manuscript of the Gallican liturgy still extant is entitled a *Gothic Missal* (*Missale Gothicum*) by a later hand.

II. *n.* **1.** The language of the Goths. The Goths spoke various forms of a Teutonic tongue now usually classed with the Scandinavian as the eastern branch of the Teutonic family, though it has also close affinities with the western branch (Old High German, Anglo-Saxon, etc.). All forms of Gothic have perished without record, except that spoken by some of the western Goths (Visigoths), who at the beginning of the fourth century occupied Dacia (Wallachia, etc.), and who before the end of that century passed over in great numbers into Mœsia (now Bulgaria, etc.). Revolting against the Roman empire, they extended their conquests even into Gaul and Spain. Their language, now called *Mœsogothic* or simply *Gothic*, is preserved in the fragmentary remains of a nearly complete translation of the Bible made by their bishop, Wulfila (a name also used in the forms *Ulfila*, *Ulphila*, *Ulfilas*) (who lived in the fourth century A. D.), and in some other fragments. These remains are of the highest philological importance, preceding by several centuries the next earliest Teutonic records (Anglo-Saxon and Old High German). The language bears a primitive aspect, indicating its existence under practically undisturbed linguistic conditions for a long period before its appearance in the records. Apart from the Latin and Greek words introduced with Christianity, Gothic shows little trace of foreign influence except in the presence of a few words borrowed from the neighboring Slavs. As the oldest recorded Teutonic tongue, and usually but not always nearest the original Teutonic type, it stands at the head of the languages of its class, to which it bears a relation like that of the Sanskrit to the other languages of the Indo-European family.

2. In *bibliography*, an early form of black-faced and pointed letters, as shown in printed books and manuscripts.—**3.** [*l. c.*] The American name for a style of square-cut printing-type without serifs or hair-lines, after the style of old Roman mural letters. What is called simply *gothic* in America is known in England as *grotesque*, and lighter faces known in England as *sans-serif* are in America called *gothic condensed*, *light-face gothic*, etc.

THIS LINE IS IN GOTHIC.

4. The so-called Gothic style of architecture. See I., 3.

The parish church of Lambeth is at a small distance from the Palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture is of the *Gothic* of the time of Edward IV.
Pennant, London, Lambeth Church.

Gothical (goth'i-kal), *a.* [< *Gothic* + *-al.*] Same as *Gothic.* [Rare.]

Gothicism (goth'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Gothic* + *-ism.*] 1. A Gothic idiom.—2. Resemblance or conformity to, or inclination for, the so-called Gothic style of architecture: a term generally used disparagingly.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle; it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it.
Gray, Letters.

3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness; barbarism.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute chaos are come again. *Shenstone.*

Without ranging myself among classics, I assure you, were I to print any thing with my name, it should be plain Horace Walpole; Mr. is one of the *Gothicisms* I abominate. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 322.

Gothicize (goth'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gothicized*, ppr. *Gothicizing.* [< *Gothic* + *-ize.*] To make Gothic; hence, to render barbaric. Also spelled *Gothicise.*

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not *gothicized.* *Strutt*, Queenhoo Hall.

They have lately *gothicised* the entrance to the Inner Temple-hall, and the library front. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

Gothish (goth'ish), *a.* [< *Goth* + *-ish*[1].] Like the Goths; hence, rude; uncivilized. [Rare.]

gotiret, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *guitar.*] A guitar. *Davies.*

Touch but thy lire, my Harrie, and I heare
From thee some raptures of the rare *gotire.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 296.

go-to-bed-at-noon (gō'tǒ-bed'at-nön'), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis:* so called from the early closing of its flowers.

go-to-meeting (gō'tǒ-mē'ting), *a.* Proper to be worn to church; hence, best: applied to clothes. [Colloq. and humorous.]

Brave old world she is after all, and right well made; and looks right well to-day in her *go-to-meeting* clothes.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

I want to give you a true picture of what every-day school life was in my time, and not a kid-glove and *go-to-meeting* coat picture.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

gouache (gwäsh), *n.* and *a.* [F., water-colors, water-color painting, < It. *guazzo*, ford, puddle, splash, water-colors, < *guazzare*, stir, shake, agitate, ford, water (a horse), etc., = F. *gâcher*, temper, bungle, < OHG. *wascan*, G. *waschen* = E. *wash:* see *wash*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A method of painting with water-colors mixed and modified with white, so as to be opaque and to present a dead surface. This process is much used in Italy to supply at a small price views of landscapes, ancient monuments, etc. It is well adapted to produce, in skilful hands, an excellent effect with little labor, especially when the observer is at some distance. The method is useful also for scenery in theaters and the like.
2. Work painted according to this method.—3. A pigment used in such painting.

The Orientals paint, as it were, with translucid *gouache;* they lay on their tones with a vitreous fluid mixed with coloring matter. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 660.

II. *a.* Noting the method of painting known as gouache, or a work executed by that method.

gouaree (gō-ä'rē), *n.* [E. Ind. (Dekkan).] The *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*, a stout, erect leguminous annual, cultivated generally on the plains of India. Its pods and seeds are used as an article of food. Also *gowár*, *gaur.*

gouber (gō'bėr), *n.* Same as *goober.*

goud[1] (goud), *n.* A Scotch form of *gold.*

goud[2]†, *n.* [Appar. an error, repr. OF. *gaide*, *waide*, dial. *vouède*, mod. F. *guède*, woad, q. v.] Woad.

gouf (gouf), *v. t.* and *i.* [Origin unknown.] To remove soft earth from under a structure, substituting sods cut square and built regularly; underpin. [Scotch.] *Imp. Dict.*

gouge (gouj or göj), *n.* [Formerly also *googe;* < ME. *gowge*, < OF. *gouge*, a gouge, = Pr. *gubio* = Sp. *gubia* = Pg. *goiva* = It. *gorbia*, < ML. *guvia*, *gubia*, also written *gulvia*, *gulbia*, a kind of chisel. Origin unknown; perhaps (?) < Basque *gubia*, a bowl.] 1. A chisel with a longitudinally curved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves in wood or stone, or for turning wood in a lathe.—2. In *bookbinding*, a gilders' tool intended to make the segment of a circle.—3. A local name for a shell which gouges or cuts the foot when trodden on; specifically, in the Gulf of Mexico, a shell of the genus *Pinna* or *Vermetus.*—4. A stamp for cutting leather or paper.—5. In *mining*, the band or layer of decomposed country rock or clayey material (flucan) often found on each side of a lode. It is so called because it can be easily removed or gouged out with a pick, thus greatly facilitating the removal of the contents of the lode. See *selvage* and *flucan.*
6. An effect of gouging; an excavation or a hole made by or as if by scooping out matter. [Colloq.]—7. An imposition; a cheat; also, an impostor. [Colloq., U. S.]

Another *gouge* was to charge the women a nominally cost price per spool for the thread furnished them, while as a matter of fact it was got wholesale from the manufacturers for considerably less. *The American*, XIV. 344.

gouge (gouj or göj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gouged*, ppr. *gouging.* [< *gouge*, *n.*] 1. To scoop out or turn with a gouge.

I will save in cork,
In my mere stop'ling, above three thousand pound
Within that term; by *googing* of them out
Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

Hence—2. To scoop or excavate as if with a gouge; dig or tear out by or as if by a scooping action: as, to *gouge* a loaf of bread; to *gouge* a hole in a garment. [Gouging out the eyes of an antagonist with the thumb or finger has been a practice among brutal fighters in some parts of both Europe and America, but is now probably rare everywhere.

In these encounters [formerly in Norway] such feats as who could first *gouge* his opponent's eye out were included.
B. Björnson, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 648.]

3. To cheat in a bold or brutal manner; overreach in a bargain. [Colloq., U. S.]

Very well, gentlemen! *gouge* Mr.—— out of the seat, if you think it wholesome to do it.
New York Tribune, Nov. 26, 1845.

gouge-bit (gouj'bit), *n.* A bit shaped like a gouge, with the piercing end sharpened to a semicircular edge for shearing the fibers round the margin of the hole. It removes the wood almost in a solid core. Also called *shell-bit* and *quill-bit.*

gouge-chisel (gouj'chiz″el), *n.* A chisel with a concave cutting edge; a gouge.

gouge-furrow (gouj'fur″ō), *n.* See *furrow.*

gouger (gou'jėr or gö'jėr), *n.* 1. One who gouges or stabs. *Davies.*—2. An insect that gouges: applied to numberless insects, designated by some specifying term: as, the plum-*gouger.*—3. The bow oar of a flatboat. [Mississippi river and tributaries.]—4. A cheat. [Colloq., U. S.]

It is true there are gamblers and *gougers* and outlaws.
Flint, Recollections of the Mississippi, p. 176.

gouge-slip (gouj'slip), *n.* An oil-stone or hone for sharpening gouges or chisels.

goujeers, goujeres, *n.* An assumed derivative from the French *gouge*, a camp-trull, meaning 'venereal disease,' taken as the form of which the phrase *good year(s)*, occurring thrice in Shakspere, is a (supposed) corruption.

Hanmer's spurious form *goujeres* or *goujeers* has, however, found its way into many editions of Shakspere and was adopted as the standard form in Johnson's Dict., 1755.
N. E. D., s. 'Good year.'

goujon (gö'jon), *n.* [= F. *goujon*, a gudgeon: see *gudgeon*[1].] The flat-headed or mud catfish, *Leptops olivaris*, a large fish of the United States interior waters, attaining a weight of 75 pounds.

gouk (gouk), *n.* See *gowk.*

goult, *v.* and *n.* See *gowl.*

goulandt (gou'land), *n.* Same as *gowlan*, *gowan.*

Pinks, *goulands*, king-cups, and sweet sops-in-wine.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Goulard water. See *water.*

Gouldia (göl'di-ä), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, named for Augustus A. *Gould*, an American naturalist (1805–66); in def. 2, named for John *Gould*, an English ornithologist (1804–81).] 1. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Astartidæ.*—2. A genus of humming-birds.

gouldring (göl'dring), *n.* The yellowhammer.

goule, *n.* See *ghoul.*

goulest, *n.* See *gules.*

gound[1] (gound), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gownd;* < ME. *gownde*, < AS. *gund*, matter, pus, poison. Hence, in comp., with a disguise of the orig. form, *groundsel*, q. v.] Gummy matter in sore eyes. [Prov. Eng.]

gound[2] (gound), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gown.*

goundy (goun'di), *a.* [E. dial., also *gundy*, *gunny;* < ME. *goundy*, *gundy;* < *gound*[1] + *-y*[1].] Gummy or mattery, as sore eyes. [Prov. Eng.]

gounet, *n.* See *gown.*

goungt, *n.* [An obs. var. of *gong*[1], *gang.*] Dung.

No man shall bury any dung, or *goung*, within the liberties of this city, under paine of forty shilling.
Stow, London (ed. 1633), p. 666.

goupen, gowpen (gou'pn), *n.* [Also written *goupin*, *gouping;* < Icel. *gaupn* = Sw. *göpen* = Dan. *gövn*, both hands held together in the form of a bowl, a handful (cf. MLG. *gespe*, *gepse*, LG. *göpse*, *göpsch*, *gepse*, *geps*), = OHG. *coufana*, MHG. *goufen*, G. dial. *gauf*, dim. *gaufel*, the hollow hand.] 1. The hollow of the hand, or of the two hands held together; hence, a clutch or grasp.

Hold me fast, let me not go,
Or from your *goupen* break.
Tom Linn (Child's Ballads, I. 270).

2. A handful: as, a *goupen* o' meal.

The multure was the regular exaction for grinding the meal. The lock (signifying a small quantity), and the *goupen*, a handful, were additional perquisites demanded by the Miller. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii., note 2.

[Scotch in both senses.]

gour, *n.* See *gaur*[2].

Goura (gou'rä), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), from a native name.] The typical genus of crown-



Crown-pigeon (*Goura coronata*).

pigeons of the Papuan subfamily *Gourinæ.* The best-known species is *G. coronata.* *G. albertisi* inhabits New Guinea, while *G. victoria* is found in the adjoining islands of Jobie and Misory. Also called *Lophyrus*, *Megapelia*, and *Ptilophyrus.*

The singular genus *Goura* . . . is outwardly distinguished by its immense umbrella-like crest, and possesses anatomical peculiarities which entitle it to stand alone as type of a subfamily or family.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 563.

gourami, *n.* See *goramy.*

gourd (gōrd or görd), *n.* [< ME. *gourd*, *gourde*, *goord*, < OF. *gourde*, contr. of *gouhourde*, *cougourde* (> D. *kauwoerde*), F. *gourde* and *courge* = Pr. *cougourdo* = It. *cucuzza* (ML. prob. abbr. **curbita*, > OHG. *churbiz*, MHG. *kürbiz*, *kürbez*, G. *kürbiss*, > Sw. *kurbis*, *kurbits* = AS. *cyrfet*), < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *Cucurbita.*] 1. (*a*†) Formerly, the fruit of one of the usually cultivated species of various cucurbitaceous genera, including what are now distinguished as melons, pumpkins, squashes, etc., as well as gourds in the present sense; the plant producing such fruit. (*b*) Now, in a restricted sense, the fruit of *Lagenaria Lagenaria;* the plant itself, in its several varieties. The fruit varies greatly in form, but is usually club-shaped, or enlarged toward the apex; its hard rind is used for bottles, dippers, etc. Different varieties are known as *bottle-*, *club-*, or *trumpet-gourd*, or *calabash.*

And there growethe a maner of Fruyt, as thoughe it weren *Gowrdes.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 264.

Gourdes for seede til Wynter honge stille.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

2. A dried and excavated gourd-shell prepared for use as a bottle or dipper, or in other ways.

I hope the squaw who owns the *gourd* has more of them in her wigwam, for this will never hold water again.
J. F. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xxix.

Dozens of *gourds* hang also suspended from the tops of long and leaning poles, each *gourd* the home of a family of martins. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 183.

3†. A gourd-shaped vessel; hence, any vessel with a small neck for holding liquids; a roughly shaped bottle, especially a flask carried by travelers or pilgrims.

I have heer, in a *gourde*,
A draught of wyn, ye, of a rype grape.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 82.

4. *pl.* [A particular use of *gourd*, with ref. to their hollowness.] A kind of false dice, having a concealed cavity which affects the balance. See *fullam*, 1.

What false dyse use they? as dyse stopped with quicksilver and heares, dyse of vauntage, flattes, *gourds*, to chop and chaunge when they liste.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 50.

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for *gourd* and fullam holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now,
But *gords* or nine-pins.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Bitter gourd, or **colocynth-gourd,** the colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis.*—**Egg** or **orange gourd,** *Cucurbita ovifera* (by some considered a variety of *C. Pepo*), with a small orange-like fruit, cultivated for ornament.—**Noah's gourd** or **bottle,** a kind of flat circular bottle of Oriental make (Damascus, Persia, etc.), resembling a pilgrim-bottle, but without the rings, occasionally found by explorers in the Levant, and thought to be of considerable antiquity.—**Snake-** or **viper-gourd,** or *snake-cucumber, Trichosanthes Anguina,* with a snake-like fruit several feet in length.—**Sour gourd,** species of *Adansonia.*—**Towel-gourd** or **dish-cloth gourd,** the fruit of species of *Luffa,* the fibrous network of which is used as a sponge or scrubbing-brush.—**White gourd,** of India, *Benincasa hispida.*

gourdal (gour'dal), *n.* Same as *gourder.*

gourde (görd), *n.* [F. *gourde,* fem. of *gourd,* OF. *gourd,* numb, slow, heavy, dull, etc., = Sp. *gordo,* thick, large, gross, fat, plump, = Pr. *gord,* thick, fat, < L. *gurdus* (said to be of Hispanic origin), dull, slow, obtuse, etc.] The monetary unit of Hayti, equivalent to 96.5 United States cents; in general, a dollar.

gourder (gour'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica. Montagu.* Also *gourdal.* [Local, British.]

gourdiness (gōr'- or gör'di-nes), *n.* In *farriery,* the state of being gourdy.

gourdmouth (gōrd'mouth), *n.* A catostomoid fish of the genus *Cycleptus.* [Mississippi valley.]

gourdseed-sucker (gōrd'sēd-suk″ėr), *n.* Same as *gourdmouth.*

gourd-shaped (gōrd'shāpt), *a.* Having the general form of a gourd—that is, having a slender neck, small mouth, and large swelling body; lageniform. The epithet is applicable even when the cross-section is not curvilinear: as, an eight-sided *gourd-shaped* bottle.

gourd-shell (gōrd'shel), *n.* The rind of a gourd, especially one used as a vessel. See *gourd,* 2.

gourd-tree (gōrd'trē), *n.* The calabash-tree, ★*Crescentia Cujete.*

gourdworm (gōrd'wėrm), *n.* A fluke. See *fluke*², 2.

gourdy (gōr'- or gör'di), *a.* [< *gourd* + *-y*¹.] In *farriery,* having the legs swollen, as after a journey: said of a horse.

Gouridæ (gou'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goura* + *-idæ.*] The *Gourinæ* rated as a family.

Gourinæ (gou-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goura* + *-inæ.*] A beautiful group of very large and stately terrestrial pigeons of the Papuan archipelago; the crown-pigeons. They have an erect compressed crest of fastigiate feathers, with decompounded webs; 16 rectrices; reticulate tarsi; no cæca, gall-bladder, ambiens muscle, or oil-gland; and intestines 4 or 5 feet long. There are several species. See *Goura.*

gourmand, gourmandic, etc. See *gormand,* etc.

gourmet (gör-mā' or gör'met), *n.* [< F. *gourmet,* a wine-taster, a judge of wine, hence an epicure, formerly a wine-merchant's broker; in OF. a serving-man, shopman, groom: see *gromet* and *groom*¹.] A connoisseur in the delicacies of the table; a nice feeder; an epicure.

Awabi, a kind of shell-fish much affected by Japanese *gourmets.* *Cornhill Mag.*

Four *gourmets* brought lemons and spoons.
The Century, XXVIII. 921.

=**Syn.** *Gourmand,* etc. See *epicure.*

gournet, *n.* Same as *gurnard.*

goush (goush), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *gush.*

goussett, *n.* In *milit. armor,* same as *gusset.*

gouster (gous'tėr), *n.* [Cf. *gousty, gust*¹.] A violent or unmanageable person; a swaggering fellow. [Scotch.]

goustrous (gous'trus), *a.* [As *gouster* + *-ous.* Cf. *gousty.*] Stormy; boisterous; rude; violent; frightful. [Scotch.]

A *goustrous,* determined speaking out of the truth.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 176.

gousty (gous'ti), *a.* [Sc., also written *goustie;* = E. *gusty,* q. v.] 1. Tempestuous.

Cauld, mirk, and *goustie* is the nicht,
Loud roars the blast ayont the hight.
Old ballad.

2. Waste; desolate; dreary.

I will not go to Lilias's *gousty* room. *Scott,* Abbot, iii.

★**gout**¹ (gout), *n.* [< ME. *goute, gowte,* the gout, < OF. *goute, goutte,* F. *goutte,* a drop, the gout, = Sp. Pg. *gota* = It. *gotta,* a drop, the gout, < L. *gutta,* a drop, in ML. applied to the gout, also to dropsy, to catarrh, and (with a distinctive epithet) to various other diseases ascribed to a defluxion of humors: see *gutta*¹, *gutta serena,* etc.] 1. A drop; a clot; a coagulation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I see thee still;
And on thy blade, and dudgeon, *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shak.,* Macbeth, ii. 1.

If he [a physician] did not satisfy me that he had a right sense of the right-hand and the left-hand defections of the day, not a *goutte* of his physic should gang through my father's son. *Scott,* Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

2†. In *falconry,* a spot on a hawk.—3. A disorder characterized by uricemia, by very painful acute or chronic inflammations in the joints, chiefly the smaller joints, and especially in the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe, and by the deposition of crystals of sodium urate in the inflamed joint-tissues, in nodules in the pinna of the ear, under the skin in the hands and feet, and elsewhere. It is strongly hereditary, but a proper regimen has great efficacy in preventing its development and recurrence. Gout is specifically called, according to the part it chiefly affects, *podagra* (in the feet), *gonagra* (in the knees), *chiragra* (in the hands), etc.

The *goute* lette [prevented]
Hir nothing for to daunce.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 20.

And so he fill in a grete sekenesse of the *gowte* in handes and feet. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 91.

My late Fit of the *Gout* makes me act with Pain and Constraint. *Steele,* Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

His luxurious and sedentary life brought on the *gout,* and hurt his fortune.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. iii.

4. See the extract.

The larvæ which hatch out from these [eggs of *Chlorops tæniopus* and *Chlorops lineata*] bore their way down the stem [of grain] from the base of the ear to the first joint, and there they form swellings known to the farmer as the "*gout.*" *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 535.

Diaphragmatic gout. Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

gout² (gout), *n.* [Also *gowt;* a dial. var. of *gote*².] 1. A channel; a watercourse; a covered drain.—2. A sluice in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land-waters when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt water. Also written *go-out.* [Local, Eng.]

gout³ (gö), *n.* [< F. *goût,* < L. *gustus,* taste: see *gust*².] Taste; relish.

Love and brown sugar must be a poor regale for one of your *goût.* *Gray,* Letters, I. 7.

There is no amusement so agreeable to my *goût* as the conversation of a fine woman. . . . I have an absolute tendre for the whole sex. *Mrs. Centlivre,* Bold Stroke.

[Now little used except in French phrases, as *haut goût,* high flavor or flavoring. See *hautgout.*]

goutify (gou'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goutified,* ppr. *goutifying.* [< *gout*¹ + *-i-fy.*] To make gouty; afflict with gout. [Rare.]

We perceived the old *goutified* canon, buried as it were in an elbow-chair, with pillows under his head and arms, and his legs supported on a large down cushion.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 1.

goutily (gou'ti-li), *adv.* In a gouty manner.

goutiness (gou'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being gouty; a gouty affection.

goutish (gou'tish), *a.* [< *gout*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Having a predisposition to gout; somewhat affected by gout; gouty.

The dice are for the end of a drum among souldiers, the tables for *goutish* and apoplectick persons to make them move their joints. *Drummond,* Epistles, xx. (*Latham.*)

goutoust, *a.* [ME. *gowtus, gowttous, gotows,* < OF. *gutus, guteux,* F. *goutteux* = Pr. *gotos* = Sp. Pg. *gotoso* = It. *gottoso,* < ML. *guttosus,* gouty, < *gutta,* the gout: see *gout*¹.] 1. Gouty.

A quene *gowtus* and croket. *Reliquiæ Antiquæ,* I. 196.

2. Such as to cause gout: said of rich meats.

Luk ay that he ette no *gowttous* mette.
MS. Med. Linc., f. 310. (*Halliwell.*)

gout-stone (gout'stōn), *n.* A nodule of sodium urate formed in some tissue as the result of gout; chalkstone.

goutte (göt), *n.* [F., a drop: see *gout*¹.] A drop: used in heraldry with a qualifying term, as *d'or, de larmes,* etc.

goutte d'or (göt dôr). A white wine of Burgundy, of the second class.

goutweed (gout'wēd), *n.* Same as *goutwort.*

goutwort (gout'wėrt), *n.* The *Ægopodium Podagraria,* an umbelliferous plant of Europe, formerly believed to be a specific for gout.

gouty (gou'ti), *a.* [< *gout*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Diseased with or subject to the gout: as, a *gouty* person; a *gouty* constitution.

Not giving like to those whose gifts, though scant,
Pain them as if they gaue with *gowty* hand.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, i. 6.

2. Pertaining to the gout: as, *gouty* matter.—3. Figuratively, swollen out of proper proportion; tumid; protuberant.

This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 105.

Rustic masonry, ill-formed festoons, and *gouty* balustrades. *Encyc. Brit.,* II. 441.

4†. Boggy: as, *gouty* land.—**Gouty concretions.** See *concretion.*—**Gouty gall.** See *gouty-gall.*—**Gouty-stem tree,** the Australian baobab, *Adansonia Gregorii.*

gouty-gall (gou'ti-gâl), *n.* A gall or an excrescence on the raspberry, produced by the red-necked buprestid, *Agrilus ruficollis.* See ★*Agrilus.*

Gov. An abbreviation of *governor* as a title.

gove¹ (gōv), *n.* Same as *goaf.* [Prov. Eng.]

gove¹ (gōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goved,* ppr. *goving.* [< *gove*¹, *n.*, = *goaf,* q. v.] To put up in a gove or mow, as hay. [Prov. Eng.]

Seed barley, the purest, *gove* out of the way;
All other nigh hand, *gove* just as ye may.
Tusser, Husbandry, August.

gove² (gōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *goved,* ppr. *goving.* [Sc., also written *goave* and *goif;* cf. *goff*¹, *n.*] To go about staring like a fool; stare stupidly.

How he star'd and stammer'd,
When *goavan,* as if led wi' branks, . . .
He in the parlour hammer'd.
Burns, On Meeting with Basil, Lord Daer.

The wild beasts of the forest came,
Broke from their bughts and faulds the tame,
And *goved* around charmed and amazed.
Hogg, Kilmeny, l. 306.

govern (guv'ėrn), *v.* [< ME. *governen,* < OF. *governer, guverner, gouverner,* later and mod. F. *gouverner* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *governar* = Sp. *gobernar* = It. *governare,* < L. *gubernare,* orig. **cubernare,* < Gr. κυβερνᾶν, steer or pilot a ship, direct, govern; ulterior origin unknown.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To exercise a directing or restraining power over; control or guide: used of any exertion of controlling force, whether physical or moral.

Will you play upon this pipe? . . . *govern* these ventages with your fingers and thumb, give it breath with your mouth. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 2.

'Tis not folly,
But good discretion, *governs* our main fortunes.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

My Lord Sandwich was prudent as well as valiant, and always *govern'd* his affaires with successe and little losse.
Evelyn, Diary, May 31, 1672.

Specifically—2. To rule or regulate by right of authority; control according to law or prescription; exercise magisterial, official, or customary power over: as, to *govern* a state, a church, a bank, a household, etc.

But if ony widowe hath sones or children of sones, lerne sche first to *gouerne* hir hous. *Wyclif,* 1 Tim. v. 4 (Oxf.).

Can thy flocks be thriving, when the fold
Is *govern'd* by the fox? *Quarles,* Emblems, i. 15.

I have no fear but that the result of our experiment will be, that men may be trusted to *govern* themselves without a master. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 174.

3. In *gram.,* to cause or require to be in a particular form: as, a transitive verb or a preposition *governs* a noun or pronoun in the objective case; the possessive case is *governed* by the thing possessed; the subject *governs* the verb in number and person.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Rule, Control, Govern, Regulate, Manage;* conduct, supervise, guide; command, sway, curb, moderate. Of the first five words, *rule* is the most general, and is the only one that can stand for the exercise of an arbitrary or a loose kind of sway. *Control* implies a firm *rule,* which may not attend to the details of administration, but holds persons in check and prevents things from going in a way not desired: as, to *control* expenditures; to *control* fierce tribes. *Govern* implies the constant use of knowledge and judgment, like the close attention given by a pilot to his wheel. To *regulate* is to bring under rules, hence to make exact; it is not ordinarily used to express continued action, but it may mean to keep under rule: as, to *regulate* a watch, one's movements, one's conduct, the administration of a province. *Manage* enlarges the notion of handling a horse or caring for the affairs of a household to greater things, as a ship, a business, a nation; it implies great attention to details, constant watchfulness, and much skill or at least adroitness; it is rather a small word to be used as a synonym for *govern.* See *guide, v. t.,* and *manage.*

II. *intrans.* To exercise or have control; practise direction or guidance; especially, to exercise legal or customary authority.

To instruct ourselves in all the amazing lessons of God's *governing* providence, by which he holds the balance of nations, and inclines it which way he pleases.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may *govern.*
Dryden.

The limits which separate the power of checking those who *govern* from the power of governing are not easily to be defined. *Macaulay,* Sir William Temple.

governable (guv'ėr-na-bl), *a.* [< *govern* + *-able.*] Capable of being governed or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; amenable to law or rule.

The causes of these effects remain unknown, so as not to be *governable* by human means.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl. note.

It [the storm] came on very fierce, and we kept right before the wind and sea, the wind still increasing: the ship was very *governable* and steered incomparably well.
Dampier, Voyages, III., an. 1699.

So little a while ago that face had moved with every change of sentiment, that pale mouth had spoken, that body had been all on fire with *governable* energies.
R. L. Stevenson, Markheim.

governableness (guv'ėr-na-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being governable.

governail†, *n.* [< ME. *governail, governaille, governayle,* < OF. *governail, gouvernail,* F. *gouvernail,* m. (OF. also *governaile, governaille,* f.), direction, = Sp. *gobernalle, gobernallo* = Pg. *governalhe, governalho* = It. *gubernacolo, gobernaculo,* < L. *gubernaculum,* the helm or rudder of a ship, direction, government, < *gubernare,* steer, direct, govern: see *govern, v.*] **1.** A rudder; a helm.

Lo! shippes . . . sotheli they ben born aboute of a litel *governayle*. *Wyclif*, Jas. iii. 4.

2. Government; management; mastery.

Sharply tak on yow the *governaille*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1136.

Other gift bere hens shall by no *gouernaill;*
Then grett mischaunce to purchace and haue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5561.

He of this Gardin had the *governall*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 48.

governance (guv'ėr-nans), *n.* [< ME. *governance, governaunce,* < OF. *governance, gouvernance,* F. *gouvernance* = Pg. *governança,* < ML. *gubernantia,* < L. *gubernare,* govern: see *govern, v.*] **1.** Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management. [Now chiefly poetical.]

The first determination of God for the attainment of his end must needs be creation, and the next unto it *governance*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Under the Angel's *governance* benign
The happy island danced with corn and wine.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

Why should we venture teach Him [God] *governance?*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 41.

2†. Behavior; manners.

Perilous fallyngis of hiz placis, to myche abstynence, and othere yuel *gouernaunce* agens kynde.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

He likest is to fall into mischaunce
That is regardles of his *governaunce*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 384.

governante (guv'ėr-nänt), *n.* [< F. *gouvernante* (= Sp. *gobernante* = Pg. *governante* = It. *governante*), a governor's wife, a governess, a housekeeper, fem. of *gouvernant,* ppr. of *gouverner,* govern: see *govern, v.*] A woman who has the care and management of children or of a house; a governess. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the *governante* of one of your nobleman's houses.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's Visions, p. 38.

Appears the *Governante* of th' House;
For such in Greece were much in use.
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

governation†, *n.* [< ME. *governacioun,* < OF. *governacion, gouvernacion* = Sp. *gobernación* = Pg. *governação* = It. *governazione,* < ML. as if **gubernatio(n-),* < L. *gubernare,* govern: see *govern* and *-ation.*] Management; control.

Aron, that hadde the temple in *governacioun*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 186.

governess (guv'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *govern* + *-ess.*] **1.** A woman invested with authority to control and direct; a female ruler: also used figuratively.

Most select Princesse, . . . most wise *gouernesse* of all the affaires and businesses of the people.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 295.

A matron's sober staidness in her eye,
And all the other grave demeanour fitting
The *governess* of a house.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatic diseases do abound.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

Specifically—**2.** A woman who has the care of instructing and directing children; an instructress: generally applied to one who teaches children in their own homes.

Mrs. Sydney turned school-mistress, to educate my girls, as I could not afford a *governess*.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

governess (guv'ėr-nes), *v.* [< *governess, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the governess; act as governess: as, to go out *governessing*. [Colloq.]

"You will give up your *governessing* slavery at once." "Indeed! begging your pardon, sir, I shall not. I shall go on with it as usual."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

II. *trans.* To control or direct as a governess.

Tutored and *governessed* out of all the pleasantness of being natural. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 855.

government (guv'ėrn-ment), *n.* [Not in ME. (where the equiv. word was *governance,* q. v.); < OF. *governement, gouvernement,* F. *gouvernement* = Pr. *governament* = OSp. *gubernamiento* = Pg. It. *governamento,* < ML. as if **gubernamentum,* government, < L. *gubernare,* govern: see *govern* and *-ment.*] **1.** Guidance; direction; regulation; management; control: as, the *government* of one's conduct.

The house of God must have orders for the *government* of it, such as not any of the household but God himself hath appointed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Thy eyes' windows [shall] fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part, depriv'd of supple *government*,
Shall, stiff, and stark, and cold, appear like death.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

2. The exercise of authority in the administration of the affairs of a state, community, or society; the authoritative direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states.

Why has *government* been instituted at all? Because the passions of men will not conform to the dictates of reason and justice without constraint.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 15.

Man is so constituted that *government* is necessary to the existence of society, and society to his existence, and the perfection of his faculties. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 4.

Government exists for the purpose of keeping the peace, for the purpose of compelling us to settle our disputes by arbitration instead of settling them by blows, for the purpose of compelling us to supply our wants by industry instead of supplying them by rapine.
Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

3. The system of polity or body of principles and rules by which the affairs of a state, community, or society are administered; an established or prescribed method of guiding, directing, or managing affairs: as, representative or constitutional *government;* monarchical or republican *government;* the presbyterian, episcopal, or congregational form of church *government*.

The *government* of the United States is a limited *government,* instituted for great national purposes, and for those only. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 25.

4. The governing body of persons in a state or community; the executive power; the administration. In Great Britain *government* is used specifically to signify the cabinet or ministry, apart from the sovereign; and in speaking of any joint action of this body the article is often omitted: as, the Liberal *government* was defeated by a large majority; *government* brought in a bill.

The Cabinet, the body to which in common use we have latterly come to give the name of *Government*, is simply a body of those privy councillors who are specially summoned. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 297.

5. A state or body politic governed by one authority; a province or division of territory ruled by a governor. Specifically—(*a*) One of the military divisions of France before the revolution. (*b*) In Russia, a province or governorship: as, the *government* of Perm.

For the purposes of territorial administration Russia Proper . . . is divided into forty-six provinces or *Governments* (gubernii). *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 198.

6. Right of governing; administrative authority; the office or function of one charged with the direction and control of affairs.

Warwick, . . .
I here resign my *government* to thee,
For thou art fortunate in all thy deeds.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

7†. Conduct or behavior; self-control or restraint.

Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

How did the University applaud
Thy *government*, behaviour, learning, speech,
Sweetness, and all that could make up a man!
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

8. In *gram.*, the established usage which requires that one word in a sentence should cause another to be of a particular form; grammatical regimen.

governmental (guv-ėrn-men'tal), *a.* [< *government* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to government or the government; given, made, or issued by the government: as, *governmental* interference with trade; *governmental* order; *governmental* policy.

Upon the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty, however, *Governmental* encouragement of literature almost absolutely ceased. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

There is no more possibility of intervention, or of *governmental* aid. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 731.

Governmental theory of the atonement. See *atonement,* 3 (*a*).

governor (guv'ėr-nor), *n.* [Also *governour;* < ME. *governor,* usually *governour,* < OF. *governeor, governour, governur, gouvernour, gouverneur,* F. *gouverneur* = Pr. *governador* = Sp. *gobernador* = Pg. *governador* = It. *governatore,* < L. *gubernator,* a steersman, pilot, director, governor, < *gubernare,* steer, pilot, direct: see *govern, v.*] **1**†. A steersman; a pilot.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *governor* listeth. Jas. iii. 4.

2. The person invested with the supreme executive power in a state or community; specifically, as a personal title, the chief magistrate of a state or province: as, the *governor* of Connecticut; the *governor* of Newfoundland. As a title, abbreviated *Gov.*

Her grace [Queen Elizabeth] likewise on her side, in al her graces passage, shewed herselfe generallye an image of a worthy lady and *gouernour*.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1559.

To-day the *Governor* is everywhere chosen by the people directly, instead of through the Legislature; his term has generally been much lengthened.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. 477.

3. One who is charged with the direction or control of an undertaking or institution: as, the *governors* of the Bank of England; the *governor* of a prison or hospital.

Therle of Northumberland should be chefetaine and supreme *gouernour* of the armie. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Out of Machir came down *governors*, and out of Zebulun they that handle the pen of the writer. Judges v. 14.

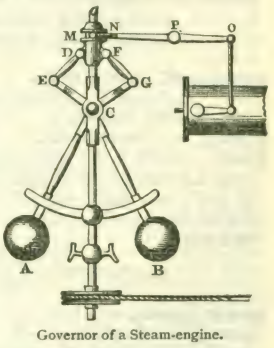
These seven angels are, by antiquity, called the seven *governors* or bishops of the seven churches.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 160.

4. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs a pupil and forms his manners. Compare *governess,* 2. [Obsolete or rare.]

And thus by the Chylde yee shall perceiue the disposytion of the *Gouernour*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the carriage and form the mind. *Locke*, Education, § 94.

5. A father; a master or superior; an employer; an elderly person. [Slang.]—**6.** In *mach.*, a self-acting regulator which controls a supply of steam, gas, or water; especially, any device for automatically regulating the amount of power developed in a machine, as in a steam-engine. Governors are made in a variety of forms and with different methods of action. A form of governor for the steam-engine which illustrates well the general function of such devices is shown in the annexed figure. It represents a spindle kept in motion by the engine. *A* and *B* are two centrifugal balls, *C A* and *C B* the rods which suspend the balls, crossing each other and passing through the spindle at *C*, where the whole is connected by a round pin put through the spindle and the rods, and serving as the point of suspension for the centrifugal balls or revolving pendulums. A piece of brass, *M*, is fitted to slide up and down upon the upper part of the spindle, and to this piece the end of the lever *N O*, whose fulcrum is at *P*, is attached. This piece of brass is also connected with the ball-rods by two short pieces and joints, *D E, F G*. When the engine goes too fast, the balls fly further asunder and depress the end *N* of the lever, which partly shuts a throttle-valve connected with the end *O*, and thus diminishes the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder; and on the other hand, when the engine goes too slowly, the balls fall down toward the spindle and elevate the end *N* of the lever, which opens the throttle-valve wider, and increases the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder, thus causing it to be proportioned to the resistance of the engine, and keeping the variation of velocity within narrow limits. The more modern forms of governor control the distribution of the steam to the two ends of the cylinder by acting directly upon the valve-gear. They are often applied directly on the engine-shaft. A similar contrivance is employed in mills to equalize the motion of the machinery. See *gas-governor.*—**Atmospheric, chronometric,** etc., **governor.** See the adjectives.—**Electric governor,** in *mach.*: (*a*) A governor in which the spread of revolving balls or the spread of the rim of a wheel by centrifu-



Governor of a Steam-engine.

gal action may act as a circuit-closer and sound an alarm or control some other part of the mechanism. (*b*) The regulator used in arc-lamps to control the current. See *regulator*.—**Governors' Act**, an English statute of 1699 (11 and 12 William III., c. 12), making governors, their deputies, etc., of plantations beyond sea answerable in England for crimes committed within such plantations. —**Governor's council.** See *council*.—**Gyroscope governor.** See *gyroscope*.—**Marine governor**, a governor for marine engines intended to overcome the effects of the motion of a vessel on a governor of ordinary construction. Many such governors have been invented, in which the centrifugal balls are replaced by other contrivances.—**Screw-propeller governor**, a form of governor in which the throttle-valve is regulated by the action of a screw-propeller device working in a resisting fluid.

governor-block (guv'ėr-nọr-blok), *n.* In the railway automatic compression-brake, one of a pair of cast-iron blocks pivoted to the axle-clamp. They are driven by centrifugal force when the axle of the brake is revolved, and serve, by means of a pin on the extremity, to actuate the mechanism which throws the brake into gear. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

governor-general (guv'ėr-nọr-jen'ẹ-ral), *n.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy: as, the *governor-general* of Canada.

The *Governor-General* of India has absolute control over, and command of, the army in the field, so far as the direction of the campaign and the points of operation are concerned. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 211.

governor-generalship (guv'ėr-nọr-jen'ẹ-ral-ship), *n.* [< *governor-general* + *-ship*.] The office, functions, sphere of authority, etc., of a governor-general.

Desirous that he should assume an absolute *governor-generalship*. *Motley*, United Netherlands, I. 399.

governorship (guv'ėr-nọr-ship), *n.* [< *governor* + *-ship*.] The office of governor.

govinda (gō-vin'dä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The name of an Indian kite, *Milvus govinda*.

gov't. A contraction of *government*.

gow (gou), *n.* A Scotch form of *gull*[2].

gowan (gou'an), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. and Ir. *gugan*, ★a bud, flower, daisy.] In Scotland, one of several different yellow flowers, as the dandelion, the common marigold, the hawkweed, the globe-flower, etc., but generally the daisy, *Bellis perennis*. Also *gowlan*.

We twa hae run about the braes,
An' pu'd the *gowans* fine.
Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

They [the sheets] were washed wi' the fairy-well water, and bleached on the bonnie white *gowans*, and beetled by Nelly and hersell. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

Lapper or lockin gowan, the globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*.—**Meadow-gowan**, or **open gowan**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

gowany (gou'a-ni), *a.* [< *gowan* + *-y*[1].] Decked with gowans; covered with mountain daisies. [Scotch.]

Sweeter than *gowany* glens, or new-mown hay.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 2.

gowar (gou'är), *n.* Same as *gouaree*.

gowd (goud), *n.* A Scotch form of *gold*.

gowden (gou'dn), *a.* A Scotch form of *golden*.

gowdie, gowdy (gou'di), *n.* [Sc., = E. *goldy*; a dim. name applied to various animals having yellow or yellowish color or spots.] **1.** The gemmous dragonet.—**2.** The gray gurnard.—**3.** The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. Also *gowdie-duck*.—**4.** A cow.—**Heels o'er gowdy.** See *heel*[1].

gowdnook (goud'nök), *n.* [Sc., also *gowdanook*, *gaufnook*.] A fish, the skipper or saury, *Scomberesox saurus*.

gowdy, *n.* See *gowdie*.

gowf† (gouf), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *gowff*; < *gouf*, a common pronunciation and old spelling of *golf*: see *golf*, *goff*[3].] To strike with the flat of the hand; strike as in playing at hand-ball; cuff.

North, Fox, and Co.
Gowff'd Willie like a ba', man.
Burns, The American War.

gowk (gouk), *n.* [Sc., also *gouk*, = E. *gawk*, q. v.] **1.** A cuckoo.—**2.** A stupid fellow; a gawk. See *gawk*, 2.—**To give one the gowk**, to befool one.

Ye hae *gi'en me the gowk*, Annet,
But I'll gie you the scorn;
For there's no a bell in a' the town
Shall ring for you the morn.
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 96).

gowk† (gouk), *v. t.* [< *gowk*, *n.*] To make (a person) look like a fool or gawk; puzzle.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gowked*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

gowkit (gou'kit), *a.* [< *gowk* + *-it*[2] = *-ed*[2].] Foolish; stupid; giddy. [Scotch.]

gowkmeat (gouk'mēt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. Same as *cuckoo's-bread*.

gowky†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gawky*.

gowl[1] (goul), *v. i.* [< ME. *goulen*, *gowlen* (also *gowlen*, *gaulen*, *gawlen*, > E. *yawl*[1], *yowl*), < Icel. *gaula*, low, bellow: see *yawl*[1], *yowl*.] **1.** To howl, either threateningly or in weeping. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

For unnethes es a chylde borne fully,
That it ne begynnes to *gowle* and crye.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 25. (*Halliwell*.)

May ne'er misfortune's *gowling* bark
Howl thro' the dwelling o' the clerk.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

2. In *coal-mining*, to break down: said of the roof or sides of a mine. *Gresley*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

gowl[2]†, *n.* Another spelling of *ghoul*.

gowlan, *n.* Same as *gowan*.

gowlee (gou'lē), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *gauli*, a cowherd, a caste living by keeping cows and selling milk, < Hind., etc., *gau*, *gao*, also uninflected *go*, a cow, ox, bull, < Skt. *go*, a cow, = Gr. *βοῦς* = L. *bos* = E. *cow*: see *cow*[1].] The cowherd caste in Hindustan.

gown (goun), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *gownd*, *gound*; < ME. *goun*, *goune*, *gowne*, < OF. *goune*, *gone*, = Pr. *gona* = OSp. *gona* = It. *gonna* (ML. *gunna*, MGr. *γοῦνα*, Albanian *gunë*), a gown, a dress, a robe. The W. *gwn* = Corn. *gun* = Manx *goon* = Ir. *gunn* = Gael. *gun*, are from E. The ultimate origin is obscure.] **1.** An outer garment, generally long and loose, of various shapes and uses. Specifically—(*a*) A long and loose outer robe which was usually worn by men at the beginning of the fifteenth century and later, and by women continuously from an early date in the middle ages; essentially, a garment meant to be girded at the waist, somewhat close-fitting above and large and loose below.

He came with all speed,
In a *gownd* of green velvet from heel to the head.
Death of Queen Jane (Child's Ballads, VII. 77).

I [Dogberry] am a wise fellow, . . . and one that hath two *gowns* and everything handsome about him.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2.

(*b*) Same as *dress*, 2. [*Dress* is preferred for a garment cut to fit the person, the *gown* being more properly a loose garment hanging from the shoulders. Compare (*c*).]

She pat on her back her silken *gown*,
An' on her breast a siller pin.
Erlinton (Child's Ballads, III. 221).

The Queen, I hear, is now very well again, and that she hath bespoke herself a new *gown*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 61.

She clad herself in a russet *gown*,
She was no longer Lady Clare.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

(*c*) A loose garment worn in the house; a wrapper: as, a dressing-*gown*; a night-*gown*.

My skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose *gown*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

2. A long and loose over-dress, of varying styles, worn distinctively on official occasions in Europe, and less commonly in America, by clergymen, judges, lawyers, and university professors and students; hence, the emblem of civil power or place, as opposed to the *sword*.

We hear
The lawyers plead in armour 'stead of *gowns*.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 47.

There is a reverence due
From children of the *gown* to men of action.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

I saw two grave auncient Judges . . . in their Scarlet *gownes*, . . . with many other Civilians . . . in blacke *gownes*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 31.

I past beside the reverend walls
In which of old I wore the *gown*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3†. The toga.

Then were the Roman fashions imitated, and the *Gown*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

The toga, or *gown*, seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves, different in largeness according to the wealth or poverty of the wearer, and used only upon occasion of appearing in publick.
Kennet, Roman Antiquities, II. v. 7.

Geneva gown, the form of preaching-gown, academic rather than ecclesiastical in character, affected by the early Genevan reformers, and adopted generally among Puritans and Low-churchmen. It is made to fit the body loosely, has full sleeves, and can be worn with or without a cassock. It is now seldom worn in the Anglican Church, the surplice or the masters' gown being used instead; but it is still the common form of pulpit-gown among Presbyterian and other dissenting ministers.—**Guarded gown**†. See *guard*, *v.*—**Town and gown**, at Oxford and other university and college towns in Great Britain, the citizens or townspeople on the one hand, and the professors and students on the other. At Oxford quarrels and riots between town and gown were of frequent occurrence in the middle ages, and have broken out occasionally in later times.

gown (goun), *v.* [< *gown*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To invest with a gown; clothe or dress in a gown; hence, to impart the function represented by the gown to.

The person that is *gowned* is by his gowne putt in mynd of gravitye. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

II. *intrans.* To put on a gown.

gown-cloth†, *n.* A piece of cloth sufficient to make a gown.

Tell, quod the lord, and thou shalt have anon
A *gowne-cloth*, by God and by Saint John.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 552.

Paid to John Pope, draper, for 2 *gown-cloths*, eight yards, of 2 colors. [Time of Henry VI.]
Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXIX. 367.

gownman (goun'man), *n.*; pl. *gownmen* (-men). Same as *gownsman*.

A *gownman* learn'd. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 138.

gown-piece (goun'pēs), *n.* A piece of cloth fit to make a gown of, and sufficient in quantity.

gownsman (gounz'man), *n.*; pl. *gownsmen* (-men). **1.** One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, or a professor or student of a university, especially the last.

We used to meet *gownsmen* in High Street reading the goodly volume as they walked—pensive with a grave and sage delight. *Hogg*, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 92.

The townsmen came on with a rush and shout, and were met by the *gownsmen* with settled, steady pluck.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford.

2. One devoted to the arts of peace, in distinction from a soldier; a citizen.

gowpen, *n.* See *goupen*.

gowt (gout), *n.* See *gout*[2].

goyazite (go-yaz'īt), *n.* [< *Goyaz*, a large inland province of Brazil, noted for gold and diamonds, + *-ite*[2].] A phosphate of aluminium and calcium, occurring, in rounded grains of a yellowish-white color, in the diamond-bearing gravels of Brazil.

gozzan, *n.* See *gossan*.

gozzard, gozzerd (goz'ärd, -ėrd), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *gosherde*, a gooseherd: see *goosecherd*, and cf. *goshawk*, *gosling*.] **1.** One who herds geese. *Malone*. [Prov. Eng.]

A person called a *gozzard*, i. e., goose-herd, attends the flocks, and twice a day drives the whole to water.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Gray Lag Goose.

The man who tended them was called a gooseherd, corrupted into *gozzerd*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 777.

2. A fool; a silly fellow. *Pegge*. [Prov. Eng.]

G. P. O. An abbreviation of *General Post-★office*.

gr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *grain* or *grains*; (*b*) ★of *gram* or *grams*; (*c*) of *groschen*.

Gr. An abbreviation of *Greek*.

Graafian follicle. See *follicle*, 2.

graalt, *n.* See *grail*[2].

grab[1] (grab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grabbed*, ppr. ★*grabbing*. [< Sw. *grabba* = MLG. *grabben*, grasp: a secondary verb (cf. its freq. *grabble*) connected with *grub*, *grope*[1], *grasp*, and ult. *gripe*[1], but not with *grapple*.] To seize forcibly or roughly; grip suddenly; snatch; hence, to get possession of rudely, roughly, forcibly, or illegally. [Colloq.]

The desire to *grab* the lands of the weaker races is also less enveloped now than it was earlier in the century in such specious forms of words as "the blessings of civilisation." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 1.

★**grab**[1] (grab), *n.* [< *grab*[1], *v. t.*] **1.** The act of grabbing; a sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; hence, acquisition by violent, dishonest, or corrupt means.

The girls wonder how those gunners sit so straight with folded arms, and never make hysterical *grabs* at the bars or at each other, as they would do under like circumstances. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

The late session has left a record singularly free from scandals, and the results of its work will be searched in vain for "big *grabs*" or "jobs" out of which to make campaign thunder. *The Nation*, July 10, 1884, p. 21.

2. Something that is grabbed or obtained by grabbing.—**3.** A mechanical device for gripping an object; a grip. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, a tool intended for extricating broken rods or other articles from a boring. (*b*) A pair of iron hooks or grapples for gripping an object.—**Back-pay grab, salary grab**, in *U. S. hist.*, a retroactive congressional act of 1873 for the increase of the salaries of congressmen: an opprobrious name.

grab[2] (grab), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Ar. *gharāb*, Marathi *gurāb*, *ghurāb*.] A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.

grab-bag (grab'bag), *n.* A bag containing articles to be obtained by thrusting the hand within and seizing one, the privilege of doing so being previously bought, a common money-getting device at charitable fairs; figuratively, any unscrupulous device for gain or

The comparison then is briefly between a *gownd* man and a souldier's condition in respect of expedition.
Holyday, Juvenal, Illus. of the Sixteenth Satyre.

For travel girt, for business *gowned*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 20.

spoils, into which the element of uncertainty enters.

It is a *grab-bag* from which every disappointed politician hopes to draw a prize.
New York Tribune, Sept. 23, 1879.

grabber (grab'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grabs, grasps, or snatches.

grabble (grab'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *grabbled*, ppr. *grabbling*. [= D. *grabbelen*, snatch, scramble for, = LG. (> G.) *grabbeln*, grope, fumble (cf. LG. *grubbeln*, grope, fumble); freq. of *grab*[1]: see *grab*[1] and *grub*.] To grope about; feel with the hands; make tentative grasps or clutches.

And so [Cato] went forward at adventure, taking extream and incredible pains, and in much danger of his life, *grabling* all night in the dark without moonlight, through wild olive trees and high rocks.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 294.

He puts his hands in his Pockets, and keeps a *grabling* and a fumbling, and shaking, at last tells you he has left his Money at home. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 99.

It was a new style of salmagundi; some of the boys were doused into each other, some were rolled against the tree, some sent *grabbling* on their faces down the hill.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

grab-game (grab'gām), *n.* A method of swindling or theft, consisting in snatching anything exposed, as the stakes in gambling, or a purse, and making off with it.—**To practise the grab-game**, to raise a disturbance, as in gambling, for the sake of plunder. [Slang.]

★**grab-hook** (grab'hůk), *n.* In *angling*, a hook made by fixing four large fish-hooks in a piece of lead; a pull-devil. [Colloq.]

★**grab-iron** (grab'ī'ėrn), *n.* One of the handles attached to freight-cars for the use of trainmen in boarding the cars. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grab-line (grab'līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope hanging on shipboard in such a way that it can be grabbed or seized if necessary. Specifically—(*a*) A rope hung along a ship's side, near the water's edge, so that boatmen can seize and hold on to it when coming alongside. (*b*) A rope hung over a ship's side and made fast inboard, so that workmen outside of the ship can hold on to it.

★**grace** (grās), *n.* [< ME. *grace*, *grase*, *gras*, < OF. *grace*, *grasce*, F. *grâce* = Pr. *gratia*, *gracia*, *grassia* = Sp. *gracia* = Pg. *graça* = It. *grazia*, < L. *gratia*, (pass.) favor, esteem, hence agreeableness, regard, (act.) favor, gratitude (in pl., personified, *Gratiæ*, the Graces), < *gratus*, (pass.) beloved, dear, (act.) thankful, grateful (> E. *grate*[3]), in form a pp., = Gr. *χαρτός*, that causes delight, welcome, verbal adj. (pp.) of *χαίρειν*, rejoice, > *χάρις*, favor, grace (in pl. *αἱ Χάριτες*, the Graces), *χαρά*, joy.] **1.** That element or quality of form, manner, movement, carriage, deportment, language, etc., which renders it pleasing or agreeable; elegance or beauty of form, outline, manner, motion, or act; pleasing harmony or appropriateness; that quality in a thing or an act which charms or delights: as, to move with easy *grace*.

Grace was in all her steps. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 488.

Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders. *Dryden*, Æneid.

So, with that *grace* of hers,
Slow-moving as a wave against the wind, . . .
So she came in. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, the goddesses of the beauty, brightness, and joy in nature and humanity. The Graces are the *Charites* of the Greeks, variously described as daughters of Helios (the Sun) and Aigle (heavenly brightness), or of Zeus (Jupiter) and Eurynome (daughter of Ocean—the Aurora). They were also variously named, but their most familiar names are Aglaïa (the brilliant), Euphrosyne (cheerfulness), and Thalia (the bloom of life). They had in their gift grace, loveliness, and favor, and were attendants in the train of Aphrodite.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne, . . .
Whom lovely Venus at a birth,
With two sister *Graces* more,
To ivy-crowned Bacchus bore.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 15.

The Muses and the *Graces*, group'd in threes,
Enring'd a billowing fountain.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Amenity of disposition or manner; sweetness or amiability; graciousness; politeness; courtesy; civility: as, to yield with good *grace*.

It is a great *grace* in a prince, to take that with condicions which is absolutely her owne.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Not a man of you
Had so much *grace* [as] to put it in my mind.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

4. *pl.* A kind of play or game designed to exhibit or develop easy gracefulness in motion. One player, by means of two sticks held one in each hand, throws a small hoop to another, who endeavors to catch it on two similar sticks, and then to throw it back in the same way.

5. A pleasing and attractive quality or endowment; beauty; adornment; embellishment.

An ornament that yieldeth no small *grace* to a roome.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 186.

Chastity, good-nature, and affability are the *graces* that play in her countenance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

From vulgar bounds with bold disorder part,
And snatch a *grace* beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.

Every *grace* that plastic language knows
To nameless poets its perfection owes.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

6. In *music*, an embellishment, whether vocal or instrumental, not essential to the harmony or melody of a piece, such as an appoggiatura, a trill, a turn, etc. Such embellishments were much more common in music for the harpsichord and the viol than they are for modern instruments; their exact form and even the place of their introduction were often left in the eighteenth century to the taste of the performer.

7. Favor; good will; friendship; favorable disposition to another; favorable regard: as, to be in one's good *graces*; to reign by the *grace* of God.

I suld not attempe thus to commoune,
Bot of ther *grace*, correctioune, and pardoune.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 101.

"Certes" (sayd he) "I n'ill thine offred *grace*,
Ne to be made so happy doe intend."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 33.

Your majesty's high *grace* to poesy
Shall stand 'gainst all the dull detractions
Of leaden souls. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Victoria, By the *Grace* of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. *Burke's Peerage*.

8. An act of kindness or favor accorded to or bestowed on another; a good turn or service freely rendered.

And whanne twei gheeris werin fillid Felix took a successour Porcius Festus, and Felix wolde give *grace* to Iewis, and left Foul boundun. *Wyclif*, Acts xxiv. 27 (Oxf.).

To othere, that asken him *grace*, suche as han served him, he ne zevethe not but his Signet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 82.

This was a peculiar *grace*, not allowed to any but persons of the highest rank. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 9.

Do me *grace* in sitting by my side.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 157.

9. A faculty, license, or dispensation bestowed by legal authority, the granting of which rests in discretion or favor, and is not to be asked as of right; a privilege; also, in *Eng. law*, a general and free pardon by act of Parliament. Also called *act of grace*.

In duke Ionys house a goman ther was,
For his rewarde prayde suche a *grace*;
The duke gete graunt ther-of in londe,
Of the kyng his fader, I vndurstonde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of that college, after he had received all the *graces* and degrees—the proctorship and doctorship—could be obtained there. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

The Irish . . . accordingly offered to pay £120,000 in exchange for 51 privileges or *graces*, . . . and that a parliament should be held to confirm these *graces*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 55.

10. In *Scrip.* and *theol.*: (*a*) The free, unmerited love and favor of God: as, the doctrine of *grace* (that is, the doctrine that all things, including salvation, are received from God as a free gift, and not merited or earned by man).

Shall we continue in sin, that *grace* may abound?
Rom. vi. 1.

(*b*) The enjoyment of the favor of God.

By whom also we have access by faith into this *grace* wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God.
Rom. v. 2.

(*c*) Benefit, especially inward spiritual gifts, conferred by God through Christ Jesus; specifically, power or disposition to yield obedience to the divine laws, to practise the Christian virtues, and to bear trouble or affliction with patience and resignation: as, *grace* to perform a duty, or to bear up under an affliction.

With god wille take we the *grace* that God wol us sende.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2364.

Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister *grace* unto the hearers. Eph. iv. 29.

11†. Virtue; power; efficacy.

O mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

12†. Share of favor allotted to one; lot; fortune; luck.

He had at Thebes sory *grace*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 746.

13. Mercy; pardon.

Oure greuaunce for-geue we algate,
And we graunte hym oure *grace* with a goode chere.
York Plays, p. 306.

Death is to him that wretched life doth lead
Both *grace* and gaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 11.

Thairfoir the Gordones gaue no *grace*,
Becaus they craved it nought.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 228).

14. Indulgence; forbearance; allowance of time: as, three days' *grace* for the payment of a note.

See, the church empties apace. . . .
Hallo, there, sacristan! five minutes' *grace!*
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

15. In English universities, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution: as, a *grace* was approved by the Senate at Cambridge for founding a Chinese professorship.

In universities many ungracious *graces* there be gotten.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 22.

All *Graces* (as the legislative measures proposed by the Senate are termed) have to be submitted first to the Caput, each member of which has an absolute veto on the *grace*.
Literary World, XII. 283.

16†. Thanks; thanksgiving.

They . . . answerden ful mekely and benignely, yeldynge *graces* and thankinges to here lord, Melibee.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Sir, now be-holde what oure lorde doth for yow, and for to saue youre peple moche ought ye hym honoure and yelde *graces* with goode herte whan he thus you socoured and helpeth in soche nede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 578.

17. A formula of words expressing thanks and craving a blessing on or with a meal or refreshment; a short prayer before or after meals, in which a blessing is asked or thanks are rendered: as, to say *grace*; *grace* before meat.

Lucio. I think thou never wast where *grace* was said.
2 *Gent.* No? a dozen times at least.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2.

He [Job] said *grace* when he had no meat, when God gave him stones for bread, and scorpions for fish.
Donne, Sermons, xi.

Their Beer was strong; their Wine was port;
Their Meal was large; their *Grace* was short.
Prior, An Epitaph.

18. A title of honor formerly borne by the sovereigns of England, but now used only as a ceremonious title in speaking to or of a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop: as, his *Grace* the Duke of Wellington.

How fares your *Grace?* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop's *Grace* of York, Douglas, Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

A Peasant. But, Sir Thomas, must we levy war against the Queen's *Grace?*
Wyatt. No, my friend; war for the Queen's *Grace*—to save her from herself and Philip.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 1.

Converting grace, grace which effects conversion.—**Cooperant grace**, grace coöperating with the will of the believer.—**Covenant of grace.** See *covenant of works*, under *covenant*.—**Day of grace**, in *theol.*, the time during which mercy is offered to sinners.

Life is the season God hath given
To fly from hell and rise to heaven;
That *day of grace* fleets fast away,
And none its rapid course can stay.
Scotch Scripture Paraphrase.

Days of grace. (*a*) In *old Eng. law*, days granted by the court for delay at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant; three days beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned might appear and answer. (*b*) The period beyond the fixed day for payment allowed by law or custom for paying a negotiable note or bill of exchange. In Great Britain and the United States, at common law, three days are allowed; but if the last day of grace falls on Sunday, or any day on which business is not legally carried on, the bill or note is payable on the day preceding. Modern statutes have made some changes in these rules, particularly as regards legal holidays immediately preceding or following Sunday. Bankers' checks are payable on demand without days of grace, and the same rule applies to bills or notes payable on demand.—**Economy or dispensation of grace**, the system or method according to which God dispenses his free gifts, especially his spiritual gifts, to man.—**Good graces**, favor; friendship.

What has the merchant done, that he should be so little in the *good graces* of Sir Roger?
Steele, Spectator, No. 174.

Indwelling grace, grace operating on the believer as a sanctifying power.—**Irresistible grace**, grace independent of and irresistible by the human will. According to some theologians, grace in conversion is *irresistible*; according to others, *coöperant*.—**Means of grace**, the means by which divine influence is exerted on the hearts of men, such as the preaching of the gospel, the reading of Scripture, prayer, meditation, public worship, and the sacraments of the church.

We bless thee . . . for the *means of grace*, and for the hope of glory.
Book of Common Prayer, General Thanksgiving.

Operations of grace, the sanctifying influences ascribed in the Scriptures to the Holy Spirit.—**Prevenient grace,** grace which acts upon the sinner before repentance.—**Saving grace,** those spiritual gifts which are essential to or constitute salvation.—**To fall from grace,** to lose the spiritual gifts conferred in conversion, and relapse into a state of apostasy and sin. Arminianism affirms, Calvinism denies, the possibility of falling from grace.—**To take heart of grace** (formerly also **at grace** or **a grace** [sometimes written *grasse* and confused with *grass*]), to take courage because of favor or indulgence shown.

And with that she drinking delivered me the glasse, I now *taking heart at grasse* to see her so gamesome, as merilie as I could, pledged her in this manner.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, sig. H, 2 b.

What it was, after I had eaten a little *heart a grasse*, which grew at my feete, I feared not, and who was the owner I greatly cared not, but boldly accosted him, and desired house-roome. *The Man in the Moone* (1609).

Then spake Achilles swift of pace,
"Fear not" (quoth he), "*take heart of grace*,
What e're thou hast to say, be 't best or
Worst, speake it out, thou son of Thestor."
Homer a la Mode (1665).

With a bad grace, ungracefully; ungraciously; with evident reluctance, inappropriateness, or insincerity: as, the apology was made *with a bad grace*.—**With a good grace,** gracefully; graciously: now generally implying that the air of graciousness is rather forced: as, he made reparation *with a good grace*.

He does it *with a better grace*, but I do it more natural.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

No man discharges pecuniary obligations *with a better grace* than my father. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 33.

grace (grās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graced*, ppr. *gracing*. [< *grace*, *n.*] 1. To adorn; decorate; embellish and dignify; lend or add grace to.

Who would have thought that all of them should hope
So much of our connivance as to come
To *grace* themselves with titles not their own?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Neither corn nor pasture *graced* the field,
Nor would the vine her purple harvest yield.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope*.

2†. To confer grace or favor upon; afford pleasure or gratification to.

This place, where we last . . . did *grace* our eyes upon her ever-flourishing beauty. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I am persuaded the work will gain upon men's minds in ages, but your *gracing* it may make it take hold more swiftly. *Bacon*, Letter, Oct. 12, 1620.

3. To dignify or gratify by an act of favor; favor or honor (with something).

How with this nod to *grace* that subtle courtier,
How with that frown to make this noble tremble.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

So ye will *grace* me . . . with your fellowship
O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4†. To supply with heavenly grace.

Grace the disobedient. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 50.

5. In *music*, to add grace-notes, cadenzas, etc., to: as, to *grace* a melody.

grace-cup (grās'kup), *n.* 1. A cup, generally a standing cup, goblet, hanap, or other large vessel, in which the last draught was drunk at table, being passed from guest to guest.

As a corollary to conclude the feast, and continue their mirth, a *grace cup* came in to cheer their hearts, and they drank healths to one another again and again.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 409.

2. A draught from this cup.

And dinner, grace, and *grace-cup* done,
Expect a wondrous deal of fun.
Lloyd, To George Coleman.

A shadow of this Anglo-Saxon custom [love-cup in monasteries] may yet be seen in the *grace-cup* of the universities, and the loving cup passed round among the guests at the great dinners given by the Lord Mayor of London.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 336, note.

3. A richly spiced and flavored drink served in the grace-cup. The recipe for the Oxford grace-cup provides for strong beer flavored with lemon-peel, nutmeg, and sugar, with very brown toast soaked in it.

graced (grāst), *a.* 1. Endowed with grace; beautiful; graceful.

One of the properest and best *graced* men that I ever saw. *Sir P. Sidney*.

2†. Virtuous; chaste.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

graceful (grās'fûl), *a.* [< *grace* + *-ful*.] 1. Characterized by grace or elegance; displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant: used particularly of motion, looks, and speech: as, a *graceful* walk; a *graceful* deportment; a *graceful* speaker; a *graceful* air.

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode.
Dryden, Æneid.

In both these [postures], to be *graceful* it is requisite that there be no appearance of difficulty.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. 22.

He gave himself freely to poetry and other *graceful* accomplishments. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 334.

Why should the man tell truth just here,
When *graceful* lying meets such ready shrift?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 127.

2†. Having Christian grace or piety; in a state of grace.

You have a holy father,
A *graceful* gentleman; against whose person,
So sacred as it is, I have done sin.
Shak., W. T., v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Elegant*, etc. (see *elegant*); easy, natural, unconstrained.

gracefully (grās'fûl-i), *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety: as, to walk or speak *gracefully*.

Buds, and leaves, and sprigs,
And curling tendrils, *gracefully* dispos'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 154.

gracefulness (grās'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance.

Gracefulness is an idea belonging to posture and motion. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. 22.

2†. A state of grace; excellence.

If you
Can find no disposition in yourself
To sorrow, yet by *gracefulness* in her
Find out the way, and by your reason weep.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

3†. Graciousness.

"O lady of my life," said he to Zelmane, "I plainly lay my death to you if you refuse me; let not certain imaginative rules, whose truth stands but on opinion, keep so wise a mind from *gracefulness* and mercy, whose never-failing laws nature hath planted in us."
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

grace-hoop (grās'höp), *n.* A slender hoop used in playing the game of graces.

graceless (grās'les), *a.* [< ME. *graceles*; < *grace* + *-less*.] Without grace. (*a*) Wanting in propriety or elegance. (*b*) Having departed from or having been deprived of divine grace; hence, villainous; corrupt; depraved.

For God his gifts there plenteously bestowes,
But *gracelesse* men them greatly do abuse.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 326.

(*c*) Ungracious; ill-mannered; uncivil.

For modes of faith let *graceless* zealots fight,
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 305.

You *graceless* dog, help your mother up.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

(*d*†) Out of grace or favor.

How wostow so that thou art *graceless*?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 781.

Thou dost abhor to dwell
So near the dim thoughts of this troubled breast,
And grace these *graceless* projects of my heart.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

(*e*†) Without mercy; pitiless.

I have asked grace of a *graceless* face,
No pardon there is for you and me.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 43).

gracelessly (grās'les-li), *adv.* In a graceless manner.

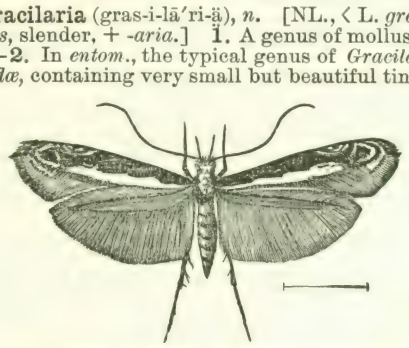
gracelessness (grās'les-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being graceless.

grace-note (grās'nōt), *n.* In *music*, a grace; especially, an appoggiatura. See *grace*, 6.

grace-stroke (grās'strōk), *n.* A finishing touch or stroke; a coup-de-grace. *Davies*.

Your intentions led you to our neighbouring kingdom of Scotland, to perfect and give the *grace-stroke* to that very liberal education you have so signally improved in England.
Scotland Characterized, 1701 (Harl. Misc., VII. 377).

Gracilaria (gras-i-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gracilis*, slender, + *-aria*.] 1. A genus of mollusks. —2. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Gracilariidæ*, containing very small but beautiful tineid



Cracilaria salicifoliella. (Line shows natural size.)

moths, characterized by the form of the fore wings and the smoothly clothed palpi. It is a large genus, with nearly 50 European and about as many North American species. The genus was named by Haworth in 1829, or earlier.

Gracilariidæ (gras″i-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heineman, 1870), < *Gracilaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tineid moths having long slender bodies, small wings, long antennæ, and 3-jointed palpi. It contains the important genera *Coriscium* and *Ornix* besides *Gracilaria*, which are rich in species and wide-spread. The larvæ are all leaf-miners when young, but quit their mines before pupating, usually rolling the edge of the leaf around the cocoon.

gracile (gras'il), *a.* [= Sp. (obs.) *grácil* = Pg. (rare) *gracil* = It. *gracile*, < L. *gracilis*, slender, thin.] Slender; thin; lean; in later use, gracefully slender or slight in form or development: as, leane, *gracill*. *Cockeram*.

Where in groves the *gracile* Spring
Trembles, with mute orison
Confidently strengthening.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

There are girls in those unfamiliar villages worthy to inspire any statuary — beautiful with the beauty of ruddy bronze — *gracile* as the palmettoes that sway above them.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 733.

gracilent† (gras'i-lent), *a.* [= It. *gracilento*, < L. *gracilentus*, equiv. to *gracilis*, slender, thin: see *gracile*.] Same as *gracile*.

graciles, *n.* Plural of *gracilis*.

graciliductor (gras″i-li-duk'tor), *n.*; pl. *graciliductores* (-duk-tō'rēz). [NL., < L. *gracilis* + NL. (*ad*)*ductor*, a muscle of the thigh: see *adductor*.] Same as *gracilis*. *Coues*, 1887. [Rare.]

gracilis (gras'i-lis), *n.*; pl. *graciles* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *gracilis*, slender (sc. *musculus*, muscle): see *gracile*.] A muscle of the thigh arising from the descending ramus of the pubis, running along the inner border of the thigh, and inserted in the upper part of the shaft of the tibia, assisting to adduct the thigh and flex the leg: so called from its slenderness in man. It is one of the adductor group.

gracility (grā-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gracilite*, F. *gracilité* = It. *gracilità*, < L. *gracilita(t-)s*, slenderness, thinness, < *gracilis*, slender: see *gracile*.] The character of being gracile; slenderness. [Rare.]

It was accordingly subjected to a process of extenuation, out of which it emerged reduced to little more than a third of its original *gracility* — a skeleton without marrow or substance. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

gracioso (grā-si-ō'sō; Sp. pron. grä-thē-ō'sō), *n.* [Sp., a buffoon, harlequin, comic actor, < *gracioso*, graceful, facetious, funny, ridiculous, = E. *gracious*, q. v.] 1. A favorite. *Davies*.

The Lord Marquess of Buckingham, then a great *Gratioso*, was put on by the Prince to ask the King's liking to this amourous adventure.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 114.

2. A character in Spanish comedy, corresponding in many respects to the English clown.

At length the *Gracioso* presented himself to open the scene. . . . I perceived that he was one of those spoiled actors in whom the pit pardons everything.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 6.

gracious (grā'shus), *a.* [< ME. *gracious*, *gracios*, < OF. *gracios*, *gracious*, F. *gracieux* = Pr. *gracios* = Sp. Pg. *gracioso* = It. *grazioso*, < L. *gratiosus*, enjoying favor, popular, agreeable, showing favor, obliging, < *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace*.] 1. Full of grace or favor; disposed to show good will, or to exercise favor or kindness; beneficent; benignant.

Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful.
Neh. ix. 17.

I know his Majesty is *gracious* to you, and you may well expect some Preferment that way.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

2. Characterized by or exhibiting favor or kindness; friendly; kind; courteous: now usually implying condescension.

All bare him witness, and wondered at the *gracious* words which proceeded out of his mouth. Luke iv. 22.

He is a very insignificant fellow, but exceeding *gracious*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

Sir Lancelot, as became a noble knight,
Was *gracious* to all ladies. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3. Characterized by or endowed with divine or saving grace; righteous; virtuous.

Ham. Dost know this water-fly?
Hor. No, my good lord.
Ham. Thy state is the more *gracious*, for 'tis a vice to know him. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

Many of their children . . . were of best dispositions and *gracious* inclinations.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

He reckons it no abjection to be abased in the face of man, so he may be *gracious* in the eyes of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 840.

4. Attractive; agreeable; acceptable; excellent; graceful; becoming; beautiful.

Therby wende he to be *gracious*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 507.

Toward the Est ende of the Cytee, is a fulle fair Chirche and a *gracyouse*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

In dimension, and the shape of nature,
A *gracious* person. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

How *gracious* is the mountain at this hour!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Good gracious, goodness gracious, my gracious, gracious me, or simply **gracious,** an exclamation of surprise, originally a mild oath, *good* or *gracious God.* =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Kind, Good-natured,* etc. (see *benignant*); benevolent, condescending, lenient, affable, familiar, civil, courteous.

graciously (grā′shus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *graciously;* < *gracious* + *-ly*2.] **1.** Favorably; fortunately.

He hadde wel ybought and *graciously*,
Thanked be God, al hool his marchandise.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 344.

2. In a gracious or friendly manner; with kindness or courtesy.

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed. *Dryden.*

graciousness (grā′shus-nes), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being gracious; kindness; condescension; mercifulness.

The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them; but they proceeded in their usual manner. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 325.

Offers of *graciousness*, of cabinet councillor, of chancellor of the exchequer, were made to right and left.
Walpole, Letters, II. 473.

2. Attractiveness; charm; fascination.

Why lyked me thy youthe and thy fairenesse,
And of thy tong, the infynyte *graciousnesse*?
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1675.

He possessed some science of *graciousness* and attraction which books had not taught.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 147.

I am almost prepared to go further, and think that bluegrass is a specific for physical beauty and a certain *graciousness* of life.
C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 259.

★**grackle** (grak′l), *n.* [< L. *graculus, gracculus,* a jackdaw. so named from its note "*gra gra*" (Quintilian). Cf. *crow*2.] **1.** Some or any bird of the genus *Gracula*, or of one of the synonymous genera, of the old world. The birds to which the name usually attaches are those of the genera *Eulabes* and *Acridotheres* in a large sense; but the application is vague and fluctuating. *Gracula* or *Eulabes religiosa* is the religious grackle, or mina (see cut under *Eulabes*); *G. gryllivora* or *Acridotheres tristis* is the Indian paradise-grackle. **2.** An American icterine passerine bird of the family *Icteridæ* and chiefly of the subfamily *Quiscalinæ:* as, the purple *grackle*, or crow-blackbird, *Quiscalus purpureus* (see cut under *crow-blackbird*); the boat-tailed or Texas *grackle*, *Q. major;* the rusty *grackle*, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus.*

Our own native blackbirds, the crow blackbird, the rusty *grackle*, the cow-bird, and the red-shouldered starling, are not songsters. *J. Burroughs*, The Century, XIX. 286.

Also spelled *grakle.*

Gracula (grak′ū-lă), *n.* [NL., < L. *graculus, gracculus,* a jackdaw: see *grackle.*] A genus of birds. (*a*) A Linnean genus of grackles, insusceptible of definition, comprehending sturnoid passerine birds of the old world and icterine birds of the new. (*b*) A Cuvierian genus of old-world grackles, or sturnoid passerines: same as *Acridotheres* of Vieillot. Also called *Graculus.* (*c*) A genus of rosy starlings: same as *Pastor. Gloger*, 1842. (*d*) A genus of old-world sturnoid passerine birds (the same as *Eulabes* of Cuvier), containing the minas, as the religious grackle. *G. religiosa.* See cut under *Eulabes.*

Graculidæ (gra-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graculus* + *-idæ.*] A family of cormorants: same as *Phalacrocoracidæ.*

Graculinæ (grak-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gracula* + *-inæ.*] **1.** A subfamily of supposed corvine birds, or birds of the family *Sturnidæ*, containing various old-world sturnoid passerine birds of the genus *Gracula*, such as the religious grackles and their allies. Also called *Eulabetinæ.* [Obsolescent.] — **2.** A subfamily of totipalmate birds, containing the cormorants. See *Phalacrocoracidæ.*

Graculus (grak′ū-lus), *n.* [L.: see *grackle.*] **1.** Same as *Gracula* (*b*). — **2.** A genus of choughs. *Koch*, 1816. — **3.** A genus of cormorants: same as *Phalacrocorax.*

gracy† (grā′si), *a.* [< *grace* + *-y*1.] Pertaining to or teaching the doctrines of grace; evangelical.

A *gracy* sermon like a Presbyterian.
Pepys, Diary, April 14, 1661.

gradal (grā′dal), *a.* [< *grade*1 + *-al.*] Having reference to extent, measure, or degree. [Rare.]

He conceives that less weight should be given to spore-differences of a mere *gradal* character.
Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. vi.

gradalet, gradalist, *n.* [ML.] Same as *gradual*, 2.

★**gradate** (grā′dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gradated*, ppr. *gradating.* [< *grade*1 + *-ate*2.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to pass by insensible degrees, as from one tint of color, or from one light or dark tone, to another.

We find that in nature the colours are never allowed to come in contact; but are harmonized either by being separated by neutral colours, or by being imperceptibly *gradated* and blended into each other.
Field's Chromatography (ed. J. S. Taylor), p. 56.

II. *intrans.* To effect gradation, as of color.

If you cannot *gradate* well with pure black lines, you will never *gradate* well with pale ones.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, i. 3.

gradatim (grā-dā′tim), *adv.* [L., < *gradus*, a step, degree: see *grade*1.] Gradually; step by step; by degrees.

★**gradation** (grā-dā′shon), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *gradation* = Pr. *gradatio* = Sp. *gradación* = Pg. *gradação* = It. *gradazione*, < L. *gradatio(n-)*, an ascent by steps, a gradation or climax, < *gradatus*, furnished with steps, < *gradus*, a step: see *grade*1.] **1.** The act of grading, or the state of being graded; orderly or continuous arrangement or succession; serial order or sequence according to size, intensity, quality, rank, attainment, or the like.

The Chinians therefore do vse a kinde of *gradation* in aduancing men vnto sundry places of authority.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 94.

Preferment goes by letter and affection,
And not by old *gradation*, where each second
Stood heir to the first. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Hence — **2.** Progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step: as, the *gradations* of an argument.

Then with no throbs of fiery pain,
No cold *gradations* of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way.
Johnson, On Robert Levet, st. 9.

I could not avoid desiring some account of the *gradations* that led her to her present wretched situation.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

3. A degree or relative position in any order or series.

The several *gradations* of the intelligent universe.
Is. Taylor.

We see . . . with existing monkeys various *gradations* between a form of progression strictly like that of a quadruped and that of a biped or man.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 137.

4. In the *fine arts*, the regular arrangement or subordination to one another of the parts of any work of art, so as to produce the best effect, as, in painting, the gradual blending of one tint into another.

In the production of *gradations* of effect in gold the Japanese stand alone. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 109.

5. In *music*, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords. — **6.** In *philol.*, the relation of the radical vowels in a series of verbal forms or derivatives derived with variation from the same verbal root, as *sing, sang, sung:* same as *ablaut.*

The relation in which the older vowels stand to one another is called *gradation* (German *ablaut*). By the laws of *gradation*, *e* and *o* (together with their weakenings *i* and *u*) are weakenings of *a*.
H. Sweet, Anglo-Saxon Reader (3d ed.), p. xviii.

Gradation of color. See *color.*

gradational (grā-dā′shon-al), *a.* [< *gradation* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or according to gradation.

There is not only a *gradational* passage from one to the other, but they are often combined in the same individual. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 470.

Along with generic identity between the two [scientific and unscientific knowledge], we have noted five points of *gradational* difference. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., i. 38.

Gradatores (grad-ā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gradator*, < L. as if **gradāre* (assumed from the p. a. *gradatus:* see *gradation*) for *gradi*, walk, step: see *grade*1.] In Blyth's system (1849), an order of grallatorial birds, corresponding to the *Cultrirostres* of Cuvier; the stalkers.

gradatory (grad′ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gradatus*, furnished with steps, < *gradus*, a step: see *grade*1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Proceeding step by step; gradual. [Rare.]

Could this *gradatory* apostacy [of Macbeth] have been shown us, could the noble and useful moral which results have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities?
Seward, Letters, iii.

2. Suitable or adapted for progression or forward motion: an epithet formerly applied to the extremities of a quadruped which are equal or nearly so, and adapted for ordinary progression on dry land.

II. *n.*; pl. *gradatories* (-riz). In *eccles. arch.*, a series of steps from the cloisters into the church.

graddan (grad′an), *n.* [< Gael. and Ir. *gradan*, an expeditious mode of drying grain for the quern by burning the straw, the meal obtained from such grain, Gael. also snuff hastily prepared, < Gael. Ir. *grad*, quick, hasty, sudden.] **1.** Parched corn; grain burned out of the ear. — **2.** Meal ground in the quern or hand-mill. [Scotch in both senses.]

★**grade**1 (grād), *n.* [In ME. repr. by *gree*2, q. v.; < F. *grade*, a grade, degree (cf. AS. *grad*, a step), < L. *gradus*, a step, pace, a step in a ladder or stair, a station, position, degree, < *gradi*, pp. *gressus*, step, walk, go. From L. *gradus* come also E. *gradation, gradual, grail*2, etc., and from the orig. verb *gradi* also ult. E. *gradient, ingredient, grassant, grassation, aggress, congress, digress, egress, ingress, progress, regress, transgress*, etc., *grallatory, retrograde, plantigrade*, etc.] **1.** A step, degree, or rank in any series or order; relative position or standing as regards quantity, quality, office, etc.

Teachers of every *grade*, from village schoolmasters to tutors in private families. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi.

Hardly nigher made,
Tho' scaling slow from *grade* to *grade*.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Through color's dreamiest *grades*
The yellow sunbeams pause and creep!
Lowell, Appledore.

2. In a road or railroad, the degree of inclination from the horizontal; also, a part of such a road inclined from the horizontal. It is expressed in degrees, in feet per mile, or as a foot in a certain distance. In Great Britain the steepest grade allowed by law on a railway is 1 foot in 70 feet — that is, an ascent or a descent of 1 foot in 70 feet of distance. Also *gradient.* [*Grade* is most common in American use, and *gradient* in British.]

3. In *zoölogical classification*, any group or series of animals, with reference to their earlier or later branching off from the stem or stock from which they are presumed to have evolved. — **4.** An animal, particularly a cow or bull or a sheep, resulting from a cross between a parent of pure blood and one that is not pure-bred: as, an Alderney *grade.* [Also used as an adjective.] — **At grade,** on the same level: as, two railroads crossing each other *at grade.* — **Grade crossing.** See *crossing.* — **Grade of a type,** in *alg.*, $ij - 2w$, where i is the rank (that is, the degree) of the parent quantic, j is the order in the coefficients, and w is the weight in respect to the selected variable.

★**grade**1 (grād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graded*, ppr. *grading.* [< *grade*1, *n.*] **1.** To sort out or arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, etc.: as, to *grade* fruit, wheat, or sugar; to *grade* the children of a school. — **2.** To reduce, as the line of a canal, road, or railway, to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used. — **3.** To improve the breed of, as common stock, by crossing with animals of pure blood. — **Graded school,** a school divided into departments taught by different teachers, in which the children pass from the lower departments to the higher as they advance in education.

grade2 (grād), *a.* Same as *graith.*

gradely (grād′li), *adv.* Same as *graithly.*

grader (grā′dėr), *n.* One who or that which grades. (*a*) One engaged in grading, as on the line of a railroad.

The camps of the *graders* on the railroad line.
The Century, XXIV. 772.

(*b*) A heavy plow or an earth-scraper used in throwing up an embankment or in making a permanent way. (*c*) A grain-separator or -sorter. See *separator.*

From the *grader* the large wheat . . . drops to the top rolls of the first break roller mill.
The Engineer, LXV. 2.

★**gradient** (grā′di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, step, go: see *grade*1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving by steps; walking; gressorial; ambulatory: opposed to *saltatory:* said either of animals or of their gait: in heraldry, said of a tortoise used as a bearing and represented in fesse.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider . . . is more especially remarkable, which . . . did creep up and down as if it had been alive.
Bp. Wilkins, Dædalus, ii. 4.

2. In *herpet.*, walking or running on legs; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gradientia:* correlated with *salient* and *serpent.* — **3.** Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination: as, the *gradient* line of a railroad.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *grade*[1], 2.—2. In *physics*, the rate at which a variable quantity, as temperature or pressure, changes in value: as, thermometric *gradient;* barometric *gradient.*

Corresponding to the *gradients* of the normal temperatures of latitude there are also *gradients* of normal pressure of latitude, with corresponding wind velocities and directions. *Report of Chief Signal Officer* (1885), ii. 280.

gradienter (grā′di-en-tėr), *n.* [< *gradient* + *-er*[1].] A small instrument used by surveyors for fixing grades, and for many other purposes. It consists of a small portable telescope, to be mounted on a tripod having a horizontal and a vertical motion, a graduated vertical arc, and a spirit-level.

Gradientia (grā-di-en′shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), neut. pl. of L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, walk, step: see *gradient.*] Reptiles that walk, as distinguished from those that leap or are salient. At first (in Laurenti's classification) the *Gradientia* included, besides the gradient reptiles proper or lacertilians, such amphibians as newts and salamanders; with the latter excluded, *Gradientia* is sometimes used as equivalent to *Lacertilia.*

gradin, gradine (grā′din, gra-dēn′), *n.* [< F. *gradin* = It. *gradino*, a step, < L. *gradus*, a step: see *grade*[1].] 1. One of a series of steps or seats raised one above another.

Subsequent excavations disclosed in front of the large bas-relief a slab of alabaster, . . . cut at the western end into steps or *gradines.* *Layard*, Nineveh, v.

2. An altar-ledge or altar-shelf; one of the steps, ledges, or shelves above and back of an altar, on which the altar-cross or crucifix, flower-vases, candlesticks, etc., are placed. The term *gradin* seems to have been recently introduced from the French. Before the Reformation the simple name *shelf* was used. The gradin or gradins collectively are sometimes called a *superaltar*, or by some confusion of terms a *retable* (this being distinguished from a *reredos*).

3. A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

gradino (grä-dē′nō), *n.*; pl. *gradini* (-nē). [It.: see *gradin.*] 1. Same as *gradin*, 2.—2. A piece of ornamentation, painting, sculpture, or the like intended for the front of an altar-ledge or raised superaltar: as, a *gradino* of mosaic.

The four small bas-reliefs of the Nativity, the Annunciation, the Epiphany and the Presentation, in the *gradino*, are sweet and tender in feeling, and simple in composition. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 143.

gradual (graḍ′ū-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *graduel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gradual* = It. *graduale*, < ML. **gradualis*, only as neut. n. *graduale*, also *gradale*, *gradalis* (> ult. E. *grail*[1]), a book of hymns and prayers, such as were orig. sung on the steps of a pulpit, < L. *gradus* (*gradu-*), a step: see *grade*[1]. For the noun, cf. *grail*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Marked by or divided into degrees; proceeding by orderly stages or sequence; graduated.

So from the root
Springs lighter the green stalk; from thence the leaves
More aery; last the bright consummate flower
Spirits odorous breathes: flowers and their fruit,
Man's nourishment, by *gradual* scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton*, P. L., v. 479.

2. Moderate in degree of movement or change; proceeding with slow regularity; not abrupt or sudden: as, a *gradual* rise or fall of the thermometer; *gradual* improvement in health.

What prospects from his watch-tower high
Gleam *gradual* on the warder's eye!
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 2.

Marriage . . . is still the beginning of the home epic—the *gradual* conquest or irremediable loss of that complete union which makes . . . age the harvest of sweet memories in common. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 445.

Gradual emancipation, modulation, number, etc. See the nouns.—**Gradual Psalms,** Psalms cxx. to cxxxiv. inclusive: supposed to have been so called because sung on the fifteen steps from the outer to the inner court of the temple at Jerusalem. Also called *Psalms of Degrees.* [The title at the head of each of these Psalms is literally 'a song of the goings up, ascents, or steps.' In the Septuagint it is ᾠδὴ ἀναβαθμῶν; in the Vulgate, *Canticum graduum;* in the authorized version, "A Song of Degrees"; in the revised version, "A Song of Ascents."]

II. *n.* 1†. A series of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kissed, and thus the saints implor'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 507.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) An antiphon sung after the reading of the epistle, while the book is moved from the epistle to the gospel side of the altar: so called because it was formerly sung by the subdeacon or epistler and cantor on the step (*gradus*) of the ambo or pulpit from which the epistle was read. (*b*) An office-book formerly in use, containing the antiphons called graduals, as well as introits and other antiphons, etc., of the mass. Also called the *cantatory* or *cantatorium.*

graduale (graḍ-ū-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *gradualia* (-li-ą). [ML.: see *gradual.*] Same as *gradual*, 2.

A "graylle booke" or *graduale* has nothing whatever to do with the Gradual Psalms, but is a book containing the *graduale* sung after the Epistle in the Mass. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 278.

gradualism (graḍ′ū-ąl-izm), *n.* [< *gradual* + *-ism.*] A gradual, progressive, or slow method of action. [Rare.]

Gradualism [in destroying slavery] is delay, and delay is the betrayal of victory. *Sumner*, Speech, Feb. 12, 1863.

graduality (graḍ-ū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *gradual* + *-ity.*] The character of being gradual; regular progression. [Rare.]

The close resemblance of the seedling to the tree, . . . and the *graduality* of the growth. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xv. § 3.

gradually (graḍ′ū-ąl-i), *adv.* 1. In a gradual manner; by degrees; step by step; slowly.

No debtor does confess all his debts, but breaks them *gradually* to his man of business. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxvi.

A languor came
Upon him, gentle sickness, *gradually*
Weakening the man. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2†. In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually* but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Grew.*

gradualness (graḍ′ū-ąl-nes), *n.* The character of being gradual.

The *gradualness* of growth is a characteristic which strikes the simplest observer. *H. Drummond*, Natural Law, p. 92.

graduand (graḍ-ū-and′), *n.* [< ML. *graduandus*, to be graduated, ger. of *graduare*, graduate: see *graduate.*] In British universities, a student who has passed his examinations for a degree, but has not yet been graduated.

graduate (graḍ′ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *graduated*, ppr. *graduating.* [< ML. *graduatus*, pp. of *graduare* (> It. *graduare* = Sp. Pg. *graduar* = F. *graduer*), confer a degree upon (in mod. use with extended meaning), < L. *gradus*, a step, degree, ML. an academical degree, etc.: see *grade*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; divide into small regular distances: as, to *graduate* a thermometer, a scale, etc.

According to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, i. 2, note 3.

2. To arrange or place in a series of grades or gradations; establish gradation in: as, to *graduate* punishment.

Nine several subsidies of a new kind, a *graduated* income and property tax, were levied at more critical periods. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 250.

3. To confer a degree upon at the close of a course of study, as a student in a college or university; certify by diploma, after examination, the attainment of a certain grade of learning by: as, he was *graduated* A. B., and afterward A. M.

The schools became a scene
Of solemn farce, where Ignorance on stilts . . .
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a *graduated* dunce.
Cowper, Task, ii. 739.

Young Quincy entered college, where he spent the usual four years, and was *graduated* with the highest honors of his class. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 103.

4. To prepare gradually; temper or modify by degrees.

Dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Sir T. Browne.*

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies *graduated* to receive their impressions. *Medical Repository.*

5. To raise to a higher degree, as of fineness, consistency, etc.: as, to *graduate* brine by evaporation.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass by degrees; change or pass gradually.

A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not *graduate* sufficiently into distant parts of the cave. *Gilpin.*

2. To receive a degree from a college or university, after examination in a course of study; be graduated.

He *graduated* at Leyden in 1691. *London Monthly Mag.*, Oct., 1808, p. 224.

graduate (graḍ′ū-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *graduatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Arranged in successive steps or degrees; graduated.

Beginning with the genus, passing through all the *graduate* and subordinate stages. *Tatham.*

2. Having received a degree; having been graduated: as, a *graduate* student.

II. *n.* 1. One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional incorporated society, after examination.

I would be a *graduate*, sir, no freshman.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 1.

Sweet girl-*graduates* in their golden hair.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A graduated glass vessel used for measuring liquids, as by chemists, apothecaries, etc.

A *graduate* that has contained tincture of iron, or solutions of lead or lime. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 114.

graduateship (graḍ′ū-āt-ship), *n.* [< *graduate* + *-ship.*] The condition of a graduate.

An English concordance, and a topick folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship.* *Milton*, Areopagitica.

graduation (graḍ-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *graduation* = Pr. *graduacio* = Sp. *graduación* = Pg. *graduação* = It. *graduazione*, < ML. *graduatio(n-)*, the act of conferring a degree, < *graduare*, confer a degree: see *graduate.*] 1. The act of graduating, or the state of being graduated. (*a*) The act or art of dividing into degrees or other definite parts, as scales, the limbs of astronomical or other instruments, and the like.

Graduation is the name given to the art of dividing straight scales, circular arcs, or whole circumferences into any required number of equal parts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 27.

(*b*) Admission to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional corporation, as a result of examination.

Bachelors were called Senior, Middle, or Junior Bachelors according to the year since *graduation*, and before taking the degree of Master. *Woolsey*, Hist. Disc., p. 122.

(*c*) The raising of a substance to a higher degree of fineness, consistency, or the like; transmutation, as of metals (in alchemy); concentration, as of a liquid by evaporation.

2. Collectively, the marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions.—3. The act of grading, or the state of being graded; grading.

The special and distinctive cause of civilization is not the division but the *graduation* of labor. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 171.

graduation-engine (graḍ-ū-ā′shọn-en′jin), *n.* Same as *dividing-engine.*

graduator (graḍ′ū-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *graduate* + *-or.*] One who or that which graduates. Specifically—(*a*) A dividing-engine. (*b*) A contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation by the exposure of large surfaces of liquids to a current of air.

graduatory (graḍ′ū-ą-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *graduate* + *-ory.*] Adapted for use in graduation. See *graduation*, 1 (*c*).

Others or the same [chemists] speak of [it] as a *graduatory* substance (as to some metals). *Boyle*, Works, V. 591.

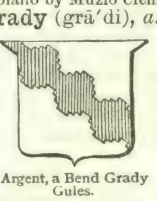
gradus (grā′dus), *n.*; pl. *gradus.* [Abbr. of L. *Gradus ad Parnassum*, steps to Parnassus, a fanciful name for an elementary book in prosody or music: L. *gradūs*, pl. of *gradus*, a step; *ad*, to; *Parnassum*, acc. of *Parnassus*, Parnassus.] 1. A dictionary of prosody designed as an aid in writing Greek or Latin verses.

The arguments you have to encounter—together with whatsoever other appropriate epithets and phrases . . . are furnished by the Courtier's and Lawyer's *Gradus.* *Bentham*, Packing, p. 69. *N. E. D.*

Martin then proceeded to write down eight lines in English, . . . and to convert these line by line, by main force of *Gradus* and dictionary, into Latin that would scan. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

2. In *music*, a work consisting wholly or in great part of exercises of gradually increasing difficulty. Specifically, the *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a celebrated treatise on musical composition, written in Latin, by Johann Joseph Fux, published in Vienna in 1725, and since translated into the principal modern languages of Europe; also, the title of a book of exercises for the piano by Muzio Clementi, now regarded as a classic.

grady (grā′di), *a.* [< Heraldic F. as if **gradé*, < L. *gradatus*, furnished with steps: see *grade*[1], *gradation.*] In *her.*, cut into steps, one upon another: said of lines, of the edges of ordinaries, or the like. Sometimes called *battled embattled*, *battled grady*, or *embattled grady.*—**Cross grady,** in *her.* See *Calvary cross* and *cross degraded and conjoined*, under *cross*[1].



Argent, a Bend Grady Gules.

Græcize, Græcism, etc. See *Grecize*, etc.

graf (gräf), *n.* [G., a count: see *grave*[5].] A German title of dignity equivalent to *count:* the title corresponding to English *earl*, French *comte*, etc.

The *Graf*, or administrative ruler of the province which is composed of the aggregations of the hundreds, is a servant of the king, fiscal and judicial. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 25.

I do not want you to marry the best baron or *graf* among them. *Mrs. Alexander*, The Freres, xli.

graff[1] (graf), *n.* [A var. (< ME. *graf*, < AS. *græf*, nom.) of *grave*[2] (< ME. *grave*, < AS. *græfe*,

dat.): see *grave*[2]. Cf. *staff* and *stave*.] **1.** A grave. [Scotch.]

E'en as he is, cauld in his *graff*.
Burns, On a Henpecked Country Squire.

I'll houk it a *graff* wi' my ain twa hands, rather than it should feed the corbies.
Blackwood's Mag., May, 1820, p. 66.

2†. A ditch or moat; a canal. Also *graft*.

Here we visited the engines and mills both for wind and water, draining it thro' two rivers or *graffs* cut by hand, and capable of carrying considerable barges.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1670.

graff[2] (gråf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greff*, *griff*; < ME. *graffe*, also *gryffe*, < OF. *greffe*, F. *greffe*, a particular use, in allusion to the shape of the slips, of OF. *grafe*, *graffe*, *graife*, *grefe*, *greffe*, a style for writing with (cf. MD. *grafie* = Pg. *garfo*, a graff; ML. *graffiolum*, *graphiolum*, LL. *graphiolum*, a small shoot or scion), < L. *graphium*, ML. also *grafium*, *graffium* (> AS. *græf*), < Gr. γραφεῖον, a style for writing with, a pencil, < γράφειν, write: see *graphic* and *grave*[1]. In mod. E. usually *graft*: see *graft*[2].] Same as *graft*[2].

The *graffe* is to be take amydde his tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

I have a staff of another oke *graff*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

I took his brush and blotted out the bird,
And made a Gardener putting in a *graff*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

graff[2] (gråf), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *greff*; < ME. *graffen* (= MD. *grefien*), < OF. *greffer*, graff; from the noun. In mod. E. usually *graft*: see *graft*[2].] **1.** Same as *graft*[2].

In Marche as other thinke
He [pistachio] may be *graffed* in an Almauntree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

And they also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again.
Rom. xi. 23.

2. To incorporate; attach.

Of those [houses] are Twelue in that rich Girdle *greft*
Which God gaue Nature for her New-years-gift.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

graff[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *greave*[1], *greave*[2].

graffage (graf'āj), *n.* [< *graff*[1] + *-age*.] A boundary fence extending into (or across) a ditch, etc.

To keep in repair the long line of boundary fence, to clean the *graffages*, clear out the moat-like ditches.
Miss Mitford, Country Stories.

graffer[1] (gråf'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *graffere*, *greffere* (Prompt. Parv.); < *graff*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who graffs or grafts; a grafter.

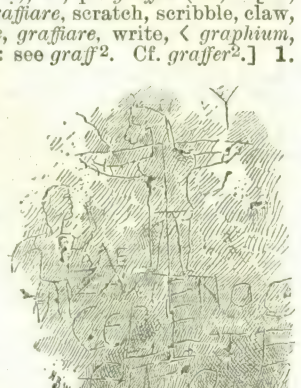
graffer[2] (graf'ėr), *n.* [< ML. *grafarius*, *grafferius*, also *grefferius*, after OF. *greffier*, a scribe, notary, < L. *graphiarius*, pertaining to a style for writing with, ML. as noun, a notary, < *graphium*, a style for writing with: see *graff*[2].] In *law*, a notary or scrivener; a greffier.

Graffilla (gra-fil'ä), *n.* [NL., < *Graff*, a proper name, + dim. *-illa*.] The typical genus of parasitic planarians of the family *Graffillidæ*. *G. muricicola* is found in the kidneys of gastropods of the genus *Murex*.

Graffillidæ (gra-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graffilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic planarians, typified by the genus *Graffilla*, and distinguished from other *Pharyngea* by having no special pharyngeal sac.

graffio (gräf'fi-ō), *n.* [It., a scratch: see *graffito*.] In *art*, a scratch.—**Graffio decoration**, design by scratches. See *graffito decoration*, under *graffito*.

graffito (gräf-fē'tō), *n.*; pl. *graffiti* (-tē). [It., a scribbling, < *graffiare*, scratch, scribble, claw, < ML. *graphiare*, *graffiare*, write, < *graphium*, *graffium*, a style: see *graff*[2]. Cf. *graffer*[2].] **1.** In *archæol.*, an ancient scribbling scratched, painted, or otherwise marked on a wall, column, tablet, or other surface. Graffiti abound on nearly all sites of ancient civilization, particularly those under Roman domination. They comprise more or less rude sketches, names, sentences, and remarks of all kinds, like similar modern scribblings, and are often of much archæological and historical importance.



Graffito, from the Domus Gelotiana (Palace of the Cæsars), Rome.—The inscription reads: ΑΛΕΞΑΜΕΝΟC CEBETE [σέβεται] ΘΕΟΝ (Alexamenos worships [his] God).

The *graffiti* or wall-scribblings of Pompeii and ancient Rome. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 143.

2. In *art*, a scratching or scoring for the production of designs or effects.—**3.** A vessel of pottery decorated in graffito.—**Graffito decoration**, a kind of decoration executed by covering a surface, as of stucco or plaster, of one color with a thin coat of a similar material in another color, and then scratching or scoring through the outer coat to show the color beneath.—**Graffito painting**, a kind of decorative painting imitating the effect of lines deeply scored or scratched on a wall.—**Graffito ware**, a kind of pottery with decoration in scratches. See *incised ware*, under *ware*[2].

graft[1]† (gråft), *n.* Same as *graff*[1], 2.

The outward defence seemes to consist but in 4 towers, very high, and an exceeding deepe *graft* with thick walls.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

★**graft**[2] (gråft), *n.* [A later and now the usual form of *graff*[2], with excrescent *t*, prob. first in the verb, where it prob. arose out of the pp. *graft* for *graffed*: see *graff*[2], *v. t.*] **1.** A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it. The graft and stock unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit. See *grafting*, 1.

Yong *Graftes* grow not onelie sonest, but also fairest, and bring alwayes forth the best and sweetest frute.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 46.

2. Figuratively, something inserted in or incorporated with another thing to which it did not originally belong; an extraneous addition.—**3.** In *surg.*, a portion of living tissue, cut from some part of an animal or person and implanted to grow upon some other individual or some other part of the same individual.—**4.** In *law*, the increase of the right of a mortgagee in property when the mortgagor has perfected title after the mortgage was laid.

graft[2] (gråft), *v.* [A later and now the usual form of *graff*[2]: cf. *graft*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To insert, as a scion or graft, or a scion or graft of, into a different stock, for joint growth: as, to *graft* a slip from one tree into another; to *graft* the pear upon the quince. See *grafting*, 1.

With his pruning-hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To fix a graft or grafts upon; treat by the operation of grafting.

By the faith of men,
We have some old crab-trees here at home that will not
Be *grafted* to your relish. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

Hence—**3.** To insert into or incorporate with something else; fix upon something as a basis or support: as, to *graft* a pagan custom upon Christian institutions.

Th' amazed Reaper down his sickle flings;
And sudden Fear *grafts* to his Ankles wings.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Graft in our hearts the love of thy Name; increase in us true religion.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for 7th Sunday after [Trinity.

4. In *surg.*, to implant for growth in a different place, as a piece of skin.—**5.** *Naut.*, to weave over with fine lines in an ornamental manner, as a block-strap, ring-bolt, etc.—**Grafted bow.** See *bow*[2].—**To graft boots**, to repair boots by adding new soles and surrounding the feet with new leather. *Bartlett.* [Connecticut, U. S.]—**To graft by approach**, in *hort.*, to inarch.

II. *intrans.* To insert scions from one tree, or kind of tree, into another.

The graffe and grayne is goode, but after preef
Thou sowe or *graffe*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

graft[3] (gråft), *n.* Dishonest gain acquired by private or secret practices or corrupt agreement or connivance. See *graft*[5], in the supplement. [Slang.]

graft[3] (gråft), *v. i.* To engage in graft; live by graft. [Slang.]

grafted (gråf'ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, divided chevronwise and also by a line drawn palewise from the top of the field to the point of the chevron; hence, divided into three pieces: said of the field. Also called *party per pale* and *chevroné*.

grafter[1] (gråf'tėr), *n.* [< *graft*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. the older form *graffer*[1].] **1.** One who grafts or inserts scions in foreign stocks; one who propagates trees or shrubs by grafting.

I am informed by trials of the most skilful *grafters* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year. *Evelyn.*

2. A saw designed especially for sawing off limbs and stocks preparatory to grafting. It has a narrow pointed blade and fine teeth.

grafter[2] (gråf'tėr), *n.* One who takes or makes 'graft' or dishonest private gain, especially in positions of trust, and in ways peculiarly secret and corrupt. [Slang.]

graft-hybrid (gråft'hī'brid), *n.* See the extracts and *hybrid*.

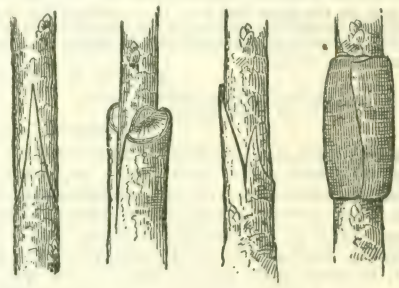
It would appear that the two distinct species mentioned above [*C. purpureus*, Scop., and *C. Laburnum*, L.] became united by their cambium layers, and the trees propagated therefrom subsequently reverted to their respective parentages in bearing both yellow and purple flowers, but produce as well blossoms of an intermediate or hybrid character. Such a result, Mr. Darwin observes, may be called a *graft-hybrid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 179.

A *graft-hybrid*, that is, one produced from the united cellular tissue of two distinct species. *Darwin.*

[Most authorities now believe that there is no satisfactory evidence of the existence of graft-hybrids.]

graft-hybridization (gråft'hī'brid-i-zā'shọn), *n.* See *hybridization*.

★**grafting** (gråf'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *graft*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree into the stem or some other part of another, in such a manner that they unite and produce fruit of the kind belonging to the tree from which the scion was taken. The methods of grafting are of great variety, designated by the words *whip*, *splice*, *cleft*, *saddle*, *crown*, etc. In *whip-grafting*, or *tongue-grafting*, the stock and scion, of



Saddle-grafting. Cleft-grafting. Whip-grafting.

equal size, are fitted together by tongues cut in each, and tightly bound (whipped or lashed) until they are well united in growth. *Splice-grafting* is performed by cutting the ends of the scion and stock completely across in an oblique direction, then laying the oblique surfaces together so that the one exactly fits the other, and securing them by tying or otherwise. In *cleft-grafting* the stock is cleft down, and the graft, cut in the shape of a wedge at its lower end, is inserted into the cleft. In *saddle-grafting* the end of the stock is cut in the form of a wedge, and the base of the scion, slit up or cleft for the purpose, is affixed. In *crown-grafting* the graft is made at the crown or surface of the ground. *Rind-grafting* is performed by cutting the lower end of the scion in a sloping direction, while the head of the stock is cut over horizontally and a slit is made through the inner bark; a piece of wood, bone, ivory, or other such substance, resembling the thinned end of the scion, is inserted in the top of the slit between the alburnum and the inner bark and pushed down in order to raise the bark, so that the thin end of the scion may be introduced without being bruised; the edges of the bark on each side are then brought close to the scion, and the whole is bound with matting and clayed.

2. In *carp.*, the joining of two piles or beams endwise; scarfing.—**Grafting by approach.** Same as *approaching*.

Graham bread. See *brown bread*, under *bread*[1].

Grahamism (grā'am-izm), *n.* [< *Graham* (Sylvester Graham, an American reformer and writer on dietetics (1794–1851)) + *-ism*.] Vegetarianism. [U. S.]

Grahamism was advocated and practiced by many.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL 567.

Grahamite[1] (grā'am-īt), *n.* [See *Grahamism*.] A follower of Sylvester Graham in respect to diet; a vegetarian. [U. S.]

★**grahamite**[2] (grā'am-īt), *n.* [Named after J. Lorimer *Graham* of New York, and Col. *Graham* of Baltimore.] A bituminous mineral resembling albertite, filling a fissure in sandstone in W. Virginia: also found elsewhere.

graid, graidly. Same as *graith, graithly*.

grail[1]† (grāl), *n.* [< ME. *grayle*, *grayel*, *grale* = OD. *gral*, < OF. *grael*, *greel*, *graal*, *greil*, *gree*, a service-book (cf. *gracl*, *greal*, a degree) (F. *graduel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gradual* = It. *graduale*), < ML. *graduale*, also *gradale*, a service-book, a gradual: see *gradual*, *n.*, 2.] Same as *gradual*, 2.

Others do say that Gelasius ordained the *grail* to be had in the mass about the year of our Lord 490.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 306.

In the Graduale, or *Grail*, was put whatever the choir took any part in singing, on Sundays or festivals, at high mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 212.

grail[2] (grāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *grayle*; < ME. *graal* (= MHG. *grāl*, *grazal*, *gresal*, G. *graal*, *gral*), etc., < OF. *graal*, *greal*, *greail*, *greel*, *greil*, also in the general sense *grasal*, F. dial. *grazal*, *grazau*, *grial*, *grau*, *gro* = Pr. *grazal* = OCat. *gresal* = OSp. *grial* = Pg. *gral*, in ML. variously *gradalis*, *gradale*, *grasale*, *grasala*, a flat dish, a

shallow vessel; the forms show unusual variation, being appar. manipulated on account of the legendary associations of the word (so OF. *saint greal*, 'holy dish,' was manipulated into *sang real*, prop. 'royal blood,' but taken for 'real blood,' ML. *sanguis realis*), and the original form is not certain; it was prob. *gradalis*, pointing to a probable corruption (simulating *gradale*, a service-book, a gradual, also an antiphon, etc.: see *grail*[1]) of ML. *cratella*, dim. of *crater*, a bowl: see *crater*.] In *medieval legend*, the platter (also taken as a cup or chalice) called the *holy grail* or *sangreal*, imagined to have been of emerald, used by Christ at the last supper, and in which Joseph of Arimathea was said to have caught the last drops of Christ's blood as he was taken from the cross. By Joseph, according to one account, it was carried to Britain. Other accounts affirm that it was brought by angels from heaven and intrusted to a body of knights, who guarded it on the top of a mountain; when approached by any one not perfectly pure it vanished from sight. The grail having been lost, it became the great object of search or quest for knights errant of all nations, none being qualified to discover it but a knight perfectly chaste in thought and act. The stories and poems concerning Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are founded on this legend, and it has been still further developed in modern times. See *sangreal*.

And, sir, the peple that were ther-at cleped this vessell that thei hadden in so grete grace the *Graal;* and yef ye do my counseile, ye shall stablisshe the thirde table in the name of the trinite.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

All-arm'd I ride, whate'er betide,
Until I find the holy *Grail*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

grail[3]† (grāl), *n.* [As used by Spenser (def. 1), spelled *graile*, *grayle*, and appar. regarded by him as a contr. of *gravel;* but in all senses appar. ult. < OF. *graile*, *graille*, later *gresle*, F. *grêle*, fine, small (< L. *gracilis*, slender, thin: see *gracile*), confused with OF. *gresle*, F. *grêle*, hail (cf. F. *grésil* = Pr. *grazil*, sleet), < OF. *gres*, F. *grès*, grit, < OHG. *grioz*, G. *gries* = AS. *greót*, E. *grit:* see *grit*[2].] 1. Fine gravel; sand.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was;
And lying downe upon the sandie *graile*
Dronke of the streame as cleare as christall glas:
Eftsoones his manly forces gan to fayle,
And mightie strong was turned to feeble frayle.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 6.

But, when as he would to a snake againe
Have turn'd himselfe, he with his yron flayle
Gan drive at him with so huge might and maine,
His bones as small as sandy *grayle*
He broke, and did his bowels disentrayle.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 19.

2. One of the smaller feathers of a hawk. *Blome.*

grail[4] (grāl), *n.* [Cf. *grail*[3].] A single-cut file with one curved and one straight face, used by comb-makers.

grail[4] (grāl), *v. t.* [< *grail*[4], *n.*] In *comb-making*, to treat with a single-cut file or grail.

They [combs] then pass to the *grailing* department, where, by means of special forms of files or rasps, known as grails and topers, the individual teeth are rounded or bevelled, tapered, and smoothed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 178.

★**grain**[1] (grān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graine*, *grayn*, *grayne*, etc.; < ME. *grayn*, usually *greyn*, *grein*, a grain of wheat, etc., of sand, etc., a seed, grain (of paradise), a pearl, grain of the skin, etc., < OF. *grain*, *grein* = Pr. *gran*, *gra* = Sp. *grano* = Pg. *grão* = It. *grano*, a grain, seed, = D. *graan*, grain, corn, = G. Dan. Sw. *gran*, a grain, a particle, < L. *granum*, a grain, seed, small kernel, = AS. and E. *corn:* see *corn*[1]. In sense 11, < ME. *grayne*, *greyne*, a red dye, a texture dyed red, = MHG. *grān*, a red dye, < OF. *graine*, *grainne*, *greinne*, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *grana*, f., coccus, a red dye, < ML. *grana*, f., prop. neut. pl., 'grains,' in reference to the insects collectively, pl. of L. *granum*, a grain.] 1. A small hard seed; specifically, a seed of one of the cereal plants, wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, or millet; a corn.

Eke Marcial affermeth oute of doute
That *greynes* white in hem [pomegranates] this crafte will die. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The *graine* of it [Panicke] is almost as great as a beane. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

2. Collectively, corn in general; the gathered seeds of cereal plants in mass; also, the plants themselves, whether standing or gathered: as, to grind or thresh *grain;* a field or a stack of *grain*.

Loke what is in the fyrst fruites of *grayne* offered, the same is generally in the whole heape. *J. Udall*, On Col. i.

And champing golden *grain*, the horses stood
Hard by their chariots waiting for the dawn.
Tennyson, Iliad, viii. 560.

3. The smallest unit of weight in most systems, originally determined by the weight of a plump grain of wheat. In a pound troy or apothecaries' weight there are 5,760 grains, the grain being the 24th part of a pennyweight in the former and the 20th part of a scruple in the latter. The ounce of each therefore contains 480 grains, while in avoirdupois weight, in which the grain is not used, the ounce is equal to 437½ grains and the pound to 7,000 grains. Abbreviated *gr.*

4. Any small hard particle, as of sand, gunpowder, sugar, salt, etc.; hence, a minute portion of anything; the smallest amount of anything: as, he has not a *grain* of wit.

And for no carpyng I couth after ne knelyng to the grounde, I myzte gete no *greyne* of his grete wittis.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 139.

Arth. Is there no remedy?
Hub. None but to lose your eyes.
Arth. O heaven!—that there were but a mote in yours, A *grain*, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

Love's too precious to be lost,
A little *grain* shall not be spilt.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxv.

5. In *bot.*, a grain-like prominence or tubercle, as upon the sepals of dock.—6. *pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation. It is used as feed for domestic animals: in the United States, for cows, which eat it greedily, but whose milk is made thinner and less nutritious by it, though temporarily increased in quantity, while the animal is soon materially injured.

7. The quality of a substance due to the size, character, or arrangement of its grains or particles, as its coarseness or fineness, or superficial roughness or smoothness; granular texture: as, a stone or salt of coarse *grain;* marble or sugar of fine *grain*.

The compass heaven, smooth without *grain* or fold,
All set with spangs of glitt'ring stars untold.
Bacon, Paraphrase of Psalm civ.

The tooth of a sea-horse contains a curdled *grain*.
Sir T. Browne.

In any process of photograph engraving in half tones it is absolutely necessary to produce what is termed a *grain*, so as to obtain an ink-holding surface, and giving detail in the shadows. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8972.

8. Fibrous texture or constitution, especially of wood; the substance of wood as modified by the quality, arrangement, or direction of its fibers: as, boxwood has a very compact *grain;* wood of a gnarled *grain;* to plane wood with, against, or across the *grain*.

When any side of it was cut smooth and polite, it appeared to have a very lovely *grain*, like that of some curious close wood. *Evelyn*, Forest Trees, xxx. § 12.

Then what were left of roughness in the *grain*
Of British natures . . . would disgust.
Cowper, Task, v. 480.

The crushed petals' lovely *grain*.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

The middle of the blade [of whalebone] is of a looser texture than the rest, and is called the *grain*, being composed of coarse, bristly hairs.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 362.

Hence—9. Intimate structure or character; intrinsic or essential quality.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*.
Hayward.

My father, as I told you, was a philosopher in *grain*, speculative, systematical. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 21.

10†. A spice: same as *grains of paradise* (which see, below).

First he cheweth *greyn* and lycoris,
To smellen swete.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 504.

Ther was eke wexyng many a spice,
As clowe-gelofre, and lycorice,
Gyngevre, and *greyn de paris* [orig. F., *graine de paradis*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1369.

11. (*a*) One of the grain-like insects of the genus *Coccus*, as *C. polonicus* or *C. ilicis*, which yield a scarlet dye; later, especially, cochineal; the product of the *Coccus cacti;* kermes: so called from the granular appearance of the dried insects. See cut under *cochineal*. Hence—(*b*) A red-colored dye; a red color of any kind pervading the texture: sometimes used as equivalent to *Tyrian purple*. (*c*) Any fast color. See *in grain*, below.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry *grain*, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to tease the huswife's wool.
Milton, Comus, l. 750.

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Livelier than Melibœan, or the *grain*
Of Sarra. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 242.

12. The side of leather from which the hair has been removed, showing the fibrous texture.

The part from which the "split" is taken, called the *grain*, is shaved on a beam with a currier's knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 514.

13. In *mining*, cleat or cleavage.—14. *pl.* A solution of birds' dung used in leather-manufacture to counteract the effects of lime and make the leather soft and flexible.—**Against the grain.** (*a*) Against the fibers of the wood. Hence—(*b*) Against the natural temper; contrary to desire or feeling.

Your minds
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you *against the grain*
To voice him consul. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

Quoth Hudibras, "It is in vain
(I see) to argue *'gainst the grain*."
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 478.

Black in the grain. See *black in the flesh*, under *black*. —**Brewers' grains.** Same as *draff*. See also def. 6.—**Grains of paradise**, the seeds of *Amomum Melegueta* and *A. Granum-Paradisi*, two zingiberaceous plants of western tropical Africa. They are feebly aromatic and have a very pungent and burning taste, and are used as a constituent in some cattle-powders, and especially to give pungency to cordials. They are also known as *guinea-grains* or *melegueta pepper*, and were an ingredient in the hippocras or spiced wine of the middle ages.

Look at that rough o' a boy gaun . . . into the ginshop, to buy beer poisoned wi' *grains o' paradise* and cocculus indicus. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, viii.

In grain. [OF. *en graine.*] (*a*†) With the scarlet dye obtained from insects of the genus *Coccus*. (*b*) With any fast dye; in fast colors: as, to dye *in grain*.

How the red roses flush up in her cheekes,
And the pure snow, with goodly vermill stayne
Like crimsin dyde *in grayne*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 228.

Oli. 'Tis *in grain*, sir; 'twill endure wind and weather.
Vio. 'Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Our reason is first stained and spotted with the dye of our kindred and country, and our education puts it *in grain*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 683.

(*c*) See def. 9.—**To break the grain.** See *break*.—**To** ★**dye in grain.** See *in grain* (*b*).

grain[1] (grān), *v.* [< ME. *greynen;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To bring forth grain; yield fruit.

It floureth, but it shal not *greyne*
Unto the fruite of rightwisnesse.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To form grains or assume a granular form; crystallize into grains, as sugar.

II. *trans.* 1†. To produce, as from a seed.

Certes all maner linage of men been euen liche in birth, for one father maker of all goodnes informed hem al, and all mortal folke of one seed are *greined*.
Testament of Love, ii.

2. In *brewing*, to free from grain; separate the grain from, as wort.

The *graining* of wort from wheat is difficult on account of the tenacious layer of grains.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 198.

3. To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like.—4. To paint, etc., so as to give the appearance of grain or fibers of wood.—5. In *tanning*, to take the hair off of; soften and raise the grain of: as, to *grain* skins or leather.—6. To dye in grain.

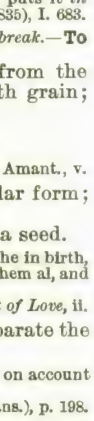
Persons lightly dipped, not *grained* in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 9.

Kermes, like cochineal, were supposed to be berries or grains, and colors dyed with them were said to be *grained*, or engrained.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 302.

grain[2] (grān), *n.* [< Icel. *grein*, the branch of a tree, a branch, arm, point, difference, = Sw. *gren*, branch, arm, stride, fork, = Dan. *gren*, branch, bough, prong. Doublet, *groin*[2], q. v.] 1. A tine, prong, or spike. See *grain-staff*, 1.—2. The fork of a tree or of a stick.—3. The groin.

Then Corin up doth take
The Giant twixt the *grayns*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 495.

4. A piece of sheet-metal used in a mold to hold in position an additional part, as a core. Also called *chapelet* and *gagger*.—5. *pl.* An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, and a line attached to it, used at sea for striking and taking fish. In the United States these fish-spears are made in many patterns, with different numbers of prongs or barbs, sometimes only one prong and a half-barb. They oftenest have two prongs, each half-barbed inwardly. They are used for turtles as well as fish. Among seamen the plural is commonly used as a singular.


Grains with Five Prongs.

Another amusement we sometimes indulged in was "burning the water" for craw-fish. For this purpose we procured a pair of *grains*, with a long staff like a harpoon, . . . making torches with tarred rope twisted round a long pine stick.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 191.

6. *pl.* A place at which two streams unite; the fork of a river.

The survey of 1542 describes the Redesdale men as living in sheels during the summer months, and pasturing

their cattle in the *grains* and hopes of the country on the south side of the Coquet, about Wilkwood and Ridlees.
Hodgson, Northumberland (1827), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86.

grain[3] (grān), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *groan*.

grainage (grā′nāj), *n.* [Formerly *granage:* < *grain*[1] + *-age*.] 1. Duties on grain.—2. An old duty in London, consisting of a twentieth part of the salt imported by aliens.—3. In *farriery*, certain mangy tumors which sometimes form on the legs of horses.

grain-alcohol (grān′al″kọ̄-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*, 1.

grain-binder (grān′bīn″dėr), *n.* The binding attachment of a harvester or reaper, for tying the gavels of grain into sheaves. See *harvester*.

grain-bruiser (grān′brö″zėr), *n.* A mill for crushing or cracking grain, used in preparing feed for cattle; a bruising-mill. It consists simply of two iron rolls of different diameters, moving together to give a rubbing and crushing action to the grain which passes between them.

grain-car (grān′kär), *n.* A box railroad-car with tight inside doors, adapted for the transportation of grain in bulk. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grain-cradle (grān′krā″dl), *n.* A cradle for cutting grain. See *cradle*, *n.*, 4 (*f*).

grain-door (grān′dōr), *n.* A close-fitting movable door on the inside of a box-car, by which the lower part of the door-opening is closed, when the car is loaded with grain in bulk, to prevent leakage. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grain-dryer (grān′drī″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for drying grain when from any cause it has become damp, and to prepare it for shipment. Many different forms of dryers are employed, as conveyors, traveling belts, revolving pans, stirring appliances, and tubes filled with deflectors. In all it is the aim to keep the grain in constant motion, and to expose it in thin films or streams to currents of heated air. Similar machines are used to dry spent malt.

graine (grān), *n.* [F., a seed, grain: see *grain*[1].] The eggs of the silkworm.

The eggs of the silkworm, called *graine*, are hatched out by artificial heat at the period when the mulberry leaves are ready for the feeding of the larvæ.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 58.

grained (grānd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *grain*[1], *v.*] 1†. Rough; roughened.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In sap-consuming winter's drizzled snow.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

2†. Dyed in grain; ingrained.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul;
And there I see such black and *grained* spots,
As will not leave their tinct. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

3. Painted as having a grain.—4. Formed or divided into grains or small particles.—5. In *bot.*, having grain-like tubercles or prominences, as the sepals in some species of *Rumex*.—6. Characterized by a fibrous texture or grain.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against
My *grained* ash an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters!
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

Grained leather. Same as *grain-leather*.

grainel†, *n.* [Cf. Sc. *girnel;* var. forms of *grain-er*, *granary*, etc.] A granary. *Nares*.

grainer[1] (grā′nėr), *n.* 1. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.—2. The peculiar brush or toothed instrument which a painter employs in graining. Also called *graining-tool*.—3. A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeons' dung in water, used by tanners to give flexibility to skins.—4. A knife used by tanners and skinners for taking the hair off of skins.

grainer[2]†, *n.* [Cf. *graner*, *granier;* var. forms of *garner*, *granary*.] A garner. *Davies*.

He wyll brynge the wheate into hys barne or *grayner*.
Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt., 1538 [(Harl. Misc., I. 110).

grainering (grā′nėr-ing), *n.* [< *grainer*[1], 3, + *-ing*[1].] Same as *bating*[3].

grainery (grā′nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *graineries* (-iz). [< *grain* + *-ery;* an accom. form of *granary*.] A granary. [Rare.]

The houses consist . . . of the *grainery*, where we keep the rice . . . [and] the Indian corn, etc.
Livingstone's Life Work.

graining[1] (grā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grain*[1], *v.*] The act or process of producing a grain or a grained or fibrous appearance on the surface of a material; the appearance so produced. Specifically—(*a*) The milling of a coin.

Mr. Lowndes tells us that the engines which put the letters upon the edges of the large silver pieces, and mark the edges of the rest with a *graining*, are wrought secretly.
Locke, Further Considerations concerning Money.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no *graining* upon the rim. *Leake*.

(*b*) In *painting*, the act or process of producing an imitation of the color and arrangement of the grain or fibers of wood; the appearance so produced. (*c*) The act of grinding lithographic stones together with fine sand to give a certain mat or grain to the surface. (*d*) In *leather-making*, the artificial markings on the surface of a skin to imitate morocco and other varieties of leather. (*e*) In *bookbinding*, the making of a rough or fine pebbled surface, or a wrinkled or striated surface, on leather used for binding books. (*f*) In *watch-making*, a similar process applied to the surface of movements, etc.—**Graining-colors.** See *color*.

graining[2] (grā′ning), *n.* [< *grain*[2] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The fork of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The method or practice of taking fish with grains. See *grain*[2].

graining[3] (grā′ning), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus lancastriensis*, found in England, especially in the Mersey and its tributaries.

graining-board (grā′ning-bōrd), *n.* A piece of hard wood about a foot in length and 4 or 5 inches in breadth, used in raising the grain of leather. The under side of it is somewhat curved in the direction of the length, so that it is thickest in the middle. Also called *crippler*.

graining-plate (grā′ning-plāt), *n.* A plate of copper engraved with a pattern which is transferred to damp leather by pressure.

graining-tool (grā′ning-töl), *n.* Same as *grainer*[1], 2.

grain-leather (grān′leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* Light leather made from side-leather, that is, from half of a cow-hide.

grain-mill (grān′mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain; a grist-mill.

grain-moth (grān′môth), *n.* 1. A small tineid moth, *Tinea granella*, whose larvæ or grubs devour grain in granaries. These moths have narrow, fringed wings of a satiny luster.—2. The fly-weevil, *Sitotroga cerealella*. [South. U. S.]

grain-oil (grān′oil), *n.* Same as *fusel-oil*.

grain-scale (grān′skāl), *n.* A self-acting weighing and counting machine used in elevators for weighing grain of all kinds and recording the total amount weighed.

grainsman (grānz′man), *n.*; pl. *grainsmen* (-men). One who uses grains to strike fish.

grain-soap (grān′sōp), *n.* In *soap-making*, soap in a nearly solid condition, so that it will scarcely receive an impression from the finger.

grain-staff (grān′staf), *n.* 1†. A quarter-staff with a pair of short tines at the end. *Halliwell*.—2. The bough of a tree. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

grain-tin (grān′tin), *n.* In *mining*, the purest and finest white tin, smelted with charcoal, which never had any brood or foreign admixture in the mine. *Pryce*, 1778. [Cornwall.]

grain-tree (grān′trē), *n.* In *her.*, a plant represented with large green leaves and bunches of red berries at the top, taken as emblematic of the plant from which the grains called kermes were supposed to come: used as a bearing, as by the Dyers' Company of London.

grain-weevil (grān′wē″vl), *n.* A rhynchophorous coleopteran or snout-beetle of the genus *Calandra* (or *Sitophilus*) and family *Calandridæ*, which injures stored cereals. See *Calandra*, 2, and *weevil*.

grain-wheel (grān′hwēl), *n.* The outer supporting wheel at the end of the finger-bar of a harvester. See *harvester*.

grainy (grā′ni), *a.* [< *grain*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

We watched the emmet to her *grainy* nest. *Rogers*.

graip[1] (grāp), *v.* A Scotch form of *grope*.

graip[2] (grāp), *n.* [= Sw. *grepe* = Dan. *greb*, a dung-fork; cf. *graip*[1], *v.*] A dung-fork. [Scotch.]

The *graip* he for a harrow tak's. *Burns*, Halloween.

Graip? . . . That is what we call a three- or four-pronged fork in my country.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

graith (grāth), *a.* [Also E. dial. *graid*, *grade;* < ME. *graith*, *greith*, *grayth*, < Icel. *greidhr*, ready, free (= Goth. *garaids*, exact, = AS. *gerǣde*, ready, prompt), also (without prefix) Icel. *reidhr* = AS. *rǣde* = OSw. *reda* = Dan. *rede*, ready: see *ready*.] 1. Ready; prepared. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch, chiefly in the form *graid*, *grade*.]

Of his cosyns he cald kyde men two:
On Glaucon, a gome that *graithe* was in armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6084.

2. Straight; direct; free. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wallace mycht nocht a *graith* straik [stroke] on him get.
Wallace, iv. 76, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

So loue ys lech of lyue and lysse of alle peyne,
And the graffe of grace and *graythest* wey to heuene.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 201.

[*Graith* with its derivatives was formerly very common; it is now only dialectal, chiefly in the form *graid* or *grade* (*graidly*, etc.).]

graith (grāth), *v. t.* [< ME. *graithen*, *greithen*, *graiden*, *grathen* (pret. *graithede*, etc., pp. *graithed*, etc., also contr. *graiede*, *graied*, etc.), < Icel. *greidha*, make ready, prepare, arrange, disentangle (= AS. *gerǣdan*, arrange, dispose, order, provide for, = Goth. *garaidjan*, enjoin), < *greidhr*, ready, free: see *graith*, *a.*] To make ready; prepare; dress. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

He bad *greithe* his char ful hastily.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 604.

Leppe fourth, late vs no lenger stande,
But smertely that oure gere wer *grayde*.
York Plays, p. 193.

Gowden *graith'd* his horse before,
And siller shod behind.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 89).

graith (grāth), *n.* [< ME. *graith*, *graythe*, *greythe*, < Icel. *greidhi*, preparation, arrangement, < *greidha*, prepare, arrange, < *greidhr*, ready: see *graith*, *v.*] 1†. Preparation; arrangement; manner of doing a thing; the proper course.

Sire, for grete God[e]s loue the *graith* thou me telle,
Of what myddelerde man myȝte y best lerne
My Crede? *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 34.

2. Apparatus of whatever kind, for work, for traveling, etc.; furniture; equipment. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then up got the baron, and cried for his *graith*.
Baron of Brackley (Child's Ballads, VI. 190).

Go dress you in your *graith*,
And think weill, throw your hie courage,
This day ye sall win vassalage.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum.

Riding-graith, equipments for a horseman and his horse.—**To lift one's graith**, in *mining*, to collect one's tools; throw up one's employment and leave the mine.

graithly (grāth′li), *a.* [Also E. dial. *graidly*, *gradely;* < ME. **graithly*, *greithli;* < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ly*[1].] 1†. Ready; willing; meek.

Heo grauntede then to ben at his grace,
And sone aftur that gretnede that *greithli* mayde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. Orderly; proper; decent. [Prov. Eng., in the form *graidly*, *gradely*.]

graithly† (grāth′li), *adv.* [Also E. dial. *graidly*, *gradely;* < ME. *graithly*, *graithlich*, *greithli*, *grethli*, *grathely*, *graidly*, *greidly;* < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Readily; speedily.

This a grete of the Grekes *graidly* beheld,
Had meruell full mekyll, macchet hym to Ector.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8612.

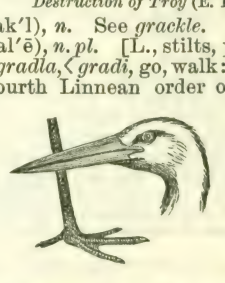
Whan this worme had went wislich aboute,
Hee wolde haue gliden in againe *graithlich* & soone.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1012.

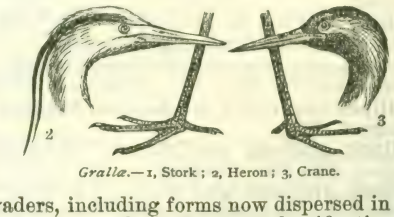
graithness†, *n.* [ME. *graithnes;* < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Readiness; skill.

Your *graithnes* may gretly the grekes auaile.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4509.

grakle (grak′l), *n.* See *grackle*.

Grallæ (gral′ē), *n. pl.* [L., stilts, pl. of **gralla*, contr. of **gradla*, < *gradi*, go, walk: see *grade*[1].] 1. The fourth Linnean order of birds; the



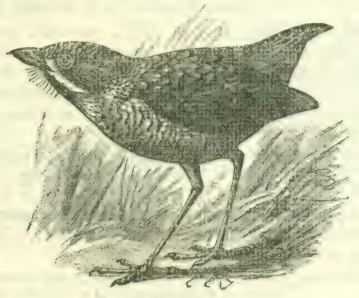


Grallæ.—1, Stork; 2, Heron; 3, Crane.

waders, including forms now dispersed in several orders.—2. In Merrem's classification, the larger and chiefly altricial grallatorial birds, such as herons, ibises, storks, and spoonbills, and also præcocial forms, such as the cranes.—3. An ordinal or other group of wading birds, variously restricted. The term has been transmitted from a former stage of ornithology, and no one has succeeded in defining it with precision. It is often discarded, the waders that had been placed in it being then distributed in three groups, called *Limicolæ*, the præcocial shore-birds; *Herodiones*, the altricial waders, as herons, storks, and ibises; and *Alectorides* or *Paludicolæ*, the præcocial wading birds, like cranes, rails, and their allies. When the name *Grallæ* is retained, it usually covers the first and third of these groups, and may be briefly said to correspond to the præcocial wading birds. These

are an extensive and varied series of about 20 families. The plovers, *Charadriidæ*, and the snipes, *Scolopacidæ*, are the largest of these families; and more or less nearly related to these schizorhinal charadriomorphs are the *Chionididæ*, or sheathbills; the *Thinocoridæ*, or lark-plovers; the *Glareolidæ*, or pratincoles; the *Dromadidæ*, or crab-plovers; the *Hæmatopodidæ*, or oyster-catchers; the *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*, the jaçanas; the *Recurvirostridæ*, or avosets and stilts; and the *Phalaropodidæ*, or phalaropes. A pair of holorhinal families of *Grallæ* are the *Œdicnemidæ*, or thick-knees, and the *Otididæ*, or bustards. The remarkable gralline genera *Eurypyga*, *Rhinochetus*, and *Mesites* are types respectively of three families. The remaining præcocial gralline families are the *Gruidæ* and *Rallidæ*, or cranes and rails, with which are now associated the *Aramidæ*, *Psophiidæ*, and *Cariamidæ*. See the family names.

Grallaria (gra-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *grallæ*, stilts (see *Grallæ*), + *-aria*.] A genus of formicarian passerine birds, a leading group of



Grallaria rex.

South American ant-thrushes, represented by such species as *G. varia* and *G. rex:* so named from the great relative length of the legs. *Vieillot*, 1816.

Grallator (gra-lā′tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *grallator*, one who walks on stilts, < *grallæ*, stilts: see *Grallæ*.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. *Hitchcock*, 1858.

Grallatores (gral-ạ-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Grallator*.] 1. An order or other large group of wading birds, synonymous with *Grallæ* in any of its senses. [Little used.]—2. In Bonaparte's dichotomous physiological classification of birds, a subclass of *Aves* (the other subclass being called *Insessores*), containing those birds the young of which are hatched clothed and able to run about. As the term had before been used in a very different sense, it was afterward changed by its author to *Præcoces*, and contrasted with *Altrices*. It corresponds with Sundevall's *Ptilopædes*.

grallatorial (gral-ạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *grallatory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the *Grallatores* or wading birds; wading; long-legged, like a wader.

grallatory (gral′ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *grallator*, one who walks on stilts: see *Grallator*.] Same as *grallatorial*. [Rare.]

grallic (gral′ik), *a.* [< *Grallæ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Grallæ;* gralline. [Rare.]

Grallina (gra-lī′nạ), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *grallæ*, stilts: see *Grallæ*.] 1. A genus of oscine passerine birds, variously located in the ornithological system, lately placed in a family called *Prionopidæ*. The pied grallina, *G. picata*, inhabits Australia. It is entirely black and white, and 11 inches long. A second species, *G. bruijni*, is found in the Arfak mountains of New Guinea. Also called *Tanypus* and *Grallipes*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the pied *grallina*.

gralline (gral′in), *a.* [< *Grallæ* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Grallæ;* grallatorial.

The large order of the Charadriornithes has split into aquatic and *gralline* types. *Nature*, XXXIX. 180.

Grallipes (gral′i-pēz), *n.* Same as *Grallina*, 1. *Sundevall*, 1873.

gralloch, grallock (gral′ọk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The offal of a deer.

gralloch, grallock (gral′ọk), *v. t.* [< *gralloch*, *grallock*, *n.*] To remove the offal from, as deer.

In the stomach of a stag which was shot in the Duke of Portland's forest at Langwell, Caithness-shire, there were found when *gralloched* the brass ends of thirteen cartridges. *St. James's Gazette*, 1888.

gram[1]†, *a.* [ME. *gram*, *grom*, < AS. *gram*, *grom*, angry, fierce, = D. *gram-* (in comp.) = OS. *gram* = OHG. MHG. G. *gram* = Icel. *gramr* = Sw. Dan. *gram* (cf. Sw. *gramse*, hostile) (hence, from OHG., OF. *gram*, *graim* = Pr. *gram* = It. *gramo*, sad, woetul); akin to *grim*, q. v. In mod. E. this adj. is represented by *grum*, q. v.] Angry; fierce.

gram[1], **grame**, *n.* [ME., also *grome*, < AS. *grama*, anger (= MHG. *gram*, gloom, sadness, = G. *gram* (> OF. *grame*, *gramme*), grief, sadness; cf. Icel. *gramir*, *gröm*, pl., fiends, demons; ODan. *gram*, devil), < *gram*, angry: see *gram*[1], *a.*] 1†. Anger; scorn; bitterness; repugnance.

Ac the admiral was so wroth and wod
He quakede for *grame* ther he stod.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Woot heighe God that is above,
If it [jealousy] be liker love, or hate, or *grame*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1028.

2. Grief; misery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

That Ihesu schelde hem fram *grame*,
Fro dedly synne & fro schame.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

A mannes mirthe it wol turne unto *grame*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 392.

Whether it geyne to gode or *grame*, wot i neuer.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3107.

God's strength shall be my trust,
Fall it to good or *grame*,
'Tis in his name.
D. G. Rossetti, The Staff and Scrip.

gram[1]†, **grame**†, *v.* [< ME. *gramen*, *gramien*, *gromien*, < AS. *gramian*, also *gremian* = Goth. *gramjan*, vex, anger, = G. *grämen* = Sw. *gräma* = Dan. *grœmme*, refl., grieve, repine; from the adj.] I. *trans.* To vex; make angry or sorry.

Grete Iewés thus weore *grамed*,
And dyede for heore werkes wyled.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

Many a man hit *gramys*,
When they begyn to sayle.
Pilgrim's Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), l. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grieve; be sorry.

I wolde be gladde that his gost myȝte glade be my wordis,
And *grame* if it greued him.
Richard the Redeless (E. E. T. S.), Prol., l. 41.

gram[2], **gramme** (gram), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *gram* = G. *gramm* = Pg. It. *gramma*, < F. *gramme*, a unit of mass (see def.), < LL. *gramma*, < LGr. γράμμα, a small weight (the weight of two oboli), a particular use of Gr. γράμμα, that which is drawn or written, a line, letter, writing, etc., < γράφειν, write: see *graphic*, *grave*[1].] In the *metric system*, a unit of mass. It is defined as the thousandth part of the mass of a certain piece of platinum preserved at Paris and called the *Kilogramme des Archives*. The intention was that the mass of a cubic centimeter of water at its maximum density should be one gram, and this is very nearly true. A gram is equal to 15.432+ troy grains. Abbreviation (by an international convention) *gr.*

gram[3] (gram), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., prob. < Pg. *grão* = Sp. *grano*, < L. *granum*, a grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. The Hind. name for chick-pea is *chanā*.] In the East Indies, the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, there used extensively as fodder for horses and cattle, and also in cakes, curries, etc.

He carries a horse-cloth, a telescope, a bag of *gram* (part for himself and part for his horse), and odds and ends useful on a march.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 345.

Green gram, the *Phaseolus Mungo*, largely cultivated in India as a food-crop.—**Horse-gram**, the *Dolichos biflorus*, an East Indian food-plant.—**Mozambique gram**, the Bambarra groundnut, *Voandzeia subterranea*, resembling the common peanut, and imported from Mozambique into western India.

gram. An abbreviation of *grammar*.

-gram. [= D. Dan. Sw. *-gram* = G. *-gramm* = F. *-gramme* = Sp. *-grama* = Pg. It. *-gramma*, < L. *-gramma*, < Gr. *-γραμμα*, *γράμμα*, what is written, a writing: see *gram*[2].] A terminal element in nouns of Greek origin, denoting 'that which is written or marked,' as in *diagram*, *epigram*, *program*, *monogram*, *telegram*, etc. Formerly and in *programme* still often written *-gramme*, after the French form. In the metric terms *decagram*, *hectogram*, etc., it is merely the word *gram*[2] in composition.

grama-grass (grä′mạ-grȧs), *n.* [Sp. *grama*, creeping cynodon (*Cynodon* [*Capriola*] *Dactylon*), also creeping wheat-grass (*Triticum* [*Agropyron*] *repens*).] A common name for several low grasses which are frequent upon the plains east of the Rocky Mountains and from western Texas to Arizona. The most abundant species is *Bouteloua oligostachya*, also called *mesquite-grass* and *buffalo-grass*. The name is also given to species of *Muhlenbergia*, common in the same region.

gramary (gram′ạ-ri), *n.* [Also, more archaically, *gramarye;* < ME. *gramary*, *gramery*, *gramory*, the same as *gramere*, *gramer*, grammar, often used as equiv. to 'learning, erudition,' and hence 'magic, enchantment,' as in OF. *gramare*, *grimaire*, F. *grimoire*, a book of conjuring or magic, hence jargon, gibberish, another form of *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*, grammar, and therefore identical with *gramary*. The word, in the spelling *gramarye*, was revived and used in the second sense by Sir Walter Scott, whence, like *glamour*, a word also revived by him, and ult. also identical with *gramary* and *grammar*, though not hitherto recognized as such, it has spread into some archaic literary use.] 1†. Grammar; hence, learning in general; erudition.

Cowthe ye by youre *gramery* reche us a drink, I should be more mery. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 90.

2. Magic; enchantment. [Obsolete except as a literary archaism.]

Whate'er he did of *gramarye*
Was always done maliciously.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 11.

All white from head to foot, as if bleached by some strange *gramarye*. *The Century*, XXVII. 203.

All learning fell under suspicion, till at length the very grammar itself (the last volume in the world, one would say, to conjure with) gave to English the word *gramary* (enchantment), and in French became a book of magic, under the alias of *grimoire*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 96.

gram-centimeter (gram′sen″ti-mē-tėr), *n.* A unit used in measuring mechanical work. It is equal to the work done against gravity in raising a mass of one gram through a vertical height of one centimeter, and is equivalent to *g* ergs (*g* being the acceleration of gravity)—that is, to about 980 ergs.

gram-degree (gram′dē-grē″), *n.* In *physics*, a calory. Also called *gram-water-degree*.

gramet†, *n.* and *v.* See *gram*[1].

gramercy (gra-mėr′si), *interj.* [< ME. *gramercy*, earlier *grant mercy*, *graunt mercy*, < OF. *grammerci*, *grant merci*, *grand merci*, lit. 'great thanks': see *grand* and *mercy*. Sometimes falsely explained as if *grant* were a verb in the imperative, *grant mercy*, have mercy!] Great thanks; many thanks: used interjectionally to express thankfulness, sometimes mingled with surprise. [Obsolete except as a literary archaism.]

He saith nought ones *graunt mercy*
To God, which alle grace sendeth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 106.

Graunt mercy, quod the preest, and was ful glad.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 145.

For many of them they bring home sometimes paying very little for them, yea most commonly getting them for *gramercy*. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, ii. 8.

"*Gramercy*, Mammon" (said the gentle knight),
"For so great grace and offred high estate."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 50.

There is many a fool can turn his nose up at good drink without ever having been out of the smoke of Old England; and so ever *gramercy* mine own fire-side.
Scott, Kenilworth, i.

Graminaceæ (gram-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Gramineæ*.

graminaceous (gram-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *graminaceus*, < L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass. There is no proof of a connection with E. *grass*, q. v.] Same as *gramineous*.

Gramineæ (grạ-min′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *gramineus*, of or pertaining to grass: see *gramineous*.] In *bot.*, the name given by Bernard Jussieu in his arrangement of the Garden of the Trianon, 1759, to the grass family, now called the *Poaceæ* (which see). The term is still in use. The family is the most important in the vegetable kingdom, including, as it does, the cereals. It contains about 342 genera and 3450 species. The stems are usually terete and hollow between the nodes, and the linear leaves are sheathing at the base and two-ranked. The flowers are glumaceous and for the most part bisexual, in spikelets which are variously arranged in spikes or panicles, each flower having a one-celled and one-ovuled ovary, which at maturity becomes the peculiar fruit known as a caryopsis. The species are generally herbaceous, some of the bamboos only becoming arborescent. Some species are fragrant and yield fragrant oils, and others furnish valuable material for paper.



Gramineæ.—Flower of a Grass, much magnified. (In left-hand figure the glumes are removed.)

gramineal (grạ-min′ē-ạl), *a.* [< *gramine-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *gramineous*.

gramineous (grạ-min′ē-us), *a.* [< L. *gramineus*, of or pertaining to grass, < *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass.] Grass-like; belonging or pertaining to the *Gramineæ* (*Poaceæ*). Also *graminaceous*, *gramineal*.

It flows through vast plains, slightly undulated and clothed with *gramineous* plants.
Elwes, tr. A. de S. Pinto's How I Crossed Afr., I. v. 101.
[*N. E. D.*

graminifolious (gram″i-ni-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having leaves resembling those of grass.

graminiform (grā-min'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling grass.

graminite (gram'i-nīt), *n.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *-ite*[2].] A grass-green mineral, a hydrated silicate of iron, allied to chloropal.

graminivorous (gram-i-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Feeding or subsisting on grass: said of oxen, sheep, horses, etc.

A willow-pattern sort o' man, voluble but harmless, a pure herbivorous, nay, mere *graminivorous* creature.
Carlyle, quoted in New Princeton Rev., II. 5.

graminology (gram-i-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the grasses; the botanical science of grasses.

grammalogue (gram'a-log), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γράμμα*, a letter, + *λόγος*, a word.] In *phonog.*, a word represented by a single sign (a logogram), usually the principal consonant: as, *it*, represented by | (that is, *t*). *I. Pitman.*

grammar (gram'ăr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grammer*; < ME. *grammere*, usually with one *m*, *gramer*, *gramere*, *gramour*, sometimes *gramary*, *gramery*, *gramory*, < OF. *gramaire*, later and mod. F. *grammaire*, f., grammar (cf. *gramaire*, m., a grammarian), = Pr. *gramaira*, *gramairia*, a popular form based on a ML. type **grammaria*, f., not found, the proper L. and ML. form being *grammatica*, *grammatice* (> It. Pg. *grammatica* = Sp. *gramática* = OF. *gramatique*), < Gr. *γραμματική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), grammar, learning, criticism, fem. of *γραμματικός*, pertaining to or versed in letters or learning, < *γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written, a letter, writing, pl. *γράμματα*, the letters, the alphabet, the rudiments, in writing, letters, learning, < *γράφειν*, draw, write: see *gram*[2], *graphic*, *grave*[1]. Under the term *grammar* were formerly included, more or less vaguely, almost all branches of learning, as based on the study of language; and from this sense of 'learning' it came to imply profound or occult learning, and hence 'magic, enchantment,' in which sense the word is found in the variant forms *gramary*, *gramery*, etc., and *glamery*, *glamer*, *glamour*, etc.: see *gramary* and *glamour*. See also *glomery*, another var., in the lit. sense.] **1.** A systematic account of the usages of a language, as regards especially the parts of speech it distinguishes, the forms and uses of inflected words, and the combinations of words into sentences; hence, also, a similar account of a group of languages, or of all languages or language in general, so far as these admit a common treatment. The formerly current classification of the subjects of grammar as fivefold, namely, *orthography*, *orthoëpy*, *etymology*, *syntax*, and *prosody*, is heterogeneous and obsolescent. The first and last do not belong really to grammar, though often for convenience included in the text-books of grammar; *orthoëpy* is properly phonology or phonetics, an account of the system of sounds used by a language and of their combinations; and *etymology* is improperly used for an account of the parts of speech and their inflections. See these words. Abbreviated *gram.*

Gramer for gurles [young people] I gon furste to write,
And beot hem with a baleys but zif thei wolde lernen.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 131.

I can no more expoune in this matere:
I lerne song, I can but smal *grammere*.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 84.

Remember ye not how in our own time, of al that taught *grammar* in England, not one understode ye Latine tongue?
Sir T. More, Works, p. 723.

Concerning speech and words, the consideration of them hath produced the science of *Grammar*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 235.

2. Grammatical statements viewed as the rules of a language to which speakers or writers must conform; propriety of linguistic usage; accepted or correct mode of speech or writing.

Grammar is the art of true and well speaking a language: the writing is but an accident.
B. Jonson, English Grammar, i.

"Varium et mutabile semper femina" is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and "animal" must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*

3. A treatise on grammar. Hence—**4.** An account of the elements of any branch of knowledge, prepared for teaching or learning; an outline or sketch of the principles of a subject: as, a *grammar* of geography; a *grammar* of art.—**5.** The formal principles of any science; a system of rules to be observed in the putting together of any kind of elements.

The young poet may be said to have reached the platform of literary maturity while he was yet learning the *grammar* of painting. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 315.

Comparative grammar, grammatical treatment of a number of languages, comparing their phenomena in order to derive knowledge of their relations and history or to deduce general principles of language.

grammar† (gram'ăr), *v. i.* [= OF. *gramairer*, *gramarer*, teach grammar; from the noun.] To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

She is in her
Moods and her tenses: I will *grammar* with you,
And make a trial how I can decline you.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

grammarian (gra-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< ME. *gramaryone* (Prompt. Parv.); < F. *grammairien* = Pr. *gramayrian*; as *grammar* + *-ian*.] **1.** One versed in grammar or the structure of language; a philologist.

I do not demand a consummate *grammarian*; but he [the tutor] must be a thorough master of vernacular orthography, with an insight into the accentualities and punctualities of modern Saxon, or English.
Lamb, Elia, p. 346.

2. One who writes upon or teaches grammar.

grammarianism (gra-mā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *grammarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or use of grammar; specifically, a pedantic observance of the rules of grammar. [Rare.]

grammar-school (gram'ăr-sköl), *n.* [< ME. *grammerschole*, *gramerscole*; < *grammar* + *school*. Cf. *glomery*.] **1.** A school for teaching grammar; originally, a school for teaching Latin, which was begun by committing the grammar to memory. Grammar-schools were the successors of the cathedral and cloister schools, and in early times were established by endowment in most of the principal towns of England. Latin and Greek were the chief subjects of instruction, and the schools became places of preparation for the universities.

At thys present tyme there be ij. prestes; where-of the one seruyng the cure, and the other teaching a *grammer-schole*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 260.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm, in erecting a *grammar-school*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

All the *grammar schools* [in 1835] belonged to the Church of England; sons of Nonconformists were, therefore, excluded, and had to go to the private school.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 154.

Hence—**2.** In the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department in which English grammar is one of the subjects taught. The more common practice recognizes primary, grammar, and high schools; sometimes the division is into primary, intermediate, grammar, and high schools.

After passing through the primary grade, . . . the pupil [in the United States] enters the *grammar school*. The time required to pass through these two grades averages about eight years. At this point the education of many pupils ceases, while others continue through the high schools. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 424.

grammates†, *n. pl.* [< ML. *grammata*, < Gr. *γράμματα*, letters, the alphabet, pl. of *γράμμα*, a letter: see *gram*[2], *grammar*.] The alphabet; elements, first principles, or rudiments of a branch of learning.

These apish boys when they but taste the *grammates*
And principles of theory, imagine
They can oppose their teachers.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 3.

grammatic (gra-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. *gramatique*, *grammatique*, a. and n., = Sp. *gramático*, a. and n., = Pg. It. *grammatico*, n. (cf. AS. *gramatise* = G. *grammatisch*), < L. *grammaticus*, < Gr. *γραμματικός*, pertaining to or versed in letters or grammar (as a noun, Gr. *γραμματικός*, L. *grammaticus*, a grammarian, ML. also a scribe, notary), < *γράμμα*, a letter, pl. *γράμματα*, letters, learning: see *grammar*.] Of or pertaining to grammar, or the structure of a language or languages; structured as regards language.

So that they have but newly left those *grammatic* flats and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words with lamentable construction.
Milton, Education.

To judge from their lexical and *grammatic* character, the [Maya] dialects [of Guatemaltec] have evolved in the following historic order from the parent language.
Science, III. 794.

grammatical (gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* [= D. *grammatikaal*, < F. *grammatical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gramatical* = It. *grammaticale* (cf. G. *grammatikalisch*, Sw. *grammatikalisk*, Dan. *grammatikalsk*); as *grammatic* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to grammar: as, a *grammatical* rule, error, question, distinction, etc.—**2.** Conforming to or in accordance with the rules of grammar: as, a *grammatical* sentence.—**Grammatical accent**, in *music*. See *accent*, 8 (*a*).

grammatically (gra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a grammatical manner, or according to the principles and rules of grammar; as regards grammar or the structure of language.

They do not learn the Coptic language *grammatically*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 318.

grammaticalness (gra-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being grammatical, or according to the rules of grammar.

grammaticaster (gra-mat'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [< ML. *grammaticaster*, a scribe, notary, < L. *grammaticus*, a grammarian (see *grammatic*), + dim. term. *-aster*.] A petty or pitiful grammarian; one who insists upon the minutest grammatical niceties.

He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little *grammaticaster*, he does. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks and eternal triflings of the French *grammaticasters*.
Rymer.

grammatication† (gra-mat-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *grammatic* + *-ation*.] A rule or principle of grammar.

A language of a philosophical institution, . . . free from all anomaly, equivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary *grammatications*. *Dalgarno*, Didascalophos, p. 52.

grammaticise, *v.* See *grammaticize*.

grammaticism (gra-mat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *grammatic* + *-ism*.] A point or principle of grammar.

If we would contest *grammaticisms*, the word here is passive. *Leighton*, On 1 Pet. ii. 25.

grammaticize (gra-mat'i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grammaticized*, ppr. *grammaticizing*. [< *grammatic* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render grammatical.

I always said, Shakspeare had Latin enough to *grammaticise* his English. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1780.

II. *intrans.* To display one's knowledge of grammar.

Grammaticizing pedantically and criticising spuriously upon a few Greek participles.
Bp. Ward, Mystery of the Gospel, p. 44.

Also spelled *grammaticise*.

grammatist (gram'a-tist), *n.* [= F. *grammatiste* = Sp. *gramatista* = It. *grammatista*, < ML. *grammatista*, < Gr. *γραμματιστής*, one who teaches letters, < *γραμματίζειν* (> ML. *grammatizare*), teach letters, < *γράμματα*, letters, rudiments: see *grammar*.] A grammarian. [Rare.]

grammatite (gram'a-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα*(*τ-*), a letter, line (see *gram*[2]), + *-ite*[2]; in reference to the lines on its crystals.] Same as *tremolite*.

grammatolatry (gram-a-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα*(*τ-*), letter (see *gram*[2]), + *λατρεία*, service, with allusion to *idolatry*.] The worship of words; reverence for literalism; in a figurative sense, concern for the letter with disregard of the spirit.

The worship of words is more pernicious than the worship of images: *grammatolatry* is the worst species of idolatry: . . . the letter killeth.
R. D. Owen, Debatable Land, p. 145.

Grammatophora (gram-a-tof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γράμμα*(*τ-*), letter (see *gram*[2]), + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** A genus of lizards; the grammatophores. *Duméril and Bibron.*—**2.** A genus of geometrid moths. *Stephens*, 1829. [Disused.]

grammatophore (gra-mat'ō-fōr), *n.* [< *Grammatophora*.] A book-name of the Australian muricated lizard.

gramme, *n.* See *gram*[2].

grammet-iron† (gram'et-ī"ėrn), *n.* Same as *gromet-iron*.

grammopetalous (gram-ō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *γραμμή*, a stroke or line (< *γράφειν*, draw, write), + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having linear petals. *Imp. Dict.*

gramophone (gram'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα*, a letter, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for recording sounds by means of a tracing, made on the principle of the phonautogram and phonograph, and for reproducing them from this tracing by means of a stylus and vibrating body. In the gramophone the tracing is etched or incised on a flat disk, instead of a cylinder, and it is in the form of a zigzag line instead of a line of varying depth. The instrument was invented by E. Berliner.

grampell†, *n.* [< It. *grampella*, a sea-crab.] A kind of crawfish. *Florio.*

grampus (gram'pus), *n.* [Also *grampuss*, *grampas*, *grandpisce*, *graundepose*, etc. (= Sp. *grand pez* = Pg. *gran peixe* = It. *gran pesce*), as if literally 'great fish,' < L. *grandis*, great, + *piscis* = E. *fish*: see *grand* and *fish*[1]; but orig.

ME. *grapeys, grappays,* < OF. **grapeis, grapois, graspeis,* < L. *crassus piscis,* 'fat fish': see *crass* and *fish*.] **1.** A cetacean of the family *Delphinidæ*, subfamily *Delphininæ*, and genus *Pseudorca* or *Orca*, etc.; some large dolphin-like or porpoise-like cetacean, of predatory and carnivorous habits.—**2.** A cetacean of the family *Delphinidæ* and subfamily *Globicephalinæ;* a caaing- or pilot-whale; a blackfish or cowfish. In superficial characters it resembles the preceding, and grows to even larger size, but is timid and inoffensive. See cut under *Globicephalus*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of grampuses, containing such as *G. griseus*. They are related to the caaing-whales (*Globicephalus*), and not specially to the pre-



Cuvier's or the Gray Grampus (*Grampus griseus*).

daceous grampuses (*Orca*), have no teeth in the upper jaw and few in the lower, and 68 vertebræ. There are several species.

4. The dobson or hellgrammite: more fully called *water-grampus*. [Eastern U. S.]—**5.** One who is given to puffing and blowing. [Colloq.]—**6.** The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus*. Also called *mule-killer, nigger-killer*, and in the West Indies *vinaigrier*, or vinegar-maker, from its acid secretion. [Florida, U. S.]

7. The tongs with which the blooms are handled in a bloomery. [U. S.]

granade† (gra-nād′), *n.* See *grenade*.

granadier† (gran-a-dēr′), *n.* See *grenadier*.

granadilla (gran-a-dēl′yä), *n.* [< Sp. *granadilla*, dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate: see *pomegranate*.] The fruit of *Passiflora quadrangularis*, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and is much esteemed in tropical countries as a pleasant dessert-fruit. The name is also given to the plant, and sometimes to other species of *Passiflora* bearing a similar edible fruit. Also *grenadilla*.—**Granadilla-tree,** *Brya Ebenus* of Jamaica and Cuba, a leguminous tree yielding a green ebony.

granado†, *n.* Same as *grenade*.

Granadoes without number, shipt off under colour of unwrought iron. *Marvell*, Works, I. 528.

granal-guano (grä′näl-gwä″nō), *n.* [G., < *granal* (< D. *granaal, graneel, garnaal*), a shrimp, + *guano*, guano.] Guano made of crustaceans, as *Crangon vulgaris*, the common shrimp of Europe, dried and ground without steaming. Great quantities are made at Varel in Oldenburg, near the North Sea.

granary (gran′a-ri), *n.*; pl. *granaries* (-riz). [< L. *granarium*, usually in pl. *granaria*, a granary, < *granum*, grain, corn: see *grain*[1]. Cf. *grainery, grainer*[2], *garner, girnel*, doublets of *granary*.] A storehouse or repository for grain after it is threshed, or for maize in the ear; a corn-house.

The wonderfull fertility of the soil [of Egypt] is rather to be admired then expressed; in times past reputed to be the *granary* of the world. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 72.

Let rising *granaries* and temples here,
There mingled farms and pyramids appear.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 258.

granate† (gran′āt), *n.* An obsolete form of *garnet*[1].

granatite (gran′a-tīt), *n.* Same as *grenatite*.

grand (grand), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grand, graund,* ★*grant, graunt,* rare except in *grant mercy, graunt mercy* (see *gramercy*), and in comp. *grandame*, grandam, *graundmother*, grandmother, *gransyre*, grandsire; < OF. *grand, grant*, F. *grand* = Pr. *grant, gran* = Sp. Pg. It. *grande, gran*, great, large, grand, < L. *grandis*, great, large, grand; of persons, grown, aged, old. Not connected with E. *great*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Great; large; especially, of imposing magnitude; majestic or sublime from size and proportion: as, a *grand* mountain-chasm; a *grand* building.

I have ever observed that colonnades and avenues of trees of a moderate length were without comparison far *grander* than when they were suffered to run to immense distances. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, ii. 10.

2. Of very high or noble quality; lofty in character or position; of exalted power, dignity, beauty, etc.; great; noble.

The Stygian council thus dissolved; and forth
In order came the *grand* infernal peers.
Milton, P. L., ii. 507.

There is generally in nature something more *grand* and august than what we meet with in the curiosities of art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 414.

The *grand* old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence.
Coleridge, Dejection, st. 1.

And thus he bore without abuse
The *grand* old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soil'd with all ignoble use.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

Now thou 'rt thy plain, *grand* self again.
Lowell, Lamartine.

3. Principal; chief; most important: as, the *grand* master of an order; a *grand* jury; the *grand* concern of one's life.

Thy *grand* captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant chariots, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1.

'Tis true on our side the sins of our lives not seldom fought against us; but on their side, besides those, the *grand* sin of their Cause. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

No *grand* inquisitor could worse invent
Than he contrives to suffer, well content.
Cowper, Truth, l. 103.

4. Prime; primal; first; original.

What cause
Moved our *grand* Parents in that happy state,
Favour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator? *Milton*, P. L., i. 29.

5. In *geneal.*, as a prefix, one degree more remote in ascent or descent: as, in *grandfather, grandson* (father's father, son's son), *grandaunt* (which see), *grandnephew, grandniece* (son or daughter of nephew or niece), etc.—**6.** Complete; comprehensive; including all particulars: as, a *grand* total.

The mind, indeed, enlighten'd from above,
Views him in all; ascribes to the *grand* cause
The *grand* effect. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 227.

7. In *music*, applied to compositions which contain all the regular parts or movements in a complete form: as, a *grand* sonata (a sonata containing all the proper parts in their full extent).—**Grand action,** in *pianoforte-making*, an action of the kind used in grand pianos. See *piano*.—**Grand almoner.** See *almoner*[1].—**Grand Army of the Republic.** See *republic*.—**Grand assize.** See *assize*.—**Grand barré,** in *guitar-* and *banjo-playing*, an effect produced by laying the forefinger of the left hand across all the strings.—**Grand climacteric, commander, compounder, cordon, cross.** See the nouns.—**Grand days.** See *day*[1].—**Grand discount,** in *billiards*. See *discount*, 4.—**Grand distress,** in *old Eng. law*, a writ of distress issued in the real action of *quare impedit*, when no appearance had been entered after the attachment, and commanding the sheriff to distrain all the defendant's lands and chattels in the county, in order to compel appearance.—**Grand duke.** [F. *grand duc* = It. *granduca;* G. *grossherzog*.] (*a*) A title of sovereignty over a territory called a *grand duchy*, next below that of king, and giving its holder the appellative "royal highness." The title was first created by the Pope for the rulers of Florence (afterward of Tuscany), who reigned under it from 1569 to 1859. The first to hold the title in Germany was Murat, created Grand Duke of Berg by Napoleon in 1806; and the only existing grand duchies are those of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar, and Oldenburg, belonging to the German empire, and Luxemburg, attached to the royal house of the Netherlands. The King of Prussia is titular Grand Duke of the Lower Rhine and Posen, and the Emperor of Austria of Tuscany (by inheritance) and Cracow. (*b*) A title used for the rulers of several of the principalities of Russia in the middle ages (more properly, *great princes*), and since for the sons of the czars of Russia, descended from the grand dukes (great princes) of Moscow.—**Grand hauberk, juror, jury,** etc. See the nouns.—**Grand piano, quarter, seignior, sergeanty, stand, tour,** etc. See the nouns.—**The grand chop.** See *chop*[4].—**To get the grand bounce.** See *bounce*.—**Syn.** *Grand, Magnificent, Superb, Splendid;* eminent, majestic, dignified, stately, august, pompous, elevated, exalted, lordly, princely, glorious. The first four words, so far as they are kindred in meaning, appeal primarily and strikingly to the eye, but also have figurative senses. In original sense, the *grand* is great or vast; the *magnificent* makes great or magnifies; the *superb* is lofty so as to overtop surrounding things; the *splendid* is radiant, dazzling. The *grand* suggests most of awe; the *magnificent*, most of pomp and ostentation, or largeness and amplitude of effect upon the mind: as, a *magnificent* banquet; a *magnificent* oration; *superb*, most of superiority in some way; *splendid*, most of successful challenge to admiration. All of these words are often used colloquially in weak hyperbole. See *sublime*.

To conquer Sin and Death, the two *grand* foes.
Milton, P. R., i. 159.

Far distant he descries,
Ascending by degrees *magnificent*
Up to the wall of heaven, a structure high.
Milton, P. L., iii. 502.

On whose breast's *superb* abundance
A man might base his head.
Browning, A Toccata.

Vices so *splendid* and alluring as to resemble virtues.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

II. *n.* A grand piano. [Colloq. or trade-cant.]

grand†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *graund;* < OF. *grandir*, F. *grandir* = OSp. *grander* = It. *grandire*, < L. *grandire*, make great, become great, < *grandis*, great: see *grand*, *a.* Cf. *aggrandize*.] To make great. *Davies*.

But yet his justice to extenuate
To *graund* His grace is sacrilegious.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 6.

grandam, grandame (gran′dam, -dām), *n.* [< ME. *grandame, graundame,* < OF. *grande*, great, old, + *dame*, dame, lady.] An old woman; especially, a grandmother.

Th' old Serpent serv'd as Satans instrument
To charm in Eden, with a strong illusion,
Our silly *Grandam* to her sels confusion.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

A *grandam's* name is little less in love
Than is the doting title of a mother.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

The women . . .
Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
And to the *grandam* hag adjudg'd the knight.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 312.

grandaunt (grand′ânt), *n.* [After F. *grand'-tante.*] The sister of one's grandfather or grandmother: in the United States generally called *great-aunt:* correlative to *grandnephew* and *grandniece*.

Sir Walter Scott had a *grand-aunt*, who was all that a Scotch *grand-aunt* should be. *The Century*, XXVII. 335.

Grand-Banker (grand′bang″kėr), *n.* A vessel fishing on the Grand Banks near Newfoundland.

grandchild (grand′chīld), *n.*; pl. *grandchildren* (-chil″dren). [< *grand* + *child*.] A son's or daughter's child; a child or offspring in the second degree of descent: sometimes used loosely to include a degree more remote: correlative to *grandparent*.

My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd mould
Wherein this trunk was fram'd, and in her hand
The *grandchild* to her blood. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

Philamon Holland, having used "little nephew" to denote the kinship of Cyrus to Astyages, has the side-note: "Or *grandchild*, as some will have it."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 113.

granddaughter (grand′dâ″tėr), *n.* [< *grand* + *daughter*.] The daughter of one's son or daughter: correlative to *grandfather* and *grandmother*.

grand-ducal (grand′dū′kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a grand duke or a grand duchy: as, a *grand-ducal* court; *grand-ducal* finances.

Herschel's discoveries quickened public interest in celestial inquiries; royal, imperial, and *grand-ducal* patronage widened the scope of individual effort.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 35.

grand-duke (grand′dūk′), *n.* **1.** See *grand duke*, under *grand*.—**2.** The great horned owl of continental Europe, *Bubo maximus*.

grandee (gran-dē′), *n.* [Formerly also *grandy, grando;* < Sp. Pg. *grande*, a nobleman, < *grande*, great: see *grand*, *a.*] **1.** In Spain, one of a class of noblemen of the highest rank and greatest wealth, created in the thirteenth century, and endowed with extraordinary privileges, most of which have since been abolished.

Plough deep furrows; to catch deep root in th' opinion of the best, *grandees*, dukes, marquesses, condes, and other titulados. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

The principal *grandees*, as well as most of the inferior nobility, . . . presented themselves . . . to tender the customary oaths of allegiance.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

Hence—**2.** Any man of elevated rank or station; a nobleman.

The *grandees* did not scorn his company;
And of the greatest ladies he was held
A complete gentleman.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

Under no circumstances whatever should those Whig *grandees*, who had enslaved his predecessors and endeavoured to enslave himself, be restored to power.
Macaulay, Earl of Chatham.

grandeeship (gran-dē′ship), *n.* [< *grandee* + *-ship*.] The rank or estate of a grandee.

I think the Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandeeships* centered in his person.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xlii.

grande-garde, *n.* See *grand-guard*.

grandeur (gran′dūr), *n.* [< F. *grandeur*, OF. *grandure*, orig. prop. **grandor* = Sp. *grandor* (Sp. Pg. *grandura* appar. from the F.) = It. *grandore*, grandness, greatness, < L. as if **grandor*, < L. *grandis*, grand: see *grand*.] The character of being grand or great; specifically, that quality or combination of qualities in an object which affects the imagination with a sense of sublimity or magnificence.

Bisnagar is the second City in Narsinga for *Grandeure* and Bravery.
S. Clarke, Geographical Descript. (1671), p. 32.

His *grandeur* he deriv'd from heaven alone;
For he was great ere Fortune made him so.
Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell.

There is always a want of *grandeur* in attributing great events to little causes. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

I confess, what chiefly interests me in the annals of that war is the *grandeur* of spirit exhibited by a few of the Indian chiefs. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Size is not *grandeur*, and territory does not make a nation. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 125.

=**Syn.** Greatness, majesty, loftiness, stateliness, state, dignity, augustness, splendor, pomp, sublimity. See *grand*.

grandevity† (gran-dev′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *grandævita(t-)s*, < *grandævus*, of great age: see *grandevous*.] Great age; long life. *Glanville*.

grandevous† (gran-dē′vus), *a.* [< L. *grandævus*, of great age, < *grandis*, great, + *ævum*, age.] Of great age; long-lived. *Bailey*.

grandfather (grand′fä″ŦHėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *graundfather*; < *grand* + *father*. Cf. F. *grand-père*.] A father's or mother's father; an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent: correlative to *grandson*, *granddaughter*, and *grandchild*.

grandfather-long-legs (grand′fä″ŦHėr-lông′-legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 2.

grand-guard (grand′gärd), *n.* [OF. *grande garde*.] A piece of armor used in medieval justs, consisting either of an additional defense secured to the breastplate or to the lower part of the tilting-armor and rising above it, or of a secondary breastplate attached by springs to the corselet so that it could be released and thrown in the air by a successful thrust of the antagonist's lance.

Arc. You care not for a *grand-guard?*
Pal. No, no; we'll use no horses: I perceive
You would fain be at that fight.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

grandific (gran-dif′ik), *a.* [< LL. *grandificus*, < L. *grandis*, great, + *facere*, make.] Making great. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

grandiloquence (gran-dil′ō-kwens), *n.* [= Sp. *grandilocuencia* = Pg. *grandiloquencia* = It. *grandiloquenza*; as *grandiloquen(t)* + *-ce*.] The condition or quality of being grandiloquent; lofty speech or expression; bombast.

The prophet has promised them with such magnificent words and enthusiastic *grandiloquence*.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 271.

He [Van Poffenburgh] gave importance to his station by the *grandiloquence* of his bulletins, always styling himself Commander-in-chief of the Armies of the New Netherlands. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

grandiloquent (gran-dil′ō-kwent), *a.* [= Sp. *grandilocuente* = It. *grandiloquente*, < L. *grandis*, great, grand, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. *grandiloquous*.] Speaking or expressed in a lofty style; bombastic; pompous.

On March 2, 1770, there was a scuffle at a rope-walk between some soldiers and the ropemakers, and on the night of the 5th there occurred the tragedy which, in the somewhat *grandiloquent* phrase of John Adams, "laid the foundation of American Independence."
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xii.

grandiloquous (gran-dil′ō-kwus), *a.* [= Sp. *grandílocuo* = Pg. *grandiloco*, < L. *grandiloquus*, speaking grandly or loftily, < *grandis*, great, + *loqui*, speak.] Same as *grandiloquent*. [Rare.]

grandinous (gran′di-nus), *a.* [< L. *grandinosus*, full of hail, < *grando* (*grandin-*), hail.] Consisting of hail. [Rare.]

grandiose (gran′di-ōs), *a.* [< F. *grandiose* = Sp. Pg. *grandioso*, < It. *grandioso*, < L. *grandis*, great, grand: see *grand* and *-ose*.] 1. Impressive from inherent grandeur; grand in effect; magnificent; imposing.

Hardly anything could seem more *grandiose*, or fitter to revive in the breasts of men the memory of great dispensations by which new strata had been laid in the history of mankind. *George Eliot*, Romola, xxi.

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept down, in order not to impair the *grandiose* effect of the whole.
M. Arnold.

Its proportions so simple and *grandiose*.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 112.

2. Characterized by self-display or bombast; vulgarly showy or flaunting; grandiloquent; swollen; turgid: as, a *grandiose* style.

This attenuated journal had . . . an aldermanic, portly, *grandiose*, Falstaffian title. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, x. 6.

Now and then, to be sure, we come upon something that makes us hesitate again whether, after all, Dryden was not *grandiose* rather than great.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 63.

grandiosely (gran′di-ōs-li), *adv.* In a grandiose manner.

"You will never persuade me to turn my back upon an old friend in adversity," she answers *grandiosely*.
R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, ii. 2.

grandiosity (gran-di-os′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *grandiosité* (= Sp. *grandiosidad* = Pg. *grandiosidade*), < It. *grandiosità*, < *grandioso*, grandiose: see *grandiose*.] The condition or quality of being grandiose; bombastic or inflated style or manner.

Thomson grows tumid wherever he essays the *grandiosity* of his model.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 275.

The good doctor [Johnson] was essentially a preacher, and introduced a kind of essay and a *grandiosity* of style which, in feebler hands, soon wrought the decay of this species of composition. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 241.

Grandipalpi (gran-di-pal′pī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *grandis*, great, + *palpus*, in mod. sense of 'palp.'] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of caraboid beetles: so called from the size and shape of the outer palp: distinguished from *Subulipalpi*.

Grandisonian (gran-di-sō′ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Charles Grandison, the hero of a novel by Richardson, who designed by the character to represent his ideal of a perfect hero, a combination of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman; hence, chivalrous and polite, especially in a somewhat excessive and tedious way.

grandity†, *n.* [< OF. *grandite*, < L. *grandita(t-)s*, greatness, < *grandis*, great: see *grand*.] Greatness; magnificence; grandeur.

In a Prince it is decent to goe slowly, and to march with leysure, and with a certaine *granditie* rather than grauitie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

grandling† (grand′ling), *n.* [< *grand* + *-ling*2.] One who affects grandeur of style.

But he that should perswade to have this done
For education of our lordlings: soone
Should he (not) heare of billow, wind and storme,
From the tempestuous *grandlings*.
B. Jonson, Speech according to Horace.

grandly (grand′li), *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner; greatly; splendidly; sublimely.

grandma (grand′mä), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *grandmamma*.

grandmamma (grand′ma-mä″), *n.* A familiar term for *grandmother*.

Your prudent *grand-mammas*, ye modern belles, . . .
When health requir'd it would consent to roam,
Else more attached to pleasures found at home.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 515.

grand-mercy†, *interj.* An earlier form of *gramercy*. *Chaucer*.

grandmother (grand′muŦH″ėr), *n.* [< late ME. *graundmother*; < *grand* + *mother*. Cf. F. *grand'mère*.] 1. The mother of one's father or mother: correlative to *grandson*, *granddaughter*, and *grandchild*.

The unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice.
2 Tim. i. 5.

2. By extension, any more remote lineal female ancestor.

A child of our *grandmother* Eve; . . . or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

grandmotherly (grand′muŦH″ėr-li), *a.* [< *grandmother* + *-ly*1.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a grandmother.

A gentle, pensive, *grandmotherly* sort of way.
Mrs. Oliphant, Ladies Lindores, p. 28.

A *grandmotherly* being who thinks a student can do no wrong. *Andover Rev.*, March, 1885.

grandnephew (grand′nev″ū), *n.* A son of one's nephew or niece: correlative to *granduncle* and *grandaunt*.

grandness (grand′nes), *n.* The quality of being grand; greatness; grandeur; magnificence.

In order to prove to any one the *grandness* of this fabric of the world, one needs only bid him consider the sun with that insupportable glory and lustre that surrounds it.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v. 14.

grandniece (grand′nēs), *n.* A daughter of one's nephew or niece: correlative to *granduncle* and *grandaunt*.

grando1† (gran′dō), *n.* [L., hail.] The treadle of an egg. See extract under *gallature*.

grando2†, *n.* See *grandee*.

grandpa (grand′pä), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *grandpapa*.

grandpapa (grand′pa-pä″), *n.* A familiar term for *grandfather*.

grandparent (grand′pãr″ent), *n.* The parent of a parent: correlative to *grandchild*.

grandparentage (grand′pãr″en-tāj), *n.* [< *grandparent* + *-age*.] Grandparents collectively; also, the state of being a grandparent, or of having grandparents.

Certain properties of the law of frequency of error were also applied to family likeness in eye colour, with results that gave by calculation the total number of light-eyed children in families differently grouped according to their parentage and *grandparentage*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 299.

grand-paunch† (grand′pânch), *n.* A greedy fellow; a gormand.

Our *grand-paunches* and riotous persons have devised for themselves a delicate kind of meat out of corn and grain. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

grandpère (groṅ′pãr′), *n.* A variety of the cotillion formerly common.

grand-piece (grand′pēs), *n.* [F. *grande-pièce*.] A name of certain pieces of armor of the sixteenth century. The grand-pieces often mentioned were probably the genouillières, cubitières, and pauldrons — that is, the pieces added after the coverings of the limbs and body were put in place.

grand-relief (grand′rē-lēf″), *n.* In *sculp.*, alto-rilievo.

Grandry corpuscle. See *corpuscle*.

grandsire (grand′sīr), *n.* [< ME. *grantsyre*, *grauntsire*, *gransyre*, *graunser*, < OF. *grantsire*, < *grant*, grand, great, old, + *sire*, sire.] 1. A grandfather: used for both men and animals, and now especially in the pedigrees of horses.

His *graunt-sire*, the kynge Adrian, that tho was livynge, counseiled hym to take the ordere of knyghthode.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

2. By extension, any lineal male ancestor preceding a father.

Some sorcerer, whom a far-off *grandsire* burnt
Because he cast no shadow. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. In *change-ringing*: (*a*) One of the methods of ringing the changes on a peal of bells: supposed to be of very early origin. (*b*) See *double*, *n.*, 9 (*f*).

grandson (grand′sun), *n.* [< *grand* + *son*.] The son or male offspring of a son or daughter: correlative to *grandfather* and *grandmother*.

He . . . left his coal all turn'd into gold
To a *grandson*, first of his noble line.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

granduncle (grand′ung″kl), *n.* [After F. *grand-oncle*.] The brother of a grandfather or grandmother: in the United States generally called *great-uncle*: correlative to *grandnephew* and *grandniece*.

grane1 (grān), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *groan*.

They've nae sair wark to craze their banes,
An' fill auld age wi' grips and *granes*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

grane2† (grān), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To strangle.

One executioner on one side, and another on the other, *graned* him with a linnen cloth about his neck, pulling the same untill they forced him to gape.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 112.

granert, *n.* [Also *granier*, var. *grainer*, *grainery*, *granary*, *garner*: see these forms.] A granary; a garner.

There banquet-houses, walks for pleasure; here again
Cribs, *graners*, stables, barns.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 258.

That other, if he in his *Granier* stores
What ever hath beene swept from Lybian flores.
Heath, tr. of Horace's Odes, i.

grange (grānj), *n.* [< ME. *grange*, *graunge*, *gronge*, < OF. *grange*, *granche*, *graunge*, F. *grange* = Pr. *granja*, *granga* = Sp. Pg. *granja*, < ML. *granea*, a barn, grange, < L. *granum*, grain, corn: see *grain*1, *granary*, *garner*.] 1†. A granary.

For their teeming flocks and *granges* full,
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.
Milton, Comus, l. 175.

2†. A farming establishment, including the farm-buildings and granary, attached to a feudal manor or to a religious house, where, in addition to its own crops, the grain paid as rent and tithes was stored.

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

A *grange*, in its original signification, meant a farmhouse of a monastery, . . . from which it was always at some little distance. One of the monks was usually appointed to inspect the accounts of the farm. He was called the prior of the *grange*. *Malone*.

3. A farm, with its dwelling-house, stables, byres, barns, etc.; particularly, a house or farm at a distance from other houses or villages; the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman farmer.

He . . . ledde hym forth to lauacrum lex-dei, a *graunge*,
Is sixe myle other seuene by-syde the newe markett.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 71.

What tell'st thou me of robbing? this is Venice;
My house is not a *grange*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Fill him with joy, and win him a friend to ye,
And make this little *grange* seem a large empire
Let out with home contents.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v.

And from the distant *grange* there comes
The clatter of the thresher's flail.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

4. In the United States, a lodge of the order of "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret associa-

tion for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. The special objects of the order are the removal of the restraints and burdens imposed on agriculture by the commercial classes, the railroad and canal companies, etc., and the avoidance of the expense caused by the middlemen or agents who intervene between the producer and the consumer. The association originated at Washington in 1867, and has spread over the whole country, but is most numerous in the northwestern States. There are local and State granges and a national grange. Women are admitted to membership.

We quite admit, in view of the farmers' *granges* in Illinois and Wisconsin, . . . that the design to fix the price at which one's own labor shall be sold is just as common in the Great West as in Europe.
T. Hughes, quoted in Hinton's Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 119.

The organization therefore is maintained for social and economic purposes, and no *grange* can assume any political or sectarian functions. *Amer. Cyc.*, IX. 89.

grange† (grānj), *v. t.* [< *grange*, *n.*] To farm, as revenue or taxes.

This ruffianry of causes I am daily more and more acquainted with, and see the manner of dealing, which cometh of the Queen's straitness to give these women, whereby they presume thus to *grange* and truck causes.
Birch, Queen Elizabeth, I. 354.

granger (grān'jėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *graunger*; < OF. *grangier*, *granger*, a farmer, bailiff, < *grange*, a grange: see *grange*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A farm-steward or -bailiff.

Unlesse this proportion and quantitie of mucke be gathered, plaine it is, that the *graunger* or maister of husbandrie hath not done his part, but failed in littering of his cattell. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 23.

2. A member of a farmers' grange for the advancement of the interests of agriculture. See *grange*, *n.*, 4.

The time has now come when the *Granger* can be looked upon as a phenomenon of the past, and treated in a spirit of critical justice.
C. F. Adams, Jr., N. A. Rev., CXX. 395.

3. A farmer; a countryman. [Humorous, U. S.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a grange or to grangers; caused or promoted by grangers: as, the *granger* movement.

The rash *granger* laws of more than a decade ago firmly established the principle and the right of extreme State supervision. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 700.

The Granger cases, six cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (94 U. S., 113, 155, 165, 179, 180, 181), the principal ones being Munn *vs.* Illinois, and Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co. *vs.* Iowa: so called because they grew out of certain State statutes passed in the interest of the grangers, regulating grain-elevator tolls and the charges of warehousemen and common carriers. The court sustained the constitutionality of these statutes, affirming the common-law doctrine that when private property is devoted to a public use it is subject to public regulation, and holding that this right is not affected by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which ordains that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

grangerism[1] (grān'jėr-izm), *n.* [< *granger*, I., 2, + *-ism*.] The principles and methods of the grangers of the United States.

grangerism[2] (grān'jėr-izm), *n.* [< *Granger* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The practice of illustrating a book by binding up in it engravings taken from other books, or with independent prints, water-colors, etc.; also, the resulting mutilation of books. The practice became popular when James Granger published, in 1769, his "Biographical History of England," which incited persons to mutilate other books to illustrate it.

Grangerism, as the innocent may need to be told, is the pernicious vice of cutting plates and title-pages out of many books to illustrate one book.
Saturday Review, Jan. 29, 1883, p. 123.

grangerite (grān'jėr-īt), *n.* [< *Granger* (see *grangerism*[2]) + *-ite*[2].] One who illustrates a book with engravings from other books, or with independent prints, water-colors, etc. See *grangerism*[2].

"He was not," says Mr. Hill Burton, speaking of the Kirkpatrick Sharpe, "he was not a black-letter man, or a tall-copyist, or an uncut man, or a rough-edge man, or an early-English dramatist, or an Elzeviran, or a broadsider, or a pasquinader, or an old-brown-calf man, or a *Grangerite*, or a tawny-moroccoite, or a gilt-topper, or a marbled-insider, or an editio princeps man." These nicknames briefly dispose into categories a good many species of collectors. *The Bookmart*, July, 1883.

grangerize (grān'jėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grangerized*, ppr. *grangerizing*. [< *Granger* (see *grangerism*[2]) + *-ize*.] To illustrate in the method called grangerism.

The boo'k [Works of Victor Hugo] was *grangerized* by the author himself as a gift to his goddaughter.
New York Evening Post, Dec. 18, 1885.

It proves to be a very handsome *grangerized* copy of Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," the pages mounted on large paper, and profusely interspersed with water-colour drawings or engraved portraits of the poets and others mentioned by Byron in the famous satire.
Athenæum, Oct. 9, 1886, p. 468.

grangerizer (grān'jėr-ī-zėr), *n.* Same as *grangerite*.

Each of the 500 copies will be printed direct from the type; and the portraits of actors will be paged separately, with blank backs, for the benefit of *Grangerizers*.
New York Tribune, Jan. 13, 1889.

gran gusto (grän gös'tō). [It., lit. 'great relish': see *grand* and *gusto*.] **1.** In *painting*, something in a picture very extraordinary and calculated to excite surprise.—**2.** In *music*, any high-wrought composition.

grani, *n.* Plural of *grano*.

granier†, *n.* See *graner*.

graniferous (grā-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *granifer*, grain-bearing (only as applied poet. to ants), < *granum*, grain (see *grain*[1]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing grain, or seeds like grain: as, *graniferous* pods.

graniform (gran'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *granum*, grain, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a grain or seed.

granilla (grā-nil'ä; Sp. pron. grä-nē'lyä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *grana*, cochineal, grain: see *grain*[1].] Small or half-grown cochineal-insects. See *grain*[1], 11.

There is often a second production of cochineal before the wet season sets in; if so, it is scraped off with a knife and dried, but it is of inferior quality, and is sold under the name of *granilla*.
Calvert, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 208.

granillo (grā-nil'ō), *n.* Same as *granilla*.

granite (gran'it), *n.* [= D. *graniet* = G. Dan. ★Sw. *granit* = F. *granit* = Sp. Pg. *granito*, < It. *granito*, granite, lit. grained, < *granito*, pp. of *granire*, reduce to grains, seed, run to seed, < *grano*, grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. Cf. *granate*, *garnet*[1], and *pomegranate*.] **1.** In *petrog.*, a granular igneous rock composed chiefly of alkali feldspar and quartz, usually with one or more of the subordinate minerals muscovite, biotite, hornblende, or augite. Granite commonly contains some soda-lime feldspar (plagioclase), which is not essential under the modern definition. The name is said to have been first used by Cæsalpinus in 1596, but was probably applied by him to any coarsely granular rock. Precision was given to the term by Werner (1785), who restricted its use to crystalline granular rocks composed of feldspar, quartz, and mica, making, however, no distinction between alkali and soda-lime feldspars, or between the micas muscovite and biotite. Gradually it became known that the feldspar group included several kinds each of potash and soda feldspars and the large series of soda-lime feldspar or plagioclase. It thus became desirable to further restrict the term granite to the rocks with dominant alkali feldspar, the most common being the potash-bearing varieties, orthoclase or microcline. It was further found that the micas might be absent and in their stead might appear hornblende, augite, diallage, or other dark silicates. This range in the mineral components of granite has given rise to many varietal names, the most important being the following: *aplite* (*haplite*), consisting of alkali feldspar and quartz; *muscovite-granite*; *biotite-granite* or *granitite*; *granite* proper, containing both micas; *hornblende-granite*; *augite-granite*; etc. *Pegmatite* is a very coarse-grained granite. *Graphic granite* is the name applied to a regular intergrowth of quartz and orthoclase in which the quartz, as seen in certain sections, exhibits forms resembling Hebrew characters. Such intergrowths are common in pegmatite masses. 'Granite' is used by quarrymen and builders for almost any granular rock of light color, and even dark rocks are sometimes referred to as 'black granite.' The color of granite is somewhat varied, although in much the larger number of cases the predominating tint is a light gray; some varieties, however, are almost as white as white marble; others are of a light-red or a pink color, which tint is due to the predominance of a rose-colored feldspar. Some varieties of granite are very massive and homogeneous in texture; hence this rock can often be quarried in blocks of large size. Granite is much used for building purposes where massiveness and durability are the chief requisites. It resists very poorly, however, the action of fire, flaking off and crumbling under the influence of heat. Many varieties take a fine polish, and are used for interior decoration and for monumental work. Its hardness and coarseness of texture make it unfit for statuary.

These [rocks] are not made up of fragments derived from previously-formed rocks, but, for the most part, are crystalline, that is, are made up of crystals, either felted together or imbedded in a glass or base. *Granite*, porphyry, and basalt are examples of such crystalline rocks.
A. Geikie, Phys. Geog., p. 202.

2. A kind of rough-grained water-ice or sherbet. Also called *rock-punch* and *rock ice-cream*. See the extract.

Granites . . . must be frozen without beating, or even much stirring, as the design is to have a rough, icy substance. *New York Tribune*, April 7, 1887.

3. Same as *granite-ware*.—**Granite City,** Aberdeen in Scotland: so called because most of the buildings are of granite, which is worked extensively in the neighborhood. —**Granite State,** New Hampshire, U. S.: so called from the prevalence of granite in it.

granitel, granitelle (gran'i-tel), *n.* [Dim. of *granite*.] A granite poor in mica.

granite-porphyry (gran'it-pôr"fi-ri), *n.* In *petrog.*, an igneous rock of porphyritic texture having the composition of granite. The name is usually applied to rocks of rather coarse-grained groundmass, those of finer grain being called *felsite-* or *quartz-porphyry*, and those of coarser ground-mass *porphyritic granite*.

granite-ware (gran'it-wār), *n.* **1.** Any fine pottery decorated by a more or less exact imitation of the speckled surface of granite; specifically, one of Josiah Wedgwood's pebble-wares, described by him in 1770 as "barely sprinkled with blue and ornaments gilt." See *pebble-ware*.—**2.** A fine pottery similar to iron-stone china, referring to its supposed hardness. [Trade-name.]—**3.** A variety of enameled iron-ware much used for utensils of cookery, in which the enamel is gray and stone-like, and very durable.

granitic (grā-nit'ik), *a.* [< *granite* + *-ic*.] **1.** Made or formed of granite; having the texture or composition of granite. See *granite*, 1, and *granitoid*.

In the iron age we find *granitic* hills shaped or excavated into temples.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 152.

2. Resembling granite in some of its properties. [Rare.]

The *granitic*, patriarchal figure of Job, round which concentrates the interest of the play, is strikingly conceived.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 137.

granitical (grā-nit'i-kal), *a.* [< *granitic* + *-al*.] Same as *granitic*. [Rare.]

graniticoline (gran-i-tik'ō-lin), *a.* [< *granite* + L. *colere*, inhabit, + *-ine*[1].] In *lichenology*, growing upon or attached to granite.

granitification (grā-nit"i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *granitify*: see *-fication*.] The act of forming into granite, or the state or process of being formed into granite.

granitiform (grā-nit'i-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of granite; resembling granite in structure or shape.

granitify (grā-nit'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *granitified*, ppr. *granitifying*. [< *granite* + *-i-fy*.] To form into granite.

granitite (gran'i-tīt), *n.* [< *granite* + *-ite*[2].] A name proposed by Rose (1857) for a variety of granite rich in oligoclase and red orthoclase, with quartz and a little dark green magnesian mica (biotite), but free from muscovite. The term is now more generally applied to all granites characterized by biotite. Also *biotite-granite*.

granitoid (gran'i-toid), *a.* [< *granite* + *-oid*.] Like granite; holocrystalline; granular: applied to rocks resembling granite in texture, that is, composed of grains of approximately equal size. The term is usually applied to coarse-grained rocks of which the constituent particles are visible to the unaided eye. Also *granular* and *granitic*.

granitone (gran'i-tōn), *n.* [< *granite* + *-one*.] See *gabbro*.

Granivoræ† (grā-niv'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *granivorus*: see *granivorous*.] A group of granivorous birds.

granivorous (grā-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *granivorus*, < L. *granum*, grain, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds: as, *granivorous* birds.

grannam† (gran'am), *n.* [Corruption of *grandam*, q. v.] Same as *grandam*.

Old men i' the house, of fifty, call me *grannam*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if
I may believe my *grannam*.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 2.

★**granny** (gran'i), *n.*; pl. *grannies* (-iz). [A childish abbr. of *grannam*, *grandam*, or *grandmother*.] **1.** A grandmother; an old woman. [Colloq. and low.]

"Fairly good holy images thou hast here, *granny*; keep them in good order," said I to the old woman.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 376.

2. A duck, the south-southerly or old-wife. More fully, *old granny*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

granny's-knot, granny-knot (gran'iz-, gran'i-not), *n.* *Naut.*, a knot differing from a reef or square knot in having the second part crossed the wrong way: derided by seamen because it is difficult to untie when jammed.

★**grano** (grä'nō), *n.*; pl. *grani* (-nē). [It., lit. a grain, < L. *granum*, grain: see *grain*[1].] A money of account in Malta, equal to about one twelfth of an English penny.

granonst, *n. pl.* [< OF. *grenon*, *grenun*, *gregnon*, *grignon*, *guernon*, *gernon*, *gernun*, mustache, whiskers.] The whiskers of a cat. *Topsell*, p. 104. (*Halliwell.*)

granophyre (gran'ō-fīr), *n.* [< L. *granum*, grain (cf. *granite*), + (*por*)*phyr*(*ites*), porphyry.] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Vogelsang (1875) for a porphyritic igneous rock with a

crystalline granular ground-mass, in distinction from *felsophyre* and *vitrophyre*, in which the ground-mass is felsitic or vitreous. Also applied to porphyries characterized by the 'granophyric' texture of Rosenbusch, in which quartz and orthoclase are intergrown in the manner called 'graphic.'

granophyric (gran-ō-fir'ik), *a.* [< *granophyre* + *-ic.*] Related or belonging to the texture characterizing the rock called granophyre.

granose (grā'nōs), *a.* [< L. *granosus*, full of grain, < *granum*, grain: see *grain*[1].] In *entom.*, having the form of a string of grains or beads; moniliform, as the antennæ of many insects.

grant[1] (grânt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *graunt*; < ME. *granten, graunten, grantien, grauntien*, < OF. *granter, graanter, graaunter, graunter, grantier* (AF. *granter, graunter*), *greanter*, the same (with irreg. change of *c* to *g*, perhaps due to association with OF. *garantir*, guarantee) as OF. *craanter, creanter, cranter*, promise, assure, guarantee, confirm, ratify, < ML. as if **credentare* (found only in the form *creantare*, a reflex of the OF.), < L. *creden(t-)s* (> OF. *creant*), ppr. of *credere*, believe, trust: see *credent, credit, creant*[1], *creance*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To transfer the title or possession of in any formal way, specifically for a sufficient or valuable consideration; give or make over; especially, to convey by deed or writing.

Grant me the place of this threshing-floor.
1 Chron. xxi. 22.

The commons . . . *granted* a tenth of the revenue and income not belonging to the lords of parliament; and the lords . . . followed it up with a similar grant from their own property. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 370.

2. To bestow or confer, particularly in answer to prayer or request.

Now God, that all thynge giveth, *graunte* hus soule reste.
Piers Plowman.

Thou hast *granted* me life and favour. Job x. 12.

3†. To allow; permit.

Though attempered wepyng be *graunted*, outrageous wepyng certes is defended. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

4†. To assent to; answer in the affirmative.

She *graunted* him; ther was noon other grace.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2666.

5. To admit to be true; concede, as something obvious or not required to be proved; accept or concede without proof.

Tis a rule that holds forever true,
Grant me discernment, and I *grant* it you.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 535.

I *grant* him brave,
But wild as Bracklinn's thundering wave.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 14.

To grant an annuity See *annuity.*—**To take for granted**, to assume the existence or truth of; believe or credit without confirmative evidence or positive knowledge: as, I *took* his qualifications *for granted*.

She *took* it *for granted* that her companion was familiar with every slope and corrie of these Lochaber hills.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iii.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Confer, Bestow*, etc. See *give*[1].

II.† *intrans.* To consent; assent; give permission or countenance.

The barons yaf hym counseile firste to assaile the Duke, and therto the kynge *graunted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 70.

The soldiers should have toss'd me on their pikes
Before I would have *granted* to that act.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

grant[1] (grânt), *n.* [< ME. *grant, graunt*, < OF. *grant, graant, graunt, greant, creant, crant*, m. (also *graante, creante, crante*, f.) (ML. *grantum*), a promise, assurance, engagement; from the verb.] 1†. A promise; a thing promised.

I sholde han also blame of every wyght,
My fadres *graunte* if that I so withstode,
Syn she is chaunged for the tounes goode.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 552.

When Achilles this chaunse choisely hade herd,
He was glad of the *graunt*, and the god answared.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4488.

2. The act of granting; a conferring or conceding.

The body of the people . . . elects the . . . chief executive magistrate but twice in five years. Here is a clear *grant* of power for a long term.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 326.

3. A thing granted or conferred; a boon; especially, something conveyed by deed or patent: often used of tracts of land granted to colonists, railroad companies, etc.

Queen Elizabeth, at the request of William Harbourn, an English-man, procur'd a *Grant* from the Turkish Emperor for the English Merchants to exercise free Traffick in all places of his Dominions. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 355.

I humbly kiss your ladyship's fair learned hands, and wish you good wishes and speedy *grants*.
Donne, Letters, v.

The country west of the Connecticut was only known at that time [1760] by the name of "New Hampshire *grants*." *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 318.

4. In *law*: (*a*) Originally, a creating or transferring by deed: used in reference to mere rights, estates in expectancy, and incorporeal property, which could not be delivered. Thus, easements, franchises, etc., were said to lie in *grant*, because they could not be created or transferred by livery or seizin. (*b*) In modern use, a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, etc.

Onias, having got a *grant* of the place, . . . erected a temple there, neither so big nor so costly as that at Jerusalem. *Abp. Ussher*, Annals.

5. An admission of something as true.

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

6. In *brewing*, a copper or iron vessel into which the wort flows from the clarifying battery, and from which it is lifted into the wort-pan.—**Capitation grant.** See *capitation.*=**Syn. 3.** *Largess, Donation*, etc. (see *present, n.*); allowance, stipend, bounty.

grant[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *grand.*

grantable (grân'tạ-bl), *a.* [< AF. *grauntable, creantable*, < *granter*, etc., grant: see *grant*[1], *v.*, and *-able.*] Capable of being granted or conveyed.

I will inquire, therefore, in what cases dispensations are *grantable*, and by whom.
Bp. Sherlock, Charge (1769), p. 6.

By coming to the Crown they became *grantable* in that way to the subject, and a great part of the church lands passed through the Crown to the people.
Burke, Dormant Claims of the Church.

grantee (grân-tē'), *n.* [< AF. *granté*, < *granter*, grant: see *grant*[1] and *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the person to whom anything is granted, or to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

Was Shakspeare an Esquire?—He was the eldest son of a *grantee* of arms. Now, a *grantee* of arms is an esquire by letters patent. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 369.

granter (grân'tèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graunter*; < *grant*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *grantor.*] One who grants. Compare *grantor.*

For I myself am that bread, the *graunter* of immortall lyfe, and alone came downe from heauen.
J. Udall, On John vi.

gran'ther (gran'thèr), *n.* A dialectal contraction of *grandfather.*

The ole queen's arm thet *Gran'ther* Young
Fetched back from Concord busted.
Lowell, The Courtin'.

Grantia (gran'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Grant*, a proper name.] A genus of chalk-sponges, giving name to a family *Grantiidæ.*

Norman observes that our common *Grantia compressa*, with its varieties and "possible modifications," has 28 generic, subgeneric, and subspecific names, which might be further extended to 54. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 18.

Grantiidæ (gran-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grantia* + *-idæ.*] A family of chalk-sponges, typified by the genus *Grantia.*

Grantiinæ (gran-ti-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grantia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Syconidæ* with branched ciliated chambers, typified by the genus *Grantia.* Also *Grantina, Grantinæ.* *R. von Lendenfeld.*

grantise†, *n.* [ME., < *grant*[1], *v.*] A grant; a concession.

grantor (grân'tọr), *n.* [< AF. *grantor*, OF. *creanteor*, < *granter, creanter*, etc., grant: see *grant*[1] and *-or.*] In *law*, the person who makes a grant or conveyance: correlative to *grantee.*

Many links in the feudal chain might intervene between the original *grantor*, or Lord Paramount, and the actual occupant of the soil.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 72.

In England, if the *grantor* cannot sign, he may make his mark. *The American*, VI. 270.

granula (gran'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *granulæ* (-lē). [NL., fem. (cf. LL. *granulum*, neut.), a little grain: see *granule.*] 1. In *bot.*, a little grain: applied to the large sporule contained in the center of many algæ, as *Gloionema.*—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. (*b*) A small rounded elevation; one of the elevations of a granulated surface. Also *granule.*—3. In *anat.*, a granule.

★**granular** (gran'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ar*[2].] Composed of, containing, or bearing grains or granules; resembling grains or granules. Also *granulose, granulous.*—**Compound granular corpuscles.** Same as *granule-cells.*—**Granular degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Granular eyes**, eyes composed of many minute, distinct lenses or facets, as the compound eyes or ocelli of insects.—**Granular kidney**, a kidney with chronic diffuse or interstitial nephritis, which presents a granular or nodular surface on the removal of the capsule.—**Granular layer of dentine**, a layer often found toward the outer portion of the dentine, marked by very fine nodules or globules of dentine and interglobular spaces.—**Granular layer of the epidermis**, the layer of granular cells (stratum granulosum) lying below the stratum lucidum and above the stratum spinosum.—**Granular lids**, eyelids affected by inflammation of the conjunctival surface with minute outgrowths of lymphoid tissue forming so-called granulations.—**Granular limestone**, a limestone having a crystalline-granular character.—**Granular liver**, a liver with chronic interstitial hepatitis (cirrhosis), which presents a granular or nodular surface.—**Granular pharyngitis**, chronic inflammation of the follicles of the pharynx. Also called *follicular pharyngitis, chronic pharyngitis*, and *clergyman's sore throat.*

★**granularity** (gran-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *granular* + *-ity.*] The condition or quality of being granular.

The emulsion should be of a good orange-ruby color when a drop is examined by transmitted light, and should show no *granularity* with a magnifier.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 9133.

granularly (gran'ū-lạr-li), *adv.* In a granular form; in granules.

granulary† (gran'ū-lạ-ri), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ary.*] Granular.

Smallcoal is known unto all, and for this use is made of sallow, willow, halder, hasell, and the like; which three, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

granulate (gran'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *granulated*, ppr. *granulating.* [< NL. as if **granulatus*, pp. of **granulare* (> It. *granulare* = Sp. Pg. *granular* = F. *granuler*), < L. *granum*, a grain: see *grain*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into grains: as, to *granulate* powder or sugar.—2. To raise in granules; make rough on the surface.

I have observed in many birds the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick-set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules.
Ray.

II. *intrans.* To become formed into grains; become granular.

granulate (gran'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *granulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *granulated* or *granular.*

granulated (gran'ū-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Consisting of or resembling grains.—2. Having small and even elevations resembling grains: as, *granulated* leather; the *granulated* root of a plant, as *Saxifraga granulata.*

It would be too much to assert that the skin of the dog-fish was made rough and *granulated* on purpose for the polishing of wood. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., v.

3. In *ceram.*, decorated with color in spots, or mottled. See *soufflé.*—4. In *pathol.*: (*a*) Having little grain-like fleshy bodies filling up the cavities, as ulcers and suppurating wounds. (*b*) Characterized by the presence of small grain-like bodies: as, a *granulated* liver.—**Granulated glass.** See *glass.*—**Granulated work**, in *jewelry*, decoration by means of minute grains applied to the surface, especially in goldsmiths' work.

Repoussé figures alternate with strings of the finest *granulated work*, and the exquisite devices testify to the use by the Etruscans of agencies unknown to us.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Gold and Silver, [p. 15.

granulating-machine (gran'ū-lā-ting-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine used to reduce some substance to the form of grains. Specifically—(*a*) In *powder-making*, an apparatus for breaking up the powder-cake into grains of various sizes. (*b*) An apparatus for reducing liquid metals to fine grains. It consists of a horizontal disk of terra-cotta made to revolve rapidly, upon which the liquid metal falls and is then scattered in every direction, centrifugally, into the air or into water, in a finely granulated condition.

★**granulation** (gran-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *granulation* = Sp. *granulación* = Pg. *granulação* = It. *granulazione*; as *granulate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of forming into grains; the state or process of being formed into grains: as, the *granulation* of gunpowder or sugar.

Granulation is the process by which metals are reduced to minute grains. It is effected by pouring them, in a melted state, through an iron cullender pierced with small holes into a body of water, or directly upon a bundle of twigs immersed in water. In this way copper is granulated into bean-shot, and silver alloys are granulated preparatory to refining. *Ure*, Dict., II. 734.

2. In *surg. pathol.*: (*a*) The formation of new tissue, as in the repair of wounds, the free surface of which presents a granulated appearance. This tissue is called *granulation tissue.* (*b*) Any one of the small granular elevations on the free surface of granulation tissue.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

3. In *med. pathol.*, the formation of small grain-like bodies or tubercles in the substance of an organ, as in tubercular phthisis.—4. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) A roughening of a surface with little tubercles like grains, or a surface so studded. (*b*) One of the little elevations in a granulated surface.—**Granulation corpuscles.** Same as *granule-cells*.—**Granulations of the eyelids,** minute outgrowths of lymphoid tissue on the inner surface of the eyelids.—**Granulation tissue,** such tissue as grows in wounds, repairing the loss of substance, and formed from connective tissue or emigrated white blood-corpuscles. It consists of numerous cells, with more or less intercellular substance permeated by numerous thin-walled blood-vessels.

granulative (gran′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *granulate* + *-ive.*] Granulated or granulating: as, *granulative* growths.

granulator (gran′ū-lā-tor), *n.* One who or that which granulates; specifically, a granulating-machine.

A small stream of water enters the *granulator;* the movement of the machine rolling the damp grains constantly among the dry meal powder.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 145.

This gentleman saw white sugar come out of spouts, and heard a *granulator* revolving at the rate of 300 rotations per minute. *The Engineer,* LXVI. 273.

★**granule** (gran′ūl), *n.* [= F. *granule,* < LL. *granulum,* NL. also *granula,* dim. of L. *granum,* grain: see *grain*[1].] A little grain; a fine particle. Specifically—(*a*) In *cryptogamic bot.*, a term formerly applied to the spores of cryptogamic plants. (*b*) In *anat.*, a corpuscle or particle: a term applied to little bodies in the blood, in fat, in protoplasm, etc., but not specific in any sense. (*c*) In *entom.*, specifically, a very minute elevation: said of the sculpture of insects. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, same as *granula,* 2 (*b*).—**Episternal granules.** See *episternal.*

granule-cells (gran′ūl-selz), *n. pl.* Round cells densely crowded with fat-globules, found in areas of softening in the brain. Also called *granule-corpuscles, Gluge's corpuscles, compound granular corpuscles,* and *granulation corpuscles.*

granuliferous (gran-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *granulum,* a little grain, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing granules or granulations.

granuliform (gran′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *granulum,* a little grain, + L. *forma,* shape.] 1. In *mineral.*, having a granular structure.—2. In *bot.*, granular.

granulite (gran′ū-līt), *n.* [< *granule* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Weiss for certain fine and even-grained gneisses of the Erzgebirge in Saxony, consisting of orthoclase, quartz, garnet with some biotite, hornblende or augite. It is used in France for a muscovite-granite with automorphic quartz grains. In England it is applied to fine-grained granites containing orthoclase, quartz, muscovite, and garnet. Little used in America. Synonyms are *leptynite* (French), *weisstein* (German).

granulitic (gran-ū-lit′ik), *a.* [< *granulite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to granulite; of the nature of granulite: as, *granulitic* rock.

The rocks may be classed under three heads:—(1) . . . (2) the light-banded *granulitic* gneisses or Wiltshire type. *The Engineer,* LXV. 379.

★**granuloma** (gran-ū-lō′mą), *n.*; pl. *granulomata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < LL. *granulum,* a small grain, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, a growth resembling granulation tissue, produced in certain infectious diseases, as in tuberculosis and syphilis.

granulomatous (gran-ū-lom′ą-tus), *a.* [< *granuloma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with granuloma.

In most of the *granulomatous* disorders we may have not merely a diffusion of the disease throughout the individual organism, but also a transference of it from one individual to another.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 117.

granulose (gran′ū-lōs), *a.* and *n.* [< *granule* + *-ose.*] I. *a.* Same as *granular.*

II. *n.* One of the essential constituents of the starch-grain, which gives a characteristic blue color with iodine, and is converted into sugar by the ferment of saliva. It is distinguished from the other constituent, cellulose, by these two characteristics.

Some species which contain no chlorophyll form a substance in their protoplasm, which, from its behaviour with reagents and the physiological relationships observed in certain cases, must be considered to be more or less like starch, or more correctly *granulose.*
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 455.

granulous (gran′ū-lus), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ous.*] Same as *granular.*

granza (grän′thä), *n.* [Sp., usually in pl. *granzas,* siftings, refuse of corn, dross of metals.] [*pl.*] In *mining,* inferior ore which is obtained in small lumps, of varying sizes in different localities.

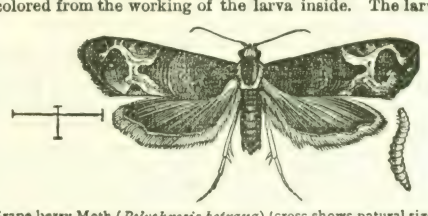
grape[1] (grāp), *n.* [< ME. *grape,* sometimes *graap,* a grape, also collectively in the sing., as in the pl., grapes, the bunches of grapes (= MD. *grappe* and *krappe,* a bunch of grapes), < OF. *grape, grappe, crape,* a bunch or cluster, esp. of grapes (cf. It. dim. *grappolo,* a bunch of grapes); a particular use of *grape, grappe,* also *grafe, graffe,* a hook, grappling-iron, = Pr. Sp. *grapa* = It. *grappa,* a cramp-iron (cf. E. *grapple, grapnel*), < OHG. *chrapho,* MHG. *krapfe,* G. *krapfen,* a hook, = D. *krap,* a clasp; connected with OHG. *chrampho, chrampha,* a hook, a nasalized form of the same word, = E. *cramp:* see *cramp*[1].] 1. The fruit of the vine, from which wine is made; a pulpy edible fruit or berry growing in clusters on vines of the genus *Vitis.*

There ben vynes that beren so grete *grapes* that a strong man scholde have ynow to done for to bere o [one] clustre with alle the *grapes.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 265.

The heathen philosopher, when he had a desire to eat a *grape,* would open his lips when he put it into his mouth; meaning thereby, that *grapes* were made to eat, and lips to open. *Shak.,* As you Like it, v. 1.

2. The vine which produces this fruit; the grape-vine. The cultivated grape of Europe, whether it be for wine or for table use, is the *Vitis vinifera,* of which there are said to be 1,500 varieties. The more common native species of the United States are the chicken, frost, or winter grape, *V. cordifolia,* the fruit of which is small, very sour, and worthless; the riverside grape, *V. vulpina;* the northern fox or plum grape, *V. Labrusca;* the southern fox, bullace, muscadine, or scuppernong grape, *V. rotundifolia;* and the summer grape, *V. æstivalis.* The numerous cultivated table-grapes of the eastern United States are either varieties of these (as the Concord, Catawba, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, etc., derived from *V. Labrusca,* and the Clinton, from *V. vulpina*), or hybrids of these with each other or with varieties of *V. vinifera* (as Allen's Hybrid, the Lady Washington, etc.). The most successful wine-grapes are for the most part varieties of *V. æstivalis.* All the purely American varieties are remarkable for their power of resisting the attacks of the phylloxera or grape-louse, which has proved so fatal to the European vine, and on this account they have been extensively introduced into the vineyards of Europe. *V. vulpina* has been very largely used for this purpose, either taking the place of *V. vinifera* entirely or furnishing stocks upon which that species may be safely grafted. See cut under *Vitis.*

3. The knob at the butt of a cannon.—4. *pl.* In *farriery,* a mangy tumor on the leg of a horse.—5. *Milit.,* grape-shot.—**Black mountain grape,** of Jamaica, *Guettarda longiflora.*—**False grape,** the Virginia creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia.*—**Grape-berry moth,** the common name of *Polychrosis* or *Eudemis botrana,* a tortricid moth which lays its eggs in June on berries of the grape, which soon become discolored from the working of the larva inside. The larva



Grape-berry Moth (*Polychrosis botrana*) (cross shows natural size), and Larva of same, natural size.

eats the pulp and parts of the seeds of sometimes three or four berries, and transforms to a pupa in a cocoon made under a flap of leaf cut for this purpose; the moth appears in autumn as the grapes ripen.—**Mountain grape,** of Jamaica, *Coccolobis tenuifolia.*—**Sea-grape.** (*a*) The *Ephedra distachya* of southern Europe and Siberia. (*b*) The *Sargassum bacciferum,* a seaweed with large bladders in grape-like clusters.—**Seaside grape,** a name given to several species of *Coccolobis* growing upon the sea-shore, especially to *C. uvifera.*—**Sour grapes,** things decried as worthless only because they are beyond one's reach: in allusion to the fable of the fox which, having tried in vain to reach some grapes which grew on a high vine, went away disgusted, saying, "I don't care; they are sour, anyway."

grape[2] (grāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *graped,* ppr. *graping.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *grope.*

They steek their een, an' *grape* an' wale
For muckle anes, an' straught anes.
Burns, Halloween.

grape-cure (grāp′kūr), *n.* A system of medical treatment in vogue in certain parts of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Tyrol, consisting in a more or less exclusive diet of grapes.

grape-fern (grāp′fėrn), *n.* Any fern of the genus *Botrychium:* so called because the fructification somewhat resembles a cluster of grapes.

grape-flower (grāp′flou″ėr), *n.* An old name for the grape-hyacinth, *Muscari botryoides.*

grape-fruit (grāp′früt), *n.* The pomelo, *Citrus decumana* (*C. Aurantium grandis,* or *C. decumana,* of Linnæus): so called in the markets of the northern United States, probably from its grape-like flavor. It is now cultivated in Florida, Porto Rico, California, and elsewhere. See *pomelo, shaddock.*

grape-hyacinth (grāp′hī″ą-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth.*

grapeless (grāp′les), *a.* [< *grape*[1] + *-less.*] Wanting grapes; made without grapes, as factitious wine: as, "*grapeless* wines," *Jenyns.*

grapelet (grāp′let), *n.* [< *grape*[1] + *-let.*] A little grape. *Davies.*

grape-louse (grāp′lous), *n.* The vine-pest or phylloxera.

grape-mildew (grāp′mil″dū), *n.* A fungous disease of the grape. The American or downy mildew is *Plasmopara viticola,* which appears in white downy patches, chiefly on the under surface of the leaves, producing brown spots on the opposite surface. It also occurs on young stems and fruits. The fructification of the fungus consists of conidia borne upon sparingly branched pinnate conidiophores, and oöspores embedded in the leaf. (See cut under *conidium.*) It is often very destructive in North America, and has appeared in southern Europe. The old European grape-mildew, *Oidium Tuckeri,* of which only the conidial fructification was for a long time known, has been found to be the conidial condition of the powdery grape-mildew of America, *Uncinula necator,* one of the *Erysiphaceæ* in which the mycelium is spread over the whole upper surface of the leaf, but does not enter its tissues, and the fructification consists of minute cleistocarpous conceptacles containing asci and spores.

graper† (grā′pėr), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *grape,* a hook, grappling-iron: see *grape*[1].] 1. In the fifteenth century, the roughened or studded gripe of the lance.—2. The ring or hollow cylinder of iron through which the shaft of a lance passes and by which it is seized. Compare *bur*[1], 6.

grape-root (grāp′röt), *n.* A root of the grape.—**Grape-root borer.** See *borer.*

grape-rot (grāp′rot), *n.* Any disease of grapes which results in the decay of the berry. The various forms of grape-rot are: *black rot,* due to the fungus *Guignardia Bidwellii; white rot,* produced by the fungus *Coniothyrium Diplodiella; brown rot,* caused by the fungus *Plasmopara viticola; ripe rot,* due to the parasite *Gleosporium fructigenum; bird's-eye rot,* or *anthracnose,* caused by the fungus *Sphaceloma ampelinum.* The most destructive of these rots in America is the black rot.

grapery (grā′pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *graperies* (-iz). [< *grape*[1] + *-ery.*] A building or other inclosure where grapes are grown, usually a glass-house, whether hot or cold.

She led the way to a little conservatory, and a little pinery, and a little *araxery.*
Miss Edgeworth, Absentee, vi.

grape-shot (grāp′shot), *n.* A projectile discharged from a cannon, having much of the destructive spread of case-shot with somewhat of the range and penetrative force of solid shot. A round of grape-shot consists usually of nine cast-iron balls, in three tiers, arranged between parallel iron disks connected by a central iron pin. In *quilted grape-shot* the balls are placed on a circular iron stand round an upright iron spindle, and are secured by a stout canvas covering fastened to the bottom plate and quilted over the balls by marlins, the upper edge of the canvas being tied round the spindle.



Grape-shot.

I therefore fired a four-pounder, charged with *grape-shot,* wide of them: this had a better effect.
★ *Cook,* Voyages, I. ii. 5.

grape-stone (grāp′stōn), *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

And when obedient Nature knows his Will,
A Fly, a *Grape-stone,* or a Hair can kill.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

grape-sugar (grāp′shůg″ąr), *n.* Same as *d-glucose.* See *glucose.*

grape-tree (grāp′trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Coccolobis,* as the checkered grape-tree, *C. diversifolia,* the mangrove grape-tree or sea-grape, *C. uvifera,* and the small grape-tree, *C. tenuifolia.* The name is derived from its characteristic grape-like berry. [West Indian.]

grape-vine (grāp′vīn), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The vine that bears grapes. See *vine, Vitis.*—**Grape-vine thrips.** See *leafhopper* and *Erythroneura.*—**Grape-vine twist,** a dance-figure originated at the merry-makings of negroes, and characterized by contortions in the steps and complicated turns. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Suited for grape-vines: an epithet applied to the poorer soil of Kentucky and Tennessee. *Bartlett; De Vere.*

grapewort† (grāp′wėrt), *n.* The baneberry, *Actæa.*

graph (gråf), *n.* [< Gr. γραφή, a writing, < γράφειν, write.] A diagrammatic representation of a system of connections by means of a number of spots, which may be all distinguished from one another, some pairs of these spots being connected by lines all of which are of one kind. In this way any system of relationship may be represented. Graphs are commonly used in chemistry, and have been applied in algebra and in logic.—**Clifford's graphs,** a system of graphs used for the study of invariants. These graphs were invented by J. J. Sylvester, but were further studied by W. K. Clifford.

The application of *Clifford's graphs* to ordinary binary quantics. *Nature*, XXXIII. 70.

-graph. [= D. *-graaf* = G. *-graph* = Dan. Sw. *-graf* = F. *-graphe* = Sp. *-grafo* = Pg. *-grapho* = It. *-grafo*, < Gr. *-γραφος*, -writing, -writer, < *γραφή*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write, describe: see *graphic*.] A terminal element in compounds of Greek origin, denoting that which writes, marks, or describes something, as in *chronograph*, *telegraph*, *seismograph*, etc., or, passively, that which is written, as in *autograph*, *electrograph*, etc. In the passive use the stricter form is *-gram*.

graphia, *n.* Plural of *graphium*.

graphic, graphical (graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. ★*graphique* = Sp. *gráfico* = Pg. *graphico* = It. *grafico*, < L. *graphicus*, belonging to painting or drawing, picturesque; of persons, skilful; < Gr. *γραφικός*, belonging to painting or drawing, picturesque, of or for writing; of style, lively; < *γραφή*, drawing, painting, writing, a writing, description, etc., < *γράφειν*, orig. scratch, scrape, graze, later represent by lines, draw, paint, write: see *grave*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to the art of writing; concerned with writing, or with words as written; chirographic; orthographic: as, *graphic* representation; a mere *graphic* variation.

Availing himself of his poetical talent, and his facility in the *graphick* art. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 157.

Long before the Alphabet had been invented, men had contrived other systems of *graphic* representation by means of which words could be recorded. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 2.

2. Written; inscribed; expressed by letters.

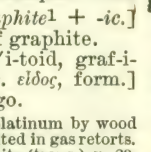
The finger of God hath left an inscription on all his works, not *graphical* or composed of letters. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Graphic representations are always specially valuable to the readers. *Science*, III. 164.

3. Pertaining to the art of delineation, drawing, or picturing; concerned with the expression or conveyance of ideas by lines or strokes, as distinguished from alphabetic characters: as, the *graphic* arts.—**4.** Exhibiting as in a picture; representing with accuracy; describing effectively or vividly; vivid.

Pause, during which Gwendolen, having taken a rapid observation of Grandcourt, made a brief *graphic* description of him. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xi.

5. Working by drawings to scale instead of by arithmetical calculations.—**6.** Concerned with position, not with measurement.—**Graphical geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Graphical method.** (*a*) In *math.*, any method of representing the relations of objects by means of the relations between the parts of a diagram. Such a method is employed, (1) in order to convey information, as when parallel lines of different length are exhibited which are proportionate to the population, etc., of different countries; and (2) to aid numerical or logical calculations, as when a curve is drawn through points whose coördinates represent the population of a country at successive decadal epochs; and this curve is used to ascertain the population at other dates. Graphical methods are of three kinds: those which make no use of the continuity of space except to show that the extremities of lines are connected, and of this kind are graphs; those which use only the projective properties of space; and those which use the metrical properties of space, and which produce diagrams intended to be measured. Of the last kind, for example, are the graphical methods of statics, etc. (*b*) In *pathol.*, a mode of studying diseases of the heart and the great vessels by tracings of an instrument, as the sphygmograph. *Dunglison.*—**Graphical statics,** a method of investigating the strength of structures and other statical problems by measurements on drawings made to scale. Graphical methods are extensively employed in all branches of physical inquiry.—**Graphic arts,** drawing, engraving, etching, painting, and other arts involving the use of lines and strokes other than alphabetic characters, to express or convey ideas.—**Graphic formula,** in *chem.*, a kind of rational formula in which the assumed valency of the atoms of a molecule, and their positions and mutual relations within the molecule, are represented by connecting lines or dashes, as in the figure, which is a graphic formula of acetic acid. Each hydrogen atom (H), having a single connecting bond, is univalent, each carbon atom (C) is quadrivalent, having four bonds, and each oxygen atom (O) bivalent. The three compound radicals of which it is composed, methyl (CH_3), carbonyl (CO), and hydroxyl (OH), are also represented.



—**Graphic gold.** See *gold*.—**Graphic granite.** See *granite*, 1.—**Graphic ore.** Same as *graphic gold*.

graphically (graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** By means of written representation; orthographically.

After it succeeded their third dance; then which, a more numerous composition could not be seen *graphically* disposed into letters, and honoring the name of the most sweet and engenious Prince Charles, Duke of York. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

2. By means of delineation, drawing, or picturing.—**3.** As by a picture; vividly.

I have elsewhere called Steevens the Puck of Commentators; and I know not that I could have described him more *graphically*. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lix.

graphicalness (graf'i-kal-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being graphic. *Imp. Dict.*

graphicly (graf'ik-li), *adv.* Same as *graphically*.

graphicness (graf'ik-nes), *n.* Same as *graphicalness*.

But seeing the actual reality takes away much of the pleasantness, however much it adds to the *graphicness*. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 28.

graphics (graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *graphic:* see *-ics*.] The art of drawing, particularly of precise mechanical drawing, as of architectural and engineering plans.

Graphidaceæ (graf-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of lichens, remarkable for the resemblance which the fructification (apothecia) bears to the forms of certain Oriental alphabets, whence the scientific name and the popular name *scripturewort*s. The species are widely distributed, growing chiefly on the bark of trees. The apothecia are usually elongated (lirellæform) and normally margined only by a proper exciple. *Graphis* is the typical genus. Some of the species are peculiarly important from being found only as parasites on the bark of particular species of *Cinchona*, and so serving as a means of identifying some of the most valuable commercial barks. Also written *Graphidiaceæ*, *Graphidei*, and *Graphideæ*.

graphidaceous (graf-i-dā'shius), *a.* [< *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-aceous*.] In *lichenol.*, belonging to the genus *Graphis* or to the family *Graphidaceæ*. Also *graphideine*.

graphideine (grā-fid'ē-in), *a.* [< *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-ine*[1].] Same as *graphidaceous*.

graphiohexaster (graf″i-ō-hek-sas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a style, + *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In sponges, a hexaster or six-rayed spicule whose rays are much curved.

graphiology (graf-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a style, pencil, LGr. *γραφεία*, writings (see *graphium*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of handwriting as an expression of character.

Graphis (graf'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *graphis*, < Gr. *γραφίς* (*γραφιδ-*), a style, pencil, drawing, < *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*.] A genus of lichens having the apothecia curved and branched, found chiefly on the bark of trees. See *Graphidaceæ*.

★**graphite**[1] (graf'īt), *n.* [= F. *graphite*, so called from its use in making pencils for writing, < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *-ite*[2].] One of the forms under which carbon occurs in nature (see *carbon*), also known as *plumbago* and *black-lead*. It has an iron-gray color and metallic luster, and occurs in foliated masses and embedded scales. It is soft and unctuous to the touch, makes a black shining streak on paper, and is used chiefly in the manufacture of pencils, crucibles, and portable furnaces, for burnishing iron to protect it from rust, as a lubricator, for electrodes in electro-metallurgy, for making conducting surfaces in electro-plating, etc. The graphite of commerce is largely obtained from Ceylon, also from mines in the United States (*e. g.* Ticonderoga, N. Y.), Mexico, Austria, Germany, etc. The Alibert mine in Siberia has produced excellent material for lead pencils. Artificial graphite, which can be made by a variety of processes, is now produced in quantity for commercial uses by the decomposition of a carbide by the heat of a powerful electrical current.—**Gas-graphite.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

graphite[2] (graf'īt), *n.* [An erroneously 'restored' form, for **graffite*, < It. *graffito*, pl. *graffiti:* see *graffito*.] Same as *graffito*. See the extract.

The next [in the catacomb under the farm of Tor Marancia near Rome] was a *graphite*, one of those rude scratchings which, though made by idle or mischievous hands, . . . nevertheless often contain most valuable information. This *graphite* was found on the intonaco [plaster] of the apse. It represented in rude outline the profile of a bishop seated, evidently preaching from the episcopal chair, with a kind of background showing the side of the choir, with the pulpit or ambo for the epistle. *Shakspeare Wood.*

★**graphitic** (grā-fit'ik), *a.* [< *graphite*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of graphite.

★**graphitoid, graphitoidal** (graf'i-toid, graf-i-toi'dal), *a.* [< *graphite*[1] + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling graphite or plumbago.

Grove had proposed to replace the platinum by wood charcoal or *graphitoidal* charcoal deposited in gas retorts. *Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 23.

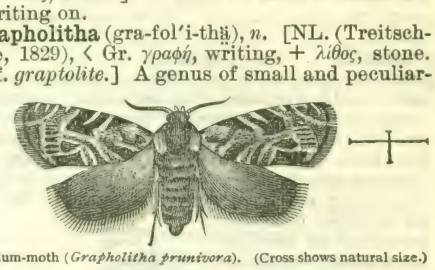
graphium (graf'i-um), *n.*; pl. *graphia* (-ą). [L., < Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a pencil, style, < *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*, *graff*[2].] A style for writing; a stylus.

graphiure (graf'i-ūr), *n.* A dormouse of the genus *Graphiurus*.

Graphiurus (graf-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a pencil, + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** A genus of dormice, of the family *Myoxidæ*, with a short cylindrical tail ending in a pencil of hairs (whence the name), and small simple molars. *F. Cuvier*, 1829.—**2.** A genus of extinct fishes, of the family *Cœlacanthidæ*. *Kner*, 1866.

grapholite (graf'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of slate suitable for writing on.

Grapholitha (gra-fol'i-thą), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1829), < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *λίθος*, stone. Cf. *graptolite*.] A genus of small and peculiarly marked tortricid moths, some of which inhabit galls. The larva of *G. caryana* of the United States feeds on the husks of hickory-nuts; *G. prunivora* infests plums and also aphid-galls; *G. interstinctana* affects clover-seeds. There are 14 North American and a number of European species.



Plum-moth (*Grapholitha prunivora*). (Cross shows natural size.)

graphological (graf-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *graphology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to graphology.

graphologist (grā-fol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *graphology* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in graphology.

When told that he is a miser, he [a hypnotized person] writes in a close, short, economical hand-writing, in the way misers write according to *graphologists;* as a peasant, he writes in a drawling ugly hand. *Science*, VII. 302.

graphology (grā-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of handwriting regarded as an expression of the character of the writer.

The conclusion drawn by these gentlemen is, that *graphology* is a real science, and that its main features are correct, generally speaking. *Science*, VII. 302.

graphometer (grā-fom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γράφειν*, write, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A mathematical instrument for measuring angles in surveying; a semicircle.

graphometric, graphometrical (graf-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *graphometer* + *-ic-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.—**2.** Pertaining to graphometrics.—**Graphometric function,** a function expressed by means of length but unaltered by linear transformation.

graphometrics (graf-ō-met'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *graphometric:* see *-ics*.] That branch of geometry which treats of properties which involve lengths or other magnitudes, but which are unaltered by projection or linear transformation.

graphonym (graf'ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name: see *onym*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a technical name based upon a recognizable published plate, figure, diagnosis, or description. *Coues*, The Auk (1884), I. 321. [Rare.]

graphophone (graf'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds, based on the principle of the phonograph invented by Edison, but of a different mechanical construction. More fully called *phonograph-graphophone*.

The gramophone bears no resemblance, in a scientific aspect, to the phonograph, or the *graphophone*. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIII. 625.

graphophonic (graf-ō-fon'ik), *a.* [< *graphophone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the graphophone: as, a *graphophonic* tablet.

graphoscope (graf'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A device for viewing pictures or photographs through a lens. It consists of a holder for the picture and one for the lens, with simple appliances for adjusting the focus.

graphospasm (graf'ō-spazm), *n.* [< NL. *graphospasmus*, < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *σπασμός*, spasm, cramp: see *spasm*.] Writers' cramp; scriveners' cramp (which see, under *scrivener*).

★**graphotype** (graf'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type*.] A process of making blocks for use in surface-printing. Drawings are made on a thin surface of finely prepared chalk with a silicious ink. When dried, the soft parts are brushed away, and the drawing remains in relief; stereotypes are then made from the block. In a later form of the process the chalk surface is superseded by a zinc plate covered with finely powdered French chalk brought to a hard and firm texture by great pressure.

-graphy. [= D. *-grafie* = G. *-graphie* = Dan. Sw. *-grafi* = F. *-graphie* = Sp. *-grafía* = Pg. *-graphia* = It. *-grafia*, < L. *-graphia*, < Gr. *-γραφία*, in abstract nouns from compound adjectives in *-γραφος*, < *γράφειν*, write: see *-graph*.] A terminal element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'writing, description, discourse, science,' as in *biography*, *geography*, *hagiography*, *hydrography*, *topography*, *typography*, etc. Such nouns are accompanied by an adjective in *-graphic*, *-graphical*, and often by a concrete noun in *-graph*.

grapinel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *grapnel*. *Chaucer.*

grapline (grap'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *grapnel*, 3.

grapnall†, *n.* See *grapnel*.

grapnel (grap'nel), *n.* [Formerly also *grapnall*; < ME. *grapenel, grapinel*, < OF. **grapinel, *grappinel*, assumed dim. of *grapin, grappin*, F. *grappin*, a grapnel (OF. also *grappil*, a grapnel, grapple), dim. of *grappe*, a hook, a cluster of grapes: see *grape*[1].] **1.** A mechanical device consisting essentially of one or more hooks or clamps, used for grasping or holding something; a grapple; a grappling-iron. Specifically—**2.** A grappling-iron, used to seize and hold one ship to another in engagements preparatory to boarding. Also called *grappling*.



Grapnel, def. 3.

In goth the *grapenel*, so ful of crokes,
Amonge the ropes, and the sheryng hokes.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 640.

3. A boat's anchor having from three to six flukes placed at equal distances about the end of the shank. Also *grapline*.

After this a canoe was left fixed to a *grapnel* in the middle of the harbour. *Anson*, Voyage Round the World, ii. 13.

4. A kind of heavy tongs used for hauling logs, stones, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A device for grasping or taking hold of something not otherwise manageable or accessible, as for gripping and recovering tools in a bored well, for raising the core left by a diamond drill, for seizing a submarine telegraph-cable which needs repairs, etc.

grapnel-plant (grap'nel-plant), *n.* Same as ★*grapple-plant*.

grapple (grap'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graple*; < OF. *grappil*, a grapple (of a ship), equiv. to *grappin* (> dim. **grappinel*, > E. *grapnel*, q. v.), dim. of *grappe*, a hook, a cluster of grapes: see *grape*[1] and *grapple*, *v.*] **1.** A hook or an iron instrument by which one thing, as a ship, fastens on another; a grapnel.

Ambition outsearcheth to glorie the greece,
The stair to estate, the *graple* of grace.
Mir. for Mags., p. 84.

The creeping ivy, to prevent his fall,
Clings with its fibrous *grapples* to the wall.
Blackmore, Creation, ii.

2. A clasping-hook for grasping a beam, used in suspending the blocks or hoisting apparatus of a hay-fork.—**3.** Large tongs with sharp points used for various purposes, as for lifting blocks of ice.—**4**†. The clasp of a buckle. *Hollyband.*—**5.** A spring fish-hook.—**6.** [< *grapple*, *v.*] A seizing or gripping; especially, a close hold in wrestling, and hence in any other contest; a close fight or encounter.

Still rose . . .
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd.
Milton, P. R., iv. 567.

Come, one good *grapple*, I with all the world!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 247.

Strangers who have a large common ground of reading will, for this reason, come the sooner to the *grapple* of genuine converse. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i.

grapple (grap'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grappled*, ppr. *grappling*. [Early mod. E. also *graple, grapel*; < *grapple*, *n.*, q. v. Popularly associated with *grab*[1], *grasp*, with which, however, it has no connection. The freq. of *grab*[1] is *grabble*, q. v., and *grasp* is ult. a derivative of *grope*.] **I.** *trans.* To seize or grasp with a grapple; lay fast hold on with mechanical appliances or with the hands: as, to *grapple* an antagonist.

The gallies were *grapeled* to the Centurion in this manner: two lay on one side, and two on another, and the admirall lay full in the sterne.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 168.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

=**Syn.** To gripe, grasp, catch, clutch, clasp.

II. *intrans.* To fasten on another, or on each other, as ships, by some mechanical means, as grappling-irons; seize another, or each other, in a close grip, as in wrestling; clinch: often used figuratively.

Your grace and I
Must *grapple* upon even terms no more.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy.

Let Truth and Falsehood *grapple*: who ever knew Truth put to the worst in free and open encounter?
Milton, Areopagitica.

Making use only of their daggers, *grappling* closely man to man, till both rolled promiscuously together down the steep sides of the ravine. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

To grapple with, to contend with in close contest, as in wrestling; struggle with; seize or attack boldly.

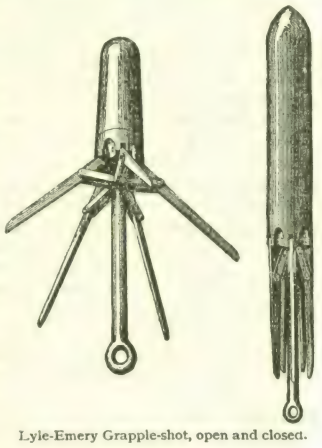
She rubb'd her eyes; but found their strength too weak
To *grapple with* that stupor. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 107.

grapplement† (grap'l-ment), *n.* [< *grapple* + *-ment*.] A grappling; a grasp; a grip.

And catching hold of him, as downe he lent,
Him backeward overthrew, and downe him stayd
With their rude handes and gryesly *graplement*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 29.

grapple-plant (grap'l-plant), *n.* A procumbent herb of South Africa, *Harpagophytum procumbens*, of the family *Pedaliaceæ*, which bears a curious seed-vessel with long, branching, claw-like appendages terminating in very sharp hooks. Also called *grapnel-plant*.

grapple-shot (grap'l-shot), *n.* A shot attached to a cable, used on the sea-coast in the life-saving service. It is fired across a ship, and is caught in the rigging by flukes which spread out when the cable is pulled.



Lyle-Emery Grapple-shot, open and closed.

grappling (grap'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grapple*, *v.*] **1.** That by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel.—**2.** An anchorage.

About midnight, we run under the land, and came to a *grappling*, where we took such rest as our situation would admit.
Cook, Voyages, I. ii. 3.

3. A lernæan parasite of the menhaden: so called from having the shape of a grappling-iron. [Maryland, U. S.]

grappling-iron (grap'ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* An instrument consisting of several iron or steel claws for grappling and holding fast to something.

grappling-line (grap'ling-līn), *n.* In *zoöl.*, same as *fishing-line*, 2.

grappling-tongs (grap'ling-tôngz), *n. pl.* Oyster-tongs.

Grapsidæ (grap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grapsus* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Grapsus*, and belonging to the series *Oxypodoidea*. The carapace is quadrilateral with the lateral margins straight or slightly arcuated, the orbits are moderate, and the postabdomen is very wide. The species inhabit sea-shores, and run with great rapidity.

grapsoid (grap'soid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Grapsus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Grapsoidea* or *Grapsidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Grapsoidea*.

Grapsoidea (grap-soi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grapsus* + *-oidea*.] Same as *Oxypodoidea*. Also *Grapsoidei*.

grapsoidian (grap-soi'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Grapsus* + *-oid-ian*.] Same as *grapsoid*.

Grapsus (grap'sus), *n.* [NL., for **Grapsæus*, < Gr. γραψαιος, a crab.] A genus of crabs, typical of the family *Grapsidæ*.

Grapta (grap'tä), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < Gr. γραπτός, marked, painted; with reference to the markings on the under side of the hind wings, which resemble letters or punctuation-marks.] A genus of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*, well represented in the United States by the comma butterfly, *G. comma*, the semicolon butterfly, *G. interrogationis*, *G. j.-album*, and others.

Graptodera (grap-tod'e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γραπτός, marked, written, + δέρος, skin.] A genus of saltatorial chrysomelid beetles, or flea-beetles. *G. chalybea* is a small steel-blue species very injurious to the grape, of which it devours the leaves and buds.

graptolite (grap'tō-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Graptolites*, *Graptolithus*.] **I.** *n.* One of the *Graptolithidæ*, *Graptolithina*, or *Rhabdophora*; a specimen or a species of Paleozoic cœlenterate organisms, commonly supposed to be hydrozoans, resembling the living sertularians in having a horny polypary, and in having the separate zoöids protected by little horny cups, all springing from a common cœnosarc, but differing in that they were not fixed to any solid object, but were permanently free. Graptolites usually appear as glistening films on hard shales of the Silurian strata, presenting the appearance of rude hieroglyphics, whence the name.



Block of Stone containing Graptolites.

Some singular organisms, termed *Graptolites*, which abound in the Silurian rocks, may possibly be Hydrozoa, though they present points of resemblance with the Polyzoa. . . . The theciform projections of the *Graptolite* stem may correspond with the nematophores of Sertularians. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 137.

Double or twin graptolites. See *Graptolithidæ*.

II. *a.* Same as *graptolitic*: as, a *graptolite* schist.

Graptolites (grap-to-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., a form of *Graptolithus*, accom. to term. *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] Same as *Graptolithus*.

graptolith (grap'tō-lith), *n.* Same as *graptolite*.

graptolithic (grap-tō-lith'ik), *a.* Same as *graptolitic*.

Graptolithidæ (grap-tō-lith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graptolithus* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of graptolites, referred to the *Hydrozoa*. Both the endoskeleton and exoskeleton are chitinous, the former being rod-shaped. The colonies are free-swimming. The family is probably extinct, and occurs from the Cambrian to the lower Devonian. In some forms the cellules are uniserial, on only one side of a stipe (*Monoprionidæ*); others have biserial cellules, and are known as *double graptolites* or *twin graptolites* (*Diprionidæ*). The genera are numerous. Also *Graptolitidæ*. See *graptolite*.

Graptolithina (grap-tō-li-thī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graptolithus* + *-ina*.] The graptolites as a superfamily of *Hydrozoa*: same as *Rhabdophora*. The position of the group varies: it is made a subclass of *Hydrozoa* by Nicholson, a suborder of *Hydroida* by Allman, an order of gymnolæmatous *Bryozoa* by Carus, an order of *Hydroida* by Von Hayek, and a pendant to *Alcyonaria* by Schmarda.

Graptolithus (grap-tol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γραπτός, marked, written, verbal adj. of γράφειν, write, + λίθος, stone: see *graphic*.] **1**†. A Linnean genus of the class *Fossilia* and order *Petrificata*, defined as a pictured petrifaction, and made to cover a variety of objects, as Florentine marble, moss-agate, certain worms, as *Serpula*, etc.—**2.** A genus of *Graptolithidæ*, giving name to the family.

graptolitic (grap-tō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *graptolite* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to graptolites; produced by graptolites; containing graptolites: as, *graptolitic* markings; *graptolitic* slate. Also *graptolite*, *graptolithic*.

Graptolitidæ (grap-tō-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Graptolithidæ* or *Graptolithina*.

grapy (grā'pi), *a.* [< *grape*[1] + *-y*[1].] Composed of, pertaining to, or resembling grapes: as, a *grapy* flavor.

The God we now behold with open eyes;
A herd of spotted panthers round him lies
In glaring forms; the *grapy* clusters spread
On his fair brows, and dangle on his head.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

graso (grā'sō), *n.* A cetacean of the family *Balænopteridæ*, *Eschrichtius robustus*, a kind of finner-whale.

grasp (grâsp), *v.* [< ME. *graspen*, for orig. **grapsen* = LG. *grapsen*, grasp, snatch; with verb-formative *-s*, as in *cleanse*, *bless*, etc., < ME. *grapien*, *grapen*, take hold of, touch, grope: see *grope*[1], *grape*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms.

He *grasp'd* the mane with both his hands,
And eke with all his might.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Dropping into his elbow-chair, and *grasping* its sides so firmly that they creaked again.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby.

His long arms stretch'd as to *grasp* a flyer.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To seize upon; take possession of.

Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

3. To seize by the intellect; become thoroughly cognizant of; comprehend.

Conception, the act of which concept is the result, expresses the act of comprehending or *grasping* up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterized. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, vii.

We ourselves, indeed, when saying that we . . . *grasp* an argument palpably true, still express mental acts by words originally used to express bodily acts.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 68.

II. *intrans.* To make a grasp, or the motion of grasping; seize something firmly or eagerly.

Than he be-gan to *craspe* after his arme, for to take from hym his swerde out of his honde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasp'd*
And tugg'd for life. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Like a miser, 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more.
Dryden.

To grasp at, to catch at; try to seize.

But this . . . is the mischievous nature of pride; it makes a man *grasp at* every thing, and, by consequence, comprehend nothing effectually and thoroughly.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

Alas! we *grasp at* Clouds, and beat the Air,
Vexing that Spirit we intend to clear.
Prior, Solomon, i.

grasp (gråsp), *n.* [< *grasp*, *v.*] **1.** A grip or seizure by the hand; the act of taking or attempting to take hold of something.

I long'd so heartily then and there
To give him the *grasp* of fellowship.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 2.

2. Power of seizing and holding; forcible possession.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *grasp*. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

3. Power of the intellect to seize and comprehend subjects; wide-reaching power of comprehension.

The foremost minds of the following intellectual era were not, in power or *grasp*, equal to their predecessors.
Is. Taylor.

In the treatment of this arduous problem [the descent of man] Mr. Darwin showed no less acuteness and *grasp* than had been displayed in his earlier work.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 365.

graspable (gråsʹpa-bl), *a.* [< *grasp* + *-able.*] Capable of being grasped.

graspelt, *n.* and *v.* See *grasple.*

grasper (gråsʹpėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which grasps or seizes; one who catches or holds.—**2.** *pl.* The raptorial orthopterous mantids or rear-horses. See *Raptoria.*

grasping (gråsʹping), *p. a.* Eager to gain possession of something; covetous; rapacious; avaricious; exacting; miserly.

My wealth, on which a kinsman nigh
Already casts a *grasping* eye.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 28.

Stelling is moderate in his terms—he's not a *grasping* man. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

graspingly (gråsʹping-li), *adv.* In a grasping manner; covetously; rapaciously.

The Pope had proved himself to be *graspingly* unwise.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 357.

graspingness (gråsʹping-nes), *n.* The state or character of being grasping; covetousness; rapacity.

To take all that good-nature, or indulgence, or good opinion confers shews a want of moderation, and a *graspingness* that is unworthy of that indulgence.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 137.

grasplet, *n.* and *v.* [Also *graspel*; < *grasp* + *-le*, conformed to *grapple.*] Same as *grapple.*

For to the distourbaunce of the shippes that approched the walles, they devysed longe rafters, to the which they fastened *grasples* of iron and great hookes lyke sithes.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 60.

Wher of ye one strake full with her Spurne [rostro] with whom the cynquereme *graspeled* and ye other which was loose and at libertie fell vpon her contrary side.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 61.

graspless (gråspʹles), *a.* [< *grasp* + *-less.*] Incapable of grasping; relaxed; weak.

From my *graspless* hand
Drop friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glass sand.
Coleridge, On a Friend.

★**grass** (grås), *n.* [< ME. *gras*, *gres*, sometimes transposed *gers*, *gyrs*, Sc. *girs*, < AS. *græs*, transposed *gærs* = OS. *gras* = OFries. *gers*, *gres* = D. *gras* = MLG. *gras*, *gres* = OHG. *gras*, *cras* = MHG. G. *gras*, grass, herbage (applicable to any small plant), = Icel. *gras* = Sw. *gräs* = Dan. *græs*, grass, = Goth. *gras*, the first growth of corn, etc., a plant or herb; akin to MHG. *gruose*, first growth, = MD. *groese*, the green sod, turf, and prob. to *green*[1] and *grow*. There is no proof of a connection with L. *grāmen*, grass (see *gramineous*), or with Gr. *χορτός*, grass.] **1.** In general, herbage; the plants on which cattle and other beasts feed or pasture; the verdurous covering of the soil. In popular use the name is applied to a great variety of plants which are in no way related to grasses technically so called. See def. 2.

And forth she went priuely
Unto the Parke was faste by,
All softe walkende on the *gras*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

All flesh is *grass*, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field. Isa. xl. 6.

When Phœbe doth behold
Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed *grass*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*, any plant of the family *Poaceæ* (which see).—**3.** In a narrower and popular sense, those plants of the family *Poaceæ* on which flocks and herds are pastured, or which are cut and dried as hay.—**4.** An ornamental plat or stretch of grass-covered land; a lawn: as, keep off the *grass*.—**5.** In *mining*, the surface of the ground at the mine.—**6.** In *turf parlance*, the time of new verdure; spring or summer: as, the colt will be three this *grass*.—**7.** [Short for *sparrow-grass*, a corruption of *asparagus.*] Asparagus.

A hundred of *grass*, from the Corporation of Garratt.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

Ant-hill grass. See *ant-hill.*—**At grass.** (*a*) Same as *to grass* (*a*). (*b*) See *to take heart of grace*, under *grace.*—**Bahama grass.** Same as *Bermuda grass.*—**Barn-yard grass.** Same as *cockspur-grass.*—**Bengal grass,** *Chætochloa Italica*, probably native in eastern Asia, extensively cultivated as a forage-plant. Also known as *Hungarian grass*, *German millet*, etc.—**Bermuda grass,** a low, creeping, perennial grass, *Capriola Dactylon*, found in most warm and tropical countries, where, from its endurance of drought, it is a common pasture-grass. It rarely bears seed, but is easily propagated by cuttings of the root-stocks, and when once established its eradication is difficult. Also *Bahama grass.*—**Between hay and grass.** See *hay*[1].—**Black-seed grass,** the *Sporobolus Indicus*: so called from the frequency with which its spikelets are attacked by smut.—**Blue-eyed grass.** See *blue-eyed.*—**Blue-grass region,** the rich limestone lands of Kentucky and Tennessee, yielding blue grass, and noted for the fine physical development of man and beast bred there.

Either no other land ever lent itself so easily to civilization as the *blue-grass region*, or it was exceptionally fortunate in its inhabitants.
C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 256.

Bottle-brush grass. See *bottle-brush.*—**Capon's-tail grass.** See *capon's-tail.*—**Cockscomb-grass.** See *cockscomb.*—**Cocksfoot-grass.** See *cocksfoot.*—**Comb-fringed grass,** a species of *Dactyloctenium*, in which the cuspidate flowers are arranged in unilateral spikes.—**Dog's-tail grass.** (*a*) Species of *Cynosurus*, especially *C. cristatus*, from its spike being fringed on one side only. (*b*) *Eleusine Indica.* See *Eleusine.*—**Dog's-tooth grass.** (*a*) The dog-grass, *Agropyron caninum.* (*b*) Bermuda grass, *Capriola Dactylon.* (*c*) In Queensland, *Chloris divaricata.*—**Esparto-grass.** See *esparto.*—**Fivefinger-grass.** Same as *fivefinger*, 1.—**Five-leafed grass,** in *her.*, same as *cinquefoil*, 3.—**Four-leafed grass,** the herb truelove, *Paris quadrifolia.*—**Fowl-grass.** See *fowl*[1].—**Foxtail-grass.** See *foxtail*, 2.—**Free grass,** free grazing. [Western U. S.]

In our northern country we have *free grass*: that is, the stockmen rarely own more than small portions of the land over which their cattle range, the bulk of it being unsurveyed and still the property of the National Government. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 510.

French grass, the sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa.*—**Grass of Parnassus,** the common name for species of the genus *Parnassia*, belonging to the *Saxifragaceæ.*—**Grass of the Andes,** the *Arrhenatherum elatius*, a stout but soft perennial grass of Europe, naturalized in the United States, and cultivated for pasturage and hay.—**Hare's-tail grass,** the common name of a species of grass, *Lagurus ovatus*, inhabiting the Mediterranean region and Canary islands, and found as far north as the isle of Guernsey. The dense, oblong, woolly panicles bear a resemblance to a hare's tail. See *Lagurus.*—**Holy-grass.** See ★*Savastana.*—**Hungarian grass.** Same as *Bengal grass.*—**Lyme grass.** See *Elymus.*—**Mesquite-grass.** Same as *grama-grass.*—**Spanish grass.** Same as *esparto.*—**To go to grass.** (*a*) To be turned out to pasture, as a horse, especially one no longer fit for work.

The sturdy steed now *goes to grass*, and up they hang his saddle. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

(*b*) To go into retirement; rusticate: commonly used in the imperative, with the contemptuous force of "Get out!" [Slang.] (*c*) To die; go to the grave. [Western U. S.] (*d*) To fall violently; be knocked down, as a pugilist in the ring: as, he tripped and *went to grass*. [Slang.]—**To grass.** (*a*) At pasture; on a pasture range: used figuratively. Also *at grass.*

If the worst come to the worst—I'll turn my Wife *to Grass*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

(*b*) In *mining*, to the surface: as, send the ore *to grass.*—**To let the grass grow under one's feet** (or, formerly, **on one's heel†**), to loiter; idle; act very slowly.

Maistresse, since I went, no *grasse hath growne on my hele*,
But maister Tristram Trustie here maketh no speede.
Udall, Roister Doister, iv. 5.

Mr. Tulkinghorn . . . is so good as to act as my solicitor, and *grass* don't *grow under his feet*, I can tell ye.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxiii.

It was a rule with these indefatigable missionaries never to *let the grass grow under their feet*. Scarce had they, therefore, alighted at the inn and deposited their saddle-bags, than they made their way to the residence of the governor. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 297.

★**grass** (grås), *v.* [< *grass*, *n.* The older verb is *graze*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with grass or with turf; furnish with grass: as, to *grass* a lawn.

With us in the Bad Lands all we do, when cold weather sets in, is to drive our beasts off the scantily *grassed* river-bottom back ten miles or more.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 498.

2. To throw on or bring down to the grass or ground, as a bird shot on the wing, or a fish caught from the water.

Who amongst you, dear readers, can appreciate the intense delight of *grassing* your first big fish after a nine months' fast? *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxvi.

At the close of the twenty-fifth round the doctor had killed twenty out of twenty-five, while his opponent had *grassed* seventeen out of the same number.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881.

3. To lose in the grass.

One arrow must be shot after another, though both be *grast*, and never found again.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 20.

4. To feed with growing grass; pasture.

The feeding or *grassing* of beefs and muttons.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

II.† *intrans.* To breed grass; be covered with grass. *Tusser.*

grassant† (grasʹant), *a.* [< L. *grassan(t-)s*, ppr. of *grassari*, go, go about, freq. of *gradi*, go: see *grade*[1].] Moving about; stirring; in full swing.

Those innovations and mischiefs which are now *grassant* in England. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 183.

Prejudices, as epidemical diseases, are *grassant.*
Roger North, Examen, p. 131.

grassation† (gra-sāʹshon), *n.* [< L. *grassatio(n-)*, a rioting, < *grassari*, pp. *grassatus*, go about, < *gradior*, *gressus*, step.] A wandering about; constant motion or activity.

If in vice there be a perpetual *grassation*, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 8.

grass-bar (grásʹbär), *n.* A bar in a river, inlet, or harbor overgrown with grass. Such bars are well known to anglers as places where bass lie in the eddies.

grass-bass (grásʹbàs), *n.* A common food-fish, *Pomoxys sparoides*, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, from 8 to 12 inches long, found in the southern United States, the upper Mississippi valley, and the Great Lake region. Also called *calico-bass*, *strawberry-bass*, *bar-fish*, and *crappie.*

grass-bird (grásʹbėrd), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *maculata.* Also called *grass-snipe.* [U. S.]

grass-bleaching (grásʹblēʺching), *n.* Bleaching by exposing the article to be bleached to the sunlight by spreading it out on the grass.

Grass-bleaching is occasionally used in the clearing process for chintzes, cretonnes, &c.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 207.

grass-character, *n.* See *grass-hand.*

grasschat (grásʹchat), *n.* Same as *whinchat.*

grass-cloth (grásʹklôth), *n.* **1.** A thin light kind of linen, called in Chinese *hia pu* or summer cloth, made in China and the East from the fiber of *Bœhmeria nivea* and other plants of the nettle family. It was originally called *grass-cloth* by foreigners at Canton because it was assumed to be made from some sort of grass. See *china-grass.*

2. A thick fabric made in the Canary islands of some vegetable fiber.

grass-cutter (grásʹkutʺėr), *n.* One who or that which cuts grass; specifically, one of a body of attendants on an Indian army, whose task is to provide provender for the large number of cattle necessary for transporting munitions, baggage, etc.

grass-drake (grásʹdrāk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis.* [West Riding, Eng.]

grassed (grást), *a.* Said of a golf-club having its face slightly spooned or sloped backward.

grass-embroidery (grásʹem-broiʺdėr-i), *n.* Embroidery made by various tribes of American Indians, the chief material for which is dried grass or fibrous leaves resembling grass.

grasser (grásʹėr), *n.* [< *grass* + *-er*[1].] A calf fed on grass, as distinguished from a *fed calf*, one fed on prepared food. [U. S.]

★**grassfinch** (grásʹfinch), *n.* **1.** A granivorous fringilline bird; any one of sundry species of *Fringillidæ* that live in the grass or feed on grass-seeds. Specifically—(*a*) The bay-winged bunt-



Grassfinch (*Poœcetes gramineus*).

ing or vesper-bird of North America, *Pœcetes gramineus*, a common sparrow about 6½ inches long, with bay lesser wing-coverts and white lateral tail-feathers. See *Pœcetes*. (*b*) A grassquit.

2. One of various small old-world birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, and of the genera *Spermestes*, *Amadina*, and others.

grass-green (gràs'grēn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grasgrene*, < AS. **græsgrēne*, *gærsgrēne*, in earliest form *græsgroeni* (= D. *grasgroen* = G. *grasgrün* = Icel. *grasgrænn* = Sw. *gräsgrön* = Dan. *græsgrön*), < *græs*, grass, + *grēne*, green.] **I.** *a.* Green as grass; specifically, somewhat yellowish-green, of full chroma but rather low luminosity, suggesting rather than resembling the color of grass in the sunlight.

> Thrice she blew on a *grass-green* horn.
> *Alison Gross* (Child's Ballads, I. 169).
>
> At his head a *grass-green* turf,
> At his heels a stone.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).
>
> A gown of *grass-green* silk she wore.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

II. *n.* The color of grass. *Hill.*

grass-grown (gràs'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with ★grass.

grass-hand, grass-character (gràs'hand, -kar″ak-tėr), *n.* The cursive or running hand used by the Chinese, Japanese, etc., in business and private writings, etc.: so called because of its trailing-plant-like irregularity and freedom.

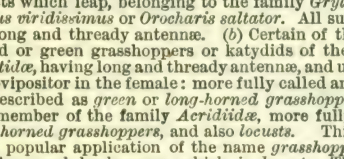
> What is termed the *grass hand*, which is very much abbreviated and exceedingly difficult to acquire. Unless the square hand of a particular "*grass*" *character* be known, it is often wholly impossible to look it up in a dictionary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 586.

grass-hearth† (gràs'härth), *n.* In *law*, an old customary service of tenants, who brought their plows and did one day's work for their lord.

grasshop†, **grasshoppe**†, *n.* [< ME. *grashoppe*, *greshoppe*, *gresshoppe*, *gresshope*, *greshop*, *grishop*, *gressop*, *grissop*, etc., < AS. *græshoppa*, *gærshoppa* (= Sw. *gräshoppa* = Dan. *græshoppe* = Norw. *grashopp*), a grasshopper, < *græs*, grass, + *hoppa*, a hopper, leaper, < *hoppian*, hop, leap: see *hop*[1]. Cf. AS. *gærsstapa*, a locust, grasshopper, < *gærs*, grass, + *stapa*, a stepper.] The earlier form of *grasshopper*.

> To lefe-worme thar fruit gafe he
> And thar swynkes to *gresshope* to be.
> Ps. lxxvii. [lxxviii.] 46 (ME. version).

★**grasshopper** (gràs'hop″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grashopper*, *grashoppyr* (= D. *grashupper* = LG. *grashüpper*), < *grashoppe*, the older form (see *grasshop*), + *-er*[1].] **1.** A saltatorial orthopterous insect; a popular name of those insects of the order *Orthoptera* of which the hind legs are fitted for leaping, and of which the males, if winged, produce a shrill, grating sound or stridulation. The name is given to numerous species, of three different families: (*a*) Some of the large green crickets which leap, belonging to the family *Gryllidæ*, as *Gryllus viridissimus* or *Orocharis saltator*. All such have very long and thready antennæ. (*b*) Certain of the long-horned or green grasshoppers or katydids of the family *Locustidæ*, having long and thready antennæ, and usually a long ovipositor in the female: more fully called and properly described as *green* or *long-horned grasshoppers*. (*c*) Any member of the family *Acrididæ*, more fully called *short-horned grasshoppers*, and also *locusts*. This is the usual popular application of the name *grasshopper*, but not the usual book-name, which is *locust*. They are comparatively slender-bodied, with wing-covers usually projecting beyond the body, and long slender legs, the hind femurs of which are enlarged. The famous locust of the old world is a true grasshopper, *Pachytylus migratorius*. The Rocky Mountain locust or hateful grasshopper, which commits serious ravages in the West, is *Melanoplus spretus*, closely related to the common red-legged grasshopper, *M. femur-rubrum*. (See also cut under *Caloptenus*.) *Schistocerca americana* is a large and handsome species common in the United States. The lubber-grasshopper is a large clumsy locust of the West, *Brachystola magna*. See cut under *Brachystola*.

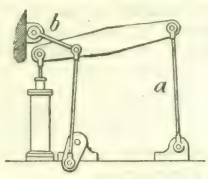


Female Red-legged Grasshopper (*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*).

> Even these of them ye may eat; the locust after his kind, . . . and the *grasshopper* after his kind. Lev. xi. 22.
>
> For now the noonday quiet holds the hill;
> The *grasshopper* is silent in the grass.
> *Tennyson*, Œnone.

2. A young lobster. [Nantucket, Massachusetts, U. S.]—**3.** In *pianoforte-making*, the lever or jack at the back of a key which throws the hammer against the string. Also called *hopper*.—**Green grasshopper** one of the winged forms of the family *Locustidæ*, properly a locust, distinguished by the long and slender antennæ, and by other characters, from those members of the family *Acrididæ* (often called locusts) which are called grasshoppers. See *locust*, *Locusta*, *Locustidæ*.—**Long-horned grasshopper**, a green grasshopper; a member of the family *Locustidæ*. See def. 1 (*b*).—**Short-horned grasshopper**, an ordinary grasshopper; a member of the family *Acrididæ*; a locust. See def. 1 (*c*).

grasshopper-beam (gràs'hop-ėr-bēm), *n.* A form of working-beam used in some steam-engines. It is pivoted at one end to a rocking pillar, and connected with the piston-rod at the other end, a parallel motion being used to procure the proper movement of the piston-rod and the crank-connections.



Grasshopper-beam.

a, rocking pillar; *b*, radius-bar of the parallel motion which secures verticality to the piston-rod.

grasshopper-engine (gràs'hop-ėr-en″jin), *n.* A form of steam-engine in which the working-beam is linked to the crank at the middle, and to the supporting center at one end.

grasshopper-lark (gràs'hop-ėr-lärk), *n.* The grasshopper-warbler. [Local, Eng.]

grasshopper-sparrow (gràs'hop-ėr-spar″ō), *n.* A small fringilline bird of the United States, of the genus *Coturniculus*: so called from its chirruping notes, which resemble the stridulation of a grasshopper. There are three species. One is the common yellow-winged sparrow, *C. passerinus*; another is Henslow's bunting, *C. henslowi*; the third is Le Conte's, *C. lecontei*. *Coues*. See cut under *Coturniculus*.

grasshopper-warbler (gràs'hop-ėr-wâr″blėr), *n.* A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Salicaria locustella* or *Locustella nævia*: so called from its chirping notes: a name extended to sundry related species. See cut under *Locustella*.

grassiness (gràs'i-nes), *n.* The condition of being grassy; the state of abounding with grass. ★*Bailey*, 1727.

grassing (gràs'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grass*, *v.*] The exposing of linen cloth in fields to the influence of air, moisture, and light for the purpose of bleaching. ★

grass-land (gràs'land), *n.* In *agri.*, land kept perpetually under grass, as contrasted with land which is alternately under grass and tillage; permanent pasture.

grass-linen (gràs'lin″en), *n.* A fine grass-cloth.

> A strip of sheer, delicate *grass-linen*.
> *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

grass-mail† (gràs'māl), *n.* The rent payable for cattle sent to graze on the pasture of another. ★

grass-moth (gràs'môth), *n.* A pyralid moth of the family *Crambidæ*; a veneer. The species are numerous. See cut under *Crambidæ*. ★

grassnut (gràs'nut), *n.* The sweet tuberous root of a sedge, *Cyperus esculentus*, sometimes ★cultivated and used for food.

grass-oil (gràs'oil), *n.* A name given to the fragrant oils procured in India by distillation from several species of *Andropogon*, especially *A. Nardus*, yielding citronella-oil, *A. citratus*, yielding lemon-grass oil or oil of verbena, and *A. schœnanthus*, from which is obtained oil of ginger-grass or oil of geranium. They are used chiefly in perfumery.

grassont, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

grass-parrakeet (gràs'par″a-kēt), *n.* A parrakeet of the genus *Melopsittacus* or *Euphema*. The best-known species is *M. undulatus*, one of the parrakeets most commonly seen in confinement, and more fully called *zebra grass-parrakeet*. It is a native of Australia, and notable for warbling or twittering a few musical notes, whence the generic name. It is a very pretty bird, about 7 inches long, of slender form, with a long, thin, pointed tail. The under parts are uniform bright green, and the upper parts are mostly undulated with yellow and blackish curved cross-bars; the face is yellow, with several small steel-blue spots; the tail is party-colored, and inclining to blue on the middle pair of feathers. These little birds bear confinement well, become very tame, and make interesting pets. They are regularly exported from Australia, and much has been written upon their breeding in confinement. This is the only species of its genus; but those of *Euphema* are seven. See cut under *Euphema*.

grass-plot, grass-plat (gràs'plot, -plat), *n.* A plot or spot covered with grass, sometimes, in ornamental grounds, with small beds of flowers interspersed.

> The queen o' the sky . . .
> Bids thee leave these; and with her sovereign grace,
> Here on this *grass-plot*, in this very place,
> To come and sport. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

grass-plover (gràs'pluv″ėr), *n.* Same as *field-plover*. [Local, New Eng.]

grass-poly (gràs'pol-i), *n.* A book-name for *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*.

grassquit (gràs'kwit), *n.* [< *grass* + *quit*, apar. imitative of the bird's note.] A kind of grassfinch; an American bird of the genus *Spermophila* or some related genus. The grassquits are mostly inhabitants of Central and South America and the West Indies. Morelet's grassquit is *Spermophila moreleti*, occurring in Texas and Mexico. It is very small,



Morelet's Grassquit (*Spermophila moreleti*); adult male.

only 4 inches long, the male black and white in bold pattern, the female olive-brown and buff. Also called *pygmy finch* and *little seed-eater*. The black-faced grassquit is *Phonipara zena* of Florida and the West Indies. There are many others. Also called *grassfinch*.

grass-snake (gràs'snāk), *n.* **1.** Same as *ringed snake* (which see, under *snake*).—**2.** In the United States, the green-snake.

grass-snipe (gràs'snīp), *n.* Same as *grass-bird*.

grass-sponge (gràs'spunj), *n.* The honeycomb-sponge, *Spongia equina cerebriformis*.

grass-table (gràs'tā″bl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as ★*earth-table*.

grass-tree (gràs'trē), *n.* An Australian plant of the liliaceous genus *Xanthorrhœa*, having a stout trunk-like caudex bearing a tuft of long, grass-like, wiry foliage, and a tall flower-stalk with a dense cylindrical spike of small flowers. They abound in a resin known as *blackboy gum* or *acaroid gum*. Also called *blackboy* or *blackboy-tree*.

grassum†, *n.* See *gersome*.

grass-vetch (gràs'vech), *n.* A plant, *Lathyrus Nissolia*, a European species: so called from its grass-like leaves.

grass-warbler (gràs'wâr″blėr), *n.* An African warbler of the genus *Drymœca*.

Grass-week (gràs'wēk), *n.* Rogation week. See the extract.

> This rogation week was called in the Inns of Court *grass-week*, because the commons then consisted chiefly of salads and vegetables. *Fosbroke*, Cyc. of Antiquities.

grass-widow (gràs'wid″ō), *n.* [= LG. *grasswedewe*; as *grass* + *widow*. Cf. equiv. Sw. *gräsenka* = Dan. (Norw.) *græsenke*, < Sw. *gräs*, Dan. *græs*, grass, + Sw. *enka*, Dan. *enke*, a widow, a grass-widow (def. 1); cf. G. *strohwittwe*, a mock widow (< *stroh*, = E. *straw*, + *wittwe* = E. *widow*): humorous terms, in which the allusion to 'grass' is not clear (the explanation given in the first quot. being recent and prob. erroneous). The explanation reflected in the dial. form *grace-widow*, as if a widow by grace or courtesy, is certainly wrong, not being applicable to the non-English forms.] **1.** An unmarried woman who has had a child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A wife temporarily separated from her husband, as while he is traveling or residing at a distance on account of business: also often applied to a divorced woman, or to a wife who has been abandoned by her husband.

> *Grass-widows* used to be women whose husbands were working for months together at long distances from home, and so only able at intervals to visit their wives and families. A woman thus situated whose conduct was not circumspect was said to be "out at grass."
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 526.
>
> She is a *grass-widow*; her husband is something in some Indian service. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 11, 1882.

grass-widower (gràs'wid″ō-ėr), *n.* A man who, for any reason, is living apart from his wife.

> All the *grass-widowers* and unmarried men.
> *New York Evening Post*, May 22, 1886.

★**grass-worm** (gràs'wėrm), *n.* The fall army-worm. See cut under *Laphygma*.

grass-wrack (gràs'rak), *n.* A grass-like marine plant, *Zostera marina*, of the family *Potamogetonaceæ*, widely distributed; also called *eel-grass*. It is used for the packing of glass bottles and earthenware, and beds are frequently made of it, especially in the north of Europe. See cut under *Zostera*.

grassy (gràs'i), *a.* [< *grass* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Covered with grass; abounding with grass.

The Prince himselfe lay all alone,
Loosely displayd upon the *grassie* ground,
Possessed of sweete sleepe that lulld him soft in swound.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 18.

2. Resembling grass; green.

grate[1] (grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grated*, ppr. *grating*. [< ME. *graten*, < OF. *grater*, F. *gratter* = Pr. Sp. *gratar* = It. *grattare*, < ML. *gratare*, *cratare*, scrape, scratch, < OHG. *chrazzōn* (orig. **krattōn*), MHG. *kratzen*, G. *kratzen*, scrape, scratch, = Sw. *kratta* = Dan. *kratte*, scrape. Cf. Sw. *kratsa*, Dan. *kradse*, D. *krassen* (for **kratsen*), scrape, mod. Icel. *krassa*, scrawl, appar. from the G. form: see *cratch*[1] and *scratch*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To rub together or against strongly so as to produce a harsh scraping sound: as, to *grate* the teeth.

The threshold *grates* the door to have him heard.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 306.

2. To reduce to small particles by rubbing or rasping with something rough or indented: as, to *grate* a nutmeg or the peel of a lemon.

When water-drops have worn the stones of Troy, . . .
And mighty states characterless are *grated*
To dusty nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

Grate it [horse-radish] on a grater which has no bottom.
Evelyn, Acetaria.

3. To affect harshly and painfully, as if by abrasion; fret.

Thereat enraged, soone he gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great hart.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1334.

I knew before
'Twould *grate* your ears; but it was base in you
To urge a weighty secret from your friend,
And then rage at it.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. To produce a harsh or jarring sound of, as by the friction of rough bodies.

Open fly . . .
The infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 881.

5†. To scratch or scrape with; use for attrition or abrasion.

Was I a man, ere I
Would live in poor estate,
On father, friends, and all my kin
I would my talons *grate*.
George Barnwell (Child's Ballads, VIII. 224).

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a harsh or rasping sound by friction or attrition; give out a scraping noise.

They ran togider, and tainted eche other on ye helmes, but their speres *grated* nat.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.

Turning softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh shingle should *grate* underfoot.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To produce a harsh impression; cause irritation or chafing.

Oh that unwelcome voice of heavenly love, . . .
How does it *grate* upon his thankless ear!
Cowper, Truth, l. 465.

grate[1]† (grāt), *n.* [< ME. *grate*; from the verb.] ★A grater. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 207.

grate[2] (grāt), *n.* [< ME. *grate*, a trellis, lattice. Cf. It. *grate*, a grate, lattice, gridiron, < ML. *grata*, a grating, var. of *crata*, a grating, a crate, < L. *cratis*, a hurdle: see *crate* and *hurdle*.] 1. A partition made with bars parallel to or crossing one another; a framework of bars in a door, window, hatchway, or other opening.

At last he came unto an yron doore; . . .
But in the same a little *grate* was pight,
Through which he sent his voyce, and lowd did call.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 37.

The English in the suburbs close intrench'd,
Wont, through a secret *grate* of iron bars
In yonder tower, to overpeer the city.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

2. (*a*) A frame of metal bars in which fuel is burned, especially coal.

I sat beside the glowing *grate*, fresh heaped
With Newport coal.
Bryant, Meditation on Rhode Island Coal.

(*b*) The floor of a fire-box or furnace, formed of a series or group of bars; the bottom of a furnace, on which the fuel rests, and through which it is supplied with air.—3. In *metal.*: (*a*) A perforated metal plate used in the stamping of ores, through which the pounded ore passes. (*b*) A screen. [Eng.]—**Revolving grate.** (*a*) A grate which revolves so as to expose different parts in turn to the feed-opening. (*b*) An ore-roasting furnace with a grate revolving horizontally. *E. H. Knight.*—**Step-grate**, in *brewing*, a furnace-grate consisting of a number of cast-iron plates placed horizontally, like stair-steps.

grate[2] (grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grated*, ppr. *grating*. [< *grate*[2], *n.*] To furnish with a grate or grates; fill in with cross-bars: as, to *grate* a window.

In another place stands a columne *grated* about with yron, whereon they report that our Bl. Saviour was often wont to lean as he preached in the temple.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Rome, 1644.

grate[3]† (grāt), *a.* [< L. *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable: see *grace*, *n.* Hence *grateful*, and (from L. *gratus*) ult. *ingrate*, *gratify*, *gratitude*, *gratuity*, *gratulate*, etc., *greet*[2], *agree*, etc.] Pleasant; agreeable.

It becomes *grate* and delicious enough by custom.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 311.

grateful (grāt'fůl), *a.* [< *grate*[3] + *-ful*; an irreg. formation.] 1. Pleasing to the mind or the senses; agreeable; gratifying; affording pleasure.

If you will do a *grateful* office to me,
In person give this paper to a gentleman.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 1.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine.
Pope, Autumn, l. 74.

The occupation [of watching sheep] was *grateful* to his mind, for its freedom, innocency, and solitude.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 331.

2. Betokening or expressing gratitude; denoting thankfulness.

So many *grateful* altars I would rear
Of grassy turf, and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Or monument to ages. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 323.

Leave on Swift this *grateful* verse engraved,
"The rights a court attack'd, a poet saved."
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 223.

3. Feeling kindly or tenderly on account of a favor or favors bestowed; disposed to acknowledge and repay benefits.

My life has crept so long on a broken wing . . .
That I come to be *grateful* at last for a little thing.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

=**Syn. 3.** *Grateful*, *Thankful*, beholden. *Grateful* is preferred when we speak of the general character of a person's mind: as, a man of a *grateful* disposition; an *ungrateful* wretch. *Grateful* often expresses the feeling, and the readiness to manifest the feeling by acts, even a long time after the rendering of the favor; *thankful* refers rather to the immediate acknowledgment of the favor by words. The same distinction is found in the negative forms, *ungrateful*, *unthankful*, *thankless*. *Thankful* is often loosely used for *relieved* or *glad*, where the thanks, if rendered, would be given to a merciful or helping Providence: as, I am *thankful* for my escape.

A *grateful* beast will stand upon record against those that in their prosperity forget their friends.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

To find one *thankful* man, I will oblige many that are not so. *Seneca* (trans.).

gratefully (grāt'fůl-i), *adv.* 1. With gratitude or thankfulness.

'Twas God himself that here tun'd every tongue,
And *gratefully* of Him alone they sung.
Cowley, Davideis.

2. In a grateful, agreeable, or pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*

gratefulness (grāt'fůl-nes), *n.* 1. Gratitude; thankfulness.

And meerly out of *gratefulness*, in remembrance of the many courtesies done to him before by David King of Scots, he left him the country of Huntingdon.
Baker, Hen. II., an. 1155.

2. The state or quality of being grateful, agreeable, or pleasing.

grater (grā'tėr), *n.* One who or that which grates. Specifically—(*a*) An instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface for rubbing off fine particles of a body: as, a nutmeg-*grater*. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, an iron instrument used by the forwarder to rub the backs of sewed books after pasting.

grate-room (grāt'rōm), *n.* In some forms of furnace, a compartment or chamber with a grate beneath it, separated from the rest of the furnace, in which the fire is made.

These *grate-rooms* are sunk several feet below the level of the bed of the furnace, and are separated from each other by a portion of the bed, which is called the flag.
Glass-making, p. 111.

grate-surface (grāt'sėr″fās), *n.* The area of any grate in a furnace. In steam-engineering the term is used in designating the extent of surface required in a grate to hold sufficient fuel to evaporate a given weight of water, and thus indirectly to produce a certain amount of power. Thus, in a locomotive-boiler one square foot of grate-surface is assumed to suffice for the evaporation of five hundred pounds of water per hour. Ordinary forms of boilers are much less effective; some do not evaporate per hour as much as one hundred pounds per square foot of grate-surface.

gratiate†, *v. t.* [< ML. *gratiatus*, pp. of *gratiare*, favor, exempt, also thank, < L. *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace*.] To favor.

We are to take notice of the continued peace and plenty with which not only these three years, restrictively considered, but also for many years together, both before and after them, New England was so marvellously *gratiated*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 215.

graticulation (grā-tik-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [F. *graticulation*, *craticulation*, < *graticuler*, *craticuler*, divide into squares, < *graticule*, *craticule*: see *graticule*.] The division of a design or draft into squares, as an aid in producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.

graticule (grat'i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *graticule*, *craticule*, < L. *craticula*, dim. of *cratis*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *grate*[2], *crate*.] A design or draft divided into squares to facilitate copying.

To illustrate this, I have drawn out upon the same scale, on the same *graticule*, with common parallels, and with the assumption of the same meridian, . . . the skeleton of the general map. *Yule.*

The *graticule* is sometimes rectangular, sometimes spherical, sometimes a combination of both, as when points of which the latitude and longitude coördinates are given have to be plotted within rectangular marginal lines. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 714.

★**gratification** (grat″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gratification* = Sp. *gratificación* = Pg. *gratificação* = It. *gratificazione*, < L. *gratificatio(n-)*, < *gratificare*, *gratificari*, please, gratify: see *gratify*.] 1. The act of gratifying or pleasing; a pleasing or satisfying.

He never tells his disciples . . . that the pleasure of humane life lies in the *gratification* of the senses, and in making what use they can of the world.
Stillingfleet, Works, I. v.

Their minds are bent upon the little *gratifications* of their own senses and appetites.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

2. The state of being gratified; pleasure received; delectation; satisfaction.

I thought it of great use, if they [readers] could learn with me to keep their minds open to *gratification*, and ready to receive it from any thing it meets with.
Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

Nothing severe was injoined by Mahomet, and the frequent prayers and washings with water which he directed were *gratifications* to a sedentary people in a very hot country. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 520.

3. Voluntary reward or recompense; also, a gratuity for services received or expected.

This sheik [at Shirbey] usually goes with the Europeans to the valley of salt, but not without a proper *gratification*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 168.

The Duke of Lerma . . . let you languish several months without giving you one pistole; whereas the count has already bestowed upon you a *gratification* which you could not have expected till after long service.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 6.

gratifier (grat'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gratifies or pleases.

He had under him in one of his dominions a briber, a gift-taker, a *gratifier* of rich men.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Bacchus, Ceres, and other eminent persons among the heathens, who were great *gratifiers* of the natural life of man. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 169.

2†. One who makes gifts.

gratify (grat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gratified*, ppr. *gratifying*. [< F. *gratifier* = Sp. Pg. *gratificar* = It. *gratificare*, < L. *gratificare*, *gratificari*, do a favor to, oblige, please, gratify (cf. LL. *gratificus*, kind, obliging), < *gratus*, kind, pleasing, + *facere*, make: see *grate*[3] and *-fy*.] 1. To please; give pleasure to; delight; satisfy; indulge.

They [Romanists] are provided one way or other to *gratifie* persons of all inclinations. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Every man has tastes and propensities, which he is disposed to *gratify* at a risk and expense which people of different temperaments and habits think extravagant.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Where is the man who does not persuade himself when he *gratifies* his own curiosity he does so for the sake of his womankind? *Miss Yonge*, Unknown to History, ix.

2. To requite or reward voluntarily; also, to give a gratuity to. [Archaic.]

Some carrying about water in leather bagges, gluing it to all, and demanding nothing for the same, except any voluntarily *gratifie* them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

I know not how to *gratify* your kindness; wherefore, pray, as a token of my respects to you, accept of this small mite. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

He wished to have them first taught swimming, and proposed to *gratify* me handsomely if I would teach them.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 86.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gratify*, *Indulge*, *Humor*. To *gratify* is a more positive act than to *indulge* or to *humor*. *Gratify* is most often used in a good sense; *indulge*, most often in a bad one. *Humor* expresses an easy or good-natured compliance or management, ordinarily neither weak nor evil: as, to *humor* a person's eccentricities.

Not food, and tools, and clothing, and decorations only, *gratify* the love of acquisition.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 515.

Nature will sometimes *indulge* herself with a leap, but as a rule her march is slow and gradual.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 395.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man
That with smooth air couldst *humour* best our tongue.
Milton, Sonnets, viii.

gratifyingly (grat'i-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In a gratifying or pleasing manner.

gratillity† (grā-til'i-ti), *n.* In the extract, a humorous perversion of *gratuity*. [Unique.]

Sir And. I sent thee sixpence for thy leman; Hadst it?
Clo. I did impeticos thy *gratillity*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

grating[1] (grā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grate*[1], *v.*] The act of rubbing harshly; the harsh sound caused by the rasping or scraping of hard, rough bodies; the feeling produced by harsh attrition.

The contrary is called harshness, such as is *grating*, and some other sounds. *Hobbes*, Human Nature, vii.

The tenderer ear cannot but feel the rude thumpings of the wood, and *gratings* of the rosin, . . . in the best consorts of musical instruments.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 9.

grating[1] (grā'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *grate*[1], *v.*] Harsh; rasping; fretting; irritating: as, *grating* sounds; a *grating* temper.

And *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

★**grating**[2] (grā'ting), *n.* [< *grate*[2] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A partition or frame of parallel or crossing bars; an open latticework of wood or metal serving as a cover or guard, but admitting light, air, etc., as in the fair-weather hatches of a ship, the cover of the mouth of a drain or sewer, etc.

We were admitted to an apartment about ten feet long by five wide, with a very thick double *grating*, behind which some of the nuns appeared and chattered.
Greville, Memoirs, April 22, 1830.

Probably soundly flogged at the *gratings* when recaptured, or when in a spirit of penitence they returned to duty. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 437.

2. In *optics:* (*a*) An arrangement of parallel wires in a plane, designed to produce spectra by diffraction: specifically called a *real grating*. (*b*) A series of fine parallel lines on a plane or concave surface of glass or polished metal ruled very close together, at the rate of 10,000 to 20,000, or even 40,000, to the inch: distinctively called a *diffraction grating*. Such gratings are much used in spectroscopic work. The first really fine gratings were those of L. M. Rutherfurd of New York, but Rowland's gratings are more recent and distinctly superior. See *diffraction*, 1, and *spectrum*.

In making *gratings* for optical purposes the periodic error must be very perfectly eliminated, since the periodic displacement of the lines only one-millionth of an inch from their mean position will produce "ghosts" in the spectrum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 553.

3. A timber framework consisting of beams which cross one another at right angles to support the foundation of a heavy building in light, loose soil.—**4.** In *metal.*, the act of separating large from small ore. See *grate*[2], *n.*, 3.—**Grating deck**, a light deck made of grating.—**Grating spectrum**, a diffraction spectrum produced by a grating.

gratingly (grā'ting-li), *adv.* In a grating manner; harshly; offensively.

Gratiola (grā-tī'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., named in allusion to its supposed medicinal virtues, < L. *gratia*, grace: see *grace*.] A genus of low scrophulariaceous herbs, containing about 25 species, widely distributed in temperate regions, 12 being native in the United States. They have opposite leaves and small solitary axillary flowers. The hedge-hyssop, *G. officinalis*, of Europe and northern Asia, has a bitter, acrid taste, and is employed in medicine as a drastic purgative in the treatment of dropsy.

gratiosa (grā-ti-ō'sä), *a.* In *music*, same as *grazioso*.

gratioso†, *n.* Same as *gracioso*.

gratious†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *gracious*. *Spenser*.

gratis (grā'tis), *adv.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. *gratis* = Sp. *gratis* = Pg. It. *gratis*, < L. *gratis*, contr. of earlier *gratiis*, for nothing, without reward, lit. by favor or kindness, abl. pl. of *gratia*, favor: see *grace*.] For nothing; freely; without pay: as, to perform service *gratis*.

Having once paid this Caphar, you may go in and out *gratis* as often as you please during the whole Feast.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

The price, after the first four numbers, which were given away *gratis*, was a penny.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxvii.

Appearing gratis. See *appear*.

gratis (grā'tis), *a.* [< *gratis*, *adv.*] Gratuitous. [An inaccurate use.]

In its ultimate form, . . . altruism will be the achievement of gratification, . . . sympathetic gratification which costs the receiver nothing, but is a *gratis* addition to his egoistic gratifications. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 255.

gratitude (grat'i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *gratitude* = Sp. *gratitud* = It. *gratitudine*, < ML. *gratitudo*, thankfulness, < L. *gratus*, thankful: see *grate*[3], *grace*.] The state or quality of being grateful or thankful; a warm and friendly feeling in response to a favor or favors received; thankfulness.

In the first place, it may be asked whether we are only bound to repay services, or whether we owe the special affection called *Gratitude;* which seems generally to combine kindly feeling with some sort of emotional recognition of superiority.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 232.

A feeling of *gratitude*, or of resentment, tends to be deepened. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 484.

=**Syn.** See *grateful*.

grattoir (gra-twor'), *n.* [F., a scraper, < *gratter*, scratch, scrape: see *grate*[1].] In *archæol.*, an instrument of the stone age, of chipped flint or other stone, sharpened at one edge, around the greater part of its circumference, or at two opposite edges, presumably used for scraping skins, etc.; a scraper.

300 hatchets, 58 perçoirs, 4000 *grattoirs*, blades, knives and saws, 1426 arrow heads with broad cutting points.
Amer. Antiquarian, IX. 341.

gratuitous (grā-tū'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *gratuit* = Sp. *gratuito* = Pg. It. *gratuito*, < L. *gratuitus*, that is done without pay, free, spontaneous, < *gratia*, favor, *gratus*, showing favor: see *grace*, and cf. *gratis*.] **1.** Freely bestowed or obtained; costing nothing to the recipient.

The city was gradually crowded with a populace . . . tempted with the cheap or *gratuitous* distribution of corn. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 538.

Numerous public baths were established, to which, when they were not absolutely *gratuitous*, the smallest coin in use gave admission, and which were in consequence habitually employed by the poor.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 81.

2. Unnecessary; not required; not warranted by circumstances or reason; uncalled for: as, a *gratuitous* insult.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Ray.*

The assumption is a purely *gratuitous* one.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 223.

Gratuitous conveyance or deed. See *conveyance*.
=**Syn. 1.** Unpaid, unpurchased.—**2.** Unwarranted, unnecessary, groundless.

gratuitously (grā-tū'i-tus-li), *adv.* **1.** In a gratuitous manner; without cost to the recipient; freely.

Distributions of corn . . . frequently made to the people, either *gratuitously* or at a very low price.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. xi. 1.

2. Without sufficient cause or reason: as, a principle *gratuitously* assumed.

The assumption that the primitive man *gratuitously* acts in an irrational way is quite inadmissible.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 145.

gratuitousness (grā-tū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being gratuitous.

★**gratuity** (grā-tū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *gratuities* (-tiz). [< OF. *gratuite*, F. *gratuité*, < ML. *gratuita(t-)s*, a free gift, < L. *gratuitus*, freely given, free: see *gratuitous*.] That which is given without claim or demand; a free gift; a donation.

In these expeditions I often met some Arabs on horseback, who would voluntarily offer to guard me to the gate of the city, in order to get a small *gratuity*.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 10.

Promising them their whole arrears, constant pay, and a present *gratuity*. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, II. 330.

=**Syn.** *Gift, Donation*, etc. See *present*.

gratulance† (grat'ū-lans), *n.* [< *gratulan(t)* + *-ce*.] Pecuniary gratification; a fee, bribe, or bonus.

Come, there is
Some odd disburse, some bribe, some *gratulance*,
Which makes you lock up leisure.
Machin, Dumb Knight, v.

gratulant (grat'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *gratulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] Expressing pleasure or joy; congratulatory. [Rare.]

The white-robed multitude of slaughtered saints
At Heaven's wide-opened portals *gratulant*
Receive some martyred Patriot.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

gratulate (grat'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gratulated*, ppr. *gratulating*. [< L. *gratulatus*, pp. of *gratulari* (> Sp. Pg. *gratular* = It. (refl.) *gratular* = OF. *gratuler* = G. *gratuliren* = Dan. *gratulere* = Sw. *gratulera*), wish one joy, congratulate, < *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable: see *grace*, *grate*[3]. Cf. *congratulate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To congratulate; express joy to or on account of. [Now rare.]

Hail, noblest Romans! The most worthy consul,
I *gratulate* your honour. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

Let us haste
To *gratulate* his conquest.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

Ev'ry star, in haste
To *gratulate* the new-created Earth,
Sent forth a voice, and all the sons of God
Shouted for joy. *Cowper*, Task, v. 820.

2†. To recompense; remunerate.

I could not choose but *gratulate* your honest endeavours with this remembrance.
Heywood, Apology for Actors.

II.† *intrans.* To rejoice; express pleasure.

She's sent to me from court,
To *gratulate* with me.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

gratulate† (grat'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *gratulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Gratifying; to be rejoiced at; felicitous.

Thanks, good friend Escalus, for thy much goodness:
There's more behind that is more *gratulate*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

gratulation (grat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *gratulation*, < OF. *gratulation*, *gratulacion* = Sp. *gratulación* = Pg. *gratulação* = It. *gratulazione;* < L. *gratulatio(n-)*, < *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] **1.** The act of gratulating or felicitating; congratulation.

A diffusive harangue of praise and *gratulation*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Gratified feeling; the sense of gratification; rejoicing.

If your Majesty come to the city of London ever so often, what *gratulation*, what joy, what concourse of people is there to be seen. *Strype*, Grindal, ii.

Gratulation is the feeling of which congratulation is the expression. *C. Mercier*, Mind, X. 16.

gratulatory (grat'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *gratulatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *gratulatorio*, < LL. *gratulatorius*, < L. *gratulator*, one who gratulates, < *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] **1.** Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

That worthy poet John Lydgate, Monke of Burie, deuising the speeches for such *gratulatory* triumphs as were made at her entrance into London.
Speed, Hen. VI., IX. xvi. § 38.

2†. Expressing gratitude or thanks.

They make a *gratulatory* oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their services.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 125.

gratule†, *v. t.* or *i.* [< OF. *gratuler*, < L. *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate*.] To wish joy to; congratulate.

Where's oratour Higgen with his *gratuling* speech now,
In all our names? *Fletcher*, Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

Graucalus (grâ'kạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, but first in Linnæus, 1735), appar. a perversion of L. *graculus*, a jackdaw, grackle: see *Graculus*, etc.] A Cuvierian genus of campophagine birds. Also called *Ceblepyris* and *Coracina*.

graunt-merci†, *interj.* An earlier form of *gramercy*. *Chaucer*.

grauwacke, *n.* See *graywacke*.

gravamen (grā-vā'men), *n.*; pl. *gravamina* (-vam'i-nä). [LL., trouble, physical inconvenience, lit. burden, < L. *gravare*, weigh down, load, burden, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] **1.** The burden or chief weight; that part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; the substantial cause of an action at law; ground or burden of complaint in general.

It is not safe nor charitable to extend the *gravamen* and punishment beyond the instances the apostles make.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 301.

I believe that the real *gravamen* of the charges [against Democracy] lies in the habit it has of making itself generally disagreeable, by asking the powers that be at the most inconvenient moment whether they are the powers that ought to be. *Lowell*, Democracy.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a representation by the lower house of Convocation to the upper of an existing grievance, disorder, or inconvenience affecting the church. A gravamen, accompanied by a reformandum or resolution embodying action intended to remedy the trouble indicated, becomes, as adopted by the house, an articulus cleri. If agreed to by the upper house (the house of bishops), that house transmits it to the Crown and Parliament with a view to its becoming law by their action and approval.

Under the first of these heads [the right of presentation by the lower house of Convocation of their own and the church's grievances to the upper house] Bishop Gibson includes the representations made by the clergy, from the very earliest accounts of the proceedings in Convocation, by the names of *Gravamina* and Reformanda.
Canon Trevor, The Convocations of the Two Provinces [(1852), p. 141.

gravament†, *n.* Same as *gravamen*.

Mr. Nevell shall deliver to you a bill of the *gravaments* of two or three of the fellows most given to good letters.
Latimer, To Cromwell (1537).

gravat (grâ'vat), *n.* A cravat. [Scotch.]

Tie a green *gravat* round his neck.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

grave[1] (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. *graved*, pp. *graved* or *graven*, ppr. *graving*. [< ME. *graven* (pret. *grof*,

grove, pp. *graven*, *grave*, rarely weak, *graved*), < AS. *grafan* (pret. *grōf*, pl. *grōfon*, pp. *grafen*), dig, delve, bury, also carve, engrave (also in comp. *āgrafan*, inscribe, *begrafan*, bury), = OS. **grabhan* (only in comp. *bigrabhan*, bury, and in deriv. *graf*, a grave) = OFries. *greva*, *grova* = D. MLG. LG. *graven*, dig, delve (in comp. D. MLG. *begraven*, bury), = OHG. *graban*, MHG. G. *graben*, dig, also cut, carve, engrave (G. in comp. *eingraben*, engrave, *begraben*, bury), = Icel. *grafa*, dig, also carve, engrave, bury, = Sw. *gräfva*, dig (in comp. *begrafva*, bury), = Dan. *grave*, dig (in comp. *begrave*, bury), = Goth. *graban*, dig (in comp. *bigraban*, surround with a trench). The Gr. γράφειν, scratch, scrape, graze, later draw, write, inscribe (see *graphic*, *gram*[2], *grammar*, etc.), is supposed to be akin. In the sense 'engrave' the E. word has merged with F. *graver* (> D. *graveren* = Dan. *gravere* = Sw. *gravera*, engrave) = Sp. *grabar* = Pg. *gravar*, < ML. *gravare*, grave, engrave, of Teut. origin, and not from the Gr. word; cf. *engrave*[1]. The Ir. *grafaim*, I write, inscribe, scrape, W. *crafu*, scrape, scratch, are prob. of E. origin. Hence *grave*[2], q. v.] **1.** To dig; delve. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Of bodi wente thei bar, withoute any wede,
& hadde *grave* on the ground many grete cavys.
Alexander and Dindimus, l. 6.

And next the shryne a pit than doth she *grave*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 678.

2†. To bury; entomb.

Hire metynge sholde bee
Ther [where] kyng Nynus was *graven* under a tree.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 785.

In that Feld ben many Tombes of Cristene Men; for there ben manye Pilgrymes *graven*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 93.

There's more gold.—
Do you damn others, and let this damn you,
And ditches *grave* you all. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

3. To cut or incise, as letters or figures, on stone or other hard substance with an edged or pointed tool; engrave.

Thou shalt take two onyx stones, and *grave* on them the names of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 9.

Swords *grave* no name on the long-memoried rock
But moss shall hide it. *Lowell*, Voyage to Vinland.

4. To carve; sculpture; form or shape by cutting with a tool: as, to *grave* an image.

And [they] *graueden* a greate ston a God as it were,
I-corue [carved] after a Kyng full craftie of werk.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 569.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any *graven* image.
Ex. xx. 4.

5†. To make an impression upon; impress deeply.

For ay with gold men may the herte *grave*
Of hym that set is upon coveitise.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1377.

★**grave**[2] (grāv), *n.* [< ME. *grave*, *grafe* (prop. dat., the nom. *graf* producing E. dial. and Sc. *graff*: see *graff*[1]), < AS. *græf*, *graf* (dat. *græfe*, **grafe*), a grave, also a trench (= OS. *graf* = OFries. *gref* = D. *graf* = MLG. LG. *graf*, MLG. also *grave* = OHG. *grab*, MHG. *grap*, G. *grab*, neut., a grave, = Icel. *gröf*, fem., a pit, hole, also a grave, = Sw. *graf* = Dan. *grav*, a grave, = Goth. *graba*, fem., a trench), < *grafan* (= Goth. *graban*, etc.), dig: see *grave*[1], *v.*] **1.** An excavation in the earth, now especially one in which a dead body is or is to be buried; a place for the interment of a corpse; hence, a tomb; a sepulcher.

Whanne y am deed & leid in *graue*,
Ther is no thing thanne that saueth me
But good or yuel that y do haue.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

In my *grave* which I have digged for me in the land of Canaan, there shalt thou bury me. Gen. l. 5.

The paths of glory lead but to the *grave*. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. Figuratively, any scene or occasion of utter loss, extinction, or disappearance: as, speculation is the *grave* of many fortunes.

But slav'ry!—Virtue dreads it as her *grave*:—
Patience itself is meanness in a slave.
Cowper, Charity, l. 163.

3. Sometimes, in the authorized version of the Old Testament, the abode of the dead; Hades. In the revised version the original Hebrew word *Sheol* is substituted in some places; in others the old rendering is retained, with *Sheol* in the margin; and in Ezek. xxxi. 15 *hell* is used instead of *the grave*. See *hell*[1].

They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the *grave* [revised version, "go down to Sheol"].
Job xxi. 13.

Some one walking over one's grave, an expression arising from an old superstition that an unaccountable sensation of shivering or creeping of the flesh is an omen of approaching death.

Miss (shuddering). Lord, there's *somebody walking over my grave*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Sometimes *somebody would walk over my grave*, and give me a creeping in the back.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

grave[3] (grāv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *grave* = Sp. Pg. It. *grave*, < L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty, deep, low, important, serious, etc., = Gr. βαρύς, heavy (see *barometer*, *barytone*, etc.), = Skt. *guru*, heavy, important (see *guru*), = Goth. *kaurs*, heavy, burdensome. Hence (from L. *gravis*) ult. *gravity*, *gravous*, *grief*, *grieve*[1], *aggravate*, *aggredge*, *aggrieve*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Having weight; heavy; ponderous.

His shield *grave* and great. *Chapman*.

2. Solemn; sober; serious: opposed to *light* or *jovial*: as, a man of a *grave* deportment.

They were aged and *graue* men, and of much wisedome and experience in th' affaires of the world.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

They [the Arabs] sometimes, like the Italians, employed verse as the vehicle of instruction in *grave* and recondite sciences. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

With an aspect *grave* almost to sadness, . . . he addressed the two houses. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 362.

3. Plain; not gay or showy: as, *grave* colors.

Grave clothes make dunces seeme great clarkes.
Cotgrave.

Ah, think not, mistress! more true dulness lies
In Folly's cap than Wisdom's *grave* disguise.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 240.

4. Important; momentous; weighty; having serious import.

The sum of money which I promised
. . . to his holiness,
For clothing me in these *grave* ornaments [a cardinal's habit]. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

True, it is a *grave* power. But what is all government but the exercise of *grave* powers?
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 179.

Grave error is involved in the current notion of the present day, that no moral responsibility attaches to the result [of skeptical inquiry].
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 276.

5. In *acoustics*, deep; low in pitch: opposed to *acute*.—**Grave accent.** See *accent*.—**Grave harmonic.** See *harmonic*.—**Grave movement**, in *music*, a slow or solemn movement.—**Syn. 2.** *Grave*, *Serious*, *Solemn*; staid, sage, sedate, thoughtful, demure. The first three words have considerable range of meaning. *Serious* may express the mood, look, manner, etc., that are natural when men are not in the opposite or gay and jocular mood. *Grave* generally goes beyond this, implying an especial seriousness, with perhaps especial reason for it. *Solemn*, starting from the idea of religious, covers anything that includes the idea of impressiveness or awe: as, a *solemn* appeal. See *sober*.

On him fell,
Altho' a *grave* and staid God-fearing man,
Yet lying thus inactive, doubt and gloom.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

No childish play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do,
What might be public good. *Milton*, P. R., i. 203.

Nor wanting power to mitigate and 'suage
With *solemn* touches troubled thoughts.
Milton, P. L., i. 557.

II. *n.* The grave accent; also, the sign of the grave accent (`).

grave[3] (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graved*, ppr. *graving*. [< *grave*[3], *a.*] In *music*, to render grave, as a note or tone. [Rare.]

grave[4] (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graved*, ppr. *graving*. [More correctly *greave*; < *graves*[1], q. v.] To clean (a ship's bottom) by burning or scraping off seaweeds, barnacles, etc., and paying it over with pitch.

Southward of Celebes is situated a little Iland, where Sir Francis Drake *graued* his Shippe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 539.

Having reached the brink of the lake, he found there a little boat made of fat beef, and well *graved* with suet.
O'Curry, Anc. Ir., II. xxiii.

grave[5] (grāv), *n.* [< MD. *grave*, *graef*, D. *graaf* = OFries. *grēva*, NFries. *greafa* = MLG. *grēve*, *grāve*, LG. *greve*, *gräve*, *grebe* (cf. Icel. *greifi* = Sw. *grefve* = Dan. *greve*, < LG.; and see *greeve*[1]) = OHG. **grāfjō*, *grāvo*, *krāvjo*, *krāvo*, *garābo*, *gerābo*, MHG. *grāve*, *græve*, G. *graf* (ML. *grafio*, *gravio*, *graphio*), a count, prefect, governor, overseer (in OHG. also a surgeon): a name applied to various executive and judicial officers, and later as a title of rank; origin uncertain, the forms being indeterminate and their relation to the equiv. AS. *gerēfa* (> E. *reeve*[1]) doubtful. In one view, the word is derived from a lost verb represented by a deriv. in Goth. *gagrēfts*, *gagreifts*, a command; in another, the Teut. forms are derived, through the ML. *graphio*, in the lit. sense 'a writer,' hence 'a notary, public officer,' etc., like ML. *graphiarius*, F. *greffier*, a notary (see *graff*[2], *greffier*), from Gr. γράφειν, write (see *gravel*[1], *graphic*); and other derivations are suggested. In any case, the AS. *gerēfa* is unrelated, unless it stands for **grēfa*: see *greeve*[1], *reeve*[1].] A count; a prefect; in Germany and the Low Countries—(*a*) formerly, a person holding some executive or judicial office: usually in composition with a distinctive term, as *landgrave*, *margrave* (**mark-grave*), *burgrave* (**burg-grave*), *dike-grave*, etc.; (*b*) now merely a title of rank or honor.

Upon St. Thomas's day, the palsgrave and *grave* Maurice were elected knights of the garter.
Baker, Chronicles, an. 1612.

grave[6] (grä'vę), *a.* [It., heavy, slow, grave: see *grave*[3].] In *music*, slow; solemn: noting passages to be so rendered.

grave-clothes (grāv'klōŦhz), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which a dead body is interred; cerements, in the wider sense. [As used in John xi. 44, properly *cerements* in the restricted sense. See *cerement*.]

Like a ghost he seem'd whose *graveclothes* were unbound.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 20.

grave-digger (grāv'dig″ėr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the digging of graves.—**2.** A beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*: so called from its habit of burying dead bodies. Also named *sexton*. See cut under *burying-beetle*.—**3.** A digger-wasp, as of the genus *Sphex*, which digs holes in the clay for its eggs, with which it deposits a store of disabled caterpillars and spiders, to serve as food for the grub when hatched. [Jamaica.]

gravedo (grā-vē'dō), *n.* [L., catarrh, cold in the head, lit. heaviness, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] In *med.*, catarrh of the upper air-passages; coryza.

★**gravel** (grav'el), *n.* [< ME. *gravel*, *gravelle*, < OF. *gravele*, *gravelle*, *grevelle*, gravel (F. *gravelle*, in pathology), = Pr. *gravel*, gravel, equiv. to OF. *gravier*, F. *gravier*, gravel (in both senses), < OF. *grave*, *greve*, gravel, sand, F. *grève*, a sandy beach; prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *grouan*, gravel, Corn. *grow*, gravel, sand, W. *gro*, pebbles. Cf. also Skt. *grāvan*, a stone, rock.] **1.** Coarse sand; a mass of pebbles or of pebbles and sand mixed; stone in a mass of small irregular fragments.—**2.** Specifically, in *geol.*, the rolled and water-worn material formed from fragments of rock under the combined influence of atmospheric agencies and currents of water. Most gravel consists in large part of pebbles of quartz and crystalline rock, mixed with sand in which quartz greatly predominates, because quartz forms a large part of the most widely distributed rocks of the earth's crust, and is not readily subject to chemical change, not decomposing like feldspar and mica, but being only broken up into smaller and smaller fragments; so that there may be in the same bed components of the gravel of every size, from that of the boulder several feet in diameter down to the grain of sand not so large as a pin's head.

A welle, where-of the springes were feire and the water clere, and the *grauell* so feire that it semed of fyn siluer.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 308.

And he schal gadre hem into batel whos noumbre is as the *gravel* of the see. *Wyclif*, Rev. xx. 8.

I wind about, and in and out, . . .
With many a silvery waterbreak,
Above the golden *gravel*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

3. In *pathol.*, small concretions or calculi resembling sand or gravel which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine; the disease or morbid state characterized by such concretions.

Catarrhs, loads o' *gravel* in the back, lethargies.
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

4. In *brewing*, the appearance of yeast-cells swimming in clear beer in the form of fine gravel.

It is a bad sign if the beer, on account of very fine substances suspended in it, is not transparent, when it has an appearance as if a veil was drawn over it, when no "*gravel*" can be perceived.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 596.

Cemented gravel. See *cement*.—**High gravels**, gravels of Tertiary age, occupying the beds of ancient rivers, and left by the erosion of the present streams high above the detrital material of recent age. [California, U. S.]

It was not long before it was discovered that the so-called *high gravels*—that is, the detrital deposits of Tertiary age—contained gold, although the quantity was so small that washing it in the ordinary way was not profitable. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 701.

gravel (grav'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graveled* or *gravelled*, ppr. *graveling* or *gravelling*. [< *gravel*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with gravel; fill or choke with gravel: as, to *gravel* a walk; to *gravel* a fountain.

O thou, the fountain of whose better part
Is earth'd and *gravell'd* up with vain desire.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

2. To bury. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To cause to stick in gravel or sand. [Rare.]

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled;* and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand that he fell to the ground.
Camden.

Hence—**4.** To bring to a standstill through perplexity; embarrass; puzzle; nonplus.

Any labor may be sone *graualed,* if a man trust alwaies to his own singuler witte.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 41.

Else had I misconceited mine own hopes, and been *gravelled* in mine own conceits.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Ded.

The wisest doctor is *gravelled* by the inquisitiveness of a child. *Emerson,* Essays, 1st ser., p. 295.

5. To hurt the foot of, as a horse, by the lodging of gravel under the shoe.

graveless (grāv'les), *a.* [< *grave*[2] + *-less.*] Without a grave or tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all . . .
Lie *graveless.* *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 11.

graveliness, *n.* See *gravelliness.*

graveling (grav'el-ing), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gravele,* a minnow.] The parr or young salmon. *Thompson.* Also *gravelling, gravelin.* [Local, Irish.]

gravel-laspring (grav'el-las″pring), *n.* The smolt or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

gravelliness, graveliness (grav'el-i-nes), *n.* [< *gravelly, gravely*[2], + *-ness.*] The state of being gravelly, or of abounding with gravel.

gravelling, *n.* See *graveling.*

gravelly, gravely[2] (grav'el-i), *a.* [< ME. *gravelly, gravely, graveli;* < *gravel* + *-ly*[1] or *-y*[1].] Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel: as, a *gravelly* soil.

Stately large Walks, green and *gravelly.*
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 8.

Gravelly streams that carried down
The golden sand from caves unknown.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 165.

gravel-mine (grav'el-mīn), *n.* In *mining,* a name frequently given to workings or washings for gold in auriferous gravel; a placer-mine: more properly applied to deep deposits of Tertiary gravel where worked by the hydraulic method.

gravelous†, *a.* [ME. *gravelous,* < *gravel* + *-ous.*] Same as *gravelly.*

Sondy cley *gravelous* thai lothe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

gravel-pit (grav'el-pit), *n.* [= ME. *gravelpytte;* < *gravel* + *pit*[1].] A pit from which gravel is dug.

Walking through the Parke we saw hundreds of people listening at the *gravell-pits,* and to and againe in the Parke to hear the guns [in the North Sea].
Pepys, Diary, June 4, 1666.

gravel-plant (grav'el-plant), *n.* A local name of the trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens.*

gravelroot (grav'el-röt), *n.* The joepye-weed or trumpetweed of the United States and Canada, *Eupatorium purpureum,* a tall and stout composite with whorled leaves and purplish flowers. Its root is used as a domestic remedy in various ailments of the urinary organs. See *Eupatorium, joepye-weed,* and *trumpetweed.*

gravel-stone (grav'el-stōn), *n.* In *pathol.,* one of the small concretions constituting gravel.

gravely[1] (grāv'li), *adv.* [< *grave*[3] + *-ly*[2].] In a grave manner; soberly; seriously.

The envoy *gravely* told them that he would put it out of the man's power to offend the laws a second time, and gave immediate orders for his execution.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, i., note B.

The domestic fool stood beside him, archly sad, or *gravely* mirthful, as his master willed.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 88.

gravely[2], *a.* See *gravelly.*

gravemente (grä-vä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *grave,* grave, low, + *-mente,* adv. term., orig. abl. of L. *men(t-)s,* mind.] In *music,* with a depressed tone; solemnly.

graven (grā'vn). A past participle of *grave*[1].

graveness (grāv'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grave; seriousness; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse; importance; solemnity.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears
Than settled age his sables and his weeds,
Importing health and *graveness.*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

graveolence† (grav'ē-ō-lens), *n.* [= Pg. *graveolencia:* see *graveolent.*] A strong and offensive smell. *Bailey,* 1731.

graveolent† (grav'ē-ō-lent), *a.* [= It. *graveolente,* < L. *graveolen(t-)s,* also, separately, *grave olen(t-)s,* strong-smelling, < *gravis,* heavy, + *olen(t-)s,* ppr. of *olere,* smell.] Emitting a strong and offensive smell; fetid.

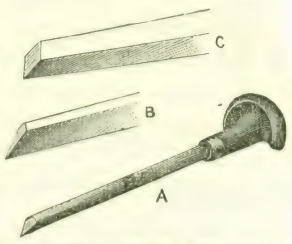
The butter, which was more remote from the leather, was yellow and something *graveolent,* yet it was edible.
Boyle, Works, IV. 588.

graver (grā'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *graver, grafer, grafere,* < AS. *græfere, grafere,* a graver, carver, engraver (= D. *graver* = G. *gräber,* digger, = Sw. *gräfvare* = Dan. *graver,* sexton), < *grafan,* grave, carve: see *grave*[1]. Cf. F. *graveur* (> D. G. *graveur* = Sw. Dan. *gravör;* cf. Sp. *grabador* = Pg. *gravador*), engraver; from the corresponding verb.] **1.** One who carves or engraves; one whose profession it is to cut letters or figures in metal, stone, or other hard material: formerly applied also to a sculptor.

What I formerly presented you in writing, having . . . now somewhat dressed by the help of the *Graver* and the Printer. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 326).

Just like a marble statue did he stand
Cut by some skilful *graver's* artful hand.
Cowley, Pyramus and Thisbe.

2. A tool used for engraving; a burin; also, a sculptors' chisel.



Wood-engravers' Tools.
A, ordinary graver; *B,* tint-tool or liner; *C,* lozenge-graver.

What figure of a body was Lysippus ever able to forme with his *graver,* or Apelles to paint with his pencill, as the comedy to life expresseth so many and various affections of the minde?
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide.
Gay, The Fan.

3. An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool.—**4.** A shaver, a tool wherewith "bowyers use to shave bows." *Baret,* Alvearie, 1580.—**Bent graver,** a graver with a blade shaped so that it can be used on a surface having its plane below a marginal rim.

grave-robber (grāv'rob″ėr), *n.* One who robs a grave; a resurrectionist.

gravery† (grā'vėr-i), *n.* [< *grave*[1] + *-ery.*] The process of engraving or carving; engraving.

Neither shall you hear of any piece either of picture or *gravery* and embossing, that came out of a servile hand.
Holland.

graves[1], **greaves** (grāvz, grēvz), *n. pl.* [Prob. of LG. origin (whence Sw. *grefvar* = OSw. *grefwar,* dirt, Sw. dial. *grevar,* pl., = Dan. *grever*): MLG. *greve, grive,* LG. *greve* = OHG. *griupo, griebo,* MHG. *griube, griebe,* G. *griebe, griefe,* the refuse of tallow, lard, fat, etc.; appar. connected with AS. *greófa* (only in two glosses, spelled *greoua*), a pot (L. *olla*). Cf. *gravy.*] The refuse parts of animal fat gathered from the melting-pots and made up into cakes for dogs' meat. In Great Britain such cakes are called *cracklings,* and the material is often called *scraps.*

Graves (which are the sediment of tallow melted for the making of candles), cut into pieces, are an excellent ground-bait for Barbel, etc.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 168, note.

A farmer in Surrey used *graves* from the Tallow-Chandlers, with very great success on a sandy soil.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, VI. 229.

Graves[2] (grav), *n.* [F., < Pointe de *Graves,* a viticultural district in Gironde, France.] **1.** An important class of Bordeaux wines of the Gironde district, including such red wines as the Château Margaux, Château Laffitte, and Château La Tour, and, among the white wines, the Sauternes.—**2.** A general commercial name for white Bordeaux wines of second or third quality of the Gironde district on the left bank of the Garonne. These wines are usually somewhat sweet, and admit of being kept a long time.

Graves's disease. Same as *exophthalmic goiter* (which see, under *exophthalmic*).

gravestone (grāv'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *gravestone* (= D. *grafsteen* = G. *grabstein* = Sw. *grafsten* = Dan. *gravsten*); < *grave*[2] + *stone.*] A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it (commonly at its head), in memory of the dead.

Timon is dead; . . .
And on his *grave-stone* this insculpture.
Shak., T. of A., v. 5.

gravet†, *n.* [Appar. < *grave*[3] + *-et.*] A grave person; one of weight. *Davies.*

In this blooddye riot they soom *gravet* haplye beholding
Of geason pietee, doo throng and greedelye listen.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 159.

Gravett level. Same as *dumpy-level.*

graveyard (grāv'yärd), *n.* A yard for graves; an inclosure for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

gravic (grav'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *gravis,* heavy (see *grave*[3]), + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or causing gravitation: as, *gravic* forces; *gravic* attraction. [Rare.]

gravid (grav'id), *a.* [< L. *gravidus,* pregnant, < *gravis,* heavy, burdened: see *grave*[3].] **1**†. Burdened; laden; made heavy.

The gracious king,
To ease and crown their *gravid* piety,
Grants their request by his assenting eye.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xv.

2. Being with child; pregnant.

The *gravid* female [camel] carries her young for nearly eleven months. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 736.

gravidate (grav'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *gravidatus,* pp. of *gravidare,* burden, impregnate, < *gravidus,* pregnant: see *gravid.*] To make gravid. [Rare.]

Her womb is said to bear him (blessed is the womb that bare thee), to have been *gravidated,* or great with child.
Barrow, Works, II. xxiv.

gravidation (grav-i-dā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *gravidação* = It. *gravidazione;* as *gravidate* + *-ion.*] Same as *gravidity.* [Rare.]

gravidity (grą-vid'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *gravidita(t-)s,* pregnancy, < *gravidus,* pregnant: see *gravid.*] The act of gravidating or making pregnant, or the state of being pregnant; pregnancy; impregnation. [Rare.]

The signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot,* On Diet, xiv.

Gravigrada (grą-vig'rą-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gravigradus:* see *gravigrade.*] One of two groups, the other being *Tardigrada,* into which the *Phytophaga,* or vegetable-eating edentates, have been divided.

The *Gravigrada* are, for the most part, like the Sloths, South American forms, but they are entirely extinct. . . . The great extinct animals Megatherium, Mylodon, Megalonyx, etc., . . . belong to this group.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 286.

gravigrade (grav'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gravigradus,* < L. *gravis,* heavy, + *gradi,* walk, step: see *grade*[1].] **I.** *a.* Walking with heavy steps; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gravigrada.*

II. *n.* An animal that walks heavily; specifically, one of the *Gravigrada.*

★**gravimeter** (grą-vim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *gravimètre;* < L. *gravis,* heavy, + *metrum,* measure. Cf. *barometer.*] **1.** An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid. See *hydrometer.*—**2.** An instrument for measuring the force of gravity against some elastic force. There have been many attempts to construct such instruments, but none ★has been successful.

★**gravimetric** (grav-i-met'rik), *a.* [As *gravimeter* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to measurement by weight: specifically applied in chemistry to a method of analyzing compound bodies by decomposing them and finding the weight of their elements: opposed to *volumetric.*—**Gravimetric density of gunpowder.** See *density.*

gravimetrical (grav-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *gravimetric* + *-al.*] Same as *gravimetric.*

The *gravimetrical* method together with qualitative analysis appears to be better suited to the estimation of the quantity of albumen contained in a given sample.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 78.

gravimetrically (grav-i-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a gravimeter; as regards measurement by weight.

The tinctorial power of many colouring matters is so great as to render them distinctly appreciable to the eye when their amount is far too minute to be detected *gravimetrically.* *E. Frankland,* Exper. in Chemistry, p. 569.

graving[1] (grā'ving), *n.* [< ME. *gravynge;* verbal n. of *grave*[1], *v.*] **1**†. The act of laying in a grave; burial.

Sen thy body beryed shalbe,
This mirre will I giffe to thi *grauyng.*
York Plays, p. 136.

2. The act of engraving, or of cutting lines or figures in metal, stone, wood, etc.—**3**†. That which is graved or carved; an engraving.

Skilful to work in gold, . . . also to grave any manner of *graving,* and to find out every device which shall be put to him. 2 Chron. ii. 14.

4. Inscription or impression, as upon the mind or heart. [Rare.]

Former *gravings* . . . upon their souls. *Eikon Basilike.*

graving[2] (grā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grave*[4], *v.*] The act of cleaning a ship's bottom by scraping, burning, etc.

graving-dock (grā'ving-dok), *n.* See *dock*[3].

graving-piece (grā′ving-pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of wood inserted to supply the defects of another piece. Also called *graven-piece.*

★**gravitate** (grav′i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gravitated*, ppr. *gravitating*. [< NL. **gravitatus*, pp. of **gravitare* (> It. *gravitare* = Sp. Pg. *gravitar* = F. *graviter*, gravitate), < L. *gravita(t-)s*, heaviness, gravity: see *gravity*.] 1. To be affected by gravitation; yield to the force of gravity; tend toward the lowest level attainable, as a rock loosened from a mountain.

It is still extremely doubtful whether the medium of light and electricity is a *gravitating* substance, though it is certainly material and has mass.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, cxlv.

Hence—2. To be strongly attracted; have a natural tendency toward a certain point or object.

The goods which belong to you *gravitate* to you, and need not be pursued with pains and cost.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 285.

The colossal weight of national selfishness *gravitates* naturally to Toryism. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

gravitation (grav-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [= D. *gravitatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *gravitation* = F. *gravitation* = Sp. *gravitación* = Pg. *gravitação* = It. *gravitazione*, < NL. **gravitatio(n-)*, < **gravitare*, gravitate: see *gravitate*.] 1. The act of gravitating or tending toward a center of attraction.—2. That attraction between bodies, or that acceleration of one toward another, of which the fall of heavy bodies to the earth is an instance. See *gravity*, 1. Gravitation can be neither produced nor destroyed; it acts equally between all pairs of bodies, the force being directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely as the square of the distance between their centers of gravity; it is neither hindered nor strengthened by any intervening medium; it is transmitted instantaneously; and the amount of it is such that a particle distant one centimeter from an attracting gram of matter would by the action of gravitation alone, were no other force present, fall into the center of attraction in 40 minutes and 20 seconds. As masses of bodies can be measured otherwise than by their weights, namely, by their relative momentums under a given velocity, it follows that the *modulus of gravitation*, or the amount by which the unit mass attracts a particle at the unit distance, which is invariable, best distinguishes gravitation from every other force. The laws of the attraction of gravitation were demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton in 1687.

The most considerable phænomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies in the vicinity of the Earth do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley*, Sermons, vii.

It is by virtue of *gravitation* that matter possesses weight; for the weight of any thing is the expression of the force with which it tends towards the earth.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 22.

3. In *philol.*, the tendency of sounds and syllables having little or no stress to become merged in the accented syllable, or to fall away entirely; the absorption of weaker elements. [Rare.]—4. Figuratively, a prevailing tendency of mental or social forces or activities toward some particular point or result.—**Attraction of gravitation.** Same as *gravitation*, 2.—**Gravitation constant.** See *constant*, *n.*—**Gravitation measure of force.** See the extract.

It is sometimes convenient to compare forces with the weight of a body, and to speak of a force of so many pounds weight or grammes weight. This is called *gravitation measure*. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, xlvii.

Modulus of gravitation. See def. 2.—**Terrestrial gravitation**, gravitation toward the earth.—**Universal gravitation**, the gravitation of all bodies in the universe toward one another.

gravitational (grav-i-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *gravitation* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation.

Either the lunar theory is in some degree mathematically incomplete, and fails to represent accurately the *gravitational* action of the earth and sun, and other known heavenly bodies, upon her movements; or some unknown force other than the *gravitational* attractions of these bodies is operating in the case. *Science*, IV. 194.

gravitationally (grav-i-tā′shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* By gravitation, or in the manner of gravitation.

The sun's initial heat was generated by the collision of pieces of matter *gravitationally* attracted together from distant space. *Sir W. Thomson*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 20.

gravitative (grav′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *gravitate* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation; gravitating or tending to gravitate.

★**gravity** (grav′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *gravities* (-tiz). [= G. *gravität* = Dan. Sw. *gravitet*, < F. *gravité* = Sp. *gravidad*, *gravedad* = Pg. *gravidade* = It. *gravità*, < L. *gravita(t-)s*, weight, heaviness, pressure, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] 1. Weight, as contradistinguished from mass; precisely, the downward acceleration of terrestrial bodies, due to the gravitation of the earth modified by the centrifugal force due to its rotation on its axis. The amount of this acceleration is about 385.1 inches (978 centimeters) per second at the sea-level and the equator, while at the poles it is 387.1 inches. Gravity is a little less on mountains than at the sea-level, in the proportion of a diminution of one thousandth part at every two miles of elevation. There are also other slight variations of gravity, from which the figure of the geoid (which see) can be calculated. Generally speaking, gravity is in excess where the radius vector of the geoid is in excess of that of the mean spheroid. [The words *gravity* and *gravitation* have been more or less confounded; but the most careful writers use *gravitation* for the attracting force, and *gravity* for the terrestrial phenomenon of weight or downward acceleration which has for its two components the gravitation and the centrifugal force. The centrifugal force at the equator is $\frac{1}{289.4}$ of gravity. It is everywhere exerted in the plane of the meridian at right angles to the direction of the celestial pole. The direction of gravitation in middle latitudes is inclined about 11′.5 to the radius of the earth.

None need a guide, by sure attraction led,
And strong impulsive *gravity* of head.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 76.]

2. Solemnity of deportment or character; sedateness of demeanor; seriousness.

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned. *Dryden.*

When the French stage came to be reformed by Cardinal Richelieu, those long harangues were introduced to comply with the *gravity* of a churchman.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

His witticisms, and his tables of figures, constitute the only parts of his work which can be perused with perfect *gravity*. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

We listen in public with the *gravity* of augurs to what we smile at when we meet a brother adept.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 379.

3. Importance; significance; dignity.

Length therefore is a thing which the *grauitie* and weight of such actions [prayer] doth require.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v.

They derive an importance from . . . the *gravity* of the place where they were uttered. *Burke.*

4. In *acoustics*, the state of being low in pitch: opposed to *acuteness*.—**Acceleration of gravity.** See *acceleration* (*b*).—**Center of gravity.** See *center*[1].—**Gravity cell**, or **gravity battery**, in *elect.* See *cell*, 8.—**Line of direction of gravity**, the line drawn through the center of gravity of a body in the direction in which gravity tends to move it; the line along which the center of gravity would begin to fall if the body were free.—**Specific gravity**, the ratio of the weight of a given bulk of any substance to that of a standard substance. The substance taken as the standard is water for solids and liquids, air or hydrogen for gases. The weights of bodies being proportional to their masses, it follows that the specific gravity of a body is equivalent to its relative density, and the term *density* has nearly displaced *specific gravity* in scientific works. As long as the term *specific gravity* was in use, water at 62° F. was taken as the standard in England; when the term *density* is used, water at its maximum density (4° C. or 39.2° F.) is the standard. If great accuracy is required, corrections must be made for temperature and for the buoyancy of the air. Thus, if we take equal bulks of water, silver, and platinum, and weigh them, the silver will be found to be 10.5 times and the platinum 21.4 times heavier than the water; and reckoning the specific gravity of water as unity, the specific gravity of silver is said to be 10.5, and that of platinum 21.4. A common method of obtaining the specific gravity of solids is to weigh the body in air, then in pure distilled water, and divide the weight in air by the loss of weight in water, the result being the specific gravity of the body. There are, however, numerous other ways of obtaining this relation, as by the use of the pycnometer, the hydrometer (which see), etc. See *gravity-solution*.

The *specific gravity* of a body is the ratio of its density to that of some standard substance, generally water.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 82.

Specific-gravity beads or **bulbs**, small hollow spheres, usually of glass, used in determining the specific gravity of a liquid. If a number of them, each having its specific gravity marked on it, be thrown into the liquid, that one which just floats gives the required specific gravity, the others either sinking or floating.—**Specific-gravity bottle** or **flask**, a pycnometer.

gravity-railroad (grav′i-ti-rāl′rōd), *n.* A railroad in which the cars move down an inclined plane, or a series of inclined planes, under the action of gravity alone. Such roads are often arranged so that the loaded cars in descending pull a train of empty cars up to the summit; or the empty cars may be hauled up by steam-power.

gravity-solution (grav′i-ti-sō-lū′shọn), *n.* A solution used by lithologists for separating from one another the different minerals of which rocks are composed, by taking advantage of their differences of specific gravity. The method is analogous to the process of ore-dressing, which is a separation of minerals differing in specific gravity in the large way, the fluid used being water. The essential difference, however, is that the fluid used by the lithologist is varied in specific gravity, by dilution, to just the desired conditions, while the water, of course, remains always the same when used by the ore-dresser. The idea of using a gravity-solution in lithological research originated with Thoulet in 1879. The fluid which he used was a solution of the iodide of mercury in iodide of potassium, having a density of 2.77 at 57° F. Borotungstate of cadmium, methyl-iodide, and fused silver nitrate, diluted with common salt, are also used. See *specific gravity*.

gravous†, *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *gravoso*, < ML. *gravosus*, equiv. to L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty, grave: see *grave*[3], and cf. *grievous*.] Weighty; important.

And farther the forsayd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken, tyll the two dukes might haue communication of *grauous* matters concernyng the welths of bothe these realmes. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 22.

Prudent *grauous* persons. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 1.

gravously†, *adv.* Seriously; by grave considerations.

The erle . . . *grauously* perswaded the magistrates of the citees and tounes, and gently and familiarly vsed and tracted the vulgare people. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

gravy (grā′vi), *n.*; pl. *gravies* (-viz). [Formerly (16th century) spelled *greavy*, *greavie*, etc.; ME. *gravey*, *grave*, written *graue* and appar. a misreading of *grane*, < OF. *grané* (often read and printed *gravé*), gravy, appar. < *grain*, something used in cookery, something spiced: see *grain*[1].] The fat and juices that drip from flesh in cooking; also, these juices made into a dressing for the meat when served.

There are now at fire
Two brests of goat: both which, let Law set downe . . .
With all their fat and *greauie*.
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

To stew in one's own gravy†, to be bathed in sweat. Compare *to fry in one's own grease*, under *grease*.

He relieved us out of our purgatory [a bath], and carried us to our dressing rooms, which gave us much refreshment after we had been *stewing in our own gravy*.
London Spy (1709), ix. 219.

gravy-boat (grā′vi-bōt), *n.* A small deep dish for holding gravy or sauce, especially such a dish with a handle at one end and a long spout at the other, the whole vessel having an unsymmetrical shape; hence, by extension, any vessel for holding gravy or sauce.

★**gray, grey** (grā), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *gray*, *grey*, *grei*, *greg*, etc., < AS. *grǣg* = OFries. *grē* = D. *graauw* = MLG. *grawe*, *grau*, LG. *grau* = OHG. *grāo*, MHG. *grā* (*grāw-*), G. *grau* = Icel. *grār* = Sw. *grå* = Dan. *graa*, gray. Not connected with G. *greis*, a., gray (with age), *greis*, n., an old man (see *grise*[4], *grizzle*[1]), nor with Gr. γραῖος, old, nor with γραῖα, an old woman. II. *n.* < ME. *gray*, *grey*, etc., miniver, *graye*, *grey*, a badger; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of a color between white and black, having little or no positive color, and only moderate luminosity; ash-colored: formerly (as by Shakspere) sometimes used for 'blue.'

Is na your hounds in my cellar
Eating white meal and *gray*?
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 26).

Yon *gray* lines
That fret the clouds are messengers of day.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Thus sang the uncouth swain to the oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with sandals *gray*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 187.

When Life's Ash-Wednesday comes about,
And my head's *gray* with fires burnt out.
Lowell, To C. F. Bradford.

2. Having gray hairs; gray-headed.

"A year hence, a year hence."
"We shall both be *gray*."
Tennyson, The Window, x.

3. Old; mature: as, *gray* experience.

Who pious gathered each tradition *gray*
That floats your solitary wastes along.
Scott, Don Roderick, Int., st. 5.

Common gray goose. See *goose*.—**Gray antimony**, stibnite.—**Gray copper**, **gray copper ore**, the mineral tetrahedrite.—**Gray cotton**, **gray goods.** See *cotton*[1].—**Gray crow**, **gray duck.** See the nouns.—**Gray falcon.** See *peregrine*, *n.*—**Gray fox.** See *fox*[1], 1.—**Gray Friars.** See *Franciscan*.—**Gray goat's-beard**, **grouse**, **gull**, **hepatization**, **jay**, **kingbird**, etc. See the nouns.—**Gray manganese ore.** Same as *manganite*.—**Gray mare.** See *mare*.—**Gray ore**, in *mining*, the common designation of the vitreous copper ore, or vitreous sulphid of copper; the chalcocite of the mineralogist.—**Gray owl**, **phalarope**, **rabbit**, **shark**, **snapper**, **snipe**, etc. See the nouns.—**Gray oxid.** Same as *black-turpeth*.—**Gray sour**, in *calico-bleaching*, an operation following the lime-boil, consisting in washing the pieces in dilute hydrochloric acid. The insoluble lime-soaps are decomposed, and the lime is removed, other metallic oxids present are dissolved out, and the brown coloring matter is loosened. Also called *lime-sour*.—**Gray squirrel**, **whale**, **wolf**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A gray color or tint; a color having little or no distinctive hue (chroma) and only moderate luminosity. If only about 5 per cent. of the light is reflected, the surface is called *black*; if as much as 50 per cent. is reflected, it is called *white*. Pure gray has a slightly bluish appearance, owing to contrast with the color of brightness which enters into the sensation produced by white light. A small admixture of red with gray light makes the modified gray called *ashes of roses*. A small amount of green light mixed with gray is not noticed, and if the mixture is placed in juxtaposition with pure gray, the latter looks pinkish by contrast, while the former appears of a neutral tint. A larger admixture of green will give a mouse-gray (which properly requires the green to be yellowish), a still larger amount an olive gray, and still more a sage green. The effect of the admixture of violet blue is singularly dependent upon the shade of gray; if it is quite light, the result is a lilac gray or full

lilac, or may be even too purple for lilac, while if the gray is darker a French gray or slate-gray results, which needs the addition of red to give lavender gray, although the latter appears bluer than lilac gray. If yellow is mixed with gray, the result is a stone gray or drab gray, or in larger admixture a full drab. All these remarks refer to mixtures of lights, not to mixtures of pigments, the effects of which depend upon the special absorption-spectra of the pigments, and can only be ascertained by direct experiment.

Thou must be stript out of thy stately garments;
And as thou camest to me,
In homely *gray*, instead of silk and purest pall,
Now all thy cloathing must be.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 212).

No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
Though each its hue peculiar; paler some,
And of a wannish *gray*; the willow such.
Cowper, Task, i. 309.

2. An animal of a gray color. Specifically—(*a*) A badger.

The Furres and Fethers which come to Colmogro, as Sables, Beauers, Minkes, Armine, Lettis, *Graies*, Woolueringes, and White Foxes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 257.

'Twas not thy sport to chase a silly hare,
Stagge, buck, foxe, wild-cat, or the limping *gray*.
R. Markham, in Cens. Lit., IX. 257.

(*b*) A gray horse.

Her mother trundled to the gate
Behind the dappled *grays*.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

(*c*) The gray duck, or gadwall. (*d*) The California gray whale; the grayback. (*e*) A kind of salmon, *Salmo ferox*.

3. Twilight: as, the *gray* of the morning, or of the evening.

Sims was arrested by lying and disguised policemen, . . . and was carried off in the *gray* of the morning, after the moon set, and before the sun rose.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 60.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] A Scottish regiment of cavalry forming the second regiment of dragoons in the British army: so called from the color of their horses. Also *Scots Grays*.—**Aniline gray.** Same as *Coupier's blue*. See *blue*.—**In the gray**, in *steel-work*, etc., finished without being brought to a polish.

Earnshaw was the first watchmaker who had sense enough to set at defiance the vulgar and ignorant prejudice for "high finish" of the non-acting surfaces, and to leave them "*in the gray*," as it is called.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 323.

Mineral gray, a pale blue-gray pigment used by artists. It is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of the genuine ultramarine from lapis lazuli.—**Pearl gray.** See *pearl-gray*.

gray, grey (grā), *v. t.* [< *gray, grey, a.*] **1.** To cause to become gray; change to a gray color.

Canst thou undo a wrinkle?
Or change but the complexion of one hair?
Yet thou hast *gray'd* a thousand.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

2. To depolish, as glass.

The glass should, in fact, not be ground at all, but only *grayed*: that is, have its surface removed by rubbing with fine emery powder. *Lea*, Photography, p. 48.

3. In *photog.*, to give a mezzotint effect by covering the negative during the printing with a glass slightly ground or depolished on one side. Pictures thus treated are sometimes called *Berlin portraits*.

grayback (grā′bak), *n.* **1.** The knot or red-breasted sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*.—**2.** The gray snipe. [Local, U. S.]—**3.** The common body-louse, *Pediculus vestimenti*.—**4.** The dab, a fish. [Local, Irish.]—**5.** The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*.—**6.** The red-headed duck or American pochard, *Fuligula americana*. [Canada.]—**7.** The black-headed or American scaup duck, *Fuligula marila nearctica*. *G. Trumbull*, Bird Names, p. 55.—**8.** A Confederate soldier during the American civil war; a graycoat. [Colloq.]

gray-bear (grā′bâr), *n.* An arachnidan of the family *Phalangiidæ*; a harvestman. [U. S.]

graybeard, greybeard (grā′bērd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A man with a gray beard; an old man.

Gre. Youngling! thou canst not love so dear as I.
Tra. Graybeard! thy love doth freeze.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. Same as *bellarmine*.

There's plenty o' brandy in the *greybeard* that Luckie Maclearie sent doun. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

3. The common sertularian hydroid polyp which infests oyster-beds, *Sertularia argentea*. When it forms patches on the shells, the oysters are said to *hair up*.

II. *a.* Having a gray beard; old.

Hold off! unhand me, *gray-beard* loon.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

gray-bird (grā′bėrd), *n.* A kind of thrush. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

graycoat (grā′kōt), *n.* One who wears a gray coat or uniform; specifically, in the United States, a soldier of the Confederate army during the civil war. [Colloq.]

grayfish (grā′fish), *n.* The coalfish. Also called *graylord*. [Scotch.]

gray-fly (grā′flī), *n.* The trumpet-fly, a kind of bot-fly, a species of *Œstrus*.

grayhead (grā′hed), *n.* **1.** An old gray-headed man or woman.

Else Boys will in your Presence lose their Fear,
And laugh at the *Gray-head* they should revere.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

2. Among whalers, the old male of the sperm-whale. *C. M. Scammon*.

gray-hen (grā′hen), *n.* **1.** The female of the black grouse or blackcock.

The Black Grouse, better known to the sportsman as the Black-cock, and the females the *Grey-hen*, is chiefly confined to North Britain.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 515.

2. A kind of pear. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A large stone bottle. [Prov. Eng.]

grayhound, *n.* See *greyhound*.

graylag (grā′lag), *n.* [Written sometimes *gray-lag goose*, but prop., if a hyphen is used, *gray lag-goose*; the bird is also called simply *gray goose*, the qualifying *lag* referring, it seems, to the fact that in England, at the time when the name was given, this goose was not migratory, but *lagged* behind when the other wild species betook themselves to the north. Cf. *lag*, *n.*, the last comer, dial. *lagman*, the last of a company of reapers, *lagteeth*, the grinders, the last teeth to come, etc. Certainly not from AS. *lagu*, lake, nor from It. *lago*, lake.] The common gray



Graylag (*Anser cinereus*).

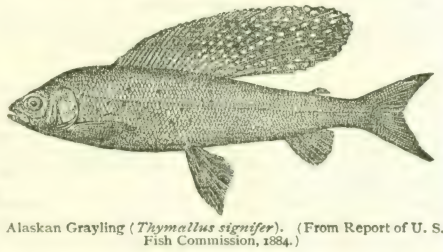
or wild goose of Europe, *Anser cinereus* or *ferus*; the fen-, marsh-, or stubble-goose, the wild original of the domestic goose.

grayle[1]†, *n.* See *grail*[1].

grayle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grail*[2].

grayle[3]†, *n.* See *grail*[3].

grayling (grā′ling), *n.* [Formerly also *grailing*; < ME. **greyling, greling*; < *gray* + *-ling*[1].] **1.** A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* and genus *Thymallus*. There are several species, intermediate between the whitefish and the trout, chiefly characterized by



Alaskan Grayling (*Thymallus signifer*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

the greater development of the dorsal fin, which is long and contains 20 to 24 rays; this fin is also brightly party-colored. They inhabit clear cold streams of northern countries. The common grayling of Europe is *Thymallus thymallus*; related species are the American or Alaskan grayling, *T. signifer*, and the Michigan grayling, *T. tricolor*.

And in this riuer be vmbers, otherwise called *grailings*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, xiv.

The *grayling* haunts clear and rapid streams, and particularly such as flow through mountainous countries.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Grayling.

And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a *grayling*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. The dace. [Local, Eng. (Cheshire).]—**3.** A common European butterfly, *Hipparchia semele*: so called from the gray under side of the wings. [Eng.]

graylord (grā′lôrd), *n.* Same as *grayfish*. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

grayly, greyly (grā′li), *adv.* [= G. *graulich* = Dan. *graalig*; as *gray, grey*, + *-ly*[2].] With a gray hue or tinge.

Miss Lois returned, *grayly* pale, but quiet.
C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 105.

graymalkin (grā-mâl′kin), *n.* [See *grimalkin*.] Same as *grimalkin*.

1 *Witch.* I come, *Graymalkin!*
All. Paddock calls: Anon.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 1.

graymill, gray-millet (grā′mil, -mil″et), *n.* [Also *graymile*, accom. forms, after F. *grémil*, of E. *gromil, gromwell*, q. v.] Same as *gromwell*.

graynard†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *grainer*[2], *graner*, q. v.] Same as *granary*.

The people, for as moche as on a tyme they lacked corne in theyr *graynardes*, would haue slain him with stoones.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 9.

grayness, greyness (grā′nes), *n.* [< *gray, grey*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being gray; prevalence of gray, as in light or the atmosphere; semi-obscurity.

Surely it was growing dark, for they sprang out like mighty light-houses upon the *grayness* of the void.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 71.

The view up and down the quays has the cool, neutral tone of color that one finds so often in French water-side places—the bright *grayness* which is the tone of French landscape art. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 102.

The plain was already sunken in pearly *greyness*.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

graystone, greystone (grā′stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a grayish or greenish compact volcanic rock, composed of feldspar and augite or hornblende, and allied to basalt.

graywacke, greywacke (grā-wak′e), *n.* [Also, as G., *grauwacke*, < G. *grauwacke*, < *grau*, = E. *gray*, + *wacke*, q. v.] In *geol.*, a compact aggregate of rounded or subangular grains of various silicious rocks, held together by a paste which is usually silicious. Graywacke is a slightly metamorphosed detrital rock, and is chiefly found in the Paleozoic series. When geology began to be studied as a science, the so-called "transition series" was frequently called the "Graywacke series," from the predominance in it of the rock of that name. Since the establishment of the "Silurian system" by Murchison, which (in Europe at least) consists largely of rocks formerly designated as *graywacke* (in German *grauwacke*), this term has almost entirely gone out of use.

gray-washing (grā′wosh″ing), *n.* In *calico-bleaching*, an operation following the singeing, consisting of washing in pure water in order to wet out the cloth and render it more absorbent, and also to remove some of the weavers' dressing.

gray-weather, *n.* See *graywether*.

graywether (grā′weтн″ėr), *n.* [< *gray* + *wether*[1]; i. e., gray ram: these stones at a distance resembling flocks of sheep. Also spelled erroneously *gray-weather*, with some vague thought of a 'weathered' rock. Cf. *weather-head* for *wether-head*.] One of numerous blocks of sandstone and conglomerate which are strewn over the surface of the ground in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire in England. They are supposed to be the remains of sandy Tertiary strata which once covered the districts where they now occur. It is from these blocks that Stonehenge and others of the so-called druidical circles were built; hence they have been also called *druid-stones* and *Saracen's* (more generally spelled *Sarsen's*) *stones*. See *Saracen*.

gray-whaler (grā′hwā″lėr), *n.* One who or a vessel which is employed in capturing gray whales.

graze[1] (grāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grazed*, ppr. *grazing*. [Early mod. E. also *grase*; < ME. *grasen, gresen*, < AS. *grasian* (= D. *grazen* = G. *grasen* = Icel. *gresje* = Dan. *græsse*), graze, < *græs*, grass: see *grass*, *n.*, and cf. *grass*, *v.* Cf. *braze*[1] from *brass*[1], *glaze* from *glass*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To eat grass; feed on growing herbage.

And like an oxe vnder the fote
He [a man] *graze'h* as he nedes mote
To getten him his liues foode.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

When that gander *grasythe* on the grene.
Lydgate, Order of Fools, l. 137.

The Giraffa, . . . by reason of his long legs before, and shorter behind, not able to *grase* without difficultie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 556.

I take it to be a general opinion that they [hares] *graze*, but it is an erroneous one, at least grass is not their staple.
Cowper, Treatment of Hares.

2†. To supply grass.

Then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon*.

3†. To spread and devour, as fire.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

II. *trans.* **1.** To feed or supply with growing grass; furnish pasture for.

He hath a house and a barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift*.

2. To feed on; eat growing herbage from.

He gave my kine to *graze* the flowery plain;
And to my pipe renew'd the rural strain.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, i.

The meadows yield four crops of grass in the year; the first three . . . are cut, the fourth is *grazed* off.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 292.

3. To tend while grazing, as cattle. [Rare.]

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

graze[1] (grāz), *n.* [< *graze*[1], *v.*] The act of grazing or feeding on grass.

Then he devoted himself to unharnessing Dobbin, and turning him out for a *graze* on the common.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

graze[2] (grāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grazed*, ppr. *grazing*. [Prob. only a particular use of *graze*[1], affected perhaps by association with *raze*, q. v. Not connected with *grate*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To touch or rub lightly in passing; brush lightly the surface of: as, the bullet *grazed* his cheek; the ship *grazed* the rocks.

Is this the nature
Whom passion could not shake? whose solid virtue
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
Could neither *graze* nor pierce? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

And veering
Out of its track the brave ship onward steers,
Just *grazing* ruin. *C. Thaxter*, Wherefore?

2. To abrade; scrape the skin from.

Her little foot tripping over a stone, she fell and *grazed* her arm sadly. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown Folks, p. 147.

II. *intrans.* To act with a slight rubbing or abrading motion; give a light touch in moving or passing.

The shot . . .
Pierc'd Talgol's gaberdine, and *grazing*
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass habergeon,
Who straight "A surgeon!" cried, "A surgeon!"
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 535.

A *grazing* iron collar grinds my neck.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

In the reflected beam, light polarized in the plane of incidence preponderates until the incidence is a *grazing* one. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 471.

graze[2] (grāz), *n.* [< *graze*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of grazing or slightly abrading; a slight stroke or scratch in passing.

Paul had been touched — a mere *graze* — skin deep.
Lever, Knight of Gwynne, III. 19.

2. In *gun.*, the point where a shot strikes the ground or water and rebounds.

grazer (grā'zėr), *n.* 1. An animal that grazes, or feeds on growing herbage.

On the barren heath . . . the cackling goose,
Close *grazer*, finds wherewith to ease her want.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] Same as *Boskoi*.

grazier (grā'zhėr), *n.* [Formerly also *grasier*; < *graze* + *-ier*. Cf. *brazier*[1], *glazier*.] One who grazes or pastures cattle for the market; a farmer who raises cattle for the market.

The inhabitants be rather for the most parte *grasiers* then ploughmen, because they giue themselves more to feeding then to tillage. *Stow*, Description of England, p. 2.

grazing (grā'zing), *n.* [< ME. **grasyng* (= MLG. *grasinge*, *gressinge* = G. *grasung* = Dan. *græsning*); verbal n. of *graze*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of feeding on grass.—2†. A pasture.

It is the custom to pay cash for the rent of *grazings*.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 403.

grazing-ground (grā'zing-ground), *n.* Ground for cattle to graze on; pasture-land.

grazioso (grä-tsē-ō'sō), *a.* [It., gracious, with grace, = E. *gracious*.] Graceful: in music, a word indicating a passage which is to be executed elegantly and gracefully. Also *gratiosa*.

gre[1]†, *n.* See *gree*[1].

gre[2]†, *n.* See *gree*[2].

greablet, *a.* [ME., < OF. *greable*, by apheresis from *agreable*, agreeable: see *agreeable*.] Disposed to agree; agreeable.

Lat us tweyn in thys thyng be *greable*,
Losse for loss, by iust conuencion.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

★ **grease** (grēs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greese*, *greece*; < ME. *grese*, *grees*, sometimes spelled *grece*, < OF. *gresse*, *graisse*, F. *graisse* = Pr. *grais*, m., *graissa*, f., = Sp. *grasa* = Pg. *graxa* = It. *grassa*, grease, fat; fem. of OF. *gras*, F. *gras* = Pr. *gras* = Sp. *graso* = Pg. *graxo* = It. *grasso*, thick, fat, < L. *crassus*, thick, fat: see *crass*. Cf. Gael. *creis*, fat.] 1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous animal matter of any kind, as tallow, suet, or lard; particularly, the fatty matter of land-animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

The cony, ley hym on the bak in the disch, if he haue *grece*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Is not the *grease* of a mutton as wholesome?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

"A great bear, that had been imported from Greenland for the sake of its *grease*." "That should at least have saved you a bill with your hairdresser."
Bulwer, My Novel, II. 360.

2. In *hunting*, the fat of a hart, boar, wolf, fox, badger, hare, rabbit, etc., with reference to the season (called *grease-time*) when they are fat and fit for killing, and are said to be *in grease* or (formerly) *of grease*.

That nane werreye my wylde boote Waynour hirselvene,
And that in the sesone whenne *grees* es assignyde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60. (*Halliwell.*)

The harts are "*in grease*" from August to the middle of October. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 509.

3. In *farriery*, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's heels attended with the secretion of oily matter.—**A hart of greaset.** See def. 2.—**Bear's grease.** See *bear*[2].—**Foot grease**, the refuse of cotton-seed after the oil is pressed out. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lvii. (1885), p. 19.—**Green grease**, the thick portion of the products of coal-tar distillation. It consists of heavy oils, some naphthalene, and anthracene. It is used as a coarse lubricating material. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 432. Also called *anthracene oil*.

Commercial anthracene is obtained in the following manner from the so-called *green grease*.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 68.

In grease, fat and fit for killing, as game. See def. 2.—**In the grease**, said of wool which has not been cleaned after shearing.—**Of greaset.** Same as *in grease*.—**To fry or stew in one's own grease.** (*a*) To be bathed in sweat.

My father's ghost comes thro' the door,
Though shut as sure as hands can make it,
And leads me such a fearful racket,
I *stew* all night *in my own grease*.
Colton, Virgil Travestie (1807), p. 35.

(*b*) To suffer by one's own presumption or folly; endure without mitigation or relief the evil consequences of one's own acts.

But certeinly I made folk swich cheere,
That *in his owene grece* I made hym *frye*
For angre and for verray jalousie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 487.

She *fryeth in hir owne grease*, but as for my parte,
If she be angry, beshrew her angry harte.
J. Heywood, Dialogue, etc.

grease (grēs or grēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *greased*, ppr. *greasing*. [< ME. *gresen* (= F. *graisser*); from the noun.] 1. To smear or anoint with grease or fat.

The carriage bowls along, and all are pleas'd
If Tom be sober, and the wheels well *greas'd*.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 439.

2. To bribe; corrupt with payments or gifts. [Obsolete or rare.]

Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

3†. To gull; cheat.

Is hell broke loose, and all the Furies flutter'd?
Am I *greas'd* once again?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

4. To cause to run easily, as if in a greased channel.

The moment it [clarified syrup] is at crack, add a little acid to *grease* it. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 165.

5. In *farriery*, to affect with the disease called grease.—**To grease in the fist**†, to bribe. *Nares*.

Did you not *grease* the sealers of Leadenhall throughly *in the fiste*, they would never be sealed, but turned away. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 411).

He [Epicrates] betrayed Scythopolis and some other towns to the Jews, having been well *greased in the fist* for his paines. *Abp. Ussher*, Annals.

To grease the palm of, to bribe. [Colloq.]

grease-box (grēs'boks), *n.* The axle-box of a railway-truck; an oil-box.

grease-cock (grēs'kok), *n.* In steam-engines, a short pipe with two stop-cocks, fixed in the cylinder-cover for the purpose of introducing melted grease into the cylinder to lubricate the piston without allowing the steam to escape.

The cylinder cover is also provided with a *grease cock*, to supply the piston with unguent.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 337.

grease-cup (grēs'kup), *n.* A receptacle for solid lubricants, as the greases used in lubricating heavy machinery; an oil-cup.

grease-jack (grēs'jak), *n.* An apparatus for improving the finish of leather.

greaser (grē'sėr or grē'zėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which greases, as the person who oils or lubricates machinery, engines, etc.—2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A native Mexican or native Spanish American: originally applied contemptuously by Americans in the southwestern United States to the Mexicans.

The cowboys gathered from the country round about and fairly stormed the *Greaser*—that is, Mexican—village where the murder had been committed.
The Century, XXXVI. 836.

Blameworthy carelessness that too often permitted the viler elements of the camp to enforce by actions their rude race-hatred of the *Greasers*. This tendency to despise, abuse, and override the Spanish-American may well be called one of the darkest threads in the fabric of Anglo-Saxon frontier government.
C. H. Shinn, Mining Camps, p. 218.

3. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Havre de Grace, Maryland, U. S.]

greasewood (grēs'wůd), *n.* A chenopodiaceous shrub, *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*, prevalent in saline valleys in the arid region of the United States. The name is sometimes inaccurately applied to other shrubs of the same family and habitat, notably those of the genus *Atriplex*, in California to the rosaceous chamiso, *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, and near the Mexican border to the creosote-bush, *Covillea tridentata*.

greasily (grē'si-li or grē'zi-li), *adv.* 1. In a greasy manner; with or as with grease.—2†. Grossly; indecently.

You talk *greasily*; your lips grow foul.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

greasiness (grē'si-nes or grē'zi-nes), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being greasy; unctuousness. Hence—2. Deficiency in limpidness; viscosity, like that of oil: said of wines.

M. Pasteur has discovered that the *greasiness* of wines is likewise produced by a special ferment, which the microscope shows to be formed of filaments, like the ferments of the preceding diseases, but differing in structure from the other organisms, and in their physiological action on the wine.
Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claude Hamilton, p. 118.

greasy (grē'si or grē'zi), *a.* [Formerly also *griesy*; < *grease* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of grease; having much grease or fat; oily; unctuous; fat: as, *greasy* food.

Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight [Falstaff]. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

2. Smeared or soiled with grease; hence, slippery as if from being greased.

Mechanic slaves
With *greasy* aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

The musty wine, foul cloth, or *greasy* glass.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 66.

3. Like grease or oil; seemingly unctuous to the touch: as, a chalk that has a *greasy* feel.—4†. Slimy; muddy; foul.

So she him lefte, and did her selfe betake
Unto her boat again, with which she clefte
The slouthfull wave of that great *griesy* lake.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 18.

5†. Foggy; misty.

So earely, ere the grosse Earthes *gryesy* shade
Was all disperst out of the firmament,
They tooke their steeds, and forth upon their journey went.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 67.

6. *Naut.*, dirty; foul; disagreeable: said of weather.—7†. Gross; indecent.

Chaste cells, when *greasy* Aretine,
For his rank fico, is surnamed divine.
Marston, Scourge of Villainie.

8. In *farriery*, affected with the disease called grease: as, a horse with *greasy* legs.—9. Successful in whaling; having taken a full cargo of oil: as in the expression *greasy luck*. [Whalers' slang.]—10. See the extract.

Should the presence of mercury or a bad deposit prevent the [burnishing] tool from producing a bright surface [in electroplating], the object is said to be *greasy*.
Gilder's Manual, p. 88.

great (grāt, formerly also grēt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *gret*, *grete*, *greet*, earlier *great*, < AS. *grēat* = OS. *grōt* = OFries. *grāt* = D. *groot* (> E. *groat*) = MLG. *grōt*, LG. *groot* = OHG. *grōz*, MHG. *grōz*, G. *gross*, great, large. Not connected with L. *grandis*, great, grand, nor with ML. *grossus*, F. *gros*, etc., great, gross: see *grand* and *gross*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Unusually or comparatively large in size or extent; of large dimensions; of wide extent or expanse; large; big: as, a *great* rock, house, farm, lake, distance, view, etc.

Cypre is righte a gode Ile and a fayr and a *gret*, and it hathe 4 princypalle Cytees within him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 27.

His fancy, like an old mans spectacles, [doth] make a *great* letter in a small print.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Selfe-conceited Man.

In our anxiety that our morality should not take cold, we wrap it up in a *great* blanket-surtout of precaution against the breeze and sunshine.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy of the Last Century.

2. Large in number; numerous: as, a *great* multitude; a *great* collection.

The king of Assyria sent Tartan . . . with a *great* host against Jerusalem. 2 Ki. xviii. 17.

I beheld, and, lo, a *great* multitude, which no man could number, . . . stood before the throne. Rev. vii. 9.

In the latter End of the King's eleventh Year, the Earl of Arundel was sent to Sea, with a *great* Navy of Ships and Men of War. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 146.

3. Exceeding or unusual in degree: as, *great* fear, love, strength, wealth, power.

Merlin be-hilde hir with *grete* anguyssh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

As you [Henry II.] forsake God's Cause now, so he hereafter will forsake you in your *greatest* Need.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 58.

Ammona, who lived with three thousand brethren in so *great* silence as if he were an anchoret.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 738.

4. Widely extended in time; of long duration; long-continued; long: as, a *great* delay.

Rising up a *great* while before day, he went out.
Mark i. 35.

Their great guilt,
Like poison given to work a *great* time after,
Now 'gins to bite the spirits. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

5. Of large extent or scope; stately; imposing; magnificent: as, a *great* entertainment.

And Levi made him a *great* feast in his own house.
Luke v. 29.

Trust me, in bliss I shall abide
In this *great* mansion, that is built for me,
So royal-rich and wide. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

6. Of large consequence; important; momentous; weighty; impressive.

Thus thei weren in 9 Dayes, fro that Cytee at Betheleem; and that was *gret* Myracle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 70.

God's hand is *great* in this; I do forgive him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

The duke expects my lord and you,
About some *great* affair, at two.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 74.

Great offices will have
Great talents. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 788.

She caught the white goose by the leg,
A goose — 'twas no *great* matter.
Tennyson, The Goose.

7. Chief; principal; largest or most important: as, the *great* seal of England; the *great* toe. [In this sense the word is used in many geographical names, and was formerly used as part of the titles of some Oriental sovereigns: as, *Great* Britain, so called originally to distinguish it from Brittany (Britannia Minor, Little Britain) in France; the *Great* Mogul (= the chief Mongol), one of the Mongolian emperors of Hindustan; the *Great* Sophy, one of the Persian sovereigns of the Sufi dynasty.]

In the last day, that *great* day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried. John vii. 37.

When went there by an age, since the *great* flood,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man?
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

8. Holding an eminent or a superlative position in respect to rank, office, power, or mental or moral endowments or acquirements; eminent; distinguished; renowned: as, the *great* Creator; a *great* genius, hero, or philosopher; a *great* impostor; Peter the *Great*.

Whanne these thingis weren herd, thei weren fillid with ire and crieden and seiden *greet* is the Dian of Effesians.
Wyclif, Acts xix. 28.

Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward;
Thou little valiant, *great* in villainy!
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

They do so all to bemadam me, I think they think me a very *great* lady. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

It is only from a school that we can expect to have good writers; it is almost invariably from a school that *great* writers, these lawless exceptions, issue.
R. L. Stevenson, A College Magazine.

9. Grand; magnanimous; munificent; noble; aspiring: as, a *great* soul.

Think not, thou noble Roman,
That ever Brutus will go bound to Rome;
He bears too *great* a mind. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

When vanquished foes beneath us lie,
How *great* it is to bid them die!
But how much *greater* to forgive,
And bid a vanquished foe to live!
Addison, Rosamond, ii. 6.

Our hoard is little, but our hearts are *great*.
Tennyson, Geraint (song).

10. Expressive of haughtiness or pride; arrogant; big: as, *great* looks; *great* words. [Obsolete or archaic.]

When they speak *great* swelling words of vanity, they allure through the lusts of the flesh. 2 Pet. ii. 18.

Can you rail now? pray, put your fury up, sir,
And speak *great* words; you are a soldier; thunder!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

11. Filled; teeming; pregnant; gravid.

Great with child
Was this poor innocent.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Great with hope, to sea they put again.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 415.

He had a sow, sir. She,
With meditative grunts of much content,
Lay *great* with pig, wallowing in sun and mud.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

12. Hard; difficult.

If the prophet had bid thee do some *great* thing, wouldst thou not have done it? how much rather then, when he saith to thee, Wash, and be clean? 2 Ki. v. 13.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

13†. Widely known; notorious.

The fact is *great*. *Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy.

14. Much in action; active; persistent; earnest; zealous: as, a *great* friend to the poor; a *great* foe to monopoly.

Your company to the Capitol, where, I know,
Our *greatest* friends attend us. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

For, besides that he's a fool, he's a *great* quarreller.
Shak., T. N., i. 3.

15. Much in use; much used; much affected; much favored; favorite; familiar.

Moses was *great* with God.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, vii. 1.

"He does not top his part," . . . a *great* word with Mr. Edward Howard.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, Key (ed. Arber, p. 70).

You are very *great* with him; I wonder he never told you his Grievances. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 5.

The ladies arm-in-arm in clusters,
As *great* an' gracious a' as sisters.
Burns, The Twa Dogs, l. 217.

16. In *geneal.*, one degree more remote in ascent or descent: generally joined with its noun by a hyphen, and used alone only for brothers and sisters of lineal ancestors, in other cases before the prefix *grand-*: as, *great*-uncle, *great*-aunt (brother or sister of a grandparent); *great*-grandfather, *great*-grandson, *great*-grandnephew. For remoter degrees it is repeated: as, *great-great*-grandmother, *great-great*-grandchildren, *great-great-great*-uncle, etc.

The same, his ancient personage to deck,
Her *great-great*-grandsire wore about his neck.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 90.

17. In *music*, in the comparative, same as *major:* as, *greater* third (a major third), etc.—**A great deal.** See *deal*[1], 2.—**A great gross.** See *gross.*—**Full great.** See *full.*—**Great auk.** See *auk*[1] and *Alca.*—**Great Basin.** See *basin*, 8.—**Great Bear.** See *bear*[2], 3.—**Great braguette, buck, Carolina wren, casino.** See the nouns.—**Great Canon,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, the longest canon of odes (each ode in it containing about twenty troparia), sung on the Thursday next after the fourth Sunday in Lent at lauds (ὄρθρον), after the fifty-first psalm. It is said to have been composed by St. Andrew of Crete (who lived about A. D. 680), and is penitential in character, the soul as speaker naming and bewailing its likeness to the chief sinners and its unlikeness to the great saints of the Old Testament. The day on which it is sung is called from it the *Thursday of the Great Canon.*—**Great Charter.** See *Magna Charta*, under *charta.*—**Great cheap†, circle, climacteric, commoner.** See the nouns.—**Great-circle sailing.** See *sailing.*—**Great clam,** a bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ*, *Lutraria maxima*, of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Great congregation.** See *congregation*, 8.—**Great cry and little wool.** See *cry.*—**Great Eleusinia.** See *Eleusinia.*—**Great elixir.** See *elixir*, 1.—**Greater coverts,** in *ornith.* See *covert*, 6.—**Greater Dionysia, long-beak, shearwater, telltale, titmouse,** etc. See the nouns.—**Greatest common measure.** See *measure.*—**Great fast.** Same as *great Lent.* See *Lent.*—**Great fee.** See *fee*[2].—**Great foot, greater foot,** in *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A foot having the same number of times or syllables, or the same name, as an ordinary foot, but the times or syllables of which are of double the usual length. The great feet are: (1) three feet consisting of tetrasemic or double longs, namely, the double or great (greater) spondee (– –), the trochee semantus (– ⏑ ⏑), and the orthius (⏑ – –); (2) the pæon epibatus (⏑ – –). (*b*) In a wider sense, a colon or series.—**Great generals.** See *general.*—**Great go, gray owl, gross, gun, habit, horned owl, hundred, intercession, Lent,** etc. See the nouns.—**Great Jack.** Same as *bombard*, 4.—**Great master†** [= D. *grootmeester*, grand master (of an order, etc.)], a chamberlain. *Davies.*

I was in commission with my Lord *Great Master* and the Earl of Southampton, for altering the Court of Augmentations. *Gardiner*, To Duke of Somerset (1547).

Great northern diver, northern falcons, northern shrike. See the nouns.—**Great oblation, octave, organ, sixth Sunday, week, white egret,** etc. See the nouns.—**Great schism.** (*a*) The division between the Latin and Greek churches, begun in the ninth century and culminating in A. D. 1054. See *Greek Church*, under *Greek*, *a.* (*b*) The forty years' division, A. D. 1378–1417, between different parties in the Latin or Roman Catholic Church, which adhered to different popes.—**Great sea.** (*a*) In the English Bible, the Mediterranean sea.

And the west border [of Judah] was to the *great sea*, and the coast thereof. Josh. xv. 12.

(*b*) The Black Sea.—**In great force.** See *force*[1].—**The great arcanum, awakening, Elector, Entrance.** See the nouns.—**The Great Day of Expiation.** See *expiation.*—**The great death.** Same as *the black death* (which see, under *death*).—**The Great Forty Days.** (*a*) The forty days during which Christ remained on earth after his resurrection and before his ascension, appearing to his disciples from time to time, and instructing them in matters pertaining to the kingdom of God (Acts i. 3). (*b*) The corresponding season of the church year, from Easter to Ascension.—**The Great Mogul.** See *Mogul*, and def. 7.—**To be great fun.** See *fun.* = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Great, Large, Big.* *Great* is a very general word, as may be seen by the definitions; it covers extent, number, and degree. *Large* expresses greatness in at least two dimensions, and is not so free in secondary uses; hence we speak of a *large* room, picture, or apple, but not of a *large* noise, trouble, or distance. *Big* is sometimes essentially the same as *great*, but it often suggests bulkiness, weight, clumsiness, or less of dignity than is implied in *great* or *large:* as, a *big* boy; a *big* ship.

Nobody can be *great*, and do *great* things, without giving up to death, so far as he regards his enjoyment of it, much that he would gladly enjoy.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 115.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere.
Gray, Elegy.

Behemoth, *biggest* born of earth, upheaved
His vastness. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 471.

Big phrases and images are apt to be pressed into the service when *great* ones do not volunteer.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 34.

II. *n.* **1†.** The whole; the gross; the mass; wholesale: as, to work by the *great*.

To let out thy harvest, by *great*, or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee, with ling'ring it out,
By day will dispatch and put all out of doubt.
Tusser, Husbandry, August.

Gentlemen, I am sure you have heard of a ridiculous asse, that manie yeares since sold lyes by the *great*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

2†. A great part; the greater part; the sum and substance.

Of his sentence I wil yow seyn the *grete*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 35.

3. *pl.* The great go at Cambridge. See *go*, *n.*, 3.

Greats, so far as the name existed in my time, meant the Public Examination, as distinguished from Responsions, Little-go, or Smalls.
E. A. Freeman, Contemporary Rev., LI. 821.

great†, *v.* [< ME. *greten, greeten,* < AS. *greátian*, become great (= MLG. *groten*, make great, = OHG. *grōzēn*, MHG. *grōzen*, grow great), < *greát*, great: see *great, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become great or large; grow large; enlarge.

The erth it clang for drught and hete,
And sua bigan the derth to *grete*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 4699.

So that thai [oranges] forto *greet*
In magnitude, and brynge in pomes greet.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

2. To become great with child; become pregnant.

The quene *greteth* with quyk bon
By the false god Ammon.
Alisaunder (ed. Skeat, E. E. T. S.), l. 464.

II. *trans.* To make great; aggrandize.

O base ambition! This false politick,
Plotting to *great* himself, our deaths doth seek.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

great-aunt (grāt'änt), *n.* The sister of a grandfather or grandmother. In Great Britain generally *grandaunt*.

great-born† (grāt'bôrn), *a.* Nobly descended.
Drayton.

greatcoat (grāt'kōt), *n.* An overcoat; a topcoat. [Eng.]

Tom . . . prattled away while he worked himself into his shoes and his *great-coat*, well warmed through; a Petersham coat with velvet collar, made tight after the abominable fashion of those days.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

greaten (grā'tn), *v.* [< ME. *gretnen*, intr., become great (pregnant).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become great or large; increase; dilate.

Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [sin] *greatens*, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit.
South, Sermons, X. 336.

Life *greatens* in these later years,
The century's aloe flowers to-day!
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2†. To become great with child; become pregnant.

And sone aftur that *gretnede* that greithli mayde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

II. *trans.* To make great; magnify; enlarge; increase.

The City was on fire, nobody knowing which way to turn themselves, while every thing concurred to *greaten* the fire. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 155.

Even the best things, and most worthy of our esteem, do not always employ and detain our thoughts, in proportion to their real value, unless they be set off and *greatened* by some outward circumstances.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.

The grace of Christ in the spirit enlightens and enlivens the spirit, purifies and preserves the spirit, *greatens* and guides the spirit. *M. Henry*, Philip Henry, ix.

great-eyed (grāt'īd), *a.* Having large or prominent eyes, fitted for seeing in the dark: as, the *great-eyed* lemurs. *Coues.*

great-fruited (grāt'frö″ted), *a.* Bearing large fruit.

The European *great-fruited* varieties [of the gooseberry].
Science, XII. 209.

great-go (grāt'gō'), *n.* See *great go*, under *go*, *n.*

greathead (grāt'hed), *n.* The American golden-eye or whistlewing, *Clangula glaucion*, a duck. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844; *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island, U. S.]

great-hearted (grāt′här″ted), *a.* High-spirited; of noble courage; magnanimous: as, a *great-hearted* chieftain.

greatly (grāt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *gretly, greetli, gretliche* (= D. *grootelijks* = MLG. *grōtliken* = MHG. *grōzlīche, grōzelīche, grözlīche*); < *great* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a great degree; to a large extent; largely; exceedingly.

Themperour was *gretly* glad & graunted his wille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1099.

And thei broughten the child aliue, and thei weren coumfortid *greetli*. *Wyclif*, Acts xx. 12.

I will *greatly* multiply thy sorrow. Gen. iii. 16.

2. Grandly; nobly. [Rare.]

She has been so unfortunate as to lose a favourite daughter, that was just married *greatly* to a Lisbon merchant.
Walpole, Letters, II. 176.

He [Quarles] uses language sometimes as *greatly* as Shakespeare. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 30.

3. In a great or high manner; with high spirit; magnanimously.

Tried all hors-d'œuvres, all liqueurs defined,
Judicious drank, and *greatly* daring dined.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 318.

greatness (grāt′nes), *n.* [< ME. *gretnesse*, < AS. (once) *grēatnes*, < *grēat*, great: see *great* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being great. (*a*) Largeness of size, dimensions, number, or quantity; unusual or remarkable magnitude, bulk, extent, or the like.

All the enuironning of the yearth about, ne halt but the reason of a pricke, at the regard of the *greatnesse* of the heauen. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

(*b*) Great degree, amount, estimation, importance, or the like: as, *greatness* of genius or devotion; the *greatness* of a service or an enterprise.

That he myghte knowe . . . what is the exceding *greatnes* of hys power to us ward which beleue according to the working of hys mighty power. *Bible of* 1551, Eph. i.

My opinion, . . . bettered with his own learning (the *greatness* whereof I cannot enough commend), comes with him. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

It does not in reality enhance the *greatness* of a mental effort that it is made in the cause of humanity, but it enormously increases its weight and influence with mankind. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 141.

(*c*) Elevation of rank or station; power; dignity; distinction; eminence.

Some are born great, some achieve *greatness*, and some have *greatness* thrust upon them. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

All other *greatness* in subjects is only counterfeit; it will not endure the test of danger; the *greatness* of arms is only real. *Dryden*, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

Essex . . . possessed indeed all the qualities which raise men to *greatness* rapidly. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

(*d*†) Self-esteem; arrogance.

It is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

(*e*) Moral elevation; magnanimity; nobleness: as, *greatness* of mind.

I . . . enumerate the chiefest things, that . . . make up what we call magnanimity or *greatness* of mind, that not being a single star, but a constellation of elevated and radiant qualities. *Boyle*, Works, V. 550.

True *greatness*, if it be anywhere on earth, is in a private virtue, removed from the notion of pomp and vanity, confined to a contemplation of itself, and centering on itself. *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, Ded.

Their grandeur appears in *greatness* of sentiment, flowing from minds worthy their condition.
Steele, Spectator, No. 290.

(*f*) Force; intensity: as, the *greatness* of sound, of heat, etc.

great-tailed (grāt′tāld), *a.* Having a large tail; specifically, in *entom.*, having a long boring ovipositor: as, the *great-tailed* wasp, *Sirex gigas*. See *Siricidæ*.

great-uncle (grāt′ung″kl), *n.* The brother of a grandfather or grandmother. In Great Britain generally *granduncle*.

greave[1], *n.* See *greeve*[1].

greave[2]† (grēv), *n.* [< ME. *greve*, bush, < AS. *græf* or *græfe* (nom. sing. not recorded), a bush; hardly connected with *grāf*, a grove, though Spenser seems to use *greave* in the 3d quotation as a var. of *grove*. Its early mod. use is poet. and variable.] 1. A bush; a tree; a grove.

He loketh forth by hegge, by tre, by *greve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1144.

Growing [flowers] under hedges and thicke *greves*.
Flower and Leaf, l. 365.

Yet when she fled into that covert *greave*,
He, her not finding, both them thus nigh dead did leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 43.

"Then is it best" (said he) "that ye doe leave
Your treasure here in some security,
Either fast closed in some hollow *greave*,
Or buried in the ground from jeopardy."
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 42.

2. A bough; a branch.

As we behold a swarming cast of bees
In a swoln cluster to some branch to cleave;
Thus do they hang in branches on the trees,
Pressing each plant, and loading every *greave*.
Drayton, Birth of Moses, iv.

greave[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *greve, greyve, greave*, a ditch, trench, < AS. (ONorth.) *grāfe*, a pit, cave, = Icel. *gröf*, a pit, hole, also a grave: see *grave*[2].] A ditch or trench.

To a cheefe foreste they chesene theire wayes,
And felede them so feynte, they falle in the *greves*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1874.

greave[4] (grēv), *v. t.* See *grave*[4].

greaves[1] (grēvz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *greves, grayvez*, < OF. *greves* (= Sp. *grebas* = Pg. *grevas*, greaves), pl. of *greve*, the shank or shin; origin unknown.] 1. Armor, made of metal, and lined with some soft substance, worn to protect the front of the leg below the knee. In ancient Greek examples the greaves were of thin metal fitted to the shape of the legs, which they inclosed almost completely, and were held in place by the elasticity of the metal clasping the leg. In medieval armor the greaves were often an additional defense, as of cuir-bouilli or of forged steel, worn over the chausse of mail or gamboised work. See *bainberg* and *jambe*, and first cut under *armor*, fig. 2. Rarely used in the singular.

The crested helm,
The plated *greave* and corselet hung unbrac'd.
Dyer, Ruins of Rome.

He cas'd his limbs in brass; and first around
His manly legs with silver buckles bound
The clasping *greaves*. *Pope*, Iliad, xvi.

All his *greaves* and cuisses dash'd with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Boots; buskins. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

greaves[2], *n. pl.* See *graves*[1].

grebe (grēb), *n.* [< F. *grèbe*, formerly *grebe, griaibe* (> G. dial. *grebe*), a grebe, so named, it seems, with reference to the crested species, < Bret. *krib* = Corn. and W. *crib*, a comb; cf. Bret. *kriben* = Corn. *criban* = W. *cribyn*, a crest, a tuft of feathers on a bird's head; W. *cribell*, a cock's comb.] A bird of the family *Podicipedidæ* (which see for technical characters); a diving bird, related to the loons or divers, but pinnatiped or lobe-footed, with a rudimentary tail, naked lores, and, in most species, a crest on the head. There are upward of 20 species, of several genera, distributed all over the world. They inhabit chiefly fresh waters, and are most expert divers and swimmers, but move on land very awkwardly, owing to the backward position of the legs. Because of the apparent absence of a tail, and the singular ruffs or crests, the aspect of these birds is peculiar. They nest in ponds, lakes, and rivers, generally building among reeds or rushes, and lay several, usually 6 or 8, elliptical whole-colored eggs. One of the best-known species is the common dabchick of Europe, *Podiceps* or *Sylbeocyclus minor*. The grebe known in America as the dabchick is *Podilymbus podiceps*. The largest is the spear-billed or western grebe, *Æchmophorus occidentalis*, peculiar to western North America. (See cut under *Æchmophorus*.) The great grebe is a conspicuously crested species of the old world, *Podiceps cristatus*. The European red-necked grebe is *P. griseigena*, a variety of which, *P. holboelli*, also inhabits North America. The Slavonian or horned grebe, *P. cornutus*, is common in most parts of the northern hemisphere; the eared grebe, *P. auritus* or *nigricollis*, is closely related to it. Some of the grebes reach 2 feet in length, but most of them are much smaller. The plumage of the breast is of a beautiful silvery luster and satiny texture, and is much used to ornament ladies' hats, for muffs, etc. Grebes have many local popular names, as *arse-foot, dabchick, didapper, dipper, dopper, helldiver*, and *waterwitch*.



Horned Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*).

grebe-cloth (grēb′klôth), *n.* A cotton cloth having a hairy or downy surface on one side. Compare *Canton flannel* (under *flannel*) and *swanskin*.

grecco†, *n.* See *grego*.

grece[1]†, *n.* See *grease*.

grece[2]†, *n.* See *greese*[2].

Grece[3]†, *n.* [ME., a rare use of *Grece, Greece*, the name of the country. See *Greek*.] The Greek language; Greek.

The table . . . on the which the title was writen in Ebreu, *Grece* and Latin. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Grecian (grē′shan), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *Grecien*, < L. *Græcia* (ME. *Grece*, E. *Greece*), < *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

The royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by *Grecian* kings.
Milton, P. L., iv. 212.

A Gothic ruin, and a *Grecian* house.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Grecian bend, fire, netting, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Greece; a Greek.

Was this fair face the cause, quoth she,
Why the *Grecians* sacked Troy?
Shak., All's Well, i. 3 (song).

2. In the New Testament, a Hellenizing Jew. [The word occurs in Acts vi. 1, ix. 29, and xi. 20, in the authorized version, translating Ἑλληνιστής, a Hellenizer. In the revised version the word is rendered "Grecian Jews" in the first two places and "Greeks" in the last.]

There arose a murmuring of the *Grecians* against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration. Acts vi. 1.

3. One versed in or studying the Greek language.

The qualities I require [in a tutor] are that he be a perfect *Grecian*, and if more than vulgarly mathematical, so much the more accomplish'd for my designe.
Evelyn, To Dr. Christopher Wren.

The great silent crowd of thorough-bred *Grecians*, always known to be around him, the English writer cannot ignore. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 208.

4. One of the senior boys of Christ's Hospital. *N. E. D.*—5. A gay, roystering fellow. [Colloq. or slang.]

A well-booted *Grecian* in a fustian frock and jockey cap.
Graves.

Grecianize (grē′shan-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Grecianized*, ppr. *Grecianizing*. [< *Grecian* + *-ize*.] Same as *Grecize*.

Grecise, *v.* See *Grecize*.

Grecism (grē′sizm), *n.* [< F. *Grécisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Grecismo*; < ML. *Græcismus*, < L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek*. Cf. *Grecize*.] An idiom of the Greek language. Also *Græcism*, and rarely *Greekism*.

Virgil, to deviate from the common form of words, would not make use of tempore, but sydere, in his first verse; and everywhere else abounds with metaphors, *Grecisms*, and circumlocutions, to give his verse the greater pomp, and preserve it from sinking into a plebeian style.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

The Jewish historian Graetz . . . discovers in it [the Song of Songs] not only *Græcisms*, but distinct imitations of the idyls of Theocritus. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIX. 161.

Grecize (grē′sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Grecized*, ppr. *Grecizing*. [< F. *Gréciser* = Sp. *grecizar* = It. *grecizzare*, < L. *Græcizare, Græcissare*, < Gr. Γραικίζειν, speak Greek, < Γραικός, Greek: see *Greek*.] I. *intrans.* To adopt the Greek language, customs, or ideas; imitate the Greeks.

The *Græcizing* conception of Minerva as the goddess of war. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 437.

This fact is partially intimated in the caution that some of the representative Greek theologians "Latinize"; a statement which requires, as its counterpart, that equally representative Latin theologians *Grecize*.
Andover Rev., March, 1885, p. 287.

II. *trans.* 1. To render Greek; impart Greek characteristics to.—2. To translate into Greek: as, Melanchthon (black earth) is the *Grecized* name of Philip Schwarzerd.

Also *Grecise, Græcize, Græcise*.

Greco-Bactrian (grē″kō-bak′tri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a kingdom ruled by a Greek dynasty in Bactria, central Asia, in the third and second centuries B. C. It was an offshoot from the Seleucid kingdom of Syria. Also spelled *Græco-Bactrian*.

This empire was overrun by invaders from Central Asia after the destruction of the *Græco-Bactrian* power in those regions. *The Academy*, Jan. 21, 1888, p. 38.

Greco-Roman (grē″kō-rō′man), *a.* Of or pertaining to both Greece and Rome, as the Latin civilization after it had become modified by contact with the higher civilization of Greece, and specifically the art cultivated under Roman domination, almost exclusively by Greek artists. Greco-Roman art can be traced back as far as the fifth century B. C., but did not acquire extensive development before the Roman spoliations of Greece began in the second century. Greek sculpture at Rome retains the general characteristics of the later Hellenistic work (see *Pasitelean*); and Roman sculpture became most nearly a national school in its portraits and historical reliefs under the empire. Greco-Roman art is most original in its decoration, which assumes an exuberance and fantastic variety foreign to the pure Greek tradition of moderation and sobriety, while retaining much of the Greek elegance. See *Pompeian*. Also spelled *Græco-Roman*.

The *Græco-Roman* literature of the second century.
The Academy, Feb. 18, 1888, p. 131.

Greco-Roman wrestling. See *wrestling*.

Greco-Turkish (grē″kō-tėr′kish), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to both the Greeks and the Turks.

II. *n.* The Turkish language as written by Greeks in Turkey, with the letters of the Greek alphabet.

Also spelled *Græco-Turkish*.

grecque (grek), *n.* [F., fret, fretwork, fem. of *Grec*, Greek: see *Greek*.] **1.** A vessel having a perforated bottom, fitted into a coffee-pot and holding the coffee; also, a coffee-pot furnished with this contrivance. Through it the hot water is poured, carrying with it the aroma of the coffee without the grounds.

2. In *arch.* and *decoration*, a Greek fret. See *à-la-grecque*.

A handsome earthen tube painted with quaint *grecques* and figures of animals. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxv.

gredalin (gred'a-lin), *n.* Same as *gridelin*.

grede[1]†, *n.* See *greed*[1].

grede[2]†, *v. i.* See *greed*[2].

gredget, *v. t.* [ME. *greggen, gregen*, < OF. *gregen, gregier*, < ML. as if **graviare*, equiv. to L. *gravare*, load, burden, oppress, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3]. Cf. *aggredge*.] To make heavy; increase.

The hoond of the Lord is *greggid* vpon the Azothis. *Wyclif*, 1 Ki. [1 Sam.] v. 6 (Oxf.).

With a foolhardy man go thou not in the waie, lest per auenture he *gregge* his eueles in thee. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. viii. 8.

grediret, grediront, gredirnet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *gridiron*.

gree[1]† (grē), *n.* [< ME. *gree*, degree, rank, prize for preëminence; also in lit. sense, a step, in this sense with pl. *grees, grese, grece*, steps, in turn used as a sing. (and in early mod. E. spelled variously *greese, greece, griece, griese, grisce*, etc.: see *greese*[2], *greece*[2]); < OF. *gre, grei, grey, gres, gras* = Pr. *grat, gra* = Pg. *grão* = Sp. It. *grado*, < L. *gradus*, a step, pace, degree, etc.: see *grade*[1]. Cf. *degree*.] **1.** A step; a stair.

Thre *grece* or IIII is up therto to goo. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

A-bouenne the *grece* as thou shalt gone,
Stondeth a chapelle hym self a-lone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 114.

2†. A geographical or astronomical degree.

To take the *grees* and hyght of euery starre. *Lydgate*.

3. A step or degree in a series; a degree in order or rank; degree; order of precedence or merit.

Ther nys no thing in *gree* superlatif,
As seith Senec, above an humble wyf.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 131.

4. Superior standing; preëminence; first place. [Now only Scotch.]

Injurious Cuba, ill it fits thy *gree*
To wrong a stranger with discourtesy.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

gree[2]† (grē), *n.* [< ME. *gree, gre*, < OF. *gre, grei, grae, gret, gred*, m. (also *gree*, f.), F. *gré* = Pr. *grat* = It. *grato*, pleasure, desire, will, < L. *gratum*, neut. of *gratus*, pleasing: see *grate*[3], *grateful, grace*, and cf. *agree, adv., bongre, malgre, maugre*.] **1.** Pleasure; satisfaction: especially in the phrases *to take, receive*, or *accept in gree* (that is, to take, receive, or accept kindly or with favor).

Princes, *resseyeth* this Compleynt *in gre*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 73.

Off aduersite *en gree take* the porte.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3819.

Receive, most Noble Lord, *in* gentle *gree*,
The unripe fruit of an unready wit.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Earle of Oxenford.

Yet *take in gree* whatever do befall.
Drayton, Eclogues, v. 1.

2. Favor; partiality.

History . . . (after the partial *gree* of the late authors) has been to all good purposes silent of him. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 6.

3. The prize; the honor of the day: as, to bear or win the *gree*.

Duk Theseus leet crye,
To stynten alle rancour and envye,
The *gree* as wel of o syde as of other.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1875.

When thai hade wasted the won & wonen the *gre*,
All the tresour thay toke & turnyt to ship.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4780.

Sir John the Graham did bear the *gree*.
Gallant Grahams (Child's Ballads, VII. 139).

4. In *law*, satisfaction for an offense committed or an injury done.

They shall be put in the stocks in the town where they be taken, for three days, without bail or mainprise, till they will make *gree*, and from thence they shall be sent to gaol. *Laws of Hen. IV.*, quoted in Kibton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 64.

Now, good sir abbot, be my friend,
For thy courtesy,
And hold my lands in thy hands
Till I have made the *gree*. *Old ballad.*

To bear the gree. See def. 3.

gree[2] (grē), *v.* [< ME. *green*, < OF. *greer, greier, graier, graer*, please, be pleased with, approve, agree, consent, < *gre*, pleasure: see *gree*[2], *n.* Cf. *agree, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To agree; consent.

Quod he, "madame, I *gre* me wele
In your presence to travell day by day."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1141.

To trie the matter thus they *greed* both.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, v. 32.

2. To live in amity. [Scotch.]

Like twa sisters ye will sort and *gree*.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 112.

II. *trans.* To reconcile (parties at variance). [Scotch.]

They're fallen out among themselves,
Shame fa' the first that *grees* them.
Jacobite Relics, I. 146.

greece[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grease*.

greece[2]†, *n.* See *greese*[2].

greed[1] (grēd), *n.* [< ME. *grede* (found only in second sense), < AS. *grǣd* (found only in adverbial dat. pl. *grǣdum*, with greediness) = Icel. *grāðhr*, hunger, greed, = Goth. *grēdus*, hunger. Cf. Russ. *golodu*, hunger, Skt. *gridhnu*, etc., greedy, < √ *gardh*, be greedy. The adj. has a wider use: see *greedy*.] **1.** An excessively eager desire to possess something, especially wealth; avaricious desire; especially, coarse and brutal avarice.

The women, whom God intended to be Christian wives and mothers, the slaves of the rich man's *greed* by day. *Kingsley.*

The daily hap
Of purblind *greed* that dog-like still drops bone,
Grasps shadow, and then howls the case is hard!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 219.

2†. A greedy person.

The riche chynchy *grede*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6002.

=**Syn. 1.** *Greediness, Greed;* eagerness, avidity. *Greediness* is used either literally or figuratively, as *greediness* for food, *greediness* for favors, applause, knowledge; *greed* has now lost its literal sense, and is rarely used except for avarice and in such phrases as *greed* of gain, *greed* of wealth, *greed* of gold.

Who . . . have given themselves over . . . to work all uncleanness with *greediness*. Eph. iv. 19.

If *greed* of power and gold have led thee on,
Not lightly shall this untold wealth be won.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 329.

greed[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *greeden, greden, graden* (pret. *gradde*), < AS. *grǣdan*, cry out (as a cock, goose, man, etc.); a different word from *grētan*, E. *greet*[2], weep: see *greet*[2].] To cry; cry out; call.

That maide for the drede
Bigan to crie and to *grede*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

For that skille "ocy, ocy," I *grede*.
Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 135.

greed[3] (grēd), *n.* [< ME. **grede* (not found), < AS. *grǣde*, grass (L. *gramen*), glossed also *ulva*, sedge; > *grǣde, grēdde*, grassy.] **1.** A pondweed (*Potamogeton* in several species): usually in plural. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** *pl.* Straw used to make manure in a farm-yard. [Prov. Eng.]

greedily (grē'di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gredely, grediliche*, < AS. *grǣdiglīce* (= D. *gretiglijk* = Icel. *grāðhuliga*), < *grǣdig*, greedy: see *greedy*.] In a greedy manner; with reference to food, voraciously; ravenously; with a coarse exhibition of appetite: as, to eat or swallow *greedily*.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran *greedily* after the error of Balaam for reward. Jude 11.

If the air were perfectly dry, evaporation would be extremely rapid, and the vapour *greedily* licked up. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 68.

greediness (grē'di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gredinesse, gredignesse*, < AS. *grǣdignes*, greediness, < *grǣdig*, greedy: see *greedy*.] The quality of being greedy, especially with reference to the gratification of the animal appetites; hence, specifically, ravenousness; voracity.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

I with the same *greediness* did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek.
Sir J. Denham.

=**Syn.** Gluttony, rapacity, eagerness, avidity. See *greed*.

greedy (grē'di), *a.* [< ME. *gredy, gredi, gredig*, < AS. *grǣdig* = OS. *grādag, grādog* = D. *gretig* (for **gredig*), contr. *graag* = OHG. *grātag, grātac* = Icel. *grāðhugr* = Dan. *graadig* = Goth. *grēdags*, greedy; from a noun preserved only in AS. *grǣd*, E. *greed*[1] = Icel. *grāðhr* = Goth. *grēdus*, hunger, greed: see *greed*[1].] **1.** Having an inordinate desire for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry.

Like as a lion that is *greedy* of his prey, and as it were a young lion lurking in secret places. Ps. xvii. 12.

They are *greedy* dogs which can never have enough. Isa. lvi. 11.

2. Having a keen desire for anything; eager to obtain; of a covetous or avaricious disposition; impatiently desirous: as, *greedy* of gain.

The se that *gredy* is to flowen. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1758.

Not given to wine, no striker, not *greedy* of filthy lucre. 1 Tim. iii. 3.

You would have thought the very windows spake,
So many *greedy* looks of young and old
Through casements darted their desiring eyes
Upon his visage. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 2.

Hee is *greedy* of great acquaintance and many, and thinkes it no small aduancement to rise to bee knowne. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Forward Bold Man.

The *greedy* sight might there devour the gold
Of glittering arms, too dazzling to behold.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 450.

=**Syn.** Insatiate, insatiable, rapacious, gluttonous.

greedy-gut, greedy-guts (grē'di-gut, -guts), *n.* A greedy person; a glutton; a belly-god. [Vulgar.]

Whence comes it, that so little
Fresh water, fodder, meat, and other victuall,
Should serve so long so many a *greedy-gut?*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

gree-gree, *n.* See *gri-gri*[2].

Greek (grēk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Greek, Grek*, pl. *Grekes, Greckes*, < AS. *Grēcas, Greácas*, sometimes *Crēcas*, pl. (the nom. sing. *Grēc, Crēc* being scarcely used), = D. *Griek* = MLG. *Greke* = OHG. *Chrēh, Chrēah, Kriah, Chriech*, also *Kriecho*, MHG. *Krieche*, G. *Grieche* = Dan. *Græk-er* = Sw. *Grek* = Goth. *Krēks*, n. (cf. ME. *Grew, Greu*, < OF. *Greu, Griu* (see *Grew*[3]); F. *Grec*, m., *Grecque*, f., = Sp. *Griego, Greco* = Pg. *Grego* = It. *Greco*), < L. *Græcus*, n. and a., < Gr. Γραικός, pl. Γραικοί, a Greek, an old name, which gave way, among the Greeks themselves, to the name Ἕλληνες, Hellenes, but remained as their designation in Latin. The origin of the name is unknown. From the same ult. source, besides *Grecian, Grecism*, etc., and the ME. *Grew* and *Gregeis, Gregois*, Greek, come also *grego, grecco, gregs, galligaskins, gaskins*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** (*a*) A member of the ancient Greek race, one of the chief factors in the history of civilization, inhabiting the territory of Greece, comprising part of the southeastern peninsula of Europe and the adjoining islands, and also extensive regions on the coasts of Asia Minor, Sicily, southern Italy (Magna Græcia), etc. As a result of the conquests of Alexander the Great, many parts of western Asia, Egypt, etc., became partly Hellenized. The true Greeks, or Hellenes, consisted only of the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans; but the name *Greeks*, in its widest sense, includes many peoples of different stock, as the Macedonians, Epirotes, Acarnanians, etc. (*b*) A member of the modern Greek race, which has descended, with more or less foreign admixture, from the ancient race; especially, a subject of the modern kingdom of Greece.—**2.** The language spoken by the inhabitants of Greece or by persons of the Greek race. Greek is a branch of the great Indo-European family of languages, being thus ultimately akin to English. Ancient Greek comprised a large number of dialects spoken in Greece proper, and on the coasts of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands, as well as in the numerous colonies of Greeks along the coast of the Mediterranean and Black seas, from Syria and Egypt to Italy, Sicily, and Spain. Of these dialects, four are usually distinguished as having received literary cultivation, namely, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, and Attic. The Old Ionic appears in the Homeric poems (hence also called *Epic*); the New Ionic in the histories of Herodotus. The Doric includes a number of different dialects usually characterized as "rough" or "broad," as contrasted with Attic or Ionic, namely, Dorian, Laconian, Corinthian, Megarian, Delphian, Rhodian, Cretan, Cyrenian, Syracusan, etc., literary remains being scant (Theocritus, etc.). Æolic includes Lesbian, Bœotian, Thessalian, etc., also with scant literary remains (Pindar, Alcæus, Sappho, etc.). Doric and Æolic are made to include many other dialects loosely classified under these names. The Attic, the dialect of Athens, became the standard literary tongue of Greece, and contains nearly the whole of Greek literature. In its later form, as the common dialect, it became the general language of the Greek peoples. As the common speech at Alexandria and in Palestine, it was the language in which the Old Testament became current (the Septuagint), and in which the New Testament was written. It continued, with slight changes, to be the literary language of the Greek world until the fall of the Eastern Empire; and the popular spoken form, with profound internal changes, has continued to the present day, being now the standard language of the new kingdom of Greece, and showing a strong tendency, under the fostering care of patriotic scholars and teachers, to resume the external forms of the ancient Greek. (See *Romaic*.) The Greek language is embodied in a literature of extraordinary variety, extent, and permanent interest, comprising works which take the first rank in nearly all the forms of literary art, and have been the accepted models of Roman and modern literature. The language is highly synthetic, having an unlimited facility of derivation and composition; and by reason of this characteristic, and of its richness in idiomatic particles and condensed forms of expression, it lends itself to all the forms of literary art. Its vocabulary is extremely copious, and has been drawn upon freely by the Latin and by modern tongues, being now, with the Latin, the accepted storehouse from which the new terms

needed by modern science are generally derived. Together with Latin, the Greek language has long formed the accepted basis of a scholarly education. Modern interest in its study dates from the fifteenth century, when the Turkish inroads upon the Byzantine empire, and particularly the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, caused the permanent settlement of many Greek scholars in Italy, and hence influenced profoundly the development of the Renaissance. (See *Renaissance.*) Greek is divided chronologically, in the etymologies of this work, into *Greek* proper (Gr.), ancient or classical Greek to about the year A. D. 200; *late Greek* (LGr.), from that time till about A. D. 600; *middle Greek* (MGr.), till about A. D. 1500; and *modern* or *new Greek* (NGr.), since that date; these periods corresponding to similar periods of Latin. (See *Latin.*) Middle and New Greek are also called *Romaic.* Greek is usually printed in type imitated from the forms of letters used in the later manuscripts. The most ancient manuscripts and the inscriptions exhibit only the capital or uncial forms, without accents and without separation of words. The small letters are comparatively modern. Since it is the only language printed in this dictionary in other than Roman letters, the Greek alphabet, with the Roman equivalents, is here given:

Form.	Equivalent.	Name.	Form.	Equivalent.	Name.
Α α	a	Alpha	Ν ν	n	Nu
Β β	b	Beta	Ξ ξ	x	Xi
Γ γ	g	Gamma	Ο ο	o (short)	Omicron
Δ δ	d	Delta	Π π	p	Pi
Ε ε	e (short)	Epsilon	Ρ ρ	r	Rho
Ζ ζ	z	Zeta	Σ σ, ς	s	Sigma
Η η	e (long)	Eta	Τ τ	t	Tau
Θ θ, ϑ	th	Theta	Υ υ	u	Upsilon
Ι ι	i	Iota	Φ φ	ph	Phi
Κ κ	k *or hard* c	Kappa	Χ χ	ch	Chi
Λ λ	l	Lambda	Ψ ψ	ps	Psi
Μ μ	m	Mu	Ω ω	o (long)	Omega.

Often abbreviated *Gr.*

And at the seyd Corfona they speke all *Greke* and be Grekes in Dede. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 17.

While the Latin trains us to be good grammarians, the *Greek* elevates us to the highest dignity of manhood, by making us acute and powerful thinkers.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iv.

3. Any language of which one is ignorant; unmeaning words; unintelligible jargon: in allusion to the proverbial remoteness of Greek from ordinary knowledge, and usually with special allusion to the unfamiliar characters in which it is printed. [Colloq.]

She was speaking French, which, of course, was *Greek* to the bobby. *The Century,* XXXII. 554.

4. A cunning knave; a rogue; an adventurer. [Allusive, or mere slang.]

I prithee, foolish *Greek,* depart from me;
There's money for thee; if you tarry longer,
I shall give worse payment. *Shak.,* T. N., iv. 1.

He was an adventurer, a pauper, a blackleg, a regular *Greek.* *Thackeray,* Newcomes, xxxvi.

5. In *entom.,* the English equivalent of *Achivus,* a name given by Linnæus to certain long-winged butterflies of his group *Equites,* most of which are now included in the genus *Papilio.* They were distinguished from the *Trojans* by not having crimson spots on the wings and breast. See *Trojan.*—**As merry as a Greek.** See *merry Greek.*—**Merry Greek,** a jovial fellow; a jolly, jesting person: in allusion to the light, careless temper ascribed to the Greeks, and usually with reference to the proverb "as merry as a Greek," which was confused with a similar proverb, "as merry as a grig," of different origin. See *grig*[1].

Pan. I swear to you, I think Helen loves him better than Paris.
Cres. Then she's a *merry Greek* indeed.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

Go home, and tell the *merry Greeks* that sent you,
Ilium shall burn. *Fletcher,* Tamer Tamed, ii. 2.

Averlan [F.], a good fellow, a mad companion, a *merie Greek,* sound drunkard. *Cotgrave.*

A true Trojan, and a mad *merry* grig, though no *Greek.* *Barn. Jour.* (1820), i. 54. (*Nares.*)

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian; Hellenic.—**Greek art,** the art developed in ancient Greek lands, and of which the artists of Athens were the highest exponents. It was early modified by the imitation of foreign models, chiefly Oriental and Egyptian, and reached its highest perfection in the fifth century B. C. Among its salient qualities are originality, vigor, truth, wise moderation, and self-restraint, together with the ever-present love of beauty and hatred of excess, the delicacy of perception and cult of pure intelligence, characteristic of the Greek race, from which, however, a keen appreciation of the practical is never absent. The progress of Greek art can most consecutively be followed in the minor art of vase-painting. The most ancient Greek pottery, that of Hissarlik (Troy), presents no obvious Greek character. The related ware of the island of Thera, which can safely be dated as earlier than 1500 B. C., shows in its decoration the awakening of the Greek spirit, which becomes more and more accentuated, and at the same time shows the effects of foreign intercourse, in the oldest vases of other Ægean islands, of Mycenæ, Corinth, and Attica. Vase-painting was finally abandoned about 200 B. C. A few figures, from vases that can be closely dated, are given to indicate the general course and tendency of Greek art. Other illustrations, referring to all departments of this art, will be found throughout this work. See *Æginetan* (*sculptures*), *archaic, Erechtheum, figurine* (*Tanagra*), *Hellenic, marbles* (*Elgin* and *Pergamene*), *Phidian, vases* (*Greek*), etc. (*a*) *Greek painting,* from the fame in antiquity of such artists as Polygnotus, Zeuxis, Apelles, Parrhasius, cannot have been behind its fellow-arts; but all the originals have perished, and the materials for study include little more than the pale reflections afforded by Pompeiian and other Roman wall-paintings, by some frescoed tombs in Italy, Greece, and the Crimea, and by one or two painted sarcophagi of Etruria and of Asia Minor. (*b*) *Greek sculpture* developed comparatively late, but by the beginning of the fifth century B. C. it had gained a position on a par with that of architecture. The earliest Greek sculpture was in wood (see *xoanon*); all examples of it have perished. Later, this was imitated in stone (of which an Artemis of the seventh century B. C., found at Delos, is a good specimen) and in bronze, the first use of the latter material being ascribed to the artists of Chios and Samos. In the latter half of the sixth century were produced the beautiful painted archaic statues which, until they were unearthed during the last decade, remained buried on the Athenian Acropolis from the time of their entombment during the improvements which followed the Persian wars. (See *archaic.*) The Æginetan marbles (see *Æginetan*) of the beginning of the fifth century mark the last period of the archaic. The remainder of the fifth century was the period of Phidias (see *ethos,* 2) and the artists grouped about his name, as Myron and Polycletus. In the following century majesty and the lofty ideal gave place to a more individual and intimate quality (pathos) and to grace, of which Praxiteles was the most prominent exponent, with Scopas and others hardly less famous. The abundant and charming Greek terra-cottas throw a side light on Greek sculpture akin to that supplied by painted vases for the study of Greek painting. (*c*) The *architecture* of the Greeks was developed from a primitive framed inclosure in wood or rough stones, with a sloped roof to shed the rain. As fully developed it implies the presence of columns, both as supports and for ornament, in a system of lintel construction (see *entablature*), or vertical resistance to superimposed weight. The arch was known to the Greeks, but was practically never employed by them where it could be seen. The most typical production of Greek architecture is the peripteros, or temple of which the cella is entirely inclosed by ranges of columns supporting a low gabled roof. The normal plan of such buildings is rectangular, the length being slightly more than twice the breadth; but the exigencies of special use or of the nature of the site often led to wide deviations from the type, as in the Erechtheum at Athens; and circular buildings of various kinds were not uncommon. The idea of the column was probably imported from Egypt (Doric) and from Assyria (Ionic), as were many motives of decoration, as the fret, and the anthemion, which was derived in direct line, though transformed, from the lotus-blossom. (For the Greek orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, see these words.) Greek architecture found its highest expression in stone, particularly in marble. The structures in wood have, of course, perished, and must be studied from allusions in literature and inscriptions, from certain details of stone buildings, and such remains as the terra-cotta copings of some Athenian tombs, of which the edicules in wood have disappeared, and in vase-paintings. Baked bricks are rare or not found in truly Greek work, unless possibly in prehistoric times. Much use, however, was made of unburned brick, even at a comparatively late date, and considerable remains of such work have been found at Olympia, at Eleusis, and elsewhere. The marble buildings of the period of perfection, simple and imposing in their general composition, were enriched with statuary and sculptured ornament and brilliantly colored (see *polychromy in architecture,* under *polychromy*) to bring out all their details with full effect in the clear air of the Mediterranean. Until Macedonian preponderance had vitiated the ideals of independent Greece, all this magnificence of art was reserved for the glory of the gods and the public buildings of the state. Luxury in private life was not approved, private houses being small and plain. See *masonry* (*Greek*).—**Greek Church,** the church of the countries formerly comprised in the Greek, Greco-Roman, or Eastern (Roman) Empire, and of countries evangelized from it, as Russia; the church, or group of local and national Oriental churches, in communion or doctrinal agreement with the Greek patriarchal see of Constantinople. It is also called the *Eastern Church,* in distinction from the *Western,* the *Latin,* or *Roman Catholic Church.* The full official title of the Greek Church is the *Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church.* (See *Catholic, a.,* 3 (*c*).) The epithet *Orthodox* is that most frequently used for the Greek or Eastern Church. The estrangement between the Greek and Latin churches, culminating finally in the Great Schism, stands historically in close connection with the division of the Roman Empire into an Eastern and a Western Empire, with the growing power of the see of the new Roman capital, Constantinople or New Rome, the increasing rivalry between the see of Old Rome and that of New Rome, the insertion by the Latin Church of the *filioque* (see *Filioque*) in the Nicene Creed, the question of the ecclesiastical allegiance of the Bulgarians, and of the papal supremacy. Eastern Illyricum, including Greece, with the chief see at Thessalonica, which had belonged to the Roman patriarchate, remained with the Eastern Church. Before the ninth century there had been temporary suspensions of communion between the Roman Church and the East. The Great Schism began, however, in the latter part of the ninth century, the principal doctrinal difficulty relating to the *Filioque.* The immediate occasion of suspension of communion was the intrusion by the emperor Michael III., in A. D. 857, of the learned Photius into the see of Constantinople instead of Ignatius, at that time patriarch. The Roman see asserted jurisdiction in the matter as possessing supreme power, and mutual charges of false doctrine and excommunications followed; but Photius was finally acknowledged at Rome as patriarch. The final division was that between Pope Leo IX. and the patriarch Michael Cerularius, in A. D. 1054, since which time Roman Catholics regard the Greeks or Easterns as cut off from the Catholic Church; the Greeks, on the other hand, claim that they have remained faithful to the catholic creed and ancient usages. The Greek Church is the dominant form of Christianity in the kingdom of Greece, the archipelago with the opposite coast and Cyprus, in European Turkey among both Slavs and Greeks, in part of Austria and Hungary, throughout the Russian empire, and in Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. In most of these countries the church authorities are independent of the patriarch at Constantinople. It acknowledges the first seven ecumenical councils. The doctrine of the Greek and that of the Western Church with regard to the Trinity, apart from the question of the *filioque* and double procession, and that with regard to the person of Christ, are the same. Baptism is regularly conferred on infants with trine immersion. Confirmation follows immediately upon baptism. Communion is given in both kinds, and to infants as well as adults. The offices of bishop, priest, and deacon are regarded as the three "necessary degrees" of orders. The highest officers of the church are the four patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, and the Russian Holy Governing Synod. Honor is paid to relics as in the Roman Catholic Church. The ordinary secular clergy can marry before ordination, but their wives must have been previously single, and they cannot remarry. Only the monastic clergy are advanced to the episcopate and other offices. The liturgical language is not absolutely fixed: in Greek-speaking communities it is Greek; in Slavonic communities, not Russian, but the ancient language known as Ecclesiastical Slavonic or Old Bulgarian.—**Greek cross.** See *cross*[1].—**Greek embroidery,** fancy work executed by sewing upon a background pieces of colored cloth, silk, etc., and embroidering the edges of these and the background between them with chain-stitch and other ornamental stitches.—**Greek fire.** See *fire.*—**Greek key-pattern,** a meander.—**Greek lyre.** See *lyre.*—**Greek modes.** See *mode.*—**Greek partridge.** See *partridge.*—**Greek point-lace.** See *lace.*—**Greek sculpture.** See *Greek art* (*b*).—**On** or **at the Greek calends.** See *calends.*



1, Archaic Athena, from a red-figured cup by Euphronios; about 480 B. C. 2, from a vase of about 330 B. C.



Bride and Bridegroom, from an Attic vase of about 430 B. C.



Greek Sculpture.—Hermes and the infant Bacchus, by Praxiteles. Found at Olympia, 1877.



From vase of Mycenæ, about 1200 B. C.



Greek Architecture.—The Parthenon at Athens, from the northwest.

Greek† (grēk), *v. i.* [< *Greek, a.*] To imitate the Greeks: with an indefinite *it*.

Those were prouerbially said to *Greeke it* that quaft in that fashion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 79.

Greekess (grē'kes), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ess.*] A female Greek. [Rare.]

Greekish (grē'kish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Grekish, Grekysh;* < ME. *Grekissch, Grickisch, Grekisc,* < AS. *Grēcisc, Grēccisc, Crēcisc* (= D. *Grieksch* = MLG. *Grekesch* = OHG. *Crēhhisc,* MHG. *Kriechisch,* G. *Griechisch* = Sw. *Grekisk* = Dan. *Græsk*), < *Grēc,* Greek, + *-isc,* E. -ish[1].]

1†. Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

In ower way home wardys, ij myle from Jherusalem, we com vnto a cloyster of *Grekkys* monkes, whose chyrche ys of the holy crosse.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 51.

Venerable Nestor . . . knit all the *Greekish* ears
To his experienced tongue. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

2. Of a Greek character or quality; somewhat Greek.

A strange and *grekysh* kind of writing.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 157.

Greekism (grē'kizm), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ism.*] Same as *Grecism.* [Rare.]

Greekize (grē'kīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Greekized*, ppr. *Greekizing.* [< *Greek* + *-ize.*] Same as *Grecize.* [Rare.]

The earliest writers of France had modelled their taste by the Greek, . . . [and,] imbued with Attic literature, *Greekized* the French idiom by their compounds, their novel terms, and their sonorous periphrases.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 153.

Greekling (grēk'ling), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ling*[1].] A little or insignificant Greek or Grecian.

Which of the *Greeklings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes? *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

"Ake" also is restored and "ache" turned over to the *Greeklings*. *F. A. March*, Spelling Reform, p. 25.

★**green**[1] (grēn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grene,* < AS. *grēne,* ONorth. *groene,* earliest form *groeni* = OS. *grōni* = OFries. *grēne* = D. *groen* = MLG. *grōne,* LG. *grön* = OHG. *gruoni,* MHG. *grüene,* G. *grün,* dial. *grun* = Icel. *grænn* (for **groenn*) = Sw. Dan. *grön,* green; with formative *-ni,* < AS. *grōwan,* E. *grow,* etc.: see *grow.* To the same root belong prob. *grass* and perhaps *gorse.* The words *yellow* and *gold,* which are sometimes said to be ult. akin to *green,* belong to a different root.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the color of ordinary foliage, or of unripe vegetation generally; verdant. See II., 1.

Grene as the gres & *grener* hit semed,
Then *grene* aumayl on golde lowande bryȝter.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

Thei seye that it [an oak-tree] hathe ben there sithe the beginnynge of the World, and was sumtyme *grene,* and bare leves. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 68.

Only one true *green* colouring matter occurs in nature, viz., chlorophyll, the substance to which the *green* colour of leaves is owing. . . . Another *green* colouring matter, derived from different species of Rhamnus, has been described under the name of Chinese Green.
Ure, Dict., I. 897.

The *green*-coloured manganates show a continuous absorption at the two ends of the spectrum, transmitting in concentrated solutions almost exclusively the *green* part of the spectrum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 377.

Hence—**2.** Unripe; immature; not fully developed or perfected in growth or condition: as applied to meat, fresh; to wood, not dried or seasoned; to bricks and pottery, not dried, etc.

And many flowte and liltyng horne,
And pipes made of *grene* corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1224.

The spring is near, when *green* geese are a-breeding.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

It strengthens digestion, excludes surfeits, fevers, and physic: which *green* wines of any kind can't do.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

We enter'd on the boards: and "Now," she cried,
"Ye are *green* wood, see ye warp not."
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

The term [bricks] is also applied to the moulded clay in its crude and unburned condition, in which state the bricks are said to be *green.* *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 64.

3. Immature with respect to age or judgment; raw; unskilled; easily imposed upon.

A man must be very *green,* indeed, to stand this for two seasons. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iii. 7.

"What's singing?" said Tom. . . . "Well, you are jolly *green,*" answered his friend. . . . "Why, the last six Saturdays of every half, we sing of course."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

A sailor has a peculiar cut to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a *green* hand can never get.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

4. Due to or manifesting immaturity; proceeding from want of knowledge or judgment.

O, my lord,
You are too wise in years, too full of counsel,
For my *green* inexperience. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 3.

It shew'd but *green* practice in the lawes of discreet Rhethorique to blurt upon the eares of a judicious Parliament with such a presumptuous and over-weening Proem. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

5. New; fresh; recent: as, a *green* wound; a *green* hide.

But were thy yeares *greene,* as now bene myne,
To other delights they would encline.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Though yet of Hamlet our dear brother's death
The memory be *green.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Perhaps good counsel,
Applied while his despair is *green,* may cure him.
Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

6. Full of life and vigor; fresh and vigorous; flourishing; undecayed.

By diff'rent Management, engage
The Man in Years, and Youth of *greener* Age.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

To whom the monk: . . . "I trust
We are *green* in Heaven's eyes; but here too much
We moulder—as to things without, I mean."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish-pale color.

Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now, to look so *green* and pale
At what it did so freely? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

8. Characterized by the presence of verdure: as, a *green* winter.

A *green* Christmas makes a fat kirkyard. *Old proverb.*

In the pits
Which some *green* Christmas crams with weary bones.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, ix.

A green eye, fallow, horse. See the nouns.—**Board of Green Cloth.** See *cloth* and *green-cloth.*—**Green bait,** fresh bait, not salted.—**Green beer.** See *beer*[1].—**Green bice,** a pigment consisting of the hydrated oxid of copper. It is now seldom used, and is very undesirable as a color. Also called *green verditer, Bremen green, Erlau green.*—**Green cheese.** (*a*) Cream-cheese, which has to be eaten when fresh; unripe cheese. Children are (or were) sometimes told that "the moon is made of green cheese"; and this statement, or the supposed belief in it, is often referred to as typical of any great absurdity.

To make one swallow a gudgeon, or beleeve a lie, and that the moone is made of *greene-cheese.* *Florio*, p. 73.

He made an instrument to know
If the moon shine at full or no; . . .
Tell what her d'ameter to an inch is,
And prove that she's not made of *green cheese.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 260.

(*b*) Same as *sage cheese* (which see, under *cheese*[1]).—**Green cloth, green table,** a gaming-table; the board at which gamblers play with cards and dice: so called because usually covered with a green cloth.

The veteran calls up two Brothers of the *Green Cloth* competent to act as umpires; and three minutes, fraught with mortal danger, are passed in deliberately counting the cards as they lie on the cloth, and naming them slowly.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 183.

His [the merchant's] bales of dirty indigo are his dice, his cards come up every year instead of every ten minutes, and the sea is his *green-table,* . . . and yet, forsooth, a gallant man, who sits him down before the baize and challenges all comers, . . . is proscribed by your modern moral world! *Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, ix.

Green crab, *Carcinus mœnas.* A corresponding species in the United States is *C. granulatus.* See cut under *Carcinus.*—**Green crop.** See *crop.*—**Green earth.** (*a*) A variety of glauconite. (*b*) Same as *terre verte.*—**Green fish.** (*a*) Fresh or undried fish of any kind before being cured for the market. (*b*) A codfish salted but not dried. [New Eng.]—**Green fog, gland, goods, gram, grasshopper, grease, herring,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green grosbeak.** Same as *greenfinch,* 1.—**Green hides.** See *hide*[2].—**Green lake,** a pigment compounded of Prussian blue with some yellow color, generally a vegetable lake.—**Green land,** pasture-land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Green linnet.** Same as *greenfinch,* 1.—**Green man**†, a wild man; a savage; one attired like a savage. See the second extract.

A dance of four swans. To them enter five *green men,* upon which the swans take wing.
World in the Moon, an opera (1697).

I have mentioned some of the actors formerly concerned in the pyrotechnical shows . . . distinguished by the appellation of *green men;* . . . men whimsically attired and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs, headed with cases of crackers. . . . These *green men* attended the pageants, and preceded the principal persons in the procession to clear the way.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 484.

Green Mountain Boys, the soldiers from Vermont in the American revolution, first organized under this name by Ethan Allen in 1775.—**Green Mountain State,** the State of Vermont.—**Green pheasant, pollack, sand, sandpiper, scrap,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green smalt.** Same as *cobalt green.*—**Green Sunday, Thursday.** See *Sunday, Thursday.*—**Green turtle, ultramarine,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green verditer.** Same as *green bice.*—**Green vitriol,** iron protosulphate.—**Green wines.** See *wine.* Compare def. 2, above.—**Green woodpecker.** See *Gecinus* and *woodpecker.*—**To have a green bonnet**†. See *bonnet.*—**To keep the bones green,** to preserve one in health. [Scotch.]

Ye might aye have gotten a Sheriffdom, or a Commissary-ship, amang the lave, to *keep the banes green.*
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, x.

II. *n.* **1.** The color of ordinary foliage; the color seen in the solar spectrum between wavelengths 0.511 and 0.543 micron. According to the theory generally accepted by physicists, the sensation of pure green is a simple one. This sensation cannot be excited alone in a normal eye; but the spectrum at wavelength 0.524 micron, if the light be very much reduced, probably excites the sensation with some approach to purity. It is a common error to suppose that green is a mixture of blue and yellow. This notion arises from the observation that a mixture of blue and yellow pigments generally gives a green. The reason of this is that the color of pigments not having a true metallic appearance is that of the light which they transmit; the blue pigment cuts off the yellow rays and the yellow pigment the blue rays, but certain green rays are transmitted by both. But blue and yellow lights thrown together upon the retina excite a sensation nearly that of white, which may incline slightly to green or to pink according to the tinge of the colors mixed. Green under a high illumination appears more yellowish (the sensation being affected by the color of brightness), and darkened appears more bluish; this is especially true of emerald and yellowish greens (above all, of olive greens), and hardly holds for turquoise-green. The terms and phrases below are the common names for hues of green, some of them being also names of pigments.

Attir'd in mantles all the knights were seen,
That gratify'd the view with cheerful *green.*
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 349.

The *green* of last summer is sear! *Lowell*, A Mood.

2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.

Generides, for to sey yow certeyn,
Whom that euer he mette vppon the *grene,*
ffrom his sadill he wente quyte And clene.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3010.

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green.*
Milton, Arcades, l. 84.

On the fire-lit *green* the dance begun.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, iv.

3. Specifically, a piece of grass-land in a village or town, belonging to the community, being often a remnant of ancient common lands, or, as is usual in the United States, reserved by the community for ornamental purposes; a small common.

The village of Livingston lay at the junction of four streets, or what had originally been the intersection of two roads, which, widening at the centre, and having their angles trimmed off, formed an extensive common known as the *Green.* *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

The village *greens* which still exist in many parts of the country [England] may fairly be regarded as a remnant of old unappropriated common land.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 39.

4. In *golf:* (*a*) The whole links or golf-course. (*b*) The putting-green, or portion of the links devoid of hazards within twenty yards of a hole.—**5.** *pl.* Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths.

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind.
Dryden.

In that soft season when descending showers
Call forth the *greens,* and wake the rising flowers.
Pope.

6. *pl.* The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food, especially plants of the cabbage kind, spinach, etc.

Behold the naturalist who in his teens
Found six new species in a dish of *greens.*
O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

7. *pl.* In *sugar-manuf.*, the syrup which drains from the loaves. The last greens, after three successive crystallizations of sugar, are purified, and form the golden syrup of commerce.—**Aldehyde green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by the action of aldehyde on magenta dissolved in sulphuric acid; the blue solution thus obtained is poured into a boiling solution of sodium hyposulphite. It is applicable only to silk and wool, and is now seldom used, being replaced by other aniline greens.—**Alkali green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, derived from diphenylamine by the benzaldehyde-green process. It is applicable to wool and silk.—**Anthracene green.** Same as *cerulein,* 2.—**Apple green.** See *apple-green.*—**Baryta green.** Same as *manganese green.*—**Benzaldehyde green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, derived from dimethyl-aniline. It is the hydrochlorid of tetramethyl-diamido-triphenyl-carbinol. It appears in commerce as various salts or zinc double salts of the color-base, and is sold under a variety of names. It is applicable to cotton, wool, and silk. Also called *benzal green, benzoyl green, fast green, solid green, Victoria green.*—**Bladder-green.** Same as *sap-green.*—**Bremen green.** Same as *green bice* (which see, under *green*[1], *a.*).—**Bronze-green,** a color in imitation of antique bronze, or of the colors produced on bronze by exposure to the weather. It is produced chemically upon brass or bronze by exposing the surface, after cleaning and polishing, to the action of acids.—**Brunswick green,** copper oxychlorid, $Cu_4O_3Cl_2$, produced commercially by boiling a solution of copper sulphate with a small quantity of bleaching-powder. It is a light-green powder used as a pigment.—**Cassel green.** Same as *manganese green.*—**Casselmann's green,** a compound of copper sulphate with potassium or sodium acetate.—**Chinese green,** a pigment obtained from *Rhamnus chlorophorus* and *R. utilis.*—**Chromium-green.** Same as *chrome-green.*—**Cobalt green,** a permanent green pigment prepared by precipitating a mixture of the sulphates of zinc and cobalt with sodium carbonate and igniting the precipitate after thorough washing. Also called *Rinman's green, zinc green, Saxony green,* and *green smalt.*—**Crystallized green.** Same as *iodine green.*—**Elsner's green,** a pigment prepared by precipitating the coloring matter of yellow dyewood with hydrated oxid of copper. [Not in use.]—**Emerald-green,** highly chromatic and extraordinarily luminous green, of the color of the spectrum at wavelength 0.524 micron, or of Schweinfurt green. It recalls

the emerald by its brilliancy, but not by its tint. The term *emerald-green* as a name of green pigments has been applied to a variety of compounds, but the one in general use, at least in the United States, is the aceto-arsenite of copper, usually known as *Paris green*. Also called *Pannetier green, Matthieu-Plessy green,* and *Arnandon green.*—**Erlau green.** Same as *green bice* (which see, under *green*[1], *a.*).—**Ethyl green,** a dye similar to benzaldehyde green, being derived from diethyl-aniline. Also called *new Victoria green.*—**Fast green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green.*—**French green.** Same as *Paris green.*—**French Veronese green.** Same as *Veronese green.*—**Gellert's green,** a color made by mixing cobalt blue with flowers of zinc.—**Gentele's green,** a pigment prepared by precipitating a solution of stannate of soda with a solution of sulphate of copper, forming a stannate of copper.—**Glaucous green,** a very bluish and whitish green, paler and less blue than turquoise-green.—**Guignet's green,** a pigment prepared by a particular process, consisting of chromium oxid. It is very permanent, of a deep rich green, and is used for painting, and to a limited extent in calico-printing. It is named from the inventor of the process, which has always been kept more or less secret.—**Guinea green, Helvetia green.** Same as *acid-green.*—**Hooker's green,** a mixture of Prussian blue and gamboge, used by artists mostly for water-color painting.—**Iodine green,** a coal-tar color formerly used for dyeing, consisting of the dimethyl-iodide of trimethyl-rosaniline. Also called *crystallized green.*—**Light green.** Same as *acid-green.*—**Lincoln green,** a color formerly much used in England, and dyed with peculiar excellence at Lincoln; hence, the woolen cloth so dyed, well known as the favorite wear of persons living in the woods, as huntsmen and outlaws.

> Whan they were clothed in *Lyncolne grene,*
> They kest away theyr graye.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 117).

> Her huke of *Lyncole grene,*
> It had been hers I wene
> More than fourty yere.
> *Skelton,* Elynour Rummyng, l. 56.

Manganese green, an unstable green composed of barium manganate. [Not in use.] Also called *baryta green, Cassel green, Rosenstrehl's green.*—**Matthieu-Plessy green.** Same as *emerald-green.*—**Methyl green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the methyl chlorid compound of methyl violet. It occurs in commerce as a zinc double salt. It is applicable to cotton, wool, and silk.—**Mineral greens,** green lakes prepared from copper sulphate. These vary in shade, have all the properties of copper-greens, stand weather well, are little affected by light and air, and are good pigments for coarse work.—**Mittler's green,** a beautiful emerald-green of French manufacture, used in color-printing. It consists of chromium oxid compounded with boracic acid and water.—**Mixed greens,** greens made by compounding blue and yellow pigments.—**Mountain-green.** Same as *malachite-green.*—**Naphthol green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the iron compound of nitroso-naphthol-monosulphonic acid. It is applicable to wool only.—**New Victoria green.** Same as *ethyl green.*—**Olive-green,** a very dark green of low chroma. The term was formerly particularly applied to a color almost a dark gray, but seems of late years to be generally restricted to very yellowish greens of very low luminosity, the chroma of which may be quite full.—**Pannetier green.** Same as *emerald-green.*—**Paris green,** a pigment composed of the aceto-arsenite of copper. It is a very vivid light green, and is quite permanent, but is deficient in body. Being poisonous, it is very largely used as an insecticide to kill the potato-bug and the cotton-worm. Also called *emerald-green, French green, mitis-green, Schweinfurt green.*—**Pomona green.** Same as *apple-green.*—**Prussian green,** an imperfect prussiate of iron or Prussian blue in which the yellow oxid of iron predominates, or to which has been added yellow tincture of French berries. A better variety of Prussian green is made by precipitating the prussiate of potash with cobalt nitrate.—**Rinman's green.** Same as *cobalt green.*—**Rosenstrehl's green.** Same as *manganese green.*—**Saxony green.** Same as *cobalt green.*—**Scheele's green,** a pigment composed of copper arsenite ($CuHAsO_3$). It differs from Paris green in that it contains no acetic acid.—**Schweinfurt green.** Same as *Paris green.*—**Sea green.** See *sea-green.*—**Solid green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green.*—**Ultramarine green,** a pigment artificially prepared in France and Germany, and used instead of the arsenical greens for printing upon cotton and paper.—**Veronese green,** a pigment consisting of hydrated chromium sesquioxid. It is a clear bluish green of great permanency. Also called *viridian.*—**Victoria green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green.*—**Zinc green.** Same as *cobalt green.* (Seealso *acid-green, apple-green, bottle-green, chrome-green, cinnabar-green, grass-green, malachite-green, myrtle-green, oil-green, parrot-green, pea-green, sage-green, sap-green, sea-green, turquoise-green, verdiris-green.*)

green[1] (grēn), *v.* [< ME. *grenen,* < AS. *grēnian,* intr., become green, flourish, = D. *groenen* = MLG. *gronen* = OHG. *gruonēn, cruanēn,* MHG. *gruonen,* G. *grünen* = Icel. *grōna* = Dan. refl. *grönr s* (cf. Sw. *grönska*), become green; from the adj.] **I.** *intrans.* To grow or turn green; in poetical use, to become covered with verdure; be verdurous.

> When spring comes round again,
> By *greening* slope and singing flood.
> *Whittier,* Flowers in Winter.

> The sweet May flowers will deck the mound
> *Greened* in the April rain.
> *R. H. Stoddard,* Silent Songs.

II. *trans.* To make green; give or impart a green color to; cause to become green. [Chiefly poetical.]

> And in each pleasing hue
> That *greens* the leaf, or through the blossom glows
> With florid light, his fairest month array'd.
> *Mallett,* Amyntor and Theodora.

> Great spring before
> *Green'd* all the year. *Thomson,* Spring, l. 321.

> Nature . . . *greens*
> The swamp, where hums the dropping snipe,
> With moss and braided marish-pipe.
> *Tennyson,* On a Mourner.

green[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *grin*[2].

> A *green* anoth'r hath for hem ytilde.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

green[3] (grēn), *v. i.* [Sc., also *grein, grien;* < ME. *grenen,* var. of *gernen,* < AS. *geornan,* long, yearn: see *yearn*[1].] To yearn; long.

> There was he till, the fifthen year,
> He *green'd* for hame and land.
> *Rosmer Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 256).

> Teugh Johnnie, staunch Geordie, an' Walie,
> That *griens* for the fishes an' loaves.
> *Burns,* Election Ballads, No. 2.

greenage (grē'nāj), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-age.*] Greenness; greenth. [Rare.]

> The dried stalks of last year's vegetation, which . . . are wonderfully effective in toning down the dappled *greenage* of the living leaves.
> *J. G. Wood,* Out of Doors, p. 82.

★**greenback** (grēn'bak), *n.* **1.** A legal-tender note of the United States: so called because the back is printed with green ink. The first issue, of $150,000,000, was authorized by a law of February 25th, 1862; the second, of the same amount, by a law of July 11th, 1862; and the third, also of $150,000,000, by a law of March 3d, 1863. By subsequent acts the amount was somewhat decreased, and an act of March 31st, 1878, had the effect of fixing the amount then current ($346,681,016) as the regular circulation.

> The government issued *greenbacks* not only to suppress the rebellion, but to relieve the business of the country, inasmuch as business had been in an exhausted condition a good part of the time from 1856 to 1861.
> *T. W. Barnes,* Thurlow Weed, p. 529.

> The issue of United States notes—*greenbacks*—was due to the exigencies of the war. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLI. 202.

2. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris.* [Local, Eng.] —**3.** The American golden plover or golden-back. Also called *greenhead.* [Local, U. S.]—**4.** A humming-bird of the genus *Panoplites.*—**5.** A frog. [Anglers' slang.]—**Greenback party,** a political party in the United States, which originated in 1874, and demanded the suppression of banks of issue, the confinement of the currency to greenbacks, and the total or partial payment of the debt of the United States in that currency. It has sometimes assumed the name *Independent party,* and has sometimes joined with the *Labor-Reform party* to form the *Greenback-Labor* or *National party.*

Greenbacker (grēn'bak-ėr), *n.* [< *greenback* + *-er*[1].] A member of the Greenback party, or one who adopts its principles. [U. S.]

> The *Greenbackers* guide their feet by the light of experience. *W. Phillips,* N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 104.

> Hence faithless and fruitless promises or encouragement to *Greenbackers.* *New Princeton Rev.,* V. 202.

Greenbackism (grēn'bak-izm), *n.* [< *greenback* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Greenback party.

> Interest in the quarrel with the South . . . is undoubtedly declining with the masses, and as it declines they are the more readily led off into other fields of activity like *Greenbackism,* which is really a name for a desire for changes of all sorts. *The Nation,* Sept. 25, 1879, p. 200.

greenbane (grēn'bān), *n.* A Scotch form of *greenbone.*

green-bass (grēn'bȧs), *n.* A black-bass; any species of the genus *Micropterus.*

green-bearded (grēn'bēr″ded), *a.* Affected with greening, or having green-gill: said of oysters.

greenben (grēn'ben), *n.* A Scotch form of *greenbone.*

greenbird (grēn'bėrd), *n.* Same as *greenfinch,* 1.

greenbone (grēn'bōn), *n.* **1.** The garfish, *Belone vulgaris:* so called from the greenish color of its bones. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** The eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus:* also so called from the green color of its bones. [Local, Eng.]

★**greenbrier** (grēn'brī″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Smilax,* especially *S. rotundifolia,* a greenish-yellow climbing plant with prickly stem and thick leaves.

green-broom (grēn'bröm), *n.* The dyers' broom, *Genista tinctoria:* so called from its use in dyeing green. Also called *greening-weed, green-weed.* See cut under *Genista.*

green-chafer (grēn'chā″fėr), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the genus *Agestrata.*

green-cloth (grēn'klȯth), *n.* In England, formerly, the counting-house of the king's household: so called from the green cloth on the table at which the officials sat. The *Board of the Green-cloth,* composed of the lord steward and his subordinates, have charge of the accounts of and provisions for the household, and also perform certain legal duties. See *Board of Green Cloth,* under *cloth.*

green-cod (grēn'kod), *n.* **1.** The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** A Californian fish of the family *Chiridæ, Ophiodon elongatus,* sometimes attaining a length of 3 or 4 feet, and highly ranked as a food-fish. Also called *cod, bastard cod, buffalo-cod,* and *cultus-cod.* See cut under *cultus-cod.*

green-corn (grēn'kȯrn), *n.* The string of egg-capsules of some large mollusk, as a whelk, *Buccinum.* It is often brought up on the lines in deep-sea fishing, and is so called from some resemblance to an ear of Indian corn.

greenery (grē'nėr-i), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-ery.*] **1.** Pl. *greeneries* (-iz). A place where green plants are reared.—**2.** A mass of green plants or foliage; the appearance of color presented by such a mass.

> And here were forests ancient as the hills,
> Enfolding sunny spots of *greenery.*
> *Coleridge,* Kubla Khan.

> The Archery Hall, with an arcade in front, showed like a white temple against the *greenery* on the northern side.
> *George Eliot,* Daniel Deronda, x.

greeney, *n.* See *greeny,* 3.

green-eyed (grēn'īd), *a.* **1.** Having green eyes.

> O, beware, my lord, of jealousy;
> It is the *green-ey'd* monster, which doth mock
> The meat it feeds on. *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 3.

2. Figuratively, having the mental perception disturbed, as by passion, especially by jealousy; seeing all things discolored or distorted.

> How all the other passions fleet to air,
> As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embrac'd despair,
> And shudd'ring fear, and *green-ey'd* jealousy.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., iii. 2.

greenfinch (grēn'finch), *n.* **1.** A European green grosbeak, *Coccothraustes* or *Ligurinus chloris:* so called from its color. Also called *green linnet, green grosbeak, greenbird, green olf,* and *greeny.*—**2.** See *green finch* (*b*), under *finch*[1].—**Indian greenfinch.** Same as *yellow finch* (which see, under *finch*[1]).

★**greenfish** (grēn'fish), *n.* **1.** The coalfish or pollack. [Local, Eng.]

> A Fishmonger that sells nothing but Cod, or *Greenefish.*
> *Cotgrave.*

2. A local name of the bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*

> In parts of Virginia and North Carolina it [the bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*] is known as the *green-fish.* . . . Blue merging into green is the color.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* III. 183.

greenfly (grēn'flī), *n.*; pl. *greenflies* (-flīz). **1.** A bright-green fly, *Musca chloris. E. D.*—**2.** An aphid or plant-louse of various species: so called from the color. *Imp. Dict.*

green-gill (grēn'gil), *n.* **1.** Greenness of the gills of an oyster; the state of an oyster known as greening.—**2.** A green-gilled oyster.

green-gilled (grēn'gild), *a.* Having green gills, as oysters. This condition may be naturally acquired or artificially produced. It does not impair the quality of the oysters, but in the United States it materially affects their sale, in consequence of a very general prejudice. In France, where oysters with this coloration are highly prized by epicures, greening is brought about by dilution of the salt water with fresh, which induces a growth of green confervæ, upon which the oyster feeds, and thence acquires the color sought.

green-goose (grēn'gös'), *n.* **1.** A young or midsummer goose.—**2**†. A cuckold. [Old slang.]—**3**†. A common woman. *Halliwell.* [Old slang.]

> In the summer his palace is full of *green-geese,* and in winter it swarmeth woodcocks.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Woman-Hater, i. 2.

greengrocer (grēn'grō'sėr), *n.* A retailer of vegetables.

> There is no woman but thinks that her husband, the *green-grocer,* could write poetry if he had given his mind to it. *C. D. Warner,* Backlog Studies, p. 55.

green-grown (grēn'grōn), *a.* Covered with verdure.

> The floor of the alley . . . is simply meant to be *green-grown,* which it will in a short time be with short moss.
> *Dorothy Wordsworth,* Memorials of Coleorton, I. 220.

★**greenhead**[1] (grēn'hed), *n.* Same as *greenback,* 3. *G. Trumbull.*

greenhead[2]†, *n.* [ME. *grenehede;* < *green*[1] + *-head.* Cf. *greenhood.*] Greenness; unripeness; immaturity; childishness.

> Youthe withoute *grenehede* [var. *gref hede*] or folye.
> *Chaucer,* Man of Law's Tale, l. 65.

green-headed† (grēn'hed″ed), *a.* Marked by or springing from immature experience or judgment; ignorant. *Bunyan.*

★**greenheart** (grēn'härt), *n.* **1.** A large lauraceous tree of Guiana, *Ocotea Rodiæi.* Its timber is remarkably hard, and is highly valued for its strength and durability. Its bark is known in commerce as *bebeeru bark,* and is used as a tonic and febrifuge.—**2.** In Jamaica, *Colubrina Colubrina,* a small rhamnaceous tree.—**False greenheart,** the *Chytralia Chytraculia* (*Myrtus chytraculia* of Linnæus), a small myrtaceous tree of the West Indies.

greenhood† (grēn'hud), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-hood.* Cf. *greenhead*[2].] Greenness.

greenhorn (grēn'hȯrn), *n.* [In allusion to a cow, deer, or other horned animal when its

horns are immature. *Greenhorn* (ME. *Greyne horn*) is applied to an ox in the "Towneley Mysteries."] A raw, inexperienced person; one unacquainted with the world or with local customs, and therefore easily imposed upon.

Not such a *greenhorn* as that, answered the boy.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

greenhornism (grēn'hôrn-izm), *n.* [< *greenhorn* + *-ism.*] The character or actions of a greenhorn. [Rare.]

He execrated the *greenhornism* which made him feign a passion and then get caught where he meant to capture. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iv. 6.

greenhouse (grēn'hous), *n.* **1.** A building, the roof and one or more sides of which consist of glazed frames, constructed for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are too tender to endure the open air during the colder parts of the year. The temperature is generally kept up by means of artificial heat. It differs from a *conservatory* chiefly in that it is built to receive plants growing in pots and tubs, while those contained in a conservatory, in the proper use of the term, are grown in borders and beds; but in common use the latter name is applied to a greenhouse attached to a dwelling especially for the display of plants.

Who loves a garden loves a *greenhouse* too; . . .
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.
Cowper, Task, iii. 566.

2. In *ceram.*, a house in which green or unfired pottery is dried before being submitted to the fire of the kiln.

The [bisque] ware being finished from the hands of the potter is brought by him upon boards to the *green-house*, so called from its being the receptacle for ware in the "green" or unfired state. *Ure*, Dict., III. 614.

Greenian (grē'ni-an), *a.* [< *Green* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the English mathematician George Green (1793–1841).—**Greenian function**, a function of a class introduced by Green. These functions satisfy Laplace's equation and serve to represent the distribution of electricity on an ellipsoid.

greening (grē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *green*[1], *v.*] **1.** A becoming or growing green.

The tender *greening*
Of April meadows. *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

In it [acid nitrate] the blacks acquire the wished-for solidity, and those even which had turned green are rendered incapable of *greening*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 71.

Specifically—**2.** In *oyster-culture*, the process of becoming or the state of being green-gilled. See *green-gilled.*—**3.** Any variety of apple of which the ripe skin has a green color. The Rhode Island greening is the most prized in the United States.

greening-weed (grē'ning-wēd), *n.* Same as *green-broom.*

greenish (grē'nish), *a.* [< *green*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Somewhat green; having a tinge of green: as, a *greenish* yellow.

All lovely Daughters of the Flood thereby,
With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose untyde.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 22.

2. Somewhat raw and inexperienced.

Greenlander (grēn'lan-dėr), *n.* [= D. *Groenlander* = G. *Grönländer*, after Dan. *Grönlænder*, Sw. *Grönländare*, Icel. *Grœnlendingar*, pl., orig. the Norse settlers in Greenland, now including the native Eskimos; < *Greenland*, D. *Groenland*, G. Dan. Sw. *Grönland*, Icel. *Grœnaland*, Greenland, the 'green land': so called from the greenness of the part first visited in 982.] An inhabitant of Greenland, a large island in the arctic regions, belonging to Denmark, northeast of and nearly adjoining North America, and settled only along the west coast, the interior and east coast being covered with ice and snow.

The prehistoric nets of the *Greenlanders* are no evidence of an original Eskimo custom.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 334.

Greenland falcon. See *falcon.*

Greenlandic (grēn-lan'dik), *a.* [< *Greenland* (see *Greenlander*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to Greenland, to its people, or to their language.

The modern *Greenlandic* alphabet. *Science*, X. 287.

Greenlandish (grēn'lan-dish), *a.* [< *Greenland* (see *Greenlander*) + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Greenland.

green-laver (grēn'lā″vėr), *n.* A popular name for *Ulva Lactuca*, an edible seaweed. Also called *sea-lettuce* and *green-sloke.*

greenlet (grēn'let), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-let.* Cf. *vireo*, of like meaning.] **1.** A bird of the family *Vireonidæ*, small migratory insectivorous birds peculiar to America, of which the characteristic color is greenish or olive; a vireo. There are several genera and numerous species, four of them among the commonest birds of the eastern United States, and sweet songsters. The red-eyed greenlet is *Vireo olivaceus*; the warbling greenlet is *V. gilvus*; the white-eyed greenlet is *V. noveboracensis*; the blue-headed greenlet is *V. solitarius.* See *Vireonidæ.*



Red-eyed Greenlet (*Vireo olivaceus*).

2. Some other small greenish bird.

Among Bornean forms which do not seem to have made their way into the other Philippines are the two beautiful genera of *greenlets*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 144.

★**greenling** (grēn'ling), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-ling*[1].] The coalfish or pollock. [Local, Eng.]

greenly†, *a.* [< *green*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Green.

And make the *greenly* ground a drinking cup
To sup the blood of murder'd bodies up.
Gascoigne, Jocasta, ii. 2 (cho.).

greenly (grēn'li), *adv.* [< *green*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely.—**2.** Unskilfully; in the manner of a green hand.

And we have done but *greenly*
In hugger-mugger to inter him.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

He, *greenly* credulous, shall withdraw thus.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

I must assist you, I reckon, for you are setting very *greenly* about this gear. *Scott*, Monastery, xxx.

greenness (grēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *grenenesse, grennes, grenes*, < AS. *grēnnes*, < *grēne*, green: see *green*[1].] **1.** The quality of being green in color; verdantness; also, verdure.

This country seemed very goodly and delightsome to all of vs, in regard of the *greennesse* and beauty thereof. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 399.

Massive trunks of oak, veritable worlds of mossy vegetation in themselves, with tufts of green velvet nestled away in their bark, and sheets of *greenness* carpeting their sides. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 485.

Beneath these broad acres of rain-deepened *greenness* a thousand honored dead lay buried.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 27.

2. The state of being green, in any of the derived senses.

If any art I have, or hidden skill,
May cure thee of disease or fester'd ill,
Whose grief or *greenness* to another's eye
May seem unpossible of remedy,
I dare yet undertake it.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the *greenness* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife.
Sir P. Sidney.

Captain Browne was a tall, upright, florid man, a little on the shady side of life, but carrying his age with a cheerful *greenness*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 50.

greenockite (grē'nọk-īt), *n.* [After its discoverer, Lord *Greenock*, eldest son of Earl Cathcart.] Native cadmium sulphid, a rare mineral occurring in hemimorphic hexagonal crystals of a honey-yellow or orange-yellow color, and also as a pulverulent incrustation on sphalerite.

greenovite (grē'nọ-vīt), *n.* [So called after George Bellas *Greenough*, an English geologist (died about 1855).] A manganesian variety of titanite or sphene having a rose-red color, found at St. Marcel in Piedmont.

★**greenroom** (grēn'röm), *n.* [So called from having been originally painted or decorated in green.] **1.** A room near the stage in a theater, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

The Friday came; and for the first time in my life I found myself in the *greenroom* of a theatre—it was literally a green room, into which light was admitted by a thing like a cucumber-frame at one end of it. It was matted, and round the walls ran a bench covered with faded green stuff, whereupon the dramatis personæ deposited themselves until called to go on the stage; a looking-glass under the sky-light, and a large bottle of water and a tumbler on the chimney-piece, completed the furniture of this classic apartment.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. ii.

2. A room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving factory.—**3.** A room in a medical college where the faculty meet to hold examinations, etc. [Cant.]

green-rot (grēn'rot), *n.* A diseased condition of wood in which the tissues have acquired a characteristic verdigris-green color. It is produced by a parasitic fungus, probably *Chlorosplenium æruginosum.*

green-salted (grēn'sâl″ted), *a.* Salted down without tanning: said of hides.

★*Green salted* [hides] are those that have been salted and are thoroughly cured. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

greensand (grēn'sand), *n.* A sandstone containing grains of glauconite, which impart to it a greenish hue. There are two sets of strata in England to which this name is applied; one is above the galt, the other below it. The greensand is also a formation of importance in the United States. It is extensively mined in New Jersey for fertilizing purposes, and commonly called *marl.* The glauconite is a silicate of iron and potash, and this mineral forms sometimes as much as 90 per cent. of the greensand, the rest being ordinary sand.

The chambers of the Foraminifera become filled by a green silicate of iron and alumina, which penetrates into even their finest tubuli, and takes exquisite and almost indestructible casts of their interior. The calcareous matter is then dissolved away, and the casts are left, constituting a fine dark sand, which, when crushed, leaves a greenish mark, and is known as *green-sand.*
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 81.

greensauce (grēn'sâs), *n.* **1.** The field-sorrel, *Rumex Acetosella.*—**2.** Sour dock or sorrel mixed with vinegar and sugar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

green-sea (grēn'sē'), *n.* A mass of water shipped on a vessel's deck, so considerable as to present a greenish appearance.

greenshank (grēn'shangk), *n.* The popular name of *Totanus glottis*, a common sandpiper



Greenshank (*Totanus glottis*).

of Europe, related to the redshank, yellowshank, and other totanine birds: so called from the color of its legs. Also called *green-legged horseman, whistling snipe*, and *cinereous godwit.*

greensick (grēn'sik), *a.* Affected by or having greensickness; chlorotic.

Those *greensick* lovers of chalk.
Mrs. Ritchie, Book of Sibyls.

greensickness (grēn'sik″nes), *n.* An anemic disease of young women, giving a greenish tinge to the complexion; chlorosis.

I'd have thee rise with the sun, walk, dance, or hunt, . . .
And thou shalt not, with eating chalk or coals,
Leather and oatmeal, and such other trash,
Fall into the *green-sickness.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, i. 1.

green-sloke (grēn'slōk), *n.* Same as *green-laver.*

green-snake (grēn'snāk), *n.* One of two different kinds of grass-snakes of the United States, of a bright-green color, uniform over all the upper parts (changing to bluish in spirits), and of very slender form: (*a*) *Liopeltis vernalis* (formerly *Chlorosoma* or *Cyclophis vernalis*), with smooth scales, inhabiting the Middle and Northern States; (*b*) *Cyclophis æstivus* (formerly *Leptophis æstivus*), with carinate scales, inhabiting the Middle and Southern States. They are both pretty creatures and quite harmless. See cut under *Cyclophis.*

green-stall (grēn'stâl), *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed for sale.

Green's theorem. See *theorem.*

greenstone (grēn'stōn), *n.* [First used in G. ★(*grünstein*): so called from a tinge of green in the color.] **1.** Any one of various rocks, of eruptive origin, in general older than the Tertiary, crystalline-granular in texture, and of a dark-greenish color. The essential ingredients of the rocks formerly classed under the name of *greenstone* are triclinic feldspar and hornblende, with which are associated various other minerals in greater or less quantity, and especially chlorite, mica, magnetite, and apatite. The name is abandoned by some lithologists, but retained by

many geologists as a convenient designation for those older eruptive rocks which have undergone so much alteration that their original character is in a measure lost, and cannot be made out except with the aid of the microscope, and not always with that help. The most important of these changes seems to be that the original augite has been converted into hornblende, while a still more advanced stage of alteration is indicated by the presence of chlorite, mica, and other minerals, the predominating color of which is greenish, and to this peculiarity the rock owes its name. The name is now mainly applied as a field term to rocks derived from basalt or diabase. It is frequently the case that rocks of such origin possess the schistose texture, and they are then called *greenstone schists*, as in the iron districts of Michigan. Compare *melaphyre* and *trap*.

2. A very hard and close-textured stone used for putting the last edge on lancets and other delicate surgical instruments, etc.

A hone for sharpening arms, made of a *greenstone* mounted in gold, was found near the principal figure.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 379.

Cutlers' greenstone. See def. 2.—**Greenstone trachyte.** See *propylite*.

greensward (grēn'swârd), *n.* [= Dan. *grönsværd*.] Turf green with grass.

When you see men ploughing up heath-ground, or sandy ground, or *greenswards*, then follow the plough.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 185.

Dear is the forest frowning o'er his head,
And dear the velvet *green-sward* to his tread.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

greenth (grēnth), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-th*, as in *warmth*, etc.] The quality of being green, especially with growing plants; greenness; verdure. [Rare.]

I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the *greenth*. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 304.

The mellow darkness of its conical roof . . . making an agreeable object either amidst the gleams and *greenth* of summer or the low-hanging clouds and snowy branches of winter. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxx.

greenwax (grēn'waks), *n.* [ME. *grene wax*: the papers in such proceedings used to be sealed with green wax.] In the former English Court of Exchequer, an estreat of fine, amercement, etc., delivered for levy to a sheriff under the seal of the court impressed upon green wax.

greenweed (grēn'wēd), *n.* Same as *greenbroom*.

Yellowes and greenes are colours of small prices in this realme, by reason that Olde and *Greenweed* wherewith they be died be naturall here. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 163.

greenwing (grēn'wing), *n.* The green-winged teal, a duck, *Querquedula crecca* of Europe, or *Q. carolinensis* of America: so called from the bright glossy-green speculum. The latter species is also locally called *American*, *least green-winged*, or *red-headed teal*, *mud-teal*, or *winter teal*.

greenwithe (grēn'with), *n.* *Vanilla claviculata*, a climbing orchid of the West Indies, with a long terete stem.

★**greenwood** (grēn'wůd), *n.* [< ME. *grene wood*, *greene wode*.] 1. A wood or forest when green, as in summer.

Now she must to the *grenewood* gang,
To pu' the nuts in *grenewood* hang.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

Merry it is in the good *green wood*,
When the mavis and merle are singing.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 12.

2. Wood which has acquired a green tint under the pathological influence of fungi.

greeny (grē'ni), *a.* [< *green*[1] + *-y*[1].] Greenish; having a green hue.

Great, *greeny*, dark masses of colour — solemn feeling of the freshness and depth of nature. *Ruskin*.

greeny (grē'ni), *n.*; pl. *greenies* (-niz). [Dim. of *green*[1].] 1. A greenhorn; a simpleton. [Colloq.]

I asked Jim Smith where his place was. . . . Jim said I was a *greeny*, . . . [and] that he had a lot of houses.
Congregationalist, April 7, 1887.

2. A freshman. [Colloq.]

He was entered among the *Greenies* of this famous University [Leyden]. *Southey*, The Doctor, ch. l.

3. Same as *greenfinch*, 1. Also spelled *greeney*.

greepe†, *n.* A variant of *grip*[1], *gripe*[1].

greest, *n.* See *gree*[1] and *greese*[2].

greese[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grease*.

greese[2]†, *n.* [Also *grees*, *greeze*, *greece*, *greise*, *griece*, *grieze*, *grise*, *grice*, *grize*, < ME. *greese*, *greece*, *grese*, *grece*, *grees*, etc., stairs, steps, orig. pl. of *gree*[1], a step, but later applied (like the equiv. *stairs*) to the whole flight of steps taken together, and used as a singular, with a new pl. *greeses*: see *gree*[1].] 1. A flight of steps; a staircase; also, a step.

A fayr mynstyr men may ther se,
Nyne and twenty *grecys* ther be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 114.

The top of the ladder, or first *greese*, is this.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The king . . . hath a most braue and sumptuous pallace, . . . & it hath most high *greeses* & stayers to ascend vp to the roomes therin contained.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 57.

The Lord Archbishop upon the *greese* of the quire made a long oration. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

They [men] go up into the upper Stories by *Greeses* and Winding-stairs. *Comenius*, Visible World, p. 102.

2. A degree.

If one be [a flatterer],
So are they all; for every *grize* of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

Jailer. They are famed to be a pair of absolute men.
Daugh. By my troth, I think Fame but stammers 'em; they stand a *greise* above the reach of report.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

greese[3]†, *a.* A variant of *grise*[4].

To the North parte of that countrey are the places where they haue their furres, as Sables, marterns, *greesse* Beuers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 257.

greeshoch (grē'shoch), *n.* Same as *grieshoch*.

greesing (grē'sing), *n.* [Also *griesing*, *gressing*; still in dial. use, in various forms, *greesen*, *grissen*, and perversely *Grecian*, usually in pl.; < *greese*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A step; usually in the plural, steps or stairs. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

It is no time now to shew any miracles; there is another way to goe downe [from the pinnacle of the temple], by *greesings*. *Latimer*, Sermons, fol. 72 b.

There is a flight of stone stairs on the hill at Lincoln called there the *Grecian* stairs, a strange corruption.
Halliwell.

greet[1] (grēt), *v.* [< ME. *greten*, < AS. *grētan* = OS. *grōtian* = OFries. *grēta* = D. *groeten* = MLG. *groten*, *gruten* = OHG. *gruozen*, MHG. *grüezen*, G. *grüssen*, greet; not in Scand. or Goth.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To address formally, as on meeting or in writing or sending a letter or message; give or send salutations to; accost; salute; hail.

There Gabrielle *grette* our Lady, seyenge, . . . Heyl fulle of Grace, oure Lord is with the.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

And the birds on every tree
Greete this morne with melodie.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe.

2†. To congratulate.

Then to him came fayrest Florimell,
And goodly gan to *greet* his brave emprise.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 15.

II. *intrans.* To salute on meeting.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

Passion-pale they met
And *greeted*. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

greet[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *grete* = D. *groet* = MLG. *grōt*, *grūt*, m., *grote*, f., = OHG. *gruoz*, MHG. *gruoz*, m., *gruoze*, f., G. *gruss*, a greeting, salute; from the verb.] A greeting.

O then, sweet sonne, I'd ne're disjoyn'd have been
From thy sweet *greets*. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

greet[2] (grēt), *v. i.* [Sc. also *greit*; < ME. *greten*, < AS. *grētan*, *grētan* = Icel. *grāta* = Sw. *gråta* = Dan. *græde* = Goth. *grētan*, weep.] To weep; cry. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Bi Goddez self," quoth Gawayn,
"I wyl nauther *grete* ne grone."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2157.

For wante of it I grone and *grete*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4116.

Sae loud's he heard his young son *greet*,
But and his lady mane.
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 94).

greet[2] (grēt), *n.* [< ME. *grete*, weeping; from the verb. Cf. ME. *grot*, < Icel. *grātr* = Sw. *gråt* = Dan. *graad* = Goth. *grēts*, weeping.] Weeping; crying; a cry; complaint. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thare saw he als with huge *grete* and murning,
In middil erd [earth] oft menit, thir Troyanis
Duryng the sege that into batale slane is.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 180.

greet[3] (grēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *grit*[1].

greet[4] (grēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *grit*[2].

greeter (grē'tėr), *n.* One who greets.

greeting[1] (grē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *gretinge*, < AS. *grēting*, **grētung*, verbal n. of *grētan*, greet: see *greet*[1].] Salutation at meeting or in opening communication by letter or message; formal address; a form used in accosting or addressing.

[William] went a-gen themperour with wel glade chere.
A gay *greting* was ther gret wan thei to-gedir met.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4883.

You are come in very happy time
To bear my *greeting* to the senators.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

Molly sends *Greeting*, so do I, Sir,
Send a good Coat, that's all, good by, Sir.
Prior, The Mice.

Greeting or salutation of our lady†, the Annunciation. =**Syn.** *Salute*, etc. See *salutation*.

greeting[2] (grē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *gretynge*; verbal n. of *greet*[2], *v.*] Weeping; crying. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Noghte in wantone joyeynge, bot in bytter *gretynge*.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

O what means a' this *greeting*?
I'm sure it's nae for me;
For I'm come this day to Edinburgh town,
Weel wedded for to be.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 124).

greeting-house† (grē'ting-hous), *n.* A reception-room next to the porch or proaulion in ancient churches and convents: probably identical with the *sacrarium*, or vestry where the vessels for use in the church were kept.

greeve[1] (grēv), *n* [Also written *greave*, *grieve*; < ME. *gryve*, *grayve*, once *grafe*, a steward, reeve, not from AS. *gerēfa* (> E. *reeve*[1], q. v.), but of Scand. origin, < Icel. *greifi* = Sw. *grefve* = Dan. *greve*, a steward, etc.; but the Scand. words are themselves prob. of LG. or HG. origin: see *grave*[5].] A reeve; a steward. [Scotch and Old Eng.]

Of the resayuer he shalle resayue,
Alle that is gedurt of baylé and *grayue*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

greeve[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *grieve*[1].

greevest†, *n.* An old plural of *grief*.

greeveship (grēv'ship), *n.* [< *greeve*[1] + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a greeve.

To the bailiwicks succeeded *greaveships*, equivalent to constablewicks, where officers termed greaves alternately served for the collection of the ancient parish proportion of the county rate. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 680.

greeze†, *n.* Same as *greese*[2].

greffe (gref), *n.* [F.: see *graff*[2].] 1. A stylus. See *pointel*.—2. In *French law*, the registry; the clerk's office.

greffier (gref'iėr), *n.* [F.: see *graffer*[2].] A registrar or recorder; a clerk; in *French law*, a prothonotary. [Used only in connection with French subjects.]

One thing I may not omit, without sinful oversight; a short, but memorable story, which the *grephier* of that towne (though of different religion) reported to more eares than ours. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 5.

The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and the Superintendents deliver them to the *Greffier* or clerk.
Evelyn, State of France.

grefte†, *v.* An obsolete form of *graft*[2].

gregal (grē'gal), *a.* [< L. *grex* (*greg-*), a flock, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a flock. *Bailey*.

gregarian (grē-gā'ri-an), *a.* [As *gregari-ous* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a herd; gregarious; specifically, belonging to the herd or common sort; ordinary. [Rare.]

The *gregarian* soldiers and gross of the army is well affected to him. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 1.

gregarianism (grē-gā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *gregarian* + *-ism*.] The practice of gathering or living in flocks or companies.

This tendency to *gregarianism* is nowhere more manifest. *Truth*, Oct. 13, 1881.

Gregarina (greg-a-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gregarius*, gregarious, + *-ina*.] 1. The typical genus of the *Gregarinidæ*. *G. gigantea*, the gregarine of the lobster, attains a length of two thirds of an inch.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gregarinæ* (-nē).] One of the *Gregarinidæ*; a gregarine.

The *gregarinæ* have a peculiar mode of multiplication, sometimes preceded by a process which resembles conjugation. A single *gregarina* (or two which have become applied together) surrounds itself with a structureless cyst. The nucleus disappears, and the protoplasm breaks up . . . into small bodies, each of which acquires a spindle-shaped case, and is known as a pseudo navicella. On the bursting of the cyst these bodies are set free, and . . . the contained protoplasm escapes as a small active body like a Protamœba. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 87.

gregarine (greg'a-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gregarina*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of a gregarina; pertaining to the *Gregarinidæ*.

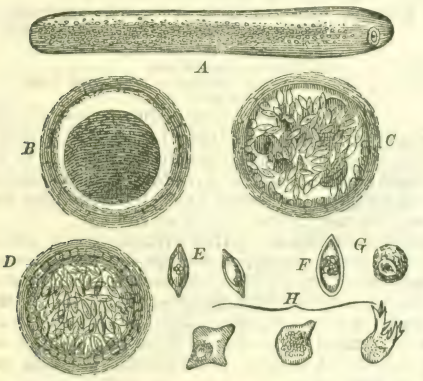
II. *n.* One of the *Gregarinidæ*.

gregarinid (grē-gar'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Gregarinidæ*; a gregarine.

Gregarinida (greg-a-rin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-ida*.] The *Gregarinidæ*, in the widest sense, as a class of protozoans, divided into *Monocystidea* or simple-celled gregarines, and *Dicystidea* or septate gregarines: nearly synonymous with *Sporozoa* (which see). See *Gregarinidæ*, *Gregarinidea*. Also called *Cytozoa*.

Gregarinidæ (greg-a-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-idæ*.] A family or other major group of endoplastic protozoans, having sphe-

roidal, ovoid, or elongated bodies, sometimes with a segmental constriction, and occasionally one end of the body beaked with an epimerite bearing curved horny spines. They have no pseudopodia in the adult state, the body ordinarily presenting a dense cortical layer or ectosarc, and a more fluidic inner substance or endosarc containing an endoplast, but no con-



A, Gregarina of Earthworm: *B*, same encysted; *C*, *D*, contents divided into pseudo-navicellæ; *E*, *F*, free pseudo-navicellæ; *G*, *H*, their free amœbiform contents. (Highly magnified.)

tractile vacuole. Changes of form are effected by a power of contractility, and the animals are nourished by absorption of nutriment already prepared in the bodies of the animals in which they are parasitic, as insects, worms, and crustaceans. Reproduction is effected, with or without conjugation, by a process of sporation in which an encysted individual becomes filled with a mass of peculiar bodies known as *pseudo-navicellæ*, which discharge amœbiform contents sometimes called *flagellulæ* or *drepanidia*. All *Gregarinidæ* are parasites, but few, as far as known, infest vertebrates. The family name applies—(1) to all gregarines; (2) especially to the septate gregarines, for which *Dicystidæ* is also used. Numerous genera have been proposed, but few can be considered established, as *Monocystis* of the single-celled division, with *Gregarina* proper and *Hoplorhynchus* of the septate division. These two divisions correspond, respectively, to *Monocystidea* or *Haplocyta*, and to *Dicystidea* or *Septata*, when the family is ranked as a class or subclass named *Gregarinida* or *Gregarinidea*.

Gregarinidea (greg″a-ri-nid′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-idea*.] The *Gregarinidæ*, in the widest sense, regarded as a subclass of *Sporozoa*, divided into *Haplocyta* and *Septata*, or simple-celled and septate gregarines. See *Gregarinida*, *Gregarinidæ*.

gregarious (grē-gā′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *grégaire* = Sp. It. *gregario*, gregarious, < L. *gregarius*, of a flock, common, < *grex* (*greg-*), a flock, herd, drove, swarm; supposed to be redupl. from the root seen in Gr. *ἀγείρειν*, collect, assemble: see *agora*.] **1.** Disposed to live in flocks or herds; inclined to gather in companies; not preferring solitude or restricted companionship: as, cattle and sheep are *gregarious* animals; men are naturally *gregarious*.

No birds of prey are *gregarious*.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

Man, a *gregarious* creature, loves to fly
Where he the trackings of the herd can spy.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Hating the lonely crowd where we *gregarious* men
Lead lonely lives. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. In *bot.*, growing in open clusters, not matted together.

gregariously (grē-gā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a gregarious manner; in a herd, flock, or company.

gregariousness (grē-gā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The character of being gregarious, or of living in flocks or herds; disposition to herd or associate together.

Many mammals are gregarious, and *gregariousness* implies incipient power of combination and of mutual protection. But *gregariousness* differs from sociality by the absence of definitive family relationships, except during the brief and intermittent periods in which there are helpless offspring to be protected.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., ii. 341.

grege[1]**†**, **gregge†**, *v. t.* See *gredge*.

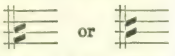
grege[2] (grej), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *grége*, only in *soie grége*, raw silk, < It. (*seta*) *greggia*, raw (silk): *greggia*, fem. of *greggio*, rough, raw; origin uncertain.] **I.** *a.* Raw: only in the term *grege silk*.

II. *n.* Raw silk: a trade-name.

Fine *greges* are becoming more and more reduced.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. liii. (1885), p. 128.

gregot, **greggo†** (greg′ō), *n.* [Also *grecco*, *griego*; < Sp. *Griego*, *Greco*, Pg. *Grego*, It. *Greco*, Greek: see *Greek*, and cf. *gregs*.] A short jacket or cloak made of thick coarse cloth with a hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.

★**Gregorian** (grē-gō′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *grégorien* = Sp. Pg. It. *gregoriano* (cf. D. *gregoriaansch* = G. *gregorianisch* = Dan. Sw. *gregoriansk*), < LL. *Gregorius*, < Gr. Γρηγόριος, Gregory, a proper name (equiv. to L. *Vigilantius*), lit. 'wakeful,' < *γρηγορεῖν*, a later present formed from *ἐγρήγορα*, used as pres. intr., wake, second perf. of *ἐγείρειν*, waken, arouse.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to one of several persons—popes and others—named Gregory; especially, pertaining to Pope Gregory I., the Great (A. D. 590–604), or to Pope Gregory XIII. (1572–85).—**Gregorian calendar.** See *calendar*.—**Gregorian chant**, a melody in the Gregorian style.—**Gregorian Church**, the original Armenian Church. See *Armenian*.—**Gregorian code.** See *code*.—**Gregorian epact.** See *epact*.—**Gregorian epoch**, the time from which the Gregorian calendar or computation dates—that is, the year 1582.—**Gregorian mode.** See *mode*.—**Gregorian music**, music in the Gregorian style, the peculiar style of the Roman Catholic Church and of other ritualistic churches. See *music*.—**Gregorian Sacramentary**, a form of the Roman Sacramentary attributed to Pope Gregory the Great. Gregory is said to have rearranged the Gelasian Sacramentary (see *Gelasian*), and made some alterations and additions, inserting a short passage ("Diesque nostros" to "numerari") in the paragraph "Hanc igitur" of the canon, and transferring the paternoster to a position immediately succeeding the canon; the older usage being, as in the Ambrosian and Mozarabic rite, that the Lord's Prayer should follow instead of precede the fraction.—**Gregorian song**, the collective name of the ritual music of the Christian church, as collected and arranged by Pope Gregory I.: the only form of music established by ecclesiastical authority.—**Gregorian staff**, in *musical notation*, the staff used for Gregorian music, consisting of four lines, with a C clef, variously placed: as,



—**Gregorian telescope**, the earliest form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory (1638–75), professor of mathematics in the University of St. Andrews, and afterward of Edinburgh, Scotland.—**Gregorian tone**, a melody in the Gregorian style.—**Gregorian year**, a year of the Gregorian calendar.

II. *n.* **1.** One of a club or brotherhood somewhat similar to the Freemasons, which existed in England in the early part of the eighteenth century. See *Gormogon*.

Let Poets and Historians
Record the brave *Gregorians*,
In long and lasting lays. *Carey*.

2. A kind of wig worn in the seventeenth century: so named, it is said, from the inventor, one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, London. *Fairholt*.

Pulling a little downe his *Gregorian*, which was displac't a little by hastie taking off his bever.
Honest Ghost (1658), p. 46.

gregst, *n. pl.* [< F. *grègues*, breeches: see *grego* and *galligaskins*.] Same as *galligaskins*, 1. *Cotgrave*.

His breeches . . . were not deep and large enough, but round strait cannioned *gregs*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 6.

greisen (grī′sn), *n.* [G. *greissen*, cleave, split.] A rock of the granitic family, having a crystalline-granular texture, and chiefly made up of quartz and mica. Its relations to granite are such as to lead lithologists to believe that it is an altered form of that rock, in which the feldspar has been replaced by quartz, at the same time that various accessory minerals, very characteristic of the greisen, have made their appearance. These accessory minerals are topaz, fluor-spar, rutile, tourmaline, and others, and especially cassiterite (oxid of tin), which is almost invariably found associated with this rock. Greisen is a very characteristic rock of the Erzgebirge and of its tin-mines. See *granite*.

greit (grēt), *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *greet*[2].

greitht, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *graith*.

grelot (grā-lō′), *n.* [F., a bell.] A small globular bell; a sleigh-bell.

Round their waists they [devils in a Christmas mystery] wore belts hung with *grelots* and bells.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 73.

gremt, **gremet**, *n.* and *v.* See *gram*[1], *grame*.

gremial (grē′mi-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *grémial* (= OF. *gremial* = Sp. Pg. *gremial*, a lap-cloth; cf. It. *grembiale*, apron), < LL. *gremialis*, lit. of the bosom or lap, but applied to trees or shrubs growing in a cluster from the stump (ML. neut. *gremiale*, a lap-cloth), < *gremium* (> It. *gremio*, also *grembo* = Sp. Pg. *gremio*), the lap, bosom.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom. *Bailey*. [Rare.]—**2.** Interior; pertaining to the internal affairs of a corporation or society, or confined to its members. [Rare.]

It was the rule for the prior to be elected from among the inmates of the monastery; in other words, the election was to be "*gremial*."
Smith and Cheetham, Dict. Christ. Antiq., II. 1712.

II. *n.* **1†** A bosom friend; a confidant. *Imp. Dict.*—**2†.** One who is receiving nurture or education; specifically, a resident at a university.

A great Prelate in the Church did bear him no great good-will for mutual animosities betwixt them, whilest *Gremials* in the University. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 509, Kent.

If he be master of arts, and not a *gremial*, he may take the degree of D.D. per saltem.
Wall, Senate House Ceremonies (1798), p. 121.

3. *Eccles.*, a piece of cloth, originally a towel of fine linen, later a piece of silk or damask and often adorned with gold or silver lace, placed on the lap of a bishop, during mass or ordination, to protect his vestments from the consecrated oil. A similar vestment used by the Pope is called a *subcinctorium*.

gremiale (grē-mi-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *gremialia* (-li-ạ). [ML.: see *gremial*.] Same as *gremial*, 3.

The lap-cloth, which, under the name of *gremiale*, is still employed in our ritual, though its use be limited to the bishop, who has it spread out over his knees while he is seated at High Mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 409.

grent, *v.* A variant of *grin*[1]. *Rom. of the Rose*.

grenade (grē-nād′), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *granade* (also *grenado*, *granado*, after the Sp. form); < OF. *grenade*, a ball of wildfire, F. *grenade*, a grenade, < Sp. Pg. *granada* = It. *granata* (> D. *granaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *granat*), a grenade (cf. OF. (*pome*) *grenate*, *grenade*, etc., F. *grenade* = Sp. Pg. *granada*, f., = It. *granato*, m., a pomegranate), lit. something containing grains or seeds, from the adj., Sp. Pg. *granado* = It. *granato*, < L *granatus*, grained, containing seeds or grains, < *granum*, grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. Cf. *granate*, *garnet*[1], *granite*, and *pomegranate*.] An explosive missile of any kind, usually smaller than a bomb or bombshell, and not discharged from a cannon, but thrown by hand or by a shovel or fork. Grenades have been made of glass, wood, bronze or gun-metal, and many other materials, even paper, and of many different forms, even cubical, a form which has the advantage that the grenades until thrown can rest securely on the edge of a rampart or a vessel's gunwale, etc.; but the more modern practice is to use cast-iron and the spherical form only. See *hand-grenade*.

Dined at Sr Philip Warwick's; thence to Court, where I had discourse with the King about an invention of glasse *granados*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1664.

On this answer, the French began to cast *grenades* into the fort, and had succeeded in producing considerable effect, when the two mortars which they used, being of wood, bursted, and wounded those who worked them.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 446.

Rampart-grenade, a grenade used by the defenders of a besieged place when the besieger is near the rampart. It is thrown from the parapet or rolled down the outer slope of the rampart.

grenadier (gren-a-dēr′), *n.* [Also formerly *granadier*; = D. G. Sw. *grenadier* = Dan. *grenader*, < F. *grenadier*, < Sp. *granadero* = Pg. *granadeiro* = It. *granatiere*, < Sp. *granada*, It. *granata*, a grenade: see *grenade*.] **1.** Originally, a soldier who threw hand-grenades. Soldiers of long service and acknowledged bravery were selected for this duty. They were the foremost in assaults. At first there were only a few grenadiers in each regiment, but companies of grenadiers were formed in France in 1670, and in England a few years later. When hand-grenades went out of general use, the name was still retained for the company, the members of which were of great stature and were distinguished by a particular uniform, as for instance the high bearskin cap. In the British and French armies the grenadier company was the first of each battalion. Now the companies of a battalion or a regiment are equalized in size and other matters, and the title in the British army remains only to the regiment of Grenadier Guards.



British Grenadier of 1745, blowing his fuse to light a grenade.

We will not go like to dragoons,
Nor yet will we like *grenadiers*.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 94).

Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd *Granadiers*, who were dextrous in flinging hand granados, every one having a pouch full.
Evelyn, Diary, June 29, 1678.

2. A South African weaver-bird, *Ploceus* (*Pyromelana*) *oryx*: so called from its brilliant red and black plumage.—**3.** A fish, *Macrourus berglax* or *M. rupestris*, found in deep water of the North Atlantic. Also called *rattail*.—**4.** *pl.* The family *Macrouridæ*.

grenadilla (gren-a-dil′ạ), *n.* Same as *granadilla*.

grenadin (gren′ạ-din), *n.* [< F. *grenade*, a pomegranate (see *grenade*), + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color, containing impure magenta, obtained as a by-product from the mother-liquors in the manufacture of magenta.

★**grenadine** (gren-ạ-dēn′), *n.* [< F. *grenadine*, f., grenadine (cf. *grenadin*, m., a small fricandeau), dim. of *grenade*, a pomegranate, grenade: see *grenade*.] A thin fabric of silk, or of silk and wool, sometimes in meshes or openwork, resembling barege.—**Grenadine crepon**, a thin material made wholly of wool, transparent, but having a kind of check pattern made of coarser threads or cords. It is used for women's summer dresses.

grenado†, *n.* See *grenade*.

grenaquin†, *n.* Same as *cranequin*.

grenat, grenate (gren′ạt, -āt), *n.* [< F. *grenat*, ★garnet: see *garnet*[1].] 1†. Same as *garnet*[1].—2. A coal-tar color formerly used for dyeing wool or silk brown. It is the potassium or ammonium salt of isopurpuric acid. See *grenate brown*, under *brown*.

grenatiform (gre-nat′i-fôrm), *a.* [< F. *grenat*, garnet, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or constitution of grenatite.

grenatite (gren′ạ-tīt), *n.* [< F. *grenat*, garnet (see *garnet*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *staurolite*. Also *granatite*.

grenehed†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greenhead*[2].

Grenet cell. See *cell*, 8.

gres†, *n.* An obsolete form of *grass*. *Chaucer*.

grès (grā), *n.* [F.: see *grail*[3].] Grit; sand-★stone; stoneware.

The vase portrayed on the opposite page, the body of the object being of *grès*, and the ornamentation in red engobe and green and white porcelain paste.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 660.

Grès de Flandres, the fine stoneware of Germany made at Cologne and other places on or near the Rhine. As modern research has proved that this ware was especially made in Germany, the term *grès-cérame* has been introduced to replace the old name.

grese[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *grease*. *Chaucer*.

grese[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greese*[2].

Greshamist (gresh′ạm-ist), *n.* [< *Gresham* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A fellow of Gresham College in London (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in the sixteenth century), or of the Royal Society of London in its early days, from its meeting in Gresham College.

There were some of our *Greshamists* who thought one or other of the two former comets might be seen again after some time. *Oldenburg*, To Boyle, Aug. 29, 1665.

gressam†, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

gressible† (gres′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *gressus*, pp. of *gradi*, walk, go: see *grade*[1].] Able to walk.

gressing†, *n.* See *greesing*.

gressom†, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

Gressoria (gre-sō′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gressorius*: see *gressorious*.] A suborder of orthopterous insects, having the body long and slender, with slim legs, the posterior femora of which are not thickened, and the head exserted. It contains the curious insects known as *walking-sticks, walking-leaves, praying-mantes, praying-mantids, soothsayers, specters, rearhorses, racehorses*, and *camel-insects*. There are two very distinct families, the *Mantidæ* and the *Phasmidæ*.

gressorial (gre-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *gressori-ous* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, adapted for walking; formed for or having the habit of walking; ambulatory; specifically, in *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Gressoria*: as, *gressorial* feet; *gressorial* birds; *gressorial* insects.

gressorious (gre-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *gressorius*, < L. as if **gressor*, a walker, < *gradi*, pp. *gressus*, walk: see *grade*[1].] In *entom.*, same as *gressorial*.

gressum†, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

grete[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *greet*[1]. *Chaucer*.

grete[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *greet*[2].

grete[3]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *great*. *Chaucer*.

gretty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *gritty*.

greut, *n.* See *grewt*.

greve[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greeve*[1].

greve[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greave*[2].

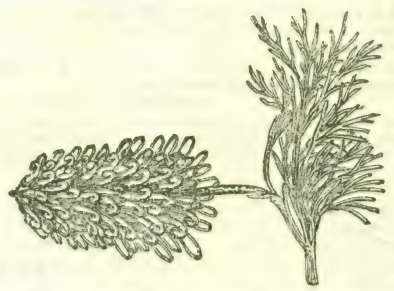
greve[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greave*[3].

Grevillia (grē-vil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., after Charles Francis *Greville*, a British man of science.] A large genus of *Proteaceæ*, trees or shrubs of Australia and New Caledonia, very variable in habit and foliage. The inflorescence is often very showy, and several species have been cultivated as greenhouse-plants. The silky oak, *G. robusta*, is a large tree with beautifully marked wood which is used for cabinet-work and largely for staves for tallow-casks. See cut in next column.

grew[1] (grö). Preterit of *grow*.

grew[2] (grö), *v.* Another spelling of *grue*.

Grew[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *Grew, Greu, Griewe*, < OF. *grieu, griu, greu, gru, gri*, Greek, a Greek: see *Greek*.] 1. A Greek.—2. The Greek language.



Flowering Branch of *Grevillea Thelemanniana*.

He caste vp his yie vpon the halle dore and saugh the letteres that Merlin hadde writen in *grieue*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 437.

Affore that tyme all spak Hebrew,
Than sum began for to speik *Grew*.
Sir D. Lyndsay.

grew[4], **grewan** (grö, grö′ạn), *n.* [Also *gru:* see *greyhound*.] Same as *greyhound*. [Scotch.]

grewhound†, *n.* See *greyhound*.

Grewia (grö′i-ạ) *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Nehemiah *Grew* (1641–1712), an English naturalist and one of the earliest writers on vegetable anatomy.] A tiliaceous genus of trees and shrubs, found in the warmer parts of the old world, and including about 90 species. Most of them have a fibrous inner bark, used in some cases for making nets, rope, etc. The dhamnoo of India, *G. elastica*, and the *G. occidentalis* of South Africa furnish a very strong and elastic wood. *G. Asiatica* and *G. sapida* are cultivated in India for their fruits, which are pleasantly acid and are used for flavoring sherbets.

grewndt, *n.* A contracted form of *grewhound*.

grewsome, grewsomeness. See *gruesome, gruesomeness*.

grewt (gröt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A miners' name for earth of a different color from the rest found on the banks of rivers in searching for mines. Also spelled *greut*.

grey, greybeard, etc. See *gray*, etc.

greyhound (grā′hound), *n.* [Less commonly *grayhound;* < ME. *greyhound, grayhund, graihond, grehound, grewhound, grewhond, greahund, gryhond, grihond* (once corruptly *grifhound* (cf. OD. *grijphund*), as if 'gripe-hound,' and once *gresehownd:* see below), < AS. *grīghund* (found only once, in a gloss, = Icel. *greyhundr*, a greyhound), < **grig* (not found alone) (= Icel. *grey*, a greyhound; cf. *grey-baka*, a bitch, *grey-karl*, a dogged churl, etc.) + *hund*, hound. The Sc. forms *grew, grewan*, and the ME. *grewhound* and *gresehownd*, appear to be accom. to the ME. *Grew*, Greek, *Grese, Grece*, Greece (cf. Sp. *galgo*, greyhound, lit. 'Gallic'), while the ordinary spelling and the Sc. equiv. *gray dog* suggest a connection with the color *gray;* but the real origin of the first element is unknown. Cf. Gael. Ir. *grech*, a hound.] 1. A tall, very slender, fleet dog, kept for the chase, remarkable for the symmetrical strength and beauty of its form, its keen sight, and its great fleetness. There are many subvarieties of the greyhound, from the Irish greyhound and Highland breed to the smooth-haired English breeds and the Italian greyhound. It is one of the oldest varieties of the dog known, being figured on Egyptian monuments. It is supposed to be the gazehound of old English writers.

Greyhoundes [var. *grehoundes*] he hadde as swift as fowel in flight. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 190.

Thy *greyhounds* are as swift
As breathed stags, ay, fleeter than the roe.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii.

2. Figuratively, a fast-sailing ship, especially an ocean passenger-steamship.

They [ships] are built in the strongest possible manner for such constructions, and are so swift of foot as to have already become formidable rivals to the English *greyhounds*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 2.

Grias (grī′as), *n.* [NL.] A lecythidaceous genus of four species, tall trees, natives of tropical America. The fruit of *G. cauliflora*, of Jamaica, known as the *anchovy-pear*, is a russet-brown drupe, which is pickled like the mango. The large glossy leaves are borne in plume-like clusters at the ends of the branches, rendering the tree very ornamental.

gribble[1] (grib′l), *n.* [E. dial.] A shoot from a tree; a short cutting.

gribble[2] (grib′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small isopod crustacean, *Limnoria terebrans*, belonging to the family *Asellidæ*. It is a little creature like a wood-louse, capable of rolling itself up into a ball, and is very destructive to submerged timber, into which it bores. The term extends to some related forms.

grice[1]†, *n.* See *grise*[2].

grice[2]†, *n.* See *greese*[2].

grice[3]†, *a.* and *n.* See *grise*[4].

grid (grid), *n.* [Shortened from *griddle* or *grid-★iron*.] 1. A grating or openwork cover for a vault or a sewer; a guard to cover parts of machinery, etc.; a grating of bars; a gridiron.

Finally, over the whole are spread iron *grids*, so as to present flat surfaces, from which the lime mud, when well washed and drained, can be readily removed.
Ure, Dict., IV. 54.

The doors should be provided with a sliding or revolving *grid*, for admitting air above the fire.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 152.

It is an advantage . . . to have an arrangement of *grids* under the beds [in a hospital] communicating directly with the outside, . . . so as to sweep away any air stagnating under the beds.
J. Constantine, Pract. Ventilation, p. 24.

2. A heavy framing of timbers used to support a ship in a dock.

When the *grid* is in place the press-head can be lowered. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8951.

3. In *elect.*, a zinc element in a primary battery, shaped like a grating or gridiron; the lead plate of a secondary or storage battery, consisting of a framework of bars crossing one another at right angles, into the openings of which the active matter of the plate is forced; also, a grating of ebonite used to prevent contact between battery-plates.—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in *weaving*. See *stop-motion*.

griddle (grid′l), *n.* [North. E. and Sc. transposed *girdle;* < ME. *gridel, gridele, gredil, gredel*, a griddle, a gridiron (appearing also in the accom. forms *gridire, gredire, grydyrne, gredirne*, etc., E. *gridiron*, q. v.), appar. from an unrecorded OF. **gredille*, later *greille, graille, grele*, F. *grille*, f., or OF. **gredil*, later *greil, grail*, F. *gril*, m., < L. *craticula*, f., ML. sometimes *craticula*, f., and *craticulus*, m., a gridiron, dim. of *cratis*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *grill*[2], *gridiron* (doublets of *griddle*), *grate*[2], *crate, hurdle*. The Celtic forms, W. *gredyll, greidell, gradell*, OW. *gratell*, Ir. *greideil, greideal*, a griddle, etc., are from the Latin, but appear to be accom. to W. *greidio*, scorch, singe, Ir. *greadaim*, I scorch, parch, burn, Gael. *gread*, scorch, burn. The Sw. *grädda*, bake, is perhaps of Celtic origin.] 1. A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish: same as *gridiron*, 1. [Now chiefly provincial English.]

Seint Lorens also itholede [*tholed*, suffered] thet te *gredil* hef him upwardes mid berninde gleden.
Ancren Riwle, p. 122.

2. A broad disk or shallow pan of iron, used chiefly for cooking thin cakes over a fire.

Rost hit afterwarde apone a *gredel*.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 13.

3. A griddle-cake. [Local, U. S.]

The *griddles* of Mrs. Durfee in the Tea-House at the Glen shall not want an historian, as they have not wanted troops of lovers. *S. De Vere*, Account of Newport (1858).

4. In *mining*, a sieve with a wire bottom.—5. One of the iron plates fitted as lids to the round apertures for cooking-utensils in the top of a cooking-stove or range.

griddle-cake (grid′l-kāk), *n.* A cake of batter cooked on a griddle. [U. S.]

The fire in the stove went down; the *griddle-cakes* grew cold. *E. E. Hale*, Ten Times One, iv.

gride (grīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grided*, ppr. *griding*. [A transposition of *gird*[2], < ME. *girden, gyrden*, strike, cut: see *gird*[2]. The transposition is not, however, of popular origin, as in the opposite cases *bird*[1] from *brid*, *bird*[2] from *bride, girdle*[2] from *griddle*, etc., but is artificial, being a manipulation (appar. first by Spenser and adopted by subsequent poets) of the ME. form *girde*. The word has nothing to do with It. *gridare*, cry: see *cry*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To pierce; cut.

The kene cold blowes through my beaten hyde,
All as I were through the body *gryde*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Last with his goad amongst them he doth go,
And some of them he *grideth* in the haunches.
Drayton, Mooncalf, ii. 512.

2. To grate; jar harshly.

The wood which *grides* and clangs
Its leafless ribs and iron horns
Together. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To act or pass cuttingly or piercingly.

His poynant speare he thrust with puissant sway
At proud Cymochles, whiles his shield was wyde,
That through his thigh the mortall steele did *gryde*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 36.

So sore
The *griding* sword with discontinuous wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 329.

2. To grate; grind; scrape harshly; make a grating sound.

I leave the green and pleasant paths of song,
The mild, sweet words which soften and adorn,
For *griding* taunt and bitter laugh of scorn.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Against the sides the hostile vessels yet crushed and *grided*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 158.

gride (grīd), *n.* [< *gride*, *v.*] A harsh grinding, cutting, or hacking; a harsh grating sound.

The *gride* of hatchets fiercely thrown
On wigwam-log, and tree, and stone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

The trumpet, and the *gride* of wheels.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 205.

gridelin (grid'e-lin), *n.* [Also *gredalin*, *gridalin*, *grizelin*, formerly *gredaline*; < F. *gris de lin*, flax-gray: *gris*, gray (see *grise*[4]); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lin*, < L. *linum*, flax: see *line*[1].] A pale-purple or gray-violet color.

And his love, Lord help us, fades like my *gredaline* petticoat. *Killigrew*, Parson's Wedding, ii. 3.

A fine *gridelin*, bordering upon violet, is thereby obtained [in dyeing with archil]; but this color has no permanence. *Macfarlane*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 47.

★**gridiron** (grid'ī-ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grediron*, *gyrdiron*, *gredyron*, *gredyern*; < ME. *grydyrne*, *gredirne*, *gredeyrne*, *gredyrne*, and (without *n*) *gridire*, *gredire*, an accom., simulating ME. *iren*, *ire*, E. *iron*, of **gridere* for *gridele*, *gridel*, *gredel*, a griddle, gridiron: see *griddle*. A like simulation occurs in *andiron*, q. v.] **1.** A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals or in front of a fire-grate, usually a square frame with a handle, short legs, and transverse bars.

And thou shalt make a *gredyern* also like a net of brasse. *Bible of* 1551, Ex. xxvii.

He is a terror to the witnesses of the adverse party, whom he likes to browbeat and to keep broiling on the *gridiron* of his torturing inquisition.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

2. A frame formed of cross-beams of wood or iron, on which a ship rests for inspection or repair at low water; a grid.—**Gridiron pendulum**, a form of compensation-pendulum. See *pendulum*.—**Gridiron valve**, a form of engine-valve consisting of alternate bars and spaces, sliding over a similarly formed seat.

gridiron (grid'ī-ėrn), *v. t.* [< *gridiron*, *n.*] To cover with parallel lines or bars, like those of a gridiron: often said of railroads, as giving such an appearance to the map. [U. S.]

The Manitoba [railway] system *gridirons* north Minnesota. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 564.

This great territory is *gridironed* with transcontinental railways. *J. Strong*, Our Country, p. 157.

griece[1] (grēs), *n.* [Another spelling of *greese*[2].] In *her.*, a degree or step, as one of the steps upon which crosses are sometimes placed.


Cross Crosslet on Grieces.

griece[2]†, *n.* See *grouse*.

grieced (grēst), *a.* [< *griece* + *-ed*[2].] Having grieces or steps.—**Cross grieced**, in *her.*, same as *cross degraded and conjoined* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**Mount grieced.** See *mount*.

grief (grēf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greef* (pl. *greeves*, *greves*); < ME. *greef*, *gref*, rarely *grief*, < OF. *grief*, F. *grief* (= Pr. *greug*, *greuge*), grief, heaviness of spirit, < OF. *grief*, *gref*, *greu*, *grieu* (fem. *grieve*) = Pr. *greu*, *grieu* = Sp. Pg. It. *grave*, heavy, grievous, sad, < L. *gravis*, heavy, grievous, sad: see *grave*[3]. Cf. *grieve*[1].] **1.** Regretful or remorseful sorrow; mental distress or misery caused by something done or suffered by one's self or others; affliction; woe.

But that which did his *grief* augment,
The child was stole away.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 85).

It is the nature of *grief* to keep its object perpetually in its eye. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

No greater *grief* than to remember days
Of joy when misery is at hand.
Cary, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 128.

2. Cause of sorrow or pain; that which afflicts or distresses; grievance.

Our *greeves* to redresse. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 41.

The Scottes, . . . desirous to be revenged of their olde *greves*, came to the erle with greate compaygnie.
Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV., fol. 20. (*Nares.*)

3†. Bodily pain; physical suffering.

Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the *grief* of a wound? No.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Cures all diseases coming of all causes;
A month's *grief* in a day, a year's in twelve.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

The oyle which is made of the [bay] berries is very comfortable in all cold *griefes* of the joynts.
Parkinson, Theater of Plants (1640), p. 1489.

Grief-muscles. See *muscle*.—**To come to grief**, to come to a bad end or issue; turn out badly; meet with misfortune.

As for *coming to grief*, old boy, we're on a good errand, I suppose, and the devil himself can't harm us.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxi.

At one spot I nearly *came to grief* for good and all, for in running along a shelving ledge covered with loose slates, one of these slipped as I stepped on it, throwing me clear over the brink.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 209.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sorrow*, *Wretchedness*, etc. (see *affliction*); bitterness, heartache, anguish, agony, woe.

griefful (grēf'fùl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *griefull*, *gretful*; < *grief* + *-ful*.] Full of grief or sorrow.

Soche pushes in the visages of men are angrie things and *greful*. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 79.

Each the other gan with passion great
And *griefull* pittie privately bemone.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 16.

Nothing *griefull* grows from love.
Greene, Francesco's Ode.

griefhead†, *n.* An erroneous form for *greenhead*. See *greenhead*[2].

griefly†, *a.* An error for the word *grisly* (grisly) in the following passage.

With dayly diligence and *grisly* groans he wan her affection. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

griefly†, *adv.* [< *grief* + *-ly*[2].] Grievously. *E. D.*

grief-shot (grēf'shot), *a.* Pierced with grief; sorrow-stricken.

As a discontented friend, *grief-shot*
With his unkindness. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

griego†, *n.* Same as *grego*.

grien (grēn), *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *green*[3].

grieshoch (grē'shoch), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *griosach*, hot embers, a hot battle, a volley, < *grios*, heat.] Hot embers, properly those of peat or moss-fuel; also, a peat-fire. Also spelled *greeshoch*.

Gang a' to your beds, sirs, and dinna put out the wee *grieshoch*. *Border Minstrelsy*, I. cii., Int.

griesing†, *n.* See *greesing*.

grievable† (grē'va-bl), *a.* [< ME. *grevable*, < OF. *grevable*, grievous, < *grever*, grieve: see *grieve*[1] and *-able*.] Causing grief; lamentable.

There is a vice full *greuable*
To hym whiche is therof culpable.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

grievance (grē'vans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greevance*; < ME. *grevaunce*, *grevance*, < OF. *grevance*, *grievance*, *grivance* (= Pr. *grevansa*), injury, wrong, grievance, < *grevant*, injurious, oppressive, ppr. of *grever*, grieve, afflict: see *grieve*[1].] **1.** A cause of grief or distress; a wrong inflicted by another or others; a source or occasion of annoyance or hardship.

They undid nothing in the State but irregular and grinding Courts, the maine *greevances* to be remov'd.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

They [scorners] were a great and particular *grievance* to the followers of true piety and wisdom.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

The *grievances* which had produced the rebellions of Tyler and Cade had disappeared.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A *grievance* that has created much resentment is the needless appropriation of private lands, and the injury to adjacent lands by various forms of public works.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 106.

2†. Grief; affliction.

Madam, I pity much your *grievances*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3.

3†. Discomfort; pain.

Than he sette hym on his knees, holding vp his hondes, and than toke oute the suerde lightly with-oute *greuaunce*, and so bar it vp right. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 107.

grievancer† (grē'van-sėr), *n.* One who inflicts a grievance; one who gives cause for complaint.

Some petition . . . against the bishops as *grievancers*.
Fuller.

grieve[1] (grēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grieved*, ppr. *grieving*. [Early mod. E. also *greeve*; < ME. *greven*, < OF. *grever*, *graver*, F. *grever* = Pr. *grevar*, *gravar*, *greviar* = Sp. Pg. *gravar* = It. *gravare*, < L. *gravare*, burden, oppress, afflict, grieve, deponent *gravari*, feel vexed, annoyed, troubled, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grief*, *grave*[3], and cf. *gredge*, *aggredge*, *aggrieve*, *aggravate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To inflict mental pain or distress upon; cause to suffer; make sorrowful; afflict; aggrieve.

He doth not afflict willingly nor *grieve* the children of men. Lam. iii. 33.

There she saw a *grieved* ghost
Comin waukin o'er the wa'.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 323).

They that judge themselves martyrs when they are *grieved*, should think withal what they are whom they *grieve*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 10.

2†. To vex; harass; oppress.

And because thei ben so trewe and so rightfulle and so fulle of alle gode condiciouns, thei weren nevere *greved* with Tempestes ne with Thondre ne with Leyt ne with Hayl ne with Pestylence. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 292.

And [he] assembled vj[xl] men defensable, and moche thei *greved* the hethen peple with alle theire power.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

Yet in suche fere yf that ye were,
Amonge enemys day and nyght;
I wolde wythstonde, with bowe in hande,
To *greeve* them as I myght.
The Nutbrowne Maide (Child's Ballads, IV. 150).

3. To sorrow over; deplore; lament. [Rare.]

Most miserable men! I *grieve* their fortunes.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 2.

'Till from the Parian Isle, and Libya's Coast,
The Mountains *grieve* their Hopes of Marble lost.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

II. *intrans.* To feel grief; be in mental distress; sorrow; mourn: usually followed by *at*, *for*, *about*, or *over*.

And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er *grieves*,
Over the unreturning brave.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 27.

I *grieve* that grief can teach me nothing, nor carry me one step into real nature. *Emerson*, Experience.

=**Syn.** *Mourn*, etc. See *lament*, *v. i.*

grieve[2], *n.* Another spelling of *greeve*[1].

griever (grē'vėr), *n.* One who or that which grieves or laments.

Nor should romantic *grievers* thus complain,
Although but little in the world they gain. *Crabbe*.

grievingly (grē'ving-li), *adv.* With grief; sorrowfully.

Grievingly I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

grievous (grē'vus), *a.* [< ME. *grevous*, < OF. *grevos*, *grevus*, *grevous* = Sp. Pg. It. *gravoso*, grievous, < ML. *gravosus*, also *graviosus*, equiv. to L. *gravis*, heavy, grievous: see *grave*[3] and *grief*, *n.*, *grieve*[1], *v.* Cf. *gravous*.] **1.** Causing grief or sorrow; afflictive; hard to bear; oppressive.

And they bynde heuy burthens & *greuous* to be borne, & ley them on mennes shoulders.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxiii. 4.

My memory faileth me, by meanes of my great and *greeuous* troubles. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), Epistle, p. 13.

The first Tax he [William I.] laid upon his Subjects was in the first Year of his Reign, after his return out of Normandy: a *grievous* Tax, all Writers say, but none what it was. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 26.

2. Inflicting or capable of inflicting pain or suffering; distressing in act or use; fierce; savage. [Rare.]

In their room, as they forewarn,
Wolves shall succeed for teachers, *grievous* wolves.
Milton, P. L., xii. 508.

When he arose, he getteth him a *grievous* crab-tree cudgel, and goes down into the dungeon to them.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 174.

3. Atrocious; heinous; aggravated.

It was a *grievous* fault;
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

4. Expressing grief or affliction; full of grief: as, a *grievous* cry.

This is a *grievous* mourning to the Egyptians.
Gen. l. 11.

The *grieuous* complaynts of our liege subiects concerning traffique, as it were circular wise too & fro both our dominions. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 159.

Grievous bodily harm, in *crim. law*, serious but not necessarily permanent injury of the person. =**Syn. 1.** Distressing, sad, lamentable, deplorable, injurious, baneful, calamitous.

grievously (grē'vus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *grevously*, *grevusly*, *grevosly*; < *grievous* + *-ly*[2].] In a grievous or afflictive manner; painfully; calamitously.

Min herte is troubled with this sorwe so *grevously* that I not what to don. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

grievousness (grē'vus-nes), *n.* [< ME. *grevousnesse*; < *grievous* + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being grievous or deplorable; affliction; injuriousness; atrocity; enormity.

In the same sermon the *grievousness* of the offence is to be opened. *Strype*, Grindal, ii. 11.

griff[1]† (grif), *n.* [< OF. *griffe*, F. *griffe*, a claw, nail, talon, < *griffer*, gripe, grasp, seize, catch, < OHG. *grifan*, MHG. *grifen*, G. *greifen*, gripe, grip (> G. *griff* = E. *grip*[1], hold, handle, hilt), = E. *gripe*[1], q. v.] Gripe; grasp; reach.

A vein of gold within our spade's *griff*. *Holland*.

griff[2] (grif), *n.* [Abbr. of *griffin*, 4.] Same as *griffin*, 4.

There were three more cadets on the same steamer, going up to that great *griff* depot, Oudapoor.
W. D. Arnold, Oakfield, I. 38.

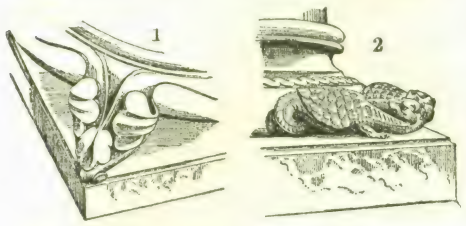
griff[3]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *graft*[2].

griff[4] (grif), *n.* [Also *grif*; origin obscure.] A deep valley with a rocky chasm at the bottom. [North. Eng.]

griff[5], **griffe**[2] (grif), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *grifo*, a griffin, *grifos*, frizzled hair.] A mulatto; also, one of mixed Indian and negro blood. [Louisiana, U.S.]

griffard (grif'ärd), *n.* [< F. *griffard*, < *griffe*, a claw (see *griff*[1]), + *-ard*.] A South American ★crested hawk, *Spizaëtus bellicosus*.

griffe[1] (grif), *n.* [F., a claw: see *griff*[1].] 1. In *medieval arch.*, from the eleventh to the fifteenth century, an ornament on the bases of



Griffes.—1, from Vézelay; 2, from Poissy; end of 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

pillars, connecting the torus with each angle of the plinth.—2. In *wine-making*, a deposit which forms within eight or ten days after new wines are bottled. It is removed, and the bottle filled up with liquor and recorked, and the process is repeated as many times as necessary until the wine remains perfectly clear.

Eight or ten days afterwards [after bottling champagne] a deposit, called *grife*, is found at the bottom of the bottle.
Ure, Dict., III. 1144.

griffe[2], *n.* See *griff*[5].

griffin (grif'in), *n.* [Also written *griffon*, *gryphon*, and formerly *gryfon*; < ME. *griffyn*, usually *griffon*, *griffoun* = D. *griffoen*, < OF. *grifon*, F. *griffon* = Pr. *grifó*, now *griffoun* = Sp. *grifón* = It. *grifone*, < ML. *grypho(n-)*, *gripho(n-)*, *grifo(n-)*, *griffo(n-)*, a griffin (also in ML. a certain coin), aug. of the simple form, OF. *grif*, also *grip* = Sp. *grifo* = Pg. *grifo*, *gripho*, *grypho* = It. *griffo* (= OHG. *grif*, *grifo*, MHG. *grif*, G. *greif*, etc., = E. *gripe*: see *gripe*[3]), < LL. *gryphus*, ML. also *griphus*, *grifus*, *griffus*, a griffin, a vulture (cf. *gripus*, *grippa*, a kind of ship), a var. of L. *gryps*, < Gr. γρύψ (γρυπ-), a fabulous creature variously described, named from its hooked beak, < γρυπός, curved, hook-nosed. The application to a vulture seems to have been suggested by the likeness of Gr. γρύψ, a griffin, to γύψ, a vulture. Cf. *gripe*[3].] 1. In *myth.*, an imaginary animal supposed to be generated between the lion and the eagle, and to combine the head, front, and wings of an eagle with the body and hind quarters of a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient coins, and is borne in coat-armor. It is also a frequent motive in architectural decoration.



Medieval Griffin.—Porch of the Duomo, Verona, Italy.



Griffin, from a Greek Sarcophagus.

Girphinne, baith bird and best, we suld call it
To blase, "membrit and armyt" boith lustly.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 99.

Where there are also *Gryphons* keepers of their treasures, or men with Goats feet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 395.

As when a *gryphon* through the wilderness
With winged course, o'er hill or moory dale,
Pursues the Arimaspian. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 943.

Two Sphinxes very clearly to be recognised on the cylinder, but which Mr. King strangely enough converts in his description into *Gryphons*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 314.

Men and boys astride
On wyvern, lion, dragon, *griffin*, swan,
At all the corners, named us each by name.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. In *ornith.*, a vulture of the genus *Gyps*; a griffin-vulture.—3. Figuratively, a vigilant or repellent guardian; one who stands in the way of free approach or intercourse: in England applied especially to a woman acting as a duenna.—4. [Anglo-Ind., a new-comer in India "being humorously regarded as a kind of strange hybrid animal, neither Indian nor English."] In India and the East generally: (*a*) A person not familiar with the customs or ways of the country; a new-comer; a novice; a greenhorn.

No one but a *griffin* of the greenest ever gave anybody a rupee in Bombay. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, vii.

(*b*) A racing pony or horse that runs for its first time. Also *griff*, in both uses.—**Bearded griffin**, the lammergeier, *Gypaëtus barbatus*.—**Griffin's egg**, a name given in the middle ages to any large egg of a bird unknown to the people of Europe, as the ostrich or emu. Such eggs were used in ornamental work, as for cups.—**Order of the Griffin**, an order of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, founded in 1884.—**Rüppell's griffin**, an Abyssinian vulture, *Gyps rueppelli*.

griffinage (grif'in-āj), *n.* Same as *griffinism*, 2.

griffinish (grif'in-ish), *a.* [< *griffin* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Griffin-like; watchful; vigilant; prying: as, a *griffinish* duenna.

Not having knelt in Palestine, I feel
None of that *griffinish* excess of zeal
Some travellers would blaze with here in France.
Hood, To Rae Wilson.

2. In India, like or characteristic of a griffin or new-comer.

Next to my *griffinish* wonder at the want of white faces has been my regret to perceive the utter absence of any friendly relations between the white and the black faces.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 189.

griffinism (grif'in-izm), *n.* [< *griffin* + *-ism*.] 1. Jealous watchfulness or care, like that of the griffin: as, the *griffinism* of a London dowager.—2. In India and the East, the state or character of a griffin or new-comer; greenness or inexperience. Also *griffinage*.

griffin-male (grif'in-māl'), *n.* In *her.*, a griffin without wings and having large ears.

griffin-vulture (grif'in-vul″tūr), *n.* A vulture of the genus *Gyps*: properly restricted to *Gyps fulvus*.

Griffith's mixture. See *mixture*.

griffon[1] (grif'on), *n.* Same as *griffin*.

Griffon[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *Gryffon*, *Griffoun*, *Gryffoun*; < OF. *griffon*, *grifon* (= Pr. *grifo*), a name given to the Byzantine Greeks and to the people of the East; appar. an opprobrious use of *griffon*, *grifon*, a griffin, perhaps suggested by some of the numerous forms for 'Greek.'] A Greek.

The *Gryffouns* than gayli gonne stint atte cherche.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1961.

grig[1] (grig), *n.* [Appar. a var. of **crick* (= D. *kriek*, a cricket, = Sw. *kräk*, *krik*, a little creature, esp. a crawling creature, < *kräka*, creep), the appar. base of *cricket*: see *cricket*[1].] 1. A cricket; a grasshopper.

The dry
High-elbow'd *grigs* that leap in summer grass.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. The sand-eel; a small and very lively eel.—3. A short-legged hen. [Prov. Eng.]—4. One of a class of vagabond dancers and tumblers. *Brewer*. [Showmen's cant.]—**As merry as a grig**, a proverb equivalent to *as merry as a cricket*: also in use, different from but partly confused with another proverb (apparently somewhat older), *as merry as a Greek*; so *a merry grig* as compared with *a merry Greek*. See *merry Greek*, under *Greek*.

They drank till they all were *as merry as grigs*.
Poor Robin (1764).

grig[2] (grig), *n.* [< Corn. *grig* = W. *grug*, heath.] Heath. Also *griglan*. [Prov. Eng.]

Some great mosses in Lancashire . . . that for the present yield little or no profit, save some *grig* or heath for sheep. *Aubrey*.

grignet (grig'net), *n.* [Cf. OF. "*perdrix grignette*, the ordinary partridge" (Cotgrave).] A book-name of sundry parine birds of Africa of the genus *Parisoma*: as, the rufous-vented *grignet*, *P. subcæruleum*.

gri-gri[1], *n.* Same as *gru-gru*.

gri-gri[2], **gree-gree** (grē'grē), *n.* [African.] A ★charm or amulet; a fetish.

Seeing that the native Africans likewise had their cherished amulets (their *gri-gris*), deemed by them sacred and magically powerful, the Portuguese called these by the same name of fetich. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 32.

That is an African amulet that hangs about his neck—a *greegree*. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXI. 523.

grill[1] (gril), *v.* [Sc. also transposed *girl*; < ME. *grillen*, *gryllen*, *grullen*, tr. anger, provoke, intr. tremble, < AS. *grillan*, *griellan*, tr., provoke, = D. *grillen*, shiver, = MLG. *grellen*, LG. *ver-grellen*, anger, provoke, = MHG. *grellen*, be harsh, cry angrily. Cf. *grill*[1], *a.*] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To make angry; provoke.

Thy bydding, Lord, I shall fulfill,
And never more the greeve ne *grill*.
Chester Play, in Marriott's Mir. Plays, p. 4.

If you love a wenche wel, eyther loude and stille,
Bestir wel, but yef hir noute; grant hir al hir welle;
By thou noht so hardy hir onis to *grille*.
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm., 27, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To terrify; cause to tremble. *Worcester*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To tremble; shiver. [Now only Scotch.]

And lete also the belles knylle
To make her hortes [their hearts] the more *grylle*.
Myrc, Instructions, l. 777.

2. To snarl; snap. [Prov. Eng.]

grill[1]† (gril), *a.* [ME. *gril*, *gryl*, *grill*, *grille*, *grylle*, harsh, rough, severe, = MHG. *grel*, G. *grell*, harsh, angry, = Dan. *grel*, shrill (of sound), glaring, dazzling (of light); from the verb: see *grill*[1], *v.*] Harsh; rough; severe; cruel.

Wordes . . . gret and *grille*.
Amis and Amiloun, l. 1273 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 365).

Prey to Crist with blody syde,
And other woundes *grile* and wyde,
That he forgeve the thi pryde.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, II. 166.

Thei han suffrid cold so strong
In wedres *gryl* and derk to sighte.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 73.

grill[1]†, *n.* [ME. *grille*, *grylle*, *grylle*; < *grill*[1], *a.*] Harm.

Lady, he ys to us foo,
Therefore yrede that we hym sloo,
He hath done us grete *grylle*.
Erle of Tolous (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

★**grill**[2] (gril), *n.* [< F. *gril*, < OF. *greïl*, *graïl*, a gridiron, a masc. form corresponding to F. *grille*, OF. *graïlle*, *graille*, f., a grate, grating, < L. *craticula*, f., a gridiron, dim. of *cratis*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *griddle* (a doublet of *grill*[2]), *gridiron*, *grate*[2], *crate*, and *hurdle*.] A grated utensil for broiling meat, etc., over a fire; a gridiron.

They have wood so hard that they cleave it into swords, and make *grills* of it to broil their meat.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xxiv.

★**grill**[2] (gril), *v.* [= Dan. *grillere* = Sw. *griljera*, < F. *griller*, broil on a gridiron, scorch, < *gril*, a gridiron: see *grill*[2], *n.* Cf. *grilly*.] **I.** *trans.* To broil on or as on a grill or gridiron.

And he sent the drumsticks down to be *grill'd*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 249.

How much better than feeding foul Indians it was to belong to me, who would . . . *grill* him [a salmon] delicately, and eat him daintily!
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, v.

The time has been when Joseph Bagstock has been *grilled* and blistered by the sun. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son.

II. *intrans.* To undergo broiling; be in a broil.

Albany had made his keepers drunk with the liquor, had dirked them, and thrown their mail-clad bodies to *grill* on the fire. *The Century*, XXVII. 330.

For a moment it seemed probable that the baronet would give vent to the spleen which was doubtless *grilling* within him. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 130.

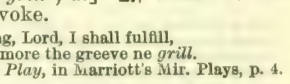
The landlady began to derange the pots upon the stove and set some beef-steak to *grill*.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 71.

grillade (gri-lād'), *n.* [< F. *grillade*, < *griller*, grill: see *grill*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of grilling.—2. That which is broiled on a grill or gridiron.

grillage (gril'āj), *n.* [< F. *grillage*, wirework, grating, frame, also broiling, < *gril*, a gridiron, *grille*, a grating, *griller*, grill: see *grill*[2], *v.*] 1. In *engin.*, a framework composed of heavy beams laid longitudinally and crossed at right angles by similar beams notched upon them, used to sustain a foundation and prevent it from settling unevenly in soil of unequal compressibility. The grillage is firmly bedded, and the earth packed into the interstices between the beams; a flooring of thick planks, called a platform, is then laid on it, and on this the foundation courses rest.

2. In lace, a background of separate bars or brides, not woven together into a texture.

grille (gril), *n.* [< F. *grille*, grating: see *grill*[2], *n.*] 1. A piece of openwork or grating, usually of metal, as wrought-iron. Specifically —(*a*) When orna-



Grille.—San Giacomo di Rialto, Venice.

mental in character, an arrangement of bars forming a decorative design.

The intercolumniation on either side must have been closed by a *grille* in metal.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 341.

(*b*) A grating serving as a gate; also, a metallic grating closing a small opening, as in a door, allowing an inmate to answer inquiries and examine applicants for admission without opening the door.

At the further end of the court is the *grille*, a square opening adjacent to the main wall.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 179.

(*c*) The large grating separating a convent parlor into two parts, visitors being allowed only on one side of it.

2. In *pisciculture*, an apparatus for holding fish-eggs during incubation, consisting of a rectangular wooden frame 20 inches long and from 7 to 8 inches wide, into which are fastened small cylindrical glass tubes, closely placed. When in use, these grilles are placed in a series of rectangular boxes (a grille in each box) arranged in flights, so that the water passes readily from the highest through the intervening ones to the lowest. The water enters from the top near one corner, and after passing through the box goes out through the spout at the diagonally opposite corner.

grillé (grē-lyā′), *a.* [F., < *grille*, a grating: see *grill*[2].] In lace, having a background consisting of bars or brides crossing open spaces: also said of the background itself.

grill-room (gril′röm), *n.* A restaurant or lunch-room where chops, steaks, etc., are grilled to order.

The cooks, who filled the waiters' orders as in an English *grill-room*, were dressed from head to foot in white linen, and wore square white caps.
The Century, XXXVI. 19.

grilly† (gril′i), *v. t.* [Extended from *grill*[2].] To grill; broil. See *grill*[2].

Rather save a crippled piece
Of all their crushed and broken members,
Than have them *grillied* on the embers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1676.

grilse (grils), *n.* [Sc. also *gilse;* cf. Ir. *greal sach*, a kind of fish.] A young salmon on its first return to the river from the sea.

The *grilse* is more slender than the salmon, the tail more forked, the scales more easily removed, and the top of the head and of the fins is not quite so black.
St. Nicholas, XIII. 741.

grim (grim), *a.*; compar. *grimmer*, superl. *grimmest*. [< ME. *grim*, *grym*, < AS. *grim* (*grimm-*), fierce, savage, severe, cruel, = OS. *grim* = OFries. *grim* = OHG. *grim*, *grimmi*, MHG. *grim*, G. *grimm*, grim, angry, fierce, = Icel. *grimmr*, grim, stern, horrible, dire, sore, = Dan. *grim*, ugly; cf. MLG. *gremich* = D. *grimmig* = OHG. *grimmig*, MHG. *grimmic*, G. *grimmig*, angry, furious; akin to AS. *gram*, *grom*, ME. *gram*, *grom*, angry, furious, hostile, E. *grum*, angry, sullen: see *gram*[1], *a.*, *gram*[1], *grame*, *n.* and *v.*, *grum*.] **1.** Of a fierce, stern, or forbidding aspect; severe or repellent in appearance or demeanor; fierce; sullen; surly.

Whenever they lookt on the *grim* Soldan,
It made their hearts to quail.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 187).

She was of stature big and tall, of visage *grim* and stern.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Stern in character or quality; unyielding; dreadful; formidable: as, *grim* determination.

Now is Philip full *grym* in fyght for to meete.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 155.

It would . . . be the *grimmest* dispensation that ever befell him.
South, Sermons, IX. 185.

Wise Cornelius promised, by his art,
To show to him the ladye of his heart,
Albeit betwixt them rolled the ocean *grim*.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 16.

But he saw no *grim* portents, and heeded no omen of evil. *A. W. Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, p. 111.

3. Marked by harshness or severity; distressful; dolorous; cheerless: as, *grim* suffering; a *grim* jest.

The duke was in a cas, his wondes wer so *grym*,
That his leche was in ille hope of him.
Robert of Brunne, p. 192.

The Troiens . . . girdyn to the grekes with a *grym* fare; Greuit hom full gretly with mony *grym* wound.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9499.

They push'd us down the steps, . . .
And with *grim* laughter thrust us out at gates.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=**Syn.** *Grisly*, *Hideous*, etc. (see *ghastly*); severe, harsh, hard.

grim†, *n.* [ME., also *grym*, *greme;* = D. *grim* = OHG. *grimmi*, MHG. *grimme*, f., grim, G. *grimm*, m., anger; from the adj. Cf. *gram*[1], *grame*, *n.*] Anger; wrath.

On right hond shall hom reue the rest of the saule,
That my graunser with *greme* gird vnto dethe,
And sloghe all our Sitesyns, & our sad pepull
Brittoned to bale dethe, and there blode shed.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2234.

grim (grim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimmed*, ppr. *grimming*. [= D. MLG. *grimmen*, be grim, rage; from the adj.] To make grim; give a stern or forbidding aspect to. [Rare.]

To withdraw . . . into lurid half-light, *grimmed* by the shadow of that Red Flag of theirs.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 8.

grimace (gri-mās′), *n.* [= D. Sw. *grimas* = G. Dan. *grimace*, < F. *grimace*, OF. *grimace* (= Sp. *grimazo*), a wry face, a crabbed look; cf. OF. *grimouart*, a grimace; appar. < OF. *grime*, chagrined, irritated; prob. of Teut. origin: < MHG. *grim*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*] **1.** An involuntary or spontaneous distortion of the countenance, expressive of pain or great discomfort, or of disgust, disdain, or disapproval; a wry face.

Then they started from their places,
Moved with violence, changed in hue,
Caught each other with wild *grimaces*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. An affected expression of the countenance, intended to indicate interest or cordiality, or petty conceit or arrogance.

The Miss Guests were much too well-bred to have any of the *grimaces* and affected tones that belong to pretentious vulgarity. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

3. Simulation of interest or sincerity; duplicity; hypocrisy.

This artist is to teach them, . . . in a word, the whole practice of political *grimace*. *Spectator*, No. 305.

The Prince read or listened to all this commendation, and valued it exactly at its proper worth. He knew it to be pure *grimace*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 543.

grimace (gri-mās′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *grimaced*, ppr. *grimacing*. [< F. *grimacer;* from the noun.] To make grimaces; distort the countenance.

He laid a heavy hand on my shoulder, and leaning on me with some stress, limped to his horse. Having once caught the bridle, he mastered it directly, and sprang to his saddle; *grimacing* grimly as he made the effort, for it wrenched his sprain. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxii.

grimalkin (gri-mâl′kin), *n.* [Also, and appar. orig., *graymalkin*, < *gray* + *malkin*. *Graymalkin* in Shakspere is used as a name for a fiend supposed to resemble a gray cat.] A cat, especially an old cat: often used as a proper name, with or without a capital letter.

The fox and the cat, as they travell'd one day,
With moral discourses cut shorter the way;
"'Tis great," says the fox, "to make justice our guide!"
"How godlike is mercy!" *grimalkin* replied.
Cunningham, Fox and Cat.

Self-love, *grimalkin* of the human heart,
Is ever pliant to the master's art;
Soothed with a word, she peacefully withdraws,
And sheathes in velvet her obnoxious claws.
O. W. Holmes, Terpsichore.

A strange *grimalkin*, which was prowling under the parlor window, took to his heels, clambered hastily over the fence, and vanished. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.

grimask†, *n.* [A var. of *grimace*, simulating mask.] A grimace. *A Woman's Conquest* (1671).

grime (grīm), *n.* [< ME. *grim*, prob. of Scand. origin, < Dan. *grime*, a streak, a stripe (> *grimet*, streaked, striped), = Sw. dial. *grima*, a spot or smut on the face (cf. MD. *grimsel*, *grijmsel*, soot, smut (Kilian), *grimmelen*, soil, begrime; LG. *grimmelig*, *ingrimmelig*, soiled, dirty), = Fries. *grime*, a dark mark on the face, also a mask, = AS. *grīma*, a mask, vizor, = Icel. *grīma*, a kind of hood or cowl. It is not certain that all these words belong to one root.] Foul matter; dirt; soil; foulness, especially of a surface; smuttiness.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing like so clean kept; . . . a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

grime (grīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimed*, ppr. *griming*. [< *grime*, *n.*] To cover with dirt; soil; befoul; begrime.

My face I'll *grime* with filth;
Blanket my loins; elf all my hair in knots.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

Radetski, *grimed* with sweat and dust, had come back from one of the attacks, and was leaning panting against a rock. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 134.

grimily (grī′mi-li), *adv.* In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

griminess (grī′mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grimy; foulness; filthiness.

The fog, the black ooze, the melancholy monotony of *griminess*, the hideousness of the men and women in the streets, jarred upon her. *Vernon Lee*, Miss Brown, vi. 3.

grimly (grim′li), *a.* [< ME. *grimly*, *grymly* (several times in connection with *gost*, ghost), < AS. *grimlīc* (= OFries. *grimlīk* = OHG. *grimlīh* = Icel. *grimmligr*), < *grim*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*, and *-ly*[1].] Grim; stern; dreadful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hytt shall be as red as any blod,
Ouyr all the worlle a *grymly* flod.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

In came Margarets *grimly* ghost,
And stood at Williams feet.
Old song, quoted in Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning [Pestle, ii. 1.

And dark Sir Richard, bravest of the line,
With all the *grimly* scars he won in Palestine.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

grimly (grim′li), *adv.* [< ME. *grimly*, *grymly*, *-liche*, < AS. *grimlīce* (= MLG. *grimelīken* (also *grimmichlīken*) = OHG. *grimlīcho*, *grimmelīcho*, MHG. *grimmelīche* = Icel. *grimmliga*), < *grim*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] In a grim manner; sternly; fiercely; sullenly; severely.

God in the gospel *grymly* repreueth
Alle that lakken any lyf and lakkes han hem-selue.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 261.

We have landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

grimmer, *n.* An erroneous form for *gimmer*, a hinge.

Grimm's law. See *law*[1].

grimness (grim′nes), *n.* [< ME. *grymnesse*, < AS. *grimnes*, < *grim*, grim: see *grim* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being grim, stern, forbidding, or severe.

They were not able to abyde the *grimnesse* of their countenaunces and the fierceness of their lookes.
A. Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 29.

Whose ravell'd brow, and countenance of gloom,
Present a lion's *grimness*. *Glover*, Athenaid, xxx.

An epitaph . . . which attracted me by its peculiarly sepulchral *grimness*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 45.

grimsir†, **grimser**† (grim′sėr), *n.* [Appar. < *grim* + *sir*.] An arrogant or overbearing official; an unsociable or morose person; a curmudgeon.

Tiberius Cæsar . . . was known for a *grimsir*, and the most unsociable and melancholic man in the world.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, II. 297.

grim-the-collier (grim′thę-kol′yėr), *n.* In *bot.*, the *Hieracium aurantiacum*, a European species of hawkweed now naturalized in the United States: so called from its black smutty involucre.

grimy (grī′mi), *a.* [< *grime*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of grime; foul; dirty.

Grimy nakedness dragging his trucks
And laying his trams in a poison'd gloom.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

grin[1] (grin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grinned*, ppr. *grinning*. [North. E. and Sc. transposed *girn*, *gern;* < ME. *grinnen*, usually *grennen*, < AS. *grennian*, show the teeth, snarl, grin, = MHG. *grinnen*, gnash the teeth, = Icel. *grenja*, howl, bellow; cf. G. *grinsen*, show the teeth, simper, grin, = D. *grijnzen*, grumble, grin; secondary verbs (with formatives *-i* (*-j*) and *-s* respectively), the primary appearing in MLG. *grīnen* = OHG. *grīnan* (strong verb), MHG. *grīnen*, G. *greinen*, grin, grimace, cry, weep, dial. grumble, growl, = D. *grijnen*, weep, cry, fret, grumble, = Sw. *grina*, make a wry face, grimace, = Dan. *grine*, grin, simper. Cf. F. dial. *grignêr* = Pr. *grinhar* = It. *di-grignare*, gnash the teeth, grin, of OHG. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To draw back the lips so as to show the teeth set nearly or quite together, as a snarling dog, or a person in pain or anger. The muscles specially concerned in the act are the levator labii superioris and levator anguli oris.

He looked as it were a wilde boor,
He *grynte* with his teeth, so was he wroth.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 461.

The catte sterte vpon the hynder-feet, and *grenned* with his teth, and coveited the throte of the kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

And many ther were slayn that lay *grennynge* on the grounde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 209.

Which when as Radigund their comming heard,
Her heart for rage did grate and teeth did *grin*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 37.

Look how he *grins!* I've anger'd him to the kidneys.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

Here *grins* the wolf as when he died.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 27.

Hence — **2.** To smile with a similar distortion of the features; exhibit derision, stupid admiration, embarrassment, or the like, by drawing back the lips from the teeth with a smiling expression.

The slavering cudden, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a *grinning* laugh.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 180.

Guido's self,
Whose mean soul *grins* through this transparent trick —
Be balked so far, defrauded of his aim!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 281.

The poor artist began to perceive that he was an object of derision rather than of respect to the rude *grinning* mob. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, II. 35.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and *grin*
At him here.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

Grinning-match, an old game performed by two or more persons endeavoring to exceed each other in the distortion of their features, each of them having his head thrust through a horse's collar. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To snarl with, as the teeth in grinning. [Rare.]

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To effect by grinning.

He ceased, for both seem'd highly pleased, and Death *Grinn'd* horrible a ghastly smile. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 846.

grin[1] (grin), *n.* [< *grin*[1], *v.*] The act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; hence, a broad smile; especially, a forced, derisive, sardonic, or vacant smile.

Attempts a Smile, and shocks you with a *Grin*.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*.
Addison, Grinning Match.

It was with a sardonic *grin* they had swallowed the convulsing herb; they horribly laughed against their will.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 378.

grin[2]† (grin), *n.* [Sc. also *green*, *grien*; early mod. E. also *grynne*, *grenne*; < ME. *grin*, *gryn*, *grine*, *gryne*, *grene*, *greene* (also *grune*, *grone*, *grane* (see also *gnare*)), < AS. *grin*, *gryn*, f., dial. (Ps.) also *girn*, *giren*, *gyren*, a snare. Connections unknown.] A snare or trap which snaps and closes when a certain part is touched.

The proud haue laid a snare for me, & spred a net with cordes in my pathwaye, and set *grennes* for me.
Geneva Bible (1561), Ps. cxl. 5.

But rather snared them with their owne *grynne* who came purposely to entrap hym. *J. Udall*, On Mark x.

grincomes† (gring'kumz), *n.* Syphilis. [Low cant.]

I am now secure from the *grincomes*,
I can lose nothing that way. *Massinger*, Guardian, iv.

grind (grīnd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ground*, ppr. *grinding*. [< ME. *grinden* (pret. *grond*, pl. *grounde*, pp. *grounden*, *grunden*), < AS. *grindan* (pret. *grand*, *grond*, pl. *grundon*, pp. *grunden*), grind; not found in other Teut. tongues, except in certain derivatives (see *grist*); prob. = L. *frendere*, gnash (the teeth), crush or grind to pieces. Connection with L. *fricare*, rub, crumble (see *friction*, etc.), Gr. χρίειν, graze, smear (see *chrism*, etc.), Skt. √ *gharsh*, grind, is doubtful.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To break and reduce to fine particles by pounding, crushing, or rubbing, as in a mill or a mortar, or with the teeth; bray; triturate: as, to *grind* corn.

Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. Luke xx. 18.

2. To produce by grinding, or by action comparable to that of grinding: as, to *grind* flour; to *grind* out a tune on an organ.

Take the millstones, and *grind* meal. Isa. xlvii. 2.

3. To wear down, smooth, or sharpen by friction; give a smooth surface, edge, or point to, as by friction of a wheel or revolving stone; whet.

I have *ground* the axe myself; do but you strike the blow. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 2.

To secure perfect smoothness in motion, each rack and pinion is *ground* in. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 258.

4. To grate or rub harshly together; grit.

Then sore he *grint* and strayined his teeth apace.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3267.

Go charge my goblins that they *grind* their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

5. To set in motion or operate, as by turning a crank: as, to *grind* a coffee-mill; to *grind* a hand-organ.—**6.** To oppress by severe exactions; afflict with hardship or cruelty.

They care not how they *grind* and misuse others, so they may exhilarate their own persons.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe,
And the tribunes beard the high,
And the fathers *grind* the low.
Macaulay, Horatius.

He did not hesitate to *grind* a man when he had him in his clutches, and on this account he made enemies.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.

7. To satirize severely; make a jest of. [College slang.]—**8.** To teach in a dull, laborious manner.

A pack of humbugs and quacks, that weren't fit to get their living, but by *grinding* Latin and Greek. *Thackeray*.

9. To study or learn by close application or hard work; master laboriously: as, to *grind* out a problem. [Colloq.]—**An ax to grind.** See *ax*[1].—**Ground glass.** See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform the act or operation of grinding, grating, or harshly rubbing; turn a mill, a grindstone, or some similar machine.

Thurth helm & hed hastili to the brest it *grint*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3443.

Two shal be *grindinge* at the myll, and one shal be receaued & the other shal be refused.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxiv. 41.

Sleep, which had grown fitful in the London season, came back to us at once in our berths, unscared by the *grinding* of the screw. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 66.

Habitually came a barrel-organist, and *ground* before the barracks. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

2. To be grated or rubbed together: as, the jaws *grind*.

The villainous centre-bits
Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

3. To be ground or pulverized by pounding or rubbing: as, dry corn *grinds* fine.—**4.** To be polished or sharpened by friction: as, marble or steel *grinds* readily.—**5.** To perform tedious and distasteful work; drudge; especially, to study hard; prepare for examination by close application. [College slang.]

He's a fellow that *grinds*, and so he can't help getting some prizes. *Farrar*.

★**grind** (grīnd), *n.* [< *grind*, *v.*] **1.** The act of grinding, or turning a mill, a grindstone, etc.—**2.** The sound of grinding or grating.

Over the blare of trumpets, and the *grind* and crash of the collision, they arose. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 156.

The perpetual *grinds* of the engine and the screw are unheard. *Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

3. Hard or tedious and distasteful work; constant employment; especially, in *college slang*, laborious study; close application to study.

How wearily the *grind* of toil goes on
Where love is wanting!
Whittier, Life without an Atmosphere.

It was a steady *grind* of body and brain, this work of starting. *H. M. Stanley*, Livingstone's Life Work, p. 396.

Who had . . . but two weeks holiday in his yearly *grind*, and had come to spend it in deep sea fishing.
Rebecca Harding Davis, in Congregationalist, [Aug. 11, 1887.

4. One who studies laboriously or with dogged application. [College slang.]—**5.** A piece of satire; a jest. [College slang.]—**6.** A satirist; ★an inveterate jester. [College slang.]

Grindelia (grin-dē'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Hieronymus *Grindel* (1776–1836), professor of botany at Riga and Dorpat.] A genus of asteroid composites, coarse herbs or sometimes shrubby, with rather large radiate terminal heads of yellow flowers, and with the foliage usually covered with a viscid balsamic secretion. There are about 25 species, found in the western United States, Mexico, and Chili. From the amount of viscid secretion covering them, they are often known as *gum-plants*. Several species have been used medicinally in asthma, bronchitis, poisoning by species of *Rhus* (as ★poison-ivy), and other complaints.

grinder (grīn'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gryndere*, a miller, < AS. **grindere* (Somner: not verified), < *grindan*, grind: see *grind*.] **1.** One who or that which grinds. (*a*) One who grinds corn; formerly, one who ground corn with a hand-mill.

When the kepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bowe themselues, and the *grinders* shal cease because they are fewe.
Geneva Bible (1561), Eccles. xii. 4.

(*b*) One of the double teeth used to grind or triturate the food; a molar; hence, a tooth in general. See *molar*.

Dear Dr. Johnson loved a leg of pork,
And on it often would his *grinders* work.
Wolcot, Bozzy and Piozzi.

(*c*) One who sharpens or polishes cutting instruments: as, a scissors-*grinder*.

Tell me, Knife-*grinder*, how came you to grind knives?
Canning, Friend of Humanity.

(*d*) One who prepares students for examination; a crammer; a coach; also, a hard student. [College slang.]

Put him into the hands of a clever *grinder* or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him. *Miss Edgeworth*, Patronage, iii.

(*e*) A grinding-machine; any implement or tool for grinding or polishing: as, an emery *grinder*.

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *J. Philips*, Cider.

2. The dish-washer or restless flycatcher, *Seisura inquieta*. See *Seisura*. [Australia.]—**3.** The night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*, more fully called *knife-*, *razor-*, or *scissor-grinder*, from the noise it makes. Compare *spinner*, *wheel-bird*. [Local, Eng.]—**Grinders' asthma**, in *pathol.*, pneumonoconiosis in knife-grinders, especially when complicated by the induction of tuberculosis or emphysema. Also called *grinders' phthisis*, *grinders' rot*.—**Spring grinder**, a grinding-tool used in a lathe, especially for forming holes in metal which do not extend entirely through the object. It consists of two rods connected at one end by a spring, like that of a sheep-shears, and each carrying at the other end a small cubical casting of lead. The spring causes the tool to maintain a constant pressure upon the sides of the hole. The grinding is accomplished by means of emery.

The *spring grinder* . . . is used for grinding out short holes in works that admit of being mounted in the lathe.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 142.

To take a grinder, to apply the left thumb to the tip of the nose, and revolve the right hand round it: a gesture of derision or contempt. *Halliwell*.

Here Mr. Jackson smiled once more upon the company; and, applying his left thumb to the tip of his nose, worked a visionary coffee-mill with his right hand: thereby performing a very graceful piece of pantomime (then much in vogue, but now, unhappily, almost obsolete) which was familiarly denominated *taking a grinder*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxi.

grindery (grīn'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *grinderies* (-iz). [< *grind* + *-ery*.] **1.** A place where knives, etc., are ground.—**2.** A place where knives, and hence, by extension, other articles, as leather, etc., used by shoemakers, are sold: now called *grindery warehouse*. [Eng.]—**3.** Shoemakers' and other leather-workers' materials; findings. ★[Eng.]

grinding (grīn'ding), *n.* [< ME. *grinding*, *grinting*; verbal n. of *grind*, *v.*] The act of one who grinds; the action of a mill that grinds corn; a crushing or grating sound; gnashing, as of teeth.

Hir heryng ful of waimenting and *grinting* of teeth.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

grinding-bed (grīn'ding-bed), *n.* A form of grinding-machine for finishing accurately large slabs of stone. It consists of a frame carrying a moving bed or platform, on which the slab is placed, and a heavy flat grinding-plate of iron, hung from cranks connected with shafts which are rotated by gearing. When the machine is in use, the grinding-plate moves with a circular motion, and the platform with the slab receives simultaneously a reciprocating motion, which brings every part of the slab under the action of the plate.

Large slabs of marble and stone are ground very accurately in a machine called a *grinding-bed*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 104.

grinding-bench (grīn'ding-bench), *n.* In *plate-glass manuf.*, a platform or table of stone, usually 15 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 18 inches high, on which a plate of glass is embedded in plaster of Paris so as to be perfectly level. The plate is then polished by the action of swing-tables or runners, upon the lower faces of which other plates of glass are cemented, and which are driven over the grinding-benches by machinery.

The machinery for driving the beam is fixed in a frame about six feet square and eighteen inches high, placed between the two *grinding-benches*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 112.

grinding-block (grīn'ding-blok), *n.* A block of rough or gritty material, such as emery, used for grinding hard bodies.

grinding-clamp (grīn'ding-klamp), *n.* An adjustable clamp forming an essential part of a form of grinder used for finishing cylindrical metal rods of medium size. It is attached to the rest of the grinder by a pair of binding-screws, and held at the proper distance by a pair of set-screws, the rod being held between the clamp and the other part of the grinder. Sometimes the grinder of this form is itself called a grinding-clamp.

grinding-frame (grīn'ding-frām), *n.* An English term for a cotton-spinning machine. *E. H. Knight*.

grinding-house† (grīn'ding-hous), *n.* A house of correction: probably in allusion to the treadmill.

I am a forlorne creature, what shall keepe mee but that I must goe hence into the *grinding-house* to prison?
Terence in English (1641).

grinding-lathe (grīn'ding-lāᵺ), *n.* Any lathe employing any form of grinding-wheel.

grindingly (grīn'ding-li), *adv.* In a grinding ★manner; cruelly; oppressively. *Quarterly Rev.*

grinding-machine (grīn'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine of any kind for grinding, as for sharpening edge-tools, polishing stone or glass, etc. See *grinding-bed*, *grinding-bench*.

grinding-mill (grīn'ding-mil), *n.* A mill at which or by means of which grinding is done.—**Saltpeter-and-sulphur grinding-mill**, in *powder-manuf.*, a machine consisting of two heavy cylindrical rollers rotating in a circular trough, used to grind and also to incorporate the ingredients of gunpowder.

grinding-plate (grīn'ding-plāt), *n.* The metal plate used in a stone- or marble-polishing machine. The term is seldom used.

grinding-roll (grīn'ding-rōl), *n.* A roller or cylinder for grinding.

grinding-slip (grīn'ding-slip), *n.* A kind of oilstone; a hone.

grinding-tooth (grīn'ding-töth), *n.* A molar or grinder.

grinding-vat (grīn'ding-vat), *n.* A mill for grinding flints or clay used in making porcelain. It is a form of arrastre.

grinding-wheel (grīn'ding-hwēl), *n.* A wheel adapted for grinding or polishing.

In the application of the various *grinding* and polishing *wheels*, especially the latter, there is always some risk, as the temptation to expedite the work causes too much vigor to be occasionally used.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 40.

grindle (grin'dl), *n.* [Also called *John A. Grindle*, which is a humorous extension of the simple name; origin not ascertained.] The mudfish, *Amia calva*. [U. S.]

grindlestone (grin'dl-stōn), *n.* [< ME. *grindelston*, equiv. to *grinding-stone* and *grindstone*.] A grindstone. [Prov. Eng.]

Quat! hit clatered in the clyff, as hit cleue schulde,
As one vpon a *gryndelston* hade grounden a sythe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2202.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by lead-men for the nones
That turn round like *grindle-stones*.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

grindlet (grind'let), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small ditch or drain. *Bailey*, 1731.

grindletail† (grin'dl-tāl), *n.* [With ref. to the circular form, in allusion to *grindlestone*, a grindstone.] A dog with a curling tail. Also called *trundletail*.

Their [bulls'] horns are plaguy strong, they push down palaces;
They toss our little habitations like whelps,
Like *grindle-tails*, with their heels upward.
Fletcher, Island Princess, v. 1.

grindstone (grīnd'stōn, popularly grin'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *grindston*, *grinston*, *gryndstoon*; < *grind* + *stone*.] **1**†. A stone used in grinding corn; a millstone.

Thow shalt not taak in stedde of a wed the nethermore and ouermore *grynstoon*. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiv. 6 (Oxf.).

2†. A mill for grinding corn.

The puple wenten abowt, gederynge it [the manna] and breke it in a *gryndstoon*. *Wyclif*, Num. xi. 8 (Oxf.).

3. A solid wheel of stone mounted on a spindle and turned by a winch-handle, by a treadle, or by machinery, used for grinding, sharpening, or polishing. The stone generally used for this purpose is a fine kind of sandstone found in England, Germany, Nova Scotia, and Arkansas, and at Berea in Ohio. Artificial grindstones are made of sand, corundum, emery, or some other abradant, and a cement.

Grindstones are employed for three purposes: to smooth surfaces, to reduce metal to a given thickness, and to sharpen edge tools.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 347.

Bilston grindstone, a stone quarried at Bilston in Staffordshire, England, and used chiefly for grindstones.—**To bring, keep, put, or hold one's nose to the grindstone**, to subject one to severe toil or punishment.

He would chide them and tell them they might be ashamed, for lack of courage to suffer the Lacedæmonians to *hold their noses to the grindstone*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 241.

His tutor . . . made it one of his main objects in life to *keep* the boy's aspiring *nose to the grindstone* of grammatical minutiæ. *Mrs. H. Ward*, Robert Elsmere.

grindstone-grit (grīnd'stōn-grit), *n.* A sharp-grained silicious rock, suitable for making grindstones and whetstones. See *millstone-grit*.

gringo (gring'gō), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Sp. *gringo*, gibberish: poss. a var. of *Griego*, Greek.] Among Spanish Americans, an Englishman or an Anglo-American: in contempt.

Englishmen, or *Gringos* as they are contemptuously termed, are not liked in Chili, and travelling is uncomfortable and dangerous.
W. W. Greener, [The Gun, p. 649.

gringolé (gring-gō-lā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *anserated*.

Grinnellia (gri-nel'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Henry *Grinnell*, a merchant of New York (1800–74).] A genus of florideous marine algæ, comprising a single species, *G. Americana*, which grows on the eastern coast of the United States. It is one of the most beautiful of all the seaweeds, having broad, delicately membranaceous, rosy-red fronds composed of a single layer of cells. The spores occur in thicker and darker spots in the frond.



Grinnellia Americana, frond reduced. *a*, structure of the leaf; *b*, vertical section of a conceptacle, showing the chains of spores. (*a* and *b* magnified.)

grinner (grin'ėr), *n.* One who grins.

grinningly (grin'ing-li), *adv.* In a grinning manner.

grint[1] (grint), *n.* [E. dial., a nasalized form of *grit*[2], perhaps suggested by *grind*.] Grit. [Prov. Eng.]

grint[2]†. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *grindeth*, third person singular present indicative of *grind*.

grintet†. An obsolete preterit of *grin*[1]. *Chaucer*.

grinting†, *n.* See *grinding*.

griotte (gri-ot'), *n.* [F., a sort of speckled marble, a particular application of *griotte*, a kind of cherry, egriot: see *egriot*.] A kind of red and brown marble.

grip[1] (grip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gripped*, ppr. *gripping*. [< ME. *grippen* (pret. *grippede*, *gripped*, *gripte*, often *grippet*, *grippit*, pp. *gripped*, *griped*) (= OHG. *chripphan*, *chriffan*, MHG. *kripfen*, *kriffen*, *gripfen*), seize, grip; a secondary verb, the primary being AS. *grīpan*, ME. *grīpen*, E. *gripe*: see *gripe*[1]. The F. *gripper*, seize, grip, is from a LG. or Scand. form of *gripe*[1], q. v. Cf. *grip*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To grasp firmly with the hand; gripe; hence, to seize and hold fast by force of any kind.

[They] *grippit* the godys and the gay ladys,
And all the company clene closit hom within.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3203.

My lord may *grip* my vassal lands,
For there again maun I never be!
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 108).

Until the car is *gripped* to the moving cable, it must depend for its motive power upon some other agent.
Science, VIII. 275.

II. *intrans. Naut.*, to take hold; hold fast: as, the anchor *grips*.

★**grip**[1] (grip), *n.* [< ME. *grip*, < AS. *gripe* (with short vowel) (= MHG. *gripe*, *grepe* = OHG. *grif*, *griph* (in comp.), MHG. *grif*, G. *griff*), grip, grasp, hold, clutch, < *grīpan* (pp. *gripen*), gripe: see *gripe*[1], and cf. *grip*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of grasping strongly with the hand or by other means; a seizing and holding fast; firm grasp: as, a friendly *grip*; the *grip* of a vise.

I found a hard friend in his loose accounts,
A loose one in the hard *grip* of his hand.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

She clasped her hands with a *grip* of pain.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

The soft pressure of a little hand that was one day to harden with faithful *grip* of sabre.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 55.

2. Mode of grasping; specifically, the grasp peculiar to any secret society as a means of recognition: as, the masonic *grip*.—**3.** That by which anything is grasped; a handle or hilt: as, the *grip* of a bow, of a sword or dagger, or of a gun-stock. See *barrel*, 5 (*m*).

Holding the rod by the *grip*, the part of the butt wound with silk or rattan to assist the grasp, one finds that the reel, which is just below the *grip*, aids in balancing the rod. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 658.

4. In *mining*, a purchase or lifting-dog used to draw up boring-rods, by catching them under the collar at the joints.—**5.** In *theatrical cant*, a man employed to move scenery and properties.

Meanwhile the *grips*, as the scene-shifters are called, have hold of the side scenes ready to shove them on.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 444.

6. A gripsack (which see). [Colloq., U. S.] —**7.** A hole through which tarred rope is drawn, to press the tar into the yarn and remove the superfluous portion. Also called *gage* and *sliding-nippers*.—**8.** A clutching device attached to a railroad-car for connecting it with a moving traction-cable as a means of propulsion. See *cable-railroad*.—**9.** [< F. *grippe*.] Epidemic influenza: same as *grippe*.—**Pistol-grip of a gun-stock**, a grip fashioned like the stock of a pistol, incorporated in the gun-stock. See cut under *gun*.—**To lose one's grip**, to lose one's grasp or control of any situation or affair; lose one's self-control.

He had effaced the blot upon his escutcheon. The man was no coward at heart; he had for the moment, in army parlance, *lost his grip* under that first murderous fire.
The Century, XXXVI. 250.

grip[2] (grip), *n.* [Also *gripe* (see *gripe*[2]); < ME. *grip*, *grippe*, *gryppe* (also dim. *gryppel*: see *gripple*[2]), a ditch, drain, = OD. *grippe*, *gruppe*, *greppe*, a channel, furrow, = LG. *gruppe* (dim. *grüppel*), a ditch, drain; allied to and prob. (with alteration of vowel, as in *grit*[2], < AS. *greót*) descended from AS. (only in glosses) *greóp*, *grēp*, earliest form (Kentish) *groepe*, a ditch, channel. A different but allied word appears in *groop*, q. v.] **1.** A small ditch or trench; a channel to carry off water or other liquid; a drain. [Prov. Eng.]

Than birth men casten hem in holes,
Or in a *grip*, or in the fen. *Havelok*, l. 2101.

An' 'e ligs on 'is back i' the *grip*, wi' noän to lend 'im a shove. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style.

2. Any kind of sink. [Prov. Eng.]

grip[2] (grip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gripped*, ppr. *gripping*. [Also *gripe* (see *gripe*[2]); < *grip*[2], *n.*] To trench; drain; cut into ditches or channels. [Prov. Eng.]

grip[3]†, *n.* See *gripe*[3].

grip-car (grip'kär), *n.* A car having a grip. See *grip*[1], *n.*, 8.

gripe[1] (grīp), *v.*, pret. and pp. *griped*, ppr. *griping*. [< ME. *gripen* (pret. *grop*, *grap*, *grep*, pl. *gripen*, *grepen*, pp. *gripen*), < AS. *grīpan* (pret. *grāp*, pl. *gripon*, pp. *gripen*) = OS. *grīpan* = OFries. *grīpa* = D. *grijpen* = MLG. *gripen* = OHG. *grīfan*, MHG. *grīfen*, G. *greifen* = Icel. *grīpa* = Sw. *gripa* = Dan. *gribe* = Goth. *greipan*, gripe, seize. Hence *grip*[1], *gripple*, and ult. *grope*, *grasp*, and perhaps *grab*[1]; also F. *gripper*, seize (of LG. or Scand. origin), *griffe*, a claw, talon (of HG. origin): see *griff*[1], *griffe*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay hold of with the fingers or claws; grasp strongly; clutch.

And when her suster herde this, she *griped* hir be the shulders, and put hir owt at the dore.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

2. To seize and hold firmly in any way.

He lay at the erthe, and *griped* him sore in his armes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.

Thence gathering the whole intention of the conceit, ye may as in a handfull *gripe* al the discourse.
Spenser, F. Q., To Sir Walter Raleigh.

He had *griped* the monarchy in a stricter and faster hold. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. To tighten; clench.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 210.

Here's John the smith's rough hammered head. Great eye,
Gross jaw, and *griped* lips do what granite can
To give you the crown-grasper. *Browning*, Protus.

4. To produce pain in as if by constriction or contraction: as, to *gripe* the bowels.

I've seen drops myself as made no difference whether they was in the glass or out, and yet have *griped* you the next day. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxi.

Hence—**5.** To pinch; straiten; distress.

And while fair Summers heat our fruits doth ripe,
Cold Winters Ice may other Countries *gripe*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Had he been slaughterman to all my kin,
I should not for my life but weep with him,
To see how inly sorrow *gripes* his soul.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Do you not tell men sometimes of their dulness,
When you are *grip'd*, as now you are, with need?
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lay hold with or as with the hand; fix the grasp or clutch.

They found his hands . . . fast *griping* upon the edge of a square small coffer which lay all under his breast.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Alternately their hammers rise and fall,
Whilst *griping* tongs turn round the glowing ball.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Struggling they *gripe*, they pull, they bend, they strain.
Brooke, Constantia.

2. To get money by grasping practices and exactions: as, a *griping* miser.

He has lost their fair affections
By his most covetous and greedy *griping*.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 1.

He discovered none of that *griping* avarice, too often the reproach of his countrymen in these wars.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

3. To suffer griping pains.—**4.** *Naut.*, to lie too close to the wind: as, a ship *gripes* when she has a tendency to shoot up into the wind in spite of her helm.

★**gripe**[1] (grīp), *n.* [< *gripe*[1], *v.* Cf. *grip*[1], *n.*, with which *gripe* was formerly partly merged (cf. the var. *greepe* in quot. under def. 7).] **1.** Fast hold with the hand or arms; close embrace; grasp; clutch.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

I robb'd the treasury, and at one *gripe*
Snatch'd all the wealth so many worthy triumphs
Plac'd there as sacred to the peace of Rome.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

Fired with this thought, at once he strained the breast;
'Tis true, the hardened breast resists the *gripe*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Pygmalion and the Statue, l. 25.

2†. A handful.

A *gripe* of corne in reaping, or so much hay or corne as one with a pitchforke or hooke can take up at a time.
Baret, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

3. Forcible retention; bondage: as, the *gripe* of a tyrant or a usurer; the *gripe* of superstition.

Those
That fear the law, or stand within her *gripe*,
For any act past or to come.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

There are few who have fallen into the *Gripes* of the Inquisition, do scape the Rack. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

4. In *pathol.*, an intermittent spasmodic pain in the intestines, as in colic; cramp-colic; cramps: usually in the plural.

And yet more violently tortured with inward convulsions, and euill *gripes*, then by outward disease, or forraine hostilitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 156.

5. Something used to clutch, seize, or hold a thing; a claw or grip. Specifically—**6.** A pitchfork; a dung-fork. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The forefoot, or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore end. See cut under *stem*.

This day by misfortune a piece of ice stroke of our *greepe* afore at two aforenoone, yet for all this we turned to doe our best. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 449.

(*b*) The compass or sharpness of a ship's stem under water, chiefly toward the bottom of the stem.—**8.** *Naut.*: (*a*) *pl.* Lashings for boats, to secure them in their places at sea, whether hanging at the davits or stowed on deck. (*b*) One of two bands by which a boat is prevented from swinging about when suspended from the davits.—**9.** A small boat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Within a small time he brought fifteene vessels called *Gripes*, laden with wine, and with them men of warre.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 75.

10†. A miser.

Let him be a bawd, a *gripe*, an usurer, a villain.
Burton.

gripe[2] (grīp), *n.* [See *grip*[2].] A ditch or trench: same as *grip*[2], 1.

A man comfortably dressed lay flat on his back in the *gripe*. *Trench.*

Up and down in that meadow . . . did Tom and the trembling youth beat like a brace of pointer dogs, stumbling into *gripes* and over sleeping cows.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxv.

gripe[2] (grīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *griped*, ppr. *griping*. Same as *grip*[2].

gripe[3]† (grīp), *n.* [< ME. *gripe*, *grip*, *grype*, *gryp* (the alleged AS. **grīpe* not found) = D. *grijp* = MLG. *grīp* = OHG. *grīf*, *grīfo*, MHG. *grīfe*, G. *greif*, a griffin (cf. D. *grijpvogel*, *vogel-griip*, LG. *vogel-grip*, a vulture, G. *greifgeier*, a condor), = Icel. *gripr* = Sw. *grip*, a vulture, = Dan. *grib*, a vulture, a griffin; derived (the ME. and perhaps other Teut. forms through OF. *grip*) from LL. *gryphus*, ML. also *griphus*, *grifus*, etc., a griffin, vulture: see *griffin*.] **1.** A griffin.

The *gripe* also biside the bere,
No beest wolde to othere dere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A vulture. [Cf. *griffin*, 1, 2.]

Like a white hind under the *gripe's* sharp claws.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 543.

gripe-all (grīp'âl), *n.* [< *gripe*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A miser. [Rare.]

The truth is, Lamb . . . could feel, pro tempore, what belonged to the character of a *gripe-all*.
The New Mirror (New York), 1843.

gripeful (grīp'fûl), *a.* [< *gripe*[1] + *-ful*.] Disposed to gripe. [Rare.]

gripel†, *a.* See *gripple*.

gripe-penny (grīp'pen*″*i), *n.* [< *gripe*[1], *v.*, + obj. *penny*. Cf. equiv. F. *grippe-sou*.] A niggard; a miser. *Mackenzie.*

griper (grī'pėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which gripes; an extortioner.—**2†.** A Thames collier or coal-barge.

There be also certain colliers that bring coles to London by water in barges, and they be called *gripers*.
Greene, Disc. of Coosnage.

gripe's-egg† (grīps'eg), *n.* An egg-shaped vessel used by alchemists.

Let the water in glass E be filtered,
And put into the *gripe's egg*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

grip-grass (grip'gràs), *n.* Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*.

Griphosaurus (grif-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γρίφος, anything intricate, a riddle, lit. a fishing-basket, a creel, + σαῦρος, a lizard. The later occasional spelling *Gryphosaurus* simulates a derivation < LL. *gryphus*, ML. often spelled *griphus*, a griffin, + Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard.] The generic name given by Andreas Wagner in 1861 (*Griphosaurus problematicus*) to the second specimen of the fossil reptilian bird now known as the *Archæopteryx macrura*. See *Archæopteryx*. Also written *Gryphosaurus*.

gripingly (grī'ping-li), *adv.* In a griping or constraining manner; with a griping pain.

griplet†, *a.* See *gripplet*[1].

griplenesst†, *n.* See *grippleness*.

gripman (grip'man), *n.*; pl. *gripmen* (-men). A man who works the grip on a cable-railroad.

The driver, or *grip-man*, then opened the valve admitting air to the engine. *Science*, VIII. 275.

grippalt†, *a.* Another spelling of *gripple*[1].

grippe (grip), *n.* [F., lit. a seizure, < *gripper*, seize: see *grip*[1], *gripe*[1].] Epidemic influenza.

gripper (grip'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grips, grasps, or seizes; any gripping device.

On each carriage 112 to 224 iron tongs or *grippers* are placed at regular distances from each other.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8824.

Specifically—(*a*) A process-server or sheriff's officer; a bailiff. [Ireland.] (*b*) In *printing*, a curved iron clasp, usually one of four or more, which grips the edge of a sheet of paper, and retains it in position while going through the press. (*c*) A contrivance fixed to a mail-car, or to a crane alongside a railroad-track, for seizing a mail-bag automatically while the car is in motion.

At the same time a pouch [mail-bag] is taken from the crane by the *gripper* on the car, a pouch is taken from the car by the *gripper* on the crane.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 106.

(*d*) A device for holding the carbon of an arc-lamp and assisting in the regulation of its movements.

The actual work of liberating the catch or the *gripper*, and feeding the carbon, is effected by gravity.
Dredge's Electric Illumination, I. 383.

grippie, *a.* and *n.* See *grippy*.

grippingness (grip'ing-nes), *n.* Avarice; greed. [Rare.]

Another with a logick-fisted *grippingness* catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 87.

gripping-wheel (grip'ing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel for gripping or seizing, as one of a pair of wheels for seizing a central rail in some forms of railway; a friction-wheel.

The plan proposed to insure tractive power by means of a pair of horizontal *gripping wheels* was originally devised by Vignoles and Ericsson. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 266.

gripple[1] (grip'l), *a.* [Formerly also *griple*, *gripal*; < ME. *gripel*, grasping, greedy, < AS. *gripul*, grasping, < *gripan*, pp. *gripen*, gripe, grasp, seize: see *gripe*[1].] **1.** Griping; tenacious.

The salvage nation doth all dread despize,
Tho on his shield he *griple* hold did lay.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 6.

That fatal tool she lent
By which th' insatiate slave her entrails out doth draw,
That thrusts his *gripple* hand into her golden maw.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 106.

2. Grasping; greedy; avaricious. [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

This *gripple* miser, this uncivil wretch,
Will, for this little that I am indebted,
Unchristianly imprison you and me.
Webster (and Dekker?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii. 3.

Naebody wad be sae *gripple* as to take his gear.
Scott, Waverley, lxvii.

gripple[1]†, *v. t.* [Freq. of *grip*[1], *gripe*[1], scarcely used. Cf. *gripple*[1], *a.* and *n.*] To grasp.

Well *griple* in his hand.
Topsell, Beasts, p. 213. (*Halliwell.*)

gripple[1]† (grip'l), *n.* [Perhaps only in Spenser; < *gripple*[1], *v.*, freq. form of *grip*[1], *gripe*[1]. Cf. *gripple*[1], *a.*] A grip; a grasp.

Ne ever Artegall his *gripple* strong
For anything wold slacke, but still upon him hong.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 14.

gripple[2]†, *n.* [ME. *gryppel* (= LG. *grüppel*); dim. of *grip*[2], q. v.] A ditch; a drain.

Gryppe, or *gryppel*, where water rennythe away in a londe, a water forowe, aratiuncula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 212.

gripple-minded† (grip'l-mīn*″*ded), *a.* [< *gripple*[1], *a.*, + *mind* + *-ed*[2].] Of a greedy, grasping, or miserly disposition.

That a man of your estate should be so *gripple-minded* and repining at his wife's bounty!
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

griplenesst† (grip'l-nes), *n.* [Also *gripleness*; < *gripple*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being gripple; grasping or avaricious disposition.

The young man pretends it is for his wanton and inordinate lust; the old, for his *grippleness*, techinesse, loquacity: all wrongfully, and not without foul abuse.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts, iii.

grip-pulley (grip'pùl*″*i), *n.* A form of grip consisting of an application of the pulley, used on cable-railroads, etc.

It was not until 1870 that the first patent for a *grip-pulley* was issued to Andrew S. Hallidie, of San Francisco.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 122.

grippy, grippie (grip'i), *a.* [< *gripe*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *gripple*[1], *a.*] Avaricious; grasping. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

grippy, grippie (grip'i), *n.* [Dim. of *gripe*[1].] A grip. [Scotch.]

Though ye may think him a lamiter, yet, *grippie* for *grippie*, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll make the blude spin frae under your nails. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, xvii.

gripsack (grip'sak), *n.* [< *grip*[1] + *sack*.] A hand-satchel for a traveler; any valise or portmanteau usually carried in the hand. Also called *grip*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Griqua (grē'kwä), *n.* One of a South African race of half-castes, resulting from the intercourse between the Dutch settlers and Hottentot and Bush women. They form a distinct community in a region called Griqualand, now belonging to Great Britain, traversed by the Orange river, and including the African diamond-fields. Some of them are Christians and considerably civilized, being successful agriculturists and cattle-breeders.

griqualandite (grē'kwa-land-īt), *n.* [< *Griqualand* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the silicified crocidolite (tiger-eye) from Griqualand West, South Africa.

gris[1]†, *n.* See *grise*[2].

gris[2]†, *a.* and *n.* See *grise*[4].

grisaille (gri-zāl', F. gri-zāy'), *n.* [F., < *gris*, ★gray.] A system of painting in gray tints of various shades, produced by mixing white with black, used either simply for decoration, or to represent objects, etc., as if in relief; also, a painting, a stained-glass window, etc., executed according to this method. See *camaieu*.

Now the dome of St. Paul's had already been decorated with *grisaille* paintings by Wren's friend, Sir James Thornhill. *The American*, IX. 201.

Grisaille decoration, a decoration in monochrome, in various tints of gray. It is a common decoration for walls, both exterior and interior, for pottery, for colored windows, etc. Compare *monochrome*, *chiaroscuro*, and *camaieu*.

grisambert (grē-sam'bėr), *n.* [Transposed form of *ambergris*.] Ambergris.—**Grisamber-steamed**, flavored with the steam of melted ambergris.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Grisamber-steam'd. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 344.

grise[1]†, *v.* [< ME. *grisen* (pret. *grisede*, also as a strong verb, pret. *gros*), also in comp. *agrisen* (pret. *agros*, *agras*, pp. *agrisen*, *agrise*), appar. < AS. **grīsan* (pret. **grās*, pp. **grisen*), found only once, in comp. *ā-grisan*, feel terror, = MLG. **grisen*, *grisen*, *gresen*, feel terror; parallel with these forms, with appar. root **gris*, are other forms with the root **grus*, namely, AS. **greósan* (pret. **greás*, pl. **gruron*, pp. **groren*, found only in the comp. pp. *begroren*, terrified, and in the derived noun *gryre*, ME. *grure* (= OS. *gruri*), terror, dread, whence *gryrelic*, ME. *grureful*, terrible, dreadful), with prob. a secondary form **grūsian*, whence ult. E. dial. *growse*, *growze*, Sc. *groose*, *grooze*, *gruze*, shiver; = OHG. *grūwisōn*, *grūisōn*, MHG. *griusen*, *grūsen*, G. *grausen*, cause to shudder, terrify (whence MHG. *grus*, G. *graus*, terror, dread, horror, MHG. *grusenlich*, G. *grauslich*, horrible: see also *grisly*[1]); with verb-formative *-s*, from a simpler form seen in OHG. **grūen*, *in-grūen*, shudder, MHG. *grūwen*, G. *grauen*, impers., dread, fear, = Dan. *grue*, shudder at, dread (> *gru*, horror, terror), > ME. (Sc.) *grouen*, *growen*, *gryen*, E. *grue*: see *grue*, *gruesome*. Hence ult. *grisly*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To be in terror; fear; tremble or shudder with fear.

Gret tempest began to rise,
That gert the shipmen sar *grise*.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 134.

Thay shalle in thare fleshe ryse
That every man shalle whake [quake] and *gryse*
Agans that ilk dome. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 41.

II. *trans.* To be in terror of; fear; dread.

The olde dwelleris of thin holi lond, the whiche thou *grisedist*, for hateful werkis. *Wyclif*, Wisdom xii. 4 (Oxf.).

grise[2] (grīs), *n.* [Also written *grice*; < ME. *gris*, *grys*, *gryse*, *gryce*, < Icel. *griss*, a young pig, = Sw. Dan. *gris*, a pig. The supposed connection with Gr. χοῖρος (orig. **χορσος*?), a young pig, is doubtful. Dim. *griskin*, q. v.] **1.** A pig; swine; especially, a little pig.

"Ich haue no peny," quath Peers, "polettes for to bigge [buy],
Nother goos nother *grys*, bote two grene cheses,
A fewe croddes and creyme, and a cake of otes."
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 305.

2. Specifically, in *her.*, a young wild boar. The distinction between a grise and a boar cannot always be maintained in delineation. Compare *eagle* and *eaglet*.

3†. A young animal of another kind, as a badger; a cub.

This fine
Smooth bawson cub, the young *grice* of a gray [a badger].
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

grise³†, *n.* Same as *greese*².

Let me speak like yourself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a *grise*, or step, may help these lovers.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

grise⁴†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grice*, *gris*; < ME. *gryce*, *gris*, *grys*, < OF. *gris* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gris* = It. *grigio* (ML. *grisius*, *griseus*), gray, < OHG. MHG. *grîs*, G. *greis* = OS. *gris*, gray; as a noun, < ME. *gryce*, *gris*, *grys*, < OF. *gris* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gris*, a gray fur, miniver, = It. *grigio*, a homespun cloth, russet; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Gray.

His hakeney, that was al pomely *grys*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 6.

II. *n.* A gray fur, of the squirrel or rabbit.

I saugh his sleves ypurfiled at the hond
With *grys*, and that the fyneste of a lond.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 194.

They ar clothed in veluet and chamlet furred with *grice*, and we be vestured with pore clothe.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., cccIxi.

"Here is a glove, a glove," he said,
"Lined with the silver *gris*."
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 41).

griseous (gris'ē-us), *a.* [< ML. *griseus*, *grisius*, gray: see *grise*⁴.] Pearl-gray; gray verging on blue.

grisette (gri-zet'), *n.* [< F. *grisette* (= Sp. *griseta* = It. *grisetto*), a sort of gray fabric (see def. 1), dim. of *gris*, gray: see *grise*⁴.] **1.** Originally, a sort of gray woolen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the lower classes in France: so called from its gray color. Hence —**2.** A young woman of the working class; especially, a young woman employed as a shop-girl, a sewing girl, or a chambermaid: commonly applied by foreigners in Paris to the young women of this class who are free in their manners on the streets or in the shops.

She was working a pair of ruffles as she sat in a low chair, on the far side of the shop. . . . She was the handsomest *grisette* I ever saw. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

3. The noctuid moth *Acronycta strigosa*: an English collectors' name. = **Syn. 2.** See *lorette*.

grisful†, *a.* Terrible; dreadful.

griskin (gris'kin), *n.* [< *grise*² + *-kin*.] The lean part of the loin of a bacon pig. *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

Who in all forms of pork, . . .
Leg, bladebone, baldrib, *griskin*, chine or chop,
Profess myself a genuine Philopig.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

grisled†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzled*.

grisliness (griz'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *grislines*; < *grisly*¹ + *-ness*.] The quality of being grisly or horrible; dreadfulness.

There as they schuln have . . . scharp hunger and thurst, and *grislines* of develes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

That ill-agreeing musick was beautified with the *grisliness* of wounds, the rising of dust, the hideous falls and the groans of the dying. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

grisly¹ (griz'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *griesly*; < ME. *grisly*, *grysly*, *grisely*, *grysely*, *grissely*, *-lich*, *-lic*, < AS. **grislîc*, not found except as in *angrislîc*, *on-grislîc*, *an-gryslîc*, *on-grysenlîc*, horrible, terrible, adv. *angrysenlîce*, horribly (each form once), = OD. *grijselick* = OFries. *grislik* or *gryslik* = MHG. *grisenlich*, horrible; connected with *grise*¹, *v.*, q. v.] Such as to inspire fear; frightful; terrible; gruesome; grim: as, a *grisly* countenance; a *grisly* specter.

Ac he hath sent zou to socoure so *grissiliche* an host,
That ther nis man vpon mold that may zou with-stond.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4935.

Whose *grisly* looks, and eyes like brands,
Strike terrour where they come.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 412).

Who enters at such *grisly* door,
Shall ne'er, I ween, find exit more.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 23.

To the executioner she expressed a hope that his sword was sufficiently sharp, "as he was likely to find her old neck very tough." With this *grisly* parody upon the pathetic dying words of Anne Boleyn, the courageous old gentlewoman submitted to her fate.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 225.

Grisly bear. See *grizzly*. = **Syn.** *Grim*, *Hideous*, etc. (see *ghastly*); horrid, appalling, dreadful.

grisly¹†, *adv.* [< ME. *grisly*, *grissely*; from the adj.] Frightfully; terribly.

Nayled thou was thurgh hande and feete,
And all was for oure synne.
Full *grissely* muste we caitiffis grete,
Of bale howe schulde I blynne?
York Plays, p. 425.

grisly²†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzly*.

grison (gri'sọn), *n.* [< F. *grison*, gray (as a noun, applied to an ass), < *gris*, gray: see *grise*⁴.] **1.** An animal of the genus *Galictis*, *G. vittata* or Guiana marten, a plantigrade carnivorous quadruped of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, inhabiting South America. It is made by J. E. Gray the type of a genus *Grisonia*. See cut under *Galictis*.—**2.** A kind of sapajou, the *Lagothrix canus* of Geoffroy. *Cuvier*, ed. 1849.

grissel¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzle*.

grissel²†, *n.* and *a.* See *grizel*.

grist (grist), *n.* [< ME. *grist*, *gryst*, < AS. *grist*, lit. a grinding (glossed by ML. *molitura*, and, transposed *gyrst*, by L. *stridor*; as adj. *gyrst* by L. *stridulus*, grinding, gnashing) (also in deriv. *gristian*, grind, grate, gnash, in comp. *gristbâtian* and *gristbîtian*, gnash the teeth, ME. *gristbatien*, *gristbetien*, *grisbaten*, *grispaten*, gnash the teeth, mod. E. dial. *grizbite* (Gloucester), gnash the teeth, *grisbet* (Somerset), make a wry face (see *bite*, *bit*¹, *bait*¹); cf. OS. *gristgrimmo*, n., gnashing of teeth, OHG. *grisgrimmôn*, also *grisgramôn*, MHG. *grisgramen*, *grisgrimmen*, gnash the teeth, growl, G. *griesgramen*, be fretful, morose, peevish, MHG. *grisgram*, gnashing of teeth, G. *griesgram*, peevishness, a grumbler, adj. peevish, morose); formed, with suffix *-st*, < AS. *grindan*, grind: see *grind*. Hence *gristle*, q. v.] **1†.** A grinding: in the quotation used of the gnashing of the teeth.

Thy heued hatz nauther greme ne *gryste*,
On arme other fynger, thaz thou ber byze.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 465.

2. That which is ground; corn to be ground; grain carried to the mill to be ground separately for its owner.

Oon wolde riflee us at hame,
And gadere the flour out of oure *gryst*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

3. The amount ground at one time; the grain carried to the mill for grinding at one time. Hence—**4.** Material for an occasion; a supply or provision.

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter bring no *grist*.
Swift, Progress of Beauty.

5. Material for one brewing. See the extract.

The quantity of malt and raw fruit used for one brewing, expressed by weight or by measure and weight, is called the *grist*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 410.

6. A given size of rope or yarn, as determined by the amount of material. The common grist of rope is a circumference of 3 inches, with 20 yarns in each of the 3 strands.

The *grist* or quality of all fine yarns is estimated by the number of leas in a pound. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 666.

The hemp is not stripped of the tow, or cropped, unless it is designed to spin beneath the usual *grist*, which is about 20 yarns for the strand of a 3-inch strap-laid rope.
Ure, Dict., III. 716.

To bring grist to the mill, to be a source of profit; bring profitable business into one's hands.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it *brings grist to the mill*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

gristle (gris'l), *n.* [< ME. *gristel*, *grystyl*, < AS. *gristle* (= OFries. *gristel*, *gristl*, *grestel*, *gerstel*), cartilage; dim. in form, < AS. *grist*, a grinding (with reference to the difficulty of masticating it): see *grist*, *n.* Cf. D. *knarsbeen*, gristle, < *knarsen*, gnash, crunch, + *been*, bone.] **1.** The popular name of cartilage. See *cartilage*.

The women generally weare in one of the *gristles* of their noses a ring like a wedding ring.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 269.

Hence—**2.** Something young and unformed.

You have years, and strength to do it! but were you,
As I, a tender *grietle*, apt to bow,
You would, like me, with cloaks envelopèd,
Walk thus, then stamp, then stare.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, v. 3.

They were but *gristles*, and not one amongst a hundred come to any full growth or perfection.
Middleton, Mad World, ii. 7.

In the gristle, not yet hardened into bone or strengthened into sinew; young, weak, and unformed.

A people who are still, as it were, but *in the gristle*, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

gristled (gris'ld), *a.* [< *gristle* + *-ed*².] Consisting of gristle; tough.

I pitied the man whose *gristled* half a heart the contrast could not move. *New York Tribune*, May 17, 1862.

gristliness (gris'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being gristly or cartilaginous.

gristly (gris'li), *a.* [< *gristle* + *-y*¹.] Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous: as, the *gristly* rays of fins connected by membranes; the *gristly* caps or epiphyses of growing bones.

In the so-called cuttlefish, for example, there is a distinct brain enclosed in a kind of skull—a *gristly*, not a bony, case. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 252.

grist-mill (grist'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain by the grist, or for customers. See *flouring-mill*.

grit¹ (grit), *n.* [Usually in pl., < ME. **grytte*, **grutte* (in deriv. *grutten*, a.: see *gritten*), < AS. *grytt*, usually in pl. *grytta*, *grytte* (also spelled *gritta*, *gretta*), and *gryttan*, flour, bran (L. *pollis* and *furfur*), = D. *grutte*, *grut*, grits, groats, = OHG. *gruzzi*, bran, grits (> It. *gruzzo*, a heap, pile), MHG. G. *grütze*, grits, groats, = Icel. *grautr*, porridge, = Norw. *graut*, porridge, = Sw. *gröt*, thick pap, = Dan. *grød*, boiled groats; derived, with orig. suffix *-ja*, from AS. *grût*, E. *grout*¹, q. v.; a different word from AS. *greót*, E. *grit*², with which, however, it is closely allied; different also from *groats*, q. v.] **1.** The coarse part of meal.—**2.** *pl.* Oats or wheat hulled or coarsely ground; small particles of broken grain; sizings: as, oaten or wheaten *grits*.

grit² (grit), *n.* [A later form, with shortened vowel (prob. to suit the allied *grit*¹, meal), of earlier *greet*; < ME. *greet*, *gret*, *greot*, < AS. *greót*, sand, dust, earth, = OS. *griot* = OFries. *gret*, sand, = OHG. *grioz*, sand, gravel, MHG. *griez*, sand, gravel (comp. *griez-mel*, coarse meal), G. *griess*, *gries*, coarse sand, gravel, grit, also grits, groats, = Icel. *grjôt*, collectively, stones, rough stones, rubble; akin to AS. *grot*, ME. *grot*, a particle, small piece. *Grit*² is allied to, and in mod. use partly confused with, *grit*¹: see *grit*¹, *grout*¹, *grout*².] **1.** Sand or gravel; rough hard particles collectively.—**2†.** Soil; earth.

How out of *greot* and of gras grewe so meny huwes,
Somme soure and somme swete selcouth me thouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 177.

With marble *greet* ygrounde and myxt with lyme
Polisshe alle uppe thy werke in goodly tyme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

3. In *geol.*, any silicious rock of which the particles have sharp edges, so that it can be used for grinding. The best-known grit-rock is the millstone-grit (see that word, and *carboniferous*), to which belongs much of the rock used in England for grindstones. The best-known and most important gritstone in the United States is the so-called Berea grit or sandstone. See *sandstone*.

4. The structure of a stone in regard to fineness and closeness or their opposites: as, a hone of fine *grit*.

By statuaries, the marble is rubbed with two qualities of gritstone: the coarse, which is somewhat finer than Bilston, is known as first *grit*, and the fine as second *grit*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 380.

5. Firmness of mind; courage; spirit; resolution; determination; pluck.

If he hadn't a had the clear *grit* in him, and showed his teeth and claws, they'd a nullified him so you wouldn't see a grease spot of him no more. *Haliburton*, Sam Slick.

She used to write sheets and sheets to your Aunt Lois about it; and I think Aunt Lois she kep' her *grit* up.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 36.

They came to a rising ground, not sharp, but long; and here youth, and *grit*, and sober living told more than ever.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxi.

It was, indeed, a point of honour with Shelley to prove that some *grit* lay under his outward appearance of weakness. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 119.

6. [*cap.*] In Canada, an extreme Liberal: so called by the opposite party.

The names "Tory" and "*Grit*," by which they call each other, therefore, being free from meaning, are really more appropriate than Conservative and Liberal, by which they call themselves. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 15.

grit² (grit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gritted*, ppr. *gritting*. [< *grit*², sand, etc. Not connected with *grate*².] **I.** *intrans.* To give forth a grating sound, as of sand under the feet; grate.

The sanded floor that *grits* beneath the tread.
Goldsmith, An Author's Bedchamber.

II. *trans.* To grate; grind: as, to *grit* the teeth. [Colloq.]

grit³ (grit), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of crawfish; the sea-crab. *Minsheu*. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Paguro [It.], a kind of creuis or crafish called a *grit*, a grampell, or a punger. *Florio*.

grit⁴ (grit), *a.* A Scotch variant of *great*.

But fair Lady Anne on Sir William call'd,
With the tear *grit* in her ee.
Lady Anne (Child's Ballads, II. 263).

Yet has sae mony takin' arts,
Wi' *grit* an' sma'.
Burns, Holy Willie's Prayer.

grith†, *n.* [ME. *grith, gryth,* < AS. *grith,* peace (as limited in place or time), truce, protection, security, < Icel. *gridh* = OSw. *grith, gruth,* prop. a domicile, home (with the notion of service), pl. a truce, peace, pardon (limited in place or time). Often used in connection with *frith,* peace: see *frith*[1].] A truce; peace; security.

To come and goo I graunte yow *grith.*
York Plays, p. 131.

"I gaf hem *grithe,*" seid oure kyng,
"Thorowout alle mery Inglond."
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 16).

grit-rock (grit'rok), *n.* Same as *grit*[2], 3.

gritstone (grit'stōn), *n.* Same as *grit*[2], 3.

If the scale be rubbed off with, say, a little *grit-stone,* the colours are very plainly visible, and when the proper tint appears, the borer is plunged into water, and the tempering finished. *W. Morgan,* Manual of Mining Tools.

gritten† (grit'n), *a.* [ME. *grutten;* < *grit*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made, as bread, of grits.

grittie (grit'i), *a.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *her.,* composed equally of a metal and a color: said of the field.

grittiness (grit'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gritty.

We had always recognized city dust as a nuisance, and had supposed that it derived the peculiar *grittiness* and flintiness of its structure from the constant macadamizing of city roads. *R. A. Proctor,* Light Science, p. 290.

gritty (grit'i), *a.* [< *grit*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of or covered with hard particles; sandy.

Sometimes also methought I found this powder . . . somewhat *gritty* between the teeth.
Boyle, Works, III. 108.

Coarse, *gritty,* and sandy papers are fit only for blotters and blunderers; no good draughtsman would lay a line on them. *Ruskin,* Elements of Drawing.

It was damp and dark, and the floors felt *gritty* to the feet. *H. James, Jr.,* Little Tour, p. 192.

2. Courageous and resolute; determined; plucky.

Thought I, my neighbor Buckingham
Hath somewhat in him *gritty,*
Some Pilgrim stuff, that hates all sham,
And he will print my ditty.
Lowell, Interview with Miles Standish.

I 'lowed I'd see what sort uv stuff you've got, seein's you wuz so almighty *gritty.* A bigger man'n you could n' hold agin me. *E. Eggleston,* The Graysons, x.

grivet (griv'et), *n.* [< F. *grivet,* appar. an arbitrary formation by some French naturalist, < *gri(s),* gray, + *ve(r)t,* green: see *grise*[4] and *vert.*] A small greenish-gray monkey of northeastern Africa, *Cercopithecus griseiviridis.* It is one of the species oftenest seen in confinement, or accompanying organ-grinders. Also called *tota.*

grize† (griz), *n.* Same as *greese*[2].

grizel† (griz'el), *n.* and *a.* [Also *grissel;* in allusion to *Grizel, Grissel,* otherwise called *Griselda,* the patient heroine of a well-known tale told by Boccaccio and Chaucer.] **I.** *n.* A meek, patient wife.

He had married five shrews in succession, and made *grizels* of every one of them before they died.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, ii. 15.

II. *a.* Meek; gentle.

The *grissell* Turtles (seldom seen alone),
Dis-payer'd and parted, wander one by one.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

grizelin (griz'e-lin), *n.* Same as *gridelin.*

grizzle (griz'l), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also ★*grizle, grizele;* < ME. *grisel, grisell, gresell,* n., an old man (**grisel,* a., gray, not found), a dim. form equiv. to 'grayish,' < OF. *gris,* gray: see *grise*[4].] **I.** *n.* 1. Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black.

O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy case?
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

2†. A gray wig.

Emerg'd from his *grizzle,* th' unfortunate prig
Seems as if he was hunting all night for his wig.
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, xi.

Even our clergy when abroad moult their feather'd *grizzles,* cast off their pudding-sleeves, and put on white stockings, long swords, and bag-wigs.
Colman, The Spleen, ii.

3†. An old or gray-haired person.

Lo, olde *Grisel,* liste to ryme and playe!
Chaucer, Scogan, l. 35.

And though thou feigne a yonge corage,
It sheweth well by thy visage,
That olde *grisell* is no fole.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

II.† *a.* Grizzly; gray.

The *grizzle* grace
Of bushy peruke shadow'd o'er his face.
Lloyd, Two Odes, i.

grizzle (griz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *grizzled,* ppr. *grizzling.* [< *grizzle, n.,* or *grizzled, grizzly, a.*] To grow gray or grizzly; become gray-haired. *Emerson.* [Rare.]

grizzled (griz'ld), *a.* [< *grizzle* + *-ed*[2]; formerly spelled *grisled.*] Gray; of a mixed color.

The rams . . . were ringstraked, speckled, and *grisled.*
Gen. xxxi. 10.

Old men like me are out of date:
Who wants to see a *grizzled* pate?
R. H. Stoddard, Old Man's New-Year's Song.

★**Grizzled sandpiper.** See *sandpiper.*

grizzly (griz'li), *a.* and *n.* [< *grizzle* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish.

Old squirrels that turn *grizzly.* *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 851.

And my good glass will tell me how
A *grizzly* beard becomes me then.
Bryant, Lapse of Time.

Some rough old knight who knew the worldly way,
Albeit *grizzlier* than a bear.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis,* a very large and ferocious bear peculiar to mountainous parts of western North America. It is so called from its usual coloration, a grizzled gray, but is very variable in this respect, some individuals being whitish, blackish, brownish, or variegated. It is sometimes regarded as a variety of the common brown bear of Europe, *U. arctos,* but usually as a distinct species, of which several color-varieties have been recognized by name. See *bear*[2], 1. [The spelling *grisly,* which refers to the nature of the brute, is later, and refers to *grisly*[1], terrible, as reflected in the specific name.]

II. *n.*; pl. *grizzlies* (-liz). 1. The grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis.* See I.

The miner chips the rock and wanders farther, and the *grizzly* muses undisturbed.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 49.

The Indians and most of the white hunters are rather chary of meddling with "Old Ephraim," as the mountain men style the *grizzly.* *T. Roosevelt,* Hunting Trips, p. 334.

2. In *mining:* (*a*) An arrangement in the sluices used in washing auriferous gravel for receiving and throwing out the large stones carried down by the current. [Pacific States.] (*b*) In Australia, a coarse grating of timber for separating large pieces of quartz from the decomposed rock with which they are associated, in some of the forms of granitic dikes containing auriferous quartz peculiar to that region.

groan (grōn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *grone* (Sc. *grane, grain*); < ME. *gronen,* < AS. *grānian,* lament, murmur; akin to AS. *grennian,* snarl, grin, ME. *grinnen, grennen,* snarl, grin, howl, Icel. *grenja,* howl, etc.; both secondary verbs, the primary appearing in OHG. *grīnan,* grin, snarl, grumble, growl, etc.: see *grin*[1], and cf. *grunt.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To breathe with a deep murmuring sound expressive of grief or pain; utter a deep, low-toned, moaning sound: often used figuratively.

We that are in this tabernacle do *groan,* being burdened. 2 Cor. v. 4.

The land *groans* and justice goes to wrack the while.
Milton, Civil Power.

May the gods grant I may one day be [slain],
And not from sickness die right wretchedly,
Groaning with pain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 346.

This profusion of food showed itself at dinner, where, if the table did not *groan,* the guests surely did: for each person is expected to eat of every dish.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 29.

2. To long or strive with deep earnestness, and as if with groans.

Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,
Or that which *groaneth* to be so. *G. Herbert.*

I'm sure the gallows *groans* for you.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

II. *trans.* To express disapproval of or to silence by means of groans: usually with *down:* as, the speaker was *groaned down.*

Yesterday they met, as agreed upon, and, after *groaning* the Ward Committee, went to the mayor's office.
New York Tribune, Dec. 19, 1861.

groan (grōn), *n.* [< *groan, v.*] 1. A low, deep, mournful sound uttered in pain or grief; figuratively, any natural sound resembling this, and having a mournful or dismal effect.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous *groan.*
Milton, P. L., vi. 658.

He sinks into thy depths with bubbling *groan,*
Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd, and unknown.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 179.

2. A deep murmuring sound uttered in derision or disapprobation: opposed to *cheer* or *applause.*—3. The noise made by a buck at rutting-time. *Halliwell.*

groaner (grō'nėr), *n.* One who groans.

groanful (grōn'fūl), *a.* [< *groan* + *-ful.*] Sad; inducing groans.

It did alofte rebownd,
And gave against his mother earth a *gronefull* sownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 42.

groaning-chair† (grō'ning-chār), *n.* The chair in which a woman formerly sat during labor, or after her confinement to receive congratulations.

For the nurse, the child to dandle,
Sugar, soap, spiced pots, and candle,
A *groaning-chair,* and eke a cradle.
Poor Robin's Almanack.

groaning-cheese†, *n.* See *cheese*[1].

groaning-malt (grō'ning-mâlt), *n.* Drink, as ale or spirits, provided against a woman's confinement, and drunk by the women assembled on the occasion. [Scotch.]

Wha will buy my *groanin'-maut?*
Burns, The Rantin' Dog.

★**groat** (grōt), *n.* [< ME. *grote, groote,* < OD. *groote,* D. *groot* = LG. (Brem.) *grote* (> G. *grot*), a groat, lit. a 'great' or large coin, a name applied to various coins of different value (orig. to Bremen coins called *grote sware,* 'great pennies,' < *swar,* heavy), in distinction from the smaller copper coins of the same name, of which 5 made a groat. Cf. ML. *grossi, grossi denarii,* 'large pennies,' a name given to silver coins first issued in the 13th century at Prague and afterward at other places: see *gross.*] 1. An



Obverse. Reverse.
Groat of Edward III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

English silver coin, of the value of fourpence, first issued for circulation in the reign of Edward III. Groats were issued by subsequent sovereigns till 1662, when their coinage (except as Maundy money) was discontinued. The groat, under the name of *fourpence,* was again issued for circulation in 1836, but it was not coined (except as Maundy money) between 1856 and 1888, when its coinage was resumed.

A! give that covent [convent] half a quarter otes;
A! gif that covent foure and twenty *grotes.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 256.

3 *groates* make 1 shilling. *T. Hill,* Arithmetic (1600).

In the fifteenth Year of this King's Reign, Wheat was sold for ten *Groats* a Quarter. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 101.

2†. One of various small continental coins.

A Flemish *groat* is a little above 3 farthings English.
Recorde, Whetstone of Wit.

3. Proverbially, a very small sum.

He warned Watt his wyf was to blame,
That hire hed was worth halue a marke, his hode nought worth a *grote.* *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 31.

"I care not a *groat* for Master Tressilian," he said; "I have done more than bargain by him, and have brought his errant-damozel within his reach."
Scott, Kenilworth, xxix.

groats (grōts), *n. pl.* [< ME. *grotes,* also *groten,* pl. of *grote,* < AS. *grātan,* pl., the grain of oats without the husks; a once-occurring word, related (though in what way is not clear, the vowel-relation being irreg.) to AS. *grytt, gryttan,* E. *grits,* the residuary materials of malt liquors, and *grūt,* E. *grout*[1], meal: see *grit*[1], *grit*[2], *grout*[1].] Oats or wheat from which the hull or outer coating has been removed and which is then crushed or used whole. Compare *grit*[1], 2.

Verrius reporteth, that the people of Rome for three hundred years together used no other food than the *groats* made of common wheat.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

There were oat and barley meal, or *grotts,* kail, leeks, and onions, oatcakes, and but little wheat bread.
Quarterly Rev.

grobian (grō'bi-an), *n.* [< G. *grobian* (> Dan. Sw. *grobian*), < *grob,* coarse, clumsy, rude, gruff, = D. *grof,* > E. *gruff*[1], q. v.] A coarse, ill-bred fellow; a rude lout; a boor. [Not in colloquial use.]

Clownish, rude and horrid, *Grobians* and sluts.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 530.

He who is a *Grobian* in his own company will sooner or later become a *Grobian* in that of his friends.
Kingsley, Westward Ho! ii.

Such passages are almost enough to convert the most hardened *grobian,* or even the robustious Philistine himself. *The Century,* XXIII. 951.

grobianism (grō'bi-an-izm), *n.* Slovenly behavior. *Bailey,* 1731.

groce†, *n.* Same as *gross.*

grocer (grō'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *grocere,* a corrupted spelling of reg. ME. *grosser,* also *engrosser,* a

wholesale dealer (a grocer in the mod. sense, 2, being then called a *spicer*), = D. *grossier;* cf. G. *grossirer* = Dan. *grosserer* = Sw. *grossör*, < OF. *grossier* = Pr. *grossier* = Sp. *grosero* = Pg. *groseiro* = It. *grossiero*, < ML. *grossarius*, a wholesale dealer, < *grossus* (> OF. *gros*, etc.), great, gross: see *gross*, and cf. *engrosser*. Cf. equiv. ML. *magnarius*, a wholesale dealer, < L. *magnus*, great.] **1†.** A wholesale dealer: same as *engrosser*, 1.

> The great galees of Venice and Florence
> Be well laden with things of complacence,
> All spicery and of *grossers* ware.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 193.

The *Grocers*—merchants who, according to Herbert, received their name from the engrossing (buying up wholesale) "all manner of merchandize vendible"—were particularly powerful.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxii.

2. A trader who deals in general supplies for the table and for household use. See *grocery*, 3. —**Grocers' itch**, a variety of eczema produced in grocers and persons working in sugar-refineries by the irritation of sugar.

grocerly (grō'sėr-li), *a.* [< *grocer* + *-ly*[1].] Resembling or pertaining to grocers; carrying on the grocers' trade. [Rare.]

> For some *grocerly* thieves
> Turn over new leaves,
> Without much amending their lives or their tea.
> *Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet.

grocery (grō'sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *groceries* (-iz). [A corrupted spelling of former *grossery*, < OF. *grosserie*, ML. *grosserie*, wholesale dealing, also wares sold by wholesale, a place where wares were sold at wholesale, < *grossarius*, a wholesale dealer: see *grocer*.] **1†.** The selling of or dealing in goods at wholesale; wholesale traffic. *Cotgrave.*—**2†.** Goods sold at wholesale, collectively. *Cotgrave.*—**3.** General supplies for the table and for household use, as flour, sugar, spices, coffee, etc.; the commodities sold by grocers: now always in the plural.

> Many cart-loads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco.
> *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

> We had at last the satisfaction of seeing him mounted upon the colt, with a deal box before him to carry *groceries* in. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

4. A grocer's shop. [U. S.]—**5.** A drinking-shop. [Southwestern U. S.]

> Every other house in Santa Fé was a *grocery*, . . . continually disgorging reeling, drunken men.
> *Ruxton*, Mexico and Rocky Mountains, p. 190.

6†. Small money; halfpence and farthings. *Bailey*, 1727.

groceryman (grō'sėr-i-man), *n.*; pl. *grocerymen* (-men). A retail dealer in groceries; a grocer. [U. S.]

grochet, *v.* A Middle English form of *grudge*[1].

groddeckite (grod'ek-īt), *n.* [After A. von *Groddeck*.] A zeolitic mineral allied to gmelinite, found at St. Andreasberg in the Harz.

grof[1]†, gruf†, *adv.* [ME., also *groff;* also in the phrases *a gruf*, *on groufe*, *one the groffe*, with the same sense, < Icel. *grūfa* in the phrases *liggja á grūfu* (= Sw. dial. *ligga å gruve*, lie groveling), *symja á grūfu*, swim on one's belly; cf. *grūfa* (= Norw. *gruva* = Sw. *grufva*), crouch, grovel, *grufla*, grovel. Hence *groveling*, *adv.*, and through that the verb *grovel:* see these words.] Flat on the ground; with the face on the ground, or on any object; so as to lie prone; forward and down.

> And whan this abbot had this wonder sein,
> His salte teres trilled adoun as reyne:
> And *groff* he fell al platte upon the ground.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt, l. 13605).

On (the) grof†, a gruf†. Same as *grof*[1], *gruf.*

> Than Gawayne gyrde to the gome, and *one the groffe* fallis;
> Alles his grefe was graythede, his grace was no bettyre!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3851.

grof[2]†, grofft, *a.* Obsolete forms of *gruff*[1].

groflingest, *adv.* See *groveling.*

grog (grog), *n.* [So called in allusion to "Old Grog," a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage (about 1740), because he wore grogram breeches (or, according to another account, "a grogram cloak in foul weather").] **1.** Originally, a mixture of spirit and water served out to sailors, called, according to the proportion of water, *two-water grog*, *three-water grog*, etc.

> When Florence, looking into the little cupboard, took out the case-bottle and mixed a perfect glass of *grog* for him, unasked, . . . his ruddy nose turned pale.
> *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xlix.

Hence—**2.** Strong drink of any sort: used, like *rum*, as a general term and in reprobation. Compare *groggery.*—**3.** See the extract.

> The vitrifying ingredients usually added to the terra cotta clays are pure white sand, old pottery, and firebricks finely pulverized, and clay previously burned, termed *grog*. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 313.

grog (grog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grogged*, ppr. *grogging*. [< *grog*, *n.*] **1.** To make into grog by mixing with water, as spirits.—**2.** To extract grog from, as the wood of an empty spirit-cask, by pouring hot water into it. [British excise slang.]

grog-blossom (grog'blos″um), *n.* A redness or an eruption of inflamed pimples on the nose or face of a man who drinks ardent spirits to excess. Also called *rum-blossom*, *toddy-blossom.* [Slang.]

> A few *grog-blossoms* marked the neighbourhood of his nose. *T. Hardy*, The Three Strangers.

groggery (grog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *groggeries* (-iz). [< *grog* + *-ery.*] A tavern or drinking-place, especially one of a low and disreputable character; a grog-shop; a gin-mill. [U. S.]

> The clumsy electric lights depending before the beer saloon and the *groggery*, the curious confusion of spruceness and squalor in the aspect of these latter.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, VI. 81.

grogginess (grog'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being groggy, or somewhat under the influence of liquor; tipsiness; the state of being unsteady or stupid from drink. Hence—**2.** In *farriery*, a tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse or a weakness in the fore legs, which causes him to move in a hobbling, staggering manner, often produced by much work on hard ground or pavements.

groggy (grog'i), *a.* [< *grog* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Overcome with grog, so as to stagger or stumble; tipsy. [Slang.] Hence—**2.** In *farriery*, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to tenderness of the feet: said specifically of a horse that bears wholly on its heels.

> "I'll be shot if . . . [the horse] is not *groggy!*" said the Baron. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 93.

3. In *pugilism*, acting or moving like a man overcome with grog; stupefied and staggering from blows and exhaustion.

> Cuff coming up full of pluck, but quite reeling and *groggy*, the Fig-merchant put in his left as usual on his adversary's nose, and sent him down for the last time.
> *Thackeray.*

grograint, *n.* See *grogram.*

grogram (grog'ram), *n.* [Formerly *grograme*, *grogeram*, *grogran*, *grogeran*, *grogerane*, *grogrin*, *grograine;* < OF. *gros-grain*, < *gros*, coarse, gross, + *grain*, grain: see *gross* and *grain*[1]. Cf. *gros-grain.*] A coarse textile fabric formerly in use, made originally of silk and mohair, afterward of silk and wool, and usually stiffened with gum.

> I of this mind am,
> Your only wearing is your *grogeram*.
> *Donne*, Satires, iv.

> I purpose to send by this bearer, Samuel Gostlin, a piece of Turkey *grogram*, about ten yards, to make you a suit.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 411.

> The servitors wash them, rub them, stretch out their joints, and cleanse their skinnes with a piece of rough *grogeram*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 54.

grogram-yarn (grog'ram-yärn), *n.* A coarse yarn of wool or silk, formerly used as the woof of various fabrics.

> *Grograme-Yarne*, of which is made yarnes, Grograms, Durettes, silke-mohers, and many others, late new-invented stuffes.
> *L. Roberts*, Treasure of Traffike, quoted in Drapers' Dict.

> The Bosom is open to the Breast, and imbroidered with black or red Silk, or *Grogram Yarn*, two Inches broad on each side the Breast, and clear round the Neck.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 114.

grogrant, *n.* See *grogram.*

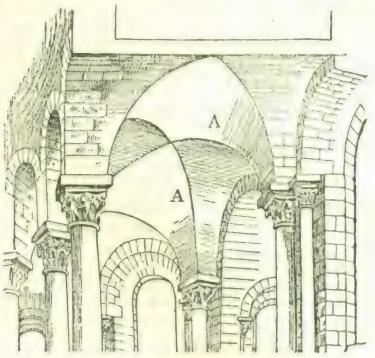
grog-shop (grog'shop), *n.* A place where grog or other spirituous liquor is sold; a dram-shop.

> I saw at least fifty people, more or less intoxicated, in the course of a short walk one afternoon. The *grog-shops*, however, are rigidly closed at six o'clock on Saturday evening, and remain so until Monday morning.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 338.

groin[1] (groin), *n.* [A corruption of earlier *grine* (as *joist* of earlier *jist*, or perhaps by confusion with *groin*[2], the snout of a swine). *Grine* (formerly also *gryne*) was earlier *grinde*, *grynde*, ME. *grynde*, prob. identical with AS. *grynde*, abyss (valley, depression?), < *grund*, E. *ground*[1].] **1.** In *anat.*, the fold or hollow of the body on either side of the belly where the thigh joins the trunk; the oblique depression between the abdominal and the femoral region; the inguinal region or inguen, corresponding to the axilla or armpit.

> Are you not hurt i' the *groin?* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

2. In *arch.*, the curved intersection or arris of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle.



Medieval Groins in early 13th century vaulting. *A*, *A*, groins. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

In pointed vaults the groins almost always rest upon or are covered by ribs. See *arc*[1] and *rib.* Also called *groining.*

> On the north outside, beyond the windows, are many marks of recesses, *groins*, arms, on the remains of some other room. *Pennant*, London, House of Commons, p. 124.

3. A wooden breakwater or frame of woodwork constructed across a beach between low and high water to retain sand or mud thrown up by the tide, and to form a protection from the force of the waves to the land lying behind it. Also spelled, archaically, *groyne.* [Eng.]

> The name of *groin* is still applied in the metaphorical sense to the frame of woodwork employed on our southern coast to arrest the drifts of shingle, which accumulates against it as a small promontory jutting into the sea.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 416.

> In the majority of cases such arresting of shingle is caused by building out *groynes*, or by the construction of piers and harbour-mouths which act as large *groynes.*
> *Nature*, XXX. 522.

groin[1] (groin), *v. t.* [< *groin*[1], *n.*] In *arch.*, to form into groins; construct in a system of groins.

> The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
> And *groined* the aisles of Christian Rome,
> Wrought in a sad sincerity.
> *Emerson*, The Problem.

groin[2]† (groin), *v. i.* [< ME. *groinen*, *groynen*, murmur, lit. grunt, < OF. *grogner*, *groigner*, F. *grogner* = Pr. *gronhir*, *gronir* = Sp. *gruñir* = Pg. *grunhir* = It. *grugnire*, *grugnare*, grunt, < L. *grunnire*, grunt: see *grunt.*] **1.** To grunt, as a pig; growl. *Kennett.*—**2.** To murmur; grumble; sound rumblingly.

> Whether so that he loure or *groyne*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7049.

> The murmure and the cherles rebellynge,
> The *groyning*, and the prive empoysonynge.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1602.

> Fro the loewe erthe shal *groyne* thi speche.
> *Wyclif*, Isa. xxix. 4 (Oxf.).

groin[2] (groin), *n.* [< ME. *groin*, *groyn*, < OF. *groing*, F. *groin* = Pr. *groing*, *grong*, m., *groingna*, f., = OPg. *gruin* = It. *grugno*, frowning, snout, muzzle; from the verb: see *groin*[2], *v. i.*] **1†.** Grumbling; pouting; discontent.

> If she, for other encheson,
> Be wroth, than schalt thow have a *groyn* anon.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 349.

2. The snout of a swine; a snout; nose. [Prov. Eng.]

> He likeneth a fayre womman, that is a fool of her body, to a ryng of gold that were in the *groyn* of a sowe.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

groin-arch (groin'ärch), *n.* A groin-rib.

groin-centering (groin'sen″tėr-ing), *n.* In groining without ribs, the centering of timber extended during construction under the whole surface; in ribbed or groined work, the centering for the stone ribs, which alone need support until their arches are closed, after which the supports for the filling of the spandrils are sustained by the ribs themselves.

groined (groind), *a.* In *arch.*, having groins; showing the curved lines resulting from the intersection of two semicylinders or arches. See cut under *groin*[1].

> The cloisters, with their coupled windows, simple traceries, and *groined* roofs, are very beautiful.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 705.

Groined ceiling, groined vaulting. See *groin*[1], 2, and *vaulting.*

groiner†, *n.* [ME. *groynere;* < *groin*[2] + *-er*[1].] A murmurer; a tale-bearer.

> The *groynere* withdrawen [Latin *susurrone retracto*, Vulgate], striues togidere resten. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxvi. 20.

groinery (groi'nėr-i), *n.* [< *groin*[1] + *-ery.*] Same as *groining.*

★**groining** (groi′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *groin*[1], *v.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) Any system of vaulting implying the intersection at any angle of simple vaults.

The windows [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] are small and narrow, the columns round, and the roof displays none of that intricate *groining* we find in English churches.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

(*b*) The general scheme or plan of the groins in such a system of vaulting. (*c*) Same as *groin*[1], 2.—**Underpitch groining**, a system of vaulting employed when the main vault of a groined roof is higher than the transverse intersecting vaults. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, England, furnishes an excellent example of this system. In England often called *Welsh groining*.

groin-point (groin′point), *n.* A workmen's term for the arris or line of intersection of two vaults where there are no ribs.

groin-rib (groin′rib), *n.* In *vaulting*, a main rib masking a groin, or serving to support the groin; an ogive or arc ogive. See *groin*[1], *n.*, 2, and *arc ogive*, under *arc*[1].

Grolier design. A style of decoration in bookbinding, consisting of bold lines of gold, curiously interlaced in geometrical forms, and intermixed with delicate leaves and sprays. Jean Grolier de Servier (1479–1565), from whom this style was named, was a French bibliophile eminent for his bindings.

Matthew's "Guttenberg" Bible [bound] in dark brown levant, with a pure *Grolier design* inlaid with dark blue.
Paper World, XIII. 16.

grom[1]†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *gram*[1] and *grum*.

grom[2]†, *n.* See *groom*[1].

grom[3] (grom), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *crome*[2].] A forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. [Prov. Eng.]

gromal†, *n.* [For **gromel*, equiv. to *gromet* or *gromer*.] Same as *gromet*, 1.

The *gromals* & pages to bee brought vp according to the laudable order and vse of the Sea, as well in learning of Nauigation, as in exercising of that which to them appertaineth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.

grome[1]†, *n.* See *groom*[1].

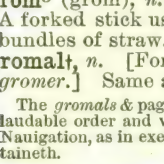
grome[2]†, *n.* See *gram*[1].

gromer†, *n.* [Equiv. to *gromet*.] Same as *gromet*, 1.

gromet (grom′et or grum′et), *n.* [Also (dial.) *grummet* (def. 1), *grommet* (defs. 2, 3); < ME. **gromet*, < OF. *gromet*, *grommet*, *groumet*, *gourmet*, a boy or young man in service, a serving-man, groom, a shopman, agent, broker, later esp., in the form *gourmet*, a wine-merchant's broker, a wine-taster (whence mod. F. *gourmet*, a wine-taster, an epicure: see *gourmet*) (= Sp. Pg. *grumete*, a ship-boy, Pg. dial. *grometo*, a serving-man), dim. of **grome*, *gromme*, *gourme*, a serving-man, a groom: see *groom*[1]. The mechanical senses (defs. 2, 3) seem to be transferred from the lit. sense, perhaps first in naut. usage; cf. *jack* as the name of various mechanical devices, taken from *Jack*, a familiar general name for a boy or man, used esp. among sailors and workmen.] **1**†. A boy or young man in service; an apprentice; a ship-boy.

Hasting shall finde 21. ships, in euery ship 21. men, and a Garcion, or Boy, which is called a *Gromet*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 19.

2. *Naut.*, a ring of rope used for various purposes, made from a strand laid three times round its own central part formed into a loop of the desired size. —**3.** In *mach.*, a ring or eyelet of metal, etc. [In the last two senses also *grommet*.]—**Shot-gromet**, a gromet used to hold shot and prevent it from rolling in time of action.


Gromet.

gromet-iron† (grom′et-ī ėrn), *n.* A toggle-iron: so called when a gromet was used to hold the toggle in position when struck into a whale. Also *grommet-iron*.

gromet-wad (grom′et-wod), *n.* A gun-wad made of a ring of rope, used for round shot in smooth-bore guns.

Gromia (grō′mi-ą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Gromiidæ*. *G. oviformis* is a characteristic imperforate foraminifer of a group known as *Protoplasta filosa*, having the body inclosed in a simple test, and the pseudopodia restricted to a small part of the surface.

The shell is thin, chitinous, colorless or yellowish, . . . a high power of the microscope shows an incessant streaming of granules along the branching, anastomosing shreds of sarcode. The sarcodous extensions of *Gromia* anastomose more freely than is usual among the Protoplasta Filosa, resembling more nearly the Foraminifera in this respect, and the contractile vesicle is near the mouth of the shell. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 14.

Gromiidæ (grō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gromia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizopods with the test chitinous, smooth or incrusted with foreign bodies, imperforate, with a pseudopodial aperture at one extremity or both, and pseudopodia long, branching, and anastomosing. Also *Gromidæ*.

Gromiidea (grō-mi-id′ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gromia* + *-idea*.] The *Gromiidæ* regarded as an order of imperforate foraminifers having the test simply saccular, with an opening at one or at each end for the protrusion of long, filamentous, branched, and netted pseudopodia. It includes both marine and fresh-water forms, divided into *Monostomina*, with one opening, and *Amphistomina*, with two openings.

grommet, *n.* See *gromet*.

gromwell (grom′wel), *n.* [The *w* is intrusive; more correctly, as in earlier use, *grommel*, *grummel*, *gromel*, *gromil*, < ME. *gromil*, *gromyl*, *gromylle*, *gromall*, *gromely*, *gromaly*, *gromylyoun*, < OF. *gremil*, F. *grémil* (E. *graymill*, *gray-millet*, q. v.); supposed by some to be < L. *granum milii*, 'grain of millet,' on account of its grains.] The common name for the plant *Lithospermum officinale*. *Corn-gromwell* is *L. arvense*. *False gromwell* is the name of species of *Onosmodium*. These are all boraginaceous plants with smooth stony fruits.

Yellow bent spikes of the *gromwell*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 16.

grond†. An obsolete preterit of *grind*.

grone†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *groan*.

Gronias (grō′ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γρώνη, a cavern, grot, lit. (sc. πέτρα) an eaten-out rock, fem. of γρῶνος, eaten out, < γράειν, gnaw.] A genus of catfishes, of the family *Siluridæ* and subfamily *Ictalurinæ*. *G. nigrilabris*, a small blind fish found in caves in the eastern United States, is the only known representative of the genus. *Cope*, 1864.

gronte†. An obsolete preterit of *groan*. *Chaucer*.

groom[1] (gröm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *groome*, *grome*; < ME. *grom*, *grome*, a boy, youth, a serving-man, = MD. *grom*, a boy (Kilian), = Icel. *grōmr* (Jonsson), *gromr* (Egilsson), a man, a servant (*homuncio*) (not in Cleasby and Vigfusson); hence, from Teut., OF. *gromme*, *gourme*, serving-man, a groom (*gourme de chambre*, a groom of the chamber), > dim. *gromet*, > E. *gromet*, q. v.; ulterior origin uncertain. It is commonly supposed that *groom*[1], ME. *grome*, is the same as *goom*[2], ME. *gome*, < AS. *guma*, a man, with intrusive *r*, as in *hoarse*, *cartridge*, *partridge*, *culprit*, *vagrant*, etc. In *bridegroom*, early mod. E. *bridegrome*, the second element is unquestionably for earlier *goom*, *gome*, being appar. a conformation to the word *groom*[1]; but this does not prove the identity of the simple words. ME. *gome* means 'man' in an elevated sense, not implying subordination (except as it may be that of a soldier to his chief), and is chiefly, in AS. wholly, confined to poetry, while ME. *grome* always means 'boy,' or else 'man' as a servant or menial, and is frequent in prose as well as in poetry; moreover, the two words occur in the same piece with these differing senses. *Groom* is therefore to be taken as an independent word.] **1**†. A boy; a youth; a young man.

Ich am nou no *grom*,
Ich am wel waxen. *Havelok*, l. 790.

She [Coveitise] maketh false pleadoures,
That with hir termes and hir domes
Doon maydens, children, and eek *gromes*
Her heritage to forgo. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 200.

2. A boy or man in service; a personal attendant; a page; a serving-man. [Obsolete or archaic in this general sense.]

At thilke wofull day of drede,
Where every man shall take his dome,
Als well the maister as the *grome*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 274.

I did but wait upon her like a *groom*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

There was not a *groom* about that castle
But got a gown of green.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 75).

Specifically—**3.** A boy or man who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of the horses or the stable.

Huo . . . thet mest [most] heth hors [horses], mest him fayleth *gromes* and stablen.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

The tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and *grooms* besmeared with gold,
Dazzles the crowd. *Milton*, P. L., v. 356.

4. One of several officers in the English royal household: as, *groom* of the stole; *groom* of the chamber.

Make a mean gentleman a *groom*; a yeoman, or a poor beggar, lord president. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

As soon as the *groom* of the chambers had withdrawn.
Bulwer, My Novel, III. 335.

5. See *groom*[2].

groom[1] (gröm), *v. t.* [< *groom*[1], *n.*, 3.] To tend or care for, as a horse; curry, feed, etc. (a horse): sometimes, in horse slang, used with reference to a person.

They [the steeds], . . . so long
By bandits *groom'd*, prick'd their light ears.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The Honourable Bob Staples daily repeats . . . his favourite original remark that she is the best-*groomed* woman in the whole stud. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxviii.

groom[2] (gröm), *n.* [In this use only modern, and taken from *bridegroom*.] A man newly married, or about to be married; a bridegroom: the correlative of *bride*.

The brides are waked, their *grooms* are drest.
All Rhodes is summoned to the nuptial feast.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 540.

Drinking health to bride and *groom*,
We wish them store of happy days.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

groom-grubber (gröm′grub″ėr), *n.* Formerly, in England, an officer of the royal household whose duty it was to see that the barrels brought into the cellar were tight and full, and to draw out the lees from casks that were nearly empty. *Halliwell*.

groomlet (gröm′let), *n.* [< *groom*[1] + *-let*.] A small groom. *T. Hook*. [Humorous.]

groom-porter (gröm′pōr″tėr), *n.* Formerly, in England, an officer of the royal household whose business was to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing, also to provide cards, dice, etc., and to decide disputes over games. He was allowed to keep an open gaming-table at Christmas. The office was abolished in the reign of George III. *Nares*.

I saw deep and prodigious gaming at the *groom-porter's*; vast heaps of gold squandered away in a vain and profuse manner. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 8, 1668.

groomsman (grömz′man), *n.*; pl. *groomsmen* (-men). [< *groom's*, poss. of *groom*[2], + *man*.] One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

Three of the stories turn on a curious idea of the sacred character of godfathers and godmothers . . . and of *groomsmen* and bridesmaids. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 54.

groop (gröp), *n.* [Also *grupe*, *groap*, *grube*; < ME. *grope*, *grupe*, *groupe*, a trench, a drain from a cow-stall, = OFries. *grōpe* = D. *groep*, a trench, ditch, moat, = MLG. *grope*, a puddle, a drain from a cow-stall, = Norw. *grop*, a groove, cavity, hollow, = Sw. *grop*, a pit, ditch, hole. Cf. *grip*[2], a ditch, etc.] **1.** A trench; a drain; particularly, a trench or hollow behind the stalls of cows or horses for receiving their dung and urine.—**2.** A pen for cattle. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

groop† (gröp), *v. i.* [Formerly also *grope*, *groupe*, *growpe*; < *groop*, *n.*] To make a channel or groove; form grooves.

I *growpe*, sculpe, or suche as coulde grave, *groupe*, or carve. *Palsgrave*.

grooper, *n.* See *grouper*.

grooping-iron†, *n.* [ME. *groping-iren*.] A tool for forming grooves; a gouge.

The *groping-iren* than spake he,
Compas, who hath grevyd the?
MS. Ashmole 61. (*Halliwell.*)

groot (grōt), *n.* The Dutch form of *groat*.

groove (grōv), *n.* [< ME. *grōfe* (rare), a pit ★(AS. **grōf* not found), = OD. *groeve*, a furrow, D. *groeve*, *groef*, a channel, groove, furrow, a grave, = OHG. *gruoba*, MHG. *gruobe*, G. *grube*, a pit, hole, cavity, ditch, grave, = Icel. *grōf*, a pit (*hnakka-grōf*, the pit in the back of the neck), = Dan. *grube* = Sw. *grufva* = Goth. *grōba*, a pit, hole, < Goth. *graban*, AS. *grafan* (pret. *grōf*), E. *grave*[1], etc., dig: see *grave*[1], and cf. *grave*[2] and *grove*.] **1.** A pit or hole in the ground; specifically, in *mining*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth. [Prov. Eng.]

Robert Rutter was hurt in a *groove*.
Chron. Mirab., p. 81.

2. A furrow or long hollow, such as is cut by a tool; a rut or furrow, such as is formed in the ground or in a rock by the action of water; a channel, usually an elongated narrow channel, formed by any agency.

The lightning struck a large pitch-pine across the pond, making a very conspicuous and perfectly regular spiral *groove* from top to bottom. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 144.

Specifically—**3.** A long and regular incision cut by a tool, or a narrow channel formed in any way (as in a part of a construction), for something (as another part) to fit into or move in.

When she gain'd her castle, upsprang the bridge,
Down rang the grate of iron thro' the *groove*.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

The clearance *grooves* were made with a hollow curve.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 94.

Especially—(*a*) The sunken or plowed channel on the edge of a matched board, to receive the tongue. (*b*) The spiral rifling of a gun. (*c*) In the wind-chest of an organ, one of the channels or passages into which the wind is admitted by the pallets, and with which the pipes belonging to a given key are directly or indirectly connected. When a given key is struck, its pallet is opened, and the groove filled with compressed air. Whether all the pipes connected with the groove are sounded or not depends on how many stops are drawn. Also *grove*.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a natural furrow or longitudinal hollow or impression, especially one which is destined to receive one of the organs in repose: as, the antennal *groove;* the rostral *groove* in the *Rhynchophora*, etc.— **5.** Figuratively, a fixed routine; a narrow, unchanging course; a rut: as, life is apt to run in a *groove;* a *groove* of thought or of action.—**Ambulacral, anterolateral, basilar, bicipital, carotid, cervical, ciliated, digastric, esophageal, hypobranchial, medullary,** etc., **groove.** See the adjectives.

groove (grōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grooved*, ppr. *grooving*. [= D. *groeven* = MHG. *gruoben* = ODan. *gruve;* from the noun.] **1.** To cut or make a groove or channel in; furrow.

One letter still another locks,
Each *groov'd* and dovetail'd like a box.
Swift, Answer to T. Sheridan.

2. To form as or fix in a groove; make by cutting a groove or grooves.

High-pitched imagination and vivid emotion tend . . . to *groove* for themselves channels of language which are peculiar and unique.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 128.

The glacier moves silently, . . . *grooving* the record of its being on the world itself.
The Century, XXVIII. 146.

grooved (grövd), *p. a.* Having a groove or grooves; channeled; furrowed.

The aperture [is] *grooved* at the margin.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Wreath Shell.

A poly-*grooved* sporting carbine that formerly belonged to Napoleon I.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 74.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, marked with longitudinal ridges or furrows: as, a *grooved* stem. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a longitudinal channel or channels: as, a *grooved* sternum; the beak of a weevil *grooved* for the reception of the antennæ.—**Spiral-grooved guide.** See *guide*[1].

groove-fellow (grövʹfelʹō), *n.* One of a number of men working a mine in partnership. [North. Eng.]

groover (grövʹėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which cuts a groove; an instrument for grooving.—**2†.** A miner. [North. Eng.]

groove-ram (grövʹram), *n.* A needle-makers' stamp for forming the groove in which the eye of a needle is cut.

grooving (grövʹing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *groove*, *v.*] A system of grooves; the act or method of making grooves, or of providing with grooves.

In small-arms the hexagonal *grooving* is only suitable for muzzle-loaders, but breech-loading cannon are still made on the original principle.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 113.

groovy (grövʹvi), *a.* [< *groove* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of a groove; resembling a groove.

Its main purpose is to keep the surface of the ivory slightly lubricated, so that the rag may not hang to it and wear it into rings or *groovy* marks.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 367.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, having a tendency to routine; inclined to a special or narrow course of thought or effort. [Colloq.]

Men . . . who have not become *groovy* through too much poring over irrelevant learning.
The Engineer, LXV. 294.

grope (grōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *groped*, ppr. *groping*. [< ME. *gropen*, *gropien*, *grapien*, grasp, touch, feel, search, < AS. *grāpian*, grasp, handle, < *grāp*, the grip of the fingers, grasp of the hand, < *grīpan* (pret. *grāp*), seize, grasp, gripe: see *gripe*[1], the primitive, and cf. *grasp*, a derivative, of *grope*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To seize or touch with or as if with the hands; grasp in any way; feel; perceive.

Al that the fynger *gropeth* graythly he grypeth,
Bote yf that that he *gropeth* greue the paume.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 126.

I have touched and tasted the Lord, and *groped* Him with hands, and yet unbelief has made all unsavoury.
Rogers.

Come, thou 'rt familiarly acquainted there, I *grope* that.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

2. To search out by the sense of touch alone; find or ascertain by feeling about with the hands, as in the dark or when blind.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

My chamber door was touched, as if fingers had swept the panels in *groping* a way along the dark gallery outside.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

Hence—**3†.** To pry into; make examination or trial of; try; sound; test.

But who so couthe in other thing him *grope*,
Than hadde he spent al his philosophie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 644.

I rede we aske tham all on rowe,
And *grope* tham how this game is begonne.
York Plays, p. 188.

How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain!
Sir J. Hayward.

Call him hither, 'tis good *groping* such a gull.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To use the hands; handle.

Hands they have and they shall not *grope* [authorized version, "They have hands, but they handle not"].
Wyclif, Ps. cxv. 7.

2. To feel about with the hands in search of something, as in the dark or as a blind person; feel one's way in darkness or obscurity; hence, to attempt anything blindly or tentatively.

Go we *groppe* wher we graued hir,
If we fynde ougte that faire one in fere nowe.
York Plays, p. 489.

We *grope* for the wall like the blind. Isa. lix. 10.

While through the dark the shuddering sea
Gropes for the ships. *Lowell*, Fancy's Casuistry.

We *grope* in the gray dusk, carrying each our poor little taper of selfish and painful wisdom.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 266.

Specifically—**3†.** To feel for fish under the bank of a brook. *I. Walton.* See *gropple*.

groper (grōʹpėr), *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way, as in the dark, or searches tentatively.

A *groper* after novelties in any wise do flye.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Ep. to Lollius.

gropingly (grōʹping-li), *adv.* By groping.

He descended the one step, and advanced slowly and *gropingly* toward the grass-plat. Where was his daring stride now?
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

gropple (grop'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groppled*, ppr. *groppling*. [Freq. of *grope*.] To grope. [Prov. Eng.]

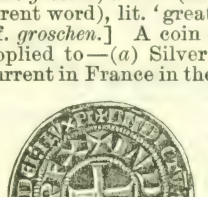
The boys . . . had gone off to the brook to *gropple* in the bank for cray-fish.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxx.

groroilite (grō-roiʹlīt), *n.* [< *Groroi* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone: see *-lite*.] A variety of earthy manganese or wad found near Groroi in the department of Mayenne, France, and occurring in roundish masses, of a brownish-black color with reddish-brown streaks.

gros[1]**†.** Preterit of *grise*[1].

gros[2] (grō), *a.* and *n.* [F., thick, strong: see *gross*.] **I.** *a.* Strong or decided in tint: applied to pigment.—**Gros bleu,** dark blue; especially, in English, the darkest blue used in porcelain-decoration, as at Sèvres and elsewhere.

II. *n.* **1.** A textile fabric stronger or heavier than others of the same material.—**2.** [F., < ML. *grossus*, a coin (defined 'groat,' but a different word), lit. 'great' or 'thick': see *gross*. Cf. *groschen*.] A coin of relatively large size: applied to—(*a*) Silver coins of various kinds current in France in the thirteenth and following centuries, as the *gros tournois*, *gros blanc*, *gros d'argent*, *gros de roi*. The gros tournois of Louis IX., here illustrated, weighs 63 grains. (*b*) A silver coin struck by Edward III. of England and by Edward the Black Prince for their French dominions.—**Gros d'Afrique,** a fine and heavy silk having a glacé or satin surface.—**Gros de Berlin,** a fabric of cotton mixed with alpaca wool. It is made both plain and figured.—**Gros de Messine, gros de Naples,** a stout silk fabric made of organzine.—**Gros des Indes,** a silken textile fabric having a stripe woven transversely across the web.—**Gros de Suez,** a thin ribbed silk used for linings.—**Gros de Tours,** a heavy silk, usually black, used for mourning-dresses.—**Gros grain.** See *grosgrain*.



Obverse. Reverse.
Gros Tournois of Louis IX., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

grosbeak (grōsʹbēk), *n.* [< *gross*, large, thick, + *beak*[1], after F. *grosbec*, grosbeak.] A bird having a notably large, heavy, or turgid bill: usually a general and indefinite name of birds of the family *Fringillidæ:* in the plural loosely synonymous with the nominal subfamily *Coccothraustinæ*. Among familiar examples may be noted the hawfinch or hawthorn-grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, and the greenfinch or green grosbeak, *Ligurinus chloris*, both of Europe. (See cut under *hawfinch*.) The pine-grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*, is common to both Europe and America. Peculiar to the latter country are the evening grosbeak, *Hesperophona vespertina;* the blue grosbeak, *Guiraca cærulea;* the rose-breasted grosbeak, *Zamelodia* (or *Habia*) *ludoviciana* the black-headed grosbeak, *Z.* (or *H.*) *melanocephala;* and the cardinal or scarlet grosbeak, or cardinal-bird, *Cardinalis virginianus*. (See cut under *Cardinalis*.) A few large-billed conirostral birds not of the family *Fringillidæ* receive the same name, as the grenadier, an African weaver-bird, and some of the thick-billed American tanagers, indicating a former very extensive use of *grosbeak* as an English book-name of birds of the Linnean genus *Loxia* in a wide sense. Less frequently written *grossbeak*.

He thought our cardinal *grosbeak*, which he called the Virginia nightingale, as fine a whistler as the nightingale herself.
The Century, XXIX. 778.

groschen (grōʹshen), *n.* [G., < MHG. *grosche*, earlier and prop. *grosse*, also *gros*, < ML. *grossus*, a coin so called: see *gross*, *gros*. Cf. *grosset*.] A small silver coin of various kinds current in Germany from the fourteenth century to the present time. Some specimens are distinguished as *silbergroschen*, *kaisergroschen*, *mariengroschen*. The modern groschen is worth about 2 cents.



Obverse. Reverse.
Groschen of Hanover, 1866, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

groser (grōʹsėr), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., in pl. *grosers*, Sc. also *grozer*, *grozzer*, *grosert*, *grossart*, *groset*, *grozet*, also *grozle*, *grozzle*, in some places *grizzle*, a gooseberry; various alterations of ME. **grosel* (not recorded, but cf. ME. *grosiler*, below), < OF. *groselle*, *groiselle*, *groisele*, a gooseberry, F. *groseille*, a currant, > OF. *groselier*, *groiselier* (> ME. *grosiler*), a gooseberry-bush, F. *groseillier*, a currant-bush, gooseberry-bush (cf. Ir. *groisaid*, Gael. *groiseid*, a gooseberry, Ir. *grosair*, a gooseberry-bush, W. *grwys*, a wild gooseberry, appar. of OF. origin). The OF. *groisele* is in form a dim., perhaps < MHG. *krūs*, G. *kraus*, curling, crisped (= D. *kroes* = Sw. *krus* (in comp.), crisp, curled, frizzled: see *curl*, *cruller*), > G. *krausbeere*, *kräuselbeere*, a cranberry, rough gooseberry, = D. *kruisbezie*, as if 'crossberry' (for **kroesbezie*), = Sw. *krusbär*, a gooseberry; in reference to the short, crisp, curling hairs upon the rougher kinds of the fruit. The ML. *grossula*, a gooseberry, *grossularia*, a gooseberry-bush, are based on the OF. forms. It has been supposed that E. *gooseberry* is, in its first syllable, also of OF. origin: see *gooseberry*.] A gooseberry.

George Gordoune being cited before the session of Rynie for prophaneing the Sabbath, by gathering *grosers* in tyme of sermon, . . . appealed to the Presbyterie.
Presbytery Book of Strathbogie (1636), p. 9. (*Jamieson.*)

grosert, *n.* Same as *groser*.

grosgrain (grōʹgrān), *n.* [F., < *gros*, thick, + *grain*, grain: see *gross* and *grain*[1], and cf. *grogram*.] A stout corded silk stuff, not very lustrous, and one of the most durable of silk fabrics.

gross (grōs), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *gros*, m., *grosse*, f., = Pr. *gros* = Sp. *grueso* = Pg. *grosso* = It. *grosso*, great, big, thick, gross, < LL. *grossus*, thick (of diameter, depth, etc.), ML. great, big, a different word from L. *crassus*, solid, thick, dense, fat, gross, etc., of which it has been supposed to be a corruption. Hence ult. *grocer*, *engross*, etc., *gros*, *groschen*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Great; large; big; bulky.

Child Noryce he came off the tree,
His mother to take off the horse:
"Och alace, alace," says Child Noryce,
"My mother was ne'er so *gross*."
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 43).

The crows and choughs that wing the midway air
Show scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. Unusually large or plump, as from coarse growth or fatness: applied to plants or animals, and implying in men excessive or repulsive fatness.

One of them is well known, my lord: a *gross* fat man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Strong-growing pears . . . are grafted on quince stock in order to restrict their tendency to form *gross* shoots.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 213.

Burly is a man of a great presence; he commands a larger atmosphere, gives the impression of a *grosser* mass of character than most men.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, i.

3. Coarse in texture or form; coarse in taste, or as related to any of the senses; not fine or delicate.

Feede thi howce with *groce*, & not with delycate meete.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 29.

Their diet is extremely *gross*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 347.

4. Coarse in a moral sense; vulgar; indelicate; broad: applied to either persons or things.

It [Platonic love] is a Love abstracted from all corporeal *gross* Impressions and sensual Appetite.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 15.

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton*, P. L., i. 491.

She certainly has talents, but her manner is *gross*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

The terms which are delicate in one age become *gross* in the next. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

5. Remarkably glaring or reprehensible; enormous; shameful; flagrant: as, a *gross* mistake; *gross* injustice.

Neither speak I of *gross* sinners, not grafted into Christ; but even to those that applaud themselves in their holy portion, and look to be saved.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 89.

All heresies, how *gross* soever, have found a welcome with the people. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

The injustice of the verdict was so *gross* that the very courtiers cried shame. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

6. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure: as, a *gross* medium; *gross* air; *gross* elements.

On that bright Sunne of Glorie fixe thine eyes,
Clear'd from *grosse* mists of fraile infirmities.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 140.

She is back't
By th' Amafrose and cloudy Cataract,
That (gathering up *gross* humours inwardly
In th' optique sinew) quite puts out the eye.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

The eye of Heaven
Durst not behold your speed, but hid itself
Behind the *grossest* clouds.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

7. Not acute or sensitive in perception, apprehension, or feeling; stupid; dull.

Lay open to my earthy *gross* conceit . . .
The folded meaning of your words' deceit.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear.
Milton, Comus, l. 458.

The Turks . . . being a people generally of the *grossest* apprehension, and knowing few other pleasures but such sensualities as are equally common both to Men and Beasts. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 41.

8. Whole; entire; total; specifically, without deduction, as for charges or waste material; without allowance of tare and tret: opposed to *net*: as, the *gross* sum or amount; *gross* profits, income, or weight.

It were better to giue fiue hundred pound a tun for those *grosse* Commodities in Denmarke then send for them hither. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 203.

9. General; not entering into detail. [Rare.]

Anatomical results have a reputation for superior credibility, and it is a generally accepted idea that within the limits of *gross* anatomy this reputation is well grounded; but when we glance at the work in minute anatomy or histology, it seems as though a long time must elapse before this latter would be thus honored.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 209.

Gross anatomy, negligence, etc. See the nouns. =Syn. 3–5. Rude, unrefined, animal, low, broad, unseemly, glaring, outrageous.

II. *n.* **1.** The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass: now chiefly or only in the phrase *in gross* or *in the gross* (which see, below).

Remember, son,
You are a general; other wars require you;
For see, the Saxon *gross* begins to move.
Dryden, King Arthur.

Such are the thoughts of the executive part of an army, and indeed of the *gross* of mankind in general.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

2. A unit of tale, consisting of twelve dozen, or 144. It never has the plural form: as, five *gross* or ten *gross*.—**3.** Thick soft food, such as porridge, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Advowson in gross.** See *advowson*, 2.—**A great gross,** twelve gross, or 144 dozen.—**A small gross,** 120.—**Common in gross.** See *common*, *n.*, 4.—**In gross, in the gross,** in bulk; in the lump; wholesale: generally used in feudal and common law to indicate that a right referred to was annexed to the person of an owner, as distinguished from one which was appendant to specific real property, so as to belong always to the owner of that property.

No more than it were either possible or to purpose to seek *in gross* the forms of those sounds which make words.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 163.

There are great Preparations for the Funeral, and there is a Design to buy all the Cloth for Mourning white, and then put it to the Dyers *in gross*, which is like to save the Crown a good deal of Money. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 7.

I hear unlettered men talk of a people they do not know, and condemn them *in the gross* they know not why.
Goldsmith, Abuse of Our Enemies.

Villein in gross. See *villein*.

grosst (grōs), *adv.* [< *gross*, *a.*] After large game: as, to fly *gross*: said of a hawk. *Howell.*

grosst (grōs), *v. t.* [< ME. *grossen*, *grosen*, *grocen*; by apheresis from *engross*, q. v.] To engross. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 214.

grossart (gros'ärt), *n.* A variant of *groser*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

grossbeak, *n.* See *grosbeak*.

grosset†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *grosset*, dim. of *gros*, a coin so called: see *gros*².] A groat. *Halliwell.*

grossful† (grōs'fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *gross*, *a.*, + *-ful*.] Of gross character or quality.

Let me heare
My grossest faults as *grossefull* as they were.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 2.

gross-headed (grōs'hed″ed), *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

This was it, to pluck out of the heads of his admirers the conceit that all who are not prelatical are *gross-headed*, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

grossification (grō″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *grossify* + *-ation*: see *-fication*.] The act of making gross or thick, or the state of becoming gross or thick; especially, in *bot.*, the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization.

grossify (grō'si-fī), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *grossified*, ppr. *grossifying*. [< *gross* + *-i-fy*.] To make gross or thick; become gross or thick. *Imp. Dict.*

grossly (grōs'li), *adv.* In a gross manner; greatly; coarsely; vulgarly; stupidly; shamefully.

He means to gull all but himself; when, truly,
None is so *grossly* gull'd as he.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

Nor is the people's judgment always true:
The most may err as *grossly* as the few.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 782.

An offender who has *grossly* violated the laws.
Junius, Letters, xlv.

The sculpture, painting, and literature of mediæval Europe show how *grossly* anthropomorphic was the conception of deity which prevailed down to recent centuries. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 203.

grossness (grōs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gross, in any sense; especially, indelicacy; rudeness; vulgarity.

Stars fall but in the *grossness* of our sight.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The element immediately next the earth in *grosness* is water. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, xxvii.

For envied wit, like Sol eclipsed, makes known
The opposing body's *grossness*, not its own.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 469.

Vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its *grossness*.
Burke, Rev. in France.

grossulaceous (gros-ū-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *grossulaceus*, < *grossula* (< OF. *groselle*), etc., a gooseberry: see *groser*.] Resembling or pertaining to the gooseberry and currant.

grossular (gros'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. and NL. *grossula*, a gooseberry: see *groser*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry: as, *grossular* garnet.

II. *n.* A variety of garnet found in Siberia: so named from its green color, resembling that of the gooseberry. It belongs to the lime-alumina variety of the species, and the name is often extended to include garnets of other colors having a like composition. See *garnet*¹. Also called *grossularite*.

Grossulariaceæ (gros″ū-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grossularia* (< *grossula*, a gooseberry) + *-aceæ*.] A family of archichlamydeous dicotyledons, consisting of the single genus *Ribes*, comprehending the gooseberry and currant. First used by Mirbel in 1815. See *Ribes*.

grossularite (gros'ū-lär-īt), *n.* [< *grossular* + *-ite*².] Same as *grossular*.

grot¹ (grot), *n.* [= D. *grot*, < F. *grotte*, a grot, a cave: see *grotto*.] A grotto. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Winding with the wall along the outward North-alley of the Chancell, at the far end thereof is a *Grot* hewn out of the rock. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 131.

Umbrageous *grots* and caves
Of cool recess, o'er which the mantling vine
Lays forth her purple grape. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 257.

The babbling runnel crispeth,
The hollow *grot* replieth. *Tennyson*, Claribel.

grot²**†, grote†,** *n.* Middle English forms of *groat*. *Chaucer.*

Grotea (grō'tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cresson, 1864), after A. R. *Grote*, an American entomologist.] **1.** An American genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*.—**2.** A genus of arctiid moths. *Moore*, 1865.

grotescot, *a.* and *n.* [< It. *grottesco*: see *grotesque*.] **I.** *a.* Grotesque.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and stucco floors.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 192.

II. *n.* A grotesque. *Nares.*

Who askt the banes 'twixt these discolour'd mates?
A strange *grotesco* this, the Church and States.
Cleaveland, Poems (1691).

grotesque (grō-tesk'), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *grotesk*, < F. *grotesque*, < It. *grottesco* = Sp. Pg. *grutesco*, odd, antic, ludicrous, in reference to the style of paintings called *grotesques* (F. *grotesques*, < It. *grottesca*, "antick or landskip worke of painters" (Florio), found in ancient crypts and grottos), < It. *grotta*, a grotto: see *grotto*, *grot*¹, and *-esque*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Consisting of or resembling artificial grotto-work.

A sort of *grotesque* carv'd work, cut in an inclined plain from the outside of the wall to the door, which has a grand appearance. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 194.

Hence—**2.** Of the fantastic character of such grotto-work and of its decoration; wildly formed; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic (which see), as the arabesques of the Renaissance, in which figures human to the waist terminate in scrolls, leafage, and the like, and are associated with animal forms and impossible flowers; hence, in general, whimsical, extravagant, or odd; absurdly bold: often, or more commonly, used in a sense of condemnation or depreciation.

The champain head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,
Access denied. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 136.

The numerous fictions, generally original, often wild and *grotesque*, but always singularly graceful and happy, which are found in his essays, fully entitle him to the rank of a great poet. *Macaulay*, Addison.

Puck and Ariel, and the *grotesque* train
That do inhabit slumber.
T. B. Aldrich, Invocation to Sleep.

=Syn. 2. *Fantastic*, etc. (see *fanciful*); whimsical, wild strange.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is grotesque, as an uncouth or ill-proportioned figure, rude and savage scenery, an inartistic, clownish, or absurd fancy, a clumsy satire, or the like.

But in the grand *grotesque* of farce, Munden stands out as single and unaccompanied as Hogarth.
Lamb, Acting of Munden.

From time to time, as you wander, you will meet a lonely, stunted tree, which is sure to be a charming piece of the individual *grotesque*.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 348.

Specifically—**2.** In *art*, a capricious figure, work, or ornament; especially, a variety of arabesque which as a whole has no type in nature, being a combination of the parts of animals and plants, and of other incongruous elements.

There are no *grotesques* in nature.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, xv.

The foliage and *grotesq* about some of the compartments are admirable. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

Wanton *grotesques* thrusting themselves forth from every pinnacle and gargoyle.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

3. In *printing*, any uncouth form of type; specifically, in Great Britain, the black square-cut display-type called *gothic* in the United States.

grotesquely (grō-tesk'li), *adv.* In a grotesque manner; very absurdly.

Sometimes this juggle which is practised with the word theology becomes *grotesquely* apparent.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 60.

grotesqueness (grō-tesk'nes), *n.* The character of being grotesque.

Seldom went such *grotesqueness* with such woe.
Browning, Childe Roland.

Fancies, however extravagant in *grotesqueness* of shadow or shape. *Ruskin.*

grotesquery (grō-tes'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *grotesqueries* (-iz). [< *grotesque* + *-ery*.] An embodiment or expression of grotesqueness; grotesque conduct or speech; a grotesque action.

His [Prof. Wilson's] range of power is extraordinary: from the nicest subtleties of feminine tenderness, he passes at will to the wildest animal riot and the most daring *grotesqueries* of humour. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Think of . . . the *grotesqueries* of Caliban and Trinculo.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 285.

Grotian (grō'shi-an), *a.* [< *Grotius* (a Latinized form of D. *Groot*: see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Grotius (Hugo de Groot), a distinguished Dutch scholar and statesman (1583–1645), and the founder of the modern science of international law.—**Grotian theory,** the doctrine,

first fully propounded by Grotius, that the controlling principles of human law, and particularly of international law, should be sought in the nature of man and in the community of sentiment among the wise and learned of all nations and ages, and that justice is of perpetual obligation, and essential to human well-being.

grotta† (grot'ä), *n.* [It.: see *grotto.*] A grotto.

Let it be turned to a *grotta,* or place of shade.
Bacon, Building.

grotto (grot'ō), *n.*; pl. *grottoes* or *grottos* (-ōz). [A mistaken form (as if It. masc.) of earlier *grotta* (q. v.) (also *grot*[1], q. v., = D. *grot,* < F.) = G. Dan. *grotte* = Sw. *grotta* = F. *grotte,* < It. *grotta,* f., = Sp. Pg. *gruta* = Pr. *crota,* earlier *cropta* = OF. *crote, croute,* a grotto, a cave, < ML. *grupta, crupta,* corrupt forms of L. *crypta,* an underground passage or chamber, a vault, cave, grotto, crypt: see *crypt,* which is thus a doublet of *grotto.*] A subterranean cavity; a natural cavern, or an ornamented excavation or construction more or less remotely resembling a natural cave, made for shade or recreation. In the former case, the name is most commonly used for a cavern of limited size remarkable in some respect, as the Grotto del Cane near Naples for its carbonic vapors, the grotto of Antiparos for its beautiful stalactitic and stalagmitic formations, or the grottoes of Capri for their picturesqueness. Poetically the name is often applied to any deeply shaded inclosed space, as an umbrageous opening in a dense wood, an overarched depression in the ground, etc.

On the side of the hills over Salheia there are some *grottos* cut in the rock; one of them is large, consisting of several rooms. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 126.

Alas! to *grottoes* and to groves we run,
To ease and silence, every Muse's son.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 110.

grotto-work (grot'ō-wėrk), *n.* The arrangement and decoration of an artificial grotto; grotto-like structure.

You [an oyster], in your *grot'o-work* enclos'd,
Complain of being thus expos'd.
Cowper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

grouan (grou'an), *n.* Same as *growan.*

groughtt, *n.* A bad form of *growth. Chapman.*

groult, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *growl.*

ground[1] (ground), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ground, grund,* < AS. *grund,* bottom, foundation, the ground, earth, soil, = OS. *grund* = OFries. *grund, grond* = D. *grond* = MLG. *grunt* = OHG. MHG. *grunt,* G. *grund,* bottom, foundation, the ground, soil, etc., = Icel. *grunnr,* m., the bottom (of sea or water), cf. *grunn,* n., a shallow, a shoal, *grunnr,* a., = Sw. Dan. *grund,* a., shallow, shoal (Sw. Dan. *grund,* the ground, is in this sense appar. of G. origin, and Icel. *grund,* f., a green field, grassy plain, appears to be a different word), = Goth. **grundus,* bottom, base (in comp. *grundu-waddjus,* a foundation, lit. 'ground-wall,' and deriv. *afgrunditha,* bottomless deep: cf. G. *abgrund* = Dan. Sw. *afgrund*). Cf. Ir. *grunnt,* Gael. *grunnd,* bottom, base, ground, prob. from the AS. Root uncertain; the supposition that *ground,* like LG. and G. *grand,* gravel, is from *grind* (AS. pp. *grunden*), with the orig. sense of 'that which is ground' into small particles, i. e., sand, gravel, grit, dust, etc., does not suit the earliest sense of *ground,* which is 'bottom, foundation.'] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bottom; the lowest part. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Hi caste hire in a wel [very] deope water, hire heued toward the *grounde.* *St. Margaret,* l. 242.

Helle is with ute met [mete, measure], and deop with ute *grunde.* *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 249.

A lake that hathe no *grounde.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 189.

2. Foundation; base; a surface serving as a support, as a floor or pavement.

Thilke Zarabazar cam, and sette the *grounds* of the temple of God. *Wyclif,* 1 Esd. [Ezra] v. 16 (Oxf.).

Thrice rung the bell, the slipper knock'd the *ground,*
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 17.

3. The solid part of the earth's surface; the crust of the globe; the firm land.

God that the *ground* wroght,
And ilke a planet hase put in a plaine course,
That turnys as there tyme comys, trist ye non other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 422.

I have made the earth, the man and the beast that are upon the *ground.* Jer. xxvii. 5.

I will run as far as God has any *ground.*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

4. The disintegrated portion of the earth's crust, lying upon its surface; soil; earth.

Water myxt with *grounde,* the thridde avis is,
Upshette aboute, and trampled with catell
Maade playne and dried after.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

And here the maiden, sleeping sound,
On the dank and dirty *ground.*
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

5. A limited part of the earth's surface; a space or tract of country; a region.

Fran. Stand! who's there?
Hor. Friends to this *ground.*
Mar. And liegemen to the Dane.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Edward the Black Prince,
Who on the French *ground* play'd a tragedy,
Making defeat on the full power of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

There, lost behind a rising *ground,* the wood
Seems sunk. *Cowper,* Task, i. 305.

6. Land appropriated to individual ownership or use; cultivated land; a landed estate or possession; specifically, the land immediately surrounding or connected with a dwelling-house or other building and devoted to its uses: commonly in the plural.

Augustus . . . deprived them [of Cremona] of their *grounds,* and bestowed them upon his trained souldiers.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 138.

Thy next design is on thy neighbour's *grounds.*
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

While the elder parties were still over the breakfast table, the young people were in the *grounds.*
Bulwer, Night and Morning, p. 29.

Rivulet crossing my *ground,*
And bringing me down from the Hall
This garden-rose that I found.
Tennyson, Maud, xxi.

7. Land appropriated to some special use (without reference to ownership), as the playing of games: as, base-ball *grounds;* cricket-*grounds;* hunting-*grounds;* hence, also, fishing-*grounds.* —**8**†. The pit of a theater. It was originally without benches, and on a level with the stage. *Halliwell.*—**9.** In *mining:* (*a*) Same as *country,* 8. (*b*) That part of the lode or vein which is being worked, or to which reference is made.—**10.** The basis upon or by means of which a work is executed, or upon which it rests for support or display; a foundation, foil, or background.

And like bright metal on a sullen *ground,*
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *painting,* a basis for a picture, whether it be of plaster, as in distemper or fresco, or only a general tone of color spread over the surface of a canvas and intended to show through the overlaid color if transparent, or to relieve it if opaque.

If folly grow romantic, I must paint it.
Come then, the colours and the *ground* prepare.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 17.

(*b*) In *sculp.,* the flat surface from which the figures project: said of a work in relief. (*c*) In *etching,* a coating of varnish applied to a plate as a basis to work upon; in mezzotint, a roughening of the copper with a cradle for a like purpose. See *etching* and *etching-ground.* (*d*) In *decorative art,* the original surface, uncolored, or colored with a flat tint only as a preparation for further ornament. Thus, a background may consist of slight scrollwork, fretwork, or the like, printed upon the ground, as in the case of decorative designs of considerable richness, figure-work, flower-work, and the like. (*e*) In *ceram.,* the colored surface of the body of a piece upon which painting in enamels or gilding is to be applied. See *ground-laying* and *bossing,* 1. (*f*) In lace, that part of lace which is not the pattern, of two kinds, one called the reseau or net, and the other the grillage. See these words and *lace.* (*g*) In *music:* (1) A cantus firmus, or melody proposed for contrapuntal treatment.

For on that *ground* I'll make a holy descant.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Especially—(2) A ground bass (which see, under *bass*[3]).

Welcome is all our song, is all our sound,
The treble part, the tenor, and the *ground.*
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

(*h*) In *textile manuf.,* the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental; that part of manufactured articles, as tapestry, carpeting, etc., of a uniform color, on which the figures are, as it were, drawn or projected. (*i*) One of the pieces nailed to lathing to form a guide for the surface of plastering, and to serve as a basis for stucco-work.

The architraves, skirtings, and surbase mouldings are fixed to pieces of wood called *grounds.*
Encyc. Brit., IV. 492.

(*j*) The first coat of hard varnish in japanning.

11. That which logically necessitates a given judgment or conclusion; a sufficient reason; in general, a reason or datum of reasoning; logical or rational foundation.

She told hym all the *grounde* of the mater
In euery thing, and how it was be fall.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1086.

I'll answer for 't there are no *grounds* for that report.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

That knowledge by which the mind is necessitated to affirm or posit something else is called the logical reason, *ground,* or antecedent; that something else which the mind is necessitated to affirm or posit is called the logical consequent. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Lectures on Logic, v.

12. Source, origin, or cause.

Necessity hath taught them Physicke, rather had from experience then the *grounds* of Art.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 56.

That fable had *ground* of Historie, howsoeuer by fictions obscured. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 341.

O that their *ground* of Hate should be my Love!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 117.

13†. *pl.* Remnants; ends; scraps; small pieces.

A fly made with a peacock's feather is excellent in a bright day: you must be sure you want not in your magazine-bag the peacock's feather, and *grounds* of such wool and crewel as will make the grasshopper.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 106.

14. *pl.* [Formerly also *grouns, growns.*] Sediment at the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees: as, coffee-*grounds;* the *grounds* of strong beer.

How much another thing it is to hear him speak, that hath cleared himself from froth and *growns,* and who suffers neither sloth nor fear, nor ambition, nor any other tempting spirit of that nature to abuse him.
Marvell, Works, II. 131.

15. In *elect.,* an accidental or intentional (as in lightning arresters) connection with the earth, so that electric current can pass off into it.

Absorbent grounds, barren ground, blue ground. See the adjectives.—**Bar of ground.** See *bar*[1].—**Bassing-ground,** fishing-ground for bass; a place where bass may be caught.—**Dame Joan ground,** a filling or ground used in point-lace, consisting of threads arranged in couples, and inclosing hexagon openings arranged like a honeycomb, two parallel threads coming between each two hexagons.—**Dark and bloody ground,** a name often used for the State of Kentucky, on account of its having early been the scene of frequent Indian wars. It is said to be the translation of the name *Kentucky,* given to the region by the aborigines because opposing tribes often fought there on their resorting to it as a common hunting-ground.—**Dead ground.** Same as *dead angle* (which see, under *angle*[3]).—**Delicate ground,** a matter with regard to which great delicacy or circumspection, especially in conversation, is necessary.—**Devonia ground,** in *lace-making,* a kind of ground or filling composed of irregular brides, each of which, instead of a single thread, consists of at least two laid side by side, and held together by fine cross-threads.—**Firm ground,** secure footing; firm foundation.—**Happy hunting-grounds.** See *hunting-ground.*—**Low grounds,** bottom-lands. [Virginia, U. S.] —**On even ground.** See *even*[1].—**On grounut,** ashore; aground.

[The ship] had been preserved in divers most desperate dangers, having been *on ground* upon the sands by flushing, and again by Dover, and in great tempests.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 289.

On the ground. (*a*) On the earth. (*b*) At the spot or place mentioned; at hand.—**Slippery ground,** insecure footing; an uncertain or deceptive foundation.

Honest Merit stands on *slipp'ry ground,*
Where covert artifice and guile abound.
Cowper, Charity, l. 284.

To be on one's own ground, to deal with a matter with which one is familiar.—**To bite the ground.** See *to bite the dust,* under *bite.*—**To break ground.** See *break.*—**To bring to groundt, set on groundt,** to discomfit; floor; gravel.

Hit greuys me full gretly, & *to ground brynges,*
Whe hur Elan be so honerable, or of so hegh prise,
ffor hir, oure Dukes to dethe, & oure derfe kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9342.

The Pharisees and Sadducees had no further end but to *set* Him *on ground,* and so to expose Him to the contempt of the people. *Bp. Andrews,* Sermons, V. 127.

To fall or go to the ground, to come to naught: as, the project *fell to the ground.*

Alnaschar, who kicked down the china, . . . had cast his eye on the Vizier's daughter, and his hopes of her *went to the ground* with the shattered bowls and tea-cups.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lxxii.

To gain ground. (*a*) To advance; make progress or head; gain an advantage; obtain a degree of success. (*b*) To gain credit; prevail; become more general or extensive: as, the opinion *gains ground.*—**To gather ground.** Same as *to gain ground.* [Rare.]

As evening-mist
Risen from a river o'er the marish glides,
And *gathers ground* fast at the labourer's heel
Homeward returning. *Milton,* P. L., xii. 631.

To get ground. Same as *to gain ground.* [Rare.]

There were divers bloody Battles 'twixt the Remnant of Christians and the Moors, for 700 Years together; and the Spaniards, *getting Ground* more and more, drave them at last to Granada. *Howell,* Letters, I. iii. 32.

To give ground, to recede; retire under the pressure of an advancing enemy; yield advantage.

Having made the Imperial army *give Ground* the Day before. *Howell,* Letters, I. vi. 6.

To lose ground. (*a*) To retire; retreat; be driven from the position taken. (*b*) To lose advantage. (*c*) To lose credit; decline; become less in force or extent.—**To stand one's ground,** to stand firm; not to recede or yield.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the ground. (*a*) Belonging to the ground or base; hence, basic; fundamental: as, the *ground* form of a word; *ground* facts or principles.

According to Mr. Bertin's theory, this people was the "*ground* race" of western Asia. *Science,* XII. 308.

(*b*) Pertaining to the soil: as, *ground* air. (*c*) Situated on or nearest to the surface of the earth: as, the *ground* floor. —**Ground air.** See *air*[1].—**Ground bass.** See *bass*[3].—**Ground floor.** See *floor.*—**Ground form,** in *gram.,* a name sometimes given to the basis of a word to which the inflectional parts are added in declension or conjugation; the stem or base of a theme (a Germanism).—**Ground tier.** (*a*) The lower or pit range of boxes in a theater. (*b*) *Naut.*:

(1) The lowest range of water-casks in the hold of a vessel before the introduction of iron tanks. (2) The lowest range of any material stowed in the hold.—**Ground ★water.** See *water*.

ground[1] (ground), *v.* [< ME. *grounden*, found, establish; also, in earlier forms, *grundien*, *grenden*, tr. bring to the ground, intr. descend or set (as the sun), < AS. *gryndan*, *ā-gryndan*, intr., descend or set (= D. *gronden* = OHG. *grunden*, MHG. G. *gründen* = Sw. *grunda* = Dan. *grunde*, found, establish, etc.), < *grund*, bottom, base, ground: see *ground*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place on a foundation; found; establish firmly in position.

Their houses wherein they sleepe, they *ground* vpon a round foundation of wickers artificially wrought and compacted together. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 95.

2. To settle or establish in any way, as on reason or principle; fix or settle firmly in existence or in thought.

He . . . gert the ledis to beleue, that in his lond dwelt, That the gome was a god *grounded* in blisse. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4348.

Our men, . . . *grounding* themselues vpon the goodnesse of their cause, and the promise of God, . . . caried resolute mindes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 286.

This duke
Hath ta'en displeasure 'gainst his gentle niece:
Grounded upon no other argument
But that the people praise her for her virtues.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

3. To instruct thoroughly in elements or first principles.

For he was *grounded* in astronomye. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 414.

The Latin I have sufficiently tried him in, and I promise you, sir, he is very well *grounded*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.

The fact is she had learned it [French] long ago, and *grounded* herself subsequently in the grammar so as to be able to teach it to George. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiii.

4. To lay or set on or in the ground; bring to ground, or to rest on or as if on the ground.

And th' Okes, deep *grounded* in the earthly molde,
Did move, as if they could him understand.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 453.

When the fans are thus discharged, the word of command, in course, is to *ground* their fans. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 102.

Our guard did his duty well, pacing back and forth, and occasionally *grounding* his musket to keep up his courage by the sound. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 99.

5. *Naut.*, to run ashore or aground; cause to strike the ground: as, to *ground* a ship.

The *grounded* floe-bergs are forced up the shelving seabottoms. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 230.

6. In *elect.*, to connect with the earth, as a conductor, so that the electricity can pass off to it.

If an accidental connection with the ground should occur, or, as it is technically said, a ground appears on the wires, it is at once tested for by *grounding* the circuit at the office. *T. D. Lockwood*, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 138.

7. To form a ground on or for; furnish with a ground or base. See *ground*[1], *n.*, 10.

For the first biting, *ground* and smoke the plate in the ordinary manner. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 160.

To ground arms (*milit.*), to lay the arms upon the ground in front of the soldier: an old movement used especially by prisoners in cases of capture or surrender.

Every burgher . . . should *ground arms*, in token of submission. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

To ground in, in *hand block-printing*, to apply secondary and subsequent colors to (a cotton cloth which has received the color of the first block).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To run aground; strike the ground and remain fixed, as a ship.

Ere wee had sayled halfe a league, our ship *grounding* gaue vs once more libertie to summon them to a parley. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 238.

Romero himself, whose ship had *grounded*, sprang out of a port hole and swam ashore. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 527.

2. To come to or strike the ground.

He [the batsman] is . . . out if he strikes the ball into the air and it is caught by one of his adversaries before it *grounds*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 178.

3. To base an opinion or course of action; depend. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Ground not upon dreams; you know they are ever contrary. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 3.

I say, moreover, and I *ground* upon experience, that poisons contain within themselves their own antidote. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 10.

ground[2] (ground). Preterit and past participle of *grind*.

groundage (groun'dāj), *n.* [< *ground*[1] + *-age*.] A tax paid for the ground or space occupied by a ship while in port.

The soyle of the shore and sea adjoining is now the kings, and particular lords, according to their titles: insomuch that it is ordinary to take toll and custom for anchorage, *groundage*, &c. *Spelman*, Of the Admiral Jurisdiction.

ground-angling (ground'ang″gling), *n.* Angling without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook, so as to sink it nearly to the bottom. Also called *bottom-fishing*.

ground-annual (ground'an″ū-al), *n.* In *Scots law*, an estate created in land by a vassal, who, instead of selling his land for a gross sum, reserves an annual ground-rent.

ground-ash (ground'ash), *n.* An ash-sapling of a few years' growth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ground-bailiff (ground'bā″lif), *n.* In *mining*, a superintendent of mines whose duty it is to visit them periodically and report upon their condition. [Eng.]

ground-bait (ground'bāt), *n.* **1.** In *angling*, bait dropped to the bottom of the water to attract fish.—**2.** Same as *groundling*, 2 (*a*).

ground-bait (ground'bāt), *v. t.* In *angling*, to use ground-bait in or on: as, to *ground-bait* a place where one intends to fish.

ground-beam (ground'bēm), *n.* In *carp.*, the sill for a frame.

ground-beetle (ground'bē″tl), *n.* A predatory beetle of the family *Carabidæ:* so called from its mode of life, most of the species being found running over the ground or hidden during the day under stones and other objects. The number of genera and species is very large; they are distributed through all continents from the polar zones to the tropics. They are carnivorous for the most part, though some genera of the group *Harpalinæ* are occasionally or even habitually herbivorous. The fiery ground-beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, is one of the most conspicuous carnivorous species. To the herbivorous group belongs the murky ground-beetle, *Harpalus caliginosus*, which is abundant in the northerly parts of the United States; *H. pennsylvanicus* is a related species. See cut ★under *Harpalus*.



Fiery Ground-beetle (*Calosoma calidum*), natural size.

groundberry (ground'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *groundberries* (-iz). The wintergreen or checkerberry, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

ground-bird (ground'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A ground-sparrow. [New Eng.]—**2.** In Blyth's edition of Cuvier (1849), a general name for any columbine, gallinaceous, grallatorial, or struthious bird.

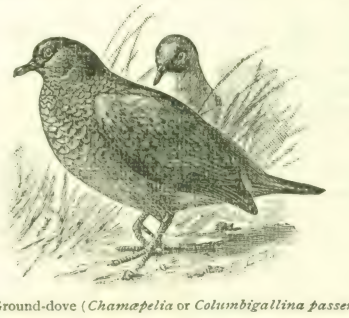
ground-cherry (ground'cher″i), *n.* **1.** A plant, *Prunus* (*Cerasus*) *Chamæcerasus*, with smooth shining leaves and spherical acid fruit, sometimes found in gardens budded on the common cherry. See *cherry*[1], 1.—**2.** An American plant of the genus *Physalis*.

ground-cistus (ground'sis″tus), *n.* See *cistus*.

ground-cloth (ground'klôth), *n.* *Theat.*, a painted cloth laid on the stage to represent grass, gravel walks, etc.

ground-cuckoo (ground'kuk″ö), *n.* **1.** An old-world cuckoo of the subfamily *Centropodinæ;* a spur-heeled cuckoo.—**2.** A new-world cuckoo of the genus *Geococcyx* or subfamily *Saurotherinæ*. The ground-cuckoo of the United States is *G. californianus*. Also called *chaparral-cock*, *road-runner*, and *paisano*. See cut under *chaparral-cock*. A similar but smaller Mexican species is *G. affinis*.

ground-dove (ground'duv), *n.* A dove or pigeon of notably terrestrial habits. (*a*) A pigeon of the genus *Geopelia*. (*b*) A pigeon of the subfamily *Gourinæ*. Also called *ground-pigeon*. (*c*) Especially, in the United States, *Chamæpelia* or *Columbigallina passerina*, the dwarf ground-dove. It is one of the smallest birds of its kind, being only 6½ to 7 inches long, and 10 or 11 in extent of wings. It has short broad wings and tail



Dwarf Ground-dove (*Chamæpelia* or *Columbigallina passerina*).

(the latter being nearly even and of 12 feathers), naked tarsi, no iridescence on head or neck, and blue-black spots on the wings, the male being varied with grayish-olive, bluish and purplish-red tints, and having the wings lined with orange-brown or chestnut. The color of the female is chiefly grayish. This pretty bird inhabits the southern United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, especially along the coasts; it nests on the ground or on bushes, and lays two white eggs seven eighths of an inch long and two thirds of an inch broad.

ground-down (ground-doun'), *n.* A kind of needle shorter than the kind called sharps: a trade-name.

groundedly (groun'ded-li), *adv.* In a well-grounded or firmly established manner; with good reason.

Yea ye know they be very true—that is to say, certainly, *groundedly*, and perfightly true; why than beleue ye them not? *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 98.

John the Pannonian, *groundedly* believed
A blacksmith's bastard. *Browning*, Protus.

groundent†. An obsolete past participle of *grind*. *Chaucer*.

grounder (groun'dėr), *n.* In *base-ball* and similar games, a ball knocked or thrown along the ground and not rising into the air.

ground-fast (ground'fȧst), *a.* Firmly fixed in the ground. [Rare.]

In Yorkshire they kneel on a *ground-fast* stone and say—
All hail to the moon, all hail to thee,
I prithee, good moon, reveal to me
This night who my husband shall be.
Defoe, Duncan Campbell, Int.

ground-feeder (ground'fē″dėr), *n.* A fish which feeds at the bottom of the water.

Sturgeons are *ground-feeders*. With their projecting wedge-shaped snout they stir up the soft bottom, and by means of their sensitive barbels detect shells, crustaceans, and small fishes, on which they feed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 611.

ground-finch (ground'finch), *n.* **1.** An American finch of the genus *Pipilo*. The towhee bunting or chewink is sometimes called the *red-eyed ground-finch*. *Sclater*. See cut under *Pipilo*.—**2**†. A bird of Swainson's subfamily *Fringillinæ*.

ground-fir (ground'fėr), *n.* Same as *ground-pine*, 2.

ground-fish (ground'fish), *n.* A fish which swims at the bottom of the water, and must be fished for there. Among ground-fish are the cod, hake, haddock, cusk, ling, flounder, and halibut.

ground-game (ground'gām), *n.* Hares, rabbits, and other running game, as distinguished from flying game, as pheasants, grouse, partridges, etc.

ground-gru (ground'grö), *n.* [< *ground*[1] + **gru*, of obscure origin.] Same as *ground-ice*. *Imp. Dict.*

ground-gudgeon (ground'guj″ọn), *n.* Same as *groundling*, 2 (*a*). [Local, Eng.]

ground-helet, *n.* A species of speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*.

ground-hemlock (ground'hem″lok), *n.* A low evergreen shrub of North America, *Taxus Canadensis*. Also called *American yew*.

ground-hog (ground'hog), *n.* **1.** The American marmot, *Arctomys monax*, more commonly called *woodchuck*. See cut under *Arctomys*.—**2.** The aardvark or ant-eater of Africa, *Orycteropus capensis*. Also called *ground-pig* and *earth-hog*. See cut under *aardvark*.—**3.** One of the fat white grubs or larvæ of some beetles, as the June-bug or the May-beetle. Also called *white-grub*. [Local, U. S.]—**4.** A Madagascan insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidæ*, as the *Centetes ecaudatus*.—**Ground-hog day.** See *woodchuck day*, under *woodchuck*.

ground-hold (ground'hōld), *n.* *Naut.*, tackle for holding on to the ground; anchors collectively; also, anchorage.

Like as a ship with dreadfull storme long tost,
Having spent all her mastes and her *ground-hold*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 1.

ground-hornbill (ground'hôrn″bil), *n.* An African bird of the family *Bucerotidæ*, the *Bucorvus abyssinicus*.

ground-ice (ground'īs), *n.* Ice formed at the bottom of a river or other body of water, before ice begins to appear on the surface. Also called *anchor-ice*.

There are certain conditions under which ice may be actually formed at the bottom of a stream. . . . This formation of *ground-ice* is occasionally seen in parts of the Thames. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 152.

grounding (groun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ground*[1], *v.*] **1.** The background of any design, as in embroidery, especially when itself made of needlework.—**2.** The act of putting in or preparing such a background.—**3.** Alumina and oil applied to wall-paper which is to be satin-finished.—**4.** In *ceram.*, same as *ground-laying*.—**5.** In *marble-working*, the operation of smoothing the surface of the marble with a succession of fine emeries.

Fifthly, snake-stone is used, and the last finishes what is called the *grounding* [of marble ornaments].
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 379.

ground-ivy (ground'ī″vi), *n.* An old-world plant, *Glecoma hederacea*, of the family *Menthaceæ*, occurring in temperate and southern Europe and western Asia, and naturalized in the United States. It has opposite crenate leaves and whorls of purple labiate flowers, which appear in spring. It was formerly held in much repute for its supposed tonic properties, and an herb-tea was made from it. See *alehoof*.

ground-joint (ground'joint), *n.* In *mach.*, a joint in which the surfaces are so perfectly fitted together by being rubbed together that the joint will not leak under pressure.

ground-joist (ground'joist), *n.* In *arch.*, one of the joists which rest upon sleepers laid on the ground, or on bricks, prop-stones, or dwarf walls, used in basements or ground floors.

ground-keeper (ground'kē″pėr), *n.* A bird, as a woodcock, that hugs the ground closely.

These very quick little fellows [woodcock] are old male *ground-keepers*. *G. Trumbull*, Bird Names, p. 154.

ground-layer (ground'lā″ėr), *n.* 1†. One who lays the groundwork or foundation.

He was the *ground-layer* of the other peace.
Stow, an. 1603.

2. In *ceram.*, a person who lays grounds. See *bossing*, 1. The ground-layers generally work with some form of respirator to prevent the inhalation of the color-dust.

ground-laying (ground'lā″ing), *n.* In *ceram.*, the first process in decorating by means of enameled color. It consists in laying a coat of boiled oil upon the biscuit, and then leveling or bossing it (see *bossing*, 1); the color is then dusted on, and adheres to the oil. If it is necessary to have a white panel or medallion, that part of the piece is covered previously with an application, called a stencil, which prevents the oil from adhering to the surface. Also called *grounding*.

In fine enamelling, *ground-laying* is the first process.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 89.

groundless (ground'les), *a.* [< ME. *groundles*, < AS. *grundleás*, bottomless, boundless (= D. *grondeloos* = G. *grundlos*, bottomless, = Icel. *grunnlauss*, boundless, = Sw. Dan. *grundlös*, baseless), < *grund*, bottom, ground, + *-leás*, -less.] Without ground or foundation; especially, having no adequate cause or reason; not authorized; baseless.

How *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them of being averse to our national worship! *Freeholder*.

My *groundless* Fears, my painful Cares, no more shall vex thee. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.

groundlessly (ground'les-li), *adv.* In a groundless manner; without adequate reason or cause; without authority or support.

Their title [friends of the Liberty of the Press] *groundlessly* insinuated that the freedom of the Press had lately suffered, or was now threatened with some violation.
Burke, Conduct of the Minority.

groundlessness (ground'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being groundless.

The error will lye, not in the *groundlessness* of the distinction, but the erroneousness of the application.
Boyle, Works, V. 549.

ground-line (ground'līn), *n.* In *persp.*, the line of intersection of the horizontal and the vertical planes of projection.

groundling (ground'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *ground*[1] + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. That which lives upon the ground; a terrestrial animal.—2. A fish which habitually remains at the bottom of the water. Specifically—(*a*) The spiny loach, *Cobitis tænia*. Also *ground-bait*, *ground-gruegeon*. (*b*) The black goby, *Gobius niger*. Also *grundel*.

3. The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*. [Lancashire, Eng.]—4. Formerly, a spectator who stood in the pit of a theater, which was literally on the ground, having neither floor nor benches.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

5. Hence, allusively, one of the common herd; in the plural, the vulgar.

For we are born three stories high: no base ones,
None of your *groundlings*, master.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

The charge of embezzlement and wholesale speculation in public lands, of immense wealth and limitless corruption, were probably harmless; they affected only the *groundlings*. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 438.

II. *a.* Of a base or groveling nature. [Rare.]

Let that domicile [the stocks] for *groundling* rogues and earth-kissing varlets envy thy preferment.
Lamb, Elia, p. 352.

ground-liverwort (ground'liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* A lichen, *Peltigera canina*, which grows on the ground and bears some resemblance to the thalloid liverworts, as *Marchantia*. Also called *dog-lichen*.

ground-lizard (ground'liz″ärd), *n.* 1. The small Jamaican lizard *Ameiva dorsalis*.—2. A common harmless skink of the southern United States, *Oligosoma laterale*. It is of a chestnut color, with a black lateral band edged with white, yellowish belly, and bluish under the tail, of slender form, and about 5 inches long.

groundly† (ground'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *groundely*, *growndlie*; < *ground*[1] + *-ly*[2].] As to the basis or foundation; with regard to fundamentals or essentials; in principles; solidly; not superficially; carefully.

And the more *groundly* it is searched, the precioser thynges are found in it. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 39.

A man *growndlie* learned.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 114.

After ye had read and *groundely* pondered the contentes of my letters than to you addressed. *State Papers*, i. 62.

ground-mail (ground'māl), *n.* Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a churchyard. [Scotch.]

"Reasonable charges?" said the sexton; "ou, there's *grund-mail*, and bell-siller (though the bell's broken nae doubt), and the kist, and my day's wark, and my bit fee, and some brandy and yill to the drigie."
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

ground-mass (ground'mȧs), *n.* In *petrog.*, the dense or fine-grained matrix of a porphyry, in which the contrasting more prominent crystals (phenocrysts) are embedded. It may be vitreous, semicrystalline, or holocrystalline, and it may exhibit a great variety of microscopic textures. Its fineness or coarseness of grain depends largely on the rate of cooling of the igneous mass as it consolidated. The slower the cooling the coarser the texture of the ground-mass.

ground-mold (ground'mōld), *n.* In *civil engin.*, a templet or frame by which the surface of the ground is brought to a required form, as in terracing or embanking. *E. H. Knight*.

ground-nest (ground'nest), *n.* A nest made on the ground.

The herald lark
Left his *ground-nest*, high towering to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song.
Milton, P. R., ii. 280.

ground-net (ground'net), *n.* A trawl-net or drag-net; a trammel.

ground-niche (ground'nich), *n.* In *arch.*, a niche whose base or seat is on a level with the ground or floor.

groundnut (ground'nut), *n.* 1. The ground-pea or peanut, the pod of *Arachis hypogæa*. See *Arachis*.

Groundnut oil is an excellent edible oil, largely used as a substitute for olive oil. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 746.

2. The earthnut, the tuberous root of *Conopodium majus*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe.—3. *Glycine Apios* of the United States, a leguminous climber with small tuberous roots.—**Bambarra groundnut**, the pod of *Voandzeia subterranea*, resembling the peanut.—**Dwarf groundnut**, the dwarf ginseng, *Panax trifolius*.

ground-oak† (ground'ōk), *n.* A sapling of oak.

Then Robin Hood stept to a thicket of trees,
And chose him a staff of *ground oak*.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 218).

ground-parrakeet (ground'par-ą-kēt″), *n.* A parrakeet of the genus *Pezoporus* or of the genus *Geopsittacus*.

ground-pea (ground'pē), *n.* The peanut. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

ground-pearl (ground'pėrl), *n.* A scale-insect of the Bahamas, *Margarodes formicarum*, living under ground and acquiring a calcareous shell-like covering, somewhat like that of a mollusk. It is used for making necklaces by the natives, whence the name.

ground-pig (ground'pig), *n.* 1. Same as *ground-hog*, 2.—2. Same as *ground-rat*.

ground-pigeon (ground'pij″ọn), *n.* Same as *ground-dove* (*b*).

ground-pine (ground'pīn), *n.* 1. A tufted, spreading herbaceous plant of the genus *Ajuga* (*A. Chamæpitys*), family *Menthaceæ*, formerly classed among the germanders, and said to be called *pine* from its resinous smell.—2. One of several species of *Lycopodium*, or club-moss, especially *L. clavatum*, the common club-moss, a long creeping evergreen plant found in healthy pastures and dry woods in Great Britain and North America. It is also called *running-pine* and *ground-fir*. Another species is *L. obscuram*, a graceful tree-shaped evergreen plant, about 8 inches high, growing in moist woods in North America.

ground-plan (ground'plan), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, the representation of the divisions of a building at the level of the surface of the ground; commonly, the plan of the lowest story above the cellar, though this is usually raised above the surface of the ground. Also *ground-plot*. Hence—2. A first, general, or fundamental plan of any kind.

ground-plane (ground'plān), *n.* The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.

ground-plate (ground'plāt), *n.* 1. In *building*, the lowest horizontal timber of a frame, which receives the other timbers of a wooden erection; the groundsill.—2. In *railway engin.*, a bed-plate used under sleepers or ties in some kinds of ground. *E. H. Knight*.—3. An earth-plate or piece of metal sunk in the ground to form the connection "to earth" from an electric circuit. Gas- or water-mains are often made to serve as ground-plates.

ground-plot (ground'plot), *n.* 1. The ground on which a building is placed.

Where canst thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

2. Same as *ground-plan*, 1.

Men skilled in architecture might do what we did not attempt; they might probably form an exact *ground-plot* of this venerable edifice. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

ground-plum (ground'plum), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Astragalus crassicarpus*, found in the prairie region of the United States and Canada: named from the shape of its pods.

ground-rat (ground'rat), *n.* An African rodent of the genus *Aulacodus*, *A. swinderianus*. Also called *ground-pig*. See cut under *Aulacodus*.

ground-rent (ground'rent), *n.* The rent at which land is let for building purposes. It is a common practice of owners of land in large cities who wish a permanent fixed income without care of buildings and frequent changes of tenants to let vacant land on long leases, with covenants for renewal, and with stipulations that the lessee shall build, and may remove the building before the end of the term, or shall allow the lessor to take it at an appraisal.

In country houses, at a distance from any great town, where there is plenty of ground to choose upon, the *ground-rent* is scarce any thing.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

ground-robin (ground'rob″in), *n.* Same as *chewink*.

ground-roller (ground'rō″lėr), *n.* One of the *Brachypteraciinæ*, a group of rollers of the family *Coraciidæ*, peculiar to Madagascar: so called from their terrestrial habits.

ground-room† (ground'röm), *n.* A room on the ground floor. *Nares*.

The innkeeper introduced him into a *ground room*, expressing a great deale of joy in so luckily meeting with his old friend. *Great Britans Honycombe* (1712), MS.

ground-rope (ground'rōp), *n.* The rope along the bottom of a trawl-net.

ground-scraper (ground'skrā″pėr), *n.* The South African ground-thrush, *Geocichla litsitsirupa*, formerly called *Turdus strepitans*. *Sir Andrew Smith*.

ground-scratcher (ground'skrach″ėr), *n.* In Blyth's system (1849), specifically, one of the *Rasores* or gallinaceous birds.

ground-sea (ground'sē), *n.* A swell of the sea occurring in a calm, and with no other indication of a previous gale. The sea rises in huge billows and dashes against the shore with a loud roaring. The swell is probably due to the gales called "northers," which suddenly rise and rage from off the capes of Virginia round to the Gulf of Mexico; it is also doubtless sometimes caused by distant earthquakes.

groundsel[1] (ground'sel), *n.* [Formerly also *groundswell*, *groundeswell*; Sc. dial. *grundieswally*, *grundieswallow*, and even *grinning-swallow*; early mod. E. also *groneswell*, *greneswel* (Levins, 1570); < ME. *grundeswilie*, *grundeswulie*, < AS. *grundeswelge*, *-swelige*, *-swylige*, appar. meaning 'ground-swallower,' alluding to its abundant growth, as if < *grund*, ground, + *swelgan*, swallow, but really a perversion of earlier *gundeswilge*, in earliest form *gundaeswelgae*, lit. 'pus-swallower,' < *gund*, pus, + *swelgan*, swallow: see *ground*[1] and *swallow*[1].] An annual European weed, *Senecio vulgaris*, belonging to the *Asteraceæ*, widely naturalized in North America. It is emollient and slightly acrid, and is used as a domestic remedy for various ailments. The name is sometimes applied generally to species of the genus *Senecio*.

groundsel[2], *n.* See *groundsill*.

groundsel-tree (ground'sel-trē), *n.* The *Baccharis halimifolia*, a maritime shrub of the United States, a composite with leaves somewhat resembling those of the groundsel. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament. See cut under *Baccharis*.

ground-shark (ground'shärk), *n.* The sleeper-shark or gurry-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*.

groundsill, groundsel[2] (ground'sil, -sel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *groundsyll*, *grunsel*, *groun-*

soyle, etc.; < *ground*[1] + *sill*.] **1.** The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; the ground-plate; the sill.

They first vndermined the *groundsills*, they beate downe the walles, they vnfloored the loftes, they vntiled it and pulled downe the roofe.
Putienham, Art of Eng. Poesie, p. 186.

Will ye build up rotten battlements
On such fair *groundsels*?
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and shamed his worshippers.
Milton, P. L., i. 460.

I saw him then with huge, tempestuous sway
He dasht and broke 'em on the *grundsil* edge.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

2. In *mining* the bottom piece of a wooden gallery-frame.

ground-sloth (ground'slōth), *n.* An extinct terrestrial edentate mammal of a group represented by the megatherium and its allies, from some member of which the modern arboreal sloths are supposed to be descended; one of the family *Megatheriidæ* in a broad sense.

ground-sluice (ground'slōs), *n.* See *sluice*.

ground-snake (ground'snāk), *n.* **1.** A worm-snake; any small serpent of the genus *Carphophiops*, a few inches long, as *C. amœnus*, *C. vermis*, or *C. helenæ*. [U. S.]—**2.** A snake of the family *Coronellidæ*, *Coronella australis*. [Australia.]

groundsop†, **groundsope**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *groundesoppe*, < ME. *growndesope*, *grundsope*, < AS. *grundsopa* (= D. *grondsop*, *grondsap* = MHG. *gruntsophe*, G. *grundsuppe*), dregs, lees, grounds, < *grund*, ground, + **sopa*, **soppa*, sop: see *ground*[1] and *sop*, *n.*] Dregs; lees; grounds. *Palsgrave*.

ground-sparrow (ground'spar″ō), *n.* A ground-bird; one of several small grayish and spotted or streaked sparrows which nest on and usually keep near the ground, as the savanna-sparrow and the grass-finch, bay-winged bunting, or vesper-bird. [New Eng.]

ground-squirrel (ground'skwur″el), *n.* **1.** A terrestrial squirrel-like rodent, as one of the genera *Spermophilus* and *Tamias*: especially applied in the United States to species of the latter genus, as *Tamias striatus*, the hackee or chipmunk. In the United States, where there are more kinds of ground-squirrel than in any other part of the world, those of the genus *Spermophilus* are mostly called *gophers*, by confusion with the entirely different animals of the genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*. See *chipmunk*, *gopher*, and *spermophile*.

2. An African squirrel of the genus *Xerus*. *Sclater*.

ground-starling (ground'stär″ling), *n.* An American meadow-lark; a bird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, as *Sturnella magna* or *Trupialis militaris*.

ground-strake (ground'strāk), *n.* Same as *garboard-strake*.

groundswell†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *groundsel*[1].

ground-swell (ground'swel), *n.* A broad, deep swell or rolling of the sea, occasioned by a distant storm or heavy gale, and sometimes also by distant seismic disturbances: sometimes used figuratively of a rolling surface of country, and also of a rising wave of sound or of emotion.

Groundswells are rapidly transmitted through the water, sometimes to great distances, and even in direct opposition to the wind, until they break against a shore, or gradually subside in consequence of the friction of the water. *Brande and Cox.*

The vessel leaned over from the damp night-breeze, and rolled with the heavy *ground-swell*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 4.

ground-table (ground'tā″bl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *earth-table*.

ground-tackle (ground'tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a general term for the anchors, cables, warps, springs, etc., used for securing a vessel at anchor.

ground-thrush (ground'thrush), *n.* **1.** A bird of the genus *Cinclosoma*.—**2.** A thrush of the genus *Geocichla*. No American thrushes have been placed in this genus, except by Seebohm, who refers to it the varied thrush or Oregon robin, as *G. nævia*; the Alaskan ground-thrush, a bird usually called *Turdus nævius* or *Hesperocichla nævia*; and a Mexican form, the *Turdus pinicola* of Sclater. A few of the ground-thrushes present the anomaly of 14 tail-feathers, as *G. varia*, forming with most authors the type of another genus, *Oreocincla*. Other differences among the species have also been recognized as generic, whence the names *Zoöthera*, *Turdulus*, *Cichlopasser*, *Chamætylas*, and *Psophocichla*, the type-species of which genera are respectively *G. monticola*, *G. wardi*, *G. terrestris*, *G. compsonota*, and *G. simensis*. The *G.* or *Oreocincla varia* is White's ground-thrush of Siberia, China, Japan, and southward to the Philippines; it has also been found as a straggler in Europe. Nearly related to this are *G. hancii* and *G. horsfieldi*, respectively the Formosan and the Javan ground-thrush. *G. dauma*, the Dauma thrush of Latham, is found in the Himalayas and southward in India; *G. lunulata* is South Australian; *G. heinei* is North Australian; *G. macrorhyncha* is Tasmanian; *G. nilgiriensis* is confined to the mountains of southwestern India; *G. papuensis* inhabits New Guinea; *G. imbricata* is Ceylonese; *G. mollissima* and *G. dixoni* are Himalayan and Indian. *G. monticola*, *G. marginata*, and *G. andromedæ* form a group of saw-billed ground-thrushes (*Zoöthera*) of the Himalayas, India, Java, etc. Among African forms are *G. princei* of Guinea, *G. compsonota* of the Gaboon (type of *Chamætylas*), *G. bivittata* of the Gold Coast, *G. gurneyi* and *G. guttata* of Natal, *G. crossleyi* of the Cameroons, and *G. piagii* of the Uganda country. The Abyssinian ground-thrush is *G. simensis*, which with the South African *G. litsitsirupa* (formerly called *Turdus strepitans*) represents a division of the genus called *Psophocichla*. The Macassar ground-thrush is *G. erythronota* of Celebes. *G. interpres*, figured by Temminck in 1828 as *Turdus interpres*, is supposed to be the type of *Geocichla*; it is found in Java, Sumatra, and Lombok. The spotted ground-thrush is *G. spiloptera* of Ceylon; *G. peroni* inhabits Timor. *G. cyanotus* is the white-throated ground-thrush of central and southern India. *G. citrina* is a bird long known as the orange-headed thrush (Latham), inhabiting the Himalayas from Nepâl to Assam, and migrating southward in India, and even to Ceylon. *G. rubecula* is confined to Java; *G. andamensis* inhabits the Andaman islands; *G. albogularis*, the Nicobars; *G. innotata* is the Malay ground-thrush; *G. wardi* is the pied ground-thrush of India (type of *Turdulus*). *G. sibirica* is a species known to the early writers as the white-browed thrush (*Turdus sibiricus* or *T. auroreus*), of wide distribution in Asia and neighboring islands. An isolated form is Kittlitz's ground-thrush, *G. terrestris*, of the Bonin islands, forming the type of the genus *Cichlopasser*.

3. *pl.* The old-world ant-thrushes; the pittas or *Pittidæ*.

groundwall†, *n.* [< ME. *groundwalle*, *grounde-walle*, *grundwalle*, *grundwal*, < AS. *grundweal* (= MHG. *gruntwal* = Sw. *grundval* = Dan. *grundvold*), a foundation, < *grund*, ground, + *weall*, wall.] A wall as foundation; a foundation.

groundways (ground'wāz), *n. pl.* A system of fixed timbers forming a slide, inclined downward, built upon a substantial foundation, and serving as a guide and support to the sliding ways and cradle upon which a vessel is launched. In endwise launching there is usually a pair of long groundways parallel to the length of the ship extending down some distance under water. In sidewise launching there is a large number of groundways placed transversely to the ship and extending down to the water, but usually not into it.

groundwork (ground'wėrk), *n.* That which forms the foundation of something; the foundation or basis; the fundamental part, principle, or motive: used of both material and immaterial things.

Behold, how tottering are your high-built stories
Of earth; whereon you trust the *ground-work* of your glories. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden.*

Treacle and sugar are the *groundwork* of the manufacture of all kinds of sweet-stuff: hard-bake, almond toffy, black balls, etc.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, I. 215.

★**group**[1] (gröp), *n.* [= D. *groep* = G. Dan. *gruppe* = Sw. *grupp*, < F. *groupe*, < It. *gruppo*, *groppo*, a knot, heap, group, bag (of money), = Sp. *grupo*, *gorupo*, a knot, cluster, group; prob. another form of the word which appears in F. *croupe*, the croup or crupper of a horse, orig. a 'bunch,' from the LG. or Scand. form of E. *crop*, the top of a plant, etc.: see *crop* and *croup*[2].]

1. An assemblage of persons or things; a number of persons or things gathered together with or without regular interconnection or arrangement; a cluster.

In *groups* they stream'd away.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

We may consider as a *group* those molecules which at a given instant lie within a given region of space.
H. W. Watson, Kinetic Theory of Gases, Int., p. vi.

The Arab kindred *group* or hayy, as we know it, was a political and social unity, so far as there was any unity in that very loosely organized state of society.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 36.

It is impossible thoroughly to grasp the meaning of any *group* of facts, in any department of study, until we have duly compared them with allied *groups* of facts.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 6.

2. In the *fine arts*, an assemblage of figures which have some relation to one another and to the general design; a combination of several figures forming a harmonious whole.

The famous *group* of figures which represent the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull.
Addison.

We would particularly draw attention to the *group* which was formerly thought to represent Eurytion and Deidameia, but is now identified with the *group* of a Centaur carrying off a virgin described by Pausanias.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 362.

3. In scientific classifications, a number of individual things or persons related in some definite or classificatory way.

The progress of science is the successive ascertainment of invariants, the exact quantitative determination of *groups*. "Every clearly defined phenomenon, every law of phenomena, is the establishment of an invariant *group*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 107.

The fact lately placed beyond all doubt by König and Dieterici, that those that are born color-blind fall naturally into two great *groups*, the red and green blind.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 311.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, any assemblage or classificatory division of animals below the kingdom and above the species: generally said of intermediate or not regularly recognized divisions, or by way of non-committal to the exact taxonomic value of the division thus indicated. (*b*) In *geol.*, a division in the geological sequence or classification of the stratified fossiliferous rocks of the highest order and deposited in an *era* of time.

4. In *music*: (*a*) A short rapid figure or division, especially when sung to a single syllable. (*b*) A section of an orchestra, comprising the instruments of the same class: as, the wood-wind *group*.—**5.** In *math.*, a set of substitutions (or other operations) such that every product of operations of the set itself belongs to the set; a system of conjugate substitutions; a set of permutations resulting from performing all the substitutions of a conjugate system upon a series of elements; a set of functions produced by the n operations of a group of operations from n independent functions, called the fundamental system of the group. The order or degree of a group is the number of substitutions it contains; its index is this number divided into the whole number of permutations of the elements of the substitutions.—**Abelian group**, in *math.*, an orthogonal group whose substitutions transform the function

$$\sum_1^n{}_\lambda (x_\lambda \eta_\lambda - \xi_\lambda y_\lambda)$$

into itself, except for a constant factor.—**Alternating group**, a group of alternating numbers.—**Antipotential group**, in *math.*, a group each of whose substitutions is formed from a given group of substitutions, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, etc., as follows: Beginning with any one of these substitutions, t, we find a cycle of substitutions s_α, s_β, s_γ, etc., such that

$$t = s_\alpha s_\beta^{-1} = s_\beta s_\gamma^{-1} =, \text{ etc.},$$

and then each of the cyclic substitutions (α, β, γ, etc.) is a substitution of the antipotential group.—**Associate groups**, in *math.*, groups of associate substitutions.—**Cambrian group.** See *Cambrian*.—**Chemung group**, the name given by the geologists of the New York survey to certain rocks of Devonian age largely developed in Chemung county and other southern counties of New York, and further south through the Appalachian region. They are chiefly sandstones and coarse shales, and the series has a thickness of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in New York, and a still greater in the State of Pennsylvania.—**Clinton group**, the name given by the New York State geologists to that part of the Upper Silurian series of rocks which lies between the Medina sandstone and the Rochester shale. The rock is chiefly an argillaceous sandstone, much of which is quite hard, and divided into layers having a peculiar wavy or knobby surface. The name is given with reference to the town of Clinton in Oneida county, New York. This group is of special interest from the occurrence in it of important deposits of iron ore. See *Clinton ore*, under *ore*.—**Commutative groups**, in *math.*, two groups such that the product of two substitutions belonging to one and the other is independent of the order of the factors.—**Composite group**, in *math.*, one which contains a self-conjugate subgroup other than the group itself and unity.—**Congruence group** of the qth degree, in *math.*, one which consists of all substitutions $(\alpha\omega+\beta)/(\gamma\omega+\delta)$, where $\alpha\delta-\beta\gamma=1$, and where α, β, γ, δ are whole numbers, satisfying congruences to the modulus q.—**Continuous group**, in *math.*: (*a*) A group of substitutions infinite in number and continuously connected. (*b*) A group of infinitely many but discrete operations, among which infinitely small transformations occur.—**Cremona group**, in *math.*, a group of Cremona substitutions.—**Cretaceous group.** See *cretaceous*.—**Cyclic group**, in *math.*, a group composed of iterations of a single operation.—**Dihedral group**, in *math.*, a group of rotations in three-dimensional space by which a regular polygon is brought to coincidence with its former position.—**Discontinuous group**, in *math.*, a group of substitutions not continuously connected.—**Double pyramid group**, in *math.*, same as *dihedral group*.—**Exchangeable groups**, in *math.*, same as *commutative groups*.—**Extended group**, in *math.*, a group of rotations extended by the addition of operations of perversion.—**Finite group**, in *math.*, a group the number of whose substitutions is finite.—**Forest-bed group.** See *forest*.—**Fuchsian group**, in *math.*, a group of linear transformations of a quantity z,

$$z^1 = \frac{az+b}{cz+d},$$

by which a certain circle in the plane of imaginary quantity is transformed into itself.—**Group of an equation**, in *math.* See *equation*.—**Group of k dimensions**, in *math.*, a group whose elements have each k indices, or are arranged in a matrix of k dimensions.—**Hamilton group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Devonian series, as established by the New York geological survey. Its geological position is between the Marcellus and the Genesee shale, and it extends south and west from New York over an extensive area. Shales and flagstones are its characteristic petrographic feature, and the quarries in this formation are of value and importance.—**Harlech group**, in *Eng. geol.*, the lowest division of the Primordial or Cambro-Silurian series,

made up of sandstones, slates, flagging-stones, etc., developed to great thickness, and containing *Olenellus*, *Lingulella*, and other forms characteristic of the primordial fauna of Barrande.—**Hudson River group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Silurian series, as instituted by the New York geological survey. The rocks of this series are shales in New York, but become calcareous to the west. It is now known that the group is resolvable into units previously regarded as of earlier age and comprises rocks of Trenton-Utica and Lorraine age. The term is no longer in use as it cannot be accurately applied: it was used by some geologists as the equivalent of a group called the *Cincinnati group*.—**Hyperfuchsian group**, in *math.*, a group of transformations in four-dimensional space by each of which a fundamental sphere is transformed into itself.—**Icosahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of rotations by which an icosahedron is brought to coincide with itself; the group of 60 even permutations of 5 things.—**Infinite group**, in *math.*, a group consisting of an infinity of different substitutions.—**Isomorphous groups**, in *math.*: (*a*) As usually understood, groups such that the operations of the first correspond each to one or several operations of the other, so that a product of operations in the one corresponds to the product of the corresponding operations in the other. (*b*) In Capelli's extended sense, groups which can be separated each into the same number of subgroups, so that a substitution of a subgroup in the one can be so coördinated to one of the other that products shall correspond to products.—**Laramie group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous, as developed in the Rocky Mountain region, of importance on account of its thickness and because it contains a considerable quantity of lignite: hence also called the *Lignitic group*. "It is allied to the Cretaceous in its dinosaurs, and to the Tertiary in its fossil plants, and is thus intermediate in its life between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary." (*Dana.*)—**Linear group**, in *math.*, a group of substitutions each of which replaces the element $ax, y, z,$ etc., by $a\xi, \eta, \zeta,$ etc., where ξ, η, ζ are linear functions of x, y, z.—**Metacyclic group**, in *math.*, a group of permutations given by advancing the element in the place c to the place $\equiv cn + k \pmod{n}$.—**Octahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of 24 rotations by which the octahedron is brought back into coincidence with its position at starting; the group of 24 permutations of 4 things.—**Portage group**, in *geol.*, a portion of the Devonian series, so called by the geologists of the New York survey because largely developed near Portage in that State. The Portage and Chemung groups together make up the Chemung period of Dana. The rocks of this period are chiefly sandstones and shales, and contain remains of seaweeds and of many land-plants, as well as of marine animals, especially of lamellibranchs and brachiopods.—**Potential group**, in *math.*, same as *antipotential group*, except that

$$t = s_\alpha^{-1} s_\beta = s_\beta^{-1} s_\gamma =, \text{ etc.}$$

Primitive group of the nth class, in *math.*, one in which every substitution except 1 changes n letters at least.—**Quadratic group**, in *math.*, a group consisting of unity and three rotations through 180° about three several orthogonal axes.—**Quaternion group**, in *math.*, a set of quaternions whose products and powers are members of the set.—**Simple group**, in *math.*, one containing no self-conjugate subgroup.—**Tetrahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of 12 rotations by which a tetrahedron is brought back into coincidence with its initial position; the group of even permutations of 4 things.—**Transitive group**, in *math.*, a group by some substitution of which any element can be brought to any place. A group is called *doubly*, *triply*, or n times transitive if any set of 2, 3, n elements can be brought to any places.—**Wenlock group**, in *geol.*, the name of a division of the Upper Silurian as developed in Wales and the adjoining counties of England. It is made up of limestones and shales, is very rich in fossil remains, especially brachiopods, gastropods, crinoids, corals, and trilobites. In geological age it is the representative of the Niagara limestone and shale of American geologists.

group[1] (grōp), *v.* [= D. *groeperen* = G. *gruppen*, *gruppiren* = Dan. *gruppere* = Sw. *gruppera*, < F. *grouper*, group; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To form into a group or into groups; arrange in a group or in groups; separate into groups: commonly with reference to the special mutual relation of the things grouped, to classification, or to some special design or purpose, as artistic effect.

> The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

> Here the supreme art of the designer consists in disposing his ground and objects into an entire landskip; and *grouping* them . . . in so easy a manner that the careless observer . . . discovers no art in the combination. *Bp. Hurd*, Chivalry and Romance, viii.

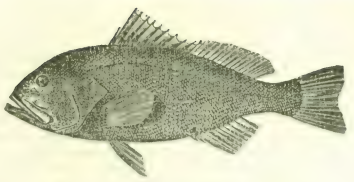
> [They] *group* the party in their proper places at the altar-rails. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxi.

II. *intrans.* To fall into combination or arrangement; form a group or part of a group: used chiefly with reference to artistic effect.

> Saint Nicolas, with its great bell-tower, *groups* well with the smaller church and smaller tower of a neighbouring Benedictine house. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 16.

group[2]†, *n.* and *v.* See *groop*.

grouper (grö′pėr), *n.* [Appar. an E. accom. of ★*garrupa*, q. v.] A serranoid fish of the genus *Epinephelus* or *Mycteroperca*. The red grouper is *E. morio*, of a brownish color sprinkled with gray, reddish below, the fins partly edged with blue. It is common on the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, attains a weight of 40 pounds, and is a good market-fish. The black grouper is *E. nigritus*; it shares the name *jewfish* with some other species. It inhabits the Gulf of Mexico and extends northward to South Carolina, and is found of 300 pounds weight. Another grouper is *E.*



Red Grouper (*Epinephelus morio*).

ascensionis, commonly called *cabrilla*. *E. drummondhayi*, of the Gulf coast, is known as *hind* and *john-paw*. Also spelled *grouper*.

> When taken from the water, the *grouper* is remarkably tenacious of life, and will live several hours.
> Quoted in *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 224.

Nassau grouper. Same as *hamlet*[2].

grouping (grö′ping), *n.* The act, process, or result of arranging in a group; relative arrangement or disposition, as of figures in a painting, persons on a stage or in a dance, incidents in a story, etc.

> Logic in its widest sense is *grouping*. The laws of *grouping* are the general tendencies of things and the general tendencies of thought.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 66.

> Rocks, inlets, walls, and towers come out in new and varied *groupings*, but there is still no one prominent object. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 225.

> We cannot safely content ourselves with fanciful *grouping* or imaginary drawing of character and situation.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 47.

group-spring (grōp′spring), *n.* A spiral spring for cars formed of a nest of springs acting as one: called *two-*, *three-*, or *four-group spring*, according to the number in the nest.

grouse (grous), *n.* [Formerly also *growse* (18th century), *grouss* (1668), *grows* (1531); possibly a false sing., evolved (after the assumed analogy of *louse*, *mouse*, sing. of *lice*, *mice*) from the prob. older though later-appearing word *grice*, a grouse, appar. a particular use of *grice*[3], *grice*[4], *grise*[4] (also spelled *gryce*), gray, after OF. "*poule griesche*, a moorehenne, the henne of the *Grice* [*griece*, ed. 1673] or mooregame" (Cotgrave); cf. OF. "*griesche*, gray, as a stare; *perdrix griesche*, the ordinary or gray partridge, *pie griesche*, the wariangle (a ravenous bird)" (Cotgrave), F. *pie-grièche*, a shrike. The OF. *griesche*, gray, is appar. a var. (fem.) of *gris*, fem. *grise* (ML. *griseus*), gray: see *grise*[4].] **1.** The Scotch ptarmigan, moorhen, or red-game, *Tetrao* or *Lagopus scoticus*, a British gallinaceous



Scotch Ptarmigan or Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*).

bird with feathered feet. It is a local modification or insular race of the common ptarmigan of Europe. Hence—**2.** Some bird like the above; any bird of the family *Tetraonidæ* and subfamily *Tetraoninæ*. These birds all have the feet and nasal fossæ more or less completely feathered, being thus distinguished from pheasants, partridges, quails, etc. There are numerous species, of several genera, all confined to the northern hemisphere. The largest is the European wood-grouse or cock-of-the-woods, *Tetrao urogallus*. (See *capercaillie*.) The next in size is the American sage-grouse or cock-of-the-plains, *Centrocercus urophasianus*. The black grouse is *Lyrurus tetrix* of Europe. The ruffed grouse are several species of *Bonasa*, as the European hazel-grouse, *B. betulina*, and the American, *B. umbella*. Notable American forms are the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pedioecetes phasianellus*, and the pinnated grouse, *Cupidonia cupido*; both are known as *prairie-hens*. The snow-grouse are sundry species of ptarmigan inhabiting boreal and alpine regions, and mostly turning pure white in winter; such are the willow-ptarmigan, *Lagopus albus*, the rock-ptarmigan, *L. rupestris*, and the Rocky Mountain ptarmigan, *L. leucurus*.

3. In the widest sense, as a collective plural, the grouse family, *Tetraonidæ*. In this sense the word includes various partridges and related birds.—**Canada grouse**, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*. Also called *spruce-grouse*, *black grouse*, *spotted grouse*, *wood-grouse*, *wood-partridge*, *swamp-partridge*, *cedar-partridge*, *spruce-partridge*, *heath-hen*, and formerly *black and spotted heath-cock* (*Edwards*, 1758). See cut under *Canace*.—**Dusky grouse**, the most common name of *Canace* or *Dendragapus obscurus*, a large dark slate-colored arboreal grouse of mountainous parts of western North America. Also called *blue grouse*, *gray grouse*, and *pine-grouse*. It runs into several local varieties, one of which is called *Richardson's grouse* or *black-tailed grouse*. It is the largest of the American tetraonines excepting the sage-cock, the male attaining a length of 2 feet and an extent of wings of 30 inches. It is chiefly found in the coniferous belt.—**Pinnated grouse**, the prairie-hen, *Cupidonia cupido* or *Tympanuchus americanus*: so called from the winglets on each side of the neck. See *prairie-hen*, and cut under *Cupidonia*.—**Ruffed grouse**, *Bonasa umbella*. Also called *ruffed heath-cock* (*Edwards*, 1758), *brown*, *gray*, or *red ruffed grouse*, *drumming grouse* or *partridge*, *tippet-grouse*, *shoulder-knot grouse*, *birch-partridge*; also simply *partridge* in the northern and middle portions of its range, and universally *pheasant* from Pennsylvania southward. See cut under *Bonasa*.—**Sage-grouse**, the sage-cock or cock-of-the-plains, *Centrocercus urophasianus*: so called because characteristic of the sage-brush regions of western North America. See cut under *Centrocercus*.—**Sharp-tailed grouse**, any grouse of the genus *Pediœcetes*.



Dusky Grouse (*Canace* or *Dendragapus obscurus*).

grouse (grous), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groused*, ppr. *grousing*. [< *grouse*, *n.*] To hunt or shoot grouse. [Rare.]

grouse-pigeon (grous′pij′ọn), *n.* A name of the sand-grouse or sand-pigeons of the family *Pteroclidæ*. *Coues.*

grouser (grou′sėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A temporary pile or heavy iron-shod pole driven into the bottom of a stream to hold a drilling- or dredging-boat or other floating object in position.

> To overcome the motion of the waves, and the current, they are provided with a submarine contrivance (spuds, *grousers*), which reaches to the bottom of the river.
> *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 329.

grout[1] (grout), *n.* [< ME. *grout*, *growte*, *growtt*, ground malt, the first infusion preparatory to brewing, also a kind of ale or mead, < AS. *grūt*, grout (in first sense), = MD. *grauwt* (as in ME.) = Norw. *grūt*, sediment, grounds; cf. MHG. *grūz*, G. *grauss* = Sw. dial. *grut*, sand, gravel, grit: see *grit*[2]. The sense of 'meal' is not found in ME., but occurs in AS. (tr. L. *pollen* or *pollis*) and in MD., and is reflected in ML. *grutum*, *grudum*, meal, dim. *gruttellum*, *gruellum*, *gruellus* (> ult. E. *gruel*, q. v.), the same as *grutum*, *grudum*, grout for brewing. Allied to AS. *gryt*, *grytt*, pl. *grytta*, *grytte*, coarse meal, grits: see *grit*[1] and *grout*[2], *n.*] **1.** Coarse meal; pollard; in the plural, groats; also, porridge made of such meal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The *groutes* and peeces of the cornes remaining, by fanning in a Platter or in the wind, away the branne, they boyle 3 or 4 houres with water.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 127.

> We were well received by them [some Curdeen Rushowins], and they brought us a sort of *grout* and sour milk.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 159.

> As for *grout*, it is an old Danish dish; and it is claimed as an honour to the ancient family of Leigh to carry a dish of it up at the coronation.
> *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Int., v.

2. Wort when first prepared, and before it has begun to ferment. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> In Leicestershire, the liquor with malt infused for ale or beer, before it is fully boiled, is called *grout*, and before it is tunned up in the vessel is called wort.
> *Kennett*, quoted in Halliwell.

3. Lees; grounds; dregs.

> The ceilings were so fantastically clouded by smoke and dust, that old women might have told fortunes in them better than in *grouts* of tea. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, v.

> But wherefore should we turn the *grout*
> In a drained cup?
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Dante at Verona.

4†. Mud; dirt; filth.

> The toun dykes on every syde,
> They were depe and full wyde,
> Full off *grut*, no man myghte swymme.
> *Richard Coer de Lion*, l. 4387.

grout[2] (grout), *n.* and *a.* [Not found, in this sense, in ME. or AS., being a mod. use of *grout*[1]; cf. *grit*[2], coarse sand, etc., as related to *grit*[1], coarse meal.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thin coarse

mortar poured into the joints of masonry and brickwork.

A casing of stone outside, a foot and a half thick, also covered the rubble and *grout* work of Rufus.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 437.

2. A finishing or setting coat of fine stuff for ceilings. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *a.* Made with or consisting of grout.—**Grout wall**, a foundation or cellar-wall formed of concrete and small stones, usually between two boards set on edge, which are removed and raised higher as the concrete hardens.

grout[2] (grout), *v. t.* [< *grout*[2], *n.*] To fill up or form with grout, as the joints or spaces between stones; use as grout.

If Roman, we should see here foundations of boulders bedded in concrete and tiles laid in courses, as well as ashlar facing to *grouted* insides.
Athenæum, Jan. 21, 1888, p. 91.

The mortar being *grouted* into the joints and between the two contiguous courses of front and common brick.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 51.

grout[3] (grout), *v. t.* [Perhaps 'root in the mud,' < *grout*[1], *n.*, 4.] To bore with the snout, or dig up like a hog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

grout[4] (grout), *a.* A dialectal form of *great*, seen in composition, as in *grouthead, groutnoll.*

grout-ale (grout'āl), *n.* An alcoholic drink in the south of England, apparently a variety of beer made from malt which is burned or roasted very brown in an iron pot, and fermented by means of the barm which first rises in the keeve.

grouter (grou'tėr), *n.* A poor person who drinks only the wort of the last running. See *grout*[1], 2. *Pegge.* [Prov. Eng.]

grouthead (grout'hed), *n.* [Also written *growthead*; < *grout*[4], a dial. form of *great*, + *head.*] A stupid fellow; a blockhead. [Prov. Eng.]

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,
Yet trust not Hob *Grouthead*, for sleeping too long.
Tusser, May's Husbandry, xxxii.

groutheaded (grout'hed$^{\prime}$ed), *a.* [< *grouthead* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Stupid.—**2.** Stupidly noisy. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

grouting (grou'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grout*[2], *v.*] In *building:* (*a*) The process of filling in or finishing with grout. (*b*) The grout thus filled in.

groutnoll† (grout'nol), *n.* [Also *groutnol, groutnowl, growtnoul, groutnold, grutnold*; < *grout*[4], a dial. form of *great*, + *noll*, head.] A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a grouthead.

Growte-nowle, come to the king.
Promos and Cassandra, p. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

That same dwarfe's a pretty boy, but the squire's a *groutnold*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii.

grouty (grou'ti), *a.* [< *grout*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Thick, muddy, or dreggy, as liquor.—**2.** Sulky; surly; cross. [Colloq.]

The sun, I sometimes think, is a little *grouty* at sea, especially at high noon, feeling that he wastes his beams on those fruitless furrows. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 163.

At home, the agreeable companion became at once a *grouty* grandson. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 204.

grouzet, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To devour noisily. *Davies.*

Like swine under the oaks, we *grouze* up the akecorns, and snouk about for more, and eat them too.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 187.

grove[1] (grōv), *n.* [< ME. *grove*, < AS. *grāf*, a grove, a small wood (> ML. *grava, gravea, gravium*, a grove); connected perhaps with AS. *grǣf* or *grǣfe*, a bush (L. *dumus*), > ME. *greve*, early mod. E. *greave*[2], q. v. Usually derived from AS. *grafan*, E. *grave*[1], dig, "a grove being orig. an alley cut out in a wood," or "a glade, or lane cut through trees"; but neither *grāf* nor *grǣfe* is derivable, phonetically, from *grafan* (the derivative from *grafan*, in this sort, being **grōf*, E. *groove*), and there is no proof that *grove* ever had any meaning other than its present one.] A group of trees of indefinite extent, but not large enough to constitute a forest; especially, such a group considered as furnishing shade for avenues or walks; a small wood free from underbrush.

The hare . . . secheth pathes to the *grove*.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 380.

Grove, lytyl wode, lucus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 215.

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm;
Others, whose fruit, burnish'd with golden rind,
Hung amiable. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 248.

The *groves* were God's first temples.
Bryant, Forest Hymn.

[In the authorized version of the Bible *grove* is used erroneously—(*a*) As a translation (following the Septuagint and Vulgate) of the Hebrew word *Asherah* (pl. *Asherim*). The revised version retains *Asherah*, inserting "or *obelisk*" in the margin. It is now commonly understood as meaning a divinity or an image of a divinity worshiped by lewd rites, and as a variation in form of the name *Astarte* or *Ashtaroth.*

And he [Manasseh] set a graven image of the *grove* [revised version, "of *Asherah*"] that he had made in the house. 2 Ki. xxi. 7.

(*b*) As a translation of the Hebrew word *eshel* in Gen. xxi. 33, rendered *tree* in 1 Sam. xxxi. 13, and in both passages in the revised version *tamarisk tree.*]—**The groves of Academe**, the shaded walks of the Academy at Athens; hence, any scene or course of philosophical or learned pursuits. See *academy.*

Into this certainly not the least snugly sheltered arbour amongst the *groves of Academe* Pen now found his way.
Thackeray, Pendennis.

=**Syn.** *Woods, Park*, etc. See *forest.*

grove[2] (grōv), *n.* Same as *groove*, 3.

Grove battery. See *cell*, 8.

grovecrop†, *n.* A grove. *Davies.*

In town's myd center theare sprouted a *groavecrop.*
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 424.

grovel (grov'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groveled* or *grovelled*, ppr. *groveling* or *grovelling.* [Formed from the adv. *groveling*, taken for the ppr. of a supposed verb, as *darkle* similarly from *darkling, adv.*] **1.** To creep or crawl on the earth, or with the face and body bent to the ground; lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; especially, to lie prostrate in abject humility, fear, etc.

Gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

No coarse and blockish God of acreage
Stands at thy gate for thee to *grovel* to.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Man . . . *grovels* on the ground as a miserable sinner, and stands up to declare that he is the channel of Divine inspiration.
Leslie Stephen, Apology for Plain Speaking, p. 307.

Hence—**2.** To have a tendency toward or take pleasure in low or base things; be low, abject, or mean; be morally depraved.

Let low and earthly Souls *grovel* 'till they have work'd themselves six Foot deep into a Grave.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 1.

Let those deplore their doom,
Whose hope still *grovels* in this dark sojourn.
Beattie, Minstrel, i.

Compared
With him who *grovels*, self-debarred
From all that lies within the scope
Of holy faith and Christian hope.
Wordsworth, To Lady Fleming.

groveler, groveller (grov'l-ėr), *n.* One who grovels; a person of a base, mean, groveling disposition.

grovelingt, grovellingt (grov'l-ing), *adv.* [Dial. *grubblings*; < ME. *groveling, grovelinge*, and (with adv. gen. *-es*) *grovelinges, groflynges, grovelonges*, on the face, prone, prostrate, with adv. suffix *-ling, -long*, as in *backling, darkling, headlong*, etc., < ME. *grof, groff, gruf*, on the face: see *grof*[1], *gruf.*] Face downward, in a prone or prostrate position.

Grovelynge to his fete thay felle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1119.

Streight downe againe herselfe, in great despight,
She *groveling* threw to ground. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 45.

groveling, grovelling (grov'l-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *grovel, v.*; orig. only an adverb: see *groveling, adv.*] **1.** Lying with the face downward; lying prone; crawling; abject.

How instinct varies in the *grovelling* swine!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 221.

2. Mean; low; without dignity or respect.

No *grovelling* jealousy was in her heart.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

So *groveling* became the superstition of his followers that they drank of the water in which he had washed, and treasured it as a divine elixir.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 67.

=**Syn. 2.** *Abject, Low, Mean*, etc. See *abject.*

Grove's gas-battery. See *battery.*

grovet†, *n.* [< *grove*[1] + *-et.*] A little grove.

Divers boscages and *grovets* upon the steep or hanging grounds thereof.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple, Arg.

grovy (grō'vi), *a.* [< *grove*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining or relating to groves; sylvan. [Rare.]

In the dry season these *Grovy* dwellings are very pleasant. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 45.

★**grow** (grō), *v.*; pret. *grew*, pp. *grown*, ppr. *growing.* [< ME. *growen* (pret. *grew, greu*, pl. *grewen, greowen*, pp. *growen, growe*), < AS. *grōwan* (pret. *greów*, pl. *greówon*, pp. *grōwen*), sprout, grow (of vegetable growth, while *weaxan*, E. *wax*[1], increase, is a general term for 'increase'), = OFries. *growa, groia* = D. *groeijen*, grow, = OHG. *gruoan*, MHG. *grüen, grüejen*, be green, = Icel. *grōa* = Sw. Dan. *gro*, grow. Hence *green*[1], and perhaps *gorse*, q. v.; to the same ult. root belongs prob. *grass*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To increase by a natural process of development or of enlargement, as a living organism or any of its parts; specifically, to increase by assimilation of nutriment, as animals or plants.

In that Cytee, a man cast an brennynge Dart in wratthe aftir oure Lord, and the Hed smot in to the Eerthe, and wax grene, and it *growed* to a gret Tree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 117.

In his gardyn *growed* swich a tree,
On which he seyde how that hise wyves thre
Hanged hemself for herte despitous.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 759.

He [a Nazarite] . . . shall let the locks of the hair of his head *grow*. Num. vi. 5.

My uncle Rivers talk'd how I did *grow*
More than my brother: "Ay," quoth my uncle Gloster,
"Small herbs have grace, great weeds do *grow* apace."
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4.

2. To be enlarged or extended, in general; increase; wax: as, a *growing* reputation; to *grow* in grace or in beauty.

The Day *grows* on; I must no more be seen.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Several of the wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the *growing* power of the people.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

In all things *grew* his wisdom and his wealth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 315.

Herein lay the root of the matter; the third England was not made, but *grew*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 178.

3. To be changed from one state to another; become; be carried or extended, as to a condition or a result: as, to *grow* pale; to *grow* indifferent; to *grow* rich; the wind *grew* to a tempest.

Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed,
That he is *grown* so great? *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

I rather now had hope to shew you how love
By his accesses *grows* more natural.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

Four of the commissioners gave them a meeting, which *grew* to this issue. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 201.

His tenants *grow* rich, his servants look satisfied.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

Laws . . . left to *grow* obsolete, even without the necessity of abrogation. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, i.

[In this sense the notion of 'increase' sometimes disappears, and the change may involve actual decrease: as, to *grow* small; to *grow* less.]

4. To become attached or conjoined by or as if by a process of growth.

By Heaven, I'll *grow* to the ground here,
And with my sword dig up my grave, and fall in 't,
Unless thou grant me!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

There first I saw the man I lov'd, Valerio;
There was acquainted, there my soul *grew* to him
And his to me. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

5. *Naut.*, to lead: as, the chain *grows* out on the port bow.—**To grow on**, to gain in the estimation of; become better appreciated by.

Gerald's eyes were a little misty as the earth fell on the coffin. . . . The old man had *grown on* him wonderfully, and he missed him more than he could have believed possible. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 460.

To grow out of. (*a*) To issue from, as plants from the soil; result from, as an effect from a cause.

These wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *A. Hamilton.*

All the capitals found in India are either such as *grew out of* the necessities of their own wooden construction, or were copied from bell-shaped forms.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 174.

(*b*) To pass beyond or away from in development; leave behind; give up: as, to *grow out of* one's early beliefs or follies.—**To grow to**, to proceed or advance to; come to; incline or tend to.

Then read the names of the actors, and so *grow* on *to* a point. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

To grow together, to become united by growth, as severed parts of flesh or plants.—**To grow up.** (*a*) To advance in growth; complete the natural growth; attain maturity.

We *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Abp. Wake.*

There were the baillie's wife, . . . and the baillie's *grown-up* son. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

We begin to be *grown-up* people. We cannot always remain in the pleasant valley of childhood.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 391.

His sons *grow up* that bear his name,
Some grow to honour, some to shame.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*b*) To take root; spring up; arise: as, a hostile feeling *grew up* in the community.—**To let the grass grow under one's feet.** See *grass.*

II. *trans.* To cause to grow; cultivate; produce; raise: as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat.

This will cause him to put out of his heart all envy, hatred, and malice, and *grow* in the same all amity, friendship, and concord. *Cranmer.*

growable (grō'a-bl), *a.* [< *grow* + *-able.*] Capable of growing or extending, or of being grown or raised. [Rare.]

growan (grou'an), *n.* [Also *grouan;* < Corn. *grow*, gravel, or sand.] Granite. [Cornwall, Eng.]

Hard *grouan* is granite or moorstone. Soft *grouan* is the same material in a lax and sandy state. *Pryce.*

grower (grō'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which grows or increases.

The quickest *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. One who grows, raises, or produces; a cultivator or producer: as, a hop-*grower;* a cattle-*grower*.

In 1688, Mr. Gregory King . . . estimated the average price of wheat, in years of moderate plenty, to be to the *grower* 3*s.* 6*d.* the bushel. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

The taxes on hops and saffron were the only excises ever in this country charged upon the *grower* of the thing taxed. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 78.

growing (grō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *growinge;* verbal n. of *grow, v.*] 1. The gradual increment of animal or vegetable bodies; increase in bulk, extent, amount, value, etc.; augmentation; enlargement.—2. That which has grown; growth.

A more thicke and more large *growyng* of heare. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xi.

growing (grō'ing), *p. a.* Promoting or encouraging growth, as of plants: as, *growing* weather.

growing-cell (grō'ing-sel), *n.* A glass slide for a microscope, designed to preserve infusoria and other subjects alive and in a growing condition. It consists of a glass plate with a small reservoir of water and a device for keeping up a capillary movement of the water. Also *growing-slide.*

growingly (grō'ing-li), *adv.* In a growing manner; increasingly.

A *growingly* important profession. *The American*, VI. 390.

growing-slide (grō'ing-slīd), *n.* Same as *growing-cell.*

growl (groul), *v.* [Formerly also *groul*, and dial. *groil;* < late ME. *growlen;* cf. MD. *grollen*, make a noise, rumble, murmur, grunt, croak, etc., also be angry, D. *grollen*, grumble, = G. *grollen*, rumble, also be angry, bear ill will (MHG. *grüllen*, scorn, jeer); cf. OF. *grouiller*, rumble; perhaps orig. imitative; cf. Gr. *γρύλλίζειν*, grunt, < *γρύλλος*, a pig, < *γρῦ*, a grunt. Cf. E. dial. *gruffle*, growl.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a deep guttural sound of anger or hostility, as a dog or a bear; hence, to emit a sharp rumbling sound, as the forces of nature.

The gaunt mastiff, *growling* at the gate,
Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 195.

The *growling* winds contend, and all
The sounding forest fluctuates in the storm.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, i.

Hence—2. To speak in an offended or discontented tone; find fault; grumble: as, he *growled* at being disturbed.

Determined not to witness the humiliation of his favorite city, he [Peter Stuyvesant] . . . made a *growling* retreat to his bouwery. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 460.

He's crabbeder Sundays than any other day, he has so much time to *graowl* round. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 125.

II. *trans.* 1†. To affect with a feeling of horror: used reflexively. *Caxton.*—2. To express by growling or grumbling.

Each animal . . . fled
Precipitate the loath'd abode of man,
Or *growl'd* defiance. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 377.

He reach'd
White hands of farewell to my sire, who *growl'd*
An answer. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

growl (groul), *n.* [< *growl, v.*] A deep snarling and threatening sound from the throat, expressive of the hostility of an animal; hence, the grumbling or faultfinding of an offended or discontented person.

growler (grou'lėr), *n.* 1. One who growls.—2. A certain fish: same as *grunt*, 2.—3. A four-wheeled cab. [Slang, Eng.]

Who will contend that it is pleasanter to travel in a *growler* than inside an improved omnibus or tram-car? *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 241.

4. A vessel, as a pitcher, jug, pail, or can, brought by a customer for beer. [Slang, U. S., of unknown origin.]

growling (grou'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *growl, v.*] The act of uttering angry or threatening sounds; snarling; grumbling: as, the *growling* of thunder.

In that year [1788] the preliminary *growling* of the storm which was to burst over France in a few months' time was already making itself heard. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 373.

growlingly (grou'ling-li), *adv.* In a growling manner; with a growl.

grown (grōn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *grow, v.*] 1. Increased in growth; enlarged; swollen.

Their saill fell over bord, in a very *grown* sea, so as they had like to have been cast away. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 86.

This is now so *grown* a vice, and has so great supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the name of a virtue. *Locke.*

2. Arrived at full growth or stature.

It came to pass, . . . when Moses was *grown*, that he went out unto his brethren. Ex. ii. 11.

There the *grown* serpent lies; the worm, that's fled,
Hath . . . no teeth for the present. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Grown over, covered by a growth of anything; overgrown: as, a wall *grown over* with ivy.

growse[1] (grouz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *growsed*, ppr. *growsing.* [Also *growze*, Sc. *groose, grooze, gruze*, prob. ult. < AS. **grūsian*, a supposed secondary form (= OHG. *grūwisōn, grūisōn*, MHG. *griusen, grusen*, be in terror, shudder, G. *grausen*, impers., shiver, shudder) of **greósan*, in comp. pp. *begroren*, terrified: see *grise*[1].] To shiver; have a chill. [North. Eng.]

growse[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grouse.*

growsome (grō'sum), *a.* [< *grow* + *-some.*] Tending to make things grow: as, it's a fine *growsome* morning; it's nice *growsome* weather. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

★**growth** (grōth), *n.* [< *grow* + *-th*, after Icel. *gröðhr, gröðhi*, growth.] 1. The process of growing; gradual natural increase, as of an animal or vegetable body; specifically, the process of developing from a germ, seed, or root to maturity.

The increase of size which constitutes *growth* is the result of a process of molecular intussusception, and therefore differs altogether from the process of growth by accretion, which . . . is effected purely by the external addition of new matter. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 2.

The word "grow" as applied to stones signifies a totally different process from what is called *growth* in plants and animals. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 2.

It appears to be a biological law that great *growth* is not possible without high structure. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 360.

2. Increase in any way, as in bulk, extent, number, strength, value, etc.; development; advancement; extension.

The beginnings, antiquities, and *grouth* of the classical and warre-like shipping of this Island [England]. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

The softness of his Nature gave *growth* to factions of those about him. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

For the affection of young ladies is of as rapid *growth* as Jack's beanstalk, and reaches up to the sky in a night. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iv.

3. That which has grown; anything produced; a product.

So forest pines th' aspiring mountain clothe,
And self-erected towers the stately *growth.*
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iii.

Affection's depth and wedded faith are not of the *growth* of that soil. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

The light and lustrous curls . . . were parch'd with dust;
Or, clotted into points and hanging loose,
Mix'd with the knightly *growth* that fringed his lips.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Growth by apposition, in *bot.* See *apposition.*

growthead, growtnol†. See *grouthead, groutnoll.*

growth-form (grōth'fôrm), *n.* A special vegetative form attained in process of growth, characteristic of a species, or oftener common to many species, but implying no genetic affinity. Shrub, herb, and sprouting fungus are growth-forms.

growthful (grōth'fůl), *a.* [< *growth* + *-ful.*] Susceptible of growth or improvement. [Rare.]

In the subject of this biography we see how much more *growthful* is a lowly commencement than the most brilliant beginnings, if made in borrowed exuviæ. *Dr. J. Hamilton*, in Life of Lady Colquhoun, p. 67.

groyne[1], *n.* See *groin*[1], 3.

groyne[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *groin*[2].

grozet (groz'et), *n.* [Sc.: see *groser.*] A gooseberry.

As plump and gray as onie *grozet.* *Burns*, To a Louse.

grozing-iron (grō'zing-ī″ėrn), *n.* [< **grozing* (origin unknown) + *iron.*] 1. A plumbers' tool for finishing soldered joints.

Grozing irons to assist in soldering. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 502.

2†. An instrument with an angular projection of steel, formerly used for cutting glass.

grozzer (groz'ėr), *n.* Same as *groser.*

grub (grub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grubbed*, ppr. *grubbing.* [< ME. *grubben*, sometimes *grobben*, dig; prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. freq. *grubbeln*, grope, with equiv. *grabbeln* (cf. E. *grabble*). The sense is the same as that of OHG. *grubilōn*, MHG. *grübelen*, G. *grübeln*, grub, dig, rake, stir, search minutely (= Sw. *grubbla* = Dan. *gruble*, muse, ponder, ruminate on), a freq. verb, allied to *graben* (pret. *grub*), dig, = AS. *grafan*, E. *grave*[1], dig: see *grave*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To dig in or under the ground; hence, to work hard in any way; especially, to make laborious research; search or study closely.

So depe thai *grubbed* and so fast,
Thre crosses fand thai at the last.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Those who knew his [Lord Temple's] habits tracked him as men track a mole. It was his nature to *grub* underground. *Macaulay*, Earl of Chatham.

2. [< *grub*, *n.*, 3.] To eat; take a meal: as, it is time to *grub.* [Slang.]

II. *trans.* 1. To dig; dig up by the roots: frequently followed by *up* or *out:* as, to *grub up* shrubs or weeds.

Builders of iron mills, that *grub up* forests,
With timber trees for shipping.
Massinger, Guardian, ii. 4.

The very stumps of oak, especially that part which is dry and above ground, being well *grubb'd*, is many times worth the pains and charge, for sundry rare and hard works. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iii. 14.

2. [< *grub*, *n.*, 3.] To supply with food; provide with victuals. [Slang.]

The red-nosed man [Stiggins] warn't by no means the sort of person you'd like to *grub* by contract. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxii.

★**grub** (grub), *n.* [< *grub, v.*] 1. The larva of an insect; especially, the larva of a beetle: as, the white-*grub* (the larva of *Lachnosterna fusca*). Also *grubworm.*

Follow the plough, and you shall find a white worm . . . that is in Norfolk, and some other counties, called a *Grub*, and is bred of the spawn or eggs of a beetle: . . . you will find them an excellent bait. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 17.

The very rooks and daws forsake the fields,
Where neither *grub*, nor root, nor earth-nut now
Repays their labour more. *Cowper*, Task, v. 90.

2†. A short thick man; a dwarf: in contempt.

John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcase of an ox. *Carew.*

3. Something to eat; victuals; a provision of food (as the product of grubbing or hard work). [Slang.]

Let's have a pound of sausages, then, that's the best *grub* for tea I know of. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6.

Time for *grub* came on: we started a fire, fried some fish, ate it. *E. Marston*, Frank's Ranche, p. 24.

grub-ax (grub'aks), *n.* Same as *grubbing-hoe.*

grubber (grub'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grubbere, grubbare;* < *grub, v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who grubs; hence, a hard worker, especially a close student.—2. A tool for grubbing out roots, weeds, etc.; an agricultural implement for clearing and stirring up the soil, with long teeth or tines fixed in a frame and curved so that the points enter the soil obliquely. Also called *cultivator* and *scarifier.*—3. One who eats; a feeder. [Slang.]

"I'm a heavy *grubber*, dear boy," he said, as a polite kind of apology, when he had made an end of his meal. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xl.

grubbery (grub'ėr-i), *n.* [< *grub* + *-ery.*] A piece of grubbing or digging. [Rare.]

After remaining several years in a state of suspended animation, owing to lack of funds, this damp and sombre *grubbery* [the Thames tunnel] had now approached to within one hundred and eighty feet of low-water mark on the Middlesex side of the river. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 164.

grubbing-ax (grub'ing-aks), *n.* Same as *grubbing-hoe.*

A delving toole with two teeth, wherewith the earth is opened in such places as the plough cannot pearse: some call it a *grubbing axe.* *Nomenclator.*

grubbing-hoe (grub'ing-hō), *n.* A tool for digging up shrubs, weeds, roots, etc.; a mattock. Also called *grub-ax, grubbing-ax.*

grubble† (grub'l), *v.* [A var. of *gropple*, freq. of *grope:* see *grub, v.*] I. *intrans.* To feel in the dark, or as a blind man; grope.

He looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still *grubbling* in his pockets. *Spectator*, No. 444.

Be sure to mix among the thickest crowd;
There I will be, and there we cannot miss,
Perhaps to *grubble*, or at least to kiss.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Amours, I. iv. 73.

II. *trans.* To feel of with the hands.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me roll and *grubble* thee;
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough. *Dryden.*

grubby[1] (grub'i), *a.* [< *grub, v.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Dirty; unclean, as if from grubbing.

So dark, so dingy, like a *grubby* lot
Of sooty sweeps, or colliers.
Hood, A Black Job.

The houses, the shops, and the people all appeared more or less *grubby*, and as if a little clean water would do them good. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 536.

2. Stunted; poor; peevish. [Prov. Eng.] — **3.** [< *grub*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Infected with grubs.

All stag, tainted, and badly scored, *grubby*, or murrain hides are called damaged, and must go at two-thirds price. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

grubby[2] (grub'i), *n.*; pl. *grubbies* (-iz). [Cf. *grubby*[1].] A common sculpin, a cottoid fish, *Myoxocephalus æneus*, of New England.

grub-hook (grub'hůk), *n.* An agricultural implement, consisting of a large hook drawn by horses and guided by means of handles, used in grubbing up stones, roots, etc.

grub-plank (grub'plangk), *n.* Refuse plank used in fastening together the parts of a lumber-raft. [U. S.]

grub-saw (grub'sâ), *n.* [< *grub*, *v.*, 1, + *saw*[1].] A hand-saw, consisting of a notched iron blade with a stiff back of wood, used to cut marble slabs into strips for shelves, mantelpieces, etc.

The cutting is effected with smaller blades, called *grub-saws*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 86.

grub-stake (grub'stāk), *n.* [< *grub*, *n.*, 3, + *stake*.] The outfit, provisions, etc., furnished to a prospector on condition of participating in the profits of any find he may make; a lay-out. [Mining slang, western U. S.]

Grub-street (grub'strēt), *n.* and *a.* [The name of a street near Moorfields in London, formerly much resorted to for residence by needy writers. It is now called Milton street.] **I.** *n.* The tribe of needy or sordid authors collectively.

Long, long beneath that hospitable roof
Shall *Grub-street* dine, while duns are kept aloof.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

II. *a.* Shabby; paltry; mean: said of a kind of writing and writers.

I'd sooner ballads write, and *Grub-street* lays. *Gay.*

Sepulchral lies, our holy walls to grace,
And New-Year odes, and all the *Grub-street* race.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 44.

grub-time (grub'tīm), *n.* Time to eat; meal-time. [Slang.]

grubworm (grub'wėrm), *n.* Same as *grub*, 1.

And gnats and *grub-worms* crowded on his view.
Smart, The Hilliad.

gruchet, grucchet, *v.* Middle English forms of *grutch*, *grudge*[1].

grudge[1] (gruj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grudged*, ppr. *grudging*. [A var. of the earlier and dial. *grutch*, early mod. E. also *groudge*, < ME. *gruggen*, a var. of *grutchen*, *grucchen*, *gruchen*, *grouchen*, *grochen*, murmur, complain, feel envy, < OF. *groucier*, *grouchier*, *groucher*, *gruchier*, *grocher*, *gruger*, *croucier* (> ML. *groussare*), murmur, grudge, repine. Origin uncertain; perhaps Scand., cf. Icel. *krytja* (pret. *krutti*), murmur, *krutr*, a murmur, Sw. dial. *kruttla*, murmur; or else of G. origin, cf. MHG. G. *grunzen* = E. *grunt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be unwilling or reluctant.

I sall noght *grouche* ther agayne,
To wirke his wille I am wele payed.
York Plays, p. 62.

And we should serve him as a *grudging* master,
As a penurious niggard of his wealth.
Milton, Comus, l. 725.

2†. To cherish ill-will; bear a grudge.

"I *grouche* not," quod Gawayne, "the gree es thaire awene!
They mone hafe gwerddouns fulle grett graunt of my lorde!" *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2820.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3†. To be sorry; grieve.

But other while I *grutche* sore
Of some thinges that she dooth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

You love him, I know it;
I *grudg'd* not at it, but am pleas'd it is so.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

We . . . *grudge* in our concyence when we remember our synnes. *Bp. Fisher*, On the Psalms, p. 32.

4. To murmur; grumble.

For this oynement myght have be soeld more than for thre hundrid pens and be goven to pore men, and thei *grucchiden* agens hir. *Wyclif*, Mark xiv. 5.

He gan to *grucche* and blamed it a lite.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 9.

When he [William II.] built Westminster-Hall, he made that an Occasion to lay a heavy Tax upon the People, who *grudged* at it as done on purpose. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

II. *trans.* **1.** To envy; wish to deprive of something.

Grutching the English such a vessel, they all joined together, plundered the English of their ship, goods, and arms, and turned them ashore. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1683.

Mankind are the wolves that I fear,
They *grudge* me my natural right to be free.
Cowper, Scenes Favorable to Meditation (trans.).

O who shall *grudge* him Albuera's bays,
Who brought a race regenerate to the field?
Scott, Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 14.

2. To give or permit with reluctance; grant or submit to unwillingly; begrudge.

A trew [truce] to be takon of a tyme short,—
Sex moneth & no more,— his men for to rest:
That the Grekes hym grauntid, *grucchet* thai noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8374.

The stable and mercifull earth, which before had opened her mouth to receiue his brothers blood, thinking, and (as it were) *grudging* to support such wicked feet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

For which cause presbyters must not *grudge* to continue subject unto their bishops.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity (ed. Keble), III. 165.

The price I think ye need not *grudge*.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 278).

They sponge upon the blessings of a warm sun and a fruitful soil, and almost *grutch* the pains of gathering in the bounties of the earth.
R. Beverley, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 87.

For not so gladsome is that life . . .
That one should *grudge* its loss for Balder's sake.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

3†. To entertain by way of grudge.

Perish they
That *grudge* one thought against your majesty!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

grudge[1] (gruj), *n.* [< *grudge*[1], *v.*] **1.** Ill-will excited by some special cause, as a personal injury or insult, successful rivalry, etc.; secret enmity; spite.

Among fooles there is much stryfe, disdayne, *grudge*, and debate. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

He ne'er bore *grudge* for stalwart blow,
Ta'en in fair fight from gallant foe.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 28.

Now was the time to be avenged on his old enemy, to wreak a *grudge* of seventeen years.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* preferr'd me.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

= **Syn. 1.** *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*.

grudge[2] (gruj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grudged*, ppr. *grudging*. [Sc., also *grush*; < OF. *gruger*, F. *gruger*, crumble, crunch, grind. Cf. *grudgings*.] **1.** To crumble; crunch. — **2.** To squeeze; press down.

grudgeful† (gruj'fůl), *a.* [< *grudge*[1] + *-ful*.] Grudging.

And rayle at them with *grudgefull* discontent.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 28.

grudgeons† (gruj'ǫnz), *n. pl.* See *grudgings*.

grudger (gruj'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grucchere*; < *grudge* + *-er*[1].] One who grudges; a discontented person.

These ben *gruccheris*, ful of playntes, wandringe after desires. *Wyclif*, Jude 16.

grudgery (gruj'ėr-i), *n.* [< *grudge*[1] + *-ery*.] Grudging; disaffection; reluctance. [Rare.]

I am convinced that no reluctant tie can be a strong one, and that a cheerful alliance will be a far securer form of connection than any principle of subordination borne with *grudgery* and discontent. *Burke.*

grudging (gruj'ing), *n.* [A var. of earlier and dial. *grutching*, < ME. *grutching*, *gruccching*, *gruching*, *grocching*, *-ynge*, murmuring, complaining, verbal n. of *gruggen*, *grucchen*, etc., grudge: see *grudge*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Murmuring; repining; complaining.

And suffire mekely for his lufe with-owttene *gruchynge* if thou may. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Sir, blessed be God, with all our evil reports, *grudgings*, and restraints, we are merry in God.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 84.

Great *grudging* and manie a bitter cursse followed about the leuieng of this monie, and much mischeefe rose thereof, as after it appeared. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1381.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance.

Graunte me boute *grucching* to haue that gaie maide.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4748.

3. Envy; begrudging. — **4†.** An access or paroxysm of a disease, as the chill before a fever.

From any gout's least *grutching*
Bless the Sovereign and his touching.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

So clerely was she deliuered from all *grudgeyng* of the ague. *J. Udall*, On Mat. viii.

The strongest man
May have the *grudging* of an ague on him.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 1.

5†. Hence, figuratively, prophetic intimation; presentiment.

Now have I
A kind of *grudging* of a beating on me.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune.

grudgingly (gruj'ing-li), *adv.* In a grudging manner; unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent.

Every man, according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not *grudgingly*, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver. 2 Cor. ix. 7.

grudgingness (gruj'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of grudging; begrudging disposition.

Nothing grates on me more than that posthumous *grudgingness* toward a wife. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lxiv.

grudgings† (gruj'ingz), *n. pl.* [Earlier *grudgeons*, also *gurgeons*, *gurgions*; cf. OF. *grugeons*, the smallest or most imperfect fruit on a tree, < OF. *gruger*, F. *gruger*, crumble, crunch, grind: see *grudge*[2].] Coarse meal; grouts; the part of the corn which remains after the fine meal has passed through the sieve.

You that can deal with *grudgings* and coarse flour.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill.

grudgment (gruj'ment), *n.* [< *grudge*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of grudging; discontent. *Browning.* [Rare.]

grue, grew[2] (grö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grued*, *grewed*, ppr. *gruing*, *grewing*. [Also dial. *grow*; < ME. *gruen*, *growen*, *grouen*, also *gryen* (> E. dial. *gry*[1], shiver), shudder, refl. be in pain; cf. Sw. *grufva*, shudder, refl. be in pain or concern, = Norw. *gruva*, *grua*, dread, shudder, = Dan. *gruë*, intr., dread, tremble, shudder, = D. *gruwen*, tr., abhor, execrate, = LG. *grouwen* = OHG. *in-grūēn*, shudder, MHG. *grüen*, *grüwen*, G. *grauen*, impers., dread, fear: see further under *grise*[1] and *growse*[1], and cf. *gruesome*.] **I.** *intrans.* To shiver; shudder; feel horror. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

I would have done Mr. Mordaunt's bidding, . . . if he hadna made use of profane oaths, which made my very flesh *grue*. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

That cretur's vice [voice] gars me a' *grue*.
Noctes Ambrosianæ.

II. *trans.* (*impers.*) To pain; grieve. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

gruel (grö'el), *n.* [< ME. *gruel*, *gruwel*, *grewel*, *growel*, < OF. *gruel*, later *gruau*, coarse meal, F. *gruau*, meal, oatmeal, grits, groats, gruel, < ML. *grutellum* (later, after OF., *gruellum*), dim. of *grutum* (> OF. *gru*, Pr. *gru*), meal, < AS. *grūt*, meal, grout: see *grout*[1].] **1.** A fluid or semi-liquid food, usually for infants or invalids, made by boiling meal or any farinaceous substance in water or milk.

His perseuerance aperethe in that Daniel saith, Prove vs thy seruants these 10 dayes withe *grewell* & a little water. *Joye*, Exposicion of Daniel, i.

Hence — **2.** Any pasty mess.

Make the *gruel* thick and slab.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

To get or have one's gruel, to be severely punished, disabled, or killed. [Slang.]

He gathered in general that they expressed great indignation against some individual. "He shall *have his gruel*," said one. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

gruel (grö'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grueled* or *gruelled*, ppr. *grueling* or *gruelling*. [< *gruel*, *n.*] To exhaust; use up; disable. [Slang, Eng.]

Wadham ran up by the side of that first Trinity yesterday, and he said that they were as well *gruelled* as so many posters before they got to the stile.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xii.

grueler, grueller (grö'el-ėr), *n.* An overmastering difficulty; a finisher; a floorer. [Slang, Eng.]

This £25 of his is a *grueller*, and I learnt with interest that you are inclined to get the fish's nose out of the weed. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856.

gruell (grö'el), *n.* In *coal-mining*, coal. *Gresley.* [Ireland.]

grueller, *n.* See *grueler*.

Grues (grū'ēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *grus*, a crane.] Cranes and other gruiform birds regarded as a suborder.

grueso (grǭ-ā'sō), *n.* [Sp., bulky, large, coarse, gross, *grueso*, n., bulk, thickness, gross; = E. *gross*: see *gross*.] In the quicksilver-mines of California, the best or first-class ore in large lumps, generally several inches in diameter.

gruesome, grewsome (grö'sum), *a.* [Also written *grusome*, *growsome*, Sc. *grousom*, *groosum* (cf. Dan. *grusom*, cruel, = OD. *grouwsaem*, D. *gruwzaam* = MHG. *grūwesam*, G. *grausam*, horrible, terrible, fierce, cruel); < *grue* (= D. *gruwen* = Dan. *grue*, etc.), shudder (the noun, OD.

grouw = Dan. *gru* = Norw. *gruv*, *gru*, horror, terror, is later, and from the verb), + *-some*.] Causing one to shudder; frightfully dismal or depressing; horribly repulsive.

Nature's equinoctial night-wrath is weird, *grewsome*, crushing. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iii.

He [a dead duck] was found in the holidays by the matron, a *grewsome* body. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

The dungeons of Villeneuve made a particular impression on me—greater than any, except those of Loches, which must surely be the most *grewsome* in Europe. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 219.

gruesomeness, grewsomeness (grö'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being gruesome or frightful.

He [Tertullian] is often outrageously unjust in the substance of what he says, and in manner harsh to cynicism, scornful to *gruesomeness*; but in no battle that he fought was he ever actuated by selfish interests. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 196.

gruf†, *adv.* See *grof*[1].

gruff[1] (gruf), *a.* and *n.* [< D. *grof*, coarse, plump, loud, blunt, great, heavy, = LG. *grov* = OHG. *grob*, *gerob*, MHG *grop*, *gerop*, G. *grob*, great, large, coarse, thick, rude, etc., = Sw. *grof* = Dan. *grov*, big, coarse, rude. Root unknown; the OHG. *gerob* does not necessarily contain the prefix *ge-*, being prob. developed from *grob*.] **I.** *a.* Rough or stern in manner, voice, or countenance; surly; severe; harsh.

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as *gruff* as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very free thoughts. *Bentley*, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis, § 49.

"Fool!" said the sophist, in an undertone
Gruff with contempt. *Keats*, Lamia, I. 292.

II. *n.* In *phar.*, the coarse residue which will not pass through the sieve in pulverization. *Dunglison.*

gruff[2] (gruf), *n.* [A var. of *grove*, *groove*, in the same sense.] In *mining*, a pit or shaft. *Richardson.*

I rode to Minedeep, with an intention to make use of it [a barometer] there in one of the deepest *gruffs* . . . I could find. *Locke*, To Boyle, in Boyle's Works, V. 686.

gruffly (gruf'li), *adv.* In a gruff manner.

Geraint, . . . behind an ancient churl, . . .
Ask'd yet once more what meant the hubbub here?
Who answer'd *gruffly*, "Ugh! the sparrow-hawk."
Tennyson, Geraint.

gruffness (gruf'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gruff.

grufted (gruf'ted), *a.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Begrimed; befouled. [Prov. Eng.]

'Is nöase sa *grufted* wi' snuff. *Tennyson*, Village Wife.

grugeons†, *n. pl.* See *grudgings*.

gru-gru (grö'grö), *n.* 1. In South America, the grub of the large coleopterous insect *Calandra palmarum*. It lives in the stems of palm-trees, and also in the sugar-cane, and is regarded as a delicacy by the natives. See *Calandra*, 2.

2. In the West Indies, *Acrocomia aculeata* and other allied spiny palms, most of which yield hard, heavy, and durable wood, which takes a fine polish.

Gruidæ (grö'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* (*Gru-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of large, long-necked, long-legged wading birds of the group *Geranomorphæ* or *Gruiformes*; the cranes. They have the bill equaling or exceeding the head in length, compressed, contracted in its continuity, with median pervious nostrils; tibiæ naked for a long distance; tarsi scutellate in front; toes short, with basal webbing, the hallux elevated; general plumage compact, without pulviplumes; the head in part naked; the wings ample, and usually with enlarged or flowing inner flight-feathers; and the tail short, usually of 12 broad rectrices. There are about 15 species, of various parts of the world, belonging to the genera *Grus*, *Anthropoides*, and *Balearica*. See cuts under *crane*, *demoiselle*, and *Grus*.

gruiform (grö'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gruiformis*, < L. *grus*, a crane, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a crane; resembling or related to a crane.

The Cariama is . . . a low, *gruiform*, rapacious bird. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 699.

Gruiformes (grö-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gruiformis*: see *gruiform*.] A superfamily or suborder of *Alectorides*, containing the gruiform as distinguished from the ralliform birds, or the schizognathous, schizorhinal, præcocial, grallatorial birds: corresponding to the *Geranomorphæ* in a strict sense, and contrasted with *Ralliformes*.

Gruinæ (grö-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* (*Gru-*) + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of *Gruidæ*, including the typical cranes of the genus *Grus*.—2†. In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a superfamily group embracing the cranes and their immediate allies.

grum (grum), *a.* [< ME. *grom*, *gram*, < AS. *grom*, *gram*, angry, wrathful: see *gram*[1] and the allied *grim*. The particular form *grum*, instead of reg. *gram* or *grom*, is due perhaps to association with the verb *grumble*, or with *glum*, q. v. Cf. Dan. *grum*, cruel, atrocious, fell, = Sw. *grym*, cruel, furious, terrible, = Norw. *grum*, proud, haughty, supercilious, colloq. splendid, superb.] 1. Morose; surly; sullen; glum.

You, while your Lovers court you, still look *grum*. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

And lastly (my brother still *grum* and sullen), I gave them a dollar to drink, and took my leave. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 51.

2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural: as, a *grum* voice.

grumble (grum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grumbled*, ppr. *grumbling*. [With excrescent *b*, as in *fumble*, *humble*, etc. (= OF. *grommeler*, *grumeler*, *groumeler*, F. *grommeler*), < MD. *grommelen*, murmur, mutter, grunt, = LG. *grummeln* (> G. dial. *grummeln*), growl, mutter, as thunder; freq. of MD. *grommen*, murmur, mutter, grunt, D. *grommen*, grumble, growl, scold, = LG. *grumen*, **grummen*, grumble, mutter (cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *grumen*, refl., fret oneself) The connection with *grum*, *grim*, etc., is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a low rumbling sound; mutter; growl.

The *grumbling* base
In surly groans disdains the treble grace. *Crashaw*, Musick's Duel.

Thou *grumbling* thunder, join thy voice. *Motteux.*

From the old Thracian dog they learn'd the way
To snarl in want, and *grumble* o'er their prey. *Pitt*, To Mr. Spence.

2. To complain in a low, surly voice; murmur with discontent.

Thou, thou, whom winds and stormy seas obey,
That through the deep gav'st *grumbling* Isr'el way,
Say to my soul, be safe. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.

By the loom an ancient woman stood
And *grumbled* o'er the web. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 102.

=Syn. 2. To complain, repine, croak.

II. *trans.* To express or utter in a grumbling or complaining manner.

grumble (grum'bl), *n.* [< *grumble*, *v.*] 1. The act of grumbling; a grumbling speech or remark.

I am sick of this universal plea of patriotism. . . . However, this is merely my *grumble*. *G. W. Curtis*, Potiphar Papers, p. 90.

The really elaborate essay on the important man gives place, for the most part, to the record of the hundred and one events, . . . most of which are small to-day. That is our main *grumble*. *The Academy*, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 279.

2†. A surly person.

Come, *grumbol*, thou shalt mum with us. *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

3. *pl.* A grumbling, discontented mood; a fit of the spleen. [Colloq.]

Pity isn't catching like the measles, or that opposite affair, which we all can show — the *grumbles*. *No Church*, I. 273.

grumbler (grum'blėr), *n.* 1. One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains or expresses discontent.

Peace to the *grumblers* of an envious Age,
Vapid in spleen, or brisk in frothy rage. *Beattie*, To Mr. Blacklock.

2. A fish of the family *Triglidæ*; a gurnard: so called from its making a grumbling noise while struggling to disengage itself from the hook.

Grumbletonian† (grum-bl-tō'ni-an), *n.* [< *grumble* + *-tonian*, as in *Hamiltonian*, *Miltonian*, etc.] In Great Britain, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a nickname for a member of the Country party, as opposed to the Court party.

Sometimes nicknamed the *Grumbletonians*, and sometimes honored with the appellation of the Country party. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

grumblingly (grum'bling-li), *adv.* With grumbling or discontent; in a grumbling voice or manner.

They speak good German at the Court, and in the city; but the common and country people seemed to speak *grumblingly*. *E. Browne*, Travels, p. 156.

grume (gröm), *n.* [< OF. *grume*, a knot, bunch, cluster, clutter, clot, = Sp. Pg. It. *grumo*, < L. *grumus*, a little heap or hillock of earth. Cf. Gr. *κρώμαξ*, *κλώμαξ*, a heap of stones.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood. *Quincy.*

grumly (grum'li), *adv.* In a grum manner.

grummel (grum'el), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gromwell*.

grummels (grum'elz), *n. pl.* Grounds; dregs; sediment. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

grummet (grum'et), *n.* See *gromet*.

grummet-iron† (grum'et-ī"ėrn), *n.* See *gromet-iron*.

grumness (grum'nes), *n.* The quality of being grum; moroseness; surliness.

Well, Jack, by thy long absence from the Town, the *Grumness* of thy Countenance, and the Slovenliness of thy Habit, I shou'd give thee Joy, shou d I not, of Marriage? *Wycherley*, Country Life, i. 1.

grumose (grö'mōs). *a.* [< NL. *grumosus*: see *grumous*.] Same as *grumous*, 2.

grumous (grö'mus), *a.* [< F. *grumeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *grumoso*, < NL. *grumosus*, grumous, < L. *grumus*, a little heap: see *grume*.] 1. Resembling or containing grume; thick; viscid; clotted: as, *grumous* blood.—2. In *bot.*, formed of coarse grains, as some clustered tubercular roots. Also *grumose*.

grumousness (grö'mus-nes), *n.* The state of being grumous, viscid, or clotted.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

grumph (grumf), *v. i.* [A variation of *grunt*. Cf. Sw. *grymta*, grunt.] To grunt; make a noise like a sow. [Scotch.]

A *grumphin'*, girnin', snarlin' jade. *Tarras*, Poems, p. 52.

grumph (grumf), *n.* [< *grumph*, *v.*] A grunt. [Scotch.]

He drew a long sigh, or rather *grumph*, through his nose. *Saxon and Gael*, I. 42.

grumphie (grum'fi), *n.* [< *grumph* + dim. *-ie*.] A sow. [Scotch.]

She trotted thro' them a'—
And wha was it but *grumphie*
Asteer that night! *Burns*, Halloween.

grumpily (grum'pi-li), *adv.* In a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner.

grumpiness (grum'pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grumpy or gruff.

grumpish (grum'pish), *a.* [< *grumpy* + *-ish*[1].] Surly; sullen; gruff; grumpy.

A farmer takes Summer boarders with a *grumpish* protest. *New York Tribune*, Aug. 11, 1879.

grumpy (grum'pi), *a.* [Appar. extended from *grum*. Cf. *frumpy*, *frump*.] Surly; gruff; glum.

To-night . . . there was a special meeting of the *Grumpy* Club, in which everybody was to say the gayest things with the gravest face, and every laugh carried a forfeit. *Disraeli*, Coningsby.

The world, it appears, is indebted for much of its progress to uncomfortable and even *grumpy* people. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 124.

She was a very *grumpy* stewardess, he thought. *The Atlantic*, I. 799.

grumulose (grö'mū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *grumulus*, a little heap, dim. of *grumus*, a heap: see *grume*.] In *bot.*, resembling clustered grains; grumous.

grundt, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ground*[1].

grundel (grun'del), *n.* [A dial. form, equiv. to *groundling*.] Same as *groundling*, 2 (*b*).

grundy[1] (grun'di), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *metal.*, granulated or shotted pig-iron, used in the so-called Uchatius process for making steel invented in 1855, and nearly a hundred years earlier by John Wood.

Grundy[2] (grun'di), *n.* A name (generally *Mrs. Grundy*, though *Mr. Grundy* is sometimes facetiously used) taken as representing society at large, or the particular part of it concerned, in regard to its censorship of personal conduct: from the frequent question of Dame Ashfield, a character in Morton's play "Speed the Plough" (1798), "What will Mrs. Grundy say?"

grunselt (grun'sel), *n.* An old form of *groundsill*.

grunstane (grun'stān), *n.* A Scotch form of *grindstone*.

grunt (grunt), *v. i.* [< ME. *grunten*, *gronten*, sometimes *grynten*, *grenten*, grunt, groan. = Dan. *grynte* = Sw. *grymta*, grunt, = OHG MHG. G. *grunzen*, grunt; cf. AS. ME. *grunnien* (rare), *grunian*, grunt (verbal n. *grunung*, a lowing, bellowing); L. *grunnire*, earlier *grundire* (> It. *grugnire*, *grugnare* = Sp. *gruñir* = Pg. *grunhir* = F. *grogner*, *gronder*, grunt, mutter, grumble, > ult. E. *groin*[2], grunt: see *groin*[2]); ult. of imitative origin; cf. Gr. *γρύζειν*, grumble, mutter, *γρῦ*, the noise made by a pig (? see *gry*); but the Teut. forms appear to be allied to *grin*[1], q. v. See *grudge*.] To make a guttural noise, as a hog; also, to utter short or broken groans, as from eagerness or over-exertion.

And thei speken nought, but thei *gronten*, as Pygges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 274.

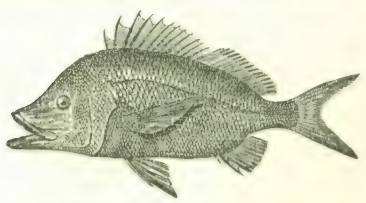
Nothing was heard but *grunting* and groning of people, as they lay on heapes ready to die, weltering together in their own blood. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1331.

Who would these fardels bear,
To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

grunt (grunt), *n.* [= Dan. *grynt*; from the verb.] 1. A deep guttural sound, as that made by a hog.

Two or three old men answered, by nodding their heads, and giving a kind of *grunt*, significant, as I thought, of approbation. *Cook*, Voyages, II. iii. 8.

2. A fish of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, as those of the genera *Hæmulon* and *Orthopristis:* so called from the noise they make when hauled



Black Grunt (*Hæmulon plumieri*).

out of the water. Also called *pig-fish* and *growler* for the same reason. See *redmouth*.— **White grunt.** Same as *capeuna*.

grunter (grun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *gruntare;* < *grunt* + *-er*[1].] 1. One that grunts. (*a*) A hog.

A draggled mawkin, . . .
That tends her bristled *grunters* in the sludge.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

(*b*) A fish of the family *Triglidæ* and genus *Prionotus:* so called along parts of the eastern coast of the United States. See *grumbler*, 2.

2. An iron rod with a hook at the end, used by founders.

gruntingly (grun'ting-li), *adv.* With grunting or murmuring. *Imp. Dict.*

grunting-ox (grun'ting-oks), *n.* The yak, *Poëphagus grunniens*.

gruntle (grun'tl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *grunt*. Cf. *disgruntle*.] 1. To grunt. [Rare.]

Pensive in mud they wallow all alone,
And snore and *gruntle* to each other's moan.
Buckingham, Rehearsal, i. 1.

2†. To be sulky.

To powt, lowre, *gruntle*, or grow sullen. *Cotgrave*.

gruntle (grun'tl), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *grunt*. Cf. *gruntle*, *v.*] 1. A grunting sound.— 2. A snout.

gruntling (grunt'ling), *n.* [< *grunt* + *-ling*.] A young hog.

But come, my *gruntling*, when thou art full fed,
Forth to the butchers stall thou must be led.
A Book for Boys and Girls (1686), p. 32. (*Halliwell*.)

grunyie, grunzie (grun'yē), *n.* Scotch forms of *groin*[2], 2.

Gruoideæ (grō-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, the cranes, rails, and their allies: a synonym of *Alectorides*, *Paludicolæ*, or *Geranomorphæ*.

gruppetto (grōp-pet'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *gruppo:* see *gruppo*.] Same as *gruppo*.

gruppo (grōp'pō), *n.* [It., = E. *group*[1], q. v.] In *music:* (*a*) A group or division. (*b*) A trill or shake, a relish.

Grus (grus), *n.* [L., a crane.] 1. The typical genus of *Gruidæ*, containing most of the species of cranes, of maximum size, white or gray in color, with crestless and partly denuded head, 12-feathered tail, flowing inner secondaries, and enlarged inner claw. The common crane of Europe is *G. cinerea*, to which corresponds the brown crane or sand-hill crane of America, *G. canadensis* or *G. pratensis*. The whooping crane, *G. americana*, is the largest and handsomest, when adult pure-white with black primaries, about 50 inches long from bill to end of tail, and with some 50 inches of windpipe, nearly half of which is coiled in an excavation in the breast-bone. See *crane*[1].



Common European Crane (*Grus cinerea*).

2. In *astron.*, a southern constellation, between Aquarius and Pisces Australis. It is one of those constellations introduced by the navigators of the sixteenth century.

grush (grush), *v. t.* A variant of *grudge*[2]. [Scotch.]

grushie (grush'i), *a.* Thick; of thriving growth. [Scotch.]

Grusian (grö'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Russ. *Gruziya*, Georgia, + *-an*.] Same as *Georgian*[2].

grut†, *n.* A Middle English form of *grout*[1].

gruta, *n.* Plural of *grutum*.

grutch (gruch), *v.* The earlier form of *grudge*[1], still in dialectal use.

grutcher, grutching. Same as *grudger*, *grudging*.

grutten (grut'n). Past participle of *greet*[2]. [Scotch.]

grutum (grö'tum), *n.*; pl. *gruta* (-tä). [NL., < ML. *grutum*, grit: see *grit*[1], *grout*[1].] In *pathol.*, a small hard tubercle of the skin, particularly of the face, formed by a retention of the secretion in a sebaceous gland. Also called *milium*, *miliary tubercle*, and *pearly tubercle*.

Gruyère (grö-yâr'), *n.* [From *Gruyères*, a small town in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland.] A kind of French and Swiss cheese. See *Gruyère cheese*, under *cheese*[1].

gry[1] (grī), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *grue*.

gry[2] (grī), *n.*; pl. *gries* (grīz). [L. *gry* (in Plautus, where recent editions print it as Gr.), the least trifle, < Gr. *γρῦ*, always with preceding negative, 'not a bit, not a morsel, not a syllable'; commonly explained as lit. a grunt, the noise made by a pig (cf. Gr. *γρῦλος*, later *γρύλλος*, a pig, *γρύζειν*, grumble, mutter); but Hesychius and others say that *γρῦ* was prop. the dirt under the nail, and so anything utterly insignificant. Sc. *gru*, a particle, an atom, appears to be taken from the Gr.] 1. A measure equal to one tenth of a line of a philosophical foot. It was never in general use.

The longest of all [these horny substances] was that on the middle of the right hand, when I saw him, which was three inches and nine *grys* long, and one inch seven lines in girt. *Locke*, Letter to Boyle, June 16, 1679.

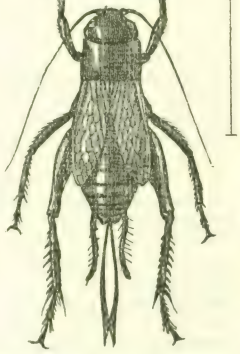
2. Anything very small or of little value. [Rare.]

grydet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gride*.

gryfont, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *griffin*.

grylle (gril), *n.* [NL., said to be from *grylle*, the native name in the Swedish island of Gothland.] A name of the Greenland sea-dove or black guillemot, *Uria* or *Cephus grylle:* made by Brandt in 1836 a generic name of the same.

Gryllidæ (gril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryllus* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects; the crickets.



Field-cricket (*Gryllus abbreviatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

They are characterized by a somewhat cylindrical body; a large vertical head with elliptical eyes; long thready antennæ; wings, when present, netveined and lying flat, the anterior ovate, the posterior triangular and folding like a fan; highly developed genital armature, in the form of anal styles often almost as long as the body; a long, cylindric, curved (upward) ovipositor; and legs short, often spinose, and variable in characters. The *Gryllidæ* are widely distributed, and some of them are among the most plentiful of insects. Also called *Achetidæ*.

Gryllina (gri-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryllus* + *-ina*.] A superfamily of saltatorial orthopterous insects, in which the crickets, *Gryllidæ*, are combined with the *Acrididæ*.

Gryllotalpa (gril-ō-tal'pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gryllus*, a cricket, + *talpa*, mole.] A genus of *Gryllidæ;* the mole-crickets. It contains species of large size, robust form, and dull color, the body cylindric and hairy, and the legs short, the front pair being peculiarly enlarged and otherwise modified to serve for digging. The species are not saltatorial, but fossorial, excavating long tortuous galleries under ground like moles, whence the name. *G. vulgaris* of Europe is the best-known species. *G. borealis* and *G. longipennis* are two United States species. There are some two dozen in all, found in various parts of the world. See cut under *mole-cricket*.

Gryllus (gril'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *gryllus, grillus*, a cricket, grasshopper. A Gr. *γρύλλος* is cited, but this is found only in the sense of 'a pig': see *gry*[2].] A genus of crickets, as *G. abbreviatus*, giving name to the family *Gryllidæ:* same as *Acheta*. See cut under *Gryllidæ*.

grypanian (gri-pā'ni-an), *a.* [< NL. *grypanium* (sc. *rostrum*), a hooked beak (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *γρυπάνιον*, neut. of *γρυπάνιος*, bent (applied to an old man bowed by years), < *γρυπός*, hooked, curved around, as the nose, a beak, claws, etc.] In *ornith.*, bent at the end, and there more or less hooked or toothed, or both, as the beak of some birds. The ordinary dentirostral beak, as of a thrush, shrike, or flycatcher, is grypanian. [Rare.]

Bill notched or *grypanian*, i. e. with the culmen nearly straight, bent at the end in an arched curve, acuminate, generally incised at the sides.
R. B. Sharpe, Cat. B, Brit. Museum, iv. 1879, p. 6.

grype[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gripe*[1].

grype[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grip*[2].

grype[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gripe*[3].

Gryphæa (gri-fē'ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *gryphus* for L. *gryps*, a griffin: see *griffin*.] A genus of fossil oysters, of the family *Ostræidæ*, notable for the great thickness of the shell and the inequality of the valves, the right one being very large with a prominent curved umbo.

Gryphi (grif'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *gryphus*, a griffin: see *griffin*.] A so-called class of vertebrate animals, supposed to be intermediate between birds and mammals, composed of extinct saurians, such as ichthyosaurs and pterodactyls, together with monotrematous mammals, but having no characters by which it can be defined. *J. Wagler*, 1830.

Gryphinæ (gri-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryphus* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of American vultures: same as *Cathartinæ*.— 2. Same as *Grypinæ*.

gryphite (grif'īt), *n.* [< *Gryph(æa)* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil oyster of the genus *Gryphæa*.

gryphon (grif'on), *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *griffin*.

Amid these wizard tomes sits the enchanter king-at-arms, guarded by his wyverns, *gryphons*, unicorns.
The Century, XXIX. 178.

gryphonesque (grif'on-esk), *a.* [< *gryphon* + *-esque*.] Griffin-like. *Davies*. [Rare.]

Blanche had just one of those faces that might become very lovely in youth, and would yet quite justify the suspicion that it might become *gryphonesque*, witch-like, and grim. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xviii. 3.

Gryphosaurus, *n.* See *Griphosaurus*.

Grypinæ (gri-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grypus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Trochilidæ;* the wedge-tailed humming-birds. Also *Gryphinæ*.

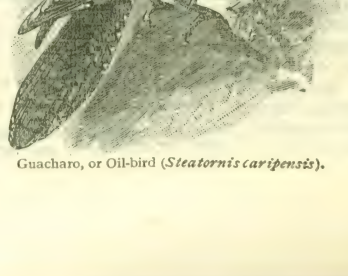
gryposis (gri-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., improp. *gryphosis*, < Gr. *γρύπωσις*, a hooking, crooking, < *γρυποῦσθαι*, become hooked or curved, < *γρυπός*, hooked, curved.] In *med.*, a curvature, especially of the nails. See *onychogryposis*.

Grypus (grip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γρυπός*, hooked, curved: see *griffin*.] 1. The typical genus of *Grypinæ*, containing such species as *G. nævius*. *Spix*, 1824.— 2†. In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *Germar*, 1817.

grysbok (grīs'bok), *n.* [< D. *grijsbok*, < *grijs*, gray (see *grise*[4]), + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] A South African antelope, *Calotragus* or *Neotragus melanotis*, of small stature and reddish-brown color flecked with white. It is easily captured, and furnishes excellent venison.

Grystes (gris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γρύζειν*, grumble, mutter.] A generic name of the ★American black-basses.

G-string (jē'string), *n.* The first string on the bass viol, the third on the violoncello, viola, and guitar, and the fourth on the violin: so called because tuned to the tone G.



Guacharo, or Oil-bird (*Steatornis caripensis*).

gt., gtt. Contractions used in medical prescriptions for *gutta* (a drop) or *guttæ* (drops).

guachamaca (gwä-chä-mä′kä), *n.* A very poisonous plant of Venezuela, belonging to the *Apocynaceæ*, and probably *Malouetia nitida*. The poison appears to be a simple narcotic, very similar to curari in its action.

guacharo (gwä′chä-rō), *n.* [Sp.-Amer., so named in allusion to its harsh, croaking cry; < Sp. *guácharo*, one who is continually moaning and crying, adj. whining (obs.), sickly, dropsical. According to another account, so called from a cavern in Venezuela, where the bird was discovered.] The oil-bird, *Steatornis caripensis*, a large goatsucker of the family *Caprimulgidæ* or placed in *Steatornithidæ*. It is one of the largest of its tribe, about equal to a large pigeon in size, lives in caverns, is of nocturnal habits, and is valued for its oil. See *Steatornis*. See cut on preceding page.

guaco (gwä′kō), *n.* [Sp.-Amer., appar. of native origin.] 1. A climbing composite of tropical America, *Willugbæya Guaco;* also, a medicinal substance consisting of, or an aromatic bitter obtained from, the leaves of this plant. Guaco is reputed to be an antidote to the poison



Flowering Branch of Guaco (*Willugbæya Guaco*).

of serpents, and was at one time considered a remedy for cholera and hydrophobia. It has also been proposed as a cure for cancer.

2. The *Aristolochia maxima* of tropical America, employed as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

guaconize (gwä′kō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guaconized*, ppr. *guaconizing*. [< *guaco* + *-n-* + *-ize*.] To subject to the effects of guaco.

It is stated that the Indians of Central America, after having *guaconized* themselves, i. e., taken guaco, catch with impunity the most dangerous snakes, which writhe in their hands as though touched by a hot iron.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 228.

guag (gū′ag), *n.* [Corn.] In *mining*, an old working.

guaiac (gwī′ak), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Same as *guaiacum*, 2 and 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of guaiacum.

guaiacic (gwī-as′ik), *a.* [< *guaiac* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from guaiacum: as, *guaiacic* acid, an acid obtained from the resin of guaiacum.

guaiacine (gwī′a-sin), *n.* [< *guaiac* + *-ine*^{2}.] A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle obtained from the wood and bark of the *Guaiacum officinale*. It forms a yellow brittle mass, which has a sharp acid taste.



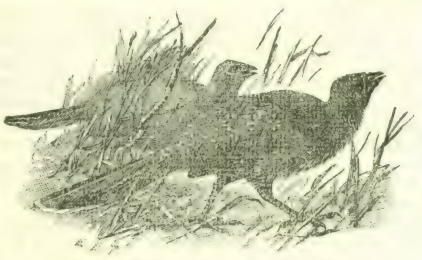
Flowering Branch of *Guaiacum sanctum*.

Guaiacum (gwī′a-kum), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *guayaco, guayacan*, from the Haytian or S. Amer. native name.] 1. A genus of trees and shrubs, of the family *Zygophyllaceæ*, of tropical and subtropical America, including 4 species. They have pinnate leaves, blue or purple flowers, a 5-lobed capsular fruit, and very hard resinous wood. *G. officinale*, of the West Indies and South American mainland, is an ornamental tree which yields the lignum-vitæ of commerce, an exceedingly hard and heavy brownish-green wood, used for making pulley-sheaves, mortars, rulers, balls for bowling, etc. This wood had formerly a great reputation in medicine. It also yields the gum guaiacum. (See def. 3.) *G. sanctum*, of the West Indies, Bahamas, and southern Florida, is a similar tree, and is also a source of lignum-vitæ.

2. [*l. c.*] The wood of trees of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A resin obtained from guaiacum-wood. It is greenish-brown with a slight balsamic odor, and has the peculiar property of turning blue under the action of oxidizing agents. It is reputed diaphoretic and alterative, and is frequently prescribed in cases of gout and rheumatism.

Also, in senses 2 and 3, *guaiac, guiacum, guallacan*.

guan (gwän), *n.* An American bird of the family *Cracidæ* and subfamily *Penelopinæ*, related to the hoccos and curassows. There are 7 genera (*Aburria, Chamæpetes, Ortalis* (or *Ortalida*), *Pipile, Penelope, Penelopina, Stegnolæma*), and some 40 species. The Texan guan, the only one which reaches the United States, is *Ortalis vetula maccalli*, known as the *chachalaca*. See also cut under *Aburria*.



Texan Guan (*Ortalis vetula maccalli*).

guana^1 (gwä′nä), *n.* [See *iguana*.] 1. The tuberculated lizard, *Iguana tuberculata:* same as *iguana*.

He began whistling with all his might, to which the *guana* was wonderfully attentive. *Père Labat* (trans.).

2. The great New Zealand lizard, *Hatteria punctata*.

guana^2 (gwä′nä), *n.* See the extract.

Lagetta cloth has been imported into this country [England] under the name of *guana*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 29.

guanaco (gwä-nä′kō), *n.* [Also *huanaco, huanacu;* < Quichua *huanacu*.] The largest species



Guanaco (*Lama huanachus*).

of wild llama, *Lama huanachus*, standing nearly 4 feet high at the shoulder and attaining a length of from 7 to 8 feet. See *Auchenia*.

guanajuatite (gwä-nä-hwä′tīt), *n.* [< *Guanajuato* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A selenide of bismuth occurring in masses with fibrous structure, resembling stibnite, found at Guanajuato in Mexico. Also called *frenzelite*.

guango (gwang′gō), *n.* [Native name.] The *Pithecolobium Saman*, a leguminous tree of tropical America, the pods of which are used for feeding cattle.

guaniferous (gwä-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< *guano* + *-ferous*.] Yielding guano.

guanine (gwä′nin), *n.* [< *guano* + *-ine*^{2}.] A substance ($C_5H_5N_5O$) contained in guano. It also forms a constituent of the liver and pancreas of mammals, and has been found in the scales of some fishes, as the bleak. It is a white amorphous powder which combines with acids and bases and also with certain salts, forming crystalline compounds.

guano (gwä′nō), *n.* [Sp. *guano, huano,* < Quichua *huanu*, dung.] 1. A fertilizing excrement found on many small islands in the Southern Ocean and on the western coast of Africa, but chiefly on islands lying near the Peruvian coast. The Peruvian guano of commerce formerly came from the Chincha islands; but in recent years the chief sources of supply are Pabellon de Pica, Punta de Lobos, Huanillos, and other places on or near the Peruvian coast. Those islands are the resort of large flocks of sea-birds, and are chiefly composed of their excrement in a decomposed state. Guano sometimes forms beds from 50 to 60 feet in thickness. It is an excellent manure, and since 1841 has been extensively used for that purpose. It contains much ammonium oxalate and urate, with phosphates.

2. A fertilizer made from fishes. See *fish-manure*.

guano (gwä′nō), *v. t.* [< *guano*, *n.*] To manure with guano.

guano-mixer (gwä′nō-mik″sėr), *n.* A device employed in fish-guano works for the purpose of thoroughly mixing the fish-scrap with mineral phosphates and sulphuric acid.

guara^1 (gwä′rä), *n.* Same as *aguara*.

guara^2 (gwä′rä), *n.* [Tupi *guará*.] The scarlet ibis, *Ibis rubra* or *Eudocimus ruber:* taken as a generic name of the scarlet and white ibises by Reichenbach, 1853.

guarabu (gwä-rä′bö), *n.* [Tupi *guarabú*] One of several species of *Astronium*, an anacardiaceous genus of large trees. The wood is fine-grained and suitable for building.

guarana (gwä-rä′nä), *n.* [Tupi *guaraná*.] A paste prepared from the seeds of *Paullinia cupana*, a climbing sapindaceous shrub of Brazil, which in the form of rolls or cakes is extensively used in that country for both food and medicine (it contains caffein), and is employed especially in the preparation of a refreshing drink. Also called *guarana-bread*.

guarandt, *n.* [< OF. *guarant, garant, warant*, warrant: see *warrant*, and cf. *guaranty*.] Warrant; warrantor.

Your Majesty, having been the author and *guarand* of the Peace of Aix, . . . could with ill grace propose any thing to France beyond those terms, or something equivalent. *Sir W. Temple*, To the King, Nov. 30, 1674.

guaranin (gwä-rä′nin), *n.* [< *guarana* + *-in*^{2}.] A principle of guarana, similar to if not identical with caffein.

guarantee (gar-an-tē′), *n.* [< OF. *garanté*, pp. of *guaranter*, equiv. to *garantir, guarantir*, warrant: see *warrant, v.*, and cf. *warrantee*, correlative to *guarantor*, after the equiv. *warrantee, warrantor*, which rest upon the verb *warrant*. In sense 3 a recent altered form of *guaranty*, with accompanying change of accent, in imitation of other legal terms like *lessee, feoffee*, etc.: see *guaranty*.] 1. A person to whom a guaranty is given: the correlative of *guarantor*.

The *guarantee* is entitled to receive payment, first from the debtor, and secondly from the guarantor.
Daniel, On Negotiable Instruments.

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations or obligations of another performed; in general, one who is responsible for the performance of some act, the truth of some statement, etc.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it. *South*, Sermons.

This was done while that Principality [Orange] was in the possession of the Prince of Orange, pursuant to an Article of the Treaty of Nimeguen, of which the King of England was *guarantee*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1685.

The person on whose testimony a fact is mediately reported is called the *guarantee*, or he on whose authority it rests, and the *guarantee* himself may be again either an immediate or a mediate witness.
Esser, tr. by Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xxxiii.

3. Same as *guaranty*.

The English people have in their own hands a sufficient *guarantee* that in some points the aristocracy will conform to their wishes.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

guarantee (gar-an-tē′), *v. t.* [Also written *guaranty*: see *guarantee, n.*] 1. To be warrant or surety for; secure as an effect or consequence; make sure or certain; warrant.

The intellectual activity of the acuter intellects, however feeble may be its immediate influence, is the great force which stimulates and *guarantees* every advance of the race. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 17.

The aim of Descartes was, no doubt, to find absolutely ultimate truth and certainty, as *guaranteed* by the reflective analysis of consciousness.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lxxx.

2. In *law*, to bind one's self that the obligation of another shall be performed, or that something affecting the right of the person in whose favor the guaranty is made shall be done or shall occur. To guarantee a contract or an undertaking by another is to bind one's self that it shall be performed or carried out. To guarantee the collection of a debt is to bind one's self to pay it if it proves not collectible by ordinary means. To guarantee any subject of a business transaction is to make one's self legally answerable for its being exactly as represented: as, the seller *guaranteed* the quality of the goods; the carrier gave a bill of lading with the words "quantity *guaranteed*" (meaning that he stipulated to be answerable for the quantity specified, without any further question or dispute as to amount).

Public treaties made under the sanction, and some of them *guaranteed* by the sovereign powers of other nations.
Burke, On French Affairs

3. To undertake to secure to another, as claims, rights, or possessions; pledge one's self to uphold or maintain.

By the treaty of alliance she *guaranteed* the Polish constitution in a secret article. *Brougham.*

The possession of Navarre, which had been *guaranteed* to them on their father's decease. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

The great problem is to *guarantee* individualism against the masses on the one hand, and the masses against the individual on the other. *G. Ripley,* in Frothingham, p. 147.

4. To engage to indemnify for or protect from injury: as, to *guarantee* one against loss.

guarantor (gar′an-tôr), *n.* [< OF. *garantor, garanteur, waircnteor,* etc.: see *warrantor,* a doublet of *guarantor.*] One who makes a guaranty. [The following distinction between *guarantor* and *surety* may be noted: "A *surety* is generally a co-maker of the note, while the *guarantor* never is a maker, and the leading difference between the two is that the surety's promise is to meet an obligation which becomes his own immediately on the principal's failure to meet it, while the guarantor's promise is always to pay the debt of another." *Daniel.*]

guaranty (gar′an-ti), *n.*; pl. *guaranties* (-tiz). [More correctly *garanty* or *garranty* (= D. *garande* = Dan. Sw. *garanti*); < OF. *garantie,* F. *garantie* (= Pr. *garentia* = Sp. *garantía* = Pg. *garantia* = It. *guarentia*), guaranty, warranty, fem. of *garanti,* pp. of *garantir,* F. *garantir* (= Pr. *garentir* = Sp. Pg. *garantir* = It. *guarentire, guarantire;* cf. D. *garanderen* = G. *garantiren* = Dan. *garantere* = Sw. *garantera*), warrant, < *garant, guarant, warant,* a warrant: see *warrant,* and cf. *warranty,* a doublet of *guaranty.*]

1. The act of warranting or securing; a warrant or surety.

The counsellor . . . pledged a word, till then undoubted, to that lie for which no *guaranty* but his could have won even a momentary credence. *W. Phillips,* Speeches, p. 74.

2. Specifically, in *law,* a separate, independent contract by which the guarantor undertakes, in writing, for a valuable consideration, to be answerable for the payment of some particular debt, or future debts, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person primarily liable to pay or perform. *Colebrooke,* On Collateral Securities. One may orally assume the debt of another, making himself a debtor immediately; but if the engagement is a mere guaranty of the obligation of another it must be in writing. [*Guarantee* is often used for *guaranty,* but in legal matters it is more correct to use *guaranty* for the name of the promise or contract of guaranty, *guarantor* for the maker of the guaranty, and *guarantee* for the person for whom the guaranty is made, and also for the act of performing the guaranty.]

The nature and soul of things takes on itself the *guaranty* of the fulfilment of every contract, so that honest service cannot come to loss. *Emerson,* Compensation.

Guaranties often extend to all the provisions of a treaty, and thus approach to the class of defensive alliances. *Woolsey,* Introd. to Inter. Law, § 105.

3. That which guarantees anything; a ground or basis of security: as, constitutional *guaranties*; his character is *guaranty* for his assertions; what *guaranty* have I that you will keep your word?—**Continuing guaranty,** an undertaking to be responsible for money to be advanced or goods to be sold to another from time to time in the future; a guaranty not exhausted by one transaction on the faith of it.—**Guaranty society,** a joint-stock society formed for giving guaranties for the carrying out of engagements between other parties, or for making good losses occasioned by defalcations, on the payment of a premium.—**Treaties of guaranty,** accessory stipulations, sometimes incorporated in the main instrument and sometimes appended to it, in which a third power promises to give aid to one of the treaty-making powers, in case certain specific rights—all or part of those conveyed to him in the instrument—are violated by the other party. *Woolsey.*

guaranty (gar′an-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guarantied,* ppr. *guarantying.* [< *guaranty, n.* Cf. *guarantee, v.,* and *warranty, v.*] Same as *guarantee.*

Before the Regulating Act of 1733, the allowances made by the Company to the Presidents of Bengal were abundantly sufficient to *guaranty* them against any thing like a necessity for giving in to that pernicious practice. *Burke,* Affairs of India.

guarapo (gwä-rä′pō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A drink made by fermenting the juice of the sugar-cane, or the refuse of the sugar-cane steeped in water.

guarauna (gwä-rou′nä), *n.* [S. Amer. Cf. *guara.*] 1. A bird of the family *Aramidæ;* the scolopaceous courlan, *Aramus scolopaceus.*—2. A kind of ibis: now taken as a specific name of the white-faced glossy ibis, *Ibis guarauna.*

guard (gärd), *v.* [Formerly also *gard;* not in ME.; < OF. *garder,* to keep, ward, guard, save, preserve, etc., earlier *guarder, warder* (F. *garder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *guardar* = It. *guardare*), < MHG. *warten,* watch, = E. *ward:* see *ward, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To secure against injury of any kind in any manner; specifically, to protect by attendance; defend; keep in safety; accompany as a protection.

King Helenus, with a crowding coompanye *garded,*
From towne to us buskling, vs as his freends freendlye bewelcomd. *Stanhurst,* Æneid, iii. 359.

For heaven still *guards* the right. *Shak.,* Rich. II., iii. 2.

Mercy becomes a prince, and *guards* him best. *Fletcher (and others),* Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

Bid him *guard* with steel head, breast, and limb. *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, II. 286.

2. To provide or secure against objections, or the attacks of hostile criticism or malevolence.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with . . . caution. *Broome,* On the Odyssey.

My Uncle Toby Shandy had great command of himself, and could *guard* appearances, I believe, as well as most men. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, ii. 1.

3. To protect the edge of, especially by an ornamental border; hence, to adorn with lists, laces, or ornaments.

Give him a livery more *guarded* than his fellows. *Shak.,* M. of V., ii. 2.

Instead of a fine *guarded* page, we have got him
A boy, trick'd up in neat and handsome fashion. *Ford,* Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

Red gowns of silk, *garded* and bordered with white silk, and embroidered with letters of gold. *Walpole,* Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

4†. To fasten on a guard for the purpose of binding.—5. To insert guards between the leaves of (an intended guard-book).—**Guarded gown** or **robe**†, the toga of the Romans when bordered with a stripe of purple, as in the case of noble youths or senators.

All the children . . . were waiting there in their goodly *garded Gowns* of purple. *North,* tr. of Plutarch, Cicero, p. 728.

The most censorious of our Roman gentry,
Nay, of the *guarded robe,* the senators
Esteem an easy purchase. *Massinger,* Roman Actor, i. 1.

=Syn. 1. To shield, shelter, watch.

II. *intrans.* To watch by way of caution or defense; be cautious; be in a state of caution or defense.

To *guard* is better than to heal;
The shield is nobler than the spear!
O. W. Holmes, Meeting of Nat. Sanitary Assoc.

★**guard** (gärd), *n.* [Formerly also *gard, garde;* < ME. *gardc* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *garde,* in sense 3 (*a*)), < OF. *garde,* a guardian, warden, keeper, earlier *guarde,* F. *garde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *guarda* = It. *guardia,* a guard; from the verb. Cf. *ward, n.*] 1. A state of readiness to oppose attack; a state of defense; in general, a state of protection against injury or impairment of any kind.

Therfor thei hasted to come tymely to saf *garde.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 197.

2. Specifically, a state of caution or vigilance; attentive observation designed to prevent surprise or attack; watch; heed: as, to keep *guard;* to be on one's *guard;* to keep a careful *guard* over the tongue.

Temerity puts a man off his *guard.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. One who or that which protects or keeps in safety; one who or that which secures against danger, attack, loss, or injury; one who keeps protecting watch.

The same *guards* which protect us from disaster, defect, and enmity, defend us, if we will, from selfishness and fraud. *Emerson,* Compensation.

Specifically—(*a*) A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury, or in preventing an escape; he or they whose business it is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise: as, a body-*guard;* a prison *guard.*

A *guarde* of souldiers . . . examined us before we came into the towne. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 12.

She bade her slender purse be shared
Among the soldiers of the *guard.* *Scott,* L. of the L., vi. 10.

(*b*) Anything that keeps off evil: as, modesty is the *guard* of innocence.

Different passions more or less inflame; . . .
Reason is here no guide, but still a *guard.* *Pope,* Essay on Man, ii. 162.

(*c*) That which secures against hostile criticism or censure; a protection against malevolent or ignorant attacks upon one's reputation, opinions, etc.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Bp. Atterbury.*

At Athens, the nicest and best studied behaviour was not a sufficient *guard* for a man of great capacity. *Burke,* Vind. of Nat. Society.

(*d*) In *fencing* or *boxing,* a posture of passive defense; the arms or weapon in such a posture: as, to beat down one's *guard.*

Twine your body more about, that you may fall to a more sweet, comely, gentleman-like *guard.* *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Colonel Esmond . . . took his *guard* in silence. The swords were no sooner met than Castlewood knocked up Esmond's. *Thackeray,* Henry Esmond, iii. 13.

(*e*) In the game of cricket, the position of the bat for most effectually defending the wicket. (*f*) In Great Britain, a person who has charge of a mail-coach or a railway-train; a conductor; in the United States, a brakeman or gate-keeper on an elevated railroad.

Come creeping over to the front, along the coach-roof, *guard,* and make one at this basket! *Dickens,* Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

4. *pl.* In *cricket,* the pads or protectors worn on the legs to prevent injury from swiftly thrown balls.—5. Any part, appliance, or attachment designed or serving to protect or secure against harmful contact, injury, loss, or detriment of any kind. (*a*) That part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand. Swords of antiquity and of the middle ages usually had the cross-guard. In the sixteenth century, when the use of steel gloves was abandoned and the sword became the chief weapon of persons not armed for war, the guard was made more elaborate by the addition of the pas d'ane. Toward the end of that century the knuckle-bow was added, some swords combining these two additions with two straight quillons of which the cross-guard is formed. (See cut under *hilt.*) Another guard of this epoch was the shell-guard. The basket-hilt came into use toward the close of the sixteenth century and lasted through the seventeenth. (See cut under *claymore.*) In the second half of the seventeenth century the guard became more simple, and consisted chiefly of a knuckle-bow, the shell of the guard when still used being reduced to a very small saucer-shaped plate surrounding the blade. The knuckle-bow guard continued in use throughout the eighteenth century in swords worn with civil costume, as well as in most of those used in war, and is still the guard of the modern sword and saber, some cavalry sabers and the like having this knuckle-guard so expanded laterally as to approach the form of the basket-hilt. (*b*) In a firearm, the metal bow or other device which protects the trigger. Also called *trigger-guard.* (*c*) An ornamental lace, hem, or border; hence, in the plural, such ornaments in general.

And who reades Plutarchs eyther historie or philosophie, shall finde hee trimmeth both their garments with *gards* of Poesie. *Sir P. Sidney,* Def. of Poesie.

The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the *guards* are but slightly basted on neither. *Shak.,* Much Ado, i. 1.

(*d*) A chain or cord for fastening a watch, brooch, or bracelet to the dress of the wearer. (*e*) *Naut.,* the railing of the promenade-deck of a steamer, intended to prevent persons from falling overboard; also, a widening of the deck of a side-wheel steamer by a framework of strong timbers which curve out on each side to the paddle-wheels, and protect them against collision with wharfs and boats. (*f*) A metal frame placed over a nut in an engine, to prevent it from being jarred off. (*g*) One of the fingers in a harvester in which the knives of the cutter-bar move. (*h*) In *bookbinding:* (1) A reinforcing slip placed between the leaves of a blank book designed for an album or a scrap-book. (2) A narrow strip or narrow strips of paper sewed near the back of a book, made for inserted plates, with intent to keep the book flat, and prevent it from being thicker at the fore edge than at the back. (*i*) A tide-lock between a dock and a river. (*j*) The guard-plate of the door that closes the opening of a cupola-furnace. (*k*) A supplementary safety-rail of heavy timber placed beside a rail in a railway, at a switch or upon a bridge. (*l*) In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud. (*m*) A fender.

My three sisters with myself sat by the firelight round the *guard* of our nursery. *De Quincey,* Autobiog. Sketches, I. 13.

(*n*) A bar or bars placed across a window. (*o*) A guard-ring. (*p*) An iron strap formed into a hoop or hook, attached to the insulator of a telegraph-line to prevent the wire from falling if the insulator is broken. (*q*) In *Cephalopoda,* the rostrum, a calcareous shell guarding the apex of the phragmacone, as of a belemnite. See cut under *belemnite.*—**Corporal's guard.** See *corporal*2.—**Court of guard.** See *court.*—**Guard report,** a report sent in by the commander of a guard on being relieved.—**Leg-and-foot guard.** (*a*) A device for the protection of a horse's foot or leg, to prevent interfering, overreaching, or cutting of the knees if the animal falls forward. (*b*) A piece of strong leather to which is attached an iron plate, and which is secured by straps to the right leg of an artillery driver to protect it from injury by the carriage-pole.—**Magnetic guard,** a mask or respirator of magnetized metal gauze, used to keep from the air-passages the particles of steel-dust which pervade the atmosphere of grinding-shops.—**Main guard** (*milit.*), a body of horse posted before a camp for the safety of the army: in a garrison it is that guard to which all the rest are subordinate.—**Marine guard,** a detachment of officers and soldiers of the marine corps detailed for service on a United States vessel of war.—**National guard.** See *national.*—**Officer of the guard.** See *officer.*—**Off one's guard,** not ready for defense; not watchful.—**On guard.** (*a*) Detailed to act, or acting, as a guard; hence, in general, watching; guarding. (*b*) In *fencing,* in the attitude most advantageous for attack or defense. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth), Modern Art of Fencing.—**On one's guard,** ready to protect one's self or another; watchful; vigilant; cautious; suspicious.

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wise are ever *on their guard,*
For unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden,* Pal. and Arc., ii. 73.

There *on his guard* he stood. *Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight* (Child's Ballads, [V. 390).

Won't you be *on your Guard* against those who would betray you? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

To mount guard. See *mount*2.—**Wire guard**, a framework of wire netting to be placed in front of a fireplace as a protection against fire; a fire-guard.—**Yeoman of the guard.** See *yeoman*.

guardable (gär'da-bl), *a.* [< *guard* + *-able*.] Capable of being guarded or protected.

guardage† (gär'dāj), *n.* [< *guard* + *-age*.] Wardship.

A maid so tender, fair, and happy . . .
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

guardant (gär'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *gardant*, ppr. of *garder*, guard: see *guard*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Acting as a guard or guardian; protecting.

For young Askanius he his left hand spares,
In his right hand his *guardant* sword he shakes.
Great Britaines Troye (1609).

Guardant before his feet a lion lay. *Southey.*

My rivers flow beyond, with *guardant* ranks
Of silver-liveried poplars on their banks.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

2. In *her.* See *gardant*.

II.† *n.* A guard or guardian.

My angry *guardant* stood alone,
Tend'ring my ruin, and assail'd of none.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

guard-boat (gärd'bōt), *n.* A boat employed in guarding or watching, as one that is rowed about at night among ships of war at anchor to see that a good lookout is kept, or in time of war to prevent surprise, or one used for the enforcement of quarantine regulations.

At night the launch was again moored with a top-chain; and *guard-boats* stationed round both ships as before.
Cook, Third Voyage, v. 4.

★**guard-book** (gärd'bůk), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a book with guards. See *guard*, 5 (*h*).

guard-brush (gärd'brush), *n.* A metallic brush for making contact with the track or other conductor on an electric railway, by means of which the current is conveyed to the motor.

The current is conveyed from the *guard-brushes* and the wheels to the motor, and through the other rail to the ground [on an electric railway]. *Science*, XII. 302.

guard-cell (gärd'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the two cells which inclose the opening of a stoma in phanerogams and ferns, distinguished by a peculiar mode of division and growth, and from adjacent epidermal cells by containing chlorophyl and starch. Also *guardian-cell*.

The opening left between the applied concave faces is a stoma, and the two cells are the *guard-cells*.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 448.

guard-chain (gärd'chān), *n.* A chain used to secure something, especially a part of the dress and personal equipment, as, in the middle ages, the hilt of the sword to the breastplate or other part of the body-armor, or at the present day a watch, brooch, or bracelet. See cut under *belt*.

guard-chamber (gärd'chām″bėr), *n.* A guard-room.

And it was so, when the king went into the house of the Lord, that the guard bare them, and brought them back into the *guard chamber*. 1 Ki. xiv. 28.

guard-duty (gärd'dū″ti), *n.* *Milit.*, the duty performed by a guard or sentinel.

guarded (gär'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Protected; defended. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, said of pupæ which have an imperfect cocoon or case open at the end, as those of the *Phryganidæ* and of certain moths. (*b*) In *card-playing*, said of any card, not the best of the suit, which has a sufficient number of smaller cards of the same suit with it to prevent its being caught. The queen with two small cards is a guarded queen.

2. Cautious; circumspect.

Christian rose from her seat: "Miss Gascoigne, seeing that I am here at the head of my husband's table, I must request you to be a little more *guarded* in your conversation." *Mrs. Craik*, Christian's Mistake, vi.

3. In *her.*, trimmed or lined, as with a fur: said of a mantle or cap of maintenance when the edge is turned up or thrown back so as to show the lining.

guardedly (gär'ded-li), *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner.

It obliquely pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so *guardedly* that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author.
Sheridan, Swift, p. 210.

She to her swain thus *guardedly* replied.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 91.

guardedness (gär'ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guarded; caution; circumspection.

guardent, *n.* Same as *guardian*.

guardenage†, *n.* Same as *guardianage*.

guarder (gär'dėr), *n.* One who or that which guards.

The English men were sent for to be the *guarders* of the persons of the Emperours of Constantinople.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 17.

guard-fish (gärd'fish), *n.* [A var. of *garfish*, simulating *guard*, as if in allusion to the ensiform jaws.] The garfish. [Prov. Eng.]

guard-flag (gärd'flag), *n.* In a squadron, a flag indicating the ship whose turn it is to perform the duty of a guard-ship. See also *guide-flag*.

guardful (gärd'fůl), *a.* [< *guard* + *-ful*.] Wary; cautious. [Rare.]

I meanwhile
Watch with a *guardful* eye these murderous motions.
A. Hill.

guardfully (gärd'fůl-i), *adv.* Cautiously; carefully. [Rare.]

O thou that all things seest,
Fautour of Chrysa, whose fair hand doth *guardfully* dispose
Celestial Cilla, governing in all power Tenedos.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 431.

guard-house (gärd'hous), *n.* **1.** A building in which a military guard is stationed for the care of prisoners confined in it and for the relief of sentries.—**2.** A place for the temporary detention of civil prisoners under guard.

guardian (gär'di-an), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *guarden* (dial. *guardeen*); < OF. *gardien*, earlier *gardian*, *guardain*, *gardein*, in the oldest form **wardein* (> ME. *wardein*, E. *warden*) (= Sp. *guardián* = Pg. *guardião* = It. *guardiano*; ML. *guardianus*), a guardian, keeper, < *garder*, guard, keep: see *guard*, *v.* Cf. *warden*, the older form.] **1.** A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom some person or thing is committed for preservation from injury; one who has the charge or custody of a person or thing.

And there at Junous sanctuair
In the void porches Phenix, Ulisses eke,
Sterne *guardens* stood, watching of the spoile.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

Readers in sciences are indeed the *guardians* of the stores and provisions of sciences.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 111.

Angels ascending and descending, bands
Of *guardians* bright. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 511.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, one to whom the law intrusts the care of the person or property, or both, of another. The word is used chiefly in reference to the control of infants; one charged with similar care of an adult idiot or lunatic is now specifically called a *committee*, though by the civil law termed *guardian*. A guardian of the property is a *trustee*, his trust extending to all the property the infant has or may acquire, or all that he or she has or may acquire within the jurisdiction.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

Whatever parents, *guardians*, schools, intend.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 424.

Guardians at common law were: (*a*) *Guardian in chivalry*, a lord who, when a tenant by knight-service died and left an infant heir to inherit the tenure, was entitled by the feudal law to take the profits of the estate, and make what he could by negotiating a marriage for the heir, under certain restrictions, being bound to maintain the ward meanwhile. (*b*) *Guardian in socage.* See *socage*. (*c*) *Guardian by nature*, the father, with respect to his guardianship of the person of his heir apparent or heiress presumptive. This guardianship of the person was allowed as an exception to or reservation out of the powers of a guardian in chivalry, so long as the father of the ward lived. (See below.) (*d*) *Guardian for nurture*, in English law, the father, and after his death the mother, as having guardianship of the persons of all their children up to the age of fourteen years. (*e*) *Guardian by election*, a guardian chosen by an infant who would otherwise have none. The choice is not effectual except as it procures appointment by a competent court. (*f*) *Guardian by custom*, an officer or municipality, or the appointee of a lord of the manor, having by local custom, as in London and Kent, England, a legal right to exercise a guardianship. The practical distinctions now are: *Judicially appointed guardian*, a guardian designated by a court, the judicial power in this respect being now generally regulated by statute; *statutory guardian*, a guardian appointed by a parent by deed or will, under authority of a statute; *testamentary guardian*, a guardian appointed by a parent by will, pursuant to the statute; *guardian by nature*, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, exercising the common-law custody of the person, and, by statute, in some jurisdictions, the common-law power of a guardian in socage in respect to land, if no guardian is expressly appointed.

3. The superior of a Franciscan convent. He is elected for three years, and cannot hold the guardianship of the same convent twice, though he may be chosen head of another convent. *Cath. Dict.*—**Feast of the Guardian Angels**, in the Roman Catholic calendar, October 2d.—**Guardian ad litem**, a person appointed to take charge of the interests of an infant or other person suffering from legal incapacity, in a litigation, and to prosecute or defend the action or proceeding on behalf of the latter.—**Guardian angel**, an angel who watches over and protects a particular person.

A *guardian angel* o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures and his cares dividing.
Rogers, Human Life.

Guardian of the spiritualities, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted during the vacancy of the see.—**Guardian of the temporalities**, the person to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the profits of a vacant see are committed.—**Guardians of the poor**, in England and Ireland, persons elected annually by the rate-payers of each parish or union for the management of the poor-law system of such parish or union.

guardianage† (gär'di-an-āj), *n.* [Also *guardenage*; < *guardian* + *-age*.] Guardianship.

During the time of my nonage (whiles I was under his *guardianage*) he bare himself not only valiant, but also true and faithfull unto me. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1093.

guardiance† (gär'di-ans), *n.* [For **guardance*, < *guardan*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Guardianship; defense.

I got it nobly in the king's defence,
And in the *guardiance* of my faire queene's right.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth, fol. 3.

guardian-cell (gär'di-an-sel), *n.* Same as *guard-cell*.

guardianer† (gär'di-an-ėr), *n.* [< *guardian* + *-er*1.] A guardian.

I marl'd my *guardianer* does not seek a wife for me.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

guardianess† (gär'di-an-es), *n.* [< *guardian* + *-ess*.] A female guardian.

I've yet a niece to wed, over whose steps
I have plac'd a trusty watchful *guardianess*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

guardianize (gär'di-an-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guardianized*, ppr. *guardianizing*. [< *guardian* + *-ize*.] To act the part of a guardian. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

guardianless (gär'di-an-les), *a.* [< *guardian* + *-less*.] Destitute of a guardian; unprotected.

But first, I'll try to find out this *guardianless* graceless villian. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

A lady, *guardianless*,
Left to the push of all allurement. *Marston.*

guardianship (gär'di-an-ship), *n.* [< *guardian* + *-ship*.] The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

The law and custome of the realme of England auereth that euerie heire being in the *gardianship* of anie lord, when he is growne to be one and twentie yeares of age, oughte presently to inioy the inheritance left him by his father. *Holinshed*, Chron., Rich. II., an. 1389.

The statute, for example, establishes the fees for a grant of *guardianship* over minors.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

guard-irons (gärd'ī″ėrnz), *n. pl.* Curved bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter, to defend them from injury.

guardless (gärd'les), *a.* [< *guard* + *-less*.] Having no guard or defense.

No heavy dreeme doth vexe him when he sleeps;
"A guiltless mind the *guardlesse* cottage keeps."
Stirling, Darius (cho. v.).

guard-mounting (gärd'moun″ting), *n.* *Milit.*, the act or ceremony of stationing a guard. It includes all the details of the placing of sentinels, etc.

★**guard-plate** (gärd'plāt), *n.* In a blast- or cupola-furnace, a plate which closes the opening in front through which the molten metal is drawn off, and the slags, etc., are raked out. ★The tapping-hole is in the middle of this plate.

guard-rail (gärd'rāl), *n.* On a railway-track, an additional rail placed beside the rail in service, to compel the flange of the wheels to run close to the latter in crossing over frog-points or entering switches. It is intended also to prevent the wheels from leaving the track on bridges or trestles.

guard-rein, *n.* See *garde-reine*.

guard-ring (gärd'ring), *n.* A plain ring worn ★to prevent a valuable one from slipping from the finger; a keeper.

guard-room (gärd'röm), *n.* **1.** A room for the accommodation of guards.

They at length arrived at the palace-gate, and after waiting half an hour, were admitted into the *guard-room*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxvii.

2. A room where military delinquents are confined.

guardship (gärd'ship), *n.* [< *guard* + *-ship*.] Care; protection.

How blest am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

guard-ship (gärd'ship), *n.* [< *guard* + *ship*.] **1.** A vessel of war appointed to protect a harbor or to superintend marine affairs in it, and sometimes to receive naval offenders and seamen not assigned to duty on other vessels.

While our *guard-ships* were remote at sea, they [the Hollanders] arrived at the mouth of the river Medway.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1667.

One island, indeed, La Croma, lies like a *guard-ship* anchored in front of the city. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 223.

2. One of the vessels of a squadron having the duty, among others, of boarding any arriving vessels.

guardsman (gärdz'măn), *n.*; pl. *guardsmen* (-men). 1. One who guards or keeps ward; a watchman. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In the British service, an officer or private in the Guards.

There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic *Guardsman*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 88.

Tannhäuser, one suspects, was a knight of ill-furnished imagination, hardly of larger discourse than a heavy *Guardsman*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

guard-tent (gärd'tent), *n.* One of the tents occupied by a military guard when a command is in the field or in camp.

guariba (gwä-rē'bä), *n.* [Tupi.] A howling monkey. See *araguato*.

The largest [monkeys] belong to the genus Stentor, including the *guaribas* or howling monkeys.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 227.

guarish† (gar'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *guarir, guerir*, F. *guérir* (*-iss-*), heal: see *warish*, and cf. *garisoun, warison*.] To heal.

All the seke men and malades that ware enointed ther wyth were anone *guarysshed* and made hooll.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best
His grievous hurt to *guarish*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41.

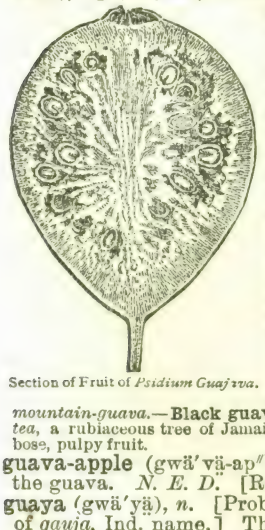
Guatemalan, Guatemalian (gwä-te-mä'lan, -li-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Guatemala, the northernmost republic of Central America, bordering on Mexico.

Singing-birds are commonly kept in the *Guatemalian* houses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 240.

Zaldivar transmitted a series of despatches misrepresenting the situation, and appealing for protection against the *Guatemalan* tyranny. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 356.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Guatemala. The dominant people are Spanish in origin and language.

★**guava** (gwä'vä), *n.* [= Sp. *guayaba* (the fruit), Pg. *guayava*, < Braz. (Guiana) *guayaba, guaiva, guava*.] One of several species of *Psidium*, a myrtaceous genus of tropical America, and especially *P. Guajava*, which yields a well-known and esteemed fruit, and is now cultivated and naturalized in most tropical countries. There are two varieties of the fruit, known as the *red* or *apple-shaped* and the *white* or *pear-shaped guava*. The pulp is of an agreeable acid flavor, and is made into jelly, marmalade, etc. *P. montanum* is known in Jamaica as *mountain-guava*.—**Black guava**, the *Guettarda argentea*, a rubiaceous tree of Jamaica, bearing a black, globose, pulpy fruit.


Section of Fruit of *Psidium Guajava*.

guava-apple (gwä'vä-ap″l), *n.* The fruit of the guava. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

guaya (gwä'yä), *n.* [Prob. an Eng. corruption of *gauja*, Ind. name.] The flowering or fruiting shoots of the female hemp-plant, *Cannabis Indica*, used in medicine, but chiefly for smoking.

guayaquillite (gwī-ä-kē'līt), *n.* [< *Guayaquil* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A fossil resin ($C_{20}H_{26}O_3$), of a pale-yellow color, said to form an extensive deposit near Guayaquil in Ecuador. It yields easily to the knife, and may be rubbed to powder. Its specific gravity is 1.092.

Guazuma (gwä-zō'mä), *n.* [NL., from a Mex. name.] A sterculiaceous genus of small trees or shrubs, of 4 or 5 species, natives of tropical America. In foliage they closely resemble the elm. The bastard cedar, *G. tomentosa*, a West Indian and Mexican species which is also naturalized in the old world, bears a tuberculated fruit, which is used, as are the leaves, for feeding cattle and horses. The young shoots yield a strong fiber.

gub (gub), *n.* [A variant of *gob*2.] 1†. A lump.

A bodie thinketh hymself well emended in his substaunce and riches to whom hath happened some good *gubbe* of money.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 14.

2. A projection on a wheel.

A wheel with *gubs* at the back of it, over which the endless rope passes, and gives motion to the machinery of the carriage. *Ure*, Dict., III. 715.

gubbertushed† (gub'ėr-tusht), *a.* [Cf. *gobbertooth*.] Having projecting teeth.

A nose like a promontory, *gubbertushed*, . . . uneven, brown teeth, . . . a witch's beard.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 507.

★**gubbin** (gub'in), *n.* [Cf. *gub, gubbings*.] 1. A kind of clay ironstone. [Staffordshire, Eng.] —2†. A paring. *Nares*.

All that they could buy, or sell, or barter,
Would scarce be worth a *gubbin* once a quarter.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

gubbings† (gub'ingz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *gub, gubbin*.] The parings of haberdine; also, any kind of fragments. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

gubernacula, *n.* Plural of *gubernaculum*.

gubernacular (gū-bėr-nak'ū-lăr), *a.* [< ★*gubernaculum* + *-ar*2.] Pertaining to a gubernaculum.

gubernaculum (gū-bėr-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *gubernacula* (-lă). [L., a helm, rudder: see *governail*.] 1. The posterior trailing flagellum of a biflagellate infusorian, used for steering: correlated with *tractellum*.

A *gubernaculum* is developed in such infusorians as Anisonema and Heteromita. *H. J. Clark*.

2. In *odontog.*, an embryonic epithelial structure which becomes the enamel-organ of the tooth.—3. In *anat.*, a fibrous cord passing downward from the testis in the fetus to the skin of the scrotum, and drawing down the testis as the fetus grows.

gubernance† (gū'bėr-năns), *n.* [< ML. *gubernantia* (> OF. *gouvernance*, E. *governance*, q. v.), < L. *gubernare*: see *gubernate*.] Government.

With the *gubernance* of all the king's tenants and subjects. *Strype*, Memorials, an. 1550.

gubernate† (gū'bėr-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *gubernatus*, pp. of *gubernare*, govern: see *govern*.] To govern. *Cockeram*.

gubernation† (gū-bėr-nā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gubernacion*, < OF. *gubernation*, < L. *gubernatio(n-)*, < *gubernare*, govern: see *govern*.] Government; rule; direction.

Was it not done to this entent, that the conquerors might have the only power and entier *gubernacion* of all the landes and people within their climate?
Hall, Hen. V., fol. 5.

Behold the creation of this world, and the *gubernation* of the same.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 122.

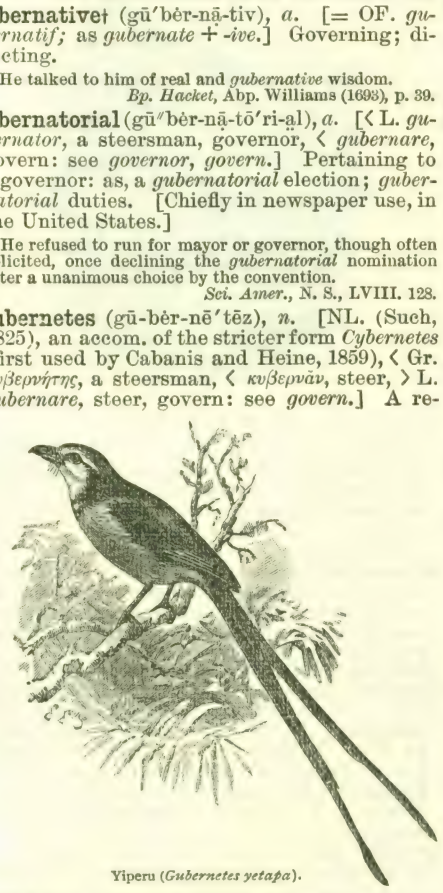
gubernative† (gū'bėr-nā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *gubernatif*; as *gubernate* + *-ive*.] Governing; directing.

He talked to him of real and *gubernative* wisdom.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams (1693), p. 39.

gubernatorial (gū″bėr-nā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *gubernator*, a steersman, governor, < *gubernare*, govern: see *governor, govern*.] Pertaining to a governor: as, a *gubernatorial* election; *gubernatorial* duties. [Chiefly in newspaper use, in the United States.]

He refused to run for mayor or governor, though often solicited, once declining the *gubernatorial* nomination after a unanimous choice by the convention.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 128.

Gubernetes (gū-bėr-nē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Such, 1825), an accom. of the stricter form *Cybernetes* (first used by Cabanis and Heine, 1859), < Gr. *κυβερνήτης*, a steersman, < *κυβερνᾶν*, steer, > L. *gubernare*, steer, govern: see *govern*.] A remarkable genus of South American tyrant-birds, having the outer tail-feathers extraordinarily developed. *G. yetapa*, the yiperu, inhabits Brazil and other parts of South America. It is the only species.


Yiperu (*Gubernetes yetapa*).

guddle1 (gud'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guddled*, ppr. *guddling*. [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *guttle*.] To drink much or greedily; guzzle. *Jennings*.

guddle2 (gud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guddled*, ppr. *guddling*. [Sc.; origin obscure.] 1. To botch; bungle; mangle; haggle.—2. To catch (fish) with the hands by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

gude1 (güd), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *good*.

Gude2 (güd), *n.* A Scotch form of *God*.

Gudermannian (gö-dėr-man'i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the German mathematician Christoph Gudermann (1798–1852).—**Gudermannian amplitude of any quantity.** See *amplitude*.—**Gudermannian function.** See II.

II. *n.* A mathematical function named from Gudermann. The Gudermannian is expressed by the letters gd put before the sign of the variable, and it is defined by the equation $x = \log \tan (\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{gd}\,x)$. The sine, cosine, and tangent of the Gudermannian are also sometimes called *Gudermannians*, or *Gudermannian functions*.

★**gudgeon**1 (guj'on), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *goodgeon*; early mod. E. also *gogion*; < ME. *gojon, gojune*, < OF. *goujon*, F. *goujon*, dial. *govion, gouvion* = It. *gobione*, < L. *gobio(n-)*, another form of *gobius*, also *cobius*, < Gr. *κωβιός*, a kind of fish, a gudgeon, tench.] I. *n.* 1. A small European fresh-water fish, *Gobio gobio*, of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It is easily caught, and is used for bait. See cut under *Gobio*.

'Tis true, no turbots dignify my boards,
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 142.

Hence—2. A person easily cheated or insnared.

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift*.

In vain at glory *gudgeon* Boswell snaps.
Wolcot, Bozzy and Piozzi, ii.

3†. A bait; an allurement; something used to deceive or entrap a person; a cheat; a lie.

Doo you thinke that James was so mad, as to gape for *gogions*; or so vngratious as to sell his truth for a peece of Ireland?
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Hist. Ireland, an. 1583.

What fish so ever you be, you have made both mee and Philautus to swallow a *gudgeon*.
Lyly, Euphues, sig. K 3, b.

Sea-gudgeon, the black goby or rock-fish.

II. *a.* Resembling a gudgeon; foolish; stupid.

This is a bait they often throw out to such *gudgeon* princes as will nibble at it. *Tom Brown*, Works, I. 90.

gudgeon1 (guj'on), *v. t.* [< *gudgeon*1, *n.*, 2, 3.] To insnare; cheat; impose on.

To be *gudgeoned* of the opportunities which had been given you. *Scott*.

gudgeon2 (guj'on), *n.* [< ME. *gojone* (of a pulley), < OF. *goujon, gojon, gougeon, gougon*, the pin of a pulley, the gudgeon of a wheel.] 1. The large pivot of the axis of a wheel. *Halliwell*.—2. In *mach.*, that part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar. The word formerly denoted the part revolving in immediate contact with the bearings. It is now applied only when that part is separate from and independent of the body of the shaft. The form of the gudgeon and the mode of its insertion depend upon the form and material of the shaft.

3. In *ship-building*: (*a*) One of several clamps, of iron or other metal, bolted to the stern-post of a ship or boat for the rudder to hang on. There is a hole in each of them to receive a corresponding pintle bolted on the back of the rudder, which thus turns as upon hinges. There are generally 4, 5, or 6 gudgeons on a ship's stern-post, according to her size.

The keel is his back, the planks are his ribs, the beams his bones, the pintal and *gudgeons* are his gristles and cartilages. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 9.

(*b*) One of the notches in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes in which the spindle of a windlass traverses.—4. A metallic pin used for securing together two blocks or slabs, as of stone or marble.

Joined together by cramps and *gudgeons* of iron and copper. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 387.

5. A piece of wood used for roofing. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cross-tail gudgeon**, a gudgeon having a winged or ribbed shank. (See also *beam-gudgeon*.)

gue1 (gū), *n.* [Cf. *gig* and *gewgaw*.] A musical instrument of the violin kind, having only two strings (of horsehair), and played like a violoncello, formerly used in Shetland.

He could play upon the *gue*, and upon the common violin, the melancholy and pathetic tunes peculiar to the country. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

gue2† (gū), *n.* [< OF. *gueux*, a rogue.] A rogue; a vagabond; a sharper.

Diligent search was made all thereabout,
But my ingenious *gue* had got him out.
Honest Ghost, p. 232. (*Nares*.)

Gueber, Gheber (gē'bėr), *n.* [= F. *Guèbre*, < Pers. *gabr*, a worshiper of fire, a Parsee, an in-

fidel. See *Giaour*, which represents the Turk. form of the Pers. word.] The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian sect of fire-worshipers, the remnant of the ancient Zoroastrians. They are now found chiefly in western India, and are called *Parsees*. Only a few thousands linger in Persia itself, chiefly in the provinces of Kirman and Yazd. Also spelled *Guebre*, *Ghebre*.

In general, this name of *Ghebers* is applied to the Zoroastrians or Parsis, whom a modern European would all but surely point to if asked to instance a modern race of Fire-worshippers. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 256.

guegaw†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gewgaw*. *Minsheu*.

guejarite (gā'här-īt), *n.* [< *Guejar* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of antimony and copper, occurring in crystalline masses of a steel-gray color in the district of Guejar in Andalusia, Spain.

gueldt, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *geld*[1].

guelder-rose, gelder-rose (gel'dėr-rōz), *n.* ★[Cf. D. *Gelderscke roos*, F. *rose de Gueldre;* so called from its supposed source, *Gelderland*, *Guelderland*, or *Guelders*, D. *Gelderland* or *Gelderen*, G. *Geldern*, F. *Gueldre*, ML. *Geldria*, *Gelria*.] *Viburnum Opulus*, especially the cultivated form of that species; the snowball-tree. See *Viburnum* and *cranberry-tree*.

Gueldrian, Geldrian (gel'dri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Geldria*, Guelderland: see *guelder-rose*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the province of Guelderland or Gelderland in the Netherlands, or to the former German duchy of that name.

Herman Kloet, a young and most determined *Geldrian* soldier, now commanded in the place [Neusz].
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 26.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Guelderland.

Guelf, Guelph (gwelf), *n.* [< It. *Guelfo*, It. form of G. *Welf*, a personal name, < OHG. MHG. *welf*, the young of dogs, and of wild animals, = AS. *hwelp*, E. *whelp:* see *whelp*.] A member of the papal and popular party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Ghibellines, the imperial and aristocratic party. The Welfs (Guelfs) were a powerful family of Germany, so called from Welf I., in the time of Charlemagne. His descendants, several of whom bore the same name, held great possessions in Italy, through intermarriage, were at different times dukes of Bavaria, Saxony, and Carinthia, and founded the princely house of Brunswick and Hanover, to which the present royal family of England belongs. The names *Welf* and *Waiblingen* (Guelf and Ghibelline) are alleged to have been first used as war-cries at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140, fought and lost by Welf VI. against the Hohenstaufen emperor Conrad III. The contest soon ceased in Germany, but was taken up on other grounds in Italy, over which the emperors claimed supreme power; and the names continued to designate bitterly antagonistic parties there till near the end of the fifteenth century. See *Ghibelline*.

Guelfic, Guelphic (gwel'fik), *a.* [< *Guelf*, *Guelph*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Guelfs.

The family of Dante had been *Guelphic*, and we have seen him already as a young man serving two campaigns against the other party. *Lowell*, Dante.

Under George IV. . . . was begun the great series of Monuments of German History, the editor of which was once wont to call himself Historiographer of the Most Serene *Guelfic* house.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 4.

Guelfic order, a Hanoverian order of knighthood founded in 1815 by George IV., then prince regent, and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order. It includes grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.

Guelfism, Guelphism (gwel'fizm), *n.* [< *Guelf*, *Guelph*, + *-ism*.] Political support of the Guelfs.

With the extinction of Ghibellinism *Guelfism* perished also. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 245.

guepard, gueparde (gwep'ärd), *n.* [< F. *guéparde;* formation not obvious; the second part appears to be L. *pardus*, pard.] The hunting-leopard of India: same as *chetah*.

Gueparda (gwē-pär'dä), *n.* [NL., < *guepard*.] A genus of dog-like cats, the type of a subfamily *Guepardinæ:* same as *Cynælurus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1867. See cut under *chetah*.

Guepardinæ (gwep-är-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gueparda* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Felidæ*, typified by the genus *Gueparda*, containing the dog-like cat, the chetah or hunting-leopard of India, as its only living representative, characterized by lack of an internal lobe of the upper sectorial tooth, and non-retractile claws. Also called *Cynælurinæ*. *T. N. Gill*, 1872.

guerdon (gėr'don), *n.* [< ME. *guerdon, guerdoun, gardone, gardwyne*, etc., < OF. *guerdon, guerredon, guarredon, guierdon, guirdon, werdon*, etc., = Pr. *guierdon* = It. *guidardone, guiderdone*, < ML. *widerdonum*, a reward; an ingenious alteration, simulating L. *donum*, a gift, of the expected **widerlonum*, < OHG. *widarlōn* (= AS. *witherleán*), a reward, < *widar* (= AS. *wither*), against, back again (see *withernam*), + *lōn* (= AS. *leán*), reward.] A reward; requital; recompense.

Gifene us gersoms and golde, and *gardwynes* many.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1729.

For recompence hereof I shall
You well reward, and golden *guerdon* give.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 32.

Death, in *guerdon* of her wrongs,
Gives her fame which never dies.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

To be a knight companion of Spain's proudest order of chivalry was the *guerdon* . . . which Spain's monarch promised the murderer, if he should succeed.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 544.

guerdon (gėr'don), *v. t.* [< ME. *guerdonen, guerdounen, gardonen*, < OF. *guerdonner, guerredoner, guerdoner, werdoner*, etc., = Pr. *guiardoner* = It. *guidardonare, guiderdonare;* from the noun.] To give a guerdon to; reward.

It is good to serue suche a lorde as *gardonethe* his seruaunt in suche wise.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 4.

My lord protector will, I doubt it not,
See you well *guerdon'd* for these good deserts.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Him we gave a costly bribe
To *guerdon* silence. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

guerdonable (gėr'don-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *guerrdonnable, guerredonable*, < *guerdonner*, reward: see *guerdon*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Worthy of guerdon or reward.

Finding it as well *guerdonable*, as grateful, to publish their libels. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 75.

guerdonless (gėr'don-les), *a.* [< ME. *guerdonlesse;* < *guerdon* + *-less*.] Without reward.

But love alas quyte him so his wage
With cruel daunger pleynly at the laste
That with the dethe *guerdonlesse* he paste.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 399.

guereza (ger'e-zä), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** A large African monkey of the subfamily *Semnopithecinæ*, the *Colobus guereza*, one of the showiest



Guereza (*Colobus guereza*).

of the whole tribe, party-colored with black and white in large masses, with long flowing hair and a long bushy tail.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of monkeys, the type of which is the guereza. *J. E. Gray*.

Also *guerza*.

Guerickian (ge-rik'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg (1602–86), noted for his experiments concerning the pressure of air.—**Guerickian vacuum**, the partial vacuum produced by an air-pump.

guerilla, guerillist. See *guerrilla, guerrillist*.

Guerinia (gwē-rin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Desvoidy, 1830), named after M. *Guérin*, a French entomologist.] **1.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of tachina flies. *R. Desvoidy*. (*b*) A genus of scale-insects having two long knobbed or buttoned hairs on the last joint of the antennæ. *Signoret*, 1875.—**2.** A genus of crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate*, 1862.

guérite (gā-rēt'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *guerida* = OCat. *guarita* = Sp. Pg. *guarida*), a lookout, sentry-box, prop. pp. fem. of *guérir*, protect: see *garret*[1].] *Milit.*, a small turret or box of wood or of masonry at the salient angles of works, on the top of the revetment, at the door of a public building, etc., to shelter a sentry; ★a sentry-box.

Guernsey (gėrn'zi), *n.* [Named from the island of *Guernsey* in the English Channel.] **1.** A close-fitting knitted woolen shirt much worn by seamen; a Guernsey frock. Compare *jersey*.

How true a poet is he [Burns]! And the poet, too, of poor men, of gray hodden, and the *guernsey* coat, and the blouse. *Emerson*, Speech at Burns Centenary in Boston.

Guernseys, besides being exceptionally comfortable, cover a multitude of deficiencies in underwear.
Christian Union, Jan. 20, 1887.

2. The red-legged partridge, *Perdix* or *Caccabis rufa*. *Montagu*.

Guernsey blue, ear-shell, etc. See the nouns.

guerrilla, guerilla (ge-ril'ä), *n.* and *a.* [< Sp. *guerrilla*, a skirmishing warfare, a body of skirmishers, a predatory band, dim. of *guerra* = F. *guerre*, war: see *war*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** War carried on by the repeated attacks of independent bands; a system of irregular warfare by means of raids and surprises. [Rarely used in English in this sense.]—**2.** Properly, a band of independent and generally predatory fighters in a war; now, more commonly, an individual member of such a band. The word was first brought into prominent use for the bands of peasants and shepherds who employed every means of annoying the French armies in Spain in 1808–14, often performing efficient service; and guerrillas were very active in the Carlist cause in the subsequent civil wars. In the American civil war there were numerous guerrillas along the border-lines, especially on the Confederate side.

He [Bismarck] never could hear of the exploits performed by francs-tireurs without flying into a rage, and he frequently complained that these *guerrillas* should have been captured instead of instantly shot down.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 589.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to guerrillas: as, a *guerrilla* attack; a *guerrilla* band.

A most valuable corps of light troops had been formed, schooled in all the wild, irregular movements of *guerrilla* warfare. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

With what success he carries on this *guerilla* war after declining a general action with the main body of our argument our readers shall see.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

guerrillist, guerillist (ge-ril'ist), *n.* [< *guerrilla, guerilla*, + *-ist*.] A member of a guerrilla band; a guerrilla. *Imp. Dict.*

Guese (gēs or gēz), *a.* and *n.* [Abbr. of *Portuguese*.] Portuguese: used familiarly by American fishermen and sailors.

guess[1] (ges), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ghess, ghesse;* prop. *gess*, early mod. E. *gesse*, the *u* or *h* (as also in *guest*[1], *ghost*, etc.) being a mod. and erroneous insertion, without etymological basis or orthographic value; the word is ult. a deriv. of *get*, and should be spelled, as formerly, with the same initial elements; < ME. *gessen* = MD. *ghissen*, D. *gissen* = MLG. LG. *gissen*, guess (cf. D. LG. *ver-gissen*, guess wrongly), = North Frics. *gezze, gedse* = Icel. *gizka* = Sw. *gissa* = Dan. *gisse*, guess, conjecture; a secondary form (according to the Icel. form, orig. reflexive with refl. suffix *-sk*, as in E. *bask*[1], *busk*[1], etc.) of *get:* cf. Icel. *geta*, get, also guess, Dan. *gjette*, guess: see *get*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form, without certain knowledge, but from probable indications, a notion concerning; form a provisional or an imperfect opinion concerning; conjecture; surmise.

And thei, as thei syzen him wandrynge on the see, *gessiden* [him] for to be a fantum, and crieden.
Wyclif, Mark vi. 49.

Not mortall like, ne like mankinde thy voice doth sound, I *gesse*
Some goddesse thou art. *Phaer*, Æneid, i.

Ptoleme nameth it Manapia, but whie he appropriateth that name to this citie, neither dooth he declare, nor I *ghesse*. *Stanihurst*, in Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, iii.

By the measure of my grief
I leave thy greatness to be *guess'd*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

2. To conjecture rightly; solve by a correct conjecture; form a true opinion of: as, to *guess* one's design; to *guess* a riddle.

Their harts she *ghesseth* by their humble guise.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 13.

Riddle me this, and *guess* him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a single man?
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 135.

3. In a loose use, to believe; think; suppose; imagine: with a clause for object.

There ben now fewe of suche, I *gesse*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 180.

Aftirward, if I shulde lyve in woo,
Thanne to repente it were to late, I *gesse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 68.

Herde I so pleye a ravyshing swetnesse,
That God, that makere is of al and lord,
Ne herde nevere betyr, as I *gesse*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 200.

Not altogether; better far, I *guess*,
That we do make our entrance several ways.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Well, then, Mr. Trip, you have a pleasant sort of place here, I *guess?* *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

Conspicuous at the centre of the Lake
Their safe retreat, we knew them well, I *guess*
That the whole valley knew them.
Wordsworth, Recluse.

[This use is common in English literature from the first appearance of the word; but it is now regarded as colloquial, and, from its frequency in the United States, it is generally supposed by Englishmen to be an "Americanism." By an easy extension *guess* is used for *think*, *believe*, or *suppose*, even where the meaning is not at all conjectural, but positive, and it is then logically superfluous, serving merely to make the assertion less abrupt: as, I *guess* I will go now (that is, I am going now); I *guess* I know what I'm about (that is, I know what I am doing). In most instances this use probably arises from a desire to avoid positive assertion, or from some feeling of hesitation or uncertainty.]=**Syn. 1.** *Imagine*, *Presume*, etc. See *conjecture*.

II. *intrans.* To form a conjecture; judge or conclude from incomplete or uncertain evidence: commonly with *at* or *by*.

The Text serves only to *guess by;* we must satisfie our selves fully out of the Authors that liv'd about those times.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 21.

The best prophet is naturally the best guesser, and the best guesser, he that is best versed and studied in the matter he *guesses at;* for he hath most signs to *guess by*.
Hobbes, Of Man, iii.

He is so much improved by continual writing that it is believed in a short time one may be able to read his letters, and find out his meaning without *guessing*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

guess[1] (ges), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghess*, *ghesse*, *gesse;* < ME. *gesse* = MD. *ghisse*, D. *gis* = MLG. *gisse*, a guess; from the verb.] A notion gathered from mere probability or imperfect information; a judgment or conclusion without sufficient or determinate evidence; a conjecture; a surmise: as, to act by *guess*.

For utterly, withouten *gesse*,
Alle that ye seyn is but in veyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3324.

The later writers [on Scripture] have generally striven to distinguish themselves from the elder by some new *guess*, by saying somewhat that hath not been said before.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

Newton's *guess* that the diamond was inflammable, and many instances which must occur to the reader, are of the true artsman kind.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 202.

guess[2]† (ges), *n* See *another-guess*, *a.*

guessable (ges'a-bl), *a.* [< *guess*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being guessed.

Size of it [Plymouth harbor] *guessable* at less than I expected. *Carlyle*, The Century, XXIV. 20.

guesser (ges'ėr), *n.* [= D. *gisser*, *gister* = MLG. *gisser;* < *guess*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who guesses or conjectures: one who decides or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing.

A man that never hits on the right side cannot be called a bad *guesser*, but must miss out of design, and be notably skilful at lighting on the wrong. *Bentley*, Sermons, iii.

guessing (ges'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gessing*, < ME. *gessinge;* verbal n. of *guess*[1], *v.*] Guesswork; conjecture; notion.

Therefore shall ye saye out no more vanite, nor prophecie your own *gessynges*. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xiii.

guessingly (ges'ing-li), *adv.* By guesswork; by way of conjecture.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

guessive† (ges'iv), *a.* [< *guess*[1] + *-ive.*] Conjectural.

In Dreams, and all viary Omens, they are only *guessive* interpretations of dim-eyed man.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 96.

guess-rope (ges'rōp), *n.* Same as *guess-warp*.

guess-warp (ges'wârp), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a hawser coiled in a boat, and carried from a vessel to any distant object for the purpose of warping the vessel toward the object: so called from the necessity of guessing the distance, and consequently the length of the hawser.—**2.** Any rope by which a boat is secured astern of or alongside a ship.

The boats are lowered down and made fast astern, or out to the swinging beams, by *geswarps*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

Also *guess-rope*, *guest-rope*, *geswarp*.

Guess-warp boom, a spar run out from the side of a vessel, with a rope attached near its outer extremity, for boats to ride by when the vessel is at her moorings.

guesswork (ges'wėrk), *n.* That which is done by or is due to guess; conjectural action or opinion; random or haphazard action.

The pompous rascallion,
Who don't speak Italian
Nor French, must have scribbled by *guesswork*.
Byron, Epistle to Mr. Murray.

Balbo reckons (but this is *guesswork*) that the MS. copies of the Divina Commedia made during the fourteenth century, and now existing in the libraries of Europe, are more numerous than those of all other works, ancient and modern, made during the same period.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 22.

guest[1] (gest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghest* (the *u* or *h* being (as also in *guess*, *ghost*, etc.) a mod. and erroneous insertion); early mod. E. also *gest*, *geast;* < ME. *gest*, *geest*, earlier sometimes *gist*, < AS. *gæst*, *gest*, *gist*, *giest*, *gyst*, a guest, prop. an accidental guest, a chance comer, a stranger, = OS. *gast* = D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *gast* = Icel. *gestr* = Sw. *gäst* = Dan. *gjæst* (and borrowed *gast*) = Goth. *gasts*, a guest, a stranger, = L. *hostis*, in earlier use a stranger, in classical use an enemy, pl. *hostes*, the enemy (> ult. E. *host*[1]). Cf. L. *hospes* (*hospit-*) (orig. **hostipotis*?), he who entertains a stranger (> ult. E. *host*[2]), = OBulg. *gosti* = Russ. *goste*, a guest, visitor, stranger, alien. Root unknown.] **1**†. A stranger; a foreigner.

Ther is right now come into toune a *gest*,
A Greek aspie, and telleth newe thynges.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1111.

2. A person received into one's house or at one's table out of friendship or courtesy; a person entertained gratuitously; a visitor sojourning in the house of, or entertained at table by, another.

Also the alderman schal haue, at euery generall day, to his drynk and for his *geestys*, j. Galone of ale.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 277.

Goe, soule, the bodies *guest*,
Upon a thanklesse arrant!
Raleigh, The Lye.

Mr. Pecksniff . . . received his *guests* in the best parlour. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, iv.

3. A person entertained for pay, as at an inn or in a boarding-house; a boarder or lodger. Specifically, in *law*, any person who is received at an inn, hotel, or tavern, upon the general undertaking of the keeper of the house, as distinguished from some special contract qualifying the relation.

Not enough account is made of the greater [than military] genius that can organize and carry on a great American hotel, with a thousand or fifteen hundred *guests*, in a short, sharp, and decisive campaign of two months.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 62.

4. In *zoöl.*, a parasite: as, "a dozen tapeworm *guests*," *Cobbold.*—**Guest gall-flies.** See *guest-fly* and *Inquilinæ*.=**Syn. 2.** *Caller*, etc. See *visitor*.

guest[1]† (gest), *v.* [< ME. *gesten* (= MHG. *gesten* = Sw. *gästa* = Dan. *gjeste*), entertain as a guest; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To entertain as a guest; receive with hospitality.

O Hosts, what knowe you, whether, . . .
When you suppose to feast men at your Table,
You *guest* Gods Angels in Men's habit hid?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

II. *intrans.* To act the part of a guest; be a guest.

My hope was now
To *guest* with him, and see his hand bestow
Rights of our friendship. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xxiv.

guest[2] (gest), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ghost*. *Brockett.* Compare *larguest*.

guest-chamber (gest'chām"bėr), *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. Also *guest-room*.

The Master saith, Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples? Mark xiv. 14.

guesten (ges'ten), *v. i.* [< ME. *gestnen*, *gistnen*, < *gest*, a guest: see *guest* and *-en*[1], 3.] To lodge as a guest. [Scotch.]

Toppet Hob o' the Mains had *guesten'd* in my house by chance. *Fray of Suport* (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

Here have I come this length, trusting the godly Earl of Murray would be on his march to the Borders, for he was to have *guestened* with the Baron of Avenel.
Scott, Monastery, xxxv.

guest-fly (gest'flī), *n.* One of certain small hymenopterous or dipterous insects allied to the true gall-flies, but inhabiting galls made by other species. Also called *guest* or *inquiline gall-fly*.

guest-hall† (gest'hâl), *n.* [ME. *gesthalle* (= G. *gasthalle*); < *guest*[1] + *hall*[1].] A hall or room in which guests are received.

guest-house† (gest'hous), *n.* [ME. *gesthus*, < AS. *gæsthūs* (= D. *gasthuis*, hospital, = LG. *gasthus* = G. *gasthaus*), an inn, < *gæst*, guest, + *hūs*, house.] An inn.

guesting†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghesting;* < ME. *gesting;* verbal n. of *guest*, *v.*] Hospitable entertainment.

Pray him for . . . *ghesting*, and two meales meate,
For his love that was of virgin borne.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 235).

guestive† (ges'tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *guest*[1] + *-ive.*] Pertaining or suitable to a guest.

If I go home,
My mother is with two doubts ouercome:
If she shall stay with me, and take fit care
For all such guests as there seek *guestiue* fare.
Chapman, Odyssey, xvi.

guest-moth (gest'môth), *n.* An inquiline moth, as the acorn-moth. Guest-moths belong mostly to the *Pyralidæ* and *Tineidæ*, and in the larval state live upon the products of other insects, such as the substance of galls, wax, or other secretions. The term is best applied to those that live inside the domiciles of other insects. See cut under *acorn-moth*.

guest-room (gest'röm), *n.* Same as *guest-chamber*.

But this I say, there was but one *guest-roome*,
Hangd with a pentice cloath spoke age enough.
Hist. Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 131.

guest-rope (gest'rōp), *n.* [A corruption of *guess-rope*.] Same as *guess-warp*.

guestwise (gest'wīz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *geastwise;* < *guest*[1] + *-wise.*] In the manner or character of a guest.

But ouer brought he him in *geastwise*, & as a straunger, geuing him none inheritaunce here. *J. Udall*, On Acts vii.

My heart to her but as *guest-wise* sojourn'd,
And now to Helen it is home return'd.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

gueulette (gė-let'), *n.* [F.] See *annealing-arch*.

Gueux (gė), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *gueux*, poor, beggarly, as a noun, beggar, ragamuffin; origin uncertain.] The name adopted by the league of Flemish nobles organized in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Low Countries by Philip II., previously given to them in contempt, and borne by their followers in the succeeding war.

guff[1] (guf), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *goff*[1].] An oaf or fool. *Halliwell*.

guff[2] (guf), *n.* [Corrup. of Gaelic *guth*, voice.] Idle or foolish talk; stuff. [Slang.]

I tell you all this talk is *guff*. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 219.

guffaw (gu-fâ'), *v. i.* [Sc. also *guffa*, *gaffaw*, and in shorter form *gaff*, *gawf;* origin obscure; usually said to be imitative.] To laugh loudly and coarsely or rudely.

I heard Sydney Smith *guffawing*, other persons prating.
Carlyle, in Froude.

guffaw (gu-fâ'), *n.* [Sc. also *guffa*, *gaffaw*, and in shorter form *gaff*, *gawf;* from the verb.] A loud, rude burst of laughter; a horse-laugh.

Young Buttons burst out into a *guffaw*.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, p. 234.

guffer (guf'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The viviparous blenny or eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus*. [Local, Eng.]

guffy (guf'i), *n.* A sailor's name for a soldier.

gug (gug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, a self-acting inclined plane underground. *Gresley*. [Somersetshire, Eng.]

gugal, *n.* Same as *googul*.

gugaw†, *n.* See *gewgaw*.

guggle (gug'l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *guggled*, ppr. *guggling*. [Imitative variation of *gurgle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a gurgling sound; gurgle. [Colloq.]

Something rose in my throat, I know not what, which made me for a moment *guggle*, as it were, for speech.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 305.

Dobbin . . . exploded among the astonished market-people with shrieks of yelling laughter. "Hwat's that gawky *guggling* about?" said Mrs. O'Dowd.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

II. *trans.* To gargle, as the throat. [Prov. Eng.]

guggle (gug'l), *n.* [< *guggle*, *v.*] A gurgling sound. [Colloq.]

gugglet, guglet (gug'let), *n.* Same as *goglet*.

guhr (gėr; G. pron. gör), *n.* [G., fermentation, guhr, < *gähren*, *gären*, ferment; allied to E. *yeast*, q. v.] A loose earthy deposit formed by the infiltration of water and its solvent action on rock material. It is an amorphous deposit found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ocher.

guiac (gwī'ak), *n.* Same as *guaiacum*.

guiacan† (gwī'a-kan), *n.* [W. Ind. (Cuban).] The remora or sucking-fish, *Echineis naucrates*.

Somewhat further he [Columbus] saw very strange fishes, especially of the *guiacan*. *Ogilby*, America (1671).

guiacol (gwī'a-kol), *n.* [< *guiac* + *-ol.*] A product of the distillation of gum guaiacum resembling creosote. It is also a constituent of wood-tar. When pure it is a colorless liquid.

Horner . . . reports that he has used *guiacol* in phthisis for four years. *Medical News*, LII. 694.

guiacum (gwī'a-kum), *n.* Same as *guaiacum*.

guib (gwib), *n.* [Also formerly *guiba*.] The harnessed antelope.

Guicowar (gī'kō-wär), *n.* Same as *Gaikwar*.

guid (güd), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *good*.—**Guids and gear.** See *gear*.

guida (gwē'dä), *n.*; pl. *guide* (-de). [It., = E. *guide*, *n.*] In *music*, the theme or subject of a fugue.

guidable (gī'da-bl), *a.* [< *guide* + *-able.*] Capable of being guided; tractable.

A submissive and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermon before the King, p. 11.

guidage (gī′dāj), *n.* [= OF. *guidage;* as *guide* + *-age.*] 1. Guidance; direction. *Southey.* [Rare.] —2†. A reward given for safe-conduct through an unknown country.

guidance (gī′dans), *n.* [< *guide* + *-ance.*] The act of guiding; a leading or conducting; direction; instruction.

I at least understand enough of it to enable me to form for my own *guidance* . . . not an obscure, not an hesitating, but a clear and determined judgment.
Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, II. 70.

It would have been utterly impossible for Sir Arthur Wardour, or his daughter, to have found their way along these shelves without the *guidance* and encouragement of the beggar. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

She gave their brother blind
Her hand . . . for *guidance.*
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

guide (gīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guided*, ppr. *guiding.* [< ME. *guiden*, usually *giden*, *gyden*, < OF. **guider*, F. *guider* (OF. also reg. *guier*, > ME. *guien*, *gien*, *gyen*, E. *guy*, guide: see *guy*[1]) = Pr. *guidar*, *guizar* = Sp. Pg. *guiar* = It. *guidare*, guide; of Teut. origin, prob. < Goth. *witan*, watch, observe, AS. *witan*, E. *wit*, know (cf. deriv. AS. *wita*, an adviser, = Icel. *viti*, a leader, a signal), allied to AS. *wis*, E. *wise*, AS. *wīsian*, G. *weisen*, show, direct, guide, lead, AS. *wīsa*, a guide, leader, director: see *wit*, *wise*[1]. Doublet *guy*[1].] 1. To show the way to; lead or conduct.

And to this place he *gidyd* yow the weye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 116.

I wish . . . you'd *guide* me to your sovereign's court.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

Brutus, *guided* now, as he thought, by divine conduct, speeds him towards the West. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To direct or regulate; manage; give direction to; control.

I will therefore that the younger women marry, bear children, *guide* the house. 1 Tim. v. 14.

'Tis not Fortune *guides* this World below.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The hotel of Madame S. de R—d is not more distinguished by its profuse decoration than by the fine taste which has *guided* the vast expenditure.
Disraeli, Coningsby, p. 290.

Their left hand does the calking-iron *guide*,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 583.

3. To use; treat. [Scotch.]

O think then Willie he was right wae,
When he saw his uncle *guided* [hanged] sae.
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 171).

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Guide*, *Direct*, *Sway*; manage, control, pilot, steer. *Guide* implies that the person guiding accompanies or precedes, while *direct* need not mean more than that he gives instructions, which may be from a distance. The figurative uses of these words are not far from the same meanings. *Direct* may imply that we must reflect and exercise judgment, *guide* that we trustingly follow where we are led; but *direct* also means to exercise absolute authority: as, he *directed* all the movements of the army by telegraph from the seat of government. *Sway* in this connection is used of some influence, often bad and always strong, which turns us aside from what otherwise might have been our course, and in this sense is nearly equal to *bias*. (See comparison under *authority*.) We are *guided* or *directed* by principle or reason, or by a real friend, and *swayed* by our passions or feelings, or by unwise or unworthy associates.

The stars will *guide* us back.
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy, iv.

Who can *direct* when all pretend to know?
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 64.

Take heed, lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 635.

★**guide** (gīd), *n.* [< ME. *guide*, *guyde*, *gide*, *gyde*, < OF. **guid*, *guis*, F. *guide* = Pr. *guida*, *guit* = Sp. Pg. *guia* = It. *guida*, guide; from the verb.] 1. One who leads or directs another or others in a way or course; a conductor; specifically, one engaged in the business of guiding; a person familiar with a region, town, public building, etc., who is employed to lead strangers, as travelers or tourists, to or through it.

Merlin was *Guyde* till thei come in a grete foreste, where thei a-lighte till here mete was made redy.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

Ac the wey ys so wyckede, bote ho so hadde a *gyde*
That myght folwen ous ech fot, for drede of mys-torn-ynge. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 307.

2. One who or that which determines or directs another in his conduct or course of action; a director; a regulator.

Open your eyes to the light of grace, a better *guide* than Nature. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

They were dangerous *guides*, the feelings.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. *Milit.*: (*a*) One resident in or otherwise familiar with the neighborhood where an army is encamped in time of war, employed or forced to give intelligence concerning the country, and especially about the roads by which an enemy may approach. The guides accompany headquarters. (*b*) One of the non-commissioned officers or other enlisted men who take positions to mark the pivots, marches, formations, and alinements in modern discipline.—4. A guide-book.—5. In *mining:* (*a*) A cross-course. [Cornwall, Eng.] (*b*) *pl.* Same as *cage-guides.*—6. Something intended to direct or keep to a course or motion; a contrivance for regulating progressive motion or action: as, a sewing-machine *guide*. See *guide-bar*, *guide-rail*, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *printing:* (1) A flat movable rule, or other device, used by type-setters to mark place on their copy. (2) A projection on the feed-board or laying-on board of a printing-press which determines the correct position of a sheet to be printed. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, the bearings which make the groove or channel that steadies the motion of a cutting-knife. (*c*) On a fishing-rod, one of the metal rings through which the line is passed. (*d*) One of the arcs of circles fastened on the fore axle of a wagon as a bearing for the bed when it locks. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]


Guide for Fishing-rod.

7. In *music:* (*a*) The subject or dux of a fugue. (*b*) A direct.—**Axle-box guides.** See *axle-box.*—**Cross-head guides.** See *cross-head.*—**Drop-guide,** in a printing-press, a contrivance of iron or brass that rises, permits the paper to pass out, and then drops.—**Guide-blade chamber,** the chamber in a turbine water-wheel casing containing the guiding partitions which direct the flow of water on the wheel.—**Guide center, guide left, guide right,** military orders indicating the position of the guide in marking the pivots, formations, and alinements.—**Head-guide,** in a printing-press, the guide for the head or narrow end of the paper.—**Side-guide,** in a printing-press, the guide for the side or broad end of the paper.—**Spiral-grooved guide,** a boring-tool for long holes, such as shafts or tunnels. It consists of a tube of wrought-iron of the size of the hole to be bored, and having throughout its entire length spiral grooves, by means of which the water and sediment are conveyed to the surface. Its cutting face is set at intervals with diamonds to prevent wear, and, as it exactly fits the hole to be bored, it insures a perfectly straight boring.

guide-bar (gīd′bär), *n.* One or more pieces of metal with parallel sides so alined as to have their active surfaces parallel to the axes of the cylinder and compelling the cross-head at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-engine to move in a straight line even under the lateral thrust of the connecting-rod. They are a substitute for the parallel motion used in the earlier engines. Also called *guide-block*, *slide-rod*, and *slide*.

guide-block (gīd′blok), *n.* Same as *guide-bar.*

guide-book (gīd′bůk), *n.* A book of directions for travelers and tourists as to the best routes, etc., and giving information about the places to be visited.

guide-feather (gīd′feᵺ′ėr), *n.* One of the feathers on an arrow, of a different color from the rest, placed perpendicularly to the line of the nock, to enable the archer the more readily to adjust the arrow to the bowstring.

guide-flag (gīd′flag), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, in fleet tactics, a flag displayed on the vessel which is to act as a pivot or guide during an evolution of the fleet. In the United States navy the guard-flag, a red St. Andrew's cross on a white ground, is used for the purpose.
2. *Milit.*, a small flag or guidon borne by a soldier designated as a marker, and serving to mark points of wheeling, alinements, etc.

guideless (gīd′les), *a.* [< *guide* + *-less.*] Without a guide or means of guidance; wanting direction or a director.

The greatest of their galliasses fell foule vpon another ship, and lost her rudder, so that *guideless* she droue with the tyde vpon a shelue in the shoare of Callis.
Speed, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1588.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.
Dryden.

guide-post (gīd′pōst), *n.* A post placed at the point of division or intersection of two or more roads, and displaying a sign for directing travelers on their way; a finger-post.

Great men are the *guideposts* and marks in the state.
Burke, American Taxation.

I have heard these called "finger-posts," but to me, a native of Lancashire, *guide-post* is the natural and familiar word. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 432.

★**guide-pulley** (gīd′půl″i), *n.* In *mach.*, a pulley employed to alter the course of a band.

The band for driving the mandrel proceeds from the foot-wheel over the two oblique *guide-pulleys.*
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 47.

guider (gī′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gider*, *gyder*, etc., < OF. *guideor*, *guideur*, < **guider*, guide: see *guide*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who guides; a guide or director.

Whereby he and the said bishop constituted one Simon Warner to be *guider* and keeper of the house, or hospital.
Strype, Abp. Parker, iii. 20.

God is the *guider* of the field,
He breaks the champion's spear and shield.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 32.

guide-rail (gīd′rāl), *n.* In *rail.*, an additional rail placed midway between the two ordinary rails of a track, designed, in connection with devices on the engine or cars, to keep a train from leaving the track on curves, crossings, or steep grades.

guideresst, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *guidresse*; < ME. *gyderesse*; < *guider* + *-ess.*] A female guide or leader.

Thow [philosophy] art *gyderesse* of verrey lyht.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 1.

Fortune herselfe the *guidresse* of all worldly chances.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. P, 4.

guide-roller (gīd′rō″lėr), *n.* A roller on a fixed axis serving as a guide to anything passing along in contact with it.

guide-ropes (gīd′rōps), *n. pl.* Same as *cage-guides.* [U. S.]

guide-screw (gīd′skrō), *n.* In *mach.*, a screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

guideship† (gīd′ship), *n.* [< *guide* + *-ship.*] Guidance; government; management; treatment.

He desired that they would send to France for the duik of Albanie, to cum and ressaive the auctoritie and *guidschip* off the realme. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 290.

An our ain lads—
Gar'd them work hard,
An' little sust'nance gae,
That I was even at their *guideship* wae.
Ross, Helenore, p. 62.

guide-tube (gīd′tūb), *n.* In *mach.*, any contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, commonly a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

guideway (gīd′wā), *n.* In *mech.*, a track, channel, framework, or other device of kindred nature serving as a guide for any mechanism.

The tool carriage . . . is adapted to slide on *guideways* on the main frame [of an automatic wood-turning lathe].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 18.

guide-yoke (gīd′yōk), *n.* A yoke-shaped guiding piece in machinery.

guidguid (gwid′gwid), *n.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *guitguit.*] Same as *barking-bird. C. Darwin.*

guidon (gī′dọn), *n.* [Formerly also *guydon*; < F. *guidon* (= Sp. *guión* = Pg. *guião*), a guidon, < *guider*, etc., guide: see *guide.*] 1. A small guiding flag or streamer, as that usually borne by each troop of cavalry or mounted battery of artillery, or used to direct the movements of infantry, or to signal with at sea. It is broad at the end next the staff and pointed, rounded, or notched at the other end.

The king of England's self, and his renowned son,
Under his *guydon* marcht as private soldiers there.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 251.

The *guidon*, according to Markham, is inferior to the standard, being the first colour any commander of horse can let fly in the field. *Grose*, Military Antiq., II. 258.

2. The officer carrying the guidon.—3. The flag of a gild or fraternity.

Guidonian (gwē-dō′ni-ạn), *a.* In *music*, pertaining to Guido d'Arezzo, or Guido Aretino, an Italian musician of the eleventh century; Aretinian.—**Guidonian hand,** a tabulation of the tones of the scale, and especially of the hexachord system, upon the joints and tips of the fingers, so as to display their relations to the eye as an aid to solmization: invented by Guido. Also called *harmonic hand.*—**Guidonian syllables.** See *Aretinian syllables*, under *Aretinian.*

guiet, *v. t.* See *guy*[1].

guigawt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gewgaw. Minsheu.*

guige, gige (gēzh), *n.* [OF., also *guigne*, *guiche*, *guice*, *guise*, *guinche*, the strap of a shield, also a strap or cord attached to a banner, sword-belt, etc., = It. *guiggia*, the strap of a shield, the strap of a sandal or slipper, the upper-leather of a slipper or shoe, etc.] The strap of a shield, by which it is supported over the shoulder, and by which it can be hung up when not in use. Also *gig*, *gigue.*

Guignet's green. See *green*[1].

Guikwar, *n.* Same as *Gaikwar.*

guilala (gwi-lä′lä), *n.* Same as *bilalo.*

guild[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *gild*[1].

guild[2], **guildable,** etc. See *gild*[2], etc.

guilder, gilder[2] (gil′dėr), *n.* [Formerly also *gilden*; var. of *gilden*[2].] 1. A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands and in Germany.—2. Now, a Dutch silver coin of the

value of 1*s.* 8*d.* English, or about 40 cents. Also called *gulden* and *florin*.

I am bound
To Persia, and want *guilders* for my voyage.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

The salary of a Burgomaster of Amsterdam is but five hundred *guilders* a year.
Sir W. Temple, The United Provinces, ii.

guildhall, *n.* See *gildhall*.

guile[1] (gīl), *n.* [< ME. *gile*, *gyle*, < OF. *guile*, *guille*, *gile*, *gyle* = Pr. *guil*, m., *guila*, *gilla*, f., guile; < OLG. **wīl* = AS. *wīl*, E. *wile*: see *wile*.] **1.** Disposition to deceive or cheat; insidious artifice; craft; cunning.

With *gyle* thow hem gete agayne al resoun,
For, . . . in persone of an addre,
Falseliche thow fettest there thynge that I loued.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 332.

Art thou not void of *guile*—
A lovely soul formed to be blest and bless?
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

2†. A trick; a wile.

He toke the horn,
And dyde as he was wont beforn,
Bot ther was ȝit gon a *gyle*.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

These fellows commonly, which use such deceitfulness and *guiles*, can speak so finely, that a man would think butter shall scant melt in their mouths.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

=Syn. Artfulness, subtlety, deception, trickery.

guile[1]† (gīl), *v. t.* [< ME. *gilen*, *gylen*, < OF. *guiler*, *guiller*, *giler* = Pr. *guilar*, deceive, beguile; from the noun. Cf. *beguile*.] **1.** To deceive; beguile.

For often he that wol beguile
Is *guiled* with the same guile,
And thus the guiler is beguiled.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 47.

Who wots not, that womans subtiltyes
Can *guylen* Argus, when she list misdonne?
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 7.

2. To disguise cunningly.

Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore
To a most dangerous sea. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

Is it repentance,
Or only a fair shew to *guile* his mischiefs?
Fletcher, Pilgrim.

guile[2] (gīl), *n.* [ME. *gyle* (in comp. *gylefat*), < (OF.) F. *guiller*, ferment: origin obscure.] **1.** The fermented wort used by vinegar-makers.

Thee best befits a lowly style,
Teach Dennis how to stir the *guile*.
Swift, Panegyric on the Dean.

2. A brewers' vat; a guilfat.

It is necessary to have a powerful refrigerator, commanded by a deep receiver or "back," capable of holding the entire *gyle* into which the wort is pumped from the hop-back. *G. Scamell*, Breweries and Maltings, p. 83.

Also written *gyle*.

A guile of liquor, as much as is brewed at once. [Prov. Eng.]

guileful (gīl′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *gileful*, *gyleful*; < *guile*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of guile; deceitful; artful; wily; cunning.

Her speech right *guilefull* is full oft, wherfore without good assay it is not worth on many on you to trust.
Testament of Love.

Without expense at all,
By *guileful* fair words peace may be obtain'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

guilefully (gīl′fûl-i), *adv.* In a guileful manner; deceitfully; artfully.

The throte of hem is an open sepulchre, with her tungis thei diden *gilefulli*, the venym of snakis is undir her lippis. *Wyclif*, Rom. iii. 13.

guilefulness (gīl′fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gilefulnesse*; < *guileful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being guileful; deceitfulness.

guileless (gīl′les), *a.* [< *guile*[1] + *-less*.] Free from guile or deceit; sincere; honest.

And the plain ox,
That harmless, honest, *guileless* animal,
In what has he offended?
Thomson, Spring, l. 363.

=Syn. Truthful, candid, unsophisticated, open, frank, ingenuous, straightforward.

guilelessly (gīl′les-li), *adv.* In a guileless manner; without deceit.

guilelessness (gīl′les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guileless; freedom from deceit or dishonesty.

Pride of graybeard wisdom less
Than the infant's *guilelessness*.
Whittier, To my Old Schoolmaster.

guiler† (gī′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *gilour*, *gylour*, < OF. *guileor*, *guilour*, *gileor*, *gylour*, < *guiler*, guile: see *guile*[1], *v.*] One who betrays by deceit and art; a beguiler.

In the laste tymes there schulen come *gilours* wandringe after hir owne desires, not in pitee. *Wyclif*, Jude 18.

A *gylour* shal hymself bigyled be.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 401.

So goodly did beguile the *guyler* of his prey.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 64.

guilery (gī′lėr-i), *n.* Deceit; beguiling. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

guilfat (gīl′fat), *n.* [E. dial., also written *guillevat*; < ME. *gylefat*, < *gyle*, guile[2], + *fat*, vat: see *guile*[2].] A wort-tub; the tub in which liquor ferments.

guiling†, *n.* [< ME. *gilinge*; verbal n. of *guile*[1], *v.*] Deceit; artifice.

Leue alle fals mesuris & al *gilinge*:
This is the .vij. comaundement.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

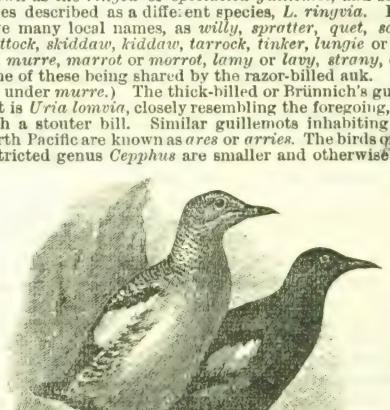
guillam†, *n.* Same as *guillemot*. *Charleton.*

guillaume (gē-lyōm′), *n.* [F., appar. from the proper name *Guillaume*, William.] A variety of rebate-plane used in finishing rebates in joiners' work.

guillem†, *n.* Same as *guillemot*. *Willughby*; *Ray.*

guillemet (F. pron. gē-lyè-mā′), *n.* [F., from the name of the inventor.] A quotation-mark. [Rarely used in English.]

guillemot (gil′e-mot), *n.* [< F. *guillemot*, appar. adapted < Bret. *gwelan* = W. *gwylan* = Corn. *gullan* (> E. *gull*[1]), a gull, sea-mew (cf. W. *gwylog*, the guillemot, also *chwilog* (accom. to *chwil*, whirling?), the lesser guillemot, > prob. E. dial. *willock*, the guillemot), + OF. *moette*, F. *mouette*, a sea-mew, of Teut. origin (see *mew*[1]). The F. word is thus (appar.) a cumulative compound, consisting of a Celtic word, *gull*, explained by its Teut. synonym, *mew*.] A bird of the genus *Uria* of Brisson, or of either of the genera *Uria* and *Lomvia* of late authors; a murre. There are several species, of the subfamily *Uriinæ* and family *Alcidæ*. The common or foolish guillemot or willock, *Uria troile*, is a bird about 18 inches long, web-footed, 3-toed, blackish above and white below, with short wings and tail, closely resembling the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda*, except in the form of the bill, which is comparatively long, slender, and acute. It inhabits rocky coasts of the North Atlantic, and congregates in vast numbers to breed, laying a single large pyriform egg on the edges of rocks overhanging the sea. A variety of this species with a white ring round the eye, and a white line behind it, is known as the *ringed* or *spectacled guillemot*, and sometimes described as a different species, *L. ringvia*. Both have many local names, as *willy*, *spratter*, *quet*, *scout*, *skuttock*, *skiddaw*, *kiddaw*, *tarrock*, *tinker*, *lungie* or *longie*, *murre*, *marrot* or *morrot*, *lamy* or *lavy*, *strany*, etc., some of these being shared by the razor-billed auk. (See cut under *murre*.) The thick-billed or Brünnich's guillemot is *Uria lomvia*, closely resembling the foregoing, but with a stouter bill. Similar guillemots inhabiting the North Pacific are known as *ares* or *arries*. The birds of the restricted genus *Cepphus* are smaller and otherwise distinct; they are in summer blackish, with usually a white patch on the wing, and with red legs. Such are the black guillemot or sea-pigeon, *C. grylle*, of the North Atlantic, and sundry North Pacific representatives of the same, as *C. columba* and *C. mandti*.

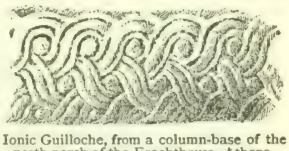


Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*). Right-hand figure, summer plumage; left-hand figure, winter plumage.

guillevat, *n.* Same as *guilfat*.

guilloche (gi-lōsh′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guilloched*, ppr. *guilloching*. [< F. *guillocher*, decorate with intersecting curved lines; said to be derived from the name of the inventor of this kind of ornament, one *Guillot*.] To decorate with intersecting curved lines, or with any pattern composed of curved lines.

guilloche (gi-lōsh′), *n.* [< *guilloche*, *v.*] An ornamental pattern composed of intersecting curved lines, as the usual decoration of watch-cases; in *arch.*, an ornament in the form of two or more bands or ribbons interlacing or braided or twisted over each other so as to repeat the same figure in a continued series of spirals. The term is applied, but improperly, to a fret.



Ionic Guilloche, from a column-base of the north porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

guillochee (gil-ō-shē′), *v. t.* [Formerly *guillechis*, < F. *guillochis*, decoration with intersecting curved lines, < *guillocher*, decorate with intersecting curved lines: see *guilloche*, *v.*] To form guilloches on; decorate with guilloches.

A charming effect is produced at the Neuwelt houses by means of a *guillocheeing* machine in which an engraver's tool is drawn in regularly massed lines over the slowly revolving vase. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 349.

guillotine (gil′ō-tēn), *n.* [< F. *guillotine*: see def.] **1.** A machine used in France for beheading condemned persons by the action of a heavily weighted, oblique-edged knife falling between two grooved posts upon the neck of the victim, whose head protrudes through a circular hole in a divided plank. Similar devices had been used in the middle ages. (See *maiden*.) The form adopted by the French government in March, 1792, was contrived, with the approval of the Assembly, by a Dr. Louis, from whom it was at first called *louisette*; but it afterward was named from Dr. J. I. Guillotin, who had proposed in the National Assembly in 1789 the substitution of some more humane method for the slow and cruel modes of execution then in use, but without indicating any particular machine.

2. One of several machines similar in principle to the above, much used for cutting paper, straw, etc. Also called *guillotine cutter*. **3.** In *surg.*, an instrument for cutting the tonsils.

guillotine (gil-ō-tēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guillotined*, ppr. *guillotining*. [< *guillotine*, *n.*] To behead by the guillotine.

guillotinement (gil-ō-tēn′ment), *n.* [< *guillotine* + *-ment*.] Decapitation by means of the guillotine.

In this poor National Convention, broken, bewildered by long terror, perturbations, and *guillotinement*, there is no pilot. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

guills (gilz), *n.* [A dial. var. of *goolds*, for *gold*, *n.*, 6.] The corn-marigold.

guilt[1] (gilt), *n.* [The *u* is a mod. and unnecessary insertion, as in the related *guild*; < ME. *gilt*, *gylt*, *gult* (where *u* represents the old sound of *y*), < AS. *gylt*, *gielt*, *gilt*, a fault, offense, sin, crime; orig. a payment to be made in recompense for a trespass, a debt (being used to translate L. *debitum*, a debt, in this sense; cf. MHG. *gülte*, a debt, a payment, a tax, impost, G. *gülte*, impost, rent, ground-rent), < AS. *gildan*, *gieldan* (pret. pl. *guldon*, pp. *golden*), pay, repay, requite: see *yield*, and cf. *gild*[2].] **1**†. A fault; an offense; a guilty action; a crime.

Envye with heui herte asket af ur schrift,
And gretliche his *gultus* bi-ginneth to schewe.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 60.

Close pent-up *guilts*,
Rive your concealing continents, and cry
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

2. That state of a moral agent which results from his commission of a crime or an offense wilfully or by consent; culpability arising from conscious violation of moral or penal law, either by positive act or by neglect of known duty; criminality; wickedness.

An involuntary act, as it has no claim to merit, so neither can it induce any *guilt*. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. ii.

Who within this garden now can dwell,
Wherein *guilt* first upon the world befell?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 406.

It is the curse and the punishment of *guilt*, in public even more than in private life, that one crime almost always necessitates another.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 116.

3. Technical or constructive criminality; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade.
Chancellor Kent.

guilt[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *gilten*, *gylten*, < AS. *gyltan*, be guilty, < *gylt*, guilt: see *guilt*[1], *n.*] To commit offenses; act criminally.

We . . . have offendid and *giltid* in such a wise agenis your heighe lordschipe.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus. (*Harl. MS.*)

guilt[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gilt*[1].

guiltily (gil′ti-li), *adv.* In a guilty manner.

guiltiness (gil′ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guilty; criminality; wickedness: as, the *guiltiness* of a purpose or an act.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

guiltless (gilt′les), *a.* [< ME. *giltles*, *gilteles*, *gyltles*, *gultles*; < *guilt* + *-less*.] **1.** Free from guilt; innocent; blameless.

And Pylate . . . toke water and waschide his hondis bifore the puple & seide I am *giltles* of the blood of this rightful man. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvii. 24.

I have done with being judged,
I stand here *guiltless* in thought, word, and deed.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 322.

2. Free from the presence or experience (of); in a humorous sense, not subject to the imputation (of).

Heifers *guiltless* of the yoke. *Pope*, Iliad.

I turned out of a small square, in front of the hotel, and walked up a narrow, sloping street, paved with big, rough stones and *guiltless* of a foot-way.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 76.

guiltlessly (gilt'les-li), *adv.* In a guiltless manner; so as to be without guilt.

guiltlessness (gilt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guiltless; innocence.

A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease oppressed.
Sir P. Sidney.

guilt-sick (gilt'sik), *a.* Sickened by consciousness of guilt.

Then we live indeed,
When we can go to rest without alarm
Given every minute to a *guilt-sick* conscience
To keep us waking.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv.

guilty (gil'ti), *a.* [< ME. *gilty, gylty, gulty, gelty,* < AS. *gyltig,* guilty, < *gylt,* guilt: see *guilt*[1], *n.*] **1.** Having incurred guilt; not innocent; morally or legally delinquent; culpable; specifically, having committed a crime or an offense, or having violated a law, civil or moral, by an overt act or by neglect, and by reason of that act or neglect liable to punishment.

As the Fyre began to brenne aboute hire, sche made hire Preyeres to oure Lord, that als wissely as sche was not *gylty* of that Synne, that he wold helpe hire.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

'Tis the *guilty* trembles
At horrors, not the innocent.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale when they did hear of Clarence' death?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or constituting guilt or criminality; of a culpable character; wicked: as, a *guilty* deed; a *guilty* intent.

Nothing so good, but that through *guilty* shame
May be corrupt, and wrested unto ill.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 157.

I have ta'en a due and wary note upon 't,
With whispering and most *guilty* diligence.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1.

3. Pertaining or relating to guilt; indicating or expressing guilt; employed in or connected with wrong-doing.

This said, his *guilty* hand pluck'd up the latch,
And with his knee the door he opens wide.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 358.

She [Nature] wooes the gentle air
To hide her *guilty* front with innocent snow.
Milton, Nativity, l. 39.

4†. Liable; owing; liable to the penalty: with *of*.

They answered and said, He is *guilty of* death.
Mat. xxvi. 66.

Gods of the liquid realms on which I row,
If, given by you, the laurel bind my brow,
Assist to make me *guilty of* my vow. *Dryden.*

guimbard (gim'bärd), *n.* [F. *guimbarde;* origin unknown.] The jew's-harp. [Rare.]

guimpe (gimp), *n.* [F.: see *gimp*[1].] A chemisette worn with a low or square-necked dress.

guimplet, *n.* [OF.: see *wimple.*] A small flag carried on the shaft of a lance. See *giserne* and *guidon.*

★**guinea** (gin'ē), *n.* [In def. 1 (and 2), formerly *guinny:* so called because first coined of gold brought from *Guinea* on the west coast of Africa. The name of the district (formerly also written *Ginny, Ginnie;* Sp. Pg. *Guiné,* F. *Guinée*) appears to have been derived through the Portuguese in the 14th century from some African local name.] **1.** An English gold coin, of



Obverse. Reverse.
Guinea of Charles II., 1663; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the value of 21 shillings, first issued by Charles II. in 1663, and by his successors till 1813, since which year it has not been coined. Five-guinea pieces, two-guinea pieces, half- and quarter-guinea pieces have also been current gold coins in England.

In the arrangement of coins I proposed, I ought to have inserted a gold coin of five dollars, which, being within two shillings of the value of a *guinea*, would be very convenient. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 294.

But the jingling of the *guinea* helps the hurt that Honour feels. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A money of account, of the value of 21 shillings, still often used in English reckonings.—**3.** A guinea-fowl. [Colloq.]

Guinea-cloth (gin'ē-klôth), *n.* A collective name of textiles of different kinds made for trade with the West African coast; originally, such cloths made in India.

guinea-cock (gin'ē-kok), *n.* [Formerly also *guinnie-cock, ginnie-cock.*] The male of the guinea-fowl.

guinea-corn (gin'ē-kôrn), *n.* See *corn*[1].

guinea-dropper† (gin'ē-drop″ėr), *n.* One who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas.

Who now the *guinea-dropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice or juggler's cards.
Gay, Trivia, iii.

guinea-edge (gin'ē-ej), *n.* In *bookbinding,* the edge of a book-cover decorated with a pattern ★like that of the edge of the old guinea coin.

guinea-fowl (gin'ē-foul), *n.* An African gallinaceous bird of the subfamily *Numidinæ;* a pintado. There are 12 or 14 species, of different genera, the best-known of which is *Numida meleagris,* now domesticated everywhere, and commonly called *guinea-hen.* It is of about the size of the common domestic hen, and has a short strong bill with a wattle hanging down at each side, the head naked and surmounted by a fleshy crest. The color of usual varieties is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with a profusion of small white spots; whence the ancient Latin and modern specific name *meleagris,* the spots being fancifully taken for the tears shed by the sisters of Meleager at his fate. Partial and perfect albinos also occur in domestication. The guinea-fowl was well known to the Romans, and has long been common in poultry-yards. Both flesh and eggs are esteemed as food. See *Numidinæ, Acryllium, Guttera,* and *Phasidus.*

guinea-goose (gin'ē-gös), *n.* See *goose.*

guinea-grains (gin'ē-grānz), *n. pl.* Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*[1]).

guinea-grass (gin'ē-grȧs), *n.* The *Panicum maximum,* a coarse tropical grass of Africa, introduced into many warm countries and extensively cultivated in the West Indies for pasturage. It is very nutritious.

guinea-green (gin'ē-grēn), *n.* Same as *acid-green.*

guinea-hen (gin'ē-hen), *n.* [Formerly also *guinnie-hen, ginnie-hen.*] **1.** Same as *guinea-fowl.*

In the orchard adjacent the *guinea-hens* have clustered into a knot, and keep up a steady and unanimous potrack! potrack! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 123.

2. A courtezan. [Old slang.]

Ere I would . . . drown myself for the love of a *Guinea-hen,* I would change my humanity with a baboon.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

3. A species of fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris,* the petals of which are spotted like the guinea-fowl.—**Guinea-hen weed,** a West Indian name for the *Petiveria alliacea,* an acrid phytolaccaceous herb with a garlic-like odor.

Guinea hog. See *hog.*

Guineaman (gin'ē-man), *n.*; pl. *Guineamen* (-men). A ship used in trading to the coast of Guinea.

Guinean (gin'ē-an), *a.* [< *Guinea* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Guinea, a region extending more than 3,500 miles along the west coast of Africa, divided into Upper and Lower Guinea, and including the Grain, Ivory, Gold, and Slave coasts, and many native kingdoms and European possessions.—**Guinean subregion,** in *zoögeog.,* a subdivision of the Ethiopian region, beginning on the west coast of Africa where the Libyan subregion ends, comprising an extent of seaboard from Sierra Leone about to Angola, and of unknown extent in the interior. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., III. 758.

Guinea peach, pepper, plum, etc. See the ★nouns.

★**guinea-pig** (gin'ē-pig), *n.* [The guinea-pig (def. 1) does not come from Guinea, and has nothing to do with the pig. The name may involve some comparison with the guinea-fowl; or the first element may be intended for *Guiana,* adjacent to Brazil, where the animal is found.] **1.** The domestic form, in several varieties, of the restless cavy, *Cavia aperea,* a Brazilian rodent of the family *Caviidæ.* The black, white, and tawny individuals seen in confinement are supposed by some to be a distinct species, and called *C. cobaya;* but they are more generally believed to be modified descendants of the wild species. These cavies are readily tamed, and are noted for their extraordinary fecundity.

The genus Cavia includes numerous species more or less like the common *guinea-pig,* though none of the wild ones resemble the piebald individuals commonly seen in confinement. . . . In domestication, the *guinea-pig* is probably the most prolific of mammals, the periods of gestation and lactation being remarkably brief, the litters large, and procreation almost continual.
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 83.

2. The boschvark, *Potamochærus africanus.*—**3.** One whose fee is a guinea: a punning name, applied in the quotation to a veterinary surgeon. *Davies.*

"Oh, oh," cried Pat, "how my hand itches,
Thou *guinea pig* in boots and breeches,
To trounce thee well." *Combe*, Dr. Syntax, iii. 4.

guinea-worm (gin'ē-wėrm), *n.* A formidable parasitic nematode or threadworm, *Filaria medinensis,* of extreme tenuity, from a few inches to several feet long, often infesting the human body, especially in hot countries. See *Filaria.*

guiniad, *n.* See *gwyniad.*

guipure (gē-pūr′), *n.* [F. *guipure,* guipure, ★gimp: see *gimp*[1].] **1.** (*a*) Originally, a lace made of cords of a certain stoutness, each composed of several threads laid side by side, or of a strip of stuff or of parchment (see *cartisane*), and wound completely with thread. These cords were either arranged so as to touch one another and be sewed together often enough for solidity, or were maintained by means of brides or bars. Hence—(*b*) A species of gimp: discriminated from (*a*) only in having the cords made stouter (sometimes of wire) and the pattern formal and regular. In the above senses the full term should be *dentelle à guipure.*—**2.** (*a*) In later use, any lace made in imitation of the ancient lace (*a*), usually rather large in pattern. Also called *Cluny guipure.* Hence—(*b*) Any lace having no ground or mesh, but with the pattern maintained by brides or bars only: in this sense used very loosely.—**Cluny guipure,** modern lace or passement imitating that of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century, having a formal and even geometrical design, and usually of rather large pattern. The term is applied to such work whether hand-made or machine-made.—**Filet guipure.** Same as *darned lace.* See *lace.*—**Guipure Renaissance,** a kind of embroidery worked with écru or gray or yellowish silk and coarse cheese-cloth or similar materials, of which cloth small pieces are bound and ornamented with the silk and made into a sort of mosaic or openwork pattern.—**Sixty-knotted guipure,** a fine Irish fancy work similar to crochet, first exhibited in 1851.—**Tape guipure,** a manufacture in which flat strips of stuff or tapes woven for the purpose replace the round cord of guipure 2 (*a*) and 2 (*b*).

Guiraca (gwi-rā'kȧ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), from a native (Mex.) name.] A genus of American grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ,* containing such as the blue grosbeak, *G. cærulea,* common in the United States. The male is of a rich blue, with black face, wings, and tail, and 2 chestnut wing-bars; it is 6½ to 7 inches long, and 10½ to 11 inches in extent of wings; the female is smaller, plain brown; young males when changing are patched with blue and brown. It is not common north of the Middle States. It is a songster, and nests in bushes, vines, and low trees, laying four or five very pale bluish eggs.

guird†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *gird*[1].

guirdle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *girdle*[1].

guirland†, guirlond†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *garland.*

guisard (gī'zärd), *n.* [Also *guizard;* < *guise* + *-ard.* Cf. *guiser.*] A guiser; a mummer. [Scotch.]

A high paper cap, with one of their great grandfather's antique coats, then equips them [Scotch youths] as a *guisard.* *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 18.

guisarme†, gisarme†, *n.* [ME., also *gysarme, giserne, geserne,* etc.; < OF. *guisarme, gisarme, guiserme, guserme, jusarme, gisarne, wisarme* = Pr. *jusarme, gasarma* (ML. *gisarma*); prob. of Teut. origin.] A long-handled weapon resembling the pole-ax, or in some cases more nearly resembling the halberd, but having a long edge for cutting and a straight sharp point in the line of the handle. By some authors it is confounded with the pole-ax.

With swerd, or sparth, or *gysarme.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5978.

Axes, sperys, and *gysarmes* gret
Clefte many a prowt Mannes heed.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 463.

Noon durste hym approche ne come vpon the cauchie, but launched to hym speres and *gysarmes* grounden.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 281.

guise (gīz), *n.* [< ME. *guise,* usually *gise, gyse,* < OF. *guise* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *guisa,* way, manner, guise, < OHG. *wisa,* MHG. *wise,* G. *weise* = AS. *wīse,* E. *wise,* way, manner: see *wise*[2].] **1.** Way; manner; mode; fashion; practice; custom.

Thi thresshing floor be not ferre of awaie,
For beryng and for stelinge, as the *gise* is
Of servauntes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

To shame the *guise* o' the world I will begin
The fashion less without, and more within.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1.

The swain replied, It never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

2. Manner of acting; mien; cast or behavior.

Lo you, here she comes! This is her very *guise;* and, upon my life, fast asleep. Observe her; stand close.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

By their *guise*
Just men they seem'd. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 576.

Bashful she bends, her well-taught look aside
Turns in enchanting *guise*. *Thomson*, Liberty, iv.

3. External appearance as determined by costume; dress; garb: as, the *guise* of a shepherd.

Now long, now schort, now streyt, now large, now swerded, now daggered, and in alle manere *gyses*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

But tak you now a friar's *guise*,
The voice and gesture feign.
Queen Elcanor's Confession (Child's Ballads, VI. 214).

Hence—**4.** Appearance or semblance in general; aspect or seeming.

The most artificial men have found it necessary to put on a *guise* of simplicity and plainness, and make greatest protestations of their honesty when they most lie in wait to deceive. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift*.

Drank swift death in *guise* of wine.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 93.

At one's own guise†, in one's own fashion; to suit one's self.

In daunger hadde he *at his owne gise*
The yonge gurles [the youth] of the diocise.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 663.

guise (gīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guised*, ppr. *guising*. [< OF. *guiser*, put on a guise or disguise; from the noun: see *guise*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dress as a guiser; assume or act the part of a guiser. [Eng.]

Then like a *guised* band, that for a while
Has mimick'd forth a sad and gloomy tale.
J. Baillie.

II. *trans.* To place a guise or garb on; dress.

To *guise* ourselues (like counter-faiting ape)
To th' guise of men that are but men in shape.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

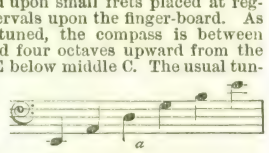
Abbé Maury did not pull; but the charcoal men brought a mummer *guised* like him, and he had to pull in effigy.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 11.

guiser (gī'zėr), *n.* One who goes from house to house whimsically disguised, and making diversion with songs and antics, usually at Christmas; a masker; a mummer. [Eng.]

guissette (gē-set'), *n.* [OF.: see *gusset*.] In *medieval armor:* (*a*) The light armor for the thigh. See *cuishes*. (*b*) Same as *gusset*.

guitar (gi-tär'), *n.* [= D. Dan. *guitar* = G. *guitarre* = Sw. *gitarr*, < F. *guitare*, a later form (after Pr. *guitara*, Sp. Pg. *guitarra*, It. *chitarra*) of OF. *guiterre*, earlier *guiterne* (> older E. *gittern*), < L. *cithara*, < Gr. κιθάρα, a kind of lyre: see *cithara*, *cithern*, *cittern*, *gittern*, *zither*.] A musical instrument of the lute class, having usually six strings (three of catgut and three of silk wound with fine silver wire), stretched over a violin-shaped body, and a long neck and finger-board combined. The strings are plucked or twanged by the right hand, while they are stopped by the left hand upon small frets placed at regular intervals upon the finger-board. As usually tuned, the compass is between three and four octaves upward from the second E below middle C. The usual tuning of the strings is shown at *a*, the music being written an octave higher. As the fixed frets prevent distant modulations from the normal key of the instrument, a capo tasto is sometimes attached so as to shorten all the strings at once. The guitar is the modern form of a large class of instruments used in all ages and countries. It is most popular in Spain, but has had periods of great popularity in France and England. Its tone is soft and agreeable, and is especially suited for accompaniments.


French Guitar of the 17th century.


a

guitarist (gi-tär'ist), *n.* [< *guitar* + *-ist*.] A performer upon the guitar.

guitermanite (git'ėr-man-īt), *n.* [After Franklin *Guiterman*.] A sulphid of arsenic and lead occurring in masses of a bluish-gray color and metallic luster, found at the Zuñi mine near Silverton, Colorado.

guitguit (gwit'gwit), *n.* [So called in imitation of its notes.] An American bird of the family *Cœrebidæ*. The term has been extended as a book-name to some of the old-world sunbirds, erroneously supposed to be related to the guitguits proper. See cut under *Cœrebinæ*. Compare *guidguid*, with a different application.

guitonen†, *n.* [Appar. irreg. for **guiton*, < OF. *guiton*, *guyton*, *giton*, *witon*, a page, varlet.] A varlet.

I do this the more
T' amaze our adversaries to behold
The reverence we give these *guitonens*.
Middleton, Game at Chess, i. 1.

guivert, *n.* An obsolete form of *quiver*.

guivré (gē-vrā'), *a.* In *her.*, anserated.

guizard, *n.* Same as *guisard*.

guizet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *guise*.

Guizotia (gē-zō'ti-ă), *n.* [NL., named after F. P. G. *Guizot* (1787–1874), a French statesman and historian.] A small genus of composite plants resembling the sunflower, natives of tropical Africa. *G. Abyssinica* is cultivated in many parts of India for the small black seeds, known as *Niger* or *ramtil seeds*, from which an oil used for lamps and as a condiment is expressed.

gula (gū'lă), *n.*; pl. *gulæ* (-lē). [L., the throat: see *gole*2, *gullet*, *gules*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a molding, more commonly called *cyma reversa* or *ogee*. See *cyma*, 1.—**2.** In *entom.*, a piece which in some insects forms the lower surface of the head, behind the mentum, and bounded laterally by the genæ or cheeks. It is conspicuous in the beetles, but in many other insects it appears to be entirely absent, or is represented only by the inferior cervical sclerites, little corneous pieces in the membrane of the neck. See cut under *mouth-part*.

The inferior cervical sclerites [of the cockroach] are two narrow transverse plates, one behind the other, in the middle line. They appear to represent the part called *gula*, which in many insects is a large plate confluent with the epicranium above and supporting the submentum anteriorly. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 347.

3. In *ornith.*, the upper part of the throat of a bird, between the mentum and the jugulum. See cut under *bird*1.

The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided, and these subdivisions vary with almost every writer. It suffices to call it throat (*gula*, or jugulum), remembering that the jugular portion is lowermost . . . and the gular uppermost, running into chin along the under surface of the head. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

gulancha (gö-lan'chă), *n.* [Hind.] The *Tinospora cordifolia*, a woody menispermaceous climber common in India and Ceylon. The roots and stems are bitter, and possess tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic properties.

gular (gū'lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *gula* + *-ar*3.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the gullet or throat in general; jugular; esophageal.—**2.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, pertaining to the gula.—**Gular plates**, in *ichth.*, one or two osseous laminæ between the rami of the lower jaw, occurring in certain fishes, as *Amiidæ*, *Elopidæ*, *Ceratodontidæ*.—**Gular pouch**, the throat-pouch common to all the steganopodous or totipalmate birds, and found in a few others. It is most highly developed in the pelican, in which it hangs as a great bag under the bill and throat, capable of holding several quarts. See cut under *pelican*.—**Gular sutures**. Same as *buccal sutures* (which see, under *buccal*).

II. *n.* A gular plate or shield beneath the throat of a serpent or fish.

gulaund† (gū'lând), *n.* [< Icel. *gulönd*, < *gulr* (= Sw. Dan. *gul*), yellow, + *önd* (*and-*) (= Dan. Sw. *and*), a duck: see *yellow*, *drake*, and *anas*.] An aquatic fowl, apparently the merganser or goosander.

gulch1† (gulch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *gulge*; < ME. *gulchen* (*gulchen in*, swallow greedily, *gulchen ut*, disgorge, eject); mod. E. dial. (unassibilated) *gulk*, swallow; appar. < Norw. *gulka*, disgorge, retch up, Sw. *gölka*, gulch. Cf. D. *gulzig*, greedy; cf. also *gulp*.] To swallow greedily. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch1† (gulch), *n.* [< *gulch*1, *v.*] **1.** A swallowing or devouring.—**2.** A glutton; a fat, stupid fellow.

Then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

You muddy *gulch*, dar'st look me in the face, while mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire?
A. Brewer, Lingua, v. 16.

gulch2 (gulch), *v. i.* [Perhaps connected with *gulch*1.] To fall heavily. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch2 (gulch), *n.* [< *gulch*2, *v.*] A heavy fall. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch3 (gulch), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *gulch*2. There appears to be no etymological connection with *gully*1.] **1.** A gorge; a ravine; any narrow valley or ravine of small dimensions and steep sides. [Pacific States.]

The lower *gulches*, lined with aspens, in autumn show a streak of faded gold. *The Century*, XXXI. 60.


Obverse. Reverse.

Silver Gulden of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1867; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

gulden (göl'den), *n.* [G. *gulden*, also *gülden*, a florin, < *gülden* = E. *gilden*1, *golden*: see *gilden*1, *golden*, *gilder*2.] **1.** One of several gold coins formerly current in Germany from the fourteenth century, and in the Low Countries from the fifteenth century: the name was afterward applied to silver coins of Germany and the Netherlands.—**2.** A former silver coin of Austria, worth 1*s.* 8*d.* English, or about 40 cents; also, a current silver coin of the kingdom of the Netherlands, of equal value. See cut in preceding column.

guldenhead (göl'den-hed), *n.* [A dial. var. of *goldenhead*.] The common puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. *Montagu*.

gule1†, *n.* [ME. *gule*, < OF. *gule*, *gole*, < L. *gula*, throat, gullet, gluttony: see *gole*2, *gules*.] **1.** The throat; the gullet. *Davies*.

There are many throats so wide and *gules* so gluttonous in England that they can swallow down goodly Cathedrals. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 323.

2. Gluttony.

This vice, whiche so oute of reule
Hath set us alle, is clepid *gule*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 176. (*Halliwell*.)

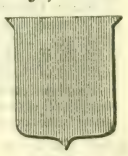
gule2†, *v. t.* [< *gule-s*.] In *her.*, to give the color of gules to.

Achilles durst not looke on Hector when
He *guld* his silver armes in Greekish bloud.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

gule3†, *n.* [ML. *gula Augusti*, F. *la goule d'Août*, *la goule d'Août*; appar. lit. 'the throat of August,' i. e., the beginning (see *gule*1, *gole*2); but said to be orig. W. *gwyl Awst*, feast of August: *gwyl*, festival, feast; *Awst*, August: see *August*2.] A term occurring in the phrase *gule of August*, Lammas day (August 1st).

gule4, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guled*, ppr. *guling*. [E. dial.] To laugh or grin; sneer; boast.

gules (gūlz), *n.* [A later form, taking the place of ME. *goules*, *gowles*, *goulys*, *gowlys*, < OF. *gueules*, F. *gueules*, gules, red, or sanguine in blazon (< ML. *gulæ*); pl. of OF. *gole*, *goule*, later and mod. F. *gueule*, the mouth, the jaws, prop. the open jaws, the reference in *gules* being prob. to the color of the open mouth of the heraldic lion, < L. *gula*, throat: see *gule*1. The "derivation" from Pers. *gul*, a rose, is a poetical fancy.] In *her.*, the tincture red: in representations without color, as in drawing or engraving, it is indicated by vertical lines drawn close together.


Gules.

Bot syr Gawayne for grefe myghte noghte agayne-stande,
Umbegrippys a spere, and to a gome rynnys,
That bare of *gowles* fulle gaye, with gowces of sylvere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3760.

Her face he makes his shield,
Where roses *gules* are borne in silver field.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 509).

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground, *gules*, *gules*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Full on this casement shone the wintry moon,
And threw warm *gules* on Madeline's fair breast.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

gulf (gulf), *n.* [Formerly often *gulph*, sometimes *goulfe* (= D. *golf*, a wave, billow, gulf, = G. *golf*, a bay); < OF. *golfe*, *goulfe*, a gulf, whirlpool, F. *golfe*, a gulf (bay), a later form (after It. *golfo*, etc.) of OF. *goufre*, F. *goufre*, a gulf, abyss, pit, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *golfo*, a gulf, bay, < LGr. κόλφος, Gr. κόλπος, the bosom, lap, a deep hollow, a bay, a creek (cf. L. *sinus* in similar senses: see *sine*).] **1.** A large tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, following an indentation of the coastline: as, the *Gulf* of Mexico; the *Gulf* of Venice. A gulf is usually understood to be larger than a bay and smaller than a sea; but in many cases this distinction is not observed. Thus, the Arabian sea on one side of the Indian peninsula is of nearly the same size and shape as the Bay of Bengal on the other, while the Bay of Biscay is many times larger than the Gulf of Genoa.

They [the Venetians] prohibiting all traffique elsewhere throughout the whole *Gulph*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 1.

2. An abyss; a chasm; a deep place in the earth: as, the *gulf* of Avernus.

Between us and you there is a great *gulf* fixed.
Luke xvi. 26.

A *gulf* profound as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk.
Milton, P. L., ii. 592.

The heavens between their fairy fleeces pale
Sow'd all their mystic *gulfs* with fleeting stars.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

3. Something that engulfs or swallows, as the gullet, or a whirlpool; figuratively, misfortune.

Hast thou not read in bookes of fell Charybdis *goulfe?*
Turberville, Pyndara's Answer to Tymetes.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

A *gulf* of ruin, swallowing gold.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

4. A wide interval, as in station, education, and the like: as, the *gulf* that separates the higher and lower classes.—**5.** In Cambridge University, England, the position of those candidates for mathematical honors who fail to obtain a place on the list but are allowed the ordinary degree; in Oxford, the list of those who fail to obtain honors, yet are allowed to take a 'pass.' *N. E. D.* [Slang.]

The ranks of our curatehood are supplied by youths whom at the very best merciful examiners have raised from the very gates of "pluck" to the comparative paradise of the *gulf*. *Saturday Rev.*

Some ten or fifteen men just on the line, not bad enough to be plucked or good enough to be placed, are put into the *gulf*, as it is popularly called (the Examiners' phrase is "Degrees allowed"), and have their degrees given them, but are not printed in the Calendar.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 259.

6. In *mining*, a large deposit of ore in a lode.—**Gulf Stream**, an oceanic current which first becomes apparent in the Gulf of Mexico (whence its name) near the north coast of Cuba, whence it advances eastward to the Bahamas, then, turning northward, follows the Atlantic coast with a velocity of from 2 to 5 miles an hour, gradually expanding in breadth and diminishing in depth, and so losing the quality of a 'stream,' properly defined, and becoming a 'drift': as such, it is distinctly perceived beyond the eastern edge of Newfoundland as far as about 30 degrees west longitude. Its average breadth from Bermuda to the neighborhood of Nova Scotia is from 300 to 400 miles. Its comparatively high temperature (10 to 20 degrees above that of the surrounding ocean), rapid motion, and deep-blue color make the Gulf Stream a most remarkable phenomenon, and even more interesting than the Kuro Siwo, the corresponding current on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific ocean. The extension of the Gulf Stream in the drift of the northeastern Atlantic exerts a most important influence in moderating the climate of France, the British Isles, and other parts of western Europe. The distance to which the extension of the Gulf Stream is felt in a northeasterly direction has been the subject of much discussion among thalassographers.

The heated water of the *Gulf Stream* turns northeastward and crosses the Atlantic . . . traceable by its warmth even into the Arctic seas. *A. Geikie*, Phys. Geog., p. 168.

gulf (gulf), *v.* [Formerly also *gulph;* < *gulf*, *n.* Cf. *engulf.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To swallow; engulf; cast down, as into a gulf.

Cast himself down,
And *gulf'd* his griefs in inmost sleep.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

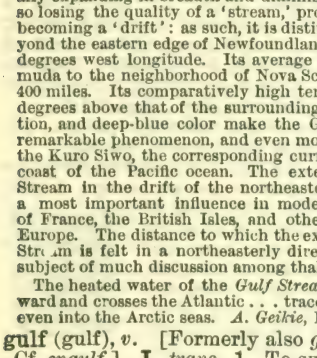
2. In the University of Cambridge, to place in the gulf, or among those students who have barely escaped being plucked in their final examination.

Being *gulfed* was therefore about as bad for a Small-College as being plucked, since it equally destroyed his chance of a Fellowship.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 259.

II.† *intrans.* To flow like the waters of a gulf.

Then doo the Aetnean Cyclops him affray,
And deep Charybdis *gulphing* in and out.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 543.

gulfweed (gulf′wēd), *n.* A coarse olive seaweed, *Sargassum bacciferum*, belonging to the subclass *Fucaceæ*. It has its specific name from the numerous grape-like air-vessels by which it is buoyed. It was first discovered by Columbus. *S. vulgare* is also sometimes called gulfweed. Gulfweed grows attached in the West Indies, where it fruits, and is found floating and infertile in the course of the Gulf Stream and in the Sargasso sea (a tract of water so called from the masses of floating gulfweed in it, sometimes so dense as to impede navigation), from latitude 20° to 45° N. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ of New England. Also called *driftweed*.



Branch of Gulfweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*). *a*, vesicle with leaf; *b*, mucronate vesicle.

gulfy (gul′fi), *a.* [Formerly also *gulphy;* < *gulf* + *-y*[1].] Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To pass the *gulfy* purple sea that did no sea-rites know.
Chapman.

Rivers, arise; whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Oose, or *gulphy* Dun.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 92.

And *gulphy* Simoïs, rolling to the main
Helmets, and shields, and godlike heroes slain.
Pope, Iliad, xii.

gul-gul (gul′gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] A sort of chunam or cement made of pounded sea-shells mixed with oil, which hardens like stone, and is used in India to cover ships' bottoms. It is impenetrable by worms even when unprotected by copper.

gulinula (gū-lin′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gula*, throat, + *-in-* + dim. *-ula*.] A name given by Hyatt to that stage of development of a young actinozoan, as a coral, which comes next after the hydroplanula, and in which an actinostome or gullet is formed. See the extract.

During this process [invagination of the blastopore] the blastopore is carried inwards, and the internal opening of the actinostome thus becomes the homologue of the primitive blastopore of the hydroplanula, and also represents the external orifice of the body of the Hydrozoa. This [is the] gullet-larval or *gulinula* stage.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 118.

gulinular (gū-lin′ū-lär), *a.* [< *gulinula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a gulinula. Also *gullet-larval*.

gulist† (gū′list), *n.* [Equiv. to L. *gulo(n-)*, a glutton, < *gula*, the gullet: see *gule*[1], *gole*[2].] A glutton.

gull[1] (gul), *n.* [< ME. *goll* (rare), an unfledged bird, prob. < Icel. *golr*, usually *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*, yellow (cf. *gulaund*), = E. *yellow*, in reference to the yellow color of the beak (cf. F. *béjaune*, a novice, lit. 'yellow-beak'), or, in the case of the gosling, to the yellow color of the young feathers: see *yellow*.] **1**†. An unfledged bird; a nestling.

If a nest of briddis thou fyndist, and the moder to the bryddis [in another MS. *golli's*] or to the eyren above sittynge, thow shalt not hold hyr with the sones.
Wyclif, Deut. xxii. 6 (Oxf.).

You used us so
As that ungentle *gull* the cuckoo's bird
Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

2. A gosling. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A large trout. [Scotch.] Compare *gullfish*.—**4.** The bloom of the willow in the spring. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A simpleton; a fool; a dupe; one easily cheated.

Yond' *gull* Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

The contemporary world is apt to be the *gull* of brilliant parts. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 113.

6. A cheating or cheat; a trick; fraud.

To be revenged on you for the *gull* you put upon him.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

7. [Cf. *hull-gull.*] A kind of game. *Moor.* [Prov. Eng.]

gull[1] (gul), *v. t.* [< *gull*[1], *n.*, 5, 6.] To deceive; cheat; mislead by deception; trick; defraud.

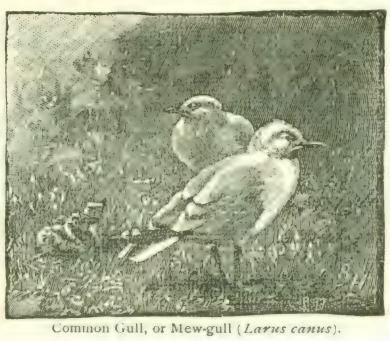
Keep your money, be not *gulled*, be not laughed at.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

In the night time by some fire-workes in the steeple, they would haue *gulled* the credulous people with opinion of miracle. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, armed. *Dryden.*

★=**Syn.** To dupe, cozen, beguile, impose upon.

gull[2] (gul), *n.* [< Corn. *gullan* = W. *gwylan* = Bret. *gwelan*, a gull. Cf. *guillemot.*] **1.** A long-winged, web-footed bird of the subfamily *Larinæ*, family *Laridæ*, and order *Longipennes*. There are more than 50 species, inhabiting all parts of the world, belonging chiefly to the leading genus *Larus;* other genera are *Chroïcocephalus*, *Xema*, and *Rhodostethia*. Many of the species are marine or maritime, but gulls are also found over most of the large bodies of fresh water of the globe. They are strong and buoyant fliers, spending much of the time on the wing, and are voracious feeders upon fish or any animal substances which they can find in the water. They do not dive. The nest is usually placed on the ground or on rocks, and the eggs are two or three in number and heavily colored. The voice is raucous or shrill, and the birds are very noisy, especially during the breeding season. The characteristic coloration is white with a pearly, bluish, or fuscous mantle, the primaries usually marked with black; the white in some cases has a beautiful rosy hue. In one group of species the head is enveloped in a dark-colored hood; in another the whole plumage is dark, except the white head; in the ivory gull the entire plumage is white. In the kittiwakes, which constitute the genus *Rissa*, the hind toe is rudimentary. Among representative species are the ice-gull or burgomaster, *Larus glaucus*, and the great black-backed gull, *L. marinus*, these two being the largest species; the herring-gull, *L. argentatus;* the mew-gull, *L. canus;* the hooded gulls, *Chroïcocephalus atricilla;* the fork-tailed gull, *Xema sabinei;* and the wedge-tailed gull, *Rhodostethia rosea*. In the larger gulls the bill is strong and hooked; in the smaller kinds it is slenderer and straighter, and these grade directly into the terns or sea-swallows. See cuts under *burgomaster* and *Chroïcocephalus*.


Common Gull, or Mew-gull (*Larus canus*).

2. Some sea-bird resembling a gull, as a skua or jäger, a tern or sea-swallow, a booby or gannet, etc.—**Arctic gull.** See *arctic-bird*.—**Black-backed gull**, one of several species with black or blackish mantle: as, the great *black-backed gull*, the blackback, cob, coffin-carrier, or wagel, *Larus marinus;* the lesser *black-backed gull*, *Larus fuscus*, a common European species.—**Black** or **black-toed gull**, the skua.—**Black-headed gull**, any gull of the genus *Chroïcocephalus* (which see). The European *C. ridibundus* is also called *brown headed gull;* the American *C. atricilla* is commonly known as *laughing-gull*.—**Brown gull**, the brown gannet or booby of the south seas, the *Sula fusca* of naturalists.—**Callochan gull**, *Larus ridibundus*, the black-headed gull: so called from a loch of that name. [Scotland.]—**Carrion-gull**, the great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. [Ireland.]—**Cloven-footed gull**†, an old book-name of the common black tern, a species of *Hydrochelidon* formerly called *Sterna fissipes*, from its deeply incised webs.—**Colonel gull**, the young of the great black-backed gull in gray plumage.—**Common gull**, *Larus canus*, the common mew, sea-mew, or mew-gull: so called in Great Britain.—**Crape gull**, one of the smaller sea-gulls when in gray plumage. [New Eng.]—**Glaucous gull**, the burgomaster, *Larus glaucus*.—**Glaucous-winged gull**, *Larus glaucescens*, a common gull of the Pacific coast of North America, like a herring-gull, but with the black of the primaries replaced by pale blue.—**Goose-gull**, the great black-backed gull. [Ireland.]—**Gray gull.** (*a*) The *Larus glaucescens* of the western coast of North America. (*b*) The young of the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*, and of sundry related species, when the plumage is mostly gray. [Eastern North America.]—**Green-billed gull**, the common gull.—**Iceland gull**, one of two gulls found in Iceland: (*a*) The burgomaster. (*b*) The white-winged gull, *Larus leucopterus*. Both have been called *Larus islandicus*.—**Kittiwake gull.** See *kittiwake*.—**Laughing-gull**, some species of *Chroïcocephalus*, as *C. ridibundus* of Europe or *C. atricilla* of America.—**Pewit-gull**, the European black-headed gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*. See *pewit*. [Local, British.]—**Red-legged gull**, the pewit. [Ireland.]—**Ring-billed gull**, one of the commonest gulls of the United States, *Larus delawarensis*, formerly *L. zonorhynchus*, having a yellow bill with a red spot and a black ring near the end. It is much like the herring-gull, but smaller.—**Rosy gull**, some small gull, as of the genus *Chroïcocephalus*, whose plumage in the breeding season has an exquisite blush over the under parts; specifically, the wedge-tailed gull, *Rhodostethia rosea*, more fully called *Ross's rosy gull*.—**Silvery gull** [a book-name translating *Larus argentatus*]. Same as *herring-gull*.—**Swallow-tailed gull**, the *Larus* (*Creagrus*) *furcatus*, a large and extremely rare gull of the Galapagos and neighboring coasts, with a long, deeply forked tail.—**Wagel gull**, the great black-backed gull, and especially its young.—**White gull.** Same as *kittiwake gull*.—**White-headed gull**, one of several species of dark, sooty, or fuscous plumage, having the head white in the adult. The best-known is *Larus* (*Blasipus*) *heermani*, common in California.—**White-winged gull**, a gull whose pale-pearly mantle fades into white on the primaries without any dark markings; specifically, *Larus leucopterus* of Europe and North America.—**Winter gull.** Same as *kittiwake gull*. (See also *herring-gull*, *ice-gull*, *ivory-gull*.)

gull[3]† (gul), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gul*, *gulle;* a var. of *gole*[2], *gool*[2]. Cf. *gullet*, *gully*[1].] A channel for water; also, a stream.

Theyre passage sodeynely stopped by a greate *gul* (ingens vorago) made with the violence of the streames y^t ranne doune the mountaines, by wearing awaye of the earthe.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 115.

gull[3]† (gul), *v. t.* [Cf. *gull*[3], *n.*, *gully*[1], *v.*] To sweep away by the force of running water: same as *gully*[1].

The bank has been *gulled* down by the freshet. *Hall.*

gull[4]† (gul), *v. t.* [Cf. *gully*[1], *gully*[2], *gullet.*] To swallow.

If I had got seven thousand pounds by offices,
And *gull'd* down that, the bore would have been bigger.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

These here [at a monastery] made us a collection, where I could not but observe their *gulling* in of wine with a deer felicity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 96.

gullage† (gul′āj), *n.* [< *gull*[1] + *-age*.] The act of gulling, or the state of being gulled.

Had you no quirk
To avoid *gullage*, sir, by such a creature?
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 5.

gull-billed (gul′bild), *a.* Having a bill shaped like that of a gull: specifically applied to a single species of tern or sea-swallow, the marsh-tern, *Gelochelidon anglica*, of Europe, Asia, and America. See cut under *Gelochelidon*.

gull-catcher (gul′kach′ėr), *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people.

Fab. Here comes my noble *gull-catcher*. . . .
Sir To. Thou hast put him in such a dream, that when the image of it leaves him he must run mad.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

gull-chaser (gul′chā″sėr), *n.* Same as *gull-teaser*.

guller (gul′ėr), *n.* One who gulls; a cheat; an impostor.

gullery[1]† (gul′ėr-i), *n.* [< *gull*[1] + *-ery*.] Cheating or a cheat; fraud.

Leo Decimus . . . took an extraordinary delight in humouring of silly fellows, and to put *gulleries* upon them.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

Away, these are mere *gulleries*, horrid things,
Invented by some cheating mountebanks
To abuse us. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iii. 1.

Do you think, because I have good-naturedly purchased your trumpery goods at your roguish prices, that you may put any *gullery* you will on me? *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

gullery[2] (gul′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *gulleries* (-iz). [< *gull*[2] + *-ery*.] A place where gulls breed.

Two other instances of such inland *gulleries* exist in England. *E. Trollope*, Sleaford (1872), p. 58.

gullet (gul′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gollet;* < ME. *golet*, the throat, also the neck of a garment, < OF. *goulet*, the throat, mod. a narrow entrance (cf. F. *goulette, goulotte*, a water-channel, in arch.), dim. of *gole, goule*, the throat, mod. F. *gueule*, the mouth, the jaws: see *gole*[2], *gule*[1]. Cf. *gully*[1].] **1.** The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and drink pass from the mouth to the stomach; the throat; technically, in *anat.*, the esophagus.—**2.** Something resembling the throat in shape, position, or functions. (*a*) A deep narrow passage through which a stream flows; a ravine; a water-channel.

As for example, in old time at the streits or *gullet* Caudinæ, when the Roman legions were in Samnium put to the yoke. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

I haue bene in diuers places of Affrica, as Algiers, Cola, Bona, Tripolis, the *gollet* within the gulfe of Tunis.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 411.

A deep, unpassable *gullet* of water, without bridge, ford, or ferry. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 253.

(*b*) A preparatory cut or channel in excavations, of sufficient width to admit of the passage of wagons. (*c*) A peculiar concave cut in the teeth of some saw-blades. See *gullet-saw*. (*d*) A gore, as in a skirt. (*e*) Part of a hood or cowl.

Be the *golett* of the hode
Johne pulled the munke downe.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 9).

(*f*) A piece of armor for the throat or upper part of the body.

[He] beris to syr Berille, and brathely hym hittes,
Throwghe *golet* and gorgere he hurtez hym ewyne!
The gome and the grette horse at the grounde liggez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

(*g*) The lower end of a horse-collar, about which pass the choke-strap and breast-strap. (*h*) The arch of a bridge. [Prov. Eng.] (*i*) A parcel or lot. *Wright*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And the residewe beinge xx. li. lyeth in sundrye *gullettes* in severall townes and shers.
Ludlow Muniments, temp. Edw. VI.

3. A fish, the pike. [North. Eng.]

gullet (gul′et), *v. t.* [< *gullet*, *n.*] To cut or make gullets in: as, to *gullet* a saw.

gulleting (gul′et-ing), *n.* In *railroad engin.*, a method of carrying on the work in a succession of steps, upon which different gangs of men are employed. Also called *notching*.

gulleting-file (gul′et-ing-fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

gulleting-press (gul′et-ing-pres), *n.* A hand screw-press for repairing saw-blades. See *saw*[1].

gulleting-stick (gul′et-ing-stik), *n.* A stick, notched at one end, used to extract a hook from a fish's mouth. [U. S.]

gullet-larval (gul′et-lär″val), *a.* Same as *gulinular*.

gullet-saw (gul′et-sâ), *n.* A saw having a hollow cut away in front of each tooth, in continuation of the face and on alternate sides of the blade; a brier-tooth saw. *E. H. Knight*.

gullfinch† (gul′finch), *n.* A person easily deceived; a gull. *Nares*.

Another set of delicate knaves there are, that dive into deeds and writings of lands left to young *gullfinches*.
Middleton, The Black Book.

Fooles past and present and to come, they say,
To thee in generall must all give way; . . .
For 'tis concluded 'mongst the wizards all,
To make thee master of *Gul-finches* hall.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

gullfish (gul′fish), *n.* [Appar. < *gull*[1] + *fish*.] The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

gull-gallant† (gul′gal″ant), *n.* A duped gallant; a gull.

In regard of our *Gull-gallants* of these times who should sometimes bee at a set in their braue and brauing phrases.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 256.

gull-groper†, *n.* A usurer who lent money to gamesters. *Dekker*, Satiro-Mastix.

gullibility (gul-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *gullible:* see *-bility*.] The state or character of being gullible; unsuspecting credulity.

I was the victim of a hoax, and Jones was at that moment chuckling over my stupendous *gullibility*.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 278.

gullible (gul′i-bl), *a.* [< *gull*[1], *v.*, + *-ible*.] Easily gulled or cheated.

The comic cast given to Shakespeare's Shylock by his early impersonators was not entirely inappropriate to so *gullible* an old Israelite as he proved himself to be.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 378.

gullish† (gul′ish), *a.* [< *gull*[1], *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Foolish; stupid.

Some things are true, some false, which for their own ends they will not have the *gullish* commonalty take notice of. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 605.

gullishness† (gul′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gullish; foolishness; stupidity. *Bailey*, 1727.

gullowing†, *a.* [Cf. *gull*[4], *gully*[1], *gully*[2].] Swallowing; devouring.

O cloacam edacem ac bibacem. O thou devouring and *gullowing* panch of a glutton. *Terence in English* (1641).

gull-teaser (gul′tē″zėr), *n.* A bird that teases gulls, as a tern or jaeger. Also called *gull-chaser*.

★**gully**[1] (gul′i), *n.*; pl. *gullies* (-iz). [A later (dial.) form of *gull*[4] or *gullet* in a like sense (def. 1).] **1.** A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a narrow ravine; a ditch; a gutter.

They were bailed up in the limestone *gully*, and all the party were away after them.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 262.

The Jordan at this point will not average more than ten yards in breadth. It flows at the bottom of a *gully* about fifteen feet deep. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 67.

2. An iron tram-plate or rail.

gully[1] (gul′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gullied*, ppr. *gullying*. [< *gully*[1], *n.*] To wear into a gully or channel; form gullies in.

In their *gullying* and undermining rage, these torrents tear out stones and large rocks from the hill-sides.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 69.

gully[2]† (gul′i), *v. i.* [Appar. < *gully*[1], *n.*, in reference to the flowing or gurgling of water. Cf. Sc. *guller*, guggle, also growl, as a dog.] To run, as water, with a noise.

gully[3] (gul′i), *n.*; pl. *gullies* (-iz). [Also *gulley;* origin obscure.] A kind of knife; a sheath-knife. See the first extract.

Gullies (gouets), which are little haulch-backed demi-knives, the iron tool whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick, and three inches in length.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

"I rede ye well, tak' care o' skaith,
See, there's a *gully!*"
"Guidman," quo' he, "put up your whittle."
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

gully-gut† (gul′i-gut), *n.* A glutton. *Baret; Florio; Chapman*.

gullyhole (gul′i-hōl), *n.* An opening through which gutters and drains empty into a subterranean sewer. [Rare or provincial.]

gully-hunter (gul′i-hun″tėr), *n.* A person who goes about the streets searching for what he may find in the gutters. [Slang.]

There's some what we call *gully-hun'ers* as goes about with a sieve, and near the gratings finds a few ha'-pence.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 25.

gullymouth (gul′i-mouth), *n.* A kind of large pitcher or ewer: so called from the shape of its mouth or spout.

Gulo (gū′lō), *n.* [L., a glutton, < *gula*, the throat, gullet, gluttony.] A genus of plantigrade carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ*, containing the glutton or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*. This animal is the only species properly belonging to the genus, though some others have been placed in it, as the grisons (*Galictis*). The dental formula is the same as in *Mustela*. The size is above the average of the family, and the form is very robust, with short bushy tail, shaggy fur, low ears, and furry soles. The genus was founded by Storr in 1780. See cut under *wolverene*.

gulosity† (gū-los′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gulosite, golosete*, < LL. *gulosita(t-)s*, < L. *gulosus*, gluttonous, < *gula*, the gullet, gluttony: see *gule*[1].] Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

gulp (gulp), *v. t.* [< D. *gulpen*, OD. *gulpen, golpen*, swallow eagerly (cf. Dan. *gulpe, gylpe*, gulp up, disgorge). Cf. *gulch*[1]. The D. *gulp*, n., a gulp, draught, is the same in form as *gulp*, a great billow, a wave, OD. *golpe*, a gulf, appar. an altered form of *golf*, a billow, wave, gulf (see *gulf*), but *gulp*, *n.*, a gulp, is rather from the verb, which is prob. not connected with the word for 'gulf.'] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts; hence, figuratively (with *down*), to repress (emotion) as if by swallowing it.

The best of these [worldly goods]
Torment the soul with pleasing it; and please,
Like waters *gulp'd* in fevers, with deceitful ease.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 13.

He does not swallow, but he *gulps* it down.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 340.

Gulp down rage, passion must be postponed,
Calm be the word!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 186.

gulp (gulp), *n.* [< *gulp*, *v.*] An act of swallowing; a swallow; also, as much as is swallowed at once.

The Usurer . . . hath suckt in ten thousand pounds worth of my land more than he paid for, at a *gulp*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i.

And oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

They gave many a *gulp* before they could swallow it.
Walpole, Letters, II. 334.

This unsettled my poor girl, who was about to swallow her whole glass of wine and water at a *gulp*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

gulph† (gulf), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gulf*.

gulravage (gul-rav′āj), *n.* and *v.* [Sc.] Same as *gilravage*.

guly (gū′li), *a.* [< *gule-s* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to gules; of the tincture gules.

To unfurl the streaming red cross, or to rear the horrid standard of those fatal *guly* dragons for so unworthy a purpose. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

gum[1] (gum), *n.* [< ME. *gumme, gomme*, commonly in pl. *gummes, gommes;* another form, with shortened vowel, of what still exists as dial. *goom* (cf. mod. E. *blood, flood*, etc., in which the same orig. vowel is similarly shortened, and *rudder, stud*[1], in which it is shortened and changed in spelling), < ME. *goome, gome* (with long vowel), commonly in pl. *goomes, gomes*, the gums, < AS. *gōma*, the palate, pl. the fauces, the jaws, = MLG. LG. *gume* = MD. *gumme* = OHG. *guomo*, MHG. *guome, gume* (with another form, OHG. *goumo*, MHG. *goume*, G. *gaumen*), the palate, = Icel. *gōmr* = Sw. Norw. *gom*, the palate, = Dan. *gumme*, dial. *gom*, gum (cf. *gane*, palate); Lith. *gomyris*, the palate. Prob. from the same ult. root as AS. *gānian*, E. *yawn*, and (Gr.) *chasm, chaos*, etc., q. v., the orig. sense, then, being 'the open jaw.'] **1.** The soft tissues, consisting of a vascular mucous membrane, subjacent dense connective tissue, and periosteum, which cover the alveolar parts of the upper and lower jaws and envelop the necks of the teeth. Hence—**2.** The edge of the jaw; the part of one of the jaws in which the teeth are set, or over which the tissues close after the loss of teeth: generally used in the plural: as, the toothless *gums* of old age.

Are your *gums* grown so tender they cannot bite?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

3†. *pl.* The grinders; molars.

Er yeres six oute gothe the *gomes* stronge,
The caused first at yeres VI are even.
At VII yere are all illiche [alike] longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

4†. Insolent talk; "jaw"; insolence. [Prov. Eng.]

Pshaw! pshaw! brother, there's no occasion to bowse out so much unnecessary *gum*.
Smollett, Peregrine Pickle, xiv.

5. Same as *gummer*.

gum[1] (gum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gummed*, ppr. *gumming*. [< *gum*[1], *n.*] To use a gummer upon; gullet (a saw); widen the spaces between the teeth of (a worn saw) by punching or grinding.

★**gum**[2] (gum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gumb, gumme, goome;* < ME. *gumme, gomme*, < OF. *gomme*, F. *gomme* = Pr. Sp. *goma* = Pg. It. *gomma* = D. *gom* = G. Dan. Sw. *gummi*, < L. *gummi*, also *gummis, cummi, cummis, commi* (ML. also *gumma*), < Gr. *κόμμι*, gum, a word of unknown foreign origin.] **1.** A product of secretion obtained by desiccation from the sap of many plants. Gum, properly so called, includes such mucilaginous substances as are soluble either in cold water, as gum arabic, or in hot water, as cherry-gum, or soften into a thin viscid mass without true solution, as gum tragacanth. In popular use, however, many very different products are also called gums, as gum elemi and gum copal, which are true resins, gum ammoniacum, which is a gum-resin, and gum elastic (caoutchouc), which differs from all the others. The word includes various aromatic products used in perfumes, incense, etc. See the phrases below.

Spicers speeken with him to a-spien heore ware,
For he kennede him in heore craft and kneuȝ mony *gummes*.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 202.

Each weeping Tree had *Gums* distill'd.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

2. A form of dextrine produced by roasting starch: specifically called *artificial* or *British gum*.—**3.** One of various species of trees, especially of the genera *Eucalyptus*, of Australia, and *Nyssa*, of the United States. Of the Australian trees, the apple-scented gum is *E. Stuartiana*; the blue-gum, *E. Globulus*, etc. (see *blue-gum*); the cider-gum, *E. Gunnii*; the crimson-flowered, *E. ficifolia*; the flooded, *E. decipiens*, etc.; the fluted or gimlet, *E. salubris*; the giant, *E. amygdalina*; the green-barked, *E. stellulata*; the gray, *E. crebra*, etc.; the iron, *E. Raveretiana*; the lemon-scented, *E. maculata*; the manna, *E. viminalis*; the messmate, *E. obliqua*; the red, *E. calophylla*, *E. rostrata*, etc.; the salmon-barked, *E. salmonophloia*; the scarlet-flowered, *E. miniata* and *E. phœnicia*; the spotted or marbled, *E. maculata*, *E. goniocalyx*, etc.; the swamp, *E. amygdalina*, *E. paniculata*, etc.; the white, *E. amygdalina*; and the York gum, *E. foecunda*. In the United States the black-gum or sour-gum is *Nyssa sylvatica* (see *black-gum*); the cotton- or tupelo-gum, *N. aquatica*; the sweet- or red-gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*. In the West Indies the doctor-gum is *Metopium Metopium*; and the gum-tree of Jamaica is *Sapium laurocerasum*. See cut under *Eucalyptus*.

4. Same as *gumming*, 1.—**5.** A bubble; a pimple. Compare *red-gum*, *white-gum*.

Bubbles on watery or fluid bodies are but thin *gumbs* of air. *Sir T. Browne*, Bubbles.

6. *pl.* India-rubber overshoes: more commonly called *rubbers*. [Local, U. S.]

A Philadelphia gentleman and his wife going to make a visit at a house in New York where they were very much at home, he entered the parlor alone; and, to the question "Why, where is Emily?" answered, "O, Emily is outside cleaning her *gums* upon the mat."
R. G. White, Words and their Uses, Pref., p. 5.

7. A section of a hollow log or tree (usually a gum-tree) used to form a small well-curb, or to make a beehive. [Local, U. S.]—**Acaroid gum**, or **gum acaroides**, a fragrant resin, red or yellow in color, obtained from species of *Xanthorrhœa*, the blackboy or grass gum-trees of Australia. Also called *blackboy* or *Botany Bay gum*, and *grass-tree* or *yellow gum*. —**Alsace gum.** Same as *dextrine*.—**Barbary gum**, a kind of gum arabic. Also called *gum Mogadore* and *Caramania gum*.—**Bassora gum**, a Persian product of uncertain origin, used principally for the adulteration of tragacanth.—**Bengal gum.** See *bablah*.—**Blackboy gum.** See *blackboy*.—**Botany Bay gum.** Same as *acaroid gum*. —**British gum**, roasted starch; a stiffening substance made from potatoes, wheat, or sage, used by calico-printers. See *dextrine*.—**Butea gum.** See *Butea* and *kino*.—**Caramania gum.** Same as *Barbary gum*.—**Carauna gum.** See *carauna*.—**Cashew gum**, an exudation from the *Anacardium occidentale*, which is partly soluble in water.—**Chagual gum**, a gum collected in Chili from the *Puya lanuginosa*, bromeliaceous plant.—**Cherry-gum.** Same as *cerasin*.—**Chewing-gum**, a masticatory consisting either of a natural resin or gum-resin, as that of the spruce, or of an artificial preparation of paraffin and other ingredients: much used in parts of the United States.—**Elastic gum**, india-rubber.—**Gedda gum**, a kind of gum arabic obtained from the Somali coast of eastern Africa. Also called *Jidda gum*.—**Grass-tree gum.** Same as *acaroid gum*.—**Gum acacia.** Same as *gum arabic*.—**Gum ammoniac.** See *ammoniac*.—**Gum anime.** See *anime* and *copal*.—**Gum arabic**, a gum obtained from various species of *Acacia*. The best gum arabic of commerce, which is also known as *Kordofan*, *Turkey*, *white Sennaar*, *galam*, or *Senegal gum*, is the product of *A. Senegal*, a tree of Senegal and the Sudan. *A. Arabica*, found in India, Arabia, and through a large part of Africa, yields the Morocco, Mogadore, Barbary, East Indian, or bablah gum. The Cape gum of South Africa is obtained from *A. horrida*. Suakim or talca gum is the product of *A. stenocarpa* and *A. Seyal*. Wattle gum is obtained from a number of Australian species. Gum arabic is readily soluble in water, and is used in many ways, as for giving luster to crape and silk, for thickening colors and mordants in calico-printing, in the manufacture of ink and blacking, as a mucilage, and in medicine. Also called *gum acacia*.—**Gum benzoin** or **benjamin.** See *benzoin*.—**Gum copal.** See *copal*.—**Gum dragon.** Same as *tragacanth*.—**Gum elastic.** Same as *india-rubber* and *caoutchouc*.

Professor Espy was here, with a tremendous storm in a *gum-elastic* bag. *Hawthorne*, Hall of Fantasy.

Gum elemi. See *elemi*.—**Gum euphorbium.** See *euphorbium*, 1.—**Gum galbanum.** See *galbanum*.—**Gum guaiacum.** See *guaiacum*.—**Gum guttæ** [F. *gomme gutte*]. Same as *gamboge*.—**Gum juniper.** Same as *sandarac*.—**Gum kino.** See *kino*.—**Gum lac.** See *lac*.—**Gum ladanum** or **labdanum**, and **gum ledon.** See *ladanum*.—**Gum maguey**, a translucent gum, partly soluble in water, obtained in Mexico from the *Agave Americana*.—**Gum Mogadore.** Same as *Barbary gum*.—**Gum olibanum.** See *olibanum*.—**Gum opopanax.** See *opopanax*.—**Gum sagapenum.** See *sagapenum*.—**Gum sandarac.** See *sandarac*.—**Gum senegal**, a kind of gum arabic. See above, under *gum arabic*.—**Gum storax.** See *storax*.—**Gum succory**, a gummy exudation from *Chondrilla juncea*, a cichoriaceous plant of Europe, employed as a narcotic.—**Gum thus.** Same as *frankincense*, 1.—**Gum tragacanth.** See *tragacanth*.—**Hyawa gum**, from *Protium Guianense*, a burseraceous tree of Guiana.—**Ivy-gum**, a gum-resin obtained in the Levant and southern Europe from *Hedera Helix*, and employed topically in medicine as an acrid astringent.—**Jidda gum.** Same as *Gedda gum*.—**Kuteera gum**, a product of *Maximilianea Gossypium*, a shrub of India.—**Mesquite-gum** gum from *Prosopis juliflora*, a small leguminous tree widely distributed through the warmer parts of America. It resembles gum arabic.—**Moist gum.** Same as *dextrine*.—**Plastic gum**, gutta-percha.—**Sassa gum**, a product of *Albizzia fastigiata*, resembling tragacanth.—**Semla gum**, gum obtained from *Bauhinia retusa*, a leguminous tree of the Himalayas. It is similar to gum arabic.—**Sonora gum**, the resin which covers the creosote-plant, *Covillea tridentata*, used as a remedy for rheumatism, etc.—**Sweet gum**, a balsamic exudation from *Liquidambar styraciflua*. (See also *balata-gum*, *chicle-gum*, *doctor-gum*, *hog-gum*, *spruce-gum*, etc.)

gum[2] (gum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gummed*, ppr. *gumming*. [< *gum*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To smear with gum; unite, stiffen, or clog by gum or a gum-like substance.

I have removed Falstaff's horse, and he frets like a *gummed* velvet. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

[Velvet and taffeta were sometimes stiffened with gum to make them look shiny or sit better; but the consequence was that the stuff, being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and fretted itself out. *Halliwell.*]

The *gummed* wafer bore on it the impress of a gilt coronet. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers.

2. To play a trick upon; humbug; hoodwink: said to be from the fact that opossums and racoons often elude hunters and dogs by hiding in the thick foliage of gum-trees. [Slang, U. S.]

You can't *gum* me, I tell you now,
An' so you needn't try.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exude or form gum. See *gumming*, 1.—2. To become clogged or stiffened by some gummy substance, as inspissated oil: as, a machine will *gum* up from disuse.

gum-animal (gum'an″i-mal), *n.* A book-name of *Galago senegalensis*, a kind of lemur, translating a Moorish name referring to the fact that the animal feeds upon gum senegal. See *Galago*.

gumbt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gum*[2].

gumbo[1] (gum'bō), *n.* [Also *gombo*; < Angolan *kingombo*, < *ki-* + *ngombo*. *J. Platt, Jr.*] 1. The pod of the okra.—2. A soup, usually of chicken, thickened with okra.

The millions of Yankees — from codfish to alligators . . . cooks of chowder or cooks of *gumbo*.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, iii.

3. A dish made of young capsules of okra, seasoned with salt and pepper, and stewed and served with melted butter.

gumbo[2] (gum'bō), *n.* [Appar. of some native origin (?).] A patois spoken by West Indian and Louisianian creoles and negroes.

English, German, French, and Spanish, all were represented, to say nothing of Doric brogue and local *gumbo*, and its voluble exercise was set off by a vehemence of utterance and gesture curiously at variance with the reticence of our Virginians. *The Century*, XXXI. 618.

"Laroussel, you're the only Creole in this crowd," said the captain; "talk to her! Talk *gumbo* to her!"
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 749.

gum-boil (gum'boil), *n.* A small abscess on the gum.

gumbo-limbo (gum'bō-lim″bō), *n.* Same as *Jamaica* or *West Indian birch* (which see, under *birch*).

gumby (gum'bi), *n.*; pl. *gumbies* (-biz). [W. Ind., < Kongo *nkombi*.] A kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made of a piece of a hollow tree, about 6 feet long, over which a skin is stretched. It is carried by one man while another beats it with his open hands.

A squad of drunken black vagabonds, singing and playing on *gumbies*, or African drums. *M. Scott.*

gum-cistus (gum'sis″tus), *n.* A plant, *Cistus ladaniferus*, yielding ladanum. See *Cistus*, 2, and *ladanum*.

gum-drop (gum'drop), *n.* 1. In *phar.*, a confection composed of gum arabic and cane-sugar, esteemed as a demulcent. *U. S. Dispensatory.* —2. In *confectionery*, a similar preparation, often made with glucose and gelatin, and variously flavored.

gum-dynamite (gum'dī″na-mīt), *n.* Same as *explosive gelatin*. See *gelatin*.

gum-game (gum'gām), *n.* [See *gum*[2], *v. t.*, 2.] A hoodwinking trick; a guileful artifice; an imposition: as, to play the *gum-game*. [Slang, U. S.]

gumma (gum'ä), *n.*; pl. *gummata* (-a-tä). [ML., a var. of L. *gummi*, gum: see *gum*[2].] In *pathol.*, a kind of tumor produced by syphilis, so called from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

gummatous (gum'a-tus), *a.* [< *gumma(t-)* + *-ous*.] In *pathol.*, of the nature of a gumma or soft tumor.

The *gummatous* degeneration of the products of syphilitic infection is not always easily distinguished from the caseous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 390.

These symptoms and signs are due to *gummatous* infiltration of the lung. *Medical News*, LII. 597.

★**gummer** (gum'ėr), *n.* [< *gum*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A tool or machine for gulleting saws, or for enlarging the spaces between the teeth of worn saws.

gummiferous (gu-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *gummi*, gum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing gum.

gumminess (gum'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.—2. An accumulation of gum.

One of about twenty years of age came to me with a *gumminess* on the tendons reaching to his fingers, insomuch as he could not bend one of them.
Wiseman, Surgery, viii.

gumming (gum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gum*[2], *v.*] 1. A disease in trees bearing stone-fruits, as cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, and almonds. It is characterized by the production of brown or amber-colored gum that exudes from wounds on the trunk, limbs, or even fruit. The cause has not been satisfactorily determined. Also *gum*.

2. The treatment of the prepared and etched lithographic stone with gum-water, to cause the untouched portions to resist the ink. See *lithography*.

Gumminia (gu-min'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gummi*, gum.] A genus of fleshy sponges, giving name to the order *Gumminiinæ*. Also *Gummina*. *Oscar Schmidt*, 1862.

Gumminiinæ (gu-min-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gumminia* + *-inæ*.] An order or other superfamily group of fleshy sponges or *Carneospongiæ*, including tough leathery forms, the external layer of which forms a partly fibrous cortex, the fibers permeating the central mass surrounding the canals, and also penetrating the mesoderm. Also *Gummininæ*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 63.

gummite (gum'īt), *n.* [< L. *gummi*, gum, + *-ite*[2].] An orange-yellow mineral consisting chiefly of hydrous oxid of uranium, produced by the alteration of uraninite.

★**gummosis** (gu-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *gummi*, gum, + *-osis*.] In *bot.*, an abnormal condition of certain trees such as the cherry, plum, olive, etc., which causes the formation of gum and its exudation through the bark.

gummosity (gu-mos'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gommosite*, < L. *gummosus*, gummous: see *gummous*.] Gumminess; the nature of gum; a viscous or adhesive quality. [Rare.]

gummous (gum'us), *a.* [= F. *gommeux* = Pr. *gomos* = Sp. *gomoso* = Pg. It. *gommoso*, < L. *gummosus* (also *cumminosus*), gummy, < *gummi*, *cummi*, gum. see *gum*[2].] Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.

Of this we have an instance in the magisteries . . . of jalap, bensoin, and of divers other resinous or *gummous* bodies dissolved in spirit of wine. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 337.

The thoughts rise heavily and pass *gummous* thro' my pen. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

gummy (gum'i), *a.* [< *gum*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive.

Heer, for hard Cement, heap they night and day
The *gummy* slime of chalkie waters gray.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord.
Raleigh.

2. Impregnated with gum; giving out gum; covered with or clogged by gum or viscous matter.

The *gummy* bark of fir or pine. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1076.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate.
Dryden.

3. In *pathol.*, pertaining to or having the nature of a gumma; gummatous.—4. Having an accumulation of gum, or matter resembling gum; stuffy; puffy; swollen. [Slang.]

A little *gummy* in the leg, I suppose.
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman.

gump (gump), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *gumpr* = Sw. Dan. *gump*, the rump.] A foolish person; a dolt. [Colloq.]

C. . . . is still a *gump*, and is constantly regretting that she ever left the "dear old Hengland" in which she was so notoriously prosperous and happy.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 148.

gum-plant (gum'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Grindelia*: so called from the viscid secretion which covers them. [California.]

gum-pot (gum'pot), *n.* A metal pot in which the materials for varnish are melted and mixed.

gumption (gump'shon), *n.* [Also *gumshion*, dial. *gawmtion*; orig. dial., irreg. < *gaum*[1], *gawm*, understand (see *gaum*[1]), + *-tion*.] Acuteness of the practical understanding; clear, practical common sense; quick perception of the right thing to do under unusual circumstances. [Colloq.]

One does not have *gumption* till one has been properly cheated. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, i. 9.

What the French applaud — and not amiss —
As "savoir-faire" (I do not know the Dutch);
The literal Germans call it "Mutterwiss,"
The Yankees *gumption*, and the Grecians "nous"—
A useful thing to have about the house.
J. G. Saxe, The Wife's Revenge.

Mr. Miller's is what that teacher and Royal Academician, who was a man of zeal, often called "a book full of *gumption*." *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 55.

gumptionless (gump'shon-les), *a.* [Also *gumshonless*; < *gumption* + *-less*.] Without gumption or understanding; foolish. [Colloq.]

gumptious (gump'shus), *a.* [Also *gumshus*; cf. *gumption*.] 1. Having gumption; having quick perception and good judgment. — 2. Supercilious; conceitedly proud. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

"She holds her head higher, I think," said the landlord, smiling. "She was always — not exactly proud like, but what I calls *gumptious*." *Bulwer*, My Novel, iv. 12.

gum-rash (gum'rash), *n.* Same as *red-gum*.

gum-resin (gum'rez″in), *n.* A vegetable secretion formed of resin mixed with more or less gum or mucilage. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow, or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The more important are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, asafetida, aloes, myrrh, and ammoniac.

gum-stick (gum'stik), *n.* A small piece of some hard substance, as of ivory or coral, given to children to bite on for the purpose of relieving the pains of teething.

gumtion† (gum'shon), *n.* [A trade-name, irreg. < *gum*[2] + *-tion*, perhaps suggested by the form of *gumption*.] Magilp, as made by drying gum mastic into a strong drying oil in which sugar of lead was substituted for the litharge previously used. The name is not now in use. See *magilp*.

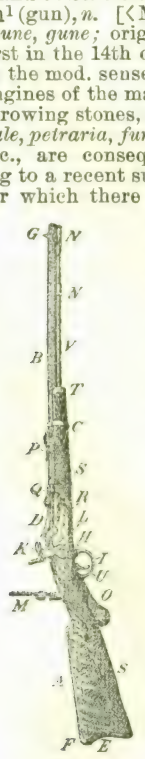
gumtop-tree (gum'top-trē), *n.* An Australian tree, *Eucalyptus Sieberiana*.

gum-tree (gum'trē), *n.* See *gum*[2], 3.

gum-water (gum'wâ″tėr), *n.* A distillation from gum.

gum-wood (gum'wůd), *n.* 1. The wood of a gum-tree. — 2. A plant of the genus *Commidendron*, an arborescent composite peculiar to the island of St. Helena. [Properly *gumwood*.]

gun[1] (gun), *n.* [< ME. *gunne, gonne*, rarely *goone, goune, gune*; origin obscure. The word occurs first in the 14th century, applied both to guns in the mod. sense, and also (appar. earlier) to engines of the mangonel or catapult kind, for throwing stones, etc.; the ML. glosses, *mangonale, petraria, fundibulum, murusculum, gunna*, etc., are consequently ambiguous. According to a recent suggestion of Professor Skeat, for which there is much collateral evidence, the word was prob. orig. a pet name for a ballista or catapult, ult. < Icel. *Gunna*, Sw. *Gunne*, reduced from Icel. *Gunnhildr* (> ME. *Gunnild*), a fem. name, < *gunnr* (AS. *gūth*), battle, + *hildr* (AS. *hild*), war. The Ir. Gael. *gunna*, W. *gwn*, a gun, are all from the ME.] 1†. A military engine of the mangonel or catapult kind, used for throwing stones.



Gun.

A, breech; *B*, barrel; *C*, band; *D*, breech-block; *E*, butt; *F*, butt- or heel-plate; *G*, front sight or bead; *H*, guard- or trigger-plate; *I*, guard-bow; *K*, hammer; *L*, lock; *M*, peep-sight; *N*, *N*, pipes; *O*, pistol-grip; *P*, rear sight; *Q*, receiver; *R*, side-screws or -nails; *S*, *S*, stock; *T*, tip; *U*, trigger; *V*, wiping-rod.

They dradde noon assaut
Of gynne, *gunne*, nor skaffaut.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4176.

The word *gun* was in use in England for an engine, to cast a thing from a man, long before there was any gunpowder found out.
Selden, Table-Talk, Language.

2. A metallic tube or tubular barrel, with its stock or carriage and attachments, from which missiles are thrown, as by the explosive force of gunpowder or other explosive placed behind them at the closed end of the tube, and ignited through a small hole or vent; in general, any firearm except the pistol and the mortar. Guns are distinguished as *cannons, muskets, rifles, carbines, fowling-pieces*, etc. In military usage, however, only cannon in their various forms and sizes are called guns (collectively *ordnance*, and familiarly often *great guns*), the others being called *small arms*. In humorous use pistols also are often called guns. See *cannon*, 1.

Throughout every regioun
Wente this foule trumpes soun,
As swift as a pellet out of *gonne*
When pelet is in the poudre ronne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1643.

At our going off, the Fort against which our pinnace ankered saluted my Lord Marshall with 12 *greate guns*, which we answered with 3. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 10, 1641.

So he come a-riding in with his *gun* [a revolver] and began shooting. *The Century*, XXXVI. 834.

3. Specifically, a comparatively long cannon used for obtaining high velocities with low trajectories, as distinguished from a howitzer or a mortar. — 4. In *hunting*, one who carries a gun; a member of a shooting-party. [Colloq.] — 5. A tall cylindrical jug in use in the north of England. — 6. In *plate-glass manuf.*, a device for fixing the breadth of the plate. It consists of two plates of cast metal, placed in front of the roller and bolted together by cross-bars at a distance apart which can be easily altered and adjusted according to the breadth of plate the apparatus is intended to control. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 662. — **Accelerating gun.** See *accelerate*. — **Armstrong gun**, an English gun of wrought-iron, invented by Sir W. G. Armstrong about 1855, ranging from the smallest field-piece to pieces of the largest caliber, constructed principally of spirally coiled bars, and generally having an inner tube or core of steel, rifled with numerous shallow grooves. The breech-loading projectile, which is coated with lead, is inserted into a chamber behind the bore, and is driven forward by the explosion with the effect of forcing its soft coating into the grooves, so that it receives a rotary motion. The commonest form of the gun is breech-loading; but muzzle-loading Armstrong guns also are made. — **As sure as a gun**, quite sure; certainly. [Colloq.]

Coniers with his dagger a promising assassin; the guns and firelocks dead-doing things; *as sure*, they say, *as a gun*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 168.

Axis of a gun. See *axis*[1]. — **Bailey gun**, a battery-gun, not in use, in which the cartridges were placed in a hopper, and, descending, were fed automatically to a group of barrels arranged parallel to each other. It was worked by turning a crank. — **Balloon gun**, a gun used for the attack of military balloons. It is ordinarily a rapid-fire rifled gun of about 1½ inches' caliber, discharging a shell weighing about one pound. It is usually provided with a mount of great flexibility, so that it can be readily trained to any angle of elevation. — **Barbette gun.** See *barbette*. — **Big gun.** See *great gun*. — **Body of a gun.** See *body*. — **Bomb-gun**, a gun used for shooting a lance in killing whales. It may be a shoulder- or a swivel-gun, or resemble the darting-gun, which is thrust by hand; but the term is more generally applied to the shoulder-gun, of which there are several patterns, both breech- and muzzle-loading. — **Bomb-lance gun**, a bomb-gun. — **Brown segmental gun**, a composite gun consisting of a thin central tube surrounded by staves or segments of steel, the whole being wound with steel wire under an initial compression slightly less than the elastic limit of the steel composing the segments. — **Built-up gun**, a general term applied to all guns composed of several parts. The parts are assembled upon various systems, the general aim of all being to establish a system of parts that shall best resist the internal strains set up by the explosive gases of the powder. The exterior hoops or jackets are shrunk on over the internal parts by first expanding by heat and cooling in position. — **Centrifugal gun.** See *cen rifugal*. — **Crozier wire-wound gun**, a gun composed of a heavy tube wrapped with steel wire. The special feature of its construction is the initial compression of the tube beyond the elastic limit of the metal. — **Dahlgren gun**, a smooth-bore gun of cast-iron, invented by Lieutenant (afterward Rear-admiral) J. A. Dahlgren (1809–70) of the United States navy. Its principal peculiarities are the unbroken smoothness of its surface and the relation of its thickness at all points (determined by experiment) to the pressure in firing. — **Evening gun** (*milit.* and *naval*), the warning gun at sunset. In the United States army the time of challenging is regulated by post-commanders, and it is generally later than the time of firing the evening gun. In the United States navy the evening gun is fired from flag-ships at 9 o'clock P. M. — **Fraser gun.** Same as *Woolwich gun*. — **Gardner gun.** Same as *Gardner machine-gun*. See *machine-gun*. — **Gatling gun**, an American form of mitrailleuse or machine-gun, invented by Dr. R. J. Gatling, and first used in the civil war. This gun was the successful pioneer of the machine-guns. It has from 5 to 10 barrels, with a lock for each barrel; the barrels are arranged in a cluster around a central axis, and both barrels and locks revolve together. The cartridges are fed from a feed-case into a hopper on top, and in the later models from a feed-magazine. With the 10-barrel gun a fire of about 1,000 shots per minute can be delivered. These guns are made of the following calibers: 0.30, 0.42, 0.43, 0.45, 0.50, 0.55, 0.65, 0.75, and 1 inch. They are mounted upon a tripod or a carriage, according to the service for which they are intended. See cut in preceding column. — **Great gun.** (*a*) A cannon. (*b*) A person of distinction or importance: more commonly called a *big gun*. [Colloq.] — **Great guns!** a familiar ejaculation of surprise. [Colloq.] — **Gun detachment.** See *detachment*. — **Gun fence.** See *fence*. — **Guns of position**, heavy field-pieces which are not designed to execute quick movements. — **Horse-artillery gun**, a light field-piece intended for rapid movements and to accompany cavalry. — **Krupp gun**, a steel cannon made at the Krupp works in Essen, Prussia. These guns are made from ingot steel and of all calibers. See *fermeture*. — **Land-service gun**, any piece of ordnance designed for use upon land. It includes mountain, field, siege, and sea-coast artillery. — **Lebel gun**, a magazine-gun used in the French army. — **Lyle gun**, a bronze life-saving gun, designed by Captain D. A. Lyle of the United States Ordnance Department, for throwing elongated projectiles having lines attached to them, in order to establish communication between the shore and a stranded or wrecked vessel. The projectile has at the rear end a shank, to which the line is attached. — **Mauser gun**, a magazine bolt-gun used in the German army. — **Morning gun**, a gun fired on a ship of war or at a military post or camp as the first note of the reveille is sounded on the drum, bugle, or trumpet; a reveille gun. — **Mountain gun.** See *mountain-artillery*, under *artillery*. — **Multicharge gun**, a gun constructed to receive two or more separate charges of powder, which are fired consecutively in rapid succession: as, the Lyman-Haskell *multicharge gun*. The charge in the breech-chamber is ignited by a friction or other primer; this charge starts the projectile forward, and as its base passes consecutively the openings of the subsidiary chambers or pockets, the charges contained therein are ignited. — **Napoleon gun**, a bronze 12-pounder used for field-artillery, first adopted in France about 1856, under Napoleon III. — **Neck of a gun.** See *neck*. — **Paixhans gun**, a howitzer for the horizontal firing of heavy shells, introduced by the French general H. J. Paixhans about 1825. — **Palliser gun**, a cast-iron gun lined with a tube of coiled wrought-iron, invented by Major Palliser of the British army about 1870. The tube is made in two parts, the breech-end being shrunk on. This system was designed to utilize the old smooth-bore ordnance, by converting it into rifled guns. — **Parrott gun**, a cast-iron rifled gun strengthened at the breech by shrinking coils of wrought-iron over it, invented by Captain Parrott of the Cold Spring foundry in New York, and first used in 1861. The calibers are 10-, 20-, 30-, 100-, 200-, and 300-pounders. The Parrott projectile is of cast-iron, with a brass plate, or sabot, cast into a recessed rabbet to prevent turning. The powder-gas presses against the bottom and under it so as to expand it into the grooves, and thus assures rotary motion to the projectile. — **Pneumatic gun**, a gun employing compressed air for discharging a shell charged with high explosives. The pneumatic gun adopted by the United States for coast defense has a caliber of 15 inches and throws a shell carrying from 150 to 500 pounds of explosive gelatin. It has a range of three miles. — **Powder pneumatic gun**, a pneumatic gun in which the explosion of a small charge of gunpowder is used to compress the air used for discharging the shell. — **Quaker gun**, a log of wood mounted on wheels or some other arrangement, imitating a cannon, designed to deceive the enemy: so called in humorous allusion to the peace doctrines of the Quakers or Friends. — **Quick-fire gun**, a name sometimes given to large rapid-fire guns, especially to one that uses a projectile that is separate from the case containing the powder. — **Rampart gun**, a large piece of artillery fitted for use on a rampart, and not for field purposes. — **Rapid-fire gun**, a breech-loading gun of from 1½ to 8 inches' caliber which uses metallic ammunition. Each type is designated by the name of the inventor of the breech-loading system used, as the Gerdom, Fletcher, Seabury, Dashiel, Canet, Schneider, Armstrong, Driggs-Schröder, Maxim-Nordenfelt, Hotchkiss, Gruson, and others. — **Rodman gun**, a cast-iron gun with curved outline, being much thicker over the seat of the charge than elsewhere. The peculiarity of this gun is the method of casting, devised by General Rodman of the United States Ordnance Department, and first employed in 1860. Instead of cooling from the exterior, as in the ordinary method, General Rodman cast all large guns with a hollow core, and cooled them from the interior by a stream of cold water or air, at the same time preventing undue radiation from the exterior by surrounding the flask holding the casting with heating-furnaces. — **Sims-Dudley pneumatic gun**, a powder pneumatic gun, the best known form of which consists of three parallel tubes, of which the center one is much longer than the other two. Both the center and right-hand tubes open at the breech, the former for the introduction of the projectile and the latter for the powder charge. In action, the powder is exploded in the right barrel and the gases pass to its front end, then across to the left barrel, and are finally admitted behind the projectile in the center barrel, mixed with the air in the two side barrels which has been compressed by the process. Shells containing sensitive high explosives can thus be discharged without shock sufficient to cause explosion. — **Son of a gun**, a rogue; a knave: used humorously. — **Spencer gun**, an American magazine-rifle containing seven cartridges in a metallic tube, which is inserted in the butt-stock from the rear. The magazine is operated by a lever in the under side of the arm. — **Springfield gun**, a single-loader with a hinged block, used in the United States army. — **To blow great guns** (*naut.*), to blow tempestuously, or with great violence: said of the wind.



Musket-caliber ten-barrel Gatling Gun.

Spanking Jack was so comely, so pleasant, so jolly,
Though winds *blew great guns*, still he'd whistle and sing.
C. Dibdin, Sailor's Consolation.

To break a gun, to house guns, etc. See the verbs. — **Vavasseur gun** [named from the inventor of the system], a built-up steel gun with wrought-iron trunnion-band, and having three ribs projecting into the bore to replace the grooves usually employed in rifling. — **Vetterli gun** [from the inventor, F. *Vetterli*]. (*a*) A single-loading small-arm, caliber 0″.408, used in the Italian army. (*b*) A magazine bolt-gun used in the Italian and Swiss armies. — **Whitworth gun**, an English rifled firearm, whether great or small, hav-

ing a hexagonal bore, with a twist more rapid than usual: invented by Sir Joseph Whitworth.—**Winchester gun,** an American magazine-rifle having a horizontal bolt and vertical cartridge-carrier operated by a lever on the under side of the stock. The magazine is below the barrel and in front of the receiver.—**Wire gun,** a built-up gun made by winding wire about a tube, or by covering the tube with alternate layers wound circumferentially and laid longitudinally. See *Woodbridge gun.*—**Woodbridge gun,** a gun consisting of a thin steel tube wound with square wire, the interstices being filled with melted brazing-solder to consolidate it into one mass.—**Woolwich gun,** a built-up muzzle-loading cannon used in the British service. The tube is made of solid cast-steel drawn out by heating and hammering. After boring, turning, and chambering, the tube is heated to a uniform temperature and plunged into a covered tank of rape-oil to harden and temper it. Wrought-iron coils are shrunk on over the tube to complete the structure. The breech-coil is formed of a triple coil, a trunnion-ring, and a double coil welded together. The muzzle-coil is composed of two single coils united by an end-weld. The breech-piece is screwed into the breech-coil so as to abut against the rear end of the tube. The gun is assembled by heating the coils, and these when expanded are slipped over the tube and allowed to contract. The tube is kept cool during this operation by forcing a stream of cold water through the bore. These guns have from 7 to 10 grooves semicircular in cross-section, with curved edges and with a uniformly increasing twist. Also called *Fraser gun.* (See also *casemate-gun, dynamite-gun, machine-gun, needle-gun,* etc.)

gun[1] (gun), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gunned,* ppr. *gunning.* [< *gun*[1], *n.*] To shoot with a gun; practise shooting, especially the smaller kinds of game. [U. S.]

The Americans were, however, mostly marksmen, having been accustomed to *gunning* from their youth.
Hannah Adams, Hist. New Eng.

gun[2]†. Past participle of *gin*[1].

guna (gu'nä), *n.* [Skt. *guṇa,* quality, adscititious quality, as distinguished from the real nature.] In *Skt. gram.,* the changing of *i* and *ī* to *e,* *u* and *ū* to *o,* *ri* and *rī* to *ar,* by compounding them with a prefixed *a*—that is, *a* + *i* = *e,* and so on. The term is also sometimes used in regard to similar changes in other languages.

gunarchy†, *n.* Same as *gynarchy.*

gunate (gō'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gunated,* ppr. *gunating.* [< *guna* + *-ate*[2].] In *philol.,* to subject to the change known as guna.

gunation (gō-nā'shon), *n.* [< *gunate* + *-ion.*] In *philol.,* the act of gunating, or the state of being gunated.

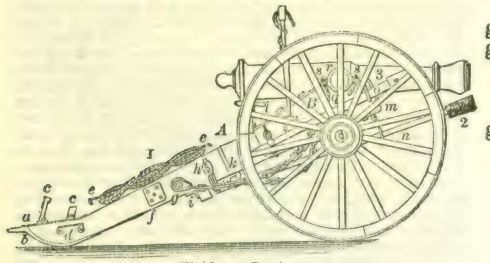
gun-barrel (gun'bar″el), *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.—**Gun-barrel drain.** See *drain.*

gunboat (gun'bōt), *n.* 1. A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of large caliber, and from its light draft capable of running close inshore or up rivers; also, any small vessel carrying guns.—2. In *coal-mining,* a self-dumping box on wheels, used for raising coal on slopes, and holding three or four tons of coal. It resembles a "skip," but runs on wheels, and not between guides. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]

If they cut one or two of our people's heads off in Africa, we get up a *gun-brig,* and burn the barracoons, and slaughter a whole village for it.
Lever, Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. 298.

gun-captain (gun'kap″tān), *n.* The chief of a gun's crew, generally a petty officer.

gun-carriage (gun'kar″āj), *n.* The carriage or structure on which a gun is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired. Naval gun-carriages formerly consisted of two sides or brackets of wood, mounted on wooden trucks and controlled by tackles; but the requirements of modern gunnery have caused wood to be replaced by brass and iron or steel, and simple tackles by powerful gearing and machinery. In the case of a field- or siege-piece the carriage unites, for traveling, with a fore part fixed on a pair of wheels, called a *limber,* to which the horses are attached, so as to form a single four-wheeled carriage. In action it is unlimbered or detached from the fore part, and then rests on its wheels and on a strong support called the *trail.*—**Disappearing gun-carriage,** a gun-carriage so arranged that the gun after being fired descends, under the influence of the force of recoil, to the loading position behind the protection of the parapet, where it can be manœuvered without exposing the gun detachment to the enemy's fire. During the recoil of the gun sufficient energy is stored up, by means of a counterweight or by air compression, to raise the gun to firing position when released. The *Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun-carriage* has been adopted for the seacoast service of the United States. The gun is mounted upon levers trunnioned in a top carriage which rolls back under the force of recoil. The lower ends of the levers are compelled to move between vertical guides and raise a counterweight. The constrained motion on two lines approximately perpendicular to each other, thus causing the gun to describe an arc of an ellipse in recoiling, is the mechanical principle of the carriage.



Field-gun Carriage.

A, stock. *B,* cheek. *a,* lunette; *b,* trail-plate; *c, c,* pointing-rings; *d,* handle; *e, e,* prolonge-hooks; *f,* wheel-guard plate; *g,* lock-chain bolt, nut, and washer; *h,* turn buckle, chain, and hasp for sponge and rammer; *i,* stop for rammer-head; *k,* ear-plate for worm; *l,* elevating-screw; *m,* under-strap; *n,* implement-hook; *o,* D-ring for hand-spike; *q,* trunnion-plate; *r,* cap-square; *s, s,* cap-square chains and keys; *1,* prolonge; *2,* sponge and rammer; *3,* hand-spike.

guncotton (gun'kot″n), *n.* A general name for the nitrates of cellulose, prepared by digesting cotton or other form of cellulose in nitric acid, or preferably in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. A series of nitrates may thus be made, differing in composition and properties according to the strength of acids and time of digestion. Weak acids and short digestion yield trinitro- and tetranitro-cellulose, which dissolve in a mixture of alcohol and ether. This solution is the collodion of commerce. A highly explosive nitrate, to which the name guncotton more properly belongs, is made by digesting clean cotton in a mixture of 1 part nitric acid, specific gravity 1.5, and 3 parts sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.85, for 24 hours and thoroughly washing the product. This is a hexanitrate of cellulose, $C_{12}H_{14}(NO_3)_6O_{10}$. It can hardly be distinguished by appearance from raw cotton, and is insoluble in alcohol and ether. When ignited it burns quietly, leaving no residue, but by percussion explodes violently, especially if compressed. Its explosive force is much greater than that of gunpowder. It has been used chiefly for torpedoes and submarine blasting, but is now largely superseded by dynamite.

gun-deck (gun'dek), *n.* See *deck,* 2.

gundelet† (gun'de-let), *n.* A gondola. *Marston.*

gundelo, gundelow (gun'de-lō), *n.* [A corruption of *gondolo, gondola:* see *gondola.*] Same as *gondola,* 2.

The square sail of the *gundelow.*
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

gundi (gön'di), *n.* [Ar.] The north African comb-rat, *Ctenodactylus massoni.*

gundie (gun'di), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Greedy; voracious. [Scotch.]

gundie (gun'di), *n.* [Cf. *gundie, a.*] The sea-sculpin, *Myoxocephalus scorpius.* [Scotch.]

Gundlachia (gund-lak'i-ä), *n.* [NL., after J. *Gundlach,* a Cuban naturalist.] A genus of limpet-like fresh-water pond-snails, of the family *Limnæidæ,* related to *Ancylus,* living on stones under water and feeding on confervæ and other plants. The body is left-sided, and the genital openings are on the left side.

gun-fire (gun'fīr), *n.* *Milit.,* the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

gun-flint (gun'flint), *n.* A piece of shaped flint fixed in the lock of a musket or pistol, before percussion-caps were used, to fire the charge.

gunge, *n.* See *gunj.*

gun-gear (gun'gēr), *n.* All appliances and tools pertaining to the use of guns.

gun-harpoon (gun'här-pön″), *n.* A toggle-iron discharged from a bomb-gun at a whale, instead of being thrown by hand.

gun-iron (gun'ī ėrn), *n.* 1. A gun-harpoon.—2. See the extract.

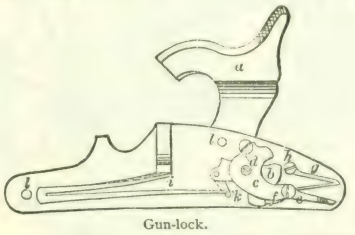
All the iron for gun-work is specially prepared, it is of a superior quality to that to be generally obtained, and is known as *gun-iron.* *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 257.

gunj, gunge (gunj), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. Pers. *ganj,* a granary, mart, etc.] In Bengal, a public granary or store. *Imp. Dict.*

gunjah (gun'jä), *n.* Same as *ganjah.*

gun-lift (gun'lift), *n.* A machine or trestle surmounted by a hoisting-bar and a hydraulic jack, used for mounting and dismounting heavy guns or moving heavy weights.

gun-lock (gun'lok), *n.* The mechanism of a gun by which the hammer is controlled both in cocking the piece and in exploding the charge.



Gun-lock.

a, hammer or cock; *b,* tumbler; *c,* bridle; *d,* bridle-screw; *e,* sear; *f,* sear-screw; *g,* sear-spring; *h,* sear-spring screw; *i,* main-spring; *k,* swivel; *l, l,* side-screws.

gun-maker (gun'mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of guns or small firearms.

This all important matter will influence the *gunmaker.*
The Engineer, LXVI. 65.

gunman (gun'man), *n.*; pl. *gunmen* (-men). 1. A man employed in the manufacture of firearms.—2. One who is expert with a gun or firearms, or is ready to use his skill with firearms unlawfully for hire.

gun-metal (gun'met″al), *n.* A bronze formerly much employed for cannon, especially for light field-artillery. It is now nearly supplanted by steel. See *bronze.*

gun-money (gun'mun″i), *n.* Money of the coinage issued by James II. in Ireland when he attempted to recover his kingdom in 1689 and 1690. To obtain a sufficient supply of money, James issued coins nominally of the value of 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 6*d.*; but they were made of the metal from brass cannon and kitchen utensils of copper and brass.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Gun-money.—Half-crown, 1689; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

gunnage (gun'āj), *n.* [< *gun*[1] + *-age.*] The total of the guns carried by a ship of war. [Rare.]

gunne[1]†. Preterit of *gin*[1].

gunne[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gun*[1].

gunnel, *n.* See *gunwale.*

gunner (gun'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gunner, gonner* (ML. *gunnarius*), < *gunne, gonne,* a gun: see *gun*[1].] 1†. One who discharged a gun of the catapult kind. See *gun*[1], *n.*

Gunnare, or he that swagythe a gunne, petrarius, mangonalius.
Prompt. Parv., p. 219.

2. One skilled in the use of guns or cannon; one who works a gun, either on land or at sea; a cannoneer.

The master *gonner* of the Englishe parte slewe the master *gonner* of Scotlande, and bet all his men from theyr ordinaunce. *Hall,* Hen. VIII., an. 5.

The nimble *gunner*
With linstock now the devilish cannon touches.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

Flash'd all their sabres bare, . . .
Sabring the *gunners* there.
Tennyson, Light Brigade.

3. A warrant-officer in the navy appointed to take charge of all the ordnance, ordnance-stores, and ammunition on board ship.—4. One who uses firearms; especially, one who practises the art of shooting game.

We endeavored to glean from intelligent *gunners* of that region some information relating to the habits, food, migrations, etc., of these birds. *Shore Birds,* p. 1.

5. The loon or great northern diver. [Local, British.]—6. The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus.* [Ireland.]—**Gunner's mate,** a petty officer of a ship appointed to assist the gunner.—**Gunner's quadrant,** an instrument used for determining the proper elevation for cannon fired at high angles.

Gunnera (gun'ė-rä), *n.* [NL., named after J. E. *Gunnerus,* a Norwegian botanist (1718–73).] A small genus of marsh-plants, of the family *Halo-*



Gunnera Chilensis.

ragidaceæ, mostly natives of Africa, South America, Tasmania, and the islands of the Pacific. They have very large radical leaves springing from a stout rootstock, and minute flowers in a crowded spike. *G. Chilensis,* from Chile, is cultivated.

gunneress (gun'ėr-es), *n.* [< *gunner* + *-ess.*] A woman who acts as gunner.

The seized cannon are yoked with seized cart-horses: brown-locked Demoiselle Théroigne, with pike and helmet, sits there as *gunneress.*
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 5.

gunner-fluke (gun'ėr-flōk), *n.* [Sc., also written *gunnerfleuk;* < *gunner* (?) + *fluke*², q. v.] The turbot. See *fluke*², 1 (*c*).

gunnery (gun'ėr-i), *n.* [< *gun*¹ + *-ery.*] 1. The use of guns: same as *gunning.*

Archery is now dispossessed by *gunnery:* how iustly, let others iudge. *Camden,* Remains, Artillarie.

Specifically—2. The art and science of firing guns. The science of gunnery has especial reference to atmospheric resistance to projectiles, and their velocity, path, range, and effect, as affected by the form and size of gun and projectile, size and quality of charge, elevation of gun, etc. Abbreviated *gun.*

From the first rude essays of clubs and stones to the present perfection of *gunnery,* cannoneering, bombarding, mining, etc. *Burke,* Vind. of Nat. Society.

gunnery-lieutenant (gun'ėr-i-lū-ten″ant), *n.* An officer appointed to a ship to supervise the exercise of gunnery and management of the guns. [Eng.]

gunnery-ship (gun'ėr-i-ship), *n.* A ship specially devoted to the practice of gunnery and experiments with ordnance.

gunney, *n.* See *gunny.*

gunnies (gun'iz), *n.* [Of Corn. origin.] In *mining,* breadth or width. A single *gunnies* is a breadth of 3 feet. Also spelled *gunniss.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

The former vaults or caishés that were dug in a mine are called "the old *gunnies.*" *Pryce.*

gunning (gun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gun*¹, *v.*] The art or practice of shooting with guns; especially, the sport or pursuit of shooting game.

In the earlier times, the art of *gunning* was but little practised. *Goldsmith.*

Gunning for shooting is in Drayton. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, Int.

=Syn. *Gunning, Hunting, Shooting.* In the United States these terms are loosely used as interchangeable; more strictly, *gunning* and *shooting* are confined to the pursuit of feathered and small game, and *hunting* to the pursuit of larger game. In England *hunting* means chasing foxes or stags with horse and hounds, or hares with beagles.

gunning-boat (gun'ing-bōt), *n.* A light and narrow boat in which the fenmen pursue flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains. Also called a *gunning-shout. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gunnisonite (gun'i-son-īt), *n.* [< *Gunnison* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A mineral found near Gunnison in Colorado, containing calcium fluoride, silica, alumina, etc., and probably an altered or impure fluorite.

gunniss, *n.* See *gunnies.*

gunnung (gun'ung), *n.* [Australian.] A species of gum-tree, *Eucalyptus robusta.*

gunny (gun'i), *n.*; pl. *gunnies* (-iz). [Also written *gunney;* Hindi and Mahratti *gōn, gōnī,* a gunny, a gunny-bag; compare Mahratti, Skt. *gōnī,* a sack.] A strong coarse sackcloth manufactured chiefly in Bengal from jute, but to some extent also in Bombay and Madras from sunn-hemp. It is used for clothing by many poor people, but principally for bagging and the wrapping of large packages, as cotton-bales, for which use large quantities are exported to the United States. The material is commonly called *gunny-cloth,* and much of it is made up and exported under the name of *gunny-bags.* It is also extensively manufactured in Dundee, Scotland.—**Gunny of cinnamon,** three quarters of a hundredweight.—**Gunny of saltpeter,** one quarter of a hundredweight.

gunny-bags (gun'i-bagz), *n. pl.* See *gunny.*

gunny-cloth (gun'i-klôth), *n.* See *gunny.*

gun-pendulum (gun'pen″dū-lum), *n.* 1. A device for determining the strength of gunpowder. It consists of a box filled with sand-bags, suspended so as to swing freely on receiving the impact of a ball fired from a gun or cannon. See *ballistic pendulum,* under *ballistic.*

2. A small cannon or musket suspended horizontally in a swinging frame furnished with a fixed arc, properly graduated, and a movable pointer, for ascertaining the angular distance through which the gun oscillates in its recoil. The initial velocity of the projectile is calculated from the value of the arc of recoil. This method is now nearly obsolete.

gun-pit (gun'pit), *n.* A pit for receiving the mold used in casting a gun, or for receiving the tube or jacket in assembling a built-up gun.

gun-port (gun'pōrt), *n.* A hole in a ship's side for the muzzle of a cannon; a port-hole for a gun.

gunpowder (gun'pou″dėr), *n.* [< ME. (AF.) *gounepoudre* (1422), < *goune,* gun, + *poudre,* powder.] An explosive mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, reduced to fine powder, and thoroughly incorporated with each other, then granulated, cleaned or dusted, glazed or polished, and dried. The finished powder is employed for the discharge of projectiles from guns, in blasting, and for other purposes. The proportion of the ingredients in the composition of gunpowder varies in different countries, and with the different uses for which it is designed. The powders used for military purposes are distinguished, according to the fineness and evenness of granulation, as (*a*) irregular, as *musket, mortar, cannon,* and *mammoth* powders; (*b*) regular, as *cubical, pellet, hexagonal, spherohexagonal,* and *prismatic* (perforated hexagonal prisms) powders. These powders may have the same composition, but differ in size and form of grain, density, and method of manufacture. *Musket powder* is used for small-arms, *mortar-powder* for field-guns, *cannon powder* for light siege-guns, and the larger-grained and special powders for heavy sea-coast guns. Mixtures of a nature similar to gunpowder were known in China and India from remote times, and were especially used for rockets. The invention of gunpowder in Europe has been ascribed to Roger Bacon (about 1214–94) and to a German monk named Schwarz (about 1320), but it was probably introduced into Europe through the medium of the Moors early in the fourteenth century. Its common use in warfare dates from the sixteenth century.—**Caking gunpowder.** See *cake*¹, *v. t.*—**Gravimetric density of gunpowder.** See *density.*—**Gunpowder paper,** an explosive substance consisting of an explosive mixture spread on paper, dried, and rolled up in the form of a cartridge.—**Gunpowder plot,** in *Eng. hist.,* a conspiracy to blow up the king (James I.) and the lords and commons in the Parliament House, in 1605, in revenge for the laws against Roman Catholics. The defeat of this plot by its discovery was long celebrated publicly on the 5th of November, and still is to some extent privately, by processions and the burning in effigy of Guy Fawkes, its principal agent, who was executed.—**Gunpowder tea,** a fine species of green tea, being a carefully picked hyson, the leaves of which are rolled and rounded so as to have a granular appearance.—**Smokeless gunpowder,** a substitute for gunpowder which gives off little or no smoke when discharged in a gun and develops increased velocity in the projectile without increased pressure in the gun. It consists in general of an oxidizing agent and a substance added to regulate the explosive force. This latter is technically called a deterrent. Smokeless powders are classified according to the oxidizer used: (1) Picric-acid powders; (2) ammonium-nitrate powders (these are highly hygroscopic); (3) guncotton powders; (4) nitroglycerin and guncotton powders. The first two classes have practically been abandoned. Smokeless powders have entirely replaced ordinary gunpowder as a propelling agent in cannon; those so used are chiefly of the third class.—**White gunpowder,** a blasting-mixture composed of chlorate of potash, dried ferrocyanide of potassium, and sugar. it is now rarely used, owing to its liability to explode during manufacture, transportation, etc.

gunpowder-press (gun'pou-dėr-pres), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.,* a press for compacting mill-cake or dust-powder into hard cakes preparatory to granulating.

gun-reach (gun'rēch), *n.* Gunshot; the distance a gun will carry. *Sydney Smith.*

gun-room (gun'röm), *n.* In the British navy, an apartment on the after part of the lower gun-deck of a man-of-war, devoted to the use of the junior officers.

gun-searcher (gun'sėr″chėr), *n.* An instrument used to search for defects in the bore of a cannon. As formerly made, it consisted of a staff with one or more projecting prongs. As now constructed, it consists of an arrangement of mirrors with a telescope. Light being reflected into all parts of the bore, it is carefully examined for defects with the telescope. Also called *bore-searcher.*

gunshot (gun'shot), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1†. Collectively, projectiles for cannon; solid shot.

An Albanese fled to the enemies campe, and warned them not to go, for the *gunshot* was nigh wasted. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 85.

2. The reach or range of a gun; the distance to which shot can be thrown from a cannon so as to be effective; *milit.,* the length of the pointblank range of a cannon-shot.—3. In *her.,* a roundel sable.—4†. The firing of a cannon.

And fill Heauen and Earth with shouting, singing, hallowing, *gun-shot* and fire-workes all that night. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 269.

II. *a.* Made by the shot of a gun: as, a *gun-shot* wound.

gun-shy (gun'shī), *a.* Afraid of a gun; frightened by the report of a gun: said of a field-dog.

gun-shyness (gun'shī″nes), *n.* The state of being gun-shy.

gun-slide (gun'slīd), *n.* In *naval gun.,* the chassis on which the top-carriage carrying the gun slides in recoiling.

gun-sling (gun'sling), *n.* 1. A sling for lifting a gun off its carriage, or off the ground when placed under a gin or other lifting-machine.—2. A kind of strap or sling for carrying a shot-gun or rifle; specifically, a leather loop or sling which buttons or buckles on the pommel of a saddle, and in which a shot-gun or rifle is so slung that it is carried across the lap of the rider. Gun-slings of this kind are in general use in the western United States, especially with the Mexican or Spanish saddle, and some modification of them is adapted to the regulation McClellan saddle used in the United States army.

gunsmith (gun'smith), *n.* A maker of small-arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms.

gunsmithery (gun'smith″ėr-i), *n.* [< *gunsmith* + *-ery.*] The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small firearms; also, a place where the business of a gunsmith is carried on.

gunster (gun'stėr), *n.* [< *gun*¹ + *-ster;* a humorous word, coined with allusion to *punster.*] One who uses a gun. *Tatler.* [Rare.]

gun-stick (gun'stik), *n.* A rammer or ramrod; a stick or rod used to ram down the charge of a musket, etc.

gun-stock (gun'stok), *n.* The stock or wooden support in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.



Gun-stock.

a, butt; *b,* comb; *c,* grip, or small of the stock; *d,* head; *e,* shoulder for lower band; *f,* shoulder for upper band; *h,* grasping-groove; *i,* bed for band-spring; *k,* drop; *l,* heel; *m,* toe.

gun-stocker (gun'stok″ėr), *n.* One who fits the stocks of guns to the barrels.

gun-stocking (gun'stok″ing), *n.* The operation of fitting the stocks of guns to the barrels.

gunstone† (gun'stōn), *n.* 1. A stone used for the shot of a catapult or cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were commonly used as projectiles.

And tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his balls to *gun-stones.*
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

That I could shoot mine eyes at him like *gunstones.*
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 5.

2. A flint prepared for insertion in the lock of a gun. See *flint-lock.*

gun-tackle (gun'tak″l), *n.* 1. *pl.* The purchases fixed to a gun-carriage, and used to run a gun in or out of a port-hole. *Side tackles* are on the side of the carriage, and are used to run the gun out. *Train tackles* are on the rear end of the carriage, and are used to run the gun in.

2. A tackle composed of a fall and two single blocks: called specifically a *gun-tackle purchase.*

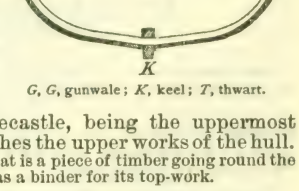
Gunter rig. See *rig.*

Gunter's chain, line, quadrant, proportion, scale, etc. See the nouns.

gun-wad (gun'wod), *n.* A wad for a gun; specifically, a circular wad, cut with an implement known as a wad-cutter out of pasteboard, cardboard, or felt, used as wadding to keep the ammunition in place either in a gun-barrel or in a paper or metal shell. For shot-guns the wads used over the shot are generally simple pieces of pasteboard; those placed over the powder are usually made of thick elastic felt, and have the edge all around treated with some substance which tends to keep the barrels from fouling. See *wad.*

gun-wadding (gun'wod″ing), *n.* The material of which gun-wads are made.

gunwale, gunnel (gun'wāl, gun'l), *n.* [Prop. *gunwale,* corrupted in sailors' pronunciation to *gunnel,* formerly also *gunnal* (cf. *trunnel*); so called because the upper guns used to be pointed from it; < *gun*¹ + *wale,* a plank, the upper edge of a ship's side, next the bulwarks: see *gun*¹ and *wale*¹.] *Naut.,* the upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull. The gunwale of a boat is a piece of timber going round the upper sheer strake as a binder for its top-work.



G, G, gunwale; *K,* keel; *T,* thwart.

The first rope going athwart from *gunnal* to *gunnal* . . . bind the boats so hard against the end of the benches that they cannot easily fall asunder. *Dampier,* Voyages, an. 1690.

On board the ships, mitrailleuses and field-pieces were mounted on the *gunnels.* *Hobart Pasha,* N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 384.

gun-work (gun'wėrk), *n.* 1. Any machine-labor or manual labor employed in the production of ordnance.—2. The labor of inspecting or designing ordnance, or of making calculations or reports upon ordnance or ordnance subjects: as, an officer detailed upon *gun-work* exclusively.

gup (gup), *n.* [Hind. *gap*, *gapshap*, prattle, tattle, gossip.] In India and the East, gossip; tattle; scandal.

gurfel (gėr'fel), *n.* [Appar. a var. of Faroese *goirfugel*, ult. of E. *garefowl*.] The razor-billed auk. *C. Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]

gurge† (gėrj), *n.* [< L. *gurges*, a whirlpool: see *gorge*.] A whirlpool.

> Marching from Eden, . . . [he] shall find
> The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
> Boils out from under ground. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 41.
>
> Sanguine, feverous, boiling *gurge* of pulse.
> *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

gurge† (gėrj), *v. t.* [< *gurge*, *n.* Cf. *gorge*, *v.*] To swirl or surge, like a whirlpool.

> In *gurging* gulfe of these such surging seas,
> My poorer soule who drown'd doth death request.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 227.

gurgeons† (gėr'jonz), *n. pl.* See *grudgings*.

gurges (gėr'jēz), *n.* [L., a whirlpool: see *gurge*, *gorge*.] In *her.*, a spiral of two narrow bands argent and azure, supposed to represent a whirlpool. It generally occupies the whole field.

gurgitation (gėr-ji-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *gurgitare*, engulf, flood, < *gurges* (*gurgit-*), a raging abyss, whirlpool: see *gorge*. Cf. *regurgitation*.] Surging rise and fall; ebullient motion, as of boiling water.

> The whole eruption did not last longer than about five minutes, after which the water sank in the funnel and the same restless *gurgitation* was resumed.
> *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 19.

gurgle (gėr'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gurgled*, ppr. *gurgling*. [Cf. Pg. *gurgulhar*, gush out, boil fast, bubble, = It. *gorgogliare*, gargle, bubble up, gurgle (*gorgoglio*, a gargling, gurgling, purling); cf. also D. *gorgelen* = MLG. *gorgelen*, gargle, = G. *gurgeln*, refl. gargle, intr. rattle in the throat; Sw. *gurgla* = Dan. *gurgle*, gargle: verbs associated with the noun, D. *gorgel* = OHG. *gurgula*, MHG. G. *gurgel*, throat, gargle, < L. *gurgulio*, the throat (see *gargle*[1], *gargoyle*), but in part regarded, like the dial. var. *guggle* and *gargle*[1], as imitative of the sound of water in a broken, irregular flow.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom; flow with a purling sound.

> Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace. *Young.*
>
> Where twice a day
> *Gurgled* the waters of the moon-struck sea.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

2. To make a sound like that of gurgling liquid.

> Louder then will be the song:
> For she will plain, and *gurgle*, as she goes,
> As does the widow'd ring-dove.
> *W. Mason*, English Garden, iii.

> A thrush in the old orchard down in the hollow, out of sight, whistled and *gurgled* with continual shrill melody.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

> Far into the night the soft dip of the oar, and the *gurgling* progress of the boats, was company and gentlest lullaby. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

II. *trans.* To utter or produce with a gurgling sound.

> Even here would malice leer its last,
> *Gurgle* its choked remonstrance.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 162.

gurgle (gėr'gl), *n.* [< *gurgle*, *v.*] A gurgling gush or flow of liquid; the sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel, or through any narrow opening; a purling sound, as of a small stream flowing over a stony bottom; or the sound made when air is forced through a liquid.

> Flow, flow, thou crystal rill,
> With tinkling *gurgles* fill
> The mazes of the grove.
> *Thompson*, The Bower.

> He ought to hear the *gurgle* of a drowning prisoner, flung down into that darkness by us, his executioners.
> *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, x.

gurglet (gėr'glet), *n.* [< *gurgle* + *-et*. Cf. *guggle*.] A very porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

> A sponge and a small *gurglet* of water.
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 10.

gurgolion†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *gurgulion*, *gourguillon*, < L. *curculio*(*n-*): see *curculio*.] A weevil: same as *curculio*.

> This maner crafte wol holde oute of thi whete *Gurgolions* and other noyus bestes.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

gurgoyle† (gėr'goil), *n.* See *gargoyle*.

gurhofite (gėr'hof-īt), *n.* [< *Gurhof* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime or dolomite, found near Gurhof in Lower Austria. It is snow-white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal or even fracture.

gurjun (gėr'jun), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Dipterocarpus alatus*, a very large tree of the East Indies and Philippine islands, the wood of which is used for house-building and canoes. This and other species furnish an oleoresin known as wood-oil or gurjun balsam, which is used as a substitute for balsam of copaiba, as a varnish and an ingredient in the coarser kinds of paint, as a substitute for tar in pitching boats, and for preserving timber from the attack of the white ant. As a medicine it is used in gonorrhea, and as an excitant in salves for inveterate ulcers.

gurkin†, *n.* See *gherkin*.

gurl[1] (gėrl), *v. i.* [< ME. *gurlen*; a transposed form of *growl*, D. *grollen*, etc.: see *growl*.] To growl; grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

> As a mete in a man that is not defied bifore, makith man bodi to *gurle* [var. *groule*].
> *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 249.

gurl[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *girl*.

gurlet (gėr'let), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A masons' pickax with a sharp point and a cutting edge.

gurly† (gėr'li), *a.* [Also *gurlie*; a transposed form of *growly*: see *gurl*[1].] Fierce; stormy.

> The clouds grew dark, and the wind grew loud,
> And the levin fill'd her ee;
> And waesome wail'd the snaw-white sprites
> Upon the *gurlie* sea.
> *The Dæmon Lover* (Child's Ballads, I. 204).
>
> Iberius with a *gurly* nod,
> Cried Hogan! yes, we ken your god.
> 'Tis herrings you adore.
> *Allan Ramsay*, The Vision. (*Mackay.*)

gurmander†, *v. i.* Same as *gormand*, *v.*

gurmandize†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *gormandize*.

gurmond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gormand*.

gurnard (gėr'närd), *n.* [Also *gurnet*; < ME. *gurnard*, < OF. **gournard*, not found, but cf. *gournauld*, *gournault*, *gournaut*, *gourneau*, F. *grneau*, transposed from *grougnaut*, a gurnard, lit. grunter, this being an altered form of *grognard*, F. *grognard*, a., grunting, also as n., *grognard*, a grunter, < *grongner*, F. *grogner*, grunt (cf. F. *grondin*, a gurnard, < *gronder*, grunt): see *groin*[2] and *grunt*. Cf. G. *knurrhahn*, *knorrhahn*, Dan. *knurhane*, Sw. *knorrhane*, a gurnard, lit. 'grunting cock'; Norw. *knurfisk*, lit. 'grunting fish' (G. *knurren*, Dan. *knurre*, Sw. *knorra*, grumble, growl: see *knar*[2], growl). The allusion is to the grunting sound the gurnard makes when taken out of the water.] **1.** Any fish of the family *Triglidæ*, and especially of the restricted subfamily *Triglinæ*; a triglid or trigline. The name is chiefly applied to 8 species of *Trigla* proper which are found in British waters. These are *T. gurnardus*, the gray gurnard, also called *knoud* or *nowd* and *croonach*; *T. cuculus*, the red gurnard or cuckoo-gurnard, also called *elleck*, *redfish*, *rotchet*, and *soldier*; *T. lineata*, the lineated or French gurnard or striped rock-gurnard; *T. hirundo*, the sapphirine gurnard; *T. pœciloptera*, the little gurnard; *T. lyra*, the piper-gurnard; *T. lucerna*, the shining gurnard or long-finned captain; and *T. blochi*. These fishes resemble sculpins, and the family to which they belong is also known as *Sclerogenidæ*. In the United States the corresponding fishes are several species of a different genus, *Prionotus*, and are commonly called *sea-robins*, not *gurnards*. Those triglids which belong to the subfamily *Peristediinæ* are distinguished as *armed* or *mailed gurnards*, as *Peristedion cataphractum*.

2. The gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*, more fully called *yellow gurnard*. See cut under *Callionymus*.—**3.** A flying-fish or flying-robin of the family *Cephalacanthidæ* (or *Dactylopteridæ*), more fully called *flying-gurnard*. The best-known species is *Cephalacanthus* or *Dactylopterus volitans*. See cut under *Dactylopterus*.

> The west part of the land was high browed, much like the head of a *gurnard*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii.

gurnet[1] (gėr'net), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gurnard*.

> I am a soused *gurnet*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

gurnet[2] (gėr'net), *n.* Same as *garnet*[2].

gurr (gėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *garh*, a fort, castle (also in dim. *garhī*, > E. *gurry*[2]); cf. *garhā*, thick, close, strong.] In India, a native fort. Compare *gurry*[2].

> Many of his Heathen Nobles, only such as were befriended by strong *Gurrs*, or Fastnesses upon the Mountains.
> *Fryer*, New Account of East India and Persia (1681), p. 165.

gurrah (gur'ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *garhā* (cerebral *r*), a kind of cloth; as adj., thick, close, strong.] A kind of plain coarse India muslin.

gurry[1] (gur'i), *n.* [Also *gurrey*; origin obscure.] **1**†. Feces. *Holland.*—**2.** Fish-offal. It is sometimes ground up for bait when bait-fish are scarce. [New Eng.]

> The fisherman dips a bucket of fresh water from the spring, and, washing the *gurry* from his hands and face, starts for home. *Peter Gott, the Fisherman.*

3. In *whale-fishing*, the refuse resulting from the operations of cutting in and boiling out a whale.—**4.** The refuse of a dissecting-room. The term is said to have been introduced at Cambridge and Boston, Massachusetts, by Professor Jeffries Wyman, and to have become current there.

5. One of the grades of menhaden-oil: a trade-name.

gurry[1] (gur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gurried*, ppr. *gurrying*. [< *gurry*[1], *n.*] To foul with gurry; throw offal upon, as fishing-gear or fishing-grounds. The word is applied chiefly to herring-weirs upon which gurry may drift from the place where it has been dumped. This is a great injury, as herring will not approach a gurried weir. [New Eng.]

gurry[2] (gur'i), *n.*; pl. *gurries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *garhī* (cerebral *r*), a small fort, dim. of *garh*, a fort or castle (cf. *garhā*, thick, close, strong). Cf. *gurrah*.] In India, a small native fort.

gurry-bait (gur'i-bāt), *n.* Gurry used as bait.

gurry-butt (gur'i-but), *n.* **1.** A dung-sledge. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A large butt or cask used as a receptacle for cod-livers. [New Eng.]

gurry-fish (gur'i-fish), *n.* Straggling fish left on a fishing-ground after the school-fish have migrated: so called by the bank-fishers.

gurry-ground (gur'i-ground), *n.* A ground at sea where gurry or fish-offal may be dumped without injury to the fishery. Such places are commonly selected by agreement among fishermen. [New Eng.]

gurry-shark (gur'i-shärk), *n.* The sleeper or ground-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*: so called from its lying in wait for gurry. [New Eng.]

gurt (gėrt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a gutter; a channel for water.

gurts† (gėrts), *n. pl.* [Transposed form of *grits* (not of *groats*): see *grit*[1].] Groats.

guru (gö'rö), *n.* [Hind., etc., *guru*, < Skt. *guru*, heavy, weighty, important, worthy of honor; as a noun, one to be honored, a teacher (see def.); = Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, = L. *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] A Hindu spiritual teacher or guide. Also written *gooroo*.

guru-nut, *n.* Same as *goorou-nut*.

guse (güs), *n.* A Scotch form of *goose*.

gush (gush), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *gowshe*; < ME. *guschen*, gush; (1) prob. of OLG. origin, < OD. *guysen*, flow out with a gurgling noise, gush, = OFlem. freq. *gusselen*, *gosselen*, pour out, spill (Kilian), = LG. *gusen*, *gissen*, and freq. *gieseln*, > prob. G. dial. *gausen*, and freq. *giuseln*, pour out; secondary forms, with formative *-s*, of D. *gieten* = OS. *giotan* = OFries. *giata*, *iata* = AS. *geótan* (pret. *geát*, pl. *guton*, pp. *goten*), tr. pour, pour out, shed, cast, found, intr. flow, stream, ME. *geten*, *yeten*, Sc. *yet*, *yit*, pour, etc. (> ult. E. deriv. *gut* and *ingot*, q. v.), = OHG. *giozan*, MHG. *giezen*, G. *giessen* = Sw. *gjuta* = ODan. *gjude*, Dan. *gyde*, pour, = Icel. *gjōta*, cast, drop one's young (of an animal), = Goth. *giutan*, pour, = L. *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour (> ult. E. *found*[3] and *fuse*[1], q. v.); allied to Gr. *χεῖν*, pour (> ult. E. *chyle*, *chyme*[1]). (2) Less prob. of Scand. origin, < Icel. *gusa*, gush, spirt out, or rather (*gusa* being a secondary weak verb, without examples in Cleasby and Vigfusson, and presumably mod.) from its primitive *gjōsa* (pret. *gauss*, pl. *gusu*, pp. *gosinn*), gush, break out, as a furnace, volcano, and the like; hence *geysa*, rush furiously, gush (> *Geysir*, E. *geyser*, q. v.), *gustr*, a gust, E. *gust*[1] (cf. also (?) Sw. dial. *gåsa*, blow, puff, reek); perhaps = L. *haurire*, draw water, also spill, shed (see *exhaust*). Whether Icel. *gjōsa*, gush, is related to the fore-mentioned *gjōta*, cast, is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To issue with force and volume, as a fluid from confinement; flow suddenly or copiously; come pouring out, as water from a spring or blood from a wound.

> See, she pants, and from her flesh
> The warm blood *gusheth* out afresh.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

> There saw they two rocks, from whence a current *gusht* with excessive violence. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 73.
>
> The *gushing* of the wave
> Far away did seem to mourn and rave
> On alien shores. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

Hence—**2.** To speak effusively or from a sudden emotional impulse; be extravagantly and effusively sentimental.

> For my own part, I am forever meeting the most startling examples of the insular faculty to *gush*.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 186.

II. *trans.* To emit suddenly, forcibly, or copiously.

> The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood.
> *Dryden.*

gush (gush), *n.* [< *gush*, *v.*] 1. A sudden and violent emission of a fluid from confinement; outpouring of or as of a liquid.

The *gush* of springs
And fall of lofty fountains. *Byron.*

The last *gush* of sunset was brightening the tops of the savage fjeld when the horses arrived.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 365.

The performance of its office by every part of the body, down even to the smallest, just as much depends on the local *gushes* of nervous energy as it depends on the local *gushes* of blood. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 40.

Every *gush* of dazzling light has associated with it a *gush* of invisible radiant heat, which far transcends the light in energy. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 10.

2. Effusive display of sentiment.—3. [Prob. a var. of *gust*[1].] A gust of wind. [Prov. Eng.]

gusher (gush'ėr), *n.* 1. That which gushes; specifically, in local (American) use, an oil-well which throws out a very large quantity of oil without having to be pumped.

A *gusher* is a well which throws out large quantities of oil; a record of eleven thousand barrels a day has been reached by one well! *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 47.

To-day the People's Natural Gas Company, of Pittsburg, struck an immense *gusher* . . . at a depth of 1450 feet.
Philadelphia Times, March 11, 1886.

2. One who is demonstratively emotional or sentimental.

gushing (gush'ing), *p. a.* 1. Escaping with force, as a fluid; flowing copiously.

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers use
Of shades, and wanton winds, and *gushing* brooks.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 137.

2. Emitting copiously: as, a *gushing* spring.

Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose, . . .
Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 35.

3. Exuberantly and demonstratively emotional; given to or characterized by gush: as, a *gushing* girl; a *gushing* letter.

To add to the atmosphere of danger which surrounded this *gushing* young person, she is placed at the outset of the story in an odd, not to say false position. She is a wife in nothing but name. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1866.

=Syn. 3. Sentimental, hysterical, etc. (in style). See *bombast*.

gushingly (gush'ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a gushing manner.

Rivers, which flow *gushingly*,
With many windings through the vale.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 71.

2. With extravagant display of sentiment or feeling: as, to write or speak *gushingly*.

gushy (gush'i), *a.* [< *gush* + *-y*[1].] Displaying or characterized by gush; effusively sentimental: as, a *gushy* description. [Colloq. and contemptuous.]

gusing-iron (güs'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Sc.; cf. Sc. *guse* = E. *goose*, q. v.] A laundresses' smoothing-iron.

gusset (gus'et), *n.* [Formerly also *gushet*; < OF. *gousset*, *goucet*, F. *gousset*, the armhole, a triangular space left between two joints of armor, a piece of plate used to cover such space, a triangular piece or gore of cloth, a bracket, also (mod. F. only) a fob or watch-pocket (cf. OF. **goussete*, *gossette*, f., a little husk or hull), dim. of *gousse* = It. *guscio*, dial. *gussa*, *gossa*, *guss*, *goss*, a husk, hull, pod, shell: of uncertain origin, prob. Teut., being perhaps a var. of the form which appears as F. *housse*, a covering, mat, mantel, etc. (see *house*[2], *housing*), ult. related with E. *hull*: see *hull*[1].] A triangular plate or piece of cloth inserted or attached, to protect, strengthen, or fill out some part of a thing; a gore. Specifically—(*a*) The triangular space left at each joint of the body between two adjacent pieces of plate-armor. This was covered with chain-mail, and in addition many devices were tried, such as roundels and the like, ending in the elaborate pauldron, cubitière, genouillière, etc. (*b*) The filling, as of chain-mail, of the above. (*c*) The defense of plate used to protect the gusset (*a*).

A horseman's mace, *gushet*-armour for the armpits, leg-harness, and a gorget. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

The oval pallet or *gusset* of plate which protects the left armpit. *J. R. Planché.*

In the preceding senses also *guissette*.

(*d*) An angular piece of iron or a kind of bracket fastened in the angles of a structure to give strength or stiffness. (*e*) An angular piece of iron inserted in a boiler, tank, etc., where it changes from a cylindrical to a flat form and riveted to both surfaces, to prevent the flat surface from deformation under pressure. (*f*) A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part.

Band and *gusset* and seam.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

(*g*) In *her.*, same as *gore*[2], 7.

gusset (gus'et), *v. t.* [< *gusset*, *n.*] To make with a gusset; insert a gusset into, as a garment.

Everybody knew that every girl in the place was always making, mending, cutting-out, basting, *gusseting*, trimming, turning, and contriving.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 91.

gust[1] (gust), *n.* [< Icel. *gustr*, a gust, blast (cf. *gjōsta*, a gust), = Norw. *gust*, a gust of wind, = Sw. dial. *gust*, a stream of air from an oven; < Icel. *gjōsa*, gush, break out, as a furnace, volcano, and the like, Sw. dial. *gåsa*, blow, puff, reek: see *gush*. Cf. E. dial. *gush*, *n.*, 3, a gust of wind.] 1. A sudden squall or blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration.

And what at first was call'd a *gust*, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a tempest's name.
Donne, The Storm.

A fresher gale
Begins to wave the wood, and stir the stream,
Sweeping with shadowy *gust* the fields of corn.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1656.

2. A sudden outburst, as of passionate feeling.

Any sudden *gust* of passion (as an extasy of love in an unexpected meeting) cannot better be expressed than in a word and a sigh, breaking one another.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Lord Dorset . . . was naturally very subject to Passion; but the short *Gust* was soon over, and served only to set off the Charms of his Temper. *Prior*, Poems, Ded.

=Syn. 1. *Squall*, etc. See *wind*[2], *n.*

gust[2] (gust), *n.* [= OF. *goust*, F. *goût* (> E. *gout*[3]) = Sp. Pg. It. *gusto* (> E. *gusto*), < L. *gustus*, a tasting, taste, > *gustare*, taste; allied to Gr. *γεύειν*, taste, Skt. √*jush*, enjoy, AS. *ceósan*, E. *choose*, select: see *choose*.] 1. The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gusto.

Were they [sprats] as dear, they would be as toothesome . . . as anchovies; for then their price would give a high *gust* unto them in the judgment of pallat-men.
Fuller, Worthies, Essex.

The whole vegetable tribe have lost their *gust* with me.
Lamb, Grace before Meat.

2. Gratification of any kind, especially that which is sensual; pleasure; enjoyment.

The life of the spirit . . . is lessened and impaired, according as the *gusts* of the flesh grow high and sapid.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 139.

One who courted contempt abroad, in order to feel with keener *gust* the pleasure of pre-eminence at home.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lii.

3. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

He . . . calls him a blockhead as well as an atheist—one who had "as small a *gust* for the elegancies of expression as the sacredness of the matter."
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 77.

gust[2]† (gust), *v. t.* [< L. *gustare*, taste; from the noun.] To taste; enjoy the taste of; have a relish for.

The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high.
Sir R. L'Estrange, On Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays.

gustable† (gus'ta-bl), *a* and *n.* [< *gust*[2] + *-able*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of being tasted; tastable.

A blind man cannot conceive colours, but either as some audible, *gustable*, odorous, or tactile qualities.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

2. Pleasant to the taste; having a pleasant relish.

Of so many thousand wels this only affordeth *gustable* waters: and that so excellent that the Bassa . . . drinks of no other. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 99.

II. *n.* That which is pleasant to the taste.

The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*,
The taste no fragrant smell.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 4.

gustation (gus-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *gustation* = Sp. *gustación* = It. *gustazione*, < L. *gustatio(n-)*, < *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2], *v.*] The act of tasting; the sense of taste; the gustatory function.

Senses of taste and touch; *gustation* and taction.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 191.

gustative (gus'tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *gustatif* = Sp. It. *gustativo*, < NL. **gustativus*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2].] Of or pertaining to the sense of taste; gustatory.

The ninth pair, or *gustative* nerve, is organized for the appreciation of taste only. *Le Conte*, Sight, Int., p. 10.

gustatory (gus'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. **gustatorius*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2].] Of or pertaining to gustation or tasting.

In his first cautious sip of the wine, and the *gustatory* skill with which he gave his palate the full advantage of it, it was impossible not to recognize the connoisseur.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, xxi.

How the *gustatory* faculty is exhausted for a time by a strong taste, daily experience teaches.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

Gustatory buds. See *taste-bud*.—**Gustatory cell,** in *anat.*, one of the inner fusiform cells of a taste-bud, with filamentous ends and a large spherical central part, surrounded by the cortical cells of the taste-bud.—**Gustatory corpuscles.** See *corpuscle*.—**Gustatory nerve,** a nerve of gustation, the lingual branch of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve, distributed to the tongue and contributing to the sense of taste. It is more commonly called the *lingual nerve*.

Gustavian (gus-tā'vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to any Swedish king of the name of Gustavus; specifically, in Swedish literary history, pertaining to the reigns of Gustavus III. and Gustavus IV. (1771–1809), in which period the national literature was especially flourishing.

The poets of the *Gustavian* period form two groups according to the prevalence, respectively, of the French and the national element.
R. Anderson, tr. of Horn's Scandinavian Lit., iii. 5.

gustful[1] (gust'fûl), *a.* [< *gust*[1] + *-ful*.] Attended with gusts; gusty; squally.

A *gustful* April morn
That puff'd the swaying branches.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

gustful[2]† (gust'fûl), *a.* [< *gust*[2] + *-ful*.] Tasteful; palatable.

The base Suds which Vice useth to leave behind it makes Virtue afterwards far more *gustful*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 3.

The said season being passed, there is no danger or difficulty to keep it *gustful* all the year long.
Sir K. Digby, Power of Sympathy.

gustfulness† (gust'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being gustful or full of savor.

Then his divertisements and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*, then his sleep is very sound and pleasant.
Barrow, Works, III. xix.

gustless† (gust'les), *a.* [< *gust*[2] + *-less*.] Tasteless.

No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 13.

★ **gusto** (gus'tō), *n.* [< It. Pg. Sp. *gusto* = OF. *goust*, F. *goût*, < L. *gustus*, taste, relish: see *gust*[2].] Appreciative taste or enjoyment; keen relish; zest.

Set yourself on designing after the ancient Greeks;—because they are the rule of beauty, and give us a good *gusto*. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, note.

The royal supremacy is repeatedly insisted upon in terms one may almost say of *gusto*, such as Cranmer would have heartily approved.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 99.

It will be found true, I believe, in a majority of cases, that the artist writes with more *gusto* and effect of those things which he has only wished to do, than of those which he has done.
R. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance.

gustoso (gös-tō'sō), *a.* [It., < *gusto*, taste: see *gust*[2], *gusto*.] Tasty: used in music to direct that a passage be rendered with taste.

gusty[1] (gus'ti), *a.* [= Sc. *gousty*; < *gust*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Marked by gusts or squalls of wind; fitfully windy or stormy.

In which time wee had store of snowe with some *gustie* weather. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 845.

For once, upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

2 Given to sudden bursts of passion; excitable; irritable.

Little "brown girls" with *gusty* temperaments seldom do the sensible thing. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1866.

gusty[2] (gus'ti), *a.* [< *gust*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pleasant to the taste; savory; gustful. [Scotch.]

The rantin' Germans, Russians, and the Poles,
Shall feed with pleasure on our *gusty* shoals [of fish].
Ramsay, Prospect of Plenty.

gut (gut), *n.* [< ME. *gut*, *gutte*, *gotte*, < AS. *gut* (pl. *guttas*), intestine; orig. a 'channel,' a sense found in E. dial. *gut*, also *gote*, *goyt*, *gowt*, Sc. *got*, *goat*, etc., < ME. *gutte*, *gote*, *goote*, a channel of water, a drain (= MD. *gote*, a channel, D. *goot* = G. *gosse*, gutter, sewer, sink, water-pipe, rain-pipe, = Sw. *gjuta*, a leat, = Dan. *gyde*, a lane); < AS. *geótan* (pret. pl. *guton*, pp. *goten*), pour out, intr. flow, stream, = D. *gieten* = G. *giessen* = Icel. *gjōta*, cast, etc., = Sw. *gjuta* = Dan. *gyde*, pour: see *gush*.] 1. (*a*) Either the whole or a distinct division of that part of the alimentary canal of an animal which extends from the stomach to the anus; the intestinal canal, or any part of it; an intestine: as, the large *gut*; the small *gut*; the blind *gut*, or cæcum. (*b*) In the plural, the bowels; the whole mass formed by the natural convolutions of the intestinal canal in the abdomen. (*c*) In *biol.*, the whole intestinal tube, alimentary canal, or digestive tract; the enteric tube, from mouth to anus. See *enteron*, *stomodæum*, *proctodæum*.

Gut is used indifferently for the whole or for any part of the physiological entity which reaches from the oral to the anal aperture.
E. R. Lankester, Pref. to Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat., p. xiv.

2. The whole digestive system; the viscera; the entrails in general: commonly in the plural. [Low.]

Both sea and land are ransack'd for the feast,
And his own *gut* the sole invited guest.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 207.

Greedily devouring the raw *guts* of fowls. *Grainger.*

3. The substance forming the case of the intestine; intestinal tissue or fiber: as, sheep's *gut;* calf-*gut.*

Gut-spinning is the twisting of prepared *gut* into cord of various diameter for various purposes—i. e., for ordinary catgut, for use in machinery, and for fiddle-strings.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 319.

4. A preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes, as for the strings of a violin, or, in angling, for the snood or leader to which the hook or lure is attached. In the latter case the material, called in full *silkworm gut*, is not true gut, but is formed from the fiber drawn out from a silkworm killed when it is just ready to spin its cocoon.

5. A narrow passage; particularly, a narrow channel of water; a strait; a long narrow inlet.

North of it, in a *gut* of the hill, was the Fish-pool of Siloe. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 146.

We . . . looked down upon the straggling village of Port Hawksbury and the winding *Gut* of Canso.
C. D. Warner, Baddeck, v.

Branchial gut. See *branchial.*—**Fore-gut,** in *anat.*, the anterior section of the primitive alimentary canal in vertebrate embryos. From it are developed the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.—**Hind-gut,** in *anat.*, the posterior part of the primitive alimentary canal, giving origin to parts of the intestine in the neighborhood of the anus, but extending from that point backward in a subcaudal or postanal prolongation. See *epigaster.*—**Mid-gut,** in *anat.*, the middle part of the primitive alimentary canal, from which is developed the greater part of the intestine.—**To have guts in the brains†,** to have sense. *Davies.* [Low.]

Quoth Ralpho, "Truly that is no
Hard matter for a man to do
That *has* but any *guts in 's brains.*"
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1091.

The fellow's well enough, if he *had* any *guts in his brains.* *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

gut (gut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutted*, ppr. *gutting.* [< ME. *gutten;* from the noun.] **1.** To take out the entrails of; disembowel; eviscerate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, splitted, powdered, and dried.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

2. To plunder of contents; destroy or strip the interior of: as, the burglars *gutted* the store.

In half an hour the lately splendid residence of the proprietor of the greatest private banking-house in London was *gutted* from cellar to ridge-pole.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 311.

gut-formed (gut'fôrmd), *a.* Formed like a gut. The term is applied by Darwin to two glands which lie one on each side of the stomach of cirripeds: considered by Huxley as probably accessory glands of the reproductive organs, analogous to those which secrete the walls of the ovisac in copepods. See second cut under *Balanus.*

Gutierrezia (gö-ti-er-ez'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Gutierrez*, the name of a noble Spanish family.] A genus of asteroid composites, of the western United States, Mexico, and extratropical South America. They are low, glabrous, and often glutinous herbs or suffrutescent plants, with linear leaves and small heads of yellow flowers. Of the 20 species, 11 are found in the United States.

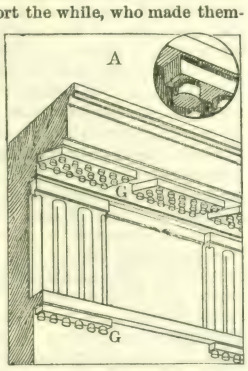
gut-length (gut'length), *n.* A length of silkworm gut, usually, as imported into the United States, from 12 to 15 inches, employed for leaders and snells by anglers. See *gut,* 4.

gutling†, *n.* [< *gut* + *-ling*[1].] A glutton.

The poets wanted no sport the while, who made themselves bitterly merry with descanting upon the lean skulls and the fat paunches of these lazy *gutlings.*
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 106.

gut-scraper (gut'skrā″pėr), *n.* A scraper of catgut; a fiddle-player. [Contemptuous.]

gutta[1] (gut'ä), *n.*; pl. *guttæ* (-ē). [L., a drop: see *gout*[1].] **1.** A drop; specifically, in *arch.*, one of a series of pendent ornaments, generally in the form of the frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, attached to the under side of the mutules and regulæ of the Doric entablature. They probably represent wooden pegs or treenails which occupied these positions in primitive wooden constructions. Also called *trunnel.*



Guttæ in Doric Architecture.
A, form of gutta beneath regula; *G, G*, guttæ beneath mutules and regulæ.

2. In *phar.*, a drop: usually, and in prescriptions, written *gt.*, plural *gtt.*—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a small spot, generally of a round or oval form, and not differing much in shade from the ground-color, as if made by a drop of water; any small color-spot, especially when guttiform.—**Gum guttæ.** Same as *gamboge.*—**Gutta serena,** an old medical name for *amaurosis.*

gutta[2] (gut'ä), *n.* [= F. *gutte;* < Malay *gatah, gutah, guttah,* gum, balsam.] Same as *gutta-percha.*

gutta-percha (gut'ä-pėr'chä), *n.* [< Malay *getah percha,* 'gum of the percha tree': *getah* (also written *guttah, gutah,* etc.), gum, balsam; *percha,* the name of the tree producing this gum, or rather of one of the species, the Malay name of *Palaquium Gutta* being *taban* (also written *tuban,* etc.). Cf. *Pulo* or *Pulau percha,* a former name of Sumatra, lit. the island of the percha-tree.] The concrete juice of an evergreen sapotaceous tree, *Palaquium Gutta,* common in the jungles of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. It is a grayish or yellowish inodorous and tasteless substance, nearly inelastic, at ordinary temperatures hard, tough, and somewhat horny, and flexible only in thin plates. At 120° to 140° F. it is sufficiently soft to be rolled into plates, and it becomes very soft at the temperature of boiling water. It is soluble in boiling ether, chloroform, benzol, coal-tar oils, bisulphid of carbon, and oil of turpentine, and with caoutchouc it is readily vulcanized. Gutta-percha is used for a great variety of purposes, as for insulating electric wires, in the manufacture of cord, belting, and other flexible goods, as a substitute for leather, in mastics and cements, for splints and various surgical implements, etc. A similar product is obtained from other species of *Palaquium* and of several allied genera. Also *gutta-taban.*

gutta-putih (gut'ä-pö'ti), *n.* [Malay.] A gum obtained from *Payena Leerii,* whiter and more spongy than gutta-percha. Also called *gutta-sundek.*

guttarama (gut-a-rä'mä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The violet organist, *Euphonia violacea,* a South American tanager.

gutta-rambong (gut'ä-ram'bong), *n.* [Malay.] A reddish-brown gum closely resembling caoutchouc, probably obtained from the roots of *Ficus elastica.*

gutta-shea (gut'ä-shē'ä), *n.* [Malay.] A hydrocarbon obtained from shea-butter in the manufacture of soap. The milky juice of *Butyrospermum Parkii,* the fruit of which yields shea-butter, is said to have when dried all the properties of gutta-percha.

gutta-singgarip (gut'ä-sing'ga-rip), *n.* [Malay.] A soft and spongy gum obtained from *Ancylocladus firmus,* an apocynaceous Malayan climber, called *munungan-poulo.*

gutta-sundek (gut'ä-sun'dek), *n.* [Malay.] Same as *gutta-putih.*

gutta-taban (gut'ä-tä'ban), *n.* [Malay.] Same as *gutta-percha.*

guttate (gut'āt), *a.* [< L. *guttatus,* < *gutta,* a drop: see *gutta*[1].] **1.** Containing drops or drop-like masses, either solid or more or less liquid, often resembling nuclei.—**2.** In *bot.*, spotted, as if by drops of something colored.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, having drop-shaped or guttiform spots.

guttated (gut'ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *gutta,* a drop.] Same as *guttate.*

guttation (gu-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *guttate* + *-ion.*] The act of dropping or of flowing in drops.

gutta-trap (gut'ä-trap), *n.* The inspissated juice of the *Artocarpus incisa,* or eastern bread-fruit-tree, used for its glutinous properties in making bird-lime.

gutté, gutty (gut'ā, -i), *a.* [< OF. *gouté, goté,* spotted, < L. *guttatus,* spotted, guttate: see *guttate.*] In *her.*, covered with representations of drops of liquid: an epithet always used with words explaining the tincture of the drops.—**Gutté reversed,** in *her.*, charged with drops like those of gutté, with the bulb or globe of the drop upward.

gutted (gut'ed), *a.* **1.** Having entrails.—**2.** Having the entrails removed; disemboweled: as, *gutted* herring.

gutter[1] (gut'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gotere,* < OF. *gutiere, goutiere,* F. *gouttière,* f. (OF. also *goutier, gouttier,* m.) (= Pr. Sp. *gotera* = Pg. *goteira,* f.), a gutter, orig. a channel for receiving the drippings from the roof, < OF. *gote, goute,* F. *goutte* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gota,* a drop, < L. *gutta,* a drop: see *gout*[1].] **1.** A narrow channel at the eaves or on the roof of a building, at the sides of a road or a street, or elsewhere, for carrying off water or other fluid; a conduit; a trough.

Lete make *goeteres* in to the diches.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

He digged out a *gutter* to receiue the wine when it wer pressed, and he sette furthermore a wyne presse in it.
J. Udall, On Luke xx.

O can my frozen *gutters* choose but run
That feel the warmth of such a glorious sun?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 5.

Like a river down the *gutter* roars
The rain, the welcome rain!
Longfellow, Rain in Summer.

2. A furrow; especially, a furrow made by the action of water.

Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

3†. A passageway; a secret passage.

This Troylus, right platly for to seyn,
Is thorgh a *goter,* by a privy wente,
Into my chaumber com in al this reyn.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 787.

4. *pl.* Mud; mire; dirt. [Scotch.]—**5.** In *Australian gold-mining,* the lower auriferous part of the channel of an old river of the Tertiary age, now often deeply covered by volcanic materials and detrital deposits.—**6.** In *printing,* one of a number of pieces of wood or metal, channeled in the center with a groove or gutter, used to separate the pages of type in a form. Also *gutter-stick.*—**7.** In *entom.*, any groove or elongate depression, especially when it serves as a receptacle for a part or an organ; specifically, a fold or deflexed and incurved space on the posterior wing of a lepidopterous insect, adjoining the inner edge, and embracing the abdomen from above downward when the wings are at rest.—**8.** In *cabinet-work,* etc., a slight depression. Flutings and godroons are always in series; the term *gutter* is used rather for a single depression or one of two or three.

gutter[1] (gut'ėr), *v.* [< *gutter*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furrow, groove, or channel, as by the flow of a liquid.

My cheeks are *guttered* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

As irrelevant to the daylight as a last night's *guttered* candle. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

2. To conduct off, as by a trough or gutter.

Transplantyng hem is best atte yeres two.
So *gutterynge* the water from hem shelve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

3. To provide with gutters: as, to *gutter* a house.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become channeled by the flow of melted tallow or wax, as a burning candle.—**2.** To let fall drops, as of melted tallow from a candle.

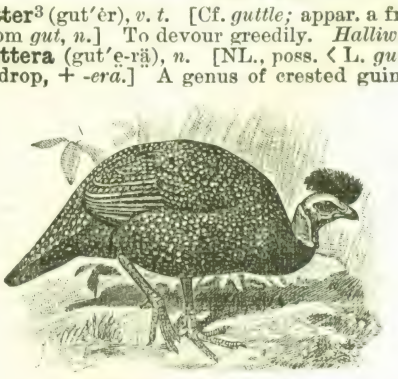
The discourse was cut short by the sudden appearance of Charley on the scene with a face and hands of hideous blackness, and a nose *guttering* like a candle.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, vii.

gutter[2] (gut'ėr), *n.* [< *gut* + *-er*[1].] One who guts fish in dressing them.

When we drew near we found they were but the fish curers' *gutters* and packers at work.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 950.

gutter[3] (gut'ėr), *v. t.* [Cf. *guttle;* appar. a freq. from *gut, n.*] To devour greedily. *Halliwell.*

Guttera (gut'e-rä), *n.* [NL., poss. < L. *gutta,* a drop, + *-era.*] A genus of crested guinea-fowls. The type is *G. cristata;* there are several other species. *Wagler*, 1832.


Crested Guinea-fowl (*Guttera cristata*).

gutter-blood (gut'ėr-blud), *n.* A base-born person; one sprung from the lowest ranks of society. [Rare.]

In rushed a thorough Edinburgh *gutter-blood,* a ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, v.

gutter-boarding (gut'ėr-bōr″ding), *n.* Same as *layer-board.*

gutter-cock (gut'ėr-kok), *n.* The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

gutter-flag (gut'ėr-flag), *n.* A flag displayed to indicate the position of the gutter or channel in a mine under ground. [Australia.]

gutter-hole (gut′ėr-hōl), *n.* A place where refuse from the kitchen is flung; a sink. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

guttering (gut′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gutter*[1], *v.*] 1. The process of forming into gutters or channels.—2. A channel or collection of channels to receive and carry off water.—3. Material of wood or metal for gutters or rain-troughs.

guttermaster†, *n.* One whose office it is to clean gutters. [A humorous name, perhaps only in the following derivative.]

guttermastership†, *n.* [< *guttermaster* + *-ship.*] The duty or office of a guttermaster.

If I make you not loose your office of *gutter-maister-ship*, and you bee skavenger next yeare, well.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

gutter-snipe (gut′ėr-snīp), *n.* 1. The common American or Wilson's snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *delicata*. *R. Ridgway*, 1874. [Southwestern Illinois.]—2. A gatherer of rags and waste paper from gutters. [Opprobrious.]—3. A street child of the lowest class; a street Arab; a gamin. [Slang.]

Incessant activity on behalf of the *gutter-snipes* and Arabs of the streets of Gravesend.
The Century, XXVIII. 557.

4. An oblong form of printed placard made to be posted on the curbstones of gutters.

gutter-spout (gut′ėr-spout), *n.* The spout through which the water from the gutter or eaves of a house passes off.

gutter-stick (gut′ėr-stik), *n.* Same as *gutter*[1], 6.

gutter-teetan (gut′ėr-tē″tan), *n.* The rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*. Also *shore-teetan*. [Orkney isles.]

guttide† (gut′tīd), *n.* Shrovetide.

At what time wert thou bound, Club? at *Guttide*, Hollantide, or Candletide. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 1.

guttifer (gut′i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *guttifer*: see *guttiferous.*] A plant of the family *Guttiferæ*.

Guttiferæ (gu-tif′ė-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *guttifer*: see *guttiferous.*] Jussieu's name (1789) for the family *Clusiaceæ*, nearly allied to the *Hypericaceæ*, with resinous juice, opposite leathery leaves, and unisexual or polygamous flowers. There are about 36 genera and some 500 species, nearly all American or Asiatic. The family yields many gum-resins, as gamboge, etc., some edible fruits, as the mangosteen and mammee-apple, many oily seeds, and some valuable timbers. The more important genera are *Garcinia*, *Clusia*, *Calophyllum*, and *Mammea*.

guttiferal (gu-tif′ė-ral), *a.* [< *Guttiferæ* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the family *Guttiferæ*; guttiferous.

guttiferous (gu-tif′ė-rus), *a.* [< NL. *guttifer*, < L. *gutta*, a drop, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding gum or resinous substances; specifically, belonging to the family *Guttiferæ*.

guttiform (gut′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gutta*, a drop, + *forma*, shape.] Drop-shaped; tear-shaped.

guttle (gut′l), *v.* [Cf. var. *guddle*[1], *gutter*[3]; appar. freq. from *gut*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To swallow greedily; gobble.

The fool spit in his porridge to try if they'd hiss; they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chaps. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *intrans.* To eat greedily; gormandize.

Quaffs, crams, and *guttles*, in his own defence.
Dryden, tr. of Perseus's Satires, vi. 51.

guttler (gut′lėr), *n.* A greedy or gluttonous eater; a gormandizer.

guttula (gut′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *guttulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *gutta*, a drop.] A small drop; specifically, in *entom.*, a small gutta or spot of color.

guttulate (gut′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *guttula* + *-ate*[1].] 1. Composed of small round vesicles.—2. In *bot.*, containing fine drops, or drop-like particles; minutely guttate.

guttulous† (gut′ū-lus), *a.* [< *guttula* + *-ous.*] In the form of small drops.

It [ice] is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

guttur (gut′ėr), *n.*; pl. *guttura* (gut′u-rä). [L., the throat. Hence ult. *goiter.*] 1. The throat. [Rare.]

The letters which we commonly call gutturals, k, g, have nothing to do with the *guttur*, but with the root of the tongue and the soft palate.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 164.

2. In *ornith.*, the whole throat or front of the neck of a bird, including gula and jugulum: opposed to *cervix*, or the back of the neck.

The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided. . . . *Guttur* is a term sometimes used to include gula and jugulum together; it is simply equivalent to "throat."
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

guttural (gut′u-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *guttural* = Sp. *gutural* = Pg. *guttural* = It. *gutturale*, < NL. *gutturalis*, < L. *guttur*, the throat: see *guttur.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the throat; formed in or as in the throat: as, the *guttural* (superior thyroid) artery; a *guttural* sound; *guttural* speech.

The harsh *guttural* Indian language, in the fervent alembic of his loving study, was melted into a written dialect. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 3.

The *guttural* character of Spanish is quite alien to the genius of Italian speech.
G. P. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 194.

Guttural fossa. See *fossa*[1].

II. *n.* A sound or combination of sounds pronounced in the throat, or in the back part of the mouth toward the throat, as *k*; any guttural sound or utterance. In the English alphabet the so-called gutturals are *k* (written with *k*, *c* hard, *q*, and sometimes *ch*), *g*, and *ng*. They are also called *back palatals*, or *palatals* simply, since the name *guttural* implies a false description, as if the sounds were actually made in the guttur or throat. The same name is given to similar sounds of other languages, also to rough or rasping sounds, as the German *ch*.

Many words which are soft and musical in the mouth of a Persian may appear very harsh to our eyes, with a number of consonants and *gutturals*.
Sir W. Jones, Eastern Poetry, i.

Carteret dismayed his colleagues by the volubility with which he addressed his Majesty in German. They listened with envy and terror to the mysterious *gutturals* which might possibly convey suggestions very little in unison with their wishes. *Macaulay*, Walpole's Letters.

gutturality (gut-u-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *guttural* + *-ity.*] The quality of being guttural; gutturalness. [Rare.]

gutturalize (gut′u-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutturalized*, ppr. *gutturalizing*. [< *guttural* + *-ize.*] To speak or enunciate gutturally.

To *gutturalize* strange tongues. *Gentleman's Mag.*

gutturally (gut′u-ral-i), *adv.* In a guttural manner.

gutturalness (gut′u-ral-nes), *n.* The quality of being guttural.

gutturine† (gut′u-rin), *a.* [< L. *guttur*, the throat, + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the throat.

The bronchocele or *gutturine* tumour.
Ray, The Deluge, ii. (*Latham.*)

gutturize (gut′u-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutturized*, ppr. *gutturizing*. [< *guttur* + *-ize.*] To form in the throat, as a sound.

For which the Germans *gutturize* a sound. *Coleridge.*

gutty, *a.* See *gutté*.

gutwort (gut′wėrt), *n.* A garden-plant, *Globularia Alypum*, a violent purgative, found in southern Europe.

guy[1] (gī), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *guie*; < ME. *guyen*, *gyen*, *gien*, < OF. *guier*, orig. and later *guider* = Pr. *guiar*, *guidar* = Sp. Pg. *guiar* = It. *guidare*, guide; of Teut. origin: see *guide*. The particular mech. sense (def. 2) is modern.] 1†. To guide.

[He] made William here wardeyn as he wel miȝt,
to *gye* & to gouerne the gay yong kniȝtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1105.

Gyffe us grace to *gye*, and governe us here,
In this wrechyd werld, thorowe vertous lywynge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4.

O lord, my soule and eek my body *gye*
Unwemmed, lest that I confounded be.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 136.

So of my schip *guyed* is the rothir,
That y ne may erre for wawe ne for wynde.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

A writhen staff his steps unstable *guies*,
Which serv'd his feeble members to uphold.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 9.

2. In nautical and mechanical use, to keep in place, steady, or direct by means of a guy.

As the Japanese have no bridge on the nose worth speaking of, the ponderous optical helps must be *guyed* in by cables of twine slung round the ears.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 711.

★**guy**[1] (gī), *n.* [< OF. *guye*, *guie*, a guide, a crane or derrick, = Sp. *guía*, a guide, etc., a small rope used on board ship to keep weighty things in their places; from the verb: see *guy*[1], *v.*, and cf. *guide*, *n.*] A rope or other appliance used to steady something. Especially—(*a*) A rope attached to an object which is being hoisted or lowered, to steady it. (*b*) A rope which trims or steadies a boom, spar, or yard in a ship. (*c*) A rope or rod, generally a wire rope, attached to any stationary object to keep it steady or prevent oscillation, as the rods which are attached to a suspension-bridge and to the land on each side, or the stay-rope of a derrick.—**Lazy guy** (*naut.*), a guy to keep the boom of a fore-and-aft sail from jibing.

guy[2] (gī), *n.* [Short for *Guy* Fawkes: see def. 1.] 1. A grotesque effigy intended to represent Guy Fawkes, the chief conspirator in the gunpowder plot. Such an effigy was formerly burned annually in England, on the 5th of November, the anniversary of the discovery of the gunpowder plot. See *gunpowder plot*, under *gunpowder*.

Once on a fifth of November I found a *Guy* trusted to take care of himself there, while his proprietors had gone to dinner. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

Hence—2. A person grotesque in dress, looks, or manners; a dowdy; a "fright."

"What extreme *guys* those artistic fellows usually are!" said young Clintock to Gwendolen. "Do look at the figure he cuts." *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, x.

guy[2] (gī), *v. t.* [< *guy*[2], *n.*] To treat as a guy; jeer at or make fun of; ridicule.

Passes through the streets of Paris, and is *guyed* by some of those who see him go by. *The American*, VII. 21.

guydon†, *n.* See *guidon*.

guyle†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *guile*[1].

guy-rope (gī′rōp), *n.* A rope used to steady a spar, purchase, etc.; a guy.

guze (gūz), *n.* [A corruption of *gules*?] In *her.*, a roundel, murrey or sanguine.

guzzie, *n.* See *guzzy*.

guzzle (guz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guzzled*, ppr. *guzzling*. [Perhaps < OF. **gouziller*, in comp. *desgouziller*, gulp down, swallow; this is perhaps connected with F. *gosier*, the throat. Cf. Lorraine *gosse*, the throat, the stomach of fatted animals, It. *gozzo*, the throat, the crop of a bird. Prob. not connected etymologically with *guddle*[1] or *guttle*.] I. *intrans.* To swallow liquor greedily; swill; drink much; drink frequently.

Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirit raise,
Who, while she *guzzles*, chats the doctor's praise.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

They [the lackeys] . . . *guzzled*, devoured, debauched, cheated. *Thackeray.*

Troth, sir, my master and Sir Gosling are *guzzling*; they are dabbling together fathom deep.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

II. *trans.* To swallow often or much of; swallow greedily.

The Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden.*

guzzle (guz′l), *n.* and *a.* [< *guzzle*, *v.*] I. *n.* 1. An insatiable thing or person. [Rare.]

That senseless, sensual epicure,
That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iii. 7.

2. Drink; intoxicating liquor.

Seal'd Winchesters of threepenny *guzzle*.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 180.

3. A drinking-bout; a debauch.—4. A drain or ditch; sometimes, a small stream. Also called a *guzzen*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

This is all one thing as if hee should goe about to jussle her into some filthy stinking *guzzle* or ditch.
W. Whately, Bride Bush (1623), p. 114.

II.† *a.* Filthy; sensual.

Quake, *guzzel* dogs, that live on putrid slime.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Prol.

guzzler (guz′lėr), *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

Being an eternal *guzzler* of wine, his mouth smelt like a vintner's vault. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 265.

guzzy (guz′i), *n.* [Hind. *gazī*: see *gauze.*] Indian cotton cloth of the poorer kind. Also spelled *guzzie*.

gwantus, *n.* See *glove*.

gwyniad, gwiniad (gwin′i-ad), *n.* [< W. *gwyniad*, whiting (a fish), also a making white, < *gwyn*, fem. *gwen* = Bret. *gwenn* = Gael. and Ir. *fionn*, OIr. *finn*, white.] The *Coregonus pennanti*, a kind of whitefish abundant in some of the Welsh lakes, in Ullswater, England, and in many lakes in Europe. It is gregarious, and may be taken in great numbers at a draft. Also *guiniad*. See *whitefish* and *Coregonus*.

gyal, *n.* See *gayal*.

Gyalecta (jī-a-lek′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γύαλον*, a hollow, a hollow vessel.] A genus of discocarpous lichens having urceolate apothecia of a waxy texture.

gyalectiform (jī-a-lek′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *Gyalecta* + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *gyalectine*.

gyalectine (jī-a-lek′tin), *a.* [< *Gyalecta* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to, resembling, or having the characters of the genus *Gyalecta*; having urceolate, waxy apothecia.

gyalectoid (jī-a-lek′-toid), *a.* [< *Gyalecta* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *gyalectine*.



Gyascutus planicosta.
(Line shows natural size.)

gyascutus (jī-as-kū′-tus), *n.* [An invented

name, simulating a scientific (NL.) form.] **1.** An imaginary animal, said to be of tremendous size, and to have both legs on one side of the body much shorter than those on the other, so as to be able to keep its balance in feeding on the side of a very steep mountain.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of buprestid beetles, of western North America, having the mentum rounded in front and the first joint of the hind tarsi elongated. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1859. See cut on preceding page.

gybe[1]† (jīb), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gibe*[1].

gybe[2]† (jīb), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *jibe*[1].

gye†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *guy*[1].

gyeld†, *n.* A bad spelling of *gild*[2]. *Spenser.*

Gygis (jī'jis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γύγης*, a waterbird.] A notable genus of small terns, of the subfamily *Sterninæ*. They are pure white in color, and



White Sea-swallow (*Gygis alba*).

have a peculiarly shaped black bill, extremely long pointed wings, and a slightly forked tail. The white sea-swallow, *G. alba*, of southern seas, is an example. *Wagler*, 1832.

gymkhana (jim-kä'nä), *n.* [Anglo-Indian: "a factitious word, invented, we believe, in the Bombay Presidency, and probably based upon *gend-khāna* ('ball-house'), the name usually given in Hindu to an English racket-court." *Yule* and *Burnell.*] A building or grounds provided with facilities for athletic sports; also, a meeting at which such sports are held.

gymnall†, *n.* A corrupt form of *gimmal.*

gymnanthous (jim-nan'thus), *a.* [< NL. **gymnanthus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, having naked flowers, from which both calyx and corolla are wanting.

Gymnarchidæ (jim-när'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnarchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleostean fishes, represented by the genus *Gymnarchus*, belonging to the order *Scyphophori*. The body and tail are scaly and the head scaleless; the margin of the upper jaw is formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries, which coalesce in adult life, and laterally by the maxillaries; the dorsal fin is nearly as long as the back; the tail is tapering, isocercal, and finless, and there are no anal or ventral fins.

Gymnarchus (jim-när'kus), *n.* [NL., named in ref. to the absence of anal fins, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ἀρχός*, rectum.] A Cuvierian genus of fishes, the type of the family *Gymnarchidæ*. *G. niloticus*, the only species, inhabits tropical African rivers, attaining a length of 6 feet.

gymnasia, *n.* Latin plural of *gymnasium.*

gymnasial (jim-nā'zi-ạl), *a.* [< *gymnasi-um* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a gymnasium or classical school; hence, as applied to schools and education, classical as opposed to technical: as, *gymnasial* teachers; a *gymnasial* plan of study.

The *gymnasial* education of the youth of Germany, like the constitution of the army, exerts an enormous influence on German life. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 530.

gymnasiarch (jim-nā'zi-ärk), *n.* [= F. *gymnasiarque* = Sp. *gimnasiarca* = Pg. *gymnasiarca* = It. *ginnasiarca*, head of an academy, < L. *gymnasiarchus*, also *gymnasiarcha*, < Gr. *γυμνασίαρχος*, *γυμνασιάρχης*, < *γυμνάσιον*, gymnasium, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] In *Gr. hist.*, a magistrate who superintended the gymnasia and certain public games. In Athens the office was obligatory on the richer citizens, involving the maintenance of persons training for the games at the incumbent's expense.

gymnasiast (jim-nā'zi-ast), *n.* [< *gymnasi-um* + *-ast.*] One who studies or has been educated at a gymnasium or classical school, as opposed to one who has attended a technical school.

The men who have made Germany great in science, in philosophy, . . . have been as a rule *gymnasiasts*. *The American*, VI. 214.

gymnasic (jim-nas'ik), *a.* [< *gymnas-ium* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a gymnasium or classical school; gymnasial. [Rare.]

gymnasium (jim-nā'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *gymnasia*, *gymnasiums* (-ạ, -umz). [= F. *gymnase* = Sp. *gimnasio* = Pg. *gymnasio* = It. *ginnasio*, < L. *gymnasium*, < Gr. *γυμνάσιον*, a public place where athletic exercises were practised, < *γυμνάζειν*, train naked, train in athletic exercises, < *γυμνός*, naked, stripped, lightly clad.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a public place for instruction in and the practice of athletic exercises: a feature of all Greek communities. It was at first merely an open space of ground, but was later elaborated into an extensive establishment, with porticos, courts, chambers, baths, etc., lavishly decorated with works of art; and facilities for the instruction of the mind, as libraries and lecture-rooms, were often combined with it. The gymnasium was distinctively a Greek institution, and never found high favor in Rome, though introduced by some admirers of the Greeks under the late republic and the empire.

Hence—**2.** In modern use, a place where or a building in which athletic exercises are taught and performed.

It [Moorfields] was likewise the great *gymnasium* of our Capital, the resort of wrestlers, boxers, runners, and football players, and the scene of every manly recreation. *Pennant*, London, p. 346.

3. A school or seminary for the higher branches of literature and science; a school preparatory to the universities, especially in Germany; a classical as opposed to a technical school.

gymnast (jim'nast), *n.* [< Gr. *γυμναστής*, a trainer of professional athletes, < *γυμνάζειν*, train in athletic exercises: see *gymnasium.*] One who is skilled in athletic exercises; one who is expert in or is a teacher of gymnastics.

gymnastic (jim-nas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *gymnastiek* = G. Dan. Sw. *gymnastik*, n., = F. *gymnastique*, a. and n., = Sp. *gimnástico*, a., *gimnástica*, n., = Pg. *gymnastico*, a., *gymnastica*, n., = It. *ginnastico*, a., *ginnastica*, n., < L. *gymnasticus*, < Gr. *γυμναστικός*, pertaining to athletic exercises (fem. *γυμναστική*, gymnastics), < *γυμνάζειν*, train in athletic exercises: see *gymnast*, *gymnasium.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense, or diversion.

The funeral [of Calanus] was followed, according to ancient Greek usage, by a horse-race, and by *gymnastic* and musical contests. *Bp. Thirlwall*, Hist. Greece, lv.

The long course of *gymnastic* training, without which the final agonistic triumph could not have been attained, was regarded in antiquity as an essential part of the education of every free man, a duty which he owed his country. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 323.

2. Pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect.—**3.** Athletic; vigorous. [Rare.]

To secure
A form, not now *gymnastic* as of yore,
From rickets and distortion.
Cowper, Task, ii. 591.

II. *n.* **1.** Athletic exercise; athletics.—**2.** Disciplinary exercise for the intellect or character.

These uses of geometry [accuracy of observation and definiteness of imagination] have been strangely neglected by both friends and foes of this intellectual *gymnastic*. *T. Hill*, True Order of Studies, p. 28.

Before he [the student] can choose and preserve a fitting key of words, he should long have practised the literary scales; and it is only after years of such *gymnastic* that he can sit down at last, legions of words swarming to his call, dozens of turns of phrase simultaneously bidding for his choice. *R. L. Stevenson*, A College Magazine, i.

3. A teacher of gymnastics; a gymnast. [Rare.]

gymnastical (jim-nas'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *gymnastic* + *-al.*] Same as *gymnastic.* [Rare.]

gymnastically (jim-nas'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically; so as to fit for violent exertion.

Such as with agility and vigour . . . are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

gymnasticize (jim-nas'ti-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gymnasticized*, ppr. *gymnasticizing*. [< *gymnastic* + *-ize.*] To practise gymnastic or athletic exercises. Also spelled *gymnasticise.*

Pray during the holidays make Arthur ride hard and shoot often, and in short, *gymnasticise* in every possible manner. *A. J. C. Hare*, To Mrs. Stanley, 1828.

★**gymnastics** (jim-nas'tiks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Pl. of *gymnastic:* see *-ics.*] The art of performing athletic exercises; also, athletic exercises; feats of skill or address, mental or bodily.

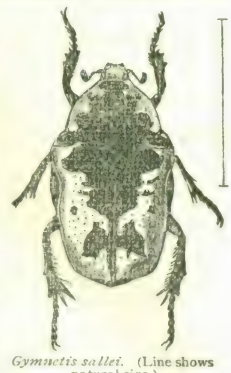
The horse is an exercise unto which they have so naturall a disposition and addresse, that the whole earth doth not contain so many academies dedicated chiefly to this discipline, and other martial *gymnastiques*. *Evelyn*, State of France.

But you must not think to discredit these *gymnastics* by a little raillery, which has its foundation only in modern prejudices. *Bp. Hurd*, Age of Queen Elizabeth.

gymnaxony (jim-nak'sō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ἄξων*, axis.] A rare monstrosity in flowers, in which the placenta with its ovules is protruded from an orifice in the ovary.

Gymnetidæ (jim-net'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnetis* + *-idæ.*] A family of scarabæoid beetles, comprising 6 genera, having the scutellum hidden entirely or almost entirely by the prothoracic lobe. There are many American, African, and East Indian species. *Burmeister*, 1842.

Gymnetis (jim-nē'tis), *n.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < Gr. *γυμνῆτις*, fem. of *γυμνήτης*, equiv. to *γυμνής*, and this equiv. to *γυμνός*, naked, bare.] The typical genus of the family *Gymnetidæ*. It is confined to America, and comprises over 100 species, all but two of which are South American. They are of medium size or rather large, and of characteristic aspect. The pattern of the markings is very variable; but none have metallic colors, and all are covered with a velvety efflorescence. They are found upon leaves in forests.



Gymnetis sallei. (Line shows natural size.)

gymnic (jim'nik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *gymnick*; < F. *gymnique* = Sp. *gimnico* = Pg. *gymnico* = It. *ginnico*, < L. *gymnicus*, < Gr. *γυμνικός*, of or for athletic exercises, < *γυμνός*, naked: see *gymnasium.*] **I.** *a.* Gymnastic. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Have they not sword-players, and every sort
Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners?
Milton, S. A., l. 1324.

He [Alexander] offered sacrifices, and made games of musick, and *gymnick* sports, and exercises in honour of his gods. *Abp. Ussher*, Annals.

In Carian steel
Now Melibœus from the *gymnic* school,
Where he was daily exercis'd in arms,
Approach'd. *Glover*, Athenaïd, viii.

II.† *n.* Athletic exercise.

The country hath his recreations, the City his several *gymnics* and exercises. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 313.

gymnical (jim'ni-kạl), *a.* [< *gymnic* + *-al.*] Same as *gymnic.*

gymnite (jim'nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the locality, Bare Hills in Maryland; < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, bare, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting of a hydrous silicate of magnesium: same as *deweylite.*

gymno-. [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, bare: see *gymnasium.*] An element in some scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'naked,' 'bare': correlated with *phæno-* or *phanero-*, and opposed to *crypto-*, etc.

Gymnoblastea (jim″nō-blas-tē'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In Allman's system, an order of hydroid polyps, corresponding to the *Anthomedusæ* of Haeckel's later system, and commonly known as *tubularian hydroids* (in distinction from both campanularian and sertularian hydroids, which are calyptoblastic). They are hydromedusans which pass through a hydriform phase, and in which medusiform bodies are developed. Though the ectoderm may secrete a horny tubular protective case or perisarc, it forms no cups for the reception of the crown of tentacles, or cases inclosing groups of medusiform buds. In other words, no hydrothecæ or gonangia are present, whence the name of the order. The developed medusæ have no otocysts or tentaculocysts, but have ocelli at the bases of the tentacles, usually 4 or 6 in number, corresponding to the number of the radial enteric canals; the sexual glands are placed in the walls of the manubrium. The *Gymnoblastea* are delicate plant-like marine organisms, usually attached to some foreign body. Their classification is difficult and unsettled. They have been divided into from 2 to 21 families. More or less exact synonyms of the name of the order are *Athecata*, *Corynida*, *Gymnotoka*, and *Tubularina*. Also *Gymnoblastææ*.

gymnoblastic (jim-nō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic.*] Having nutritive and reproductive buds or zoöids not covered or protected by horny receptacles; having no hydrothecæ or gonangia; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnoblastea.*

We know less about the Trachomedusæ than about the Medusæ derived from *Gymnoblastic* or Calyptoblastic hydroids. *A. G. Bourne*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 14.

Gymnobranchia (jim-nō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Gymnobranchiata.*

Gymnobranchiata (jim-nō-brang-ki-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnobranchiatus:* see *gymnobranchiate.*] An order of opisthobranchiate gastropods with the gills exposed or contractible into a cavity on the surface of the mantle. They are shell-less in the adult state, but the young have shells and deciduous cephalic fins. Also called *Nudibranchiata*. *Schweiger*, 1820.

gymnobranchiate (jim-nō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gymnobranchiatus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, na-

ked, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] **I.** *a.* Having naked or exposed gills, as a gastropod; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnobranchiata;* nudibranchiate.

II. *n.* A gastropod belonging to the *Gymnobranchiata;* a nudibranchiate.

gymnocarpous (jim-nō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having a naked fruit; especially, of lichens, having the apothecia expanded, saucer- or cup-shaped: applied to a large group of genera in which the apothecium is open and attached to the surface of the thallus.

gymnocaulus (jim-nō-kâ'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *καυλός*, stalk, stem: see *caulis*.] The immature contractile stalk of a polypid, called by Sars the *contractile cord*, in such a form as *Rhabdopleura*. It eventually becomes the pectocaulus. *E. R. Lankester.*

Gymnocephalus (jim-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. A genus of fishes. *Bloch*, 1801.—2. A notable genus of South American fruit-crows, of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*. The type and only species is *G. calvus* or *G. capucinus*. *Geoffroy*, 1809.

Gymnocerata (jim-nō-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnoceratus:* see *gymnoceratous*.] A series of heteropterous insects, including those which are chiefly terrestrial and aërial, and have the antennæ prominent, whence the name: equivalent to the *Geocorisæ* of Latreille: contrasted with *Cryptocerata*.

These, with the subaquatic forms which we have just considered, compose the great section *Gymnocerata* of Fieber, just as the essentially aquatic assemblages belong to his . . . Cryptocerata. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 276.

gymnoceratous (jim-nō-ser'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnoceratus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn.] In *entom.*, having prominent antennæ; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnocerata*.

Gymnochila (jim-nō-kī'lä), *n.* [NL. (Erichson, 1844), < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *χείλος*, lip.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Trogositidæ*. There are about a dozen species, all African, having the eyes divided in both sexes, and the superior parts strongly separated.

Gymnochilinæ (jim″nō-ki-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lacordaire, 1854, as *Gymnochilides*), < *Gymnochila* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Trogositidæ*, represented by the genera *Gymnochila*, *Leporina*, and *Anacrypta*, having in the males 4 eyes, the upper pair large, the lower smaller.

Gymnochroa (jim-nok'rō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. **γυμνόχροος*, contr. *γυμνόχρους*, having the body naked, < *γυμνός*, naked, + *χρόα*, skin, surface.] The fresh-water group of hydroid hydrozoans containing the family *Hydridæ:* same as *Eleutheroblastea*.

gymnocidium (jim-nō-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gymnocidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *-c-* (a mere insertion) + dim. *-ιδιον*.] In *bot.*, the swelling occasionally found at the base of the spore-case in urn-mosses.

Gymnocitta (jim-nō-sit'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *κίττα*, Attic form of *κίσσα*, a chattering bird, perhaps the jay.] A notable genus of crow-like American jays with naked nostrils (whence the name), the jays usually having the nostrils feathered. The general form is that of a crow, with long pointed wings and short square tail; the color is entirely blue; and the bill is shaped like that of a starling. The only species is *G. cyanocephala*, the blue crow or piñon jay of western North America. *Cyanocephalus* is now the generic name.



Blue Crow (*Gymnocitta cyanocephala*).

Gymnocladus (jim-nok'lā-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *κλάδος*, branch.] A genus of leguminous trees, closely allied to the honey-locust (*Gleditsia*), and indigenous in the upper Mississippi region. The only species, *G. dioica*, known as the *Kentucky coffee-tree*, is a large ornamental timber-tree with stout branchlets, doubly pinnate leaves, and small flowers, followed by long hard pods inclosing several large seeds. Its wood is heavy, strong, and durable, of a rich reddish-brown color, taking a high polish and occasionally used in cabinet-work. The seeds were formerly used as a substitute for coffee.



Kentucky Coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*). *a*, part of male flower, showing stamens; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

gymnocyta (jim-nos'i-tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A unicellular organism which is naked or not corticate, and corresponds somewhat to species of *Gymnomyxa:* distinguished from *lepocyta*.

The zooids of this group [*Infusoria*] of the Protozoa are essentially unicellular; in the lowest forms they may consist of a naked cell (*gymnocyta*), or in the higher they may possess a cell-membrane (lepocyta). *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 26.

gymnocyte (jim'nō-sīt), *n.* [< *gymnocyta*.] A gymnocyta.

gymnocytode (jim-nō-sī'tōd), *n.* [< *gymnocyte* + *-ode*.] A naked non-nucleated cell or cytode. *Haeckel.*

gymnode (jim'nōd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Gymnoderus*.

Gymnoderinæ (jim-nod-e-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnoderus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*, taking name from the genus *Gymnoderus;* the South American fruit-crows: so called from the nakedness of the throat of some species. The group includes the notable genera *Querula*, *Pyroderus*, *Gymnoderus*, *Gymnocephalus*, *Cephalopterus*, and *Chasmorhynchus*, or the averanos, arapungas, bell-birds, umbrella-birds, etc. Also called *Coracinæ* and *Querulinæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1847.

Gymnoderus (jim-nod'e-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *δέρη*, neck.] A genus of fruit-crows of South America, the type of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*. The only species is the gymnode, *G. fœtidus* or *nudicollis*. *Geoffroy*, 1809. Also called *Coronis*, and formerly *Coracina*. Also written *Gymnodera*.

Gymnodon (jim'nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Gymnodontes*.

gymnodont (jim'nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [As *Gymnodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* Having naked teeth; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A gymnodont fish; one of the *Gymnodontidæ*.

Gymnodontes (jim-nō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gymnodon*, q. v.] A group of plectognath fishes, variously rated. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of plectognaths, having jaws which are furnished, instead of teeth, with an ivory-like substance internally laminated, resembling the beak of a parrot, and consisting of true teeth united and succeeding each other as fast as they are worn away. (*b*) In Günther's system, also, a family of plectognath fishes whose jaws are modified into a beak. (*c*) In Gill's system, a suborder of *Plectognathi* having no spinous dorsal fin, a body more or less sacciform, scales typically spiniform (archetypically rhomboid) and with root-like insertions, and toothless jaws enveloped in an enamel-like covering. It contains several families, as *Diodontidæ*, *Triodontidæ*, *Tetrodontidæ*, and *Molidæ*. Most of these fishes can blow themselves up into a more or less globular or spherical form by swallowing air, whence they have many popular names, as *balloon-fish*, *bellows-fish*, *bottle-fish*, *box-fish*, *egg-fish*, *globe-fish*, *swell-fish* or *swell-toad*, etc. (See *globe-fish*.) Some are covered with spines or prickles, whence such names as *bur-fish*, *porcupine-fish*, etc.; and the peculiarity of the teeth gives some of them the names *rabbit-fish* and *parrot-fish*.

Gymnodontidæ (jim-nō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnodon(t-)* + *-idæ:* see *Gymnodon*.] A family of plectognaths; the swell-fishes. See *Gymnodontes*.

gymnogen (jim'nō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] Same as *gymnosperm*.

gymnogene (jim'nō-jēn), *n.* [< NL. *Gymnogenys*, a generic name of the same bird, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *γένυς* = E. *chin*.] A book-name of an African hawk, *Polyboroides typicus* or *P. capensis*.

gymnogenous (jim-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *gymnospermous*.—2. In *ornith.*, naked when hatched, as most altricial birds; psilopædic: opposed to *hesthogenous* or *ptilopædic*.

Gymnogramme (jim-nō-gram'ē), *n.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *γραμμή*, a mark, line, < *γράφειν*, write.] A generic name given by Desvaux in 1811 to certain polypodiaceous ferns. The diverse types later included by Hooker and Baker are now referred to numerous genera of which the following occur in North America: *Leptogramma*, *Austrogramme*, *Pleuroserus*, *Gymnopteris*, *Anogramma*, *Ceropteris*, *Pterozonium*, *Hecistopteris*, *Psilogramme*, *Bommeria*, and *Trismeria*. It included several of the gold- and silver-ferns.



a, Silver-fern (*Ceropteris tartarea*); *b*, *Bommeria hispida*.

gymnogynous (jim-noj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. an ovary).] In *bot.*, having a naked ovary.

Gymnolæmata (jim-nō-lē'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *λαιμός*, the throat.] An order of ectoproctous or infundibulate *Polyzoa*. It contains chiefly marine forms which have no epistome or valve to close down upon the mouth, no horseshoe-shaped lophophore, and a complete circlet of tentacles. The external skeleton is diversiform, chitinous, calcareous, or gelatinous. The young hatch as ciliated embryos which swim freely for a time. The order is divided into three suborders, *Cyclostomata*, *Ctenostomata*, and *Chilostomata*, to which some add a fourth, *Paludicellæ*, containing fresh-water forms which have statoblasts. Most polyzoans belong to this order, the families of which are numerous. They commonly resemble seaweeds, and some are known as *sea-mats*. The order is contrasted with *Phylactolæmata*. Also, incorrectly, *Gymnolæma*.

gymnolæmatous (jim-nō-lē'ma-tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gymnolæmata*.

Gymnoloma (jim-nō-lō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *λῶμα*, the hem or fringe of a robe.] A genus of South African scarabæoid beetles, giving name to the family *Gymnolomidæ*. They have the two terminal teeth of the fore tibiæ free, and all the tarsal claws simple. About 12 species are known. *Dejean*, 1833.

Gymnolomidæ (jim-nō-lom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnoloma* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, usually merged in *Melolonthidæ*. *Burmeister*, 1844.

Gymnomera (jim-nō-mē'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnomerus:* see *gymnomerous*.] A division of cladocerous crustaceans; a suborder of *Cladocera*, having a small shell, short legs, and rudimentary branchiæ: contrasted with *Calyptomera*. It contains the families *Podontidæ*, *Polyphemidæ*, and *Leptodoridæ*.

gymnomerous (jim-nō-mē'rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnomerus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *μηρός*, thigh.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnomera*.

Gymnomyxa (jim-nō-mik'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *μύξα*, slime, mucus, also equiv. to *μυκτήρ*, the nose: see *mucus*.] A lower grade or series of *Protozoa*, including those protozoans which are naked or not corticate, and consequently of no determinate form. They may protrude filose or lobose pseudopodia, or exude plasmodia, and ingest food at any place in their bodies; many of them construct hard shells of great beauty and complexity; and they may also become encysted. An amœba is a type of the whole series, which includes the mycetozoans, amœbæ, labyrinthulines, heliozoans, foraminifers, and radiolarians.

gymnomyxine (jim-nō-mik'sin), *a.* [As *Gymnomyxa* + *-ine*[1].] Consisting of naked protoplasm or animal slime; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnomyxa*.

gymnomyxon (jim-nō-mik'son), *n.* A member of the *Gymnomyxa*.

Gymnonoti (jim-nō-nō'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gymnonotus*.] An order or suborder of fishes, containing the electric eels. They are anguilliform, with a tapering tail; have no dorsal or ventral fins, but a very extensive anal fin, the vent being consequently at the throat, and the anal fin extending thence to the end of the tail; the body naked or provided with small scales; the mouth small; and the gill-slits narrow. The group contains a single family, *Gymnonotidæ*, or, according to others, two families, *Electrophoridæ* and *Sternopygidæ*, the latter not electric. See cut under *eel*.

Gymnonotus (jim-nō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the absence of dorsal fins; < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *νῶτος*, back.] Same as *Gymnotus*, of which it is the uncontracted form.

Gymnopædes (jim-nō-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child.] In *ornith.*, same as *Psilopædes*.

gymnopædia (jim-nō-pē'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνοπαιδίαι*, < *γυμνός*, naked, + *παιδιά*, childish play, < *παίζειν*, play like a child.] An annual festival of ancient Sparta, so named from the dances and choruses performed by naked boys round the statues of Apollo, Artemis, and

Leto, in commemoration of the victory of 100 Spartan over 100 Argive champions at Thyrea.

gymnopædic (jim-nō-pē′dik), *a.* [< Gr. **γυμνοπαιδικός*, in fem. *γυμνοπαιδική* (sc. *ὀρχησις*, dance), a dance of naked boys, < *γυμνός*, naked, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), boy, child (> *παιδικός*, of a boy).] **1.** Of or pertaining to naked boys: applied by the ancient Greeks to dances and gymnastic exercises performed, as at public festivals, by boys or youths unclothed.

In the time of Thaletas, Sacadas, &c. (Ol. 40–50), the *gymnopædic*, hyporchematic, and other kinds of orchestics were already cultivated in a highly artistic manner. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 77.

2. In *ornith.*, same as *psilopædic*.

Gymnophiona (jim-nō-fī′ō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Müller, 1832), < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὀφιόν-ος*, serpent-like.] A major division of *Amphibia*, having a serpentiform body, no limbs, the tail obsolete in the adult, the anus terminal, and numerous minute dermal scutes in the integument of the body. The division includes only the family *Cæciliidæ*, and the term is a synonym of *Ophiomorpha*.

Gymnophthalmata (jim-nof-thal′mą-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Gymnophthalma*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A general name of the naked-eyed medusæ, craspedote *Hydromedusæ*, having a muscular velum and the marginal sense-organs uncovered.

gymnophthalmate (jim-nof-thal′māt), *a.* Same as *gymnophthalmatous*.

gymnophthalmatous (jim-nof-thal′mą-tus), *a.* [As *Gymnophthalmata* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Gymnophthalmata*, or so-called naked-eyed *Medusæ*. Also *gymnophthalmous*.

The gonophores of the Siphonophora present every variety, from a simple form . . . to free medusoids of the *Gymnophthalmatous* type. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 129.

Gymnophthalmidæ (jim-nof-thal′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnophthalmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of snake-like lizards, typified by the genus *Gymnophthalmus*, having rudimentary limbs and eyelids which leave the eyes uncovered.

gymnophthalmous (jim-nof-thal′mus), *a.* Same as *gymnophthalmatous*.

Gymnophthalmus (jim-nof-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] The typical genus of lizards of the family *Gymnophthalmidæ*.

Gymnops (jim′nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of birds. (*a*) A Cuvierian (1829) genus of sturnoid passerine birds, containing the Philippine *G. tricolor* or *G. calvus*, with some heterogeneous species. (*b*) A genus of South American polyborine hawks: same as *Daptrius* or *Ibycter. Spix*, 1824.

Gymnoptera (jim-nop′tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnopterus:* see *gymnopterous*.] In De Geer's system (1752), a division of insects, including *Lepidoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Hymenoptera*, and some other forms with unsheathed wings, as ephemerids, aphids, and cicadas. In Latreille's system, the *Gymnoptera* were composed of the three orders above named, with *Diptera* and *Suctoria*, and the term was contrasted with *Elytroptera*.

gymnopterous (jim-nop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnopterus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *entom.*, having clear or naked wings, without scales or hairs; not having sheathed wings; not elytropterous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnoptera*.

Gymnorhina (jim-nō-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of piping-crows or crow-shrikes, typical of the subfamily *Gymnorhininæ*. *G. tibicen* is a well-known species, sometimes called *flute-bird*, entirely black and white,



Black-backed Piping-crow (*Gymnorhina tibicen*).

these colors being massed in large areas; the bill also is whitish. It is a native of Australia, and is a noisy, showy bird, often seen in confinement, and capable of being taught to speak a few words and play a variety of amusing antics. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

gymnorhinal (jim-nō-rī′nąl), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having naked nostrils; having the nostrils unfeathered: an epithet of sundry birds, especially of certain jays and auks, which are distinguished by this circumstance in their respective families, in which the nostrils are usually feathered.

Gymnorhininæ (jim″nō-ri-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnorhina* + *-inæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds related to crows and shrikes, inhabiting the Austromalayan region, and composed of such genera as *Gymnorhina*, *Strepera*, and *Cracticus;* the piping-crows, or crow-shrikes. *Streperinæ* is a synonym.

Gymnorhinus (jim-nō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL.: see *Gymnorhina*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Gymnocitta. Maximilian*, 1841.

Gymnosomata (jim-nō-sō′mą-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **gymnosomatus:* see *gymnosomatous*.] An order of pteropods, of the class *Pteropoda*, having distinct head and foot, no mantle or developed shell (whence the name), the head usually provided with tentacles, and the fins attached to the neck. The term is contrasted with *Thecosomata*, and is synonymous with *Pterobranchia*. The order was established by De Blainville in 1824.

The *Gymnosomata* are naked pteropods, in which the head is distinct and well separated from the body and foot, and in which well developed tentacles are present. The wings are distinct from the foot and external gills are present in one family. The young are at first provided with a shell and swim by means of a velum, but soon both these embryonic structures are lost. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 359.

gymnosomatous (jim-nō-som′ą-tus), *a.* [< NL. **gymnosomatus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σῶμα*, body.] Having the body naked; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnosomata;* not thecosomatous: as, a *gymnosomatous* pteropod.

gymnosomous (jim-nō-sō′mus), *a.* Same as *gymnosomatous*.

gymnosophical (jim-nō-sof′i-kąl), *a.* [As *gymnosoph-ist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Gymnosophists or to gymnosophy.

Gymnosophist (jim-nos′ō-fist), *n.* [< L. *gymnosophistæ*, pl., < Gr. *γυμνοσοφισταί*, pl., < *γυμνός*, naked, + *σοφιστής*, a philosopher: see *sophist*.] One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily in the woods, wore little clothing, ate no flesh, renounced all bodily pleasures, and addicted themselves to mystical contemplation: so called by Greek writers. By some they are regarded as Brahmin penitents; others include among them a sect of Buddhist ascetics, the Shamans.

Philostratus speaketh of *Gymnosophists*, which some ascribe to India; Heliodorus to Æthiopia; he to Æthiopia and Egypt. . . . If a man at Memphis had by chance-medly killed a man, he was exiled till those *Gymnosophists* absolued him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 579.

gymnosophy (jim-nos′ō-fi), *n.* [As *gymnosoph-ist* + *-y*.] The doctrines and practices of the Gymnosophists.

gymnosperm (jim′nō-spėrm), *n.* [< NL. *gymnospermus:* see *gymnospermous*.] A plant belonging to the *Gymnospermæ*, characterized by naked seeds. Compare *angiosperm*. Also called *gymnogen*.

Gymnospermæ (jim-nō-spėr′mē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gymnospermus:* see *gymnospermous*.] A class of plants of the phylum *Spermatophyta*, coördinate with the *Angiospermæ*, and characterized by naked ovules (not inclosed within an ovary, and fertilized by immediate contact with the pollen), and by the absence of a perianth (except in the *Gnetaceæ*). The cotyledons are two or more, and the flowers are strictly unisexual. The class includes the living orders *Cycadales*, *Ginkgoales*, *Pinales*, and *Gnetales*, and the extinct orders *Cordaitales* and *Bennettitales*. All are trees or shrubs, mostly evergreen and resinous. The wood is peculiar in being composed mainly of disk-bearing tissue without proper vessels. In the character of the sexual organs and the mode of reproduction this class marks a transition from the vascular cryptogams to the angiosperms, and fossil remains show it to have been prevalent in the Devonian period, long prior to the appearance of angiosperms, and about as ancient as any other terrestrial vegetation.

gymnospermal (jim-nō-spėr′mąl), *a.* [< *gymnosperm* + *-al*.] Relating to gymnosperms, or to naked ovules and seeds in plants.

Gymnospermia (jim-nō-spėr′mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *gymnospermus:* see *gymnospermous*.] The first order of the Linnæan class *Didynamia*, corresponding to the family *Menthaceæ*. See *Angiospermia*.

gymnospermous (jim-nō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnospermus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Gymnospermæ;* having naked seeds: opposed to *angiospermous*. Also *gymnogenous*.

Gymnosporangium (jim″nō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.* [NL.; < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] A genus of fungi, of the order *Uredinales*, having mostly two-celled (sometimes one- to six-celled) yellow or orange spores borne on slender pedicels, and embedded in jelly, which when moistened swells into columnar or irregularly expanded masses. The species are parasitic on the leaves and branches of coniferous trees belonging to the tribe *Cupressineæ*, in which they produce various distortions. See *cedar-apple*.

★**gymnospore** (jim′nō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *gymnosporus:* see *gymnosporous*.] A naked spore; a spore without a protecting investment: opposed to *chlamydospore*.

gymnosporous (jim-nos′pō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnosporus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, having naked spores.

gymnostomous (jim-nos′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, having no peristome: applied to the capsule of mosses.

gymnote (jim′nōt), *n.* [< *Gymnotus*.] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.

gymnotetraspermous (jim-nō-tet-ra-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *τέσσαρες* (*τετρα-*), = E. *four*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Having four naked seeds: formerly applied to the labiates, etc., upon the supposition that the nutlets are naked seeds.

gymnotid (jim′nō-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*.

Gymnotidæ (jim-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnotus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of the order *Physostomi*. They are characterized by having the body eel-shaped; the margin of the upper jaw formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries and laterally by the maxillaries; the dorsal fin absent or reduced to an adipose strip, the caudal generally absent, and the tail ending in a point; the anal fin extremely long; no ventral fins present; and the anus situated a little way behind the throat.

Gymnotoca (jim-not′ō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth, *τόκος*, a bringing forth, offspring.] The tubularian hydroids, or gymnoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, having their genital products uncovered: opposed to *Skenotoca*. See *Gymnoblastea*.

gymnotocous (jim-not′ō-kus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnotoca;* gymnoblastic, as a tubularian hydromedusan.

gymnotoid (jim′nō-toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Gymnotidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*.

Gymnotus (jim-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), contr. of *Gymnonotus*, q. v.] **1.** A genus of fishes. (*a*) By Linnæus made to include all the *Gymnonoti* known to him, but not at first the electric eel. (*b*) By Cuvier restricted to the electric eel, *Gymnotus electricus*, afterward distinguished as the type of the genus *Electrophorus*. See *electric eel*, under *eel*. (c) By later authors restricted to the *Gymnotus carapo* (Linnæus), otherwise called *Sternopygus*. Also *Gymnonotus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.—**3.** In *entom.*, a genus of curculios, based on the Brazilian *G. geometricus*, the *Cholus geometricus* of Germar. *Chevrolat*, 1879.

Gymnozoida (jim-nō-zō′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ζῷον*, a living being.] In Saville Kent's system of classification (1880), a section of *Infusoria*, containing the ordinary naked collar-bearing monadiform infusorians: opposed to *Sarcocrypta* or sponges. Kent included the sponges in his "legion" *Infusoria*, considering a sponge as an aggregate of choanoflagellate infusorian zoöids; whence the contrasted terms *Discosomata gymnozoida* and *Discosomata sarcocrypta* for the two sections of *Choanoflagellata*. Kent's *Gymnozoida* consists of three families, *Codonosigidæ*, *Salpingœcidæ*, and *Phalansteriidæ*.

gymnozoidal (jim-nō-zō′i-dąl), *a.* Naked, as a zoöid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnozoida*. *S. Kent*.

Gymnura (jim-nū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *οὐρά*, the tail.] **1.** A genus of insectivorous mammals, typical of the subfamily *Gymnurinæ*. *G. rafflesi* inhabits Malaysia, and resembles a large rat with an unusually long snout and long scaly tail. It is known as the *bulau*. *Vigors and Horsfield*, 1827.

2. Same as *Erismatura*.

gymnure (jim′nūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Gymnura*.

Gymnurinæ (jim-nū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the insectivorous family *Erinaceidæ*, having numerous caudal vertebræ, the palate well ossified, no spines in the fur, and the dental formula i. $\frac{3}{3}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. $\frac{4}{4}$, m. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 44$. There are two genera, *Gymnura* and *Hylomys*.

gyn[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gin*[1].

gyn[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gin*[4].

gynæceum (jin-ē-sē′um), *n.*; pl. *gynæcea* (-ä). ★[L. *gynæceum* or *gynæcium*, < Gr. *γυναικεῖον*, the women's apartment or division of a house, neut. of *γυναικεῖος*, of or belonging to women, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, a female, = AS. *cwēn*, a

woman, E. *queen* and *quean*, q. v.] 1. Among the ancients, the part of a dwelling of the better class devoted to the use of women—generally the remotest part, lying beyond an interior court; hence, in occasional use, a similar division of any house or establishment where the sexes are separated, as a Mohammedan harem. Also *gyneconitis*.

> Women, up till this
> Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle taboo,
> Dwarfs of the *gynæceum*, fail so far
> In high desire. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. A manufactory or establishment in ancient Rome for making clothes and furniture for the emperor's family, the managers of which were women.—3. See *gynæcium*.

gynæcium, *n.* Same as *gynæcium*.

gynæcocosmos (ji-nē-kō-koz'mos), *n.* [< Gr. *γυναικοκόσμος*, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *κόσμος*, order, decency.] Same as *gynæconomos*.

gynæcocracy, gynæcological, gynæcologist, etc. See *gynecocracy*, etc.

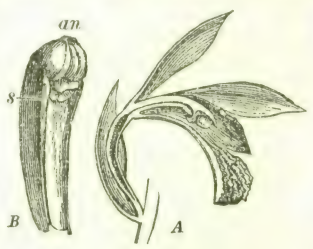
gynæconomos (jin-ē-kon'ō-mos), *n.* [< Gr. *γυναικονόμος*, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *νέμειν*, regulate, manage.] One of a body of magistrates in ancient Athens especially charged with the execution of the sumptuary laws relating to women, and of various police laws for the observance of decency in public and private. One of their chief duties, which was sternly enforced, was the maintenance of good order in all respects in the great public processions and religious embassies, such as that to the Delphian sanctuary.

gynander (ji-nan'dėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex, < *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male: see *Gynandria*.] 1. An effeminate man. [Rare.]

> An emasculated type, product of short-haired women and long-haired men, *gynanders* and androgynes.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 631.

2. A plant belonging to the class *Gynandria*.

Gynandria (ji-nan'dri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] The twentieth class in the vegetable system of Linnæus, characterized by having gynandrous flowers, as in all orchidaceous plants.



Gynandria.

A, section of flower of *Rletia*; *B*, separated column of same, composed of the united style and filaments, bearing the stigma (*s*) and anthers (*an*).

gynandrian (ji-nan'dri-an), *a.* [< *Gynandria*.] Of or pertaining to the class *Gynandria*.

gynandromorphism (ji-nan-drō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] In *entom.*, a variation or monstrosity in which the peculiar characters of the male and female are found in the same individual.

gynandromorphous (ji-nan-drō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex (see *gynander*), + *μορφή*, form.] In *entom.*, having both male and female characters: applied to certain rare individuals among insects which by their forms and markings are apparently female in one part of the body and male in another.

> Mr. Curtis has figured a singular *gynandromorphous* individual of Tenthredo cingulata, in which the opposite sides are not symmetrical, the right half being feminine and the left masculine. *Westwood.*

gynandrophore (ji-nan'drō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (stamen), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A gynophore which bears the stamens as well as the pistil, as in some *Capparidaceæ*. See cut under *gynophore*.

> The "gynophore" or the "*gynandrophore*."
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 342.

gynandrosporous (jin-an-dros'pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex (see *gynander*), + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In the *Œdogoniaceæ*, among algæ, provided with male individuals which attach themselves to or near the oögonium. The male plant originates as a special zoöspore called an androspore, and, attaching itself, produces by growth a plant of three or four cells, called a dwarf male. The upper cell of the latter produces antherozoids which fertilize the oösphere.

gynandrous (ji-nan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex.] In *bot.*, having the stamens adnate to and apparently borne upon the pistil, as in *Asclepias* and all orchids; belonging to the Linnæan class *Gynandria*.

gynantherous (ji-nan'thę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *ἀνθηρός*, flowery (anther).] In *bot.*, having stamens converted into pistils.

gynarchy (jin'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *gynarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *γυνή*, a woman, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] Government by a woman or by women; the rule of women. Formerly also written *gunarchy*.

> I have always some hopes of change under a *gynarchy*.
> *Chesterfield.*

gynecian, gynæcian (ji-nē'shian), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *-ian*.] Relating to women.

gynecic, gynæcic (ji-nē'sik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυναικικός*, of woman, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman.] In *med.* and *surg.*, pertaining to diseases peculiar to women.

gynecocracy, gynæcocracy (jin-ē-kok'ra-si), *n.* [Also *gynocracy*, and sometimes improp. *gyneocracy*, *gynœocracy*, < Gr. *γυναικοκρατία*, government by women (cf. *γυναικοκρατεῖσθαι*, be ruled by women), < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *κράτος*, power, *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Government by a woman or by women; female power or rule.

gynecological, gynæcological (ji-nē-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *gynecology*, *gynæcology*, + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to gynecology.

gynecologist, gynæcologist (jin-ē-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *gynecology*, *gynæcology*, + *-ist*.] One versed in, or engaged in the study and practice of, gynecology.

gynecology, gynæcology (jin-ē-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *med.* and *surg.*, the science of the diseases peculiar to women.

gynecomasty, gynæcomasty (ji-nē'kō-mas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *μαστός*, breast.] In *physiol.*, the condition of a man having breasts as large as those of a woman, and functionally active.

> The mammæ of men will, under special excitation, yield milk; there are various cases of *gynæcomasty* on record, and in famines infants whose mothers have died have been thus saved. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 441.

gyneconitis, gynæconitis (ji-nē-kō-nī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *γυναικωνῖτις*, equiv. to *γυναικεῖον*, gynæceum: see *gynæceum*.] 1. Same as *gynæceum*, 1.

> I often saw parties of women mount the stairs to the *Gynæconitis*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 190.

2. In the *early ch.* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, the part of the church occupied by women. Formerly the women of the congregation occupied either the northern side of the church or galleries at the sides and over the narthex. In Greek churches they take their places in the narthex or at the sides of the church.

> The women's gallery, or *gynæconitis*, formed an important part of the earlier Byzantine churches.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 206.

gynecophore, gynæcophore (ji-nē'kō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), female, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A receptacle in the body of the male of some animals, as the dicœcious trematodes, in which the female is contained; the gynecophoric canal, or canalis gynæcophorus.

> The formidable Bilharzia, the male of which is the larger and retains the female in a *gynæcophore*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 178.

gynecophoric, gynæcophoric (ji-nē-kō-for'ik), *a.* [As *gynecophore*, *gynæcophore*, + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a gynecophore: applied to the canal of the male in certain *Entozoa*, as *Bilharzia*, in which the female lodges during copulation.

gynecophorous, gynæcophorous (jin-ē-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *gynecophore*, *gynæcophore*, + *-ous*.] Bearing the female; containing the female: as, a *gynecophorous* worm; a *gynecophorous* canal. See *gynecophore*.

gynecratic, gynæcratic (jin-ē-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, a woman, + *-κρατικός*, as in *aristocratic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to government by women.

> The *gynæcratic* habits of the race are manifested in the names of all these kings, which were formed by a combination of those of their parents, the mother's generally preceding that of the father. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 345.

gyneocracy, gynæocracy (jin-ē-ok'ra-si), *n.* Same as *gynecocracy*.

> The Mother-right and *gyneocracy* among the Iroquois here plainly indicated is not overdrawn.
> *L. H. Morgan*, Amer. Ethnol., p. 66.

gyneolatry, gynæolatry (jin-ē-ol'ą-tri), *n.* [Prop. **gynæcolatry*, < Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Extravagant devotion to or worship of woman.

> We find in the Commedia the image of the Middle Ages, and the sentimental *gyniolatry* of chivalry, which was at best but skin-deep, is lifted in Beatrice to an ideal and universal plane.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 36.

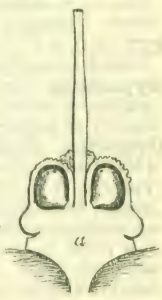
Gynerium (ji-nē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the woolly stigmas), < Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *ἔριον*, wool.] A genus of tall perennial reedy grasses of a single species, *G. sagittatum*, which is distributed from southern Mexico to Paraguay and southern Brazil. It is locally known as "uva," and the plume-like panicles are used for decorative purposes.

gynethusia (jin-ē-thū'si-ą), *n.* [Prop. **gynæcothysia*, < Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman, + *θυσία*, an offering, sacrifice, < *θύειν*, sacrifice.] The sacrifice of women.

> A kind of Suttee—*gynethusia*, as it has been termed.
> *Archæologia*, XLII. 188.

gyngevret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ginger*[1]. *Rom. of the Rose.*

gyno-. [A shortened form of *gynæco-*, *gyneco-*, combining forms of Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, female: see *gynæceum*.] An element in modern botanical terms, meaning 'pistil' or 'ovary.'



Gynobase.

Section of Gynœcium of Borage, enlarged, showing gynobase (*a*) bearing the carpels and style.

gynobase (jin'ō-bās), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, a female, + *βάσις*, base.] In *bot.*, a short conical or flat elevation of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynœcium.

gynobasic (jin-ō-bā'sik), *a.* [< *gynobase* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or having a gynobase.—**Gynobasic style**, a style that originates from near the base of the pistil.

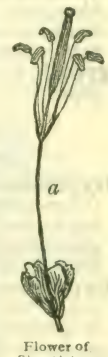
gynocracy (ji-nok'ra-si), *n.* Same as *gynecocracy*.

> The aforesaid state has repeatedly changed from absolute despotism to republicanism, not forgetting the intermediate stages of oligarchy, limited monarchy, and even *gynocracy*; for I myself remember Alsatia governed for nearly nine months by an old fish-woman.
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

gynodiœcious (jin″ō-dī-ē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *diœcious*, q. v.] In *bot.*, having perfect and female flowers upon separate plants. See *diœcious*, 2. *Darwin.*

gynœcium (ji-nē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *gynœcia* (-ą). [NL., orig. an erroneous form of *gynæceum*, but now regarded as Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *οἶκος*, house.] The pistil or collective pistils of a flower; the female portion of a flower as a whole: correlative to *andrœcium*. Also *gynæcium*, *gynæceum*.

gynomonœcious (jin″ō-mō-nē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *monœcious*, q. v.] In *bot.*, having both female and perfect flowers upon the same plant. *Darwin.*



Flower of *Sinapistrum*. *a*, gynophore.

gynophagite (ji-nof'ą-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, a woman, + *φαγειν*, eat.] A woman-eater. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> He preys upon the weaker sex, and is a *Gynophagite*. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 22.

gynophore (jin'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *gynecophore*.] 1. In *bot.*, an elongation or internode of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynœcium, as the stipe of a pod in some *Brassicaceæ* and *Capparidaceæ*.—2. In *Hydrozoa*, the branch of a gonoblastidium which bears female gonophores, or those reproductive receptacles or generative buds which contain ova only, as distinguished from male gonophores or androphores. See cut under *gonoblastidium*.

gynophoric (jin-ō-for'ik), *a.* [< *gynophore* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gynophore.

gynoplastic (jin-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, noting an operation for opening or dilating the closed or contracted genital openings of the female.

gynostegium (jin-ō-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *gynostegia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *στέγη*, a roof.] In *bot.*, a sheath or covering of the gynœcium, of whatever nature. *Gray.*

gynostemium (jin-ō-stē'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *gynostemia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *στήμων*, stamen.] The column of an orchid, consisting of the united style and stamens.

gyp (jip), *n.* [In the first sense said to be a sportive application of Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture, with ref. to their supposed dishonest rapacity; but prob. in this, as in the second sense, an abbr.

of *gypsy, gipsy*, as applied to a sly, unscrupulous fellow.] **1.** A male servant who attends to college rooms. Also *gip*. [Cant, Cambridge University, England; corresponding to *scout* as used at Oxford.]

The Freshman, when once safe through his examination, is first inducted into his rooms by a *gyp*, usually recommended to him by his tutor.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 29.

2. A swindler, especially a swindling horse-dealer; a cheat. *Philadelphia Times*, May 27, 1880. [Slang.]

gyp (jip), *v. t.* [< *gyp*, *n.*] To swindle; cheat. *Philadelphia Times*, May 31, 1880. [Slang.]

Gypaëtidæ (jip-ā-et′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypaëtus* + *-idæ*.] The bearded vultures as a family of raptorial birds. *G. R. Gray*, 1842.

Gypaëtus, Gypaëtos (ji-pā′e-tus, -tos), *n.* [NL. (Starr, 1784), < Gr. *γυπάετος* (as if < *γύψ*, a vulture, + *ἀετός*, an eagle), another reading, appar. erroneous, of *ὑπάετος* (Aristotle), a kind of vulture, perhaps the lammergeier, < *ὑπό*, below (that is, less than or inferior to), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of highly raptorial old-world vultures, containing the bearded vulture,



Bearded Vulture, or Griffin (*Gypaëtus barbatus*).

griffin, or lammergeier, *G. barbatus:* sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Gypaëtinæ*, or of a family *Gypaëtidæ*.

Gypagus (jip′ā-gus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *Gyp*(*s*) + (*Harp*)*agus*.] A genus of American vultures, sometimes separated from *Sarcorhamphus*, of the family *Cathartidæ*, of which the king-vulture, *G. papa*, is the type and only representative.

gypell†, *n.* [ME.: see *gipon, jupon*.] Same as *jupon*.

Hys fomen were well boun
To perce hys acketoun,
Gypell, mayl, and plate.
Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II. 50).

Gypogeranidæ (jip″ō-je-ran′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypogeranus* + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial raptorial birds of Africa, named from the genus *Gypogeranus*. Also called *Serpentariidæ*. *Selys de Longchamps*, 1842.

Gypogeranus (jip-ō-jer′a-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture, + *γέρανος*, a crane.] A genus of grallatorial raptorial birds, containing the secretary-bird or serpent-eater of Africa, *G. serpentarius* or *reptilivorus*, and giving name to the family *Gypogeranidæ:* same as *Sagittarius*, Vosmaer, 1769; *Serpentarius*, Cuvier, 1797; *Secretarius*, Daudin, 1801; *Ophiotheres*, Vieillot, 1816. See *Serpentarius*. *Illiger*, 1811.

Gypohieracinæ (jip-ō-hī″e-rā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypohierax* (*-ac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of old-world vultures, of which the genus *Gypohierax* is the type. *G. R. Gray*, 1844.

Gypohierax (jip-ō-hī′e-raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture, + *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, falcon.] A genus of old-world vultures, the eagle-vultures, such as the Angola vulture, *G. angolensis*, of western Africa, mostly white with black wings and tail and flesh-colored feet and head: sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Gypohieracinæ*. *Rüppell*, 1835. Also called *Racama*.



Angola Vulture (*Gypohierax angolensis*).

gypont, gypount, *n.* Same as *jupon*.

gyp-room (jip′röm), *n.* The room in a college suite in which are kept the utensils for the serving of meals. [Cant.]

Others of these studies, when not effaced by modern alterations, have become *gyp-rooms*, for the use of the college servants, or box-rooms.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 436.

Gyps (jips), *n.* [NL. (J. C. Savigny, 1809), < Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture.] The largest genus of old-world vultures, containing the several species known as griffins or griffin-vultures, having the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the rectrices 14. They range over most of Africa, all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and eastward to Persia, India, and the Malay peninsula. The common griffin is *G. fulvus* of Europe and Africa; *G. rueppelli* and *G. kolbi* are both African; *G. himalayensis* and *G. indicus* are named from the regions they respectively inhabit; and several other species or varieties have been described.

gypset (jips), *n.* [ME. *gipse*, < OF. *gipse, gypse*, < L. *gypsum*, gypsum: see *gypsum*.] Same as *gypsum*.

The soil of Cyprus is for the most part rocky; there are in it many entire hills of talc or *gypse*, some running in plates, and another sort in shoots, like crystal.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 229.

gypset (jips), *v. t.* [ME. *gipsen;* < *gypse*, *n.*] To cover with gypsum; plaster.

In pottes trie
Now *gipse* it fast.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

gypseous (jip′sē-us), *a.* [< L. *gypseus*, of gypsum, < *gypsum*, gypsum: see *gypsum*.] **1.** Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum; resembling gypsum.

The provinces also endeavored, in 1842, to produce artificial Marbles. M. Mondon, of Vienna, claimed to have found a material suitable for this purpose in the department of Charente. He calls it *gypseous* alabaster — a soft substance which must first be hardened.
Marble-Worker, § 135.

2. In *bot.*, very dull grayish-white.

gypsere†, *n.* See *gipser*.

gypsery, *n.* See *gipsery*.

Gypsey, *n.* and *a.* See *Gipsy*.

gypsiferous (jip-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *gypsum*, gypsum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing gypsum.

gypsify, *v. t.* See *gipsify*.

gypsine (jip′sin), *a.* [< *gypse, gypsum*, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *gypseous*.

gypsisme†, *n.* See *gipsism*.

gypsography (jip-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *γύψος*, chalk, gypsum, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The art or practice of engraving, as inscriptions, upon natural gypsum in some one of its forms, as alabaster.—**2.** The art or practice of engraving on casts of plaster of Paris. [Rare in both senses.]

gypsologist, gypsology. See *gipsologist, gipsology*.

Gypsophila (jip-sof′i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γύψος*, chalk, gypsum, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of the family *Silenaceæ*, allied to the pinks (*Dianthus*), of about 50 species, widely distributed in the old world. They are slender, graceful herbs, with numerous very small panicled flowers. *G. paniculata* and *G. elegans* are often cultivated for ornament.

gypsous (jip′sus), *a.* Containing or resembling lime or plaster.

Others looked for it [the cause of sweating sickness] from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of *gipsous* or plaisterly ground.
Fuller, Cambridge University, vii. 36.

★**gypsum** (jip′sum), *n.* [Formerly also *gypse, gipse;* < OF. *gipse, gypse*, F. *gypse* = Sp. *gipso* = Pg. *gypso* = It. *gesso*, plaster, < L. *gypsum*, neut., < Gr. *γύψος*, fem., chalk, gypsum; prob. of Eastern origin: cf. Pers. *jabsīn*, lime, Ar. *jibs, jibsīn*, plaster, gypsum.] Native hydrous sulphate of calcium, a mineral usually of a white color, but also gray, yellow, red, and when impure brown or black. It is soft and easily scratched; the crystalline varieties, called *selenite*, are generally perfectly transparent, and cleave readily, yielding thin flexible folia. The crystals are frequently twinned, and often have an arrow-head form. The massive varieties are fibrous (satin-spar), foliated, lamellar-stellate, granular to impalpable. The fine-grained pure white or delicately colored variety is called *alabaster*, and is used for ornamental purposes; the impure earthy kind, when reduced to the anhydrous form by heat, is called *plaster of Paris*, and is used extensively for making molds, etc. (See *plaster*.) Gypsum ground to a powder is used as a fertilizer.

The Ethiopian warriors were painted half with *gypsum* and half with minium.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 231.

Gypsy, gypsydom, etc. See *Gipsy*, etc.

Gyptian†, *n.* See *Gipsen*.

gyra (jī′ra), *n.*; pl. *gyræ* (-rē). [ML., fem., < L. *gyrus*, m., a circle: see *gyre*.] In medieval and ecclesiastical costume, a hem or border richly decorated with embroidery or applied ornament of any kind.

gyral (jī′ral), *a.* [< *gyre* + *-al*.] **1.** Whirling; moving in a circle; rotating.—**2.** In *anat.*, pertaining to a gyrus or to the gyri of the brain.

gyrant (jī′rant), *a.* [< L. *gyran(t-)s*, ppr. of *gyrare*, turn round: see *gyrate*.] Turning round a central point; gyrating. Formerly also *girant*.

gyrate (jī′rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gyrated*, ppr. *gyrating*. [< L. *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, tr. and intr., turn round, whirl, < *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre*, *n.*] To turn round; wheel; rotate; whirl; move round a fixed point. See *gyration*. Formerly also *girate*.

Waters of vexation filled her eyes, and they had the effect of making the famous Mr. Merdle . . . appear to leap . . . and *gyrate*, as if he were possessed by several Devils.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 24.

They *gyrated* in couples, a few at a time, throwing their bodies into the most startling attitudes and the wildest contortions. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 246.

gyrate (jī′rāt), *a.* [< L. *gyratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** In *bot.*, curved inward like a crozier; circinate.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having convolutions like the gyri of the brain; meandrine, as a coral. See cut under *brain-coral*.

By this serial growth the corallum becomes "*gyrate*" or "meandrine"; and excellent examples may be found in the genera Meandrina, Diploria, etc.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 373.

★**gyration** (jī-rā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *gyratio(n-)*, < L. *gyrare*, gyrate: see *gyrate*.] A wheeling; whirling; revolution; a wheeling motion, like that of the moon round the earth. Specifically—(*a*) A revolution round a distant center combined with a simultaneous rotation in the same direction round the gyrating body's center. (*b*) A whirling motion, a rotary motion of a massive body, with the thought of its vis viva. (*c*) A motion like that of a gyroscope, a conical rotation of an axis of rotation. (*d*) Any motion of a body with one point fixed.

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire. *Newton*, Opticks.

When the sun so enters a hole or window that by its illumination the atomes or moats become perceptible, if then by our breath the ayr be gently impelled, it may be perceived that they will circularly returne and in a *gyration* unto their places again.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

A French top, browne from a cord which was wound about it, will stand as it were fixt on the floor [where] it lighted, and yet continue in its repeated *gyrations*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ix.

He and Blanche, whilst executing their rapid *gyrations*, came bolt up against the heavy dragoon.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxvi.

Center of gyration, a point in a revolving body such that, if all the matter of the body could be collected at that point, the body would continue to revolve with the same energy as when its parts were in their original places.—**Ellipsoid of gyration.** See *ellipsoid*.—**Radius of gyration,** the distance of the center of gyration from the axis of rotation.

gyrational (jī-rā′shon-al), *a.* [< *gyration* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by gyration: as, the *gyrational* movements of the planets. *R. A. Proctor*.

gyratory (jī′rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *giratoire, gyratoire;* as *gyrate* + *-ory*.] Moving in a circle or spirally; gyrating.

gyrde[1]†, *v.* See *girdl*[1].

gyrde[2]†, *v.* See *girdl*[2].

gyrdel†, *n.* See *girdle*[1].

gyre (jīr), *n.* [Formerly also *gire* (ME. *ger, gere*, < OF. *gere, gire*); = Sp. *giro* = Pg. *gyro* = It. *giro*, < L. *gyrus*, a circuit, ring, < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, ring; cf. *γυρός*, a., round.] **1.** A circle or ring; a revolution of a moving body; a circular or spiral turn.

She, rushing through the thickest preasse,
Perforce disparted their compacted *gyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 23.

Dispersed the armed *gire*
With which I was environed.
Massinger, Picture, ii. 2.

Morn by morn the lark
Shot up and shrill'd in flickering *gyres*.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. In *anat.*, a gyrus: as, a cerebral *gyre*.

gyre†, *v.* [< ME. *giren*, < L. *gyrare*, turn, < *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre*, *n.*, and *gyrate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To turn; gyrate; revolve.

Which from their proper orbs not go,
Whether they *gyre* swift or slow.
Drayton, Eclogues, ii.

II. *trans.* To turn.

September is with Aprill houres even,
For Phebus like in either *gireth* heven.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

gyre-carlin (gīr'kär″lin), *n.* [Sc., also written *gyre-carline*, *gyre-carling*, *gy-carlin*, *gay-carlin*, etc.; < Icel. *gýgr* (pl. *gýgjar*) = Norw. *gjure*, a witch, an ogress, + Icel. *karlinna*, > Sc. *carlin*, q. v.] A hag; a witch.

There is a bogle or a brownie, a witch or *gyre-carline*, a bodach or a fairy in the case.
Scott, Chronicles of Canongate, viii.

gyrefull† (jīr'fûl), *a.* [< *gyre* + *-ful*. Cf. *gerful*.] Abounding in gyres or spiral turns; revolving; encircling.

Suche posters may be likened well vnto the carters oulde Of forayne worlde, on Mount Olimpe whose carts when they were rould
With *gyrefull* sway, by coursers swifte, to winne the glistring branche, etc. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 2.

Gyrencephala (jir-en-sef'a-lă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γῦρος*, a ring, circle, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] In Owen's system (1857), one of four prime divisions of mammalians, containing the orders *Cetacea*, *Sirenia*, *Hyracoidea*, *Proboscidea*, *Ungulata*, *Carnivora*, and *Quadrumana*, having more or less numerous cerebral gyri, and the hemispheres of the cerebrum extending more or less over the cerebellum and olfactory lobes of the brain: distinguished from *Archencephala*, *Lissencephala*, and *Lyencephala*. The division represents the higher series of mammals called by Bonaparte *Educabilia* and by Dana *Meyasthena*, but differs in excluding man. [Not in use.]

gyrencephalate (jir-en-sef'a-lāt), *a.* [As *Gyrencephala* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *gyrencephalous*.

gyrencephalous (jir-en-sef'a-lus), *a.* [As *Gyrencephala* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gyrencephala*. See cut under *gyrus*.

gyrfalcon (jėr'fâ″kn), *n.* See *gerfalcon*.

gyri, *n.* Plural of *gyrus*.

Gyrinidæ (ji-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydradephagous beetles, the whirligigs, so called from their habit of gyrating together on the water. The metasternum has no antecoxal piece, but is prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly; the antennæ are irregular and very short; the abdomen has 7 segments, and there are 4 eyes, the upper pair of which look into the air, and the lower into the water. When disturbed they eject an odorous fluid. The larvæ breathe by pairs of ciliate gills, one on each side of each of the abdominal segments, and the gills serve also as swimming-organs. Also called *Gyrinida*, *Gyrinides*, *Gyrinites*, and *Gyrinoidea*.



Whirligig (*Dineutes vittatus*), one of the *Gyrinidæ*. (Line shows natural size.)

Gyrinus (ji-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυρῖνος* or *γύρινος*, a tadpole, porwiggle (so called from its round shape), < *γυρός*, round: see *gyre*, *n.*] A genus of water-beetles, typical of the family *Gyrinidæ*, having the scutellum distinct.

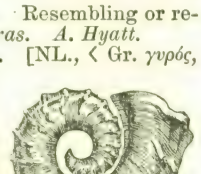
gyrlandt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *garland*.

Their hair . . . *gyrlanded* with sea grasse.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

gyrlet, *n.* See *girl*.

gyroceran (ji-ros'e-ran), *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Gyroceras*. *A. Hyatt*.

Gyroceras (ji-ros'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of *Gyroceratidæ*. *Goldfuss*. Also *Gyroceratites*, *Gyroceras*.



Gyroceras goldfussi.

Gyroceratidæ (jir-ō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyroceras* (*-at-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiliform shells of a discoidal shape, in which the last whorl is parallel with the others, all being unconnected.

gyroceratite (jir-ō-ser'a-tīt), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Gyroceratidæ*.

gyroceratitic (jir-ō-ser-a-tit'ik), *a.* [< *gyroceratite* + *-ic*.] Resembling the *Gyroceratidæ*; having unconnected whorls, as a fossil cephalopod.

The loosely coiled [shell] but with whorls not in contact, *gyroceratitic*. *Science*, III. 123.

gyrodactyli, *n.* Plural of *gyrodactylus*, 2.

Gyrodactylidæ (jir″ō-dak-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyrodactylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of very small viviparous trematode worms with strong hooks and large terminal caudal disk. They are produced one at a time, and within each, before it is born, another of a second generation may be formed, and in this again a third.

Gyrodactylus (jir-ō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Nordmann), < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] 1. The typical genus of trematode worms of the family *Gyrodactylidæ*. *G. elegans* is found in the gills of fishes.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gyrodactyli* (-lī).] An individual or a species of this genus.

gyrogonite (ji-rog'ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *γόνος*, seed, + *-ite*[2].] A petrified spiral spermocarp of plants of the genus *Chara*, found in fresh-water deposits, and formerly supposed to be a shell.

gyroidal (jī-roi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *γυροειδής*, like a circle, < *γῦρος*, a circle, + *εἶδος*, form.] Spiral in arrangement or in movement. (*a*) In *crystal.*, having certain planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right or all to the left of a vertical line. (*b*) In *optics*, turning the plane of polarization circularly or spirally to the right or left.

gyrolite (jir'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of calcium occurring in white spherical forms with a radiated structure.

gyroma (ji-rō'mă), *n.*; pl. *gyromata* (-ma-tă). [< Gr. as if **γύρωμα*, < *γυροῦν*, make round, bend, < *γυρός*, round: see *gyre*.] 1. A turning round.—2. In *bot.*, the shield of lichens. *Imp. Dict.*

gyromancy (jir'ō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *gyromancie*, < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A kind of divination said to have been practised by walking round in a circle or ring until the performer fell from dizziness, the manner of his fall being interpreted with reference to characters or signs previously placed about the ring, or in some such way.

gyromata, *n.* Plural of *gyroma*.

gyron, giron (jī'ron), *n.* [< F. *giron*, a gyron, so called in reference to the arrangement of gyrons round the fesse-point; < Gr. *γῦρος*, a ring, circle: see *gyre*.] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse-point. It usually issues from the dexter chief, and is considered to occupy one half of the first quarter; but if otherwise, its position must be stated in the blazon.

gyrondola†. A variant of *girandole*.

gyronnetty, gironnetty, *a.* False forms (as if from a French *gironnetté*, defined as 'finished at the top with points') for *girouetté*, 'furnished with a weathercock.'

gyronny, gironny (jī'ro-ni), *a.* [Heraldic F. **gyronné*, *gironné*, < *gyron*, q. v.] In *her.*, divided into a number of triangular parts of two different tinctures. The points of all the triangles meet at the fesse-point. The number of triangles must be stated in the blazon: as, *gyronny* of eight, or and gules. Also written *gironné*.



Gyronny of eight, gules and argent.

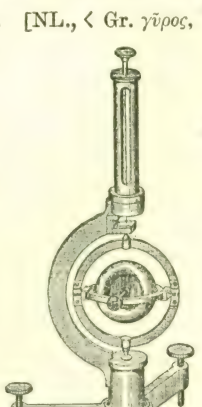
Gyronny, covered with gyrons, or divided so as to form several gyrons; said of an escutcheon.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 116.

gyronwise, gironwise (jī'ron-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, in the direction of the lines forming a field gyronny—that is, radiating from the fesse-point.

Gyrophora (jī-rof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of lichens, one of which is the *tripe-de-roche*.

gyrophoric (jir-ō-for'ik), *a.* [< *Gyrophora* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or derived from plants of the genus *Gyrophora:* as, *gyrophoric* acid.

gyroscope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *gyroscope*, a name given in 1852 by Foucault to his improved form of Bohnenberger's apparatus, < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument consisting of a fly-wheel, the axis of which can turn freely in any direction, designed to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies.



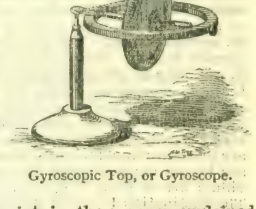
Foucault's Gyroscope.

The instrument commonly called *gyroscope* is better named *gyroscopic top* (which see, under *gyroscopic*). The *gyroscope* proper of Foucault, shown in the figure, consists of a fly-wheel having the small conical bearings of its axis in a well-balanced metallic ring which carries two knife-edges in a line perpendicular to the axis of the fly-wheel; these knife-edges bear upon agates carried in a horizontal plane by an outer vertical ring half suspended from a small copper wire and turning about a vertical axis. The axis of the wheel can thus turn in any direction. By means of an accessory apparatus a velocity of 150 turns a second can be imparted to the fly-wheel. The principal experiments with this apparatus are as follows: *First experiment.*—If, when the fly-wheel is turning rapidly, no considerable force is applied to change the direction of its axis, its direction will remain almost unchanged. For, suppose it were proposed, by an instantaneous impulse, to turn this axis round a fixed axis perpendicular to it; then, at the point where this fixed axis cuts the rim of the fly-wheel, a particle would have to be deflected, and it can be shown by the parallelogram of motions that a velocity must be communicated to it proportional to the velocity it already possessed. Hence, the force required to rotate the axis of a fly-wheel increases with its velocity. Accordingly, when the velocity is very high, the friction on the bearings will change the direction of the axis but very little. But all the surrounding objects partake of the rotation of the earth upon its axis. Consequently, the axis of the fly-wheel will have a relative rotation; and this may be observed with a microscope. *Second experiment.*—If the fly-wheel was attached to its axis by a hinge, so that its plane was free to take any inclination to the axis, it is plain that by virtue of centrifugal force it would become perpendicular to the axis, since in this way its particles would be furthest from the axis. If then the outer ring of the gyroscope be held fast in such a position that the axis of the fly-wheel is free to move in the meridian plane, it partakes of the rotation of the earth; and the rotation of the earth and that of the fly-wheel being compounded, the axis of resultant rotation is not quite perpendicular to the fly-wheel. Accordingly, the inner ring will turn on its knife-edges until the axis of the fly-wheel is brought into parallelism with that of the earth, so that the wheel revolves from west to east like the earth. *Third experiment.*—On the same principle, if the outer ring be free to turn, but the inner one be fixed horizontally, the outer ring will turn so as to bring the axis of the fly-wheel into the meridian. *Fourth experiment.*—Let the inner wheel be thrown out of balance by hanging a weight upon it near one end of the axis; then this weight will each instant communicate a rotation about the knife-edges, compounding itself with the rotation of the fly-wheel about its axis as the rotation of the earth does in the third experiment, and a rotation of the outer ring round its vertical axis will result. Since the resultant axis of the first two rotations is very near that of the fly-wheel, the tendency of the weight to fall will be but slight, and under the influence of the centrifugal force of the third rotation it will move like a conical pendulum.—**Gyroscope governor**, a steam-governor in which a gyroscope is employed as a regulator. A change in the speed of the engine causes a heavy gyroscope to change its plane of rotation, this change in turn controlling the speed of the engine. See *governor*.

gyroscopic (jī-rō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *gyroscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the gyroscope; illustrating the dynamical laws of rotation.

The bearings are of great length and large diameter to stand the *gyroscopic* action which occurs in a heavy sea on board ship. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 364.

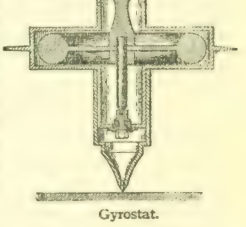
Gyroscopic pendulum, an instrument consisting of two pieces, of which the first is attached to one of the axes of a universal flexure joint, the other axis being held fixed; while the second piece is jointed to the first by an axis parallel to the fixed axis of the universal flexure joint. —**Gyroscopic top**, an instrument consisting of a heavy fly-wheel revolving about an axis one point of which is fixed, but which is otherwise free to move in any way. The fly-wheel being set in rotation, the axis moves about the fixed point in the manner explained under *gyroscope*, fourth experiment.



Gyroscopic Top, or Gyroscope.

gyrose (jī'rōs), *a.* [< L. *gyrus*, a circle (see *gyre*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, turned round like a crook; bent to and fro; folded and waved or marked with wavy lines: applied to some anthers and to flexuosities of the margin of the apothecium of certain lichens, as *Umbilicaria*.

gyrostat (jī'rō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *γυρός*, round, *γῦρος*, a circle, + *στατικός*, stationary: see *static*.] An instrument for illustrating the dynamics of rotation, composed of a box or case having a sharp bearing-edge in the form of a regular polygon, and containing a fly-wheel having its center and its direction of rotation in the plane of the bearing-edge.



Gyrostat.

gyrostatic (jī-rō-stat'-ik), *a.* [As *gyrostat* + *-ic*.] Connected with the dynamical principle that a rotating body tends to preserve its plane of rotation.

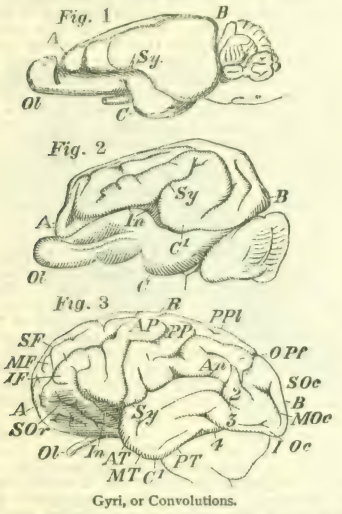
A system of four *gyrostatic* masses connected together by links was shown to possess all the properties of an ordinary elastic spring, although composed of matter in itself entirely devoid of elasticity.

Sir W. Thomson, quoted in Science, IV. 249.

gyrovagi (jī-rov'ā-jī), *n. pl.* [ML., ⟨ L. *gyrus*, a circle, + *vagus*, wandering.] In the *early church*, vagrant monks without definite occupation, who subsisted upon the charity of others.

Gyrovagi, vagrant tramps who even at that time [528], as more than a century earlier, continued to bring discredit on the monastic profession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 704.

★**gyrus** (jī'rus), *n.*; pl. *gyri* (-rī). [L., NL., ⟨ Gr. γῦρος, a circle, circuit, ring; cf. γυρός, round: see *gyre*.] In *anat.*, one of the rounded ridges into which the surface of the cerebral hemisphere is divided by the fissures or sulci; a convolution; a gyre. The gyri and sulci are complementary and mutually definitive. They are most numerous and best marked in the brain of the higher mammals (which are therefore called *gyrencephalous*), and especially in that of man. Every gyrus in man has its own name; but several different systems of naming are in vogue, and the nomenclature is still shifting. The attempt to identify the human gyri and sulci with those of other mammals encounters difficulties which have thus far been insurmountable except in the cases of the most constant and best-marked folds and fissures. (See the cuts.) Additional difficulty is encountered in the fact that different human brains vary in details of the gyri, and the same brain may differ on its opposite sides. The principal gyri are noted in the phrases below. The gyri represent an enormous increase in quantity of the gray cortical matter or cortex of the brain in comparison with the actual superficies of the cerebral hemispheres, some of the folds being separated by fissures an inch or more in depth, and containing three layers of gray matter with three layers of white. The gyri are to some extent an indication of intellectual power, and are better marked when the mental powers of the individual are at their height than in infancy and senility. The distinction between *gyrus* and *lobe* or *lobule*, as applied to lesser divisions of the surface of the brain, is not always preserved. *Gyrus* is exactly synonymous with *convolution*.—**Angular gyrus**, a certain gyrus of the hemisphere of the brain in man and monkeys. In man it is the short gyrus arching over the upper extremity of the superior temporal fissure, the hindmost one of four parietal gyri, separated by a short vertical sulcus from the supramarginal gyrus. See fig. 3, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Annectent gyrus**, a small or secondary fold, which may connect larger or primary convolutions: especially applied to several such gyri of the occipital lobe, as those forming the connections of the cuneus or occipital lobule. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Arched gyri**, four arched convolutions regularly arranged, in some carnivorous animals, as the dog and wolf, beginning with one which borders the Sylvian fissure and ending with one which forms the margin of the cerebral hemisphere. They are enumerated from *first* to *fourth*, as by Leuret, or in reverse order (Ferrier), or only three are recognized (Flower), when they are also called *inferior*, *middle*, and *superior* (Mivart).—**Ascending frontal gyrus**, the gyrus bounding the fissure of Rolando in front. Also called the *anterior central gyrus* and *transverse frontal gyrus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Ascending parietal gyrus**, the gyrus bounding the fissure of Rolando behind. Also called the *posterior central convolution*.—**Callosal gyrus**, a convolution of the median surface of the cerebrum immediately over the corpus callosum and below the callosomarginal fissure. It is continuous behind with the gyrus hippocampi, and ends in the gyrus uncinatus. Also called *convolution of the corpus callosum*, and *gyrus fornicatus*, from its arched or fornicated figure. See cuts under *cerebral* and *sulcus*.—**Cuneate gyrus**, a convolution of the occipital lobe appearing as a wedge-shaped figure on the median aspect of the cerebrum in the fork between the parieto-occipital sulcus and the calcarine sulcus. Also called *occipital lobule* and *cuneus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**External orbital gyrus**, that part of the orbital surface which lies outside of the triradiate sulcus. *Gray*.—**Frontal gyri**, three gyri which compose the superior and lateral surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, all lying in front of the ascending frontal gyrus. They are defined by the superior and inferior frontal sulci, and by the vertical fissure or precentral sulcus.—**Gyrus fornicatus**. Same as *callosal gyrus*.—**Gyrus quadratus**, the quadrate gyrus.—**Hippocampal gyrus**, the continuation of the gyrus fornicatus where it dips down behind and below the corpus callosum, and continues forward to the uncinate gyrus: so called from its relation to the hippocampus.—**Marginal gyrus**. (*a*) That part of the first frontal convolution which appears on the median side of the hemisphere. See cut under *cerebral*. (*b*) The gyrus which arches over the extremity of the fissure of Sylvius. See *sulcus*.—**Occipital gyri**, three principal convolutions of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum, separated by two small transverse sulci, and distinguished as *first*, *second*, and *third*, from above downward, or, as in fig. 3, *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Orbital gyri**, the gyri or convolutions upon the under or orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, which rest upon the orbital plate of the frontal bone. They are three in number, directly continuous with and corresponding to the frontal gyri. The two best-marked orbital gyri are sometimes distinguished as the *internal* and *external*.—**Parietal gyri**, four well-marked convolutions upon the superior and lateral surface of the parietal lobe; and especially two of these distinguished as the *ascending parietal* (or posterior central) and the *superior parietal*, the other two being commonly known as the *supramarginal* and the *angular gyrus*. (See other phrases.) In fig. 3, the superior parietal is called *posteroparietal lobule*.—**Quadrate gyrus**, a convolution of somewhat square figure appearing on the median surface of the cerebrum between the callosomarginal sulcus in front and the parieto-occipital sulcus behind, and continuous below with the gyrus fornicatus. Also called *quadrate lobule* and *precuneus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Sigmoid gyrus**, the somewhat *S*-shaped fold which curves about the lateral end of the cruciate fissure, and whose surface includes several constant and well-marked "motor areas": used especially by English writers.—**Temporal gyri**, in fig. 3, a general name of the temporal convolutions: usually in human anatomy more fully called *temporosphenoidal gyri*.—**Uncinate gyrus**, a convolution which appears on the median surface of the cerebrum nearly opposite the beginning of the gyrus fornicatus. It is so called from its shape, and the hook is known as the *crotchet* or *uncus*. See cut under *cerebral*.



Gyri, or Convolutions.

Fig. 1, brain of rabbit; fig. 2, brain of pig; fig. 3, brain of chimpanzee, showing side view of the principal or fundamental gyri and sulci of the mammalian brain. *Ol*, olfactory lobe; *A*, *B*, *C*, frontal, occipital, and temporal lobes; *C1*, a portion of temporal lobe which enlarges until it hides *C* in fig. 3; *Sy*, Sylvian fissure; *In*, insula or island of Reil; *SOr*, supra-orbital gyrus; *SF*, *MF*, *IF*, superior, middle, and inferior frontal gyri; *AP*, *PP*, anterior and posterior parietal gyri; *R*, fissure of Rolando; *PPl*, posteroparietal lobule; *OPf*, occipitotemporal sulcus; *An*, angular gyrus; 2, 3, 4, annectent gyri; *AT*, *MT*, *PT*, the anterior, middle, and posterior temporal gyri; *SOc*, *MOc*, *IOc*, the superior, middle, and inferior occipital gyri. (Fig. 1 is a lissencephalous brain; figs. 2 and 3 are gyrencephalous.) See also the cuts under *brain*.

gyset†, *n.* and *v.* See *guise*.

gyst[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guest*.

gyst[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gist*, now *joist*.

gyst[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gest*[2].

gyst-ale, *n.* [Appar. ⟨ *gyst*[1], obs. var. of *guest*, + *ale*; but appar. also associated with *guise*, with allusion to festive mummery.] See the extract.

In Lancashire, we find the term *Gyst-ale*, which seems to be one of the corruptions of disguising, as applied to mumming, and in this sense the entire name, *Gyst-ale*, is confirmatory of Mr. Douce's observations. *Gyst-ale* or guising, says Mr. Baines, was celebrated in Eccles with much rustic splendor at the termination of the marling season, when the villagers, with a king at their head, walked in procession with garlands, to which silver plate was attached, which was contributed by the principal gentry in the neighbourhood.

Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 283.

gyte[1] (gīt), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious; distracted. Also *gite*. [Scotch.]

What between courts o' law and courts o' state, and upper and under parliaments, . . . here and in London, the gudeman's gane clean *gyte*.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

There's nae soberer man than me in my ordnar; but when I hear the wind blaw in my lug, it's my belief that I gang *gyte*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

gyte[2] (gīt), *n.* [Another form of *gait*, *gayt*, etc., for *get*[1], *n.*, offspring, a child: see *get*[1], *n.*] 1. A child: generally in contempt.—2. A first year's pupil in the High School of Edinburgh. [Scotch in both senses.]

gytrash (gī'trash), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A spirit or ghost. [Prov. Eng.]

I remembered certain of Bessie's tales, wherein figured a North-of-England spirit called a "*Gytrash*"; which, in the form of horse, mule, or large dog, haunted solitary ways, and sometimes came upon belated travellers. . . . Close down by the hazel stems glided a great dog, whose black and white color made him a distinct object against the trees. It was exactly one mask of Bessie's *Gytrash*—a lion-like creature with long hair and a huge head.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

gyve (jīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gyved*, ppr. *gyving*. [Also written *give*; ⟨ ME. *given*, *gyven*, fetter, ⟨ *gyves*, *gives*, pl., fetters: see *gyves*.] To fetter; shackle; chain; manacle. [Poetic or archaic.]

I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship.

Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

She had *gyved*
Them so in chains of darkness, as no might
Should loose them thence.

B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

One hair of thine more vigour doth retain
To bind thy foe, than any iron chain:
Who might be *gyv'd* in such a golden string,
Would not be captive, though he were a king.

Drayton, Black Prince to Countess of Salisbury.

gyves (jīvz, formerly gīvz), *n. pl.* [Also *gives*, formerly *guives*, *guyves*, rarely in sing. *gyve*, *give*, *guive*; ME. *gives*, *gyves*, ⟨ AF. **guive*, *give*, ⟨ AS. *withthe*, ME. *witthe*, *withe*, *wythe*, E. *withe*, *with*, a twig, band, withe: see *withe*. For the changes, compare *guise*, ⟨ *wise*[2], and *chive*[1], ⟨ *chithe*. The word survives only as a book-word; hence the archaic spelling (with y) and the false pronunciation (jīvz for gīvz).] Shackles; fetters. [Poetic or archaic.]

With feteres ant with *gyves* i chot he wes to-drowe.

Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 281).

I thought
Gyves and the mill had tamed thee.

Milton, S. A., l. 1093.

And Eugene Aram walked between,
With *gyves* upon his wrist.

Hood, Dream of Eugene Aram.

=**Syn.** *Manacle*, *Fetter*, etc. See *shackle*, *n.*

★ **H**, 1. The eighth letter and sixth consonant in the English alphabet. The written character comes, like A, B, etc. (see *A*), from the Phenician, through the Greek and Latin; and it had the same place in the Phenician and Latin alphabets as in the English, though made seventh in order in the Greek by the later omission of the F-sign. The comparative scheme of the letter-forms is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The sound belonging to the character in Phenician was that of a rough guttural spirant, nearly like the *ch* in German, or in Scotch *loch* (marked in this dictionary ch). In the Greek alphabet it had at first the kindred but weaker value of our *h;* and with this value it passed over to Italy, and so continued there; but in Greece it came later to be used as a long *e* (down to that time long and short *e* had been written alike E), the *h*-sound being indicated by a half *H*, namely ⊢, afterward reduced to ⊏ and ', which last then retained the *h*-value, or that of the "rough breathing," so called, now usually printed '. Our *h*-sound is called the "aspiration," as being a near approach to pure unmodified breathing, an audible emission of breath before a vowel or semivowel, made, in every case, in the same position of the mouth-organs as that required by the following sound. That is, the *h* of *ha* is made in the mouth-position of *a*, the utterance in the combination changing only from unintonated to intonated breath; that of *he* is made in the mouth-position of *ee;* and so with *ho*, and so on. Thus, the *h* before each different vowel represents a different product, and *h* signifies a sort of common surd to all the vowels as sonants; and, being dependent always for its special character upon the following sound, it is very suitably written by the Greeks with a subordinate sign prefixed to the vowel. In English the aspiration occurs before all the vowels, and also before the semivowels *w* and *y*, as in *whit* (that is, *hwit*) and *hue* (that is, *hyu*), though in these cases some authorities hold that the *w*- and *y*-sounds themselves are not uttered, but only the *h*-sound, this being what it would be if the semivowel were really pronounced. This view may in part depend upon an actual difference of pronunciation, but is more probably an error of apprehension and analysis; certainly, in our ordinary utterance, *whit* is to *hoo-it* precisely as *wit* is to *oo-it*. In older English our *h*-sound was pronounced also before *r* and *l*, as in AS. *hring*, E. *ring*, AS. *hrīm*, E. *rime*[2], AS. *hrōf*, E. *roof*, AS. *hlāf*, E. *loaf*, AS. *hlid*, E. *lid*, AS. *hliehhan*, E. *laugh*, etc.; in other languages it is found also before *m* and *n*. The English *h* in the Teutonic part of the language comes from an original surd guttural, a *k*, which first became a guttural spirant (= *ch* in German, or in Scotch *loch*), and was then further weakened to a mere aspiration. The spirant becomes mere aspiration when its production ceases to be accompanied with a constriction at the top of the throat, causing a rough fricative sound, and so giving a specific character to the utterance. A guttural mute was changed to a spirant also in the interior of many of our words, and was formerly written with *h:* thus, AS. *niht*, E. *night;* but it has long been lost in pronunciation, after being written with *gh* instead of *h* (the *g* never pronounced). The aspiration, indeed, being the weakest and least positive of alphabetic sounds, is especially liable to become silent. The Latin initial *h* was totally silent in the vernacular forms which emerged as Old French and Italian, and in the earliest Old French, as still in Italian, it does not appear in writing. The earliest Old French words, therefore, having original Latin *h*, were transferred into Middle English without *h*, as *abit, able, eir, onest, onor, onur, oure, ure*, etc., through similar Old French forms from Latin *habi'tus, habilis, heres, honestus, honor, hora*, etc. In later Old French and Middle English the pedantic habit of imitating the spelling of the original Latin, if known, led to the general restoration of *h* in these words, a restoration completed in modern French, though the *h* has remained always unpronounced in French, and, in the oldest and most familiar words, in English. The *h* now appears in the modern forms of all the above words, and others (except *able* and *arbor*[2], the restored forms *hable, harbor*[2], having died out), namely, unpronounced in *heir, honest, honor, hour*, etc., and pronounced (by conformity to later words) in *habit, heretic*, etc., while in some, as *herb, humble*, etc., the pronunciation wavers between the earlier unaspirated form and the later aspirated form. The confusion existing in such cases led to some variation in the spelling of words originally and properly beginning with a vowel, the *h*, though not pronounced, being often erroneously inserted in writing, as in *habandon, habound, habundance*, etc., for *abandon, abound, abundance*, etc. A similar confusion extended to words of Anglo-Saxon or other Teutonic origin, the *h* being dropped sometimes where it should appear, and, more often, inserted where it should not appear, as *hape* for *ape, his* for *is*, etc. This confusion characterizes the present pronunciation of the London cockney. The habitual omission of *h* is, however, quite common even in educated speech in certain positions, and even where usually uttered it is apt to be lost after a final consonant in rapid and easy speaking. In the pronouns *he, him, her*, when unaccented, as they usually are after another word, the *h* is almost universally omitted in colloquial speech, an omission long recognized in the common spelling of the related neuter pronoun *hit*, now always written and pronounced *it*, and in the colloquial plural *hem*, now written *'em*. The *h* forms a number of digraphs, or compound characters, some of them of great importance and frequency. The origin of this practice goes back to the earliest Greek period, when the so-called aspirates were real aspirates—that is, mutes with an audible bit of flatus expelled after them: *kh* nearly as in *backhouse*, *th* as in *boat-hook*, *ph* as in *haphazard*. The sounds were at first so written in Greek, with an *h* after each mute; later, simple characters were devised to take the place of these combinations. But in Greek words carried into Italy the spelling with *h* was kept up: thus, *chorus, theatrum, philosophus;* then, in the change of these aspirates to spirants, unitary values were won by the digraphs; and the use of *th*, especially with spirant value (*thin, that*), was widely extended to the Teutonic part of our language. The digraph *sh* comes by alteration of the *k* of *sk* to a spirant, and its fusion with the sibilant, making a more palatal sibilant. The origin of our *gh* (always either silent or pronounced as *f*), by graphic change from earlier *h*, has been stated above. (See also under *G*.) Finally, *rh* is found in Greek words, as *rhetoric*, and represents an *r* with preceding aspiration, as in AS. *hring* (whence it should properly be written *hr*, as *hw* for *wh*); but the aspiration is always lost in our utterance. For the name of the letter, see *aitch*.

2. As a medieval numeral, 200, and with a dash over it, thus, H̄, 200,000.—3. As a symbol: (*a*) In German musical nomenclature, the key, tone, or note elsewhere called B—that is, B natural. (*b*) In *analytic mech.*, the total energy. (*c*) In *chem.*, the symbol of *hydrogen*.

4. As an abbreviation: (*a*) *Hour*. (*b*) *Horizontal force*—that is, the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic attraction. (*c*) *His* or *Her*, as in H. M. S., His (Her) Majesty's ship or service; H. R. H., His (Her) Royal Highness. (*d*) In a ship's log-book *h.* indicates *hail*. (*e*) In orchestral scores and arrangements *H.* indicates *horns*.

ha[1] (hä), *interj.* [Also *hah;* D. G. Sw. Dan. F. Sp. Pg. It., etc., *ha*, L. *ha*, a natural utterance, the same as *ah* (q. v.) with aspiration; its significance depends on the mode of utterance. Repeated, *ha ha, ha-ha*, AS. D. Sw. OFries., etc., *ha ha*, L. *ha ha*, Gr. *ἁ ἁ*, Hind. *hā hā*, etc., it usually indicates laughter. Cf. *haw*[5].] 1. An exclamation denoting surprise, wonder, joy, or other sudden emotion, as suspicion, and also interrogation. Repeated, *ha! ha!* it expresses either intensified surprise, etc., or laughter.

Interjections? Why, then, some be of laughing, as *ha! ha!* he! *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

Have you eyes?
Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
And batten on this moor? *Ha!* have you eyes?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Who's that? *ha!*
Some gentle hand, I hope, to bring me comfort.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

Hah! how the Laurel, great Apollo's Tree,
And all the Cavern shakes!
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

2. An involuntary sound marking hesitation in speech, uttered slowly and obscurely, and otherwise represented by *er* or *ur*.

ha[1] (hä), *n.* [< *ha*[1], *interj.*] 1. An expression of wonder, surprise, or admiration.—2. An expression of hesitancy in speech.

The shrug, the hum, or *ha*. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

ha[1] (hä), *v. i.* [< *ha*[1], *interj.*: cf. *haw*[5], *v.*] To make the sound *ha*, expressing hesitation.

The right hon. gentleman . . . is somewhat prone to be prosy. He hums and *has*, and harks back to matters he has already discussed.
T. W. Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 252.

ha[2] (hä), *n.* Same as *ha-ha*[2], *haw-haw*[2].

ha[3] (hä, hä), *pron.* A dialectal variant of *he*[1].

ha[4], **ha'**[1] (hâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *hall*.

He followed me for seven year
Frae bour out and frae *ha'*.
Old song. (*Jamieson.*)

ha[5], **ha'**[2]. A contraction of *have*. [Colloq. or dial.]

For me, sister! *ha'* you found out a wife for me? *ha'* you? pray speak, *ha'* you? *Brome*, Northern Lass.

And I may have my will, ile neither *ha'* poore scholler nor souldier about the court. *Day*, Ile of Gulls (1633).

haaf, haff, haf[2] (häf, haf), *n.* [< Icel. *haf* = Sw. *haf* = Norw. Dan. *hav*, the sea, esp. the high sea, the ocean, = AS. **heaf* or **hæf*, in an early Kentish gloss *hæb*, in pl. *heafo* (once), the sea, = OFries. *hef* = MLG. *haf*, the sea, > G. *haff*, sea, bay, gulf, = MHG. *hap*, neut., *habe*, f., the sea, a bay; allied to AS. *hæfene*, E. *haven:* see *haven*.] A deep-sea fishing-ground. [Shetland.]

haaf-boat (häf'bōt), *n.* A boat used for deep-sea fishing. [Shetland.]

haaf-fishing (häf'fish*ing), *n.* Deep-sea fishing for ling, cod, tusk, etc. [Shetland.]

haak, *n.* Same as *hake*[2].

haar (hâr), *n.* [Also *har, harr, hair;* cf. Sc. *har, hore, hare*, cold, chill, moist.] A fog; a chill easterly wind accompanied by light fog. [Scotch.]

On looking towards St. Andrews from Leith walk I perceived a dense cloudiness all along the horizon: this I have no doubt was your easterly *haar* at the very time that we were in brilliant sunshine and were oppressed with heat. *Hanna*, Chalmers, III. 85.

haardim, *n.* See *hardim*.

haarkies (här'kēs), *n.* [G., < *haar*, = E. *hair*[1], + *kies*, gravel, pyrites, dim. *kiesel*, flint, flint-stone, pebble, = AS. *ceósel*, gravel, E. *chesil*, q. v.] Same as *hair-pyrites*.

Haarlem blue. See *blue*.

haave-net, *n.* See *halve-net*.

hab† (hab), *n.* [A noun assumed from *hab-or-nab*, q. v.] A venture; a chance.

Take heed, for I speak not by *habs* and by nabs.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

hab (hab), *v. t.* [ME. *habbe:* see *have*.] A variant of *have*. It exists in the phrase-words *hab-nab, hab-or-nab*, and also independently as a negro corruption of *have*.

hab. In *zoöl.*, the regular abbreviation of *habitat*, 1.

Habassin† (ha-bas'in), *a.* [A var. of *Abassine, Abyssine*, obs. forms equiv. to *Abyssinian*.] Same as *Abyssinian*.

Among these [the peoples of the Eastern and South-East Churches] the Russe and the *Habassin* Emperors are the greatest. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 9.

habbet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *have*.

habber (hab'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc., also *happle;* < D. *haperen*, falter, hesitate, = G. *hapern*, dial. *happeln* = Sw. *happla*, stutter, hesitate, freq., the simple form being seen in Dan. *happe*, stutter.] To stutter; stammer.

habber (hab'ėr), *n.* [< *habber, v.*] A stutter; a stammer. [Scotch.]

habberjont†, *n.* An obsolete form of *haubergeon*.

hab. corp. An abbreviation of *habeas corpus*.

habeas corpus (hā'bē-as kôr'pus). [So called ★from the mandatory words in the writ (in Latin), *habeas corpus* . . . , 'have the body' (of such a one: sc. brought into court): *habeas*, 2d pers. sing. subj. (with impv. force) of *habere*, have; *corpus*, body: see *habit, have*, and *corpus, corpse*.] In *law*, a writ issued by a judge or court, requiring the body of a person to be brought before the judge or into the court; specifically, such a writ (entitled in full *habeas corpus subjiciendum*) requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined. The right to freedom from restraint without regular legal process, which had always existed at common law, was affirmed by Magna Charta; but arbitrary imprisonment was practised by despotic kings and compliant courts till the latter part of the reign of Charles I., and still occasionally till the passage of the Habeas Corpus Act (which see, below) in that of Charles II. The right to the writ in special cases can still be suspended by legislative authority, both in Great Britain and in the United States, in a time of war or great public danger.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.
Constitution of U. S., Art. i., § 9.

It was considered a duty to authorize the Commanding-General, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or, in other words, to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 143.

Habeas Corpus Act, an English statute of 1679 (31 Car. II., c. 2) regulating the issue and return of writs of habeas corpus and proceedings thereon, the right to which had been previously conceded by the Petition of Right (3 Car. I., c. 1) and the statute of 1640 (16 Car. I., c. 10). There are also statutes of the United States and of the several States, generally modeled upon the British act, securing the like remedy and regulating its exercise.—**Habeas corpus ad testificandum,** a writ used to bring a prisoner into court to testify as a witness.

habeck†, **habick**†, *n.* An obsolete implement used in dressing cloth; in *her.*, the conventional representation of this implement. It is a two-pronged instrument, and appears, when used as a bearing, in a form nearly like the brace } in printing.

habena (hā-bē′nä), *n.*; pl. *habenæ* (-nē). [L., a thong, strap, rein, etc., a strip of diseased flesh, < *habere*, hold, have: see *habit, have.*] 1. In *anat.*, a filament in the brain which runs from the conarium forward on the optic thalamus on either side, forming the peduncle of the pineal body. Also called *habenula.*—2. In *surg.*, a form of bandage designed to keep the sides of a wound together.

habenar (hā-bē′när), *a.* [< *habena* + *-ar*³.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the habena.

Habenaria (hab-ē-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *habena*, a thong, strap, rein: see *habena.*] A name given by Willdenow in 1805 to an orchidaceous genus of plants of which the type, *Habenaria Habenaria*, is a native of tropical America and southern Florida. Later authors referred to this genus the related genera *Bonatea, Pirularia, Cœloglossum,* and *Blephariglottis,* but the application of the name has since been restricted more closely to its original use. The species are mostly natives of tropical or semi-tropical regions, six occurring in the United States, ranging from South Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.



Fringed Orchid (*Blephariglottis grandiflora*). *a*, flower.

habendum (hā-ben′dum), *n.*; pl. *habenda* (-dä). [So called from beginning, in L. form, with *habendum et tenendum,* 'to have and to hold': *habendum,* acc. ger. of *habere,* have, hold, possess: see *habit, have.*] In *law*, that clause of a deed (commencing with the words "to have and to hold") which was devised and originally used to define and determine the estate or interest granted by the deed. It still has that effect if the granting part of the deed fails to do this, but it is not now allowed effect so far as it may be repugnant to the granting part.

habenula (hā-ben′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *habenulæ* (-lē). [L., a small strip of diseased flesh which is cut out from the body, lit. a little strap, dim. of *habena*, a strap: see *habena.*] In *anat.*, same as *habena*, 1.—**Habenula perforata,** the termination of the spiral lamina of the cochlea.

habenular (hā-ben′ū-lär), *a.* [< *habenula* + *-ar*³.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the habenula or habena: as, the *habenular* ganglion.

haberdash (hab′ėr-dash), *v. i.* [Formed from the noun *haberdasher.*] To deal or traffic in small or petty wares. [Rare.]

> What mean dull souls, in this high measure,
> To *haberdash*
> In earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure
> Is dross and trash?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

haberdash† (hab′ėr-dash), *n.* [< *haberdash, v.*] Peddlers' merchandise; petty wares. *Nares.*

> They turne out ther trashe,
> And shew ther *haberdashe,*
> Ther pylde pedlarye.
> *Papysticall Exhortation.*

haberdasher (hab′ėr-dash-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *habberdasher, haberdassher;* < ME. *haberdassher, haberdasshere, habirdasshere, haburdassher, haburdaissher,* found only in the passage quoted from Chaucer, and once, early in the 14th century, in a Latin document; perhaps, through an unrecorded AF. form, with formative *-er* (E. *-er*², denoting an agent), < AF. *hapertas,* a sort of stuff, mentioned once in a legal document, and the supposed source of the collective term, AF. *haberdashrie* (> E. *haberdashery*), mentioned along with wool, wadmal, mercery, canvas, felt, fur, etc., as subject to duty (Liber Albus, ed. Riley, pp. 225, 231). The origin of AF. *hapertas* is unknown; Skeat and others connect it with Icel. *hapurtask,* defined as "scruta frivola" (Gudmundus Andreæ, 1683; Haldorsen, 1814), i. e. trumpery, riffraff, supposed by Skeat to have meant orig. 'peddlers' wares, or the contents of a peddler's bag,' < Icel. *haprtask, hafrtask,* a haversack, < *hafr,* oats (see *haver*²), + *task,* a pouch, pocket, = G. *tasche,* a pouch, pocket, scrip; cf. *haversack.* But Cleasby, who does not give *hapurtask* at all, indicates that the Icel. *haprtask, hafrtask,* haversack, is quite recent, his only reference being a collection of mod. poems published in 1852. The ME. word is more prob. of LG. origin.] 1. A dealer in small wares; specifically, a dealer in small articles of dress and in ribbons, trimmings, thread, pins, needles, etc.

> An *haberdasshere* [var. *haberdassher,* etc.] and a carpenter,
> A webbe, a deyere, and a tapicer,
> And they were clothed alle in oo [one] lyvere,
> Of a solempne and a gret fraternite.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 361.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop.
Bacon, Essays.

There was a *haberdasher's* wife of small wit near him, that railed upon me. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

> To match this saint there was another,
> As busy and perverse a brother,
> An *haberdasher* of small wares
> In politics and state affairs.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 423.

2†. A dealer in hats; a hatter.

The *haberdasher* heapeth wealth by hattes.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 64.

Haberdasher, a hatter, or seller of hats; also a dealer in small wares. *Phillips*, 1706.

3. A schoolmaster. [North. Eng.]

haberdashery (hab′ėr-dash-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *haberdasheries* (-iz). [< ME. (AF.) *haberdashrie;* < *haberdasher* + *-y*³.] 1. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher; the business of a haberdasher.

They [the trader and the mechanic] usually appear no less absurd, and succeed no less unhappily, in writing verses, or composing orations, than the student would appear in making a shoe, or retailing cheese and *haberdashery.* *V. Knox*, Essays, lv.

2. A haberdasher's shop. [Rare.]

> A walking *haberdashery*
> Of feathers, lace, and fur.
> *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, ii.

haberdash-ware†, *n.* Haberdashery.

> He set vp his shop with *haberdash ware,*
> As one that would be a thriuing man.
> *The Wife Lapped in Morel's Skin*, l. 596.

haberdepoise†, *n.* An obsolete form of *avoirdupois.*

haberdine† (hab′ėr-dēn or -din), *n.* [< OF. *habordean;* also *labordean* (Cotgrave), MD. *abberdaen, slabberdaen,* D. *abberdaan,* also *labberdaan,* LG. *labberdān,* > G. *labberdan, laberdan;* origin obscure.] The common cod; especially, the dried salt cod.

The spotted Cod whereof *Haberdine* is made.
Cotgrave.

I would . . . headlong hurl myself into that abyss of waves, ere I would touch the skin of such rough *haberdine.* *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

> And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
> On grosser bacon or salt *haberdine.*
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iv. 31.

habere facias possessionem (hā-bē′re fā′shi-as po-ses-i-ō′nem). [So called from beginning, in L. form, with these words, lit. 'cause (such a one) to have possession': L. *habere,* to have; *facias,* 2d pers. sing. subj. (with impv. force) of *facere,* make, cause; *possessionem,* acc. of *possessio(n-),* possession.] In *law*, a writ for the execution of a judgment in an action to recover lands, directing the sheriff to put the successful party in possession.

habergeon†, **haberjoun**†, *n.* See *haubergeon.*

haberject†, *n.* A kind of cloth made in very early times in England, said to be a cloth of a mixed color, and also to have been worn chiefly by monks. *Drapers' Dict.*

And one breadth of dyed cloth, russets, and *haberjects:* that is to say, two yards within the lists.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

Habia (hā′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., also *Abia;* of S. Amer. origin.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of tanagrine birds: same as *Saltator. Cuvier*, 1817. (*b*) A genus of fringilline birds. *Habia ludoviciana* is the rose-breasted grosbeak. *Reichenbach*, 1850. Also called *Zamelodia.*—2. [*l. c.*] A bird of the genus *Saltator,* a group of South American tanagrine birds of partly greenish colors, with large beak, short rounded wings, and longer rounded tail.

habilable (hab′i-la-bl), *a.* [< F. *habiller,* clothe (see *habiliment*), + *-able.*] Capable of being clothed. [Rare.]

The whole habitable and *habilable* globe.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 5.

habilatory (hab′i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< F. *habiller,* clothe (see *habiliment*), + *-at-ory.*] Pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing. [Rare.]

The arcana of *habilatory* art. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxix.

For indeed is not the dandy culottic, *habilatory,* by law of existence; a cloth-animal?
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

habile (hab′il), *a.* [< OF. *habile,* F. *habile* = Pr. *habil, abilh* = Sp. Pg. *habil* = It. *abile,* < L. *habilis,* suitable, fit, proper, apt, expert, < *habere,* have, hold, etc.: see *able*¹, *hable,* a doublet of *habile.*] Able; apt; skilful; handy. [Rare.]

Habile and ready to every good work.
Walker, Lady Warwick (1678), p. 119.

It seems paradoxical that so *habile* a speaker, so keen and ready a wit, should do so little damage among his opponents. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 174.

habiliment (hā-bil′i-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *abiliment* (and by apheresis *biliment,* q. v.); < ME. *habilyment,* < OF. *habillement* (ML. *habilimentum, habilamentum*), < *habiller,* dress, clothe, < *habile,* able, ready, fit: see *habile.*] 1. A garment; clothing: usually in the plural: as, the *habiliments* of war; fashionable *habiliments.*

> He unawares the fairest Una found,
> Straunge lady, in so straunge *habiliment,*
> Teaching the Satyres. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 30.

> She [Lot's wife] laments
> To lose her Iewels and *habilliments.*
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

[He] came down to breakfast dressed in the *habiliments* of the preceding day. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 41.

2†. A border, as of gold, pearls, etc., in ancient dress. *Halliwell.* See *biliment.*

habilimented (hā-bil′i-men-ted), *a.* Having habiliments; clothed.

> I there a chimney-sweepers wife have seene,
> *Habilimented* like the diamond queene.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

habilitate (hā-bil′i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *habilitated,* ppr. *habilitating.* [Formerly also *abilitate,* q. v.; < ML. *habilitatus,* pp. of *habilitare* (> It. *abilitare* = Sp. Pg. *habilitar* = Pr. *habilitar, abilitar* = OF. *habiliter, habileter,* F. *habiliter*), make suitable or fit, qualify, < *habilis,* suitable, fit, apt, able: see *habile, hability.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To qualify; entitle. *Bacon.*—2. In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, to furnish with means to work a mine.

II. *intrans.* To acquire certain necessary qualifications, as for an office; specifically (from German *habilitiren*), to qualify as teacher in a German university.

Having *habilitated* in 1839 at Kiel, he [Otto Jahn] in 1842 became professor-extraordinary of archæology and philology at Greifswald. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 543.

He [Lassalle] meant to *habilitate* as a privat docent when he returned. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 67.

habilitate† (hā-bil′i-tāt), *a.* [< ML. *habilitatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Qualified; entitled.

Divers persons . . . were attainted, and thereby not legall, nor *habilitate* to serue in Parliament.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 12.

habilitation (hā-bil-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *habilitatio(n-),* qualification, < *habilitare,* qualify: see *habilitate.*] 1†. Qualification.

It importeth most that a nation do profess arms as their principal honour, study, and occupation; for the things which we have formerly spoken of are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and [Estates (ed. 1887).

2. In the western mining districts of the United States, the supplying of money or other property by a capitalist to the owner or proprietor of a mine, for its development or working.

habilitator (hā-bil′i-tā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *habilitador,* a qualifier, one who makes fit or able; < ML. *habilitator,* < *habilitare,* qualify: see *habilitate.*] In the western mining districts of the United States, one who advances money or property for working a mine, under contract with its proprietors. See *habilitation.*

hability† (hā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *habilite*, < OF. *habilite* (another form of *abilite*, *ablete*, etc., > ME. *abilite*, *ablete:* see *ability*) = F. *habilité* = Pr. *habilitat* = Sp. *habilidad* = Pg. *habilidade* = It. *abilità*, ability, < L. *habilita(t-)s* (ML. also *abilita(t-)s*), fitness, ability, < *habilis*, apt, fit, able: see *able*[1].] An obsolete form of *ability*.

Shee perfourmed the same . . . according to the *hability* of her present fortune.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 40.

Speach is not naturall to man sauing for his onely *habilitie* to speake, and that he is by kinde apt to vtter all his conceits with sounds and voyces.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

What are your present clerk's *habilities?*
How is he qualified?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

★ **habit** (hab′it), *n.* [< ME. *habit*, *abit*, < OF. *habit*, F. *habit* = Pr. *habit*, *abit* = Sp. *hábito* = Pg. *habito* = It. *abito*, habit, < L. *habitus*, condition, state, appearance, dress, attire, < *habere*, pp. *habitus*, have, hold, keep: see *have*. From the L. *habere* come also ult. E. *habit*, *v.*, *cohabit*, *inhabit*, *habitable*, *habitant*, etc., *habitacle*, *bittacle*, *binnacle*, *exhibit*, *inhibit*, *prohibit*, *debit*, *debt*, *due*[1], *duty*, *debenture*, *dever*, *devoir*, *endeavor*, *habile*, *hable*, *able*[1], etc., *debile*, *hability*, *ability*, *debility*, etc., *habiliment*, *dishabille*, *prebend*, *provender*, etc., *aver*[2], *average*[1], etc.] **1.** A usual or characteristic state or condition; natural condition, attitude, appearance, or development; customary mode of being. Specifically—(*a*) A characteristic or particular physical state or condition: as, a full, lax, or costive *habit* of body; a man of spare *habit*. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the general aspect and mode of growth of an animal or a plant; the habitual attitude or posture in which an animal or a plant lives or grows: as, an erect *habit*; a trailing, twining, or recumbent *habit*. (*c*) In *crystal.*, the usual aspect of the crystals of a species as determined by the relative development of certain planes: as, the crystals of barite have often a tabular *habit*.

2. A usual or customary mode of action; particularly, a mode of action so established by use as to be entirely natural, involuntary, instinctive, unconscious, etc.: used especially of the action, whether physical, mental, or moral, of living beings, and only by extension of that of inanimate things; hence, in general, an individual's custom or usage; also, a natural or more generally an acquired proclivity, disposition, or tendency to act in a certain way.

How use doth breed a *habit* in a man!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

Allowing his conclusion that virtues and vices consist in *habit*, he ought so much the more to have taught the manner of superinducing that *habit*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing, . . . we name *habit*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxii. 10.

Habit . . . comprehends a disposition and something supervening on a disposition. The disposition, which at first was a feebler tendency, becomes, in the end, by custom—that is, by a frequent repetition of exerted energy—a stronger tendency. Disposition is the rude original, *habit* is the perfect consummation.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlii.

By a *habit* we mean a fixed disposition to do a thing, and a facility in doing it, the result of numerous repetitions of the action. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 102.

After a sufficient number of repetitions . . . an act becomes a *habit*, i. e., is performed automatically, or without the intervention of effort, and frequently without consciousness. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 231.

3†. In *logic*, a character which can be separated from its subject, without the destruction of the latter.

Habit is sometimes taken for whatever form may be separated from the subject, as when opposed to privation.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. vi. 4.

4. External dress; particularly, the costume or dress regularly worn, or appropriate for a particular occasion, use, or vocation.

Vndir an olde pore *abyte* regneth ofte
Grete vurtew, thogh it mostre [show] poorely.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 105.

Costly thy *habit* as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

In the armory are kept many antiq *habits*, as those of Chinese Kings. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

We went up and saw the Duke dress himself, and in his night *habitt* he is a very plain man.
Pepys, Diary, April 20, 1661.

5. A costume worn by women when riding on horseback; a riding-habit. This, until a recent date (perhaps 1870), had a very long full skirt of cloth which it was customary to pin or otherwise fasten below the feet of the wearer when mounted. The habit used at present is much shorter, and close-fitting. The edge or hem of the skirt is sometimes loaded.

Nor can pronounce upon it
If one should ask me whether
The *habit*, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and gypsy bonnet
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

Great habit, great and angelic habit, in the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The dress of the highest grade of professed monks (caloyers) advanced from the *little habit*. It consists of the frock or himation, gown or pallium, cowl or hat, scapular, zone, and sandals. (*b*) The grade marked by this dress. Entering this grade involves almost entire seclusion from earthly things, and constant devotion to religious exercises. Most Oriental monks do not assume the great habit except at the approach of death, the greater number being vowed to the little habit only.—**Habit and repute.** (*a*) In *law*, known course of life; that condition of notoriety, or degree of common cognizance of one's usual habit or practice, which the law recognizes as relevant to the probability of a particular act, or the significance or gravity of it. Thus, for some purposes, a marriage may be proved by *habit and repute*. (*b*) In Scotland, general report: as, by *habit and repute* a thief.—**Little habit,** in the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The dress of the intermediate or ordinary grade of monks. It consists of the frock or himation, the zone or girdle, the hat, the gown or pallium, the sandals, and the mandyas or mantle. (*b*) The grade marked by this dress. Those who wish to enter this grade have first to pass through the rhasophoria or novitiate. See *great habit.*—**To break of a habit.** See *break.*—**Syn. 2.** *Usage*, *Practice*, etc. See *custom*.

habit (hab′it), *v.* [< ME. *habiten*, < OF. *habiter*, F. *habiter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habitar* = It. *abitare*, < L. *habitare*, intr., dwell, abide, keep, freq. of *habere*, have, hold, keep: see *have*, and cf. *habit*, *n.*, on which the verb in some senses directly depends. Cf. *inhabit*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To dwell; abide; reside.

So every spirit, as it is most pure,
And hath in it the more of heavenly light,
So it the fairer bodie doth procure
To *habit* in. *Spenser*, In Honour of Beautie, l. 130.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To dwell in; inhabit.

In many places were nyghtyngales,
Alpes, fynches, and wodewales,
That in her swete song deliten,
In thilke places as they *habiten*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 660.

Happely you may come to the citie Siberia, or to some other towne or place *habited* vpon or neere the border of it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 435.

2†. To fix by custom; accustom; habituate.

O y' are a shrewd one; and so *habited*
In taking heed; thou knowst not what it is
To be unwary. *Chapman*, Odyssey, v.

3. To dress; clothe; array.

I saw part of the ceremony of an audience of the grand vizier, and was *habited* in the caftan.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 132.

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustick dances. *Dryden*.

The primary end of being *habited* seems to have been protection. *Harris*, Philosophical Arrangements, xiv.

habitability (hab′i-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *habitabilité;* as *habitable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] Habitableness.

An admirable provision this is for the perpetuity of the globe, and to continue the state and *habitability* thereof throughout all ages. *Derham*, Astro-Theology, vi. 2.

habitable (hab′i-tạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *habitable*, < OF. *habitable*, F. *habitable* = Pr. Sp. *habitable* = Pg. *habitavel* = It. *abitabile*, < L. *habitabilis*, habitable, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in; suited to serve as an abode for human beings: as, a *habitable* house; the *habitable* world.

I would through all the regions *habitable*
Search thee, and, having found thee, with my sword
Drive thee about the world.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

'Tis said the sound of a Messiah's birth
Is gone through all the *habitable* earth.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 175.

habitableness (hab′i-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being habitable; capacity of being inhabited.

habitably (hab′i-tạ-bli), *adv.* In a habitable manner; so as to be habitable.

habitacle† (hab′i-tạ-kl), *n.* [< ME. *habitacle*, *habytakyll*, < OF. *habitacle*, F. *habitacle* = Pr. *habitacle*, *abitacle* = Sp. *habitáculo* = Pg. *habitaculo* = It. *abitacolo*, < L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling-place, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.* Cf. *habitacule*, and also the abbr. forms *bittacle*, *binnacle*.] **1.** A dwelling-place; a habitation.

But yet all that do vsyte that holy *habytakyll*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Volucrum domus, the *habitacle* of birds. *Norden*, 1593.

Fortune hath set his happy *habitacle*
Among the ancient hills, near mountain streams,
And lakes pellucid. *Southey*.

2. A recess, alcove, or niche.

In eche of the pynacles
Weren sondry *habitacles*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1194.

habitacule†, *n.* [< L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling-place: see *habitacle*.] Same as *habitacle*, 1.

And thys Citee of Candi was sum tyme the *habitacule* and lordshippe of the Kyng Mynos.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

habitance†, (hab′i-tạns), *n.* [< *habit* + *-ance.*] Dwelling; abode; residence.

What art thou, man (if man at all thou art),
That here in desert hast thine *habitaunce?*
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 7.

★ **habitancy** (hab′i-tạn-si), *n.* Inhabitance.

habitant (hab′i-tạnt), *n.* [< F. *habitant* = Sp. Pg. *habitante* = It. *abitante* (ppr. of F. *habiter*, etc.), < L. *habitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*, and cf. *inhabitant*, *inhabit*.] **1.** A dweller; a resident; an inhabitant.

The *habitants* did professe the law of the Gentiles.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 324.

Those argent fields more likely *habitants*,
Translated saints, or middle spirits, hold,
Betwixt the angelical and human kind.
Milton, P. L., iii. 460.

Oh Love! no *habitant* of earth thou art.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 121.

No longer now the wingèd *habitants*
That in the woods their sweet lives sing away
Flee from the form of man. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, viii.

Specifically—**2.** [F. pron. a-bē-toṅ′; F. pl. formerly *habitans*.] A native of Canada of French descent, especially of the farming or peasant class.

At Lake Megantic, General Arnold met an emissary whom he had sent in advance to ascertain the feelings of the *habitans*, or French yeomanry.
Irving, Washington, II. 96.

The Lower Town market-places, with their calèches and long-bodied French carts, are filled with the *habitants* twice a week. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 368.

★ **habitat** (hab′i-tat). [< L. *habitat*, 'it dwells' or 'it lives,' 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] **1.** It lives or dwells: a Latin word beginning (in New Latin) that part of the description of an animal or a plant which mentions its locality: as, *habitat* in America septentrionali (it lives or grows in North America). Such statements are usually abbreviated, as *Hab. Am. Sept.*—**2.** *n.* In *nat. hist.*, the area or region where an animal or a plant naturally lives or grows; by extension, place of abode in general; habitation. The complete habitat of a species is its geographical range. Applied, as it commonly is, to an individual or a specimen, it is generally distinguished in botany from the *station*, which refers to the physical conditions surrounding the plant, such as soil, exposure, and elevation. See *station*.

The members of that [human] stock, spreading into different *habitats*, fall under different sets of conditions.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 338.

Things are good for nothing out of their natural *habitat*.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 8.

Of course a poet must represent his age and *habitat*.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 4.

He [Huxley] describes living creatures by structure. The Mosaic writer describes them by *habitat*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 618.

habitation (hab-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *habitation*, F. *habitation* = Pr. Sp. *habitacion* = Pg. *habitação* = It. *abitazione*, < L. *habitatio(n-)*, a dwelling, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] **1.** The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited; occupancy.

For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Sir J. Denham*.

For their shipping is of two sorts, one for saile, another for *habitation* also. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

It [arson] is an offence against that right of *habitation* which is acquired by the law of nature as well as by the laws of society. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvi.

2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a place or structure constituting an abode, as of men or animals.

It was so thikke of busshes and of thornes and breres that noon wolde haue wende [thought] that ther hadde be [been] eny *habitacion*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 517.

As imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local *habitation* and a name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** Domicile, quarters.

habitator† (hab′i-tā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *habitateur* = Pr. *habitaire*, *habitador* = Sp. Pg. *habitador* = It. *abitatore*, < L. *habitator*, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit*, *v.*] A dweller; an inhabitant.

The longest day in Cancer is longer unto us then that in Capricorn unto the Southern *habitator*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

habit-cloth (hab′it-klôth), *n.* A light broadcloth especially adapted for women's riding-habits, but often used for other outer garments.

habit-maker (hab′it-mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes habits; specifically, a maker of women's riding-habits.

habit-shirt (hab′it-shėrt), *n.* A garment of muslin or similar material worn by women on the neck and shoulders, under the dress, usually having some resemblance to the collar, shirt-bosom, etc., worn by men.

habitual (hā-bit′ū-al), *a.* [< F. *habituel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habitual* = It. *abituale*, < ML. *habitualis*

(pertaining to a habit or dress), < L. *habitus*, habit: see *habit, n.* Cf. *habituate.*] 1. Formed or acquired by, or resulting from, habit, frequent use, or custom.

'Tis given out that you are great schollers, and are skild in the *habituall* arts, and know their coherences.
Marmion, Fine Companion (1633).

Proverbs are *habitual* to a Nation.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 100.

A *habitual* action has in its uniform undeviating character, as well as in its want of a distinctly conscious element, a quasi-mechanical character, and so resembles reflex and instinctive actions. Hence, . . . *habitual* actions are often said to be performed "instinctively" or automatically. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 616.

2. According to or constituting a habit; existing as a habit or a fixed condition; customary; usual; regular: as, the *habitual* practice of sin; the *habitual* exercise of forbearance; *habitual* good or ill health.

Because opinions which are gotten by education, and in length of time are made *habitual*, cannot be taken away by force, and upon the sudden; they must therefore be taken away also by time and education.
Hobbes, De Corpore Politico, ii. 10.

The *habitual* scowl of her brow was, undeniably, too fierce, at this moment, to pass itself off on the innocent score of near-sightedness. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

Deepen the *habitual* mood
Of my existence. *Lowell*, Fancy's Casuistry.

In Scotland, during early times, cattle-raids were *habitual* causes of inter-tribal fights.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

What we call a *habitual* feeling is one which is habitually or customarily called forth in a calm form by a permanent object of the environment, so as to diffuse itself over large tracts of life in a smooth current.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 490.

3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes: as, a *habitual* color of the skin.—**Habitual cognition.** See *habitual knowledge*, under *knowledge.*—**Habitual criminal, knowledge**, etc. See the nouns.—**Habitual logic.** See the extract.

By Objective or Speculative Logic is meant that complement of doctrines of which the science of Logic is made up; by Subjective or *Habitual Logic* is meant the speculative knowledge of these doctrines which any individual (as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle) may possess, and the practical dexterity with which he is able to apply them.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, iii.

=**Syn.** *Usual, Customary, Habitual;* accustomed, wonted, regular, ordinary, every-day. As *habit* goes beyond *custom* in its regularity, so *habitual* goes beyond *usual* or *customary.* Indeed, *habitual* would now hardly be used where it was not meant that the habit was uniform and unbroken or firmly fixed as an element of character: as, *habitual* indolence. The other words lead up to this: *usual*, that which occurs much more often than not; *customary*, that which occurs in the larger part of all the cases. See *custom.*

I suppose the red Indian lived here in his *usual* discomfort, and was as restless as his successors, the summer boarders. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, vii.

In 1772 Dean Nowell was appointed to preach the *customary* sermon before the House on the anniversary of the Restoration. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

In the past experiences of the race, smiles and gentle tones in those around have been *habitual* accompaniments of pleasurable feelings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

habitually (hā-biṭ′ū-al-i), *adv.* In a habitual manner; by frequent practice or use; as a habit.

Bad habits must undermine good, and often repeated acts make us *habitually* evil.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 30.

A very large proportion of the population of St. Eustatius were *habitually* engaged in supplying the Americans with munitions of war. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

habitualness (hā-biṭ′ū-al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being habitual.

But true perfection . . . consists, as has been shown, in these three things: in the uprightness, the universality, and *habitualness* of our obedience.
Clarke, Works, II. cxliv.

habituary† (hā-biṭ′ū-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *habitus* (*habitu-*), habit, + *-ary.* Cf. *habitual.*] Habitual. *Davies.*

Too well he knew how difficult a thing it was to invert the course of Nature, especially being confirm'd by continuance of practice, and made *habituary* by custom.
E. Fannant (?), Hist. Edward II., p. 3.

habituate (hā-biṭ′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *habituated*, ppr. *habituating.* [< LL. *habituatus*, pp. of *habituare* (> It. *abituare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habituar* = F. *habituer*), bring into a condition or habit (of body), < L. *habitus*, condition, habit: see *habit, n.*] 1. To accustom; make familiar by habit or customary experience.

A mind long *habituated* to a certain set of objects insensibly becomes fond of seeing them.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxiii.

The action was more frank and fearless than any I was *habituated* to indulge in; somehow it pleased her.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

2†. To settle as an inhabitant in a place.

Many nobles and gentlemen . . . left their families *habituated* in these countries.
Sir W. Temple, Int. to Hist. England, ii. 584. (*Latham.*)

=**Syn.** 1. To inure, harden, familiarize (with).

habituate† (hā-biṭ′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *habituatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Inveterate by custom; formed by habit; habitual.

So, for all his temporary forbearance, upon some either policy or necessity, the *habituate* sinner hath not yet given over his habit. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 679.

The pope's encroachments upon the state of England had been an old sore, and by its eld almost *habituate.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

habituation (hā-biṭ-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *habituation* = Sp. *habituación* = It. *abituazione*, < LL. as if **habituatio*(*n-*), < *habituare*, habituate: see *habituate.*] The act of habituating, or the state of being habituated.

Every one of us would have felt, sixty years ago, that the general tone and colouring of a style was stiff, bookish, pedantic, which, from the *habituation* of our organs, we now feel to be natural and within the privilege of learned art. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Habituation to pain has limits; and on the other hand our healthy sensations lose freshness and get feeble.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 9.

habitude (hab′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *habitude* = Sp. *habitud* = Pg. *habitude* = It. *abitudine*, < L. *habitudo*, condition, appearance, < *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, have, hold, keep: see *habit, n.*] 1. Customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting; habit.

What virtuous act
Can take effect on them, that have no power
Of equal *habitude* to apprehend it?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Brought by long *Habitude* from bad to worse,
Must hear the frequent Oath, the direful Curse.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Hill-worship was a *habitude* of the Syrian nations.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 212.

2. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [Rare.]

In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife. *Swift.*

3†. Association; intercourse; familiarity.

Your knowledge of greatness and *habitude* in courts.
Dryden, Marriage à-la-Mode, Ded.

habitué (ha-biṭ-ū-ā′; F. pron. a-bē-tü-ā′), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *habituer*, accustom: see *habituate.*] A habitual frequenter of any place, especially one of amusement, recreation, and the like: as, an *habitué* of the billiard-room.

The *habitués* of the clubs and of West End social circles.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 33.

habiture† (hab′i-tūr), *n.* [< *habit* + *-ure.*] Habitude.

Without much do or far-fetched *habiture.* *Marston.*

habitus (hab′i-tus), *n.* [L.: see *habit.*] 1. In *med.*, characteristic state or condition; constitutional habit.

The disposition to the disease — the consumptive *habitus.* *Science*, VII. 87.

2. In *nat. hist.*, the general appearance or likeness of an animal or a plant, irrespective of its structure; facies.

hablet, *a.* [< ME. *hable*, able: see *able*[1] and *habile.*] An obsolete form of *able*[1].

For an a(n)cre fatte is *hable*
Sex strike to sowe, and lesse is aboundable
In mene lande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

So long as breath and *hable* puissaunce
Did native corage unto him supply,
His pace he freshly forward did advaunce.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 3.

hablenesst, *n.* An obsolete form of *ableness.*

I cannot of my selfe promesse any *hablenes* to take suche a prouince in hande. *J. Udall*, On Luke, Pref.

habnab† (hab′nab), *adv.* [Also *hab-or-nab*; a riming phrase: *hab* (AS. *habban*), var. of *have*; *nab*, contr. of *ne hab* (AS. *nabban*), not have. Also *hobnob*, q. v.] Whether or no; anyway; at haphazard.

Thus Philautus determined, *hab nab*, to sende his letters. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 354.

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 987.

hab-or-nabt, *adv.* Same as *habnab.*

The citizens, in their rage imagining that every post in the churche had bin one of their souldyers, shot *habbe or nabbe*, at random.
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland, F. 2, col. 2).

Habrocoma (ha-brok′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, + *κόμη*, hair.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ*, peculiar to South America, differing from most members of this family in having the fore feet four-toed. The ears are large and rounded, and the pelage is extremely soft and fine like



Habrocoma bennetti.

chinchilla, whence the name. *H. bennetti* and *H. cuvieri* are two Chilian habrocomes, somewhat resembling rats. Also written *Abrocoma.* *Waterhouse*, 1837.

habrocome (hab′rō-kōm), *n.* An animal of the genus *Habrocoma.* Also *abrocome.*

habromania (hab-rō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, pretty, + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character. *Dunglison.*

habroneme (hab′rō-nēm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁβρός*, delicate, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] In *mineral.*, having the form of fine threads.

Habrothrix (hab′rō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, + *θρίξ*, hair.] A genus of South American sigmodont murine rodents, of arvicoline form and general aspect, with ungrooved upper incisors and soft pelage, whence the name. Also *Abrothrix.* *Waterhouse*, 1837.

haburdepayst, *n.* An obsolete form of *avoirdupois.*

haburjont, *n.* An obsolete form of *haubergeon.*

Habzelia (hab-zē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *habzeli*, native Ethiopian name.] A proposed genus of anonaceous plants, founded by Alphonse de Candolle in 1832, treated by more modern authors as a section of *Xylopia* (which see). Some of the most important species of that genus, especially *Xylopia Æthiopica*, belong to that section.

hacchet, *n.* A ME. form of *hatch*[1], *hatch*[2].

hachel (hâch′el), *n.* [Cf. Sc. *hash*[1], 4, a sloven.] A sloven; a person dirtily dressed. [Scotch.]

A gipsey's character, a *hachel's* slovenliness, and a waster's want are three things as far beyond a remedy as a blackamoor's face, a club foot, or a short temper.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 149.

hachure (F. pron. ha-shür′), *n.* [F., < *hacher*, hack: see *hack*[1], *hash*[1], *hatch*[3].] Same as *hatching.*

In most maps . . . an attempt is made to show something of the general features of the ground. . . . If the ground is steep, the lines, or *hachures*, are drawn thick and close together, so that the hilly spots become dark; if the ground is tolerably level, the lines are thinner and farther apart. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 12.

hachure (F. pron. ha-shür′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hachured*, ppr. *hachuring.* [< *hachure, n.*] To cover with hatchings.

hacienda (ä-si-en′dä, Sp. ä-thi-ān′dä), *n.* [Sp., lands, estate, OSp. *facienda*, employment, estate, < L. *facienda*, things to be done, neut. pl. of *faciendus*, to be done, ger. of *facere*, do: see *fact.*] A landed estate or plantation; a manufacturing, mining, stock-raising, or other establishment in the country; an isolated farm or farm-house. [Spanish-American.]

Within the territory of the republic there are more than 5700 *haciendas* (landed estates) and 13,800 farms (ranchos), and not a few other locations of immense extent. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 13.

hack[1] (hak), *v.* [< ME. *hacken*, *hakken*, < AS. **haccian* (only in comp. *tō-haccian* = ME. *tohakken* = OFries. *tohakia*) = D. *hakken* = MLG. *hake* = MHG. *hacken*, G. *hacken* = Sw. *hakka*, hack, chop, = Dan. *hakke*, hack, hoe; a secondary form (also dial. *hag*), prob. of the verb which appears in AS. *heáwan* = Icel. *höggva* = Sw. *hugga*, etc., cut, hew: see *hew*[1]. To the same root belong *hoe*[1] and *hay*[2]. From MHG. G. *hacken*, hack, comes F. *hacher*, hack, etc., > E. *hatch*[3] and (later) *hash*[1]: see *hatch*[3] and *hash*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To make irregular cuts in or upon; mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument; cut or notch at random.

And leet comaunde anon to *hakke* and hewe
The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2007.

I *hacked* him in pieces sma',
For her sake that died for me.
Fair Helen of Kirconnel (Child's Ballads, II. 212).

Yet was his helmet *hacked* and hewed,
His acton pierced and tore.
Scott, Eve of Saint John.

Those [grindstones] used for removing metal or taking the skin from metal or similar work, where the object is to remove the metal as quickly as possible, are what is termed *hacked:* that is, they have indentations cut in them with a tool similar to a carpenter's adze.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 348.

2. To dress off the more prominent parts of (stone) with a hack-hammer.—3. To chap; frost-bite, as the hands. [Prov. Eng.]—4. To kick, as one player another in foot-ball; bruise by kicking.—5. To break up, as clods of earth after plowing. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To chop; cut: as, to keep *hacking* away at a log.—2. To hop on one leg. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To toil; work laboriously; strive to attain something.

> For ich couthe selle
> Bothe dregges and draf and drawe at one hole
> Thicke ale and thynne ale and that is my kynde,
> And nat to *hacke* after holynesse.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 403.

4. To stammer; stutter. Also *hacker*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To emit short sharp sounds in coughing; cough slightly and frequently; be affected by a short, broken, dry cough. Compare *hawk*[3].—6. To chatter with cold. [Prov. Eng.]

hack[1] (hak), *n.* [< late ME. *hak*, a pick or hoe; = D. *hak*, a hoe, chop, also heel (> G. *hacke*, a hoe, mattock, hatchet, also heel), = Dan. *hak*, notch, *hakke*, pickax, mattock, = Sw. *hak*, notch; from the verb.] 1. A cut; a notch.

> Look you what *hacks* are on his helmet!
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.
>
> Sick unco' *hacks*, and deadly whacks,
> I never saw the like.
> *Battle of Tranent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 173).

2. A cut in a tree to indicate a particular spot, or a series of cuts made in a number of trees as a guide through woods; a blazed line. [U. S.]

> Curt and I went into the woods to cut a *hack* as a guide in hunting. *Forest and Stream*, XXVIII. 179.

3. In *foot-ball*, a kick on the shin; also, a bruise produced by kicking.

> Those who had them to show, pulled up their trousers and showed the *hacks* they had received in the good cause [a foot-ball scrimmage].
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

4. A stroke on one's own account; turn at doing something: as, every one feels obliged to take a *hack* at it. [Colloq.]—5. A blunt ax; a cutting-tool for notching or hacking trees to bleed them, as in gathering the sap of the maple.—6. A pick; a pickax; a mattock; a spade; a hack-iron. [Prov. Eng.]

> In different districts it [the pick] is called either a mandrel, pike, slitter, mattock, or *hack*.
> *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 72.

7†. The lights, liver, and heart of a boar or swine. *Holme*, 1688. (*Halliwell.*)—8†. Broken or hesitating speech.

> He speaks . . . with so many *hacks* and hesitations.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 270.

★ **hack**[2] (hak), *n.* [Also dial. *heck;* the unassibilated form of *hatch*[1], q. v.] 1. A grated frame. Specifically—(*a*) A grated door; a hatch. (*b*) A frame of wooden bars in the tail-race of a mill. (*c*) A rack for feeding cattle. (*d*) A frame for drying fish or cheese. (*e*) A place for drying bricks before they are burned. (*f*) A row of molded bricks laid out to dry.

> Usually they [bricks] are hacked about eight courses high on the edge, and the *hacks* kept separate, to allow circulation of air. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 126.

2. In *falconry*, partial liberty. See the extract.

> *Hack.*—The state of partial liberty in which young hawks must always be kept at first—loose to fly about where they like, but punctually fed early in the morning and again in the day, to keep them from seeking food for themselves as long as possible. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

hack[2] (hak), *v. t.* [< *hack*[2], *n.*] To place (bricks) in rows to dry before burning.

> Pressed bricks are seldom *hacked* on edge in the sheds, but are laid flatwise. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 221.

hack[3] (hak), *n.* [Var. of *hag*[2], ult. of *haw*[1], q. v.] A haw; a hedge. [Prov. Eng.]

hack[4] (hak), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *hackney*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A horse kept for hire; hence, a horse adapted for general service, such as that required of horses kept for hire, especially for driving and riding.

> He was riding on a *haick* they ca'd Souple Sam, . . . a blood-bay beast very ill o' the spavin.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xi.
>
> Under the term *hack* may be ranked cover *hack*, park *hack*, cob, pony, and . . . saddle horses of all kinds save hunters and racers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 190.

2. A carriage kept for hire; a hackney-coach.

> I was the other day driving in a *hack* thro' Gerard street.
> *Spectator*, No. 510.
>
> "We must have a carriage," he added with tardy wisdom, hailing an empty *hack*.
> *Howells*, Their Wedding Journey, ii.

3. A drudge; one who is overworked; especially, a literary drudge; a person hired to write according to direction or demand.

> We are the natural guardians of Mackintosh's literary fame; will that not be in some degree tainted and exposed to ridicule, if his history is finished by a regular Paternoster *hack?* *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen.
>
> The last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street *hacks*. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

4†. A procuress; a prostitute.

II. *a.* Hired; mercenary; much used or worn, like a hired horse; hackneyed: as, a *hack* writer.

> *Hack* preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. *Wakefield*, Memoirs.
>
> Dryden, like Lessing, was a *hack* writer, and was proud, as an honest man has a right to be, of being able to get his bread by his brains.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 71.

★ **hack**[4] (hak), *v.* [< *hack*[4], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To ride on the road; ride with an ordinary horse or pace: opposed to *cross-country riding*, *cavalry riding*, etc.

> Hitherto, only road or park riding has been considered, and, with wise people, *hacking* (except *hacking* to cover, or in the performance of a journey against time) means progressing at a strictly moderate pace.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 196.

2. To drive in a hack. [Colloq.]

> Are we more content to depend on street cars and walking, with the occasional alternative of *hacking* at six times the money? *Philadelphia Times*, May 8, 1879.

3†. To be common or vulgar; turn prostitute; have to do with prostitutes. *Shak.*

II. *trans.* To let out for hire: as, to *hack* a horse.

hack[5]† (hak), *n.* [Abbr. of *hackbut.*] Same as *hackbut.*

hackamore (hak'a-mōr), *n.* [Corruption of Sp. *jáquima*, halter, headstall of a halter.] A halter with a loop, or piece, that can be tightened about the nose, used chiefly in breaking horses. [U. S.]

hack-barrow (hak'bar″ō), *n.* A large wheelbarrow used to carry green bricks.

hackberry (hak'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hackberries* (-iz). [An alteration of *hagberry*, the bird-cherry: see *hagberry.*] 1. Same as *hagberry.* Also called *bird-cherry.*—2. An American tree, *Celtis occidentalis*, of the family *Ulmaceæ*, allied to the elm. It ranges from Canada to Florida and west to Texas, but is most typical and abundant in the Mississippi valley. It has a number of well-marked forms, which are regarded by some authors as distinct species; but they appear to be connected by intermediate ones. A smaller species, *C. reticulata*, occurs from Colorado to Arizona and Texas. The hackberry sometimes becomes a large tree 4 or 5 feet in diameter and 80 or 100 feet high. The wood is white and soft, but heavy, coarse-grained, and not durable; it is used in the manufacture of cheap furniture, but chiefly as fence-timber. The fruit is an edible drupe, of sweetish taste and light-red color, the size of a bird-cherry. Also called *nettle-tree*, *hoop-ash*, *manyberry*, and *sugarberry.*



Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*).

1 and 2, branches with male and female flowers; 3, branch with fruit; *a*, flower; *b*, stamen; *c*, fruit; *d*, fruit cut longitudinally; *e*, embryo.

hackbolt (hak'bōlt), *n.* [See *hagden.*] The greater shearwater, *Puffinus major.* [Scilly islands.]

hackbush†, *n.* A form of *hackbut.* *Halliwell.*

hackbut (hak'but), *n.* [Also *hacquebut*, *haquebut*, *hagbut*, also *hackbush*, *hagbush:* < OF. *hacquebute*, *hacquebutte*, *haquebutte*, *hacquebut*, *aquebute*, *hachebute*, etc., also *hacquebuche*, *haquebuche*, etc. (> E. *hackbush*), also *harquebutte*, *arquebouste*, *harquebuse*, *arquebuse* (> E. *harquebus*, *arquebuse* (= Sp. Pg. *arcabuz* = It. *arcobugio*, *arcobusio*, simulating *arco*, bow, = E. *arc*[1], *arch*[1], + *bugio*, *busio*, a hole, hollow): the Rom. forms were extremely various, the orig. form and meaning not being commonly known; the E. form nearest the orig. is *hackbush;* all ult. of LG. or HG. origin: OFlem. *haeckbuyse* = MD. *haeckbusse*, D. *haakbus* = MLG. *hakebusse*, *hakelbusse* = MHG. *hakenbuchse*, G. *hakenbüchse* = ODan. *hagebösse* = Sw. *hakabyssa*, a hackbut, lit. a 'hook-gun,' so called because fired from a forked rest, or because of the curved form of the stock: < MD. *haecke*, D. *haak* = MLG. *hake* = G. *haken* = E. *hake*[1], a hook, + MD. *buyse*, *buise*, D. *busse*, *bus* = MLG. *busse* = G. *büchse*, a gun, a box, etc.; the elements are thus ult. *hake*[1] and *box*[2] = *bush*[2], the same as the terminal element of *blunderbuss*, q. v.] Same as *harquebus.*

> Cross-bow and long-bow, hand-gun and *hack-but*, falconet and saker, he can shoot with them all.
> *Scott*, Monastery, xviii.

hackbuteer†, (hak-bu-tēr'), *n.* [< *hackbut* + *-eer.*] A harquebusier.

> He lighted the match of his bandelier,
> And woefully scorched the *hackbuteer.*
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 21.

hackbutter†, *n.* [< OF. *hacquebutier*, *harquebutier*, < *hacquebute*, etc., hackbut: see *hackbut*, and cf. *harquebusier.*] A harquebusier.

> And his sonne sir William Winter that now is, and sundrie other capteins, hauing vnder their charge two hundred *hackbutters.* *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1544.

hacked (hakt), *p. a.* In *her.*, indented with the indents embowed: said of the edge of any bearing. An edge hacked is represented as if chopped with a hatchet, the small pieces between the indents curled upward as if by the force of the blow.

hackee (hak'ē), *n.* [Imitative of the animal's cry.] The common chipmunk or ground-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus.* See cut under *chipmunk.*

hackenaie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hackney.* *Chaucer.*

hacker[1] (hak'ėr), *n.* A tool used for making incisions in trees as channels for the passage of the sap; a hack. [U. S.]

hacker[2] (hak'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *hack*[1], *v.*] Same as *hack*[1], 4. [Prov. Eng.]

hackery (hak'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *hackeries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., < Hindi *chhakrā*, a cart.] 1. In Bengal, a rude two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen,



Hackery.

used by the natives for the transport of goods, etc.—2. In western India and Ceylon, a light covered vehicle drawn by small oxen (or by horses), for the transportation of passengers.

hacket (hak'et), *n.* [Var. of *hatchet*, after *hack*[1].] A hatchet. *E. H. Knight.*

hack-file (hak'fīl), *n.* A locksmiths' slitting-file.

hack-hammer (hak'ham″ėr), *n.* An adz-like tool for hacking and truing grindstones.

> The lap is chiefly resorted to for removing those slight distortions occasioned in hardening, that are beyond the correction of the *hack-hammer.*
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 71.

hackia (hak'i-ä), *n.* [Native name.] The name in British Guiana for a valuable tree, *Ixora ferrea.* It attains a height of 30 to 60 feet, squaring 16 to 18 inches in diameter. From the great hardness of the wood, it has received the name of *lignum-vitæ.* It is used in making cogs and shafts, and also for furniture. See *Ixora* and *hardwood-tree.*

hackin†, *n.* [Appar. for *hacking*, < *hack*[1], *n.*, 7, + *-ing*[1].] A pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog. It was formerly a standard dish at Christmas. *Halliwell.*

> The *hackin* must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market place. *Aubrey MSS.*

★ **hacking**[1] (hak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hack*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of working over the faces of rough or worn grindstones with a hack-hammer; also, a similar treatment of the faces of polishing-wheels with a sharp tool of a like kind.

> By the equal application of the tools, the face of the stone may be kept tolerably flat with but little recourse to turning or *hacking.* *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 23.

2. In *masonry*, the separation of a course of stones into two smaller courses, when there are not enough large stones to form a single course.—3. In *gem-cutting*, the cuts and grooves made in the metal laps by holding the cutting edge

of a steel blade against them while in motion, for the purpose of providing receptacles or pockets for the powders used in cutting and polishing gems.

hacking[1] (hak'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *hack*[1], *v. i.*, 5.] Short and interrupted: as, a *hacking* cough. Also *hacky*.

He took himself to be no mean doctor, who, being guilty of no Greek, and being demanded why it was called an hective fever; because, saith he, of an *hecking* cough which ever attendeth this disease.
Fuller, Holy State, i. 2.

hacking[2] (hak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hack*[2], *v.*] In *brick-making*, piling bricks for drying.

The necessary handlings required in stacking, or, as it is technically called, *hacking*, damage the bricks by chipping off the corners and bending the same.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 128.

hacking-seat (hak'ing-sēt), *n.* In *horsemanship*, a seat proper for hack-riding, as opposed to cross-country or hard riding. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 197.

hack-iron (hak'ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A miners' pick; a hack. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A chisel used in cutting nails. It has a check or stop to regulate the length of the nail.

hackle[1] (hak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hackled*, ppr. *hackling*. [Also in var. form *haggle*[1], q. v.; = D. *hakkelen*, hack, mangle, stammer; freq. of *hack*[1], *v.*] To hack roughly; haggle. See *haggle*[1].

hackle[2] (hak'l), *n.* [< ME. *hakel* (found only in comp. *meshakele*, < AS. *mæsschacele* = Dan. *messehagel* = Sw. *messhake*, a priest's cope, and *mysthakel*, a cloak or covering of mist), < AS. *hacele*, *hæcla* = OFries. *hexil* (for **hekil*) = OHG. *hachul*, MHG. *hachel* = Icel. *hökull*, a priest's cope; cf. *hekla*, a cowled or hooded frock, = Goth. *hakuls*, a cloak.] A conical covering of straw or hay, such as is used to thatch a bee-hive. [Prov. Eng.]

hackle[3] (hak'l), *n.* [Also assibilated *hatchel*; later forms (simulating *hack*[1], *hatch*[3]?) of *heckle*, assibilated (obs.) *hetchel*: see *heckle*.] 1. A comb for dressing flax; a tool having steel pins for combing flax; a heckle.—2. One of the long slender feathers from the neck or saddle of the domestic cock, used by anglers for making artificial flies. They are distinguished as *neck-hackles* and *saddle-hackles*, according to their situation; the former are stouter and stronger than the latter. Many different colors are found, as black, white, gray, red, dun, ginger (light yellowish-red), ginger-barred, furnace (red and black), etc. Hackles for flies are also dyed of any desired color. By extension the term is applied to the similar feathers of other birds, especially when used for the same purpose. Sometimes called *shiner*.

The red *hackle* of a capon, over all, will kill, and, if the weather be right, make very good sport.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, ii. 7.

3. An artificial fly made without wings to represent a caterpillar or other larva, or the larva-like body of a winged fly; a palmer.—4. In *her.*, same as *bray*[5], 2 (*b*).

hackle[3] (hak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hackled*, ppr. *hackling*. [Also assibilated *hatchel*; later forms of *heckle*: see *heckle*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. To comb, as flax or hemp: same as *heckle*.—2. To tear asunder.

It was so *hackled* that it seemed to be much blemished.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 35.

The other divisions of the kingdom, being *hackled* and torn to pieces, . . . cannot, for some time at least, confederate against her. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

hackle-bar (hak'l-bär), *n.* One of the spikes in a hackle which comb out the fibers of flax.

hackled (hak'ld), *a.* [< *hackle*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Having hackles: specifically applied to the Nicobar pigeon, *Calœnas nicobarica*.

hackle-feather (hak'l-feтн″ėr), *n.* A hackle.

hackle-fly (hak'l-flī), *n.* An artificial fly made with hackles, like a palmer, but also provided with wings, and sometimes with a tail. See *hackle*[3], *n.*, 4.

hackler (hak'lėr), *n.* [< *hackle*[3] + *-er*[1]; same as *hatcheler* and *heckler*.] One who hackles; a flax-dresser; a heckler or hatcheler.

hacklet, haglet (hak'-, hag'let), *n.* [Appar. connected with *hag*[1], 5, or *hagden*, q. v., the greater shearwater; local names of obscure origin.] A kind of sea-bird, probably the shearwater. See *hagden*.

Below them from the Gull-rock rose a thousand birds, and filled the air with sound; the choughs cackled, the *hacklets* wailed, the great blackbacks laughed querulous defiance at the intruders. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxxii.

hackling (hak'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hackle*[3], *v.*] 1. In *flax-manuf.*, the process of removing from the flax everything which would be detrimental in spinning, and of making the fibers smooth, parallel, and of equal length. The combs used are of zinc or steel, and are of varying degrees of fineness, the process beginning with a coarse comb and ending with a fine one. Also called *combing*.

2. Hackles collectively, as material for making artificial flies.

hackling-machine (hak'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine consisting of a pair of horizontal rollers set with brushes and hackles, and used in hackling and cleaning raw flax.

hacklog (hak'log), *n.* [< *hack*[1] + *log*.] A chopping-block. [Rare.]

A kind of editorial *hacklog* on which . . . to chop straw.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 3.

hackly (hak'li), *a.* [< *hackle*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Rough; broken as if hacked; mangled by chopping or cutting.—2. In *mineral.*, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface: as, a *hackly* fracture.

hackman (hak'man), *n.*; pl. *hackmen* (-men). The driver or keeper of a hack or public carriage. [U. S.]

In the hotel a placard warned them to have nothing to do with the miscreant *hackmen* on the streets, but always to order their carriages at the office.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, vi.

★**hackmatack** (hak'ma-tak), *n.* [Algonkian: dialect unascertained.] The American larch, *Larix laricina*: called *tamarack* in the north-western lumber-regions. See *larch* (cut).

hackney (hak'ni), *n.* and *a.* [Now often abbr. *hack* (see *hack*[4]); < ME. *hakeney*, *hakkeney*, *haknay*, *hakenay*, < AF. *hakenai*, *hakeney*, OF. *haquenee*, *hacquenee*, *hacquenet*, and *hacquenart*, F. *haquenée* (nearly obs.) = Sp. Pg. *hacanea*, Pg. also *acanea*, OSp. OPg. *facanea* = It. *acchinea*, now abbr *chinea* (ML. *hakeneius*, *hakenetus*), cf. MD. *hackeneye*, D. *hakkenei*, an ambling horse. Cf. OF. *haque* (also dim. *haquet*) = Sp. *haca*, OSp. OPg. *faca*, a nag, possibly abbr. from the preceding longer forms (cf. E. *hack*[4], abbr. from *hackney*); but the origin and connections of the words are obscure. The Rom. forms suggest a Teut. origin, and may come (through OF.) from MD. The MD. *hackeneye* is explained by Gesner (in Kilian) from MD. *hacken*, *hakken*, chop, the alternate lifting and dropping of the horse's feet in ambling, with the accompanying sound, being compared to the alternating movement of a pair of chopping-knives in chopping cabbage or the like. Skeat, overlooking this explanation, suggests the same *hakken* in a possible sense 'jolt.' The term. *-neye* is not clear.] **I.** *n.* 1. A horse kept for riding or driving; a pad; a nag.

Furth he rideth vppon his *hakeney*,
Vppon the Reuerys side to hir logging.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1249.

The knyghtis and squiers are well horsed, and the common people and other, on litell *hakeneys* and geldyngis.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xviii.

He announced . . . the day he should arrive at Stillbro', desiring his *hackney* to be sent to the "George" for his accommodation. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxx.

2. Specifically, a breed of horses which combines thoroughbred blood with that of the English shire horse or cart-horse and also that of the native Irish horse.—3. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used; a hack.

Ac hakeneyes hadde thei none bote *hakeneyes* to hyre;
Thenne gan Gyle borwe hors at meny grete maistres.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 175.

4. A coach or other carriage kept for hire. Also called *hackney-coach*.

I would more respect a General without attendance in a *hackney*, that has oblig'd a nation with a peace, than him who rides at the head of an army in triumph, and plunges it into an expensive war. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 195.

5†. A person accustomed to drudgery; a person ready to be hired for any drudgery or dirty work; a hireling.

Public *hackneys* in the schooling trade;
Who feed a pupil's intellect with store
Of syntax, truly, but with little more.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 621.

6†. A prostitute.

She was so notoriously lewd that she was called an *hackney*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, I., App.

7. A payment in hire or as in hire. [Rare.]

The kingdom of Naples, at an early period of its history, became feudatory to the See of Rome, and, in acknowledgment thereof, has annually paid a *hackney* to the Pope in Rome. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 347.

II. *a.* Let out, employed, or done for hire; drudging; mercenary.

So the next daye, Tewysday, that was Candelmasse daye, after masses erly done, we toke our sayd *hakney* horses and rode to Vyncencia. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 78.

Slightly train'd up in a kind of hypocritical and *hackney* cours of literature to get their living by.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

You are a generous author; I a *hackney* scribbler.
Pope, To Dr. Parnell.

Here comes Bob,
And I must serve some *hackney* job.
Lloyd, Hanbury's Horse to Rev. Mr. Scot.

He endeavored to get employment as a *hackney* writer, to copy for the stationers and lawyers about the Temple.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 73.

hackney (hak'ni), *v. t.* [< *hackney*, *n.*] 1. To wear, weary, or exhaust by frequent or excessive use, as a horse; hence, to render worn, trite, stale, etc., as by repetition.

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common-*hackney'd* in the eyes of men, . . .
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Both men and horses and leather being *hackneyed*, jaded, and worn out upon the errand of some contentious and obstinate bishop. *Marvell*, Works, III. 127.

His [Mr. James Quin's] jokes may be called the standing jests of the town; but those who have *hackneyed* some of them, and murdered others, have scarce ever entered into the most cursory part of his life and character.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 7.

2. To ride or drive as a hackney. [Rare.]

Galen's adoptive sons, who by a beaten way
Their judgments *hackney* on, the fault on sickness lay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 554).

hackney-coach (hak'ni-kōch), *n.* Same as *hackney*, 4.

Up before day, and Cocke and I took a *hackney-coach* appointed with four horses to take us up, and so carried us over London bridge. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 329.

hackney-coachman (hak'ni-kōch″man), *n.* A man who drives a hackney-coach.

hackneyed (hak'nid), *p. a.* Trite; commonplace; threadbare: as, a *hackneyed* subject.

In the broad, beaten turnpike-road
Of *hackney'd* panegyric ode,
No modern poet dares to ride
Without Apollo by his side.
Churchill, The Ghost, ii.

I always held that *hackneyed* maxim of Pope . . . as very unworthy a man of genius. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

hackneyman (hak'ni-man), *n.*; pl. *hackneymen* (-men). [< ME. *hackneyman*, *hakeneyman*.] A man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

Hikke the *hakeneyman* and Hughe the nedeler, . . .
Dawe the dykere and a dozeine other.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 320.

hackster† (hak'stėr), *n.* [< *hack*[1] + *-ster*.] A bully; a ruffian.

Happy times, when Braves and *Hacksters*, the onely contented members of his Government, were thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his Person.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

hack-trap (hak'trap), *n.* A kind of weir for taking fish, formed of slender stakes driven in the bed of the river in the form of the letter T, adopted by the early settlers of America from the Indians, and still employed in southern rivers for the capture of shad.

hack-watch (hak'woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch with a second hand, used in taking observations to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer. The watch is compared with the chronometer immediately before and after every observation. Also called *job-watch*.

hacky (hak'i), *a.* [< *hack*[1], 5, + *-y*[1].] Same as *hacking*[1]. [Colloq.]

Take time by the forelock ere that rasping *hacky* cough of yours carries you where so many consumptives have preceded you. *Science*, No. 296, p. iii.

hacquebute†, *n.* See *hackbut* and *harquebus*.

hacqueton, *n.* Another form of *acton*.

had[1] (had). Preterit and past participle of *have*, and as an auxiliary making pluperfect tense-phrases.

had[2] (had), *v. t.* A variant of *haud* for *hold*[1]. [Scotch.]

They flang him in,
And put a turf on his breast bane,
To *had* young Hunting down.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 297).

hadbote†, *n.* [Only as a historical term in reference to AS. law, repr. AS. *hādbōt*, < *hād*, order, degree, priestly dignity (see *-hood*), + *bōt*, recompense, boot: see *boot*[1], *bote*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, compensation made for violence or an affront offered to a priest.

hadden[1]† An obsolete preterit plural of *have*.

hadden[2] (had'n). [Sc., var. *hauden*, *hodden*.] A dialectal form of *holden*, past participle of *hold*[1].

hadder (had'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *heather*.

haddie (had'i), *n.* [Sc., a dim. equiv. to *haddock*.] A haddock. See *finnan-haddock*. [Scotch.]

Weel, Monkbarns, they're braw caller *haddies*.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

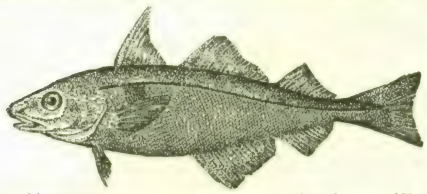
The haddock . . . is also cured by smoking in the "Scotch method." . . . Finnan *haddies* are manufactured in enormous quantities in Portland and Boston.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 271.

hadding, haddin (had'ing, -in), *n.* [Also written *hadden, haudin;* Scotch forms of E. *holding*, q. v.] A holding; a possession; a place of residence; means of support. [Scotch.]

We . . . are beginning to feel ourselves at home in our new *hadding*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 73.

haddo (had'ō), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Niskwalli) *huddoh.*] The hump-back salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*. [Oregon, U. S.]

haddock (had'ok), *n.* [< ME. *haddok, haddoke*, origin unknown. The Gael. *adag*, locally also *attac*, and prob. OF. *hadot, hadon* (ML. *hadox*, a kind of salt fish), are of ME. origin.] A well-known fish, *Melanogrammus æglefinus*, of the cod family, *Gadidæ*, formerly called *Gadus* or *Morrhua æglefinus*. It resembles the cod, but has a smaller mouth, a slenderer form, a black lateral line, a spot on each



Haddock (*Melanogrammus æglefinus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

side just behind the pectoral fin, and more pointed or angular fins than the cod, especially the first dorsal. It breeds in immense numbers in the North Atlantic, and is a very important food-fish. The flesh resembles that of the cod, but is firmer and drier. The fishing-grounds are in general the same as those of the cod, but less extensive. The usual weight of the haddock is about 4 pounds, but specimens weighing 17 pounds have been known.—**Golden haddock**, the John Dory. *Day.* [Arran, Scotland.]—**Jerusalem haddock**, the opah, or king of the herrings.—**Norway** or **Norwegian haddock**, *Sebastes marinus*. See *bergylt*. (See also *finnan-haddock*.)

haddocker (had'ok-ėr), *n.* A person or a vessel employed in fishing for haddock.

haddock-tea (had'ok-tē'), *n.* A thin chowder made of haddock. [New Eng.]

hade (hād), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haded*, ppr. *hading*. [A contracted var. of *heald, heeld*, slope, etc.: see *heeld, v.*] In *mining*, to underlay or incline from a vertical position.

hade (hād), *n.* [A contracted var. of *heald, heeld*, slope, etc.: see *heeld, n.*] 1†. A slope; the descent of a hill.

And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,
The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silk.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 400.

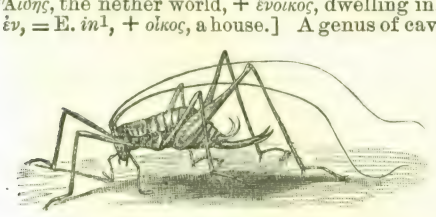
2. In *mining*, the inclination of a vein from a vertical position; the complement of the dip: synonymous with *underlay*. Also *hading*.

Owing partly to its low *hade*, and partly to subsequent folding, the outcrop of this thrust-plane resembles that of an ordinary overlying formation cut into a sinuous line by denudation. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 63.

Hadena (hā-dē'nạ), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to their nocturnal habits; < Gr. Ἀιδης, the nether world, Hades, + *-ena*.] The typical genus of *Hadenidæ*, having the antennæ simple, the hind tibiæ with long spurs, and wings of moderate breadth. It is a wide-spread genus of more than 100 species. The larva of the common and destructive *H. devastatrix* of the United States is known as the *glassy cutworm*. *Schrank*, 1802.

Hadenidæ (hā-den'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hadena* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Hadena*. These moths are related to the *Orthosiidæ*, but have the palpi better developed. There are about 30 genera. The larvæ are cutworms, usually of bright colors. The family was founded by Guenée in 1852. Also *Hadenides, Hadenidi*.

Hadenœcus (had-e-nē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀιδης, the nether world, + ἐνοικος, dwelling in, < ἐν, = E. *in*[1], + οἰκος, a house.] A genus of cave-



Cave-cricket (*Hadenœcus cavernarum*).

crickets, of the family *Locustidæ*, containing species which are blind, colorless, and wingless, with very long legs and antennæ, and which inhabit caves, as *H. cavernarum* of North America or *H. palpatus* of Europe. *S. H. Scudder*, 1862.

Hades (hā'dēz), *n.* [Spelled *Ades* by Milton (P. L., ii. 964); < Gr. Ἄιδης (Ἄιδης), also, and earlier, Ἀΐδης, Doric Ἀΐδας, also nom. Ἀΐς, implied in gen. Ἄϊδος; in Homer only as a personal name, *Hades* or *Pluto*, the god of the nether world; later local, the nether world, often merely equiv. to the grave; usually derived from *a-* priv. + *ἰδεῖν*, see (= L. *videre*, see, = AS. *witan*, know: see *vision, wit*), as if lit. 'the unseen'; but the earliest use and the later form (with the initial aspirate) are against this.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*: (*a*) The lord of the lower world, a brother of Zeus, and the husband of Persephone (Proserpine). He reigned in a splendid palace, and, besides his function of governing the shades of the departed, he was the giver to mortals of all treasures derived from the earth. In art he was represented in a form kindred to that of Zeus and that of Poseidon, and bearing the staff or scepter of authority, usually in company with Persephone. As the god of wealth, he was also called by the Greeks *Pluto;* and he is the same as the Roman *Dis, Orcus*, or *Tartarus*. (*b*) The invisible lower or subterranean world in which dwelt the spirits of all the dead; the world of shades; the abode of the departed. The souls in Hades were believed to carry on there a counterpart of their material existence, those of the righteous without discomfort, amid the pale, sweet blooms of asphodel, or even in pleasure, in the Elysian Fields, and those of the wicked amid various torments. The lower world was surrounded by fiery and pestilential rivers, and the solitary approach was guarded by the monstrous three-headed dog Cerberus to prevent the shades from escaping to the upper world.

And she went down to *Hades*, and the gates
That stand forever barred.
Bryant, Odyssey, xi. 340.

In *Hades*, Achilles thinks of vengeance, and rejoices in the account of his son's success in battle, and the slaughter of his enemies. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 107.

2. In the Greek New Testament and in the revised English version, the state or abode of the dead indefinitely: often taken as equivalent to *purgatory*, the intermediate state of the dead, or to *hell*. See *hell*.

And I also say unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of *Hades* shall not prevail against it. Mat. xvi. 18 (revised version).

Where the word *hades* is used to signify the place of either the righteous or the wicked, some qualifying language or circumstances, as in the case of sheol, indicate which part or state of *hades* is meant.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 634.

3. [*l. c.*] The infernal regions; hell. [Colloq. or humorous.]—4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1851. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Thomson*, 1860.

hading (hā'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hade, v.*] In *mining*, same as *hade*, 2.

Hadith (had'ith), *n.* [Ar. *hadith*, a saying, legend, tradition.] In *Mohammedan theol.*, the body of traditions relating to Mohammed, now forming a supplement to the Koran, under the name of the *Sunna* (which see). Originally it was not lawful to commit them to writing, but the danger that they might be lost or corrupted led to the recording of them.

had I wist (had' ī wist'). [< ME. *hadde I wist;* a phrase used also as a noun. See *wist.*] Had I known: a phrase indicating regret for something done in ignorance of circumstances now known; hence, as a noun, a lost opportunity; a vain regret.

Quod course of kinde, "What helpith, y wende,
Thi wisschinge And thin *hadde-y-wist?*"
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Beware of *had-I-wyst*, whose fine bringes care and smart.
Paradise of Dayntie Devises, sig. A 3.

A thing overbought hath evermore repentance . . . and *had I wist* attending upon it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 5.

Most miserable man, whom wicked fate
Hath brought to Court, to sue for *had ywist*
That few have found, and manie one hath mist!
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 893.

hadj, hajj (haj), *n.* [Ar. *hajj*, a pilgrimage, < *hajja*, set out, go on a pilgrimage.] The pilgrimage to Mecca which every free Mohammedan is bound to make, as a religious duty, if possible at least once in his life, in the twelfth month of the Mohammedan year.

The word *Hajj* is explained by Moslem divines to mean "Kasd," or aspiration, and to express man's sentiment that he is but a wayfarer on earth wending towards another and a nobler world. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 401.

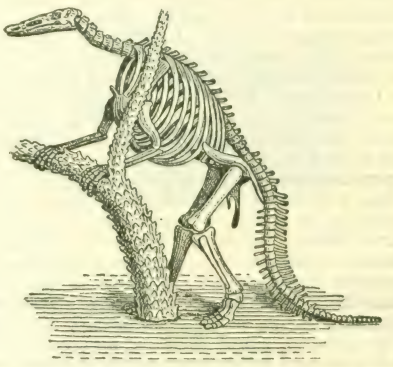
hadji, hajji (haj'ē), *n.* [Ar. (and Pers.) *hājjī*, common form of *hājj*, a pilgrim, < *hajja*, go on a pilgrimage: see *hadj.*] A Mussulman who has performed his hadj, or pilgrimage to Mecca, and who afterward bears the designation as a title of honor: as, *Hadji* Khalfa. The title is also given to a Greek or an Armenian who has visited the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem. Also spelled *hadjee*.

The title of *Hadji* indicates that the bearer has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 209, note.

During my stay great throngs of *hadjis* poured into the town, arriving by the Teheran road. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

Hadrosauridæ (had-rō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hadrosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles with teeth in several rows, forming, with use, a tessellated grinding-surface.

Hadrosaurus (had-rō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀδρός, thick, stout, bulky, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the



Skeleton of *Hadrosaurus foulki*.
(Drawn from specimen in Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, with corrections according to latest discoveries.)

family *Hadrosauridæ*. The original species of these gigantic iguanodons was *H. foulki*, from Haddonfield in New Jersey. *J. Leidy*, 1856.

hadst (hadst). Second person singular of *had*, preterit of *have*, contracted from *haddest*.

hae (hā), *v.* A Scotch form of *have*.

hæcceity (hek-sē'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *hæcceita(t-)s*, 'thisness,' < L. *hæc*, fem. of *hic*, this: see *hic jacet*. This word was formed by Duns Scotus about 1300, and was based, as he explained, upon the fem. pronoun because the abstract quality 'thisness' is fem. as being expressed, in L., like other abstract qualities, by a noun with the fem. suffix *-ta(t-)s*. At a later date the form *hicceita(t-)s*, < L. *hic*, m., and the corruption *ecceita(t-)s* arose, but they never obtained much recognition.] That element of existence which confers individuality upon a nature, according to the Scotists, so that it is in a particular place at a particular time; hereness and nowness. According to the Aristotelian view, matter is the germ of substance and receives forms in its development. But the scholastic doctors considered that the forms were first pure, and then became contracted in some way to individuality. It was early suggested that this was effected by the uniting of the form to matter. But then it was replied that matter is mere being, the most general of all elements. Hence, some supposed that forms were in themselves individual; others that they were individuated by quantity. Scotus maintained that a material substance is made individual, not by its own formal nature, by its quantity, or by its matter, but only by a distinct mode of being, like that which distinguishes a living reality from an idea. This is what he meant by a "positive determining entity," where *entity* must be distinguished from *ens*.

Duns Scotus . . . placed the Principle of Individuation in "a certain positive determining entity" which his school called *Hœcceity*, or thisness.
Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences, iv. 4.

A quiddity with no *hœcceity*. *Mind*, X. 34.

haekaro (hä'ạ-kä''rō), *n.* [Maori *haekaro.*] An evergreen tree, *Pittosporum umbellatum*, growing in New Zealand, and cultivated for ornament in the Australian colonies and also in England. It attains a height of 30 or 40 feet. It has coriaceous, obovate, bright-green leaves, dull-red flowers in umbels, and a woody capsular fruit of the size of a small hazelnut.

hæm-, hæma-, hæmato-, hæmo-. See *hem-, hemato-*. [The naturalized English words containing this element, and many words of New Latin form (especially medical terms), are preferably spelled with *e*.]

Hæmanthus (hē-man'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἷμα, blood, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous bulbous plants, belonging to the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Amaryllideæ*, and embracing about 30 species, 5 of which are natives of tropical Africa, and the remainder of southern Africa. It is chiefly distinguished from nearly related genera by its 1–2-celled ovary, by the short tube and narrow lobes of the perianth, and by its numerous, often colored, involucral bracts. The corolla of some of the species is of a fine red color, whence the name, and also its English equivalent, *blood-plant* or *blood-lily*. The best-known species, *H. coccineus*, is called the *Cape tulip*. It is a very showy plant, and its bulbs have diuretic and its fresh leaves antiseptic properties. This species and several others are in cultivation.

Hæmaria (hē-mā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἷμα, blood, + *-aria*.] A name given by Lindley in 1826 to *Ludisia*, a genus of orchidaceous plants of the tribe *Neottieæ*, embracing only 4

known species, natives of China, Cochin-China, and the Malay peninsula. It is specially characterized by its free sepals and by the concave claw at the base of the labellum. One species, *H. discolor*, from southern China, is cultivated in gardens as a foliage-plant, the leaves being ample, and crimson underneath.

Hæmataria (hem-ạ-tā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *-aria*.] The so-called blood-animals; those intestinal animals which have blood and a cœloma, as an evolutionary series: contrasted with *Anemaria*. *Haeckel*.

hæmatinum (hē-mat′i-num), *n.* [L. (sc. *vitrum*, glass), neut. of *hæmatinus*, < Gr. *αἱματίνος*, of blood, bloody, < *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood.] An ancient red glass used for mosaics, ornamental vases, etc., found in abundance in the ruins of Pompeii. It contains no tin and no coloring matter except cupric oxid.

Hæmatobranchia (hem″ạ-tō-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A subclass or grade of *Arachnida*, composed of three orders, *Trilobita*, *Eurypterina*, and *Xiphosura*, or trilobites, eurypterines, and king-crabs: same as *Merostomata*. *E. R. Lankester*, 1881.

hæmatobranchiate, *a.* See *hematobranchiate*.

Hæmatococcus (hem″ạ-tō-kok′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A former genus of unicellular algæ, the species of which are now referred to *Sphærella*. They belong to the *Volvocaceæ*, which always have an actively motile vegetative condition.

Hæmatocrya (hem″ạ-tō-krī′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *κρύος*, cold.] Cold-blooded vertebrates collectively considered, as fish, amphibians, and reptiles; a binary subdivision of *Vertebrata:* opposed to *Hæmatotherma*. *R. Owen*.

hæmatocryal, *a.* See *hematocryal*.

hæmatologia (hem″ạ-tō-lō′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *hematology*.] Same as *hematology*.

Hæmatophilina (hem-ạ-tof-i-lī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of bats, consisting of the two genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, which have a pair of enormous sharp-pointed upper incisors. In *Desmodus* the cardiac division of the stomach is enormously dilated, being longer than the whole body of the animal, lying coiled up in the abdomen, and serving as a reservoir for the fresh blood with which this veritable vampire gorges itself. The blood-sucking habit is more marked in these bats than in any other *Chiroptera*. See the generic words.

Hæmatopis (hē-mat′ō-pis), *n.* [NL., prob. for **Hæmatopsis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὄψις*, appearance. Cf. *Hæmopsis*.] A genus of geometrid moths, founded by Hübner (1816), having slender palpi, plumose antennæ, the fore wings narrow and much pointed, and a deep ocherous color, with pink extradiscal spots. *H. grataria* is found from Maine to Texas, feeding in the larval state on plants of the genus *Polygonum*.



Hæmatopis grataria.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, eggs; *d*, imago. (All natural size.)

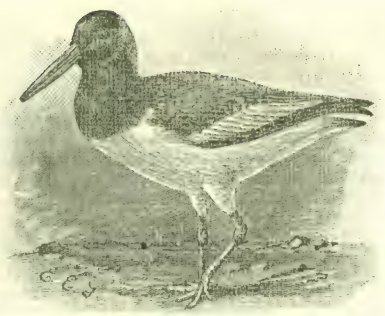
Hæmatopodidæ (hem″ạ-tō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmatopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of wading birds related to the plovers; the oyster-catchers. They have three toes, and a bill of remarkable shape, somewhat like a woodpecker's. The bill is much longer than the head, contracted, compressed and beveled, and truncated at the end. There is but one genus, *Hæmatopus*. The family sometimes includes the turnstones (*Strepsilas*), when the oyster-catchers proper are termed *Hæmatopodinæ*. Also *Hæmatopidæ*.

Hæmatopodinæ (hem″ạ-tō-pō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmatopus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The oyster-catchers as a subfamily of *Hæmatopodidæ* or of *Charadriidæ*. Also called *Hæmatopinæ*.

Hæmatopus (hē-mat′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Hæmatopodidæ:* so called from the red color of the legs. *H. ostrilegus* is the common oyster-catcher of Europe; *H. palliatus* is that of North America. There are others, some of which are partly white, like the two named, while the rest are of somber blackish or fuliginous hues all over, as *H. ater*. See *oyster-catcher*, and cut in next column.

hæmatorn (hem′ạ-tôrn), *n.* [< NL. *Hæmatornis*.] Blyth's name for a hawk of the genus *Hæmatornis* (Vigors), the bacha, *Falco bacha*.

Hæmatornis (hem-ạ-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] 1. A genus of birds of prey, containing such Indian hawks as the bacha and cheela. *N. A. Vigors*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1831, p. 170.—2. A genus of turdoid passerine birds, the bulbuls: same as *Pycnonotus*. *W. Swainson*, 1831.


American Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus palliatus*).

Hæmatostaphis (hem-ạ-tos′tạ-fis), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1860), < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *σταφίς*, a dried grape, a raisin.] The name given by Sir J. D. Hooker in 1860 to a monotypic genus of tropical African plants belonging to the family *Anacardiaceæ*, tribe *Spondieæ*, and characterized by the possession of 3 unequal imbricate petals and 6 stamens in the flower, an oblong drupe, and pinnate leaves. The species, *H. Barteri*, is a small tree with twisted branches and small white flowers in elongated axillary panicles. The fruit is red, edible, has an acid flavor, and is called *blood-plum*. The tree inhabits the banks of the Niger river.

Hæmatotherma (hem″ạ-tō-thėr′mạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *θερμός*, warm.] Warm-blooded animals, as mammals and birds, collectively considered: one of two divisions of *Vertebrata:* opposed to *Hæmatocrya*. *R. Owen*.

hæmatothermal, *a.* See *hematothermal*.

Hæmatoxylum (hem-ạ-tok′si-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of plants established by Linnæus in 1753, belonging to the large and widely distributed family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, of which only one species, *H. Campechianum*, the logwood-tree, is known. It is a native of Central America and the West Indies, and furnishes logwood. Botanically the genus is characterized by its flattened lanceolate pod, splitting through the middle of each valve into two false valves. See cut at *logwood*, 1.

Hæmatozoa (hem″ạ-tō-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A general name of the minute *Entozoa* or internal parasites which are found in blood, as the *Distoma hæmatobium* or *Bilharzia hæmobia*, and the *Hexathyridium venarum* or *Polystoma sanguicola*. The term has no classificatory significance.

hæmatozoan, hæmatozoic. See *hematozoan, hematozoic*.

Hæmodipsa (hem-ō-dip′sạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δίψα*, thirst.] A genus of land-leeches. *H. ceylonica* is an example. See *land-leech*.

Hæmodoraceæ (hem″ō-dō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmodorum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous petaloid plants, established by Robert Brown in 1810, related to the *Liliaceæ* and *Amaryllidaceæ*. As now restricted it embraces 9 genera and 33 species, inhabiting Australia, South Africa, and America. Formerly many other genera were included in it which are now placed in related families. The name is derived from the red color yielded by the roots of some of the species.

Hæmodorum (hem-ō-dō′rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δῶρον*, gift.] The typical genus of the plant family *Hæmodoraceæ*, founded by J. E. Smith in 1798, consisting of 17 species, all natives of Australia. They are erect glabrous herbs with equitant leaves, and cymes or heads of small flowers. The fibrous roots are often thickened into tubers. The inflorescence is always glabrous, the ovary nearly free, its cells containing two ovules, and the seeds are peltate.

hæmony (hem′ō-ni), *n.* [Used only in the passage cited, appar. in reference to Gr. *αἱμόνιος*, blood-red, < *αἵμων*, bloody, < *αἷμα*, blood; or to Gr. *εἴμων* for *δαίμων*, *δαήμων*, knowing, skilful (in allusion to its 'divine effect'). Coleridge fancies here a compound of Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, and *οἶνος*, wine; alluding to the blood of Jesus Christ.] A supposed miraculous plant, described in Milton's "Comus."

> A certain shepherd lad . . .
> Would . . . show me simples of a thousand names,
> Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.
> Amongst the rest a small unsightly root,
> But of divine effect, he cull'd me out:
> The leaf was darkish, and had prickles on it,
> But in another country, as he said,
> Bore a bright golden flower, but not in this soil;
> Unknown, and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
> Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon;
> And yet more med'cinal is it than that moly
> That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;
> He call'd it *hæmony*, and gave it me,
> And bade me keep it as of sovran use
> 'Gainst all enchantments, mildew blast, or damp,
> Or ghastly furies' apparition. *Milton*, Comus, l. 638.

["Prickles" is supposed to allude to Christ's crown of thorns, and "bright golden flower" to the fruits of salvation.]

Hæmopsis (hē-mop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of leeches, containing the horse-leech, *H. sanguisorba*.

hæmoptoë (hē-mop′tō-ē), *n.* [NL., an improp. formation: see *hemoptysis*.] Same as *hemoptysis*.

hæmorrhagia (hem-ō-rā′ji-ạ), *n.* [L.: see *hemorrhage*.] 1. In *pathol.*, same as *hemorrhage*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of clear-winged moths, of the family *Sesiidæ*, containing such as the North American *H. gracilis*. *Grote and Robinson*, 1865. Now placed in *Hemaris*.

Hæmulon (hē-mū′lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *οὖλον*, in pl. *οὖλα*, the gums.] A genus of percoid fishes, the type of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, having the lips blood-red near the corners of the mouth, whence the name. The species are known as *grunts, grunters, pig-fish*, and *redmouths*. See cut under *grunt*.

Hæmulonidæ (hem-ū-lon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmulon* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Hæmulon*. Numerous species are found in tropical and warm seas: those of *Hæmulon* are confined to the American waters, while *Pomadasis* has an extensive range. Also called *Pristipomidæ*.

Haeser's formula. Same as *formula of Christison* (which see, under *formula*).

haet, hait (hāt), *n.* [Also written *hate, haid*, a whit, a bit, used, as in the quotation, with qualifying *deil*, devil, as a vigorous negative.] The least thing; an iota; a whit. [Scotch.]

> They loiter, lounging, lank, an' lazy;
> Tho' *deil haet* ails them, yet uneasy.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs, l. 205.

haf[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *heave*. *Chaucer*.

haf[2], **haff,** *n.* See *haaf*.

haffet, haffit (haf′et, -it), *n.* [Sc., also *half-fet*, contr. of **half-head*, ult. < AS. *healf-heáfod*, the fore part of the head, the sinciput. Cf. *forehead* (contr. pron. for′ed).] 1. The side of the head; in the plural, the temples.

> His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
> His lyart *haffets* wearing thin and bare.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. Among workmen, the fixed part of a lid or cover, to which the movable part is hinged.

haffle (haf′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haffled*, ppr. *haffling*. [Perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. *ha*[1], *v.*, *haw*[7], *v.*, hesitate, and cf. *faffle, maffle*.] To waver or shuffle in speaking; prevaricate. [Prov. Eng.]

hafflin (haf′lin), *n.* and *a.* See *halfling*[1].

Hafiz (hä′fiz), *n.* [Pers. *hāfiz*, < Ar. *hāfiz, hāfuz*, a guard, one who keeps (in memory); applied technically to one who knows the whole Koran by heart, < Ar. *hafaza*, keep, retain, *hafz*, memory.] A title or appellative of a Mohammedan who knows the whole of the Koran by heart.

> The Dervish Falladeen, whose prefix of *Hafiz* means "one who has committed the Koran to memory."
> *J. Grant*.

haflin[1] (haf′lin), *n.* and *a.* See *halfling*[1].

haflin[2], **haflins** (haf′lin, -linz), *adv.* See *halfling*[2].

haft[1] (håft), *n.* [(1) < ME. *haft, heft*, < AS. *hæft*[1], a handle, = D. *heft, hecht* = MLG. *hechte* = OHG. *hefti*, MHG. *hefte*, G. *heft*, a handle, hilt, portion of a book, = Icel. *hepti* (for *hefti*), a handle, = Dan. *hefte* = Sw. *häfte*, handle, hilt, portion of a book. (2) Cf. AS. *hæft*[2], m., a bond, fetter, captivity, bondage, = OHG. *haft*, m., n., MHG. *haft*, m., a bond, fetter, G. *haft*, m., a hold, clasp, rivet, brace; also OHG. *haft, hafta*, MHG. G. *haft*, f., imprisonment (cf. D. *hechtenis*), = MLG. *hechte, hefte* = OS. *hafta*, captivity, = Icel. *hapt, haft*, n., a bond, a chain. (3) Both AS. *hæft*[1], n., a handle, and AS. *hæft*[2], m., a bond, etc., with their cognates, are from an orig. pp. which appears in AS. *hæft*[3], as a noun, a captive, a slave, = OS. *haft*, a., seized, captive, = OHG. MHG. *haft*, a., captive, = Icel. *haftr*, m., *hafta*, f., a captive, prisoner, = Goth. *hafts*, a., joined together, = L. *captus*, seized, taken; orig. pp. of AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, etc., lift, = L. *capere*, take, seize (the orig. meaning): see *capable, captive*, etc. Less prob. from the root of *have*, q. v. Cf. *heft*[1], *heft*[2], etc.] A

handle; specifically, the handle of a cutting or thrusting instrument, as a knife, sword, or dagger; a hilt.

But yet ne fond I nought the *haft*
Whiche might unto the blade accorde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

Earl Doorm
Struck with a knife's *haft* hard against the board.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Loose in the haft†, not quite honest. *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 339.

haft[1] (hâft), *v. t.* [= OS. *heftjan*, fetter, bind, = D. *hechten*, fasten, attach, = MLG. *hechten*, *heften*, attach, arrest, = OHG. *heftan*, MHG. G. *heften*, fasten, attach, = Icel. *hepta*, *hefta*, bind, fetter, refl. restrain oneself, forbear, = Dan. *hefte*, Sw. *häfta*, bind, stitch, arrest, = Goth. *haftjan*, fasten, attach, refl. cling, stick, force oneself in upon; from the noun.] **1.** To set in a haft; furnish with a handle.

Tools and instruments consisted of polished flints of various shapes, and of teeth and bones of animals, *hafted* in different ways according to the uses for which they were intended. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 538.

2. To drive up to the haft or hilt, as a knife or dirk.

This mye blade in thye body should bee with speedines *hafted*. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 143.

3. To fix or settle firmly; plant. [Scotch.]

I hae heard him say that the root of the matter was mair deeply *hafted* in that wild muirland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

It shows how well *hafted* is the Royal Society's claim, that a president should acquire the notion that it is acknowledged and acted upon by the other Societies.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 20.

haft[2] (hâft), *n.* [Prob. connected with *haft*[1], as a 'fixed' place of abode. Cf. *haft*[1], *v.*, 3.] A place of abode: dwelling; lodging. [Scotch.]

"Her bairn," she said, "was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill *haft* and waur guiding."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

hafter[1] (hâf'tėr), *n.* [< *haft*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] In *cutlery*, a workman who forms and fixes the hafts or handles of knives.

hafter[2]† (hâf'tėr), *n.* [Appar. < **haft*, v. (found elsewhere only in *hafting*), + *-er*.] A wrangler; a caviler; a debater. *Hollyband*, Diet., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

hafting†, *n.* [Verbal n. of **haft* in *hafter*[2], q. v.] Wrangling; debate.

Whan was there more *haftyng* and craftyng to scrape money together? *J. Udall*, On Ephesians, Prol.

With these pernitious words iterated continually unto him, he grew enkindled, and (without any farther *hafting* or holding off) . . . delivered up all that was demaunded.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 275.

haft-pipe (hâft'pīp), *n.* A handle in which the tang of a small tool is temporarily fixed for convenience in grinding the tool.

The handle is called a *haftpipe*, and is commonly a short piece of hazel-rod.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 425.

hag[1] (hag), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hagg;* < ME. *hagge*, *hegge*, a shortened form (by dropping the supposed termination) of AS. *hægtes*, *hægtis*, also *hægtesse* (in early glosses spelled *haehtis*, *haehtisse*), pl. *hægtesse*, a witch, a fury (glossing L. *furia*, *striga*, *Erinys*, *Pythonissa*, *Tisiphone*, pl. *hægtesse*, glossing L. *Furiæ*, *Eumenides*, *Parcæ*), = MD. *haghetisse*, a witch (cf. MD. *haeghdisse*, *heghdisse*, D. *haagdis*, *hagedis*, a lizard, an accom. to the word for 'witch' of MD. *eggedisse* = AS. *ăthexe*, E. *ask*[2], *asker*[2], q. v.), = OHG. *hagazussa*, *hagzissa*, *hagzus*, also *hāzissa*, *hāzus* (glossing L. *furia*, *striga*, *Eumenis*, *Erynis*), MHG. *hecse* (also *hacke*), G. *hexe* (> D. *heks* = Dan. *hex* = Sw. *hexa*), a hag; a compound of uncertain formation.] **1†.** A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress; very rarely, a male witch; wizard; magician.

But you [powerful herbs] can force the fiercest Animals, . . .
Yea, fairest Planets (if Antiquitie
Haue not bely'd the *Haggs* of Thessalie).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

And that old *hag* [Silenus] that with a staff his staggering limbs doth stay. *Golding*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

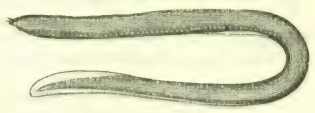
How now, you secret, black, and midnight *hags?*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. A repulsive, vicious, or malicious old woman.

No, you unnatural *hags*,
I will have such revenges on you both!
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

The *hag* . . . scowled at the fair Jewess with the malignant envy [with] which old age and ugliness, when united with evil conditions, are apt to look upon youth and beauty. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxiv.

3. A cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fish, *Myxine glutinosa* in Europe, *Myxine limosa* in America, of the family *Myxinidæ* and suborder *Hyperotreta*. See these technical words. The hag resembles an eel in some respects, is a foot or more long, has a cirrous sucking mouth, a strong palatal tooth, pouched gills, and is parasitic inside other fishes.



Hag, or Slime-eel (*Myxine glutinosa*).

4. A white mist; phosphoric light; an appearance of light or fire on horses' manes or men's hair. [Prov. Eng.]

Haggs, says Blount, are said to be made of Sweat, or some other Vapour issuing out of the Head; a not unusual Sight among us when we ride by Night in the Summer-time: They are extinguished like Flames by shaking the Horses' Manes. But I believe rather it is only a Vapour reflecting Light, but fat and sturdy, compacted about the Manes of Horses or Men's Hair.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 371, note.

hag[1]† (hag), *v. t.* [< *hag*[1], *n.*] To vex; harass; torment.

That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *hag* themselves with apparitions.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

hag[2] (hag), *n.* [A dial. form of *haw*[1] (< AS. *haga*), *hay*[2] (AS. *hege*), or *hedge* (AS. **hecg*?): see *haw*[1], *hay*[2], *hedge*. Cf. D. *haag*, a hedge; G. *hag*, a haw, inclosure, fence, hedge, coppice, wood, etc. (see under *haw*[1]). The sense of 'a wood' runs into that of *hag*[3], *n.*, 2, a part of a wood to be felled.] A small wood or wooded inclosure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hag[3], **hagg** (hag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hagged*, ppr. *hagging*. [< ME. *haggen*, var. of *hacken*, hack: see *hack*[1]. Cf. freq. *haggle*[1] for *hackle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To cut; hack; chop; hew: same as *hack*[1].

[They] hurlit thurgh the hard maile, *hagget* the lere,
And deliuert the lede lawse of hor hondes,
Horsit hym in hast thurgh help of his brether.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10023.

II. *intrans.* To haggle or dispute. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hag[3] (hag), *n.* [< *hag*[3], *v.* Cf. *hack*[1], *n.*] **1.** A stroke with an ax or a knife; a notch; a cut; a hack. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** A certain part of a wood intended to be cut. [Prov. Eng.]

In Warwickshire the rods which mark the boundary of a fall of timber are called hagg-staffs; and the separate portions so divided are called each man's *hagg*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 197.

3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of wood; also, the wood so cut. [Scotch.]—**4.** Branches lopped off for firewood; brushwood. [Scotch.]—**5.** A quagmire or pit in mossy ground; any broken ground in a bog. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

This said, he led me over holts and *hags*,
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I drew.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, viii. 41.

Owre mony a weary *hag* he limpit,
And aye the tither shot he thumpit.
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

Hag, tag, and rag† [a riming phrase in which *hag* has no definite meaning], a rabble; rag, tag, and bobtail.

Than was all the rable of the shippe, *hag, tag, and rag*, called to the reckeninge.
Bp. Bale, The Vocacion (Harl. Misc., VI. 459). (*Davies.*)

hag[4]†, *n.* [Said to mean 'bachelor, fellow, man' in this passage, but prob. the same as *hag*[1]. It cannot be connected with AS. *hægsteald*, a bachelor.] A bachelor; a fellow; a man.

For thou can not but brag,
Lyke a Scottyshe *hag*.
Skelton, Howe the Douty Duke of Albany, etc., l. 295.

hag[5]†, *n.* A kind of boat. See the quotation.

The brokers of these coals are called crimps, . . . and the ships that bring them, Cats, and *Hags* or Hag-boats, Fly-boats, and the like.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 144.

hag[6] (hag), *n.* A bird: same as *hagden*.

hagadah, hagadic, etc. See *haggadah, haggadic*, etc.

hagard†, *a.* and *n.* See *haggard*[1].

hagberry, hegberry (hag'-, heg'ber/i), *n.*; pl. *hagberries, hegberries* (-iz). [Also *hackberry, heckberry;* appar. of Scand. origin, < Dan. *hæggebær*, or *hæggebærtræ* (hagberry-tree), = Sw. *häggbär*, or simply *hägg* = Icel. *heggr*, the hagberry, bird-cherry. The Icel. *heggr* agrees in form with AS. **hecg*, ME. *hegge*, E. *hedge:* see *hedge*, *hag*[2], and *berry*[1].] A species of cherry, *Prunus padus* or *P. avium*. Also called *bird-cherry*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hagboat† (hag'bōt), *n.* Same as *hag*[5].

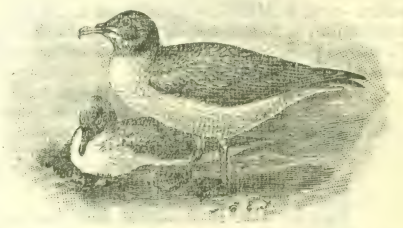
hagbush† (hag'bůsh), *n.* Same as *hackbut*.

hagbut†, *n.* Same as *hackbut*.

hagbutter†, *n.* Same as *hackbutter*.

hagdel (hag'del), *n.* Same as *hagden*.

hagden, hagdon (hag'den, -dọn), *n.* [Also *hagdown, hagdel*, also *hackbolt;* its origin is obscure: cf. *hag*[1], *n.*, 3.] The greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*. This sea-bird ranges widely in Atlantic waters, and abounds on the North Atlantic coasts of America and Europe. It belongs to the petrel family, and to that section of *Procellariidæ* in which the beak is comparatively long and slender, with short, low nasal tubes, and a hook at the end. It is 18 or 20 inches long, and 40



Hagden, or Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus major*).

to 45 inches in extent of wings. The adult is dark-brown above and mostly white below. Hagdens sometimes gather in flocks of thousands, flying low over the water and skimming the crests of the waves with marvelous ease without visible motion of the long thin pinions. They breed on coasts in holes in the ground and lay one white egg. Several related shearwaters are known by the same name. See *Puffinus*. Also *hag*. [Local, New Eng.]

Known to sailors and fishermen as *hagdens*.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 242.

Black hagden, the sooty shearwater, *Puffinus fuliginosus*.

hagdown (hag'doun), *n.* Same as *hagden*. [Isle of Man.]

hagedash (hag'e-dash), *n.* [Native name.] An African ibis, *Ibis hagedash:* made by Bonaparte (1855) a generic name in the form *Hagedashia*.

Hagenia (hā-jē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Gmelin, 1791), named after K. Gottfried *Hagen*.] A monotypic genus of trees growing in Abyssinia. *H. Abyssinica*, the only species, often known as *Brayera anthelmintica*, is a tall tree belonging to the family *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Sanguisorbeæ*, distinguished by its polygamous panicled flowers, the male with 20 stamens. The flowers and unripe fruit were found by Dr. Brayer to have anthelmintic properties, and they are still used to remove tapeworms. The dried flowers, as well as the whole plant, go by the native name of *cusso* or *kousso*.

hagester, *n.* See *hagister*.

hag-finder† (hag'fin/dėr), *n.* A witch-finder.

George. If we should come to see her, cry So ho! once.
Alken. That I do promise, or I am no good *hag-finder*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

hagfish (hag'fish), *n.* Same as *hag*[1], 3.

hagg, *v.* See *hag*[3].

haggadah, hagadah (ha-gä'dä), *n.*; pl. *haggadoth, hagadoth* (-doth). [< Heb. *haggadah*, < *higgīd*, say, tell.] **1.** A legend, anecdote, or saying in the Talmud illustrative of the law.—**2.** [*cap.*] A free exposition and illustration of the Hebrew Scriptures; one of the two classes of rabbinical Biblical interpretation forming the Midrash.

This *Haggadah* or Agadah varies considerably both in nature and form. In its nature it sometimes humours, at other times threatens; it alternately promises and admonishes, persuades and rebukes, encourages and deters. In the end it always consoles, and throughout it instructs and elevates. In form it is legendary, historical, exegetic, didactic, theosophic, epigrammatic; but throughout it is ethical. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 285.

Also written *haggada, agada, agadah*.

haggadic, hagadic (ha-gad'ik), *a.* [< *haggadah, hagadah*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Haggadah; characterized by free interpretation and exposition: opposed to *halachic*, or legal. Also *agadic*.

Like the Jews, too, the Samaritans had a haggada; indeed, the Arabic books they still possess under the name of chronicles are almost entirely *haggadic* fable, with very little admixture of true tradition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 245.

Several entire treatises of an *Agadic* nature.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 286.

haggadical (ha-gad'i-kal), *a.* Same as *haggadic*.

haggadist, hagadist (ha-gä'dist), *n.* [< *haggadah, hagadah*, + *-ist*.] A writer of haggadoth; one of the authors or disciples of the Haggadah. Also *agadist*.

The *agadists* make much of the devotion of the individual ant to the welfare of the whole colony as a salient point of formic character. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 280.

haggadistic, hagadistic (hag-a-dis'tik), *a.* [< *haggadist, hagadist*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a haggadist or his method of interpreting Scripture; unrestrained by legal or strictly orthodox canons. Also *agadistic*.

According to the *agadistic* view, the primitive man as well as the ape lived only on vegetable food.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 660.

Manifestly he [Mohammed] had relations with Jews at this period, and was under their influence; and from them, of course, it was that the material of his Old Testament and *Haggadistic* narratives was derived.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 550.

haggadoth, *n.* Plural of *haggada*.

haggard[1] (hag'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *haggart, hagard;* < OF. *hagard*, wild, strange, froward, contrary, cross, unsociable (*faulcon hagard*, a wild falcon), lit. 'of the wood,' with suffix *-ard*, < MHG. *hag*, G. *hag*, a hedge, also a coppice, a wood (= AS. *haga*, E. *haw*[1]), + F. suffix.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wild; intractable: said of a hawk or falcon.

For *haggard* hawkes mislike an emptie hand.
Gascoigne, Memoires.

As *hagard* hauke, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle above his hable might.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 19.

A cast of *haggard* falcons, by me mann'd,
Eyeing the prey at first, appear as if
They did turn tail. *Massinger*, Guardian, i. 1.

Hence—**2**†. Untamed; lawless; wanton; profligate.

If I do prove her *haggard*,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Thus I teach my *haggard* and unreclaimed reason to stoop to the lure of faith. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

II. *n.* **1.** A hawk; specifically, in *falconry*, a wild hawk caught when in its adult plumage.

I know, her spirits are as coy and wild
As *haggards* of the rock. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

What are we to expect but to prove *haggards* and settle upon carrion, even while we aim our flight at public justice? *Goldsmith*, Phanor.

2†. [By confusion with *hag*[1], *hagged*.] A hag; an ugly old woman; also, a wanton.

Is this your perch, you *haggard*? fly to the stews.
Webster, White Devil.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day.
Garth.

haggard[2] (hag'ärd), *a.* [A corruption of *hagged*, q. v., by confusion with the formerly more common word *haggard*[1], q. v.] **1.** Wild-looking, as from prolonged suffering, terror, or want; careworn; gaunt; wildly staring.

Those . . . whose *haggard* eyes
Flash desperation. *Cowper*, Task, i. 501.

2. Desperately wild; reckless: with reference to an act. [Rare.]

Our success takes from all what it gives to one. 'Tis a *haggard*, malignant, careworn running for luck.
Emerson, Success.

=**Syn. 1.** *Grim, Grisly*, etc. (see *ghastly*); lean, worn, wasted (especially in countenance).

haggard[3] (hag'ärd), *n.* [Sc. also *haggart;* prob. of Scand. origin, as if < *hag*[2] = *hay*[2] = *yard*[2] = *haw*[1] + *gard*[1], *garth*[1].] A stack-yard. [Eng.]

When the barn was full, any one might thrash in the *haggard*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 24.

A hurricane . . . which strips our roofs, and smashes our windows, and sweeps away our *haggards*, becomes, in the light of this theory, a beneficent influence.
Cairnes, Pol. Econ., II. iv. § 3.

haggardly (hag'ärd-li), *adv.* In a haggard or careworn manner.

How *haggardly* so e're she looks at home.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

haggardness (hag'ärd-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being haggard, careworn, or gaunt.

haggart[1]† (hag'ärt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *haggard*[1].

haggart[2] (hag'ärt), *n.* See *haggard*[3].

hagged (hag'ed), *a.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ed*[2], lit. 'made to look like a hag'; or pp. of *hag*[1], *v.*, bewitch, torment, harass.] Lean; gaunt; haggard. [Archaic and rare.]

A *hagged* carrion of a wolf and a jolly sort of dog with good flesh upon's back fell into company.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face.
Gray, A Long Story.

Bleakly the blinding snow beats in thy *hagged* face.
Southey.

haggis, haggess (hag'is, -es), *n.* [Also written *haggies;* < ME. *hagges, haggas, hagas, hageys*, also *hakkys, hakeys*, an altered form (reverting to E. *hack*[1] or *hag*[3], cut, chop) of OF. *hachis*, F. *hachis*, minced meat, > E. *hash*, which is thus a doublet of *haggis:* see *hash*[1], *n.*] **1.** A dish made of a sheep's heart, lungs, and liver, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, and pepper, and boiled in a bag, usually the stomach of a sheep.

Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware
That jaups [splashes] in luggies [bowls];
But, if ye wish her gratefu' pray'r,
Gie her a *haggis!* *Burns*, To a Haggis.

2. A sheep's head and pluck minced. [Scotch in both senses.]

haggish (hag'ish), *a.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a hag; old and repulsive.

On us both did *haggish* age steal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

haggishly (hag'ish-li), *adv.* In a haggish manner.

haggister†, *n.* See *hagister*.

haggle[1] (hag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haggled*, ppr. *haggling*. [Var. of *hackle*[1], freq. of *hack*[1], as *hag*[3] for *hack*[1]: see *hackle*[1], *hack*[1], *hag*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hack roughly; cut or chop in an unskilful manner; mangle in cutting.

Suffolk first died: and York, all *haggled* over,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteep'd.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6.

They not onely slew him and his family, but butcher-like *haggled* their bodies.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 68.

They abused him to his face, and with their knives would cut and *haggle* his gown. *Wood*, Fasti, I.

2. To tease; worry. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To bargain in a petty and tedious manner; higgle; stick at small matters; cavil.

They never make two words upon the Price, all they *hagle* about is the Day of Payment.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

He has hundreds of tubs full of dollars in his vaults, and *haggles* with me about a poor thousand louis.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

It is not for men of rank like us to *haggle* and chaffer about rewards. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

haggle[1] (hag'l), *n.* [< *haggle*[1], *v.*] A haggling or chaffering. *Fallows.*

haggle[2] (hag'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haggled*, ppr. *haggling*. [< ME. *hagelen*, etc., hail: see *hail*[1], *v.*] To hail. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

haggler (hag'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *hagler;* < *haggle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who haggles or chaffers; one who cavils and makes difficulty.

All this huckstering and haggling, upon what the *hagglers* and hucksterers themselves know is certain to be done, . . . must . . . tend to diminish confidence in the governing classes, if not to induce new misgivings as to their good faith. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 182.

2†. In London, a middleman in the vegetable-markets; a huckster or forestaller of green produce.

Dorsers are peds, or panniers, carried on the backs of horses, on which *haglers* use to ride and carry their commodities. *Fuller*, Worthies, Dorsetshire.

3. A bungler. [Prov. Eng.]

hag-gull (hag'gul), *n.* The hagden.

hagiarchy (hā'ji-är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, holy, devoted to the gods (cf. Skt. √ *yaj*, make offering or sacrifice), + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A sacred or sacerdotal government; government by the priests or clergy. *Southey.*

hagiocracy (hā-ji-ok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, govern.] Government by priests; sacerdotal dominion or supremacy; a hierarchy.

hagiograph (hā'ji-ō-gráf), *n.* [< LL. *Hagiographa*, pl.: see *Hagiographa*.] A holy writing.

Hagiographa (hā-ji-og'ra-fą), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *ἁγιόγραφα*, neut. pl., < *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *γράφειν*, write.] The Greek name of the last (Hebrew *Ketubim* or writings) of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, differently reckoned, but usually comprising the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.

The Psalter, to say nothing of other portions of the *Hagiographa*. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 114.

hagiographal (hā-ji-og'ra-fal), *a.* [< *Hagiographa* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or denoting the Hagiographa.

hagiographer (hā-ji-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *hagiography* + *-er*[1].] One of the writers of the Hagiographa; a writer of sacred books; a writer of lives of the saints.

Popular tradition handed down a very different impression of Eadgar from that given by the monastic *hagiographers*. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 307.

hagiographic (hā″ji-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *hagiography* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to hagiography; relating to the Hagiographa, or to sacred writings.

So far as the Hagiographa is concerned, this celebrated code is not lost; and almost the whole of its *Hagiographic* readings would be available for the settlement of disputed points in the Massoretic text.
The Academy, Nov. 17, 1888, p. 321.

hagiography (hā-ji-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write: see *Hagiographa*.] Sacred writing or literature; sacred writings collectively; a collection of lives of the saints.

hagiolatry (hā-ji-ol'ą-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of saints. In the Roman Catholic Church it is distinguished from the *latria*, or supreme worship due to God alone. See *dulia*.

As to the actual state of *hagiolatry* in modern Europe, it is obvious on a broad view that it is declining among the educated classes. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 111.

hagiologic (hā″ji-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *hagiology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to hagiology; contained in hagiologies.

Reginald, one of the most credulous of *hagiologic* writers. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 239, note.

A collection of *hagiologic* material such as was read in monastic oratories on saints' days.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 218.

hagiological (hā″ji-ō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* Same as *hagiologic*.

hagiologist (hā-ji-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hagiology* + *-ist.*] One who writes or treats of the lives of the saints.

If we read the accounts of the *hagiologists*, all is done by Dunstan, and we see nothing of Eadgar.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 306.

hagiology (hā-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** That branch of literature which treats of the lives and legends of the saints; the list and legends of the saints, and, by extension, of popular heroes.

To write a *hagiology* of the Eastern Church would be a stupendous undertaking.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 759.

The seventh century, which, together with the eighth, forms the darkest period of the dark ages, is famous in the *hagiology*, as having produced more saints than any other century, except that of the martyrs.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 253.

In the *hagiology* of each nation, the law-giver was in each case some man of eloquent tongue, whose sympathy brought him face to face with the extremes of society.
Emerson, Clubs.

2. A history or description of the sacred writings.

hagioscope (hā'ji-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *medieval arch.*, an opening in a wall, screen, or barrier of a church, to afford a view of the chief altar to worshipers in the chapels or side aisles; a squint. See *squint*.

Through the reredos into a little sacristy, from which the prior or his deputy could see through three *hagioscopes* into the chapel.
Abbeys and Churches (ed. Bonney), p. 262.

hagioscopic (hā″ji-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *hagioscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a hagioscope or squint; resembling or serving the purpose of a hagioscope: as, a *hagioscopic* opening.

hagiosemantron (hā″ji-ō-sē-man'tron), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *σήμαντρον*, a signal, a bell: see *semantron.*] See *semantron*.

hagiosideron (hā″ji-ō-si-dē'ron), *n.*; pl. *hagiosidera* (-rą). [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *σίδηρον, σιδήρος*, iron.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an iron semantron; a large curved bar of iron struck instead of a bell to summon worshipers to church. In Mohammedan countries bells are not allowed except in certain places by special favor; semantra of wood or iron are used instead. Also written, improperly, *haghiosideron*.

The iron semantra, called also *haghiosidera*, . . . are usually iron half-hoops, which yield a sound not unlike that of a gong. They are occasionally found of brass.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 217.

hagister†, **haggister**† (hag'is-tėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *hagester;* appar. < *hag*[1] + *-ster.*] The magpie, *Pica rustica*. *Montagu.*

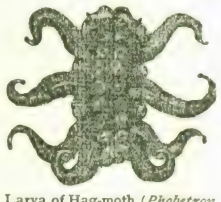
The eating of a *haggister* or pie helpeth one bewitched.
R. Scot, Discovery of Witchcraft, p. 82.

Words which, in northern and midland English at least, have long been obsolete, such as . . . *hagister*, a magpie.
The Academy, Oct. 6, 1888, p. 215.

haglet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *haggler*.

haglet, *n.* See *hacklet*.

hag-moth (hag'môth), *n.* A cochlidiid moth, *Phobetron pithecium*, whose larva has curious hirsute appendages like locks of disheveled hair. These are fleshy hooks covered with feathery brown hairs, among which are longer black stinging hairs. This larva feeds on a great variety of trees and plants, and transforms to a pupa within a tough spherical cocoon, to which the molted fleshy appendages are attached. The moth is purplish-brown grained with ocherous, with sable hind wings and abdomen.


Larva of Hag-moth (*Phobetron pithecium*), natural size.

hag-ridden (hag'rid″n), *a.* **1.** Ridden by hags or witches, as a horse.—**2.** Afflicted with nightmare. *Cheyne.*—**3.** Entangled; involved. [Prov. Eng.]

hag-seed† (hag'sēd), *n.* The offspring of a hag: applied by Shakspere in "The Tempest" to Caliban, son of the witch Sycorax.

Hag-seed, hence!
Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou wert best,
To answer other business. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

hagship† (hag'ship), *n.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ship.*] The condition of a hag or witch: used in the quotation as a title.

What's this? Oh, 'tis the charm her *hagship* gave me.
Middleton, The Witch.

hag-staff (hag'stȧf), *n.* The staff or rod by which the divisions or portions are marked in a wood assigned for felling. See *hag*[3], 3.

hag's-tooth (hagz'töth), *n.* *Naut.*, a part of a matting, pointing, etc., which is interwoven with the rest in an irregular manner so as to break the general uniformity of the work.

hag-taper (hag'tā″pėr), *n.* [Also *hedge-taper*, *high-taper*, *hig-taper*, earlier *higgis taper*, *hickis taper*, that is, *Hig's* or *Hick's taper*, *Hig* or *Hick* being used, as *Hodge* is still used, as a generic name for a countryman: see *Hick*[2].] The great mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *mullen*.

hag-tracks (hag'traks), *n. pl.* Fairy rings. [Prov. Eng.]

haguebut†, *n.* Same as *hackbut*.

hagweed (hag'wēd), *n.* [< *hag*[1] + *weed*[1]: so called in allusion to the popular superstition that hags or witches rode through the air on broomsticks.] The common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*.

For awful coveys of terrible things, . . .
On *hagweed* broom-sticks, and leathern wings,
Are hovering round the Hut! *Hood*, The Forge.

hag-worm (hag'wėrm), *n.* A viper or snake of any kind. [Prov. Eng.]

hah (hä), *interj.* Another spelling of *ha*[1].

ha-ha[1] (hä'hä'), *interj.* [Reduplication of *ha*[1], q. v.] An imitation of the sound of laughter. See *ha*[1].

ha-ha[2] (hä-hä'), *n.* [F. *haha*: see quotation.] A fence formed by a foss or ditch, sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached; a sunk fence. Also written *aha*, *haw-haw*.

The destruction of walls for boundaries, and the invention of fossés, an attempt then deemed so astonishing, that the common people called them *Ha! Ha's!* to express their surprise at finding a sudden and unperceived check to their walk. *Walpole*, Modern Gardening.

Hahnemannian (hä-ne-man'i-an), *a.* [< *Hahnemann* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Relating to S. C. F. Hahnemann (1755–1843), the founder of the homeopathic system of medicine. Also written *Hahnemanian*.

haidingerite (hī'ding-ėr-īt), *n.* [After the Austrian mineralogist Wilhelm von *Haidinger* (1795–1871).] 1. Hydrous arseniate of calcium, a rare mineral occurring in minute crystals which are white and transparent, with a vitreous luster. —2. Same as *berthierite*, a sulphid of antimony and iron.

Haidinger's brushes. See *brush*.

Haiduk, Hayduk (hī'dūk), *n.* [Also *Hayduck*, *Heyduc*; = D. *heiduk* = G. *heiduck* = Dan. Sw. *heiduk* = F. *heiduque*, < Hung. *hajduk*, lit. drovers, pl. of *hajdu*, a drover.] 1. Formerly, one of a class of mercenary foot-soldiers in Hungary of Magyar stock, distinguished for their gallantry in the field. For their fidelity to the Protestant cause throughout the religious insurrectionary war they were rewarded by Prince Bocskai in 1605 with the privileges of nobility, and with a territorial possession called the Haiduk district, which was enlarged as Haiduk county in 1876. The Hungarian light infantry were called Haiduks in the eighteenth century, from a regiment constituted for a time by these people. Compare *chasseur*, 3.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In Hungary, Austria, Germany, etc., an attendant in a judicial court, or in a palace or mansion, when dressed in the Hungarian semi-military costume.

I was once one of the handsomest men in Europe, and would defy any *heyduc* of the court to measure a chest or a leg with me. *Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, xi.

haie†, *n.* 1. A Middle English form of *hay*[2].—2. [OF., = E. *hay*[2].] In *her.*, a bearing representing a weir or dam made of osier or the like, wattled on upright stakes, three or more stakes being visible. It is always in fesse.

haifer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heifer*.

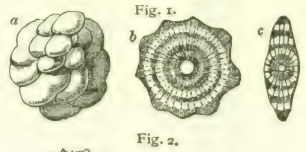
haihow†, *n.* A form of *heighaw*.

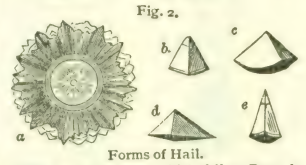
haik[1], *v.* and *n.* See *hake*[4].

haik[2] (hīk), *n.* [Repr. Ar. *hayk*, < *ḥāk*, weave.] A piece of stuff used as an outer garment by the peoples of the Levant, especially by the desert tribes of Arabs. Its most familiar form is an oblong piece of loosely woven woolen cloth, in stripes of two or three colors. Also spelled *haick*, *hyke*.

The *haiks* are often made of hand-woven wool, very thick and warm, others of silk, while the poorer classes wear a few yards of thin white cotton stuff.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 663.

★**hail**[1] (hāl), *n.* [< ME. *hayle*, *hazel*, < AS. *hægel*, *hægl*, *hagol*, *hagal* = D. *hagel* = LG. *hagel* = OHG. *hagal*, MHG. G. *hagel* = Icel. *hagl* = Sw. Dan. *hagel*, hail. Cf. Gr. *κάχληξ*, *κόχλαξ*, a pebble, gravel; cf. *hailstone*.] Pellets of ice falling in showers. These pellets, called *hailstones*, frequently consist of a kernel of hard snow in the center, surrounded by alternate concentric layers of ice and snow; in other cases they have a radial structure. They assume various shapes, most commonly spheroidal, but some are pyramidal, others flat, and others irregularly oval. In size they are usually from a tenth to a quarter of an inch in diameter, but masses measuring from 12 to 15 inches in circumference and weighing over half a pound are of occasional occurrence. The fall of hail occurs chiefly in spring and summer, and most commonly precedes or accompanies a thunder-storm. The time of its continuance is always short, generally only a few minutes. The length of time requisite for the accretion of the larger hailstones is now believed to be obtained by the continued retention and repeated elevation in the atmosphere of a pellet, initially small, which is several times carried through successive regions of rain and snow. In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *h.*


Fig. 1.


Fig. 2.

Forms of Hail.

Fig. 1. *a*, hailstone which fell at Bonn in 1822: diameter 1½ inches, weight 300 grains; *b*, *c*, sections of differently shaped hailstones which fell on the same occasion, showing the radiating nucleus and concentric layers. Fig. 2. *a*, section of hailstone with minute pyramids on its surface; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, fragments of same when burst asunder.

For thou mayst see a sunshine and a *hail*
In me at once. *Shak.*, All's Well, V. iii.

Instead of strength of reason, he answers with a multitude of words, thinking . . . that he may use *hail* when he hath no thunder.
Bp. Wilkins, Discovery of New World, i. 9.

The island-valley of Avilion;
Where falls not *hail*, or rain, or any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

The origin of *hail* is still obscure, but it is probably formed by an intensely cold current of air passing into a region of warm moist air, and reducing the temperature of the whole below the freezing-point.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 65.

In a hail-storm the ascending currents are so strong, and reach so high up into the upper strata of the atmosphere, that the rain-drops are carried up into the cold regions above, and into the central part within the isobaric and isothermic surface of the freezing-point, where they are frozen into *hail*. *W. Ferrel*, Treatise on the Winds.

hail[1] (hāl), *v.* [E. dial. also *haggle* (see *haggle*[2]); < ME. *hailen*, < AS. *hagalian* = D. *hagelen* = G. *hageln* = Icel. *hagla*, *hegla* = Sw. *hagla* = Dan. *hagle*, hail; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To pour down hail.

I wept and I wayled,
The teares down *hayled*,
But nothing it auailed.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, . . . when it shall *hail*, coming down on the forest.
Isa. xxxii. 18, 19.

II. *trans.* To pour down or put forth like hail; emit in rapid succession.

For, ere Demetrius look'd on Hermia's eyne,
He *hail'd* down oaths, that he was only mine.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

But Walter *hail'd* a score of names upon her.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

hail[2], *a.* See *hale*[2].

hail[3] (hāl), *interj.* [A particular use of *hail*[2], *a.*, = *hale*[2], *a.*, after Icel. *heill* in similar use, as *Heill, Magnus!* hail, Magnus! *kom heill*, welcome ('come hale')! *far heill*, farewell ('go hale')! *sit heill* ('sit hale')! etc.; so in AS., *hāl beó thū*, or *hāl wes thū*, hail! lit. 'be thou whole' (see *wassail*). The Icel. *heill*, E. *hail*[2], *hale*[2] = AS. *hāl*, E. *whole*. The interj. *hail* is thus an abbreviated sentence expressing a wish, 'be whole,' i. e., be in good health, and equiv. to L. *salve*, plural *salvete*, or *ave*, plural *avete* (see *salve*[4] and *ave*).] Be whole; be safe; be happy: a term of salutation now used without thought of its literal meaning, and merely as an exclamatory expression of well-wishing: used absolutely, or followed by a noun with *to*.

And they began to salute him, *Haile* Kynge of ye Jewes.
Bible of 1551, Mark xv. 18.

Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

Hail to thee, blithe spirit. *Shelley*, To a Skylark.

[Used in the following passage as a quasi-noun:

The angel *Hail*
Bestow'd; the holy salutation used
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.
Milton, P. L., v. 385.]

All hail! a more emphatic form of *hail*[3].

Cæsar, *all hail!* *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2.

All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall!
E. Perronet, Coronation Hymn.

★**Hail Mary.** See *Ave Maria*, under *ave*.

hail[3] (hāl), *v.* [< ME. *hailen*, *heylen*, *heglen*, salute, greet, < *hail*, *heil*, as a salutation: see *hail*[3], *interj.* Cf. equiv. *hailse*, *halse*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To salute; welcome; address.

When we had *hailed* each other, and had spoken those common words that be customably spoke at the first meeting and acquaintance of strangers, we went thence to my house. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol., p. 30.

They *hail'd* him father to a line of kings.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

The man that *hails* you Tom or Jack.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 169.

Such *hail* the end of their existence as a port of refuge.
Lamb, New Year's Eve.

2. To call to, as a person, or, by metonymy, a place, house, ship, etc., at a distance; cry out to in order to attract attention.

Merham, intending to know what they were, *hailed* them. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

The market boat is on the stream,
And voices *hail* it from the brink.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxi.

The huge Earl Doorm, . . . like one that *hails* a ship,
Cried out with a big voice. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Ere the anchor had come home, a shout
Rang from the strand, as though the ship were *hailed*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 6.

II. *intrans.* To offer or exchange greeting or tidings; report or declare one's self.

They [the ships] came all together, with friendly salutations and gratulations one to an other: which they terme by the name of *Hayling:* a ceremonie done solemnly, and in verie good order, with sound of Trumpets and noyse of cheereful voyces. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

To hail for a trip, to state the quantity of the catch during a fishing-voyage: as, to *hail for a trip* of 50,000 pounds of halibut. [Colloq.]—**To hail from,** to come or profess to come from: belong to, as one's birthplace or residence: used specifically and originally of a ship with reference to the port at which she is registered, or from which she sets out on a voyage.

My companion *hails from* Little Athens.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 16.

★**hail**[3] (hāl), *n.* [< *hail*[3], *v.*] A salutation; greeting; call; summons; challenge of attention.

His cheer sounded more like a view-hallo than a *hail*.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxi.

To pass the hail, on a man-of-war, to call out the station, as the men on lookout at night are required to do every half-hour, when the bell is struck, in order that the officer of the watch may know that the lookouts are vigilant.—**Within hail,** within call; within reach of the sound of the voice.

hail-fellow (hāl'fel′ō), *n.* [A compound word taken from the obs. phrase *hail, fellow!* So the fuller expression, "hail, fellow! well met!" is sometimes used as a descriptive adjective, as, "He was hail-fellow-well-met with everybody."] An intimate companion; a pleasant or genial companion.

Where diddest thou learne that, . . . being suffered to be familiar, thou shouldest waxe *haile fellowe?*
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 371.

Now man, that erst *haile-fellow* was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himself a god at least.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

At hail-fellow†, very intimate; on familiar terms.

The master and servant are *at hail-fellow.*
J. Goodman, Winter Evening's Conferences.

hailse†, *v. t.* [< ME. *hailsen*, *haylsen*, < Icel. *heilsa* = Sw. *helsa* = Dan. *hilse*, greet (= AS. *hālsian*, ME. *halsen*, greet: see *halse*[3], of which *hailse* is thus a doublet), < Icel. *heill*, etc., = AS. *hāl*, whole, hale: see *hail*[2], *hale*[2], and cf. *hail*[3], *v.* Cf. *hail*[3], *v. t.*, and *halse*[3].] To greet; salute.

And therewith I turned me to Raphaell, and when we had *hailsed* the one the other, etc.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol.

He *hailsed* me with mikel pride.
Als Y yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 274).

hailshot† (hāl'shot), *n. pl.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones in firing; grape-shot.

For our admirall . . . had prouided all our muskets with *haile-shot*, which did so gaule both the Indians and the Portugals that they made them presently retreat.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 711.

You should, by the same rule, control his bullet, in a line, except it were *hailshot*, and spread.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

hailsome (hāl'sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome*.

hailstone (hāl′stōn), *n.* [< ME. *hailstone, haylestone, hawelston* (AS. **hægelstān*, not found) = D. *hagelsteen* = MHG. G. *hagelstein* = Icel. *hagl-steinn* = Sw. ODan. *hagelsten* (cf. G. Sw. Dan. *hagelkorn*); < *hail*[1] + *stone*.] A single pellet of hail. See *hail*[1].

When there fell any haile or raine . . . the *haile-stones* wee gathered vp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 163.

I will rain upon him . . . great *hailstones*, fire, and brimstone. Ezek. xxxviii. 22.

hail-storm (hāl′stôrm), *n.* A storm of hail.

haily (hā′li), *a.* [< *hail*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of hail; full of hail.

But with a thicker night black Auster shrouds
The heavens, and drives on heaps the rolling clouds,
From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

hain (hān), *v.* [Also written *hane;* < ME. **haynen*, < Icel. *hegna*, hedge, fence, protect, keep, = Sw. *hägna* = Dan. *hegne*, fence, inclose, < Icel. *hagi* = Sw. *hage* = Dan. *have* = AS. *haga* = E. *haw*[1], a place hedged in: see *haw*[1], *hay*[2], *hedge*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To hedge or fence in; inclose; in particular, of grass, to inclose or preserve for mowing or pasture.

I have four-and-twenty milk-white cows,
All calved in a day;
You'll have them, and as much *hained* grass
As they all on can gae.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 267).

2. To save; spare; refrain from using or spending. [Scotch.]

Auld Coila, now, may fidge fu' fain,
She's gotten poets o' her ain,
Chiels wha their chaunters winna *hain*.
Burns, To William Simpson.

II. *intrans.* To be thrifty and saving; be economical or parsimonious. [Scotch.]

Poor is that mind, ay discontent,
Which cannot use what God has lent, . . .
Which gars him pitifully *hane*. *Ramsay*.

haint (hān), *n.* [< ME. *haine, hayne* = Sw. *hægn* = Dan. *hegn*, a hedge, inclosure; from the verb: see *hain*, *v.*] An inclosure; a park.

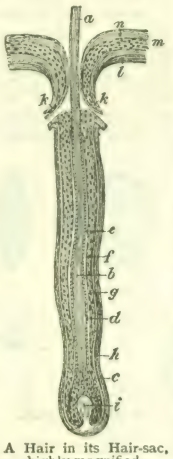
Grete hertes in the *haynes*,
Faire bares in the paynes.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

hainch, *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *haunch*.

hainous†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *heinous*.

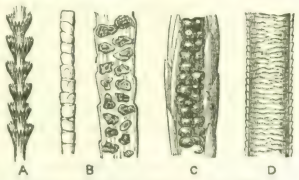
hain't, haint. A contraction of *have not* or *has not*. See *ha'n't*.

hair[1] (hār), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *haire, hayre, heare, heere, here;* < ME. *here, heer, her,* < AS. *hǣr* = OS. *hār* = OFries. *her* = D. *haar* = MLG. *hār* = OHG. MHG. *hār*, G. *haar* = Icel. *hār* = Sw. *hår* = Dan. *haar*, hair; not in Goth., where *tagl* (= E. *tail*[1]) and *skuft* mean 'hair.' Root unknown; not connected with L. *cæsaries*, a head of hair. *Hair* in defs. 5 and 6 was orig. a different form, derived from the preceding, namely, ME. *haire, hayre, heyre,* < AS. *hǣre* (= OHG. *hāra, hārra* (> F. *haire*) = Icel. *hæra*), f., haircloth, < *hǣr*, hair.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of the numerous fine filaments which more or less completely cover the skin of most mammals, and constitute the characteristic coat of this class of animals; any capillary outgrowth from the skin. Hairs are extravascular, non-nervous, epidermal, or exoskeletal structures belonging to the same category as nails, scales, feathers, and other horny or cuticular outgrowths, being chiefly distinguished by their simplicity, and their extreme slenderness in proportion to their length, which may reach several feet. A hair consists of an outer or cuticular layer of cells, extremely variable in the details of their arrangement, generally imbricated and with their free edges presenting away from the skin. These constitute the *hair-cuticle* or *cortex*, upon the nature of which largely depends the capability of being woven or felted of some kinds of hair, as wool. Inside the cuticle is a tubular *shaft* of longitudinal fibers, resulting from fibrillation of cells, which may contain a core of granular cells, the *pith* or *medulla* of the hair. Air finds its way into the interstices of the pith. Many hairs are quite cylindrical, or have but slightly reniform cross-section; such are apt to be long, slender, and straight, and possess the least felting properties, especially if their cuticular cells be also smooth. Curly, kinky, or woolly hairs, as of the negro's head or a man's beard, owe this character chiefly to the fact that they are flattened in different planes in successive parts of their length. Hairs of extreme length and fineness grow upon the head of women; others are of microscopic size, retaining, however, the same structural character. Hairs of great comparative thickness and stiffness are called *bristles*, as those on the back of swine, the whiskers of a cat, etc. When still stouter and sharp-pointed, bristles become *spines*, as of the hedgehog; one extremely short, broad, blunt, flattened spine becomes a *scale*, as on a pangolin; and a hair which tends to branch out in a certain manner becomes a *feather*. (See *feather*.) An ordinary hair is divided into the *root*, which is inserted into the skin; the *stem* or *shaft;* and the *point*, which is the part into which the pith does not extend. The root is planted in a little pit or follicle formed by an inversion of the skin, the *hair-follicle;* this follicle has a dermic and an epidermic layer, and some of the latter which adheres when a hair is plucked out by the root is called the *root-sheath*. The root is commonly enlarged or bulbous, constituting the *hair-bulb*. Associated with the hair-follicle may be one or more sebaceous glands whose secretion keeps the hair glossy, and tiny muscles (arrectores pili) are sometimes attached to the sheath of the root, whose action may cause the hair to bristle or "stand on end." (See *horripilation*.) Hair is sometimes colorless, but oftenest heavily pigmented, giving animals their natural colors, in which various shades of black, brown, and gray, with flaxen or yellow, are the commonest, the purer reds, blues, and greens being comparatively rare. In all species of mammals, including man, the hair attains a definite length on certain areas of the body; if cut off, it grows again. Most mammals have at least two sets of hairs: one comparatively long, stout, and straight, coming to the surface and overlying a finer, shorter, and more curly set, among the roots of which latter a still finer coating of hairs may be found. The aggregate of the hairs is the *pelage*, corresponding to the *plumage* of a bird; a copious pelage of fine hairs is a *fur*, as of the fur-seal, otter, beaver, etc.; the fur peculiar to animals of the sheep kind is called a *fleece*. In most animals the hairs have a definite period of growth, maturity, and decay, which results in the periodical shedding of the coat. Hair is a specially cuticular structure, and hence mostly confined to the exterior of the body; but since epidermis becomes insensibly modified into the epithelium of mucous membrane, so hairs may be found growing inside any of the natural openings of the body, as the ears, nostrils, mouth, and various cutaneous pouches of different animals. Like other horny structures, hairs are often a secondary sexual character, either appearing on certain parts of the body coincidently with the maturity of the sexual function (see *puberty*), or growing in a certain way in one sex and not in the other, as the human beard, the mane of the lion, etc. Though hairs are in themselves non-nervous, certain hairs on some animals constitute feelers or tactile organs of great delicacy; such are known as *tactile hairs*.



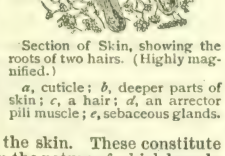
A Hair in its Hair-sac, highly magnified.

a, shaft of hair above the skin; *b*, cortical substance of the shaft, the medulla not being visible; *c*, newest portion of hair, growing on the papilla (*i*); *d*, cuticle of hair; *e*, cavity of hair-sac; *f*, epidermis (and root-sheaths) of the hair-sac, corresponding to that of the integument (*m*); *g*, division between dermis and epidermis; *h*, dermis of hair-sac, corresponding to that of the integument (*l*); *k*, mouths of sebaceous glands; *n*, horny epidermis of integument.



Hairs of Various Animals, magnified.

A, Indian bat; *B*, mouse; *C*, sable; *D*, man.



Section of Skin, showing the roots of two hairs. (Highly magnified.)

a, cuticle; *b*, deeper parts of skin; *c*, a hair; *d*, an arrector pili muscle; *e*, sebaceous glands.

Gray *hairs* are here and there upon him, yet he knoweth not. Hos. vii. 9.

From every *haire* of bold Robins head
The blood ran trickling down.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 407).

He could distinguish and divide
A *hair* 'twixt south and south-west side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 68.

2. The aggregate of the hairs which grow on any mammal; hairs collectively or in the mass; in the widest sense, a dermal coat or covering either of hair (specifically so called), wool, or fur; pelage; in common use, the natural capillary covering of a person's head: formerly sometimes in the plural.

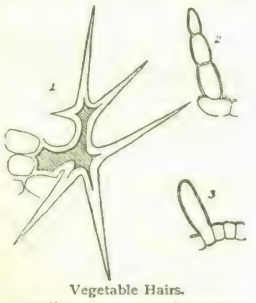
Tho redde he me how Sampson loste his *heres*
Slepynge, his lemman kitte it with hir scheres.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 721.

His naturall *haire*, which was exceedingly thicke and curled, was so prettily elevated in height, that it served him always instead of a hat. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 70.

In troth, thy *hair* is of an excellent colour since I saw it. O those bright tresses, like to threads of gold!
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 4.

3. On animals, with the exception of most mammals, a filament; any fine capillary or hair-like outgrowth from the body or any part of it, but especially its surface; one of the objects which compose the hairiness, pubescence, or pilosity of an animal, or such objects collectively: used in both the singular and the plural: as, the *hair* or *hairs* of a caterpillar, that which clothes or those which clothe a lobster's gills, etc. Most members of the animal kingdom have hair or hairs of some kind, resembling the peculiar covering of mammals more or less nearly in appearance or function, or both, and consequently taking the same name, though the structural character of these appendages may be entirely different.

4. In *bot.*, an expansion of the epidermis, consisting of a single cell or of a row or number of cells. Hairs assume a variety of forms, even the simple or unicellular ones being often branched, variously curved, or stellate. Cotton-fibers are hairs consisting of elongated single cells. Compound hairs may start from a single cell or a group of cells, and may have their derivative cells arranged in many ways. According to form, hairs may be called *capitate, clavate, uncinate, barbed, peltate*, etc. They are often glandular and viscid at the extremity. Most hairs or branches of hairs in plants are more or less conical.



Vegetable Hairs.

1, stellate hair of *Draba alpina;* 2, pluricellular hair of *Erithrichium villosum;* 3, simple (unicellular) hair of *Valeriana capitata*. (All highly magnified.)

5†. Haircloth; a garment of haircloth, especially a hair shirt used for penance.

She . . . under hir robe of gold, that sat ful fayre,
Hadde next her flesshe yclad hir in an *heyre*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 133.

6. A cloth, mat, or other fabric of hair used for various purposes in the trades, as in the extraction of oils, manufacture of soap from cocoanut-oil, etc.

Each bag [woolen bags containing oil-seed meal] is further placed within *hairs*, thick mats of horse-hair bound with leather. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 742.

7†. Particular natural set or direction; course; order; drift; grain; character; quality.

The quality and *hair* of our attempt
Brooks no division. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

A lady of my *hair* cannot want pitying.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, i. 1.

8. In *mech.*, a locking spring or other safety contrivance in the lock of a rifle or pistol, which may be released by a very slight pressure on a hair-trigger.—9. One of the polyps, as sertularians and others, which grow on oyster-shells. See *graybeard*, 3, and *redbeard*.—**African hair**, the fiber of the leaves of the small palm of southern Europe and northern Africa, *Chamærops humilis*.—**Against the hair**†, contrary to the natural set of a thing; against the grain.

Notwithstanding, I will go *against the haire* in all things, so I may please thee in anie thing.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, sig. Aa I.

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against the hair!* *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

A hair of the dog that bit one, the same thing that caused the malady or trouble used as a remedy or means of relief; specifically, spirits drunk in the morning after a debauch, for the purpose of steadying the nerves: in allusion to the popular superstition that a hair of the dog that has bitten one will cure the bite.

Such heartsick woe,
By an immoderate drunkennesse procurde,
Must by *a haire of the* same *dog* be curde.
Time's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), l. 1860.

Elsley need not be blamed for pitying her [Italy]; only for holding with most of our poets a vague notion that her woes were to be cured by *a hair of the dog who bit her*.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

Auditory hairs. See *auditory*.—**Berenice's hair.** See *Coma Berenices*, under *coma*[2].—**Bulb of a hair.** See *bulb*.—**Buttoned hairs**, in *entom.*, long stout hairs or setæ with a knob or button at one end. Also called *knobbed hairs*.—**Camel's hair.** See *camel*.—**Glandular hairs.** See *glandular*.—**Gray hairs**, figuratively, old age: as, to respect one's *gray hairs*.—**Knobbed hairs.** Same as *buttoned hairs*.—**Not to turn a hair**, not to show any sign of being ruffled, disordered, or discomposed.

A pint of port? Man alive! we can take two bottles, and *never turn a hair*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 66.

Not worth a hair, of no value; contemptible.—**Of a hair**†, exactly alike.

For the pedlar and the tinker, they are two notable knaves, both *of a haire*.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 417). (*Davies.*)

Stinging hair, one of the coiled filaments which spring out of the cnidæ or nematocysts of jellyfish and other cœlenterates; a cnidocil; the urticating filament or nettling thread of a thread-cell. See cut under *cnida*.—**Tactile hair**, a hair which subserves any special sense of touch, as those of the whiskers of a cat. Such hairs are technically called *pili tactiles*. See *vibrissa*.—**The turn of a hair**, a close chance; a narrow escape.

Colonel Capadose said that it was *the turn of a hair* that they had n't buried him alive. *The Century*, XXXVI. 127.

To a hair, to a nicety; with the utmost exactness or precision.

I know my advocate *to a hair*, and what
Will fetch him from his prayers, if he use any.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 2.

To comb one's hair the wrong way, to vex or anger one, especially by speech; address one irritatingly. [Colloq.]—**To split hairs**, to be unduly nice in making distinctions. Compare *hair-splitter, hair-splitting*.

II. *a.* Made of or stuffed with hair: as, *hair* jewelry; a *hair* mattress. [The earlier adjective, *hairen*, is now obsolete.]—**Hair broom**, a broom made of bristles technically called *hair*.—**Hair glove**, a glove made of rough haircloth for rubbing the skin while bathing.—**Hair line**, a line made of hair; now, specifically, a fishing-line of horsehair. Lines made of hair, especially clothes-lines, were common in the middle ages and down to the seventeenth century.—**Hair pencil**, a fine brush or pencil made of hair, used in painting, etc. Hair pencils are made of very fine hair, as of the camel, squirrel, marten, badger, polecat, etc., mounted in a quill when of small size.—**Hair shirt**, a shirt made of haircloth, used especially for penance. See *haircloth*.

When no prelate's lawn with *hair-shirt* lined
Is half so incoherent as my mind.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 165.

★**hair**[1] (hãr), *v. i.* [< *hair*[1], *n.*] To produce or grow hair. [Colloq.]—**To hair up**, to support a growth of polyps, algals, etc., as oysters.

hair[2]†, *v. t.* Another spelling of *hare*[2].

hairbell (hãr′bel), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *harebell*. [This spelling, taken as *hair*[1] + *bell*[1], has been preferred by Lindley, Prior, and others, as being descriptive of the filiform stalk and bell-shaped flowers of the plant.]

hair-bird (hãr′bėrd), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*. [U. S.]

hair-bracket (hãr′brak″et), *n.* In *ship-building*, a molding which in many vessels comes in at the back of the figurehead or runs aft from it.

The middle and small rails had their lower ends forward resting on the *hair bracket* (or continuation of the curve of the cheek), and their after ends simply butted against the side. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 232.

hairbrained (hãr′brānd), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *harebrained*.

hairbranch-tree (hãr′brânch-trē), *n.* A South African shrub, *Trichocladus crinitus*, of the family *Hamamelidaceæ*. The staminate flowers have long, linear-spatulate petals with revolute margins, whence perhaps the name. See *Trichocladus*.

hairbreadth (hãr′bredth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; an infinitesimal space or distance. Among the Jews a hairbreadth was reckoned the 48th part of an inch; in Burma it is $\frac{1}{360}$ of an inch. Now generally written *hair's-breadth*.

You jest; but proud Cynisca makes me sad;
Nay; I'm within a *hair-breadth* raving mad.
Fawkes, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xiv.

He answered his description to a *hair-breadth* in everything. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

II. *a.* Of the breadth of a hair; extremely narrow.

Of *hair-breadth* 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach;
Of being taken by the insolent foe
And sold to slavery. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

A love story, filled as usual with *hair-breadth* escapes, jealous quarrels, and questions of honor, runs through nearly every one of these dramas.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 232.

hair-brush (hãr′brush), *n.* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.

hair-bulb (hãr′bulb), *n.* The root of a hair when bulbous, as it usually is.

haircap-moss (hãr′kap-môs), *n.* Moss of the genus *Polytrichum*, especially *P. juniperinum*, having the calyptra covered with fine hairs. It is said to have diuretic properties.

hair-cell (hãr′sel), *n.* 1. See *cell*.—2. The trichocyst of an infusorian, corresponding to the thread-cell or nematocyst of a cœlenterate.

hair-clam (hãr′klam), *n.* An ark-shell; one of the various species of *Arcidæ*. Also called *hair-quag* and *blood-quag*.

haircloth (hãr′klôth), *n.* Stuff or cloth made wholly or partly of hair, especially of the hair of the horse or of the camel. The smooth glossy haircloth formerly much used for covering chairs, sofas, etc., has the weft of the long hairs of horses' tails and the warp usually of linen yarn. Coarser haircloth is made for various purposes (in some countries for garments) of the shorter hairs of the horse and of various other animals, ★twisted together and used for both warp and weft. The sackcloth of the Bible was of this character. Shirts of such haircloth, rough and prickly, were formerly often worn next the skin by ascetics and penitents. See *hair*[1], *n.*, 5, 6.

hair-compasses (hãr′kum″pas-ez), *n. pl.* See *compass*.

haircup-flower (hãr′kup-flou″ėr), *n.* In Australia, a myrtaceous plant, *Calytrix tetragona*, the calyx of which is provided with 10 awl-shaped, elongated bristles.

hair-dividers (hãr′di-vī″dėrz), *n. pl.* Hair-compasses. See *compass*.

hair-dress (hãr′dres), *n.* A head-dress; the manner of arranging the hair. [Rare.]

The Angakut of Cumberland Sound wear at certain parts the *hairdress* used by southern tribes.
Amer. Antiquarian, X. 41.

hair-dresser (hãr′dres″ėr), *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber.

hair-dye (hãr′dī), *n.* A preparation for altering the color of the hair.

haired (hãrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *hered*; < *hair*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having hair: commonly used in composition: as, long-*haired*, yellow-*haired*, dark-*haired*, etc.

He was . . . couert as a capull; all the corse ouer,
ffro the hed to the hele, *herit* full thicke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5531.

hair-eel (hãr′ēl), *n.* Same as *hairworm*.

hairen† (hãr′en), *a.* [< ME. *heeren*, < AS. *hǣren* (= MHG. *hāren*, G. *hären*), of hair, < *hǣr*, hair, + *-en*[2].] Hairy; made of hair.

It must needs be to his sublimed and clarified spirit more punitive and afflictive than his *hairen* shirt and his ascetic diet was to his body.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1825), I. 84.

haireve, *n.* See *hairif*.

hair-feather (hãr′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

hair-follicle (hãr′fol″i-kl), *n.* A tubular depression of the skin from the bottom of which a hair grows. It consists of a dermic and an epidermic coat. The latter is next to the root of the hair, to which it commonly adheres when the hair is plucked, and may easily be seen with the naked eye. It is directly continuous both with the cuticular surface of the skin and with the root of the hair itself. The dermic coat is similarly continuous with the corium or true skin, but distinct from the hair, and may often be separated into three recognizable layers: a basement membrane next to the cuticular layer of the follicle, a middle muscular or at least contractile layer, and a third layer of connective tissue. Associated with the follicles are the nutrient blood-vessels, nerves, sebaceous glands, and special muscles. A hair-follicle is also called a *root-sheath*, a name sometimes restricted to its epidermic layer. See cut under *hair*[1].

hair-gland (hãr′gland), *n.* 1. One of the minute sebaceous glands of the root of a hair, whose secretion serves to keep it glossy. See cut under *hair*.—2. In *bot.*, a viscid, secreting, or odoriferous gland at the tip of a hair. In *Droseraceæ*, for example, the hair-glands are viscid or watery, whence the name *sun-dew*, ★from their resemblance to drops of dew.

hair-grass (hãr′gras), *n.* One of several species of grass bearing small flowers on slender, hair-like branches, especially *Deschampsia cæspitosa*, *D. flexuosa*, and *Agrostis hyemalis*.

hairif (hãr′if), *n.* [Also written *harif*, *hariff*, *heiriff*, *haireve*, and *haritch*, and variously accom. *hairup*, *hairough*, etc., prop. *huyrif*, < ME. *hayryf*, *harife*, *hariffe*, etc., < AS. *hegerife*, appar. < *hege*, a hedge (E. *hay*[2], q. v.), + **rif* (Ettmüller—not verified) = Icel. *rifr*, abundant, rife: see *rife*.] The common goose-grass or bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*, a plant belonging to the family *Rubiaceæ*, and closely related to the madder. See *Galium*, 2, and *goose-grass*, 1.

hairiff, *n.* See *hairif*.

hairiness (hãr′i-nes), *n.* The state of being hairy; the state of abounding in hair or being covered with it.

A character which, like *hairiness*, exists throughout the whole of the mammalia.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 348.

hair-knob (hãr′nob), *n.* The bulbous lower end of the root of a hair.

hair-lace (hãr′lās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *herelace*.] A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.

Let me be whipt to death with ladies' *hair-laces*.
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 2.

A woman's *hair-lace* or fillet. *Harvey*.

hairless (hãr′les), *a.* [< *hair*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of hair; bald: as, *hairless* scalps.

hair-lichen (hãr′lī″ken), *n.* In *med.*, lichen pilaris, a variety of lichenous rash, in which the small tubercles are limited to the roots of the ★hairs of the skin, and scale off after ten days.

hair-line (hãr′līn), *n.* 1. A very slender line made in writing or drawing; a hair-stroke.—2. In *printing*, a very thin line on a type; also, a style of type consisting entirely of thin lines.

hairlip (hãr′lip), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *harelip*.

hair-meal†, *n.* [ME. *hermele*; < *hair*[1] + *meal*[2], a portion.] The thickness of a hair; a hair's-breadth.

Whan the shadwe of the pyn entreth anything within the cercle of thi plate an *her mele*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 38.

hair-needle† (hãr′nē″dl), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. **hǣrnǣdl*, "calamistrum" (Lye), < *hǣr*, hair, + *nǣdl*, needle.] A hair-pin.

hair-net (hãr′net), *n.* A net worn by women to confine the hair. Compare *caul*[1], 1 (*a*), *crespine*.

hair-oil (hãr′oil), *n.* Oil for dressing the hair, generally perfumed.

hair-picker (hãr′pik″ėr), *n.* A machine for cleaning hair and preparing it for use, as in upholstery.

hair-pin (hãr′pin), *n.* A pin used to support braids or plaits of hair, or to maintain the headdress, of whatever description, in its proper place. The simplest kind is made of wire bent in the form of the letter U, but hair-pins are made also of ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, wood, and metal, and in various shapes, often with ornamental heads or tops.

hair-powder (hãr′pou″dėr), *n.* A scented white powder used to sprinkle upon the hair of the head, in very general use in hair-dressing in the eighteenth century. An English law required it to be made exclusively of starch, but flour was sometimes used.

hair-pyrites (hãr′pi-rī″tēz), *n.* Native sulphid of nickel occurring in capillary filaments, of a yellow-gray color. Also called *haarkies* and *millerite*.

hair-quag (hãr′kwog), *n.* Same as *hair-clam*. [Rhode Island, U. S.]

hair-sac (hãr′sak), *n.* Same as *hair-sheath*.

hair-salt (hãr′sâlt), *n.* [= G. *haar-salz*; so called by Werner.] Same as *epsomite* and *alunogen*.

hair's-breadth (hãrz′bredth), *n.* The breadth of a hair, taken as the type of an indefinitely minute space or line, literal or figurative. See *hairbreadth*.

The people has a right to be governed not only well, but as well as possible, and owes no thanks to its servants the governors for stopping a *hair's-breadth* short of this point.
Brougham.

It is precisely this audacity of self-reliance, I suspect, which goes far toward making the sublime, and which, falling by a *hair's-breadth* short thereof, makes the ridiculous. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 301.

hair-seal (hãr′sēl), *n.* A general name for any earless seal: used in distinction from *fur-seal*.

hair-shaped (hãr′shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, finely filiform or hair-like: often applied to the fine ramifications of the inflorescence of grasses.

hair-sheath (hãr′shēth), *n.* The follicle in which the root of a hair grows and is sheathed; a hair-follicle or root-sheath. Also called *hair-sac*. See cut under *hair*.

The softening or destruction of the *hair-sheaths*, either by lime or by putrefaction.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 369.

hair-space (hãr′spās), *n.* The thinnest space used by printers.

hair-splitter (hãr′split″ėr), *n.* One given to hair-splitting or making sophistical distinctions in reasoning.

It is not the cavilling *hair-splitter*, but, on the contrary, the single-eyed servant of truth, that is most likely to insist upon the limitation of expressions too wide or too vague. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, p. 61.

hair-splitting (hãr′split″ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or practice of making sophistical or over-nice distinctions in reasoning. Medieval writers were especially given to this method of escaping inconvenient consequences of their principles. The word is not properly applicable to the drawing of sound distinctions, however minute or difficult of apprehension they may be.

Hair-splitting is a consecrated term to decry what might with more justice be termed "a tendency towards mathematical exactitude in reasoning." *Mind*, XIII. 390.

II. *a.* Making sophistical or over-nice distinctions in reasoning; also, made by such reasoning.

In the eulogy on Story he [Charles Sumner] speaks of . . . the ancient *hair-splitting* technicalities of special pleading. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 5.

hair-spring (hãr′spring), *n.* In *watch-making*, the fine hair-like spring coiled up within the balance-wheel and imparting motion to it.

hairst (hãrst), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *harvest*.

Ae *hairst* afore the Shirra-muir. *Burns*, Halloween.

hair-star (hãr′stär), *n.* A feather-star; a living crinoid of the family *Comatulidæ*.

hairster† (hãr′stėr), *n.* [ME. *hayrester*; < *hair*[1] + *-ster*.] A maker of hair garments; a worker ★in hair. *York Plays*, Int., p. xxv.

hairstreak (hãr′strēk), *n.* One of the small dark butterflies of the genus *Thecla*; a theclan: so called from the minute hair-like appendages of the hind wings. The green hairstreak is *T. rubi*; the black, *T. pruni*; there are many others.

hair-stroke (hãr′strōk), *n.* 1. A fine up-stroke in penmanship.—2. In *printing*, the fine line at the top or bottom of a letter; a serif; a hair-line.

hairtail (hãr′tāl), *n.* Any fish of the family *Trichiuridæ*, as *Trichiurus lepturus*, remarkable for the attenuation of its tail as well as for its

silvery body, whence it is also called *silvery hairtail*. The species inhabit tropical and subtropical seas; that above named is most common in the Atlantic.

hair-trigger (hãr'trig″ėr), *n.* In a firearm, a secondary trigger controlling a safety locking device which secures the chief trigger, by which the piece is fired. The hair-trigger is so adjusted as to be actuated by a very light pressure, and sets free a spring mechanism called the *hair*, which strikes the tumbler-catch and throws the sear out of a notch in the tumbler.

Hair-triggers are now but very seldom made, and are considered very old-fashioned.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 244.

hairtrigger-flower (hãr'trig-ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* An Australian plant of the genus *Candollea*, especially *C. graminifolia*, in which the column of stamens possesses a singular kind of irritability, causing it when touched to spring instantly from one side to the other of the corolla-tube.

hair-work (hãr'wėrk), *n.* Work done or something made with hair, specifically human hair. This material is or has been used for many kinds of work, generally intended for ornament, as fine netting (compare *point-tresse*), brooches, necklaces, watch-guards, purses, flowers, etc.; and it has also been worked into the form of pictures, usually small.

hair-worker (hãr'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who makes hair-work.

hairworm (hãr'wėrm), *n.* A nematoid thread-worm of the genus *Gordius* or family *Gordiidæ* in a broad sense: so called from its fineness. Also called *hair-eel*. See cut under *Gordius*.

There were *hair-worms* fabled to spring from horse-hair, in black lines writhing on the surface.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

hairy (hãr'i), *a.* [< *hair*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Overgrown with hair; covered or abounding with hair. In botany a plant is said to be *hairy* when the hairs are simple (not branched), and separately distinguishable. (See *hair*[1], 4.) Specifically used in entomology to describe a surface densely covered with short and rather stiff hairs: distinguished from *pilose*, *villose*, *pubescent*, etc.

Esau my brother is a *hairy* man. Gen. xxvii. 11.

2. Consisting of hair or of something like hair; having the character or appearance of hair: as, the *hairy* covering of an animal; the *hairy* filaments of a plant.

Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head.
Dryden.

3. Having or characterized by something resembling hair.

When my sword,
Advanced thus, to my enemies appear'd
A *hairy* comet, threatening death and ruin
To such as durst behold it!
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

Hairy oubit. See *oubit*.

hairybait (hãr'i-bāt), *n.* The lurg-worm or white-rag worm, *Nephthys cæca*.

hairycrown (hãr'i-kroun), *n.* The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. *J. T. Sharpless*, 1833. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]

hairyhead (hãr'i-hed), *n.* The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Southern U. S.]

haitt, haytt, *interj.* [ME., < OF. *hait, hayt, heit*, etc., pleasure, joy, eagerness, ardor, as used in the phrase *de hait, a hait, a grant hait*, with eagerness or ardor, quickly.] A word of encouragement or command to a draft-animal to urge him forward.

Hait Brok, *hayt* Scot; what spare ye for the stones?
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 245.

With a *hait*, with a ree, with a wo, with a gee!
Old harvest song.

haith (hāth), *interj.* Faith! by my faith! See *faith*, *interj.* [Scotch.]

Haith, lad, ye little ken about it. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

haiver, *v. i.* See *haver*[3].

haivers, *n. pl.* See *havers*[2].

hajilij (haj'i-lij), *n.* [African.] The bito-tree, *Agialid Ægyptiacum*, referred by recent authors to the family *Zygophyllaceæ*: it inhabits northern Africa and southern and western Asia. The fruit is a fleshy edible drupe with a pentagonal stone that yields a valuable oil called *zachun*. In Africa there is a proverb that a bito-tree has the same value as a milch-cow. It is a thorny shrub or small tree of forbidding aspect, and inhabits dry barren places.

hajj, hajji. See *hadj, hadji*.

hake[1] (hāk), *n.* [< ME. **hake* (not found), < AS. *haca*, also *hæca*, lit. a hook, but found only in the sense of 'bolt' or 'bar' (in glosses), = D. *haak*, a hook, = OHG. *hāko* (for **hache*?), MHG. *hāke*, *hāken*, G. *hake*, *haken*, a hook, = Icel. *haki* = Sw. Norw. *hake* = Dan. *hage*, a hook (cf. deriv. Icel. *haka* = Sw. *haka* = Dan. *hage*, the chin); connected with AS. *hōc*, E. *hook*, and the ult. source of *hake*[2], *hake*[3], *hatch*[1], etc.: see *hook*, *hake*[2], etc.] **1.** A hook; specifically, a pot-hook.

On went the boilers, till the *hake*
Had much ado to bear 'em.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

2. A kind of weapon; a pike.

Fall to aray, pike and halfe *hake*,
Play now the men, the time has come.
T. E. (1555), quoted in Maitland's Reformation, p. 159.

3. *pl.* The draft-irons of a plow. *Grose.*

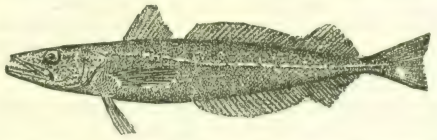
★ [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

hake[2] (hāk), *n.* [Also *haak*; < ME. *hake* ("fysche, *squilla*," Prompt. Parv.), a short form (perhaps due to Scand. influence; cf. Norw. *hake-fisk*, a fish with a hooked under jaw, esp. of salmon and trout, lit. 'hook-fish'; Norw. *hake*, hook) of E. dial. *haked*: see *haked*.] **1.** A gadoid fish of the family *Merluciidæ*, *Merlucius smiridus* or *vulgaris*, related to and resembling a cod, found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe. It has a short triangular first dorsal fin, elongated sinuated second dorsal and anal fins, and complete ventrals. It is voracious in habits and little esteemed for the table. The name is extended to other species of the genus, as *M. bilinearis*, the silver hake of New England, and *M. productus*, the merluccio of California. See *Merlucius*.

2. A gadoid fish of the genus *Urophycis*, found along the Atlantic coast of North America, as *U. chuss*, *U. tenuis*, and *U. regius*, recognized by the reduction of the ventral fins to two or three filamentous rays. These correspond to the English *U. blennioides*, the hake's-dame or forkbeard. They are all known as *codlings*, and some are called *squirrel-hakes*.

They are generally known as *hakes*, the true *hake* (Merlucius) being called silver-*hake* or whiting.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 273.

3. A gadoid fish of New Zealand, *Lotella rhacinus*, which has flattened ventrals of 6 rays, and a short anterior and long graduated second dorsal and anal fins.—**Hake's-dame,** the forkbeard. See def. 2, above. [Local, Eng. (Cornish).]—**Silver hake,** the American hake, *Merlucius bilinearis*, corresponding to



Silver Hake, or New England Whiting (*Merlucius bilinearis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

the European *M. merlucius*. Also called *whiting*, *New England whiting*, and *Old England hake*.—**Sow** or **sow-belly hake,** an old female hake.—**Squirrel-hake,** one of two fishes of the genus *Urophycis*, *U. chuss* and *U. tenuis*, found on the North Atlantic coast of North America.

hake[2] (hāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haked*, ppr. *haking*. [< *hake*[2], *n.*] To fish for hake; engage in the hake-fishery: as, a *haking* vessel, voyage, or crew.

hake[3] (hāk), *n.* [Also *heck*, *hack*, unassibilated (Scand.) forms of *hatch*[1], q. v.] **1.** A frame for holding cheeses. [Scotch.]—**2.** A rack for horses or cattle to feed at. [Scotch.]—**3.** A drying-shed in a tile-making establishment.

hake[4], **haik**[1] (hāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haked*, *haiked*, ppr. *haking*, *haiking*. [Origin uncertain; cf. D. *haken*, long, hanker.] **I.** *intrans.* To go about idly or draggingly; loiter about. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II.† *trans.* **1.** To drag along idly.—**2.** To carry off by force; kidnap.

They'll *haik* ye up, and settle ye bye,
Till on your wedding day.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 33).

hake[4], **haik**[1] (hāk), *n.* [< *hake*[4], *haik*[1], *v.*] **1.** A lazy person who strolls about in search of what he can pick up, instead of working. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Howe some synge Lætabundus
At euery ale stake
With, welcome *hake* and make!
Skelton, Colyn Cloute, l. 252.

2. A forward, tattling woman. [Scotch.]

Hakea (hā'kē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schrader), named after Baron *Hake*, a German patron of science.] A large Australian genus of plants, belonging to the follicular section of the *Proteaceæ*, tribe *Grevillieæ*, and distinguished from *Grevillia* by its axillary inflorescence and samaroid seeds. The species, nearly 100 in number, are all evergreen shrubs or small trees with alternate, coriaceous, variously lobed, often spiny leaves. They are ornamental in cultivation, and several have acquired special names: for example, *H. ulicina* is called native furze; *H. laurina*, cushion-flower; *H. acicularis lissosperma*, native pear; and *H. flexilis*, twine-bush. The genus is found in the fossil state in a number of Tertiary beds in Europe.

Hakeeæ (hā-kē-ē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., erroneously for **Hakeëæ*, < *Hakea* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants established by Endlicher in 1836, belonging to the family *Proteaceæ*, tribe *Grevillieæ*, and characterized by a 1- to 4-ovuled ovary and a 1- to 4-seeded fruit. It embraces the important genera *Grevillia*, *Hakea*, *Roupala*, and several others. No longer used.

haked (hā'ked), *n.* [Also *hakot*, etc.; < ME. **haked* (> ML. *hakedus*), < AS *hacod*, *hæced*, *hæcid* (glossing L. *lucius*, also *mugil*), a pike, = OS. *hacud* = MD. *heket* = OHG. *hachit*, *hechit*, MHG. *hechet*, *hecht*, G. *hecht*, a pike; so named in allusion to the hooked under jaw, < AS. *haca* (orig. 'a hook,' but not found in this sense), a bolt or bar: see *hake*[1].] The pike, a fish. See *hake*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

hakeney†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hackney*. *Chaucer.*

hakernt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *acorn*.

hakesdame (hāks'dām), *n.* Same as *hake's-dame* (which see, under *hake*[2]).

hake's-tooth (hāks'tōth), *n.* A tooth-shell of the family *Dentaliidæ*. [Local, Eng.]

haketon†, *n.* A Middle English form of *acton*.

And next his sherte an *haketoun*,
And over that an habergeon
For percinge of his herte.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 149.

hakim (ha-kēm'), *n.* [In def. 1, Ar. (and Pers.) *ḥakim*, a sage, wise man, doctor, particularly a physician; in def. 2, Ar. *ḥākim*, a governor; cf. *ḥukm*, authority, *ḥukūmat*, government; all < Ar. *ḥakama*, judge, govern.] **1.** A wise or learned man; specifically, a physician.

From Barbary to Hindostan—from the setting to the rising sun—it is notorious that no travelling character is so certainly a safe one as that of *hakim* or physician.
De Quincey, Essenes, iii.

2. In Mohammedan countries, a governor, as of a province.

hakka (hak'ä), *n.* [Chinese (in Cantonese pronunciation), < *keh*, stranger, + *kia*, family.] Literally, an immigrant; one of a hardy class of Chinese dwelling in several localities in southern China, notably in the province of Kwang-tung (Canton), the descendants of immigrants from the northern parts of the country in the middle ages, and the object of much hostility on the part of the native or *punti* part of the population.

hakot, *n.* A dialectal form of *haked*. *Skinner*, 1671; *Ainsworth*.

halachah, halakah (ha-lak'ä), *n.*; pl. *halachoth*, *halakoth* (-ōth). [Heb. *halakhah*, 'the rule by which to go,' < *halakh*, go.] A traditional law deduced from the Bible; a law or rule regarding a matter or case on which there is no direct enactment in the Mosaic law, derived by analogy from this law, and included in the Mishna as a binding precept.

halachic, halakic (ha-lak'ik), *a.* [< *halachah*, *halakah*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of halachoth; based on a study of the law of Moses; legal, as opposed to *homiletic*: as, *halachic* exegesis. See *haggadic*.

halachoth, halakoth, *n.* Plural of *halachah*, *halakah*.

Haladroma (ha-lad'rō-mä), *n.* Same as *Halodroma*.

haladrome (hal'a-drōm), *n.* Same as *halodrome*.

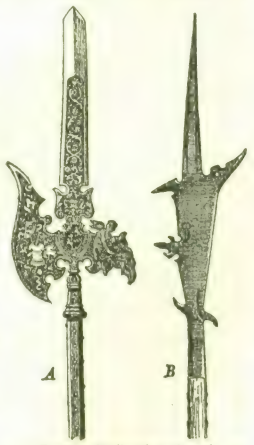
halakah, halakic. See *halachah*, *halachic*.

halation (hā-lā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *halo* + *-ation*.] In *photog.*, the effect of excess of light, or of adventitious reflected light, on some part of a negative, as when an interior view includes a window the light-rays from which produce a fog which spreads over the neighboring parts of the picture, or when light is reflected from the back of the plate.

Halation, or reflection from the back of the plate, was first disposed of by covering it with asphaltum.
The American, IX. 199.

halberd (hal'bėrd), *n.* [Also *halbard*, *halbert*, *holbard*; < OF. *halebarde*, F. *hallebarde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *alabarda* = It. *alabarda*, *labarda* (cf. D. *hellebaard* = Sw. *hallebard* = Dan. *hellebard*), a halberd, < MHG. *helmbarte*, for **halmbarte* (cf. later *halenbarte*, *hallepart*, *hallipart*), G. *hellebarte*, a halberd; generally understood as 'an ax with which to split a helmet' (MHG. G. *helm* = AS. *helm*, E. *helm*[2]), but prop. an ax with a (long) handle, < MHG. *halm*, *helm*, G. *helm*, a helve, handle (= AS. *helma*, E. *helm*[1], a tiller), + MHG. *barte* (OHG. *parta*), G. *barte*, a broad-ax, = OS. *barda* = Icel. *bardha*, a kind of ax, connected with OHG. MHG. G. *bart* = AS. *beard*, E. *beard*, q. v., = Icel. *bardh*, brim, verge, beak of a ship, fin of a fish, etc., = L. *barba*,

beard (whence E. *barb*[1], hook, etc.): see *helm*[2] and *beard*. Cf. Icel. *skeggja*, a kind of halberd, < *skegg*, beard (see *shag*); Gr. *γένυς*, the edge of an ax, also applied to a fishing-hook, fork, etc., lit. chin, = E. *chin*.] **1.** A broad blade with sharp edges ending in a sharp point, mounted on a handle from 5 to 7 feet long: a weapon common in the middle ages and later. It was especially in use during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and was made in extraordinary forms, particularly during the later years of its use, having points in different directions, and various edges, curved or straight. Decorated halberds with the blades richly engraved were used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by palace-guards. Compare *halberdier*.



A, German Halberd, early 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.") *B*, Halberd, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Armed and furnished with *Halberds*, Maces, Battle-axes, Chaines, and these Canes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

The King gave him an excellent silver sword and *halbert*. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 391).

With four sergeants about his chair, bearing *halberds*, as a guard of honor. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

2. A projection on the fore part of a horseshoe, designed to relieve the foot in cases of lameness.

halberd-headed (hal′bėrd-hed′ed), *a.* Same as *hastate*.

halberdier (hal-bėr-dēr′), *n.* [Also *halbardier*, *holbardier*; < OF. *halebardier* (F. *hallebardier* = Sp. *alabardero* = Pg. *alabardeiro* = It. *alabardiere*), < *halebarde*, halberd: see *halberd*.] **1.** A soldier armed with a halberd. During the later middle ages the halberd was especially the arm of the foot-soldiers. Compare *guisarme*.

Should the axe-stroke fail, then the skilful *halbardier* repairs his mishap with a prompt thrust of the piked head. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 323.

2. A soldier of the body-guard of a sovereign or a high official, or a member of certain civic guards attending magistrates and keeping order in towns. The halberd was commonly borne by such attendants rather as an official badge than for actual service.

The guard of those Emperours were English *halberdiers*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 17.

It was only on a third attempt I could get there, for twice the Papal *halberdiers* thrust me back. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 4, 1830.

halberdman, halberdsman (hal′bėrd-, hal′bėrdz-man), *n.*; pl. *halberdmen*, *halberdsmen* (-men). Same as *halberdier*.

Pikemen as well as *halberdsmen* carried rapiers. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 96.

halberd-shaped (hal′bėrd-shāpt), *a.* Same as *hastate*.

halberd-weed (hal′bėrd-wēd), *n.* A suffrutescent composite herb, *Neurolæna lobata*, of the West Indies, with alternate serrate leaves (the lower three-lobed), and yellow rayless flower-heads in terminal corymbose panicles. See *Neurolæna*.

halbert (hal′bėrt), *n.* See *halberd*.

halce (hals), *n.* [Appar. an artificial name, and perhaps taken (badly spelled) from Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, brine: see *salt*[1].] A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish, pickle, brine, etc. *Crabb*.

halch†, *v. t.* [ME. *halchen*, var. of *halsen*, embrace: see *halse*[1].] To embrace; join.

He hym thonkked throly, & ayther *halched* other. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 939.

Halcyoides (hal-si-oi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcy(on)* + *-oides*.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a division of his *Syndactyli*; a group including the kingfishers, the rollers and bee-eaters, the jacamars and todies, and the motmots or sawbills. These families of birds were arranged in three superfamilies, *Cylindrirostres*, *Angulirostres*, and *Serratirostres*.

halcyon (hal′si-on), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *halcyon*, prop. *alcyon*, < Gr. *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher; also improp. written *ἀλκυών*, from the false notion that it is compounded of *ἅλς*, the sea, + *κύων*, ppr. of *κύειν*, *κυεῖν*, conceive — a popular etymology that prob. originated the fable mentioned in the first definition. The same base, with different term., appears in L. *alcedo*, a kingfisher.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An old and poetical name of the kingfisher. This bird was fabled to lay its eggs in nests that floated on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and to have the power of charming the winds and waves during the period of incubation, so that the weather was then calm.

And wars have that respect for his repose
As winds for *halcyons*, when they breed at sea.
Dryden, Death of Cromwell, l. 144.

The *halcyones* are of great name and much marked. The very seas, and they that saile thereupon, know well when they sit and breed. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A kingfisher of the subfamily *Halcyoninæ* or *Daceloninæ*, and especially of the genus *Halcyon*: as, the white-headed *halcyon*, *Halcyon semicærulea*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of kingfishers of the subfamily *Halcyoninæ*.—**3**†. Halcyon days (see below); calm; quietude. *Davies*.

The man would have nothing but *halcyon*, and be remiss and saucy of course. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 4.

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the halcyon or kingfisher.

Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

2. Belonging to halcyon days (see below); calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy.

Thy happier Clime is Free, . . .
And Plenty knows, and Days of *Halcyon* Rest.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

Halcyon days. (*a*) Anciently, days of fine and calm weather about the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood; especially, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice.

They [halcyons] lay and sit about mid-winter when daies be shortest; and the time whiles they are broodie is called the *halcyon daies*: for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

Hence — (*b*) Days of peace and tranquillity.

Expect Saint Martin's summer, *halcyon days*,
Since I have entered into these wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Those *halcyon days*, that golden age is gone.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5.

halcyonarian (hal′si-ō-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* See *alcyonarian*.

Halcyone (hal-si′ō-nē), *n.* Same as *Alcyone*, 2.

Halcyonella (hal′si-ō-nel′ä), *n.* Same as *Alcyonella*.

halcyoneum (hal′si-ō-nē′um), *n.* [< L. *halcyoneum*, *alcyoneum*, sea-foam, < Gr. *ἀλκυόνειον*, a zoöphyte, so called from a fancied likeness to a kingfisher's nest, < *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] The nest of the kingfisher, as the subject of various classic myths.

Halcyoniaceæ (hal′si-on-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcyoniaceæ*.

halcyonian† (hal-si-ō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *halcyonius*, *alcyonius*, also *halcyonēus*, *alcyonēus*, < *halcyon*, *alcyon*, the kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] Halcyon; calm.

No *halcyonian* times, wherein a man can hold himself secure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

Those peaceful and *halcyonian* days, which the church enjoyed for many years. *J. Mede*, On Churches, p. 52.

halcyonic (hal-si-on′ik), *a.* Same as *alcyonic*.

Halcyonidæ (hal-si-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Alcedinidæ*.

Halcyonidiidæ, Halcyonidium, etc. See *Alcyonidiidæ*, etc.

Halcyoninæ (hal′si-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcedinidæ*, taking name from the genus *Halcyon*, and containing the insectivorous and reptilivorous kingfishers, as distinguished from the *Alcedininæ*, which are piscivorous: synonymous with *Daceloninæ*.

halcyonine (hal′si-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to that division of kingfishers typified by the genus *Halcyon*: opposed to *alcedinine*.

halcyonite (hal′si-ō-nīt), *n.* Same as *alcyonite*.

Halcyonium (hal-si-ō′ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Alcyonium*.] Same as *Alcyonium*.

halcyonoid (hal′si-ō-noid), *n.* Same as *alcyonoid*.

Halcyonoida (hal′si-ō-noi′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-oida*.] Same as *Alcyonaria*.

hald (hâld), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *hold*[1].

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But [without] house or *hald*.
Burns, To a Mouse.

Haldanite (hâl′dā-nīt), *n.* [< *Haldane* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of the brothers James and Robert Haldane, wealthy laymen, who in the early part of the nineteenth century founded independent religious societies in various parts of Scotland. The Haldanites did not constitute a formal sect, and their churches ultimately became connected with different denominations.

halden†. An obsolete variant of *holden*, past participle of *hold*[1].

hale[1] (hāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haled*, ppr. *haling*. [< ME. *halen*, *halien*, rarely *haulen* (whence the now usual form *haul*, q. v.), hale, haul, drag; partly < AS. **halian*, **holian* (found only once, in pp. pl. *geholode*), get, acquire; and partly of OLG. or Scand. origin, perhaps through OF. **haler*, in Roquefort *haller*, drag a boat by a rope, mod. F. *haler*, hale, haul, = Sp. *halar* = Pg. *alar*, hale, haul, < OS. *halian*, bring, fetch, = OFries. *halia*, fetch, = D. *halen*, fetch, draw, pull, = OHG. *halōn*, *holōn*, MHG. *haln*, *holn*, summon, fetch, G. *holen*, fetch, naut. haul, = Sw. *hala* = Dan. *hale*, haul, = L. *calare*, summon, = Gr. *καλεῖν*, summon, call: see *calends*, *calendar*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drag; draw; pull; move by dragging. [In common use till the eighteenth century, but now obsolescent except in literary use, the form *haul* having taken its place.]

A ship, that is shot on the shire wawes,
Shuld drowne in the depe, & it drye stode,
Halyt into havyn, harlit with ropes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2968.

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

And many times, vpon occasion of the Kings displeasure, they are *haled* thence and scourged. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 350.

They *haled* us to the Princess where she sat
High in the hall. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To vex; trouble; worry; "pull and haul." [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To get by solicitation or importunity. [Prov. Eng.]—**To hale the bowline.** See *bowline*.

II.† *intrans.* To go or come by means of drawing, pushing, or pressing; push or press on; move on; proceed.

Here at talaphon he toke leue, & turnyt to ship,
And *halet* to the hegh se in a hond while.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5397.

Hale on apace, I beseech you, and merrily hoist up your sails. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 69.

Who on this Gulf would safely venture fain,
Must not too-boldly *hale* into the Main.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

hale[1] (hāl), *n.* [< *hale*[1], *v.*] **1**†. A violent pull; a haul; the act of dragging forcibly.—**2.** A rake with long teeth for raking pebbles from brooks. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** An instrument for hanging a pot over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

hale[2] (hāl), *a.* [Orig. a northern form of ME. *hal*, AS. *hāl*, whence the southern form *hole*, *whole*, *a.* In the spelling *hail* the word merged with another *hail*, < ME. *heil*, *heyl*, in good health, sound, < Icel. *heill*, whole, healthy, sound, = Sw. Dan. *hel*, whole, entire, = AS. *hāl*: see *whole*. Cf. *heal*[1] and *health*, related words of AS. origin.] **1.** Sound; robust; not impaired in health: as, *hale* of body.

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*;
But now he's quite another thing.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

The good wife, buxom and bonny yet,
Jokes the *hale* grandsire.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 65.

2. Whole; entire; unbroken; without a break or other impairment. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

For-thi whene thou prayes or thynkes one Godd thi desire to Godd es mare *hale*, mare feruent, and mare gastely than whene thou duse other dedis. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

This clan are here mentioned as not being *hail*, or whole, because they were outlawed or broken men. Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 131, note 3.

hale[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *hale*, usually and prop. *hele*: see *heal*[1], *n.*, of which *hale* is a mere variant.] Safety; welfare: same as *heal*[1].

Eftsoones, all heedlesse of his dearest *hale*,
Full greedily into the heard he thrust.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 103.

hale[3] (hāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *haled*, ppr. *haling*. [A dial. var. of *heel*[2].] To pour out.

hale[4]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tent; a pavilion; a temporary shelter. *Palsgrave*, 1530; *Elyot*, 1559.

And to avoyde the flixe, and suche dangerous diseases as doth many times chaunce to souldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, lykewyse to horses for lack of *hales*. *Letter of I. B.* (1572), in Cens. Lit., VII. 240.

hale[5]†, *n.* A pseudo-archaic form of *hole*[1]. *Spenser*.

halec (hā′lek), *n.* Same as *alec*.

halecine (hal'e-sin), *a.* [< *halec* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the shad.

halecoid (hal'e-koid), *n.* [< NL. *halecoides*, < *halec* + *-oides*, *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Clupeidæ*; a clupeid. *L. Agassiz; J. Richardson.*

Halecoides (hal-e-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *halec* + *-oides*.] A group of fishes. *Agassiz*, 1843.

Halecomorphi (hal″e-kō-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *halec* + Gr. μορφή, form.] An order of living ganoid fishes, represented by the family *Amiidæ*. Together with the *Ginglymodi*, the *Halecomorphi* correspond to an order *Holostei*. *Cycloganoidei* is a synonym. *E. D. Cope*, 1870.

halecomorphous (hal″e-kō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *Halecomorphi* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of the *Halecomorphi*.

halecret, *n.* See *hallecret*.

haleness (hāl'nes), *n.* The state of being hale; healthiness; soundness.

haler† (hā'lėr), *n.* One who pulls or hauls; a hauler.

Halesia (hā-lē'si-ä), *n.* [Named after Stephen *Hales* (1677–1761), a distinguished botanist.] An untenable name for *Mohrodendron*, the snowdrop- or silverbell-tree of the United States, belonging to the family *Styracaceæ*, distinguished from *Styrax* chiefly by its winged fruit. According to some authors the east Asiatic genus *Pterostyrax* should be united with *Mohrodendron*; but Americans do not accept this view. The plants are handsome shrubs or small trees, with white bell-shaped flowers on slender peduncles, appearing before the leaves, and usually borne on drooping or more or less horizontal branches, forming arches or rows of bells along the under side, and thus giving to the whole plant a beautiful appearance. Two of the three species, *M. dipterum* and *M. parviflorum*, are natives of the Gulf and neighboring States. The remaining and best-known species, *M. Carolinum*, extends as far north as West Virginia and southern Illinois, doing well in the parks of Washington.



Flowers and Fruit of *Mohrodendron Carolinum*. *a*, flower cut longitudinally.

Halesiaceæ (hā-lē-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halesia* + *-aceæ*.] A name (Don, 1828) of a family of plants, consisting of *Mohrodendron* (*Halesia*) only, now included in the *Styracaceæ*.

Halesieæ (hā-lē-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halesia* + *-eæ*.] The name proposed by Endlicher in 1836 for a division of the family *Diospyraceæ*, embracing the genus *Mohrodendron* (*Halesia*).

halesome (hāl'sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome*.

> The *halesome* parritch, chief o' Scotia's food.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

halewort (hāl'wėrt), *n.* [Sc., appar. a corruption of *hale* (*hail*) *worth*, the whole value or amount: see *hale*[2], *whole*, and *worth*.] The whole.

> I wish ye be nae the deil's bairns, the *halewort* o' ye.
> *Hogg*, Brownie, II. 25.

hale-yard†, *n.* An erroneous form of *ale-yard*.

half (häf), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *half*, < AS. ⋆*healf* = OS. *half* = OFries. *half* = D. *half* = MLG. *half* = OHG. *halb*, MHG. *halp*, G. *halb* = Icel. *hālfr* = Sw. *half* = Dan. *halv* = Goth. *halbs*, adj., half; used also, in the numeral sense, as a noun. II. *n.* < ME. *half*, < AS. *healf*, f., side, part, = OS. *halbha* (cf. D. *helft*) = MLG. *halve*, *half* = OHG. *halba*, G. *halbe* (cf. equiv. *hälfte*), side, part, behalf, = Icel. *hālfa*, f., side, part, region, quarter, = Goth. *halba*, f., side, part. In the numeral sense, < ME. *half*, < AS. *healf*, n., half, being the adj. used alone in neut., or agreeing with a noun expressed or understood.] **I.** *a.* Being one of two equal parts; consisting of a moiety: as, a *half* share in an enterprise; a *half* ticket in a lottery.

> He is the *half* part of a blessed man,
> Left to be finished by such a she.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

At half cock. See *cock*[1].—**Half cadence, half close.** See *cadence*.—**Half calf, fan-training,** etc. See the nouns.—**Half one,** in *golf*, a handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole.—**To go off at half cock.** See *cock*[1].

II. *n.*; pl. *halves* (hävz), formerly only *halfs*. 1. A side; a part. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> Therwith the night-spel seyde he anonrightes
> On the four *halves* of the hous aboute.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 295.

> And he seid to her, what wolt thou? Sche seith to him, sey, that these tweyne my sones sit oon at thi right *half*, and oon at thi lift *half* in thi kyngdome.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xx. 21 (Oxf.).

2†. Part; behalf; account; sake.

> If to his soor ther may be founden salve,
> It shal not lakke, certeyn, on myn *halve*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 945.

3. One of two equal parts of anything that is divisible, or that may be regarded as divisible; a moiety: usually not followed by *of* unless preceded by a qualifying word: as, *half* the miseries or pleasures of life; *half* a pound; *half* an orange; the *half*, one *half*, or the other *half of* an orange.

> Thei hasted hem so faste oute of the contrey that thei hadde not with hem the *half of* her thinges.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

> And the *halfe*, whiche was the parte of them that went out to warre, was iii. hundred thousande.
> *Bible of* 1551, Num. xxxi. 36.

> Thou hast the one *half of* my heart. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

> *Joseph S.* Sir, I beg you will do me the honour to sit down—I entreat you, sir!—
> *Sir Oliver.* Dear sir, there's no occasion—[aside] too civil by *half*! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

4. Among schoolboys in England, a session; the term between vacations: a contraction of *half-year*. Sometimes there are three "halves" in the year.

> Light come, light go; they wouldn't have been comfortable with money in their pockets in the middle of the *half*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

> It . . . has completely stopped the boats for this *half*.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters, p. 3.

5. In *foot-ball*, a half-back. See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

> C., '90, will probably play *half* till W. comes out. He runs remarkably fast and dodges well, but is far too light for a strong half-back.
> *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 31, 1887.

Better half, a wife. [Colloq.]

> My deare, my *better halfe* (sayed hee), I find I now must leaue thee. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

By halves, incompletely, imperfectly.

> God's None of these faint idle Artizans
> Who at the best abandon their designes,
> Working *by halfs*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

> In being eloquent it is not sufficient, if I may so express it, to feel *by halves*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Half an eye. See *eye*[1].—**In half,** into halves: as, to break a thing *in half*.—**To cry halves,** to demand half or a share of something found by another.

> And he who sees you stoop to th' ground
> *Cries halves!* to everything you've found
> *Savage*, Horace to Scæva, p. 32.

> You cannot *cry halves* to anything that he finds.
> *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

To go halves. See *go*.—**To have half a mind.** See *mind*.—**To the halves,** to the extent of one half.

> Perturbations, that purge *to the halves*, tire nature, and molest the body to no purpose. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., ii. 2.

> *To the halves* still survives among us, though apparently obsolete in England. It means either to let or to hire a piece of land, receiving half the profit in money or in kind (partibus locare). I mention it because in a note by some English editor, to which I have lost my reference, I have seen it wrongly explained. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

half† (häf), *v. t.* [< *half*, *n.* Usually *halve*, q. v.] To divide into halves; halve; hence, loosely, to separate into parts of any relative size.

> Not tro[u]bled, mangled, and *halfed*, but sounde, whole, full, and hable to do their office.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 39.

> For that cause, and lest the often *halfing* of ages should trouble the faithlesse, saith Master Broughton, they faine Cainan, betwixt Arphaxad and Selah.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

half (häf), *adv.* [< ME. *halfe*; < *half*, *a.*] In an equal part or degree; by half; hence, in part; to some extent: much used in composition, and often indefinite: as, *half*-baked; *half*-dead; *half*-educated; *half*-starved.

> Ful longe lay the sege and lytel wroughte,
> So that they were *halfe* ydel, as hem thoughte.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1697.

> There is neither city nor towne
> That likes them *halfe* so well.
> *Robin Hood and his Huntes-men* (Child's Ballads, V. 435).

> *Half* inwardly, *half* audibly she spoke.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> The world was only *half* discovered.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 11.

halfa, halfa-grass (hal'fä, -gräs), *n.* Same as *alfa*.

> The increasing exportation of *halfa-grass* from the province of Oran. *Science*, VI. 318.

half-and-half (häf'and-häf'), *n.* A mixture of malt liquors; in England, especially, a mixture of porter and ale; in some parts of the United States, old and new ale mixed.

> Various sorts of beer were brewed, and customers who could not afford to drink all old beer now called for a mixture of liquors, using *half-and-half*, or some other proportion of the various sorts of beer sold.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 66.

half-ape (häf'āp), *n.* A lemur, one of the *Prosimiæ*.

half-back (häf'bak), *n.* See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

half-baked (häf'bākt), *a.* Not thoroughly baked; hence, in colloquial use, raw; inexperienced; silly; immature; ill-digested.

> He must scheme forsooth, this *half-baked* Scotch cake!
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxi.

> He treated his cousin as a sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, *half-baked*.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iii.

> In this tax lies the science of redistribution, and the true rejection of all spurious or *half-baked* economics, like socialism and communism. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 56.

half-baptize (häf'bap-tīz'), *v. t.* **1.** To baptize privately or without full rites, as a child in danger of death.

> "And now about business," said the beadle, taking out a leathern pocket-book: "the child that was *half-baptized* Oliver Twist is nine years old to-day."
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, ii.

2. To make partially Christian; convert halfway. [Rare.]

> Irish kernes,
> Ruffians half-clothed, half-human, *half-baptized*.
> *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ii.

halfbeak (häf'bēk), *n.* A fish of the family *Exocœtidæ* and genus *Hemirhamphus*, having the lower jaw developed into a long ensiform weapon, while the upper jaw is normally short; a hemirhamphine; a halfbill. Numerous species are found in tropical and subtropical seas.



Halfbeak (*Hemirhamphus unifasciatus*).

half-belt (häf'belt), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a small part of a belt, always including the buckle: it is generally blazoned "a half-belt and buckle."

half-bent (häf'bent), *n.* The half-cock of a firelock. *E. H. Knight.*

> There is a *half-bent* in the tumbler that prevents the hammer being accidentally pushed down on to the exploding-pins. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 259.

halfbill (häf'bil), *n.* **1.** A book-name of the birds of the genus *Hemignathus*: so called because the under mandible is little more than half as long as the upper.—**2.** A fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus*; a hemirhamphine; a halfbeak. See *Hemirhamphinæ*.

half-binding (häf'bīn″ding), *n.* See *binding*.

half-blood (häf'blud), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The relation between persons born of the same father or mother, but not of the same father and mother: as, a brother or sister of the *half-blood*.

> If one brother of the *half blood* die, the administration ought to be committed to the other brother of the *half blood*. *Bacon*, Maxims of the Law, xi.

> Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

2. One of two or more persons so related.—**3.** One born of a male and female of different breeds or races; a half-breed.

II. *a.* **1.** Having descent from one of the same parents as another, but not from both.—**2.** Belonging by blood half to one breed or race, and half to another.

half-blooded (häf'blud″ed), *a.* Of mixed blood or breed; half-bred; specifically, coming from parents of superior and inferior stock: as, a *half-blooded* horse or sheep. See *blooded*.

> *Alb.* The let-alone lies not in your good-will.
> *Edm.* Nor in thine, lord.
> *Alb. Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

half-bloom (häf'blöm), *n.* A round mass of iron as it comes out of the finery.

half-board (häf'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, an evolution of a sailing vessel performed without bracing or altering the sails, by which distance to windward is gained without going about on the other tack, the helm being put up before the vessel quite loses her headway, so that the sails are filled again on the same tack as before.

> A ship, by a series of *half-boards*, might work up in a crowded harbor to a position not otherwise attainable.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 523.

half-boarder (häf'bōr″dėr), *n.* A day-boarder at a school, or one who takes dinner only.

half-boot (häf'böt), *n.* Same as *boot*[2], 2.

half-bound (häf'bound), *a.* Bound in half-binding: as, a *half-bound* book.

half-box (häf'boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a box that is open at one side.

The support H is provided with two *half-boxes*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 479.

half-bred (häf′bred), *a.* 1. Of mixed breed; mongrel: as, a *half-bred* dog, horse, etc.—2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good ★breeding.

half-breed (häf′brēd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. One who is half-blooded; one descended from parents or ancestors of different races: specifically applied to persons descended from certain races of different physical characteristics, as the offspring of American Indians and whites.

In this expression persons with any perceptible trace of Indian blood, whether mixed with white or with negro stock, are popularly included. *F. A. Walker.*

2. In *U. S. politics*, a member of a faction in the Republican party in the State of New York, in 1881 and the years immediately following, which opposed the portion of the party in that State which had control of the party organization: so called in derision, as being but *half* Republican, by the members of the opposite faction or "stalwarts."

The *Half-Breed* is a Republican who is dissatisfied with the . . . Machine and acts against it.
The Nation, June 16, 1881, p. 415.

II. *a.* Half-blood.

half-brilliant (häf′bril″yant), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A single-cut brilliant. See *brilliant*, *n.*, 1.

II. *a.* Having the shape of a single-cut brilliant.

half-brother (häf′bruᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *half-brother* = G. *halbbruder* = Icel. *halfbrōdhir* = Dan. *halvbroder* = Sw. *halfbroder*, *halfbror*; < *half* + *brother*.] A brother by one parent only.

half-capt (häf′kap), *n.* A slight or only half-civil salute with the cap; hence, any imperfect act of civility.

With certain *half-caps*, and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

half-caponiere (häf′kap-ọ̄-nėr′), *n.* Same as *demi-caponiere*.

half-caste (häf′kȧst), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A person of mixed European and Asiatic parentage; especially, in India, a person born of a native mother and a Portuguese or French father. See *Eurasian*.

An invalid sergeant . . . came, attended by his wife, a very pretty young *half-caste*.
Bp. Heber, Journey through Upper Provinces of India, [I. 298.

2. By extension, any half-breed; especially, one born of a European parent and a native parent of different race in the country of the latter.

Othello is black; the very tragedy lies there: . . . the whole pathos, and extenuation of his doubts of Desdemona, depend on this blackness. Fechter makes him a *half-caste*. *G. H. Lewes*, Actors and the Art of Acting.

Much as we admired the Maori race, we were even more struck by the *half-caste*. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

II. *a.* Born of mixed European and Asiatic or other native parentage.

They [the Mahratta infantry] are commanded by *half-cast* people, of Portuguese and French extraction.
Dirom, Campaign in India, p. 11.

And there is the *half-caste* child, the lisping chee-chee, or Eurasian. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 340.

half-cent (häf′sent′), *n.* A copper coin of the United States, of the value of $\frac{1}{200}$ of a dollar, and weighing 94 grains, current from 1793 to 1857.

half-cheek (häf′chēk), *n.* A face in profile; a side-face. [Rare.]

St. George's *half-cheek* in a brooch. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

half-chess (häf′ches), *n.* In a military bridge, a short chess or platform-board.

half-clammedt (häf′klamd), *a.* Half-starved.

Lions' *half-clammed* entrails roar for food.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida.

half-cock (häf′kok), *n.* The position of the cock or hammer of a gun when it is elevated only half-way and retained by the first notch. See *cock*[1].

half-cock (häf′kok′), *v. t.* To cock the hammer of, as a gun, so that it rests at the first notch.

half-communion (häf′kọ-mū′nyọn), *n.* The use of but one element in the communion; communion in one kind.

The term is applied to the practice of the Roman Catholic Church, in which the celebrant receives the communion in both kinds, but administers only the wafer to the people. The doctrine of that church is that Christ is received whole and entire under either kind — that is, under the form of bread alone or wine alone; and the restriction placed upon the people in communion is for the avoidance of sacrilege.

half-compasst, *adv.* With the body half enveloped.

When you came first, did you not walk the town
In a long cloak, *half-compass*?
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

★**half-crown** (häf′kroun′), *n.* 1. An English silver coin of half the value of the crown —that is, 2*s.* 6*d.* It has been current since the time of Edward VI.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Silver Half-crown of Queen Anne, 1704: British Museum. (Size of the original.)

I ranged too high: what draws me down
Into the common day?
Is it the weight of that *half-crown*
Which I shall have to pay?
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. A gold coin worth 2*s.* 6*d.*, formerly current in England, and first issued by Henry VIII.

half-curlew (häf′-kėr′lū), *n.* 1. The whimbrel, or jack-curlew of Europe, *Numenius phæopus*. [Norfolk, Eng.]—2. The European bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. *C. Swainson*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

half-dealt, *n.* [ME. *halfdele* = Dan. *halvdel*; < *half* + *deal*[1]. Cf. *halfendeal*.] A half part; half.

For where was euere ony cristen kynge that ȝe euere knewe,
That helde swiche an household be the *half-delle*
As Richard in this rewme? *Richard the Redeless*, iv. 2.

half-deck (häf′dek), *n.* 1. See *deck*, 2.—2. The slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*, or a related species, the shell being likened to a half-decked vessel. [Local, U. S.]

half-dime (häf′dīm′), *n.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 5 cents. In 1866 it was replaced in coinage by a five-cent piece of copper and nickel, popularly called a *nickel*.

half-distance (häf′dis″tans), *n.* In *milit. tactics*, one half the prescribed regular interval or space between the divisions of troops in a column, or between the ranks in a line.

half-dollar (häf′dol′ȧr), *n.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 50 cents.

half-eagle (häf′ē′gl), *n.* A gold coin of the United States, of the value of $5, or about £1 0*s.* 6½*d.* English.

halfent (hä′fn), *a.* [Appar. < *half* + *-en*[3], but due to *halfen-* in *halfendeal*, q. v.] Half: used by Spenser in the phrase *halfen eye* to mean half-sight (that is, one eye).

So perfect in that art was Paridell,
That he Malbeccoes *halfen eye* did wyle.
His *halfen eye* he wiled wondrous well,
And Hellenors both eyes did eke beguyle.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 5.

halfendealt, *n.* [< ME. *halfen dele*, *halvendel*, *halfne del*, etc., the half part, being an inflected form (acc. or weak dat., etc.) of *half*, *a.*, with *del*, deal, part: see *half* and *deal*[1], and cf. *half-deal*.] The half part; half.

Therfore maken thei here God of an Ox the on part, and the other *halfondelle* of a Man: because that man is the most noble creature in Erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 165.

In hony thenne up boile hem lesse & more
Til it be *halvendel* that was before.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

halfendealt, *adv.* [< ME. *halfendel*, etc.; < *halfendeal*, *n.*] By half; half.

They . . . *halvendel* her holynesse leye aside
As for the time. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 615.

The humid night was farforth spent,
And hevenly lampes were *halfendeale* ybrent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 53.

halfer (hä′fėr), *n.* 1. One who receives, possesses, or pays a half; one who does, has, etc., only half of something. [Obsolete or rare.]

Sure it would be more pleasing unto God, and commendable with men, if yourselves and such *halfers* in opinion, . . . for your private ends, would openly avow what covertly you conceale.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 5.

Halfers are they that paye their predial Tythes half to one of the foresaide Church and half to the other every yeare, but resort one yeare to Wath Church and the next yeare following to Mexborough Church personally, and paye personal tythes and do personal Duties one yeare to one church and the next yeare following to the other.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 366.

2. A male fallow-deer gelded.—3. *pl.* An exclamation among children which entitles the utterer to half of anything found by his companion.

If the finder previously says, "No *halfers*, findee keepee, loosee seekee," he is entitled to keep the thing.
Halliwell.

half-face (häf′fās), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Showing only half of the face: as, a *half-face* picture.

II. *n.* 1. Half of a face; the face in profile.—2. In *milit. tactics*, a turning of the face 45° to the right or left, used in making oblique marches to the right or left.

half-faced (häf′fāst), *a.* 1. Thin-faced; hence, meager; thin; imperfect.

With all other odd ends of your *half-faced* English.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

But out upon this *half-fac'd* fellowship!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow, . . . presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

2. Showing half the face; also, stamped with a profile, as a coin.

George Pyeboard? honest George? why cam'st thou in *half-fac'd*, muffled so? *Puritan*, iii. 6. (*Nares.*)

You *half-fac'd* groat! you thick-cheek'd chittyface!
Robert Earl of Huntington.

Half-faced camp, among frontiersmen, a camp or shelter left open on the south side. [Southern and western U. S.]

Sleeping in *half-faced camps*, where the heavy air of the rank woods was in their lungs all night, or in the fouler atmosphere of overcrowded cabins, they [Illinois pioneers] were especially subject to miasmatic fevers.
The Century, XXXIII. 379.

half-facet (häf′fas″et), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, one of the eight skill-facets or of the eight cross-facets on a brilliant. See *brilliant*, *n.*, 1.

half-falconet (häf′fal″kọ-net), *n.* A small cannon. See *falconet*, 3.

half-farthing (häf′fär′ᴛʜing), *n.* An English colonial copper coin of half the value of the farthing, issued for circulation in Ceylon during the reigns of George IV., William IV., and Victoria. It has not been coined since 1856.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Half-farthing of George IV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

half-feather (häf′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

half-fish (häf′fish), *n.* A five-year-old salmon. *Willughby.* [Local, Eng.]

half-floor (häf′flōr), *n.* See *floor*.

half-fou (häf′fō), *n.* [Sc., < *half* + *fou*, a bushel, lit. full, = E. *full*[1].] A half-bushel. [Scotch.]

I brought a *half-fou* o' gude red goud
Out o'er the sea wi' me.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

half-godt, *n.* [ME. *half-god* = D. *halfgod* = G. *halbgott* = Dan. *halvgud* = Sw. *halfgud*.] A demigod.

On satury and fawny more and lesse,
That *halve-goddes* ben of wildernesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1545.

half-guinea (häf′gin′i), *n.* An English gold coin of the value of 10*s.* 6*d.*, no longer in circulation.

half-hatchet (häf′hach″et), *n.* A hatchet having a bit projecting only on the side toward the hand, the other side being straight; a shingling hatchet.

half-header (häf′hed″ėr), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a brick either cut longitudinally into two equal parts, or so cut and again transversely into four, used to close the work at the end of a course. See *closer*[1].

half-hearted (häf′här″ted), *a.* 1. Having or showing little generosity; illiberal; ungenerous; unkind. *B. Jonson.*—2. Having or showing little eagerness, enthusiasm, or determination; not earnest; lukewarm: as, *half-hearted* partizanship; a *half-hearted* apologist.

half-heartedly (häf′här″ted-li), *adv.* Without enthusiasm or eagerness; indifferently.

Very little consideration sufficed to show that the old rules were only made for men who were expected to carry them out *half-heartedly*.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 213.

half-heartedness (häf′här″ted-nes), *n.* The character of being half-hearted; want of earnestness; lukewarmness.

I discover nothing but mean and miserable things, conceit and a pretence of solid work without any real foundation; *half-heartedness* in everything.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 77.

half-hitch (häf'hich), *n.* 1. A hitch formed by passing the end of a rope round its standing part and bringing it up through the bight. See *hitch.*—2. In *pillow-lace making*, the loop by means of which the thread is tightened upon the bobbin. Also called *rolling-hitch.*

half-holiday (häf'hol'i-dā), *n.* Half of a day given up to recreation; a day on which work is carried on only during half or a part of the usual working-hours.

What a poor *half-holyday* is Methusalem's nine hundred years to eternity! *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

half-hose (häf'hōz), *n. pl.* Short stockings; socks.

half-hour (häf'our'), *n.* A period of thirty minutes.

half-hourly (häf'our'li), *a.* Occurring at intervals of half an hour, or lasting half an hour.

half-kirtle (häf'kėr″tl), *n.* A garment worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. [It seems impossible to decide what garment was known as the half-kirtle and what as the full kirtle or kirtle: all definitions are mere conjecture.]

You filthy, famished correctioner: if you be not swinged, I'll forswear *half-kirtles.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

half-length (häf'length), *a.* Of half the full or ordinary length; showing only the upper part of the body, as a portrait.

half-line (häf'lin), *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a line or mark extending half-way across a surface, as of the wing.—2. A share of one half the catch of a fishing-line. [A fishermen's term.]—**Basal half-line.** See *basal.*

halfling[1] (häf'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. also *hafling, halflin, haflin, hafflin;* < *half* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A halfpenny; the half of an old silver penny.

"Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a *hafling*, so help me the God of Abraham!" said the Jew. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, v.

2. A half-grown person; a stripling.

Wages of a man servant, . . . £10; . . . of a *halflin*, . . . £5. *Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, xii. 304.

3. A half-witted person.

II. *a.* Half-grown; not fully grown.

A man cam' jingling to our door, that night the young Laird was born, and my mother sent me, that was a *hafflin* callant, to shew the stranger the gate to the Place. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xi.

halfling[2], **halflings** (häf'ling, -lingz), *adv.* [Sc. also *halflin, halflins, haflins, hallins;* < ME. *halflinges;* < *half* + *-ling*[2], *-lings.*] Partly; in part; half.

Jenny *hafflins* is afraid to speak. *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

half-lop (häf'lop), *n.* A fanciers' name for a rabbit with one ear lopped.

In some *half-lops* the ear that hangs down is broader and longer than the upright ear. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 112.

half-mark† (häf'märk'), *n.* An old English money of account, of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.*, or half the value of the mark, which was a sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* The half-mark was never a coin.

half-marrow (häf'mar″ō), *n.* 1. In *coal-mining*, a butty or partner. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]—2. A husband or a wife. [Scotch.]

half-mask (häf'mȧsk), *n.* A mask made to cover the upper part of the face, and used for disguise, as at masquerades, and also for protection from the sun's rays, by ladies in the eighteenth century. It may be supposed that the lower part of the face was covered at pleasure by the muffler. Compare *mask* and *loup.*

half-mast (häf'mȧst'), *n.* The position of a flag lowered half-way (or a smaller distance) from the head of the staff or from the gaff-end, as a mark of respect for the dead or as a signal of distress: generally used with *at.*

half-mast (häf'mȧst), *v. t.* [< *half-mast, n.*] To place (a flag) at half-mast.

half-measure (häf'mezh″ūr), *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a measure, plan, effort, etc., inadequate to attain the end desired.

We feel how vain is the dream of those who think that this or that *half-measure* has solved it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 380.

He is for no *half-measures* in grief. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xlvi.

half-merlon (häf'mėr″lọn), *n.* In *fort.*, one of the merlons at the two extremities of a battlemented parapet.

half-moon (häf'mön'), *n.* [= G. *halbmond* = Dan. *halvmaane* = Sw. *half-måne.*] 1. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated.—2. Something in the shape of a half-moon, or, loosely, of a crescent.

See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge *half-moon*, a monstrous cantle out.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

3. In *fort.*, an outwork composed of two faces forming a salient angle whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or a half-moon.—4. In *mining*, a scaffold in a shaft, having a plan of nearly the shape of a half-moon. Such a construction is of a temporary character, and intended to afford a place where the men may stand while making repairs in the shaft. [Eng.]—**Half-moon china**, a name given to Caughley porcelain, in allusion to its mark, a crescent.—**Half-moon knife**, a skin-dressers' tool having a crescent-shaped blade and two handles.

half-mounting (häf'moun″ting), *n.* The underclothing and minor articles of dress belonging to a military outfit of the eighteenth century.

A black stock and roller, which, together with the shirt, shoes and stockings, is called the *half-mounting.* *Grose*, Military Antiq., I. 322.

half-mourning (häf'mōr'ning), *n.* 1. A mourning-costume less somber than full or deep mourning.—2. A butterfly, *Papilio galatea*, having yellowish wings spotted with black and white.

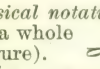
halfness (häf'nes), *n.* [< *half* + *-ness.*] The character of being a half or an incomplete state of something; the state of not being a whole or of being partial; incompleteness; imperfection.

The essence of all jokes, of all comedy, seems to be an honest or well-intended *halfness;* a non-performance of what is pretended to be performed, at the same time that one is giving loud pledges of performance. *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims, p. 139.

As soon as there is any departure from simplicity, and attempt at *halfness*, or good for me that is not good for him, my neighbour feels the wrong. *Emerson*, Compensation.

half-netted (häf'net″ed), *a.* In *bot.*, having only the outer layers reticulated: said of a plant or any part of it, as the roots of *Gladiolus communis.*

half-note (häf'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent to one half of a whole note; a minim (as shown in figure).



half-pace (häf'pās), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *footpace*, 3.

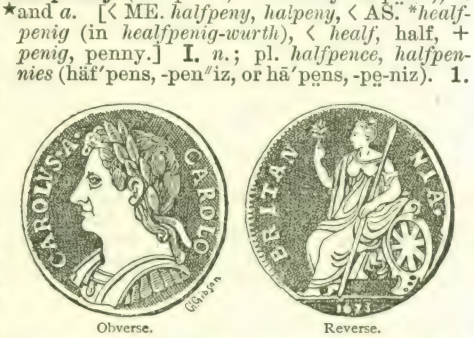
Against the wall, in the middle of the *half-pace*, is a chair placed for him. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

half-pay (häf'pā'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; reduced pay (seldom literally half of the full pay); a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in actual service, or after retirement at the end of a prescribed term.

II. *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay: as, a *half-pay* officer.

halfpence, *n.* Plural of *halfpenny.*

halfpenny (häf'pen″i, commonly hā'pe-ni), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *halfpeny, halpeny,* < AS. **healfpenig* (in *healfpenig-wurth*), < *healf*, half, + *penig*, penny.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *halfpence, halfpennies* (häf'pens, -pen″iz, or hā'pens, -pe-niz). 1.



Obverse. Reverse.

Halfpenny of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

A coin of the value of half a penny, current in the British islands; the value of such coin. The halfpenny was first issued in the reign of Edward I., and was of silver. In the reign of Charles II. copper was used. Since 1860 it has been of bronze.

2. A small fragment. [Only in Shakspere's use.]

She tore the letter into a thousand *halfpence.* *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

To have one's hand on one's halfpenny†, to be attentive to any particular object. *Nares.*

Ri. Dromio, looke heere, now is *my hand on my halfepeny.*

Half. Thou liest, thou hast not a farthing to lay thy hands on, I am none of thine. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, ii. 1.

II. *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny; hence, cheap; mean; worthless.

half-pike (häf'pīk), *n.* 1. A spear-headed weapon with a shaft about half the length of that of the ordinary pike. One form of this weapon, also called *spontoon*, was formerly carried by infantry officers; another form, called *boarding-pike*, is used in the navy in repelling boarders.

2. Military exercise with the half-pike.

Well, ile trie one course with thee at the *halfe pike*, and then goe; come, draw thy pike. *H. Chettle*, Hoffman.

half-port (häf'pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the two parts (called *upper* and *lower half-ports*) into which is divided a shutter having a semicircular hole to fit round a gun, and serving to close a port in a ship.

half-price (häf'prīs'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Half the ordinary price, or half of some established rate; specifically, in England, a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over.

A man o' th' town dines late, but soon enough . . .
T' ensure a side-box station at *half-price.*
Cowper, Task, ii. 624.

II. *a.* Costing half the usual sum.

They amuse themselves with theatrical converse, arising out of their last *half-price* visit to the Victoria gallery. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, ii.

half-price (häf'prīs'), *adv.* [Abbr. of *at half-price.*] At half the ordinary price.

half-principal (häf'prin″si-pal), *n.* In *carp.*, a roof-member or rafter that does not reach to the ridge-pole, but is supported at the top by a purlin.

half-rater (häf'rā″tėr), *n.* A small yacht of less than the unit of rating (one ton). [Eng.]

half-read (häf'red), *a.* Superficially informed by reading. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 409.

half-relief (häf'rē-lēf″), *n.* In *sculp.*, relief midway between high relief and low relief; mezzo-rilievo; demi-relief.

half-rest (häf'rest), *n.* A rest equivalent to a half-note; a minim-rest, 𝄼.

half-round (häf'round'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A hemisphere.

In her forehead's fair *half-round*,
Love sits in open triumph crown'd. *Prior.*

2. In *arch.*, a molding whose profile is a semicircle. It may be either a bead or a torus.

II. *a.* Semicircular or semicylindrical: as, a *half-round* file, etc.

The building was a spacious theatre
Half-round, on two main pillars vaulted high.
Milton, S. A., l. 1606.

Half-round bit, spade, etc. See the nouns.

half-royal (häf'roi″al), *n.* In the paper trade, a kind of millboard or pasteboard of which there are two sizes: small, 20¼ by 13 inches, and large, 21 by 14 inches.

half-saved (häf'sāvd), *a.* Half-witted. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

He [William Dove] was what is called *half-saved.* Some of his faculties were more than ordinarily acute, but the power of self-conduct was entirely wanting in him. *Southey*, The Doctor, x.

half-seas-over (häf'sēz-ō'vėr). 1†. Well on the way; pretty far advanced.

I am *half-seas-o'er* to death:
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half-finish'd.
Dryden.

2. Pretty far gone in drink; half drunk; tipsy.

"Holla, Dick Admiral," cried Neptune, who was pretty far gone in liquor, . . . "I'm going home." "I thought thou wert there all along, being already *half-seas-over*," said Cary. "Ay, right, Upsee-Dutch." *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ii.

half-shell (häf'shel'), *n.* One shell of a bivalve: as, oysters served on the *half-shell* (that is, with the upper shell removed, and the oyster served raw on the lower one).

half-shift (häf'shift), *n.* See *shift.*

half-shot† (häf'shot), *n.* A bullet of smaller caliber than that of the musket or harquebus; hence, a light firearm carrying such a bullet. See *demi-hag.*

half-sighted (häf'sī″ted), *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift; they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted.* *Bacon.*

half-sister (häf'sis″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *halfsuster* = G. *halbschwester* = Dan. *halvsöster* = Sw. *halfsyster;* < *half* + *sister.*] A sister by one parent only.

half-snipe (häf'snīp), *n.* The European jack-snipe or lesser snipe, *Scolopax* or *Limnocryptes gallinula*, the greater snipe being called *double-snipe.*

half-sole (häf'sōl'), *n.* That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which extends forward from the shank of the sole to the toe.

half-sole (häf'sōl), *v. t.* [< *half-sole, n.*] To repair by putting on a new half-sole: as, to *half-sole* a shoe.

half-sovereign (häf'sov″e-rin), *n.* A British gold coin worth 10 shillings, and weighing about 61.6372 grains troy. See *sovereign.*

half-spade (häf′spād), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a sharp-pointed spade from which one wing of the blade has been cut away. The blazon should state to which side the remaining part of the blade is turned. Thus if the spade is palewise, it is blazoned "the side of the spade to the sinister or dexter."

half-spear (häf′spēr), *n.* In *her.*, a spear with a short or truncated handle, used as a bearing.

half-step (häf′step), *n.* In *music*, a semitone. See *semitone*, *step*, and *tone*.

half-stitch (häf′stich), *n.* A loose and open mesh used in pillow-lace making, with which a pattern is outlined and also a simple kind of filling is put in.

half-stop (häf′stop), *n.* See *stop*.

half-strained† (häf′strānd), *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

> I find I'm but a *half-strained* villain yet,
> But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
> To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

half-stuff (häf′stuf), *n.* Any material half formed in the process of manufacture; specifically, a partly prepared pulp in paper-making.

half-suit (häf′sūt), *n.* The body-armor of the seventeenth century. It consisted exclusively of breastplate, backpiece, articulated épaulières, and articulated tassets, all other iron armor having been abandoned, with the exception of an open helmet.

half-sword (häf′sōrd), *n.* Half a sword's length.—**To be at half-sword**, to be at close quarters in a fight with swords.

> I am a rogue if I *were* not *at half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.
>
> I *was* four several times *at half-sword* with him,
> Twice stood his partizan. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 2.

halft, *n.* and *v.* An erroneous form of *haft*[1].

half-tangent (häf′tan″jent), *n.* The tangent of the half-arc. [An improper expression, used in chartography.]

half-terete (häf′tē-rēt″), *a.* In *bot.*, semicylindrical: an epithet applied to a long narrow body, flat on one side and convex on the other.

half-thought (häf′thât′), *n.* A superficial opinion. *Shaftesbury.*

half-throw (häf′thrō), *n.* Half the stroke or movement, as of a valve or a piston. Also called *half-travel*.

half-tide (häf′tīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Half the duration of a single tide; the state of the tide when it is half-way between ebb and flood.

II. *a.* Half covered by the tide; washed by the waves: as, wet as a *half-tide* rock: also applied to a low-built vessel over which waves are likely to break.—**Half-tide dock, weir,** etc. See the nouns.

half-timber (häf′tim″bėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the timbers in the cant-bodies which correspond to the lower futtocks in the square body.

half-timbered (häf′tim″bėrd), *a.* Having the foundations and principal supports of stout timber, but with all the interstices of the front of the building filled in with plaster: applied to houses built in a decorative style extensively used in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

half-timer (häf′tī″mėr), *n.* One who works or is engaged in doing something only half the usual or allotted time; specifically, in Great Britain, a pupil in an elementary school who is entitled to partial exemption from attendance while engaged in some proper employment.

half-tint (häf′tint), *n.* An intermediate color; a middle tint; in *painting*, a color that is intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a picture. Also *half-tone*.

half-title (häf′tī″tl), *n.* The short title of a book placed at the head of the first chapter; also, the title of any subdivision of a book that immediately precedes that subdivision, when ★printed on a full page and in one line.

half-tone (häf′tōn), *n.* 1. Same as *half-tint*.—2. See *semitone*.—3. A picture printed from a plate produced by the half-tone process (which see), or the plate itself.—**Half-tone process**, a photo-typographic method in which, in the process of photographing the object, a screen consisting of a ruled glass is interposed between the lens and the sensitized plate. From the negative thus made, a positive image is produced upon a prepared metal plate and etched into relief by acids. The screen is designed to give to the etching a surface for printing in relief, similar to a wood-engraving. A common, but in large measure remediable, effect of its use is an undue softening of both lights and shadows with loss of distinctness.

half-tongue (häf′tung), *n.* [In Law L. *jurata de medietate linguæ*, a half-tongue jury.] In *law*, a jury of which one half are aliens, allowed to an alien who is tried on a criminal charge. Such juries have been abolished in England, but are still allowed in some of the United States.

half-trap (häf′trap), *n.* A sinking bend in a sewer-pipe, in the form of half of the letter S.

half-travel (häf′trav″el), *n.* Same as *half-throw*.

half-truth (häf′tröth), *n.* A proposition or statement only partly true, or which conveys only part of the truth. *Mrs. Browning.*

half-virtue (häf′vėr″tū), *n.* A virtue modified by considerations of prudence or conventionality.

> And those *half-virtues* which the world calls best.
> *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

half-way (häf′wā′), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance.

> Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death.
> *Granville*, Imit. of Chorus in Seneca's Thyetus, ii.

To meet half-way. See *meet*.

half-way (häf′wā), *a.* Midway; equidistant from the extremes.—**Half-way covenant, house,** etc. See the nouns.

half-wit (häf′wit′), *n.* A weak-minded or idiotic person; also, a dolt; a blockhead.

> *Half-wits* are fleas, so little and so light,
> We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.
> *Dryden.*

half-witted (häf′wit″ed), *a.* Weak in intellect; idiotic; silly; foolish.

> Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow; people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

half-word†, *n.* [ME. *halfeword*.] A speech conveying an insinuation rather than a direct assertion; a hint.

> She wolde not fonde
> To holde no wyght in balaunce
> By *halfe-worde*, ne by countenaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1022.

half-yard (häf′yärd′), *n.* Half of a yard; specifically, an old ale-measure, one half of the ale-yard.

half-yarn (häf′yärn), *n.* Slub which is spun into yarn.

half-year (häf′yēr′), *n.* A period of six months; one half of a calendar year; also, half of a school year, whatever its length.

> The Doctor now talking of holiday doings, and then of the prospects of the *half-year*, what chance there was for the Balliol scholarship, etc.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 1.

half-yearly (häf′yēr″li), *a.* Happening twice in a year; semi-annual.

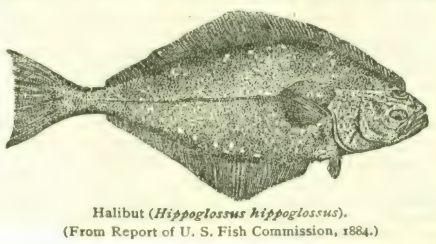
half-yearly (häf′yēr′li), *adv.* Twice in a year; semi-annually.

halit, *a.* A Middle English form of *holy*.

Haliaëtus (hal-i-ā′e-tus), *n.* [NL. (L. *haliœetos*), < Gr. *ἁλιάετος*, poet. *ἁλιαίετος*, the 'sea-eagle,' prob. the osprey, < *ἁλς*, the sea, + *ἀετός*, *αἰετός*, eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, containing eagles with bare tarsi; the earns, sea-eagles, or fishing-eagles. The best-known species are the white-tailed sea-eagle of Europe, *H. albicilla*, and the white-headed or bald eagle of North America, *H. leucocephalus*. (See cut under *eagle*.) A species of wide distribution in Europe and Asia is *H. leucoryphus*. The largest and handsomest of all is the Kamchatkan or pelagic eagle, *H. pelagicus*, with 14 tail-feathers instead of the usual 12. (See *Thalassoaëtus*.) The African representative is *H. vocifer*. The Indian, Pondicherry, or brahminy eagle, formerly *H. pondicerianus*, is now called *Haliastur indus*.

haliard, *n.* See *halyard*.

halibut, holibut (hol′i-but), *n.* [The second ★form is etymologically better (cf. *holiday*); formerly *hallibut*; < ME. **halybutte* (= D. *heilbot* = G. *heiligbutt*, *heilbutt*, *heilbutte*), a halibut, lit. 'holy (i. e., holiday) plaice,' < ME. *haly*, E. *holy*, + *butte*, a flounder, plaice: see *holy* and *but*[2]. Cf. Sw. *helgeflundra* = Dan. *helleflynder*, a halibut, lit. 'holy flounder'; so named, it is thought, from being eaten particularly on holidays (holy days). The sense seems to have been lost, and the forms have suffered corruption.] A fish of the genus *Hippoglossus*, *H. hippoglossus*, the largest species of the flat-fish family or *Pleuronectidæ*. This fish has a compressed body, one side being colored, the other white, and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size, sometimes weighing from 300 to 400 pounds. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender, and delicious. The name is also given to various other species of *Pleuronectidæ*, such as *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*, known as the *Greenland halibut*, and *Paralichthys californicus*, known in California as the *Monterey halibut* and *bastard halibut*.—**Circus halibut**, the common halibut when accidentally variegated with black and white. [Local, New Eng.]—**George's halibut**, the common halibut taken on George's Banks.—**Grand Bank halibut**, the common halibut taken on the Grand Banks.



Halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

halibut-broom (hol′i-but-bröm), *n.* A disgorger for halibut, made of oak, with one end flattened and sharpened.

halibut-slime (hol′i-but-slīm), *n.* A kind of sea-anemone found on halibut: so called by fishermen, who mistake it for a secretion of the fish.

halibutter, holibutter (hol′i-but-ėr), *n.* A vessel engaged in the halibut-fishery on the offshore banks; a halibut-catcher. These vessels are clipper-built and schooner-rigged.

Halichœrus (hal-i-kē′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλς*, the sea, + *χοῖρος*, hog.] A genus of seals, of the family *Phocidæ*, the type of which is the gray seal, *H. gryphus*, having the dental formula as in *Phoca*, but the facial region of the skull large in comparison with the cranial. *Nilsson*, 1820.

Halichondria (hal-i-kon′dri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλς*, the sea, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] A genus of monactinelline sponges, containing the forms known as *crumb-of-bread sponge* (*H. panicea*) and *mermaid's-glove* (*H. oculata*).

Halichondriidæ (hal′i-kon-drī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλς*, the sea, + *χόνδρος*, gristle, cartilage.] A group of sponges, *Spongidæ* or *Porifera*, exemplified by the genus *Halichondria*, containing many common marine forms which incrust stones, timbers, and seaweeds below the tide-mark, and sometimes shoot up into branching tufts or tubes. They have no commercial value. Also *Halichondriæ*.

halichondroid (hal-i-kon′droid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Halichondria* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a sponge of the genus *Halichondria*; belonging to the *Halichondriidæ*.

> A very common *Halichondroid* sponge of this group (Pharetrospongia strahani, Soll.). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 427.

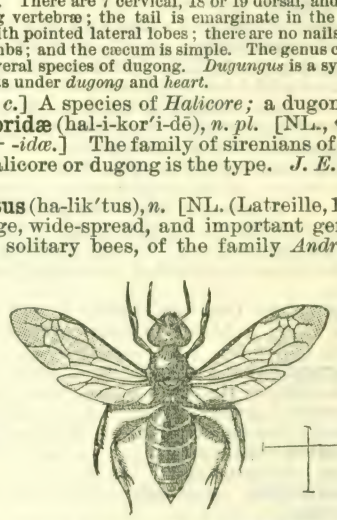
II. *n.* A sponge of the family *Halichondriidæ*.

Halicore (ha-lik′ō-rē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλς*, the sea, + *κόρη*, maid.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Halicoridæ*. The male has a pair of large straight tusks in the upper jaw (these being rudimentary and not exserted in the female), directed forward and downward, growing from persistent pulps, enameled, and with beveled ends. There are 5 or 6 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw, which are not all in position at once, the first falling before the last is cut. The skull has a long rostrum bent down at right angles with the cranial axis, and the front of the lower jaw is likewise decurved. There are 7 cervical, 18 or 19 dorsal, and 30 succeeding vertebræ; the tail is emarginate in the middle line, with pointed lateral lobes; there are no nails on the fore limbs; and the cæcum is simple. The genus contains the several species of dugong. *Dugungus* is a synonym. See cuts under *dugong* and *heart*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of *Halicore*; a dugong.

Halicoridæ (hal-i-kor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halicore* + *-idæ*.] The family of sirenians of which the halicore or dugong is the type. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

Halictus (ha-lik′tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A large, wide-spread, and important genus of small solitary bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, containing numerous species, the pregnant females of which hibernate. *H. parallelus* is a common American species.



Halictus flavipes. (Cross shows natural size.)

halidame† *n.* An improper form of *halidom*.

> Come, we must not again disagree; but, by my *halidame*, I think one troubadour roundel worth all that Petrarch ever wrote. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, p. 163.

halidom†, **halidome**† (hal′i-dum, -dōm), *n.* [Archaic, pronounced prop., in first element, as in

holiday, holibut or *halibut;* early mod. E. also *hallidome* (and sometimes, erroneously, *holidame*, supposed to refer to the Virgin Mary); < ME. *halidom, halydom, halizdom*, holiness, sanctity, a sanctuary, sacred relic, < AS. *hāligdōm*, holiness, sanctity, a sanctuary, sacred thing or relic (= D. *heiligdom* = OHG. *heiligtuom*, MHG. *heilectuom*, G. *heiligtum*, a sanctuary, sacred thing or relic, = Icel. *helgidōmr*, a sanctuary, holy relic, = Dan. *helligdom* = Sw. *helgedom*, a sanctuary), < *hālig*, holy, + *-dōm*, E. *-dom*.] **1.** Holiness; sanctity; sacred honor; also, something regarded as sacred, as a relic: formerly much used in solemn oaths or adjurations.

It was ordeyned ferst be Peres of Weston, and be alle tho that han be sithyn, that alle these Comenauntz a-forsaid sshulle ben holden ferme and stable: and ther-to harn thei sworon on the *halidom*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

"Now sure, and by my *hallidome*" (quoth he),
"Ye a great master are in your degree."
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 545.

Bap. Now, by my *holidame*, here comes Katharina!
Kath. What is your will, sir, that you send for me?
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

2. A sanctuary; a holy place; a chapel; also, a holy thing; a relic.

The men of the *Halidome*, as it was called, of St. Mary's.
Scott, Monastery, ii.

★ **halieutics** (hal-i-ū′tiks), *n.* [< L. *halieutica* (the title of a poem on fishing, by Ovid), < Gr. *ἁλιευτικά* (the title of a poem by Oppian), neut. pl. (cf. *ἁλιευτική*, sc. *τέχνη*, the art of fishing, fem. sing.) of *ἁλιευτικός*, of or for fishing (cf. *ἁλιευτής*, and *ἁλιεύς*, a fisher), < *ἁλιεύειν*, fish, be a fisher, < *ἅλς*, the sea.] A treatise on fishes, or on the art of fishing: as, the *Halieutics* of Oppian.

Halifax law or **inquest.** See *law*[1].

Haliidæ (ha-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, generally referred to the order *Toxoglossa*, represented by the genus *Halia*. The shell is so much like that of *Achatina* that it was long regarded as a terrestrial form. A single living species is known, inhabiting deep water about the Spanish coast, especially near Cadiz. It also occurs in the Tertiary formation of Italy.

Halimasst, *n.* An obsolete form of *Hallowmas*.

Halimeda (hal-i-mē′dä), *n.* [NL. (Lamoureux, 1812), appar. irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *μήδιον*, some plant.] A genus of calcareous green-spored marine algæ, of the order *Siphonales* of some authors. The fronds are jointed, and resemble cacti. The best-known species is *H. Opuntia*, found in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Mediterranean sea. Lindley made this genus the type of the tribe *Halimedidæ*. Sometimes written *Halymeda*.

Halimedeæ (hal-i-mē′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Decaisne, 1842), < *Halimeda* + *-eæ*.] A name formerly used for a group of algæ, consisting of the two genera *Halimeda* and *Udotea*.

Halimedidæ (hal-i-med′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halimeda* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system of botanical classification, a tribe of the *Confervaceæ* having the frond polysiphonous, made up of tubes which are continuous or jointed, and more or less densely branched. Sometimes written *Halymedidæ*. See *Halimeda*.

halimotet, *n.* Same as *hallmote*.

Halimus (hal′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Wallroth, 1822), < Gr. *ἁλιμος*, of the sea, marine, < *ἅλς*, the sea.] **1.** A genus of maritime plants, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, now reduced to a section of *Atriplex*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] *Atriplex Halimus*, a well-known plant of the south European coasts.

haliographer (hal-i-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *haliography* + *-er*[1].] One who writes about the sea. *Bailey*, 1727.

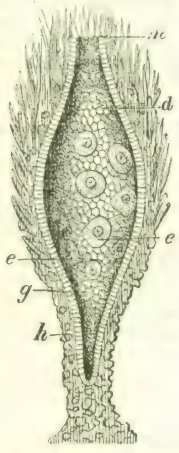
haliography (hal-i-og′ra-fi), *n.* [Better **haligraphy*, < Gr. *ἅλς* (in comp. usually *ἁλι-*), the sea, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the sea. See *thalassography*. *Bailey*, 1731.

Haliomma (hal-i-om′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *ὄμμα*, eye.] The typical genus of *Haliommatidæ*. It is referred by some to the *Sphæridæ*.

Haliommatidæ (hal″i-o-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliomma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of radiolarians, named from the genus *Haliomma*.

Haliotidæ (hal-i-ot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliotis* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Haliotis*, containing the sea-ears, ear-shells, abalones, or ormers. The animal has a short muzzle and subulate tentacles, two branchial plumes, and a margin developing a posterior (oval) fold or siphon which occupies the slit or perforation in the shell. The shell is ear-shaped and flatly spiral, with the aperture almost coextensive with the shell and limited only by the flattened columellar area; the back near the outer margin is perforated by a row of holes. See *abalone*.

Haliotis (hal-i-ō′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Haliotidæ;* the ear-shells: so called from the excessive width of the aperture and the flatness of the small spire, which give it an ear-like or saucer-shaped figure. They are mostly tropical or subtropical, and have commercial value as ornaments and as furnishing a mother-of-pearl used in inlaying, etc. The animal is used for food. See *abalone*.



Longitudinal Section (idealized) of *Haliphysema*, an extant Gastræa-form.
The egg-cells (*e*) are enlarged epithelial cells of the endoderm (*g*), and lie freely in the primitive intestinal cavity (*d*); *m*, mouth-opening; *h*, exoderm, incrusted below with grains of sand, above with sponge-spicules. (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

haliotoid (hal-i-ō′toid), *a.* [< *Haliotis* + *-oid*.] Like an ear-shell; resembling or pertaining to the *Haliotidæ*.

Haliphysema (hal″i-fi-sē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *φύσημα*, that which is blown up, a bubble, a half-formed shell, etc., < *φυσᾶν*, blow up, inflate.] A genus of *Foraminifera*, formerly regarded as sponges of extremely simple structure, resembling a gastrula. The animal is spindle-shaped, and the body was considered to consist of two single layers of cells, an endoderm and an ectoderm inclosing a central cavity with a mouth at one end, the other end being fixed to some object. The outer layer of cells is coalescent, and includes foreign substances, as sponge-spicules. It was one of two genera of chalk-sponges constituting an order *Physemaria* of the class *Calcispongiæ*.

Haliplana (ha-lip′lā-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *πλάνος*, wandering: see *planet*.] A genus of sea-swallows, of the subfamily *Sterninæ;* the sooty terns. *H. fuliginosa* is the common sooty tern or egg-bird of the United States. The genus is often merged in *Sterna*. *J. Wagler*, 1832.

haliplid (hal′i-plid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Haliplidæ*.

Haliplidæ (ha-lip′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliplus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydradephagous beetles. The metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture reaching from one side to the other and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxæ: the antennæ are 10-jointed; the hind coxæ are fixed; and large plates almost entirely conceal the abdomen. They are minute oval and very convex water-beetles, of a yellow color spotted with black. They are often united with the *Dytiscidæ*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Haliplus (hal′i-plus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλίπλους*, contr. of *ἁλίπλοος*, sailing on the sea, also covered with water, < *ἅλς*, the sea, + *πλεῖν*, sail.] The typical genus of *Haliplidæ*. *H. fasciatus* is an example. *Latreille*.

Haliscoleina (hal-i-skō-lē-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *σκώληξ* (*σκωληκ-*), a worm, esp. the earthworm.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a group of marine chætopodous worms, represented by such genera as *Polyophthalmus* and *Capitella:* distinguished from the earthworms, or *Scoleina*.

Halistemma (hal-i-stem′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *στέμμα*, a fillet, crown.] The typical genus of *Halistemmatidæ*, having a spirally coiled saccule, a single terminal filament, and no involucre. *Huxley*, 1859.

Halistemmatidæ (hal″i-ste-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halistemma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous hydrozoans, of the class *Siphonophora*, typified by the genus *Halistemma*.

halite (hal′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, native rock-salt.

halitheriid (hal-i-thē′ri-id), *n.* A fossil sirenian, one of the *Halitheriidæ*.

Halitheriidæ (hal″i-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halitherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil sirenians from the Miocene and early Pliocene, typified by the genus *Halitherium*, representing a generalized type of sirenians. They had large tusk-like upper incisors, as in *Halicore*, and an ossified femur articulated with the pelvis. Remains of individuals of the family have been found in many places in Europe, and several genera have been separated from *Halitherium*, which formerly included all the extinct sirenians.

Halitherium (hal-i-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *θηρίον*, a beast.] A genus of extinct *Sirenia* from the Miocene, the type of the family *Halitheriidæ*. It appears to have possessed distinct though small hind limbs, no trace of which has been found in any of the existing sirenians. Also spelled *Halytherium*.

halituous (ha-lit′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *halitus* (*halitu-*), breath: see *halitus*.] **1†.** Like breath; vaporous.

Part of it, being cast upon a live coal, did by its blue and *halituous* flame discover itself to be of the nature of that salt. *Boyle*, Works, I. 363.

2. In *pathol.*, moist as if from being breathed upon: said of the skin when covered with a slight moisture.

halitus (hal′i-tus), *n.* [L., < *halare*, breathe: see *inhale, exhale*[1].] In *physiol.*, the breath; also, the vapor exhaled in the cavities of a living and warm body, so long as the blood is warm.—**Halitus of the blood** (*sanguinis*), the odorous vapor exhaled by newly drawn blood.

halkt, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *halke, haulke;* < ME. *halke*, a corner, recess, < AS. *healc, healoc*, a hollow. Cf. AS. *heal*, a corner; *holc, holoc*, a hollow: see *holk*. The relations of these forms to one another, and to AS. *holh*, hollow, are not clear: see *hollow*[1].] A nook, corner, recess, or hiding-place.

Inne he com unto a privy *halke*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1780.

Read. Where hast thou dwelt, good Geffrey, al this while,
Unknowne to vs, saue only by thy bookes?
Chau. In *haulks*, and herne, God wot, and in exile,
Where none vouchsaft to yeeld me words or lookes.
Speght, The Reader to Geffrey Chaucer (1598).

halket (hal′ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The large gray seal, *Halichærus gryphus*.

hall (hâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *halle;* < ME. *halle, haule*, < AS. *heall, heal* = OS. *halla* = D. MLG. *halle* = OHG. *halla*, MHG. *halle* (G. *halle*, revived after E.) = Icel. *höll* (often spelled *hall*, without umlaut) = Sw. *hall* = Dan. *hal* (cf. OF. *hale*, F. *halle* = It. *alla*, < MHG.), a hall, applied in early use to any large room, with closed or open sides; prob. lit. 'a cover' or place of shelter, from the root of AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2], cover: see *heal*[2], *conceal*.] **1.** A building, or a large room or compartment in a building, devoted to some public or common use: in various special applications. See below.

Whan he was at London, a *haule* he did vp wright.
First thouht & founden, for chambre was it right.
Robert of Brunne, p. 88.

Then ye souldiers of the debite toke Jesus vnto the comon *hall* and gathered vnto hym all the companye.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxvii. 27.

Specifically—(*a*) In medieval palaces and castles, the main room, often the only living-room. Besides the hall in very early times, even in the greatest houses, there were only a few sleeping-rooms, and not always these. In such a hall the lord and his family, retainers, servants, and visitors were all accommodated, and all public and household affairs were carried on. Later rooms more retired were added, but throughout the feudal period the hall remained the common center of activity. Westminster Hall in London was originally a part of the royal palace, where all the common life of the royal court was conducted and the king dispensed justice. This great room continued to be the principal seat of justice in England till 1820.

Ful sooty was hire bour and eek hire *halle*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 12.

The great [Westminster] *Hall* was built by William Rufus, or possibly rebuilt; a room of that description being too necessary an appendage to a palace ever to have been neglected. *Pennant*, London, p. 114.

Hence—(*b*) In Great Britain: (1) A manor-house; the proprietor's residence on a large landed estate: also to some extent an American use, especially in the South.

Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendom,
Kate of Kate *Hall*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

So pass I hostel, *hall*, and grange,
By bridge and ford, by park and pale.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

(2) The public or common room of a manor-house, serving as a general meeting- and reception-room, and in which justices' courts were formerly held. (3) A mercantile building or room for the sale of particular articles or goods on account of their owners or producers; a place of sale or of business for a trade or gild: as, a hardware *hall;* Goldsmiths' *Hall* or Stationers' *Hall* in London.

To Loriners' [Bit-makers'] *Hall*, by Mooregate, a *hall* I never heard of before. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 443.

As regards silver-plate, the *Hall* in London refuses to stamp any poorer alloy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 71.

(*c*) An edifice in which courts of justice are held or legal archives are preserved: as, Westminster *Hall;* the *Hall* of Records in New York.

1 *Gent.* Whither away so fast?
2 *Gent.* . . . Even to the *hall*, to hear what shall become
Of the great duke of Buckingham.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

(*d*) A room or building devoted to public business or entertainment, or to meetings of public or corporate bodies: as, a town *hall;* an association *hall;* a music-*hall*. (*e*) The main building of a college, and in some instances, as at Oxford and Cambridge in England, the specific name of a college. The number of colleges called *halls* (a term which, as well as *house*, was originally applied to the residence of the college scholars) in these universities, once considerable, is now small and diminishing.

In colleges and *halls*, in ancient days, . . .
There dwelt a sage call'd Discipline.
Cowper, Task, ii. 699.

Halls, or places of licensed residence for students, also began to be established [in the thirteenth century].
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 837.

(*f*) In English colleges: (1) The large room in which the students dine in common. Hence—(2) The students' dinner.

Hall lasts about three quarters of an hour. Two Scholars conclude the performances by reading a long Latin grace. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 37.

Hall is at five o'clock. *Macmillan's Magazine.*

(*g*) In American colleges: (1) A room or building appropriated to the meetings of a literary or other society; also, the society itself.

These [Clio and Whig Halls in the College of New Jersey] were the prototypes, and are the most vigorous survivals, of what, for nearly a century, were the most flourishing and numerous of student societies — the twin literary societies, or *halls*, generally secret, and always intense in mutual rivalry, which have been institutions at every leading college in the land.
The Century, XXXVI. 751.

(2) One of the buildings in which students sleep; a dormitory.

2. An entranceway or passageway in a house leading to or communicating with its different parts.

Anne ran up the path toward the front door, and entered the dark *hall*. *C. F. Woolson*, Anne, i.

A hall! a **hall!** an exclamation formerly used at masks or other entertainments in order to make room in a crowd for an exhibition or a dance, or to call people together for any ceremony or spectacle, or to summon servants: equivalent to *a ring! a ring!* as now used.

A hall, a hall! whist, still be mum,
For now with silver song they come.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

A hall! a hall! who's without, there? [Enter two or three with cushions.] Come on; y'are proper grooms, are ye not? . . . Their honours are upon coming, and the room not ready. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears.

The Monarch lightly turned away,
And to his nobles loud did call —
Lords, to the dance — *a hall! a hall!*
Scott, Marmion, v. 17.

Apothecaries' Hall. See *apothecary.* — **Bachelor's** or **bachelor hall**, an establishment presided over by a man (especially an unmarried man) or by men only.

The dishes having been set upon the table by a slipshod old woman, they were left to enjoy it [dinner] after their own manner. "*Bachelor's Hall*, you know, cousin," said Mr. Jonas. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

Divinity hall. See *divinity.* — **Hall of Eblis.** See *Eblis.* — **Liberty hall**, a place where every one can do as he likes.

Gentlemen, pray be under no restraint in this house; this is *Liberty-Hall*, gentlemen; you may do just as you please here. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

hallabaloo (hal″a-ba-lö′), *n.* Same as *hullabaloo.*

hallage (hâ′lāj), *n.* [= F. *hallage*; < *hall* + *-age.*] In Great Britain, the toll paid for goods or merchandise vended in a mercantile hall.

hallan (hal′an), *n.* [Also *hallen*, *hallon*, *halland*; origin uncertain; perhaps orig. applied to the stone at the threshold; cf. Sw. *häll*, a flat stone, Goth. *hallus*, a rock.] A partition between the door of a cottage and the fireplace, serving to shelter the inner part of the house from the cold air when the door is opened. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He lifted the latch without ceremony, and . . . found himself behind the *hallan* or partition.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

hallanshaker (hal′an-shā″kėr), *n.* A beggar who stands shaking the hallan, waiting for alms; a beggarly knave; a low fellow. [Scotch.]

Tho' I were a laird of tenscore acres,
Nodding to jouks of *hallanshakers*. *Ramsay.*

hall-Bible (hâl′bī′bl), *n.* A large Bible used for family worship, and kept in the hall or principal apartment of the house. [Scotch.]

The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big *ha'-bible*, ance his father's pride.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

hall-day†, *n.* A court-day. *Nares.*

An *hall day*: a court day: a day of pleading, as in terme time at Westminster hall, &c. *Nomenclator* (1585).

hallecret, halecret (hal′e-kret), *n.* [OF. *hallecret*, *halecret*, *halcret*, *alecret*, *allecret*, *alacret*, *alcret* = Bret. *halacred* (Roquefort); of uncertain origin.] A corselet, or a partial suit of armor, in use toward the end of the sixteenth century. It is defined by Cotgrave as "a corselet." According to Meyrick (approved by Burgess and Cosson, Arch. Jour., XXXVII.), the hallecret was a half-suit of light plate-armor worn alike by footmen and horsemen, furnished with long tassets. According to Demmin, it was a gorget with épaulières attached.

Hall effect. See *effect.*

hälleflinta (hel-e-flin′tä), *n.* [Sw., < *häll*, dial. *hall* (= Dan. *helle*, a boulder, also a slope, declivity, = Norw. *hall*, a boulder, esp. a small boulder, as a cobblestone, = Icel. *hallr*, a stone, boulder, also a slope, declivity, = Goth. *hallus*, a rock), + *flinta*, etc., = E. *flint.*] A very fine-grained variety of gneiss, generally free from mica: a Swedish term. It is sometimes banded and sometimes porphyritic. It resembles many rocks elsewhere called *eurite* and *felsite.*

The general aspect of this rock recalls to my mind those *hälleflintas* of Treffgarn and Roche Castle.
Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 228.

hälleflintoid (hel-e-flin′toid), *a.* [< *hälleflinta* + *-oid.*] Of or resembling hälleflinta.

The great *hälleflintoid* mass which . . . forms the western slopes of Brynian Bangor.
Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 279.

hallel (hal′el), *n.* [Heb., praise.] In *Jewish ritual*, the hymn of praise, beginning in the original with the word *halleluiah*, 'Praise ye the Lord,' and consisting of Psalms cxiii. to cxviii. inclusive, chanted in the temple while the Passover lambs were being slain, and also at the Passover supper. This hallel or song of praise, called the *Egyptian hallel* because the slaying of the Passover lambs was first commanded in Egypt, was also chanted at the sacrifice on the first day of the Passover, after the morning sacrifice on the feast of Pentecost, on the eight days of the feast of Tabernacles, and on the eight days of the feast of the Dedication. It also forms part of the present Jewish ritual and is chanted in the synagogue not only on the above-named festivals but also at the beginning of the Jewish (lunar) month and Passover eve, etc.

halleluiah, hallelujah (hal-ē-lö′yä), *interj.* [Also *alleluia*; < LL. *hallelujah*, *alleluiah*, after Gr. ἀλληλοϊία, repr. Heb. *halelujāh*, praise ye Jehovah, < *halelu*, praise ye (< *halal*, shine, which in one 'voice' (stem) means 'praise'), + *Jāh*, a short form of *Jehovah*: see *Jehovah.* The *j* or *i* represents the consonant *yodh*, equiv. to the E. consonant *y*; so in other words of Heb. origin, as proper names, where, however, *j* has conformed in sound to the assibilated *j* of L. or F. origin, as *Jehovah*, *Jesus*, *Joseph*, *Jordan*, etc.] 1. Praise ye the Lord: a word used in songs of praise or pious rejoicing, or in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is also used as a noun. It occurs in the English Bible only in Rev. xix. 1, 3, 4, 6, and then in the Greek form, as *alleluia.* This is the form employed in liturgical usage. It is found in liturgies and offices from very early times. Its most prominent liturgical use is that after the epistle and before the gospel in both the Eastern and Western churches. (See *gradual* and *jubilation.*) In the Mozarabic rite it follows the gospel. (See *Lauda.*) There are probably traces of an original, perhaps Jewish, use of *halleluiah* before and after psalms. The Greek Church has a triple "Alleluia" at the end of the cherubic hymn. In the day-hours of the same church it is said after the gloria at the end of stases or portions of psalms. In the Western Church it succeeds the gloria after the versicles at the beginning of the several hours. In Western usage *alleluia* is not said from Septuagesima to Easter eve.

I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, *Allelúia*; Salvation, and glory, and honour, and power, unto the Lord our God. Rev. xix. 1.

Angels peep round to view this mystick thing,
And *Halleluiah* round, all *Halleluiah* sing.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

And the empyrean rung with *Halleluiahs.*
Milton, P. L., vii. 634.

2. Specifically, a musical composition wholly or principally based upon the word *halleluiah*: as, the *Halleluiah* (chorus) in Handel's "Messiah" or in Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." — **Common halleluiah meter.** Same as *common long meter* (which see, under *common*).

halleluiah, hallelujah (hal-ē-lö′yä), *n.* 1. See *halleluiah, interj.* — 2. In *bot.*, same as *alleluia*, 2.

halleluiatic, hallelujatic (hal″ē-lö-yat′ik), *a.* [< LL. *hallelujaticus* (sc. *psalmus*), containing halleluiahs, < *halleluiah*, *hallelujah*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the halleluiah. Also *alleluiatic.* — **Halleluiatic sequence**, the hymn beginning with the words, "The strain upraise of joy and praise."

hallen (hal′en), *n.* See *hallan.*

Halleria (ha-lē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Albrecht von *Haller* (1708–77), a Swiss botanist and physiologist.] A genus of shrubs, belonging to the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, having opposite leaves, a cup-shaped calyx, short-lobed red corolla, exserted stamens, and an indehiscent berry-like fruit. It embraces 8 species, natives of South Africa, Madagascar, and Abyssinia. One of these, *H. lucida*, of the Cape of Good Hope, is known as the *white olive* or *African fly-honeysuckle.* It is an evergreen shrub, 12 to 14 feet in height and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The wood is fine-grained, hard, and tough, and is used for wagon-tongues, planes, screws, joiners' benches, etc.

Halleriaceæ (ha-lē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Halleria* + *-aceæ.*] A division of the *Scrophulariaceæ* or figwort family of plants, embracing the genus *Halleria* only.

Hallerieæ (hal-ē-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1838), < *Halleria* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Halleriaceæ.*

hall-house (hâl′hous), *n.* A manor-house; the habitation of a landed proprietor.

There were mair fules in the laird's *ha'-house* than Davie Gellatley. *Scott*, Waverley, x.

hallian, *n.* See *hallion.*

halliard, *n.* See *halyard.*

hallidome†, *n.* Same as *halidom.* *Spenser.*

hallier[1]†, *n.* [< *hall* + *-ier.*] A university student belonging to a hall.

The students also that remaine in them are called hostelers or *halliers*. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Eng., iii.

hallier[2] (hal′i-ėr), *n.* [For **halier*, < *hale*[1], haul, + *-ier*[1]. Cf. *haler*, *hauler.*] 1. One who hales or hauls, as for hire. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A kind of net for catching birds.

halling[1]† (hâ′ling), *n.* [< *hall* + *-ing*[1].] A suit of hangings, tapestry, or the like, for a hall.

Where the sayd thre kynges sat crowned all,
The best *hallynge* hanged as reason was,
Whereon were wrought the ix orders angelical.
Bradshaw, tr. of Life of St. Werburgh.

halling[2] (hâ′ling), *n.* [Norw.] 1. A Norwegian country-dance in triple rhythm. — 2. Music for such a dance.

hallion, hallian (hal′yon, -iän), *n.* [Formerly also *hallynge.* Origin unknown.] 1. A clown; a rogue; a worthless, idle fellow.

They took their departure, shabby *hallions*, by a side passage. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

2. An overbearing, quarrelsome, and vulgar woman. *Jamieson.*

hall-mark (hâl′märk), *n.* 1. In England, an official stamp put upon articles made of gold and silver as an evidence of genuineness: so called from Goldsmiths' Hall in London, the seat of the Goldsmiths' Company, by whom the stamping is legally regulated. It consists of various marks placed close together, as follows: (1) the mark indicating the standard, as, for silver of the new standard, a figure of Britannia and a lion's head erased; (2) the mark of the assay-town, as a crown for Sheffield or an anchor for Birmingham; (3) a mark denoting that the duty has been paid; (4) the date-mark, consisting of a letter of the alphabet for each year, in series of differing style or design; (5) the maker's mark, usually two or more initial letters; (6) the workman's mark, which is not always present.

Hence — 2. Any mark of genuineness, good quality, or respectability.

And this is the *hall-mark* of all true science, that it destroys by fulfilling. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 209.

Landor, however, would not admit into his pages any word or phrase which lacked the *hallmark* of the best writers. *The Literary Era*, II. 165.

hall-mark (hâl′märk), *v. t.* [< *hall-mark*, *n.*] To assay and stamp, as with the official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Inasmuch as all articles of gold and silver made in London have to be assayed and stamped at Goldsmiths' Hall, the assay-marks have come to be called "hall-marks." The term has become so popular that a facetious writer in the Quarterly Review, April, 1888 (p. 281), speaks of the Council of Trent as "*hall-marking*" the Vulgate.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 167.

Guaranteeing of quality by inspection has been shown, in the *hall-marking* of silver, to be superfluous, while the silver trade has been decreased by it.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 57.

hallmote†, *n.* [AS. law-term, < *hall* + *mote*, ME. form of AS. *gemōt*, E. *moot*, a meeting.] A lord's court or court baron, dealing with the affairs and doings of tenants or feudal subjects. Appeal could be had to the county courts and even to the king's courts.

Private courts were held, when practicable, in the house of the lord having jurisdiction, as is shown by the name *halimote* or *hall-moot* . . . by way of contrast with the open-air hundred and county courts. The manor house itself is still known as a court in many places.
Maitland and Pollock, Hist. Eng. Law, i. 38, 590.

hallo (ha-lō′), *interj.* [In early mod. E. also written *hallow*, *halow*, *alow*, and even *a lo*; ME. *halow*; in mod. E. also *hello*, *hullo*, and *halloo*, q. v. Such forms, being mere syllables to call attention, are freely varied for sonorous effect; *hallo*, *hello*, *halloo*, may be regarded as the mod. representatives of the common AS. *eá lā* or *eálā*, used similarly to call attention, whether loudly from afar, like *hallo*, *hello*, *halloo*, or quietly from near by, like *hello* colloquially, or like mod. *ah*, *oh*, *well*, and similar preliminary syllables. AS. *eá* represents E. *ah* or *oh*, and *lā* is E. *lo.* These forms, in hunting use, are represented by OF. *halle*, an interjection of cheering or setting on of a dog, mod. F. *haler*, set (dogs upon one), encourage with shouts. So G. *hallo*, *halloh*, perhaps after the E. The form *hallow*, as a noun or verb, with accent on the first syllable, is a var. of *hollow*, *hollo*, *holla*, now scarcely used as an interj., and is in so

far different from *hallo, hello:* see *holla, hollow*[2], etc. Cf. *hallabaloo, hullabaloo*, etc., F. *halali*, a hunting-cry, etc.] An exclamation used to call attention: same as *hello, hullo*, now more common colloquially, and as *halloo*, which differs more in pronunciation and use. See *hello* and *halloo*.

hallo†, *v. t.* [< ME. *halowen;* cf. OF. *halloer*, also *haller*, halloo in pursuit, incite with cries; from the interj.: see *hallo, interj.*, and cf. *halloo, v., hollo, hollow*[2], *v.*] To call or shout to; incite with cries.

halloo (ha-lö′), *interj.* [A sonorous variant of *hallo*, suited to a prolonged cry intended to be heard at a distance.] An exclamation used to call the attention of a person at a distance, or in hunting to incite the dogs.

> Pillicock sat on pillicock hill;—
> *Halloo, halloo*, loo, loo! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.
>
> Some popular chief,
> More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
> And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out.
> *Dryden.*
>
> *Halloo*, my fancie, *halloo!*
> Stay, stay at home with me;
> I can thee no longer follow,
> For thou hast betrayed me
> And bewrayed me!
> It is too much for thee.
> *W. Cleland* (?), Halloo, my Fancie.

halloo (ha-lö′), *v.* [< *halloo, interj.* Cf. *hallo, hollo, hollow*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; call with a loud voice; shout; cry, as after dogs.

> Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me. *Sidney.*
>
> I knocked at various doors, and *hallooed* loudly, until a sleepy farmer made his appearance.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 394.

II. *trans.* **1.** To call or shout to; incite or chase with shouts and cries of "Halloo!"

> Old John *hallooes* his hounds again. *Prior*, Alma, ii.
>
> If I fly, Marcius,
> *Halloo* me like a hare. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 8.

2. To cry aloud; utter with shouts.

> *Halloo* [var. *holla*] your name to the reverberate hills,
> And make the babbling gossip of the air
> Cry out, Olivia! *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

halloo (ha-lö′ or hal′ö), *n.* A call, cry, or shout uttered to attract attention, or as a signal, as in hunting to urge on the dogs.

> When as they find their speed avails them nought,
> Upon the toils run headlong without fear,
> With noise of hounds, and *hallоos* as distraught.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii.
>
> List, list; I hear
> Some far-off *halloo* break the silent air.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 481.

Hallopoda (ha-lop′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Hallopus* as an adj.: see *Hallopus*.] A primary division or suborder of dinosaurian reptiles, instituted for the family *Hallopodidæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1882.

Hallopodidæ (hal-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hallopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurian reptiles with amphicœlous vertebræ, the feet digitigrade and unguiculate, the fore limbs very small, the hind feet tridactyl, with greatly elongated metatarsals and the calcaneum much produced backward.

Hallopus (hal′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., for **allopus*, < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot;* appar. in allusion to the difference in the feet.] The typical genus of the family *Hallopodidæ*.

hallotype (hal′ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *hellenotype*.

hallow[1] (hal′ō), *n.* [< ME. *halowe, haloghe, haloe, halewe, halze, halwe*, a saint, < AS. *hāliga, hālga*, a saint, def. form of *hālig*, holy (so *saint*, orig. adj. *sanctus*, holy): similarly in other Teut. tongues: see *holy*. Cf. *hallow*[1], *v.*] A saint; a holy person; an apostle: now hardly used except historically, or as in *Hallowe'en, Hallowmas, All-hallows*, etc.

> Now God, quod he, and alle his *halwes* bryghte,
> So wisly on my soule as have mercy.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 962.
>
> By God and by his *halwes* twelve.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 831.
>
> It was as he put his spear in rest, and pricked his steed forward to the charge, that England's knight asked his Saviour's forgiveness, and begged St. Mary and all *hallows* to pray for him. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 226.
>
> Men said openly that Christ slept and His *hallows*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 189.

hallow[1] (hal′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *halowen, halewen, halwen, halzen, halgien*, < AS. *hālgian* (= OS. *hēlagōn* = D. *heiligen* = OHG. *heilagōn*, MHG. G. *heiligen* = Icel. Sw. *helga* = Dan. *hellige*), make holy, consecrate, < *hālig*, holy: see *holy*.] To mark or set apart as holy; consecrate to holy or religious use; keep sacred; regard or treat as holy; reverence; adore; hold in solemn honor.

> On Saynt Steuen day he did *halow* that kirke.
> *Robert of Brunne*, p. 64.
>
> In ye begynnyng it is ordeynede yat euery brother and sister of this fraternitee shullen *halwen* euermore ye day of seint George. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.
>
> When therefore we sanctify or *hallow* churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make them places of public resort, that we invest God himself with them, that we sever them from common uses.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.
>
> Our Father which art in heaven, *Hallowed* be thy name.
> Mat. vi. 9.
>
> Have thou the honour first thy Lord to greet,
> And join thy voice unto the angel quire,
> From out his secret altar touch'd with *hallow'd* fire.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 28.
>
> Great men *hallow* a whole people, and lift up all who live in their time. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.
>
> The sole men we shall prize in the after-time,
> Your very armour *hallow'd*, and your statues
> Rear'd, sung to. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Hallowed bell. See *blessed bell*, under *bell*[1]. =**Syn.** *Dedicate, Consecrate*, etc. See *devote*.

hallow[2]†, *interj., v.*, and *n.* See *hallo* and *hollo*.

Hallow-day† (hal′ō-dā), *n.* All Saints' day.

> This night is Hallowe'en, Janet,
> The morn is *Hallowday*.
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

Hallowe'en, Hallow-eve (hal-ō-ēn′, -ēv′), *n.* [Also written *Halloween;* short for *Allhallowe'en*, etc., *All-hallows' even:* see *All-hallows, All-hallown, All-hallon*, etc. Cf. *Hallowmas*.] The evening of October 31st, as the eve or vigil of All-hallows or All Saints' day. Hallowe'en is an occasion of certain popular superstitions and observances in many Christian countries, fairies, witches, and imps of all kinds being supposed to be then especially active. In Scotland, as related in Burns's "Halloween," the evening is frequently celebrated by meetings of young people of both sexes, when various mystical or playful ceremonies are performed with the view of revealing future husbands or wives. The form *Hallow-even* is rare.

> "This night is *hallow-eve*," he said,
> "And to-morrow is hallow-day."
> *Sir Roland* (Child's Ballads, I. 224).
>
> Some merry, friendly country folks
> Together did convene,
> To burn their nits, and pou their stocks,
> An' haud their *Halloween*. *Burns*, Halloween.

Hallow-fair (hal′ō-fār), *n.* [< *hallow*[1], *n.* (with ref. to *Hallow-eve, All-hallows*), + *fair*[2].] A market held in November. [Scotch.]

Hallowmas, Hallowmass (hal′ō-mas), *n.* [Short for *All-hallows' mass*, AS. *ealra hālgena mæsse-dæg*, all saints' mass-day. Cf. *Hallowe'en, All-hallows*, etc.] The feast of All Saints; All Saints' day, namely, the 1st of November.

> I beseech you, look into master Froth here, sir; a man of fourscore pound a-year; whose father died at *Hallowmas*. Was 't not at *Hallowmas*, master Froth?
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1.

Hallow-tide (hal′ō-tīd), *n.* [Short for *Allhallow-tide*, ME. *alle halowene tid:* see *Allhallowtide*.] Same as *Allhallow-tide*.

halloysite (ha-loi′zīt), *n.* [Named after J. B. J. d'Omalius d'*Halloy* (1783–1875), a Belgian geologist.] A clay-like, earthy mineral with waxy or dull luster, white or slightly colored, and having a conchoidal fracture. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium.

hallucal (hal′ū-kạl), *a.* [< *hallux (halluc-)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the hallux: as, *hallucal* muscles; the *hallucal* or accessory metatarsal of a bird.

halluces, *n.* Plural of *hallux*.

hallucinate (ha-lū′si-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hallucinated*, ppr. *hallucinating*. [< L. *hallucinatus, allucinatus*, better *alucinatus*, pp. of *hallucinari, allucinari*, better *alucinari*, wander in mind, dream, talk idly, prate.] **I.**† *intrans.* To blunder.

> The very consideration of human infirmity is not sufficient to excuse such teachers of others, who *hallucinate* or prevaricate in this.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 122.
>
> Adorning richly, for the poet's sake,
> Some poor *hallucinating* scribe's mistake.
> *Byrom*, Epistle to a Friend.

II. *trans.* To affect with hallucination.

> But my subject C, although he could easily be *hallucinated* in any desired way, seemed always very drowsy and slow of response during his trance.
> *Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 248, note.
>
> The *hallucinated* person not only imagined such and such a thing, but imagined that he saw such and such a thing. *E. Gurney*, Eng. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 155.

★**hallucination** (ha-lū-si-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *hallucination* = Sp. *alucinación* = Pg. *allucinação* = It. *allucinazione*, < L. *hallucinatio(n-), allucinatio(n-)*, better *alucinatio(n-)*, < *alucinari*, wander in mind, dream, talk idly: see *hallucinate*.]

1. An unfounded notion; belief in an unreality; a baseless or distorted conception.

> This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addison.*

2. In *pathol.* and *psychol.*, the apparent perception of some external thing to which no real object corresponds. The mistaking of a bush for a bear in the dark is not hallucination, but only illusion; but the hearing of a voice when no sensible acoustic vibrations strike the ear is a very common hallucination. Hallucination may be of sight only, or of hearing only, or of both together. It may be consistent with perfect sanity and the absence of any false belief, and may even become an object of observation and study to the person affected.

> For if vision be abolished, it is called cæcitas, or blindness; if depraved, and receive its objects erroneously, *hallucination*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.
>
> Illusion and *hallucination* shade one into the other much too gradually for us to draw any sharp line of demarcation between them. *J. Sully*, Illusions, p. 111.
>
> *Hallucinations* of the senses are first distinguished from other *hallucinations* by the fact that they do not necessarily imply any false belief.
> *E. Gurney*, Eng. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 151.
>
> During the operation my chamber was filled with human figures of all kinds. This *hallucination* continued uninterruptedly till half after four, at which time digestion commenced. *Nicolai*, tr., in Nicholson's Journal.

=**Syn.** *Delusion, Illusion* (see *delusion*); phantasm.

hallucinator (ha-lū′si-nā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *hallucinator, alucinator*, < *alucinari:* see *hallucinate*.] One who acts under hallucination; a blunderer. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

hallucinatory (ha-lū′si-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *hallucinate* + *-ory*.] Partaking of or producing hallucination.

> *Hallucinatory* portraits are seen on blank cards, or on cards already photographed with entirely different faces.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 498.
>
> A prism placed before the more normal eye doubles the *hallucinatory* image, and makes one of the images undergo a deviation in conformity to the laws of optics.
> *Mind*, IX. 414.

halluf (hal′uf), *n.* [Abyssinian.] Ælian's wart-hog, *Phacochœrus æliani*. Also called *Abyssinian phacochœre, Ethiopian wild boar*, and *haraja*. ★See *wart-hog*.

hallux (hal′uks), *n.*; pl. *halluces* (-ū-sēz). [NL., altered from LL. *hallex*, or rather *allex*, the great toe, found earlier in fig. sense, L. *allex*, 'thumbling,' a term of contempt for a little man.] The innermost of the five digits which normally compose the hind foot of air-breathing vertebrates; in man, the great toe. See cut under *foot*. It is the correlative of *pollex*, the corresponding digit of the hand. In ornithology it is the digit of the fewest joints, when there are four digits: in birds with three toes in front and one behind it is the hind one; in birds with four digits, all in front, it is the inner one; in birds with four digits, two behind and two before, it is the inner hind one, except in the trogons, where it is the outer hind one; in nearly all birds with three or two digits it is wanting. See cut under *bird*[1].

> But the hind toe, or *hallux*, . . . requires special notice, as it is important in classification. The insertion of this digit varies, from the very bottom of the tarsus (metatarsus) . . . to some distance up the bone.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 128.

hallway (hâl′wā), *n.* An entrance-hall or a passage between rooms in a dwelling or other building.

halm, haulm[1] (hâm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haum, hawme;* < ME. *halm*, < AS. *healm*, the stem or stalk of grass, grain, etc., straw (cf. *healm-streáw*, straw, stubble), = OS. *halm* = D. MLG. *halm* = OHG. *halm*, MHG. *halm, halme*, G. *halm* = Icel. *hālmr*, stem, stalk, straw, = Sw. Dan. *halm*, straw, = L. *culmus*, a stalk (> E. *culm*[2], q. v.), = Gr. κάλαμος (> L. *calamus*, a reed: see *calamus*), καλάμη, a stalk of corn, = Skt. *kalamas*, a reed, = OBulg. *slama*, a stalk; allied to L. *culmen*, the highest point (> ult. E. *culminate*, etc.), *columen*, top, summit, *columna*, a pillar (> E. *column, colonnade, colonel*, etc.), from the root of *cellere*, raise, pp. *celsus*, high, in comp. *excellere*, raise, be eminent, > E. *excel*, q. v.] **1.** The stem or stalk of grain of any kind, and of peas, beans, hops, etc.

> A fog . . . of rushes, and flood-wood, and wild-celery *haulm*, and dead crow's-foot.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, etc., in general.—**3.** In England, especially, a kind of grass, *Ammophila arenaria*, growing on sea-beaches. Also called *maram, matweed*, and *stare*. See *Ammophila*, **1.**

halmalille (hal′ma-lil), *n.* [E. Ind.: prob. from a native name.] A valuable tree, *Espera cordifolia*, abundant in Ceylon, and also widely dispersed throughout tropical Asia. It is the only species of the genus, and belongs to the family *Tiliaceæ*, being allied to the linden-tree. The wood is much used in boat-building, as it is believed to resist the attack of

marine worms, and also, by a certain oleaginous property, to preserve the iron from corrosion. It is exported from Ceylon to Madras, and used in building the Masula boats adapted to the heavy surf of that coast. Its light wood is there known as *Trincomali-wood*. It is also used in Ceylon in house-building, etc.

Halmaturidæ (hal-ma-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halmaturus* + *-idæ*.] A family of kangaroos, taking name from the genus *Halmaturus*. See *Macropodidæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1831.

halmaturous (hal-ma-tū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *Halmaturus*, q. v.] Leaping with the assistance of the tail: an epithet of the kangaroos.

Halmaturus (hal-ma-tū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλμα(τ-)*, a spring, leap (< *ἅλλεσθαι*, spring, leap), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of kangaroos, of the family *Macropodidæ*, comprising the ordi-



Brush-kangaroo, or Black Wallaby (*Halmaturus ualabatus*).

nary brush-kangaroos, wallabies, or pademelons, which have a naked muffle. Most of the species of the family belong to this genus, and are of moderate or small size. Such are *H. antilopinus*, *H. bennetti*, *H. thetidis*, and others. The range of the genus includes Tasmania and New Guinea as well as Australia. It was founded by Illiger in 1811.

halmote†, *n.* See *hallmote*.

halo (hā'lō), *n.* [In ME. *hale;* = F. *halo* = Sp. ★*halo*, *halón* = Pg. *halão* = It. *alone*, < L. *halos*, gen. and acc. *halo* (= Ar. *hēlah* = Hind. *hālah*, a halo), < Gr. *ἅλως*, gen. and acc. *ἅλω*, Epic *ἄλωή*, a threshing-floor (on which the oxen trod out a circular path), hence the round disk of the sun or moon, later a halo around them, < *ἁλεῖν*, grind.] 1. A luminous circle, either white or colored, seen round the sun or moon, and commonly of 22° or of 46° radius, the definite radii depending on the definite angles of ice-crystals. Sometimes one of these only is seen, and sometimes both appear at the same time. Halos are due to the refraction of light as it passes through minute ice-needles in the atmosphere. They are frequently accompanied by supernumerary circles, parhelia or mock suns, paraselenæ or mock moons, and variously arranged white bands, crosses, or arcs. All of these phenomena are the result of the refraction, reflection, and diffraction of light when it falls upon crystals of ice suspended in the atmosphere. Halos and their attendant phenomena are more frequent in winter than in summer, and are more commonly observed in the arctic regions than in warmer climates.

Halos must not be confounded with coronæ — those concentric rings which encircle the sun or moon when seen through a mist or cloud. *Halos*, as we have seen, are red inside, coronæ are red outside. The size of the coronæ depends on the size of the drops of water in a mist or cloud, being smaller as the drops are larger. They are due to diffraction, and can only be explained by the help of the undulatory theory. *Tait*, Light, p. 133.

2. A circle of light, as the nimbus surrounding the head of a saint. See *nimbus*.—3. A brownish circle round the nipple; an areola.—4. [NL.] Pl. *halones* (hal'ō-nēz). In *ornith.*, certain chiefly concentric rings of color in the yolk of an egg: an optical appearance due to the deposition of the yolk in successive layers or strata.—5. Figuratively, an ideal glow or glory investing an object as viewed through the medium of feeling or sentiment.

The past always comes to us with a *halo*.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 423.

halo (hā'lō), *v.* [< *halo*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To form a halo. [Rare.]

His gray hairs
Curled life-like to the fire
That *haloed* round his saintly brow.
Southey, Thalaba, ix.

II. *trans.* To surround with a halo.

The fact that a man is not yet *haloed* with the light that comes only when, in death or in hoary age, he recalls to us the past, need not debar him from full recognition. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 410.

Halobates (ha-lob'a-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς* (in comp. *ἁλι-* and *ἁλο-*), the sea, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνειν*, go, walk, tread.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Nepidæ:* so called because the species are found on the surface of the sea. These bugs are truly pelagic. They are properly tropical and subtropical, but occur in great numbers on the tracts of sargassum, by which they are carried far north and south. Straggling specimens have been found as far north as North Carolina. *Eschscholtz.*

Halochloa (ha-lok'lō-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *χλόη*, verdure.] A genus of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, the type of his family *Halochloæ*. It is characterized by fronds articulated at the base and provided with distinct leaves, solitary petioled conceptacles, the angiocarps located in the peripheral portion, and distinct petioled aërocysts crowned with leaflets. It is now reduced to a section of *Sargassum*.

Halochloæ (ha-lok'lō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Halochloa*.] A family of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, coming under his tribe *Angiospermeæ*, of the class *Isocarpeæ*, and having the genus *Halochloa* as the type. It is now embraced in the *Fucaceæ*.

Halodroma (ha-lod'rō-mä), *n.* [NL., equiv. to **Halidromus*, < Gr. *ἁλίδρομος*, running over the sea, < *ἅλς*, the sea, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] The typical genus of petrels of the subfamily *Halodrominæ*. *Pelecanoides* is a synonym of prior date. *Illiger*, 1811. Also written *Haladroma*.

halodrome (hal'ō-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Halodroma*. Also written *haladrome*.

Halodrominæ (ha-lod-rō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halodroma* + *-inæ*.] An aberrant subfamily of *Procellariidæ*, having short wings and tail as in diving birds, tridactyl feet, the nasal tubes vertical instead of horizontal, and a rudimentary gular pouch. *Halodroma* is the typical and only genus. The species are found in southern seas, and resemble auks rather than petrels. The subfamily is also known as the family *Pelecanoididæ*.

halogen (hal'ō-jen), *n.* [= F. *halogène*, < Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *chem.*, an element that forms a compound of a saline nature by its direct union with a metal. The halogens are chlorin, iodine, bromine, and fluorin, to which cyanogen may be added as a compound halogen.

halogenia (hal-ō-jē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *halogen*.] Same as *halogen*.

halogenous (ha-loj'e-nus), *a.* [As *halogen* + *-ous*.] Having the nature of halogens; generating saline compounds.

halography (ha-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of salts. *Thomas.*

haloid (hā'loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* In *chem.*, like sea-salt: applied to all those compounds which consist of a metal directly united to chlorin, bromine, iodine, or fluorin. They are distinguished by the name of *haloid salts* because in constitution they are all similar to sea-salt.

There is a class of bodies, the *haloid* ethers, which stand in nearly the same relation to the corresponding hydrogen compounds as benzoënitrite to hydrocyanic acid.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 36.

II. *n.* A haloid salt.

Also spelled *haloide*.

halomancy (hal'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *μαντεία*, divination: see *mantis*.] Divination in some manner by means of salt. Also written, less properly, *alomancy*.

halones, *n.* Plural of *halo*, 4.

Halonia (ha-lō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλωνία*, a threshing-floor, < *ἅλως*. See *halo*.] A name given by Lindley and Hutton to a fossil found in the coal-measures, in regard to the nature and affinities of which there has been much discussion. It is now known to be a fruiting ★branch of *Lepidophloios* (which see).

halophilous (ha-lof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *bot.*, preferring or habitually growing in soil impregnated with salt, or ★various salts, as maritime plants.

halophyte (hal'ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] The saltwort, a plant, such as those of the genera *Salicornia*, *Salsola*, and *Dondia*, inhabiting salt marshes and sea-coasts. The ash contains barilla and other salts.

Haloragaceæ (hal-ō-rā-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haloragis* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants established by Lindley in 1846, including the *Haloragidaceæ* as now defined and also the genus *Trapa*, but excluding the genus *Gunnera*.

Haloragidaceæ (hal-ō-rā-ji-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haloragis* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (choripetalous) plants, characterized by small, often incomplete 2- to 4-merous flowers, inferior 1- to 4-celled ovary, with as many distinct styles, solitary pendulous ovules, and fleshy albumen. They consist largely of aquatic herbs, the genera *Hippuris*, *Myriophyllum*, and *Proserpinaca* being represented in North America. The family has been variously called *Haloragaceæ*, *Haloragaceæ*, *Haloragiaceæ*, *Haloragideæ*, etc., and made by some authors to include the genera *Trapa* and *Callitriche*, and Lindley placed the genus *Gunnera* in the *Araliaceæ*.

Haloragis (hal-ō-rā'jis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *ῥάξ*, a berry.] The typical genus of the family *Haloragidaceæ*, founded by J. and G. Forster in 1776, consisting of about 50 species of plants, chiefly Australasian, a few occurring in India and China, and one on the island of Juan Fernandez. The genus is botanically characterized by the possession of 4 petals, 8 stamens, a 1- to 4-celled ovary with from 2 to 4 ovules in each cell, and plumose stigmas. The plants are chiefly low terrestrial herbs with small leaves, and bear inconspicuous axillary flowers which are sometimes unisexual, the pistillate (female) flowers in such cases being generally apetalous. Two Australian species, *H. alata* and *H. tetragyna*, are cultivated under the name of *seaberry*.

halosaurian (hal-ō-sâ'ri-an), *n.* [As *Halosaurus* + *-ian*.] An extinct marine saurian, as an ichthyosaur or a plesiosaur.

The *Halosaurians*, with their best known genera, Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus, are entirely peculiar to the secondary period. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 177.

Halosauridæ (hal-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes having the body entirely covered by cycloid scales, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the opercular apparatus incomplete, the gill-openings wide, and the ovaries closed. They are of an elongated form, with a tapering pointed tail, no caudal fin, no adipose fin, a small short dorsal fin, a very long anal fin, and a scaly head without barbels.

Halosaurus (hal-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus



Halosaurus macrochir.

of *Halosauridæ*. *H. macrochir* is a deep-sea Atlantic species about 2 feet long. *Johnson*, 1863.

haloscope (hal'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλως*, a halo, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument invented by M. Beauvais which exhibits the phenomena connected with halos, parhelia, and the like.

halotrichite (ha-lot'ri-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-ite*2.] 1. An iron alum found in silky fibrous aggregations.—2. Same as *alunogen*.

haloxylin (ha-lok'si-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *-in*2.] A mixture of yellow prussiate of potassa, niter, and charcoal, used as an explosive.

halp†, **halpe**†. Obsolete preterits of *help*.

halpace†, *n.* See *hautepace*.

halse1† (hâls), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *hawse;* < ME. *hals*, < AS. *heals* = OS. *hals* = OFries. *hals* = D. *hals* = OHG. MHG. G. *hals* = Icel. *hāls* = Sw. Dan. *hals* = Goth. *hals*, the neck, = L. *collum* (orig. **colsum*), the neck (> ult. E. *collar*, *accoll*, *accolade*, etc.); perhaps ult. connected with L. *celsus*, p. a., high, prominent, *excellere*, be eminent, etc.: see *excel*, *culm*2, *halm*, etc. Cf. *halse*2.] The neck; the throat.

Thy litel children hanging by the *hals*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 73.

Scho bare a horne abowte hir *halse;*
And vnder hir belte full many a flone.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

Hyt stekyth in my *hals*, I may not gete hyt done.
Le Bone Florence, l. 1474.

halse1† (hâls), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *haulse*, dial. (Sc.) *hawse*, *hose;* < ME. *halsen*, also *halchen* (cf. E. dial. *halsh*), < AS. **halsian*, **healsian* (not found) (= OS. *helsjan* = OHG. *halsōn*, MHG. G. *halsen* = Icel. *hālsa*), embrace, < *heals*, the neck: see *halse*1, *n.* Partly confused with *halse*3, q. v.] To fall upon the neck of; embrace.

The kynge . . . ran hym a-gein with armes spred a-brode, and hym *halsed* and seide he was the man in all the worlde that was moste to hym welcome.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad,
And lovely *haulst*, from feare of treason free.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 49.

While thee, my derling childe, myne onely ioye, my parting blis,
Thus *haulsing* here I hold, er tidings myne eares may wound.
Phaer, Æneid, viii.

halse2† (hâls), *n.* [Now usually written *hawse;* a particular use of *halse*1, the neck, but in this use of Scand. origin; < Icel. *hāls*, the neck, part of the forecastle or bow of a ship or boat, the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, the end of a rope, etc., = Sw. Dan. *hals*, the neck, tack, etc.: see *halse*1, and cf. *halse*4 and *halser*, *hawser*.] An obsolete form of *hawse*1.

halse3† (hâls), *v. t.* [In another form *hailse*, of Scand. origin (see *hailse*); < ME. *halsen*, *halsien*, beseech, adjure, < AS. *hālsian*, beseech,

adjure, exorcise, = OHG. *heilisōn*, MHG. *heilsen*, predict (by omens), < Icel. *heilsa* = Sw. *helsa* = Dan. *hilse*, greet, hail; with verb-formative *-s* (as in AS. *blētsian*, ONorth. *bloedsia*, E. *bless*, q. v., likewise of religious origin), < AS. *hāl* (= OHG. *heil* = Icel. *heill*, etc.), whole, hale, safe: see *hail*[2], *hale*[2], *whole*. Hence *halsen*, *halseny*, *hazeney*, *hazon*, etc.] **1.** To greet; salute; hail.—**2.** To beseech; adjure.

> This yonge child to conjure he bigan,
> And seyde, O dere child, I *halse* thee,
> In vertu of the holy Trinitee,
> Tel me what is thy cause for to synge.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 198.
>
> He *halsed* hit thorow goddes myȝte
> That the fende he putte to flyȝte.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 85.

halse[4]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., also written *hawse*: see *hawse*[2].] Same as *hawse*[2].

halse-bone†(hâls'bōn), *n.* [Sc. *halsbane*; < *halse*[1] + *bone*[1].] The neck-bone.

> She pu'd the broom flower on Hive-hill,
> And strew'd on's white *hals bane*.
> *The Broomfield Hill* (Child's Ballads, I. 132).

halsemant†, *n.* An executioner. *Halliwell.*

> The *halsman's* sword. *Cleaveland Revived* (1660), p. 75.

halsen (hâl'sen), *v.* [Also *halson*, *halzen*, *halseny*, *osny*, etc., < ME. *halsnien*, *helsnien*, AS. **hālsnian*, **hālsnian*, extended form of *hālsian*: see *halse*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adjure: same as *halse*, *v.*—**2.** To predict; promise. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To promise; bode; bid (fair or ill). [Prov. Eng.]

halseny (hâl'sen-i), *n.*; pl. *halsenies* (-iz). [Also *hazeney*, *v*; < *halsen*, *v.*] **1.** A prediction (of evil).—**2.** Guess; conjecture. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

halser†, *n.* See *hawser*.

halsier†, *n.* A book-word (NL. *helciarius*) based on *hale*[1], appar. confused with *halser*, *hawser*. See quotation.

> An *halsier*, or he which haleth and draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a rope. *Nomenclator* (1585).

halster, *n.* Appar. an erroneous emendation of *halsier*.

halt[1] (hâlt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hault*; < ME. *halt*, rarely *hølt*, < AS. *healt*, ONorth. *halt* = OS. OFries. LG. *halt* = OHG. MHG. *halz* = Icel. *haltr*, also *halltr* = Sw. Dan. *halt* = Goth. *halts*, lame. Connection with L. *claudus*, lame, is not probable.] Lame; not able to walk without limping.

> Whom I made blynde, *halt*, or mesele,
> With his word he ȝaf hem hele.
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 17989.
>
> Bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the *halt*, and the blind. Luke xiv. 21.
>
> Yet thousands still desire to journey on,
> Though *halt*, and weary of the path they tread.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 471.

halt[1] (hâlt), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *hault*; < ME. *halten*, < AS. *healtian* (= North Fries. *halte* = MD. D. *houtten* = OLG. *haltōn*, MHG. *halzen* = Icel. *haltra* (for **halta*), also refl. *heltask* = Sw. *halta* = Dan. *halte*, limp, halt; cf. OHG. *gihelzan*, make lame), < *healt*, halt, lame: see *halt*[1], *a.*] **1.** To limp; move with a limping gait.

> The king would have given unto him Judith, the widowe of Earle Waltheofus, but shee refused him because that he *halted* on the one legge. *Stow.*
>
> Scarce half made up,
> And that so lamely and unfashionable,
> That dogs bark at me as I *halt* by them.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.
>
> The traveler now, stooping, felt his foot and leg, as if trying whether they were sound; apparently something ailed them, for he *halted* to the stile whence I had just risen, and sat down. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

2. To stand in doubt; hesitate; linger; delay.

> How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 Ki. xviii. 21.
>
> Their religion *halteth* betwixt diuers religions of the Turkes, Persians, and Christians of the Iacobite and Nestorian Sects. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 343.
>
> Haue you perceiued my liberalitie or goodnesse, towardes you, to *halt*, to faynt, or to be slacke, at any tyme, or in any thyng?
> *Udall*, Flowers for Latin Speaking, fol. 24.

3. To be lame, faulty, or defective, as in connection of ideas, or in measure or versification: as, a *halting* metaphor; a *halting* sonnet.

> The lady shall say her mind freely, or the blank verse shall *halt* for 't. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.
>
> Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
> And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 98.

halt[1] (hâlt), *n.* [< *halt*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of limping; lameness; a defect in gait.—**2.** A disease in sheep.

> In cold stiff soils the bleaters oft complain
> Of gouty ails, by shepherds term'd the *halt*.
> *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

halt[2] (hâlt), *n.* [First in 17th century, also *alt* (Milton), < OF. *halte* or *halt*, stop, stay, = It. *alto*, stop, stay, in the phrase *fare alto* = F. *faire halte*, stop, stay, make a stand; cf. D. *halte* or *halt*, *houden*, lit. hold, halt, < G. *halt*, halt, lit. hold, impv. of *halten* = E. *hold*[1]: see *hold*[1], *v.*] A stop; a suspension of progress in walking, riding, or going in any manner, and especially in marching.

> To descry the distant foe,
> Where lodged, or whither fled; or if for fight,
> In motion or in *halt*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 532.
>
> Among them rose a cry
> As if to greet the king; they made a *halt*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

A *halt* was called at Oxford, with the advance seventeen miles south of there.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 432.

halt[2] (hâlt), *v.* [= F. *halter*, halt; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To stop in walking or going; cease to advance; stop for a longer or shorter time on a march, as a body of troops.

> At length prudence and reason cry *Halt!*
> *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 54.
>
> When we *halted* at that other well,
> And I was faint to swooning.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *trans.* To bring to a stand; cause to cease marching: as, the general *halted* his troops.

halt[3]†. A Middle English contraction of *haldeth*, equivalent to *holdeth*, third person singular of the present indicative of *hold*[1].

halter[1] (hâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *halter*; < *halt*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who halts or limps; hence, one who hesitates as in doubt.

> Those *halters* between two religions think they can do their homage to the true God and to the false.
> *D. Stokes*, Twelve Minor Prophets (1659), p. 412.

halter[2] (hâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *halter*, *helter*, *helfter*, < AS. *hælfter*, *healfter*, *hælftre* (= MD. *halfter*, *halchter*, D. *halfter*, *halster* = MLG. *halter*, LG. *halfter*, *helchter*, *halter* = OHG. *halftra*, MHG. *helfter*, G. *halfter*, a halter), < **half-*, a base appearing also, with umlaut, in AS. *hielf*, *helf*, E. *helve*, a handle, and in AS. *helma* (for orig. **helfma*, **helbma*), E. *helm*[1], a handle, tiller (see *helve* and *helm*[1]), + suffix *-ter*.] **1.** A rope, cord, or strap having at one end a noose or a headstall, for leading or confining a horse or other animal.

> He took a cowt [colt] *halter* frae his hose . . .
> And tied it to his gray mare's tale.
> *Lochmaben Harper* (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

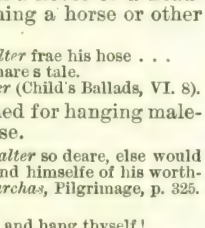
2. A rope specially intended for hanging malefactors; a hangman's noose.

> Pitie it is that he priseth a *halter* so deare, else would he rid the world of a burthen, and himselfe of his worthlesse life. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.
>
> Thou musty justice,
> Buy an honourable *halter*, and hang thyself!
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, iii. 3.

★ **halter**[2] (hâl'tėr), *v. t.* [< *halter*[2], *n.*] To put a halter on; catch, hold, or make fast with or as if with a halter: as, to *halter* a horse.

> I have savage cause;
> And to proclaim it civilly, were like
> A *halter'd* neck, which does the hangman thank
> For being yare about him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.
>
> What pretty gins thou hast to *halter* woodcocks!
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 2.

halter[3] (hal'tėr), *n.*; pl. *halteres* (hal-tē'rēz). [< L. *halter*, < Gr. *ἁλτήρ*, usually in pl. *ἁλτῆρες*, weights held in the hands to give an impetus in leaping, leaping-weights, < *ἅλλεσθαι*, leap, = L. *salire*, leap: see *salient*.] In *entom.*, one of the poisers or balancers of insects: usually in the plural.



Portion of an Asilid Fly, showing *a*, *a*, Halteres.

Flies may be easily recognized by their having but a single pair of wings, the hinder pair being aborted, and existing in a rudimentary state under the name of *halter*.
A. S. Packard, Study of Insects, p. 358.

Halterata†(hal-tē-rā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *halteratus*: see *halterate*.] The order of insects now called *Diptera*. *Scopoli*, 1763.

halterate (hal'tē-rāt), *a.* [< NL. *halteratus*, < L. *halter*, a halter: see *halter*[3].] Having halteres, as a dipterous insect; specifically, pertaining to the *Halterata*.

halter-break (hâl'tėr-brāk), *v. t.* To accustom to the use of a halter; break or train by means of a halter, as a colt.

> Always *halterbreak* colts to go beside their mothers.
> *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Dec. 24, 1886.

halteres, *n.* Plural of *halter*[3].

Halteria (hal-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *halter*, < Gr. *ἁλτήρ*, a leaping-weight: see *halter*[3].] The typical genus of *Halteriidæ*, having the peristome spirally involute, the mouth eccentric, and a girdle of supplementary springing-hairs. They are very minute, but may be recognized by their globose form and slow rocking or lagging motions, interrupted at times by quick skipping. They are found only in fresh water. *H. grandinella* is an example.

Halteriidæ (hal-tē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halteria* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming animalcules, typified by the genus *Halteria*.

Halterina (hal-tē-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halteria* + *-ina*[2].] A family of ciliate infusorians, represented by the genera *Halteria* and *Strombidium*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60.

Halteriptera†(hal-tē-rip'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *halter*, Gr. *ἁλτήρ*, a leaping-weight, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The order of insects now called *Diptera*. *Clairville*, 1798.

halteripterous†, *a.* [See *Halteriptera*.] Having halteres, as a dipterous insect; specifically, pertaining to the *Halteriptera*.

halterman†(hâl'tėr-man), *n.* A hangman.

> It is an ill wind that blows no man to good, for *haltermen* and ballet-makers were not better set a-worke this many a day. *Lundle of New Wit* (1638).

haltersack†(hâl'tėr-sak), *n.* One who is fit for the gallows; a hangdog; a gallows-bird.

> A knavish lad, a slie wag, a *haltersack*. *Florio*, p. 81.
>
> I would hang him up by the heels, and flay him, and salt him, whoreson *halter-sack*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

Haltica (hal'ti-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping, < *ἅλλεσθαι*, leap: see *halter*[3].] A genus of flea-beetles, referred to the *Chrysomelidæ* or *Galerucidæ*, or made type of a family *Halticidæ*. The turnip-flea or turnip-fly, *H. nemorum*, destructive at times to turnip-crops, is an example. Another species, *H. consobrina*, attacks cabbage. The cucumber flea-beetle, *H. cucumeris*, is one of the commonest in the United States. Also written *Altica*. See also cut under *flea-beetle*.


Cucumber Flea-beetle (*Haltica cucumeris*). (Line shows natural size.)

Halticidæ (hal-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haltica* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial coleopters or jumping beetles, typified by the genus *Haltica*; the flea-beetles. They have thickened hind femora, fitted for leaping, are of small size and often bright-colored, and are especially injurious to cruciferous plants. Also written *Halticides*, *Halticites*.

Halticoptera[1] (hal-ti-kop'te-rä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing., < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of chalcid hymenopters, of the subfamily *Pteromalinæ*, of which the European *H. aterrima* is the sole species. *Spinola*, 1811.

Halticoptera[2] (hal-ti-kop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Halticoptera*[1].] A series of genera in *Chalcididæ* proposed by Haliday in 1840. [Not in use.]

Halticoridæ (hal-ti-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halticoris* + *-idæ*.] A family of jumping bugs, or saltatorial heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Halticoris*, and belonging to the superfamily *Capsina*. *Douglas and Scott*, 1865.

Halticoris (hal-tik'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), contr. of **Halticocoris*, < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping (see *Haltica*), + *κόρις*, bug.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Halticoridæ*, comprising a few European species, as *H. pallicornis*.

haltingly (hâl'ting-li), *adv.* In a halting manner; with limping; hesitatingly; slowly.

halvaner, halvanner (hal'van-ėr), *n.* [North. E., < *halvan-s* + *-er*[1].] A miner who dresses or washes halvan-ore. See *halvans*.

halvan-ore (hal'van-ōr), *n.* See *halvans*.

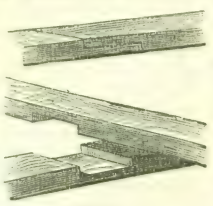
halvans (hal'vanz), *n. pl.* [North. E., perhaps for **halfens* (cf. *halfendeal*), < *half*, q. v.] In *mining*, the refuse ore, or that from which the best part has been selected. Halvans may be subjected to further culling; and, when this is done, the ore thus obtained is called *halvan-ore*. In general, the word is a synonym of *attle*[1]. [Not much used in the United States.]

halve (häv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *halved*, ppr. *halving*. [< ME. *halven*, *halfen* (= MHG. *halben*, *helben*, G. *halben*); < *half*, *a.*] **1.** To divide into two parts, especially two equal parts or halves.

> But *halve* your men in equal parts.
> *Battle of Philiphaugh* (Child's Ballads, VII. 134).

We can no more *halve* things, and get the sensual good by itself, than we can get an inside that shall have no outside, or a light without a shadow.
Emerson, Compensation.

2. To join, as two pieces of timber, by cutting away one half or an equal portion in depth of each, so as to let them into each other. This is done to produce either a lap-joint, a dovetail, a scarf, or a notched joint or common halving. The upper figure represents the simple lap-joint, and the lower one the common halving.



Halving.

halvet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *half*. ★*Chaucer.*

halved (hävd), *a.* In *bot.*, with one half, or nearly so, of a nominally bilateral organ wanting, as in the leaves of some begonias; dimidiate.

halve-net, haave-net (hâv'net), *n.* [< Icel. *háfr*, a kind of net for herring-fishing, + E. *net*[1], *n.*] A standing net placed within water-mark to prevent the fishes from returning with the tide. [Scotch.]

halves (hävz), *n.* Plural of *half*.

halving-belt (hä'ving-belt), *n.* A belt crossed between two pulleys to make them revolve in opposite directions.

halwet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *hallow*[1].

haly (hā'li), *a.* An obsolete (Middle English) ★or dialectal (Scotch) form of *holy*.

halyard, halliard (hal'yärd), *n.* [Also written *haliard, haulyard;* commonly regarded as < *hale*[1] + *yard*[1], "because they *hale* or draw the *yards* into their places" (Skeat), but more probably a perversion, accommodated to this notion (or to *lanyard, laniard*, q. v.), of an earlier *hallier* or **halier*, equiv. to *haler* or *hauler*, < *hale*[1] + *-ier*[1]. *Hallier* does occur in other senses: see *hallier*[2].] *Naut.*, a rope or purchase used to hoist or lower yards or sails on their respective masts or stays. All yards have halyards except the lower yards and lower topsail-yards.

Each mast has only two shrouds of twisted rattan, which are often both shifted to the weather-side; and the *halyard*, when the yard is up, serves instead of a third shroud. *Anson*, Voyages, ii. 10.

Crowfoot-halyards, lines running through a block on a stay, used for tightening the backbone of an awning.—**Peak-halyards**, the ropes or tackles by which the outer end of a gaff is hoisted.—**Signal-halyards**, light lines running through sheaves at the gaff-ends or mastheads, used for hoisting flags.

My attention was now directed by one of the men to the "Waldershare," who was trying to signal us by means of a lantern made fast to the peak *signal halyards* and run up and down. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

Throat-halyard, the rope or purchase by which the end of a gaff nearest the mast is hoisted.

halyard-rack (hal'yärd-rak, *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden framework in which the running part of any halyard is kept coiled, so that it may always be clear for running.

Halymeda, Halymedidæ. See *Halimeda, Halimedidæ*.

Halymenia (hal-i-mē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1842), appar. irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *μήν*, month, or moon.] A genus of marine algæ belonging to the natural order *Cryptonemiales*, family *Grateloupiaceæ*, characterized by the cylindraceous or compressed, gelatinous, membranaceous fronds, which are dichotomous, pinnate, or variously branched, and by the simple cortical layer formed of small oblong cells, its medullary portion being formed of large cells and internal articulated branching filaments. Natives of the warmer seas.

Halymenieæ (hal'i-mē-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halymenia* + *-eæ*.] One of the families of algæ established by Kützing, now included in the family *Grateloupiaceæ*.

Halymenites (hal-i-mē-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Halymenia* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil algæ, so named by Sternberg in 1833 from its supposed affinity with *Halymenia*. As emended by Schimper in 1869, it embraces forms with coriaceous or membranaceous, flattened or terete and fistulous fronds, and tubercled or punctiform sporangia immersed in the lamina of the frond. These forms are found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of Europe and America, being specially abundant in the passage-beds between these two systems of rocks. *H. major* is a large branching species with cylindrical, hollow warty fronds, very abundant in the Upper Cretaceous of the Rocky Mountain region, and called by the settlers *petrified corn-cobs*.

halymotet, *n.* Same as *hallmote*.

Halysereæ (hal-i-sē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halyseris* + *-eæ*.] In Lindley's system of classification of plants, a suborder of the *Fucaceæ*, having the fronds polysiphonous, barked, jointed, or continuous, and the vesicles scattered over the surface of the frond or collected into heaps. It embraced the tribes *Sphacelaridæ, Laminaridæ*, and *Sporochnidæ*.

Halysereideæ (hal'i-sē-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halyseris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ*.] Endlicher's name (1843) for the *Halysereæ*.

Halyseris (ha-lis'ē-ris), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *σέρις*, endive, chicory.] An inadmissible emendation of *Haliseris*, a genus of brown marine algæ, named by Targioni in 1817, belonging to the class *Dictyotales*. The frond is flat, dichotomous, and membranaceous, with a median nerve. The spores are naked, and united insori longitudinally arranged along each side of the costa. About a dozen species are known, inhabiting the warmer seas. A fossil form has been found in the Oölite of Yorkshire, which has been referred to this genus (*H. erecta*).

Halyserites (hal'i-sē-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Halyseris* + *-ites*.] An inadmissible emendation of *Haliserites*, the generic name given by Sternberg in 1833 to a fossil plant from the Middle Cretaceous (Cenomanian) of Niederschönau in Saxony, regarded by him as an alga allied to *Haliserites*. The forms from the Oölite and Carboniferous referred to this genus appear to have no affinity with it. See *Haliserites* in the supplement.

Halysidota (hal'i-si-dō'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλυσιδωτός*, wrought in chain fashion, < *ἅλυσις*, a chain.] A genus of American arctiid moths. *H. caryæ* is the common hickory tussock-moth of North America. Originally *Halesidota*. *Hübner*, 1816.

Halysites (hal-i-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Fischer), < Gr. *ἅλυσις*, a chain.] The typical genus of chain-corals of the family *Halysitidæ:* same as *Catenipora*.

Halysitidæ (hal-i-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halysites* + *-idæ*.] A family of paleozoic tabulate corals, taking name from the genus *Halysites;* the chain-corals.

Halysitinæ (hal'i-si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halysites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of chain-corals, referred to *Favositidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1849.

Halytherium, *n.* See *Halitherium*.

ham[1] (ham), *n.* [< ME. *hamme, homme*, < AS. ★*hamm* = D. *ham* = MLG. *ham, hamme* = OHG. *hamma*, MHG. *hamme*, G. dial. *hamme*, the ham, = Icel. *höm*, the ham or haunch of a horse, = Sw. dial. *ham*, the hind part of the knee; prob. lit. the 'crook' or 'bend' of the leg (cf. OF. F. *jambe* = Sp. Pg. It. *gamba*, ML. *gamba*, leg (see *gamb, jamb*), ult. of Celtic origin); cf. W. Ir. Gael. *cam*, crooked, L. *camur*, crooked; L. *camera, camara*, < Gr. *καμάρα*, a vault, chamber, etc.: see *cam*[2], *camera, camber*[1], *chamber*, etc.] 1. The back of the thigh; the thigh as a whole; in the plural, the gluteal region, the buttocks.

They [old men] have a plentiful lack of wit, together with most weak *hams*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Hark ye, pupil;
Go as I taught you, hang more upon your *hams*,
And put your knees out bent.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

At the caia's those who attended the consul kneeled on the sopha, resting behind on their *hams*, which is a very humble posture.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 102.

2. In *anat.*, specifically, the back of the knee; the lozenge-shaped area behind the knee, bounded by the hamstrings and heads of the calf-muscles, technically called the *popliteal space*.—3. The thigh of an animal slaughtered for food; particularly, the thigh of a hog salted and cured or dried in smoke.

Thy truffles, Perigord! thy *hams*, Bayonne!
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 558.

ham[2] (ham), *n.* 1†. An obsolete (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon) form of *home*[1].—2. In historical use, with reference to the Anglo-Saxon period, a village or town; more specifically, a manor or private estate with a community of serfs upon it: much used in compound local names, as in *Birmingham, Nottingham*.

Their homes, indeed, must have been scantily sprinkled over the wild and half-reclaimed country; but scant as they were, these "*hams*" and "tons" told as plainly as in other districts the tale of English colonization.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 70.

ham[3] (ham), *n.* [< ME. *ham, hamme* (in comp. names), < AS. *ham* (*hamm-*), an inclosure, fold, dwelling, chiefly in comp., in local names, in which it became confused with *ham*[2], similarly used (see *ham*[2], 2). Cf. *hem*[1], *hemble*.] A stinted common pasture for cows. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

hama (hā'mä), *n.* Same as *ama*.

Hamacantha (ham-a-kan'thä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅμα*, together, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn.] The typical genus of *Hamacanthinæ*. *J. E. Gray*.

Hamacanthinæ (ham'a-kan-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamacantha* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Heterorhaphidæ*, typified by the genus *Hamacantha*, having megascleres as oxea or styli, and microscleres as diancistræ.

hamadryad (ham'a-drī-ad), *n.*; pl. *hamadryads, hamadryades* (-ädz, ham-a-drī'a-dēz). [< L. *hamadryas*, pl. *hamadryades*, < Gr. *ἁμαδρυάς*, pl. *ἁμαδρυάδες* (also *ἁδρυάς*, pl. *ἁδρυάδες*), < *ἅμα*, together with (= E. *same*, q. v.) (or *ἀ-* copulative), + *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak-tree, = E. *tree:* see *dryad*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a wood-nymph believed to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

They were called Dryades and *Hamadryades*, because they begin to live with oakes, and perish together.
Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii., notes.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs whom the ancients called *hamadryads* is more to the honour of trees than anything yet mentioned. It was thought that the fate of these nymphs had so near a dependence on some trees, more especially oaks, that they lived and died together. *Spectator*, No. 589.

I am not sure that the tree was a gainer when the *hamadryad* flitted and left it nothing but ship-timber.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A dryad or wood-nymph, a butterfly of the old genus *Hamadryas*. (*b*) *pl.* A group of lepidopterous insects.—3. In *herpet.*, a large, hooded, venomous Indian serpent, *Naja hamadryas* or *Hamadryas elaps*, now *Ophiophagus elaps*. It is related to the cobra.—4. In *mammal.*, a large Abyssinian baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, with long mane and whiskers and tufted tail. Also called *hebe*.

Hamadryas (ha-mad'ri-as), *n.* [NL.: see *hamadryad*.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—2. A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*. See *Ophiophagus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.—3. A genus of mollusks.—4. [*l. c.*] The specific name of a baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.

hamal (ha-mäl'), *n.* [Turk. *hammāl*, < Ar. *hammāl*, a porter, carrier, < *hamala*, carry, bear.] A porter; in western India, a bungalow servant. Two hamals carry immense weights between them, suspended from poles supported on their shoulders.

Hamamelaceæ (ham'a-mē-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* + *-aceæ*.] See *Hamamelidæ*.

Hamameleæ (ham-a-mē'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* + *-eæ*.] In the classification of de Candolle, Gray, and others, a tribe or subfamily of plants, of the family *Hamamelidaceæ*, embracing the genera *Hamamelis, Fothergilla*, etc., and distinguished from the *Balsamifluæ*, to which *Liquidambar* belongs, by their one-ovuled cells and more apparent floral envelops.

Hamamelidaceæ (ham-a-mē-li-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* (*-lid-*) + *-aceæ*. *Lindley*, 1847.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous trees or shrubs, chiefly characterized by the inferior or half-inferior ovary and the solitary ovule pendent from the apex of the cell, embracing about 50 species belonging to 19 genera, of which *Hamamelis* (the witch-hazel) and *Liquidambar* (the sweet-gum) are the most important.

Hamamelideæ (ham'a-mē-lid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamamelis* (*-lid-*) + *-eæ*.] The name given by Robert Brown in 1818 to the plant family *Hamamelidaceæ* (which see). Lindley in 1836 used the name *Hamamelaceæ* for the same family. Both names have been used by more modern authors.

Hamamelis (ham-a-mē'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁμαμηλίς*, a tree with fruit like the pear, a kind of medlar or service-tree, < *ἅμα*, together with, + *μῆλον*, apple or other tree-fruit.] The typical genus of the family *Hamamelidaceæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1753, embracing 3 species of shrubs or small trees, and distinguished from related genera by the 4-parted flowers, deeply lobed calyx, blunt anthers, and deciduous leaves. *H. Virginiana* is the witch-hazel of North America; the others are natives of Japan. The flowers are polygamous, the staminate (male) ones having elongated, linear petals, which expand in autumn after the leaves have fallen. The leaves are large, crenate, and unequal at the base. The fruit is a dry, woody capsule.

hamarthritis (ham-är-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁμαρθρῖτις*, gout in all the joints at once, < *ἅμα*, together, + *ἀρθρῖτις*, gout: see *arthritis*.] In *pathol.*, arthritis, or more specifically gout, in all the joints.

hamartialogy (ha-mär-ti-al'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁμαρτία*, error, sin, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. That part of theology which treats of the origin, nature, operations, and effects of sin; the doctrine of sin: a subdivision of anthropology.—2. A treatise or dissertation on sin.

hamartite (ham'är-tīt), *n.* See *fluocerite*.

hamate (hā′māt), *a.* [< L. *hamatus*, furnished with a hook, hooked, < *hamus*, a hook.] 1. Hooked; entangled. [Rare.]

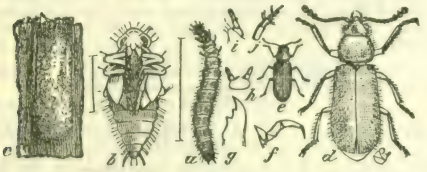
To explain cohesion by *hamate* atoms is accounted ignotum per ignotius. *Berkeley*, Siris, § 227.

2. In *zoöl.*, hooked; uncinate: same as *hamulate*. [Rare.]—3. In *bot.*, curved like a hook; hooked at the tip: said of hairs, spines, etc.

hamated (hā′mā-ted), *a.* Hooked, or set with hooks. [Rare.]

Nothing less than a violent heat can disentangle these creatures from their *hamated* station of life. *Swift*, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit.

ham-beetle (ham′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle, *Corynetes* (or *Necrobia*) *rufipes*, the larva of which often does great damage to cured hams in the United States. More fully called *red-legged ham-beetle*.



Red-legged Ham-beetle (*Corynetes rufipes*).

a, larva (line shows natural size); *b*, pupa (line shows natural size); *c*, cocoon; *d*, beetle, enlarged; *e*, beetle, natural size; *f*, leg of larva; *g*, mandible; *h*, labium; *i*, maxilla; *j*, antenna of larva. (*f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, enlarged.)

Two other beetles, the bacon-beetle, *Silpha americana*, and the larder-beetle, *Dermestes lardarius*, also occasionally injure hams, and the name may be also applied to them. But both the latter chiefly affect tainted or spoiled hams, while the true ham-beetle attacks well-cured hams. See also cut under *bacon-beetle*.

hamble (ham′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hambled*, ppr. *hambling*. [Also dial. *hammel*, *hamel*; < ME. *hamelen*, mutilate, < AS. *hamelian* (only once), mutilate (= OFries. *homelia* (also in verbal n. *homelenga*, *hamelinga*, *hemelenga*, *hemilinge*, mutilation, as of the beard) = OHG. *hamalōn*, MHG. *hameln*, mutilate, maim, G. *hammeln*, *hämmeln*, geld (lambs), = Icel. *hamla* = ODan. *hamle*, mutilate, maim), < **hamol* (found in only one passage, in def. form as noun, *homola*, *homela*, used to designate a person with his head shaved (as a mark of disgrace); cf. OSc. *homyll*, *hommel*, mod. *hummel*, *hummle*, having no horns (of a cow), *humlock*, a polled cow, also a person whose head has been shaved or hair cut: see further under *humble*[3], *v. t.*, which is ult. a doublet of *hamble*) = D. *hamel*, wether, = MLG. *hamel*, castrated wether, = OHG. *hamal*, mutilated, cut off (> OHG. *hamal*, n., a (castrated) wether, MHG. *hamel*, a wether, also a precipitous height, a cliff, also a stick (cut off), G. *hammel*, a wether, mutton, > Sw. *hammel* = ODan. *hammel*, a wether). Cf. OHG. *ham* (*hamm*-), mutilated, crippled, lame, paralytic, MHG. *hamen*, G. *hammen*, maim, curtail and also OFries. *hemma*, *hamma*, hinder, obstruct (a limb), MHG. *hamen*, *hemmen*, G. *hemmen*, Dan. *hemme*, Sw. *hämma*, stop, hinder, check: senses near that of the ult. allied E. *hamper*: see *hamper*[1], *hem*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To mutilate; hamstring; cut away.

Algate a foot is *hameled* of thy sorwe. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 964.

To *hammel*, or ham-string, to cut the ham, to hough. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

2. To cut out the balls of the feet of (dogs), so as to render them unfit for hunting.

II. *intrans.* To walk lame; limp: in this sense usually *hammel*, *hammle*. [Prov. Eng.]

Hambletonian (ham-bl-tō′ni-an), *n.* [From Black *Hambleton*, a race-course in Yorkshire, England.] The name of a breed of American trotting-horses descended from Hambletonian (foaled in 1849), and more remotely from Messenger, an English thoroughbred.

hambroline (ham′brō-lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of small line used for seizings.

Hamburg (ham′bėrg), *n.* 1. An excellent black variety of the *Vitis vinifera* or European grape, indigenous in Tyrol, where it is called *Trollinger* or *Tirolinger*, and perhaps the favorite grape throughout the world for hothouse cultivation. The berries are oblong, and of a peculiarly delicate and refreshing flavor. Commonly called *black Hamburg*. The *muscat Hamburg* is a variety differing but little from the other.

2. A variety of the domestic hen, of small size, with rose comb and blue legs, and the plumage of the male in general similar to that of the female. There are black Hamburgs, and gold- and silver-(yellow- and white-) spangled and penciled Hamburgs, the spangling or penciling being black on a yellow or white ground. They are among the prettiest of fowls, and are exceedingly prolific layers, though the eggs are small. The *Hamburghs*, erroneously so called from a name given them in the classification adopted at the early Birmingham shows, are chiefly breeds of English origin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 645.

★**hame**[1] (hām), *n.* [< ME. *hame*, *home*, < AS. *hama*, *homa*, a cover, skin, = OS. *hamo* = OFries. *homa*, *hama*, a cover, = D. *haam*, a hame (def. 2), = MLG. *ham* = OHG. *hamo*, MHG. *hame*, *ham*, G. *hamen* = Icel. *hamr* = Dan. *ham* = Goth. **hama*, a cover, covering (> *ga-hamōn*, cover). In sense 2 the word is perhaps of D. origin.] 1†. A covering; a skin; a membrane.

Of he caste his dragouns *hame*. *King Alisaunder* (ed. Skeat), l. 391.

Hame, thyn skynne of an eye or other lyke, membranula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 416.

2. One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draft-horse, to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neck. See cut under *harness*.—**Hame-straps** or **hame-strings**, the straps or strings which bind together the ends of the hames. See cut under *harness*.

hame[2] (hām), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *halm*[1].

hame[3] (hām), *n.* A Scotch form of *home*[1].

hamel (ham′el), *v.* See *hamble*.

hamelet†, *n.* See *hamlet*[1].

Hamelia (ha-mē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., named after the French botanist Du *Hamel* (Duhamel-Dumonceau, 1700–82).] A genus of tropical or subtropical American shrubs, founded by Jacquin in 1760, belonging to the family *Rubiaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Hamelieæ*, having a 5-lobed calyx, 5-ribbed corolla with stamens inserted at the base of its tube, a fusiform stigma, and the flowers arranged in scorpioid cymes. The genus embraces 6 species, several of which, especially *H. patens*, have handsome flowers, and are in cultivation as stove-plants. *H. ventricosa*, a native of Jamaica, is there called *princewood* and *Spanish elm*.

Hameliaceæ (ha-mē-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1834), < *Hamelia* + *-aceæ*.] A group of genera of rubiaceous plants, of which *Hamelia* is the type, equal to the tribe *Hamelieæ* of de Candolle.

Hamelidæ (ha-mel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamelia* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system, a suborder of *Cinchonaceæ*, having the genus *Hamelia* as the type, and substantially the same as the tribe *Hamelieæ* of de Candolle.

Hamelieæ (ham-ē-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamelia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, established in 1830 by A. P. de Candolle, who included in it 13 genera, of which *Hamelia* is the type. It was restricted by Bentham and Hooker to 6 genera, and in Engler's system it is reduced to a subtribe of the *Gardenieæ* with only 5 genera. It is differently constituted in each of the systems and *Hamelia* is almost the only genus common to them all.

hamely (hām′li), *a.* A Scotch form of *homely*.

hamer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hammer*[1].

hamesucken (hām′suk-n), *n.* [Sc., < AS. *hāmsōcn*, an attack on a man's house, also the fine therefor (= Icel. *heimsökn*; cf. OFries. *hām-, hēmsekenge*, *hemsekninge*, an attack on one's house, MLG. *heimsoke*, an attack on one's house, *heimsokinge*, visit, attack, Dan. *hjemsögelse*, Sw. *hemsökande*, *hemsökelse*, *hemsökning*, visitation, infliction, MHG. *heimesuoche*, *heimsuoche*, G. *heimsuchung*, visitation, punishment, MLG. *heimsoken*, visit, attack a house, MHG. *heimesuochen*, *heimsuochen*, G. *heimsuchen*, visit, punish, Dan. *hjemsöge* = Sw. *hemsöka*, visit upon, infest), < *hām*, home, + *sōcn*, a seeking: see *home*[1] and *soken*.] In *Scots law*, the offense of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place. Also *homesocken*.

hamfatter (ham′fat″ėr), *n.* A term of contempt for an actor of a low grade, as a negro minstrel. Said to be derived from an old-style negro song called "The Ham-fat Man."

hami, *n.* Plural of *hamus*, 1.

hamiform (ham′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook, + *forma*, shape.] Hamate or hamulate in form; unciform; uncinate.

Hamiglossa (ham-i-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *hamus*, a hook, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] A group of proboscis-bearing gastropods with the radular teeth in three longitudinal rows, of which the central row is fixed, while the lateral rows are changeable. It includes such families as the *Muricidæ* and *Buccinidæ*, or the whelks and the like.

hamiglossate (ham-i-glos′āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hamiglossa*.

Hamilton group. See *group*[1].

Hamiltonia (ham-il-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after F. Buchanan (1762–1829), who took in his later years the name of *Hamilton*, author of various works, some relating to India.] An untenable name for *Spermadictyon*, a genus of shrubs, founded by Roxburgh in 1819, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, distinguished by the 5-celled ovary, 5-parted style, and reticulate seed-coat, and embracing 3 or 4 species, natives of India, China, and the Indian archipelago. They have showy flowers with long tubular corollas, arranged in terminal panicles. One of the species, *Spermadictyon suaveolens*, has fragrant white flowers, and is well known to florists.

Hamiltonian (ham-il-tō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769–1831), and especially to a system of teaching languages which he advocated, and which was based upon the two principles that language is to be presented to the scholar as a living organism, and that its laws are to be learned by observation and not by rules.—2. Pertaining to Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856), an influential philosopher and logician of the Scottish school.

The general principle of the *Hamiltonian* logic. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 799.

3. Pertaining to Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805–65), an Irish mathematician.—4. Pertaining to or holding the political doctrines of Alexander Hamilton (1757–1804), an American statesman, who was one of the leaders of the Federalist party and the first Secretary of the Treasury.

Laying entirely aside the general proposition that the *Hamiltonian* Federalists considered a national debt as in itself a desirable institution, and conceding that the Federalists would themselves have ultimately reduced or discharged it, there still remains the fact that the Federalists made the debt a subordinate, Mr. Gallatin made it a paramount, consideration in politics. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 174.

Hamiltonian equation. See *equation*.—**Hamiltonian functions.** See *function*.—**Hamiltonian operator.** See *operator*.

II. *n.* A follower of any one of the persons named above. See I.

Hamiltonism (ham′il-ton-izm), *n.* [< *Hamilton* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The philosophy of Sir William Hamilton.

This is Kantism, but it is not *Hamiltonism*. *J. S. Mill*, Examination of Hamilton, iii.

hamirostrate (ham-i-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook, + *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a hooked beak; uncirostrate.

Hamite[1] (ham′īt), *n.* [< *Ham* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A descendant of Ham, one of the sons of Noah according to the account in Genesis; a member of one of the races supposed to have been derived from the four sons of Ham (Gen. x.); specifically, one of a race speaking a so-called Hamitic language. See *Hamitic*.—2. Popularly, an African; a negro.

Whilst the Caucasian doubts the humanity of the *Hamite*, the latter repays the compliment in kind. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 207.

hamite[2] (hā′mīt), *n.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Hamites*.

Hamites (ha-mī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Parkinson, 1811), < L. *hamus*, a hook, + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, related to *Ammonites*, having the shell hooked or bent upon itself in separate courses, not in spiral whorls. There are numerous species, chiefly from the Chalk.

Hamitic (ha-mit′ik), *a.* [< *Hamite*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Ham, one of the sons of Noah (Gen. x.), or to any of the races considered to be his descendants. The Hamitic tongues are a class of African languages, comprising the ancient Egyptian of the hieroglyphs and the later Egyptian or Coptic, and the non-Semitic languages of Abyssinia and the regions further south, including the Galla, and also the Libyan or Berber. They are believed by many philologists to have more or less distant affinities with the Semitic family.

Hamitidæ (ha-mit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hamites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Hamites*, belonging to the *Ammonoidea*.

hamkin† (ham′kin), *n.* [Appar. < *ham*[1] + dim. *-kin*.] A pudding made upon the bone of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hamlet[1] (ham′let), *n.* [< ME. *hamlet*, *hamelet*, a hamlet, < OF. AF. *hamlet*, *hamelet*, m. (also *hamlette*, f.), dim., with *-et*, of OF. *hamel*, F. *hameau* (ML. *hamellum*), a village, dim., with *-el*, of **ham*, < OFries. *hām*, North Fries. *hamm*, a home, dwelling, AS. *hām*, E. *home*, village: see *home*[1] and *ham*[2].] A small village; a little cluster

of houses in the country; especially, in England, a village without a church, which therefore for its ecclesiastical service belongs to the parish represented by another village. Compare *parish*. The word has no technical use in the United States, except as the legal designation of a few villages in Michigan and Ohio.

Sometimes with secure delight
The upland *hamlets* will invite.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 92.

Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the *hamlet* sleep.
Gray, Elegy.

To several of these towns there are small appendages belonging called *hamlets*, which are taken notice of in the statute of Exeter. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

★=Syn. See *town*.

hamlet[2] (ham'let), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A fish of the family *Serranidæ*, *Epinephelus striatus*, also called *Nassau grouper*, common in the West Indies and along the Florida coast. It is chestnut-brown or slate-colored, with vermilion lips and throat.

hamleted† (ham'let-ed), *a.* [< *hamlet*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Established in or accustomed to a hamlet or a country life. [Rare.]

He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate, and unactively lives *hamleted* in some untravelled village of the duller country.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 49.

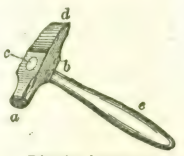
hammam, hummum (ham'am, hum'um), *n.* [< Ar. *ḥammām*, a hot bath, < *ḥammim*, heat water for a bath.] An establishment for bathing in the Oriental manner with sweating and manipulation; a Turkish or other Oriental bath.

I . . . got a late hackney chariot and drove to the *Hummums* in Covent Garden.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xlv.

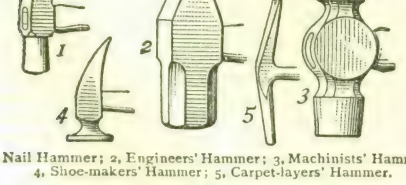
Sometimes . . . we induce him to accompany us to the *Hammam*, where he [Shaykh Mohammed] insists upon paying the smallest sum, quarrelling with everything and everybody. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 70.

hammel, hammle (ham'l), *v. i.* Dialectal forms ★of *hamble*.

hammer[1] (ham'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hamer, homer*, < AS. *hamor, hamer, homer* = OS. *hamur* = OFries. *homer, hamer* = D. *hamer* = MLG. *hamer* = OHG. *hamar*, MHG. *hamer*, G. *hammer* = Icel. *hamarr* = Sw. *hammare* = Dan. *hammer*, a hammer. The Icel. *hamarr* means also a crag, rock, suggesting a connection with OBulg. *kameni*, Russ. *kamene*, a stone, these and the Teut. forms having (in this view) suffered a transposition of the first two consonants: cf. Lith. *akmŭ* (*akmen-*) = Lett. *akmins*, a stone, = Gr. *ἄκμων*, an anvil, thunderbolt, = Skt. *açman*, a stone, thunderbolt. The first hammers were of stone.] 1. An instrument consisting of a solid head, usually of metal, but sometimes of wood or of stone, set crosswise to the handle, used for beating metals, driving nails or spikes, dressing or breaking stones, etc.; hence, a machine in which a heavy



Riveting-hammer.
a, face; *b*, poll; *c*, eye; *d*, peen; *e*, helve.



1, Nail Hammer; 2, Engineers' Hammer; 3, Machinists' Hammer; 4, Shoe-makers' Hammer; 5, Carpet-layers' Hammer.

block of metal is used for such a purpose. See *steam-hammer, tilt-hammer, trip-hammer*. The head of the hammer is made in various forms, according to the use to which it is to be put. Hammers of stone are found among the remains of antiquity, and are still in use among barbarous races. The hammer has also been used as a weapon of attack in war. See *martel-de-fer*.

The *hamyr* bothe stern and grete,
That droffe the naylys throw hand and fote,
Lord, be myn socowr in alle myn lyffe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Is not my word like as a fire? saith the Lord; and like a *hammer* that breaketh the rock in pieces? Jer. xxiii. 29.

Gold itself will be sometimes so eager (as artists call it) that it will as little endure the *hammer* as glass itself.
Locke, Human Understanding, iii. 6.

2. Something which resembles the common hammer in form, action, or use. (*a*) The piece in a clock which strikes upon the bell to indicate the hour; the striker. (*b*) In a bell, an independent wooden or metallic lever by which it is sounded: distinguished from a *tongue*, which is attached to the bell, and is usually operated by swinging the bell itself, though a tongue is sometimes used as a hammer. (*c*) A small wooden mallet with a padded end or knob, held in the hand, with which the strings of the dulcimer and other similar instruments are struck. (*d*) In the pianoforte, that part of the mechanism or "action" that is thrown against the strings by the key or digital. It consists of a shank, elastic wooden shank, and a wooden head thickly covered with felt. Each key has its own hammer, which strikes against the one, two, three, or four strings belonging to that particular key. (*e*) That part of the lock of a firearm which falls with a sharp blow and causes the discharge of the piece. In the flint-lock the piece of flint was secured in the front of the hammer and struck sharply against the steel covering of the pan, displacing it and throwing sparks into the priming in the pan. In the percussion-lock the blow of the hammer explodes the percussion-cap. Ordinarily the hammer can be fixed at half-cock, at which point the pull of the trigger does not move it, and at full-cock, when the movement of the trigger will release it. The form of the hammer and the mode of its action in exploding the charge differ greatly in different kinds of guns. See *rebounding lock* (under *lock*[1]), and cut under *gun*. (*f*) A gavel used by auctioneers. See *to bring to the hammer*, below.

Oft as the price-deciding *hammer* falls,
He notes it in his book. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 291.

(*g*) A door-knocker. [Rare.]

Then nightly Knockings at your Door will cease,
Whose noiseless *Hammer*, then, may rust in Peace.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(*h*) In *anat.*, the malleus. (*i*) The head of a sphyrnid or hammer-headed shark.

The eyes on the sides of the "*hammer*"; mouth crescent-shaped, under the "*hammer*."
Jordan and Gilbert, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 16, [1883, p. 25.

3. Figuratively, an aggressive and destructive foe: as, a *hammer* of heretics (Latin *malleus hæreticorum*).

That renowned pillar of truth, and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine. *Hakewill*, Apology.

Atmospheric hammer. See *atmospheric*.—**Cat's-head hammer.** Same as *bully-head*.—**Ceremonial hammer,** in *archæol.*, a small stone object resembling the head of a hammer or hatchet, one- or two-edged, and drilled with a fine hole, apparently intended to be hung about the person as an amulet. It is especially common in North America, but amber beads resembling it in form are found in northern Europe. Compare *ceremonial hatchet*, under *hatchet*.—**Dead-stroke hammer.** See *drop-press*.—**Dental hammer or plugger,** an apparatus used in filling teeth with gold, consisting of a plugging instrument fitted to a loose sleeve carrying a spring and a tapping device. When the instrument is pressed against the filling of the teeth, the sleeve or tool-stock moves back till a detent is passed, when the sleeve is released and under the influence of a spring strikes a blow upon the plugger. Also called *automatic mallet*.—**Double hammer,** a forging device for operating upon a bloom or puddlers' ball, striking it on opposite sides simultaneously. *Farrow*.—**Electric hammer,** an electrical apparatus for working a rock-drill. It is constructed on the principle of the dental hammer.—**Enlarging-hammer,** the hammer used by a gold-beater. It weighs 14 or 15 pounds, and is shaped like a truncated hexagonal pyramid, with a slightly convex face.—**Fairy hammer.** See *fairy*.—**Hammer and tongs,** with great noise, vigor, or violence; violently; vigorously. [Colloq.]

Mr. Malone . . . dashed out of a doorway close by, and before they had time to form line of battle, fell upon them *hammer and tongs*. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lx.

Horseman's hammer. Same as *martel-de-fer*.—**Lucerne hammer,** a name given to the war-hammer or martel d'armes when fitted with a long handle for the use of foot-soldiers: so called because a favorite weapon with Swiss mercenaries from Lucerne.—**Millstone hammer.** Same as *mill-pick*.—**Nasmyth hammer,** a steam-hammer used in forging large masses of metal, especially iron, and having its head attached to the piston-rod of the steam-engine by which it is worked.—**Patent hammer,** in *stone-dressing*, a hammer having knife-like ridges on its face, numbering 6, 8, or 10 to the inch.—**Thor's hammer.** (*a*) In *Norse myth.*, the hammer of the god Thor, by the wielding or throwing of which thunder and lightning were supposed to be caused. (*b*) Same as *fylfot*. (*c*) A pendent ornament, usually of silver, found among relics of the Viking age in the north of Europe. It has somewhat the shape of a mallet, and is undoubtedly intended to represent a hammer as weapon or utensil.—**To bring or come to the hammer,** to sell or be sold at auction: from the use by auctioneers of a gavel or small hammer to indicate by a rap the sale of an article to the highest bidder, called knocking it down.

Old Sir Robert's pride,
His books — the more the pity, so I said —
Came to the hammer here in March.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

Veneering-hammer, a flat square of hard wood or iron with a handle projecting at right angles. (See also *tuning-hammer, water-hammer*.)

★**hammer**[1] (ham'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *hameren, homeren* = D. *hameren* = MHG. *hemeren*, G. *hämmern* = Dan. *hamre* = Sw. *hamra*, hammer; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat or drive with or as if with a hammer; pound; beat: as, to *hammer* iron or steel; to *hammer* one with the fist.

Hammer into their noddles who was who
And what was what.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 151.

Jael, as Altdorfer has shown her in his romantic print, neatly *hammering* the nail into the head of the sprawling, snoring Sisera. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 523.

A clever blacksmith can heat a large nail red-hot by simply *hammering* it upon his anvil.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 32.

2. To fasten with a hammer by nailing or otherwise; construct by the use of the hammer.

He was *hammered* to the gibbet.
Hervey, Meditations, I. 138.

Here upon the flat
All that long morn the lists were *hammer'd* up.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3. To form or forge with a hammer; shape by beating: often with *out*.

They, with unwearied pains and diligence, *hammered out* his bolts. *Bacon*, Political Fables, vi.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden*.

4. To work upon in the mind; contrive by intellectual labor; excogitate: usually with *out*: as, to *hammer out* a scheme.

Hee, sommoning a parlee, *hammered out* such a strong Oration in praise of Ease, that they all strucke vp their Drums. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 32.

Thy wicked head never at rest, but *hammering*
And hatching hellish things.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 1.

Who was *hammering out* a penny dialogue. *Jeffrey*.

Hammered gold, hammered-up gold, thin gold-plates or gold-foil hammered into relief, intended to be sewed upon embroidery. See *beaten work*, under *beaten*.—**Hammered money,** coins produced from a die by striking it with a hammer: distinguished from *milled money*, or coins produced by a mill or coining-press. See *coining-press*.

What had become of me if Virgil had taxed me with another Book? I had certainly been reduced to pay the publick in *hammered money*, for want of milled: that is, in the same old words which I had used before.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

Hammered work, metal-work, especially in iron, done by hand, the metal being heated and the tools being hammers and anvils of different kinds, with punches, etc.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike something repeatedly with or as if with a hammer.

We wound
About the cliffs, the copses, out and in,
Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. To work industriously or persistently; be very busy; labor in contrivance: as, to be *hammering* away at an invention.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

I forced a way
Thro' solid opposition, crabb'd and gnarl'd.
Better to clear prime forests . . .
Than *hammer* at this reverend gentlewoman.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. To be working or in agitation; keep up an excited action or state of feeling.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand,
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

What new design
Is *hammering* in his head now?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

hammer[2] (ham'ėr), *v. i.* [Appar. a var. of *hammel, hamble*, perhaps associated with *stammer*.] To stammer. [Obsolete or provincial.]

If in thy tale thou *hammering* stand, or coughing twixt thy words,
It doth betoken a liers smell, that's all that it affords.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 294.

hammer[3]† (ham'ėr), *n.* [Not found in mod. E. or ME. except in the comp. *yellowhammer*, and perhaps in the passage given below, where, however, the word, if not indeed a slang use of *hammer*[1], may be an abbreviation of *yellowhammer*, and not the genuine simple form; < AS. *amere, amore* = MLG. *amere* = OHG. *amero*, MHG. *aner*, G. *ammer*, also dim. MHG. *amerinc, ämerinc*, G. *emmering, ämmering*, also G. *emmerling, ämmerling, hämmerling*, etc. (see *Emberiza*), a bunting, yellowhammer; prob. connected with G. *amsel*, D. *amsel*, > E. *amzel* = AS. *ōsle*, E. *ouzel*: see *amzel, ouzel, Emberiza, yellowhammer*.] A yellowhammer or bunting. As used in the following passage the meaning of the word is uncertain. See etymology.

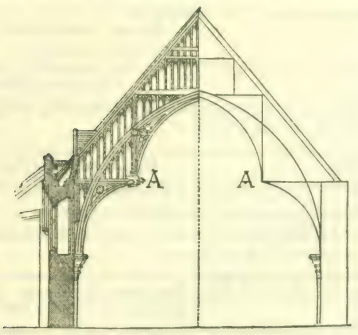
Slight I euer tooke thee to be a *hammer* of the right feather, but I durst have layed my life no man could euer have . . . cramd such a gudgeon as this downe the throate of thee. *Chapman*, Mons. D'Olive, iv.

hammerable (ham'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *hammer*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being hammered or shaped by a hammer; malleable. *Sherwood*.

hammer-ax (ham'ėr-aks), *n.* A tool consisting of a hammer and an ax combined on one handle.

hammer-beam (ham'ėr-bēm), *n.* A short beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in place of a tie-beam. Hammer-beams are used in pairs, and project from the wall, extending less than half-way across the apartment. The hammer-beam is generally supported by a rib resting upon a corbel below, and in its turn forms the support of another rib which constitutes, with that springing from the opposite hammer-beam, an arch. Although occupying the place of a tie in

the roofing, it does not act as a tie; it is essentially a lever, as is shown in the figure. Here the inner end of



Hammer-beam Roof, Westminster Hall, London.
A, *A*, Hammer-beams.

the hammer-beam, *A*, receives the weight of the upper part of the roof, which is balanced by the pressure of the principal at its outer end.

hammer-blow (ham′ėr-blō), *n.* The blow of a hammer, or a blow resembling that of a hammer, as the impact of an unbalanced wheel.

The so-called *hammer-blow* in locomotives is the irregularity of the pressure exerted between the wheel and rail, which arises from the vertically-unbalanced action of the counter-weights placed in the wheel to neutralize the horizontal action of the piston and other moving parts.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 42.

hammer-cap (ham′ėr-kap), *n.* A cover for the cock of a gun.

hammer-catcher (ham′ėr-kach″ėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the padded shoulder which catches the hammer on its return after striking the string.

hammer-cloth (ham′ėr-klôth), *n.* [The earliest form, *hamerclothe*, is quoted from the date of 1465: said to be "so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, etc., in a pocket hid by this cloth" (Webster). Others think the orig. form was **hamper-cloth*. Skeat takes *hammer-* to be a corruption or an E. adaptation of the D. word *hemel*, canopy, a tester, covering, quoting "den *hemel* van een koetse, the seeling [ceiling] of a coach" (Hexam), "the testern of a coach" (Sewel): see under *heaven*.] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriage, usually falling in plaits on all four sides. See cut under *coach*.

Hamer-clothes, with our arms and badges of our colours, and all other things apperteininge unto the same wagon.
Quoted in *Archæologia*, XVI. 91.

hammer-dressed (ham′ėr-drest), *a.* Dressed or prepared with a hammer: especially applied to a building-stone which has been dressed with a pointed hammer or pick.

hammerer (ham′ėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who works with a hammer.

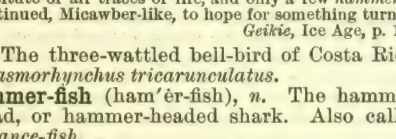
The till was for many years looked upon as a deposit destitute of all traces of life, and only a few *hammerers* continued, Micawber-like, to hope for something turning up. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 198.

2. The three-wattled bell-bird of Costa Rica, *Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus*.

hammer-fish (ham′ėr-fish), *n.* The hammerhead, or hammer-headed shark. Also called *balance-fish*.

hammer-harden (ham′ėr-här″dn), *v. t.* To harden, as a metal, by hammering it while cold.

hammerhead (ham′ėr-hed), *n.* **1.** A shark of the family *Sphyrnidæ* or *Zygænidæ*: so called from the great lateral expansion of the head.



Hammerhead (*Sphyrna zygæna*).

There are 3 genera and 5 species, inhabiting most seas. The common species is *Sphyrna zygæna*, better known as *Zygæna malleus*, a cosmopolitan species which attains a length of from 12 to 15 feet. Those with the head less hammer-like belong to the genus *Reniceps*, and are commonly called *shovelheads*.

2. A catostomine fish, *Hypentelium nigricans*, having a peculiarly shaped head, which is flat above and transversely concave between the eyes, while the snout is abruptly turned down. It abounds in the fresh waters of the United States, from New York to Kansas and Alabama. It sometimes attains a length of two feet. Other names are *hogsucker*, *stone-roller*, and *crawl-a-bottom*.

3. The umber or shadow-bird, *Scopus umbretta*.

hammer-headed (ham′ėr-hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a hammer. Specifically applied in zoölogy (*a*) to the hammerhead, hammer-fish, or balance-fish; (*b*) to an African fruit-bat, *Hypsignathus monstrosus*.

hammering (ham′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hammer*[1], *v.*] In *silversmithing*, a dented appearance on silverware, each dent being made by successive carefully directed blows of the hammer. The dents are also sometimes gouged out with a tool or pressed in by means of a roll. This mode of decoration is of Japanese origin.

hammerman (ham′ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *hammermen* (-men). A mechanic whose work involves the use of the hammer, as a blacksmith, weaponsmith or armorer, goldsmith, etc.

The smythe conforted the moulder, and the iron smyth the *hammerman*. *Bible of* 1551, Isa. xli. 7.

A hard-handed and stiff ignorance worthy a trowel or a *hammerman*. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

Visible Ploughmen and *Hammermen* there have been, ever from Cain and Tubalcain downwards.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 118.

hammer-mark (ham′ėr-märk), *n.* A mark left by a hammer, as in forging.

hammer-nail (ham′ėr-nāl), *n.* The pin securing the cock to the plate of a flint-lock. It is frequently called the *lock-nail*. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

hammer-oyster (ham′ėr-ois″tėr), *n.* Same as *hammer-shell*.

hammer-pick (ham′ėr-pik), *n.* A tool having a hammer-face at one end of the head and a pointed pick at the other; a pick-hammer.

hammer-pike (ham′ėr-pīk), *n.* A long-shafted weapon resembling the war-hammer. It was carried in the French army by the subalterns in charge of the flag under the first empire (1804–14). *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

hammer-scale (ham′ėr-skāl), *n.* Same as *forge-scale*.

hammer-sedge (ham′ėr-sej), *n.* A common European sedge, *Carex hirta*.

hammer-shell (ham′ėr-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the pearl-oyster family, *Aviculidæ*, and genus *Malleus*: so called from the shape of the shell. There are several species, of Oriental seas, the best-known being *Malleus vulgaris*. Also called *hammer-oyster*.



Hammer-shell (*Malleus vulgaris*).

hammer-stone (ham′ėr-stōn), *n.* See *flaking-hammer*.

hammer-tail (ham′ėr-tāl), *n.* In *clockwork*, a projection extending from the arbor of the rod or lever that supports the hammer, on which the pins or teeth of a wheel in the striking mechanism act, as it revolves, to raise the hammer.

There are three cross bars, . . . which are utilized also for carrying cocks for "leading off," for *hammer-tails*, winding pinions, etc.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 185.

hammer-tongs (ham′ėr-tôngz), *n. pl.* Tongs having jaws terminating in pins, used in handling objects in which holes have been punched, such as the heads of hammers and hatchets.

hammerwise (ham′ėr-wīz), *adv.* [< *hammer*[1] + *-wise*.] As if with a hammer.

One of them saucily snatched off her shoe, and cracked them [almonds] *hammerwise* with the heel.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 282.

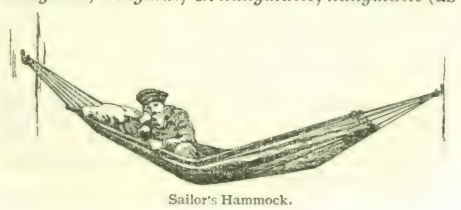
hammerwort (ham′ėr-wėrt), *n.* [Cf. AS. *hamorwyrt*, black hellebore, < *hamor*, hammer, + *wyrt*, wort.] The plant pellitory, *Parietaria*.

hammer-wrought (ham′ėr-rât), *a.* Worked into shape by means of a hammer, as iron: said of armor and the like, and also of decorative wrought-iron work.

hammite (ham′īt), *n.* Same as *ammite*.

hammle, *v. i.* A dialectal form of *hamble*.

hammock[1] (ham′ok), *n.* [Formerly *hamack* (Sir T. Herbert) or, as Sp., *hamaca* = F. *hamac*, It. *amaca*, Pg. *maca*, OD. *hammak*, later accom. *hangmak*, *hangmat*, G. *hangmatte*, *hängmatte* (as if 'hanging mat'), < Sp. *hamaca*, a hammock; of West Indian origin. Columbus, in the narrative of his first voyage, says: "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and *hamacas* or nets in which they sleep."] **1.** A kind of hanging bed. Hammocks used at sea, especially on men-of-war, are made of canvas, and have a number of cords at each end, called *clues*, which are brought together and secured to an iron ring, which is hung on a hook attached to the deck-beams. Those used in the tropical parts of America and in summer in the north are usually formed of a network of Panama grass or small cords.



Sailor's Hammock.

I . . . conducted them into one of the houses, where we did presently hang up our *hammocks*.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

Mrs. Trunnion was out of humour when she found herself under the necessity of being confined with her spouse in a *hammock*. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, ix.

O mother, praying God will save
Thy sailor — while thy head is bow'd,
His heavy-shotted *hammock*-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

2. In *entom.*, the hammock-like sack or case carried by the larvæ of certain tineid moths, as *Œcophora harrisiella*, hence called *case-bearers*.

If he [P. Huber] took a caterpillar which had completed its *hammock* up to, say, the sixth stage of construction, and put it into a *hammock* completed up only to the third stage, the caterpillar simply reperformed the fourth, fifth, and sixth stages of construction.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 206.

To lash a hammock (*naut.*), to roll a hammock up smoothly and pass a lashing round it. — **To sling a hammock** (*naut.*), to fasten in the clues of a hammock and get it ready for use.

hammock[2] (ham′o̤k), *n.* See *hummock*.

hammock-batten (ham′o̤k-bat″n), *n.* A cleat or strip of wood used to extend the ends of a hammock and keep it spread out.

hammock-cloth (ham′o̤k-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, a canvas tarpaulin covering the hammocks when in the nettings to protect them from the weather.

hammock-clues (ham′o̤k-klöz), *n. pl.* An arrangement of small lines at each end of a hammock by which it is suspended.

hammock-nettings (ham′o̤k-net″ingz), *n. pl.* Long troughs or boxes constructed on top of the bulwarks of the spar-deck in a man-of-war, in which the hammocks are stowed during the daytime. In former times the hammocks were stowed, when not in use, in rope nettings, whence the name.

hammock-rack (ham′o̤k-rak), *n.* Same as *hammock-nettings*.

hamose, hamous (hā′mōs, -mus), *a.* [< L. *hamus*, a hook.] In *bot.*, same as *hamate*, 3.

Hampden's case. See *case of ship-money*, under *ship-money*.

hamper[1] (ham′pėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *hamperen*, *hampren* (rare), hamper, oppress; origin uncertain; supposed by Skeat to stand for **hameren* (the *p* excrescent), another form of ME. *hamelen*, mutilate, E. *hamble* (where *b* is excrescent); but excrescent *p* would hardly occur in such a position; the reg. form would be **hambren* (cf. ME. *hamber*, var. of *hamer*, hammer; E. *number*, etc.), which could hardly change to *hampren;* and the senses are too unlike to be immediately connected. A remoter connection, however, may exist; cf. *hamble*, which is connected, through OHG. *ham* (*hamm-*), mutilated, crippled, lame, paralytic, with MHG. *hemmen*, G. *hemmen*, stop, hinder, check. With *hamble*, cf. North. E. *hamel*, walk lame, Sc. *hammle*, walk in an ungainly manner, so as to be constantly in danger of stumbling, Sc. *hamp*, halt in walking, stutter, read with difficulty, *hamp*, n., a halt in walking, stuttering; E. dial. *hammer*, stammer. Cf. also Sc. *habble*, stutter, speak or act confusedly; OD. *haperen*, stutter, hesitate, D. *haperen*, falter, hesitate.] **1.** To impede in motion or progress; render motion or progress difficult to; shackle; entangle; restrain by force.

Glad Abram, then, to God gives thanks and praise,
Vnbindes his Son, and in his room he laies
A Lamb (there strangely *hampered* by the head).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

Hem. If he resist, down with him, have no mercy.
First Boor. I warrant you, we'll *hamper* him.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

Am I over-reach'd? If there be law, I'll *hamper* ye.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

When two substances have different molecular velocities at their common surface of mutual contact, the molecules *hamper* one another, and energy is lost; this energy takes the form of the energy of electrical displacement.
A. Daniell, Physics, p. 542.

Hence—2. To impede in any way; embarrass; encumber; restrain; perplex.

In lesse than an houre, he so *hampred* their insolencies, they brought them his two men.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 171.

Hampered by restrictions, barred against
By set forms, blinded by forced secresies.
Browning, In a Balcony.

Those regulations by which the French manufacturers were *hampered* during the last century . . . had no small share in producing the great revolution.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 320.

3. To derange or put out of working order, as a piece of mechanism. [Rare.]

I *hampered* the lock of the library door.
Life of a Lover, vi. 264.

4. To beat. [Prov. Eng.]

hamper[1] (ham'pėr), *n.* [< *hamper*[1], *v.*] 1†. A fetter or some instrument that shackles.

Shacklockes, *hampers*, gyves, and chains.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

2. *Naut.*, things collectively, which, though necessary to the equipment of a ship, are in the way at certain times: as, to stow away the top *hamper*.

hamper[2] (ham'pėr), *n.* [Formerly also *hampire;* < ME. *hamper*, contr. of *hanaper*, ME. *hanypere*, the form *hanaper* continuing in use until recently as a term of office: see *hanaper*.] 1. A kind of basket or wickerwork receptacle, generally of considerable size, chiefly used as a packing-case.

You shall receive by this Carrier a great Wicker *Hamper*, with . . . three Barrels of Bologna Olives, with some other Spanish Commodities. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 15.

We found a *hampire* of millons sent to me also.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 27, 1661.

2. A two-bushel basket for oysters. [New York, U. S.]—3. A measure for fish holding about a bushel. [Virginia, U. S.]—4. Same as *hanaper*, 4.

hamper[2] (ham'pėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *hamperen;* < *hamper*[2], *n.*] 1. To put into a hamper: as, to *hamper* goods.

& pyled that precious place & pakked those godes . . . Wyth alle the vrnmentes of that hous, he *hamppred* togeder. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1284.

2. To load with hampers.

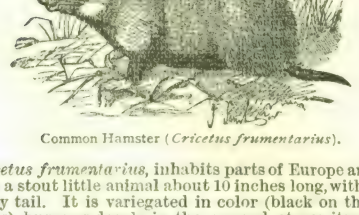
One ass will carry at least three thousand such books, and I am persuaded you would be able to carry as many yourself, if you were well *hampered*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 325.

hampire†, *n.* See *hamper*[2].

Hampton Court Conference. See *conference*.

hamshackle (ham'shak-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hamshackled*, ppr. *hamshackling*. [Usually explained as *ham*[1] + *shackle*, but it is the fore leg that is shackled, and the fore leg is not and has not a ham. Cf. equiv. *hapshackle*, *hopshackle*, *hobshackle*.] To shackle, as a horse or a cow, by a rope or strap attached to the head and to one of the legs, to prevent it from running away or wandering too far; hence, to curb; restrain.

hamster (ham'stėr), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *hamster*, < G. *hamster*, MHG. *hamster*, *hamester* (ML. *hamester*), hamster, < OHG. *hamastro*, found only in the sense of 'weevil,' = OS. *hamstra*, weevil; an isolated word, prob. borrowed.] 1. A murine or myomorphic rodent quadruped, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Cricetinæ*, and of one of the genera *Cricetus*, *Cricetomys*, and *Saccostomus*. They are furnished with cheek-pouches, which are the principal distinctive character of the group in comparison with other *Muridæ*. The common hamster,



Common Hamster (*Cricetus frumentarius*).

Cricetus frumentarius, inhabits parts of Europe and Asia. It is a stout little animal about 10 inches long, with a short hairy tail. It is variegated in color (black on the under parts), burrows deeply in the ground, stores its galleries with grain, and hibernates during the colder months. It is very prolific, and readily breeds in confinement. The fur is poor, short, and coarse, but is sometimes used for the lining of cloaks. The other genera above named are African.

2. Some other pouched rodent, as of the genus *Geomys*, more or less resembling a hamster.—**Georgia hamster**, Rafinesque's name of the gopher of the southern United States, *Geomys tuza*.

hamstring (ham'string), *n.* 1. In *human anat.*, the tendon of a muscle which bounds the ham, or space behind the knee on either side above the middle of the popliteal space. The *outer hamstring* is single, and is the tendon of the biceps muscle; there are three *inner hamstrings*, the tendons of the semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and gracilis muscles, with which a fourth, that of the sartorius, may be reckoned. These muscles flex the leg upon the thigh, and, with the exception of the sartorius and gracilis, extend the thigh upon the trunk.

2. In ordinary language, the great tendon or sinew at the back of the so-called knee or hock of the hind leg of a quadruped. It is the tendo Achillis, or tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle, corresponding to that at the back of the human ankle, and extends the foot or pes upon the leg or crus. See cut under *horse*.

hamstring (ham'string), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hamstrung* or *hamstringed*, ppr. *hamstringing*. [< *hamstring*, *n.*] 1. To cut the hamstrings of, and thus lame or disable.

With this instrument they ride at a beast, and surround him, when the hunter that comes behind him *hamstrings* him. *Anson*, Voyages, i. 6.

He defended himself desperately, and would have cut his way through them, had they not *hamstringed* his horse.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2. In *whaling*, to cut the muscle or tendons of the small of the whale, so as to render the flukes useless and make the animal helpless. It is done with the fluke-spade when a boat is hauled ★up alongside a running whale.

hamular (ham'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *hamul-us* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *hamulate*.

hamulate (ham'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *hamul-us* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, hooked; uncinate: as, the *hamulate* process of the sphenoid bone. See cut under *craniofacial*.—2. In *bot.*, having a little hook at the tip; covered with little hooks. Also *hamulose*, *hamulous*.

hamule (ham'ūl), *n.* [< L. *hamulus*, q. v.] Same as *hamulus*, 1.

hamuli, *n.* Plural of *hamulus*, 1.

hamulose, hamulous (ham'ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< *hamule* + *-ose*, *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *hamulate*, 2.

hamulus (ham'ū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *hamus*, a hook.] 1. Pl. *hamuli* (-lī). A little hook or hooklet. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a hook-like process of a bone. The *hamulus lacrymalis* is the hook-like process at the lower end of the vertical ridge of the lacrymal bone, which helps to bound the upper orifice of the lacrymal canal. The *hamulus pterygoideus* is the hook-like process of the pterygoid portion of the sphenoid bone, over which runs the tendon of the tensor palati muscle. (See cut under *craniofacial*.) The *hamulus laminæ spiralis* is the hook-like process in which the osseous spiral lamina ends at the apex of the cochlea. (*b*) In *bot.*, applied specifically by some authors to the rudimentary axis of the spikelets in the genus *Uncinia*, which is exserted from the apex of the utricle, and produced into a long awn that is recurved or hooked at the tip, this being the character which chiefly distinguishes that genus from *Carex*, and especially from *Schœnoxiphium*, which last has the awn without the hook. See *Uncinia*. (*c*) In *ornith.*, the hooklet of a feather; a hooked barbicel; the hooked fringe of a barbule. (*d*) In *entom.*, one of the minute hooks, forming a row on the anterior margin of the lower wing, found in hymenopterous insects. They can be applied to the hinder margin of the anterior wing, thus binding the two together, and forming a continuous surface during flight. Also called *spinula*. (*e*) In *obstet.*, a hook for extracting the fetus; a crotchet. Also called *hamule*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Morton*, 1834.

hamus (hā'mus), *n.*; pl. *hami* (-mī). [L.] A hook; a hamulus. Specifically, in *entom.*, a small hooked process or loop on the lower side of each anterior wing, near the base, found in many *Lepidoptera*. A bristle called the *tendo*, on the lower wing, passes through this loop, and aids in keeping the wings together during flight. The hamus, though not the tendo, is said to be peculiar to male insects, and it is found only in strong-flying species.

hant†. An old present indicative plural and infinitive of *have*, contracted from *haven*. *Chaucer*.

Hanafite (han'a-fīt), *n.* [Ar. *Hanafīyah*, < Abu *Hanifah:* see def.] A member of the oldest and most important of the four orthodox sects of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by Abu Hanifah of Kufah (about A. D. 700–770), a puritan in doctrine and the author of a system of jurisprudence. Also *Hanifite*.

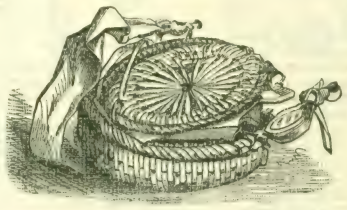
He was a Sunnite, probably according to the *Hanafite* rite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 237.

hanap† (han'ap), *n.* [ME., < OF. *hanap*, *hanep*, *henap*, *henep*, *hennap*, *enap*, *chenap*, etc., = Pr. *enap* = It. *anappo*, *nappo* (ML. *hanapus*), a drinking-cup, < OHG. *hnapf*, MHG. G. *napf* = MLG. *nap* = D. *nap* = AS. *hnæpp*, a cup, bowl, basin.] 1. A large drinking-goblet, especially the vessel from which the chief guest at an entertainment or the presiding dignitary was served.

Handled mugs of silver and wood (*hanaps*), curtains, cloths, and other things necessary for a tavern.
Riley, London Memorials, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., I. 457.

Hence—2. A vessel of precious material, as silver or silver gilt, fitted with a cover, from which the taster drank a little wine taken from the hanap.—3. In the fifteenth century, a measure, especially for wine, ale, and the like. It is forbidden, on the ground that it is not a fixed measure, by a regulation of Henry IV.

hanaper (han'a-pėr), *n.* [< ME. *hanypere*, < OF. *hanapier*, *hanaper*, *hanepier*, *hannepier*, *henepier*, *chanapier*, etc. (ML. AL. *hanaperium*), a case for a hanap or drinking-cup, or for other vessels, also the skull, also a helmet or casque, also in AF. and AL. use a case for documents, etc., < *hanap*, *hanep*, etc., a drinking-cup: see *hanap*. Hence, later, by contraction and assimilation, *hamper*[2], q. v.] 1†. Same as *hamper*[2], 1. *Holland.*—2†. Same as *hanap*, 1.—3. A receptacle for documents or valuable arti-



Hanaper.

cles, formerly used in England. It was often made of wickerwork, and sometimes covered with leather.—4. [*cap.*] An office (in full, the Hanaper Office) of the English Court of Chancery, from which various writs were formerly sent out. So called because all writs regarding the public were once kept in a hanaper (*in hanaperio*), and those concerning the crown in a little sack or bag. Also called *Hamper*.—**Clerk of the Hanaper.** See *clerk*.

Hanbalite (han'bal-īt), *n.* [< *Hanbal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of the last of the four orthodox sects of the Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by the imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal of Bagdad (A. D. 780–855). The Hanbalites were fanatical, and are supposed to be now chiefly represented by the Wahhabees of Arabia.

hance[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *hancen*, *haunsen*, raise, increase: see *enhance*.] To raise; elevate; increase; enhance.

Thou heiztest holichurche to *haunsen* hire strengthe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

hance[2] (hans), *n.* [Also written *hanse*, early mod. E. also *haunce*, *haunse;* var. *hanch*, *haunch*, q. v.] 1. In *arch.*, same as *haunch*, 6: by older writers more especially applied (*a*) to the lower part, above the springing, of three- and four-centered arches; (*b*) to a small arch by which a straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost.—2. *pl. Naut.*, falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

hance[3]†, *n.* See *hanse*.

hanch (hanch), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *haunch*, 6.

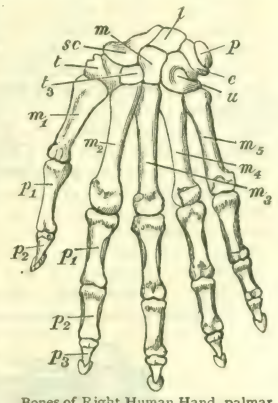
hanchet (han'chet), *n.* In *her.*, a bugle-horn used as a bearing.

hanchinol (hän-chi-nōl'), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A shrubby American plant, *Heimia salicifolia*, belonging to the family *Lythraceæ*, having lanceolate, often ternate leaves, and solitary yellow flowers. It is said to be sudorific, diuretic, and antisyphilitic. See *Heimia*. Also written *hanchinal*.

Hancornia (han-kôr'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Gomes, 1812).] A genus of Brazilian shrubs, belonging to the family *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Arduineæ*, having the stamens included below the apex of the corolla-tube, opposite leaves, and few-flowered terminal cymes. It consists of a single species, *H. speciosa*, with drooping branches, small, oblong, pointed leaves, and milky juice. The fruit is about as large as a plum, and is said to be delicious when thoroughly ripe. It is called by the Brazilians *mangava* or *mangaba*. The juice, when exposed to the air, hardens ★into a kind of caoutchouc.

hand (hand), *n.* [< ME. *hand*, *hond*, < AS. *hand*, *hond* = OS. OFries. D. *hand* = MLG. *hant*, LG. *hand* = OHG. MHG. *hant*, G. *hand* = Icel. *hönd*, *hand* = Sw. *hand* = Dan. *haand* = Goth. *handus*, hand. Root uncertain; usually associated with Goth. **hinthan* (pret. **hanth*, ppr. **hunthans*), take, only in comp. *fra-hinthan* and *us-hinthan*, take captive, AS. *hentan*, *ge-hentan*, take, seize, *huntian*, hunt; cf. *hent*, *hint*[1], *hunt*, and see *hend*, which is a derivative of *hand*. Cf. *finger*, in a (supposed) similar relation to *fang*, take, seize.] 1. The end of the arm or fore limb from the wrist outward, consisting

of the palm, fingers, and thumb, and fitted for grasping objects. The perfect development of the hand is found only in man; but other animals, as monkeys, mice, squirrels, opossums, and other mammals, possess prehensile paws, or hands in a broad sense of the word. In man the fore limb is entirely withdrawn from the offices of support and locomotion, at least in adult life, and is devoted to the function of prehension, for which it is perfectly adapted by the mobility of all the digits, as well as by their respective difference in total length and in the length of their joints, and especially by the great freedom of the thumb, which can be perfectly apposed to the fingers collectively or to any one of them. Another important point in the perfection of a hand is its capability of complete pronation and supination, a movement of rotation following the motion of the radius about the ulna, by which the palm may be brought uppermost, when the hand is supine, or turned downward, when the hand is prone. None of the pronator or supinator muscles actually reach the hand, which simply carries out the movement of the radius. In the human hand there are 27 bones, namely, 8 carpals or wrist-bones proper, 5 metacarpals, and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the four fingers and 2 to the thumb. The muscles which actuate the hand are numerous: they consist of several carpal extensors and flexors; several "long" common and special extensors and flexors of the digits, those of the thumb being most numerous and highly specialized; and certain "short" muscles confined to the palm, as those of the base of the thumb. (See cut under *muscle*.) In most mammals which have hands in this sense the structure and composition of parts are similar, the anatomical differences being slight in comparison with the degrees of physiological adaptation to prehension, or functional efficiency.



Bones of Right Human Hand, palmar surface, being the third segment of the fore limb, divided into carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.

sc, scaphoid; *l*, semilunar; *c*, cuneiform; *p*, pisiform; *t*, trapezium; t_3, trapezoid; *m*, magnum; *u*, unciform: these being the carpal bones, in two series, proximal and distal: m_1 to m_5, the first to the fifth metacarpals, constituting the metacarpus; P_1 to P_3, the 14 phalanges.

In his *hand* he baar a myghty bowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 108.

The fyngres fourmen a ful *hande* to purtreye or peynten Keruynge and compassynge as crafte of the fyngres.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 169.

In colour like the fingers of a *hand*
Before a burning taper. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

The Gorilla's *hand* is clumsier, heavier, and has a thumb somewhat shorter in proportion than that of man; but no one has ever doubted its being a true *hand*.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 108.

2. In *anat.*, technically, the terminal segment of the fore limb of any vertebrate above fishes, consisting of three divisions, the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges; the manus: the correlative of the *pes* of the hind limb. In this sense the term *hand* is used irrespective of modifications in structure or function. See *manus*, and cut under *pinion*.—**3.** The end of any limb which grasps, holds, or clings, as the hind foot of a monkey, a bat, an opossum, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *falconry*, the foot of a hawk. (*b*) In the *manège*, a horse's fore foot. (*c*) In *entom.*, the tarsus of the anterior leg: a term used by old writers, and corresponding to the *manus* of Kirby. (*d*) In crustaceans, the chelate claw, or chela, technically called *manus*. See cut under *chela*.

4. A measure of four inches; a palm: used chiefly in measuring the height of horses: as, a horse 14 *hands* high.—**5.** Side; part; direction, to either right or left: used both literally and figuratively: as, on the one *hand* or the other.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every *hand* survey'd,
Sprung loose.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

The ambassador walked on foot, with two country Christians on one *hand*, and Gentil his French servant on the other. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 508.

6. The mode of using the hand; touch; hence, skill in doing something with the hands, as controlling a horse by drawing upon the bit with the reins.

Many will fish for the Gudgeon by hand, with a running line upon the ground, without a cork, as a Trout is fished for: and it is an excellent way, if you have a gentle rod, and as gentle a *hand*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 171.

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin.
Addison.

Her hair was cut and dressed by the best *hand*, her clothes put on with care.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, i.

The *hand* for crust which is denied to many cooks and cannot be learned. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 197.

A jockey must therefore, more than any other civilian rider, have a *hand* for all sorts of horses, and in the case of two or three year olds a very good *hand* it must be.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 199.

Riding with very severe bits, the cow-boy has necessarily a very light *hand*. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 35.

7. Performance; handiwork; workmanship.

Bessus, the king has made a fair *hand* on 't; he has ended the wars at a blow. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

Arborets and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank, the *hand* of Eve.
Milton, P. L., ix. 438.

8. Manner of acting or performance; mode of action.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like.
Bacon.

9. Agency; part in performing or executing; active coöperation in doing something.

The word of the Lord, which he spake by the *hand* of his servant Ahijah the prophet. 1 Ki. xiv. 18.

Speak all good you can devise of Cæsar, . . .
Else shall you not have any *hand* at all
About his funeral. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

It costs you no effort, while you are about it, to have a *hand* in a dozen different reigns.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 191.

Of his [Dunstan's] political work indeed we know little, but we can hardly mistake his *hand* in the solemn proclamation which announced the king's crowning at Kingston.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 275.

10. Possession; power; rule; control; authority: commonly in the plural.

This Contree and Lond of Jerusalem hathe ben in many dyverse Naciounes *Hondes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 74.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God, . . . the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The theatre, in proper *hands*, might certainly be made the school of morality; but now, I am sorry to say it, people seem to go there principally for their entertainment!
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

No difference existed, or indeed could exist, between the position of the various classes of persons under the *Hand* of a House Father.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 91.

11. In *card-playing:* (*a*) The cards held by a single player.

I must complain the cards are ill shuffled till I have a good *hand*. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

An Ace of Hearts steps forth; the King unseen
Lurk'd in her *hand*. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 96.

I have a difficult *hand* to play in this affair.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

(*b*) A single round at a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

The odd trick at the conclusion of a *hand*. *Dickens*.

A saint in heaven would grieve to see such *hand*
Cut up by one who will not understand.
Crabbe, The Borough.

(*c*) One of the players. In whist the *eldest hand* or *elder hand* is the player sitting next the dealer in the order in which the cards are dealt; the *second hand* is the one playing next after the leader in any trick; the *third hand* is the one after him; and the *fourth hand* is the last of all. (*d*) A game at cards.—**12.** In *her.*, the representation of a human hand, usually couped at the wrist. The blazon always specifies *dexter* or *sinister*, *appaumée* or *reversed*. Compare *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*[1], and see cut under *appaumée*.

13. Something resembling the hand in shape or appearance, as in having five or more divisions (fingers), or in use, as in pointing, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A palmate form of ginger. See the quotation.

Ginger is known in commerce in two distinct forms, termed respectively coated and uncoated ginger, as having or wanting the epidermis. For the first, the pieces, which are called "races" or *hands*, from their irregular palmate form, are washed and simply dried in the sun.
Encyc. Brit., X. 603.

(*b*) One of the groups, formed of one or two rows of the fruit arranged athwart the main stem of the bunch, into which a bunch of bananas or plantains naturally divides. A hand may contain from 8 to 20 separate fruits.

From the top and center of the plant [banana] the fruit appears, and consists of a stock on which are from four to twelve clusters called *hands*.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxv. (1886), p. 216.

(*c*) A bundle or head of tobacco-leaves tied together, without being stripped from the stem.

Hands or small bundles of from six to twelve leaves [of tobacco]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 425.

(*d*) Five things sold together, as five oranges or five herrings. (*e*) A figure like a hand used on sign-posts, etc., to indicate direction, or in print (as ☞) to call attention to a particular sentence or paragraph; an index. (*f*) An index of a clock, watch, or dial of any kind, pointing out its divisions; a pointer: as, the hour- and minute-*hands* of a clock.

Half-way up the stairs it stands,
And points and beckons with its *hands*
From its case of massive oak.
Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

14. One who is engaged in some particular manual employment, as in a factory or on a ship; a workman or workwoman.

In going round the island I saw only two iron mines which are not now worked, because in Cyprus they want *hands* to cultivate the ground.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 229.

I am sure that he is the last man in England who would desire that the working men in England should continue to remain in reality what they are in name—the mere *hands* of workshops, without having their heads full of trained intelligence to guide their work.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 333.

15. A person as acting in any way or doing any specified thing: as, a good *hand* at a bargain; all *hands* gave assistance.

At Parma the theatre is esteemed the finest in the world; and in Palazzo del Giardino are fine paintings by many great *hands*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 209.

The whole design
And enterprise is lost by it: all *hands* quit it
Upon his fail. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

By all *hands* I have been informed that he was every way the finest gentleman in the world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

16. Style of penmanship; handwriting; chirography.

Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings;
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engross'd.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6.

The envelope contained a sheet of elegant, little, hot-pressed paper, well covered with a lady's fair, flowing *hand*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 100.

17†. A sign-manual; a signature.

Aut. The ballad is very pitiful. . . .
Dor. Is it true too, think you?
Aut. Five justices' *hands* at it. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

They sent their agents up and down the country to get *hands* to this petition.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 358.

18†. Terms; conditions; rate; price.

Time is the measure of business, as money is of wares; and business is bought at a dear *hand* where there is small dispatch. *Bacon*, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

They [farmers at the Cape of Good Hope] have not an opportunity of buying things at the best *hand*, but must buy of those that live at the Harbour.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 535.

19. A round of applause: as, he did not get a *hand* to-night. [Theatrical cant.]—**20.** Pledge of marriage made by or for a woman; betrothal or bestowment in marriage.

Jerome. But, Louisa, are you really married to this modest gentleman?
Louisa. Sir, in obedience to your commands, I gave him my *hand* within this hour. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 7.

At the Burgundian court Siegfried wins the *hand* of Kriemhild. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 475.

21. In some uses, a handle. See *handle*.—**22.** A shoulder of pork. [Eng.]

Flitches of bacon and *hands* (i. e., shoulders of cured pork, the legs or hams being sold, as fetching a better price) abounded. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

23. In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, protection conferred by one in power or by the general community.

Every man of the folk lay in "the folk's *hand*"; and, wrong-doer as he might be, it was only when the *hand* was opened, and its protection withdrawn, that the folk could suffer him to be maimed or slain.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 22.

[*Hand* is much used in composition, in reference to something made or done or to be managed or worked by hand, as *hand*-barrow, *hand*-bell, *hand*-loom, *hand*-saw, etc., or to that which is at hand, as *hand*maid, etc.]—**A cool hand,** a person not easily abashed or daunted; one who performs some difficult or audacious action coolly and deliberately.—**Aff hands.** See *aff.*—**A heavy hand,** severity or oppression.—**A helping hand,** ready and cheerful assistance or coöperation.

Captain Heath, to encourage his Men to their labour, kept his watch as constantly as any Man, tho' sickly himself, and lent *an helping Hand* on all occasions.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 526.

A high hand. See *high*.—**A light hand,** gentleness; moderation.—**All hands.** See *all*.—**A side hand†, aside-hand†,** at or to one side.

In to the feld he goth among them all,
And founde hym ther *aside hand* of the prese,
And furth with all told hym the hoole processe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2825.

A slack hand, idleness; carelessness.—**A strict hand,** severe discipline; rigorous government.—**At** or **in any hand†,** on any account; at any rate; at all events; by any means; at all hazards.

O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his design: let him fetch off his drum *in any hand*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6.

Hear for your health then, but, *at any hand*,
Before you judge, vouchsafe to understand.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Prol.

At first hand, from the producer, or new; directly from the source: as, goods were bought *at first hand*.—**At hand.** (*a*) Within reach; near by; present.

Signior, the gallants and ladies are *at hand*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

(*b*) Near in time; not distant.

The day of Christ is *at hand*. 2 Thes. ii. 2.

The Westerly Monsoon was *at hand*, which would oblige us to shelter somewhere in a short time.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 306.

At no hand†, by no means; not on any account.

Corb. Give it me again.
Mos. At no hand; pardon me. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but *at no hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity, wrest it to ignoble uses. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

Many of the roomes above had the chimnies in ye angles and corners, a mode now introduc'd by his Maty weh I do *at no hand* approve of. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1670.

At second hand, not directly from the source or first owner; not in the first place, or by or from the first; by transmission; not primarily; not originally: as, a report received *at second hand*. The *at* is sometimes omitted: as, a book obtained *second hand*.

In imitation of preachers *at second hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyère a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

At the hand or hands of, from the action or agency of; as a duty or obligation of.

Your blood of your lives will I require; *at the hand of* every beast will I require it, and *at the hand of* man. Gen. ix. 5.

Let it therefore be required . . . *at the hands of* the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Baronet's hand. See *baronet.*—**Behind the hand**†, behindhand.

Our master to accompts
Hath just occasion found;
And I am caught *behind the hand*
Above two hundred pound.
George Barnwell (Child's Ballads, VIII. 220).

Black Hand. See *black.*—**Blood-red hand.** See *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*[1].—**Bloody hand.** See *bloody.*—**By hand**, by the use of the hands, or of something held in the hand, as opposed to any other means, natural or artificial: as, to make something *by hand* instead of by machinery; to rear a child *by hand*.

My sister, Mrs. Joe Gargery, was more than twenty years older than I, and had established a great reputation with herself and the neighbours because she had brought me up *by hand*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, ii.

By the strong hand, by force.

They said they would take the bride again,
By the strong hand, if they may.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 32).

Clean hands. See *clean.*—**Elder hand, eldest hand.** See def. 11 (*c*).—**First hand.** See *first*[1].—**For one's own hand**†, on one's own account; for one's self; without regard to others.

"I fought *for my own hand*," said the smith, sullenly. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxiv.

For each
But sought to rule *for his own* self and *hand*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

From hand to hand, from one person to another.—**From hand to mouth**, by consuming at once whatever one gets; without forethought or economy; in general, with attention to or provision for immediate wants only.

Some seldome eate or drinke, and some not at all; others, but *from hand to mouth*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 807.

Full hand, in *poker*. See *full, n.*, 3.—**Give me your hands**, support me with your applause; clap your hands in approval.

So, good night unto you all.
Give me your hands, if we be friends,
And Robin shall restore amends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2, Epil.

Guidonian hand. See *Guidonian.*—**Hand and glove, hand in glove**, very intimate or familiar.

Men . . . prate and preach about what others prove,
As if the world and they were *hand and glove*.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 173.

Hand and thigh†. See the extract.

Ultimately, however, daughters appear to have become entitled to inherit all if there were no sons. . . . The land thus given to a daughter was called "an inheritance of *hand and thigh*." It appears that women could inherit such land afterwards as well as men.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxii.

Hand in and out†, an old game prohibited by a statute of Edward IV.—**Hand in hand**, with hands mutually clasped; hence, in union; conjointly; unitedly.

Thou shalt go *hand in hand* with me, and share
As well in my ability as love.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

Great Acts and great Eloquence most commonly go *hand in hand*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Hand of glory. [Tr. F. *main de gloire*, a charm made from the root of mandrake, also from a hand, a perversion of *mandragore*, in earlier forms *mandegloire, mandregloire, mandragora*, mandrake: see *mandrake*. The mandrake figures in many superstitions.] A charm or talisman supposed to open locks and reveal hidden treasure. It consisted of the hand of a corpse, usually of an executed murderer, prepared in a certain way, and sometimes holding a candle of especial magical composition.

De *hand of glory* . . . is hand cut off from a dead man, as have been hanged for murther, and dried very nice in de shmoke of juniper wood. *Scott*, Antiquary, xvii.

Hand over hand, hand over fist, by passing the hands alternately one before or above the other: as, to climb *hand over hand*; also, rapidly: as, to come up with a chase at sea *hand over hand*.

The sky was all heavy with passing clouds from the horizon to the zenith, and what looked to be a heavy squall was coming up *hand over fist* along with the wind.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xi.

Hand over head, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. [Rare.]

Hemp is said to be dressed *hand over head* when the coarse is not separated from the fine. *Halliwell.*

Hand running. See *hand-running.*—**Hands off!** keep off; forbear; refrain from blows or touching.

Hand off, rude ranger! *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Hands off! thou tithe-fat plunderer! play
No trick of priestcraft here! *Whittier*, Elliott.

Hand to hand, in close contact, as in fighting with swords; in close combat.

But up, and arm thee, young Musgrave,
We'll try it *han' to han'*.
Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 310).

Harmonic hand. Same as *Guidonian hand* (which see, under *Guidonian*).—**Heavy on or in hand**, difficult to manage: an expression properly belonging to the manège.

Poor Bella, how *heavy on hand* she will find him.
Lawrence, Guy Livingston.

Heel of the hand. See *heel*[1].—**Hot at hand**†. Same as *heavy on hand* (which see, above).

But hollow men, like horses *hot at hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle.
Shak., J. C., iv. 2.

Imposition of hands. Same as *laying on of hands.*—**In hand.** (*a*) In the hand; hence, in immediate or actual possession.

A Byrd is better *in* thy *hande*
Then in Wood two or three.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

It is counted uncivil to visit in this Country without an offering *in hand*. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 26.

Most Men are unwilling to trust God too long upon his bare Word; they would have something *in hand*, and the remainder hereafter. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

(*b*) In the state of preparation or execution; under examination, attention, etc.

What wol ye do whil that it is *in honde?*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 115.

Master Page, will you go with us? we have sport *in hand*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

He never considered his education as finished; he had always some object *in hand* to investigate.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vi.

Large hand. See *small hand.*—**Laying on of hands**, the act of placing the hands on the head of another in order to confer and as a sign of conferring a spiritual benefit, gift, power, or authority, as in ordaining to some ministerial office, or in confirmation, in New Testament times in the healing of the sick, and from very early times in exorcisms, the admission of catechumens, visitation of the sick, reconciling schismatics and heretics, etc.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the *laying on of* the *hands* of the presbytery. 1 Tim. iv. 14.

Light in hand, easy to manage.—**Near hand**†, **nigh hand**†, nearly; about.

In one hundred and sixty years there was *near hand* fifty popes. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 274.

ffayne wold I wete if he were here *nye hande*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2273.

Of all hands†, in any event.

We cannot cross the cause why we are born;
Therefore, *of all hands* must we be forsworn.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Off one's hands, done; ended; out of the way, as a task, a responsibility, etc.—**Of his hands.** (*a*†) As to his hands—that is, as to his manual dexterity and military skill: as, a tall man *of his hands;* a proper fellow *of his hands*.

Omer . . . oft-tymes openly writis
Of that buerne in thi boke, as best *of his hondes*,
Or wegh that is worshipfull, & wight of his dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10313.

He is as tall a man *of his hands* as any is between this and this head; he hath fought with a warrener.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4.

(*b*) Accustomed to use the hands, especially in boxing or fighting.

A man *of his handes* with hastynesse
Should at no tyme be fylde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Being a man *of his hands*, . . . [Bill] can't help stopping to look on for a bit and see Tom Brown, their pet craftsman, fight a round.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

On all hands. (*a*) On all sides; in every direction.

The Britaine lost fifteene men . . . besides divers were hurt, the rest went to worke *on all hands*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 6.

(*b*) By every one.

The subject of aerostation is admitted *on all hands* to be one of extreme difficulty. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 308.

On hand. (*a*) Present; ready; available; in immediate presence or possession; subject to disposal: as, he was *on hand* at an early hour; he has a supply of goods *on hand;* to have spare time *on hand*. (*b*) Under consideration; in intention; on foot.

Fader, what harm es the *on hand*,
That thou es in thi bed ligand,
And wharto haston cald vs heder?
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

On or upon one's hands, under one's care, management, or responsibility; as a burden or responsibility.

Jupiter had a farm . . . *upon his hands*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

His wife came *upon my hands*.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, II. iii.

On the mending hand, improving, especially in health; convalescent; recovering.

Our wounded men, some die still, and some *on the mending hand*.
W. Bradford, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 435.

Mr. Harley still continues *on the mending hand*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xvii.

Out of hand. (*a*) At once; directly; without delay or hesitation.

O pay me now, Lord Wearie;
Come, pay me *out o' hand*.
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

Gather we our forces *out of hand*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

And what do I care for Jane, let her speak of you well or ill;
But marry me *out of hand:* we two shall be happy still.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

(*b*) Off one's hands; done; ended.

Were these inward wars once *out of hand*,
We would, dear lords, unto the Holy Land.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Pat hand, in *poker*, a satisfactory hand, so that the player does not desire to draw.—**Red hand**, in *her.*, originally the arms of the province of Ulster, but granted to the baronets of Great Britain and Ireland as their distinguishing badge on their institution in 1611. It consists of a sinister hand, open, erect, couped at the wrist, gules, generally borne upon a small escutcheon of pretense, argent.—**Right hand**, the most efficient help or resource.

Good mistress, leave your grief, and see your danger,
And let that wise and noble gentleman
With whom you are be your *right hand* in all things.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 6.

Mr. Robert Cushman . . . was as their *right hand* with their friends the adventurers, and for divers years had done and agitated all their business with them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 127.

Right hand of fellowship. See *fellowship.*—**Small hand**, the handwriting used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text or *large hand.*—**To bear a hand, to bear in hand**†. See *bear*[1], *v. t.*—**To bind or tie hand and foot**, to bind or fetter both the hands and the feet; bind or clog completely; hinder in every way.

He thought of the dreadful nature of his existence, *bound hand and foot* to a dead woman, and tormented by a demon in her shape. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xii.

Ancient wrong *binds* the nation *hand and foot*, and its outcome must be awaited as we await the gathering of tempests—powerless to avert, and trembling over the steady approach. *The Century*, XXXV. 793.

To change hand. See *to change a horse*, under *change.*—**To change hands**, to change sides; especially, to change owners.—**To clap hands.** See *clap*[1].—**To come to hand**, to be received; come within one's reach.—**To cross one's hand.** See *cross*[1].—**To force one's hand.** See *force*[1].—**To get hand**†, to gain influence.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,
Got hand upon his youth. *Daniel.*

To give one's hand, to offer one's hand to be grasped, as in greeting.

She *gave* him *her hand* frankly, and wished him a good journey. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 22.

To have a hand in, to be concerned in; have a part or concern in doing.

I do find evidently that there is some one scrivener in this town that *has a* great *hand in* writing of challenges, for they are all of a cut, and six of 'em in a hand.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

To have in hand. (*a*) To have in one's power or control. (*b*) To be occupied with.—**To have one's hand in.** (*a*) To be engaged or embarked in a matter or project.

But I'le love on,
Since I begun,
To th' purpose, now *my hand is in*.
J. Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 107.

(*b*) To be in practice or skilled in any matter: as, he will do it well as soon as *his hand is in*.—**To have one's hand on one's halfpenny**†. See *halfpenny.*—**To have one's hand out**, to be awkward or out of practice at anything: as, it is so long since I have done it that *my hand is out*.—**To have one's hands full**, to be fully occupied; have a great deal to do.

About this time the testy little governor of the New Netherlands appears to *have had his hands full*, and with one annoyance and the other to have been kept continually on the bounce. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 250.

To have on (or **upon**) **hand**, to have to do with; be occupied with or engaged in.—**To have the higher hand**†, to have the advantage, superiority, or control.

He . . . made grete slaughter of his peple, . . . that he myghte *haue the hier honde*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

To have (or **get**) **the upper hand**, to have or get control or precedence.

I have seen fools and fighters chain'd together,
And the fighters *had the upper hand*, and whipp'd first.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 1.

When the Greeks *got the upper hand*, it is said they treated them with great rigour.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 177.

To hold hands together†, to be united. *Nares.*

Curtesie and charitie doe commonly *hold hands together;* for though an enemie have beene malicious, yet by a curteous man hee shall be remitted upon the least submission. *Rich Cabinet* (1616).

To hold hand with†, to hold one's own with; vie with; equal.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds hand with any princess of the world.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

To hold in hand. (*a*) To keep control of. (*b*) To keep in a state of uncertainty; toy with; keep in expectation; amuse with the view of gaining some advantage.

Holden hym *in honde*
She nolde noght, ne make hirselven bonde
In love. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1222.

O fie! to receive favours, return falsehoods,
And *hold* a lady *in hand*. *Beau. and Fl.*

To hold one's hand or **hands**, to stop doing something; refrain from proceeding, especially in a course inimical or injurious to another or others.

They fought until they both did sweat,
Till he cried, "Pedlar, pray *hold your hand.*"
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 250).

To hold up one's hands, to raise one's hands in token of submission or non-resistance; hence, to yield; give in.

I yield vnto you this noble victorie, and *hold vp my handes.* *Traheron*, Answere to a Privie Papiste, sig. B, iii.

To hold up the hands of, to aid or encourage the efforts of; sustain; brace up: from the staying of Moses's hands by Aaron and Hur (Ex. xvii. 12).—**To lay hands on.** (*a*) To touch or take with the hand or hands for any purpose; especially, to seize.

He *leyde honde on* the horse, and ledde it to Bretell be the reyne, that ther-of hadde grete nede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 158.

But we finde not that euer he *leyde honde on* eny man for to do harme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

If we know him to be a thief, shall we not *lay hands on* him? *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3.

(*b*) To bless, heal, ordain, etc., by the imposition of hands. —**To lend a hand**, to give aid; especially, to join in performing some manual labor.

Hee is the young Students ioy and expectation, and the most accepted guest, to whom they *lend a* willing *hand* to discharge him of his burthen.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Carryer.

We have not to build a new house on a sand patch of our own reclaiming, but to *lend a hand* to the workmen upon a public edifice. *Mind*, XLI. 78.

To live by one's hands, to live by manual labor; toil for bread with one's hands.

They *liv'd by their hands*, without any lands.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

To make a hand†, to profit; gain an advantage.

The French king, supposing to *make* his *hand* by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

To one's hand, in readiness; already prepared; ready to be received.

His Plots were generally modell'd, and his Characters ready drawn *to his hand.*
Congreve, Way of the World, Ded.

There are yet divers considerable papers and pieces which I want, . . . that so I may not be impos'd on by such memoires and transactions of state as I find *to my hand.*
Evelyn, To Lord Clifford.

The work is made *to his hands.* *Locke.*

To pour water on the hands, in *Scrip.*, to serve or minister to.

One of the king of Israel's servants answered and said, Here is Elisha the son of Shaphat, which *poured water on the hands* of Elijah. 2 Ki. iii. 11.

To put forth one's hand against, in *Scrip.*, to use violence against; kill.

Though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver in mine hand, yet would I not *put forth mine hand against* the king's son. 2 Sam. xviii. 12.

To put one's hand to. (*a*) In *Scrip.*, to meddle with; hence, to steal.

Then the master of the house shall be brought unto the judges, to see whether he have *put his hand unto* his neighbour's goods. Ex. xxii. 8.

(*b*) To assist with; lend a hand to.

Mrs. Catherine always *putting her hand to* the principal piece of the dinner. *Thackeray*, Catherine, ii.

To put the last or **finishing hand to**, to complete; perfect; make the last corrections or give the final polish to.—**To set hand to fist**†, to do anything heartily or continuously. *Davies.*

His landlord did once persuade him to drink his ague away; and thereupon, going to the ale-house an hour or two before it was come, they *set hand to fist*, and drunk very desperatly. *Life of A. Wood*, March 4, 1652.

To set the hand to, to engage in; undertake.

That the Lord thy God may bless thee in all thou *settest thine hand to.* Deut. xxiii. 20.

To shake hands, to clasp the right hand mutually, as a greeting or in token of friendship, agreement, or reconciliation.—**To show one's hand**, to expose one's purpose or intention; make known or betray one's resources, or the like: from exposure of a hand at cards to an adversary.—**To strike hands.** (*a*) To conclude an agreement; engage with another, as in a contract or an enterprise: from the customary mutual clasping of hands on such occasions: often followed by *upon* or *with*: as, to *strike hands upon* a bargain; to *strike hands with* one's former enemies.

A man void of understanding *striketh hands*, and becometh surety in the presence of his friend.
Prov. xvii. 18.

(*b*) To make another's cause one's own; join interests.—**To take by the hand**, to take under one's protection. —**To take in hand.** (*a*) To attempt; undertake.

The xte batayll kyng Balam *toke on hond*,
With iij thowsand knyghtez I vnderstonde.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2090.

Forasmuch as many have *taken in hand* to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us. Luke i. 1.

(*b*) To seize or consider and deal with: as, to *take* one's case *in hand.*—**To try one's hand**, to undertake a thing as an experiment; make a tentative effort.

I however cannot help wishing that he had *tried his hand* in Parliament. *Boswell*, Johnson.

To wash one's hands of, to have nothing more to do with; renounce all connection with or interest in.—**Under one's hand**, with the proper writing or signature of the name: chiefly used at the end of a legal instrument, as a deed or contract: as, done *under my hand* and seal, or *our hands* and seals.—**Upon one's hands.** See *on one's hands.*—**Within one's hand**, in *pianoforte-* or *organ-playing*, within the technical or manual skill of the ★player.

hand (hand), *v.* [< *hand*, *n.* The older verbs from the noun *hand* are *hend*[1] and *handle.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give or transmit by means of the hand.

She *hands* the coffee and butter and honey and biscuit.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 69.

2. To lead, guide, or help with the hand; conduct: as, to *hand* a lady to a carriage.

Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell. *Donne.*

3. To manage with the hand or hands; manipulate; handle.

I bless my chain; I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shoar.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

4†. To seize; lay hands on.

Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes
First *hand* me; on my own accord, I'll off.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

5. *Naut.*, to furl, as a sail.

His men going up upon the main yard to *hand* in the sail, the main tie brake, and the yard falling down shook off five men into the sea.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 180.

6†. To pledge by the hand; handfast.

If any two be but once *handed* in the church, and have tasted in any sort the nuptial bed. *Milton*, Divorce.

To hand down, to transmit from the higher to the lower, in space or time.

You will be *handed down* to posterity, like Petrarch's Laura, or Waller's Sacharissa.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To go hand in hand; coöperate.

Let but my power and means *hand* with my will.
Massinger, Renegado, iv. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to ship as one of a crew; be or become a hand before the mast.

hand-ax†, *n.* [< ME. *handax, handaxe.*] A battle-ax.

Or any other wepne bere,
Handax, sythe, gisarm or spere.
Havelok, l. 2549.

hand-bag (hand'bag), *n.* A bag for small articles, carried in the hand in traveling or shopping.

Small enough to carry in a *hand-bag.*
The Engineer, LXV. 235.

hand-baggage (hand'bag″āj), *n.* Baggage carried in the hand.

The three mariners, who insisted upon carrying all the *hand-baggage*, brought up the rear.
The Century, XXXV. 622.

hand-ball (hand'bâl), *n.* [< ME. *handballe*; < *hand* + *ball*[1].] 1. The sport of throwing and catching a ball: the common game of ball before the use of bats.

The most ancient amusement of this kind [field-games] is distinguished with us by the name of *hand-ball*, and is, if Homer may be accredited, coeval at least with the destruction of Troy. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 158.

For Belithus, a Ritualist of those Times tells us, That it was customary in some Churches, for the Bishops and Arch-Bishops themselves to play with the inferior Clergy, even at *Hand-ball*; and this also, as Durandus witnesseth, even on Easter-Day it self.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 250.

2. A game in which a small ball is batted or struck by one of two players with his hand against a wall, and, on rebounding, is struck in like manner by the other. This continues until one player fails to strike and return the ball on the fly or first bound.—3. A bulb or hollow punctured ball of india-rubber designed to be compressed by the hand.

It is a matter of little importance whether the spray be given with a *handball* spray apparatus or with a small steam vaporizer. *Medical News*, LII. 639.

hand-barrow (hand'bar″ō), *n.* [< ME. *handbarow, handbarwe*; < *hand* + *barrow*[2].] 1. A kind of litter or stretcher, sometimes flat, sometimes trough-shaped, with handles at each end, carried between two persons.—2. In *gun.*, a frame used to carry shot and shell.—3. A wheelbarrow.

hand-bell (hand'bel), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *handbelle*, < *hand* + *belle*, bell.] A small bell rung by the hand, as distinguished from one rung by some mechanical means, as a bell-rope.

He has designed a few playful subjects; among them a *hand-bell* which has been a great favorite, as it is both useful and pretty. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 283.

hand-bill (hand'bil), *n.* [< *hand* + *bill*[2].] 1. An instrument for pruning trees.—2. A chopping-implement; a bill-hook.

handbill (hand'bil), *n.* [< *hand* + *bill*[3].] A bill or loose printed paper or sheet circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement.

handbinders†, *n. pl.* Fetters. *Nares.*

Manicls, or *handbinders.* *Nomenclator.*

handbook (hand'bůk), *n.* [Recent (and not < AS. *hand-bōc*, a manual, service-book), in imitation of G. *handbuch* = D. *handboek* = Dan. *haandbog* = Sw. *handbok.*] A small book or treatise, properly such as may easily be held in the hand; specifically, a manual or compendium, or a guide-book for travelers: as, *handbooks* of science; a *handbook* of Italy.

The famous treatise "De Regimine Principum"; a book which, owing to the great reputation of its author, and the definiteness of the principles which it enunciates, became a *handbook* of the relations of Church and State in the middle ages.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 178.

hand-borrow (hand'bor″ō), *n.* In *law*, a surety; a manual pledge; one of the frank-pledges inferior to the head-borough. *Cowel.*

hand-bow (hand'bō), *n.* A bow held in the hand; a longbow, as distinguished from a cross-bow. See cut under *bowman.*

Their souldiers also must be furnished with strong *hand-bowes* & cros-bowes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 62.

hand-brace (hand'brās), *n.* See *brace*[1], *n.*, 14.

handbreadth (hand'bredth), *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm: a unit of length in many metrical systems; especially, in books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, one fourth of a philosophical foot, equal to about 2.45 English inches. Also called *hand's-breadth.*

And thou shalt make unto it a border of an *hand breadth* round about. Ex. xxv. 25.

The Eastern people determined their *hand-breadth* by the breadth of barleycorns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth.* *Arbuthnot.*

handbrede†, *n.* [ME. *handebrede, handibreede*, < AS. *handbrǣd* (= OFries. *handbrede, hondbrede* = D. *handbreedte* = Dan. *haandbred*; cf. G. adj. *handbreit*), < *hand*, hand, + *brǣdu*, breadth: see *bread*[2], *n.*] A handbreadth.

Of goth the skyn an *handebrede* aboute.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 623.

hand-bridge (hand'brij), *n.* A small bridge with a hand-rail.

A little rude *handbridge* led over the hurrying, chattering stream. *R. Broughton*, Cometh up as a Flower, vi.

hand-buckler (hand'buk″lėr), *n.* A small shield held in the left hand to parry blows or thrusts of an adversary's sword, in use especially during the second half of the sixteenth century. These bucklers were sometimes of irregular shape, trapezoidal or the like, but commonly round; they were frequently of a diameter not exceeding nine inches. Compare *rondache* and *glove-shield.*

hand-cannon (hand'kan″on), *n.* 1. A portable firearm of the earliest pattern, having the barrel mounted on a straight stock, which was held under the arm or pressed against the breast. The piece was fired by a match.—2†. A musket. *Hall.*



Hand-cannon, close of 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

hand-car (hand'kär), *n.* A light portable car used on railroads in the inspection and repair of the tracks. It has four wheels (sometimes, for special uses, three, two running on one rail and the third on the other), and is propelled by means of cranks or levers geared to the wheels and worked by hand or by treadles.

hand-cart (hand'kärt), *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

hand-claw (hand'klâ), *n.* A clawed instrument used by hand in gathering clams, scallops, etc. [New Eng. coast.]

hand-cloth† (hand'klôth), *n.* [< ME. *handcloth*, < AS. *handclāth* (= Icel. *handklæthi* = Dan. *haandklæde*), a towel, < *hand*, hand, + *clāth*, cloth.] A hand-towel; a handkerchief.

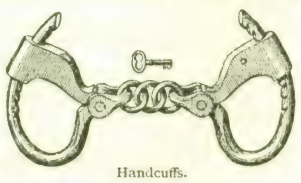
Hire *handclothes* and hire bord clothes make wite and lustliche on to siene [see].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 163.

handcops†, *n.* [ME., also *hondcops;* < AS. *handcops*, a shackle for the hand, a manacle, < *hand*, hand, + *cops*, pl. *copsas*, also written *cosp* (= OS. *kosp*, in comp. *litho-kosp*, limb-shackle), a fetter, shackle, also in comp. *fōt-cops*, foot-shackle, *swur-cops*, neck-shackle.] A shackle for the hand; a manacle; a handcuff.

handcraft† (hand'kräft), *n.* [< ME. *handcraft*, < AS. *handcræft*, a manual occupation (= OS. *handcraft*, strength of hand, = Dan. *haandkraft* = Sw. *handkraft*, hand-power), < *hand*, hand, + *cræft*, strength, power, skill, trade: see *hand* and *craft*[1]. Hence later *handicraft*.] Skilled labor with the hands; manual occupation. See *handicraft*.

handcraftsman† (hand'kräfts″man), *n.* A handicraftsman. *Swift.*

handcuff (hand'kuf), *n.* [Usually in pl. *handcuffs*, a mod. adaptation of ME. *handcops*, substituting *cuffs* (cf. *handicuffs*, *fisticuffs*) for obs. *cops:* see *handcops*.] A shackle or fastening for the hand, consisting of a divided metal ring placed about and locked upon the wrist; a manacle. Handcuffs are used in pairs, one for each wrist, the two being connected by a short chain or jointed bar.



Handcuffs.

handcuff (hand'kuf), *v. t.* [< *handcuff*, *n.*] To manacle; restrain by or as if by placing handcuffs upon the wrists.

If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be *handcuffed* in the oak by attempting to rend it.
W. Hay, On Deformity, p. 26.

hand-director (hand'di-rek″tor), *n.* Same as *hand-guide*.

hand-drop (hand'drop), *n.* A popular name for paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, such as is produced by lead-poisoning; wrist-drop.

handed (han'ded), *a.* [< *hand* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having hands; provided with hands.

I ne'er saw two maids *handed* more alike.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

An other [strange creature] there is with a naturall purse vnder her belly, wherein she putteth her young: it hath the body of a Fox, *handed* and footed like a Monkie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 816.

2. Having a hand characterized in some specified manner: used especially in composition: as, right-*handed*, left-*handed*, empty-*handed*, full-*handed*, etc.

What false Italian
(As poisonous tongued as *handed*) hath prevail'd
On thy too ready hearing? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

Nor those horn-*handed* breakers of the glebe.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Having the hands joined. [Rare.]

Into their inmost bower
Handed they went. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 739.

4. Done by hand in a specified way; also, done, used, played, etc., by a specified number of hands: as, cross-*handed* or open-*handed* rowing; a double-*handed* game; a two-*handed* sword; a four-*handed* piece of music.

But that two-*handed* engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 130.

Handelian (han-del'i-an), *a.* [< *Handel*, the common E. form of *Händel* (see def.), + *-ian*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the German musical composer George Frederick Handel (Händel) (1685–1759).

Crotch's Palestine emulated *Handelian* precedent, and stood for long alone as a native production.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 100.

hander (han'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who hands or transmits; one who conveys.

They would assume, with wondrous art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? *Dryden*, Religio Laici, l. 361.

2. One who seconds a pugilist. [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** In composition, something pertaining to or performed with the hand specified: as, a right- or left-*hander* (a blow with the right or left hand).—**4**†. A handle. *Nares.*

One seeing a jugge without a *hander*, and willing to breake a jeast on it, said that the jugge had beene in the pillary. *Gratiæ Ludentes* (1638), p. 156.

handfast† (hand'fâst), *v. t.* [< ME. *handfasten*, *-festen*, pledge, betroth, < Icel. *handfesta*, conclude a bargain by shaking hands, pledge, betroth, < Icel. *hönd*, hand (= AS. and E. *hand*), + *festa*, fasten, confirm, pledge, betroth, = ME. *fasten*, *festen*, E. *fast*[1], *v.* AS. only in deriv. *handfæstnung:* see *handfasting*.] **1.** To take or hold with the hand; hold securely or firmly; grasp.

Learne thou
To *handfast* honesty.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Then *hand-fast* hand, and I will to my book.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. To join together by or as if by the clasping of hands; make fast; bind; specifically, to betroth.

If a damsel that is a virgin be *handfasted* [authorized version, "betrothed"] to any man.
Deut. xxii. 23 (Coverdale's trans.).

Auspices were those that *handfasted* the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry. *B. Jonson*, Notes on his Masques of Court.

We list not to *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over to him by present deed of gift; but would fain, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament.
Abp. Sancroft, Sermon on the Fire of London, 1666.

3. In some parts of Scotland, formerly, to marry provisionally by the ceremony of joining hands. Handfasting was a simple contract or agreement under which cohabitation was permitted for a year, at the end of which time the contract could either be dissolved or made permanent by formal marriage. Such marriages, at first probably not intended to be temporary, are supposed to have originated in Scotland from a scarcity of clergy, and have existed at times in other countries.

We Border-men are more wary than your inland clowns of Fife and Lothian; . . . we take our wives, like our horses, upon trial. When we are *handfasted*, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day—that space gone by, each may choose another mate, or, at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life—and this we call *handfasting*. *Scott*, Monastery, xxv.

handfast† (hand'fâst), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *handfast* = Dan. *haandfast*, a., strong, stout. In defs. 2 and 3, short for *handfasted*.] **1.** Having a close hand; close-fisted. *Davies.*

Some will say women are covetous: are not men as *handfast?* *Breton*, Praise of Vertuous Ladies, p. 57.

2. Bound by pledge, promise, or contract; especially, betrothed, or united as if by betrothal.

A vyrgine made *handfast* to Christ.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, i. fol. 63 b.

3. In Scotland, formerly, joined in provisional wedlock.

This Isobel was but *hand-fast* with him, and deceased before the marriage. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 26.

handfast† (hand'fâst), *n.* [< *hand* + *fast*[1], in lit. sense. In def. 3, < *handfast*, *v.*] **1.** Grip; grasp; hold.

But the ground underfoot being slipperie, with the snow on the side of the hill, theyr *handfast* fayled.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 64.

And can it be that this most perfect creature,
This image of his Maker, well-squar'd man,
Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's easy arms?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

2. Custody; power of confining or keeping; a holding on security or bail.

If that shepherd be not in *hand-fast*, let him fly.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

3. A pledge, promise, or contract; especially, betrothal.

Here, in Heaven's eye and all Love's sacred powers,
I knit this holy *handfast*, and with this hand
The heart that owes this hand.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

handfasting† (hand'fâs-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *handfast*, *v.* Cf. AS. *handfæstnung* (= Icel. *handfestning*, the act of striking hands in pledge or confirmation, = Sw. *handfästning* = Dan. *haandfæstning*, in early Dan. law the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation), < *hand*, hand, + *fæstnung*, fastening.] Betrothal or provisional marriage by joining hands. See *handfast*, *v.*, 3. [Chiefly Scotch.]

handfastly† (hand'fâst-li), *adv.* By a pledge or contract.

The which if the Scottes would most holilie and *handfastlie* promise, the English would foorthwith depart with a quiet armie. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1546.

handfish (hand'fish), *n.* A pediculate fish of the family *Antennariidæ*.

hand-flail (hand'flāl), *n.* *Milit.*, a variety of the war-flail (see *flail*, 2) meant to be wielded with one hand. It was sometimes entirely of bronze or iron.

hand-float (hand'flōt), *n.* See *float*, 9 (*c*).

handflower-tree (hand'flou″ėr-trē), *n.* A large tree growing in Mexico and Central America, *Cheirostemon platanoides*, belonging to the family *Sterculiaceæ*. It takes its name, as does the genus, which contains only this species, from the hand-shaped or claw-shaped column of stamens in the flowers. These are large and monochlamydeous, with the calyx colored bright-red within. The tree is an object of superstitious veneration to the inhabitants of Mexico, who long supposed that a single tree near Toluca, mentioned in early Mexican history, was the only one in existence. It is now cultivated from slips. Also called *hand-tree*, *hand-plant*, and *manita*.

hand-fly (hand'flī), *n.* The fly on a casting-line which is nearest the angler's hand.

hand-footed (hand'fût″ed), *a.* Having feet like hands; chiropod.

hand-fork (hand'fôrk), *n.* A gardeners' three-tined fork with a short handle.

hand-frame (hand'frām), *n.* A kind of hand-barrow used in iron foundries, etc.

A monster cup supported on an iron *hand-frame*.
New York Tribune, Dec. 2, 1879.

handful (hand'fûl), *n.* [< ME. *handful*, *hondful*, < AS. *handfull* (= G. *handvoll* = Icel. *handfyllr* = Dan. *haandfuld*), < *hand*, hand, + *full*, full: see *-ful*.] **1.** As much as the hand can grasp or contain.

I had rather have a *handful* or two of dried peas.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Two *handfuls* of white dust, shut in an urn of brass!
Tennyson, Lotos Eaters (Choric Song).

2†. A unit of length equal to four inches; a hand.

Goliah, nam'd of Gath, . . .
This huge Colossus, than six cubits height
More by a *handful*. *Drayton*, David and Goliah.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three *handfuls* higher than his foretop.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

3. A small quantity or number; a little.

He that hath a *handful* of devotion at home shall have his devotion multiplied to a gomer here.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

Set me to lead a *handful* of my men
Against an hundred thousand barbarous slaves.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 1.

All that tread
The globe are but a *handful* to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

4. As much as one can hold or manage; full employment. [Colloq.]

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing. *Raleigh.*

With her prodigious energy, quickness, and intelligence she could never be idle; but, let her mistress have been what she might, Doris must have been a "*handful*."
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 834.

hand-gallop (hand'gal″up), *n.* A slow, jogging gallop, in which the bridle-hand holds the horse in check.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he; he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

And, sure enough, Mrs. Mayfield was seen in her hat and habit, riding her bay mare up at a *hand-gallop* on the grass by the roadside.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 5.

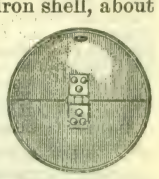
hand-gear (hand'gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand; the starting-gear.

hand-glass (hand'glās), *n.* **1.** In *hort.*, a glass used for covering, protecting, and forwarding plants.—**2.** A small mirror that may be conveniently held in the hand.—**3.** *Naut.*, a half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used to measure time in running out the log-line.

hand-gout (hand'gout), *n.* Gout in the hands; chiragra. In the extract the word is used in humorous allusion to "greasing the palm" with money.

But now, sir,
My learned counsel, they must have a feeling;
They'll part, sir, with no books, without the *hand-gout*
Be oiled; and I must furnish.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

★ **hand-grenade** (hand'grē-nād″), *n.* *Milit.*, a small spherical or cylindrical iron shell, about three inches in diameter, filled with powder, lighted by means of a fuse, and thrown by hand. Hand-grenades were much used in the British naval service throughout the eighteenth century, especially in repelling attacks from boats. They are notably serviceable in the defense of works, in dealing with an enemy at close quarters, when he cannot be covered by the guns or by musketry on the banquettes. Ketchum's hand-grenade is a small oblong percussion-shell which is exploded by means of a plunger on striking the object against which it is thrown.



Hand-grenade of the 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

hand-grip (hand'grip), *n.* [< ME. *hand-gripe*, < AS. *hand-gripe* = D. *handgreep*, grasp, = OHG. *hantgrif*, G. *handgriff*, grasp, handle, hilt, = Dan. *haandgreb* = Sw. *handgrepp*, handle, hilt.] **1.** Seizure with the hand; grip.—**2.** A handle; a hilt.

The handle or *handgrip* [of a sword] will be of white shark's skin braided in gold.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Aug. 16, 1887.

3. Close grasp or struggle: commonly in the plural.

To all it seems . . . as if the last man of France, who could have swayed these coming troubles, lay there at *hand-grips* with the unearthly Power.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 7.

hand-gripe (hand'grīp), *n.* [< *hand* + *gripe*[1]. Cf. *hand-grip*.] Seizure with the hand; grip.

Hee that both globes in His own *hand-gripe* holds.
Sylvester, Panaretus, l. 1258.

handgrith†, *n.* [AS. *handgrith*, < *hand*, hand, + *grith*, peace.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, peace or protection granted by the king under his own hand.

hand-guard (hand'gärd), *n.* That part of any weapon which guards or protects the hand, especially the vamplate of a lance.

hand-guide (hand'gīd), *n.* A mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, for assisting persons learning to play the pianoforte to acquire a proper position for their hands. Also called *hand-director*.

hand-gun† (hand'gun), *n.* The earliest kind of firearm, made to be carried by hand and fired either without a rest or supported on a fork. Compare *hand-cannon*.

Cannons, demicannons, *hand-guns*, and muskets.
Camden.

Item, twentie *handguns*, . . . some of them with fire locks. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 363.

hand-gyve (hand'jīv), *v. t.* To shackle the hands of; manacle; fetter. [Rare.]

A poor Legislative, so hard was fate, had let itself be *hand-gyved*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 1.

hand-hammer (hand'ham″ėr), *n.* A single-handed working-hammer used by blacksmiths, machinists, and boiler-makers: in distinction from the two-handed hammer, or sledge.

hand-harmonica (hand'här-mon″i-kä), *n.* An accordion.

hand-heat (hand'hēt), *n.* The natural temperature of the hand.

An important feature is the temperature at which cotton is dyed. In the majority of cases it is worked in the cold, or at a *hand-heat*, i. e., at about 90° to 100° F.
★ *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 222.

handhold (hand'hōld), *n.* **1.** Hold or grasp with the hand. Compare *foothold*, 1.

With my face to the rock I found my *hand-holds* and foot-holds down uncanny places.
The Advance, July 21, 1887.

2. The handle of an anglers' rod, formed by that part of the butt which is just above the reel: it is often wrapped with velvet, ratan, or cord.

hand-hole (hand'hōl), *n.* A hole into which the hand may be inserted, as one near the bottom of a steam-boiler, designed to be used in cleaning the boiler, etc. It is closed by a plate.

In tubular boilers the *hand-holes* should be often opened.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 20.

hand-hook (hand'hůk), *n.* A tool used by ★smiths in twisting bars of iron.

handicap (han'di-kap), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *handycap*, *handycappe;* appar. < *hand i' cap* (*hand in cap*), prob. with ref. to the drawing of lots.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. An old sport in which one person offered to exchange some article for one belonging to another, the difference in value being determined by an umpire.

To the Miter Taverne in Woodstreete. . . . Here some of us fell to *handycappe*, a sport that I never knew before.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 18, 1660.

2. In *racing* and *athletics*, an extra burden placed upon, or a special requirement made of, a superior competitor in favor of an inferior, in order to make their chances more equal. In a horse-race the handicap is usually an additional weight to be carried by the better horse; in a foot-race, jumping-match, etc., a shorter time, greater distance, or the like, for the superior contestant. The amount of the handicap is adjusted in accordance with the performance of the competitors in previous contests; and in horse-racing regard is had also to the age, sex, and height of the horses. Applied also in other contests of agility or skill.

3. A race in which the supposed superiority of certain competitors is counterbalanced by penalties of additional weight, distance, or time imposed on them, or the inferiority of others is compensated by a certain amount of time or distance granted them in starting; any contest or competition in which an allowance of time or distance or other advantage is given to an inferior competitor: as, the Newmarket *handicap*.

The race . . . showed a heavy entry; . . . public runners were heavily weighted; the nominations included many horses that had never been out before. In one way and another the United Service *handicap* had grown into the event of the meeting. *Whyte Melville*, Satanella, xii.

II. *a.* Noting a contest in which certain competitors are handicapped: as, a *handicap* race or game.

handicap (han'di-kap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *handicapped*, ppr. *handicapping*. [< *handicap*, *n.*] **1.** To impose, as upon a competitor in a race or other contest, some disadvantage, such as a penalty of additional weight or distance or an allowance of a start or other advantage to an opponent.

The Buckskin Horse . . . was *handicapped* at 250 pounds for the weight of wagon and driver.
New York Tribune, June 13, 1862.

2. Figuratively, to place at a disadvantage by the imposition of any embarrassment, impediment, or disability: as, *handicapped* by age, by inexperience, etc.

The tenant is so heavily *handicapped* that he has no chance in the race. *The Nation*, July 1, 1875, p. 7.

An abnormal power of ratiocination, and a prosaic regard for details, have *handicapped* him from the beginning.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 301.

Art in the old world is *handicapped* more or less by its own perfection. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 284.

handicapper (han'di-kap-ėr), *n.* One who handicaps; one employed to determine the amount of the handicaps in a contest.

Each competitor is allowed by the official *handicapper* of the N. C. U. a certain number of yards start, according to the nature of his public performances.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 41.

handicraft (han'di-kråft), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *handycraft;* a corruption, by confusion with *handiwork*, of the earlier *handcraft*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Manual labor; hand-work in general.

The full citizens, having become rich, only carried on trade, whilst the *handicraft* was left exclusively to the poor and the unfree.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cvii.

Specifically—**2.** Skilled labor with the hands; manual skill or expertness.

Fift Element, of Instruments the haft;
The Tool of Tools, and Hand of *Handy-Craft*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Monuments are either works of Art or works of *Handicraft*. Art is either Constructive or Imitative; *Handicraft*, either Useful or Decorative.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 17.

3. A manual employment or calling; a mechanical trade.

John Speed was born at Farrington in this county, as his own daughter hath informed me. He was first bred to a *handicraft*, and, as I take it, to a taylor.
Fuller, Worthies, Cheshire.

Anatomy, which is my *handicraft*, is one of the most difficult kinds of mechanical labour.
Huxley, Tech. Education.

4. A handicraftsman. [Rare.]

The nurseries of children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed in the same manner. *Swift*.

Thou knowest . . . that we *handicrafts* best love the folks we live by. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vi.

II. *a.* Belonging to a manual trade or mechanical art.

handicraftsman (han'di-kråfts-man), *n.*; pl. *handicraftsmen* (-men). A man skilled in some special manual work; one who gets his living by a manual trade; an artisan; a mechanic.

Geo. O miserable age! Virtue is not regarded in *handicrafts-men*.
John. The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

The *Handicraftsmen* have not Money to set themselves to work. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 41.

The followers of Caxton were for nearly two centuries principally mere *handicraftsmen*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xx.

handicuff (han'di-kuf), *n.* [Usually in pl. *handicuffs*, < *hand* + *cuff*[1], a blow; the *i* is inserted, as in *fisticuffs*, appar. by association with *handicraft*.] A blow or cuff with the hand. Also spelled *handycuff*.

Though they owed each other a spight, and had both pretty high spirits, yet they never came to *handycuffs*.
Arbuthnot, Misc. Works (1751), I. 103.

handily (han'di-li), *adv.* In a handy or expert manner.

When I see women split wood, unload coal-carts, move wash-tubs, and roll barrels of flour and apples *handily* down cellarways or up into carts, then I shall believe in the sublime theories of the strong-minded sisters.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 42.

handiness (han'di-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being handy or expert.

He had a certain tact, . . . which, in connection with his *handiness* and his orderly ways, caused him at last to become a prime favorite with her.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 252.

The boy made his own traps and small tools and carts, and early learned that *handiness* and adaptability without which he would be likely to go through life in a destitute condition. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 14.

2. Manageableness; convenience; suitableness.

Whether improvement is to be in the direction of twin screws, steam steerers, or other agencies, it is certain that *handiness* must increase greatly in modern men-of-war, if the ram and torpedo are to be elements in naval warfare. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 574.

A signal of great power, *handiness*, and economy [is] thus placed at the service of our mariners.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 286.

handiron†, *n.* Same as *andiron*.

handiwork (han'di-wėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *handywork;* < ME. *handiwerk*, *handewerc*, *hondiwerk*, *hondiwerc*, < AS. *handgeweorc* (= OS. *handgiwerk*), work of the hand, < *hand*, hand, + *geweorc*, *weorc*, work (collectively), < *ge-*, a collective prefix (see *-i-*[1]), + *weorc*, work. Cf. *hand-work*.] **1.** Work done by the hands, and hence by effort of any kind; doing; performance: as, a specimen of one's *handiwork;* the devil's *handiwork*.

Celsus . . . thought so great a vessell was too great for mans *handywork*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

The want of technical knowledge in the fisherman's craft and in the various *handiworks* connected with it.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 201.

2. That which is done or made by the hands, or by any active exertion; a fabrication; a creation.

Vile as I am, and of myself abhorr'd,
I am thy *handy-work*, thy creature, Lord.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

Our life is only drest
For show: mean *handiwork* of craftsman, cook,
Or groom! *Wordsworth*, London, September, 1802.

handjar (han'jär), *n.* [Ar. *khanjar*, a dagger.] A kind of sword. See the second extract.

Armed with all the weapons of Palikari, *handjars* and yataghans. *Disraeli*, Lothair, lxxiii.

A *handjar*, or broad-bladed, leaf-shaped sword, very similar to the ancient Spanish weapon adopted by the Roman soldiery, or resembling perhaps still more those bronze weapons found upon the old battle-fields of Greece and within early Celtic barrows. These weapons they [Caucasian soldiers] are accustomed to use as projectiles.
O'Donovan, Merv, ii.

handkercher (hang'kėr-chėr), *n.* [A corruption of *handkerchief*.] A handkerchief. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Did your brother tell you how I counterfeited to sound, when he showed me your *handkercher?*
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2.

Now out comes all the tassell'd *handkerchers*.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

At their girdles they wear long *handkerchers*, some of them admirable for value and workmanship.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 50.

handkerchief (hang'kėr-chif), *n.* [< *hand* + *kerchief*. This compound is fused by the ordinary pronunciation (like its second element *kerchief*) into one word, without regard to its original elements; hence the compound *neck-handkerchief* (as well as *neckerchief*), a curious cumulation of terms for the neck, hand, and head.] **1.** A square piece of cloth, usually linen or silk, carried about the person for the purpose of wiping the face or nose. Silk handkerchiefs embroidered and fringed, or laced with gold, are mentioned as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the modern lace handkerchief has often but a very small center-piece of solid or plain material.

From his body were brought unto the sick *handkerchiefs* or aprons, and the diseases departed from them.
Acts xix. 12.

And away he went, the King following him to a Riuer, ouer which Dauid, stretching his *hand-kerchiefe*, passed ouer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

He did complain his head did ake;
Her *handkerchief* she then took out,
And tied the same his head about.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

2. A neckcloth; a neckerchief. [Colloq.]

handkerchief (hang'kėr-chif), *v. i.* [< *handkerchief*, *n.*] To use a handkerchief; make signals with a handkerchief. [Rare.]

The servants entering with the dinner, we hemmed, *handkerchiefed*, twinkled, took up our knives and forks.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. 180.

hand-language† (hand'lang″gwāj), *n.* The art of conversing by motions or signs made with the hands or fingers; sign-language; dactylology. See *deaf-mute*.

hand-lathe (hand'lāŦʜ), *n.* **1.** A small lathe, generally portable, secured to a bench or table, and worked by a bow or a crank, used by watch-makers, dentists, etc.—**2.** A bar-lathe with puppets sliding on a prismatic bar.


Hand-lathe (def. 1).

handle (han'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *handled*, ppr. *handling*. [< ME. *handlen*, < AS. *handlian*, handle, feel (= D.

handelen, handle, trade, = OHG. *hantalōn*, handle, feel, touch, manage, MHG. *handeln*, G. *handeln*, treat, manage, deal, trade, = Icel. *höndla*, handle, = Sw. *handla*, trade, = Dan. *handle*, treat, use, trade), freq. verb, < *hand*, hand: see *hand*, *n.*, and cf. *handle*, *n.*, to which in def. 8 the verb is directly due. Cf. *manage*, ult. < L. *manus*, the hand.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To touch or feel with the hand; use the hand or hands upon.

Lorde, kepe me owt of synne and woo,
That I haue in myn lyffe doo,
With handys *handyld* or on fote goo.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands . . .
Shall *handle* you. *Spenser*, Sonnets, i.

The hardness of the winters [in Flanders] forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year. *Temple.*

2. To manage by hand; use or wield with manual skill; ply; manipulate; act upon or control by the hand: as, to *handle* one's colors; to *handle* the reins.

Jubal . . . was the father of all such as *handle* the harp and organ. Gen. iv. 21.

The lesser picture is so passingly seemingly *handled* that the lower corners of it seeme . . . to hang loose.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 186.

These men can *handle* their weapon so well that, if they design mischief, they will dexterously break a Leg or Thigh-bone, that being the place which they commonly strike at. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

3. In general, to manage; direct; control; hold or keep in hand: as, to *handle* a fish when hooked; to *handle* a dog in the field; to *handle* troops in battle.

She is a discreet, ingenious, pleasant, pious woman; I wish she had the *handling* of you and Mrs. Modish.
Steele, Spectator, No. 254.

Tom, with East to *handle* him, . . . steps out on the turf. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, p. 245.

Learning how to *handle* gases led to the discovery of oxygen, and to modern chemistry, and to the notion of the indestructibility of matter.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 15.

4. To act upon or toward; use in some way (with regard to conduct); treat; deal with.

At him they cast stones, . . . and sent him away shamefully *handled*. Mark xii. 4.

You shall see how I'll *handle* her.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

It will be nothing disagreeing from Christian meeknesse to *handle* such a one in a rougher accent.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

5. To treat of; discourse upon; expound, as a topic.

All things obserued by Naturall Philosophers in Greece had beene *handled* before, partly by the Brachmanes amongst the Indians, partly of those which in Syria are called Iewes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

Many of his [Chaucer's] bookes be but bare translations out of the Latin & French, yet are they wel *handled*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 49.

A subject which, though often *handled*, has not yet in my opinion been fully discussed.
Goldsmith, National Concord.

6. To make use of; be concerned with; have to do with.

We *hondlen* no money, but menelich [meanly] faren.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 109.

They that *handle* the law knew me not. Jer. ii. 8.

Among the earliest tools of any complicacy which a man-of-letters gets to *handle* are his class books.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

7. To trade or deal in; buy and sell: as, to *handle* stationery, stocks, or real estate.

He [a merchant] generally refused to *handle* the improved implements and mechanical devices by which labor and waste were to be saved. *The Century*, XXXV. 950.

Books are of minor importance, and but few are "kept in stock." Indeed, bookselling is not a profitable part of the business; it does not pay to *handle* books, or to keep the run of new publications. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 776.

8. [< *handle*, *n.*] To furnish with a handle or handles: as, to *handle* a teacup.—**To handle without gloves** or **mittens.** See *glove*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use the hands; act or work by means of the hands.

They have hands, but they *handle* not. Ps. cxv. 7.

2. To act or give a result of any kind when handled.

Two guns may be made exactly alike in length, bend, and cast-off, and yet if the balance is not the same, they will *handle* as if of different bends.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 250.

★**handle** (han'dl), *n.* [< ME. *handel*, *handyl*, *handille*, *handle*, *hondle*, < AS. *handle*, pl. *handla*, a handle, = Dan. *handel* (perhaps from E.), a handle; from the verb.] **1.** That part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it. The handles of many things have distinctive names. Thus, the handle of a sword is the *hilt*; of a plow, the *staff* or *stilt*; of an ax or hammer, the *helve*; of a knife, the *haft*; of a rake, the *stale*; of a scythe, the *snath*; of a rudder, the *tiller*; of a crab or winch, the *crank*; of a pump, the *brake* or *lever*; of a door or lock, the *knob*; of a steam-engine, the *hand-lever*; of a boat-hook, lance, etc., the *shaft*; of a platen printing-press, the *rounce*, by which the bed is run in and out; of a kettle, the *bail*; of a drill, bit, or gun, the *stock*.

And for to smyte an Hors with the *handille* of a Whippe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 249.

When mistress Bridget lost the *handle* of her fan, I took 't upon mine honour thou hadst it not.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

A sword of King Salomons, whose *handle* was massie gold. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 45.

Of Bone the *Handles* of my Knives are made,
Yet no ill Taste from thence affects the Blade.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. That by means of which anything is done; the instrument of effecting a purpose: said of a person or thing.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South*, Sermons.

3. In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, same as *manubrium*.—**A handle to one's name**, a title prefixed to one's name, as *Lord*, *Col.*, *Dr.* [Colloq.]

Lord Highgate had turned to me: "There was no rudeness, you understand, intended, Mr. Pendennis; but I am down here on some business, and don't care to wear the *handle to my name*." *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

Embrace handle, a handle, as of a knife or dagger, representing two figures side by side embracing each other. Such handles were common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, carved in ivory or bone or cast in metal.—**Flush handle**, a handle for a lock or latch which is placed in a recess, as of a door, sash, or berth, and does not project beyond the surface of the object to which it is attached. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**To fly off the handle.** See *fly*[1].—**To give a handle**, to furnish an occasion or opportunity.

The defence of Vatinius *gave a* plausible *handle* for some censure upon Cicero.
Quoted in *W. Melmoth's* tr. of Cicero, ii. 17, note 5.

He was . . . a hot-tempered fellow, who would always *give* you *a handle* against him.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 7.

handleable (han'dl-a-bl), *a.* [< *handle*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being handled. *Sherwood.*

hand-lead (hand'led), *n.* *Naut.*, the lead used for sounding in rivers, harbors, or shoal water. It is much smaller than the deep-sea lead, being from 5 to 9 pounds in weight. See *lead*.

handled (han'dld), *p. a.* Having a handle: as, an iron-*handled* knife: used specifically in heraldry when the handle of a weapon or a tool is of a different tincture from the blade: as, a sickle or, *handled* gules.

handle-net (han'dl-net), *n.* A fishing-net with a handle, as a dip-net; a kind of hoop-net or scoop-net.

handler (hand'lėr), *n.* **1.** A person employed in the transfer or placing of things by hand, or in some special kind of manipulation or management: as, a freight-*handler*; a *handler* of dogs or of game-cocks; a *handler* of fish for propagation (used of one who selects the ripe fish from a catch).—**2.** The first bath or pit in a tannery.

After colouring, the hides pass on to the *handlers* or handling pits, a round or series of which may consist of from four to twelve according to the mode of working.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 384.

3. In *ceram.*, a workman who attaches to the bodies of vessels the handles, which have previously been molded in plaster-of-Paris molds. They are fixed by means of slip, and in most kinds of ware adhere immediately, so that the vessel may be lifted by them even before firing.

handless (hand'les), *a.* [< ME. *handles* (= OFries. *handlos* = OHG. MHG. *hantlos*, G. *handlos* = Icel. *handlauss*); < *hand* + *-less*.] **1.** Without a hand or hands: as, a *handless* clock.—**2.** Unhandy; awkward. [Scotch.]

hand-letter (hand'let″ėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, an impress on a book-cover by movable types from a hand-stamp, in opposition to an impress by a machine from an engraved stamp.

hand-lever (hand'lev″ėr), *n.* The lever or handle by which a steam-engine is started, stopped, or reversed.

hand-line (hand'līn), *n.* A fishing-line worked by hand without a rod. It may be a single line with one or more hooks baited and sunk to or near the bottom, or thrown to any desired distance by means of a weight, and managed from the shore, or from a boat anchored or moving slowly; or the line may be drawn rapidly over the surface of the water behind a sail-boat, as in the capture of bluefish, Spanish mackerel, striped-bass, black-bass, etc., either with a bait or with only some shining object to lure the fish, as in trawling or trolling.

handliner (hand'li″nėr), *n.* One who uses a hand-line for fishing.

handling (hand'ling), *n.* [< ME. *handlinge*, *hondlunge*, < AS. *handlung*, a touching, handling (= D. *handeling* = G. *handlung* = Sw. Dan. *handling*, action), verbal n. of *handlian*, handle: see *handle*, *v.*] **1.** A touching, fingering, or using with the hand; manipulation; touch: either literally or figuratively: as, the *handling* of the bow in violin-playing; an artist's *handling* of his subject.

Then you must learn the use
And *handling* of your silver fork at meals.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

Afterwards, his innocency appearing, he was delivered, and escaped those severe *handlings* that some of the duke's friends and retainers underwent. *Strype*, Sir T. Smith, iv.

If the Athenians, as some say, made their small deeds great and renowned by their eloquent writers, England hath had her noble atchievments made small by the unskilful! *handling* of monks and mechanicks.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2. The act of supplying with a handle or handles; the operation of putting a handle on: as, the *handling* of pottery, or of saws.

handlingst, *adv.* [ME. *handlinges*, with adv. gen. suffix *-es*[1], < AS. *handlinga*, with the hands, < *hand*, hand, + *-linga* = E. *-ling*[2].] With the hands.

In hand an angel has he [Jacob] laght
That sammen [together] *handlinges* [var. *togeder in handis*, *in honde*] wristeled thai
Al the night. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 3932. (*Cott.*)

handlining (hand'lī″ning), *n.* The use of a hand-line; the act or method of catching fish with a hand-line.

Mr. Earl . . . speaks of the importance of obtaining and preserving bait with so large a fleet engaged wholly in *handlining* and trawling.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 464.

hand-list (hand'list), *n.* **1.** A concise list for easy reference.

A new "Britannia Romana" we shall have long to wait for; but surely a *hand-list* might be compiled from the book before us and the transactions of the various archæological societies of all the places where undoubted Roman remains have been found. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 440.

2. Same as *check-list*, 2.

handlocked (hand'lokt), *a.* Handcuffed. *Dekker; Halliwell.*

hand-loom (hand'lōm), *n.* A weavers' loom worked by hand, as distinguished from a power-loom.

hand-made (hand'mād), *a.* Manufactured by hand, and not by a machine: as, *hand-made* paper.

handmaid (hand'mād), *n.* [< *hand* + *maid*. In earlier form *handmaiden*, q. v.] A female servant or personal attendant; a female assistant: often used figuratively.

Laban gave unto his daughter Leah Zilpah his maid for an *handmaid*. Gen. xxix. 24.

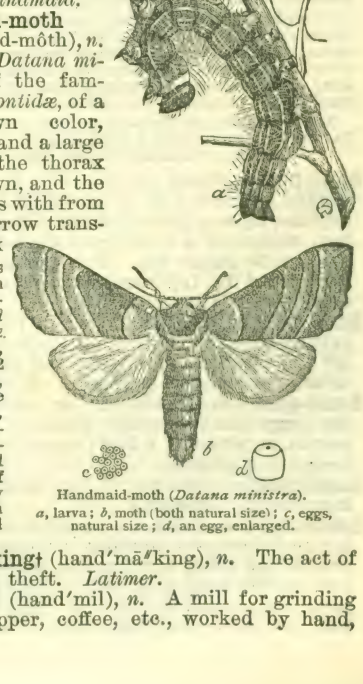
Nature, the *Handmaid* of God Almighty, doth nothing but with good Advice. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 6.

For Jove's great *Handmaid*, Power, must Jove's Decrees pursue. *Prior*, Ode to the Queen, st. 10.

She hath no *handmaid* fair
To draw her curled gold hair
Through rings of gold.
Swinburne, Madonna Mia.

handmaiden (hand'mā″dn), *n.* [< ME. *handemayden*; < *hand* + *maiden*.] An earlier ★form of *handmaid*.

handmaid-moth (hand'mād-môth), *n.* A moth, *Datana ministra*, of the family *Notodontidæ*, of a light-brown color, the head and a large spot on the thorax dark-brown, and the fore wings with from 3 to 5 narrow transverse dark lines. Its larva, known as the *yellow-necked apple-tree caterpillar*, is about 2 inches long, with a large black head, the next segment dull-orange, and the rest of the body striped with black and yellow.



Handmaid-moth (*Datana ministra*).
a, larva; *b*, moth (both natural size); *c*, eggs, natural size; *d*, an egg, enlarged.

hand-making† (hand'mā″king), *n.* The act of pilfering; theft. *Latimer.*

hand-mill (hand'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, etc., worked by hand,

as distinguished from those driven by steam, water, or other power; specifically, a quern (as in the extract).

Flour from the *handmills* grinding with constant sound.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 260.

hand-mirror (hand′mir″or), *n.* A small mirror for the toilet; a hand-glass.

Don't expect your husband to be pleased if you give him an ivory backed *hand-mirror*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 162.

hand-mold (hand′mōld), *n.* **1.** A small mold managed with the hand.

He mellid so the matall with the *hand-molde*.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 155.

Specifically—**2.** The mold in which hand-made type is cast. It has a lip to receive the metal which runs into the mold containing the matrix. *E. H. Knight.*

hand-money (hand′mun″i), *n.* Same as *earnest-money*.

hand-mortar (hand′môr″tär), *n.* A hand-firearm having a very short barrel with a caliber of from 2 to 3 inches, mounted upon a stock fitted either for the shoulder or for holding under the arm, and having a match-lock, a flint-lock, or a wheel-lock, according to its epoch. This weapon was used for throwing small hand-grenades, but seems not to have been in very general use.

hand-orchis (hand′ôr″kis), *n.* One of the commonest species of European orchids, *Orchis maculata:* so called from the resemblance of the flower to a hand. [Eng.]

hand-organ (hand′ôr″gan), *n.* A portable barrel-organ, both the barrel and the bellows of which are worked by a hand-crank. By shifting the position of the barrel, different tunes may be played. The pipes are usually of two or three sets or stops: a diapason, a flute, and often a coarse-toned reed-stop.

hand-paper (hand′pā″pėr), *n.* **1.** Paper made by hand, as distinguished from that made by machinery.—**2.** A particular make of paper well known in the English Record Office: so called from its water-mark (☞*), which has been used since the fifteenth century. *Brewer.*

hand-pegger (hand′peg″ėr), *n.* A portable shoe-pegging machine: so called to distinguish it from the fixed-power tools. The crank is turned by one hand, while the machine, which is held in the other, is moved around the edge of a shoe-sole fixed to a bench.

hand-plant (hand′plant), *n.* Same as *hand-flower-tree*.

hand-planter (hand′plan″tėr), *n.* A hand-machine for planting seeds.

hand-play (hand′plā), *n.* [After AS. *hand-plega*, < *hand*, hand, + *plega*, play.] Interchange of blows in a hand-to-hand encounter. See *sword-play*.

The hard *hand-play* of battle.
Pall Mall Gazette, May 2, 1884.

hand-post (hand′pōst), *n.* A finger-post; a guide-post.

hand-pot (hand′pot), *n.* A kind of lobster-pot.

hand-press (hand′pres), *n.* A press worked by hand, in distinction from one moved by steam-power, etc.

hand-promise (hand′prom″is), *n.* A solemn form of betrothal requiring common consent to revoke it, usual among the Irish peasantry. When one of the parties to a hand-promise dies without having been released, or without having released the other, the survivor, in presence of witnesses, grasps the hand of the deceased, repeating a special form of words recalling the promise. Also called *hand-and-word*.

Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a *hand-promise*.
Carleton, Traits and Stories, Going to Maynooth.

hand-pump (hand′pump), *n.* **1.** A pump worked by hand.—**2.** Formerly, in locomotive engines, a pump placed at the side of the fire-box, worked by a hand-lever when the engine stood with steam up. This pump has been superseded by injectors, etc., driven by the machinery of the locomotive.

hand-punch (hand′punch), *n.* A punch with a cutting-tube for perforating leather or paper, for the insertion of eyelets, the punching of tickets, or for other purposes. *E. H. Knight.*

hand-quill (hand′kwil), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the large feathers which grow on the hand, manus, or pinion of a bird; one of the primary remiges; a primary.

hand-rackle (hand′rak″l), *a.* Rash in striking; hasty. [Scotch.]

hand-rail (hand′rāl), *n.* A rail or railing resting on balusters or uprights, or otherwise supported and fixed, serving as a guard and support on the edge of a stair, a gallery, a platform, etc.; a rail to hold by.—**Back of a hand-rail.** See *back*[1].—**Body hand-rail,** an iron bar on the ends of passenger-cars, for the passengers to take hold of in getting on or off.

hand-railing (hand′rā″ling), *n.* Same as *hand-rail*.

hand-ruff† (hand′ruf), *n.* A ruffle for the wrist.

hand-running (hand′run′ing), *adv.* In immediate succession; without break; consecutively: as, to win ten games at cards *hand-running*. [Colloq.]

hand-sail (hand′sāl), *n.* A sail managed by the (that is, one) hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *hand-sails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer. *Sir W. Temple.*

hand-sale (hand′sāl), *n.* [< *hand* + *sale*. Cf. *handsel*.] A sale made or confirmed by mutual shaking of hands: an ancient custom in northern Europe. *Blackstone.*

hand-saw (hand′sâ), *n.* A saw to be used with the hand. Also called *arm-saw*.

My buckler cut through and through, my sword hacked like a *handsaw*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

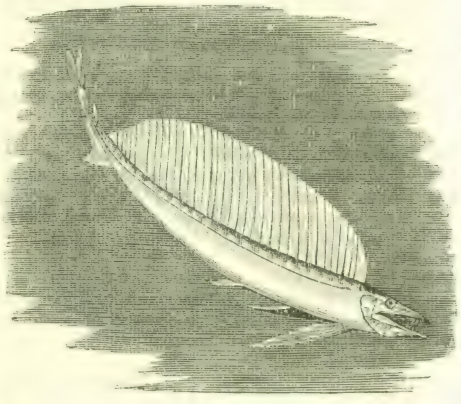
All the world to a hand-saw†, a thousand to one; almost certain. *Davies.*

'Tis *all the world to a handsaw* but these barbarous Rascals would be so ill-manner'd as to laugh at us as confidently as we do at them. *Cotton*, Scarronides, Pref.

To know a hawk from a hand-saw [orig., it is supposed, *to know a hawk from a hernshaw, hand-saw* being a humorous or blundering perversion], to be able to discriminate fairly well: used humorously.

I am but mad north-north-west: when the wind is southerly, I *know a hawk from a hand-saw*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

handsaw-fish (hand′sâ-fish), *n.* A fish, *Plagyodus ferox* or *Caulopus borealis*, a species of



Handsaw-fish (*Plagyodus ferox*).

the family *Alepidosauridæ* or *Plagyodontidæ;* a lancet-fish. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

hand's-breadth (handz′bredth), *n.* Same as *handbreadth*.

hand-screen (hand′skrēn), *n.* A small screen used to protect the face and head from the heat of a fire or of the sun. In the middle ages and later the fan in its various forms and the fly-flapper answered this purpose. The modern hand-screen is usually shaped like a fan of the sort not capable of being closed, and is made of silk or paper stretched on a light frame. Those of the eighteenth century are often very elaborate and ★delicately painted.

handscrew (hand′skrö), *n.* An engine for raising heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

handseax†, *n.* [AS. *handseax, -sex, -secs*, < *hand*, hand, + *seax*, a sword: see *Saxon*.] The smaller war-knife of the Celtic nations.

handsel, hansel (hand′sel, han′sel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hansel, hansell, hansele, hanselle, hansale, hansal, honsel*, < AS. *handselen* (once), a delivery into the hand (L. *mancipatio*), = Icel. *handsal*, usually in pl. *handsöl*, "the transference of a right, duty, bargain, duty to another by joining hands" (Cleasby and Vigfusson), = Sw. *handsöl* = Dan. *handsel*, a handsel, earnest; < AS. *hand*, hand, + *selen, sylen*, a giving (equiv. to Icel. *sal*, a sale, bargain, > E. *sale*), < *sellan, syllan*, give: see *sell*[1]. Cleasby and Vigfusson take *hand* to refer to the custom of concluding a bargain by shaking hands; but this appears to be merely incidental, delivery into the hand being the orig. notion.] **I.** *n.* A gift or token of good fortune or good will; especially, a New-Year's gift; an earnest or earnest-penny; a sale, gift, or delivery which is regarded as the first of a series; the first money taken in the morning in the way of trade; the first earnings of any one in a new employment or place of business; the first money taken in a shop newly opened; the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding-day, etc. [Archaic.]

Inellis pricious cane y non fynde to selle
To sende you, my souerein, this newe yeres morowe.
Wher-for lucke and good *hansselle*
My hert y sende you.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 38.

Bring him a sixpenny bottle of ale; they say a fool's *handsel* is lucky. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

'Twas my first *hansel* and propine to Heaven:
And as I laid my darling 'neath the sod,
Precious His comforts — once an infant given,
And offered with two turtle-doves to God!
Mrs. Stuart Menteath, James Melville's Child.

Most trades-people have a particular esteem for what they call *Handsel:* that is to say, the first money they receive in a morning; they kiss it, spit upon it, and put it in a pocket by itself.
Misson, Travels in England (trans.), p. 130.

Handsel Monday, the first Monday of the new year, when it was formerly usual in Scotland for servants, children, and others to ask for or receive presents or handsel.

II. *a.* Used or employed for the first time; newly acquired or inherited. [Scotch.]

handsel, hansel (hand′sel, han′sel), *v. t.* [< ME. *handsellen* (in pp. *i-hondsald*—St. Juliana, p. 7) (the alleged AS. **handsyllan* does not exist), after Icel. *handsala* (also *handselja*, conforming to the orig. verb), make over, deliver; from the noun: see *handsel, n.*] To give handsel to; use or do for the first time; try as for luck.

Ravished with desire to *hansell* her new coach.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

Coming home to-night, a drunken boy was carrying by our constable to our new pair of stocks to *hansel* them, being a new pair, and very handsome.
Pepys, Diary, I. 404.

Young Faith Snowe was toward to keep the old men's cups aflow and *hansel* them to their liking.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

No expression was ever yet used which some one had not to *handsel*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 35.

handseller, hanseller†, *n.* One who gives or offers handsel.

hand-shake (hand′shāk), *n.* A shake of the hand: as, a cordial *hand-shake*. [Colloq.]

hand-shaking (hand′shā″king), *n.* A shaking of hands in friendly greeting.

Hogg was received by Eliza Westbrook, who smiled faintly upon him in silence, and by Harriet, radiant and blooming as ever, with much cordial *handshaking*.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 310.

handsmooth† (hand′smöᵀᴴ), *adv.* Flatly; without difficulty; completely.

His soldiours, . . . sodainly with all their might assailing the campe of their enemies, wonne it, and beate it downe *hande smoothe*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 313.

The charge being giuen, certaine vnarmed Tartars & Lithuanians were slaine *handsmooth*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 147.

handsome (han′sum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *handsom;* < ME. *handsom, handsum, hansum*, easy to handle or use (= D. *handzaam*, tractable, serviceable, = G. dial. *handsam*, convenient, favorable); < *hand*, hand, + *-some*. For the development of sense from 'handy, dexterous,' to 'beautiful,' cf. the similar development of *pretty* from AS. *prætig, prættig*, tricky: see *pretty*.] **1**†. Easy to handle or use; handy; ready; convenient.

But in making them [engines of war] hereunto, they have chief respect that they be both easy to be carried, and *handsome* to be moved and turned about.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

For a thief it [the Irish cloak] is soe *handsome*, as it may seeme it was first invented for him.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

He is very desyrus to serve yor Grace, and seymes to me to be a very *handsome* man.
Gresham, quoted in E. Lodge's Illus., I. 178.

2. Agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; pleasing in proportions and aspect; having symmetry or harmony of parts; well formed and well attired, equipped, or arrayed: as, a *handsome* person or face; a *handsome* building; a *handsome* display.

Make yourself *handsome*, Montague;
Let none wear better clothes; 'tis for my credit.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

I can look a whole day with delight upon a *handsome* picture. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

It is well knowne to be a matter of lesse skill and lesse labour to keepe a Garden *handsome* then it is to plant it or contrive it. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The church has two *handsom* towres & spires of stone, and the whole fabric is very noble and venerable.
Evelyn, Diary, May 6, 1644.

3. Graceful in manner; marked by propriety and ease; becoming; appropriate: as, a *handsome* style; a *handsome* delivery or address.

Sound your pipes now merrily,
And all your *handsome* sports: sing 'em full welcomes.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 3.

Cyrus made a *handsome* prayer upon the tops of the mountains, when by a fantasm he was warned of his approaching death. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

He has devised a very *handsome* Reason for the Angel's proceeding with Adam after this manner.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

Easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*

4. Such as to suit one's convenience or desires; ample; large; on a liberal scale: as, a *handsome* income or outlay.

One that hath two gowns and everything *handsome* about him. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

Saturday, 10. The wind at E. and by N. a *handsome* gale with fair weather. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 8.

Wouldst thou, possessor of a flock, employ
(Appris'd that he is such) a careless boy,
And feed him well, and give him *handsome* pay?
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 907.

5. Characterized by or expressive of generosity or magnanimity: as, a *handsome* apology; a *handsome* action.

Have you consider'd
The nature of these men, and how they us'd you?
Was it fair play? did it appear to you *handsome?*
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

My dear, here's Doctor Strong has positively been and made you the subject of a *handsome* declaration.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xvi.

=Syn. 2. *Pretty, Fair*, etc. See *beautiful.*

handsome† (han'sum), *v. t.* [< *handsome, a.*] To make handsome; render pleasing or attractive.

Him, whom I last left, all repute
For his device, in *handsoming* a suit,
To judge of lace . . . [he hath] the best conceit.
Donne, Satires, i.

handsomely (han'sum-li), *adv.* **1.** In a handsome manner; agreeably; generously.

Coyness becomes some Beauties, if *handsomely* acted.
Howell, Letters, ii. 4.

An affront *handsomely* acknowledged becomes an obligation. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

I knew that in the end I should have to pay *handsomely* for the supplies offered to me — which, by the way, I had no occasion for. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxvi.

2. *Naut.*, carefully and steadily; in shipshape style: as, to lower *handsomely.* [U. S.]

Instead of ordering a sail to be furled carefully, the captain is very apt to shout out, "*Handsomely*, my men, don't hurry, *handsomely* for'ard there!"
S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 341.

handsomeness (han'sum-nes), *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being handsome.

There are many townes and villages also, but built out of order, and with no *handsomeness.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 248.

I am friend to beauty;
There is no *handsomeness* I dare be foe to.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 3.

A *handsomeness* of the kind that we call elegant.
The Century, XXVII. 679.

2†. Favor; approval; graciousness.

He will not look with any *handsomeness*
Upon a woman. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, i.

hand-spear (hand'spēr), *n.* A short spear; a half-lance.

There was another manner of striking the bull in the face with short spears, to the which went divers lords and gentlemen very well mounted, their pages following them with divers *hand-spears* for that purpose.
Journey of E. of Nottingham, 1605 (Harl. Misc., III. 441). (*Davies.*)

handspike (hand'spīk), *n.* A bar, commonly of wood, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, moving guns, heaving about a windlass, etc.

Nobody broke his back or his *handspike* by his efforts.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 123.

Roller handspike, a handspike having one or two lignum-vitæ or brass rollers at the large end, for use in moving heavy gun-carriages.

handspikeman (hand'spīk-man), *n.*; pl. *handspikemen* (-men). One of a gun's crew who handles a handspike during drill.

handspring (hand'spring), *n.* A kind of somersault in which the performer supports his body upon the palms of his hands while his feet are raised in the air.

They take the same *hand-spring* through the creed, and stand teaching by your side. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 19.

handstaff (hand'stâf), *n.*; pl. *handstaves* (-stāvz). [< ME. *handstaffe.*] **1**†. A javelin.

And they that dwell in the cities of Israel shall go forth, and shall set on fire and burn the weapons, both the shields and the bucklers, the bows and the arrows, and the *handstaves* and the spears. Ezek. xxxix. 9.

2. That part of a flail which is held in the hand.

hand-strap (hand'strap), *n.* One of a number of straps attached to a rail in the roof of a passenger-car, especially on American street-railroads, by which persons who are standing can steady themselves.

handstroke† (hand'strōk), *n.* A stroke or blow with the hand. *Nares.*

A band of ten soldiours under one captaine and tent, and are called manipulus, because their *handstrokes* in fighting goe all together. *Nomenclator.*

To be at handstrokes, to encounter; join battle; be in skirmish. *Nomenclator.*

hand's-turn (handz'tėrn), *n.* A helping hand; assistance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

handtame†, *a.* [ME. (= OHG. *hantzam*); < *hand* + *tame.*] Tame, and accustomed to the hand; mild; meek; humble.

Than gan bleiken here ble that art lowen so loude,
And to waxen al *handtame* that rathere weren so proude.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

In Laverd mi saule be loved sal,
Here *handtame* [Latin *audiant mansueti*, Vulg.] and faine withal. Ps. xxxiii. 3 (ME. version) [xxxiv. 2].

handtameness†, *n.* [ME. *handtamenes, -nesse;* < *handtame* + *-ness.*] Tameness; meekness; humility.

Overcomes than *handtamenesse*
And we ben mended mare and lesse.
Ps. lxxxix. 10 (ME. version).

hand-target (hand'tär″get), *n.* A small round buckler meant to be held at arm's-length, used especially in sword-play to parry the adversary's thrusts.

hand-taut (hand'tât), *a.* Same as *hand-tight.*

hand-tennis (hand'ten″is), *n.* A game of tennis in which the ball is struck by the hand. See *fives*[1], 1.

A French writer speaks of a damsel named Margot, who resided at Paris in 1424, and played at *hand-tennis* with the palm, and also with the back of her hand, better than any man. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 162.

hand-tight (hand'tīt), *a.* *Naut.*, tight as may be made by the hand; moderately tight. Also *hand-taut.*

hand-timber† (hand'tim″bėr), *n.* Underwood.

Shear sheep at the moon's increase; fell *hand-timber* from the full to the change.
Husbandman's Practice (1664).

hand-to-hand (hand'tǭ-hand'), *a.* At close quarters; in personal encounter.

The old days of bow-and-arrow and *hand-to-hand* fighting. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 323.

hand-to-mouth (hand'tǭ-mouth'), *a.* Precarious; unsettled; depending on present needs.

During the summer the beavers live in a rather *hand-to-mouth* way, almost their only systematic work being the construction and repair of their dams.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 232.

hand-vise (hand'vīs), *n.* A small portable vise that may be held in the hand while it is used.

hand-waled (hand'wāld), *a.* Waled or picked out with the hand; carefully selected. [Scotch.]

hand-warmer (hand'wär″mėr), *n.* A calefactory of spherical form and small enough to be held in the hands, formerly in use. It was common to have at least the cover pierced with holes in an ornamental pattern. The heat was generally supplied by a hot ball of iron or stone within. Some of these are of Persian or Hindu origin.

hand-wheel (hand'hwēl), *n.* A general term for one of many kinds of wheels or disks used in machinery as a convenient form of circular crank: as, the *hand-wheel* of a car-brake.

handwhile (hand'hwīl), *n.* [< ME. *handwhile, hondwhile, hondqwile*, etc., < AS. *handhwīl* (= MHG. *hantwile*), < *hand*, hand, + *hwīl*, while.] A little while; a moment. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He . . . halit into havyn in a *hond while,*
Shippit hym full shortly & his shene folke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1782.

hand-winged (hand'wingd), *a.* Having hands formed for flight by enormous development of the digits and their webbing; chiropterous: specifically applied to bats. See cut under *Pteropus.*

handwoman†, *n.* [ME. *handwomman, handwimman;* < *hand* + *woman.*] A handmaid.

I am mi lauerd *handwimman.*
Cursor Mundi, l. 10805. (*Cott.*)

hand-work (hand'wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *hondwerk*, < AS. *handweorc* (= OHG. *hantwerch* = MHG. *hantwerk*, G. *handwerk* = Dan. *haandværk* = Sw. *handtverk*, profession), < *hand*, hand, + *weorc*, work. Cf. *handiwork.*] Work done by hand, as distinguished from that done by machinery. In decorative art hand-work is much esteemed as having variety and life; it may include the use of all tools and appliances which are not merely mechanical in their action. Thus, a punch producing an impressed flower may be used many times in the same design, which still remains hand-work; but the use of a single punch producing the whole design at a blow is not so termed. The engraving of the punch itself may, however, have been hand-work of a high quality.

hand-worked (hand'wėrkt), *a.* Same as *hand-wrought.*

hand-worker (hand'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who produces hand-work, in distinction from one who operates machinery.

He undersells the English *handworkers* and makes a profit, till the *handworkers* are finally beaten, and machines fight machines. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 638.

handworm (hand'wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *handwyrm, hondwerm*, < AS. *handwyrm, hondwyrm*, an insect supposed to produce disease in the hand, < *hand*, hand, + *wyrm*, worm.] An acarid, the itch-insect, *Sarcoptes scabiei:* so called from the fact that it burrows in the hands.

handwrist (hand'rist), *n.* [< ME. *handwrist*, < AS. **handwrist, handwyrst* (= OFries. *handwirst, hondriust*), < *hand*, hand, + *wrist*, transposed *wyrst*, wrist.] The wrist. [Prov. Eng.]

handwrit† (hand'rit), *n.* [ME. *handewrit;* < AS. *handgewrit*, handwriting, a writing, < *hand*, hand, + *writ*, writ, writing.] Handwriting. *Ormulum*, l. 13566.

handwrite (hand'rīt), *v.*; pret. *handwrote*, pp. *handwritten*, ppr. *handwriting.* [< *hand* + *write;* after *handwriting.*] **I.** *trans.* To write with one's own hand. [Rare.]

This work . . . did not enter on the question of the authorship of the Letters [of Junius], but was devoted to proving that, whoever was their author, they were *handwritten* by Sir Philip Francis. *Temple Bar.*

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of writing; write. [Rare.]

Think what an accomplished man he would be who could read well, *handwrite* well, talk well, speak well, and who should have good manners. *Helps.*

handwriting (hand'rī″ting), *n.* [< *hand* + *writing.* Cf. *handwrit.* Equiv. to *manuscript* and *chirography.*] **1.** The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography; penmanship.—**2.** That which is written by hand; manuscript.

Blotting out the *handwriting* of ordinances. Col. ii. 14.

hand-wrought (hand'rât), *a.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *handworht* (= Goth. *handuwaurhts*), < *hand*, hand, + *worht*, wrought, q. v.] Made with the hands. Also *hand-worked.*

handy (han'di), *a.* [A mod. form, reverting to the orig. vowel of *hand*, of the earlier *hendy*, q. v.] **1**†. Performed by the hand; manual.

Often it chanceth that a handycraftsman doth so earnestly bestow his vacant and spare hours in learning, and through diligence so profiteth therein, that he is taken from his *handy* occupation, and promoted to the company of the learned.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

He holdeth himselfe a gentellman, and therupon scorneth eftsones to woorke, or use any *handye* labour.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. Skilful in using the hands; performing with skill or readiness; dexterous; adroit.

"Have I . . . made a good choice of an attendant for you in Alice Wood?" "You have, indeed. She is teachable and *handy.*" *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxi.

Fact was, I was pretty *handy* round house; and she used to save up her broken things and sich till I come round in the fall; and then I'd mend 'em up, and put the clock right, and split her up a lot o' kindlings, and board up the cellar-windows, and kind o' make her sort o' comfortable. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

3. Marked by readiness or dexterity; deft; facile.

I am glad that they [Italians] at least work in old-world, awkward, picturesque ways, and not in commonplace, *handy*, modern fashion. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

Local names were originally imposed in a *handy* local manner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 169.

Used to being under fire, and *handy* in the use of weapons. *The American*, XII. 214.

4. Suited to the use of the hand; ready to the hand; convenient; timely: as, my books are very *handy;* this is a *handy* tool.

The instrument . . . for cutting down corn in Germany is much more *handy* and expeditious . . . than the sickle used in England. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cviii.

My bandanna handkerchief — one of six beauties given to me by my lady — was *handy* in my pocket.
W. Collins, The Moonstone, I. 34.

It might a been an accident, and then agin it might not; . . . but ye see how 'mazin' *handy* for him it happened! *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 50.

[*Handy* in composition, in some words formed in imitation of *handywork, handiwork*, is a variant of *hand.* See following entries.]=**Syn. 2.** Expert, clever.

handy-billy (han'di-bil″i), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, same as *watch-tackle.*—**2.** A portable force-pump on trucks.

handyblow† (han'di-blō), *n.* [< *hand* + *blow*[3]. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handywork, handiwork.*] A blow or stroke with the hand.

Those enemies which could not come to *handyblows* shot arrows at us, with which I might have been hurt.
Hymen's Prœludia (1658).

Both parties now were drawn so close
Almost to come to *handyblows.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 490.

handybook (han'di-bůk), *n.* A small book for special reference; a manual; a handbook.

Handbooks, or *handybooks*, may be designed or used in two different ways. *Athenæum*, Oct. 20, 1888, p. 522.

handycuff, *n.* See *handicuff*.

handy-dandy (han'di-dan'di), *n.* [< ME. *handy-dandy;* a compound, varied for the rime, of *hand* + *dandle*.] 1. A play of children in which something, as a pebble or a coin, is shaken between the hands of one, while another guesses which hand it is retained in.

See how yon' justice rails upon yon' simple thief. Hark in thine ear: Change places, and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handy-dandy*.
Arbuthnot, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 506.

Hence—2†. A bribe paid secretly.

Tho was Wrong a-fered Wysdome he by-souhte;
On men of lawe Wrong lokede and largelich hem profrede.
And for to haue of here help *handy-dandy* payede.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 68.

handy-fight† (han'di-fīt), *n.* [< *hand* + *fight*. The *y* is inserted, as in *handyblow*, etc.] A fight with the fists; a boxing-match; a hand-to-hand fight.

Castor his horse, Pollux loves *handy-fights*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

handy-frame† (han'di-frām), *n.* [< *hand* + *frame*. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handywork*, *handiwork*.] Handiwork.

Say, is your god like this, whom you ador'd,
Or is this god like to your *handy-frame?*
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.

handygripe† (han'di-grīp), *n.* [Var. of *handgripe*, in imitation of *handyblow*, etc.] A gripe or seizure with the hand; also, close fighting.

The mastiffs, charging home,
To blows and *handygripes* were come.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 80.

handylabor† (han'di-lā″bor), *n.* [< *hand* + *labor*. The *y* is inserted in imitation of *handywork*, *handiwork*.] Manual labor; the work of one's hands.

Robert Abbat of Molisime . . . perswaded his owne disciples to live with their *handylabour*, to leave Tithes and Oblations unto the Priests that served in the Diocese.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 110.

handy-man (han'di-man), *n.* A man employed to do various kinds of work; a general-utility man; specifically, a skilled laborer who serves as assistant to a mechanic or artisan.

It [a saying] is often heard among labourers, *handy-men*, and artisans. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 514.

handystroke† (han'di-strōk), *n.* [< *hand* + *stroke*. The *y* is inserted, as in *handyblow*.] A blow or stroke with the hand; a handyblow.

At *handie strokes* (when they ioyne battell) they are accounted farre better men then the Russe people.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 487.

But when we came to *handy-strokes*, as often
As I lent blows, so often I gave wounds,
And every wound a death.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

handywork†, *n.* See *handiwork*.

hane[1] (hān), *v.* See *hain*.

hane[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *khan*[2].

hang (hang), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hung* or *hanged* ★(the latter obsolete except in sense 2), ppr. *hanging*. [In mod. E. *hang* (dial. also *hing*, *heng*, formerly also *hank*) are mixed two orig. distinct forms: (1) *Hang*, weak verb (pret. and pp. *hanged*), prop. intr., < ME. *hangen*, *hongen*, *hangien*, *hongien* (pret. *hanged*, *hangede*, *hongede*, pp. *hanged*, *honged*), prop. intr., but also tr., < AS. *hangian*, *hongian* (pret. *hangode*, *hongode*, pp. **hangod* not found), only intr., hang, be suspended, depend, = OS. *hangōn*, intr., = OFries. *hangia*, *hingia*, North Fries. *hangen*, *hingen*, intr. and tr., = D. *hangen*, intr. and tr., = MLG. *hangen* = OHG. *hangēn*, MHG. *hangen*, intr. (cf. OHG. MHG. *hengen*, also *henken*, G. *hängen*, also *henken*, tr., hang), = Icel. *hengja*, tr., = Sw. *hänga*, intr. and tr., = Dan. *hænge*, intr. and tr.: a secondary verb, from the next. (2) *Hang* (this pres. from the pp., or from pres. of preceding), orig. strong verb (pret. and pp. *hung*, the mod. pret. being taken from the pp., and this representing ME. *honge* for *hongen*, *hangen*), prop. tr., < ME. *hangen* (this pres. as in mod. pres.; pret. *heng*, *hing*, pl. *hengen*, *hingen*, pp. *hangen*, *hongen*, *honge*, *ihonge*), tr. and intr., < AS. *hōn* (pret. *hēng*, pl. *hēngon*, pp. *hangen*), only tr., = OS. **hāhan*, only in comp. pp. *bi-hangan* = OFries. *hūa*, tr., = MLG. *hān* = OHG. *hāhan*, tr., MHG. *hāhen*, tr. and intr., G. *hangen* (pret. *hieng*, *hing*, pp. *gehangen*), intr., = Icel. *hanga* (pret. *hékk*, pp. *hanginn*), intr., = Goth. *hahan* (pret. redupl. (*us-*)*haihan*, pp. (*at-*)*hahans*), strong verb, tr., hang, but found in the simple form only in the sense of 'cause to hesitate, leave in doubt,' in comp. *at-hahan*, let hang, let down, *us-hahan*, hang (by the neck), also weak verb (pret. *hahaida*), intr., be attentive, hanker (to hear; cf. 'hang on one's words'). The AS. *hōn*, Goth. *hahan*, etc., are contr. from orig. **hanhan*, which agrees in form, as the words, esp. the Goth., agree partly in sense, with L. *cunctari* (a freq. form), hesitate, delay, Skt. √ *çank*, hesitate, doubt; but the supposed connection is doubtful; the lit. and simple meaning 'hang' (intr.) would naturally be oldest. The phonetic history of *hang* is similar to that of *fang*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fasten or attach so as to be supported from above and not from below; suspend.

In thy temple I wol my baner *honge*,
And alle the armes of my compainye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1552.

I must go seek some dew-drop here,
And *hang* a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

All instruments belonging to the Vintage were there [in the temple of Bacchus], some of gold, others of siluer, *hanged* up, sacred to Dionysius.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

The lockes of haire with their skinnes he *hanged* on a line betwixt two trees. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 145.

2. To suspend by the neck or by the limbs to a gibbet or cross: a mode of capital punishment. [In this sense *hanged* is still used both as preterit and as past participle, especially in legal phraseology.]

For that Cros, that is in Cypre, is the Cros in the whiche Dysmas the gode Theef was *honged* onne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

They're to be *hang'd* all in a row.
Johnnie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV. 286).

Suppose he should have *hung* himself. *B. Jonson.*

That thieves are *hanged* in England I thought no reason why they should not be shot in Otaheite.
Cook, Voyages, i. 14.

[Hence used as a colloquial imprecation or minced expletive: as, *hang* it all!

Your love's enough for me. Money! *hang* money!
Let me preserve your love.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

Hang business—*hang* care; let it live and prosper among the men. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.]

3. To suspend in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension: said of a door, a gate, a window-blind, and the like.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. 1 Mac. iv. 57.

4. To cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended or attached: followed by *with* before the object suspended or attached: as, to *hang* a room *with* paper or lincrusta.

He is so *hung with* pikes, halberds, petronels, calivers, and muskets, that he looks like a justice-of-peace's hall.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

There's nothing that I cast mine eyes upon,
But shews both rich and admirable; all the rooms
Are *hung* as if a princess were to dwell here.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

The rooms [at Venice] are generally *hung with* gilt leather, which they cover on extraordinary occasions with tapestry, and hangings of greater value.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 388.

5. To bend or turn downward; hold in a drooping attitude: as, to *hang* the head.

An ass is no great statesman in the beasts' commonwealth, though he . . . *hang* the lip like a cap-case half open. *Nash* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 501).

When I frown, they *hang* their most dejected heads,
Like fearful sheep-hounds.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

The chearful Birds no longer sing,
Each drops his Head, and *hangs* his wing.
Prior, To Cloe Weeping.

6. To hold in a state of suspense or inaction; stop the movement or action of: as, to *hang* a jury. See phrase below.—7. To fasten the blade of to the handle at an angle: said of a scythe, a hoe, etc.

Daniel was put to mowing. . . . He complained to his father that his scythe was not *hung* right. Various attempts were made to *hang* it better, but with no success. His father told him at length, he might *hang* it to suit himself; and he therefore hung it upon a tree, and said: "There, that's just right."
Lanman, Daniel Webster, p. 20.

8. To get fast; catch. [Southern U. S.]

A little after, Jake *hung* his toe in a crack of the floor, and nearly fell. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 17.

To hang a boat, in Canada, to keep a boat (as in oyster-dredging) in place without tying by means of a pole thrust in the mud, the pole being held in the hand or the boat being pressed against it by the tide.—**To hang a jury**, to prevent a jury from finding a verdict, as a juror may do by refusing to agree with the others: generally implying an unreasonable or corrupt refusal.—**To hang down**, to let fall below the usual or proper position; bow down; decline: as, to *hang down* the head.

Drows'd, and *hung* their eyelids *down*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

To hang, draw, and quarter, to execute (a condemned person) by hanging him to a gibbet, cutting him down while still alive, disemboweling, and then cutting the body into pieces, which were sometimes sent dispersed to the places where the offenses were committed, in attestation of the punishment. This savage mode of execution was common in the middle ages. In course of time executioners often mercifully delayed the cutting down till the sufferer was dead; and the law was finally modified by making the sentence prescribe hanging till dead, and without maltreatment of the corpse.—**To hang fire.** (*a*) To be slow in firing, either from foul vent, poor fuse or primer, or abnormal conditions of ignition of charge: said of a gun or its powder-charge or of the explosive charge used in blasting or mining operations. Should an explosive charge *hang fire* it should not be approached until several minutes have elapsed. (*b*) To be irresolute or slow in acting.

To hang in effigy. See *effigy*.—**To hang out.** (*a*) To suspend in open view; display: as, to *hang out* false colors.

Hang out our banners on the outer walls.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

(*b*) To suspend in the open air, as washed clothes, to dry.

The maid was in the garden *hanging out* the clothes.
Mother Goose rime.

To hang out the red flag. See *red flag*, under *flag*[2].—**To hang up.** (*a*) To suspend, as to something fixed on high.

What heathen would have dar'd
To strip Jove's statue of his oaken wreath,
And *hang* it *up* in honour of a man?
Cowper, Task, vi. 641.

(*b*) To hold in suspense; keep or suffer to remain undecided: as, to *hang up* a question in debate.—**To hang up meat**, in *hunting*, to kill game: from the practice of hanging up game after it has been killed. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To hang up one's hat.** See *hat*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To be suspended; be supported or held in place, wholly or partly, by something above, as a curtain, or at one side, as a door; dangle; depend; droop: as, the door *hangs* badly; the folds of her shawl *hung* gracefully.

And fyry Phebus ryseth up so brighte, . . .
And with his stremes dryeth in the greves
The silver dropes, *hongyng* on the leeves.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 638.

In that Tabernacle ben no Wyndowes: but it is alle made lighte with Lampes, that *hangen* before the Sepulcre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 76.

His bugle-horn *hung* by his side,
All in a wolf-skin baldric tied.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 16.

2. To be suspended by the neck; suffer death by hanging.

If I *hang*, I'll make a fat pair of gallows: for if I *hang*, old Sir John *hangs* with me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches *hang* that jurymen may dine.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 22.

3. To bend forward or downward; lean or incline.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong!
Pope, Odyssey, ix.

Heavily *hangs* the broad sunflower
Over its grave i' the earth so chilly.
Tennyson, A Spirit Haunts the Last Year's Bowers.

San Francisco *hangs* over the edge of its chiefest bay, like the oriole balancing on the crest of his long pocket nest. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 4.

Hence—4. To depend; be dependent upon or be supported by something else: with *on* or *by*: as, his life *hangs on* the judge's decision.

Thereby *hangs* a tale. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

Let him retire a while; there's more *hangs by* it
Than you know yet. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

5. To hold fast; cling; adhere.

What though about her speech there *hung*
The accents of the mountain tongue?
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

The shadow still the same;
And on my heavy eyelids
My anguish *hangs* like shame.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

6. To hover; impend; be imminent.

What dangers at any time are imminent, what evils *hang* over our heads, God doth know and not we.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

On the stream the mist still *hangs*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

A light breeze seems rather to tremble and *hang* poised than to blow. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 733.

7. To be in suspense; rest uncertainly; vacillate; waver; hesitate; falter: as, to *hang* between two opinions; to *hang* in doubt, or in the balance. See phrases below.

He *hangs* between, in doubt to act or rest.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

8. To be held in suspense; suffer check or delay.

The little business which you left in my hands is now dispatched; if it have *hung* longer than you thought, it

might serve for just excuse, that these small things make as many steps to their end . . . as greater.
Donne, Letters, i.

I am one of them who value not a Courtesy that *hangs* long betwixt the Fingers. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 18.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 190.

She thrice essay'd to speak; her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue.
Dryden.

9. To linger; loiter.

Leue of sone and *hyng* noghte to lange thare-appone.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

I waited for the train at Coventry;
I *hung* with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires. *Tennyson*, Godiva.

So on that eve about the church they *hung*,
And through the open door heard fair things sung.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

10. To slope; have a steep declivity: as, *hanging* grounds.

All these, and what the woods can yield,
The *hanging* mountain or the field,
I freely offer. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

11. To come to a standstill; fail to agree: as, the jury *hung*, and the man got a new trial. *Bartlett*, Americanisms. [U. S.]—**12.** To balance: as, the gun *hangs* well.—**Hanging bridge.** (*a*) See *bridge*. (*b*) An inverted or suspended fire-bridge in a steam-boiler furnace. It is sometimes hollow and connected with the water-space of the boiler.—**Hanging buttress, cutter, gale, garden, sleeve, wall,** etc. See the nouns.—**Hanging side.** Same as *hanging wall* (which see, under *wall*).—**Hang lag**†, let the last man be hanged; devil take the hindmost.

Colig. Fly, gentlemen, fly! . . . have ye a mind to have your fidles
Broke about your pates?
Fidler. Not we! we thank ye.
Colig. *Hang lag, hang lag!* *The Villain* (1663).

The goose hangs high. See *goose*.—**To hang back,** to hesitate; be reluctant to proceed.

Mrs. Meyrick wanted to lead her to a seat, but, again *hanging back* gently, the poor weary thing spoke.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xviii.

To hang by geometry†. See *geometry*.—**To hang by the eyelids.** (*a*) See *eyelid*. (*b*) *Naut.*, to be in a neglected or dilapidated condition, as a vessel whose rigging is uncared for, whose rope-ends are frayed, and on which everything is untidy.—**To hang in doubt,** to be in a state of suspense or uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang in doubt* before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life. Deut. xxviii. 66.

To hang in the balance, to be in doubt or suspense: as, his life *hung in the balance*.

A Scepticke in Religion is one that *hangs in the ballance* with all sorts of opinions, whereof not one but stirres him and none swayes him.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Scepticke in Religion.

To hang off. (*a*) To let go: the opposite of *to hang on*.

Hang off, thou cat, thou burr: vile thing, let loose;
Or I will shake thee from me, like a serpent.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

(*b*) To refuse or delay compliance; hang back; hold off.—**To hang on or upon.** I. [*On* or *upon*, prep.] (*a*) To cling fondly to: as, to *hang upon* one's neck. (*b*) To weigh upon; oppress.

Most heavenly music!
It nips me unto listening, and thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes: let me rest.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Though I have walked but four miles this morning, yet I begin to be weary; yesterday's hunting *hangs* still *upon* me. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 65.

Life *hangs upon* me and becomes a burden.
Addison, Cato, iii. 1.

(*c*) To depend or rest upon; rely upon.

On these two commandments *hang* all the law and the prophets. Mat. xxii. 40.

How wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs on* princes' favours!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Then thus I take my leave, kissing your hand,
And *hanging on* your royal word.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

(*d*) To regard with close attention or passionate admiration.

What though I be not so in grace as you,
So *hung upon* with love, so fortunate!
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

He would, with decent superiority, look upon himself as orator before the throne of grace, for a crowd, who *hang upon* his words. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 65.

II. [*On*, adv.] (*a*) To persist; be importunate; continue tediously: as, office-seekers *hang on* to the last; the lawsuit still *hangs on*. (*b*) *Naut.*, to hold fast without belaying.—**To hang out,** to lodge or reside: in allusion to the custom of hanging out a sign or "shingle" to indicate one's shop and business. [Slang.]

"I say, old boy, where do you *hang out?*" Mr. Pickwick replied that he was at present suspended at the George and Vulture. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxx.

I've found two rooms at Chelsea, not many hundred yards from my mother and sisters, and I shall soon be ready to *hang out* there.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

To hang over, to project over, as the roof of a house.—**To hang together.** (*a*) To hold together; keep body and soul together; be mutually sustaining.

Mrs. Page. Is she [your wife] at home?
Ford. Ay; and as idle as she may *hang together*, for want of company. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

As poor as he can *hang together*. *George Eliot.*

When Hancock, after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, urged upon the signers the necessity of union, saying, "We must all *hang together*." "Yes," said Franklin, "or we shall all hang separately."
J. S. Hart, Rhetoric, p. 204.

(*b*) To be consistent in details; agree in all parts: as, the story does not *hang together*.

Mark how well the sequel *hangs together*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6.

hang (hang), *n.* [= G. *hang*, declivity, slope, inclination, propensity, = Dan. *hang*, bent, bias, inclination; from the verb.] **1.** A slope or declivity; degree of slope or inclination: as, the *hang* of a roof or a terrace.—**2.** The way in which a thing hangs: as, the *hang* of a skirt or of a curtain.—**3.** In *ship-building*, the curvature of a plank concave on its lower edge when bent to the frame of a ship. If the curve is convex on the lower edge, it is called *sny*.—**4.** *Naut.*, same as *rake*.—**5.** A clump of weeds hanging together. *Davies.* [Eng.]

It might be a hassock of rushes; a tuft of the great water-dock; a dead dog; one of the *hangs* with which the club-water was studded, torn up and stranded.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxv.

6. A crop of fruit. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** General bent or tendency: as, the *hang* of a discourse.—**8.** The mode in which one thing is connected with another, or in which one part of a thing is connected with another part: as, the *hang* of a scythe.—**9.** The precise manner of doing or using something: as, to get the *hang* of a new implement; to lose the *hang* of it. [Colloq.]

Beset as he has been on all sides, he could not refrain [from writing], and would only imprecate patience till he shall again have got the *hang* (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 6.

There's something we haven't got the *hang* of.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 173.

hangable (hang'a-bl), *a.* [< *hang*, *v.*, + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being or liable to be hanged.

By Acts of Parliament and Statutes made in the reign of Henry VIII. and his two daughters, all those people calling themselves Bohemians or Egyptians are *hangable* as felons at the age of 14 years.
Misson, Travels in England (trans.), p. 122.

2. Involving hanging as a punishment: as, a *hangable* offense.

hangbird (hang'bȅrd), *n.* **1.** An American oriole of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Icterinæ*: so called from its pensile purse-like nest. The Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*, and the orchard oriole, *I. spurius*, are the best-known hangbirds. Also called *hangnest* and *hanging-bird*. See cut under *oriole*.

The *hang-bird* sang his ditty o'er and o'er.
Bryant, October, 1866.

2. Some other bird which builds a hanging nest.

hangby† (hang'bī), *n.* A dependent; a hanger-on: so called in contempt.

Enter none but the ladies and their *hangbyes;*
Welcome beauties and your kind shadow.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

hang-choice (hang'chois), *n.* The position of a person who is compelled to choose between two evils. [Scotch.]

I hope St. Patrick sung better than Blattergowl's precentor, or it would be *hang-choice* between the poet and the psalmist. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxx.

hangdog (hang'dog), *n.* and *a.* [< *hang*, *v.*, + obj. *dog*.] **I.** *n.* A degraded and sneaking fellow, fit only to be a hangman of dogs. *Congreve.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to such a person; having a base or sneaking appearance: as, a *hang-dog* look or gait.

hanger (hang'ėr), *n.* [(= G. *hänger* and *hanger* = Dan. *hanger*, cable-end, pendant); < *hang* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who hangs anything; one whose occupation is to hang something: as, a bell-*hanger;* a paper-*hanger*.—**2.** One who hangs persons, or inflicts the penalty of hanging; a hangman.

He [Sir Miles Fleetwood] was a very severe *hanger* of highwaymen. *Aubrey*, Anecdotes, II. 351.

3. That which hangs or is suspended; specifically, a hanging or sloping wood or grove.

The high part to the south-west . . . is divided into a sheep down, the high wood, and a long hanging wood, called the *Hanger*.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, i.

The young larches among the hillside *hangers* are revelling in the exquisite and tender freshness of verdure which larches alone can exhibit.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 13.

4. A short cut-and-thrust sword, especially one worn by seamen and travelers.

I clothed myself in my best apparel, girded on my *hanger*, stuck my pistols loaded in my belt.
Smollett, Roderick Random.

5. That from which something is hung or suspended.

On pulling the *hanger* of a bell, the great door opened.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 225.

Specifically—(*a*) A support for a line of shafting, consisting of a box for holding the shafting, an oiling device, etc., and supported by a bracket, by arms fixed to the ceiling, or on legs which rest on the floor. The term includes the whole apparatus, supports and all, whatever their shape. (*b*) The lower part of the heddle of a loom. (*c*) A chain or bent rod on which a pot or kettle is hung in the open fireplace of old-fashioned kitchens, by means of the pot-hook: hence used humorously in the phrase *pothooks and hangers*, the characters made by children in their first attempts to write.

To hang as the pots doe uppon their *hangers*.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 186.

As most of the council were but little skilled in the mystery of combining pot-hooks and *hangers*, they determined most judiciously not to puzzle either themselves or posterity with voluminous records.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 136.

Hanger stood for the stroke with a double curve, as in the last part of m and n, as well as in K. P. D. E.'s p's and h's. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 318.

(*d*) The arrangement of straps by which, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the rapier was hung from the belt: an appendage often made elaborate and ornamental.

Six French rapiers and poignards, with their assigns, as girdle, *hangers*, and so. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

Mens swords in *hangers* hang fast by their side,
Their stirrops hang when as they use to ride.
John Taylor, Works (1630), ii. 133.

(*e*) In *tailoring*, the loop or strap by which a coat or other garment is hung on a peg.

6. In *lace-making*, one of those bobbins which lie straight down the cushion, as distinguished from the *worker-bobbins*, which are moved from side to side. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**7.** The great seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*. The stem is woody, from 2 to 6 feet in length and from half an inch to nearly 2 inches in diameter. The frond is 6 or 8 feet in length and 2 feet broad, and olivaceous brown in color. When young the stems are sometimes eaten. It was once largely used in the manufacture of glass, supplying the alkali, but has now been superseded. It is also used for making handles for knives, for fuel, and for manure by the Highlanders. Also called *tangle*, *sea-girdle*, *sea-staff*, and *sea-wand*. See *Laminaria*. [Eng.]—**Ball-and-socket hanger.** See *ball*[1].—**Expanding hanger,** a support for a steam-radiator so arranged as to allow the radiator to move when expanded by heat.—**Pothooks and hangers.** See def. 5 (*c*).

hanger-board (hang'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A board for supporting electric arc-lamps, by means of which easy connection is made between the poles of the lamp and the line-circuit.

Electrical connection between the conducting-wires and lamps must be made through a suitable *hanger-board*.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. 8.

hanger-on (hang'ėr-on'), *n.*; pl. *hangers-on* (-ėrz-on'). **1.** One who hangs upon a person, company, etc.; one who clings to the society of others longer than he is wanted; a dependent; a parasite.

Grief is an impudent guest,
A follower every where, a *hanger-on*
That words nor blows can drive away.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

He wanted to be a guide and *hanger-on*, and I had a young and healthy horror of all such impedimenta.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 78.

2. In *coal-mining*, the man who runs the cars or trams on to the cages and gives the signal to hoist. [Eng.]

hanging (hang'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hangynge;* verbal n. of *hang*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended. Specifically—**2.** Suspension by the neck; particularly, capital punishment by suspension with strangulation, by means of a rope with a noose at one end which is placed about the neck, the other end being attached to a beam.

Stand fast, good fate, to his *hanging!* . . . If he be not born to be hanged, our case is miserable.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

3. That which hangs or is pendent. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of textile fabric, such as tapestry, used to cover in part the wall of a room, or as a curtain at a door or window.

My poor wife hath been . . . fitting the new *hangings* of our bed-chamber of blue, and putting the old red ones into my dressing-room. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 347.

Don't look with that violent and inflexible wise Face, like Solomon at the dividing of the Child in an old Tapestry *Hanging*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 5.

(*b*) *pl.* The material with which the walls of a room are draped or covered, including even paper which is pasted upon them, as in the term *paper-hangings*. See *arras*[1], *tapestry*, and *curtain*.

It [the dagoba] probably was originally plastered and painted, or may have been adorned with *hangings*, which some of the sculptured representations would lead us to suppose was the usual mode of ornamenting these altars.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

(c) *pl.* The sloping side of a hill. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* **1.** Requiring or deserving punishment by the halter.

It's a *hanging* matter to touch a penny's worth of them.
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.

2. Suggesting or foreboding death by the halter.

Yet, now I think on 't, 'a has a kind of dog-look
Like my brother; a guilty *hanging* face.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 4.

3†. Unfixed; floating.

Some of the Inhabitants are of opinion that the land there is hollow and *hanging*; yea, and that, as the waters rise, the same also is heaved up.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 690.

hanging-bird (hang'ing-bėrd), *n.* Same as *hangbird*, 1.

hanging-guard (hang'ing-gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, a defensive position with the broadsword.

hanging-moss (hang'ing-môs), *n.* A name for certain lichens of the genera *Usnea* and *Cladonia*, particularly the former, from their habit of hanging in long fringes from the limbs of trees, etc. See *Usnea*. The name is also sometimes given to the long moss or black moss of the southern United States, *Tillandsia usneoides*, which has a similar habit, but is a phænogamous plant. See *Tillandsia*.

hanging-needle (hang'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A special form or size of needle, of wood or metal, used to hang the web of a fishing-net to the cork-line and foot-line; a seine-needle.

hanging-pear (hang'ing-pâr), *n.* A variety of pear that ripens about the end of September.

hanging-post (hang'ing-pōst), *n.* That post of a door-frame to which the hinges of the door are fixed. The other is the *shutting-post*.

hanging-stile (hang'ing-stīl), *n.* In a door, the stile to which the hinges are secured.

hanging-tie (hang'ing-tī), *n.* In *building*, a tie supported by a strap connected with a collar-beam above.

hanging-tool (hang'ing-tōl), *n.* A tool having a bent portion which fits over the tool-rest of a metal-turning lathe to keep it in position. Also called *finishing-tool* and *spring-tool*.

hangle (hang'gl), *n.* [< *hang*, *v.*, + *-le* (*-el*), equiv. to *-er*[1]. Cf. *hanger*.] **1.** A hook in a chimney for slinging a pot; a hanger. [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** A form of hanger by which the scabbard of a sword was suspended, attached not necessarily to the girdle, but sometimes to two rings fastened to the cuirass at its bottom edge, one over the left hip, the other near the middle of the back.

hangman (hang'man), *n.*; pl. *hangmen* (-men). [< late ME. *hangeman*.] One who hangs another; a public executioner: sometimes used merely as a term of reproach.

Do anything but this thou doest. . . .
Serve by indenture to the common *hangman*.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2.

The fear o' hell 's a *hangman's* whip,
To haud the wretch in order.
Burns, To a Young Friend.

Hangman's day, a day appointed for executions by hanging, usually Friday in the United States and Monday in England.

hangmanship (hang'man-ship), *n.* [< *hangman* + *-ship*.] The office or character of a hangman.

I abominate and detest *hangmanship*. *Landor.*

hangment (hang'ment), *n.* [< ME. *hangment*; < *hang* + *-ment*.] Hanging; suspension. *Prompt. Parv.* — **To play the hangment**, to be much enraged. *Halliwell* [North. Eng.]

hangnail (hang'nāl), *n.* [Regarded as *hang* + *nail*, which suits the sense given; but the word is historically an accom. of *angnail* (AS. *angnægl*), corruptly *agnail*: see *agnail*.] A small separate piece of hard, partly detached epidermis at the root or side of a nail. Hangnails often persistently renew themselves after they are cut.

hang-nest (hang'nest), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A pensile, pendulous, or hanging nest. — **2.** A hangbird or hanging-bird. [In this sense better as *hangnest*.]

II. *a.* Building a hanging nest: an epithet applied to sundry hangbirds.

hang-net (hang'net), *n.* A net with a large mesh.

hangwite†, *n.* [A legal term, quoted as AS. in Latin documents of Edward the Confessor (*hangwite*, *hængewite*, once each) and William the Conqueror (*henwite*, for *hengwite*, as in the AF. version), meaning in the latter instance, and prob. in the former instances, a fine for allowing a criminal to escape from prison. The proper AS. form would be **hengenwīte* (it could not be **hangwite*), < *hengen*, prison, confinement (prob. at first in stocks or pillory), also a cross, a gibbet, and, abstractly, hanging (= OS. *henginna*, hanging — on the cross) (< *hōn*, pp. *hangen*, hang), + *wīte*, fine, penalty. Cf. AS. *hengenwitnung*, the penalty of imprisonment, imprisonment.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine for allowing a prisoner to escape from custody. [Otherwise explained as a fine for having hanged a thief without judgment, but this is doubtful. See etymology.]

hang-worm (hang'wėrm), *n.* Same as *dropworm* (*b*).

hang-worthy† (hang'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Deserving death by hanging.

Rebels, whose naughty minds could not trust so much to the goodnesse of their prince as to lay their *hang-worthy* neckes upon the constancy of his promised pardon.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

hanif (ha-nēf'), *n.* [Ar. *ḥanīf*, orthodox: cf. *ḥanāfi*.] One who, before the appearance of Mohammed, was disinclined to idolatry and expectant of a new religion: especially applied to Abraham in the Koran; hence, also, one sincere in the faith of Islam.

I [Abraham] have turned my face to Him who originated the heaven and the earth, as a *ḥanif*, and I am not of the idolaters.
Koran, quoted in Hughes's Dict. of Islam, p. 102.

Hanifite, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Hanafite*.

hanifitism (han'i-fi-tizm), *n.* [< *Hanifite* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or beliefs held by the hanifs. See *hanif*.

Ḥanifitism was remarkably widely diffused among them [men of Medina], and at the same time there were movements of expectation of a new religion, perhaps even of an Arabian Messiah, who should found it.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 551.

hank[1] (hangk), *n.* [ME. only in verb *hanken*, fetter; < Icel. *hönk* (gen. *hankar*), a hank, coil, skein, *hanki*, the hasp of a chest, pulleys or blocks for brailing up a sail, = Sw. *hank*, a string, tie-band, rowel, = Dan. *hank*, handle, ear (Norw., hank, ring), = G. dim. *henkel*, handle, ear, ring, hook; closely connected with Icel. *hangr*, a hank, coil, hang, the coil of a snake, being from the verb *hang*, Icel. *hanga*, etc. Cf. *hanker*.] **1.** A skein or coil of yarn or thread; more particularly, a definite length of yarn, thread, silk, or the like bound up in one or more skeins. A hank of cotton yarn is 840 yards; a hank of linen yarn is 3,000 yards. — **2.** A string; a tie; a clasp; a hold; a collar, chain, ring, or other means of fastening.

An old native fisherman, however, brought up a *hank* of very small and uninviting fishes after them.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 132.

Is it known what was the fourth pendant [of a bracelet], of which the silver *hank* only now remains?
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 153.

Specifically — **3.** *Naut.*, a ring of wood or iron (formerly of rope) fastened round a fore-and-aft stay, and having the head of a jib or stay-sail seized to it. Iron hanks are used on wire stays, and wooden ones on rope stays.

A longdrawn cry and a rattling of *hanks* announce that the flying-jib has come in.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 410.

4. A withy or rope for fastening a gate. [Local, Eng.] — **5.** A handle. [Prov. Eng.] — **Hank for hank** (*naut.*), in the same relative position: said of two ships which tack and make progress together: as, the Vulture and Mercury turned up the river *hank for hank*, neither being able to get to windward of the other. — **To get** or **have a hank on** or **upon one**, or **to have one upon the hank**, to get or have one entangled.

Others had no certainty of their holds, which were wont to be let by copy for lives, or otherwise for years; so that their landlords might *have them upon the hank* at no time, nor in any thing, to offend them.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

For if you side for love or money
With crowns that have so oft undone ye,
The dev'l will *get a hank upon ye*.
Hudibras Redivivus.

hank[1] (hangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *hanken*, fetter; from the noun.] **1.** To fasten by means of a rope or cord; draw or compress tightly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — **2.** [< *hank*[1], *n.*] To form into hanks, as yarn.

hank[2]† (hangk), *v.* [Var. of *hang*. The same change, *ng* to *nk*, occurs in OHG. MHG. G. *henken*, hang, and in Icel. *hönk*, *hanki*, E. *hank*[1], q. v.] To hang.

The same bodye that *hankyd* upon the crosse.
J. Hoper, Declaration of Christe, viii.

hank[3] (hangk), *v. i.* [Prob. shortened from *hanker*.] Same as *hanker*. [Prov. Eng.]

hank[3] (hangk), *n.* [Cf. *hank*[3], *v.*] A habit or practice.

Hankel's function. See *function*.

hanker (hang'kėr), *v. i.* [= D. *hunkeren* (for **honkeren*, **hankeren*), hanker, long; cf. OD. *hengelen*, hanker; a freq. verb from *hank*[2], var. of *hang*, lit. 'keep hanging on or about.' Cf. Icel. *hanga*, hang, hang on to, cleave to, Goth. *hahan* (weak verb), be attentive, 'hanker' (to hear, i. e., 'hang on one's words'): see *hang*.] **1.** To long or yearn keenly and with uneasiness; have an uneasy craving: usually followed by *after* or *for*.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering after* the diversions of the town. *Addison.*

We cannot enjoy anything for *hankering* to know where of the pleasure consists. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 92.

Andromeda, by Perseus saved and wed,
Hankered each day to see the Gorgon's head.
D. G. Rossetti, Aspecta Medusa.

2. To linger with expectation; hang about. [Now only colloq.]

It cannot but be very dangerous for you to *hanker* hereabouts. *D. Stokes*, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 220.

He . . . seemed to be kinder *hankerin'* around after that young woman. *O. W. Holmes*, The Professor, iv.

hankering (hang'kėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hanker*, *v.*] An uneasy craving or longing to possess or enjoy something.

As this is the last republic that fell under the subjection of the Duke of Florence, so is it still supposed to retain many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 490.

I doubt you have a little *hankering* there still.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

hankeringly (hang'kėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a hankering manner.

hankey-pankey, *n.* See *hanky-panky*.

hankle (hang'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hankled*, ppr. *hankling*. [Freq. of *hank*[1], *v. t.*] To twist; entangle. [Prov. Eng.]

hanksite (hangk'sīt), *n.* [After H. G. *Hanks* of San Francisco, at one time State mineralogist of California.] A mineral consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of sodium, found in transparent whitish hexagonal crystals at Borax lake in California.

hankus (hang'kus), *n.* Same as *ankus*. *Cat. of Indian Exhibition.*

hank-worsted (hangk'wûs″ted), *n.* A kind of yarn sold in skeins, especially intended for knitting stockings and similar articles.

hanky-panky (hang'ki-pang'ki), *n.* [A riming imitation of the meaningless formulas of jugglery. Cf. *hocus-pocus*, *hoky-poky*, etc.] Jugglery; trickery; legerdemain. Also spelled *hankey-pankey*.

hannayite (han'ā-īt), *n.* [After Prof. J. B. *Hannay* of Manchester, Eng.] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, occurring in triclinic crystals in the guano of the Skipton caves of Victoria in Australia.

Hannibalian (han-i-bal'iăn), *a.* [< *Hannibal* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Hannibal (about 247–183 B. C.), the Carthaginian commander against the Romans in the second Punic war.

As Professor Sellar observes, it is "freshly colored with all the recent experience of the *Hannibalian* war."
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 26.

Hannibalic (han-i-bal'ik), *a.* [< *Hannibal* + *-ic*.] Same as *Hannibalian*.

When, after the *Hannibalic* war, the Bruttians fell finally under the dominion of Rome.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 77.

Hanoverian (han-ō-vē'ri-ăn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hanover* + *-ian*. *Hanover*, G. *Hannover*, means 'high bank,' ult. < OHG. *hōh*, G. *hoch* (def. *hohen*) = D. *hoog* = E. *high*, + MHG. *uofer*, G. *ufer* = D. *oever* = AS. *ōfer*, bank (cf. AS. *Windles ōfer*. E. *Windsor*).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with Hanover, formerly an electorate of northern Germany, later a kingdom, and since 1866 a province of Prussia: as, the *Hanoverian* sovereigns of England.

Charles was not, like William and the princes of the *Hanoverian* line, bound by community of interests and dangers to the Parliament.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Hanoverian bit. See *bit*[1]. — **Hanoverian dynasty**, the present reigning family of Great Britain, descendants of the electoress Sophia of Hanover, granddaughter of James I., on whom the crown was entailed in 1701 by the act of settlement, many nearer heirs being set aside because they were Roman Catholics. The first of the line was George I., who came to the throne on the death of Queen Anne in 1714. He and his successors were also electors and kings of Hanover until the accession in 1837 of Queen Victoria, who was excluded by the Salic law prevail-

ing there, so that the Hanoverian crown passed to another branch of the family.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Hanover.—**2.** In English politics in the first part of the eighteenth century, an adherent of the Hanoverian dynasty, as opposed to a Jacobite.

hanst†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hanse*[1].

Hansard (han'särd), *n.* [< *Hanse*[1] + *-ard.*] A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

hanse[1] (hans), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *hanse* (ML. *Hansa*), < MHG. *hans, hanse* (G. *hanse*, and, as in ML., *hansa*), an association or corporation of merchants, the Hanse league, < OHG. *hansa* = AS. *hōs* = Goth. *hansa*, a band of men.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A league; a confederacy; a society or combination of merchants in mercantile towns, for the protection and facility of trade and transportation. In the middle ages French gilds were called *hanses*.

In the north of Scotland there was an association of Free Burghs, called the *Hanse* or Ansus. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 64.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] The German Hanseatic league.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Hanse or German Hanseatic league: as, *Hanse* towns.

What fauours the citizens of Colen, of Lubek, and of all the *Hanse*-townes obtained of king Edward the first. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Laws of the Hanse towns, the maritime ordinances of the Hanseatic towns, first published in German at Lübeck in 1597, and revised and enlarged in May, 1614.

hanse[2]†, *n.* See *hance*[2].

hanseatic (han-sē-at'ik), *a.* [< *hanse*[1] + *-at-ic.*] Pertaining to a hanse or league; specifically [*cap.*], pertaining or relating to the league of the Hanse towns.—**Hanseatic league**, or *the German Hanse*, or *Hansa*, a medieval confederation of cities of northern Germany and adjacent countries, called the Hanse towns, at one time numbering about ninety, with affiliated cities in nearly all parts of Europe, for the promotion of commerce by sea and land, and for its protection against pirates, robbers, and hostile governments. At the height of its prosperity it exercised sovereign powers, made treaties, and often enforced its claims by arms in Scandinavia, England, Portugal, and elsewhere. Its origin is commonly dated from a compact between Hamburg and Lübeck in 1241, although commercial unions of German towns had existed previously. The league held triennial general assemblies, usually at Lübeck, its chief seat; and after a long period of decline, and attempts at resuscitation, the last general assembly, representing six cities, was held in 1669. The name was retained, however, by the union of the free cities of Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, which are now members of the German empire.

hanse-house (hans'hous), *n.* Formerly, in England, a house used by a corporation of merchants for the display and sale of goods.

In some places in England there were *hans-houses*, which were probably used as the headquarters of these great sales or fairs, just as very many parishes used to have a so-called "Church House" for public purposes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 357, note.

The men of York had their *Hanse-house;* the men of Beverley should have their *Hanse-house* too. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 316.

hansel, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *handsel.*

hanselinest, haynselynst, *n. pl.* [ME., appar. < OF. *hamselin, hamcellin, hainselin*, a long robe.] A short jacket or slop. Also *anselines.*

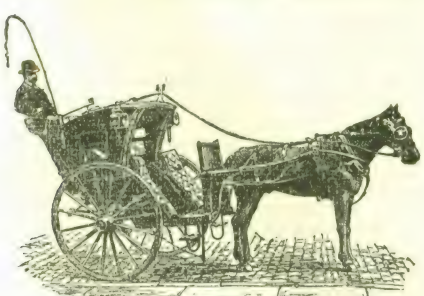
Thise kutted sloppes or *haynselyns.* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hanse-pot†, *n.* A particular kind of pot.

Six *hanse pots* parcel gilt. *Inventory of Sir Thomas Ramsey*, Archæologia, XL. 336.

hanshman†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *henchman.*

hansom (han'sum), *n.* [An abbr. of *hansom-cab.*] A low-hung two-wheeled hackney-carriage or cabriolet. It holds two persons besides the driver, who



Hansom.

is mounted on a dicky or elevated seat behind the body of the carriage, the reins being brought over the top. It has folding half-doors in front and a strong high dashboard. The name is also applied to a similar (but four-wheeled) automobile.

She did indeed glance somewhat nervously at the *hansom* into which Lavender put her. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, x.

hansom-cab (han'sum-kab), *n.* [An abbreviation for "*Hansom's* patent safety *cab*": so called from the name of the inventor. The proper name *Hansom* was originally a nickname: see *handsome.*] Same as *hansom.*

hant (hant), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *haunt.*

ha'n't (hānt). [Also written *ha'nt* and *hant;* in the United States commonly *hain't, haint* (or even *ain't*, by confusion with *ain't* for *am not, are not, is not*).] A vulgar contraction of *have not* or *has not:* as, I *ha'n't*, we *ha'n't*, he *ha'n't.*

Then belike my Aunt *han't* din'd yet. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 14.

hantle (han'tl), *n.* [With irreg. prefixed aspirate, < Sw. Dan. *antal*, number, multitude, = D. *aantal*, number, a great many, = MHG. *anzal*, G. *anzahl*, number, quantity, multitude, < *an-*, orig. *and-*, = E. *and-, an-*, as in *answer*, etc., + Sw. Dan. D. *tal* = G. *zahl*, number, = E. *tale:* see *tale*[1].] A considerable number; a great many; a great deal. [Scotch.]

I wanted for a *hantle*
A fair lady could gie.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

He makes a *hantle* rout and din,
But brings but little woo'.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 55.

hanty (han'ti), *a.* See *haunty.*

hanum (ha-nöm'), *n.* [Turk. *khanum*, lady.] A title of respect given to ladies in Turkey, equivalent to *madam* or *Mrs.*

Hanuman (han'ö-man), *n.* [Skt. *hanuman*, lit. having a jaw (< *hanu*, jaw, = Gr. *γένυς*, jaw, chin, = E. *chin*).] **1.** In *Hindu myth.*, the name of a fabulous monkey-god, the friend and ally of Rāma in the Rāmāyana, a noted Sanskrit epic poem recounting the adventures of Rāma. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *entellus.*

hap[1] (hap), *n.* [< ME. *hap, hæp, happe, heppe*, hap, chance, luck, fortune, < Icel. *happ*, hap, chance, good luck; cf. ODan. *hap*, fortunate. The cognate AS. word appears only in derived adjectives, *gehæp*, fit, *gehæplic*, fit, equal, and in comp. *mægen-hæp*, full of strength (see *main*[1], *n.*), *mōdhæp*, full of courage (see *mood*[1]); these AS. forms are all rare; none others found. The W. *hap*, luck, hap, chance, *hapio*, happen, are from E. Hence *happen, happy, mishap, perhaps.*] That which happens; a fortuitous occurrence; chance; fortune; luck.

His grase and his good *hap* greueth me ful sore. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 79.

A right base nature which joys to see any hard *hap* happen to them they deem happy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Had Mary had the *hap* to have wedded the noble earl once destined to share her throne, she had experienced a husband of different metal. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

hap[1] (hap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *happed*, ppr. *happing.* [< ME. *happen* (pres. ind. *happe*, pret. *happede, happed*) (= ODan. *happe*), < *hap, happe*, chance, hap: see *hap*[1], *n.*, and cf. *happen.*] To happen; befall; come by chance.

Hit shall *hap* you to haue in a hond while
ffyfty thowsaund fell folke out of Troy,
To take you with tene & tirne you to ground.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10195.

Ofttimes it *haps* that sorrowes of the mynd
Find remedie unsought. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 28.

There *haps* an intervening Panse. *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

hap[2] (hap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *happed*, ppr. *happing.* [< ME. *happen*, wrap, lap, cover; origin obscure. The ME. var. *whappen* ("*happyn* or *whappyn* yn clothys"—Prompt. Parv.) appears to be due to confusion with *wappen*, wrap, *wlappen*, lap, *wrappen*, wrap: see *wap, lap*[1], *wrap.*] To wrap; cover in order to defend from cold, rain, or snow; screen. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And I sall *happe* the, myn owne dere childe,
With such clothes as we haue here.
York Plays, p. 116.

This worthi Mars, that is of knyghthode wel
The Flour of Feyrenesse, *happeth* [var. *lappeth*] in his armes. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 76.

The surgeon *happed* her up carefully. *Dr. John Brown*, Rab and his Friends, p. 8.

hap[2] (hap), *n.* [< *hap*[2], *v.*] A cloak or plaid; a covering. Also called *happing.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hap[3] (hap), *v.* A dialectal form of *hop*[1].

Hapale (hap'ạ-lē), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ἁπαλός*, soft to the touch, gentle.] A genus of marmosets, the type of the family *Hapalidæ.* Also called *Saguinus.*



Common Marmoset (*Hapale jacchus*).

Hapalidæ (hapal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hapale* + *-idæ.*] A family of South American platyrrhine monkeys, named from the genus *Hapale*, including all the marmosets, sagouins, oustitis, etc. The family is now more frequently called *Mididæ.* See *marmoset.*

Hapaloderma (hap″ạ-lō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837, erroneously *Ap-*), < Gr. *ἁπαλός*, soft, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of African trogons, of which *H. narina* is the type. Originally written *Apaloderma.*

Hapalonotus (hap″ạ-lō-nō'tus), *n.* Same as *Dryoscopus.*

hapalote (hap'ạ-lōt), *n.* [< NL. *Hapalotis.*] An animal of the genus *Hapalotis.* *P. L. Sclater.*

Hapalotis (hap-ạ-lō'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπαλός*, soft, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] **1.** A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—**2.** A peculiar Australian genus of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, having large tapering ears, a long tufted tail, and enlarged hind limbs somewhat like those of the jerboa. There are several species. One of the best-known is *H. albipes.* It is as large as a house-rat, and dark-colored above with white feet and under parts. *Lichtenstein*, 1829.

hap-harlot† (hap'här″lot), *n.* [Also *hop-harlot;* < *hap*[2], *v.*, + obj. *harlot*, fellow, knave, servant. Cf. *wrap-rascal.*] A coarse coverlet.

Our fathers (yea, and we our selues also) haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets, or rough mats, couered onlie with a sheet, under couerlets made of dagswain, or *hopharlots* (I vse their owne termes), and a good round log under their heads instead of a bolster. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 12.

haphazard (hap'haz″ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< *hap*[1] + *hazard.*] **I.** *n.* Chance; accident.

Of discerning goodness there are but these two ways. . . . The former of these is the most sure and infallible way, but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *haphazard* than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge's sake. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

One who knew him not so well as I do would suspect this was done to serve a purpose. No such matter; 'twas pure *hap-hazard.* *Warburton*, Divine Legation, vi., notes.

At or by haphazard, by chance; as may happen; without determining cause, principle, or intention.

With these fine fancies *at hap-hazard* writ
I could make verses without art or wit.
Butler, Satire: To a Bad Poet.

II. *a.* Chance; accidental; random: as, a *haphazard* statement.

I try Rutebeuf in the same *haphazard* way, and chance brings me upon his "Pharisian." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 273.

haphazardly (hap'haz″ärd-li), *adv.* In a haphazard manner. [Rare.]

Beyond the art of bowlines and the science of carronades, knowledge had to be picked up *hap-hazardly*, mainly by unguided observation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 165.

haphtarah (haf-tä'rä), *n.*; pl. *haphtaroth* (-rōth). [Heb.] The portion from a prophetical book read after a corresponding portion (parashah) of the Pentateuch in the Jewish synagogues each sabbath. Each such portion is called the haphtarah of the corresponding parashah.

hapless (hap'les), *a.* [< *hap*[1] + *-less.*] Without hap or luck; luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

Such happes which happen in such *haplesse* warres
Make me to tearme them broyles and beastly iarres.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War.

Ah, *hapless* Diedrich! born in a degenerate age, abandoned to the buffetings of fortune. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

=Syn. Ill-starred, ill-fated, forlorn.

haplessly (hap'les-li), *adv.* In a hapless manner.

haplessness (hap'les-nes), *n.* The state of being hapless.

haplite (hap'līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁπλός*, late form of *ἁπλόος*, single (see *haplome*), + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a kind of granite consisting essentially of quartz and some variety of alkali feldspar: usually orthoclase, microcline, or perthite, and nearly free

from mica or other minerals. The rock frequently has a saccharoidal granular texture. More commonly written *aplite*.

Haplocardia (hap-lō-kär′di-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] Same as *Brachiopoda*.

haplocardiac (hap-lō-kär′di-ak), *a.* [As *Haplocardia* + *-ac*.] Same as *brachiopodous*.

haplocerine (hap-los′ẹ-rin), *a.* [< *Haplocerus* + *-ine*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the genus *Haplocerus:* as, a *haplocerine* antelope. *H. Smith.*

Haplocerus (hap-los′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of antilopine ruminant quadrupeds, characterized by small and short curved horns like those of the chamois, and a very long and abundant fleecy pelage. As a generic name it is antedated by *Oreamnos*



Rocky Mountain Goat (*Oreamnos montanus*).

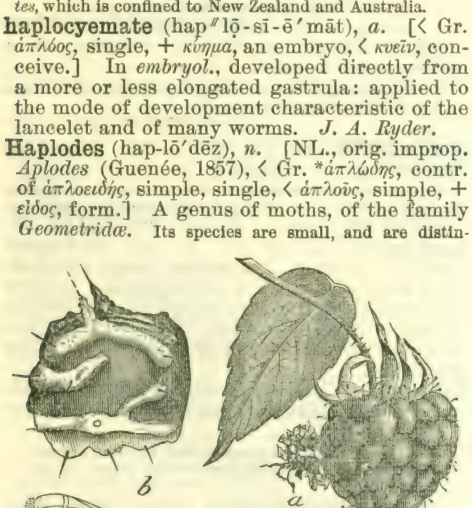
of Rafinesque, which is also used in the form *Oreamnus*. There are two species, *O. montanus*, the common Rocky Mountain goat of the northwestern United States and parts of British America, and *O. kennedyi*. This last is distinguished by having the horns spreading outward from near the base and turning downward at the tips. It lives about the mouth of the Copper river, Alaska.

Haplochiton (hap-lok′i-tọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *χιτών*, tunic.] The typical genus of *Haplochitonidæ*, having a scaleless body, whence the name. The species inhabit Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland islands. Also written *Aplochiton*. *Jenyns*, 1842.

Haplochitonidæ (hap″lok-i-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haplochiton* + *-idæ*.] A family of physostomous fishes, resembling the *Salmonidæ*, but having the whole margin of the upper jaw formed by the premaxillary bone. The opercular apparatus is complete, the gill-membranes wide, the pseudobranchiæ well developed, and the air-bladder simple; the pyloric appendages are wanting, and there is no oviduct, the eggs falling into the abdominal cavity. There are but two genera, *Haplochiton*, which is peculiar to the fresh waters of temperate South America, and *Prototroctes*, which is confined to New Zealand and Australia.

haplocyemate (hap″lō-sī-ē′māt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *κύημα*, an embryo, < *κυεῖν*, conceive.] In *embryol.*, developed directly from a more or less elongated gastrula: applied to the mode of development characteristic of the lancelet and of many worms. *J. A. Ryder.*

Haplodes (hap-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL., orig. improp. *Aplodes* (Guenée, 1857), < Gr. **ἁπλώδης*, contr. of *ἁπλοειδής*, simple, single, < *ἁπλοῦς*, simple, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of moths, of the family *Geometridæ*. Its species are small, and are distinguished by their green or whitish abdomen with conspicuous white or reddish spots, and by their angled hind wings. The larvæ bear strong spines, upon which they fasten the debris of the plants upon which they feed. *H. rubivora* (Riley) subsists in the larval state on the leaves and fruit of the raspberry.



Raspberry-Geometer (*Haplodes rubivora*).

a, larva (natural size) on a berry; *b*, abdominal segment of larva, lateral view, highly magnified; *c*, moth, natural size; *d*, outline of wings of moth, enlarged.

Haplodinotus (hap″lō-di-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *δι-*, in sense of 'second,' + *νῶτος*, back, i. e., dorsal fin.] A genus of sciænoid fishes peculiar to the great fresh-water lakes and the Mississippi valley, typical of the subfamily *Haplodinotinæ*, represented by *H. grunniens*, the fresh-water drum, sheepshead, or thunder-pumper. Also called *Amblodon*. Originally spelled *Aplodinotus*.

Haplodon (hap′lō-don), *n.* [NL., written in various forms (see def. 1), but prop. only *Haploödon* or *Hapludon*, *Haploödus* or *Hapludus*, < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical and only genus of rodents of the family *Haplodontidæ*. *H. rufus* or *Aplodontia rufa* is the sewellel or Rocky Mountain beaver. Also



Sewellel (*Aplodontia rufa*).

Haploödon, Haploudon, Hapludon, Haplodus, Haploödus, Haploudus, Hapludus, and in extended form *Aplodontia, Aploudontia, Apludontia, Apludontia, Haploudontia*. The original form in mammalogy was *Aplodontia* (Richardson, 1829).

2. A genus of elasmobranchiate fishes. *Münster*, 1840.

haplodont (hap′lō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *haplodon(t-)* (see *Haplodon*), < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *odontog.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth simple or single—that is, not divided into ridges, tubercles, etc.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the *Haplodontidæ*. (*b*) Pertaining to the *Haplodontia;* edentate.

II. *n.* One of the *Haplodontidæ*.

Haplodontia[1] (hap-lō-don′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. sing.: see *Haplodon*.] Same as *Haplodon*.

Haplodontia[2] (hap-lō-don′ti-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *haplodon(t-)*: see *haplodont*.] An order of placental *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Edentata* of Cuvier with the omission of the *Monotremata;* one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous mammals. [Not in use.]

Haplodontidæ (hap-lō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haplodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodents, typified by the genus *Haplodon* and nearly related to the *Castoridæ* or beavers; the sewellels. They have 1 incisor on each side above and below, no canines, 2 premolars in each upper and 1 in each lower half-jaw, and 3 molars on both sides above and below, the molars being rootless, prismatic in section, and with simple crowns. The clavicles are perfect; the tibia and fibula are not ankylosed; there are 9 carpal and 9 tarsal bones; the skull is massive, greatly depressed, broad behind, and with flaring zygomata and no postorbital processes; the mandible is massive, with a twisted, laminar, descending ramus and a high coronoid process; there is a large hyoid bone; the salivary glands are enormous, the stomach has a cardiac prolongation; the intestine is about eleven times longer than the body; the cæcum is large; the outlets of the genital and urinary organs are separate; the testes are abdominal; and the large penis-bone is cleft at the end. They are peculiar to North America. See *sewellel*, and cut under *Haplodon*.

haplogonidium (hap″lō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *haplogonidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + NL. *gonidium*.] See *gonidium*, 3.

haplogonimium (hap″lō-gō-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *haplogonimia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + NL. *gonimium*.] See *gonidium*, 3, and *gonimium*. *Crombie.*

haplography (hap-log′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] In *paleography* and *textual criticism:* (*a*) A copyist's mechanical or inadvertent omission of a letter, or of a series of letters or words, repeated in immediate succession in the passage of the original manuscript copied. Errors of this kind were frequently made by ancient copyists, owing to non-separation of words in manuscripts. An example in English would be, if in copying AN DISSENT TO YOU ('and is sent to you'), one *s* should be dropped, so as to read, and I sent to you.' (*b*) A reading originating in such an omission. See *dittography*.

Haplolæneæ (hap-lō-lē′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + (?) *λᾶινος*, of stone, < *λᾶας*, a stone.] A tribe of frondose liverworts (*Hepaticæ*), of the family *Jungermanniaceæ*, proposed by Nees von Esenbeck in 1838, and characterized by a one-leafed involucre without any true perianth, a spherical capsule, and dichotomous-ribbed fronds. It is now included in the subfamily *Metzgerioideæ*.

haploma (hap-lō′mạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅπλωμα*, a cloth or coverlet: see *haplome*.] Same as *ependytes* (*b*).

haplome (hap′lōm), *n.* [Orig., but less prop., *aplome* (Haüy, 1801); < Gr. *ἅπλωμα*, that which is unfolded, an expanse, also a table-cloth or coverlet, < *ἁπλοῦν*, unfold, make single, < *ἁπλόος*, contr. *ἁπλοῦς*, simple, single, < *ἀ-* copulative + *-πλοος*, -fold: see *diploë*, *diploma*, etc.] A rare variety of garnet, found in dodecahedrons with rhombic faces.

Haplomorpha (hap-lō-môr′fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *haplomorphus:* see *haplomorphous*.] **1.** In some systems of classification, a group of true craspedote medusans, typical acalephs, or ordinary jelly-fishes, corresponding nearly or exactly with *Hydrophora* of some and *Trachymedusæ* of other writers. See *Trachymedusæ*.—**2.** A division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, of small size and simple form, having no ctenidia, cerata, or other processes of the body-wall. The families *Phyllirhoidæ* and *Elysiidæ* represent this division: same as *Abranchia* (*b*).

haplomorphic (hap-lō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Haplomorpha* + *-ic*.] Same as *haplomorphous*.

haplomorphous (hap-lō-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *haplomorphus*, < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *μορφή*, form.] Being of simple form; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Haplomorpha*.

Haplomycetes (hap″lō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a mushroom.] A name given by Fries to a heterogeneous group of fungi in which the hyphæ are rather simple or floccose. It was composed chiefly of what are now classed as *Hyphomycetes*, but the black molds (*Mucoraceæ*) and the rusts (*Uredinales*) were also included.

haplomycetous (hap″lō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Having the structure or appearance of the *Haplomycetes*.

Haploöphonæ (hap″lō-ō-fō′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] **1.** In J. Müller's system of classification, a group of passerine birds having a simple bronchotracheal syrinx, as the tyrant-flycatchers: it corresponds to *Clamatores* or *Oligomyodi* and is contrasted with *Tracheophonæ*.—**2.** In Garrod and Forbes's arrangement, a division of *Passeres*, consisting of the family *Tyrannidæ* and the genus *Rupicola* of South America, together with the old-world *Pittidæ*, *Philepittidæ*, and *Xenicidæ* (or *Acanthisittidæ*): opposed to *Tracheophones*.

haploöphonous (hap″lō-ō-fō′nus), *a.* [As *Haploöphonæ* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of the *Haploöphonæ;* oligomyodian.

Haplopappus (hap-lō-pap′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *πάππος*, seed-down (pappus): see *pappus*.] A name given by Endlicher in 1838 to *Hoorebekia*, a South American genus of *Asteraceæ* with yellow flowers. It is allied to *Solidago*, but has larger many-flowered heads, a reddish hue of the pappus, and is of very different habits. These plants are of no known economic value. The type species, *Hoorebekia Chiloensis*, as its name indicates, is a native of Chile.

haplopetalous (hap-lō-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having only one row or circle of petals.

haplosiphoniate (hap″lō-sī-fō′ni-āt), *a.* [< NL. *haplosiphonia* (see def.), < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *σίφων*, siphon.] Pertaining to or having the characters of that series of batrachians known as *Aglossa haplosiphonia*. See *Aglossa*.

Haplostemmæ (hap-lō-stem′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *στέμμα*, wreath, crown.] A division of the family of plants *Asclepiadaceæ*, having the crown of stamens simple and consisting of five entire or slightly bifid pieces inserted on the base of the gynostegium. *Decaisne*, 1844.

haplostemonous (hap-lō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *στήμων*, a thread: see *stamen*.] In *bot.*, having a single series or circle of stamens. Also *aplostemonous*.

haplotomy (hap-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁπλοτομία*, < *ἁπλοτομεῖν*, cut by a simple incision, < *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, a simple cutting or incision.

haply (hap'li), *adv.* [< *hap*[1], *n.*, + *-ly*[2].] By hap, accident, or chance; perhaps; perchance.

Lest *haply* ye be found even to fight against God.
Acts v. 39.

I believed him, and turned out of that way into this, if *haply* I might be soon eased of my burden.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 95.

=Syn. See *happily*.

hap'orth (hā'pėrth), *n.* [Contr. of *halfpenny-worth*.] A halfpenny-worth; hence, a very small quantity. [Colloq., Eng.]

Ha'porth of treacle, three farthings' worth of bread.
Thackeray, Curate's Walk.

happet†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hap*[2].

happen[1] (hap'n), *v. i.* [< ME. *happenen, hapnen*, an extension, with verb-formative *-n* (see *-en*[1], 3), of the more common ME. *happen* (pres. ind. *happe*), E. *hap:* see *hap*[1], *v.*] 1. To occur by chance; occur unexpectedly or unaccountably; in general, to occur; take place.

Governinge yow so, yow maie remaine in that good estate yow be, or els maie easilie *happen* you to remember what yow were.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

There shall no evil *happen* to the just. Prov. xii. 21.

All that *happens* is only transference of matter from one place to another. *W. Wallace*, Epicureanism, p. 186.

How *happens* it that, instead of being dependent on continental skill and enterprise, our skill and enterprise are at a premium on the continent?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.

2. To chance; be by chance or unexpectedly: as, he *happened* to be at home.

The young Man *hapning* to be gaming at Dice.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus, note.

As for coals, it is not likely they should ever be used there in anything but forges and great towns, if ever they *happen* to have any. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 8.

To happen in or **into**, to enter or come in casually; especially, to make a chance call.

It was the Spanyards good hap to *happen in* those parts where were infinite numbers of people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 220.

To happen on, to meet with; fall or light upon.

I deny not but that these men . . . may some time *happen on* something that is good and great.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.

happen[1] (hap'n), *adv.* [E. dial.; sometimes *happens;* abbr. of *it may happen*. Cf. E. dial. *mappen*, a contr. of the same, and cf. colloq. *mayhap, maybe*, abbr. of *it may hap, it may be*.] Possibly; perhaps.

Happen I have not getten things as they mout be yet. . . . A man as has been misforchnit is loike to be slow.
F. H. Burnett, Haworth's, xviii.

happen[2]†, *a.* [ME., < Icel. *happinn*, fortunate, happy: see *hap*[1], and cf. *happy*.] Fortunate; happy; blessed.

Thay arn *happen* that han in hert pouerte.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 13.

The *hapnest* vnder heuen kyng hygest mon of wylle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 56.

happening (hap'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *happen*[1], *v.*] An occurrence.

happer[1] (hap'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *hopper*[1].

These four-and-twenty mills complete
Sall gang for thee throw all the yeir;
And as mekle of gude reid wheit
As all thair *happers* dow to bear.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 47).

"Miller," said he to me, "an thou wilt turn thy back on the mill, and wend with me, I will make a man of thee." But I chose rather to abide by clap and *happer*, and the better luck was mine. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii.

happer[2]†, *v. i.* [Appar. for **hopper, v. i.*, freq. of *hop*[1].] To skip about; hop.

Which are within these forty years, crawled out of the bottomless pit, to *happer* and swarm throughout the world. *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 242.

happify (hap'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *happified*, ppr. *happifying*. [< *happy* + *-fy*.] To make happy. [Rare except as cant.]

This Prince, unpeerd for Clemency and Courage,
Justly surnam'd the Great, the Good, the Wise,
Mirour of Future, Miracle of Fore-Age,
One short mishap for ever *happifies*.
Sylves er, tr. of P. Mathieu's Henry the Great, l. 642.

Happify is a barbarism which I have never met with but in the dialect of the Methodist pulpit. Even "dictionaries unabridged" do not contain it.
A. Phelps, English Style, p. 368.

The hopeless loss of one half of our brothers and sisters, and the "*happified* selfishness" of the other half!
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 432.

happily (hap'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *happiliche;* < *happy* + *-ly*[2].] 1. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily.

Neuertheles it pleased God to bring the wind more westerly, & so, in the moneth of May, 1592. we *happily* doubled Cape Comori without sight of the coast of India.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 105.

Who's this? . . .
The person I was bound to seek. Fair sir,
You are *happily* met. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 1.

A man who is lost, as we say, to a sense of right and wrong (*happily* not a very common case) can only be kept straight by the prospect of reward or punishment.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 147.

2. In a happy or pleasing way or state; in pleasant or fortunate circumstances; with happiness or joy.

He writes
How *happily* he lives, how well-belov'd,
And daily graced by the emperor.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

This is a day of triumph; all contentions
Are *happily* accorded.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

3. With address, skill, dexterity, or aptness; dexterously; felicitously; aptly; gracefully.

Formed by thy converse *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.

The *happi'y* descriptive remark of Emerson, though it accentuates the crepuscular habit of mind, equally explains two other mental traits of Hawthorne.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 514.

4†. By chance; peradventure; haply.

If any thyng shall *happily* chaunce vnto vs in this matter otherwise than well, thou shalt percase heare of it.
Udall, Flowers for Latine Speakinge, fol. 138.

Besides, old Gremio is heark'ning still;
And *happily* we might be interrupted.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them who *happily* may peruse these two treatises. *Sir K. Digby.*

=Syn. 1. *Haply, Happily. Haply*, now rarely used in prose, means by chance; *happily*, by a happy chance.—2. Prosperously, successfully, contentedly.

happiness (hap'i-nes), *n.* [< *happy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being happy. (*a*) Good luck; good fortune.

Might we but have that *happiness*, my lord, that you would once use our hearts, whereby we might express some part of our zeals, we should think ourselves for ever perfect. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2.

(*b*) Any state of being, having considerable permanence, in which pleasure decidedly predominates over pain.

Dead and inglorious,
Like beast whose breath but in his nostrels is,
And hath no hope of *happinesse* or blis.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 358.

O *happiness*, our being's end and aim!
Good, pleasure, ease, content, whate'er thy name;
That something still which prompts the eternal sigh,
For which we bear to live, or dare to die!
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 1.

Happiness, . . . in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

The word happy is a relative term; in strictness, any condition may be denominated happy in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain; and the degree of *happiness* depends upon the quantity of this excess. *Paley*, Moral Philos., i. 6.

Every man speaks of *happiness* as his end of ends: he wishes to live well or to do well, which he considers to be the same as being happy. But men disagree exceedingly in their opinions as to that which constitutes *happiness:* nay, the same man sometimes places it in one thing, sometimes in another — in health or in riches, according as he happens to be sick or poor. *Grote*, Aristotle.

(*c*) Fortuitous aptness or fitness; an unstudied grace or beauty; felicitousness.

How pregnant sometimes his replies are! a *happiness* that often madness hits on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Certain graces and *happinesses* peculiar to every language give life and energy to the words. *Sir J. Denham.*

Ye powers who rule the tongue, if such there are,
And make colloquial *happiness* your care.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 82.

Both show a wide knowledge of human nature, and a great *happiness* in sketching the details of individual manners. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 77.

=Syn. *Happiness, Felicity, Blessedness, Bliss;* well-being, prosperity, welfare, enjoyment, comfort, security. *Happiness*, the generic word, is expressive of nearly every general state of pleasure. It is so far from its derivation that it is often expressive of that state of mind that triumphs over circumstances, finding material for contentment or even joy in that which might naturally produce deep unhappiness. *Felicity* is primarily a matter of favorable circumstances, which may be mere exemption from disaster or disagreeable experiences, or may be of a higher type, as domestic *felicity* depends not merely upon the comfort of the home, nor upon freedom from anxiety, but especially upon a high degree of mutual love. *Blessedness* is a state of the most refined happiness, arising from the purest and warmest benevolent and religious feeling. The type of its meaning is furnished by the use of the word *blessed* in the beatitudes, Mat. v. 3–11. *Bliss* is consummate happiness. See *animation, mirth, hilarity, gladness*.

happing (hap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hap*[2], *v.*] Same as *hap*[2].

happit[1] (hap'it). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *hap*[1].

happit[2] (hap'it). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *hap*[2].

happy (hap'i), *a.*; compar. *happier*, superl. *happiest*. [< ME. *happy;* < *hap*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Manifesting or marked by good hap or fortune; lucky; fortuitously fortunate, favorable, or successful: as, a *happy* contingency or omen; a *happy* thought or discovery.

Imagining how to purchase
Grace of the quene there to bide
Till good fortune some *happy* guide
Me send might. *Isle of Ladies*, l. 280.

I shall have share in this most *happy* wrack.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

A proclaim'd prize! Most *happy!* *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Chemists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them. *Boyle.*

In *happy* time behold our pilot-star!
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. Conscious that one's general condition of feeling is a highly satisfactory one; conscious that one feels, in general, decidedly more pleasure than pain; having a general feeling of pleasure; satisfied; pleased.

He may make us both *happy* in an hour;
Win some five thousand pound, and send us two on't.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Make such a one thy friend, in whom princes may be *happy*, and great counsels successful.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 18.

How *happy* could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away!
Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

"O *happy* world," thought Pelleas, "all, meseems,
Are *happy;* I the *happiest* of them all."
Nor slept that night for pleasure in his blood.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Being in a favorable condition or in advantageous circumstances; fortunate; secure of good; blessed.

And this Pamphilus saith also; If thou be right *happy*, that is to sayn, if thou be right riche, thou shalte finde a gret nomber of felawes and frendes.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

His knowledge standeth so vpon the abstract and generall, that *happie* is that man who may vnderstande him.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Happy is that people whose God is the Lord.
Ps. cxliv. 15.

Calling him *happy* who had Homer to blaze abroad his praises to the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 328.

4. Affording pleasure or enjoyment; bringing or attended with good fortune, luck, or pleasure; agreeable: as, *happy* thoughts; a *happy* condition; *happier* times.

For thee I longde to liue, for thee nowe welcome death:
And welcome be that *happie* pang that stops my gasping breath. *Gascoigne*, In Trust is Treason.

All places that the eye of heaven visits
Are to a wise man ports and *happy* havens.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

This *happy* place, our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left
Familiar to our eyes. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 303.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering *happier* things.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

5. Indicative or expressive of happiness; joyful: as, the *happy* shouts of children; *happy* smiles or tears.

The delight of *happy* laughter,
The delight of low replies.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

6. Apt; fitting the purpose, occasion, or circumstances; opportune; felicitous: as, a *happy* expedient; a *happy* retort.

Saint Dennis bless this *happy* stratagem!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

This fell out strangely *happy*.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, ii. 2.

With twisted quirks and *happy* hits,
From misty men of letters.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

The same expression, so refined, so softly imaginative, which Malbone — venturing a *happy* touch, with suspended breath — had imparted to the miniature.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

7. Dexterous; ready; able.

She is a woman of an excellent assurance, and an extraordinary *happy* wit and tongue.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

I have known men *happy* enough at ridicule, who upon grave subjects were perfectly stupid.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

Happy despatch, family, hunting-ground, etc. See the nouns.—**Happy man be his dole**†. See *dole*[1].=Syn. *Happy, Felicitous, Fortunate, Lucky. Felicitous* is now rarely used except in the sense of apt and pleasing, a sense in which *happy* also is used: as, a *felicitous* or *happy* combination, answer, speech. *Fortunate* and *lucky*, by their derivations, are a higher and a lower term for the prosperous turns of chance or the lot in life. *Happy*, though essentially the same by derivation, has a broader application; it is never altogether separated from the idea of enjoyment. See *happiness*.

happy† (hap'i), *v. t.* [< *happy, a.*] To make happy.

By th' one hee *happied* his own Soule with Rest;
By th' other also, hee his People blest.
Sylvester, St. Lewis (trans.), l. 75.

That use is not forbidden usury,
Which *happies* those that pay the willing loan.
Shak., Sonnets, vi.

happy-go-lucky (hap′i-gō-luk′i), *a.* Easy-going; taking things as they come, or haphazard.

The first thing was to make Carter think and talk, which he did in the *happy-go-lucky* way of his class, uttering nine mighty simple remarks, and then a bit of superlative wisdom, or something that sounded like it.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, xv.

happy-go-lucky (hap′i-gō-luk′i), *adv.* In any way one pleases; just as may happen; every man for himself.

The Red-coats cried, "Shall we fall on in order, or *happy-go-lucky?*" The Major-General said, "In the name of God! at it, *happy-go-lucky!*"
Sir T. Morgan's Progress (Arber's Eng. Garner), IV. 641.

If I get into Mrs. Martha's quarters, you have a hundred more; if into the widow's, fifty; *happy-go-lucky.*
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

hap-warm (hap′wârm), *a.* and *n.* [< *hap*[2] + *warm.*] **I.** *a.* Covering so as to warm. [Scotch.]

Thinking it best to be o'erlaid in
A suit o' sonsy *hap-warm* plaidin.
Tarras, Poems, p. 22.

II. *n.* Any wrapping to protect from cold. [Scotch.]

Whan fock [folk], the nipping cauld to bang,
Their winter *hapwarms* wear.
Fergusson, Hallow-Fair.

haquet†, *n.* An abbreviated form of *haquebut.*

haquebut†, *n.* A form of *hackbut.*

haqueton†, *n.* A form of *acton.*

har[1] (här), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harre;* < ME. *har, harre, herre,* < AS. *heor, heorr, hior,* also *heorra* (in pl. *heorran*), a hinge, a cardinal point, = MD. *herre, harre,* D. *har, her* = Icel. *hjarri,* a hinge.] A hinge. [Prov. Eng.]

The *herres*, ether heenges, of the doris . . . weren of gold.
Wyclif, 3 [1] Ki. vii. 50 (Purv.).

Out of har†, off the hinges; out of gear; out of order.

The londe, the see, the firmament,
They axen also juggement
Agen the man, and make him werre,
Therwhile himselfe stante *oute of herre.*
Gower.

All is *out of harre.*
Skelton, Magnyficence, l. 921.

har[2]†, *a.* An early Middle English form of *hoar.*

har[3] (här), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *hair*[1].

harageous†, **harrageous**†, *a.* [ME., appar. of OF. origin, but no OF. form appears. Cf. OF. *harache, harace,* pursuit; cf. also *harry.*] Bold; violent.

The hethene *harageous* kynge appone the hethe lyggez,
And of his hertly hurte helyde he never!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1834.

hara-kiri (har′ä-kir′ē), *n.* [Jap., < *hara,* belly, + *kiri,* cutting, cut. Erroneously written *hari-kari, harri-karri,* in riming conformation.] **1.** Suicide by disembowelment, formerly practised in Japan by daimios and members of the military class when unwilling to survive some personal or family disgrace, or in order to avoid the headsman's sword after having received sentence of death. In the latter case the act was performed in the presence of witnesses, and was accompanied by elaborate formalities. At the moment the suicide ripped open his abdomen with his dirk his head was struck off by the sword of his second, who was usually a kinsman or an intimate friend.

According to one authority, capital punishment may be divided into two kinds — beheading and strangulation. The ceremony of *hara-ki-i* was added afterwards in the case of persons belonging to the military class being condemned to death. This was first instituted in the days of the Ashikaga dynasty (1336–1568 A. D.).
A. B. Mitford, Old Japan, p. 330.

2. Hence, suicide; self-destruction.

On July 8 the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill was passed in a House of Commons in which there was not a single Liberal or Irishman, and the method of obstruction by abstention, or the policy of political *hari-kari,* was inaugurated. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 656.

Haralda (ha-ral′dä), *n.* Same as *Harelda.*

haram, *n.* Same as *harem.*

harangue (ha-rang′), *n.* [< OF. *harangue,* F. *harangue* = Pr. *arenga* = Sp. Pg. *arenga* = It. *aringa, arringa* (ML. *harenga*), a public address, a harangue; cf. It. *aringo, arringo,* arena, lists, combat, pulpit, chair, harangue (the sense 'arena,' hence a public platform, etc., being nearest the orig.); < OHG. *hring,* MHG. *rinc,* a ring, a ring of people, an arena, circus, lists, G. *ring* = OS. *hring* = AS. *hring,* E. *ring*[1]: see *ring.* The syllable *ha-, a-,* is due to the OHG. *h-.* Cf. *rank*[2], *range, arrange,* from the same source.] A set oration; a public address; a formal, vehement, or passionate address; also, any formal or pompous speech; a declamation; a tirade.

Anon
Gray-headed men and grave, with warriours mix'd,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard.
Milton, P. L., xi. 663.

Then his bhaird, or poet: then his bladier, or orator, to make *harangues* to the great folks whom he visits.
Scott, Waverley, xvi.

The even tenor of the session of Parliament was ruffled only by an occasional *harangue* from Lord Egmont on the army estimates. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

=**Syn.** *Address, Oration,* etc. See *speech.*

harangue (ha-rang′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *harangued,* ppr. *haranguing.* [< F. *haranguer* = Pr. *arengar* = Sp. Pg. *arengar* = It. *aringare, arringare,* make a harangue; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To address in a harangue; make a speech to: as, the general *harangued* the troops.

The worm, aware of his intent,
Harangu'd him thus, right eloquent.
Cowper, Nightingale and Glow-worm.

General Jackson, upon being *harangued* in Latin, found himself in a position of immense perplexity.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 364.

II. *intrans.* To make a formal address or speech; deliver a harangue; declaim.

A Spaniard *harangued* in his native tongue at the pillar of reproach, and a French sermon was preached at the place where Christ was nailed to the cross.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

For he at any time would hang
For th' opportunity t' *harangue.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 438.

The talent of *haranguing* is, of all others, most insupportable. *Swift*, Conversation.

haranguer (ha-rang′ėr), *n.* One who harangues or is fond of haranguing; a noisy declaimer.

With them join'd all th' *haranguers* of the throng,
That thought to get preferment by the tongue.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 509.

We are not to think every clamorous *haranguer,* or every splenetic repiner against a court, is therefore a patriot. *Bp. Berkeley*, Maxims, § 23.

hara-nut (hä′rä-nut), *n.* The drupe of an Indian plant, *Terminalia citrina.* Also called *citrine* or *Indian myrobalan.*

haras (ha′ras), *n.* [< ME. *haras, hares, harace,* < OF. *haras, haraz,* F. *haras* (ML. *haracium*), a stud, < L. *hara,* a pen, coop, sty.] **1**†. A stud of horses.

A *harras* of horses. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

2. [Now as F. (ä-rä′).] A place or establishment for breeding horses; a stud-farm.

ȝondys is a hous of *haras* that stand by the wey,
Among the bestys herboryd ye be.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 147.

Than lopen about hem the Lombars,
As wicked coltes out of *haras.*
Gy of Warwike, p. 205. (*Halliwell.*)

From this *haras* have come some of the best French-bred horses that have been seen in recent years.
Philadelphia Times, May 17, 1886.

harass (har′as), *v. t.* [Formerly also *harras, harrass;* < OF. *harasser,* tire out, vex. Origin uncertain; cf. OF. *harier,* harry: see *harry.*] **1.** To fatigue or tire out, as with annoying labor, care, importunity, enforced watchfulness, misfortune, etc.; distress by perplexity; wear out, as with toil.

Being unwilling to refuse any public service, though my men were already very much *harrassed,* I marched thither. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 102.

Nature, oppress'd and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

To go on at that rate would *harrass* a regiment all to pieces. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

Vext with lawyers and *harass'd* with debt.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 3.

2. *Milit.*: (*a*) To annoy by repeated attacks; keep constantly on the defensive.

They had before been miserably *harassed* by the inroads of the Philistines. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

(*b*) To lay waste or desolate; raid.—**3.** To rub or scrape. [A trade use.]

To soften the skins after dyeing, they are *harassed* by a knife, the point of which is curved upwards.
Ure, Dict., III. 93.

=**Syn.** *Distress,* etc. (see *afflict*); to jade, disturb, exhaust, fag. See *trouble.*

harass (har′as), *n.* [< *harass, v.*] Harassment. [Rare.]

Meanwhile the men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, beset me round.
Milton, S. A., l. 257.

Cares and the *harass* of daily life have sharpened the round cheek. *Robert Ord's Atonement*, p. 58.

harasser (har′as-ėr), *n.* One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.

Unnumbered *harassers*
Of the Fleet and Scots
There to flee made were.
Athelstan's Victory (Ellis's Early Eng. Poets, I. 23).

harassment (har′as-ment), *n.* [< *harass* + *-ment.*] The act of harassing, or the state of being harassed; vexation; that which harasses or vexes.

I have known little else than privation, disappointment, unkindness, and *harassment.*
L. E. Landon, in Blanchard, I. 51.

Little *harassments* . . . do occasionally molest the most fortunate. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxiii.

A soul that has come, from excessive *harassments,* introspections, self-analysis, into that morbid state of half-sceptical despondency. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 465.

harateen, *n.* See *harrateen.*

harawd†, *n.* An obsolete form of *herald.*

harbegier†, **harbesher**†, *n.* See *harbinger.*

harbergage†, *n.* See *harborage.*

harboust, *a.* See *harborous. Tyndale.*

harbin, harbine (här′bin), *n.* A young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

harbinger (här′bin-jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harbenger* (the *n* inserted as in *passenger, messenger, porringer,* etc.), earlier *harbegier, harbesher* (in which an orig. *r* has been lost from the second syllable), < (*a*) ME. *herbergeour, herberjour, herbarjour,* etc., < OF. *herbergeor, herbergeour, albergeur* (= Sp. Pg. *albergador* = It. *albergatore*), one who provides or secures lodging or harborage; (*b*) ME. also *herberger, herborgere,* < OF. *herbegier,* in same sense; < *herbergier,* harbor, lodge: see *harborough, harbor*[1], *v.*] **1**†. One who provides or secures lodging for another; specifically, a royal officer who rode a day's journey in advance of the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations.

Thane come the *herbarjours,* harageous knyghtez,
The hale batelles one hye harrawnte ther-aftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2448.

There was a *harbinger* who had lodged a gentleman in a very ill room. *Bacon*, Apothegms.

Bishop Ken's house . . . was marked by the *harbinger* for the use of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn. *Hawkins*, Bp. Ken.

2. One who or that which precedes and gives notice of the coming of some other person or thing; a forerunner; a precursor.

Another, past all hope, doth pre-auerr
The birth of Iohn, Christ's holy *Harbenger.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

I'll be myself the *harbinger,* and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 4.

Except there be great familiarity, hee which will salute a friend must send a letter before for his *harbenger,* to signifie his affection towards him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Luxurious ease is the surest *harbinger* of pain.
De Quincey, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

harbinger (här′bin-jėr), *v. t.* [< *harbinger, n.*] To precede; act as a harbinger to; serve as an omen or indication of; presage; announce.

One majority often *harbingers* another.
Remarks on the State of Parties (1809), p. 24.

To that chamber came the fair Queen soon,
Well *harbingered* by flutes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 108.

harbinger-of-spring (här′bin-jėr-ov-spring′), *n.* A small North American umbelliferous herb, *Erigenia bulbosa,* which flowers in March in the latitude of Washington. It is produced from



Harbinger-of-spring (*Erigenia bulbosa*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

a deep globular tuber, larger than a pea, at the end of a slender root, and has twice-ternately divided leaves and small white flowers. It is the only species of the genus, and ranges from Ontario to Alabama and westward to Minnesota and Kansas.

harbor[1], **harbour**[1] (här′bor), *n.* [The spelling *harbour* conforms to the analogy of *labour,* etc.; as in *harbour*[2] = *arbour, arbor*[2], it is without

etymological justification. Early mod. E. *harbor, harbour, herbour*, etc., < ME. *harbor, harber, harbar, harbore, herbore, herber*, etc., later forms, abbreviated appar. by confusion with *harbor*[2] = *arbor*[2], of *herborwe*, etc., lodging, shelter, harbor, whence mod. E. *harborough*, etc.: see *harborough*.] **1.** A place of shelter; a lodging; an inn.

Mo camen to him in to the hoost or *harbore* [Latin *hospitium*, Vulgate]. *Wyclif*, Acts xviii. 23 (Oxf.).

That lad that thou callys lorde in lede,
He had never *harbor*, house, ne halle.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 247.

Specifically—**2†.** The covert of the hart or hind. *Halliwell.*—**3.** Accommodation; lodging; shelter; refuge.

Woldez thou go myn ernde
To the heg lorde of this hous, *herber* to craue?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 811.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knocked.
Dryden.

I still the renegade carest,
And gave it *harbour* in my breast.
Walsh, Loving One I never Saw.

4. A port or haven for ships; a sheltered recess in the coast-line of a sea, gulf, bay, or lake, most frequently at the mouth of a river. Harbors are often formed artificially, either in whole or in part, by the building of moles, breakwaters, or piers, and sometimes by large floating masses of timber, which rise and fall with the tide.

Then went foorth our Pinnesse to seeke harborow, & found many good *harbours*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 235.

We left behind the painted buoy
That tosses at the *harbour*-mouth.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

5. In *glass-making*, a chest 6 or 7 feet long which holds the mixed ingredients before they are put into the pot for fusion.—**Floating harbor**, a harbor formed by floating breakwaters.—**Harbor of refuge**, a harbor, often artificially constructed or protected, to which vessels near the coast resort for safety from a tempest; hence, any shelter or protection for one in distress or difficulty.—**Open harbor** or **roadstead**, a harbor or roadstead which is unsheltered and exposed to the sea.

harbor[1], harbour[1] (här′bor), *v.* [< ME. *herberen*, later abbr. form of *herberwen, herborwen*, etc., whence mod. E. *harborough;* from the noun. See *harborough, v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To provide a lodging or lodging-place for; lodge.

In bedde yf thou falle *herberet* to be,
With felawe, maystur, or her degré,
Thou schalt enquere be curtasye
In what par[t] of the bedde he wylle ly
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

2. To give shelter to; protect; secure; secrete: as, to *harbor* a thief.

And, coasting homeward, came to Ephesus,
Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave unsought
Or that, or any place that *harbours* men.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

Methinks these woody thickets should *harbour* knaves.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

A rueful deed thou'st done this day,
In *harboring* banished Quakers.
Whittier, The Exiles.

Whosoever relieves the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or knowingly *harbors* or protects an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct.
Articles of War of the U. S. Army, art. 45.

Hence—**3.** To entertain; cherish; indulge: as, to *harbor* malice or revenge.

I cannot utter it. Why should I keep
A breast to *harbour* thoughts I dare not speak?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

4†. To trace home, as a deer to its covert; earth.

I have in this short time made a great progress
Towards your redress; I come from *harbouring*
The villains who have done you this affront.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours, iii.

=**Syn. 3.** *Foster*, etc. See *cherish*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lodge; dwell. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To *herber* in that hostel, whyl halyday lested auinant.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 806.

This night let's *harbour* here in York.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Since first he *harbor'd* in
That purple-lined palace of sweet sin.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

2. To receive shelter or protection; be entertained; be secreted.

No great guilt of any kind can well be thought to *harbour* in that breast where true Charity dwells.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

3. To find a harbor; anchor in a harbor, as a ship.

There were many commodious havens and fair bales for ships to *harbour*, and ride in with safety.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 802.

The wind was so strong as the shallop could not keep the water, but was forced to *harbour* there that night.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 349.

harbor[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *arbor*[2], a garden, etc.

harborage, harbourage (här′bor-āj), *n.* [Modified (as if directly < *harbor*[1], *harbour*[1], + *-age*) from ME. *harbergage, herberge, herbigage,* < OF. *herbergage, herbegage, harbegage*, etc., lodgings, shelter, harbor, < *herbergier*, etc., lodge, shelter: see *harborough, harbor*[1], *v.*] Lodging; shelter; also, shelter for ships; harbor.

Hyes to the *harbergage* thare the kyng hovys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

Let us in, your king; whose labour'd spirits,
Forwearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

How could a dream so vain find *harbourage*
In thy fantastic brain? *J. Baillie.*

Where can I get me *harbourage* for the night?
Tennyson, Geraint.

harbor-dues (här′bor-dūz), *n. pl.* Certain charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected for the use of a harbor, moorings, etc.

harbored, harboured (här′bord), *p. a.* **1.** Entertained; sheltered.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *lodged:* said of a hart, buck, or the like.

harborer, harbourer (här′bor-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *herbergere, herborgere, harburger*, etc., < *herberen*, etc., harbor: see *harbor*[1], *v.*] **1.** One who harbors, entertains, or shelters.

Oftentimes have I sitten at dinner and supper with him, in the house of that godly *harbourer* of many preachers and servants of the Lord Jesus, I mean Master Elsyng.
Quoted in *Biog. Notice of Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., [1853), II. xxix.

Geneva was famous for its religion and a great nurse of pious men, and *harbourer* of exiles for religion.
Strype, Abp. Grindal, an. 1582.

2†. One whose duty it was to trace a hart or hind to its covert.

harbor-gasket (här′bor-gas″ket), *n. Naut.*, one of a series of broad but short and well-blacked gaskets placed at equal distances on the yard of a ship, for showing off a well-furled sail in port.

harborless, harbourless (här′bor-les), *a.* [< ME. *herboreles, herberles;* < *harbor*[1], *harbour*[1], + *-less.*] **1.** Destitute of shelter or lodging; shelterless.

For I was hungry, and yee gave me meate, thirsty, and yee gave me drinke; naked, and yee cloathed me; *harbourlesse*, and ye lodged me.
Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, iii.

2. Having no harbor or haven.

On the left hand the haven-lesse and *harbourlesse* coasts of Italie. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 352.

Toward the south [of Asia] he [Buckle] shows us the Indian Peninsula, with its *harborless* coasts.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 259.

harbor-light (här′bor-līt), *n.* A light or light-house to guide ships in entering a harbor.

harbor-log (här′bor-log), *n. Naut.*, that part of the log-book which belongs to the period during which a ship is in port.

harbor-master (här′bor-mas″tėr), *n.* An officer who has charge of the mooring and berthing of ships, and enforces the regulations respecting harbors.

harborough† (här′bur-ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harborow, harborrow, harbrough, harbrow;* < ME. *harbrough, herboroghe, herborowe, herberewe, harborwe, herberwe, herberga, herberge, herberge, hereberge*, etc.; not in AS. (the form *hereberga*, often cited as AS., being in fact OHG.), but of LG. or Scand. origin: OFries. *herberge* (in comp.) = MD. *herberge, herberghe*, D. *herberg* = MLG. *herberge*, LG. *harbarge* = OHG. *heriberge, hereberga, herberga, herebirga*, MHG. *herberge, herbürge, herbrige*, G. *herberge* = Icel. *herbergi* = Sw. *herberge* = Dan. *herberg, herberge* (after D.) (whence, from MHG., It. *albergo* = Sp. Pg. *albergue* = Pr. *alberc* = OF. *herberge, helberge, alberge, auberge*, F. *auberge*), a lodging, an inn, orig., as in OHG. and OF., a military station, a camp, < OHG. *heri, hari*, MHG. *here*, G. *heer* = AS. *here*, etc., an army (see *harry, herring, herald, heriot*, etc.), + OHG. *bergan*, MHG. G. *bergen* = D. *bergen* = AS. *beorgan*, etc., cover, shelter, protect: see *bury*[1], *borough*[1], *burrow*[1]. Hence, by abbreviation, the now usual form *harbor*[1], q. v.; also *harbinger.*] **1.** A place of lodging, originally for an army; a camp; in a more general use, a lodging; a shelter; an inn.

I saugh nought this yeer so mery a companye
At oones in this *herbergh* as is now.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 765.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, tooke order to have his armes set up in his last *herborough*. *B. Johnson*, Discoveries.

2. Shelter; refuge; asylum.

He hath nede of fode, of clothing, and of *herberwe*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Leave me those hilles where *harbrough* nis to see,
Nor holy-bush, nor brere, nor winding witche.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

3†. In *astrol.*, the house or mansion of a heavenly body.

Apollo, god and governour
Of every plaunte, herbe, tree and flour,
That gevest after thy declinacioun
To ech of hem his tyme and his sesoun,
As thyn *herberwe* chaungeth lowe or heighe.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 307.

harborough† (här′bur-ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *harborow, harborrow;* < ME. *herborowen, hereburgen, herbergen*, etc., = D. *herbergen* = MLG. *herbergen* = OHG. *heribergōn, herebergōn, herbirgōn*, MHG. G. *herbergen* = Icel. *herbergja* = ODan. *herberge* (cf. It. *albergare* = Sp. Pg. *albergar* = Pr. *alberguar* = OF. *herbergier, herbregier, haubergier*), shelter, harbor; from the noun: see *harborough, n.* Hence, by abbreviation, *harbor*[1], *v.*, the now usual form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide a lodging-place for; lodge.

To *herbourgh* vs with his blissed saintes
In heuen where and is no complaintes.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6523.

2. To give shelter to; entertain; protect.

Al-so charge Charyte a churche to make
In thyn hole herte to *herberghwen* alle treuthe.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 258.

Thys Symon leprosus that *harborowed* our lorde and suche of hys Disciplis as war Cristeyned, was aftyr warde made Bushoppe. *Torkington*, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 54.

3. To find the harbor or refuge of; trace home, as a deer to its covert.

If they wolde vse but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to *harborowe* or rouse the game.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 18.

II. *intrans.* To have a lodging; lodge; dwell.

Sauyng al wey yt ye marchauntis of Gascoyne and other alyens may dwelle and *harborough* together in ye said cite as they were wont to doo here before.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 26.

harborous†, harbourous† (här′bor-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. *herbourous, herberous;* < *harbor*[1], *harbour*[1], + *-ous.*] Affording harbor or shelter; hospitable.

Whether she haue to her smal power ben *herberous* to the sainctes, lodged them and washen their fete.
J. Udall, On 1 Tim. v.

An other sorte promyseth their howse to be *herbourouse* to the household of fayth, and a great vowe do they make. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 38.

harborow†, *n.* and *v.* See *harborough*.

harbor-reach (här′bor-rēch), *n. Naut.*, the reach or stretch of a winding river which leads direct to a harbor.

harborrow†, *n.* and *v.* See *harborough*.

harbor-seal (här′bor-sēl), *n.* The common seal, *Phoca vitulina*.

harbor-watch (här′bor-woch), *n. Naut.*, same as *anchor-watch*.

harbory†, *n.* [< ME. *herbery, herberie*, in fuller form *herbergery, herbergeri, herborgerie, harburgerye*, etc., < OF. *herbergerie*, lodging, < *herbergier*, lodge: see *harborough, harbor*[1], *v.*] A lodging; an inn.

War innes al bifor thaim nomen,
Sua that there was no *herberie*
To Iosep and his spouse Marie.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 63.

Where is the *herborgerie* where I schal ete pask?
Wyclif, Luke xxii. 11 (Oxf.).

harbour[1], *n.* and *v.* See *harbor*[1].

harbour[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *arbor*[2].

harbrought, harbrow†, *n.* See *harborough*.

hard (härd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hard,* < AS. *heard,* ★hard, firm, strong, brave, stubborn, harsh, severe, etc., = OS. *hard* = OFries. *herd* = D. LG. *hard* = OHG. *hart, harti*, and *herti*, MHG. *hart* and *herte*, G. *hart* = Icel. *hardhr* = Sw. *hård* = Dan. *haard* = Goth. *hardus*, hard, severe, = Gr. *κρατύς*, strong, mighty; cf. *κράτος, κάρτος*, strength, might, power, victory, *κραταιός, καρτερός*, strong, stout, mighty, *κρατεῖν*, have power, rule (see *aristocracy, democracy*, etc., *aristocrat, democrat*, etc.), = Skt. *kratu*, strength, power; prob. < √ *kar*, do, the earliest use in Teut. and Gr. having reference to bodily strength. Hence (through F.) *hardy*[1] and (through Scand.) *harsh.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Solid and firm to the touch; firm in substance and texture, so as not to be readily altered in shape, penetrated, or divided; so constituted as to resist compressing, penetrating, dividing, or abrading action: opposed to *soft*.

The deuel dragouns hide
Was *hard* so ani flint.
Sir Tristrem, ii. 30.

As steele is *hardest* in his kinde
Aboue all other that men finde
Of metalles. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

The diamond, why, 'twas beautiful and *hard*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 211.

Hard and soft are names that we give to things only in relation to the constitution of our own bodies; that being generally called *hard* by us which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that on the contrary soft, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy and unpainful touch. *Locke.*

A body is said to be *harder* than another when it can be used to scratch the latter, but cannot be scratched by it.
A. Daniell, Physics, p. 230.

2. Not loose, or not easily loosened; firmly formed; tight; fast: as, a *hard* knot; hence, binding; obligatory: as, a *hard* and fast promise.—**3.** Hardy; tough; enduring; resistant; sound.

They be of an *hard* nature, able to abide and sustain heat, cold, and labour; abhorring from all delicate dainties, occupying no husbandry nor tillage of the ground.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

They [the horses] are both in *hard* condition, so it [a race] can come off in ten days.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, p. 65.

4. Difficult.

Is anything too *hard* for the Lord? Gen. xviii. 14.

(*a*) Difficult to overcome; strong; powerful.

I am this day weak, though anointed king; and these men the sons of Zeruiah be too *hard* for me. 2 Sam. iii. 39.

But what will not Gold do? It will make a Pigmy too *hard* for a Giant. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 9.

(*b*) Difficult of solution, comprehension, decision, etc.; difficult to master, understand, determine, etc.; perplexing: as, a *hard* question or problem; a *hard* language to study; *hard* words (that is, big words, difficult to pronounce).

Some clerklike serving-man,
Who scarce can spell th' *hard* names.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, iii.

For men to tell how human life began
Is *hard*; for who himself beginning knew?
Milton, P. L., viii. 251.

In that Arcadian light when roof and tree,
Hard prose by daylight, dream in Italy.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 1.

(*c*) Difficult to accomplish or effect; necessitating or involving considerable effort or labor; arduous; laborious; fatiguing: as, *hard* work; a *hard* task.

When Duncan is asleep
(Whereto the rather shall his day's *hard* journey
Soundly invite him). *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

It es an *harde* thyng for to saye,
Of doghety dedis that hase bene done;
Of felle feghtyngs and batells sere.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

The gods are *hard* to reconcile:
'Tis *hard* to settle order once again.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song), vi.

So *hard* 's the task for sinful flesh and blood
To lend the smallest step to what is good.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

(*d*) Difficult to endure or bear; oppressive; harsh; cruel: as, a *hard* fate; a *hard* blow; *hard* treatment; a *hard* case.

Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their arms, or clem.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

A soul supreme, in each *hard* instance tried,
Above all pain, all passion, and all pride.
Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford, l. 23.

5. Carried on, executed, or accomplished with great exertion or energy: as, a *hard* fight; a *hard* struggle; *hard* labor or study.

In this world is *hard* auenture.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

ffull *harde* and felon was the bateile ther.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446.

To keep some command on our direction required *hard* and diligent plying of the paddle.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 122.

6. Close, persevering, or unremitting in application or effort; earnest; industrious: as, a *hard* student.

Hard thinking and fleet talking do not run together.
Tyndall, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 335.

7. Strenuous; violent; vehement: as, a *hard* rain; a *hard* trot or run; *hard* drinking.

Hot, faint, and weary, with her *hard* embracing.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 559.

8. Intellectually sturdy; practical; not visionary.

The *hard* sense of Johnson was not calculated to enter into the visionary and ecstatic enthusiasm of the Knight of Norwich. *Bulwer*, Misc. Works, I. 189.

9. Severe in action or effect; rigorous: as, a *hard* frost; a *hard* winter.

Being cast on land, much bruised and beaten both with the sea's *hard* farewell and the shore's rude welcome.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A cold, *hard* winter's storms arrive,
And threaten death or famine to their hive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

10. Harsh. (*a*) Presenting a harsh, austere, or repulsive appearance: as, *hard* features.

When we're us'd
To a *hard* face, it is not so unpleasing.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 2.

(*b*) Harsh in style, outline, or execution; stiff; conventional; unnatural. A picture is said to be *hard* when the lights and shades are too strongly marked and too close to each other.

Others . . . make the figures *harder* than the marble itself. *Dryden.*

His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold. *Dryden.*

Ice . . . bristles all the brakes and thorns
To yon *hard* crescent, as she hangs
Above the wood. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii.

(*c*) Of a harsh nature or character; obdurate; depraved: as, a *hard* heart; hence, merciless; characterized by the absence of kindliness or affection; unfeeling; unfriendly; harsh in manner: as, a *hard* look; to cherish *hard* feelings toward one.

"Come, Paul!" she reiterated, her eye grazing me with its *hard* ray like a steel stylet.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xli.

They will take her, they will make her *hard*,
And she will pass me by in after-life
With some cold reverence worse than were she dead.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

Without imagination, social intercourse grows dry and *hard*, and human life is despoiled of charm.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 180.

Electra's voice sounded a little *hard* as she said these words, and her smile was more bitter than sweet.
The Century, XXXVII. 51.

(*d*) Austere; exacting; oppressive: as, to be *hard* upon one; a *hard* master.

So is meny man ymorthred for hus money and goodes,
And tho that duden the dede ydampned ther-fore after,
And he for hus *harde* holdynge in helle.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 244.

Think not my judgment leads me to comply
With laws unjust, but *hard* necessity:
Imperious need, which cannot be withstood,
Makes ill authentic, for a greater good.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 836.

There are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities. *Addison.*

(*e*) Strict in money matters; close in dealing; grasping; avaricious.

Lord, I knew thee that thou art an *hard* man, reaping where thou hast not sown. Mat. xxv. 24.

(*f*) Vexatious; galling: as, *hard* words or dealings; to call one *hard* names.

Have you given him any *hard* words of late?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

(*g*) Wicked; bad; reprobate; profane: as, a *hard* character; a *hard* case. [Colloq.]

11. Coarse, unpalatable, or scanty: as, *hard* fare.—**12.** Having a refractory quality; resistant in some use or application: said of fluids affected by or treated with lime, etc.: as, *hard* water. See *hardness*, 2 (*a*), and *hard water*, under *water*.

Put in one quart of quicklime. . . . When the liquor is *hard*, it is of an orange colour, which may be seen by blowing. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 38.

For excessively large designs the pieces are dipped first in lime to fix the lead and copper; but usually an extra dip in the entering vat suffices, especially if the vats are strong in lime, or, as the dyers technically term it, very *hard*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 286.

13. Strong; spirituous; intoxicating; fermented: as, *hard* liquors; *hard* drinks; *hard* cider.

Miles Porter was before the court this morning for selling *hard* liquor, when he had only a licence for selling ale.
Boston Traveller, Sept. 20, 1879.

14. In *silk-manuf.*, retaining the natural gum: distinguished from *soft*: said of silk.

Before the gum has been boiled off the silk it is said to be *hard* silk, but when boiled off it becomes soft silk—terms very expressive of the actual condition of the fibres.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 395.

15. In *phonetics*: (*a*) Uttered without sonant quality; surd or breathed, as distinguished from sonant or voiced. (*b*) Having a guttural as distinguished from a sibilant sound: said of *c* and *g* as in *corn* and *get*, as distinguished from *c* and *g* as in *cite* and *gee*. [In both uses inexact, and little used by phoneticians.]—**At hard edge**, in *fencing*, with naked weapons, or in serious conflict. *Davies.*

By all that's good, I must myself sing small in her company; I will never meet *at hard edge* with her; If I did . . . I should be confoundedly gapped.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 120.

Hard and fast, strongly binding; strictly obligatory; not to be violated or set aside: as, a *hard and fast* bargain; *hard and fast* rules.—**Hard carbonates.** See *carbonate*[1].—**Hard cash.** See *cash*[2].—**Hard cider.** See *cider*.—**Hard-cider campaign**, in *U. S. polit. hist.* the presidential canvass of 1840, in which much use was made of hard cider as an emblem by the supporters of General Harrison, from a slur relating to his use of it cast upon him by his opponents. See *log-cabin*.—**Hard clam**, one of the large rounded clams with a thick heavy shell used for food in the United States; a round clam, as the quahog, *Venus mercenaria*: so called in distinction from the *soft* or *long clams* of the genus *Mya*, etc.—**Hard coal.** See *coal*, 2.—**Hard crab**, a hard-shelled edible crab: in contradistinction to *soft crab*.—**Hard fish, knot**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hard lines.** See *line*[2].—**Hard maple.** See *maple*.—**Hard money.** See *money*.—**Hard muffle-colors**, colors which require the greater heat of the muffle-furnace—that is to say, about 300° of the silver pyrometer, or nearly 1000° centigrade.—**Hard of hearing**, hearing with difficulty; partly deaf.

Child! I am rather *hard of hearing*—
Yes, truly; one must scream and bawl:
I tell you, you can't hear at all!
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

Hard paste, in *ceram.* See *porcelain*.—**Hard pine, pottery, pulse, water, wood**, etc. See the nouns.—**In hard condition.** See *condition*.—**Syn. 3.** Unyielding, tough.—**4** (*b*). Perplexing, puzzling, knotty.—**4** and **5.** *Difficult*, etc. See *arduous*.—**10.** *Severe, Harsh*, etc. (see *austere*); insensible, callous, obdurate, inflexible.

II. *n.* **1.** Something that is hard, in distinction from something similar or related that is soft; especially, the hard part of a thing that is partly soft, as the shell or rind.

Of squylles white alle rawe take of the *hardes*,
And al the rynde is for this nothing fyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

2. A small marble. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A firm beach or foreshore.—**4.** A sloping stone roadway or jetty at the water's edge for convenience in landing and putting out; hence a street (the Common Hard) in Portsmouth. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

Two small rooms . . . at a tobacconist's shop on the Common *Hard*, a dirty street leading down to the dockyard. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

5. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*: (*a*) A member of the more conservative of the two factions into which, in 1852 and the years immediately following, the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided, corresponding in general to the earlier faction called *Hunkers*. The extreme members were called the *Adamantine Hards*. Originally called *Hard-shells*.

The *Hards* had by their own course forfeited the right to base their complaints about Pierce's behavior on the fact that they alone represented the true national Democracy, in the decisive question of slavery.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), IV. 272.

(*b*) In Missouri, about 1850, one of the supporters of Senator Benton: so called from their advocacy of "hard money," but differing from the *Softs* mainly in that they were opposed to secession doctrines and to the nationalization of slavery.—**6.** *pl.* A mixture of alum and salt used by bakers to whiten bread. *Dunglison.*

hard (härd), *adv.* [< ME. *harde*, < AS. *hearde*, hard, severely, sorely, very, = OS. *hardo* = OHG. *harto*, strongly, extremely, very, = Gr. κάρτα, extremely, very, much, etc.; from the adj.]

1. With force, effort, or energy; with urgency; forcibly; vehemently; vigorously; energetically: as, to work *hard* for a living; to run *hard*; to hold *hard*; it rains *hard*.

Bi that the wyze in the wod wendez his brydel,
Hit the hors with the helez, as *harde* as he myzt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2155.

Lie soft, sleep *hard*, drink wine, and eat good cheer.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 2.

But it rained so *hard* all the night, that I did not much fear being attacked. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 176.

The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince. *Dryden.*

He stoop'd and gather'd one
From out a bed of thick forget-me-nots,
Look'd *hard* and sweet at me, and gave it me.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 5.

2. Securely; firmly; tightly; so as to be fast.

Corn. Bind him, I say.
Reg. *Hard, hard.* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

3. With difficulty.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard*. *Bacon.*

He thought his horse was 'neath him shot,
And he himself got *hard* away.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 102).

He . . . spoke such scurvy and provoking terms, . . .
I did full *hard* forbear him. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

The whole party was put under a proscription, so general and severe as to take their *hard*-earned bread from the lowest offices. *Burke*, Present Discontents (1770).

4. Disagreeably; unpleasantly; grievously; vexatiously; gallingly.

Paul Primus [heremita] put vs him-selue
Awey into wildernes the werlde to dispisen;
And there we leng[e]den full longe & lyueden full *harde*.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 310.

When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you, it goes *hard*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.

5. So as to be difficult.

The question is *hard* set. *Sir T. Browne.*

6. Roughly; heavily.

He [Time] trots *hard* with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnised.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

7. Close; near.

My soul followeth *hard* after thee. Ps. lxiii. 8.

The chirch of the priorie was *hard* ioyned to the est end of the paroch chirch. *Leland*, Monasticon, iv. 55.

Then the dragon, like a coward, began to fly
Unto his den, that was *hard* by.
Sir Eglamore (Child's Ballads, VIII. 197).

[He] weighed *hard* upon eighteen stone.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 79.

8. Fully; closely; to the full extent: especially in nautical use, in the commands for putting the helm *hard* alee, *hard* aport, *hard* up, etc.—that is, as far as it will go in the direction indicated.

Some of the monsters [ships] they commanded carried weather helms with wheels *hard* over.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 161.

9. So as to be hard in consistence: chiefly in composition: as, *hard*-burned, *hard*-baked, *hard*-boiled.

If the clay be *hard*-burned, it will be of a red color.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 149.

Hard alee! See *alee*.—**Hard all**, with the greatest exertions of all engaged: used chiefly of boating.

Pulling *hard all* from Sandford to Iffley, and then again from Iffley over the regular course. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Hard and fast, closely; firmly.

So than held thei here way *harde & faste*,
Til thei to Palerne prestili with al that pres come.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4878.

Rab slips out, and jinks about
Behint the muckle thorn:
He grippet Nelly *hard an' fast*.
Burns, Halloween.

Hard aport! See *aport*.—**Hard by**, near; close.—**Hard hit.** See *hit*[1], *v.*—**Hard run.** Same as *hard up* (*a*).—**Hard up**, ill-provided. (*a*) In want of money; needy; without resources: used absolutely. [Colloq.]

He returned, and being *hard up*, as we say, took it into his head to break a shop-window at Liverpool, and take out some trumpery trinket stuff.
T. Hook, The Sutherlands.

Often he was "*hard up*," and had to work as a dock labourer. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 907.

(*b*) Ill-provided with: followed by *for*: as, *hard up for* amusement. [Colloq.] (*c*) *Naut.*, pushed close up or as far as possible: said of the helm when put completely over to one side so as to turn the ship's head away from the wind.—**Hold hard!** See *hold*[1].—**It shall go hard but.** See *go*.—**To bear one hard†.** See *bear*[1].—**To be hard put to it**, to be in great perplexity or difficulty.

The figures and letters were so mingled together that one would think the coiner *was hard put to it* on what part of the money to bestow the several words of his inscription. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

To die hard. See *die*[1].—**To go hard with.** See *go*.

hard†, *v. t.* [ME. *harden* (pres. ind. *harde*), < AS. *heardian*, become hard, make hard, = D. *harden*, make hard, = OHG. **hartjan*, *hartan*, *hertan*, MHG. *herten*, G. *härten* = Dan. *hærde* = Sw. *härda*, make hard; from the adj. Cf. *harden*[1].] To make hard; harden.

They speke of sondry *harding* of metal,
And speke of medicynes therwithal,
And how and whan it sholde *yharded* be.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 237.

hard-a-keeping†, *a.* Hard to keep or observe. [Rare.]

Having sworn too *hard-a-keeping* oath,
Study to break it and not break my troth.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

hard-bake (härd'bāk), *n.* A sweetmeat made of boiled brown sugar or treacle with blanched almonds, and flavored with the juice of lemons, oranges, or the like: a kind of taffy.

The commodities chiefly exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, *hard-bake*, apples, flat-fish, and oysters. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

hardbeam (härd'bēm), *n.* Same as *hornbeam*.

hardbill (härd'bil), *n.* A grosbeak; a bird of Swainson's subfamily *Coccothraustinæ*.

hard-bitted, hard-bitten (härd'bit″ed, -bit″n), *a.* [Prop., in this sense, only *hard-bitted*; < *hard* + *bit*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Hard to control by the bit, as a horse; hard-mouthed; hence, obstinate; heady; unyielding.

They looked such *hard-bitten*, wiry, whiskered fellows, that their young adversaries felt rather desponding as to the result of the morrow's match.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

hard-boiled (härd'boild), *a.* Boiled so long as to be hard: said of eggs.

hard-bound (härd'bound), *a.* 1. Fast or tight; stiff and slow in action; costive.

Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hard-bound* brains eight lines a year.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 182.

2. Constipated: said of the bowels. [Colloq.]

hard-cured (härd'kūrd), *a.* Cured, as fish, very thoroughly by drying in the sun after salting, until all the moisture is evaporated. Cod especially are thus prepared for the markets of warm countries, as the West Indies, Spain, and Italy.

hard-drawn (härd'drân), *a.* Drawn when cold, as wire through a disk.

All wire for outside work should be *hard-drawn*, if for long spaces. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 59.

The present company has employed *hard-drawn* copper wires. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 69.

hard-dried (härd'drīd), *a.* Hard-cured, as fish.

Fish prepared for the Spanish market should be very *hard-dried*. *Perley*, Canada, p. 280.

hardely†, *adv.* A variant of *hardly*. *Chaucer*.

harden[1] (här'dn), *v.* [< ME. *hardnen*, an extension, with verb-formative *-n* (cf. *happen*), of ME. *harden* (pres. ind. *harde*), make hard: see *hard*, *v.* and *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make hard or more hard in substance or texture; make firm or compact; indurate: as, to *harden* steel, clay, or tallow; to *harden* the hands or muscles by toil.

The Guaymares haue hard skins, and beat their children with thistles to *harden* them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

He spends not night on beds of down or feathers,
Nor day in tents, but *hardens* to all weathers
His youthfull limbs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

It is a well-known fact among those who are in the habit of *hardening*, that the *hardening* of steel increases its dimensions.
G. Ede, in Campin's Mechanical Engineering, p. 363.

Born
To labour and the mattock-*harden'd* hand.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

2. To dry (clothes) by airing. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To make hard or harder in feeling; strengthen or confirm with respect to any element of character; inure; toughen; especially, to make indifferent, unfeeling, obstinate, wicked, etc.

She is *hardened* against her young ones, as though they were not hers. Job xxxix. 16.

Some had in courts been great, and, thrown from thence,
Like fiends, were *harden'd* in impenitence.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 145.

Though he became so far *hardened* in profligacy that he could "take pleasure in the vileness of his companions," yet the sense of right and wrong was not extinguished in him. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 12.

Hardened glass. See *glass*.—**To harden the neck.** See *neck*.—**Syn.** To accustom, discipline, train, toughen, habituate, steel, brace, nerve.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become hard or more hard; acquire solidity or compactness: as, mortar *hardens* in drying.

That we might . . . watch
The sandy footprint *harden* into stone.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Old instincts *hardening* to new beliefs.
Lowell, Villa Franca.

2. To become inured or toughened; especially, to become unfeeling.

And now his heart
Distends with pride, and, *hardening* in his strength,
Glories. *Milton*, P. L., i. 572.

3. To rise in price; grow dear: as, the market *hardens*.

The precious metals had again *hardened* in value.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 410.

★ **harden**[2]†, *a.* and *n.* [Also *hurden*; < ME. **herden*, < *hardes*, *herdes*, hards: see *hards* and *-en*[2].]
I. *a.* Of hards or inferior flax.
II. *n.* Hards or inferior flax. *Davies*.

A shirt he had made of coarse *harden*,
A collar-band not worth a farthing.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 235.

Hardenbergia (här-dn-bėr'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Frances Countess *Hardenberg*, sister of Baron Hügel, an eminent German traveler.] The name of a genus of Australian herbs or woody climbers, belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*, tribe *Phaseoleæ*, distinguished botanically by the strophiolate seeds, small violet flowers, very short calyx-teeth, and a corolla the keel of which is shorter than its wings. The genus consists of 3 species, which, from the profusion of their flowers, make excellent greenhouse-plants. As such, *H. monophylla*, a hardy evergreen twiner, is the best-known, and is called the *Victorian lilac*. It has blue flowers in racemes. The spindle-shaped root of these plants is called by the inhabitants *sarsaparilla*, and used by the gold-miners as a substitute for it: hence the other ★ common name of *spurious sarsaparilla*.

hardener (härd'nėr), *n.* One who or that which makes hard or more firm and compact; specifically, one who brings cutting instruments or tools up to the required temper; a temperer.

hardening-kiln (härd'ning-kil), *n.* A kiln in which, in the transfer printing process, unfinished pottery is exposed to a low heat to drive ★ away superfluous oil.

hardening-machine (härd'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine in which the bodies of hats are rubbed and pressed to felt the materials and render them more dense, and to diminish the size of the hat.

hardening-skin (härd'ning-skin), *n.* In *hatmaking*, a piece of partially tanned leather placed over a bat of felting-hair while the workman compresses it with his hands.

Harderian (här-dē'ri-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Swiss anatomist J. J. Harder (1656–1711). —**Harderian gland.** See *gland*.

hard-faced (härd'fāst), *a.* Having a hard or stern face; hard-featured. *Campbell*.

hard-favored (härd'fā″vọrd), *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance; repellent in aspect.

Is that *hard-favoured* gentleman a poet too?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

He handsome outwardly, but of odd Conditions; she excellently qualified, but *hard-favoured*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 1.

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-favoured*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

hard-favoredness (härd'fā″vọrd-nes), *n.* Coarseness of features.

hard-featured (härd'fē″tụ̄rd), *a.* Having coarse features.

hard-fern (härd'fėrn), *n.* A fern of the genus *Struthiopteris*, particularly *S. Spicant*. Many of the tropical and south temperate species of this genus are held to constitute a distinct genus, *Stegania*.

hard-finish (härd'fin″ish), *n.* In *plastering*, the third coat in a series of three, consisting of fine stuff layered on to the depth of about one eighth of an inch and well troweled.

hard-fish (härd'fish), *n.* Salted and dried cod, ling, etc. [Scotch.]

hard-fisted (härd'fis″ted), *a.* 1. Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer.—2. Close-fisted; covetous.

None are so gripple and *hard-fisted* as the childless.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

hard-fought (härd'fât), *a.* Vigorously contested: as, a *hard-fought* battle.

Hard-fought field. *Fanshawe*, Lord Strafford's Trial.

hard-got (härd'got), *a.* Obtained with difficulty.

With a tedious war, and almost endless toils,
Throughout his troubled reign here held his *hard-got* spoils. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xvii. 114.

hard-grained (härd'grānd), *a.* 1. Having a close, firm grain.—2. Unattractive; not amiable or inviting.

The *hard-grain'd* Muses of the cube and square.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

★ **hard-grass** (härd'gras), *n.* A coarse dry grass of some one of several genera, as *Ophiurus*, *Lepturus*, and *Sclerochloa*, and especially *Stenotaphrum Americanum*; also, occasionally, the ★ orchard-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*.

hardhack (härd'hak), *n.* A low shrub, *Spiræa tomentosa*, with woolly leaves and pods, and dense terminal panicles of rose-colored or white flowers. Also called *steeplebush*. It is common in the northeastern United States, especially in New England, and is said to have considerable medicinal value as an astringent.

Our narrow New England lanes, . . . where no better flowers are to be gathered than golden-rod and *hardhack*.
Lowell, quoted in De Vere's Americanisms, p. 405.

hard-handed (härd'han″ded), *a.* [= Dan. *haardhændet* = Sw. *hårdhänd*.] 1. Having hands hardened by toil.

Hard-handed men, that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds till now.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

2. Practising severity; ruling with a strong hand.

The easy or *hard-handed* monarchies, the domestic or foreign tyrannies. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

hardhay (härd'hā), *n.* The plant *Hypericum tetrapterum*, one of the St. John's-worts, with ★ hard and tough wing-angled stems. [Eng.]

hardhead (härd'hed), *n.* 1†. Clash or collision of heads in contest.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. A small billon or copper coin of Scotland, officially known as the *lion*. It was current in the sixteenth century under Mary and James VI., and was worth 1½*d.* or 2*d.* English. See cut on following page.

I found many guests of dyvers factions, some outlaws of England, some of Scotland, some neighbours thereabout at cards, some for ale, some for placks and *hardhedds*.
Letter dated Jan. 12, 1570. (*Nares.*)

3. The menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. See cut under *Brevoortia*. [New Eng.] —4. The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus:* so called by whalers because it has a habit of butting boats.—5. The gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.—6. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, more fully called *hard-headed dipper*. Also *hardtack, toughhead*. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—7. A kind of commercial sponge, *Spongia dura*. *A. Hyatt.*—8. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra:* so called from its resemblance to the loggerhead, a ball of iron on a long handle. See *knapweed*. —9. An alloy of iron, tin, and arsenic remaining on the bottom, after liquation, in the process of refining tin in the reverberatory furnace. It is nearly identical in composition with the dross removed from the surface during the operation.—10. A large, smooth, rounded stone found especially in coarse gravel.



Obverse. Reverse.
Hardhead of James VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

hard-headed (härd'hed″ed), *a.* [< *hard* + *head* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. D. *hardhoofdig*, stupid, *hardhoofd*, a dolt, blockhead.] Shrewd; intelligent or clear-headed and firm; not easily deceived or humbugged: as, a *hard-headed* politician.

Mrs. D. is, in Mrs. Thrale's phrase, a sensible *hard-headed* woman. *Mme. d'Arblay*, Diary, I. 261.

Hard-headed physicists, however, regard such instruments [Lippman's electrometers] with considerable doubt when quantitative measurements are to be made.
Science, III. 260.

Hard-headed dipper. Same as *hardhead*, 6.

hard-hearted (härd'här″ted), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hardharted, hardherted;* < ME. *herdheorted, hærdheorted* (= Dan. *haardhjertet* = Sw. *hårdhjertad*), with *-ed*[2], < AS. *heardheort* (= G. *hartherz-ig*), < *heard*, hard, + *heorte*, heart.] Unfeeling; cruel; pitiless; inhuman; inexorable.

But exhorte one an other daylye, whyle it is called to daye, least any of you waxe *hard-herted* thorow the deceitfulnesse of synne. *Bible of* 1551, Heb. iii. 13.

She to Intrigues was even *hard-hearted*.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

=Syn. See list under *cruel*.

hard-heartedly (härd'här″ted-li), *adv.* In a hard-hearted manner. *Imp. Dict.*

hard-heartedness (härd'här″ted-nes), *n.* The character of being hard-hearted; want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.

hardiesse†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *hardiesse, hardiesce*, F. *hardiesse* (= Pr. *arditeza* = It. *arditezza*), < *hardi*, hardy: see *hardy*[1].] Hardiness; boldness.

That of knyghode the prowesse
Is grounded upon *hardiesse*
Of him that dare wel undertake.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 67.

hardihead† (här'di-hed), *n.* Same as *hardihood*.

Enflam'd with fury and fiers *hardy hed*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 38.

Fools men are
Who work themselves such bitter care
That they may live when they are dead;
Her mother's stern cold *hardihead*
Shall make this sweet but dead-alive.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 138.

hardihood (här'di-hud), *n.* [< *hardy*[1] + *-hood*. Cf. D. *hardigheid*, hardness, callosity, G. *hartigkeit*, hardness (in a moral sense).] 1. Unyielding boldness; firmness in doing something that exposes to difficulty, danger, or contumely; intrepidity; also, and commonly, too great boldness; foolish daring; offensive assurance.

It is the society of numbers which gives *hardihood* to iniquity. *Buckminster.*

It is a proof of audacity to venture to an entertainment uninvited, and of *hardihood* to endure with apparent unconsciousness the astonished looks of the host and hostess.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 115.

2. Physical power of endurance; toughness. [Rare.]

The pilgrims had the preparation of an armed mind, better than any *hardihood* of body.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

=Syn. Courage, resolution, pluck, stoutness, fortitude; audacity, effrontery, assurance, impudence. The unfavorable meanings of *hardihood* seem to be prevailing over the good ones, so that there is a tendency to look to other words for the expression of courage and endurance. The issue of this tendency is not yet decided; it is less marked in the case of *hardy*.

hardily (här'di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hardily, hardiliche;* < *hardy* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a hardy manner; boldly; with hardiness; with confidence; with assurance.

At the first the Gaules and Spanyards, equall to their enemies both in force and courage, mainteined the conflict right *hardily*, and kept their order and arraies.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 461.

My lords, I assert, confidently and *hardily* I make the assertion, and I challenge confutation.
Bp. Horsley, Speech, July, 1799.

2†. Surely; certainly; of course; indeed.

A wyf is Goddes gifte verraily;
Alle othere manere giftes *hardily*,
As londes, rentes, pasture or comune,
Or moebles, alle been giftes of Fortune.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 68.

hardim (här'dim), *n.* [Cf. Ar. *hurdaun*, the Libyan lizard.] A common agamoid lizard, *Stellio vulgaris*, of countries bordering the Mediterranean. Also spelled *haardim*.

The *hardims* are of an olive green color shaded with black, and below a pale yellow. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 414.

hardiment (här'di-ment), *n.* [< ME. *hardiment*, < OF. *hardiment*, < *hardi*, hardy. see *hardy*[1].] 1. Courage; daring; hardihood. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Artow in Troye and hast non *hardimente*
To take a woman which that loveth thee?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 533.

But, full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthfull Knight could not for ought be staide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent, . . .
Now is the time to prove your *hardiment!*
Wordsworth, To the Men of Kent, October, 1803.

2†. A bold exploit.

Like *hardiment* Posthumus hath
To Cymbeline perform'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

hardiness (här'di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *hardynesse;* < *hardy*[1] + *-ness*.] 1. Capability of endurance; physical vigor.

He that berethe the Diamand upon him, it zevethe him *hardynesse* and manhode, and it kepethe the Lemes of his Body hole. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

2. Hardihood; audacity; effrontery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

By the imprudent and foolish *hardines* of that French Earle the Frenchmen were discomfited.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

It is wholly to this dreadful practice [flogging at schools] that we may attribute a certain *hardiness* and ferocity which some men, though liberally educated, carry about them in all their behaviour. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 157.

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiness* of one that should tell you of it. *Spectator.*

3†. Hardness.

Ac to be conquerour called that cometh of special grace, And of *hardynesse* of herte and of hendenesse [gentleness] bothe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 31.

4†. Hardship; suffering.

They hold an opinion that oxen will abide and suffer much more labour, pain, and *hardiness* than horses will.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

harding†, *n.* [< ME. *hardyng;* verbal n. of *hard*, *v.*] Hardening.

They speeken of sondry *hardyng* of metal.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 235.

hardlaike†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *hardhleikr*, hardness, < *hardhr* = E. *hard:* see *hard.*] Hardship; harshness; wrong.

With *hardlayke* & harme, that happyn shall after,
Ye dowtles mun degh for dedes of tho two.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3476.

hardlet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hurdle*.

hardly (härd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *hardely, hardliche, hardeliche, herdeliche*, < AS. *heardlice* (= OS. *hardliko* = G. *härtlich* = Icel. *hardhliga, hardhla* = ODan. *haardelig*), hardly, hard, sorely, severely, < *heard*, hard: see *hard, a.*] 1. Not softly or tenderly; roughly; severely; unfavorably; inimically.

Sarai dealt *hardly* with her. Gen. xvi. 6.

The griev'd commons
Hardly conceive of me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

We house i the rock, yet use thee not so *hardly*
As prouder livers do. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Heaven was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodged. *Dryden.*

2. By hard work; with difficulty.

There is no sin which God doth so seldom, nor so *hardly* forgive, as this sin of falling away from the truth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Believe me, she is constant; not the sands
Can be so *hardly* number'd as she won.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

There is a keen relish about small pleasures *hardly* earned. *J. H. Ewing*, Madam Liberality.

3. Not quite or completely; only approximately; scarcely: as, it is *hardly* strong enough; that is *hardly* true.

You may be louder yet; a culverin
Discharged in his ear would *hardly* bore it.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

However wise, ye *hardly* know me yet.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. Barely; narrowly; almost not at all: as, *hardly* any; *hardly* ever.

The Earl of Gloucester in a Sickness suddenly lost his Hair, his Teeth, his Nails, and his Brother *hardly* escaped Death. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 86.

Hardly any faculty is more important for the intellectual progress of man than the power of Attention.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 43.

The country was then impoverished, intercourse with Great Britain was interrupted, school-books were scarce and *hardly* attainable, and there was no certain prospect of peace. *N. Webster*, in Scudder, p. 33.

5. Not probably; with little likelihood: as, he will *hardly* come to-day.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad but he desires the credit of being thought good. *South*, Sermons.

There was that across his throat
Which you had *hardly* cared to see.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

hard-metal (härd'met″al), *n.* An alloy of about two parts of copper with one of tin, prepared in the process of making gun-metal. To this alloy the proper addition of copper is afterward made, the object being to secure a more thorough mixture of the two metals than would be possible if they were melted together in the proper proportions without this preliminary operation.

hardmouth (härd'mouth), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Acrochilus alutaceus*, distinguished by the incasement of the jaws in a well-defined broad horny plate having a straight edge. It reaches a length of about a foot. Also called *chisel-mouth Jack*.

hard-mouthed (härd'moutht), *a.* Having a hard mouth; not sensitive to or easily controlled by the bit: as, a *hard-mouthed* horse.

'Tis time my *hard-mouth'd* coursers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*

I myself, the author of these momentous truths, am a person whose imaginations are *hard-mouthed*, and exceedingly disposed to run away with his reason.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

★

hardness (hard'nes), *n.* [< ME. *hardnesse, herdnesse*, < AS. *heardnes* (= OHG. *hartnissa*), < *heard*, hard: see *hard, a.*] 1. The state or quality of being hard, in any of the senses of that word; solidity; density; difficulty of comprehension, accomplishment, control, or endurance; obduracy; harshness; severity; inclemency; adversity; roughness; uncomeliness; want of sensibility.

If one, by quicknes of witte, take his lesson readelie, an other, by *hardnes* of witte, taketh it not so speedelie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 32.

And eke that age despysed nicenesse vaine,
Enur'd to *hardnesse* and to homely fare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

Thou therefore endure *hardnesse*, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. 2 Tim. ii. 3.

I do confess my *hardness* broke his heart.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

But the Labourers are few, and their haruest nothing so plentifull as in other places, which they impute to the *hardnesse* of learning the Chinian language.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 449.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour. *Ray.*

With respect to *hardness*, we know nothing of it by sense farther than that the parts of hard bodies resist the motion of our hands on coming into contact with them.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 4.

Specifically—2. That quality in fountain-water which is imparted by the presence in excess of earthy salts, especially calcium sulphate.

It is possible to improve . . . hard water . . . by simply adding lime-water to water the *hardness* of which is to be corrected. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 119.

The *hardness* shown by unboiled water is called total *hardness*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 135.

3. In *med.*, that quality of the pulse which is due to tension of the artery, which in this condition does not readily yield to the pressure of the finger.

Hardness of the pulse is usually said to be an indication for bleeding, . . . but it is necessary to discriminate carefully between the *hardness* due to tension of the sound artery . . . and that due to arterial degeneration with more or less hard deposit in the walls of the vessels.
Quain, Med. Dict.

4. In *art* and *music*, harshness or coldness of execution; unsympathetic treatment, as of a tone or the details of a picture, want of feeling in performance.—5. In *mineral.*, the comparative capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another; the qual-

ity of bodies which enables them to resist abrasion of their surfaces. Scales have been constructed in which a set of standard bodies are arranged and numbered, and other bodies are referred to this scale in respect of hardness. The diamond is the hardest body known, and in the scale of Mohs its hardness is indicated by the number 10. The scale is as follows: Talc, 1; rock-salt, 2; calcite, 3; fluor-spar, 4; apatite, 5; feldspar, 6; rock-crystal, 7; topaz, 8; corundum, 9; diamond, 10.

hard-nosed (härd'nōzd), *a.* In *hunting*, having little or no sense of smell: said of dogs.

hardock (här'dok), *n.* [ME. or AS. form not found; appar. < early ME. *har*, AS. *hār*, E. *hoar*, + *dock*[1], q. v.] A name applied by old English authors to some uncertain plant, probably a dock with whitish leaves, being a corruption of *hoardock;* perhaps the burdock, *Arctium Lappa.* It is not, as has been supposed by some, the same as *harlock.*

hard-pan (hard'pan), *n.* 1. The more or less firmly consolidated detrital material which sometimes underlies a superficial covering of soil. Any bed of mingled clay and sand or pebbles, if firmly compacted, is called *hard-pan.* The use of this word appears to be much more common in the United States than in England.

Hence — 2. (*a*) Hard, unbroken ground. [U. S.]

The new [world] is for the most part yet raw, undigested *hard-pan.* *The Century*, XXVII. 113.

(*b*) The lowest level; lowest foundation; a firm footing for effort or upward progress: as, prices have reached *hard-pan.* [U. S.]

The practical *hard-pan* of business.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. 4.

It didn't appear to reach *hard-pan*, or take a firm grip on life. *The Century*, XXVI. 285.

A community where, to use the local dialect, "they got the color and struck *hard-pan*" more frequently than any other mining camp.
Bret Harte, Tales of the Argonauts, p. 172.

hard-pear (härd'pār), *n.* A South African shrub or small tree, *Olinia cymosa*, belonging to the family *Oliniaceæ*, having square stems, opposite coriaceous leaves, cymes of small white flowers, and red drupes. The wood is hard and compact, and is used in making musical instruments.

hard-port (härd'pōrt), *a.* Placed hard aport. See *aport.*

As we were under full headway, and swiftly rounding her with a *hard-port* helm, we delivered a broadside at her consort, the Bombshell, each shot hulling her.
The Century, XXXVI. 428.

hards (härdz), *n.* [Also *hurds*, formerly *hirdes;* < ME. *hardes, herdes, hyrdes*, a pl. (though appearing as a sing. in the ME. gloss "hec stupa, a *hardes*"), < AS. pl. *heordan*, hards; connections unknown.] The refuse or coarse part of flax, hemp, or wool.

Hir clathes biliue bigan to brin
Als *herdes* that had bene right dry.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

She hadde on a sukkenye
That not of hempe ne *heerdes* was.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1233.

What seems to you so easy and certain is to me as difficult as it would be to work a steel hauberk out of *hards* of flax. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, v.

hard-set (härd'set'), *a.* Rigid; inflexible; obstinate.

hard-shell (härd'shel), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, having a hard shell. Specifically applied — (*a*) to the hard clam, round clam, or quahog, *Venus mercenaria;* (*b*) to the common edible crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when its shell is grown hard: distinguished from *soft-shell.*

2. Rigidly and narrowly orthodox; conservative; uncompromising. [Colloq., U. S.]

She recognized the drawl of an old *hard-shell* preacher who at long intervals came to hold forth in the neighborhood. *The Century*, XXXVI. 897.

Hard-shell Baptists. See *baptist*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. A hard-shelled crab or clam. — 2. See *Hard, n.*, 5 (*a*).

hard-shelled (härd'sheld), *a.* Same as *hard-shell.*

Oh, you *hard-shelled*, unplastic, insulated Englishmen! You introduce towels and fresh water, and tea, and beefsteak, wherever you go, it is true; but you teach high prices, and swindling, and insolence likewise!
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 256.

hardship (härd'ship), *n.* [< ME. *herdschipe*, also *hardischipe;* < *hard* + *-ship.*] 1. Severe labor or want; suffering or excessive toil, physical or mental; adversity; affliction; also, anything that exacts physical or mental endurance.

They admitted of bondage, with danger of conscience, rather then to indure these *hardships.*
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

Heroes are always drawn bearing sorrows, struggling with adversities, undergoing all kinds of *hardships*, and having in the service of mankind a kind of appetite to difficulties and dangers. *Spectator*, No. 312.

2. Hard treatment; injury; oppression; injustice.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us. *Swift.*

=Syn. 1. Trial, burden, grievance, trouble.

hardtack (härd'tak), *n.* 1. Large, coarse, hard biscuit baked without salt and kiln-dried, much used by sailors and soldiers; ship-biscuit. — 2. ★Same as *hardhead*, 6. [Georgia, U. S.]

hardtail (härd'tāl), *n.* A carangoid fish, the yellow mackerel, *Caranx pisquetus.*

hard-visaged (härd'viz″ājd), *a.* Having harsh features; ill-favored.

hardware (härd'wār), *n.* 1. Small metal articles, such as house- or carriage-trimmings, fittings, parts of machines, domestic and kitchen utensils and appliances, and small tools. For more convenient classification, such material is called *builders' hardware, domestic hardware, carriage-hardware*, etc.

2. Alcoholic liquors. [Colloq., Newfoundland.]

hardwareman (härd'wār-man), *n.*; pl. *hardwaremen* (-men). A maker or seller of hardware.

Work for silversmiths, watch-makers, and *hardwaremen.*
The Century, XXIV. 653.

Hardwickia (härd-wik'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1819), named after Major-General Thomas *Hardwick* of the British army.] A genus of plants, belonging to the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, tribe *Cynometreæ*, characterized by slender paniculate racemes of flowers having 5 strongly imbricated sepals and 10 stamens, 1 to 3 of which are sometimes reduced to staminodia. The genus embraces a single species, *H. Binata*, a native of India. It is a thornless deciduous tree with spreading branches and pinnate leaves. It attains a maximum height of 120 feet, and inhabits southern and central India. The heart-wood is dark reddish-brown or nearly black, fine-grained, very hard, and durable. It is perhaps the heaviest wood in India, splits easily, and does not warp. It is very valuable for posts, railroad-ties, and underground work. The bark furnishes a valuable fiber for cordage. *Kingiodendron pinnatum* was formerly referred to this genus and has similar but less-marked properties. It grows in the western Ghats from South Kanara to Travancore. Both plants exude a balsam similar to copaiba. That of *K. pinnatum* hardens into a resin, or forms an oleo-resin.

hardwood-tree (härd'wud-trē), *n.* A handsome West Indian shrub or small tree, *Ixora ferrea*, belonging to the family *Rubiaceæ*, having oblong, pointed leaves and axillary corymbs of rose-colored flowers. See *hackia.*

hardy[1] (här'di), *a.*; compar. *hardier*, superl. *hardiest.* [< ME. *hardy, hardi,* < OF. *hardi* (F. *hardi*), hardy, daring, stout, bold, usually regarded as the pp. of *hardir, ardir* (= Pr. *ardir* = It. *ardire*), be bold, make bold, < OHG. **hartjan* = E. *hard, v.*) (cf. OF. *enhardi*, emboldened, pp. of *enhardir*, embolden), but perhaps directly < OHG. *harti, herti*, MHG. *herti*, another form of OHG. MHG. *hart* = E. *hard:* cf. MLG. *herdich*, persevering, = ODan. *hærdig* = Norw. *herdig* = Sw. *härdig*, vigorous, courageous (Dan. *ihærdig* = Sw. *ihärdig*, persevering). *Hardy* is thus a doublet of *hard:* see *hard.*] 1. Bold; intrepid; daring; confident; audacious.

But there is no man in the World so *hardy*, Cristene man ne other, but that he wolde ben adrad for to beholde it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 282.

That you be never so *hardy* to come again in his affairs.
Shak., T. N., ii. 2.

The Indians were so *hardy* as they came close up to them, notwithstanding their pieces.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 254.

Be not so *hardy*, scullion, as to slay
One nobler than thyself.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Requiring or imparting courage, vigor, and endurance; that must be done boldly or energetically: as, a *hardy* exploit; *hardy* occupations.

He turned with impatience from his literary tutors to military exercises and the *hardiest* sports.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 368.

3. Strong; enduring; capable of resisting fatigue, hardship, or exposure: as, a *hardy* peasant; a *hardy* plant.

Lone flower, hemmed in with snows and white as they,
But *hardier* far. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 16.

And every *hardy* plant could bear
Loch Katrine's keen and searching air.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 26.

The emigrant's children have grown up, the *hardy* offspring of the new clime. *Everett*, Orations, I. 201.

=Syn. 1. Stout-hearted, courageous, valiant, daring. See note under *hardihood.* — 3. Hale, robust, sturdy, tough.

hardy[1] (här'di), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hardied*, ppr. *hardying.* [< *hardy, a.*] To become hardy, daring, or audacious. [Rare.]

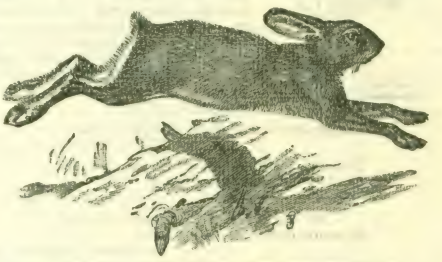
Still *hardying* more and more in his triumphs over our simplicity. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 299.

hardy[2] (här'di), *n.*; pl. *hardies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] In *blacksmithing*, a chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil.

hardyhead†, *n.* See *hardihead.*

hardy-shrew (här'di-shrö), *n.* [Formerly also ★*hardishrew.*] The shrew.

hare[1] (hār), *n.* [< ME. *hare*, < AS. *hara* = OFries. *hase* = MD. *haese*, D. *haas* = MLG. *hase* = OHG. *haso*, MHG. G. *hase* = Icel. *hēri* (for *heri*) = Sw. Dan. *hare* (< Teut. stem **hasan-*) = W. *ceinach* = OPruss. *sasins* = Skt. *çaça* (for **casa*), a hare.] 1. A rodent quadruped of the family *Leporidæ* and genus *Lepus.* It has four upper front teeth instead of only two as usual in *Rodentia* (the extra pair placed behind the others), long mobile ears, short cocked-up tail, lengthened hind limbs, furry soles, and cleft upper lip. The species are numerous, and are found in most countries, especially of the northern hemisphere; they are much alike, all nearly resembling the common hare of Europe, *Lepus timidus.* This animal in northerly and alpine countries turns more or less completely white in winter, and is then known as the *varying hare.* The polar hare, known as *Lepus arcticus* or *glacialis*, is the extreme phase of the same species; the American representative is *L. americanus.* The western



American Varying Hare (*Lepus americanus*).

United States harbor several very large, long-eared, long-limbed hares, such as *L. campestris* (which whitens in winter), *L. callotis*, and others, commonly known as *jack-rabbits* or *jackass-rabbits.* (See cut under *jack-rabbit.*) Some hares are partly aquatic, as *L. aquaticus* of the southern United States. The hare is proverbial for its timidity and fleetness, and for its instinctive ingenuity in eluding enemies. The pursuit of it with hounds is called *coursing*, and has been a favorite sport from remote times. The rabbit, belonging to the same genus, is often included under the general term *hare*, and differs from it chiefly in its smaller size, and in its habit of burrowing instead of constructing forms in the grass as the hare does. See *rabbit.*

He is so gode a knyght that alle other be but as *heres* as in comparison to hym, saf only his brother.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 162.

The melancholy *hare* is form'd in brakes and briers.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 204.

The tim'rous *hare* . . . scarce shuns me.
Cowper, Task, vi. 305.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, one of the forty-eight ancient constellations of Ptolemy, situated in the southern hemisphere. — **First catch your hare.** See *catch*[1]. — **Hare and hounds.** (*a*) An outdoor game modeled after the hunting of hares with hounds. Two players known as hares start off on a long run or ride, scattering behind them small pieces of paper called the scent; the others, known as the hounds, following the trail so marked, try to catch the hares before they reach home again.

"Well, my little fellows," began the Doctor, . . . "what makes you so late?" "Please, sir, we've been out Big-side *Hare-and-hounds*, and lost our way."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

(*b*†) Everybody; people generally.

But Antenor, he shal come hom to toune,
And she shal out — thus seyde *here and houne.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 210.

Little chief hare. See *Lagomys* and *pika.* — **Mad as a March hare**, acting wildly or senselessly; strangely freakish: in allusion to the wild actions of the hare during the breeding-season in spring. — **To hunt for hares with a tabor**†, to engage in a hopeless task. *Davies.*

Men mygtten as well haue *huntyd an hare with a tabre*,
As aske ony mendis ffor that thei mysdede.
Richard the Redeless, i. 58.

The poore man that gives but his bare fee, or perhaps pleads in forma pauperis, he *hunteth for hares with a taber*, and gropeth in the darke to find a needle in a botle of hay.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 407).

To make a hare of, to hoax or befool; ridicule; expose or show up to derision. (See also *calling-hare.*)

hare[2]† (hār), *v. t.* [= E. dial. *harr*, < ME. *harien, harren*, drag by force, ill-treat; either the same as *harien* for *herien, hergien*, E. *harry*, q. v., or < OF. *harier*, harry, hurry, trouble, disturb, importune, annoy; perhaps also confused with OF. *harer* (*un chien*), set (a dog) on, encourage; cf. *haro*, harrow, an exclamation; *crier haro*, cry harrow: see *harrow*[3].] To harass; worry; frighten.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?
Hare the poor fellow out of his five wits
And seven senses. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

But the poor creature was so *hared* by the council of officers that he presently caused a proclamation to be issued out, by which he did declare the parliament to be dissolved. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars, III. 660.

To *hare* and rate them thus at every turn is not to teach them, but to vex and torment them to no purpose. *Locke*, Education, § 67.

hare[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1], I., D (*b*).

***harebell** (hãr′bel), *n.* [< ME. *harebelle*, glossing L. *bursa pastoris*, shepherd's-purse (not in AS.); < *hare*[1] + *bell*[1]. Many plants take their popular names from familiar animals without obvious reason; cf. *harefoot*, *hare's-foot*, *hare-mint*, *hare's-ear*, etc.] **1.** A species of bell-flower, *Campanula rotundifolia*, the well-known bluebell of Scotland. It is a low herb with delicate, drooping, blue, bell-shaped flowers, and linear-lanceolate stem-leaves, those near the root being round-heart-shaped or ovate, but early disappearing, so as rarely to be seen with the flowers. It is common to both Europe and North America. The name is sometimes erroneously written *hairbell*; Lindley endeavored to restrict that spelling to this plant, reserving the spelling *harebell* for *Scilla nonscripta* (def. 2).



Harebell, or Bluebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

The azur'd *hare-bell*, like thy veins. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

E'en the slight *hare-bell* raised its head,
Elastic, from her airy tread. *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 18.

An Alpine *harebell* hung with tears
By some cold morning glacier. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2. The wild hyacinth, *Scilla nonscripta* (*Hyacinthus nonscriptus* of Linnæus). [Scotch; rarely so used in English works.]

harebrain (hãr′brãn), *a.* and *n.* [< *hare*[1] + *brain*. Also written, incorrectly, *hairbrain*, as if < *hair*[1] + *brain*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *harebrained*.

I meane it (saith the king) by that same *haire-braine* wild fellow, my subject, the Earle of Suffolke, who is protected in your countrie, and begins to play the foole, when all others are wearie of it. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 223.

It certainly will not put him in a position to carry out any of the *hairbrain* schemes of economic policy. *The American*, XII. 309.

II. *n.* A giddy or reckless person.

Ah foolish *harebraine*,
This is not she. *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 4.

Look into our histories, and you shall almost meet with no other subject, but what a company of *hare-brains* have done in their rage. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 169.

harebrained (hãr′brãnd), *a.* [< *hare*[1] + *brain* + *-ed*[2]. Also written, incorrectly, *hairbrained*.] Having or indicating, as it were, no more brain than a hare; giddy; heedless; reckless; wild.

O painted fooles, whose *hairbraindle* heades must haue
More clothes attones than might become a king.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

Grave and wise persons . . . are extremely less affected with lust and loves than the *hare-brained* boy. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 718.

The *hare-brained* chatter of a few political babblers. *C. Marvin*, Gates of Herat, v.

harebrainedly (hãr′brãnd-li), *adv.* In a giddy, wild, or heedless manner.

Fansie (quoth he) farewell, whose badge I long did beare,
And in my hat full *harebraynedly* thy flowers did I weare. *Gascoigne*, Fruit of Fetters.

harebur (hãr′bėr), *n.* The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. See *burdock*.

harecop†, *n.* A hare-brain.

hareem, *n.* Same as *harem*.

hare-eyed (hãr′īd), *a.* Watchful; fearful.

Relentless Rigor, and Confusion faint,
Frantic Distemper, and *hare-eyed* Unrest,
And short-breathed Thirst, with ever-burning breast. *Chapman*, Death of Prince Henry.

harefoot (hãr′fůt), *n.* [< ME. *harefot* (defs. 1 and 5 (*a*)) (= Sw. *harefot* = Dan. *harefod*, harefoot); < *hare*[1] + *foot*. Cf. *hare's-foot*.] **1.** The foot of a hare; a foot resembling a hare's foot.

And hence a third proverb, Betty, since you are an admirer of proverbs: Better a *hare-foot* than none at all; that is to say, than not to be able to walk. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 118.

2†. A swift-footed person.

Harald, Godwyne sone
He was cleped *Harefot*, for he was urnare god [a good runner]. *Chronicle of Eng.*, l. 897.

3. The ptarmigan, or any species of the genus *Lagopus*: so called because the densely feathered feet resemble those of the hare. See first cut under *grouse*.—**4**†. A long, narrow foot, carried forward, such as is found in some dogs. *V. Shaw*, Book of the Dog.—**5.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *avens*. (*b*) Same as *hare's-foot*, 1.

hare-footed (hãr′fůt″ed), *a.* Having densely furry or feathery feet, like those of a hare: an epithet of the ptarmigan.

hare-hearted (hãr′här″ted), *a.* Timorous, like a hare; easily frightened.

harehound (hãr′hound), *n.* A hound for hunting hares; a greyhound. *Chalmers.* [Rare.]

hare-kangaroo (hãr′kang-ga-rö″), *n.* A small kangaroo of the genus *Lagorchestes*, so called from its resemblance to a hare in size and color,



Hare-kangaroo (*Lagorchestes hirsutus*).

and to some extent in habits. These animals live on open plains and construct forms in the herbage. There are several species.

hareld (har′eld), *n.* [< *Harelda*.] A duck of the genus *Harelda*, more fully called *northern hareld*.

Harelda (ha-rel′dă), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816); also *Haralda*; a miswriting or misprint for *Havelda*, < Icel. *hávella* (so given by Haldorsen, but rather Norw.) = Norw. *havella*, dial. also *haval*, *havold* (Aasen) = ODan. *havelde* (other Scand. forms are cited: *hæ̈lla*, *haöld*, etc., a sea-duck (see def.)); appar. < Icel. Sw. *haf*, Dan. Norw. *hav*, the sea (see *haaf*, *haff*, *haven*); the second element is perhaps a corruption of Icel. *önd* (*and-*) = Dan. *and*, etc., duck: see *drake*[1].] A genus of sea-ducks, of the family *Anatidæ* and



Male Oldwife (*Harelda glacialis*).

Left-hand figure shows summer plumage, and right-hand figure winter plumage.

subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, having in the male a cuneate tail with the central rectrices long-exserted. The only species is *H. glacialis*, the long-tailed duck, a very common bird of the northern hemisphere, also called *oldwife*, *old-squaw*, and *south-southerly*. The genus has also been named *Pagonetta* and *Crymonessa*.

harelip (hãr′lip′), *n.* **1.** A congenital fissure or vertical division of the upper lip: so called from its supposed resemblance to the lip of a hare. The cleft is occasionally double, there being a little lobe or portion of the lip situated between the two fissures. It is surgically treated by smoothly paring the opposite edges of the fissure, and maintaining them in accurate apposition by a twisted suture until they have united.

This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet. He begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. He . . . squints the eye and makes the *hare-lip*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

2. The hare-lipped sucker, *Lagochila lacera*, a catostomid fish remarkable for the conformation of the mouth, which suggests a harelip. The upper lip is not protractile, but is greatly enlarged, and the lower lip is divided into two separate lobes. It is abundant in the Scioto and a few other rivers in the Ohio valley and southward.

hare-lipped (hãr′lipt), *a.* Having a harelip.

harem (hä-rām′ or hā′rem), *n.* [Also *haram*; < *Turk. *harem*, < Ar. *harām*, anything forbidden, a sacred place or thing, in particular women's apartments, women, allied to Ar. *harma*, a lady (pl. *harīm*; *el harīm*, the female sex, whence the occasional E. form *harim*, *hareem*), < *harama*, prohibit, forbid.] **1.** In Turkey, Egypt, Syria, etc., the part of a dwelling-house, including an inclosed courtyard, appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family, and so constructed as to secure the utmost seclusion and privacy. In India the corresponding chambers, offices, and inclosure are called the *zenana*.

This Duke here, and in other seralios (or *Harams*, as the Persians term them) has above 300 concubines. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 139.

2. Collectively, the occupants of a harem, consisting in a Mohammedan family of the wife, or wives (usually to the number of four), female relatives of the husband, female slaves or concubines, and sometimes eunuchs as guardians and attendants.

Seraglios sing, and *harems* dance for joy. *Cowper*, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 108.

3. A sacred place; either of the holy cities Mecca and Medina, called the two harems, as places prohibited to infidels. [Rare.]

hare-mad† (hãr′mad), *a.* Mad as a March hare. See *hare*[1].

O, here's a day of toil well pass'd over,
Able to make a citizen *hare-mad*! *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

harengiform (ha-ren′ji-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *harengus*, herring, + L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a herring: a term now more restricted in meaning than *clupeiform*.

harengus (ha-reng′gus), *n.* [ML. and NL., < OF. *hareng*, < OHG. *harinc*, *herinc* = AS. *hæring*, E. *herring*, q. v.] **1.** A herring.—**2.** [*cap.*] An Aldrovandine genus of herrings. See *Clupea*.

hare-pipe† (hãr′pīp), *n.* [ME. *harepype*, > AF. *harepipe*.] A snare for catching hares. *Halliwell*.

The next tyme thou shal be take;
I have a *hare pype* in my purse,
That shall be set, Watte, for thi sake.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

hare's-bane (hãrz′bān), *n.* Same as *wolf's-bane*.

hare's-beard (hãrz′bērd), *n.* The great mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *mullen*.

hare's-colewort (hãrz′kōl″wėrt), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce*.

hare's-ear (hãrz′ēr), *n.* **1.** A European umbelliferous plant, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, having alternate perfoliate leaves, the auricled base closing round the stem. Also called *thoroughwax*.—**2.** A plant of the cruciferous genus *Conringia*, of either of the species *C. Austriacum* and *C. orientale*, having similar auriculate leaves.—**Bastard hare's-ear**, *Phyllis nobla*, a native of the Canary Islands, belonging to the *Rubiaceæ*.

hare's-foot (hãrz′fůt), *n.* **1.** The hare's-foot trefoil, or rabbit-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*. Also called *harefoot*.—**2.** A tree, *Ochroma Lagopus*, belonging to the family *Bombacaceæ*, a native of tropical America, the wood of which is very light, and therefore well adapted for rafts, boats, etc. It derives its name from the silk-cotton of the seeds, which protrudes from the openings in the large fruit after dehiscence, and resembles the foot of a hare. This cotton is used in stuffing cushions and pillows.—**Hare's-foot fern**, a fern (*Davallia Canariensis*) inhabiting the Canary and Madeira islands, and also found on the adjacent mainland of both Africa and Europe. The name is said to refer to its scaly, creeping rhizomes. The fronds are broadly triangular, from 6 to 15 inches in length, twice- or thrice-pinnate, the pinnules cut into narrow lobes. The indusium is whitish, and deeply half cup-shaped. In Australia this name is given to *D. pyxidata*. See *Davallia*.—**Hare's-foot trefoil or clover.** See *clover*, 1.

hare's-lettuce (hãrz′let″is), *n.* A composite plant, *Sonchus oleraceus*, better known as *sow-thistle*, a favorite food of hares. Also called *hare's-colewort*, *hare's-palace*, and *hare-thistle*. See *Sonchus* and *sow-thistle*.

hare's-palace (hãrz′pal″ās), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce*.

hare's-parsley (hãrz′pärs″li), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, common in Europe.

hare's-tail (hãrz′tāl), *n.* **1.** A species of cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, common in Europe and North America. It belongs to the family *Cyperaceæ*, and is related to the club-rushes and bulrushes; but the bristles of the perianth are numerous, and become elongated in the mature fruit into fibers like those of cotton, which in this species are white, and form a ball or dense tuft which has been compared to the tail of a hare. See *cotton-grass* and *Eriophorum*. Also called *hare's-tail rush*.

2. The hare's-tail grass (which see, under *grass*).—**Hare's-tail rush.** See def. 1, above.

harestane (hãr′stān), *n.* A memorial stone, or a stone marking a boundary; a hoarstone:

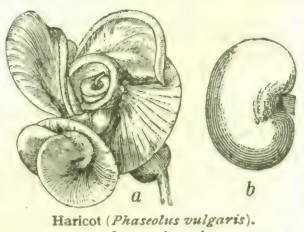
as, the *harestane* on the Borough Muir of Edinburgh. [Scotch.]

hare-thistle (hār′this″l), *n.* Same as *hare's-lettuce.*

harfang (hār′fang), *n.* [< Sw. *harfång*, lit. 'hare-catcher' (also called *haruggla*, 'hare-owl') (cf. ODan. *harefang*, hare-catching), < *hare*, = E. *hare*[1], + *fånga*, catch, seize, = E. *fang*. The AS. *herefong* (L. *ossifragus*), an osprey, appar. involves *here*, army.] The snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea* or *N. scandiaca*: so called from its habit of preying upon hares.

hargulatiert, *n.* Same as *argolet.*

haricot (har′i-kō), *n.* [< F. *haricot*, a ragout of mutton, etc., also (in mod. use) the kidney-bean (appar. because used in such ragouts), < OF. *hericot*, *hericoq* (def. 1), a ragout of mutton. Origin unknown.] **1.** A kind of ragout of meat and vegetables.—**2.** The kidney-bean or French bean.—**3.** In *ceram.*, a red used for the whole surface of a piece, or forming a background to other decoration. It is produced from an oxid of copper.



Haricot (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). *a*, flower; *b*, ovule.

haricot-bean (har′i-kō-bēn), *n.* Same as *haricot*, 2.

hariet, *v.* A Middle English form of *harry.*

harier, *n.* See *harrier*[1].

harift, *n.* See *hairif.*

hari-kari, *n.* See *hara-kiri.*

hariolation† (har″i-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *hariolatio(n-)*, < *hariolari*, foretell, divine, < *hariolus*, a soothsayer, prophet; cf. *haruspex.*] A soothsaying; a foretelling. Also *ariolation.*

Ariolation, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

hariot†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heriot.*

harish (hār′ish), *a.* [< *hare*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a hare in some respect; somewhat like a hare.

hark (härk), *v.* [Formerly also *heark*; < ME. *herken*, < AS. **hercian*, **hyrcian* (not found, the only recorded form being that extended with verb-formative *-n*, namely, *hercnian*, *hyrcnian*, *heorcnian* (ME. *herknen*, E. *harken*, q. v.), = MD. *horken*, *horcken*, *harcken* = OFries. *herkia*, *harkia*, North Fries. *harke* = MLG. *horken* = OHG. *hōrechen*, MHG. *hōrchen*, *horchen*, G. *horchen*), hark, listen; a derivative, with formative *-c*, *-k* (cf. *smir-k*, *stal-k*, *tal-k*, *dal-k*, etc.), of AS. *hȳran*, *hiéran*, *hēran* = D. *hooren* = OHG. *hōrjan*, MHG. G. *hören*, etc., hear: see *hear.* Cf. *harken*, the same word with additional suffix.] **I.**† *trans.* To hear; listen to.

This king sit thus in his nobleye,
Herking his minstralles hir thinges pleye
Biforn him at the bord deliciously.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 70.

To hark back, to call back to the original point. See *hark back*, under II.

There is but one that *harks* me *back.*
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 9.

II. *intrans.* To listen; harken: now chiefly used in the imperative, as an incitement to attention or action, as in hunting. See phrases below.

These learned wonders witty Phalee marks,
And heedfully to euery Rule he *harks.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

Hark, hark, my lord, what bells are these?
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

We finde a certain singular pleasure in *hearking* to such as be returned from some long voyage, and do report things which they have seen in strange countries.
North, tr. of Plutarch, Amiot to the Readers.

Pricking up his ears to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

Hark'ee, Premium, you'll prepare lodgings for these gentlemen. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

Hark away! hark forward! hunting cries intended to urge the hounds and the chase onward.—**Hark back!** in *hunting*, a cry to the hounds, when they have lost the scent, directing them to return upon their course and recover it. Hence—**To hark back**, to return to some previous point, as of a subject, and start from that afresh.

To *hark back* to our 2nd question, . . . "Who was Sir William Cummyn of Inverellochy?"
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. xxi.

He . . . *harks back* to matters he has already discussed.
Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 252.

hark-away (härk′a-wā″), *n.* A hunting cry. See *hark, v. i.*

Then horse and hound fierce joy display,
Exulting at the *hark-away.*
M. Green, The Spleen.

harken, hearken (här′kn), *v.* [< ME. *harkenen*, *herknen*, < AS. *hercnian*, *hyrcnian*, *heorcnian*, harken, with verb-formative *-n* (as in *listen*, *fasten*[1], etc.), < AS. **hercian* (ME. *herken*, E. *hark*), < *hȳran*, *hiéran*, *hēran*, hear: see *hark* and *hear.*] **I.** *intrans.* To listen; lend the ear; attend or give heed to what is uttered; hear with attention, obedience, or compliance.

The kyng of kynggez *harkenyd* of that case,
He taryd not nor lenger wold abide.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2949.

Hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments which I teach you. Deut. iv. 1.

Orpheus assembled the wild beasts to come in heards to *harken* to his musicke, and by that meanes made them tame. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

We at length *hearkened* to the terms of peace.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

Dear mother Ida, *harken* ere I die.
Tennyson, Œnone.

II. *trans.* **1.** To hear by listening. [Poetical.]

Whan thei that serued herde the noyse of the peple, thei ronne to the wyndowes to *herkene* what it myght be.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 422.

But here she comes: I fairly step aside,
And *hearken*, if I may, her business here.
Milton, Comus, l. 169.

Where sat the blackbird-hen in spring,
Hearkening her bright-billed husband sing.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 188.

2. To hear with attention; regard.

You, proud judges, *hearken* what God saith in his holy book. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

This king of Naples, being an enemy
To me inveterate, *hearkens* my brother's suit.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

He sat, with eager face *hearkening* each word,
Nor speaking aught.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 275.

To harken out†, to hunt out; run down; find by search.

He has employed a fellow this half-year all over England to *hearken* him *out* a dumb woman.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

Come, reverend doctor, let us *harken out*
Where the young prince remains.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

harkener, hearkener (härk′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *herknere*; < *harken* + *-er*[1].] One who harkens; a listener.

Hearkeners of rumours and tales. *Baret*, Alvearie.

harl (härl), *v.* [Also *haurl*; < ME. *harlen*, drag, pull.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drag upon the ground; drag along with force or violence; trail. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The hasel & the haȝ-thorne were *harled* al samen,
With roȝe raged mosse rayled ay-where.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 744.

And *harleden* heom out of the londe,
And with tormens manie huy slowe.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 166. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To entangle; confuse. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To cut a slit in one of the hind legs of (a dead animal), in order to suspend it. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** To rough-cast (a wall) with lime. [Scotch.]

Built of stone and rough-cast, *harled* they called it there.
G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

We have in Scotland far fewer ancient buildings, above all in country places; and those that we have are all of hewn or *harled* masonry.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be dragged or pulled. [Scotch.]

He . . . drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes cam *haurlin'*
Aff 's nieves that night.
Burns, Halloween.

2. To trail; drag one's self. [Scotch.]

A pretty enjoyment for me to go away *harling* here and *harling* there out o'er the country when I can scarcely put my foot to the ground to cross the room.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, vii.

harl (härl), *n.* [< *harl*, *v.*] **1.** The act of dragging. [Scotch.]—**2.** Flax, hemp, wool, hair, or other filaments as drawn out or hackled.—**3.** A barb of a feather from a peacock's tail, used as a hackle in dressing fly-hooks. Also *herl*, *hurl.*

Herl, or *harl*, as some persons call it—the little plumelets or fibres growing on each side of the tail feathers of the peacock. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 589.

4. Property obtained by means not accounted honorable.—**5.** A considerable but indefinite quantity. [Scotch.]

Ony *harl* of health he has is aye about meal-time.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 244.

6. A leash (three) of hounds. [Prov. Eng.]

harlan (här′lan), *n.* **1.** Same as *harle.*—**2.** The pintail-duck, *Dafila acuta.* *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Wexford, Ireland.]

harle (härl), *n.* A merganser; specifically, the red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator.* Also *harlan*, *herald.* [Orkney Islands.]

Harleian (har′lē-an), *a.* [< *Harley* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining or relating to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, an English politician (1661–1724), and his son Edward: as, the *Harleian* collection (of several thousand manuscripts, now in the British Museum); the *Harleian* Miscellany (reprints from their collection of rare pamphlets, tracts, etc.).

Among the *Harleian* MSS. in the British Museum is a Chartulary of Reading Abbey.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 297.

harlequin (här′le-kin or -kwin), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *harlekin*, *harlaken*; = D. *harlekijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *harlekin*, < OF. *harlequin* (15th century), F. *arlequin* (> prob. Sp. *arlequin*, *arnequin* = Pg. *arlequim* = It. *arlecchino*), a harlequin; prob. a later form (associated with a popular etymology which connected the word with *Charles Quint*, Charles V.) of OF. *herlequin*, *herlekin*, *helequin*, *halequin*, *hellekin*, *hierlekin*, *hellequin* (13th century), a demon, Satan, earlier and usually occurring in the phrase *la mesnie hellekin* (*la maisnie hierlekin*, etc., ML. *harlequini familia*, ME. *Hurlewaynes kynne*, or *Hurlewaynes meyne*), in popular superstition a troop of yelling demons that haunted lonely places or appeared in tempests, the OF. *mesnie* (*maisnie*, *maisnee*, *meisnee*, ME. *mainee*, *meinee*, *meyne*, etc., E. obs. *many*[2]), a family, company, troop, in this phrase being appar. orig. an explanatory addition, giving *hellekin* the appearance of a quasi-genitive of a personal name, as reflected in the ML. and ME. expressions; *hellekin*, *hellequin*, etc., itself meaning orig. 'troop of hell' (lit. 'hell's kin,' < OLG. **helle kin* = AS. *helle cynn* (*cinn*): see *hell*[1] and *kin*[1]). Hell and its devils were very prominent features of the medieval stage. The demon *Alichino* in Dante (Inf., xxi. 118) prob. owes his name to the same OLG. source.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In early Italian and later in French comedy, the buffoon or clown, one of the regular character-types. He was noted for his gluttonous buffoonery, afterward modified by something of intriguing malice. On the modern stage he generally appears in pantomime as the lover of Columbine, masked, dressed in tight party-colored clothes covered with spangles, armed with a magic wand or wooden sword, and plays amusing tricks on the other performers.

I, like a *harlakene* in an Italian comœdy, stand making faces at both their follies. *Ile of Gulls* (1633).

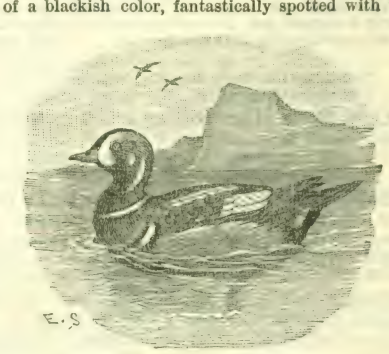
He who play'd the *Harlequin*,
After the Jest still loads the Scene,
Unwilling to retire, tho' weary.
Prior, Written in Mezeray's Hist. France.

Hence—**2.** A buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow; a droll.—**3.** In *entom.*, the magpie-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata.*—**4.** The Oriental or noble opal.—**Syn.** See *jester.*

II. *a.* **1.** Party-colored; extremely or fantastically variegated in color: specifically applied in zoölogy to sundry animals.—**2.** Differing in color or decoration; fancifully varied, as a set of dishes. See *harlequin service*, below.

She had six lovely little *harlequin* cups on a side-shelf in her china-closet, . . . rose, and brown, and gray, and vermilion, and green, and blue.
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Real Folks, xiii.

Harlequin bat, an Indian chiropter, *Scotophilus ornatus*, of variegated coloration.—**Harlequin beetle**, a longicorn coleopter of South America, *Acrocinus longimanus*, with red, gray, and black elytra.—**Harlequin brant**, the American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli.* Also called *pied brant*, *prairie-brant*, *speckled brant*, and *speckle-belly.*—**Harlequin cabbage-bug.** See *cabbage-bug.*—**Harlequin duck**, a sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuliguli-næ*, formerly known as *Anas* or *Fuligula histrionica*, now *Histrionicus minutus* or *H. torquatus* (Coues); the male is of a blackish color, fantastically spotted with white


Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus minutus*).

and reddish. It inhabits the arctic regions of both hemispheres, migrating south in winter.—**Harlequin moth.** Same as *harlequin*, 3.—**Harlequin service, harlequin set,** in *ceram.*, a number of pieces or utensils sufficiently alike to form a service or set, but not identical in decoration: as, for instance, a number of cups and saucers of the same or nearly the same form and size, but differing in color. Such a set may sometimes be made up of pieces bought separately; but more commonly harlequin sets are manufactured expressly, as at the great factories of Sèvres and Meissen.—**Harlequin snake,** the coral-snake, *Elaps fulvius*, and other species of this genus: so called from the variegation of black with red or orange.

harlequin (här'le-kin or -kwin), *v.* [< *harlequin, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the droll; make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

II. *trans.* To remove as if by a harlequin's trick; conjure away.

> The kitten, if the humour hit,
> Has *harlequin'd* away the fit.
> *M. Green*, The Spleen.

harlequinade (här″le-ki-nād'), *n.* [< F. *harlequinade;* as *harlequin* + *-ade*[2].] A kind of pantomime; that part of a pantomime which follows the transformation of characters, and in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; hence, buffoonery; a fantastic procedure.

> No unity of plan, no decent propriety of character and costume, could be found in that wild and monstrous *harlequinade* [the reign of Charles II.].
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

harlequinery† (här'le-kin-ėr-i), *n.* [< *harlequin* + *-ery.*] Pantomime; buffoonery.

> The French taste is comedy and *harlequinery.*
> *Richardson*, Pamela, IV. 89.

harlequin-flower (här'le-kin-flou″ėr), *n.* A name given to species of *Sparaxis*, an iridaceous plant from South Africa, handsome in cultivation, with many varieties of different colors. [Rare.]

harlequinize (här'le-kin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *harlequinized*, ppr. *harlequinizing.* [< *harlequin* + *-ize*] To dress up in fantastic style.

> They lunch in the small dining-room. . . . It is travestied, indeed, and *harlequinized*, like the rest of the house.
> *R. Broughton*, Joan, ii. 8.

harlock†, *n.* The name of some plant referred to by Shakspere and Drayton; perhaps an error for *charlock* (*Brassica arvensis*), or for *hardock*, supposed to be the burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

> Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow weeds,
> With *harlocks* [in some editions *hordocks*], hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.
>
> The honey-suckle, the *harlocke*,
> The lilly, and the lady-smocke.
> *Drayton*, Eclogues, iv.

harlot (här'lọt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *harlot*, a fellow, varlet, knave, buffoon, vagabond, < OF. **harlot, arlot, herlot*, a vagabond, thief, = Pr. *arlot*, a vagabond, = It. *arlotto*, a glutton, sloven (formerly applied also to a hedge-priest), fem. *arlotta*, harlot, in mod. E. sense; ML. *arlotus*, a glutton. Cf. W. *herlod*, a stripling, lad, Corn. *harlot*, a rogue (from the E.). The appar. orig. sense, 'a fellow,' gives some color to Skeat's proposed derivation, < OHG. *karl* (= AS. *ceorl*, E. *churl* = Icel. *karl*, E. *carl*, q. v.) + F. dim. *-ot;* but this is very unlikely; OHG. initial *k* does not change to *h* or fall off in OF. words.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A fellow; a varlet; a male servant: often used opprobriously. Compare *varlet.*

> ffore *harlottez* and hausemene salle helpe bott littille.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2744.
>
> He was a gentil *harlot* and a kynde;
> A bettre felawe shulde men noght fynde.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 647.
>
> No man, but he and thou and such other false *harlots*, praiseth any such preaching. *Foxe*, Martyrs, W. Thorpe.

2. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.

> Jesus saith unto them [the chief priests and elders], Verily I say unto you, That the publicans and the *harlots* go into the kingdom of God before you. Mat. xxi. 31.
>
> He believed
> This filthy marriage-hindering Mammon made
> The *harlot* of the cities. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or like a harlot; wanton; lewd; low; base.

> The *harlot* king
> Is quite beyond mine arm. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

harlot (här'lọt), *v. i.* [< *harlot, n.*] To practise lewdness with harlots or as a harlot.

> They . . . spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and *harlotting*, their studies in unprofitable questions and barbarous sophistry. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 1.

harlotize (här'lọt-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *harlotized*, ppr. *harlotizing.* [< *harlot* + *-ize.*] To make a harlot of. *Warner*, Albion's England, vi. 30.

harlotry (här'lọt-ri), *n.* [< ME. *harlotrie*, < *harlot* + *-rie*, -ry.] 1†. Clownishness; buffoonery.

> I visited neuere fieble men, ne fettered folke in puttes;
> I haue leuere [rather] here an *harlotrie*, or a somer-game of souteres,
> Or lesynges to laughe at. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 413.

2. Ribaldry; profligacy; profligate practice.

> To telle his *harlotrye* I wol not spare.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 30.

3. The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness.—4†. A name of contempt or opprobrium for a woman.

> A peevish self-willed *harlotry*,
> One that no persuasion can do good upon.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

5†. False show; meretriciousness.

> The *harlotry* of the ornaments.
> *T. Matthias*, Pursuits of Literature.

harm (härm), *n.* [< ME. *harm, herm*, < AS. *hearm* = OS. *harm* = OFries. *herm* (in comp.) = MLG. *harm, herm* = OHG. *haram*, insult, mortification, MHG. *harm* (not used), G. *harm*, grief, sorrow, = Icel. *harmr*, grief, = Sw. *harm*, anger, grief, pity, = Dan. *harme*, resentment, wrath; prob. = OBulg. *sramu* = Russ. *srame*, shame; perhaps = Skt. *çrama*, weariness, toil, < √ *çram*, be weary.] 1. Physical or material injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

> Feire sone Gawein, be stille and wepe no more, for I haue not the *harme* that I sholde dye fore, but hurte I am right sore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.
>
> Do thyself no *harm*. Acts xvi. 28.
>
> It was to admiration, that in such a tempest (than which I never observed a greater) so little *harm* was done, and no person hurt. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 430.

2. Moral injury; evil; mischief; wrong; wrongfulness.

> For who that loketh all tofore,
> And woll not see what is behynde,
> He maie full ofte his *harmes* finde.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.
>
> The fault unknown is as a thought unacted;
> A little *harm* done to a great good end
> For lawful policy remains enacted.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 528.
>
> What good should follow this, if this were done?
> What *harm*, undone? Deep *harm* to disobey,
> Seeing obedience is the bond of rule.
> *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

Grievous bodily harm, in *law.* See *grievous.*—**Syn. 1.** *Damage, Hurt*, etc. (see *injury*); prejudice, disadvantage.

harm (härm), *v. t.* [< ME. *harmen, hermen, harmien*, < AS. *hearmian*, hurt, injure, = OHG. *harmān*, MHG. *hermen*, insult, calumniate, G. *härmen*, afflict, grieve, = Icel. *harma*, bewail, refl. *harmask* = Sw. *harmas* = Dan. *harmes*, be vexed; from the noun.] To injure; damage; inflict injury upon in any way; be detrimental to.

> Adders that *harmen* alle hende bestis.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 17.
>
> We may yet prove successless in our endeavours to live peaceably, and may be hated, *harmed*, and disquieted in our course of life. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxx.
>
> Such extremes, I told her, well might *harm*
> The woman's cause. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

harmala (här'ma-lä), *n.* [NL.: see *harmel.*] Same as *harmel.*

harmala-red (här'ma-lä-red), *n.* A dye made from harmaline.

harmaline (här'ma-lin), *n.* [< *harmala* + *-ine*[2].] A vegetable alkaloid derived from the husks of the seeds of the harmel, *Peganum Harmala.* Its chemical formula is $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$. It makes a valuable dye, the harmala-red of commerce.

harman (här'man), *n.* [See *harman-beak, beck-harman.*] 1. *pl.* The stocks. *Halliwell.*

> To put our stamps [legs] in the *Harmans.*
> *Dekker*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 230.

2. A constable. [Cant.]

> The worst have an awe of the *harman's* claw,
> And the best will avoid the trap.
> *Bulwer.* The Disowned, ii.

harman-beak†, **harman-beck**† (här'man-bēk, -bek), *n.* Same as *beck-harman.* *Scott.* [Thieves' cant.]

harmattan (här-mat'an), *n.* [Ar. name.] An intensely dry land-wind felt on the coast of Africa between Cape Verd and Cape Lopez. It prevails at intervals during December, January, and February, and is charged with a thick dust which obscures the sun; it withers vegetation and dries up the skin of the human body. During the prevalence of the harmattan the middle of the day is characterized by great heat, while the nights are unusually cool. Also spelled *hermitan.*

> The hot *Harmattan* wind had raged itself out; its howl went silent within me; and the long deafened soul could now hear. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.
>
> The *harmattan* is known to raise clouds of dust high into the atmosphere. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 6.

harmel (här'mel), *n.* [= NL. *harmala*, < Ar. *harmil.*] The Syrian or African rue, *Peganum Harmala*, from the husks of the seeds of which harmaline is extracted. It is a strong-scented branching herb, with sessile entire or divided leaves provided with filiform stipules, and white flowers with green stripes. The species is widely distributed throughout the Mediterranean region and southern Asia. The seeds are also used medicinally as a vermifuge.

harmful (härm'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *harmful*, < AS. **hearmful* (in comp. *hearmfullīc*) (= G. *harmvoll*, full of grief, = Dan. *harmfuld* = Sw. *harmfull*, indignant), < *hearm*, harm, + *ful*, full: see *-ful.*] Full of harm; hurtful; injurious; noxious; detrimental; mischievous.

> What monsters muster here,
> With Angels face, and *harmefull* hel[l]ish harts!
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 82.
>
> These, while they are afraid of every thing, bring themselves and the churches in the greatest and most *harmful* hazards. *Strype*, Abp. Parker, an. 1572.
>
> Let . . . me and my *harmful* love go by.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv.

—**Syn.** Pernicious, baneful, deleterious, prejudicial.

harmfully (härm'fûl-i), *adv.* In a harmful manner.

> A scholer . . . is better occupied in playing or sleping than in spending tyme, not onlie vainlie, but also *harmfullie*, in soch a kinde of exercise.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, ii.

harmfulness (härm'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being harmful.

harmin, harmine (här'min), *n.* [< *harm*(*ala*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]. Cf. *harmaline.*] A substance ($C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$) derived from harmaline by oxidation, or directly from the seeds of *Peganum Harmala.*

harmless (härm'les), *a.* [< ME. *harmles* (= G. *harmlos* = Dan. Sw. *harmlös*); < *harm* + *-less.*] 1. Free from physical harm; unhurt; undamaged; uninjured: as, he escaped *harmless.*

> And was savyd *harmlesse* by myracle, for the fyer chaunged in to rosis.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

2. Free from loss; free from liability to pay for loss or damage: as, to hold or save one *harmless.*

> The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless.* *Raleigh.*

3. Free from power or disposition to harm; not hurtful or injurious; innocent: as, a *harmless* snake; *harmless* play.

> By our suffering its [sin's] continual approaches, it begins to appear to us in a more *harmless* shape.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiii.
>
> Amidst his *harmless* easy joys
> No anxious care invades his health.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Epistles, ii.
>
> The rabbit fondles his own *harmless* face.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

To bear one harmless†, to warrant one's safety.—**Syn. 1.** Unharmed.—**3.** Inoffensive, unoffending, innocuous, innoxious.

harmlessly (härm'les-li), *adv.* In a harmless manner; without inflicting or receiving injury.

> Religion does not censure or exclude
> Unnumbered pleasures *harmlessly* pursued.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 784.

harmlessness (härm'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being harmless.

> But I dare, sir, avow that the *harmlessness* of our principles is not more legible in our profession than in our practices and sufferings. *Boyle*, Works, V. 285.
>
> To cut off all occasion of suspicion as touching the *harmlessness* of his doctrines, he would willingly give any one the notes of all his sermons. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 49.

harmonia (här-mō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony. The genera so called are named after *Harmonia* in Gr. myth., daughter of Ares (Mars) and Aphrodite (Venus), and wife of Cadmus: see *harmony.*] 1. In *anat.*, a kind of suture between two immovable bones which are apposed and fitted to each other by a border or narrow surface plane and smooth or nearly so, as that between opposite maxillary or palatal bones. The name is applicable both to the mode of suturing and to the suture thus made. Also called *harmony.*

> The outer and lower edge of which [the basisphenoid] joins, by a sort of *harmonia*, with the inner and lower edge of the tympanic. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 376.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, containing such as *H. picta.* *Mulsant*, 1846.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans. *Haswell*, 1879.

harmonic (här-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *harmonique* = Pr. *armonic* = Pg. *harmonico* = Sp. *armónico* = It. *armonico* (cf. D. G. *harmonisch* = Dan. Sw. *harmonisk*), < L. *harmonicus*, < Gr. *ἁρμονικός*, harmonic, musical, suitable (*τὰ ἁρμονικά* or *ἡ ἁρμονική*, the theory of sounds, music), < *ἁρμονία*, harmony: see *harmony.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Per-

taining or relating to harmony of sounds; of or pertaining to music; in general, concordant; consonant; in *music*, specifically, pertaining to harmony, as distinguished from *melody* and *rhythm*.

> With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds,
> In full *harmonic* number join'd, their songs
> Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 687.

> Forever seeking out and rescuing from dim dispersion the rarities of melodic and *harmonic* form.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XIII. 441.

2. In *acoustics*, noting the secondary tones which accompany the primary tone in a complex musical tone. See II., 1.

> The sounds of the Eolian harp are produced by the division of suitably stretched strings into a greater or less number of *harmonic* parts by a current of air passing over them. *Tyndall*, Sound, iii.

3. In *math.*, involving or of the nature of the harmonic mean; similar to or constructed upon the principle of the harmonic curve. The first application of the adjective *harmonic* (in Greek) to mathematics was in the phrase *harmonic proportion*, said to have been used by Archytas, a contemporary of Plato. Three numbers are said to be in harmonic proportion when the first divided by the third is equal to the quotient of the excess of the first over the second divided by the excess of the second over the third; or, otherwise stated, when the reciprocal of the second is the arithmetical mean of the reciprocals of the first and third, the second number is said to be the harmonic mean of the first and third. Pythagoras first discovered that a vibrating string stopped at half its length gave the octave of the original note, and stopped at two thirds of its length gave the fifth. Now, as 1, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ are in harmonic proportion, and as this phrase arose among the Pythagoreans, the word *harmonic* has always been held to have reference here to this fact (although Nicomachus explains it otherwise, from the properties of the cube, as *ἁρμονία*, or norm). The harmonic proportion or ratio, as thus defined, plays a considerable part in modern geometry as an important case of cross-ratio, and has given rise to the phrases *harmonic axis, center, pencil*, etc. (See below.) A *harmonic curve* is the figure of a vibrating string. It can assume many forms, but all may be regarded as derived, by summation of displacements, from simple harmonic curves, or curves of sines. The development of this idea has given rise to the theory of harmonics, which is one of the great engines of mathematical analysis. This gives the phrases *harmonic analysis, function, motion*, etc.

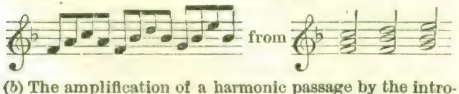
4. In *anat.*, forming or formed by a harmonia: as, a *harmonic* articulation or suture.

Also *harmonical*.

Center of the harmonic mean of a number of points A, B, C, etc., in a line with reference to another point, O, in that line—a point M, such that

$$\frac{MA}{OA} + \frac{MB}{OB} + \frac{MC}{OC} + \text{etc.}, = 0.$$

Harmonic analysis. (*a*) In *math.*, the calculus of harmonic functions; especially, the calculation of the constants involved in the expression of a phenomenon as a sum of harmonic functions. (*b*) In *music*, the analysis of the harmonic structure of a piece.—**Harmonic arithmetic**, the arithmetic of musical intervals.—**Harmonic articulation.** See def. 4, above.—**Harmonic axis**, a ray the intersection of which with any curve is the harmonic center of the intersections with the same curve of all the rays of a plane pencil. This term was introduced by Maclaurin.—**Harmonic center of the nth order**, of a number of points lying in one line, a point such that, if the reciprocal of its distance from a fixed pole be subtracted from the distances of the points of which it is the harmonic center, and if all products of n of these differences be added, the sum is zero.—**Harmonic conics**, two conics, (a, b, c, f, g, h)(u, v, w)^2 and (A, B, C, F, G, H)(x, y, z)^2, such that aA + bB + cC + fF + gG + hH = 0.—**Harmonic conjugates.** See *conjugate*.—**Harmonic curve.** See *curve*.—**Harmonic division of a line**, the division of a line by four points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.—**Harmonic engine.** See *engine*.—**Harmonic figuration**, in *music:* (*a*) A melodic figuration produced by using in succession the tones that constitute the harmonies or chords of a piece: as,
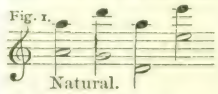


from

(*b*) The amplification of a harmonic passage by the introduction of passing-notes, etc.—**Harmonic flute.** See *harmonic stop*.—**Harmonic function**, a series composed of terms each the product of a function into the sine of a variable angle, these angles being in arithmetical progression; the general formula being $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} n \cos(nbt - c)$.
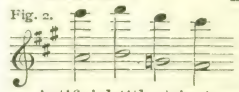
Also, an analogous function of two or three independent variables.—**Harmonic mark**, in *musical notation* for the harp and instruments of the viol family, a small circle (°) placed over a note that is to be played so as to produce a harmonic tone.—**Harmonic mean**, the reciprocal of the arithmetical mean of the reciprocals of the quantities concerned.—**Harmonic modulation.** See *modulation*.—**Harmonic note.** See *harmonic tone*.—**Harmonic pencil**, four rays lying in a plane and meeting in a point so as to divide harmonically every fourth line lying in the same plane.—**Harmonic progression**, in *math.*, a series of numbers the reciprocals of which are in arithmetical progression: so called because they are proportional to the lengths of a string vibrating to the harmonics of one musical tone. Also called *musical progression*.—Harmonic proportion, the proportion existing between three numbers which form successive terms of a harmonic progression.—**Harmonic reed.** See *harmonic stop*.—**Harmonic row**, four points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.—**Harmonic scale**, in *music*, the scale or tone-series formed by the harmonics of a tone. See II., and the illustration there given.—**Harmonic stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop having pipes of twice the usual length, with a small hole at the mid-point, so that the halves of the air-column vibrate synchronously. The tone is sonorous and brilliant, and is not readily disturbed by overblowing, so that such stops may safely be subjected to an extra pressure of wind, and thus be utilized for striking solo effects. A *harmonic flute* is a flute thus constructed, and a *harmonic reed* a reed stop thus constructed, as, for example, a tuba mirabilis.—**Harmonic suture.** See def. 4, above.—**Harmonic telegraph.** See *telegraph*.—**Harmonic tone**, in playing the harp or instruments of the viol family, a tone produced by lightly touching one of the nodes of a vibrating string, or by changing the place of the contact of the bow, so as to suppress the fundamental tone, leaving certain sets of its harmonics unaffected. The result is a tone much higher than the fundamental, and very clear and pure in quality. To produce the first harmonic, the string must be touched at its half-way point; to produce the second harmonic, at a point one third of its length; etc. Harmonic tones made on an open string are called *natural* (see fig. 1), those on a stopped string *artificial* (see fig. 2); only those of the former variety are possible on the harp. The white notes represent the tone of the string, open or stopped; and the black notes, the harmonic tones actually produced. Also called *flageolet-tones*. Harmonic tones are not strictly harmonics of the fundamental tones with which they are related, because they are themselves complex.—**Harmonic triad**, in *music*, a major triad. See *triad*.—**Harmonic triads**, in *math.*, two triads of points, a b c, A B C, taken on the same line, such that aA. bB. cC + aB. bC. cA + aC. bA. cB + aC. bB. cA + aB. bA. cC + aA. bC. cB = 0.—**Simple harmonic function**, a harmonic function consisting of a single term.—**Simple harmonic motion**, a motion expressible as a simple harmonic function of the time. Also called a *harmonic motion* or *harmonic vibration*.

Fig. 1.



Natural.

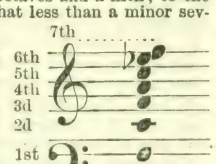
Fig. 2.



Artificial (4th string).

II. *n.* 1. In *acoustics:* (*a*) A secondary or collateral tone involved in a primary or fundamental tone, and produced by the partial vibration of the body of which the complete vibration gives the primary tone. Nearly every tone contains several distinct harmonics, which are always taken from a typical series of tones the vibration-numbers of which, beginning with that of the fundamental tone, are proportional to the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc. The interval from the fundamental tone to the first harmonic is, therefore, an octave; to the second, an octave and a fifth; to the third, two octaves; to the fourth, two octaves and a major third; to the fifth, two octaves and a fifth; to the sixth, two octaves and somewhat less than a minor seventh; to the seventh, three octaves; etc. (See illustration.) Harmonics result from the elasticity of the tone-producing body, which leads it to vibrate, not only entire, but in its aliquot parts; thus, a violin-string tends to vibrate throughout its whole length, and also at the same time in each of its halves, thirds, quarters, etc. The vibration of the whole, being much the greater, gives the primary or fundamental tone; while the several partial vibrations, which diminish rapidly in force as they rise in pitch, give the harmonics. In a given tone the harmonics may usually be roughly detected by the unaided ear; but for precise and minute analysis specially constructed resonators are necessary. Tuning-forks and large stopped organ-pipes give only insignificant harmonics; certain reed-instruments, like the clarinet, give only selected sets of harmonics, as the second, fourth, sixth, etc.; while the human voice is capable of the greatest richness of harmonics. What is technically known as *quality* or *timbre* in a tone is due to the number and the relative strength of the harmonics contained in it. Different instruments and voices are thus distinguished from each other, and different uses of the same instrument or voice. In the voice, in particular, the essential difference between different vowel-sounds is a matter of harmonics. In any tone the lower harmonics are strictly consonant both with the primary tone and with each other: hence the use in the organ of mutation- and mixture-stops, whereby the consonant harmonics of a given tone are much emphasized. Many of the higher harmonics, on the other hand, are strongly dissonant both with the primary tone and with each other: hence the discordant quality of such instruments as cymbals, and the peculiar construction of the pianoforte, whereby dissonant harmonics are suppressed. In instruments of the viol and harp classes very beautiful effects are produced by suppressing the primary tone, leaving one set of its harmonics to sound alone. Such tones are called *harmonic tones*, or simply *harmonics* (though they are themselves compounded of a primary tone and its harmonics). In instruments of the trumpet class, like the horn, all the tones ordinarily used are really harmonics of the natural tone of the tube, and are produced by varying the pressure of the breath and the method of blowing. The same is true to a less degree of instruments of the wood-wind group. Harmonics are also called *overtones*. All the tones, primary and secondary, entering into the constitution of an actual tone are often called *partial tones*, or *partials*, the fundamental tone being the *first partial*, and the harmonics the *upper partials*. (*b*) A harmonic tone.—2. In *math.*, a function expressing the Newtonian potential of a point in terms of its coördinates.—**Artificial harmonic, natural harmonic.** See *harmonic tone*, under I.—**Grave harmonic**, the low tone generated by the simultaneous sounding of two concordant tones. See *combinational tone*, under *tone*.—**Sectorial harmonic**, a spherical surface-harmonic the axes of which lie equidistant in the plane of the equator.—**Solid harmonic**, any homogeneous function of x, y, and z which satisfies Laplace's equation. A solid harmonic usually expresses the potential due to pairs of equally and infinitely attracting and repelling points placed infinitely near to one another.—**Spherical harmonic.** See *Laplace's function*, under *function*.—**Spherical surface-harmonic**, or *Laplace's coefficient*, an expression of the variation of the potential over the surface of a sphere. Every such harmonic supposes the existence of a certain number of fixed axes through the sphere. It is obtained by taking the product of the cosines of the angular distances of the variable point from some of these axes, together with the cosines of the angular distances of pairs of the other axes, until each axis has been used once, and once only, in forming the product, and then summing all possible products of this sort.—**Zonal harmonic**, a spherical surface-harmonic which has all its ★axes coincident.

Fundamental.



harmonica (här-mon'i-kạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *harmonicus*, musical: see *harmonic*.] 1. Same as *musical glasses* (which see, under *glass*).—2. A musical toy consisting of a set of small metallic reeds so mounted in a case that they may be played by the breath, certain tones being produced by expiration, others by inhalation. Also called *harmonicon*.—**Somzee's harmonica**, a device for preventing accidents from fire-damp in a mine. The draft upon a flame burning in a glass chimney is so regulated that while the air remains pure the flame is silent, but when its density is altered by the mixture of a certain proportion of fire-damp it gives a musical tone, as in the chemical harmonicon.

harmonical (här-mon'i-kạl), *a.* [< *harmonic* + *-al*.] Same as *harmonic*.

> It were but a phantasticall deuise and to no purpose at all more then to make them *harmonicall* to the rude eares of those barbarous ages.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

> After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed. *Bacon.*

harmonically (här-mon'i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. In a harmonic manner; harmoniously; specifically, in *music*, in a manner suitable to the rules of harmony, as distinguished from *melodically* or *rhythmically*.

> Plato therefore intending to declare *harmonically* the harmony of the four elements of the soul, . . . in each intervall hath put down two medieties of the soul, and that according to musicall proportion.
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1022.

2. In *acoustics*, by or in harmonics. See *harmonic*, *n.*, 1.

> They may heat absorbent gases, such as ammonia, and cause them to do mechanical work, or to produce sound, if the incident beam be intermittent or *harmonically* variable. *A. Daniell*, Physics, p. 512.

3. In *math.*, in a harmonic relation. Thus, two segments, AB, MN, of the same straight line are said to be harmonically situated when AM. BN + AN. BM = 0.

> The three diagonals of a four-side cut each other *harmonically*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 392.

4. In *anat.*, so as to make a harmonia.

harmonichord (här-mon'i-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony, + *χορδή*, a chord.] A musical instrument having a keyboard and strings like a pianoforte, in which the tone is produced by the pressure against the strings of small revolving wooden wheels covered with resined leather. The tone resembles that of a violin. The principle of the tone-production is the same as that of the hurdy-gurdy. Also called *piano-violin, violin-piano, tetrachordon, xanorphica*, etc.

harmonici (här-mon'i-sī), *n. pl.* In *anc. music*, theorists who reached harmonic rules by induction from subjective aural effects, as opposed to *canonici*, or those who deduced rules from a mathematical theory of intervals. Also called *harmonists*, and, from their leader (Aristoxenus, a Greek peripatetic philosopher, a disciple of Aristotle), *Aristoxenians*.

harmonicism (här-mon'i-sizm), *n.* The state of being in harmonic proportion.

harmonicon (här-mon'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *harmonica* (-kạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἁρμονικόν*, neut. of *ἁρμονικός*, musical: see *harmonic*.] 1. See *harmonica*, 2.—2. An orchestrion.—3. An acoustical apparatus consisting of a flame of hydrogen burning in a glass tube so as to produce a musical tone. See *singing-flame*. The principle has been used in a musical instrument, sometimes called *chemical harmonicon*, but better *pyrophone* (which see).

harmonics (här-mon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *harmonic*, after Gr. *ἁρμονικά*, the theory of sounds, music, neut. pl. of *ἁρμονικός*: see *harmonic*.] 1. The science of musical sounds: a department of acoustics. [Rare.]

> During the era in which mathematics and astronomy were . . . advancing, rational mechanics made its second step; and something was done towards giving a quantitative form to hydrostatics, optics, and *harmonics*.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 175.

2. The mathematical theory of harmonics (see *harmonic*, *n.*, 2), or the development of expressions for the Newtonian potentials.

harmonious (här-mō′ni-us), *a.* [= F. *harmonieux* = Pg. *harmonioso* = Sp. It. *armonioso*, < L. *harmonia*, harmony: see *harmony*.] 1. Exhibiting harmony or being in harmony; having parts, forms, relations, or proportions properly accordant each with the others, so that all taken together constitute a consistent or an esthetically pleasing whole; also, being in harmony or concord with something else; congruous.

What is *harmonious* and proportionable is true.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, iii. 2.

God hath made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us. *Locke.*

2. Specifically, in *music*, concordant; consonant; symphonious; agreeable to the ear. See *harmony*.

Thoughts, that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 38.

The Samian's great Æolian lyre, . . .
Its wondrous and *harmonious* strings
In sweet vibration, sphere by sphere.
Longfellow, Occultation of Orion.

3. Marked by harmony in action or feeling; acting or living in concord; peaceable; friendly: as, *harmonious* government; a *harmonious* family.

And in the long *harmonious* years . . .
May some dim touch of earthly things
Surprise thee ranging with thy peers.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliv.

Harmonious motion, the motion of a vibrating body.

For *harmonious motion* the ears were made.
Dee, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

=Syn. 2. Melodious, dulcet, tuneful.—3. Amicable, brotherly, neighborly, cordial.

harmoniously (här-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a harmonious manner; with harmony; with accord or concord.

harmoniousness (här-mō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being harmonious.

harmoniphon (här-mon′i-fon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony, + *φωνή*, sound.] A musical instrument consisting of a series of free metallic reeds inserted in a tube like that of a clarinet, the wind being supplied by the breath through a mouthpiece, and its admission to the reeds being controlled by a keyboard like that of the pianoforte.

harmonisation, harmonise, etc. See *harmonization*, etc.

harmonist (har′mō-nist), *n.* [< *harmon-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One skilled in the principles of musical harmony; also, a musical composer.

The towering headlands, crowned with mist,
Their feet among the billows, know
That Ocean is a mighty *harmonist*.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, xii.

A musician may be a very skilful *harmonist* and yet be deficient in the talents of melody, air, and expression.
Adam Smith, The Imitative Arts, ii.

2. *pl.* Same as *harmonici*.—3. One who shows the agreement or harmony between corresponding passages of different authors; specifically, a writer of a harmony of the four gospels.

Out of a dread to admit the slightest inaccuracies in the Gospels, the *Harmonists* convert the evangelical history into a grotesque piece of mosaic.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 406.

4. [*cap.*] A member of a communistic religious body organized by George Rapp in Würtemberg on the model of the primitive church, and conducted by him to Pennsylvania in 1803: their settlement there was called Harmony (whence their name). They removed to New Harmony in Indiana in 1815, but returned to Pennsylvania in 1825, and formed the township of Economy on the Ohio near Pittsburgh, and later a new village of Harmony. They disbanded in 1904. They were communistic, holding all property in common; discouraged marriage and sexual intercourse; and held that the second coming of Christ and the millennium are near at hand, and that the whole human race will be saved. Also *Rappist* and *Economite*.

harmonistic (här-mō-nis′tik), *a.* [< *harmonist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of harmony. Specifically—2. Pertaining to a harmony or reconciliation of apparently conflicting passages, as in different literary works, systems of law, etc.

The effect of the *harmonistic* assumption . . . is to lead to a mechanical combination of two or more relations.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 405.

The systematization of the law, by means of a *harmonistic* exegesis, which sought to gather up every prophetic image in one grand panorama of the issues of Israel's and the world's history. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 54.

harmonium (här-mō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁρμόνιον*, neut. of *ἁρμόνιος*, harmonious, < *ἁρμονία*, harmony: see *harmony*.] One of the forms of the reed-organ (which see). The essential difference between the harmonium and the so-called American organ lies in the fact that in the former the air is compressed by the bellows and thence driven out through the reeds, while in the latter the bellows produce a vacuum into which the outside air is drawn through the reeds. *Harmonium* is the usual term in England and France for all reed-organs.

harmonization (här″mō-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *harmonize* + *-ation*.] The act of harmonizing, or the state of being harmonized. Also spelled *harmonisation*.

The life of the social organism must, as an end, rank above the lives of its units. These two ends are not harmonious at the outset; and though the tendency is towards *harmonization* of them, they are still partially conflicting.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 134.

harmonize (här′mọ̄-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *harmonized*, ppr. *harmonizing*. [= F. *harmoniser* = Sp. *armonizar* = Pg. *harmonisar* = It. *armonizzare*; as *harmony* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be in harmony. (*a*) In *music*, to form a concord; agree in sounds or musical effect. (*b*) To agree in action, adaptation, or effect.

Magnificent versification and ingenious combinations rarely *harmonise* with the expression of deep feeling.
Macaulay, Dryden.

At Sebenico we see side by side a bit in one style and a bit in the other [Gothic and Renaissance], and yet the two contrive to *harmonize*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 94.

(*c*) To agree in sense or purport. (*d*) To agree in sentiment or feeling; be at peace one with another. =Syn. To agree, accord, correspond, tally, square, chime, comport.

II. *trans.* 1. To make harmonious; adjust in fit proportions; cause to agree; show the harmony or agreement of; reconcile contradictions between.

Various attempts to *harmonize* the views of the parties proved abortive.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 429.

2. To make musically harmonious; combine according to the laws of counterpoint; also, to set accompanying parts to, as an air or melody: as, a *harmonized* song.

A music *harmonizing* our wild cries.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Also spelled *harmonise*.

harmonizer (här′mọ̄-nī-zėr), *n.* One who harmonizes; a harmonist. Also spelled *harmoniser*.

harmonometer (här-mọ̄-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. It often consists of a single string stretched over movable bridges.

harmony (här′mọ̄-ni), *n.*; pl. *harmonies* (-niz). [< ME. *harmonie, armony*, < OF. *harmonie*, F. *harmonie* = Pr. *armonia* = Sp. *armonía* = Pg. *harmonia* = It. *armonia* = D. *harmony* = G. *harmonie* = Sw. Dan. *harmoni*, < L. *harmonia*, < Gr. *ἁρμονία*, a concord of sounds, music, a system of music, esp. the octave-system; personified, *Harmonia*, Music, companion of Hebe (Youth), the Graces and the Hours, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and wife of Cadmus (see *harmonia*); a particular use of *ἁρμονία*, a joining, joint, proportion, order, rule, pattern, cf. *ἁρμός*, a fitting, joining, *ἁρμόζειν*, fit together, join, set in order, < **ἀρειν*, fut. *ἀρεῖν*, join: see *arm*[1], *arm*[2], *article*, etc.] 1. A combination of tones that is pleasing to the ear; concord of sounds or tones.

He [the angler] hereth the melodyous *armony* of fowles.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 2.

Grit pitie was to heir and se
The noys and dulesum *hermonie*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 182).

O mighty-mouth'd inventor of *harmonies*, . . .
God-gifted organ-voice of England.
Tennyson, Milton.

2. Especially, in *music:* (*a*) Music in general, regarded as an agreeable combination of tones. (*b*) Any simultaneous combination of consonant or related tones; a concord. (*c*) Specifically, a common chord or triad. See *triad*. It is *tonic* when based directly on the tonic or key-note, *dominant* when based on the dominant or fifth tone of the key. (*d*) The entire chordal structure of a piece, as distinguished from its melody or its rhythm. Harmony is *two-part*, *three-part*, *four-part*, etc., according to the number of the voice-parts employed. It is *strict* or *false*, according to its observance of established rules of chord-formation and voice-progression. It is *simple* when not more than one of the essential tones of the chords is doubled, *compound* when two or more of those tones are doubled; compound harmony requires more than four voice-parts. It is *close* when the voice-parts lie as close together as the structure of the chords will allow; *dispersed*, *extended*, *open*, or *spread*, when they are so separated that by transposition of an octave any one would fall between two others. It is *plain* when only essential tones are used and when derived chords are but sparingly introduced; *figured*, when suspensions, anticipations, passing-notes, etc., are used for melodic and rhythmic variety, or when foreign tones are frequently introduced. It is *diatonic* when only the tones of a given key are used, *chromatic* when other tones also appear. It is *pure* when performed in pure intonation, *tempered* when performed in tempered intonation. (*e*) The science of the structure, relations, and practical combination of chords: the fundamental branch of the science of musical composition. It regards composition rather vertically than horizontally, noting especially the chords involved, and studying the voice-parts only so far as their nature or relations affect the value and interrelation of the successive chords. It treats of the following topics: *intervals*, consonant or dissonant, typical or derived, perfect, major, minor, diminished, or augmented; *chords*, both triads and seventh-chords, typical and derived (with their inversions), major, minor, diminished, and augmented, with their esthetic value both independently and comparatively; *voice-progression*, from chord to chord, direct, oblique or opposite, pure or false, including the preparation and resolution of discords; *suspensions, anticipations, passing-notes*, and all other melodic interferences with regular chords, including figuration; *tonality* or keyship, with special regard to the relations of the tonic and dominant chords, to the use of derived chords, and to the formation of cadences; *modulation*, or the alteration of tonality by the use of tones foreign to the original key, with the classification of key-relationships; *thorough-bass*, the science of indicating harmonic facts by figures and signs appended to the notes of a given bass. *Harmony* is now technically distinguished from *counterpoint*, and regarded as the more elementary branch of composition; but historically counterpoint preceded it by some centuries. Harmony in the modern sense did not become possible until between 1550 and 1600, when the esthetic value of chords as such was recognized for the first time in scientific music. Its development since that time has been steady and radically important to musical history. Its rules have been modified more or less so as to admit to usage, under certain conditions, many chord-formations and voice-progressions at first regarded as entirely impermissible. The growth of instrumental music, especially of that for the organ and pianoforte, has considerably influenced the conception of harmonic canons, leading them away from the simplicity originally derived from a purely vocal standard. Acoustical researches have also, from time to time, led to rearrangements of harmonic material. The great body of harmonic principles is now substantially accepted by all theorists, in nearly identical form, as the only sound basis for a thorough science of composition or a just method of criticism. Numerous efforts have been made by the profounder musical theorists to discover more comprehensive principles of composition from which the ordinary rules of harmony may be deduced, but with as yet but uncertain practical result.

3. Any arrangement or combination of related parts or elements that is consistent or is esthetically pleasing; agreement of particulars according to some standard of consistency or of the esthetic judgment; an accordant, agreeable, or suitable conjunction or assemblage of details; concord; congruity. *Harmony* is to be distinguished from *symmetry:* thus, in a *symmetrical* building, two opposite wings are exactly identical, though usually with the architectural members in inverse order, while in a *harmonious* building the two wings need not be identical in a single detail, if they balance each other so as to form, taken together, a pleasing and consistent whole.

All men in shape I did so far excel
(The parts in me such *harmony* did bear),
As in my model Nature seem'd to tell
That her perfection she had placed here.
Drayton, Pierce Gaveston.

The qualities of the active and the contemplative statesman appear to have been blended in the mind of the writer into a rare and exquisite *harmony*.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

What we call the progress of knowledge is the bringing of Thoughts into *harmony* with Things; and it implies that the first Thoughts are either wholly out of *harmony* with Things, or in very incomplete *harmony* with them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 110.

4. Accord, as in action or feeling; agreement, as in sentiment or interests; concurrence; good understanding; peace and friendship.

Harmony to behold in wedded pair
More grateful than harmonious sound to the ear.
Milton, P. L., viii. 605.

Thus *harmony* and family accord
Were driven from Paradise.
Cowper, Task, vi. 379.

No States cherished greater *harmony*, both of principle and feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina.
D. Webster, Reply to Hayne.

5. A collation of parallel passages from different works treating of the same subject, for the purpose of showing their agreement and of explaining their apparent discrepancies. Specifically—(*a*) A consecutive account of all the facts of the life and ministry of Jesus Christ, presented in the language of the gospel narratives, so brought together as to present as nearly as possible the true chronological order, with the different accounts of the same transactions placed side by side to supplement one another. (*b*) A table in which references to the different gospel narratives are printed in parallel columns.

6. In *anat.*, same as *harmonia*, 1.—**Constablished harmony.** See *constablish*.—**Essential harmony,** in *music:* (*a*) The harmony of a composition when reduced to its simplest form by the omission of all decorative matter. (*b*) The tonic, dominant, and subdominant triads of a major key.—**Harmony or music of the spheres,** according to the fancy of Pythagoras and his school, a music, imperceptible to human ears, produced by the movements of the heavenly bodies. Pythagoras supposed these motions to conform to certain fixed laws which could be expressed in numbers, corresponding to the numbers which give the harmony of sounds. The seven planets produced severally the seven notes of the gamut.

And after shewede he hym the nyne *speris* [spheres];
And after that the melodye herde he,
That cometh *of* thilke *speris* thryes thre,
That welle is of *musik* and melodye
In this world here, and cause of *armonye*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 63.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold.
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins:
Such *harmony* is in immortal souls;
But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Harmony Society. See *Harmonist*, 4.—**Preëstablished harmony**, the doctrine of Leibnitz by which he explained the relation between mind and matter, as distinct substances, and the facts of our knowledge of the material world. He supposed the universe to consist of monads, or self-contained beings, which cannot act one upon another, each state of every monad being determined solely by its preceding states; but at the same time he assumed that each monad is a mirror of the universe. To explain the fact that the succession of states of any one monad, as a human mind, actually corresponds to the succession of states in other monads, and that thus the mental picture of the events of the external world is a true one, he assumed that a certain harmony (the preëstablished harmony) was established in the beginning by God among the monads.= **Syn. 2.** *Melody, Rhythm*, etc. See *euphony*.—**4.** Correspondence, consistency, congruity; amity.

harmost (här'most), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμοστής*, governor, < *ἁρμόζειν*, set in order, regulate: see *harmony*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the title of the governors appointed by the Lacedæmonians, during their supremacy after the Peloponnesian war, over subject or conquered towns; hence, in general, a military governor of a colony or province.

When Sparta conquered another Greek city, she sent a *harmost* to govern it like a tyrant; in other words, she virtually enslaved the subject city.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 75.

harmotome (här'mō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁρμός*, a joint, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A mineral belonging to the zeolite group, commonly occurring in cruciform twin crystals which vary in color from white to yellow, red, or brown. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium. Sometimes called *cross-stone* and *andreolite*.

harn (härn), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. contr. of *harden*[2].] **I.** *a.* Made of coarse linen.

II. *n.* A very coarse kind of linen.

Her cutty sark o' Paisley *harn*,
That while a lassie she had worn.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

★**harness** (här'nes), *n.* [< ME. *harneis, harneys, herneys*, etc., < OF. *harnas, harnois, hernois*, F. *harnais* (> Pr. *arnes* = Sp. *arnés* = Pg. *arnez* = It. *arnese* = D. *harnas* = G. *harnisch* = Sw. *harnesk* = Dan. *harnisk*), armor, < Bret. *harnez*, armor, old iron, < Bret. *houarn*, pl. *hern*, iron, = W. *haiarn* = Ir. *iaran* = Gael. *iarunn*, iron, = AS. *īsen*, E. *iron*: see *iron*. The W. *harnais*, harness, trappings, is from E.] **1.** The defensive armor and weapons of a soldier, especially of a knight; in general, and especially in modern poetical use, a suit of armor. The trappings of the war-horse are also sometimes included in the term. *Harness* was the early name for body-armor of all kinds. Modern writers have tried to discriminate between harness as the armor of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, and armor as confined to the plate suits of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but *armor* is the modern English word for defensive garments of all sorts, and *harness* in this sense is a poetical archaism.

Whan thei were alle come to the londe thei were right gladde, and trussed theire *harneys*, and lepe on theire horse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 259.

I can remember that I buckled his *harnes* when he went to Blackheath fielde. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

Ring the alarum-bell:—Blow wind! come wrack!
At least we'll die with *harness* on our back.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

They quitted not their *harness* bright,
Neither by day, nor yet by night.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 4.

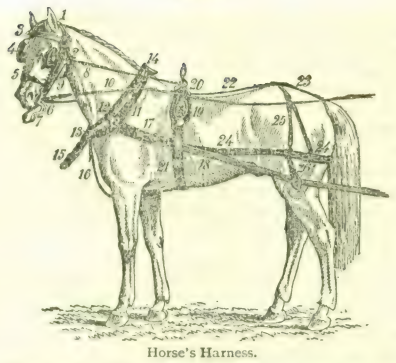
2. Clothing; dress; garments. [Rare.]—**3.** The working-gear or tackle of a horse, mule, ass, goat, dog, or other animal (except the ox) used for draft; the straps, collar, bridle, lines, traces, etc., put upon a draft-animal to enable it to work and to guide its actions. See cut in next column.

Another of these disguised peasants cuts the *hairness* of the horse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

Hence—**4.** Figuratively, working-tackle of any kind; an equipment for any kind of labor; also, that which fits or makes ready for labor: as, his duties keep him constantly in the *harness*.

It [the soul] arouses itself at last from these endearments, as toys, and puts on the *harness*, and aspires to vast and universal aims. *Emerson*, Love.

5. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form



Horse's Harness.

1, crown; 2, cheek-piece; 3, front; 4, 4, blinds; 5, nose-band; 6, bit; 7, curb; 8, check; 9, throat-latch; 10, rein; 11, collar; 12, hame; 13, hame-link; 14, hame-strap; 15, pole-strap; 16, martingale; 17, trace-tug; 18, trace; 19, saddle; 20, terret; 21, belly-band; 22, turn-back; 23, crupper; 24, breeching; 25, hip-strap; 26, trace-bearer.

the shed. It consists of the heddles and their means of support and motion. Also called *mounting*.—**6.** The mechanism by which a large bell is suspended and tolled.—**7.** Temper; humor: alluding to the behavior of a horse in harness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Harness of arms**†, a complete suit of armor.—**To die in harness.** See *die*[1].

harness (här'nes), *v. t.* [< ME. *herneysen, herneschen*, < OF. *harnascher*, harness; from the noun.] **1.** To dress in armor; equip with armor for war, as a man or horse. [Archaic.]

Few of them were *harnessed*, and for the most part all vnexpert and vnskilfull in the feates of warre.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 24.

Full fifty years, *harness'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast. *Rowe.*

Harness the horses; and get up, ye horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets. Jer. xlvi. 4.

2†. To fit out; equip; dress.

A gay daggere
Harneysed wel, and scharp as poynt of spere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 114.

Ryse on morwe up erly
Out of thy bedde, and *harneyse* thee
Er evere dawnyng thou maist se.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2647.

His clothinge was . . . girde with a girdell *harnesshed*, and he was longe and broun and a blakke berde, and his heed bare with-oute coyfe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 279.

3†. To equip or furnish for defense.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong, and well *harnessed*, and compassed round about with horsemen. 1 Mac. iv. 7.

4. To put harness or working-tackle on, as a horse.—**5.** To fit up or put together with metal mountings. [Rare.]

They [wooden drinking-cups] were hooped and mounted or *harnessed* in silver. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XXXIV. 300.

6. To fasten to a boat by the toggle-iron and tow-line, as a whale.

harness-board (här'nes-bōrd), *n.* The compass-board of a Jacquard loom.

harness-cask (här'nes-kask), *n.* A cask, usually in the form of the frustum of a cone, fastened on the deck of a vessel to receive the salt beef and pork for daily consumption. Also called *harness-tub*.

Some thieves went aboard the smack, . . . and breaking open a *harness cask* on deck, stole about one cwt. of beef. *Aberdeen Journal*, Dec. 2, 1818.

harness-clamp (här'nes-klamp), *n.* A saddlers' vise for holding leather while it is stitched.

harnessed (här'nest), *p. a.* Marked with streaks of color, as if wearing a harness: as, the *harnessed* antelope, *Tragelaphus scriptus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

harnesser (här'nes-ėr), *n.* One who harnesses.

harness-maker (här'nes-māʺkėr), *n.* One whose trade is the making of harness.

harnessment† (här'nes-ment), *n.* [< *harness* + *-ment*.] Equipment. *Davies.*

To every knight he allowed or gave 100 shillings for his *harnessements*. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 174.

harness-plate (här'nes-plāt), *n.* The electroplated metal-work used in fine harness, as bits, rings, buckles, etc.

harness-tub (här'nes-tub), *n.* Same as *harness-cask*.

harness-weaver (här'nes-wēʺvėr), *n.* A weaver employed in the manufacture of the more complicated patterns of shawls, etc. [Scotch.]

harn-pan (härn'pan), *n.* [< ME. *hernpanne, hernepanne* (= MLG. *hernepanne*; cf. MLG. *panne* = Dan. *pande* = Sw. *panna*, the forehead); < *harn-s* + *pan*.] The brainpan; the skull. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

[He] hittes hym on the hede, that the helme bristls;
Hurttes his *herne-pane* an haunde-brede large!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2229.

Be he dead, be he living, wi' my brand
I'll clash his harns frae his *harn-pan!*
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

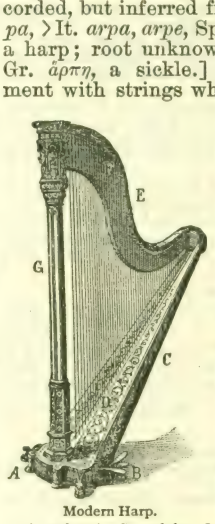
harns (härnz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *hernes*, < late AS. *hærnes* (Chron. A. D. 1137), pl., = D. *hersens* = OHG. *hirni*, MHG. *hirne*, G. *hirn*, *ge-hirn* = Icel. *hjarni* = Sw. *hjerna* = Dan. *hjerne*, the brain; cf. Icel. *hjarsi*, pron. *hjassi*, = Sw. *hjesse* = Dan. *isse*, the crown of the head; = Skt. *çīrsan*, the head; allied to L. *cerebrum*, the brain, Gr. *κάρα*, *κάρηνον*, the head, *κρανίον*, the skull, cranium, Skt. *çiras*, head.] Brains. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And of hys hede he brake the bone,
The *harnes* lay uppon the stone.
MS. Harl., 1701, f. 34. (*Halliwell.*)

harnser, harnsey (härn'sėr, -si), *n.* Dialectal corruptions of *heronsew*.

harow†, *interj.* See *harrow*[3].

harp (härp), *n.* [< ME. *harpe*, < AS. *hearpe* = ★D. *harp* = MLG. *harpe, herpe* = OHG. *harpha*, MHG. *harpfe*, G. *harfe* = Icel. *harpa* = Sw. *harpa* = Dan. *harpe* = Goth. **harpō* (not recorded, but inferred from the derived LL. *harpa*, > It. *arpa, arpe*, Sp. Pg. Pr. *arpa*, F. *harpe*), a harp; root unknown. Not connected with Gr. *ἅρπη*, a sickle.] **1.** A musical instrument with strings which are played by being plucked with the fingers. The modern orchestral harp consists of a wooden frame somewhat triangular in shape, on which are strung nearly fifty strings of varying length. The frame comprises the *pedestal*, supporting the whole and containing the *pedals;* the large hollow *back*, with the *soundboard*, in which are inserted the lower ends of the strings; the *neck*, with the wrestpins to which the upper ends of the strings are attached, and bearing the mechanism operated by the pedals; and the *pillar*, supporting the outer end of the neck, and containing the pedal-rods. The strings are of catgut, colored so as to be readily distinguished from each other; the lowest eight are wound with light wire. They are tuned diatonically in the scale of C♭, beginning two octaves below middle C, and extending upward about six and a half octaves. The pedal-action is so contrived that a slight movement raises the pitch of all the strings of the same letter-name a semitone; while a greater movement shortens them two semitones. Seven pedals are used, one for each tone of the scale, all of which may be held by notches in either position, so that the entire instrument may be tuned in C♭, C♮, or C♯, or in any desired combination of sharps and flats. Thus music in any key is possible, with somewhat extreme modulations. The modern harp has been evolved from types found among the Egyptians, Assyrians, Hebrews, and various Celtic nations. All antique varieties are deficient in compass, in precision of pitch, and in sonority. Most of the Oriental forms lack that important part of the frame, the pillar. The medieval harps could be played only in one key, with such slight chromatic alterations as could be effected by stopping a string with the finger. Chromatic tuning has been unsuccessfully attempted. Pedals for making chromatic changes were introduced early in the eighteenth century. *Single-action harps* are those in which each pedal produces only one such change; *double-action*, those in which each pedal may be used to produce two such changes. The modern double-action harp was perfected in 1810 by Sebastian Erard. A *double harp* is one with two sets or rows of strings, differently tuned; a *triple harp*, one with three such sets or rows. The technique of the harp is notable, because the fingering remains the same in all keys; while its mechanism is exactly modeled on the principles of the staff-notation. The harp is capable of very beautiful and varied music within certain limits of power and quality. Although solid chords are feasible, more characteristic effects are produced by playing the tones of the harmony



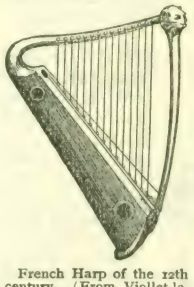
Modern Harp.

A, pedestal; *B*, pedals; *C*, back; *D*, soundboard; *E*, neck; *F*, wrestpins; *G*, pillar.



Egyptian Harps.

a, from a painting at Thebes; *b*, from a painting at Dendera.



French Harp of the 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

in rapid succession (see *arpeggio*). Such effects are much employed in modern orchestration. Harmonic tones (which see, under *harmonic*) are also much used.

As harporez harpen in her *harpe*
That new songe thay songen ful cler.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 880.

The cherubic host, in thousand quires,
Touch their immortal *harps* of golden wires.
Milton, Solemn Musick.

2. [*cap.*] A constellation, otherwise called *Lyra* or *the Lyre*.—**3.** Same as *harper*, 2.

A plain *harp* shilling. *Greene*, James IV., iii.

It was ordered [in 1637] that the title or name of Irish money or *harps* should be abolished.
Simon, Essay on Irish Coins, p. 47.

4. An oblong implement, consisting of a frame filled up with parallel wires resembling the strings of a harp, used as a screen; a grain-sieve. [Scotch.]—**5.** A sparred shovel for filling coal. [Eng.]—**6.** In a scutching-machine, a grating through which the refuse falls as the revolving beater drives the fibers forward.—**7.** A figure, likened to a harp or saddle, on the back of the adult harp-seal.

The *harp* or saddle-shaped mark does not become fully developed until the fifth year. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 476.

Hence—**8.** The harp-seal, or harper.—**Æolian harp.** See *Æolian*[1].—**Couched harp,** the spinet.—**Dital harp.** See *dital*.—**Double-action pedal harp.** See above.—**Double harp.** See above.—**Negro harp.** Same as *nanga*.—**Welsh harp,** a triple harp originally used in Wales.

harp (härp), *v.* [< ME. *harpen*, < AS. *hearpian*, play on the harp, < *hearpe*, harp: see *harp*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play on the harp; play as on a harp.

Tech him to *harpe*
With his nayles scharpe.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. v.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps.
Rev. xiv. 2.

The helmed Cherubim, . . .
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes, to Heaven's new-born Heir.
Milton, Nativity, l. 115.

2. To speak often of something, especially so often as to be tiresome or vexing; speak with reiteration; especially, to speak or write with monotonous repetition: usually with *on* or *upon*.

The sweete smacke that Yarmouth findes in it . . . abbreviatly and meetely according to my old Sarum plaine-song I have *harpt upon*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

He seems
Proud and disdainful; *harping on* what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

Neither do I care to wrincle the Smoothness of History with rugged names of places unknown, better *harp'd* at in Camden, and other Chorographers.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

To harp on one string, to dwell too exclusively upon one subject, so as to weary or annoy.

You *harp* a little too much *upon one string*. *Collier*.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To give forth as a harp gives forth sound; give expression to, or utter.

Thou hast *harp'd* my fear aright. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. To produce some specified effect upon by playing on the harp. [Rare.]

He's taen a harp into his hand,
He's *harped* them all asleep.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 198).

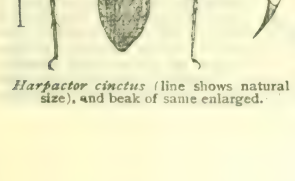
He'd *harpit* a fish out o' saut water,
Or water out o' a stane.
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 8).

3. To sift or separate by means of a harp or screen: as, to *harp* grain; to *harp* sand. See *harp*, *n.*, 4 and 5. [Scotch.]

Harpa[1] (här'pä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *harpa*, a harp: see *harp*.] A genus of mollusks, representative of the family *Harpidæ*, having a comparatively wide aperture and ventricose cross-ribbed whorls; the harp-shells. There are several species, of most tropical seas. *Lamarck*, Jour. Soc. Hist. Nat., 1799. See cut under *harp-shell*.

harpa[2], *n.* See *harpe*.

Harpactor (här-pak'tor), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπάκτωρ, var. of ἁρπακτήρ, a robber, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize, steal.] A genus of predatory heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*. The head is convex behind the eyes, the ocelli are distant and knobbed, and the first antennal joint is as long as and stouter than the two following. *Harpactor cinctus*, about 10 millimeters long, and easily recognized by its yellowish-brown color and banded legs, is abundant in the eastern parts of North America.



Harpactor cinctus (line shows natural size), and beak of same enlarged.

Harpactorides (här-pak-tor'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpactor* + *-ides*.] A group of heteropterous insects, named from the genus *Harpactor*.

Harpagidæ (här-paj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpax* (*Harpag-*), 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of orthopterous insects regarded by Burmeister as a subfamily of *Mantidæ*, having two projections on the vertex and spurs on the four hinder tibiæ. It includes several genera besides *Harpax*, the typical genus.

Harpagifer (här-paj'i-fėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of *Harpagiferidæ:* so called from the hook-like spine which arises from the operculum. *J. Richardson*, 1848.

Harpagiferidæ (här-paj-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpagifer* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Harpagifer*. The body is naked, the snout rounded, the dorsal fins are two in number (the first short and the second oblong), and the anal fin is shorter than the second dorsal. Only two species, inhabitants of the antarctic seas, are known.

Harpago (här'pa-gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *harpago*(*n-*), a hook, grapple: see *harpagon*.] **1.** A genus of mollusks. *Klein*, 1753.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *harpagones* (här-pa-gō'nēz).] In *entom.*, one of the clasps of the genital armature of a lepidopterous insect.

harpagon†, *n.* [< L. *harpago*(*n-*), < Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook, a rake, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize: see *harpoon*, *harpy*.] A grappling-iron.

At last the enemies from out the Carthaginian ships began to cast out certain loggets, with yron hookes at the end (which the souldiers call *harpagones*), . . . for to take hold upon the Roman ships. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 746.

harpagones, *n.* Plural of *harpago*, 2.

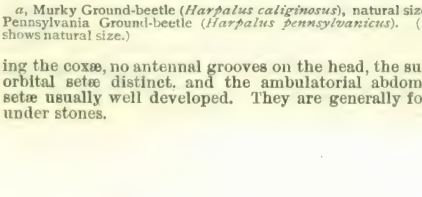
Harpagophytum (här-pa-gof'i-tum), *n.* [< Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook (see *harpagon*), + φύτον, a plant.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants founded by Meisner in 1840, belonging to the natural family *Pedaliaceæ*, distinguished botanically from *Pedalium* and other related genera by having numerous ovules instead of only two in each cell. It embraces two or three species, natives of South Africa. It derives its name from its peculiar fruit, which is armed with long and strong hooked spines, adhering firmly to the mouth or nose of animals which touch them while grazing, a circumstance from which the principal species, *H. procumbens*, has acquired the name of *grapple-plant*. The plants are procumbent perennial herbs of whitish aspect, with incised leaves, and solitary short-pedicelled flowers in their axils.

Harpagornis (här-pa-gôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπαξ (ἁρπαγ-), robbing, rapacious (see *Harpax*), + ὄρνις, a bird.] **1.** A genus of subfossil raptorial birds of New Zealand, of size and strength sufficiently great to enable them to prey upon the moas. *Julius Haast*, 1872.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus.

Harpagus (här'pa-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook: see *harpagon*.] **1.** A notable genus of South American falcons with bidentate or doubly toothed beak, such as *H. bidentatus* or *H. diodon*. Also called *Bidens* (Spix, 1824), *Diodon* (Lesson, 1831), and *Diplodon* (Nitzsch, 1840). *N. A. Vigors*, 1824.—**2.** A genus of tineid moths. *Stephens*, 1834.

Harpalidæ (här-pal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpalus* + *-idæ*.] The *Harpalinæ* rated as a separate family. The same or a similar group is also called *Harpalida*, *Harpalidea*, *Harpalides*, and *Harpalini*.

Harpalinæ (här-pa-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Harpalus*. It includes adephagous beetles with the middle coxal cavities closed by the sterna, the epimera not reaching the coxæ, no antennal grooves on the head, the supraorbital setæ distinct, and the ambulatorial abdominal setæ usually well developed. They are generally found under stones.



a, Murky Ground-beetle (*Harpalus caliginosus*), natural size. *b*, Pennsylvania Ground-beetle (*Harpalus pennsylvanicus*). (Line shows natural size.)

harpaline (här'pa-lin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Harpalinæ* or *Harpalidæ*.

Harpalus (här'pa-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπαλέος, greedy, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize.] The typical genus of *Harpalinæ*, containing many large flattened black beetles, as *H. caliginosus* (Say), a species about an inch long, found in the United States. *Latreille*, 1802.

Harpax (här'paks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁρπαξ, rapacious, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize: see *harpagon*, *harpoon*, *harpy*.] **1.** A genus of fossil shells, of the group *Pectinacea*, oblong and somewhat triangular in shape, the hinge being formed by two projecting teeth. It is now included in the genus *Plicatula*. *Parkinson*, 1811.—**2.** The typical genus of *Harpagidæ*. *Serville*, 1831.

harpe, harpa[2] (här'pē, -pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅρπη, a sickle, simitar, hook.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the peculiarly shaped sword of Hermes, lent by him to Perseus, who with it cut off the head of Medusa. It is represented sometimes as curved like a sickle, and sometimes with a straight blade from which projects a curved point or tooth.

2. In *entom.*, the inwardly projecting armature of the interior of the valves of the genital organs of lepidopterous insects. *Gosse*.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *T. N. Gill*, 1863.

Harpephyllum (här-pē-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi, 1844), < Gr. ἅρπη, a simitar, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of South African evergreen trees, belonging to the family *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Spondieæ*, distinguished from related genera by its dicœcious flowers (the male flowers having 8 or 9 stamens), and by its obovate, two-celled drupe. It has alternate odd-pinnate leaves crowded at the ends of the branches; the leaflets are falcate or sword-shaped. Only one species, *H. Caffrum*, is known, which is called *Kaffir's simitar-tree* by the English and *Eschenhout* by the Dutch colonists. The fruit, which is edible, is called *zuurebesges*.

harper (här'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *harpere*, *herper*, *harpour*, < AS. *hearpere* (= MHG. *harpfære*, G. *harfner*), a harper, < *hearpian*, harp: see *harp*, *v.*] **1.** One who plays on the harp.

Mury is the twynkelyng of the *harpour*.
King Alisaunder, l. 2572 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

"I am a bold *harper*," quoth Robin Hood,
"And the best in the north country."
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 281).

2. One of various Irish coins (for example, the 'shilling' and the 'groat') current in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: popularly so called from the harp which formed their reverse type. Also *harp*.

A mill sixpence of my mother's . . . and a two-pence I had to spend, . . . besides the *harper* that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Harper of Elizabeth, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

3. The harp-seal.

harperess (här'pėr-es), *n.* [Also *harpress;* < *harper* + *-ess*.] A female player on the harp.

The rustling leaves of an aspen . . . overhung the seat of the fair *harpress*.
Scott, Waverley, xxii.

harpers-cord, *n.* See *harpsichord*.

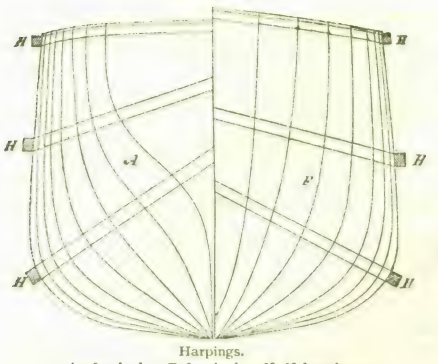
Harpia (här'pi-ä), *n.* Same as *Harpyia*.

Harpidæ (här'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpa* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Harpa*. They have the head exposed, conspicuous eyes, a wide foot, and no operculum. The shell is ventricose, with a low spire, and longitudinal ribs cross the whorls. Nine species are known, inhabitants of the tropical seas.

harping (här'ping), *n.* [< ME. *harping;* verbal n. of *harp*, *v.*] **1.** The act of playing on the harp; notes or strains performed on the harp.

Come into my hall, thou silly blind Harper,
And of thy *harping* let me hear!
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. *Naut.:* (*a*) The fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow and are fastened to the stem. Their use is to strengthen the ship in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea. (*b*) In *ship-building*, the continuations of the ribands at both extremities of a ship, fixed



Harpings.
A, after-body; *F*, fore-body; *H*, *H*, harpings.

to keep the cant-frames, etc., in position till the outside planking is worked.

harping-iron† (här'ping-ī″ėrn), *n.* [A perverted form of **harpoon-iron*.] A harpoon.

Harping-irons, speares, cordes, axes, hatchets, kniues, and other implements for the fishing.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 413.

A great beast come out of the Riuer (a Crocodile or some other monster), hauing on the back great scales, vgly clawes, and a long taile, which thrust out a tongue like a *harping-iron*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 839.

The boat which on the first assault did go
Struck with a *harping-iron* the younger foe.
Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands.

harpist (här'pist), *n.* [= F. *harpiste* = Pg. *harpista*, *arpista* = Sp. It. *arpista*; as *harp* + *-ist*. The proper E. word is *harper*.] One who plays on the harp; a harper.

That Ægrian *harpist*, for whose lay
Tigers with hunger pinde and left their pray.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

harp-lute (härp'lūt), *n.* A variety of guitar invented early in the nineteenth century, in which, by pressing a dital or thumb-key, the pitch of the strings may be chromatically raised. See *dital harp*, under *dital*.

harpoon (här-pön'), *n.* [= G. *harpune* = Dan. Sw. *harpun*, < D. *harpoen* (pron. as E. *harpoon*), < F. *harpon*, orig. a cramp-iron, hence a grappling-iron, a harpoon, = Sp. *arpón* = Pg. *arpão*, a harpoon; connected with OF. *harpe*, a dog's claw or paw, *harper*, grapple, grasp, Sp. Pg. *arpar*, tear to pieces, rend, claw; these perhaps being shortened forms from the root of L. *harpago*(*n-*), a grappling-iron, hook, drag (> It. *arpagone*, a harpoon: see *harpagon*), < Gr. ἁρπάγη, a hook, a rake, < ἁρπάζειν, snatch, seize, the shorter base appearing in ἅρπη, a bird of prey: see *harpy*.] A missile weapon used in capturing whales and large fish, and either thrown by hand or fired from a gun. See *harpoon-gun*. In the older form of this weapon the head is a heavy, flat, triangular piece of iron with strong barbs, sharpened on the outer edges to enable it to penetrate deeply, and fastened to a handle or shank, 2½ or 3 feet long, to which is attached a long cord or rope. In a later form the head has but one barb. The common non-explosive harpoon is not employed by whalemen to kill the whale, but merely to fasten it to the boat, in order that the latter may be hauled up alongside the animal, which is then killed by a lance. (See *exploding harpoon*, below.) The harpoons that are to be first used are carried at the head of the whale-boat, six being included in the outfit of a boat. The first two are known as the *first* and *second irons*; the rest as the *spare harpoons*, one of which is the *drag-iron*. The first harpoon is darted into the whale by hand, and the second follows if there is time; if not, it is thrown overboard to prevent fouling with the outgoing line. See *toggle-iron*.

The line is joined to the *harpoon* by the "foregoer," a piece of rope somewhat lighter and more pliable than whale-line. The foregoer being the only part of the line drawn out by the *harpoon* while in flight, its length, usually from 10 to 12 fathoms, regulates the distance the *harpoon* may be fired. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

Bomb-harpoon, an explosive harpoon that may be thrust by hand or discharged from a swivel-gun; also, a bomb-lance.—**Conch harpoon**, a barbed spear with fixed head and single point, used in the capture of large fish. [Bahamas, and Florida, U. S.]—**Electric harpoon**, a bomb-lance in which the charge is fired by means of an electric fuse, the connection being made by means of a wire in the harpoon-line. See *bomb-lance*.—**Exploding or explosive harpoon**, a harpoon the head of which is filled with an explosive; also, improperly, a bomb-lance.—**Toggle-harpoon**, the ordinary toggle-iron.

harpoon (här-pön'), *v. t.* [< *harpoon*, *n.*] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

The beluga is usually caught in nets, but is sometimes *harpooned*. *Pennant*.

harpoon-arrow (här-pön'ar″ō), *n.* An arrow propelled by a spring consisting of a bent rod or bow, used in fishing by the Eskimos of Alaska.

harpooneer†, *n.* [Also *harpoonier*, *harponier*; < *harpoon* + *-eer*.] Same as *harpooner*.

When they espy him [the whale] on the top of the water, . . . they row toward him in a Shallop, in which the *Harponier* stands ready with both his hands to dart his Harping-iron. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 742.

harpooner (här-pö'nėr), *n.* [< *harpoon* + *-er*¹.] One who throws a harpoon.

Each sail is set to catch the favouring gale,
While on the yard-arm the *harpooner* sits.
Grainger, The Sugar Cane, ii.

harpoon-fork (här-pön'fôrk), *n.* A hay-fork consisting of two barbed points like harpoons, forming a tool shaped like an inverted U.

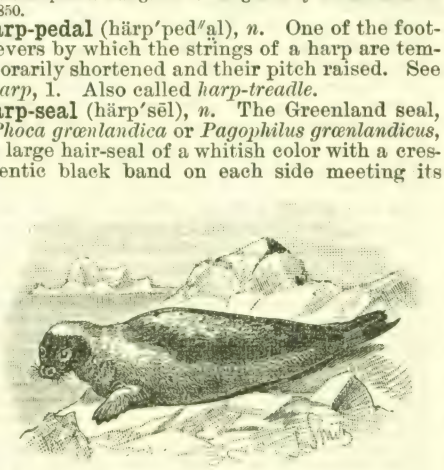
harpoon-gun (här-pön'gun), *n.* A gun from which a harpoon or toggle-iron may be discharged. It may be either a gun fired from the shoulder or a swivel-gun. The projectile may be an explosive harpoon or lance (see *bomb-lance*), or simply a toggle-iron, without the pole, having an eye in the after end of the shank into which is bent one end of the tow-line, the latter being either on the outside of the barrel of the gun or doubled up in the bore.

harpoon-shuttle (här-pön'shut″l), *n.* A long shuttle or needle used in weaving large brush mats which are employed in building dikes and levees, and in other hydraulic constructions.

Harporhynchus (här-pō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅρπη, a sickle, + ῥύγχος, bill.] A notable genus of mocking-thrushes, of the subfamily *Mimineæ*; the bow-billed mockers, or thrashers: so called from the arcuation of the bill. The common thrasher or brown thrush of the United States is *H. rufus*; there are numerous other species in the southwestern United States and Mexico, as the Californian thrasher (*H. redivivus*), the Yuma thrasher (*H. lecontei*), etc. This name was given by Cabanis in 1848; the genus had before been called *Harpes* and *Toxostoma*, names both preoccupied in other connections; the name *Methriopterus* was given to the genus by Reichenbach in 1850.

harp-pedal (härp'ped″al), *n.* One of the foot-levers by which the strings of a harp are temporarily shortened and their pitch raised. See *harp*, 1. Also called *harp-treadle*.

harp-seal (härp'sēl), *n.* The Greenland seal, *Phoca grœnlandica* or *Pagophilus grœnlandicus*, a large hair-seal of a whitish color with a crescentic black band on each side meeting its

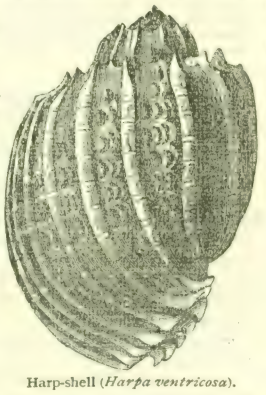


Harp-seal *Phoca grœnlandica*.

fellow over the back, forming a figure likened to a harp. It is common from Newfoundland northward, and is of gregarious and roving habits, congregating in vast numbers on ice-floes, where many thousands are annually killed. The Newfoundland sealers call them *harpers* or *harps*; the female is known as *Jennie harp*; the young in the second year, *hopper-harp* or *bedlamer*; in the third year, when assuming adult characters, *turner-harp*.

harpsecol†, *n.* See *harpsicol*.

harp-shell (härp'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Harpa*. Species such as the East Indian *H. ventricosa* are very common in collections. The shell is large and inflated, yet not capacious enough to hold the whole animal.

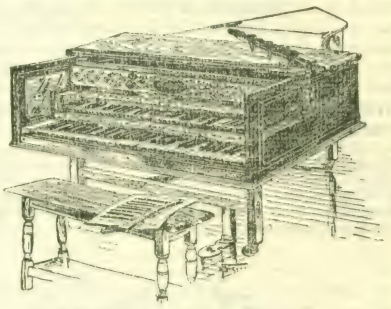


Harp-shell (*Harpa ventricosa*).

harp-shilling (härp'shil″ing), *n.* See *harper*, 2.

harpsichon†, *n.* See *harpsichord*.

harpsichord (härp'si-kôrd), *n.* [Formerly also *arpsichord*; a corrupt form, otherwise perverted *harpsichon*, *harpsicon*, *harpsicol*, *harpsecol*, and even *harpers-cord* (the letter *s* being intrusive); < OF. *harpe-chorde* (= It. *arpicordo*), < *harpe*, harp, + *chorde*, *corde*, chord, cord.] A stringed musical instrument in use in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, which in its form and in the arrangement of the keyboard and strings resembled a piano, but in which the tone was produced by the plucking or snapping of the strings by leather or quill points, which were set in jacks connected by levers with the keys. In form it usually resembled a modern grand pianoforte, though both square and upright varieties were also made. The length of the keyboard was from four to six and a half octaves. The number of separate strings to a key varied from one to four, sometimes including one tuned an octave above the others; the latter variety was called a *double harpsichord*. The tone was weak and tinkling, and gradation of force was impossible. Two key-



Harpsichord in the Washington Mansion, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

boards were sometimes combined, one for soft effects, the other for loud. Numerous devices, usually connected with the jacks, were introduced at different times to secure variety in force, and especially in quality. These mechanisms, which often aimed to simulate the tone-qualities of various orchestral instruments, were usually controlled by stop-knobs near the keyboard. The harpsichord, though essentially different from the pianoforte, was its immediate predecessor. Before 1800 it was regularly used in all dramatic music, especially in accompanying recitatives, and in orchestral music. The conductor usually directed from his seat at a harpsichord placed amid the other instruments.

If he the tinkling *harpsichord* regards
As inoffensive, what offence in cards?
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 148.

Vis-à-vis harpsichord, a harpsichord with keyboards for two performers.

harpsichord-graces (härp'si-kôrd-grā″sez), *n. pl.* Various melodic embellishments, such as turns, trills, etc., introduced freely into music for the harpsichord, mainly to compensate for its unsustainable tone. See *embellishment*, 3, and *grace*, 6.

harpsichordist (härp'si-kôr-dist), *n.* [< *harpsichord* + *-ist*.] A performer upon the harpsichord.

harpsicol†, **harpsecol**† (härp'si-kọl), *n.* A harpsichord.

harpster† (härp'stėr), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hearpestre*, a female harper, < *hearpian*, harp: see *harp* and *-ster*.] A female performer on the harp.

harpstring (härp'string), *n.* [< ME. *harpstryng*, *harpestring*, < AS. *hearpestreng* (= Icel. *hörpustrengr*), < *hearpe*, harp, + *streng*, a string.] One of the strings or cords of a harp.

Of the schepe is cast away no thynge, . . . for *harpestryngis* his ropys seruythe ichoone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

As *harpstrings* are broken asunder
By music they throb to express.
Longfellow, Sandalphon.

harp-style (härp'stīl), *n.* In *music*, a style or method of composition or of performance like that best suited to the harp; especially, a style abounding in arpeggio effects.

harp-treadle (härp'tred″l), *n.* Same as *harp-pedal*.

harpula (här'pū-lą), *n.* A valuable tree, *Harpullia cupanioides*: so called at Chittagong in Bengal. See *Harpullia*.

Harpulia (här-pū'li-ą), *n.* [< *harpula*.] Same as *Harpullia*.

Harpullia (här-pul'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1820), < *harpula*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous trees, belonging to the family *Sapindaceæ* and type of the tribe *Harpullieæ* of Radlkofer, distinguished from related genera by its two-valved capsule with loculicidal dehiscence. It embraces 23 species, mostly natives of tropical Asia, Australia, and Madagascar. They are erect trees with alternate, odd-pinnate leaves, green flowers in racemes or panicles, and large red or orange-colored fruit. The Australian species have an economic importance, either as hardy evergreen shade-trees or for the quality of their wood. *H. Hillii* attains a height of 80 feet, and furnishes the tulip-wood of Queensland, which is valuable for fine cabinet-work. The Moreton bay tulip-wood, *H. pendula*, is equally valuable. *H. cupanioides*, the harpula of India, has long been in cultivation.

Harpullieæ (här-pu-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Harpullia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Sapindaceæ*, established by Radlkofer, embracing the genera *Harpullia*, *Conchopetalum*,

Magonia, Xanthoceras, Ungnadia, and two other little-known genera. See *Harpullia.*

harpy (här'pi), *n.*; pl. *harpies* (-piz). [Early mod. E. *harpie,* < OF. *harpie, harpye,* < L. *harpyia,* usually in pl. *harpyiæ,* < Gr. ἅρπυιαι, pl., the harpies, lit. 'the snatchers,' in Homer a personification of whirlwinds or hurricanes, in later myth. hideous winged creatures (see def. 1); cf. ἅρπη, a certain bird of prey; < ἁρπ-άζ-ειν, snatch, seize, = L. *rapere,* snatch, seize: see *rap*[2], *rapture.*] **1.** In *Gr. myth.,* a winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face and body of a woman and the wings of a bird of prey, with the feet and fingers armed with sharp claws and the face pale with hunger, serving as a minister of divine vengeance, and defiling everything it touched. The harpies were commonly regarded either as two (Aëllo and Ocypete) or three in number, but occasionally several others are mentioned. They were originally conceived of simply as storm-winds sent by the gods to carry off offenders, and were later personified as fair-haired winged maidens, their features and characteristics being more or less repulsive at different times and places. The harpies



Harpies, from a Greek black-figured Vase. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

have been to some extent confounded by modern scholars with the sirens, which, though of kindred origin, were goddesses of melody, even if of a sweetness that was harmful to mankind, and were represented as women in the upper parts of their bodies and as birds below.

> For having caught her Joseph all alone,
> She *Harpie*-like clap'd one bold tallon fast.
> *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, i. 227.

> These prodigies [visions] . . . unspeakable,
> Abominable, strangers at my hearth
> Not welcome, *harpies* miring every dish.
> *Tennyson,* Lucretius.

Hence—**2.** A rapacious, grasping person; one who is repulsively greedy and unfeeling.

> I will . . . do you any embassage . . . rather than hold three words' conference with this *harpy.*
> *Shak.,* Much Ado, ii. 1.

> A company of irreligious *harpies,* scraping, griping catchpoles. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 54.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The harpy-eagle. (*b*) An English book-name of the marsh-harrier or moor-buzzard, *Circus æruginosus.* Also called *white-headed harpy.*—**4.** In *mammal.,* a fruit-bat of the genus *Harpyia.*—**Harpy monument,** a sculptured funeral monument from Xanthus in Lycia. Among the reliefs upon it are four figures of birds with women's heads and arms, each clasping tenderly a small human form evidently representing a soul. These bird-figures were at first held to be harpies, whence the name of the monument. It is now in the British Museum.



Winged Genius, from the Harpy Tomb.

Harpya (här'pi-ä), *n.* Same as *Harpyia.*

harpy-eagle (här'pi-ē″gl), *n.* A very large South American crested eagle, somewhat longer than the golden eagle, and one of the most powerful birds of prey, with enormous beak and talons, crested head, long fan-shaped tail, and rounded wings. See *Harpyia* and *Thrasaëtus.*

harpy-footed (här'pi-fůt″ed), *a.* Having feet like those of a harpy.

> Thither by *harpy-footed* furies haled,
> At certain revolutions all the damn'd
> Are brought. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 596.

Harpyia (här-pi'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *harpyia,* < Gr. ἅρπυια, a harpy: see *harpy.*] **1.** In *mammal.,* a genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ.* The body and limbs are as in *Cynopterus,* the nostrils tubular, the premaxillary bones united in front, 1 incisor and 1 canine in each upper and lower half-jaw, 2 premolars above, 3 below on each side, and 2 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw. There are two species, of the Austromalayan subregion. *Illiger,* 1811.

2. In *ornith.,* either a generic or a specific name of the great harpy-eagle of South Amer-



Harpy-eagle (*Harpyia destructor* or *Thrasaëtus harpyia*).

ica, *Harpyia destructor* or *Thrasaëtus harpyia. G. Cuvier,* 1817.—**3.** In *entom.,* a genus of puss-moths, containing such as the European *H. vinuli:* synonymous in part with *Cerura,* in part with *Stauropus. Ochsenheimer,* 1810.

Also *Harpia, Harpya.*

harquebus†, **arquebus**† (här'-, är'ke-bus), *n.* [Also *harquebuss, harquebuse, arquebus, harquebuze, harcubuse, archibuze* (after It.), *harquebush, hargubush,* etc., in many unstable forms; < F. *harquebuse, arquebuse,* dial. *harkibuse,* after It. *arcobugio, arcobuso,* now *archibugio, archibuso* = Sp. Pg. *arcabuz,* corrupt forms of a form nearer the orig., namely, OF. *hacquebuche, hacquebute,* etc., represented by E. *hackbut:* see *hackbut.* The word, in all forms, became obsolete with the thing; but the form *harquebus,* with many minor variations of spelling, is the one now commonly used by archæologists and historians.] **1.** An old form of hand-firearm. The earliest hand-guns having been mere tubes fired by a burning match applied to the touch-hole, the name *harquebus* was given to a gun fitted with a match-holder which came down upon the priming-pan when a trigger was pulled. Later, when the wheel-lock was introduced, a piece fitted with it was still called a *harquebus.* After the musket had been introduced into the French army (about 1575), the harquebus remained the favorite weapon of private persons, because it was lighter and was supposed to have greater precision. It was not a heavy arm, and was rarely fired from a rest, except by horsemen, who had a light rest secured to the saddle-bow. But during the sixteenth century many experiments were made with firearms throwing balls of six or even four to the pound, mounted on swivels, for rampart-defense, and these, when fitted with a match-lock, were called *great harquebuses;* in like manner *arquebuse à croc,* or 'with a rest,' was a name given to a heavy but still portable weapon, which was superseded by the musket.

> They [the Janizaries] serve with *harquebushes,* armed besides with cymiters and hatchets.
> *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 38.

> A chance-medley combat ensued, with lances, *arquebuses,* cross-bows, and scimetars. *Irving,* Granada, p. 452.

> Such fine results had been obtained by the English longbow men that, although in the time of Henry VIII. the *arquebus* had been brought to a far more perfect state than when first introduced, it was forbidden by Act of Parliament to be used, or even to be possessed, by any of the king's subjects. *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 11.

2. A harquebusier.

> He marcheth in the middle, guarded about
> With full five hundred *harquebuze* on foot.
> *Peele,* Battle of Alcazar, iv. 1.

Double harquebus, a harquebus with two locks, either both of the same mechanism and merely as a precaution against the inferior workmanship of the day, or one a match-lock and the other a flint- or wheel-lock.

harquebusade†, **arquebusade**† (här″-, är″ke-bus-ād'), *n.* [F. *arquebusade,* shot of a harquebus (*eau d'arquebusade,* a remedy for gunshot wounds), < *arquebuse,* a harquebus: see *harquebus.*] **1.** The firing of a harquebus; a discharge of harquebuses.

> The soldiers discharged a salve of *harqubusaides* on the poor people.
> *Roger Williams,* Brief Discourse of War (1590).

2. A lotion applied to gunshot wounds, sprains, bruises, etc. Also *harquebusade-water.*

> You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water which you sent her. *Chesterfield.*

harquebusier†, **arquebusier**† (här″-, är″ke-bus-ēr'), *n.* [Also *harquebussier, arquebuseer, harcubusier,* etc.; < F. *arquebusier* (ML. *arcubusarius*), < *arquebuse, harquebuse,* harquebus: see *harquebus.* Cf. *hackbutter.*] A soldier armed with a harquebus.

> He giueth to his *Harcubusiers* certaine allowance for powder and shot. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 239.

> Well fare an old *harquebuzier* yet,
> Could prime his powder, and give fire, and hit,
> All in a twinkling! *B. Jonson,* Alchemist, v. 3.

> The Spanish *arquebusiers,* screened by their defences, poured a galling fire into the dense masses of the enemy. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

harr[1]† (här), *n.* Same as *har*[1].

harr[2] (här), *v. i.* [A var. of *hurr,* or an aspirated form of *arr*[3].] To snarl like a dog. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

harr[3] (här), *n.* Same as *har*[2].

harra (har'ä), *n.* See *hara-nut.*

harrage† (har'āj), *v. t.* A corrupt form of *harass,* perhaps confused with *harry.*

> Of late the Danes . . . had *harraged* all this countrey. *Fuller,* Hist. Camb. Univ., i.

harrageous†, *a.* See *harageous.*

harrald†, *n.* An old form of *herald.*

harras†, *n.* See *haras.*

harrass†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *harass.*

harrateen†, **harateen**† (har-a-tēn'), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A coarse linen cloth, mentioned as late as 1739.

> Mean time, thus silver'd with meanders gay,
> In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines,
> Perchance of tabby or of *harrateen*
> Not ill expressive. *Shenstone,* Economy, iii.

> You never saw such a wretched hovel, lean, unpainted, and half its nakedness barely shaded with *harateen* stretched till it cracks. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 4.

harridan (har'i-dan), *n.* [Origin uncertain; supposed by Skeat to be a variant of OF. *aridelle, haridelle,* a worn-out horse, a lean, ill-favored jade, F. a jade, a thin scraggy woman (cf. *jade*[1], similarly used); appar. dim. < *aride,* dry, withered: see *arid.*] An odious old woman; a hag; a vixenish woman.

> I have a scheme to see you shortly with the old *harridan's* consent, and even to make her a go-between in our interview. *Sheridan,* The Rivals, iii. 3

> Such a weak, watery, wicked old *harridan* substituted for the pretty creature I had been used to see. *De Quincey,* Secret Societies, i

harrier[1] (har'i-ėr), *n.* [< *hare*[1] + *-ier*[1].] A small kind of hound employed in hunting the hare. There are particular breeds of the harrier, as the large slow-hunting harrier and the little fox-beagle, and a cross-breed between these. In all the scent is extremely keen, which enables them to follow all the doublings of the hare. Also spelled *harier.*

harrier[2] (har'i-ėr), *n.* [< *harry* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *harrower*[2].] **1.** One who harries. See *harry, v.*

> She [Grandeur] hides her mountains and her sea
> From the *harriers* of scenery,
> Who hunt down sunsets, and huddle and bay,
> Mouthing and mumbling the dying day.
> *Lowell,* Appledore.

2. A bird of prey of the family *Falconidæ,* subfamily *Circinæ,* and genus *Circus.* There are about 12 species, of most parts of the world, of light build, small-bodied in proportion to the length of wing and tail, with a rather long and slender scaly shank, untoothed bill, large external ear-parts, and a ruff or disk somewhat like an owl's. The best-known species is the European hen-harrier or ringtail, *Circus cyaneus,* from which the common marsh-hawk of America, *C. hudsonius,* scarcely differs. (See cut under *Circinæ.*) The European marsh-harrier is *C. æruginosus.* (See *harpy,* 3 (*b*).) Montagu's harrier is another species, *C. cinerascens.* The males of the harriers differ much from the females, being bluish above instead of dark-brown, and are often called *blue-hawks.*

> It [a pheasant] was immediately pursued by the blue hawk, known by the name of the hen-*harrier.*
> *Gilbert White,* Nat. Hist. of Selborne, Obs. on Birds.

harriment (har'i-ment), *n.* [Sc. also *herriment;* < *harry* + *-ment.*] Harrying; vexation; trouble.

> Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
> The *herryment* and ruin of the country.
> *Burns,* Brigs of Ayr.

Harrington (har'ing-ton), *n.* [So called because the patent for issuing it was first granted (in 1613) to Lord Harrington.] A brass farthing-token current in England under James I. and Charles I.



Obverse. Reverse.

Harrington of James I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one *Harrington.*
> *Sir H. Wotton,* Letters, p. 558.

> I will not bate a *Harrington* of the sum.
> *B. Jonson,* Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

harringtonite (har'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [< *Harrington* (a proper name) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.,* same as *mesolite.*

Harrington knot. See *knot*[1].

harrisht, *a.* An obsolete form of *harsh*.

harrisite (har'is-īt), *n.* [< *Harris* (a proper name) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral having the composition of chalcocite and the cleavage of galena, probably a pseudomorph, found at the Canton mine in the State of Georgia.

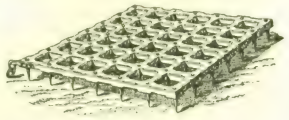
Harris's finch. See *finch*[1].

harrot†, *n.* [< ME. *harrot:* see *herald.*] An obsolete variant of *herald.*

Ryght sone were thay reddy on every syde,
For the *harrotes* betwyxte thame fast dyde ryde.
MS. Lansdowne, 208, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

The first red herring that was broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen do I fetch my pedigree from, by the *harrot's* book. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

harrow[1] (har'ō), *n.* [< ME. *harow, harowe, haru, harwe,* < AS. (gloss) *hearge*, a harrow, = D. *hark* = MLG. *harke, herke*, LG. *hark*, a rake (> G. *harke*, a rake), = Icel. *herfi*, a harrow, = Sw. *harf*, a harrow (Sw. *harka*, a rake, from LG.), = Dan. *harv*, a harrow. Root unknown; the forms are somewhat discordant. The F. *herse*, a harrow, is different: see *hearse*[1].] An implement, usually formed of pieces of timber or bars of metal crossing one another and set with iron teeth (also called *tines*), drawn (usually by one corner) over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown. A similar implement is drawn by a boat or vessel over oyster-beds to clear them of marine plants and objectionable substances.


Common Harrow.

He . . . cut them with saws, and with *harrows* of iron, and with axes. 1 Chron. xx. 3.

O that a pot of siluer once would cracke
Beneath my *harrow*, by Alcides sent.
Beaumont, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii.

Chain harrow, an implement consisting of a congeries of iron rings, used for covering grass-seeds, and especially for separating weeds from the earth or clods in which they are enveloped.—**Revolving harrow**, a harrow the teeth of which are arranged on radiating arms in a frame pivoted to the draft-gear so that it can rotate in a horizontal plane in order to assist the tearing or raking action of the teeth.—**Under the harrow**, in a state of uneasiness or misery.

Folks work harder to enjoy themselves than at anything else I know. Half of them spend more money than they can afford to, and keep *under the harrow* all the time, just because they see others spend money.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 186.

harrow[1] (har'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *harowen, harewen, harwen* = Sw. *harfva* = Dan. *harve*, harrow, = D. G. *harken*, rake; from the noun.] **1.** To draw a harrow over; break or tear with a harrow: as, to *harrow* land or ground.

Let the Volsces
Plough Rome, and *harrow* Italy. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

And ye maun *harrow* 't wi' a thorn,
And hae your wark done ere the morn.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

2. To tear or lacerate as if by a harrow; torment; harass.

Bern. Looks it not like the king? mark it, Horatio.
Hor. Most like: it *harrows* me with fear and wonder.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips. *Rowe.*

harrow[2]† (har'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *harwen, herwen* (as mod. E. *harry*, < ME. *herien*), < AS. *hergian*, harry, ravage: see *harry.*] To ravage; despoil; vex: same as *harry.*

Thus Ihesus Crist *harewide* helle,
And ledde hise louers to paradijs.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

The king, . . . meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon*, Hist. Henry VII.

harrow[3]† (har'ō), *interj.* [Also written *harow*, early mod. E. also *haroll;* < ME. *harrow, harrowe, haro,* < OF. *haro, harou, harau, harol*, an exclamation, perhaps a call for help, < OS. *herod*, OHG. *herot*, here, hither, < OS. *her*, OHG. *her, hera*, = E. *here.* Cf. OHG. *harēn*, MHG. *haren, harn*, call out, shout.] **1.** Help! hallo! hello! an exclamation, as of distress or surprise: used by heralds to attract attention.

They criden, "Out! *harrow* and weylaway."
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 560.

2. A cry for assistance raised in Normandy by any one wronged (*Mayhew* and *Skeat*); whence, a cry to disperse trespassers in the Channel Islands and Normandy. If the crier does not then begin action, the trespasser may, for the cry is an accusation.

harrow[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *harrowe;* < *harrow*[3], *interj.*] Disturbance; cry; uproar.

Helpe! Belsabub! to bynde ther boyes,
Such *harrowe* was neuer are herde in helle.
York Plays, p. 377.

harrower[1] (har'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *harrow*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who harrows.

harrower[2] (har'ō-ėr), *n.* [< ME. **harowere, harwere;* < *harrow*[2] + *-er*[1]; = *harrier*[2], q. v.] **1.** One who harrows or despoils.

We xulle telle
Be dale and hylle
How *harwere* of helle
Was born this nyght.
Coventry Plays, p. 159.

2. A species of hawk; a harrier.

harrowing[1] (har'ō-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *harrow*[1], *v. t.*] Heart-rending; excruciating; distressful; tragic: as, the *harrowing* details of a murder.

My soul with *harrowing* anguish torn,—
This for my Chieftain have I borne!
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 6.

harrowing[2]† (har'ō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *harrowinge, harowinge*, earlier *hergung*, etc.: see *harrying.*] Same as *harrying.*

harrowingly (har'ō-ing-li), *adv.* In a harrowing manner; excruciatingly.

harry (har'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *harried*, ppr. *harrying.* [(1) < ME. *haryen, harien, herien* (as mod. *harrow*[2], < ME. *harwen, herwen*), earlier *hergien,* < AS. *hergian* (= OHG. *harjōn, herjōn, fir-herjōn*, MHG. *hern, ver-hergen, ver-hern*, G. *ver-heeren* = Icel. *herja* = Sw. *härja* = Dan. *hærje, hærge*), lay waste, ravage, harry, lit. overrun with an army, < *here*, an army, in particular the enemy, = OS. *heri* = OFries. *hiri, here* = D. *heer, heir* = MLG. (in comp.) *here-, her-* (*here-strate, her-getoch*) = OHG. *heri, hari*, MHG. *here*, G. *heer* = Icel. *hēre* (for *heri*) = Sw. *här* = Dan. *hær* = Goth. *harjis*, a host, army, = OBulg. *kara*, strife, = Lith. *karas*, war, = Lett. *karsch*, war, tumult, = OPruss. *karjis*, army; cf. Zend *kāra*, army. The AS. *here*, an army, host, is lost in E., but is represented by various derivatives and compounds, namely, *harry* and its doublet *harrow*[2], *heriot, herring*, and, indirectly, *harbor*[1], *herald*, the proper name *Harold*, etc. (2) With this verb of AS. origin is mixed another of F. origin, of similar form and related meaning, namely, ME. *haryen, harien* (mod. E. also *hare*[2]), < OF. *harier, harer*, draw, drag.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a hostile incursion upon; ravage by war or invasion; make forced exactions upon; harass by rapacity or violent demands; despoil; strip; rob.

They [the Clans] will admit of no Sheriff into their Country, nor appear before the English Courts of Justice; and thereupon *harried* all the Country with Fire and Sword.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 365.

Our souldiors in manner of a tempestuous whirlewind, carrying and *harrying* the riches of the barbarians, wasted whatsoever stood in their way.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

Mony a kittywake's and lungie's nest hae I *harried* up amang thae very black rocks. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

During the past twenty years every shire in Wessex had been *harried* [by pirates] again and again.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 389.

His agent, while he *harried* the tenants to supply his master's demands, plundered Illustrissimo frightfully.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

2†. To trouble; vex; harass; agitate; tease; harrow.

I repent me much
That so I *harried* him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3.

3†. To draw or drag violently.

Haried forth by arme, foot, and too.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1868.

II. *intrans.* To make harassing incursions.

What made your rogueships,
Harrying for victuals here?
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

Harry Dutchman. See *Dutchman.*

harry-gad, harry-gaud (har'i-gad, -gâd), *n.* [Appar. < *Harry*, used, as also in *harry-ruffian*, somewhat like *Jack* (implying a wild or reckless person), + *gad*[2], *gaud.*] A wild or reckless person. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Harry-groat†, *n.* A groat coined in the reign of Henry VIII. There were several kinds.

Spurroyals, *Harry-groats*, or such odde coine.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, ii. 3.

A piece of antiquity, sir; 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old *Harry groat.*
Marmion, Antiquary.

harrying (har'i-ing), *n.* [< ME. *heriunge, hergung* (also *harrowinge, harowing*, mod. *harrowing*), < AS. *hergung* (= OHG. *heruinga, herunga*, MHG. *herunge*, G. *ver-heerung*), ravaging, < *hergian*, ravage, despoil, harry: see *harry.*] Ravaging; spoliation.—**Harrying or harrowing of hell**†, the spoliation of hell—that is, the delivery by Christ, upon his descent into hell after his crucifixion, of the souls of the righteous who had been there held captive by Satan: a favorite subject of homily and allusion in the middle ages.

Harry-long-legs (har'i-lông'legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 1. [Eng.]

That the males of some Diptera fight together is certain; for Prof. Westwood has several times seen this with some species of Tipula or *Harry-long-legs.*
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 339.

harry-ruffian†, *n.* [Cf. *harry-gad.*] Same as *harry-gad.*

Ould *Harry-ruffians*, bankerupts, southsayers,
And youth whose cousenage is as old as theirs.
Bp. Corbet, Elegy on Bp. Ravis.

harrysoph (har-i-sof'), *n.* [A familiar reduction of *Henry-sophister* (NL. pl. *Sophistæ Henriciani*—Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., 1678, p. 299); < *Harry* (King Henry VIII.) + *sophister*, in ref. to some foundation by that king. Usually regarded as a humorous perversion of an alleged Gr. **ἐρισοφος*, very wise, < *ἐρι-*, an intensive prefix, + *σοφός*, wise.] In the University of Cambridge, England, a student who, having attained sufficient standing to take the degree of B. A., declares himself a candidate for a degree in law or medicine.

harsh (härsh), *a.* [Formerly sometimes *harrish*, E. dial. also *hash*, < ME. *harsk*, also *hask*, rough ("*harske* or *haske*, as sundry frutys"—Prompt. Parv.), < OSw. *harsk*, Sw. *härsk, härsken*, rank, rancid, rusty, = Dan. *harsk*, rancid, = G. *harsch*, harsh, rough; not found in AS., OHG., or Icel.; prob. connected with *hard*, q. v., the *d* being early lost, and the term. being ult. the same as *-ish*[1]. Cf. *rash*[1].] **1.** Rough to the touch or to any of the senses; sharp or sour to the taste, discordant to the ear, inharmonious to the eye, etc.; grating; rasping; acrid; irritating: as, a *harsh* surface; *harsh* fruit; a *harsh* voice; a *harsh* combination of colors.

Sorbum, an *harrysshe* pear. *Sir T. Elyot.*

They [plums] that ar litle ones, and harde, and *harrish* taste, ar sterk noughts. *Turner*, Herbal (1562).

Black feels as if you were feeling needles' points, or some *harsh* sand; and red feels very smooth. *Boyle.*

I met my lady once;
A woman like a butt, and *harsh* as crabs.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

The haze of the October afternoon . . . blended in all and sundry of the local colors, *harsh* and harmonious, into one pleasant bit of gleaming tone.
G. H. Boughton, Artist Strolls in Holland, vi.

2. Hard or severe in effect; of such a nature as to be repellent from any physical point of view.

The valleyes and sides of the hills very fertile, but the mountaines *harsh*, and of a sulphurous composition.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 272.

He who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender than the physician to the patient, when he prescribes *harsh* remedies to an inveterate disease.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., To the Reader.

3. Repugnant to the mind or the sensibilities; mentally or morally forbidding; hard to bear, endure, resolve upon, etc.

The very shining force of excellent virtue, though in a very *harrish* subject, had wrought a kind of reverence in them. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not *harsh* and crabbed, as dull fools suppose.
Milton, Comus, l. 477.

Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies.
Jer. Taylor.

But, like all compulsory legislation, that of Nature is *harsh* and wasteful in its operation.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 34.

4. Austere in character or severe in action; stern; hard; unkind.

He was a wise man and an eloquent, but in his character *harsh* and haughty. *Bacon.*

Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this *harsh* world draw thy breath in pain.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

A *harsh* Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild Daughter. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 53.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Severe, Rigorous*, etc. (see *austere*); acrimonious, ill-natured, ill-tempered, uncivil, ungracious, churlish, brutal.

harsh†, *v. i.* [< *harsh, a.*] To sound harshly; crack. *Davies.*

At length with rounsefal from stock vntruncked y[t] *harsshe*th. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 655.

harshen (här'shn), *v. t.* [< *harsh* + *-en*[1] (3).] **1.** To render harsh; make hard and rough.

His brow was wrinkled now, his features *harshened.*
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xi.

2. To render peevish, morose, or austere.

Three years of prison might be some excuse for a soured and *harshened* spirit. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxii.

[Rare in both uses.]

harshly (härsh'li), *adv.* In a harsh manner; roughly; austerely; unkindly.

He plied his ear with truths,
Not *harshly* thunder'd forth, or rudely press'd,
But like his purpose, gracious, kind, and sweet.
Cowper, Task, vi. 503.

harshness (härsh'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harrishness*; < *harsh* + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being harsh.

Dates, if they be eaten, they are good for the *harrishenes* or roughnes of the throte. *Turner*, Herbal (1562).

If they differ from the verses of others, they differ for the worse; for they are too often distinguished by repulsive *harshness*. *Johnson*, Milton.

'Tis not enough no *harshness* give offence,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 364.

=**Syn.** *Asperity*, etc. (see *acrimony*); austerity, churlishness, rigor, roughness, bluntness, hardness, sternness, cruelty, rudeness; discordance, dissonance.

harsk†, *a.* See *harsh*.

harslet, *n.* See *haslet*.

harst (härst), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *harvest*.

harstigite (härs'ti-gīt), *n.* [< *Harstig* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A silicate of aluminium, manganese, calcium, and magnesium, occurring in yellow to brown orthorhombic crystals at the Harstig mine, Paysberg, Sweden.

harstrong† (här'strông), *n.* [Also *horestrang*, *horestrong* (with same initial element as *horehound*, *hoarhound*); < D. *harstrang*, < G. *harnstrenge*, strangury, < *harn*, urine, + *strang*, a string (*strangieren*, strangle): see *strangle*.] *Peucedanum officinale*, a common umbelliferous plant of Europe, formerly used in medicine. See *Peucedanum*. An extract called *peucedanin* was obtained from the root, which has been found to be identical with imperatorin, extracted from the masterwort, *Imperatoria Ostruthium*. It has the chemical formula $C_{16}H_{16}O_4$.

hart1 (härt), *n.* [< ME. *hart*, *hert*, *heort*, < AS. *heort*, *heorot* = D. *hert* = OHG. *hiruz*, *hirz*, MHG. *hirz*, G. *hirss*, now *hirsch* = Icel. *hjörtr* = Sw. Dan. *hjort*, a hart; with formative *-t*, = L. *cervus* = W. *carw*, a hart, stag; lit. 'horned,' = Gr. κεραός, horned, < κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, akin to E. *horn*: see *horn*.] **1.** The male of the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, the female of which is called *hind*; a stag, especially an adult stag or male red deer after its fifth year, when the sur-royal or crown-antler has appeared. The term belongs properly to the species named, but is extended to related kinds of deer. See *antler*, *hind*1, *stag*.

The werwolf an huge *hert* hadde hunted.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2569.

There are wild Bores & wild *Harts* in that Forrest [Veronne]. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 13.

A creature that was current then
In these wild woods, the *hart* with golden horns.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

My blood leaped as nimbly and joyously as a young *hart* on the mountains of Bether.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 52.

2. In *her.*, a stag used as a bearing. It is taken as a stag in its sixth year or older, but the word *stag* is not used in blazon.—**Hart of grease.** See *grease*, 2.—**Hart of ten**, a hart with ten tines or branches on his horns.

Scar. A great, large deer!
Rob. What head?
John. Forked: a *hart of ten*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Hart royal. "A hart that escapes after having been pursued by royalty was ever afterward termed a *hart royal*; and if the king or queen made proclamation for his safe return, he was then called a *hart royal proclaimed*." (*Halliwell.*)—**Hart's black.** See *black*.

hart2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heart*.

hartal (här'tâl), *n.* [Hind. *hartāl*.] Orpiment.

hartbeest, hartbeest (härt'bēst), *n.* [South-★African D. *hartebeest*, < *harte*, appar. a modification (after E. *hart*?) of D. *hert* (= E. *hart*1), + *beest* = E. *beast*.] A large African antelope, *Alcelaphus caama*. Also called *caama*.

I have seen, at break of day, *hartebeeste*, wildebeeste, eland, and sassabi within easy rifle range of my position.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 618.

hartberry (härt'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hartberries* (-iz). [ME. not found; AS. *heort-*, *heorot-*, *heorutberge*, berry of the buckthorn, < *heort*, *heorot*, hart, + *berie*, *berge*, berry.] The bilberry of Europe or blueberry of Scotland, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. See *bilberry*. Also called *hart-crop*.

hart-clover†, *n.* [ME. *herteclover*, *hartclaver* (glossing L. *trifolium*), < AS. *heort-clāfre*, *heorot-clāfre*, glossing *cynocephaleon* and *camedris*, < *heort*, *heorot*, hart, + *clæfre*, clover.] A plant, *Melilotus officinalis*. Also *heart-clover*.

hart-crop (härt'krop), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. *heorot-crop* (once), a plant, appar. buckthorn, or perhaps hartwort, < *heorot*, hart, + *crop*, crop.] Same as *hartberry*.

hartet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heart*.

hartebeest, *n.* See *hartbeest*.

harten†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *hearten*.

Hartford fern. Same as *climbing-fern*.

hartin (här'tin), *n.* [< (*Ober*)*hart* (see def.) + *-in*2.] A fossil resin ($C_{10}H_{17}O$) resembling hartite, massive, but crystallizing from rock-oil in needles belonging to the trimetric system. It is found in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

hartite (här'tīt), *n.* [< (*Ober*)*hart* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A fossil resin (C_3H_5) resembling hartin, and found like it in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria.

Hartleian (härt'lē-an), *a.* Pertaining or relating to David Hartley, M. D. (1705–57), an English metaphysician generally regarded as the founder of the associationist school. His "Observations on Man" was published in 1749.

Their mode of thinking [that of the Philosophic Radicals] was . . . a combination of Bentham's point of view with . . . the *Hartleian* metaphysics.
J. S. Mill, Autobiog., p. 105.

Hartogia (här-tō'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., named after John *Hartog*, an early traveler.] An untenable name for *Mystrothamnus*, a genus of plants, of the family *Celastraceæ*. It is distinguished by having the stamens located between the lobes of the disk, and by its ovoid fruit and serrate leaves. The only species, *M. Africanus* (*Hartogia Capensis* of Linnæus), is a small tree of South Africa. Its wood is remarkably hard, tough, fine-grained, and susceptible of polish. The Dutch colonists call it *ladle-wood*, from the chief use to which they put it. Also used for veneering.

hartroyal (härt'roi″al), *n.* **1**†. Same as *hart royal* (which see, under *hart*1).—**2.** A plant, a species of plantain.

hart's-ballst (härts'bâlz), *n.* Same as *hart's-truffles*.

hart's-clover (härts'klō″vėr), *n.* [Cf. *hart-clover*.] A plant, *Melilotus officinalis*, the yellow melilot: so called, it is said, because deer delight to feed on it. Also called *hart's-trefoil*.

hart's-eyet, *n.* Wild dittany. *Topsell.*

hartshorn (härts'hôrn), *n.* [= D. *hartshoorn*; ★as *hart's*, poss., + *horn*; cf. G. *hirschhorn* = Sw. *hjorthorn* = Dan. *hjortehorn*.] **1.** The antler of the hart or stag, *Cervus elaphus*. The constituent elements of deciduous antlers differ materially from those of persistent horns, as of the ox, and are identical, or nearly so, with those of bone. These antlers were formerly much used as a source of ammonia, and the products of their distillation were employed in medicine under the name of the *volatile salt of hartshorn*, or *spirit of hartshorn*; but they have now been superseded by simpler preparations of ammonia and ammonium carbonate, often called by the same name. See *ammonia*, 1.

Hartshorn has been usually imported into this country from Germany, in the form of shavings. These are without smell and taste, pliable, and of an ivory yellow color.
U. S. Dispensatory, p. 1659.

2. Spirit of hartshorn; ammonia.—**3.** In *bot.* See *hartshorn-plantain*.—**Jelly of hartshorn**, a nutritive jelly formerly obtained from shavings of the horns of harts, now procured from shavings of the bones of calves.

hartshorn-plantain (härts'hôrn-plan″tān), *n.* A species of plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*, common in Europe: so called from its furcated leaves. See *buck's-horn*.

hart's-thorn (härts'thôrn), *n.* The plant *Rhamnus cathartica*. See *buckthorn*, 1.

hart's-tongue (härts'tung), *n.* [< ME. *hertes tunge*, *hertys tonge*, *hertes tounge*; not found in AS.; = MHG. *hirzes zunge*, G. *hirschzunge*.] A fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium* (*Scolopendrium vulgare*), with long simple fronds; also, rarely, *Olfersia cervina*. See *Scolopendrium*.

hart's-trefoil (härts'trē″foil), *n.* Same as *hart's-clover*.

hart's-truffles (härts'truf″lz), *n.* A fungus, *Elaphomyces cervinus*, supposed to be an aphrodisiac, now sold under the name of *lycoperdon nuts*. Formerly also called *hart's-balls* and *deer-balls*.

hartwort (härt'wėrt), *n.* One of several umbelliferous plants of the genera *Tordylium*, *Seseli*, and *Bupleurum*, especially *Tordylium maximum*, of central Europe and the Mediterranean region, and also sparingly found in England. See *Tordylium*.

harum-scarum (hăr'um-skăr'um), *a.* and *n.* [Also formerly *harem-scarem*; a riming compound of uncertain elements, now appar. accom. to *hare*1, as a type of unreasoning haste and instability, and to *scare*, in allusion to its timidity. Cf. E. dial. *havey-scavey*, helter-skelter (in Cumberland), also wavering, doubtful (Grose).] **I.** *a.* Harebrained; flighty; giddy; rash.

He seemed a mighty rattling *harem-scarem* gentleman.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 358.

She was one of the first who brought what I call *harum-scarum* manners into fashion.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, iii.

Don't take these flights
Upon moon-shiny nights,
With gay *harum-scarum* young men.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 162.

They had a quarrel with Sir Thomas Newcome's own son, a *harum-scarum* lad, who ran away, and then was sent to India. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, v.

II. *n.* A giddy, harebrained, or rash person.

When I married I was a girl like you, only ten times wilder, the greatest *harum-scarum* in the county!
Mrs. Craik, Agatha's Husband, xii.

haruspex (ha-rus'peks), *n.*; pl. *haruspices* (-pi-sēz). [L., also written, less correctly, *aruspex*, lit. inspector of entrails, < **haru-* = Skt. *hira*, entrails (akin to χολάδες, entrails, χορδή, gut (> ult. E. *cord*1, *chord*, q. v.), and to E. *yarn*, q. v.), + *specere*, view, inspect: see *species*, *spectacle*, etc. Cf. L. *hariolus*, a soothsayer, a word containing the same element *haru-*: see *hariolation*.] One of a class of minor priests or soothsayers in ancient Rome, of Etrurian origin, whose function it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them, as well as by certain natural phenomena, to interpret the will of the gods. Their duties were thus similar to those of the augurs, who, however, occupied a much higher position in the state.

A little after the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, the *haruspices* ordered the temples of the deities to be demolished. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

"Am I to be frightened," he said, in answer to some report of the *haruspices*, "because a sheep is without a heart?" *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 510.

haruspication (ha-rus-pi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *haruspex* (*-spic-*) + *-ation*.] The act or practice of prognosticating by the inspection of the entrails of animals slain in sacrifice; divination.

Haruspication belongs, among the lower races, especially to the Malays and Polynesians, and to various Asiatic tribes. . . . Captain Burton's account from Central Africa perhaps fairly displays its symbolic principle. He describes the mganga or sorcerer taking an ordeal by killing and splitting a fowl and inspecting its inside; i. blackness or blemish appears about the wings, it denotes the treachery of children and kinsmen; the backbone convicts the mother and grandmother; the tail shows that the criminal is the wife, etc.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 111.

haruspice (ha-rus'pis), *n.* [< L. *haruspex*, pl. *haruspices*: see *haruspex*.] Same as *haruspex*.

haruspices, *n.* Plural of *haruspex*.

haruspicy (ha-rus'pi-si), *n.* [< L. *haruspicium*, the inspection of victims, < *haruspex*, haruspex: see *haruspex*.] Same as *haruspication*. Also *aruspicy*. See *haruspex*.

harvest (här'vest), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. contr. *harrest*, *harst*, *hairst*, < ME. *harvest*, *hervest*, *herfest*, harvest, autumn, < AS. *hærfest*, autumn (as one of the four seasons *lencten*, *sumor*, *hærfest*, *winter*, without reference, except by implication, to the gathering of crops), = D. *herfst*, OD. also *harvest*, autumn, = OHG. *herbist*, MHG. *herbest*, autumn, harvest, G. *herbst*, autumn, dial. harvest, vintage. The Scand. forms are contracted (in such a way as to suggest a conformation to OF. *Aoust*, August, also harvest-time, Bret. *eost* = D. *oogst*, harvest, < L. *Augustus*, August): Icel. *haust* = Sw. Dan. *höst*, autumn. The fact that harvest in its earliest use (AS.) had no direct reference to the gathering of crops (see above) is against the current association of the word with L. *carpere*, pluck, Gr. καρπός, fruit.] **1**†. The third season of the year; autumn; fall.

Heruest with the heite & the high sun
Was comyn into colde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12465.

2. The season of gathering the ripened crops; specifically, the time of reaping and gathering grain.

He that sleepeth in *harvest* is a son that causeth shame.
Prov. x. 5.

Clar. O, do not slander him, for he is kind.
1 Murd. Right, as snow in *harvest*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

3. A crop or crops gathered or ready to be gathered; specifically, ripe grain reaped, and stored in stacks or barns; hence, a supply of anything gathered at maturity and stored up: as, a *harvest* of nuts, or of ice.

To glean the broken ears after the man
That the main *harvest* reaps.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

Heavy *harvests* nod beneath the snow.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 78.

No more shall . . . Peace
Pipe on her pastoral hillock a languid note,
And watch her *harvest* ripen.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

Hence—**4.** The product of any labor, or the result of any course of action; gain; result; effect; consequence.

What is that to him that reaps not *harvest* of his youthful joys? *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

5. The act or process of harvesting.

Look on the fields; for they are white already to *harvest*. John iv. 35.

The peasants urge their *harvest*, ply the fork.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 214.

To owe one a day in harvest, to owe a good deed when it shall be most needed, in return for a favor received.

Heark thee, man, I *owe thee a day in harst*; . . . I'll pay up your thousan pund Scots. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

harvest (här'vest), *v. t.* [< ME. *hervesten* = OD. *herfsten* = G. *herbsten*, draw near autumn, dial. harvest, = Icel. *hausta*, draw near autumn, = Sw. *hösta* = Dan. *höste*, harvest; from the noun.] To reap or gather, as corn and other crops, for the use of man and beast: often used figuratively.

Men *hervesten* the corn twyes a zeer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 300.

I have seen a stock of reeds *harvested* and stacked, worth two or three hundred pounds. *Pennant*, Tour in Scotland.

harvest-apple (här'vest-ap″l), *n.* A small early variety of apple ripening in August.

harvest-bells (här'vest-belz), *n.* A beautiful gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, found in nearly all parts of Europe, but rare in England. It is a perennial herb nearly a foot high, with linear leaves, and bright-blue corolla an inch and a half long, striate with fine greenish lines. It blooms in harvest-time, whence the name.

harvest-bug (här'vest-bug), *n.* **1.** Same as *harvest-tick*.

This animal (which we call a *harvest bug*) is very minute, . . . of a bright scarlet colour, and of the genus of Acarus.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxxiv.

2. Same as *harvest-fly*. [New Eng.]

harvest-doll (här'vest-dol), *n.* Same as *harvest-queen*.

harvester (här'ves-tėr), *n.* **1.** One who harvests.

Would she were mine, and I to-day,
Like her, a *harvester* of hay.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

2. A machine for gathering field-crops, such as grain, beans, flax, potatoes, etc.; specifically, a reaping-machine. Any machine for gathering field-crops is called a *harvester*, except the grass-cutting machines, which are called *mowers* or *mowing-machines*; any grain-harvesting machine also, except the heading-machine, is called a *reaper*. See *mower* and *reaper*.

3. A harvest-spider or harvestman.

harvest-feast (här'vest-fēst), *n.* A feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.

harvest-field (här'vest-fēld), *n.* A field from which a harvest is gathered.

The country people bring home from the *harvest field* . . . a figure made with corn, round which the men and the women were promiscuously singing, and preceded by a piper or a drum. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 468.

My brother James is in the *harvest-field*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

harvest-fish (här'vest-fish), *n.* **1.** The butterfish, dollar-fish, or lafayette, *Poronotus triacanthus*. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**2.** Another species of *Stromateidæ*, *Peprilus paru*, distinguished by the production of the anterior dorsal and anal rays and the suborbicular body. It visits the North American coast in the autumn, at harvest-time.

harvest-fly (här'vest-flī), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Cicadidæ*; a lyerman. *Cicada tibicen* is known as the *dog-day harvest-fly* in the United States; it is a near relative of the seventeen-year cicada, and, like it, is often called *locust*. Sometimes called *harvest-bug*.

harvest-goose (här'vest-gös), *n.* Same as *stubble-goose*.

harvest-home (här'vest-hōm'), *n.* **1.** The time of gathering the harvest; the bringing home of the harvest; hence, any opportunity for making advantage or gain.

And his chin, new reap'd,
Show'd like a stubble-land at *harvest-home*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. A festival held by the English peasantry in August in honor of the homing of the harvest. It was formerly observed by farm-laborers, servants, and the whole rural community, with universal merrymaking, feasting, songs and dances, and processions of oxen and horses with decorated carts and implements of husbandry. At present little remains of this custom but a supper.

As we were returning to our inn [in or near Windsor], we happened to meet some country people celebrating their *harvest-home*: their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed, by which perhaps they signify Ceres; this they keep moving about, while the men and women, and men and maid servants, riding through the streets in the cart, shout as loud as they can till they arrive at the barn.
Hentzner (end of 16th century), quoted in Strutt's Sports [and Pastimes, p. 467.

3. The song sung at this festival.

Crown'd with the eares of corne, now come
And, to the pipe, sing *harvest-home*. *Herrick.*

We have ploughed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
We have brought home every load,
Hip, hip, hip, *Harvest home!*
Hone's Every-Day Book, II. 1164.

harvesting-machine (här'ves-ting-ma-shēn″). *n.* A harvester. See *harvester*, 2.

harvest-lady (här'vest-lā″di), *n.* The second reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]

harvestless (här'vest-les), *a.* Without harvest.

These judgments on the land—
Harvestless autumns, horrible agues, plague.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 1.

harvest-lord (här'vest-lôrd), *n.* The head reaper at the harvest, or the first reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]

harvest-louse (här'vest-lous), *n.* Same as *harvest-tick*.

harvestman (här'vest-man), *n.*; pl. *harvestmen* (-men). **1.** A laborer in harvest.

Like to a *harvest-man*, that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

2. A harvester, shepherd-spider, gray-bear, or daddy-long-legs; an arachnidan, such as those of the genus *Phalangium*, having a very small globose body with long slim legs. Also *harvest-spider*.

harvest-mite (här'vest-mīt), *n.* Same as *harvest-tick*; especially, a mite of the genus *Trombidium* or family *Trombidiidæ*.

harvest-month (här'vest-munth), *n.* [< ME. *hervestmoneth*, < AS. *hærfestmōnath* (= D. *herfstmaand*, September, = OHG. *herbistmānōth*, MHG. *herbestmānōt*, autumnal month, *der ērste herbistmānōth*, the first harvest-month, September, G. *herbstmonat* = Dan. *höstmaaned* = Sw. *höstmånad*), September, < *hærfest*, autumn, + *mōnath*, month.] The month when the principal harvests are gathered; specifically, in Great Britain, the month of September.

harvest-moon (här'vest-mön), *n.* The full moon nearest to the autumnal equinox. At that season the moon, when nearly full, rises for several consecutive nights at about the same hour, so that there is an unusual proportion of moonlight evenings. The phenomenon is more striking in higher latitudes than in the United States, and disappears entirely in the tropics. It is most marked when the ascending node of the moon's orbit is at or near the vernal equinox, as it will be in 1913. The phenomenon is due to the fact that at the time of the autumnal equinox the full moon (necessarily opposite to the sun) is in that part of its orbit which makes the least possible angle with the eastern horizon at the point where the moon rises.

The full moon which happens on or nearest to the 21st of September is called the *harvest-moon*.
Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy, § 428 *b*.

Preserving distinct statements of certain color facts—as that the *harvest-moon* at rising was of such and such a red. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii.

harvest-mouse (här'vest-mous), *n.* A very small murine rodent or mouse, *Mus minutus*, abundant in Europe, nesting in grain, and therefore specially observable in harvest-time. It is one of the very smallest of mice, being about 2¼ inches in length, with a tail nearly as long.



Harvest-mouse (*Mus minutus* or *messorius*) and its Nest.

harvest-queen (här'vest-kwēn), *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest. Also called *kern-baby* and *harvest-doll*.

harvestry (här'vest-ri), *n.* [< *harvest* + *-ry*.] The act or industry of harvesting; also, that which is harvested. *Swinburne.*

harvest-spider (här'vest-spī″dėr), *n.* Same as *harvestman*, 2.

harvest-tick (här'vest-tik), *n.* One of several different mites or acarids which are abundant and troublesome late in the summer and in autumn. They attach themselves like ticks to the skin, become gorged with blood, and occasion much inconvenience. They are also called *harvest-lice*, *harvest-mites*, *harvest-bugs*, and *red lice*, and were formerly all placed in a spurious genus *Leptus*, which is composed of the six-legged immature forms of various mites, mainly harvest-mites or trombidiids, but also includes certain forms of the family *Rhyncolophidæ*. Thus, in England, the common harvest-bug is *Rhyncolophus* (formerly "*Leptus*") *autumnalis*. In the United States the same name is given to the six-legged or *Leptus* stage of a mite called "*Leptus*" *irritans*, the adult of which is unknown, but is probably a species of *Rhyncolophus*; and also to a true harvest-mite with eight legs, *Trombidium americanum*. See *Leptus*, *Trombidium*.



Harvest-ticks, much magnified.
"*Leptus*" *irritans*. *Trombidium americanum*.

Harveyize (här'vi-īz), *v. t.* [From H. A. *Harvey*, an American inventor.] To subject the face of (a steel plate, particularly a steel armor-plate), for the purpose of chilling, to a process of cementation which increases the carbon in that portion of the plate and produces a plate with a comparatively soft and ductile body and a very hard face.

Harvey's vine. See *vine*.

harwe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *harrow*[1].

harwe[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *harrow*[2].

has[1] (haz). The third person singular present indicative of *have*.

has[2]†, *a.* An early Middle English form of *hoarse*.

hasard†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hazard*.

hasardour†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hazarder*.

hasardrie†, *n.* Same as *hazardry*.

has-been (haz'bēn or -bin), *n.* A person, thing, belief, etc., that belongs exclusively to the past; something out of date or past use.

hase[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *haze*[1].

hase[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *haze*[2].

hasel, *n.* See *hazel*.

hash[1] (hash), *v. t.* [Ult. < F. *hacher*, chop, mince; but the E. verb is due rather to the noun *hash*, which is from a deriv. of the F. verb; of earlier introduction, from the same F. verb, is E. *hatch*[3]. See *hatch*[3] and *hack*[1], which are doublets of *hash*[1].] To chop; especially, to chop into small pieces; mince; hence, to mangle.

There was such *hashing*, and broad swords a-clashing,
Brave Forfar himsel got a claw.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 159).

One slip . . . would topple the stumbler and his burden down to be *hashed* against jutting points, and tossed, fragmentary food for fishes, in the lucid pool below.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, ix.

hash[1] (hash), *n.* [Also *hache*; assumed sing. of *hashes* for **hashis*, *hachis* (whence, similarly, earlier *hachee*, *hachy*), < F. *hachis*, minced meat, < *hacher*, cut in small pieces: see *hash*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which is hashed or chopped; especially, minced meat.—**2.** Specifically, a dish of meat and potatoes, previously cooked, chopped up together and cooked again.

The cook should be reminded that, if the meat in a *hash* or mince be allowed to boil, it will immediately be hard.
Miss Acton, Modern Cookery.

Hence—**3.** Any mixture and second preparation of old material; a repetition; a reëxhibition.

Old pieces are revived, and scarcely any new ones admitted; the public are again obliged to ruminate over those *hashes* of absurdity which were disgusting to our ancestors even in an age of ignorance.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning.

4. A sloven; a country clown; a stupid or silly fellow. [Scotch.]

I canna thole the clash . . .
Of this impertinent auld *hash*.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 455.

5. Low raillery; ribaldry. [Colloq.]—**To make a hash of**, to cut or knock to pieces; make a mess of; destroy or ruin completely. [Colloq.]

He comes, bold Drake, the chief who *made a*
Fine *hash of* all the powers of Spain.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 349.

To settle one's hash, to subdue or silence one; put an end to one. [Slang.]

Brave Prudhoe triumphant shall skim the wide main,
The *hash* of the Yankees he'll *settle*.
Song, quoted in Brockett's Glossary.

hash[2] (hash), *a.* A dialectal variant of *harsh*.

hashish, hasheesh (hash'ēsh), *n.* [< Arabic *ḥashīsh*, herbage, hay, an intoxicating preparation of *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian hemp.] **1.** The tops and tender parts of Indian hemp (*Cannabis Indica*), called in India *ganjah* (which see), together with a resinous exudation upon them, gathered after flowering. See *hemp*, and *Indian hemp* (under *hemp*). —**2.** An intoxicating preparation of this plant, which is either smoked or drunk as an infusion: called in India *bhang* (which see).

The use of *Hasheesh*—which is a preparation of the dried leaves of the Cannabis indica—has been familiar to the East for many centuries.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 133.

hask[1] (hask), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *harsh*.

After dyeing, wool should still feel soft, and not harsh or *hask*. *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 42.

hask[2]†, *n.* [W. *hesg*, sedge, rushes: see *hassock*[1].] A case made of rushes or flags; a wicker basket for carrying fish.

And Phœbus, weary of his yerely taske,
Ystabled hath his steedes in lowlye laye,
And taken up his ynne in Fishes *haske*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

haskard†, *a.* [< *hask*[1] + *-ard*.] Coarse; unpolished.

Homer declarying a very folysshe and a *haskard* felowe (ignavum) under the person of Thersyte, sayth that he was streyte in the shulders, and copheeded lyke a gygge.
Horman.

haskness†, *n.* Harshness; huskiness; asthma.

He hath a great *haskness*. *Horman*.

haskwort (hask'wėrt), *n.* A broad-leafed bellflower, *Campanula latifolia*, found in northern and central Europe and Asia. It is a perennial herb with broad, doubly serrate leaves (the radical ones cordate) and large bell-shaped or funnel-shaped flowers. The name is also given to a related species, *C. Trachelium*, the blue throatwort.

haslet (has'let), *n.* [Also improp. *harslet;* < ME. *hastelete, hastilet*, < OF. *hastelet* (F. dial. *hatelet*), F. *hâtellettes*, flesh to be roasted, dim. of *haste*, a spit, a piece of roasted meat (cf. *steak*), < L. *hasta*, a spear: see *hastate*.] Originally, a piece of flesh to be roasted, especially part of the entrails of the wild boar; now, the entrails of a beast, especially of a hog, as the heart, liver, etc., used for human food.

Sy then he britnez out the brawen in bryȝt brode [s]cheldez, & hatz out the *hastlettez*, as hiȝtly bisemez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1612.

To dinner with my wife, to a good hog's *harslet*, a piece of meat I love, but have not eat of I think these seven years. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 105.

haslock (has'lok), *n.* [Sc., appar. < *hass* = E. *halse*, the throat, + *lock*[2].] The lock of wool that grows on the halse or throat of a sheep; hence, the finest quality of wool. Also called *hassock*.

A tartan plaid, spun of good *haslock* woo.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

hasp (hàsp), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *hesp*, and transposed *haps;* < ME. *haspe*, < AS. *hæpse* (transposed from **hæspe*), a hasp, bolt, or bar for a door, = OHG. *haspa*, a reel of yarn, MHG. *haspe, hespe*, a hasp, a reel, G. *haspe, häspe*, a hasp, clamp, hinge, = Icel. *hespa*, a hasp, a wisp or skein of wool, = Sw. *haspa*, a hasp, = Dan. *haspe*, a hasp, reel; cf. dim. D. *haspel*, reel, winder, windle, = MLG. *haspel, haspe*, a spindle, = OHG. *haspil*, MHG. *haspel*, G. *haspel*, the hook on which a hinge turns, a staple, a reel, windlass. Cf. It. *aspo*, OF. *asple*, a reel, winder, of G. origin. Root unknown; it is not quite certain that the two senses 'clasp' and 'reel' are from the same source.] **1.** A clasp; especially, a clasp that passes over a staple and is fastened by a pin or a padlock; also, a metal hook for fastening a door.

Undernethe is an *hasp*
Schet with a stapyl and a clasp,
And in that *hasp* a pyn is pylt.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4083.

A curious *hasp*
The manteau 'bout her neck to clasp.
Evelyn, Voyage to Marry-land.

Upon landing two little trunks, . . . four [fellows] got under each trunk, the rest surrounded and held the *hasps*.
Goldsmith, To Sir Joshua Reynolds.

2. A spindle to wind yarn, thread, or silk on. [Local.]—**3.** A thread, string, or skein.

Parys was pure faire, and a pert knighte;
Here [hair] huet on his hede as *haspis* of silke,
And in sighkyng it shone as the shyre golde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3899.

4. A quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle.—**5.** An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land. In this sense also called a *scarifier*.—**Seizin by hasp** (or **hesp**) **and staple**, in *Scots law*, an old form of giving investiture in burghs, in which the heir or purchaser took hold of the hasp and staple as a symbol of possession, and then entered the house and bolted himself in, the transaction being noted and registered by the proper officer.

hasp (hàsp), *v. t.* [< ME. *haspen*, < AS. *hæpsian* (transposed from **hæspian*) (= MLG. *haspen* = Dan. *haspe*, reel, wind; cf. D. *haspelen* = MLG. *haspeln* = MHG. *haspeln*, G. *haspeln* = Sw. *haspla*, reel, wind, hasp, fasten with a bolt); from the noun: see *hasp, n.*] **1.** To shut or fasten with a hasp.

A dore honging ther-on, *haspet* ful faste.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

To speak indiscreetly what we are obliged to hear, by being *hasped* up with thee in this public vehicle, is in some degree assaulting on the high road.
Steele, Spectator, No. 132.

2†. To clasp; inclose; fasten as if with a hasp.

And encombred with couetyse thei conne nat out crape,
So harde hath aueryce *hasped* hem to-gederes.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 193.

When he watz *hasped* in armes, his harnays watz ryche.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 590.

hasp-lock (hàsp'lok), *n.* A lock the hasp of which is attached to a lid and carries the locking device.

hass (has), *n.* [An assimilated form of *halse*[1], q. v.] **1.** The throat.—**2.** A narrow pass; a defile: used also in place-names. [Scotch in both senses.]

hassagay, hassagay-wood. Same as *assagai, assagai-wood*.

hassell[1]†, *n.* [Prob. ult. a var. of *hasel, hazel.*] An instrument formerly used for breaking flax and hemp. *Halliwell*.

hassing (has'ing), *n.* [Also *hasson;* < *hass* + *-ing*[1].] In *mining*, a vertical gutter between water-rings in a shaft. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 264. [Scotch.]

hassock[1] (has'ok), *n.* [< ME. *hassok*, coarse grass, < AS. *hassuc* (once), a place where coarse grass grows, appar. (with term. accom. to dim. *-uc, -ok, -ock*) equiv. to the later (E.) *hask*[2], < W. *hesg*, pl., sedge, rushes, *hesgog*, a., sedgy, = Corn. *hescen*, sedge, bulrush, = Ir. *seasg, seisg*, sedge, perhaps = AS. *secg*, E. *sedge*, q. v.] **1.** Coarse grass which grows in rank tufts on boggy ground; especially, the large sedge, *Carex paniculata*, the dried tufts of which were used in churches for footstools. *Forby*. [Prov. Eng.]

After digging out the *hassocks* [from a swamp] and burning them. *J. R. Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 111.

2. A besom; anything bushy; also, a large round turf used as a seat. [Scotch.]—**3.** A thick hard cushion used as a footstool or in place of a kneeling-bench.

Buy a mat for a bed, buy a mat,
A *hassock* for your feet.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night Walker, v.

At his coming to his estate he found his parishioners very irregular; and that, in order to make them kneel and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a *hassoc* and a Common Prayer Book.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

And knees and *hassocks* are well nigh divorced.
Cowper, Task, i. 748.

4. Kentish ragstone. Also written *hassack*. [Prov. Eng.]

hassock[2] (has'ok), *n.* Same as *haslock*.

hassock-grass (has'ok-gràs), *n.* A species of hair-grass, *Deschampsia* (*Aira*) *cæspitosa*. See *hair-grass*.

hast[1] (hast). The second person singular present indicative of *have*, contracted from *havest*.

hast[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *haste*[1].

hastate (has'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *hastatus*, spear-shaped, < L. *hasta*, a spear: see *goad*[1]. Cf. *haste*[2], *haslet*, etc., from the same source.] **1.** Furnished with a sharp point or head for thrusting or cutting: said of a weapon, such as the spear, pike, partizan, or battle-ax.

The fourth [book] is devoted to the *hastate* weapons.
Egerton Castle, p. 44.

2. Shaped like the head of a spear; specifically, in *bot.*, triangular nearly down to the base, and then abruptly widened into two lateral lobes at right angles to the principal axis: said chiefly of leaves. *Polygonum arifolium*, the tear-thumb, *Atriplex patula*, the orache, and *Rumex Acetosella*, the sheep-sorrel, furnish typical examples.


Hastate Leaf (*Polygonum arifolium*).

Also *hastiform*.

Hastate abdomen, in *entom.*, an abdomen with a large angular horn-like projection on the lower surface.

hastately (has'tāt-li), *adv.* In ★a hastate form.

haste[1] (hāst), *n.* [< ME. *haste*, haste (this sense being late, and prob., in E., of OF. origin), < AS. *hæst, hæst*, violence (cf. *hæst*, a., violent, vehement, *hæstlīce*, adv., violently; all the AS. forms being rare and poet.), = OFries. *hæst* (not **hast*), NFries. *hæste, haste* (cf. OFries. *hæst, hast* (*hāst*), violent, hasty) = MD. *haest*, D. *haast*, haste (> OF. *haste*, F. *hâte*, haste), = MLG. LG. *hast*, haste, = MHG. *hest, heyst*, a., violent, = OHG. *heist, haist*, violent, G. *hast* (from LG.?), haste, = Sw. OSw. *hast*, haste, = Dan. *hast*, haste, = Icel. *hastr*, haste (Haldorsen; not in Cleasby and Vigfusson, where, however, the derivs. *hastarligr*, hasty, *hastarliga*, hastily). Cf. Icel. *hastr*, harsh, *höstugr*, harsh. The earliest notion is that of 'violence' or 'vehemence,' but two words may here be merged. The early records are scant.] **1.** Celerity, primarily of voluntary motion; speed in general; swiftness in doing something; despatch; expedition.

And sone vppon ordenaunce ganne they make,
In all the *hast* posible.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 244.

Up they sterte all in *hast*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 113).

The king's business required *haste*. 1 Sam. xxi. 8.

I did not look for you these two hours, lady;
Beshrew your *haste!* *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 1.

2. Too great celerity of action; unwise, unnecessary, or unseemly quickness; precipitancy.

I said in my *haste*, All men are liars. Ps. cxvi. 11.

The more *haste* the less speed. *Old proverb*.

Haste and choler are Enemies to all great Actions.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

Friends, not adopted with a schoolboy's *haste*,
But chosen with a nice discerning taste.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 725.

3. The state of being pressed for time, or of having little time to spare; hurry; eager desire to accomplish something in a limited time: as, to be in great *haste* to finish a letter.

And up he got, in *haste* to ride,
But soon came down again.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

The *haste* to get rich, and the intense struggles of business rivalry, probably destroy as many lives in America every year as are lost in a great battle.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 58.

To make haste, to hasten; act quickly.

I thank thee, Varrius; thou hast *made* good *haste*.
Come, we will walk. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 5.

Made haste to do what he must do.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

=**Syn. 1.** Haste, hurry (see *hasten*); nimbleness, rapidity.

haste[1] (hāst), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *hasted*, ppr. *hasting*. [< ME. *hasten* (pres. ind. *haste*) = MD. *haesten*, D. *haasten* = G. *hasten* = OSw. Sw. *hasta* = Dan. *haste*, haste, hurry; OF. *haster*, F. *hâter*, tr. haste, despatch, press, refl. haste, go speedily; from the noun. *Hasten* is but a mod. extension of *haste*[1], after the analogy of *fast*[1], *v.*, *fasten*, *list*[1], *v.*, *listen*, etc.] Same as *hasten:* now chiefly in poetical use.

Ye myght alle oure enmyes haue slain and distroied, and saued youre frendes, yef ye hadde a litill *hasted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

Therefore, let's hence,
And with our fair entreaties *haste* them on.
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

He *hasted* him to yon greenwood tree,
For to relieve his gay ladye.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

I look and long, then *haste* me home,
Still master of my secret rare.
Lowell, Foot-Path.

haste[2] (hāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hasted*, ppr. *hasting*. [Not found in ME. (except as in deriv.), but ult. < OF. **haster*, in pp. *hasté*, roasted, as a noun a roast, < *haste*, a spit, < L. *hasta*, a spear, pike, ML. also a spit, haslet: see *hastate*. Cf. *haslet, hasteler, hastler, hastener*[2], *haster*.] To roast. [Prov. Eng.]

hasteler†, *n.* [ME., equiv. to OF. *hasteor, hasteur*, F. *hâteur* (as defined); < *haste*, a spit; cf. *hastler, hastener*[2].] An officer of the kitchen, in charge of the roast meats.

This *hasteler*, pasteler and potagere.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 1.

hasten (hā′sn), *v.* [A mod. extension of *haste*[1], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To move or act with celerity; be rapid, speedy, or quick; make haste: applied primarily to voluntary action.

Prometheus, therefore, *hastened* to the invention of fire.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes *hasten* to their end.
Shak., Sonnets, lx.

I *hastened* to the spot whence the noise came.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

Ill fares the land, to *hastening* ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 51.

=Syn. *Hasten, Hurry.* To *hasten* is to work, move, etc., quickly, but properly not too quickly; to *hurry* is to go too fast for dignity, comfort, or thoroughness: as, to *hasten* to tell a piece of good news; to *hasten* the erection of a building; to *hurry* through a lesson; to look *hurried*. While *hasten* has come to be thus used only in a good sense, *haste, n., hasty*, and *hastiness* retain a bad meaning as well as a good: as, the book was evidently written in *haste;* he had a *hasty* temper; he had occasion to regret his *hastiness*. Indeed, *hasty* and *hastiness* usually convey censure.

II. *trans.* To cause to move or act with celerity; cause to make haste; drive or urge forward; expedite.

Yet for all that thei myght hem *hasten*, thise other were vpon hem er thei myght be half a-raied of her harneyse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 153.

Sorrowe ne needе be *hastened* on,
For he will come, without calling, anone.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

I would *hasten* my escape from the windy storm.
Ps. lv. 8.

The British . . . were joined by two companies of grenadiers, whom the noise of the firing had *hastened* to the spot.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

hastener[1] (hā′sn-ėr), *n.* [< *hasten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hastens or urges forward.

Pride and indigence, the two great *hasteners* of modern poems.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 169.

hastener[2] (hā′sn-ėr), *n.* [An accom. (as if 'that which hastens' the cooking) of *hastler* or *haster*, q. v.] Same as *haster*. [Prov. Eng.]

haster (hās′tėr), *n.* [A contr. of *hastler* (cf. *hastener*[2]), or ult. < OF. *hastier, haster*, a spit, the rack on which the spit turns, a frame or rack to hold a number of spits, < *haste*, a spit: see *haste*[2].] A metal stand for keeping in the heat upon a joint while it is roasting before the fire.

hastery†, *n.* [ME., also *hastere;* cf. *hasteler, hastener*[2].] Roast meat.

Fyrst to ȝow I wylle schawe
Tho poyntes of cure, al by rawe,
Of potage, *hastery*, and bakun mete.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 1.

hastif†, *a.* See *hastive.*

hastifly†, *adv.* See *hastively.*

hastifolious (has-ti-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *hasta*, spear, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having hastate leaves. See *hastate.*

hastiform (has′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *hasta*, a spear, + *forma*, form.] Same as *hastate.*

hastihead†, *n.* [ME. *hastihede;* < *hasty* + *-head.*] Haste.

For eche of hem in *hastihede*
Shal other slea with deathes wounde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

hastile (has′til), *a.* [Improp. as adj., < L. *hastile*, n., the shaft of a spear, a spear, < *hasta*, a spear: see *hastate.*] In *bot.*, same as *hastate*, 2.

hastiludet (has′ti-lūd), *n.* [< L. *hasta*, a spear, + *ludus*, play.] Spear-play: a name given to justs or tilts, and less accurately to tourneys or tournaments. See these words.

Such a circumstance . . . would naturally have been commemorated . . . by its conversion into a device and motto for the dresses at an approaching *hastilude*.
Sir H. Nicolas, Order of the Garter, p. 183.

hastily (hās′ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hastyly, hastiliche* (cf. AS. *hæstlīce*, violently; = D. *haastelijk, haastiglijk* = MLG. *hastelike* = MHG. *hastlīch, hestelīche, hestelīchen* = Icel. *hastarliga* = Dan. *hastelig*); < *hasty* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a hasty manner; quickly; speedily.

And yf me lacketh to lyue by the lawe wol that ich take
Ther ich may haue hit *hastelokest* for ich am hefd of lawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 471.

The Mone envyrounethe the Erthe more *hastyly* than ony othere Planete.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 162.

Half clothed, half naked, *hastily* retire.
Dryden.

2. Precipitately; rashly; from sudden impulse or excitement.

Go not forth *hastily* to strive, lest thou know not what to do in the end thereof.
Prov. xxv. 8.

hastiness (hās′ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *hastinesse;* < *hasty* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being hasty, in any sense of that word; quickness; promptitude; rashness; irritability.

The vndiscrete *hastiness* of the emperor Claudius caused hym to be noted for foolyshe.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

These men's *hastiness* the warier sort of you doth not commend.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

But Epiphanius was made up of *hastiness* and credulity, and is never to be trusted where he speaks of a miracle.
Jortin, On Eccles. Hist.

=Syn. Swiftness, speed, briskness; cursoriness; precipitation; touchiness, choler. See *hasten.*

hasting (hās′ting), *a.* and *n.* [Ppr. of *haste, v.* Cf. OF. *hastivel*, later *hastiveau*, a hasting-apple or -pear, dim. of *hastif*, hasty: see *hastive.*] **I.** *a.* Maturing early: said chiefly of fruits and vegetables, and only in composition: as, *hasting*-apple, etc.

II. *n.* An early fruit or vegetable: applied, in the plural, especially to early peas.

Ficus præcox [L.]. *Figue hastive* [F.]. A rathe fig ripened before the time: an *hasting*.
Nomenclator.

Poires, ou pommes hastives [F.], *hastings*, such as are soonest ripe.
Cotgrave.

hasting-apple (hās′ting-ap″l), *n.* An apple that matures early.

hasting-harness† (hās′ting-här″nes), *n.* The harness used in the tilt or just.

hasting-pear (hās′ting-pār), *n.* A pear that matures early.

hastitet†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *hastete*, contr. of *hastivete:* see *hastivite.*] Haste; rapidity. *Halliwell.*

Then coom a doom in *hastité*
To hem that longe had spared be.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

hastivet†, *a.* [< ME. *hastive, hastif*, < OF. *hastif* (fem. *hastive*), F. *hâtif* (= Pr. *astiu*), hasty, speedy, < OF. *haste*, haste: see *haste*[1].] **1.** Hasty.—**2.** Hasting; forward; early, as fruit.

hastively†, *adv.* [ME. *hastifly, hastifliche;* < *hastive* + *-ly*[2].] Hastily. *Chaucer.*

hastivite†, *n.* [ME., also *hastyvyte;* < OF. *hastivete, hastivite*, < *hastif*, hasty: see *hastive.*] Haste; hastiness; rashness. *Halliwell.*

Vengeaunce and wrathe in an *hastyvyté*,
Wyth an unstedefast speryte of indyscrecioun.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

hastler†, *n.* [< ME. *hastlere, hastiler* (ML. *hastalarius*), < OF. *hastier*, the rack on which the spit turns: see *haster.*] Same as *haster.*

hasty (hās′ti), *a.* [< ME. *hasty* (= OFries. *hastig* = OD. *haestigh*, D. *haastig* = MLG. *hastich* = G. *hastig* = Sw. Dan. *hastig*); < *haste, n.*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *hastive.*] **1.** Moving or acting with haste; quick; speedy: opposed to *slow.*

Be not *hasty* to go out of his sight.
Eccles. viii. 3.

2. Eager; precipitate; rash; inconsiderate; acting or arising from heedless impulse or passion: opposed to *deliberate.*

I found a sayinge of Socrates to be most trewe, "that ill men be more *hastie*, than good men be forwarde, to prosecute their purposes."
Ascham, The Scholemaster, i.

Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? there is more hope of a fool than of him.
Prov. xxix. 20.

Take no unkindness of his *hasty* words.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

Mr. Carlyle's method is accordingly altogether pictorial, his *hasty* temper making narrative wearisome to him.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 135.

3. Requiring haste or immediate action.

This axeth hast, and of an *hasty* thing
Men may nought preche or make tarying.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 359.

This Tuesday morning your man brought me a letter, which (if he had not found me at London) I see he had a *hasty* commandment to have brought to Micham.
Donne, Letters, vi.

4. Early ripe; forward; hasting.

The *hasty* fruit before the summer.
Isa. xxviii. 4.

hasty-footed (hās′ti-fůt″ed), *a.* Nimble; swift of foot: as, "*hasty-footed* time," *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

hasty-pudding (hās′ti-půd′ing), *n.* **1.** A thick batter or pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also, oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

This country produces a good deal of meliza or Turkish wheat, which is what we call Indian corn. . . . The meal of this grain goes by the name of polenta, and makes excellent *hasty-pudding*, being very nourishing, and counted an admirable pectoral.
Smollett, Travels, xvii.

The Hot *Hasty-pudding* Eaters . . . contend for superiority by swallowing the greatest quantity of hot *hasty-pudding* in the shortest time.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

2. Specifically, in the United States, a batter made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water, boiled till thick enough to be palatable, and eaten with milk, or sometimes with butter or syrup; mush.

Thy name is *Hasty Pudding!* thus our sires
Were wont to greet thee fuming from their fires; . . .
In haste the boiling caldron o'er the blaze
Receives and cooks the ready-powdered maize.
In haste 'tis serv'd; and then in equal haste,
With cooling milk, we make the sweet repast.
J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

hasty-witted (hās′ti-wit″ed), *a.* Rash; inconsiderate.

An *hasty-witted* body
Would say your head and butt were head and horn.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

★

hat[1] (hat), *n.* [< ME. *hat, hatte*, < AS. *hæt*, pl. *hættas*, a hat (variously glossed by L. *pileus, galerus, mitra, tiara*), = Icel. *höttr, hattr*, a hood or cowl, = Sw. *hatt* = Dan. *hat*, a hat; perhaps = L. *cassis* (for **cadtis*?), a helmet, akin to *cāsa*, a hut, > ult. E. *cassock* and *chasuble*, q. v. Cf. Skt. √*chhad*, cover, cover over. Not found in HG.; the G. *hut*, a hat, is different, = E. *hood;* but there is prob. a remote connection: see *hood* and *heed.*] **1.** A covering for the head; specifically, a headdress worn in the open air, having a crown, sides, and a brim. Hats are made of various materials, as felt, silk, wool, straw, etc., and vary greatly in form and style; and they are worn, with characteristic differences of shape, by both men and women. Bonnets are sometimes loosely called *hats.*



Forms of Hats worn in England in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.
1, 2, time of Henry VIII.; 3, time of Mary; 4, time of Elizabeth; 5, 6, time of James and Charles I.; 7, 8, time of the Commonwealth; 9, 10, time of William III.; 11–16, 18th century.

Thei hadden *hattes* of fin steill a-bove theire coiffes of Iren vpon theire heedes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

I want to finish trimming my *hat* (bonnet she meant).
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, viii.

"Hullo tho'," says East, . . . "this'll never do—haven't you got a *hat?*—we never wear caps here."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

Near me sat
Hypatia in her new spring *hat*.
T. B. Aldrich, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 38.

2. The layer of tan-bark spread over hides in a tan-pit.—**3.** In a smelting-furnace, a depressed place in the tunnel-head designed to detain gases.—**4.** In some soap-coppers and the like, a depressed chamber in the bottom, provided with a tap for drawing off the contents: designed to collect impurities that settle.

The copper, provided with a *hat* to receive impurities that subside, and to enable spent lye to be removed completely by the draw-off.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 156.

Cardinal's hat. (*a*) See *cardinal.* (*b*) In *her.*, a representation of the red hat, having the tassels on each side arranged as described under *cordon.*—**Chimney-pot hat,** a hat with a high, nearly cylindrical crown and a relatively narrow brim: a common head-dress of men in the nineteenth century. Also called *pot-hat, plug-hat,* and *stovepipe hat* or *stovepipe.*—**Cocked hat.** See *cock*[2].—**Copatain hat.** See *copatain.*—**Crush hat.** See *crush-hat.*—**Gainsborough hat,** a hat with a broad brim, similar to those seen in some of the portraits of ladies by Thomas Gainsborough, an English painter of the eighteenth century.—**Gibus hat** [named from the inventor, a hatter in London], a hat the crown of which collapses and can be pressed flat, being held firmly in place by springs when open; an opera-hat.—**Gipsy hat.** See *gipsy.*—**Hat of estate.** Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Hat of Mont Alban or Montalban.** Same as *chapeau Montaubyn* (which see, under *chapeau*).—**Iron hat,** in *mining*, same as *gossan.* [U. S.]—**Panama hat,** a fine plaited hat made of the young leaves (before expansion) of a palm-like plant (*Carludovica palmata*) by the natives of Central America. They are commonly worn in the West Indies and frequently on the American continent.—**Red hat,** a cardinal's hat. See *cardinal.*

It may buy the *red hat* yet.
C. Kingsley, Westward Ho.

To give one a (one's) hat†, to lift the hat to one, or to take it off in his presence; salute by lifting the hat.

I said nothing to you, but *gave you my hat* as I passed you. *History of Col. Jack* (1723).

To hang up one's hat in a house, to make one's self at home; be continually in another's house, especially if not very welcome.

The merchants of Calcutta are celebrated for a frank and liberal hospitality, which dates from the time when every European *hung up his hat* in his banker's or his agent's house on his arriving in the country.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 107.

To have a brick in one's hat. See *brick*[2].— **To pass round the hat,** to present a hat or any other convenient receptacle to receive contributions, as at a public meeting; hence, to ask for money for charitable use or some purpose of common interest.

Lamartine, after *passing round the hat* in Europe and America, takes to his bed from wounded pride when the French Senate votes him a subsidy, and sheds tears of humiliation. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 370.

To thumb the hat, to determine the order or succession of the watches on board a fishing-schooner. Five or more men, each representing a dory, form a circle about the captain, placing each a thumb on the inside of the rim of a hat. The skipper, beginning at random, counts on the thumbs until he reaches the seventh. This seventh man has the first watch, the process being repeated for the other watches.

hat[1] (hat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hatted*, ppr. *hatting*. [< *hat*[1], *n.*] 1. To provide with a hat: used chiefly in composition: as, straw-*hatted* girls.

That was a spurred heel which had rung on the pavement, and that was a *hatted* head which now passed under the arched porte-cochère of the hotel.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

The bonneting of some unhappy wretch who has had the audacity to wear . . . a high beaver hat. . . . Woe be to the *hatted* one should he attempt to resent their actions. *The Century*, XXVI. 875.

2. To place a hat upon the head of.

Cardinals *hatted* at Rome.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, March 22, 1887.

3. To secure, as a seat, by placing one's hat upon it, as is done in the British House of Commons. [Colloq.]

At 2 o'clock all was quiet in and about the House. Twenty seats had, however, been *hatted* before noon to secure them for the debate.
Philadelphia Times, April 10, 1886.

hat[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *hot*[1].

hat[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hate*[1].

hat[4] (hat), *n.* See *hot*[3].

hatable, hateable (hā′ta-bl), *a.* [< *hate*[2] + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of being hated; odious.

Really a most notable, questionable, *hateable*, loveable old Marquis. *Carlyle*, Mirabeau.

hatamoto (hä′tä-mō′tō), *n.* [Jap., < *hata*, flag, + *moto*, under.] A feudatory vassal of the Tokugawa shoguns of Japan.

hatband (hat′band), *n.* 1. A band or ribbon placed about a hat just above the brim. A broader band of some black material, such as crape, is often worn as mourning. In Great Britain a broad band of bombazine, with bows at the back and hanging ends of some length, is worn on the hat by the undertaker and his assistants at funerals, similar bands of crape, but with shorter ends, being worn by the chief mourners then and for some time thereafter.

I became conscious of the servile Pumblechook in a black cloak and several yards of *hat-band*. . . . We were all going to "follow." *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxxv.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a ribbon, or sometimes a sort of braid ending in tassels.— **Dick's hatband,** a phrase used satirically in proverbial comparisons, such as *as queer, as fine,* or *as tight as Dick's hatband.* Said (doubtless erroneously) to allude to the authority (typified by the royal crown) conferred upon Richard (Dick) Cromwell as Lord Protector of England, in succession to his father Oliver Cromwell, for which he was notoriously unfit. He held it from September, 1658, to May, 1659, when he resigned.— **Gold hatband†,** a nobleman at a university; a tuft. *Davies.*

His companion is ordinarily some stale fellow that has beene notorious for an ingle to *gold hatbands*, whom hee admires at first, afterwards scornes.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, Young Gentleman of [the Universitie.

hat-block (hat′blok), *n.* The block or mold on which a hat is formed. It consists of several pieces fastened together.

hat-body (hat′bod[7]i), *n.* The unshaped or partly shaped piece of felt from which a hat is to be formed.

hat-box (hat′boks), *n.* 1. A box in which a hat is kept or carried, often of stout leather and approximately of the shape of the hat.—2. A small light trunk, nearly cubical in shape, containing a tray or compartment for a hat or bonnet.

hat-brush (hat′brush), *n.* A soft brush for brushing hats.

hat-case (hat′kās), *n.* Same as *hat-box.*

hatch[1] (hach), *n.* [= E. dial. and Sc. unassibilated *hack, heck,* a half-door, wicket, also a rack or frame (for various purposes: see *hack*[2], *heck*[1]), < ME. *hatche, hacche, hetche, hecche,* also unassibilated *heke* (**hekke*), *hek, hec,* a half-door, wicket, gate, in pl. *hacches,* hatches (of a ship), < AS. *hæc* (*hæcc-*), fem. (in dat. *hæcce, hecce, hacce*), appar. meaning a gate or wicket (also in comp. *hæc-wēr*, a weir for catching fish: see def. 7), = MD. *heck, hecke,* a bar, a rail, the bar or bolt of a door, a grating, a flood-gate, etc., D. *hek,* a rail, fence, gate, = MLG. *heck,* LG. *hek,* a lattice, a gate or turnstile (*kese-hek,* a rack for cheese), = Sw. *häck,* a rack, = Dan. *hæk, hække,* a rack; prop., it seems, anything made with bars or cross-bars, being closely connected with AS. *hæc* (*hæcc-*), fem. (in dat. *hæcce*), *hæcce,* neut. nom., a crosier, < *haca* (only in glosses, where sometimes less prop. nom. *hæca*), a bar, the bar or bolt of a door, prob. orig. a hook, as in mod. E. dial. *hake,* a hook: see *hake*[1] and *hake*[2].] 1. A half-door, or a door with an opening over it; a grated or latticed door or gate; a wicket.

"Were ich with hym, by Crist," quath ich, "ich wolde neuere fro hym,
Thauh ich my by-lyue sholde begge a-boute at menne *hacches.*" *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 335.

With throwing thus my head,
Dogs leap the *hatch,* and all are fled.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6.

If by the dairy's *hatch* I chance to hie,
I shall her goodly countenance espy.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 55.

Hatch.—The lower half of a door. . . . Sometimes applied also to a gate. The gate which formerly divided Whittlebury forest from the Brackley road was designated Brackley *Hatch,* or Syresham *Hatch,* from its contiguity to those places.
A. E. Baker, Northamptonshire Words and Phrases.

2. A grate or frame of cross-bars laid over an opening in a ship's deck; hence, any cover of an opening in a ship's deck. A hatch accidentally turned upside down, or dropped in the hold of the vessel, is superstitiously regarded as an omen of bad luck.

Whan the schipmen with the wolf were wel passed,
The hert & the hinde than hoped wel to schape,
& busked hem bothe sone a-boue the *hacches.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2770.

He poureth pesen upon the *hacches* slidre.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 648.

We hoysed out our boat, and took up some of them; as also a small *hatch,* or scuttle rather, belonging to some bark. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

3. An opening, generally rectangular, in a ship's deck, for taking in or discharging the cargo, or for affording a passage into the interior of the ship; a hatchway. The fore-hatch is generally just forward of the foremast, the main-hatch forward of the mainmast, and the after-hatch between the main- and mizzenmasts. See cut under *hatchway.*

The briny seas, which saw the ship infold thee,
Would vault up to the *hatches* to behold thee.
Drayton, De la Poole to Queen Mary.

Hence—4. Any similar opening, as in the floor of a building, or a cover placed over it.—5. An opening made in a mine, or made in searching for a mine.—6†. A rack for hay.

Hay hertely he had in *haches* on hight.
Gawan and Gologras, II. 9.

7. A frame or weir in a river, for catching fish.—8. A bedstead. [Scotch.]

Curst thirst of gold! O how thou causest care!
My bed of Doun I change for *hatches* bare;
Rather than rest, this stormy war I chose;
T' enlarge my fields, both land and life I lose.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

A rude wooden stool, and still ruder *hatch* or bedframe.
Scott.

9. A hollow trap to catch weasels and other animals. [Prov. Eng.]—**Under hatches.** (*a*) Below deck; off duty: said of a naval officer or sailor, often implying that he is under arrest or suspended from duty.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art:
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the hatches. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

(*b*) Under close confinement; in servitude.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was *under hatches.* *Locke*, Government, i. 2.

hatch[1] (hach), *v. t.* [< *hatch*[1], *n.*] To close with or as with a hatch.

If in our youths we could pick up some pretty estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our door *hatched.*
Shak., Pericles, iv. 3.

Sleep begins with heavy wings
To *hatch* mine eyes.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 522).

hatch[2] (hach), *v.* [< ME. *hacchen* (pret. *hagte, haihte,* pp. *ihaht*) (not in AS.) = MHG. G. *hecken* = Sw. *häcka* = Dan. *hække,* hatch, produce young from eggs by incubation (G. *hecken* comprehends the laying of the eggs, and even the pairing and nesting; in common language it is not applied to domestic fowls). Cf. *hatch*[2], *n.* The asserted derivation from *hatch*[1] ("to *hatch* birds is to produce them under a *hatch* or coop" —Skeat) is improbable, because the notion is a more general one; the earliest instances (ME.) refer to the owl and other non-domestic birds, which do not hatch under a coop; moreover, *hatch*[1] does not mean in E. a coop or breeding-cage, and the Sw. Dan. G. nouns with this sense are prop. derivatives of the verb, though easily confused (in Sw. Dan.) with the other noun meaning 'rack,' = E. *hatch*[1]. Wedgwood's assertion that *hatch*[2] is identical with *hack*[1] (cf. *hatch*[3], ult. = *hack*[1]), because "the young bird is supposed to peck its way out of the shell" (G. *hacken,* hack, also peck or strike with the bill), is negatived by the difference in the ME. forms (pres. and pret.). The word is prob. an independent verb, of which early record is lost.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to develop in and emerge from (an egg) by incubation or other natural process, or by artificial heat; cause the developed young to emerge from (an egg).

As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and *hatcheth* them not. Jer. xvii. 11.

That you should *hatch* gold in a furnace, sir,
As they do eggs in Egypt!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Insects which do not sit upon their eggs deposit them in those particular situations in which the young, when *hatched,* find their appropriate food.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xviii.

2. To contrive or plot, especially secretly; form by meditation, and bring into being; originate and produce: as, to *hatch* mischief; to *hatch* heresy.

The whole Senate of Iewish, Saracenicall, and Christian Astrologers together *hatching* a lie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

Thine are fancies *hatch'd*
In silken-folded idleness.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Hatching apparatus, an artificial incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs by the agency of heat. See *incubator.*— **To count one's chickens before they are hatched.** See *chicken*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To be hatched, as the eggs of birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, etc.: as, the eggs *hatch* in two weeks, in the water, under ground, etc.—2. To come forth from or out of the egg: as, the chicks *hatch* naked in ten days.

Open your bee-hives, for now they *hatch.*
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, April.

hatch[2] (hach), *n.* [Cf. G. *hecke* (not in MHG.), a hatching, a hatch, brood, breed, also breeding- or hatching-time, breeding-cage, aviary, = Sw. *häck,* a coop, = Dan. *hæk,* hatching, breeding (cf. *hækkebur,* breeding-cage (see *bower*[1]), *hækketid,* hatching- or nesting-time); from the verb: see *hatch*[2], *v.*] 1. A brood; as many young birds as are produced at one time, or by one incubation.—2. The number of eggs incubated at one time; a clutch.—3. The act of hatching; also, that which is hatched, in either sense of that word.

There's something in his soul
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch,* and the disclose,
Will be some danger. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

hatch[3] (hach), *v. t.* [Early mod. E.; < OF. *hacher,* hack, shred, slice, hew, chop, cut in pieces, also hatch (a hilt), F. *hacher,* < MHG. G. *hacken,* cut: see *hack*[1]. Cf. *hash*[1].] 1†. To chase; engrave; mark with cuts or lines.

Who first shall wound, through others' arms, his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatcht.* *Chapman.*

And such again,
As venerable Nestor['s], *hatch'd* in silver,
Should . . . knit all Greeks' ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Why should not I
Doat on my horse well trapt, my sword well *hatcht?*
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii.

A rymer is a fellow whose face is *hatcht* all over with impudence, and should hee bee hang'd or pilloried 'tis armed for it. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters.

Thy hair is fine as gold, thy chin is *hatch'd*
With silver. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

2. Specifically, in *drawing, engraving,* etc., to shade by means of lines; especially, to shade with lines crossing one another. See *hatching* and *cross-hatching.*

Those *hatching* strokes of the pencil. *Dryden.*

Though very rich and varied in effect, the tapestry of the best period usually is woven with not more than twenty different tints of wool—half tints and gradations being got by *hatching* one colour into another.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 212.

3. To lay in small and numerous bands upon a ground of different material: as, laces of silver *hatched* on a satin ground.

hatch[3] (hach), *n.* [< *hatch*[3], *v.*] A shading line in drawing or engraving.

To discern an original print from a copy print . . . is a knack very easily attain'd; because 'tis almost impossible to imitate every *hatch*, and to make the stroaks of exact and equal dimensions. *Evelyn*, Sculptura, v.

hatch-bar (hach'bär), *n.* One of the iron bars ★with which the hatches of a ship are secured.

hatch-boat (hach'bōt), *n.* A kind of half-decked fishing-boat; a boat that has a hatch or well for holding fish. *Simmonds.*

hatchel (hach'el), *n.* [An assibilated form of *hackle*[1], *heckle*, q. v.] An instrument consisting of long iron teeth set in a board, used in cleansing flax or hemp from the tow and hards, or coarse part; a hackle or heckle. Also *hetchel.*

And yet the same must bee better kembed with *hetchell*-teeth of yron, . . . untill it be cleansed from all the grosse barke and rind among. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

hatchel (hach'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hatcheled* or *hatchelled*, ppr. *hatcheling* or *hatchelling*. [An assibilated form of *hackle*[1], *heckle*, *v.*] **1.** To draw, as flax or hemp, through the teeth of a hatchel, to separate the fiber from the hard or coarse parts of the plant; hackle or heckle.

The Russians do spin and *hachell* it [hemp], and the English tarre it in threed and lay the cable. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 364.

Hence—**2.** To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches; heckle.

Also *hetchel.*

hatcheler, hatcheller (hach'el-ėr), *n.* [< *hatchel* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *hackler*, *heckler*.] One who hatchels or hackles flax or hemp.

hatcher (hach'ėr), *n.* [< *hatch*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

A man ever in haste, a great *hatcher* and breeder of business. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

2. A bird that hatches; also, any apparatus for hatching eggs, as a hatching-box or -trough; an incubator.

hatchery (hach'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *hatcheries* (-iz). [< *hatch*[2], *v.*, + *-ery*.] A place for hatching eggs; an arrangement for promoting the hatching of eggs, especially those of fish, by artificial appliances.

By the request of the Commissioner, such fish were kept alive until they could be put into the live box at the *hatchery*. *Science*, III. 54.

hatchet (hach'et), *n.* [< ME. *hachet* (also ingeniously accom. *hakchyp* (Prompt. Parv.), mod. as if **hack-chip*), < OF. *hachette*, a hatchet or small ax, dim. of *hache*, an ax, = Pr. *apcha* = Sp. *hacha* = Pg. *facha*, *hacha* = It. *accia*, *azza* (mixed with *ascia*, < L. *ascia*, an ax: see *ax*[1]), < OHG. **happja*, *heppe*, MHG. *hepe*, a bill, sickle, scythe. Not connected with *hack*[1], *n.*] A small ax with a short handle, designed to be used with one hand.—**Ceremonial hatchet**, an object resembling an ax or a hatchet, sometimes made with a stone head and with the handle elaborately sculptured, but more commonly a mere imitation of a hatchet in thin wood or the like. Such imitative or emblematic weapons are in use in several of the South Sea islands in religious ceremonies.—**To take** or **dig up the hatchet**, to make war; **to bury the hatchet**, to make peace: phrases derived from the customs of the North American Indians. See *tomahawk.*

Spain, Portugal, and France, have not yet shut their doors against us: it will be time enough when they do, to *take up the* commercial *hatchet*. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 362.

Shingis, sachem of the Delawares, . . . *took up the hatchet* at various times against the English. *Irving*, Washington, I. 78.

Buried was the bloody *hatchet*, . . .
There was peace among the nations.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiii.

To throw the helve after the hatchet. See *helve.*

hatchet-face (hach'et-fās), *n.* A face with sharp and prominent features; a face like a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*. *Dryden.*

hatchet-faced (hach'et-fāst), *a.* Having a hatchet-face; having a thin face with prominent features.

hatchet-shaped (hach'et-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a hatchet; dolabriform.

hatchet-stake (hach'et-stāk), *n.* A small anvil from 2 to 10 inches wide, used in bending thin metals.

hatchettin, hatchettine (hach'et-in), *n.* [After the English chemist Charles *Hatchett* (1765–1847), the discoverer of columbium and tantalum.] **1.** A fatty substance occurring in thin flaky veins in the argillaceous ironstone of Merthyr-Tydvil in Wales and in other localities. It is like wax or spermaceti in consistence, of a yellowish-white or greenish-yellow color, and inodorous when cold, but of a slightly bituminous odor when heated, or after fusion. It is also called *adipocere mineral* and *mineral tallow*. (See *adipocere.*) It consists of 86 per cent. of carbon and 14 of hydrogen. Also *hatchettite.*

2. A soft mineral containing 80 per cent. of carbon and 20 of hydrogen, found in cavities of carboniferous rocks in Saxony. Also called *chrismatin*, *chrismatine.*

hatchettolite (hach'et-ō-līt), *n.* [< *Hatchett* (see *hatchettin*) + Gr. *λίθος*.] A mineral related to pyrochlore. It is found with samarskite in North Carolina. It occurs in octahedral crystals, and is essentially a tantaloniobate of uranium and calcium. It contains a little water, which may be due to partial alteration.

hatchet-vetch (hach'et-vech), *n.* A plant, *Bonaveria Securidaca* (*Securigera Coronilla*), the pods of which are falcate and thin-edged. See *axfitch* and *Securigera.*

The Grecians name this, whether it be a Pulse, or an infirmitie among corn, *ἠδύσαρον*: the Latines, of the forme of the seed, Securidaca, and Hedysarum: in English, Axseed, Axwort, Ax-fitch, and *hatchet Fitch.* *Gerarde*, Herball (1636), p. 1236.

hatching (hach'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hatch*[3], *v.*] **1.** In *drawing*, *engraving*, etc., the art of disposing lines, especially parallel lines, whether curved, straight, or wavy, so as to give the effect of shading, according to the shape and character of the object represented. In cross-hatching the lines form lozenges or squares. If the hatchings are double or triple, the lines which indicate form predominate over the rest.

2. A line made for this purpose, or such lines collectively.

As for the graving, so the contours and outlines be well designed, I am not solicitous for the *hatching* (as they call it). *Evelyn*, To Mr. Benjamin Tooke (Printer).

Also *hachure*, *hatchure.*

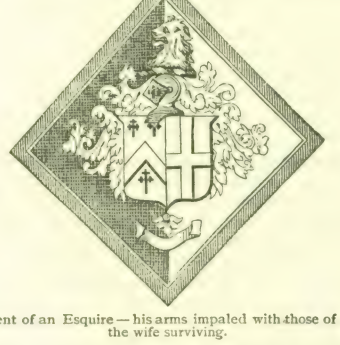
hatching-box (hach'ing-boks), *n.* A device for holding the eggs of fish in artificial fish-culture. Hatching-boxes are made in a great variety of forms, according to the habits of the fish from which the eggs are taken and the location.

hatching-jar (hach'ing-jär), *n.* A conical receptacle placed with the apex downward, and containing fish-eggs for hatching. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 128.

hatching-trough (hach'ing-trôf), *n.* A trough for artificially hatching fish-eggs. It is a rectangular wooden trough of convenient length (generally from 10 to 12 feet), and usually 6 or 8 inches deep by 12 to 14 inches wide. The trough is sometimes provided with a transverse screen at the head or upper end, to disperse or generalize the inflowing current of water, and such a screen is always placed at the lower end of the trough, to prevent the escape of the fish. The eggs are hatched either on wire-cloth trays or on gravel spread on the floor of the trough.

hatch-ladder (hach'lad″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a fixed ladder, consisting usually of iron rods set in a frame at the side of a hatchway, for passing from one deck to another.

hatchment (hach'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *atchment*, *achment*, *achement*, early mod. E. *hachement*, a contraction, through a form *atcheament*, of *achievement*, formerly also spelled *atchievement*. See *achievement*, 3.] **1.** In *her.*: (*a*) An escutcheon or armorial shield granted in recognition of some distinguished achievement; an achievement (in sense 3). Especially—(*b*) A funeral achievement; a square tablet set diagonally and bearing the arms of a deceased person, placed over a tomb or upon the exterior of the house in which the person dwelt. The surroundings of the shield of arms are so distinguished that the sex and condition of the deceased can be known: thus, an unmarried man has his shield and crest upon a black ground; an unmarried woman, a lozenge bearing her arms with a knot instead of a crest, also on a black ground.



Hatchment of an Esquire—his arms impaled with those of his wife, the wife surviving.

For married persons the shield is impaled (see *impalement*); and in case a widow or widower survives, that half of the shield or lozenge which bears the arms of the survivor carries them upon a white background, the half appropriated to the deceased having a black background. A bishop's arms, being impaled with those of his see, are relieved on a black background, those of the see having a white one. When a person is the last of his race, a skull is put above the shield or lozenge in the place of the crest. In the case of a member of the Order of the Garter who is a married man, or of his wife, two shields are displayed side by side, that on the dexter side having the knight's arms alone surrounded by the motto of the order, that on the sinister having the coats of husband and wife.

Houses where funeral *hatchments* for murdered inmates had been perpetually suspended were decked with garlands. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 265.

Hence—**2.** Any distinguishing mark, badge of honor, symbol, or the like, as the sword of a soldier.

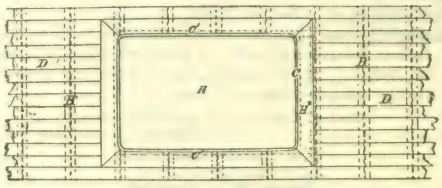
Receive these pledges,
These *hatchments* of our griefs, and grace us so much
To place 'em on his hearse. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 1.

For, as I am condemned, my naked sword
Stands but a *hatchment* by me; only held
To show I was a soldier.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Let there be deducted, out of our main potation,
Five marks in *hatchments* to adorn this thigh.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii.

hatchure (hach'ör), *n.* [See *hachure.*] Same as *hatching.*

hatchway (hach'wā), *n.* [< *hatch*[1] + *way*.] **1.** A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship, affording a passage from one deck to



Hatchway.

B, *B*, beams; *C*, coaming; *C'*, *C'*, carlines; *D*, *D*, deck; *H*, hatchway; *H'*, head-ledge.

another, or into the hold or lower apartments. See *hatch*[1], *n.*, 3.—**2.** The opening of any trap-door, as in a floor, ceiling, or roof.

hat-die (hat'dī), *n.* A block upon which a hat-body is molded to the desired shape of the hat. Also called *hat-mold.*

hate[1] (hāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hated*, ppr. *hating*. [< ME. *haten*, *hatien*, < AS. *hatian*, *hatigian* = OS. *hatōn*, *hatan* = OFries. *hatia* = D. *haten* = MLG. LG. *haten* = OHG. *hazzēn*, *hazzōn*, MHG. *hazzen*, G. *hassen* = Icel. *hata* = Sw. *hata* = Dan. *hade* = Goth. *hatjan* and *hatan*, hate. A secondary form appears in AS. **hettan* (only in ppr. as a noun, *hettend*, an enemy) = OHG. *hezzen*, MHG. G. *hetzen*, bait, hunt, set on, incite. The orig. meaning involves the notion of pursuing with hatred. See the noun. Hence, through OF., *heinous*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regard with a strong and passionate dislike or aversion; regard with extreme ill-will.

His euell speche made hym to be *hatid* of a-monge his felowes, and also of straungers that herden of hym speke, that after refuseden to go in his felisshep to seche a-uentures. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 135.

Pride has made a Lady swear she *hated* such a Man, tho' she was dying for the sight of him.
Mrs. Centlivre, the Man's Bewitch'd, i.

Some minds by nature are averse to noise,
And *hate* the tumult half the world enjoys.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 176.

2. In a weakened sense, to dislike; be averse; be unwilling: commonly with an infinitive.

I *hate* to leave my friend in his extremities.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

3. To have little regard for, or less than for some other; despise in comparison with something else regarded as more worthy: a use of the word in Scripture.

If any man come to me, and *hate* not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, . . . he cannot be my disciple. Luke xiv. 26.

=Syn. 1. *Hate*, *Abhor*, *Detest*, *Abominate*, *Loathe.* These words express the strongest forms of dislike and aversion of either persons or things. *Hate* may include the others; it is more permanent and includes more ill-will toward that which is hated. To *abhor*, literally to start from with horror, is to have all the better feelings excited against that which is abhorred: as, we *abhor* cruelty. To *detest*, literally to bear witness against, is to condemn with indignation. *Abominate*, by derivation and the Biblical use of its congeners, has generally reference to what is offensive to moral and religious sentiment. To *loathe* is primarily to have great aversion to food, and hence to have like disgust toward that which is offensive to the moral nature or the feelings.

Do good to them which *hate* you. Luke vi. 27.

I *abhor* this dilatory sloth. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

I do *detest* false perjur'd Proteus.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

We do *abhor*, *abominate*, and *loathe* this cruelty.
Southern.

II. *intrans.* To feel hatred: as, one who neither loves nor *hates*.

hate[1] (hāt), *n.* [< ME. *hate* (with vowel of the verb), reg. *hete*, < AS. *hete*, m., = OS. *heti* = D. *haat* = MLG. *hāt* = OHG. *haz* (*hazz-*), m., also neut., MHG. *haz* (*hazz-*), G. *hass* = Icel. *hatr* = Sw. *hat* = Dan. *had* = Goth. *hatis* (gen. *hatizis*, once gen. *hatis*), hate, anger (> Goth. *hatizōn*, be angry): see *hate*[1], *v.*] 1. An emotion of extreme or passionate dislike or aversion; inveterate ill-will; hatred.

Haughty Juno's unrelenting *hate*. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 2.

What a fine definition of *hate* is that which Chaucer gives in the Persones Tale, "*Hate* is old wrathe." It is, however, borrowed from Cicero — "Odium ira inveterata." Tusc. Disp. iv. 9. *G. P. Marsh.*

Till *hate*,
The seed of ill lies, told and hearkened to,
The knot of loving memories shall undo.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 295.

2†. Vengeance; punishment.

Thenne arȝed [became terrified] Abraham & alle his mod chaunge[d],
For hope [in expectation] of the harde *hate* that hyȝt [threatened] hatz oure lorde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 713.

=**Syn.** *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*. (See also *hatred*.)

hate[2]†, *v.* See *hight*[2].

hateable, *a.* See *hatable*.

hateful (hāt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *hateful* (= Sw. *hatfull* = Dan. *hadefuld*); < *hate*[1] + *-ful*. Cf. *hatle*, *hettle*.] 1. Causing hate; exciting intense dislike or aversion; odious.

To ben a murdrer is an *hateful* name.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 676.

Still grew my bosom then,
Still as a stagnant fen;
Hateful to me were men,
The sunlight *hateful*.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

2. Full of hate; feeling hatred; malignant; malevolent.

Then cast a languishing regard around,
And saw, with *hateful* eyes, the temples crown'd
With golden spires, and all the hostile ground.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 214.

=**Syn. 1.** Detestable, abominable, execrable, loathsome, horrid, foul, repulsive, revolting, abhorrent, repugnant.

hatefully (hāt'fûl-i), *adv.* 1. In such a manner as to excite hate; odiously.

The ceremony was *hatefully* tedious.
Drummond, Travels, p. 75.

2. In a manner exhibiting hate; malignantly; maliciously; spitefully.

And they shall deal with thee *hatefully*, and shall take away all thy labour, and shall leave thee naked and bare.
Ezek. xxiii. 29.

hatefulness (hāt'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being hateful, in any sense.

hatel†, *a.* and *n.* See *hattle*.

hateless (hāt'les), *a.* [< *hate*[1] + *-less*.] Having no feeling of hate.

Phalantus of Corinth, to Amphialus of Arcadia, sendeth the greeting of a *hateless* enemy.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

hater[1] (hā'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *hatere* (= D. *hater* = MHG. *hazzære*, *hezzer*, G. *hasser*, *hässer* = Icel. *hatari* = Dan. *hader* = Sw. *hatare*); < *hate*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hates.

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good.
Sir T. Browne.

To be a good *hater* one needs only to be irascible by nature, and to be placed in some relationship of frequent encounter with the authors of offence.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 139.

hater[2]†, **hatere**†, *n.* [ME., also *hatter*, *hetter*, *heater*, *hatren*, < AS. *hæteru*, garments.] Clothing.

She dide of al hire *hatere*,
& wisch hire bodi wt clene watere.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

hateral, *n.* See *hatteral*.

hatering†, *n.* [ME. *haterynge*; < *hater*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Clothing; dress.

hatesome†, *a.* [ME. *hatesum*, *haatsum* (= Icel. *hatrsamr*); < *hate*[1] + *-some*.] Hateful; hated.

For thi that *hatesum* thei hadden disciplyne, and the drede of the Lord thei vndertoken not.
Wyclif, Prov. i. 29 (Oxf.).

hath (hath). Third person singular present indicative of *have*: now archaic or poetical.

hather, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *heather*.

hathock (haᴛʜ'o̤k), *n.* A Scotch form of *haddock*.

hat-honor (hat'hon″o̤r), *n.* Respect shown by taking off the hat: a term used by the early Friends or Quakers, who refused to pay this token of respect. Also called *hat-worship*.

The *hat-honour* was an honour which in relation to the outward ceremony, viz., the putting off the hat, was the same which was given to God; so that in the outward sign of reverence no distinction or difference was made betwixt the Creator and the creature.
George Fox, in Sewel's History of the Quakers (1774), [I. 22.

hathorn (hath'ôrn), *n.* Same as *hawthorn*.

hatless (hat'les), *a.* [< *hat*[1] + *-less*.] Having no hat.

So much for shoeless, *hatless* Masaniello!
Leigh Hunt, High and Low.

hat-measure (hat'mezh″ūr), *n.* A metallic tape or measure used to ascertain the size of the head in order to fit a hat to it.

hat-mold (hat'mōld), *n.* Same as *hat-die*.

hat-money (hat'mun″i), *n.* Same as *primage*.

hat-piece (hat'pēs), *n.* A hat or cap of defense other than a heavy helmet of war; especially, a secret or iron skull-cap worn under the hat.

I saw him try on his buff coat and *hat-piece* covered with black velvet. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 216.

hat-plant (hat'plant), *n.* A papilionaceous plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, growing in India, with odd-pinnate leaves and jointed pods: so called in commerce. In marshy places about Calcutta it attains a large size, and the thick stem is filled with a light tough pith of which are made hats, bottle-cases, swimming-jackets, floats, and even fishing-nets. The natives call this pith *solah*.

hat-press (hat'pres), *n.* A machine for molding hats and pressing them into form. It consists essentially of a brass mold, which is heated, and in which the hat is placed and submitted to pressure from a plunger that enters from above, forcing the hat to the shape of the mold.

hat-rack (hat'rak), *n.* A rack furnished with pegs on which hats, coats, etc., may be hung.

hat-rail (hat'rāl), *n.* A hat-rack made to be hung on the wall: often a frame inclosing a small mirror.

hatred (hā'tred), *n.* [< ME. *hatred*, *hatreden*, < *hate*, hate, + *-red*, *-reden* (as in *kindred*, ME. *kindrede*), < AS. *-rāden* (as in *freóndrāden*, friendship), a suffix signifying condition, state: see *-red*.] The emotion or feeling of hate; hate. See *hate*[1], *n.*, 1.

Sir Anna, this aunswere allow I no thyng,
I holde it but *hatereden*, this artikill hale,
And therfore, sir Busshoppe, at my biddyng,
Do telle me nowe trewly the texte of this tale.
York Plays, p. 209.

The thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us . . . we call *hatred*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 5.

Hatred is another name for malevolent emotion. We recognize under this title a permanent affection grounded on the irascible, as love is on tenderness.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 139.

=**Syn.** *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*); *Hatred*, *Dislike*, *Antipathy*, etc. (see *antipathy*); *Disgrace*, *Disfavor*, *Dishonor* (see *odium*); detestation, loathing, abhorrence.

hatrel, *n.* See *hatteral*.

hat-roller (hat'rō″lėr), *n.* In *mining*, a roller of cast-iron or steel, shaped like a hat, and revolving on a vertical pin, serving to guide around a curve the rope used for hauling in an incline.

hat-stand (hat'stand), *n.* A hat-rack made to stand on the floor: often combined with a small table or an umbrella-stand, or both.

The *hat-stand* (with a whip or two standing up in it belonging to bagmen who are still snug in bed).
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

hat-sweat (hat'swet), *n.* That part of the lining of a hat which comes in contact with the head; a sweat-band. It is usually of leather.

hattet, *v.* See *hight*[2].

hatted-kit, hattit-kit (hat'ed-, hat'it-kit), *n.* [Sc., < *hatted*, *hattit*, appar. curdled (cf. D. *hotten*, curdle, *hot*, curds, connected with Sc. *hat*, *hot*, a confused heap: see *hatter*), + *kit*.] A bowlful of sour cream; also, a mixture of buttermilk and milk warm from the cow.

He has spilt the *hatted-kit* that was for the Master's dinner. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xi.

Hattemist (hat'em-ist), *n.* [< *Hattem* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of a sect in the Netherlands founded about 1683 by the deposed clergyman Pontianus van Hattem, a Spinozist, who denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ and the freedom of the will, and affirmed that sin exists only in the imagination, and is itself its only punishment. The sect disappeared in a few years.

hatter[1] (hat'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hattere*; < *hat*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. A maker or seller of hats.—2. In *mining*, a miner who works alone, or "under his own hat." He differs from a fossicker, who rifles old workings, or spends his time in trying abandoned wash-dirt. The hatter nearly always holds a claim under the by-laws. *R. Brough Smyth.* [Australia.]

Some, however, prefer to travel, and even to work, when they can get it, quite alone, and these are known to the rest as *hatters*. *Chambers's Journal*, 5th ser., II. 286.

Mad as a hatter. [A humorous simile, in which *hatter* was probably originally a substitute for some other more appropriate term (perhaps **hatter* for *atter*, for *attercop*, a spider, in which sense Halliwell doubtfully cites *hatter* from Palsgrave).] (*a*) Violently crazy or insane. (*b*) Violently angry.

hatter[2] (hat'ėr), *v.* [Also *hotter*; a freq. form, < *hat*[4], *hot*[2], a heap.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gather in a heap; collect in a crowd.—2. To entangle.—3. To expose to danger; harass; trouble; weary; wear out.

Religion shows a rosy-colour'd face,
Not *hatter'd* out with drudging works of grace.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 371.

4. To shatter; batter.

Where *hattering* bullets are fine sugred plums,
No feare of roaring guns, or thundring drums.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

II. *intrans.* To speak with thick and confused utterance.

[Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hatter[2] (hat'ėr), *n.* [Also *hotter*; < *hatter*[2], *v.*] 1. A state of confusion.—2. A confused heap.

[Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hatteral (hat'ėr-al), *n.* [Also *hateral*, *hatrel*; < *hatter*[2].] A confused heap. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Hatteria (ha-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray); formation not ascertained.] 1. A genus of



Hatteria punctata or *Sphenodon punctatus*.

rhynchocephalous reptiles containing a lizard peculiar to New Zealand, the only living representative of the order *Rhynchocephalia*, and the type of the family *Hatteriidæ*. *H. punctata* is known as the *tuatera*. Also called *Sphenodon*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Hatteriidæ (hat-ē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hatteria* + *-idæ*.] A family of reptiles, of the order *Rhynchocephalia*, typified by the genus *Hatteria*. It is characterized by amphicœlous vertebræ, fixed quadrate bones, maxillary and palatine teeth, and by having some of the ribs in three joints and with uncinate processes. The tail is compressed and crested, and the general aspect is that of an iguana. Also called *Sphenodontidæ*.

hatti-humayun (hat'i-hū-mā'yūn), *n.* [Turk. *khatti-humāyūn*, < *khatt* (< Ar. *khatt*), a line, writing, command, + *humāyūn*, auspicious, august, royal, imperial.] Same as *hatti-sherif*.

hatting (hat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hat*[1], *v.*] 1. The trade of a hatter.—2. Material for hats.

hatti-sherif (hat'i-she-rēf'), *n.* [Turk. *khatti-sherīf*, < *khatt* (< Ar. *khatt*), a line, writing, command, + *sherīf* (< Ar. *sherīf*, *sharīf*), lofty, noble.] An irrevocable order or decree of the Sultan of Turkey, written with special formality and bearing his personal sign-manual or flourish. See extract under *firman*. Also called *hatti-humayun*.

hattit-kit, *n.* See *hatted-kit*.

hattle, hettle (hat'l, het'l), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hatel*, *hetel*, < AS. *hetol*, hostile, malignant, hateful (= OD. *hatel*), < *hatian*, hate, *hete*, hate, hostility: see *hate*[1]. Cf. *hateful*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Hostile; malignant; hateful.—2. Irritable; fiery. [Scotch.]—3. Hasty; eager; skittish.

II. *n.* An enemy.

Nowe schall no *hatyll* do vs harme,
I haue oure helpe here in myn arme.
York Plays, p. 145.

hattock (hat'o̤k), *n.* [Dim. of *hat*[1], q. v.] 1. A hat. [Scotch.]

Away with you, sirs, get your boots and your beasts — horse and *hattock*, I say — and let us meet at the East Port. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

★**2.** A shock or stack of corn. [Scotch.]

hat-tree (hat'trē), *n.* A hat-rack. [U. S.]

A people [those of Cape Cod] . . . who hang Calcutta hats upon their *hat-trees*. *The Century*, XXVI. 644.

hat-worship (hat'wėr″ship), *n.* Same as *hat-honor*.

haubergeon (hâ'bėr-jon), *n.* [Also *haubergion*, *habergeon*, early mod. E. also *haberjeon*, *haberjon*; < ME. *hauberjoun*, *hauberjon*, *haberjoun*, *habergeoun*, etc., < OF. *haubergeon*, *hauberjon*, etc., prop. dim. of *hauberc*, a hauberk: see *hauberk*.] A short hauberk, reaching only to

the middle of the thighs: also used indiscriminately for any coat of linked mail.

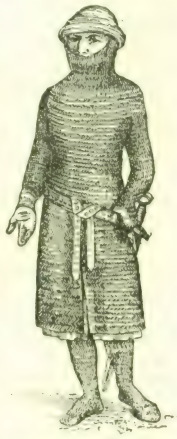
A gepoun
Al bysmotered with his *habergeoun*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 76.

This Iesus of his gentrice wole Iuste in Piers armes,
In his helme and in his *haberioun* humana natura.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 23.

First hadde Arthur the kynge put on hym an *habergon* vndir his robes er he yede oute of the tour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

The scaly beetles, with their *habergeons*,
That make a humming murmur as they fly!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

hauberk (hâ′bėrk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hawberk, haubergh;* < ME. *hauberk, hawberk, haubergh,* also *haubert,* < OF. *hauberc,* older *halberc,* also *haubert,* F. *haubert* = Pr. *ausberc, ausberg* = It. *usbergo,* < OHG. MHG. *halsberc, halsberge* (= MLG. *halsberch* = AS. *healsbeor* = Icel. Norw. *halsbjörg* = ODan. *halsbjerg*), hauberk, gorget, protection for the neck, < *hals* (= AS. *heals,* E. *halse*[1]), the neck, + *bergan* (= AS. *beorgan*), protect, save: see *halse*[1] and *bury*[1], etc. Hence dim. *haubergeon,* q. v.] 1. (*a*) A part of mail armor intended originally for the protection of the neck and shoulders, but as generally used a long coat of mail coming below the knees and even nearly to the ankles, slit up the sides, and sometimes in front and behind, to allow the wearer to mount a horse.



Hauberk, 12th and 13th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Than he a-valed the coyf of his *hauberke* benethe his shuldres, and seide that he was but deed, but yef he wolde yelde hym to prison. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

On the *haubergh* stroke the Prince so sore,
That quite disparted all the linked frame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 44.

(*b*) In the fourteenth century and later, a piece of defensive armor, probably an outer garment of splint armor. See *splint, jesserant,* and *crevisse*.

Godfrey arose; that day he laid aside
His *hawberk* strong, he wont to combat in,
And donn'd a breast-plate fair, of proof untried,
Such one as foot-men use, light, easy, thin.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 20.

The border land of old romance,
Where glitter *hauberk*, helm, and lance.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prel.

2. Among actors, a short tunic forming a part of medieval dress.—**Grand hauberk,** the long hauberk, reaching to the knees or below, as distinguished from the haubergeon.—**White hauberk,** an early name for the hauberk of ring-mail or chain mail, to distinguish it from coats of fence which were not composed entirely or chiefly of bright iron, such as the broigne and the different stuffed and quilted garments.

haud (hâd), *v.* A Scotch form of *hold*[1].

hauerite (hou′ėr-īt), *n.* [After F. von *Hauer,* an Austrian geologist (born 1822).] Native manganese disulphid occurring in reddish-brown isometric crystals, isomorphous with pyrite.

haugh (hâ; Sc. pron. hâch), *n.* [Sc. *haugh, hauch,* a particular form and use of *haw*[1], an inclosure, etc., due perhaps to the Icel. form *hagi,* a pasture, Sw. *hage,* a pasture: see *haw*[1].] Lowlying flat ground, properly on the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They were buried by Dornoch *haugh*,
On the bent before the sun.
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

On a *haugh*, or level plain, close to a royal borough.
Scott, Old Mortality, ii.

haught (hât), *a.* [An erroneous spelling of *haut,* conformed, as in *haughty,* to *height,* etc.: see *haut*[1].] 1†. High; elevated: same as *haut*[1], 1.

Pompey, that second Mars, whose *haught* renown
And noble deeds were greater than his fortunes.
Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, iv.

Hence—2. Proud; insolent; haughty. [Archaic.]

No lord of thine, thou *haught*, insulting man,
No, nor no man's lord. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

The portraits of my noble ancestry, . . .
Haught peers and princes centuries ago.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

haughtily (hâ′ti-li), *adv.* 1†. Highly; loftily.

Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she prized. *Dryden.*

2. In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

But bootlesse on a ruthles god
I see my prayers spent;
As *haughtely* doest thou reuenge,
As humbly I repent.
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 16.

haughtiness (hâ′ti-nes), *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *hautiness* (the *gh* being erroneously inserted as in *haughty*), < ME. *hautenesse,* contr. of **hauteinnesse,* < *hautein,* haughty, + *-nesse,* -ness.] 1†. Highness; loftiness.

In *hautinesse* of courage, in knowledge of philosophy, and in strength of body, he farre excelled all them by whom the East was conquered. *Golding*, tr. of Justine, fol. 77.

2. The quality or character of being haughty, proud, or arrogant; supercilious bearing; arrogance.

I . . . will lay low the *haughtiness* of the terrible.
Isa. xiii. 11.

'Tis pride, rank pride and *haughtiness* of soul;
I think the Romans call it Stoicism.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

=Syn. *Pride, Presumption,* etc. (see *arrogance*); contemptuousness, hauteur, lordliness, rudeness.

haughtonite (hâ′ton-īt), *n.* [After Prof. Samuel *Haughton* of Dublin.] A kind of mica (biotite) occurring in the granite of Scotland, characterized by its large amount of iron and relatively small amount of magnesium.

haughty (hâ′ti), *a.*; compar. *haughtier,* superl. *haughtiest.* [Prop., as formerly, *hauty* (the *gh* having been erroneously inserted in this word and *haught* after the supposed analogy of *naughty,* etc., perhaps particularly in imitation of *high, hight,* etc.); formerly *hauty, haultic,* < ME. *hautein, hautain* (the suffix *-ein, -ain,* becoming *-y* through the form *hautenesse,* standing for **hauteinnesse:* see *haughtiness*), < OF. *hautain,* later spelled *haultain,* F. *hautain,* haughty, lofty, stately, proud, < OF. *haut, hault, halt,* high: see *haut*[1].] 1†. High; elevated: same as *haut*[1], 1.

At his *haughty* helmet making mark,
So hugely stroke that it the steele did rive,
And cleft his head. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 19.

2†. Lofty; bold; adventurous.

Who now shall give unto me words and sound
Equall unto this *haughty* enterprise?
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 1.

Till his sonne Anchurus (esteeming man to be most precious) leaped in, and the reconciled Element receiued an Altar in witnesse of his *haughtie* courage.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

The Warder view'd it blazing strong,
And blew his war-note loud and long,
Till at the high and *haughty* sound
Rock, wood, and river rung around.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 26.

3. Proud and disdainful; feeling superior to others; lofty and arrogant in feeling or manner; supercilious.

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall,
And *haughtie* spirits meekely to adaw.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

The lower thir Minds debas'd with Court-opinions, contrary to all Vertue and Reformation, the *haughtier* will be thir Pride and Profuseness.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Perhaps it was diffidence rather than pride which made her appear so *haughty*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxv.

4. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting a sense of superiority: as, a *haughty* air or walk; a ★*haughty* tone.

haul (hâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *hall;* < ME. *haulen,* a rare form, due appar. to OF. influence, of ME. *halen,* > reg. E. *hale,* the now less common but historically more correct form of the verb: see *hale*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To pull or draw with force; move or transport by drawing; drag: as, to *haul* down the sails; to *haul* in the boom; to *haul* a load of wood.

I never was so pulled and *hauled* in my whole life.
Goldsmith, To the Printer.

Bravest of all in Fredericktown,
She took up the flag the men *hauled* down.
Whittier, Barbara Frietchie.

To haul over the coals. See *coal*.—**To haul the wind, to haul up** (*naut.*), to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the sheets more aft, etc.

A man on the forecastle called out "Land ho!" We immediately took in studding-sails and *hauled* our *wind,* running in for the land.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 23.

=Syn. *Drag, Draw,* etc. See *draw*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pull or tug; endeavor to drag something: as, to *haul* at a heavy load.

The skipper *hauled* at the heavy sail.
Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

2. *Naut.*, to alter a ship's course; change the direction of sailing; move on a new course; hence, to sail, in general.

All the same night wee *halled* Southeast.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 445.

He *halled* into the Harbour, close to the Island, and unrigg'd his Ship. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 51.

I immediately *hauled* up for it, and found it to be an island. *Cook*, First Voyage, i. 7.

3. To shift, veer, or change, as the wind.

The morning looked wild and threatening, but the clouds gradually *hauled* off to the eastward, leaving us the promise of a fine day.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 265.

To haul aboard. See *aboard*[1].—**To haul in with** (something), to direct the course of a ship so as to approach an object more nearly.—**To haul off.** (*a*) To turn the course of a ship so as to get further off from an object. (*b*) To draw off or away; withdraw, as from a movement or scheme.—**To haul round** (to), to veer or shift to another point of the compass: said of the wind when it gradually goes round with the sun, or in the same way as the hands of a watch.—**To haul up,** to come up or to a rest by a hauling or drawing action: as, seals *haul up* on land to breed; the boat *hauled up* at the wharf.

haul (hâl), *n.* [< *haul, v.* Cf. *hale*[1], *n.*] 1. A pulling with force; a pull; a tug.

On October 5th [1869], it happens that both the sun and the moon will give a particularly vigorous *haul* upon the earth's waters. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 156.

2. In *fishing:* (*a*) The draft of a net: as, to catch so many fish at a *haul.* (*b*) The place where a seine is hauled.—3. That which is taken or obtained by hauling; specifically, the number or quantity of fish taken in one haul of a seine; a catch.

And the bulging nets swept shoreward,
With their silver-sided *haul*.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

Hence—4. Any valuable acquisition, a "find." [Colloq.]

An old forest fence . . . was a great *haul* for me. I sacrificed it to Vulcan, for it was past serving the god Terminus. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 268.

Haul of yarn, in *rope-making,* a bundle of about 400 threads, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred, the tarring being done by first dipping the bundle of yarn in a tar-kettle, and then hauling it through nippers to press out the superfluous tar.

haulage (hâ′lāj), *n.* [< *haul* + *-age.*] 1. The act or labor of hauling or drawing. In coal-mining haulage is the drawing or conveying, in cars or otherwise, of the produce of the mine from the place where the coal is got to the place where it is raised to the surface. It is done by men or boys, by horses or mules drawing the cars or trams on a railway, by hauling-ropes worked by stationary engines, which are driven by compressed air, by steam, or by water-power, or by locomotives operated by electricity or compressed air. When hauling-ropes are used, the cars or trams are attached to or detached from them at pleasure by means of the haulage-clip.

The company so arranges its work that the wire rope tugs do the *haulage* up the rapid portion of the Rhine.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 446.

2. Charges for hauling.—3. The amount of force expended in hauling.

haulage-clip (hâ′lāj-klip), *n.* In *coal-mining,* the mechanical arrangement by which a car is connected with the haulage-rope. There are several ingenious contrivances for this.

haul-bowline†, haul-bowlings†, *n.* An able seaman on a man-of-war.

hauld (hâld), *n.* [A Scotch form of *hold*[1].] 1. Hold; habitation; place of resort.

In the cyclopes huge caue tynt me,
Ane gousty *hald,* within laithlie to se.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 89.

2. A clutch or grasp.—**By hauld, or by the hauld,** by holding on: said of a child unable to walk without a hold.

Now leave we Robin . . .
[To] learn himself to stand and gang
By hauld, for all his eild.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

Out of house and hauld, ejected from home; destitute.

The Laird never throve after that day, but was just careless of everything, . . . so now they're *out of house and hauld*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xii.

hauler (hâ′lėr), *n.* [< *haul* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *haler, hallier*[2].] 1. One who pulls or hauls.

Prouydid alweys that the woddesillers leve not the bak all destitute and bare of wodde, ne soffir not the *halyers* to hale it all awey. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

The crowd of *haulers* fastened on the cable, [and] ran off frantically with it. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 558.

2. A device for catching fish, consisting of several hooks connected together and hauled through the water by a line; a jigger; a scrodgill; a pull-devil: as, a *hauler* for bluefish.

haulm[1], *n.* See *halm*.

haulm[2]† (hâm), *n.* An improper form of *hame*[1].

haulse† (hâls), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *halse*[2] for *hawse*[1].

haul-seine (hâl′sēn), *n.* A large seine, so called in distinction from a purse-seine; a drag-seine.

haulser†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hawser*.

His vessel moored, and made with *haulsers* fast.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 599.

hault†, **haulty**†, *a.* See *haut*[1], *haught, haughty.*

haulyard, *n.* Same as *halyard.*

haum[1] (hâm), *n.* Same as *halm.*

haum[2] (hâm), *n.* A variant of *hame*[1].

haunce[1]†, *n.* Same as *haunch.*

haunce[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *hance*[1].

haunch (hänch or hânch), *n.* [Formerly also *haunce, hansе,* and in arch. *hanch, hance, hanse;* < ME. *hanche, haunche,* < OF. *hanche, hance, anche,* and without assibilation *hanke* (> appar. Fries. *hancke, hencke,* haunch, G. *hanke,* haunch (of a horse)), F. *hanche* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *anca,* haunch, ML. *hancha,* < OHG. *anchā, enchā, einkā,* the leg, lit. joint or bend, allied to OHG. *anchila, enchila,* ankle, = E. *ankle:* see *ankle.*] **1.** The fleshy part of the body, in men and quadrupeds, above the thigh, pertaining to each hip-joint and wing of the pelvis; the hip: as, a *haunch* of venison; the *haunches* of a horse.

Bi he hade belted the bronde vpon his balȝe *haunchez.*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2032.

The manner in which he sliced the venison, too, from the *haunch* suspended in the chimney corner, and proceeded to broil it, indicated a preoccupied and troubled mind. *W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 293.

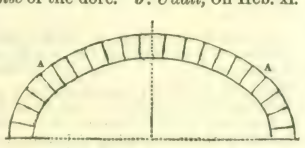
2. The coxa or basal joint of the legs in insects and spiders.—**3**†. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings
The lifting up of day. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

4†. The jamb or upright post of a door. See *jamb*[1].

He ordeyned the annual vse or ceremonie to eate the Paschall Lambe, with whose bloude they sprynkeled the thrasholde and *haunse* of the dore. *J. Udall,* On Heb. xi.

5. In *arch.,* the middle part between the vertex or crown and the springing of an arch — sometimes used to include the spandrel or part of it; the flank. Also *haunching.*



A, A, Haunches of an Arch.

haunch (hänch or hânch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *hainch, hench;* < *haunch, n.*] To throw, as a stone, from the hand by jerking it against the haunch. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

haunched (hänchт or hânchт), *a.* Having haunches.

haunching (hän'- or hân'ching), *n.* [< *haunch* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *haunch,* 5.

The arch was of brick, while the *haunching* . . . was of rubble. *Jour. Franklin Inst.,* CXXI. 433.

haunt (hänt or hânt), *v.* [Also dial. *hant;* < ME. *haunten, hanten,* frequent, use, employ, < OF. *hanter,* F. *hanter,* haunt, frequent, resort unto, to be familiar with; origin unknown, and variously guessed at: (1) < ML. **ambitare,* go about, freq. of L. *ambire,* go about (see *ambient, ambition*); (2) < L. *habitare,* dwell (see *habit, v., inhabit*); (3) < Bret. *henti,* frequent, which, if not itself from the F., appears to be derived from Bret. *hent,* a way, road, path; (4) < Icel. *heimta,* draw, pull, claim, crave, lit. fetch home, < *heim,* home. None of these guesses is satisfactory; the 4th is certainly wrong.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To frequent or visit; resort to much or often, or be much about; visit customarily.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted* that no news stir but come to his ears.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

I *haunt* the pine-dark solitudes,
With soft brown silence carpeted.
Lowell, To the Muse.

2. To come or recur to persistently, so as not to be prevented or driven away; attend or accompany so constantly as to be annoying or offensive; intrude upon continually.

And [beasts] are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts which perpetually *haunt* and disquiet mankind. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. xi.

Haunted by the new-found face
Of his old foe.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 106.

You at once associate true songs with music, and if no tunes have been set to them, they *haunt* the mind and "beat time to nothing" in the brain.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 101.

3. Specifically, to reappear frequently to after death; visit habitually in a disembodied state, as a supposed spirit, ghost, or specter.

If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will *haunt* me still.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting-place. *Fairfax.*

4†. To devote one's self to; practise; pursue; use.

Yonge folk that *haunteden* folye.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 2.

"What manere mynstralcie my dere frend," quath Conscience,
"Hast thow vsed other *haunted* al thy lyf-tyme?"
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 197.

I do not meene, by all this my taulke, that yong gentlemen should alwaies be poring on a booke, . . . and *haunt* no good pastime. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, i.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be much about; be present often or persistently; go or visit often; resort. [Now rare.]

All fowles in ffether fell there vppon,
ffor to reckon by right that to ryuer *haunttes.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 344.

I have charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doors.
Shak., Othello, i. 1.

Seals that *haunted* on that coast have been known to speak to man in his own tongue, presaging great disasters.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

2. To reappear, as a disembodied spirit.

Haunts he, my house's ghost, still at my door?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 1.

haunt (hänt or hânt), *n.* [Also dial. *hant;* < *haunt, v.*] **1.** A place of frequent resort or visitation; a place in which any being, or, figuratively, some quality or characteristic, is commonly manifested or seen.

Void of *haunt* and harbour
Now am I like Plato's city,
Whose fame flieth the world through.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson).

Ye who love the *haunts* of Nature, . . .
Listen to these wild traditions.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, Int.

Those large eyes, the *haunts* of scorn.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

The region of the Fens, in the earliest times a *haunt* of marauders, . . . became, at the time of the Conquest, the last refuge of the still-resisting English.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 17.

2†. A limited region assigned to or owned by one for his habitation or the practice of his profession; a district.

But, if thou prike out of myn *haunt,*
Anon I sle thy stede.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 100.

3†. The act, habit, or custom of resorting to a place.

This our life, exempt from public *haunt.*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will, one day or another, bring your family to beggary. *Arbuthnot.*

4†. Custom; practice; skill.

Of cloth-makyng she hadde such an *haunt,*
She passede hem of Ypres and of Gaunt.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 447.

And ache [parsley] also is sowen come denaunt,
Bete and radisshe excerciseth thair *haunt.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

5. A disembodied spirit supposed to haunt a certain place; a ghost. [Local, U. S.]

haunted (hän'- or hân'ted), *p. a.* Frequently visited or resorted to by apparitions or the shades of the dead; visited by a ghost: as, a *haunted* house.

Where'er we tread, 'tis *haunted,* holy ground.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 88.

The bedroom of Henry IV. [at Cheverny], where a legendary-looking bed, draped in folds long unaltered, defined itself in the *haunted* dusk.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 43.

haunter (hän'- or hân'tėr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *hanteur.*] One who haunts or frequents a particular place or is often about it.

O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,
To whom both heaven and earth and seas are seen.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 215.

The vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 84.

haunting (hän'- or hân'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *haunt, v.*] The appearance or visitation of disembodied spirits.

The object of the Committee on Haunted Houses was to investigate the phenomena of alleged *hauntings* whenever a suitable opportunity and an adequate prima facie case for inquiry might be presented.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 101.

A sufficient amount of evidence to connect clearly the commencement of *hauntings* with the death of particular persons. *Mind in Nature,* I. 86.

hauntyt, *a.* [E. dial. *hanty;* origin obscure.] Restless; impatient.

Abner, Ishbosheths servant, grew so haughty and *haunty* that he might not be spoken unto. 2 Sam. 3, 8.
S. Clarke, Examples (1671), p. 631.

Hauranitic (hâ-ran-it'ik), *a.* [< *Hauran* (see def.) + *-ite*[2] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to Hauran, a region in Syria east of the Jordan.

The Eastern or *Hauranitic* Druses.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 483.

haurient (hâ'ri-ent), *a.* [< L. *haurien(t-)s,* ppr. of *haurire,* draw (water, etc.), drain, drink up: see *haust*[2], *exhaust.*] In *her.,* palewise with the head uppermost: applied to a fish used as a bearing, as if represented with the head above the water to draw or suck in the air.



A Salmon Haurient.

hause (hâs), *n.* A Scotch form of *halse*[1].

hausen (hâ'zn), *n.* [< G. *hausen,* a fish of the sturgeon kind, = ODan. *hus* (in comp. *husblas*) = D. *huizen* (in comp. *huizenblas,* > E. *isinglass,* q. v.): see *huso.*] The huso or great Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso.*

hausmannite (hous'man-īt), *n.* [After J. F. L. *Hausmann,* a German metallurgist (1782–1859).] An oxid of manganese, found in tetragonal crystals, also granular massive: found in porphyry, in veins, in Germany, etc.

hausse (hōs), *n.* [F., a lift, rise, < *hausser,* lift, raise: see *hawse*[2].] **1.** In *gun.,* a brass scale used in aiming, attached to the barrel of a gun, near the breech, behind the breech-ring, and graduated to degrees and quarter-degrees for a radius equal to the distance from the muzzle-sight to the axis about which the scale turns. The *pendulum-hausse* is so constructed as to retain a vertical position when the wheels of the gun-carriage are not on a level.

2. The nut of a violin-bow.

hausse-col (hōs'kol), *n.* [F., < *hausser,* raise, + *col,* neck.] **1.** A gorget or standard of chain-mail, sometimes forming part of the camail. See cut under *gorget.*—**2.** A small gorget of plate-armor.

The little metal gorget worn until quite recently by French officers when on duty . . . preserved the name of *hausse-col.*
W. Burgess, Archæol. Inst. Jour., XXXVII. 477.

hausse-pouch (hōs'pouch), *n.* A small leather pouch employed to carry the pendulum-hausse when not in use. It is usually worn by the gunner of a field-piece, and is slung over the shoulder by means of a strap.

haust[1], *n.* Same as *hoast.* [Scotch.]

haust[2]† (hâst), *n.* [< L. *haustus,* a draught, drinking, swallow, < *haurire,* pp. *haustus,* draw (water, etc.): see *haurient, exhaust.*] A draught; as much as a man can swallow.

haustella, *n.* Plural of *haustellum.*

Haustellata (hâs-te-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of NL. *haustellatus:* see *haustellate.*] **1.** Haustellate or suctorial insects; a subclass or superorder of *Insecta,* containing those which suck instead of bite, having a haustellum of some form instead of manducatory mandibles or biting-jaws: opposed to *Mandibulata.* The *Haustellata* include the orders *Lepidoptera, Diptera,* and *Hemiptera,* or butterflies and moths, flies proper, and bugs. *Clairville,* and others. See *haustellum.*

2. A suborder of *Anoplura,* including haustellate or true lice.—**3.** A division of *Diptera.*—**4.** A subclass of *Crustacea,* including haustellate, suctorial, or siphonostomous forms, as fish-lice. Also called *Suctoria* and *Epizoa.*

haustellate (hâs'te-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *haustellatus,* < *haustellum,* q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fitted for sucking; suctorial; siphonostomous, as an insect or a crustacean, or the mouth-parts of such creatures.

That which prevails among the . . . Butterfly-tribe . . . is termed the *haustellate* mouth.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 630.

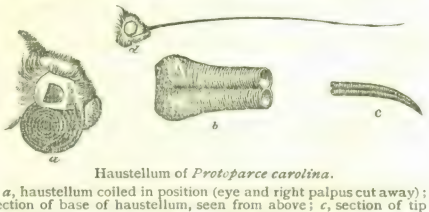
2. Provided with a haustellum or suctorial proboscis; of or pertaining to the *Haustellata.*

Speculations . . . with reference to the mutual relations of flowers and *haustellate* insects.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 364.

II. *n.* One of the *Haustellata.*

haustellous (hâs-tel'us), *a.* Same as *haustellate.*

haustellum (hâs-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *haustella* (-ą). [NL., dim. of L. *haustrum,* a machine for drawing water, < *haurire,* pp. *haustus,* draw (water, etc.): see *haust*[2].] The sucking-organ of an insect or a crustacean; a suctorial proboscis.

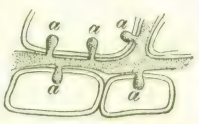


Haustellum of *Protoparce carolina.*

a, haustellum coiled in position (eye and right palpus cut away); *b,* section of base of haustellum, seen from above; *c,* section of tip of haustellum, seen from above; *d,* haustellum extended, side view. (*a, b, c,* enlarged; *d,* one half natural size.)

Haustella present many modifications; the proboscis of the house-fly, the sting of the mosquito, and the snout of the bedbug are familiar examples. The most highly developed haustellum is the antlia of lepidopterous insects, as butterflies and moths, where it becomes a very long, spirally coiled, tubular organ or spirignath. The suctorial or siphonostomous crustaceans present another modification of mouth-parts to the same end. Also *haustellium*.

haustorium (hâs-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *haustoria* (-ą). [NL., < L. *haustor*, a drawer, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw: see *haust*[2].] 1. One of the small roots or suckers of parasitic plants, which attach themselves to and penetrate the host plant, and establish a direct connection with its sap, upon which the parasite wholly or partly subsists.—2. *pl.* In fungi, specialized branches or organs of mycelia, serving either as a means of attachment or to bring the fungus into organic connection with its host.



Portion of the Mycelium of Grape-mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*), between cells of a grape-leaf: *a*, *a*, haustoria which have penetrated into the cell-cavities; highly magnified. (After Farlow.)

haustured (hâs′tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **haustura*, < *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw: see *haust*[2].] A draught.

It is just matter of lamentation when souls . . . fall to such apostacy as with Demas to embrace the dunghill of this world, and with an *haustured* to lick up the mud of corruption. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 199.

haustus (hâs′tus), *n.*; pl. *haustus*. [L., a draught: see *haust*[2].] 1. In *med.*, a draught; a potion.—2. In *civil law*, the right of drawing water, and of access to the place of drawing.

haut[1]† (hât), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hault* (with silent *l*), and still more erroneously *haught* (q. v.); < ME. **haut*, < OF. *haut*, *halt*, later *hault*, prop. and orig. without the aspirate, *alt*, F. *haut*, = Sp. Pg. It. *alto*, high, < L. *altus*, high, deep, lit. grown, increased (= Gothic *alths* = OHG. MHG. G. *alt* = AS. *eald*, E. *old*, q. v.), orig. pp. of *alere*, nourish: see *alt*, *alto*, *altitude*, *aliment*, *all*.] 1. High; lofty; elevated.—2. High in sound; shrill. *Bailey*.—3. Proud; haughty.

She began to look very *hault* and stout, having all manner of jewels or rich apparel that might be gotten with money. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. x., note.

Thy father was as brave a Spaniard
As ever spake the *haut* Castilian tongue.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

O Lord, I hinder my vocation and other men's through my self-wilfulness and the *haut* proud stoutness of my wretched sinful heart.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 260.

A vine from Egypt thou hast brought,
Thy free love made it thine;
And drov'st out nations, proud and *haut*,
To plant this lovely vine. *Milton*, Ps. lxxx., l. 35.

haut[1]† (hât), *v. t.* [< ME. *hauten*; < *haut*[1], *a.*] To make high; raise; exalt; elevate.

He daunted the proude, & *hawted* the poure.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 113.

Chiefe stays vpbearing croches high from the antlier *hauted*
On trees stronglye fraying. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 193.

haut[2] (hât), *n.* [< Hind. *hāt*, late Skt. *hatta*, a market, a fair.] In Bengal, a market.

haut[3] (hât), *n.* [< Hind. *hāth*, the forearm, the hand.] In Bengal, a measure of length equal to the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; a cubit.

hautain†, hautainly†. See *hautein*, *hauteinly*.

hautboy (hō′boi), *n.* [A partly restored form, ★after the F. *hautbois*, which is also sometimes used in E., of the earlier *hoboy*, *hoeboy*, *hobois*, rarely *hawboy* (= It. *oboe*, a form now used in E.), < OF. *hautbois*, *haultbois*, F. *hautbois*, a hautboy, lit. 'high wood' (referring, in the case of the musical instrument, to its high notes), < *haut*, high, + *bois*, wood: see *haut*[1] and *bush*[1].] 1. A wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double reed: in recent use more commonly in the Italian form *oboe*.

Marrying all their [Israelites'] voices
To Timbrels, *Hawboys*, and loud Cornets noises.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Then put they on him a white Turbant; and so, returning with drums and *hoboys*, is with great solemnity conducted to the Mosque. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 44.

A boxen *hautboy*, loud and sweet of sound,
All varnished, and with brazen ringlets found,
I to the victor give. *Philips*, Pastorals, vi.

2. In *bot.*, a kind of strawberry, *Fragaria elatior*, growing in Europe at moderate altitudes. The leaves are rugose and plicate, and the fruit has a musky flavor. In France the term *hautbois* is also applied to the elder, *Sambucus nigra*.—**Hautboy d'amour.** See *oboe d'amour*, under *oboe*.

hautboyist (hō′boi-ist), *n.* [< *hautboy* + *-ist*.] Same as *oboist*.

haute-de-barde (hōt′dė-bärd), *n.* [F.] In *horse-armor*, a poitrinal made large and surrounding the fore part of the horse's body, having wings which protect the legs of the rider and replace the burs or leg-shields of the saddle.

hautein†, hautain†, *a.* [ME., also *hauteyn*, *hawtayne*, *howteyne*, etc., < OF. *hautein*, *hautain*, high, etc.: see *hauty*, *haughty*.] 1. High; lofty; of lofty flight.

Ne gentil *hawteyn* faukone heroneer.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1120.

2. High of voice; loud.

Prestly than putte him out in peril of dethe,
Bi-fore tho herty houndes *hauteyn* of cryes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2187.

In chirches whan I preche,
I peyne me to han an *hauteyn* speche,
And ringe it out, as round as goth a bell.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 44.

3. Haughty; proud.

I was so *hawtayne* of herte, whilles I at home lengede,
I helde nane my hippe heghte, undire hevene ryche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2613.

The erle's sonnes wer *hauteyn*, did many folie dede.
Robert of Brunne, p. 219.

Some tyme detraccioun makith an *hawteyn* man be the more humble. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hauteinly†, hautainly†, *adv.* [ME., < *hautein* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a high or shrill voice; loudly; shrilly.

When better remembred hys diffaute, lo!
With shill voce cried that time *hautaynly*,
"Alas, caitife!" saide, "don haste folily."
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3317.

2. Proudly; haughtily.

haute-lisse (hōt-lēs′), *a.* [F., high warp, < *haute*, fem. of *haut*, high, + *lisse*, warp: see *haut*[1] and *lisse*, and cf. *basse-lisse*.] In *tapestry-weaving*, wrought with the warp in a perpendicular position: distinguished from *basse-lisse*.

hautepace†, *n.* [Also written *halpace*, appar. accom. to *hall*; < OF. *haut*, high, + *pas*, a step, pace.] A raised floor in a bay-window. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., f. 65. (*Halliwell*.)

haute-piece (hōt′pēs), *n.* [F. *haute-pièce*, high piece, < *haute*, fem. of *haut*, high, + *pièce*, piece.] In *armor*, the large beaver, mentonnière, or buff—that is, any face-protector fixed to the breast-plate or gorget.

hautesse†, *n.* [ME., also *hawtesse*, < OF. *hautesse*, *autesse*, *altesse*, highness; < *haut*, high: see *haut*[1], *haught*.] Haughtiness.

Morgne the goddes,
Therfore hit is hir name;
Weldez non so hyze *hawtesse*,
That ho ne con make ful tame.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2454.

hauteur (hō-tėr′), *n.* [F., < *haut*, high, proud, haughty: see *haut*[1], *haught*.] Haughty feeling or bearing; arrogant manner or spirit.

The ill-judging zeal and *hauteur* of this king.
Bp. Ellys, On Temporal Liberty (1765), p. 185.

In his several addresses recently delivered in America, we note most suggestive examples of this parade of parts, this literary *hauteur*. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 361.

haut-gout (hō-gö′), *n.* [Formerly also *hault-gust*, *hogoe*; < F. *haut goût*: *haut*, high; *goût*, taste, relish: see *haut*[1] and *gout*[3], *gust*[2].] Anything with a strong relish or a strong scent; high flavor or seasoning.

Sure I am, our palate-people are much pleased therewith [garlick], as giving a delicious *hault-gust* to most meats they eat, as tasted and smelt in their sauce, though not seen therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall.

To give the Sawce a *hogoe*, let the dish . . . be rubed with it [garlick]. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 159.

The French by soups and *haut-gouts* glory raise,
And their desires all terminate in praise.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

haut mal (hō mal). [F., great disease: *haut*, high (see *haut*[1]); *mal*, < L. *malum*, disease.] Epilepsy with major attacks; grand mal.

Hautvillers (F. pron. ō-vē-lyā′), *n.* A wine produced at Hautvillers in Champagne, France: one of the best of the still Champagne wines.

hauty†, *a.* The earlier form of *haughty*.

haüyne (hä′win), *n.* [< *Haüy* (the French mineralogist R. J. *Haüy*, 1743–1822) + *-ine*[2].] A mineral usually occurring in rounded crystalline grains, rarely in distinct isometric crystals. Its color is blue of various shades. It is found embedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, phonolite, etc., and is a silicate of aluminium and sodium with calcium sulphate. Also *haüynite*.

haüynophyre (hä-win′ō-fīr), *n.* [< *haüyne* + Gr. (πορ)φύρεος, purple: see *porphyry*.] The name given to various volcanic rocks in which the mineral haüyne occurs in such quantity as to be conspicuous, although rarely, if ever, entirely replacing any essential ingredient of the rock. The lava most commonly designated by the name *haüynophyre* is a nepheline-basalt from Monte Vulture at Melfi near Naples. The phonolitic lavas of the Eifel are also remarkable for the amount of haüyne and other related minerals which they contain.

Havana (ha-van′ą), *n.* [Short for *Havana cigar*: *Havana*, formerly written in E. books *Havannah*, Sp. *Habana* (formerly spelled *Havana*), the capital of Cuba. Its full name is *San Cristobal de la Habana*, i. e., St. Christopher of the Haven (ML. *havana*, accom. of Teut. *haven*): see *haven*.] A kind of cigar: so called from Havana, the capital of Cuba, where cigars are extensively manufactured.

Havana cigars are such only as are made in the island; and the cigars made in Europe and elsewhere from genuine Cuban tobacco are classed as *Havanas*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 426.

Havana brown. See *brown*.

havance, *n.* [< *have* + *-ance*. Cf. *havior*, *behavior*.] Behavior; good behavior; manners. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

Havanese (hav-ą-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Havana* + *-ese:* see *Havana*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the city of Havana in Cuba.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or an inhabitant of Havana; the people of Havana.

have (hav), *v.*; pret. and pp. *had*, ppr. *having*; ind. pres. 1 *have*, 2 *hast*, 3 *has*, pl. *have*. [Also dial. contr. *ha*, *ha'*, Sc. *hae*; < ME. *haven*, inf. prop. *habben* (pres. ind. 1 *have*, *habbe*, 2 *havest*, *hafest*, *hast*, *has*, 3 *haveth*, *hafeth*, *hath*, also *haves*, *habbes*, *has*, pl. *haveth*, *habbeth*, *have*, *han*; pret. *hadde*, *hafde*, *havede*, etc., pp. *had*, *haved*, *heved*, *i-haved*, *i-heved*), < AS. *habban* (pres. ind. 1 *hæbbe*, also (ONorth.) *hafa*, *hafo*, *hafu*, 2 *hafast*, *hæfst*, 3 *hafath*, *hæfth*, pret. *hæfde*, rarely (later) *hædde*, pl. *hæfdon*, pp. *gehæfd*, *hæfed*) = OS. *hebbian* = OFries. *hebba*, *habba* = D. *hebben* = MLG. *hebben* = OHG. *habēn*, MHG. G. *haben* = Icel. *hafa* = Sw. *hafva* = Dan. *have* = Goth. *haban* (pret. *habaida*, stem *habai-*), have, hold; Teut. stem **habai-* = L. *habē-re* (> It. *avere* = Pg. *haver* = Sp. *haber* = Pr. *aver* = F. *avoir*), have. The remarkable agreement of the Teut. and L. forms in respect to their consonants, which throws doubt upon their etymological identity, is explained by referring them to a common root **khabh* (cf. L. *hic*, this, he, of common origin with E. *he*[1], *here*[1], etc.). The L. *capere*, sometimes equated with E. *have*, is rather = E. *heave* (see *capable* and *heave*). Hence, in comp., *behave*, etc., and, from the L. *habere*, E. *habit*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To hold, own, or possess as an appurtenance, property, attribute, or quality; hold in possession: as, to *have* and to hold.

The folk of that Contree *han* a dyvers Lawe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

Unto every one that *hath* shall be given, and he shall *have* abundance. Mat. xxv. 29.

I M. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to *have* and to hold from this day forward.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

2. To hold by accepting, receiving, obtaining, gaining, or acquiring in any way; become possessed of or endowed with; be in receipt of; get: as, he *has* high wages; they have *had* ten children.

By his first [wife] *had* he Suane. *Robert of Brunne.*

Zee schulle undirstonde that oure Lady *hadde* Child whan sche was 15 Zeere old. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 113.

Wilt thou *have* me [as a husband]? *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

I shall but languish for the want of that,
The *having* which would kill me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper. *Collier.*

'Tis only God may be *had* for the asking.
Lowell, Sir Launfal.

3. To contain or comprise as an adjunct or component part: as, the work *has* an index; his wit *has* a spice of malice.

Every humour *hath* his adjunct pleasure.
Shak., Sonnets, xci.

Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide,
Look, what a horse should *have* he did not lack.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 299.

The earth *hath* bubbles, as the water *has*,
And these are of them. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

4. To hold for use or disposal, actually or potentially; hold the control over or right to: as, to *have* the floor (in debate); to *have* the deal (in card-playing); to *have* authority.

Let me *have* men about me that are fat. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

They [the people of Brazil] entertaine and welcome Strangers at first with weeping and deepe sighes, pitying their tedious iourney, and presently dry their eyes, *having* teares at command. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

Obey them that *have* the rule over you. Heb. xiii. 17.

5. To hold in exercise or consideration; entertain; maintain: as, to *have* a wish, opinion, or objection; to *have* a discussion.

All this processyon and informacion *had*, we retourned vnto ye sayd Hospytall, or lodgynge.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 21.

After long consultacion *had*, it was finally concluded and determined amongest theym. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Shortly after a Parliament is called at London, wherein the King complains of the great contempt was *had* of him by the Barons. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 109.

Captain Swan endeavoured to perswade them to *have* a little Patience; yet nothing but an augmentation of their daily allowance would appease them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 281.

6. To possess knowledge of; be acquainted with; take the meaning of; understand.

He *hath* neither Latin, French, nor Italian.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2.

Then begone; be provident;
Send to the judge a secret way—you *have* me?—
And let him understand the heart.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

All we *have* of those places is only their names, without any sufficient distinctions by which to discover their situation. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

7. To experience; enjoy or suffer; be affected with: as, to *have* hospitable entertainment; to *have* a headache; to *have* one's wish.

As y deserue, so schal y *haue;*
Weel bittirli y schal a-bie.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

And if I se some *have* their most desired sight,
Alas! thinke I, eche man *hath* weale, save I, most woful wight. *Surrey*, Faithful Lover.

He *had* a fever when he was in Spain. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

8. To hold in estimation; maintain; regard: followed by *in* or a clause.

Of the maidservants which thou hast spoken of, of them shall I be *had in* honour. 2 Sam. vi. 22.

The Lord shall *have* them *in* derision. Ps. ii. 4.

At last I began to consider, that that which is highly esteemed among men is *had in* abomination with God.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 141.

They will *have* it that nature teaches them to love the whole species. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 8.

9. To hold in one's power or at a disadvantage.

His spirit must be bow'd; and now we *have* him,
Have him at that we hop'd for.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

O, I *have* her; I have nettled and put her into the right Temper to be wrought upon. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

10. To move or remove; cause or compel to move: often reflexive, with the subject or object, or both, unexpressed: as, *have* it out of sight. [Archaic in most uses.]

Now telle me how this erthe may be *hadde* a-wey. And Merlin seide, "In cartes and on mennes nekkes."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 37.

The gentlemen that were landlords would needs *have* away much lands from their tenants.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Have me away; for I am sore wounded.
2 Chron. xxxv. 23.

The Interpreter took him by the hand, and *had* him into a little room. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 103.

I shall be *had* to a Justice, and put to Bridewell to beat Hemp. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 2.

11. To hold or acknowledge as a duty or necessary thing to do; be under physical or moral compulsion, constraint, necessity, or obligation to do; be obliged: followed by an infinitive with *to*, with or without a noun or pronoun as object: as, I *have* a great deal to do; I *have* to go; he *has* to refund the money.

We *have* to strive with heavy prejudice deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker.*

12. To bring into possession or use; procure; provide; take.

He was glad to think that it was time to go and lunch at the club, where he meant to *have* a lobster salad.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlviii.

13. To procure or permit to be or to be done; cause, let, allow, etc.: as, to *have* one's horse shod; I will not *have* such conduct.

I pray thee *have* me excused. Luke xiv. 18.

But hark you, Kate,
I must not *have* you henceforth question me
Whither I go, nor reason whereabout.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I'll kiss his foot since you will *have* it so.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 4.

To have a care, to take care; be on guard; beware.

But all this while they must *have a care* of deceiving themselves, though God did restore them to their own land with abundance of joy and peace.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

To have as good. Same as *to have as lief*, but often implying a preference. See *to have liefer.* [Colloq.]

You *had as good* make a point of first giving way yourself. *Goldsmith.*

To have as lief, to hold, regard, or consider as equally good: implying an objection to one course without expressing a preference for the other: chiefly with the preterit *had*, as in *to have liefer* and in the later equivalent phrase *to have as good.* See *to have liefer.*

Here wonieth an old rebekke
That *hadde* almost *as lief* to lese hire nekke
As for to geve a peny of hire good.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 276.

If you mouth it, as many of your players do, I *had as lief* the town-crier spoke my lines. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

To have better (or best), to hold, regard, or find to be better or more expedient (or best or most expedient): followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, or used absolutely (the alternative being implied in the context): a phrase arising from the idiom explained in *to have liefer, to have rather.* The form with the superlative is less common. See *to have liefer.*

You *had better* leave your folly. *Marlowe.*

You *had best* to use your sword better, lest I beswinge you. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso, p. 110 (ed. Dyce, 1883).

He *had better* to doe so ten times than suffer her to love the well-nos'd poet, Ovid.
B. Jonson, Poetaster (fol. 1616 a), iv. 7.

[Modern editions omit *to* in this passage.]

And he that would cool and refresh himself *had better* goe up to the top of the next Hill then remove into a far more Northern country.
E. Brown, Brief Account of some Travels (1673).

To have it out, to come to a final understanding or settlement by discussion or personal encounter.

"I never in my life seed a quire go into a study to *have it out* about the playing and singing," pleaded Leaf.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv.

To have liefer or liever, to hold, regard, or consider as preferable; prefer: an idiom appearing also in the positive form *to have as lief* (which see), and in the similar phrases of later origin *to have rather, to have better*, etc.: followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, and often, now usually, with the preterit *had*, which is properly the subjunctive or optative preterit with indefinite present force: *I had liefer*, I should hold or regard it as preferable, etc. See *lief.*

But natheless yet *have* I *levere* to lese
My lif than of my body have a shame.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 632.

Yet *have* I *levere* maken hym goode chere
In honour, than myn emes lyf to lese.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 471.

Levere ich *hadde* to dyen on a knyf
Than thee offende, trewe, deere wyf.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 919.

Far *liever* by his dear hand *had* I die.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The phrase was also used impersonally, a dative taking the place of the nominative of the person:

Him had lever [var. *him were lever*] than all the world a lond,
So hunted him the tempest to and fro.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2413.

To have on, to wear; be clothed with.

Styf botes our kynge *had on.*
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, VII. 77).

He saw there a man which *had* not *on* a wedding garment. Mat. xxii. 11.

Many a rustic Venus . . . wondered what Mary would *have on* when she was married.
H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, xxix.

To have one's eye on, to have in mind.

I am very well satisfied the poet must have *had his eye on* the figure of this bird in ancient sculpture and painting, as indeed it was impossible to take it from the life.
Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.

To have rather, to hold, regard, or consider as preferable: a phrase equivalent to, and used like, *to have liefer*, and of much later origin, not being found, apparently, before the sixteenth century: followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without *to*, and now only with the preterit *had.* See *to have liefer.*

Poesie, which like Venus (but to better purpose), *hath rather* be troubled in the net with Mars, than enjoy the homelie quiet of Vulcan.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 61.

I *had rather* to be married to a death's head with a bone in his mouth than to either of these. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

I *had* much *rather* have my body hackt with wounds
Than t' have a hangman fillip me.
Dekker, Match me in London (Works, ed. 1873, IV. 106).

I *had* much *rather* be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.
Cowper, Task, ii. 35.

This phrase, like the antecedent phrase *to have liefer*, was also sometimes used impersonally, with a dative instead of a nominative of the person.

Me *rather had* my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

To have to do with. See *do*[1], *v.*=**Syn. 1.** *Hold, Own*, etc. See *possess.*

II. *intrans.* To be: used indefinitely in certain idiomatic expressions and phrases, mentioned below.—**Had like,** was likely; came near; was on the point: followed by an infinitive.

Where they should have made head with the whole army upon the Parthians, they sent him aid by small companies; and when they were slain, they sent him others also. So that by their beastliness and lack of consideration they *had like* to have made all the army fly.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 769.

Have after! † follow! let us pursue!

Hor. He waxes desperate with imagination.
Mar. Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him.
Hor. Have after:—To what issue will this come?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Have at, here's a blow for; here's a challenge for.

He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at* him.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

If you will needs fight, gentlemen,
And think to raise new riches by your valours,
Have at ye! I have little else to do now.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Have at all†, a desperate risk: a phrase taken from the practice of gamblers. *Nares.*

Her dearest knight, whom she so just may call,
What with his debts, and what with *have at all*,
Lay hidden like a savage in his den,
For feare of bayliffes, sergeants, marshals men.
Good Newes and Bad Newes (1622).

Have done. See *do*[1], *v.*—**Have with you,** I will go along with you.

Stan. What, shall we toward the Tower? the day is spent.
Hast. Come, come, *have with you. Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2.

Charles S. Stay, Careless, we want you: egad, you shall be auctioneer; so come along with us.
Careless. Oh, *have with you*, if that's the case.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To have done with. See *do*[1], *v. i.*—**To have toward one†,** to pledge one in drinking.

Str. Here's to thee, Leocrates.
Leoc. Have towards thee, Philotas.
Phil. To thee, Archippus.
W. Cartwright, Royal Slave (1651).

III. *aux.* An auxiliary forming, with the past participle of the principal verb, the compound tenses of verbs (including *have*), both transitive and intransitive, sometimes with another auxiliary: as, I *have* or *had* done it; he *will have* departed by that time; you *should* not *have* gone. In such cases the word *have* originally had its proper meaning as a transitive verb, and was so used at first only with another transitive verb, as denoting the possession of the object in the state indicated by the past participle of the latter verb; thus, *I have received a letter* means literally I possess a letter received. The construction was afterward extended to cases in which the possessor of the object and the performer of the action are not necessarily the same, as in *I have written a letter*, and to intransitive verbs. In the same way the Latin *habere*, to have, has come to be used as an auxiliary or merely a formative element in the conjugation of the verb in the Romance languages.

havek†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hawk*[1].

haveld (hā'veld), *n.* [=ODan. *havelde* = Norw. *havella*, a sea-duck: see *Harelda.*] The Icelandic name of the long-tailed duck. See *Harelda.*

haveless† (hav'les), *a.* [ME. *haveles*, contr. of *havenles*, poor, < AS. *hafenleás, hæfenleás* (= OD. *haveloos* = G. *habelos, hablos*), poor, destitute, < *hæfen* (= Icel. *höfn*), having, property, + *-leás*, -less.] Having little or nothing; destitute.

And eke he set an ordinaunce
Upon a lawe of Moyses,
That though a man be *haueles*,
Yet shall he not by theft stele.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Now god defende but he be *haueles*
Of alle worship or good that may befalle,
That to the werste turneth by his leudenesse
A yifte of grace.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

havelock (hav'lok), *n.* [After the British East Indian general Henry *Havelock* (1795–1857).] A white cap-cover of light washable material, with a flap hanging behind to protect the neck, sometimes worn by soldiers when exposed to the sun in hot climates.



Havelock used in the United States Army.

haven (hā'vn), *n.* [< ME. *haven, havene*, < late AS. *hæfen* (gen. *hæfene*), *hæfene* (gen. *hæfenan*) = D. *haven* = MLG. *havene, havende, have*, LG. *haven* = OHG. *hafan, havan, haven*, MHG. *hafen, haven, habene*, G. *hafen* = Icel. *höfn* = Sw. *hamn* = Dan. *havn* (hence, from LG., OF. *havene, hable, havle*, F. *havre*, ML. also *havana* (see *Havana*), accom. *habulum*), a haven, harbor; allied to AS. *hæf*, earliest form *hæb*, pl. *heafu*, the sea, = OFries. *hef* = MLG. *haf, haff*, the sea, LG. *haf, haff*, shoal water, tide-flats, = MHG. *hap (hab-)*, also *habe*, the sea, a bay, harbor, G. *haff* (after LG.), a bay, gulf, = Icel. Sw. *haf* = Dan. *hav*, the open sea: see *haaf, haff.*] **1.** A harbor; a port; any place which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships, or in which ships can be sheltered by the land from wind and sea.

It was wont to ben a gret Ile, and a gret *Havene* and a good; but the See hathe gretly wasted it and over comen it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 164.

Joppa is a City of Palestine that was built before the Flood, and hath belonging to it a *Haven* of great Convenience. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 63.

And the stately ships go on
To their *haven* under the hill.
Tennyson, Break, Break, Break.

Hence—2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

Where I sought *hauen*, there found I hap,
From danger unto death. *The Louer Disceiued.*

Carlos, happy in the attachment of a brave and powerful people, appeared at length to have reached a *haven* of permanent security. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

haven (hā'vn), *v. t.* [< *haven*, *n.*] To shelter as in a haven.

Blissfully *havened* both from joy and pain. *Keats.*

havenage (hā'vn-āj), *n.* [< *haven*, *n.*, + *-age.*] Harbor-dues.

havener† (hā'vn-ėr), *n.* [< *haven*, *n.*, + *-er*[1].] The overseer of a port; a harbor-master.

These earls and dukes appointed to this end their special officers as receyuer, *hauener*, and customer, etc.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 79.

havenet† (hā'vn-et), *n.* [< *haven*, *n.*, + *-et*[1].] A small haven.

From Langunda to Fischard at the Gwerne mouth foure miles, and here is a portlet or *hauenet* also for ships.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, xiv.

haven-master (hā'vn-mȧs″tėr), *n.* [= D. *havenmeester* = Dan. *havnemester* = Sw. *hamnmästare.*] A harbor-master.

The *Haven Master* is an officer appointed under the charter of James I., by which the admiralty rights were acquired. His duty is to superintend the harbour, attend to the mooring of the ships, prevent all annoyances to the shipping, and see that the bye-laws are observed.
Municipal Corporation Report (1835), p. 2399.

haven-town†, *n.* A seaport.

Having now found a *haven-town*, the soldiers were desirous to take shipping, and change their tedious land-journeys into an easy navigation.
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. x. § 13.

haver[1] (hav'ėr), *n.* [< *have* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who has or possesses; a possessor. [Rare.]

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the *haver*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

A princes favour is a precious thing,
Yet it doth many unto ruine bring;
Because the *havers* of it proudly use it,
And (to their owne ambitious ends) abuse it.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

We are in thus holding or thus spending . . . not only covetous, but wrongfull, or *havers* of more than our own, against the will of the right owners.
Barrow, Works, I. xxxi.

2. In *Scots law*, the holder of a deed or writing, who is called upon to produce it judicially, in modum probationis, or for inspection in the course of a process.

haver[2] (hav'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *haver* (rare) = Icel. (mod.) *hafr* = Sw. *hafre* = Dan. *havre*, all prob. of LG. origin, < OLG. *haboro, havoro*, MLG. *haver*, LG. *hawer* = D. *haver* = OHG. *habaro*, MHG. *habere, haber*, G. *haber* (and *hafer*, after LG.), oats. The orig. E. word is *oats.*] Oats; the oat, *Avena sativa.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

haver[3] (hā'vėr), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To talk foolishly or at random. Also *haiver.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He just *haver'd* on about it to make the mair o' Sir Arthur. *Scott*, Antiquary, xliv.

haverbread (hav'ėr-bred), *n.* [< ME. *haverbred* (= D. *haverbrood* = G. *haferbrod* = Dan. *havrebröd* = Sw. *hafrebröd*); < *haver*[2] + *bread*[1].] Bread made of oatmeal. See *haver*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

She gloried in her skill . . . in making Jenny go short to save to-day's baking of *havrebread*. *Cornhill Magazine.*

havercake (hav'ėr-kāk), *n.* [< ME. *havercake*; < *haver*[2] + *cake.*] Same as *haverbread.* Also *avercake.*

Tak a hate *havyre-cake*, and lay it downe, and lay thyne ere therone als hate als thou thole it, and if ther be schepe louse or any other qwik thynge in it, it salle sone crepe owte. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 283. (*Halliwell.*)

haverdepoise†, *n.* An old form of *avoirdupois.*

haverel (hāv'rel), *n.* and *a.* [< *haver*[3] + *-el*, equiv. to *-er*[1].] **I.** *n.* One who talks foolishly or idly; a silly chattering person.

II. *a.* Silly; half-witted.

Poor *hav'rel* Will fell aff the drift,
An' wandered thro' the bow-kail.
Burns, Halloween.

Also spelled *havrel, haveril.*

haverel (hāv'rel), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *havereled* or *haverelled*, ppr. *havereling* or *haverelling.* [< *haverel*, *n.*] To talk idly or foolishly. Also spelled *havrel, havril.* [Scotch.]

Some of the ne'er-do-weel clerks of the town were seen guffawing and *haverelling* wi' Jeanie.
Galt, Provost, p. 279.

haver-grass (hav'ėr-gràs), *n.* The wild oat, *Avena fatua.* [Prov. Eng.]

havermeal (hav'ėr-mēl), *n.* [= D. *havermeel* = G. *hafermehl* = Dan. *havremel.*] Oatmeal. [Scotch.]

O whar got ye that *haver-meal* bannock?
Bonny Dundee.

havers[1] (hā'vėrz), *n. pl.* [A dial. form of *havior, behavior.*] Manners; behavior.

havers[2] (hā'vėrz), *n. pl.* [< *haver*[3], *v.*] Foolish or idle talk. Also *haivers.* [Scotch.]

Your fable instantlie repeat us,
And dinna deave us wi' your *havers*.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems.

haversack (hav'ėr-sak), *n.* [Formerly also *havresack*; < F. *havresac*, < G. *habersack, hafersack*, prop. a sack for oats, < *haber, hafer*, oats, + *sack*, sack: see *haver*[2] and *sack*[1].] 1. A sack for oats or oatmeal. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A bag used for holding the food that a soldier carries on his person, as one or more days' rations. It is usually carried by a belt slung over the shoulder.

A long sword lay by him on the grass, with an *havresack*, of which he had unloaded his shoulders.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 8.

3. In *artillery*, a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the piece in loading.

Haversian (ha-vėr'zian), *a.* [< *Havers* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or discovered by Clopton Havers, a London anatomist (about 1690), who investigated the blood-vascular system of bone.—**Haversian canal.** See *canal*.—**Haversian folds**, fringes of synovial membrane found in most of the bursal and vaginal as well as in the articular synovial membranes, described by Clopton Havers as mucilaginous glands, and as the source of the synovial secretion. *H. Gray*, Anat.—**Haversian or Havers's glands.** See *gland.*—**Haversian lamellæ.** See *lamella.*—**Haversian spaces.** See *Haversian canal*, under *canal*[1].

haverstraw (hav'ėr-strâ), *n.* [< ME. *haverstraa*; < *haver*[2] + *straw.*] The straw of oats. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Take and make lee of *havyre-straa*, and wasche the hede therwith ofte, and sall do hare awaye.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 282. (*Halliwell.*)

Gin they had to hurkle down on a heap of *haver straw*.
Blackwood's Mag., Nov., 1820, p. 146.

havil (hav'il), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small species of crab. [Eng.]

havildar (hav'il-dăr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *hawāldār*, < *hawāla*, charge, custody, care, + *-dār*, having, possessing, keeper.] The highest non-commissioned officer in a native regiment in India; a sepoy sergeant. The term is adopted in the British Indian army for a native sergeant.

Curreem Musseeh was, I believe, a *havildar* in the Company's army, and his sword and sash were still hung up, with a not unpleasing vanity, over the desk where he now presided as catechist.
Bp. Heber, Journey through the Upper Provinces [of India, i. 149.

havill, *n.* See *havil.*

having (hav'ing), *n.* [< ME. *havyng*; verbal n. of *have*, *v.*] 1. The act or state of possessing.

And, having that, do choke their service up
Even with the *having*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3.

2. That which is had or owned; possessions; goods; estate.

But I pardon you for that; for, simply, your *having* in beard is a younger brother's revenue.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

Conversation is our account of ourselves. All we have, all we can, all we know, is brought into play, and as the reproduction, in finer form, of all our *havings*.
Emerson, Woman.

3 (hā'ving). Behavior; conduct; especially, good behavior; good manners; good breeding: now usually in the plural. [Scotch.]

My poor toop-lamb, my son and heir,
Oh, bid him breed him up wi' care;
An' if he live to be a beast,
To pit some *havins* in his breast!
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

She is may be four or five years younger than the like o' me;—bye and attour her gentle *havings*.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xii.

having (hav'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *have*, *v.*] Covetous; grasping. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The apostles that wanted money are not so *having*: Judas hath the bag, and yet he must have more, or he will filch it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 249.

Martha, more lax on the subject of primogeniture, was sorry to think that Jane was so *having*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxv.

haviort, haviour†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haveour*; by apheresis from *behavior*, q. v.] Same as *behavior.*

The men of *'haviour* and honest citizens walked in the market place in their long gowns.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 129.

Her heavenly *haveour*, her princely grace,
Can you well compare? *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

With the same *haviour* that your passion bears,
Go on my master's griefs. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

havoc (hav'ok), *n.* [Early mod. E. *havock, havocke*; < ME. *havok, havoke*, in *crye havok*, < AF. *crier havok*, OF. *crier havot*, 'cry havoc,' in which the word, though appar. first recorded as *havot*, was perhaps orig. *havok*, from OLG. *havok* or OHG. *habuh, hapuh*, answering to AS. *hafoc, hafuc*, a hawk: see *hawk*[1]. The phrase *to cry havoc*, that is, *to cry "havoc!"* 'to cry "hawk!"' was perhaps orig. a cry of encouragement to a hawk when loosed upon his prey, or a mere cry of excitement or warning at the beginning of the sport. Cf. the exclamation *ware the hawk!* (Skelton, etc.)] 1†. An exclamatory word used in the phrase *to cry havoc* (see below).—2. General and relentless destruction.

To geue skope to all raskall and forlorne persones to make generall *hauock* and spoyle of your goodes.
Grafton, Queen Mary, an. 1.

And neuer yet did Insurrection want
Such water-colours, to impaint his cause:
Nor moody Beggars, staruing for a time,
Of pell-mell *hauocke* and confusion.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1 (folio 1623).

Ye gods! What *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

To cry havoc or **havock.** (*a*†) See the etymology. (*b*) To shout for the beginning or the continuation of a work of indiscriminate destruction or rapine.

And Cæsar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With Até by his side, come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry Havock, and let slip the dogs of war.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

havoc, havock (hav'ok), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *havocked*, ppr. *havocking.* [< *havoc, havock*, *n.*, 2.] To work general destruction upon; devastate; destroy; lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave unspent, the soldiour, when he cometh there, he *havocketh* and spoyleth likewise.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Weazell, . . .
Playing the Mouse in absence of the Cat,
To tame and *hauocke* more than she can eate.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2 (folio 1623).

To waste and *havoc* yonder world.
Milton, P. L., x. 617.

havoir, havour†, *n.* Middle English forms of *aver*[2].

Havoire withoute possessioun.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4720.

havrel (hāv'rel), *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *haverel.*

havril (hāv'ril), *v. i.* See *haverel.*

haw[1] (hâ), *n.* [< ME. *hawe*, earlier *haze*, < AS. *haga*, an inclosure, a yard, small field, = MD. *hage, haeghe*, a hedge, an inclosure, D. *haag*, a hedge (> F. *haie*, a hedge) (cf. *den Haag, s' Hage*, in full *s' Gravenhage*, in E. called *The Hague*, in F. *La Haye*, lit. the grave's or count's garden: see *grave*[5]); = Icel. *hagi* = Sw. *hage*, a hedged field, a pasture, = ODan. *hage*, a hedged field, a pasture, Dan. *have*, a garden; also without suffix, OHG. *hag, hac*, an inclosure, MHG. *hac*, a thorn-bush, bush, hedge, inclosure, park, G. *hag*, a bush, hedge, coppice, grove, wood, fence, inclosure, = ODan. *hag*, a hedge; whence OHG. *hagan*, a bush, hedge, MHG. *hagen*, and contr. *hain*, G. *hain*, a grove, wood. Cf. L. *cingere*, gird (> E. *ceint, cincture, surcingle*, etc.), *coxa*, thigh, hip; Skt. *kañkana*, a ring-shaped ornament, bracelet, *kakshā*, region of the girth, girdle, cincture, a circular wall, inclosed court. Closely connected with AS. *haga*, E. *haw*[1], are E. dial. *hag*[2], a haw, hedge, AS. *hege*, E. *hay*[2], a hedge, and AS. **hecg*, E. *hedge*: see *hag*[2], *hay*[2], and *hedge*, also *hag*[1], *haw*[2], and *haugh.*] 1. An inclosed piece of land; a hedged inclosure; a small field; a yard.

Ther was a polcat in his *hawe*,
That, as he seyde, his capouns hadde yslawe.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 393.

St. Mary Bothaw—hath the addition of Boathhaw, or Boathaw, of neare adjoining to an *haw* or yarde, wherein of old time boates were made. *Stowe*, London, p. 181.

Specifically—2. A churchyard. *Chaucer.*—3. A green plot in a valley. *Halliwell.*

To the highlands I was bown,
To view the *haws* of Cromdale.
The Haws of Cromdale (Child's Ballads, VII. 235).

★**haw**[2] (hâ), *n.* [< ME. *hawe*, < AS. *haga*, only in pl. *hagan*, haws, also appar. as a synonym for

things of no value; equiv. to *hawberry* or *hawthorn-berry* (cf. MD. *haeghbesie*); no AS. **hægberie* occurs. See *haw*[1].] **1.** The fruit of the hawthorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*.

In somer he lyveth by *hawys*,
That on hauthorne growth by schawys.
Sir Orpheo (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

2. The fruit of any of the species of *Cratægus*.

A lane noted for wild roses in summer, for nuts and blackberries in autumn, and even now possessing a few coral treasures in hips and *haws*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

3. The plant which bears such fruit: usually with some qualifying word denoting, for the most part, the character of the fruit. Thus, in America, the apple-haw is *Cratægus æstivalis*; the hog's-haw, *C. brachyacantha*; the parsley-haw, *C. apiifolia*; the pear-haw, *C. tomentosa*; the red or scarlet haw, *C. coccinea*; the summer haw or yellow haw, *C. flava*, etc.

4. The *Viburnum prunifolium*, the black haw of the United States. See *Viburnum*.—**5†.** Any berry.

Behold the plants and trees; they produce flowers, *haws*, and fruit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 357.

6†. Proverbially, a thing of no value.

Al nas [ne was, was not] wurth an *hawe*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 534.

But al for noght; I sette noght an *hawe*
Of his proverbes, ne of his olde sawe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 659.

★**haw**[3] (hâ), *n.* [< ME. *haw*, an excrescence in the eye; perhaps a particular use of *haw*[2], a berry.] **1.** An excrescence in the eye; specifically, in *farriery*, a diseased condition of the third eyelid of a horse: generally in the plural, *haws*.—**2.** The third eyelid, nictitating membrane, or winker of a horse, dog, etc.

haw[4] (hâ), *v. i.* [< ME. *hawen*, found only in comp. *behawen*, *bihowen*, observe, < AS. *hāwian* (or *hawian* ?), intr., look, in comp. *ge-hāwian*, *be-hāwian*, tr., look at, observe.] To look: used especially in the imperative, *haw!* or look *haw!* to call attention. [Prov. Eng.]

haw[5] (hâ), *interj.* [Appar. orig. the same as *haw*[4], as used in the imperative to call attention, but in use a var. of *ho*, *whoa*, etc., with a specialized meaning.] An exclamation used by a driver to his horses or oxen, to command them to turn to the left. See *haw*[5], *v.*

haw[5] (hâ), *v.* [< *haw*[5], *interj.* Cf. *haw*[4].] **I.** *intrans.* To turn to the left: the opposite of *gee*: said of horses and cattle.

II. *trans.* To turn or cause to come to the near side: as, to *haw* oxen.

haw[6]† (hâ), *a.* [< ME. *hawe*, < AS. *hæwen*, blue.] Blue; azure.

Thro' and thro' the bonny ship's side,
He saw the green *haw* sea.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 341).

haw[7] (hâ), *interj.* [The same as *ha* as a hesitating utterance; a drawling syllable, much used by unfluent speakers, but usually ignored in writing and print, except in novels, plays, and other writings aiming at verisimilitude of speech; also written, if written at all, *huh*, and without aspiration *aw*, *ah*, *uh*, *ur*, *er*, etc.] An unmeaning syllable marking the pauses of hesitating speech. It takes various vocal forms, variously indicated in writing. See the etymology.

haw[7] (hâ), *n.* [< *haw*[7], *interj.*] An intermission or hesitation of speech marked by the unmeaning syllable *haw*.

For if through any hums and *haws*
There haps an intervening pause. *Congreve.*

haw[7] (hâ), *v. i.* [< *haw*[7], *interj.*] To speak with hesitation and the interruption of drawling and unmeaning sounds: as, to hum and *haw*.

The skill of lying . . . were to be obtained by industry —You must not hum, nor *haw*, nor blush for 't.
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

Hawaiian (hä-wī'yan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hawaii* (see def.), a native name, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific about 2,100 miles west-southwest of San Francisco.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or citizen of Hawaii.—**2.** The language of Hawaii.

hawane, *n.* The fruit of the palm *Pritchardia Gaudichaudii*.

hawbuck (hâ'buk), *n.* [Appar. < *haw*[1], hedge, + *buck*[2].] An unmannerly lout; a clown. [Prov. Eng.]

Bless my heart! excuse me, Sir Richard—to sit down and leave you standing! 'Slife, sir, sorrow is making a *hawbuck* of me. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, v.

hawcubite† (hâ'kū-bīt), *n.* [A slang name, combining the equiv. *mohawk*, q. v., with *Jacobite*, another term exciting public interest at the time mentioned in the def.] One of a band of dissolute young men in London who swaggered about the streets at night during the closing years of the seventeenth century, insulting passers, breaking windows, etc.; a mohawk.

hawebake†, *n.* [ME.: see def.] A word of uncertain meaning, found only in the following passage. From its apparent form, it is supposed to signify the baked berry of the hawthorn—that is, coarse fare. It appears in the manuscripts sometimes as one word, sometimes as two words.

I recche noght a bene,
Though I come after him with *hawebake*;
I speke in prose, and lete him rymes make.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 95.

hawfinch (hâ'finch), *n.* [< *haw*[1] + *finch*[1].] The hawthorn-grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, a common European fringilline bird, about 6 inches long, with a very stout, turgid bill, the ends of the inner secondaries obliquely curved and truncated, and the plumage much variegated.



Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*).

See also cut under *Coccothraustes*. The name is extended to sundry related American grosbeaks, as the evening grosbeak, *Hesperophona vespertina*, the rose-breasted grosbeak, *Zamelodia* or *Habia ludoviciana*, etc.

haw-haw[1] (hâ'hâ'), *interj.* [A heavier form of *ha-ha*[1], q. v.] An utterance accompanying loud, coarse laughter.

haw-haw[1] (hâ'hâ'), *v. i.* [< *haw-haw*[1], *interj.*] To laugh loudly and heavily; guffaw.

I sat down in front of the General, and we *haw-haw'd*, I tell you, for more than half an hour.
Seba Smith, Major Downing's Letters, p. 189.

haw-haw[1] (hâ'hâ'), *n.* [< *haw-haw*[1], *interj.*] A guffaw; loud, coarse laughter.

He laughed not very often, and when he did, with a sudden, loud *haw-haw*, hearty, but somehow joyless, like an echo from a rock. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

haw-haw[2] (hâ-hâ'), *n.* Same as *ha-ha*[2].

hawk[1] (hâk), *n.* [< ME. *hauk*, a contraction ★(as in *lord*, etc.) of reg. ME. *havek*, *havec*, *havok* (see *havoc*, *havock*), < AS. *hafoc*, *hafuc*, *haafoc* = OS. *habhoc* (in comp. proper names) = Fries. *hauk* = D. *havik* = MLG. *havek*, LG. *hawek*, *havk* = OHG. *habuch*, *habich*, MHG. *habich*, *habech*, *hebech*, G. *habicht* = Icel. *haukr* = Sw. *hök* = Dan. *høg*, a hawk; perhaps, with suffix as in Goth. *ahaks*, a dove, OHG. *kranuh*, G. *kranich*, a crane, from the root **haf* of AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, in its early sense of 'take,' 'seize,' as in L. *capere* (cf. L. *accipiter*, a hawk, usually derived from *capere*; but see *accipiter*).] **1.** A diurnal bird of prey which does not habitually feed upon carrion: contrasted with *owl* and with *vulture*. (*a*) In a strict technical sense, any species of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ* or either of the genera *Accipiter* and *Astur*, having rounded wings which extend, when folded, about two thirds the length of the tail; the tail long and square or little rounded; the shank comparatively long and naked or little feathered; and the beak not toothed. Such are the sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus* of Europe, the European goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, and many others, found in all parts of the world. They are of medium and small size, the goshawks being among the largest, and prey for the most part on humble quarry, which they capture by chasing or raking after it, not by pouncing upon it. In this sense *hawk* is contrasted with *falcon*, *eagle*, *kite*, *buzzard*, etc. See *Accipitrinæ*, and cut under *Astur*. (*b*) Any diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconidæ*, including eagles, buzzards, kites, etc. (*c*) Any bird used in falconry: as, a noble or ignoble *hawk*. See *falcon*.

He went on haukynge by the ryver syde
And let his *haukes* flee.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 101).

Between two *hawks*, which flies the higher pitch;
Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth; . . .
I have perhaps some shallow spirit of judgment.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

"What colour were his *hawks?*" she says,
"What colour were his hounds?"
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 295).

The wild *hawk* stood with the down on his beak,
And stared, with his foot on the prey.
Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

2. With a specifying term, some bird that hawks for its prey on the wing. Thus, in the United States, the goatsuckers of the genus *Chordeiles* are commonly called *night-hawks*. The night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*, is locally called *dor-*, *gnat-*, *moth-*, *night-*, and *screech-hawk*; and the swift is sometimes called *hawk-swallow*. See cut under *goatsucker*.—**Black hawk,** the American rough-legged hawk or black buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*, in its melanistic phase. See cut under *Archibuteo*.—**Hawk's glove.** See *glove*.—**Hawk's lure,** in *her.* See *lure*.—**Ignoble hawks,** those hawks which have no tooth and raise after the quarry. They are *Accipitrinæ*.—**Make-hawk,** a trained and steady hawk flown with young birds to teach them to take the quarry.—**Noble hawks,** those hawks which have a toothed beak and plunge down upon or stoop to the quarry, as any falcon; the *Falconinæ*.—**Passage hawk,** a hawk captured when on its migration. See *peregrine*.—**Red hawk,** in *falconry*, a hawk of the first year, in its young plumage.—**Sharp-shinned hawk,** the American *Accipiter fuscus*, a small true hawk with extremely slender shanks, corresponding to that which is called *sparrow-hawk* in England. [U. S.]—**To know a hawk from a hand-saw.** See *hand-saw*. (See also *fish-hawk*, *hen-hawk*, *marsh-hawk*, *pigeon-hawk*, *singing-hawk*, *sparrow-hawk*, *squirrel-hawk*.) = **Syn.** *Hawk*, *Falcon*. *Hawk* is the most general and indefinite name of a bird of prey. It seems to have at first distinguished the birds so designated from carrion-feeding kinds and from those that prey by night (*vultures* and *owls*), and then to have been applied to those which could be trained—that is, used in the sport of hawking or falconry. Its nearest synonym is *falcon*; and since all hawks were formerly placed in one genus, *Falco*, *hawk* and *falcon* became interchangeable book-names for most members of the family *Falconidæ*. But, again, the *hawks* used in falconry were of two series, respectively designated noble and ignoble, corresponding to two technical subfamilies of *Falconidæ*. The name *falcon* became, therefore, technically restricted to the former of these series, the subfamily *Falconinæ*, while *hawk* was ★coincidently applied to the other, *Accipitrinæ*, alone.

hawk[1] (hâk), *v. i.* [< *hawk*[1], *n.*] **1.** To hunt birds or small animals by means of hawks or falcons trained for the purpose; practise hawking; engage in falconry.

A little river . . . much frequented by fowle, and rigorously preserved for the Grand Signiors pleasure; who ordinarily *hawks* thereon. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 29.

An a man have not skill in the *hawking* and hunting languages now a dayes, I'll not give a rush for him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

2. To fly in the manner of the hawk; soar; take prey in the air.

Now *hawks* aloft, now skims along the flood.
Dryden.

When the swallows are seen *hawking* very high, it is a good indication; the insects upon which they feed venture up there only in the most auspicious weather.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXV. 675.

To hawk at, to fly at; attack on the wing.

Lord L. 'Tis my wonder
Two animals should *hawk at* all discourse thus.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

I had rather see a wren *hawk at* a fly,
Than this decision.
Fletcher and another, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

hawk[2] (hâk), *v. t.* [Due to the older noun, *hawker*[2], q. v.; so *peddle*, from *peddler*. Cf. *huck*[2].] To offer for sale by outcry in a street or other public place, or from door to door; convey through town or country for sale: as, to *hawk* brooms or ballads.

His works were *hawked* in every street. *Swift.*

Thou goest still amongst them, seeing if, peradventure, thou can'st *hawk* a volume or two. *Lamb*, All Fools' Day.

I hear thee not at all, or hoarse
As when a hawker *hawks* his wares.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

I come not of the race
That *hawk* their sorrows in the market-place.
Lowell, To my Fire.

hawk[3] (hâk), *v.* [Formerly also *hauk*; imitative, like Dan. *harke*, Sw. *harka*, W. *hochi*, hawk. Cf. also *cough*, and words there cited.] **I.** *intrans.* To make an effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

Touch. Come, sit, sit, and a song. . . .
1 *Page.* Shall we clap into 't roundly, without *hawking*, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse?
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3.

If he shou'd come before I wou'd have him, I'll come before him, and cough and *hauk* soundly, that you may not be surpriz'd. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

II. *trans.* To raise by hawking: as, to *hawk* up phlegm.

hawk[3] (hâk), *n.* [< *hawk*[3], *v.*] An effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

hawk[4] (hâk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *hawk*[1] (?).] In *building*, a small quadrangular board with a handle underneath, used by plasterers to hold the mortar.

hawk-bell (hâk'bel), *n.* A small bell made to be attached to the leg of a hawk: used in falconry. These bells are of the form of a sleigh-bell, and are fastened on the hawk by the varvels or rings.

hawkbill (hâk'bil), *n.* **1.** The caret, or hawk-billed sea-turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*. It is from this turtle that tortoise-shell is obtained. Also called *hawk's-bill*. See cut under *Eretmochelys*.—**2.** A pair of pliers with curved nose, used to hold pieces in soldering them with a blowpipe.

hawk-billed (hâk'bild), *a.* Having a bill or beak like or likened to a hawk's: as, a *hawk-billed* turtle.

hawk-bit (hâk'bit), *n.* A plant of the genus *Leontodon*, of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, related to the hawkweed and dandelion. The best-known species is *L. autumnale*, called the *fall dandelion*, which has become naturalized in the United States from Europe. (See *Leontodon*.) The name has also been improperly applied to the species of *Hieracium*, in place of *hawkweed*.

hawk-boy (hâk'boi), *n.* An assistant to a plasterer, who supplies him with plaster or mortar, placing it upon the hawk.

hawk-eagle (hâk'ē″gl), *n.* A bird of the genus *Spizaëtus*; one of certain crested hawks. There are numerous species, the most typical of which are South American, as *S. ornatus*, *S. bellicosus*, etc.

hawked† (hâkt), *a.* Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persians.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

hawker[1] (hâ'kėr), *n.* [< ME. **hawkere*, < AS. *hafecere* (once) (= MLG. *heveker*), a hawker, falconer, < *hafoc*, *hafec*, hawk: see *hawk*[1] and *-er*[1].] 1. One who hawks, or pursues the sport of hawking; a falconer.

Haukers and hunters, dronkards, . . . having no other god but their belly. *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 334.

2. [Cf. *yacht*, lit. a chaser, hunter (strictly a chase, hunt).] A sloop-rigged vessel.

hawker[2] (hâ'kėr), *n.* [Also dial. *hocker*; < D. *heuker* = G. *hocker*, *höcker*, a retailer, = Dan. *höker*, a huckster, chandler, = Sw. *hökare*, a chandler, cheesemonger: see further under *huckster*.] One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; one who travels about selling small wares; a peddler; a packman.

We must be teased with perpetual *hawkers* of strange and wonderful things. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

The *hawkers* who cried Tory pamphlets and broadsides through the streets were at once sent to the House of Correction. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

hawker[2] (hâ'kėr), *v. t.* [< *hawker*[2], *n.*] To play the hawker; peddle. [Rare.]

But was implacable and awkward
To all that interloped and *hawkered*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 620.

hawkey[1] (hâ'ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*[1].

hawkey[2] (hâ'ki), *n.* Same as *hockey*[2].

hawkey[3], **hawkie** (hâ'ki), *n.* [Sc. (cf. *hawkit*, white-faced, as a cow, also stupid); origin obscure.] 1. A cow; specifically, a black and white cow; more especially, a cow of a dark color with a white stripe on the face.

The soupe their only *hawkie* does afford,
That 'yont the hallan snugly chows her cud.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. A stupid fellow; a clown.

Hawkeye (hâk'ī), *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the State of Iowa, which is popularly called the "Hawkeye State": said to be so called from the name of an Indian chief who once lived in that region. [Colloq., U. S.]

hawk-eyed (hâk'īd), *a.* Having acute vision, like that of a hawk; having bold, piercing eyes.

He entered through a dim door-way, and saw a *hawk-eyed* woman, rough-headed and unwashed, cheapening a hungry girl's last bit of finery.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xix.

hawk-fly (hâk'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*; one of numerous hornet-



Hawk-fly, or Missouri Bee-killer (*Proctacanthus milberti*), natural size.

flies or robber-flies: so called from their predaceous habits and swiftness of flight. The adults prey on other insects and are on the whole beneficial, but some species destroy honey-bees. The larvæ live under ground and are probably phytophagous. *Proctacanthus milberti* is the Missouri bee-killer; it also preys on the Rocky Mountain locust and the cotton-worm.

hawkie, *n.* See *hawkey*[3].

hawking (hâ'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hawk*[1], *v.*] The sport of capturing birds and small quadrupeds by means of trained birds of the falcon kind, generically called *hawks*; falconry.

Dost thou love *hawking?* thou hast hawks will soar
Above the morning lark. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

hawking-glove (hâ'king-gluv), *n.* A glove used in falconry, especially that worn on the left hand, upon which the hawk is carried, and which protects the hand from the claws of the bird.

hawking-pole† (hâ'king-pōl), *n.* A staff used in falconry.

Now during that ninth yeare . . . these canes prove so bigge and strong withall that they serve for *hawking-poles*, and fowlers pearches. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 36.

hawking-pouch† (hâ'king-pouch), *n.* A bag or almoner worn by a falconer, or by a man or woman engaged in the sport of hawking. They were large enough to serve upon occasion as game-bags, but much of their space was taken up with little pockets to contain the bells, jesses, lure, and other requisites for hawking.

hawkish (hâ'kish), *a.* [< *hawk*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a hawk; rapacious; fierce.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, *hawkish*, aquiline.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 245.

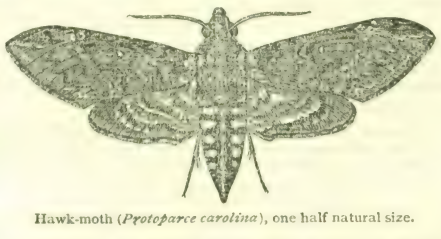
She must have been very beautiful as a young girl, but was now too fierce and *hawkish* looking.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, vi.

hawkit (hâ'kit), *a.* [Sc.: see *hawkey*[3].] 1. Having a white face: applied to cattle.

He maid a hundreth nolt [cattle] all *hawkit*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

2. Foolish; silly.

hawk-moth (hâk'môth), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous or heterocerous insect of the family *Sphingidæ*, in a broad sense; a sphinx-moth



Hawk-moth (*Protoparce carolina*), one half natural size.

or sphinx: so called from the mode of flight, which is likened to the hovering or "wind-hovering" of a hawk. The species are numerous, and are referred to several modern families and many genera.—**Death's-head hawk-moth.** See *death's-head*.—**Elephant hawk-moth**, a name of the *Metopsilus elpenor*.—**Humming-bird hawk-moth**, *Macroglossa stellatarum*, one of the most beautiful of the diurnal species of hawk-moths, and remarkable for the loudness of the sound which its wings produce. When feeding it inserts its long proboscis into the cups of even the narrowest tubular flowers.—**Small elephant hawk-moth**, *Metopsilus procellus*.

hawk-nosed (hâk'nōzd), *a.* Having a nose resembling the beak of a hawk.

hawknut (hâk'nut), *n.* A tuber of an umbelliferous plant, *Conopodium majus* (*Bunium majus* of Gouan), a native of western Europe; also, the plant itself. The tubers of the plant are aromatic and sweetish, though somewhat acrid when raw; when boiled or roasted they become quite palatable, and resemble chestnuts in taste, whence they are called *earth-chestnuts*. Several other names are applied to them, such as *earthnut*, *hognut*, *pignut*, and *kipper-nut*.

hawk-owl (hâk'oul), *n.* 1. The day-owl, *Surnia ulula* or *Ulula funerea*: so called from its diurnal habits and notable rapacity. It is a rather small owl, without plumicorns, with the facial disk very



Hawk-owl (*Surnia ulula*).

imperfect, the tail long and graduated, and the plumage barred throughout. It inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

2. The short-eared owl, *Strix brachyotus* or *Asio accipitrinus*.—3. The harfang or great snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea*.

hawk-parrot (hâk'par″ọt), *n.* A parrot of the genus *Deroptyus*, as *D. coronatus* or *accipitrinus*, the crested hawk-parrot of the Amazon. See cut under *Deroptyus*.

hawk's-beard (hâks'bērd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Crepis*, allied to the hawkweeds and the dandelion. A few species, as *Crepis rubra*, are cultivated. See *Crepis*.

hawk's-bill (hâks'bil), *n.* 1. Same as *hawk-bill*, 1.—2. The catch or detent controlling the striking-movement of a clock.

hawk's-eye (hâks'ī), *n.* A kind of plover. (*a*) The golden plover. *G. Edwards*, 1750. (*b*) The black-bellied plover. *Alex. Wilson*.

hawk-swallow (hâk'swol″ō), *n.* The common black swift of Europe, *Cypselus apus*: so called from its hawking for insects on the wing. See cut under *Cypselus*. [Local, Eng.]

hawkweed (hâk'wēd), *n.* [< *hawk*[1] + *weed*. Cf. AS. *hafoc-wyrt*, E. as if **hawkwort*, supposed to be *hawkweed*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Hieracium*, belonging to the *Cichoriaceæ* or lettuce family, a very large genus, especially numerous on the continent of Europe, but also more widely distributed.—2. A species of *Erechtites*, *E. hieracifolia*. See *Erechtites*.

hawm[1] (hâm), *n.* Same as *halm*.

hawm[2] (hâm), *v. i.* [E. dial., also written *haum*; origin obscure.] To lounge; loiter; loaf.

Guzzlin' an' soäkin' an' smoäkin' an' *hawmin'* about i' the laänes. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

hawmed†, *a.* [< *hawm*[1], = *halm*, + *-ed*[2]: so called in allusion to the frequently crooked stalks of jointed plants, as the cereals.] Bandy. *Davies*.

The Devils of Crowland with their crimp shoulders, side and gor-bellies, crooked and *hawmed* legges.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 530.

hawm-legged†, *a.* Bandy-legged. *Nares*.

That is *haume-legged*, legges turned outward, as some say, that hath a paire of left legges, [L.] valgus.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 286.

hawse[1] (hâz), *n.* [Earlier spelling *halse*: see *halse*[2].] 1. That part of a vessel's bow where the holes for her cables to pass through are cut: now used chiefly in phrases describing the condition of a vessel's chains when she is moored with both starboard and port anchors down. Thus, the hawse is *clear* when both chains lead direct to their respective anchors; when the ship brings a strain on both chains, one on each bow, the hawse is said to be *open*, and if the chains are crossed or twisted together, the hawse is said to be *foul*.

2. The space between the ship and her anchors: as, he was anchored in our *hawse*; the brig fell foul of our *hawse*, etc.

"There are mischief-makers behind." "Ay? just you tell me who they are; I'll teach them to come across my *hawse*." *C. Reade*, Love me Little, ix.

"Sail ho!" was cried again, and we made another sail, broad on our weather bow, and steering athwart our *hawse*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 18.

Athwart hawse. See *athwart*.—**Cross in the hawse.** See *cross*[1], *n.*—**Elbow in the hawse.** See *elbow*.—**To freshen the hawse**, to veer out or heave in a short length of cable (a few feet) in order that a new portion may receive the chafe of the hawse-pipe: an expression formerly employed when hemp cables were in use.—**To moor with an open hawse**, to lay out the anchors in a line at right angles with the prevailing wind.

hawse[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., also written *halse*; < OF. *haulser*, *hausser*, raise, heave up, lift up, advance, earlier OF. *haucer*, *haucier*, *hauchier*, F. *hausser*, raise, lift, = Pr. *ausar*, *alsar* = Sp. *alzar*, raise, lift, etc. (*alzar velas*, set the sails), = It. *alzare*, raise, lift, etc. (*alzare le vele*, set the sails), < L. as if **altiare*, < *altus*, high: see *haut*[1], *alt*, *altitude*, etc.; and cf. *hausse*. In the naut. sense (in quot. from Grafton), referred by some to Icel. *hālsa* (*segl*), 'clue up' (a sail) (see *halse*[2]), but this is a different thing from 'hoisting' sail, for which the Icel. terms are *vinda*, *draga*, *setja upp* (*segl*), etc. Not connected with *hoise* or *hoist*, q. v.] To raise.

Euery thing was *hawsed* aboue the mesure; amerceuiētes were turned into fines, fines into ransomes.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 62.

He wayed vp his ancors, and *halsed* vp his sayles.
Grafton, Chron. Rich. III., an. 3.

hawse[2]†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *hawse*[2], *v.*] Exaltation.

Alwais to labour that iournay,
Puttyng my hole hert, strenght, mynde, and thought ay
To your honour, *hawse*, and encrese also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 498.

hawse[3] (hâz), *n.* A Scotch form of *halse*[1].

hawse-bag (hâz'bag), *n.* *Naut.*, a conical canvas bag filled with oakum, used in a head sea to stop the hawse-holes when the cables are bent. Also called *jackass*.

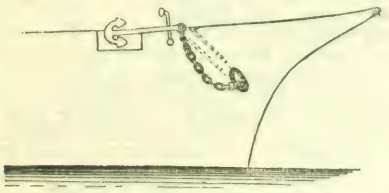
hawse-block (hâz'blok), *n.* Same as *hawse-plug*.

hawse-bolster (hâz'bōl″stėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a curved oak timber, usually ironed, placed under a hawse-hole as a protection from chafing by the cable.

hawse-box† (hâz'boks), *n.* The hawse-hole.

hawse-buckler (hâz'buk″lėr), *n.* A hinged shutter, generally of iron, placed on the outside of a hawse-hole to close it when the cable is not bent.

hawse-hole (hâz'hōl), *n.* A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable is



Hawse-hole with Anchor in Place on Vessel-rail.

passed.—**To come through the hawse-holes**, to commence a seaman's life as a common sailor: used in contradistinction to *to come through the cabin-window*—that is, to begin as an officer.

hawse-hook (hâz'hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, a breast-hook which crosses the hawse-timber above the upper deck.

hawse-piece (hâz'pēs), *n.* One of the foremost timbers of a ship through which a hawse-hole passes.

hawse-pipe (hâz'pīp), *n.* An iron pipe fitted into a hawse-hole to prevent the wood from being abraded.—**Hawse-pipe bottom**, a sea-bottom of clay or soft rock perforated by worms or other marine animals. Also called *honeycomb bottom*.

hawse-plug (hâz'plug), *n.* A block of wood driven into a ship's hawse-pipe at sea, to prevent the ingress of water. Also called *hawse-block*.

hawser (hâ'zėr), *n.* [Formerly written *halser*, *haulser*, *halsier* (as also *halse*); < OF. *haulseree*, < *haulser*, *hausser*, raise, lift, the E. *hawser* being practically from the corresponding E. verb *hawse*[1], q. v. The sense suggests a connection with E. *haul*, *hale*[1]; but this cannot be made out.] *Naut.*, a cable; especially, a small cable, or a large rope in size between a cable and a tow-line, used in warping, etc.

Within, the waves in softer murmurs glide,
And ships secure without their *halsers* ride.
Pope, Odyssey, xiii.

The anchor, slipp'd at need
With *haulser* huge, abates their fearful speed.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xix.

The friction of the *hawsers* was so great as nearly to cut through the bittheads, and, ultimately, to set them on fire *Parry*, Admiral Parry, p. 148.

hawser-laid (hâ'zėr-lād), *a.* Made of three small ropes laid up into one, as, formerly, small running rigging, shrouds, etc., or, now, cables and tow-lines.

hawse-timber (hâz'tim″bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stem, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

hawse-wood (hâz'wůd), *n.* *Naut.*, a general name for the hawse-timbers.

hawsing-iron (hâ'zing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A chisel used in calking.

hawsing-mallet (hâ'zing-mal″et), *n.* A mallet or beetle used with chisels, called irons, in calking

hawsom†, *n.* [G. *hausen*, sturgeon: see *hausen*.] A sturgeon.

They say that the *hawsom* fish in the Danube has been taken twenty-one feet in length. *Pococke*. Description of the East, II. ii. 251.

★ **hawthorn** (hâ'thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *hawethorn*, *hagthorn*, < AS. *hægthorn*, ONorth. *hagathorn* (= D. *haagdoorn* = MHG. *hagedorn*, G. *hagedorn*, *hagdorn*, *hagendorn* = Icel. *hagthorn* = Sw. Norw. *hagtorn*), < AS. *haga*, E. *haw*, a hedged inclosure, + *thorn*, thorn: see *haw*[1] and *thorn*. Cf. *haythorn*. Hence the proper name *Hawthorn*, *Hawthorne*, *Hathorn*.] A thorny shrub or small tree, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, much used in hedges. It is found in the wild state throughout most of Europe, in northern Africa, and western Asia. It has been introduced into the United States: a hedge was planted with it by George Washington at Mount Vernon. It has stiff branches bearing strong thorns and deeply lobed or cut leaves. The fruit is the haw. The name is also applied to the genus *Cratægus* in general. See *Cratægus*. Also *hathorn*, *haythorn*, and *hedge-thorn*.



Hawthorn (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*).
1, 2, branches with flowers and fruit; *a*, *b*, flower and fruit on larger scale; *c*, leaf.

The *hawthorn* whitens; and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 90.

The *hawthorn* bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whisp'ring lovers made.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 13.

Hawthorn china, a variety of Chinese porcelain. The decoration represents the flowering branches of a plum-tree, reserved in white, the ground of dark blue, red, black, etc., being filled in around it. Sometimes the ground is of solid color, occasionally mottled.—**Hawthorn pattern**. (*a*) A common decoration of Bow porcelain. (*b*) A decorative pattern used in some Oriental wares. See *Hawthorn china*.

hawthorn-grosbeak (hâ'thôrn-grōs″bēk), *n.* The hawfinch.

hawthorn-tree (hâ'thôrn-trē), *n.* Same as *hawthorn*.

It was a maide of my countrè,
As she came by a *hathorne-tre*,
As full of flowers as might be seen,
She merveld to se the tree so grene.
The Hawthorn Tree (Child's Ballads, I. 312).

★ **hay**[1] (hā), *n.* [< ME. *hay*, *hey*, *heiz*, hay, also growing grass, < AS. *hīg*, ONorth. *hēg*, *heig*, *hoeg*, hay, also growing grass, = D. *hooi* = OHG. *hewi*, *houwe*, MHG. *hōu*, *hou*, *houwe*, G. *heu* (*hau*, obs.) = Icel. *hey* = Sw. Dan. *hö*, hay, = Goth. *hawi*, hay, grass; prob. orig. grass cut or to be cut, < AS. *hēawan*, E. *hew*, etc., cut: see *hew*[1].] Grass that has been cut; especially, grass cut and dried for use as fodder.

He smote the stede, and rode in a-monge hem, and made of hem soche martire that thei lay vpon hepes in the feilde, as *hey* in a medowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Make us a bed o' green rushes,
And cover it o'er wi' green *hay*.
Lizzie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 71).

When merry milkmaids click the latch,
And rarely smells the new-mown *hay*.
Tennyson, The Owl.

Between hay and grass, too late for one thing or source of supply, and too soon for another. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Camel's hay**. Same as *camel-grass*.—**Neither hay nor grass**, not exactly one thing or the other. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Tame hay**, hay made usually from foreign grasses, such as timothy, or from other forage-plants, as clover, lucerne, etc., which have been specially sown in meadows for the purpose. [Western U. S.]—**To look for a needle in a bottle of hay**. See *bottle*[3].—**To make hay**. (*a*) To cut and cure grass for fodder.

He assisted the farmers occasionally in the lighter labors of their farms; helped to *make hay*; mended the fences; took the horses to water. *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow.

(*b*) To throw things into confusion; scatter everything about in disorder.

O, father, how you are *making hay* of my things!
Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, i. 2.

Furniture, crockery, fender, fire-irons lay in one vast heap of broken confusion in the corner of the room. . . . The fellows were mad with fighting too. I wish they hadn't come here and *made hay* afterwards.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, vii.

To make hay while the sun shines, to seize the favorable opportunity, as must be done with reference to sunshine in hay-making.—**Wild hay**, hay made from the native or indigenous grasses of any country. [Western U. S.]

hay[1] (hā), *v.* [< *hay*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make hay of; convert into hay.

The bunch-grass matures in the field, and is *hayed* uncut.
Amer. Commonwealths, Oregon, p. 300.

2. To feed with hay; give hay to.

After some hours the postillion stopped before a house on the Swedish bank to *hay* his horses
B. Taylor Northern Travel, p. 168.

II. *intrans.* To cut and dry or cure grass for use as fodder.

hay[2]† (hā), *n.* [< ME. *haye*, *heye*, < AS. *hege*, a hedge, fence, < *haga*, a hedge, > E. *haw*[1]: see *haw*[1] and *hedge*.] 1. A hedge.

As fast I bisiede and wolde fayne
Have passed the *hay*, if I myght
Have geten ynne. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2971.

Thise holtis and thise *hayis*,
That han in wynter dede ben and drye,
Revesten hem in greene, when that May is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 351.

2. A net set round the haunt of an animal.

It were not meet to send a huntsman out
Into the woods with net, with gin or *hay*.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 164).

Subsequently, in 1503, a penalty of the same amount was imposed upon any person keeping deer *hays*, or buck-stalls, unless he had a park, chase, or forest.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 271.

3. An inclosure; a haw.—4. [Cf. *heydeguy*.] A round country-dance; a dance in a ring.

Hayes, jigges, and roundelayes.
Martin's Month's Minde (1589). (*Halliwell*.)

With their winding *hays*,
Active and antic dances, to delight
Your frolic eyes.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, iv. 1.

To dance the hay, to dance in a ring; hence, to move about briskly.

Shall we goe *daunce the hay*?
Never pipe could ever play
Better shepheard's roundelay.
England's Helicon, p. 228. (*Halliwell*.)

I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them *dance the hay*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

Mary is busied about many things, is *dancing the hays* between three houses. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 122.

hay[2]† (hā), *v. i.* [< *hay*[2], *n.*, 2.] To lay snares for rabbits.

Prithee, content thyself.
We shall scout here, as though we went a-*haying*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 3.

hay[3] (hā), *interj.* Same as *hey*[1].

hay[4]† (hā). [It. *hai*, you have it, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *avere*, < L. *habere*, have: see *habit*, *have*. Cf. L. *habet*, he has it, an exclamation used when a gladiator was wounded.] In *fencing*: (*a*) An exclamation used when one's opponent is hit.

O, it must be done like lightning, *hay*!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

(*b*) A home thrust.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion. . . . Ah, the immortal passado! the punto reverso! the *hay*! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

haya (hā'yä), *n.* [Named for J. *Hay*, its discoverer.] An arrow-poison of northern Africa. It seems to have a local analgetic effect, somewhat like that of cocaine, when absorbed from a mucous surface or injected hypodermically. There is evidence that its action depends at least in part upon the presence in it of the bark or other parts of *Erythrophleum Guineense*.

hay-asthma (hā'ast″mą), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

I escaped from the *hay-asthma* with a visit of one month.
Southey, Letters.

hay-bacillus (hā'ba-sil″us), *n.* *Bacillus subtilis*: so called because it is abundantly obtained from infusions of hay. See *Bacillus*, 3.

hay-band (hā'band), *n.* A band with which a bundle of hay is bound.

hay-bird (hā'bėrd), *n.* 1. A small bird, as a warbler or flycatcher, which uses hay in building its nest. The name is variously applied, as to the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, the European blackcap, *S. atricapilla*, and other species of the same genus in its most restricted sense; to the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, the wood-warbler, *P. sibilatrix*, and chiffchaff, *P. rufus*; to the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, etc. [Eng.]

2. The pectoral sandpiper, or grass-snipe, *Tringa maculata*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

haybote (hā'bōt), *n.* [< *hay*[2], hedge, + *boot*[1], ME. *bote*, fine, reparation.] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) A fine for damaging or breaking fences. (*b*) Formerly, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences; hedgebote.

hay-cap (hā'kap), *n.* A canvas cover or hood placed over a cock of hay to protect it from rain.

hay-car (hā'kär), *n.* On American railroads, a box-car for carrying baled hay. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

hay-cart (hā'kärt), *n.* A hay-wagon or -wain.

We met, however, with great numbers of travellers, mostly farmers with laden *hay-carts*.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 412.

haycock (hā'kok), *n.* A small conical pile or heap of hay thrown up in a hay-field while the hay is being cured or is awaiting removal to a barn.

If the earlier season lead
To the tann'd *haycock* in the mead.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 90.

As they rake the green-appearing ground,
And drive the dusky wave along the mead,
The russet *hay-cock* rises thick behind,
In order gay. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 367.

hay-cold (hā'kōld), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

hay-cromet†, *n.* A hay-rake. *Davies*.

hay-cutter (hā'kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting hay into pieces for use as food for cattle.

haydeguy†, *n.* [Also *heydeguy*, *hydegy*, etc., pl. *haydeguies*, etc., whence sing. *heydeguise*, etc., in first form *hay the gy*, appar. 'hay of Guy': see *hay*[2], *n.*, 4.] A form of hay or dance, also called *heydeguise* and *heyday-guise*, q. v.

haydenite (hā′dn-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. H. H. *Hayden* (1769–1844), a dentist, who discovered it near Baltimore in Maryland.] A variety of the zeolite chabazite.

hay-elevator (hā′el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* A mechanical hay-fork or hay-lifting and -conveying apparatus, used to lift a quantity of hay from a wagon and place it in a loft.

hayesin (hā′zin), *n.* [Named after A. A. *Hayes* (1806–82), an American chemist.] A hydrous calcium borate related to ulexite.

hay-fever (hā′fē″vèr), *n.* A feverish attack, coming on in the summer, with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and eyes, followed by bronchitis and asthma. It is caused, in susceptible persons, by the pollen of various grasses, especially of the ragweed. Also called *summer fever, summer catarrh, hay-cold, hay-asthma, autumnal catarrh, pollen-fever, pollen-catarrh,* and (early forms) *rose-cold* and *June cold.*

hay-field (hā′fēld), *n.* A field where grass designed to be made into hay is grown; a field where grass is being made into hay.

There from the sun-burnt *hayfield* homeward creeps
★ The loaded wain. *Cowper,* Task, i. 295.

hay-fork (hā′fôrk), *n.* A fork used for turning over hay to dry, or in lifting it, as into a cart, on to a rick, etc.

hay-hook (hā′hůk), *n.* 1. A hand-tool for pulling hay from the side of a stack or mow.—2. In *her.*, a rare bearing representing a large hook with a sort of square socket at the upper end. The point is sometimes finished with a head, as of a dog.

haying (hā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hay*[1], *v.*] The process of making hay; the work of cutting, curing, and storing grass.

hay-jack (hā′jak), *n.* A name of several warblers, as of species of *Sylvia* and *Phylloscopus,* which build nests of hay; a hay-bird. [Local, Eng.]

This style of nest-building [with the sides and bottom like open basketwork] seems to be common to all the species of the genus Sylvia, as now restricted, and in many districts has obtained for the builders the name of *Hay-Jack,* quite without reference to the kind of bird which puts the nests together. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 553.

Black-headed hay-jack, *Sylvia atricapilla,* the blackcap.

hay-knife (hā′nīf), *n.* A long knife with the blade set at right angles to the handle, or a spade-like cutting-tool with a blade, foot-rest, and curved handle, used to cut hay from the
★ side of a haystack or haymow.

hay-loader (hā′lō″dèr), *n.* A device attached to a hay-rack or hay-wagon, for gathering up the hay from windrows or from haycocks and loading it upon the wagon. The most simple form is a crane fastened to the body of a wagon, and having a large hay-fork suspended from its arm. A more complicated machine includes a hay-rake trailing behind the wagon, and an elevator for raising the hay gathered by the rake and depositing it upon the wagon.

hay-loft (hā′lôft), *n.* In a stable or barn, a storing-place for hay.

hay-maiden, hay-maids (hā′mā″dn, -mādz), *n.* [In poet. allusion to girls in the hay-field.] The ground-ivy, *Glecoma hederacea.* [Eng.]

haymaker (hā′mā″kèr), *n.* 1. One who cuts and dries grass for use as fodder; specifically, in England, one who follows the mowers and tosses the grass over to dry it.

The conversation turned commonly on the incidents of the summer; how the *hay-makers* overtook the mowers, or how the rain kept the labour back.
Hone's Year Book, Oct. 8.

2. An apparatus for drying and curing hay. It consists of a long inclined shoot, through which fresh-cut grass is passed by means of a conveyer, and in which it meets a volume of hot air from a coke-furnace. It resembles the more simple fruit-driers.

3. *pl.* A kind of country-dance. Also called *haymakers' jig.*

hay-market (hā′mär″ket), *n.* A place for the sale of hay.

haymow (hā′mou), *n.* A mow or mass of hay stored in a barn.

haynselynst, *n. pl.* See *hanselines.*

hay-plant (hā′plant), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Prangos pabularia,* which grows in Tibet and adjacent mountainous countries, and is there highly valued as a forage-plant. Its value was first made known to Europeans by Moorcroft, and attempts have been made to introduce it into Europe, but generally without success. It has been thought to be the "*Silphium*" mentioned by Arrian in his account of the wars of Alexander the Great.

hay-press (hā′pres), *n.* A press for making loose hay into bales for convenience of storage and transportation; a baling-press.

hay-rack (hā′rak), *n.* A light framework of wood placed on an open wagon for the purpose of carrying bulky material, such as hay or straw.

The deputy sheriff and then his prisoner had to climb over a *hayrack* and thence down to the ground.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvi.

hay-rake (hā′rāk), *n.* 1. A hand-rake used in raking hay.—2. A machine for raking hay into windrows; a horse-rake.

hayrick (hā′rik), *n.* A haystack.

The stable, sheds, and other outbuildings, with the *hayricks* and the pens for such cattle as we bring in during winter, are near the house.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 655.

hayrift, *n.* See *hairif.*

hay-scent (hā′sent), *n.* A fern, *Dryopteris Oreopteris:* so called on account of the fragrance of its fronds. It is common in Europe, and occurs rarely on the Pacific coast from Alaska to Oregon. See *scented fern.*

hay-seed (hā′sēd), *n.* 1. Grass-seed. [Colloq.]—2. The redseed, brit, etc., upon which mackerel, menhaden, and other fish largely feed. [New Eng.]—3. A countryman; a rustic. [Slang, U. S.]

haysoget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *haysuck.*

hay-spreader (hā′spred″èr), *n.* An apparatus for spreading out hay to expose it to the sun and the air.

haystack (hā′stak), *n.* [= Dan. *höstak* = Sw. *höstack.*] A large stack or pile of hay, made in the open air as a means of storing or preserving the hay. It is finished above in conical form, or in the form of a ridged roof, and the sides are generally made to project somewhat for better protection from rain.

Set fire on barns and *haystacks* in the night.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

Haystack boiler, an old form of steam-boiler, somewhat resembling a haystack in form.—**To look for a needle in a haystack,** to seek for what it is almost impossible
★ to find.

How in the world will we manage to find you afterwards? After we get into the thick of the bresh, it'll be like *lookin' for a needle in* the biggest sort of *a haystack.*
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 200.

haysuck (hā′suk), *n.* [E. dial. also *hazock, hazeck, hay-jack, isaac,* etc. (and *haysucker*), < ME. *haisugge, heisugge, heysoge,* < AS. *hegesugge* (mentioned once, in a list of birds, next to the wren, glossed "*cicada, vicetula*": see below), < *hege,* E. *hay*[2], hedge, + **sugge, sugga,* a certain bird, glossed "*ficetula,*" "*ficitula,*" i. e., L. *ficedula,* the fig-pecker, beccafico, garden-warbler. The connection of AS. *sugga* with *sūgan, sūcan,* suck, is not obvious.] 1. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

Thou [the cuckoo] mortherere of the *heysoge* on the braunche,
That broughte the forth.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 612.

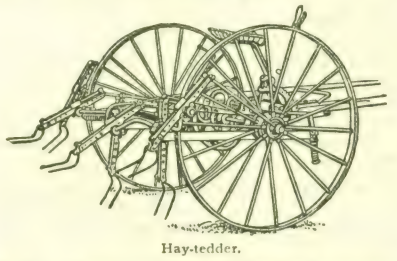
2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

haysucker (hā′suk″èr), *n.* Same as *haysuck.*

hayt, *interj.* See *hait.*

hay-tea (hā′tē), *n.* The juice of hay extracted by boiling, and used as food for cattle.

hay-tedder (hā′ted″èr), *n.* A machine for scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun



Hay-tedder.

and air. It consists of a pair of wheels supporting a reel, which carries bars set with curved tines pointing outward. The reel is rotated by a pinion connected with a spur-wheel in the hub of one of the wheels.

haythorn (hā′thôrn), *n.* [< AS. *hægthorn;* same as *hawthorn,* which prop. represents ONorth. *hagathorn:* see *hawthorn.*] Same as *hawthorn.*

Haytian (hā′ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hayti* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Hayti or San Domingo, a large island of the West Indies lying east of Cuba.—2. Pertaining to the republic of Hayti, comprising the western part of this island.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Hayti.

hay-tit (hā′tit), *n.* 1. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea:* so called from the hay used in its nest. [Oxfordshire, Eng.]—2. The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis:* so called from the materials of its nest. [Oxfordshire, Eng.]

haytorite (hā′tor-īt), *n.* [< *Haytor* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A pseudomorphous mineral occurring in crystals having the form of datolite but consisting of chalcedony. It is from the Haytor iron-mines in Devonshire, England.

haywardt (hā′wârd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heyward;* < ME. *heyward, heyeward, heiward,* also, through OF. influence, *haward,* < AS. *hæigweard* (rare), for **hægweard,* < *haga* (in comp. *hæg-,* cf. *hawthorn, haythorn*), haw, hedge, inclosure, + *weard,* keeper. Hence the proper names *Hayward, Heyward, Haward,* and also *Howard* (ME. *Howard,* var. of *Haward*), which is not, as often said, a contraction of **hogward* (cf. *Hoggart,* which represents *hogherd,* equiv. to *swineherd*).] An official whose duty was to guard the common herd or cattle of a town and to prevent them from breaking the hedges or fences of inclosed grounds; in New England, a similar official whose special duty was to impound strays.

Haue an horne and be *haywarde,* and liggen oute a nyghtes,
And kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and theeues.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 16.

The meanest sort of men, as shepheards, *heywards* and such like. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

The *hayward* in England was the watcher of bounds, but his office in Massachusetts resembled that of the impounder and common driver more than it did that of the hedge warden of the mother country. *E. Channing.*

The *hay-ward,* who watched over the common pasture when enclosed for grass-growing, was paid by a piece of cornland at its side. *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 316.

hayz (hā′iz), *n.* [Ar.] In *astrol.,* an accidental fortitude, consisting in the situation of a masculine diurnal planet in a masculine sign above the horizon in the daytime, or of a feminine nocturnal planet in a feminine sign below the horizon in the night-time. The planet is properly
★ said to be in its own *hayz* or running-place.

hazard (haz′ärd), *n.* [Formerly also *hasard;* < ME. *hasard, hazard,* a game of chance, < OF. *hasard, hazard,* a game at dice, the six at dice, adventure, F. *hasard,* hazard, = OIt. *zara,* a game at dice, also a hazard or a nick at dice, It. (after F.) *azzardo,* hazard, risk, danger, < Sp. *azar,* an unforeseen disaster, unexpected accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, hazard, formerly also the ace at dice, = Pg. *azar,* ill luck, a cast at dice losing all; said to be < Ar. *al-zār,* the die, < *al,* the, + *zār* (in vulgar speech), a die. Some refer the term to *Hasart* or *Asart,* the name of a castle in Palestine, during the siege of which the game is said to have been invented.] 1. The leading game at dice. The instruments are a box and two dice. The players are a caster and any number of setters. The setter stakes his money upon the table; the caster accepts the bet if he chooses, and must cover the setter's money if required. The setter can bar any throw. The caster first calls a main—that is, he calls any of the numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. He then throws his chance. If this is 2, 3, 11, or 12, it is called *crabs* and he loses, unless the main were 7 and he throws 11, or the main were 6 or 8 and he throws 12. In these cases, and also if he throws the main, his throw is called *nick,* and he wins. If he throws neither crabs nor nick, he must continue to throw until he again throws the main or his chance; if he throws the former first, the setter wins, if the latter the caster wins. Owing to the complicated chances, a good player at hazard has a great advantage over a novice.

In Flaundres whylom was a companye
Of yonge folk that haunteden folye,
As ryot, *hasard,* stewes and tavernes.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 3.

Early at business, and at *hazard* late;
Mad at a fox-chase, wise at a debate.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 73.

2. A fortuitous event; chance; accident.

I will stand the *hazard* of the die.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

Fortune
(The blind foe to all beauty that is good)
Bandied you from one *hazard* to another.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

Two plants taken by *hazard* were protected under separate nets. *Darwin,* Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 339.

3. Risk; peril; exposure to danger; liability to do or to receive harm: as, the *hazards* of the sea; he did it at the *hazard* of his reputation.

But Fame said, take heed how you loose me, for if you do, you will run a great *hazard* never to meet me again, there's no retrieving of me. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 14.

The tragedies of former times,
Hazards and strange escapes.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

4†. One of the holes in the sides of a billiard-table. *Bailey,* 1731. Hence—5. A stroke in billiards: known as *losing hazard* when the player pockets his own ball off another, and as *winning hazard* when he pockets the object-ball. [Eng.]

The object of the player . . . is to drive one or other of the balls in one or other of the pockets. . . . [This stroke] is known as a *hazard.* *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 675.

6. Something risked or staked.

I do not doubt . . .
To . . . bring your latter *hazard* back again.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

7. In *tennis* and some similar games, that side of the court into which the ball is served. See *tennis*.

Another when at the racket court he had a ball struck into his *hazard*, he would ever and anon cry out, Estes vous là avec vos ours? *Howell*, Forraine Travell (1642), § 3.

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will in France, by God's grace, play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the *hazard*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

8. In *golf*, a bunker, water, path, road, railway, fence, or ditch.—**Chicken hazard**, a game of chance with very small stakes.—**To run the hazard**, to do something when the consequences are not foreseen and not within the powers of calculation; risk; take the chance. = **Syn.** *Venture*, etc. See *risk*, *n.*

hazard (haz′ärd), *v.* [= F. *hasarder*, venture; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take the chance of; venture to do, undertake, etc.

A cunning thief . . . would *hazard* the winning both of first and last. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5.

Mr. Darcy would never have *hazarded* such a proposal, if he had not been well assured of his cousin's corroboration. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 177.

2. To take the risk or danger of; run the risk of incurring or bringing to pass: as, to *hazard* the loss of reputation or of a battle.

Nor is the benefit proposed to be obtained by it in any manner equal to the evil *hazarded*. *Clarke*, Works, I. li.

I know that by telling it I *hazard* a mortal enmity.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

3. To imperil; expose to danger or loss: as, to *hazard* life for a friend; to *hazard* an estate recklessly.

I hold it better far
To keep the course we run, than, seeking change,
Hazard our lives, our heirs, and the realms.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 18.

4. To incur the danger involved in; venture.

I must *hazard* the production of the bald fact, . . . though it should prove an Egyptian skull at our banquet. *Emerson*, Friendship.

5. To expose to the risk of; put in danger of: with *to*. [Rare.]

He *hazards* his neck *to* the halter. *Fuller.*

=**Syn.** To jeopard, peril, imperil, endanger. See *danger*, and *risk*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To try the chance; adventure; run the risk or danger.

Yet you may scape to the camp; we'll *hazard* with you. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Pause a day or two
Before you *hazard*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

hazardable (haz′är-da-bl), *a.* [< *hazard* + *-able*.] **1.** Liable to hazard or chance; exposed to danger.

How to keep the corps seven dayes from corruption by anointing and washing, without exenteration, were an *hazardable* peece of art, in our choisest practise. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, iii.

For Cooper's Dictionary, I will send it you as soon as I can; but it is so difficult and *hazardable* . . . as I cannot tell how to convey that, or anything else to thee. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 410.

2. Capable of being hazarded or risked.

hazarder (haz′är-dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hasardour*; < ME. *hasardour*, < OF. *hasardour*, *hasardeor*, < *hasard*, hazard: see *hazard*, *n.*] A player at dice or cards; a gamester.

It is repreve and contrarie of honour
For to ben holde a commune *hasardour*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 134.

Trist nout to ys wonder world that lastit bot a wile:
For it is not bot [only] wiles of wo, a *hasardour* that wil the [thee] gile.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 234.

hazardize†, *n.* [< *hazard* + *-ize*, *-ise*, as in *gormandise*, *n.*, *cowardice*, etc.] A hazardous situation or enterprise; danger.

Her selfe had ronne into that *hazardize*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

hazardous (haz′är-dus), *a.* [< OF. *hasardeux* = It. *azzardoso*, hazardous; as *hazard* + *-ous*.] **1.** Full of or exposing to hazard or peril, or danger of loss or evil; dangerous; risky.

I understand you have been in sundry hot and *hazardous* Encounters, because of those many Scars and Cuts you wear about you. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 40.

Perhaps thou [Christ] linger'st, in deep thought detain'd
Of the enterprise so *hazardous* and high.
Milton, P. R., iii. 228.

E'en daylight has its dangers; and the walk
Through pathless wastes . . .
Is *hazardous* and bold. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 575.

2†. Reckless; daring; inclined to run risks.

Lycurgus was in his nature *hazardous*, and, by the lucky passing through many dangers, grown confident in himself. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Hazardous insurance, an insurance effected at a high premium on buildings or goods more than ordinarily liable to catch fire, as on wooden houses, theaters, oil- or varnish-works, petroleum, etc. When the risk is considered to be very great, such insurances are called *extra-hazardous*. = **Syn.** Perilous, unsafe, precarious, uncertain, bold, daring.

hazardously (haz′är-dus-li), *adv.* In a hazardous manner. *Bailey*, 1727, Supp.

hazardousness (haz′är-dus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hazardous. *Bailey*, 1727.

hazardry† (haz′ärd-ri), *n.* [< ME. *hasardrie*, *hasardrye*, < *hasard*, a game of chance: see *hazard*.] **1.** The playing of the game of hazard; dicing; gaming.

O glotonie, luxurie and *hasardrye*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 435.

Take a Toppe, yif thou wolt pleye,
And not at the *hasardrye*.
Vernon MS., fol. 310, col. 1.

Some fell to daunce; some fel to *hazardry*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 57.

2. Rashness; temerity.

Hasty wroth, and heedlesse *hazardry*,
Doe breede repentaunce late, and lasting infamy.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 13.

hazard-table (haz′ärd-tā′bl), *n.* A table at which games of chance are played, especially ★with dice.

haze[1] (hāz), *n.* [Formerly also *hase;* the earliest instances (namely, of *haze*, *v.*, and *hazy*, *a.*: see quot.) are of the latter part of the 17th century. Origin unknown; there is nothing to connect the word with AS. *hasu*, *haso*, gray (applied to the dove, eagle, wolf, to smoke, to garments, etc., but not to the weather), = Icel. *höss*, gray (applied to the eagle, wolf, the hair of the head, etc., but not to the weather).] The aggregation of a countless multitude of extremely minute and even ultra-microscopic particles in the air, individually invisible, but producing in the aggregate an opaqueness of the atmosphere. Unlike fog, haze is commonly observed when the lower air is in a state of unusual dryness, sometimes appearing in horizontal strata at an average altitude of about 1,500 feet, and again often diffused through the air up to a much greater height and having no definite locus. In the common form that occurs when the upper air is in a state of incipient cloudiness, the particles are very minute droplets of water with or without an admixture of smoke or dust; in other cases, the particles consist of organic or inorganic matter carried to high altitudes by convective and other ascending currents. The former has been termed *water-haze*, and usually appears gray or bluish in reflected light, and yellow, orange, or red in transmitted light; the latter is called *dust-haze*, and may be distinguished by its buff tint. = **Syn.** *Mist*, *Fog*, etc. See *rain*, *n.*

haze[1] (hāz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hazed*, ppr. *hazing*. [< *haze*[1], *n.*] **1**†. To drizzle.

It *hazes*, it misles, or rains small rain.
Ray, Collection of North. Eng. Words (ed. 1691).

2. To be or become foggy or hazy. [Rare.]

haze[2] (hāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hazed*, ppr. *hazing*. [Formerly also *hase;* < OF. *haser*, irritate, vex, annoy, insult (Godefroy).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To harass with labor; punish with unnecessary work, as a seaman.

Every shifting of the studding-sails was only to *haze* the crew. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 50.

2. To play mischievous or abusive tricks on; try the pluck or temper of, especially by physical persecution, as lower-class students in a college or new-comers in an establishment of any kind.

'Tis the Sophomores rushing the Freshmen to *haze*.
Poem before Iadma, quoted in College Words, p. 251.

II. *intrans.* To frolic; lark. [Colloq., U. S.]

Hazin' round with Charity Bunker and the rest of the gals. *Wise*, Tales for the Marines.

hazeck (hā′zek), *n.* Same as *haysuck*. [Prov. ★Eng.]

hazel (hā′zl), *n.* and *a.* [Also *hazle*, early mod. E. *hasel*, *hasil*, < ME. *hasel*, *hesil*, < AS. *hæsel* = D. *hazel(aar)* = OHG. *hasala*, f., *hasal*, m., MHG. G. *hasel*, f., = Icel. *hasl*, m., *hesli*, n., = Sw. Dan. *hassel* = L. *corulus*, *corylus* (for **cosulus*) = W. *coll*, hazel. The form suggests a connection with *hare*[1], OHG. *haso*, G. *hase;* but this is uncertain.] **I.** *n.* A plant of the genus *Corylus*, consisting of shrubs or small trees belonging to the *Fagaceæ*, or beech family: giving name to the tribe *Coryleæ*, to which the hornbeams also belong. The European hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, may become a small tree, and its wood has valuable qualities. The American hazel, *C. Americana*, is a bush, usually growing in dense thickets from which it excludes nearly all other vegetation. The beaked hazel is *C. rostrata*, the more northern of the American species. Impressions of leaves have been found in a fossil state



Hazel (*Corylus Americana*).
a, female catkin; *b*, female flower; *c*, male catkin; *d*, male flower.

which cannot be distinguished from the leaves of *C. Americana* and *C. rostrata*. These impressions occur in what is known to geologists as the Fort Union group, of Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary age, in the lower Yellowstone valley in Montana. The type is therefore very ancient. See *Corylus*.

Their bowes are of tough *Hasill*, the strings of Leather, arrowes of Canes or *Hasill*, headed with stones or hornes, and artificially feathered. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 762.

The younger people making holiday . . .
Went nutting to the *hazels*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

II. *a.* [Attrib. use of the noun. The older adj. is *hazelen*.] **1.** Made of or belonging to the hazel.

They hung me up by the heels, and beat me with *hazel*-sticks, as if they would have baked me, and have cozened somebody with me for venison. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 2.

2. Of a light-brown color, like the hazelnut.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast *hazel* eyes. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

hazel-crottles (hā′zl-krot′lz), *n.* A species of lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*, used in dyeing yarn and woolen goods. It is also a tonic and an astringent, and has been used for flavoring beer, for making diet-drinks or jellies for invalids, and by the Swedish peasants for epidemic catarrh in cattle and sheep. Also called *hazel-rag* or *hazel-raw*. See *Sticta*. [North. Eng.]

hazel-earth (hā′zl-ėrth), *n.* Soil suitable for the hazel; fertile loam. [Eng.]

hazelent, *a.* [< ME. **haslen*, *heslyn*, < AS. *hæslen*, < *hæsel*, hazel: see *hazel* and *-en*[2].] Pertaining to or composed of hazel.

Holtis and hare woddes, with *heslyne* schawes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2504.

hazeless (hāz′les), *a.* [< *haze*[1] + *-less*.] Without haze; free from haze.

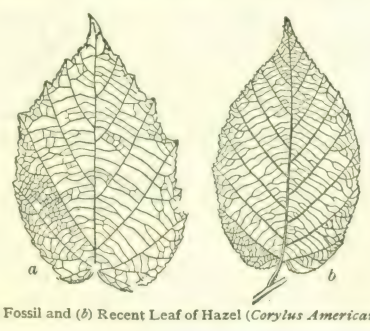
hazel-grouse (hā′zl-grous), *n.* A name of the European ruffed grouse, *Bonasa betulina*, from its frequenting thickets of hazel.

hazel-hen (hā′zl-hen), *n.* Same as *hazel-grouse*.

St. Beanus protected the cranes and *hazel-hens* which built their nests upon the Ulster mountains. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 298.

hazelly (hā′zl-i), *a.* [< *hazel* + *-ly*[1] or *-y*[1].] Of the color of the hazelnut; of a light brown. ★[Rare.]

hazelnut (hā′zl-nut), *n.* [< ME. *haselnote*, < AS. *hæselhnutu* (= D. *hazelnoot* = MLG. *haselnote* = OHG. *hasalnuz*, G. *haselnuss* = Dan. *haselnöd*), < *hæsel*, hazel, + *hnutu*, nut.] **1.** The nut of the hazel. It consists of a hard globose or ovoid pericarp inclosing a single pendulous seed composed of two equal, thick, fleshy hemispherical cotyledons with a very short superior radicle surrounded by a membranaceous testa, the whole inclosed in two large and more or less fleshy coherent bracts with foliaceous summits, in *Corylus rostrata* prolonged into a beak. The nuts are sometimes solitary, but usually more or less clustered. The nutritious and edible part, or "meat," of the nut is the fleshy cotyledons, which are very agreeably flavored. Hazelnut-oil is used in mixing paints and perfumes. It is also taken for coughs.



(*a*) Fossil and (*b*) Recent Leaf of Hazel (*Corylus Americana*).

Ther ben summe of the gretnesse of a Bene, and summe als grete as an *Haselle Note*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 158.

2. The plant which bears the hazelnut. See *hazel*.

hazel-oil (hā′zl-oil), *n.* A severe beating, as with hazel rods. [Prov. Eng.]

hazel-rag, hazel-raw (hā′zl-rag, -rȧ), *n.* Same as *hazel-crottles*.

hazel-tree (hā′zl-trē), *n.* **1.** Same as *hazel*. **—2.** A tree, *Gevuina Avellana*, of the natural family *Proteaceæ*. It is found in Chile and the Chonos archipelago west of Patagonia. It is a very ornamental tree, 30 feet in height, with snow-white flowers and coral-red fruit, the latter ripening at the same time with the opening of the former. It is an evergreen tree, with tough elastic wood, which is used in the construction of boats.

hazelwort (hā′zl-wȩrt), *n.* *Asarum Europæum*, the asarabacca. See *Asarum*. [Eng.]

hazer (hā′zėr), *n.* One who hazes.

The *hazers* in college are the men who have been bred upon dime novels and the prize-ring — in spirit, at least, if not in fact — to whom the training and instincts of the gentleman are unknown.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 636.

haziness (hā′zi-nes), *n.* The state of being hazy.

hazing (hā′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *haze*[2], *v.*] The act or practice of harassing or abusing a new-comer, as a student at college or a sailor at sea, by practical jokes or tricks.

The petty bullying of *hazing*, and the whole system of college tyranny, is a most contemptible denial of fair play.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 635.

hazle[1], *n.* and *a.* See *hazel*.

hazle[2]† (hā′zl), *v. t.* [< OF. *hasler, haler*, sunburn, F. *hâler*, sunburn, < OF. *hasle*, F. *hâle*, sunburning, the scorching heat of a summer sun.] To make dry; parch up.

That happy wind . . . did *hazle* and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge. *D. Rogers*, Naaman.

hazle[3] (hā′zl), *n.* [Perhaps named from its color, < *hazle*[1], *hazel*. Cf. *hasel-gebirge*, an important group in Austria.] In *coal-mining*, a tough mixture of sandstone and shale. *Gresley*. [North. Eng.]

hazock (hā′zȯk), *n.* Same as *haysuck*.

hazy (hā′zi), *a.* [Also *hawsey, heysey, hazey*. As if *haze*[1] + *-y*[1], but found earlier than the verb.] **1.** Opaque with haze; obscured by light fog or smoke; dull; misty: used with reference to the state of the atmosphere, or to atmospheric effects, as in a picture.

Indeed the sky was, in general, so cloudy, and the weather so thick and *hazy*, that he had very little benefit of sun or moon. *Cook*, Voyages, III. i. 4.

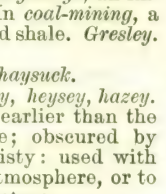
Like hidden poets lie the *hazy* streams.
T. B. Read, Indian Summer.

2. Lacking distinctness; obscure; vague; confused: applied to thought and expression: as, a *hazy* reasoner; a *hazy* proposition.

He was as *hazy* about the Hypostatic Union as are many laymen about the Pragmatic Sanction.
Scribner's Mag., III. 739.

H. B. M. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Britannic Majesty*.

H-branch (āch′branch), *n.* A double-branch pipe or T-joint united with a four-way joint, used to connect two parallel pipes with a pipe at right angles.


H-Branch.

H. C. An abbreviation of *House of Commons*.

hdkf. A commercial contraction of *handkerchief*.

H-drill (āch′dril), *n.* A special form of rock-drill having an end the section of which resembles the letter H. See cut under *drill*.

he[1] (hē), *pron.* and *n.*; now only in the masc., nom. *he*, poss. *his*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *him*, pl. (from another source) nom. *they*, poss. *their*, obj. (dat. and acc.) *them*. [The pron. of the 3d person, now commonly recognized only in the masc. sing., the pl. being supplied by another word, and the associated fem. (poss. and obj.) *her* and the neut. *it* being commonly treated as separate words; but orig. complete in all genders and cases, presenting a typical form, and retaining still the most numerous characteristics of the ancient pronominal inflection, and for that reason, and in order to explain its involved forms clearly, exhibited here with some fullness. The native and other Teut. forms are given in detail below in separate divisions; the typical form is the nom. sing. masc. *he*, < ME. *he*, < AS. *hē* = OS. *he*, *hi*, *hie* = OFries. *hi* = MLG. *he*, LG. *he*, *hei* = D. *hij* = Goth. **his* (found only in the masc. dat. *himma*, acc. *hina*, neut. acc. *hita*) = Scand. (with a suffixed demonstrative particle), Icel. *hann*=Sw. Dan. *han*, he (Icel. *hinn*, Sw. Dan. *hinn*, *hin*, that, the other) (for other Teut. forms, see below); Teut. **hi*, perhaps allied to L. *hic* (< √ **hi* + *-c*, *-ce*, a demonstrative suffix), this, this one, and to Gr. κεῖνος, ἐκεῖνος, that one, ἐκεῖ, there. A different root, not found in AS. and E. (being appar. merged at an early period in that of *he*), appears in OS. masc. gen. *is*, etc., neut. nom. *it* (gen. *is*) = OHG. MHG. G. masc. nom. *er*, OHG. MHG. neut. *ez*, G. *es*, it, = Goth. masc. *is* (gen. *is*, dat. *imma*, acc. *ina*), fem. gen. *izos*, etc., neut. *ita* (gen. *is*, etc.) = L. *is*, fem. *ea*, neut. *id*, he, she, it, that, = Skt. *i*, this, that: an Indo-Eur. demonstrative pronominal root appearing also in various inflectional and deriv. suffixes. From the same Teut. pronominal root **hi* are derived *here*[1], *hen*[2] (obs.), *hence*, *hethen*[2] (obs.), *hither*. The fem. and pl. forms of *he* began to fall away in the early part of the ME. period, being replaced in part by forms from other stems: see *she* and *they*. The aspirate in *he*, *her*, *him* is commonly suppressed in ordinary pronunciation after an accented monosyllable or dissyllable, a suppression which prevails throughout in the case of *it*, orig. *hit*, but is not generally acknowledged in regard to the other forms except in intentional representations of colloquial or dialectal speech, as, I told *'im* so, see if *'e's* in, take *'em* away, etc. In formal speech the aspirate is more carefully given.] **I.** *personal pron.* A personal pronoun of the third person, the form *he* being nominative singular masculine. It stands for a noun or another pronoun previously expressed, or in place of such a word not expressed when pointed out by the situation. The various forms of *he*, including those of Middle English with their Anglo-Saxon originals and their cognates, are here given according to gender and case, with quotations. Idiomatic uses applicable to all forms are then treated without regard to case.

A. *Masc. sing.* (*a*) Nom. *he*. [Colloq. or dial. also *e*, also *ha*, *a* (see *a*[6]), < ME. *he*, *heo*, *ha*, *ho*, *a*, *e*, < AS. *hē* = OS. *he*, *hi*, *hie* = OFries. *hi*, *he* = MLG. *he*, LG. *he*, *hei* = D. *hij* = Goth. **his* (= Icel. *hann* = Sw. Dan. *han*): see further in etym. above.]

Ac wel worth Pouerte! for *he* may walke vnrobbed
Among pilours in pees, yf pacience hym folwe.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 1.

Let him that thinketh *he* standeth take heed lest *he* fall. 1 Cor. x. 12.

If thou beest *he* — But, O, how fallen! how changed
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton*, P. L., i. 84.

He who from zone to zone
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

(*b*) Poss. (gen.) *his* (hiz). [Colloq. or dial. also *is*, < ME. *his*, *hys*, *is*, *ys*, < AS. *his* = OFries. *his* (= OS., etc., *is*, from another root: see etym. above).] Of him: now always merely possessive, and preceding the noun, but originally also used objectively with certain verbs. By a confusion of the genitive suffix *-es*, *-is* with this possessive form of the personal pronoun, the suffix came in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to be often written separately as *his*: as, Artaxerxes *his* crown, etc. For this use, see under *his*[2]. For the neuter *his*, see C (*b*).

Nys hele nane in God *his* [Latin *in deo ejus*, Vulgate].
Ps. iii. 2 (ME. version).

He . . . became *is* man. *Havelok*, l. 2254.

When y thenke on Jesu blod that ran doun bi *ys* syde.
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 83.

For no wickede dede
That the sire hym-self doth, by *hus* owene wil,
The sone for the syres synne sholde not be the werse.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 237.

(*c*) Obj. (dat.) *him*. [Colloq. or dial. also *im*, < ME. *him*, *hym*, < AS. *him*, *hym* = OFries. *him* = D. *hem* (= MLG. *im*, *em*, LG. *em* = OHG. *imo*, MHG. *ime*, *im*, G. *ihm* = Goth. *imma*, from another root: see etym. above).] This form, originally only dative, is also used as accusative, having displaced the original form for the accusative. See (*d*). For the neuter *him*, see C (*c*).

Deth delt *him* [dat.] a dent, and drof *him* [acc.] to the erthe.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 104.

Whosoever hath, to *him* shall be given. Mat. xiii. 12.

They gave *him* to drink vinegar mingled with gall.
Mat. xxvii. 34.

They had no such lawe, but they had another, that the King of Persia might doe what *him* liked.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 354.

The story I had of *him* is literally true, and well known to be so in the country wherein the circumstances were transacted. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 94.

[For the proper objective *him* is often incorrectly used *he* in certain constructions where a familiar sequence seems, at the moment, to require that form.

I cannot think of any character below the flatterer, except *he* that envies him. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Conversely, *him* is often used, colloquially, for *he* in the predicate: as, it is *him*; like "it is *me*" for "it is *I*." See *I*2.] (*d*) Obj. (acc.) *him*. [A substitution of the dative form *him*, or an accom. to *him* of the earlier form, ME. *hin*, *hine*, < AS. *hine* = OFries. *hini*, *hine* (also *him*, *hem*) (cf. OS. *ina* = OHG. *ina*, MHG. *ine*, G. *in*, G. *ihn* = Goth. *ina*, from another root: see etym. above).] See (*c*) above.

A palmere he than mette
And faire *hine* grette.
King Horn, l. 1027.

Sore he longed *hym* for to se, and he *hym* also.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

B. *Fem. sing.* (*a*) Nom. *he*, *ho*, *hoo* (now only dialectal, the form *she*, of different origin, being used in literary English). [E. dial. also *e*, *a*; < ME. *he*, *hi*, *hie*, *heo*, *ha*, *hoe*, *ho*, *hue*, *a* (also *ȝeo*, *ȝho*, *ȝoe*, *ȝe*, these forms affording a transition to the use of *scheo*, *scho*, *sche*, *she*, whence mod. E. *she*, q. v.), < AS. *heó*, *hió*, *hié*, *hī* = OFries. *hio*, *hiu* (for other Teut. forms, see *she*).] She.

The maiden turned oyain anon,
And tok the waye *he* [she] hadde er gon.
Lai le Freine (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

He [Mary] chaungede cher & seide hou scholde I gon with childe
Without felauschupe of mon?
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 83.

Wolt thow wedde this maide, yf ich wol assente,
For *hue* ys fayne of thy felaushíp, and for to be thy make [mate]?
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 155.

(*b*) Poss. (gen.) *her*. [E. dial. also *er*; < ME. *her*, *hir*, *here*, *hire*, *hur*, *hure*, *ir*, < AS. *hire*, *hyre* = OFries. *hiri* = D. *haar* (cf. MLG. *er*, *ir*, LG. *er* = OHG. *ira*, *iro*, MHG. *ire*, G. *ihr* = Goth. *izōs*, from another root: see etym. above).]

Er ich wedde sucne a wif, wo me by-tyde!
For hue ys freel of *hure* faith and fikel of *hure* speche.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 158.

With more than admiration he admired
Her azure veins, *her* alabaster skin,
Her coral lips, *her* snow-white dimpled chin.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 419.

(*c*) Obj. (dat.) *her*. [E. dial. also *er*; < ME. *her*, *hir*, *hyr*, *here*, *hire*, *hure*, *hur*, < AS. *hire*, *hyre* = OFries. *hiri* = D. *haar* (cf. OS. *iru* = MLG. *er*, *ir*, LG. *er* = OHG. *iru*, MHG. *ire*, *ir*, G. *ihr* = Goth. *iza*, from another root: see etym. above).]

Gawein drough hym to the damesell, and asked *hir* of whens she was. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 543.

Give me strength
Not to tell *her*, never to let her know.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*d*) Obj. (acc.) *her*. [E. dial. also *er*; < ME. *her*, *hir*, *hyr*, substituted (as also the masc. dat. for acc.) for the orig. acc., ME. *heo*, *hi* (also *hise*, *his*, *is*), < AS. *hie*, *hī* = OFries. *hia* (for other Teut. forms, see *she*).]

Anima she hatte [is named], ac Enuye *hir* hateth.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 7.

That thou hast *her*, it is not all my grief,
And yet it may be said I loved *her* dearly.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

C. *Neut. sing.* (*a*) Nom. *it*. [E. dial. also *hit* (rather as a corrupt aspiration of the prevalent *it* than a survival of the orig. form *hit*), early mod. E. also *yt*, < ME. *it*, *yt*, *et*, *hit*, *hyt*, < AS. *hit*, *hyt* = OFries. *hit* = D. *het* (cf. OS. *it* = MLG. *it*, *et*, LG. *et* = OHG. *iz*, *ez*, MHG. *ez*, G. *es* = Goth. *ita* = L. *id*, etc., from another root: see etym. above).]

Some of vs went to the lande to the vyllage, whiche is right lytel worthe; *hit* is vnder the Venysians.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

Wealth may be an excellent thing, for *it* means power, *it* means leisure, *it* means liberty.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

(*b*) Poss. *its*, formerly *his*. [The poss. form *its* is first recorded in print in 1598. It is formed from *it* by the addition of the common possessive (genitive) suffix *-s*, of nouns, the nom. and obj. form *it* being also used for a time in the possessive without a suffix. The substitution arose when the orig. neut. poss. *his*, which had the same form as the masc. poss. *his*, began to be regarded as masc. only, thus giving it, when used properly as neut., the appearance of a personification. Earlier mod. E. *his*, *hys*, < ME. *his*, *hys*, < AS. *his*, in form like the masc. *his*: see A (*b*).]

Of beaten work shall the candlestick be made: *his* shaft, and *his* branches, *his* bowls, *his* knops, and *his* flowers, shall be of the same. Ex. xxv. 31.

It is iust so high as it is, and moones with *it* owne organs. *Shak.*, A. and C. (folio 1623), ii. 7.

Doe childe, goe to *yt* grandame, childe,
Giue grandame kingdome, and *it* grandame will
Giue yt a plum, a cherry, and a figge.
Shak., K. John (folio 1623), i. 2.

The hardest knife ill used doth lose *his* edge.
Shak., Sonnets, xcv.

The conscious water saw *its* God and blushed.
Crashaw, Epigram (trans.) (1634).

(*c*) Obj. (dat.) *it*. [This is a substitution for the orig. *him*, the nom. and acc. *it* being so frequent (by reason of the numerous idiomatic uses of the word) that the dative gave way to the accusative, while in the masc. and fem. the accusative gave way to the dative. Early mod. E. *him*, < ME. *him*, *hym*, < AS. *him*, etc., in forms like the masc.: see A (*c*).]

We haue no lymes to labore with; vr lord we *hit* thonken.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 117.

Thou art inclined to sleep; 'tis a good dulness,
And give *it* way. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

(*d*) Obj. (acc.) *it*. [< ME. *it*, *hit*, *et*, < AS. *hit*, etc., in forms like the nom. See (*a*) above.]

He [God] is thre persones departable; ich proue *hit* by mankynde. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 216.

But vnto him that brouhte *yt* yee *hit* take
Whenne yee haue done.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Ah, my liege Lord! forgive *it* unto mee,
If ought against thine honour I have tolde.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 102.

[This neuter *it* is now generally treated as a separate word, having many idiomatic uses of its own. See *it*.]

D. *Masc., fem.*, and *neut. pl.* [Obsolete or colloquial (see (*c*), (*d*) below), the form *they*, of different origin, being used in literary English.] (*a*) Nom. *hė̆t, hit.* [ME. *he, heo, hio, hi, hie, ha, hue*, etc., < AS. *hī, hīe, hig, heó, hió* = OFries. *hia* (in other Teut. forms from a different root, represented by *she*).] They: displaced in modern English by *they* (which see).

Alle beon *he* blithe
That to my song lythe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1.

And nuste wat folk it was, to hem he sende hys sonde,
To wyte, wether *he* [they] wolde pes, other *heo* nolde non.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 16.

Toward Mantrible ridden *hi*.
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Ellis), ii. 394.

(*b*) Poss. (gen.) *her, here*†. [Now only dial.; < ME. *here, hire, hure, huere, hare, hore, heore*, < AS. *hira, hyra, heora* = OFries. *hiara*.] Their: displaced in modern English by *their* (which see, under *they*).

Thenne cam Pilatus with muche peuple . . .
To seo hou douhtiliche Deth sholde do and deme *here*
beyer [of both of them] ryght.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 36.

(*c*) Obj. (dat.) *hem*†, *em*†, *'em*. [Common in early mod. E., in which it came to be regarded as a contr. of the equiv. *them*, and was therefore in the 17th century often printed *'hem, 'em*; in present use only colloq., written *'em* (see *'em*); < ME. *hem, ham, hom, heom, hemen*, < AS. *him, heom* = OFries. *hiam, him, himmen*, etc. (cf. Goth. *im*, from another root: see etym. above).] Them. See *they*.

And [he] precheth to the poeple seynt Poules wordes, . . .
And with gladde wille doth *hem* gode.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 93.

That ys to say, alle thynges that ye wylle that men do to zow, do ze the same to *hemen*.
MS. Rawl. Poet. 145. (*Halliwell.*)

(*d*) Obj. (acc.) *hem*†, *em*†, *'em*. [< ME. *hem, hom*, etc.; a substitution for the orig. *he, hi*, etc. (same form as the nom.), the dative having displaced the accusative here as in the singular (see A (*d*)). See (*c*) above.] Them. See *they*.

He could coin or counterfeit
New words, with little or no wit; . . .
And when with hasty noise he spoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 113.

His friends — as Angels I received *'em*,
His foes — the Devil had suborn'd *'em*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5.

In early use and in modern dialectal speech *he* is often found with reference to inanimate objects where present regular usage requires *it*. In early use this is generally due to the agreement required by the grammatical gender; in modern use it is due rather to personification or to mere mixture. An actual change of *hit* or *it* to *he* is not to be supposed.

From South to North *he* [England] ys long eigte hondred myle. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 2.

A staffe of sixe verses is very pleasant to the eare, and also serveth for a greater complement then the inferiour staves, which maketh *him* more commonly to be used.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 55.

The possessive may be used without a noun following, the feminine *her*, like *our* and *your*, then taking, in modern use, an additional genitive suffix *-s*, as in *his*, namely, *hers*.

This was his desir and *hire* also.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 221.

And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend.
Dryden.

A thing always becomes *his* at last who says it best, and thus makes it *his* own.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 41.

For the reflexive and emphatic form of *he*, see *himself*.

II. *demonstr. pron.* This one; that one.

Manye a man that may nat stonde a pul,
It likyth him at wrastelyng for to be,
And demen yit, wher [whether] *he* do bet or *he*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 166.

III. *n.* **1.** A male person; a man: correlative to *she*, a woman. [Now only humorous.]

Here I stand to answer thee,
Or any *he* the proudest of thy sort.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

One that dares step as far to gain my freedom
As any *he* that breathes.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

2. A male animal; a beast, bird, or fish of the male sex: correlative to *she*, a female animal. Hence much used attributively or as an adjective prefix, signifying 'male,' with names of animals, *he* and *she* thus prefixed supplying the place in English of the distinctive suffixes common in other tongues and used to some extent in Anglo-Saxon (compare *fox, fixen, vixen*): as, a *he*-bear, *he*-cat, *he*-goat, correlative to *she*-bear, etc. The use occurs first in Middle English, when the regular suffixes of gender, distinct in Anglo-Saxon, fell away or became confused. These prefixes are sometimes also used contemptuously with reference to persons.

They haue many *hee* and *shee*-Saints, in great veneration, with long legends of their liues.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 444.

All the *he* and *she* scoundrels of the capital, writhed and twisted together, rush by you.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book, On Some Fashionable [French Novels.

he[2] (hē), *interj.* A sound made in calling, laughing, etc.: as, *He! he!* an archers' word of call.

head (hed), *n.* and *a.* [The spelling *ea* indicates the orig. long vowel; early mod. E. also *heed, hed*; < ME. *hed* (i. e., *hēd*), *hede, heed*, contr. of earlier *heved, hevid, heaved, haved*, < AS. *heáfod* (gen. *heáfdes*), the head (lit. and fig.), = OS. *hōbhid* = OFries. *hāved, hāfd, hād* = D. *hoofd* = MLG. *hōvet*, LG. *hōvet, hoofd* = OHG. *houbit*, MHG. *houbet, houpt*, also *höubet*, G. *haupt* (dial. *haid, häd, heed*, after LG.) = Icel. *höfudh* = Sw. *hufvud* = Dan. *hoved* = Goth. *haubith*, the head (prob. connected with AS. *hūfe*, ME. *houve, howe*, Sc. *how*, a hood, = MLG. LG. *huve* = OHG. *hūba*, MHG. *hūbe*, G. *haube*, a cap, coif, hood, = Icel. *hūfa* = Dan. *hue* = Sw. *hufva*, a cap, hood, bonnet); prob. = L. *căput*, head (> ult. E. *chief, capital*[1], *cape*[2], etc.). The Gr. κεφαλή, the head, agrees with the rare and poet. AS. *hafala, hafela*, also written *heafela, heafola*, the head; but this is appar. not connected with *heáfod*, head: cf. Skt. *kapāla*, a cup, the skull.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The upper part or division of the human body, consisting of the more or less rounded skull and its integuments and contents, the organs of sight, hearing, taste, etc., with the mouth and its parts, and joined to the trunk by the neck; in an extended sense, the corresponding part of any animal's body; the front, fore, or top part or oral end of an animal, in any way distinguished from the rest of the body, as by being borne upon a neck; the end opposite the tail. In all vertebrates except the lancelets, which have no skull or brain, the head is a prominent part. In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, the head is an anterior part of the body in some way distinguished from the thorax, as by the coalescence of a number of the primitively distinct somites of the body into one segment, and the conversion of the appendages of these confluent somites into mouth-parts and organs of special sense; though the outward separation between head and thorax is often obscure or null. (See *cephalothorax*.) In the great group of worms, or anarthropodous anneloid animals, the head is simply the oral as opposed to the aboral end of the body. In molluscous animals a head is frequently recognizable by its mouth, tentacles, etc.; but in many there is no such distinction, these being called in consequence *acephalous* or *headless*. Still lower in the scale, the term *head* can be applied only, if at all, to the oral end of an animal. (See *cranium* and *skull*.) In certain *Vermes* the head is the whole mature individual excepting its generative buds, joints, or strobila: as, the *head* of a tapeworm.

Hou longe ssolle hor luther [lither] *heued* above hor ssoldren be? *Rob. of Gloucester*, l. 126.

Both wife and barnes opon him fell
And lay opon the cors criand,
Heuid to *heuid* and hand to hand.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

There was wont to ben the *heed* of seynt John Baptist, enclosed in the Walle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 107.

It was one of those *heads* which Guido has often painted — mild, pale, penetrating.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 8.

2. Mental faculty regarded as seated in the head; intelligence; understanding; will or resolution; inclination; mind.

For what thorw werre and wrake and wycked *hyfdes*,
May no preiour pees make in no place, hit semeth.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 85.

Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead?
She bids her footman put it in her *head*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 178.

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine *head*, a long *head*, or a good *head*, we express ourselves metaphorically, and speak in relation to his understanding. *Addison*, The Hood.

Of this siege M. Viollet-le-Duc gives a long and minute account, which the visitor who has a *head* for such things may follow, with the brochure in hand, on the fortifications themselves. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 149.

3. An individual animal or person; especially, an animal or a person considered as merely one of a number: as, to charge so much a *head*. [In this use after a number the plural is *head*.]

A company of giddy *heads* will take upon them to define how many shall be saved. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 626.

Thirty thousand *head* of swine. *Addison*.

The red deer, which toward the beginning of this century amounted to about five hundred *head*.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, vi.

4. One who has the first rank or place, and to whom others are subordinate; a principal person; a leader; a chief: as, the *head* of an army; the *head* of a sect or party.

Sitthen ich am zoure alre *hefd* [the *head* of you all] ich am zoure alre hele. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 473.

The husband is the *head* of the wife, even as Christ is the *head* of the church. Eph. v. 23.

The Master of the College, or "*Head* of the House," is a D. D., who has been a Fellow. He is the supreme ruler within the college walls.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 31.

5. A conspicuous external covering or prominence on the head. (*a*) The covering of hair: as, a beautiful *head* of hair. (*b*) A head-dress.

I will bring down new *heads* for my sisters.
Steele, Spectator, No. 268.

Sails with lappet-*head* and mincing airs
Duly at chink of bell to morning pray'rs.
Cowper, Truth, l. 139.

(*c*) The antlers of a deer.

But, sir, I assure ye, it was a buck of the first *head* [that is, of the fifth year]. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

6. A part of a thing regarded as in some degree resembling the human head in position, form, or importance. (*a*) The top, especially when distinguished in some way from the rest of the thing: as, the *head* of a pin, of a spear, of a nail, of a mast.

He hied him to the *head* of the house,
To the house top of Fyvie.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 196).

As much as the full moon doth [overshine] the cinders of the element, which show like pins' *heads* to her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

(*b*) The top or upper part of a plant the leaves of which form a single more or less compact mass: as, a *head* of grain or of lettuce.

The wheat and barley which they sowed last winter are already in full *head*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 49.

(*c*) In *bot.*, a more or less globular cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers centripetal in development, as in the plane-tree, button-bush, clover, etc. By the shortening of the pedicel the umbel becomes a head, as in *Eryngium, Sanicula*, etc. In the *Asteraceæ* the flowers are collected into a head, but they are then situated on a conical, flat, or even concave receptacle. Gray calls such a head the *anthodium*, from the resemblance of the whole head to a single flower. In the *Characeæ* Sachs applies the term *head* (*köpfchen*) to a peculiar hyaline cell situated at the central end of each of the eight manubria. See *head-cell*, and cut under *anthoclinium*. (*d*) The main point or part; that which constitutes the most conspicuous or most important feature.

True, I have married her;
The very *head* and front of my offending
Hath this extent, no more. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

(*e*) The fore part; hence, the foremost place; the most prominent or honorable position: as, the *head* of a ship (which includes the bows on both sides); the *head* of a procession, of a column of troops, or of a class; the *head* of the table; the *head* of a profession.

After 7 miles riding, passing thro' a wood heretofore sacred to Juno, we came to Monteflascone, the *head* of the Falisci. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

Where Macgregor sits, there is the *head* of the table.
Highland proverb.

Gorizia has been for ages the *head* of a principality.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 9.

(*f*) That end of a thing which is regarded as the upper end: as, the *head* of a bed; the *head* of a street.

At the tother *hede* of the halle was, hegh vppolofte,
A wonderfull werke weghes to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1672.

He put his hand at her bed *head*,
And there he found a gude grey horn.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

The sheets thus produced receive their first fold (in the *heads*) in the direction of the axis of the cylinders which carry them; the second fold (down the "back") is given by a bar. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 682.

(*g*) Of a barrel or the like, either end when closed; hence, the material with which either end is closed: as, to knock out both *heads* of a cask. (*h*) That which rises to the top, as the froth on a pot of beer.

I add to the residual partially purified goods a ley of moderate strength only (instead of the finishing ley for curd soap), and boil, taking care that no *head* is formed.
Watt, Soap-making, p. 73.

(*i*) That part of an abscess or a boil where it breaks or seems likely to break: often used figuratively. (*j*) The principal source, or one of the sources, as of a stream; the remotest point from the mouth or opening into a sea or lake, as of a creek, bay, or gulf; a source or spring in general.

Now I see
The mystery of your loneliness, and find
Your salt tears' *head*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

Those bless'd flowers that dwell
At the rough stream's calm *head*, thrive and do well.
Donne, Satires (ed. 1819).

Whence should this flood of passion, trow, take *head*?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

(*k*) The accumulation of oil in oil-tubes when the pumps are idle. (*l*) A reliquary in the shape of a human head. See *chef*, 3. (*m*) A headland or promontory, as in the names *Gay Head, Flamborough Head*.

Our overplus of shipping will we burn;
And, with the rest full-mann'd, from the *head* of Actium
Beat the approaching Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

At a *head* of land a little short they beheaded two sachems. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 278.

(*n*) A special part of a tool, instrument, etc., having some analogy with the human head, as the upper or steel part of an anvil; the riser, sprue, or sullage-piece of a casting; the obverse of a coin; the capital of a column; the striking part of a hammer, in contradistinction to the helve, and the pole as distinguished from the claw or peen; the poppet of a lathe; the lathe-stock in which is the live spindle, as distinguished from the tail-stock, which contains the dead spindle; the top edge of a book; the top of a door, etc. (*o*) A bundle of flax measuring probably 2 feet in length, and weighing a few pounds. In Dorsetshire a head of hemp weighs 4 pounds. According to the statute of Edward I. called *Tractatus de ponderibus et mensuris*, a head of linen is 10 yards: "Cheef de fustiano constat ex tredecim ulnis: caput findonis ex decem ulnis." (*p*) In *whaling*: (1) The upper end of a piece of blubber in boarding;

the square end cut off from the main piece, and separately hauled in. (2) That part of a whale which includes the white-horse, junk, and case, as of a sperm-whale, or the whalebone and some blubber of a baleen-whale. (*q*) In *tortoise-shell manuf.*, the larger plates, taken collectively, of the upper shell of the caret or hawk's-bill turtle, usually thirteen in number. (*r*) In *musical notation*, the principal part of a note — that is, that part which indicates by its position on the staff the pitch of the tone: as,  : distinguished from the *stem* or *tail*. (See *note*.) Heads are either *open*, as in semibreves and minims, or *solid*, as in crotchets, quavers, etc. (*s*) In various stringed musical instruments of the lute and viol families, that part of the instrument above the neck where the tuning-pegs are inserted. It is usually carved ornamentally, especially in the older instruments. See *lute*, *viol*, *guitar*, etc. (*t*) In musical instruments of the drum family, the stretched membrane covering one or both of the ends, by striking which the tone is produced. The tension of the head and thus the pitch of the tone are governed by a ring around the edge, which may be raised or lowered, relaxing or tightening the membrane. See *drum*, *tambourine*.

7. In *hydros.*, the height of water above a given level, as in a pond or reservoir, considered as a measure of its energy or force of fall: also reckoned in terms of the pressure of the water per square inch at the given level: as, a reservoir with forty feet *head* of water. See *fall*.

A mill driven by a fall of water, whose virtual *head* is ten feet. *Grier*, Mechanics' Dict.

8. In *pneumatics*, the difference of pressure on a unit of base existing between two fluid columns of different densities communicating at their bases: estimated as the height of a column of the denser fluid whose pressure on a unit of its base is equal to the difference: as, the *head* which determines the velocity of flow in a chimney.—**9.** In *steam-* and *gas-engin.*, the pressure of a confined volume of steam or gas upon a unit of the interior surface of a confining vessel, estimated in terms either of weight or of the height of a column of water or mercury which would exert the same pressure upon a unit of area of its base: as, a full *head* of steam.—**10.** A culmination or crisis; height; force; strength; pitch. Compare def. 6 (*i*).

Foul sin, gathering *head*,
Shall break into corruption.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

Now does my project gather to a *head*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

The indisposition which has long hung upon me is at last grown to such a *head* that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself. *Addison.*

11. Power; armed force.

And 'tis no little reason bids us speed,
To save our heads by raising of a *head*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Before I drew this gallant *head* of war,
And cull'd these fiery spirits from the world.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

Ten thousand Cornish,
Grudging to pay your subsidies, have gather'd
A *head*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

Gin we meet a' together in a *head* the morn,
We'll be merry men.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

12. A chief point or subject; one of a number of successive topics of discourse, or a summary thereof: as, the *heads* of a discourse or treatise.

If I would study the Cannon-Law as it is used in England, I must study the *Heads* here in use.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 31.

The whole circle of travellers may be reduced to the following *heads*. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 13.

I shall say no more on this *head*, where wishes are so barren as mine. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 420.

13. A printed or written title; a heading. In printing a *chapter-head* is the word *chapter* with its number in large type; a *running head*, the title of a book or a chapter continuously repeated at the top of the pages; a *side-head*, a title inserted in the first line of a paragraph (as, for example, the title-words in this dictionary); a *sub-head*, a second title following the main one, or the title of a minor division of a chapter or other general division.

14. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A level or road driven into the solid coal for proving or working a mine. (*b*) The part of a face or breast nearest the roof. See *heading*, 10.—**15.** In *angling*, a feather or herl wound closely on the body of an artificial fly, both for ornament and to hide the butt-end of the wing where it is clipped off. —**Accollé heads, affronté heads.** See the adjectives. —**By the head** (*naut.*). See *by*[1].—**Cockatrice's head, cornute head, discoid head.** See the qualifying words. —**Dragon's head and tail.** See *dragon*.—**Dynamic head,** the head which reckoned statically would account for the pressure of a moving fluid. It is generally less than the actual head.—**Exserted head.** See *exserted*.—**For my head.** See *for*.—**Hand over head.** See *hand*. —**Head and shoulders.** (*a*) By force; violently: as, he was dragged *head and shoulders* into the controversy.

They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders*. *Felton.*

(*b*) By the height of the head and shoulders; hence, by a great deal; by much; by far; greatly: as, he is *head and shoulders* above his fellows.—**Head first, head foremost,** with the head in front, as in diving or falling, or with the head bent forward, as in running; hence, hurriedly, rashly, or precipitately.—**Head of Lent,** Ash Wednesday: same as *Caput Jejunii*, the head of the Fast, in a homily on Ash Wednesday.

Now good frendys, that ȝe schalle cum to cherche — for hit ys the *Hed* & the begynnynge of alle this holy fastynge *of Lent*. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium (Harl. MS., [2383, fol. 85 b).

Head of the pitches, in *angling*, the place where swift, smooth water breaks into ripples or rapids.—**Head on** (*naut.*), with the head directly or in a right line toward some object: as, the ship struck *head on*.

The two vessels stood *head on*, bowing and curveting at each other. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 10.

Head or tail, that part of a coin bearing a head or other principal figure or the reverse: a phrase used in throwing up a coin to determine a stake or chance. Compare *cross and pile*, under *cross*[1].—**Head over heels.** Same as *heels over head*. See *heel*[1].—**Heads and points,** with the head of one opposite the feet of another lying by the side.

On these [hurdles of reeds] round about the house they lie *heads and points* one by th' other against the fire, some covered with Mats, some with skins.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 131.

Head to wind (*naut.*), in the situation of a ship or boat when her head is turned in the direction of the wind.—**Neither head nor foot**†. Same as *neither head nor tail*.

Is it possible that this gear appertain anything to my cause? I find *neither head nor foot* in it.
Gascoigne, Supposes, ii. 1.

Neither head nor tail, neither one thing nor another; neither this thing nor that; nothing distinct or definite. [Colloq.]—**Off one's head,** crazy. [Colloq.]

At present he is *off his head*; he does not know what he says, or rather he is incapable of controlling his utterances. *W. Black*, Phaeton, xiii.

Of one's own head, spontaneously; without external influence; upon one's own responsibility; of one's own production. See def. 2, above.

It [the pistol] may go off *of its own head*. *Sheridan.*

As the Church is settled, no man may make a Prayer in Publick *of his own head*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 90.

The child's discretion in coming to me *of his own head*, and the tenderness he showed for his parents, . . . have quite overpowered me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 114.

Out of one's head, demented; delirious.—**Out of one's own head,** by one's own idea or invention.

It ought to be left to children to suppose that nothing is original but that which we make up, as the childish phrase is, *out of our own heads*. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, ii.

Over head and ears. See *ear*[1].—**Sinking-head,** in *founding*, same as *dead-head*, 1 (*a*). This term is the one usually employed in the United States.—**Surface of equal head,** an imaginary surface over which the dynamical head is everywhere the same.—**To be by the head** (*naut.*), to draw more water forward than aft: said of a ship.—**To blow heads and points,** to run in all directions, hither and thither, spouting and blowing, in great confusion: said of whales when attacked.—**To break one's head, to break Priscian's head, to come into one's head.** See the verbs.—**To come to a head.** (*a*) To suppurate, as a boil. (*b*) To come to a crisis or consummation. Also *to draw to a head*.—**To eat one's head off, to fling the head, to gather to a head.** See the verbs.—**To get a glass in one's head.** See *glass*.—**To give head.** See *give*[1].—**To go by the head** (*naut.*), to plunge or sink head foremost; begin to sink at the head: said of a foundering ship.—**To have a bee in one's head.** See *bee*[1].—**To heap coals of fire on one's head.** See *coal*.—**To hit the nail on the head.** See *nail*. —**To lose one's head,** to fail to preserve one's presence of mind or self-control; become confused or distracted.

But yonder, whiff! there comes a sudden heat,
The gravest citizen seems to *lose his head*,
The king is scared, the soldier will not fight.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

To make head against. (*a*) To withstand effectively; act or advance in spite of.

Then *made* he *head against* his enimies.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 38.

He was unable to *make head against* any of his sensations or desires. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

(*b*) To resist with an opposing force; combine against.

At length the Devonshire men *made head against* a new host of Danes who landed on their coast.
Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., iii.

Most of these
Made head against him, crying, "Who is he
That he should rule us?"
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

To moor head and stern. See *moor*.—**To one's head**†, to or before one's face.

Revile him *to his head*. *Jer Taylor.*

To turn head, to turn one's head. See *turn*.—**To win by a head,** in *horse-racing*, to reach the winning-post the length of the head in advance of another horse.—**Upon one's own head**†. Same as *of one's own head*.

This year Mr. Allerton brought over a yonge man for a minister to ye people hear, wheather *upon his owne head*, or at ye motion of some freinds ther, I well know not.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 243.

Let no man, *upon his own head*, reprove the religion that is established by law. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 128.

Virtual head, the pressure at any point of a liquid divided by its (uniform) specific gravity — that is, by the product of its density into the acceleration of gravity.

= **Syn. 4.** *Commander, Leader*, etc. See *chief*.

II. *a.* **1.** Being at the head; first or foremost; chief; principal: as, the *head* waters of a river; the *head* man of a village; a *head* workman.

It's the *head* court of them all,
For in it rides the Queen.
Tom Linn (Child's Ballads, I. 270).

And here comes in the stout *head* waiter, puffing under a tray of hot viands.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

The *head* man of Karagul, a tall old man whose long beard was dyed with henna to the colour of a fox's back, became very friendly with me. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

2. Coming from in front; bearing toward the head, as of a ship: as, a *head* wind; a *head* sea.

We had a *head* wind and rough sea.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 18.

[In many instances usage varies between writing *head* separately as an adjective and joining it by a hyphen with a noun to make a compound.]

Head boy, in England, the senior pupil in a public school or other grammar-school; the captain of the school.

A superannuated *head-boy*, whose mathematical proficiency had put more than one bepuzzled usher to the blush. *Mrs. Gore*, Two Aristocracies, I. 2.

Almost every gentleman who does me the honour to hear me will remember that . . . the person to whom he has looked up with the greatest honour and reverence, was the *head-boy* at his school. The school-master himself hardly inspires such an awe. . . . Joseph Addison was always his [Steele's] *head-boy*.
Thackeray, Eng. Humourists, Steele.

Head center. See *center*[1], 10.—**Head reach.** See *reach*. —**Head wall,** the wall in the same plane as the face of ★an arched bridge.

head (hed), *v.* [< ME. *heden*, *heveden*, behead, more commonly *beheden*: see *behead*. In other uses the verb is modern; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take off the head of; behead; decapitate: now rare or obsolete, except with reference to plants, fish, etc.: as, to *head* back a tree (that is, to prune it at the top, so as to promote lateral instead of upward growth); to *head* thistles; to *head* a fish.

A bowt ij myle from Rama ys the Towne of Lydia, wher Seynt George suffered martyrdom and was *hedyd*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

In *heading* down a young tree, we cut away one-third or one-half of the length of the stem.
P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p. 103.

2. To be or put one's self at the head of; lead; direct; act as leader of.

Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is master of a family. *South*, Sermons.

And see the Soldier plead the Monarch's Right,
Heading his Troops, and foremost in the Fight.
Prior, Presented to the King.

3. To form a head to; fit or furnish with a head: as, to *head* a nail or a cask.

And I will eat these broths with spoons of amber,
Headed with diamond and carbuncle.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Their arrowes are made some of straight young sprigs, which they *head* with bone, some 2 or 3 ynches long.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 132.

The viewless arrows of his thoughts were *headed*
And wing'd with flame.
Tennyson, The Poet.

4. To make a beginning for; begin: as, to *head* a subscription-list.

Heaven *heads* the count of crimes
With that wild oath. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

5. To go in front of, so as to keep back or from advancing; get in front of: as, to *head* a drove of cattle.

One of the outriders had succeeded in *heading* the equipage and checking the horses. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vi. 5.

6. To turn or direct in advancing; give a forward direction to: as, to *head* a boat toward the shore.—**7.** To oppose, check, or restrain: as, the wind *heads* the ship (that is, the wind has so changed that the ship can no longer go on her course).—**8.** To go round the head or source of.

They . . . *headed* a great creake, & so left the sands, & turned an other way into ye woods.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 81.

It is shorter to cross a stream than to *head* it.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 11.

To head off. (*a*) To stop the progress of by getting in front: as, to *head off* a running horse. (*b*) To prevent by some counter action: as, to *head off* a scheme.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come to or form a head, literally or figuratively.

Check
Your appetite and passions to our daughter,
Before it *head*. *Marston*, The Fawne, ii. 1.

No partial favor dropped the rain:—
Alike the righteous and profane
Rejoiced above their *heading* grain.
Whittier, Trinitas.

2. To originate; spring; have its head or source, as a river.—**3.** To direct one's motion; also,

to have direction in a course; tend: as, how does the ship *head?*

About the center of the bay lies Harbor Island. We *headed* for it. *The Century*, XXVIII. 106.

4. To go head foremost; drive at something with the head, or head-and-head: used especially in whaling.

-head. A variant of *-hood*

headache (hed′āk), *n.* [Formerly *head-ach*, ★*head-ake*, *hedake*, *hedache*, < ME. *hedake*, *heaved-eche*, < AS. *heáfodece*, < *heáfod*, head, + *ece*, ache: see *ache*[1].] 1. A pain in the cranial part of the head, apparently somewhat deep-seated as compared with the sensation produced by a superficial irritation of the scalp. Apart from trauma, headaches may be produced in various ways, and they are classified mainly by their causes. The following groups may be distinguished: (*a*) Headaches depending on abnormal states of the blood, as in anemia; or when waste products accumulate in the blood through the inefficiency of the excretory organs, as in Bright's disease; or when the lungs, through pulmonary or cardiac fault or the closeness of rooms, fail to replace carbon dioxid with oxygen and to remove the other impurities which they should remove; or when poisons are taken into the system, as in coal-gas poisoning; or when there is absorption of poisons formed in the alimentary tract (as in constipation), or unusual fermentative processes go on in that tract; or when poisons are formed in the blood or solid tissues, as in zymotic diseases or in lithemic states. (*b*) Headaches dependent on exhaustion, such as those from overwork or excess of any kind, forming a part of a general neurasthenia, or after epileptic attacks. Hysterical headaches may perhaps be included here. (*c*) Headaches dependent on peripheral irritation, as from the alimentary canal, from the nose or pharynx, from the sexual apparatus, or from eye-strain incident to errors in refraction or insufficiencies of the muscles moving the eyeball. Some of these belong doubtless quite as properly to the preceding class. (*d*) Headaches dependent on hyperemia or ischemia of the brain and its envelops. The effect of change of posture on the intensity of most headaches seems to indicate that congestion or the reverse has a capacity for provoking pain in the head. But this class is one of uncertain limits. (*e*) Headaches from overheating, as from exposure to the sun. The headache of zymotic fevers seems to be due in part to the fever (pyrexia). (*f*) Megrim. (*g*) Headaches from gross lesions, as tumor, meningitis, or hemorrhage.

2. The corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, the odor of which is said to cause headache. Also called *head-wark*. [Eng.]—**Blind-headache**, a headache in which there is hyperæsthesia of the retina of the eye, or amblyopia, or hemianopsia. Any of these may occur in megrim.—**Sick-headache**, any headache accompanied with nausea.

headache-tree (hed′āk-trē), *n.* A verbenaceous shrub, *Premna integrifolia*, native of the East Indies and Madagascar, the leaves of which have astringent properties and are used as a remedy for headache. The root is also said to furnish a cordial.

headache-weed (hed′āk-wēd), *n.* In Jamaica, a dicotyledonous monochlamydeous shrub, *Hedyosmum nutans*, belonging to the family *Chloranthaceæ*.

headachy (hed′ā-ki), *a.* [< *headache* + *-y*[1].] Afflicted with a headache; having pain in the head; subject to attacks of headache.

Next morning he awoke *headachy* and feverish. *Farrar.*

Mr. Lewes is constantly ailing, like a delicate *headachy* woman. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. xii.

head-and-head (hed′and-hed′), *adv.* Head on; head to head: a whalers' term.

head-band (hed′band), *n.* 1. A fillet; a band for the head.

The bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the *headbands*. Isa. iii. 20.

2. In *printing:* (*a*) A thin slip of iron on the tympan of a printing-press. (*b*) A band of decoration, usually engraved, at the head of a chapter or at the top of a page. When made, as was usual in the eighteenth century, of a combination of typographic ornaments, it was called by printers a *fac.*

3. In *bookbinding*, a sewed cord placed at the head and tail of the inner back of a well-bound book as a decoration and to make the inner back as long as the outer. A worked head-band is made by the book-sewer when sewing the book with thread and needle. The ordinary head-band is a cord of bright-colored silk attached to the inner back.

head-band (hed′band), *v. t.* [< *head-band*, *n.*] To attach a head-band to (the inner back of a book) in the process of binding.

After *headbanding* the book should receive a hollow back. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 396.

head-bay (hed′bā), *n.* The water-space immediately above the lock in a canal.

head-betony (hed′bet″ō-ni), *n.* A plant, *Pedicularis Canadensis*, better known as the *wood-*★*betony* or *lousewort*.

head-block (hed′blok), *n.* 1. In a saw-mill, the device which supports or holds the log and carries it to the saw; specifically, the forward carriage, on which the head of the log rests.—2. A block of wood placed under the upper ring of the fifth wheel of a carriage, and connected with the spring and the perches.—**Head-block plate**, an iron on which the head-block of a vehicle rests, and which is supported by the fore axle. It has one or two projecting plates, to which the perch-bars are attached.

headboard (hed′bōrd), *n.* 1. A board forming or placed at the head of anything, as of a cart, a grave, etc.; especially, the board which forms the head of a bedstead.

The upper rooms were all supplied with beds, one of which displayed remarkable portraits of the Crown Prince of Denmark and his spouse upon the *head-board*.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 388.

2. *pl. Naut.*, the berthing or close boarding between the head-rails.

headboom (hed′bōm), *n.* A jib-boom or a flying-jib boom.

headborough, headborrow (hed′bur″ō), *n.* [< ME. *heedborow*, *hedborwe*, lit. head-pledge (ML. *plegius capitalis*), < *heed*, head, + *borow*, < AS. *borh*, a pledge, security, surety: see *borrow*[1].] In England, formerly, the head of a borough; the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary. His duties were similar to those of the officers now called *petty constables*. See *constable*, 2. Called in some counties *borsholder* (that is, *borough's elder*), and sometimes *tithing-man*.

Each borough [of Attica] . . . had its demarchus, like a constable or *head-borough*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 478.

head-bound†, *a.* Turbaned.

A valiant gentleman, a noble Dane
As e'er the country bred, endanger'd now
By fresh supply of *head-bound* infidels.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

head-case (hed′kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa that covers the head.

head-cell (hed′sel), *n.* In *bot.*, the small roundish hyaline cell borne upon each of the eight manubria in the antheridium of the *Characeæ*. Also called *capitulum*.

head-chair (hed′chār), *n.* A chair with a high back, made to support the head in a convenient position.

headcheese (hed′chēz′), *n.* In *cookery*, portions of the head and feet of swine cut into fine pieces, seasoned, and, after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese. Also called *brawn*.

head-chute (hed′shōt), *n.* A canvas tube or pipe leading from a ship's head down to the water's edge, for the purpose of conveying refuse matter overboard.

head-cloth (hed′klôth), *n.* 1. A canvas screen for the head of a ship.—2. A piece of stuff, broader than a fillet, used to cover the head wholly or in part, or to wind around a cap. Compare *turban*.

What's here? all sorts of dresses painted to the life; ha! ha! ha! *head-cloaths* to shorten the face, favourites to raise the forehead. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Platonic Lady, iii. 1.

3. In *upholstery*, that one of the bed-curtains which hangs behind the head of the bed from the tester.

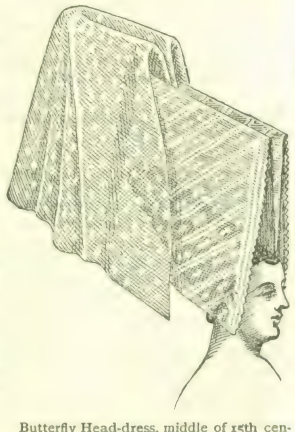
head-coal (hed′kōl), *n.* The upper part of a seam of coal so thick that it has to be worked in two or more lifts or heads. [Eng.]

head-court (hed′kōrt), *n.* A court, of which there were formerly three in the year, at which all the freeholders who owed suit and presence were fined in default of attendance. The head-courts were afterward reduced to one, and by the act of 20 George II. fines for non-attendance were abolished.—**Michaelmas head-court**, in Scotland, the annual meeting of the freeholders and commissioners of supply of a county, held at Michaelmas, for various county purposes.

head-cracker (hed′krak″ėr), *n.* Same as *head-spade*.

head-cringle (hed′kring″gl), *n.* See *cringle*.

head-dress (hed′dres), *n.* A covering or decoration for the head, as a hat, cap, coif, kerchief, or veil, or any arrangement of the hair with or without such a covering.



A lady's *head-dress*—a most airy sort of blue and silver turban, with a streamer of plumage on one side.
C. Brontë, Villette, [xx.

Butterfly Head-dress, middle of 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Are we to believe that the Morlacchi used the turban as their *head-dress* before the Ottoman came?
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 184.

Butterfly head-dress, a head-dress worn about 1475, consisting of a large veil of light material, stiffened, and probably supported by a light wire frame. See cut in preceding column.

head-earing (hed′ēr″ing), *n.* See *earing*[1].

headed (hed′ed), *p. a.* Furnished with a head; capitate; having a top: used chiefly in composition: as, long-*headed;* thick-*headed*.

The Attican Poets did call him [Pericles] Schinocephalos, as much as to say, *headed* like an onion.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 133.

"He's *headed* like a buck," she said,
"And backed like a bear."
Queen Eleanor's Confession (Child's Ballads, VI. 216).

There musing sat the hoary-*headed* Earl.
★ *Tennyson*, Geraint.

header (hed′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which removes the head from something; one who beheads or decapitates: obsolete except in certain special uses. (*a*) One who heads fish in the operation of dressing them. (*b*) The knife used in the operation of heading fish. (*c*) A form of reaping-machine which cuts off and gathers only the heads of the grain. (*d*) An implement for gathering clover-heads for the sake of the seed.

2. One who places a head on something, as on a nail or a pin; specifically, a cooper who puts in the heads of casks.—3. One who or that which stands at the head of something, as one who leads a mob or party.—4. In *masonry:* (*a*) A heavy stone extending over the thickness of a wall. (*b*) A brick laid lengthwise across the thickness of a wall and acting as a bond. See cut under *inbond*.—5. A plunge or dive head foremost, as into the water, or, involuntarily, from a horse or a bicycle.

No time to go down and bathe; I'll get my *header* somewhere up the stream. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

6. One who dives head foremost. [Rare.]

There they bathed, of course, and Arthur, the Glory of *headers*,
Leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty.
Clough, Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich, iii.

7. In the manufacture of needles, a person whose duty it is to turn the needles all one way, preparatory to drilling.—8. A sod, brick, or stone placed with the end toward the interior in building revetments.—9. A ship's mate or other officer in charge of a whale-boat; a boat-header.

head-fast (hed′fȧst), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope at the bows of a ship, used to fasten it to a wharf or other object.

The Ships ride here so close, as it were, keeping up one another with their *Head-fasts* on shore.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 64.

head-fish (hed′fish), *n.* A sunfish of the family *Molidæ*.

head-frame (hed′frām), *n.* In *mining*, the structure erected over the shaft to support the head-gear. Called in England *gallows-frame*.

headful (hed′fůl), *n.* [< *head* + *-ful*.] As much as the head can hold.

I'll undertake, with a handful of silver, to buy a *headful* of wit at any time. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

head-gate (hed′gāt), *n.* 1. The up-stream gate of a canal-lock.—2. Any water- or flood-gate ★of a race or sluice.

head-gear (hed′gēr), *n.* 1. Any covering for the head, as a hat, or an ornament for the head; a head-dress.—2. All the parts of a harness about the head, as the head-stall, bits, etc.—3. In *mining*, that part of the winding-machinery which is attached to the head-frame, and of which the most important part is formed by the sheaves or pulleys over which the hoisting-rope passes.

head-guide (hed′gīd), *n.* See *guide*[1].

head-house (hed′hous), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the ★house or structure in which the head-frame stands, and by which it is protected and shielded from the weather.

head-hung† (hed′hung), *a.* Despondent; humble.

You must not be so *head-hung:* why dost peep
Under thy cloak as thou didst fear a serjeant?
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.

head-hunter (hed′hun″tėr), *n.* A savage who practises head-hunting.

head-hunting (hed′hun″ting), *n.* Among certain savage tribes, the practice of making incursions for the purpose of procuring human heads as trophies or for use in religious ceremonies.

Head-hunting is not so much a religious ceremony among the Pakatans, Borneo, as merely to show their bravery and manliness.
St. John, quoted in Spencer's Prin. of Sociol., § 350.

headily (hed'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hedyliche;* < *heady* + *-ly*2.] In a heady or rash manner; hastily; rashly.

Antor hasted hym to kynge Carados, and met hym so *hedylyche* with a grete spere that bothe the tymbir and stelen heede shewed thourgh his shuldre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

Had they not been *headily* carried on by passion and prejudice, they would never have passed this rash sentence. *Tillotson*, xii. 135. (*Latham.*)

headiness (hed'i-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heady, in any sense of that word.

As for their *headiness*, see whether they be not prone, bold, and run headlong into all mischief.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 106.

heading (hed'ing), *n* [Verbal n. of *head*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of providing with a head: as, the *heading* of a pin or of a barrel.—2. That which stands at the head; especially, a title; a caption: as, the *heading* of a paper.—3. Material to form a head, as timber for forming the heads of casks.—4. The foam on liquor.—5. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.—6. In *dressmaking:* (*a*) The upper edge of a flounce or ruffle which projects above the line stitched on the dress, etc. (*b*) Any narrow braid or trimming placed at the head of a flounce, ruffle, fringe, or other trimming.—7. In *lace-making*, the edge of the lace on the side sewed to the dress, whether as a part of the design or in the form of a separate braid.—8. In *fireworks*, the particular device of a rocket, especially when used as a signal: as, a star-*heading*.—9. A driftway or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, forming a gullet in which the men work.—10. In *coal-mining*. (*a*) In England, often used as synonymous with *head*. (*b*) In Pennsylvania, a cross-heading, a continuous passage for air, or for use as a manway; the place where work is being done in driving any horizontal passage. *Penn. Geol. Surv. Gloss.*—11. *pl.* In *placer-mining*, the mass of gravel above the head of the sluice.—12. In *brickwork*, a row or course of headers; a heading-course.—13. The molding above a door or a window; a head-mold.—14. Homespun cloth. *C. Hallock.* [Southern U. S.]—15. See the extract.

Tan-liquor is then run into the vat, and when the interstices are filled, the whole is crowned with a layer of bark, which tanners call a *heading*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 366.

heading-chisel (hed'ing-chiz″el), *n.* A chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise. *E. H. Knight.*

heading-circler (hed'ing-sėr″klėr), *n.* A machine for cutting and dressing the pieces used to form the head of a cask. The stuff is clamped between two disks, shaped by a saw, and finally dressed by revolving cutters.

heading-course (hed'ing-kōrs), *n.* In *masonry*, a course which consists entirely of headers, or of stones or bricks laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall. See *English bond*, under *bond*1.

heading-hill†, *n.* A place of execution by beheading.

Huntly's gallant stalwart son
Wis heidit on thi *heidin hill.*
Battle of Corichie (Child's Ballads, VII. 214).

They brought him to the *heading-hill,*
His horse, bot and his saddle.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 304).

heading-joint (hed'ing-joint), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a joint between two or more boards made at right angles to the fibers.—2. In *masonry*, a joint between two voussoirs in the same course. *E. H. Knight.*

heading-knife (hed'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used for heading. (*a*) A knife used by coopers in making the chamfer on the head of a cask. (*b*) A saddlers' knife used for making holes too large to be made by a punch. (*c*) A curriers' scraping-knife. (*d*) A fishermen's knife for cutting off the heads of fish.

heading-machine (hed'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, a form of harvester by which the heads are torn off from the standing grain. See *reaping-machine.*—2. An apparatus for swaging up the heads of bolts or pins.—3. A kind of lathe for forming and trimming the heads of casks.—4. A press in which the heads of cartridges are shaped.—5. A machine for making the heads of pins.

heading-tool (hed'ing-tōl), *n.* A hand-clamp for holding the rod of metal used in forming the heads of bolts, rivets, nails, etc.

headish (hed'ish), *a.* [< *head* + *-ish*1.] Headstrong; testy; flighty. [Prov. Eng.]

head-kerchief (hed'kėr″chif), *n.* A kerchief worn on the head, usually as a turban.

Those who had ante-emancipation costumes of flowered mousseline-de-laine gowns, black-silk aprons, and real bandanna *head-kerchiefs*, put them on for volunteer service in the dressing-room. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 363.

head-kidney (hed'kid″ni), *n.* The anterior one of three parts of the segmental organ or rudimentary kidney of a vertebrate embryo, situated in the region of the heart, and technically called the *pronephros.*

Termed the *head-kidney* or pronephros; and its duct is the Müllerian duct. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 133.

head-knee (hed'nē), *n. Naut.*, a piece of molded knee-timber situated beneath the head-rails, and fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem, for steadying the cutwater.

head-knot (hed'not), *n.* A knot of ribbon or some similar thing worn as part of a head-dress.

headland (hed'land), *n.* [In def. 1, also E. dial. *headlands, adlands;* < ME. *hevedlond,* < AS. **heáfodland* (once spelled *hafudland*, glossed L. *limites*), a boundary, headland (= G. *hauptland*, the mainland, the mother country), < *heáfod* head, + *land*, land. For the sense 'cape,' cf. *head*, 6 (*m*), and *cape*1.] 1. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.

Now down with the grass upon *headlands* about.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

Access was given . . . by the *headland*, at right angles to the strips, on which there was a right to turn the ploughs; the owner of the *headland* must, therefore, wait to till his land till all the strips are ploughed.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 904.

2. A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea or other expanse of water.

Flames, on the windy *headland* flare!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

headle (hed'l), *n.* See *heddle.*

head-lease (hed'lēs), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a lease granted by the freeholder, and the terms of which may not be infringed by a sub-tenant or sub-lessee.

headledge (hed'lej), *n. Naut.*, a thwartship piece used in framing the hatchways or ladderways. See cut under *hatchway.*

headless (hed'les), *a.* [< ME. *heedless, hevedles,* < AS. *heáfodleás* (= D. *hoofdeloos* = G. *hauptlos* = Dan. *hovedlös* = Sw. *hufvudlös*), < *heáfod*, head, + *-leás*, -less.] 1. Having no head; acephalous; acranial: as, the *headless* mollusks; *headless* vertebrates.

Ichabod was horror-stricken at perceiving that he [the horseman] was *headless!*—but his horror was still more increased on observing that the head, which should have rested on his shoulders, was carried before him on the pommel of the saddle. *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow.

2. Destitute of a chief or leader.

They . . . made the empire stand *headless.* *Raleigh.*

3†. Destitute of understanding or prudence; foolish.

It may more justly be numbered among those *headless* old-wives' tales which Plutarch so justly derideth.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 62.

headlessness, *n.* Headless condition.

headlight (hed'līt), *n.* 1. A large lamp or electric light and reflector carried on the front of a locomotive or electric car and serving to illuminate the track by night. On locomotives of European make two headlights are carried, one over each rail of the track, and they are set much lower than the headlight of an American locomotive.

2. A white light carried at a steamer's masthead when under way. [Rare.]

head-line (hed'līn), *n.* 1. A line or rope attached to the head of an animal, as a bullock.—2. In *printing*, the line at the top of the page, which contains the folio or number of the page, with the title of the book (technically known as the running head), or the subject of the chapter or of the page.—3. One of the lines in the title of a newspaper article, printed in large type to attract attention.

headling†, **headlings** (hed'ling, -lingz), *adv.* [< ME. *hedling, heedling, hevedlynge*, and with adv. gen. *-s, -es, hedlings, hedlynges* (= MHG. *houbetlingen*); < *head* + *-ling*2.] Same as *headlong.*

The foolish multitude everywhere . . . as a raging flood (the banks broken down) runneth *headlings* into all blasphemy and devilishness. *Ep. Bale*, Select Works, p. 508.

head-lining (hed'lī″ning), *n.* A painted canvas sometimes used to form the ceiling of passenger-cars.

headlong (hed'lông), *adv.* [< ME. *hedlonge;* var. of *headling*, q. v.] 1. With the head foremost: as, to fall *headlong.*

[She] hit hym so heturly with a hert wille,
That he hurlit down *hedlonges* to the hard erthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10980.

He flung her *headlong* into the mote.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 281).

2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which public hate
Pursues, and hurries *headlong* to their fate.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 86.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite; tumultuously.

We are carried away *headlong* with the torrent of our affections. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 596.

The rapid charge, the rallying shout,
Retreat borne *headlong* into rout.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 17.

headlong (hed'lông), *a.* [< *headlong, adv.*] 1. Steep; precipitous.

Like a tower upon a *headlong* rock.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 41.

To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next *headlong* steep of anarchy.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 122.

2. Rash; precipitate: as, *headlong* folly.

The *headlong* course that madd'ning heroes run,
How soon triumphant, and how soon undone!
Crabbe, Works, I. 158.

3. Rushing precipitately; precipitate; hasty.

The descent of Somerset had been a gradual and almost imperceptible lapse. It now became a *headlong* fall.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The young men think nothing of a *headlong* journey from Bath to London and back again.
Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 26.

headlong†, *v. t.* [< *headlong, adv.*] To precipitate. *Davies.*

We . . . forget the course of our own sinful ignorance that *headlongs* us to confusion.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 93.

headlongly† (hed'lông-li), *adv.* In a headlong manner; precipitately.

So snatchingly or *headlongly* driven, flew Juno.
Chapman, Iliad, xv., Commentary.

headlongwise† (hed'lông-wīz), *adv.* In a headlong manner.

Now they began much more to take stomacke and indignation, in case that after Tarquinius the kingdome should not returne to them and their line, but should still run on end, and *headlongwise* fall unto such base varlets.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 29.

head-louse (hed'lous), *n.* The common louse, *Pediculus capitis*, which infests the hair of the human head. Compare *body-louse, crab-louse.*

head-lugged† (hed'lugd), *a.* Lugged or dragged by the head.

A father, and a gracious aged man,
Whose reverence even the *head-lugg'd* bear would lick—
Most barbarous, most degenerate! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

headly† (hed'li), *a.* [< ME. *hedly, havedlich,* < AS. *heáfudlic*, capital, < *heáfod*, head: see *head.*] 1. Principal; capital.

This weddyng is broken by iche *hedly* synne.
Wyclif, Select Works, III. 162.

2. [In this sense found only in Shakspere, in the following passage in the folio of 1623, where it is prob. a misprint for *heady*, as in all other editions.] Same as *heady*, 3.

Headly murther, spoil, and villainy. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3.

head-man (hed'man'), *n.* [< early ME. *hefdman, hevedmon,* < AS. *heáfodman*, a chief, leader (= MHG. *houbetman, houptman*, G. *hauptmann* (> ult. *hetman* and *ataman*, q. v.) = Dan. *höveds-mand* = Sw. *höfvitsman*, captain), < *heáfod*, head, + *man*, man. Cf. *headsman.*] A chief; a leader.

★[Now usually written as two words.]

head-mark (hed'märk), *n.* The natural characteristics of each individual of a species.

Head-mark, or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of Nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny.
Agric. Surv., Peebles. (*Jamieson.*)

Galloway and Buchan, Lothian and Lochaber, are like foreign parts; yet you may choose a man from any of them, and, ten to one, he shall prove to have the *head-mark* of a Scot. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Foreigner at Home.

head-master (hed'mās'tėr), *n.* The principal master of a school or seminary.

Mr. Thring claims that three hundred boys is the limit of numbers that a *head-master* can know personally.
The Century, XXXVI. 653.

head-mold (hed'mōld), *n.* 1. The skull proper, or cranium; the brain-pan.—2. In *arch.*, a molding carried around or over the head of a door or a window; a hood-mold or hood-molding.—**Head-mold shot**†, a morbid condition of a newborn child in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal suture, have their edges shot over one another.

In the old London Bills of Mortality the term *head-mould shot* long stood as the vernacular for a form of hydrocephalus, or water on the brain.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 13.

head-molding (hed′mōl″ding), *n.* Same as *head-mold*, 2.

head-money (hed′mun″i), *n.* 1. A capitation-tax; a tax of so much per head.

To be taxed by the poll, to be sconced our *head-money*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A reward by the head or number for persons captured in war, especially at sea; also, a reward for the production of the head of an outlaw or enemy.

The laws of some states hold out special rewards to encourage the capture of vessels, especially of commissioned vessels, of their enemies. Such is the *head-money* of five pounds, due under a section of the British prize act, to all on board an armed vessel acting under public authority, for every man on board of a similar captured vessel who was living at the beginning of the engagement.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 144.

Head-money cases, three cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1884 (112 U. S., 580), which held that an act of Congress (August 3d, 1882) imposing upon owners of vessels a duty for immigrants entering the United States was valid.

headmost (hed′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *head* + *-most.*] Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression: as, the *headmost* ship in a fleet.

One steam torpedo-boat . . . managed to run the gauntlet of the guard-boats, and came through them bravely at the *headmost* Turkish ship. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 384.

head-netting (hed′net″ing), *n.* An ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the ★fayed planking of the head-rails.

head-note (hed′nōt), *n.* A note or remark placed at the head, as of a chapter or page; specifically, a brief and condensed statement introductory to a report of a legal decision, stating the principles of law to be deduced from the decision to which it is prefixed, or the facts and circumstances which bring the case in hand within the principle or rule of law or of practice which the court applied; a syllabus.

head-pan† (hed′pan), *n.* [ME. not found, < AS. *heáfodpanne* (= D. *hoofdpan* = ODan. *hovedpande*), the skull, < *heáfod*, head, + *panne*, a pan.] The brain-pan.

head-penny (hed′pen″i), *n.* [ME. *hæfed-pening.*] A poll-tax: usually in the plural, *head-★pence*. Also called *head-silver*.

head-piece (hed′pēs), *n.* [Formerly also *headpeece, headpeace;* < *head* + *piece.*] 1. A helmet; specifically, an open helmet such as was worn after the abandonment of the armet; also, a hat; head-gear. See *morion, cabasset, burganet.*

One dark little man stood, sat, walked, lectured, under the *head-piece* of a bandit bonnet-grec.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxv.

2. The head; especially, the head as the seat of the understanding; hence, intelligence; judgment. [Colloq.]

A Biggen he had got about his brayne,
For in his *headpeace* he felt a sore payne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Pride comfort your poor *head-piece*, lady! 'tis a weak one, and had need of a night-cap.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

3. A decorative engraving placed at the top of the first page of a book, or at the beginning of a chapter, etc.; a head-band.

head-plate (hed′plāt), *n.* 1. A metal strip or guard covering the joint of the top of a landau. —2. A reinforcing piece on the cantle of a saddletree.—3. In *entom.*, a horny plate on the cephalic extremity of the larvæ of certain insects.

Many larvæ are destitute of eyes—namely, all maggots with an undeveloped head, as well as many larvæ with a distinct corneous *head-plate*. *Shuckard.*

4. In *gun.*, a plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage.

head-post (hed′pōst), *n.* 1. One of the posts at the head of a four-post bedstead.—2. In the stall-partition of a stable, the post nearest the manger.

head-pump (hed′pump), *n. Naut.*, a small pump placed at the bow of a vessel, with the lower end communicating with the sea, used chiefly for washing decks.

headquarters (hed′kwâr′tėrz), *n. pl.* 1. The quarters or place of residence, permanent or temporary, of the commander-in-chief of an army.—2. The residence of any military chief, or the place from which his orders are issued. Hence—3. The place where one chiefly resides or carries on business.

headrace (hed′rās), *n.* 1. The race or flume which leads water to a water-wheel.—2. See the extract.

The channel of supply, or *head race*, whereby water is brought to the engine. *Rankine*, Steam Boiler, § 95.

head-rail[1] (hed′rāl), *n.* [< *head* + *rail*[1].] 1. In *ship-building*, one of the elliptical rails at the head of a ship.—2. The upper horizontal member of a door-frame.

head-rail[2]† (hed′rāl), *n.* [< *head* + *rail*[2].] A kerchief or other garment of linen for the head, worn especially by women.

head-reach (hed′rēch), *v. i. Naut.*, to shoot ahead, as a sailing vessel during the evolution of tacking.

head-rent (hed′rent), *n.* In *law*, rent payable to a freeholder.

head-rest (hed′rest), *n.* A rest or support of any kind for the head; specifically, in *photog.*, an adjustable apparatus placed behind the ★sitter to steady and support his head.

head-ring (hed′ring), *n.* A ring worn around the head; specifically, a decoration worn by the men of the Kafirs after marriage, consisting of a leaflet of palm secured permanently to the hair, and covered with vegetable wax.

head-rope (hed′rōp), *n.* [< ME. *hederap.*] 1†. *Naut.*, a rope to support the head of a mast.

Thane was *hede-rapys* hewene [cut] that helde upe the mastes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3669.

2. That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on its upper edge, and to which the sail is sewed.

head-sails (hed′sālz), *n. pl. Naut.*, sails set forward of the foremast.

headshake (hed′shāk), *n.* A significant shake of the head.

That you, at such times seeing me, never shall,
With arms encumber'd thus, or thus *head shake*, . . . note
That you know aught of me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

head-sheets (hed′shēts), *n. pl. Naut.*, the sheets of the head-sails; the jib-sheets.

head-shield (hed′shēld), *n.* In *herpet.*, a cephalic plate; one of the usually definite and symmetrical plates on the top of the head of a snake or lizard.

headship (hed′ship), *n.* [< *head* + *-ship.*] The state or position of being a head or chief; head or chief place; hence, authority; rule; government.

As an estate of the realm the spiritualty recognises the *headship* of the king, as a member of the Church Catholic it recognises, according to the medieval idea, the *headship* of the pope. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 376.

There seems no reason to doubt that Rome, in the days of her kings, had won a federal *headship* over all Latium, and that she lost that *headship* through her change from kings to consuls. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 316.

★**Federal headship.** See *federal.*

head-sill (hed′sil), *n.* In a saw-pit, one of the transverse pieces at each end, on which the ends of the timber rest.

head-silver (hed′sil″vėr), *n.* Same as *head-penny.*

head-skin (hed′skin), *n.* A thick, tough, elastic substance, proof against the harpoon, protecting the case of the sperm-whale. *C. M. Scammon.*

headsman (hedz′man), *n.*; pl. *headsmen* (-men). [< ME. *heddysman* (def. 1); < *head's*, poss. of *head*, + *man.*] 1. A chief person; a head man.

Thei . . . Hyngede of theire *heddys-mene* by hundrethes at ones. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 281.

2. One who cuts off the heads of condemned persons; a public executioner.

Come, *headsman*, off with his head.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

3. A laborer in a colliery who conveys the coal from the workings to the horseway.

head-spade (hed′spād), *n.* A long-handled instrument with iron shank and cast-steel blade, belonging to the cutting-gear used by whalers in cutting in a whale. It is heavier than the cutting-spade, and is employed in cutting the bone which connects the whale's head to the body. Also called *head-cracker.*

headspring (hed′spring), *n.* Origin; source; fountainhead.

head-stall (hed′stâl), *n.* 1. That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.—2. Same as *capistrum*, 1.

head-station (hed′stā″shọn), *n.* The dwelling-house and offices on an Australian sheep- or cattle-station. [Australia.]

Soon they passed a *headstation*, as the homestead and main buildings of a station are invariably called.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 42.

head-stick (hed′stik), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust before being sewed on.—2. In *printing*, a straight piece of furniture placed at the head ★of a form, between the chase and the type.

head-stock (hed′stok), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) The framing used to support the gudgeons of a wheel. (*b*) In a lathe, the frame which supports the live spindle, to which the work is chucked or dogged, as distinguished from the tail-stock, which supports the dead spindle; the live head. (*c*) The transverse member which forms the end of the under frame of an American railroad-car.

headstone (hed′stōn), *n.* 1. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief stone, as the corner-stone of a building, or the keystone of an arch. See cut under *arch*[1].—2. A stone, usually inscribed, set at the head of a grave.

Where Claribel low-lieth . . .
At noon the wild bee hummeth
About the moss'd *headstone*.
Tennyson, Claribel.

head-stool (hed′stöl), *n.* A small narrow kind of pillow used to rest the neck or cheek upon during repose, and leave the hair undisturbed. Such appliances were used when large and elaborate coiffures were in vogue.

headstrong (hed′strông), *a.* 1. Wilful; ungovernable; obstinate; bent on pursuing one's own ends.

Peace, *headstrong* Warwick! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

She's as *headstrong* as an allegory on the banks of the Nile. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 3.

In all his dealings he was *headstrong*, perhaps, but open and above board. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 293.

2. Directed by or proceeding from obstinate wilfulness: as, a *headstrong* course.

Thus I'll curb her mad and *headstrong* humour.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

=**Syn.** Intractable, unruly, stubborn, dogged.

headstrongness (hed′strông-nes), *n.* Obstinate wilfulness. [Rare.]

Rosinante's *headstrongness* . . . shews that a beast knows when he is weary, or hungry, better than his rider.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 6.

head-sword (hed′sōrd), *n.* Water running through an adit-level: a Cornish mining term.

head-tabling (hed′tā″bling), *n.* See *tabling.*

head-timber (hed′tim″bėr), *n. Naut.*, one of the upright pieces of timber which are inserted between the upper knee and the curved rail, to support the frame of the head-rails.

head-tire (hed′tīr), *n.* Dress or attire for the head.

A chariot with bridles of gold, and an *headtire* of fine linen. 1 Esd. iii. 6.

Their *head-tires* of flowers, mixed with silver and gold, with some sprigs of ægrets among. *B. Jonson*, Chloridia.

head-tone (hed′tōn), *n.* In *singing*, a tone so produced as to bring the cavities of the nose and head into sympathetic vibration, thus giving an impression of being made there.

head-turner (hed′tėr″nėr), *n.* A machine for shaping and leveling the heads of barrels.

head-valve (hed′valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, the delivery-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

head-veil (hed′vāl), *n.* A veil used to cover the head and usually falling behind it, as distinguished from the face-veil: such a veil is an important part of the costume of the wealthier Moslem women.

head-voice (hed′vois), *n.* In *singing*, that method of using the voice, or that portion of the singer's compass, which tends to produce head-tones.

headward, headwards (hed′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *head* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward the head. *Packard.*

head-wark (hed′wärk), *n.* [< ME. *heedwarke, hedewarke,* < AS. *heáfodwærc* (= Icel. *höfudhverkr* = Sw. *hufvudvärk* = Dan. *hovedvark*), < *heáfod*, ★head, + *wærc*, ache, pain.] Same as *headache*, 2.

headway (hed′wā), *n.* 1. Motion ahead or forward; force or amount of such motion; rate of progress: said specifically of a ship, but applied to all kinds of progress, literally or figuratively.

The engines [of a steamer] are first "slowed," then stopped, and finally backed, if necessary; when the *headway* ceases, the anchor is let go.
Hamersly, Naval Encyc., p. 35.

My Lord Derby and his friends seem to think Democracy has made, and is making, dangerous *headway*.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 104.

2. In *arch.*, clear space in height, as from a floor to a ceiling, or from the ground to the crown of an arch; specifically, the perpendicular distance from any step or landing of a stair to the ceiling.—3. In *coal-mining*, a cross-heading. [North. Eng.]—**To fetch headway.** See *fetch*[1].

head-word (hed'wėrd), *n.* A word put as a title (and printed usually in a distinctive type) at the head of a paragraph, as the words in full-face at the beginning of the several articles in this dictionary; a title-word; a word constituting a heading or a side-head.

head-work (hed'wėrk), *n.* **1.** Mental or intellectual labor.

He had the perseverance, the capability for *head-work* and calculation, the steadiness and general forethought, which might have made him a great merchant if he had lived in a large city. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxi.

To this ideational adjustment may be referred most of the strain and "head-splitting" connected with recollecting, reflecting, and all that people call *head-work*. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 59.

2. In *arch.*, the heads and other ornaments on the keystone of an arch.

head-worker (hed'wėr″kėr), *n.* **1.** One who works with his head or brain, as distinguished from one who does physical labor. Specifically—**2.** One who assists in planning a robbery or burglary, by finding out where money or valuables are kept and informing the gang, for an interest in the proceeds of the plunder. ★[Thieves' cant.]

heady (hed'i), *a.* [< *head* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Headstrong; rash; precipitate; hurried on by obstinacy or passion.

Let the immortall soule lift her eies vpwards, not downwards into this darke world, which is vnstable, madde, *headie*, crooked, alway encompassing a blinde depth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 367.

A man of a strong *heady* temperament, like Villon, is very differently tempted. His eyes lay hold on all provocations greedily, and his heart flames up at a look into imperious desire. *R. L. Stevenson*, François Villon.

2. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

A sort of wine which was very *heady*. *Boyle.*

This towne much consists of brewers of a certaine *heady* ale. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 19, 1672.

They [moles] are driven from their haunts by garlick for a time, and other *heady* smells buried in their passages. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxvi.

New honours are as *heady* as new wine. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxii.

3. Violent; impetuous. [Rare.]

Never came reformation in a flood,
With such a *heady* currance, scouring faults. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

A cliffe
Against whose base the *headie* Neptune dasht
His high-curlde browes. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iv. 3.

head-yard (hed'yärd), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the yards on the foremast: as, to haul around and brace up the *head-yards*.

heal[1] (hēl), *v.* [< ME. *helen*, < AS. *hālan* (= OS. *hēlian* = OFries. *hēla* = D. *heelen* = MLG. *hēlen*, *heilen*, LG. *helen* = OHG. *heilan*, MHG. G. *heilen* = Icel. *heila* = Sw. *hela* = Dan. *hele* = Goth. *hailjan*), heal, make whole, < *hāl*, whole: see *whole*, and cf. *holy*, *hale*[2], *hail*[2], *health*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make whole or sound; restore to health or soundness; cure: as, to *heal* the sick.

Thei that were hurt and wounded a-bode at theire hostelles for to *hele* theire woundes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 499.

The rarest Simples that our fields present-vs
Heale but one hurt, and healing too torment-vs. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Speak the word only, and my servant shall be *healed*. Mat. viii. 8.

2. To restore to wholesome conditions; remove something evil or noxious from; purify; cleanse; strengthen.

I . . . will *heal* their land. 2 Chron. vii. 14.

Thy gifts, thy love, may scarce now *heal* my heart—
Look not so kind—God keep us well apart! *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 324.

3. To remedy; remove, repair, or counteract by salutary or beneficial means: as, to *heal* a quarrel or a breach.

I will *heal* their backsliding. Hos. xiv. 4.

We took order that he should be dealt with by Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Welde, to be brought to see his errour, and to *heal* it by some public explanation of his meaning. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 179.

Time and tale a long-past woe will *heal*,
And make a melody of grief. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 23.

II. *intrans.* To grow whole or sound; return to a sound state: with reference to a wound, sometimes with *up* or *over*.

Withinne a fewe dayes he schal so *hool* that he schal fele him silf of the statt and the strenkthe of xl 3eer. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

While Geraint lay *healing* of his hurt,
The blameless King went forth. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Healing tissue. See *tissue*.

heal[1]† (hēl), *n.* [Also dial. *hale*; < ME. *hele*, < AS. *hælu*, *hælo*, health, safety, salvation, < *hāl*, whole: see *heal*[1], *v.*, and cf. *health*.] Health; well-being.

In our chapitre praye we day and night
To Christ that he the sende *hele*. *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 238.

Well are they fed, well are they clad,
And live in *heal* and weal. *Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 387).

heal[2] (hēl), *v. t.* [Also *heel* (see def. 2 (*b*)); < ME. *helen*, *hilen*, < AS. *helan* (pret. *hæl*, pl. *hælon*, pp. *holen*) = OS. *helan* = OFries. *hela* = D. *helen* = MLG. *helen* = OHG. *helan*, MHG. *heln*, G. *hehlen*, cover, conceal, = L. *celare*, cover, conceal (in comp. *concelare*, > ult. E. *conceal*, q. v.), akin to *occulere*, hide (> ult. E. *occult*, q. v.), to *cella*, a hut, cell (> ult. E. *cell*, q. v.), to Gr. *καλύπτειν*, cover, conceal, etc. From the same Teut. root are E. *hall*, *hell*[1], *hell*[2], *hill*[2], *hull*[1], *hole*[1], *hold*[2], *hollow*[1], *helm*[2], etc.] **1**†. To hide; conceal; keep secret.

Mordre is so wlatsom and abhominable
To God, that is so just and resonable,
That he ne wol nought suffre it *hiled* be. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 235.

I can nae langer *heal* frae thee,
Thou art my youngest brither. *Rosmer Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

2. To cover, as for protection. (*a*) To cover or overlay, as a roof with tiles, slates, tin, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Alle the houses beth *heled* halles and chambres,
With no lede, bote with Loue and with Leel-speche. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 237.

Water with of rayne or of the welle,
Then *hele* it feire, or se that it be soo. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

(*b*) [In this use also spelled *heel*, being partly confused with *heel*[2], orig. *heald*[1], *heeld*, incline.] To cover (the roots of trees and plants), usually in an inclined or slanting position, with soil, after they have been taken out of the ground, and before setting them permanently: generally used with *in*.

VII bushels [of seed] on an acre londe bestowe
When all the dewe is off, in houres warme,
And *hele* hem lest the nyghtes weete hem harme. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

heal[3] (hēl), *v.* A variant spelling of *heel*[2].

healable (hē'la-bl), *a.* [< *heal*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being healed.

heal-all (hēl'âl), *n.* A plant supposed to possess great healing virtues, especially *Prunella vulgaris*, more commonly called *self-heal*. Among the other plants sometimes called by this name are *Collinsonia Canadensis*, the horse-balm or stone-root, *Rhodiola rosea*, the roseroot, and *Scrophularia nodosa*, the figwort.—**High heal-all**, a common North American herb, *Pedicularis Canadensis*, the lousewort. See *Pedicularis*.

heald[1]†, *v.* and *n.* See *heeld*.

heald[2] (hēld), *n.* Same as *heddle*.

heal-dog (hēl'dog), *n.* [< *heal*[1], *v.*, + obj. *dog*.] See *madwort*.

healer[1] (hē'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *helere* (= OHG. *heilari*), < *helen*, heal: see *heal*[1], *v.* The AS. noun *hælend* (prop. ppr.) (= OS. *hēljand* = MLG. *heilant* = OHG. *heilanto*, *heilant*, MHG. *heilant*, G. *heiland*), lit. healer, was applied only to Jesus, being a translation of the name *Jesus* or of its Latin equivalent *salvator*.] One who or that which heals, cures, restores, or repairs.

This name Ihesu es noghte ells for to say one Ynglische bot *heler* or hele. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

O Time! . . . comforter,
And only *healer* when the heart hath bled. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 130.

healer[2] (hē'lėr), *n.* [< *heal*[2] + *-er*[1].] One whose business it is to cover houses with tiles, slates, etc. Also *hellier*, *hillier*. *Ray*, South and East Country Words. [Prov. Eng.]

healful† (hēl'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *heeleful*, *heleful*; < *heal*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Tending to heal or cure; healing.—**2.** Full of health or safety.

It schalle 3yue drynke to hym with watir of *heelful* wisdom. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xv. 3 (Purv.).

He made the Gospelles, in the whiche is gode Doctryne and *helefulle*, fulle of Charitee and Sothefastnesse, and trewe prechinge to hem that beleeven in God. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 133.

Vertues to knowe, thaym forto haue and vse,
Is thing moste *heelfulle* in this worlde trevly. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

healing[1] (hē'ling), *n.* [< ME. *heelinge*, < AS. *hæling* (= D. *heeling* = OHG. *heilunga*, G. *heilung*), verbal n. of *hælan*, heal: see *heal*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of making or becoming whole, sound, or well.

The first stage of *healing*, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp*, Surgery.

Ourself, foreseeing casualty, . . . learnt,
For many weary moons before we came,
This craft of *healing*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. Cure; the means of making whole.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with *healing* in his wings. Mal. iv. 2.

A light of *healing* glanced about the couch. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

healing[1] (hē'ling), *p. a.* Curing; curative; restorative; soothing.

Every virtuous plant and *healing* herb. *Milton*, Comus, l. 621.

Eve,
As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,
With sweet austere composure thus replied: . . .
To whom with *healing* words Adam replied. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 290.

Much, however, must still have been left to the *healing* influence of time. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The healing art, the art of medicine.

healing[2] (hē'ling), *n.* [< ME. *helinge*, *hilinge*, covering; verbal n. of *heal*[2], *v.* Cf. equiv. *hilling*.] A covering. Specifically—(*a*) The covering of the roof of a building. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) *pl.* Bed-covers. [Prov. Eng.]

healing-herb (hē'ling-ėrb), *n.* A plant, *Symphytum officinale*, generally called *comfrey*.

healing-pyx (hē'ling-piks), *n.* *Eccles.*, the pyx or box which contains the sacred oil for anointing the sick.

healing-stone†, *n.* A roofing-slate or -tile.

For the covering of houses there are three sorts of slate, which from that use take the name of *Healing-stones*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 6.

heallesst, *a.* [ME. *heleles*; < *heal*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Incapable of being made whole or well.

How myght a wight in tormente and in drede
And *heleles*, yow sende as yet gladnesse? *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1593.

healm, *n.* See *halm*.

healsfang†, *n.* [AS., lit. 'neck-taking,' < *heals*, the neck, E. *halse*[1], q. v., + *fang*, *n.*, < *fōn* (pp. *fangen*), take: see *fang*. Cf. Icel. *hālsfang*, embracing, *hālsfengja*, embrace.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine or mulct of uncertain character; "the sum every man sentenced to the pillory would have had to pay to save him from that punishment, had it been in use." *Thorpe*.

healsome (hēl'sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome*.

health (helth), *n.* [< ME. *helth*, < AS. *hælth*, health, healing, cure (= OHG. *heilida*, health) (more commonly *hælu*, *hælo*, health, safety, salvation: see *heal*[1], *n.*), < *hāl*, whole, hale: see *whole*, *hale*[2], *hail*[2], *heal*[1]. The word is thus an abstract noun from *whole*, not from *heal*.] **1.** Soundness of body; that condition of a living organism and of its various parts and functions which conduces to efficient and prolonged life; a normal bodily condition. Health implies also, physiologically, the ability to produce offspring fitted to live long and to perform efficiently the ordinary functions of their species.

It is as "the outward sign of freedom, the realisation of the universal will," that *health* may be set at once as sign and as goal of the harmonious operation of the whole system—as sign and as goal of a realisation of life. *J. H. Stirling*, Secret of Hegel, II. 554.

2. In an extended use, the general condition of the body with reference to the degree of soundness and vigor, whether normal or impaired: as, good *health*; ill *health*; how is your *health*?

That *health* of the body is best which is ablest to endure all alterations and extremities. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 270.

3. Natural vigor of the faculties; moral or intellectual soundness.

We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; And we have done those things which we ought not to have done: And there is no *health* in us. *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

The beautiful solemn words of the ritual had done him good, and restored much of his *health*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

4. Power of healing, or giving health; capacity for restoring, strengthening, enlightening, purifying, etc.: chiefly in Scripture.

That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving *health* among all nations. Ps. lxvii. 2.

The tongue of the wise is *health*. Prov. xii. 18.

5. A salutation or a toast; an invocation of health and happiness for another: as, to drink a *health* to one.

Thou worthy lord
Of that unworthy wife that greeteth thee,
Health to thy person! *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1305.

Lady Margerie was the first ladye
That drank to him the wine O;
And aye as the *healths* gaed round and round,
"Laddy, your love is mine O." *Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie* (Child's Ballads, II. 53).

Well—come, give us a bottle of good wine, and we'll drink the lads' *health*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

Bill of health. See *bill*[3].—**Board of health**, a board of commissioners appointed by the government of a State,

city, or town, to make regulations for preventing the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, to promote or regulate sanitary conditions in particular cases, and in other ways to care for the public health. The United States public health and Marine Hospital service, a bureau of the treasury department, exercises the functions of a national health board, on the invitation of the State authorities, in cases of epidemic invasion, and also controls quarantine at many ports.—**Figure of health.** See *figure*.—**Health laws,** statutes regulating the general sanitary conditions by the organization of boards of health.

healthful (helth'fûl), *a.* [< *health* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of or in the enjoyment of health; free from disease; healthy: as, a *healthful* body or a *healthful* condition. [In this sense *healthy* is more common.]

The virtue which the world wants is a *healthful* virtue, not a valetudinarian virtue. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. Serving to promote health; salubrious; wholesome; salutary: as, a *healthful* air or climate; a *healthful* diet.

Send down . . . the *healthful* spirit of thy grace.
Book of Common Prayer, Prayer for Clergy and People.

In books, or work, or *healthful* play,
Let my first years be past.
Watts, How doth the Little Busy Bee.

A few cheerful companions in our walks will render them abundantly more *healthful*. *V. Knox*, Essays, c.

3. Well disposed; cheerful. [Rare.]

Gave *healthful* welcome to their ship-wrack'd guests.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Wholesome*, etc. See *healthy*.

healthfully (helth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a healthful manner; wholesomely.

healthfulness (helth'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being healthful or healthy; wholesomeness; salubrity.

This verse sets forth the *healthfulness* and vigour of the inhabitants of that fertile country.
Bp. Patrick, Paraphrases and Com., Gen. xlix. 12.

health-guard (helth'gärd), *n.* In Great Britain, officers appointed to enforce the quarantine regulations.

healthily (hel'thi-li), *adv.* In a healthy condition; so as to be healthy or to promote health.

healthiness (hel'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being healthy; soundness; freedom from disease: as, the *healthiness* of an animal or a plant.

healthless (helth'les), *a.* [< *health* + *-less*.] 1. Infirm; sickly.

O wisdom, with how sweet an art doth thy wine and oil restore health to my *healthless* soul!
St. Gregory, Pastoral, quoted in Quarles's Emblems, iii. 3.

2. Unwholesome; unhealthy. [Rare.]

He that spends his time in sports, and calls it recreation, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

healthlessness (helth'les-nes), *n.* The state of being healthless, sickly, or unwholesome.

A merry meeting, or a looser feast, calls upon the man to act a scene of folly and madness, and *healthlessness* and dishonour. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 704.

health-lift (helth'lift), *n.* An apparatus for exercising the muscles by raising a weight by a direct upward lift. It is sometimes so arranged, by means of levers, that the body of the person lifting serves as the weight lifted.

health-officer (helth'ofi-sėr), *n.* An officer charged with the administration of the health laws and the enforcement of sanitary regulations.

healthsome† (helth'sum), *a.* [< *health* + *-some*.] Wholesome.

healthsomeness† (helth'sum-nes), *n.* Wholesomeness.

He [Cæsar] himself made so many iorneyes as he thought sufficient for chaunge of the places for *healthsomenesse*.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 271.

healthy (hel'thi), *a.* [< *health* + *-y*1.] 1. Being in a sound state; possessing health of body or mind; hale; sound.

Asks what thou lackest, thought resign'd,
A *healthy* frame, a quiet mind.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

If a *healthy* body contributes to the health of the mind, so also a *healthy* mind keeps the body well.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 58.

2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; healthful. [In this sense *healthful* is generally preferred.]

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business.
Locke.

And therefore that love of action which would put death out of sight is to be counted good, as a holy and *healthy* thing (one word, whose meanings have become unduly severed). *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 237.

3. Safe; prudent. [Slang.]=**Syn. 1.** Vigorous, hearty, robust, strong; *Healthy*, *Healthful*, *Wholesome*, *Salubrious*, *Salutary*. A distinction between *healthy* and *healthful* is nearly established. *Healthy* is applicable to the condition of body or mind; *healthful* to that which produces health. *Wholesome* is sometimes preferred to *healthful* on the ground of euphony, but commonly applies chiefly to food, as *salubrious* applies chiefly to air, climate, and the like. *Salutary* has mainly a moral significance: as, a *salutary* effect; *salutary* influence. *Healthy* and *wholesome* are often used figuratively; the others are not.

heam (hēm), *n.* A dialectal form of *hame*1.

heap (hēp), *n.* [< ME. *heep*, a heap, crowd, multitude, < AS. *heáp*, a band, troop, crowd, multitude (of persons), rarely a pile (of things), =OS. *hōp* =OFries. *hāp* = D. *hoop* = MLG. *hōp*, LG. *hoop*, *hope*, also *hupe*, *hüpe* = OHG. *houf* and *hūfo*, MHG. *houf*, *houfe*, and *hūf*, *hūfe*, G. *haufe* = Icel. *hōpr* = Sw. *hop* = Dan. *hob* (the vowel in the Scand. words being conformed to that of the LG.), a troop, crowd, multitude. Cf. OBulg. *kupŭ*, Russ. Pol. *kupa*, Lith. *kaupas*, a crowd, heap (Slav. and LG. *p* do not reg. correspond). Doublet *hope*, in the phrase *forlorn hope*: see *forlorn*.] 1. A great number of persons or animals; a troop; a crowd; a multitude. [In this (the original) sense now rare except colloquially.]

Now is not that of God a ful fair grace,
That swich a lewed mannes wit shall pace
The wisdom of an *hepe* of learned men?
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 575.

They haue hills consecrated to Idols, whither they resort in *heapes* on pilgrimage. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

2. A great number of things; a large accumulation, stock, or store of any kind; a large quantity; a great deal: as, a *heap* of money; the frost destroyed a *heap* of fruit. [Now chiefly colloquial.]

Touch. Yet was not the knight forsworn.
Cel. How prove you that, in the great *heap* of your knowledge? *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

Thou now one *heap* of beauty art.
Cowley, The Mistress, Clad all in White.

Heaps of comment have recently been written about Wordsworth's way of dealing with nature.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 110.

3. A collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; a pile or raised mass: as, a *heap* of earth or stones. In some places a heap of limestone was formerly 4¾ cubic yards.

There is an *heep* of Stones aboute the place, where the Body of hire was put of the Angles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

They doe . . . raise certaine *heaps* of sand, mudde, clay, or some other such matter to repell the water.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 206.

There is seene a ruinous shape of a shapelesse *heape* and building. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 58.

It was a crumbling *heap*, whose portal dark
With blooming ivy-trails was overgrown.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 1.

4. In *math.*, a collection of objects all related in the same way one to another.—**A heap,** used adverbially, a great deal; very much; exceedingly: as, he goes *a heap* too often; to like one *a heap*. Also, by abbreviation, *heap*, a locution commonly ascribed to American Indians speaking English. [Colloq.]

To go to church in New York in any kind of tolerable style costs *a heap* a year. *Dow's Patent Sermons.*

He is a big man, *heap* big man.
Speech of *Hole-in-the-Sky* at Washington, 1868.

In a heap, close together. *Chaucer.*—**To strike all of a heap,** to throw into bewilderment or confusion; astonish or confound. See *aheap*. [Colloq.]

Now was I again *struck all of a heap*. However, soon recollecting myself, "Sir," said I, "I have not the presumption to hope such an honor."
Richardson, Pamela, I. 237.

heap (hēp), *v. t.* [< ME. *hepen*, < AS. *heápian* (= D. *hoopen* = OHG. *houfōn*, MHG. *houfen*, G. *häufen* = Sw. *hopa* = Dan. (*op-*)*hobe*), heap, < *heáp*, a heap: see *heap*, *n.*] 1. To cast, lay, or gather in a heap; pile; accumulate; amass: as, to *heap* stones or ore: often with *up* or *on*: as, to *heap up* treasures; to *heap on* wood or coal.

Eke *heep uppe* everie roote of ferne and brieres,
And everie weed, as used everi where is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Though he *heap up* silver as the dust. Job xxvii. 16.

"One, two, three, four," said Mr. Tacker, *heaping* that number of black cloaks upon his left arm.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

Her brother ran in his rage to the gate,
He came with the babe-faced lord;
Heap'd on her terms of disgrace.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 1.

2. To round or form into a heap, as in measuring; give or fill with overflowing measure.

Nay, strew, with free and joyous sweep,
The seed upon the expecting soil;
For hence the plenteous year shall *heap*
The garners of the men who toil.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

3. To bestow a heap or large quantity upon.

Never had man more joyfull day then this,
Whom heaven would *heape* with blis.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 247.

Heaped measure, a quantity overfilling the measuring-vessel, a cone of the commodity being formed above the top of the vessel. Such measure is used for coal, potatoes, fruit, or other articles of merchandise which do not lie compactly in the measuring-vessel.—**To heap coals of fire on one's head.** See *coal*.

heap-cloud (hēp'kloud), *n.* Same as *cumulus*, 1.

I will take the case of the common cumulus or *heap-cloud*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 226.

heaper (hē'pėr), *n.* One who heaps, piles, or amasses.

heap-flood† (hēp'flud), *n.* A heavy sea.

One ship that Lycius dyd shrowd with faithful Orontes
In sight of captayne was swasht wyth a roysterus *heape-flud*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 124.

heap-keeper (hēp'kē″pėr), *n.* A miner who attends to the cleaning of coal on the surface.

heapmeal†, *adv.* In heaps: also, as if a noun, in the phrase *by heapmeal*.

They got together spices and odours of all sorts, . . . and thereon pour the same forth *by heape-meal*.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 71.

heapy (hē'pi), *a.* [< *heap* + *-y*1.] Gathered in heaps.

The weaker banks opprest retreat,
And sink beneath the *heapy* water's weight.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, vi.

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 336.

hear (hēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *heard*, ppr. *hearing*. [< ME. *heren*, *heeren* (pret. *herde*, pp. *herd*), < AS. *hiéran*, *hēran*, *hȳran* (pret. *hȳrde*, pp. *hȳred*) =OS. *hōrian* =OFries. *hēra*, *hōra* = D. *hooren* = MLG. *hören*, LG. *hören*, *hüren* = OHG. *hōren*, MHG. G. *hören* = Icel. *heyra* = Sw. *höra* = Dan. *höre* (all these forms with *r* for orig. *s*) = Goth. *hausjan*, hear. It is hard to see the suggested connection with Gr. *ἀκούειν* (for **ἀκουσjειν*, orig. **κουσjειν*?—cf. *κοᾶν* for *ἀκούειν* in Hesychius), hear. Some take Teut. *h*-, Gr. *ἀκ*-, *κ*-, as a reduced prefix, and connect the verb with L. *audire* (orig. **ausdire*?), hear, *auscultare*, listen, Goth. *auso*, etc., = E. *ear* = Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ*-, orig. **οὐσατ*-), ear: see *acoustic*, *audience*, *audit*, etc., *auscultation*, *ear*1. Hence ult. *hark*, *harken*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perceive by the ear; receive an impression of through the auditory sense; take cognizance of by harkening.

Not knowing whether nose, or ears, or eyes,
Smelt, *hard*, or saw, more sauours, sounds, or Dies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

O friends! I *hear* the tread of nimble feet.
Milton, P. L., iv. 866.

Where you stand you cannot *hear*
From the groves within
The wild-bird's din.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

2. To pay regard to by listening; give ear to; give audience to; mark and consider what is said by; listen to for the purpose of learning, awarding, judging, determining, etc.: as, to *hear* prayer; to *hear* a lesson or an argument; to *hear* an advocate or a cause, as a judge.

There is the Awtier, where oure Lady *herde* the Aungeles synge Messe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

Hear my cry, O God; attend unto my prayer.
Ps. lxi. 1.

He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ. Acts xxiv. 24.

Hear, all ye Trojans, all ye Grecian bands,
What Paris, author of the war, demands.
Pope, Iliad, iii.

3. To listen to understandingly; learn or comprehend by harkening; hence, to learn by verbal statement or report.

Sir, do rede this letter that my lorde hath the sente, and than shalt thou *heren* his wille and his corage.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

He began with right a mery chere
His tale anon, and saide as ye shul *here*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 860.

This is an hard saying; who can *hear* it? John vi. 60.

Toward the evening, a relation of the sheik's came from Bayreut, where, he said, he had *heard* that I walked about the city, and had observed every thing very curiously, which had alarmed the people.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 97.

4. To be a hearer of; attend usually the ministrations of: as, what minister do you *hear*? [Colloq.]—**5**†. To be called. [A Latinism.]

Bright effluence of bright essence increate,
Or *hear'st* thou rather [wouldst thou rather hear thyself called] pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell? *Milton*, P. L., iii. 7.

To hear a bird sing. See *bird*1.—**To hear a book**†. See *book*.—**To hear say,** to hear a person say; learn by general report. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

Dere frende Merlin, I haue *herde say* that ye loved well my fader, Vterpendragon. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 114.

Painting, sir, I have *heard say*, is a mystery [craft].
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

I have *heard say* (again to take a trifling matter) that at the beginning of this century it was a subject of serious, nay, of angry controversy, whether it began with January 1800, or January 1801.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 363.

To hear tell of, to hear some or any one talk about; listen to what is said about. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

She cannot endure to *hear tell of* a husband.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To possess the sense of hearing; have that form of sense-perception which is dependent on the ear.

The *hearing* ear, and the seeing eye, the Lord hath made even both of them. Prov. xx. 12.

You are so sadly deaf, my dear,
What shall I do to make you *hear*?
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

2. To listen; harken; give heed.

Hear ye now, O house of David. Isa. vii. 13.

Dost thou *hear*? gav'st thou my letter to Julia?
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

When themes like these employ the poet's tongue,
I *hear* as mute as if a syren sung.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 199.

3. To be told; learn by report: as, so I *hear*.

When the Queen *heard* of the King's Proclamation, she knew there was no returning for her into England without some good Assistance. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 111.

Charm'd with the sight, the world, I cried,
Shall *hear* of this thy deed.
Cowper, Dog and Water-Lily.

4†. To be heard, or heard of; be reported.

I will no more of these superfluous excesses. They are these make me *hear* so ill both in town and country.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Our King and Parliament have been at great strife who should obtaine most Justice; if they would now strive who should shew most Mercy, it would *heare* well throughout the world. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 70.

Hear, hear! an exclamation used to call attention to the words of a speaker, and usually to express approbation.—**I (he, etc.) will not hear of**, I (he, etc.) will not entertain the idea of; I (he, etc.) will not have to do with.

He will not hear of drugs. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

To hear to, to yield or consent to; heed; regard: as, to *hear to* reason; he refused to *hear to* the arrangement.

He will not *hear to* the suggestion that they may be giving account of different battles.
Stowe, Origin of Books of the Bible, p. 304.

heard[1] (hėrd). Preterit and past participle of *hear*.

heard[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *herd*[2].

heardgroome†, *n.* See *herdgroom*.

heared. An obsolete or dialectal form of *heard*[1].

hearer (hēr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *herer*, *herere* (= G. *hörer*), < *heren*, hear.] One who hears; one who listens to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

Be ye doers of the word, and not *hearers* only.
Jas. i. 22.

They thought they must have died, they were so bad; Their peevish *hearers* almost wish they had.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 324.

hearing (hēr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *heringe*, *herunge* (= OHG. *hōrunga*); verbal n. of *hear*, *v.*] **1.** Perception of sound; the act of perceiving sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audition: one of the five external senses. See *ear*[1].

But their loud instruments doe rather affright then delight the *hearing*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 56.

Yet in these ears, till *hearing* dies,
One set slow bell will seem to toll.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvii.

2. Audience; opportunity to be heard.

I come with gracious offers from the king,
If you vouchsafe me *hearing* and respect.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

The excitement of the House was such that no other speaker could obtain a *hearing*; and the debate was adjourned. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. A judicial investigation of a suit at law; attention to and consideration of the testimony and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision: especially used of trial without a jury.

I have a couple of brawling neighbours, that, I'll assure you, will not agree, and you shall have the *hearing* of their matter. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 3.

His last offences to us
Shall have judicious *hearing*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

4. Distance within which sound may be heard; ear-shot: as, he was not within *hearing*.

Thou hast spoken in mine *hearing*. Job xxxiii. 8.

Where stood that renowned City of Corinth, in *hearing* of both seas, and having a port unto either.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 7.

For I never whisper'd a private affair
Within the *hearing* of cat or mouse . . .
But I heard it shouted at once from the top of the house.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii.

5. A scolding; a lecture. [Colloq. or Scotch.]

She aye ordered a dram, or a sowp kale, or something to us, after she had gi'en us a *hearing* on our duties.
Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

6. Something heard; something to hear; report; news. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

In trueth this which you tell is a most shamefull *hearing*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Fran. Lady, I've lov'd you long.
Ric. 'Tis a good *hearing*, sir.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 2.

It was, in the Scotch phrase, a good *hearing*, and put me in good-humor with the world.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 115.

7. Attendance on preaching. [Prov. Eng.]

I have learned since, that he . . . has a mother, between seventy and eighty, who walks, every Sunday, eight miles to *hearing*, as they call it, and back again.
Cowper, Works, VII. 38.

Hard of hearing. See *hard*.—**Hearing in presence**, in the Court of Session of Scotland, a formal hearing of counsel before all the judges.—**Organs of hearing**, the auditory apparatus; the ear and associate structures, adapted to receive vibrations of the air, called *sound-waves*. These organs consist, in the higher animals, essentially of the end-organs of a special nerve, bathed in a fluid usually containing some hard body or otolith, and receiving and being excited to molecular motion by impacts of sound-waves conducted to the nervous parts through special passages closed by a membrane, furnished in many cases with a special set of auditory ossicles, and usually communicating with the pharynx through a vestige of the first postoral visceral cleft. See *ear*[1].

hearingless (hēr'ing-les), *a.* [< *hearing* + *-less*.] Deaf.

hearken, hearkener. See *harken, harkener*.

haront, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heron*.

hearsal†, *n.* [By apheresis for *rehearsal*.] Rehearsal. *Spenser*.

hearsay (hēr'sā), *n.* and *a.* [= D. (*het*) *hooren zeggen* = MLG. *hōr-seggen* = G. *hörensagen*; < *hear* + inf. *say*[1]. The verb phrase, chiefly in the pret., occurs in ME. (*herd sain*) and AS. (*hȳrde secgan*).] **I.** *n.* Information communicated by another; report; common talk; rumor; gossip.

Not having had, as yet, an opportunity of looking at the Salisbury codex, I can judge of it only from *hearsay*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers i. 6.

Sometimes a rumor, a *hearsay*, an inarticulate whisper,
Came with its airy hand to point and beckon her forward.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

Let a prejudice be bequeathed, carried in the air, adopted by *hearsay*, . . . however it may come, these minds will give it habitation.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 12.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to or depending upon hearsay, or the talk of others; told or given at second hand.

Liable to be imposed upon by the *hearsay* relations of credulity. *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Brookes's Nat. Hist.

She blamed herself for telling *hearsay* tales.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hearsay evidence, evidence at second hand; testimony the relevancy of which does not consist in what the witness giving it himself perceived, but in what he derived by information from another person. It is generally excluded as objectionable, because its credibility cannot be estimated from the credit to be given to the witness, but depends on the veracity or competency of the third person, not before the court. Thus, if a witness testifies that a bystander told him that the prisoner struck the deceased, this is hearsay, for its credibility depends on the bystander, and he should be produced; but if he testifies that the accused admitted to him that he had struck the deceased, or, before the blow, told him he intended to strike it, or testifies that he heard the outcry of the deceased on being struck, it is not hearsay. Exceptions to the rule are made in respect to some forms of tradition as to facts of family history, and boundaries, and dying declarations (which see, under *declaration*).

In some cases (as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute), the courts admit of *hearsay evidence*, or an account of what persons deceased have declared in their life-time.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

hearse[1] (hėrs), *n.* [As a historical term, referring to obsolete senses, and as a term of fortification (< F. *herse*), spelled *herse* (see *herse*[1]); early mod. E. only *herse*, < ME. *herse*, *hers*, *herce*, a frame for lights in a church service or at a funeral, a funeral pageant, a bier, a pall, also a dead body (the sense of 'carriage for conveying the dead' being more modern), the frame being so called from its likeness to a harrow, < OF. *herce*, a harrow, also a grated portcullis (ML. *hercia*, *hersia*), F. *herse*, a harrow, a portcullis (*herse*[1], 1), triangular candlestick, = It. *erpice*, a harrow, < L. *hirpex* (*hirpic-*), also spelled *irpex*, a harrow: a rustic word, perhaps a corruption of Gr. *ἅρπαξ*, a kind of grappling-iron (also a rake?), akin to *ἁρπάγη*, a rake: see *Harpax*.] **1†.** A canopy, usually of openwork or trellis, set over a bier, or more rarely over a permanent tomb, and used especially to support candles which were lighted at times of ceremony. A medieval iron hearse, said to be unique, stands in the aisle of Tanfield church, Durham, England, over a tomb of the Marmion family.

In the Vestrye ther ys an *herse* that stonde full of Chalys . . . wher in ys closyd many grett Reliquies.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

2. A bier; a bier with a coffin.

Set down your honourable load,
If honour may be shrouded in a *hearse*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Hugh Bishop of Lincoln lying very sick, he not only went to visit him; but being dead, was one of the three Kings . . . that carried his *Herse* upon their Shoulders.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 74.

Decked with flowers, a simple *hearse*
To the churchyard forth they bear.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè, iii.

3. A carriage for conveying a dead person to the grave. The usual modern form has an oblong-roofed body, often with glass sides, and a door at the back for the insertion of the coffin.

4†. A temporary monument erected over a grave. —**5†.** A dirge or threnody, or a solemn recital or chant.

For the faire Damzel from the holy *herse*
Her love-sicke hart to other thoughts did steale.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 48.

6. In *her.*, a charge resembling a portcullis or a harrow.

hearse[1] (hėrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hearsed*, ppr. *hearsing*. [< *hearse*[1], *n.*] To put on or in a hearse.

Would she were *hearsed* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

O, answer me.
Let me not burst in ignorance! but tell,
Why thy canoniz'd bones, *hearsed* in death,
Have burst their cerements! *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

hearse[2] (hėrs), *a.* A Scotch form of *hoarse*.

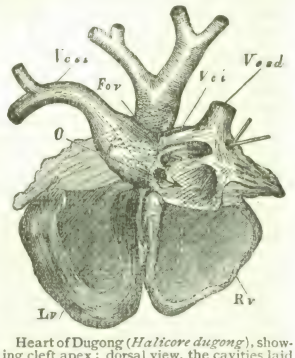
hearse-cloth (hėrs'klôth), *n.* [< ME. *herse-cloth*, < *herse*, hearse, + *cloth*.] A pall; a cloth to cover a corpse when laid upon a bier.

The grave, meanwhile, was shrouded with a funeral pall or *hearse-cloth*; and wax tapers, more or less in number, were set lighted all about it.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 100.

hearse-like (hėrs'līk), *a.* Suitable to a hearse, and hence to a funeral.

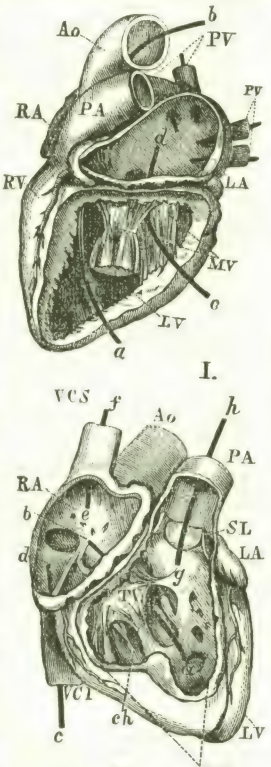
If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *hearse-like* airs as carols. *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

heart (härt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hart*, *harte*; < ME. *hart*, *harte*, *herte*, < AS. *heorte* (gen. *heortan*), f., = OS. *herta* = OFries. *herte*, *hirte* = OD. *herte*, *hert*, D. *hart* = MLG. *herte*, LG. *hert* = OHG. *herza*, MHG. *herze*, G. *herz* (gen. *herzens*), neut., = Icel. *hjarta* = Sw. *hjerta* = Dan. *hjerte* = Goth. *hairtō* (gen. *hairtōns*), f., = Ir. *cridhe* = Gael. *cridhe*, *cri*, heart, = W. *craidd*, center, = Corn. *kreiz* = Bret. *kreizen* = L. *cor* (*cord-*), neut., = Gr. *καρδία*, also *κραδία*, f., also *κῆρ*, neut., = OBulg. *srŭdĭtse*, Bulg. *srŭdtse* = Slov. Serv. *srdtse* = Bohem. *srdtce* = Pol. *serce* (*sertse*) = Russ. *serdtse*, heart; possibly = Skt. *çrad*, trust, connected with L. *credere*, trust (see under *credit*); the Skt. *hrid*, *hridaya*, heart, shows a discordant initial. From the L. form *cor* (*cord-*) are ult. E. *cordate*, *core*[1], *courage*, etc., *accord*, *concord*, *discord*, *record*, etc., and from the Gr. *καρδία* ult. E. *cardiac*, *cardialgia*, etc., *pericardium*, etc.] **1.** The principal organ of the circulation of the blood in man and other animals; the physiological center of the blood-vascular system. It is a hollow muscular or otherwise contractile organ which receives blood in its interior, and by contractions or pulsations drives it out again, and thus keeps up the circulation of this fluid. In its simplest form, as in the early embryo of a vertebrate and in many invertebrate animals, it is simply an expanded part or expansion in the course of a blood-vessel, capable of beating, pulsating, or alternately dilating and contracting, and so acting upon the contained fluid



Heart of Dugong (*Halicore dugong*), showing cleft apex; dorsal view, the cavities laid open. *Rv*, right ventricle; *Lv*, left ventricle; *Vcs*, left superior vena cava; *Vcd*, right superior vena cava; *Vci*, vena cava inferior; *Fov*, inner end of a cæcal diverticulum of the right auricle, into which a style is introduced and which represents the foramen ovale; *O*, auricular septum.

mechanically. (See cuts under *Astacidæ* and *Balanoglossus*.) In the process of development one or both orifices of this bulb are furnished with a valve permitting the flow of blood in one direction and preventing it in the other; and the bulb is partly divided by a constriction across it, one of the resulting parts being specially devoted to the reception of blood, as from a vein, and its transmission only into the other part, which then by contraction urges it onward, as into an artery. This is the structure of the two-chambered or *bilocular* heart of the lower vertebrates, in which the receiving-chamber is the *auricle*, the distributing-chamber is the *ventricle*, and the communication between them is the *auriculoventricular opening*. In a more complex form the bilocular heart is partly divided into right and left halves by a constriction or partition which separates the single auricle into two, the result being the three-chambered or *trilocular* heart, in which one auricle, the right, receives venous blood from the body at large, the left auricle receives aërated or arterial blood from gills or lungs, and each auricle pours its blood through its own auriculoventricular orifice into a common and single ventricle, which then sends a current of mixed venous and arterial blood to all parts of the body. Such is the type of the reptilian heart; though the right and left auricles are in fact incompletely separated from each other, retaining an interauricular opening, which in the embryos of birds and mammals is known as the *foramen ovale*. Finally, the entire separation of the auricles, and complete division of a common ventricular cavity into a right and a left ventricle by an interventricular septum or partition, result in the perfectly four-chambered or *quadrilocular* heart of all adult vertebrates above reptiles. Here the right and left sides of the heart, each consisting of an auricle and a ventricle, are entirely separate, so that no mixture of venous and arterial currents is possible. (See *circulation of the blood*, under *circulation*.) The ventricles are larger and more muscular than the auricles, since the former have to drive the blood through the body, while the auricles have only to inject it into the ventricles. All the orifices of the heart are more or less completely guarded by sets of valves. The right auriculoventricular valves are called *tricuspid;* the left, *mitral:* in both cases from their form in the human heart, in which three membranous valves on the right side and two on the left are operated by delicate fibrous cords (the *chordæ tendineæ*) and certain muscular processes from the ventricular walls (the *columnæ carneæ*). The orifices of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery are alike guarded by three crescentic valves, called, from their shape, the *semilunar valves*. The orifices by which veins enter either auricle either are or are not provided with valves, in different cases, or in different animals. The contraction of the muscular walls of the heart as a whole, or of any one of its chambers, is the *systole;* the corresponding and alternating dilatation of its cavities, or any one of them, is the *diastole;* the two movements together complete a *cardiac cycle*. In vertebrates the heart is situated in the thorax, between the lungs, and enveloped in a serous membrane, the *pericardium*, which is generally a closed sac with one layer, the *visceral* or *cardiac pericardium*, or *epicardium*, investing the whole surface of the organ and the roots of the great vessels which spring from it, and the other, the *parietal layer*, reflected over the surface of adjacent structures. The primitive position of the heart is always median; but in the course of its development from the embryo it generally becomes tilted over to one side, the left, as is usual in the higher vertebrates, where the point or apex of the organ lies considerably to the left, and the whole organ becomes unsymmetrical both in its own shape and in its relative position. In general the form of the heart is conoidal, with the base (the auricles) upward or forward, and the apex (the ventricles) downward or backward and sinistral. In man the heart is about 5 inches long, 3½ inches in greatest width, and 2 inches in greatest depth; it weighs 10 or 12 ounces in the male, and 8 or 10 in the female. It lies obliquely in the chest, with its broad fixed base uppermost, a little backward and to the right; its free apex downward, forward, and to the left, so that its beating may be seen or felt at a point an inch or less to the inner side of, and about an inch and a half below, the left nipple, between the fifth and sixth ribs. All the cavities of the heart are lined with a thin smooth membrane, the *endocardium*, which also invests the valves and is directly continuous with the lining of all the vessels which enter or leave the heart. Its substance, the *myocardium*, is almost entirely muscular; the muscle is a peculiar striated one, of a deep-red color; its fibers are intricately disposed in two sets, auricular and ventricular, separated by fibrous rings which surround the auriculoventricular orifices. It is supplied with blood for its own nourishment by the right and left coronary arteries, the first branches of the aorta; they are accompanied by cardiac veins. Its nerves are derived from the cardiac plexuses, formed by the pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves. Its action is involuntary. In all other mammals, and in birds, the heart is substantially the same as in man, with differences in relative size, in shape, and in the detail of its openings and valves; but in the acranial vertebrates, the lancelets, it is rudimentary. See also cuts under *circulation*, *embryo*, *lung*, and *thorax*.



Human Heart Dissected.

I. Left side, left auricle and ventricle laid open: *LA*, left auricle; *LV*, left ventricle; *ab*, a style passed through left ventricle into aorta, *Ao*; *cd*, style passed from left ventricle into left auricle, through left auriculoventricular opening, guarded by *MV*, the mitral valve; *PV*, *PV*, four pulmonary veins entering left auricle from the lungs; *PA*, pulmonary artery issuing from right ventricle, not opened, *RV*; *RA*, right auricle, scarcely seen. II. Right side, right auricle and ventricle laid open: *VCS*, superior vena cava; *VCI*, inferior vena cava, these both entering right auricle, as shown by styles *fe*, *cd*; *RV*, right ventricle, with *PA*, pulmonary artery, issuing from *RV* in course of the style *gh*, guarded by *SL*, the semilunar valves, at base of the artery; *ab*, style passed from *RV* into *RA*, through right auriculoventricular opening, guarded by *TV*, tricuspid valve; *LA*, *LV*, left auricle and left ventricle, scarcely seen; *Ao*, aorta.

Why do I yield to that suggestion
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my seated *heart* knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

2. The human heart or breast considered as the seat of all or of some of the mental faculties; hence, in common figurative use, these faculties themselves. (*a*) The emotions and affections, especially moral capacity or disposition, as for love or hatred, benevolence or malevolence, pity or scorn, courage or fear, faith or distrust, etc.

Men clepen it Mount Joye; for it zevethe joye to Pilgrymes *hertes*, be cause that there men seen first Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 94.

The whole head is sick, and the whole *heart* faint. Isa. i. 5.

All offences, my lord, come from the *heart;* never came any from mine that might offend your majesty. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 8.

Kind *hearts* are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

(*b*) The intellectual faculties; especially, inmost or most private thought; innermost opinions or convictions; genuine or intense desire or sentiment: as, she despised him in her *heart;* the *heart* of a man is unsearchable; the devices of the *heart;* to set one's *heart* upon something.

Merlin thought wele in his *herte* that so sholde it not go. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

What his *heart* thinks his tongue speaks.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2.

(*c*) Good feeling; love; kindness; sensibility: as, she is all *heart;* he is all head and no *heart;* to gain one's *heart;* to give the *heart* to God.

Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs has my warm *heart*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

That vivacious versatility
Which many people take for want of *heart*.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 97.

Evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of *heart*.
Hood, The Lady's Dream.

(*d*) Courage; spirit; determination; firmness of will; capacity for perseverance or endurance: as, to take *heart;* his *heart* failed him.

ffor no man of lowe berthe durst not vndirtake no soche dedes, but yef it come of high *herte*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

A faint *heart* ne'er wan a fair ladie.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 85).

"Sir," said the least, "I am almost beat out of *heart*."
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., The Hill Difficulty.

Being so clouded with his grief and love,
Small *heart* was his after the Holy Quest.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*e*) The breast, as covering the heart, considered as the seat of affection.

Then let me hold thee to my *heart*,
And ev'ry care resign.
Goldsmith, Hermit, l. 39.

Round my true *heart* thine arms entwine.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. The inner part of anything; the middle or center: as, the *heart* of a country or a town.

For it is the *Herte* and the myddes of all the World.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

A goodly apple rotten at the *heart*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Ye mr durst not put to sea, till he saw his men begine to recover, and ye *hart* of winter over.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 100.

The year 1740, still grim with cold into the *heart* of summer, bids fair to have a late poor harvest.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, III. 7.

4. The chief, vital, or most essential part; the vigorous or efficacious part; the core.

The very *heart* of kindness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Veracity is the *heart* of morality. *Huxley*, Universities.

5. A person, especially a brave or affectionate person: used as a term of encouragement, praise, or endearment.

Ah, dear *heart*, that I were now but one half hour with you. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 110.

Cheerly, my *hearts*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

6. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility: as, to keep the land in *heart*. [Obsolescent.]

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again. *Dryden.*

Care must be taken not to plough ground out of *heart*, because if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by marl again. *Mortimer.*

7. Something that has the shape or form of a heart; especially, a roundish or an oval figure or object having an obtuse point at one end and a corresponding indentation or depression at the other, regarded as representing the figure of a heart; especially, such a figure on a playing-card.

"This token, which I have worn so long," said Faith, laying her tremulous finger on the *Heart*, "is the assurance that you may." *Hawthorne.*

8. One of a suit of playing-cards marked with such a figure.

Clubs, Diamonds, *Hearts*, in wild disorder seen,
With throngs promiscuous strow the level green.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 79.

9. *pl.* A game of cards played with the full pack by four persons. There are no partners and no trump. The object of the players is to avoid taking in any hearts in the tricks that they win. At the end of the hand each player must pay into the pool a counter for every heart he has taken in, and the player who has taken no hearts wins it all. If all have taken some hearts, the pool remains until the next hand.

10. *Naut.*, a block of hard wood in the shape of a heart for the lanyards of stays to reeve through.—**11.** In *bot.*, the core of a tree; the solid central part without sap or albumen. See *heart-wood*.—**At heart,** in real character or disposition; at bottom; substantially; really: as, he is good *at heart*.

The Pharisee the dupe of his own art,
Self-idolized, and yet a knave *at heart*.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 94.

Branchial heart. See *branchial*.—**Brokenness of heart.** See *brokenness*.—**By heart,** by rote; in the memory: as, to have, get, or learn *by heart*.

Major Matchlock . . . served in the last civil wars, and has all the battles *by heart*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 132.

Shall I, in London, act this idle part?
Composing songs, for fools to get *by heart?*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 126.

Cockles of the heart. See *cockle*[2].—**Douglas heart,** a jewel having the form of a heart, made more or less in imitation of the celebrated case in which Douglas inclosed the heart of Bruce for transport to the Holy Land. A number of such jewels of great richness have been preserved; they generally bear the arms of Bruce mingled with the arms or devices of the house of Douglas.—**Feast of the Sacred Heart,** a Roman Catholic feast celebrated on the Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi.—**For one's heart,** for one's life; if one's life were at stake.

I bade the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him *for my heart* to do it.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

'Heart†, 'sheart†, a minced oath or asseveration, contracted from *by God's heart*.

Lady P. Not mine, in good sooth.
Hot. Not yours, in good sooth! *'Heart*, you swear like a comfit-maker's wife! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

'Heart! stand you away, an you love me.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Heart alive! an exclamation of surprise or impatience. [Colloq.]

Why, what's this round box? *Heart alive*, John, it's a wedding-cake! *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, p. 20.

Heart of hearts, inmost heart; warmest affections.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core, ay, in my *heart of heart*,
As I do thee. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Like most parents, in my *heart of hearts* I have a favourite child. That child is David Copperfield. *Dickens.*

Heart of Mary. See *Immaculate Heart*, below.—**Heart of oak,** a brave heart; a courageous person.

But here is a doozen of yonkers that have *hearts of oake* at fourescore yeares.
Old Meg of Herefordshire (1609). (*Nares.*)

Heart of oak are our ships, *heart of oak* are our men,
We always are ready, steady boys, steady,
We'll fight, and we'll conquer again and again.
Hearts of Oak, Universal Mag., March, 1760, p. 152.

Heart's content. See *content*[1].—**Immaculate Heart,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the physical heart of the Virgin Mary, to which religious veneration is paid, as being united to her personality and a symbol of her charity and virtues. This veneration in its present form dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century.—**Sacred Heart,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the physical heart of Christ, to which special devotion is offered as being not mere flesh, but united to and inseparable from the divinity of Christ, and as a symbol of his love and spiritual life. This devotion in its present form dates from the latter part of the seventeenth century, and is approved by papal decrees. A number of orders, congregations, etc., have been established in dedication to the Sacred Heart, their constitutions and principles being in the main those of the Jesuits.—**Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary.** See *sisterhood*.—**Smoker's heart,** a morbid condition of the heart produced by the continued and excessive use of tobacco, manifesting itself by disordered and inefficient action. Also called *tobacco-heart*.

The frequent existence of what is known as *smoker's heart* in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed is due to this fact [the depressing action of tobacco on the heart]. *Science*, XII. 223.

To break the heart of. See *break, v. t.*—**To eat one's heart.** See *eat.*—**To find in one's heart,** to be willing or disposed.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could *find in my heart* to ask your pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing. *Sir P. Sidney.*

To get by heart. See *by heart,* above.—**To have at heart,** to seek or desire earnestly.

Friends . . . who, plac'd apart
From vulgar minds, *have* honor much *at heart.*
Cowper, Retirement, l. 728.

To have in one's heart, to purpose; have design or intention.—**To have one's heart in one's mouth,** to be terrified or excited with alarm. [Colloq.]—**To lay to heart.** Same as *to take to heart.*

I wish your ladyships would *lay* this matter *to heart* in your next birthday suits. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, v. 28.

To set one's heart at rest, to make one's self quiet; become tranquil or easy in mind.—**To set one's heart on,** to fix one's desires on; be very desirous of obtaining or keeping; desire, and strive to obtain.

If riches increase, *set* not *your heart upon* them.
Ps. lxii. 10.

To speak to one's heart, in *Scrip.,* to speak kindly to; comfort; encourage.—**To take heart,** to be encouraged.

But I had heard a cuckoo that very afternoon, and I *took heart* from the fact.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 774.

To take heart of grace. See *grace.*—**To take to heart,** to be much affected by; be solicitous about; have concern for.

Sir, be not wroth for nothinge that he doth to me, for he is fell and proude, and therefore *taketh* [imperative] nothinge *to herte* that he doth to me ne seith.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 537.

Her [Semele's] myth ought to be *taken to heart* amongst the Tyburnians, the Belgravians.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, li.

To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve, to expose one's disposition, feelings, or intentions to every one.

'Tis not long after
But I will *wear my heart upon my sleeve*
For daws to peck at. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 1.

heart (härt), *v.* [< ME. *herten;* < *heart, n.* Cf. *hearten.* Cf. *courage, v., encourage,* ult. < L. *cor* = E. *heart.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give heart to; encourage; hearten. [Obsolescent.]

Thoche tarying ouer tyme turnys hom [them] to ioy,
And *hertis* hom highly to hold [consider] you for faint.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4597.

I will be treble-sinew'd, *hearted,* breathed,
And fight maliciously. *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 11.

2. In *masonry,* to build, as the interior of a rubble wall, solidly with stone and mortar. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To form a close, compact head, as a plant; especially, to have the central part of the head close and compact: as, some varieties of cabbage *heart* well.

heartache (härt'āk), *n.* [ME. not found; cf. AS. *heort-ece, hiorot-ece,* in lit. sense, < *heorte,* heart, + *ece,* pain, ache.] 1. Pain in or of the heart. [Rare.]—2. Sorrow; anguish of the mind.

By a sleepe, to say we end
The *Heart-ake,* and the thousand Naturall shockes
That Flesh is heyre too.
Shak., Hamlet (folio 1623), ii. 2.

If ever I felt the full force of an honest *heart-ache,* it was the moment I saw her.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

heart-beat (härt'bēt), *n.* 1. A pulsation of the heart, including one complete systole and diastole, corresponding to that motion in the arteries called the pulse.

The *heart-beats* became more rapid.
Medical News, LII. 267.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a thought; an emotion, especially one that is tender or sad; a pang; a throb or throe of feeling.

All the land was full of people, . . .
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one *heart-beat* in their bosoms.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxi.

heart-bird (härt'bėrd), *n.* [Prob. so called from the large black area on the breast.] The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres:* a gunners' name. *J. E. DeKay,* 1844. [New York.]

heart-block (härt'blok), *n. Naut.,* a large deadeye formerly used for setting up the fore and aft stays of the lower masts.

heart-blood (härt'blud), *n.* [< ME. *herteblood, herteblod* (= D. *hartebloed* = MHG. *herzebluot,* G. *herzblut* = Dan. *hjerteblod* = Sw. *hjertablod*); < *heart* + *blood.*] 1. Blood contained in the cavity of the heart, as distinguished from that in the vessels.

And my *harte bloode* for the I bled.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 162.

Hence—2. Life; essence; something very dear, precious, or vital to one's happiness: in this sense generally *heart's blood.*

Her wretched kinsman,
That set this plot, shall with his *heart-blood* satisfy
Her injur'd life and honour.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 2.

heart-bond (härt'bond), *n.* In *masonry,* a bond in a stone wall in which two headers meet in the middle of a wall and another header covers the joint between them.

heart-bound†, *a.* Hard-hearted; stingy. *Davies.*

The most laxative prodigals, that are lavish and letting fly to their lusts, are yet *heart-bound* to the poor.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 169.

heartbreak (härt'brāk), *n.* Overwhelming sorrow or grief. Also *heartbreaking.*

Enforced hee was put her away; and foorthwith to wed Julia, the daughter of Augustus: not without much griefe and *heart-breake. Holland,* tr. of Suetonius, p. 91.

A man of genius [Dante] who could hold *heartbreak* at bay for twenty years, and would not let himself die till he had done his task. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 20.

heartbreak (härt'brāk), *v. t.* To break the heart of. [Rare.]

I'll cross him, an' wrack him, until I *heart-break* him.
Burns, What Can a Young Lassie?

heartbreaker (härt'brā″kėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which breaks hearts.—2. A curl; a love-lock. [Humorous.]

Like Samson's *heart-breakers,* it grew
In time to make a nation rue.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 253.

heartbreaking (härt'brā″king), *n.* Same as *heartbreak.*

O the *heartbreakings*
Of miserable maids, where love's enforc'd!
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

heartbreaking (härt'brā″king), *p. a.* Causing great grief or anguish; very distressing or pitiful.

A powerful mind in ruins is the most *heart-breaking* thing which it is possible to conceive.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 248.

On reading this *heartbreaking* account I hurried to M. Clémenceau's house. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLIII. 12.

heartbroken (härt'brō″kn), *a.* Deeply afflicted or grieved.

Day by day he pass'd his father's gate,
Heart-broken, and his father help'd him not.
Tennyson, Dora.

heartbrokenly (härt'brō″kn-li), *adv.* With deep grief.

She arose with a smile from the ruins of her life, amidst which she had *heart-brokenly* sat down.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, viii.

heartburn (härt'bėrn), *n.* An uneasy burning sensation rising into the esophagus from the stomach, due to acidity and regurgitation; cardialgia.

Heartburn exists in a very marked degree in dilatation of the stomach, being produced by the decomposition of indigestible food retained in this organ.
Quain, Med. Dict.

heartburning (härt'bėr″ning), *n.* 1. Heartburn.—2. Discontent; especially, envy or jealousy; enmity.

Betweene . . . [the Dutch] and the Spaniards there is an implacable *hartburning. Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 613.

Things of no moment, yet they cause many distempers, much *heart-burning* amongst us.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 225.

To this unlucky agreement may be traced a world of bickerings and *heart-burnings* between the parties, about fancied or pretended infringements of treaty stipulations.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 290.

heartburning (härt'bėr″ning), *a.* Causing discontent; especially, causing envy or jealousy.

Jealousies, strifes, and *heart-burning* disagreements.
Middleton, The Witch.

heartburnt (härt'bėrnt), *a.* Discontented. [Rare.]

I am so melancholy and so *heart-burnt!*
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

heart-cam (härt'kam), *n.* In *mech.,* a form of cam-wheel used for converting uniform rotary motion into uniform reciprocating motion. It usually assumes the form of a heart-shaped channel on the face of a disk, in which travels a guide-wheel at the end of the reciprocating arm. See *cam-wheel,* and cut under *cam.* Also called *heart-wheel.*

heart-clot (härt'klot), *n.* A thrombus in the cavity of the heart.

heart-clover (härt'klō″vėr), *n.* Same as *heart-trefoil.* See also *hart-clover.*

heart-cockle (härt'kok″l), *n.* Same as *heart-shell.*

heart-disease (härt'di-zēz″), *n.* [The AS. term was *heort-cothu,* < *heorte,* heart, + *cothu,* disease.] Any morbid condition of the heart, either nervous or organic. To the latter class belong valvular lesions, endocarditis, pericarditis, myocarditis, disease of the coronary arteries, and degeneration of the heart-muscle. Any of these may produce disturbance of the heart's action. Such disturbance independent of visible morbid changes is called functional or nervous.

He suddenly dropt dead of *heart-disease.*
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

heart-ease (härt'ēz), *n.* Same as *heart's-ease,* 1.

heart-easing (härt'ē″zing), *a.* Giving quiet to the mind.

Mad that sorrow should his use control,
Or keep him from *heart-easing* words so long.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1782.

Come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne,
And by men, *heart-easing* Mirth.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 13.

heart-eating (härt'ē″ting), *a.* Preying on the heart; distressing to the mind or affections: as, *heart-eating* cares or sorrows.

hearted (här'ted), *a.* [< *heart* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a heart of a specified kind: generally used in figurative senses, and in composition: as, hard-*hearted,* faint-*hearted,* etc.

It may suffice us to be taught by S. Paull that there must be sects for the manifesting of those that are sound *hearted. Milton,* Church-Government, i. 7.

2†. Taken to heart; laid up or seated in the heart.

I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again and again, I hate the Moor: my cause is *hearted;* thine hath no less reason. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 3.

Yield up, O love, thy crown, and *hearted* throne,
To tyrannous hate! *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 3.

3†. Composed of hearts.—4. Having the shape of a heart; cordate. [Rare.]

With *hearted* spear-head. *Landor.*

heartedness (här'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being hearted: used in composition: as, hard-*heartedness.*

hearten (här'tn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *harten;* < *heart* + *-en*[1], 3. Cf. *heart, v.*] 1. To give heart or courage to; incite or stimulate the courage of; encourage; animate.

My royal father, cheer these noble lords,
And *hearten* those that fight in your defence.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

They would thus *harten* and harden themselues against God and Man. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Rise therefore with all speed, and come along,
Where I will see thee *hearten'd,* and fresh clad,
To appear, as fits, before the illustrious lords.
Milton, S. A., l. 1317.

2. To impart strength or fertility to; reinforce: as, to *hearten* land. [Rare.]

And seuen yeares together did the people of the Gentiles fatten and *hearten* their Vines, only with the bloud of the Iewes. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 157.

It [arrack] makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to *hearten* it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 293.

heartener (härt'nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *heartner, hartner;* < *hearten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which heartens or encourages.

Sound,
Sterne *heartners* unto wounds and blood—sound loud. . . .
(Cornets a flourish.) *Marston,* Sophonisba, v. 2.

A coward's *hart'ner* in warre,
The stirring drumme.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

heartfelt (härt'felt), *a.* Felt in or prompted by the heart; profoundly felt; deeply sincere: as, *heartfelt* joy or grief; *heartfelt* congratulations or cheers.

The vote was received by the spectators with three *heartfelt* cheers. *Bancroft,* Hist. Const., II. 241.

heart-free (härt'frē), *a.* Having the heart or affections disengaged; heart-whole.

A cold and clear-cut face, . . .
From which I escaped *heart-free,* with the least little touch of spleen. *Tennyson,* Maud, ii.

heartfully† (härt'fūl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *hartefully;* < **heartful* (< *heart* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Heartily; kind-heartedly.

Whanne I was wikke and werieste
ȝe herbered me full *hartefully.*
York Plays, p. 509.

hearth (härth or hėrth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *harth;* < ME. *harth, herth, herthe,* < AS. *heorth,* hearth, fireplace, fire, hence also home or house, = OS. *herth* = OFries. *herth, hirth, herd, hird* = D. *haard* = MLG. *hert,* LG. *heert, heerd,* hearth, = OHG. *herd,* m., *herda,* f., MHG. *hert,* hearth, G. *herd,* hearth, crater of a volcano, = Sw. *härd* (from LG.?), the hearth of a fórge, a forge; prob. connected with Goth. *hauri,* a burning coal, pl. *haurja,* burning coals, a fire, = Icel. *hyrr,* a fire. Cf. Lith. *kurti,* heat an oven. The OHG. *herd,* MHG. *hert,* ground, earth, G. *herth,* a place where fowlers catch birds, is prob. of different origin, perhaps imported from OHG. *erda,* earth.] 1.

That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made, or upon or above which a receptacle for the fire rests: generally a pavement or floor of brick or stone below an opening in the chimney, as in a fireplace. That part of the hearth of a fireplace which is within the limits of the chimney is called the *inner hearth;* its continuation beyond these limits, as by a slab of stone, is the *outer hearth.*

Baking their bread in cakes on the *harth.*
Sandys, Travailes, p. 80.

Where glowing embers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom;
Far from all resort of mirth,
Save the cricket on the *hearth.*
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 82.

The fire on the *hearth* has almost gone out in New England; the *hearth* has gone out; the family has lost its center. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 1.

Thus the worship of the Lares was the foundation and the support of the adoration of the *hearth*, which was in effect its altar, and the holy fire which forever burned there. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 54.

2. The fireside; the domestic circle; the home.

Now, this extremity
Hath brought me to thy *hearth.*
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

And Lamb, the frolic and the gentle,
Has vanished from his lonely *hearth.*
Wordsworth, Death of James Hogg.

Household talk, and phrases of the *hearth.*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. In *metal.*: (*a*) The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which the ore is exposed to the flame. See *furnace.* (*b*) The lowest part of a blast-furnace, through which the metal descends to the crucible. See *furnace.* (*c*) A bloomery.—**4.** *Naut.*, the grate and apparatus for cooking on board ship.—**5.** In *soldering:* (*a*) An ordinary brazier or chafing-dish containing charcoal. (*b*) An iron box, about 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches deep, sunk in the middle of a flat iron plate or table, measuring about 4 feet by 3 feet. It is provided with an air-blast, and has a hood above, to gather smoke and gases and carry them to the chimney.

6. In *glass-manuf.* See *flattening-hearth.*—**Open-hearth furnace.** See *open-hearth.*

hearth-cinder (härth′sin″dėr), *n.* Slag produced in the finery process.

hearth-cricket (härth′krik″et), *n.* The common house-cricket, *Acheta domestica* or *Gryllus domesticus.* See cut under *cricket*[1].

heart-heaviness (härt′hev″i-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits.

By so much the more shall I to-morrow be at the height of *heart-heaviness.* *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2.

heart-heavy (härt′hev″i), *a.* Sad-hearted; depressed in spirits.

hearth-ends (härth′endz), *n. pl.* Impure refuse from a lead-smelting furnace.

Ore is mixed with a portion of the fuel and lime made use of in smelting, all of which are deposited upon the top of the smelting-hearth, and are called *hearth-ends.*
Ure, Dict., III. 60.

hearth-money (härth′mun″i), *n.* Same as *hearth-tax.*

W. R. His Majesty having been informed that the revenue of the *hearth-money* is very grievous to the people, is therefore willing to agree to a regulation of it, or to the taking of it wholly away, as this house shall think most convenient.
Parliamentary Hist., William and Mary, an. 1688–89.

hearth-penny (härth′pen″i), *n.* [ME. **herthpeny*, < AS. *heorthpenig*, *-pening*, < *heorth*, hearth, + *penig*, *pening*, penny.] Same as *hearth-tax.*

hearth-plate (härth′plāt), *n.* A plate of cast-iron which forms the sole of the hearth of a forge or refining-furnace.

hearth-rug (härth′rug), *n.* A rug used or made to be used in front of a fireplace as a protection for the floor or for a carpet.

hearthstead (härth′sted), *n.* The place of the hearth. [Rare.]

The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father's *hearth-stead.* *Southey*, Doctor, xxxiv.

hearthstone (härth′stōn), *n.* [< ME. **harthstone* (once written *hartstone*); < *hearth* + *stone.*] **1.** A stone forming a hearth. Hence —**2.** The fireside.

The denominational relations of a household will shape the future political positions of the young men growing around the *hearth-stone*, just as they did those of their fathers. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 55.

I am going to my own *hearth-stone*,
Bosomed in yon green hills alone.
Emerson, Good-Bye.

3. A soft kind of stone used to whiten door-steps, scour floors, etc.

Lastly, there is the *hearth-stone* barrow, piled up with *hearth-stone*, Bath-brick, and lumps of whiting.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, I. 29.

hearthstone (härth′stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hearthstoned*, ppr. *hearthstoning.* [< *hearthstone*, *n.*, 3.] To scour, as a floor, with hearthstone.

We've a woman come in twice a week to scrub, and red-brick, and *hearthstone*, and black-lead, and the rest we manage ourselves.
Hallberger's Illustrated Mag. (1876), p. 202.

hearth-tax† (härth′taks), *n.* A tax on hearths or chimneys: same as *chimney-money.* It existed in England from 1662 to 1689, and was afterward reimposed for a time.

In the mean time, to gratify the people, the *hearth-tax* was remitted for ever. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, March 8, 1689.

heartily (här′ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hertily*, a var. of *hertely*, mod. E. (obs.) *heartly* (q. v.); now regarded as < *hearty* + *-ly*[2].] In a hearty manner; from or with the heart; cordially; zealously; eagerly.

But I have heard that people eat most *heartily* of another man's meat—that is, what they do not pay for.
Wycherley, Country Wife, v. 1.

No man ever prayed *heartily* without learning something. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 89.

heartiness (här′ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hearty.

This entertainment
May a free face put on; derive a liberty
From *heartiness*, from bounty. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

★**hearting**†, *n.* [< ME. *herting*, *hartyng;* verbal n. of *heart*, *v.*] Encouragement.

God graunte vs or we come agayne
Som gode *hartyng* ther-of to here.
York Plays, p. 128.

Certis, such *hartyng* haue we hadde,
We schall noȝt seys or we come thore.
York Plays, p. 130.

heart-leaf (härt′lēf), *n.* Same as *heart-trefoil.*

heartless (härt′les), *a.* [< ME. *herteles* (= D. *harteloos* = MHG. *herzelōs*, G. *herzlos* = Dan. *hjertelös* = Sw. *hjertlös*), < *herte*, heart, + *-les*, -less.] **1.** Without a heart.

I, like a *heartless* ghost,
Without the living body of my love,
Will here walk and attend her.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

2. Destitute of feeling or affection; cruel: as, to treat one in a *heartless* manner.

But Leolin cried out the more upon them—
Insolent, brainless, *heartless!*
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Destitute of courage; spiritless; faint-hearted; cowardly.

Fye on you, *herteles.* *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 88.

He seemed breathlesse, *hartlesse*, faint, and wan.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 41.

The girl with pallid hands
Was busy knitting in a *heartless* mood
Of solitude. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

=Syn. **2.** See *cruel.*

heartlessly (härt′les-li), *adv.* In a heartless manner.

heartlessness (härt′les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heartless; want of affection or of courage.

heartlet (härt′let), *n.* [< *heart* + *-let.*] A little heart. *Imp. Dict.*

heartling† (härt′ling), *n.* [< *heart* + *-ling*[1].] A little heart: used in a minced oath.

My will? 'od's *heartlings*, that's a pretty jest indeed! I ne'er made my will yet, I thank heaven.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

heart-liverleaf (härt′liv″ėr-lēf), *n.* See *liver-leaf.*

heartly†, *a.* [< ME. *hertely* (= D. *hartelijk* = MLG. *hertelik* = MHG. *herzelich*, *herzlich*, G. *herzlich* = Dan. *hjertelig* = Sw. *hjertlig*), < *herte*, heart: see *heart* and *-ly*[1].] **1.** Of the heart, in the literal sense.

The hethene harageous kynge appone the hethe lyggez,
And of his *hertly* hurte helyde he never.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, fol. 72. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Of or from the heart; hearty.

I wol seye as I can
With *hertly* wille.
Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 27.

heartly†, *adv.* [< ME. *hertely*, *herteliche* (= D. *hartelijk* = MLG. *herteliken* = MHG. *herzelichen*, G. *herzlich* = Dan. *hjertelig* = Sw. *hjertlig*), < *hertely*, adj.: see *heartly*, *a.*] Heartily.

To these kynges he come & his cause tolde,
And to haue of hor helpe *hertely* dissyred.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1020.

The kynge be-heilde Vlfin, and saugh hym laugh *hertely*, and than he required hym to telle why he dide laugh so sore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 169.

heart-net (härt′net), *n.* The heart-shaped net or pound of a heart-seine.

heart-of-the-earth (härt′ov-thē-ėrth′), *n.* The plant self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris.*

heart-pea (härt′pē), *n.* Same as *heartseed.*

heart-quake (härt′kwāk), *n.* Trembling of the heart; fearfulness.

It did the Grecians good to see; but *heart-quakes* shook the joints
Of all the Trojans. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii. 187.

He had been the safety of his subordinates in many an hour of danger and *heart-quake.*
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 12.

heartrending (härt′ren″ding), *a.* Overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive; very distressing.

heart-robbing (härt′rob″ing), *a.* **1.** Depriving of heart or thought; ecstatic.

A melting pleasance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladness.
Spenser.

2. Stealing the heart or affections; winning.

Drawn with the power of a *heart-robbing* eye. *Spenser.*

heart-root†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hartroote*, < ME. *heorterote* (= Dan. *hjerterod* = Sw. *hjertrot*, innermost heart); < *heart* + *root.*] The object of one's deepest love; a sweetheart.

Ever alacke, and woe is mee!
Here lyes my sweete *hart-roote.*
Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III. 39).

Pray for me, mine own *heart-root* in the Lord.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 178.

★**heart-rot** (härt′rot), *n.* A disease which produces a decay in the center or heart of trees, caused by the penetration of the mycelia of various fungi which attack the tree either at the root or above ground. As the decay is at the center of the tree, the work of destruction may go on for years before the tree shows any outward sign of disease. It usually attacks old trees, and may be produced by injudicious pruning which allows the entrance of the fungi.

heart-scald (härt′skâld), *n.* Heartburn; figuratively, a feeling of shame or aversion. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Tho' cholic or the *heart-scad* tease us, . . .
It masters a' sic fell diseases.
Fergusson, Caller Water.

I put on a look, my lord, . . that suld give her a *heart-scald* of walking on such errands.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xiv.

★**heart's-ease, heartsease** (härts′ēz), *n.* [< ME. *hertes ese* (two words), in def. 1.] **1.** Ease of heart; tranquillity of mind. Also *heart-ease.*

I myght neuer be in *hertes ese* till I hadde yow seyn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

What infinite *heart's ease* must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A popular and poetic name of plants of the genus *Viola*, especially *V. tricolor*, the pansy, and *V. lutea*, the common yellow violet of Europe. See *pansy* and *violet.* The name appears to have been transferred to these plants from the wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, originally classed with the violets, being first used in the sense of "cordial" for a medicine prepared from violets, supposed to be good for troubles of the heart. (*b*) In some parts of the United States, the common persicary, peach-wort, lady's-thumb, or smartweed, *Polygonum Persicaria.*

heartseed (härt′sēd), *n.* A general name of plants of the genus *Cardiospermum* (of which name it is a translation), but more especially of *C. Halicacabum*, a beautiful vine well known in cultivation, which in the United States has received the appropriate name of *balloon-vine*, from the large, triangular, inflated fruit. See *balloon-vine* (cut). The genus takes its name from the white heart-shaped scar which marks the attachment of the seed. It belongs to the family *Sapindaceæ*, or soapwort family. There are about 11 species, chiefly natives of tropical America; but the *C. Halicacabum* and two other species have a wider distribution. The names *heart-pea* and *winter-cherry* are also given to these plants. In the Moluccas the seeds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. They are also used in some countries as a remedy for lumbago. The mucilaginous root is a laxative and diuretic, and is used in cases of rheumatism.

heart-seine (härt′sēn), *n.* A weir with a heart-shaped inclosure or pound, which will fish however the tide may run. [Narragansett Bay.]

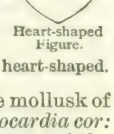
heart-service (härt′sėr″vis), *n.* Service prompted by the heart; especially, zealous service to God; sincere devotion.

We should be slow . . . to deny the truth, force, and value of the *heart-service* which they [Dissenters] may and do render, and render with affectionate humility, to their Father and their God. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 57.

heart-shake (härt′shāk), *n.* A defect in timber consisting in cracks extending from the pith outward.

In timber having much *heart-shake*, there is certain to be considerable waste in its conversion, especially if we wish to reduce the log into plank and board.
Laslett, Timber, p. 25.

heart-shaped (härt'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the human heart; especially, having the conventional figure of a heart—that is, an oval figure obtusely pointed at one end, with a corresponding indentation in the other; cordate; cordiform: applied in botany to leaves, fruits, etc. In the case of leaves the base is often alone considered, lanceolate or linear leaves being often called heart-shaped. See *cordate*.


Heart-shaped figure.

heart-shell (härt'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Isocardiidæ* or *Glossidæ*, *Isocardia cor*: so called from the heart-shaped contour of the valves when viewed from the front. The surface is covered with dark reddish-brown epidermis; there are two parallel primary teeth in the right valve, and in the left the large outer tooth is indented and the others are thin and laminar; there is a well-developed lateral tooth. The heart-shell inhabits European seas, and is locally abundant, chiefly on sandy bottoms. By means of the foot it can fix itself firmly in the sand. It is used to some extent for food. Also called *foolscap*, *heart-cockle*, and *heart-steel*.

heart-sick (härt'sik), *a.* [Cf. AS. *heortseóc* (= Dan. *hjertesyg*), in lit. sense (L. *cardiacus*), < *heorte*, heart, + *seóc*, sick.] 1. Sick at heart; deeply afflicted or depressed.

> I am sick still; *heart-sick*.—Pisanio,
> I'll now taste of thy drug.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.
>
> Chatham *heart-sick* of his country's shame!
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 244.

2. Indicating or expressive of heart-sickness.

> The breath of *heart-sick* groans. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.

heart-sickening (härt'sik″ning), *a.* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed.

heart-sickness (härt'sik″nes), *n.* Sadness of heart; depression of spirits.

heart-sinking (härt'sing″king), *n.* Despondency; discouragement. *Moore*.

heart-snakeroot (härt'snāk″röt), *n.* The wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense*. Also called *Canada snakeroot*.

heartsome (härt'sum), *a.* [< *heart* + *-some*.] 1. Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarating.

> Ye *heartsome* Choristers [redbreasts], ye and I will be
> Associates, and, unscared by blustering winds,
> Will chant together. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

2. Merry; cheerful; lively.

> At fifty-one she was a bright-eyed, handsome, *heartsome* soul to look upon, with a maternal manner and the laugh of a girl. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 127.

heartsore (härt'sōr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *hartsore*; < ME. *hertesor*, earlier *heortesar*; < *heart* + *sore*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sore or grieved at heart.—2. Proceeding from a sore or grieved heart.

> To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans,
> Coy looks with *heart-sore* sighs. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

II.† *n.* Soreness of the heart; grief.

> His onely *hart-sore* and his onely foe.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 2.

heart-spoon (härt'spön), *n.* [< ME. *hertespon*; < *heart* + *spoon*.] 1†. The depression in the breast-bone; also, the breast-bone.

> Ther shyveren shaftes upon sheeldes thikke;
> He feeleth thurgh the *herte-spoon* the prikke.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1748.
>
> I will whet my dagger on his *heart-spone* that refuses to pledge me! *Scott*, Kenilworth, xx.

2. The navel. [Prov. Eng.]

heart-steel (härt'stēl), *n.* Same as *heart-shell*.

heart-stirring (härt'stėr″ing), *a.* Arousing or moving the heart; inspiriting; exhilarating.

heartstrings (härt'stringz), *n. pl.* Nerves or tendons supposed to brace and sustain the heart; hence, strongest affections; most intense feelings of any kind.

> If I do prove her haggard,
> Though that her jesses were my dear *heart-strings*,
> I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.
>
> So may thy *heart-strings* hold thy heart, as thou
> This more than heart of mine.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 77.

To break the heartstrings of. See *break*.

heart-struck (härt'struk), *a.* 1. Struck to the heart; shocked with fear or grief; dismayed.

> Adam at the news
> *Heart-struck*, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 264.

2. Fixed in the heart; ineradicable.

> *Kent.* But who is with him?
> *Gent.* None but the fool; who labours to out-jest
> His *heart-struck* injuries. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1.

heart-swelling (härt'swel″ing), *a.* Causing the heart to swell; rankling in the heart.

> Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate.
> *Spenser*.

heart-trefoil (härt'trē″foil), *n.* The spotted medic, *Medicago Arabica*: so called both from its obcordate leaflets and from the somewhat heart-shaped purple or flesh-colored spot on each leaflet. Also called *heart-clover*, *heart-leaf*.

heart-urchin (härt'ėr″chin), *n.* A heart-shaped sea-urchin; any spatangoid. Also called *mermaid's-head*.

heart-wheel (härt'hwēl), *n.* Same as *heart-cam*.

heart-whole (härt'hōl), *a.* 1. Not in love, or not deeply affected by that passion.

> Cupid hath clapped him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

2. Having unbroken spirits or good courage. [Prov. Eng.]

> Ay, he is weak; but yet he's *heart-whole*.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

★ **heart-wood** (härt'wůd), *n.* The central wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree; duramen.

> The innermost layers of *heart-wood* contain 1½ per cent. of pitch. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 680.

hearty (här'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *harty*; < ME. *herty*, accom. of older ME. *hertly*, *hertely*, heartly: see *heartly*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Influenced by or proceeding from the heart; heartfelt; sincere; zealous: as, to be *hearty* in support of a project; a *hearty* welcome; a *hearty* laugh.

> I shal aske theym forgevnes in as *herty* wyse as I can.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 415.
>
> David was a "man after God's own heart," so termed because his affection was *hearty* towards God.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.
>
> Our salutations were very *hearty* on both sides.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 269.

2. Full of health; exhibiting strength; sound; strong; healthy: as, a *hearty* man.

> Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.
>
> I'm devilish glad to see you, my lad; why, my prince of charioteers, you look as *hearty*! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.
>
> "How is Bessie? You are married to Bessie?" "Yes, miss; my wife is very *hearty*, thank you."
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

3. Adapted for, affording, using, or requiring strong or abundant nourishment: as, *hearty* food; a *hearty* dinner; a *hearty* eater or appetite.

> The journey and the sermon enabled them . . . to do ample justice to Rachel's cold fowl, ham, pasty, and cake; and again and again she pressed them to be *hearty*.
> *Glenfergus*, I. 335. (*Jamieson*.)
>
> So Philomedé . . . stoops at once,
> And makes her *hearty* meal upon a dunce.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 86.

4†. Bold; courageous.

> Withoutyn the helpe and the hondes of *herty* Achilles.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8854.
>
> Esay, that *hearty* prophet, confirmeth the same.
> *Latimer*, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 356.

As the old Roman Soldiers were forbidden marriage while they received pay, lest their domestick interests should abate their courage, so the Celibate of the Clergy was strictly enjoyned to make them more usefull and *hearty* for this design. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

=Syn. 1. *Hearty*, *Cordial*, *Sincere*; real, unfeigned, unaffected, heartfelt, earnest, ardent, eager. *Hearty* means having the heart in a thing, warmly interested in favor of something, and acting so as to show this feeling; proceeding straight from the heart, and manifested outwardly. *Cordial* is rather applied to feelings cherished or felt in the heart, heartfelt, or the outward expression of such feelings: as, *cordial* love; *cordial* hatred; *cordial* desires. *Sincere* means devoid of deceit or pretense, implying that the sentiments and the outward expression of them are in consonance.

> How many a message would he send,
> With *hearty* prayers that I should mend. *Swift*.
>
> He, . . . with looks of *cordial* love,
> Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton*, P. L., v. 12.
>
> Weak persons cannot be *sincere*.
> *La Rochefoucauld* (trans.).

2. Active, vigorous, robust, hale.

II. *n.* A seaman's familiar form of address: as, come here, my *hearties*.

heart-yarn (härt'yärn), *n.* A soft yarn in the center of a rope.

hearty-hale† (här'ti-hāl), *a.* Good for the heart.

> Sound Savorie, and Bazil *hartie-hale*.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 198.

★ **heat** (hēt), *n.* [< ME. *heete*, *hete*, < AS. *hǣtu*, *hǣto*, also *hǣte* (= OS. *hēt* = OFries. *hēte* = OHG. *heizi* = Sw. *heta* = Dan. *hede*), heat, < *hāt*, hot: see *hot*[1]. The D. LG. *hitte* = OHG. *hizza*, MHG. G. *hitze* = Icel. *hiti*, heat, and Goth. *heitō*, fever, are from the same ult. root.] 1. A sensation of the kind produced by close proximity to fire. The sensation of heat is commonly described as opposite in character to that of cold; but, strictly considered, this opposition lies not so much in these sensations themselves as in their causes and associations. Like cold, the sensation of heat probably resides only in special points of the skin, the points sensitive to heat being different in location from those which are sensitive to cold.

2. That condition of a material body which is capable of producing the sensation of heat; in *physics*, the corresponding specific form of energy, consisting in an agitation of the molecules of matter, and measured by the total kinetic energy of such agitation. See *energy*, 7.

Heat was formerly believed to be caused by an indestructible material fluid, called *caloric*. It is now known to be not a substance, but the energy of molecular motion, consisting, in the case of a gas, of nearly uniform rectilinear motions, with sudden changes of direction and velocity when the molecules come near enough to one another; in the case of a liquid, of irregular wanderings of its molecules; and in the case of a solid, of orbital or oscillatory motions. This motion entirely ceases only at the absolute zero point. The effects of absorbed heat upon a body are: (1) Increase of temperature—that is, increase of the energy of motion of the molecules. To a limited extent this can be measured by the senses, but more accurately by thermometers (see *thermometer*), the thermopile, etc. (2) Change of volume (see *expansion*). This is usually an increase, but in certain cases, as that of water between 0° and 4° C., heat causes diminution of volume. (3) Change of state, as of a solid to a liquid (see *fusion* and *liquefaction*), or of a liquid to a gas (see *vaporization*). Thus, to transform ice at 0° C. into water (melt it), or water at 100° C. into vapor or steam, a large amount of heat is required. This heat disappears as sensible heat, and is said to become latent. *Latent heat*, however, is a misleading term, for it is not true that heat is latent as such, but only that so much heat-energy has been expended in changing the position of the molecules and overcoming their mutual attractions. If the process is reversed, this latent heat becomes sensible, as, for example, when steam is condensed in a steam-radiator. Heat also produces electrical effects, such as changes in electrical conductivity and of the dielectric constant of bodies; magnetic effects, such as changes in the permeability of iron and in the strength of magnets; optical effects, as in *thermoluminescence*; and numerous chemical effects (see *electricity*). Heat may be transmitted from one place to another—(1) By convection (see *convection*), when the hot body is itself moved, as in heating by hot air conveyed in flues, or by hot water carried in pipes. (2) By conduction (see *conduction*), where the heat travels slowly through the mass of the body, as when one end of an iron bar is thrust into the fire and the other end gradually becomes heated. In this case it is the molecular motion of the iron which is propagated. (3) By radiation (see *radiation*). When heat was believed to be a substance, the radiation of heat was explained, in a manner analogous to the abandoned emission theory of light (see *light*), as the actual transfer of the heat-fluid itself; now, however, radiant heat is known to be the energy of heat transferred to the luminiferous ether (see *ether*[1]), which fills all space and also pervades all bodies. The hot body sets the ether-particles in vibration, and this vibratory motion, in the form of waves, travels in all directions and with a velocity of about 186,000 miles per second. If these waves impinge upon a body, part of their energy may be absorbed, or, in other words, the molecules of the body may themselves be set in motion by the ether-waves. There is no essential difference between radiant heat and light, both being forms of radiant energy (see *energy*), the ether-waves differing intrinsically among themselves in wave-length only, and thus producing different effects, heating, luminous, and chemical, in the bodies upon which they impinge, according to the nature of these bodies. The rays whose heating effect is generally the greatest are of greater wave-length than those which most affect the eye (light-rays), and have longer periods of vibration. Like light-rays, they may be reflected, refracted, diffracted, and polarized. The quantity of heat of a body, or the amount of heat-energy which a body gains or loses in passing through a given range of temperature, is measured in thermal units (see *heat-unit*)—that is, by the quantity of water which it would raise through 1° C. (or 1° F.); it is given by the product of its weight into the number expressing the range in temperature multiplied by the specific heat. In ordinary speech *heat* and *temperature* are not distinguished. See *temperature*.

> *Heat* is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot: so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion.
> *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Phil., xi.
>
> Since *heat* can be produced, it cannot be a substance; and since whenever mechanical energy is lost by friction there is a production of *heat*, . . . we conclude that *heat* is a form of energy.
> *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, xciii.
>
> In the strictest modern scientific language . . . the word *heat* is used to denote something communicable from one body or piece of matter to another.
> *Sir William Thomson*, Encyc. Brit., XI. 555.

3. In ordinary use, a sensibly high temperature, as the warmth of the sun, or of the body.

> Men of Nubye ben Cristene: but thei ben blake as the Mowres, for grete *Hete* of the Sonne.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 46.
>
> Thei were sette vnder the hawethorn in the shadowe by the broke, and let theire horse pasture down the medowes while the *heete* was so grete, for it was a-boute mydday. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 522.
>
> When she walketh apace for her pleasure, or to catch her a *heate* in the colde mornings.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

4. A heating, as of a piece of iron to be wrought by a blacksmith, or of a mass of metal to be melted in a furnace; an exposure to intense heat.

A *heat*, it may be noted, is the time occupied between charging the pig-iron and drawing the last ball of malleable iron from the furnace, and is generally of about 1½ hour in duration.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 266.

The forging of a tool should be formed in as few *heats* as possible, for steel deteriorates by repeated heating.
J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 220.

A field bakery of this kind can deliver 17,928 loaves of bread for nine *heats*, each loaf forming two rations.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 246.

Hence—**5.** Violent action; high activity; intense and uninterrupted effort: as, to do a thing at a *heat*.

With many a cruel *hete*
Gan Troylus upon his helm to bete.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1761.

ffell was the fight, foynyng of speires,
Miche harme, in that *hete*, happit to falle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10287.

Dryden, I suspect, was not much given to correction, and indeed one of the great charms of his best writing is that everything seems struck off at a *heat*, as by a superior man in the best mood of his talk.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 64.

Especially—(*a*) A single course in a horse-race or other contest.

On the ninth of October next will be run for upon Coleshill Heath, in Warwickshire, a plate of six guineas value, 3 *heats*, by any horse, mare, or gelding, that hath not won above the value of 5£.
Adv. quoted in Spectator, No. 173.

As for "Manfred," the two first acts are the best; the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second *heats*.
Byron, To Murray.

(*b*) A division of a race or contest when the contestants are too numerous to run at once, the race being finally decided by the winners (or winners and seconds, or others) of each division running a final race or heat.

6. Indication of high temperature, as the condition or color of the body or part of the body; redness; high color; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces.
Addison.

A sudden flush of wrathful *heat*
Fired all the pale face of the Queen.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

7. Vehemence; rage; violence; excitement; animation; fervency; ardor; zeal: as, the *heat* of battle or of argument; the *heat* of passion or of eloquence.

'Tis strange
That you should deal so peevishly: beshrew you,
You have put me in a *heat*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

These Indians of Guam did speak of her [an Acapulco ship] being in sight of the Island while we lay there, which put our Men in a great *heat* to go out after her.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 303.

8. Sexual desire or excitement in animals, especially in the female, corresponding to rut in the male; the period or duration of such excitement: as, to be in *heat*.—**Absorption of heat.** See *absorption*.—**Animal heat.** See *animal*.—**Atomic or molecular heats of bodies.** See *atomic*.—**Black heat,** the condition of metal heated, but not enough to affect its color.—**Black-red heat,** the condition of metal heated so as to begin to be luminous by daylight.—**Blood-red heat.** See *blood-red*.—**Bottom heat,** heat at or rising from the bottom; specifically, in *hort.*, heat communicated beneath the roots of plants, as by fermenting and decomposing substances placed under them, or by running flues or pipes under them.—**Capacity for heat.** See *capacity*.—**Dark heat.** See def. 2 and *dark*[1].—**Dead heat,** in *racing*, a heat in which the contestants cross the line at exactly the same time, neither one winning.—**Diffusion of heat.** See *diffusion*.—**Distribution of heat.** See *distribution*.—**Evection of heat.** See *evection*.—**Heat of combination,** the quantity of heat which is evolved or absorbed by the chemical combination of two or more substances, its value being computed usually for the case where such weights of the substances as are represented by their chemical formulas unite with each other.—**Latent heat.** See def. 2.—**Mechanical** or **dynamic equivalent of heat.** See *equivalent*.—**Prickly heat,** an eruption of minute papules attended with a prickly itching; lichen tropicus; loosely, any papular eruption.—**Red heat, white heat.** (*a*) States of metals and, to a limited extent, of some non-metallic substances, as carbon, at high but not definitely ascertained temperatures, in which they radiate a reddish or (when heated still higher) a much whiter light. These are especially noticeable in practice in the case of iron, which at a "full *red heat*" becomes thoroughly malleable, and at a *white heat* assumes a more or less pasty condition (which continues through a large range of temperature), and can be welded. Hence—(*b*) A state of strong and one of overpowering feeling; states of strong and of most intense passion, eagerness, or other emotion.—**Sensible heat.** See def. 2.—**Specific heat,** the number of heat-units required to raise the unit of mass of a given substance through 1° of temperature. For solids and liquids water is taken as the standard—that is, its specific heat is unity. For gases either water or air is taken. The specific heat measures the heat-capacity of different bodies, or the amount of heat they absorb or give out in passing through a certain range of temperature. (See *calorimetry*.) The product of the specific heats of the different elements into their atomic weights is found to be nearly a constant quantity (about 6); this product is called the *atomic heat*.

The *Specific Heat* of a body is the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise that body one degree to the quantity required to raise an equal weight of water one degree.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 66.

The heat of the day, the period of highest temperature of the day; the part of the day when the temperature is oppressive.—**Welding heat,** in *metal.*, that heat at which iron begins to burn with vivid sparks.—**White heat.** See *red heat*, above.

heat (hēt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *heated*, formerly and still dial. *heat* (het) or *het*. [< ME. *heten* (pret. *hette*, pp. *het*, *hæt*, *ihat*), < AS. *hǣtan* (pret. *hǣtte*, pp. *hǣted*, **hǣtt*), make hot (= D. *heeten* = OHG. *heizen*, MHG. G. *heizen* = Icel. *heita* = Sw. *heta* = Dan. *hede*) (cf. AS. *hātian*, intr., be or become hot), < *hāt*, hot: see *hot*[1], and cf. *heat*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to grow warm; communicate heat to; make hot: as, to *heat* an oven or a furnace; to *heat* iron. See *heat*, *n.*, 2.

And wher the watir was *hett* to wassh the ffete of Cristis Discipulis.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.

Arth. Lo, by my troth, the instrument is cold,
And would not harm me.
Hub. I can *heat* it, boy.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

Nebuchadnezzar . . . commanded that they should *heat* the furnace seven times more than it was wont to be *heat*.
Dan. iii. 19 (ed. 1611).

2. To make feverish; stimulate; excite: as, to *heat* the blood.

2 *Lord.* Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
Apem. Ay; to see meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

Where bright Sol, that *heat*
Their bloods, doth never rise or set.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

3. To warm with emotion, passion, or desire; rouse into action; animate; encourage.

That on me *hette*, that othir dede me colde.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 145.

A noble emulation *heats* your breast.
Dryden.

Milton had *heated* his imagination with the Fight of the Gods in Homer, before he entered upon this Engagement of the Angels.
Addison, Spectator, No. 333.

4†. To run a heat over, as in a race.

You may ride us,
With one soft kiss, a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we *heat* an acre.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To grow warm or hot; come to a heated condition, from the effect either of something external or of chemical action, as in fermentation or decomposition.

The first machines constructed *heated* too much.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 113.

heat-apoplexy (hēt′ap″o̤-plek-si), *n.* Sunstroke.

heat-economizer (hēt′o̤-kon″o̤-mī-zėr), *n.* A device by which the steam in a steam-engine or the hot air in an air-engine is cooled, causing it to impart its heat to a metallic body, which stores up the heat and imparts it in turn to the next charge of steam or air, thus materially reducing the waste of heat; a regenerator.

heat-engine (hēt′en″jin), *n.* An engine which ★transforms heat into mechanical work.

heater (hē′tėr), *n.* One who or that which heats.

Camphire swallowed is, in the dose of a very few grains, a great *heater* of the blood.
Boyle, Works, V. 104.

Specifically—(*a*) A furnace, stove, or other device for heating, drying, or warming buildings, rooms, drying-houses, fruit-evaporators, or parts of machines, as the calendering-rolls of a paper-mill. (*b*) A small mass of cast-iron designed to be heated and then placed in a hollow flat-iron or in a coffee-pot, to heat the iron or keep the coffee hot. (*c*) In a sugar-making plant, a pan used for the first heating of the cane-juice or syrup; a heating-pan.

heater-car (hē′tėr-kär), *n.* A railroad-car constructed for the transportation in winter of fruits, vegetables, and other perishable products. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

heater-plate (hē′tėr-plāt), *n.* In an oil-lamp exposed to cold, a device to conduct the heat of the flame down to the oil-reservoir, in order to keep the oil from congealing. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

heater-shaped (hē′tėr-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the heater of a smoothing-iron; triangular; having one of the sides straight and the two others, which are equal and the counterparts of each other, curved. See *heater* (*b*).

The small *heater-shaped* shield. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 692.

heat-factor (hēt′fak″tor), *n.* The thermodynamic function; the integral of the heat expended divided by the absolute temperature. See *entropy*.

heat-fever (hēt′fē″vėr), *n.* Fever (pyrexia) caused by too great exposure to heat; thermic fever (a form of sunstroke).

heat-focus (hēt′fō″kus), *n.* See *focus*.

heath (hēth), *n.* [< ME. *hethe*, *heeth*, *heth*, < ★AS. *hǣth* = OD. *heyde* = MLG. *heide*, *hēde* = OHG. *heida*, MHG. G. *heide*, a heath, also, as exclusively in D. *heide*, the plant so called, = Icel. *heidr* = Sw. *hed* = Dan. *hede*, a heath, = Goth. *haithi*, a heath, waste, = W. *coed*, a wood, = L. *-cētum* in *bucetum*, a pasture for cows (*bos*, a cow). The orig. sense is 'open, uncultivated land'; the plant is so named from growing on such land; cf. *heather*. Hence *heathen*, q. v.] **1.** Open, uncultivated land; a desert tract of land; specifically, in Great Britain, an uncultivated tract of heathy or shrubby land, usually of a desolate character.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way in the sea.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 834.

Their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted *heath*.
Milton, P. L., i. 615.

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown *heath* and shaggy wood.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 2.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over *heath* and holt.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. A plant of the genus *Erica*, or, by extension, of the genus *Calluna;* any plant of the family *Ericaceæ*, called by Lindley *heathworts*. The species of *Erica* are widely distributed throughout Europe and the Mediterranean region, but are most abundant in South Africa, where they cover thousands of acres and constitute one of the principal forms of vegetation. The two best-known European species are *E. cinerea*, Scotch heather or fine-leafed heath, and *E. Tetralix*, the cross-leafed heath. (See cut under *Ericaceæ*.) The nearly allied genus *Calluna*, having only a single species, *C. vulgaris*, is more commonly called *heather* or *ling*. (See cut under *Calluna*.) In Great Britain heath or heather covers large tracts of waste land, and is used to thatch houses and to make brooms, and in some places for making beds. Sheep, goats, and cattle feed upon it, and bees extract a finely flavored honey from the flowers. The young shoots and flowers are said to have been formerly employed in the manufacture of beer. The species of southern Europe, *Erica arborea*, attains considerable size, and is called the *tree-heath*. From the wood of this species, and especially from that of another species of southern Europe, *E. Mediterranea*, are made most of the so-called brier-wood pipes, or brier tobacco-pipes. The moor-heaths belong to a section of the genus *Erica* called *Gypsocallis* by Salisbury and Don, who gave it generic rank. They are very beautiful plants, and inhabit moors and calcareous districts. The Cantabrian, Irish, or Saint Dabeoc's heath is a plant of a different genus of the heath family, *Dabœcia Cantabrica* (*Vaccinium Cantabricum* of Hudson, *D. polifolia* of Don). It is chiefly a native of Ireland, but is also found in western France, northern Spain, and the Azores. It is a dwarf, bushy, evergreen shrub, grows in dense tufts, and has racemes of purple flowers. It is also called *Irish-whorts*. The sea-heath, *Frankenia lævis*, is a low, heathlike shrub of the European coasts. See *Frankenia*.

3. One of several small butterflies of different genera. The large heath is *Erinephile tithonus;* the small, *Cœnonympha pamphilus*.

heath-bell (hēth′bel), *n.* The flower of the heath, especially of *Erica Tetralix* or *E. cinerea*. Also called *heather-bell*.

For *heath-bell*, with her purple bloom,
Supplied the bonnet and the plume.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 5.

heathberry (hēth′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *heathberries* (-iz). [ME. not found; AS. *hǣthberige*, bilberry (?), < *hǣth*, heath, + *berige*, *berie*, berry.] Same as *crowberry*.

heath-bird (hēth′bėrd), *n.* Same as *heath-cock* or *heath-hen*.

heath-clad (hēth′klad), *a.* Clothed or crowned with heath.

Sleeping on the *heath-clad* hill.
J. Cunningham, Day, A Pastoral.

heath-cock (hēth′kok), *n.* The male black grouse. See *blackcock*.—**Black and spotted heath-cock.** Same as *Canada grouse* (which see, under *grouse*).—**Ruffed heath-cock.** Same as *ruffed grouse* (which see, under *grouse*).

heath-corn (hēth′kôrn), *n.* The buckwheat, *Fagopyrum Fagopyrum*.

heathcup (hēth′kup), *n.* The plant *Artanema fimbriatum*, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, an erect herb with opposite leaves, native of Australia, and cultivated for its large fringed blue flowers, which are disposed in racemes at the ends of the branches.

heath-cypress (hēth′sī″pres), *n.* An alpine and subalpine species of club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*, found in suitable situations in Europe and North America: so called from its resembling a miniature cypress-tree, and growing on heathy ground.

heath-egger (hēth′eg″ėr), *n.* A bombycid moth, *Lasiocampa callunæ*.

heathen (hē′ᵺen or -ᵺhn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hethen*, < AS. *hǣthen*, n. (= OS. *hēdhin* = OFries. *hēthen* = OD. *heyden*, D. *heiden* = MLG. *heidene*, *heiden* = OHG. *heidan*, MHG. *heiden*, G. *heiden*, *heide* = Icel. *heidhinn* = Sw. Dan. *heden*, a heathen, = Goth. **haitheins*, m., *haithnō*, f.), a heathen; orig. and prop. an adj., 'of the

heath or open country' (but not found in this sense), < *hāth*, E. *heath* (= Goth. *haithi*, etc.), open country, being equiv. to LL. *paganus*, heathen, lit. 'of the country': see *pagan*. The resemblance to Gr. *ἔθνεα*, *ἔθνη*, gentiles, 'heathen,' pl. of *ἔθνος*, a nation, is slight and accidental.] **I.** *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. One of a race, nation, or people that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible, or such races, nations, or peoples collectively, especially when uncivilized or uncultured; one who is not a Jew, Christian, or Mohammedan; a pagan.

So many were deed and wounded of cristin and *hethen* that the felde was all couered, so that oon myght not come to a-nother but ouer deed cors.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

The Russian Ambassador still at Court behav'd himselfe like a clowne, compar'd to this civil *heathen*.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

He [Geraint] . . . fell
Against the *heathen* of the Northern Sea,
In battle, fighting for the blameless King.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *Scrip.*, with the definite article, the gentiles; those nations or peoples that did not acknowledge Jehovah, the God of the Jews, as the true God; hence, idolaters, from the prevalence of idolatry among them.

Ask of me, and I shall give thee *the heathen* for thine inheritance. Ps. ii. 8.

Go, and the Holy One
Of Israel be thy guide
To what may serve his glory best, and spread his name
Great among *the heathen* round. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1430.

3. Any irreligious, rude, barbarous, or unthinking person or class: as, the *heathen* at home. [The plural, in all senses, is usually *heathen;* but in many instances, especially with reference to individuals, the regular plural form, *heathens*, is used.]

II. *a.* Pagan; gentile: as, *heathen* superstitions or customs.

Til it [a child] be crystened in Crystes name, and confermed of the bisshop,
It is *hethene* as to heueneward, and helpelees to the soule,
Hethene is to mene after heth and vntiled erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 450.

The *heathen* emperor thinks it absurd that Christian baptism should be able to cleanse from gross sins, while it cannot remove a wart, or gout, or any bodily evil.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 9.

=**Syn.** See *gentile*, *n.*

heathendom (hē′ᵺĕn-dum), *n.* [< ME. *hæthendom*, < AS. *hāᵺendōm* (= D. *heidendom* = MLG. *heidendōm* = OHG. *heidantuom*, MHG. *heidentuom*, G. *heidentum* = Sw. Dan. *hedendom*), < *hāᵺen*, heathen, + *-dōm*, E. *-dom*.] 1. The state or condition of a heathen; heathenism.

Degradation, pestilence, *heathendom*, and despair.
Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty.

2. Those parts of the world in which heathenism prevails: opposed to *Christendom*.—3. Heathen nations or peoples regarded collectively.

heathenesse†, *n.* See *heathenness*.

heathenhood†, *n.* [ME. *hethenehod*, *haithenhede*; < *heathen* + *-hood*.] Heathendom.

Al thes world is biheled mid *hethenhode*.
Old. Eng. Misc., p. 91.

heathenise, *v. t.* See *heathenize*.

heathenish (hē′ᵺĕn-ish), *a.* [< ME. **hethenish*, < AS. *hāᵺenisc* (= D. *heidensch* = MLG. *heidens*, *heidensch* = OHG. *heidanisc*, MHG. *heidenisch*, *heidensch*, G. *heidenisch* = Sw. *hednisk* = ODan. *heydensk*, *hedninsk*, Dan. *hedensk*), < *hāᵺen*, heathen, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*1.] 1. Of or pertaining to gentiles or pagans; characteristic of or practised by the heathen: as, *heathenish* rites.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Under whatever disguise it [the classical drama] appeared, it was essentially *heathenish*; for, from first to last, it was mythological, both in tone and in substance.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 228.

Hence—2. Uncivilized; uncultured; rude; savage; degraded; cruel.

Lod. Here is a letter . . . imports
The death of Cassio to be undertook
By Roderigo. . . .
Cas. Most *heathenish* and most gross!
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the Episcopal clergy.
South, Sermons.

heathenishly (hē′ᵺĕn-ish-li), *adv.* In a heathenish manner.

'Tis *heathenishly* done of 'em in my conscience, thou deserv'st it not. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i.

heathenishness (hē′ᵺĕn-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being heathenish.

The . . . *heathenishness* and profaneness of most play books. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, p. 913.

heathenism (hē′ᵺĕn-izm), *n.* [< *heathen* + *-ism*.] 1. Heathen systems of religion or morals; pagan practice or belief; paganism.

Julian attempted to set up preachers of *heathenism*, in opposition to those of Christianity. *Secker*, Works, I. xxi.

Heathenism partially, if not wholly, merged God in nature. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 26.

2. Heathenish manners or condition; the degraded or uncultured state of those who are uninfluenced by Christianity; barbarism; ignorance; irreligion: as, the *heathenism* of the slums.

heathenize (hē′ᵺĕn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heathenized*, ppr. *heathenizing*. [< *heathen* + *-ize*.] To render heathen or heathenish. Also spelled *heathenise*.

The continuance of these unscriptural terms, without an exact application of them in sermons and catechisms, *heathenizes* all the common people, nay, and great numbers of not unlearned persons.
Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion (1698), p. 63.

heathenly†, *a.* [< *heathen* + *-ly*1.] Heathenish.

An *heathenly* Pagan.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 176.

heathenness (hē′ᵺĕn-nes), *n.* [Archaically *heathenesse* (prob. regarded as analogous to *noblesse* and other abstract nouns with F. term. *-esse*); < ME. *hethenesse*, *hæthenesse* (for **hethennesse:* cf. *forgiveness* for **forgivenness*), < AS. *hāᵺennes*, < *hāᵺen*, heathen, + *-nes*, E. *-ness*.] 1. The state of being heathen.—2. The countries inhabited by heathens; heathendom. [Archaic.]

Therto hadde he riden, no man ferre,
As wel in Cristendom as in *hethenesse*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 49.

ȝef ony brother or sister deye in straunge cuntre, in cristendom or in *hethenesse*, the bretheren sshollen . . . doun a messe of requiem for the soule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

Neither in Christendome, nor yet in *heathennest*,
None hath soe much gold as he.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 234).

heathenry (hē′ᵺĕn-ri), *n.* [< *heathen* + *-ry*.] 1. Heathenish rites and practices; heathen systems of religion or morals; heathenism.

Are you so besotted with your philosophy, and your *heathenry*, and your laziness, and your contempt for God and man, that you will see your nation given up for a prey, and your wealth plundered by heathen dogs?
Kingsley, Hypatia, vi.

In most places, even in the heart of Meccah, I met with debris of *heathenry*, proscribed by Mohammed.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 20.

2. The heathen; heathendom.

heathenship†, (hē′ᵺĕn-ship), *n.* [< *heathen* + *-ship*. Cf. MLG. *heidenschop* = OHG. *heidinscaft*, MHG. G. *heidenschaft* = Dan. *hedenskab*.] Heathenism.

But a higher importance attaches to a clause in the Northumbrian Priests' Laws, by which a person accused of the practice of any *heathenship* was bound to clear himself by the oath of compurgators, partly his kinsmen and partly native strangers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 53.

heather (heᵺ′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *hether*, *hather*, and (dial.) *hadder;* < *heath*, open country, + *-er;* equiv. to *heath*, used, without term., as the name of the plant.] 1. Heath: especially applied to *Calluna vulgaris*, the common heather. It differs from the other true heaths in possessing astringent properties, and is employed by both fullers and dyers. See cut under *Calluna*.

Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is owne kind called *hather*, the other ling.
Norden, Surveiors Dialogue (1610).

They [Indian Brachmanni] lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks doe on *hadder*, and dieted themselves sparingly. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 542.

Come o'er the *heather*, come round him gather.
Wha'll be King but Charlie?

Patches bright of bracken green,
And *heather* black, that waved so high,
It held the copse in rivalry.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 3.

2. The crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*. [Rare.] —3. A tweed or similar fabric, usually 56 inches wide, woven of heather-wool, and presenting a color-effect like that of heather. Also called *heather mixture*.—**Silver heather**, a moss, *Polytrichum commune*. See *Polytrichum*.—**To set the heather on fire**, to kindle disturbance; bring smoldering disaffection to a blaze.

It's partly that whilk has *set the heather on fire* e'en now. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxv.

heather-ale†, (heᵺ′ėr-āl), *n.* A traditional drink said to have been brewed in North Britain from the bells of heather.

heather-bell (heᵺ′ėr-bel), *n.* Same as *heath-bell*.

'Tis sweet beneath the *heather-bell*
To live in autumn brown. *Leyden*, Keeldar.

heather-bleat, heather-bleater (heᵺ′ėr-blēt, -blē″tėr), *n.* [Sc. also (obs.) *hetherblutter*, *hedderbluter;* < *heather* (appar.) + *bleat*, *bleater*, in allusion to its cry. But the first element is an accom. of a different original, the word being variously otherwise manipulated as Sc. *heron-bluter* (as if involving *heron*), *ern-bleater*, *earnbliter*, *yern-bliter*, *-bluter* (as if involving *earn*3, eagle), E. dial. *hammer-bleat* (as if in allusion to hammering); the ME. forms not found; all ult. < AS. *hæferblāᵺe*, *hæferblāta*, early AS. (Kentish) *hæbreblēte*, once erroneously *hæfenblæte*, the name of a bird, glossing ML. *bicoca* and *bugium* (both words obscure: for *bugium*, see under *fieldfare*), lit. 'goat-bleater,' < AS. *hæfer*, a he-goat, buck (= L. *caper:* see *caper*1), + *blātan*, bleat: see *bleat*.] Same as *ern-bleater*.

heather-claw (heᵺ′ėr-klâ), *n.* A dew-claw.

heather-grass (heᵺ′ėr-gràs), *n.* A species of grass, *Sieglingia decumbens*, common throughout Europe, growing on spongy, wet, cold soils, and of little economic importance. Also called *heath-grass*.

heather-lintie (heᵺ′ėr-lin″ti), *n.* The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [Local, Eng.]

heather-peeper (heᵺ′ėr-pē″pėr), *n.* The peet-weet or common sandpiper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Local, Scotland.]

heather-wool (heᵺ′ėr-wůl), *n.* Wool or worsted yarn made for knitting and other fancy work, party-colored or mottled in various shades, and producing work of a mixed or speckled color thought to be like that of heather.

heathery1 (hē′ᵺėr-i), *n.*; pl. *heatheries* (-iz). [< *heath* + *-ery*.] A place where heaths grow; a house in which valuable heaths are cultivated.

heathery2 (heᵺ′ėr-i), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling heather; abounding with heather; heathy.

The antler'd monarch of the waste
Sprang from his *heathery* couch in haste.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 2.

I found the house amid desolate *heathery* hills.
Emerson, English Traits, i.

heath-fowl (hēth′foul), *n.* The moor-fowl, *Lagopus scoticus*. *Montagu*.

heath-grass (hēth′gràs), *n.* Same as *heather-grass*.

heath-hen (hēth′hen), *n.* 1. The female heath-bird; the hen of the black grouse.

O'er the trackless waste
The *heath-hen* flutters, pious fraud! to lead
The hot pursuing spaniel far away.
Thomson, Spring, l. 700.

2. The eastern pinnated grouse, *Tympanuchus cupido*, now restricted to Martha's Vineyard and nearly extinct. [Rare or archaic.]

heath-honeysuckle (hēth′hun″i-suk-l), *n.* The name in Australia of a flowering shrub, *Sirmuellera serrata*, from the large amount of honey its flowers secrete.

heath-pea (hēth′pē), *n.* A tuber-bearing leguminous plant, *Orobus tuberosus* (*Lathyrus macrorhizus*). The tubers resemble peas, and are eaten boiled or baked. The plant is widely diffused throughout Europe. The name is said sometimes to be applied also to another vetch, *Vicia sicula* (*Orobus atropurpureus*).

heath-peat (hēth′pēt), *n.* Peat from the surface-soil of places abounding in heather.

heath-poult (hēth′pōlt), *n.* The pullet or young of the heath-bird.

heath-pout (hēth′pout), *n.* Same as *heath-poult*.

heath-snail (hēth′snāl), *n.* A kind of snail common in Great Britain, *Helix ericetorum*, ranging to the north of Scotland.

heath-throstle (hēth′thros″l), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*. [Local, Eng.]

heathwort (hēth′wėrt), *n.* In Lindley's system, any plant of the heath family, *Ericaceæ:* used chiefly in the plural. See cut under *Ericaceæ*.

heathy (hē′thi), *a.* [< *heath* + *-y*1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of heath; covered or abounding with heath; adapted to the growth of heath: as, *heathy* land.

From its hill of *heathy* brown
The muirland streamlet hastens down.
J. Baillie.

O happy pleasure! here to dwell
Beside thee in some *heathy* dell.
Wordsworth, To a Highland Girl.

heating (hē′ting), *p. a.* Promoting warmth or heat; having the quality of imparting heat; stimulating: as, a *heating* medicine or diet.

heating-back (hē′ting-bak), *n.* A chamber at the back of a forge in which the air-blast is heated.

heatingly (hē′ting-li), *adv.* In a heating manner; so as to make or become hot or heated.

heating-pan (hē′ting-pan), *n.* 1. A pan for heating flaxseed and other seed from which oil is expressed.—2. The first pan in which sugar-cane juice or sugar-maple sap is heated, preparatory to dipping or evaporating.

heating-surface (hē′ting-sėr″fās), *n.* Same as *fire-surface*.

heating-tube (hē′ting-tūb), *n.* A water-tube connecting at each end with a water-space, and directly exposed to the fire or hot gases.

heatless (hēt′les), *a.* [< *heat* + *-less.*] Destitute of heat; cold.

> My blood lost, and limbs stiff; my embraces
> Like the cold stubborn bark, hoarie, and *heatless.*
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii.
>
> Where Mars is seen his ruddy rays to throw
> Thro' *heatless* skies, that round him seem to glow.
> *Hughes*, Ecstasy, st. 8.

heat-potential (hēt′pō-ten″shal), *n.* The work performed by the disappearance of heat.

heat-regulator (hēt′reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* A thermostat combined with some device for controlling the draft of a furnace and regulating the fire.

heat-spectrum (hēt′spek″trum), *n.* A spectrum considered not with reference to its effect upon the eye, but with reference to its intrinsic energy or heating power. Wherever there is a visible spectrum there is a heat-spectrum, and these two are really one and the same: only, when we speak of the visible spectrum we mean that part of the whole spectrum which affects the eye, considering each part to have an intensity proportional to that effect; while the heat-spectrum is the real spectrum in its whole extent, including both the luminous and non-luminous rays, its intensity being everywhere proportional to its heating power.

heat-spot (hēt′spot), *n.* 1. A freckle.—2. A spot on the surface of the body at which the sensation of heat can be produced.

> Recent researches . . . demonstrate the fact that the relative number and arrangement of *heat-spots* and cold-spots is different for different areas of the skin.
> ★ *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 413.

heat-unit (hēt′ū″nit), *n.* The unit quantity of heat; the amount of heat required to raise 1 pound of water (also 1 kilogram, or 1 gram: see *calory*) through 1 degree of temperature. Thus, 1 pound of coal, upon combustion, yields about 13,500 heat-units—that is, heat enough to raise 13,500 pounds of water through 1° F.

> *Heat-units* per hour abstracted in ice-making.
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8780.

heaume† (hōm), *n.* [OF., a helm: see *helm*2.] In *medieval armor*, a helm or helmet; specifically, a large helmet worn during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually over an inner defense, such as the coif of mail, or the basinet. It rested upon the shoulders, the head in some cases being free to move within it, and was worn only in battle. Its great weight led to the adoption of the armet, which adapted itself to the form of the head, and allowed of movement in all directions.



a, Heaume with ailettes, end of 13th century; *b*, Heaume, end of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

heautomorphism (hē-â-tō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑαυτοῦ*, m., *ἑαυτῆς*, f., *ἑαυτοῦ*, n., a gen. form, of himself, herself, itself (contr. of *ἑο αὐτοῦ*, etc.: *ἑο*, later *οὐ* = L. *sui*, of himself, etc. (see *sui generis*); *αὐτοῦ*, gen. of *αὐτός*, self (see *auto-*)), + *μορφή*, form.] Automorphism.

> *Heautomorphism*, in default of science, is ever the first resource of explanation; i. e., we judge of others by ourselves.
> ★ *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 257.

heave (hēv), *v.*; pret. *heaved* or *hove*, pp. *heaved*, *hove*, formerly *hoven*, ppr. *heaving*. [< ME. *heven*, earlier *hebben* (pret. *hof*, *hef*, *hæf*, pl. *hoven*, *heven*, also weak pret. *hevede*, *hefde*, pp. *hoven*, *heven*, *ihoven*, also weak pp. *heved*), < AS. *hebban* (pres. *hebbe*, *hæbbe*, impv. *hef*, *hefe*, pret. *hōf*, pl. *hōfen*, pp. *hafen*, *hæfen*), raise, lift, = OS. *hebbian* = OFries. *heva* = D. *heffen* = MLG. *heven* = OHG. *heffan*, *hevan*, MHG. *heven*, *heben*, G. *heben* (pret. *hob*, pp. *gehoben*) = Icel. *hefja* = Sw. *häfva* = Dan. *hæve* = Goth. *hafjan* (pret. *hōf*, pl., in comp., *hōfum*, pp. *hafans*), raise, lift; a common Teut. strong verb, √ **haf*, with pres. formative *-ja* (*-ia*), the sense 'lift' being developed from the orig. sense 'take, take hold of' (a sense appearing in the derivs. *haft*1, *heft*1, *behoof*, q. v., and in the L. cognate), = L. *capere* (pres. ind. *capio*, perf. *cēpi*, pp. *captus*), take, take hold of, seize (> ult. E. *captive*, *caitiff*, *capture*, etc., *capacious*, *capable*, etc., *accept*, etc., *receive*, etc.: see *capable*, *captive*, etc.). Derivs. *heavy*1, *haft*1, *heft*1, *behoof*, and perhaps *haven*: see these words.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise; lift; hoist.

> They are the model of those men whose honours
> We *heave* our hands at when we hear recited.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.
>
> Rise, rise, and *heave* thy rosy head
> From thy coral-paven bed.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 885.

The curious custom known as *heaving*: on Easter Monday the men *heaved* the women, i. e., lifted them off the ground and kissed them. *Bickerdyke*, p. 241.

Especially—2. To lift with obvious effort; raise with exertion, as something heavy or resistant.

> This shoulder was ordain'd so thick to heave;
> And *heave* it shall some weight, or break my back.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

3†. To lift (a child) at baptism; baptize; also, to be sponsor for.

> Bot no sawle may thithen pas,
> Untyle it be als cleene als it fyrst was,
> When he was *hofen* at fount-stane,
> And hys crystendom thare had tane.
> *Hampole*, Handlyng Synne.

4. To weigh; heft. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To cause to swell or bulge upward; raise above the former or the surrounding level: often with *up*.

> The glittering finny swarms
> That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our shores.
> *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 923.
>
> Great gray hills *heaved up* round the horizon.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

6. To elevate or elate in condition or feeling, as by the operation of some potent agency or some moving influence; exalt; promote; raise suddenly or forcibly to a higher state.

> Therfore *hefe* vp your hertis; hast you to saile;
> Sette furthe to the se; sitte no lengur.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4603.
>
> Cicero's book, where Cato was *heaved* up
> Equal with heaven. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Tradition they say hath taught them that for the prevention of growing schisme the Bishop was *heav'd* above the Presbyter. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

Strong political excitement . . . *heaves* a whole nation on to a higher platform of intellect and morality.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 28.

7†. To increase.

> Qua folus lang wit uten turn,
> Oft his fote sal find a spurn;
> Reu his res than sal he sare,
> Or *heuen* his harme with foli mare.
> Quoted in *Alliterative Poems*, ed. Morris (Gloss.).

8. To bring up or forth with effort; raise from the breast or utter with the voice laboriously or painfully: as, to *heave* a sigh or a groan.

> She *heav'd* the name of father
> Pantingly forth. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.
>
> *Heaves* abroad his cares in one good sigh.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 45.

9. To throw upward and outward; cast or toss with force or effort; hurl or pitch, as with aim or purpose: as, to *heave* a stone; to *heave* the lead. [Chiefly naut. and colloq.]

> I escaped upon a butt of sack, which the sailors *heaved* overboard. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.
>
> The ships at first grounded two or three miles from the shore, yet (through the Lord's great mercy) they were *heaved* by the seas near to the dry land.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 293.

10. In *geol.*, to throw or lift out of its place: said of the intersection of two veins, or of that of a cross-course with another vein. When a displacement of one or the other is caused by the intersection, one vein is said to *heave* the other out of its regular position.

> A vein may be thrown out on meeting another vein, in a line which approaches either towards its inclination or its direction. The Cornish miners use two different terms to denote these two modes of rejection; for the first case they say the vein is *heaved*, for the second it is started.
> *Ure*, Dict., III. 300.

11. *Naut.*, to draw or pull in any direction, as by means of a windlass or capstan: as, to *heave* a ship ahead (that is, to bring her forward, when not under sail, by means of a cable or other appliance); to *heave* up an anchor (to raise it from the bottom of the sea or elsewhere).—**Hove apeak.** See *apeak*.—**To heave aback**, to get (a ship) in such a position, by putting the helm down or hauling in the weather-braces, or both, that the wind acts on the forward surface of the sails.—**To heave a cable short**, to haul it in until the ship lies nearly over the anchor.—**To heave a strain**, to turn the capstan or windlass till the rope hove upon bears a strain with full force at the windlass.—**To heave a vessel about**, to put her on the other tack.—**To heave a vessel down**, to careen her for repairs by means of tackles from her masthead to the shore or to a hulk.

> The ship also was so leaky that I doubted it would be necessary to *heave her down* at Batavia, which was another reason for making the best of our way to that place.
> *Cook*, Voyages, II. iii. 7.

To heave in stays, in tacking, to bring (a ship's head) to the wind.—**To heave out**, to raise (the keel) out of the water by careening, in order to repair or clean it.—**To heave the gorge.** See *gorge*.—**To heave the lead.** See *lead*.—**To heave the log**, to ascertain a ship's rate of sailing by the log and glass. See *log*.—**To heave taut**, to turn a capstan, etc., till the rope or chain becomes strained.—**To heave to**, to bring the head of (a vessel) to the wind; stop the headway of.

> We passed through a large fleet of merchantmen *hove-to* under shelter of Cape de Gat.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxviii.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Hoist*, *Lift*, etc. See *raise*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be raised, thrown, or forced up; rise; swell up; bulge out.

> Where ground beares naturally store of chamocks, the cheese that is made off from such ground the dayry-women cannot keep from *heaving*.
> *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc.*, p. 300. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> So high as *heaved* the tumid hills, so low
> Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 288.

It is of little use to expect clover as a permanent crop in wet soils, or those subject to *heave* by the annual winter frosts. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 132.

2. To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the waves of the sea, the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, the earth in an earthquake, etc.

> Dead calm in that noble breast
> Which *heaves* but with the *heaving* deep.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xi.

The minister's . . . mind was . . . tossed to and fro on that stormy deep of thought, *heaving* forever beneath the conflict of windy dogmas.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xvii.

On the fourth [day] the wind fell, leaving the ship dismasted and *heaving* on vast billows.
R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

3. To pant, as after severe exertion; labor.

> He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
> And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side.
> *Dryden.*

The Church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliffe's day. *Atterbury.*

4. To make an effort to vomit; retch.—5†. To mount.—6†. To labor heavily; toil.

> But theron was to *heven* and to doone.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1289.

Heave ho! an exclamation used by sailors when heaving anchor, etc. Hence—**With heave and ho**, with slow steady exertion.

> They seem in punishing but slow,
> Yet pay they home at last *with heave and hov.*
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, [xxxvii. 89.

To heave at†, to aim at; regard with hostile intent.

> They did not wish government quite taken away; only the king's person they *heaved at*: him, for some purpose, they must needs have out of the way.
> *Ep. Andrewes*, Sermons, IV. 12.

In vain have some *heaved at* this office, which is fastned to the state with so considerable a revenue.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. iv. 8.

To heave at the capstan. See *capstan*.—**To heave in sight**, to rise into the plane of vision; become visible while approaching or being approached, as a ship or other object at sea; come into view.

> A dark line seemed to cross the western sky
> Afar and faint, and with the growing light
> Another land began to *heave in sight.*
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 180.

I was, no doubt, known for a landsman by every one on board as soon as I *hove in sight.*
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

To heave to, to bring a vessel to a standstill; make her lie to. See under I.—**To heave together**, to make a fishing-trip in partnership; be partners. [Fishermen's ★ slang.]

heave (hēv), *n.* [< *heave*, *v.*] 1. An act of heaving; a lifting, throwing, tossing, or retching exertion.

> But after many strains and *heaves*,
> He got upon the saddle eaves.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 411.

2. An upward movement or expansion; swell or distention, as of the waves of the sea, of the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, of the earth in an earthquake, etc.; a forcible uplifting.

There's matter in these sighs, these profound *heaves;*
You must translate. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

'Mongst Forests, Hills, and Floods, was ne'er such *heave*
and shove
Since Albion wielded arms against the son of Jove.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 55.

There was no motion save the never-resting *heave* of the ocean swell. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 67.

3. A rise of land; a knoll. [Scotch.]

Crossing a certain *heave* of grass.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

4. In *mining*, a dislocation or displacement of a part of a vein, in consequence of its intersection by another vein or cross-course, or by a simple slide, fracture, or jointing of the country-rock. But it occasionally happens that a vein is "hove" when there is no sign of a cross-vein or joint at the place where the continuity of the vein is broken.

Surface displacement has been termed the *heave* of a fault. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 303.

5. *pl.* A disease of horses. See *heaves.*—**Heave of the sea**, the power exerted by the swell of the sea in ★advancing, retarding, or changing the course of a vessel.

heaven (hev'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heven;* < ME. *heven*, < AS. *hēofon, heofen, hefon*, earlier *heben* = OS. *hebhan* = MLG. *heven*, LG. *hēben, hēwen*, heaven; origin unknown. No connection with Icel. *himinn* = Goth. *himins*, heaven, the same, but with different suffix *-in*, as OS. *himil* = OFries. *himul* = D. *hemel* = OHG. MHG. *himel*, G. *himmel* (> Sw. Dan. *himmel*), heaven, also in OHG., D., Icel., etc., ceiling, canopy (so early AS. *heben-hūs*, glossed by L. *lacunar*, ceiling), pointing to a prob. orig. meaning 'covering,' represented by E. *hame*[1], q. v. The similarity of the two groups (AS. *heofon*, etc., and Goth. *himins*, etc.) is prob. accidental. *Heaven* is often erron. explained as orig. the pp. of *heave*, the sky being regarded as that which is 'heaved' up; but the AS. *hafen, hæfen*, pp. of *hebban*, heave, is very different phonetically from *heofon*, heaven, and the two words must be of different origin. This supposed relation of *heaven* to *heave* appears reversed and modified in the actual relation of *lift*, the air, the sky, with *lift*, raise.] 1. The expanse of space surrounding the earth, and appearing above and around us as a great arch or vault, in which the sun, moon, and stars seem to be set; the sky; the firmament; the celestial regions: often used in the plural.

Hit was neuer herd, as I hope, sith *heuyn* was o loft [aloft],
In any coste where ye come but ye were clene victorius.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1101.

I never saw
The *heavens* so dim by day.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

Deepening thro' the silent spheres,
Heaven over *Heaven* rose the night.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

'Tis very sweet to look into the fair
And open face of *heaven*, to breathe a prayer
Full in the smile of the blue firmament.
Keats, Sonnet.

2. Sky as typical of climate; a zone or region.

From vases in the hall
Flowers of all *heavens*, and lovelier than their names,
Grew side by side. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

3. The celestial abode of immortal beings; the place or state of existence of blessed spirits beyond the sphere of or after departure from the earthly life. In Christian theology heaven is regarded as the region or state of endless happiness enjoyed by angels and faithful departed spirits in the immediate presence of God. The Hebrews supposed three heavens—the air, the starry firmament, and the abode of God. The Cabalists described seven heavens, each rising in happiness above the other, the highest being the abode of God and the most exalted angels. Hence, *to be in the seventh heaven* is to be supremely happy. The heaven of the Mohammedans is remarkable for the sensual delights it has in store for the faithful. The ancient Greeks and Latins regarded heaven as the abode of the greater gods; and the spirits of the great and good were supposed to find their place of bliss in the Elysian Fields (which see, under *Elysian*).

But zit there is a place that men clepen the Scole of God, where he was wont to teche his Disciples, and tolde hem the Prevytees of *Hevene*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

And in the myddys of the Tower ys the place wher our blyssyd Savyor Crist Jhu ascendid vnto *hevyn*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

I knew a man in Christ . . . caught up to the third *heaven*. 2 Cor. xii. 2.

Above
Live the great gods in *heaven* and see
What things shall be. *Swinburne*, Félise.

4. [*cap.*] The Supreme Being; God; Providence.

He cannot thrive,
Unless her prayers, whom *Heaven* delights to hear,
And loves to grant, reprieve him from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 4.

Dear Couz, said Hermes in a Fright,
For *Heav'n* sake keep your Darts: Good Night.
Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

Heaven is very kind in its way of putting questions to mortals. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 15.

5†. *pl.* The celestial powers; heavenly beings.

In love, the *heavens* themselves do guide the state.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

6. Supreme exaltation or felicity; consummate happiness; a state of bliss.

For if *heuene* be on this erthe and ese to any soule,
It is in cloistere or in scole be many skilles I fynde.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 300.

It is a *heaven* upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn on the poles of truth. *Bacon.*

Stand up, and give me but a gentle look
And two kind words, and I shall be in *heaven*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Balm of heaven. See *balm.*—**Crystalline heavens.** See *crystalline.*—**Good heavens!** an exclamation of astonishment, remonstrance, or censure. [Colloq.]—**Heaven of heavens**, the highest heaven; the abode and seat of divinity.

Behold, heaven and the *heaven of heavens* cannot contain thee; how much less this house which I have built! 2 Chron. vi. 18.

Host of heaven. See *host*[1].—**Queen of heaven.** See *queen.*

heaven (hev'n), *v. t.* [< *heaven, n.*] To place in or as if in heaven; make supremely happy or blessed; beatify. [Rare.]

He *heavens* himself on earth, and for a little pelf cozens himself of bliss. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 194.

We are happy as the bird whose nest
Is *heavened* in the hush of purple hills. *G. Massey.*

heaven-born (hev'n-bôrn), *a.* Born of or sent by heaven.

Oh *heaven-born* sisters [the Muses]! source of art!
Who charm the sense or mend the heart.
Pope, Chorus in Tragedy of Brutus.

Hail, ye heroes! *heaven-born* band!
J. Hopkinson, Hail, Columbia.

heaven-bred (hev'n-bred), *a.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poesy.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

heaven-bright (hev'n-brīt), *a.* [Cf. AS. *heofon-beorht*, < *heofon*, heaven, + *beorht*, bright.] Bright as heaven; gloriously bright. [Poetical.]

heaven-built (hev'n-bilt), *a.* Built by the agency or favor of the gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 3.

heaven-directed (hev'n-di-rek″ted), *a.* 1. Pointing to the sky.

Who taught that *heaven-directed* spire to rise.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 261.

2. Guided or directed by celestial powers: as, *heaven-directed* efforts.

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, *heaven-directed*, to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 149.

heaven-fallen (hev'n-fâ″ln), *a.* Fallen from heaven; having revolted from God.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heaven-fallen, in station stood.
Milton, P. L., x. 535.

heaven-gifted (hev'n-gif″ted), *a.* Bestowed by heaven.

To grind in brazen fetters under task
With this *heaven-gifted* strength.
Milton, S. A., l. 36.

heavenhood (hev'n-hûd), *n.* [< *heaven* + *-hood.*] Heavenly character; fitness for heaven; sanctification. [Rare.]

We may not expect to see . . . the ripe, rich fruits of *heavenhood* clustered around the subterranean root of faith. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 63.

heavenish† (hev'n-ish), *a.* [< ME. *hevenish;* < *heaven* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the sidereal heavens.

By *hevenysh* revolucioun.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 30.

2. Pertaining to the celestial abodes; heavenly.

So aungellyke was hir natif beaute,
That lyke a thyng immortal semede she,
As doth an *hevenyssh* parfit creature,
That doun was sent in scornyng of Nature.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 104.

heavenize† (hev'n-īz), *v. t.* [< *heaven* + *-ize.*] To bring to a heavenly condition or disposition.

If thou be once soundly *heavenized* in thy thoughts.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, § 80.

heaven-kissing (hev'n-kis″ing), *a.* Touching or seeming to touch the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a *heaven-kissing* hill.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

heavenlike† (hev'n-līk), *a.* Heavenly.

Being menne farre aboue the common sorte, or, as you woulde saye, *heauenlyke* felowes. *J. Udall*, On Mark viii.

heavenliness (hev'n-li-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heavenly.

Goddess of women, sith your *heavenliness*
Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent
To our dim eyes. *Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

heavenly (hev'n-li), *a.* [< ME. *hevenly, heofonlich*, < AS. *heofonlīc*, < *heofon*, heaven: see *heaven* and *-ly*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to heaven, in either the physical or the spiritual sense; celestial: as, *heavenly* regions; *heavenly* peace; the *heavenly* throng.

The *heauenly* lights hid their faces from beholding it, and cloathed themselves with blacke as bewayling the worlds funerall. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

The teachings of science, instead of narrowing, enlarge the *heavenly* horizons. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 327.

2. Fit for or characteristic of heaven; supremely blessed, excellent, or beautiful; angelic: as, a *heavenly* voice; a *heavenly* temper.

The love of heaven makes one *heavenly*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Good my lord,
You are full of *heavenly* stuff, . . . you have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Oft with *heavenly* red her cheek did glow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 329.

=Syn. 1. Ethereal, celestial.—2. Godlike, divine, spiritual, blissful, beatific, seraphic, cherubic.

heavenly (hev'n-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hevenly*, < AS. *heofonlīce*, < *heofonlīc*, a., heavenly: see *heavenly, a.*] 1. In a manner as of heaven.

This sayd, she turned with rose colour *heauenlye* beglittered. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 376.

O, she was *heavenly* true! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

You are so *heavenly* good, no man can reach you.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 1.

2. By the influence or agency of heaven.

The hour before the *heavenly*-harness'd team
Begins his golden progress in the east.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Our *heavenly*-guided soul shall climb.
Milton, Time, l. 19.

heavenly-minded (hev'n-li-mīn″ded), *a.* Having the thoughts and affections fixed on heavenly objects.

heavenly-mindedness (hev'n-li-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heavenly-minded.

Deep spirituality and *heavenly-mindedness*, a humble and self-denying walk before God.
Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xi.

heaven-tree (hev'n-trē), *n.* A mythical tree or vine which figures in some primitive beliefs as affording the means of ascent from underground regions to the surface, or from the surface to the sky. Forms of this myth are found in Malacca, Borneo, Celebes, New Zealand, and Polynesia.

There was a *heaven-tree*, where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles.
Quoted in *E. B. Tylor's* Early Hist. Mankind (3d ed.), [p. 357, note.

heavenward, heavenwards (hev'n-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [ME. *heveneward;* < *heaven* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward heaven.

Thus *heav'nward* all things tend. For all were once
Perfect, and all must be at length restor'd,
So God has greatly purpos'd. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 818.

heave-offering (hēv'of″ėr-ing), *n.* In the Levitical law, a voluntary offering which when presented before the Lord was 'heaved' or elevated by the priest, and became the portion of the priests and their families. The term is also sometimes applied to offerings received for the priests but not actually heaved or elevated. Hence the Hebrew word *terumah*, which is rendered *heave-offering* 28 times, is elsewhere in the Old Testament rendered 'offering' (26 times), 'oblation' (23 times), 'gifts (once, Prov. xxix. 4), and 'is offered' (once, Ezek. xlviii. 12). It is used of the tenths of the tithes paid by the Levites to the priests (Num. xviii. 26–29), of offerings for the fabric, vessels, etc., of the tabernacle (Ex. xxv., xxxv., xxxvi., etc.), of territory reserved to the priests (Ezek. xlv. 1, xlviii. 8–21), of the offering of a half-shekel or didrachma of atonement-money once a year (Ex. xxx. 13–16: compare Mat. xvii. 24), etc.

Thou shalt sanctify the breast of the wave offering, and the shoulder of the *heave offering*, which is waved, and which is heaved up, of the ram of the consecration, even of that which is for Aaron, and of that which is for his sons. Ex. xxix. 27.

heaver (hē'vėr), *n.* One who or that which heaves or lifts. Specifically—(*a*) One of a class of men employed about docks to take goods from vessels: generally used in composition: as, coal-*heaver*. (*b*) *Naut.*, a smooth round wooden staff, generally from two to three feet long, used for twisting or heaving tight a rope or strap.

heaves (hēvz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *heave*, *n.*] A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

heave-shoulder (hēv′shōl″dėr), *n.* In the Levitical law, the portion (the right shoulder) of an animal presented as a thank- or peace-offering that fell to the priests: so called because offered with a gesture of heaving or elevation. The heave-shoulder was the portion assigned to the officiating priest, as the wave-breast was to other priests.

heave-shouldered†, *a.* High-shouldered. *Davies.*

Captaines that wore a whole antient in a scarfe, which made them goe *heave-shouldered.*
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157).

heave-thigh (hēv′thī), *n.* In the revised version (1885) of the Bible, substituted for 'heave-shoulder.'

heavily (hev′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hevily*, < AS. *hefiglīce*, heavily, grievously, < *hefiglīc*, a., heavy, < *hefig*, heavy: see *heavy*[1].] **1.** In a heavy manner; with great weight or burden.

The sunless sky,
Big with clouds, hangs *heavily.*
Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

A large, *heavily* sparred, handsome schooner, lying to at the south end of Aros. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

Hence—**2.** With oppression or difficulty; grievously; dejectedly; tediously.

But there weren summe that boren it *hevyly* withynne hemsilf and seiden, wherto is this losse of oynement maad?
Wyclif, Mark xiv.

Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The evening passed off *heavily.*
Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 9, 1818.

3. Densely; thickly: as, *heavily* bearded; *heavily* timbered.

heaviness (hev′i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *hevinesse*, < AS. *hefignes*, < *hefig*, heavy: see *heavy*[1] and *-ness.*] **1.** The state or quality of being heavy; weight; burden; gravity.—**2.** A heavy state of mind; grief; sorrow; despondency; sluggishness; languidness; oppression; tediousness.

In this manner dide Grascien hem counforte, and his son Banyns, to a-voide [remove] the *hevynesse* of the two quenes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 381.

It makith a man liȝt, iocunde, glad, and merie, and puttith awey *heuynesse*, angre, malencoly, and wraththe.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

If any man be at *heuynesse* with any of his bretheryne for any maner [of] trespas, he schal not pursewen him in no maner of courte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 279.

heaving (hē′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *heave*, *v.*] Upheaval; swell; rising; panting; palpitation.

'Tis such as you—
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*—such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

Wave with wave no longer strives,
Only a *heaving* of the deep survives,
A telltale motion!
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, iii.

heaving-days (hē′ving-dāz), *n. pl.* Easter Monday and Tuesday: so called from the custom of lifting the women from the ground and kissing them at that time. See quotation from Bickerdyke under *heave*, *v. t.*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

heaving-line (hē′ving-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a small line, generally about half an inch in diameter and from 5 to 10 fathoms long, with a small lead weight at one end, employed on steamships and tow-boats to throw to the shore or to another vessel, so that the end of a hawser may be hauled ashore or to the other vessel by it.

heavisome (hev′i-sum), *a.* [< *heavy*[1] + *-some.*] Dark; dull; drowsy. [Prov. Eng.]

heavityt, *n.* [ME. *hevyte*; irreg. < *heavy*[1] + *-ty.*] Heaviness; sadness.

★ The teres ful of *hevyte.* *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1736.

heavy[1] (hev′i), *a.*; compar. *heavier*, superl. *heaviest.* [< ME. *hevy*, *heviz*, < AS. *hefig* (= OS. *hebhig* = OHG. *hebig*, *hepig*, *hevig*, MHG. *hebec* = Icel. *höfigr*, *höfugr*, heavy), < *hebban* (impv. *hef*, *hefe*, pp. *hafen*), heave, lift: see *heave.*] **1.** Hard to heave or lift; having much weight or gravity; ponderous: as, a *heavy* load.

The stone was but little, yet so *heavie* that I was very hardly able to lift it up with all my strength.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 173.

Never *heavier* man and horse
Stemmed a midnight torrent's force.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 29.

2. Having much weight in proportion to bulk; dense in substance or texture; of high specific gravity, absolutely or relatively: as, the *heavy* metals; a *heavy* silk or paper; water is *heavier* than oil.

Is not lead a metal *heavy*, dull, and slow?
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

3. (*a*) Of great volume, force, intensity, etc.; of unusual amount or bulk: used of things: as, a *heavy* fall of rain; a *heavy* sea; *heavy* sleep; a *heavy* meal; a *heavy* order for goods.

In cold December fragrant chaplets blow,
And *heavy* harvests nod beneath the snow.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 78.

A *heavy* snow had fallen the day previous, and the track was completely filled. *E. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 150.

Hark! that *heavy* sound breaks in once more.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

(*b*) Acting, operating, or affected in a large way; doing or suffering something to a great extent or amount: used of persons: as, a *heavy* dealer in stocks; a *heavy* buyer.

The *heaviest* customers were the coffee planters.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 775.

4. Exceptionally dense in substance or quality, as a fluid; specifically, not properly raised or leavened, as bread; having much body or strength, as wine or beer; thick or viscid, as an oil; loaded with moisture or vapors, as the air; oppressive or producing languor, as an odor.

When red hath set the beamless sun,
Through *heavy* vapors dank and dun.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Some tastes and smells appear less extensive than complex flavours, like that of roast meat or plum pudding on the one hand, or *heavy* odours like musk or tuberose on the other. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 2.

When what is termed "whole wheaten flour"—that is, the entire substance of the grain, excepting only the outer bran—is baked, it is known that the resulting loaf is . . . liable to be somewhat *heavy* and sodden.
Encyc. Brit., III. 254.

5. Having comparatively much breadth or thickness; coarse; thick: as, a *heavy* line in drawing; a *heavy* scar.

What a fascinating creature he was, with his little black mustache, almost as *heavy* as a pencil mark.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 77.

6. Lacking lightness or brightness; without cheerfulness or interest; dull, stupid, wearisome, or depressing: as, a *heavy* countenance; a *heavy* book or style.

Thomas sayde than with *heuy* chere:
"Lufly lady, nowe late me bee."
Thomas of Erssseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

Then will ye curse the *heavy* hour
That ever your love was born.
Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 215).

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke.
Swift.

Large women, offensively dressed, sit about the veranda, and give a *heavy* and company air to the drawing-rooms.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 245.

7. Dull or sluggish; without animation, activity, or briskness of movement: as, a *heavy* gait; a *heavy* market.

Behold the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear *heavy*, that it cannot hear.
Isa. lix. 1.

Trembling like the treble of a lute under the *heavy* finger of a farmer's daughter. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

8. Obstructive; clogging or hindering passage or progress: as, a *heavy* road or track; *heavy* soil; his debts are a *heavy* drag upon him.

The roads were *heavy*, the night misty.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

It was the depth of winter. The cold was severe, and the roads *heavy* with mire.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

9. Weighed or bowed down as with a burden; oppressed, physically or mentally: as, eyes *heavy* with sleep; a *heavy* heart.

My suster is so *hevy* and pensif of oure mys-happes that right seilden she maketh eny mery chere to me.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 6.

He . . . began to be sorrowful, and very *heavy.*
Mat. xxvi. 37.

Not willing that they should find his men *heavy* and laden with booty. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Each heart as *heavy* as a log. *Cowper*, Yearly Distress.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids *heavy* and red.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

10. Hard to bear or endure; burdensome; oppressive; afflicting; severe: as, a *heavy* pain; a *heavy* reckoning; *heavy* penalties.

The kyng was dede, whiche was a *hevy* case.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1302.

My Lord, it is the *heaviest* News that ever was sent me.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 7.

But, O, the *heavy* change, now thou art gone!
Milton, Lycidas, l. 37.

11. Difficult of accomplishment; hard to do or perform; hard to fulfil or discharge: as, a *heavy* task or undertaking.

Curious inditing and hard sentence is ful *hevy* atones for swich a child to lern. *Chaucer.*

This thing is too *heavy* for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone. Ex. xviii. 18.

It was a *heavy* task to the two girls to have to entertain her. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxvii.

12. Sober; serious; relating or pertaining to the representation of didactic or somber parts: as, the *heavy* father; the *heavy* villain; the piece has much *heavy* business. [Theatrical cant.]—**13.** *Milit.*, same as *heavy-armed*: as, *heavy* cavalry (meaning cuirassiers and the like).—**A heavy hand.** See *hand.*—**Heavy artillery.** See *artillery.*—**Heavy earth.** Same as *baryta.*—**Heavy glass.** See *glass.*—**Heavy marching order,** the condition of troops fully equipped for field-service.—**Heavy metal.** (*a*) Guns or shot of large size. Hence—(*b*) Commanding ability, mental or bodily; great power or influence: as, he is a man of *heavy metal.* [Colloq.]—**Heavy oil.** Same as *dead-oil.*—**Heavy on or in hand.** See *hand.*—**Heavy side,** in a grindstone and similar objects, a preponderance in weight of one side of the stone or wheel over the other.

This speed gives rise, with large stones, to so much momentum as to endanger their being split, if there should be the smallest flaw in the stone, or that from neglect it acquires a *heavy side.*
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 419.

Heavy wet, a potation of strong ale or ale and porter mixed. [Slang, Eng.]—**Hot and heavy.** See *hot*[1].—**The heavies.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the heavy cavalry. (*b*) *Theat.*, those who play heavy parts. See def. 12. [Cant.] (*c*) People who are heavy. [Colloq.]

You are one of *the heavies*, but I think we can outfit you [with a strong horse]. *The Century*, XXXVII. 900.

heavy[1]† (hev′i), *v.* [< ME. *hevien*, < AS. *hefigian*, make heavy, become heavy, < *hefig*, heavy.] **I.** *trans.* To make heavy; grieve.

And turnede agen eftsoone and foound hem slepinge, for her yghen weren *hevyed*, and they knewen not what they schulden answere to him. *Wyclif*, Mark xiv.

Thow seiste how it is the be-fallen, and yet thou art of feire age, and me *hevyeth* sore the to sle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 368.

II. *intrans.* To become heavy or sad.

The kyng fro day to day he *heuyed* more and more,
Nerhand his endyng sekenes greued him sore.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 65.

heavy[2] (hē′vi), *a.* [< *heav-es* + *-y*[1].] Having the disease called heaves: as, a *heavy* horse.

heavy-armed (hev′i-ärmd), *a.* Bearing heavy arms or armor: as, *heavy-armed* troops.

heavy-handed (hev′i-han″ded), *a.* **1.** Clumsy; awkward; not dexterous.—**2.** Oppressive; downbearing: as, *heavy-handed* tyranny.

heavy-headed (hev′i-hed″ed), *a.* Having a heavy head; dull; stupid.

We are dull soldiers,
Gross *heavy-headed* fellows; fight for victuals!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

heavy-hearted (hev′i-här″ted), *a.* Heavy at heart; sad; mournful.

heavy-laden (hev′i-lā″dn), *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are *heavy laden*, and I will give you rest. Mat. xi. 28.

heavy-pine (hev′i-pīn), *n.* A name of the *Pinus ponderosa.* See *pine*[1].

heavy-spar (hev′i-spär), *n.* Sulphate of barium; also, carbonate of barium; loosely, carbonate or sulphate of strontium.

heavy-stone (hev′i-stōn), *n.* The name originally given to cerite, from its density. Also called *heavy-stone of Bastnäs.*

heavy-tailed (hev′i-tāld), *a.* Having a heavy tail: used specifically in the phrase *heavy-tailed duck*, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* *J. T. Sharpless*, 1833.

heavy-weight (hev′i-wāt), *n.* **1.** A person whose weight exceeds the average; specifically, a boxer or other contestant whose weight places him in the highest of the four grades or classes of contestants recognized by sporting men, the others being *middle-weight*, *light-weight*, and *feather-weight.*—**2.** A person of weight or importance; one of much influence.

Heb. An abbreviation of *Hebrews.*

hebdomad (heb′dō-mad), *n.* [= Sp. *hebdómada* = Pg. *hebdomada* = It. *ebdomada*, < L. *hebdomas* (*-mad-*), < Gr. *ἑβδομάς* (*-μαδ-*), a number of seven, a week, < *ἕβδομος* (= L. *septimus*), seventh, < *ἑπτά* = L. *septem* = E. *seven.*] **1.** The number seven; the idea of seven, or the quality of being seven in number.—**2.** The sum of seven things; a collection of seven persons or things; specifically, a group of seven days; a week.

But in that tyme I Daniel was so heuey by thre *hebdomads* of dayes that I ate no delicate meatis.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, x.

3. In some Gnostic systems, a group of superhuman beings, angels, or divine emanations; in the systems of Basilides and Valentinus, the sphere of the Demiurge, sublunary, and lower than the ogdoad, or a title of the Demiurge himself. The Gnostic uses of the word were apparently developed from the idea of the seven planets or planetary heavens, or that of gods, spirits, or angels personifying, indwelling, ruling, or creating them; then, in a collective sense, it came to mean the whole sublunary sphere, or its ruler.

In the next lower sphere [below the Ogdoad, in the system of Basilides], called the *Hebdomad*, or sphere of seven, is the second Archon, or Ruler, who is the God of the Jews, and who created all things below Him.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church History, I. 195.

hebdomadal (heb-dom'a-dal), *a.* [< LL. *hebdomadalis*, < L. *hebdomas*, a week: see *hebdomad*.] Consisting of seven days, or occurring or appearing every seven days; weekly.

As for *hebdomadal* periods or weeks, although in regard of their sabbaths they were observed by the Hebrews, yet it is not apparent the ancient Greeks or Romans used any. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

Hebdomadal council, in Oxford University, England, a board of twenty-one members elected by the senate to regulate the business of the university, and ordinarily meeting weekly.—**Hebdomadal cycle.** See *cycle*[1].

hebdomadally (heb-dom'a-dal-i), *adv.* By the week; from week to week.

Did we not hear their representatives in Congress assembled, for whom our chaplain *hebdomadally* prayed, and we, as in duty bound, responded "Amen"?
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 778.

hebdomadary (heb-dom'a-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hebdomadaire* = Sp. Pg. *hebdomadario* = It. *ebdomadario*, < ML. *hebdomadarius*, weekly, one who performs weekly service, < L. *hebdomas*, a week: see *hebdomad*.] **I.** *a.* Weekly: same as *hebdomadal*.

And by this bless'd *hebdomadary* round
(The heav'nly orb which she on earth contriv'd),
Wean'd from our worldly motions, she found
Her circled self in solid rest.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii. 33.

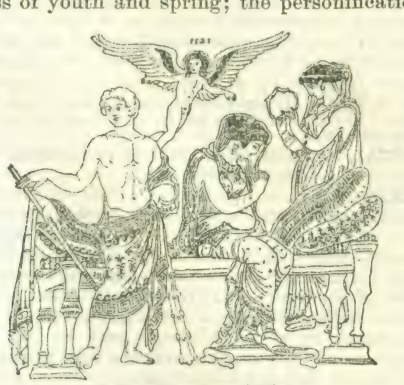
II. *n.*; pl. *hebdomadaries* (-riz). In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that member of a chapter or convent whose duty it is, during a certain week, to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors. Also called *hebdomader*.

hebdomader (heb-dom'a-dėr), *n.* Same as *hebdomadary*.

hebdomatical† (heb-dō-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *hebdomaticus*, *hebdomadicus*, < L. *hebdomas*, a week: see *hebdomad*.] Weekly.

Far from the conceit of deambulatory, *hebdomatical*, or peradventure, ephemeral office.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 142.

Hebe (hē'bē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἥβη, a personification of ἥβη, youth.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of youth and spring; the personification



Bridal of Hercules and Hebe.
(From a Greek vase of the 4th century B. C.)

of eternal and exuberant youth, and, until supplanted in this office by Ganymede, the cup-bearer of Olympus, a daughter of Zeus and Hera, who gave her as wife to Hercules after his deification, as a reward of his achievements.

Wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on *Hebe's* cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 29.

2. The sixth planetoid, discovered by Henke in Driesen, Prussia, in 1847.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *mammal.*, same as *hamadryad*, 4.

hebeanthous (hē-bē-an'thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, youth, puberty, pubescence, + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, having the corolla or the flower tomentose or pubescent. [Rare.]

hebecarpous (hē-bē-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having pubescent fruit. [Rare.]

hebecladous (hē-bek'lā-dus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + κλάδος, branch.] In *bot.*, having pubescent branches. [Rare.]

hebegynous (hē-bej'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. an ovary).] In *bot.*, having pubescent ovaries. [Rare.]

hebent†, *n.* and *a.* [Also *hebene*; < L. *hebenus*, less correctly *ebenus*, ebony, > ult. E. *ebon*: see *ebon*.] **I.** *n.* Ebony.

There mournfull Cypresse grew in greatest store,
And trees of bitter Gall, and *Heben* sad.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 52.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of ebony.

Lay now thy deadly *Heben* bowe apart.
Spenser, F. Q., Prol.

hebenon†, *n.* Used by Shakspere and Marlowe for some substance with a poisonous juice. Thought to be a corruption of *henbane*.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
With juice of cursed *hebenon* in a vial,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous distilment. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

Hebenstreitia (heb-en-strī'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., after J. E. *Hebenstreit* (died 1757), professor at Leipsic.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, characterized by a subhyaline calyx in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in front. The genus embraces about 20 species, natives of Africa from the Cape to Abyssinia. They are herbs or shrubs, mostly with alternate, narrow, entire or dentate leaves, and terminal spikes of white or yellow flowers. *H. dentata* is said to be scentless in the morning, strong-smelling at midday, and sweet-smelling in the evening.

Hebenstreitieæ (heb″en-strī-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hebenstreitia* + *-eæ*.] The name given by Reichenbach in 1846 to a subdivision of the *Globularieæ*, now falling within the plant family *Scrophulariaceæ*.

hebepetalous (hē-bē-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥβη, pubescence, + πέταλον, leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having pubescent petals. [Rare.]

hebephrenia (hē-bē-frē'ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. ἥβη, puberty, + φρήν, the mind.] A form of insanity incident to the age of puberty.

hebephreniac (hē-bē-frē'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [< *hebephrenia* + *-ac*.] **I.** *n.* One affected by hebephrenia.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or affected by hebephrenia.

hebetate (heb'ē-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hebetated*, ppr. *hebetating*. [< L. *hebetatus*, pp. of *hebetare* (> Sp. Pg. *hebetar* = F. *hébéter*), blunt, dull, deaden, < *hebes*, blunt, dull: see *hebete*.] To dull; blunt; clog. [Rare.]

Beef . . . may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals.
Martinus Scriblerus, iv.

Desultory reading, except as conscious pastime, *hebetates* the brain and slackens the bow-string of Will.
Lowell, Books and Libraries.

hebetate (heb'ē-tāt), *a.* [= F. *hébété*, < L. *hebetatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Obtuse; dull. [Rare.]—**2.** In *bot.*, having a dull or blunt soft point: said of awns, scales, spines, etc.

hebetation (heb-ē-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *hébétation* = It. *ebetazione*, < L. *hebetatio*(*n*-), < *hebetare*, blunt: see *hebetate*.] The act of making blunt or dull, or the state of being blunt or dull. [Rare.]

hebete† (heb'ēt), *a.* [= It. *ebete*, < L. *hebes* (*hĕbĕt*-), blunt, dull, obtuse, sluggish, < *hebere*, be blunt, dull, etc.] Doltish; stupid.

Examine and try the commonalty in almost every place, and you must observe how *hebete* and dull they are, how strangely unacquainted with what they profess to believe.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 325.

hebetidentate (heb″ē-ti-den'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *hebetidentatus*, < L. *hebes* (*hebet*-), blunt, dull, + *dentatus* = E. *toothed*: see *hebete* and *dentate*.] Having obtuse teeth: specifically said of the *Hebetidentati*.

Hebetidentati (heb″ē-ti-den-tā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *hebetidentatus*: see *hebetidentate*.] An old prime division of *Glires* or *Rodentia*, based upon the fossil genus *Mesotherium*, now regarded as an ungulate with gliroid affinities.

Hebetominæ (hē-bet-ō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hebetomus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of dipterous insects, represented by the genus *Hebetomus*, and of the family *Psychodidæ*.

Hebetomus (hē-bet'ō-mus), *n.* [NL., also written *Hebotomus*; an error for *Phlebotomus*, < Gr. φλεβοτόμος, opening veins: see *phlebotomy*.] A genus of dipterous insects. *Rondani*, 1843.

hebetude (heb'ē-tūd), *n.* [= F. *hébétude* = It. *ebitudine*, < L. *hebetudo*, < *hebes* (*hebet*-), blunt, dull: see *hebete*.] Obtuseness; dullness; lethargy; stupidity.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues. *Harvey*, On the Plague.

That slight degree of *hebetude* which shows itself in sluggishness and defective range of thought.
Jour. Ment. Sci., XXX. 13.

hebetudinous (heb-ē-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *hebetudo* (*-din*-), hebetude, + *-ous*.] Characterized by hebetude, lethargy, or dullness.

hebitert, *n.* An old term for a cuirass.

Hebradendron (heb-ra-den'dron), *n.* [NL., abbr. < Gr. Ἑβραῖος, Hebrew, + δένδρον, tree. The name alludes to the peculiar form, suggesting circumcision, of the anther at dehiscence.] An assumed genus of trees, now regarded as forming a section of the genus *Garcinia*, having distinct peltate anthers dehiscing by a circular fission. The species are East Indian trees, and yield the valuable resins known as *gamboge*. See *Garcinia*, *gamboge*.

Hebraic (hē-brā'ik), *a.* [= F. *hébraïque* = Sp. *hebraico* = Pg. *hebraico* = It. *ebraico* (cf. G. *hebräisch* = Dan. *hebraisk* = Sw. *hebreisk*), < LL. *Hebraicus*, < Gr. Ἑβραϊκός, Hebrew, < Ἑβραῖος, Hebrew: see *Hebrew*.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; Hebrew.

Hebraical (hē-brā'i-kal), *a.* [< *Hebraic* + *-al*.] Same as *Hebraic*.

That *Hebraical* school of which . . . [the] harmonic and melodious numbers (in Gen. i.) remain a magnificent memento. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 55.

Hebraically (hē-brā'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew language: as, to write *Hebraically* (that is, to write from right to left).

Hebraicize (hē-brā'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hebraicized*, ppr. *Hebraicizing*. [< *Hebraic* + *-ize*.] To render Hebrew; Hebraize. Also spelled *Hebraicise*.

Hebraisation, Hebraise. See *Hebraization*, *Hebraize*.

Hebraism (hē'brā-izm), *n.* [= F. *hébraïsme* = Sp. *hebraismo* = Pg. *hebraismo* = It. *ebraismo*, < NL. *Hebraismus*, < Gr. Ἑβραίζειν, speak Hebrew, < Ἑβραῖος, Hebrew: see *Hebrew*.] **1.** A manner or custom peculiar to the Hebrews; specifically, an idiom, expression, or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew tongue.

Milton . . . has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms*, into the language of his poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

2. The spirit and tendency regarded as especially characteristic of the Hebrew race, historically considered.

The uppermost idea with *Hebraism* is conduct and obedience. . . . *Hebraism*—and here is the source of its wonderful strength—has always been severely preoccupied with an awful sense of the impossibility of being at ease in Zion. . . . By alternations of *Hebraism* and Hellenism, of a man's intellectual and moral impulses, of the effort to see things as they really are, and the effort to win peace by self-conquest, the human spirit proceeds. . . . All which Protestantism . . . succeeded in clearly setting forth in words had the characters of *Hebraism* rather than of Hellenism. . . . Puritanism . . . was a reaction of *Hebraism* against Hellenism.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv.

Hebraist (hē'brā-ist), *n.* [< *Hebra-ic* + *-ist*.] **1.** One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.—**2.** One imbued with the Hebraic spirit. See *Hebraism*, 2.

The tone of thought or of feeling which gives form and colour to this splendid poetic style [that of Cyril Tourneur] is essentially what modern criticism would define as that of a natural *Hebraist*.
Swinburne, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 423.

Hebraistic (hē-brā-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Hebrew manners, thought, or language.

Hebraistical (hē-brā-is'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Hebraistic* + *-al*.] Same as *Hebraistic*.

Hebraistically (hē-brā-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In Hebrew fashion; after the manner of Hebraism. *M. Arnold.*

Hebraization (hē″brā-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Hebraize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making Hebrew or of Hebraizing; a becoming Jewish. Also spelled *Hebraisation*.

The next decade will see a more extensive *Hebraization* of the wholesale trade of New York than ever.
New York Courier-Journal.

Hebraize (hē'brā-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Hebraized*, ppr. *Hebraizing*. [= F. *hébraïser* = Sp. *hebraizar* = It. *ebraizzare*, < Gr. Ἑβραίζειν,

speak Hebrew, < 'Εβραῖος, Hebrew: see *Hebrew.*] **I.** *trans.* To adapt to the Hebrew form or manner; express in Hebrew idioms.

II. *intrans.* 1. To conform to the Hebrew rites, manners, or language.—2. To exhibit a tendency to Hebraism; follow Hebraism as an ideal of mind and conduct. See *Hebraism*, 2.

We have fostered our *Hebraizing* instincts, our preference of earnestness of doing to delicacy and flexibility of thinking, too exclusively.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, v.

Also spelled *Hebraise*.

Hebrew (hē′ brö), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Ebrew;* < ME. *Hebrew, Ebreu* (= D. *hebreeuw*), < OF. *hebreu, hebrieu*, F. *hébreu* = Sp. Pg. *hebreo* = It. *ebreo* (cf. D. *hebreer* = G. *hebräer* = Dan. *hebræer* = Sw. *hebré*, n.), < LL. *Hebræus*, n., LL. and L. *Hebræus*, a., < Gr. 'Εβραῖος, a. and n., < Aramaic *'ebrai* = Heb. *'ibrī*, pl. *'ibrīm*, a Hebrew, < *'ēber*, the other side (of a river), < *'abar*, pass or cross over. Tradition referred the name, in ancient fashion, to an eponym, namely, *'Eber*, Eber or Heber, the traditional ancestor of the Hebrews.] **I.** *n.* 1. A member of that branch of the Semitic family of mankind descended, according to tradition, from Heber, the great-grandson of Shem, in the line of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew.

Thou art an *Hebrew*, a Jew, and not worth the name of a Christian. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., II. v.

To whom Iacob succeeded in the promised blessing: who with his sonnes and familie went downe into Egypt, where his posteritie multiplied exceedingly, and were called sometime *Ebrewes* of their ancient pedegree.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

Of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, an *Hebrew* of the *Hebrews*. Phil. iii. 5.

2. The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the northern or Canaanitic divisions of the Semitic family of languages. It is the language of the books of the Old Testament, and became extinct as a vernacular tongue three or four centuries before the Christian era; but it is even now used for speaking and writing by well-educated Hebrews all over the world, and has an extensive modern literature.

And the Table aboven his Heved, that was a Fote and an half long, on the whiche the Title was writen, in *Ebreu*, Grece, and Latyn, that was of Olyve.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

Ezra, pressing on their hands, raised himself, and uttered in *Hebrew* the confession of the Divine Unity, which for long generations has been on the lips of the dying Israelite. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lxx.

Epistle to the Hebrews, one of the books of the New Testament, addressed to Christians of Hebrew birth dwelling in Rome, or perhaps in Palestine or Alexandria. Its chief object is to present a parallel between the symbolism of the Old Testament dispensation and the life-work of Christ. The author is unknown—perhaps Barnabas, or less probably Apollos. The authorship has been often ascribed to the apostle Paul, but this view is contrary to the weight of authority of the early church, and is opposed by the mass of modern scholars. A probable date of composition is about A. D. 65. Abbreviated *Heb.*—**Rabbinical** or **modern Hebrew**, the language used by the rabbins in their writings. Its basis or body is the Hebrew and Chaldaic, with various alterations in the words of these two languages. They have borrowed freely from the Arabic, and the rest is composed of words chiefly from the Greek, some from the Latin, and others from the modern tongues.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; Hebraic: as, the *Hebrew* language or rites.

The *Hebrew* liturgy, like others, has its transitions of litany, lyric, proclamation, dry statements, and blessing.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

Hebrew calendar. See *calendar.*—**Hebrew character**, the form of letters in which the Hebrew language is written.—**Hebrew-character moth**, *Tæniocampa gothica*, an orthosiid: so named from its markings.—**Hebrew manna.** See *manna*.

Hebrewess (hē′ brō-es), *n.* [< *Hebrew* + *-ess.*] An Israelitish woman. Jer. xxxiv. 9.

In common with every *Hebrewess*, she [Salome] embroidered fit for that bride who was to be brought unto the king in raiment of needlework.
E. S. Sheppard, Counterparts, xxxiv.

Hebrewist (hē′ brō-ist), *n.* [< *Hebrew* + *-ist.*] Same as *Hebraist*, 1.

Hebrew-marked (hē′ brö-märkt), *a.* Marked as if with Hebrew characters: applied to a lizard, *Liolæmus signifer*.

Hebrician (hē-brish′ an), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *Hebr(æus)*, Hebrew, + *-ic-ian*, after *Grecian.*] One skilled in the Hebrew language; a Hebraist.

It is fully written in meeter, as all learned *Hebricians* agree, although the rules be not yet fully found.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Not to make learned *Hebricians*, but to teach such young men as choose to learn it the Hebrew alphabet.
C. F. Adams, A College Fetich, p. 22.

Hebridæ (heb′ ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fieber, 1860), < *Hebrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous *Hemiptera*, containing the single genus *Hebrus*. Also *Hebrides*.

Hebridal (heb′ ri-dal), *a.* Same as *Hebridean.*—**Hebridal sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*.

Hebridean, Hebridian (hē-brid′ ē-an, -i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hebrides*, an alteration, said to have arisen from an accidental misprint, of the L. name *Hebudes* (Pliny), in Gr. 'Εβουδαι (Ptolemy).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrides, a group of islands off the west coast of Scotland, to which they belong.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Hebrides.

Hebrides (heb′ ri-dēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Hebridæ*.

Hebridian, *a.* and *n.* See *Hebridean*.

Hebrus (hē′ brus), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1833).] A genus of true bugs, representing the family *Hebridæ*, common to Europe and America. There are four United States species, as *H. americana*.

he-cabbagetree (hē′ kab″ āj-trē), *n.* An arborescent composite plant, *Senecio Leucadendron*, confined to the island of Saint Helena, where it forms a conspicuous part of the vegetation of the central ridge at elevations of from 1,900 to 2,600 feet.

Hecate (hek′ ā-tē), *n.* [ME. *Echate;* < L. *Hecătē*, < Gr. 'Εκάτη, a name identical with *ἑκάτη*, an epithet of Artemis (Diana), fem. of *ἑκατος*, an epithet of Apollo, lit. far-shooting, far-darting (involving a solar allusion), < *ἑκάς*, far, afar, far off.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a goddess akin to Artemis, of Thracian origin, combining the attributions of Demeter or Ceres, Rhea, Cybele, Artemis or Diana, and Persephone or Proserpine, with whom, as a goddess of the infernal regions, she was to some extent identified, and in this character was represented as practising and teaching through her emissaries sorcery and witchcraft.



The Triple Hecate. (Relief from Ægina, in collection of Prince Metternich.)

Enter *Hecate*, meeting the three witches.
1 *Witch.* Why, how now, *Hecate?* You look angerly.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5.

[In every instance in Shakspere except one, and in one instance in Milton, the rhythm requires the pronunciation to be hek′ at.]

2†. The moon personified.

But let not *Echate* this crafte espie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of *Vermes*.

Hecatean (hek-ā-tē′ an), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Hecate.

No, no, 'twas neither *Hecatæan* spite,
Nor charm below, nor pow'r above, . . .
That thus transform'd our god of love.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 9.

hecatomb (hek′ ā-tom), *n.* [< L. *hecatombē*, < Gr. *ἑκατόμβη*, a great public sacrifice, prop. of one hundred oxen, but used in the earliest records in a general sense, < *ἑκατόν*, a hundred: see *cent* and *hundred.*] In *classical antiq.*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts of one kind; hence, any great sacrifice of victims; any great slaughter of persons or animals.

Thy Altars
Smoaking with *Hecatombs* of slaughter'd Bulls.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Oh, Love,
Thou proudly-blind destruction, I would send thee
Whole *hecatombs* of hearts, to bleed my sorrows.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

Hecatombæon (hek″ ā-tom-bē′ on), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑκατομβαιών*, the first month of the Attic year, in which sacrifices were offered to the gods, < *ἑκατόμβη*, a sacrifice, hecatomb: see *hecatomb.*] The first month of the Attic year, containing thirty days, and corresponding to the last half of July and the first half of August. Also spelled *Hekatombaion*.

In *Hekatombaion* hecatombs were offered to Apollo, the summer god. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 114.

hecatompedon (hek-ā-tom′ pe-don), *n.*; pl. *hecatompeda* (-dä). [< Gr. *ἑκατόμπεδον*, neut. of *ἑκατόμπεδος*, a hundred feet long, < *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*, in deriv. also *πεδ-*) = E. *foot*, q. v.] A building 100 feet in length or width; particularly, the cella of the great temple of Athena, the Parthenon, at Athens. See cut under *cella*.

hecatonstylon (hek″ ā-ton-stī′ lon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *στῦλος*, pillar, column.] A building having a hundred columns.

hecatontarchy (hek-ā-ton′ tär-ki), *n.* [Irreg. (after *heptarchy*) < Gr. *ἑκατόν*, hundred, + *ἀρχή*, rule.] The rule or government of a hundred.

What would come to pass if the choice of a governor or governors were referred to the thousands and millions of England? Beware a Heptarchy again, beware a *Hecatontarchy*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 202.

hecatontome (hek′ ā-ton-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *τόμος*, a tome, volume.] An aggregate of a hundred volumes; any large collection or pile of books. [Rare.]

The Gospell faithfully preach'd to the poore, the desolate parishes visited and duely fed, loyterers throwne out, wolves driven from the fold, had beene a better confutation of the Pope and Masse than whole *Hecatontomes* of controversies. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

hecatophyllous (hek″ ā-tō-fil′ us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having the leaves composed of a hundred or more leaflets. [Rare.]

hecco†, *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

The sharp-neb'd *hecco* stabbing at his brain.
Drayton, The Owl.

hech (heċh), *interj.* [A var. of *heigh, hey*1.] An exclamation of surprise or grief: also used as a verb. [Scotch.]

There war monie a lady fair
Siching and crying, "Och how!" . . .
What need ye *hech!* and how! ladies,
What need ye how! for me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 326).

hecht (heċht), *v.* A Scotch form of *hight*2.

There was an ancient citié *hecht* Cartage.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 13.

The Miller he *hecht* her a heart leal and loving.
Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

heck1 (hek), *n.* [< ME. *hek;* a var. of *hack*2, the unassibilated form of *hatch*1, q. v.] 1. A door with an open or latticework panel, or having its upper part hinged independently of the lower part.—2. A latticed gate.—3. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—4. A contrivance for catching fish, made in the form of a latticework or grating: as, a salmon-*heck*.—5. In *weaving*, one of two or more vertical frames with gratings having eyes for receiving the warp-threads, each eye receiving one thread of the warp, and the alternate vertical motion of the gratings separating the warp-threads to form an opening or shed for the passage of the shuttle. [Rare.]—6. A latch or bolt for fastening a door. [Rare.]—**Living at heck and manger**, a phrase used of one who has got into quarters where everything is comfortable and abundant. [Scotch.]

heck2 (hek), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] The bend or winding of a stream. [Prov. Eng.]

heckberry (hek′ ber″ i), *n.*; pl. *heckberries* (-iz). Same as *hagberry*.

heck-box (hek′ boks), *n.* In *weaving*, a box suspended between the travers on which the bobbins of warp-yarn are mounted and the warping-frame on which the yarns are wound, and made to slide up and down between two upright posts. It separates the warp-threads into two leas or alternate sets, one set for each heald or heddle. Also called a *jack*.

heckfar, heckfor, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal variants of *heifer*. *Huloet*, 1552.

heckle (hek′ l), *n.* [Also, with different vowel, *hackle*3, q. v., and assibilated *hetchel, hatchel*, q. v.; < ME. *hekele, hechele,* < D. *hekel* = MHG. *hachel, hechel*, G. *hechel* = Sw. *häckla* = Dan. *hegle*, a heckle; connected with and nearly a dim. of D. *haak* = MHG. *hake*, G. *hake, haken* = Sw. *hake* = Dan. *hage* = E. dial. *hake*, a hook: see *hake*1, *hake*2, *hatch*1, *heck*1, and *hook*.] An instrument for cleaning, sorting, and straightening raw flax and hemp: same as *hatchel*.

Some layde to pledge
Theyr hatchet and their wedge,
Their *hekell* and their rele.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng.

He was a hedge unto his friends,
A *heckle* to his foes, lady.
Rob Roy (Child's Ballads, VI. 206).

heckle (hek′ l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heckled*, ppr. *heckling*. [Also, with different vowel, *hackle*3, q. v., and assibilated *hetchel*, early mod. E. *heckell, hetchyll;* from the noun.] 1. To comb, as flax or hemp; hatchel.

There must be planting, cutting down, bundling, watring, rippling, braking, wingling, and *heckling* of hemp.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 14.

2. To question, especially in a severe or antagonistic manner, as a parliamentary candidate in Great Britain.

Robert never felt his wits so much stretched and sharpened as when after the lecture Lestrange was putting

questions and objections with an acrid subtlety and persistence. . . . Robert bore his *heckling*, however, with great patience and adroitness.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, xli.

heckle-cell (hek'l-sel), *n.* A cell having minute hard, horny projections of its cell-wall, by which it adheres to other cells. An epidermal cell is ★an example.

heckler (hek'lėr), *n.* One who heckles or uses a heckle.

he-clam (hē'klam), *n.* A kind of sea-worm, as species of *Nereis;* a clam-worm, as *N. virens*, believed by fishermen to be the male of the long clam, *Mya arenaria.* [Maine, U. S.]

hectare (hek'tār), *n.* [< F. *hectare*, < Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + L. *area*, area: see *area*, *are*[2].] In the *metric system*, a superficial measure equal to 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters, or 2.471 acres.

hectastyle (hek'ta-stīl), *a.* An improper form of *hexastyle*.

hectic (hek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *hectick*, *ectick*, *ettick;* < ME. *etik*, *etyk*, < OF. *etique*, F. *hectique* = Sp. *hético* = Pg. *hectico* = It. *etico* (cf. D. G. *hektisch* = Sw. Dan. *hektisk*), < ML. **hecticus*, < Gr. ἑκτικός, habitual, hectic, consumptive (Galen), < ἕξις (ἑκτ-), a state or habit of body or of mind, condition, < ἔχειν (fut. ἕξειν, √ *ἐχ), have, hold, intr. be in a certain state, = Skt. √ *sah*, prevail, endure.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Habitual; marking a particular habit or condition of body: applied to fever of the form presented in phthisis, characterized by marked diurnal remissions and exacerbations, and accompanied with flushed cheeks, hot skin, and emaciation.

His thin cheek assumed a deadly hue,
And all the rose to one small spot withdrew:
They call'd it *hectic;* 'twas a fiery flush,
More fix'd and deeper than the maiden blush.
Crabbe, Works, I. 133.

2. Pertaining to or affected with such fever; feverish; consumptive: as, a *hectic* flush.

The *hectick* heate
Of Oswald's blood doubled their pulses' pace.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, ii. 5.

But for some years before its author's death it dwindled away so much, and fell into such an *hectic* state, that the few friends of it feared its decease was very near.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 105.

Hectic infantile fever. See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** A hectic fever; a wasting away, attended by heightened color.

Do it, England;
For like the *hectic* in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3.

2. A hectic flush.

The poor Franciscan made no reply; a *hectick* of a moment pass'd across his cheek, but could not tarry—Nature seemed to have done with her resentments in him.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 10.

The coronal which autumn gives,
The brief, bright sign of ruin near,
The *hectic* of a dying year!
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

hectical (hek'ti-kal), *a.* [< *hectic* + *-al.*] Same as *hectic*.

It grieved them nevertheless, nor was the less a fever for being *hectical*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

hectically (hek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a hectic manner; constitutionally; consumptively.

He was for some years *hectically* feverish.
Johnson, Ascham.

hectocotyle (hek'tō-kot-il), *n.* Same as *hectocotylus*, 2.

hectocotylization (hek-tō-kot″i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *hectocotyliz(ed)* + *-ation.*] The process or result of being hectocotylized; the state, quality, or condition of a hectocotylus: applied both to the modification of the arm of the male cephalopod, which converts it into a reproductive organ, and to the fertilization of the female by this means. Also spelled *hectocotylisation*.

hectocotylized (hek-tō-kot'i-līzd), *a.* [< *hectocotylus* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Changed into a hectocotylus, as an arm of certain cephalopods.

The male Cephalopods are distinguished from the females by the asymmetry of their arms, one or more of which, on one side, are peculiarly modified, or *hectocotylized*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 454.

2. Affected by a hectocotylus; impregnated, as a female cephalopod when she receives the detached male arm.

Also spelled *hectocotylised*.

hectocotylus (hek-tō-kot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, def. 1), < Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + κοτύλη, a small cup: see *cotyle*.] **1†.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a spurious genus of parasitic organisms, the same as the *Trichocephalus* of Delle Chiaje; in reality, the detached male arm of a cephalopod, attached to the female, and mistaken for a parasite.—**2.** In *biol.*, the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cephalopods, as the argonaut, which becomes detached and is deposited within the mantle-cavity of the female for the purpose of conveying the sperm-cells to her. Also *hectocotyle*. See cut under *Argonautidæ*.

hectogram, hectogramme (hek'tō-gram), *n.* [< F. *hectogramme*, < Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + γράμμα, repr. F. *gramme*, E. *gram:* see *gram*[2].] In the *metric system*, a weight of 100 grams, or 1,543.2356 grains.

hectograph (hek'tō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + γράφειν, write.] A copying process in which the writing or drawing to be copied is made on smooth paper in aniline ink, and is then pressed upon a slab coated with gelatin, to which a part of the ink is thus transferred, and from which a number of duplicate impressions can be made; also, the special appliances, collectively, by means of which this is done. Also spelled *hektograph*. [Trade-name.]

hectograph (hek'tō-gráf), *v. t.* [< *hectograph*, *n.*] To copy by means of a hectograph.

hectographic (hek-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *hectograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or made with the hectograph.

hectoid (hek'toid), *a.* [< *hect(ic)* + *-oid.*] Of a hectic appearance; resembling hectic fever.

The skin was red with a *hectoid* flush.
W. A. Hammond, Nervous System, I. xvi.

hectoliter, hectolitre (hek'tō-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *hectolitre*, < Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + λίτρα, a pound, > F. *litre:* see *liter*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of capacity equal to 100 liters, 22.009 imperial gallons, or 26.4 United States gallons.

hectometer (hek'tō-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *hectomètre*, < Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + μέτρον, measure, > F. *mètre*, E. *meter*, a particular measure of length: see *meter*[2].] In the *metric system*, a unit of length equal to 100 meters, or 328 feet 1 inch.

hector (hek'tor), *n.* [< L. *Hector*, < Gr. Ἕκτωρ, in Homer's Iliad a brave Trojan warrior, prop. adj. ἕκτωρ, holding fast, an epithet of Zeus, of anchors, of a net, etc., < ἔχειν, hold: see *hectic*.] **1.** A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

Thus the *hectors* use to do, and to give the lye at adventure, when they have a mind to try a man's courage.
Marvell, Works, II. 109.

2. One who teases or vexes.

hector (hek'tor), *v.* [< *hector*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To treat with insolence; threaten; bully.

Our King did openly say, the other day in the Privy Chamber, that he would not be *hectored* out of his right and preeminencys by the King of France, as great as he was. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 98.

2. To find fault with; fret at; chide; scold.

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

They had hard times when they were little, . . . and were *hectored* and worried when they ought to have been taking some comfort. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 245.

=**Syn.** To fret, worry, annoy, beset, provoke, irritate.

II. *intrans.* To play the bully; bluster; be turbulent or insolent.

But when huffing and *hectoring* must be looked upon as the only badges of gallantry and courage, what can recommend the exercise of patience against the disgrace of it? *South*, Works, X. iv.

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hector*. *Swift.*

Hectorian, Hectorean (hek-tō'ri-an, -rē-an), *a.* [< *Hector* (see def.) + *-i-an*, *-e-an*.] Relating or pertaining to or like Hector of Troy.

In vain I charg'd him soon to quit the plain,
And warn'd to shun *Hectorean* force in vain.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 18.

hectorism (hek'tor-izm), *n.* [< *hector* + *-ism.*] The disposition or practice of a hector or bully. [Rare.]

hectorly† (hek'tor-li), *a.* [< *hector* + *-ly*[1].] Resembling a hector; blustering; insolent.

Those who seek glory from evil things, . . . from presumptuous transgression of God's law (*hectorly* profaneness and debauchery), . . . are not only vain-glorious, but impudent. *Barrow*, Works, III. xxxi.

hectostere (hek'tō-stēr), *n.* [< F. *hectostère*, < Gr. ἑκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + στερεός, solid, > F. *stère*, E. *stere*, as a measure of solidity.] In the *metric system*, a measure of solidity containing 100 cubic meters, and equivalent to 3,531.4 English cubic feet.

Hecuba (hek'ū-bą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Hecuba*, < Gr. Ἑκάβη, daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam, king of Troy.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Schumacher*, 1817.

hedt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *head*.

he'd. A contraction of (*a*) *he had*, and of (*b*) *he would*.

hedage (hed'āj), *n.* [A var. of **hithage*, < *hithe* + *-age.*] A toll or custom formerly paid at the hithe or wharf for landing goods, etc., from which an exemption was granted by the king to particular persons and societies. *Cowel.*

heddle (hed'l), *n.* [Sc. also *hiddle*, obs. *hedel*, E. also *heald;* appar. of Scand. origin. Cf. Icel. *hafald*, the perpendicular thrums that hold the weft.] In *weaving*, a series of leashes, twines, cords, or wires vertically stretched, generally in pairs, between two horizontal bars or laths, looped about both bars, and joined in their middle part to form eyes for the reception of a warp-thread or yarn. Two heddles are used for plain weaving, their vertically opposite movements separating the warp-threads to form an opening or shed for the passage of the shuttle. In the United States *harness* consists of frame and heddles, and in English works on weaving *leaf* or *set of heddles* is frequently employed. *Heddle* is often loosely used in the singular to denote one of the pairs of leashes or cords.—**Mail of the heddle,** an eyelet or ring of glass or metal in an eye of a heddle.

heddle (hed'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heddled*, ppr. *heddling.* [< *heddle*, *n.*] To draw (warp-threads) systematically through the eyes of a eddle.

heddle-eye (hed'l-ī), *n.* The eye in a pair of leashes or cords of a heddle for receiving a warp-thread.

heddle-hook (hed'l-hůk), *n.* A hook, much resembling a crochet-hook, used in heddling. It is passed through the heddle-eye to engage the end of the warp-thread and draw the thread through the eye.

heddle-yarn (hed'l-yärn), *n.* Worsted yarn twisted and singed preparatory to its use in making heddles.

hede[1]**†**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *head*.

hede[2]**†**, *v.* A Middle English form of *heed*[1].

hedenbergite (hed'en-bėr-gīt), *n.* [After L. *Hedenberg*, a Swedish chemist.] A lime-iron variety of pyroxene, occurring in crystals and in lamellar masses of a black or blackish-green color at Tunaberg in Sweden, and elsewhere.

Hedeoma (hē-dē-ō'mą), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), said to be altered from *Hedyosmum* (which is used for another genus), < Gr. ἡδύς, sweet, + ὀσμή, smell.] A genus of chiefly low, herbaceous, aromatic plants, belonging to the family *Menthaceæ*, characterized by its axillary clusters of small bluish flowers, in which the corolla is scarcely exserted from the calyx, and only two of the stamens are perfect. It now embraces 25 species, exclusively confined to North and South America. The best-known species is *H. pulegioides*, the American pennyroyal, which has the pleasantly pungent odor and taste of the genus specially developed, and is in great repute as a remedy for colds and as an emmenagogue.



Pennyroyal (*Hedeoma pulegioides*).
a, flower; *b*, leaf.

heder†, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *hither*.

Hedera (hed'e-rą), *n.* [L. (Linnæus, 1753), also *edera*, ivy: see under *get*[1].] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous woody vines, climbing by rootlets, belonging to the family *Araliaceæ* and tribe *Hedereæ*. It is characterized by having the styles connate into a cone or short column, the leaves entire or lobed, the umbels paniculate, and the pedicels continuous with the flowers. The genus as thus limited contains but a single living species, *H. Helix*, the common ivy, now cultivated in all lands, but indigenous

to most temperate and subtropical old-world regions of the northern hemisphere, from the Canary Islands to Japan. The Queensland ivy, *Kissodendron Australianum*, differs conspicuously in having pinnate leaves. The West Indian trees that have been placed in this genus by some authors are now referred to *Schefflera;* while the so-called *Hedera* of the Hawaiian Islands belongs more properly to the genus *Cheirodendron*. Besides the value of the ivy as an ornamental vine, it yields hederic acid, which has medicinal properties, and the berries are emetic. A decoction of the leaves dyes hair black. The genus is found in a fossil state from the Middle Cretaceous to the Quaternary of Europe, the arctic regions, and the United States, more than 20 fossil species having been described. *H. Helix* is common in the Quaternary deposits of Italy and France.

Hederaceæ (hed-ę-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *hederaceus*, ‹ *hedera*, ivy: see *hederaceous*.] A term first used by Linnæus in 1764 to include the genera *Panax*, *Hedera*, *Vitis*, etc.: made by Bartling in 1830, and by most later authors, equivalent to *Araliaceæ*.

hederaceous (hed-ę-rā′shius), *a.* [‹ L. *hederaceus*, of ivy, ivy-green, ‹ *hedera*, ivy: see *Hedera*.] 1. Pertaining to, resembling, composed of, or producing, ivy.—2. Belonging to the ivy family, that is, to the *Hederæ* of Bentham and Hooker.

hederal (hed′ę-ral), *a.* [‹ L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ivy. Also *hederic*.

hederate† (hed′ę-rāt), *v. t.* [‹ L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ate*2.] To adorn or crown with ivy, as a victor in the Olympian games.

He appeareth there neither laureated nor *hederated* poet. *Fuller*, Worthies, Yorkshire.

Hedereæ (hē-dē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Hedera* + *-eæ*.] That subdivision of the family of plants *Araliaceæ* to which the genus *Hedera*, the ivy, belongs: called by Bentham and Hooker (1862) a series, and embracing, besides *Hedera*, six other genera. The group is distinguished from the rest of the family by having the petals valvate and of the same number as the stamens, and the albumen of the seed wrinkled.

hederic (hē-der′ik), *a.* [‹ L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ic*.] Same as *hederal*.

hederiferous (hed-ę-rif′ę-rus), *a.* [‹ L. *hedera*, ivy, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Ivy-bearing; producing ivy.

hederine (hed′ę-rin), *n.* [‹ L. *hedera*, ivy, + *-ine*2.] A glucoside found in the seeds of the common ivy. It is intensely bitter, and appears to be closely allied to quinine in febrifugal qualities. *U. S. Dispensatory*, 1883.

hederose (hed′ę-rōs), *a.* [‹ L. *hederosus*, full of ivy, ‹ *hedera*, ivy.] Full of ivy; pertaining to ivy.

hederward†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *hitherward*.

hedge (hej), *n.* [‹ ME. *hedge*, *hegge*, ‹ AS. **hecg*, not found except in the once-occurring dat. *hegge*, written for either **hecge* or *hege*, but the probable source of the mod. form *hedge* (cf. E. *edge*, ‹ AS. *ecg;* E. *wedge*, ‹ AS. *wecg*, etc.), the common AS. form being the nearly related *hege*, › ME. *heye*, *haye*, E. *hay*2, q. v.; AS. **hecg* = MD. *hegghe*, D. *hegge*, *heg* = MLG. *hegge* = OHG. *hegga*, *hecka*, MHG. G. *hecke*, a hedge; = Icel. *heggr* = Norw. *hegg* = Dan. *hæg* = Sw. *hägg*, a kind of tree, the bird-cherry (see *heckberry*, *hedgeberry*, *hegberry*, *hagberry*), appar. so called (like the *hawthorn*, q. v.) because used in hedges. Cf. Sw. *häck*, Dan. *hæk*, a hedge, prob. after G. The AS. **hecg*, E. *hedge*, and AS. *hege*, E. *hay*2, are both from the more primitive form, AS. *haga*, E. *haw:* see *haw*1, *hay*2.] 1. A barrier or fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close together, such as thorn-bushes or beeches, and sometimes by woven twigs or wattling; also, a closely planted row of any kind of shrubbery, as evergreens, whether intended as a fence or not. See *hedge-plant*. The hedge is the prevalent kind of fence in England, but is comparatively rare in the United States. Hedges, especially roadside hedges, are often used by vagabonds as places of shelter or resort; hence *hedge* is often used in composition to denote something mean, low, rustic: as, a *hedge*-priest; a *hedge*-school.

The [thee] was saide in fitches floure
The seede to keepe of brere and houndes thorne.
ffor *hegges* made of it shall not be torne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

But Sir, we have taken with her such Beggars, such Rogues, such Vagabonds, and such *Hedge*-birds (since you call 'em so) as you never knew, or heard of, though now the Countries swarm with 'em under every *Hedge*, as if an innumerable army of 'em were lately disbanded without Pay. *Hedge*-birds said you? *Hedge* Lady-birds, *Hedge* Cavaliers, *Hedge* Souldier, *Hedge* Lawyer, *Hedge* Fidlers, *Hedge* Poet, *Hedge* Players, and a *Hedge* Priest among 'em. Such we have taken for the Principals.
Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

The cool shade of this sweet honeysuckle *hedge*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 203.

I was forced to go to a little *hedge* place for my dinner.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxix.

2. A structure made to lead fish into channels across which nets are spread.

They [the salmon] will force themselves through floodgates, or over weirs, or *hedges*, or stops in the water.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 123.

Dead hedge. See *dead*.—**To breast up a hedge.** See *breast*.

hedge (hej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hedged*, ppr. *hedging*. [‹ ME. *hedgen*, *heggen* (= OD. *heggehn*), hedge, inclose; ‹ *hedge*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To inclose or fence with a hedge; separate by a hedge: as, to *hedge* a field or garden.

There was a certain householder which planted a vineyard and *hedged* it round about. Mat. xxi. 33.

2. To obstruct with a hedge or any barrier; stop or restrain by any kind of obstruction.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. Hos. ii. 6.

Nay, this shall not *hedge* us out: we'll hear you sing, certainly. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

3. To surround with something as a barrier or a border; compass about; hem in.

The first cours: brawne, with the borys hed, lying in a felde, *hegge* about with a scriptur sayng on this wyse: "Welcombe you bretheren godely in this hall!"
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 375.

England *hedg'd* in with the main. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

We *hedge* ourselves round with conventional usages.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 78.

[In the following passages *hedge* is peculiarly used, apparently by confusion with *edge*, *v.*, in the sense of 'force or thrust' (intr. 'force or thrust one's self'), as into a place already full:

When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer;
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promise; for thy life preserved. *Dryden*.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Directions to the Footman).]

4. In *sporting*, to protect by betting on both sides. See *to hedge a bet*, below.

Now do I suspect
I shall lose the race. . . . I'll *hedge* in
My money presently. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

To hedge a bet, to bet on both sides—that is, after having bet on one side, to bet also on the other side, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever the result may be.

He [Montano] first reduced betting into an art, and made White's the grand market for wagers. He is at length such an adept in this art that, whatever turn things take, he can never lose. This he has effected by what he has taught the world to call *hedging a bet*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 329.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hide as in a hedge; shift; skulk.

I, I, I myself sometimes, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

2. In *betting*, to protect one's self from loss by cross-bets. See *to hedge a bet*, above.

Egremont . . . consulted his book; he meditated anxiously. Should he *hedge?* *Disraeli*, Sibyl, p. 7.

Hence—3. To provide a means of retreat or escape; avoid committing one's self irrevocably to anything.

Prophesy as much as you like, but always *hedge*. . . . Say what you will, but don't be too peremptory and dogmatic. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 12.

4†. To make or mend hedges.

Thresh and dig and *hedg*.
MS. Ashmole, 208. (*Halliwell.*)

hedge-accentor (hej′ak-sen″tor), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1. See *Accentor*, 2 (*a*).

hedge-bedstraw (hej′bed″strâ), *n.* A plant, *Galium Mollugo*, growing in hedges. See *bedstraw* and *Galium*.

hedge-bells (hej′belz), *n.* 1. The hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*. See cut under *Convolvulus*. Also called *bell-bind*.—2. The common bindweed, *C. arvensis*. [Rare.]

hedgeberry (hej′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hedgeberries* (-iz). Same as *hagberry*, the bird-cherry: but in this form it seems more generally to mean the larger sweet bird-cherry, *Prunus avium*, which is closely related to the garden-cherry, *P. Cerasus*.

hedge-bill, hedging-bill (hej′bil, -ing-bil), *n.* A cutting-hook used in dressing hedges; a billhook.

Comes Master Dametas, with a *hedging-bill* in his hand.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

hedge-binding (hej′bīn″ding), *n.* Something used to bind together the bushes composing a hedge.

He came and basted me with a *hedge-binding*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 7.

hedge-bindweed (hej′bīnd″wēd), *n.* A perennial herbaceous vine, *Convolvulus sepium*, abundant in both Europe and America, growing along hedges and fences, over which it climbs. It was formerly separated from the true bindweed, *C. arvensis*, and placed in the genus *Calystegia*, on account of the large leafy bracts that surround the calyx; but this is no longer regarded as a generic distinction. See *Convolvulus*.

hedge-bird (hej′bėrd), *n.* A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges. See *haysuck*.

hedge-born (hej′bôrn), *a.* Born under a hedge; hence, of low birth; rustic; obscure; mean.

A *hedge-born* swain
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

hedge-bote (hej′bōt), *n.* [‹ *hedge* + *bote*, ME. form of *boot*1, reparation, etc.: same as *haybote*.] In *Eng. law*, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges.

Haye-bote or *hedge-bote* is wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iii.

hedge-carpenter (hej′kär″pęn-tėr), *n.* A hedger. [Humorous.]

Pervading poverty and forlornness of the region in the best of seasons serve to repel the poets and philosophers who love to feast their eyes and rest their souls with pleasant things; and the shepherds, the *hedge-carpenters*, the parish-clerks, and the ditchers, usually have it all to themselves.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII., Literary Notes for Aug.

hedge-chafer (hej′chā″fėr), *n.* A cockchafer.

hedge-chanter (hej′chân″tėr), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-chicken (hej′chik″en), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *C. Swainson*.

hedge-creeper†, *n.* A wily, crafty vagabond and thief. *Hollyband*, Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

hedge-fumitory† (hej′fū″mi-tǫ-ri), *n.* Probably the fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

hedge-garlic (hej′gär″lik), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Alliaria Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), having an odor resembling that of garlic. It has large, cordate, radical leaves, grows to the height of 2 feet, and bears an abundance of erect linear pods. It is common throughout Europe, and has been introduced into the United States near Washington, where it is rapidly spreading. Also called *garlic-mustard* and *sauce-alone*.

hedgehog (hej′hog), *n.* [‹ ME. *heggehogge;* ‹ *hedge* + *hog*1.] 1. In *zoöl.*, an insectivorous animal of the family *Erinaceidæ* and genus *Erinaceus*, of which there are several species. The common European hedgehog, *Erinaceus europæus*, is about 9 inches long; the body is covered above with spines, and the animal can roll itself into a ball bristling in every direction. This it accomplishes by means of a very highly developed and specialized panniculus carnosus, or fleshy layer beneath the skin, which when the body is flexed acts as a sphincter, like the string which puckers the mouth of a bag. See cut under *Erinaceus*.

And whan he wenyth [thinketh] it be an hare, full oft it is an *hegge hogge*.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 1.

Thorny *hedgehogs*, be not seen.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3 (song).

2. One of several other animals characterized by numerous spines. (*a*) A Madagascan insectivorous animal of the family *Centetidæ* and any of the genera *Centetes*, *Ericulus*, and *Hemicentetes*. Otherwise known as *tenrec*. (*b*) An Australian monotrematous mammal of the family *Echidnidæ*. (*c*) The Canada porcupine, *Erethizon*. See *ant-eater* (*a*) (5), and cut under *Echidnidæ*. (*d*) A prickly fish of the genus *Diodon*, as *D. hystrix*, the porcupine-fish, more fully called *sea-hedgehog*. See cut under *Diodon*. (*e*) A sea-urchin.

3. In *bot.*, a plant with echinate fruits. The name is used especially (often in the plural) for *Medicago intertexta*, a native of Italy and Greece, the pods of which are armed with short spines. It has also been given to *Erinacea Erinacea* (*Anthyllis Erinacea* of Linnæus), a leguminous plant growing in Spain; to *Ranunculus arvensis*, a northern species; to *Panicastrella capitata*, a grass of southern Europe; and to *Hydnum Erinaceus* (also called *hedgehog-hydnum*), a fungus with tough elastic pileus, and very long straight hymeneal spines, growing on the trunks of oak- and beech-trees. Also *hedgehog-plant*.

4. A kind of dredging-machine consisting of a series of spades fixed to the periphery of a cylinder, used for loosening mud, silt, etc., so that it may be carried off by the current.—5. In *Scotch mining*, a broken strand or wire of a rope torn out while in motion and drawn up into a bundle. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 322.—**Hedgehog cone-flower.** See *cone-flower*.

hedgehog-cactus (hej′hog-kak″tus), *n.* A cactus of the genus *Echinocactus*, of which about 400 species are known and a large number cultivated. They are all natives of America, from the western United States to Argentina. See cut under *Echinocactus*.

hedgehog-fruit (hej′hog-frōt), *n.* The fruit of an Australian tree, *Echinocarpus australis*, which belongs to the family *Elæocarpaceæ*, and attains the height of from 80 to 100 feet. The name is also used for the tree.

hedgehog-grass (hej′hog-grâs), *n.* An American grass, *Cenchrus tribuloides*, the spikelets of which are collected into burs. It grows in sandy

soil, and is found from the great lakes to Florida. A more southern species, *C. echinatus*, is called the *cockspur*. There are 10 other species of the genus *Cenchrus*, chiefly tropical, to all of which the name is applicable. It has been given to *Panicastrella capitata* (see *hedgehog*, 3) and to various species of the genus *Echinochloa*. See *bottle-brush grass*, under *bottle-brush*, and cut under *bur-grass*. Also called *bur-grass*.

hedgehog-parsley (hej'hog-pärs″li), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Caucalis daucoides*, common on the continent of Europe, and also found in England. The carpels are ribbed, and bear four rows of hooked prickles on the back, forming a sort of bur. Also called *bur-parsley*.

hedgehog-plant (hej'hog-plant), *n.* Same as *hedgehog*, 3.

hedgehog-rat (hej'hog-rat), *n.* [Tr. NL. *Echimys*.] Any octodont rodent of the subfamily *Echimyinæ*, which includes the spiny rats and others: so called from the prickly pelage. See *Echimyinæ*, and cut under *Echimys*.

hedgehog-thistle (hej'hog-this″l), *n.* The prickly-pear, *Opuntia:* also a name of other cacti, as of *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*, etc.

hedge-hyssop (hej'his″op), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Gratiola*, especially *G. officinalis*, common in nearly all of Europe except the British isles. It was called by the early herbalists *Gratia Dei*, on account of its reputed healing virtues; and the generic name, as well as the name *herb-of-grace*, is derived from this. It is a bitter purgative and emetic, poisonous in large doses. It is said to have formed the basis for the famous nostrum for gout, the *eau médicinale*. It has now nearly gone out of use. The genus *Gratiola* belongs to the *Scrophulariaceæ*, or figwort family, and embraces about 25 species, more than half of which are found in North America. The plant has been found sparingly introduced in Georgia. The Peruvian or Victorian hedge-hyssop is *G. Peruviana*, a semi-aquatic species, remarkable for being indigenous to both South America and Australia.

2. In England, also the name of the lesser skullcap, *Scutellaria minor*, a labiate plant not often growing in hedges. *Parkinson*.

hedge-jug (hej'jug), *n.* The bottle-tit or long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea:* named from the site and shape of its nest. [Local, Eng.]

hedge-knife (hej'nīf), *n.* An instrument for trimming hedges.

hedge-laurel (hej'lâ″rel), *n.* An Australian plant of the genus *Pittosporum*, especially *P. eugenioides*, *P. rigidum*, or *P. tenuifolium*, of New Zealand, cultivated in the botanic gardens of Melbourne, Brisbane, etc. They are ornamental evergreen shrubs or small trees, with somewhat showy white or yellowish flowers. See *Pittosporum*.

hedgemaids (hej'mādz), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Glecoma hederacea*. Also called *haymaiden*, *haymaids*.

hedge-marriage (hej'mar″āj), *n.* A secret or clandestine marriage; an irregular marriage performed by a hedge-parson or hedge-priest.

hedge-mike (hej'mīk), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-mushroom (hej'mush″röm), *n.* An edible mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*, common in Europe. Also called *horse-mushroom*.

hedge-mustard (hej'mus″tärd), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Sisymbrium*, especially *S. officinale*, a stiff-branching European herb with sharply incised leaves and small yellow flowers, which was formerly much used in medicine as an expectorant and a diuretic. It is extensively naturalized in America. See *Sisymbrium*.—2. Less correctly, a plant of the genus *Erysimum*, particularly *E. odoratum*, common on the continent of Europe, but not found in England.

hedge-nettle (hej'net″l), *n.* In Great Britain, a common labiate plant, *Stachys sylvatica*, growing along hedges; in America, *S. palustris* or *S. aspera*, of similar habit; also, one of the more showy species in cultivation, as *S. coccinea*, the scarlet hedge-nettle. See *Stachys*.

hedge-note† (hej'nōt), *n.* A writing of no worth or dignity.

They left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem. *Dryden.*

hedge-parsley (hej'pärs″li), *n.* A common European umbelliferous plant, *Torilis Anthriscus* (*Caucalis Anthriscus*); also, any species of *Caucalis* except *C. daucoides*, which is called *bur-parsley* and *hedgehog-parsley*. They are unattractive weeds.

hedge-parson (hej'pär″sn), *n.* A mean or illiterate parson; one of a class of vagabond clergymen formerly existing in England.

A *hedge-parson*, or buckle-beggar, as that order of priesthood has been irreverently termed, sate on the Duke's left. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

hedge-peak (hej'pēk), *n.* The dogrose, *Rosa canina*, the strong prickles of which adapt it for hedges. Also *hedge-speak*.

The bullesse, *hedg-peake*, hips, and hawes, and sloes,
Attend his appetite where e'r he goes.
Taylor, Works (1630).

I judge it is with men as it is with plants: take one that blossoms too soon, 'twill starve a sloe or *hedg-peake*.
Howard, Man of Newmarket.

hedgepig† (hej'pig), *n.* A hedgehog.

1 *Witch.* Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.
2 *Witch.* Thrice; and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

hedge-pink (hej'pink), *n.* The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*.

hedge-plant (hej'plant), *n.* A plant used in or suitable for forming hedges.

Several years ago there was much discussion as to the use of white willow as a *hedge-plant*, but it is better fitted to form a windbreak. *Amer. Cyc.*, VIII. 604.

hedge-planter (hej'plan″tėr), *n.* A frame for holding young hedge-plants in position while being set out in a furrow to form a hedge.

hedge-press† (hej'pres), *n.* A printing-press at which literature of a low kind was printed.

A person who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

hedge-priest (hej'prēst), *n.* A hedge-parson; specifically, in Ireland, formerly, a priest who had been admitted to orders directly from a hedge-school, without preparation in theological studies at a regular college.

Therefore did som of them at Cambrige (whom I will not name openlie) cause *hedge priestes* sette out of the contrie to be made fellowes in the vniuersitie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

There is five in the first show. . . .
The pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

hedger (hej'ėr), *n.* [< *hedge* + *-er*1.] 1. One who makes or repairs hedges.

What time the labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat.
Milton, Comus, l. 293.

2. In *sporting*, one who hedges.

hedge-rime (hej'rīm), *n.* Vulgar doggerel.

hedge-row (hej'rō), *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or for the separation of fields.

Some time walking, not unseen,
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 58.

The fields . . . are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle.
Bp. Berkeley, To Pope.

hedge-school (hej'sköl), *n.* A school formerly kept beside a hedge, or in the open air, in Ireland; a poor, mean school.

You talk with contempt of a *hedge-school*. Did you never hear of a nate little spot in Greece called the Groves of Academus?
Carleton, Traits and Stories (The Hedge-School).

hedge-schoolmaster (hej'sköl″mâs-tėr), *n.* The master of a hedge-school.

Hedge-schoolmasters were as superior in literary knowledge and acquirements to the class of men who are now engaged in the education of the people as they were beneath them in moral and religious character.
Carleton, Traits and Stories (The Hedge-School).

hedge-scissors (hej'siz″ėrz), *n. pl.* A large crooked kind of scissors or shears for trimming hedges.

hedge-shrew (hej'shrö), *n.* The field-mouse.

The fire-fly and *hedge-shrew* and lob-worm, I pray,
How fare they? *Browning*, Pippa Passes, Epil.

hedge-sparrow (hej'spar″ō), *n.* 1. A small European warbler, *Accentor modularis*, resembling a sparrow in coloration and frequenting hedges. Also called *hedge-accentor*, *hedge-chanter*, *hedge-chat*, *hedge-mike*, *hedge-spick*, *hedge-spurgie*, and *hedge-warbler*. See *Accentor*, 2 (*a*).

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long
That it had its head bit off by its young.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2†. An old book-name of the Jamaican guit-guit or rufous-throated tanager, *Glossiptila ruficollis*. *G. Edwards.*—3. Some other hedge-bird, supposed to be a sparrow.

hedge-speak (hej'spēk), *n.* Same as *hedge-peak*.

hedge-spick (hej'spik), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-spurgie (hej'spėr″ji), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1. [Scotch.]

hedge-taper (hej'tā″pėr), *n.* Same as *hag-taper*. See *mullen*.

hedge-thorn (hej'thôrn), *n.* See *hawthorn*.

hedge-vine (hej'vīn), *n.* The virgin's-bower of Europe, *Clematis Vitalba*.

hedge-violet (hej'vī″ō-let), *n.* The common European wood-violet, *Viola sylvatica*.

hedge-warbler (hej'wâr″blėr), *n.* Same as *hedge-sparrow*, 1.

hedge-writer† (hej'rī″tėr), *n.* A Grub-street writer or low author.

These *hedge-writers* . . . seldom speak a word against any of the late ministry, but they presently fall to compliment my lord treasurer and others in great places.
Swift, Remarks on Letter to the Seven Lords.

hedging (hej'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hedge*, *v.*] The process or work of making or trimming hedges.

He [the agricultural laborer] will . . . proceed to his work direct, to the stables, or to the business of *hedging* and ditching. *Escott*, England, xi.

hedging-bill, *n.* See *hedge-bill*.

hedging-glove (hej'ing-gluv), *n.* A strong leather glove worn to protect the hand in trimming hedges.

hedonic (hē-don'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡδονικός*, of or for pleasure, < *ἡδονή*, Dor. *ἁδονά*, delight, < *ἥδεσθαι*, intr., delight, enjoy oneself, connected with *ἀνδάνειν*, tr., please, delight, gratify, also with *ἡδύς* = Skt. *svādu* = L. *suāvis* = E. *sweet*, q. v.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in pleasure.

The changes above mentioned in the *hedonic* effects of bitter tastes, sweet tastes, or the like, tend rather to prove the contrary. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.

2. Of the nature of hedonism; regarding one's own enjoyment as the chief good.

hedonical (hē-don'i-kal), *a.* [< *hedonic* + *-al*.] Same as *hedonic*.

hedonics (hē-don'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hedonic:* see *-ics*.] That branch of ethics which treats of the doctrine of pleasure; the science of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.

hedonism (hē'dō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡδονή*, delight, enjoyment, pleasure (see *hedonic*), + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Aristippus and the Cyrenaic school of Greek philosophers, that the pleasure of the moment is the only possible end, that one kind of pleasure is not to be preferred to another, and that a man should in the interest of pleasure govern his pleasures and not be governed by them; hence, that ethical doctrine which regards pleasure or happiness as the highest good. The term *hedonism* is regarded by some writers as defamatory, but others apply it to their own opinions. *Egoistic hedonism* considers only the pleasure of the individual; *altruistic hedonism* takes into account that of others.

The fundamental assumption of *Hedonism*, clearly stated, is that all feelings considered merely as feelings can be arranged in a certain scale of desirability, so that the desirability or pleasantness of each bears a definite ratio to that of all the others.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics (2d ed.), p. 115.

Hedonism I understand to abstract pleasure and pain from life, and to make of everything else a mere external means to the getting of one and the avoiding of the other. *Hedonism* holds, in short, that every other aspect of the world is absolutely worthless.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 36.

hedonist (hē'dō-nist), *n.* [As *hedon-ism* + *-ist*.] 1. One of the Cyrenaic school of ancient Greek philosophers.—2. One who advocates or acts upon the theory of hedonism; one who regards pleasure as the chief good.

The *Hedonist*, understanding by the bettering of men an addition to the pleasures enjoyed by them, present and to come, has at any rate an obscure computation before him. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 378.

hedonistic (hē-dō-nis'tik), *a.* [< *hedonist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hedonists or the doctrine of hedonism; of the nature of hedonism.

How vague and empty then the vague discussions concerning the *hedonistic* or altruistic primum mobile of individual conduct. *Maudsley*, Mind and Will, ii. 167.

Any *hedonistic* theory might be met by the assertion that life is essentially a painful experience, and pleasure unattainable. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 258.

Hedriophthalma, hedriophthalmous (hed″ri-of-thal'mä, -mus). Same as *Edriophthalma*, *edriophthalmous*.

Hedwigia (hed-wij'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ehrhart, 1781), named after Johann *Hedwig*.] A genus of saxicolous mosses, characterized by a sessile, globular, smooth capsule with an obtuse operculum, without a peristome, and with a conical laciniate calyptra, the leaves without a costa and hyaline at the summit.

Hedwigiaceæ (hed-wij-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedwigia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of mosses established by Bruch, Schimper, and Gümbel in 1845, embracing the genera *Hedwigia*, *Hedwigidium*, and *Braunia*.

Hedwigieæ (hed-wi-jī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedwigia* + *-eæ*.] A division of mosses made by Angström in 1846, embracing the genus *Hedwigia* only.

Hedycarya (hed-i-kar'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1775), < Gr. *ἡδύς*, sweet, + *κάρυον*, nut.] A ge-

nus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the family *Monimiaceæ*, characterized by the 7 to 10 small connivent lobes of the perianth and the numerous stamens with very short glandless filaments. The genus embraces about 6 species, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Samoa, and the Fiji Islands. They are trees or shrubs with opposite entire or dentate coriaceous leaves, and axillary flowers in cymes or racemose panicles. The Australian species, *H. angustifolia*, is cultivated for ornament, under the name of *native mulberry* or *smooth holly*. It attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. The New Zealand species, *H. arborea*, is larger, and is called by the natives *puripurikipili, kaiwhiria*, or *porokaiwhiri*. Five fossil species have been described from the Miocene of Italy and Bohemia, the Oligocene of Styria, and the Eocene of Australia and New Zealand.

Hedychium (hē-dik'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Koenig, 1785), prob. in allusion to the snow-white fragrant flowers of some species, being appar. < Gr. *ἡδύς*, sweet, + *χιών*, snow.] A genus of monocotyledonous petaloid plants, belonging to the widely distributed family *Zinziberaceæ*, tribe *Zinzibereæ*, characterized by a terminal spike or thyrse of flowers with narrow elongated filaments and unappendaged connectives to the anthers. The plants grow from a horizontal tuberous rhizome; the stem is erect and leafy, the leaves clasping at the base. The flowers are generally large, showy, and fragrant. The fruit is a 3-celled capsule. The genus embraces about 25 species, all natives of tropical Asia. Many of the species are cultivated in greenhouses, sometimes under the English name *garland-flower*. The common garland-flower is *H. coronarium*. *H. coccineum* (the scarlet garland-flower), *H. Gardnerianum*, and other species embracing a great variety in color and appearance, are also cultivated.

Hedyle (hed'i-lē), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < Gr. *ἡδύλος*, dim. of *ἡδύς*, sweet.] The only genus of *Hedylinæ*, with one species, *H. heliconiaria*, of Guiana, specifically named from its resemblance to butterflies of the genus *Heliconia*.

Hedylinæ (hed-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < *Hedyle* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Geometridæ*, founded on the genus *Hedyle*. Also *Hedylidæ*, with family rank.

Hedyoteæ (hed-i-ot'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, established by A. P. de Candolle in 1830, having the genus *Hedyotis* as the type. See *Hedyotideæ*.

Hedyotidæ (hed-i-ot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* + *-idæ*.] Lindley's name (1845) for the *Hedyotideæ*.

Hedyotideæ (hed″i-ō-tid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedyotis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A group of genera of rubiaceous plants, erected by Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, about the year 1815, having *Hedyotis* as the type. It was adopted by Bentham and Hooker as the sixth tribe of the order, and by them limited to genera having valvate corolla-lobes, a 2- to 4-celled ovary, the ovules numerous in the cells, and a dry capsular or indehiscent fruit with small or minute seeds. They are chiefly herbs with opposite stipulate leaves.

Hedyotis (hed-i-ō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the smooth, tough, oval leaves, likened to ears, < Gr. *ἡδύς*, sweet, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, belonging to the family *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Hedyotideæ*, to which it gives its name: scarcely distinguishable botanically from *Houstonia* and *Oldenlandia*, but chiefly old-world shrubs or suffrutescent plants. There are about 80 species, chiefly natives of tropical Asia, with mostly narrow opposite leaves, persistent, often dissected setose stipules connate with the petioles in a sheath, and small white flowers in terminal or axillary cymes. Some botanists regard this genus as a section of *Oldenlandia*.

hedyphane (hed'i-fān), *n.* [So called in allusion to its glittering, < Gr. *ἡδυφανής* (equiv. to *ἡδυφαής*), sweetly shining, < *ἡδύς*, sweet, + *φαίνεσθαι*, shine, appear.] A mineral related to mimetite or lead arseniate, but having part of the lead replaced by calcium.

Hedysareæ (hed-i-sā'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hedysarum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, established by A. P. de Candolle in 1825, and adopted by Bentham and Hooker: type *Hedysarum*. The plants are chiefly herbs or shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves, the flowers with 10 stamens, either diadelphous (9 + 1) or monadelphous, uniform versatile anthers, and indehiscent jointed pods, the divisions 1-seeded.

Hedysarum (hē-dis'a-rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, orig. in Tournefort, 1717), < Gr. *ἡδύσαρον*, a plant of the vetch kind, perhaps sainfoin, appar. < *ἡδύς*, = E. *sweet*, + *σάρον*, a broom, a besom. Sometimes erroneously explained as < *ἡδύς* + *ἄρωμα*, smell: see *aroma*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Hedysareæ*, having many-jointed pods, the segments separating at maturity, and the vexillary stamen free. It embraces about sixty species, all of which are natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They are perennial herbs or suffrutescent plants, rarely true shrubs, with odd-pinnate leaves, scarious stipules, and purple, white, or rarely yellow flowers in peduncled axillary racemes. The best-known species is *H. coronarium*, a native of southern Europe, and known in England as *French honeysuckle*, probably from its resemblance to the red clover, *Trifolium pratense*, which is often called *honeysuckle* or *honeysuckle-clover* in England. It is in repute as a forage-plant, and has been introduced into Australia under the name of *soola-clover*. *H. Americanum* is indigenous in the northeastern United States and northward.



Hedysarum Americanum.
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

hee[1]† (hē), *pron.* An obsolete spelling of *he*[1].

hee[2] (hē), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *high*.

heed[1] (hēd), *v.* [< ME. *heden* (pret. *hedde*), < AS. *hēdan* (pret. *hēdde*), heed, take care of, take charge of, take into possession (= OS. *hōdian, huodian* = OFries. *hōda, hūda* = D. *hoeden*, heed, guard, = MLG. *hoden, huden* = OHG. *huoten*, MHG. *hüeten*, G. *hüten*, guard, protect), < **hōd*, f. (not found) (= OFries. *hōda, hūda*, care, = D. *hoede*, f., = MLG. *hode, hude, hote* = OHG. *huota*, MHG. *huote, huot*, G. *hut*, f., heed, care); prob. connected with *hōd*, m., E. *hood* (= D. *hoed* = G. *hut*, a hat, hood), and perhaps with *hæt*, E. *hat;* the orig. sense being appar. 'cover, protect': see *hood* and *hat*[1]. For the vowel-change, cf. *bleed, breed, feed, gleed*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To give attention to; regard with care; take notice of; observe; consider.

Hade thou holdyn the at home, *hedit* thin astate,
And not cayret fro court there company was gedurt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2960.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 988.

Each where his tasks or pleasures call,
They pass, and *heed* each other not.
Bryant, The Crowded Street.

Why *heed* a snow-flake on the roof,
If fire within keep Age aloof?
Lowell, To a Friend.

II.† *intrans.* To attend; observe; pay attention.

Thou shuld *hede* to my harmes, herkon my wille,
Pursew to my purpos, present myn astate.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2188.

heed[1] (hēd), *n.* [< ME. *hede*, a later form, from the verb, taking the place of the orig. AS. **hōd*, ME. as if **hode, *hood:* see *heed*[1], *v.*] **1.** Careful attention; notice; observation; regard: usually with *give* or *take*.

I will *take heed* to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue. Ps. xxxix. 1.

Therefore we ought to *give* the more earnest *heed* to the things which we have heard. Heb. ii. 1.

Take heed of promises, *take heed* of gifts,
Of forced, feigned sorrows, sighs, *take heed*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 3.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 141.

2. The quality or state of attentiveness; the habit of serious consideration.

He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

What good *heed* Nature forms in us! She pardons no mistakes. *Emerson.*

heed[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *head*.

heedful (hēd'fûl), *a.* [< *heed*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

=Syn. Observant, mindful, careful, regardful, attentive (to).

heedfully (hēd'fûl-i), *adv.* In a heedful manner; carefully; attentively; watchfully.

heedfulness (hēd'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being heedful; attention; caution; wariness; circumspection.

heedily† (hē'di-li), *adv.* Heedfully.

This part [language] in our maker or Poet must be *heedyly* looked vnto, that it be naturall, pure, and the most vsuall of all his countrey.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 120.

heediness† (hē'di-nes), *n.* Heedfulness; attention; caution.

By Gods grace, and her good *heedinesse*,
She was preserved from their traytrous traine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 34.

heeding† (hē'ding), *n.* Care; attention.

One of the Library Keepers, observing this, hath reduced it again by paging it a-new; and with a little *heeding* 'tis yet very legible. The Letter is as fair a square Capital as any I have seen. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

heedless (hēd'les), *a.* [< *heed*[1] + *-less*.] Without heed; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

You *heedless* joltheads, and unmanner'd slaves.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

I abruptly took my leave, and hobbling down stairs with *heedless* haste, I set my foot full in a pail of water, and down we came to the bottom together. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

=Syn. *Remiss*, etc. (see *negligent*); unmindful, inconsiderate, unobservant.

heedlessly (hēd'les-li), *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Post not *heedlesly* on.
Sir T. Browne, Chr. Mor., I. § 30.

heedlessness (hēd'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness.

I tripped on, showing a bold *heedlessness* of his displeasure. *Scott*, Peveril, xxxiv.

heedy† (hē'di), *a.* [< *heed*[1] + *-y*[1].] Heedful; careful; cautious.

The Priest doth sometimes read unto them some part of the Alcoran, . . . which they hearken unto with *heedy* attention. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 43.

Heedy crow. See *crow*[3].

heehaw (hē'hâ), *v. i.* [Imitative of the bray of the ass. Cf. *haw-haw*[1], *ha-ha*[1].] To bray, as an ass.

Suppose thou art making an ass of thyself, young Harry Warrington, of Virginia! are there not people in England who *heehaw* too? *Thackeray*, Virginians.

★ A jackass *heehaws* from the rick. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

heel[1] (hēl), *n.* [< ME. *heel, heele*, < AS. *hēla, hēla* (= OFries. *hēla, heila*, North Fries. *hael, häile, hajel, hägel* = OD. *hiele*, D. *hiel* = Icel. *hæll* = Sw. *häl* = Dan. *hæl*), the heel, prob. orig. **hōhila*, dim. of. *hōh*, the heel, the hock, > E. *hock*[1], *hough*. Cf. D. *hak* = LG. *hakke*, > G. *hacke* (vulg.), the heel: see *hock*[1], *hack*[1], *n.* The generally asserted connection with L. *calx* (*calc-*), the heel (see *calcar*[1], *calk*[1], etc.), = Gr. *λάξ* (for **κλάξ*?), is open to question.] **1.** The part of the foot which is below and behind the ankle. Technically—(*a*) In *anat.*, the calcaneal part of the tarsus, whatever its shape or position. In man and other plantigrade animals it rests upon the ground; in digitigrades, ungulates, etc., it is elevated, and is often called *knee* by a misnomer, *heel* being popularly applied to the hoofs of the hind legs. Thus, the hock of a horse is anatomically the heel. See cuts under *foot, hock*[1], and *tion*.

Well-apparell'd April on the *heel*
Of limping winter treads. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 2.

(*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) Properly, the calcaneum or talus, at the proximal end of the tarsometatarsus. (2) The hind toe or hallux of a bird: incorrect, but frequent. (*c*) In *entom.*: (1) The terminal extremity of the tibia. *Say* (and others). (2) The base of the first tarsal joint, when it is curved to join the tibia. This is the calx of Kirby, by him limited to the heels of four posterior tarsi. (3) A name given by Leach to the bristles forming the strigilis.

2. A part of a thing resembling the heel in shape or position. (*a*) The lower backmost part of something, or that part upon which it rests, as the after end of a ship's keel, the lower part of a mast, a boom, a stern-post, or a rafter, or the larger or principal end of a tool: used in a great variety of special applications.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

(*b*) In *odontog.*, a low posterior cusp of the sectorial molar tooth of a carnivorous animal. (*c*) In *arch.*, a cyma reversa. (*d*) The top of the butt of a gun-stock. (*e*) That part of the blade of a sword which is nearest the hilt, usually the heaviest part of the blade, and in some swords not sharpened, but having two square edges. (*f*) The latter or concluding part of anything; the end; a part left over; a remainder: as, the *heel* of a session or a discourse; the *heel* of a loaf.

Oh wives, be mindfu' ance yoursel'
How bonnie lads ye wanted,
An' dinna, for a kebbuck-*heel*,
Let lasses be affronted. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

(*g*) The part of the head of a golf-club that is nearest the shaft.

3. The foot, without reference to its parts; also, the hind foot of some animals, as of a horse.

Mine own familiar friend . . . hath lifted up his *heel* against me. Ps. xli. 9.

So light were my *heels*, that I counted ten miles no better than a leap. *Kemp* (Arber's Eng. Garner, VII. 27).

Laughing-stocks of Time,
Whose brains are in their hands and in their *heels*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. The hinder and lower part of a shoe or stocking. In a stocking it includes the lower as well as the back part; in a shoe it is properly restricted to the lower or bottom part, usually formed of a series of pieces of leather called *lifts* or *taps*, the part which covers the hind part of the foot being called the *quarters*. See *quarter* and *heel-tap*, and cut under *boot*.

His wife rustled by his side in brocade which might almost stand alone for stiffness, propped upon *heels* that gave a majestic altitude to her tall, thin figure.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 50.

5. *pl.* Footsteps; course.

Where death and danger dog the *heels* of worth.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 4.

Let us address to tend on Hector's *heels*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

At one's heels, close behind; following closely.

More true joy Marcellus exiled feels
Than Cæsar with a senate *at his heels*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 258.

At the hard heels†, very close behind. *Nares.*

Sirrah! Robin! we were best look that your devil can answer the stealing of this same cup, for the vintner's boy follows us *at the hard heels*. *Marlowe*, Faustus.

Down at heel or **heels,** having the heels or back part of the shoes turned down; in a slipshod condition; hence, in a slovenly or embarrassed condition of any kind; used adjectively, slipshod; slovenly; seedy.

Sneak into a corner, . . . *down at heels* and out at elbows. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 212.

To prowl about . . . in the old slipshod, purposeless, *down-at-heel* way. *Dickens.*

Fray'd i' the knees, and out at elbow, and bald o' the back, and bursten at the toes, and *down at heels*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

Heel of the hand, the prominence formed on the palmar side of the junction of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand which corresponds to the heel as the palm corresponds to the sole.

The *heel of the* operator's *hand* will be used for vigorous friction of the palm.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 645.

Heels o'er gowdy, heels over head. [Scotch.]

Soon *heels o'er gowdy!* in he gangs. *Burns*, On Life.

Heels over head, somersault fashion; hence, recklessly; hastily.

Ay *hele ouer hed*, hourlande aboute.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 271.

Neck and heels. Same as *neck and crop* (which see, under *crop*).—**Out at heels,** having the stockings or shoes worn out at the heels; hence, in embarrassed circumstances: equivalent to the phrases *down at heels* and *out at elbows*.

A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels*.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

To come to heel, to follow closely at the heel; to heel, as a dog.

It will be well to teach the dog to *come to heel*, and to keep there. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 225.

Unless properly trained to *come to heel*, a dog is worse than useless. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 166.

To cool the heels. See *cool*[1].—**To have the heels of,** to outrun.—**To kick one's heels,** to stand idly waiting.

I suppose this is a spice of foreign breeding, to let your uncle *kick his heels* in your hall. *Foote*, The Minor, ii.

To lay by the heels, to fetter; shackle; confine.

If the king blame me for 't, I'll *lay* ye all
By the heels. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

To pick up one's heels. (*a*) To lift the feet in running; run. [Colloq.] (*b*) To take to flight; start off: as, he *picked up his heels* and ran like a deer. [Colloq.]—**To show the heels, show a clean pair of heels,** to flee; run away.

Crack—crack, from a couple of barrels, and they *showed* me *their heels*, as you may believe.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

To take to one's heels, to flee; take to flight.

But as we drew neerer unto him, he discerned we were not those he looked for, he *took to his heels*, and fled from his houses. *Sir Francis Drake Revived*, p. 27.

heel[1] (hēl), *v.* [< *heel*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To perform by the use of the heels or feet, as a dance. [Rare.]

I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

2. To furnish with a heel or heel-piece, as any foot-covering; put a heel to, as a shoe or stocking.

To cobble, and *heel* hose for the poor friars.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

3. To catch by the heels.

I have seen them [cowboys] rope a calf too large to handle with one rope; one would *heel* him (rope him by the hind feet), while the other roped him about the neck.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 14, 1887.

4. To arm with a gaff or spur, as a cock.—**5.** To equip or arm. See *heeled*, 2. [Slang, western U. S.]

II. *intrans.* In *sporting*, to come or walk behind one's heels: used of a dog, and chiefly in command.

See that he [the collie] possesses a good nose, is staunch on point and charge, *heels* properly.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 448.

heel[2] (hēl), *v.* [Also written (dial.) *heal*, *hele*, *hill*; a corruption, due appar. to confusion of the orig. pres. with the pret., of the earlier *heeld*, *heald*[1], which remains in dial. use: see *heeld*, *heald*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tilt, incline, or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship.

I find it is true that the Dutch did *heele* "The Charles" to get her down, and yet run aground twice or thrice.
Pepys, Diary, III. 179.

2. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To turn partly over; come to a tilted position; cant: as, the ship *heeled* over.

Eight hundred of the brave,
Whose courage well was tried,
Had made the vessel *heel*,
And laid her on her side.
Cowper, The Royal George.

heel[2] (hēl), *n.* [< *heel*[2], *v.*] The act of inclining or canting from a vertical position; a cant: as, the ship gave a *heel* to port. Also *heeling*.

heel[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *heal*[1].

heel[4] (hēl), *v.* Same as *heal*[2], 3.

heel-ball (hēl'bâl), *n.* **1.** A preparation of wax used by shoemakers in the form of a ball in burnishing the heels of shoes. Also called *blackball*.—**2.** A kind of dabber for spreading ink or color upon anything: used in taking trial impressions from engraved plates and the like.

heel-blank (hēl'blangk), *n.* A small piece of leather or a lift shaped for fitting to the heel of a shoe.

heel-block (hēl'blok), *n.* A block used by shoemakers when attaching the heel to a shoe; a last.

He was no whirligig lect'rer of the times,
That from a *heel-block* to a pulpit climbs.
Brome, On the Death of Mr. Josias Shute.

heel-bone (hēl'bōn), *n.* **1.** The bone of the heel; the os calcis or calcaneum. See *fibulare*, and cut under *foot*.—**2.** The calcar of a bat.

heel-cutter (hēl'kut″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool or shaper for cutting out the lifts used in forming the heels of boots and shoes.

heeld†, **heald**[1]† (hēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *heild*, *hild*, *hyld*; < ME. *heelden*, *heilden*, *helden*, *hylden* (pres. *helde*, pret. *heldede*, and contr. *helde*), < AS. *heldan*, *hyldan*, tr. tilt, incline, intr. incline, bow down (= OS. in comp. of *heldian* = MD. *helden* = MLG. *helden*, *halden*, LG. *hellen* = OHG. *heldan*, MHG. *helden*, incline, = Icel. *halla*, lean sidewise, incline, heel over (said esp. of a ship), *hella*, pour, = Sw. *hälla*, tilt, pour, = Dan. *hælde*, tilt, lean, slant, slope), < *healde*, inclined, bent, bowed, = OHG. *hald*, inclined, sloping, = Icel. *hallr*, leaning, sloping; cf. Dan. *hæld*, n., an incline, a slope. This verb, which is phonetically analogous to *yield*, *wield*, *field*, and would be spelled accordingly, has become corrupted in common E. use to *heel*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend; incline; specifically, to tilt, as a water-vessel or a ship: same as *heel*[2], 1.

Helde thin ere to me. Ps. xvi. [xvii.] 6 (ME. version).

2. To pour out; pour.

Tak water of the flood, and *heeld* it out vpon the drye lond. *Wyclif*, Ex. iv. 9 (Oxf.).

Tyriake is *hald* of sum on vynes rootes
And dooth ful wel.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

3. To throw; cast; put.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bow; bend; incline; tilt or cant over.

If ever I stope or *held*
I hope never to ben scheld.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 791.

2. To decline; sink; go down.

Now the sonne to the grounde *helde*.
King Alisaunder, l. 2521.

Sone the tente part it was tried,
And wente awaye, as was worthye,
They *heild* to helle all that meyne, ther-in to bide.
York Plays, p. 36.

3. To yield; give way; surrender.

Than they *heldede* to hir heste alle holly at ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3369.

heeld†, **heald**[1]† (hēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heild*; = OHG. *halda*, MHG. G. *halde*, a slope; from the verb.] **1.** An inclination; a cant.—**2.** An incline; a slope. [Prov. Eng.]

ȝeond wudes and ȝeond feldes
ȝeond hulles [hills] and ȝeonde *heldes*.
Layamon, II. 112.

3. A decline; decrease; wane. *Nash.*

heeled (hēld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *heel*[1], *v.*] **1.** Provided with a heel or a heel-like protuberance.

The claws are heavily *heeled* at base. *Scudder.*

2. Shod: usually in the slang phrase *well heeled*, well shod, conditioned, or circumstanced: applied to a player at cards who has a good hand, to a person who possesses plenty of money, or to a man who is well armed. [Slang, U. S.]

heeler (hē'lėr), *n.* [< *heel*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A cock that strikes well with his heels.—**2.** A quick runner. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]—**3.** [Cf. LG. *hakken-kiker* (lit. 'heel-watcher': see *keek*) and *hakken-treder* (lit. 'heel-treader': see *tread*), a lackey (who follows at the heels of his master).] One who follows at the heels of another; an unscrupulous or disreputable follower or hanger-on of a professional politician or "boss," or of a party. [Political slang, U. S.]

To have fine clothes, drink champagne, and pose in a fashionable bar-room in the height of the season—is not this the apotheosis of the *heeler* and the ward "worker"?
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 268.

What the client was to his patron at Rome, what the vassal was to his lord in the Middle Ages, that the *heelers* and workers are to their boss in these great transatlantic cities. They render a personal feudal service, which their suzerain repays with the gift of a livelihood.
Bryce, American Commonwealth, lxiii.

heeling (hē'ling), *n.* Same as *heel*[2].

heeling-error (hē'ling-er″or), *n.* A deviation of the compass-needle on board ship from the magnetic pole, caused by induced magnetism in the transverse iron beams of the ship. This induction is due to the inclination of the beams in the direction of the magnetic pole when the ship heels, or inclines to one side or the other.

heel-iron (hēl'ī″ėrn), *n.* A metal plate sometimes attached to the bottom of the heel of a boot to prevent it from wearing unevenly, or with which to make a clattering noise in clog-dancing. Also *heel-plate*.

heel-jigger (hēl'jig″ėr), *n.* A small tackle fastened to the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out.

heel-joint (hēl'joint), *n.* In *ornith.*, the suffrago; the ankle-joint; the so-called tibiotarsal articulation of a bird, between the leg or crus and the tarsometatarsus or shank. See *tarsus*.

heel-knee (hēl'nē), *n.* *Naut.*, the knee connecting the keel with the stern-post.

heel-lift (hēl'lift), *n.* One of the pieces of sole-leather of which the heel of a shoe is formed.

heel-machine (hēl'ma-shēn″), *n.* A general name for a number of tools and machines employed in cutting out the lifts of which the heels of shoes are made, putting them together, and shaping, fitting, and polishing them.

heel-pad (hēl'pad), *n.* In *ornith.*, the pterna; the posterior part of the palma, immediately under the foot-joint, and prominent in many birds.

But *heel-pad* should not be used in this connection, since the heel (calcaneus) is at the top of the tarsus, and not at the bottom where the *heel-pad* lies.
Coues, Hist. N. A. Birds, III. Gloss., p. 545.

heel-path (hēl'pȧth), *n.* [Opposite the tow-path, as if this were the *toe*-path.] The side of a canal ★opposite the tow-path. [Local, U. S.]

heel-piece (hēl'pēs), *n.* **1.** That part of a shoe or stocking which incloses the heel of the foot either beneath or behind, or both; the heel.

And then it grieved me sore to look
Just at the *heel-piece* of his book.
Lloyd, Cobbler of Tessington's Letter.

2. Armor for the heel, especially that part of the solleret which covered the heel and the back of the ankle, and to which the spur was attached.

heelpiece (hēl'pēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heelpieced*, ppr. *heelpiecing*. [< *heel-piece*, *n.*] To furnish with a heel-piece; add an additional heel-piece to, as in repairing.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

A man . . . whose name you will probably hear ushered in by a Doctissimus Doctissimorum, or *heelpieced* with a long Latin termination. *Goldsmith*, To R. Bryanton.

heel-plate (hēl'plāt), *n.* **1.** Same as *butt-plate*, a plate on the butt-end of a gun-stock.—**2.** A small square piece of iron with a hole in the center sunk into the heel of a boot or shoe to receive the screw or spur of a form of skate.

heel-post (hēl'pōst), *n.* **1.** The outer post in the stall-partition of a stable.—**2.** *Naut.*, the post which supports, at the outer end, the propelling-screw of a steam-vessel.—**3.** The hanging-post or hanging-stile of a door.—**4.** The quoin-post of the gate of a lock.

heel-ring (hēl'ring), *n.* **1.** The ring by which a scythe-blade is secured to the snath.—**2.** The ring which secures the blade of a plow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

heel-rope (hēl'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope applied through the heel of anything, particularly that which is rove through a sheave at the heel of the jib-boom or of the bowsprit, for the purpose of hauling it out.

heel-seat (hēl′sēt), *n.* That part of the sole of a shoe to which the heel is fastened.

The crude heel is pressed upon the *heel-seat* by a nailing machine. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 284.

heel-shave (hēl′shāv), *n.* A tool resembling a spoke-shave, used for trimming the lifts of the heel of a shoe after they have been fitted to the shoe.

heel-tap (hēl′tap), *n.* **1.** A small piece of leather several of which together form the heel of a shoe; a lift. See *heel*[1], 4.—**2.** The small portion of wine or liquor left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk.

"As there was a proper objection to drinking her in *heel-taps*," said the voice, "we'll give her the first glass in the new magnum." *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxii.

Let the bottle pass freely, don't shirk it nor spare it;
For a *heel-tap!* a *heel-tap!* I never could bear it.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, v.

No heel-taps! a demand by a host that his guests empty their glasses to the bottom.

heeltap (hēl′tap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heeltapped*, ppr. *heeltapping*. [< *heel-tap*, *n.*] To add a piece of leather to the heel of, as a shoe or boot.

heel-tip (hēl′tip), *n.* An iron plate or protection for the heels of boots and shoes.

heel-tool (hēl′tōl), *n.* In *turning*, a tool with an acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel, used by metal-turners for roughing out a piece of iron or turning it to somewhat near the intended size.

heel-tree (hēl′trē), *n.* The swing-bar at the heels of a horse drawing a harrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

heel-trimmer (hēl′trim″ėr), *n.* A machine for trimming the edges of the lifts forming the heel of a boot or shoe, to bring them to the required shape.

heen, *n.* See *hien*.

heep†, *n.* A variant of *hip*[2]. *Chaucer.*

heer[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *here*[1].

heer[2]†, *n.* A variant of *hair*[1]. *Chaucer.*

heer[3] (hēr), *n.* [Scotch.] The length of two cuts or leas of linen or woolen thread.

heeze (hēz), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *hoise*. [Scotch.]

heft†. An obsolete preterit of *heave*. *Chaucer.*

heffel (hef′el), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hickwall*.

heft[1] (heft), *n.* [< ME. *heft*, another form of *haft* (> E. *haft*[1]), < AS. *hæft*, a handle, etc.: see *haft*[1], and cf. *heft*[2].] Same as *haft*[1].

If the *heaft* belonged to Walworth, the blade, or point thereof, at least, may be adjudged to Cavendish. *Fuller*, Worthies, Suffolk.

heft[2] (heft), *n.* [In these senses modern, the word being formed, after *heft*[1], var. of *haft*[1], a handle, and *heft*[3], obs. pret. and pp., from the verb *heave*: see *heave* and *haft*[1].] **1**†. The act of heaving or retching; violent strain or exertion; effort.

If one . . . make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts*. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

2. Weight; heaviness. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

But if a part of heaven's huge sphere
Thou chuse thy pond'rous *heft* to beare.
Sir A. Gorges, tr. of Lucan (1614).

Constitoounts air hendy to help a man in,
But arterwards don't weigh the *heft* of a pin.
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

3. The greater or weightier part of anything; the bulk; the gist. [Colloq., U. S.]

Throwing the *heft* of the Pacific trade across the continent into the port of New York.
New York Herald, Feb. 5, 1849.

As Mr. Hallowell himself has intimated, the *heft* of his book is in the appendix. *The American*, VI. 103.

4†. Need; emergency. *Nares.*

We friendship faire and concord did despise,
And far appart from us we wisdom left,
Forsook each other at the greatest *heft*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 750.

5. Command; restraint. [Prov. Eng.]

heft[2] (heft), *v.* [< *heft*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To heave up. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To try the weight of. [Obsolete or colloq.]

He was tall, was my Jack,
And as strong as a tree;
Thar's his gun on the rack,
Jest you *heft* it and see.
Bret Harte, Penelope.

II. *intrans.* To weigh. [Colloq., U. S.]

"I remember," said Mistress Ravel, "the Great Hog, up in Dunwich, that *hefted* nigh twenty score."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 5.

heft[3]† (heft). An early modern English preterit and past participle of *heave*.

Inflam'd with wrath, his raging blade he *hefte*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 39.

heft[4] (heft), *n.* [Sc., also written *haft*; < Icel. *hefdh*, possession, prescription, = Sw. *häfd*, culture, cultivation, improvement, = Dan. *hævd*, possession, prescription (Norw.), cultivation, manure; < Icel. *hafa* = Sw. *hafva* = Dan. *have*, have, hold, = E. *have*, q. v.] A dwelling; a place of residence. [Scotch.]

heft[4] (heft), *v.* [= Icel. *hefdha*, tr., take by prescription, = Sw. *häfda* = Dan. *hævde*, maintain, assert, uphold (Norw.), cultivate; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To dwell. [Scotch.]

To Linshart, gin my hame ye speir,
Where I hae *heft* near fifty year. *Bp. Skinner.*

II. *trans.* To familiarize with a place or an employment; attach or cause to become attached by long usage. [Scotch.]

Master Darsie, it may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is *hefted*, as it were, to his new calling.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter ix.

I do believe I shall get *hefted* to my new situation.
★ *Carlyle*, in Froude.

heft[5] (heft), *n.* [G.] A number of sheets of paper sewed together and constituting a part of a book; also, a blank-book; a part of a work issued in parts.

The teaching is almost entirely by lectures, which the students usually take down in coverless note-books containing about twenty blank pages stitched together, modelled after the *hefts* of the German students and called by their German name. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 925.

hefty (hef′ti), *a.* [< *heft*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having considerable weight; rather heavy; hence, weighty; forcible: as, a *hefty* tool; a *hefty* argument. [Colloq., U. S.]—**2.** Easy to lift and handle. [Colloq., U. S.]

To my mind the first requisite in a book is that it should be readable, and to be readable it should be *hefty*, light, and of a form that can be easily held in the hand.
The American, IX. 232.

hegberry (heg′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hegberries* (-iz). [See *hagberry*.] The bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus* or *P. avium*. [Prov. Eng.]

Hegelian (hē-gē′liạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hegel* (see *Hegelianism*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Hegel or his system of philosophy; propounded by Hegel: as, the *Hegelian* theory of universal history. See *Hegelianism*.

The *Hegelian* Logic is at once a Logic and a Metaphysic—i. e., it treats at once of the method and of the matter of knowledge, of the processes by which truth is discovered, and of the truth itself in its most universal aspects.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 186.

II. *n.* One who accepts the philosophical opinions of Hegel; a follower of Hegel.

Hegelianise, *v. t.* See *Hegelianize*.

Hegelianism (hē-gē′liạn-izm), *n.* [< *Hegelian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical system of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831), which during the second quarter of the nineteenth century was the leading system of metaphysical thought in Germany. It purports to be a complete philosophy, undertaking to explain the whole universe of thought and being in its abstractest elements and minutest details. This it does by means of the Hegelian dialectic, a new logic, the real law of the movement of thought (not a mere form, like syllogistic), the scheme of which is thesis, antithesis, synthesis, the original tendency, the opposing tendency, and their unification in a new movement. By this law the conceptions of logic develop themselves in a long series. This law of the development of thought is assumed to be necessarily the law of the development of being, on the ground that thought and being are absolutely identical. Hegelianism is radically hostile to natural science, and especially to the Newtonian philosophy—that is, to all the methods and scientific results which have sprung from the "Principia." One of the characteristics of Hegelianism is its constant readiness to recognize continuity both as a fact and as acceptable to reason, which other metaphysical systems have often struggled to deny. Also *Hegelism*.

Hegelianize (hē-gē′liạn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hegelianized*, ppr. *Hegelianizing*. [< *Hegelian* + *-ize*.] To render Hegelian. Also spelled *Hegelianise*.

The *Hegelianising* of Kant may be best illustrated from the section on the "Deduction of the Categories."
Mind, XII. 94.

Hegelism (hā′gel-izm), *n.* Same as *Hegelianism*.

hegemonic (hē-jē-mon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡγεμονικός*, < *ἡγεμονία*, leadership: see *hegemony*.] Ruling; predominant; principal.

hegemonical (hē-jē-mon′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hegemonic* + *-al*.] Same as *hegemonic*. [Rare.]

hegemony (hē′jē-mō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡγεμονία*, leadership, chief command, < *ἡγεμών*, a leader, guide, commander, chief, < *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead, < *ἄγειν*, lead, = L. *agere*, drive, do, act: see *agent*, *act*.] Predominance; preponderance; leadership; specifically, headship or control exercised by one state over another or others, as through confederation or conquest: originally applied to such a relation often existing among the states of ancient Greece.

A *hegemony*, the political ascendency of some one city or community over a number of subject commonwealths.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 131.

That Syracusan siege which decided the destinies of Greece, and by the fall of Athens raised Sparta, Macedonia, and finally Rome to the *hegemony* of the civilised world. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 178.

hegget, *n.* A Middle English form of *hedge*. *Chaucer.*

heggle (heg′l), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *haggle*[2].

hegira, *n.* See *hejira*.

hegoleh, *n.* [Native name.] The madoqua antelope, *Neotragus madoqua*.

hegrie (heg′ri), *n.* [See *heron*.] The heron, *Ardea cinerea*. Also called *skip-hegrie*. [Shetland Islands.]

hegril's-skip (heg′rilz-skip), *n.* The heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Shetland Islands.]

hegumen (hē-gū′men), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡγούμενος*, prop. ppr. of *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead: see *hegemony*.] Same as *hegumenos*.

The catechetical discourse of S. Chrysostom on the Splendour-bearing Day is read by the *Hegumen* or Ecclesiarch, the brethren standing.
Greek Office for Easter Day, quoted in J. M. Neale's Eastern Church, i. 887.

hegumene (hē-gū′me-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡγουμένη*, fem. of *ἡγούμενος*: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the head of a nunnery, corresponding, according to the size and importance of the house, to a Western *abbess* or *prioress*.

hegumeness (hē-gū′me-nes), *n.* Same as *hegumene*.

hegumenos (hē-gū′me-nos), *n.* [Gr. *ἡγούμενος*: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the head of a monastery. The rank of hegumenos corresponds to that of the abbot of a convent of the second class or of the prior of one of the first class in the Western Church. The head of a large monastery, or the superior-general of all the monasteries of a district, is called an *archimandrite*. Also *hegoumenos* and *agoumenos*.

I then dried my fingers on an embroidered towel, and sat down with the *agoumenos* and another officer of the monastery before a metal tray covered with various dainty dishes. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 261.

hegumeny (hē-gū′me-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡγουμενία*, < *ἡγούμενος*, hegumenos: see *hegumen*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the rank or office of hegumenos.

Heidelberg catechism. See *catechism*, 2.

heifer (hef′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haifer*, and with orig. guttural *heighfer*, *heckfer*, *heckfere*, *heckfar*, *heckfare*, *heckfor*, *heckford*, *heeforde*, etc., corruptly *hawgher* (Caxton); E. dial. also transposed *heifker*; < ME. *hayfare*, *hekfere*, *hekefere*, < AS. *heahfore*, also *heahfru* (gen. *heahfore*, acc. *heahfre*), ONorth. pl. *hehfaro*, a heifer; an isolated word, appar. a compound, < *heah-*, *heh-*, + *-fore*, *-fare*, a supposed fem. form (compare D. *vaars*, also in comp. *vaarkoe* (D. *koe* = E. *cow*[1]) = MLG. *verse* = MHG. *verse*, G. *färse*, a heifer), < *fearr*, ONorth. *far* = MD. *varre*, D. *var* = OHG. *farro*, *far*, MHG. *varre*, *var*, G. *farre* = Icel. *farri*, a bullock (Teut. stem **fars*); prob. allied to Gr. *πόρις*, *πόρτις*, a heifer: see *farrow*[2], *a*. But the formation is quite uncertain as to both elements. The AS. form is generally glossed by L. *altile*, or ML. *altilium*, a fatted calf (also applied to other fatted animals), < L. *altilis*, a., fatted, < *alere*, nourish, feed, suggesting that AS. *heah-* is *heáh*, high, an awkward translation, meaning 'high-fed,' of L. *altilis*, or simply of the related L. *altus*, high, lit. 'grown,' < *alere*, nourish, feed: see *alt*, *altitude*, etc., and *old*. The peculiar ME. forms would seem to favor a connection with D. *hokkeling*, G. *hockling*, a yearling calf, appar. < D. *hok*, a stall, pen, + dim. *-ling*; but the variations are evidently due to the fact that the real formation was disguised and unknown.] **1.** A young cow that has not had a calf.

Israel, whom God calleth Jeshurun, and compareth to an *heifer* fed in large and fruitful pastures, going always at full bit, grew fat and wanton.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 194.

A Lowing *Heifer*, Loveliest of the Herd,
Stood feeding by.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

2. A young female terrapin, *Malaclemmys palustris*, measuring 5 or 6 inches along the lower shell. See *cow terrapin*, under *terrapin*. [A trade use.]

heigh (hī), *interj.* [Also written *hey* and *hi*, Sc. *hegh*, *hech*, an aspirated syllable, variously expressive, according to tone and circumstances; cf. *ha*[1], *ho*[1], *hoy*[2].] An exclamation designed to call attention, give encouragement, etc.

Heigh, my hearts! cheerly, cheerly, my hearts!
Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

heighawt, heighhawt, *n.* [Also *highawe, highhoe*, etc.: see *hickwall, hickway*.] Same as *hickwall*.

heighet, *v.* An obsolete form of *hie*.

heighfert, *n.* An obsolete form of *heifer*.

heigh-ho (hī′hō), *interj.* [Also *heyho*, Sc. *hechhowe*; < *heigh* + *ho*.] An exclamation expressing a degree of surprise, astonishment, or exultation, or more usually, as languidly uttered, some weariness, marking conventionally a sigh or a yawn: also sometimes as a verb.

We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England.
Dryden.

By my troth I am exceeding ill; *hey ho!*
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4.

It was just the sort of house which youthful couples newly united by Holy Church *heigh-ho'd* for as they passed. *M. W. Savage*, R. Medlicott, i. 1.

height, hight[1] (hīt), *n.* [The second form is less common, but more correct (there is no reason for the distinction of vowel between *high* and *height*); also formerly *heighth, highth* (early mod. E. also *heigth, hyeth*, etc.), according to a pronunciation (*hīth*, improp. *hïth*) still often heard; < ME. *highte, hyghte, heghte, higte*, also, with orig. *-th, heighthe, heigthe, hegthe*, < AS. *héahthu*, with umlaut *hēhthu, hiéhtho*, height, high place (= D. *hoogte* = OHG. *hōhida* = Icel. *hæðd* = Sw. *höjd* = Dan. *højde* = Goth. *hauhitha*, height), < *héah*, E. *high*, etc., + *-thu, -th*, an abstract formative as in *breadth, width, warmth*, etc.: see *high*.] **1.** Highness; elevation; altitude; stature; vertical distance or angular elevation from a base or a level, or any point of reckoning: as, the *height* of a tree, a mountain, or a tower.

I tok the altitude of my sonne, and fond that it was 25 degrees and 30 of minutes of *heyhte*.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 3.

Behold the *height* of the stars, how high they are!
Job xxii. 12.

I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown: . . .
Therefore I know she is about my *height*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.

And e'er the sun was twa hours *hight*,
The boy was at Dundee.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills my eye with terror and delight.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

2. Elevation of degree or of condition; eminence of quality, character, rank, etc.

By Him that rais'd me to this careful *height*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

You can never take the just *height* of God's Mercies to you unless you begin at the bottom.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

No religious sects ever carried their mutual aversions to greater *heights* than our state parties have done.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

The Church and the monarchy were the two national powers which had been raised to a *height* above all others through the strife with heathendom and the Danes.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 304.

3. The highest part; the top; hence, culmination; the highest degree; the highest point to be attained or desired: as, the *height* of a fever; the *height* of fashion.

All my former wrongs
Were but beginnings to my miseries,
But this the *height* of all.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

James was now at the *height* of power and prosperity.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. That which has highness; an elevation; an eminence, especially of land; a hill, mountain, or precipice: often in the plural: as, to ascend a *height;* the *Heights* of Abraham at Quebec.

From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends.
Dryden, Æneid.

5†. Latitude; degree of distance from the equator, whether north or south.

Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south. *Abp. Abbot*, Descrip. of World.

6†. Haughtiness.

Stand there, I say; and put on a sad countenance,
Mingled with *height;* be cover'd and reserv'd.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

Height of an algebraic number. See *number*.—**Index of height.** See *craniometry*.—**On hight†.** (*a*) Aloud.

He gan to loken up with eyen lighte,
And spak these same wordes al *on highte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 926.

(*b*) Upward; aloft; on high.

With flouris fayr *on height* to hyng,
And fruth [fruit] also to fylle and fede.
York Plays, p. 10.

Ryght so sey I be fire or soun
Or smoke, or other thynges lyghte,
Alwey they seke upward *on highte*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 744.

height-board (hīt′bōrd), *n.* A stair-builders' gage for the risers and treads of a stairway.

heighten, highten (hī′tn), *v.* [< *height* + *-en*[1], 3, as in *lengthen, strengthen*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make higher; increase the vertical elevation of.—**2.** To make higher in amount or degree; increase; augment; intensify: as, to *heighten* an effect.

Foreign states have endeavoured to *heighten* our confusion. *Addison.*

3. To make high or higher in feeling or condition; elevate or exalt, as the mind or a person.

Being so *heighten'd*,
He water'd his new plants with dews of flattery.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

Heighten thyself, talk to her all in gold.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

Heighten'd in their thoughts beyond
All doubt of victory. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 629.

Grotius added much to him, in whom we have either something new, or something *heightned*, that was said before. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 21.

=**Syn.** *Lift, Exalt*, etc. See *raise*.

II. *intrans.* To become higher; increase; augment.

Then the Captain's colour *heighten'd*,
Joyful came his speech.
Tennyson, The Captain.

heightener, hightener (hīt′nėr), *n.* One who or that which heightens. *Imp. Dict.*

heighth† (hīth), *n.* An obsolete variant of *height*.

Heimia (hī′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Ludwig *Heim*, a German botanist.] A genus of plants of the family *Lythraceæ*, named in 1822 by Link and Otto. There are two species, one of which, *H. salicifolia*, is medicinal and occurs from Mexico to Montevideo; the other, *H. myrtifolia*, is native from Rio de Janeiro southward. See *hanchinol*.

Heine's function. See *function*.

heinous (hā′nus), *a.* [Formerly also *hainous;* E. dial. accom. *hainish;* < ME. *heinous, heyngous, hainous*, < OF. *hainos*, F. *haineux*, odious, hateful, < *haïne* (> E. dial. *hain*), hate, hatred, malice, < *hair*, hate, earlier *hadir*, of OLG. origin, OFries. *hatia* = AS. *hatian* = Goth. *hatjan*, hate: see *hate*[1].] **1.** Hateful; odious; reprehensible. [Now rare.]

Hethely in my halle, wyth *heyngous* wordes,
In speche dispyszede me and sparede me lyttille.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 268.

It is a *heinous* thing, bloodshedding, and specially voluntary murder, and prepensed murder.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

How *heinous* had the fact been, how deserving
Contempt and scorn! *Milton*, S. A., l. 493.

Hence—**2.** Reprehensibly great; enormous; aggravated: sometimes used (in a similar sense) of persons.

For this is an *heinous* crime; yea, it is an iniquity to be punished by the judges. Job xxxi. 11.

As for that *heinous* tiger, Tamora, . . .
Her life was beastly, and devoid of pity.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

=**Syn.** *Wicked, Infamous*, etc. (see *atrocious*); flagitious, dreadful, horrible.

heinously (hā′nus-li), *adv.* [< ME. **heinously, heneusly;* < *heinous* + *-ly*[2].] In a heinous manner; hatefully; abominably; enormously.

Euen like a theffe *heneusly*
Hurle ȝe me here. *York Plays*, p. 253.

You have received all that you have, and your own being, from him, and why should you take it so *heinously*, if he is pleased to resume something back again?
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 17.

I had him wormed lately, which he took *heinously*.
H. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 3, 1743.

heinousness (hā′nus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being heinous; odiousness; enormity: as, the *heinousness* of a vice or crime.

There are many authors who have shown wherein the malignity of a lie consists, and set forth, in proper colours, the *heinousness* of the offence. *Spectator*, No. 507.

heir (ãr), *n.* [< ME. *heire, heyre*, also, and orig., without the silent *h*, *eir, eyr, ayer*, etc., < OF. *heir, eir*, later *hoir, oir*, F. *hoir* = Pr. *her* = It. *erede*, < L. *hēres* (improp. written *hæres*, rarely *ēres*) (*hērēd-*), an heir, akin to *hĕrus, ĕrus*, master, *hir* = Gr. χείρ, the hand, Skt. √*har*, take, seize. Hence (from L. *hēres*) E. *hereditary*, etc., *heritable, heritage*, etc., *inherit*, etc.] **1.** One who inherits, or has a right of inheritance in, the property of another; one who receives, or is entitled to receive, possession of property or a vested right on the death of its owner, either as his natural or as his legal successor.

West-mynster lawe, ich wot wel worcheth the contrarie;
For thauh the fader be a frankelayne and for a felon be hanged,
The heritage that the *air* sholde haue ys at the kynges wille. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 240.

The nation looked kindly on the one sound administrator left, and the more so perhaps when they saw in him the rightful *heir* to the throne.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 347.

(*a*) Technically, in *law*, the person upon whom the law casts an estate in real property immediately on the death of the ancestor, as distinguished from one who takes by will as a legatee or devisee, and from one who succeeds by law to personal property as next of kin. The same person who is heir when considered with reference to realty is often also next of kin when considered with reference to personalty; and where a testator's will disposes of part only of his realty, the same person who takes under the will as devisee may also take an undisposed-of part as heir. In this sense the word as used at common law does not include a widow on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate by the courtesy, for these are considered new estates, arising out of marriage and its incidents, and carved out of the fee, not as a continuation or devolution of the fee itself. If there be dower or courtesy, the heir is that person who takes immediate title to the fee, subject to such life-estate. In legal phrase *heir* and *heir at law* are commonly used in England in the singular, because the general rule of descent there has given the entire estate to the eldest male. The singular is also not uncommonly used in the United States to designate whoever may be entitled, whether one or more, because of English usage, and because appropriate in all cases where there is but one standing in the nearest degree to the deceased.

General *heirs* may be in either the ascending or descending line: for example, a father or grandfather might be a general *heir* to the last owner, as well as a son or a grandson. "Collateral *heirs*" are those deriving their descent through some stock in the ascending line: for instance, a brother as a son of the common father, or an uncle as the son of the common grandfather, or a sister, or an aunt, or a cousin. "*Heirs* in tail" can only be in the descending line. *L. A. Goodeve*, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 61.

It is a settled principle of law that the legal rights of the *heir* or distributee to the property of deceased persons cannot be defeated except by a valid devise of such property to other persons.
Chief Justice Ruger, 105 New York Reports, 193.

(*b*) In a broader sense, in those jurisdictions where the distinction between realty and personalty is disregarded, the person entitled by law to succeed one dying in respect of either kind of property, as distinguished from those taking by will. In jurisdictions where the distinction is preserved, a testamentary gift of personalty, expressed to be to one's heirs, is commonly understood to intend his next of kin. (*c*) In another extended sense, one in a series of heirs; any successive inheritor, including not only him who takes immediately upon the death of the ancestor, but also those who have inherited through several successive descents. (*d*) In the most general sense, the person upon whom property of any kind devolves on the death of another, either by law or by will. Thus, the children of a person deceased are popularly spoken of as his heirs, irrespective of the nature of the property or the mode in which it passed. In much this sense *heres* was used in the Roman law.

2. One who inherits anything; one who receives any endowment by inheritance or transmission.

I had not now been *heir* to heaven's just scorn
If in Earths eye my shape had been forlorn.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 143.

3. A child regarded with reference to anything due to his parentage; an offspring in general.

If the first *heir* of my invention prove deformed I shall be sorry it had so noble a godfather.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, Ded.

And his heirs, a phrase in a grant to a person named, usually denoting, under technical common-law rules, that an estate of inheritance capable of passing to heirs is conveyed, as distinguished from a life-estate in him only, and as distinguished from a life-estate in him with a remainder to those persons who may on his death prove to be his heirs.—**Behavior as heir.** See *behavior*.—**Expectant heir,** one having expectations founded on the probability or possibility of coming into a future property, whether as heir or next of kin or as devisee or legatee, and who by reason of present need or desire of ready means is prone to be tempted to sell his expectancy. The improvident assignments and mortgages which result, called in the law *catching-bargains*, are often set aside or modified in the English Court of Chancery.—**Forced heir.** See *force*[1], *v. t.*—**Heir apparent** (used of a person whose ancestor is still living), an heir whose right is indefeasible, provided he survives the ancestor, as distinguished from an *heir presumptive*, whose expectation may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, as a brother of a man who has as yet no children. According to the law of Scotland, an heir apparent is the person to whom the succession has actually opened, and who remains apparent heir until his regular entry, in clare constat.—**Heir at law,** an heir in sense 1 (*a*).—**Heir by custom,** one whose right as heir is determined by certain customary modes of descent which are attached to the land, such as gavelkind or borough-English.—**Heir by limitation,** a phrase sometimes used to designate a devisee or donee who takes not by succession as heir of the testator or grantor, but because he answers to the description of "heir of" a specified person used in the will or deed. Thus, if a testator gives property to his wife for life and at her death to the heir of A, a child of A who should take would do so not as heir by way of inheritance from either, but as heir by limitation. The distinction is important in several ways, as, for instance, if A died insolvent, land which his child took as his heir by inheritance would be liable for his debts, but land which he took as *heir by limitation*, under a gift from the supposed testator, would not.—**Heir general,** an heir in sense 1 (*a*), as distinguished from an *heir special*, one to whom the estate passes by virtue of an entail. See *tail*[2].

Heir presumptive. See *heir apparent.*

Warwick . . . did not scruple to show his displeasure, and began a counter-intrigue for the marriage of one of his daughters with the duke of Clarence, the *heir presumptive* to the throne. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 358.

Heir special. See *heir general.*

heir (ãr), *v. t.* [< *heir, n.*] To inherit; succeed to.

My younger brother will *heir* my land;
Fair England again I'll never see.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 3).

When falls a mate in battle broil,
His comrade *heirs* his portioned spoil.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 21.

heir-apparency (ãr-a-pãr'en-si), *n.* The state of being heir apparent.

heirdom (ãr'dum), *n.* [< *heir* + *-dom.*] The state of being an heir; succession by inheritance. *Burke.*

heiress (ãr'es), *n.* [< *heir* + *-ess.*] A female heir; especially, a woman inheriting or who is expected to inherit considerable wealth.

His only child, his Edith, whom he loved
As *heiress* and not heir regretfully.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

heir-land (ãr'land), *n.* Land passing by descent. *Pollock.*

heirless (ãr'les), *a.* [< *heir* + *-less.*] Destitute of an heir.

The monster, dead and *heirless*, who shall have
His crown and capital?
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 174.

heirloom (ãr'löm), *n.* [< *heir* + *loom*[1], in its orig. sense of 'tool, implement,' extended to mean 'article.'] 1. In *Eng. law*, a personal chattel that, contrary to the nature of chattels, by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate without injury to it, as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like. The term is sometimes loosely applied to personal property left by will or settled so as to descend like an heirloom proper; such property is distinctively called an *heirloom by devise* or a *quasi-heirloom.*

'T has been an *heir-loom* to our house four hundred years;
And, should I leave it now, I fear good fortune
Would flie from us, and follow it.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 1.

Hence—2. Any personal possession that passes from generation to generation in a family or a community; any article or characteristic transmitted by ancestors.

Heirlooms, and ancient miracles of Art,
Chalice, and salver. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

What practical man ever left such an *heirloom* to his countrymen as the "Faery Queen"?
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

Of the many *heirlooms* that Venice has bequeathed, one of the best is the doctrine of the refined and noble use of color. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 57.

heirship (ãr'ship), *n.* [< *heir* + *-ship.*] The state or rights of an heir; right of inheriting.

I shall first review the laws of *heirship* by proximity of blood; and secondly, the laws of *heir-ship* by appointment.
Sir W. Jones, Commentary on Isæus.

Heirship movables, in *Scots law*, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate: a distinction abolished in 1868.

heise (hēz), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *hoise.* [Scotch.]

Heisteria (hīs-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Lorenz *Heister* (1683–1758), professor at Helmstedt.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, founded by Jacquin, of the family *Olacaceæ*, characterized by a much enlarged free fruiting calyx, and twice as many stamens as petals, all bearing subglobose didymous anthers. They are shrubs or trees with entire coriaceous leaves and very small flowers fascicled in the axils. The fruit is a white drupe. The genus embraces upward of 20 species, natives of tropical Africa and America, chiefly the latter. *H. coccinea*, a native of the West Indies, is very ornamental in cultivation, and is called *bois-perdrix* (which may be a corruption of *pois-perdrix*) by the inhabitants of Martinique.

Heisterieæ (hīs-tē-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heisteria* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the family *Olacaceæ*, proposed by Dumortier in 1829, of which the genus *Heisteria* was taken as the type. They are now embraced in the tribe *Olaceæ.*

heisugget, *n.* A Middle English form of *haysuck.*

heitt, *interj.* See *hait. Chaucer.*

he-jalap (hē'jal-ap), *n.* A kind of jalap made from the plant *Ipomœa Mestitlanica*, a native of Mexico.

hejira (hej'i-rä), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *hegira;* = Turk. *hejra* = Pers. Hind. *hijra*, < Ar. *hejira, hijra*, the era of Mohammed, commemorating his flight from Mecca, lit. separation, departure; cf. *hajr*, separation, absence, < *hajara*, quit, leave.] A departure or flight; specifically, the departure of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, A. D. 622, to escape the enmity of the Meccans; hence, the Mohammedan era, reckoned by lunar years of 354 and 355 days from July 16th, 622, though the true date of the event is supposed to be about June 19th.

hekt, *n.* See *heck*[1], *hack*[2].

Hekatombaion, *n.* See *Hecatombæon.*

hekistotherm (hē-kis'tō-thèrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥκιστος*, least, worst (superl. (with compar. *ἧσσων*), associated with *κακός*, bad, < *ἧκα*, still, low, little), + *θέρμη*, heat.] A plant of Alphonse de Candolle's fifth physiological group in the geographical distribution of plants, denoting such as can subsist with the minimum of heat. Hekistotherms are both boreal (arctic) and austral (antarctic).

hektograph, *n.* and *v.* See *hectograph.*

helcoid (hel'koid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕλκος*, a wound, an ulcer (= L. *ulcus:* see *ulcer*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling an ulcer; ulcerous.

helcology (hel-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕλκος*, an ulcer, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of pathology which is concerned with the study of ulcers.

helcoplasty (hel'kō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕλκος*, an ulcer, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from another part of the patient or from another person, in order to further the healing process.

held[1] (held). Preterit and past participle of *hold*[1].

held[2]†, **heldet**, *v.* Variants of *heeld.*

Helderberg limestone. See *limestone.*

hele[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *heal*[1].

hele[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *heal*[2].

heleles†, *a.* See *healless.*

Helena (hel'e-nä), *n.* [< LGr. *ἑλένη* or *ἑλάνη*, a torch, < Gr. *Ἑλένη*, Helen, in Greek legend the sister of Castor and Pollux and wife of Menelaus.] A meteoric appearance about the masts of ships. See *corposant.*

helen-flower (hel'en-flou″èr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helenium.*

Helenieæ (hel-ē-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helenium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the family *Asteraceæ*, typified by the genus *Helenium*, introduced by Cassini in 1818. It is nearly equivalent to the *Helenioideæ* of Bentham and Hooker. The involucre is hardly at all imbricated, the bracts are nearly equal, the disk flowers are numerous, and the achenia have few nerves or angles. It embraces 60 genera.

helenin, helenine (hel'ē-nin), *n.* [< *helen-ium* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A substance ($C_{15}H_{20}O_2$) derived from the root of *Inula Helenium*, or elecampane, by the action of alcohol. It crystallizes in white prisms which have a bitter taste.

helenioid (he-lē'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Heleni-um* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling *Helenium;* belonging to the tribe *Helenioideæ*, of the family *Asteraceæ.*

Helenioideæ (he-lē-ni-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helenium* + *-oideæ.*] A tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus *Helenium.* It was introduced by Bentham and Hooker in 1873, who limited it, in the main, to the following characters: the heads heterogamous and radiate; the receptacle naked; the anthers unappendaged; the achenia narrow or turbinate, having four or five angles or eight or more ribs, and provided with chaff; the bracts of the involucre in one or two rows; and both the disk and ray flowers yellow. The tribe embraces 63 genera, mostly coarse herbs or suffrutescent plants, chiefly American, found especially from California to Chili, but most abundant in Mexico.



Helenium autumnale.

helenium (he-lē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλένιον*, a plant, perhaps elecampane, prob. < *Ἑλένη*, Helen, wife of Menelaus.] 1. Elecampane: used as a specific name. —2. [*cap.*] A genus of composite plants, founded by Linnæus in 1753, the type of the tribe *Helenioideæ.* It is characterized by radiate heads, narrow involucral bracts in one or two series, reflexed after flowering, and truncate branches of the style. It comprises herbs with alternate, often decurrent, chiefly entire leaves, and pedunculed solitary or loosely corymbose heads of yellow flowers. There are about 18 species, natives of North and Central America. The best-known species, *H. autumnale*, is common in alluvial bottoms of the eastern United States, and is called *sneezeweed*, from its effect on the nose. The leaves and flowers snuffed up in the state of powder produce violent sneezing, and have been used as an errhine. It is also called *false sunflower. H. tenuifolium* of the southern United States is said to be very poisonous, producing spasms and loss of consciousness.

Heleocharis (hel-ē-ok'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕλος* (*ἑλε-*), a marsh, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice.] An inadmissible emendation of *Eleocharis*, a genus of rush-like plants of the family *Cyperaceæ*, founded by Robert Brown in 1810. It is characterized by from 3 to 8 hypogynous bristles, the persistent bulbous base of the style crowning the achenium, leafless stems, and solitary terminal spikes, the lowest bracts being glumaceous. The genus embraces about 100 species, diffused throughout the entire globe. They are collectively called *spike-rushes*, and are closely related to the bulrushes and club-rushes (*Scirpus*), though smaller, and like them grow in wet, marshy places. *E. palustris*, common to both Europe and America, is one of the most abundant species. *E. tuberosa*, a Chinese species, has edible tubers, and is called *matai* or *petsi. E. sphacelata*, of Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea islands, also has nutritious and palatable tubers.

helgramite, *n.* See *hellgrammite.*

heliac (hē'li-ak), *a.* [= F. *héliaque* = Sp. *heliaco* = Pg. *heliaco* = It. *eliaco*, < LL. *heliacus*, < Gr. *ἡλιακός*, of the sun, < *ἥλιος*, the sun, Doric *ἅλιος*, *ἀέλιος*, Epic *ἠέλιος*, Cretic, Laconic *ἀβέλιος*, orig. prob. **ἀϝέλιος*, **ἀϝσέλιος* = Etruscan *Usil*, the sun-god, whence, according to Festus, the Roman plebeian name *Auselius, Aurelius;* connected with Gr. *ἠώς*, Doric *ἀώς*, Lesbian *αἴως*, Attic *ἕως* = L. *aurora*, the dawn, = E. *easter*, etc., L. *aurum*, gold, etc.: see *aurora, aurum, east, Easter*[1], *Eocene*, etc. L. *sol*, the sun, is of different origin: see *sol, solar.*] Same as *heliacal.*

heliacal (hē-lī'a-kal), *a.* [< *heliac* + *-al.*] In *old astron.* and *chronol.*, near the sun: applied to those risings and settings of a star which were as nearly coincident with those of the sun as they could be observed. The stars rise and set a little earlier each successive day. The first rising of a star each year in time to be seen before sunrise is the *heliacal rising;* its last observable setting after sunset is the *heliacal setting.* From the time of a star's heliacal setting to that of its heliacal rising it is too near the sun to be seen at all—a period of 30 or 40 days, according to the reckoning of the ancients.

The cosmical ascention of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth; and that the *heliacal*, when a star which before for the vicinity of the sun was not visible, being further removed, beginneth to appear.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

heliacally (hē-lī'a-kal-i), *adv.* In a heliacal manner.

He [Orion] is tempestuous in summer, when he rises *heliacally.* *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

heliæa (hē-li-ē'ä), *n.* [Gr. *ἡλιαία*, a public place or hall, in which the chief court of law sat at Athens.] In *Athenian antiq.*: (*a*) The institution of the dicastery. (*b*) The chief of the courts (called *heliastic*), in which cases of high importance were tried. See *dicastery.*

helianthaceous (hē″li-an-thā'shius), *a.* [< *Helianthus* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, related to *Helianthus;* belonging to the *Heliantheæ* or *Helianthoideæ.*

Heliantheæ (hē-li-an'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helianthus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, embracing *Helianthus* and 150 allied genera. The name was first used by Cassini in 1815 and was adopted by Endlicher, who called it a subtribe, but with substantially its present scope.

Helianthemum (hē-li-an'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *ἄνθεμον*, a flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, belonging to the family *Cistaceæ*, characterized by a three-valved capsule with three placentæ and a twice-plicate uncinate embryo. The genus embraces about 35 species, natives of North and South America, Europe, and western Asia. They are low herbs or suffrutescent plants with flowers in terminal (or the lower in axillary) racemes, and the very thin petals large and showy. *H. Helianthemum*, the common European species, is called *rock-rose*, or, in some of the old herbals, *sunflower*, from the fact that the flowers open only in sunshine. It is extensively cultivated, and is the original of all the double varieties of rock-rose in gardens. *H. Canadense*, the frostweed, is common in the eastern United States, and has large yellow flowers.

Helianthideæ (hē″li-an-thid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helianthus* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, typified by the genus *Helianthus*, proposed by Dumortier in 1829. See *Heliantheæ.*

helianthin (hē-li-an′thin), *n.* [< *Helianthus*, sunflower, + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the ammonia salt of dimethyl-aniline-azobenzene-sulphonic acid. It produces a fiery orange on silk and wool. Also called *gold orange*.

helianthoid (hē-li-an′thoid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Helianthoidea;* resembling a sea-anemone; zoantharian.

Solitary polypes—hydroid or *helianthoid*— . . . do not by locomotion subject their bodies to habitual contrasts of condition. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 246.

II. *n.* One of the *Helianthoidea*.

Also *helianthoidean*.

Helianthoidea (hē″li-an-thoi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helianthus* + *-oidea*.] An order or some similar group of malacodermatous or soft-bodied anthozoan or zoantharian polyps, of the class *Actinozoa;* the sea-anemones, in a broad sense, represented by the *Actiniidæ* and related families. Groups more or less exactly synonymous are *Actiniaria*, *Hexacoralla*, and *Malacodermata*. Also *Helianthoida*.

Helianthoideæ (hē″li-an-thoi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helianthus* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of plants established by Bentham and Hooker, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, distinguished by a chaffy receptacle, anthers mostly sagittate, pappus never of fine bristles, and leaves commonly opposite. It embraces about 150 genera, found in both hemispheres. The typical genus is *Helianthus*.

helianthoidean (hē″li-an-thoi′dē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *helianthoid*.

Helianthus (hē-li-an′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753) (cf. L. *helianthes*), < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of plants, including the common sunflower, belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*, tribe *Heliantheæ*, of which it is the type. It is characterized by yellow sterile rays (rarely wanting), yellow or purple disk-flowers, a chaffy receptacle, and 2 (rarely 3 or 4) caducous awns of the pappus. The genus consists of about 55 species of annual or perennial herbs, natives of America, largely of North



Flowering Branch, Root, and Tubers of Jerusalem Artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*). *a*, ray-flower; *b*, disk-flower; *c*, fruit.

America. The common sunflower, *H. annuus*, is indigenous in North America and identical with *H. lenticularis* of Douglas. In the wild state its seeds have always constituted an important part of the food of the Indians of the far west. An oil is expressed from them. The leaves serve for fodder, the flowers yield a large amount of honey as well as a durable yellow dye, and the stalks furnish a textile fiber. Some species are tuber-bearing, especially *H. tuberosus*, the Jerusalem artichoke.

Helias (hē′li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἡλιάς, of the sun, < ἥλιος, the sun: see *heliac*.] Same as *Heliornis*, 1 (*b*).

heliast (hē′li-ast), *n.* [< Gr. ἡλιαστής, < ἡλιαία: see *heliæa*.] In ancient Athens, one of the body of qualified citizens annually chosen to sit as judges in the courts; a dicast.

The authority which was to be taken from the Areopagus being of a political as well as a judicial character, an oath was required from the *heliasts*, by which they bound themselves, above all things, to favor neither tyranny nor oligarchy nor in any way to prejudice the sovereignty of the people. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 203.

Heliaster (hē-li-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, sun, + ἀστήρ, star.] A genus of many-rayed starfishes, of the family *Asteriidæ*, containing such species as *H. kubiniji* and *H. microbrachia*, of the Pacific coast of North America; the sun-stars.

heliastic (hē-li-as′tik), *a.* [< *heliast* + *-ic*.] In ancient Athens, of or pertaining to the heliasts or their functions.

Elaboration and subtlety could have no place in addressing the *Heliastic* court. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 198.

helical (hel′i-kạl), *a.* [< *helix* (*helic-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a helix.

helically (hel′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the form of a helix.

Helicea, Heliceæ (hē-lis′ē-ạ, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helix* (*Helic-*) + *-ea, -eæ*.] Same as *Helicidæ*.

heliced (hē′list), *a.* [< L. *helix* (*helic-*), helix, + *-ed*[2].] Having helices; decorated with helices. [Rare.]

A tholus or dome, which is richly ornamented, and terminates in a foliated and *heliced* acroterium. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 411.

helices, *n.* Plural of *helix*.

Helichryseæ (hē-li-kris′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helichrysum* + *-eæ*.] In Lindley's system (1845), a tribe of plants, of the family *Asteraceæ*, having *Helichrysum* as the type, and nearly equivalent to the present tribe *Inuleæ*. The name was first used by Lessing in 1832.

Helichrysum (hē-li-krī′sum), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + χρυσός, golden.] A large genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Inuleæ*, characterized by its commonly yellow flowers, naked receptacle, setose pappus, very conspicuous colored and petaloid involucre, and generally alternate entire leaves. The genus embraces about 300 species of herbaceous or shrubby plants, natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia. The parts of the flower persist after drying, which has gained for these plants the name of *everlasting* or *immortelles*, and they are in common use in funeral wreaths, crosses, etc. Among the commoner species in cultivation are *H. bracteatum*, *H. petiolatum*, and *H. odoratissimum*. *H. apiculatum* affords herbage in the worst deserts of Australia. *H. serpyllifolium* of South Africa is known as *Hottentot's tea*, and *H. nudifolium*, from the same region, is called *Kafir-tea*.

Helicia (hē-lis′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called from the spirally revolute segments of the perianth, < Gr. ἕλιξ, a spiral: see *helix*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the family *Proteaceæ*, distinguished by the slender tube of the perianth, and four spatulate segments, each bearing an anther. The fruit is hard, indehiscent, nearly globular, and contains one or two seeds. The genus comprises about 25 species of trees and shrubs with mostly alternate leaves, natives of tropical Asia to Japan, and Australia. *H. prœalta* of Queensland is a lofty tree, attaining a height of 100 feet. The Queensland nut-tree, formerly known as *H. ternifolia*, is now referred to the genus *Macadamia* (which see). Impressions of leaves belonging to this genus have been found in the Miocene of Italy and the Oligocene of Styria; and two fossil species, *H. ambigua* and *H. Sotzkiana*, have been described.

Helicidæ (hē-lis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helix* (*Helic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Helix*. It has been used with varying limits. Formerly it included all or almost all the inoperculate shell-bearing forms, and according to some the shell-less forms (slugs). Later it was more and more restricted, and is now generally confined to species with an entire jaw, the marginal teeth of the radula bicuspid or tricuspid and transverse, and a spiral shell into which the soft parts are retractile. It is a very large assemblage of land-shells of cosmopolitan distribution and of considerable range of variation. See cuts under *Bulimus*, *Gasteropoda*, and *Pulmonata*. Also *Helicea*, *Heliceæ*, and *Colimacidæ*.

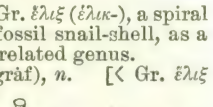
heliciform (hē-lis′i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a helix; helical.

helicine (hel′i-sin), *a.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *-ine*[1].] In *anat.*: (*a*) Coiled: as, the *helicine* arteries (the small coiling arterial twigs of the penis or clitoris). (*b*) Pertaining to the helix of the ear: as, the *helicine* fossa.

helicinian (hel-i-sin′i-ạn), *a.* [< *helicine* + *-ian*.] In *conch.*, helicine.

helicite (hel′i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil snail-shell, as a species of *Helix* or some related genus.

helicograph (hel′i-kō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + γράφειν, write.] A drawing-instrument for describing a spiral line. A small wheel carrying a pencil rotates on a screw-shaft, and revolves around a fixed point, moving toward or from the center, according to the direction of revolution.



Helicograph.

helicogyrate (hel′i-kō-jī′rāt), *a.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + γῦρος, a ring, circle: see *helix* and *gyre*.] In *bot.*, surrounded by an obliquely placed ring, as the spore-cases of ★*Trichomanes*.

helicoid (hel′i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἑλικοειδής, of winding or spiral form, < ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; coiled like a helix. See cut under *Foraminifera*. Also *helicoidal*.—**2.** In *conch.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Helicidæ*.—**Helicoid cyme,** in *bot.*, same as *bostryx*.—**Helicoid dichotomy,** in *bot.*, a term proposed by Sachs for a certain form of the branching of stems in which the sympodium is composed entirely of left-hand or entirely of right-hand branches, as the case may be. It is largely a hypothetical condition, and its actual occurrence in nature is doubtful, although it is possibly found in the leaf of *Adiantum pedatum*.—**Helicoid parabola,** in *math.*, the curve which arises when the axis of the common parabola is bent round into the periphery of a circle, and which is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which converge toward the center of the circle.—**Helicoid spores,** in *bot.*, spores that are coiled more or less in the form of a helix, as in the genus *Helicoma*.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a warped surface generated by a straight line so moving as always to cut or touch a fixed helix.—**Developable helicoid,** or *screw-surface*, a surface all the generators of which are the tangents to a fixed helix.—**Oblique helicoid,** a warped surface every generatrix of which passes through a fixed helix and makes a constant angle with its axis.—**Right helicoid,** or **skew helicoid,** a surface every generator of which passes through a fixed helix, and is perpendicular to its axis.

helicoidal (hel-i-koi′dạl), *a.* [< *helicoid* + *-al*.] Same as *helicoid*, 1.

The screw consists of two *helicoidal* pallets covered with varnished silk. *Science*, III. 54.

helicometry (hel-i-kom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral (see *helix*), + μέτρον, measure.] The art of measuring or drawing spiral lines on a plane.

helicon (hel′i-kon), *n.* [Gr. ἑλικών, a nine-stringed instrument, appar. the same as ἑλίκων, the thread spun from the distaff to the spindle, < ἕλιξ (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral, a helix: see *helix*.] In *music:* (*a*) An ancient acoustical instrument, consisting of several strings so disposed upon a resonance-box that their lengths could be geometrically adjusted, and thus various musical intervals demonstrated. (*b*) A recently invented brass wind-instrument, used in bands. It is a spiral tube of large size, and is carried over the shoulder. Its lowest note is two octaves below F or E flat in the bass clef.



Helicon, def. (*b*).

Heliconia (hel-i-kō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Heliconius:* see *Heliconian*.] **1.** Same as *Heliconius*.—**2.** A name given by Linnæus in 1771 to *Bihai*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Musaceæ*, characterized by free sepals, short corolla-tube, and ovary-cells having one ovule. They are nearly herbaceous, banana-like plants with terminal inflorescence. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical America, 5 of which are found in the West Indies, where they are called *bastard plantain*. The shoots of *B. psittacorum* and the fruit of *B. Bihai* (*Musa Bihai* of Linnæus) are edible. *B. Mariæ*, named after the Empress of Russia, is a native of the United States of Colombia, attains a height of from 12 to 15 feet, and furnishes a useful fiber. It is very ornamental, bearing a spike of red flowers 2½ feet in length.

Heliconian (hel-i-kō′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Heliconius*, < Gr. Ἑλικώνιος, of Helicon, < Ἑλικών, Helicon: see def.] Pertaining to or obtained from Helicon, a mountain of Bœotia in Greece, from which flowed Aganippe and Hippocrene, two fountains sacred to the Muses. It was held to be a favorite retreat of Apollo and the Muses.

Shutting reasons up in rhythm,
Or *Heliconian* honey in living words,
To make a truth less harsh.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

The Heliconian maids, the Muses.

The Heliconian Maids in pleasant groves delight.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 223.

heliconideous (hel″i-kō-nid′ē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Heliconiidæ*.

Species of Heliconia mimic Mechanitis, and every species of Napeogenes mimics some other *Heliconideous* butterfly. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 85.

Heliconiidæ (hel″i-kō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliconius* + *-idæ*.] The *Heliconiinæ* rated as a family. Also written *Heliconidæ*.

Heliconiinæ (hel-i-kō-ni-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heliconius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily group of vanessoid butterflies, containing the American genera *Heliconius* and *Eueides*, with produced

wings, closed discoidal cellule, proportionately long antennæ and abdomen, and slender legs.

heliconine (hel-i-kō′nin), *a.* Same as *heliconoid*.

Heliconius (hel-i-kō′ni-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Heliconius*, of Helicon: see *Heliconian*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Heliconiinæ*. Also *Heliconia*.

heliconoid (hel-i-kō′noid), *a.* [< *Helicon-ius* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to butterflies of the genus *Heliconius;* belonging to the *Heliconiinæ*.

The immense variety of the *Heliconoid* butterflies. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 355.

helicosophy† (hel-i-kos′ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλιξ (ἑλικ-), a spiral (see *helix*), + σοφία, wisdom. Cf. *philosophy*.] The geometry of spiral curves.

Helicosophie is an arte mathematicall which demonstrateth the designing of all spirall lines in plain or cylinder, cone, sphere, conoid, and sphearoid, and their properties appertaining. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

helicotrema (hel″i-kō-trē′mä), *n.*; pl. *helicotremata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἕλιξ (ἑλικ-), a spiral (see *helix*), + τρῆμα, a hole.] In *anat.*, the opening at the summit of the cochlea where the scala vestibuli and scala tympani communicate.

Helicteræ (hel-ik-tē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helicteres* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, distinguished by its hermaphrodite flowers, with 5 deciduous petals, and generally from 5 to 15 anthers on a column. The tribe embraces 5 genera, trees and shrubs of the tropical regions of both hemispheres.

Helicteres (hel-ik-tē′rēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737) (so named with ref. to the twisted carpels), < Gr. ἑλικτήρ, anything twisted or spiral, as an armlet, an ear-ring, etc., < ἑλίσσειν, turn round or about, twist: see *helix*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the family *Sterculiaceæ*. They are trees and shrubs covered with branching or stellate down, with simple heart-shaped leaves, and axillary flowers, generally in clusters. The stamens are united into a column, bearing the anthers at the top. The fruit is composed of 5 carpels twisted together. The genus comprises about 40 species, inhabiting the warmer regions of both hemispheres. *H. Isora* of India and *H. Jamaicensis* of the West Indies are the best-known species, both of which are called *screw-tree*. The fruit is called *twisted-stick*, *twisted-horn*, or *twisty*, and is supposed by the natives of India to be a remedy for colic.

Helictidinæ (he-lik-ti-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helictis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ*, typified by the genus *Helictis*. The auditory bullæ are elongated and closely applied to the paroccipitals, the palate is moderately emarginate, the back upper molar is transverse with a narrow inner ledge, and the sectorial tooth has two inner cusps.

Helictis (he-lik′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. (prob.) ἕλος, marsh, + ἴκτις, a kind of weasel.] A peculiar genus of the family *Mustelidæ*, the type of a



Helictis moschata.

subfamily *Helictidinæ*, containing such species as the Chinese *H. moschata* and the Indian *H. nepalensis*.

helingt, *n.* An obsolete form of *healing*2.

Heliocarpus (hē″li-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, belonging to the family *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Grewieæ*. It is chiefly characterized by its compressed 2-valved capsule, which is ciliated round the margin with a row of radiating bristles. The genus embraces some 15 or 20 species of trees or shrubs with 3-lobed serrate leaves, and small flowers in cymules which are arranged in a terminal panicle. They are natives of tropical America. The resemblance of the fruits to little suns is expressed in the generic name as well as in the popular name, *sun-fruit*, by which these plants are known.

heliocentric (hē″li-ō-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + κέντρον, center.] In *astron.*, referred to the sun as a center; appearing as if seen from the sun's center. The *heliocentric place* of a planet is the place it would occupy in the celestial sphere if viewed from the center of the sun. The *heliocentric latitude* of a planet is the inclination of a line drawn between the center of the sun and the center of the planet to the plane of the ecliptic. The *heliocentric longitude* of a planet is the angle between two lines drawn from the sun, one in the direction of the first of Aries, the other to the foot of a perpendicular which is dropped from the planet upon the plane of the ecliptic, the angle being measured eastward from the first of Aries.

Copernicus had satisfied himself of the truth of the *Heliocentric* Theory. *Whewell.*

heliocentrical (hē″li-ō-sen′tri-kal), *a.* [< *heliocentric* + *-al*.] Same as *heliocentric*.

heliocentricity (hē″li-ō-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.* [< *heliocentric* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being heliocentric; relation to the sun as a center.

Until the Copernicans have convinced the Ptolemaists, our readers may as well refuse to acknowledge the *heliocentricity* of things. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 163.

heliochromic (hē″li-ō-krō′mik), *a.* [< *heliochromy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, used in, or produced by heliochromy.

Yellow is found very difficult to transfer to the *heliochromic* plate at the same time with other colors. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 22.

heliochromotype (hē″li-ō-krō′mō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + χρῶμα, color, + τύπος, impression.] A photograph which reproduces the natural colors of the object. Such photographs have not yet (1889) been obtained in permanent form by any direct process.

heliochromy (hē-li-ok′rō-mi), *n.* [As **heliochrome* (< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + χρῶμα, color) + *-y*3.] In *photog.*, the art of producing photographs in the natural colors.

heliochrysin (hē-li-ō-krī′sin), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + χρυσός, gold, + *-in*2.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the sodium salt of tetranitro-naphthol. It dyes fine orange shades on wool and silk, but is not fast to light, and is of little technical importance. Also called *sun-gold*.

heliocomete (hē″li-ō-kom′ēt), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + κομήτης, a comet: see *comet*.] An appearance of a tail of light attached to the sun and visible after its setting.

heliod (hē′li-ōd), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + E. *od*, q. v.] The supposed odic force of the sun. *Von Reichenbach.*

helio-electric (hē″li-ō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + E. *electric*.] Pertaining to terrestrial electrical phenomena as caused by the sun.

The *helio-electric* theory of the perturbations of terrestrial magnetism. *Nature*, XXX. 47.

helio-engraving (hē″li-ō-en-grā′ving), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + E. *engraving*.] Same as *heliogravure*.

The *helio-engraving* by etching was brought to a high degree of completion by Klic, of Vienna, in 1883. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 49.

heliograph (hē′li-ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A heliotrope; especially, a movable mirror used in signaling, surveying, etc., to flash a beam of light to a distance. In signaling the flashes are caused to follow one another in accordance with a signal-code. The mirror is mounted on a tripod, and has a part of the silvering removed from the back at the center. Two sights are provided in front with a screen. The tripod is set up, and a distant station is sighted through the hole in the mirror. The beam of light is then directed through both sights, and is seen at the distant station. By means of the Morse key, which causes the mirror to move through a limited arc, telegraphic signals can be flashed to a distance of many miles.

2. In *photog.*: (*a*) An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. (*b*) A picture taken by heliography; a photograph.

heliograph (hē′li-ō-grȧf), *v. t.* [< *heliograph*, *n.*] 1. To communicate or signal by means of a heliograph.

There were all the means of *heliographing* at Korti. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 10.

2. To photograph.

When the cloth tracings have to be *heliographed*, raw sienna is also added to the ink. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 192.

heliographer (hē-li-og′rą-fėr), *n.* One who practises heliography.

heliographic (hē″li-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *heliograph*, *heliography*, + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the heliograph.—2. Of or pertaining to heliography, in any sense of that word.—**Heliographic engraving**, an early photo-engraving process invented by Niepce de St. Victor. A metallic plate was coated with bitumen and placed beneath and in contact with a line-engraving, and exposed to light. By the combined action of light and the oxygen of the air the parts of the bitumen between the lines of the engraving were rendered insoluble to the ordinary solvent, which would, however, act upon the unchanged parts beneath the lines, dissolving them, and laying bare the metal, which could then be etched with acid, freed from its bituminous covering, and used in printing. See *etching*, *photo-engraving*.—**Heliographic latitude** and **longitude**, coördinates of points on the sun referred to the axis of revolution of that luminary and to the node of its equator upon the ecliptic.

heliographical (hē″li-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *heliographic* + *-al*.] Same as *heliographic*.

The period of rotation seems . . . to vary somewhat in different years even for [solar] spots in the same *heliographical latitude*. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 290.

heliography (hē-li-og′rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] 1. A method of signaling between distant points by means of the heliograph.—2. In general, photography; specifically, some special photographic process; photographic engraving. See the extract, and *heliographic engraving*, under *heliographic*.

Niepce, in his experiments, discarded the use of the silver salts, and substituted in their place a resinous substance denominated the "Bitumen of Judæa." He named his process *Heliography*, or "Sun-drawing." *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 14.

3. The description and mapping of the surface of the sun.

heliogravure (hē″li-ō-grā′vūr or hā″li-ō-gra-vür′), *n.* [< F. *héliogravure*, < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + F. *gravure*, engraving.] Photo-engraving, or a print obtained by this process; strictly, a photo-engraved metal plate. See *heliotypy* and *photo-engraving*. Also called *helio-engraving*.

helioid (hē′li-oid), *a.* [< Gr. ἡλιοειδής, like the sun, < ἥλιος, the sun, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling the sun.

heliolater (hē-li-ol′ą-tėr), *n.* [< *heliolat-ry* + *-er*1.] A worshiper of the sun.

heliolatrous (hē-li-ol′ą-trus), *a.* [< *heliolatr-y* + *-ous*.] Worshiping the sun.

heliolatry (hē-li-ol′ą-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of the sun. See *sun-worship*.

heliolite (hē′li-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + λίθος, a stone.] Same as *sunstone*.

heliology (hē-li-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the sun.

It would be useful to write a paper on the evolution of sunrayism, or perhaps of *heliology*, and to show how the ideas of a sun as a fountain of light and heat and chemical force arose. *Spectator*, April 24, 1888, p. 545.

heliometer (hē-li-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + μέτρον, a measure.] An astronomical instrument, consisting of a telescope having its objective sawed across in a plane passing through the optical axis, and each part arranged to move by sliding past the other, its exact position being shown by a micrometer-screw. Each half of the objective forms its own image of a star, this image moving with the half-objective which forms it. Thus, the image of one star, formed by one half of the objective, can be brought into coincidence with the image of another, formed by the other half, and by means of the micrometer the distance apart of the half-lenses, and consequently the angular distance of the two stars, can be very accurately measured, while the position-angle is determined by the direction of the line of separation of the semi-lenses. This instrument is much employed in investigations into the parallax of the fixed stars, as well as for other purposes. As its name implies, it was originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun.

heliometric (hē″li-ō-met′rik), *a.* [As *heliometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or ascertained or made by means of the heliometer; also, relating to measurements of the sun.

The publication of the photographic and *heliometric* results is waited for with much interest. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 25.

heliometrical (hē″li-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *heliometric* + *-al*.] Same as *heliometric*.

heliometrically (hē″li-ō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the heliometer; by the heliometric method.

heliophag (hē′li-ō-fag), *n.* [As *heliophag-ous*.] In *biol.*, any heliophagous part or substance of an animal, as a pigment-cell. [Rare.]

But in animals it is probable that the pigment granules are only the receivers of energy—the *heliophags*, as we shall call them. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 287.

heliophagous (hē-li-of′ą-gus), *a.* [< Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + φαγεῖν, eat, devour, + *-ous*.] Receiving and absorbing the energy of sunlight, or solar heat, in some special (chemical) manner. The chlorophyl of plants and the pigment-cells of animals are heliophagous. [Rare.]

The concentration of light is stated to be the condition essential for the most perfect *heliophagous* organ. *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 290.

Heliophila (hē-li-of′i-lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ* and tribe *Sisymbrieæ*, founded by Linnæus and consisting of about 60 species of South African herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves, racemes of white, pink, or blue

flowers having the sepals equal at the base, and pendulous or deflexed pods. This and the closely allied genus *Chamira* were erected into a tribe (*Heliophileæ*) by the elder De Candolle, on account of their transversely folded cotyledons.

Heliophileæ (hē″li-ō-fil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), ‹ *Heliophila* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants, of which *Heliophila* is the typical genus.

Heliophilidæ (hē″li-ō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Heliophila* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system (1845), a tribe of plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ*, embracing the genera *Heliophila* and *Chamira*, now included in the tribe *Sisymbrieæ*. It has the same scope as the *Heliophileæ* of de Candolle.

heliophilous (hē-li-of′i-lus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ous*.] Fond of the sun; attracted by or becoming most active in sunlight.

heliophobic (hē″li-ō-fō′bik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] Fearing or shunning sunlight.

A *heliophobic* spore may often find enough of shade among the rhizoids of other pre-existing weeds, . . . so that finally a round exposed protuberance may be entirely covered with algæ whose spores are negatively heliotropic.
Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, XXXII. 598.

Heliopora (hē″li-op′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *πόρος*, pore. See *pore*[2].] The typical genus of the family *Helioporidæ*. *De Blainville*, 1830.

Heliopora seems to differ from all the other Alcyonarians except Corallium. *H. N. Moseley.*

heliopore (hē′li-ō-pōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Helioporidæ;* helioporidian.
II. *n.* A sun-coral; a member of the genus *Heliopora* or family *Helioporidæ*.

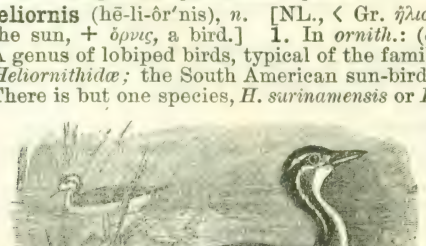
Helioporidæ (hē″li-ō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Heliopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil and recent corals having affinities with the *Octocoralla* or *Alcyonaria*, the common red coral of commerce. They were formerly regarded as millepores.

Helioporinæ (hē″li-ō-pō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* Corals regarded by Dana as a subfamily of *Milleporidæ:* now believed to be alcyonarians.

Heliopsideæ (hē″li-op-sid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Heliopsis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A division of the tribe *Helianthea*, of the family *Asteraceæ*, made by Cassini, with *Heliopsis* as the typical genus.

Heliopsis (hē-li-op′sis), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), ‹ Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *ὄψις*, likeness.] A genus of plants, of the family *Asteraceæ* and tribe *Helianthea*, distinguished by its ligulate fertile rays, hermaphrodite disk-flowers, and chaffy conical receptacle without pappus. The plants are mostly perennial herbs, with showy yellow flowers, pedunculate heads, and ovate, petioled, opposite leaves. The genus comprises about 7 species.

Heliornis (hē-li-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of lobiped birds, typical of the family *Heliornithidæ;* the South American sun-birds. There is but one species, *H. surinamensis* or *H. fulica*. *Bonnaterre*, 1790. *Podoa* (Illiger, 1811) is the same. (*b*) A genus of birds, of the family *Eurypygidæ;* the sun-bitterns. Also called *Helias*. *J. F. Boie*, 1826. — **2.** In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Dalman*, 1820.



Sun-bird or Sun-grebe (*Heliornis fulica*).

Heliornithidæ (hē″li-ô-nith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Heliornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of uncertain position, typified by the genus *Heliornis;* the sun-birds, sun-grebes, coot-grebes, or finfoots. They are characterized by pinniped or lobate feet like those of grebes or coots, a fan-shaped tail of 18 feathers, plumage not aftershafted, and a long slim neck with a small head.

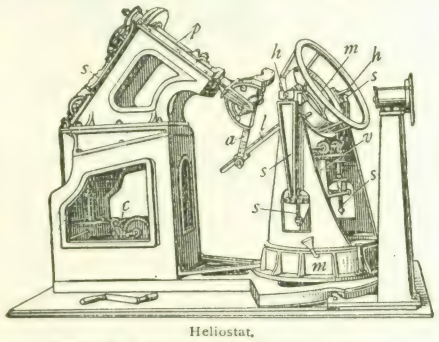
helioscope (hē′li-ō-skōp), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ἡλιοσκόπιος*, looking to the sun, ‹ *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as an instrument made with colored glasses or glasses blackened by smoke, or with mirrors formed simply of surfaces of transparent glass, which reflect but a small proportion of light.

helioscopic (hē″li-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [‹ *helioscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or made by means of a helioscope: as, *helioscopic* observations.

heliosis (hē-li-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἡλιοῦσθαι*, live in the sun, be exposed to the sun, ‹ *ἥλιος*, the sun.] **1.** In *bot.*, the production of burned patches or spots on leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun through inequalities of the glass of conservatories, or through drops of water resting on the leaves. Frequently the supposed cases of heliosis are due to some physiological or pathological condition of the plant. These spots furnish a suitable habitation for many minute fungi, which are often regarded as the cause of them.
2. In *med.*: (*a*) Treatment of disease in certain cases by exposure to the rays of the sun. (*b*) Sunstroke.

heliospherical (hē″li-ō-sfer′i-kal), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *σφαιρικός*, spherical: see *spheric, spherical.*] Round as the sun.

heliostat (hē′li-ō-stat), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *στατός*, fixed, ‹ *ἱστάναι*, set up, stand: see *static.*] An instrument consisting of a mirror carried by clockwork in such a way as to reflect the sun's rays in a fixed direction. The name is also improperly applied to a porte-lumière.

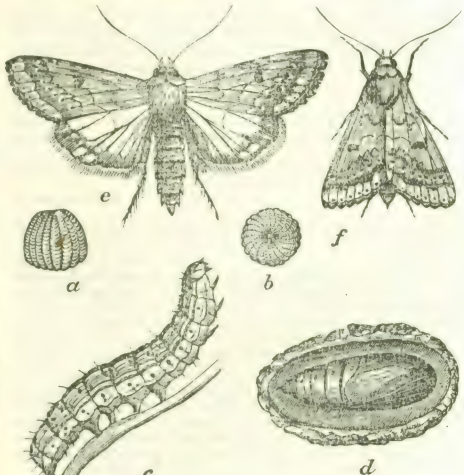


Heliostat.
(Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution.)
The clock, *c*, through the sector, *s*, turns the polar axis, *p*, counteracting the effect of the daily rotation of the earth. The arm, *a*, attached to the polar axis may so be kept pointed at the sun and through the linkage, *l*, turns the mirror, *m*, so that the reflected sunlight is constant in direction, generally southward. The weight of the mirror, *m*, is taken from the bearing of the vertical or azimuth axis, *v*, by flotation on mercury in *m*; from its horizontal or altitude axes at *h*, *h*, by the springs and sectors at *s*.

heliothid (hē-li-oth′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heliothidæ*.
II. *n.* One of the *Heliothidæ*.

Heliothidæ (hē-li-oth′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Heliothis* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Heliothis*. Also written *Heliothides* and *Heliothidi*.

Heliothis (hē-li-ō′this), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), prob. for **Heliotis*, ‹ Gr. *ἡλιῶτις*, prop. adj., fem. of *ἡλιώτης*, of the sun, but used as a noun, the moon, ‹ *ἥλιος*, the sun.] A genus of noctuid moths, giving name to the family *Heliothidæ*. The antennæ are pubescent, the thorax and abdomen smooth and not tufted, and the fore wings slightly angulated. The best-known species is *H. armigera*, which is widely distributed in both the old and the new world. It is usually of a pale clay-color, with the fore wings variegated with pale-olive and dark-rufous, a dark spot in the middle of the wing being especially conspicuous. The larva, known as the *boll-worm* and *corn-worm*, is very variable in color, but is always marked with longitudinal dark and light lines and covered with black setigerous spots. It is especially injurious to the fruit of cotton, maize, and the tomato. *H. marginata* is known as the *bordered sallow*.



Heliothis armigera.
a, *b*, egg, side and top views; *c*, caterpillar; *d*, chrysalis in earthen cocoon; *e*, *f*, moth with wings expanded and closed. (All, except *a* and *b*, of natural size.)

heliotrope (hē′li-ō-trōp), *n.* [Also *heliotropion*, q. v.; = F. *héliotrope* = Sp. Pg. *heliotropio* = It. *eliotropio*, ‹ L. *heliotropium*, ‹ Gr. *ἡλιοτρόπιον*, a sun-dial, also a plant, the heliotrope, turnsol (in this sense also *ἡλιοτρόπος*, and so called because the flowers were supposed to turn toward the sun, or because they appear at the summer solstice), also a green stone streaked with red, ‹ *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *τρέπειν*, turn, *τροπή*, a turning.] **1†.** In *astron.*, an instrument for showing when the sun arrives at the solstitial points.

An obelisk in a garden or park might be both an embellishment and a *heliotrope*.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xliv.

2. A mirror arranged with a telescope and sights so as to flash a reflection of the sun to a great distance. The instrument is used in geodetic triangulation to mark a station. See *heliograph*, 1.

Luminous signals — argand lamps by night and *heliotropes* by day — are exclusively used in [the Great Survey of] India. *Clarke*, Geodesy, p. 33.

3. A plant of the genus *Heliotropium*, of the family *Boraginaceæ*. The species are herbs or shrubs, mostly natives of the warmer parts of the world. They have alternate leaves and small purplish or lilac flowers usually disposed in scorpioid cymes. One species, *H. Europæum*, is a common European weed. *H. Peruvianum*, the Peruvian heliotrope, has long been a favorite garden-plant, on account of the fragrance of its flowers. The name has also been given to a composite plant, the winter heliotrope. Also called *turnsol*.

'Tis an observation of flatterers that they are like the *heliotrope;* they open only toward the sun, but shut and contract themselves . . . in cloudy weather.
Government of the Tongue.

The roses, the mignonette, the *heliotropes*, all combined their fragrance to refresh the air.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

4. The bluish-purple or pinkish-lilac color of some flowers of the heliotrope. — **5.** A mineral, a subspecies of quartz, of a deep-green color, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually variegated with blood-red or yellowish dots of jasper, and is more or less translucent. Also called *blood-stone*. — **False heliotrope,** *Tournefortia heliotropoides*. See *Tournefortia*. — **Indian heliotrope,** *Heliotropium Indicum*. — **Winter heliotrope,** *Petasites fragrans*, a composite plant.

heliotroper (hē′li-ō-trō-pėr), *n.* A person employed to manipulate a heliotrope or heliograph.

Heliotropers were also employed at the observing stations to flash instructions to the signallers.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 698.

heliotropic (hē″li-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [As *heliotrop-y* + *-ic*.] Turning or tending to turn toward the sun; specifically, of, pertaining to, or characterized by heliotropism.

heliotropical (hē″li-ō-trop′i-kal), *a.* [‹ *heliotropic* + *-al*.] Same as *heliotropic*.

heliotropically (hē″li-ō-trop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a heliotropic manner; by or with heliotropism. *Darwin*.

Heliotropieæ (hē″li-ō-trō-pī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Heliotropium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Boraginaceæ*, distinguished mainly by the style, which is generally entire, with the stigma forming a complete ring round the top. The tribe comprises about 250 species of herbs, trees, and shrubs, comprised under a few genera, inhabiting the warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres. It includes *Heliotropium* as the type, and related genera.

heliotropion†, *n.* [‹ Gr. *ἡλιοτρόπιον:* see *heliotrope*.] The plant heliotrope; the turnsol.

Apollo's *heliotropion* then shall stoop,
And Venus' hyacinth shall vail her top.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

heliotropism (hē-li-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [As *heliotrop-y* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the tendency to move or bend toward (*positive heliotropism*) or in some cases away from (*negative heliotropism*) the light: differing from galvanotropism chiefly in that the rays of light take the place of the curves of the current. Thus the stems of plants grown in a window, or under other conditions in which light falls laterally upon them, curve toward the light; and if their position is reversed, they soon turn again toward the side of greatest illumination. The leaves arrange themselves so that the rays of light fall as nearly as possible perpendicularly upon their upper surfaces, and the stem curves so as to direct its apex toward the source of light. Organs which behave in this way are said to be affected by positive heliotropism or to be simply heliotropic. On the other hand, certain organs upon which light also falls laterally curve in an opposite direction — that is, the apex is turned away from the source of light. Organs exhibiting this kind of curvature are said to be negatively heliotropic or apheliotropic. This condition is most fre-

quently observed in roots. A still further condition, which has been called *transverse heliotropism* by Frank and *diaheliotropism* by Darwin, is the condition under which certain organs tend to place their long axes perpendicular to the direction of the incident rays. The precise action of light in producing these various modifications is not well understood, but, as the studies of Vines have shown, it is probably largely due to modifications of the turgescence of the growing cells. Also *heliotropy*.

Heliotropium (hē″li-ō-trō′pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡλιοτρόπιον*, heliotrope: see *heliotrope*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Boraginaceæ* and tribe *Heliotropicæ*. It is distinguished by the form of its corolla, which is that of a salver or funnel and generally small, and its dry fruit, which commonly separates into 4 nutlets. The genus includes about 220 species of herbs and shrubs, with white or lilac flowers, inhabiting the warmer and temperate regions of both hemispheres. *H. Indicum*, a native of nearly all tropical countries, is called *wild clary* in the West Indies. *H. Peruvianum* is the common heliotrope of gardens. See *heliotrope*.

heliotropy (hē′li-ō-trō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *τροπή*, a turning. Cf. *heliotrope*.] Same as *heliotropism*.

heliotype (hē′li-ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type*.] **I.** *n.* A picture or print produced by the process of heliotypy; also, the process itself.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to heliotypy or its processes or result. Also *heliotypic*.—**Heliotype process.** See *heliotypy*.

heliotype (hē′li-ō-tīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *heliotyped*, ppr. *heliotyping*. [< *heliotype*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To produce a heliotype picture of.

II. *intrans.* To practise heliotypy; produce a picture by direct impression in printing-ink.

heliotypic (hē″li-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [As *heliotype* + *-ic*.] Same as *heliotype*.

heliotypy (hē′li-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [As *heliotype* + *-y*.] A photographic process in which from an ordinary negative is made a positive of such character that from it a direct impression in ink can be obtained by means of a printing-press. In the Edwards process, as practised in the United States, a film of gelatin sensitized with bichromate of potash, and having chrome alum incorporated with it, is formed on glass, stripped off when dry, and exposed to light during a certain time under the negative. The film is then washed to remove the sensitive principle, and is attached to a plate of metal or other solid back. Those parts of the film which have been affected by the light during exposure under the negative are left in such condition that they can be made to take printing ink, while the parts not affected, owing to the opacity of the corresponding parts of the negative, resist the ink. This process depends upon the fact that a gelatin film sensitized with bichromate of potash becomes by the action of light insoluble in water, while the parts which have been shielded from the light, and from which the potash has been eliminated after the exposure, swell when moistened. The films are technically called *skins*. In other processes a mold of gutta-percha or other material is prepared from the film, and copper is deposited on this by electrotypy. The resulting plate can be printed on an ordinary printing-press. See *photogravure* and *photo-engraving*.

Heliozoa (hē″li-ō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A name proposed by Hertwig and Lesser for the sun-animalcules.

heliozoan (hē″li-ō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Heliozoa* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the *Heliozoa*; a sun-animalcule.

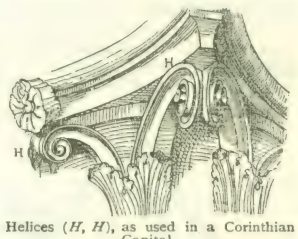
heliozoic (hē″li-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *Heliozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *heliozoan*.

Heliset, *n.* [ME., < OF. *Helise*, prop. *Elise*, Elysium: see *Elysium*.] Elysium.

helispheric, helispherical (hel-i-sfer′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [For **helicospheric, *helicospherical*; < Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *helix* and *spheric*.] Spiral.—**Helispherical line.** Same as *loxodromic curve* (see *loxodromic*).

helium (hē′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun: see *heliac*.] A gaseous element having a density of 1.98 and an atomic weight of about 4.0: symbol He. It was first identified by Frankland and Lockyer in the solar corona, its characteristic yellow line (D_3) having been noted in spectroscopic observation during an eclipse. The nature of the substance remained in doubt for nearly thirty years, until 1895, when Ramsay proved it to be also a terrestrial element, present in uraninite and some other allied minerals. It has also been obtained from meteoric iron, from the gases yielded by the water of certain springs, and in minute quantity from the terrestrial atmosphere. Helium is what is known as a monatomic gas, that is, its molecules each consist of but a single atom. After numerous unsuccessful attempts on the part of a number of different investigators its liquefaction was finally accomplished by Onnes in 1908. Liquid helium is colorless, has a density of 0.154, and at atmospheric pressure boils at a temperature of −268.6° C., or only about 4.5° above absolute zero. By boiling liquid helium at a pressure of not more than 1 cm. the lowest steady temperature known, about 3.0° above absolute zero, has been obtained. It has been demonstrated by Rutherford that the *α*-particles emitted by radium and by other radioactive substances are in all probability atoms of helium charged with positive electricity. This affords a satisfactory explanation of the origin of the helium found to occur in the radioactive minerals.

helix (hē′liks), *n.*; pl. *helixes*, *helices* (hē′lik-sez, hel′i-sēz). [< L. *helix*, a kind of ivy, a kind of willow, a volute in arch., < Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), anything which assumes a spiral shape, as a tendril, lock or curl of hair, etc., as adj. *ἕλιξ*, twisted, curved, < *ἑλίσσειν*, turn round, akin to L. *volvere*, roll, and to E. *wallow*: see *volute*, *involve*, *evolve*, etc., and *wallow*.] **1.** A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a winding, or something that is spiral; a circumvolution; specifically, in *geom.*, the curve assumed by a right line drawn on a plane when that plane is wrapped round a cylindrical surface of any kind, especially a right cylinder, as the curve of a screw-thread; also, a curve on any developable surface which becomes a right line when the surface is developed into a plane, as a conical helix.—**2.** In *arch.*, any spiral, particularly a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital; also, a volute of the Ionic capital. In every Corinthian capital of the fully developed type there are sixteen helices, two at each angle, and two meeting under the middle of each face of the abacus, branching out of the cauliculi or secondary stalks which rise from between the leaves.



Helices (*H*, *H*), as used in a Corinthian Capital.

3. In *elect.*, a coil of wire, as that surrounding the core of an electromagnet.—**4.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The prominent curved fold which forms most of the rim or margin of the outer ear. See second cut under *ear*[1]. (*b*) The cochlea of the inner ear.—**5.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, the representative genus of *Helicidæ* and *Helicinæ*. Widely different limits have been assigned to it, and more than 4,000 species have been referred to it, varying greatly in size, shape, and color. Typical species are the common garden-snail of Europe, *H. hortensis*, and the Roman snail, *H. pomatia*. By many recent authors the genus is more or less restricted to such as are related to these species, or to one or the other of them. See cuts under *Gasteropoda* and *Pulmonata*.—**Fossa of the helix.** See *fossa*[1].—**Osculating helix of a non-plane curve**, the common helix which passes through three consecutive points and has its axis parallel to the rectifying line of the curve.

hell[1] (hel), *n.* [In the 17th century also *hel;* early mod. E. *helle*, < ME. *helle*, < AS. *hell*, *hel* (fem., gen. dat. acc. *helle*), the abode of the dead (Gr. *ᾅδης*, Hades, L. *infernum*), also the place of punishment for the wicked after death (LL. ML. *infernum*), = OS. *hellia*, *hell*, *hel* = OFries. *hille*, *helle* = D. *hel* = MLG. *helle* = OHG. *hellia*, *hella*, MHG. *helle*, G. *helle* (Luther), now irreg. *hölle* = Goth. *halja*, hell (as in AS.) (cf. Dan. *helvede*, Sw. *helvete*, OSw. *hælwite*, hell, = AS. *hellewīte*, hell's torment); = Icel. *hel*, the abode of the dead, Hades, also death, and personified, *Hel*, the ogress Hel, the Proserpine of Scand. mythology. The personification does not appear in Goth., AS., OHG., etc., though prob. once existent. Prob. orig. the 'hidden' or 'unseen' place (or goddess) (cf. *Hades*, similarly explained as 'unseen'), < AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2] (= OHG. *helan*, etc.), cover, conceal, hide: see *heal*[2]. Cf. *hell*[2].] **1.** The abode of the dead; the place of departed spirits; the grave; the infernal regions, regarded as a place of existence after death: called in Hebrew *Sheol*, and by the Greeks *Hades*.

> Thou wilt not leave my soul in *hell;* neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. Ps. xvi. 10.

> He descended again into *Hell*, that is, into the Grave, to fetch his Body, and to rise again.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 53.

[In the authorized version of the Bible the word *hell* occurs 54 times, viz., 31 times in the Old Testament and 23 times in the New. In the Old Testament it translates the Hebrew name *Sheol*, which is also translated *the grave* (31 times) and *the pit* (3 times). In the revised version *hell* has been retained in the prophetical books, and *Sheol* substituted for it in the poetical books and passages, except in Deut. xxxii. 22, Ps. lv. 15, and lxxxvi. 13, where it is changed to *pit*. In both the authorized and the revised version of the New Testament, *hell* is used 12 times to translate the Greek *γέεννα* (transliterated *gehenna* in the Vulgate), while in the authorized version it is used 10 times for the Greek *ᾅδης*, and once (2 Pet. ii. 4) for *ταρταρώσας* (*Tartarus*). In the revised version *hell* is retained for *Tartarus*, and *Hades* has been used for the Greek *ᾅδης*. See *Gehenna*, *grave*[2], *Hades*, and *Sheol*.]

2. The abode of devils and condemned spirits; the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death; the infernal regions, regarded as a place of torment.

> Bi-seke we nu Godes migt,
> That he make ure sowles brigt,
> And shilde us fro *elles* nigt,
> And lede us to blisse and in-to ligt.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4157.

> And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in *hell*. Mat. x. 28.

> Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
> Bring with thee airs from heaven, or blasts from *hell*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

> Hail, horrours; hail,
> Infernal world! and thou, profoundest *hell*,
> Receive thy new possessour. *Milton*, P. L., i. 251.

3. The infernal powers; the powers of darkness and evil.

> Richard yet lives, *hell's* black intelligencer,
> Only reserv'd their factor, to buy souls,
> And send them thither. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

4. Something regarded as resembling hell.

> The *hell* of waters! where they howl and hiss,
> And boil in endless torture.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 69.

Specifically—(*a*) Any place or condition of captivity or torment; any experience of great suffering: as, a *hell* upon earth; a *hell* of suspense or suspicion.

> The mind is its own place, and in itself
> Can make a heaven of hell, a *hell* of heaven
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 255.

> But quiet to quick bosoms is a *hell*,
> And there hath been thy bane.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 42.

(*b*) A gaming-house; a gaming-room; a gamblers' den.

> Don Juan, our young diplomatic sinner,
> Pursued his path, and drove past some hotels,
> St. James's Palace and St. James's *Hells*.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, xi. 29.

> At midnight he had lost forty-eight thousand pounds. . . . The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it became such a *hell*. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iv. 8.

(*c*) In some games, as barley-brake, the place to which those who are caught are carried.

> Then couples three be straight allotted there,
> They of both ends the middle two do fly;
> The two that, in mid-place, *Hell* called were,
> Must strive, with waiting foot and watching eye,
> To catch of them, and them to *Hell* to bear.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

(*d*) A place where things are covered up or hidden; a place of concealment; specifically, a place into which a tailor throws his shreds or his cabbaged stuff, or a printer his broken type.

> *Secréta.* [It.] . . . The name of a place in Venice where all their secret records and ancient euidences be kept, as *hell* is in Westminster Hall. *Florio*, 1598.

> Lawyers and tailors have their several *hells*.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

> All know the cellaridge under the shop-board
> He calls his *hell*.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis.

(*e*†) Formerly, in England, a place under the exchequer chamber where the king's debtors were confined. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**To lead apes in hell**†. See *ape*.

hell[2]†, *v. t.* [A var. of *hill*[2], or ult. of *heal*[2], *hele*[2], hide: see *hill*[2], *heal*[2].] To hide; cover.

> Else would the waters overflow the lands,
> And fire devoure the ayre, and *hell* them quight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 35.

he'll. A colloquial contraction of *he will*.

Helladian (he-lā′di-an), *a.* [< Gr. Ἑλλάς (Ἑλλαδ-), Hellas, Greece, + *-ian*.] Same as *Hellenic*. [Rare.]

Helladic (he-lad′ik), *a.* [< Gr. Ἑλλάς (Ἑλλαδ-), Hellas, Greece, + *-ic*.] Same as *Hellenic*. [Rare.]

> Zeuxis, Parrhasius and their followers, under the general name of the Asiatic school, were opposed to the Grecian (*Helladic*) school.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 139.

helladothere (hel′a-dō-thēr), *n.* [< *Helladotherium*.] The animal upon whose remains the genus *Helladotherium* was founded.

Helladotheriidæ (hel″a-dō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helladotherium* + *-idæ*.] The family of ruminants which the genus *Helladotherium* represents.

Helladotherioidea (hel″a-dō-thē-ri-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helladotherium* + *-oidea*.] The *Helladotheriidæ* rated as a superfamily. *Gill.*

Helladotherium (hel″a-dō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [< Gr. Ἑλλάς (Ἑλλαδ-), Hellas, Greece, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminant mammals of uncertain affinities, by some referred to the *Giraffidæ*, by others made the type of a family *Helladotheriidæ*. The remains occur in the Upper Miocene and Pliocene of Greece (whence the name) and elsewhere. *Gaudry*, 1860.

Hellanodic (hel-a-nod′ik), *n.* [< Gr. Ἑλλανοδίκαι, Doric form of *Ἑλληνοδίκαι, pl., < *Ἕλληνες, Doric *Ἕλλανες, sing. *Ἕλλην, a Greek (see *Hellene*), + δίκη, judgment.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one of the judges at the Olympic games, who awarded the prizes.

hell-bale†, *n.* [ME. *hellebale*, prop. two words: *helle*, gen. of *hell*, and *bale*[1].] The torment of hell.

God shield his soul from *hell-bale*,
Who made it thus in English tale.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiv.

hellbender (hel'ben″dėr), *n.* [< *hell*[1], 2, as a term of emphasis, + *bender*, 4.] 1. A protracted and reckless debauch or drunken frolic. See *bender*, 4. [Slang, U. S.] — 2. The menopome, *Menopoma alleghaniensis* (or *Protonopsis horrida*), a large aquatic salamander with gill-slits and 4 short legs, common in the Ohio valley; one of several such creatures known as *mud-puppies* and *water-dogs*. See *Menopoma*.



Hellbender (*Menopoma alleghaniensis*).

hell-bent (hel'bent'), *a.* Recklessly determined, without regard to consequences; determined to have or do at all hazards; resolved; "dead-set": as, he went *hell-bent* after it. [Slang, U. S.]

Maine went
Hell-bent
For Governor Kent.
Political song (1840).

hell-black (hel'blak), *a.* Black or dark as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have buoy'd up,
And quench'd the stelled fires. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

hell-born (hel'bôrn), *a.* Born of or in hell; of hellish origin.

Retire, or taste thy folly; and learn by proof,
Hell-born, not to contend with spirits of heaven!
Milton, P. L., ii. 687.

hell-broth (hel'brôth), *n.* A composition supposed to be of magical quality prepared for malignant purposes.

Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

hell-cat (hel'kat), *n.* A witch; a hag; a furious vixen.

"Vat voman?" "A *hell-cat*, who hates me as she does the devil." *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, II. i.

hell-diver (hel'dī″vėr), *n.* A grebe. [U. S.]

hell-doomed (hel'dömd), *a.* Doomed or consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of heaven,
Hell-doomed? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 697.

hell-driver (hel'drī″vėr), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Raleigh, North Carolina, U. S.]

Helleboraceæ (hel″e-bō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helleborus* + *-aceæ*.] The name proposed by Spach for the tribe of plants *Helleboreæ*.

helleboraceous (hel″e-bō-rā'shius), *a.* [< *hellebore* + *-aceous*. Cf. *Helleboraceæ*.] Related to or resembling hellebore; belonging to the *Helleboraceæ*. [Little used.]

helleboraster (hel″e-bō-ras'tėr), *n.* [< *hellebore* + *aster*.] The fetid hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*.

hellebore (hel'e-bōr), *n.* [Formerly also *ellebore*; < ME. *elebore*, *elebur*, < OF. *ellebore*, F. *ellébore*, *hellébore* = Sp. *eléboro*, *elébor* = Pg. *helleboro* = It. *elleboro*, < L. *helleborus*, *elleborus*, also *helleborum*, *elleborum*, < Gr. ἑλλέβορος, rarely ἐλλέβορος, hellebore (L. *veratrum*); ulterior origin unknown.] 1. A plant of the genus *Helleborus*, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, particularly *H. niger*, the black hellebore or Christmas rose, a native of southwestern Europe. It is a drastic hydragogic cathartic, possessing emmenagogic powers, in overdoses producing inflammation of the gastric and intestinal mucous membrane, with violent vomiting, vertigo, cramp, and convulsions, which sometimes end in death. *H. viridis*, the green hellebore, a native of Europe, is naturalized in the United States. The fetid or stinking hellebore is *H. fœtidus*, a name also given to the skunk-cabbage, *Spathyema fœtida*.

It schewith sumtyme yn medicyns maad of *elebore*, ther is no thing that puttith awey the craumpe as doith oure 5 essence. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Here mercury, here *hellebore*,
Old ulcers mundifying.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, v.

2. A name of similar plants of other genera. *Cammarum hyemale*, a plant closely allied to *Helleborus*, is called *winter hellebore*. *Veratrum viride*, a liliaceous plant, is known as *American*, *false*, or *white hellebore*, *swamp-hellebore*, and *Indian poke*.

3. The powdered root of American hellebore, used to destroy lice and caterpillars.

Helleboreæ (hel-e-bō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), < *Helleborus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, distinguished by the petaloid sepals, petals mostly small or wanting, and the several-ovuled carpels, which are dehiscent at maturity, or rarely baccate. The tribe embraces about 340 species of annual or perennial herbs, included under 15 genera, with leaves which are radical, alternate, or resembling an involucre. Here belong, besides the hellebore, the monk's-hood (*Aconitum*), the larkspur (*Delphinium*), and the columbine (*Aquilegia*). See cut under *columbine*[2].

helleborin (hel'e-bō-rin), *n.* [< *hellebore* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside ($C_{36}H_{42}O_6$) having poisonous properties, found in hellebore.

helleborine (hel'e-bō-rin), *n.* [= F. *ellébore* = Sp. *eleborina* = Pg. *helleborinha*, < L. *helleborine*, *elleborine*, < Gr. ἑλλεβορίνη, a plant like hellebore, < ἑλλέβορος, hellebore: see *hellebore*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Epipactis*, belonging to the family *Orchidaceæ*. There are but few species, perennials with creeping rhizomes, fibrous roots, leafy stems, and loose racemes of dull-colored flowers. They are natives of the northern hemisphere, two species being found in the United States.

2. A European orchidaceous plant, *Cephalanthera rubra*.

helleborise, *v. t.* See *helleborize*.

helleborism (hel'e-bō-rizm), *n.* [= F. *ellébo-*★*risme*, < L. *helleborismus*, Gr. ἑλλεβορισμός, a dosing with hellebore, < ἑλλεβορίζειν, dose with hellebore: see *helleborize*.] The ancient practice of treating disease (insanity) with hellebore.

When he offered his public thesis, on the *Helleborism* of the Ancients. *J. B. Wood*, Address on Hahnemann, p. 5.

helleborize (hel'e-bō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *helleborized*, ppr. *helleborizing*. [= F. *elléboriser*, < Gr. ἑλλεβορίζειν, dose with hellebore, < ἑλλέβορος, hellebore: see *hellebore*.] To dose with hellebore, as in dementia; treat for madness with hellebore. Also spelled *helleborise*.

I am represented . . . as singular in the paradox, nay, as one who would be *helleborised* as a madman for harbouring the absurdity. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Helleborus (he-leb'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *helleborus*, also *elleborus*; < Gr. ἑλλέβορος, hellebore: see *hellebore*.] A genus of plants belonging to the tribe *Helleboreæ* of the family *Ranunculaceæ*. The plants are distinguished by the 5 regular sepals, small petals, and many carpels, which are many-seeded. The genus, known under the general name *hellebore*, includes about 15 species of erect perennial herbs, with deeply cut leaves and large white, yellowish, or greenish flowers, natives of Europe and western Asia. A well-known species is the Christmas rose, or black hellebore, *H. niger*, common in gardens; it is a native of Europe, and its rootstock is used in medicine. See *hellebore*.



Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*).

hellejay, *n.* See *hellijay*.

Hellene (hel'ēn), *n.* [= F. *Hellène*, < Gr. Ἕλλην, pl. Ἕλληνες, pl. form, in Homer (if the single instance is genuine), a Thessalian tribe of which Ἕλλην (Hellen) was the reputed chief; later (earliest record 586 B. C.) a general name for all the Greeks; in N. T. and eccl. writers used for 'Gentiles,' rarely in sing. Ἕλλην, a Greek. The origin of the name is unknown; *Hellen* is no doubt an eponym.] 1. An ancient Greek; properly, a Greek of pure race: traditionally said to be so called from Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, the legendary ancestor of the true Greeks, consisting of the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Acheans.

From the nature of the country inhabited by the *Hellenes*, Buckle infers the symmetry of the Hellenic mind. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 262.

2. A subject of the modern kingdom of Greece, or Hellas.

Hellenian (he-lē'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Hellenic*.

Hellenic (he-len'ik), *a.* [= F. *hellénique*, < Gr. Ἑλληνικός, < Ἕλληνες, the Greeks: see *Hellene*.] Pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks; displaying qualities or tendencies characteristic of the Greek race, historically considered (compare *Hellenism*, 2); Greek; Grecian.

Into the Reformation too . . . the subtle *Hellenic* leaven of the Renascence found its way.
M. Arnold, Hebraism and Hellenism.

A glance at the position of Cyprus on the map explains why it never became truly *Hellenic*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 319.

Perhaps there is no other instance of so instinctive a yearning towards the old *Hellenic* life as is to be seen in Keats. *J. C. Shairp*, Aspects of Poetry, p. 150.

In art, applied specifically to Greek work from the close of the primitive epoch to the Roman supremacy in Greece, beginning 146 B. C., or, more narrowly, until the time of Alexander the Great and the sculptor Lysippus, about 330 B. C., the adjective *Hellenistic* being applied to subsequent work. The Hellenic epoch includes the period of the development and perfection of the Doric and Ionic orders, and that during which the principles of the Corinthian order were worked out. In sculpture, etc., this period comprises the works of the grand style, which succeeded the archaic. See *Greek art*, under *Greek*. — **Hellenic dialect.** See *common dialect*, under *common*.



Hellenic Art.
A fragment of the Parthenon frieze, British Museum.

Hellenically (he-len'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the Hellenic manner; according to the standards of Hellenism.

Hellenicism (he-len'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Hellenic* + *-ism*.] Hellenic character or quality; Hellenic style.

He is drawn on to study in detail the *Hellenicism*, the refinement of knowledge and taste, the subtle convolutions of grace, with which the painter illustrates the poet.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 37.

Hellenisation, Hellenise. See *Hellenization*, *Hellenize*.

Hellenism (hel'en-izm), *n.* [= F. *hellénisme* = Sp. *helenismo* = Pg. *hellenismo* = It. *ellenismo*, < Gr. Ἑλληνισμός, imitation of the Greeks, use of a pure Greek style and idiom, < Ἑλληνίζειν, speak Greek, make Greek: see *Hellenize*.] 1. A peculiarity of the Greek language; a word, phrase, idiom, or construction used or formed in the Greek manner.

Virgil is full of the Greek Forms of Speech, which the Criticks call *Hellenisms*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

We find examples of Latinisms in Byzantine Greek, and of *Hellenisms* in the decay of classic Latin.
G. P. Marsh, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 249.

2. The spirit and tendency regarded as especially characteristic of the Greek race, historically considered, and as best exemplified in its pursuit of intellectual and physical culture, and its predilection for the noble, the strong, and the beautiful in thought and action. See extract under *Hebraism*, 2.

To get rid of one's ignorance, to see things as they are, and by seeing them as they are to see them in their beauty, is the simple and attractive ideal which *Hellenism* holds out before human nature; and from the simplicity and charm of this ideal, *Hellenism*, and human life in the hands of *Hellenism*, . . . are full of what we call sweetness and light. . . . As the great movement of Christianity was a triumph of Hebraism and man's moral impulses, so the great movement which goes by the name of the Renascence was an uprising and re-instatement of man's intellectual impulses and *Hellenism*.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv.

3. Conformity to Greek speech and ideas; imitation or adoption of Greek characteristics in any respect.

Hellenism [among the Jews] served as the preparation for a catholic creed. As it furnished the language of Christianity, it supplied also that literary instinct which counteracted the traditional reserve of the Palestinian Jews. *McClintock and Strong's Encyc.*, IV. 176.

Hellenist (hel'en-ist), *n.* [= F. *helléniste* = Sp. *helenista* = Pg. *hellenista* = It. *ellenista*, < Gr. Ἑλληνιστής, in N. T. one who uses the Greek language, later eccl. sometimes for 'Gentile,' < Ἑλληνίζειν, speak Greek, make Greek: see

Hellenize.] **1.** One who is partly Greek; one who has Greek affinities, or who adopts the Greek language, manners, and customs; specifically, a Jew who used the Greek language and conformed more or less to Greek influence in the early period of Christianity, both in Palestine and in foreign countries, especially Egypt.

These Jews understood Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called *Hellenists.*
Hammond, On Acts vi. 1.

Luke, the physician and *Hellenist.*
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 32.

2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature; a Greek scholar; a Grecian.

Richard Bentley, the Master of Trinity College, and the greatest *Hellenist* of his age.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 250.

3. A promoter of Greek culture; specifically, one of the learned Greeks who, after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, disseminated the knowledge of the Greek language and literature in Italy, and were among the chief agents of the revival of learning.

Hellenistic (hel-e-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Hellenist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Resembling or partaking of Hellenic character, but not truly Hellenic; combining Greek and foreign characteristics or elements, as many of the later Greeks and the Hellenized neighboring peoples, or the modified Greek language, thought, etc., current among them.

The civilization resulting from these political changes [after the time of Alexander] showed a decline from the pure Greek or Hellenic model, and is called *Hellenistic.*
The Century, XXV. 87, note.

The religious conceptions and philosophy of the *Hellenistic* Jews. *Bibliotheca Sacra,* XLV. 173.

2. Particularly, in *sculpture* and *painting,* characteristic of the school of Greek art based on the art of Lysippus, the court sculptor of Alexander the Great, which may or may not be considered to include the work of Lysippus himself. It lasted from about 330 B. C. until the Roman supremacy in Greece, and may be extended to include all the work done for the Romans by Greek artists, or in the Greek manner and following Greek models, as late as the early empire. Hellenistic art is characterized in general by a research of effect (posing), by a decided leaning toward the colossal, and by great skill and cleverness in design and execution; but it lacks originality, and seeks to copy the types and methods of the Hellenic epoch rather than to find inspiration in original conceptions and contemporary aims.—**Hellenistic dialect,** a local dialect of ancient Greek in the period after Alexander the Great, spoken by a population not Greek in origin; especially, the dialect used by Greek-speaking Jews, and called also the *Alexandrine dialect,* found in the Septuagint, and in a less marked form in the New Testament: opposed to the *common* or *Hellenic dialect.*


Hellenistic Sculpture.—The Apollo Belvedere, Vatican Museum, Rome.

The formation of a *Hellenistic dialect,* largely intermixed with Semitic idioms. *J. Hadley,* Essays, p. 413.

Hellenistical (hel-e-nis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Hellenistic* + *-al.*] Same as *Hellenistic.*

Into the importance of the *Hellenistical* dialect he had made the exactest search. *Bp. Fell,* Hammond, § 1.

Hellenistically (hel-e-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the Hellenistic manner.

It may bear the same signification *hellenistically* in this place. *J. Gregory,* Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 60.

Hellenization (hel″en-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Hellenize* + *-ation.*] The act of Hellenizing, or the state of being imbued with Greek ideas or methods. Also spelled *Hellenisation.*

The establishment and gradual *hellenization* of Christianity as a system of doctrine.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 172.

The *Hellenization* of that country [Egypt] under the Ptolemies. *Isaac Taylor,* The Alphabet, II. 150.

Hellenize (hel'en-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Hellenized,* ppr. *Hellenizing.* [< Gr. Ἑλληνίζειν, speak Greek, tr. make Greek, < Ἕλληνες, the Greeks, Ἕλλην, a Greek: see *Hellene.*] **I.** *trans.* To make Hellenic or Hellenistic; cause to conform to Greek standards in any particular.

The only strange god to be seen is Ammon, who had been long *Hellenised* already.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 145.

It is still a question whether the Macedonians should be regarded as barbarized Hellenes, or *Hellenized* barbarians; a coalition of both elements may be inferred from their earliest traditions.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 368.

The Greeks . . . endeavored to strengthen their position by *Hellenizing* . . . the Bulgarian population of Turkey from the source of the Greek Church.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 73.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To conform to Greek standards or usages.—**2.** To use the Greek language. [Rare.]—**3.** To exhibit a tendency to Hellenism; cultivate Hellenism as an ideal of thinking and conduct. See *Hellenism,* 2.

The development of our *Hellenising* instincts, seeking ardently the intelligible law of things, and making a stream of fresh thought play freely about our stock notions and habits, is what is most wanted by us at present.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, v.

Also spelled *Hellenise.*

Hellenizer (hel'en-ī-zėr), *n.* One who makes Hellenic; one who or that which exerts a Hellenic or Hellenizing influence.

hellenotype (he-len'ō-tīp), *n.* A picture composed of two finished photographs, of which one is very light, made translucent by means of varnish, tinted on the back, and placed over the second and stronger print, thus producing a combination of effects. Also called *hallotype. Silver Sunbeam.*

heller (hel'ėr), *n.* [G., also *häller, haller* (NL. *hallensis*), < *Hall,* a town in Swabia, where the coin was originally issued.] **1.** A small coin formerly current in Germany, struck in silver and in copper, and worth about a farthing.—**2.** A modern Austrian coin, the one-hundredth part of a crown.



Obverse. Reverse.
Heller of Count William VIII. of Hanau, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Hellespontine (hel'es-pon-tin), *a.* [< L. *Hellespontus,* < Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος, i. e., Ἥλλης πόντος, Helle's sea: Ἥλλης, gen. of Ἕλλη, Helle, daughter of Athamas, said to have been drowned in this strait; πόντος, sea.] Pertaining to the Hellespont, a narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles, connecting the Ægean sea with the Sea of Marmora.

hell-fire (hel'fīr'), *n.* [< ME. *hellefir, hellefur,* < AS. *helle-fȳr, helle fȳr* (= OHG. *hellafiur,* MHG. *helleviur,* G. *höllenfeuer*), < *hell,* gen. *helle,* hell, + *fȳr,* fire.] The fire of hell; infernal torment.

Devils were not ordained of God for *hell-fire,* but *hell fire* for them; and for men, so far forth as it was foreseen that men would be like them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

I never see thy face but I think upon *hell-fire,* and Dives that lived in purple; for there he is in his robes, burning, burning. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

hell-gate (hel'gāt'), *n.* [< ME. *helle zate,* < AS. *hellegat* for **hellegeat, helle geat,* < *hell,* gen. *helle,* + *geat,* gate.] The portal or entrance into hell.

I-blessed be treuthe, that so brak *helle-gates,*
And saued the Sarasyn fram Sathanas and his power.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 158.

The snaky sorceress that sat
Fast by *hell gate,* and kept the fatal key.
Milton, P. L., ii. 725.

hellgrammite, helgramite (hel'gra-mīt), *n.* The larva of a sialid neuropterous insect, *Corydalus cornutus.* It is a favorite bait for the black-bass. Also known locally in the United States by a great variety of popular names, suggested by its appearance or habits.

They are much sought after as fish-bait, having a very tough integument, so that one larva serves to catch several fish; and they are called by fishermen crawlers, dobsons, and . . . *hellgrammites. Stand. Nat. Hist.,* II. 156.

hellgrammite-fly (hel'gra-mīt-flī), *n.* The adult *Corydalus cornutus. J. H. Comstock.*

hell-hag (hel'hag), *n.* A malicious, evil-minded old woman.

A corroding disease it [envy] is; an *hel-hag* that feeds upon its own marrow, bones, and strongest parts.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on the Old Testament, p. 281.

hell-hated (hel'hā″ted), *a.* Abhorred as hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head;
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

hell-haunted (hel'hän″ted), *a.* Haunted by evil spirits.

Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand expos'd to the bleak winds,
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dryden.*

hell-hound (hel'hound), *n.* [< ME. *hellehound, hellehund,* < AS. *hellehund, helle hund* (= D. *helhond* = MHG. *hellehunt,* G. *höllenhund*), < *hell,* gen. *helle,* hell, + *hund,* hound.] A dog of hell; an agent of hell; a hellish person.

Thou hadst a Clarence too, and Richard kill'd him. . . .
A *hell-hound,* that doth hunt us all to death.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

You fiend-apparent, you! you declared *hell-hound!*
B. Jonson Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

hellicat (hel'i-kat), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also *hellocat,* accom. of *hallokit, hallach'd,* crazy, giddy, < **hallok,* a., repr. by *hallik, haloc,* a giddy girl, + *-it* = E. *-ed*[2].] **I.** *a.* Light-headed; giddy; half-witted; extravagant.

I want to see what that *hellicate* quean Jenny Rinthe-rout's doing. *Scott,* Antiquary, xxxix.

II. *n.* [With allusion to *hell-cat.*] A wicked or cruel creature.

Let us but get puir Grace out o' that auld *Hellicat's* clutches. *Scott,* Black Dwarf, ix.

hellier (hel'i-ėr), *n.* [Var. of *hillier,* ult. of *healer*[2].] A roofer; a tiler or slater. [Prov. Eng.]

In the West, he that covers a house with slates is called a *heler* or *heltier. Ray.*

hellijay (hel'i-jā), *n.* The razor-billed auk, *Alca* (or *Utamania*) *torda. Montagu.* Also *hellejay.* [Local, Eng.]

hellish (hel'ish), *a.* [= D. *helsch* = MLG. *hellisch, helsch* = MHG. *hellisch,* G. *höllisch;* as *hell*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to hell; fit for or like hell; infernal; malignant; wicked.

At length to hell, or to some *hellish* place, is he likelie to go. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 74.

His nailis wes lyk ane *hellis* cruk,
Thairwith fyve quarteris lang.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 148).

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom *hellish* wiles!
Milton, P. R., i. 175.

hellishly (hel'ish-li), *adv.* In a hellish or malignant manner; infernally; wickedly.

That wicked plot [the gunpowder treason] was contrived and managed with the greatest sworn secresy, made *hellishly* sacred and firm by solemn oaths.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 390.

hellishness (hel'ish-nes), *n.* The qualities of hell; extreme wickedness or malignity.

Wounds, shrieks, and gaspings are his proud delight;
And he by *hellishness* his prowess scans.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xi. 27.

hell-kite (hel'kīt), *n.* A kite of hell; a person of unsparing cruelty.

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? O, *hell-kite!*—All?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

hellness† (hel'nes), *n.* [Irreg. < *hell*[1], *n.*, + *-ness.*] Hellishness.

There's not a king among ten thousand kings . . .
But gildeth those that glorifie his folly,
That sooth and smooth, and call his *Hellness* holy.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

hello (he-lō'), *interj.* [Also written *hullo,* rarely *hillo;* var. forms of *hallo,* q. v.] An exclamation designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance; also, a mere greeting between persons meeting. As a greeting its use is confined to easy colloquial or vulgar speech. As a preliminary telephone call it is in very common use.

"*Hullo,* Brown! what's the matter, old fellow?"
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

hell-rake (hel'rāk), *n.* A large rake with long iron teeth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hell-wain† (hel'wān), *n.* A phantom wagon seen in the sky at night.

They have so fraid us with bull-beggars, spirits, witches, urchins, . . . the man in the oke, the *hell-waine,* . . . and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadowes. *R. Scot,* Discoverie of Witchcraft. (*Davies.*)

The Mare, the Man-i'-th'-oak, the *Hellwain.*
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

hellward, hellwards (hel'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *hell*[1] + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward hell.

We have not hastened to heaven-ward, but rather to *hell-ward.*
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 35.

Trees that aloft with proudest honours rise,
Root *hell-ward,* and thence flourish to the skies.
Brome, To Mr. Fenton.

hell-weed† (hel'wēd), *n.* The dodder.

After it has fastened upon a plant, it quits the root, and like a cohering parasite lives upon another's trencher, and first starves, and then kills its entertainer. For which reason irreligious clowns curse it by the name of *Hell-weed* and Devil's-guts. *Threlkeld,* Stirpes Hibernicæ (1727).

helly† (hel'i), *a.* [< *hell*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. AS. *hellic,* hellish, < *hel, hell,* hell, + *-lic,* E. *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of hell; hellish.

Such blasphemies they bray out of their *helly* hearts.
Anderson, Exposition, fol. 48, b.

★**helm**[1] (helm), *n.* [< ME. *helme*, < AS. *helma*, m., a helm, rudder, = D. *helm* (*stok*), tiller, = MLG. *helm*, rudder, = MHG. *helm*, *halme*, G. *helm*, helve, handle, G. also rudder, helm, steering-oar (in naut. sense from D.), = Icel. *hjālm*, a rudder; allied to *helve* and *halter*[2], q. v. The word occurs, disguised, in the first element of *halberd*, q. v.] **1†.** A handle; a helve.

> A great ax first she gave, that two ways cut,
> In which a fair well-polish't *helm* was put,
> That from an olive-bough received his frame.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, v.

2. *Naut.*, the handle, lever, or instrument by which the rudder is shifted; the tiller: used figuratively of large ships with steering apparatus, in which there is no helm or tiller.

> Yet are they [ships] turned about with a very small *helm*, whithersoever the governor listeth. Jas. iii. 4.
>
> O where will I get a gude sailor,
> To take my *helm* in hand?
> *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 154).
>
> In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
> Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the *helm*.
> *Gray*, The Bard, ii. 2.

Hence—**3.** The place or post of direction or management: as, to take the *helm* of affairs.

> Men of ability and experience in great affairs, who have been long at the *helm*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.
>
> I then sat at the *helm* of the commonwealth, and shared in the direction of its most important motions.
> *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, xi.
>
> There are not wanting persons at the *helm*, friends to the progress of this spirit.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 212.

Down with the helm, the order to push the helm down to the lee side of the ship, in order to put the ship about or to lay her to windward.—**Helm amidships,** or **right the helm,** the order to keep the rudder in a line with the keel.—**Helm's alee!** See *alee*.—**Port the helm,** the order to put the helm aport.—**Shift the helm,** the order to put the helm from starboard to port, or the reverse.—**Starboard the helm,** the order to put the helm to the starboard or right side.—**To ease the helm,** to let the helm come a little amidships so as to relieve the strain on the rudder.—**To feel the helm.** See *feel*[1].—**To put the helm down,** to put the helm alee in order to turn the ship to windward.—**Up with the helm,** the order to put the helm aweather.—**Weather helm,** the condition of the helm when kept a little to windward, or aweather, in order to prevent the ship's head from coming up in the wind while sailing close-hauled.

helm[1] (helm), *v. t.* [< *helm*[1], *n.*] To steer; guide; direct. [Rare.]

> The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must, upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.
>
> Wherefore not
> *Helm* the huge vessel of your state, my liege,
> Here, by the side of her who loves you most?
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 1.

helm[2] (helm), *n.* [< ME. *helm*, < AS. *helm*, a protection, helm, also a protector, = OS. *helm* = OFries. D. MLG. *helm* = OHG. MHG. G. *helm* (> It. *elmo* = Sp. *yelmo*, OSp. *elmo* = Pg. *elmo* = OF. *heaume*, *heaulme*, F. *heaume*) = Icel. *hjālmr* = Sw. Dan. *hjelm* = Goth. *hilms*, helm; = OBulg. *shlemŭs* = Russ. *shleme* = Lith. *szalmas*, helm (the last three forms prob. of Teut. origin); prob. = Skt. *çarman*, protection, shelter, from an assumed √ *çar*, *çal*, repr. by AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2], cover: see *heal*[2], *hell*[2], *hill*[2]. Dim. (through OF.) *helmet*, q. v.] **1.** A defensive cover for the head; a helmet. See *helmet*, now the more common form.

> There sate a knight with *helme* unlaste.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 24.
>
> (In whose defence t' appear more stern and full of dread)
> Put on a *helm* of clouds upon his rugged head.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 454.
>
> He wore, against his wont, upon his *helm*
> A sleeve of scarlet.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A dark heavy cloud that rests on the brow of a mountain before a storm, while the rest of the sky is clear. Also *helm-cloud* and *helmet*.

> On certain occasions, when the wind is from some easterly point, the *helm* suddenly forms.
> *Science*, VI., No. 148, Proc. of Royal Meteorological Soc.

3. A hovel; an outhouse. [Prov. Eng.]—**Barrel helm,** a type of helmet of the thirteenth century, partly cylindrical in form, with a flat top and the sides slightly if at all convex.—**Demi-helm,** one of the smaller helmets of the middle ages, including the basinet, secret, chapel-de-fer, etc.

helm[2] (helm), *v. t.* [< ME. *helmen*, pp. *helmed*, *ihelmed*; < AS. *helmian* (poet.), cover, < *helm*, a covering, a helm, helmet: see *helm*[2]. Cf. OF. *heaumer*, *heaulmer*, cover with a helmet.] To furnish with a helmet; cover with a helmet, as a knight.

> As soone as he was newe *helmed* and hadde avented hym-self, he saugh how his felowes blenched on alle partes.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

He knew that, however a man may be *helmed* and shielded and harnessed by skill and art, there was always a spear of truth which could pierce through.
G. S. Hillard, John A. Andrew.

helm[3] (helm), *n.* [Dial. form of *halm*, q. v.] Same as *halm*.

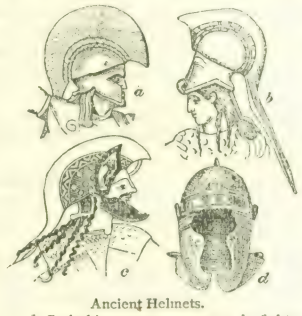
helmage (hel'māj), *n.* [< *helm*[1] + *-age*.] Guidance. [Rare.]

helm-bar (helm'bär), *n.* [< *helm*[2] + *bar*[1].] A roll of cloud suspended in the air below the helm-cloud. See *helm*[2], *n.*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]

helm-cloud (helm'kloud), *n.* [< *helm*[2] + *cloud*.] Same as *helm*[2], 2.

> Small portions of their vaporous clouds are seen travelling from the *helm-cloud* to the bar.
> *Science*, VI., No. 148, Proc. of Royal Meteorological Soc.

★**helmet** (hel'met), *n.* [= D. *helmet*, < OF. **helmet*, *elmet*, *healmet*, *heaumet*, *hiaumet*, dim. of *heaume*, etc., E. *helm* = D. *helm*, etc.: see *helm*[2].] **1.** A defensive cover for the head. The term is applied in general to all defensive head-coverings except the slightest, such as the skull-cap, the secret, the wire hat, etc., and also the camail or coif. Specifically — (*a*) *Milit.*: (1) In ancient and medieval armor, a cap of metal worn to protect the head from sword-cuts and spear-thrusts. Such a helmet usually guarded the nape of the neck and sides of the face by means of hinged pieces or sliding splints (see *couvre-nuque*, *face-guard*, *cheek-piece*), and to a certain extent the face by means of a nasal, either fixed or movable, a beaver, a projecting vizor, or the like. The only helmets which covered the head and face completely were those worn by Roman gladiators of certain classes, and by medieval heavy-armed horsemen between the beginning of the thirteenth and the middle of the sixteenth century; the most completely defensive helmets were the tilting-helmets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which prevented the wearer from seeing except directly before him, and at a height on a line with his eyes. See *armet*, *barrel helm* (under *helm*[2]), *basinet*, *beaver*[2], *burganet*, *cabasset*, *heaume*, *iron-cap*, *lumière*, *mentonnière*, *morion*, *nasal*, *œillère*, *ombril*, *tilting-helmet*, *vizor*.



Ancient Helmets.

a, *b*, Corinthian type: *a*, as worn in fight; *b*, raised for comfort. *c*, Attic type (archaic). *d*, a Roman form.



Medieval Helmets.

a, conical helmet with nasal, 12th century; *b*, conical basinet with camail secured to it, middle of 14th century; *c*, vizored basinet, early years of 15th century; *d*, cylindrical helmet with hinged vizor, middle of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

I saw St. Denis his head inclosed in a wonderful rich *helmet*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48.

They drank the red wine through the *helmet* barred.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 4.

(2) In present use, a stiff military hat of domed or pointed form, sometimes of metal or stiffened with bars of metal so as to afford defense against a sword-cut. (*b*) A hat, usually of leather and having a vizor and broad neck-guard, worn by firemen. (*c*) A hat of similar form worn by policemen, or by civilians for any purpose, especially in hot climates. Such hats are usually of felt or pith, so formed as to have space for ventilation around the head or openings for ventilation above. (*d*) The headpiece of a suit of submarine armor. It is usually formed of sheet-metal and leather, and is fitted over the head and shoulders. It is provided with thick glass windows for the eyes and with pipes for air. See *submarine armor*, under *armor*. (*e*) A havelock used by anglers, with a projection in front of the face that can be covered by a netting or veil as a protection against insects.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a helmet, set above the escutcheon and seeming to support the armorial crest. Distinctions of rank are indicated by the metal, the number of bars in the vizor, and the position.—**3.** Same as *helm*[2], 2.—**4.** In *bot.*, same as *galea*, 1 (*e*).—**5.** The upper part of a retort.—**Beaked helmet, Corinthian helmet,** etc. See the adjectives.

helmet-beetle (hel'met-bē'tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle of one of the group of genera which *Cassida* exemplifies, sometimes made a type of a family *Cassididæ*: so called from their form. Their larvæ are characteristic, being broadly oval and spiny, and having attached to the anal segment a dung-fork on which they carry their excrement. See cuts under *Cassida* and *Coptocycla*.

helmet-bird (hel'met-bėrd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Corythaix*; a touracou.

helmet-cockatoo (hel'met-kok-a-tö'), *n.* See *cockatoo*.

helmet-crab (hel'met-krab), *n.* A kind of king-crab, *Limulus longispinus*.

helmet-crest (hel'met-krest), *n.* A crested humming-bird of the genus *Oxypogon*.

helmeted (hel'met-ed), *a.* [< *helmet* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or wearing a helmet.

> Oh no knees, none, widow;
> Unto the *helmeted* Bellona use them
> And pray for me your souldier.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i.

helmet-flower (hel'met-flou'ėr), *n.* **1.** The aconite, wolf's-bane, or monk's-hood, *Aconitum Anthora*, *A. Napellus*, etc.—**2.** The skullcap, *Scutellaria*.—**3.** A South American orchid-epiphyte of the genus *Coryanthes*: so called from its helmet-shaped lip.

helmetier†, *n.* [< *helmet* + *-ier*[2].] A soldier wearing a helmet.

> He ordeined that the *helmettiers* or morioners should stand upon their feet, having their shields upright before them. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1191.

helmet-quail (hel'met-kwāl), *n.* A quail of the genus *Lophortyx*, having an elegant recurved crest like that of a helmet. There are two species in the United States, *L. californicus*, the common valley-quail of California, and *L. gambeli*, which abounds in Arizona. Both are favorite game-birds. They are now placed in the genus *Callipepla*, with the scaled partridge, *C. squamata*.



Helmet-quail (*Lophortyx californicus*).

helmet-shaped (hel'met-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a helmet; in *bot.*, galeate.

helmet-shell (hel'met-shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Cassis*; a cameo-shell. Most of them are found in tropical seas, some in the Mediterranean. They are numerous, some attaining a large size. Such species as *C. rufa*, *C. cornuta*, and *C. tuberosa* furnish the material upon which shell-cameos are engraved. See cut under *Cassididæ*.

helm-guard (helm'gärd), *n.* In *armor*, a chain attaching the helm to the girdle or to the mammelière. See *guard-chain*.

helm-hoopt, *n.* A helmet. *Halliwell.*

helminth (hel'minth), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), also ἕλμις, a worm, particularly a maw-worm, intestinal worm, allied to ἕλιξ, a helix: see *helix*.] A worm; especially, an entozoan, entoparasitic, or intestinal worm, as a cestoid, trematoid, or nematoid. See cut under *Cestoidea*.

helminthagogic (hel-min-tha-goj'ik), *a.* [< *helminthagog-ue* + *-ic*.] Having the properties of a helminthagogue or vermifuge; anthelmintic; vermifugal.

helminthagogue (hel-min'tha-gog), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + ἀγωγός, leading, driving, < ἄγειν, lead, drive.] In *med.*, a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic; a vermifuge.

Helmintherus (hel-min-thē'rus), *n.* [NL. (orig. erroneously *Helmitherus*), < Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + irreg. θηρᾶν, hunt, < θήρ, a wild beast.] A genus of worm-eating warblers, the type of which is *H. vermivorus*, a common bird of the eastern United States, about 5¼ inches long, of an olive-green color above, and having the head striped with a tawny color and with black. *Coues*, 1882.

Helminthes (hel-min'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλμινς, pl. ἕλμινθες, a worm: see *helminth*.] A large group of worms. The term is not now in technical use, but corresponds in a general way to *Cestoidea*, *Trematoidea*, and *Nematoidea*.

Helminthia (hel-min'thi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm.] See *Picris*.

helminthiasis (hel-min-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἑλμινθιᾶν, suffer from worms, < ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm.] In *pathol.*, a condition characterized by the presence of worms in any part of the body.

helminthic (hel-min′thik), *a.* and *n.* [< *helminth* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to helminths or worms.—2. In *med.*, expelling worms; vermifugal.

II. *n.* A medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.

helminthimorphous (hel-min-thi-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + μορφή, form.] In *entom.*, helminthoid: specifically applied to certain dipterous larvæ which resemble worms and live in the bodies of vertebrates.

Helminthocladia (hel-min-thō-klā′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + κλάδος, a branch.] A small genus of red algæ, the type of the family *Helminthocladiaceæ* of Agardh. The fronds are terete, much branched and decompound laterally, and more or less gelatinous.

helminthoid (hel-min′thoid), *a.* [< Gr. **ἑλμινθοειδής*, contr. *ἑλμινθώδης*, like a worm, < ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling ★a helminth; worm-like in form; vermiform.

helmintholite† (hel-min′thō-līt), *n.* [< *helmintholithus.*] A fossil of the genus *Helminthol-ithus.*

Helmintholithus† (hel-min-thol′i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + λίθος, a stone.] A Linnean genus of fossils supposed to be helminthoid.

helminthologic (hel-min-thō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *helminthology* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to helminthology.

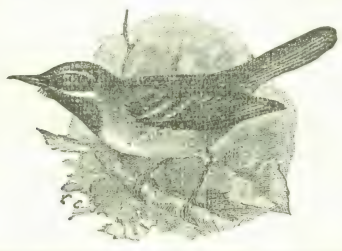
helminthological (hel-min-thō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *helminthologic* + *-al.*] Same as *helminthologic.*

The introduction of *helminthological* experiment by Küchenmeister. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 50.

helminthologist (hel-min-thol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *helminthology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in helminthology.

helminthology (hel-min-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of worms, especially of parasitic worms.

Helminthophaga (hel-min-thof′a-gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A large and beautiful genus of American warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, characterized by a very acute unnotched bill; the worm-eating warblers. They are small, usually gaily colored, and very pretty migratory birds of woodlands, especially of the eastern United States, such as the blue-winged yellow warbler, *H. pinus;* the golden-winged warbler, *H. chrysoptera;* the orange-crowned warbler, *H. celata;* the Tennessee warbler, *H. peregrina;* the Nashville warbler, *H. ruficapilla;* Bachman's warbler, *H. bachmani;* Lucy's warbler, *H. luciæ;* Virginia's warbler, *H. virginiæ.* This genus was founded in ornithology by Cabanis in 1850; but the name, being preoccupied in a different connection, has lately been changed to *Helminthophila.*



Golden-winged Warbler (*Helminthophaga chrysoptera*).

Helminthosporium (hel-min-thō-spō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm, + σπόρος, seed, spore.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having erect, mostly simple fertile hyphæ bearing elongate multiseptate dark-colored spores.

helminthosporoid (hel-min-thō-spō′roid), *a.* [< *Helminthosporium* + *-oid.*] Having the structure or appearance of the genus *Helminthosporium.*

helmless[1] (helm′les), *a.* [< *helm*[1] + *-less.*] Having no helm or steering-apparatus.

Your National Assembly, like a ship water-logged, *helmless*, lies tumbling. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. vi. 5.

I sit within a *helmless* bark.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, iv.

helmless[2] (helm′les), *a.* [< *helm*[2] + *-less.*] Without a helm or helmet.

helm-port (helm′pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, the hole in the counter of a ship through which the rudder passes; the rudder-port.

helmsman (helmz′man), *n.*; pl. *helmsmen* (-men). *Naut.*, the man at the helm or wheel, who steers a ship.

I find a magic bark;
I leap on board: no *helmsman* steers:
I float till all is dark. *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

Helobacterium (hē″lō-bak-tē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἧλος, a nail, + βακτήριον, a little stick: see *bacterium.*] A name given by Cohn and others to certain rod-shaped bacteria presenting a club-shaped extremity, under the impression that they were specifically or generically distinct. Later investigation has shown that they are merely the fructifying stage of well-known forms.

Helobiæ (he-lō′bi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλος, a marsh, + βίος, life.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, created by Endlicher in 1836, and still adhered to by Engler and other botanists. Its scope has varied with different authors, some including the *Lemnaceæ.* As the name is not derived from that of any genus, and as the typical family is the *Naiadaceæ*, the order should be called the *Naiadales.*

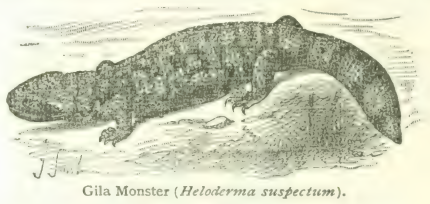
helobious (he-lō′bi-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἕλος, a marsh, + βίος, life.] Living in swamps or marshes; palustrine.

helocerous (hē-los′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *helocerus*, < Gr. ἧλος, a nail, + κέρας, horn.] Having clavate antennæ; clavicorn; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clavicornia.*

heloderm (hē′lō-dėrm), *n.* [< *Heloderma.*] A lizard of the genus *Heloderma*, as the caltetepon and the Gila monster.

I was present when the *heloderm* bit two guinea-pigs in the hind leg. . . . The bites were viciously inflicted, and the lizard did not readily relinquish its hold.
Sir J. Fayrer, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1882, p. 632.

Heloderma (hē-lō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἧλος, a nail, stud, wart, + δέρμα, skin.] The only known genus of venomous lizards, typical of the family *Helodermatidæ*, having the skin studded with tubercles like nail-heads, whence the name. There are two species, of large size and most repulsive aspect, *H. horridum*, the Mexican caltetepon, and *H. suspectum*, the Gila monster (which see, under *monster*).



Gila Monster (*Heloderma suspectum*).

Helodermatidæ (hē″lō-dėr-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heloderma*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] An American family of venomous lizards, represented by the genus *Heloderma.* It includes esquamate-tongued lizards with clavicles not dilated proximally, a postorbital arch, no postfrontosquamosal arch, the pre- and postfrontals in contact, separating the frontal from the orbit, and furrowed teeth receiving the efferent ducts of highly developed salivary glands. The *Helodermatidæ* are the only *Lacertilia* known to be poisonous; the fact of their venomousness was established in 1882, but it had previously been suspected, whence the name *H. suspectum* of the Gila monster. See *Gila monster* (under *monster*) and *heloderm.* Also *Helodermidæ.*

helodermatoid (hē-lō-dėr′ma-toid), *a.* [< *Heloderma*(*t-*) + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Helodermatidæ.*

helodermatous (hē-lō-dėr′ma-tus), *a.* [As *Heloderma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Having a studded, warty, or tuberculous skin: specifically applied to the helodermas.

helodes (he-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἑλώδης, of a marsh, marshy, < ἕλος, marsh, + εἶδος, form.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Marsh-fever. (*b*) A kind of fever characterized by profuse perspiration.

helodont (hē′lō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ἧλος, a nail, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] Shaped like a nail or spike, as a tooth; also, having such teeth.

A number of small *helodont* teeth are scattered over some of the pieces of limestone.
J. W. Davis, Geol. Mag., III. 151.

Helodus (hē′lō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἧλος, a nail, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil selachians, based upon teeth of apparently cestraciont sharks which abound in Carboniferous limestone: so called from the studded appearance of their crushing crowns. *L. Agassiz*, 1838.

Helœcetes (he-lē′se-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλος, a marsh, + οἰκέτης, a house-slave, a menial, < οἰκεῖν, dwell in, inhabit, < οἶκος, a house.] A notable genus of aquatic tree-toads, of the family *Hylidæ.* *H. triseriatus* is one of the common species of the United States, whose shrilling may be heard through the summer in swampy places. Also written *Helocœtes.*

Helonæa (hel-ō-nē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839, as *Helinaia;* changed to *Helonæa* by A. Newton), < Gr. ἕλος, a marsh.] A genus of American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, having a peculiar bill resembling that of a meadow-lark. There is but one species, *H. swainsoni*, a near relative of the worm-eating warbler, *Helmintherus vermivorus*, inhabiting the Southern States. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of warblers, but has lately been found to abound in swamps in South Carolina.

Helonias (he-lō′ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλος, a marsh.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, founded by Linnæus in 1753, belonging to the family *Melanthiaceæ*, tribe *Helonieæ*, with petioled radical leaves, those of the stem few and small, small flowers in dense racemes, the stamens little longer than the perianth, and three very short styles. Only one species is known, *H. bullata*, a botanical rarity of the United States, growing in wet places in New Jersey, southern New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. It is a very handsome plant.

Helophilus (he-lof′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕλος, a marsh, + φίλος, loving.] 1. A genus of syrphid flies, founded by Meigen in 1822. They are large, nearly naked, black or brown with yellow spots or bands, and usually marked by light stripes on the back of the thorax. The larvæ have no mouth-hooks, and probably live, like those of *Eristalis*, in manure and foul water. Twenty North American and about as many European species are described.



Helophilus latifrons, natural size.

2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Hydrophilidæ*, erected by Mulsant in 1844. It is synonymous with the extensive genus *Philhydrus* of Solier.

Helophoridæ (hē-lō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helophorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of aquatic palpicorn beetles, named from the genus *Helophorus.* See *Hydrophilidæ.* Also written *Helophoridæ*, *Helophorites.*

Helophorus (hē-lof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. ἧλος, a nail, stud, + *-φορος*, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of *Helophoridæ.* There are many species, mainly European and North American, but also some Asiatic and North African. *H. lineatus* of Say is found in the United States.

helops[1]† (hē′lops), *n.* [L. *helops*, also *elops*, some sea-fish: see *Elops.*] Some sea-fish, a favorite with the Romans.

Salmons from Aquitaine, *helops* from Rhodes.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

Helops[2] ((hē′lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἧλος, a nail, stud, + ὤψ, face (appearance).] A notable genus of tenebrionine beetles with slender tarsi, sessile abdomen, and a coriaceous band over the labrum. *H. micans* is a beautifully striped bronzed species. Nearly 200 species are known, about 30 of them North American and the rest mainly European, though a few are found in Asia, North Africa, the Azores, Madeira, and Australia. *Fabricius*, 1775.

Helosidæ (hē-los′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helosis* + *-idæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the family *Balanophoraceæ*, made by Lindley in 1845 to include the genus *Helosis* and 4 other genera. Same as *Helosideæ*, which it is called in later editions.

Helosideæ (hē-lō-sid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helosis*(*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the family *Balanophoraceæ*, typified by *Helosis.* It is distinguished by its imperfect flowers, which are monœcious or dicœcious. The staminate flowers, with the stamens in a column, are furnished with a perianth, which in the pistillate flowers is adnate to the 2-styled ovary and has a 2-lipped limb. The tribe consists of fleshy herbs, destitute of chlorophyl, and parasitic on roots, with the small flowers crowded into a rounded or oblong head. There are 3 genera, natives of tropical America, India, and Java.

Helosieæ (hē-lō-sī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helosis* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Helosideæ. Schott and Endlicher*, 1832.

Helosis[1] (hē-lō′sis), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the bracts, which are prominent before anthesis), < Gr. ἧλος, a nail.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the family *Balanophoraceæ* and tribe *Helosideæ.* It is characterized by a branched rootstock, bearing erect, naked scapes, and by a 3-lobed perianth of the staminate flowers with united stamens, that of the pistillate flowers being superior to the 1-celled ovary which in fruit becomes a nut. The genus comprises three, or according to some authors only one, species of parasitic, smooth, dark-red herbs, natives of tropical America. They are supposed to possess styptic properties.

helosis[2] (hē-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., also written *helotis*, appar. intended as a formation from Gr. εἰλεῖν, turn round, roll up, akin to ἑλίσσειν, turn, ἕλιξ, helix, L. *volvere*, and E. *wallow:* see *helix*, *volute*, and *wallow.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Eversion of the eyelids. (*b*) Spasm of the eye-muscles. (*c*) Strabismus. (*d*) Plica polonica. See *plica.*

Helostoma (hē-los'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἧλος, a nail, + στόμα, the mouth.] The typical genus of *Helostomidæ*, having a peculiar small mouth.

helostomid (hē-los'tō-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Helostomidæ*.

Helostomidæ (hel-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Helostoma*. The mouth is very small, and the teeth are confined to the lips and movable. In most other respects they agree with the *Anabantidæ*, and are generally associated with them in the same family. The *Helostoma temmincki* inhabits the fresh waters of Java.

Helot (hē'lot or hel'ọt), *n.* [< L. *Helotæ*, prop. *Hilotæ* or *Ilotæ*, < Gr. Εἵλωται or Εἵλωτες, pl. of Εἵλώτης or Εἵλως, a Helot; said to be so named from Ἕλος, a town of Sparta, whose inhabitants were enslaved, but more prob. from the pass. of ἑλεῖν, 2d aor. associated with pres. *αἱρεῖν*, take.] **1.** One of a class of serfs among the ancient Spartans who were owned by the state, were bound to the soil under allotment to landholders, and fulfilled all servile functions. The Helots paid their masters a fixed proportion of the products of the ground cultivated by them. They served as light-armed troops in war, and in great emergencies bodies of them were organized as regular or heavy-armed troops, in which case they might be manumitted as a reward for bravery. They were descendants of captives of war, most of them probably of the conquered Achean aborigines of Laconia; and they were very cruelly treated, and often systematically massacred, to keep down their numbers and prevent them from organized revolt.

The old Spartans had a wiser method, and went out and hunted down their *Helots*, and speared and spitted them, when they grew too numerous.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 4.

Hence—**2.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A serf or slave, in general; a servile person; one subject to the orders and caprices of another.

Those unfortunates, the *Helots* of mankind, more or less numerous in every community. *Is. Taylor.*

helotage (hē'lot-āj or hel'ọt-āj), *n.* [< *helot* + *-age*.] The state or condition of being a helot; serfage. *Carlyle.*

Helotiaceæ (hē-lō-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helotium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of discomycetous fungi of the order *Pezizales*, technically characterized by having the peridium or outer layer of the ascocarps formed of elongate parallel thin-walled cells. See *Helotium*.

helotism (hē'lot-izm or hel'ọt-izm), *n.* [< *Helot* + *-ism*.] **1.** The system of serfage maintained at Sparta, or one resembling it. See *Helot*, 1.—**2.** The condition of the Helots or Spartan serfs, or of helots in the extended sense; servile bondage.

Helotium (hē-lō'ti-um), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, type of the *Helotiaceæ*. The disk is open, at first punctiform, then dilated, convex or concave, and naked; the excipulum is waxy, free, and externally naked.

helotry (hē'lot-ri or hel'ọt-ri), *n.* [< *Helot* + *-ry*.] **1.** The condition of a Helot; serfdom; slavery.—**2.** Helots in a collective sense; a body of persons in a condition similar to that of the ancient Helots.

The *Helotry* of Mammon are not, in our day, so easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period, as Mr. Southey considers it, which elapsed between the fall of the feudal and the rise of commercial tyranny. *Macaulay*, Southey s Colloquies.

help (help), *v.*; pret. and pp. *helped* (formerly *holp* and *holpen*), ppr. *helping*. [< ME. *helpen* (pret. *halp*, pl. *holpen*, pp. *holpen*, *holpe*), < AS. *helpan* (pret. *healp*, pl. *hulpon*, pp. *holpen*) = OS. *helpan* = OFries. *helpa* = D. MLG. LG. *helpen* = OHG *helfan*, MHG. G. *helfen* = Icel. *hjālpa* = Sw. *hjelpa* = Dan. *hjælpe* = Goth. *hilpan*, help. Connection with Lith. *szelpti*, help, is uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish aid to; contribute strength or means to; assist in doing, accomplishing, or attaining anything; assist; aid: as, to *help* a man in his work; to *help* one out of difficulties. See *to help to*, below.

But evere more God of his grace *halp* us.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 284.

Treuthe tauhte me ones to louen hem vchone,
And *helpen* hem of alle thyng aftur that hem neodeth.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 198.

Help thyself, and God will *help* thee.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

2. To bring succor or relief to; relieve; rescue.

This *helpeth* whete
From Auntes and fro myse.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

Help me, Cassius, or I sink! *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

My son . . . hath a dumb spirit; . . . but if thou canst do any thing, have compassion on us, and *help* us.
Mark ix. 22.

Help us from famine
And plague and strife!
Tennyson, The Victim.

3. To mitigate, as pain or disease; heal, relieve, or comfort, as a person in pain or distress.

Ande also it is ordeynede, yat if eny brother or sister falle in pouert, thurghe auenture of ye werlde, his state shal bene *holpen* of euery brother and sister of ye gilde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

The true calamus *helps* a cough. *Gerarde.*

Do wounds *help* wounds, or grief *help* grievous deeds?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1822.

But the jingling of the guinea *helps* the hurt that Honour feels. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. To mend; repair. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** To change for the better; remedy: as, he cannot *help* his deformity.

Let them [words] have scope: though what they do impart *Help* nothing else, yet do they ease the heart.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

If I be, either by disposition or what other cause, too inquisitive, or suspitious of my self and mine own doings, who can *help* it? *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

For *helping* of this, it was propounded, that such as dwelt there should pay six-pence the acre, yearly, for such lands as lay within a mile of the water.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 234.

Let nothing provoke you to fall upon an imperfection he cannot *help*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

6. To prevent; avoid; forbear; keep or refrain from: with *can* or *cannot*.

A man who values a good night's rest will not lie down with enmity in his heart, if he *can help* it.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 95.

True, madam; notwithstanding his vices, one *can't help* feeling for him. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Your teasing daughter, who will never let you alone; who, when you go into your room, *cannot help* running to seek for you. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxv.

7. To increase; aggravate. [Rare.]

Their armour *helped* their harm, crush'd in and bruised
Into their substance pent. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 656.

8. To aid in going, removing, getting, etc.: with ellipsis of *to go*, *to get*, etc.: as, *help* me in (that is, help me to go in); *help* me off my horse.

By foul play, as thou say'st, were we heav'd thence;
But blessedly *holp* hither. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

[The verb *help* may have an infinitive after it without the usual *to*.

William Pitt, . . . having drunk a bottle of port-wine at his own house, would go into Bellamy's with Dundas, and *help* finish a couple more.
Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 116.

I would fain stay and *help* thee tend him.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Should we lend him the moral support of our agreement, and thus *help* him hold his own against the forces he has to face?
Times (London), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 108.]

9. To give out in portions.

She sat down at the head of the table, and began silently *helping* the hot milk. *Vernon Lee*, Miss Brown.

God help him (**her**, **you**, **thee**), a phrase used to express pity, and implying that the person concerned is beyond the help of man.

Now *God help thee*, poor monkey! But how wilt thou do for a father? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2.

She says
(*God help her*) she was wedded to a fool.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

So help me, a minced oath: for *so help me God*. [Colloq.] —**So help me God**, may God help or save me as I speak the truth: a solemn asseveration used in taking an oath. Other formulas of similar import are found in use.

And for thei sworen bi heore soule—"*so God hem* moste *helpe!*"—
Azeyn heore clene concience heore catel to sulle.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 24.

I say no more than truth, *so help me God!*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

To help forward, to assist in making progress.

I will hide nothing from you that I can remember, and can think may *help* you *forward* towards a perfection in this art. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 181.

To help off, to aid in disposing or getting rid of.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use to *help off* their time. *Locke.*

Strange! how the frequent interjected dash
Quickens a market, and *helps off* the trash.
Cowper, Charity, l. 522.

To help on, to forward; further.—**To help out**, to aid in delivering from trouble, in completing a task, in eking out a supply, or the like.

The god of learning and of light
Would want a god himself to *help* him *out*. *Swift.*

To help over, to enable to surmount: as, to *help* one *over* a difficulty.—**To help to**, to assist in obtaining; supply or serve with: as, to *help* one *to* meat at table.

Is this a dinner? this a genial room? . . .
In plenty starving, tantalized in state,
And complaisantly *help'd to* all I hate.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 164.

To help up, to raise; support.

A man is well *holp up* that trusts to you.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

"We shall be finely *holped up* here," said Michael Lambourne, looking at the gateway and gate.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lend aid; be of use; avail.

To *helpe*, ne hurte, my wille is not applied;
Who trowithe me not, I lete it passe a-way.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

To euery crafte of man's helpe
He had a redy witte to *helpe*
Through naturall experience.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To serve or distribute food, as at table.

The host sat behind the haunch of mutton, and *helped* with zeal; the guests took the ducks, the turkey, the hare, and the fowls, and did their part.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 121.

A helping hand. See *hand*.—**To help out**, to lend aid.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help out* where the Muses failed.
Rymer.

help (help), *n.* [< ME. *help*, < AS. *help* = OS. *helpa* = OFries. *helpe* = D. *hulp* = MLG. *hulpe* = OHG. *helfa*, *hilfa*, MHG. *helfe*, *hilfe*, G. *hilfe* = Icel. *hjālp* = Sw. *hjelp* = Dan. *hjælp*, help; from the verb.] **1.** Assistance; aid given toward doing, accomplishing, or attaining anything, as labor, escape from danger or difficulty, discharge of obligations, etc.

In auncion tyme of antiquite
Men called goddis to theire *helpe* and ayd.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 22.

By the *helpe* and assistance of their counsels, the order of the gouernement, and conduction of the shippes in the whole voyage might be the better.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

Embrace, and invite *helps*, and advices, touching the execution of thy place. *Bacon.*

2. Remedy; relief; succor; means of deliverance: as, failure is inevitable, there is no *help* for it.

Our *help* is in the name of the Lord. Ps. cxxiv. 8.

The fields, woods, houses, beds, boots [in Brazil], are subiect to plentie of Snakes, which without *helpe* kill in foure and twentie houres. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

Poor Corydon
Must live alone;
Other *help* for him I see that there is none.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xviii. 54.

3. A source of aid, relief, or succor; a helper.

I will make him an *help* meet for him. Gen. ii. 18.

God is . . . a very present *help* in trouble. Ps. xlvi. 1.

You who now glory in the name of Believers and are hitherto as forward as any in the profession of Christianity, do not think your selves to be above the need of any *helps* to confirm your faith. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Virtue is a friend and a *help* to nature. *South*, Sermons.

The ladies [Dryden's characters] seem to have been expressly created to form *helps* meet for such gentlemen.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Hence—**4.** An assistant; a hired laborer or servant; especially, a domestic or household servant; collectively, servants or assistants; the supply of workers. [U. S., originally and still chiefly in New England.]

The Boston *help* reads Dante while she prepares the succulent pork and beans.
New Eng. Jour. of Education, XVII. 54.

The fewness and dearness of servants [in the New England colony] made it necessary to call in temporary assistance for extraordinary occasions, and hence arose the common use of the word *help*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 263.

help-ale (help'āl), *n.* A festivity among the English peasantry marking the completion of work done by the help of neighbors, as in haymaking.

helper (hel'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *helpere* (= OFries. *helpere*, *hilpere* = D. *helper* = MLG. *hulper* = OHG. *helfāri*, *helfare*, *helfari*, MHG. *helfære*, G. *helfer* = Icel. *hjālpari* = Sw. *hjelpare* = Dan. *hjelper*); < *help*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who helps, aids, or assists; an auxiliary; one who affords assistance, comfort, or remedy.

Woman being created for man's sake to be his *helper*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 73.

There was not any shut up, nor any left, nor any *helper* for Israel. 2 Ki. xiv. 26.

Fellow-labourers in the same vineyard, not lording over their rights, but *helpers* of their joy.
Burke, Economical Reform.

2. Specifically, one who is employed as assistant to another in doing some kind of work: as, a blacksmith's or a groom's *helper*.

helpfellow† (help'fel'ō), *n.* [< *help* + *fellow*. Cf. *helpmate*.] A colleague; a partner or an associate; a mate.

Therfore we taried still alone at Athenes, and from thence sente Tymothe our brother, a tryed minister of God, and an *helpefellowe* of our office.
J. Udall, On 1 Thes. iii.

helpful (help'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *helpful*; < *help* + *-ful*.] Furnishing help; serviceable; useful: beneficial.

I schal be *helpful*, or mercyful, to the wickidnesse of hem. *Wyclif*, Heb. viii. 12 (Oxf.).

A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

More *helpful* than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 1.

helpfully (help'fûl-i), *adv.* In a helpful or serviceable manner.

helpfulness (help'fûl-nes), *n.* The condition or characteristic of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

You saw the beginnings of civilization as it were, and the necessity of mutual *helpfulness* among the settlers.
W. Black.

helping (hel'ping), *n.* [= MHG. *helfunge;* verbal n. of *help*, *v.*] 1. The act of aiding or giving help.

Somme ther ben here that, while ye haue ben oute of contrey, haue deffended youre londe as wele as it hadde ben their owne a-gein alle youre enmyes, and have be in *helpinge* to alle hem that ye lefte it to kepe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 372.

2. That which is served or offered at one time, as food or drink; a portion. [Colloq.]

helpless (help'les), *a.* [< ME. *helples* (= OS. *hulpilōs* = OFries. *helpelōs* = D. *hulpeloos* = OHG. *helfelōs*, MHG. G. *hilflos* = Icel. *hjálp-lauss* = Dan. *hjælpeløs* = Sw. *hjelplös*); < *help* + *-less*.] 1. Incapable of acting without assistance; needing help; incapable of self-support or self-defense; feeble; dependent: as, a *helpless* babe; a *helpless*, shiftless fellow.

And let a single *helpless* maiden pass
Uninjured in this wild surrounding waste.
Milton, Comus, 1. 402.

Slavery is disheartening; but Nature is not so *helpless* but it can rid itself at last of every wrong.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Incapable of helping; affording no help; unaiding. [Rare.]

The gods have been
Helpless foreseers of my plagues.
Chapman, Iliad, vi. 385.

3. Beyond help; irremediable.

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Spenser.*

4. Unsupplied; destitute. [Rare.]

Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

helplessly (help'les-li), *adv.* In a helpless manner or condition.

But if he be thus *helplessly* distract,
'Tis requisite his office be resign'd,
And given to one of more discretion.
Spanish Tragedy, iv.

helplessness (help'les-nes), *n.* The state of being helpless.

It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estimation, by exhibiting our solitary *helplessness*.
Buckminster.

No one can be barbarous enough to desire the continuance of poor wretches in error and *helplessness*, that he may tyrannize over them with impunity.
Secker, Works, V. xii.

helply† (help'li), *a.* [ME., = MLG. *hulplik* = MHG. *helfelich*, *helflich;* cf. G. *be-hülflich* = Dan. *be-hjælpelig* = Sw. *be-hjelplig;* < *help* + *-ly*1.] Aiding; assisting; helpful.

I swor you righte, lo, now,
To ben youre frende and *helply* to my myghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 128.

helpmate (help'māt), *n.* [< *help* + *mate*1; cf. *helpfellow*, an equiv. compound of much older date. Cf. *helpmeet.*] An assistant; a helper; a coadjutor; a partner.

God made man first, and out of him created woman; and declared withal, that he therefore created her that she might be a *help-mate* for the man.
Abp. Sharp, Works, IV. xii.

I was now provided with a *helpmate*.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

In Minorca the ass and the hog are common *help-mates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Hog.

helpmeet (help'mēt), *n.* [An absurd compound, taken as equiv. to *helpmate*, the form being suggested by the expression used in Gen. ii. 18, in reference to Adam's wife, "an *help meet* for him," i. e. fit for him, but prop. 'a help (helper) like himself' (*adjutorium simile sibi*, Vulg.).] A partner; a helpmate; a consort; specifically, a wife.

According to the latter [narrative of creation] the Lord God created Adam, and placed him in the garden of Eden, . . . and afterwards, on his finding the want of a *help-meet*, caused him to sleep, and took one of his ribs, and thence made a woman.
J. H. Newman, Discussions and Arguments (1872), p. 154.

The [Mormon] saints have gone on with their wholesale marrying and sealing, and the head prophet has taken his forty-fifth *help-meet*.
New York Tribune, quoted by R. G. White, Words and [their Uses, v.

[The original use in Gen. ii. 18 is correctly reproduced in the following passage, which illustrates the transition to the incorrect use:

It had therefore been much impressed upon his [Whitefield's] heart that he should marry, in order to have a *help meet* for him in the work whereunto he was called.
Southey, Wesley (2d Amer. ed.), II. 188.]

helpworthy (help'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Deserving help.

Our preaching . . . is apt to be too ambitious. It fails in helpfulness to *helpworthy* people.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 213.

helter-skelter (hel'tėr-skel'tėr), *adv.* [First in Shakspere's time; a dial. expression, being a riming formula vaguely imitative of hurry and confusion. Cf. *hurly-burly*. The same initial sequence *h*— *-sk*— appears in *harum-scarum*, dial. *havey-scavey*, etc.] With confused haste or commotion; in a disorderly hurry; confusedly.

Helter-skelter have I rode to thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Helter skelter, hang sorrow, care 'll kill a cat.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

The lightning kept flashing, the rain too kept pouring,
While they, *helter-skelter*,
In vain sought for shelter.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 172.

helter-skelter (hel'tėr-skel'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *helter-skelter*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Confused; disorderly; carelessly hurried.

The Legislature is always pressed for time during the closing week, and the most important business is rushed through in *helter-skelter* fashion.
The Nation, XLVII. 445.

II. *n.* Confused movement or action; disorderly hurry or bustle; confusion.

Such a clatter of tongues in empty heads,
Such a *helter-skelter* of prayers and sins.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

The system of classification [of antiquities in the Vatican] is based on the history of their collection by the different popes, so that, for every other purpose but that of securing to each pope his share of glory, it is a system of *helter-skelter*.
George Eliot, in Cross, II. x.

helter-skelteriness (hel'tėr-skel'tėr-i-nes), *n.* Disorderly haste; heedless confusion. [Rare.]

While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil-scratches arrested my attention, their *helter-skelteriness* of commentary amused me.
Poe, Marginalia, Int.

helve (helv), *n.* [< ME. *helve*, earlier *helfe*, < AS. *helf* (the dat. occurs spelled *hielfe* and the pl. spelled *hylfa*), a handle, = OD. *helve* = OHG. *halb*, MHG. *halp*, pl. *helbe*, G. (obs.) *helb*, a handle. The same base appears in *helm*1, AS. *helma* (for **helfma*), and *halter*2, AS. *hælfter:* see *helm*1, *halter*2, *halberd*.] 1. The handle of an ax, adz, or hatchet.

But Gawein smote the axe *helue* a-sondre, and the stroke descended on the shelde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 534.

His hand fetcheth a stroke with the ax, . . . and the head slippeth from the *helve*.
Deut. xix. 5.

Let us be sure that the devil take not a *helve* from our own branches to fit his axe.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

2. The shank of a forge-hammer or trip-hammer: also used for the whole hammer.—**Belly helve**, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam is placed below the surface of the ground, and acts upon the arm or lever at a point between its head and the fulcrum.—**Nose** or **frontal helve**, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam acts upon the lever at one extremity, while the fulcrum is placed at the other extremity.—**To put the ax in the helve.** See *ax*1.—**To throw the helve after the hatchet**, to give up entirely; abandon the last resource.

If shee should reduce the Spaniard to that desperate passe in the Netherlands, as to make him *throw the helve after the hatchet*, and to relinquish those provinces altogether, it would much alter the case.
Howell, Forreine Travell, § 9.

helve (helv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *helved*, ppr. *helving*. [< *helve*, *n.*] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

helve-hammer (helv'ham″ėr), *n.* A large, heavy blacksmiths' hammer for manufacturing wrought-iron, tilted by the helve and oscillating on bearings; a trip-hammer.

Helvella (hel-vel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *helvus*, yellow.] 1. A genus of discomycetous fungi, growing on the ground and closely allied to the morels (*Morchella*), type of the *Helvellaceæ*. The receptacle is pileate, hanging down over the stem, concave and barren below. A few of the species are edible.
2. [*l. c.*] A fungus belonging to this genus.

Helvellaceæ, Helvellacei (hel-ve-lā'sē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helvella* + *-aceæ*, *-acei*.] That division of the discomycetous fungi which contains the morels (*Morchella*) and the genera most nearly related to them. The ascoma is conic or pileate, the texture soft and waxy. The asci open by opercula. Also written *Elvellaceæ*, *Elvellacei*.

helver (hel'vėr), *n.* In *mining*, the handle or helve of a tool.

Helvetia green. Same as *acid-green*.

Helvetian (hel-vē'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Helvetia* *or *Helvetii* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the ancient people called Helvetii.—2. Of or pertaining to Switzerland, called in Middle Latin and New Latin *Helvetia*, with reference to the ancient Helvetii; Swiss. See *Helvetic.*—**Helvetian plover.** See *plover*.

II. *n.* One of the ancient Helvetii; hence, an inhabitant of Switzerland; a Swiss.

Helvetic (hel-vet'ik), *a.* [< L. *Helveticus*, < *Helvetii*, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is modern Switzerland. The name is said to mean 'high-hill men.'] 1. Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the ancient inhabitants of the Alpine region now called Switzerland.—2. Of or pertaining to the modern states and inhabitants of Switzerland: as, the *Helvetic* confederacy; *Helvetic* states.—**Helvetic confessions**, two confessions of faith composed by Swiss theologians, representing the religious creed of the Reformed cantons of Switzerland, and bearing date, the first 1536, the second 1566. They are Protestant in opposition to Romanism, evangelical in opposition to Pelagianism, Arianism, etc., moderately Calvinistic on the subject of election and predestination and on the subject of the Lord's Supper, and Zwinglian in opposition to Lutheranism.—**Helvetic Republic**, a republic comprising the greater part of Switzerland, which was formed in 1798 under French auspices, and existed until 1814.

helvin, helvite (hel'vin, -vīt), *n.* [< L. *helvus*, light-yellow (see *helvolous*), light-bay, + *-in*2, *-ite*2.] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring in regular tetrahedrons. It is a silicate of beryllium (glucinum), manganese, and iron, and contains also some sulphur. It is found near Schwarzenberg in Saxony, and in Virginia.

helvolous (hel'vō-lus), *a.* [< L. *helvolus*, *helveolus*, pale-yellow, yellowish, dim. of *helvus*, yellow, light-yellow, light-bay (of the color of cows, etc.), = AS. *geolu*, E. *yellow*, q. v.] Dull grayish- or reddish-yellow; tawny.

Helwingia (hel-win'ji-ä), *n.* [After Dr. G. A. *Helwing* of Angerburg in Prussia, a clergyman noted as a botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Willdenow in 1805, of the family *Cornaceæ*, remarkable in having the small sessile and few-flowered umbelets of dicœcious flowers borne on the midribs of the leaves near the center. Only three species are known, natives of Japan, China, and eastern India; they are smooth shrubs with simple serrulate leaves. The young leaves of the Japanese species, *H. ruscifolia*, are used by the inhabitants as an esculent vegetable.

Helwingiaceæ (hel-win-ji-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helwingia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of plants established by Decaisne in 1836, and adopted by Endlicher and Lindley, for the reception of the anomalous genus *Helwingia*, now referred to the family *Cornaceæ*.

helxine (helk'sin), *n.* [= F. Pg. *helxine* = It. *elsine*, < L. *helxinē*, a prickly plant, otherwise unknown, also a plant called perdicium, *Parietaria officinalis* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἕλξινη*, a plant with woolly capsules, perhaps parietaria or urceolaris, < *ἕλκειν*, draw, pull, trail.] 1. An old name applied by Dioscorides and Pliny to the pellitory, *Parietaria*, to a sort of thistle, *Atractylis gummifera*, and to the bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.—2. [*cap.*] (helk-sī'nē). A genus established by Requien for a plant confined to Corsica and Sardinia, which differs botanically from *Parietaria* only by its one-flowered involucre.

hem1 (hem), *n.* [< ME. *hem*, pl. *hemmes*, < AS. *hem* (once, glossing L. *limbus*), edge, border, = Fries. dim. *hämel*, North Fries. *heam*, a hem, edge, border; formed with umlaut < AS. *ham*, pl. *hammas*, a piece of land fenced in, = G. *hamm* (obs. or dial.), a forest, grove (orig. hedge), *hamme*, a hedge, fence: see *ham*3. The same development of sense, 'fence, hedge, grove,' appears in *haw*1, q. v. W. *hem*, hem, is from E.] 1. A narrow fold in the edge of a piece of textile material, made to prevent it from raveling. The stuff is turned over twice so as to cover the raw edge, and the inner fold or crease is sewed firmly down.

And launceth heige her *hemmes* with babelyng in stretes;
Thei ben y-sewed with whigt silk & semes full queynte.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 551.

"For thou must shape a sark to me, . . .
Without any cut or *heme*," quoth he.
The Elphin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 278).

My silk may bind
And broider Ottima's cloak's *hem*.
Browning, Pippa Passes, Epil.

2. Edge; border; margin.

Over the watyre they wente by wyghtnesse of horses,
And tuke wynde as they walde by the wodde *hemes*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1359.

They . . . brought unto him all that were diseased; and besought him that they might only touch the *hem* [revised version, "border"] of his garment. Mat. xiv. 35, 36.

Timon is dead;
Entomb'd upon the very *hem* o' the sea.
Shak., T. of A., v. 5.

3. In *arch.*, the projecting spiral of the Ionic capital. [Rare or obsolete.]

hem[1] (hem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hemmed*, ppr. *hemming*. [< ME. *hemmen*; < *hem*[1], *n.* The G. *hemmen*, stop, check, hinder, = OFries. *hemma*, *hamma*, hinder, obstruct (a limb), is not cognate, but comes from the same root as E. *hamble* and prob. *hamper*[1]: see *hamble*, *hamper*[1].] 1. To form a hem or border to; fold and sew down the edge of: as, to *hem* an apron.

The child . . . holding in her hands a shred of a handkerchief, which she was professing to *hem*, and at which she bored perseveringly with a needle.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, ii.

2. To border; edge.

He goeth walkyng vp and downe in hys habite garded or *hemmed* with hys brode phylacteries.
J. Udall, On Luke vi.

The snowy mountainous pass . . .
Hems in its gorges the bed
Of the new-born clear-flowing stream.
M. Arnold, The Future.

3. To inclose; circumscribe; limit or confine by an environment of any kind: with *in*, *about*, or *around*.

See, see! he cries, where your Parthenia fair,
The flowr of all your army, *hemm'd about*
With thousand enemies, now fainting stands.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii.

So . . . was it *hemmed in* by woody hills. *Sidney.*

Our habits, our established modes of thought and action, the manners and fashions of society, all *hem* us *in*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 78.

To hem out†, to shut out.

You can not *hem* me *out* of London. *Webster.*

hem[2] (hem), *interj.* [Sometimes written *hum;* a vocalized imitation of a sound more nearly represented by *hm* or *h'm*, being orig. the sound made in clearing the throat with a slight effort —a guttural aspiration with nasal murmur.] An interjectional utterance, a sort of voluntary half-cough, intended to attract the attention of a particular person, to cover embarrassment by feigned indifference or hesitation, etc. Also *ahem*.

I would try; if I could cry *hem*, and have him.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

Pris. Hem, hem!
Witty. He's dry; he hems: on quickly!
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.

"*Hem!*" coughed Miss Lillerton. Mr. Watkins Tottle thought the fair creature had spoken. "I beg your pardon," said he. *Dickens*, Sketches, Mr. Watkins Tottle, ii.

hem[2] (hem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hemmed*, ppr. *hemming*. [< *hem*[2], *interj.*] I. *intrans.* To make the sound expressed by the word *hem;* hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking: as, to *hem* and haw.

Hacking and *hemming*, as though our wittes and our senses were a woll-gathering.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 109.

Excellent!—'Tis Agamemnon just,—
Now play me Nestor—*hem*, and stroke thy beard,
As he, being 'dress'd to some oration.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Mr. Bickerstaffe stood up, and after having cast his eyes over the whole assembly, *hemmed* twice.
Addison, Trial of Punctilios.

II. *trans.* To remove or otherwise affect by coughing.

Ros. I could shake them off my coat; these burs are in my heart.
Cel. Hem them away. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3.

hem[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1], I., D (*c*).

hem-, hema-. See *hemato-*.

hemachate, hæmachate (hem'a-kāt), *n.* [< L. *hæmachātes*, < Gr. **αἱμαχάτης*, < *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἀχάτης*, agate.] A species of agate interspersed with spots of red jasper.

hemachrome, hæmachrome (hem'a-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The red coloring matter of the blood; hemoglobin.

hemachrosis, hæmachrosis (hem-a-krō'sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmachrosis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *χρῶσις*, a coloring, tinting.] Redness of the blood.

hemacytometer, hæmacytometer (hem″a-sī-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *κύτος*, hollow (cell), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for counting the corpuscles of blood.

hemad, hæmad (hē'mad), *adv.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ad*[3].] To or toward the hemal aspect of the body; ventrad: the opposite of *neurad*.

hemadromograph, hæmadromograph (hem-a-drom'ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, running, course, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording automatically changes in the velocity of the blood by means of the deviation from the perpendicular on the part of a pendulum introduced into the blood-current.

Chauveau and Lortet first used their *hæmadromograph* in 1860. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 97.

hemadromometer, hæmadromometer (hem″-a-drō-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, running, course, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries and veins, by means of the introduction of a large glass loop, when the rate can be seen and read off.

hemadromometry, hæmadromometry (hem″-a-drō-mom'e-tri), *n.* The art of measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries and veins.

hemadynamics, hæmadynamics (hem″a-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *dynamics*.] The hydrodynamics of the circulation.

hemadynamometer, hæmadynamometer (hem-a-dī-na-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *dynamometer*.] An instrument for measuring the blood-tension; a manometer used for determining the pressure in any blood-vessel.

hemafibrite, hæmafibrite (hem-a-fī'brit), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, occurring, in orthorhombic crystals and also in globular forms having a fibrous structure and red color, at Nordmark in Sweden.

hemagogue, hæmagogue (hem'a-gog), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, drawing forth, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] A medicine which promotes menstrual or hemorrhoidal discharges.★

hemal, hæmal (hē'mal), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-al*.] 1. Having the character of blood; sanguineous; bloody: as, the *hemal* fluid. Also *hemic*, *hæmic*.—2. Pertaining to or connected with blood, blood-vessels, or blood-circulation; vascular; circulatory: as, the *hemal* system.—3. Situated on the side of the body, with reference to the vertebral axis, which contains the heart and great blood-vessels; ventral: the opposite of *neural*. In man the hemal aspect is the whole front of the body, the opposite of the back. In other vertebrates the under side is hemal. The epithet is chiefly used in this technical sense.—**Hemal arch**, that portion of a typical vertebra which is on the hemal side of the vertebral axis, forming a hoop or ring to inclose and protect the heart and other viscera, as the neural arches inclose the main nervous system. The ribs and breast-bone constitute a series of hemal arches. See cut under *endoskeleton*.—**Hemal cavity**, the body-cavity or cœloma; the thoracic-abdominal cavity in general, containing the heart, lungs, intestines, etc.: so called because it is on the hemal aspect of the body and formed or inclosed by hemal arches.—**Hemal flexure.** See *flexure*.—**Hemal space**, a cavity or space in which blood circulates.—**Hemal spine.** (*a*) In Owen's terminology, the median ventral or hemal element of a hemal arch, as one of the segments or pieces of the sternum or breast-bone, articulated on either hand with a hemapophysis. (*b*) A median process of the hemal side of the body of a vertebra; a hypapophysis: a rare use.

In a half-wild rabbit from Sandon Park, a *hæmal spine* was moderately well developed on the under side of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, and I have seen this in no other specimen. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 127.

hemalopia, hæmalopia (hem-a-lō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmalopia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἀλαός*, blind, + *ὤψ*, eye; cf. *hemeralopia*.] Hemophthalmia.

hemapoiesis, hæmapoiesis (hem″a-poi-ē'sis), *n.* Same as *hematopoiesis*.

hemapoietic, hæmapoietic (hem″a-poi-et'ik), *a.* Same as *hematopoietic*.

hemapophyseal, hæmapophyseal (hem″a-pō-fiz'ē-al), *a.* Same as *hemapophysial*.

hemapophysial, hæmapophysial (hem″a-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *hemapophysis*, *hæmapophysis*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a hemapophysis.★

hemapophysis, hæmapophysis (hem-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *hemapophyses*, *hæmapophyses* (-sēz). [NL. *hæmapophysis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a process, as of bone: see *apophysis*.] The second element of the typical hemal arch of a vertebra, situated between the pleurapophysis and the hemal spine, corresponding in part to the neurapophysis of the neural arch. Thus, a costal cartilage, intervening between the bony part of a rib and a segment of the sternum, is a hemapophysis. See cut under *endoskeleton*.

hemarthrus, hæmarthrus (hē-mär'thrus), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] In *pathol.*, the presence of blood in the synovial cavity of a joint.

hemastatic, hæmastatic (hem-a-stat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to hemastatics.—2. In *med.*, serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood; arresting hemorrhage; styptic.

II. *n.* A remedy for stanching a flow of blood.

hemastatics, hæmastatics (hem-a-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hemastatic, hæmastatic:* see *-ics*.] The hydrostatics of the blood in living bodies.

hemat-. See *hemato-*.

hematachometer, hæmatachometer (hem″a-ta-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *tachometer*.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood by making it flow through a chamber in which a pendulum hangs.

For . . . [measuring the velocity of the blood] Vierordt constructed the *hæmatachometer*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 97.

hematangionosus, hæmatangionosus (hem″a-tan″ji-on'ō-sus), *n.* [NL. *hæmatangionosus*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *νόσος*, disease.] Disease of the blood-vessels. Also *hematangionosos*, *hæmatangionosos*.

hematein, hæmatein (hem-a-tē'in), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *-e-in*.] An organic principle ($C_{16}H_{12}O_6$ + 3aq.) derived from the coloring matter of logwood. It forms dark-violet crystalline scales, which show by reflected light a greenish hue, and are sometimes observable on logwood. Also *hemateine*, *hæmateine*.

hematemesis, hæmatemesis (hem-a-tem'e-sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatemesis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ἐμεῖν*, vomit: see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, a vomiting of blood.

hematemetic, hæmatemetic (hem″a-tē-met'-ik), *a.* [< *hematemesis*, *hæmatemesis*, after *emetic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hematemesis.

hematherm, hæmatherm (hem'a-thėrm), *n.* [< *Hæmatotherma*.] A warm-blooded animal; one of the *Hæmatotherma*.

hemathermal, hæmathermal (hem-a-thėr'-mal), *a.* [< *hematherm*, *hæmatherm*, + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the hematherms; hematothermal.

hemathermous, hæmathermous (hem-a-thėr'-mus), *a.* [< *hematherm*, *hæmatherm*, + *-ous*.] Same as *hemathermal*.

hemathidrosis, hæmathidrosis (hem″a-thi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmathidrosis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ἵδρως*, sweat.] In *pathol.*, the effusion on the skin of blood or blood-stained liquid without gross or evident lesions.

hemathorax, hæmathorax (hem-a-thō'raks), *n.* Same as *hematothorax*.

hematic, hæmatic (hē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἱματικός*, of the blood, < *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood: see *hemato-*.] I. *a* 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, of or pertaining to, or occurring in, the blood; sanguineous; hemal.

Again, who has not observed the effect of depressing emotions to weaken the constitution and engender *hæmatic* changes, resulting in dangerous anæmia?
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 543.

2. In *med.*, effecting an improvement in the condition of the blood.

II. *n.* A medicine which effects a change in the condition of the blood.

hematics, hæmatics (hē-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hematic, hæmatic:* see *-ics*.] That branch of physiological and medical science which is concerned with the blood.

hematidrosis, hæmatidrosis (hem″a-ti-drō'-sis), *n.* Same as *hemathidrosis*.

hematin, hæmatin (hem'a-tin), *n.* [< NL. *hæmatina*; < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *-in*[2]. Cf. Gr. *αἱμάτινος*, of blood.] 1. The pigment radicle which, in combination with globin, constitutes the red coloring matter of the blood (oxyhemoglobin). It is an amorphous material of a brownish color. With hydrochloric acid it combines to form hemin, which is a crystalline product. Upon this property Teichmann's test for blood coloring matter is based.

2. Same as *hematoxylin*.

★ Also spelled *hematine*, *hæmatine*.

hematinic, hæmatinic (hem-a-tin'ik), *a.* [< *hematin*, *hæmatin*, + *-ic*.] A medicine, as a preparation of iron, which tends to increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

hematinometer, hæmatinometer (hem″a-ti-nom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *hemoglobinometer*.

hematinuria, hæmatinuria (hem″a-ti-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmatinuria*, < *hæmatina*, hematin, + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of hematin in the urine: a term once used specifically to designate what is now called *hemoglobinuria*.★

hematite, hæmatite (hem'a-tīt), *n.* [< L. *hæmatites*, < Gr. *αἱματίτης* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), red iron ore, prop. adj., blood-like, < *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood.] Native

anhydrous iron sesquioxid, or red oxid of iron, Fe_2O_3. It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, and occurs in iron-black crystals with brilliant metallic luster (called *specular iron* and *iron-glance*), also in thin tabular crystals or scales, often red by transmitted light. More commonly it is massive, with structure varying from compact to foliated and micaceous (*iron-mica* or *micaceous iron ore*), also to columnar and fibrous, and further to earthy (*red ocher*) and impure argillaceous (*ironstone*) kinds. All varieties have a red streak. It is one of the most valuable ores of iron, and is mined in large quantities, as in the Marquette region of Lake Superior. It is sometimes called *bloodstone* and *oligiste iron* (*fer oligiste*); also often *red hematite*, to distinguish it from the related hydrated ore, brown hematite, or limonite, which has a brown streak. See cut under *reniform*.

hematitic, hæmatitic (hem-ạ-tit′ik), *a.* [< *hematite, hæmatite,* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling hematite.—2. Of a blood-red color; also, dull-red with a mixture of brown.

It [*Agelaius phœniceus*] never, however, has the *hæmatitic* tint of the red in A. tricolor.
S. F. Baird, Birds of N. A. (1858), p. 527.

hemato-, hæmato-, hemo-, hæmo-. [Strictly *hemato-, hæmato-,* contr. *hemo-, hæmo-,* and these forms reduced to *hemat-, hæmat-, hem-, hæm-,* before a second element beginning with a vowel; so L. and NL. *hæmato-, hæmo-,* reduced *hæmat-, hæm-,* < Gr. *αἱματο-,* and contr. *αἱμο-,* reduced before a vowel to *αἱματ-, αἱμ-*; combining form of *αἷμα,* blood. The form *hema-, hæma-,* in E. and NL. compounds, repr. the Gr. word before a second element beginning with a consonant (as in *hemachrome* or *hæmachrome, hemastatic,* etc.), is contrary to Gr. usage. The spelling of words containing this element wavers between *hæm-* and *hem-*. Properly, it should be *hæm-* in L. and NL. terms, and such E. forms as are not yet entirely naturalized; but *hem-* in E. words entirely naturalized.] An element in many compounds, chiefly scientific, meaning 'blood.'

hematobic, hæmatobic (hem-ạ-tō′bik), *a.* [As *hematob-ious, hæmatob-ious,* + *-ic.*] Same as *hematobious.*

hematobious, hæmatobious (hem-ạ-tō′bi-us), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *βίος,* life.] Living in the blood, as a parasite; sanguicolous.

hematoblast, hæmatoblast (hem′ạ-tō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *βλαστός,* germ.] An embryonic cell, or a group of embryonic cells, which gives rise to the red blood-corpuscles. The hematoblast is an embryonic stage in the formation of the red blood-corpuscles.

hematobranchiate, hæmatobranchiate (hem″ạ-tō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or ★having the characters of the *Hæmatobranchia.*

hematocele, hæmatocele (hem′ạ-tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *κήλη,* tumor.] A tumor filled with blood. Also called *blood-swelling.*

hematochyluria, hæmatochyluria (hem″ạ-tō-kī-lū′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmatochyluria,* < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *χυλός,* juice (chyle), + *οὖρον,* urine.] In *pathol.,* the admixture of blood with chylous urine.

hematocœlia, hæmatocœlia (hem″ạ-tō-sē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmatocœlia,* < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *κοιλία,* the belly.] In *pathol.,* effusion or escape of blood into the peritoneal cavity. *Thomas.*

hematocryal, hæmatocryal (hem-ạ-tok′ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hæmatocrya* + *-al.*] I. *a.* Cold-blooded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hæmatocrya:* opposed to *hematothermal.*

II. *n.* A cold-blooded vertebrate; one of the *Hæmatocrya.*

hematocrystallin, hæmatocrystallin (hem″ạ-tō-kris′tạ-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *κρύσταλλος,* ice, crystal, + *-in*2.] Same as *hemoglobin.*

hematogenesis, hæmatogenesis (hem″ạ-tō-jen′ē-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + E. *genesis.*] The formation of blood.

hematogenic, hæmatogenic (hem″ạ-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [As *hematogen-ous, hæmatogen-ous,* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to hematogenesis.

Intense *hæmatogenic* icterus followed, with extensive ★decomposition of the blood. *Medical News,* LII. 409.

hematogenous, hæmatogenous (hem-ạ-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-γενής,* producing: see *-genous.*] Arising in or from the blood.

hematoglobin, hæmatoglobin (hem″ạ-tō-glō′bin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + L. *globus,* globe, + *-in*2.] Same as *hemoglobin.*

hematoglobulin, hæmatoglobulin (hem″ạ-tō-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + L. *globulus,* globule, + *-in*2.] Same as *hemoglobin.*

hematography, hæmatography (hem-ạ-tog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-γραφία,* < ★*γράφειν,* write.] A description of the blood.

hematoid, hæmatoid (hem′ạ-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *αἱματοειδής,* contr. *αἱματώδης* (see *hæmatodes*), looking like blood, < *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *εἶδος,* form.] Resembling blood.

hematoidin, hæmatoidin (hem-ạ-toi′din), *n.* [< *hematoid, hæmatoid,* + *-in*2.] A crystalline substance often found in extravasated blood, resembling bilirubin closely, if not identical with it. Also spelled *hematoidine, hæmatoidine.*

hematolite, hæmatolite (hem′ạ-tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *λίθος,* stone.] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, aluminium, and magnesium, occurring in small rhombohedral crystals of a red color at Nordmark in Sweden. Also called *diadelphite.*

hematological, hæmatological (hem″ạ-tō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to hematology.

hematology, hæmatology (hem-ạ-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *hæmatologia,* < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The branch of biology which relates to the blood. Also *hematologia, hæmatologia.*

hematoma, hæmatoma (hem-ạ-tō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *hematomata, hæmatomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL. *hæmatoma,* < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.,* a swelling filled with extravasated blood. Also *hematome, hæmatome.*

hematomatous, hæmatomatous (hem-ạ-tom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *hematoma*(*t-*), *hæmatoma*(*t-*), + *-ous.*] Having or resembling hematoma.

The dura was universally adherent on both hemispheres, and there were *hæmatomatous* efflorescences in both dural sacs. *Medical News,* XLIX. 536.

hematome, hæmatome (hem′ạ-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *hæmatoma:* see *hematoma.*] Same as *hematoma.*

hematometra, hæmatometra (hem″ạ-tō-mē′trạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmatometra,* < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *μήτρα,* the womb (L. *matrix*).] In *pathol.,* a collection of blood in the uterus.

hematope, hæmatope (hem′ạ-tōp), *n.* [< *Hæmatopus.*] A book-name of an oyster-catcher, as *Hæmatopus ostralegus;* one of the *Hæmatopodidæ.*

hematopedesis, hæmatopedesis (hem″ạ-tō-pē-dē′sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatopedesis,* < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + (*διᾰ*)*πήδησις,* an oozing through: see *diapedesis.*] Same as *diapedesis.*

hematopericardium, hæmatopericardium (hem″ạ-tō-per-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL. *hæmatopericardium,* < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *περικάρδιον,* pericardium.] The presence of blood in the pericardial cavity. Also *hemopericardium, hæmopericardium.*

hematophilia, hæmatophilia (hem″ạ-tō-fil′i-ạ), *n.* Same as *hemophilia.*

hematophiline, hæmatophiline (hem-ạ-tof′i-lin), *a.* [< *Hæmatophilina.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hæmatophilina.*

hematophobia, hæmatophobia (hem″ạ-tō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmatophobia,* < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *φοβία,* fear.] An inordinate fear or horror at the sight of blood. *Thomas.*

hematopoiesis, hæmatopoiesis (hem″ạ-tō-poi-ē′sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatopoiesis,* < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *ποίησις,* a making.] The formation of blood, usually with especial reference to the corpuscles.

hematopoietic, hæmatopoietic (hem″ạ-tō-poi-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἱματοποιητικός,* < *αἱματοποιεῖν,* make into blood, < *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *ποιεῖν,* make: see *poetic.*] Pertaining to hematopoiesis.

hematorachis, hæmatorachis (hem-ạ-tor′ạ-kis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatorachis* (prop. **hæmatorrhachis*), < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *ῥάχις,* the spine.] In *pathol.,* an effusion of blood in, about, or between the spinal meninges.

hematosalpinx, hæmatosalpinx (hem″ạ-tō-sal′pingks), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *σάλπιγξ,* a trumpet.] In *pathol.,* the presence of blood in a Fallopian tube. Also *hemosalpinx, hæmosalpinx.*

hematose, hæmatose (hem′ạ-tōs), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-ose.*] Full of blood. *Thomas,* Med. Dict.

hematosin, hæmatosin (hem-ạ-tō′sin), *n.* [As *hematosis, hæmatosis,* + *-in*2.] The coloring matter of the blood, which in a dry state is used for making Prussian blue. See *hematin,* 1. Also spelled *hematosine, hæmatosine.*

hematosis, hæmatosis (hem-ạ-tō′sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmatosis,* < Gr. *αἱματοῦν,* make bloody, < *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood.] In *physiol.:* (*a*) The formation of blood; sanguinification. (*b*) The conversion of venous into arterial blood; arterialization.

hematostibiite, hæmatostibiite (hem″ạ-tō-stib′i-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + L. *stibium,* antimony, + *-ite*2.] An antimoniate of manganese and iron, occurring in black embedded grains, appearing blood-red in thin splinters. It is found in Sweden.

hematothermal, hæmatothermal (hem″ạ-tō-thėr′mạl), *a.* [As *Hæmatotherma* + *-al.*] Warm-blooded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hæmatotherma.*

Thus Vertebrates might be primarily divided into . . . *Hæmatothermal,* having the four-chambered heart, spongy lungs, hot blood; and Hæmatocryal, having less perfect breathing organs, less complex heart, with cold blood.
Owen.

hematothorax, hæmatothorax (hem″ạ-tō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL. *hæmatothorax,* < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *θώραξ,* breastplate: see *thorax.*] In *pathol.,* the presence of blood in a pleural cavity. Also *hemathorax, hemothorax.*

hematoxylin, hæmatoxylin (hem-ạ-tok′si-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *ξύλον,* wood, + *-in*2.] A dye obtained from the logwood-tree, *Hæmatoxylum Campechianum,* and having the chemical formula $C_{16}H_{14}O_6 + 2H_2O$. It forms small crystalline laminæ, which when pure are colorless and free from bitter or astringent taste. It affords the fine red, blue, and purple colors prepared from logwood by the action of an alkali and the oxygen of the air. A staining-fluid used in vegetable histology is made by dissolving .35 gram of hematoxylin in 10 grams of water, and adding a few drops of an alum solution, which acts as a mordant in fixing the color. It is one of the best staining-fluids known for the nucleus, coloring it a deep blue. Also *hematoxyline, hematin.*

hematozoan, hæmatozoan (hem″ạ-tō-zō′ạn), *n.* [As *Hæmatozoa* + *-an.*] One of the *Hæmatozoa.*

hematozoic, hæmatozoic (hem″ạ-tō-zō′ik), *a.* [As *Hæmatozoa* + *-ic.*] Living in blood, as a parasitic animalcule; hematobious.

hematozymotic, hæmatozymotic (hem″ạ-tō-zī-mot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + E. *zymotic.*] Pertaining to a fermentation of the blood.

hematuria, hæmaturia (hem-ạ-tū′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmaturia,* < Gr. *αἱμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *οὖρον,* urine.] In *pathol.,* the presence of blood in the urine.

hematuric, hæmaturic (hem-ạ-tū′rik), *a.* [< *hematuria, hæmaturia,* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hematuria.

hemble (hem′bl), *n.* [E. dial., also *hammil;* cf. *ham*3.] A hovel; a stable; a shed. [Prov. Eng.]

hemelytrum, hemelytron, *n.* See *hemielytrum.*

hemeralopia (hem″ẹ-ra-lō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα,* a day, + *ἀλαός,* blind, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] In *pathol.,* a defect of sight in consequence of which distinct vision is possible only in artificial or dim light; day-blindness. The term is also used, however, to express exactly the op-★posite defect of vision. See *nyctalopia.*

hemeralopic (hem″ẹ-ra-lop′ik), *a.* [< *hemeralopia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hemeralopia.

Hemeristia (hem-ẹ-ris′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμέρα,* day.] A genus of fossil neuropterous insects, related to the ephemerids or May-flies. *Dana,* 1864.

Hemeristiidæ (hem″ẹ-ris-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemeristia* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Hemeristia,* from the Carboniferous rocks of Illinois. They were of large size, with quadrangular prothorax narrower than the other thoracic segments and ample wings twice as broad beyond the middle as at the base, with the costal border convex in its outer half. When at rest the wings completely overlapped; they had numerous prominent cross-veins, but no reticulations. The type is *Hemeristia occidentalis* of Dana.

Hemerobaptist (hem″ẹ-rō-bap′tist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμεροβαπτισταί,* pl., a Christian sect who were baptized daily (Epiphanius), < *ἡμέρα,* day, + *βαπτιστής,* baptist: see *baptist.*] A member of an old Jewish sect which used daily ceremonial ablutions, or of an early Christian sect which believed in daily baptism: little is known of either.

In the Word of God . . . one Baptisme is mentioned (which place the *Hemerobaptists* or daily dippers slighted). *Bp. Gauden,* Tears of the Church, p. 296.

hemerobian (hem-ẹ-rō′bi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemerobiidæ.*

II. *n.* A neuropterous insect of the family *Hemerobiidæ.*

Hemerobida (hem-ẹ-rob′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemerobius* + *-ida.*] A superfamily group of neuropterous insects, of the suborder *Planipennia,* chiefly represented by the family *Hemerobiidæ,* but also made by some to include the *Myrmeleontidæ,* etc.

Hemerobiidæ (hem″ẹ-rō-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hemerobius* + *-idæ*.] A family of net-veined neuropterous insects having a slender body with a small quadrate prothorax and gauzy wings; the lace-winged flies. Their larvæ are terrestrial, and very useful in destroying aphids; they are known as *aphis-lions*. The eggs are laid in clusters, each mounted on a footstalk. *Chrysopa* and *Hemerobius* are leading genera. (See cut under *Chrysopa*.) Groups more or less exactly conterminous are named *Hemerobida*, *Hemerobidæ*, *Hemerobides*, *Hemerobii*, *Hemerobiinæ*, *Hemerobini*.

Hemerobius (hem-ẹ-rō′bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), ⟨ Gr. *ἡμερόβιος*, living for a day, ephemeral, ⟨ *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of lace-winged flies, typical of the family *Hemerobiidæ*. The species are numerous.

Hemerocalleæ (hem″ẹ-rō-kal′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hemerocallis* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Liliaceæ*, distinguished by the cylindrical, funnelform, or campanulate perianth, and the numerous leaves crowded on the short rhizome or base of the stem. The fruit is a capsule, generally loculicidally dehiscent. The tribe includes 6 genera, of which *Hemerocallis* is the type; they are perennial herbs, with large flowers in variously shaped clusters, raised on a tall, mostly leafless scape, and are natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, and Australia. *Phormium tenax*, of New Zealand, yields the famous New Zealand flax. Now called *Hemerocallideæ*.

Hemerocallideæ (hem″ẹ-rō-ka-lid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hemerocallis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, proposed by Robert Brown in 1810, now included in the *Liliaceæ*. The tribe *Hemerocalleæ* and several other tribes are embraced in it. Now more properly used for the tribe.

Hemerocallis (hem″ẹ-rō-kal′is), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), ⟨ Gr. *ἡμεροκαλλίς*, also *ἡμεροκαλλές*, a kind of yellow lily that blooms but for a day, ⟨ *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *καλός*, beautiful, *κάλλος*, beauty.] **1.** A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Hemerocallideæ*, chiefly distinguished by its erect flowers, and by having the tube of the funnel-shaped perianth shorter than the spreading lobes, and the 6 stamens inserted in the throat of the tube. The genus embraces 5 species of perennial herbs, natives of central Europe and temperate Asia, with large erect flowers in a panicle at the summit of the leafless scape, and long, narrow, radical leaves. *H. fulva*, with tawny-red flowers, is the common day-lily of the gardens.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

> The *hemerocallis* is the least esteemed, because one day ends its beauty. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VIII. 183.

Hemerodromus (hem-ẹ-rod′rō-mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *δρόμος*, a running.] Same as *Cursorius*.

Hemeroharpages (hem″ẹ-rō-här′pā-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *ἅρπαξ*, robbing, a robber: see *Harpax*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the diurnal birds of prey, as collectively distinguished from the nocturnal ones, or owls, called *Nyctharpages*.

hemerologium (hem″ẹ-rō-lō″ji-um), *n.*; pl. *hemerologia* (-ä). [⟨ Gr. *ἡμερολόγιον*, also *ἡμερολογεῖον*, a calendar, ⟨ *ἡμέρα*, a day, + *λόγος*, a count.] A comparative calendar.

hemi- (hem′i). [= F. *hémi-* = Sp. Pg. *hemi-* = It. *emi-*, ⟨ L. *hemi-*, ⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, in comp., half, = L. *sēmi-* = Skt. *sāmi*, half: see further under *semi-*. The prefix *demi-*, half, is of different origin: see *demi-*.] Half: a prefix used in many compound words derived from the Greek. It is cognate with Latin *semi-*, and equivalent to French *demi-*.

hemiablepsia (hem″i-a-blep′si-ä), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀβλεψία*, blindness.] Same as *hemianopsia*.

hemialbumose (hem-i-al′bū-mōs), *n.* A term introduced by Kühne to designate an intermediary product of albuminous digestion which could subsequently be transformed by trypsin into hemipeptone, and this into various amido-acids, such as leucin, tyrosin, asparaginic acid, etc.

hemiambus (hem-i-am′bus), *n.*; pl. *hemiambi* (-bī). [⟨ Gr. *ἡμίαμβος*, ⟨ *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἴαμβος*, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, an iambic dimeter catalectic (⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑).

> It was originally used only as a colon in a tetrameter or at the conclusion of a hypermeter or system, but afterward was employed in linear repetition.

hemianæsthesia (hem-i-an-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *hemi-*, half, + *anæsthesia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, loss of sensation in one half of the body, right or left.

hemianalgesia (hem-i-an-al-jē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *hemi-*, half, + *analgesia*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, insensibility to pain in one lateral half of the body.

hemianesthesic, hemianæsthesic (hem-i-an-es-thē′sik), *a.* [⟨ *hemianæsthesia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hemianæsthesia.

hemianopsia (hem″i-a-nop′si-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄψις*, sight.] In *pathol.*, complete or partial loss of sight, affecting one half of the field of vision. The epithets *right*, *left*, *temporal*, *nasal*, etc., as applied to hemianopsia, refer to the fields of vision, and not to the parts of the retina involved. *Hemiopia* refers to the same condition, but relates to the vision which is kept rather than to that which is lost. *Corresponding*, *equilateral*, or *homonymous hemianopsia* involves corresponding — that is, right or left — parts of the fields of vision of the two eyes. *Crossed* or *symmetrical hemianopsia* is an obscuration of symmetrical halves of the fields of vision, as of the two temporal or two nasal halves. Also *hemiablepsia*, *hemianopia*.

hemianoptic (hem″i-a-nop′tik), *a.* [⟨ *hemianopsia* (*-opt-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with hemianopsia.

Hemiaster (hem-i-as′tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A remarkable genus of heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ* and subfamily *Brissinæ*, having a brood-pouch in which the young are carried and developed. *H. philippi* inhabits Kerguelen Island. *L. Agassiz*, 1847.

hemiatrophy (hem-i-at′rō-fi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of one half: as, facial *hemiatrophy*.

hemiazygos (hem-i-az′i-gos), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἄζυγος*, unyoked: see *azygos*.] A left vertebral or azygous vein which has broken its primitive connection with the left superior caval vein, as in man, whose left azygous vein is turned into the right azygous vein, and is called the *vena azygos minor*.

hemibranch (hem′i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *hemibranchiate*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hemibranchii*.

hemibranchiate (hem-i-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Half-gilled — that is, having the branchial apparatus incomplete: specifically said of the *Hemibranchii*.

Hemibranchii (hem-i-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of physoclistous teleocephalous fishes, having the pharyngeal bones and branchial arches reduced or deficient in some respects, and only one bone connecting the shoulder-girdle with the skull. Six families are referred to this order: the *Gasterosteidæ* or sticklebacks, *Aulorhynchidæ*, *Fistulariidæ* or tobacco-pipe fishes, *Aulostomidæ*, *Centriscidæ* or snipe-fishes, and *Macrorhamphosidæ*. *E. D. Cope*, 1870.

hemic, hæmic (hē′mik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ic*.] Same as *hemal*, 1.

> Puerperal mania . . . is often as much an insanity of general *hæmic* and neuric exhaustion, anæmia and shock, as of reflex irritation.
>
> Quoted in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 533.

hemicardia (hem-i-kär′di-ä), *n.*; pl. *hemicardiæ* (-ē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] **1.** Either half of a four-chambered heart — the right, *hemicardia dextra*, or the left, *hemicardia sinistra*. — **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Klein*, 1753.

hemicardiac (hem-i-kär′di-ak), *a.* [⟨ *hemicardia* + *-ac*.] Pertaining to a hemicardia.

hemicarp (hem′i-kärp), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of the two achenium-like carpels which constitute the fruit of the *Umbelliferæ*. Also *mericarp*.

Hemicarpideæ (hem″i-kär-pid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-id* + *-eæ*.] A group of algæ belonging to the *Ulvaceæ*, established by Fries in 1846, embracing the *Lemanieæ*, *Ectocarpeæ*, and *Batrachospermeæ*.

hemicentra, *n.* Plural of *hemicentrum*.

hemicentral (hem-i-sen′tral), *a.* [⟨ *hemicentrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hemicentrum; pleurocentral.

hemicentrum (hem-i-sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *hemicentra* (-trä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *κέντρον*, center: see *centrum*.] One of the pair of lateral elements which compose the centrum of a vertebra; a pleurocentrum. *Albrecht*.

hemicerebra, *n.* Plural of *hemicerebrum*.

hemicerebral (hem-i-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [⟨ *hemicerebrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to either cerebral hemisphere.

hemicerebrum (hem-i-ser′ē-brum), *n.*; pl. *hemicerebra* (-brä). [NL., ⟨ *hemi-*, half, + *cerebrum*.] Either hemisphere, right or left, of the brain proper; a prosencephalic lobe; a hemisphere.

Hemichlæna (hem-i-klē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Schrader, 1821), ⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *χλαῖνα*, a cloak.] A small genus of plants, of the family *Cyperaceæ* and tribe *Scirpeæ*, the type of Fenzl's subtribe *Hemichlæneæ*, having many-flowered compressed spikes, and the flowers all hermaphrodite. The plants of the genus are herbs, diffuse or cespitose at the base, with long, narrow, grass-like leaves. Only three species, natives of South Africa, are known.

Hemichlæneæ (hem-i-klē′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fenzl, 1836), ⟨ *Hemichlæna* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of the *Cyperaceæ*, having the genus *Hemichlæna* as the type.

Hemichlænidæ (hem-i-klē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hemichlæna* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system of botanical classification, a group or subtribe of the *Cyperaceæ*, embracing the genera *Hemichlæna*, *Acrolepis*, and *Pleurachne*, the last two of which are now referred to *Melancranis*, and all are included in the tribe *Scirpeæ*.

hemichordate (hem-i-kôr′dāt), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *hemi-*, half, + *chordate*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Partly chordate, as the anomalous genus *Balanoglossus*.

> The true vertebrates and the ascidians being classed together as chordate animals, *Balanoglossus* is called *hemichordate* to indicate its supposed affinity.

II. *n.* A hemichordate animal.

hemichorea (hem″i-kō-rē′ä), *n.* [⟨ *hemi-*, half, + *chorea*.] In *pathol.*, chorea affecting one lateral half of the body.

hemicircle (hem′i-sėr-kl), *n.* [⟨ *hemi-*, half, + *circle*.] A half-circle; a semicircle. [Rare.]

> Her browes two *hemi-circles* did enclose,
> Of rubies ranged in artificiall roes.
>
> *Sir J. Davies*, An Extasie, p. 89.

hemicrania (hem-i-krā′ni-ä), *n.* [= F. *hémicránie* (vernacular F. *migraine*, > E. *megrim*, q. v.) = Sp. *hemicránea* = Pg. *hemicranea* = It. *emicrania*, *emigrania*, ⟨ L. *hemicrania*, also *hemicranium*, ⟨ Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, a pain on one side of the head or face, ⟨ *ἡμι-*, half, + *κρανίον*, the skull, cranium.] In *pathol.*, headache on one side of the head; especially, megrim when confined to one side; also, megrim in any form.

hemicranic (hem-i-kran′ik), *a.* [= F. *hémicránique*, ⟨ L. *hemicranicus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἡμικρανικός*, ⟨ *ἡμικρανία*, hemicrania: see *hemicrania*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with hemicrania.

hemicycle (hem′i-sī-kl), *n.* [= F. *hémicycle* = Sp. *hemiciclo* = Pg. *hemiciclo* = It. *emiciclo*, ⟨ LL. *hemicyclus*, L. *hemicyclium*, ⟨ Gr. *ἡμίκυκλον*, *ἡμικύκλιον*, a semicircle, the front seats in a theater, a semicircular dial, neut. of adj. *ἡμίκυκλος*, *ἡμικύκλος*, semicircular, ⟨ *ἡμι-*, half, + *κίκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*[1].] **1.** A half-cycle or a half-circle; a semicircle.

> Besides, upon the right hand of her, but with some little descent, in a *hemicycle*, was seated Esychia, or Quiet, the first handmaid of Peace.
>
> *B. Jonson*, King's Entertainment.

2. A semicircular arena; a room or division of a room in the form of a semicircle; especially, such a room with seats in semicircular rows, or such an arrangement of seats in any room.

> The collections will be displayed in the *hemicycle* of the central pavilion of the palace of the Trocadéro.
>
> *The Academy.*

Hemicycle of Berosus, a kind of sun-dial, said to have been invented by the historian Berosus, and supposed to be of semicircular form.

hemicyclic (hem-i-sik′lik), *a.* [As *hemicycle* + *-ic*.] An epithet applied by Braun to spiral flowers in which the transition from one series of members to the succeeding series, as from calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens, coincides with a cycle of the phyllotaxis. Sachs also applies the term to flowers that are part spiral and part cyclic, as, for example, in *Ranunculus*, where the calyx and corolla form two alternating whorls, followed by the stamens and carpels arranged spirally: opposed to *acyclic*.

hemicylindrical (hem″i-si-lin′dri-kal), *a.* [⟨ *hemi-*, half, + *cylindrical*.] Having the form of half of a cylinder divided in the direction of its axis.

> These two images are by means of a *hemicylindrical* lens crushed up into two dots of light.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 162.

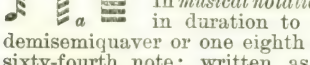
hemidactyl, hemidactyle (hem-i-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as some saurians; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Hemidactylus*.

II. *n.* A gecko of the genus *Hemidactylus*.

hemidactylous (hem-i-dak′ti-lus), *a.* Same as *hemidactyl*.

Hemidactylus (hem-i-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *hemidactyl*.] A genus of gecko-lizards, having the toes dilated as is usual in *Gecconidæ*, but covered below with transverse imbricated plates in two series, and the body and tail without appendages. It contains some of the commonest species, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the globe, such as *H. maculatus*, an abundant Asiatic spe-

cies; *H. frenatus*, the cheecha of Ceylon; and *H. verruculatus*, a warty Mediterranean species.

hemidemisemiquaver (hem-i-dem-i-sem-i-kwā'vėr), *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *demi-*, half, + *semi-*, half, + *quaver*, q. v.]  In *musical notation*, a note equal in duration to one half of a demisemiquaver or one eighth of a quaver; a sixty-fourth note: written as shown at *a*. —**Hemidemisemiquaver rest**, in *musical notation*, a rest equal in duration to a hemidemisemiquaver; a sixty-fourth rest: written as shown at *b*.

Hemidesmeæ (hem-i-des'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemidesmus* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of the *Asclepiadaceæ* made by Reichenbach in 1837 to receive the anomalous genus *Hemidesmus*.

Hemidesmus (hem-i-des'mus), *n.* [NL. (so called in allusion to the filaments), < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δεσμός*, a band.] A genus of twining plants of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, having opposite leaves and cymes of small greenish flowers. *H. Indicus* yields the Indian sarsaparilla, a reputed alterative, diuretic, and tonic.

hemidiapente (hem-i-dī-a-pen'tē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *διάπεντε*, a fifth in music: see *diapente*.] In *Gr. music*, a diminished or imperfect fifth.

hemiditone (hem-i-dī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δίτονος*, of two tones: see *ditone*.] In *Gr. music*, a minor third. According to the Greek tuning, this was somewhat less than a modern minor third, and dissonant.

hemidiploïdion (hem-i-dip-lō-id'i-on), *n.*; pl. *hemidiploïdia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἡμιδιπλοίδιον*, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *διπλοίδιον*: see *diploïdion*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, either a short form of the diploïdion or one covering only the front of the person. See also quotation.

A diploïdion worn only in front was called a *hemidiploïdion*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 454.

hemidomatic (hem$''$i-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *hemidome* + *-atic*^{2}.] Resembling or pertaining to a hemidome.

hemidome (hem'i-dōm), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *dome*: see *dome*^{1}, 5.] In *crystal.*, an orthodome in the monoclinic system: so called because only two planes belong to any given symbol. Corresponding forms are called *minus* or *plus*, according as they are opposite the obtuse or the acute axial angle.

hemidrachm (hem'i-dram), *n.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *drachm*, q. v.] An ancient coin of the value of half a drachma; a half-drachm.

hemidystrophia (hem$''$i-dis-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *δυσ-*, ill, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *bot.*, the partial nourishment of trees, due to the unequal distribution of the roots arising from obstruction to their growth in some directions, or from other causes.

hemiedric (hem-i-ed'rik), *a.* Same as *hemihedral*.

hemielytra, *n.* Plural of *hemielytrum*.

hemielytral (hem-i-el'i-tral), *a.* [< *hemielytrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hemielytrum.

hemielytrum, hemielytron (hem-i-el'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *hemielytra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath, shard: see *elytrum*.] 1. The fore wing of hemipterous and especially heteropterous insects, coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip, whence the name. Besides being thus divisible into two principal parts, the hemielytrum proper, or corium, and the terminal membrana, most hemielytra include two other recognizable portions, called the *clavus* and the *cuneus* or *appendix*. The latter is often wanting. See cut under *clavus*.

2. In *Vermes*, one of the large imbricated scales which lie in double series along the back of certain scale-bearing marine annelids, as the sea-mice or *Aphroditidæ*. They are borne upon the upper parapodia, subserve the purposes of protection and respiration, and are often very conspicuous, as in the genus *Hermione*.

Also *hemelytrum*, *hemelytron*.

hemiencephala, *n.* Plural of *hemiencephalon*.

hemiencephalic (hem$''$i-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'ą-lik), *a.* [< *hemiencephalon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the hemiencephalon.

hemiencephalon (hem$''$i-en-sef'ą-lon), *n.*; pl. *hemiencephala* (-lä). [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Half of an encephalon which has been hemisected, or longitudinally bisected.

Hemigale (hē-mig'ą-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γαλῆ*, contr. form of *γαλέη*, a kind of weasel.] 1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, the type and only representative of a subfamily *Hemigaleinæ*, based upon *H. zebra* of Borneo. Also written *Hemigalea* and *Hemigaleus*.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Hemigaleinæ (hem-i-gā-lē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemigale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of subplantigrade *Viverridæ*, represented by the genus *Hemigale*. They have a strong sectorial tooth with a large tubercular ledge, the upper molars large and broad, the soles partly hairy, and a ringed tail moderate in length and not prehensile as in the paradoxures, to which these animals are closely related. Usually *Hemigalinæ*.

hemigamous (hē-mig'ą-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual, whether male or female: said of grasses.

hemigeometer (hem$''$i-jē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *geometer*: see *geometer*, 3.] In *entom.*, one of certain lepidopterous larvæ of the family *Noctuidæ*. They have six prolegs, two ventral pairs and one anal pair, and when walking raise or loop a part of the body, thus somewhat resembling the true geometrids or loopworms.

hemiglottidean (hem$''$i-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* In *ornith.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Hemiglottides*.

Hemiglottides (hem-i-glot'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γλῶττα*, tongue, + *-ides*.] A superfamily of desmognathous grallatorial birds, founded by Nitzsch upon the ibises and spoonbills, associated on account of the small size of the tongue and other characters. The group forms a part of the *Pelargomorphæ* of Huxley, and it exactly corresponds to the *Ibides* of Coues.

I associate in this division [*Pelargomorphæ*] the Herodiæ, Pelargi, and *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, the last group including the genera Ibis and Platalea.

Huxley, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1867, p. 461.

hemiglyph (hem'i-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γλυφή*, a carving.] In *arch.*, the half-groove or -glyph at the edge of the triglyph in the Doric entablature.

hemignathous (hē-mig'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, half-beaked—that is, having either mandible much shorter than the other; hemirhamphine.

Hemignathus (hē-mig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL.: see *hemignathous*.] A genus of sun-birds, of the family *Nectariniidæ*, of the Sandwich Islands, having a bowed bill with the lower mandible about half as long as the upper one (whence the name), as *H. lucida*. *Lichtenstein*, 1838.

hemigyrus† (hem-i-jī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γῦρος*, a circle.] In *bot.*, same as *follicle*.

hemihedral (hem-i-hē'dral), *a.* [< *hemihedron* + *-al*.] 1. In *mineral.*, exhibiting hemihedrism; having, as a crystal, only half the number of planes belonging to any particular form which the maximum symmetry requires.—2. In *math.*, substituting negative for positive signs in regular alternation.

Also *hemihedric*, *hemiedric*.

hemihedrally (hem-i-hē'dral-i), *adv.* In a hemihedral manner.

hemihedric (hem-i-hē'drik), *a.* [As *hemihedron* + *-ic*.] Same as *hemihedral*.

hemihedrism (hem-i-hē'drizm), *n.* [As *hemihedron* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, that property of crystals in accordance with which they have only half the number of planes required by normal or holohedral symmetry. See *holohedrism*. For example, if of the eight planes of an octahedron only four are present, the two opposite above and the alternates to these below, the resulting form is a tetrahedron; this, like the complementary hemihedral forms in other similar cases, is designated as *plus* (+) or *minus* (−), according to which set of four alternate planes is present. Both plus and minus tetrahedrons may be present together, and an octahedron of a hemihedral species like sphalerite is regarded as made up of these two forms, the two sets of planes being unlike physically (for example, as shown by pyro-electrical phenomena), even when not distinguished geometrically. In the isometric system the type of hemihedrism illustrated by the tetrahedron in which all the parts belonging to half the octants are present (*holohemihedral*) is called *inclined* or *tetrahedral hemihedrism*; this yields independent forms also in the case of the two trisoctahedrons and the hexoctahedron. In the same system *parallel* or *pyritohedral hemihedrism* is illustrated by the pentagonal dodecahedron or pyritohedron, the hemihedral form of the tetrakishexahedron; in this, half the parts of all the octants are present (*hemiholohedral*). The only other independent form of this type of hemihedrism is the diploid, the hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. (See cut under *diploid*.) The other forms, however, also show the hemihedrism: thus, a cube of pyrites has only its alternate edges similar. There is also the rare *gyroidal* or *trapezohedral hemihedrism*, which, as applied to the hexoctahedron, yields plus and minus forms which are enantiomorphous. *Sphenoidal hemihedrism* of the tetragonal and orthorhombic systems is similar to the tetrahedral hemihedrism of the isometric system; this is also true of the rhombohedral hemihedrism of the hexagonal pyramid system, which yields the rhombohedron from a hexagonal pyramid and the scalenohedron from a 12-sided pyramid. *Pyramidal hemihedrism* in the tetragonal and hexagonal systems yields a 4-sided or 6-sided pyramid respectively from an 8-sided or 12-sided pyramid; here the parts present are not those alternate to each other above and below, but each plane above has a corresponding one below, the adjacent pair above and below being absent. Hemihedral forms are themselves, in certain cases, subject to hemihedrism, the result being quarter- or tetartohedral forms. See *tetartohedrism* and *hemimorphism*. See also *symmetry*, 6, in the supplement.

hemihedron (hem-i-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] A hemihedral solid, as the tetrahedron.

hemihedry (hem'i-hē-dri), *n.* [As *hemihedron* + *-y*.] Same as *hemihedrism*.

hemiholohedral (hem-i-hol-ọ-hē'dral), *a.* [< *hemi-*, half, + *holohedral*.] In *crystal.*, having half the whole number of planes in all the octants: sometimes said of the parallel hemihedral forms of the isometric system.

Hemileia (hem-i-lī'ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, of which the principal species, *H. vastatrix*, is very destructive to coffee-plants in Ceylon plantations, where it was first observed in 1869. It has since spread to the coffee plantations of other countries. The genus is a member of the *Uredinales*, and closely allied to *Uromyces*. It is described as forming small cloudy yellow spots on the under side of the leaves. The spots gradually become larger and deeper in color and finally are only dark brown blotches of dead tissue. Both uredospores and teleutospores have been observed.

Hemimetabola (hem$''$i-me-tab'ọ-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μεταβολή*, transformation. Cf. *hemimetaboly*.] Insects which undergo incomplete or partial metamorphosis; a subclass or superorder of hexapod insects, including a series intermediate between *Ametabola* on the one hand and *Metabola* on the other. The group is sometimes used as conterminous with *Hemiptera* in a broad sense, and is then divided into *Hemiptera*, *Heteroptera*, and *Thysanoptera*; or it is extended to cover the three usual orders *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera*. Also called *Homomorpha*.

hemimetabolic (hem-i-met-ą-bol'ik), *a.* [< *hemimetaboly* + *-ic*.] Characterized by hemimetaboly; pertaining to hemimetaboly, or to the *Hemimetabola*; hemimetamorphic; homomorphic.

hemimetaboly (hem$''$i-me-tab'ọ-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μεταβολή*, transformation: see *metaboly*.] Incomplete metamorphosis; imperfect transformation, as of an insect.

hemimetamorphic (hem-i-met-ą-môr'fik), *a.* [< *hemimetamorph-osis* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting hemimetamorphosis; undergoing incomplete transformation; hemimetabolic.

hemimetamorphosis (hem-i-met-ą-môr'fọ-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μεταμόρφωσις*, transformation.] Incomplete metamorphosis. It involves considerable although gradual changes from the new-born young to the adult, as in some fishes.

In some pelagic forms *Hemimetamorphosis* may occur, or very considerable alterations in their growth and development.

Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. xci.

hemimorph (hem'i-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μορφή*, form.] A crystal exhibiting hemimorphism.

hemimorphic (hem-i-môr'fik), *a.* [< *hemimorph* + *-ic*.] Having, as a crystal, the two ends of the same axis modified with unlike planes.

hemimorphism (hem-i-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *hemimorph* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the property of having the opposite extremities unlike in their planes or modifications. It is commonly observed in the case of crystals of tourmalin, calamin, and some other species. Such crystals usually show marked pyro-electrical phenomena. See *pyro-electricity*.

hemimorphite (hem-i-môr'fīt), *n.* [< *hemimorph* + *-ite*^{2}.] Calamin, or hydrous silicate of zinc: a name given in allusion to the common hemimorphic character of the crystals.

hemina (hē-mī'nä), *n.*; pl. *heminæ* (-nē). [L., also *emina*, < Gr. *ἡμίνα*, a Sicilian measure, half the *ἑκτεύς* (L. *sextarius*), < *ἡμι-*, half, *ἡμισυς*, a., half.] An ancient Roman and Greek measure, equivalent to the cotyle. It contained .271 liters, or .572 United States pints.

heminge†, *n.* See *hemming*^{2}.

hemiobolion (hem$''$i-ō-bō'li-on), *n.*; pl. *hemiobolia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἡμιωβόλιον*, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὀβολός*, an obol.] A coin of ancient Athens, of the value of half an obol.

hemiolia (hem-i-ō'li-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμιολία*, sc. *διάστασις*, an interval one half more, also a verse consisting of a foot and a half, fem. of *ἡμίολιος*, one and a half: see *hemiolic*.] In *medieval music*: (*a*) The interval or relation of the perfect fifth: so called because produced on the monochord by shortening the string to two thirds of its full length. (*b*) A group of three notes

introduced in the midst of a piece in place of two; a triplet.

hemiolic (hem-i-ol'ik), *a.* [< L. *hemiolius* (< Gr. ἡμιόλιος, containing one and a half, half as much again, < ἡμι-, half, + ὅλος, whole) + *-ic.*] In *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of 1½ to 1, or of 3 to 2: as, the *hemiolic* ratio (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, *hemiolic* rhythm; a *hemiolic* foot; the *hemiolic* class of feet. The *hemiolic* class is also sometimes called the *Pæonic*, the two other principal classes of feet being the diplasic, double, trochaic, or iambic, and the isorrhythmic, equal, or dactylic. See *Pæonic*.

hemione (hem'i-ōn), *n.* [< *hemionus.*] The dziggetai, half-ass, or wild ass of Asia, *Equus hemionus* or *Asinus hemionus*. See cut under *dziggetai*.

hemionus (hē-mī'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἡμίονος, a 'half-ass,' i. e. a mule, < ἡμι-, half, + ὄνος, an ass.] The specific name of *Equus* or *Asinus hemionus*, the hemione, half-ass, or dziggetai: used also as the English name of this animal. See cut under *dziggetai*.

A hybrid has been figured by Dr. Gray (and he informs me that he knows of a second case) from the ass and the *hemionus;* and this hybrid, though the ass only occasionally has stripes on his legs and the *hemionus* has none and has not even a shoulder-stripe, nevertheless had all four legs barred. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 163.

Hemiophrya (hem-i-of'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ὀφρύς = E. *brow.*] A remarkable genus of acinetans, or suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, having both prehensile and suctorial processes. *H. gemmipara* is an example.

hemiopia (hem-i-ō'pi-ą), *n.* [< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.] Same as *hemianopsia*.

hemiopic (hem-i-op'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.] Same as *hemianoptic*.

hemiopsia, hemiopsy (hem-i-op'si-ą, hem'i-opsi), *n.* [NL. *hemiopsia*, < Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ὄψις, sight.] Same as *hemianopsia*.

hemiorthotype (hem-i-ôr'thō-tīp), *a.* [< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ὀρθός, straight, + τύπος, type: see *orthotype.*] Same as *monoclinic*.

hemipalmate (hem-i-pal'māt), *a.* [< *hemi-* + *palmate.*] Half-webbed; semipalmate.

hemiparaplegia (hem-i-par-ą-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἡμι-, half, + παραπληγία, paralysis: see *paraplegia.*] In *pathol.*, paralysis of one leg.

hemiparesis (hem-i-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἡμι-, half, + πάρεσις, a blackening: see *paresis.*] Paresis of one lateral half of the body.

hemiparetic (hem-i-pa-ret'ik), *a.* [< *hemiparesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with hemiparesis.

hemiphractid (hem-i-frak'tid), *n.* One of the *Hemiphractidæ*.

Hemiphractidæ (hem-i-frak'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemiphractus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tailless amphibians, typified by the genus *Hemiphractus*. They have maxillary as well as peculiar mandibular teeth, subcylindrical sacral diapophyses, coracoids and precoracoids parallel, an omosternum, opisthocœlian vertebræ, and the coccyx attached to two condyles.

The *Hemiphractidæ* include some forms in which the cranial ossification is remarkably developed. This forms a kind of helmet, which develops in some of the species into processes and crests. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 339.

Hemiphractus (hem-i-frak'tus), *n.* [NL., lit. 'half-mailed' (cf. *cataphract*), < Gr. ἡμίφρακτος, half-fenced, < ἡμι-, half, + φρακτός, verbal adj. of φράσσειν, fence, stop up.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Hemiphractidæ*.

hemiphrase (hem'i-frāz), *n.* [< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + φράσις, phrase.] In *music*, a half-phrase, ★usually occupying only one measure.

hemiplegia (hem-i-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἡμιπλήξ (*-πληγ-*), also ἡμιπληγής, stricken on one side, < ἡμι-, half, + πλήσσειν, strike.] In *pathol.*, paralysis that affects one lateral half of the body. Also *hemiplegy, hemiplexia*.

hemiplegic (hem-i-plej'ik), *a.* [< *hemiplegia* + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with hemiplegia.

hemiplegy (hem'i-plē-ji), *n.* Same as *hemiplegia*.

hemiplexia (hem-i-plek'si-ą), *n.* [< Gr. ἡμιπληξία, < ἡμιπλήξ, stricken on one side: see *hemiplegia.*] Same as *hemiplegia*.

hemipod (hem'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [As *Hemipodius.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemipodii*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hemipodii* (or *Turnicidæ*); a bird of the genus *Hemipodius;* an ortygan. Also *hemipode*.

hemipodan (hē-mip'ō-dan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hemipods or *Hemipodii*.

hemipode (hem'i-pōd), *n.* Same as *hemipod*.

Hemipodii (hem-i-pō'di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hemipodius.*] An anomalous group of three-toed birds of quail-like aspect, corresponding to the family *Turnicidæ*, and formerly classed among gallinaceous birds; the ortygans, or old-world bush-quails. They resemble the grouse-pigeons (*Pteroclidæ*) and tinamous in some respects, and in others are related to the plovers. The vertebræ lack the extensive ankylosis usual in birds; the palatal structure is somewhat ægithognathous; and in some at least there is but one carotid and no crop. The genera *Turnix* (or *Hemipodius*), *Ortyxelos*, and *Pedionomus* compose the group.

Hemipodius (hem-i-pō'di-us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the absence of the hind toe), < Gr. ἡμίπους (*-ποδ-*), half-footed (cf. ἡμιπόδιον, a half-foot), < ἡμι-, half, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of *Hemipodii:* same as *Turnix*. *Reinhardt*, 1815.

hemiprism (hem'i-prizm), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *prism.*] In *crystal.*, a prism in the triclinic system: so called because it includes in a given case only two planes which are parallel to each other.

hemiprismatic (hem"i-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *hemi-* + *prismatic*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to a hemiprism: as, some feldspar crystals show *hemiprismatic* cleavage.

hemipter (hē-mip'tėr), *n.* One of the *Hemiptera*.

Hemiptera (hē-mip'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hemipterus*, half-winged: see *hemipterous.*] An order of the class *Insecta*, founded by Linnæus in 1742, embracing a vast number of insects of diverse forms apparently not very closely related in structure, widely different in mode of life, and collectively known as *bugs*. The metamorphosis is incomplete, except in the male coccids and related forms. The molt is usually repeated four times, the stage next to the last, preceding the imago, being called *pupa*. There are four, or two, or no wings in different cases, and rarely halteres. The thoracic segments are either free or fused. The head is free or broadly united to the thorax, with or without faceted eyes. The essential characters of the order are found in the mouth-parts and associate modifications of the head and sternum, and in the wings. The mouth-organs are usually suctorial, the sucking-tube or haustellum being composed (in the higher forms) of two lateral half-channels or semicylindric pieces homologous with the labium and labial palpi. Thus the mouth-parts consist of a jointed tapering tube, arising from the front of the under side of the head, and inclosing four stiff bristles, which replace the mandibles and maxillæ, this whole rostrum being adapted both for piercing and for sucking. There is no sucking-stomach. The modifications of the sternum are such as fit it to support the head and characteristic rostrum. In the largest group of *Hemiptera* the wings are thick and leathery at the base and membranous at the end. The tarsi are generally three- or two-jointed, rarely having only one joint. Most hemipterous insects feed on plant-juices or the blood of insects or animals, including man, but a few live on the moisture which collects under decaying bark, and certain of the higher forms subsist indifferently upon sap or blood. The *Hemiptera* have more than once been separated into several different orders, but most entomologists continue to accept the order in its original broad sense, dividing it into several suborders. Three of these universally recognized are *Heteroptera*, the true bugs; *Homoptera*, the bark-lice, plant-lice, scale-insects, leafhoppers, cicadas, etc.; and *Parasita*, the true lice. About 27,000 species are catalogued, and it is estimated that at least 50,000 exist. The *Hemiptera* thus outnumber far the *Orthoptera* and *Neuroptera*, and possibly the *Lepidoptera*. Formerly also called *Ryngota*, *Siphonata*, and *Dermaptera* (in part).

hemipteral (hē-mip'tę-rąl), *a.* Same as *hemipterous*.

hemipteran (hē-mip'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hemiptera:* as, "the *Hemipteran* mouth," *Huxley*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hemiptera*.

That terrible microscopic *hemipteran*, the chinch-bug. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Aug., 1878, p. 512.

hemipterist (hē-mip'tę-rist), *n.* [< *Hemiptera* + *-ist.*] One who studies or collects the *Hemiptera*.

hemipteron (hē-mip'tę-ron), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Hemiptera.*] One of the *Hemiptera*.

I noticed a singular case of ants milking a winged *Hemipteron*, which of course could not be kept in captivity, as they do many species of the wingless aphides. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 251.

hemipterous (hē-mip'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hemipterus*, half-winged, < Gr. ἡμι-, half, + πτερόν, wing.] Half-winged—that is, having the fore wings partly membranous and partly coriaceous or chitinous; specifically, of or pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemiptera;* found in or characterizing the *Hemiptera*. Also *hemipteral*.

hemipyramid (hem-i-pir'ą-mid), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *pyramid.*] In *crystal.*, a pyramid in the monoclinic system (see *pyramid*): so called because it embraces in a given case only four planes instead of eight. Corresponding forms are distinguished as *minus* or *plus*, according as they lie opposite the obtuse or the acute axial angle.

hemipyramidal (hem"i-pi-ram'i-dąl), *a.* [< *hemipyramid* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a hemipyramid.

Hemirhamphinæ (hem"i-ram-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemirhamphus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of synentognathous fishes, of the family *Scomberesocidæ* (or *Exocœtidæ*), typified by the genus *Hemirhamphus;* the halfbills: so called from the shortness of the upper jaw in comparison with the great length of the spear-like under jaw. These fishes are of slender, straight form, with moderate dorsal and anal fins. There are numerous species, of several genera, some of them viviparous. They are nearly related to the flying-fishes. See cut at *halfbeak*.

hemirhamphine (hem-i-ram'fin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hemirhamphinæ*.

II. *n.* A halfbill or halfbeak; one of the *Hemirhamphinæ*.

Hemirhamphus (hem-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ῥάμφος, bill, snout.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scomberesocidæ*, giving name to the subfamily *Hemirhamphinæ;* the halfbeaks. *H. unifasciatus* is a common representative on the Atlantic coast of the United States, of some value as a food-fish; there are several others. Usually written *Hemiramphus*. *Cuvier*, 1817. See cut under *halfbeak*.

hemisect (hem'i-sekt), *v. t.* [< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *secant, section.*] To bisect; especially, to bisect longitudinally, or in equal right and left parts.

A *hemisected* skeleton [of a vertebrate], showing the variation in size of the neural and hæmal cavities. *Science*, VI. 223.

hemisection (hem-i-sek'shon), *n.* [< *hemisect* + *-ion*, after *section.*] Bisection; especially, section of a part into right and left halves, or one of such halves.

A *hemisection* of the whole body. *Science*, VI. 223.

hemisepta, *n.* Plural of *hemiseptum*.

hemiseptal (hem-i-sep'tal), *a.* [< *hemiseptum* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a hemiseptum.

hemiseptum (hem-i-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *hemisepta* (*-tą*). [NL., < L. *hemi-*, half, + *septum*, *sæptum*, a partition.] In *anat.*, the lateral half of a partition; the right or left part of a longitudinal septum, as that in the heart and brain.—**Hemiseptum auriculare**, the lateral half of the partition between the auricles of the heart.—**Hemiseptum cerebri**, the lateral half of the septum lucidum of the brain.—**Hemiseptum ventriculare**, the lateral half of the partition between the ventricles of the heart.

hemisome (hem'i-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + σῶμα, body.] One half of an animal's body.

The permanent retention of the radials in the abactinal *hemisome* of the body of Amphiura. *P. H. Carpenter*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 304.

hemispasm (hem'i-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. ἡμι-, half, + σπασμός, spasm.] Spasm of one lateral half ★of the body.

hemisphere (hem'i-sfēr), *n.* [ME. *hemysperie, emyspire*, etc.; in mod. E. according to the L.; = F. *hemisphère* = Sp. *hemisferio* = Pg. *hemispherio* = It. *hemisferio*, < L. *hemisphærium*, < Gr. ἡμισφαίριον, a hemisphere, < ἡμι-, half, + σφαῖρα, a sphere.] 1. A half-sphere; one half of a sphere formed by a plane passing through the center. Specifically— 2. Half of the terrestrial globe; also, half of the celestial globe, or of the surface of the heavens

Night with his mantel, that is derk and rude,
Gan oversprede the *hemysperie* aboute.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 555.

Sterre is ther noone in alle oure *emyspire:*
Under whoos sight I gynne on November.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

The *hemisphere* of earth, in clearest ken,
Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect lay.
Milton, P. L., xi. 379.

3. A map or projection of half of the terrestrial or the celestial sphere.—4. In *anat.*, either of the two large convex and convoluted masses, one on each side, which together with the fornix, corpus callosum, thalamencephalon, mesencephalon, and olfactory lobes make up the cerebrum. See *brain, cerebrum*, and *cerebral*.—**Eastern and western hemispheres**, the eastern and western halves of the terrestrial globe. The former comprises the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and their islands, called the *Old World*, and the latter the two American continents and their islands, called the *New World*.—**Magdeburg hemispheres**, an instrument invented by Otto von Guericke, which illustrates the pressure of the atmosphere. It consists of two hollow brass hemispheres fitting nicely together and furnished with stout handles and with a vent and cock. When the



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Magdeburg Hemispheres. Fig. 1, separated. Fig. 2, exhausted.

air is exhausted, great force is required to separate the hemispheres.—**Northern and southern hemispheres**, the halves of the globe north and south of the equator, or ★corresponding divisions of the heavens or celestial globe.

hemispheric (hem-i-sfer′ik), *a.* [= F. *hémisphérique* = It. *emisferico*, < NL. *hemisphæricus*, < L. *hemisphærium*, hemisphere: see *hemisphere*.] Same as *hemispherical*.

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherick* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward*, Fossils.

hemispherical (hem-i-sfer′i-kal), *a.* [< *hemispheric* + *-al*.] Having the form of a hemisphere: as, a *hemispherical* body.

That we call a fayrie stone, and is often found in gravel-pits amongst us, being of an *hemispherical* figure, hath five double lines arising from the center of its basis, which, if no accretion distract them, do commonly concur and meet in the pole thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

I saw a pedestal of the earthy trachyte, covered by a *hemispherical* portion of a vein, like a great umbrella, sufficiently large to shelter two persons.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 52.

hemispheroid (hem-i-sfē′roid), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *spheroid*.] A solid whose figure is approximately but not exactly that of a hemisphere.

hemispheroidal (hem″i-sfē-roi′dal), *a.* [< *hemispheroid* + *-al*.] Having the form of a hemispheroid.

For the minuter examination of the corneules, . . . these must be separated from the *hemispheroidal* mass. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 627.

hemispherule (hem-i-sfer′ōl), *n.* [< *hemi-* + *spherule*, q. v.] A half-spherule.

hemistich (hem′i-stik), *n.* [< L. *hemistichium*, < Gr. *ἡμιστίχιον*, a half-line, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *στίχος*, a row, line, verse. Cf. *distich*, *acrostic*[1], etc.] In *pros.*: (*a*) The exact or approximate half of a line or verse; one of the two commata or sections of a line divided by the cesura or dieresis. (*b*) Any group of words forming part of a line, and considered or cited by itself; an incomplete or unfinished line.

Virgil . . . will rather break off in an *hemistich*, than that the line should be lazy and languid.

Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Pref.

(*c*) A colon, comma, or group of feet of less extent than the average line, or than the other lines of the same poem or stanza, standing metrically by itself, or so written, as, for example, an epodic line, ephymnium, or refrain.

hemistichal (hem′i-stik-al), *a.* [< *hemistich* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a hemistich or hemistichs: as, a *hemistichal* colon or line; a *hemistichal* division of a verse.

The reader will observe the constant return of the *hemistichal* point, which I have been careful to preserve and to represent with exactness.

★ *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I., Additions.

hemisymmetry (hem-i-sim′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Same as *hemihedrism*.

Hemitelia (hem-i-tē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμιτελής*, half-finished, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *τέλος*, end.] A genus of tree-ferns, of the family *Cyatheaceæ*, with large pinnate or decompound fronds. The sori are solitary, globose, situated below the apex of a lateral vein or veinlet, generally near the margin. About 35 species are known, all natives of the tropics, and mostly of South America. *H. Brunoniana*, of the mountainous districts of India, is a handsome fern, often attaining a height of 40 feet. *H. Smithii*, Smith's tree-fern, of New Zealand, is a hardy species adapted to cultivation. Sometimes incorrectly written *Hemithelia*. *Robert Brown*, 1810.

Hemitelieæ (hem″i-tē-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemitelia* + *-eæ*.] A division of the polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe *Cyatheæ*, established by Presl in 1839, and typified by the genus *Hemitelia*.

hemitone (hem′i-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμιτόνιον*, a half-tone, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *τόνος*, a tone.] In *Gr. music*, the interval of a half-tone; a perfect fourth less two tones, represented by the ratio 256:243: not exactly equivalent to a modern semitone.

hemitrichous (hē-mit′ri-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] In *bot.*, half covered with hairs. [Not used.]

Hemitripteridæ (hem″i-trip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemitripterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Hemitripterus* alone. It embraces *Cottoidea* with a dorsal fin consisting of a very long acanthopterous and short arthropterous portion, incomplete subjugular or thoracic ventrals with one spine and three soft rays, inflated head with prominent orbits, branchial apertures confluent, but with the branchial membrane broad and continuous below, the trunk antrorsiform, and the vertebræ numerous (for example, 16 abdominal + 23 caudal).

Hemitripterus (hem-i-trip′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), = E. *three*, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin, = E. *feather*.] The typical genus of the family *Hemitripteridæ*.

hemitropal (hem′i-trō-pal), *a.* [As *hemitrope* + *-al*.] Same as *hemitropous*.

hemitrope (hem′i-trōp), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *τροπή*, a turning.] **I.** *a.* Half-turned: specifically applied in mineralogy to a compound or twin crystal which has two similar parts or halves, one of which is turned half round upon the other.

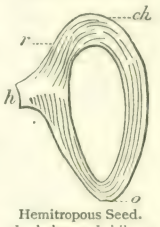
II. *n.* **1.** Anything that is hemitropous in structure.—2. A twin crystal.

hemitropic (hem-i-trop′ik), *a.* [As *hemitrope* + *-ic*.] Half-turned; hemitropous.

In a good deal of the felspar, however, the edges of the *hemitropic* lamellæ are too blurred to allow the exact angles to be taken.

F. W. Rudler, Geol. Mag., N. S., III., Dec. iii. 267.

hemitropous (hē-mit′rō-pus), *a.* [As *hemitrope* + *-ous*.] Turned half round; half-inverted: specifically applied in botany to an ovule in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved than in an anatropous ovule. Also *hemitropal*.



Hemitropous Seed.

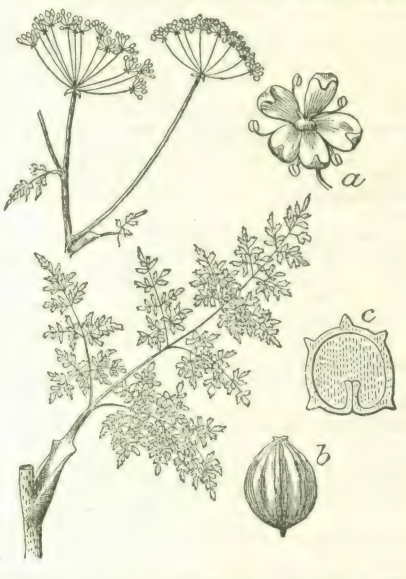
ch, chalaza; *h*, hilum; *r*, raphe; *o*, orifice.

hemitropy (hem′i-trō-pi), *n.* [As *hemitrope* + *-y*.] Twin composition in crystals.

hemitype (hem′i-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *τύπος*, impression (type).] That which is hemitypic.

hemitypic (hem-i-tip′ik), *a.* [As *hemitype* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*, only partly typical of a given group, in consequence of partaking of the characters of some other group. Thus, a *hemitypic* bird is one which, as those of the genus *Archæopteryx*, shares many characters of the reptilian ★type, and by so much departs from the avian type.

hemlock (hem′lok), *n.* [< ME. *hemlok*, also written *humlok*, *humloke*, *homelok*, irreg. < AS. *hemlic*, *hymelic* (gen. *hemlices*), also *hymlice* (gen. *hymlican*), oldest form *hymblicæ*, hemlock; appar. < *hem-*, *hym-*, of unknown origin, + *-lic*, *-lice*, a termination supposed to be identical with that in AS. *cerlic*, E. *charlock*, and late AS. *bærlic*, E. *barley*: see *barley*[1].] **1.** A poisonous plant, *Conium maculatum*, of the family *Apiaceæ*. It is a tall, erect, branching biennial, with a smooth, shining, hollow stem (usually marked with purplish spots), elegant much-divided leaves, and white flowers in compound umbels of ten or more rays, surrounded by a general involucre of from three to seven leaflets. It is found



Flowering Umbels and Leaves of Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, hemicarp cut transversely.

in temperate regions, occurring in waste places, on banks, and under walls. It is said to be fatal to cows, while horses, goats, and sheep may feed upon it without danger. The poison administered to Socrates, and in common use for the execution of criminals in ancient Athens, is supposed to have been a decoction of it, though some think that this potion was obtained from water-hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*). Hemlock is a powerful sedative, and is used medicinally. The extract is considered the best preparation. It is often serviceable as a substitute for or an accompaniment to opium. It has been found very useful in chronic rheumatism and in whooping-cough, and in allaying the pain of irritable sores and cancerous ulcers. The virtues of hemlock reside in an alkaline **principle** termed *conine* or *conia*, which is most abundant in the fruit and seeds. See *conine*.

Round about the caldron go;
In the poison'd entrails throw, . . .
Root of *hemlock* digg'd i' the dark.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

As touching *hemlocke*, it is also a ranke poyson, witnesse the publike ordinance and law of the Athenians, whereby malefactors who have deserved to die were forced to drinke that odious potion of *hemlocke*.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

Beneath an emerald plane
Sits Diotima, teaching him that died
Of *hemlock*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. The hemlock-spruce.—**Hemlock stork's-bill**, the stork's-bill, *Erodium cicutarium*: so named because the dissected leaves resemble those of the hemlock.

hemlock-dropwort (hem′lok-drop″wėrt), *n.* Species of *Œnanthe* and *Oxypolis*.

hemlock-parsley (hem′lok-pärs″li), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, of two species, *Conioselinum Gmelini* and *C. Chinense*, resembling hemlock, but not poisonous.

hemlock-pitch (hem′lok-pich), *n.* A pitch, pix canadensis of the apothecaries, obtained from the hemlock-spruce, *Tsuga Canadensis*.

hemlock-spruce (hem′lok-sprös), *n.* An American spruce, *Tsuga Canadensis*: so called from the resemblance of its branches in tenuity and position to the leaves of the common hemlock, *Conium maculatum*: commonly called simply *hemlock*. The bark is much used in tanning; combined with that of oak, it is thought to make the best leather. Leather tanned with the bark of hemlock alone has a red color, and is inferior. The western hemlock is *Tsuga heterophylla*; that of the Southern States is *T. Caroliniana*. The ground-hemlock is the dwarf yew of eastern North America (*Taxus Canadensis*), a straggling bush with flat distichous leaves resembling those of the hemlock-spruce.

hemmel (hem′l), *n.* A Scotch form of *hemble*.

hemmer (hem′ėr), *n.* [< *hem*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hems; specifically, an attachment or adjunct to a sewing-machine by means of which a hem is made.

hemming[1] (hem′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hem*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process of making a hem, as in sewing a garment.—2. The stitch by which a hem is secured; the doubled edge of a fabric hemmed down to the fabric itself; collectively, the hem or hems: as, the *hemming* was decorated with embroidery.—**German hemming**, a method of uniting two pieces of textile material in which the raw edges of both are turned down together, and the fold so produced is sewed to the piece of stuff, against which it comes as in ordinary hemming.

hemming[2], **himming** (hem′-, him′ing), *n.* [< ME. *heminge*, < AS. *hemming* (once in a gloss), a rough shoe: cf. Icel. *hemingr*, *hömungr*, the skin of the shanks of a hide: see under *hamble*.] A shoe or sandal made of rawhide. *Simmonds*.

hemo-. See *hemato-*.

hemocœle, **hæmocœle** (hem′ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ★*αἷμα*, blood, + *κοιλία*, the large cavity of the body.] The general body-cavity or vascular tract of arthropods and mollusks, analogous to the cœloma of a vertebrate.

The main vascular tracts, therefore, are five in number, or, to put it in another way, the *hæmocœle* is divided into five main chambers. *Jour. of Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 384.

hemocyanin, **hæmocyanin** (hem-ō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *κύανος*, blue, + *-in*[2].] The coloring matter of the blood of various invertebrates. It contains copper. It is blue when oxidized, and colorless in the deoxidized state.

hemodrometer, **hæmodrometer** (hem-ō-drom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, course, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the velocity of the movement of the blood.

hemodromograph, **hæmodromograph** (hem-ō-drom′ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, a running, course, + *γράφειν*, write.] A self-registering instrument which records the velocity of the blood.

hemodromometer, **hæmodromometer** (hem″-ō-drō-mom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *hemodrometer*.

hemogastric (hem-ō-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *gastric*.] Pertaining to the blood and the stomach.—**Hemogastric fever**. See *fever*.

hemoglobin, **hæmoglobin** (hem-ō-glō′bin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + L. *globus*, a ball, + *-in*[2].] The red substance which forms about nine tenths of the dry constituents of the red blood-corpuscles and serves as the carrier of oxygen in the circulation. It is crystallizable, and can be resolved into hematin and a proteid residue. It has the property of combining loosely with oxygen, and this compound is called *oxyhemoglobin*, while physiologists reserve *hemoglobin* for the deoxydized substance. Also called *hemoglobulin*, *hematoglobin*, *hematoglobulin*, *hematocrystallin*, *chromatin*, and *cruorin*.

hemoglobinemia, **hæmoglobinæmia** (hem-ō-glō-bi-nē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *hæmoglobinæmia*, <

hemoglobin, q. v., + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, the presence of free hemoglobin in the plasma of the blood.

hemoglobiniferous, hæmoglobiniferous (hem-ō-glō-bi-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< *hemoglobin* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing hemoglobin.

Whether in the Hoplonemertines, where the blood fluid is often provided with *hæmoglobiniferous* disks, the chief function of the side organs may not rather be a sensory one must be further investigated.

★ *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 329.

hemoglobinometer, hæmoglobinometer (hem-ō-glō-bi-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *hemoglobin* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. Also *hematinometer*, *hæmatinometer*.

hemoglobinuria, hæmoglobinuria (hem-ō-glō-bi-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmoglobinuria*, < *hemoglobin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of free hemoglobin in the urine.

hemoglobulin, hæmoglobulin (hem-ō-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + L. *globulus*, a ★globule, + *-in*[2].] Same as *hemoglobin*.

hemolymph, hæmolymph (hem′ō-limf), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *lymph*, q. v.] The nutritive fluid, comparable to blood or lymph, which occupies the body-cavity of some invertebrates, as polyzoans.

In Eupolyzoa (excepting the Entoprocta) the cœlom is very capacious; it is occupied by a coagulable *hæmolymph* in which float cellular corpuscles.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 432.

hemolymphatic, hæmolymphatic (hem″ō-lim-fat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *lymphatic*.] Pertaining to blood and to lymph; noting a circulatory or vascular system which is not differentiated into separate blood-vascular and lymphatic systems.

hemolytic, hæmolytic (hem-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *λυτικός*, able to loose, < *λύειν*, loosen.] Destructive of the blood, especially of the blood-corpuscles.

hemometer, hæmometer (hē-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *hemadynamometer*.

hemopericardium, hæmopericardium (hem-ō-per-i-kär′di-um), *n.* Same as *hematopericardium*.

hemophilia, hæmophilia (hem-ō-fil′i-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmophilia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *pathol.*, a congenital morbid condition characterized by a tendency to bleed immoderately from any insignificant wound, or even spontaneously. Also called *hematophilia*, *hemorrhaphilia*, and *hemorrhagic diathesis*.

hemophilic, hæmophilic (hem-ō-fil′ik), *a.* [< *hemophilia*, *hæmophilia*, + *-ic*.] Having a tendency to spontaneous bleeding.

hemophthalmia, hæmophthalmia (hem-of-thal′mi-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: see *ophthalmia*.] Effusion of blood into the eye.

hemoptic, hæmoptic (hē-mop′tik), *a.* Same as *hemoptysical*.

hemoptysical, hæmoptysical (hem-op-tiz′i-kal), *a.* [< *hemoptys-is*, *hæmoptys-is*, + *-ic-al*.] In *pathol.*, affected with or pertaining to hemoptysis.

hemoptysis, hæmoptysis (hē-mop′ti-sis), *n.* [NL. *hæmoptysis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *πτύσις*, a spitting, < *πτύειν*, spit.] In *pathol.*, spitting of blood: usually restricted to the raising of blood ★from the lungs. Also *hæmoptoë*.

hemorrhage, hæmorrhage (hem′ō-rāj), *n.* [= F. *hémorragie* = Sp. *hemorragia* = Pg. *hemorrhagia* = It. *emorragia*, < L. *hæmorrhagia*, < Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, a violent bleeding (esp., according to Galen, from the nose), < *αἱμορραγής*, bleeding violently, < *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst, = L. *frangere* = E. *break*.] A discharge of blood from blood-vessels: usually applied to flux, either external or internal, from a vessel or vessels ruptured by disease or by a wound, and constituting, when considerable and unchecked, an immediate danger to life.—★**Bronchial hemorrhage.** Same as *bronchohemorrhagia*.

hemorrhagic, hæmorrhagic (hem-ō-raj′ik), *a.* [< *hemorrhage*, *hæmorrhage*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting hemorrhage.—**Hemorrhagic diathesis**, a constitutional tendency to profuse hemorrhage from slight causes.—**Hemorrhagic fever.** See *fever*[1].

hemorrhagy† (hem′ō-rā-ji), *n.* [< L. *hæmorrhagia*: see *hemorrhage*.] Hemorrhage.

That the maternal blood flows most copiously to the placenta uterina in women, is manifest from the great *hemorrhagy* that succeeds the separation thereof at the birth. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

hemorrhaphilia, hæmorrhaphilia (hem″ō-rā-fil′i-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmorrhaphilia*, < Gr. *αἱμορραγία*), hemorrhage, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as *hemophilia*.

hemorrhoid[1], hæmorrhoid[1] (hem′ō-roid), *n.* [In earlier E. form *emerod* (see *emerod*[1]); = F. *hemorroïde* = Sp. *hemorroide*, *hemorroida* = Pg. *hemorrhoida* = It. *emorroide* = G. *hämorrhoide* = Dan. Sw. *hemorroide*, < L. *hæmorrhoida* (fem. sing.), < Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*, pl. *αἱμορροίδες* (sc. *φλέβες*, veins), veins liable to discharge blood, esp. piles, < *αἱμόρροος*, flowing with blood, < *αἷμα*, blood, + *ῥόος*, a flow, flux, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A tumor in the anal region, either within the anus (*internal hemorrhoid*) or without (*external hemorrhoid*), formed of dilated blood-vessels with more or less hyperplastic growth of connective tissue. See *piles*.

hemorrhoid[2]†, hæmorrhoid[2]† (hem′ō-roid), *n.* [< L. *hæmorrhois* (*-id-*), < Gr. *αἱμορροΐς* (*-ιδ-*), also *αἱμόρροος*, a serpent (see def.), < *αἱμόρροος*, flowing with blood: see *hemorrhoid*[1].] In *anc. zoöl.* (Pliny), a venomous serpent the bite of which was said to make blood flow from all parts of the body.

hemorrhoidal, hæmorrhoidal (hem-ō-roi′dal), *a.* [< *hemorrhoid*[1], *hæmorrhoid*[1], + *-al*.] Pertaining to, affected with, or caused by hemorrhoids: as, a *hemorrhoidal* tumor or flux; a *hemorrhoidal* patient, vein, or artery.

hemosalpinx, hæmosalpinx (hem-ō-sal′-pingks), *n.* Same as *hematosalpinx*.

hemospastic, hæmospastic (hem-ō-spas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *σπᾶειν*, draw.] **I.** *a.* Drawing or attracting blood to a part, as a cupping-glass.

II. *n.* Something which has this property or action.

hemostasia, hæmostasia (hem-ō-stā′si-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmostasia*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *στάσις*, a standing.] In *pathol.*, stagnation of blood in a part; also, any operation for arresting the flow of blood, as the ligation of an artery.

hemostatic, hæmostatic (hem-ō-stat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *στατικός*, < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand: see *static*.] **I.** *a.* Stopping or preventing hemorrhage; styptic.

Ergot and digitalis, and probably also the acetate of lead, exert their *hæmostatic* action by causing a contraction of the arterioles. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 477.

II. *n.* A medicine designed to stop hemorrhage; a styptic.

hemothorax, hæmothorax (hem-ō-thō′raks), *n.* Same as *hematothorax*.

hemotrophy† (hē-mot′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Excessive he-★matopoiesis.

hemp (hemp), *n.* [< ME. *hemp*, contr. and assimilated (like *hamper*[2] < *hanaper*) < AS. *henep*, *hænep* = D. *hennep* = MLG. *hennep* = OHG. *hanaf*, *hanof*, MHG. *hanef*, *hanf*, G. *hanf* = Icel. *hampr* = Sw. *hampa* = Dan. *hamp* (Goth. not recorded) = Gr. *κάνναβις* (> L. *cannabis*, > It. *canape* = Sp. *cáñamo* = Pg. *canhamo*, *canamo* = Pr. *cambe*, *cambre* = F. *chanvre*, dial. *canve*, *chambe*, *cambe* = (prob.) Ir. *canaib*, *cnaib* = Bret. *canib* = Ar. Pers. *qinnab*) = OBulg. *konoplya* = Serv. *konoplje* = Bohem. *konope* = Pol. *konop* = Russ. *konoplya*, *konopelĭ*, *konop* = OPruss. *konapios* = Lith. *kanapes* = Lett. *kanepe*, hemp. The Rom., Ar., etc., forms are from the L., the L. from the Gr., and the Gr., Teut., and Slav. forms are supposed to be independently derived from an ancient "Scythian" or Caspian source. The Skt. *ça̱na*, hemp, appears to be connected. From the L. *cannabis* come ult. E. *canvas*, *canvass*, *cannabic*, *cannabine*, etc.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Cannabis*, family *Moraceæ*, of which there are two known species, *C. sativa* and *C. Indica*. It is an annual herbaceous plant, the fiber of which constitutes the hemp of commerce. It is a native of western and central Asia, but has been long naturalized in Brazil and tropical Africa, and is extensively cultivated in many countries. The Indian species, *Cannabis Indica*, is the source of the narcotic drug bhang or hashish. (See *bhang* and *hashish*.) A valuable oil is expressed from the seeds.

Heer fatall *Hemp*, which Denmark doth afford,
Doth furnish vs with Canvass, and with Cord.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Hemp when required for cordage is generally sown in drills, when for weaving purposes it is scattered broadcast. *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 142.

2. The fiber of this plant, obtained from the skin or rind by rotting the stalks under moisture, and prepared by various processes for manufacturing uses. It is tough and strong, and peculiarly adapted for weaving into coarse fabrics such as sailcloth, and twisting into ropes and cables. As the ordinary material of ropes used for hanging, it is the subject of humorous allusion.

What, you speak of *Hempe?* mary, you terme it with manie pretie names. I neuer heard the like termes giuen to any simple, as you giue to this; you cal it neckwede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 240.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

3. One of various plants of other genera yielding similar fibers, distinguished by specific epithets.—**African hemp.** See *Sansevieria*.—**Bastard hemp**, *Datisca cannabina*, a plant allied to the *Cactaceæ*, of western Asia and northern India.—**Bengal, Bombay, Madras,** or **Sunn hemp**, *Crotalaria juncea*, a papilionaceous shrub, ranging from India to Australia.—**Bowstring hemp.** (*a*) See *Sansevieria*. (*b*) *Calotropis gigantea* (*Asclepiadaceæ*): same as *madar*.—**Brown Indian hemp**, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, a plant of the mallow family.—**Holy hemp.** See *holy-hemp*.—**Indian hemp.** (*a*) *Cannabis Indica*. See *Cannabis*. (*b*) *Apocynum cannabinum*. See *Apocynum*.—**Jubbulpore hemp**, same as *Bengal hemp*.—**Manila hemp**, a fibrous material obtained from *Musa textilis*.—**Ramie hemp.** Same as *ramie*.—**Sisal hemp**, the fiber of species of *Agave*, especially *A. rigida*. See *henequen*.—**Virginian hemp,** or **water-hemp**, *Acnida cannabina*, an amarantaceous plant, a native of the eastern United States near the coast, growing in marshes and along the banks of rivers.

hemp-agrimony (hemp′ag″ri-mō-ni), *n.* A plant of the genus *Eupatorium*, especially *E. cannabinum*, which has a wide distribution and is often cultivated. See *Eupatorium*.—**Bastard hemp-agrimony**, *Ageratum conyzoides*, a plant found in most tropical and subtropical countries.

hemp-brake (hemp′brāk), *n.* **1.** A machine in which the fiber is separated by beating from rotted and subsequently dried hemp-stalks. Also *hemp-break*.

The common *hemp-break* will clean two hundred pounds per day. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 252.

2. In *her.*, same as *bray*[5], 2 (*b*).

hemp-bray (hemp′brā), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bray*[5], 2 (*b*).

hemp-bush (hemp′bůsh), *n.* A malvaceous plant, *Plagianthus pulchellus*, native of Australia and New Zealand, where it is also cultivated. See *Plagianthus*. Sometimes called the *Victorian hemp-bush*.

hempen (hem′pn), *a.* [< ME. *hempen* (= D. *hennepen* = OHG. *hanafīn*, MHG. *hänfīn*, G. *hänfen*); < *hemp* + *-en*[2].] **1.** Made of hemp; pertaining to hemp, or (by allusion) to a rope.

About his neck an *hempen* rope he weares.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 22.

With *hempen* cord it's better
To stop each poor man's breath.
Lord Delaware (Child's Ballads, VII. 314).

So many lamentable *hempen* Tragedies [hangings] acted at Tiburne. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 44.

2. Resembling hemp; fibrous. [Rare.]

The former of these are made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a *hempen* state. *Cook*, Voyages, IX. iv. 3.

Hempen caudle†, a hangman's noose: in allusion to a caudle or warm drink taken just before going to bed.

Ye shall have a *hempen caudle* then, and the pap of hatchet. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Hempen collar, the noose of the hangman's rope placed round the neck.—**Hempen widow**, the widow of a man who has been hanged. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hempie (hem′pi), *a.* and *n.* See *hempy*. [Scotch.]

hemp-nettle (hemp′net″l), *n.* A coarse, bristly annual weed, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, of the labiate family, resembling hemp somewhat in appearance, the stiff hairs reminding one of the nettle. It is common throughout Europe, and naturalized in North America. Also called *hemp dead-nettle*.

hemp-palm (hemp′päm), *n.* The dwarf palm or palmetto, *Chamærops humilis*, of the Mediterranean region; also, the palmetto of China and Japan, *Trachycarpus excelsa*, sometimes called *Chamærops excelsa*. Both of these plants yield a fiber of commercial value.



Male (1) and Female (2) Plants of Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, embryo.

hemp-resin (hemp′rez″in), *n.* The resinous narcotic product of the hemp as it grows in India: same as *churrus*.

hemp-seed (hemp′sēd), *n.* 1. The seed of hemp. It is used as food for birds, and also yields an oil suitable for various purposes.

In the same were four Turtle Doves, and many gold Finches, with other birds which are such as our *hempseede* birds in England.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 19.

2. A gallows-bird; a wag-halter. [Rare.]

Good people, bring a rescue. Thou wilt not? thou wilt not? do, do, thou rogue! do, thou *hemp-seed!*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

To have hemp-seed sown for one, to be destined for the gallows. [Colloq.]

hempstring† (hemp′string), *n.* One who deserves or is likely to be hanged; a crack-hemp.

Vau. A perfect young *hempstring!*
Van. Peace, least he overheare you.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, v. 1.

hemp-tree (hemp′trē), *n.* The chaste-tree, *Vitex Agnus-castus*, a native of the old world. See *Vitex*, and *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

hempweed (hemp′wēd), *n.* 1. The hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum*.—2. Seaweed; kelp. [Scotch.]—**Climbing hempweed**, *Willughæya scandens*, a climbing vine of the United States and tropical America, allied to *Eupatorium*.

hempwort (hemp′wėrt), *n.* Lindley's name for a plant of the family *Cannabinaceæ*, equivalent to the tribe *Cannabineæ* of Bentham and Hooker—that is, the hemp and the hop.

hempy (hem′pi), *a.* and *n.* [< *hemp* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Like hemp. [Rare.]

'Twixt the rind and the Tree [called maguais] there is a Cotton, or *hempy* kind of moss, which they wear for their Clothing. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

2. Roguish; riotous; romping. [Scotch.]

I was a daft *hempie* lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xlii.

II. *n.*; pl. *hempies* (-piz). 1. One for whom the hemp grows; a rogue; a giddy young person of either sex: used jocularly. [Scotch.]

When I was a *hempie* of nineteen or twenty, it wasna my fault if I wasna at the merrymakings time about.
Scott, Monastery, iv.

2. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hemselft, hemselvet, hemselvent, *pron. pl.* [ME., < *hem*, obj. pl. of *he*, + *self*, *selve*, pl. adj.: see *he*[1], I., D (*a*), and *self*, and *himself*. *Themselves* is a different form.] Themselves.

That yeveth hem ful ofte in many a gyse
Wel bettre than thei can *hemself* devyse?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 396.

hemstitch (hem′stich), *n.* The ornamental heading for a hem in linen or cotton fabrics, produced by drawing out a few threads running parallel to the hem and catching together in groups those running the other way.

Charlotte Brontë was brought up in old-fashioned days of work-bag and *hem-stitch*.
New York Weekly Witness, Sept. 30, 1886.

hemstitch (hem′stich), *v. t.* [< *hemstitch*, *n.*] To ornament with a hemstitch.

Cousin Delight looked up; and her white ruffling, that she was daintily *hemstitching*, fell to her lap.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, i.

hemuset, heymuset, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The male of the roe deer in its third year. *Bailey*, 1731.

The roebuck is the first year a kid, the second year a girl, the third year a *hemuse*.
Return from Parnassus (1606), ii. 5.

hemysperiet, *n.* A Middle English form of ★*hemisphere*.

hen[1] (hen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *henne*; < ME. *hen*, pl. *hennes*, < AS. *henn*, *hænn*, *hæn* (also once *henna*), a hen (= MD. *henne*, D. *hen* = MLG. *henne*, *hinne* = OHG. *henna*, MHG. G. *henne*, a hen; equiv. to D. *hoen* = MLG. *hōn* = OHG. *hān*, *huon*, MHG. *huon*, G. *huhn* = Icel. *hæna* (for *hæna*) = Sw. *höna* = Dan. *höne*, a hen; cf. Dan. Sw. *höns*, poultry); fem. of masc. AS. *hana* (not in E.) = OS. *hano* = D. *haan* = MLG. *hane* = OHG. *hano*, MHG. *hane*, *han*, G. *hahn* = Icel. *hani* = Sw. Dan. *hane* = Goth. *hana*, a cock, lit. the 'singer' (so *chanticleer*, q. v.), < root of L. *canere*, sing, > ult. E. *chant*, *chanticleer*, *cant*[2], *canticle*, *accent*, etc. This verb (L. *canere*), like E. *sing*, had orig. a general meaning, being often used of the cries of birds and other animals.] 1. The female of the domestic fowl: opposed to *cock*.

In thys yle ys . . . Plente of lambes, Gotys, motons, and also *hennys*, and capons.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

"Boys!" shriek'd the old king, but vainlier than a *hen*
To her false daughters in the pool.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Any female bird; especially, used attributively, equivalent to *female:* as, *hen* canary, *hen* sparrow, etc.

I have no pheasant, cock nor *hen*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3. In a general sense, the common domestic or barn-yard fowl (*Gallus domesticus*), or any specimen of this fowl, in all its varieties and without regard to gender; a chicken. See *Gallus*[1].

He'll find you out a food
That needs no teeth nor stomach, a strange furmety
Will feed ye up as fat as *hens* i' the foreheads.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

4. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Veneridæ* and genus *Tapes*. At Hereford in England the name is given to two species, *T. decussata*, the purr, and *T. aurea*. See *hen-clam*.—**Blue Hen's Chicken.** See *chicken*[1].—**Our Lady of Heaven's hen**†, or **Our Lady's hen**†, the wren.

Malisons, Malisons, mair than ten,
That harry *our Lady of Heaven's hen!*
Old Scotch rime.

Pharaoh's hen. See *Egyptian vulture*, under *vulture*.—**Port Egmont hen**, a sailors' name of the great skua of the Falklands, *Stercorarius antarcticus*.—**Potterton hen**, the black-headed gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*, named from a loch near Aberdeen.—**Where the hen scratches**, the gist of a difficulty; that on which the rest depends or turns. [Colloq.]

hen[2] (hen), *adv.* [Also dial. *hine;* < ME. *henne*, *heonne*, *hinne*, abbr. of *henene*, *heonene*, and without adv. suffix *-e*, *henen*, < AS. *heonan*, *hionan*, and with adv. suffix *-e*, *heonane*, *heonone*, hence, = OS. *hinan* = OHG. *hinnan*, *hinān*, *hinana*, MHG. *hinnen*, G. *hinnen*, hence; adverbial formations with suffix *-an*, *-ana*, < AS. *heona*, in comp. *hin-*, hence (= OHG. *hina*, MHG. *hine*, *hin*, G. *hin*, there, thither, = Dan. *hen*, away, further, on); with the suffix *-na* (cf. Goth. *hina*, AS. *hine*, acc. masc., him: see *he*[1]), from the pronominal stem *hi-*, seen in E. *he*, and in L. *hic*, this, and *hinc*, hence: see *he*[1].] Hence: the more original form. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I was so *henne* in another londe,
And helde my boke in my honde,
And taught men of my sermoun,
I ne wote how I cam to this toun.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84

Many a yeer as it is passed *henne*
Syn that my tappe of life bigan to renne.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 35.

Damysell, seyde Befyse then,
Speke on, and go *hen*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102. (*Halliwell.*)

hen[3] (hen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *henned*, ppr. *henning*. [< *hen*[2], *adv.* (cf. *hence*, *v.*), or else a var. of *hench*[1].] To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

hen-and-chickens (hen′and-chik′enz), *n.* 1. A proliferous variety of the daisy, *Bellis perennis*.—2. A species of houseleek, *Sempervivum globiferum*, native of the continent of Europe, sometimes cultivated.—3. The ground-ivy, *Glecoma hederacea*.

henbane (hen′bān), *n.* [< ME. *henbane*, *hennebane* (> F. *hanebane*) (cf. Dan. *hönsebane* = Sw. *hönsbane*); < *hen*[1] + *bane*[1]. The AS. name was *henne-belle*, *hænne-belle*, lit. 'hen-bell.'] A plant of the genus *Hyoscyamus* and family *Solanaceæ*. Common henbane is *H. niger*, a native of Europe and western Asia, and adventitious in the U. S.



Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). *a*, fruit; *b*, capsule, cut transversely.

It is a coarse, erect biennial herb found in waste ground and loose dry soil, having soft, clammy, hairy foliage of a disagreeable odor, pale yellowish-brown flowers streaked with purple veins, and a five-toothed calyx. The leaves are used in medicine, and resemble belladonna in their action. They yield hyoscine and hyosciamine. When taken in any considerable quantity, the herb acts as a deadly poison to man and most animals, and is especially destructive to domestic fowls (whence the name). Swine are said to eat it with impunity. Also called *stinking nightshade* and *hog's-bean*.

That to which old Socrates was curst,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em till they burst.
Dryden.

The *henbane* or insane-root, which the Gauls used for their poisoned arrows.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 260.

henbellet, *n.* [ME., < AS. *henne-belle*, *hænne-belle*, < *henn*, hen, + *belle*, bell.] Henbane. *Halliwell.*

henbill (hen′bil), *n.* [< *hen*[1] + *bill*[1].] 1. The hen-billed diver, or Carolina grebe or dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*.—2. The common American coot, *Fulica americana*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

hen-billed (hen′bild), *a.* Having a bill like a hen's: specifically said of the hen-billed diver or Carolina grebe. See *henbill*.

henbit (hen′bit), *n.* [< MLG. *hennebit* (cf. G. *hühnerbiss*); as *hen*[1] + *bit*[1].] 1. A weed, *Lamium amplexicaule*, or dead-nettle, specifically called the *greater henbit*.—2. The ivy-leafed speedwell, *Veronica hederæfolia*, specifically called the *lesser* or *small henbit*.

The seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or *small henbit*.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

hen-blindness (hen′blīnd″nes), *n.* Inability to see in a dim light: same as *nyctalopia*.

hen-buckie (hen′buk″i), *n.* The whelk. [Scotch.]

hen-cavey (hen′kā″vi), *n.* A hen-coop. [Scotch.]

hence (hens), *adv.* [With false spelling *-ce*, as in *thence*, *whence*, *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, and in pl. *pence*, *mice*, etc., for orig. *-s*; < ME. *hens*, contr. of *hennes*, this, with adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, for earlier *henne*, mod. E. dial. *hen:* see *hen*[2].] 1. From this place; from or away from here. [By ellipsis of *go*, *depart*, or an equivalent verb, *hence* is often used with the effect of a verb, especially in command or entreaty, like *away*.

Early to-morrow will we rise, and *hence*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

I know you not: what are ye? *hence*, ye base besognios!
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

2. From this time; in the future.

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*

Their names shall give fresh offence many ages *hence*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

3. For this cause or reason; as a consequence of, or an inference or a deduction from, something just stated.

Spight and favour determin'd all: *hence* faction, thence treachery, both at home and in the field.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

On different senses different objects strike;
Hence different passions more or less inflame,
As strong or weak, the organs of the frame;
And *hence* one master-passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 129.

When the upper portion of the plane is revolved until P coincides with P′, D being fixed, PD coincides with P′D, and consequently the angle PDC with the angle P′DC. *Hence* the angles PDC and P′DC are equal.
Chauvenet, Geometry, i. 5.

4. From this source or original.

Atergate and Derceto, that notorious Syrian Goddesse, happily borrowed the name *hence*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace. *Suckling.*

Hence, like *thence* and *whence*, though containing in itself the notion 'from,' is often pleonastically preceded by *from*.

From hence we might descerne the mayne land and very high mountaines.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 110.

hence† (hens), *v.* [< *hence*, *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To send away; despatch.

Go, bawling cur, thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me.
With that his dog he *hence'd*, his flock he curs'd.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

II. *intrans.* To go hence; go away; depart.

Herewith the Angell *hence't*, and bent his flight
Towards our sad Citie. *Sylvester*, Panaretus, l. 1281.

henceforth (hens′fôrth′), *adv.* [< ME. *hens forth*, *hennes forth*, earlier *heonne forth*, < AS. *heonan forth*, also *forth heonan:* see *hen*[2], *hence*, and *forth*[1].] From this time forth; from now on: often with a pleonastic *from*.

Thanne seythe the Emperour, Now undirstondethe wel, that my woord *from hens forthe* is scharp and bytynge as a Swerd. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 254.

Hitherto he [Clive] had been merely a soldier carrying into effect . . . the plans of others. *Henceforth* he is to be chiefly regarded as a statesman. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

henceforward, henceforwards (hens′fôr′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *hence* + *forward*[1], *forwards*.] From this time forward; henceforth.

Henceforward all things shall be in common.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

She would willingly afford him [the French king] all the assistence she conveniently could, lest the adversaries *hence-forward*, as heretofore, could reap advantage by his necessity. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1595.

hencemeant† (hens'ment), *a.* Intended or plotted from this place.

Henry, as if by miracle preserved by foreigns long
From *hencemeant* treasons, did arrive to right his natives' wrong. *Warner*, Albion's England, vi. 33.

hench[1] (hench), *v. t.* A variant of *haunch*.

hench[2] (hench), *v. i.* [Cf. *hench*[1].] To halt or limp. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

henchboy† (hench'boi), *n.* [Also *hinchboy*; < *hench-* as in *henchman* + *boy*.] A follower; a footman; a page.

He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriff's *hinch-boys*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Christmas.

Call me your shadow's *hench-boy*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

Sir, I will match my lord-mayor's horse, make jockeys
Of his *hench-boys*, and run 'em through Cheapside.
Sir W. Davenant, Wits.

hencher (hen'chèr), *n.* One who haunches. [Scotch.]

Being a dextrous *hencher* of stones, it required great nimbleness on the part of the youthful tormentors to avoid his aim. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 336.

henchman (hench'man), *n.*; pl. *henchmen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also *hencheman*, *hense-man*, *henxman*, *hanshman*, *haunsman* (as a surname existing in the forms *Henchman*, *Hensman*, *Hinchman*, *Hincksman*, *Hinxman*), < late ME. *hencheman*, *henshman*, *hensman*, *heynceman*, *henxman*, a groom, a page or attendant, prob. contr. from **hengest-man*, lit. 'horse-man,' i. e. groom (= G. *hengstmann* = Icel. *hestamadhr*, a groom), < ME. *hengest*, a horse, recorded but once, namely, as *hængest*, in Layamon, l. 3546 (about A. D. 1200), but prob. surviving much later, or renewed in the compound through Scand. influence, < AS. *hengest*, *hengst*, a horse, steed (also in compound local names, as *Hengestes-brōc*, now *Hinxbrook*, *Hengestesgeat*, now *Hinxgate*, *Hengestesrigc* (for **Hengesteshrycg*), now *Henstridge*), = OFries. *hengst* = D. *hengst* = OHG. *hengist*, MHG. *hengest*, G. *hengst*, a horse (in OHG. also a gelding) (> ODan. *hengst*, Dan. Sw. *hingst*, a horse, stallion: the Scand. forms being prop. contracted and the sense more general), = Dan. *hest* = Sw. *häst* = Icel. *hestr*, a horse (Goth. not recorded), + *man*. For the sense, cf. Icel. *hestvörðhr* (lit. 'horse-ward'), a mounted guard, Sw. *hingstridare* (lit. 'horse-rider'), a groom of the king's stable who rides before his coach, a forespurrer, a jockey (= MHG. *hengestritter*, a rider); so the OHG. forms repr. by ML. *hengistfuster*, a groom (lit. 'horse-feeder': see *foster*[1]), and *hengistnotus*, a groom (OHG. *nōt*, need). The usual explanation of *henchman* as '*haunchman*,' an invented compound defined as 'a man who stands at one's haunch,' is erroneous.] 1. A groom; a footman; a male attendant; a follower. [Archaic.]

To John Cheyne, Squier for the Body of oure said Souverain Lorde the King and Maister of his *Henxmen*, for thapparaile of the saide Maister and vij of the Kinges *Henxemen* ayenst the feste of Midsomer, etc.
Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV., quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., III. 213.

And every knight had after him riding
Three *hensh-men* on him awaiting.
Flower and Leaf, l. 252.

Her highnes [Queen Elizabeth] hath of late, whereat some doo moche marvel, dissolved the auncient office of the *Henchemen*.
E. Lodge, Illustrations, F. Alen to Earl of Shrewsbury, [Dec. 11, 1565.

I dō but beg a little changeling boy
To be my *henchman*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

Thou shalt obey my servants when they call,
And wait upon my *henchmen* in the hall!
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

Hence—2. A mercenary adherent; a venal follower; one who holds himself at the bidding of another.

A *henchman* of his [Tweed's], who had a place on the police force, . . . besought the great man's intercession to save him from dismissal. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 127.

Twenty-five years ago, if you spoke to an American of a *Henchman*, he would have understood that you were making an historical allusion. . . . At this moment, however, the term designates a very familiar figure in American politics. . . . The *Henchman* is, in fact, a necessity of what is called machine politics, or, in plainer language, of the present mode of getting and keeping high office. . . . It is the *Henchman* who corresponds with the chief, and goes on to Washington or elsewhere to see him when any emergency arises. *The Nation*, XXX. 398.

hen-clam (hen'klam), *n.* [So called as being mistaken for the *hen* or female of some other kind of clam.] 1. The sea-clam, *Mactra* or *Spisula solidissima*, of the Atlantic coast of North America. The flesh is edible, and much used for soups and chowders; the large deep shells are used for various domestic purposes, as for scoops, skimmers, etc.

Mactra solidissima and the closely allied M. ovalis are known along our northern coasts as *hen-clam*, sea-clam, and surf-clam. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 278.

2. On the Pacific coast of the United States, *Pachydesma crassatelloides*.

hen-coil (hen'koil), *n.* Same as *coil*[3]. [Prov. Eng.]

hen-coop (hen'köp), *n.* A coop, pen, cage, or crib of any kind for confining poultry.

hen-cote†, *n.* [ME. *hen-cote*; < *hen*[1] + *cote*[1]. Cf. *dove-cote*.] A hen-coop.

hen-curlew (hen'kèr″lū), *n.* The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

hend[1]† (hend), *v. t.* [< ME. *henden* (pret. *hende*), < AS. *ge-hendan* (only once), take hold of, = OFries. *henda*, *handa*, take hold of, seize, = Icel. *henda*, seize, also (mod.) fling, lit. 'take hold of with the hand,' < AS. *hand* = OFries. *hand* = Icel. *hönd*, etc., hand. The verb is thus a doublet of *hand*, *v.*, in which there is a reversion to the orig. vowel. Cf. *hendy*, now *handy*. A different word from *hent*[1], q. v.] To seize; lay hold on; grasp.

They . . . toke the temple of Apolyn;
Thei felde it down and *hende* Mahoun,
And al the tresore of the toun.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4032.

She flew at him like to an hellish feend,
And on his shield tooke hold with all her might,
As if that it she would in peeces rend,
Or reave out of the hand that did it *hend*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 27.

hend[2]†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hend*, *hende*, *heende*, *hinde*, *heynde*, *hynd*, *hynde*, < AS. *gehende* (= OHG. *gehende*, *gehente*), at hand, near, < *ge-*, a collective prefix (see *i-*[1]), + *hand*, hand: see *hand*. This word, in the var. *hendi*, *hendy*, became in later E. *handy*: see *hendy*, *handy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. At hand; near at hand; near; nigh; convenient: in this sense generally in the predicate, and equivalent to the adverb. See *hend*[2], *adv.*

Hi funden hem so *hende*
To the lond ther his lemman is,
Him thuȝte he was in parais.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

They boden clerkes forth to wende
To every kyrke fer and *hende*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1205.

2. Handy; dexterous; clever; accomplished.

This clerk was cleped *hende* Nicolas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 13.

3. Civil; courteous; polite; gracious; kind; gentle; noble; excellent; good: much used in Middle English poetry as a general expression of praise.

Oure hoost tho spak, "A, sire, ye sholde be *hende*
And curteys, as a man of youre estaat."
Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 22.

Ihesu Crist, holi and *hende*,
That beerde was blessid that bare thee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Sir Oluf the *hend* has ridden sae wide,
All unto his bridal feast to bid.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 299).

4. Good; excellent: used of things.

In that mynster that ys so *hende*,
Fowr dores shalt thou fynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

Come, brother Cayme, I wolde we wente, with hert ful *hende*. *York Plays*, p. 36.

II. *n.* A gentle, noble, excellent person. [Poetical.]

For sorowe my selffe I schende,
When I thynke hartely on that *hende*,
I fande hym ay a faithfull frende.
York Plays, p. 452.

hend[2]†, **hende**†, *adv.* [ME.; < *hend*[2], *a.*] 1. At hand; near at hand. See *hend*[2], *a.*—2. Civilly; courteously; kindly; honorably.

Of this hert & this hinde *hende* now listenes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2713.

To restore agen that y took mys,
And to paie my dettis fair and *hende*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

hendecacolic (hen-dek-a-kol'ik), *a.* [< LGr. *ἑνδεκάκωλος* (Heliodorus), of eleven cola, < Gr. *ἕνδεκα*, eleven (< *ἕν*, neut. of *εἷς*, one (prob. allied to E. *same*), + *δέκα* = E. *ten*), + *κῶλον*, a member, colon: see *colon*[1].] In *pros.*, consisting of eleven cola or series: as, a *hendecacolic* period.

hendecagon (hen-dek'a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕνδεκα*, eleven, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles. Also *endecagon*.

hendecagonal (hen-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *hendecagon* + *-al*.] Resembling or pertaining to a hendecagon. Also *endecagonal*.—**Hendecagonal number**, a number of the form $\frac{n}{2}(9n-7)$. Such are 1, 11, 30, 58, 95, etc.

hendecagynous (hen-de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *γυνή*, female (mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, having eleven pistils. [Rare.]

hendecahedron (hen-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *ἕδρα*, a seat.] A solid having eleven plane faces.

hendecandrous (hen-de-kan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having eleven stamens.

hendecaphyllous (hen-dek-a-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having eleven leaflets: applied to a pinnate leaf.

hendecasemic (hen-dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< LGr. *ἑνδεκάσημος* (Heliodorus), of eleven moræ, < Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora: see *disemic*, *dodecasemic*.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to eleven moræ or semeia; having a magnitude of eleven units of time or normal shorts.

hendecasyllabic (hen-dek″a-si-lab'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκασύλλαβος*, eleven-syllabled, < *ἕνδεκα*, eleven, + *συλλαβή*, syllable.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of eleven syllables: as, a *hendecasyllabic* line or verse.

The strambotto, . . . one of the three characteristic forms of Italian popular poetry, consists of a single strophe of from four to eight *endecasyllabic* verses with alternate rhyme in the south of Italy, and rhyme in couplets for the rest of the country, both schemes sometimes occurring in the longer strambotti.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 517.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a line or colon (series) consisting of eleven syllables. In ancient metrics the name is especially given to certain frequent logaœdic meters, namely: the *alcaic hendecasyllabic* (– ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑), the *Phalœcean hendecasyllabic* (– ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑), and the *Sapphic hendecasyllabic* (– ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑). This last in the form ⏑ – – ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ is the *Pindaric hendecasyllabic*. An *Archilochian hendecasyllabic* is an iambic trimeter catalectic (⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑). An example of *Phalœcean hendecasyllabics* in English is

Ō yoū | chōrŭs ŏf | īndŏ | lēnt rĕ | vīewĕrs, . . .
Loōk, Ī | cōme tō thĕ | tēst, ă | tinў | pōēm
Āll cōm | pōsed ĭn ă | mētrĕ | ŏf Că | tūllŭs.
Tennyson, Hendecasyllabics.

hendecasyllable (hen-dek-a-sil'a-bl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑνδεκασύλλαβος*, eleven-syllabled; accom. in term. to E. *syllable*: see *hendecasyllabic*.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.

hendelayk†, *n.* [ME., < *hend*, *hende*, civil, courteous, + *-layk* (< Icel. *-leikr*), equiv. to *-lock* in *wedlock*.] Civility; courtesy.

Your honour, your *hendelayk* is hendely praysed
With lordeȝ, wyth ladyes, with alle that lyf bere.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1228.

hendely†, *adv.* See *hendly*.

hendiadys (hen-dī'a-dis), *n.* [NL., also *hendiadis*; < Gr. *ἓν διὰ δυοῖν*, one by two: *ἑν*, neut. of *εἷς*, one; *διά*, prep., by, through (see *dia-*); *δυοῖν*, gen. dual of *δύο* = E. *two*.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in using two words connected by a copulative conjunction to express a single complex idea; especially, substitution of two substantives so coördinated for a substantive with its attributive adjective or limiting genitive. Thus Virgil (Georgics ii. 192) says '*pateris libamus et auro*,' we pour out (wine) in libation from *paterœ and gold*—that is, 'from golden paterœ'; Cicero (II. Verr. V. xiv. 36) speaks of '*jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendæ*,' the right of transmitting one's portrait to *memory and posterity*, for 'to the memory of posterity.' Verbs can be used in the same way: as, '*fundi fugarique*,' to be overthrown and put to flight—that is, to be utterly routed.

hendly†, *a.* [ME. *hendlic*, *hendelich*; < *hend*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Same as *hend*[2], 3 and 4. *Layamon.*

hendly†, *adv.* [ME. *hendly*, *hendely*, *hendeli*, *hendlich*, *hendeliche*, *hindely*, *hyndly*, etc.; < *hend*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Conveniently; easily; skilfully; cleverly; courteously; graciously.

I knelid & pullid the brere me fro,
And redde this word ful *hendeli*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

hendness†, *n.* [ME. also *hendeness*; < *hend*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] Civility; courtesy.

hen-driver† (hen'drī″vèr), *n.* A kind of hawk, perhaps the same as *hen-harrier*. *I. Walton.*

hendy† (hen'di), *a.* [< ME. *hendi*, *hendy*, var. of *hende*: see *hend*[2]. Cf. *handy*.] Same as *hend*[2].

So loveth she this *hendy* Nicholas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 3336.

And he is curteys and *hendy*,
Thi God him lete wel endy.
MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon., I. (*Halliwell.*)

henet, *v. t.* [ME. *henen*, < AS. *hēnan*, stone, < *hān*, a stone: see *hone*[1].] To stone; throw stones at.

Our Giwes [Jews] him ladde withthoute [the] toun, and *henede* him with stones,
And to stronge [dethe] him brogte inouz.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

henen†, *adv.* See *hen*[2].

henequen, henequin (hen'ē-ken, -kin), *n.* [Sp. *jeniquén*, from the name of the fiber among the Indians in the vicinity of the Isthmus of Panama: Nahuatl *nequen*, a garment or stuff made of the fiber.] A fiber known as *Sisal hemp*, obtained principally from *Agave rigida* of Yucatan; also, the plant itself. Undoubtedly several species of *Agave* furnish this fiber, but they have been so long in cultivation that it is difficult or impossible to identify them. These plants yield a return of leaves when four or five years old, and with proper management may last as long as fifty or sixty years. The fiber is especially valuable for use in ship's cables, since it resists dampness better than hemp.

hen-fish (hen'fish), *n.* The pomfret, *Brama rayi*, a fish of the family *Bramidæ*. [Ireland.]

hengt. Middle English present and preterit of *hang*.

henget, *n.* 1. A Middle English form of *hinge*.—2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. *Ord. and Reg.*, p. 96. (*Halliwell.*)—3. See the extract.

The present name [Stonehenge] is Saxon, though the work is beyond all comparison older, signifying an hanging rod or pole, i. e. a Gallows, from the hanging parts, architraves, or rather imposts; and pendulous rocks are still in Yorkshire called *Henges*.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 305.

hengelt, henglet, *n.* See *hingle*.

hengent, *n.* [AS., prison, confinement (orig. in stocks or pillory), also a cross, gibbet, and abstractly hanging (= OS. *hanginna*, cross), < *hōn*, pp. *hangen*, hang: see *hang*. Cf. *hangwite*.] Prison: an Anglo-Saxon word occurring in the (Latin) laws ascribed to Henry I.

hengwite†, *n.* Same as *hangwite*.

hen-harm (hen'härm), *n.* The hen-harrier.

hen-harrier (hen'har″i-ėr), *n.* A bird of prey of the genus *Circus*, especially the European marsh-hawk, *C. cyaneus:* so named from their depredations in the poultry-yard. See *harrier*[2], 2, and cut under *Circinæ*.

A *hen-harrier* bore in his talons a chicken to his young.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 16.

hen-hawk (hen'hâk), *n.* Any hawk that preys upon poultry. Also called *chicken-hawk*. Specifically—(*a*) The hen-harrier. (*b*) The goshawk. (*c*) Some species of *Buteo* or buzzard proper, as the red-tailed (*B. borealis*), the red-shouldered (*B. lineatus*), the broad-winged (*B. pennsylvanicus*), and others. See cut under *Buteo*.—**Blue hen-hawk**, the adult American goshawk, *Astur atricapillus*.

hen-heart† (hen'härt), *n.* [ME. *henne-harte*.] One who has, as it were, the heart of a hen; a chicken-hearted fellow; a coward; a poltroon.

Be the deuyllis nese, ȝe ar doggydly diseasid,
A! *henne-harte!* ill happe mot ȝou hente.
York Plays, p. 326.

hen-hearted (hen'här″ted), *a.* Timid; cowardly; dastardly; chicken-hearted.

She is *hen-hearted*, shee dares not looke Truth in the face. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 74.

One puling *hen-hearted* rogue is sometimes the ruin of a set. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 119.

hen-house (hen'hous), *n.* A house, coop, or shelter for fowls.

hen-huzzy (hen'huz″i), *n.* A man who meddles in women's affairs; a cotquean. *Halliwell.*

Henicuridæ (hen-i-kū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henicurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds with booted tarsi, long, deeply forked tails, each feather tipped with white, and 10 primaries; the forktails. They have some superficial resemblance to the wagtails of the family *Motacillidæ*. There are only three genera and less than a dozen species, of Asia and lands further east. Also written *Enicuridæ*.

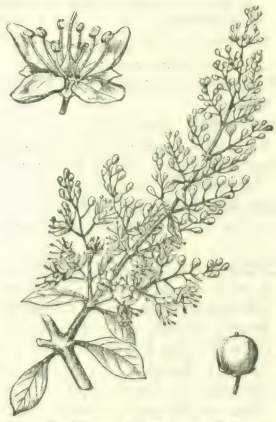
Henicurus (hen-i-kū'rus), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Enicurus* (C. J. Temminck, 1838), < Gr. *ἑνικός*, single (in zoölogical use implying 'singular'), + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, the typical genus of the family *Henicuridæ*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Malacodermidæ*, founded by Stephens in 1830. There are many European and a few South American species. *H. hirtus* is an example. (*b*) A genus of flies. *Walker*.

henkt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ink*.

Henlean (hen'lē-an), *a.* Pertaining to the German anatomist Henle (1809–85).—**Henlean membrane**, the fenestrated membrane of Henle, the third or outer layer of the inner coat of an artery, consisting of a network of elastic fiber.

hen-mold (hen'mōld), *n.* A kind of black spongy soil.

henna (hen'ä), *n.* [= F. *henné, hinné*, < Ar. *hennā*, name of the plant. Cf. *alcanna, alkenna, alhenna*, and *alkanet*.] 1. The Egyptian privet or flower of Paradise, *Lawsonia inermis*, of the family *Lythraceæ*, a shrub bearing opposite entire leaves and numerous small and fragrant white flowers. It was called by Mohammed "chief of the flowers of this world and the next." It is cultivated extensively in Egypt. The powdered leaves form a large article of export to Persia and the Turkish possessions, where they are used as a dye, and in the form of a paste as a cosmetic. (See def. 2.) They produce a reddish-brown color, and in Europe are employed in dyeing leather. Henna is considered the best hedge-plant in India.


Branch of Henna (*Lawsonia inermis*), with flower and fruit.

2. A paste made from the leaves of this plant by mixture with catechu, used in the East by women to stain their nails, finger-tips, and eyelids, and by men to dye their beards. The reddish-orange color it imparts is not permanent. It is often deepened to black by the addition of other ingredients.

hennet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *hen*[2].

hennery (hen'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *henneries* (-iz). [< *hen*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where fowls are kept; a poultry-yard.

hennest, hennesforth†. Middle English forms of *hence, henceforth*.

hennin (hen'in), *n.* [OF.] A head-dress worn by Frenchwomen from 1430 to 1465 or later, high and conical in form, but differing in shape at different times.

henny (hen'i), *a.* [< *hen*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to a hen; particularly, hen-feathered, or feathered like a female in hackle, saddle, tail, and color: said of a cock. This condition is characteristic of the males of some breeds of chickens, as the Sebright bantams.

There is a tendency towards the assumption of the female plumage by the males, and distinct breeds of *henny* game [fowls] are known. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 644.

henotheism (hen'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism*.] A name given to an asserted characteristic of the oldest Hindu religion (of the Vedas), as ascribing supreme power to different gods in turn: hence also sometimes applied to similar phases of other polytheistic religions.

Henotheism, not the *henotheism* of Max Müller, or of Hartmann, or of Asmus, but a practical *henotheism*, i. e. the adoration of one God above others as the specific tribal god or as the lord over a particular people, a national or relative monotheism, like that of the ancient Israelites, the worship of an absolute sovereign who exacts passive obedience. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 367.

henotheistic (hen″ō-thē-is'tik), *a.* [< *henotheism* + *-ist-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by henotheism. *Max Müller*.

henotic (he-not'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑνωτικός*, serving to unite, < *ἑνοῦν*, unite, < *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one.] Tending to make one; unifying; tending to unite or reconcile; harmonizing: as, "*henotic* teaching," *Gladstone*.

hen-paidle (hen'pā″dl), *n.* The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. [Scotch.]

henpeck (hen'pek), *v. t.* [< *henpecked*.] To rule or keep in subjection by superior force of will or assaults of ill temper; domineer over: said of a wife who thus rules her husband.

But—Oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual,
Inform us truly, have they not *hen-peck'd* you all?
Byron, Don Juan, i. 22.

henpeck (hen'pek), *n.* [< *henpeck*, *v.*] The rule or control of a husband by his wife; henpecking. [Rare.]

Dying of heartbreak coupled with *henpeck*.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 208.

henpecked (hen'pekt), *p. a.* [Formerly also *henpeckt*; < *hen*[1] + *pecked*, pp. of *peck*[1]. The epithet alludes to the not uncommon submission of the domestic cock to the plucking by his hens of his hackle-, saddle-, and even breast-feathers.] Governed or controlled entirely by one's wife; domineered over.

A step-dame too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* sire, and orders me.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 49.

He [Rip Van Winkle] was . . . an obedient, *hen-pecked* husband. . . . Those men are most apt to be obsequious and conciliating abroad who are under the discipline of shrews at home. *Irving*, Rip Van Winkle.

henpeckery (hen'pek″ėr-i), *n.* [< *henpeck* + *-ery*.] The condition of being henpecked. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxvii. [Rare.]

hen-plant (hen'plant), *n.* The rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata;* also, the door-yard plantain, *P. major*.

Henrician (hen-rish'an), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Henricianus*, < *Henricus*, Latinized form of MHG. *Heinrīh, Heimrīch*, OHG. *Heimarīh, Heimirīh*, G. *Heinrich*, E. *Henry*, a proper name.] I. *n.* 1. One of a sect of religious reformers in Switzerland and southern France in the twelfth century, followers of Henry of Lausanne.—2. A follower or an adherent of the Emperor Henry IV., who opposed Gregory VII. in favor of the antipope Clement III.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or effected by Henry VIII. of England; supporting the religious movement or laws of Henry VIII.

Already had Doctor Richard Smith, reader of Divinity in Oxford, a versatile and unfortunate man, been compelled by the Archbishop to retract the chief articles of the *Henrician* settlement of religion.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Henriquezia (hen-ri-kwē'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Richard Spruce, 1854), < *Henriquez*, a proper name.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, belonging to the family *Rubiaceæ*, and giving name to a tribe *Henriquezieæ*. The 4-cleft limb of the calyx is deciduous by a transverse section; there are 5 slender stamens in the throat of the corolla; the capsule is large, woody, 2-celled, 2-valved, and shaped like a bean; and the cells are 4-seeded. The genus includes five species of handsome trees, natives of the Amazon valley and British Guiana, with stout branches and verticillate, leathery, oblong or obovate, entire leaves.

Henriqueziеæ (hen″ri-kwē-zī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henriquezia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, distinguished by having a 2-lipped imbricate corolla and from 2 to 4 broadly winged seeds in each of the two cells of the capsule. The tribe contains two genera, natives of tropical South America, tall trees with large elliptical coriaceous leaves and large deciduous stipules.

hen-roost (hen'röst), *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

henry (hen'ri), *n.*; pl. *henries* or *henrys* (-riz). [From Joseph *Henry*, 1797–1878.] An electrical unit, the induction in a circuit when the electromotive force induced in this circuit is one international volt while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second.

hen's-bill (henz'bil), *n.* The sainfoin, *Onobrychis Onobrychis*, a papilionaceous plant common in Europe; also, any of the species of *Onobrychis*.

hen's-foot (henz'fůt), *n.* [A translation of the Latin *pes pulli*, the ancient name of the plant given from the resemblance of its leaves to a hen's claw (Theophrastus, p. 812).] An umbelliferous weed, *Caucalis daucoides*, of chalky soils in central and southern Europe and the Orient. Also called *bur-parsley* and *hedgehog-parsley*.

Hensloviaceæ (hen-slō-vi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Henslowia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of plants proposed by Lindley in 1836 for the sole genus *Henslowia* of Wallich (not of Blume), subsequently placed by him in the *Hydrangeaceæ*. The genus is now referred to *Crypteronia*.

Henslovian (hen-slō'vi-an), *a.* [< *Henslow* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to J. S. Henslow (1796–1861), an English botanist.—**Henslovian membrane**, the cuticle of plants, of which Henslow was one of the discoverers.

Henslowia (hen-slō'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. S. *Henslow:* see *Henslovian*.] 1. An untenable name for *Dendrotrophe*, a genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Santalaceæ*, with monœcious or dicœcious flowers, the lobes of the perianth 5 or 6 in number and open to the epigynous disk, an inferior ovary, the stamens 5 or 6 in number and inserted at the base of and opposite to the perianth-lobes, and drupaceous 1-seeded fruit. The genus includes 13 species of shrubs, often parasitic on trees: the species are natives of India, China, and the Malay archipelago.
2. The name given by Wallich in 1832 to *Crypteronia*, a genus of plants now made the type of the family *Crypteroniaceæ*.

Henslowieæ (hen-slō-ī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Henslowia* + *-eæ*.] A family of plants introduced by Reichenbach in 1841 for the genus *Henslowia* of Blume, and placed by him in the *Fagineæ*, as related to the beech, oak, etc.

hensman†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *henchman*.

hent[1] (hent), *v. t.* [< ME. *henten* (pret. *hente*, pp. *hent*), also *hinten* (spelled *hyntyn*, Prompt. Parv.), seize, snatch, catch, < AS. *gehentan*, seize, *hentan*, seize (the simple form only thrice, in legal formula implying 'pursue and seize,' i. e. arrest), prob. akin to *hunt*, q. v. A different word from AS. *ge-hendan*, ME. *henden*, E. *hend*, take hold of, with which it has been confused, but the two words may be ult. connected: see *hend*[1], *hand*. See also *hint*[1], orig. a mere var. of *hent*.] 1†. To seize; snatch; catch; grasp; take.

> Bulbes smale uppe from her moder *hent*,
> Let putte in oth r lande to multiplie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.
>
> Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
> And merrily *hent* the stile-a.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

2†. To take; receive.

> My nece Eglentine to wife shal ye *hent*,
> With all rewme and that to it longing.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2411.
>
> Then wext he wroth, and to the Duke he sent,
> And complained that such harme was *hent*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 190.

3†. To throw.

> The brannches eke kitte of fro vyne or tree,
> And brere, and roote, and alle impediment,
> In haast is from the delver to been *hent*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

4. To plow up the bottom of (a furrow). *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

hent[1]† (hent), *n.* [< *hent*[1], *v.* Cf. *hint*[1], *n.*] 1. Grasp.—2. Opportunity or occasion seized.

hent[2]†. Preterit and past participle of *hend*[1].

henter† (hen'tėr), *n.* [ME. *hentere*; < *hent*[1] + *-er*[1].] A seizer; a grasper; a pursuer.

> Ravyneres and *henteres* of fowleste thinges.
> *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 3.

henting (hen'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hent*[1], 4.] The furrow with which a plowman finishes his ridge. *Crabb*. [Prov. Eng.] Also *hinting*.

henware (hen'wãr), *n.* A seaweed, *Alaria esculenta*. See *Alaria* and *badderlocks*.

henwife (hen'wīf), *n.*; pl. *henwives* (-wīvz). A woman who has charge of poultry.

> A half-witted lad, of very small stature, who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old *hen-wife*.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, ii.
>
> Pressure on the heads of hens, which the practical *hen-wife* employs before any operation of minor surgery on her restless brood. *F. W. H. Myers*, Proc. Soc. Psych. [Research, Oct., 1886, p. 146.

henwoman (hen'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *henwomen* (-wim″en). Same as *henwife*.

henwoodite (hen'wůd-īt), *n.* [After W. J. *Henwood* (1805–75), an English mining engineer.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and copper, occurring in spherical forms of a bright-blue color in Cornwall, England.

henxman†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *henchman*. *Holland*.

heo†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

he-oak (hē'ōk), *n.* [Cf. *she-oak*, a tree of the same genus.] A somber-looking Australian tree, *Casuarina stricta*, having thread-like, jointed, furrowed, pendent branches, without leaves, but with small toothed sheaths at the joints.

Heopitheci (hē″ō-pi-thē'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑως*, Attic form of *ἠώς*, dawn (the east: see *Eos*), + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The catarrhine or old-world monkeys and apes collectively as distinguished from the platyrrhine: all the former belong to the eastern hemisphere, where none of the latter are found: thus distinguished from *Hesperopitheci*.

heopithecine (hē″ō-pi-thē'sin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heopitheci*.

heore†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

heorotaire (hē'ō-rō-tãr), *n.* [F. *héorotaire* (Audebert and Vieillot, 1802–7), appar. a Frenchified form of some supposed native name.] One of several small sickle-billed sun-birds of the family *Dicæidæ* which are peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, as *Drepanis pacifica*, and especially *Vestiaria coccinea*, *Himatione sanguinea*, and *H. virens*, the plumage of which is used by the islanders in the manufacture of articles of clothing. See cut under *Drepanis*.

hep[1], *n.* See *hip*[2].

hep[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heap*.

hepar (hē'pär), *n.* [NL., in LL. the liver, L. ★a kind of fish, < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*) = L. *jecur* = Skt. *yakrit*, *yakan*, the liver.] 1. In *anat.*, the liver. Also called *jecur*.—2. In *old chem.*, one of various compounds of sulphur with the metals, having a brown-red or liver color.

hepatalgia (hep-ạ-tal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia of the liver.

hepatemphraxis (hep-ạ-tem-frak'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *ἐμφραξις*, stoppage, < *ἐμφράσσειν*, stop up, obstruct, < *ἐν*, in, + *φράσσειν*, fence in, stop up.] In *pathol.*, hepatic obstruction.

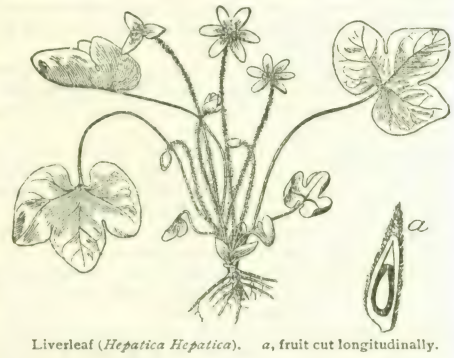
hepatic (hē-pat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hépatique* = Sp. *hepático* = Pg. *hepatico* = It. *epatico*, < LL. *hepaticus*, < Gr. *ἡπατικός*, of the liver, < *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, of or pertaining in any way to the liver.

> The bile is of two sorts, the cystick, or that contained in the gall-bladder, which is a sort of repository for the gall, and the *hepatick*, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 10.

2. In *zoöl.*, liver-colored; dark brownish-red; hepaticous: as, the *hepatic* tanager, *Pyranga hepatica*.—**Hepatic air**† or **gas**†, sulphureted hydrogen gas.—**Hepatic aloes.** See *aloes*, 1.—**Hepatic artery**, an artery supplying the liver. It arises from the celiac axis.—**Hepatic canal, duct.** See *duct*.—**Hepatic colic, flexure, flux**, etc. See the nouns.—**Hepatic lobe** of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, a small lateral division bounded behind by the cervical groove, and internally by the protogastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura*.—**Hepatic mercurial ore**, cinnabar.—**Hepatic pyrites**, iron disulphid; marcasite.—**Hepatic tubes**, the enteric canal and liver of *Crustacea*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 275, fig. 143.—**Hepatic veins**, the veins returning the blood from the liver. In man they usually discharge by three trunks into the inferior vena cava.

II. *n.* 1. A medicine acting on the liver.—2. One of the *Hepaticæ*.

Hepatica (hē-pat'i-kạ), *n.* [NL., lit. liver-colored, fem. of LL. *hepaticus*, < Gr. *ἡπατικός*, of the liver: see *hepatic*. Cf. Gr. *ἡπατῖτις*, liverwort.] 1. The liverleaf, *Hepatica Hepatica* (*Anemone Hepatica*). The genus *Hepatica* of Linnæus is regarded by some authors as a subgenus of *Anemone*.—2. [*l. c.*] Any liverwort; a cryptogamic plant of the family *Hepaticæ*.



Liverleaf (*Hepatica Hepatica*). *a*, fruit cut longitudinally.

Hepaticæ (hē-pat'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hepatica*.] A class of small moss-like or thalloid plants of lax cellular texture, usually procumbent and emitting rootlets from beneath; the liverworts. They have the capsule irregularly dehiscent or indehiscent, with spores mixed with thin thread-like cells and containing elaters. The sexual reproductive organs are of two kinds, antheridia and archegonia, the matured archegonium forming the capsule. Asexual reproduction occurs under three forms: by innovations, by gemmæ, and by runners. The liverworts and mosses together form the series *Bryophyta*. The liverworts differ from the mosses in having their stems bilateral, leaves 2-ranked and without mid-vein, capsule never dehiscent by a special lid, and elaters mixed with the spores. They grow for the most part in moist places upon the ground, upon rocks, or the bark of trees, and a few are even aquatic. They are all chlorophyl-bearing, and green or brownish-green in color. The class *Hepaticæ*, which was first proposed by Adanson in 1763, is now divided into four families: *Ricciaceæ*, *Marchantiaceæ*, *Anthocerotaceæ*, and *Jungermanniaceæ*.

hepatical (hē-pat'i-kal), *a.* [< *hepatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hepatic*. [Rare.]

hepaticell (hē-pat'i-sel), *n.* [< *hepati(c)* + *cell*.] A hepatic cell; one of the ultimate form-elements of the liver. *Coues*.

hepaticologist (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hepaticology* + *-ist*.] One interested in or an authority upon the *Hepaticæ*.

hepaticology (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Hepatica* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or study of the *Hepaticæ*.

hepaticous (hē-pat'i-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡπατικός*, of the liver: see *hepatic*.] In *zoöl.*, resembling liver, as in form or color.

hepatine (hep'ạ-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *-ine*[2].] An iron-containing nucleoproteid of the liver.

hepatisation, etc. See *hepatization*, etc.

hepatite (hep'ạ-tīt), *n.* [< L. *hepatites*, liver-stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, < Gr. **ἡπατίτης*, found only in fem. *ἡπατῖτις*, of or in the liver, liver-colored, also liverwort, < *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver: see *hepatic*.] A fetid variety of barium sulphate, or barite, occurring in compact or cleavable masses. Under friction or the application of heat it exhales a fetid odor, ★due to the presence of carbonaceous matters.

hepatitis (hep-ạ-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), liver, + *-itis*. Cf. *hepatite*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the liver.

hepatization (hep″ạ-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *hepatize* + *-ation*.] 1. Consolidation of substance or tissue, as of the lungs in pneumonia, resulting in a liver-like solidification.

> The changes advance unequally [in pneumonia], so that, whilst one portion of the lung is in the stage of red *hepatisation*, another may be in the grey stage — hence the mottled marble appearance of the consolidation.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 875.

2†. The act of impregnating with sulphureted hydrogen gas.

Also spelled *hepatisation*.

Gray hepatization, in *pathol.*, the second stage of infiltration of the lung in pneumonia.—**Red hepatization**, the first stage of consolidation of the substance of the lung in pneumonia. The change from the red color to the gray is due to diminished congestion, and to loss of color on the part of the extravasated red blood-corpuscles.

hepatize (hep'ạ-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hepatized*, ppr. *hepatizing*. [< Gr. *ἡπατίζειν*, be like the liver or liver-colored, < *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver: see *hepatic*.] 1. To convert by engorgement and effusion into a substance resembling liver: as, a *hepatized* lung, in pneumonia.—2†. To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen.

> On the right of the river were two wells of *hepatised* water. *Barrow*.

Also spelled *hepatise*.

hepatocele (hep'ạ-tō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the liver.

hepatocystic (hep″ạ-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *κύστις*, bladder.] In *anat.*, pertaining jointly to the liver and the gall-bladder.

hepato-enteric (hep″ạ-tō-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *ἔντερα*, the intestines.] In *anat.*, pertaining jointly to the liver and the intestine; passing from the liver to the intestine: applied to the bile-duct.

hepatogastric (hep″ạ-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] In *anat.*, relating to or connected with both the liver and the stomach: as, the *hepatogastric* omentum or epiploön.

hepatogenous (hep-ạ-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Arising in or produced from the liver.

hepatography (hep-ạ-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the liver.

hepatolithiasis (hep″ạ-tō-li-thī'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *λιθίασις*, the stone (a disease): see *lithiasis*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of stone-like concretions in the liver.

hepatologist (hep-ạ-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hepatology* + *-ist*.] A student of hepatology; a specialist in diseases of the liver.

> Dr. Harley, the English *hepatologist* and nephrologist.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 98.

hepatology (hep-ạ-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of or a treatise on the liver.

hepatopancreas (hep″ạ-tō-pang'krē-as), *n.*; pl. *hepatopancreates* (-pang-krē-ā'tēz). [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas.] In *zoöl.*, a glandular organ of many invertebrates, the so-called liver, supposed to have both a hepatic and a pancreatic function.

> In the Invertebrata the secretions of many glands, which are generally called "liver," but which would be more appropriately termed *hepato-pancreas*, exercise a digestive action upon starch and albumen, and at the same time secrete bye-products and colouring matters similar to those found in the bile of vertebrates.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 59.

hepatophyma (hep″ạ-tō-fī'mạ), *n.*; pl. *hepatophymata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *φῦμα*, a suppurating tumor, lit. a growth, < *φύειν*, produce, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *pathol.*, a suppurative swelling of the liver.

hepatoportal (hep″ạ-tō-pōr'tạl), *a.* [< *hepat(ic)* + *portal*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the hepatic portal system; portal, in an ordinary sense: distinguished from *reniportal*.

hepatorrhea, hepatorrhœa (hep″ạ-tō-rē'ạ), *n.* [NL. *hepatorrhœa*, < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver,

+ *ῥοία*, a flow, flux, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A morbid flow of bile.

hepatoscopy (hep-ạ-tos′kō-pi), *n.* [< LGr. *ἡπατοσκοπία*, an inspecting of the liver, < *ἡπατοσκόπος*, inspecting the liver, soothsaying, < Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *σκοπεῖν*, inspect, view.] Among the ancients, divination by inspection of the livers of animals.

hepatotomy (hep-ạ-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), the liver, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an incision into the liver.

hepato-umbilical (hep″ạ-tō-um-bil′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατο-*), the liver, + L. *umbilicus*, the navel.] Pertaining to the liver and to the umbilicus: applied to the fibrous cord, the so-called round ligament of the liver, which passes from the liver to the navel, and is the remains of the umbilical vein.

hep-bramble (hep′bram″bl), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *heóp-bremel*, *heóp-brymel*, < *heópe*, hip, + *bremel*, bramble: see *hip*[2] and *bramble*.] The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

hep-brier (hep′brī″ėr), *n.* [**Hip-brier* not found; < *hep*, hip[2], + *brier*.] Same as *hep-bramble*.

hepe[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *heap*.

hepe[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hip*[2].

Hephæstian (hē-fes′ti-ạn), *a.* [< *Hephæstus* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the god Hephæstus or Vulcan, or to fire or the arts of metal or smithery; made or done by Hephæstus.

Hephæstus (hē-fes′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἥφαιστος.] In *Gr. myth.*, the god of fire and the metallic arts, son of Zeus and Hera, and one of the great Olympians, identified by the Romans with their Vulcan, who became assimilated to him. He was the creator of all that was beautiful and mechanically wonderful in Olympus. Volcanoes were held to be his smithies, and the Cyclopes were his journeymen. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic (*exomis*) and the conical cap, and holding the smith's hammer and tongs.



Hephæstus conducted back to Olympus. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

Hephthænura (hef-thē-nū′rạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Ephthianura*.

hephthemim (hef′thē-mim), *n.* [< *hephthemimeres*.] Same as *hephthemimeres*.

hephthemimeral (hef-thē-mim′ẹ-ral), *a.* [< *hephthemimeres* + *-al*.] In *pros.*, of or pertaining to a group or series of seven half-feet; pertaining to or consisting of three feet and a half. —**Hephthemimeral cesura**, a cesura after the thesis or metrically accented syllable (called by many the arsis) of the fourth foot. This cesura is not infrequent in the dactylic hexameter, especially in combination with the tritheminieral cesura.

hephthemimeres (hef-thē-mim′ẹ-rēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἑφθημιμερής*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἡμι-*, half, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *pros.*, a group or catalectic colon consisting of seven half-feet. Also *hephthemim*.

Hepialidæ, Hepialus. See *Epialidæ, Epialus*.

hepper (hep′ėr), *n.* [Cf. *happer*.] A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

hepta-. [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, in comp. *ἑπτα-*, = L. *septem* = E. *seven*: see *seven*.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'seven.'

heptace (hep′tạ-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of seven faces. *Kirkman*.

heptachord (hep′tạ-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάχορδος*, seven-stringed, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *χορδή*, string, chord, cord.] In *Gr. music*: (*a*) A diatonic series of seven tones, containing five whole steps and one half-step (between the third and fourth tones). (*b*) The interval of the major seventh. (*c*) An instrument with seven strings.

heptachronous (hep-tak′rō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *heptachronus* (Marius Victorinus), < Gr. *ἑπτάχρονος* (Draco), < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of seven primary or fundamental times; heptasemic.

heptacolic (hep-tạ-kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάκωλος*, of seven verses or members, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *κῶλον*, member: see *colon*[1].] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of seven cola or series: as, a *heptacolic* period.

heptad (hep′tad), *n.* [Also written, as F., *heptade*; < LL. *heptas* (*heptad-*), < Gr. *ἑπτάς* (*ἑπταδ-*), the number seven, < *ἑπτά* = E. *seven*. Cf. *monad*, *dyad*, etc.] **1.** The sum of seven units; the number seven. —**2.** In *chem.*, an atom whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, or which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen. —**3.** In *music*, in the duodenal system of analysis, a scheme of seven tones, formed by uniting two duodenal cells of four tones. A heptad based on C would be E♭ G—A♭ C E—F A, and would contain all the tones that can enter into consonant triads with the tonic of the heptad, C. See *duodene*.

heptadecad (hep-tạ-dek′ad), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *δεκάς* (*δεκαδ-*), a decad.] In *music*, in the duodenal system of analysis, a scheme of twenty-four tones, formed by uniting seven decads whose tonics are the tones of a given heptad. See *heptad* and *duodene*.

heptaglot, heptaglott (hep′tạ-glot), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *γλῶττα*, the tongue, a language.] **I.** *n.* A book in seven languages.

II. *a.* Written in or using seven languages.

It was in connection with this polyglott [Walton's] that E. Castle produced his famous *Heptaglott* Lexicon (London, 2 vols. folio, 1669). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 417.

heptagon (hep′tạ-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάγωνος*, seven-cornered, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] **1.** In *geom.*, a polygon of seven sides. —**2.** In *fort.*, a place that has seven bastions for defense.

heptagonal (hep-tag′ō-nal), *a.* [< *heptagon* + *-al*.] Having seven angles or sides.—**Heptagonal numbers**, the series of numbers 1, 7, 18, 34, etc., of the form $1 + \frac{5}{2}n + \frac{3}{2}n^2$.

heptagyn (hep′tạ-jin), *n.* In *bot.*, a plant of the Linnean order *Heptagynia*.

Heptagynia (hep-tạ-jin′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heptagynous*.] An order of the Linnean artificial classification of plants, characterized by having seven styles or distinct carpels.

heptagynian (hep-tạ-jin′i-ạn), *a.* [As *heptagynous* + *-ian*.] In *bot.*, same as *heptagynous*.

heptagynious (hep-tạ-jin′i-us), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *heptagynous*.

heptagynous (hep-taj′i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] Having seven styles; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heptagynia*.

heptahedral (hep-tạ-hē′drạl), *a.* [< *heptahedron* + *-al*.] Having seven faces.

heptahedron (hep-tạ-hē′drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base, = E. *settle*[1].] A solid figure with seven faces.

heptahexahedral (hep-tạ-hek-sạ-hē′drạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἕξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base, = E. *settle*[1].] Having or presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

heptal (hep′tạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *-al*.] Same as *hebdomadal*.—**Heptal cycle.** See *cycle*[1].

heptameride (hep-tam′ẹ-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *μερίς* (*μεριδ-*), a part, < *μέρος*, a part.] Anything consisting of seven parts; specifically, that which separates into seven parts.

heptameron (hep-tam′ẹ-ron), *n.* [For **heptaemeron* or **heptemeron*, < Gr. *ἑπταήμερον*, neut. of *ἑπταήμερος*, Ionic contr. *ἑπτήμερος*, of seven days, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἡμέρα*, a day.] A book containing the transactions of seven days. The "Heptameron" of Margaret of Angoulême, Queen of Navarre (1492–1549), is a collection of stories supposed to have been related during seven days, modeled on the "Decameron" of Boccaccio.

heptamerous (hep-tam′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *bot.*, consisting of seven members or parts; having the parts in sevens.

heptameter (hep-tam′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *heptametrum* (Diomedes, Servius), < Gr. *ἑπτάμετρον* (Heliodorus), a measure of seven verses, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *pros.*, a verse consisting of seven measures. *Heptameter* is a term not much used; in books on modern versification it is generally equivalent to *heptapody*.

Heptanchus (hep-tang′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑπτά* = E. *seven*.] A genus of cow-sharks, of the family *Notidanidæ* or *Hexanchidæ*, having seven gill-sacs, whence the name. *H. indicus* is a widely distributed Pacific species.

heptander (hep-tan′dėr), *n.* [NL. *heptandrus*: see *heptandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant of the Linnean class *Heptandria*.

Heptandria (hep-tan′dri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heptandrous*.] The seventh class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, characterized by seven stamens.

heptandrian (hep-tan′dri-ạn), *a.* Same as *heptandrous*.

heptandrious (hep-tan′dri-us), *a.* Same as *heptandrous*.

heptandrous (hep-tan′drus), *a.* [< NL. *heptandrus*, < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having seven stamens; specifically, belonging to the Linnean class *Heptandria*.

heptane (hep′tān), *n.* [So called as containing seven atoms of carbon; < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *-ane*.] A paraffin having the formula C_7H_{16}. Normal heptane, a mobile colorless liquid, is contained in petroleum. It is also obtained from the resin of *Pinus Sabiniana*, which yields nearly pure heptane when subjected to dry distillation.

Heptanesian (hep-tạ-nē′si-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. Ἑπτάνησος, Heptanesus (see def.), lit. 'seven islands,' < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *νῆσος*, island.] Pertaining to the Heptanesus, a name given by the Greeks to the Ionian Islands, a group consisting of seven islands.

Since 1863 the whole *Heptanesian* territory has been incorporated with the kingdom of Greece.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 205.

heptangular (hep-tang′gū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

heptapetalous (hep-tạ-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having seven petals in the corolla.

heptaphony (hep′tạ-fō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάφωνος*, seven-voiced (of a colonnade with seven echoes), < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *φωνή*, a voice, sound.] The union of seven sounds.

heptaphyllous (hep-tạ-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάφυλλος*, seven-leafed, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

heptapodic (hep-tạ-pod′ik), *a.* [< *heptapody* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, consisting of or containing seven feet; being or constituting a heptapody: as, a *heptapodic* verse or period.

heptapody (hep-tap′ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἑπταποδία*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a meter, period, or verse consisting of seven feet. According to the principles of ancient metrics, a heptapody exceeds the limits of a colon, a single colon never containing more than six feet. See *heptameter*.

heptarch (hep′tärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀρχός*, a ruler: see *heptarchy*.] A heptarchist.

heptarchic (hep-tär′kik), *a.* [< *heptarchy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a sevenfold government; constituting or consisting of a heptarchy; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, of or pertaining to the heptarchy. See *heptarchy*.

The Saxons practised this mode of division for fixing the several extents of their *heptarchic* empire.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 69.

heptarchist (hep′tär-kist), *n.* [< *heptarchy* + *-ist*.] A ruler of one division of a heptarchy; especially, in *Eng. hist.*, one of the heptarchic kings.

In 752, the Saxon *heptarchists*, Cuthred and Ethelbald, fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 48.

heptarchy (hep′tär-ki), *n.*; pl. *heptarchies* (-kiz). [< NL. *heptarchia*, < Gr. as if **ἑπταρχία*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἀρχή*, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A government by seven persons; also, a group of seven kingdoms or governments: in the latter sense used only in English history, of the seven principal Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia. There was no formal division into seven kingdoms, but their number varied at different times, and frequently a particular kingdom, as Northumbria or Mercia, obtained the preponderance. The period of the heptarchy is regarded as ending in 829, when Egbert, king of Wessex, became overlord of the other kingdoms.

This *Heptarchy*, or Division of this Island into seven Kingdoms, came not in all at once.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 5.

heptasemic (hep-tạ-sē′mik), *a.* [< LL. *heptasemos*, < Gr. *ἑπτάσημος*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, mora, < *σῆμα*, a sign, mark. Cf. *disemic*, *dodecasemic*, etc.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to seven moræ or units of time; having a magnitude of seven normal shorts. An epitrite (⏑ – – –, – ⏑ – –, – – ⏑ –, – – – ⏑), or an irrational trochaic or iambic dipody of epitritic form, is really or apparently heptasemic.

heptasepalous (hep-tạ-sep′ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having seven sepals.

heptaspermous (hep-tạ-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having seven seeds. [Rare.]

heptastich (hep'ta-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *στίχος*, a line.] In *pros.*, a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of seven lines or verses.

heptastichous (hep-tas'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *στίχος*, a row.] In *bot.*, having the leaves arranged in seven spiral rows, the eighth leaf of the series being over the first. This is a condition rarely found in nature.

heptastrophic (hep-ta-strof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτάστροφος*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophe*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or containing seven strophes or stanzas: as, a *heptastrophic* song or poem.

heptasyllabic (hep"ta-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< LL. *heptasyllabus*, < Gr. *ἑπτασύλλαβος*, < *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable*.] Containing or consisting of seven syllables. The second half of the elegiac pentameter is always heptasyllabic.

Heptateuch (hep'ta-tūk), *n.* [< NL. *heptateuchus*, < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *τεῦχος*, a tool, implement, later also a book. Cf. *Pentateuch*.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

The last two (Joshua and Judges) contain the history of the Jews in the promised land under the theocratic government historically developed in the preceding five, or the Pentateuch.

heptatomic (hep-ta-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ἄτομος*, an atom.] Same as *heptavalent*.

Fluorine (mon- and *heptatomic*).
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 405.

Heptatrema (hep-ta-trē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *τρῆμα*, hole.] The typical genus of *Heptatremidæ*, containing myzonts which have generally seven pairs of branchial apertures, but occasionally only six. Also called *Bdellostoma* and still earlier *Eptatretus*.

Heptatremidæ (hep-ta-trem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heptatrema* + *-idæ*.] A family of hyperotretous myzonts, represented by the genus *Heptatrema*, with seven or six pairs of lateral branchial apertures. Also called *Bdellostomidæ*, and originally *Eptatretidæ*.

heptavalent (hep-tav'a-lent), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, have power: see *valid*.] In *chem.*, equivalent to seven atoms of hydrogen in combining or saturating power: applied to an atom which can be substituted for or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen. Also *heptatomic*.

heptene (hep'tēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *-ene*.] Same as *heptylene*.

heptyl (hep'til), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑπτά*, = E. *seven*, + *ὕλη*, matter.] The hypothetical radical (C_7H_{15}) of heptyl alcohol and its derivatives.—**Heptyl alcohol**, $C_7H_{15}OH$, a colorless liquid having an agreeable smell, boiling at 347° F. It is obtained by the reduction of œnanthyl aldehyde. Several isomeric alcohols are known.

heptylene (hep'ti-lēn), *n.* [< *heptyl* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C_7H_{14}) belonging to the ethylene series. It exists in several isomeric forms. That obtained by the distillation of Boghead coal is a colorless mobile liquid having a peculiar alliaceous odor, and is soluble in alcohol. Also *heptene*.

hepwort (hep'wėrt), *n.* [< *hep* + *wort*[1].] The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

her (hėr), *pron.* See under *he*[1].

her. An abbreviation of *heraldry*.

Hera, Here[7] (hē'rä, -rē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. Ἥρα, Ionic Ἥρη, Hera.] In *Gr. myth.*, the greatest feminine divinity of Olympus, queen of heaven, wife and sister of Zeus, and inferior in power to him alone. She was the type of virtuous womanhood, and of the wife and mother. In art she is represented as a majestic woman, fully clad in flowing draperies, characteristically with the stephane or crown on her brow, and bearing a long scepter. By the Romans Hera was early identified with their Juno, originally a distinct divinity; and the Latin name is now commonly given to the Greek goddess.


Hera.—Statue in Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Here comes to-day,
Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each
This meed of fairest.
Tennyson, Œnone.

Heraclean, Heracleian (her-a-klē'an), *a.* [< L. *Heraclēus*, < Gr. Ἡράκλειος, pertaining to Heracles: see *Hercules*.] Pertaining to Heracles or Hercules; Herculean. Also spelled *Heraklean*.—**Heraclean stone** (Latin *lapis Heracleus*, Greek λίθος Ἡρακλεία), the magnet; so called from its power of attraction.

The power of the *Heracleian stone* was well known to the ancients as a matter of curiosity.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 266.

Heracleidan, *a.* and *n.* See *Heraclidan*.

Heracleonite (hē-rak'lē-ō-nīt), *n.* [< *Heracleon* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] *Eccles.*, a follower of Heracleon, a Valentinian Gnostic of the second century, noted as a commentator on the Gospel of John.

Heracles, *n.* See *Hercules*.

Heracleum (her-a-klē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡρακλεία*, a plant so called, fem. of Ἡράκλειος, Ἡρακλῆς, Hercules.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants founded by Linnæus, belonging to the family *Apiaceæ* and the tribe *Peucedaneæ*, characterized by its broadly obovate, strongly compressed wing-margined fruit. The genus embraces about 80 species of perennial or biennial herbs, with alternate leaves, and generally white flowers in compound umbels. They are chiefly natives of the temperate regions of the old world. *H. lanatum* is the only American species. It is known as the *cow-parsnip* or *hogweed*, and is eaten by some of the native tribes of North America. A Kamchatkan species yields, when properly treated, a sweet exudation which is employed in the preparation of a distilled spirit. *H. Sphondylium*, a European species, is used for feeding pigs and sometimes as a domestic remedy.


Branch with Umbel and Leaf of Cow-parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, fruit cut transversely.

Heraclid (her'a-klid), *n.* [< L. *Heraclīdes*, pl. *Heraclīdæ*, < Gr. Ἡρακλείδης, pl. Ἡράκλειδαι, the descendants, as they claimed, of Hercules, < Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλέης, > L. *Hercules*, in Gr. myth. the most famous of the heroes: see *Hercules*.] A descendant of Heracles (Hercules); specifically, one of the Heraclidan or Dorian aristocracy of Sparta, who claimed descent from Hercules through his son Hyllus. Also *Heraklid*.

Heraclidan, Heracleidan (her-a-klī'dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Heraclid* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Heracleidæ, or descendants of Heracles (Hercules).

On Suli's rock, and Parga's shore,
Exists the remnant of a line
Such as the Doric mothers bore;
And there, perhaps, some seed is sown,
The *Heracleidan* blood might own.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song, st. 13).

II. *n.* A Heraclid.
Also *Herakleidan*.

Heraclitan (her-a-klī'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Heraclitus* (see *Heraclitean*) + *-an*.] Same as *Heraclitean*.

Heraclitanism (her-a-klī'tan-izm), *n.* [< *Heraclitan* + *-ism*.] Same as *Heraclitean*.

Heraclitean (her"a-klī-tē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Heraclitēus*, Gr. Ἡρακλείτειος, pertaining to Heraclitus (pl. Ἡρακλείτειοι, the disciples of Heraclitus), < Ἡράκλειτος, L. *Heraclitus*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the philosopher Heraclitus of Ephesus (who lived about 535–475 B. C.). His work, of which fragments are preserved, was in a prose so sententious, and his opinions were so paradoxical, that the Greeks complained much of his obscurity. He placed great stress upon the element of mediation and continuity in things, especially in time, saying that nothing is or is not, but that all things are in a state of flux—that is, are just in the passage between existence and non-existence, at once going out of being and coming into a new being. The physics of Heraclitus formed the basis of the corresponding part of the Stoical doctrine. Heraclitus maintained the relativity of knowledge in an extreme form, holding that we know nothing of the being of things but only their appearances. His morality was sober, earnest, and a little misanthropical. Also *Heraclitic*.

II. *n.* A follower of Heraclitus.

The extreme *Heracliteans*, as Cratylus, rejected the proposition, or combination of words, as expressing a unity and permanence not to be found in things.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 784.

Also *Heraclitan*.

Heracliteanism (her"a-klī-tē'an-izm), *n.* [< *Heraclitean* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrine of Heraclitus. Also *Heraclitanism*.

Reading the Ephesian doctrine with the eyes of a Cynic, and the Cynic ethics in the light of *Heracliteanism*, he [Zeno] came to formulate his distinctive theory of the universe far in advance of either. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 562.

Heraclitic (her-a-klit'ik), *a.* [< *Heraclitus* (see *Heraclitean*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Heraclitean*.

The Eleatic doctrine that only unity has real being, the *Heraclitic* counter-doctrine that only in change, in the many, is truth to be found. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 784.

Heræon, Heræum (hē-rē'on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἡραῖον (sc. *ἱερόν*), a place sacred to Hera, < Ἥρα, Ἥρη, Hera: see *Hera*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary of Hera (Juno).

Heraion (hē-rī'on), *n.* Same as *Heræon*.

Heraklean, Herakleidan. See *Heraclean, Heraclidan*.

herald (her'ald), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *herault, heraut, harrot*, < ME. *herald, herauld, heraud, harawd, herowd, herod, harrold*, etc., = D. *heraut* = late MHG. *heralt, herolt, erhalt*, G. *herold* (> Sw. *härold* = Dan. *herold*), < OF. *heralt, heraut*, F. *héraut* = Sp. *haraldo, heraldo*, also *faraute* = Pg. *arauto*, also *faraute* = It. *araldo*, < ML. *haraldus, heraldus*, a herald; of OHG. origin. The word appears also as a proper name, Icel. *Haraldr*, late AS. *Harald, Harold*, E. *Harold* (ult. of G. origin: the reg. AS. form would have been **Hereweald*; it occurs reversed in *Waldhere*) = OS. *Hariolt* (Diez, etc.), in ML. *Chariovaldus*, answering to an OHG. **Hariwalt* (or **Hariwalto*), **Heriwalt* (the alleged OHG. *Heriold, Hariold, Arioald, Ariovald*, are later reflections); < OHG. *hari, heri* (= AS. *here*, Icel. *herr*, etc.), army (see *harry*), + *-walt* (= AS. *-weald*), in comp., strength (OHG. *-walto* = AS. *-wealda*, ruler), < *waltan* (= AS. *wealdan*, etc.), rule, have power: see *wield*. The same first element occurs in *harbor*[1], *harborough, harbinger, heriot*, etc.: see *harbor*[1], etc. The particular sense given to *herald* may have been influenced by OHG. *foraharo*, a herald, < *forharēn*, proclaim, < *fora*, fore, + *harēn*, cry out.] **1.** An officer sent by a sovereign, a general, or other person of high authority to another, or to an army or public assembly, with a formal message or proclamation, or employed in related duties. The specific office of herald has existed from early historical times; but as still maintained, as in Great Britain, it is merely nominal or restricted to subsidiary functions. In the middle ages the herald was an important adjunct of armies and courts. His person was inviolable. His costume was emblazoned with the armorial bearings of his chief, and constituted an official dress which it was a high offense for another person to assume. As armorial bearings became a matter of careful record, the herald was especially charged with the proper depicting and blazoning of achievements, and with the supervision of the assumption of bearings by those who were entitled to them and their prohibition to others, and hence with the genealogy of noble families and the descent of titles. At times questions of precedence, and of the marshaling of ceremonial processions and the like, were referred to heralds. Compare *pursuivant* and *king-at-arms*. See *Herald's College*, below.

An *hawrawde* hyes before, the beste of the lordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3014.

The next Day after the Battel, French *Heralds* came to ask leave to bury their Dead, and had it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 171.

As I watched the gates,
Lodged on my post, a *herald* is arrived
From Cæsar's camp. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 1.

The *heralds* then proclaimed silence until the laws of the tourney should be rehearsed. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xii.

2. In extended modern use, any official messenger, especially one charged with a message of defiance, a proposition of peace, or the like. —**3.** A proclaimer; a publisher; a crier; an announcer of important tidings. [In this sense the word is now much used as the specific name of various newspapers.]

Shall the loud *Herald* our Success relate,
Or mitred Priest appoint the solemn Day?
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 26.

The image of the world is the *herald* of the divine power and wisdom. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

After my death I wish no other *herald*,
No other speaker of my living actions. . . .
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

4. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger: sometimes used poetically in apposition or attributively.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

Now the *herald* lark
Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry
The morn's approach. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 279.

She with a subtle smile in her mild eyes,
The *herald* of her triumph, drawing nigh
Half-whisper'd in his ear. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

5. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*, more fully called *herald-duck*. See *earl-duck, harle*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1885. [Shetland

Isles.]—**6.** A noctuid moth, *Scoliopteryx libatrix*: a collectors' name. See *Gonoptera*.—**Herald-at-arms**, in the middle ages, the herald or pursuivant when acting as regulator of a just or tourney, or when deciding upon the bearings allowed to be worn by any person; hence, a general term for a herald.

There was a *Herald at Arms* sent lately from Paris to Flanders, who by Sound of Trumpet denounced and proclaimed open War against the King of Spain.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Heralds' College, or *College of Arms*, a royal corporation in England, instituted in the fifteenth century. Its members are the earl marshal, three kings-at-arms, six heralds, and three pursuivants; and its chief business is the granting of armorial bearings or coats of arms, and the tracing and preservation of genealogies. In Scotland the corresponding functions belong to the Lyon Court. See *Lyon king-at-arms*, under *king-at-arms*.

herald (her′ald), *v. t.* [< OF. *herauder, heraulder*, herald; from the noun.] To proclaim; give tidings of as a herald; announce.

We are sent
To give thee, from our royal master, thanks;
Only to *herald* thee into his sight, not pay thee.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

She smiled, but something in her smile
Was like the *heralding* of tears,
When lonely pain the grieved heart bears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 52.

herald-crab (her′ald-krab), *n.* A species of crab, *Huenia heraldica*, so called because its carapace presents a fancied resemblance to the heraldic shield and mantle.

heraldic (hē-ral′dik), *a.* [< F. *héraldique* = Sp. *heráldico* = Pg. *heraldico*; as *herald* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to heralds or heraldry, and especially to that branch of heraldry which deals with armorial bearings: as, a *heraldic* lion; the *heraldic* representation of birds, beasts, etc.; *heraldic* blazonry.

As for the *heraldic* question, although he had not assumed the arms of Clarence, he might have assumed them, or even those of Edward III. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 354.

2. In *herpet.*, giving warning; monitory, as a lizard: as, the *heraldic* varan, *Varanus* or *Monitor heraldicus*, of India.—**Heraldic chapter, heraldic college**, the Heralds' College, or College of Arms.—**Heraldic French**, a barbarous sort of French used in heraldic blazonry.—**Heraldic shield**, a shield charged with heraldic bearings.

heraldical (hē-ral′di-kal), *a.* [< *heraldic* + *-al*.] Of a heraldic character; relating to heralds or heraldry. [Rare.]

Making a considerable progress in *heraldical* and antiquarian studies under his inspection, he published a book.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

heraldically (hē-ral′di-kal-i), *adv.* In a heraldic manner; in accordance with the rules of heraldry.

heraldize (her′al-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heraldized*, ppr. *heraldizing*. [< *herald* + *-ize*.] To blazon. [Rare.]

herald-moth (her′ald-môth), *n.* Same as *herald*, 6.

heraldry (her′ald-ri), *n.*; pl. *heraldries* (-riz). [< OF. *heraulderie*, < *heralt, heraut*, herald: see *herald*.] **1.** The office or duty of a herald; specifically, the art and science of genealogy and precedence; the science of honorary distinctions, and especially of armorial bearings. In modern times heraldry is reduced to the department of armorial delineation, blazonry, and the right of certain persons to certain bearings, except when, as in England, it has to do with marshaling processions, and with the rare ceremonies at which heraldic proclamations are made.

The law of *heraldry* in war is positive.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

To woo a wench with empty hands
Is no good *heraldry*; therefore let's to the gold,
And share it equally; 'twill speak for us
More than a thousand compliments or cringes.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

Heraldry became a handmaid of chivalry, and the marshalling of badges, crests, coat-armour, pennons, helmets and other devices of distinction grew into an important branch of knowledge. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 471.

Heraldry is another element by means of which archæology provides trustworthy canons of criticism in relation to written and unwritten mediæval records.
Encyc. Brit., II. 343.

2. A heraldic emblazonment; a coat of arms. [Poetical.]

And in the midst, 'mong thousand *heraldries*, . . .
A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of queens and kings. *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 24.

Heaps of living gold that daily grow,
And title-scrolls and gorgeous *heraldries*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Heraldic symbolism.

He, whose sable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble, . . .
Hath now this dread and black complexion smear'd
With *heraldry* more dismal; head to foot
Now is he total gules. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. Pomp; ceremony. [Poetical.]

He who with all Heaven's *heraldry* whilere
Enter'd the world now bleeds to give us ease.
Milton, Circumcision, l. 10.

Allusive heraldry, canting heraldry. Same as *allusive arms* (which see, under *arm*²).—**False heraldry.** See *false*.

heraldship (her′ald-ship), *n.* [< *herald* + *-ship*.] The state of being a herald; the office of a herald.

heraldyet†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *heraudie, hiraudee*, a coat, frock; appar. orig. a herald's coat, < *heralt, heraut*, herald: see *herald*.] The art of heraldry; heraldry.

As he whiche hath the *heraldye*
Of hem that usen for to lye.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 173.

heraudt†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *herald*. *Chaucer*.

herb (ėrb or hėrb), *n.* [The initial *h*, as reg. in words coming from L. through OF., was silent in ME. and is prop. silent in mod. E., but is now sometimes pronounced, in conformity to *herbaceous, herbarium*, and other forms in which the *h* is properly pronounced, as being recently taken from the L.; early mod. E. also *hearbe, erbe* (cf. mod. E. dial. *arb, yarb*), < ME. *herbe*, pronounced and often spelled *erbe*, < OF. *herbe, ierbe, erbe*, F. *herbe* = Pr. *herba, erba* = Sp. *yerba* = Pg. *herva, erva* = It. *erba*, < L. *herba*, grass, green stalks or blades, herbage, an herb; supposed, without much probability, to be connected with OL. *forbea*, food, Gr. *φορβή*, pasture, fodder, forage, < *φέρβειν*, feed.] **1.** A plant in which the stem does not become woody and persistent, but dies annually or after flowering down to the ground at least: thus distinguished from a shrub or tree, which has a woody stem or trunk.

On a thursday at even in the moneth of Aprille, in the tyme that these *erbes* and trees be-gynne to florissh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 242.

No flower was nigh, no grass, *herb*, leaf, or weed,
But stole his blood and seem'd with him to bleed.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1055.

It [a garden] belongeth especially to the Physitians, and is famoused over most places of Christendome for the sovraigne vertue of medicinable *hearbes*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 183.

Specifically—**2.** A herbaceous plant used officinally.—**3**†. That part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, etc.—**Herb mastic**, a labiate plant and species of thyme, *Thymus Mastichina*, growing in Europe. The Syrian herb mastic is a germander, *Teucrium marum*, of the Levant. Also called *cat-thyme*.—**Herb of friendship**, a species of stonecrop, *Sedum Anacampseros*, of continental Europe, not very abundant. Also called *evergreen orpine*.—**Herb of Paris.** Same as *herb-paris*.—**Herb of St. Martin**, a tropical plant, *Sauvagesia erecta*, belonging to the family *Ochnaceæ*, widely distributed in tropical regions throughout the world. In Brazil it is used for complaints of the eyes, in Peru for disorders of the bowels, and in the West Indies (where it is also called *iron-shrub*) as a diuretic.—**Herb of the cross**, the vervain, *Verbena officinalis*, which when gathered with a certain formula is imagined to be efficient in curing wounds. *T. F. Thistleton Dyer*, Folklore of Plants, 1889, p. 259.—**Herb terrible**, the silvery-leafed daphne, *Ligia Tartonraira* (*Thymelæa Tartonraira* of Allione), a shrub of the Mediterranean region and Asia Minor.—**Holy herb.** See *holy*.
=**Syn. 1.** *Plant, Shrub*, etc. See *vegetable*, *n.*

herbaceous (hėr-bā′shius), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *herbaceo* = It. *erbaceo*, < L. *herbaceus*, grassy, grass-colored, < *herba*, grass: see *herb*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of herbs.—**2.** Feeding on vegetables; herbivorous.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham*.

Herbaceous plants, plants which perish annually down to (sometimes including) the root; soft, succulent vegetables. Of herbaceous plants, some are annual, perishing stem and root every year; some are biennial, the roots subsisting two years; others are perennial, being perpetuated for many years by their roots, a new stem springing up every year.—**Herbaceous stem**, a soft, not woody stem.

herbage (ėr′- or hėr′bāj), *n.* [< F. *herbage* (= Pr. *erbatge* = Sp. *herbaje* = Pg. *hervagem* = It. *erbaggio*), < *herbe*, herb: see *herb* and *-age*.] **1.** Herbaceous growth in general; vegetation; hence, pasturage; pasture-plants, as grass and clover.

The influence of true religion is mild, soft and noiseless, and constant, as the descent of the evening dew on the tender *herbage*. *Buckminster*.

Vines, olives, *herbage*, forests disappear,
And all the charms of a Sicilian year.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 23.

2. In *Eng. law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man.

herbaged (ėr′- or hėr′bājd), *a.* [< *herbage* + *-ed*².] Covered with herbage or grass.

Delicious is your shelter to the soul,
As to the hunted hart the sallying spring,
Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling sides
Laves, as he floats along the *herbag'd* brink.
Thomson, Summer, l. 475.

herbal (hėr′bal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *herbal*, of grass or herbs (as a noun, the month of June, also a place covered with grass, *herbel*, a meadow), < ML. **herbalis*, < L. *herba*, herb: see *herb*.] **I.**† *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of herbs.

To conclude, thou calling of me to that *herball* dinner and leane repast. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues.

The *herbal* savour gave his sense delight.
Quarles, Hist. Jonah.

II. *n.* **1.** A book in which plants are classified and described; a treatise on the kinds, qualities, uses, etc., of plants; a book of systematic and officinal botany. [Obsolete except historically.]

The new *Herball* and such Bookes as make shew of herbes, plants, trees, fishes, foules and beasts of these regions. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 441.

An ignorant physician, though possibly he may know the shape and the colour of an herb, as it is set down in an *herbal*, yet neither knows its virtue nor its operation, nor how to prepare it for a medicine.
Bates, On the Fear of God.

2†. A herbarium.

Others made it their business to collect in voluminous *herbals* all the several leaves of some one tree.
Spectator, No. 455.

herbalism (hėr′bal-izm), *n.* [< *herbal* + *-ism*.] The knowledge of herbs.

herbalist (hėr′bal-ist), *n.* [< *herbal* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who is skilled in the knowledge of plants, or makes collections of them.

He was a curious florist, an accurate *herbalist*, throughly vers'd in the book of nature.
J. Mede, Works, Author's Life.

2. A dealer in medicinal plants, or one who treats disease with botanical remedies only. [Rare.]

herbart†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *herber*, an early form of *arbor*², used by Spenser as equiv. to *herb*. Cf. OF. *herbor, erbor, erbour*, grass, herbage, < *herbe*, grass.] An herb.

The roofe hereof was arched over head,
And deckt with flowers and *herbars* daintily.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 46.

herbaria, *n.* Latin plural of *herbarium*.

herbarian (hėr-bā′ri-an), *n.* [< *herb* + *-arian*. Cf. *herbarium*.] A herbalist.

herbaristt, *n.* See *herborist*.

herbarium (hėr-bā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *herbariums, herbaria* (-umz, -ä). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *herbarium* = Sp. *herbario* = Pg. *hervario* = It. *erbario*, < LL. *herbarium*, neut. of L. *herbarius*, < *herba*, herb: see *herb*. Cf. *arbor*².] **1.** A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a hortus siccus. In the United States a standard herbarium-sheet has been adopted, and all plants are prepared to fit this. The sheets are 16½ inches long and 11½ inches wide, and the paper, which is white, smooth, and stiff, weighs about 24 pounds to the ream. For many European herbariums a smaller size was originally adopted, which it is inexpedient to change. The plants are attached to these sheets either by small strips of gummed paper or silk, or by gluing one side of the specimen. The sheets are then inclosed in thick double sheets of heavy manila paper called genus-covers. Each genus-cover contains a single genus, unless this is too large. Where the species of a genus are very numerous, they are placed in thin covers, called species-covers. The name of the genus or species is written in the left-hand lower corner of the cover. The specimens are kept in cases, which consist of a series of compartments 18 inches deep, 12 inches wide, and 5 or 6 inches high, the case having dust-tight doors.

2. A book or other contrivance for preserving dried specimens of plants.—**3.** An edifice or place in which plants are preserved for botanical purposes.

herbarizet, *v.* See *herborize*.

Herbartian (hėr-bär′ti-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the eminent German philosopher Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776–1841), or to his system of philosophy. The philosophy of Herbart is characterized by a view of formal logic which holds the conception of continuity (as well as various other fundamental notions) to be self-contradictory. He maintained that the metaphysically real is a plurality of simple beings connected by real relationship consisting in a sort of attraction. He sought to express the fundamental principles of ontology and psychology by means of algebraical formulæ, whence his philosophy is sometimes called *exact realism*. The Herbartian philosophy has exerted considerable influence upon the development of psychology in Germany.

II. *n.* One who accepts the philosophical doctrines of Herbart.

herbary (hėr′ba-ri), *n.*; pl. *herbaries* (-riz). [Also *herbery*; in part < *herb* + *-ery*, but ult. < LL. *herbarium*: see *herbarium*. Cf. OF. *herberie*, botany.] A garden of herbs.

An *herbary*, for furnishing domestic medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 231, note.

herb-bane (ėrb′bān), *n.* The broom-rape, *Orobanche major:* probably so called from its injurious effect upon the herbs on the roots of which it is parasitic.

herb-barbara (ėrb′bär′ba-rą), *n.* *Campe Barbarea* (*Erysimum Barbarea* of Linnæus), a winter cress indigenous to Europe and America.

herb-bennet (ėrb′ben′et), *n.* [< ME. *herbe beneit*, < OF. *herbe beneite*, < ML. *herba benedicta*, lit. blessed herb: L. *herba*, herb; *benedicta*, fem. of *benedictus*, blessed: see *benedict*. The ML. form is also given as *herba Benedicti*, i. e. '(St.) Benedict's (Bennet's) herb.' The plants were supposed to be antidotes to poisons, and to drive out serpents and vermin from houses in which they were kept.] **1.** A European plant, *Geum urbanum*, also known as *avens*. It is aromatic, tonic, and astringent, and has been used in medicine and as an ingredient in some ales. See *Geum*.

2†. The common valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*.—**3†.** The hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

herb-carpenter (ėrb′kär′pen-tėr), *n.* The self-heal or heal-all, *Prunella vulgaris*. See *carpenter's-herb*.

herb-christopher (ėrb′kris′tō-fėr), *n.* [ML. *herba Christophori*, i. e. '(St.) Christopher's herb.'] A name of several different plants. (*a*) A species of baneberry, *Actæa spicata*. (*b*) *Osmunda regalis*, the royal flowering fern. (*c*) *Pulicaria dysenterica*, the fleabane. (*d*) *Filipendula Ulmaria*, the meadow-sweet. (*e*) *Gifola Germanica*, the herb impious. (*f*) *Betonica officinalis* (*Stachys Betonica*), the wood-betony. See *betony*. (*g*) *Vicia Cracca* or *V. sepium*, two common European species of vetch. Also called *christopher*.

herb-doctor (ėrb′dok″tor), *n.* One who practises healing by means of herbs or simples. [Colloq.]

herbelet†, *n.* See *herblet*.

herber¹†, *n.* A Middle English form of *harbor*¹.

herber²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arbor*².

In a litel *herber* that I have,
That benched was on turves fresh ygrave,
I bad men shulde me my couche make.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 203.

Scho lede hym in till a faire *herbere*,
Whare frwte was growyng in gret plentee.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

herbergage†, *n.* A Middle English form of *harborage*.

herberge†, *v.* A Middle English form of *harborough*.

herbergeour†, herberjour†, *n.* Middle English forms of *harbinger*.

herberwe†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *harborough*.

herbery (hėr′bėr-i), *n.* Same as *herbary*.

herbescent (hėr-bes′ent), *a.* [< L. *herbescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *herbescere*, grow as grass or herbs, < *herba*, grass: see *herb*.] Resembling or growing like an herb; having the character of an herb; becoming herbaceous; tending from a shrubby toward a herbaceous character.

herb-eve, *n.* See *herb-ivy*.

herb-frankincense (ėrb′frangk′in-sens), *n.* The laserwort, *Laserpitium latifolium*, a European umbelliferous plant possessing an aroma and some medicinal properties.

herb-gerard (ėrb′jer′ärd), *n.* A troublesome umbelliferous weed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, common throughout Europe. Also called *goutweed*, *goutwort*, *ashweed*, and *wild* or *English masterwort*.

herb-grace (ėrb′grās′), *n.* See *herb-of-grace*.

herbicarnivorous (hėr″bi-kär-niv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *herba*, herbage, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *vorare*, eat.] Herbivorous and carnivorous; feeding on both vegetable and animal food.

Herbicolæ (hėr-bik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *herba*, grass, + *colere*, dwell.] In *entom.*, a group of insects which live in grass or herbage. (*a*) A group of beetles. *Latreille*, 1807. (*b*) A group of flies. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

herbicolous (hėr-bik′ō-lus), *a.* In *mycology*, growing on herbaceous plants. *Berkeley*, 1860. [Rare.]

herbid (hėr′bid), *a.* [< L. *herbidus*, full of grass or herbs, grassy, < *herba*, grass, herb: see *herb*.] Covered with herbs. [Rare.]

herbiferous (hėr-bif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *herbifère* = Sp. *herbífero*, < L. *herbifer*, producing grass or herbs, < *herba*, grass, herb, + *ferre* = E. *bear*².] Bearing herbs.

herbist (hėr′bist), *n.* [< OF. *herbiste;* as *herb* + *-ist*.] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. *Cotgrave*.

herb-ive, *n.* See *herb-ivy*.

Herbivora (hėr-biv′ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *herbivorus:* see *herbivorous*.] **1.** A group of animals, especially mammals, which feed on herbage. The term has no specific implication, but is a common collective name of hoofed quadrupeds. **2.** A division of *Marsupialia;* the herbivorous marsupials, as the kangaroos. Also called *Poëphaga*.

herbivore (hėr′bi-vōr), *n.* A herbivorous animal; one of the *Herbivora*.

herbivorous (hėr-biv′ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *herbivore* = Sp. *herbívoro* = Pg. *herbivoro* = It. *erbivoro*, < NL. *herbivorus*, < L. *herba*, grass, herb, + *vorare*, eat.] Eating herbs; feeding on vegetables: distinguished from *carnivorous*, *insectivorous*, etc.—**Herbivorous cetaceans**, the sirenians, as the manatee, dugong, and halicore.—**Herbivorous marsupials**, the kangaroos and their allies.

herb-ivy (ėrb′ī″vi), *n.* [Formerly also *herb* (*herbe*, *hearb*, *hearbe*) *ivie*, also *herb-ive*, *herb-eve*; < *herb* + *ivy*². See *ivy*².] A menthaceous plant of the genus *Ajuga* (*A. Iva* or *A. Chamæpitys*), otherwise known as *ground-pine*, *field-cypress*, and *gout-ivy*. The name is also sometimes given to the hartshorn-plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*, or the swine's-cress, *Coronopus Coronopus*.

herb-johnt (ėrb′jon′), *n.* Some tasteless pot-herb. *Davies*.

Balm, with the destitution of God's blessing, doth as much good as a branch of *herb-John* in our pottage.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 376.

herbless (ėrb′- or hėrb′les), *a.* [< *herb* + *-less*.] Destitute of herbs or herbage.

Near some rugged *herbless* rock,
Where no shepherd keeps his flock.
J. Warton, Solitude.

But far remov'd in thund'ring camp is found,
His slumbers short, his bed the *herbless* ground.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 1108.

herblet (ėrb′- or hėrb′let), *n.* [Formerly also *herbelet;* < OF. *herbelette*, dim. of *herbe*, herb.] A little herb.

You were as flowers, now wither'd; even so
These *herblets* shall, which we upon you strow.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

herb-lily (ėrb′lil″i), *n.* A name given by florists to species of the genus *Alstrœmeria*, tuberous-rooted amaryllidaceous greenhouse-plants of tropical America. *A. pulchella* is called *parrot-flower*.

herb-louisa (ėrb′lö-ē′zą), *n.* The lemon-verbena, *Lippia citriodora*, a shrub from South America with lemon-scented leaves.

herb-margaret (ėrb′mär′gą-ret), *n.* The English daisy, *Bellis perennis*. Also called *bruisewort* and *marguerite*.

herb-of-grace, herb of grace (ėrb′ov-grās′), *n.* [Formerly also *herb-a-grace;* also by contraction *herb-grace;* so called in allusion to its other name, *rue* (*rue*²), associated with *rue*, repent (*rue*¹).] **1.** The common rue, *Ruta graveolens*. Also called *herb-of-repentance*, *herb-repentance*.

Here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of rue, sour *herb of grace*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4.

2. The hedge-hyssop, *Gratiola officinalis*.—**3.** The vervain, *Verbena officinalis*.

herborisation, herborise, etc. See *herborization*, etc.

herborist (hėr′bō-rist), *n.* [Formerly also *herbarist;* < F. *herboriste* (> It. *erborista*), < *herboriser*, herborize: see *herborize*.] A herbalist.

Of the Indian Plants diuers haue written, both in their generall Herballs, as Pena and Lobel, Gerard, with other *Herbarists*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

The first *herbarist* and apothecarie, renowned for the knowledge of simples and composition of medicines, was Cheron, son of Saturne and Phyllira.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

herborization (hėr″bō-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< F. *herborisation* (> Sp. *herborización*, Pg. *herborização*), < *herboriser*, herborize: see *herborize*.] **1.** The act of seeking plants in the field; botanizing.—**2.** Erroneously for *arborization*, 1. Also spelled *herborisation*.

herborize (hėr′bō-rīz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *herborized*, ppr. *herborizing*. [Formerly also *herbarize;* < F. *herboriser* (> Sp. Pg. *herborizar*), formed appar. in imitation of *arboriser*, *arboriste* (see *arborize*, *arborist*), < *herbe*, herb: see *herb*.] **I.** *intrans.* To search for plants for botanical purposes; botanize.

Little mattocks, pickaxes, grubbing hooks, cabbies, (bèches) pruning knives, and other instruments requisite for *herborising*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

The Apothecaries' Company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their *herbarizing* feast.
Soame, Analysis of Hampstead Water (1734), p. 27.

He *herborized* as he travelled, and enriched the Flora Succica with new discoveries.
Tooke.

II. *trans.* Erroneously for *arborize* (which see).

Daubenton has shown that *herborized* stones contain very fine mosses.
Fourcroy (trans.).

Also spelled *herborise*.

herborizer (hėr′bō-rī-zėr), *n.* One who searches for plants for botanical purposes. Also spelled *herboriser*.

herborought, herborowt, *n.* and *v.* Same as *harborough*.

herbose (hėr′bōs), *a.* [< L. *herbosus:* see *herbous*.] Same as *herbous*.

Nor in December, if we reason close,
Are fields poetically call'd *herbose*.
Byrom, Critical Remarks on Horace, Odes, ii. 3.

herbous (hėr′bus), *a.* [= F. *herbeux* = Pr. *erbos* = Sp. *herboso* = Pg. *hervoso* = It. *erboso*, < L. *herbosus*, full of herbs, grassy, < *herba*, herb: see *herb*.] Abounding with herbs.

herb-paris (ėrb′par′is), *n.* A liliaceous herb, *Paris quadrifolia*, common in England and on the continent, related to *Trillium*, the wakerobin. It is the best known species of the genus, and has other names, such as *herb-truelove*, *fox-grape*, *leopard's-bane*, *four-leafed grass*, *one-berry*, etc. The roots and berries are considered poisonous, though the latter have been used for inflammation of the eyes. The leaves and stems were also formerly used in medicine. Also called *herb of Paris*.

herb-peter (ėrb′pē′tėr), *n.* The common European cowslip, *Primula veris:* said to be so called from its resemblance to St. Peter's badge, a bunch of keys.

herb-repentance (ėrb′rē-pen′tans), *n.* Same as *herb-of-grace*, 1.

herb-robert (ėrb′rob′ėrt), *n.* [< ME. *herbe robert*, < OF. *herbe Robert*, < ML. *herba Roberti*, Robert's herb.] An abundant species of geranium, *Geranium Robertianum*, of both Europe and America: said to be so called because it



Herb-robert (*Geranium Robertianum*). *a*, fruit.

was used to cure a disease known as Robert's plague, from Robert, Duke of Normandy. Its reddish stems have given it the names *redshanks* and *dragon's-blood*, while a certain unpleasant odor has earned for it the name of *stinking crane's-bill*. In West Cumberland, England, there is a superstition that if it is plucked misfortune will follow, and it is there called *death-come-quickly*.

herb-sophia (ėrb′sō-fī′ą), *n.* The fine-leafed hedge-mustard, flixweed, or fluxweed, *Sophia Sophia*.

herb-trinity (ėrb′trin′i-ti), *n.* **1.** The pansy, *Viola tricolor:* so called in reference to the three colors in one flower.—**2.** The liverleaf, *Hepatica:* so called in reference to the three leaves or lobes in one leaf. See cut under *Hepatica*.

herb-truelove (ėrb′trö′luv), *n.* Same as *herb-paris*.

herb-twopence (ėrb′tö′pens), *n.* The moneywort, *Lysimachia nummularia:* so called in reference to the paired coin-shaped leaves.

herbulent† (hėr′bū-lent), *a.* [< L. *herba*, herb, + E. *-ulent* as in *opulent*, *corpulent*, etc. Cf. L. *herbula*, dim. of *herba*.] Same as *herbous*. *Bailey*.

herb-william (ėrb′wil′yam), *n.* An aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Ammi majus*, common in central and southern Europe, growing in sandy places. The particular origin of the name is unknown; it occurs in Turner's "Botanologia" (1664), p. 45. Also called *bullwort* and *bishop's-weed*.

herbwoman (ėrb′wum″an), *n.;* pl. *herbwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who sells herbs.

Your *herb-woman;* she that sets seeds and roots.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6.

herby (ėr′bi or hėr′bi), *a.* [< *herb* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining or relating to herbs; abounding with or affected by herbs; herbaceous.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or *herby* substance. *Bacon.*

For the cold, lean, and emaciated, such *herby* ingredients should be made choice of as warm and cherish the natural heat. *Evelyn,* Acetaria.

The roots of hills and *herby* valleys then,
For food there hunting. *Chapman.*

The open air of the barton, laden with hay scents and the *herby* breath of cows. *T. Hardy,* Interlopers at the Knap, iii.

Hercoceras (hėr-kos′ę-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕρκος, a fence, wall, barrier, + κέρας, horn.] The typical genus of the family *Hercoceratidæ.*

Hercoceratidæ (hėr-kos-ę-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hercoceras* (*-rat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of Silurian nautiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus *Hercoceras.* They are discoidal forms having the whorl trapezoidal in cross-section, and a row of large nodes or spines on the outer edges of the sides; the apertures are more or less flattened dorsoventrally, and extended above into two lateral sinuses. *Hyatt,* Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 282.

hercogamous (hėr-kog′ą-mus), *a.* [As *hercogamy* + *-ous.*] Characterized by hercogamy, as a flower.

hercogamy (hėr-kog′ą-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἕρκος, a fence, wall, barrier, + γάμος, marriage.] The prevention of self-fertilization in flowers by means of specific structural peculiarities. A term applied to those flowers in which obstructions, such as protuberances, etc., have been developed, which prevent fertilization by their own pollen without external aid, as that of insects. The rostellum of orchids is one of the best examples of this condition, where the natural access of pollen is, in most species, completely blocked from the stigmatic chamber. Also *herkogamy.*

Herculanean (hėr-kū-lā′nē-ąn), *a.* [< L. *Herculaneus,* adj., < *Herculaneum,* Herculaneum, (Gr. Ἡράκλειον), prop. neut. adj., < *Hercules,* Hercules: see *Hercules.*] Of or pertaining to Herculaneum, an ancient Roman city near Naples, buried at the same time with Pompeii by the eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79. The site of Herculaneum was forgotten, but it was discovered in the early part of the eighteenth century under the town of Resina, and many remarkable works of art and other remains have since been obtained from it by excavation.

Elevations, drawings, plans,
Models of *Herculanean* pots and pans.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 398.

Herculanensian (hėr″kū-lą-nen′si-ąn), *a.* [< L. *Herculanensis,* < *Herculaneum,* Herculaneum.] Same as *Herculanean.*

Herculanensian manuscripts.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

Herculean (hėr-kū′lē-ąn), *a.* [< L. *Herculĕus,* of or pertaining to Hercules, < *Hercules,* Hercules: see *Hercules.*] **1.** Of or relating to Hercules: as, the twelve *Herculean* labors; the *Herculean* myth.—**2.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Resembling Hercules in size, strength, or courage; appropriate to the attributes of Hercules: as, a *herculean* athlete; a *herculean* fist.

So rose the Danite strong,
Herculean Samson, from the harlot-lap
Of Philistean Dalilah. *Milton,* P. L., ix. 1060.

An *herculean* robustness of mind, and nerves not to be broken with labour. *Burke,* Appeal to Old Whigs.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Very difficult or dangerous: in allusion to the Herculean labors: as, a *herculean* task.

But what's the end of thy *Herculean* labours?
B. Jonson, Masques [at Court.



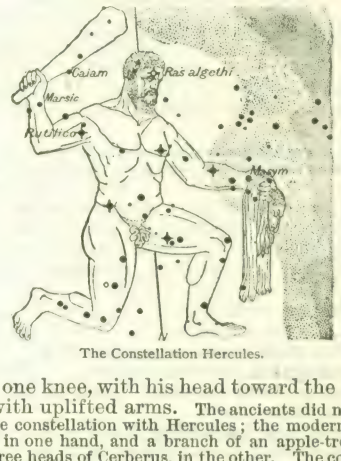
The Farnese Hercules.—Statue of the school of Lysippus, in Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Hercules (hėr′kū-lēz), *n.* [L.; in voc., as a familiar oath, *hercules, hercule, hercle, mehercle;* Etruscan *Hercle,* accom. of Gr. Ἡρακλῆς, earlier Ἡρακλέης, lit. having or showing Hera's glory, < Ἥρα, Hera, + κλέος, glory, fame: see *glory.*] **1.** In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.,* a mighty hero, originating in Greek legend, but adopted by the Romans, and worshiped as the god of physical strength, courage, and related qualities. According to the mythical account, his father, Zeus (Jupiter), destined him to the sovereignty of Tiryns by right of his mother, Alcmene, granddaughter of Perseus, but was thwarted by Hera (Juno). After Hercules had performed wonderful deeds in behalf of Thebes, his birthplace, Hera consented to his being made immortal on condition of his accomplishing certain superhuman feats for his rival Eurystheus of Tiryns, in which he succeeded. These feats, called the twelve labors of Hercules, were as follows: (1) the strangling of the Nemean lion; (2) the killing of the Lernean hydra; (3) the capture of the Ceryneian stag; (4) the capture of the Erymanthian boar; (5) the cleaning of the Augean stables; (6) the slaughter of the Stymphalian birds; (7) the capture of the Cretan bull; (8) the capture of the man-eating mares of Diomedes; (9) the securing of the girdle of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons; (10) the fetching of the red oxen of Geryones; (11) the procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides; (12) the bringing to the upper world of the dog Cerberus, guardian of Hades. The subject of this most famous of the Herculean legends (of comparatively late date) is distinguished as the Tirynthian Hercules from other personifications of Hercules worshiped in different places and countries (as the Cretan or the Egyptian Hercules, etc.), under the same or other names, the attributes of these various personifications being essentially the same, but their legendary history being different. Hercules is represented as brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally naked, or draped merely in the skin of the Nemean lion, the head of the lion being often drawn over that of the hero as a helmet. He is usually armed with a club, sometimes with a bow and arrows.

Leave that labour to great *Hercules;*
And let it be more than Alcides' twelve.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

My Eustace might have sat for *Hercules;*
So muscular he spread, so broad of breast.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. One of the ancient constellations, between Lyra and Corona Borealis, representing a man



The Constellation Hercules.

upon one knee, with his head toward the south, and with uplifted arms. The ancients did not identify the constellation with Hercules; the moderns place a club in one hand, and a branch of an apple-tree, with the three heads of Cerberus, in the other. The constellation contains one star of the second magnitude (β), nine of the third, and twelve of the fourth.

3. A form of drop-hammer. See the extract.

The *Hercules,* a ponderous mass of iron attached to a vertical guide rod, which was lifted originally by a gang of men with ropes, but afterwards by steam power, and allowed to fall by its own weight. *Encyc. Brit.,* XI. 425.

4. Same as *Hercules-beetle.*—**Hercules' allheal,** a perennial umbelliferous plant, *Opopanax Opopanax,* a native of southern Europe. The roots and seeds are said to be similar in flavor and quality to the parsnip. Also called *poundwort.*—**Hercules' club,** a weapon mentioned in the seventeenth century as consisting of a heavy head of wood with nails driven into it and furnished with a handle: apparently a weapon extemporized for the defense of a fortified place.—**Hercules' Pillars.** See *pillar.*

Hercules-beetle (hėr′kū-lēz-bē″tl), *n.* A very large Brazilian lamellicorn beetle, *Megasoma* or *Dynastes hercules.* A large horn projects from the head of the male, and there is a smaller similar projection



Hercules-beetle (*Dynastes hercules*), about one third natural size.

from the thorax, so that the animal resembles a pair of pincers with the body for the handle. This beetle is the largest true insect known, attaining a length of about 6 inches. See *Dynastes.*

Hercules'-club (hėr′kū-lēz-klub), *n.* Same as ★*angelica-tree.*

Hercynian (hėr-sin′i-ąn), *a.* [< L. *Hercynius,* < Gr. Ἑρκύνιος, pertaining to the region (L. *Hercynia silva* or *Hercynius saltus,* the Hercynian Forest, < Gr. Ἑρκύνιος δρύμος) called in mod. G. *der Harz* or *das Harzgebirge,* the Harz mountains.] Of or pertaining to the forest-covered mountain-system of Germany. The word varied greatly in its application. Some ancient geographers made it cover a large part of Germany, while later writers restricted it to Bohemia, Moravia, etc.

The reindeer lingered on in the *Hercynian* forest that overshadowed North Germany as late as the time of Julius Cæsar. *Edinburgh Rev.*

hercynite (hėr′si-nīt), *n.* [< *Hercyn(ian)* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of the spinel group, containing alumina and iron, found in the Bohemian (Hercynian) Forest.

herd[1] (hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heard, herde;* < ME. *heerde, heorde,* < AS. *heord* (gen. dat. *heorde,* also *herde, hyrde*), a herd, flock (of beasts, but also, like *flock,* of persons, a family or congregation, in Biblical sense); also, rarely, keeping or custody (a sense otherwise expressed by comp. *heord-rǣden, hyrd-rǣden*); = OHG. *herta,* MHG. *herte, hert,* G. *herde, heerde* (for **herte,* by LG. influence) = Icel. *hjörth* = Sw. Dan. *hjord* = Goth. *hairda,* a herd, flock. Cf. Skt. *çardha,* troop, OBulg. *çreda,* a herd.] **1.** A number of animals feeding or driven together; a drove; a flock: commonly used of the larger animals, such as cows, oxen, horses, asses (cattle), deer, camels, elephants, whales, etc., and sometimes of small cattle, as sheep, hogs, etc., and in falconry and fowling of birds, as swans, cranes, and curlews.

I observed nothing but . . . sundry *heards* of blacke swine, and flocks of blacke sheepe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 75.

The lowing *herd* winds slowly o'er the lea.
Gray, Elegy.

An *herd* of swans, of cranes, and of curlews.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

The dwellers of the deep, in mighty *herds,*
Passed by us. *Bryant,* Sella.

2. In a disparaging sense, a company of men or people; a rabble; a mob: as, the vulgar *herd.*

When he perceived the common *herd* was glad he refused the crown, he plucked me ope his doublet, and offered them his throat to cut. *Shak.,* J. C., i. 2.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

You can never interest the common *herd* in the abstract question. *Coleridge.*

herd[1] (hėrd), *v.* [< ME. *herden,* herd; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go in a herd; congregate as beasts; feed or run in droves.

If men will with Nebuchadnezzar *herd* with the beasts of the field, no wonder if their reason departs from them. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. ii.

2. To associate; unite in troops or companies; become one of any faction, party, or set: used in a more or less derogatory or sinister sense.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number. *Addison,* Cato, iii. 4.

The sovereign people crowded into the market-place, *herding* together with the instinct of sheep, who seek safety in each other's company.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 437.

A throng enclosed the rector of Briarfield; twenty or more pressed around him. . . . The curates, *herding* together after their manner, made a constellation of three lesser planets. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, xvi.

II. *trans.* To form into or as if into a herd.

The rest . . .
Are *herded* with the vulgar, and so kept.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Wild stallions continually *herded* off the droves of the Indians of the southern plains, thus thwarting any endeavor to improve the stock by breeding.
The Century, XXXVII. 334.

herd[2] (hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heard, herde;* < ME. *herde, hirde, heorde, hurde,* < AS. *hirde, hierde, hyrde,* sometimes *heorde* (= OS. OFries. *hirdi* = MLG. *herde* = OHG. *hirti,* MHG. G. *hirte, hirt* = Icel. *hirdhir* = Sw. *herde* = Dan. *hyrde* = Goth. *hairdeis*), a keeper of cattle, sheep, etc.; with suffix *-e,* orig. *-ja,* < *heord,* a herd, flock: see *herd*[1].] A herdsman; a keeper of cattle; a shepherd; hence, a keeper of any domestic animals: now rare in the simple form (except in Scotland), but common in composition, as in *cowherd, goatherd, goosherd, shepherd, swineherd.*

"Almyghty Lord, O Jesu Crist," quod he,
"Sower of chast conseil, *herde* of us alle."
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 192.

The noble Gawein and Agravain . . . sente in theire felowes and her peple, and her harneys be-fore, as the *heirde* driveth his bestes to pasture.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 267.

herd[2] (hėrd), *v.* [< *herd*[2], *n.* In this use hardly distinguishable from *herd*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To take care of or tend, as cattle. [Scotch.]

When they were able now to *herd* the ewes,
They yeed together thro' the heights and hows.
Ross, Helenore, p. 14.

II. *intrans.* To act as a herd or shepherd; tend cattle or take care of a flock. [Scotch.]

I had na use to gang
Unto the glen to *herd* this mony a lang.
Ross, Helenore, p. 31.

herd[3]†. An obsolete spelling of *heard*[1], preterit and past participle of *hear*.

herd[4]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *haired*.

herd-book (hėrd′bůk), *n.* A book giving the pedigree and record of and other information concerning cattle in important herds.

In their native country none but select cattle are admitted to the *herd-books*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 370.

herdboy (hėrd′boi), *n.* A man or boy having the care of a herd of cattle.

The *herd-boys* — men on horseback — go through the ranges and gather the cattle into "pens."
J. Macdonald, Food from the Far West, vi.

herdent†, *a.* An obsolete form of *harden*[2].

herder (hėr′dėr), *n.* [= OFries. *herdere*, NFries. *herder* = D. *herder* = MLG. *herder* = MHG. *hertære, hirtere, hertære, herter* (G. as a proper name *Herter, Herder*) = Icel. *hirdhir*, a herder; as *herd*[1] + *-er*[1].] A herdsman; in the United States, one employed in the care of a herd of beef-cattle or a flock of sheep.

About the first of April is the time the herds are started from Red River northward. . . . Two *herders* to a hundred head of cattle is the rule, . . . and each *herder* has two horses. *The Century*, XIX. 770.

herderite (hėr′dėr-īt), *n.* [After its discoverer, Baron von *Herder* (1776–1838), a mining engineer, son of the philosopher of that name.] A rare fluophosphate of beryllium and calcium, occurring in white or yellowish transparent crystals in Saxony, and at Stoneham in Maine, U. S.

herdes†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hards*.

herdess† (hėr′des), *n.* [< ME. **herdesse, hierdesse*; < *herd*[2] + *-ess*.] A shepherdess.

An *hierdesse*,
Whiche that ycleped was Oenone.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 653.

As a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calme evening (leaving her faire flocke)
Betakes herself unto a froth-girt rocke.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

herdewick†, *n.* [< *herd*[2] + *wick*[2].] Land which is under the care of a herd or shepherd; pasture.

herd-grass (hėrd′gràs), *n.* Same as *herd's-grass*.

herdgroom† (hėrd′gröm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *heardgroom*; < ME. *herdegrome*; < *herd*[1] + *groom*[1].] A keeper of a herd; a herdsman; a shepherd.

Pipes made of grene corne,
As han thise lytel *herde-gromes*,
That kepen bestis in the bromes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1225.

So loytring live you little *heardgroomes*,
Keeping your beastes in the budded broomes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

herdic (hėr′dik), *n.* [Named after the inventor, Peter *Herdic*, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U. S.] A low-set two- (sometimes four-) wheeled cab or carriage, with the entrance in the back and the seats at the sides: used in many cities of the United States.

Herdics, cabs, and carriages took to cover.
Examiner, Washington letter, Feb. 11, 1886.

herding (hėr′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *herd*[1], *v.*] 1. The occupation of a herd or herdsman. — 2. In the western United States, Australia, etc., cattle-raising. — **Close herding**, the herding of cattle within fixed limits, and the keeping of an accurate account of them. — **Loose herding**, the turning loose of cattle belonging to several owners on a range (see *range*), and the guarding of them to prevent loss by stealing or straying. The owners determine the probable increase of each herd from the number of calves branded at the annual rounding-up (see *round-up, v.*) of all the cattle on the range in the spring, and the rounding-up of the beef-cattle in the fall.

herding-ground (hėr′ding-ground), *n.* A place where whales herd.

herd-maid† (hėrd′mād), *n.* A shepherdess.

I sit and watch a *herd-maid* gay.
Lyrics (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 76).

herdman† (hėrd′man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heardman*; < ME. *herdeman, heerdman*; < *herd*[1] + *man*.] Same as *herdsman*.

There ben grete Pastures; but fewe Coornes; and therfore, for the most partie, thei ben alle *Herdemen*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 255.

The name of Turkes signifieth (saith Chitraeus) Sheepheards, or *Heard-men*: and such it seemeth was their ancient profession. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 278.

herd's-grass (hėrdz′gràs), *n.* One of various grasses highly esteemed for hay; particularly, in the northern United States, timothy grass, *Phleum pratense*. In the Middle and Eastern States the name is also given to the redtop grass, *Agrostis alba*. See *timothy* and *redtop*. Also *herd-grass*.

herdsman (hėrdz′man), *n.*; pl. *herdsmen* (-men). [< *herd's*, poss. of *herd*[1], + *man*.] 1. A keeper of a herd; one employed in tending a herd of cattle.

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1108.

There, fast-rooted in their bank,
Stand, never overlook'd, our fav'rite elms,
That screen the *herdsman's* solitary hut.
Cowper, Task, i. 168.

2†. The owner of a herd.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. The common skua-gull, supposed to protect lambs from eagles. [Orkneys.]

herdswoman (hėrdz′wům″an), *n.*; pl. *herdswomen* (-wim″en). A woman who has the care of a herd or of cattle.

here[1] (hēr), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *heere*; < ME. *here, heer, her*, < AS. *hēr* = OS. *hēr* = OFries. *hīr* = D. *hier* = MLG. *hir* = OHG. *hiar*, MHG. *hier, hie*, G. *hier, hie* = Icel. *hēr* = Sw. *här* = Dan. *her* = Goth. *hēr*, here (cf. OHG. *hera*, MHG. *here, her*, G. *her*, hither; Goth. *hiri*, impv. adv., here! i. e., come hither); with orig. locative suffix *-r* (cf. *her*, of similar formation), from the pron. repr. by *he*[1], q. v. *Here* is related to *he* as *there* to *that, they*, and *where* to *who, what*. Cf. the series *hither, thither, whither*, and *hence, thence, whence*. In comp. with an adv. or prep. *here* retains some of its orig. pronominal force: *hereafter*, after this, etc.] 1. In the place or region where the person speaking is; on this spot or in this locality.

I pray you hence, and leave me *here* alone.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 382.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.
Gray, Elegy.

Of Arthur's hall am I, but *here*,
Here let me rest and die.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. At the point of space or of progress just mentioned or attained; at or in the place or situation now spoken of: as, *here* we tarried a month; *here* the speaker paused.

Here the anthem doth commence:
Love and constancy is dead.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 21.

The person *here* mentioned is an old man.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 265.

The territories of the duke of Medina Sidonia were particularly unguarded: *here* were vast plains of pasturage, covered with flocks and herds — the very country for a hasty inroad. *Irving*, Granada, p. 75.

3. At the place or in the situation pointed out, or assumed to be shown or indicated: as, *here* (in a picture) we see a cottage, and *here* a tree.

To live in prayer and contemplation,
Only attended by Nerissa *here*,
Until her husband and my lord's return.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4.

The skin is, as it were, occupied all over with separate feelers, that are *here* widely scattered, *here* clustered, and *here* crowded together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 10.

4. At the nearer point, or at the one first indicated: opposed to *there*.

Line upon line; *here* a little, and *there* a little.
Isa. xxviii. 10.

There is my dagger,
And *here* my naked breast. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

Raphael had very prudently touched divers things that be amiss, some *here* and some *there*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

5. To this place; to the situation or locality where the speaker is. [In this sense, in customary use, *here* has taken the place of *hither*. See *hither*.]

If thou remember'st aught ere thou cam'st *here*,
How thou cam'st *here* thou may'st.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

Here comes some intelligence; a buzz o' the court.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

Blest be Heaven
That brought thee *here* to this poor house of ours.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

6. In the present life or state; on earth.

Owre lorde hath hem graunted
Here [their] penaunce and her purgatorie *here* on this erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 105.

Here in the body pent,
Absent from Him I roam.
Montgomery, At Home in Heaven.

Brief life is *here* our portion,
Brief sorrow, short-lived care.
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny's Horæ Novissimæ.

Here and there, in one place and another; at intervals; occasionally: as, the people were scattered *here and there*.

Jerome. I believe you will not see a prettier girl.
Isaac. Here and there one.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

Here and there a fragment of a column, or an inscription built into the wall, reminds us of what Aquileia once was. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 60.

Here below, on earth; in this life.

Man wants but little *here below*,
Nor wants that little long.
Goldsmith, Hermit.

Here goes, now I am going to do it: an exclamation announcing a particular act, especially one that seems rash or bold. [Colloq.] — **Here is** or **here's** (so-and-so). (*a*) An exclamatory phrase used to call special attention to or express surprise at or delight with something suddenly found or coming to view or notice: often used ironically: as, *here's* a pretty mess.

This babble shall not henceforth trouble me.
Here is a coil with protestation!
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

Here's a sweet temper now! This is a man, brother.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

Meanwhile Mr. Squeers tasted the milk and water. "Ah!" said that gentleman, smacking his lips, "*here's* richness!" *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, v.

(*b*) A phrase used in calling attention to a toast or wish: as, *here's* a health to you; *here's* luck to you.

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen,
Here's to the widow of fifty. . . .
Let the toast pass;
Drink to the lass.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (**song**).

Here you are, here is what you want. [Colloq.] — **Neither here nor there**, neither in this place nor in that; hence, not concerning the matter in hand; irrelevant; unimportant; of no consequence.

Mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping? — 'Tis *neither here nor there*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 3.

Yes, yes, they certainly do say — but that's *neither here nor there*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

This . . . here, a colloquial pleonasm intended to emphasize the definitive use of *this* before its noun, which in illiterate speech is often transposed after *here*: as, *this* man *here* (correlative to *that* man *there*); *this here* man.

here[2]†, *n.* [OSc. *heir*; ME. *here, heere*, < AS. *here*, an army, particularly the enemy, = OS. *heri* = OFries. *hiri*, here, = D. *heer, heir* = MLG. (in comp.) *here-, her-* = OHG. *heri, hari*, MHG. *here*, G. *heer* = Icel. *herr* = Sw. *här* = Dan. *hær* = Goth. *harjis*, an army, host; = OBulg. *kara*, strife, = Lith. *karas*, war, = Lett. *karsch*, war, tumult, = OPruss. *karjis*, an army; cf. Zend *kāra*, army. Hence *harry* = *harrow*[2], *v.*, *herring*, and in comp., variously modified, *heriot, harbor, harborough, herald*, the proper name *Harold*, etc.] 1. An army; a host; a hostile host.

Til his sone mouthe bere
Helm on heued and leden vt *here*.
Havelok, l. 378.

Specifically — 2. In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an invading army, either that of the enemy, as the Danish invaders, or the national troops serving abroad. See *fyrd*.

English troops serving out of England and not for any English object are not called fyrd, but *here*, like the Danish invaders of old.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 378.

3. An individual enemy.

He refte hym his riches & his renke schippis,
And wold haue honget the *here* vppon hegh galos.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13116.

here[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

here[4]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *hear*.

here[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hair*[1]. *Chaucer*.

here[6]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hare*[1]. *Chaucer*.

Here[7], *n.* See *Hera*.

hereabout (hēr′a-bout′), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *about*.] 1. About this place; in this neighborhood.

I'll hover *hereabout*, to know what passes.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 2.

My friend should meet me somewhere *hereabout*.
Tennyson, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

2†. Concerning this; about this business.

Go now thy wey, and speed thee *heer aboute*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 376.

hereabouts (hēr′a-bouts′), *adv.* [< *hereabout*, *adv.*, + adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] Same as *hereabout*.

Hereabouts her soul must hover still;
Let's speak to that. *Shirley*, The Traitor, v. 1.

hereafter (hēr-åf′tėr), *adv.* [< ME. *herafter* (= Dan. *herefter* = Sw. *härefter*), < AS. *hēræfter*, hereafter, < *hēr*, here, + *æfter*, after: see *here*[1] and *after*.] After this time; in time to come; in some future time or state.

But nowe *hereafter* thou shalt here
What God hath wrought in this matere.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

And *heraftir* no man be heuy to me, for I bere in my bodi the tokenes of oure Lorde Jesu Crist.
Wyclif, Gal. vi. 17.

We . . . hope that . . . [a man's] honest error, though it cannot be pardoned here, will not be counted to him for sin *hereafter*. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

hereafter (hēr-ȧf'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *hereafter*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* That is to be; future. [Rare.]

That *hereafter* ages may behold
What ruin happen'd in revenge of him,
Within their chiefest temple I'll erect
A tomb. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

II. *n.* A future state; the future.

'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Thus departed Hiawatha . . .
To the land of the *Hereafter*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxii.

hereafterward†, **hereafterwards**†, *adv.* [ME. *heraftirward*; < *here*[1] + *afterward*, *afterwards*.] Hereafter.

Thou shalt *hereafterwardes*, my brother deere,
Come, there thee nedeth not of me to leere.
Chaucer, Frere's Tale, l. 217.

Heraftirward, britheren, be ghe coumfortid in the Lord and in the myght of his vertu. *Wyclif*, Eph. vi. 10.

hereagainst† (hēr'ȧ-genst'), *adv.* [ME. *her azeines*; < *here*[1] + *against*.] Opposite this place.

This Iland is inhabited, and hath great plentie of wine and frutes, and *hereagainst* we were becalmed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 102.

hereat (hēr-at'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *at*.] At or by reason of this.

Hereat this young man sadly grieved.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 219).

hereaway (hēr'ȧ-wā″), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *away*.] Hereabout; in this neighborhood, or in this direction. [Colloq.]

We knew before that these towns were *here away;* but had we known that this river turned and ran in among them, we should never have undertaken the enterprise.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 416).

Hereaway
The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.
Whittier, Against Fugitive Slave Act.

hereaways† (hēr'ȧ-wāz″), *adv.* [< *hereaway* + adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] Same as *hereaway*.

Here-awaies liued a people called Dogzyn, which others called Pagans, of no sect, nor subject to any Prince.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 162.

herebefore†, *adv.* [< ME. *here-bifore*, *herbiforne*: see *here*[1] and *before*.] Before this time; heretofore.

Sire, sum time *here-bifor*, in my gong age,
I wedded with al wele a worschipful lady.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4072.

herebefornt, *adv.* [ME. *herebefore*, *herbiforn*, < *here*[1] + *beforn*, var. of *before*: see *before*.] Same as *herebefore*.

Thou hast told me *herebeforne*, that he nis not to blame that chaungeth his conseil in certeyn cas, and for certeyne and just causes. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

here-being (hēr-bē'ing), *n.* [ME. *herebeyng*; < *here*[1] + *being*, *n*.] Present existence.

I segge by gow riche it semeth nougt that ge shulle
Haue heuene in gowre *here-beyng* and heuene her-after.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 141.

hereby (hēr-bī'), *adv.* [< ME. *here by*, *herbi*; < *here*[1] + *by*[1].] 1†. Near by; not far off.

Prin. Where is the bush
That we must stand and play the murtherer in?
For. Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

2. By this; by means of this.

I will not reason what is meant *hereby*,
Because I will be guiltless of the meaning.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Hereby we became acquainted with the nature of things.
Watts.

3†. In connection with this.

Loke þenne *her bi* hwa se of hire meidenhad lihteð in to wedlac.
Hali Meid., 23. *N. E. D.*

heredation†, *n.* The act of inheriting; inheritance.

heredipety (her-ē-dip'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *heredipeta*, a legacy-hunter, < *heredium*, a hereditary estate (< *heres* (*hered-*), an heir: see *heir*), + *petere*, seek.] Legacy-hunting. [Rare.]

Heredipety, or legacy-hunting, is inveighed against, in the clergy especially, as by the old Satirists.
Milman, Latin Christianity, i. 11.

hereditability (hē-red″i-tȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *hereditable*: see *-bility*.] Heritability. [Rare.]

It will moreover be important, after the *hereditability* of the royal office has been accepted, to establish the principle of the uninterrupted existence of that office.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 107.

hereditable (hē-red'i-tȧ-bl), *a.* [= OF. *hereditable* = Sp. *hereditable*, < ML. *hereditabilis*, < LL. *hereditare*, inherit, < L. *heres* (*hered-*), an heir: see *heir* and *heritage*.] Heritable.

James [Macpherson] was the last person executed at Banff, previous to the abolition of *hereditable* jurisdiction.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 266.

hereditably (hē-red'i-tȧ-bli), *adv.* Heritably; by inheritance. [Rare.]

hereditament (her-ē-dit'ȧ-ment), *n.* [< ME. *hereditament* = Pr. *heretamen* = Sp. *heredamiento* = Pg. *herdamento*, < ML. *hereditamentum*, property inherited, < LL. *hereditare*, inherit: see *hereditable*.] In *law*, any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, or anything corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir in the strict sense (see *heir*, 1); inheritable property, as distinguished from property which necessarily terminates with the life of the owner, and, according to some writers, as distinguished in modern times from personal assets which go to the executor or administrator instead of the heir. A *corporeal hereditament* is visible and tangible; an *incorporeal hereditament* is a right existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of corporeal property, but not itself the object of bodily senses as an easement, a franchise, or a rent.

At the whiche parlyament ye Duke of Alenson was iuged to lose his hede, & his *heredytamentys* to be forfayted unto ye kinge. *Fabyan*, Chron., 11, an. 1461.

Theyr auncestours had noe estate in any theyre landes, signoryes, or *hereditamentes*, longer then during theyr owne lives. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

hereditarian (hē-red-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *heredity* + *-arian*.] A believer in the biological doctrine of heredity or atavism.

The modern *hereditarian* regards himself as the offspring mentally as well as physically of a long succession of ancestors, going as far back as the anthropoid ape, if not to still more rudimentary forms of life.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 446.

hereditarily (hē-red'i-tȧ-ri-li), *adv.* By inheritance.

Richard I. bestowed the lands on Richard Fitz-Anchor, to hold them in fee, and *hereditarily* of the abbey.
Pennant, Journey from Chester, p. 566.

hereditariness (hē-red'i-tȧ-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hereditary, or of being transmissible from parent to child.

The *hereditariness* of leprosy has not been proved.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 131.

hereditarious† (hē-red-i-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *hereditarius*: see *hereditary*.] Hereditary.

Some sicknesses are *hereditarious*, and come from the father to the sonne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 219.

hereditary (hē-red'i-tȧ-ri), *a.* [= F. *héréditaire* = Pr. *hereditari* = Sp. Pg. *hereditario* = It. *ereditario*, < L. *hereditarius*, of or relating to an inheritance, inherited, < *heredita(t-)s*, heirship, inheritance: see *heredity*.] 1. In *law*: (*a*) Descending by inheritance; transmitted or transmissible in the line of descent by force of law; passing to or held by an heir or heirs: as, a *hereditary* monarchy, office, or estate; *hereditary* privileges; *hereditary* bondage.

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

The community or kingdom comes to be regarded by the sovereign as the *hereditary* possession of his family.
Calhoun, Works, I. 84.

At first elective, as kingships habitually are, this [of Poland] continued so — never became *hereditary*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 494.

(*b*) Holding by inheritance; deriving from ancestors by force of law, as rank, social condition, or property: as, a *hereditary* peer, proprietor, or bondman.

When . . . a powerful body of *hereditary* nobles surround the sovereign, they oppose a strong resistance to his authority. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 85.

His highness the duke . . . had been married very young, and his son, the *hereditary* prince, may be said to have been the political sovereign of the state.
Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, x.

2. Pertaining to or resulting from successive generation; transmitted in a line of progeny; passing naturally from parent to offspring: as, *hereditary* descent; a *hereditary* line; *hereditary* features, qualities, or diseases.

Wearing that yoke
My shoulder was predestined to receive,
Born to the *hereditary* stoop and crease.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 206.

The peculiarity may be congenital and *hereditary*, as it is when a certain stature is characteristic of the brothers, sisters, and collateral relatives of a parent.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 175.

3. Native; patrimonial; ancestral: as, one's *hereditary* home or occupation; a *hereditary* opinion or prejudice.—4. Acting from natal tendency or endowment; having inherited the character or qualifications of; being by force of birth: as, the Bachs were *hereditary* musicians; the Rothschilds are *hereditary* financiers.—**Act of the Hereditary Excise.** See *excise*[2].—**Hereditary monarchy.** See *monarchy*.

hereditism (hē-red'i-tizm), *n.* [< *heredity* + *-ism*.] The principle of heredity; the doctrine of hereditary transmission, as of political rule. [Rare.]

At last, *hereditism* expired in America, . . . because the people were determined not to have a king, and were animated by republican aspirations.
★ *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 315.

heredity (hē-red'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *hérédité* = Pr. *heretat* = Sp. *heredad* = Pg. *herdade* = It. *eredità*, < L. *heredita(t-)s*, heirship, inheritance, in concrete an inheritance, < *heres* (*hered-*), an heir: see *heir*, and *heritage*, *inherit*.] 1. Hereditary descent or transmission, as of physical or mental qualities; hereditary succession or influence.

He is a monarchist by centuries of *heredity*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 106.

Let us engage in some exciting sport, dear — such as reviewing the family portraits, with genealogical applications; perhaps we may discover something startling in the line of *heredity*. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 281.

2. Specifically, in *biol.*: (*a*) The influence of parents upon offspring; transmission of qualities or characteristics, mental or physical, from parents to offspring. See *atavism*.

By *heredity* is meant the tendency manifested by an organism to develop in the likeness of its progenitor.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 176.

(*b*) A general name for the facts of inheritance or the transmission of physical or mental characteristics from parent to offspring.

That wheat produces wheat — that existing oxen have descended from ancestral oxen — that every unfolding organism eventually takes the form of the class, order, genus, and species from which it sprang — is a fact which, by force of repetition, has acquired in our minds almost the aspect of a necessity. It is in this, however, that *Heredity* is principally displayed: the phenomena commonly referred to it being quite subordinate manifestations. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biology, § 80.

3. Metaphorically, the cause of inheritance, or the principle to which inheritance is due, or the agent that brings about inheritance.

heredium (hē-rē'di-um), *n.* [L., < *heres* (*hered-*), an heir.] In *early Rom. law*, the homestead or hereditary domain allotted as the private property of a citizen, and which was inheritable and alienable. It comprised space for house, yard, and garden — usually about one and a quarter acres.

herefor (hēr-fôr'), *adv.* [= G. *hiervor*, *hierfür* = Dan. *herfor* = Sw. *härför*; as *here*[1] + *for*[1].] For this. [Rare.]

herefore† (hēr-fōr'), *adv.* [ME. *herfore*, *herfor*; < *here*[1] + *fore*[1]. Cf. *herefor*.] For this reason; on this ground.

Son, yet shuld thou lett
Herfor to speke in large,
For where masters ar mett,
Chylder wordys ar not to charge.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 160.

herefrom (hēr-from'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *from*.] From this; from what has been said or done: as, *herefrom* we conclude; *herefrom* it follows.

heregild†, *n.* [OSc. *hereyeld*; AS. *heregild*, *-gyld*, *-geld*, a military tribute, particularly the Danegeld, < *here*, army, esp. the enemy, + *gild*, *geld*, a payment.] 1. In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the tax or tribute paid to the Danes; the Danegeld.

The formal name for a tax levied for the payment of soldiers or sailors was *Heregyld*, *Heregeold*, *Heregeld*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 403.

2. In *old Scots law*, a fine payable on certain conditions to a superior on the death of his tenant, generally consisting of the best horse, ox, or cow: corresponding to the English *heriot*. Also *hereyeld*.

herehence† (hēr-hens'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *heerehence*; < *here*[1] + *hence*.] From this; herefrom; for this reason.

Yet *heere-hence* may some good accrewe.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. ded.

Heerehence it is manifest . . . that Island is not situate beyond the arctic circle. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 554.

Here-hence it comes our Horace now stands taxed
Of impudence. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

We are *herehence* resolved that we are not to do any evil that good may come of it. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, II. 52.

herein (hēr-in'), *adv.* [< ME. *herinne* (= D. G. *hierin* = Dan. *heri* = Sw. *häri*); < *here*[1] + *in*[1].] In this; in view of this.

More haf I of ioye & blysse *here-inne* . . .
Then alle the wyzes of the world myzt wynne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 579.

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.
John xv. 8.

Herein lives wisdom, beauty, and increase;
Without this, folly, age, and cold decay.
Shak., Sonnets, xi.

hereinafter (hēr-in'ăf'tėr), *adv.* [< *herein* + *after.*] Afterward in this (statement, narrative, or document): referring to something afterward to be named or described.

Part of the olde Temple is yet standing, and many Monuments of great antiquitie, as *herein after* shall be shewed.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.

A few favored localities *hereinafter* to be named.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 203.

hereinbefore (hēr-in'bē-fōr'), *adv.* [< *herein* + *before.*] Before in this (statement, narrative, or document): referring to something already named or described.

Many authors not *hereinbefore* reviewed come properly within our annals. *The Century*, XXXIV. 906.

hereinto (hēr-in'tö), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *into.*] Into this. *Hooker.* [Rare.]

heremit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hermit*, approximating *eremite.*

heremitical† (her-e-mit'i-kal), *a.* An obsolete form of *eremitical.*

The *heremeticall* profession was onelie allowed of in Britaine vntill the coming of Augustine the monke.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. 9.

heren†, *a.* A Middle English form of *hairen.*

herenach†, *n.* Same as *erenach.*

hereness (hēr'nes), *n.* [< *here*[1] + *-ness.*] The quality or fact of being in this place, or of being present. [Rare.]

Its [the earth's] oppressive solidity, its obtrusive *hereness.* *G. Macdonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 334.

herenust†, *a.* [A form occurring, with a var. *heremus*, in the following quotation. It is obviously corrupt; some manuscripts substitute *vertuouse* (virtuous), and mod. editions read *hevenes* (heaven's). It probably stands for **Herynes* — that is, *Erinyes*, the Furies: see *Erinys.*] See etymology.

Have mercy on me, thou *herenus* queene.
Chaucer, Complaint to Pity, l. 92.

hereof (hēr-ov'), *adv.* [< ME. *hereof*, *herof* (= Dan. *heraf* = Sw. *häraf*); < *here*[1] + *of.*] **1.** Of this; concerning this.

The kyng, vor pyte *herof*, bygan to wepe sore.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 178.

And so *here-of* spake thei day be day.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

This brought to pass, the lords return with speed,
The parliament *hereof* to certify.
Daniell, Civil Wars, ii.

2. From this; herefrom.

Hereof comes it, that Prince Harry is valiant.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

hereon (hēr-on'), *adv.* [< ME. *heron*; < *here*[1] + *on.*] **1**†. Herein. — **2.** On or upon this place; on, or with reference to, this subject, etc.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall into question. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

3. Hereupon.

hereout† (hēr-out'), *adv.* [< ME. *herut*; < *here*[1] + *out.*] Out of this.

The godly will gather *hereout* that, as God's providence bindeth not our hands, so it hindereth not in us any good thing. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 131.

here-remain† (hēr'rē-mān''), *n.* Stay or sojourn here.

A most miraculous work in this good king:
Which often, since my *here-remain* in England,
I have seen him do. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

hereright (hēr'rīt), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *right.*] Right here; in this place. [Prov. Eng.]

heresiarch (her'e-si-ärk or hē-rē'si-ärk), *n.* [= OF. *heresiarche*, *heresiarque*, F. *hérésiarque* = Sp. Pg. *heresiarca* = It. *eresiarca*, < LL. ML. *hæresiarcha*, < Gr. *αἱρεσιάρχης*, the leader of a school, esp. of a medical school, in eccl. writers the chief of a sect or heresy, < *αἵρεσις*, a sect, school, heresy (see *heresy*), + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A leader in heresy; an arch-heretic.

The *heresiarch* commenced the error upon pride and ambition, and his followers went after him in simplicity of their heart. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 319.

Sermons whose writers played such dangerous tricks
Their own *heresiarchs* called them heretics —
(Strange that one term such distant poles should link,
The Priestleyan's copper and the Puseyan's zinc).
O. W. Holmes, After-Dinner Poem.

By the middle of the twelfth century other and purer *heresiarchs* had arisen. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 68.

heresiarchy†, *n.* [< Gr. *αἵρεσις*, heresy, + *ἀρχή*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule; cf. *heresiarch.*] The teaching of a heresiarch; prime, prominent, or flagrant heresy.

The book itself [the Alcoran] consists of *heresiarchies* against our blessed Saviour.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 323.

heresiographer (her″e-si-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [As *heresiograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who writes on heresies.

heresiography (her″e-si-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἵρεσις*, heresy, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A treatise on heresies.

heresiologist (her″e-si-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *heresiolog-y* + *-ist.*] One versed in, or engaged in the study of, heresiology; a writer on heresies.

All the Greek and Latin *heresiologists* have included the Manichæans in their catalogues.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 487.

heresiology (her″e-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἵρεσις*, heresy, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The study or the history of heresies.

All three classes of these writers must be consulted for obtaining a complete acquaintance with *heresiology.*
Blunt, Dict. of Sects (1874), p. 184.

heresy (her'e-si), *n.*; pl. *heresies* (-siz). [< ME. *heresye*, *heresie*, *eresie*, < OF. *heresie*, *heregie*, F. *hérésie* = Pr. *heregia*, *eretgia* = Sp. *herejía* = Pg. *heregia*, *heresia* = It. *eresia*, heresy, < L. *hæresis*, a school of thought (philosophical or religious), LL., eccl., heretical religious doctrine, heresy, < Gr. *αἵρεσις*, a taking, selection, a philosophical principle or set of principles and those who profess such principles, a sect, school, eccl. a religious sect or party, heresy, < *αἱρεῖν*, take, mid. *αἱρεῖσθαι*, take to oneself, choose.] **1.** Any doctrine, opinion, or set of opinions at variance with the established standards of any system, school of thought, or party; an opinion or a doctrine tending to create schism or division; an untenable or a disturbing doctrine of any kind, as in philosophy, science, politics, morality, etc.

Such trespasses in speach (whereof there be many) as geue dolour and disliking to the eare & minde, by any foule indecencie or disproportion of sound, situation, or sence, they be called, and not without cause, the vicious parts or rather *heresies* of language.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

Popes, conclaves, and religious orders rose up against the Copernican *heresy.*
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

2. Specifically, in *theol.*, an opinion or a doctrine rejected by the authorities of a church as contrary to the established creed of that church; an interpretation or a theological view of a sacred writing or other standard of religion, or of any distinctive part of it, opposed to that authoritatively established or generally accepted: as, the antinomian *heresy.* To the Roman Catholic any opinion contrary to the teachings of his church, to the Protestant any opinion contrary to the accepted interpretation of the Scripture, is a heresy. The error must be held by a professed believer; pagan and infidel doctrines are not heresies. Roman Catholic divines distinguish between *formal heresies*, or tenets contrary to the doctrines of the church which are wilfully and pertinaciously held, and *material heresies*, or tenets that are heretical but are not so pertinaciously held as to involve the guilt of heresy.

There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable *heresies*, even denying the Lord that bought them. 2 Pet. ii. 1.

After the way which they call *heresy*, so worship I the God of my fathers. Acts xxiv. 14.

Heresie is in the Will and choice profestly against the Scripture; error is against the Will, in misunderstanding the Scripture after all sincere endeavours to understand it rightly. *Milton*, True Religion.

A second offence is that of *heresy*, which consists not in a total denial of Christianity, but of some of its essential doctrines, publicly and obstinately avowed.
Blackstone, Com., IV. iv.

Antipodal heresy. See *antipodal.* = **Syn.** See comparison under *heretic.*

heretic (her'e-tik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *heretick*, early mod. E. also *eretick*; < ME. *heretik*, *eretik* (cf. AS. *eritic*); ME. also *erite* (< OF. *herite*, *herete*, *erite*) and *erege*, < OF. *herege*, *erege* = Pr. *heretge*, *eretge* = Sp. *hereje* = Pg. *herege*, n., a heretic; OF. also *heretique*, F. *hérétique* = Sp. *herético* = Pg. *heretico*, a., = It. *eretico*, a. and n., < LL. *hæreticus*, a., of or belonging to heresy; as noun, a heretic, < Gr. *αἱρετικός*, able to choose, in eccl. writers heretical, < *αἱρεῖν*, take, mid. *αἱρεῖσθαι*, choose: see *heresy.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who holds and persistently maintains an opinion or a doctrine at variance with the accepted standards of any school or party, and rejected or condemned by it; one who rejects a generally accepted belief.

I am an *heretic*, if it be sound doctrine that pleasure tastes best after sorrow. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxiv.

Constantine easily believed that the *heretics*, who presumed to dispute his opinions, or to oppose his commands, were guilty of the most absurd and criminal obstinacy.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxi.

2. Specifically, in *theol.*, a professed believer who adopts and persistently maintains religious opinions contrary to the accepted standards of his church. See *heresy*, 2.

This yere [xii. Hen. VIII.] one Luther was accountyd an *eretyck*, and on a Sonday, that was the xij. day of Maij, in the presence of the Lorde Legate, and many other Byshops and Lordys of England, the sayd Luther was openly declared an *heretyck* at Powles Crosse, and all his bokes burned.
Arnold's Chron. (2d ed. 1520, repr. 1811), p. lii.

= **Syn.** *Heretic*, *Schismatic*, *Sectary*, *Dissenter*, *Nonconformist.* *Heretic* is an opprobrious epithet for a professed believer who holds religious opinions contrary to the established or dominant beliefs. A *schismatic* is one who seeks to sunder or divide into different organizations or parties those who are of essentially the same religious faith. A *sectary* or *sectarian* is one who sets the welfare of his own sect or denomination above that of the church universal, often pushing its interests at the cost of the general Christian welfare. This word has been much used opprobriously of those who stand out against an original or more powerful organization. A *dissenter* or *nonconformist* is one who dissents from an established religion, or does not conform to it; specifically and in actual use these words apply almost exclusively to those Protestants in Great Britain who worship apart from the Established Church of England, as the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Independents.

If a person was so unfortunate as to be a bravo, a libertine, or a gambler, that was no reason for making him a *heretic* too. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

Unity was Dante's leading doctrine, and therefore he puts Mahomet among the *schismatics*, not because he divided the Church, but the faith.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 108.

Anno 1663, divers *sectaries* in religion beginning to spread themselves there [in the Virginia colonies], great restraints were laid upon them, under severe penalties, to prevent their increase. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 79.

James the Second was at open war with the Church, and found it necessary to court the *Dissenters.*
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

The great body of *non-conformists* rejected the delusive offers of the King, and stood firmly by their principles.
Macaulay, Mackintosh's Hist. Revolution.

II. *a.* Pertaining to heresy; believing heresy.

Eschewe thou a man *eretike* aftir oon and the secounde correccioun. *Wyclif*, Tit. iii. 10.

That saying of their father Cres, is still running in my head, that they may be dispensed with in their obedience to an *heretic* prince, while the necessity of the times shall oblige them to it. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

heretical (hē-ret'i-kal), *a.* [< OF. *heretical* = Sp. *heretical*; as *heretic* + *-al.*] Containing or characterized by heresy; contrary to established opinions or principles; contrary to an accepted standard of religious faith.

This Queen [Katharine Parr], as being an earnest Protestant, had many great Adversaries, by whom she was accused to the King to have *Heretical* Books found in her Closet. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 291.

The law of heresy is reformed, but not made less stringent, and it is no longer *heretical* to speak against the pope. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 257.

heretically (hē-ret'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a heretical manner; with heresy.

He ignorantly and *heretically* held against the bishop.
Strype, Bp. Aylmer.

hereticate (hē-ret'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hereticated*, ppr. *hereticating.* [< ML. *hæreticatus*, pp. of *hæreticare*, make a heretic, charge with heresy (> Sp. *hereticar*, maintain a heresy), < LL. *hæreticus*, a heretic: see *heretic.*] To decide to be heretical; denounce as heresy. [Rare.]

Let no one be minded on the score of my neoterism to *hereticate* me as threatening to abet some new-fangled form of religious heterodoxy.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 19, note 2.

heretication (hē-ret-i-kā'shon), *n.* [Also written *hæretication*; < ML. *hæreticatio(n-)*, < *hæreticare*, make a heretic, charge with heresy: see *hereticate.*] The act of declaring heretical. [Rare.]

hereticide (hē-ret'i-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *hæreticus*, a heretic, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The act of putting a heretic to death. *Mather.* [Rare.]

hereto (hēr-tö'), *adv.* [< ME. *herto* (= D. *hiertoe* = G. *hierzu*; cf. Dan. *hertil* = Sw. *härtill*); < *here*[1] + *to*[1].] To this (place, time, action, etc.): as, *hereto* he was strongly urged.

A kinder value of the people than
He hath *hereto* priz'd them at.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2.

Hereto the whole Church beseech him, beg of him, deplore him, pray for him.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

heretoch†, *n.* Same as *heretoga.*

heretofore (hēr'tö-fōr'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *tofore.* Cf. *heretoforn.*] Before this time; formerly; up to this time.

We now can form no more
Long schemes of life, as *heretofore.* *Swift.*

heretoforn†, *adv.* [< ME. *heere-to-forn*; < *here*[1] + *toforn.*] Heretofore; formerly.

Where ben these worthi that were *heere-to-forn?*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

O precious fleece! which onely did adorn
The sacred loyns of Princes *heertoforn*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

heretog†, *n.* Same as *heretoga*.

heretoga†, *n.* [AS. (in ME. *heretoge, heretowa*, in ML. and E. histories cited variously *heretog, heretoch*, etc.) (=OS. *heritogo* = OFries. *hertoga, hertiga* = D. *hertog* = MLG. *hertoch, hertoge, hertege, hertich, hartoch, hartich* = OHG. *herizogo*, MHG. *herzoge*, G. *herzog*, duke, = Icel. *hertogi* = Dan. *hertug* = Sw. *hertig*), lit. 'army-leader,' < *here*, army, + *-toga*, in comp., a leader, < *teón*, pp. *togen*, draw, lead, = Goth. *tiuhan* = L. *ducere*, lead, > *dux*, > ult. E. *duke*, the equiv. of *heretoga*. The AS. *teón* is repr. in mod. E. by *tow*[1] and indirectly by *tug* and *tuck*[1], the AS. pp. *togen* in *wan-ton*, q. v.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a district.

Among the Saxons the Latin name of dukes, duces, is very frequent, and signified, as among the Romans, the commanders or leaders of their armies, whom in their own language they called *Heretoga*, and in the laws of Henry I. (as translated by Lambard) we find them called heretochii. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xii.

In A. D. 449, under two *heretogas*, Hengist and Horsa, the strangers came. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 32.

hereunder (hēr-un'dėr), *adv.* [= G. *hierunter* = Dan. *herunder* = Sw. *härunder;* as *here*[1] + *under*.] Under this; under authority of or in accordance with this.

Any contract let *hereunder* will require the approval of the Municipal Assembly by ordinance.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIII. 12.

hereunto (hēr-un'tō or -un-tō'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *unto*.] Unto this; hereto. [Archaic.]

For even *hereunto* were ye called. 1 Pet. ii. 21.

hereupon (hēr-u-pon'), *adv.* [< *here*[1] + *upon*.] Upon this; following or on account of this.

I will *hereupon* confess I am in love.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

herewith (hēr-wiтн' or -with'), *adv.* [= Dan. *herved* = Sw. *härvid;* < *here*[1] + *with*[1]. Cf. ME. *hermid* (*mid*, with).] With this.

Prove me now *herewith*. Mal. iii. 10.

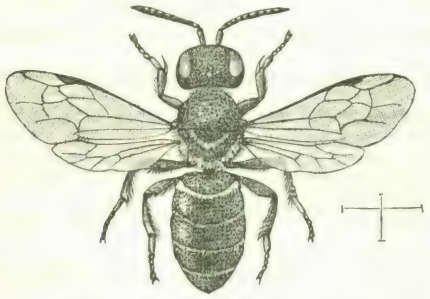
There comes *herewith* a large Letter to you from your Father. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 24.

herewithal†, *adv.* [ME.; < *here*[1] + *withal*.] Herewith. *Chaucer*.

hereyeld†, *n.* See *heregild*, 2.

herfest†, *n.* A Middle English form of *harvest*.

Heriades (hē-rī'a-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1808), irreg. < Gr. ἔριον, wool.] A genus of bees, of the



Heriades carinatum. (Cross shows natural size.)

family *Apidæ*, having 2-jointed maxillary palpi, and the third joint of the labial palpi inserted in the side of the second. There are about 12 species, equally divided between Europe and North America. *H. campanularum* and *H. carinatum* are examples.

herie†, *v. t.* See *herry*[2].

herier†, *n.* See *herrier*.

heriot (her'i-ọt), *n.* [Formerly also *hariot, harriot;* < ME. *heriet*, i. e., **heryet*, < AS. *heregeatu*, military equipment, as a technical term heriot, < *here*, army, + **geatu*, only in pl. *geatwa, geatwe*, equipment, equipments, arms. The term was early extended from its lit. sense.] In *Eng. law*, a feudal service, tribute, or fine, as the best beast or other chattel, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Originally the heriot consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms, which went to equip the vassal's successor. Heriots from freeholders are now rare, but heriots from copyholders are not so. The distinction between *heriot* and *relief* is that the former implies the immediate succession of the heir, who pays the heriot in recognition of his having succeeded, and the latter is paid in recognition of the fact that the lord has recovered his ownership, but has consented to make, as it were, a new concession to the heir. Compare *farleu*.

What stranger soever dye in the lordshipe, the lord shall have his beast [best] beast for an *harriot*, or horse if he haue any. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 433.

"It was in my lease," said Sam, "to pay a mare-colt every year over and above my rent, besides a six-year old mare for a *harriet*, whenever the new heir came in." "*Heriot*, I suppose you mean, Sam."
T. Winthrop, Edwin Brothertoft, iv.

Heriot custom, a heriot due by a custom of the manor, which qualifies the legal relation of its lord and his tenants. — **Heriot service**, a heriot due in respect of the particular estate held, as on a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands.

heriotable (her'i-ọt-a-bl), *a.* [< *heriot* + *-able*.] Subject to the payment of a heriot.

The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable*.
Burn, Hist. Westmoreland and Cumberland, I. 174.

herissé (he-ri-sā'), *a.* [F. *hérissé*, bristled, bristly, pp. of *hérisser*, bristle, < *hérisson*, a hedgehog: see *herisson*.] In *her.*, set with long sharp points like the prickles of a hedgehog.

herisson (her'i-sọn), *n.* [< OF. *herisson, heriçon, herichon* (also *eriçon, ireçon*, > ME. *irchon, urchon*, mod. E. *urchin*), F. *hérisson* = Pr. *erisso, hirisso* = Sp. *erizo* = Pg. *ouriço*, a hedgehog, a canting-wheel, a herisson (defs. 2, 3); ult. < L. *ericius*, a hedgehog. *Hérisson* is thus a doublet of *urchin:* see *urchin*.] **1.** In *her.*, a hedgehog. —**2.** In *fort.*, a beam armed with iron spikes pointing outward, and turning on a pivot like a turnstile, used to defend a passage. —**3.** (*a*) A sort of wooden horse set with spikes or points, formerly used as a military punishment, the culprit being mounted upon it. (*b*) The punishment so inflicted.

heritability (her″i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *heritable:* see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being heritable. *Fallows*.

heritable (her'i-ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *heritable*, contr. of *hereditable*, < ML. *hereditabilis:* see *hereditable*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being inherited; inheritable; in *Scots law*, passing by inheritance to heirs at law: as, *heritable* rights or possessions, consisting of land and all things attached to or connected with it, and sometimes of other things made descendible by succession, in distinction from *movable* rights or property, consisting of things not so attached or descendible.

And the kyng, by the counsell of the quene his mother, did gyue hym cccc. markis sterlyngis of rent *heritable*, to hold of hym in fee, to be payed euery yere in the towne of Bruges. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xiv.

2. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*. *Sir M. Hale*, Common Law.

Heritable officers who had fought against the prince were only suspended, not deposed, and the heirs of those slain were by special grace admitted to their estates.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 496.

Heritable bond. See *bond*[1]. — **Heritable security**, security constituted by heritable property.

II. *n.* In *Scots law*, a possession or right which may be inherited, or which may descend by succession.

The heir or executor is liable only to the value of the succession, except where there has been vitious intromission in movables, and in gestio pro herede and some other cases in *heritables*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 574.

heritably (her'i-ta-bli), *adv.* By way of inheritance; so as to be capable of transmission by inheritance: as, to convey a property *heritably*.

The Erle of Flaunders shulde *heretably* haue ye sayd profyte. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxlviii.

Brave Martell's sonne, great Charles, the pride of Fraunce,
To plague the Pagans *heritably* borne.
Stirling, Domes-day, Ninth Houre.

heritage (her'i-tāj), *n.* [< ME. *heritage, eritage*, < OF. *heritage* (F. *héritage* = Pr. *heretatge* = OSp. *heredage* = It. *ereditaggio*), an inheritance, heritage, patrimony, < *heriter*, inherit, < LL. *hereditare*, inherit, < L. *heres* (*hered-*), heir: see *heir*, and cf. *hereditable, inherit*, etc.] **1.** That which is inherited as a material possession; an inheritance or inherited estate; specifically, in *Scots law*, heritable estate; realty.

The whiche is the same Lond that oure Lord behighten us in *Heritage*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

I . . . will bring them again, every man to his *heritage*, and every man to his land. Jer. xii. 15.

2. That which is given or received as a permanent possession or right; that which is allotted or appropriated; hence, portion; part: used in the Bible for the chosen people, the body of saints, or the church, as God's portion of mankind.

Proceed we cheerely in our Pilgrimage
Towards our happy promis'd *Haeritage*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

This is the portion of a wicked man with God, and the *heritage* of oppressors, which they shall receive of the Almighty. Job xxvii. 13.

Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thine *heritage* to reproach, that the heathen should rule over them.
Joel ii. 17.

While the hollow oak our palace is,
Our *heritage* the sea.
A. Cunningham, A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.

3. That which comes from the circumstances of birth; a condition or quality transmitted by ancestors; inherited lot or portion: as, a *heritage* of luxury, poverty, suffering, or shame.

The people's charity was your *heritage*, and I would see which of you deserves his birthright.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

Lord of himself — that *heritage* of woe!
Byron, Lara, i. 2.

To apprize a heritage. See *apprize*[2].

heritance† (her'i-tans), *n.* [Early mod. E. *herytaunce;* < OF. *heritance*, heritage, < *heriter*, inherit: see *heritage*.] Heritage; inheritance.

And all the Countre of Troya ys the Turkes owen contre by *herytaunce*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

heriter†, *n.* [< OF. *heritier*, < L. *hereditarius*, an heir: see *hereditary, heritage*.] An heir.

He helde ones hys cosyn germaine, the vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the *heryter*, eighte moneths in the toure of Orlaise in prison.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxiv.

Heritiera (he-rit-i-ē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), named after C. L. L'*Héritier*, a French botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the family *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Sterculieæ*. It is characterized by its small, reddish, imperfect, apetalous flowers, 5-toothed calyx, staminal column bearing 5 anthers, and fruit consisting of 5 indehiscent 1-seeded hard carpels. The genus consists of 4 or 5 species, handsome trees of considerable size, with entire alternate leaves, and flowers in axillary panicles, natives of the coasts of tropical Asia and Australia. *H. Fomes* is the red mangrove or sunder tree of India. It produces a valuable dark wood, used in India for boats, bridges, and house-building. *H. littoralis* of Burma is the looking-glass tree, a name that is also applied to the other species.

heritor (her'i-tor), *n.* [A Latin-seeming form of *heriter*, ult. < L. *hereditarius*, hereditary: see *heriter*.] In *Scots law*, the proprietor of a heritable subject; a proprietor or landholder in a parish.

If ony *heritor* or farmer wad pay him four punds Scots out of each hundred punds of valued rent, . . . Rob engaged to keep them scaithless. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

heritrix (her'i-triks), *n.* [A Latin-seeming fem. to *heritor*.] A female heritor.

herket, *v.* A Middle English form of *hark*.

herknen†, *v.* A Middle English form of *harken*.

herkogamy, *n.* See *hercogamy*.

herl (hėrl), *n.* Same as *harl*, 3.

herling, hirling (hėr'ling), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure. Cf. *herring*.] The young of the sea-trout.

Sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, . . . and *herlings*, which frequent the Nith. *Scott*, Abbot, xxiv.

hermæ, *n.* Plural of *hermes*, 2.

Hermæa (hėr-mē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἑρμαῖος, of Hermes: see *Hermes*.] A genus of sea-slugs, gastropods of the family *Æolididæ*, or giving name to the *Hermæidæ*, having numerous gills and broad flattened or folded tentacles, as *H. bifida*. *H. cruciata* is a New England species.



Hermæa bifida.

hermæid (hėr-mē'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Hermæidæ*.

Hermæidæ (hėr-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hermæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods, taking name from the genus *Hermæa*.

Hermaic (hėr-mā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Ἑρμαϊκός, of or like Hermes: see *Hermes*.] **1.** Of or relating to Hermes or Mercury. *Cudworth*. — **2.** Of or pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic: as, "*Hermaic* subtlety," *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 124.

Hermaical (hėr-mā'i-kal), *a.* [< *Hermaic* + *-al*.] Same as *Hermaic*.

hermandad (er-màn-däth'), *n.* [Sp., a brotherhood, < *hermano*, a brother, < L. *germanus*, kindred: see *german*[1], *germane*.] In Spain, originally, a voluntary organization (the Santa Hermandad or Holy Brotherhood) for the maintenance of public order. The first hermandad was formed in Aragon in the thirteenth century, and another in Castile and Leon a few years later, chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles. They soon assumed general police and judicial powers, under royal sanction; and at the end of the fifteenth century the organizations were united and extended over the whole kingdom. The hermandad was soon afterward reorganized as a regular national police, which has been superseded in later times by a civic guard on the model of the French gendarmerie.

There was no attempt to establish that iron bulwark of despotism, a standing army: at least, none nearer than that of the voluntary levies of the *hermandad*, raised and paid by the people. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

Hermanneæ (hėr-man′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), ⟨ *Hermannia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of the *Sterculiaceæ*: same as *Hermannieæ*.

Hermannia (hėr-man′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Paul *Hermann*, professor of botany at Leyden in the 17th century. The proper name G. *Hermann*, D. *Herman*, *Harmen*, E. *Herman*, *Harmon*, etc., means 'a soldier,' being in AS. *heremann* (OHG. *hariman*, *heriman*, MHG. *herman*, etc.), ⟨ *here*, army, + *mann*, man. See *harry*, *herald*, etc.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, belonging to the family *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Hermannieæ*, distinguished mainly by its 5-cleft calyx, 5 petals with hollowed claws, 5 stamens with filaments oblong or dilated above, many-ovuled ovary, and 5-valved capsule with reniform seeds. The genus has about 120 species, chiefly South African—shrubs with toothed or incised alternate leaves, and yellow or red nodding flowers in the axils of the leaves or in a terminal cluster. Three species occur in Texas and Mexico.

Hermannieæ (hėr-ma-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hermannia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hermannia*, characterized by marcescent petals, chiefly monadelphous stamens, and capsular fruit. They inhabit the warmer regions of both hemispheres.

hermaphrodeity (hėr-maf-rō-dē′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ *hermaphrod(ite)* + *-eity*.] Hermaphroditism. [Rare.]

Some do believe *hermaphrodeity*,
That both do act and suffer.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

hermaphrodism (hėr-maf′rō-dizm), *n.* A shortened form of *hermaphroditism*.

Hermaphrodita (hėr-maf-rō-dī′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *hermaphroditus*, taken as an adj.: see *hermaphrodite*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of three subclasses of his *Paracephalophora*, contrasted with *Dioica* and *Monoica*, and containing the orders *Cirribranchiata* (tooth-shells), *Cervicobranchiata* (limpets), and *Scutibranchiata* (sea-ears, limpets). It corresponds somewhat to the Linnean genus *Patella*.

Hermaphroditanthæ (hėr-maf″rō-di-tan′thē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, hermaphrodite, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] 1. A general classifying name for plants with hermaphrodite flowers. —2. A suborder of the *Araceæ*, including *Calla* and related forms. *Schott*, 1832.

hermaphrodite (hėr-maf′rō-dit), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *hermaphrodite* = Sp. *hermafrodita*, *hermafrodito* = Pg. *hermaphrodita* = It. *ermafrodito*, ⟨ L. *hermaphroditus*, ⟨ Gr. *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, a hermaphrodite, so called from Ἑρμαφρόδιτος, Hermaphroditus, in myth. son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus); according to the legend, he became united in one body with the nymph Salmacis while bathing in her fountain; ⟨ Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, + Ἀφροδίτη, Aphrodite.] **I.** *n.* 1. A human being in whom the sexual characteristics of both sexes are to some extent, really or apparently, combined; also, one of the higher animals which is similarly deformed. Such monstrosities are really of one sex or the other, but are generally imperfectly developed with respect to either. They are hence specifically called *spurious hermaphrodites*.

Nor man nor woman, scarce *hermaphrodite*.
Drayton, Moon Calf.

A very *Hermaphrodite* of doubtful sex between both.
Holland, Livy, XXXI. xii.

2. One of those lower animals which normally possess the parts of generation of both the male and the female. Such animals are called *true hermaphrodites*. They are those which have both an ovary and a testis, or a female and a male genital gland, in one and the same individual, as is very often the case among mollusks and worms. The essential organs of both sexes may exist simultaneously, or the animal may be male at one time and female at another. A variation of this case is seen in some animals, as earth-worms, which are hermaphroditic yet copulate, each impregnating the other. True hermaphrodites occur only as an anomaly among vertebrates, but there are authentic instances of the development of a testis on one side of the body and an ovary on the other.

Intermediate forms, "*hermaphrodites*," occurring as great rarities. *Bateson*.

3. In *bot.*, a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil perfectly developed, or the male and female organs of generation, within the same floral envelop or on the same receptacle. See *perfect*.

II. *a.* Same as *hermaphroditic*.— **Hermaphrodite brig, flower, gland,** etc. See the nouns.

hermaphroditic (hėr-maf-rō-dit′ik), *a.* [⟨ *hermaphrodite* + *-ic*.] Affected with or pertaining to hermaphroditism; having the character of a hermaphrodite; being of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes,
Male, female, yea, *hermaphroditic* eyes.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

hermaphroditical (hėr-maf-rō-dit′i-kạl), *a.* [⟨ *hermaphroditic* + *-al*.] Same as *hermaphroditic*.

Cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a brain or a fashion, with most masculine, or rather *hermaphroditical* authority. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

hermaphroditically (hėr-maf-rō-dit′i-kạl-i), *adv.* As a hermaphrodite.

hermaphroditism (hėr-maf′rō-dī-tizm), *n.* [= Sp. *hermafroditismo* = Pg. *hermaphroditismo*; as *hermaphrodite* + *-ism*.] The state of being a hermaphrodite; union, real or apparent, of the two sexes in the same individual. Also *hermaphrodism*.

Many Turbellarians, especially the Accœla, display the phenomenon known as "successive *hermaphroditism*," the male organs of an individual attain to maturity first, and the female organs become ripe subsequently. During copulation, therefore, one individual is physiologically a male and the other a female. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 174.

True *hermaphroditism* exists only when the essential organs of reproduction, both kinds of germ-glands, are united in one individual. Either an ovary is then developed on the right and a testis on the left, or vice versâ; or testes and ovaries are developed on both sides, one more, the other less perfectly.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 423.

Dimidiate hermaphroditism, true hermaphroditism of the kind which consists in the development of a testis on one side of the body and an ovary on the other, in animals which are normally of opposite sexes. This condition has been not infrequently observed.

Hermas (hėr′mas), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, founded by the younger Linnæus in 1781, belonging to the family *Apiaceæ* and the tribe *Mulineæ*, characterized by its conspicuous petaloid calyx-lobes, filiform petals, and dorsally compressed fruit. The genus embraces 5 species of perennial cespitose herbs, with radical undivided leaves and crowded compound umbels of white or dark-purple flowers, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The epidermis of the leaves of *H. gigantea*, separated from the veins and midrib, is used by the Hottentots as a tinder, and is also made into miniature socks, gloves, etc.

hermelet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hairmeal*. *Chaucer*.

hermeline†, *n.* Same as *ermine*.

hermeneut (hėr′mē-nūt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἑρμηνευτής*, an interpreter, ⟨ *ἑρμηνεύειν*, interpret, ⟨ *ἑρμηνεύς*, an interpreter, usually referred to Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, as the tutelary god of skill, the arts and sciences, speech, writing, etc.: see *Hermes*.] An interpreter; one who explains; an exegete; specifically, one of the hermeneutæ. [Rare.]

hermeneutæ (hėr-mē-nū′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἑρμηνευταί*, pl. of *ἑρμηνευτής*: see *hermeneut*.] Interpreters employed in the early church to translate the service into the language of the worshipers, when the language used by the ministrant was different from that of his hearers.

hermeneutic (hėr-mē-nū′tik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἑρμηνευτικός*, of or for interpreting, ⟨ *ἑρμηνευτής*, an interpreter: see *hermeneut*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of interpretation or explanation; explanatory: as, *hermeneutic* theology (that is, the art of interpreting the Scriptures).

hermeneutically (hėr-mē-nū′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* By interpretation; according to the established principles of interpretation.

hermeneutics (hėr-mē-nū′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *hermeneutic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Gr. *ἑρμηνευτική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), hermeneutics.] The art or science of interpretation; also, the study of or instruction in the principles of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures.

We have to deplore that the field of sacred *hermeneutics* has lately too often been made an arena of fierce fightings and uncharitable disputations. *Dr. C. Wordsworth*.

No legend, no allegory, no nursery rhyme, is safe from the *hermeneutics* of a thoroughgoing mythologic theorist. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 287.

Biblical hermeneutics, that branch of theological science which treats of the principles of the interpretation of Scripture.

hermeneutist (hėr-mē-nū′tist), *n.* [⟨ *hermeneut-ic* + *-ist*.] One versed in hermeneutics; an expounder of the principles of interpretation.

Hermes (hėr′mēz), *n.* [Gr. Ἑρμῆς, Doric Ἑρμᾶς, contr. of Ἑρμέας, Epic Ἑρμείας, the messenger of the gods; a deity of varied attributes, some of which connect him with the etymologically identical Skt. *Sārameya*, in the dual, two dogs (having, among other epithets, that of *çarvara*, spotted, = Gr. Κέρβερος, L. *Cerberus*, q. v.) who guarded the way to the abode of the dead, and also acted as messengers of Yama, ⟨ *Saramā*, a messenger of Indra, + *-eya*, a suffix of relation or descent.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the herald and messenger of the gods, protector of herdsmen, god of science, commerce, invention, and the arts of life, and patron of travelers and rogues, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Maia, born on Mount Cyllene in Arcadia. He was the guide (psychopompos) of the shades of the dead to their final abode. In art he is represented as a vigorous youth, beardless after the archaic period, and usually but slightly draped, with caduceus, petasus, and talaria as attributes. The Roman Mercury, a god of much more material and sordid character, became identified with Hermes. See the cut of *Hermes of Praxiteles*, under *Greek*, *a*.



Hermes, from an Apulian crater, end of the 4th century B. C. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto," IV.)

The basest horn of his hoof is more musical than the pipe of *Hermes*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

That moly,
That *Hermes* once to wise Ulysses gave.
Milton, Comus, l. 637.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *hermæ* (-mē).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a head or bust supported upon a quadrangular base, which corresponds roughly in mass to the absent body, and often bears in front a phallus as an indication of the sex. The bust was often double-faced, as if representing two individuals back to back. These monuments were so called because the god Hermes was frequently so represented. Such statues of him were placed at the doors of houses in Athens, and at the corners of streets, in his character as tutelary divinity of highways and boundaries, in gymnasia, and in other public places. The hermæ were held in great reverence as guarding or symbolizing many of the common interests of life. Compare *gaine*.



Double Hermes, in Central Museum, Athens.

3. The Egyptian god Thoth, as identified with the Greek Hermes.— **Hermes Trismegistus** [Gr. Ἑρμῆς τρὶς μέγιστος, L. *Hermes Trimaximus*, 'thrice-greatest Hermes'], a name of the Egyptian god Thoth, under which many Greek works (forty-two according to Clement of Alexandria) were ascribed to him in the second century A. D. (See *Hermetic*, 2.) The Egyptians called Thoth "twice greatest," and the Greek writers of these books called him "thrice greatest."

Hermesian (hėr-mē′si-ạn), *a.* [⟨ *Hermes* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Georg Hermes. See *Hermesianism*.

Hermesianism (hėr-mē′si-ạn-izm), *n.* [⟨ *Hermesian* + *-ism*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a rationalizing theory of the relation of reason to faith, propounded by Georg Hermes (1775–1831), a German Roman Catholic theologian, and accepted by many German Catholics, but condemned after his death by the Holy See.

Hermetic (hėr-met′ik), *a.* [⟨ ML. *Hermeticus*, relating to Hermes or to alchemy or chemistry, ⟨ *Hermes*, Hermes, with reference to Hermes Trismegistus, regarded as the author of occult sciences, and esp. of alchemy (*philosophia hermetica*): see *Hermes*, and *Hermes Trismegistus*, under *Hermes*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Hermes. —2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus, or to the theosophy, cosmogony, and later alchemy and astrology associated with his name; alchemic. Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes, was supposed to have written certain sacred books of the Egyptian priests, which treated of the doctrine and ritual of religion and various natural sciences. In the second century after Christ, these true Hermetic books having been forgotten (for they were always kept secret), other books appeared, containing a jumble of incongruous theosophical and philosophical ideas, bearing the name of Hermes Trismegistus as their author, and assumed to be the ancient sacred books of Egypt. They were doubtless written by Alexandrian Neo-Platonists. To them were added alchemical and astrological books attributed to the same author.

Their seals, their characters, *hermetic* rings.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxii.

Among the numerous students of *hermetick* philosophy, not one appears to have desisted from the task of transmutation from conviction of its impossibility, but from weariness of toil or impatience of delay, a broken body or exhausted fortune. *Rambler*, No. 63.

It is well known that I have approached more nearly to projection than any other *hermetic* artist who now lives.
Scott, Kenilworth, xviii.

In solitude and utter silence did the disciples of the *Hermetic* Philosophy toil from day to day, from night to night. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii.

3. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to a hermes: as, a *hermetic* column.—**Hermetic art**, alchemy; chemistry.

The dream of the philosopher's stone induces dupes, under the more plausible delusions of the *hermetic art*, to neglect all rational means of improving their fortunes.
Burke.

Hermetic column, a column terminated by the head and shoulders of a man; a hermes.—**Hermetic medicine**, an old system of medicine, founded upon chemical doctrines; spagyric medicine.—**Hermetic seal**, an alchemic or chemical seal; an air-tight closure of a vessel effected by fusion, soldering, or welding.

Not nature, but grace and glory, with an *hermetic seal*, give us a new signature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 67.

Hermetical (hėr-met'i-kal), *a.* [< *Hermetic* + *-al.*] Same as *Hermetic.*

And what the *hermetical* philosophy saith of God is in a sense verifiable of the thus ennobled soul, that its centre is every where, but its circumference no where.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

hermetically (hėr-met'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** According to the Hermetic books; agreeably with Hermetic philosophy; esoterically; secretly.—**2.** In a hermetic manner; chemically; specifically, by means of fusion: as, a vessel *hermetically* sealed or closed.

This little tube was open at one end, and the other . . . was *hermetically* sealed. *Boyle*, Works, I. 21.

hermetics (hėr-met'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *hermetic*: see *-ics.*] Hermetic philosophy; the body of doctrine contained in the Hermetic books; secret science; esoterism: a term popularly confounded with *alchemy*, and conceived to indicate the art of manipulating salt, sulphur, and mercury in some incomprehensible manner whereby the philosopher's stone might be produced.

Herminia (hėr-min'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *Herminia*, fem. of *Herminius*, a Roman name.] The typical genus of moths of the family *Herminiidæ*, having slender, not pilous, palpi, with the third joint much shorter than the second. There are many species in all quarters of the globe.

Herminiidæ (hėr-mi-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herminia* + *-idæ.*] A family of geometrid moths, taking name from the genus *Herminia*, having the wings not angulate, and the front not prominent. There are upward of 60 genera. Some of the species are known as *snout-moths*. Also written *Herminida*, *Herminidæ*.

Herminium (hėr-min'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < Gr. ἑρμίς or ἑρμίν, a bedpost, < ἔρμα, a prop, support.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to the family *Orchidaceæ* and tribe *Orchideæ*. Its distinguishing features are its spurless lip, very short column, erect emarginate anther, naked glands to the pollinia, and oblong erect capsule. The genus consists of 6 species of low slender herbs, with few, generally narrow, leaves and small flowers, densely racemed or spiked, growing in the temperate and mountainous regions of Europe and Asia. *H. Monorchis* is the musk-orchis of Europe. It has a slender stem 3 to 6 inches high, and yellowish-green flowers in a terminal spike.

hermit (hėr'mit), *n.* [The form *heremite*, more correctly *eremite*, as now pronounced, is directly from the LL. *eremita*, ML. improp. *heremita* (see *eremite*); the form *hermit* is old, < ME. *hermite, heremite, eremite*, < OF. *hermite, ermite, iermite*, F. *ermite, hermite* = Pr. *ermita* = Sp. Pg. *eremita* = It. *eremita, romito* (cf. OF. *hermitain* = Pr. *hermitan* = Sp. *ermitaño* = Pg. *ermitão*, < ML. *eremitanus*), < LL. *eremita*, ML. often improp. *heremita*, < Gr. ἐρημίτης, a hermit, prop. adj., of the desert, < ἐρημία, a solitude, desert, wilderness, < ἔρῆμος, desolate, lonely, solitary, akin to ἠρέμα, quietly, gently, softly, Goth. *rimis*, rest, quiet, Skt. √ *ram*, stop, rest, be content.] **1.** One who dwells alone, or with but few companions, in a desert or other solitary place, for religious meditation, or from a desire to avoid society. See *anchoret.*

The most perfect *hermits* are supposed to have passed many days without food, many nights without sleep, and many years without speaking.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxxvii.

2†. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.

In thy dumb action I will be as perfect
As begging *hermits* in their holy prayers.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your *hermits*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

3. In *zoöl.*, one of sundry animals of solitary or secluded habits. See the compounds.

The house-hunting adventures of the *hermits* [hermit-crabs] have been so frequently described that a repetition is useless. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 894.

False hermit. See *false.*—**Syn. 1.** *Monk* (see *anchoret*), ★ascetic, solitary.

hermitage (hėr'mi-tāj), *n.* [< ME. *hermitage, heremytage, eremitage*, < OF. *hermitage, ermitage*, F. *ermitage, hermitage* (= Pr. *ermitatge* = Pg. *eremitagem* = It. *eremitaggio, romitaggio*), < *hermite, ermite*, a hermit: see *hermit.*] **1.** The habitation of a hermit or of a company of hermits; a hermit's cell or hut, usually in a desert or solitary place; hence, any secluded habitation.

A litle lowly *Hermitage* it was,
Downe in a dale, hard by a forests side.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 34.

A court does some man no harm, when another finds temptation in a *hermitage*. *Donne*, Sermons, xxix.

A chapel, and thereby
A holy hermit in a *hermitage*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. [*cap.*] A French wine produced from vineyards on the sides of a hill rising from the river Rhône near Valence, in the department of Drôme: so called from a hermitage which anciently existed there. The red Hermitage is the most celebrated and most abundant; very little of the white Hermitage is made, and still less of the straw-colored or *paille*. Also *Ermitage.*

Two more [drops] of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc; from thence it passed into a florid *Hermitage*. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 131.

hermitary (hėr'mi-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *hermitaries* (-riz). [< *hermit* + *-ary*[1]. Cf. ML. *heremitarius*, n., a hermit, < *heremita, eremita*, a hermit.] A hermit's cell annexed to an abbey; a hermitage.

hermit-bird (hėr'mit-bėrd), *n.* **1.** A hummingbird of the genus *Phaëthornis*, as the Cayenne hermit-bird, *P. superciliosus.*—**2.** A South American barbet or puff-bird of the genus *Monasa;* a nun-bird. There are several species.

hermit-crab (hėr'mit-krab'), *n.* A crab of the family *Paguridæ* (which see). This crab has neither a long hard tail like a shrimp or crawfish, nor yet a short one doubled underneath like ordinary crabs, but a soft fleshy one requiring to be covered and protected. To this end it takes possession of and occupies a cast-off shell of some univalve mollusk, such as a periwinkle or a small whelk. The crab backs into the shell, inserting the tender abdomen in the spire, and filling the aperture of the shell with his claws and other hard parts, thus guarding his otherwise unprotected and vulnerable rear. In moving about, the crab carries his house with him, like a snail with his shell on his back, and quits it for another only when he outgrows it. In many cases sea-anemones grow on the shell, the triple association furnishing an excellent example of commensalism. (See cut under *cancrisocial.*) There are several genera and numerous species of hermit-crabs; the commonest belong to *Pagurus* and *Eupagurus.* (See cut under *Eupagurus.*) The Diogenes crab, a species of *Cenobita*, belongs here. The most common hermit-crab on the Atlantic coast of the United States is the short-armed hermit, *Eupagurus pollicaris*, attaining a large size and inhabiting the shells of such mollusks as *Pyrula* and *Natica.* It is called by the fishermen *jack-in-the-box, thief*, and *stone-lobster*, and is believed by some to turn into a lobster.

hermit-crow (hėr'mit-krō'), *n.* The chough, *Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax graculus.* See cut under *chough.*

hermitess (hėr'mi-tes), *n.* [< *hermit* + *-ess.* Cf. equiv. OF. *hermitresse.*] A female hermit.

The violet is truly the *hermitess* of flowers.
Parthenia Sacra (1633), p. 38.

hermitical (hėr-mit'i-kal), *a.* [< *hermit* + *-ical.* Cf. *heremitical, eremitical.*] Pertaining or suited to a hermit or to retired life; eremitical (the more common word).

You describe so well your *hermitical* state of life that none of your ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave in the rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a solitary. *Pope*, to E. Blount, xi.

hermit-thrush (hėr'mit-thrush'), *n.* A very common true thrush of North America, found in nearly all parts of the continent. It is about 7¼ inches long, olive above shading into rufous on the tail, white below tinged with pale tawny, and profusely spotted on the breast with dark brown. It is a shy and secluded inhabitant of woodland and undergrowth, migratory and insectivorous, and a fine songster. It nests on the ground, laying 4 or 5 pale-bluish eggs. There are two subspecies of the hermit-thrush, *Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasi, T. a. auduboni*, and the original species *T. aonalaschkæ.* See cut in next column.

hermit-warbler (hėr'mit-wâr'blėr), *n.* The western warbler, *Dendræca occidentalis*, one of several relatives of the common black-throated green warbler (*D. virens*) of the United States.



Hermit-thrush (*Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasi*).

It is 5 inches long, 7¾ in extent of wings, ashy-gray above tinged with olive and streaked with black, the top and sides of the head rich yellow marked with black, the throat and breast black, ending in a convex border sharply contrasted with the white of the other under parts. It is found from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

hermodactyl (hėr-mō-dak'til), *n.* [< LGr. ἑρμοδάκτυλος, a plant identified by some with *Colchicum autumnale*, by others with *Iris tuberosa;* lit. 'Hermes's finger,' < Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, + δάκτυλος, finger.] In *phar.*, a dried bulbous root, probably obtained from *Colchicum variegatum* or checker-flower, formerly brought from Turkey in considerable quantities, and used for soothing pain in the joints.

Hermogenean (hėr-mō-jē'nē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Hermogenes*, < Gr. Ἑρμογένης, Hermogenes (< Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, + *-γενης*, -born), + *-e-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Hermogenes or his doctrines. See II.

II. *n.* A follower of Hermogenes, who lived near the close of the second century, and who held matter to be eternal and the source of all evil, but in other respects was an orthodox Christian.

Hermogenian (hėr-mō-jē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Hermogenianus*, a. and n., < L. *Hermogenes*, < Gr. Ἑρμογένης, Hermogenes: see *Hermogenean.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as *Hermogenean.*—**2.** Of or pertaining to Hermogenianus, a noted Roman jurist who lived in the fourth century, the writer of several works on jurisprudence, and the reputed compiler of the "Codex Hermogenianus," or Hermogenian code. See *code.*

The Gregorian and *Hermogenian* Codes were arranged upon a different principle.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 367.

II. *n.* Same as *Hermogenean.*

hern[1]† (hėrn), *n.* [< ME. *herne, hyrne*, < AS. *hyrne*, a corner, < *horn*, a horn, a projecting point. Cf. *corner*, ult. < L. *cornu* = AS. E. *horn.*] A corner.

As yonge clerkes . . .
Seken in every halke and every *herne*
Particuler sciences for to lerne.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 393.

The stone that wos reprovyd
Of men that were biggand,
In the hede of the *hirne*
Is now made liggande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

hern[2] (hėrn), *pron.* [E. dial., < *her* + *-n*, adj. formative. Cf. *hisn.*] Hers. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

His heart kep' goin' pity-pat,
But *hern* went pity Zekle.
Lowell, The Courtin'.

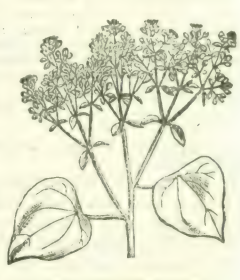
hern[3] (hėrn), *n.* [< ME. *hern, herne*, contr. of *heroun, heiron, heron:* see *heron.*] Same as *heron.*

I come from haunts of coot and *hern*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

hern[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *harn.*

hern[5] (hėrn), *n.* [Cornish.] The pilchard. Also *hernan.*

Hernandia (hėr-nan'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), after Dr. *Hernandez*, a Spanish botanist. The Sp. proper name *Hernandez, Hernando*, formerly *Fernandez, Fernando*, F. *Ferdinand*, G. *Ferdinand*, is of OHG. origin.] A genus of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, the type of the family *Hernandiaceæ.* Characterized by its laterally dehiscent anthers, stamens as many as the 6-8 segments of the perianth and opposite them, and 1-celled ovary with broad stigma. The genus includes 8 species of trees with monœcious yellowish flowers, 3 in an involucre, the central one sessile



Jack-in-a-box (*Hernandia sonora*).

and fertile, and the lateral ones staminate with short pedicels. The leaves are alternate, entire, ovate or peltate, and the drupe is inclosed in the enlarged involucre. The plants grow in the tropical regions of both hemispheres. *H. sonora*, or jack-in-a-box, is so called from the noise made by the wind whistling through its persistent involucels. The juice of the leaves is a powerful depilatory, destroying the hair without pain wherever it is applied. The wood is light; that of *H. Guianensis* takes fire readily from a flint and steel, and is used in the same way as amadou.

Hernandiaceæ (hėr-nan-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hernandia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of plants, typified by the genus *Hernandia*, established by Endlicher in 1836, included by some authors in the *Lauraceæ*.

Hernandieæ (hėr-nan-dī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hernandia* + *-eæ*.] A division of apetalous plants, made by Lindley (1847) a tribe of the *Daphnaceæ* with *Hernandia* as the type, and by others a tribe of the *Lauraceæ*, now included in the family *Hernandiaceæ*.

hernant-seeds (hėr′nant-sēdz), *n. pl.* The seeds of *Hernandia ovigera*, used in dyeing. [Trade-name.]

hernepan†, *n.* See *harn-pan*.

herner† (hėr′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hearnor;* contr. of *heroner*, as *hern*[3] of *heron:* see ★*heroner*.] Same as *heroner*. *Cotgrave.*

hernia (hėr′ni-ą), *n.* [= F. *hernie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *hernia* = It. *ernia*, < L. *hernia*, a rupture, hernia.] In *surg.*, a tumor formed by the displacement and protrusion of a part which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture, and projects externally; rupture: as, *hernia* of the brain, of the thorax, or of the abdomen. Hernia of the abdomen, the most common form, consists of the protrusion of some part of the viscera through a natural or an accidental aperture in the inner wall of the abdomen, the external skin generally remaining unbroken. It is named specifically from its situation. —**Cerebral hernia**, protrusion of the brain through an opening in the cranial walls.—**Crural hernia.** Same as *femoral hernia.*—**Femoral hernia**, a hernia descending beside the femoral vessels. Also called *crural hernia.*—**Inguinal hernia**, a hernia of the intestine or omentum which descends through the abdominal rings.—**Lumbar hernia**, a hernia in the loins or lumbar region.—**Oblique inguinal hernia**, a hernia whose course is that of the spermatic cord, through the inguinal canal: opposed to *direct inguinal hernia.*—**Phrenic hernia**, a hernia projecting through the diaphragm into one of the pleural cavities.—**Strangulated hernia**, a hernia so tightly compressed in some part of the channel through which it has been protruded as not to be reducible by ordinary means, as by the application of pressure, and to interfere with the circulation in the protruded part.—**Umbilical hernia**, hernia of the intestine at the navel; exomphalos.

hernial (hėr′ni-ąl), *a.* [= OF. *hernial;* as *hernia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or connected with hernia. Also *hernious*.

Herniaria (hėr-ni-ā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *hernia*, hernia: see *hernia* and def.] A genus of small prostrate plants, belonging to the tribe *Paronychieæ* of the family *Silenaceæ*. It is chiefly distinguished by its 5-cleft perianth, short style with 2 stigmas, annular embryo, and inferior radicle. The genus includes about 20 species of annual or perennial herbs, with small entire leaves, scarious stipules, and minute green flowers, crowded in the axils. They are natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and were formerly supposed to be useful in the cure of hernia; hence the generic name and the common name *rupturewort*.

herniated (hėr′ni-ā-ted), *a.* [< *hernia* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with hernia; enveloped in a hernial sac.

In another class of cases the *herniated* loop becomes fixed to the abdominal wall by adhesions after reduction. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 304.

hernioid (hėr′ni-oid), *a.* [< *hernia* + *-oid*.] Resembling hernia.

In this place may be mentioned the curious and sometimes puzzling *hernioid* protrusions to be met with in some plants. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 29.

herniology (hėr-ni-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *hernia*, hernia, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. That branch of surgery which treats of ruptures.—2. A treatise on ruptures.

herniotomy (hėr-ni-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *hernia*, hernia, + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of cutting for hernia; celotomy.

hernious (hėr′ni-us), *a.* [< *hernia* + *-ous*.] Same as *hernial*.

hernsew† (hėrn′sū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hearnsewe*, *hernsue;* a contr. of *heronsew*, q. v. Cf. *hernshaw*[2].] Same as *heronsew*. [Prov. Eng.]

Leaving me to stalk here, . . .
Like a tame *her'nshew* for you.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

hernshaw[1]† (hėrn′shâ), *n.* A variant of *hernsew*, *heronsew*, taken by Cotgrave as from *hern* (heron) and *shaw*, a wood.

Haironnier [F.], a heron's nest or ayrie; a *herneshaw*, or shaw or wood wherein herons breed. *Cotgrave.*

hernshaw[2] (hėrn′shâ), *n.* [Formerly also *hernshew*, a contr. of *heronshaw;* a var. of *hernsew*, *heronsew* (appar. not by association with *hernshaw*[1], a heronry, which appears to be later): see *heronsew*.] 1†. A heron; a heronsew.

As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight,
At an *Herneshaw*, that lyes aloft on wing.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 9.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a heron, crane, or stork (all appearing alike).—**To know a hawk from a hernshaw.** See under *hand-saw*.

hero (hē′rō), *n.*; pl. *heroes* (-rōz). [= OF. *heroe*, F. *héros* = Sp. *héroe* = Pg. *heroe* = It. *eroe*, < L. *heros*, pl. *heroes*, < Gr. *ἥρως*, a hero, usually a warrior, but in Homer a comprehensive term, and orig. applied to any freeman, being appar. = Skt. *vīra*, a man, a hero, = L. *vir*, a man, = Goth. *wair* = AS. *wer*, a man: see *wergild*, *werwolf*.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a superior being, distinguished from ordinary men chiefly by greater physical strength, courage, and ability, at the time of the Homeric poems still regarded as mortal, but from the time of Hesiod (about the eighth century B. C.) regarded as intermediate in nature between gods and men (a demigod), and immortal. Except in the case of Hercules, the Greek cult of heroes was essentially local, each country, region, or even town holding its own in especial honor. Thus Theseus was the national hero of Attica, Ajax was especially honored in Salamis, Amphiaraus at Orchomenus; while Lycurgus became a hero in Sparta, and Hesiod himself in Bœotia. The ancient veneration of heroes was to some extent parallel with that now paid to the saints of Christianity.

Kings and queens, and *heroes* old,
Such as the wise Demodocus once told
In solemn songs at King Alcinous' feast.
Milton, Vac. Ex., l. 47.

2. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; one who exhibits extraordinary courage, firmness, fortitude, or intellectual greatness in any course of action.

Behold Achilles' promise fully paid,
Twelve Trojan *heroes* offer'd to thy shade.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii.

It would not do to have too many *heroes* and saints. An army made up wholly of generals would win no battles.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 38.

3. The principal male personage in a poem, play, or story, or the person who has the chief place and share in the transactions related, as Achilles in the Iliad, Odysseus (Ulysses) in the Odyssey, Æneas in the Æneid.

The shining quality of an epic *hero*, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, . . . raises first our admiration. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

Why not a summer's as a winter's tale? . . .
Heroic if you will, or what you will,
Or be yourself your *hero*. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

4. A person regarded as heroic; one invested by opinion with heroic qualities.

The war was a popular one, and as a natural consequence, soldiers and sailors were *heroes* everywhere.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

No one is a *hero* to his valet. *Proverb.*

heroa, *n.* Plural of *heroum*, *heroön*.

heroarchy (hē′rō-är-ki), *n.*; pl. *heroarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *ἥρως*, a hero, + *ἀρχή*, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] See the extract.

All dignities of rank, on which human association rests, are what we may call a *Heroarchy* (Government of Heroes)—or a Hierarchy, for it is "sacred" enough withal!
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

Herodiæ (he-rō′di-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.] Same as *Herodii*, 2. *Nitzsch.*

Herodian[1] (hē-rō′di-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Herodianus*, < *Herodes*, < Gr. Ἡρώδης, Herod, < *ἥρως*, a hero, + *-δης*, patronymic suffix.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Herod the Great, king of the Jews, or to the family of Herod or its partizans.

We are no advocates of that *Herodian* policy which profanely and sacrilegiously would subject the things of God to the will of Cæsar.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 172.

II. *n.* A member of a party among the Jews in the time of Christ and the apostles, adherents of the family of Herod. The Herodians constituted a political party rather than a religious sect. Some writers suppose that they were for the most part Sadducees in religion.

The Herodians appear as supporters of the claim of the Roman Emperors to receive tribute-money from the Jews.
H. B. Hackett, Smith's Bible Dict., p. 1054.

herodian[2] (he-rō′di-ąn), *n.* One of the *Herodii* or *Herodiones*.

Herodias (he-rō′di-as), *n.* [NL., also written *Herodius* (LL. *herodius*) and prop. *Erodius*, < Gr. *ἐρωδιός*, a heron: see *Ardea*.] A genus of large white herons or egrets. *H. egretta* is the great white egret of North America. *H. alba* is the corresponding European form. See cut under *egret*.

Herodii (he-rō′di-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Herodius*.] 1. In the broadest sense, same as *Herodiones* or *Pelargomorphæ*.—2. In a more restricted sense, the heron series of altricial grallatorial birds: a suborder or superfamily excluding storks and ibises. The leading family is *Ardeidæ*. Also *Herodiæ*.

Herodiones (he-rō-di-ō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *herodio(n-)*, also *herodius*, a bird, perhaps the stork, < Gr. *ἐρωδιός*, a heron: see *Herodias*.] An order of birds, the altricial desmognathous grallatores, or herons, storks, ibises, spoonbills, and their allies, corresponding to *Herodii* in a broad sense, or to *Pelargomorphæ*. In some uses of the name certain incongruous forms have been included, but are now eliminated. The *Culirirostres* and the *Grallatores* of some authors are correspondent groups. The *Herodiones* are divisible into three suborders, *Ibides*, *Pelargi*, and *Herodii*.

The group here noted [*Herodiones*] corresponds to the Pelargomorphæ of Huxley, the Ciconiiformes of Garrod (minus Cathartidæ), the Grallatores altinares of Sundevall, and includes the Herodiæ, Pelargi, and Hemiglottides of Nitzsch—respectively the Heron series, the Stork series, and the series of Ibises and Spoonbills.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 648.

herodionine (he-rō-di-ō′nin), *a.* [< *Herodion-es* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Herodiones;* heron-like; ardeine, in a broad sense.

Herodius (he-rō′di-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Herodias*.

Herodotean (hē-rod-ō-tē′ąn), *a.* [< *Herodotus* + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of Herodotus, a Greek historian of the fifth century B. C., called the "father of history."

Roger of Hoveden is quite *Herodotean* both in the faithfulness of his personal relations and in the wish to incorporate in his chronicle all that he can gather touching the geography and history of strange lands.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

heroess† (hē′rō-es), *n.* [< *hero* + *-ess*. Cf. Gr. *ἡρώισσα*, contr. *ἡρῶσσα*, fem. of *ἥρως*, hero: see *hero*.] A female hero; a heroine.

But all th' *heroesses* in Pluto's house,
That then encounter'd me, exceeds my might
To name or number. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xi.

heroic (hē-rō′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *heroick;* = F. *héroïque* = Sp. *heroico* = Pg. *heroico* = It. *eroico*, < L. *heroicus*, < Gr. *ἡρωϊκός*, of or for a hero, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero*.] I. *a.* 1. Having or displaying the character or attributes of a hero; daring; intrepid; determined: as, a *heroic* warrior or explorer.

He [Henry IV.]
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but fourth of that *heroic* line.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

The *Heroic* Sufferer for principle and generous affection wins the love of all uncorrupted hearts.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 179.

2. Of or pertaining to heroes; suitable to the character of a hero; bold, daring, noble, or commanding in proportions, form, or quality: as, a *heroic* statue or monument; a *heroic* poem or symphony; a *heroic* enterprise; specifically, in *art*, larger than life: said of a statue, or a figure in a picture. See *heroic size*, below.

Goe on both hand in hand, O Nations, never to be disunited; be the Praise and the *Heroick* Song of all Posterity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

An *heroic* poem, truly such, is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform.
Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

I would have every thing to be esteemed as *heroic* which is great and uncommon in the circumstances of the man who performs it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

While the golden lyre
Is ever sounding in *heroic* ears
Heroic hymns. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

3. Having recourse to extreme measures; boldly experimental; daring; rash: as, *heroic* treatment.

Here again an improvement on the *heroic* practice of Alva and Romero. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 456.

Heroic age, in *Gr. hist.* or *myth.*, the age when the heroes are supposed to have lived, a semi-mythical period preceding that which is truly historic. See *hero*, 1.—**Heroic size**, in the *fine arts*, any size larger than life: usually taken as a size intermediate between that of life and the colossal: as, a statue of *heroic size*.—**Heroic verse**, a form of verse adapted to the treatment of heroic or exalted themes: in classical poetry, the hexameter; in English, as also in German, the iambic of ten syllables; and in French, the Alexandrian (which see). The following is an example of English heroic verse:

Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess, sing!
Pope, Iliad, i. 1.

=Syn. *Gallant*, *Valiant*, etc. (see *brave*), daring, fearless, dauntless.

II. *n.* 1†. A hero.

Many other particular circumstances of his [Homer's] gods assisting the ancient *heroics* might justly breed offence to any serious reader. *Jackson.*

2. A heroic verse: most frequently used in the plural, sometimes sarcastically in the sense of bombast, or extravagant expressions of admiration or praise: as, to go into *heroics* over a picture.

Tom Otway came next, Tom Shadwell's dear Zany,
And swears for *heroics*, he writes best of any.
Rochester, Trial of Poets for the Bays.

heroical (hē-rō′i-kal), *a.* [< *heroic* + *-al.*] Same as *heroic.* [Rare.]

Tho' *heroical* be properly understood of demi-gods, as of Hercules and Æneas, whose parents were said to be, the one celestiall, the other mortal, yet it is also transferred to them who for their greatness of mind came near to God.
Drayton, England's Heroical Epistles, To the Reader.

Many noble gentlemen and *heroical* spirits were to venture their honours, lives and fortunes.
R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 626).

heroically (hē-rō′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a heroic manner; with signal valor or fortitude; courageously; intrepidly; audaciously: as, the wall was *heroically* defended.

He [Lord Craven] and the Duke of Albemarle (the noted Monk) *heroically* stayed in town during the dreadful pestilence. *Pennant*, London, p. 214.

The garden bloomed and faded ten times over before Miss Manners found herself to be forty-six years old, which she *heroically* acknowledged one fine day to the census-taker. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 42.

heroicalness (hē-rō′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being heroic; heroism. *Sir K. Digby.* [Rare.]

heroicly (hē-rō′ik-li), *adv.* [< *heroic* + *-ly*[2].] Like a hero; heroically. [Rare.]

Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd
A life heroick. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1710.

heroicness (hē-rō′ik-nes), *n.* Heroicalness. [Rare.]

heroicomic (hē″rō-i-kom′ik), *a.* [= F. *héroï-comique;* as *heroic* + *comic.*] Blending the heroic and the ludicrous; consisting of lofty burlesque: as, a *heroicomic* poem.

heroicomical (hē″rō-i-kom′i-kal), *a.* [< *heroicomic* + *-al.*] Same as *heroicomic.*

heroid (hē-rōid), *n.* [= F. *héroïde*, < Gr. *ἡρωίς* (*ἡρωιδ-*), of heroic verse, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero.*] A poem in the epistolary form, expressive of heroic sentiments: from the *Heroides* or heroic epistles of Ovid.

heroify (hē-rō′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heroified*, ppr. *heroifying.* [< *hero* + *-i-fy.*] To make heroic; give a heroic character to. [Rare.]

This act of Weston has *heroified* the profession.
Brummel.

heroine (her′ō-in), *n.* [< OF. *heroine*, F. *héroïne* = Sp. *heroina* = Pg. *heroina* = It. *eroina*, < L. *heroina*, a demigoddess, heroine, < Gr. *ἡρωίνη*, a heroine, prop. fem. of *ἡρώινος*, adj., of a hero, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero.*] **1.** A female hero; a heroic woman.

Heroes' and *heroines'* shouts confusedly rise; . . .
Like Gods they fight, nor dread a mortal wound.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 41.

When dames and *heroines* of the golden year
Shall . . . rain an April of ovation round
Their statues, borne aloft. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. The principal female character in a poem, play, story, or romance, or the woman who plays the most important part.

"Take Lilia, then, for *heroine*," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high."
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

heroism (her′ō-izm), *n.* [= F. *héroïsme* = Sp. Pg. *heroismo* = It. *eroismo;* as *hero* + *-ism.*] The qualities of a hero, as courage, intrepidity, fortitude, etc.; heroic character or action.

If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive; the Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality. *W. Broome*, Notes to the Odyssey.

Heroism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action. *Hare.*

Heroism, like cowardice, is contagious.
J. H. Ewing, We and the World.

=**Syn.** Valor, gallantry, daring, boldness, fearlessness. See *brave* and *heroic.*

heroistic (hē-rō-is′tik), *a.* [< *hero* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting heroism; relating to a hero or heroine. [Rare.]

Agreeably, however, to the *heroistic* account of her, not only was she not called Ursula, but, etc.
The Nation, Aug. 18, 1881, p. 141.

heroize (hē′rō-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heroized*, ppr. *heroizing.* [< *hero* + *-ize.*] To make or represent as heroic. [Rare.]

As in all other *heroized* forms of the god of the dead, there is both a terrible and a wise and beneficent side in the character of Minos. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 478.

heron (her′on), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. also *hearon;* < ME. *heroun, heyroun, heiron,* < OF. *hairon*, also *heron*, F. *héron*, dial. *égron* = Pr. *aigron* = Sp. *airón* = Cat. *agro* = It. *aghirone, airone*, a heron; with aug. suffix *-on, -one,* < OHG. *heigir*, MHG. *heiger*, a heron, = Icel. *hegri* = Sw. *häger* = Dan. *hejre*, a heron. (2) The Scand. forms answer better to OHG. *hehara*, a magpie, a jay, MHG. *heher*, G. *heher, häher*, a jay, jackdaw, = AS. *higora, higera*, a magpie, or jay-woodpecker (cf. E. dial. *heighaw*, a woodpecker). (3) A third group of forms appears in MHG. *reiger*, G. *reiher* = MLG. *reiger* = D. *reiger* = OS. *hreiera* = AS. *hrāgra*, a heron. These groups are not related, except as they may all be ult. imitative. Cf. W. *cregyr*, a screamer, a heron, < *creg, cryg*, hoarse; L. *graculus, graculus*, a jackdaw; and E. *crake*[2] and *crow*[2]. From the same source (OHG. through OF.) comes E. *egret*, q. v. Hence contr. *hern*[3], q. v.] A long-legged, long-necked, long-billed, slender-bodied wading bird; any bird of the family *Ardeidæ*, but especially of the subfamily *Ardeinæ*. Herons, including egrets, bitterns, etc., have the bill cleft below the eyes, naked lores, scaly legs bare above the shank, long toes fitted for perching, a comb on the nail of the middle toe, ample rounded wings, and short tail; the plumage is loose, and often develops graceful flowing plumes, whence the name *egret;* a constant characteristic is the presence of two or more pairs of powder-down tracts, or patches of greasy pulviplumes. Herons are aquatic, and feed on fish and other creatures which they stalk for and capture by spearing with the sharp bill; they generally nest in trees, and lay two or three greenish, whole-colored, elliptical eggs. (See *heronry.*) They are nearly cosmopolitan, and include numerous species of several modern genera, such as *Ardea, Herodias, Nyctiardea*, and *Botaurus*. The common heron of Europe is *Ardea cinerea*, represented in America by the great blue heron, *A. herodias*, 3½ to 4 feet long, and nearly 6 feet in expanse. The great white heron of Florida, *A. occidentalis*, is still larger; the goliath heron of Africa, *A. goliath*, is probably the largest of all. White herons or egrets are of medium and small size. Night-herons are smaller, and green herons among the least of all. Bitterns are herons of the subfamily *Botaurinæ*. Boat-billed herons form the subfamily *Cancrominæ*. See *Ardeidæ, Herodiones*, and cuts under *Ardea, bittern*[1], and *egret.*

Herons seem encumbered with too much sail for their light bodies. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xlii.

And the *heron*, the shuh-shuh-gah,
From her nest among the pine-trees,
Gave a cry of lamentation.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, v.

heroner†, *n.* [< ME. *heroner, heronere,* < OF. *haironnier*, q. v., a falcon trained to fly at the heron, < *hairon*, a heron: see *heron.* Hence contr. *herner*, q. v.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron, exclusively or principally.

Ech for his vertu holden is for deere,
Both *heroner* and faucon for ryvere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 413.

heronry (her′on-ri), *n.*; pl. *heronries* (-riz). [< *heron* + *-ry.*] A place where herons breed in large numbers. Most kinds of herons congregate in hundreds, sometimes thousands, to breed in woods or swamps, constructing loose bulky nests of sticks, etc., which are placed on trees or bushes, less frequently on the ground. The birds resort year after year to the same places, and some of these heronries have become historical.

The *heronry* at Cressi-hall, which is a curiosity I never could manage to see. Fourscore nests of such a bird on one tree is a rarity which I would ride half as many miles to have a sight of.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxii.

Pine Island has a *heronry*. *The American*, XIV. 238.

heron's-bill (her′onz-bil), *n.* A name of plants of the genus *Erodium*, of the family *Geraniaceæ*, particularly *E. cicutarium* and *E. moschatum*, from the supposed resemblance of the long-beaked fruit to the head and breast of a heron. Also called *stork's-bill.*

heronsew (her′on-sū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *heronsewe, herunsew, heronseugh, heronshaw, hernsew, hernshew, hernshaw*, etc.: ME. *heronsewe,* < OF. **heronceau*, earlier *heroncel*, AF. *herouncel*, a heron (with dim. suffix *-cel, -ceau*, as also in F. *lionceau*, OF. *liuncel*, dim. of *lion*, lion, *grifoncel*, dim. of *grifon*, griffin), equiv. to OF. *haironneau*, F. *héronneau* (with dim. *-eau, -el*), < *hairon*, F. *héron*, a heron: see *heron.*] A small or young heron; a heron in general. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes,
Ne of her swaunes, ne of her *heronsewes.*
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 60.

And the *heronsewe* shall be arayed in the same maner without ony moysture, & he shulde be eten with salte and poudre. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

heronshaw† (her′on-shâ), *n.* [Also contr. *hernshaw*[2], q. v.] A variant of *heronsew.*

So have wee seene a hawke cast off at an *heron-shaw*, to looke and flie a quite other way.
Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis?, p. 59.

heroögony (hē-rō-og′ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἥρως*, a hero, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony.*] A begetting or an imaginative creation of heroes; a genealogy of heroes. [Rare.]

A brief and abruptly terminated *heroogony* or generation of heroes by immortal sires from mortal mothers.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 777.

heroölogist (hē-rō-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *heroölogy* + *-ist.*] One who writes or discourses of heroes. *Warton.* [Rare.]

heroölogy (hē-rō-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡρωολογία*, a tale of heroes, < *ἥρως*, a hero, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A body of legendary or traditional lore relating to heroes; a history of or a treatise on heroes. [Rare.]

From the above specimens in Tacitus we may conclude that all the Teutonic races had a pretty fully developed *Heroology.* *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 366.

heroön, *n.* See *heroum.*

Herophilist (hē-rof′i-list), *n.* [< *Herophilus* (see def.) + *-ist.*] A disciple of Herophilus, leader of one of the earliest schools of medicine in Alexandria (about 300 B. C.), and one of the first exact anatomists.

The *Herophilists* still reverenced the memory of Hippocrates, and wrote numerous commentaries on his works.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 801.

Hero's fountain. See *fountain.*

heroship (hē′rō-ship), *n.* [< *hero* + *-ship.*] The character, condition, or career of a hero.

He, . . . his three years of *heroship* expired,
Returns indignant to the slighted plow.
Cowper, Task, iv. 644.

If he refused to sign, his *heroship* was lost.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 347.

heroud†, *n.* A Middle English form of *herald.*

heroum, heroön (hē-rō′um, -on), *n.*; pl. *heroa* (-ä). [L. *heroum*, < Gr. *ἡρῷον* (sc. *ἱερόν* or *ἕδος*), the shrine or temple of a hero, neut. of *ἡρῷον, ἡρῷος*, of a hero, < *ἥρως*, a hero: see *hero.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a temple or shrine sacred to the memory of a hero, often erected over his reputed tomb.

The group [at Tegea] of Epochos supporting the wounded Ankæos, whose axe was falling from his hand, was probably rendered much as in the reliefs representing this hunt on the *heroön* at Gjölbaschí in Lycia, now in Vienna.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 289.

hero-worship (hē′rō-wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of heroes, practised by ancient nations of antiquity; hence, reverence paid to heroes or great men, or to their memory.

Hero-worship, heartfelt prostrate admiration, submission, burning, boundless, for a noblest godlike Form of Man — is not that the germ of Christianity itself?
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

hero-worshiper (hē′rō-wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* One who pays reverence to, or who entertains extravagant admiration for, a hero or heroes.

But all women rave about him; for women are all *hero-worshippers.* *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 632.

herp. An abbreviation of *herpetology.*

herpes (hėr′pēz), *n.* [= F. *herpès* (OF. *herpet*, ★m., *herpete*, f.) = Sp. *herpe* = Pg. *herpes* = It. *erpete*, < L. *herpes*, < Gr. *ἕρπης* (*ἕρπητ-*), herpes, lit. a creeping (so called from the tendency of the eruption to creep or spread from one part of the skin to another), < *ἕρπειν* = L. *serpere*, creep: see *serpent.*] **1.** A cutaneous affection, also occurring sometimes on mucous membranes, characterized by the appearance of patches of distinct vesicles. Several forms of herpes are named, of which the principal are those given below.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, having as type *H. porcellos*, of Asiatic Turkey. *Bedel*, 1874.—**Herpes facialis** or **labialis**, herpes on the face, especially about the mouth, unaccompanied by neuralgia, and occurring in many acute febrile diseases; cold-sores.—**Herpes zoster**, herpes coinciding with the distribution of a sensory nerve, and accompanied by neuralgia, usually severe. The name originated in the resemblance to a girdle in cases of intercostal herpes zoster, but is used for the same disease when it occurs elsewhere. Also called *shingles, zona*, and *zoster.*

Herpestes (hėr-pes′tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἑρπηστής*, a reptile, < *ἕρπειν*, creep (see *herpes*), but said to be (irreg.) < *ἑρπ(ετόν)*, a reptile, serpent, + *ἐσθίειν*, eat, devour. Cf. *Spermestes*, with similar termination.] The typical genus of ichneumons or mongooses of the subfamily *Herpestinæ*, formerly including the whole group, now restricted to such species as the Egyptian ichneumon or Pharaoh's rat (*H. ichneumon*), the mongoose of India (*H. griseus*), and several others. *Illiger*, 1811. See cut under *ichneumon.*

Herpestidæ (hėr-pes′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herpestes* + *-idæ.*] The ichneumons rated as a family. See *Herpestinæ.*

Herpestinæ (hėr-pes-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herpestes* + *-inæ.*] The dog-footed or cynopodous carnivorous quadrupeds of the old world, of the

family *Viverridæ*, represented by the ichneumons and mongooses, having straight toes with blunt non-retractile claws. When the group is raised to the rank of a family, the *Herpestinæ* become still more restricted by the exclusion of such genera as *Cynictis*, *Rhinogale*, and *Crossarchus*, as respectively types of different subfamilies; but even in this narrow sense of the term the group contains upward of a dozen genera besides *Herpestes*, and the species are numerous.

Herpestis (hėr-pes'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπηστής*, a reptile: see *Herpestes*.] A name given by Gaertner in 1805 to *Bacopa*, a genus of plants, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, tribe *Gratioleæ*. It is distinguished by its calyx, the upper segment of which is large, ovate, and covering the rest, the other lobes narrow or linear, its cylindrical corolla, 4 stamens, and 2- or 4-valved capsule. It embraces about 50 species of small herbs, creeping or prostrate, with opposite, entire, or toothed leaves, and yellow, blue, or white flowers, mostly in axillary clusters or solitary. They are natives of the warm parts of both hemispheres. *Bacopa Monniera*, a wide-spread species, is the common water-hyssop, the expressed juice of which is used by the natives of India, when mixed with petroleum, to rub on parts affected with rheumatic pains. *B. colubrina* (*Herpestis colubrina* of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth) is a native of Peru, where it is called *yerba de colubra*.

herpetic (hėr-pet'ik), *a.* [= F. *herpétique* = Sp. *herpético* = Pg. *herpetico* = It. *erpetico*, < Gr. *ἕρπης* (*ἑρπητ-*), herpes: see *herpes*.] Pertaining to or resembling herpes; partaking of the nature of herpes: as, *herpetic* patches.—**Herpetic fever.** See *fever*[1].

herpetical (hėr-pet'i-kal), *a.* [< *herpetic* + *-al*.] Same as *herpetic*.

herpetism (hėr'pe-tizm), *n.* [< *herpes* (*herpet-*) + *-ism*.] A constitutional tendency to herpes or similar affections. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Herpetodryas (hėr-pe-tod'ri-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, serpent (see *herpetoid*), + *δρυάς*, a dryad, < *δρῦς*, a tree: see *dryad*.] A notable genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, usually referred to the family *Colubridæ*, having an elongate slender form adapted to arboreal life, and greenish and brownish coloration. *H. carinatus* is a South American species.

herpetoid (hėr'pe-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, serpent (< *ἑρπειν* = L. *serpere*, creep: see *serpent*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a reptile; reptiliform; sauroid: as, the archæopteryx is a *herpetoid* bird.

herpetologic (hėr″pe-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *herpetology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to herpetology.

herpetological (hėr″pe-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *herpetologic* + *-al*.] Same as *herpetologic*.

herpetologically (hėr″pe-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or view of a herpetologist.

Dr. Günther considers that *herpetologically* Egypt must be included in the Palæarctic region, and many of the Egyptian snakes occur in Palestine.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 320.

herpetologist (hėr-pe-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *herpetology* + *-ist*.] One versed in herpetology, or engaged in the study of it.

The alleged monster does not fit into the existing classification of the *herpetologists*. *The American*, XII. 325.

herpetology (hėr-pe-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of reptiles, in a broad sense—that is, of reptiles proper and batrachians; the natural history of reptiles.—2. Reptiles collectively: as, the *herpetology* of Borneo.

When we consider the serpents of New Guinea more in detail, we shall be again struck with the resemblances which they present to the *herpetology* of Australia.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 88.

Also, erroneously, *erpetology*.

Herpetospondylia (hėr″pe-tō-spon-dil'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *σπόνδυλος*, Ionic and common dial. form of Gr. *σφόνδυλος*, a vertebra, joint.] One of the major groups into which *Reptilia* (excepting *Pleurospondylia*) are divisible, including the orders *Plesiosauria*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*, in all of which the dorsal vertebræ have transverse processes which are either entire or very imperfectly divided into terminal facets. The dorsal vertebræ and ribs are movable upon one another, and there is no plastron. The group thus defined is contrasted on the one hand with *Perospondylia* and on the other with *Suchospondylia*. See these words, and also *Pleurospondylia*.

Herpetotheres (hėr″pe-tō-thē'rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *θηρᾶν*, hunt, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of South American hawks, the type and only species of which is *H. cachinnans*. *Vieillot*, 1818.

herpetotomist (hėr-pe-tot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *herpetotomy* + *-ist*.] A dissector of reptiles; a herpetological anatomist.

herpetotomy (hėr-pe-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The dissection of reptiles; a branch of zoötomy which treats of the anatomy of reptiles.

herpolhode (hėr'pol-hōd), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἑρπειν*, creep, + *πόλος*, pole, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *math.*, a plane curve described by the point of contact with the fixed plane of an ellipsoid, the center of which is fixed while the ellipsoid rolls upon the plane. It is a curve (commonly, but incorrectly, said to be wavy) circumscribed between two circles, and was invented by Poinsot.

herr (her), *n.* [G., = D. *heer* = Dan. Sw. *herre*, similarly used: see *herre*[1].] Lord; master: used in German as a title of respectful or conventional address, either prefixed to the name like the equivalent *Mister* (*Mr.*) in English, as *Herr Braun*, Mr. Brown, or without the name and usually with the possessive pronoun 'my,' as *mein Herr*, literally 'my lord,' equivalent to English *sir*, or plural *meine Herren*, equivalent to English *gentlemen*. The Dutch form *heer* is similarly used. See *mynheer*.

herre[1]†, *n.* [ME. *herre*, *hærre*, *here*, *hery*, < AS. *herra*, *hierra*, *hearra*, *heorra* (occurring 27 times, only in poetry, and chiefly in a part of the poems ascribed to Cædmon thought to be founded on an OS. original, the word being in AS. and Scand. imported from the HG. and the LG. of the continent) = OS. *hērro* = OFries. *hēra*, *hēr* = D. *heer* = MLG. *here*, *ere*, LG. *heer* = OHG. *hērro*, *hēro*, MHG. *hērre*, *herre*, *hēre*, G. *herr* = Icel. *harri*, a lord, king, *herra* = Sw. Dan. *herre*, lord, master, gentleman, as a title, sir, Mr., orig. in ref. to a superior, usually with a poss. pron. preceding (OHG. *mīn*, *dīn*, *sīn*, *unsar*, etc., *hērro*, so AS. *mīn*, *thīn*, *his*, etc., *hearra*), chiefly of the first person (OHG. *mīn hērro*, MHG. *mein herre*, G. *mein herr*, D. *mijn heer* = Dan. Sw. *min herre*, equiv. to E. *sir* in address: see *herr*). The OHG. form also appears as *hēriro*, *hērero*, being orig. compar. of *hēr*, eminent, distinguished, famous, MHG. *hēr*, G. *hehr*, eminent, distinguished, proud, happy, sacred, = MLG. *here*, high, solemn, holy, = OS. *hēr*, high, eminent, sacred, agreeing phonetically, and it seems historically, with AS. *hār*, ME. *hore*, E. *hoar*, = Icel. *hārr*, gray (usually with age).] 1. A lord; master; chief.

Heo brouhten hyne to Pylates, thet wes here *herre*.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 46.

This lond ich hebbe here so fre that to none *herre* y schal abuye. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 102.

2. A knight. [Rare and poetical.]

Mony woundis thai wroght, wete ye for sothe,
Bothe on horse & on *here* harmyt full mekull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6188.

[In both senses only in early Middle English use.]

herre[2]†, *n.* See *har*[1].

herrengrundite (her-en-grun'dīt), *n.* [< *Herrengrund* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A basic copper sulphate occurring at Herrengrund in Hungary, in spherical groups of scale-like crystals having a bright-green color.

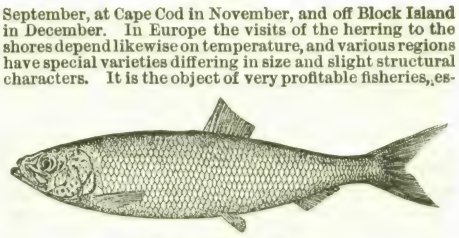
Herreria (he-rē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after C. A. de *Herrera*, a Spanish agriculturist.] An untenable name for *Salsa*, a small genus of liliaceous plants, of which *Salsa stellata* (*Herreria stellata* of Ruiz and Pavon) is the type. They are natives of extratropical South America, and are undershrubs with tuberous rootstock, climbing stems, and small scented flowers in many-flowered racemes.

Herrerieæ (her-ē-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Herreria* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants established by Endlicher, founded on the genus *Herreria* (which see): now referred to the *Liliaceæ*.

herriet†, *n.* [ME. *herier*; < *herry*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who praises; a worshiper.

Hieu dydde thes aspyingly, that he distruye alle the ★*heryeris* of Baal. *Wyclif*, 4 [2] Ki. x. 19 (Oxf.).

herring (her'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hering*; < ME. *hering*, < AS. *hæring* (= D. *haring* = MLG. *harink*, *herink* = OHG. *harinc*, *herinc*, MHG. *herinc*, G. *hering*, *häring*) (NL. *harengus*, F. *hareng*, from the G. form), a herring; prob. < *here* (= OHG. *hari*, *heri*, etc.), an army, a host (see *harry*, *harbor*[1], etc.), + *-ing*, a suffix common as a patronymic. The reference is to the fact that herrings move in shoals; so W. *ysgadan*, herrings, < *cad*, an army, a host.] A clupeoid fish, *Clupea harengus*, of great economic importance and commercial value. It has an elongate form, and rather loose scales averaging about 57 transverse rows. The vomer has an ovate patch of teeth; the ventral serratures are weak; the color is bluish above and on the scales, varied with bright reflections. The herring inhabits the North Atlantic, especially in water of moderate depth. It is generally found not far from the coast, and in summer it comes into shallow water in countless myriads for the purpose of spawning. The spawning season varies according to temperature; in the Gulf of St. Lawrence it occurs in the spring, off the coast of Maine in September, at Cape Cod in November, and off Block Island in December. In Europe the visits of the herring to the shores depend likewise on temperature, and various regions have special varieties differing in size and slight structural characters. It is the object of very profitable fisheries, especially on the Norwegian, Dutch, and British coasts. The eggs are very small, and are discharged at the bottom of the water, where they adhere to rocks and seaweed, being scattered singly or in bunches over a vast extent of sea-bottom. The number of eggs to a female varies according to size, but averages about 10,000—in very large females many more. A closely related species, *C. pallasi*, is found in equal abundance in the North Pacific. The name is extended to the herring family, including the *Clupeidæ*, or shad, alewife, menhaden, pilchard, sprat, sardine, etc.—**Black herring**, a trade-name for a particular kind of cured fish.—**Branch herring**, the alewife, *Pomolobus pseudoharengus*. See cut under *alewife*.—**California herring**, *Clupea pallasi*, of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Egyptian herring**, a local English name of the saury.—**Fall herring**, *Pomolobus mediocris*, without vomerine teeth or jaw-teeth and with the lower jaw quite prominent, rather common along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to the Bay of Fundy, and of little economic value.—**Fresh-water herring**. See *fresh-water*.—**Full herring**, a local English name of the herring with fully developed roe or milt.—**Garvie-herring**. See *garvie*.—**Green herring**, a fresh herring. [Eng.]—**King of the herrings**. Same as *herring-king*.—**Kippered herring**, an English name of herring split, slightly salted, and smoked.—**Lake-herring**, the cisco, *Coregonus hoyi*. See cut under *cisco*.—**Mazy herring**, the highest brand of herring which are full of roe.—**Ohio herring**, the skipjack, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*.—**Red herring**, the common herring of trade, having a reddish appearance from the manner of curing.—**Round herring**, *Etrumeus sadina*.—**Round shore-herring**, in trade, herring salted just as they come from the water: distinguished from *split herring*. The spawn is considered a delicacy.—**Shotten herring**. (*a*) A herring which has just deposited its ova. (*b*) A herring which has been gutted and dried for keeping. [Eng.]—**Split herring**, gutted herring cured and packed for the market.—**Toothed herring**, the mooneye, *Hiodon tergisus*.—**White herring**. (*a*) A fresh herring. (*b*) A pickled herring. [Eng.]



Herring (*Clupea harengus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Hopdance cries in Tom's belly for two *white herrings*. Croak not, black angel; I have no food for thee.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6.

White-salted herring, herring cured by the French method called *saler en blanc*. The fish are gutted, and packed in barrels in a thick brine, where they are kept until it is convenient to give them a final packing with fresh lime and salt, when the quality is branded on the barrel by the inspector. (See also *glut-herring*, *thread-herring*.)

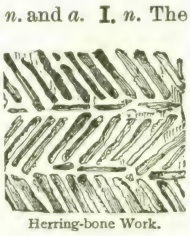
herring (her'ing), *v. t.* [< *herring*, *n.*] To manure with herring or other fish. [Local, U. S.]

In Maine they talk of land that has been *herringed* to death. *Goode*, Menhaden, p. 249.

herring-bank (her'ing-bangk), *n.* A fishing-ground to which herrings resort in great numbers.

herring-bone (her'ing-bōn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The bone of a herring.

II. *a.* Resembling the spine of a herring: specifically applied to courses of stone laid at an angle, so that the stones in each course are placed side by side, and obliquely to the right and left in alternate courses. It is a kind of ashler common in late Roman and occurring in the earliest medieval work.



Herring-bone Work.

Both [churches] are rude and simple in their outline and ornaments; they are built with that curious *herring-bone* or diagonal masonry indicative of great age.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 512.

Herring-bone bridging, in *carp.*, the diagonal struts fixed at intervals between the beams of a floor to increase its stiffness and power to resist unequal strains.—**Herring-bone pattern**, an ornamental pattern much used in the industrial arts, consisting of one or more series of short diagonal lines contrasting with other series turned in the opposite direction.—**Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of cross-stitch used in embroidery and in making up garments of flannel and other woolen material, and also in mending sails.—**Herring-bone twill**. (*a*) A twill in which the diagonal lines are arranged alternately, so as to form a continuous zigzag pattern. (*b*) A textile stuff made ★in this way, as chudders.

herring-bone (her'ing-bōn), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *herring-bone*, *a.*] To sew or embroider with the herring-bone stitch.

There, all the while, with an air quite bewitching,
She sat *herring-boning*, tambouring, or stitching.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 328.

herring-buss (her'ing-bus), *n.* [= D. *haringbuis*.] A boat of peculiar form, measuring 10 or 15 tons, used in the herring-fishery. [Eng.]

From the commencement of the winter fishing 1771, to the end of the winter fishing 1781, the tonnage bounty upon the *herring-buss* fishery has been at thirty shillings the ton. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 5.

herring-cob (her′ing-kob), *n.* The head of a herring; a stupid head. [Prov. Eng.]

The rubbish and outcast of your *herringcobs* invention. *A Pil to purge Melancholie.* (*Halliwell.*)

herring-cod (her′ing-kod), *n.* See *cod*[2].

herring-curer (her′ing-kūr″ėr), *n.* A gutter and salter of herrings; a person engaged in the business of catching herring and preparing them for the market.

herring-driver (her′ing-drī″vėr), *n.* A fisherman engaged in the capture of herring by torch-★light. [Maine, U. S.; Bay of Fundy.]

herringer (her′ing-ėr), *n.* [< *herring* + *-er*[1].] A person engaged in herring-fishing.

A lot of longshore merchant skippers and *herringers* who went about calling themselves captains. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

herring-fishery (her′ing-fish″ėr-i), *n.* The business of fishing for herrings.

herring-gull (her′ing-gul), *n.* One of several gulls of large size, having the mantle pearl-blue, the primaries crossed with black and tipped with white, the bill yellow with a red



Herring-gull (*Larus argentatus*).

spot on the gonys, and the feet yellow or flesh-colored. The general plumage is white in the adult, and the stretch of wings is about 4 feet. Gulls of this character are found in most parts of the world, such as *Larus argentatus*, of Europe, Asia, and North America, a representative species of the group. Also called *silvery gull*.

herring-hake (her′ing-hāk), *n.* The hake, *Merluccius Merluccius*. [Scotch.]

herring-hog (her′ing-hog), *n.* The common porpoise, *Phocæna communis*. [Local.]

herring-king (her′ing-king), *n.* A fish of the family *Regalecidæ*, *Regalecus glesne*. Also called *king of the herrings*. See *Regalecidæ*.

herring-mountain (her′ing-moun″tān), *n.* A large closely packed mass of herrings, such as appears on the western coast of Norway during the summer in some years. It depends upon the occurrence in great numbers of small crustaceans on which the fish feed. *Sars.*

herring-pike (her′ing-pīk), *n.* A fish of the group *Clupesoces*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

herring-pond (her′ing-pond), *n.* The ocean. [Humorous.]

Begin elsewhere anew.
Boston's a hole, the *herring-pond* is wide,
V-notes are something, liberty still more.
Browning, Mr. Sludge, the Medium.

I believe that instances could be produced of this regeneration of terms, especially if we call to aid terms which have lived in America, and again crossed the *herring-pond* with modern traffic. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 36.

herring-spink (her′ing-spingk), *n.* The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus:* so called in East Suffolk, England, because often taken in the rigging of vessels engaged in the herring-fishery in the North Sea. Also known as *tot-o'er-seas*, under the same circumstances. See cut under *goldcrest*.

herring-vessel† (her′ing-ves″el), *n.* A measure of capacity for herrings.

Some statutes did limit eel-vessels equal with *herring-vessels*. *Recorde*, Grounde of Artes.

herring-work (her′ing-wėrk), *n.* Herring-bone work. See *herring-bone*.

Herrnhuter (hern′hụt-ėr), *n.* [< G. *Herrnhut* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] One of the denomination of Moravians or United Brethren: so called in Germany from the village built by them on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony, named Herrnhut, and since serving as the headquarters of the body. See *Moravian*.

herry[1] (her′i), *v. t.* Another spelling, historically more correct, of *harry*. [Scotch.]

herry[2]† (her′i), *v. t.* [< ME. *heryen*, *herien*, < AS. *herian* = OHG. *herēn* = Goth. *hazjan*, praise, allied to L. *carmen* (for **casmen*), a song, *Camena*, OL. *casmena*, a muse, Skt. √ *çans*, praise: see *charm*[1].] To honor; praise; celebrate.

Heryed be thou and thy name,
Goddesse of renoun or fame.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1405.

And the schepardis turneden agen glorifyinge and *heryinge* God in alle thingis that thei hadden herd and seyen: as it was seyd to hem. *Wyclif*, Luke ii. 20.

Now nis the time of merimake,
Nor Pan to *herye*, nor with love to playe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

herrying†, *n.* [ME. *heryenge;* verbal n. of *herry*[2], *v.*] Praising; a matter of praise.

herryment (her′i-ment), *n.* Harassment; annoyance. [Scotch.]

Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The *herryment* and ruin of the country.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

hers (hėrz), *pron.* See *he*[1].

hersal†, *n.* [Abbr. of *rehersal*, now *rehearsal*, q. v.] Rehearsal; relation.

With this sad *hersall* of his heavy stresse
The warlike Damzell was empassiond sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 18.

Herschel† (hėr′shel), *n.* A name by which the planet now called Uranus was formerly known, from its discoverer, Sir William Herschel. See *Uranus*, 2.

Herschelian (hėr-shel′i-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the astronomer Sir William Herschel (1738–1822), or his son Sir John (1792–1871): as, the *Herschelian* telescope (named from Sir William Herschel).

The *Herschelian* or front view reflector.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 145.

The current *Herschelian* theory of the solar constitution. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 91.

Herschelian rays of the spectrum, the invisible (infra-red) heat-rays, whose existence was first proved by Sir William Herschel. See *heat* and *spectrum*.

herschelite (hėr′shel-īt), *n.* [Named after John *Herschel*, afterward Sir John Herschel, the astronomer. The mineral was discovered in a collection made by him in Sicily.] A mineral of the zeolite family, closely related to chabazite.

Herschellic (hėr-shel′ik), *a.* Herschelian.

Beyond the red [rays], at the other end of the spectrum, lie the so-called *Herschellic* rays, of least refrangibility, which also are not visible, but are manifested through their thermal effects. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 19.

herse[1] (hėrs), *n.* [The same as *hearse*[1], the spelling *herse* being either obs., as in the ordinary senses of *hearse*, or else, as in the technical senses, recent and directly after mod. F. *herse:* see *hearse*[1].] **1**†. An obsolete spelling of *hearse*[1] in various senses.—2. A framework, composed of bars or rods, and used for any purpose; a grating.

The small manufacturers make use of hoops for this purpose [stretching the skins for parchments], but the greater employ a *herse*, or stout wooden frame. *Ure*, Dict., III. 513.

This shallowness of the water over the bar has frequently been the cause of damages and expenses. To obviate this inconvenience, the India Company some twelve years since had caused to be constructed iron harrows (*herses*), which were dragged over the bar, to remove the sand and mud. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 501.

3. In *fort.*, specifically—(*a*) A portcullis. (*b*) A frame armed with spikes, used for chevaux-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up, to prevent or obstruct the advance of an enemy.—4. In *her.*, a charge resembling a harrow, and blazoned *herse* or *harrow* indifferently.

herse[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *hearse*[1].

Herse[2] (hėr′sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἕρση, one of the three Attic nymphs, Ἄγλαυρος, Ἕρση, and Πάνδροσος, daughters of Cecrops.] **1**†. A genus of sphingid moths. *Oken*, 1815.—2. A genus of birds. The common white-bellied swallow of the United States is sometimes known as *Herse bicolor*. *R. P. Lesson*, 1837.

3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of mollusks.

hersed (hėrst), *a.* [< *herse*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Arranged in the form of a harrow. See quotation and note. [Rare.]

From his *hersed* bowmen how the arrows flew!
Southey, Joan of Arc, ii.

[This passage is accompanied by the following note: "This was the usual method of marshalling the bowmen. At Crecy 'the archers stood in the manner of an herse, about two hundred in front, and but forty in depth, which is undoubtedly the best way of embattleing archers, . . . for by the breadth of the front the extension of the enemies front is matched; and by reason of the thinness in flank, the arrows do more certain execution, being more likely to reach home' (*Barnes*)."]

herself (hėr-self′), *pron.* [< *her* + *self*, q. v.] An emphasized or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun, feminine, corresponding in all uses to *himself*.

Whan the armes of kynge Arthur were brought, Gonnore hym helped for to arme, . . . and *hir-self* girde hym with his swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 322.

As thus she did amuse *hersell*,
Below a green aik tree.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171).

Man, Woman, Nature, each is but a glass,
Where the soul sees the image of *herself*.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

hership (hėr′ship), *n.* [< Icel. *herskapr*, warfare, ravaging, < *herr*, = AS. *here*, an army, + *-skapr* = AS. *-scipe*, E. *-ship*.] **1**. The crime of carrying off cattle by force; foray. [Scotch.]

And bryngand thame to pouertie,
To hounger, *hirscheip*, and rewyne;
Puttand the pure in poynt to tyne.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 109.

It grieved him . . . to see sic *hership*, and waste, and depredation to the south of the Hieland line. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

2. The cattle so carried off. [Scotch.]

But wi' some hopes he travels on while he
The way the *hership* had been driven could see.
Ross, Helenore, p. 46.

hersillon (hėr′si-lọn), *n.* [F., < *herse*, a portcullis, etc.: see *herse*[1], 3.] *Milit.*, a plank or beam armed with spikes or nails to prevent or retard the advance of an enemy.

herst-pan (hėrst′pan), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *hyrste-panne*, a frying-pan, < *hyrstan*, fry, roast (= OHG. *rōstan* (for **hrōstan*), MHG. *roesten*, G. *rösten*, > ult. OF. *rostir*, E. *roast*, q. v.), + *panne*, pan.] A frying-pan. *Simmonds.*

hersum†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *hȳrsum* (= OFries. *harsum* = LG. *horsam*, *hursam* = OHG. *hōrsam*, MHG. *horsam*, G. *ge-horsam*), obedient, < *hȳran*, hear, obey: see *hear*.] **1**. Obedient.—2. Devout; pious.

Chaplayne to the chapeles chosen the gate,
Rungen ful rychely, ryȝt as thay schulden,
To the *hersum* euensong of the hyȝe tyde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 930.

hert[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hart*[1]. *Chaucer.*

hert[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heart*.

hert[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hurt*[2].

herte[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *heart*.

herte[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hurt*[1].

hertelest, *a.* A Middle English form of *heartless*.

hertely†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *hearty* and *heartily*.

hertespon†, *n.* See *heart-spoon*.

hertly†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *heartly*.

hertwort†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hartwort*.

Herulian (hē-rō′li-ạn), *a.* [< LL. *Heruli*, *Eruli*, rarely sing. *Herulus*.] Of or pertaining to the Heruli, one of the Teutonic peoples who overthrew the Western Empire, A. D. 476, and made Odoacer (a chieftain, probably of Rugian origin) ruler of Italy.

The *Herulian* king Sindual. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 234.

hery[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *harry*.

hery[2]†, *v. t.* A variant of *herry*[2].

hery[3]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *hairy*.

Heshvan, *n.* See *Hesvan*.

Hesiodic (hē-si-od′ik), *a.* [< *Hesiod* (< L. *Hesiodus*, < Gr. Ἡσίοδος) (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the style of Hesiod, a Greek poet of about the eighth century B. C., or to a poetical school of which he was the founder or the chief. The Hesiodic poems are didactic.

Our earliest knowledge of Zeus is derived from the Homeric and *Hesiodic* poems. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 782.

The *Hesiodic* bards come down to about the 40th Olympiad. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 77.

Hesione (hē-sī′ō-nē), *n.* [NL., after L. *Hesione*, *Hesiona*, < Gr. Ἡσιόνη, in Greek legend a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy.] **1**. A genus of dorsibranchiate annelids with short stout body of few ill-defined rings, a large proboscis without jaws or tentacles, and long cirri on the parapodia.—2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

Hesionidæ (hē-si-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesione* + *-idæ*.] A family of errant marine worms of the order *Chætopoda*, typified by the genus *Hesione*.

hesitancy (hez′- or hes′i-tạn-si), *n.* [< L. *hæsitantia*, a stammering, < *hæsitan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr.: see *hesitant*.] The state or condition of hesitating; indecision; vacillation.

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Works, II. i.

Upon these grounds, as they professed they did without any mincing, *hesitancy*, or reservation, in the most full, clear, downright, and peremptory manner, with firm confidence and alacrity, concurrently aver the fact. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxix.

=Syn. See *hesitation*.

hesitant (hez′- or hes′i-tant), *a.* [< L. *hæsitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *hæsitare*, stick fast, stammer, etc.: see *hesitate.*] Hesitating; pausing; irresolute; not ready in determining, doing, or saying; wanting readiness of speech.

He was a man of no quick utterance, but often *hesitant.* *Baxter*, Life and Times, iii. 47.

hesitantly (hez′- or hes′i-tant-li), *adv.* With hesitancy or doubt.

Being wont to speak rather doubtfully, or *hesitantly*, than resolvedly, concerning matters wherein I apprehend some difficulty. *Boyle*, Works, I. 2, To the Reader.

hesitate (hez′- or hes′i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hesitated*, ppr. *hesitating.* [< L. *hæsitatus*, pp. of *hæsitare* (> It. *esitare* = Pg. Sp. *hesitar* = F. *hésiter*), stick fast, stammer, be uncertain, intensive of *hærere*, pp. *hæsus*, stick, cleave, adhere. Cf. *adhere*, *cohere*, *inhere*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hold back in doubt or indecision; refrain or delay by reason of uncertainty or difficulty of decision or choice: as, he *hesitated* to believe the report; they *hesitate* about taking so dangerous a step.

A man who wishes to serve the cause of religion ought to *hesitate* long before he stakes the truth of religion on the event of a controversy respecting facts in the physical world. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

If I *hesitate*,
It is because I need to breathe awhile,
Rest, as the human right allows.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 176.

Nature, even if we *hesitate* to call it good, is infinitely interesting, infinitely beautiful.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 20.

2. To halt or falter in speech, through indecision or embarrassment; make irregular involuntary pauses; stammer.

His [Fox's] manner was awkward; his delivery was *hesitating;* he was often at a stand for want of a word.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

=Syn. 1. *Waver*, etc. (see *scruple*); delay, vacillate, deliberate, doubt, be undetermined, demur.—2. See *stammer.*

II. *trans.* To utter or express with hesitation or reluctantly; insinuate dubiously. [Rare.]

Just hint a fault and *hesitate* dislike.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 204.

I choose rather to *hesitate* my opinion than to assert it roundly. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

hesitatingly (hez′- or hes′i-tā-ting-li), *adv.* In a hesitating manner.

The best things done *hesitatingly*, and with an ill grace, lose their effect, and produce disgust rather than satisfaction or gratitude. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 168.

hesitation (hez- or hes-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *hésitation* = Pr. *heysitacio* = Sp. *hesitación* = Pg. *hesitação* = It. *esitazione*, < L. *hæsitatio(n-)*, < *hæsitare*, stick fast, stammer, etc.: see *hesitate.*] 1. The act of hesitating; a pausing or delay in determining or acting; suspension of judgment or decision from uncertainty of mind; a state of doubt.

With *hesitation* admirably slow,
He humbly hopes—presumes—it may be so.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 123.

It looks as if we held the fate of the fairest possessions of mankind in our hands, to be saved by our firmness or to be lost by *hesitation.* *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

It is not theory alone that can ever fully enable us to preserve the golden mean between faith and *hesitation.*
A. Sidgwick.

2. An irregular involuntary pausing in speech; awkward or embarrassed interruption of speech; stammering.

This *hesitation* arose, not from the poverty, but from the wealth of . . . [his] vocabulary. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

=Syn. *Hesitation*, *Hesitancy;* wavering, suspense, uncertainty, doubt, vacillation; faltering. *Hesitation* is perhaps more often used for the act of hesitating, *hesitancy* generally for the spirit, character, or frame of mind. *Hesitation* is more common.

hesitative (hez′- or hes′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *hesitate* + *-ive.*] Showing hesitation. *Smart.*

hesitator (hez′- or hes′i-tā-tor), *n.* [< *hesitate* + *-or.*] One who hesitates.

He was that apparent contradiction in terms, a bold *hesitator*—in the language of the hunting field, a "daring funker." *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 620.

hesitatory (hez′- or hes′i-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *hesitate* + *-ory.*] Hesitating. [Rare.]

His being suspicious, dubious, cautelous, and not soon determined, but *hesitatory* at unusual occurrences in his office, made him pass for a person timidous, and of a fickle, irresolute temper. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 596.

Voice thin, creaky, querulous—*hesitatory*, and as if it couldn't be troubled to speak.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 22.

hesp (hesp), *n.* 1. A dialectal variant of *hasp.* —2. The length of two hanks of linen thread.
E. H. Knight.

Hesper (hes′pėr), *n.* [< L. *Hesperus*, q. v.] Same as *Hesperus*, 1. [Poetical.]

Sad *Hesper* o'er the buried sun
And ready, thou, to die with him,
Thou watchest all things ever dim
And dimmer, and a glory done.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxi.

Hesperia (hes-pē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Hesperia*, the west, < *Hesperus*, the evening star, the west: see *Hesperus.*] The typical genus of *Hesperiidæ*, containing small black-and-white species, such as *H. tessellata.* *Fabricius*, 1793. Also written *Esperia.*



Hesperia syrichtus. (Line shows natural size.)

Hesperian (hes-pē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Hesperius*, western, < Gr. ἑσπέριος, western, < Ἕσπερος, Hesperus: see *Hesperus.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Western; situated at the west. [Poetical.]

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green cape and verdant isles
Hesperian, sets. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 632.

2. Of or pertaining to the Hesperides.

The forests shining with *Hesperian* fruit and with the plumage of gorgeous birds. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

3. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the hesperians; having the characters of the family *Hesperiidæ.*

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a western country.—2. [*l. c.*] A lepidopterous insect of the family *Hesperiidæ;* a skipper. See *Castnioides.* Also *hesperid.*

Let us now compare the foregoing detailed characters [of the yucca-borer] with the Castnians on the one hand and the *Hesperians* on the other. *C. V. Riley.*

Hesperid (hes′pe-rid), *n.* [< *Herperid-es*, *n. pl.*] 1. One of the Hesperides.

The damsels of the land, instead of nestling in chinchilla or sable's fur, stand about in a rural manner, much as did the *Hesperids.* *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 98.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *hesperian*, 2.

Hesperidæ (hes-per′i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Hesperiidæ.*

Hesperideæ (hes-pe-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] 1. One of the orders established by Linnæus (1751) in his attempted natural arrangement of plants, including the genera *Citrus*, *Styrax*, and *Garcinia.*—2. A name sometimes used for the orange family.—3. An order used by Sachs, including the families *Aurantiaceæ*, *Meliaceæ*, *Humiriaceæ*, and *Erythroxylaceæ.*

Hesperides (hes-per′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Ἑσπερίδες, < Ἕσπερος, Hesperus: see *Hesperus.*] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, nymphs who guarded, with the aid of a fierce serpent, the golden apples given by Ge (Earth) to Hera (Juno), in delightful gardens at the western extremity of the world, supposed to be in the region of Mount Atlas in Africa. Their origin and number (from three to seven) are variously given. [Erroneously used by Shakspere as a singular.]

Before thee stands this fair *Hesperides*,
With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

Ladies of the *Hesperides*, that seem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 357.

2. In *bot.*, a class of plants founded by Endlicher, including his orders *Humiriaceæ*, *Olacineæ*, *Aurantiaceæ*, *Meliaceæ*, and *Cedrelaceæ.* Same as the *Hesperideæ* of Sachs. These families, many of which have been changed in name, are included by Engler and Prantl in the orders *Geraniales* and *Santales.*

Hesperidian (hes-pe-rid′i-an), *a.* [< *Hesperides* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Hesperides or their garden.

A *Hesperidian* tree, enwreathed by a serpent (symbol of a blessedness veiled in darkness and terrors).
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 431.

hesperidin (hes-per′i-din), *n.* [< *hesperid-ium* + *-in*2.] A glucoside ($C_{50}H_{60}O_{27}$) found in the spongy envelop of oranges and lemons. It forms white, tasteless microscopic crystals.

hesperidium (hes-pe-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hesperidia* (-ą). [NL., < *Hesperid-es* + *-ium*, in allusion to the golden apples of the Hesperides.] In *bot.*, a fleshy fruit with a leathery rind, formed from a free many-celled ovary: a mere variety of the berry. The term includes the orange, lemon, and related fruits. Morphologically, the rind is probably homologous with an outer whorl of barren carpels united by their edges in the manner of a polycarpellary one-celled ovary, and the elongated juice-filled cells of the pulp are true trichomes.

A succulent fruit (known technically as a *hesperidium*).
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 603.

Hesperiidæ (hes-pe-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperia* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhopalocerous lepidopterous insects, of which the genus *Hesperia* is the type; the skippers or hesperians. These small large-headed butterflies have a quick jerky flight, whence the name *skipper.* Representative species are *Hesperia sylvanus* and *Thymele alveolus.* Corresponding groups of hesperians are named *Hesperida*, *Hesperidæ*, *Hesperides*, and *Hesperidi.*

Hesperineæ (hes-pe-rin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperis* (*-in-*) + *-eæ.*] A section of the plant family *Brassicaceæ*, established by Reichenbach in 1837, typified by the genus *Hesperis.*

Hesperis (hes′pe-ris), *n.* [L., the queen's gillyflower, < Gr. ἑσπερίς, the night-scented gillyflower, peculiar fem. of ἑσπέριος, western: see *Hesperian* and *Hesperides.*] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, founded by Linnæus, belonging to the family *Brassicaceæ*, tribe *Sisymbrieæ.* Its main characters are the two erect lobes of the stigma and elongated erect sepals. The genus includes about 24 species of biennial or perennial herbs, with mostly entire, ovate or oblong leaves, and rather large, loosely racemed, variously colored flowers. They grow in Europe and Asia. The common rocket or dame's-violet is *H. matronalis*, a native of Europe; other species are also called *rocket.*

Hesperisphinges (hes″pe-ri-sfin′jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperia* + *sphinx.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of crepuscular lepidopterous insects, corresponding nearly with the modern families *Castniidæ* and *Agaristidæ:* so called from being considered the connecting-link between the sphinxes and the diurnal *Lepidoptera* by means of the *Hesperiidæ*, a family of the latter division.

Hesperomys (hes-per′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1839), < Gr. ἑσπερος, western, + μῦς = E. *mouse.*] A genus equivalent to the tribe *Sigmodontes*, consisting of the American *Muridæ*, or murine rodents. As now restricted, the genus consists of the vesper-mice proper, or the ordinary native mice of America, of medium and small size, lithe form, with large ears and eyes, tail approximately as long as the body, fore feet small, hind feet long with scant-haired or naked 6-tuberculate soles, and the general pelage bicolored, sleek, and glossy. It is divided by Coues into numerous subgenera, those of North America being *Vesperimus*, *Calomys*, *Onychomys*, and *Oryzomys.* The last two are now used as generic names, and *Hesperomys* is antedated by *Peromyscus.*

Hesperopitheci (hes″pe-rō-pi-thē′sī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. ἑσπερος, western, the west, + πίθηκος, an ape.] The platyrrhine or American monkeys collectively: so called in distinction from the catarrhine or old-world *Heopitheci.* The two divisions are respectively conterminous with *Platyrrhini* and *Catarrhini.*

hesperopithecine (hes″pe-rō-pi-thē′sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Hesperopitheci.*

Hesperornis (hes-pe-rôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἑσπερος, western, the west, + ὄρνις, a bird.] The typical genus of fossil birds of the family *Hesperornithidæ.* The best-known species is *H. regalis*, discovered in 1870 in the yellow chalk of the pteranodon beds of Kansas. *O. C. Marsh*, 1872.

Hesperornis may be tersely characterized as a gigantic diver, some six feet in length from the point of the bill to the end of the toes. . . . While the general configuration of the skeleton may be likened to that of a loon, the conformation of the sternum is ratite, like that of struthious birds, and the wings are rudimentary or abortive; . . . the jaws are long and furnished with sharp recurved teeth implanted in grooves.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 826.

Hesperornithidæ (hes″pe-rôr-nith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil birds from the Cretaceous of North America, typified by the genus *Hesperornis*, and representing a prime division of the whole class *Aves*, having teeth implanted in grooves, saddle-shaped or heterocœlous vertebræ, ratite sternum, rudimentary wings, and short tail: conterminous with the subclass *Odontolcæ.*

Hesperus (hes′pe-rus), *n.* [L., the evening star, < Gr. Ἕσπερος, the evening star, prop. adj. (with or without ἀστήρ, star), of or at evening (also as noun, ἑσπερος or fem. ἑσπέρα, evening), hence western; orig. **Fέσπερος* = L. *vesper*, m., *vespera*, f., evening: see *vesper.*] 1. The evening star; especially, the planet Venus as evening star (as morning star, called by the Greeks *Phosphoros*, and by the Romans *Lucifer*, 'light-bringer'): in mythology, personified as a son of Astræus and Eos (Aurora), or a son or brother of Atlas, and sometimes called the "father of the Hesperides." Also, poetically, *Hesper.*

Now glowed the firmament
With living sapphires; *Hesperus*, that led
The starry host, rode brightest.
Milton, P. L., iv. 605.

At evening the dewy *Hesperus* comes from the bosom of the mist, and assumes his station in the sky.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 8.

2. [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of *Staphylinidæ* or rove-beetles. They are allied to *Philonthus*, but have thoracic setæ far from the margin, the lateral fold wide and short, and the metasternum strongly projecting in front in the form of a triangle. The European *H. rufipennis* and the North American *H. baltimorensis* are typical examples. The genus was founded by Fauvel in 1874.

Hesselbachian (hes-el-bak'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the anatomist F. K. Hesselbach (1759–1816).—**Hesselbachian triangle**, a triangular space in the lower abdominal walls on each side, concerned in direct inguinal hernia, bounded below by Poupart's ligament, outwardly by the epigastric artery, and inwardly by the border of the rectus muscle.

Hesse's equation. See *equation*.

Hessian[1] (hesh'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hessia*, Latinized form of G. *Hesse, Hessen*, orig. a Teut. tribe-name, in L. *Chatti* (Tacitus), Gr. Χάττοι (Strabo).] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Hesse in Germany, or to the Hessians.—**Hessian bit.** See *bit*[1].—**Hessian boots.** See *boot*[2].—**Hessian crucible, fly,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Hesse in Germany. The Hessians as a race are the representatives of the ancient Teutonic people the Catti (Chatti); they formed various minor states in Germany, of which the chief have been Hesse-Cassel (annexed to Prussia in 1866) and the grand duchy of Hesse, called Hesse-Darmstadt previous to 1866.

2. In the United States, as a term of reproach, a mercenary; a military or political hireling: from the employment of Hessian troops as mercenaries by the British government in the American revolution.—**3.** *pl.* A kind of long boots originally worn by Hessian soldiers; Hessian boots.

> Directly the Stranger saw the young men, he acted at them, eyeing them solemnly over his gilt volume as he lay on the stage-bank, showing his hand, his ring, and his *Hessians*. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, iv.

4. *pl.* A kind of coarse cloth, made of hemp, or, in modern times, of a mixture of hemp and jute, and used principally for bagging.

> Close textures, *hessians*.
> ★ *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 73½ (1887), p. 193.

Hessian[2] (hes'iạn), *n.* [< *Hesse* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *math.*, a functional determinant whose constituents are the second differential coefficients of a quantic, arranged in regular order. The name was given by Sylvester in 1853, after Dr. Otto Hesse of Königsberg, who showed the importance of this determinant. It is the Jacobian to the differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of any number of variables.

hessite (hes'īt), *n.* [After G. H. *Hess* of St. Petersburg (1802–50).] A rare silver telluride occurring in the Altai and elsewhere. Petzite is a variety containing also some gold.

hessonite (hes'on-īt), *n.* [Also, less prop., *essonite*; < Gr. ἧσσων, less, compar., with superl. ἥκιστος (see *hekistotherm*), going with *μικρός*, little, or *κακός*, bad, < ἧκα, softly.] A variety of garnet: same as *cinnamon-stone*.

hest (hest), *n.* [< ME. *hest, heste* (with excrescent *t*, as in *against, whilst*, etc., and with consequent shortening of the vowel), < AS. *hæs*, a command, hest (cf. *behæs*, behest: see *behest*), < *hātan*, bid, order, command: see *hight*[2].] **1.** A command; bidding; injunction; behest. [Poetical or archaic.]

> To the ten *heestis* y haue not tende
> Thoruȝ slouthe, wraththe, & glotenie.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

> *Mar.* What have you done?
> *Seath.* Obeyed your *hests*, madam; done your commands.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

> Female attendance shall obey
> Your *hest*, for service or array.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 10.

2†. A promise.

> That thai had bene cumen right
> To the land of *hest* that tham was hight.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

> She nyl hire *heste* breken for no wight.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 355.

hestern† (hes'tėrn), *a.* [= OF. *esterne, hesterne*, < L. *hesternus*, of yesterday, yesterday's (= E. *yester-* in *yesterday*, etc.), < *heri*, yesterday: see *yester-, yesterday*.] Of yesterday; yester-.

> If a chronicler should misreport exployes that were enterprised but *hestern* day. *Holinshed*, Hist. Ireland.

hesternal (hes-tėr'nal), *a.* [< *hestern* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to yesterday. [Rare.]

> I rose by candle-light, and consumed, in the intensest application, the hours which every other individual of our party wasted in enervating slumbers from the *hesternal* dissipation or debauch. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lvii.

hesthogenous (hes-thoj'e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. (more prop. **esthogonous*) < Gr. ἑσθής, dress, clothing (< ἐννύναι, dress, clothe), + γόνος, offspring.] In *ornith.*, ptilopædic; covered with down when hatched, as all præcocial and some altricial birds: opposed to *gymnogenous* or *psilopædic*.

> *Hesthogenous*—a word so vicious in formation as to be incapable of amendment, but intended to signify those [birds] that were hatched with a clothing of down.
> *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 31.

Hesvan, Heshvan (hes'-, hesh'van), *n.* [Heb.] The second month of the Jewish civil year, and the eighth of the sacred year, corresponding to the latter part of October and a part of November. It has 29 or 30 days.

Hesychasm (hes'i-kazm), *n.* [< Gr. **ἡσυχασμός*, < *ἡσυχάζειν*, be still or quiet: see *Hesychast*.] The doctrine of the Hesychasts, a doctrine closely akin to that of the Quietists of later times. See *Hesychast*.

Hesychast (hes'i-kast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἡσυχαστής*, one who leads a still, retired life, a quietist, hermit, < *ἡσυχάζειν*, be still or quiet, < *ἡσυχος*, still, quiet.] One of a body of monks who lived on Mount Athos during the fourteenth century, and aimed to attain, by the practice of contemplation and asceticism, entire tranquillity and serenity of mind, and hence supernatural insight and divine light, with knowledge of the Deity. Also *Omphalopsuchos* and *Massalian*.

hesychastic (hes-i-kas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἡσυχαστικός*, quieting (as music), also like a hermit, < *ἡσυχάζειν*, quiet, *ἡσυχαστής*, a quietist, hermit: see *Hesychast*.] Productive or expressive of quietude and serenity of mind.—**Hesychastic episynthetа,** in *anc. pros.*, compound or episynthetic meters, the trochaic or iambic dipodies in which are epitritic in form (– ⏑ – – for – ⏑ – ⏑, and – – ⏑ – for ⏑ – ⏑ –). Also called *dactylo-epitrites*.

het[1] (het). Obsolete or provincial preterit and past participle of *heat*.

het[2]†. Obsolete (Middle English) preterit of *hight*[2].

het[3] (het), *v.* A dialectal variant of *hit*[1].

hetæra (he-tē'rạ), *n.*; pl. *hetæræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *ἑταίρα*, Ionic *ἑταίρη*, Epic *ἑτάρη*, a female companion; in Attic use opposed to a lawful wife, and so with various shades of meaning from 'concubine' to 'courtezan'; fem. of *ἑταῖρος*, a companion, comrade, akin to *ἕτης*, a clansman, kinsman.] In ancient Greece, a woman, particularly a slave or a foreigner, devoted to public or private entertainment, making a profession of flute-playing, dancing, etc., and in some cases rising to high consideration for learning, talents, and the social arts; hence, a courtezan; an avowed concubine or female paramour. At Athens only daughters of full citizens could become, under the law, wives of citizens; thus, Aspasia of Miletus, the accomplished companion of Pericles, was, as a foreigner, classed as a hetæra. Also written *hetaira*, plural *hetairai*.

> Girls, *Hetairai*, curious in their art,
> Hired animalisms. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

> Like most philosophers of his age, he [Hutton] coquetted with those final causes which have been named barren virgins, but which might be more fitly termed the *hetairæ* of philosophy, so constantly have they led men astray.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 232.

hetæria (he-tē'ri-ạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἑταιρία, ἑταιρεία*, companionship, association, brotherhood, a society, < *ἑταῖρος*, a companion, comrade: see *hetæra*.] An association of persons for a common end; specifically [*cap.*], a secret political society of Greeks, formed about the beginning of the nineteenth century, for the purpose of freeing Greece from the Turkish yoke.

hetærio (he-tē'ri-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑταιρία*, a society: see *hetæria*.] In *bot.*, a collection of distinct indehiscent carpels, either dry upon a fleshy receptacle, as the strawberry, or dry upon a dry receptacle, as the ranunculus, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle, as the raspberry. Also, improperly, *heterio, eterio*.

hetærism (he-tē'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑταιρισμός*, the practice of a hetæra, < *ἑταιρίζειν*, to be a hetæra, < *ἑταίρα*, hetæra: see *hetæra*.] Open concubinage; specifically, in *anthrop.*, the practice among some primitive races of common intercourse between the sexes; absence of the institution of marriage, or of lasting union between man and woman. Also written *hetairism* and, incorrectly, *hetarism*.

> The primitive condition of man socially was one of pure *hetairism*. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilization, p. 67.

hetærist (he-tē'rist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑταιριστής*, one who practises hetærism, < *ἑταιρίζειν*, to be a hetæra: see *hetærism*. In def. 2, < *Hetæria* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who practises hetærism.—**2.** A member of the Greek political society Hetæria. Also written *hetairist*.

hetæristic (het-ē-ris'tik), *a.* [< *hetærist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or given to the practice of hetærism. Also written *hetairistic*.

> Even our poor relations, the anthropomorphous apes, are not *hetæristic*. *Athenæum*.

hetærolite (he-tē'rō-līt), *n.* [So called because associated with chalcophanite; < Gr. *ἑταῖρος*, a companion, + *λίθος*, a stone.] An imperfectly known mineral from Franklin Furnace, New Jersey, U. S. It is supposed to be an oxid of zinc and manganese allied to hausmannite.

hetaira, hetairism, etc. See *hetæra*, etc.

hetchel (hech'el), *n.* and *v.* Same as *hatchel*.

hete[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *heat*.

hete[2]†, *v.* See *hight*[2].

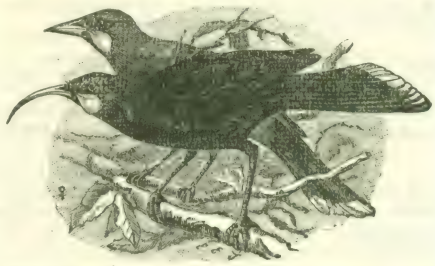
heteracanth (het'ẹ-ra-kanth), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ἀκανθα*, spine.] In *ichth.*, having asymmetrical dorsal and anal fin-spines, alternately broader on one side than on the other; not homacanth.

heteracmy (het-ẹ-rak'mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ἀκμή*, prime, maturity.] Proterogyny: said of flowers in which cross-fertilization is secured by the pistils maturing before the stamens: opposed to *synacmy*. *A. W. Bennett* (1870), in Journal of Botany, VIII. 316.

Heteractinida (het″ẹ-rak-tin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteractis* (*-in-*) + *-ida*.] Starfishes which have more than five rays: distinguished from *Pentactinida*.

heteradenic (het″ẹ-ra-den'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ἀδήν*, gland.] Of glandular structure, but abnormally located: as, *heteradenic* tissue.

Heteralocha (het-ẹ-ral'ō-kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ἄλοχος*, spouse.] A genus of New Zealand sturnoid passerine birds, notable for the extraordinary sexual difference in the bill, which is comparatively short and



Huia-birds (*Heteralocha acutirostris*): male, short bill; female, long curved bill.

quite straight in the male, and very long and curved in the female. The base of the bill is wattled in both sexes. *H. acutirostris* is the huia-bird. *Cabanis*, 1815. Also, improperly, *Heterolocha*. Also called *Neomorpha*.

Heteranthera (het″ẹ-ran-thē'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, founded by Ruiz and Pavon in 1794, belonging to the family *Pontederiaceæ*. It is distinguished by its salverform perianth, 3 stamens with erect anthers, and 1- or imperfectly 3-celled ovary. The genus includes 9 species of aquatic herbs, growing in mud or shallow water, with rounded, long-petioled or linear leaves, and blue, whitish, or yellowish flowers from a narrow spathe. They are all, except two African species, natives of North and South America. *H. reniformis*, of the eastern United States, is the mud-plantain; it has round kidney-shaped leaves and white flowers.

heterarchy (het'ẹ-rär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ἀρχή*, rule.] Government by an alien or aliens; foreign rule. Also, erroneously, *eterarchy*. [Rare.]

> It is a joy to think we have a king of our owne. Our owne blood, our owne religion; according to the motto of our princes (Ieh Dien): otherwise, next to anarchy is *eterarchy*. *Bp. Hall*, Christ and Cæsar.

heteratomic (het″ẹ-ra-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ἄτομος*, an atom: see *atom*.] Composed of atoms of different kinds.

heterauxesis (het″ẹ-râk-sē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *αὔξησις*, increase: see *auxesis*.] In *bot.*, irregular or unsymmetrical growth. It is a condition observed in the apex of growing organs of plants, superinduced by certain irregularities in the conditions upon which growth depends, such as variations in the osmotic properties of the cell-sap, in the physical properties of the primordial utricle, or in those of the cell-wall itself, giving rise to inequalities in the rate of growth of different parts of the organ, which in turn changes the direction of its growth.

> The rate of growth is usually not uniform in all parts of the transverse growing zones, so that the growth in length of an organ rarely, if ever, takes place in a straight line, but its apex nutates. This nutation we found to be due to spontaneous variations in the relative rate of growth of opposite sides of the organ, or, to express it in a single word, to spontaneous *heterauxesis*.
> *Vines*, Physiol. of Plants, p. 375.

heterio, *n.* See *hetærio*.

hetero-. [NL., L., etc., *hetero-*, < Gr. *ἕτερο-*, combining form of *ἕτερος*, the other (one of two), also (put loosely for *ἄλλος*, L. *alius*) another (of many), also other than usual, different; perhaps reduced from orig. **ἄντερος* (?) = Skt. *antaras* = Goth. *anthar* = E. *other:* see *other*[1].] An element in compound words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'other' or 'different': often opposed to *homo-*, 'same.'

heteroblastic (het″ẹ-rō-blas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *βλαστός*, bud, germ.] Having a different histological origin, as when cartilage arises from periosteal cells: opposed to *homoblastic*.

This new cartilage is either homoblastic or *heteroblastic*.
H. Gadow, Nature, XXXIX. 150.

Heterobranchia (het″ẹ-rō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In *zoöl.*, a classificatory name used in various senses. (*a*) In Lamarck's system of classification (1801–12), the lower one of two orders of his class *Crustacea*, containing the branchiopods, isopods, amphipods, etc., as distinguished from the *Homobranchia* or decapod crustaceans, the cirripeds being placed in a different class. (*b*) A section of gastropods with the gills variously formed, exposed or only slightly covered by a fold of the mantle, or contained in a closed lung-like cavity. The species are hermaphroditic. The term was used by Gray for the *Opisthobranchiata*, and was by Leuckart (1848) made one of six orders of the class *Gasteropoda*. (*c*) De Blainville's name (1825) for the tunicates or ascidians, as the fourth order of his *Acephalophora* or headless mollusks, divided into two families, *Ascidiacea*, or ordinary sea-squirts, and *Salpacea*, or salps. [Not in use.] Also *Heterobranchiata*.

heterobranchiate (het″ẹ-rō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterobranchia*, in any sense.

Heterocarpeæ (het″ẹ-rō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A class of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, including the tribes *Trichoblasteæ* and *Choristocarpeæ*. This classification has not been followed.

heterocarpian (het″ẹ-rō-kär′pi-ạn), *a.* Same as *heterocarpous*.

heterocarpous (het″ẹ-rō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερόκαρπος*, bearing different fruit, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit of two sorts or shapes.

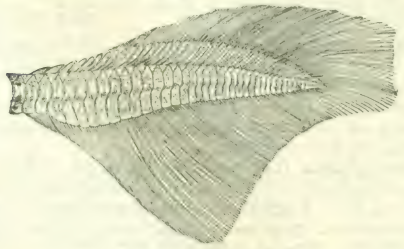
heterocellular (het″ẹ-rō-sel′ū-lạr), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + NL. *cellula*, a cell: see *cellula*.] Consisting of unlike (that is, of variously differentiated or specialized) cells, as most animals: opposed to *isocellular*.

heterocephalous (het″ẹ-rō-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *bot.*, having some flower-heads male and others female in the same individual: applied principally in the *Compositæ*.

Heterocera (het-ẹ-ros′ẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κέρας*, horn.] A suborder of *Lepidoptera*, founded by Boisduval (1840), containing the nocturnal lepidopters or moths: contrasted with *Rhopalocera* or butterflies. They are so named from the diversity in the forms of the antennæ, which may be setaceous, fusiform, pectinate, or plumose, but are seldom if ever rhopalocerous or clubbed like those of butterflies. Leading forms of *Heterocera* are the sphingids, bombycids, arctiids, noctuids, geometrids, pyralids, tortricids, and tineids. The group corresponds to the Linnean genera *Sphinx* and *Phalæna*; it includes many families, among them those grouped as *Microlepidoptera*. See *moth*.

heterocerc (het′ẹ-rō-sėrk), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κέρκος*, tail.] Same as *heterocercal*.

heterocercal (het″ẹ-rō-sėr′kạl), *a.* [< *heterocerc* + *-al*.] In *ichth.*, having an unequally divided tail or caudal fin. Contrasted with *homocercal*.



Heterocercal Tail of Fish.

heterocercality (het″ẹ-rō-sėr-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *heterocercal* + *-ity*.] Same as *heterocercy*. *Science*, V. 341. [Rare.]

Heterocerci (het″ẹ-rō-sėr′sī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zittel, 1887), < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κέρκος*, tail.] An order of ganoid fishes, including the families *Palæoniscidæ* and *Platysomidæ*: same as *Lysopteri*.

heterocercy (het′ẹ-rō-sėr″si), *n.* [< *heterocerc* + *-y*.] The state or quality of being heterocercal; inequality of the lobes of the caudal fin: opposed to *homocercy*.

Heteroceridæ (het″ẹ-rō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterocerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Heterocerus*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous, the first four ventral segments connate, the tarsi 4-jointed, the antennæ short and irregular, and the legs fossorial. *MacLeay*, 1825.

heterocerous (het-ẹ-ros′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Heterocerus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having diversiform antennæ; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterocera*.

Heterocerus (het-ẹ-ros′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *heterocerous*.] The typical genus of *Heteroceridæ*: so named from the irregularity of the 11-jointed antennæ, most of the joints of which form a club. The species are aquatic, burrowing in sand or mud along streams and in marshes by means of their strong fossorial legs.

Heterochelæ (het″ẹ-rō-kē′lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *χηλή*, a hoof, claw.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of crabs, containing those whose claws are longer in the male than in the female: contrasted with *Homochelæ*. It was composed of three tribes, *Orbiculata*, *Trigona*, and *Hypophthalma*. See these words.

Heterochromeæ (het″ẹ-rō-krō′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑτερόχρωμος*, of different color (see *heterochromous*), + *-eæ*.] In Bentham and Hooker's system a subtribe of the *Asteraceæ*, characterized by having the disk hermaphrodite and mostly fertile, the corolla generally yellow, and a naked receptacle. It includes *Aster*, *Erigeron*, *Boltonia*, etc. It is substantially the *Asterinæ* of Engler and Prantl.

heterochromous (het″ẹ-rō-krō′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερόχρωμος*, of different color, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *bot.*, having different members unlike in color; also, having the florets of the center or disk different in color from those of the circumference or ray: applied to a flower-head in the *Compositæ*.

heterochronia (het″ẹ-rō-krō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *heterochrony*.

Perls has suggested the use of the word heterotopia to designate a local heterology, and *heterochronia* a heterology in point of time, as when mucous tissue or cartilage develops in a place where it should normally only appear in the embryonic period.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 401.

heterochronic (het″ẹ-rō-kron′ik), *a.* [< *heterochron-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *heterochronous*.

heterochronism (het-ẹ-rok′rō-nizm), *n.* [< *heterochron-ous* + *-ism*.] Same as *heterochrony*.

heterochronistic (het″ẹ-rō-krō-nis′tik), *a.* [< *heterochron-ous* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *heterochronous*.

heterochronous (het-ẹ-rok′rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερόχρονος*, of different times, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *χρόνος*, time.] Appearing at different times; not in genetic sequence; of or pertaining to heterochrony.

heterochrony (het-ẹ-rok′rō-ni), *n.* [< NL. *heterochronia*, < Gr. *ἑτερόχρονος*, of different times: see *heterochronous*.] In *biol.*, a displacement, with reference to their order of appearance in time, of members of a genetically connected series, as of animal forms or organs; a disarrangement of the true ontogenetic sequence.

Entire organs which, during the serial genesis of the type, came comparatively late, come in the evolving individual comparatively soon. This, which Prof. Haeckel has called *heterochrony*, is shown us in the early marking out of the brain in a mammalian embryo, though in the lowest vertebrate animal no brain ever exists.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 233.

Heterocladia (het″ẹ-rō-klā′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κλάδος*, branch.] A monotypic genus of marine algæ, placed by Agardh in the family *Rhodomelaceæ*. *H. australis*, the only species, is a native of Australia. It has flat fronds composed of three layers of loose cellular tissue.

Heterocladieæ (het″ẹ-rō-klā-dī′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterocladia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of marine algæ founded by Decaisne (1842), typified by the genus *Heterocladia:* placed by Agardh in the tribe *Dasyeæ*. See *Heterocladia*.

heterocline (het′ẹ-rō-klīn), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κλίνη*, bed (receptacle): see *clinic*.] In *bot.*, producing the two kinds of flowers on separate receptacles: also same as *heterocephalous*.

heteroclital (het′ẹ-rō-klī-tạl), *a.* [< *heteroclite* + *-al*.] Same as *heteroclite*.

heteroclite (het′ẹ-rō-klīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hétéroclite* = Sp. Pg. *heteroclito* = It. *eteroclito*, < LL. *heteroclitus*, < Gr. *ἑτερόκλιτος*, irregularly inflected, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + **κλιτός* (in comp.), verbal adj. of *κλίνειν*, bend, incline, decline, inflect, = E. *lean*[1]: see *clinic* and *lean*[1].]

I. *a.* 1. In *gram.*, irregular in inflection. Hence —2. Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous. [Rare.]

Sir Toby Matthews, one of those *heteroclite* animals who finds his place anywhere.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. iii.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a word which is irregular or anomalous in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from the ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind. It is applied particularly to nouns having forms from different stems. Hence —2. A person or thing that deviates from the regular or proper form. [Rare.]

A substantial and severe collection of the *heteroclites* or irregulars of nature, well examined and described, I find not.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 121.

There are strange *heteroclites* in religion nowadays.
Howell, Letters, iv. 35.

It is a just and general complaint that indexes for the most part are *heteroclites*—I mean either redundant in what is needless, or defective in what is needful.
Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk.

heteroclitic (het″ẹ-rō-klit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *heteroclite* + *-ic*.] Same as *heteroclite*.

heteroclitical (het″ẹ-rō-klit′i-kạl), *a.* [< *heteroclitic* + *-al*.] Same as *heteroclite*.

Of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is ofttimes a sin even in their histories.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

heteroclitous (het-ẹ-rok′li-tus), *a.* [< LL. *heteroclitus:* see *heteroclite*.] Same as *heteroclite*.

heterocyst (het′ẹ-rō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch.] In *bot.*, one of a class of abnormal cells found in certain of the blue-green algæ. In the genus *Nostoc*, which may be taken as the type, the plants consist of rounded cells, loosely joined together in filaments, and usually embedded in a glutinous jelly. At irregular intervals in the filaments certain larger clear cells, the heterocysts, are produced. These heterocysts have differently colored watery cell-contents, and seem incapable of further development. They are probably connected in some way with reproduction, but their real nature is unknown. According to Farlow ("Marine Algæ of New England," p. 180), the term has been wrongly applied to certain of the basal cells of some of the species of *Melobesia*, the organs not being homologous.

heterodactyl, heterodactyle (het″ẹ-rō-dak′-til), *a.* [< NL. *heterodactylus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe.] Having the digits irregular or peculiar in size, form, or position. Also *heterodactylous*.

Heterodactylæ (het″ẹ-rō-dak′ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *heterodactylus:* see *heterodactyl*.] In *ornith.*, a group of picarian birds, distinguished from all other zygodactyl birds by having the second instead of the fourth toe reversed; the trogons, of the family *Trogonidæ*, considered as a superfamily. *Sclater*, 1880.

Heterodactyli (het″ẹ-rō-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterodactylus:* see *heterodactyl*.] 1. In Blyth's system of classification (1849), the third division of his *Strepitores*, divided into the *Trogonoides* and *Cypseloides*, the former consisting of the trogons alone, the latter of the goatsuckers, swifts, and humming-birds.—2. Same as *Heterodactylæ*. See *heteropelmous*.

heterodactylous (het″ẹ-rō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *heterodactylus:* see *heterodactyl*.] 1. Same as *heterodactyl*.—2. In *ornith.*, having that arrangement of the digits which is peculiar to trogons; of or pertaining to the *Heterodactyli*.

Heterodactylus (het″ẹ-rō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *heterodactyl*.] 1. A genus of reptiles. *Spix*, 1825.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Guérin*, 1841.

Heterodermeæ (het″ẹ-rō-dėr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *-eæ*.] An order of the *Myxomycetes* or slime-molds, proposed by Rostafinski in 1873. They are characterized by having the sporangia without capillitium, columella, or lime; the sporangium-wall delicate, and the spores and thickenings of the inner wall in one and the same sporangium usually of uniform color.

Heterodon (he-ter′ọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of innocuous colubriform serpents, having the rostral plate enlarged and recurved. There are several North American species, chiefly known as *hog-nosed snakes*, as *H. simus* or *H. platyrhinus*. They are unsightly blotched reptiles,



Hog-nosed Snake (*Heterodon platyrhinus*).

with flattened heads, strikingly similar to some venomous serpents, as the copperhead or moccasin, but are perfectly harmless. *Palisot de Beauvois*, 1799.

2. [*l. c.*] A serpent of the genus *Heterodon*. Also *heterodont*.—3. One of several genera of mammals and mollusks. [Not in use.]

heterodont (het′ẹ-rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having different kinds of teeth; having the teeth differentiated into several distinct kinds, as incisors, canines, and molars: opposed to *homodont*.

In most cases . . . animals with *Heterodont* dentition are also Diphyodont. *Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 352.

II. *n.* 1. A heterodont animal.—2. Same as *heterodon*, 2.

Heterodonta (het″ẹ-rō-don′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heterodont*.] A section or order of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, with the few hinge-teeth distinctly separated as cardinal and lateral, alternating, and exactly fitting into pits in the opposite valve. It includes a large majority of living bivalves, as *Veneridæ*, *Unionidæ*, and many related families.

Heterodontia (het″ẹ-rō-don′shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *heterodont*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of implacental mammals, corresponding to the marsupialians or pouched mammals. [Not in use.]

Heterodontidæ (het″ẹ-rō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterodontus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Cestraciontidæ*.

heterodontoid (het″ẹ-rō-don′toid), *a.* [< *Heterodontus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterodontidæ*.

Heterodontus (het″ẹ-rō-don′tus), *n.* [NL.: see *Heterodon*.] 1. Same as *Cestracion*.—2. A genus of nitidulid beetles. *Murray*.

heterodox (het′ẹ-rō-doks), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hétérodoxe* = Sp. Pg. *heterodoxo* = It. *eterodosso*, < Gr. ἑτερόδοξος, of another or different opinion, hence holding opinions other than the 'right' ones (opposed to ὀρθόδοξος, orthodox), < ἕτερος, other, different, + δόξα, opinion: see *doxology*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *theol.*, holding opinions not in accord with some generally recognized standard of doctrine, such as the creed of a church or the decrees of councils; not orthodox; heretical.

He asserted that I was *heterodox*; I retorted to the charge. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

Hence, in general—2. Not in accord with the established standard of belief.

This opinion will, we fear, be considered as *heterodox*. *Macaulay*, On History.

II.† *n.* An opinion not in accord with that which is generally accepted; a peculiar view.

On Thursday morning we had another session, in which was nothing done, but that it was reasoned whether that last *heterodox* should be retained. *Hales*, Golden Remains, Balcanqual's Letter from the [Synod of Dort, etc.

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, . . . if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

heterodoxly (het′ẹ-rō-doks-li), *adv.* In a heterodox manner.

heterodoxness (het′ẹ-rō-doks-nes), *n.* The character of being heterodox.

heterodoxy (het′ẹ-rō-dok-si), *n.* [= F. *hétérodoxie* = Sp. Pg. *heterodoxia* = It. *eterodossia*, < Gr. ἑτεροδοξία, error of opinion, < ἑτερόδοξος, of another opinion: see *heterodox*.] 1. The quality or state of being heterodox: as, the *heterodoxy* of a doctrine, book, or person.

Heterodoxy was to a Jew but another name for disloyalty. *Ep. Hurd*, Works, VI. xx.

2. A heterodox belief or doctrine; a departure from an established standard or principle; a heresy.

Pelagianism and Samianism, with several other *heterodoxies*. *South*, Sermon to University of Oxford, Ded.

"I have heard frequent use," said the late Lord Sandwich, in a debate on the Test Laws, "of the words orthodoxy and *heterodoxy*; but I confess myself at a loss to know precisely what they mean." "Orthodoxy, my Lord," said Bishop Warburton, in a whisper—"orthodoxy is my doxy—*heterodoxy* is another man's doxy."
Quoted in *Priestley's Memoirs*, I. 572.

heterodromous (het-ẹ-rod′rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + δρόμος, a running, < δραμεῖν, run.] Running or lying in different directions, as leaves on the stem and branches.—**Heterodromous lever**, a lever the fulcrum of which is between the weight and the power.

heterodromy (het-ẹ-rod′rō-mi), *n.* [As *heterodromous* + *-y*³.] In *bot.*, a difference in direction of the genetic spiral in branch and parent axis: same as *antidromy*. *Goebel*.

heterœcious (het-ẹ-rē′shus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + οἶκος, a house.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterœcism.

heterœcism (het-ẹ-rē′sizm), *n.* [As *heterœcious* + *-ism*.] In *mycology*, the development of different stages of the same growth on different host-plants; the production of the æcidiospores or conidia of a fungus on one host, and of its uredospores and teleutospores on another. One of the commonest examples is that afforded by the rust (*Puccinia graminis*) of wheat, oats, and some of the cultivated grasses. (See cut under *Puccinia*.) The first stage is passed upon the leaves of the barberry, where it constitutes what is known as the *barberry-clustercups*, or *barberry-rust*, *Æcidium Berberidis*. Later in the season, and usually after the rust has disappeared from the barberry, the uredo-stage makes its appearance upon the stem and leaves of wheat, oats, etc. The uredospores are soon produced, and by their rapid germination spread the disease until the whole of the host-plant may be more or less affected. In the fall the teleutospores are produced, which, lasting over the winter, germinate in the spring only upon the barberry-leaves, and begin again the cycle of growth.

heterœcismal (het″ẹ-rē-siz′mạl), *a.* [< *heterœcism* + *-al*.] In a heterœcious manner; passing through different stages, or producing different kinds of spores, on different host-plants.

heterogamous (het-ẹ-rog′ạ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γάμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, bearing two kinds of flowers which differ sexually, as in most *Asteraceæ* and many *Cyperaceæ*. In the *Asteraceæ* the ray-flowers of the capitulum or head may be either neuter or female, and those of the disk male. In the *Cyperaceæ* the male and female flowers are frequently borne in different spikes from the same root, or in different parts of the same spike.

heterogamy (het-ẹ-rog′ạ-mi), *n.* [As *heterogam-ous* + *-y*.] The state or quality of being heterogamous; mediate or indirect fertilization of plants. See extract under *Chermes*.

One or more generations of sexually produced young is now called *heterogamy*. *Nature*, XXX. 67.

Heterogangliata (het″ẹ-rō-gang-gli-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **heterogangliatus*: see *heterogangliate*.] A name proposed by Professor Owen for all the *Mollusca* of Cuvier except the cirripeds, in accordance with a scheme of classification founded on the nervous system.

heterogangliate (het″ẹ-rō-gang′gli-āt), *a.* [< NL. **heterogangliatus*, < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γάγγλιον, ganglion.] Possessing a nervous system in which the ganglia are scattered and unsymmetrical, as mollusks; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterogangliata*.

heterogene† (het′ẹ-rō-jēn), *a.* [< F. *hétérogène*: see *heterogeneous*.] Same as *heterogeneous*.

All the guests are so mere *heterogene*
And strangers, no man knows another.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

heterogeneal (het″ẹ-rō-jē′nē-ạl), *a.* [As *heterogene-ous* + *-al*.] Heterogeneous. [Rare.]

This may be true, only in the Blood and Spirits of such fluid Parts, not in the solid and *heterogeneal* Parts. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

Inanimate substances, as water, wine, flesh, also magnitude, motion, and time, are wholes homogeneal continual; the bodies of animals, *heterogeneal* continual; numbers, as three, ten, are wholes homogeneal discrete; an army, the church, the world, *heterogeneal* and of the same denomination. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

★**Heterogeneal numbers**, numbers having opposite signs.

heterogeneity (het″ẹ-rō-jẹ-nē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *hétérogénéité* = Sp. *heterogeneidad* = Pg. *heterogeneidade* = It. *eterogeneità*; as *heterogene-ous* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being heterogeneous; composition from dissimilar parts; difference in kind or quality; disparateness; dissimilarity.

Heterogeneity of function is the correlate of *heterogeneity* of structure; and *heterogeneity* of structure is the leading distinction between organic and inorganic aggregates. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 36.

What a delightful *heterogeneity* pervades a book-lover's collection, even if it results only from the difference in size of first editions! *J. R. Rees*, Bookworm, p. 32.

Obviously, as it is through differentiation that an aggregate increases in *heterogeneity*, so it is through integration that an aggregate increases in definiteness, of structure and function. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 337.

Law of heterogeneity, the proposition that every concept is susceptible of logical division—that, however minute a description may be, it must always leave room for further distinctions.

heterogeneous (het″ẹ-rō-jē′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *hétérogène* = Sp. *heterogéneo* = Pg. *heterogeneo* = It. *eterogeneo*, < ML. *heterogeneus*, < Gr. ἑτερογενής, of different kinds, in gram. of different genders, < ἕτερος, other, different, + γένος, kind, gender: see *genus*.] 1. Different in kind; widely dissimilar; unlike; foreign; incongruous.

If there be the least settlement or *heterogeneous* matter in any part of it [a liquor], shake it thoroughly, and it will be sure to show itself. *South*, Works, VI. vii.

Courtier and patriot cannot mix
Their *het'rogeneous* politics
Without an effervescence.
Cowper, Friendship, st. 22.

Relatively speaking, a tree is said to be *heterogeneous* as compared with the seed from which it has sprung; and an orange is *heterogeneous* as compared with a wooden ball. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

2. Composed of parts of different kinds; having widely unlike elements or constituents: opposed to *homogeneous*.

By a seemingly careless arrangement of his *heterogeneous* garb, he had endeavored to conceal or abate the peculiarity. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

An object is said to be *heterogeneous* when its parts do not all resemble one another. All known objects are more or less *heterogeneous*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

Heterogeneous attraction. (*a*) An attraction between atoms, depending upon their being different in kind; chemical attraction. (*b*) The attraction between the different kinds of electricity and magnetism.—**Heterogeneous body**, a mechanical mixture of different chemical substances; especially, in the theory of attractions and in optics, a body whose parts are of unequal density.—**Heterogeneous nouns** in *gram.*, nouns of different genders in the singular and plural: as, Latin *locus*, a place, which is of the masculine gender in the singular, but either masculine or neuter in the plural.—**Heterogeneous number**, a number composed of a whole number and a fraction.—**Heterogeneous principle**, a principle belonging to a different science from the one under consideration; a heteronymous principle.—**Heterogeneous quantities**, in *physics*, quantities of different dimensions, as a velocity and an acceleration.—**Heterogeneous surds**, in *math.*, roots whose indices are different, as a square root and a cube root.

heterogeneously (het″ẹ-rō-jē′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner; so as to be heterogeneous; dissimilarly.

They [the houses] are small, and by the necessity of accumulating stores, where there are so few opportunities of purchase, the rooms are very *heterogeneously* filled. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

heterogeneousness (het″ẹ-rō-jē′nē-us-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

Dissimilitude of style, and *heterogeneousness* of sentiments, may sufficiently shew that a work does not really belong to the reputed author. *Johnson*, Note on Shakespeare's 3 Hen. VI.

heterogenesis (het″ẹ-rō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γένεσις, generation.] 1. Production by an external cause—that is, a cause different from the effect. Also called *heterogeny*.—2. In *biol.*: (*a*) The spontaneous generation of animals and vegetables low in the scale of organization from inorganic elements; abiogenesis. (*b*) That kind of generation in which the parent, whether plant or animal, produces offspring differing in structure and habit from itself, but in which after one or more generations the original form reappears. Some forms of heterogenesis are called *xenogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, *geneagenesis*, and *alternate generation*. See *biogenesis*, *homogenesis*.

By the other mode, the living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent, and did not return into the cycle of the parent; this is what ought to be called *Heterogenesis*, the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent. The term *Heterogenesis*, however, has unfortunately been used in a different sense, and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it Xenogenesis, which means the generation of something foreign. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 353.

heterogenetic (het″ẹ-rō-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* [< *heterogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of heterogenesis, in any sense.

Prof. Wundt calls his own theory of the will "the autogenetic theory," opposing it to the ordinary or "*heterogenetic* theory." *Mind*, XII. 289.

heterogenist (het-ẹ-roj′e-nist), *n.* [< *heterogeny* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the theory of spontaneous generation.

heterogeny (het-ẹ-roj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἑτερογενής, of different kinds: see *heterogeneous*.] Same as *heterogenesis*, 1.

Heteroglossa (het″ẹ-rō-glos′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γλῶσσα, tongue: see *glossa*, 2.] A prime section of scutibranchiate gastropods. They have pellucid teeth in five to eight longitudinal rows and variable in form, the larger ones having opaque black tips; the shell is symmetrical; and the foot has no lateral branch. The group was instituted by J. E. Gray for the families *Dentaliidæ*, *Tecturidæ*, *Leyetiidæ*, *Patellidæ*, and *Chitonidæ*, which are distributed by recent authors among three orders.

heterogone (het′ẹ-rō-gōn), *a.* Same as *heterogonous*.

heterogonism (het-ẹ-rog′ō-nizm), *n.* [< *heterogon-ous* + *-ism*.] The state of being heterogonous. Also *heterogony*.

heterogonous (het-ẹ-rog′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γόνος, generation.] In *bot.*, having dissimilar reproductive organs: a term proposed by Asa Gray, in 1877, to include such

flowers as are dimorphic or trimorphic in regard to the relative length of stamens and pistils. These flowers were first called *diœcio-dimorphic* by Torrey and Gray, in their "Flora of North America." Darwin, who was the first to interpret correctly the meaning, first termed this kind of blossom simply *dimorphic* (Jour. Linn. Soc. Lond., 1862, p. 77), but later, in 1877, in his "Forms of Flowers," he adopted Hildebrand's epithet *heterostyled* for it. These terms are, however, objectionable, since the differences affect the androecium, and even the pollen, as well as the style. Sometimes also *heterogoneous*, *heterogone*.—**Heterogonous dimorphism**, the production of two kinds of hermaphrodite flowers by different individuals of the same species, the flowers being essentially similar except in the androecium and gynœcium, but these reciprocally different in length or height, and the adaptations such that, by the agency of insects, the pollen from the stamens of the one sort reciprocally fertilizes the stigma of the other. This dimorphism has been detected in about 40 genera, belonging to 14 or 15 families, widely scattered through the vegetable kingdom. *Gray*, Structural Bot., p. 234.—**Heterogonous trimorphism**, a threefold heterogonism—that is, the occurrence in flowers of three reciprocally relative lengths of stamens and pistils. "The three forms may be conveniently called, from the unequal length of their pistils, the long-styled, mid-styled, and short-styled. The stamens also are of unequal length, and these may be called the longest, mid-length, and shortest." *Darwin*, Forms of Flowers, p. 138.

heterogony (het-ę-rog′ō-ni), *n.* [As *heterogonous* + *-y*.] Same as *heterogonism*. See *heterogonous*.

heterographic (het′ę-rō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *heterography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to heterography.

heterography (het-ę-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] Heterogeneous spelling; the use of the same letter or letters with different powers in different positions or in different words, as of *c* in *call* and *cell*, *ough* in *rough*, *dough*, and *hough*, etc.

Heterogyna (het-ę-roj′i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heterogynus*: see *heterogynous*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, the ants: so called from the two or three kinds of individuals, as males, females, and neuters: nearly equivalent to the modern families *Formicidæ*, *Dorylidæ*, *Poneridæ*, *Myrmicidæ*, *Odontomachidæ*, and *Mutillidæ*.—2. A group of fossorial hymenopterous insects, or digger-wasps, consisting of the families *Mutillidæ* and *Scoliidæ*, thus together contrasted with *Fossores* proper.

heterogynal (het-ę-roj′i-nal), *a.* [As *heterogynous* + *-al*.] Same as *heterogynous*.

heterogynous (het-ę-roj′i-nus), *a.* [< NL. *heterogynus*, < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γύνη, female.] Having the females of two different kinds, one sexual, the other abortive or neuter, as the ants; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterogyna*.

heteroideous (het-ę-roi′dē-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἑτεροειδής, of another form or kind, < ἕτερος, other, different, + εἶδος, form.] Diversified in form. [Rare.]

Heterolepidæ (het′ę-rō-lep′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heterolepis* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, same as *Chiridæ* or *Hexagrammidæ*.

heterologous (het-ę-rol′ō-gus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + λόγος, proportion, relation. Cf. *heterology*.] 1. Containing or consisting of different elements or combinations; not homologous.

> Homologous forms may occur in parallel series which . . . can be called *heterologous* in their own series.
> *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 117.

Specifically—2. In *med.*, consisting of a tissue not normally found in that place at that period of life: as, a *heterologous* tumor.

> The more malignant *heterologous* tumors were attributed to a change in the blood.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 401.

heterology (het-ę-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [As *heterologous* + *-y*.] Abnormality; want or absence of homology or true morphological affinity; structural difference from a type or normal standard. Thus, cancer-cells exhibit *heterology* in comparison with healthy tissues.

> Perls has suggested the use of the word heterotopia to designate a local *heterology*, and heterochronia a *heterology* in point of time, as when mucous tissue or cartilage develops in a place where it should normally only appear in the embryonic period.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 401.

heteromallous (het′ę-rō-mal′us), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + μαλλός, a lock of wool.] In *bot.*, having the leaves or branches turned in different directions, like the fibers of wool: applied to mosses. [Rare.]

heteromastigate (het′ę-rō-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), a whip, flagellum, + *-ate*[1].] Having flagella of different kinds, a tractellum and a gubernaculum, as an infusorian: distinguished from *isomastigate*.

Heteromastigidæ (het′ę-rō-mas-tij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteromastix* (*-tig-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of cilioflagellate infusorians, represented by the genus *Heteromastix*. They have a short adoral fringe of cilia, one trailing and one vibratile flagellum, and a distinct anterior mouth close to the bases of the flagella. These animalcules are illoricate and free-swimming, plastic and changeable in form, and inhabit fresh water. The family has also been raised to the rank of an order named *Heteromastigoda*.

Heteromastix (het′ę-rō-mas′tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + μάστιξ, a whip, scourge.] 1. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Boheman*, 1858.—2. The typical genus of *Heteromastigidæ*, having a fringe of cilia along the ventral surface. *H. proteiformis* is an example. *H. James Clark*, 1868.

Heteromeles (het′ę-rō-mē′lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + μῆλον, apple.] A genus of plants, belonging to the family *Malaceæ*, and allied to *Pyrus* and *Cratægus*. *H. arbutifolia* is a shrub or small tree, with simple, coriaceous, dark, shining, evergreen, sharply serrate leaves, and white flowers in terminal corymbose panicles. It is very ornamental, from the contrast between the abundant bright-red fruit and the dark shining foliage. It is common in the coast ranges of California from Mendocino county to San Diego, and east to the Sierra Nevada, and is known as *Christmas-berry*, *toyon*, and *California holly*. The wood is dark reddish-brown in color, very heavy, hard, and close-grained, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

Heteromera (het-ę-rom′ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἑτερομερής, unequal: see *heteromerous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subordinal group of *Coleoptera*. It includes those beetles which have 5 tarsal joints of the first and second pair of legs, and only 4 such joints of the third pair, and is divided into *Melasoma*, *Taxicornes*, *Stenelytra*, and *Trachelides*. A later division of the *Heteromera*, by Westwood, is into *Trachelida* and *Atrachelia*. Leading families of the former are *Meloidæ*, *Stylopidæ*, and *Anthicidæ*; most of the latter division consists of the *Tenebrionidæ*.

heteromeran (het-ę-rom′ę-ran), *n.* One of the *Heteromera*; a heteromerous beetle.

Heteromeri (het-ę-rō-mē′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + μηρός, thigh.] In *ornith.*, in Garrod and Forbes's arrangement, a division of mesomyodian passeres, including the families *Cotingidæ* and *Pipridæ*, in which the femoral artery is developed contrary to the rule in birds: opposed to *Homœomeri*.

heteromeric (het′ę-rō-mer′ik), *a.* [As *Heteromeri* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Heteromeri*; having the disposition of the femoral artery as in the *Heteromeri*.

heteromerous (het-ę-rom′ę-rus), *a.* [Cf. *Heteromera*; < Gr. ἑτερομερής, unequal, < ἕτερος, other, different, + μέρος, a part.] Diversiform; variously composed; having a heterologous composition; consisting of heteronomous parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having a different number of joints in the different pairs of tarsi; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromera*. (*b*) In *chem.*, unrelated as to chemical composition. (*c*) In *bot.*: (1) Of flowers, having the members of adjoining cycles unequal in number. (2) Of lichens, having the gonidia or algal cells disposed within the thallus in one or more distinct layers, thus producing a stratification: opposed to *homœomerous*.

> The *heteromerous* thallus occurs in the large majority of species, and displays in fact a structure the main features of which can be clearly defined.
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 402.

Heterometabola (het′ę-rō-me-tab′ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + NL. *Metabola*, q. v.] A division of insects, including the *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Physopoda*, and *Thysanura*, which differ in their metamorphoses, but none of which show complete changes from larva to pupa and imago: in contradistinction to the *Metabola*, which undergo complete metamorphosis. Also called *Homomorpha*. *Packard*.

heterometabolous (het′ę-rō-me-tab′ō-lus), *a.* [As *Heterometabola* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Heterometabola*; characterized by varying metamorphosis.

Heteromita (het-ę-rom′i-tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + μίτος, thread.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Heteromitidæ*, of ovate form, without ventral groove. They are very numerous in infusions of animal or vegetable matter in either fresh or salt water. *H. lens* is one of the longest-known animalcules, having been described as *Monas lens* by Müller in 1786. There are many others.

Heteromitidæ (het′ę-rō-mit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteromita* + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genus *Heteromita*. They are naked, free or attached, with flagella distinct or united at the base, and the body ovate or elongate.

★**heteromorph** (het′ę-rō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Heteromorphæ*, as the hoactzin.

Heteromorpha (het′ę-rō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteromorphus*: see *heteromorphous*.] A series of hexapod insects which undergo true and complete metamorphosis; the *Metabola*, including *Coleoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, *Neuroptera*, and *Hymenoptera*: opposed to *Homomorpha*.

Heteromorphæ (het′ę-rō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *heteromorphus*: see *heteromorphous*.] 1. A group of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—2. In Huxley's classification of birds, a superfamily group established for the reception of the hoactzin, *Opisthocomus cristatus*: a ★synonym of *Opisthocomi*.

heteromorphic (het′ę-rō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. Deviating in form from a given type or standard; of irregular, abnormal, or unusual structure or composition.—2. In *entom.*, undergoing entire transformation or complete metamorphosis; metabolous; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromorpha* or *Heteromorphæ*.

★ Also *heteromorphous*.

heteromorphism (het′ę-rō-môr′fizm), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being heteromorphic; deviation from a type or norm, or from congruity. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, existence under different forms at successive stages of development: the result of transformation or metaboly. Thus, an insect exhibits heteromorphism when it is a pupa or larva, before it becomes an imago. (*b*) In *bot.*, the property of having flowers differing from one another in the nature of their reproductive organs. See *heterogonous*. (*c*) In *crystal.*, that property sometimes observed in compounds of crystallizing in different forms, though containing equal numbers of atoms similarly grouped, as in the case of the hydrous sulphates of zinc and ferrous iron, the former crystallizing in the orthorhombic, the latter in the monoclinic system.

heteromorphite (het′ę-rō-môr′fīt), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral jamesonite.

★**heteromorphous** (het′ę-rō-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. *heteromorphus*, < Gr. ἑτερόμορφος, of another form, < ἕτερος, other, different, + μορφή, form.] Same as *heteromorphic*.—**Heteromorphous palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi in which the two intermediate joints are much larger than the first or last.

heteromorphy (het′ę-rō-môr-fi), *n.* [As *heteromorph-ous* + *-y*.] Heteromorphism; specifically, as used by teratologists, deformity in plants.

Heteromya (het-ę-rom′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + μῦς, a mussel, muscle, mouse, = E. *mouse*.] An order of bivalve or lamellibranch moliusks, in which the anterior or pallial adductor is much smaller than the posterior or pedal adductor, and in which siphons are seldom developed: distinguished from *Isomya* and *Monomya*. The mussels are a familiar example.

Heteromyaria (het′ę-rō-mī-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Heteromya* + *-aria*.] A group of acephalous conchiferous mollusks, including the *Mytilidæ*, or mussels and related forms: distinguished from *Dimyaria* and *Monomyaria*.

heteromyarian (het′ę-rō-mī-ā′ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteromyaria*.

Heteromyinæ (het′ę-rō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteromys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Saccomyidæ*, typified by the genus *Heteromys*; the spiny pocket-mice. They are characterized by the combination of rooted molars, broad smooth upper incisors, lack of inflation of the temporal region of the skull, and by the presence of external cheek-pouches and flattened spines in the pelage. *Coues*, 1877.

Heteromys (he-ter′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of *Heteromyinæ*, containing several species of pocket-mice of the warmer parts of America, resembling *Perognathus*, but with plain incisors and spinose pelage. *H. anomalus* of Trinidad, about the size of a common rat, is an example. *Desmarest*, 1804.

Heteronemeæ† (het′ę-rō-nē′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + νῆμα, a thread, + *-eæ*.] A name applied by Fries to the higher cryptogams, such as the ferns, which were regarded as having a more complicated generation than the lower cryptogams.

heteronemous (het′ę-rō-nē′mus), *a.* [As *Heteronem-eæ* + *-ous*.] Resembling or of the nature of the *Heteronemeæ*.

heteronomic (het′ę-rō-nom′ik), *a.* [As *heteronom-ous* + *-ic*.] Of unlike or opposite polarity: applied to contact of parts of the human body in experiments in animal magnetism: opposed to *isonomic*.

Heteronomic [contact] is hyperæsthesic and increases it [muscular energy]. *Amer. Jour. of Psychol.*, I. 502.

heteronomous (het-ę-ron′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *νόμος*, law.] **1.** In *biol.*, of a different kind or order in any series or set of related things; differentiated or specialized in some way from a common type, in accordance with a law of adaptive modification. Thus, the cephalothorax of a crustacean is heteronomous with the abdominal segments, though both are composed of primitively similar metameres.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by heteronomy.

heteronomy (het-ę-ron′ō-mi), *n.* [As *heteronom-ous* + *-y*.] **1.** Subordination or subjection to a law imposed by another or from without: opposed to *autonomy*.

To substitute the moral autonomy of the conscience, which is a modern idea, for the *heteronomy* of the Divine will and revelation—[is] a clear forsaking of Christian ground. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 457.

2. Specifically, in the *Kantian ethics*, subjection of the will to the control of the natural appetites, passions, and desires, instead of to the moral law of reason.

heteronym (het′ę-rō-nim), *n.* [= F. *hétéronyme*, < Gr. *ἑτερώνυμος*, having a different name, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] **1.** A word having a different sound and meaning from another, but the same spelling, as *lead*[1], conduct, and *lead*[2], a metal: distinguished from *homonym* in a narrow sense—that is, a word having the same sound as another, but not the same spelling.—**2.** A different name of the same thing; a name in one language precisely translating a name in another language; a linguistic synonym, having literally the same meaning as some other word of another language. [Rare.]

Vernacular names which are more or less precise translations of Latin names, or of names in any other language, may be called *heteronyms*.
B. G. Wilder, Jour. Nerv. Diseases, xii. (1885).

heteronymic (het″ę-rō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *heteronym* + *-ic*.] Same as *heteronymous*.

heteronymous (het-ę-ron′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερώνυμος*, having a different name: see *heteronym*.] **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a heteronym.—**2.** Of a different name: specifically, in optics, said of the double images of an object as seen under certain conditions. See *homonymous*.

Synonymous relatives are of the same name, *heteronymous* of a different name. *Watts*, Philosophy, p. 353.

The eye (or the mind) instinctively distinguishes homonymous from *heteronymous* images, referring the former to objects beyond, and the latter to objects this side of, the point of sight. *Le Conte*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 539.

Heteronymous principles, principles drawn from different sciences.—**Heteronymous relates**, things whose relation to one another is not reciprocal, as father and son: opposed to *synonymous relates*, as cousins.

heteronymously (het-ę-ron′i-mus-li), *adv.* In a heteronymous manner; so as to be heteronymous.

Place one forefinger before the other in the median plane; . . . when we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is doubled *heteronymously*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 120.

heteronymy (het-ę-ron′i-mi), *n.* [< LGr. *ἑτερωνυμία*, a different name, the having a different name, < *ἑτερώνυμος*, having a different name: see *heteronym*.] **1.** The relation between two or more heteronyms.—**2.** The system according to which heteronyms are employed. See *paronymy*.

heteroöusia, Heteroösian, etc. See *heterousia*, etc.

heteropathic (het″ę-rō-path′ik), *a.* [< *heteropath-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *allopathic*. [Rare.]

heteropathy (het-ę-rop′a-thi), *n.* [Formed after Gr. *ἑτεροπάθεια*, counter-irritation, but taken in a deflected sense, as in *allopathy*, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Same as *allopathy*. [Rare.]

Heteropelma (het″ę-rō-pel′mä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *heteropelmus*: see *heteropelmous*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Ophioninæ*, having the first joint of the hind tarsi four times as long as the second. There are one European and two American species. *H. flavicornis* of the United States is a common parasite of the larvæ of *Datana*.

2. A neotropical genus of birds, of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Lipauginæ*. *H. turdinum* of Brazil is an example. *Schiff* (in *Bonaparte*, 1853).

heteropelmous (het″ę-rō-pel′mus), *a.* [< NL. *heteropelmus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, peculiar in the disposition of the flexor tendons in the sole of the foot; having that arrangement of these which is peculiar to the trogons or *Heterodactyli*, in which each of the flexors splits into two tendons, and the flexor hallucis supplies the two posterior toes (first and second digits), while the flexor perforans supplies the two anterior toes.

This structure, found nowhere else, we shall designate as *heteropelmous*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 369.

Heterophagi (het-ę-rof′a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterophagus*: see *heterophagous*.] In *ornith.*, the class of birds the young of which require to be fed by their parents; the altricial birds: opposed to *Autophagi*. See *Altrices*.

heterophagous (het-ę-rof′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *heterophagus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Needing to be fed by others, as the young of the *Heterophagi*; altricial.

heterophasia (het″ę-rō-fā′si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *φάσις*, a saying, < *φάναι*, say.] In *pathol.*, a form of aphasia in which the patient constantly misapplies the terms he uses.

heterophasiac (het″ę-rō-fā′si-ak), *n.* [< *heterophasia* + *-ac*.] One who is affected with heterophasia.

heterophemism (het″ę-rō-fē′mizm), *n.* [< *heterophem-y* + *-ism*.] **1.** Same as *heterophemy*.—**2.** An instance of heterophemy.

I have several examples in which creditor is used for debtor—perhaps the most common of all *heterophemisms*—in one of which a man is actually spoken of as "an absconding creditor." *R. G. White*, The Galaxy, XX. 698.

heterophemist (het″ę-rō-fē′mist), *n.* [< *heterophem-y* + *-ist*.] One afflicted with heterophemy.

heterophemistic (het″ę-rō-fē-mis′tik), *a.* [< *heterophem-y* + *-ist-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterophemy.

heterophemize (het″ę-rō-fē′mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *heterophemized*, ppr. *heterophemizing*. [< *heterophem-y* + *-ize*.] To say one thing when another is meant.

As Saul appeared among the prophets, so Henry Ward Beecher appears among the heterophemists; and characteristically of all that he does, he *heterophemizes* in a very striking manner. *R. G. White*, The Galaxy, XX. 697.

heterophemy (het″ę-rō-fē′mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *φήμη*, a speech, saying (= L. *fama*, > E. *fame*[1], q. v.), < *φάναι*, speak, say.] The saying of one thing when another is meant; specifically, a disordered or morbid mental condition which leads to the saying or writing of one thing when another is meant; physical incapacity to express one's ideas in language conveying a correct impression. When heterophemy becomes a pronounced disease it is known as *aphasia*. Also *heterophemism*.

Another incident of its manifestation is that the assertion made is most often not merely something that the speaker or writer does not mean to say, but its very reverse, or at least something notably at variance with his purpose. For this reason I have called it *heterophemy*, which means merely the speaking otherwise, and which has relations to and illustrations in heterodoxy, heterogeneous, and heteroclite.
R. G. White, The Galaxy, XX. 693.

heterophonia (het″ę-rō-fō′ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] Change of voice; cracked or broken voice. *Dunglison*.

heterophoria (het″ę-rō-fō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *-φορία*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A tendency of the visual axes to fail to meet in the fixation-point, due to weakness of one or more of the ocular muscles or their faulty innervation; insufficiency of the eye-muscles; muscular asthenopia.

heterophyadic (het″ę-rō-fī-ad′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + (MGr.) *φυάς* (*φυαδ-*), a shoot, sucker, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *bot.*, characterized, as species of the genus *Equisetum*, by the production of two kinds of stems, one (usually appearing early in the spring) bearing the fructification, which soon withers entirely or at the apex, and the other bearing the sterile or vegetative branches. See *homophyadic*.

heterophyl, heterophyll (het′ę-rō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *heterophyllus*: see *heterophyllous*.] A species of ammonite having two forms of foliation or volution of the septal margins; one of the *Heterophylli*.

Heterophylli (het″ę-rō-fil′ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *heterophyllus*: see *heterophyllous*.] A group of cephalopods containing those ammonites which have different kinds of foliation or volution of the septal margins.

heterophyllous (het″ę-rō-fil′us), *a.* [< NL. *heterophyllus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] **1.** In *bot.*, having two different kinds of leaves on the same plant, as *Potamogeton heterophyllus*, which has broad floating leaves, with narrow leaves submerged in the water.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heterophylli*, as an ammonite.

heterophylly (het′ę-rō-fil″ī), *n.* [As *heterophyll-ous* + *-y*.] **1.** Having varied foliage.

Variability of species and *heterophylly* are characteristic . . . to quite an unusual degree. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 619.

2. Having two forms of leaves on the same plant.

heteroplasia (het″ę-rō-plā′si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πλάσις*, a forming, molding, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *pathol.*, the development of a form of tissue in a location where it does not normally occur; abnormality of tissue, as in tuberculosis.

heteroplastic (het″ę-rō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πλαστικός*, plastic, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by heteroplasia.

The myxomata often have a *heteroplastic* origin.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 100.

2. Dissimilar in structure, as different tissues of the body. Thus, nerve-tissue, muscle-tissue, and bone-tissue are heteroplastic with reference one to another.

heteropod (het′ę-rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *heteropus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *ἑτερόπους*, with uneven feet, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteropoda*. Also *heteropodous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Heteropoda*. Also *heteropodan*.

Heteropoda (het-ę-rop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteropus* (*-pod-*): see *heteropod*.] In *zoöl.*, a name applied to several groups. (*a*) In *Crustacea*, a group of amphipods or isopods including forms with 14 feet, some of which are fitted for swimming. *Latreille*, 1826. (*b*) A class of *Mollusca*, or an order or a subclass of *Gasteropoda*; the nucleobranchiate mollusks, having the foot (propodium) modified into a swimming-organ or vertical fin lacking epipodia, the gills when present massed on the hinder part of the back, and the shell small or wanting. They are free-swimming pelagic organisms, of delicate, gelatinous, hyaline or transparent structure. There are two families, *Firolidæ* and *Atlantidæ*. The leading genera of the former are *Firola* (or *Pterotrachea*) and *Carinaria*, and of the latter *Atlanta* and the fossil *Bellerophon*. *Caryobranchia* is a synonym. (*c*) A group of echinoderms. Also written *Heteropodes*. *Brandt*, 1835.

heteropodan (het-ę-rop′ō-dan), *n.* Same as *heteropod*.

heteropodous (het-ę-rop′ō-dus), *a.* Same as *heteropod*.

heteropolar (het″ę-rō-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πόλος*, pole: see *polar*.] **1.** Having polar correspondence to something other than itself.—**2.** In *morphology*, having unequal or dissimilar poles: said of the figures called *stauraxonia heteropola*. See *stauraxonia*.

heteroproral (het″ę-rō-prō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + NL. *prora*, q. v.] Having unequal or dissimilar proræ, as a pterocymba; not homoproral.

The prows may be similar (homoproral) or dissimilar (*heteroproral*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

heteropsychological (het″ę-rō-sī″kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + E. *psychological*.] See extract under *idiopsychological*.

heteropter (het-ę-rop′tėr), *n.* A heteropterous insect; one of the *Heteroptera*.

Heteroptera (het-ę-rop′tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heteropterus*: see *heteropterous*.] One of the two prime divisions of hemipterous insects founded by Latreille (1817). It is a suborder of *Hemiptera*, contrasted with *Homoptera*, from which it differs in the horizontal posture of the head, which is socketed in a hollow of the prothorax, and has a usually 4-jointed rostrum at the tip, and in the structure and position of the wings, which lie flat on the back, and are composed of three recognizable parts, the corium, the clavus, and the membrana (the last being veined and overlapping its fellow), with sometimes a fourth piece, the cuneus, at the end of the corium. The *Heteroptera* are those insects to which the popular term *bug* is specially applicable.

heteropteran (het-ę-rop′tę-ran), *n.* One of the *Heteroptera*; a heteropter or true bug.

heteropterous (het-ę-rop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *heteropterus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having diversiform wings; having the wings composed of several distinct parts; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Heteroptera*.

heteroptics (het-ę-rop′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ὀπτικός*, optic: see *optic, optics*.] False vision; perverted use of the eyes.

This irregularity in vision, together with such enormities as tipping the wink, the circumspective roll, the side-peep through a thin hood or fan, must be put in the class of *Heteroptics*, as all wrong notions of religion are ranked under the general name of Heterodox. *Spectator*, No. 250.

heteroptoton (het″e-rop-tō′ton), *n.*; pl. *heteroptota* (-tä). [< Gr. *ἑτερόπτωτος*, differently declined, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πτῶσις*, inflection, case, < *πτωτός*, verbal adj. of *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, enallage of case; antiptosis.

heteropygian (het″e-rō-pij′i-an), *n.* A fish of the group *Heteropygii;* an amblyopsid.

Heteropygii (het″e-rō-pij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *πυγή*, rump.] A family of abdominal fishes, having the anus jugular, or under the throat: same as *Amblyopsidæ*. *Müller.* In Günther's system of classification they are characterized by having the head naked, the body covered with very small scales, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries, villiform teeth both in the jaws and on the palate, a dorsal fin belonging to the caudal portion of the spinal column and opposite the anal, ventral fins rudimentary or absent, and the vent situated before the pectorals. The group includes the blind-fish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and several related species. See cut under *Amblyopsis*.

Heterorhina (het″e-rō-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] 1. A genus of cetonian scarabæoid beetles, having an extremely variable structure and armature of the clypeus (whence the name), comprising many Asiatic and African forms. Also written *Heterorrhina*. *Westwood*, 1842.—2. A genus of American wrens, of the family *Troglodytidæ*, having the bill notched at the end, oval nostrils with incomplete septum, and tail two thirds as long as the wings. There are several species, of Mexico and the regions southward. *S. F. Baird*, 1864.

heterorhizal (het″e-rō-rī′zal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ῥίζα*, root.] In *bot.*, rooting from no fixed point, as do most cryptogams. [Rare.]

heteroscian (het-e-rosh′i-an), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερόσκιος*, throwing a shadow in opposite directions (at noon), < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σκιά*, a shadow: see *antiscian*, *squirrel*.] **I.** *n.* A person living on one side of the equator, as contrasted with one living on the other side: so called from the fact that, except in the tropics, their shadows at noon always fall in opposite directions, the shadow in the northern zones toward the north, and that in the southern toward the south.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to portions of the earth's surface on opposite sides of the equator, in which shadows fall in opposite directions, or to one such portion as contrasted with another.

heterosis (het-e-rō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑτέρωσις*, var. of *ἑτεροίωσις*, < *ἑτεροιοῦν*, alter, make different, < *ἕτερος*, other, different.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, same as *enallage*.

Heterosomata (het″e-rō-sō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σῶμα*, pl. *σώματα*, body.] A suborder of teleocephalous anacanthine fishes; the flatfishes: so called from their lack of bilateral symmetry. The group is represented by the families *Pleuronectidæ*, which contains such important food-fishes as the halibut, turbot, plaice, flounder, etc., and *Soleidæ* or soles. In Bonaparte's and Cope's systems of classification, the *Heterosomata* are ranked as an order of physoclistous fishes, with the ventral fins thoracic or jugular, and with the posterior cephalic region normal, but the anterior so twisted as to bring both orbits on one side of the head.

heterosomatous (het″e-rō-som′a-tus), *a.* [As *Heterosomata* + *-ous*.] In *ichth.*, having a body differing from the usual type, especially one that is bilaterally asymmetrical; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterosomata*. Also *heterosomous*.

heterosome (het′e-rō-sōm), *n.* One of the *Heterosomata;* a flatfish.

heterosomous (het″e-rō-sō′mus), *a.* Same as *heterosomatous*.

Heterosporeæ (het″e-rō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of the ferns, *Equisetaceæ* and *Lycopodiaceæ*, characterized by the production of two kinds of spores, macrospores and microspores.

heterosporous (het-e-ros′pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*. other, different, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Having more than one kind of asexually produced spores: applied to the vascular cryptogams, which have macrospores or megaspores (female spores) homologous with the embryo-sac of phanerogams, and microspores (male spores) homologous with the pollen-grains of phanerogams.

heterostatic (het″e-rō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + (in def. 1) *στατικός*, causing to stand (*στάσις*, a standing, position), or (in def. 2) fem. *στατική*, the art of weighing, < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, etc., weigh: see *static*.] 1. Pertaining to three axes which can be drawn at every point of every elastic body such that, denoting them by the letters *x*, *y*, *z*, if a very small cube be cut out of the body with its edges parallel to those axes, and if the cube be twisted by a given amount round *x*, then a normal stress will be produced upon the faces to which *x* is normal equal to the tangential stress which would be produced round *z* by an equal amount of twisting round *y*.—2. Applied to instruments for measuring potential by electrostatic methods in which electrification other than that to be tested is made use of.

Instruments in which the only electrification is that which we wish to test are called idiostatic. Those in which there is electrification independent of that to be tested are called *heterostatic*. *Clerk Maxwell.*

heterostaural (het″e-rō-stâ′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερος*, other, different, + *σταυρός*, a stake, cross.] In *morphol.*, having an irregular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure: applied to the figures called *stauraxonia heteropola*, and opposed to *homostaural*. See *stauraxonia*.

Heterostoma (het-e-ros′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑτερόστομος*, one-edged, half and half, lit. with different mouths, < *ἕτερος*, different, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of chilopod myriapods, of the family *Scolopendridæ*.

heterostrophe (het-e-ros′trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑτερος*, other, different, + *στροφή*, a turning.] Same as *heterostrophy*.

heterostrophic (het″e-rō-strof′ik), *a.* [In def. 1, < *heterostrophy* + *-ic*. In def. 2, < Gr. *ἑτερόστροφος*, consisting of different strophes, lit. having different turns, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *στροφή*, a turning, strophe.] 1. Pertaining to or resulting from heterostrophy; reversed in direction; turned the other way; in *conch.*, having the spire whorled in the direction opposite to the usual one, as in *Physa heterostropha*, for example: said of a univalve shell.—2. In *anc. pros.*, consisting of two systems of different metrical form: as, a *heterostrophic* song or choric passage.

heterostrophous (het-e-ros′trō-fus), *a.* [< *heterostrophe* + *-ous*.] Same as *heterostrophic*.

heterostrophy (het-e-ros′trō-fi), *n.* [As *heterostrophe*.] A contrary or opposite turning; the condition of being reversed in direction; specifically, in *conch.*, reversal of the direction in which spiral shells usually turn. Also *heterostrophe*.

heterostyled (het′e-rō-stīld), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερος*, other, different, + *στῦλος*, a pillar, style: see *style*2.] Heterogonous: opposed to *homostyled*.

The essential character of plants belonging to the *heterostyled* class is that the individuals are divided into two or three bodies like the males and females of dicecious plants or of the higher animals, which exist in approximately equal numbers, and are adapted for reciprocal fertilization. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 244.

heterostylism (het″e-rō-stī′lizm), *n.* [As *heterostyl(ed)* + *-ism*.] The state of being heterogonous.

There is no evidence that two sets of individuals exist which differ slightly in function and are adapted for reciprocal fertilisation; and this is the essence of *heterostylism*. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 50.

heterotactous (het″e-rō-tak′tus), *a.* [As *heterotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterotaxis. Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, irregular or not uniform in arrangement or stratification; heterogeneous. (*b*) In *bot.*, having organs deviating in position or arrangement from a normal type.

heterotaxic (het″e-rō-tak′sik), *a.* [< *heterotax-is* + *-ic;* prop. **heterotactic:* see *tactic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting heterotaxis; not homotaxic.

heterotaxis (het″e-rō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τάξις*, arrangement (*τακτός*, ordered, arranged), < *τάσσειν*, order, arrange.] Anomalous arrangement; aberrant or abnormal disposition of parts or organs: the opposite of *homotaxis*.

heterotaxy (het′e-rō-tak″si), *n.* [As *heterotaxis*.] Same as *heterotaxis*.

Heterothalameæ (het″e-rō-tha-lā′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1836), < *Heterothalamus* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, tribe *Astereæ*, embracing the genus *Heterothalamus* only. [Obs.]

Heterothalamus (het″e-rō-thal′a-mus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θάλαμος*, taken in mod. bot. sense, thalamus.] A small genus of asteroid composite plants, the type of the subdivision *Heterothalameæ*, and closely allied to the genus *Baccharis*. It is characterized by having polygamo-dicœcious heads. The hermaphrodite plants bear either sterile flowers in the disk, or a single row of fertile female flowers around the edge; the female plants bear fertile flowers, of which the achenia are compressed or 3-angled; the hermaphrodite achenia are abortive; the pappus is in one series or more, and copious; the leaves are alternate, and entire or dentate; and the flowers are corymbose or paniculate, and yellow. Only five species are known, all natives of South America. *H. brunioides*, of southern Brazil, furnishes the yellow romerillo dye from its flowers.

Heterotheca (het″e-rō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL. (so called from the unlike achenia of the ray and disk), < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θήκη*, a case.] A small genus of North American and Mexican herbs, belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*, tribe *Astereæ*, the type of de Candolle's tribe *Heterothecæ*. It is characterized by having the ray- and disk-flowers numerous, and both fertile; the style-branches of the hermaphrodite flowers tipped with a lanceolate or ovate triangular appendage; the achenia of the ray thickish, often triangular, without pappus, or rarely with a bristle or two; the disk compressed, and with a double pappus, the inner composed of long capillary bristles, the outer of numerous short squamæ; the leaves alternate; the flowers yellow; and the pappus brownish.

Heterothecæ (het″e-rō-thē′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (de Candolle, 1836), < *Heterotheca* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of plants belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*, tribe *Astereæ*, typified by the genus *Heterotheca* only.

heterotomous (het-e-rot′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑτερος*, other, different, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having a cleavage different from the common variety: applied to a variety of feldspar.

heterotopia (het″e-rō-tō′pi-ä), *n.* Same as *heterotopy*.

heterotopic (het″e-rō-top′ik), *a.* [< *heterotopy* + *-ic*.] Same as *heterotopous*.

heterotopism (het-e-rot′ō-pizm), *n.* [As *heterotop-y* + *-ism*.] Same as *heterotopy*.

heterotopous (het-e-rot′ō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τόπος*, place.] Misplaced; pertaining to or characterized by heterotopy: applied specifically in pathology to tissue occurring in an abnormal situation. Also *heterotopic*.

heterotopy (het-e-rot′ō-pi), *n.* [< NL. *heterotopia:* see *heterotopous*.] Disarrangement in position; misplacement. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the occurrence of a tissue forming a neoplasm in an abnormal position. (*b*) In *biol.*, a disarrangement of an order of development affecting the place of the resulting phenomena. See *heterochrony*. Also *heterotopism*, *heterotopia*.

Virchow opposed both the view that the jaw [the infant giant jaw-bone of Stramberg] was like that of an ape and the one that it was a child's. The case was a rare instance of *heterotopy* in a man of gigantic size.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 138.

Displacement in position, or *heterotopy*, especially affects the cells or elementary parts which compose the organs; but it also affects the organs themselves.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 13.

Heterotricha (het-e-rot′ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *heterotrichus:* see *heterotrichous*.] An order of ciliate infusorians. These animalcules are either free-swimming or attached, naked or loricate, and are entirely ciliated. The cilia form two widely distinct systems, those of the general cuticular surface being short and fine, and those of the oral region of much larger size, cirrose, and constituting a linear or more or less spiral or circular series. The cortical layers are usually highly differentiated, and inclose an even, parallel series of longitudinally disposed muscular fibrillæ. The order contains by far the largest of the infusorians, many of its members being visible to the naked eye, and some ranging in size up to one sixth of an inch. There are 20 or more genera, ranged by Kent in 7 families, *Bursariidæ*, *Spirostomidæ*, *Stentoridæ*, *Tintinnidæ*, *Trichodenopsidæ*, *Codonellidæ*, and *Calceolidæ*. *Heterotricha* is one of the four orders established by Stein, the others being *Holotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*.

heterotrichal (het-e-rot′ri-kal), *a.* Same as *heterotrichous*. *Encyc. Brit.*

heterotrichous (het-e-rot′ri-kus), *a.* [< NL. *heterotrichus*, < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Having unlike cilia scattered over the body; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Heterotricha*.

Heterotrichum (het-e-rot′ri-kum), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1828), < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] 1. A genus of composite plants improperly called *Saussurea* by most authors. See *Saussurea*.—2. An untenable name for *Octonum*, a genus of shrubs of the family *Melastomaceæ*. It is characterized by having the calyx campanulate, and 6- to 8-lobed; the corolla of 6 to 8 white or rose-colored obovate petals; numerous stamens, and the fruit forming a tough berry. The leaves are large, ovate-cordate or oblong, and entire or serrulate. Ten species are known, from tropical America.

heterotropal (het-e-rot′rō-pal), *a.* Same as *heterotropous*.

heterotrophy (het-e-rot′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*,

feed.] In *bot.*, a term used by Frank for that type of saprophytic nutrition in which the plant employs an intermediary agent in the absorption of organic food-stuff. This is to be seen in *Fagus*, *Monotropa*, *Quercus*, and in certain other genera of phanerogamic plants. See *symbiosis*.

heterotropic (het″ẹ-rō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τρόπος*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Anisotropic; æolotropic: opposed to *isotropic*: as, "a *heterotropic* medium," *Watson and Burbury*, Math. Theory of Electr.

heterotropous (het-ẹ-rot′rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, turned in more than one direction, or in an unusual direction: same as *amphitropous*. Also used by Agardh for collateral ovules turned back to back.

heterousia, heteroöusia (het-ẹ-rö′si-ạ̈, -rō-ö′si-ạ̈), *n.* [< LGr. **ἑτερουσία*, *ἑτεροουσία*, difference of essence or nature, < *ἑτερούσιος*, also *ἑτεροούσιος*, of different essence or nature: see *heterousious*.] Different essence; essential difference of nature or constitution. See *Heterousian*.

> Semi-Arianism occupied an untenable middle ground between the Arian *hetero-ousia*, or difference of essence, and the orthodox homo-ousia, or equality of essence.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

Heterousian, Heteroöusian (het-ẹ-rö′si-ạn, -rō-ö′si-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [< *heterousia*, *heteroöusia*, + *-an.*] **I.** *n. Eccles.*, one who believes the Father and the Son to be unlike in substance or essence; an Arian: opposed to *Homoöusian*. Also *Heterousiast*, *Heteroöusiast*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Heterousians or the doctrine of an essential difference between the Father and the Son: as, the *Heterousian* heresy. See *Homoöusian*.

Heterousiast, Heteroöusiast (het-ẹ-rö′si-ast, -rō-ö′si-ast), *n.* [As *Heterousi-an*, *Heteroöusi-an*, + *-ast.*] Same as *Heterousian*.

heterousious, heteroöusious (het-ẹ-rö′si-us, -rō-ö′si-us), *a.* [< LGr. *ἑτερούσιος*, less correctly *ἑτεροούσιος*, of different essence or nature, < *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *οὐσία*, essence, < *ὤν*, fem. *οὖσα* (*ὀντ-*), ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *am* (under *be*[1]) and *ens*, *ontology*, etc.] *Eccl.*, essentially different; of unlike essence or substance: an epithet much used (in the Greek form) in the ancient Arian controversy, the Arians maintaining that the Son was created, and therefore was not the same in substance or essence (homoöusious) with the Father.

heterozetesis (het″ẹ-rō-zē-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ζήτησις*, inquiry, < *ζητεῖν*, inquire, ask.] In *logic*, the fallacy of ignoration of the elench, which consists in replying to an argument different from that which the opponent has advanced, or in disproving something which the opponent has not maintained.

hethen[1]†, *n.* and *a.* A Middle English form of *heathen*.

hethen[2]†, *adv.* [ME., also *hithen*, *hythen*, < Icel. *hedhan* = Sw. *häden* = Dan. *heden*, hence, with a separative suffix *-than*, from the pron. stem represented by *he*[1]. Cf. equiv. *hen*[2], *hence*, from the same ult. source.] Hence; from this place; from this time.

> Alle come we hyder nakude and bare,
> Whenne we *hethene* passe, is there no mare.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 85.
>
> That is *hythyn* thre daies iornay,
> The ganeste gate that i gane goo.
> *York Plays*, p. 59.

hethennesse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *heathenness*.

hething†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *hæthing*, a scoffing, *hādhung*, scorn, shame, disgrace, < *hādh*, scoffing, mocking.] Contempt; mockery.

> He hade not of hom but *hethyng* & skorne,
> Grete wordis & gref, & moche grym threte;
> That doublis my dole, & to dethe bryngis.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2594.
>
> Now are we dryve til *hething* and til scorn.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 190.

hetman (het′mạn), *n.* [= G. *hetman*, < Pol. *hetman*, *ataman* = Little Russ. *hetman*, *ataman*, *otaman*, *vataman* = Russ. *atamanŭ*, < G. *hauptmann*, chieftain, captain, = E. *head-man*, q. v.] **1.** In Poland, the commander of an army. The *great hetman* was formerly the commander-in-chief in the old kingdom of Poland.—**2.** Among the Cossacks, formerly, the elected chief of each of their principal communities; a Cossack chief; an ataman. The hetmans received extensive privileges from their Polish suzerains in the sixteenth century, which were continued after the Cossacks passed under Russian rule in 1654. Their rights were greatly restricted by Peter the Great, and the office of hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks was abolished by Catharine II. A hetman of the Don Cossacks continues to exist, but his duties are those of a governor-general. Since 1835 the heir apparent of the Russian throne is hereditary hetman of all the Cossacks, and is represented by a "hetman by delegation" for each of their territorial divisions. *Hetman* (*ataman*) is also the common title of subordinate Cossack chiefs.

> In the middle of the seventeenth century, an attempt of the King of Poland to enforce Popery upon the Cossacks, and to make their prince a *hetman*, delegate of his power, roused the indignation of the people.
> *A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, ix.

hetmanate (het′mạn-āt), *n.* [< *hetman* + *-ate*[3].] The rule or administration of a hetman.

> During the *hetmanate* it had fortifications of which traces are still extant. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 6.

hetmanship (het′mạn-ship), *n.* [< *hetman* + *-ship.*] The office of a hetman.

> *Hetmanship* . . . was abolished by Catherine II.
> *A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, ix.

hette†. An obsolete preterit of *heat*.

hettert†, *a. compar.* An obsolete form of *hotter*. *Chaucer*.

hettle, *a.* and *n.* See *hattle*.

Heuchera (hoi′kėr-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Prof. *Heucher*, a German botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, belonging to the family *Saxifragaceæ*, tribe *Saxifrageæ*, and the type of Bartling's tribe *Heuchereæ*. The calyx is bell-shaped, the tube cohering at the base with the ovary, 5-cleft; the petals are 5 in number, spatulate, small, and entire; the stamens 5 in number; the styles 2, and slender; and the pod 1-celled, with 2 parietal many-seeded placentæ, and 2-beaked, opening between the beaks. They are perennials, with round heart-shaped leaves, principally from the rootstock. The flowers are in small clusters disposed in a prolonged and narrow panicle, and are greenish or purplish. About 34 species are known, natives of North America and Mexico. The root furnishes a powerful astringent, whence the name *alum-root* applied to some of the species, particularly *H. Americana*. *H. villosa* is sometimes called the *American sanicle*.



Alum-root (*Heuchera Americana*).
a, flower; *b*, *c*, fruit, entire and cut transversely.

Heuchereæ (hoi-kē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heuchera* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants belonging to the family *Saxifragaceæ*, proposed by Bartling (1830), typified by the genus *Heuchera*.

heught (hūch), *n.* [Sc., also written *heuch*, formerly *huwe*, *hew*, etc., = E. *how*[2], a hill: see *how*[2].] **1.** A crag; a precipice; a rugged steep; a glen with steep overhanging sides.

> A laidley worm in Spindleston-*Heughs*
> Would ruin the North Country.
> *The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-Heugh* (Child's Ballads, [I. 283).

2. A coal-mine; a pit.

heuk[1] (hūk), *n.* A Scotch form of *hook*. *Burns*.

heuk[2]† (hūk), *n.* See *huke*.

heulandite (hū′lạn-dīt), *n.* [After H. *Heuland*, an English dealer in minerals.] A mineral belonging to the zeolite group. It occurs in white to red or gray monoclinic crystals, with pearly luster on the surface of perfect cleavage. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium.

heuretic (hū-ret′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *εὑρετικός*, inventive (cf. *εὑρετής*, an inventor, discoverer), < *εὑρίσκειν* (*εὑρε-*), invent, find out. Cf. *eureka*.] The art of discovery or invention: a branch of logic.

heuristic (hū-ris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὑρίσκειν* (*εὑρε-*), find out (see *heuretic*), + *-ist-ic.*] Serving to find or discover.

> We can, indeed, use the idea that the world is an organic whole, determined in relation to an end which consciousness sets for itself, as an *heuristic* principle to guide us in following the connexion of things with each other.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 84.

heurteloup (hėr′tė-löp), *n.* [After Baron *Heurteloup*.] An artificial leech; an instrument for cutting and cupping a small area.

> Local bleeding is better done with the *heurteloup* than with leeches. *Medical News*, LIII. 73.

heurts, *n. pl.* See *hurt*[2].

heveț, *v.* A Middle English form of *heave*.

Hevea (hē′vē-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Jatropheæ*, the type of Baillon's tribe *Heveæ*. It is characterized by having 3-foliolate leaves; a lax panicle of flowers, of which the calyx is 5-toothed or with 5 short lobes, and no corolla; stamens 5 to 10, with the filaments united in a column; and 3-valved capsular fruit. About 10 species are known, natives of tropical America. This genus furnishes the most valuable caoutchouc or india-rubber exported from South America. The best is obtained from *H. Brasiliensis*. The seeds of these trees are poisonous to man and quadrupeds, but are harmless to and greedily eaten by birds. Prolonged boiling deprives them of their poison and renders them palatable.

Heveæ (hē′vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hevea* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, proposed by Baillon in 1874, the genus *Hevea* being the type.

hevedț, *n.* A Middle English form of *head*. *Chaucer*.

hevent, *n.* A Middle English form of *heaven*.

hew[1] (hū), *v.*; pret. *hewed*, pp. *hewed* or *hewn*, ppr. *hewing*. [< ME. *hewen* (pret. *hew*, *heow*, pp. *hewen*), < AS. *heáwan* (pret. *heów*, pp. *heáwen*) = OS. *hāwan* = OFries. *hāwa*, *howa* = D. *houwen* = MLG. *houwen*, *howen*, *hoggen* = OHG. *houwan*, MHG. *houwen*, G. *hauen* = Icel. *höggva* = Sw. *hugga* = Dan. *hugge*, cut, hew, = Goth. **haggwan* (?), not recorded, = OBulg. Serv. *kovati*, Russ. *kovatĭ*, etc., strike, hammer, forge (a word widely developed in Slav.), = Lith. *kauti*, strike, forge, = Lett. *kaut*, strike. From the same root are *hay*[1] and, through F., *hoe*[1]; also prob. *hack*[1], with *hatch*[3], *hatchet*, *hash*[1], etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut; especially, to cut with an ax, a hatchet, or a sword with a swinging blow; cut with a heavy blow or with repeated blows: as, to *hew* down a tree.

> Er thei were alle ynne ther were many slayn and for *hewen*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 234.
>
> Wel coude he *hewen* wood, and water bere,
> For he was yong and mighty.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 564.
>
> *Hew* them in pieces; hack their bones asunder.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

2. To form or shape by blows with a sharp instrument; cut roughly into form; shape out by cutting: often with *out*: as, to *hew* timber; to *hew out* a sepulcher from a rock.

> A ful huge hegt hit haled vpon lofte,
> Of harde *hewen* ston vp to the tablez.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 789.
>
> Lammikin was as gude a mason
> As ever *hewed* a stane.
> *Lammikin* (Child's Ballads, III. 307).
>
> I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing out* new ones. *Pope*, To Swift.

II. *intrans.* To cut; inflict cutting blows.

> Deth with his axe so faste on me doth *hewe*.
> *Court of Love*, l. 980.
>
> Full ofte he *heweth* up so highe
> That chippes fallen in his eye.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 106.

hew[1]† (hū), *n.* [< *hew*[1], *v.*] Destruction by cutting down.

> Of whom he makes such havocke and such *hew*
> That swarmes of damned soules to hell he sends.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 49.

hew[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hue*[1].

hew[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hue*[2].

hewet, *n.* [ME., < AS. *hīwa*, in pl. *hīwan*, household, servants, = OS. *hīwa*, f., wife, = OHG. *hīwo*, m., husband, *hīwā*, f., wife: see *hind*[2].] A servant or retainer.

> O servaunt traitour, false homly *hewe*.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 541.

hewedț, *a.* See *hued*.

hewer (hū′ėr), *n.* One who hews.

★ And the princes said unto them, Let them live; but let them be *hewers* of wood and drawers of water unto all the congregation. Josh. ix. 21.

Specifically—(*a*) In *coal-mining*, the miner who cuts the coal. (*b*) In *lumbering*, one who uses a heavy broadax in squaring timber.

hewgag (hū′gag), *n.* [Appar. a made word, prob. based on *gewgaw*, a jew's-harp.] **1.** A toy musical instrument consisting of a hollow wooden pipe, about 4 inches long and half an

inch in diameter, with a hole near one end and closed with parchment at the other, producing, when blown, a loud doleful sound. It was in use about 1856. Hence—2. An imaginary musical instrument feigned to be loudly sounded on occasions of special jubilation. [Humorous, U. S.]

To-day Hanscomb sends a letter "all about it" [Dawes's first speech in Congress], setting it out with the accompanying "sound of *hew-gag*."
S. Bowles, in Merriam's Bowles, I. 295.

hewhole (hū'hōl), *n.* [E. dial., regarded as *hew*[1], *v.*, + obj. *hole*[1], in ref. to its wood-pecking habit; also *highhole* and *highholder* (in U. S.); formerly *huhole* (Florio), *hewel* (Marvell); in ME. *hyghwhele* (Halliwell), i. e. 'high-wheel'; all these forms being various twists given in popular speech to the name otherwise presented in *hickwall*, *hickway*, q. v.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. [Prov. Eng.]

hewn (hūn). A past participle of *hew*[1].

hexa-. [L. *hexa-*, repr. Gr. *ἑξ*, in comp. usually *ἑξα-*, in inscriptions also *ἑξ-*, *ἑκ-*, = L. *sex* = E. *six*, q. v.] An element of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'six.'

hexacapsular (hek-sạ-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + E. *capsule* + *-ar*.] In *bot.*, having six capsules or seed-vessels: as, a *hexacapsular* plant.

hexace (hek'sā-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of six faces.

Hexachætæ (hek-sạ-kē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of the brachycerous *Diptera*, containing those two-winged flies which have a proboscis composed of six pieces, as the family *Tabanidæ*: contrasted with *Tetrachætæ* and *Dichætæ*.

hexachætous (hek-sạ-kē'tus), *a.* [As *Hexachætæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexachætæ*.

hexachord (hek'sạ-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *χορδή*, a string, cord, chord.] 1. In *Gr. music*: (*a*) A diatonic series of six tones. (*b*) The interval of a major sixth. (*c*) An instrument with six strings.—2. In *medieval music*, a diatonic series of six tones, containing four whole steps and one half-step (between the third and fourth tones). The hexachord was an attempt to improve on the ancient tetrachord as a unit of musical analysis. The entire series of recognized tones, from the second G below middle C to the second E above it, was distributed among seven hexachords, beginning on $G_{,,}$, $C_{,}$, $F_{,}$, $G_{,}$, C, F, and G, respectively. Each hexachord was perfect in itself, and similar to every other; its tones were designated in order by the syllables *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, and *la*. (See *solmization*.) Any given tone was designated both by its letter name and by its syllable name in full; middle C, for example, being known as *C sol-fa-ut*, etc. In actual singing the solmization and the singer's conception of the tones passed from one hexachord to another as far as necessary, the process of changing being called *mutation*. In contrapuntal writing the most perfect possible imitation was considered to be that which occurred between analogous tones of two hexachords. The hexachord system is doubtfully attributed to Guido d'Arezzo, in the eleventh century. It continued in use until, in the eighteenth century, the octave as a unit of analysis and the modern theory of key-relationship were recognized.

hexachronous (hek-sak'rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξάχρονος*, < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of six primary or fundamental times; hexasemic.

hexacolic (hek-sạ-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξάκωλος*, < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *κῶλον*, a member: see *colon*[1].] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of six cola or series: as, a *hexacolic* period.

Hexacoralla (hek″sạ-kō-ral'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *κοράλλιον*, coral.] One of the chief divisions of the *Coralligena*, in which the fundamental number of the intermesenteric chambers of the body-cavity, and likewise of the tentacles, is six; the hexamerous *Coralligena*, as distinguished from the *Octocoralla*, which are octomerous. The common *Actiniidæ*, or sea-anemones, are an example.

hexacorallan (hek″sạ-kō-ral'ạn), *n.* One of the *Hexacoralla*; a hexamerous coral.

hexacoralline (hek″sạ-kor'ạ-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hexacoralla* + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexacoralla*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hexacoralla*; a hexacorallan.

hexact (hek'sakt), *a.* Same as *hexactinal*.

hexactinal (hek-sak'ti-nạl), *a.* [< Gr *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + *-al*.] Having six rays, as a sponge-spicule.

hexactinellid (hek-sak-ti-nel'id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexactinellidæ*. Also *hexactinelline*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hexactinellidæ*.

Hexactinellida (hek-sak-ti-nel'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexactinella* + *-ida*.] In Von Lendenfeld's system of classification, an order of silicious sponges, characterized by the triaxial and generally hexactinal spicules, in soft mesoglœa, the supporting skeleton being often strengthened with silicious cement.

Hexactinellidæ (hek-sak-ti-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexactinella* (< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + L. dim. *-ella*) + *-idæ*.] The glass-sponges rated as a family of silicious sponges.

hexactinelline (hek-sak-ti-nel'in), *a.* Same as *hexactinellid*.

Hexactiniæ (hek-sak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] A group of *Actiniaria* with paired septa. The number of the pairs of septa is at least six, usually more, and in that case increasing in multiples of six. The mouth is fissure-shaped, and the esophagus has two esophageal grooves and two esophageal lappets.

★**hexad** (hek'sad), *n.* [< LL. *hexas* (*hexad-*), < Gr. *ἑξάς* (*ἑξαδ-*), the number six, < *ἑξ* = E. *six*.] 1. The sum of six units; the number six; also, a series of six numbers.—2. In *chem.*, an element the atoms of which have six times the saturating power or equivalence of the hydrogen atom, as sulphur in certain conditions.

Also spelled *hexade*.

hexadactylism (hek-sạ-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [< *hexadactyl(ous)* + *-ism*.] The condition of being hexadactylous.

hexadactylous (hek-sạ-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] Having six fingers or toes.

hexade, *n.* See *hexad*.

hexadic (hek-sad'ik), *a.* [< *hexad* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to six as a base of numeration.

hexaëdron (hek-sạ-ē'drọn), *n.* See *hexahedron*.

hexaëmeron (hek-sạ-em'ẹ-rọn), *n.* [LL. *hexaemeron*, the six days of the creation, < LGr. *ἑξαήμερος*, the six days' work (the title of a book by Basil on the six days of the creation), prop. adj., of or in six days, < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἡμέρα*, day.] 1. A term of six days.—2. A history of the six days' work of creation, as contained in the first chapter of Genesis.

The older account of the creation in Gen. ii. . . . does not recognize the *hexaemeron*, and it is even doubtful whether the original sketch of Gen. i. distributed creation over six days. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 125.

The first volume is occupied with the Mosaic *Hexaemeron* and the Deluge. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 752.

hexafoil (hek'sạ-foil), *a.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + E. *foil*[1], q. v.] Having six foils or lobes; six-lobed.

A vertical stem, rising from a wide *hexafoil*-shaped base. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Ex.*, 1862, No. 1018.

★**hexagon** (hek'sạ-gon), *n.* [< L. *hexagonum*, < Gr. *ἑξάγωνον*, neut. of *ἑξάγωνος*, six-cornered, hexagonal, < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] In *geom.*, a figure of six sides and six angles. If it be plane and the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular hexagon.

hexagonal (hek-sag'ọ̄-nạl), *a.* [< *hexagon* + *-al*.] 1. Having six sides and six angles; having the form of a hexagon. The *hexagonal system* in crystallography includes such forms as the hexagonal prism, pyramid, etc., which are referred to three equal lateral axes inclined at angles of 60° and a vertical axis of different length at right angles to them. (See *crystallography*.) The *rhombohedral system* is a division of the hexagonal in which the forms are referred, sometimes to three equal inclined axes parallel to the faces of the fundamental rhombohedron, but more commonly to the same axes as the hexagonal forms; in the latter view the rhombohedron is regarded as the hemihedral form of a hexagonal pyramid, and similarly of the other forms. Hexagonal and rhombohedral forms have the same optical characters, both being uniaxial.

2. Divided into hexagons: as, a surface with a *hexagonal* structure.

hexagonally (hek-sag'ọ̄-nạl-i), *adv.* In the form of a hexagon

hexagonienchyma† (hek-sạ-gō-ni-eng'ki-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξάγωνος*, six-cornered, hexagonal, + *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion: see *enchymatous*, and cf. *parenchyma*.] In *bot.*, cellular tissue exhibiting hexagonal forms in section.

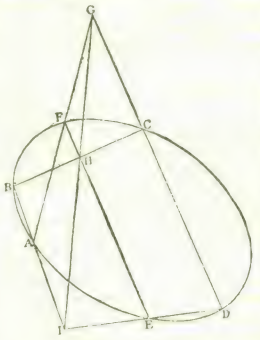
hexagonous (hek-sag'ọ̄-nus), *a.* Same as *hexagonal*. [Rare.]

An *hexagonous* plate embossed with angles.
Quar. Jour. of Geol. Soc., XLV. 172.

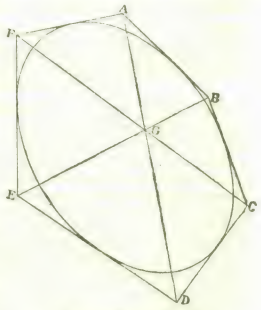
hexagony† (hek-sag'ọ̄-ni), *n.* [Directly < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γωνία*, angle. Cf. *hexagon*.] A hexagon.

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular cellars of bees, did I, therefore, conclude that they were mathematicians? *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

hexagram (hek'sạ-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξαγράμματος*, of six letters (cf. LGr. *ἑξάγραμμος*, of six grams of weight), < *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γράμμα*, a line, letter, etc.: see *gram*[2].] 1. A figure formed of two equilateral triangles placed concentrically with their sides parallel and on opposite sides of the center. This was the seal or symbol of the Pythagorean school.—2. In *geom.*, a figure of six lines. The name is particularly applied to the *mystic hexagram* invented by Pascal. This is a hexagram inscribed in a conic. It has the property that the intersections of the first and fourth, the second and fifth, and the third and sixth lines lie on one straight line. This is a case of the elementary proposition that three cubic curves which have eight points in common also have a ninth in common. *Brianchon's hexagram* is circumscribed about a conic; and the chief property of it is that the three lines joining opposite angles intersect in one point.



Pascal's Hexagram.
AB, *BC*, *CD*, *DE*, *EF*, *FA* are the successive lines; *AB* and *DE* intersect in *I*; *BC* and *EF* intersect in *H*; *CD* and *FA* intersect in *G*; *G*, *H*, and *I* are collinear.



Brianchon's Hexagram.
ABCDEF is the hexagram. *AD*, *BE*, and *CF* meet in one point, *G*.

3. In *Chinese lit.*, one of the 64 figures which form the basis of the Yih-king or "book of changes," one of the oldest Chinese books. Each of these figures is made up of six parallel lines, of which some are whole and some divided. See *book of changes*, under *change*.

Hexagrammidæ (hek-sạ-gram'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexagrammos* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Hexagrammos*. It is characterized by enlarged suborbitals connected with the preoperculum, an elongated dorsal fin with its spinous and articulated portions subequal, an elongated anal fin, and perfect ventrals, each with a spine and five rays. The species are confined to the northern Pacific ocean, and are mostly found along the western coast of North America, especially California, where the typical species are improperly called *rock-trout*. The family is also called *Chiridæ*, and by Günther *Heterolepidæ*.

Hexagrammos (hek-sạ-gram'os), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γράμμα*, a line.] The typical genus of *Hexagrammidæ*: so called from


Steller's Greenling (*Hexagrammos stelleri*).

the six more or less developed lateral lines, three on each side, of which one is median, one dorsal, and one abdominal. Steller's rock-trout or greenling, *H. stelleri*, is an example.

hexagyn (hek'sạ-jin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil, style).] In the Linnean system, a plant having six styles.

Hexagynia (hek-sạ-jin'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hexagyn*.] In the Linnean system, an order of plants having six styles.

hexagynian (hek-sạ-jin'i-ạn), *a.* [As *hexagyn* + *-ian*.] In *bot.*, having six styles.

hexagynous (hek-saj'i-nus), *a.* [As *hexagyn* + *-ous*.] Same as *hexagynian*.

hexahedral (hek-sạ-hē'drạl), *a.* [< *hexahedr(on)* + *-al*.] 1. Having the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal superficial sides or faces; cubic.—2. In *entom.*, having six distinct and more or less parallel sides; six-sided: said of long bodies, as joints of the antennæ, etc.

hexahedron (hek-sạ-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base, = E. *settle*[1], *n.*] A solid body having six faces; especially, the regular hexahedron or cube. Also *hexaëdron*.

hexakisoctahedron (hek″sạ-kis-ok-ta-hē'-drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξάκις*, six times (< *ἑξ* = E. *six*),

+ ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] Same as *hexoctahedron*.

hexameral (hek-sam′ē-ral), *a.* [As *hexamerous* + *-al.*] Consisting of six parts; hexamerous: as, a *hexameral* arrangement of the septa.

hexamerous (hek-sam′ē-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἑξαμερής, of six parts, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + μέρος, a part.] Divided into six segments; consisting of six parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower six in number, or a multiple of six. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having a hexameral arrangement of the radiating parts or organs, as the *Hexacoralla* or *Hexactineæ*.

The finally *hexamerous* Anthozoön passes through a tetramerous and an octomerous stage.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 143.

hexameter (hek-sam′e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exameter*; ME. *exametron* (n.); < L. *hexameter*, also *hexametrus*, < Gr. ἑξάμετρος, of six measures or feet (neut. ἑξάμετρον, L. *hexametrum*, a verse of six feet), < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + μέτρον, measure.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, containing or consisting of six measures; having a length of six feet or six dipodies; especially, composed of six feet, of which the first four are dactyls or spondees, the fifth ordinarily a dactyl, sometimes a spondee, and the last a spondee or trochee: as, a *hexameter* line, verse, or period.

The Poets [style] was by verse *exameter* for his grauitie and statelinesse most allowable.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 33.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a period, line, or verse consisting of six measures. In books on modern versification, the "measure" and "foot" being ordinarily assumed to be identical, the word *hexameter* is used as precisely equivalent to *hexapody;* but according to the nomenclature of classical metrics, a hexameter is a group of six feet only in those classes of feet which are measured by single feet (monopodies). Since iambi, trochees, and anapests are measured by dipodies, an iambic, trochaic, or anapestic hexameter would be a group of twelve feet, a group of six such feet being a *trimeter*. The name *hexameter* is given by preëminence to the *dactylic hexameter*, also called the *heroic* or *epic hexameter*, or *heroic* or *epic verse*, from its use in Greek and Roman epic poetry from the earliest to the latest period. It is a compound verse consisting of two cola or members, either both of three feet or one of two feet and one of four feet. The heroic hexameter never consists of six dactyls, the last foot being always a spondee (– –), or, as the last syllable of a period may always be either long or short, a trochee (– ⏑) as a substitute for a spondee. Some authorities have regarded this meter as catalectic, so that the last foot would be a trochee by omission of the last syllable of the dactyl, or a spondee for the trochee. The fifth foot is rarely a spondee, but a spondee can always be used instead of a dactyl in any of the first four places. The ordinary form of the hexameter is accordingly – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ×. A verse with a spondee as fifth foot is said to be *spondaic*, one consisting entirely of spondees *holospondaic*, and one entirely (except the last foot) of dactyls *holodactylic*. The principal cesuras are the trochaic of the third foot, the penthemimeral, and the hephthemimeral; besides which the bucolic cesura or dieresis and the trithemimeral cesura are to be noted. See *cesura*.

They ben versifyed comounly
Of six feet, which men clepe *exametron*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 91.

The English verse which we call heroick consists of no more than ten syllables; the Latin *hexameter* sometimes rises to seventeen. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

In the *hexameter* rises the fountain's silvery column,
In the pentameter aye falling in melody back.
Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Ovidian Elegiac Meter.

Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise
And long roll of the *Hexameter*.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

Perissosyllabic hexameter, in *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of a dactylic tetrameter and an ithyphallic (– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ ‖ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑); a greater Archilochian. It was regarded by some ancient writers as a variation from the heroic hexameter made by inserting a redundant syllable (whence the epithet *perissosyllabic*) before the last syllable of the fifth foot in its dactylic form: thus, – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ (–) ⏑ | – ×.

hexametral (hek-sam′e-tral), *a.* [< *hexameter* + *-al.*] Hexametric. *Hobhouse.*

hexametric (hek-sa-met′rik), *a.* [< *hexameter* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or written in six metrical feet.

hexametrical (hek-sa-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *hexametric* + *-al.*] Same as *hexametric*.

Several *hexametrical* versions of the Iliad have already been mentioned. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 254.

hexametrist (hek-sam′e-trist), *n.* [< *hexameter* + *-ist.*] One who writes hexameters.

Claudian, and even the few lines of Merobaudes, stand higher in purity, as in the life of poetry, than all the Christian *hexametrists*. *Milman.*

Hexanchidæ (hek-sang′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexanchus* + *-idæ.*] A small family of selachians, of the order *Opistharthri*, having 6 or 7 gill-sacs, a spiracle, a well-defined lateral line, only 1 dorsal fin, no nictitating membrane, and diversiform teeth; the cow-sharks. It contains a few species. Also called *Notidanidæ*.

Hexanchus (hek-sang′kus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Hexancus* (Rafinesque, 1810): so called in ref. to the contracted gill-slits; irreg. < Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἄγχειν, choke, constrict.] The typical genus of the family *Hexanchidæ*.



Cow-shark (*Hexanchus corinus*).

hexander (hek-san′dėr), *n.* [< ML. *hexandrus:* see *hexandrous*.] In the Linnean system of classification, a plant having six stamens.

Hexandria (hek-san′dri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *hexandrous*.] In the Linnean system of botany, a class of plants having six stamens, which are all of equal or nearly equal length. It is thus distinguished from the class *Tetradynamia*, which has also six stamens, but of these four are longer than the other two.

hexandrian (hek-san′dri-an), *a.* Same as *hexandrous*.

hexandrous (hek-san′drus), *a.* [< NL. *hexandrus*, < Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having six stamens. Also *hexandrious*, *hexandrian*.

hexane (hek′sān), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + *-ane.*] The sixth member (C_6H_{14}) of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons. It is a liquid, boiling at about 69° C., found in various natural oils.

hexangular (hek-sang′gū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having six angles.

The base was *hexangular*, finely ornamented with Gothic sculpture. *Pennant*, Tour, p. 217.

hexapartite (hek-sa-pär′tīt), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + L. *partitus*, divided, < *partire*, divide, part.] **1.** In *arch.*, divided into six parts: applied to a vault divided by its system of arching into six parts.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having six parts; hexamerous.

hexapetaloid (hek-sa-pet′a-loid), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal), + εἶδος, resemblance.] Having six colored parts like petals. [Rare.]

Hexapetaloideæ (hek-sa-pet-a-loi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *hexapetaloid* + *-eæ.*] A division of petaloid monocotyledonous plants, proposed by Lindley in 1830, in which the number of petals or lobes of the perianth is six.

hexapetalous (hek-sa-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having six petals or flower-leaves.

hexaphyllous (hek-sa-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having six leaves.

Hexapla (hek′sa-plä), *n.* [Gr. τὰ ἑξαπλᾶ, neut. pl. of ἑξαπλόος, contr. ἑξαπλοῦς, sixfold, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + *-πλοος* = L. *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*, q. v.] An edition of the Bible in six versions. The name is especially given to a collection of texts of the Old Testament collated by Origen. It contained in six parallel columns the Hebrew text in Hebrew characters and in Greek characters, the Septuagint with critical emendations, and versions by Symmachus, Aquila, and Theodotion. There were also fragments of several other versions.

hexaplar (hek′sa-plär), *a.* [< *Hexapla* + *-ar.*] Sextuple; containing six columns; specifically (with a capital initial letter), of or pertaining to the Hexapla.

hexaplaric (hek-sa-plar′ik), *a.* [< *hexaplar* + *-ic.*] Same as *hexaplar*.

The old unrevised text [of the Septuagint], as it existed before Origen, has been usually called . . . the Vulgate; that of Origen, the *Hexaplaric*.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., II. 62.

hexaplex (hek′sa-pleks), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = L. *sex* = E. *six*, + L. *-plex*, as in *duplex*, etc.: see *duplex*. The proper form from the Gr. would be **hexaple*.] Sixfold; sextuple. [Rare.]

hexapod (hek′sa-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *hexapus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. ἑξάπους (*-ποδ-*), having six feet (used with ref. to meter: see *hexapody*), < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having six feet, as any adult true insect; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexapoda;* hexapodous.

II. *n.* One of the *Hexapoda;* a true six-footed insect.

Also *hexapode*, *hexapodan*.

Hexapoda (hek-sap′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hexapus* (*-pod-*): see *hexapod*.] **1.** The true insects; the arthropods which have six feet. Probably more than three fourths of the animal kingdom belong to this group. They form the class *Insecta* (which see), having three pairs of legs when adult, distinct head, thorax, and abdomen, two antennæ, tracheal respiration, and distinction of sex.

In all [*Hexapoda*] there are never more nor less than six legs, but the forelegs are sometimes rudimentary. The leg consists of five parts, coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, and tarsus. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 103.

2. A division of butterflies containing those which have all six legs fitted for walking: opposed to *Tetrapoda*.

hexapodan (hek-sap′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hexapod*.

hexapode (hek′sa-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *hexapod*. This is the common orthography in the older authors.

hexapodous (hek-sap′ō-dus), *a.* [As *hexapod* + *-ous.*] Having six feet; hexapod: as, a *hexapodous* insect.

hexapody (hek-sap′ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *ἑξαποδία, a hexapody, < ἑξάπους, having six feet: see *hexapod*. Cf. *dipody.*] In *pros.*, a group, series, or verse consisting of six feet. According to the principles of classical metrics, only a trochaic, iambic, or logaœdic hexapody can form a single series or colon, a succession of feet of other classes, as of dactyls, anapests, Cretics, Ionics, etc., being divisible into more than one colon. A trochaic or iambic hexapody is a trimeter. A hexapody of feet of other classes, united to form a single period or line, is a hexameter. See *hexameter*.

hexaprostyle (hek′sa-prō-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πρόστυλος, with pillars in front: see *prostyle*. Cf. *hexastyle*.] In *arch.*, having a portico of six columns in front: said of a building. [Rare.]

hexapsalmus, hexapsalmos (hek-sap-sal′mus, -mos), *n.* [LGr. ἑξάψαλμος, consisting of six psalms, < Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ψαλμός, a song sung to the harp, a psalm: see *psalm*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a group of six invariable psalms (Ps. iii., xxxviii., lxiii., lxxxviii., ciii., cxliii., according to the numbering in English Bibles) said daily at lauds (orthron), in the earlier part of that office.

hexapterous (hek-sap′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + πτερόν, a wing.] Having six wings or wing-like parts, as an animal or a plant.

hexasemic (hek-sa-sē′mik), *a.* [< LL. *hexasemus*, < Gr. ἑξάσημος, having six moræ, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + σῆμα, a sign, mark, σημεῖον, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora; cf. *disemic.*] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Containing or amounting to six semeia or units of time; having or constituting a magnitude of six moræ or normal shorts: as, a *hexasemic* foot or dipody; *hexasemic* magnitude. (*b*) Consisting of or comprising feet of six semeia or times: as, the *hexasemic* class or epiploce.

hexastemonous (hek-sa-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + στήμων, warp, taken as 'stamen': see *stamen*.] In *bot.*, having six stamens.

hexaster (hek-sas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἀστήρ = E. *star:* see *aster*[1] and *star*.] In sponges, a star or stellate spicule with six generally equal rays. Varieties of the hexaster, according to the character of the ends of the rays, are known as the oxyhexaster, discohexaster, graphiohexaster, floricome, and plumicome.

Hexasterophora (hek-sas-te-rof′ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *hexasterophorus:* see *hexasterophorous*.] A tribe of silicious sponges containing the glass-sponges. See *Hexactinellida*.

hexasterophorous (hek-sas-te-rof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *hexasterophorus*, < *hexaster* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Provided with hexasters; specifically, pertaining to the *Hexasterophora*, or having their characters.

hexastich (hek′sa-stik), *n.* [Also *hexastichon* (q. v.); formerly *hexastick;* < L. *hexastichus*, < Gr. ἑξάστιχος, of six rows, lines, or verses, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + στίχος, row, line, verse.] In *pros.*, a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of six lines.

Dryden . . . furnished Tonson with a well-known *hexastick*, which has ever since generally accompanied the engraved portraits of Milton. *Malone*, Dryden.

hexastichon (hek-sas′ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. ἑξάστιχον, neut. of ἑξάστιχος, of six lines: see *hexastich*.] Same as *hexastich*.

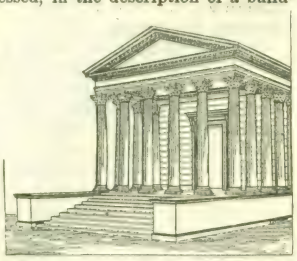
Julius Cæsar Scaliger hath written this *hexastichon* in praise of Paris. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 27.

hexastichous (hek-sas′ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. ἑξάστιχος, of six rows: see *hexastich*.] In *bot.*, having the parts arranged in six vertical ranks or rows.

hexastylar (hek′sa-stī-lär), *a.* [< *hexastyle* + *-ar*[3].] In *arch.*, having six columns in front.

hexastyle (hek′sa-stīl), *a.* [< L. *hexastylus*, < Gr. ἑξάστυλος, with six columns in front, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + στῦλος, column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, having six columns: said of a portico or a temple having that number of columns in the front. The epithet implies nothing as to the presence

or absence of other columns on the sides of the edifice, or at its opposite end, or within the portico. These characteristics must be expressed, in the description of a building, by the adjunction of other epithets or terms. Thus, the Roman temple called the Maison Carrée, at Nîmes, is a *prostyle hexastyle pseudo-peripteros*; the Theseum at Athens is an *amphiprostyle hexastyle peripteral* temple, with *pronaos* and *opisthodomos* or *epinaos*, each with two columns in antis.



Hexastyle Front of the ancient Roman temple called the Maison Carrée, at Nîmes, France.

hexasyllabic (hek″sa-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< LL. *hexasyllabus*, < Gr. ἑξασύλλαβος, of six syllables, < ἕξ, = E. *six*, + συλλαβή, syllable: see *syllable*.] Containing or consisting of six syllables: as, irreconcilable is a *hexasyllabic* word; the *hexasyllabic* form of a choriambus (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ for – ⏑ ⏑ –).

hexatetrahedron (hek-sa-tet-ra-hē′drŏn), *n.*; pl. *hexatetrahedra* (-drä). [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + E. *tetrahedron*, q. v.] In *crystal.*, a solid bounded by twenty-four scalene triangles; the inclined hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. The diamond sometimes has this form.

Hexateuch (hek′sa-tūk), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + τεῦχος, a tool, implement, later also a book. Cf. *Pentateuch*, *Heptateuch*.] The first six books of the Old Testament. The sixth book, Joshua, relating the final settlement of the Jews in the promised land, is a continuation of the Pentateuch, and apparently forms with it a complete work, homogeneous in both style and purpose.

Having relegated the whole of the *Hexateuch* into a late period, Prof. Slade naturally finds no reliable historical record before the days of the Judges.
The Independent, Nov. 1, 1883.

Hexateuchal (hek′sa-tū-kal), *a.* [< *Hexateuch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the Hexateuch.

hexatomic (hek-sa-tom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἄτομος, an atom.] In *chem.*, consisting of six atoms: also applied to atoms which are hexavalent and to alcohols or other compounds having six replaceable hydrogen atoms.

hexavalent (hek-sav′a-lent), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, have power: see *valid*.] In *chem.*, having the same saturating or combining power as six hydrogen atoms, or a valence of six.

hexaxon (hek-sak′son), *a.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + ἄξων, an axle: see *ax*², *axe*², and *axle*.] Having six axes of growth, as a sponge-spicule.

hexicology (hek-si-kol′ō-ji), *n.* An erroneous form for *hexiology*.

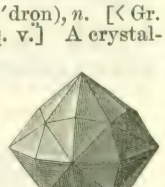
hexiological (hek″si-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *hexiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to hexiology.

hexiology (hek-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξις, a state or habit (< ἔχειν, have, hold; intr., be in a given state or condition: see *hectic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The history of the development and behavior of living beings as affected by their environment. This term was originally proposed by Mivart in the erroneous form *hexicology*.

hexiradiate (hek-si-rā′di-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἕξ, = L. *sex* = E. *six*, + L. *radiatus*, rayed: see *radiate*, *a.*] Having six rays, as the spicules of a glass-sponge; sexradiate.

Hence the group is distinguished as *hexiradiate*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 511.

hexoctahedron (hek-sok-ta-hē′drŏn), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + E. *octahedron*, q. v.] A crystalline form belonging to the isometric system and contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces. Also called *adamantoid*, because it is a common form of the diamond. Also *hexakisoctahedron*.



Hexoctahedron.

hext†, *a. superl.* [ME. *hexte*, *hecst*, etc., < AS. *hēhsta*, superl. of *hēah*, high: see *high*. Cf. *next*, superl. of *nigh*.] Highest.

Than he glode thurgh the grenes & the gray thornes,
To the hed of the hole on the *hext* gre [step].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13504.

The first apple and the *hext*
Which groweth vnto you next.
Isle of Ladies, l. 345.

When bale is *hext*,
Boot is next. *Old proverb.*

hexyl (hek′sil), *n.* [< Gr. ἕξ, = E. *six*, + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical (C_6H_{13}) of the sixth member of the monacid series of alcohols.

hey[1] (hā), *interj.* [Also *hay*; < ME. *hey*, *hay* = D. *hei* = G. *hei* = Dan. Sw. *hej*, interj. Cf. *heigh*, *ha*[1], *ho*[1].] An exclamation expressing pleasure, surprise, etc.: also used as a call to attract attention and as an interrogative.

Hey, Johny Coup, are ye waking yet?
Ritson, Scottish Songs.

Well, and you were astonished at her beauty, *hey?*
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

Bachelor Bluff, Bachelor Bluff,
Hey for a heart that's rugged and tough!
Old song, in Scott's Chronicles of the Canongate, xx.

hey[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *high*. *Chaucer*.

hey[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *hie*. *Chaucer*.

hey[4], *n.* An obsolete or rare form of *hay*[2].

heyday[1] (hā′dā), *interj.* [Formerly *heyda*, accom. of D. *heidaar* = G. *heida* = Dan. *heida*, hey there, ho there: see *hey*[1] and *there*.] An exclamation of cheerfulness, surprise, wonder, etc.

Hey-da! what Hans Flutterkin is this? what Dutchman doe's build or frame castles in the aire?
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

Hey day! what's the matter now!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

heyday[2] (hā′dā), *n.* [Confused with *heyday*[1]; prop. *high-day*, q. v.] Highest vigor; full strength; acme.

At your age,
The *hey-day* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

A merry peal puts my spirits quite in a *hey-day*.
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, i. 1.

The natural association of the sentiment of love with the *heyday* of the blood seems to require that in order to portray it in vivid tints . . . one must not be too old.
Emerson, Love.

The *heyday* of life is over with him, but his old age is sunny and chirping. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 2.

heyday-guise†, *n.* [Also *hydaygies*, etc.] A form of *heydeguise*, simulating *heyday*.

By wells and rills, in meadowes greene,
We nightly dance our *hey-day guise*.
Robin Good-fellow (Percy's Reliques, p. 387).

heydeguise†, *n.* [Also *heydeguize*, a mistaken spelling of *haydeguyes*, etc., pl. of *haydeguy*, q. v., simulating *guise* (as if in allusion to guise-dancers or mummers).] Same as *haydeguy*.

Brave Don, cast your eyes
On our gipsy fashions;
In our antic *hey-de-guize*
We go beyond all nations.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

heydeguy†, *n.* Same as *haydeguy*.

But frendly Faeries, met with many Graces, . . .
And light-foote Nymphes can chace the lingering Night
With *Heydeguyes* and trimly trodden traces.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

heyet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hie*. *Chaucer*.

heyght†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete variant of *high*. *Chaucer*.

hey-go-mad (hā′gō-mad). [< *hey*[1] + *go* + *mad*.] A colloquial expression implying an intense or extreme degree, boundlessness, absence of restraint, or the like. [Eng.]

Away they go, cluttering like *hey-go-mad*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 2.

'Tisn't Mr. Bounderby, 'tis his wife; yo'r not fearfo' o' her; yo was *hey-go-mad* about her an hour sin.
Dickens, Hard Times, xxii.

hey-passt (hā′pàs′). [< *hey*, *interj.*, + *pass*, impv.] An interjectional expression used by jugglers during the performance of their feats, and equivalent to "Presto, change!"

Ha' you forgotten me? you think to carry it away with your *hey-passe* and repasse. *Marlowe*, Faustus, v. 1.

You wanted but *Hey-passe* to have made your transition like a mysticall man of Sturbridge. But for all your sleight of hand, our just exceptions against liturgy are not vanished. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

heyront, *n.* An obsolete form of *heron*.

Hey's ligament. See *ligament*.

heysoge†, **heysugge**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *haysuck*.

Hg. In *chem.*, the symbol for mercury (New Latin *hydrargyrum*).

H. H. An abbreviation of (*a*) *His Holiness*—that is, the Pope—or of (*b*) *His* (or *Her*) *Highness*.

hhd. A contraction of *hogshead*.

hi (hī), *interj.* [Also *hy*; a mere exclamation, like *hey*[1], *heigh*, *ha*[1], etc.] An exclamation of surprise, admiration, etc.: often used ironically and in derision.

Ready money worth twelve per cent. a month, too, and he with twelve banks in monte and faro. *Hi, hi, hi!*
J. W. Palmer, New and Old, p. 172.

Hiantes (hī-an′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *hian(t-)s*, ppr. of *hiare*, gape: see *hiatus*.] 1. Same as *Fissirostres*. *A. E. Brehm.*—2. In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of *Ampligulares*.

hiation† (hī-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **hiatio(n-)*, < *hiare*, pp. *hiatus*, gape: see *hiatus*.] The act of gaping.

The continual *hiation* or holding open of its [the chameleon's] mouth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

hiatus (hī-ā′tus), *n.*; pl. *hiatuses*, *hiatus* (-tus-ez, -tus). [L., a gap, aperture, chasm, hiatus, < *hiare*, pp. *hiatus*, gape, yawn, allied to E. *yawn*, q. v.] 1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.

Those *hiatuses* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into and communicates with it.
Woodward.

2. In *anat.*, a foramen.—3. In *gram.* and *pros.*, the coming together of two vowels without intervening consonant in successive words or syllables of one word.—4. A space from which something requisite to completeness is absent, as a missing link in a genealogy, an interval of unknown history, a lost or erased part of a manuscript, etc.; a lacuna; a break.

I shall endeavour to fill this *hiatus* by producing an almost entire chronologic series of paintings from the time to Hen. VII., when Mr. Vertue's notes recommence.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

A lamentable *hiatus* occurs in his greatest work.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

Even the *hiatus* between the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata is partly, if not wholly, bridged over.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 50.

5. Specifically, in *logic*, a fault of demonstration, consisting in the omission to prove some premise made use of, and not self-evident or admitted.—**Hiatus Fallopii**, the opening of Fallopius, an aperture in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the passage of the large superficial petrosal nerve.—**Hiatus trapezii**, the elongated lozenge-shaped interval between the fore border of the acromiotrapezius muscle and the margins of the clavotrapezius muscle and the levator claviculæ.

Hibbertia (hi-bèr′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Andrews, 1797), named after George *Hibbert*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, belonging to the family *Dilleniaceæ* and the tribe *Hibbertieæ*. They are small heath-like shrubs with slender trailing or climbing stems, and showy yellow flowers in solitary terminal or axillary clusters. The flowers, which are strong-scented, have 5 thick sepals,



Flowering Branch of *Hibbertia volubilis*.

5 fugacious petals, numerous stamens, and 1 to 15 carpels, each containing one or more shining seeds. About 100 species are known, natives of Australia and New Caledonia. They are the *Australian rock-roses*, and a number of species are cultivated for their showy flowers. Beautifully preserved impressions of the leaves of three species of this genus have been described by Conwentz from fragments of amber from the celebrated amber-beds of northern Prussia.

Hibbertieæ (hib-èr-tī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hibbertia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Dilleniaceæ*, proposed by Reichenbach in 1828, and typified by the genus *Hibbertia*. It differs from the other tribes of the *Dilleniaceæ* by having the apex of the filaments never or rarely dilated, by the anthers being often oblong, and by having small one-nerved or rarely reticulate-nerved leaves.

hibernacle (hī′bèr-nā-kl), *n.* [= F. *hibernacle*, the bud in which the embryo of a plant is inclosed, = Sp. *invernáculo*, a greenhouse, < L. *hibernaculum*, winter residence, pl. *hibernacula*, winter tents, winter quarters, < *hibernare*, pass the winter: see *hibernate*.] 1. That which serves for shelter or protection in winter; winter quarters.—2. In *hort.*, a covering or protection for young buds during winter.—3. Same as *hibernaculum*, 2.

hibernaculum (hī-bėr-nak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *hibernacula* (-lă). [L.: see *hibernacle*.] 1. Same as *hibernacle*, 1.

As a neighbour was lately ploughing in a dry chalky field far removed from any water, he turned out a water-rat that was curiously laid up in an *hybernaculum* artificially formed of grass and leaves.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxviii.

There sat a frog . . . in a little excavation in the surface of the leaf-mould. As it sat there, the top of its back was level with the surface of the ground. This, then, was its *hibernaculum*; here it was prepared to pass the winter.
J. Burroughs, Signs and Seasons, p. 16.

2. In *bot.*, any part of a plant which protects an embryonic organ during the winter, as a bud or bulb. Also *hibernacle*. [Now rare.]—3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the winter buds of a polyzoan; an arrested and encysted polyzoön-bud capable of surviving the winter and germinating in the following spring.

The only approach to a differentiation of the polypides in Paludicella is in the arrest of growth of some of the buds of a colony in autumn, which, instead of advancing to maturity, become conical and invested with a dark-colored cuticle. They are termed *hybernacula*.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 433.

(*b*) The false opercule or pseudoperculum of a snail.

It is no uncommon thing to find, during the warm season, individuals [snails] to the exterior of whose shells there adhere one or more (often a great number) of . . . *hybernacula*, cast off by their fellows on emerging from the dormant state.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 273.

hibernal (hī-bėr′năl), *a.* [= F. *hibernal*, *hivernal* = Sp. Pg. *invernal*, < L. *hibernalis*, < *hibernus*, of winter: see *hibernate*.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry.

hibernate (hī′bėr-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hibernated*, ppr. *hibernating*. [Formerly also written *hybernate*; < L. *hibernatus*, pp. of *hibernare* (> It. *invernare*, *vernare* = Sp. Pg. *invernar* = Pr. *ivernar* = F. *hiverner*), pass the winter, < *hibernus*, of or belonging to winter, wintry (> It. *inverno*, *verno* = Sp. *invierno* = Pg. *inverno* = Pr. *ivern* = F. *hiver*, winter), prob. orig. **hīmernus* (= Gr. *χειμερινός*, of or belonging to winter, wintry), < *hiems*, winter: see *hiems*.] 1. To winter; pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion, and generally in a torpid condition, as some animals.

Other causes than cold may induce an animal to *hibernate*; as when deprived of the supply of food gathered during the previous season.
Science, III. 538.

2. Figuratively, to remain in seclusion; pass the time torpidly or apathetically.

I want to *hibernate* for three months, and not see a soul, except you with my meals.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

hibernation (hī-bėr-nā′shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *hybernation*; = F. *hibernation*, *hivernation*, < L. as if **hibernatio*(*n*-), < *hibernare*, hibernate: see *hibernate*, *v.*] The act or period of hibernating.

The several plants that were to pass their *hybernation* in the green-house.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, A New Conservatory.

Naturalists have not sufficiently discriminated between torpidity and *hybernation*.
E. Blyth, Note on Gilbert White's Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxxviii.

Hibernian (hī-bėr′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Hibernia*, sometimes written *Iverna*, *Juverna*, also *Ierna*, *Ierne*, Gr. Ἰουερνία, Ἰέρνη, regarded as various forms of the name which appears later as Ir. *Erin*, gen. *Erinn*, Erin, Ireland.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland, or to its inhabitants; characteristic of Ireland or the Irish; Irish.

Hibernian politics, O Swift! thy fate.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 331.

Hibernian embroidery, an embroidery done in buttonhole-stitch and satin-stitch with colored silk, floss, etc.
Dict. of Needlework.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland; a member of the Irish race.

Hibernianism (hī-bėr′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Hibernian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Hibernicism*.

Hibernicism (hī-bėr′ni-sizm), *n.* [< *Hibernia* + *-ic* + *-ism*.] An idiom or a mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; especially, an Irish bull.

Though it is not true that here "Ireland stops the way," a most choice *Hibernicism* does.
Athenæum, March 10, 1888, p. 311.

Hibernicize (hī-bėr′ni-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hibernicized*, ppr. *Hibernicizing*. [< *Hibernia* + *-ic* + *-ize*.] To make Irish; give an Irish character to; render into the language or idiom of the Irish.

Many of the English nobles were *Hibernicized* — and few of the Irish were Anglicized.
Ep. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 141.

hibernization (hī-bėr-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* Same as *hibernation*. *Imp. Dict.*

Hiberno-Celtic (hī-bėr′nō-sel′tik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Irish branch of the Celtic race; native Irish: as, the *Hiberno-Celtic* language.

II. *n.* The native Irish language.

Hibernologist (hī-bėr-nol′ọ̄-jist), *n.* [< *Hibernology* + *-ist*.] A student of Hibernology.

We may fairly contrast his Hibernology with that of the *Hibernologists* of the present generation.
Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 231.

Hibernology (hī-bėr-nol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< *Hibernia* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study or knowledge of Irish antiquities and history.

Hibisceæ (hī-bis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hibiscus* + *-ceæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Malvaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hibiscus*. It is characterized by having the column of stamens anther-bearing for a considerable part of its length, naked and truncate or 5-toothed at the apex, and a mostly 5-celled loculicidal pod.

Hibiscus (hī-bis′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *hibiscus*, also *hibiscum*, < Gr. *ἰβίσκος*, mallow.] 1. A large genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants (herbs, shrubs, or trees), of the family *Malvaceæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hibisceæ*. They are characterized by having a 5-cleft calyx, supplemented by 3 to 5 narrow bracts; by the long column of stamens, which is frequently anther-bearing for much of its length; and by the 5-valved loculicidal pod, with numerous seeds. About 150 species are known, mostly from tropical countries, but a few are natives of temperate regions. The species are remarkable for abounding in mucilage and for the tenacity of the fiber of their bark, whence several are employed for many economical purposes in their native countries. The petals of *H. Rosa-Sinensis* (a plant with large, handsome, usually red flowers, frequent in greenhouses) are astringent, and are used in China as a black dye for the hair and eyes. The handsome flowering shrub known in gardens as *Althæa Frutex*, or *rose of Sharon*, is a species of *Hibiscus* (*H. Syriacus*). The root of *H. Manihot* yields a mucilage used as size and to give a proper consistence to paper. The leaves of *H. cannabinus* are edible, and an oil is extracted from its seeds; it is cultivated in India for its fiber, being known as *Indian hemp*. The plants of this genus are commonly known as *rose-mallows*. The great rose-mallow of the Carolina coast is *H. coccineus*. *H. Moscheutos*, of the United States, with rose-colored or white flowers 6 inches in diameter, is the swamp rose-mallow. *H. Trionum*, of Europe, with a sulphur-yellow corolla, is the bladder-ketmia or flower-of-an-hour. *Abelmoschus esculentus* (*Hibiscus esculentus*), of tropical regions, furnishes the okra or gumbo. *Abelmoschus splendens* (*Hibiscus splendens*), a native of Queensland and New South Wales, is the hollyhock-tree. *H. Sabdariffa*, of tropical Asia and Africa, yields the rosella-fiber.



Flowering Branch of *Hibiscus Moscheutos*.
a, flower cut longitudinally; *b*, stamen; *c*, fruit; *d*, embryo.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

hic (hik), *interj.* [See *hic*, *hick*3, *n.*] A syllable used to express the sound of a hiccup, particularly in representing the speech of a drunken person as interrupted by this sound.

hic, hick3 (hik), *n.* [Cf. D. *hik* = LG. *hick* = Dan. *hikke* = Sw. *hicka* = W. *ig* = Bret. *hik*, a hiccup; MD. *hicken*, D. *hikken*, MD. also *hicksen* = G. *hicken*, *hicksen*, *hichsen*, v., = Dan. *hikke* = Sw. *hicka*, hiccup; cf. also the various other E. forms, *hiccup*, *hickup*, *hiccough*, *hicket*, *hickot*, *hickock*, also *kink*2, *chink*4, *chin-cough*; F. *hoquet*, formerly *hocquet*, Pers. *hikuk*, *hukkuk*, Hind. *hichkī*, *huchkī*, *hukchī*, a hiccup: all imitative of the sound of a hiccup.] A hiccup.

hic, hick3 (hik), *v.* [< *hic*, *hick*3, *n.*] To hiccup.

hicatee, hiccatee (hik-ạ-tē′), *n.* [Sp. *hicotea*, from a Carib name.] A fresh-water tortoise of Central America, esteemed for its liver and feet.

hiccius doctius† (hik′shius dok′shius). [A nonsense formula, appar. founded on L. *hic est doctus*, 'here is a learned man.' Cf. *hocus-pocus*.] A juggler. [Cant.]

And *hiccius doctius* played in all.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 580.

hiccory†, *n.* See *hickory*.

hiccup, hiccough (hik′up), *n.* [The spelling *hiccough* is recent, being a forced conformation with *cough*, which is not related; the pronunciation is still that of the older form *hiccup*, earlier written *hickup* (cf. mod. dial. *hickup-snickup*), *hickhop*, with equiv. forms *hickock*, *hickcock*, *hichcock*, and *hicket*, with quasi-dim. suffixes *-ock*, *-et*, < *hic* (*hick*), a syllable imitative of the spasmodic sound concerned: see *hic*, *interj.*] A quick, involuntary, inspiratory movement of the diaphragm brought suddenly to a stop by an involuntary closing of the glottis; the affection of having such spasms: in the latter sense generally in the plural: as, to have the *hiccups*.

He shall be a knight, a baron; or by some false accusation, as they do to such as have the *hickhop*, to make them forget it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 549.

Some are freed from the *hiccough* by being told of some feigned ill news, or even of some other things, that but excites a great attention of mind.
Boyle, Works, I. 83.

hiccup, hiccough (hik′up), *v.* [Formerly also *hickup*; < *hiccup*, *hiccough*, *n.* Cf. D. *hikken*, etc., hiccup; from the noun: see *hic*, *hick*3, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To be affected with the hiccups; make the sound of a hiccup.

My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or (when I'm in a fit) to *hickup*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 346.

II. *trans.* To say, pronounce, or call out with an utterance interrupted by hiccups, as one who is intoxicated.

Hiccoughing out the same strain he'd begun,
"Jol—jolly companions every one!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 172.

They abhorred Popery . . . and idolatries in general; and *hiccuped* Church and State with fervor.
Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 155.

hich (hēch), *a.* A Scotch form of *high*.

hichcock1†, *n.* and *v.* A variant of *hiccup*.

hichcock2†, *n.* [< *hich*, var. of *hick*1, + *cock*, used as a dim. suffix.] A fool.

Among whom this *hichcocke* missed his rapier; at which all the company were in a maze; he besides his wits, for he had borrowed it of a speciall friend of his, and swore he had rather spend 20 nobles.
Jests of George Peel.

hichel†, *n.* See *hetchel*.

hic jacet (hik jā′ set). [L.: *hic*, adv., here, orig. a case (locative) of *hic*, this, akin to E. *he*1, q. v.; *jacet*, 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent*.] Here lies: words often beginning Latin (and later sometimes English) epitaphs on tombstones. Abbreviated *H. J.* It is sometimes used as a noun, as in the extract.

Among the knightly brasses of the graves,
And by the cold *Hic Jacets* of the dead.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

hick1 (hik), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *hip*3.] To hop; spring. [Prov. Eng.]

hick2 (hik), *n.* [A particular use of *Hick*, < ME. *Hikke*, a popular variation of *Rick*, also *Dick*, as an abbr. of *Richard* (see *dicky*1, etc.), and partly merged with *Ike*, a contr. of *Isaac*. Hence *hickscorner*. *Hick* appears variously in the surnames *Hicks*, *Hickes*, *Hickson*, *Hixon*, *Higgins*, *Higginson*, *Hitchins*, etc., parallel with *Dick*, *Dix*, *Dickson*, *Dixon*, *Dickens*, etc.] A countryman: used like *hodge*.

Richard Bumpkin: Ha! A perfect Country *Hick*—how came you, Friend, to be a Soldier?
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

hick3, *n.* and *v.* See *hic*.

hickery (hik′ėr-i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Ill-natured. [North. Eng.]

hickery-pickery (hik′ėr-i-pik′ėr-i), *n.* A popular version of *hiera-picra*.

The leddy cured me wi' some *hickery-pickery*.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

hicket† (hik′et), *n.* [Also *hickot*; imitative, like *hiccup*, *hickock*, F. *hoquet*, etc.: see *hiccup*.] Same as *hiccup*.

Le hocquet ou sanglot [F.], the *Hickot*, or yexing.
Nomenclator.

It is also of good signality, according to that of Hippocrates, that sneezing cureth the *hicket*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

hicket† (hik′et), *v. i.* [< *hicket*, *n.*] To hiccup.

hickhall†, *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

hickingly†, *adv.* In a hicking or hacking manner: applied to a cough. *Topsell.*

hick-joint (hik′joint), *a.* In *masonry*, an epithet applied to a kind of pointing in which mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a wall and made smooth or level with the surface.

hickock† (hik'ok), *n.* [Also *hickcock, hichcock;* a varied redupl. of *hic, hick*[3] (cf. Pers. *hikuk, hukkuk*): see *hic, hick*[3], *hiccup.*] Same as *hiccup.*

The voice is lost in *hickocks*, and the breath is stifled with sighs.
Howell, Parly of [Beasts, p. 23.

hickol (hik'ol), ★*n.* See *hickwall.*

hickory (hik'ọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *hickories* (-riz). [Formerly also *hiccory*, and in earlier form *pohickery;* an Amer. Ind. name. Another Ind. name is *kiskatom*, q. v.] **1.** A North American tree belonging to the genus *Hicoria*, of the family *Juglandaceæ.* It has alternate pinnate leaves, no stipules, and monœcious flowers, the sterile in catkins, the fertile solitary or in small clusters or spikes. The fruit is a dry drupe with a bony nut-shell, containing a large 4-lobed orthotropous seed.



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Hickory (*Hicoria ovata*). *a*, male flower; *b*, female flower.

Popler, Plum, Crab, Oake, and Apple tree,
Yea, Cherry, and tree called *Pohickery.*
J. Ferrar, Reformed Virginia Silk Worm (1653).

Loud the black-eyed Indian maidens laugh,
That gather, from the nestling heaps of leaves,
The *hickory's* white nuts. *Bryant*, The Fountain.

2. The wood of this tree. It is heavy, strong, and flexible, and very valuable, being used for a great variety of purposes. That of the shagbark or shellbark, *Hicoria ovata*, is the most valuable.

hickory-acacia (hik'ọ-ri-ạ-kā'shiạ), *n.* A tall shrub or small tree, *Acacia leprosa*, of the family *Mimosaceæ*, a native of New South Wales. The heart-wood of the hickory-acacia is reddish-brown in color, takes a good polish, and is used for furniture.

hickory-elm (hik'ọ-ri-elm), *n.* See *elm.*

hickory-eucalyptus (hik'ọ-ri-ū-ka-lip'tus), *n. Eucalyptus punctata*, a native of New South Wales, a beautiful tree attaining a height of 100 feet or more. The wood is of a light-brown color, hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for wheelwrights' work, ship-building, etc.

hickory-girdler (hik'ọ-ri-gėr″dlėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, which girdles the twigs of hickories and some other trees in the United States. See *girdler*, 3, and cut under *twig-girdler.*

hickory-head (hik'ọ-ri-hed), *n.* The ruddy duck, hardhead, or toughhead, *Erismatura rubida. G. Trumbull.* [New Jersey, U. S.]

hickory-nut (hik'ọ-ri-nut), *n.* The nut of the hickory. The hickory-nut is inclosed in a thick firm husk, which at maturity opens spontaneously by four seams. The meat of the better kinds is delicately flavored, and yields a large amount of fine oil.

Year after year hundreds and thousands of bushels of the shell-barks, the *hickory-nuts* par excellence, have been gathered in various parts of the country.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 71.

hickory-pine (hik'ọ-ri-pīn), *n.* On the Pacific coast, *Pinus aristata;* in the eastern United ★States, *P. pungens.*

hickory-shad (hik'ọ-ri-shad), *n.* Same as *gizzard-shad.*

hickory-shirt (hik'ọ-ri-shėrt), *n.* A coarse and durable shirt worn by laborers, made of heavy twilled cotton with a narrow blue stripe or a check. [U. S.]

hickot†, *n.* See *hicket.*

hickscorner† (hik'skôr-nėr), *n.* [Also written *hicscorner;* so called from a character in an interlude under this title printed by Wynken de Worde, represented as a libertine who scoffs at religion. See *hick*[2].] A scoffer, especially at religious things.

What is more common in our days than, when such *hickscorners* will be merry at their drunken banquets, to fall in talk of some one minister or other? *Pilkington.*

Hicksite (hik'sīt), *n.* [< *Hicks* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a seceding body of Friends or Quakers, followers of Elias Hicks, formed in the United States in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines. See *Society of Friends*, under *friend.*

hickup†, *n.* and *v.* See *hiccup.*

hickwall (hik'wâl), *n.* [Also in numerous other forms, as *hickwal, hickwell, hickhall, hickol, hickle, equal, eaqual, ecall, ecle, eccle, eikle, ickle, icwell, yuckel, yockel*, and, with an intermediate form *hickway, hicway, hecco*, in another type *heighaw, highawe, highhaw, highhoe, heyhoe*, as well as in the accom. forms *hewhole*, formerly *huhole, hewel*, etc. (see *hewhole*), *highhole, highholder.* The syllable *hick-* is perhaps orig. due to *hack*[1], and *-wall* to *-wall* in *woodwall, witwall*, the bird being also known as *wood-hacker* and *woodwall.* Cf. Florio's definition of It. *picchio:* "a knocke, a pecke, a clap, a iob, a snap, a thumpe or great stroke, also a bird called a *wood hacker*, a *wood wall*, a wood pecker, a tree iobber, a *hickway*, a iobber, spight, a snapper." The form *heighaw* (*heyhoe*, etc.) appears to be imitative of the woodpecker's harsh laughing cry (cf. *ha-ha*[1], *haw-haw*[1], *heehaw, heigh-ho*). Popular bird-names are subject to imitative variation.] **1.** A woodpecker: now applied especially to the little spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor*, and to the green woodpecker or popinjay, *Gecinus viridis*, both of Europe.

Those carpenter fowls, the *hickwalls*,
Who with their beaks did hack the gates out workmanly:
And of their hacking the like sound arose
As in a dockyard. *Cary*, tr. of Aristophanes' Birds, p. 109.

2. The little blue titmouse, *Parus cœruleus.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hicotee, *n.* See *hicatee.*

hid, *p. a.* See *hidden.*

hidage (hī'dāj), *n.* [= OF. (Law F.) *hidage*, < ML. *hidagium;* as *hide*[3] + *-age.*] **1.** A tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.

All the king's supplies, made from the very beginning of his raigne, are particularly againe and opprobriously rehersed, as . . . Carucage, *Hydage*, Escuage, Escheates, Amercements, and such like. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 136.

The cities and towns not within the scope of the *hidage* paid by way of auxilium or aid.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 41.

2. The assessed value or measurement of an estate for this purpose.

hidalgism (hi-dal'jizm), *n.* [< *hidalgo* + *-ism.*] The spirit and conduct characteristic of the class of hidalgos in Spain. See *hidalgo.* [Rare.]

His [Cervantes's] main purpose was . . . to show by an example pushed to absurdity the danger of *hidalgism.*
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 358.

hidalgo (hi-dal'gō), *n.* [Sp. *hidalgo*, OSp. *fidalgo* (= Pg. *fidalgo*), orig. a popular word, a contraction of *hijo de algo*, 'son of something' (*hijo*, son; *de*, of; *algo*, something, anything, < L. *aliquid, aliquod*, something). A 'learned' etym. made the word stand for *fijo dalgo*, < L. *filius Italicus*, lit. 'Italian son,' i. e. adopted Roman citizen, one upon whom the *jus Italicum*, or right of Roman citizenship, was conferred; Sp. *hijo*, OSp. *fijo*, < L. *filius*, son: see *filial.*] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth. The special privileges formerly possessed by the hidalgos (among which was the exclusive right to the appellative *Don*) made them as a class self-important, haughty, and domineering, though many of them were not otherwise distinguished from the class below them. These privileges were abrogated on the establishment of constitutional government.

The knights and *hidalgos* are an intermediate order between the great nobility and the people.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

hidden, hid (hid'n, hid), *p. a.* [< ME. *hid, hidd, hed, hud, yhid, ihud*, pp. of *hiden*, hide: see *hide*[1]. The pp. is prop. *hid*, like *chid*, contr. weak pp., the appar. strong forms *hidden, chidden*, being conformed to orig. strong pp. forms like *ridden, bidden.* See *hide*[1].] **1.** Concealed; placed in secrecy.

If thou seekest her [wisdom] as silver, and searchest for her as for *hid* treasures. Prov. ii. 4.

Hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 358.

2. Secret; unseen; mysterious.

Commaunde ȝe that dineris and sopers priuely in *hid* plase be not had. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the *hidden* manna. Rev. ii. 17.

The melting voice through mazes running,
Untwisting all the chains that tie
The *hidden* soul of harmony.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 144.

Hidden antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ which in repose are concealed in hollows under the head or thorax, as in many *Coleoptera.*—**Hidden consecutives.** Same as *covered consecutives* (which see, under *consecutive*).—**Hidden fifths.** See *fifth.*—**Hidden octave.** See *octave.*
=**Syn.** Covert, occult, recondite, profound, abstruse, obscure, latent, private, dormant, clandestine, close, unknown.

hidden-eyed (hid'n-īd), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the eyes covered by a hood: the opposite of *naked-eyed:* as, the *hidden-eyed* medusans.

hiddenite (hid'n-īt), *n.* [Named after W. E. *Hidden.*] A transparent emerald-green or yellowish-green variety of spodumene, found in North Carolina in small crystals of prismatic habit. It is highly esteemed as a gem. Also called *lithia emerald*, in allusion to its composition and color.

hiddenly (hid'n-li), *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

These things have I *hiddenly* spoke, and yet not so secretly but that they might very well take notice of it.
Culverwell, The Schisme, vi.

hiddenness (hid'n-nes), *n.* The state of being hidden or concealed. [Rare.]

There is, in every man, the fire, and light, and love of God, though lodged in "a state of *hiddenness* and inactivity," till something human or Divine discover its life within us. *Chalmers*, Int. to Imitation of Christ, p. 36.

hidden-veined (hid'n-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having invisible veins, as the leaves of pinks and houseleeks. See *hyphodrome.*

hide[1] (hīd), *v.*; pret. *hid*, pp. *hidden, hid*, ppr. *hiding.* [< ME. *hiden, hyden, huden* (pret. *hidde, hydde, hudde*, pp. *hid, hud*, etc.), < AS. *hȳdan* (pret. *hȳdde*, pp. *hȳded*, pl. contr. *hȳdde*), hide, conceal, = MLG. *hoden, huden*, LG. *hüden, hüen, ver-hüden, ver-hüen*, hide, cover, conceal (also keep, heed, being partly merged in *hüden, hōden* = AS. *hēdan*, E. *heed*[1], q. v.); prob. = Gr. *κεύθειν*, hide, = W. *cuddio*, hide, conceal. Cf. L. *custos* (for **cudtos*?), a guard, protector: see *custody.* Connected ult. with *hide*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To conceal from sight; prevent from being seen; cover up: as, to *hide* one's face; to *hide* a stain or a scar.

The Sunne for shame did *hide* himselfe from so monstrous sight of a cowardly calamity.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 27.

Till love, victorious o'er alarms,
Hid fears and blushes in his arms.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 16.

A huge town, continuous and compact,
Hiding the face of earth for leagues.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

2. To conceal from discovery; secrete; put in a place of security or safety: as, to *hide* money.

He is a flying enemye, *hiding* himselfe in woodes and bogges. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

In the time of trouble he shall *hide* me in his pavilion.
Ps. xxvii. 5.

There is a field, through which I often pass, . . .
Where oft the bitch-fox *hides* her hapless brood.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

3. To conceal from knowledge or cognizance; keep secret; hold back from avowal or disclosure; suppress: as, to *hide* one's feelings.

Tell me now what thou hast done; *hide* it not from me.
Josh. vii. 19.

With much of Pain, and all the Art I knew,
Have I endeavour'd hitherto
To *hide* my Love, and yet all will not do.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love's Invisibility.

No man ever *hid* his vice with greater caution than he does his virtue. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

4. To withdraw; withhold; turn aside or away.

Hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry.
Lam. iii. 56.

When ye spread forth your hands, I will *hide* mine eyes from you. Isa. i. 15.

Thou didst *hide* thy face, and I was troubled.
Ps. xxx. 7.

Hide thy face from my sins. Ps. li. 9.

=**Syn.** *Secrete*, etc. (see *conceal*); screen, cover, cloak, veil, shroud, mask, disguise, suppress, dissemble.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw from sight; lie concealed; keep one's self out of view.

Ryght as a serpent *hit* [hideth] under floures.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 504.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you *hide.*
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 203.

To his friends
A sweeter secret *hides* behind his fame.
Lowell, To H. W. L.

hide[2] (hīd), *n.* [< ME. *hide, hyde, hude*, < AS. *hȳd* = OS. *hūd* = OFries. *hūd, hede* = D. *huid* = MLG. *hūt* = OHG. *hūt*, MHG. *hūt*, G. *haut* = Icel. *hūdh* = Sw. Dan. *hud*, skin, hide, = L. *cūtis*, skin (see *cutis, cuticle*), = Gr. *κύτος*, skin: prob. with orig. initial *s*, as in Gr. *σκῦτος*, skin, hide, L. *scutum*, a shield, the root **sku*, cover, being seen also in Gr. *σκύλος*, the hide of a beast, AS. *scūa*, shade, *scūr*, E. *shower*, E. *sky, scum*, etc.] **1.** The skin of an animal, especially of one of the larger animals: as, the *hide* of a calf; the thick *hide* of a rhinoceros.

O whan he slew his berry-brown steed, . . .
She ate him a' up, flesh and bane,
Left naething but *hide* and hair.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

The firmness of *hides* is for the armour of the body against extremities of heat and cold.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 169.

2. An animal's skin stripped from its body and used as a material for leather or in other ways: as, a raw *hide;* a dressed *hide;* in the *leather trade*, specifically, the skin of a large animal, as an ox or a horse, as distinguished from *kips*, which are the skins of small or yearling cattle, and *skins*, which are those of smaller animals, as calves, sheep, goats, seals, etc.

Of the *hides* of beasts, being tanned, they vse to shape for themselues light, but impenetrable armour.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 21.

Thou wear a lion's *hide!* doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's-skin on those recreant limbs.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

3. The human skin: now in a derogatory sense.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd *hide!*
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

He found thee savage, and he left thee tame,
Taught thee to clothe thy pink'd and painted *hide.*
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 481.

Bullocks' hides. See *bullock*[1].—**Flint hides,** sun-dried hides.—**Green hide,** a raw untanned hide with the hair still on.—**Hide-working machine.** Same as *hide-mill.*—**Raw hide.** Same as *green hide.* See *rawhide.*—**Wild hides,** hides from wild cattle.

For so-called *wild hides*, coming particularly from South America, Hamburg is the chief market in Germany.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. LIX. (1885), p. 394.

=Syn. *Pelt*, etc. See *skin, n.*

hide[2] (hīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hided*, ppr. *hiding.* [< ME. *hyden*, cover as with a hide; = Icel. *hūdha*, flog; cf. G. freq. *häuteln*, skin; from the noun *hide*[2], skin. The E. verb in def. 2 combines the notion of beating or 'tanning' one's 'hide' with that of whipping with a rawhide or cowhide.] 1†. To cover with or as with hide.

He has a kyrtille one, kepide for hyme selvene, . . .
That es *hydede* alle with hare hally [wholly] al overe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1001.

2. To beat; flog; thrash. [Colloq.]

hide[3] (hīd), *n.* [Only as a historical term; ME. *hide*, < ML. *hida*, < AS. *hīd*, twice uncontr. *hīged, hīgid*, a certain portion of land; prob. (like the equiv. *hīwisc*, a hide of land, prop. a family, a household) < *hīwan*, ONorth. *hīgan*, pl., members of a household, a family: see *hewe, hind*[2]. The orig. meaning would then be 'as much land as will support one family,' the actual number of acres being appar. different at different times and places.] In *old Eng. law*, a holding of land, the allotment of one tenant; a portion of land considered to be sufficient for the support of one family, but varying in extent in every district according to local custom and the quality of the soil, hence variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres, or more. It might also include house, wood, meadow, and pasture necessary for the maintenance of the plowman and oxen. See *villeinage.*

The whole country was divided into military districts, each five *hides* sending an armed man at the king's summons, and providing him with victuals and pay.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 130.

He [King Alfred] made a law that all Freemen of the Kingdom possessing two *Hides* of Land should bring up their Sons in Learning. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 9.

A *Hide* is so much land as one Plow can sufficiently till.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

hide-and-seek (hīd′ạnd-sēk′), *n.* A child's game in which one or more hide, and the others try to find them. Formerly called *hide-and-find.*

Egad, you seem all to have been diverting yourselves here at *hide and seek*, and I don't see who is out of the secret. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

hidebind (hīd′bīnd), *v. t.* [< *hide*[2] + *bind*[1], with ref. to the earlier adj. *hidebound.*] To constrict; confine. [Rare.]

A dire monotony of bookish idiom has encrusted and stiffened all native freedom of expression, like some scaly leprosy or elephantiasis, barking and *hide-binding* the fine natural pulses of the elastic flesh. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

hide-blown (hīd′blōn), *a.* Bloated; swelled. [Rare.]

Ye slothful, *hide-blown*, gormandizing niggards!
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 3.

hidebound (hīd′bound), *a.* [< *hide*[2] + *bound*[1].] 1. Bound tightly by the hide, as an animal, or by the bark, as a tree: said of a horse, etc., when, from emaciation or other cause, the hide on its back or ribs cannot be loosened or raised in folds with the fingers; of a tree or a root, when the bark is so close or unyielding as to impede its growth.

Their horses, no other than lame jades and poore *hide-bound* hildings. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 415.

He hath wealth, . . . but starves his poor *hide-bound* carcass. *Stafford*, Niobe, i. 91.

Stunted *hide-bound* trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot.
Pope, Macer; a Character.

Hence—2. Obstinately set in opinion or purpose; narrow-minded; bigoted; stubborn; unyielding: as, a *hidebound* partizan.

The *hidebound* humour which he calls his judgement.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

The minds of men, long *hide-bound* in scholastic logic and theology, sprang forward . . . into a fresh world of light. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 47.

3†. Shut tightly; closed fast; hence, close-fisted; stingy.

Hath my purse been *hidebound* to my hungry brother?
Quarles, Judgement and Mercy, The Swearer.

hidegild†, *n.* [Repr. AS. *hīdgild*, a tax paid on every hide of land, < *hīd*, a hide of land, + *gild*, payment.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a tax paid on ★every hide of land.

hideling (hīd′ling), *a.* [< *hide*[1] + *-ling*[2].] Given to hiding; secretive; furtive; clandestine. [Rare.]

So *hideling* are its [the nightingale's] habits that one seldom obtains a glimpse of it.
MacGillivray, Brit. Birds (1839), II. 334.

hide-mill (hīd′mil), *n.* A machine for softening dried hides, as a preliminary process in tanning. It is made in various forms, consisting sometimes of a series of rollers, sometimes of a drum or tumbling-box, sometimes of a pounding or kneading apparatus. The hides are first soaked, and are kept moist during treatment in the mill. Also called *hide-working machine.*

It is usual to soften dry hides and skins in the *hide-mill* after they come from the soaks.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 250.

hideosity (hid-ē-os′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *hideosities* (-tiz). [< *hideous* + *-ity.*] Hideous aspect; a very ugly object. [Rare.]

There is a new thing of *hideosity* (I invent a vile word for a fact that is viler)—flats, warranted fireproof, have been run up adjacently within the last few weeks.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

That place of monstrosities and *hideosities.*
Illustr. London News, XXIX. 359.

hideous (hid′ē-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hidious;* < ME. *hidyous*, usually *hidous*, < OF. *hidos, hidus, hideus*, F. *hideux*, earliest OF. *hisdos*, hideous, perhaps < ML. **hispidosus*, an intensive form of L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, bristly. Cf. the equiv. *horrid*, < L. *horridus*, rough, shaggy, bristly. In this view, OF. *hide, hisde*, fear, dread, terror, is from the adj.] Frightful in appearance, sound, or character; very dreadful; horrible; detestable; revolting: as, a *hideous* monster; a *hideous* uproar; *hideous* debauchery.

This world (he said) in lesse than in an houre
Shal al be dreint, so *hidous* is the shoure:
Thus shal mankinde drenche, and lese her lif.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 3520.

Grete and *hidyouse* was the bateile, and the slaughter grete on bothe sides. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 594.

Methought, a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears
Such *hideous* cries that, with the very noise,
I trembling wak'd. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

=Syn. *Grim, Grisly*, etc. (see *ghastly*); horrid, terrible, appalling.

hideously (hid′ē-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *hidyously*, usually *hidously;* as *hideous* + *-ly*[2].] In a hideous manner or degree.

The brighte swerdes wenten to and fro
So *hidously* that with the leste strook
It semede as it wolde felle an ook.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 843.

And the tempest arose so *idyously* that we were fayne to recoyle bak ayen to seke vs some sure herborough.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 61.

Yet still he bet and bounst uppon the dore,
And thundred strokes thereon so *hideouslie*
That all the peece he shaked from the flore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 21.

hideousness (hid′ē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being hideous.

The faithful copy of my *hideousness.*
J. Beaumont, Psyche.

They generally differ from the common sort of men, both in stature, bignesse, and strength of body, as also in the *hideousnesse* of their voice.
Sir F. Drake, World Encompassed, p. 28.

hider[1] (hī′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *hider;* < *hide*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hides or conceals.

If the *hider* of the gold ne had hid the gold in that place, the gold ne had not been found. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v.

hider[2]† (hī′dėr), *adv.* A Middle English form of *hither.*

hide-rope (hīd′rōp), *n.* [< *hide*[2] + *rope.*] A tough and durable rope made of twisted strips of cowhide, used for wheel-ropes, traces, etc.

hide-scraper (hīd′skrā″pėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for scraping the flesh side of hides.

hide-stretcher (hīd′strech″ėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a frame on which a hide is stretched to smooth it out and remove wrinkles; a hide-stretching frame.

hiding[1] (hī′ding), *n.* [< ME. *hydinge, hudinge, hedinge*, verbal n. of *hyden, hiden, hide*[1].] The act of concealing; concealment: as, to remain in *hiding.*

There was the *hiding* of his power. Hab. iii. 4.

hiding[2] (hī′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hide*[2], *v.*] A flogging or thrashing. [Colloq.]

I wasn't going to shed the beggar's blood; I was only going to give him a *hiding* for his impudence.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, i.

hiding-place (hī′ding-plās), *n.* A place of concealment.

A man shall be as an *hiding place* from the wind.
Isa. xxxii. 2.

Forth from his dark and lonely *hiding-place* . . .
Sailing on obscure wings.
Coleridge, Fears in Solitude.

hidioust, *a.* See *hideous.*

hidlings, hidlins (hid′lingz, -linz), *adv.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *hiddlins;* var. of *hideling*, q. v.] **I.** *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; furtively.

An' she's to come to you here, *hidlings*, as it war.
J. Baillie.

II. *a.* Clandestine; furtive; hideling.

He ne'er kept up a *hidlins* plack
To spend ahint a comrade's back.
Tannahill, Poems, p. 115.

hidoust, hidously†. Middle English forms of *hideous, hideously.*

hidrosis (hi-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱδρωσις*, perspiration, < *ἱδροῦν*, sweat, perspire, < *ἱδος*, sweat: see *sweat.*] In *pathol.*, perspiration, especially when profuse or artificially produced; a sweating condition, or the state of being in a sweat. Also *idrosis.*

hidrotic (hi-drot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἱδρωτικός*, sudorific; of persons, apt to perspire; < *ἱδροῦν*, sweat, perspire: see *hidrosis.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, causing sweat; sudorific.

II. *n.* A medicine that promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

hidrotopathic (hi-drō-tō-path′ik), *a.* [< Gr. **ἱδρωτός* (*ἱδρωτικός*), sudorific, + *πάθος*, suffering, affection.] Pertaining to or affected with morbid conditions of perspiration.

hie (hī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hied*, ppr. *hieing.* [< ME. *hien, hyen, heigen, higen*, < AS. *higian*, hasten, strive, = MD. *hijghen*, D. *hijgen*, intr., pant, long (for), = Dan. *hige*, intr., hanker (after), crave, covet. Cf. Gr. *κιεῖν*, go (whence the causal *κινεῖν*, tr., move), = L. *ciere, cire*, tr., move, stir, summon, pp. *citus* as adj., quick, swift: see *cite*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To hasten; go in haste: often with a reciprocal pronoun.

Hye the faste, with myghte and mayne;
I sall the brynge till Eldone tree.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

It was some grief vnto me to see him *hie* so hastlie to God. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 90.

Wee ought to *hie* us from evill like a torrent.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies.* *Dryden.*

II. *trans.* To incite to action or haste; instigate; urge: with *on.*

The cowboy, . . . fearing it [the buffalo] might escape, *hied on* the hound, which dashed in.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 273.

hie†, *n.* [< ME. *hie, hye, hyge*, haste; from the verb.] Haste; speed.

Up she roos, and by the hond in *hye*
She took him faste. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 88.

hieland, hielander, etc. See *highland*, etc.

hield†, *v.* A variant of *heeld.* *Chaucer.*

hielmite (hyel′mīt), *n.* [Named after P. J. *Hjelm* (1746–1813), a Swedish chemist.] A black massive mineral found in pegmatite near Falun, Sweden. It contains tantalum, tin, yttrium, uranium, iron, and other elements in small amount.

hiemal (hī′e-mal), *a.* [Also written, improp., *hyemal;* = F. *hiémal* = Sp. Pg. *hiemal*, < L. *hiemalis*, of winter, wintry, < *hiems, hiemps*, winter: see *hiems.*] Belonging to winter; occurring in winter: as, the *hiemal* solstice.

Beside vernal, estival, autumnal [garlands] made of flowers, the ancients had also *hyemal* garlands.
Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, p. 92.

hiemate (hī′e-māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hiemated*, ppr. *hiemating.* [< L. *hiematus*, pp. of *hiemare*, pass the winter, < *hiems, hiemps*, winter: see *hiems.*] To hibernate; pass the winter. *B. S. Barton*, 1799.

hiemation (hī-ē-mā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *hiémation*, < L. *hiematio(n-)*, wintering, < *hiemare*, pass the winter: see *hiemate*.] 1. The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place or state; hibernation.

> The American yucca is a harder plant than we take it to be: for it will suffer our sharpest winter . . . without that trouble and care of setting it in cases in our conservatories for *hyemation*. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xx.

2†. The act or condition of affording shelter during winter.

hiems (hī′emz), *n.* [L.; also written *hiemps*, and improp. *hyems*, winter; = Gr. *χιών* (*χιον-*, orig. *χιομ-*?), snow; cf. *χεῖμα* and *χειμών*, winter, = Skt. *hima* = Zend *zima* = Pers. *zim* (> Hind. *him*, *hem*), cold, frost, snow: see *Chionis*, *chimera*[1], *Himalayan*.] Winter.

> On old *Hyems'* thin and icy crown,
> An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds
> Is, as in mockery, set. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

hien (hyen), *n.*; pl. *hien*. [Chinese.] 1. In China, a subordinate division of a fu or department, or of an independent chow; an administrative district under the control of an official styled *chih-hien*. In the 18 provinces of China proper there are about 1,285 hien.—2. The seat of government of such a district. Also written *heen* and *hsien*.

hiera, *n.* Plural of *hieron*.

Hieraceæ (hī-ẹ-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hieracium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the family *Cichoriaceæ*, adopted by Bentham and Hooker (1876), typified by the genus *Hieracium*. It was first proposed as a tribe by Don in 1829. It is the same as the *Hieracieæ* of Cassini, which is the correct form.

Hieracite (hī′ẹ-rā-sīt), *n.* [< *Hierax* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Hierax, an Egyptian ascetic (about A. D. 300), who denied the resurrection of the body and the existence of a visible paradise, and taught that only the celibate could enter the kingdom of heaven.

Hieracium (hī-ẹ-rā′si-um), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *hieracia*, hawkweed, *hieracium*, a kind of eye-salve), < Gr. *ἱεράκιον*, also *ἱερακία*, a plant, hawkweed, but not the mod. hieracium, < *ἱέραξ*, a hawk or falcon: see *Hierax*.] A large genus of composite plants, belonging to the family *Cichoriaceæ*, and the type of the tribe *Hieracieæ*. They are perennial or rarely annual herbs, with the receptacle naked or short-fimbrillate, and a fuscous pappus of rigid, fragile bristles; corollas all ligulate, 5-dentate, yellow or rarely white or red; achenia oblong or columnar, smooth and glabrous, mostly 10-ribbed or striate; leaves often toothed, but never lobed. At least 300 species have been described, widely distributed throughout the temperate regions of both hemispheres. About 30 species are North American. *Hawkweed* is the name generally given to them. *H. venosum*, a native of the eastern United States, is called *rattlesnake-weed*. *H. aurantiacum*, a common European species, is known in England as *grim-the-collier*, on account of the black hairs which clothe the flower-stalk and involucre. *H. præaltum*, also a European species, has become naturalized in restricted localities in eastern North America, where it is known as the *king-devil*. *H. Pilosella* of Europe is there called *mouse-ear*.



Lower Portion and Panicle of *Hieracium venosum*.
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

hieracosphinx (hī-ẹ-rā′kọ̄-sfingks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.] The hawk-headed sphinx of Egypt, as distinguished from the *androsphinx* and *criosphinx*.

hiera-picra (hī″ẹ-rā-pik′rā), *n.* [= F. *hièrepière* = Pg. *hierapiera* (cf. It. *jera*) = Sp. *geropigia*, *jeropigia*, and E. accom. *hickery-pickery*, q. v., < ML. *hiera-picra*, < Gr. *ἱερά*, a name for many medicines in the Greek pharmacopœia (fem. of *ἱερός*, sacred), + *πικρά*, fem. of *πικρός*, sharp, pungent, bitter.] A warm cathartic composed of aloes and canella made into a powder, with honey. Popularly called *hickery-pickery*.

hierarch (hī′ẹ-rärk), *n.* [= F. *hiérarque* = Sp. *hierarca*, *gerarca* = Pg. *hierarcha* = It. *gerarca*, < ML. *hierarcha*, < Gr. *ἱεράρχης*, a steward or president of sacred rites, a high priest, < *ἱερός*, sacred (see *hiero-*), + *ἄρχος*, a leader, ruler, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

> Angels, by imperial summons call'd, . . .
> Forthwith, from all the ends of heaven, appear'd,
> Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 587.

2. Specifically, in *Gr. antiq.*, one of a body of officials or minor priests attached to some temples, as the sanctuary of Amphiaraus at Oropus, who had charge of the offerings of all kinds consecrated to the god by his votaries, and of the inscribing and setting up of the records relating to them.

hierarchal (hī′ẹ-rär-kạl), *a.* [< *hierarch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a hierarch or a hierarchy.

> Now ere dim night had disincumber'd heaven,
> The great *hierarchal* standard was to move.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 701.

hierarchic (hī-ẹ-rär′kik), *a.* [= F. *hiérarchique* = Sp. *gerárquico* = Pg. *jerarchico* = It. *gerarchico*, *jerarchico* (cf. D. G. *hierarchisch* = Dan. Sw. *hierarkisk*), < Gr. *ἱεραρχικός*, < *ἱεραρχία*, hierarchy: see *hierarchy*.] Of or pertaining to a hierarchy.

hierarchical (hī-ẹ-rär′ki-kạl), *a.* [< *hierarchic* + *-al*.] Same as *hierarchic*.

> They declared "That that *hierarchical* government was evil and justly offensive, and burdensome to the kingdom." *Clarendon*, Civil War, II. 69.

> The Ignatian and pseudo-Clementine bishops, who are set up as living oracles and *hierarchical* idols. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 99.

Hierarchical classification. See *classification*.

hierarchically (hī-ẹ-rär′ki-kạl-i), *adv.* In a hierarchic manner; in conformity to ecclesiastical authority, influence, or interests; by a system of government resembling that of the church.

> The society of this country [England] is *hierarchically* constituted. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 44.

> The control of all elective offices by a sect *hierarchically* organized. *The American*, XIII. 291.

hierarchism (hī′ẹ-rär-kizm), *n.* [< *hierarch* + *-ism*.] Hierarchical principles or power; hierarchal character or influence; belief in or devotion to hierarchical rule.

> After a few centuries, the more dominant *hierarchism* of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin church architecture. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 7.

hierarchy (hī′ẹ-rär-ki), *n.*; pl. *hierarchies* (-kiz). [Early mod. E. *yerarchy* (Skelton), late ME. *gerarchie*, etc., < OF. *gerarchie*, F. *hiérarchie* = Pr. *ierarchia*, *gerarchia* = Sp. *gerarquía* = Pg. *jerarchia* = It. *gerarchia*, *jerarchia* = D. *hierarchij* = G. *hierarchie* = Dan. Sw. *hierarki*, < ML. *hierarchia*, < Gr. *ἱεραρχία*, the power or rule of a hierarch, < *ἱεράρχης*, hierarch: see *hierarch*.] 1. The power or dominion of a hierarch; hallowed or consecrated authority in what concerns religious order or government.

> Consider what I have written from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. *Swift*.

2. Government by ecclesiastical rulers; an ecclesiastical or priestly form of government.—3. An order of holy beings regarded as employed in divine government.

> That Musike, with his heauenly harmonie,
> Do not allure a heauenly mind from heauen,
> Nor set mens thoughts in worldly melodie,
> Til heauenly *Hierarchies* be quite forgot.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 77.

> Whom the supreme King
> Exalted to such power, and gave to rule,
> Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 735.

4. A body of persons organized in ranks and orders for the exercise of rule over sacred things; hence, an organized body of ecclesiastics intrusted with government of either church or state; also, a similarly organized body of officials in other systems of government: as, the Roman Catholic *hierarchy*.

> If any one shall say that there is not in the Catholic Church a *hierarchy* established by the divine ordination, consisting of bishops, presbyters, and ministers, let him be anathema. *Council of Trent* (trans.), xxiii. 6.

> We may regard . . . the clergy or clerical estate as a body completely organised, with a minutely constituted and regulated *hierarchy*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 376.

5. In *science*, a series of successive terms of different rank. The terms *kingdom*, *order*, *suborder*, *family*, *genus*, and *species* constitute a hierarchy in zoölogy.

> As we ascend in the *hierarchy* of the organisms, we meet with . . . an increasing differentiation of parts. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 53.

Celestial hierarchy, the collective body of angels, regarded as forming a gradation of nine orders, differing in power and glory. The general belief in the church that the number of angelic orders is nine, and the assignment of a definite name and rank to each order, date from the sixth century. The first to fix the number, names, and sequence of these orders was the writer calling himself Dionysius the Areopagite, who seems to have lived about A. D. 500. The nine orders, beginning with the highest, are arranged, as follows, in three triads: I. 1, seraphim; 2, cherubim; 3, thrones. II. 4, dominations or dominions (Κυριότητες); 5, virtues (Δυνάμεις, the singular translated 'might' in the authorized version, Eph. i. 21); 6, powers (Ἐξουσίαι). III. 7, principalities or princedoms (Ἀρχαί); 8, archangels; 9, angels.

hieratic (hī-ẹ-rat′ik), *a.* [= F. *hiératique*, < L. *hieraticus*, < Gr. *ἱερατικός*, of or for the priest's office, sacerdotal, also devoted to sacred uses, < *ἱερός*, sacred: see *hierarch*.] 1. Pertaining to priests or to the priesthood; priestly; sacerdotal. [Rare.]

> It [education in the East] was administered by the *hieratic* class. This was due to the fact that the priests were the only men of learning. *Payne's Compayre's Hist. of Pedagogy*, p. 15.

2. Of sacred or priestly origin; due to or derived from religious use or influence: specifically used of a kind of ancient Egyptian letters or writing, and of certain styles in art. Hieratic writing consists of abridged forms of hieroglyphics adopted by the Egyptian priests for convenience and expedition in their records. Hieratic art is that which adheres to types or methods fixed and, as it were, consecrated by religious tradition, as in some Egyptian art, and in much modern Greek or Byzantine religious painting, which is still medieval in character.

> Before the year 1840 our knowledge of archaic sculpture was almost limited to a few specimens in Italian museums, most of which are rather *hieratic* than archaic; that is to say, conventional reproductions of the archaic, executed at a much later period. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 74.

hieratical (hī-ẹ-rat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *hieratic* + *-al*.] Same as *hieratic*.

Hierax (hī′ẹ-raks), *n.* [NL., orig. *Ierax* (Vigors, 1824), < Gr. *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, falcon. See *gerfalcon*.] A genus of pygmy falcons or finch-falcons of Asia, containing some of the smallest birds of prey, as *H. cœrulescens*. *Microhierax* is a synonym. See *Bengal falcon*, under *falcon*.

hierdet, *n.* A Middle English form of *herd*[2]. *Chaucer*.

hierdesst, *n.* A Middle English form of *herdess*. *Chaucer*.

hiero-. [< L. *hiero-*, < Gr. *ἱερο-*, combining form of *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, divine, mighty, glorious, etc., prob. = Skt. *ishira*, vigorous, fresh, blooming.] An element in many compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'sacred, holy, divine.'

Hierochloë, Hierochloa (hī-ẹ-rok′lọ̄-ē, -ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *χλόη*, young green corn or grass, verdure.] A name given by Robert Brown in 1810 to *Savastana*, a genus of odoriferous grasses. The spikelets bear three flowers, each having two palets; the two lower flowers are staminate only (having three stamens), sessile, and often awned; the uppermost one is perfect, has a short pedicel, two stamens, and no awns; and the glume equals or exceeds the spikelet. There are about 8 species. The name *holy-grass*, as well as the generic name, alludes to the practice in some parts of northern Europe of strewing the common species, *S. odorata* (the northern holy-grass), before the doors of churches on festival days. It is distributed through northern Europe, Asia, and North America. Also called *vanilla-* or *seneca-grass*.



Holy-grass (*Savastana odorata*).
a, spikelet.

hierocracy (hī-ẹ-rok′ra-si), *n.*; pl. *hierocracies* (-siz). [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] 1. Government by or dominant influence of ecclesiastics; hierarchy. *Jefferson*. [Rare.]—2. The sacerdotal class; priests collectively. [Rare.]

The temple was a sort of priestly citadel, the fortress as well as the sanctuary of the *hierocracy*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 167.

hierodule (hī′ē-rō-dūl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *δοῦλος*, a bondman, slave.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a slave dedicated to the service of a divinity; a temple servant or attendant. Large numbers of such slaves were attached to some foundations, and were either employed about the sanctuary or let out for hire for the profit of the god.

Hierofalco (hī″ē-rō-fal′kō), *n.* [ML.: see *gerfalcon*.] A genus or subgenus of northern falcons; the gerfalcons.

hieroglyph (hī′ē-rō-glif), *n.* [= D. *hieroglief* = G. *hieroglyphe* = Dan. Sw. *hieroglyf*, < F. *hiéroglyphe* = Pg. *jeroglypho*; < Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γλυφή*, a carving: see *hieroglyphic*.] **1.** The figure of any object, especially a familiar object, as an animal, tree, weapon, staff, etc., standing for a word, or a syllable, or a part of a syllable, or a single sound; a figure representing an idea, and intended to convey a meaning, thus forming part of a mode of written communication. The name was first applied to the engraved marks and symbols found on the monuments and other records of ancient Egypt. Of these, some signified directly the objects represented by them; others, conceptions suggested by those objects; others, ideas having names identical with or closely resembling the names of the objects represented; others, part of the sounds composing those names, or even only their initial sounds—these last being nearly a true alphabet, and used especially in writing proper names. The name, which had its origin in the idea that the sculptured symbols were exclusively sacerdotal, is now given to any writing of a similar character, as that of the ancient Mexicans, Peruvians, etc.


Hieroglyphs, from mummy-case in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

If all the *hieroglyphs* of the Egyptians had been A B C to you, still, if you did not know the anaglyph, you would know nothing of the true mysteries of the priest.
Bulwer, Caxtons, vii. 7.

2. Any figure, character, or mark having or supposed to have a mysterious or enigmatical significance.

Fair Nature's priestesses! to whom,
In *hieroglyph* of bud and bloom,
Her mysteries are told. *Whittier*, To ———.

hieroglyph (hī′ē-rō-glif), *v. t.* [< Gr. *ἱερογλυφεῖν*, engrave hieroglyphics, engrave hieroglyphically, < *ἱερογλύφος*, a carver of hieroglyphics: see *hieroglyph*, *n.*, *hieroglyphic*.] To write in hieroglyphs; represent by means of hieroglyphs.

Above the *hieroglyphed* legend runs a narrow frieze.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 189.

★ **hieroglyphic** (hī″ē-rō-glif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *hiéroglyphique* = Sp. *geroglífico* = Pg. *jeroglifico* = It. *geroglifico*, < LL. *hieroglyphicus*, < Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός*, hieroglyphic, neut. pl. *τὰ ἱερογλυφικά* (sc. *γράμματα*), a form of inscriptions used for Egyptian sacred records, < *ἱερογλύφος*, a carver of hieroglyphs, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γλύφειν*, hollow out, carve, engrave, write in incised characters: see *glyph*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Expressed in hieroglyphs; written in or inscribed with symbolic characters: as, the *hieroglyphic* language of Egypt; *hieroglyphic* records; a *hieroglyphic* obelisk.—**2.** Mysteriously symbolic or emblematic; hard to decipher or interpret.—**3.** In *entom.*, having distinct, irregular color-markings, suggestive of Egyptian hieroglyphs: applied to the elytra of certain *Coleoptera*, etc.

II. *n.* Same as *hieroglyph*.

As *hieroglyphics* were before letters, so parables were before arguments.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 144.

One of the most convenient *hieroglyphics* of God is a circle, and a circle is endless; whom God loves, h loves to the end. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Hieroglyphics old,
Which sages and keen-eyed astrologers . . .
Won from the gaze of many centuries.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

hieroglyphical (hī″ē-rō-glif′i-kal), *a.* [< *hieroglyphic* + *-al*.] Same as *hieroglyphic*.

To this challenge the Scythian returned an *hieroglyphical* answer; sending a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, III. v. § 4.

Heurnius (I know not by what authoritie) saith that the Phœnicians, before the Israelites departed out of Egypt, used *Hieroglyphicall* letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 93.

Pages no better than blanks to common minds, to his *hieroglyphical* of wisest secrets. *J. Wilson.*

hieroglyphically (hī″ē-rō-glif′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a hieroglyphic manner; emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

hieroglyphist (hī-ē-rog′li-fist), *n.* [< *hieroglyph* + *-ist*.] One versed in hieroglyphics.

hieroglyphize (hī-ē-rog′li-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hieroglyphized*, ppr. *hieroglyphizing*. [< *hieroglyph* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a hieroglyphic form; express by means of hieroglyphics.

More admirable was that which they attest was found in Mexico, . . . where they *hieroglyphiz'd* both their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity.
Evelyn, Sculptura, iii. 12.

hierogram (hī′ē-rō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γράμμα*, a writing; cf. *hierography*.] A hieroglyphic symbol; a sacred ideograph.

Facts are engraved *hierograms*, for which the fewest have the key. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 140.

hierogrammat (hī″ē-rō-gram′at), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραμματεύς*, a sacred scribe: see *hierogrammateus*.] A sacred scribe; specifically, a writer of hieroglyphics.

The *Hierogrammats* when they sought a more scrupulous transcription of *θ* used the group [hieroglyph] th, which shows that originally the Greek *τ* did not lend itself to the aspirated sound. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 798.

hierogrammateus (hī″ē-rō-gram′a-tūs), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραμματεύς*, a sacred scribe, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *γραμματεύς*, a secretary or clerk.] In *Gr. antiq.*, same as *hieromnemon*, 1 (*a*).

hierogrammatic (hī″ē-rō-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< *hierogrammat* + *-ic*.] Written in or pertaining to hierograms; belonging or relating to sacred writing.

hierogrammatical (hī″ē-rō-gra-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *hierogrammatic* + *-al*.] Same as *hierogrammatic*.

The various uses of an alphabet in civil business not permitting it to continue long a secret, when it ceases to be so, they [the priests] would as naturally invent another alphabetic character for their sacred use: which from that appropriation was called *hierogrammatical*.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

hierogrammatist (hī″ē-rō-gram′a-tist), *n.* [< *hierogrammat* + *-ist*. Cf. *hierogrammateus*.] A writer of hierograms; a sacred writer.

The other [sort of language and character was] used only by priests, prophets, *hierogrammatists*, or holy writers.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 291.

hierographer (hī-ē-rog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογράφος*, a writer of sacred scripture (< *ἱερός*, holy, + *γράφειν*, write), + *-er*1.] A writer of, or one versed in, hierography. *Bailey*, 1731.

hierographic, hierographical (hī″ē-rō-graf′-ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραφικός*, for the representation of sacred things, of sacred scripture, < *ἱερογραφία*, sacred scripture: see *hierography*.] Pertaining to sacred writing.

hierography (hī-ē-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερογραφία*, the representation of sacred things, in pl. the sacred scriptures, < *ἱερογράφος*, a writer of sacred scripture: see *hierographer*.] Sacred writing. [Rare.]

hierolatry (hī-ē-rol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *λατρεία*, worship, < *λατρεύειν*, v., worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things. *Coleridge.*

hierologic, hierological (hī″ē-rō-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to hierology.

hierologist (hī-ē-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *hierology* + *-ist*.] One versed in hierology.

hierology (hī-ē-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερολογία*, sacred or mystical language, a benediction, < *ἱερολόγος*, one who gives the blessing, lit. using sacred language, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse on sacred things; the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a treatise on that science.

hieromancy (hī′ē-rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by observing the objects offered in sacrifice.

hieromartyr (hī″ē-rō-mär′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. **ἱερομάρτυρ*, *ἱερομάρτυς*, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μάρτυς*, later *μάρτυρ*, a witness, a martyr.] In the calendar of the Greek Church, a martyr who was a priest or bishop.

hieromnemon (hī″ē-rom-nē′mon), *n.*; pl. *hieromnemones* (-mō-nēz). [< Gr. *ἱερομνήμων*, a., mindful of sacred things: as a noun, one of the delegates to the Amphictyonic Council at Delphi; a magistrate who had supervision of religious matters, minister of religion; < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μνήμων*, mindful: see *mnemonic*.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A sacred recorder; a deputy of the more honorable class sent by an amphictyonic state to the Delphic Amphictyonic Council. The hieromnemones were selected by lot, and probably held office for life, the delegates of the other class, called *pylagorai*, being elected for a term of office. Also called *hierogrammateus*. (*b*) The title of a class of priests in several Greek states, as Megara, Thasos, etc. In certain states, as Byzantium, the hieromnemon was one of the chief magistrates.—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the officials of the patriarchal see of Constantinople. He has the guardianship of the roll of bishops, and where there is no bishop he may admit lectors (anagnosts) and consecrate new churches.

hieromonach (hī-ē-rom′ō-nak), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱερομόναχος*, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *μοναχός*, a monk.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a monk who is also a priest.

hieron (hī′ē-ron), *n.*; pl. *hiera* (-rä). [Gr. *ἱερόν*, neut. of *ἱερός*, sacred: see *hiero-*.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) Any sacred place or consecrated site, inclosed or open. Hence—(*b*) A chapel or shrine. (*c*) A sanctuary: (1) A temple, of more or less importance. (2) A sacred inclosure or peribolos, often including temples, works of art of all kinds, buildings for visitors, a theater, places for assembly, a stadium, treasuries, etc.: as, the *hieron* of Æsculapius at Epidaurus; the *hieron* of Zeus at Olympia; the *hieron* of Apollo at Delphi.

Hieronyma (hī-ē-ron′i-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱερώνυμος*, having a sacred name, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] A genus of shrubs or slender trees belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Phyllantheæ*, founded by Allemão in 1848, and the type of the old tribe *Hieronymeæ*. It is characterized by having apetalous dœcious flowers, the male flowers with campanulate calyx, cupulate or cyathiform disk, and 2 to 5 stamens, the female flowers with entire disk, 2-celled ovary, and styles 2 to 3, short, 2-parted, and reflexed; drupe 2-celled, or often, by abortion, 1-celled; leaves alternate, often large, and entire. Ten species are known, all of which are natives of tropical America.

Hieronymeæ (hī″ē-rō-nim′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hieronyma* + *-eæ*.] A tribe or subtribe of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Hieronyma*, founded by Müller and employed by de Candolle in 1866.

Hieronymic (hī″ē-rō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *Hieronymus*, < Gr. *Ἱερώνυμος*, Jerome: see *Hieronyma*.] Of or pertaining to St. Jerome.

Ceolfrid's Bible was to be Vulgate, *Hieronymic* in text, Augustinian in canon. *The Academy*, Jan. 19, 1889, p. 42.

Hieronymite (hī-ē-ron′i-mīt), *n.* [< ML. *Hieronymita*, < L. (LL.) *Hieronymus*, Jerome: see *Hieronymic*.] A hermit of any order of St. Jerome (*Hieronymus*). The principal order was established about 1370, by the Portuguese Vasco and the Spaniard Peter Ferdinand Pecha. They possessed three famous convents, Guadalupe, St. Just, to which Charles V. of Germany retired after his abdication, and the Escurial. They are now found only in America. In succeeding years there arose independent orders of Hieronymites, as the Hermits of St. Hieronymus of Lombardy, the Congregation of Fiesole, etc., all of which are comparatively unimportant.

hierophant (hī′ē-rō-fant), *n.* [= F. *hiérophante* = Sp. *hierofante* = Pg. *hierophante*, < LL. *hierophanta*, *hierophantes*, < Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*, hierophant, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + *-φαντης*, < *φαίνειν*, show, explain.] In ancient Greece, a teacher of the rites of sacrifice and worship; hence, a demonstrator of sacred mysteries or religious knowledge; a priest.

In 1773 Burke made a journey to France. It was almost as though the solemn *hierophant* of some mystic Egyptian temple should have found himself amid the brilliant chatter of a band of reckless, keen-tongued disputants of the garden or the porch at Athens.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 64.

The illustrious family of Eumolpidæ at Eleusis, who claimed descent from a mythic ancestor, Eumolpos, were hereditary *hierophants* of the Eleusinian mysteries.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 153.

hierophantic (hī″ē-rō-fan′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱεροφαντικός*, < *ἱεροφάντης*, hierophant: see *hierophant*.] Belonging or relating to hierophants, or to the office or duties of a hierophant.

hieroscopy (hī-ē-ros′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱεροσκοπία*, divination, < *ἱεροσκόπος*, inspecting victims, a diviner, < *ἱερά*, offerings, sacrifices, victims, neut. pl. of *ἱερός*, sacred, holy, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims.

Hierosolymitan (hī″ē-rō-sol′i-mī-tan), *a.* [< LL. *Hierosolymitanus*, of Jerusalem, < L. *Hierosolyma*, < Gr. *Ἱεροσόλυμα*, Jerusalem.] Of or pertaining to Jerusalem: as, the *Hierosolymitan* Council.—**Hierosolymitan liturgy, Hierosolymitan group** or **family** (of liturgies), the ancient liturgy of Jerusalem, and those derived from it: namely, that of St. James, the Greek and the Syriac, about eighty other Syriac (Jacobite) liturgies, the Constantinopolitan liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom, and the Armenian liturgy. The Clementine liturgy is very similar to the Greek liturgy of St. James.

hierurgy† (hī′ē-rėr-ji), *n.* [Less prop. *hierourgy* (cf. *theurgy*, *metallurgy*, etc.); < Gr. *ἱερουργία*, religious service, worship, or sacrifice, < *ἱερουργεῖν*, perform religious rites, sacrifice, < *ἱερουργός*, a sacrificing priest, < *ἱερός*, sacred, + **ἔργειν*, work, perform: see *work*.] A holy work or worship.

First our Lord and Saviour himself, and then all priests from him, among all nations, consummating the spiritual

hierourgy according to the laws of the church, do represent the mysteries of his body and of his salutary blood, in bread and wine. *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 333.

higgle (hig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *higgled*, ppr. *higgling*. [Prob. a weakened form of *haggle;* or perhaps from the noun *higgler*, regarded as an accom. form of **huckler* (cf. D. *heukelaar*), equiv. to *huckster:* see *huckster*.] To chaffer; bargain closely and persistently; strive for advantage in bargaining, especially in a petty way.

I hate chaffering and *higgling* for a few guineas in a dark entry. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 9.

He always stands out and *higgles*, and actually tires them till he gets a bargain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

La Motte *higgled* very hard for more, and talked pathetically of his services and his wounds.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 393.

higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'l-di), *adv.* [Formerly also *higledy-pegledy*, *higledepigle* (Florio); also *higglety-pigglety*, *hickledy-pickledy*, *hidgelly-pidgelly* (Booth, Analytical Dict., 1835), *hicklepy-pickleby*, etc.; a riming compound of no definite elements, but prob. in popular apprehension associated with *higgle* and *pig*, implying disorder and untidiness.] In confusion; in a disorderly manner; topsy-turvy. [Colloq.]

I walked into Lyons—my chaise being all laid *higgledy-piggledy* with my baggage in a cart.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 29.

There was a pile of short, thick masses [of iron] lying *higgledy-piggledy*—stuff from the neighboring mines.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'l-di), *a.* and *n.* [< *higgledy-piggledy, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Confused; tumbled; disorderly.

I have a strong faith that his farming was of the *higgledy-piggledy* order; I do not believe that he could have set a plough into the sod. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

Old *higglety-pigglety* houses that have been so much tinkered and built upon that one hardly knows the front from the rear. *Ticknor*, Prescott, p. 152.

II. *n.* Confusion; disorder.

Men, you have all got into a sort of snarl, as I may say; how did you all get into such a *higglety-pigglety?*
Georgia Scenes, p. 149.

higglehaggle (hig'l-hag'l), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *higgle.*] To higgle. [Colloq.]

This *higgle-haggling* was more than Bismarck could bear, and he lost his temper. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 633.

higgler (hig'lèr), *n.* [See *higgle.*] A close or tricky bargainer; hence, a chaffering peddler or huckster; one who goes about selling things for as much as he can get.

Where the Carriers, Waggons, Foot-posts, and *Higglers* do usually come from any parts.
John Taylor (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 223).

higglery (hig'lèr-i), *n.* [< *higgler* + *-y*[3]: see *-ery.*] Such goods as a higgler or hawker sells.

Round the circumference is the Buttermarket, with all the sorts of *Higglery* goods.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 142.

higgling (hig'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *higgle, v.*] Close bargaining; chaffer.

It is adjusted, however, not by an accurate measure, but by the *higgling* and bargaining of the market.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 5.

Regulating the price of labour by the gradual process of numerous successive *higglings* on a small scale.
Athenæum, March 24, 1888, p. 367.

★ **high** (hī), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *hie, hye, hee*, etc.; < ME. *high, heigh, hez, heh, hiz, hy*, etc. (compar. *hiere, heyere, hegher, hezer, herre*, etc., superl. *heieste, hezeste, hexte*, etc., > early mod. E. and dial. *hext*), < AS. *héah* (compar. *héahra, heárra, hērra, hȳrra*, superl. *héahsta, hēhsta, hȳhsta*) = OS. *hōh* = OFries. *hāch, hāg* = D. *hoog* = MLG. *hō, hōch, hoge* = OHG. *hōh*, MHG. *hōch*, G. *hoch* (*hoh-*) = Icel. *hār* = Sw. *hög* = Dan. *höj* = Goth. *hauhs*, high. From the same root is E. *how*[2], a hill, and also *huge:* see *how*[2], *huge*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Conspicuously elevated; rising or being far above a base, surface, or object; having great reach or extent upward; lofty: as, a *high* tower or mountain; the *high* flight of the skylark; the sun is *high* in the heavens.

And many strong Castylls stondyng, a wonderfull *hyth* Rokke of Stone, I never saw suche in all my lyff.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 64.

Let thy pinions soar
So *high* a pitch, that men may seem no more
Than pismires, crawling on the mole-hill earth.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Invoc.

The fire on the altar blazed bickering and *high*.
Scott, The Fire-King.

I dreamed the other night that the river was *higher* than ever had been known, and was sweeping all round the Hook. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

2. Having comparative elevation; extending or being above (something); raised upward in extent from a base, or in position from a surface or an object, from which the upward reach is normally measured: as, *high* boots; a dress with *high* neck; the plant is three feet *high*.

It is a lytille *hiere* than the other syde of the Cytee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

There are few villages of aboue seuen houses, but those houses are a hundred and fiftie foote long, and two fathoms *high*, without diuision into pluralitie of roomes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 849.

They mounted our sleds upon their own sledges, so that we rode much *higher* than usual.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 95.

3. Remote, either as regards distance north or south of the equator, or as regards lapse of years in chronological reckoning: used only in the phrases *high latitude* and *high antiquity*.

This original is of very *high antiquity*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

4. Elevated or advanced to the utmost extent; at the zenith or culmination; hence, full or complete; consummate: as, *high* noon; *high* tide; *high* time.

Than Ihesu Christ at his resurrection
To Ioseph apered about *hye* mydnyght.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

And by that tyme fer passid was the day,
Mirabell seyd, "it is *hye* tyme for to goo."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 912.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered together. Gen. xxix. 7.

He's awa' to his mother's bower,
By the *hie* light o' the moon.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 89).

The night is near its *highest* noon, and our great charge is sleeping heavily. *Dickens*, Master Humphrey's Clock.

5. Exalted in station or estimation; elevated above others; holding a lofty rank or position: as, a *high* dignitary of the church; one *high* in the public esteem; *high* and mighty.

Alle were thei *heigh* menes sones, as kynges and Dukes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

Thus saith the *high* and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity. Isa. lvii. 15.

That is the great happiness of life—to add to our *high* acquaintances. *Emerson*, Success.

And the *high* gods took in hand
Fire, and the falling of tears.
Swinburne, Atalanta in Calydon.

Hence—**6.** In a title, most exalted; chief; principal; head: as, the *high* priest; *high* chancellor; *high* admiral; *high* sheriff.

When I came hither I was lord *high* constable.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

James, fifth *High* Stewart, whose grandson founded the royal house, which failed in the male line by the death of King James V. in December, 1542.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 146.

7. Elevated in quality or degree; of great importance, consequence, significance, etc.; exalted: as, a *high* festival; *high* art; *high* crimes; *high* courage; *high* spirits; *high* breeding.

The Duke sat in seynt Markes churche in ryght *hyghe* estate, with all the Seygnyourye, and all the pylgrymes were present. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

That sabbath day was an *high* day. John xix. 31.

A cogitation of the *highest* rapture!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Freedom he thought too *high* a word for them; and moderation too mean a word for himself.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

Your triumphs in Italy are in *high* fashion.
Walpole, Letters, II. 14.

Every type that is best adapted to its conditions, which on the average means every *higher* type, has a rate of multiplication that ensures a tendency to predominate.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 364.

8. Lofty, aspiring, or self-asserting in manner, appearance, or expression; powerful, impressive, ostentatious, arrogant, boisterous, etc.; showing strength, earnestness, pride, resentment, hilarity, etc.: as, he took a *high* tone; they had *high* words.

I walk now with a full purse, grow *high* and wanton.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 4.

The Pole sent an Ambassador to her [the Queen], who spake in a *high* Tone, but he was answered in a *higher*.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

I have left my Lady. We could not agree. My Lady is so *high;* so very *high*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxiii.

9. Intensified in physical quality or character; exceeding the common degree or measure; strong, intense, energetic, etc.: as, a *high* wind; *high* temperature; *high* flavor or color; *high* speed; in *high* condition, as a horse.

With such *high* Food he shall set forth his Feasts,
That Cardinals shall wish to be his Guests.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 4.

I replied that his loss of beauty-sleep was rather improving to a man of so *high* complexion.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxiv.

10. Elevated in amount or quantity; large; of great or unusual magnitude or proportion: as, a *high* price or reward; a *high* percentage.

Court-virtues bear, like gems, the *highest* rate.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 141.

No legislation should be allowed to bolster up unnaturally *high* prices. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 288.

11. In *acoustics* and *music*, relatively acute or shrill in pitch—that is, produced by relatively rapid vibrations; sharp: opposed to *low* or *grave:* as, a *high* voice, key, note, etc.

Now and then the *high* voices of the singers escaped into the outer vastness and melted slowly away in the incense-thickened air.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 131.

12. In *cookery*, tending toward decomposition or decay; slightly tainted, as meat (used mainly when this is considered a desirable quality); gamy: as, venison kept till it is *high*.

"I do think he's getting *high*, too, already," said Tom, smelling at him [a duck] cautiously, "so we must finish him up soon." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

13. *Naut.*, near to the wind: said of a ship when sailing by the wind, and with reference to the point of the compass nearest to the direction of the wind to which her head can be pointed: as, how *high* will she lie?—**14.** Excited with drink; intoxicated. [Slang.]

In the evening at Mr. Mifflin's "there was an elegant supper, and we drank sentiments till eleven o'clock. Lee and Harrison were very *high*. Lee dined with Mr. Dickinson, and drank Burgundy the whole afternoon."
Quoted in *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 112.

A high hand, a high arm, the exercise of power, whether legitimate and honorable or overweening and oppressive; arrogance; audacity; defiance: as, he carried matters with *a high hand*.

From the wicked their light is withholden, and the *high arm* shall be broken. Job xxxviii. 15.

Any sin committed with *an high hand*, as the gathering of sticks on the Sabbath day, may be punished with death, when a lesser punishment may serve for gathering sticks privily. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 253.

A high time, or (for emphasis) **a high old time,** a time of great effort, difficulty, jollity, carousal, etc.; an exciting time. [Colloq.]

On Ascension Day they made a procession of parish functionaries and parochial schools, and beat the bounds, . . . and they banged against the boundaries all the strangers who passed within their reach. When it came to banging the strangers, they had *a high old time*.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 28.

High altar. See *altar.*—**High and dry,** out of water; out of the tide or current, especially of events or of activity; hence, stranded; disabled.

This office is quite a different place from his quiet apartment in the third story of the Seminary, so very *high and dry* above the bustling world.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 149.

High and low, people of all conditions.

Besoughten hym of socour, hur Soueraine to bene,
To be Lorde of hur land, their lawes to keepe,
Thei to holden of hym, the *hye and* the *lowe*.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 406.

Yet reverence . . . doth make distinction
Of place 'tween *high and low*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

High and low, all made fun of him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

High and mighty. (*a*) Exalted and powerful: formerly used in adulatory address to princes. (*b*) Arrogant; overbearing; demanding servile respect or submission.—**High bailiff.** (*a*) See *bailiff.* (*b*) In Vermont, an officer whose duty it is on occasion to serve process on the sheriff.—**High boat,** in *sporting*, the boat the occupants of which, in shooting, kill most game, or, in angling or fishing, take most fish.

To learn who the lucky *high boat* is, for be it known a great honor is attached to the gun and to the pusher of the fortunate skiff. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 182.

High carte. See *carte*[2].—**High caste.** See *caste*[2], 1.—**High celebration,** in Anglican churches, a solemn celebration of the holy communion with the full adjuncts of ritual and music: opposed to *low celebration.*—**High change,** the season of greatest activity in the business of merchants on change or the exchange; the exchange itself at such a time.

I must confess I look upon *high-change* to be a great council, in which all considerable nations have their representatives. *Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

The Old Clothes Exchange, like other places known by the name—the Royal Exchange, for example—has its daily season of *high Change*.
H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 45.

High Church, the popular designation of a party in the Anglican Church. See *High-churchman.*—**High color, constable, Council.** See the nouns.—**High Commission Court.** See *Court of High Commission*, under *court.*—**High Court of Admiralty.** See *admiralty.*—**High Court of Parliament.** See *parliament.*—**High dawn.** See *dawn.*—**High day, high noon,** the time when the sun is in the meridian.—**High Dutch.** See *Dutch.*—**Higher algebra, arithmetic, concept, criticism, geometry, mathematics,** etc. See the nouns.—**Highest genus.** See *genus.*—**High explosive, furnace, German.** See the nouns.—**High gravels.** See *gravel.*—**High jinks.** (*a*) A merry old pastime in Scotland. In the usual manner of playing, a person was chosen by lot to sustain some fictitious character, or to repeat verses in a particular order, and if he failed he incurred certain forfeits.

The frolicsome company had begun to practise the ancient and now forgotten pastime of *High Jinks*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

Hence—(*b*) Boisterous sport or jollity; romping games or play.

There was nothing but sport
And *High Jinks* going on night and day at "the court."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 313.

He found the eleven at *high jinks* after supper; Jack Raggles shouting comic songs, and performing feats of strength. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

(*c*) Tantrums; fits of ill humor. [Colloq.] (*d*) The throwing of dice to determine who shall empty the cup. *Halliwell.*—**High license, light,** etc. See the nouns.—**High life,** the style of living, manners, etc., in high or fashionable society; hence, collectively, the people composing such society.

They would talk of nothing but *high life*, and high-lived company, with other fashionable topics.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

High living, rich or luxurious fare.—**High mass.** See *mass*[1].—**High Mightiness,** a title of respect sometimes used toward sovereigns, etc. The States General of the Netherlands were styled *their High Mightinesses.*

The patroon of Rensselaerwick had extended his usurpations along the river, beyond the limits granted him by *their High Mightinesses*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 180.

High milling, operation. See the nouns.—**High place,** in *Scrip.*, an eminence selected for worship, usually for idolatrous rites; hence, the idols and instruments of such worship.

He [Hezekiah] removed the *high places*, and brake the images, and cut down the groves. 2 Ki. xviii. 4.

High priest, relief, school, etc. See the nouns.—**High seas.** (*a*) The open sea or ocean; the highway of waters. (*b*) In *law:* (1) As used to designate the area transactions within which are subject to cognizance in courts of admiralty, formerly, the waters of the ocean exterior to low-water mark, but now extended with the flow of the tide to high-water mark, returning with the ebb to low-water mark. (2) As used to designate the area which is not within the territorial jurisdiction of any nation, but the free highway of all nations, the waters of the ocean exterior to a line parallel to the general direction of the shore, and distant a marine league therefrom. The distance was fixed with reference to the fact that, at the time when it was fixed, it was the limit of the area of coast-waters which could be commanded by cannon on the shore. It is to be drawn with reference to headlands, so as to include in the territorial jurisdiction those inlets and arms of the sea over which the nation may justly claim and actually enforce its power. The application of the rule to bays and to arms of the sea bounding two countries often involves great difference of opinion. The great lakes are not deemed high seas.—**High table,** in the University of Oxford, the table at which the fellows and some other privileged persons dine.

Wine is not generally allowed in the public hall, except to the *high table*. *De Quincey*, Life and Manners (Oxford).

High tea, a tea at which meat is served: in distinction from an ordinary tea with bread, butter, cake, etc.

We did not return home till near nine, and so, instead of dining, all sat down to *high tea*.
F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, June 14, 1831.

High tomb, Tory, treason, water, etc. See the nouns.—**High-water mark, shrub,** etc. See *water.*—**High wines,** the strong spirit obtained by the redistillation of the low wines, or a strong alcoholic product obtained by rectification.—**How's that for high?** what do you think of that for a stroke of skill or luck? in allusion to the card called "the high" in the game of high-low-jack. [Slang, U. S.]—**In** or **for high and low†,** wholly; completely; in every respect.

For heigh and lough, withouten any drede,
I wol alway thine hestis alle keepe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 418.

In high feather. See *feather.*—**On high, upon high.** (*a*) In a high place or situation; at a conspicuous elevation.

Holy heuen *opon hey* hollyche [wholly] he fourmede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 796.

He pulleth downe, he setteth up *on hy*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 41.

(*b*) To or in heaven; used substantively, heaven.

When he was ascended up *on high*, he led captivity captive. Eph. iv. 8.

We, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from *on high*.
Bp. Heber, Missionary Hymn.

(*c*†) In a loud voice; aloud.

The goos, the cokkow, and the doke also,
So cryede, "Kek kek," "kokkow," "quek quek" *on hye*,
That thurh myne eres the noyse wente tho.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 499.

The goose hangs high. See *goose.*—**To be** or **get on the (or one's) high ropes,** to be or become greatly excited. [Slang.]—**To have the higher hand†.** See *hand.*—**To mount the high horse.** See *horse.*—**Syn.** *Lofty*, etc. See *tall.*

II. *n.* **1.** An elevated place; a superior region. See *on high*, above.—**2.** In *card-playing*, the ace or highest trump out.

high (hī), *adv.* [< ME. *high, heigh*, etc., < AS. *heáh*, also *heáge*, being acc. and instr. neut. of the adj. *heáh*, high: see *high.*] In a high or lofty manner; to a great height, amount, extent, degree, etc.; eminently; powerfully; grandly; richly; extravagantly: as, to climb *high;* to play *high* (for high stakes); to live *high;* to bid *high.*

Our lives and deaths are equal benefits,
And we make louder prayers to die nobly
Than to live *high* and wantonly.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

Her porridge-pot, silver posset-dish, silver-mounted spectacles, . . . [were] sold . . . to the cadie who would bid *highest* for them. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv.

His heart, which has been ticking accurate seconds for the last year, gives a bound, and begins to beat *high* and irregularly in his breast.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, iii.

"What does it matter to him who has the property?—it could not come to him, anyhow," cried Wat, with great energy, coloring *high*. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, iii.

High and low, up and down; here and there; everywhere: as, I have looked for it *high and low*. [Colloq.]

They have both come back, and have been tramping *high and low*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxi.

high† (hī), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *hye, hie*, etc.; < ME. *highen, hizen, hegen, heien*, < AS. *heán* (= OHG. *hōhjan, hōhan*, MHG. *hœhen*, G. *er-höhen* = Goth. *hauhjan*), make high, raise, < *heáh*, high: see *high, a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make high; lift up; raise; exalt.

For he that humbelithe hym most, is more *highed* with God. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 20.

And we distrien counseils and al highnesse that *higheth* itsilf aghens the science of God. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. x. 5.

II. *intrans.* To rise or be at its highest point, as the tide.

It floweth there at a Southsouthwest moone full sea, and *hyeth* two fadome and a halfe water.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 279.

high-backed (hī′bakt), *a.* Having a high back: as, a *high-backed* chair.

highbinder (hī′bīn″dėr), *n.* [Perhaps orig. **high-bender*, and parallel to *hell-bender:* see *high, a.*, 8, and *bender, n.*, 4, 5. As with many slang terms, esp. names of rowdy gangs, the merit of the name consists in the absence of definite meaning. The word is recorded as in local use in New York City in 1806. It was known in Baltimore, San Francisco, and other cities about 1849. In San Francisco it was at first used in the original sense (def. 1), but later became attached exclusively to Chinese ruffians, the white rowdy acquiring the new name *hoodlum.*] **1.** A bold, roystering rowdy; an insolent ruffian; one of a gang which commits outrages on persons or property "for fun." Highbinders, so called, were known in New York, Baltimore, and other cities before 1849. In that year and subsequently they became familiar in California, where at present the name is used only as in the next definition. **2.** A member of a Chinese secret society, band, or gang, said to exist in California and other parts of the United States, associated for blackmailing purposes, and even for assassination, in the interest and pay of other societies or individuals.

high-blest (hī′blest′), *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 145. [Rare.]

high-blooded (hī′blud″ed), *a.* Of high birth; of noble lineage; of a fine strain, as an Arabian horse.

Satan has many great queens in his court, . . . many *high-blooded* beauties in his court. *J. Baillie.*

high-blown (hī′blōn), *a.* Inflated; puffed up.

My *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

high-born (hī′bôrn), *a.* [< ME. **high-boren, hœh-iboren* = D. *hooggeboren* = G. *hochgeboren* = Dan. *höjbaaren* = Sw. *högboren;* as *high* + *born.*] Of high rank by birth; of noble birth or extraction.

I am too *high-born* to be propertied,
To be a secondary at control.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

High-born Hoel's harp, or soft Llewellyn's lay.
Gray, The Bard, I. i. 14.

high-boy (hī′boi), *n.* **1†.** An extreme Tory and High-churchman, supposed to favor Jacobitism. *Davies.*

I am amaz'd to find you in the interest of the *High-boys*, you that are a clothier! What, can you be for giving up trade to France, and starving poor weavers?
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election.

2. A tall chest of drawers supported on legs from 18 inches to 2 feet high. Those on shorter legs are called *low-boys.* [New Eng.]

high-bred (hī′bred), *a.* **1.** Bred in high life; having refined manners or breeding.

But you cannot learn too early this fact, that irony is to the *high-bred* what billingsgate is to the vulgar.
Bulwer, Kenelm Chillingly, i. 8.

2. Of a fine breed; high-blooded.

His *high-bred* steed expands his nostrils wide.
Cowper, Anti-Thelypthora, l. 163.

high-built (hī′bilt), *a.* Of lofty structure.

I know him by his stride
The giant Harapha of Gath, his look
Haughty, as is his pile *high-built* and proud.
Milton, S. A., l. 1069.

High-church (hī′chėrch′), *a.* Exalting the authority of the church; laying great stress on church authority and jurisdiction: used specifically of those in the Anglican Church who are known as High-churchmen, and of their principles. See *High-churchman.* [The term *High-church* first came into use to designate those who held to the independent authority of the spiritualty at the time James II. put the bishops in the Tower (1688) for refusing to read publicly the Declaration of Indulgence.]

High-churchism (hī′chėrch′izm), *n.* [< *High-church* + *-ism.*] The principles of High-churchmen

High-churchman (hī′chėrch′man), *n.* One of those members of the Anglican Church who maintain or attach especial importance to certain strict views of doctrine. The points upon which they chiefly insist are the following: (1) the necessity of apostolic succession, canonical jurisdiction, and conformity to the teachings of the undivided catholic church in order to constitute a true and lawful branch of the church; (2) the sacerdotal character of the Christian priesthood; (3) that grace is conferred in the sacraments or sacramental rites, including confirmation, absolution, etc., on all who receive them lawfully and without opposing a moral or spiritual obstacle. Many High-churchmen, believing that the maintenance of the catholic character and historical continuity of the Anglican Church involves the continuance or revival of ancient ritual, give ritual and ceremonies a prominent place in their teaching and practice. Those who go furthest in this direction are popularly called *extreme High-churchmen* and *Ritualists.*

high-cockalorum (hī′kok-a-lō′rum), *n.* [< *high* + *cock*[2], vaguely used with an unmeaning Latin-seeming termination.] A game in which one boy jumps on the back of another, crying "high-cockalorum."

Prisoner's base, rounders, *high-cock-a-lorum*, cricket, football, he was soon initiated into the delights of them all. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

high-colled†, *a.* High-cut.

By there came a gallant hende,
Wi' *high-coll'd* hose and laigh-coll'd shoon.
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

high-cross (hī′krôs), *n.* A market-cross.

I had as lief take her dowry with this condition—to be whipped at the *high-cross* every morning.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

high-day (hī′dā), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in variant forms and senses, *heyday* and *hockday* (q. v.); < ME. *heigh day, hegh dai, hyegh dey, heh dai*, etc. (= D. *hoog dag* = G. *hoher tag*, etc.), < AS. *heáh*, high, *dæg*, day. Cf. *hightide.*] **I.** *n.* A feast-day, holiday, or festival; a time of pleasure; also, a time or period of full activity, strength, etc.

Trompes, schalmuses,
He seygh be for the *hyegh-deys*
Stonde yn hys syghte.
Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

The bucks of Edinburgh . . . have a certain shrewdness and self-command that is not often found among their neighbours in the *high-day* of youth and exultation.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, II. 50.

Restless Brissot brings up reports, accusations, endless thin logic; it is the man's *high-day* even now.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 7.

II. *a.* Befitting or appropriate for a holiday.

Thou spend'st such *high-day* wit in praising him.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

high-dilutionist (hī′di-lū″shon-ist), *n.* In *med.* See *dilutionist.*

highen (hī′en), *v. t.* [< *high* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *high, v.*] To make high; heighten. [Prov. Eng.]

higher (hī′ėr), *v.* [< *higher*, compar. of *high, a.* Cf. *lower*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make higher; elevate; raise; lift; hoist. [Rare.]

They [the girls] weren't a bit nervous when I *highered* the rope in my yard.
H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 160.

The major immediately presented a gun at his [the captain's] breast, and desired him to "*higher* all sails, or you are a gone man."
MS. quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 57.

II. *intrans.* To rise; ascend; soar. [Rare.]

She let me fly discaged to sweep
In ever-*highering* eagle-circles up
To the great Sun of Glory.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

highermost (hī′ėr-mōst), *adv. superl.* [< *higher*, compar. of *high*, + *-most.*] At the top. [Rare.]

The purest things are placed *highermost*. The earth as grossest is put in the lowest room.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 244.

highfalutin (hī′fą-lū′tin), *n.* and *a.* [Also, rarely, *highfaluting;* also spelled *highfaluten, hifalutin;* a slang term, equiv. in popular apprehension to *high-flying, high-flown;* the second element being of no definite origin or meaning.] **I.** *n.* Pompous speech or writing; bombast; fustian. [U. S.]

High-falutin, as it is frequently written, is almost always addressed to educated or half-educated audiences who are supposed to appreciate bombast.
De Vere, Americanisms, p. 271.

II. *a.* Pompous; high-sounding; bombastic.

I am aware that this theory of politics will seem to many to be stilted, overstrained, and, as the Americans would say, *high-faluten.* *Trollope,* Autobiog., p. 265.

The verse should never soar to *highfalutin* or sink to commonplace language. Simplicity is not commonplace, and nobility is not *highfalutin,* and they should be aimed at accordingly. *T. Hood, Jr.,* Rhymester (ed. Penn.), p. 67.

Not so flushed, not so *highfaluting* (let me dare the odious word) as the modern style. *Lowell.*

high-fed (hī′fed), *a.* Generously or luxuriously fed; in high condition.

I have too solid a body; and my belief is like a Puritan's on Good-Friday, too *high-fed* with capon. *Fletcher (and another),* Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

A favourite mule, *high-fed,* and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his family. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

high-finished (hī′fin″isht), *a.* Finely wrought; elaborate; refined.

Petronius! all the muses weep for thee, . . .
Thou polish'd and *high-finished* foe to truth.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 341.

high-flavored (hī′flā″vȯrd), *a.* Having a pungent or fine flavor.

Every where huge cover'd tables stood,
With wines *high-flavour'd* and rich viands crown'd.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 34.

★**high-flier** (hī′flī″ėr), *n.* **1.** A bird that flies to a great height; hence, one who is extravagant or goes to extremes in his aims, actions, or pretensions: sometimes applied in England to a genteel beggar.

I like your *high-fliers;* it is your plodders I detest. *Disraeli,* Coningsby, vi. 3.

2. One of certain geometrid moths: an English collectors' name. The ruddy high-flier is *Ypsipetes ruberata;* the July high-flier is *Y. elutata.*—**Purple high-flier.** Same as *emperor,* 3 (*a*) (2).

high-flown (hī′flōn), *a.* **1.** Raised to a high pitch; elevated; elated.

This stiff-neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

We that are angry and pleas'd every half Hour, having nothing at all of all this *high-flown* Fury! *Steele,* Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

2. Enthusiastic; extravagant; bombastic.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sir Piercie Shafton found leisure to amuse the time in *high-flown* speeches and long anecdotes. *Scott,* Monastery, xxix.

high-flying (hī′flī″ing), *a.* Extravagant in conduct, aims, or pretensions; having lofty notions; going or carried to extremes.

That same exquisite obseruing of number and measure in words, and that *high flying* liberty of conceit proper to the Poet, did seeme to haue some dyuine force in it. *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 161.

But the young man [Sheridan] was romantically magnanimous and *highflying* in his sense of honour. *Mrs. Oliphant,* Sheridan, p. 41.

highgate†, *n.* [< ME. *heie gate:* see *high* and *gate*[2].] A highway.

Then should many worthy spirits get up the *highgate* of preferment, and idle drones should not come nearer than the Dunstable highway of obscurity. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 46.

Highgate resin. See *resin.*

high-go (hī′gō), *n.* [< *high* + *go.*] A drinking-bout; a spree; a frolic. [Vulgar.]

high-grown (hī′grōn), *a.* **1.** Grown high, as a plant.—**2.** Covered with tall vegetation.

Search every acre in the *high-grown* field,
And bring him to our eye. *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 4.

high-handed (hī′han″ded), *a.* Carried on with a high hand; overbearing; arbitrary; violent: as, *high-handed* oppression.

The decision was that it would be a *high-handed* proceeding to refuse the right of petition to a body of gentlemen, many of them related to the greatest nobles in the land. *Motley,* Dutch Republic, I. 510.

high-hearted (hī′här″ted), *a.* Courageous; high-spirited.

Tell your *high-hearted* masters, they shall not seek us,
Nor cool i' the field in expectation of us.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

highhoe (hī′hō), *n.* [Var. of *heighaw, haihow,* etc.: see *hickwall, hickway.* Cf. *highhole, high-holder.*] The green woodpecker, yaffle, or popinjay, *Gecinus viridis.* Compare *laughing-bird.* [Local, Eng.]

highholder (hī′hōl″dėr), *n.* [A var. of *high-hoe, heighaw,* etc., simulating *high* + *holder:* see *highhoe.*] Same as *highhole.* [Local, U. S.]

highhole (hī′hōl), *n.* [A var. of *highhoe,* ult. of *hickwall,* etc., simulating *high* + *hole*[1], as if in ref. to its wood-pecking habits: see *hickwall.*] The golden-winged woodpecker or flicker, *Colaptes auratus.* [Local, U. S.]

A youth . . . once induced a *high-hole* to lay twenty-nine eggs, by robbing her of an egg each day. *The Century,* XXXII. 277.

high-hook (hī′hůk), *n.* Same as *high-line.*

high-keyed (hī′kēd), *a.* **1.** High-strung; intent; eager.

She sat from Sunday to Sunday under Dr. Stern's preaching. With a *high-keyed,* acute mind, she could not help listening and thinking; and such thinking is unfortunate, to say the least. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 215.

2. In *music,* at a high pitch.

highland (hī′land), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. *hieland;* = D. *hoogland* = G. *hochland* = Dan. *höjland* = Sw. *högland;* as *high* + *land.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An abrupt elevation of land; an elevated region or plateau: as, a jutting *highland.*—**2.** *pl.* An elevated region broken into hills and mountains: often used as a proper name: as, the *Highlands* of Scotland; the Hudson *Highlands;* the *highlands* of Abyssinia.

Farewell to the *Highlands,* farewell to the North,
The birth-place of valour, the country of worth.
Burns, My Heart's in the Highlands.

He never gave vent to his passion until he got fairly among the *highlands* of the Hudson. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 252.

Having thus sketched the history of earth sculpture and summarized its results, we make examination of the *Highlands.* This region is defined to include that part of Scotland which lies to the north and west of a line drawn from the mouth of the Clyde through Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Perthshire, Forfarshire, to Stonehaven on the Kincardine coast. *Westminster Rev.,* CXXVIII. 762.

II. *a.* Pertaining or belonging to high lands or to mountainous regions, especially (with a capital) the Highlands of Scotland: as, *highland* scenery; *highland* vegetation.

A *Highland* lad my love was born,
The Lawland laws he held in scorn.
Burns, Jolly Beggars (song).

I cannot sleep on *Highland* brae,
I cannot pray in *Highland* tongue.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 22 (song).

Highland fling. See *fling,* 3.—**Highland plover.** See ★*plover.*

highlander (hī′lan-dėr), *n.* [Sc. *hielander;* = D. *hooglander* = G. *hochländer* = Dan. *höjlænder* = Sw. *högländare;* as *highland* + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant of highlands; specifically (with a capital), an inhabitant or a member of the Gaelic race of the Highlands of Scotland.

Behind every seat stood a gigantic *Highlander,* completely dressed and armed after the fashion of his country. *Scott,* Legend of Montrose, iv.

highlandish (hī′lan-dish), *a.* [< *highland* + *-ish*[1].] Of the nature of highlands; characterized by high or mountainous land.

The country round is altogether so *highlandish* that sometimes . . . I really thought myself at home. *Drummond,* Travels, p. 10.

Highlandman (hī′land-man), *n.*; pl. *Highlandmen* (-men). [Sc. *hielandman;* as *highland* + *man.*] A Highlander.

A dirk, which is borne by the savage *Highlandman.* *Scott,* Abbot, iv.

There's not a lad in a' the lan'
Was match for my John *Highlandman.*
Burns, Jolly Beggars (song).

Highlandry (hī′land-ri), *n.* [< *highland* + *-ry.*] Scotch Highlanders collectively. *Smollett.*

high-line, high-liner (hī′līn, -lī″nėr), *n.* The most successful one of several fishermen; the one who takes the most fish with his line: also used adjectively. Also *high-hook.*

In a single day a *high-line* fisherman has caught from ten to fifteen barrels. *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* III. 196.

high-lived (hī′līvd), *a.* Pertaining to high life.

That would be forfeiting all pretensions to high life, or *high-lived* company. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, lxxi.

high-lone†, *adv.* A peculiar corruption of *alone.*

Giveth her infant, puts it out to nurse;
And when it once goes *high-lone,* takes it back.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 4.

I could not stand a' *high lone* without I held a thing. *Middleton,* Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

high-low (hī′lō), *n.* [< *high* + *low*[2].] A high shoe fastened with a leather thong in front; any ankle-boot. The term is also used by archæological writers in describing the half-boots seen in medieval sculptures and miniatures.

Bishop Fox . . . forbids the members of his establishment "to presume to use in the university, or away from it, red, ruby-coloured, white, green, or motley *high-lows,* or peaked shoes." *Rock,* Church of our Fathers, ii. 245.

The Louterell Psalter supplies examples of the tight leggings and *high-low* boots. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.,* X. 261.

★**high-low-jack** (hī′lō′jak′), *n.* A game of cards: same as *all-fours.*

highly (hī′li), *adv.* [< ME. *hizly, hezly, heyzliche,* etc., < AS. *hēalīce* (= D. *hoogelijk* = G. *höchlich* = Dan. *höjlig* = Sw. *högligen*), < *hēah,* high: see *high* and *-ly*[2].] In a high manner; to a high degree; in a high state or condition.

Holy Cherche is honoured *heyzliche* thoruz his deynge. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 554.

It was a rye loaf, or rather a pye made in the form of a loaf, for it inclosed some salmon *highly* seasoned with pepper. *Cook,* Third Voyage, iv. 11.

Milton, it is well known, admired Euripides *highly,* much more *highly* than, in our opinion, Euripides deserved. *Macaulay,* Milton.

Probably Mr. M'Connell's estimate would be a fair average for cows of full size *highly* kept. *Quarterly Rev.,* CXLV. 321.

high-mallow (hī′mal″ō), *n.* A common European plant, *Malva sylvestris,* now naturalized in North America.

high-men† (hī′men), *n. pl.* False dice so loaded as always to turn up high numbers: opposed to *low-men.*

Three silver dice.
They run high, two cinques and a quater!
They're *high-men,* fit for his purpose.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

high-mettled (hī′met″ld), *a.* High-spirited; courageous; full of fire; mettlesome: as, a *high-mettled* steed.

With such loyal and *high-mettled* cavaliers to support him, Mondejar could not feel doubtful of the success of his arms. *Prescott.*

high-minded (hī′mīn″ded), *a.* [< *high* + *mind* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *magnanimous.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to an elevated mind; having or resulting from high principle; honorable; magnanimous: as, a *high-minded* ruler; a *high-minded* act.

To a *high-minded* man, wealth, power, court-favor, even personal safety, would have appeared of no account, when opposed to friendship, gratitude, and honour. *Macaulay,* Lord Bacon.

2. Proud; arrogant: as, *high-minded* confidence.

A *hye mynded* man thinketh no wight worthy to match with him. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

Be not *highminded,* but fear. Rom. xi. 20.

He was a great Enemy to the clergy, *high-minded,* and trusting to his wealth. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., iii.

=**Syn. 1.** Honorable, noble, generous, lofty, chivalrous, high-toned.

high-mindedness (hī′mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being high-minded.

Highmorean (hī′mō-rē-an), *a.* [< *Highmore* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining to the English anatomist Nathaniel Highmore (1613–84).—**Highmorean antrum** or **antrum Highmorianum.** See *antrum.*—**Highmorean body.** See *corpus Highmorianum,* under *corpus.*

highmost† (hī′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *high* + *-most.*] Highest.

Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey. *Shak.,* R. and J., ii. 5.

high-necked (hī′nekt), *a.* In *dressmaking,* cut so as to cover the shoulders and neck: said of a gown, etc.: opposed to *low-necked.*

highness (hī′nes), *n.* [< ME. *hignesse, hegnesse,* etc., < AS. *hēahnes, -nis* (= OHG. *hōhnessa*), < *hēah,* high: see *high* and *-ness.*] **1.** The state of being high, in any of the senses of that word.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure. Job xxxi. 23.

2. A title of honor given to princes of the blood; also, in some German states, a title given to the reigning dukes or grand dukes and their heirs apparent: used with a possessive pronoun, *his, her, your:* as, *his* royal *highness; her* imperial *highness.*

Duke F. Thou art thy father's daughter, there 's enough.
Ros. So was I when *your highness* took his dukedom.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

Three ladies of the Northern empire pray
Your Highness would enroll them with your own.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

high-palmed (hī′pämd), *a.* Bearing the palms of the horns aloft; having lofty antlers, as a stag of full growth.

When thy *high-palmèd* harts, the sport of bows and hounds,
By gripple borderers' hands were banishèd thy grounds.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxvi. 116.

high-pitched (hī′picht), *a.* **1.** High-strung; aspiring; haughty.

Nor were these *high-pitched* expectations ill-founded. *Contemporary Rev.,* LIII. 7.

Envy of so rich a thing,
Braving compare, disdainfully did sting
His *high-pitch'd* thoughts. *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 41.

2. In *music,* toned high.

high-placed (hī'plāst), *a.* Elevated in situation; high in office or rank.

He was noble, accomplished, *high-placed*, but he loved freedom of thought and act. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 458.

★A traditionary scourge of the vices and peccadilloes of the *high-placed*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 511.

high-pressure (hī'presh″ūr), *a.* Having a high rate of steam-pressure: as, a *high-pressure* engine. See *high pressure*, under *pressure*.

high-priesthood (hī'prēst'hůd), *n.* [< *high priest* + *-hood*.] The office or dignity of a high priest.

Almost his first official act was to expel Hannas from the *high-priesthood*. *Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 79.

high-priestly (hī'prēst'lī), *a.* [< *high priest* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to a high priest: as, the *high-priestly* dignity.

high-priestship (hī'prēst'ship), *n.* [< *high priest* + *-ship*.] The office of a high priest.

high-principled (hī'prin″si-pld), *a.* 1. Having high or noble principles; highly honorable.—2†. Extravagant in notions of politics. *Johnson*.

The political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift*.

high-proof (hī'prōf), *a.* 1. Highly rectified; strongly alcoholic: as, *high-proof* spirits.—2. Severely tested; capable of standing any test.

high-reaching (hī'rē″ching), *a.* 1. Reaching to a great height.

At last appear
Hell bounds, *high reaching* to the horrid roof,
And thrice threefold the gates. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 644.

2. Ambitious; aspiring.

High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

highroad (hī'rōd), *n.* 1. A road made for general travel, usually, from the mode of its construction, more or less elevated above the common level; hence, a common road; a road for the use of all travelers and vehicles; a highway.

The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the *high-road* that leads him to England.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1763.

Hence—2. An easy course; a way or method offering great facility or convenience: as, the *highroad* to success.

The *highroad* out of Christianity.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 329.

high-souled (hī'sōld), *a.* Having a high soul; having exalted principles or feelings.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the finest gentleman of the age, . . . the ingenious, the chivalrous, the *high-souled* Windham.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

high-sounding (hī'soun″ding), *a.* 1. Resonant.

Ah, tinkling cymbal, and *high-sounding* brass!
Cowper, Task, v. 681.

2. Of pompous or pretentious import; having an imposing sound: as, *high-sounding* titles.

high-spirited (hī'spir″it-ed), *a.* Having a high spirit; bold; mettlesome; sensitive.

The royal army consisted in great part of gentlemen, *high-spirited*, ardent, accustomed to consider dishonour as more terrible than death. *Macaulay*.

high-stepper (hī'step″ėr), *n.* 1. A horse that lifts its feet high from the ground.

He'd a *high-stepper* always in his stall.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

Hence—2. A person having a dashing or showy walk or bearing.

[The beauty] which makes a woman be called, when young and in good action, "showy" and "a *high-stepper*."
Mrs. J. H. Riddell, Too Much Alone, xxix.

high-stepping (hī'step″ing), *a.* Having a proud or showy action or gait.

A phaeton with *high-stepping* bays.
Murray, Round about France, p. 349.

high-street (hī'strēt), *n.* [< ME. *heze strete*, etc.; < *high* + *street*. Cf. *highroad* and *highway*.] In England, the principal street of a country town, especially a market-town: usually the continuation of the highway.

The dull *high-street*, which has the usual characteristics of a small agricultural market town, some sombre mansions, a dingy inn, and a petty bourse.
Disraeli, Sibyl, p. 54.

high-strung (hī'strung), *a.* Strung to a high pitch; in a state of great tension; high-spirited; having a sensitive or highly organized nervous system.

The time is now here when the Government should lift its embargo from a great industry, and cease to regard this delightful plant [tobacco], this gift of the gods to *high-strung* humanity, as the Upas tree of agriculture.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 570.

hight[1], *n.* See *height*.

hight[2]† (hīt), *v.*, properly *pret.*; pret. also *hote*, pp. *hight*, prop. *hote*, *hoten*. [An anomalous verb whose forms have been confused from the ME. period. The principal parts are prop. inf. and ind. pres. *hote*, pret. *hight*, pp. *hoten*; < ME. (1) inf. (tr.) *hoten*, with umlaut *heten*, earlier *haten*, ind. pres. *hote*, etc., erroneously *hight*, etc., pret. *hight*, *higt*, *hegt*, *heht*, *het*, pl. *highten*, *higten*, etc., pp. *hoten*, *hote*, with umlaut *heten*, *hete*, and erroneously *hight*, etc., command, order, call, name; (2) inf. (intr.) *hoten*, etc., erroneously *hight*, etc., ind. pres. and pret. *hatte*, *hattest*, *hatte*, and *hote*, *hat*, *hight*, etc. (the forms being mixed), be called or named (orig. a pres. passive, extended to pret., etc.: see below); = OS. *hētan* = OFries. *hēta* = D. *heeten* = MLG. *hēten*, LG. *hēten*, *heiten* = OHG. *heizan*, *heizzan*, MHG. *heizen*, G. *heissen* = Icel. *heita* = Sw. *heta* = Dan. *hedde*, all used as tr., call, and intr., be called, or intr. only, = Goth. *haitan* (pret. redupl. *haihait* (= AS. *hēht*, ME. *hegt*, *higt*, E. *hight*), pp. *haitans*), command, order, call, name, with pres. passive *haitada* (= AS. *hātte*, pres., used also as pret., from its similarity in form to a weak pret.). This verb, the only one in AS. and E. preserving a trace of the orig. passive inflection, has been misunderstood and misused; in modern poets it is often an imitation of Spenser.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To command; order; bid.

The damesel dude [did] ase sche *higt*.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 1262.

But the sad steele seizd not, where it was *hight*,
Uppon the Childe. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 8.

So the sage had *hight* to play his part,
That he should see her form in life and limb.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 16.

2. To promise; assure.

Palamon, that is thyn owne knight,
Schal han his lady as thou hast him *hight*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1614.

[In this sense Chaucer has only the preterit and past participle, never the present.]

If the pope or ani other . . . graunt and *higt* to ani man indulgence, . . . thei selle swilk thingis to hem.
Wyclif, Apol., p. 10.

And, man, ofte tyme thou hast me *higt*
Thou woldist amende, & leue folie.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 183.

3. To call; name. [Archaic in this use.]

The sevent mayister [master] was *hoten* Marcius.
Seven Sages, l. 91.

But reade you, Sir, sith ye my name have *hight*,
What is your owne, that I mote you requite?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 4.

Childe Harold was he *hight*.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 3.

4. To mention. [Rare.]

A shepheard trewe, yet not so true,
As he that earst I *hote*.
Spenser Shep. Cal., July.

II. *intrans.* (orig. *passive*). To be called; be named; have as a name.

Thus lefte Iudas the place voyde till that oure lorde set ther a-nother, that *hight* Matheu.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

Bright is her hue and Geraldine she *hight*.
Surrey, Geraldine.

high-taper (hī'tā″pėr), *n.* A corruption of *hag-taper*, a name of the mullen.

high-tasted (hī'tās″ted), *a.* Having a strong relish or flavor; piquant.

highten, hightener. See *heighten, heightener*.

highth (hīth), *n.* An obsolete or provincial form of *height*.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support;
That to the *highth* of this great argument
I may assert eternal Providence.
Milton, P. L., i. 24.

Even *highth*, which is thought peculiarly Miltonic, is common (in Hakluyt, for example), and still often heard in New England. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 281.

hightide (hī'tīd), *n.* [(= OS. *hōgetīd* = OFries. *hachtid* = D. *hoogtijd* = MLG. *hochtīt* = MHG. *hōhzīt*, *hōchzīt*, G. *hochzeit*, a wedding-feast, wedding, = Dan. *højtid* = Sw. *högtid*, a great festival); < *high* + *tide*. Cf. *high-day*.] A great festival. [Rare.]

One may hope it will be annual and perennial; a Feast of Pikes, Fête des Piques, notablest among the *hightides* of the year. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 10.

high-toned (hī'tōnd), *a.* 1. High in pitch: as, a *high-toned* instrument.

He read the service rather with strong nervous voice than in a graceful manner; his voice was sharp and *high-toned* rather than harmonious.
Johnson, Swift (Lives of Poets, III. 438).

2. Having high principles; dignified; self-respecting: as, a *high-toned* character.

Like being of superior kind,
In whose *high-toned* impartial mind
Degrees of mortal rank and state
Seem objects of indifferent weight.
Scott, Lord of the Isles, ii. 8.

3. Stylish; fashionable; pretentious. [Colloq., U. S.]

The electric light company of Independence, Mo., will put 12 lights in Eden Park, a *high-toned* residence part of this Kansas City suburb. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 10.

high-top (hī'top), *n.* 1†. The masthead of a ship.

But I should . . . see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her *high-top* lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

2. A kind of sweet apple.

high-tuned (hī'tūnd), *a.* Nobly versified, melodious.

Some *high-tun'd* poem
Hereafter shall deliver to posterity
The writer's glory and his subject's triumph.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

highty-tighty (hī'ti-tī'ti), *a.* and *interj.* Same as *hoity-toity*.

You know very well what I mean, sir! Don't try to turn me off in that *highty-tighty* way!
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlii.

high-viced† (hī'vīst), *a.* Audaciously wicked. [Rare.]

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some *high-vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

highway (hī'wā), *n.* [< ME. *heigh weye*, *heiz waye*, etc.; equiv. to *highroad*, *high-street*, and *highgate;* with reference to the elevation of such roads above the adjacent surface: see *highroad*, etc.] 1. A public road or passage; a way open to all passengers, by either land or water.

He loked in Bernysdale,
By the *hye waye*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

Go out into the *highways* and hedges, and compel them to come in. Luke xiv. 23.

The summer droughts rendered the Tennessee River useless as a military *highway*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 676.

2. In *law*, any road or way, whether for foot-passengers, beasts of burden, or vehicles, or all, over which all persons, as members of the public, have a right to pass. The word is commonly restricted to a way that is fit or intended for vehicles as well as for foot-passengers and animals.

3. Figuratively, a common or easy way or course.

So she [the falcon] makes her *highway* over the steepest mountains and deepest rivers.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose. *Sir J. Child*, Trade.

Men were striking away from all the proper and respectable *highways* of thought into paths no decorous person had ever thought of.
J. W. Hales, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica.

Commissioners of highways. See *commissioner*.—**Dunstable highway.** See *dunstable*.—**Highway robbery.** See *robbery*.

highwayman (hī'wā-man), *n.*; pl. *highwaymen* (-men). [< *highway* + *man*.] A robber on the highway; one who robs passengers in public roads or places.

The guard whispered that he had shot a *highwayman* and cudgeled a gipsy before he turned into the inn-yard at Bolingstone. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 103.

Even a walk or drive to Kensington or Chelsea, both country villages at that time [1780–1786], was not undertaken without fear of *highwaymen* or footpads.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 379.

high-wrought (hī'rât), *a.* 1. Wrought with a high degree of art or skill; finely finished.—2. Wrought up to a high degree; agitated; intense: as, *high-wrought* passion.

Mon. What from the cape can you discern at sea?
1 *Gent.* Nothing at all: it is a *high-wrought* flood.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

He is too scornful, too *high-wrought*, too bitter!
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

higret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eager*[2].

hig-taper†, *n.* See *hag-taper*.

Verbesco [It.], wooll-blade, torch-herbe, lung-woort, hares-beard, french-sage, *higtaper*, or wooddi-mullein.
Florio.

H. I. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Imperial Highness*.

hila, *n.* Plural of *hilum*.

hilar (hī'lär), *a.* [< *hil-um* + *-ar*[3].] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, pertaining to a hilum, as of the kidney.—2. In *bot.*, belonging to the hilum or scar produced by the attachment of a seed.

hilarate† (hil'a-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *hilaratus*, pp. of *hilarare* (> It. *ilarar*), cheer, gladden, < *hilaris*, cheerful, glad: see *hilarious*, and cf. *exhilarate*.] To exhilarate. *Cockeram*.

hilarious (hi- or hī-lā'ri-us), *a.* [< OF. *hilarious*, *hilarieux*, < L. as if **hilariosus*, for *hilaris*,

hilarus (> It. *ilare* = OF. *hilaire*), < Gr. *ἱλαρός*, cheerful, glad, gay (cf. *ἵλαος*, propitious, kind).] Gleefully gay or merry; manifesting high spirits; exhilarated; jolly.

As sententious as Horace, as *hilarious* as Anacreon, as tender as Theocritus, his [Hafiz's] poems are as full of felicities as of melodies. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 335.

hilariously (hi- or hī-lā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a hilarious or jolly manner: as, *hilariously* happy.

hilarity (hi- or hī-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *hillaritee*, < OF. *hilarite*, *hilairete*, F. *hilarité* = It. *ilarità*, < L. *hilarita(t-)s*, cheerfulness, gaiety, < *hilaris*, cheerful: see *hilarious*.] Demonstrative mirth or merriment; gleeful exhilaration; social gaiety; jollity.

It [music] will perform all this in an instant, cheare up the countenance, expell austerity, bring in *hilarity*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 297.

With thought, with the ideal, is immortal *hilarity*, the rose of joy. Round it all the Muses sing. *Emerson*, Love.

=Syn. *Hilarity*, *Joy*, *Glee*, *Joviality*; gaiety, exhilaration. *Joy* is not often used of the excitement or overflow of animal spirits, but is rather and almost distinctively an affection of the mind. *Glee* is a strong word for an acute or ecstatic pleasure that expresses itself in mirthfulness and other demonstrative signs of high spirits. *Joviality* is that feeling or character which, being itself gay, merry, or jolly, brings others into the same mood; the word is generally used in a good sense. *Hilarity* is more often, but not necessarily, used of mirth, laughter, or other signs of exhilaration exceeding the limits of reason or propriety. See *animation*, *mirth*, *gladness*, *happiness*.

Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with vacant *hilarity*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

And often, glad no more,
We wear a face of *joy*, because
We have been glad of yore.
Wordsworth, The Fountain.

Full well they laughed with counterfeited *glee*
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 201.

Hilarymas†, *n.* [< ME. *Hillarymesse*; < *Hilary*, LL. *Hilarius*, + *-mass*[1].] The feast of St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers in France about 353–68, eminent as a church father and an opponent of the Arians. In English calendars, in both those before the Reformation and that of the present English Prayer-Book, his day is January 13th, the octave of the Epiphany. In the Roman calendar it is January 14th.

For gour hote is dette things als to me
At *Saynt Hillarymesse* at Westmynster salle be.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 284.

Hilary term (hil′a-ri tėrm). See *term*.

hilch (hilch), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To hobble. [Scotch.]

An' then he'll *hilch*, an' stilt, an' jump,
An' rin an unco fit.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

hild†. An obsolete form of *held*, preterit and past participle of *hold*[1].

How can they all in this so narrow verse
Contayned be, and in small compasse *hild*?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 17.

Hild-, -hild (hild). [AS. *hild* (poet.), war, battle, = OS. *hild* = OHG. *hilt* = Icel. *hildr* (poet.), war, battle; as a proper name, alone (AS. *Hild*, MHG. *Hilde*, *Hilte*, Icel. *Hildr* (one of the Valkyries), ML. and mod. E. *Hilda*) and in comp. (final only in fem. names), frequent especially in MHG., the lit. sense, as usual in proper names, disappearing: see examples in def.] An element in proper names of Anglo-Saxon, German, or Scandinavian origin, as in *Hilda* (AS. *Hild*, etc.), *Hildebert* (OHG. *Hiltibraht*, 'battle-bright'), *Hildebrand* (OHG. *Hiltibrant*, G. *Hildebrand*, Icel. *Hildibrandr*, 'battle-sword'), *Hildegund* (MHG. *Hiltegunt*, 'battle-conflict'), *Brunhild* (OHG. *Brunihild*, MHG. *Brünhilt*, Icel. *Brynhildr*, 'mailed battle'), *Grimhild* (MHG. *Grīmhilt*, *Krīmhilt*, *Chrīmhilt*, *Chriemhilt*, *Kriemhilt*, Icel. *Grīmhildr*, 'helmet-battle'), *Matilda* (ML. and E., contr. *Maud*, MHG. *Mahthilt*, *Mechtilt*, F. *Mathilde*, 'might-battle'), etc.

Hildebrandine (hil′dē-bran-din), *a.* [< *Hildebrand* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to Hildebrand, one of the most influential of medieval ecclesiastics, who reigned as Pope Gregory VII. 1073–85. He is celebrated for his development of the pretensions of the papal see both before and after his elevation to the papacy.

They sought by *Hildebrandine* arts to exalt themselves above all that is called God in civil Magistracy. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 566.

The hearty largeness of *Hildebrandine* imperiousness must not be looked for in these disintegrating days. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 313.

Hildenbrandtia (hil-den-bran′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Nardo, 1834), after F. E. *Hildenbrandt* of Vienna.] A genus of algæ, type of the tribe *Hildenbrandtiæ* of Rabenhorst. By Agardh the genus is placed in the order *Squamariæ* of the *Florideæ*; by others it is placed among the *Corallineæ*; but until the cystocarps are found its systematic position must remain doubtful. It is characterized by having a crustaceous frond, without calcareous deposit, forming thin, reddish, horizontal expansions, composed of cuboidal cells arranged in vertical lines, and arising from a horizontal basal layer; tetraspores lining the walls of immersed conceptacles, zonate, cruciate, or irregularly placed; cystocarps unknown. About half a dozen species are known, which form thin crusts on rocks and stones in both salt and fresh water.

Hildenbrandtiaceæ (hil-den-bran-ti-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hildenbrandtia*.] A family of algæ proposed by Rabenhorst, typified by the genus *Hildenbrandtia*.

hilderling (hil′dėr-ling), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hinderling*, and the original of *hilding*.

hilding† (hil′ding), *n.* and *a.* [A contr. of *hilderling*, ult. of *hinderling*.] **I.** *n.* A mean, worthless person; a wretch.

If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6.

This is that scornful piece, that scurvy *hilding*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

II. *a.* Cowardly; spiritless; base: as, a *hilding* fellow.

Which when that Squire beheld, he to them stept,
Thinking to take them from that *hylding* hound.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 25.

To purge this field of such a *hilding* foe.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

hile[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *hill*[2].

hile[2] (hīl), *n.* Same as *hilum*.

hileg, *n.* See *hyleg*.

hiliferous (hī-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *hilum*, hilum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing scars like a ★hilum. See *hilum*.

hill[1] (hil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hil*, *hille*, *hyll*, *hylle*, etc.; < ME. *hil*, *hyl*, *hul*, pl. *hilles*, etc., < AS. *hyll* = MD. *hil*, *hille* = L. *collis* = Lith. *kalnas*, a hill; with orig. suffix *-na*, from a root seen also in AS. *healm*, E. *halm*, a stalk, L. *culmus*, a stalk, L. *culmen*, *columen*, the top, summit, *celsus*, high, etc.: see *halm*, *culminate*, *column*, *excel*, etc. Not connected with (1) Icel. *hōll* (= Norw. *hol*), a hill, which is a contr. of *hvoll*, for older *hvāll*, a hill; nor with (2) D. *heuvel* = MHG. G. *hübel*, a hill; nor with (3) G. *hügel*, akin to E. *how*[2], a hill; nor with (4) Icel. *hilla*, a shelf, *hjalli*, a shelf or ledge in a mountain's side.] **1.** A conspicuous natural elevation of the earth's surface; a natural eminence of indefinite height, usually rounded or conical. The name *hill* is usually applied to elevations smaller than a mountain and larger than a mound; but the terms are merely relative, elevations of the same height being called *hills* in one locality and *mountains* in another, usually according to the more or less mountainous character of the region.

From thens schal he gon un to Capadose, that ys a grete Countree, whare that ben many grete *Hylles*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 127.

Ye gentle Shepheards, which your flocks do feede,
Whether on *hylls*, or dales, or other where,
Beare witnesse all of thys so wicked deede.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

Look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern *hill*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

A sand-built ridge
Of heaped *hills* that mound the sea.
Tennyson, To Memory.

2. A heap; a hillock; a pile: as, a dung*hill*; an ant-*hill*; a mole-*hill*.

Thei slough so many and made soche martire that ther was *hilles* of dede men and horse hem be-forn.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

3. A little mound raised about a cluster of cultivated plants: as, a *hill* of maize or potatoes.

Such pumpkins and beans as could be grown intermingled with the *hills* of corn.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xii.

4. In *her.*, the representation of a hill, usually green when only one is used.—**Bayle hills.** See *bole*[4], 2.—**Up hill and down dale,** energetically; persistently.

All this time Martin was cursing Mr. Pecksniff *up hill* ★*and down dale*. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxv.

hill[1] (hil), *v.* [< *hill*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form small hills or heaps of earth around; form into hills or heaps: as, to *hill* corn; to *hill* the ground.

When it is growne middle high, they *hill* it about like a hop-yard. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 126.

2. To heap; accumulate. [Rare.]

Cease, then, all you that aim at the *hilling* up of fatal gold. *Hewit*, Sermons, p. 41.

II. *intrans.* To form into a heap; gather.

Soon after their arrival the males begin to *hill*; that is, to collect on some dry bank near a splash of water in expectation of the females who resort to them.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), II. 439.

hill[2]† (hil), *v. t.* [Also *hile*, cover over, as plants, < ME. *hillen*, *hyllen*, *hilen*, *hulen*, < AS. **hulian* (not found), cover, hide, = OS. *bi-hulljan*, cover, = D. *hullen*, cap, mask, disguise, = G. *ver-hüllen*, wrap up, cover, veil, hide, = Icel. *hylja*, cover, hide, = Sw. *hölja*, cover, veil, = Dan. *hylle*, wrap, = Goth. *huljan*, cover, hide; a causal verb, from the noun repr. by AS. *hulu*, E. *hull*[1] (see *hull*[1]), and ult. from the verb repr. by AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, cover: see *heal*[2] and *conceal*.] To cover.

Thou wald fyrste lay to stykkes and ouer *hille* the cole [ember]. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Als the bark *hilles* the tree,
Right so sal my ring do the.
Ywaine and Gawin (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

And if it is foul thing to a womman to be pollid, or to be maad ballid, *hile* sche hir heed, but a man schal not *hile* his hede. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. xi. 6.

hill[3] (hil), *v. t.* [E. dial., = *heel*[2], < ME. *hilden*, < AS. *hyldan*, tilt, incline: see *heeld*, *heel*[2].] To pour out. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hill-ant (hil′ant), *n.* An ant of the kind that makes ant-hills, as the common *Formica rufa*.

hill-berry (hil′ber″i), *n.* The wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*. See *wintergreen*.

hill-bird (hil′bėrd), *n.* **1.** The Bartramian sandpiper or upland plover, *Bartramia longicauda*. *C. J. Maynard.* See cut under *Bartramia*. [Massachusetts, U. S.]—**2.** The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. *C. Swainson.* [Local, Scotland.]

hill-cop† (hil′kop), *n.* [< ME. *hyl coppe*; < *hill*[1] + *cop*[1].] A hilltop; a hill.

The apostel hem segh in gostly drem
Arayed to the weddyng in that *hyl coppe*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 790.

hill-country (hil′kun″tri), *n.* A region of hills: often specifically applied to the hilly regions in the interior of India.

hill-digger (hil′dig″ėr), *n.* One who digs into hills or sepulchral mounds or barrows in search of buried treasure.

Our Norfolk barrows have all been explored and rifled. The *hill-diggers* of the fifteenth century did their work most effectually: they left nothing for that rabid band of monomaniacs of our own time.
A. Jessopp, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 56.

hilled (hild), *a.* [< *hill*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having hills: generally used in composition.

The Goth, the Christian, Time, War, Flood, and Fire,
Have dealt upon the seven-*hill'd* city's pride.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 80.

hiller (hil′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *hill*[2], cover, + *-er*[1].] In *pottery*, a dish used in the preparation of the glaze.

Observing that the *hiller* or dish have a sufficient access of air allowed. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 46.

hillet (hil′et), *n.* [< *hill*[1] + *-et*.] A small hill; a mound. [Rare.]

Neither will I speak of the little *hillets* seene in manie places of our Ile, whereof though the vnskilfull people babble manie things, yet they are nothing else but Tumuli or graues of former times.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. 24.

hill-fever (hil′fē″vėr), *n.* In India, a remittent fever prevailing in the hill-country.

hill-folk (hil′fōk), *n. pl.* Persons living in the hills; hillmen. Specifically—(*a*) A name formerly used for the Scotch sect of Cameronians, and sometimes also for the Covenanters in general.

How much longer this military theologist might have continued his invective, in which he spared nobody but the scattered remnant of the *hill-folk*, as he called them, is absolutely uncertain. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxvi.

(*b*) In *Scand. myth.*, a class of beings intermediate between elves and men, inhabiting caves and hills.

hill-fort (hil′fōrt), *n.* A stronghold or fortified place on a hill.

Whatever was the first origin of Tergeste, . . . it is plain that it ranks among the cities which have grown up out of *hill-forts*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 75.

hill-francolin (hil′frang″kō-lin), *n.* An East Indian gallinaceous bird of the genus *Arboricola*.

Hillia (hil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Sir John *Hill*, a botanical writer of the 18th century.] A small genus of epiphytic shrubs, of the family *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, founded by Jacquin in 1760: type of the subtribe *Hillieæ*. It has a bracteate involucre, obovoid or cylindrical calyx-tube, with a foliaceous limb having 2 to 4 lobes. The corolla is hypocrateriform, with an elongated limb having 3 to 7 lobes. It has 4 to 7 included, adnate stamens, and a 2-celled ovary, forming in fruit a long, pod-like, 2-valved capsule. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, and thick, and the flowers large, terminal, solitary, white, and odorous. About 4 species are known, natives of South America and the West Indies.

Hillieæ (hi-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hillia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, typified by the genus *Hillia*. It is distinguished from the other subtribe of the *Cinchoneæ* by having the corolla imbricated or contorted.

hillier (hil′yėr), *n.* [Also *hillyer*, < ME. *hillyer*; < *hill*[2] + *-ier*[1].] Same as *healer*[2].

That non Tylers called *hillyers* of the cite, nor other man withyn the cite dwellynge, compelle ne charge ne make no tyler straunger, comynge to the cite, to serve at his rule. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 398.

hilliness (hil′i-nes), *n.* The state of being hilly.

In short, the only obstacle to this being one of the finest countries upon earth is its great *hilliness*. *Cook*, Third Voyage, i. 8.

hilling† (hil′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hill*[2], *v.*] Same as *healing*[2].

hillish† (hil′ish), *a.* [< *hill*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Hill-like; rather hilly: as, a *hillish* country.

The wounded whale casts from his *hillish* jawes
Rivers of waters, mixt with purple gore.
Heywood, Troja Britannica (1609).

hillman (hil′man), *n.*; pl. *hillmen* (-men). **1.** A man who lives in a hill-country; in the plural, same as *hill-folk;* specifically, the Covenanters. —**2.** The foreman of a dust-heap. [Eng.]

On inquiry at one of the largest dust-yards, I was informed by the *hill-man*, etc. *H. Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 321.

hill-mina (hil′mī″nä), *n.* An Indian and Oriental bird of the genus *Gracula*, as the religious grackle of India, *G.* or *Eulabes religiosa;* a mina- or mino-bird. The mina is an imitative bird, and can be taught to articulate words more distinctly than the parrot. See cut under *Eulabes*.

hill-oat (hil′ōt), *n.* A wild oat of Europe, *Avena strigosa:* perhaps the original of the cultivated oat.

hillock (hil′ok), *n.* [< *hill*[1] + dim. *-ock*.] A small hill; a slight elevation.

Our foot half sunk in *hillocks* green and soft,
Rais'd by the mole, the miner of the soil.
Cowper, Task, i. 272.

On knoll or *hillock* rears his crest,
Lonely and huge, the giant oak.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 6.

Fairy hillocks. See *fairy*.—**Hillock of Doyère,** in *anat.* Same as *eminence of Doyère*. See *eminence*.

hillock-tree (hil′ok-trē), *n.* A small, hardy evergreen tree, *Melaleuca hypericifolia*, native of New South Wales.

hillocky (hil′ok-i), *a.* [< *hillock* + *-y*[1].] Full of hillocks. *Halliwell*.

hillous† (hil′us), *a.* [< *hill*[1] + *-ous*.] Hilly.

The way leading between the said parish church and the Forest is very foul, painful, and *hillous*.
Decree of Chancellor of Lancashire, 1550 (Baine's Hist. [Lancashire, II. 46).

hill-partridge (hil′pär″trij), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Galloperdix*, as *G. lunulatus* of India. See cut under *Galloperdix*.

hillside (hil′sīd), *n.* The side or slope of a hill.

I shall . . . conduct ye to a *hill-side*, where I will point ye out the right path of a virtuous and noble education.
Milton, Education.

Come from the woods that belt the gray *hillside*.
Tennyson, To Memory.

hill-site (hil′sīt), *n.* Situation on a hill; an elevated site.

Lo, Bethlehem's *hill-site* before me is seen.
Whittier, Palestine.

hill-sparrow (hil′spar″ō), *n.* The meadow-pipit of Europe, *Anthus pratensis*. See *Anthus*. [Orkney and Shetland.]

hill-star (hil′stär), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Oreotrochilus*.

hill-tit (hil′tit), *n.* A book-name of the Asiatic and Oriental birds of the family *Liotrichidæ*, such as the red-billed hill-tit, *Liothrix lutea*.

hilltop (hil′top), *n* The top or summit of a hill.

Disporting, till the amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening-star
On his *hill top*, to light the bridal lamp.
Milton, P. L., viii. 520.

hillwort (hil′wėrt), *n.* The European pennyroyal, *Mentha pulegium*.

hilly (hil′i), *a.* [< *hill*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding in hills: as, a *hilly* country.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the *hilly* crofts
That brow this bottom-glade.
Milton, Comus, l. 531.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects. *Addison*.

2†. Like a hill; lofty; elevated.

First of all vpon the east side of the hauen a great *hillie* point called Downesend.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. 12.

Better to have liv'd
Poor and obscure, and never scal'd the top
Of *hilly* empire, than to die with fear
To be thrown headlong down, almost as soon
As we have reach'd it.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v.

3†. Large and rounded.

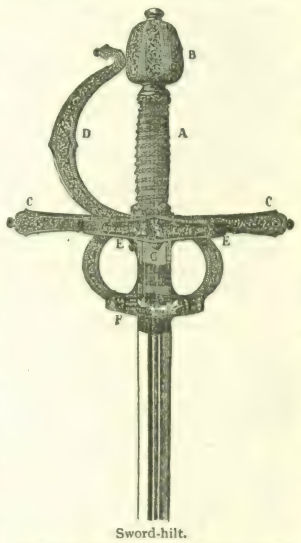
Now *hilly* bulbes sowe
Or sette, and wede hem that of rather growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

hillyer, *n.* See *hillier*.

hilo-grass (hē′lō-gras), *n.* A large coarse grass, *Paspalum conjugatum*.

hilsah, hilsa (hil′sä), *n.* [Hindi *hilsā*.] A fish of the Ganges highly esteemed for food. It is very oily and bony.

hilt (hilt), *n.* [< ME. *hilt*, < AS. *hilt* = Icel. *hjalt* = Dan. *hjalte* = OHG. *helza*, MHG. *helze*, a hilt; perhaps lit. that by which the weapon is held, being prob. ult. connected with *hold*[1], as *anvil*, formerly *anfilt*, etc., with *fold*[1].] **1.** That part of a sword, dagger, or similar weapon which affords a grasp for the hand, and usually a protection for it as well. The part grasped is called the *grip*, into which the tang of the blade is driven, or which consists of two separate pieces secured to the tang on both sides. The pommel is the projecting ball, disk, or similar appurtenance, which prevents the hand from slipping from the grip and sometimes serves to counterbalance the blade. The guard is a cross-guard formed of two quillons, or a knuckle-bow, or a basket-hilt, or a combination of these different forms; sometimes also there are two shells or coquilles, one on either side of the hilt, and sometimes there is a kind of inverted bowl or cup of steel surrounding the heel of the blade, and called the *cup-guard*. (See the above terms, and *sword*.) Formerly often in the plural, with reference to its combined parts.



Sword-hilt.
A, grip or barre; *B*, pommel; *C C*, quillons, which together form the cross-guard; *D*, finger-guard or knuckle-bow; *E E*, pas d'ane, one on each side of the cross-guard, projecting boldly, and nearly circular in shape; *F*, counter-guard; *G*, heel of blade, talon, or ricasso (ricasso only when the heel is square, not edged). *C D E* together form the guard. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

Arthur toke the swerde be the *hiltes*, and with-oute more taryinge yaf it to the Archebisshop.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

For now sits Expectation in the air,
And hides a sword, from *hilts* unto the point.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. (cho.).

He run his sword up to the *hilt*
In at the dragon's side.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, [I. 87).

The sword
That rose from out the bosom of the lake, . . .
With jewels, elfin Urim, on the *hilt*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2†. A sword or foil.

Fetch the *hilts;* fellow Juniper, wilt thou play?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 7.

3†. The handle of a shield. *Halliwell.*—**Up to the hilt** or **hilts,** thoroughly; completely; driven home.

I was *up to the hilts* in joy at having so marvellously metamorphosed an ex-governor into a viceroy.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 13.

Ah! ah! there she has nick'd her; that's *up to the Hilts;* I' gad, and you shall see Dapple resents it.
Prior, Travesty of Hind and Panther.

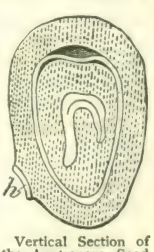
hilted (hil′ted), *a.* [< *hilt* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with a hilt: used in composition: as, a basket-*hilted* sword.

Wearing neither hunting-dress
Nor weapon, save a golden-*hilted* brand.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *her.*, having a hilt represented as of a different tincture from the blade: as, a sword *hilted* or.

Hilton's muscle. See *epiglottideus*.

hilum (hī′lum), *n.*; pl. *hila* (-lä). [NL., < L. *hilum*, said to have meant orig. 'the eye of a bean,' but used only in sense of 'a little thing, bit, trifle' (> the negative *nihil, nil*); said to be ult. a var. of *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3].] **1.** In *bot.*, originally, the eye of a bean; hence, the mark or scar on a seed produced by separation from its placenta. Also applied to the nucleus of starch-grains, under the mistaken notion that it was the point of attachment of the grain while growing.



Vertical Section of the Anatropous Seed of *Tilia Americana*, magnified. *h*, hilum.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or thing like the hilum of a seed, as a scar, pit, recess, or opening for entrance or exit. Specifically—(*a*) A recess, as in the kidney or the lung, where the vessels, nerves, and associate structures enter, together with a quantity of connective tissue or hilum stroma. (*b*) The reëntrance in the edge of a *Noctiluca*, likened to the hilum of a kidney-bean. (*c*) A little opening in the gemmule of a sponge.

him (him), *pron.* See *he*[1].

Himalayan (him-ä′lā-yan or him-a-lā′yan), *a.* [< *Himalaya* (< Skt. *Himālaya*, < *hima*, snow (see *chimera*[1] and *hiems*), + *ālaya*, abode) + *-an*.] Of or belonging to the Himalayas, a mountain-chain on the borders of British India and Tibet, and extending through Cashmere, Nepâl, etc. It contains the highest known summits in the world.—**Himalayan pine.** See *pine*.—**Himalayan rhubarb,** a species of *Rheum* (which see).

Himanthalia (him-an-thā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱμάς* (*ἱμαντ-*), a thong, + *θαλία*, abundance, wealth.] A monotypic genus of algæ, belonging to the *Fucaceæ*. It has large, immensely elongated receptacles, which are strap-shaped, compressed, dichotomously divided, and spring from the center of the frond. The plant is biennial, the cup-shaped disk being produced the second year. *H. lorea*, the only species, is found along the English coast, where it is known as *sea-thongs*. It is said that in the north of Scotland a kind of sauce for fish, resembling catchup, is made from the fronds of this plant.

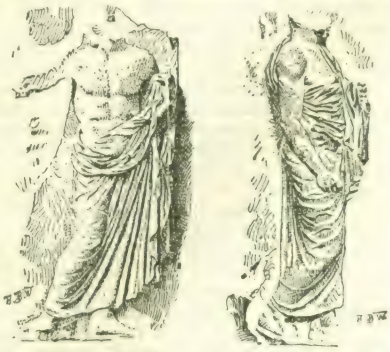
Himantolophinæ (him-an-tol-ō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Himantolophus* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Ceratiidæ*, typified by the genus *Himantolophus*.

Himantolophus (him-an-tol′ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱμάς* (*ἱμαντ-*), a thong, + *λόφος*, a crest, ridge.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the subfamily *Himantolophinæ*, having the cephalic spine knob-like at the end and surmounted by a thong-like appendage, whence the name.

Himantopus (hī-man′tō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *ἱμαντόπους*, the stilt, < *ἱμάς* (*ἱμαντ-*), a thong, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of wading birds related to the avosets, having extremely long slender legs, three-toed feet, and exceedingly slender bill; the stilts. *H. melanopterus* is the black-winged stilt of Europe. *H. nigricollis* is the black-necked stilt of America.

Himatega (him-a-tē′gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱματηγός*, loaded with apparel (taken as equiv. to 'tunicated'), < *ἱμα(τ-)* for *εἱμα(τ-)*, dress, a garment, clothing, apparel (see *himation*), + *ἠγεῖσθαι*, < *ἄγειν*, lead.] A theoretical group of animals, representing a supposititious stage of evolution, intermediate between *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*. The nearest actual representatives of such a stage are the ascidians.

himation (hi-mat′i-on), *n.*; pl. *himatia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἱμάτιον*, in form a dim. of *ἱμα(τ-)* for *εἱμα(τ-)*, a dress, garment, clothing, < *ἐννύναι*, dress, clothe: see *vest* and *wear*[1].] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a rectangular piece of woolen stuff, usually five or six feet wide and twice as long, worn


Front and Side Views of Himation, showing two usual methods of wearing it. (From the frieze of the Parthenon.)

wrapped about the body in different ways, according to the taste of the wearer, either as an outer garment over the tunic, by both sexes, or at times, by men, as the sole garment. The himation was often made of fine stuff, and richly embroidered.

His *himation* [that of Zeus at Olympia], also of gold, was enriched with a design of figures and lilies.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 123.

Himiarite (him′i-a-rīt), *a.* Same as *Himyarite*.

himming, *n.* See *hemming*[2].

himp†, *v. i.* [Not found except in the passage quoted and in a manuscript note referred to by Halliwell; prob. a mere orig. misprint for *limp*.] To limp. *Davies*.

Lame of one leg, and *himping* all his dayes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 203.

himpne†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hymn*. *Chaucer.*

himself (him-self'), *pron.*; pl. *themselves* (themselvz'). [(*a*, *b*) < ME. *himself*, usually and orig. as two words, *him self*, *him selve*, etc., < AS. *him selfum*, dat. sing. masc. or neut.; (*c*) ME. *him self*, *himselve*, *him selven*, < AS. *him selfum*, dat. pl., nom. sing. *he self*, gen. *his selfes*, etc.; being the pron. with agreeing adj. *self*, as also in *herself*, *themselves*, *myself* (for *meself*), *thyself* (for *theeself*), etc.; the dative (objective or dative of reference), being the most frequent, has become the exclusive form: see *he*[1] and *self*.] (*a*) An emphatic or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun masculine, either nominative or objective. In the nominative it is always used, for emphasis, in apposition to *he* or to a noun, usually expressed, but sometimes only understood; in the objective it is used alone or in apposition to *him* or to a noun: as, *he himself* did it; it was *himself* (*he himself*) that did it; *he* did it for *himself*, or for *the man himself*; let *him* do it *himself*; *he* came to *himself*.

Then Ector, *hym* owne *selfe* ordant belyue,
The last batell to lede of his lege pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6237.

And for *himself himself* he must forsake;
Then where is truth, if there be no self-trust?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 157.

He clash'd
His iron palms together with a cry;
Himself would tilt it out among the lads.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

(*b*†) The neuter similarly used. Now *itself*. (*c*†) The dative (objective) plural, similarly used. Now *themselves*.

Enuyos hert *hym-selue* fretys,
And of gode werky[s] *hym-selue* lettys.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 47.

himselve†, **himselven**†, *pron.* Obsolete variants of *himself*. *Chaucer.*

Himyaric (him-yar'ik), *a.* [< *Himyar* (see def. of *Himyaritic*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Himyaritic*.

Himyarite (him'ya-rīt), *a.* [Also *Himiarite*; < *Himyar* (see def. of *Himyaritic*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Himyaritic*.

The traveller [Charles Huber] was fortunate enough to make the second known discovery of *Himiarite* inscriptions, of which there were nine. *Science*, V. 134.

Himyaritic (him-ya-rit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Himyarite* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the former people of southwestern Arabia, or Yemen (said to be called *Himyarites*, after an ancient king Himyar; now more often known as *Sabæans*), and to the remains of their civilization, consisting of extensive ruins, with numerous inscriptions (the oldest, from long before our era); Sabæan. Also *Himyaric*, *Himyarite*.

One of these intermediate alphabets, the Sabean or *Himyaritic*, which supplies the direct ancestral type of the Ethiopic, has been obtained from numerous inscriptions found near Aden, and in other parts of southern Arabia. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 337.

II. *n.* The former language of southwestern Arabia, especially of the inscriptions referred to above. It was an Arabic dialect, more nearly akin to Abyssinian than is the classical Arabic; it has been crowded out of existence by the latter.

hin (hin), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἰν*, *εἰν*, *ὑν*, Heb. *hīn*, said to be of Egyptian origin.] A liquid measure of the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews. The Egyptian hin was certainly about 0.45 liter, or nearly one United States pint, as is shown by the weight and by numerous extant standards. The Hebrew hin was probably about 6 liters, or 1.6 United States gallons.

Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just *hin* shall ye have. Lev. xix. 36.

hinau-tree (hē'nou-trē), *n.* [Maori *hinau*.] An evergreen tree, *Elæocarpus dentatus*, a native of New Zealand. It attains a height of 30 or 40 feet, and the wood is said to be valuable in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

hinch (hinch), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To be stingy; be miserly; grudge. [Prov. Eng.]

These Romaines . . . did, lyke louing fathers to their countrey, bring in their mony and goodes, without *hinching* or pinching, to reliefe the charges of their common welth. *Bp. Aylmer*, Harborough for Faithful Subjects [(1559), sig. O, iv.

hinchboy†, *n.* Same as *henchboy*.

hinchman†, *n.* An obsolete form of *henchman*.

hinch-pinch† (hinch'pinch), *n.* A certain Christmas game.

Hynch pynch and laugh not, coale under candlesticke, friar Rush, and wo-penny hoe.
Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603. (*Nares.*)

Pinse morille [F.], the game called *Hinch pinch* and laugh not. *Cotgrave.*

hind[1] (hīnd), *n.* [< ME. *hind*, *hinde*, *hynde*, < AS. *hind* = D. *hinde* = MLG. *hinde* = OHG. *hintā*, MHG. *hinde*, G. *hinde*, now with added fem. suffix, *hindin* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *hind*, a hind; perhaps from the verb repr. by Goth. *hinthan*, take, catch, of which AS. *huntian*, E. *hunt*, is a secondary form: see *hunt* and *hand*, *hend*[1], *hent*[1].] **1.** The female of the red deer or stag in and after its third year: correlative to *hart* for the male.

As we came frae the *hynd* hunting,
We heard fine music ring.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 183).

The dove pursues the griffin; the mild *hind*
Makes speed to catch the tiger.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

2. One of various fishes of the family *Serranidæ* and genus *Epinephelus*, as *E. drummond-hayi*, a grouper of the Gulf coast of the United States.

hind[2] (hīnd), *n.* [The *d* is excrescent, as in *boun-d*, *soun-d*, etc.; < ME. *hine*, *hyne*, a domestic, servant (man or woman), a sing. developed < AS. *hīna*, ONorth. *hīne*, pl., glossing L. *domesticus*, a modified form, with added pl. suffix *-e*, of AS. *hīwan*, ONorth. *hīwæ*, also written *hīgan*, ONorth. *hīgo*, *hīgu*, domestics, servants, collectively household, family; gen. *hīwena*, contr. *hīna*, ONorth. *hīgna*, as in *hīna-ealdor*, master of a household, ONorth. *fader hīgna*, paterfamilias; pl. of unused **hīwa*, > ME. *hewe*, one of a household or family, a servant: see *hewe*.] A laboring man attached to a household; an agricultural laborer; a peasant; a farm-servant; a rustic. [Archaic.]

Both man and womman, child and *hyne* and page.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 226.

Pleased she look'd on all the smiling land,
And view'd the *hinds*, who wrought at her command.
Crabbe, Works, I. 104.

hind[3] (hīnd), *a.*; superl. *hindmost*, *hindermost*. [A mod. 'positive' from the compar. *hinder*, < ME. *hindere*, *hindre*, a. (ME. *hind*, adv., only once): see *hinder*, *a.*] Pertaining to, constituting, or including the rear or posterior extremity, as of a body or an object; backward; posterior: opposed to *fore:* as, the *hind* toe of a bird; the *hind* feet of a horse; the *hind* part of an animal.

The stag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

Hind. An abbreviation of *Hindu*, *Hindustan*, and *Hindustani*. In the etymologies of this dictionary it stands only for *Hindustani*.

hindberry (hīnd'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *hindberries* (-iz). [< ME. **hindberie* (not found), < AS. *hind-berie*, *-berige*, *-berge* (= D. *hennebezie* = OHG. *hintperi*, MHG. *hintbere*, assimilated *himper*, G. *himbeere* = Dan. *hindbær* = Sw. *hindbär*), raspberry, < *hind*, a hind, + *berie*, berry: see *hind*[1] and *berry*[1].] A European plant of the genus *Rubus* (*R. Idæus*), a wild variety of the raspberry.

The scarlet hypp, and the *hind-berry*,
And the nut that hung frae the hazel-tree.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

hind-brain (hīnd'brān), *n.* The metencephalon.

hind-calf† (hīnd'kăf), *n.* A hind of the first year. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scot., p. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

Hinde Palmer's Act. See *act*.

hinder[1] (hīn'dėr), *a.* [< ME. *hindere*, *hindre*, a., < AS. **hindera* (not found except as in comp.) (= OHG. *hintaro*, *hindero*, MHG. G. *hinterer* = Icel. *hindri*), a., hinder, < *hinder*, adv., back, behind, down, = OHG. *hintar*, MHG. *hinter*, *hinder*, G. *hinter* = Goth. *hindar*, prep., behind; orig. neut. acc. compar. in *-der* (= *-ther*, *-ter*, as in *ne-ther*, *af-ter*, etc.) from the base *hin-* in AS. *heon-an*, E. *hen*[2], *hen-ce*, q. v., AS. superl. *hin-du-ma*, hindmost (see *hindmost*), and in AS. *hind-an*, at the back, behind, *be-hindan*, behind (see *behind*), = OHG. *hintana*, MHG. *hinden*, G. *hinten*, adv., behind, = Goth. *hindana*, prep., behind, beyond (the base *hind-* in these forms being due to the compar. regarded as *hind-er*, etc.): see *hen*[2], *hence*, and *behind*. Hence the later positive *hind*[3], and the verbs *hinder*[1], *hinder*[2].] Pertaining to the rear; being or coming after; latter: same as *hind*[3], which is a modern form, now more common.

And zit at Constantynoble is the *hyndre* partye of the Heed [of John the Baptist]. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 107.

Abner with the *hinder* end of the spear smote him under the fifth rib. 2 Sam. ii. 23.

The Beaver is as big as an ordinary water dog, but his legs exceeding short. His fore-feete like a dogs, his *hinder* feet like a Swans. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 124.

hinder[1] (hīn'dėr), *v. i.* [< *hinder*, *a.* Cf. *hinder*[2], *v.*] To go backward. [Prov. Eng.]

hinder[2] (hin'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *hinderen*, *hindren*, < AS. *hindrian* (= OFries. *hinderia* = D. *hinderen* = OHG. *hindarōn*, *hinderen*, MHG. G. *hindern* = Icel. *hindra* = Sw. *hindra* = Dan. *hindre*, hinder), < *hinder*, adv., back, behind: see *hinder*[1] and *hind*[3].] **I.** *trans.* To hold or keep back; prevent from moving or proceeding; stop; interrupt; obstruct; check; impede; retard: as, to *hinder* one from entering; their march was *hindered* by fallen trees. It denotes either partial or complete obstruction, according to the context.

Mony woundit tho weghis & warpit to ground,
Mony shalke thurgh shot with there sharpe gere,
And myche *hyndrit* the hepe with there hard shot.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6781.

How hard were my hert, to hold hym as frend,
That so highly me *hyndret*, & my hate seruet!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9268.

Dronkennesse hurteth thy honestye, and *hyndreth* thy good name. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

The euill and vicious disposition of the braine *hinders* the sounde iudgement and discourse of man with busie & disordered phantasies. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.

Them that were entering in ye *hindered*. Luke xi. 52.

Advance your lady;
I dare not *hinder* your most high preferment.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right? *Locke.*

My tears must stop, for every drop
Hinders needle and thread!
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

Everything has been done that inherited depravity could do, to *hinder* the promise of Heaven from its fulfilment. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Century, p. 25.

=Syn. To delay, oppose, prevent, obstruct, embarrass.

II. *intrans.* To be an obstacle or impediment; stand in the way.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of some commander . . . may be written. *Dryden.*

hinderance, *n.* See *hindrance*.

hinder-end (hīn'dėr-end'), *n.* **1.** Extremity; termination; ludicrously, the buttocks. [Scotch.]

Ye preached us . . . out o' this new city o' refuge afore our *hinder-end* was well hafted in it.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

2. *pl.* Refuse of grain after it is winnowed; chaff. [Prov. Eng.]

hinderer (hin'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *hinderer*, *hindrer* (= MHG. *hinderære*, G. *ver-hinderer*); < *hinder*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hinders.

The bright sonne stont aboue
Which is the *hinderer* of the night,
And fortherer of the daies light.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

I am rather a *hinderer* than a furtherer of the commonweal. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 259.

hinderest†, *a. superl.* [< ME. *hinderest* (= OHG. *hintarōst*, *hindarōst*, MHG. *hinderst*), superl.; < *hinder*[1] + *-est*[1].] Hindmost.

Thei kepte hem-self all-ther *hinderest* for to diffende the other that feyntly were horsed that myght no faster go than a paas. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446.

Evere he rood the *hyndreste* of the route.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 622.

hinderlans, hinderlets, *n. pl.* See *hinderlins*.

hinderling† (hin'dėr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *hinderling*, < AS. *hinderling*, mentioned only in the (Latin) laws of Edward the Confessor as a proverbial term of angry contempt, implying a person devoid of all honor, < *hinder*, hinder, behind, back, + *-ling:* see *hinder*[1] and *-ling*[1].] Same as *hilding*.

hinderlins (hin'dėr-linz), *n. pl.* [Sc.; < *hinder*[1] + *-lins*, i. e. *-lings:* cf. *backlins*, *backlings*, *adv.* Other Sc. forms, *hinderlets*, *hinderliths*, appear to be adapted to *lith*, a joint, division: see *lith*. Cf. ME. *hindermore*, the hinder parts.] The hinder parts; the buttocks; the posteriors. Also *hinderlans*, *hinderlands*, *hinderlets*.

We downa bide the coercion of gude braidclaith about our *hinderlands*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

hindermore† (hīn'dėr-mōr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *hindermore;* < *hinder*[1] + *-more*.] **I.** *a.* Hinder.

II. *n.* The hinder parts. *Wyclif.*

hindermost (hīn'dėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *hinder*[1] + *-most:* cf. *hindmost*.] Same as *hindmost*.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost*. Gen. xxxiii. 2.

hinder-night (hin'dėr-nīt), *n.* Last night; yesternight. [Scotch.]

I dream'd a dreary dream this *hinder night*.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

hind-foremost (hīnd'fōr'mōst), *adv.* Hind side before. [Rare.]

The tall girl snatched the bonnet and put it on her own head *hind-foremost* with a grin.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

hind-gut (hīnd'gut), *n.* See *gut*.

hindhand (hīnd'hand), *n.* The hinder part of a horse; the part behind the head, neck, and fore quarters.

hindhead (hīnd'hed), *n.* The back part of the head; the occiput: opposed to *forehead*.

If they [noses] are Roman, arched high and strong, they are generally associated with a less developed forehead and a larger *hindhead*. *Quarterly Rev.*

The eyes of man are set in his forehead, not in his *hindhead*. *Emerson*, The American Scholar.

Hindi (hin'dē), *n.* [Also *Hindee*, *Hindooee*, etc.; Hind. Pers. Ar., etc., *Hindī*, Indian, < Pers. *Hind*, India. Cf. *Hindu*, *Hindustani*.] **1.** A modern dialect of northern India, differing from Hindustani in being a purer Aryan dialect. See *Hindustani*, *Indian*.—**2.** A native of India.

Whatever live Hindú fell into the King's hands was pounded into bits under the feet of elephants. The Musalmáns who were *Hindís* (country-born) had their lives spared. *Amir Khosrú*, in Elliot's Hist. India, III. 539.

Hindley's screw. See *screw*.

hindmost (hīnd'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *hind*^{3} + *-most*: cf. *hindermost*; in form as if < ME. **hindemest* (only *hinderest*, q. v., is found), < AS. **hindemest* (not found) (= Goth. *hindumists*), hindmost, a double superl., < *hindema* (= Goth. *hinduma*), superl., < *hind-e-* (see *hind*^{3}) + superl. *-ma*. Cf. *aftermost* and *foremost*, similarly formed.] Furthest at the back or rear; backmost; hindermost: a superlative of *hind*^{3}.

When their guide
Growes to be weary, and can lead no more,
He that was *hindmost* coms and swims before.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Even there the *hindmost* of their rear I slay.
Pope, Iliad, xi.

Hindoo, Hindooism, etc. See *Hindu*, etc.

hindrance, hinderance (hin'drans, -dėr-ans), *n.* [< *hinder*^{2}, *v.*, + *-ance*.] That which hinders or stops progression or advance; impediment; obstruction.

hindsight (hīnd'sīt), *n.* Backward sight or perception; knowledge or comprehension of what is past; afterthought: humorously opposed to *foresight*. [Recent.]

Then, in his opinion, the country will come to its senses. But how much wiser it would be to act on foresight instead of *hindsight!* *The American*, VII. 319.

Hindu (hin'dö or hin-dö'), *n.* and *a.* [< Hind. Pers., etc., *Hindū*, an inhabitant of India, < *Hind*, India: see *Indian*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Properly, one of that native race in India descended from the Aryan conquerors. Their purest representatives belong to the two great historic castes of Brahmans and Rajputs. Many of the non-Aryan inhabitants of India have been largely Hinduized. The Hindus speak various dialects derived from Sanskrit, as Hindi, Hindustani, Bengali, Marathi, etc. More loosely, the name includes also the non-Aryan inhabitants of India.

2. One of the natives of India professing the doctrines of Hinduism.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hindus, their languages, or Hinduism.

Also spelled *Hindoo*.

Hinduism (hin'dö-izm), *n.* [< *Hindu* + *-ism*.] The religion professed by a large part of the inhabitants of India. It is a development of the ancient Brahmanism, influenced by Buddhistic and other elements. Its forms are numerous and very various. Also spelled *Hindooism*.

India, the home of a population consisting roughly of 150 millions of men professing various shades of *Hinduism*, and of 40 millions of Mahommedans.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 189.

Hinduize (hin'dö-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hinduized*, ppr. *Hinduizing*. [< *Hindu* + *-ize*.] To render Hindu in character or institutions. Also spelled *Hindooize*.

Some *Hinduized* nations who have retained their original Dravidian speech. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 45.

Hindustani (hin-dö-stän'ē), *a.* and *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *Hindūstānī*, lit. of or belonging to Hindustan, < Hind. Pers. *Hindūstān*, the land of the Hindus, < *Hindū*, Hindu (< *Hind*, India: see *Indian*), + *stān*, place.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the language called *Hindustani*: as, a *Hindustani* word. See II.

II. *n.* One of the languages of Hindustan, a form of Hindi which grew up in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, since the eleventh century, as a medium of communication between them and the subject population of central Hindustan. It is more corrupted in form than Hindi, and abounds with Persian and Arabic words. It is the official language and means of general intercourse throughout nearly the whole peninsula. Also called *Urdu*. [In the etymologies of this dictionary *Hindustani* words are preceded by the abbreviation "Hind.," *Hindi* words by that name unabbreviated. As a rule Hindustani words not of Persian or Arabic origin are of the Hindi stock.]

Also spelled *Hindoostanee*.

hindward, hindwards (hīnd'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *hind*^{3} + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the posterior extremity. [Rare.]

The thorax has two furrows, which converge slightly *hindward*. *Walker.*

hindward (hīnd'wärd), *a.* [< *hindward*, *adv.*] Posterior; in the rear. [Rare.]

Through those brogues, still tattered and beborn,
His *hindward* charms gleam an unearthly white.
Coleridge, Sonnet on the House that Jack Built.

hindweed (hind'wēd), *n.* The bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

hinet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hind*^{2}. *Chaucer*.

hineberryt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hindberry*.

hing^1 (hing), *v.* A dialectal variant of *hang*.

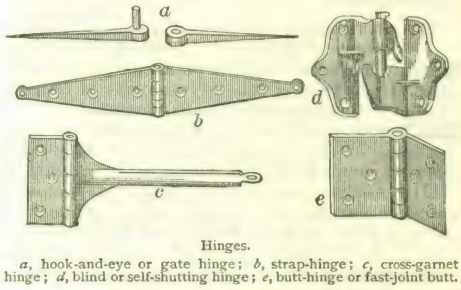
O Salvatour! O Jesse, floure so kynde,
Of oon for everichon that list be borne,
And for us *hinge*, a crowne usyng of thorne!
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

His bonnet stood ance fu' fair on his brow, . . .
But now he lets 't wear ony way it will *hing*.
Lady Grisell Baillie, Were na my Heart Licht.

hing^2 (hing), *n.* [< Hind. *hing*.] An East Indian name for asafetida.

I went from Agra to Satagam in Bengal, in the company of 180 boats laden with salt, opium, *hinge*, lead, carpets, and divers other commodities.
R. Fitch (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 194).

★ **hinge** (hinj), *n.* [With reg. change of *e* to *i* before *ng*, and with assibilation of hard *g* to *j* ("soft *g*"), as in *singe*; < ME. *henge* (= LG. *henge* = MD. *henghe*, *hanghe*, a hinge, hook, handle), also dim. *hengel*, *hengle* (> E. dial. *hingle*, q. v., = MD. *henghel*, a hook, D. *hengel*, an angling-rod, = G. dial. *hängel*, a joint, a hook, G. *henkel*, handle, ring, ear, hook); with diff. term., E. dial. *hingin* (= MD. *henghene*), a hinge, and MD. *henghsel*, D. *hengsel* = Dan. *hængsel*, a hinge, handle; < ME. *hengen* (= MD. *henghen* = G. *hängen* = Icel. *hengja*—whence prob. the ME. form), hang; a secondary form of *hangen*, hang: see *hang*. For an older name for 'hinge,' see *har*^{1}.] **1.** An artificial movable joint; a device for joining two pieces in such a manner that one may be turned upon the other; the articulation of a door, gate, shutter, lid, etc., to its support, or of two equally movable parts, as of a fire-screen, to each other. A metallic hinge for a door or the like consists of the two *leaves* or *straps*, the *knuckle* or rounded and perforated projection in alternate parts at their inner ends, by which they are joined, and the *pin* or *pintle* which passes through the knuckle and on which the hinge turns.



Hinges.

a, hook-and-eye or gate hinge; *b*, strap-hinge; *c*, cross-garnet hinge; *d*, blind or self-shutting hinge; *e*, butt-hinge or fast-joint butt.

The gate self-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton*, P. L., v. 255.

2. A natural movable joint; an anatomical articulation turning in a single plane, as that of the knee or of a bivalve shell. See *hinge-joint*, and cut under *bivalve*.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant *hinges* of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

3. Figuratively, that on which anything depends or turns; a cardinal or controlling principle, rule, or point.

We usually call reward and punishment the two *hinges* upon which all government turns.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

My honoured Mother, she who was the heart
And *hinge* of all our learnings and our loves.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

4†. One of the cardinal points, north, south, east, or west.

Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four *hinges* of the world.
Milton, P. R., iv. 415.

5. In *entom.*, the cardo or basal part of the maxilla. See cut under *Insecta*.—**Blank hinge**, a hinge which permits the door to swing open in either direction. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Butt-and-strap hinge**, a hinge of which one side carries a strap and the other a butt.—**Butt-hinge.** Same as *butt*^{2}, 4.—**Cross-tail hinge, cross-tailed hinge.** Same as *garnet-hinge*.—**Dovetail hinge**, a hinge the attaching parts of which spread out like a dove's tail, and are narrower at their point of juncture than at the outer edges.—**Gooseneck hinge.** Same as *gooseneck*.—**Off the hinges**, in a state of disorder or irregularity.

I find that Matters are much *off the Hinges* 'twixt the King of Denmark and his Town. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 1.

Rising hinge, a hinge having a spiral groove winding about the knuckle, by the action of which the door is lifted as it swings open, and thus clears the carpet.—**Strap-hinge**, a hinge carrying a long band of metal on each side, by which it is secured to the door and to the post.

hinge (hinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hinged*, ppr. *hinging*. [< *hinge*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with hinges; join by means of hinges, literally or figuratively.

The soul is too nicely and keenly *hinged* to be wrenched without mischief. *D. G. Mitchell*, Reveries of a Bachelor.

2. To bend the hinge or hinges of. [Poetical.]

Be thou a flatterer now, and . . . *hinge* thy knee.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

3. Figuratively, to cause to depend: as, to *hinge* one's acceptance upon some future event.

II. *intrans.* To stand, depend, or turn on or as if on a hinge: chiefly figurative.

The vulgar should be particularly regarded, whose behaviour in civil life is totally *hinged* upon their hopes and fears. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

All such objections *hinge* on the question whether we really know how old the world is, and at what periods the various forms of life first appeared.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 314.

hinge-band (hinj'band), *n.* The strap of a hinge.

hinge-joint (hinj'joint), *n.* In *anat.*, an articulation admitting of motion in only one plane; a ginglymus. The elbow-joint is a good example.

hinge-line (hinj'līn), *n.* The margin of either valve of a bivalve mollusk which is hinged and bears the ligament, and also the cardinal teeth if there are any.

hinge-pillar (hinj'pil″är), *n.* That side of the frame of the door of a carriage which supports the hinge. It corresponds to the hinging-post of the door of a house.

hinge-pin (hinj'pin), *n.* A pin or pintle which fastens together the parts of a hinge.

The distance from the face of the breech-action to the *hinge-pin* has been considerably shortened.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 215.

hingert, *n.* [Var. of *hanger*.] A hanging; a curtain.

I'll put gowd *hingers* roun' your cage,
And siller roun' your wa'.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171).

hinge-tooth (hinj'töth), *n.* One of the cardinal teeth of a bivalve mollusk, entering into the hinge of the valves. See cut under *bivalve*.

hinging-post (hin'jing-pōst), *n.* The swinging-post of a gate or door.

hingle (hing'gl), *n.* [< ME. *hengle*, *hengel*, dim. of *henge*, hinge: see *hinge*.] A hinge; a hook. [Prov. Eng.]

hingra (hing'grä), *n.* [Hind. *hing*, asafetida: see *hing*^{2}.] An adulterated or impure asafetida sold in the Bombay bazaars. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

hink (hingk), *n.* [Prob. of LG. origin, < LG. *henk*, a hook, a handle, = G. *ge-henk*, hook, handle, belt, dim. *henkel*, hook, handle, etc.: see *hinge*.] A hook or twibill for reaping. *Loudon*.

hinniatet (hin'i-āt), *v. i.* [Improp. < L. *hinnire*, neigh: see *hinny*^{2}.] To neigh. *B. Jonson*.

hinnible (hin'i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *hinnibilis*, that neighs, < *hinnire* (> F. *hennir*), neigh: see *hinny*^{2}.] Neighing, or capable of neighing. [Rare.]

Men are rational, and horses *hinnible*. *Mansel.*

hinny^1 (hin'i), *n.*; pl. *hinnies* (-iz). [With dim. term. *-y*^{2}, < L. *hinnus*, fem. *hinna*, a mule from a stallion and a she-ass, distinguished from *ginnus*, < Gr. *γίννος*, sometimes written *γῖννος*, *γῖνος*, and later *ἴννος* (without rough breathing, but appar. due to the L. *hinnus*), a stunted mule, from a mare and an ass.] A mule got from a she-ass by a stallion.

hinny^2 (hin'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hinnied*, ppr. *hinnying*. [Appar. an alteration of *whinny*, q. v., in simulation of the different but like imitative word L. *hinnire* (pres. ind. *hinnio*), neigh; cf. Hind. *hinhinana*, *hinna*, *hinsna*, bray, neigh, whine.] To neigh; whinny.

hinny^3 (hin'i), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *honey*.

Nor Mountain-bee, wild bummin roves,
For *hinny* 'mang the heather.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 34.

O, *hinny*, ay; I'se be silent or thou sall come to ill.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

hinoid (hin'oid), *a.* [Irreg. (with unorig. aspirate) < Gr. *ἰς* (*ἰν-*), a muscle or nerve, also strength (orig. **Fἰς* = L. *vis*, strength: see *vim* and *violent*), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, having leaves the veins of which proceed entirely from

the midrib, and are parallel and undivided, as in the *Musaceæ* and *Zinziberaceæ*.

hinoideous (hi-noi'dē-us), *a.* [< *hinoid* + *-eous*.] Having a hinoid venation.

hint[1] (hint), *v.* [< ME. *hinten, hynten* (def. 1), var. of *henten*, lay hold of, seize, catch: see *hent*[1]. The form *hent* has become obs. in E., while the var. *hint*, in a deflected sense, partly due to the noun *hint*, opportunity, etc., has assumed the appearance of another word, the etym. of which has been sought elsewhere. The relation of *hint* to *hent* is like that of *clinch* to *clench* or of *glint* to *glent*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay hold of; seize; snatch: a dialectal variant of *hent*[1].—**2.** To suggest in an indirect manner; indicate by allusion or implication; give a hint of.

Oft have you *hinted* to your brother peer
A certain truth, which many buy too dear.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 39.

Still rung these words in Wilfrid's ear,
Hinting he knew not what of fear.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 23.

Perhaps one may venture to *hint* that the animal instincts are those that stand in least need of stimulation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 168.

=**Syn. 2.** *Hint, Intimate, Suggest, Insinuate.* To *hint* is to convey an idea in the lightest possible manner, and especially by implication; to let one's thought be known in an indirect, hesitating, or partial manner. To *intimate* is to convey one's meaning more plainly than by a hint, but still not directly or explicitly. *Suggest* has a somewhat wide range, often meaning essentially the same as *propose* or *remind* (one) *of*, and ranging down to the meaning of *hint*: as, to *suggest* a plan; to *suggest* more than one says. *Insinuate* is now generally used in a bad sense; when used in a good sense, it implies pains taken and delicacy of skill. *Hints* and *insinuations* are always covert, *intimations* often, *suggestions* rarely. An *innuendo* is a peculiarly dark, crafty, or mean insinuation.

II. *intrans.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion.—**To hint at,** to allude to; refer to or suggest in a vague manner.

One, in whom all evil fancies clung
Like serpent eggs together, laughingly
Would *hint at* worse in either.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=**Syn.** *Allude* (to), *Refer* (to), etc. See *advert, v. i.*

hint[1] (hint), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hynt;* a var. of *hent*[1], *n.*; from the verb.] **1.** An act of exertion; a snatch: as, in a *hint*, in a moment. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]—**2.** An opportunity; a fit time. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Wherein of antres vast, and desarts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,
It was my *hint* to speak. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

3. A suggestion made indirectly; a covert suggestion or implication; an indirect indication, conveyed by speech, gesture, action, or circumstance, whether intentional or unintentional.

I was very civilly entertained by him [the head priest among the Jews], and gave him several *hints* that I was desirous to take up my abode with him; but he would not seem to understand me.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 76.

Sometimes he [Chaucer] describes amply by the merest *hint*, as where the Friar, before setting himself softly down, drives away the cat. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 282.

=**Syn.** See *hint, v. t.*

hint[2] (hint), *adv.* [By apheresis from *ahint*.] Behind. [Scotch.]

hinterland (hin'tėr-land), *n.* [G., < *hinter*, back, + *land*, country.] Territory that lies back of and is tributary to a coast region or port.

The province of Shantung is the *hinterland* of the very large harbor the Germans have seized.
Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc., XXX. 57.

hinting (hin'ting), *n.* Same as *henting*.

hintingly (hin'ting-li), *adv.* In a hinting manner; suggestingly.

hip[1] (hip), *n.* [< ME. *hipe, hupe, hype,* < AS. *hype* = D. *heupe*, formerly also *hupe, huppe* = OHG. *huf*, MHG. *huf*, pl. *hüffe*, G. *hüfte* = Icel. *huppr* = Sw. *höft* = Dan. *hofte* (after G. ?) = Goth. *hups*, hip; perhaps = Gr. *κύβος*, the hollow above the hips (of cattle), appar. a particular use of *κύβος*, a die, cube (see *cube*). Cf. Lith. *kumpis*, fore quarter of pork. Cf. *hump* and *heap*.] **1.** The projecting part of an animal formed by the side of the pelvis and the upper part of the femur, with the flesh covering them; the upper part of the thigh; the haunch.

The most protuberant part is directly over the trochanter of the thigh-bone. In man the hip may be said to begin where the waist ends, with the arched upper border of the pelvis on each side, to extend the whole length of the pelvis, and to include the upper part of the thigh-bone, together with the soft parts covering this and the side of the pelvis.

The whole quire hold their *hips*, and loffe.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

Her elbows pinion'd close upon her *hips*.
Cowper, Truth, l. 133.

2. The hip-joint.—**3.** In *entom.*, the coxa or first joint of an insect's leg.—**4.** In *arch.*: (*a*) The external angle at the junction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (*b*) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof meet. See cuts under *hip-roof* and *jack-rafter*.—**To have** or **catch on the hip,** to have or get the advantage over (one): a phrase borrowed probably from wrestlers.

I'll *have* our Michael Cassio *on the hip*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Nay, now I know I *have* him *on the hip*,
I'll follow it.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

hip[1] (hip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hipped*, ppr. *hipping*. [< *hip*[1], *n.*] **1.** To sprain, gall, or injure the hip of. In the extract the sense is doubtful.

His horse *hipped* with an old mothy saddle, and stirrups of no kindred. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

2. In *arch.*, to furnish with a hip: as, to *hip* a roof.—**3.** To throw (one's adversary) over the hip. *Davies.*

And a prime wrestler as e'er tript,
E'er gave the Cornish hug or *hipt*.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 202.

hip[2], **hep** (hip, hep), *n.* [Different shortenings of reg. *heep;* < ME. *heepe, hepe* (*hēpe*), < AS. *heópe*, the fruit of the dogrose, also (ONorth. dat. *heope, heape*) a bramble, *heóp-brēmel*, hip-bramble, dogrose, = OS. *hiopo* = OHG. *hiufo*, MHG. *hiefe*, a bramble-bush. Origin unknown; not connected with OBulg. *shipŭkŭ*, Bulg. *shipŭk*, rose, Russ. *shipŭ*, Bohem. *ship*, a thorn, etc.] The fruit of the dogrose or wild brier, *Rosa canina* or *R. rubiginosa*.

Sweet as is the brembre flour
That bereth the reede *heepe*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 36.

The oaks bear mast, the briars scarlet *hips*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Where thou shalt eat of the *hips* and haws,
And the roots that are so sweet.
The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Child's Ballads, [II. 384).

Almost every autumn may be heard the remark that a hard winter is coming, for that the *hips* and haws are abundant. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 25.

hip[3] (hip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hipped*, ppr. *hipping*. [< ME. *hippen, huppen, hyppen,* < AS. **hyppan* (= OD. *huppen* = OHG. **hupfen*, MHG. *hupfen, hüpfen*, G. *hüpfen*), hop, a secondary form of *hoppian*, ME. *hoppen*, E. *hop:* see *hop*[1].] To hop. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hope cam *hippyng* after that hadde so ybosted
How he with Moyses maundement hadde many men y-holpe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 59.

And old wyves that myght evyll goo,
They *hypped* on theyr staves.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 119).

hip[4], **hyp** (hip), *n.* [Abbr. of *hypochondria*[1], q. v.] A morbid depression of spirits; melancholy: usually in the plural.

When his mind is serene, when he is neither in a passion, nor in the *hips* (solicitus), nor in liquor, then, being in private, you may kindly advise him.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 130.

Heaven send thou hast not got the *Hyps*.
How? Not a word come from thy lips?
Swift, Cassinus and Peter.

A little while ago thou wast all *hip* and vapour, and now thou dost nothing but patronise fun.
Miss Burney, Camilla, vi. 10.

hip[4], **hyp** (hip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hipped, hypped, hipt*, or *hypt*, ppr. *hipping* or *hypping*. [< *hip*[4], *hyp*, *n.*] To render hypochondriac or melancholy: scarcely used except as in the participial adjective *hipped*. See *hipped*[2].

hip[5] (hip), *interj.* [A mere introductory syllable.] An exclamation used in applauding or giving the signal for applause: as, *hip, hip,* hurrah!

There is no rising from it [dinner], but to toss off the glass, and huzza after the *hip! hip! hip!* of the toast giver. *Hone's Every-Day Book*, II. 12.

hip-bath (hip'bȧth), *n.* A form of portable bath, intended for sitting in, so that only the hips and the lower part of the trunk are submerged. Also called *sitz-bath*.

hip-belt (hip'belt), *n.* Same as *hip-girdle*, 2.

hipberry (hip'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hipberries* (-iz). The hip or fruit of *Rosa canina*, the dogrose.

hip-bone (hip'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *hepe-boon;* < *hip*[1] + *bone*[1].] The ischium, or inferior part of the pelvis on each side: loosely extended to the whole innominate bone which forms each side of the pelvis, and to the upper part of the thigh-bone. Also called *haunch-bone*.

Woundyd sore and evyll be-gone,
And brokyn was hys *hepe-boon*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

hip-brier (hip'brī″ėr), *n.* The wild brier, *Rosa rubiginosa*. Also called *hip-rose*.

hip-girdle (hip'gėr″dl), *n.* **1.** The pelvic arch or girdle. See *girdle*[1].—**2.** The sword-belt of the latter part of the fourteenth century, which passed diagonally from the waist on the right side and behind to the left hip: so named to distinguish it from the earlier sword-belt, which fitted closely around the waist. Also called *hip-belt*.

hip-gout (hip'gout), *n.* Sciatica.

hip-halt† (hip'hâlt), *a.* Lame; limping. *Halliwell.*

hip-hapet, *n.* [< *hip*[1] + *hap*[2].] A covering for the hips: a term of contempt.

These clothes will never fadge with me: a pox o' this filthy vardingale, this *hip-hape!*
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

hip-hop (hip'hop), *adv.* [< *hip*[3] + *hop*[1]; or a redupl. of *hop*[1], with usual weakening of first part.] With hopping gait. [Rare.]

Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't
Like Volscius, *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve.*

hip-joint (hip'joint), *n.* The articulation of the femur or thigh-bone with the innominate bone or haunch-bone; the proximal articulation of the hind limb, corresponding to the shoulder-joint of the fore limb. The head of the femur is received into the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity at the junction of the ilium, ischium, and pubis, thus constituting a ball-and-socket joint, capable of movement in every direction, and uniting to a remarkable degree mobility with stability.—**Hip-joint disease.** See *disease*.

hip-knob (hip'nob), *n.* In *arch.*, a finial or other similar ornament placed on the top of the hip of a roof, or on the apex of a gable. When used upon timber gables, the lower part of the hip-knob generally terminates in a pendant. See cut under *hip-roof*.

hiplings†, *adv.* [< *hip*[1] + *-ling*[2].] By the hips.

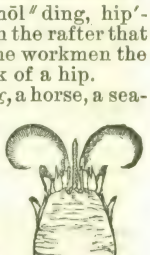
It was a woman child, stillborn, about two months before the just time, having life a few hours before; it came *hiplings* till . . . [the midwife] turned it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 314.

hip-lock (hip'lok), *n.* In *wrestling*, a close grip, in which one of the contestants places a leg and hip in front of the other contestant, and attempts to push him over them to the ground.

The Tartar broke the sash and shoulder hold, rushed in fiercely, caught him around the body, and, with a *hip-lock* and a tremendous heave, threw him over his head.
The Century, XXXVI. 373.

hip-molding, hip-mold (hip'mōl″ding, hip'-mōld), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof. By some workmen the word is used to signify the back of a hip.

Hippa (hip'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, a sea-fish: see *hippus*.] The typical genus of the family *Hippidæ*. The Brazilian *H. emerita* is an example. The animals burrow in the sand. *H. talpoidea* is called *sand-bug* in the United States.



Sand-bug (*Hippa talpoidea*).

Hipparion (hi-pā'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱππάριον*, a pony, dim. of *ἵππος*, a horse: see *hippus*.] A genus of Miocene and Pliocene fossil horses, of the family *Equidæ*, having three toes, a median functional hoof with a false hoof on each side.

The species are no longer regarded as in the direct line of descent of the living horse; they were of comparatively small size, from that of a goat to that of an ass. *H. gracile* is an example. Also called *Hippotherium*. *Christol*, 1834.

Hipparitherium (hi-pā-ri-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱππάριον*, a pony (see *Hipparion*), + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] Same as *Anchitherium*. *Christol.*

Hippeastreæ (hip-ē-as'trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippeastrum* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Narcisseæ*, established by Kunth in 1850, and typified by the genus *Hippeastrum*.

Hippeastrum (hip-ē-as'trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *ἄστρον*, a star; so called from the star-like mark on the corolla, and in allusion to the popular name *knight's-star lily*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, tribe *Narcisseæ*, and type of Kunth's subtribe *Hippeastreæ*. They have an infundibuliform perianth with a short tube and with the faucial membrane deficient on the lower side, and an irregular limb. The stamens are unequal, declined, and unequally fixed; the ovary is 3-celled; the style 3-lobed or 3-cleft; the leaves are 2-ranked and narrow; the stem is fistulous; the bulbs are tunicate; and the flowers in a 2- to many-flowered umbel. There are about 50 species, natives of South America and the West Indies, in cultivation known as the *knight's-star lily* or *equestrian star*. They comprise most of the plants cultivated under the name of *Amaryllis*. *H. aulicum*, *H. equestre*, and *H. reginæ* are crimson, scarlet, or orange-red with a green

star. *H. reticulatum* is purplish-red, veined with deeper ★red, and with a white central star.

hipped[1] (hipt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *hip*[1], *v.*, 1.] Having the hip sprained or dislocated.

hipped[2], **hypped** (hipt), *p. a.* [Pp. of a verb *hip*[4], *hyp*, scarcely used except in this form; < *hip*[4], *hyp*, *n.*: see *hip*[4].] Rendered melancholy; melancholy; mopish. Also spelled *hipt* and *hypt*.

It is observable that among the University men [at Cambridge], that allmost half of them are *Hypt*, as they call it: that is, disordered in their brains, sometimes mopish, sometimes wild, the two different effects of the laziness and debauchery.

Dr. J. Edwards [died 1716], in Rep. of Camb. Antiq. [Soc., 1878, p. 130. (*Skeat.*)

I have been to the last degree *hypped* since I saw you.

Spectator, No. 284.

And from the *hipp'd* discourses gather
That politics go by the weather.

M. Green, The Spleen.

hippelaph (hip'e-laf), *n.* [< NL. *hippelaphus*, q. v.] Same as *hippelaphus*.

hippelaphus (hi-pel'a-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱππέλαφος*, lit. 'horse-deer,' < *ἵππος*, horse, + *ἔλαφος*, a stag, deer.] The stag of India; the rusa deer: a large animal, supposed to be that described by Aristotle, and now known as *Rusa aristotelis* or *Cervus hippelaphus*. See *Rusa*.

hippety-hoppety (hip'e-ti-hop'e-ti), *adv.* [A dactylic variation of *hip-hop*.] Hopping and skipping: used by children: often abbreviated *hippety-hop*, and in that form used substantively.

Hippia (hip'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱππος*, a horse (?).] A small genus of branching shrubs, belonging to the family *Asteraceæ* and to the tribe *Anthemideæ*, the type of Lessing's subtribe *Hippieæ*. They have heterogamous heads, with the outer flowers pistillate, the inner staminate, sterile, and compressed, and slightly winged achenia; heads corymbose at the ends of the branches; flowers all yellow; and leaves alternate, pinnatifid or pinnatisected, rarely entire. The whole plant is odorous. Only 4 species are known, natives of South Africa.

hippian (hip'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Hippa* + *-ian*.]

I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Hippidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hippidæ*; a burrowing crab or sand-bug.

hippiater (hip-i-ā'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱππιατρός*, a farrier, veterinary surgeon, < *ἵππος*, a horse, + *ἰατρός*, a physician, surgeon, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, heal, cure: see *hippiatry*.] A farrier; a horse-doctor. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

hippiatric (hip-i-at'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱππιατρικός*, pertaining to farriery, < *ἱππιατρός*, a farrier: see *hippiatry*.] Pertaining or relating to farriery or veterinary surgery; veterinary.

hippiatry (hip-i-ā'tri), *n.* [Formerly also *hippiatrie*; < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *ἰατρεία*, healing, medical treatment; cf. *hippiater*.] The art of curing diseases of the horse; veterinary surgery.

The horse pulled out his foot; and, which is a wonderful thing in *hippiatrie*, the said horse was thoroughly cured of a ringbone which he had in that foot.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 36.

Hippidæ (hip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippa* + *-idæ*.] A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Hippa*, containing burrowing crabs of an elongate form, with the abdomen fitted for digging and the feet for swimming, and long plumose antennules. The species inhabit shallow water and burrow in sand, rapidly disappearing in it when uncovered. See cut under *Hippa*.

Hippidea (hi-pid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippa* + *-idea*.] A group of anomurous crustaceans constituted for the families *Hippidæ* and *Albuneidæ*. They have an ovate carapace and the abdomen composed of six segments (the fifth and sixth fused), the penultimate with a prominent pair of biramous lamellar appendages, and the terminal large.

Hippieæ (hi-pī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippia* + *-eæ*.] An old subtribe of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, tribe *Anthemideæ*, established by Lessing in 1832, and typified by the genus *Hippia*.

hippii, *n.* Plural of *hippius*.

hipping-hold, *n.* [E. dial., also *hipping-hawd*; < *hipping*, verbal n. of *hip*[3], + *hold*[1], *n.*; lit. a 'hopping-place,' i. e. 'stepping-place.'] A place where people stay to chat when they are sent on an errand; a loitering-place. *Bailey*; *Grose*.

hippings (hip'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *hip*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Cloths for infants; clouts. *Carlyle*. [Prov. Eng.]

hippish, hyppish (hip'ish), *a.* [< *hip*[4], *hyp*, + *-ish*[1].] Hypochondriac; moping.

By cares depress'd, in pensive *hippish* mood,
With slowest pace the tedious minutes roll.

Gay, Wine.

I mean to go myself to-morrow
Just to divert myself a little space,
Because I'm rather *hippish*.

Byron, Beppo, st. 64.

hippius (hi-pī'us), *n.*; pl. *hippii* (-ī). [LL., < Gr. *ἱππειος*, of a horse, equestrian (applied in LGr. to a meter regarded as suited to cavalry movements), < *ἵππος*, a horse: see *hippus*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) An epitrite; a metrical foot consisting of four times or syllables, one of which is short, the other three being long. It is called *first* (⏑ – – –), *second* (– ⏑ – –), *third* (– – ⏑ –), or *fourth* (– – – ⏑) *hippius* or *epitrite*, according as the short is in the first, second, third, or fourth place respectively. See *epitrite*. (*b*) A Molossus (– – –); a metrical foot consisting of three long times or syllables. See *Molossus*.

hippo†, *n.* Same as *hypo*[1].

When he's neither in a Passion, nor in the *Hippo*, nor in Liquor. *Bailey*, tr. of Erasmus's Colloquies, I. 248.

Hippobosca (hip-ō-bos'kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱπποβοσκός*, feeding horses (NL. taken as 'feeding on horses'), < *ἵππος*, horse, + *βόσκειν*, feed.] The typical genus of *Hippoboscidæ*. *H. equina* is a winged tick-fly of the horse: also *forest-fly*.

Hippoboscidæ (hip-ō-bos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippobosca* + *-idæ*.] A family of pupiparous dipterous insects, founded by Leach in 1817, containing both winged and wingless forms, which are parasitic upon various birds and quadrupeds, infesting the plumage or pelage; the forest-flies. The species are also known as *bird-ticks*, *sheep-ticks*, etc., and one of them is a tick-fly of the horse.

Hippobroma (hip-ō-brō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *βρῶμα*, food.] A generic name proposed by G. Don in 1834 for *Isotoma longiflora*, a herbaceous plant of the family *Campanulaceæ*, a native of Jamaica and other West Indian islands. It is one of the most poisonous of plants; horses are said to be violently purged after eating it.

hippocamp (hip'ō-kamp), *n.* [< L. *hippocampus*: see *hippocampus*.] Same as *hippocampus*, 1.

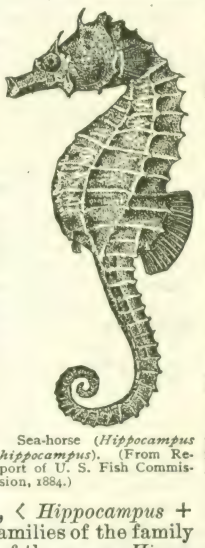
Fair silver-footed Thetis that time threw
Along the ocean with a beauteous crew
Of her attending sea-nymphes (Jove's bright lamps)
Guiding from rockes her chariot's *hyppocamps*.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

hippocampal (hip-ō-kam'pạl), *a.* [< *hippocampus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the hippocampus of the brain.—**Hippocampal fissure or sulcus**, one of the largest and most constant of the fissures or sulci upon the surface of the brain, and corresponding to the elevation known as the *hippocampus*.—**Hippocampal gyrus.** See *gyrus*.

hippocampi, *n.* Plural of *hippocampus*.

Hippocampidæ (hip-ō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippocampus* + *-idæ*.] A family of syngnathous fishes, of the order *Lophobranchii*, typified by the genus *Hippocampus*; the sea-horses. They have a more or less prehensile finless tail, the head in the typical species set at an angle with the trunk, the snout tubular, and the body mailed as in the pipe-fishes. They are related to the pipe-fishes or *Syngnathidæ*. The general aspect is strikingly suggestive of the common form given to the knight in chessmen; some species, however, differ little in shape from ordinary pipe-fishes. The general attitude in swimming is erect. The males have a brood-pouch in which the eggs are developed. The sea-horses inhabit the ocean, and especially the warmer seas. The genus *Hippocampus*, which contains most species of the family, has a wide range, but the other genera are confined to the Pacific ocean.



Sea-horse (*Hippocampus hippocampus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Hippocampina (hip-ō-kam'pi-nạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Günther), < *Hippocampus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Hippocampidæ*.

Hippocampinæ (hip″ō-kam-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippocampus* + *-inæ*.] One of several subfamilies of the family *Hippocampidæ*, composed of the genera *Hippocampus* and *Acentronura*.

hippocampine (hip-ō-kam'pin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hippocampidæ* or *Hippocampinæ*.

hippocampus (hip-ō-kam'pus), *n.*; pl. *hippocampi* (-pī). [L., a sea-horse, < Gr. *ἱππόκαμπος*, a mythical sea-monster, with horse's body and fish's tail, also in zoöl. the sea-horse, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *κάμπος*, a sea-monster.] 1. In *myth.*, a sea-horse with two fore feet and a body ending in the tail of a dolphin or other fish. The car of Neptune and those of other deities were drawn by such sea-horses. Representations of them are seen in Pompeian paintings, etc. Also *hippocamp*.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of sea-horses of the family *Hippocampidæ*.—3. In *anat.*, a raised curved trace or track on the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Hippocampus major**, or *cornu Ammonis*, a curved elongated eminence along the whole extent of the floor of the middle or descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Hippocampus minor**, a longitudinal eminence on the floor of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain, expressing the projection into the ventricle of the calcarine sulcus: wrongly supposed to be peculiar to man.—**Pes hippocampi**, a collateral eminence at the junction of the two hippocampi of the brain, expressing collateral sulci.

Hippocastanaceæ (hip-ō-kas-tā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1813), < *Hippocastanum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, typified by the genus *Æsculus* (*Hippocastanum*). After having been long treated as a subordinate group of the *Sapindaceæ*, it was restored to family rank by Radlkofer in 1888, and is adopted as such by Engler and Prantl. Lindley's name *Æsculaceæ* is, however, preferable as based on that of the type genus. It includes the two genera *Æsculus* and *Billia*. The former is the genus to which the horse-chestnut and buckeye belong. The latter embraces two species of somewhat similar trees of Mexico, Guatemala, and Colombia.

Hippocastanum (hip-ō-kas'tā-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *κάστανα*, chestnuts.] The name given by Tournefort in 1700 to the genus *Æsculus* of Linnæus, type of the family *Æsculaceæ* (*Hippocastanaceæ*). It was never established in the binomial literature of botany. See *Æsculus*.

hippocephaloid (hip-ō-sef'a-loid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἶδος*, form.] A cast of certain fossil equivalve bivalves, especially *Trigonia*.

hippocras (hip'ō-kras), *n.* [Formerly also *hypocrass*, *hipocras*, *ipocras*; < F. *hippocras*, *hypocras*, a corrupt form repr. NL. *hippocraticum* (sc. *vinum*), an artificial name given in allusion to *Hippocrates*, a famous physician: see *Hippocratic*.] An old medicinal drink composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial. Also *hippocrass*.

And plaine water hath he preferred before the swete *hipocras* of the riche men. *J. Udall*, On Luke vii.

P. Stay, what's best to drink a mornings?
R. Ipocras, sir, for my mistress, if I fetch it, is most dear to her. *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore.

Hippocrataceæ (hip-ō-krā-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippocratea* (< L. *Hippocrates*: see *Hippocratic*) + *-aceæ*.] A small family of plants related to the *Celastraceæ* and typified by the genus *Hippocratea*. It is characterized by the 5-merous calyx and corolla, 3, rarely 2, 4, or 5, stamens inserted on the disk, and with complanate filaments; the anthers extrorsely dehiscent; the seeds exalbuminous; and the leaves often opposite. It was established by Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth in 1821, and is adopted by Engler and Prantl.

Hippocratea (hip-ō-krā'tē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Hippocrates*, a famous physician: see *Hippocratic*.] A large genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous climbing shrubs, of the family *Hippocrataceæ*, closely related to the family *Celastraceæ*. They have a small 5-parted calyx; 5 narrow petals; usually 3 stamens, and a 3-celled ovary which is free or confluent with the disk, ripening into compressed, coriaceous 2-valved or indehiscent carpels, which are slightly connate at the base. The leaves are opposite, petioled, and entire or serrate; the flowers are greenish or white, and arranged in axillary panicles or cymes. About 70 species are known, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, Australia, America, and the Pacific islands. *H. comosa* of the West Indies produces oily seeds which are used like almonds. Well-preserved leaves of two species of *Hippocratea* have been found in the Miocene deposits of Styria and Bohemia.

hippocratead (hip-ō-krā'tē-ad), *n.* [< *Hippocratea*.] A plant of the family *Hippocrataceæ*. *Lindley*.

Hippocrates's sleeve. See *sleeve*.

Hippocratic (hip-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Hippocraticus*, < L. *Hippocrates*, < Gr. Ἱπποκράτης (see def.); the name means 'strong over horses,' or 'strong in horse' (cf. *ἱπποκρατεῖν*, be superior in cavalry), < *ἵππος*, horse, + *κράτος*, strength.] Of or pertaining to Hippocrates, a Greek physician, born about 460 B. C. and died in the fourth century B. C., called the "father of medicine."—**Hippocratic face** (*facies Hippocratica*), the expression which the features assume immediately before death, or in one exhausted by long sickness, great evacuations, or excessive hunger, threatening dissolution: so called from its being vividly described by Hippocrates. The nose is pinched, the eyes are sunken, the temples are hollow, the ears are cold or lead-colored, the skin of the forehead is tense and dry, the complexion is livid, and the lips are pendent, relaxed, and cold.

A sighing respiration, feeble and almost imperceptible pulse, the lines of the *face hippocratic*.
The Century, XXIII. 300.

Hippocratism (hi-pok'rā-tizm), *n.* [< L. *Hippocrates* (see *Hippocratic*) + *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of Hippocrates, who is regarded as the founder of the science of medicine. He avoided the extremes of empiricism and dogmatism, and laid especial stress upon observation and upon attention to regimen and diet.

Hippocrene (hip'ō-krēn or hip-ō-krē'nē), *n.* [L. *Hippocrene*, < Gr. *ἱπποκρήνη*, a reading, in late manuscripts, for *ἵππου κρήνη*, the horse's fountain: *ἵππου*, gen. of *ἵππος*, horse; *κρήνη*, a fountain.] **1.** A spring on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, sacred to the muses, the waters of which are poetically held to possess the power of poetic inspiration.

O for a beaker full of the warm South,
Full of the true, the blushful *Hippocrene*.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Nor maddening draughts of *Hippocrene*,
Like gleams of sunshine, flash between
Thick leaves of mistletoe.
Longfellow, Goblet of Life.

2 (hip-ō-krē'nē). [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropod mollusks. *Oken*, 1817. (*b*) A genus of acalephs. *Mertens*, 1829.

hippocrepian (hip-ō-krē'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, a horse, + *κρηπίς*, a boot (shoe).] **I.** *a.* Like or likened to a horseshoe in shape; hippocrepiform: specifically applied to certain ectoproctous *Polyzoa* which usually have the lophophore prolonged into two lobes so as to be horseshoe-shaped, as well as to such a lophophore itself.

The lophophore resembles that of the *hippocrepian* Phylactolæmata in being produced into two arms.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

Some of the scars show traces of the *hippocrepian* mark characteristic of Protopteris.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 94.

II. *n.* A polyzoan having these characteristics. See *Phylactolæmata*.

hippocrepiform (hip-ō-krep'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Hippocrepis* + *-form*.] Shaped like a horseshoe.

Hippocrepis (hip-ō-krē'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *κρηπίς*, a boot (shoe).] A small genus of trailing or shrubby perennials, belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*, with unequally pinnate leaves, umbellate heads of yellow flowers, which have the stamens free from the vexillum and the anthers uniform, and a sessile, many-ovuled ovary with an inflexed style: natives chiefly of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia; the horseshoe-vetches. *H. comosa*, the common horseshoe-vetch, is a native of England, and is so named from the shape of its crooked pods.

hippodame† (hip'ō-dām), *n.* [Misused in Spenser; the form reflects L. *Hippodamus*, < Gr. 'Ιπποδάμος, the 'horse-tamer,' an epithet of Castor. Spenser was probably thinking of *hippocampus*, a sea-monster on which the sea-gods rode.] A sea-monster; a sea-horse.

The raging billowes . . . made a long broad dyke,
That his [Neptune's] swift charet might have passage wyde
Which foure great *Hippodames* did draw in temewise tyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

Hippodameian (hip″ō-dā-mī'an), *a.* [(1) < L. *Hippodamia* or *Hippodameia*, also *Hippodame*, < Gr. 'Ιπποδάμεια or 'Ιπποδάμη, a fem. name (see def. 1), corresponding to 'Ιππόδαμος, Hippodamus; (2) < Gr. 'Ιππόδαμος, a masc. name: see def., and cf. *hippodame*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Hippodameia, daughter of Œnomaus, and the ancestress of the Atreidæ. She became the wife of Pelops as the reward of his victory over her father in a chariot-race, which he won by bribing the charioteer of Œnomaus. There are various versions of the legend. **2.** Of or pertaining to Hippodamus, a great Milesian architect and engineer of the fifth century B. C.

hippodrome (hip'ō-drōm), *n.* [< F. *hippodrome* = Sp. *hipódromo* = Pg. *hippodromo* = It. *ippodromo*, < L. *hippodromos*, < Gr. *ἱππόδρομος*, a race-course, < *ἵππος*, horse, + *δρόμος*, a course, running, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a place, more or less embellished by art, in which horse-races and chariot-races were run and horses were exercised: sometimes applied to a modern circus.

In a fine lawn below my house, I have planted an *hippodrome*; it is a circular plantation, consisting of five walks; the central of which is a horse-course, and three rounds make exactly a mile.
Swift, Account of Monument to the Memory of Dr. Swift.

2. In *sporting slang*, a race or other athletic contest in which it is arranged beforehand that a certain contestant shall win; a mock or fraudulent race. [U. S.]

hippodrome (hip'ō-drōm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hippodromed*, ppr. *hippodroming*. [< *hippodrome*, *n.*] To conduct races, equestrian, pedestrian, or aquatic, or other contests, in which the result is prearranged by collusion between the managers and the contestants, in order to make gain through betting, etc.: in allusion to the prearranged or perfunctory races in a hippodrome or circus. [U. S.]

It is a treat to see the whole-souled energy of the young collegians [at foot-ball], and there never has yet been the slur of *hippodroming* cast upon any college contest.
New York Evening Post, Nov. 4, 1886.

Hippoglossinæ (hip″ō-glos-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippoglossus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pleuronectoid fishes, comprising species with a large mouth, well-developed acute teeth, and both the ventrals lateral and nearly equally developed. It comprises the halibut and the large-mouthed flounders of the northern seas.

Hippoglossus (hip-ō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of *Pleuronectidæ*, containing the halibut. The common halibut is *H. vulgaris*. *Cuvier*. See cut under *halibut*. Also written *Hypoglossus*.

hippogony (hi-pog'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *-γονία*, production: see *-gony*.] The pedigree or origin of a horse. *Davies*. [Rare.]

There was nothing supernatural in Nobs. His *hippogony*, even if it had been as the Doctor was willing to have it supposed he thought probable, would upon his theory have been in the course of nature, though not in her usual course. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxliv.

hippogriff, hippogryph (hip'ō-grif), *n.* [< F. *hippogriffe* = Sp. *hipogrifo* = Pg. *hippogrifo* = It. *ippogrifo*, < Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + LL. *gryphus* (Gr. *γρύψ*), a griffin: see *griffin*.] A fabulous creature, like a griffin, but with hoofs and other



Hippogriff. (After Tiepolo and Ingres.)

parts resembling a horse, apparently invented, in imitation of Pegasus, by the romancers of the middle ages, and furnished to their heroes as a means of transportation through the air.

So saying, he caught him up, and, without wing
Of *hippogrif*, bore through the air sublime.
Milton, P. R., iv. 542.

It reminded me of the Magician Atlantes on his *hippogriff*, with a knight trussed up behind him.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter iv.

hippogriffin (hip-ō-grif'in), *n.* Same as *hippogriff*.

hippogryph, *n.* See *hippogriff*.

hippolith (hip'ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *λίθος*, stone.] A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse. *Smart*.

hippologist (hi-pol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *hippology* + *-ist*.] One who studies hippology.

Bourgelat, an advocate at Lyons and a talented *hippologist*, through his influence with Bertin, prime minister under Louis XV., was the first to induce the Government to establish a veterinary school. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 198.

hippology (hi-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of the horse.

The student [in the Leavenworth Cavalry School] is expected to complete a course of Military Art, including . . . field service, equitation, and *hippology*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 792.

hippomane† (hip'ō-mān), *n.* [< F. *hippomane* = Sp. *hipomanes* = Pg. *hippomanes* = It. *ippomane*, < L. *hippomanes*, < Gr. *ἱππομανές*, an Arcadian plant, appar. of the spurge kind, of which horses were supposed to be madly fond, or which made them mad; also, a small black fleshy substance on the forehead of a new-born foal, or a mucous humor that flows from a mare in heat, used as a philter; < *ἵππος*, horse, + *μανία*, madness, *μαίνεσθαι*, be mad.] **1.** A substance obtained from a mare or foal, used anciently as a philter or love-charm; hence, a love-potion; a philter or charm. Also *hippomanes*. — **2** (hi-pom'a-nē). [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, characterized by having small inconspicuous flowers of separate sexes, borne on long slender spikes. The female flowers are few, and placed singly at the base of the spike; the male flowers are in clusters, occupying the upper part. The male calyx is 2-parted, the female 3-parted; the male contains 2 to 4 stamens joined by thin filaments, the female a many-celled ovary crowned with from 4 to 8 styles. The fruit is a fleshy yellowish-green berry. *H. mancinella* is the manchineel-tree, a native of the West Indies. See *manchineel*.

Hippomaneæ (hip-ō-mā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippomane* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, established by Reichenbach in 1828, and typified by the genus *Hippomane*. It is adopted by Engler and Prantl and includes 24 genera, among which, besides *Hippomane*, occur *Mabea*, *Sebastiania*, *Stillingia*, *Hura*, etc.

hippomanes† (hi-pom'a-nēz), *n.* Same as *hippomane*, 1.

The shepherd knows it well, and calls by name
Hippomanes to note the mother's flame;
This, gather'd in the planetary hour
With noxious weeds, and spell'd with words of pow'r,
Dire stepdames in the magick bowl infuse.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 446.

Hipponactean (hip″ō-nak-tē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *hipponacteus*, < Gr. 'Ιππωνάκτειος (as n. τὸ 'Ιππωνάκτειον, sc. *μέτρον*), pertaining to Hipponax, < 'Ιππώναξ (*-νακτ-*), a Greek poet, lit. 'horse-ruler,' < *ἵππος*, horse, + *ἄναξ*, ruler, king.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Hipponax of Ephesus (sixth century B. C.), a Greek writer of iambic poetry, who was celebrated for his invective poems. — **2.** In *anc. pros.*, an epithet noting certain meters invented or introduced into Greek literature by Hipponax. — **Hipponactean distich, Hipponactean system**, a distich consisting of a trochaic dimeter and an iambic trimeter, both catalectic. — **Hipponactean meter, Hipponactean verse.** (*a*) A trochaic tetrameter catalectic, the next to the last time or syllable of which is long instead of short (– ⏑ – ⏒ | – ⏑ – ⏒ | – ⏑ – ⏒ | – – ⏓), called on account of this intentional violation of rhythm *scazon* (halting or limping). See *scazon*. (*b*) An iambic trimeter acatalectic, of the kind called scazon and choliambus (literally, lame iambus), because the next to the last time or syllable is long instead of being short, as required by rhythm (thus, ⏒ – ⏑ – | ⏒ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – – ⏓).

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a Hipponactean meter or verse.

hipponosology (hip″ō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + E. *nosology*, q. v.] Hippopathology.

hippopathological (hip-ō-path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to hippopathology.

hippopathology (hip″ō-pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + E. *pathology*, q. v.] The pathology of the horse; the science of veterinary medicine.

Hippophaë (hi-pof'a-ē), *n.* [NL., < L. *hippophaës*, < Gr. *ἱπποφαές*, a plant, *Euphorbia spinosa* (Sprengel), found also in other forms, *ἱππόφεως*, *ἱπποφανές*, and *ἱπποφνές*, and (perhaps a diff. plant) *ἱππόφαιστον*; < *ἵππος*, horse, + *φαίνεσθαι*, shine (or *φύειν*, produce). The allusion is not clear.] A small genus of shrubby plants, belonging to the family *Elæagnaceæ*, confined to temperate Europe and Asia; the sallow-thorns. *H. rhamnoides* (the common sallow-thorn or sea-buckthorn), growing on the coasts and by the rivers of Europe and Asia, is a thorny shrub, preferring a sandy soil, but sometimes found on cliffs near the sea. It is occasionally cultivated in gardens, on account of its silvery leaves, which are linear-lanceolate. The berries, which are produced in great abundance, are yellow, contain one seed, and have an acid flavor. A fish-sauce is sometimes prepared from them, and the Tatars are said to make a jelly from them. Leaves and fruit of two extinct species of *Hippophaë* have been found in a fossil state in the Miocene lignites of Hesse at Salzhausen.

hippophagi (hi-pof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of *hippophagus*: see *hippophagous*.] Eaters of horse-flesh; specifically, a name given by Ptolemy to certain nomads, Scythians in central Asia and Sarmatians northeast of the Caspian sea, who fed on horse-flesh.

hippophagist (hi-pof'a-jist), *n.* [< *hippophagy* + *-ist*.] One who eats horse-flesh.

hippophagous (hi-pof'a-gus), *a.* [< ML. *hippophagus* (in pl. *hippophagi*, q. v.), < Gr. *ἱπποφάγος* (Ptolemy), eating horses (see *hippophagi*), < *ἵππος*, horse, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on horse-flesh.

hippophagy (hi-pof'a-ji), *n.* [= F. *hippophagie*; as *hippophag-ous* + *-y*.] The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.

hippophile (hip'ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ἵππος*, horse, + *φίλος*, loving.] A horse-lover; one who is addicted to horses; a horse-fancier.

Next to impossible to find a perfectly honest *hippophile*.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LIX. 534.

Hippopodiidæ (hip/ō-pō-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopodius* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic hydroids, tubular medusans, or *Siphonophora*, of the order *Calycophora*, taking name from the genus *Hippopodius*, and related to *Diphyidæ*, but having more than two horseshoe-shaped swimming-bells, no polyp-stem, and no float. Also written *Hippopodidæ*.

Hippopodidæ: the swimming column has two rows of nectocalyces, and is situated on an upper lateral branch of the stem. The male and female gonophores are grouped in clusters . . . at the base of the nutritive polype.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 250.

Hippopodius (hip-ō-pō'di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of tubular medusans or calycophorans, giving name to the family *Hippopodiidæ:* same as *Gleba*, 2. *Quoy and Gaimard*, 1827.

hippopotami, *n.* Latin plural of *hippopotamus*.

hippopotamic (hip-ō-pot'a-mik), *a.* [< *hippopotamus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the hippopotamus; hence, figuratively, ponderous.

Even with the masters of it, English prose was then still in the *hippopotamic* stage. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 477.

hippopotamid (hip-ō-pot'a-mid), *n.* One of the *Hippopotamidæ*.

Merycopotamus of the Miocene Fauna of the Sewalik Hills appears to have been a *Hippopotamid*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 320.

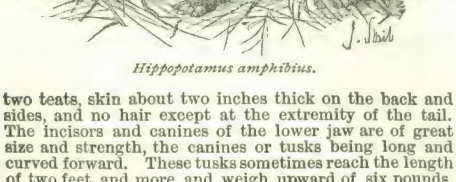
Hippopotamidæ (hip/ō-pō-tam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopotamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of omnivorous mammals, of the order *Ungulata*, suborder *Artiodactyla*, series *Omnivora*, and superfamily *Hippopotamoidea;* the hippopotamuses. The technical characteristics are: the lower canines enlarged and tusk-like, the stomach non-ruminant, only imperfectly septate, the odontoid process of the axis conical, the body massive and obese, the feet 4-toed and phalangigrade, the muzzle obtuse with superolateral nostrils, and the mammæ two in number and inguinal. The family is intermediate between swine and deer, but is much nearer the former; it is divided into *Hippopotaminæ* and *Chœropsinæ*.

Hippopotaminæ (hip-ō-pot-a-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopotamus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Hippopotamidæ*, distinguished from *Chœropsinæ* by the depression of the skull and the prominence of the completed bony orbits. The only recent genus is *Hippopotamus;* a fossil genus is *Hexaprotodon*.

hippopotamine (hip-ō-pot'a-min), *a.* [< *hippopotamus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the hippopotamus; having the characters of the *Hippopotamidæ*.

Hippopotamoidea (hip-ō-pot-a-moi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippopotamus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mammals, containing only the *Hippopotamidæ*. *T. N. Gill*, 1872.

hippopotamus (hip-ō-pot'a-mus), *n.*; pl. *hippopotamuses*, *hippopotami* (-ez, -mī). [In earlier form contr. *hippotame*, q. v.; = F. *hippotame* = Sp. *hipopótamo* = Pg. *hippopotamo* = It. *ippopotamo*, < L. *hippopotamus*, < Gr. ἱπποπόταμος, a river-horse, an irreg. formation arising from the earlier phrase name ἵππος ποτάμιος, where ποτάμιος is an adj. (< ποταμός, river), qualifying ἵππος, horse. Another name was ὁ ἵππος τοῦ Νείλου, 'the horse of the Nile.'] **1.** An omnivorous ungulate pachydermatous mammal of the genus *Hippopotamus* or family *Hippopotamidæ*. The best-known species is the living African river-horse, *H. amphibius*. It has a thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs terminated by four toes, a short tail,



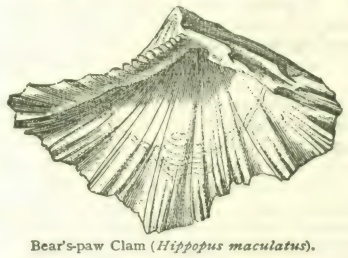
Hippopotamus amphibius.

two teats, skin about two inches thick on the back and sides, and no hair except at the extremity of the tail. The incisors and canines of the lower jaw are of great size and strength, the canines or tusks being long and curved forward. These tusks sometimes reach the length of two feet and more, and weigh upward of six pounds. It is chiefly on account of the tusks and teeth that the animal is killed, they being superior in hardness to ivory, and less liable to turn yellow. This hippopotamus inhabits nearly the whole of Africa; its flesh is eaten by the natives. It attains a length of about 14 feet, rarely more, and stands about 5 feet high. It delights in water, living in lakes, rivers, and estuaries, and feeding on water-plants, or on the herbage growing near the water. It is an excellent swimmer and diver, and can remain under water a considerable time. A much smaller and very different hippopotamus is *Chœropsis liberiensis*. See *Chœropsinæ*. There are several extinct species, of various genera.

The same river Nilus bringeth foorth another beast called *hippopotamus*, i. e., a river horse.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 25.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Hippopotamidæ*, characterized by the presence of only four lower incisors. *H. amphibius* is the only living species.—**Tailless hippopotamus**, the giant cavy or capibara.

Hippopus (hip'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **1.** A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Tridacnidæ*, or giant clams, and very near *Tridacna* itself, having closed valves, two cardinal teeth, and a small byssus. *H. maculatus* of the Indian ocean is known as the *bear's-paw clam*. *Martini*, 1773; *Lamarck*, 1799.—**2.** A genus of acalephs: usually misspelled *Hippopas*. *Delle Chiaje*, 1838.



Bear's-paw Clam (*Hippopus maculatus*).

hippo-sandal (hip'ō-san/dal), *n.* [< Gr. ἵππος, horse, + σάνδαλον, sandal.] See the extract.

There are, however, some singular articles termed *hippo-sandals*, the use of which appears doubtful, but which were either attached to the horses' feet, or to a primitive kind of cart without wheels.
Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 202.

Hippospongia (hip-ō-spon'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + σπογγιά, σπόγγος, a sponge: see *sponge*.] The genus of horny or fibrous sponges which contains the common bath-sponge or horse-sponge, *H. equina*. It is characterized by the thinness of its fibers and the labyrinthic character of the choanosome, in consequence of which the chief fibers have no regular radiate arrangement.

hipposteology (hi-pos-tē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἵππος, horse, + E. *osteology*.] The osteology of the horse.

hippotamet, *n.* [ME. corruptly *ipotayne;* < OF. *hippotame* = OIt. *ippotamo*, < L. *hippopotamus*, a hippopotamus: see *hippopotamus*.] A hippopotamus.

In that Contree ben many *Ipotaynes*, that dwellen somtyme in the Watre, and somtyme on the Lond; and thei ben half Man and half Hors, as I have seyd before; and thei eten men, whan thei may take hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 268.

The *hippotame* that like an horse doth neigh.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

Hippotherium (hip-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil horses: a synonym of *Hipparion*. *Kaup*.

hippotigris (hip-ō-tī'gris), *n.* [Gr. ἱπποτίγρις, a (supposed) kind of tiger, < ἵππος, horse, + τίγρις, tiger.] **1.** A classic name of the ass, from the stripes on the back and withers.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of striped African equids, containing the zebra, dauw, and quagga. *Hamilton Smith*.

hippotomical (hip-ō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *hippotomy* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to hippotomy.

hippotomist (hi-pot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *hippotomy* + *-ist*.] One who dissects horses, or is versed in the anatomy of the horse.

hippotomy (hi-pot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἵππος, a horse, + τομή, a cutting.] The dissection of horses; the anatomy of the horse.

Hippotraginæ (hip/ō-trā-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippotragus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of equine antelopes, of which the genus *Hippotragus* is the type.

Hippotragus (hi-pot'rā-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος, horse, + τράγος, goat.] A genus of antelopes, typical of the subfamily *Hippotraginæ*, containing the African equine and sable antelopes, *H. equinus* and *H. niger:* synonymous with *Ægocerus*, 2. The addax is sometimes misplaced in this genus. *Sundevall*.

Hipp's chronoscope. See *chronoscope*.

hippurate (hip'ū-rāt), *n.* [< *hippur-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A compound formed by the union of hippuric acid with a base.

hippuria (hi-pū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *hippur-ic* + *-ia*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of an excessive amount of hippuric acid in the urine.

hippuric (hi-pū'rik), *a.* [< Gr. ἵππος, horse, + οὖρον, urine, + *-ic*.] Relating to or obtained from the urine of horses.—**Hippuric acid**, $C_9H_9NO_3$, an acid found in considerable quantity in the urine of herbivorous animals and in that of persons suffering from diabetes. It crystallizes in long needles, is soluble in warm water, and when heated with a strong acid breaks up into benzoic acid and glycocoll.

hippurid (hip'ū-rid), *n.* A plant of the family *Haloragidaceæ* (*Hippurideæ* of Link). *Lindley*.

Hippurideæ (hip-ū-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippuris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ*.] A family of plants established by Link in 1821: same as the *Haloragidaceæ*, which see.

Hippuris (hi-pū'ris), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἱππουρις, horse-tailed; as noun, a plant, mare's-tail; < ἵππος, horse, + οὐρά, tail.] **1.** A genus of marsh or aquatic plants, of the family *Haloragidaceæ;* the mare's-tails. It is characterized by having perfect or polygamous flowers, an entire calyx, no petals, a single stamen inserted on the edge of the calyx, and a single thread-shaped style, stigmatic down one side, and received in the groove between the lobes of the anther; the fruit is nut-like, 1-celled, and 1-seeded. *H. vulgaris*, the mare's-tail or bottle-brush, grows in pools and marshes throughout the temperate and cold regions of the globe. It is an erect herb, with crowded whorls of narrow hair-like leaves (whence the name), and inconspicuous flowers, which are also whorled. It has astringent properties, and is popularly used in diarrhea and hemorrhage.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of fishes. *Klein*, 1749.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *anat.*, the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends; the cauda equina, or horsetail.

hippurite (hip'ū-rīt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Hippurites*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A specimen or species of the family *Hippuritidæ;* one of the *Rudistes;* a horsetail. Hippurites were formerly classed by Lamarck and Latreille with belemnites, etc., as being cephalopods.—**2.** A kind of fossil cup-coral, *Cyathophyllum ceratites* of Goldfuss.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hippuritidæ*.—**2.** Same as *hippuritic*.

Hippurites (hip-ū-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἱππουρις, horse-tailed (see *Hippuris*), + *-ites*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Hippuritidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.—**2.** In *bot.*, a generic name given by Lindley and Hutton (1834) to remains of fossil plants found in the coal-measures of England. The name *Hippurites* was given to the genus because (as the authors remark) it resembles *Hippuris* "as much as it can be said to resemble anything now living." In accordance with the latest investigations, *Hippurites* is united with *Equisetites* and *Calamocladus*, genera of the order *Equisetales*.

hippuritic (hip-ū-rit'ik), *a.* [< *hippurite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hippurites; abounding in, characterized by, or containing hippurites, as certain cretaceous formations.

Hippuritic limestone had not been noticed on the eastern frontier. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 622.

hippuritid (hi-pū'ri-tid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Hippuritidæ*.

Hippuritidæ (hip-ū-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hippurites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, of the order *Rudistes*, named from the genus *Hippurites;* the hippurites or horse-tails. The various species of the family *Hippuritidæ* have shells with very unequal valves, fixed by one valve, and composed of two layers; the free valve has an internal layer perforated by canals, and an outer porous one; the attached valve has an internal lacunar layer and an outer layer grooved with vascular impressions. The species are characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch, and exhibit considerable diversity. The family is also limited by some to the genus *Hippurites* and closely related forms.

hippuritoid (hi-pū'ri-toid), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Hippuritidæ*.

hippus (hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἵππος (m. and f.), dial. ἴκκος = L. *equus* = AS. *eoh*, etc., a horse: see *Equus*.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the eyes; clonic spasm of the iris.

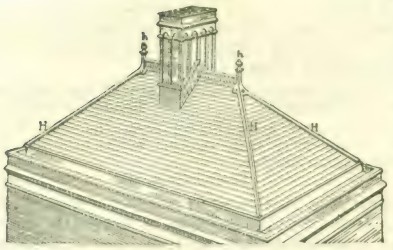
hip-rafter (hip'räf/tėr), *n.* Same as *angle-rafter*. See *hip*[1], 4.—**Back of a hip-rafter.** See *back*[1].

hip-roof (hip'röf), *n.* A roof the ends of which rise immediately from the wall-plates with the same inclination to the horizon as its other two sides. Also called *hipped roof*. See cut on following page.

hip-rose (hip'rōz), *n.* Same as *hip-brier*.

hip-shot (hip'shot), *a.* Having the hip dislocated or shot out of place; hence, figuratively, lame; awkward.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were *hip-shot?* says the goose to the gosling.
Sir R. L'Estrange.



Hip-roof, Union Theological Seminary, New York.
H, H, H, hips; *h, h,* hip-knobs.

The field this *hip-shot* grammarian cannot set into right frame of construction.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

hip-strap (hip′strap), *n.* The support of the breeching of a carriage- or wagon-harness. See cut under *harness.*

hipt, *p. a.* See *hipped*[2].

Hiptage (hip′tā-jē), *n.* [NL., said to be so called in allusion to the shape of the lateral petals, which appear like wings; being appar. (irreg.) < Gr. *ἵπτασθαι,* var. of *πέτασθαι,* fly.] A small genus of climbing shrubs, belonging to the family *Malpighiaceæ,* tribe *Hiræeæ,* proposed by Gärtner (1791), and type of the tribe *Hiptageæ* of de Candolle. It is characterized by a 5-parted calyx, with one large gland; unequal fringed petals; 10 fertile stamens, one larger than the rest; and a 3-lobed ovary, forming in fruit 3 carpels, each with 3 wings. The leaves are opposite, thick, and entire; the flowers are in racemes, and are white and fragrant. About 10 species are known, natives of tropical Africa.

Hiptageæ (hip-tā′jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hiptage* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants belonging to the family *Malpighiaceæ,* proposed by de Candolle (1824), and typified by the genus *Hiptage.* By later authors it is not retained as a tribe, the genera it included being referred to the tribe *Hiræeæ.*

hip-tile (hip′tīl), *n.* A saddle-shaped tile used in covering the hips of roofs.

hip-tree (hip′trē), *n.* [Also written *hep-tree;* < ME. *hepetre,* < *hepe,* hip[2], + *tre,* tree.] The dogrose, *Rosa canina.*

hipwort (hip′wėrt), *n.* [See the quotation given below.] A British name for *Umbilicus Umbilicus* (*Cotyledon Umbilicus* of Linnæus).

Hipwort, from the resemblance of the leaf to the acetabulum or hip-socket, whence its former name of Herba coxendicum, or herb of the hips.
A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.

hirt, *pron.* See *he*[1].

Hiræa (hī-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., named after Jean Nicholas de la *Hier,* a French physician.] A large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the family *Malpighiaceæ,* the type of the tribe *Hiræeæ,* founded by Jacquin, 1760. They have a 5-parted calyx with 10, 8, or no glands; reflexed, clawed, denticulate, or entire petals; 10 perfect stamens, monadelphous at base; a 3-lobed ovary, forming in fruit 1 to 3 samaras; opposite or alternate, entire, 2-stipulate leaves; and yellow, rose, or lilac flowers in axillary umbels or racemes. They are mostly climbing shrubs, about 25 species being known, all from tropical America. The genus is known in a fossil state both by its fruit and by its leaves, and six species are described from the European Tertiaries, one of them occurring in the Eocene deposits in the Isle of Wight.

Hiræeæ (hī-rē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hiræa* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Malpighiaceæ,* typified by the genus *Hiræa.* It is characterized by having perfect stamens; truncated styles; 1 to 3 samaras, each being 1- to 7-winged; stem usually climbing; leaves often alternate. The plants of this tribe are exclusively American.

hiragana (hē-rä-gä′nä), *n.* [Jap., < *hira,* plain, + *kana,* q. v.] The cursive form of Japanese writing, said to have been introduced by a Buddhist priest named Kuhai about the middle of the ninth century. It consists of abbreviated forms of a limited number of the more common Chinese characters, used phonetically, and is the style of letter commonly used in books and written documents. See *kana* and *katakana.*

The Japanese *Hirakana* Syllabary.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 14.

In ordinary letter-writing the cursive hand, more or less abbreviated, is employed, being supplemented, when required, by the *hiragana.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XIII. 585.

hirchen†, hirchoun†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *urchin,* 1.

hircic (hėr′sik), *a.* [< L. *hircus,* a goat, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a goat: applied in chemistry to a liquid fatty substance which was believed by the discoverer to be the odorous principle of mutton-suet, and which appears to be a mixture of several homologous fatty acids.

hircine (hėr′sin), *a.* [= F. *hircine,* < L. *hircinus, hirquinus,* of a goat, goatish, < *hircus,* a goat: see *hircus.*] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of a goat; like a goat; goatish; especially, having a rank smell like that of a goat.

Goat-like in aspect, and very *hircine* in many of its habits, the Chamois is often supposed to belong to the Goats rather than to the Antelopes.
J. G. Wood, Illus. Nat. Hist., p. 656.

The landlady . . . pulled a *hircine* man or two hither, and pushed a *hircine* man or two thither, with the impassive countenance of a housewife moving her furniture.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxiv.

hircine (hėr′sin), *n.* [< L. *hircus,* a goat, + *-ine*[2]. Cf. *hircine, a.*] A fossil amorphous resin, the composition of which has not been determined.

Hircinia (hėr-sin′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *hircinus:* see *hircinous.*] The typical genus of *Hircinidæ. Nardo.*

Hircinidæ (hėr-si-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hircinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of ceratose sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ,* typified by the genus *Hircinia,* having a narrow axial canal in the fibers, and filaments in the ground-substance. It is divided by Lendenfeld into the subfamilies *Hircininæ* and *Hircinissinæ.* Also *Hircinidæ.*

hircinous (hėr-sī′nus), *a.* [< L. *hircinus, hirquinus,* of a goat: see *hircine.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* smelling like a goat; having a hircine odor.

hircus (hėr′kus), *n.* [L. *hircus,* also *hircuus* and *ircus,* = Sabine *fircus,* a goat.] 1. In *zoöl.,* a goat; the specific name of the domestic goat, *Capra hircus,* by some authors made a genus of goats.—2. [*cap.*] In *astron.,* another name for the star Capella.

hirdy-girdy (hėr′di-gėr′di), *adv.* [Cf. *hurdy-gurdy.*] In confusion or disorder. [Scotch.]

He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun *hirdy-girdy*—naebody to say "come in" or "gae out."
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

hire[1] (hīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hired,* ppr. *hiring.* [< ME. *hiren, hyren, huren,* < AS. *hȳrian* = OFries. *hēra* = D. *huren* = LG. *hüren* = MHG. *hūren,* G. *heuern,* dial. *haudern* (with epenthetic *d*) = Sw. *hyra* = Dan. *hyre,* hire; root unknown. The noun appears to be from the verb.] 1. To engage the use of for a consideration; agree to pay a price or give an equivalent for the use of: as, to *hire* a horse and carriage; to *hire* a house for a year.

For cariage the porter hors schalle *hyre.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
And stalling for the horses. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

2. To engage the services of; employ for wages, a salary, or other consideration: as, to *hire* laborers, a clerk, a teacher, etc.

A man that is an householder, which went out early in the morning to *hire* labourers into his vineyard.
Mat. xx. 1.

The nurse sleeps sweetly, *hir'd* to watch the sick.
Cowper, Task, i. 89.

3. To engage the interest of; agree to pay for the desired action or conduct of; bribe; reward.

I lov'd my friend, not measur'd out by time,
Nor *hir'd* by circumstance of place and honour.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

Thymœtes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd,* . . .
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 42.

4. To borrow (money). [Prov. Eng.]—5. To grant the temporary use of for compensation; lend the service of for a reward; let; lease: often with *out:* as, to *hire out* a horse or carriage.

A man plauntide a vyneyerd . . . and *hiride* it to tilieris.
Wyclif, Mark xii. 1.

They . . . have *hired out* themselves for bread.
1 Sam. ii. 5.

She *hired* me to Queen Mary's bouer
When scarce eleven years auld.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 325).

He left his father's house,
And *hired* himself to work within the fields.
Tennyson, Dora.

=Syn. *Hire, Let, Rent, Lease, Charter.* The verb *hire* applies to both persons and property, but is appropriately used to designate the act of an employer, tenant, or bailee who engages some person or thing by a promise to pay hire. *Let* applies only to property, and only to the act of the owner or lessor. *Rent* and *lease* apply only to property, but are used indifferently of the act of the owner or lessor and that of the tenant. *Charter* is used only of vessels (and colloquially of railroad-cars and -engines), but is used appropriately of the act of the hirer, not that of the lessor, unless so indicated by the context. See *employ.*

hire[1] (hīr), *n.* [< ME. *hire, hyre, hure, here,* < AS. *hȳr* (gen. *hȳre*) = OFries. *hēre* = D. *huur* = LG. *hüre* = G. *heuer* = Sw. *hyra* = Dan. *hyre,* hire, rent, wage, service: see the verb.] 1. A price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the use of something.

Owners of [knitting] frames who, though they did not themselves exercise the trade, let frames out on *hire.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxx.

2. A reward or recompense paid for personal service; wages.

The labourer is worthy of his *hire.* Luke x. 7.

[The Shekh] had offered to carry me the same journey with all my people and baggage without *hire.*
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 67.

The thrifty *hire* I sav'd under your father.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

3. Compensation in general; reward.

For to gete of Fames *hire,*
The temple [of Diana] sette I al afire.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1857.

Of certain turbulent wits it is said, . . . they thought the very disturbance of things established an *hire* sufficient to set them on work. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

On hire, for hiring.

To keep one's conscience, too, *on hire,* as that drunken Isham down there at the livery-stable does a horse.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 161.

=Syn. *Wages, Pay,* etc. (see *salary*), remuneration.

hire[2]**†,** *pron.* See *he*[1].

hired[1]**†,** *n.* [ME., also *hird;* < AS. *hīrēd,* household, < **hūva,* one of a family (see *hewe*), + *-rēd, rēden,* condition: see *-red.*] A body of retainers or courtiers; a court.

hired[2] (hīrd), *p. a.* Employed or engaged for regular or temporary use or service for rent, pay, or stated wages: as, a *hired* carriage; a *hired* girl; a *hired* man.

And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own *hired* house.
Acts xxviii. 30.

hireless (hīr′les), *a.* [< *hire*[1] + *-less.*] Without hire; not rewarded; gratuitous.

This fam'd philosopher is Nature's spie,
And *hireless* gives th' intelligence to Art.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, i. 6.

hireling (hīr′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *hyrling,* < AS. *hȳrling* (= D. *huurling* = LG. *hürlink* = G. *heuerling*), hireling, < *hȳr,* hire, + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. One who is hired or serves for wages: now used only in reprobation or contempt, as in def. 2.

The *hireling* longs to see the shades descend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys,* Paraphrase of Job.

2. A mercenary; one who acts only with a view to reward or material benefit.

The *hireling* fleeth, because he is an *hireling,* and careth not for the sheep. John x. 13.

So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold;
So since into his church lewd *hirelings* climb.
Milton, P. L., iv. 193.

If the patriot's pulses sleep,
How vain the watch that *hirelings* keep.
O. W. Holmes, Qui Vive.

II. *a.* Serving for wages; employed for money or other compensation; venal; mercenary.

The fiery duke is pricking fast across Saint André's plain,
With all the *hireling* chivalry of Guelders and Almayne.
Macaulay, Battle of Ivry.

The slavish priest
Sets no great value on his *hireling* faith.
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

=Syn. *Mercenary,* etc. See *venal.*

hireman (hīr′man), *n.*; pl. *hiremen* (-men). [< *hire*[1] + *man.*] A hired servant; a retainer. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

He then took off the scarlet coat,
Bedeck'd wi' shinin' gold,
And has put on the *hireman's* coat,
To keip him frae the cold.
The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 234).

Hiren† (hī′ren), *n.* [A corruption of *Irene,* a fem. name: see *Irene.*] The name of a female character in Peele's play of "The Turkish Mahomet and the fair Hiren," used allusively by Shakspere and other old dramatists in the bombast put into the mouths of various characters.

Down, down, dogs! down, faitors! Have we not *Hiren* here? *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

hirer (hīr′ėr), *n.* One who hires.

hireselvet, hireselvent, *pron.* Middle English forms of *herself. Chaucer.*

hiring (hīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hire*[1], *v.*] 1. In *law,* a name of a class of contracts of bailment for compensation, including those in which the bailee gains the temporary use of the thing for a compensation paid by him, and those in which he is to bestow labor on it, or transport it, for a compensation to be paid to him: corresponding to the *locatum* of the civil law.—2. A fair or market for servants, at which bargains for their services are made. [Prov. Eng.]

At fairs, as well as *hirings,* it is customary for all the young people in the neighbourhood to assemble and dance at the inns and alehouses. *Hone's Every-Day Book,* II. 668.

hirling, *n.* See *herling.*

hirmologion (hir-mō-lō′gi-on), *n.*; pl. *hirmologia* (-ä). [< MGr. *εἱρμολόγιον, εἱρμολόγιον*, a collection of hirmoi, < *εἱρμός*, hirmos, + *-λογιον*, < *λέγειν*, say.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the hirmoi, usually also the prayers at the elevation of the panagia (see *panagia*), and some other forms.

hirmos, hirmus (hir′mos, hėr′mus), *n.*; pl. *hirmoi, hirmi* (-moi, -mī). [LL. *hirmos*, < Gr. *εἱρμός*, a series, connection, context, in LGr., etc., used specifically as in def. (the exact reason being uncertain); < *εἴρειν* = L. *serere*, fasten together, join: see *series* and *sermon*, from the L. verb.] In the hymnology of the Greek Church, the first strophe or stanza of a standard or original ode in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and musical model for the other stanzas (troparia), both of its own ode and of others in the same rhythm. In the office-books it is inclosed in inverted commas, and is given in full only at the head of its own ode, the initial words alone being prefixed to other odes. A hirmos is sometimes said at the end of its ode.

hirondelle (hir-on-del′), *n.* [F., a swallow, dim., < L. *hirundo*, a swallow: see *hirundo*.] In *her.*, a swallow used as a bearing.

The swallow, or *hirondelle*, forms the very early coat of the Arundels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

hirple (hėr′pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hirpled*, ppr. *hirpling*. [Origin obscure.] To halt; walk as if lame. [Scotch.]

The hares were *hirplin* down the furs [furrows].
Burns, Holy Fair.

His aged grandmother was wont to *hirple* out to the Lindsaylands road to meet him on his way home.
Quoted in *Dr. J. Brown's* Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 333.

hirse (hėrs), *n.* [Also written *hyrse;* = Dan. *hirse* = Sw. *hirs*, < G. *hirse, hirsche*, MHG. *hirse, hirs*, OHG. *hirsi, hirso*, millet; origin obscure.] The broom-corn, *Andropogon Sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare*), often called *millet* or *Indian millet*. Also the true millet, *Panicum miliaceum*.

hirsel[1] (hir′sel), *n.* [Sc.; also written *hirsle, hirsell, hirsale, hirdsell* (the last appar. in simulation of *hird, herd*[1]); origin uncertain.] 1. A multitude; a throng: applied to living creatures of any kind. [Scotch.]

"Jock, man," said he, "ye're just telling a *hirsel* o' een down lees [lies]." *Hogg*, Brownie, I. 160.

Specifically—2. A flock of sheep. [Scotch.]

Come from the hills where your *hirsels* are grazing.
Scott, March, March.

hirsel[2] (hėr′sl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hirseled* or *hirselled*, ppr. *hirseling* or *hirselling*. [Sc.; also written *hirsle;* origin obscure.] To slide or move by pushing one's self along on the back or haunches; also, to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface. [Scotch.]

So he sat himsell doun and *hirselled* doun into the glen, where it wad hae been ill following him wi' the beast.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxv.

hirselve†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *herself*. *Chaucer*.

hirst† (hėrst), *n.* A former spelling of *hurst*.

hirsute (hėr-sūt′), *a.* [= F. *hirsute* = Sp. Pg. *hirsuto* = It. *irsuto*, < L. *hirsutus*, rough, shaggy, bristly: cf. *hirtus*, rough, hairy, shaggy; perhaps ult. akin to *horrere*, bristle: see *horrent, horrid*.] 1. Hairy; shaggy.

Suppose thou saw her in a base beggar's weed, or else dressed in some old *hirsute* attires out of fashion.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

Wearing his hair and beard unshorn, according to ancient Batavian custom, until the death of his relative, Egmont, should have been expiated, . . . this *hirsute* and savage corsair seemed an embodiment of vengeance.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 350.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, rough or bristling with hairs; having a thick covering of long and rather stiff hairs.—3†. Coarse; boorish; unmannerly.

He looked elderly, was cynical and *hirsute* in his behaviour. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

hirsuteness (hėr-sūt′nes), *n.* The state of being hirsute; hairiness.

Leanness, *hirsuteness*, broad veins, much hair on the brow, &c., show melancholy. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 59.

hirsuties (hėr-sū′ti-ēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *hirsutus*, hairy: see *hirsute*.] A thick covering of hair; abnormal hairiness.

hirsutocinereous (hėr-sū″tō-si-nē′rē-us), *a.* [< L. *hirsutus*, hairy, + *cinereus*, ashy.] In *entom.*, hirsute with cinereous hairs. This and similar compounds, as *hirsuto-atrous, hirsutocastaneous*, etc., indicate color arising from the hairy covering, and not from the integument.

hirtellous (hėr-tel′us), *a.* Minutely hirsute.

Hirudinacea (hi-rö-di-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Grube), < *Hirudo* (*-din-*) + *-acea*.] A primary division or "tribe" of leeches, characterized by the non-protrusile proboscis, and comprising most of the order *Hirudinea*.

Hirudinea (hir-ö-din′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hirudo* (*-din-*) + *-ea*.] An order of annelids having a sucking-disk at one or both ends; the leeches or suctorial annelids. They are hermaphrodite and ametabolous, mostly aquatic and found in fresh water, but sometimes marine or terrestrial, with only superficial annulation, and not chætiferous. There are several families, as *Acanthobdellidæ, Malacobdellidæ, Branchiobdellidæ, Gnathobdellidæ*. The group is also called *Hirudina, Hirudineæ, Hirudinei*, as well as *Discophora, Suctoria*, and *Bdelloidea*. The *Hirudinea* are sometimes raised to the rank of a class; ranged with *Cestoidea, Trematoidea*, and the turbellarians under a phylum *Platyhelmia*, and divided into two orders, *Rhynchobdella* and *Gnathobdella*.

hirudinid (hi-rö′di-nid), *n.* A leech of the family *Hirudinidæ*.

Hirudinidæ (hir-ö-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hirudo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of leeches, named from the genus *Hirudo*. The oral sucker is incomplete, continuous with the body, and formed by a molding of the anterior rings; the gullet is short, and the anus very small. "Cutting into the skin, they suck the blood of vertebrate animals, and only fall away when gorged. The alimentary canal is deeply incised and lobed, with the hinder pair of lobes elongated in an intestinal manner. In these the blood will often remain for days and weeks undigested." (*G. Johnston*, 1865.) Also called *Gnathobdellidæ*.

Hirudo (hi-rö′dō), *n.* [L., a leech, also called *sanguisuga*.] A representative genus of leeches, giving name to the family *Hirudinidæ* and order *Hirudinea*. *H. medicinalis* or *officinalis* is the common medical leech, now usually referred to a family called *Gnathobdellidæ*. See *leech*.

hirundine (hi-run′din), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *hirundineus*, of the swallow, < *hirundo*, a swallow: see *Hirundo*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the swallow; swallow-like; specifically, pertaining to the *Hirundinidæ*.

Activity almost super-*hirundine*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

II. *n.* A swallow; one of the *Hirundinidæ*.

Hirundinidæ (hir-un-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hirundo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral oscine passerine birds; the swallows. They have 9 primaries, a short, flat, wide, deeply cleft bill, long pointed wings, a diversiform tail, usually forked or emarginate, small feet, and a lithe slender body. There are about 100 species of the family, divided into numerous modern genera, all insectivorous, migratory, and great flyers. Leading genera are *Hirundo, Chelidon, Petrochelidon, Cotile* (or *Clivicola*), *Stelgidopteryx, Atticora*, and *Progne*. See *swallow, martin*.

Hirundo (hi-run′dō), *n.* [L., = Gr. *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of swallows, typical of the family *Hirundinidæ*. The tail is deeply forficate, with attenuated lateral feathers about as long as the wings; the upper parts are glossy and dark-colored, the lower rufous with a pectoral collar; the sexes are similar; and the eggs are colored. The barn-swallows now compose this genus, such as *H. rustica* of Europe and *H. erythrogastra* of America; but it was formerly more than conterminous with the family *Hirundinidæ*. See cut under *barn-swallow*.

his[1] (hiz), *pron.* The possessive (genitive) masculine (and formerly also neuter) of *he*[1].

his[2]† (hiz), *pron.* [ME. *his*, rare in this use.] A perverted form of the genitive inflection *-s, -'s*, Middle English and early modern English *-es, -is* (see *-es*[1] and *-s*[1]), which was confused with the genitive pronoun *his*, and became common especially after nouns whose nominatives end in *-s*. This use was very frequent in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, particularly after Greek and Latin names in *-es* or *-us*, as Artaxerxes *his* crown, Brutus *his* virtue, etc. The use came to be recognized as erroneous, and died out in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Inne was the vormeste mon The Peteres peni bigon.
Layamon (A), iii. 285.

Ine was the forste man That Peter *his* peny bigan.
Layamon (B), iii. 285.

William Hollowaye by Gode *is* suffer'nce Priour. . . . Whan the saide pastures were in the lorde *is* handes, etc.
Document (1525), quoted in Earle's Phil. Eng. Tongue, [p. 529.

The Cathedral Churche of Christe in Oxford of King Henry theight [the Eighth] *his* fowndac'on.
John Haryngton, Assignment (1594), quoted in Earle's [Phil. Eng. Tongue, p. 529.

Nor Mars *his* sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living record of your memory. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lv.

The statue of Hersilia, Romulus *his* wife, is made in brasse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 36.

My paper is the Ulysses *his* bow, in which every man of wit or learning may try his strength.
Addison, Guardian, No. 98.

By young Telemachus *his* blooming years.
Pope, Odyssey.

[The use naturally extended to the feminine gender and the plural number:

Sarai *her* name is changed. Gen. xvii., Contents.

By Ronix *her* womanish subtlety. *Drayton*, Polyolbion.

About the lawfulness of the Hollanders *their* throwing off the monarchy of Spain. *Welwood*, Memoirs.]

hish (hish), *v. i.* [< ME. *hisshen*, var. of *hissen*, hiss; cf. *hush, 'sh*, etc.] To hiss; make a sibilant sound by expelling the breath forcibly through the closed teeth.

The clear truth so manifestly proved that they cannot once *hish* against it. *Tyndale*, Works, I. 432.

Mumps [a dog] knows his company—he does. I might *hish* at him by th' hour together before he'd fly at a real gentlewoman like you.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

hisingerite (his′ing-gėr-īt), *n.* [Named after W. *Hisinger* (1766–1852), a Swedish chemist and mineralogist.] A hydrous iron silicate, occurring in amorphous compact masses of a black to brownish-black color and conchoidal fracture, in various localities of Scandinavia.

hisn (hizn), *pron.* [Also written *his'n;* a popular formation, like *hern, ourn, yourn, theirn*, etc., not, as sometimes explained, a contraction of *his own*, etc., but in imitation of *mine, thine*, etc., with formative *-n*.] Same as *his*[1] in its predicate use. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

An' every feller felt ez though all Mexico wuz *his'n*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, i. 21.

★ **Hispa** (his′pä), *n.* [NL., abbr. < L. *hispidus*, hairy, bristly: see *hispid*.] The typical genus of chrysomelid beetles of the subfamily *Hispinæ*. The front is inflexed; the mouth is on the under side of the head, which is not covered by the thorax; the sides of the elytra and thorax are not expanded, and their upper surface is armed with long spines, whence the name. *H. atra*, occurring over a large part of Europe, is about 5 millimeters long, of a black color, and has the spines of the elytra disposed in 4 more or less regular rows.



Hispa atra, natural size.

Hispanic (his-pan′ik), *a.* [< L. *Hispanicus*, Spanish, < *Hispania*, Spain: see *Spanish*.] Pertaining to Spain or its people; particularly, pertaining to ancient Spain (Hispania).

Hispanicism (his-pan′i-sizm), *n.* [< *Hispanic* + *-ism*.] A Spanish phrase or idiom.

There are likewise numerous *hispanicisms*. *Keightley*.

Temple had . . . gradually formed a style singularly lucid and melodious, superficially deformed indeed by gallicisms and *hispanicisms* picked up in travel or in negotiation, but at the bottom pure English.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Hispanicize (his-pan′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispanicized*, ppr. *Hispanicizing*. [< *Hispanic* + *-ize*.] To render Spanish in character.

Several [tribes] have totally disappeared as separate unities; others have been in large measure *Hispanicized* both in language and in habits. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 155.

Hispaniolate (his-pan′i-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispaniolated*, ppr. *Hispaniolating*. [After Sp. *españolado*, pp. of *españolar*, make Spanish, < *Español*, Spanish, < *España*, < L. *Hispania*, Spain.] Same as *Hispaniolize*.

The *Hispaniolated* counsellors of Duke John.
Motley, United Netherlands, III. 454.

Hispaniolize (his-pan′i-ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Hispaniolized*, ppr. *Hispaniolizing*. [After Sp. *españolizar*, < *Español*, Spanish: see *Hispaniolate*.] To imbue with Spanish sentiments.

He had . . . become *Hispaniolized* under the . . . treatment of the King and the Jesuits.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 15.

Hispano-Gallican (his-pan′ō-gal′i-kan), *a.* [< L. *Hispanicus*, Hispanic, Spanish, + *Gallicus*, Gallic, French.] Belonging in common to Hispania, or Spain, and Gaul, or France.—**Hispano-Gallican group** or **family** (of liturgies). See *Gallican liturgies*, under *Gallican*.

hispid (his′pid), *a.* [= F. *hispide* = Sp. *hispido* = Pg. *hispido* = It. *ispido*, < L. *hispidus*, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly. From the same ult. source, E. *hidous, hideous*, q. v.] Hairy; rough; shaggy; bristly.

John of the wilderness? the hairy child?
The *hispid* Thesbite? or what satyr wild?
More, Verses. Preface to Hall's Poems (1646).

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles. (*b*) In *entom.*, closely covered with small angular prominences; rough with minute spines or very rigid bristles.

Hispidæ (his′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hispa* + *-idæ*.] The leaf-beetles, *Hispinæ*, rated as a family.

hispidating (his′pi-dā-ting), *a.* [< *hispid* + *-ate*[2] + *-ing*[2].] Bristling. *Sollas*.

hispidity (his-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< *hispid* + *-ity*.] The state of being hispid.

The *hispidity* or hairiness of his skin.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, III. vi. § 5.

hispidulous (his-pid′ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. **hispidulus*, dim. of L. *hispidus*, hairy: see *hispid*.] In *bot.*, having short stiff hairs.

Hispinæ (his-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hispa* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Chrysomelidæ*, typified by the genus *Hispa*, containing numerous genera and species whose larvæ mine the leaves of various plants, and are popularly known as *leaf-beetles*. See cut under *Hispa*.

hiss (his), *v.* [⟨ ME. *hissen, hyssen*, rarely *hisshen* (⟩ E. dial. *hish*), ⟨ AS. *hysian* (rare) = LG. *hissen, ūt-hissen* = OD. *hisschen* = Dan. *hysse* = Sw. *hysa*, hiss: cf. *hush, hist*[1], *hizz*, also *fizz, sizzle* (D. *sissen*, G. *zischen*, etc.), *whizz, whistle*, etc.; all ult. imitative of sibilation.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make or emit a sound like a prolonged enunciation of *s*, as a serpent or a goose; utter or send forth a long-drawn sibilation; hence, to emit any similar sound, as water thrown on hot metal, or as steam rushing through a small orifice; specifically (of persons), to express disapprobation or contempt by uttering such a sound.

> The merchants among the people shall *hiss* at thee. Ezek. xxvii. 36.
>
> When roasted crabs *hiss* in the bowl,
> Then nightly sings the staring owl.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).
>
> I do feel the brand
> *Hissing* already at my forehead; now
> Mine ears are boring. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.
>
> *Hiss*, snake — I saw him there —
> Let the fox bark, let the wolf yell.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To whizz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight.

> Burning Balls *hiss* harmless by.
> *Congreve*, Taking of Namure.
>
> The spear
> *Hiss'd* and went quivering down into the sand,
> Which it sent flying wide.
> *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. *trans.* To condemn or express disapproval of by hissing.

> *Mal.* What's the newest grief?
> *Rosse.* That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker;
> Each minute teems a new one. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.
>
> You'll utterly spoil our play, and make it to be *hissed*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 3.
>
> Such Work by Hireling Actors shou'd be done,
> Whom you may Clap or *Hiss* for half a Crown.
> *Prior*, Prol. to the Orphan.

hiss (his), *n.* [⟨ *hiss*, *v.*] A continued sound like that of *s;* a prolonged sibilation produced by the organs of utterance, or any similar sound: as, a serpent's *hiss*. It is a common expression of disapprobation or contempt.

> He would have spoke,
> But *hiss* for *hiss* return'd with forked tongue
> To forked tongue. *Milton*, P. L., x. 518.
>
> Thus was the applause they meant
> Turn'd to exploding *hiss*, triumph to shame
> Cast on themselves from their own mouths.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 546.
>
> The hot *hiss*
> And bustling whistle of the youth who scour'd
> His master's armour. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

hisser (his′ėr), *n.* One who or that which hisses.

> Begone, then, take flight, thou venomous *hisser*, thou lying worm. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 442.

hissing (his′ing), *n.* [⟨ ME. *hissinge, hyssinge*, rarely *hisshing;* verbal n. of *hiss, v.*] **1.** A hiss.

> Therfore thei speke not, but thei maken a maner of *hissynge*, as a Neddre dothe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 205.
>
> I heard a *hissing:* there are serpents here!
> *Goldsmith*, Prol. to Zobeide.

2. An occasion of contempt; an object of scorn and derision.

> I will make this city desolate, and an *hissing*.
> Jer. xix. 8.
>
> Has he all that the world loves and admires and covets? —he must cast behind him their admiration . . . and become a byword and a *hissing*. *Emerson*, Compensation.

hist[1] (hist), *interj.* [Formerly also *ist;* a more substantial form of *'st*, as *hish, hush*, of *'sh:* see *'st, 'sh*, and *hish, hush, whist*, etc.] A sibilant utterance used to attract attention and command or suggest silence.

> *Hist!* 'st, 'st, hark! Why, there's a cadence able to ravish the dullest stoic. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 7.
>
> *Houische* (an interjection whereby silence is imposed), husht, whist, *ist*, not a word for your life. *Cotgrave.*
>
> The knight whispered me, "*Hist*, these are lovers."
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

hist[1] (hist), *v. t.* [⟨ *hist*[1], *interj.* Cf. *hish, v.*] To incite, as a dog, by making a sibilant sound.

> Lest they should be out, or faint, or cold,
> Their innocent clients *hist* them on with gold.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

[In the following passage *hist* is apparently the imperative of the verb, but it is peculiarly used, perhaps like *whist* as used also by Milton as an apparent past participle ("the winds with wonder *whist*").

> But first and chiefest with thee bring . . .
> The Cherub Contemplation,
> And the mute Silence *hist* along.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 55.]

hist[2] (hīst), *v.* and *n.* A common dialectal form of *hoist*.

hist. An abbreviation of *history, historical*.

Hister (his′tėr), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *hister*, orig. (Etruscan) form of L. *histrio*, a stage-player: see *histrion*.] The typical genus of the family *Histeridæ*. *H. helluo* is an example.

Histeridæ (his-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hister* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Hister*, having geniculate antennæ. The larvæ are long, with horny head and prothorax, and no ocelli. They are small beetles, for the most part round, hard, and seed-like in appearance. They generally live upon decaying animal or vegetable matter. The same or similar groups are known as *Histerida, Histerini, Histerites*, and *Histeroides*.

histie (his′ti), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Dry; barren. [Scotch.]

> Adorns the *histie* stibble-field.
> *Burns*, Mountain Daisy.

histioid (his′ti-oid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστίον*, dim. of *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling tissue; having a superficial resemblance to tissue.

histiology (his-ti-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστίον*, dim. of *ἱστός*, a web, tissue (see *histioid*), + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *histology*.

Histiophoridæ (his″ti-ō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Histiophorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, the sail-fishes, spear-fishes, or bill-fishes, near relatives of the true sword-fishes, *Xiphiidæ*. The body is elongated and more or less compressed; the snout is prolonged into an ensiform weapon; there is a long and sometimes very large spinous dorsal fin, or "sail"; and the ventral fins are modified into long slender spines, with at least one soft ray. The leading genera are *Histiophorus* and *Tetrapturus*. The species inhabit warm seas and are of large size, though smaller than the sword-fish. See cuts under *sail-fish* and *spear-fish*.

Histiophorus (his-ti-of′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἱστίον*, a sail, a sheet, a web (see *histioid*), + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** The typical genus of *Histiophoridæ*. *H. nigricans* is the common sail-fish, spear-fish, or bill-fish. See cut under *sail-fish*. Originally written *Istiophorus*. — **2.** A genus of mammals. *J. E. Gray*, 1838. [In senses 1 and 2 also written *Istiophorus*.] — **3.** A genus of mollusks. *Pease*, 1860.

Histiurus (his-ti-ū′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἱστίον*, a sail (see *histioid*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** A notable genus of lizards, with a dorsal and a caudal crest, the latter highly developed. The sail-lizard of Amboyna, *H. amboinensis*, is an enormous tree-lizard about 4 feet long. Also written *Istiurus*. *G. Cuvier*, 1829.



Sail-lizard (*Histiurus amboinensis*).

2. A genus of fishes. *Costa*, 1850.

histochemical (his-tō-kem′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue (see *histoid*), + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to histochemistry.

> Turning now to the chemical constitution of the animal cell, we find ourselves entering upon a field of *histochemical* inquiry of which little is known.
> *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 72.

histochemistry (his-tō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + E. *chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical ingredients and constitution of the structural elements or tissues of the animal body, as well as of their decomposition products.

histodialysis (his″tō-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *διάλυσις*, dissolution: see *dialysis*.] A morbid dissolution of the tissues. *Dunglison*.

histogenesis (his-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Same as *histogeny*.

> The development of the spinal cord in Mammals differs in no important respects from that of the chick, and we have nothing to add to the account we have already given of its general development and *histogenesis* in that animal.
> *Foster*, Embryology, II. xii. 367.

histogenetic (his″tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [⟨ *histogeny:* see *genetic*.] Pertaining to histogeny or histogenesis; relating to the formation of tissue: as, a *histogenetic* process or result; a *histogenetic* cell.

> In certain of the lower animals, the substance of the body is not differentiated into *histogenetic* elements: that is, into cells which, by their metamorphoses, give rise to tissues. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 50.

histogenetically (his″tō-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* From a histogenetic point of view.

> They [connective tissues] are, as Rindfleisch points out, intimately bound up with the plasmatic circulation or the ultimate diffusion of the juices; they are in closest relation with the terminal nerve-plexuses; and, *histogenetically*, they are the remains of that "parablastic" embryonic tissue from which the blood channels themselves were made. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 400.

histogenic (his-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [⟨ *histogeny* + *-ic.*] Productive of tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to histogeny; histogenetic.

histogeny (his-toj′e-ni), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *-γένεια*, ⟨ *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] The origination and development or formation of organic tissues or textures; the fabrication by cells of cells and cell-products; the integration, differentiation, and specialization of structural form-elements. Also *histogenesis*.

histographic (his-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [⟨ *histography* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to histography.

histography (his-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *-γραφία*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] A description of organic tissues; also, an account of histogenetic processes.

histohematin, histohæmatin (his-tō-hem′a-tin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *-in*[2]. Cf. *hematin*.] One of a series of animal coloring matters or pigmentary substances found in invertebrates. See *myohematin*.

> This paper contains an account of observations made on the spectra of the organs and tissues of invertebrates and vertebrates, which have brought to light the presence of a series of animal colouring matters which had not previously been discovered. The name *histohæmatins* is proposed for all these colouring matters, and that of myohæmatin for the intrinsic pigment occurring in striped muscle which belongs to the same series.
> *Dr. C. A. MacMunn*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 248.

histoid (his′toid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web (in mod. physiol. a tissue), prop. the (upright) beam of a loom, hence the warp fixed to the beam, the web, etc. (⟨ *ἱστασθαι*, stand, = E. *stand*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Like or involving organic tissue; particularly, of the connective-tissue group. — **Histoid tumor**, a tumor composed of tissue of the connective-tissue group, such as a sarcoma, fibroma, myxoma, or lipoma.

histologic (his-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [⟨ *histology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to histology: as, *histologic* investigations.

> Nerve-tubes with their contained protein-threads, and nerve-cells with their contained and surrounding masses of changing protein-substance, are the *histologic* elements of which the nervous system is built up.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 10.

histological (his-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *histologic* + *-al.*] Same as *histologic*.

histologically (his-tō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a histological way, mode, or manner; with reference to histology.

histologist (his-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [⟨ *histology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in histology; a microscopic anatomist.

histology (his-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which is concerned with the structure, especially the microscopic structure, of the various tissues of the body; histomorphology. *Vegetable histology* is that branch of histology which is concerned with the microscopic structure of the tissues of plants. Sometimes written *histiology*.

histolysis (his-tol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *λύσις*, solution, ⟨ *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] Degeneration, disintegration, or dissolution of organic tissue; destruction of histologic continuity by the decay or death of cells and cell-products.

histolytic (his-tō-lit′ik), *a.* [⟨ *histolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to histolysis; characterized by decay or dissolution of tissue: as, *histolytic* changes in the tissues.

histomorphological (his-tō-môr-fō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *histomorphology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to the morphology of organic tissues.

> But there are to be noted other *histomorphological* particulars which are presented, of clear significance.
> *Alien. and Neurol.*, IV. 387.

histomorphology (his″tō-môr-fol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + E. *morphology*, q. v.] The morphology of organic tissues; histology,

with special reference to the forms assumed by various tissues.

histonomy (his-ton′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *νόμος*, a law.] The laws of the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

Histopedes, Histopodes (his-top′e-dēz, -ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [Prop. *Histopodes;* < Gr. *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, set up (cf. *ἱστός*, anything set up, a mast, loom, etc.), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] A name applied to the Eunomians, who in the practice of baptism immersed the head and breast and held the feet in the air.

histophyly (his′tō-fī-li), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *φυλή*, a tribe.] The comparative history of organic tissues within the limits of a given phylum or tribe of animals. [Rare.]

Tribal history of the cells, hardly attempted as yet, . . . *histophyly.* *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 24.

histophysiological (his-tō-fiz″i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστός*, tissue, + E. *physiological*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the physiology or functional activity of the tissues of the body.

Histophysiological researches on the extension of the nerves in the muscles.
R. Mayo, Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 365.

Histopodes, *n. pl.* See *Histopedes.*

historial† (his-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< ME. *historial, storial,* < OF. *historial, istorial,* F. *historial* (rare) = Sp. Pg. *historial* = It. *istoriale,* < LL. *historialis*, historical, < L. *historia*, history: see *history.*] Historical.

This is no fable,
But knowen for *historial* thyng notable.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 156.

Adding within our hearts *historial*
High epithets past hyperbolical.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

historian (his-tō′ri-an), *n.* [Formerly *historien;* < OF. *historien*, a. and n., F. *historien*, < ML. as if **historianus*, < L. *historia*, history: see *history.*] 1. A writer, compiler, or narrator of history.

Dubb'd *historians* by express command,
To enrol your triumphs o'er the seas and land.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 372.

Historian, who . . . hast . . . vouchsafed
This friendly condescension to relate
Things else by me unsearchable.
Milton, P. L., viii. 7.

2. One who is versed in history. [Rare.]

Great captains should be good *historians.* *South.*

historiated (his-tō′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *historiatus*, pp. of *historiare*, narrate, depict: see *history, v.*] Decorated with figures of animals, flowers, human beings, etc., as the large illuminated letters of medieval manuscripts, and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries woodcut initial-letters for books, or as surface-ornament in carving, etc. A distinction is sometimes made between such ornament containing figures of men and animals, which is distinctively called *historiated,* and that made up merely of flowers, etc., which is called *floreated.*

historic (his-tor′ik), *a.* [< F. *historique* = Sp. *histórico* = Pg. *historico* = It. *istorico* (cf. D. G. *historisch* = Dan. Sw. *historisk*), < L. *historicus*, < Gr. *ἱστορικός*, < *ἱστορία*, history: see *history.*] 1. Of or pertaining to history or historians; containing or conveying history.

Here, rising bold, the patriot's honest face;
There, warriors frowning in *historic* brass.
Pope, Epistle to Addison, l. 58.

The vast power and domination of the Roman empire . . . have dazzled the *historic* eye.
De Quincey, Philos. of Roman Hist.

A hoard of tales that dealt with knights,
Half-legend, half-*historic.*
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

To be really *historic*, I should have mentioned that before going to look for the Rhone I had spent part of the evening on the opposite side of the little place.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 193.

2. Noted or famous in history.

My first introduction to the *historic* scenes which have since engaged so many years of my life must be ascribed to an accident. *Gibbon*, Memoirs.

historical (his-tor′i-kal), *a.* [< *historic* + *-al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with history; containing or of the nature or character of history: as, a *historical* poem; *historical* evidence; a *historical* chart.

The best actors in the world, either for tragedy, comedy, . . . *historical*-pastoral, . . . or poem unlimited.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

In this view of a supreme divinity he [Julian] made an approach to the Christian monotheism, but substituted an airy myth and pantheistic fancy for the only true and living God and the personal *historical* Christ.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

The English Constitution . . . is merely a collection of *historical* precedents, and for that reason it is held in highest reverence. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 189.

2. Narrated or mentioned in history; belonging to the past, and mentioned or used at present only with reference to the past. In this sense the terms of archæology, ancient and medieval art, law, etc., as used in modern books with reference to the past, are *historical*, and are thus distinguished from obsolete words, such as have no present use at all.

3. In *philos.*, pertaining to things learned from the testimony of others or by our own senses. —4. In *gram.*, used in statement of past facts or narration of past events: as, a *historical* tense. The *historical present* is the present tense used in vivid narration, as in the following passage: "And, behold, there *cometh* one of the rulers of the synagogue, Jairus by name; and when he saw him, he fell at his feet." (Mark v. 22.) In Greek grammar the tenses purely past in meaning—that is, the imperfect, aorist (English simple preterit without *have*), and the pluperfect indicative—are called *historical tenses*, as distinguished from the present, future, and perfect (English preterit with *have*), the perfect not being accounted a past tense. (See *perfect.*) In Latin, also, the corresponding tenses are called *historical*, and, as the Latin perfect answers in meaning both to the Greek aorist and to the Greek perfect, when used as an aorist it is distinguished as the *historical perfect.* The infinitive can be used in Latin in narration, and is then called the *historical infinitive.*—**Historical cognition, credibility, geography,** etc. See the nouns.—**Historical method.** (*a*) The study of an abstract theory in the light of the history of the object to be investigated. (*b*) In *hydrodynamics*, the Lagrangian method, which considers the path of each particle.—**Historical school,** in *jurisprudence*, the school of jurists who maintain that law is not to be regarded as made by commands of the sovereign, but is, like the language of a nation, the result of its historical and social circumstances. The principal authors of this school are Savigny and Puchta.

historically (his-tor′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of history; according to history; as history; by way of narration.

The gospels . . . do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

historicalness (his-tor′i-kal-nes), *n.* Historical character or quality.

historician†, *n.* [< *historic* + *-ian.*] A historian.

John de Hexam and Richard de Hexham [were] two notable *historicians.* *Holinshed*, Rich. I., an. 1199.

historicity (his-tō-ris′i-ti), *n.* [< *historic* + *-ity.*] The quality of being true as history; historicalness. [Rare.]

In judging of the points of controversy connected with Sinai we are brought face to face with the question of the *historicity* of the Hebrew records involved.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 88.

historicize (his-tor′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historicized*, ppr. *historicizing.* [< *historic* + *-ize.*] To record or narrate as history. [Rare.]

historied (his′tō-rid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *history, v.* Cf. *storied*[1].] Having a history; famous in history; recorded in history; storied. [Rare.]

Richly *historied* Italy, where the magnificent past overshadows the present. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

historier† (his-tō′ri-ėr), *n.* [< *history* + *-er*[1].] A historian.

Huntingdoniensis, doctor Poynet's *historier*, reporteth of priests' marriages.
T. Martin, Marriage of Priests, sig. M. ii. (1554).

historiette (his-tō-ri-et′), *n.* [= D. *historietje*, < F. *historiette* (= Sp. Pg. *historieta* = It. *istorietta*), dim. of *histoire*, < L. *historia*, history: see *history.*] A short history or story; a tale.

It is not amiss to subjoin here an *historiette* to shew the value of this minister. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 143.

I have met somewhere with a *historiette*, which, whether more or less true in its particulars, carries a general truth. *Emerson*, Works, II. 244.

historify (his-tor′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historified*, ppr. *historifying.* [< *history* + *-fy.*] To relate the history of; record in history.

He had left off the plough to do such bloody deeds with his sword as many ink-horns and books should be employed about the *historifying* of them.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Who this king and queen would well *historify*,
Need only speak their names; these them will glorify.
B. Jonson, Love's Triumph.

I am diffident of lending a perfect assent to that church which you have so worthily *historified.*
Lamb, The Tombs in the Abbey.

historiograph† (his-tō′ri-ō-graf), *n.* [= G. *historiograph* = Dan. Sw. *historiograf* = F. *historiographe* = Sp. *historiógrafo* = Pg. *historiographo* = It. *istoriografo*, < LL. *historiographus*, < Gr. *ἱστοριογράφος*, a writer of history, < *ἱστορία*, history, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *historiographer.*

The palpable ignorance of our *Historiograph* Royal, where he pretends to render an accompt of divers antient passages relating to the English Chronicle.
Evelyn, To Mr. Sprat, Oct. 31, 1664.

historiographer (his-tō-ri-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [Cf. OF. *historiographeur;* as *historiograph* + *-er*[1].] A historian; a writer of history; particularly, in later use, a professional or official historian: a title often conferred by European courts, usually as an honorary distinction, and sometimes by public bodies or institutions.

And such as be *Historiographers*,
Trust not to much, in euery tatlying tong,
Nor blynded be by partialitie.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 77.

An *Historiographer* discourseth of affayres orderly as they were donne, accounting as well the times as the actions. *Spenser*, F. Q., To the Reader.

Jean de Magnon, *historiographer* to the king of France, undertook to write an encyclopædia in French heroic verse. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 194.

historiographic (his-tō″ri-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἱστοριογραφικός*, < *ἱστοριογραφία*, historiography.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of historiography.

A *historiographic* preface.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 82.

historiographical (his-tō″ri-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *historiographic* + *-al.*] Same as *historiographic.*

historiography (his-tō-ri-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστοριογραφία*, history-writing, < *ἱστοριογράφος*, a writer of history: see *historiographer.*] The art or employment of writing history; also, history.

Haue you not beene a little red in *historiographie?*
Breton, Wit's Trenchmour, p. 13.

The modern school of *historiography.*
Contemporary Rev., L. 291.

historiology (his-tō-ri-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἱστορία*, history, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A discourse on history; also, the science of history.

Part I. is a translation of the Monograph of Diesterweg on *Historiology.* *Jour. of Education*, XIX. No. 2, p. 1.

historize† (his′tō-rīz), *v. t.* [< *history* + *-ize.*] To chronicle.

Towards Roma Triumphans leades a long and spacious walk, full of fountaines, under which is *historized* the whole Ovidian Metamorphosis in rarely sculptur'd mezzo relievo. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 6, 1645.

history (his′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *histories* (-riz). [< ME. *historie* (abbr. *storie*, > E. *story*[1], q. v.), late ME. also *histoire*, after F.: cf. OF. *estoire, histoire*, F. *histoire* = Pr. *historia, estoria, storia* = Sp. Pg. *historia* = It. *istoria* = D. G. Dan. *historie* = Sw. *historia*, < L. *historia*, < Gr. *ἱστορία*, a learning or knowing by inquiry, the knowledge so obtained, information, a narrative, history, < *ἵστωρ* or *ἴστωρ*, knowing, learned, a wise man, a judge, for **ἰδτωρ*, < *εἰδέναι*, know, 2d aor. *ἰδεῖν*, see, = E. *wit*, know: see *wit, v.*] 1. A narrative, oral or written, of past events; a story: as, a *history* of England; a *history* of the civil war; a *history* of an individual.

Ther-off scripture make as an *historie*,
To ende that ay ther-of be memorie.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 118.

I have heard a prety *history* concerning this mountaine.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 91.

2. The recorded events of the past; also, that branch of science which is occupied with ascertaining and recording the facts of the past. History may deal with the past development of human affairs as a whole, or with some special phase of human activity, as in political history, ecclesiastical history, the history of philosophy, etc.; or with the life of animals, as in natural history; or with inorganic nature, as in geological history; but with reference to the lower animals and to inanimate nature the term has often no special implication of past time (see *natural history*, below).

It is the true office of *history* to represent the events themselves together with the counsels, and to leave the observations and conclusions thereupon to the liberty and faculty of every man's judgment.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 136.

I have read somewhere or other—in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, I think—that *history* is philosophy teaching by example. *Bolingbroke.*

Already for each
I see *history* preparing a statue and niche.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

It is a favorite maxim of mine that *history*, while it should be scientific in its method, should pursue a practical object. That is, it should not only gratify the reader's curiosity about the past, but modify his view of the present, and his forecast of the future.
J. R. Seeley, Expansion of England, Int.

We do not so much want *history* explained after the manner of science as we want it portrayed and interpreted after the manner of literature.
The Century, XXVII. 926.

3. Recorded or accomplished fact; also, the aggregate of the events, recorded or unrecorded, which mark a given period of past time, as in the development of an individual or of a race, etc.: as, a checkered *history.*

Per. Where were you bred? . . .
Mar. If I should tell my *history*, it would seem
Like lies disdained in the reporting.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. . . . Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful *history*,
Is second childishness. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

All town-sprinkled lands that be,
Sailing through stars with all their *history*.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

The *history* of Europe, the *history* of Aryan man in Europe, the *history* of man as a really civilized and political being, begins in the lands round the Mediterranean, and of them it begins in the islands and peninsulas of Greece. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 277.

4. An eventful career; a past worthy of record: as, a man with a *history*.—**5**†. In *liturgics:* (*a*) A series of lessons from the Scriptures, named from the first word of the Respond to the first lesson. (*b*) The general order of a particular Office. *N. E. D.*—**6**†. A pictorial representation of an event or series of incidents; a historical picture. *N. E. D.*—**7.** A historical play or drama; a drama representing historical events.

The national history likewise continued to furnish subjects; and the chronicle *history* remained a favourite species of dramatic composition.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 146.

Ancient history, the history of man from the earliest authentic records to the destruction of the Roman empire, A. D. 476.—**Classical history,** the history of the Greeks and Romans.—**Ecclesiastical history.** See *ecclesiastical.*—**Medieval history,** the history of the period which extends from A. D. 476 to the beginning of the sixteenth century. See *middle ages*, under *age.*—**Modern history,** the history of the period which extends from the close of the middle ages to the present time. Some German historians subdivide modern history into *later history* (from 1492 to the beginning of the French revolution in 1789) and *latest history* (from 1789 to the present time).—**Natural history,** a popular designation of the study and description of natural objects, as animals, plants, and minerals, especially the two former, as distinguished from *civil, ecclesiastical, military*, etc., *history.*—**Profane history,** the history of secular events, as distinguished from *sacred history.*—**Sacred history,** the history recorded in the Bible.—**Tribal history.** Same as *phylogeny:* distinguished from *germ-history*, or *ontogeny.*—**Syn.** *History, Chronicle, Annals:* record, recital, story, relation. *History* in its general sense includes chronicles, annals, biography, autobiography, and even travels: as, the *history* of a journey. In a restricted sense it is an orderly account of the principal events affecting the people of a nation or district for a given period. It is sometimes divided into history proper and philosophical history, the former paying attention simply to the events themselves, the latter showing the events in connection with their causes and effects. When the order of time is most conspicuous, the history is a *chronicle*, which is generally divided into sections, each section covering a separate period of time. *Annals* are a form of chronicle in which the subdivision into periods is by years. *Chronicles* and *annals* are, however, sometimes used as names for simple and unpretending histories.

history (his'tō-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *historied*, ppr. *historying*. [< OF. *historier*, < ML. *historiare*, narrate, depict, < L. *historia*, history: see *history*, *n.*] To record; relate. [Rare.]

Keep no tell-tale to his memory,
That may repeat and *history* his loss.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

history-painting (his'tō-ri-pān″ting), *n.* The art of representing historical subjects by painting; historical painting.

history-piece (his'tō-ri-pēs), *n.* A pictorial representation of a historical event.

histotrophic (his-tō-trof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἱστός, a web, tissue, + τροφή, rearing.] Concerned in the formation of tissue.

Agents, hygienical or curative, which take part in the formation of organized tissue, may be termed *histotrophic* or constructive. *Dunglison.*

histozyme (his'tō-zīm), *n.* [< Gr. ἱστός, a web, tissue, + ζύμη, leaven: see *zymic.*] An intracellular ferment, discovered by Schmiedeberg in the kidneys and the liver, which is capable of decomposing hippuric acid into benzoic acid and glycocoll.

Histriobdella (his″tri-ob-del'ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *histrio*, a stage-player, + Gr. βδέλλα, a leech.] A genus of leeches, or *Hirudinea*, differing from all others of the group except *Malacobdella* in being dicœcious, and further characterized by the possession of limb-like lateral appendages. This genus has lately been taken from among the leeches and associated with *Polygordius* and *Protodrilus* in a class *Haploannelida.*

histrio (his'tri-ō), *n.*; pl. *histriones* (his-tri-ō'nēz). [L.: see *histrion.*] Same as *histrion.*

He who was of greatest reputation, and had carried the name longest in all theatres, for his rare gift and dexterity that way, was called Hister; of whose name all other afterward were termed *Histriones.*
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 725.

They are called *histriones*, or rather histrices, which play, upon scaffolds and stages, enterludes and comedies. *Northbrooke*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 237.

histrion† (his'tri-ọn), *n.* [< F. *histrion* = Sp. *histrión* = Pg. *histrião* = It. *istrione*, < L. *histrio*(*n*-), a stage-player, < Etruscan *hister.* "The orig. sense was probably 'one who makes others laugh,' cf. Skt. *has*, laugh, *hasra*, a fool" (Skeat).] A stage-player; an actor. *Minsheu.*

histrionic (his-tri-on'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *histrionique* = Sp. *histriónico* = It. *istrionico*, < L. *histrionicus*, < *histrio*(*n*-), a stage-player: see *histrion.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to actors or acting; befitting the stage; theatrical; hence, feigned for effect; unreal.

In consequence of his [Edward's] love and his knowledge of the *histrionick* art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 285.

Foppish airs
And *histrionic* mumm'ry, that let down
The pulpit to the level of the stage.
Cowper, Task, ii. 563.

I have been through as many hardships as Ulysses, in the pursuit of my *histrionic* vocation.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ii.

Histrionic spasm, spasm of the facial muscles.

II. *n.* **1.** A dramatic performer; a stage-player. [Rare.]—**2.** *pl.* The art of theatrical representation; dramatic manner or expression: as, the *histrionics* of a stump-speaker.

histrionical (his-tri-on'i-kal), *a.* [< *histrionic* + *-al.*] Same as *histrionic.*

Such naked and forlorn Quakers act a part much more cunning, false, and *histrionical* than those that least affect such pitiful simplicities.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 164.

histrionically (his-tri-on'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a histrionic manner; theatrically. *Johnson.*

histrionicism (his-tri-on'i-sizm), *n.* [< *histrionic* + *-ism.*] A stroke of histrionic art; a theatrical effect.

How could this girl have taught herself, in the solitude of a savage island, a species of *histrionicism* which women in London circles strove for years to acquire?
W. Black, Princess of Thule, vi.

histrionism (his'tri-ō-nizm), *n.* [= Sp. *histrionismo;* as *histrion* + *-ism.*] The practice of stage-players; stage-playing; acting.

histrionize† (his'tri-ō-nīz), *v. i.* [< *histrion* + *-ize.*] To represent on the stage; act.

During the five hours space that, at the duke's desire, the solicitation of the Court, and his own recreation, he was pleased to *histrionize* it, he shewed himself so natural a representative that any one would have thought he had been so many several actors.
Urquhart, in Sir John Hawkins's Johnson, p. 303.

Histriophoca (his″tri-ō-fō'kă), *n.* [NL., < L. *histrio*(*n*-), a stage-player, + *phoca*, a seal.] A genus of seals, represented by the ribbon-seal, *H. fasciata*, characterized by double-rooted conical molar teeth.

hit[1] (hit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hit*, ppr. *hitting.* [< ME. *hitten, hytten, hutten*, hit, meet with, late AS. *hittan* (once), meet with, < Icel. *hitta*, hit upon, meet with, = Sw. *hitta*, find, discover, light upon, invent, = Dan. *hitte*, hit upon.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike or touch with some degree of force; give a stroke or blow to; especially, to strike intentionally.

As a blynde man in bataille . . .
Hath none happ with his axe his enemye to *hitte.*
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 108.

Chain'd thunderbolts and hail
Of iron globes; which, on the victor host
Levell'd, with such impetuous fury smote,
That, whom they *hit*, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 592.

Often came
Melissa, *hitting* all we saw with shafts
Of gentle satire. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Ay, that's about it, Muster Bolsover. You've about *hit* the mark. *T. A. Trollope*, Garstang Grange, ii.

2. To knock; move by means of a hit, stroke, or blow.

Everything past use was *hit*, as they say in Berkshire, out into the street. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xlii.

The next ball is a beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the reckless and unfeeling Jack catches hold of, and *hits* right round to leg for five.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

3. To reach or attain to in perception or execution; come at; light upon; lay hold of so as to reproduce or portray.

Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

Excellent actor, how she *hits* this passion!
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

It is a pleasing and airy trifle, in which its author has sometimes happily *hit* the tone of Ariosto.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 444.

4. To conform to; agree with; fit; suit: as, this *hits* my fancy.

I shall perform all these things in good time, I doubt not, they do so *hit* me. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

Hard task! to *hit* the palate of such guests,
When Oldfield loves what Dartineuf detests.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 86.

5. In *backgammon:* (*a*) To take up (one of an opponent's men lying single or uncovered), by moving a man to its point. (*b*) To beat when one's opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board.—**Hard hit,** or **hit hard,** hurt or crippled as by a stroke of adversity, as one bereaved or disappointed; seriously touched or affected, as one who is in love. [Colloq.]

I got *hit hard* at the Brussels races, lost twelve hundred at écarté, and had some ugly misadventures arising out of a too liberal use of my autograph.
Lever, Dodd Family Abroad, I. 174.

To hit it off, to agree; be in accord. [Colloq.]—**To hit off.** (*a*) To produce or imitate on the spur of the moment; take off. [Rare.]

We *hit off* a little Wit now and then, but no Animosity.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 13.

(*b*) To represent or describe by characteristic strokes or touches.

That genuine pleasure which a Yankee never fails to feel in anything smartly and neatly *hit off* in language.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 365.

To hit the blot, to hit the cushion†, etc. See the nouns.—**To hit the nail on the head.** See *nail.*—**To hit the pipe,** to smoke opium. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come in forcible contact; strike; clash.

Arthur with ane anlace egerly smyttez,
And *hittez* ever in the hulke up to the hiltez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1148.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another? *Locke.*

2. To reach an intended point or object; effect an aim or purpose; succeed as by a stroke of skill or luck.

The hauyn that he *hit* to was hard by the cave
There Pelleus in pouert priuely lay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13495.

Oft expectation fails, . . . and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most shifts.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

A little wit
Will serve to make our play *hit.*
B. Jonson, Volpone, Prol.

All human race would fain be quits,
And millions miss for one that *hits.*
Swift, On Poetry.

3. To agree; suit; fit.

The number so exactly *hits.*
Waterland, Scripture Vindicated, iii. 6.

If matters *hit* right, we may thereby get better returns than Cardigan silver Mines afford. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 33.

4†. To act in harmony; be of one mind.

Pray you let us *hit* together.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. (Quartos).

To hit on or **upon,** to come upon; fall or light upon by chance; discover as by accident.

"Acyf thou happe," quath hue, "that thow *hitte on* Clergie,
And hast vnderstondyng what he wolde mene,
Sey to hym thy-self ouer-see my bokes."
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 114.

I can never *hit on*'s name. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

Scarcely any person who proposed to himself the same end with Bacon could fail to *hit upon* the same means.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

To hit out, to strike out with the fist; deal a blow or blows.

It was a sight to see the colonel, in his agony, *hit* right *out* . . . at that senior clerk's unoffending stomach.
Trollope, Autobiography, iii.

★**hit**[1] (hit), *n.* [< *hit*[1], *v.*] **1.** A stroke; a blow; the collision or impact of one body against another.

Some have receiv'd the knocks, some given the *hits,*
And all concludes in love.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

2. In *fencing,* a stroke or touch with the sword or foil.

Ham. I'll play this bout first. . . .
Come.—Another *hit:* what say you?
Laer. A touch, a touch, I do confess.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

3. A stroke of good luck; a casual or surprising success; a favorable effect or outcome: as, the play made a *hit.*

What late he call'd a blessing now was wit,
And God's good providence a lucky *hit.*
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 378.

The actors crowded round her. "We'd no idea of it!" "Capital!" "A great *hit!*" they exclaimed.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xii.

4. A striking expression or turn of thought; a saying that goes to the point: as, a happy *hit* in a speech.

A yet more accurate representation of fine passages, or felicitous *hits* in speaking. *Brougham*, Lord Chatham.

The passage, with its comic after-echoes, has now exhausted itself, the *hit* has been made, and the interrupted threads of the former dramatic action are gathered up again as the scene moves on.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 33.

5. A stroke of satire or sarcasm; a touch of censure.

No long bursts of declamation, but dramatic dialogue and interrogation, by-hints, and unexpected *hits* at one and the other most common-place soldier's failing.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.

6. In *backgammon:* (*a*) A move made by a player which puts one of his opponent's men for a time out of play and compels him to return to the original starting-place. (*b*) A game won by a player after his opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board, as distinguished from a *gammon* and a *backgammon*.—**7.** A good crop. [Prov. Eng.]—**Gallery hit.** See *gallery*.

hit[2] (hit), *pron.* The original form of the neuter pronoun *it*. It is still found in dialectal use, but sometimes (as in negro speech) it is rather an accidental reversion to than a survival of the original aspirated form. See *he*[1] and *it*. *Chaucer.*

Hit is in common use in Scotland for the neuter pronoun *it*. This is a survival of an old form. Scotsmen do not make the mistake of using the aspirate where it should not be. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 112.

hit[3]†. A (Middle English) contracted form of *hideth*, third person singular present indicative of *hide*[1], *v.*

hitamite (hit'a-mīt), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Reading, Pennsylvania, U. S.]

hitch (hich), *v.* [< ME. *hitchen, hytchen, hichen, hychen;* origin uncertain: (1) appar. an assibilated form of the verb which remains in mod. E. dial. *hick*, hop, spring, *hike*, swing, toss, throw, etc. (see *hick*[1], *hike*): cf. G. dial. *hicken, hickeln, hicksen*, equiv. to G. (nasalized) *hinken* (> prob. Sw. *hinka*, Dan. *hinke*), go lame, limp, hobble; or (2) perhaps < OD. *hutsen*, D. *hotsen*, shake, jolt, jog, > ult. E. (Sc.) *hotch*, move by jerks: see *hotch* and *hustle*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move by jerks or with pauses or rests; hop; hobble; halt; limp, literally or figuratively: as, to *hitch* along on the ground; verse that *hitches*.

When the water began to ascend up to their refuged hills, and the place of their hope became an island, lo, now they *hitch* up higher to the tops of the tallest trees. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 71.

Weary of long standing, to ease themselves a little by *hitching* into another place. *Fuller.*

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, and *hitches* in a rhyme.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 78.

Punishment this day *hitches* (if she still *hitch*) after Crime with frightful shoes-of-swiftness.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 5.

2. To be fastened, entangled, or snarled; catch.

We are told that there was an infinite innumerable company of little bodies, called atoms, from all eternity, flying and roving about in a void space, which at length *hitched* together and united. *South*, Works, IX. iii.

Set your opinion at whatever pitch,
Knots and impediments make something *hitch*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 98.

3. To strike the feet together in going; interfere, as a horse. [Eng.]—**4.** To get on with another, as if in harness; work smoothly together. [Colloq.]

I . . . have come to drive a spell for this old fellow, but I guess we shan't *hitch* long.
Mrs. Clavers, Forest Life, I. 116.

To hitch up, to harness a horse or horses to a vehicle; make ready for driving. [Colloq.]

I was much amused at the lofty air with which the fat driver ordered his assistants to *hitch up* quickly.
Letters from the South, II. 117.

He would *hitch up* at once and drive over to Elyria.
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, iv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pull up; raise by jerks.

Some special powers with which his legs were endowed had already *hitched* up his glossy trousers at the ankles.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 10.

Here comes a great hulking sailor; his face beams with honesty, he rolls in his gait, he *hitches* up his wide trousers, he wears his shiny hat at the back of his head; his hair hangs in ringlets; he chews a quid.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 51.

2. To fasten, especially in a temporary or occasional way; make fast; tether; tie up by means of a hook, a ring, a bridle, a rope, etc.

"As true as you live, mother," said Aunt Lois, who had tripped to the window, "there's Miss Asphyxia Smith *hitching* her horse at our picket fence."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 236.

Sometimes the crab *hitches* one of its claws into some crack or fissure. *Owen*, Anat., xiv.

3. *Naut.*, to cover with a network of twine or small cord, worked with one end.—**To hitch horses,** to agree; join interests. [Colloq.]

After he poked his fist in my face, one election, we never *hitched horses* together. *McClintock*, Tales.

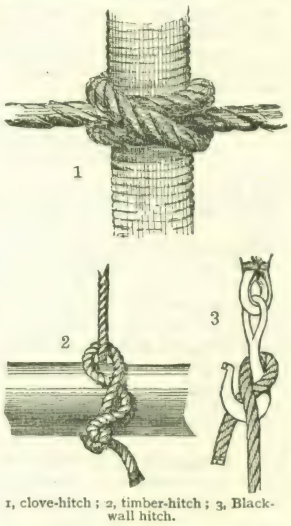
hitch (hich), *n.* [< *hitch*, *v.*] **1.** A pull or jerk upward: as, to give one's trousers a *hitch*.—**2.** The act of catching or fastening, as on a hook, a post, etc.—**3.** A halt; an impediment; a stoppage; an obstruction, especially of an unexpected and temporary nature: as, a *hitch* in the proceedings; a *hitch* in one's gait.

With pert jirk forward, and little *hitch* in my gait like a scholastick beau. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

I am credibly informed that there is still a considerable *hitch* or hobble in your enunciation. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

There are many *hitches* in the evolution ethic, as Dr. Martineau shows; and it is well for us that there are; for serious consequences would result from its scientific establishment. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 188.

4. In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation. —**5.** Temporary assistance; timely help: as, to lend one a *hitch*. [Colloq.] —**6.** *Naut.*, a knot or noose in a rope for making it fast to another rope or to a spar or other object: as, a clove-*hitch*, a rolling *hitch*, etc.—**7.** *pl.* In *whaling*, the fastening of the iron strap on the socket of a toggle-iron. —**Becket-hitch,** a sheet-bend; a single bend or a weaver's hitch. —**Blackwall** or **Backwall hitch,** a hitch made with a rope over a hook so that it will jam during a strain on the rope, and be easily detached when the strain is relieved.—**Diamond hitch,** a peculiar hitch or interlacing of the ropes in fastening a pack or "packing," so arranged as to form a diamond (⟷) on the top of the pack, the weight of the pack serving to tighten the hitch.



1, clove-hitch; 2, timber-hitch; 3, Blackwall hitch.

The Missourian was an expert packer, versed in the mysteries of the *diamond hitch*, the only arrangement of the ropes that will insure a load staying in its place.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 202.

Magnus hitch (*naut.*), a peculiar way of fastening a rope to a spar, consisting in a round turn about the spar, with a half-hitch on the standing part.—**Rolling hitch** (*naut.*), a hitch made by passing the end of a rope twice round another rope or a spar in such a way that the hauling part will jam these two turns, and then securing the end by a half-hitch.

hitchcock†, *n.* A variant of *hickock*, for *hiccup*.
Baret, Alvearie, 1570.

hitchel†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *hatchel*.

hitcher (hich'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which hitches, in any sense.—**2.** A boat-hook. *E. H. Knight.*

And when they could not cause him to rise, one of them tooke a *hitcher*, or long boate-hooke, and hitch'd in the sicke mans breeches, drawing him backward.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

hitchily (hich'i-li), *adv.* By jerks; unevenly.

Things go more *hitchily* the first year [after marriage] than ever they do afterward.
W. D. Howells, Wedding Journey, ii.

hitchiness (hich'i-nes), *n.* Frequent interruption or obstruction.

You must be careful not to contradict me, or cross me in anything. . . . The great object is not to have any *hitchiness*. *W. D. Howells*, Wedding Journey, ii.

hitching-bar (hich'ing-bär), *n.* A rail or bar set horizontally upon posts, and having rings or holes, to which horses are tethered or hitched: commonly fixed in front of a tavern. [U. S.]

hitching-clamp (hich'ing-klamp), *n.* A form of cam used in fastening a horse to a hitching-post. The hitching-strap is passed through it in such a way that the harder the horse pulls upon it the tighter it binds.

hitching-post (hich'ing-pōst), *n.* A post to which horses are hitched or tethered.

Further down were the shops, each with its row of *hitching-posts* across the front. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 443.

hitchy (hich'i), *a.* [< *hitch*, *n.*, + *-y*.] Characterized by hitches or jerks; interrupted by temporary obstructions.

hithe, *n.* [< ME. *hithe, hythe*, < AS. *hȳth*, a port or haven.] A port or haven. The word is obsolete except as used in the names of a few English places, as *Hythe, Rotherhithe, Queenhithe, Lambeth* (Anglo-Saxon *Lambehīth, Lambhīth*).

When the *hithe* fell into the hands of King Stephen, he bestowed it on William de Ypres.
Pennant, London, p. 473.

The *hythe* or port which tradition fixed in the modern Bucklersbury. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 438.

hither (hiᴛʜ'ėr), *adv.* [With change of *d* to *th* (*dh*), as in *thither, whither, father, mother*, etc.; < ME. *hider, hidere, hidre, heder*, < AS. *hider* (sometimes *hidres*, in the phrase *hidres thidres*, usually *hider and thider*, hither and thither; the form *hither* is found once, appar. miswritten) = Icel. *hedhra* = Sw. *hit* = Dan. *hid* = Goth. *hidre*, hither, = L. *citra*, on this side (see *cis-*), < *hi-*, the pronominal base of *he, him, here*, etc., + *-der, -dra*, compar. suffix, = *-ther, -ter*, in *whether, after*, etc. Cf. *thither* and *whither*.] **1.** To this place: used with verbs signifying motion: as, to come *hither;* to bring *hither*.

I a-bide after Merlin, that sholde come *heder* to speke with me. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 45.

Who doth ambition shun, . . .
Come *hither*, come *hither*, come *hither;*
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5 (song).

Many doe informe me, your comming *hither* is not for trade, but to invade my people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 208.

2†. To this time; up to the present time.

From that tyme *hidre*, the Sowdan clepethe him self Calyffee. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 44.

3. To this point; to this end; to this argument or conclusion. [Rare.]

Hither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man. *Hooker.*

Hither and thither, to this place and to that; back and forth.

The disowned of all parties, the rejected and foolishly bedrifted *hither and thither*, to what corner of nature can he now drift with advantage?
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 3.

Hither and yon, here and there; near and far. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

hither (hiᴛʜ'ėr), *a.* [< *hither*, *adv.*] On the side or in the direction of the person speaking; near: correlative of *further:* as, on the *hither* side of a hill.

The Prince then proceeded to send his army across the river. . . . The rear guard . . . were alone left upon the *hither* bank, in order to provoke or to tempt the enemy.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 257.

This light overhung the far-rolling landscape, . . . and nearer still it touched to spring-like brilliancy a level, green meadow on the *hither* edge of the water.
The Century, XXXV. 945.

hither (hiᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* To come hither. [Rare.] —**To hither and thither,** to go back and forth; travel about.

An old black trunk—a companion to our *hithering and thithering* for seven long years.
The New Mirror (New York), III. 96.

Fraser applied to me to write a word about him [Edward Irving], which I did; and, after much *hithering and thithering*, I ascertain to-day that it is at last to be printed.
Carlyle, in Froude.

hithermore†, *a. compar.* [< *hither* + *-more*.] Nearer in this direction.

The . . . part of the Citty that stood on the *hithermore* Banke. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 472.

hithermost (hiᴛʜ'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *hither* + *-most*.] Nearest in this direction.

Ambassadors were sent to the cities of the *hythermost* part of Spain vnto Acquitaine.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 80.

The *hithermost*, in the changeable blue and green robe, is the commendably-fashioned gallant, Eucosmos.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

hitherto (hiᴛʜ-ėr-tō'), *adv.* [< ME. *hiderto*, < *hider*, hither, + *to*, to.] **1.** To this place; thus far. [Archaic.]

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further.
Job xxxviii. 11.

2. To this time; until now.

Oure lorde foryeteth not his Synner; and he hath [shewed] me yet *hidyr-to* that he hath me not foryeten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 578.

Hitherto they have flourish't, now I hope they will strike.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

A journey of seventy miles, to a family that had *hitherto* never been above ten from home, filled us with apprehension. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

It was a noble and gracious spectacle—the meeting of those *hitherto* inveterate foes, the duke of Medina Sidonia and the marques of Cadiz. *Irving*, Granada, p. 57.

[Rarely used adjectively: as,

The *hitherto* experience of men.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 197.]

hitherunto† (hiᴛʜ-ėr-un'tō), *adv.* [< *hither* + *unto*.] Until this time.

Every hour he was to look for nothing but some cruel death; which *hitherunto* had only been delayed by the captain's vehement dealing for him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

hitherward, hitherwards (hiᴛʜ'ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *hiderward, hideward, hedurward, hiderwardes*, < AS. *hiderweard*, adv. and adj., hitherward, < *hider*, hither, + *-weard*, -ward.] **1.** Toward this place; this way.

Herkenes now *hedyrwarde*, and herys this storye.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 25.

O! turne thy rudder *hitherward* awhile;
Here may thy storme-bett vessell safely ryde.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 32.

I thought I heard my father coming *hitherward*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

2†. To this time.

And fro that tyme *hiderwardes*, thei nevere wolden suffren man to dwelle amonges hem lenger than 7 dayes and 7 nyghtes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 154.

hit-off (hit'ôf), *n.* [< *hit off*. See *hit*[1], *v. t.*] A clever presentation, imitation, or travesty.

The plaudits which would accompany a successful *hit-off* of the subject under treatment.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xi.

hit-or-miss (hit'ôr-mis'), *adv.* and *a.* **I.** *adv.* Recklessly; haphazard: as, he rode *hit-or-miss*.

II. *a.* Reckless; haphazard.

She talked with a *hit-or-miss* kind of carelessness.
Aidé, Rita, p. 80.

hitter (hit'èr), *n.* [< *hit*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who hits or strikes, as in batting, boxing, etc.: as, a hard *hitter* (that is, one who delivers a hard or heavy blow).

Then the cover-point *hitter*, that cunning man, goes on to bowl slow twisters.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

Hittite (hit'īt), *n.* and *a.* [With suffix *-ite*[2] (equiv. to *Hetean* with suffix *-an*, < LL. *Hethæus*, rarely *Cethæus*, pl. *Hethæi*, also *Hetthim:* Vulgate), < Heb. *Khittīm*, pl. (initial *heth*), Hittites.] **I.** *n.* One of a powerful ancient people, probably not Semitic, of northern Syria and parts of Asia Minor. In the Old Testament the Hittites are represented as one of the original Canaanitish races, and as finally subjected to tribute by Solomon. Under the names *Khita* and *Khatti*, they appear in Egyptian and Assyrian history as possessing a great empire, and as formidable antagonists during many centuries. They were a commercial and civilizing people.

And the man went into the land of the *Hittites*, and built a city, and called the name thereof Luz. Judges i. 26.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hittites.—**Hittite art**, the art of the Hittites, barbarous but original, and with marked reminiscences of Egyptian and notably of Assyrian art. Its remains consist of numerous funeral and other reliefs in Lycaonia, Phrygia, Lydia, and elsewhere in Asia Minor and in Syria.

hity-tity (hī'ti-tī'ti), *interj.* and *a.* Same as ★*hoity-toity*.

hive (hīv), *n.* [< ME. *hive, hyve*, earlier *hyfe*, < AS. *hȳf*, earliest form *hȳfi*, a hive; perhaps radically = L. *cūpa*, a tub, cask, tun, vat, etc., > ult. E. *cup* and *coop*, q. v.] **1.** An artificial shelter or cell for the habitation of a swarm of honey-bees; a place in which bees harbor and lay up honey. Hives were for ages, and in some places still are, made of thick ropes of straw, wound and fastened in a characteristic conical form still distinctively known as the beehive form; but they are now generally square chests of several compartments, or with many small boxes, for the storage and removal of the honey. The natural harbor of wild bees is usually in a hollow tree.

Our thighs pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey,
We bring it to the *hive*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

And bees in *hives* as idly wait
The call of early Spring.
Cowper, To Mr. Newton.

2†. A bonnet or hat shaped like a beehive.

Upon her head a platted *hive* of straw,
Which fortified her visage from the sun.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 8.

3. A swarm of bees, or the bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Audley feast
Humm'd like a *hive* all round the narrow quay.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4†. The abode of any animal.

Hens, Peacocks, Geese, and Ducks, bred in and accustomed to Houses, forsook their wonted *Hives*, and turned wild. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 29.

5. Figuratively, a place swarming with busy occupants; a bustling company.

Our public *hives* of puerile resort,
That are of chief and most approv'd report.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 458.

There the *hive* of Roman liars worship a gluttonous emperor-idiot. *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

hive (hīv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hived*, ppr. *hiving*. [< *hive*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gather into a hive; cause to enter a hive: as, to *hive* bees.—**2.** To stow, as in a place of deposit; lay up in store for future use or enjoyment.

So *hive* him
In the swan-skin coverlid and cambric sheets.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Hiving wisdom with each studious year. *Byron.*

This learning won by loving looks I *hived*
As sweeter lore than all from books derived.
Lowell, To Geo. Wm. Curtis.

II. *intrans.* To enter a hive; take to a hive, as bees; take shelter or lodgings together, in the manner of bees.

Drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5.

At this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope*, Letters.

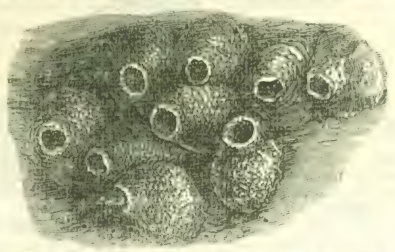
hive-bee (hīv'bē), *n.* The common honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*.

hive-nest (hīv'nest), *n.* A large nest built and occupied by several pairs of birds in common. The most remarkable structures of this kind are made by African birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, or weavers; those



Hive-nest of Republican Grosbeak (*Philetærus socius*).

made by the republican grosbeak, *Philetærus socius*, are shaped like a great umbrella or gigantic mushroom. Clusters of the bottle-nosed nests built of mud by the republi-



Hive-nest of Republican Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).

can swallow, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, and affixed to cliffs throughout the western United States, or under the eaves of houses in populous districts, are hive-nests, as are also the remarkable structures made by the anis (*Crotophaga ani*), inhabiting the warm parts of America.

hiver (hī'vèr), *n.* One who gathers bees into a hive.

hives (hīvz), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** Laryngitis.—**2.** Urticaria and (loosely) other skin affections. See *urticaria*.

hive-vine (hīv'vīn), *n.* The partridge-berry or squaw-vine, *Mitchella repens*.

Hivite (hī'vīt), *n.* One of an ancient Canaanite people in northern Palestine.

There was not a city that made peace with the children of Israel, save the *Hivites*, the inhabitants of Gibeon.
Josh. xi. 19.

hizz† (hiz), *v. i.* [A variant of *hiss*.] To hiss.

The Wheels and Horses Hoofs *hizz'd* as they past them [Snow and Frosts] o'er. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, x. 10.

To haue a thousand with red burning spits
Come *hizzing* in vpon 'em.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6 (folio 1623).

hizzing† (hiz'ing), *n.* A hissing or hiss.

Lest, by the sun the organs parch'd and spill'd,
The dismal ghost uncertain *hizzings* yield.
May, tr. of Lucan, vi.

H. J. An abbreviation in epitaphs of the Latin phrase *hic jacet* (which see).

hl-. An initial combination formerly in use in early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, now reduced to *l-* by the omission of *h*. For examples, see *laugh*, *lean*[1], *listen*, *loaf*, *lord*, *loud*, *low*[1], etc.

H. L. An abbreviation of *House of Lords*.

h'm (h'm), *interj.* A form of *hem*[2], *hum*[1]. It is also used as a murmur of assent, being then ★often repeated, *h'm, h'm*.

H. M. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty*.

H. M. C. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's customs*.

H. M. S. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's ship*, or *steamer*, or *service:* as, *H. M. S.* Bellerophon.

ho[1] (hō), *interj.* [Also written *hoa*, formerly *hoe*, and, as a teamster's cry, *whoa*, q. v.; < ME. *ho, hoo* = G. *ho* = Icel. *hō* = F. *ho* = Hind. *ho*, etc.; an aspirated form of *O, oh*, a sonorous syllable: see *O*[2], *oh*, and cf. *ah*, and *ha*[1], *hoo*, etc.] **1.** A cry or call uttered to arrest attention; also, an exclamation of satisfaction or exultation.

Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.
Isa. lv. 1.

Ho, ho, quoth the devyll, we are well pleased.
J. Heywood, The Four P's.

Here dwells my father Jew:—*Ho!* who's within?
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

Half in dread
To hear my father's clamour at our backs
With *Ho!* from some bay-window shake the night.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. In particular, a cry used to stop one who is passing, or to command a stop in some action; now, especially (also written *whoa*), a cry used to stop a horse or other draft-animal; used imperatively, stop! hold!

But *hoo!* for we han ryght ynogh of this.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1242.

I leepe, y daunce, y skippe, y synge,
I am so myrie y can not seie *hoo*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

I had rather thrash than be bound to kick these rascals till they cried *ho! Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, v. 3.

Heave ho! See *heave*.

ho[1]† (hō), *n.* [< ME. *ho*, appar. < *ho*, interj.; but perhaps considered as short for *hold:* cf. D. *hou*, hold, stop, prop. *houd*, impv. of *houden* = E. *hold*[1]: see *avast*.] **1.** A command to keep silence, or to cease from anything.

An heraud on a skaffold made an *hoo*,
Til al the noyse of the peple was ido.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1675.

2. Cessation; end; pause; intermission.

After that than gan he telle his wo,
But that was endeles, withouten *ho*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1083.

Out of all ho, without any moderation; out of all measure.

He loved the fair maid of Fressingfield once *out of all ho*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

There is no ho with him, he is not to be restrained.

But now these courtiers—*there's no ho with 'em*.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

ho[1] (hō), *v. i.* [< ME. *hoen* = Icel. *hōa*, cry ho; from the interj. Cf. *hoy*[2].] **1.** To cry out; call out; hail.—**2†.** To stop; cease.

Whanne thou art taught that thou schuldist *hoo*
Of sweering, but whanne it were neede,
Thou scornest hem that sayn thee soo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 195.

ho[2]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *who*.

ho[3]†, *pron.* See *he*[1].

Ho. The chemical symbol of *holmium*.

hoactzin, hoaczin (hō-akt'zin, -ak'zin), *n.* [Native.] The *Opisthocomus cristatus*, a remarkable bird of South America, of uncertain affinities, differing so much from all other known birds that a superfamily group, *Opisthocomi* or *Heteromorphæ*, has been formed for its reception. Also *hoatzin, hoazin*.



Hoactzin (*Opisthocomus cristatus*).

hoaming†, *n.* A word found in the passage cited, and elsewhere: probably an error (possibly for *combing* in the form *coaming*, or else for *foaming?*).

Vent. What a Sea comes in!
Mast. A *hoaming* Sea! We shall have foul Weather.
Dryden, Tempest, i. 1.

hoar (hōr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hore;* < ME. *hore, hoor*, < AS. *hār* = Icel. *hārr*, hoar, hoary; prob. = OS. *hēr* = OHG. *hēr*, distinguished, orig. 'venerable' (?): see *herre*. Cf. *haar*.] **1.** White: as, *hoar* frost (see *hoar-frost*); *hoar* cliffs.

And the warm breathings of the southwest passed
Over the *hoar* rime of the Saugus hills.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

2. Gray, as with age; hoary: as, *hoar* locks.

Thanne mette I with a man, a Mydlenten Sondaye,
As *hore* as an hawethorne, and Abraham he hizte.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 173.

He toke the heed all white *hoor* in the foreste of Darmauntes, where he mette hym in gise of a palmer.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

And trembles on its arid stalk
The *hoar* plume of the golden-rod.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

Hence—**3.** Old; ancient; antique.

At length she found the troden gras,
In which the tract of peoples footing was,
Under the steepe foot of a mountaine *hore*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 10.

These *hoar* relics [flint implements] of long-vanished generations of men. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 193.

4†. Moldy; musty.

A hare, sir, in a lenten pie, that is something stale and *hoar* ere it be spent. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

hoar (hōr), *n.* [< *hoar, a.*] Hoariness; antiquity. [Rare.]

His grants are engrafted on the publick law of Europe, covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable ages. *Burke.*

hoar (hōr), *v.* [< ME. **horen*, not found, < AS. *hārian*, become hoar or gray, < *hār*, hoar: see *hoar, a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* **1.** To become white or hoar.—**2.** To become moldy or musty.

But a hare that is hoar
Is too much for a score,
When it *hoars* ere it be spent.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

II. *trans.* To make white or hoary. [Rare.]

On th' one side, Hils *hoar'd* with eternall Snowes
And craggy Rocks Baigneres doe inclose.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

hoard[1] (hōrd), *n.* [< ME. *hord*, < AS. *hord* = OS. *hord* = OHG. MHG. *hort*, G. (revived) *hort* = Icel. *hodd*, *hoddr* = Goth. *huzd*, a treasure; prob. akin to L. *custos*, a guard, keep, *custodia*, guard, watch (see *custody*), lit. perhaps, as the word in comp. (esp. in AS.) indicates, a place 'hidden,' being ult. akin to AS. *hȳdan*, etc., hide: see *hide*[1], and cf. *hut*, and *house*, from the same ult. source.] **1.** A treasure; a fund; a stock or store laid by; an accumulation of something for preservation or future use; hence, any mass of things preserved by being deposited together.

I have a venturous fairy that shall seek
The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee new nuts.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

As some lone miser, visiting his store,
Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er;
Hoards after *hoards* his rising raptures fill,
Yet still he sighs, for *hoards* are wanting still.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 53.

Up to this time [1009] the revenue of the crown had been drawn mainly from the rents of its own demesne and the royal dues collected in every shire from thegns who held grants of folk-land. The *hoard* was made up from other sources of wealth. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 387.

Here at Winchester we may suppose the king's *hoard* was deposited. *Athenæum*, No. 3083, p. 706.

2†. A hoarding-place; a treasure-house or treasury.

Hit shalbe thouȝt, if that I mow,
Hit is wel kept in *horde*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, *f.* 54. (*Halliwell.*)

Cups and basins of the same precious metals [silver and gold] were stored in the *hoards* of the wealthier nobles. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 322.

3†. A place of retirement or concealment; a closet or cabinet; a lurking-place.

He that is usaunt to this synne of glotony he ne may no synne withstonde; he most ben in servage of alle vices, for it is the develes *hoard* ther he hideth him and resteth. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hoard[1] (hōrd), *v.* [< ME. *horden*, < AS. *hordian* (= OHG. *gi-hurten*, MHG. *horden* = Goth. *huzdjan*), hoard, < *hord*, a hoard, treasure.] **I.** *trans.* To treasure up; collect and store; amass and deposit for preservation or security, or for future use; store; lay up: often followed by *up*.

The places where the Golde is, appeare and are knowne by the drynesse and barrennesse of the soile, as if Nature it selfe could not *hord vp* Gold in her spacious chest, but shee must needs proue bare and barren of her wonted good workes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 689.

II. *intrans.* To gather and save; lay up store.

Ere our coming, see thou shake the bags
Of *hoarding* abbots. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3.

hoard[2] (hōrd), *n.* [< AF. **horde*, *hurde*, OF. *horde*, a palisade, barrier, < OD. *horde*, a hurdle: see *hurdle*.] Same as *hoarding*[2].

hoarder (hōr'dėr), *n.* [< ME. (Kent) *hordyer*, < AS. *hordere*, a treasurer, steward, < *hordian*, hoard: see *hoard*[1], *v.*] **1**†. A treasurer; a steward.

The King's *Hoarder* was as old as the King's "hoard." Under the Norman reigns he appears under the Latin title of Treasurer. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 291.

2. One who hoards or accumulates; one who lays up a store of something; one who gathers and keeps a stock or fund.

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

hoard-house[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *horde-hows*; < *hoard*[1] + *house*[1].] A treasure-house or treasury.

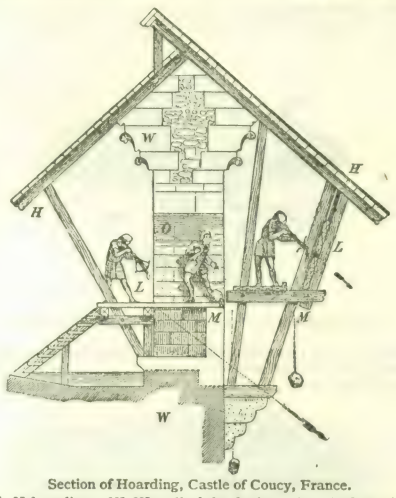
Ryghte above Rome yate,
An *horde-hows* they have let make.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

hoard-house[2]†, *n.* [Appar. < *hoard*[2] + *house*[1].] A shed for cattle.

hoarding[1] (hōr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hoard*[1], *v.*] The act of amassing or making a hoard.

My covetous Passion did approve
The *Hoording* up, not Use of Love.
Cowley, The Mistress, Vain Love.

hoarding[2] (hōr'ding), *n.* [< *hoard*[2] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** In *medieval fort.*, a covered structure of timber, either temporary or permanent, placed on top of the walls and towers of a fortress to afford increased facilities for defense. The hoarding projected beyond the face of the wall, in order that missiles



Section of Hoarding, Castle of Coucy, France.

H, H, hoarding; *W, W*, wall of the donjon; *O*, arched opening or embrasure in the wall; *L, L*, loopholes, for archers, etc.; *M, M*, machicolations. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

might be dropped through machicolations or holes in its floor upon an enemy below; and it was provided with numerous loopholes for the convenience of the defending marksmen.

2. A fence for inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work; any similar inclosure of boards. [Eng.]

Here against a *hoarding* of decaying timber he is brought to bay. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xlvi.

Wooden fences or *hoarding* (δρύφακτοι) were usual at Athens for enclosing fore-courts.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), p. 280.

Hence—**3.** A bill-board; any boarding on which bills are posted. [Eng.]

His conscience so multiplied each bill and poster that in twenty-four hours London seemed to him a great *hoarding*. *Cornhill Magazine.*

Also *hoard*.

hoared† (hōrd), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. *hored;* pp. of *hoar, v.*] Moldy; musty.

Thys our prouysion of bread, we toke with vs out of our houses, whotte, the day we departed to come vnto you. And now beholde, it is dryed up and *hored*.
Bible of 1551, Josh. ix. 12.

★ **hoar-frost** (hōr'frôst), *n.* [< ME. *horfrost, hoorfrost, hore vrost;* < *hoar, a.*, + *frost;* not so combined in AS., where, however, cf. "hrim and forst, *hāre* hildstapan," 'rime and frost, hoar warriors' (*Cynewulf*, Andreas, l. 1259).] White frost. See *hoar, a.*, and *frost*.

He scattereth the *hoarfrost* like ashes. Ps. cxlvii. 16.

hoarhound, horehound (hōr'hound), *n.* [The *d* is excrescent; < ME. *horhowne, horone, horehune*, < AS. *hārhune*, also *hār hūne*, hoarhound (*hurt hār hūne*, white hoarhound): *hār*, hoar, white; *hūne* (also used alone), hoarhound.] The popular name of several plants of the family *Menthaceæ*. (*a*) The common or white hoarhound, *Marrubium vulgare*. It grows in waste places and by waysides, and is distributed throughout Europe and northern Asia, and naturalized in North America. It is an erect branched herb, covered throughout with cottony white hairs; the flowers are small and almost white, crowded in the axils of the leaves; the smell is aromatic and the flavor bitter. It is much used as a remedy for coughs and throat-troubles.



Hoarhound (*Marrubium vulgare*). *a*, flower.

An heved hor als *horhowne*.
Relig. Antiq., ii. 9. (*Halliwell.*)

(*b*) The black or stinking hoarhound, *Ballota nigra*, a common European weed in waste places near towns and villages. The flowers are purple, and the whole plant is fetid and unattractive. (*c*) The water-hoarhound, one of various species of *Lycopus*, particularly *L. Europæus*, a native of Europe.

hoariness (hōr'i-nes), *n.* [< *hoary* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state of being hoary, whitish, or gray: as, the *hoariness* of age.

My head
With care's harsh sudden *hoariness* o'erspread.
Donne, His Picture.

2†. Moldiness.

Hourienesse, vinewednesse, or mouldinesse, comming of moisture, for lack of cleansing. *Baret*, Alvearie.

hoarish† (hōr'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horish;* < *hoar* + *-ish*[1].] Hoary; gray.

The white and *horish* heeres, the messengers of age,
That shew like lines of true belief, that this life doth aswage. *Surrey*, No Age is Content.

hoarse (hōrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hoarce, horse*, Sc. *hairse*, ME. *hors, hoors*, AS. **hārs* = MD. *heersch* = Icel. *hāss* (for orig. **hārs*); prob. the more original form of the earlier recorded adj. AS. *hās*, ME. *hōs*, E. dial. *hoast*, Sc. *hase* = OS. *hēs* = MD. *hees*, D. *heesch* = OLG. *heis*, LG. *hēs* = OHG. MHG. *heis*, G. *heisch*, OHG. also *heiser*, G. *heiser, heischer* = Icel. **heiss* = Sw. *hes* = Dan. *hæs*, hoarse, rough.] **1.** Deep and rough or harsh to the ear; discordant; raucous.

The raven himself is *hoarse* that croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan. *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. v.

Me thought I herde a hunt blowe
T' assay his great horne, and to knowe
Whether it was clere, or *horse* of sowne.
Isle of Ladies.

The *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dryden*, Iliad, i.

Hoarse, broken sounds, like trumpets' harsh alarms,
Run through the hive, and call them to their arms.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Whispering *hoarse* presage of oblivion.
Lowell, Memoriæ Positum.

His voice, rather *hoarse* in its lower notes, had a clear sounding ring when raised.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 52.

2. Having a deep and harsh or grating voice; uttering low raucous sounds: as, to be *hoarse* from a cold.

Warwick is *hoarse* with calling thee to arms.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the *hoarse* nation croak'd, God save King Log!
Pope, Dunciad, i. 330.

I hear thee not at all, or *hoarse*
As when a hawker hawks his wares.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

hoarse (hōrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hoarsed*, ppr. *hoarsing*. [< *hoarse, a.*] To render hoarse: as, he was all *hoarsed* up. [Obsolete or colloq.]

When his [the sinner's] voice is *hoarsed*—I mean his acknowledgement gone—his case is almost desperate.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 355.

hoarsely (hōrs'li), *adv.* In a hoarse manner; with a rough, grating voice or sound.

With untuned tongue she *hoarsely* calls her maid.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1214.

The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 279.

hoarsen (hōr'sn), *v. t.* [< *hoarse* + *-en*[1] (3).] To make hoarse. [Rare.]

I shall be obliged to *hoarsen* my voice and roughen my character. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 79.

hoarseness (hōrs'nes), *n.* [< ME. *hoorsnesse, hoosnesse*, < AS. *hāsnes, hāsnys*, < *hās*, hoarse: see *hoarse.*] The state or quality of being hoarse; harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

Soveraigne it is for the dropsie and *hoarsenesse* of the throat; for presently it scoureth the pipes, cleereth the voice and maketh it audible.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 23.

Hoarseness of voices may arise from the glottis not entirely closing during the vibrations of the vocal chords.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 154.

hoarstone (hōr'stōn), *n.* [< ME. **horstone*, < AS. *hār stān*, a hoarstone: *hār*, hoar (frequently applied to trees, stones, cliffs, etc.); *stān*, stone: see *hoar* and *stone.*] A stone marking the bounds of an estate; a landmark. [Eng.]

hoary (hōr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hory*, < ME. **hory* (in comp. ME. *horilocket*, hoary-locked); < *hoar* + *-y*[1]. In sense 4 prob. mixed with *hory*, q. v.] **1.** White or whitish.

Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind.
Addison.

At a distance the same olives look *hoary* and soft—a veil of woven light or luminous haze. When the wind blows their branches all one way, they ripple like a sea of silver. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 5.

2. White or gray with age: as, *hoary* hairs.

Who with his bristled, *hoarie* bugle-beard,
Comming to kiss her, makes her lips afeard.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Haply some *hoary*-headed swain may say,
Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn.
Gray, Elegy.

3. Figuratively, remote in time past: as, *hoary* antiquity.—**4†.** Musty; moldy: as, *hoary* bread. —**5.** In *bot.* and *entom.*, covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs; canescent.

hoast (hōst), *n.* [Also *haust;* < Icel. *hōsti* = Sw. *hosta* = Dan. *hoste* = reg. E. (dial.) *whoost*, q. v.; not connected with *hoarse*, but ult. with *pose*[3], a cough, cold in the head.] A cough. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He [John Knox] became so feeble with a *hoast* that he could not continue his ordinar task of reading the Scriptures. *D. Calderwood*, Hist. Ch. of Scotland, p. 60.

They were all cracking like pen-guns; but I gave them a sign by a loud *hoast* that Providence sees all.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, ii.

I'll make him a treacle-posset; it's a famous thing for keeping off *hoasts*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiv.

hoast (hōst), *v. i.* [< *hoast*, *n.*] To cough. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hoastlert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hostler*.

hoatzin, *n.* Same as *hoactzin*.

hoax (hōks), *n.* [A contr. form, in altered spelling (for **hokes*, as *coax* for *cokes*[2]), of *hocus*, q. v. The word is recent, and has no connection, as alleged, with ME. *hux* (only in Layamon, about A. D. 1205), < AS. *hucs*, *hucx*, in comp. *hux-*, *husc-*, scorn, mockery, derision, = OLG. OHG. *hosc*, derision, or with ME. *hoker*, < AS. *hōcor* (rare), scorn, mockery, derision.] **1.** A humorous or mischievous deception; a practical joke; usually, a marvelous or exciting fabrication or fiction gravely related as a test of credulity.

Has the modern world no *hoax* of its own, answering to the Eleusinian mysteries of Grecian days?
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

It is difficult to believe that . . . he . . . would have been scared by so silly a *hoax*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

2. One who misleads or deceives; a hoaxer; a humbug. [Rare.]

Thus Lady Widgery had always been rushed for and contended for by the other sex; and one husband had hardly time to be cold in his grave before the air was filled with the rivalry of candidates to her hand; and after all the beautiful little *hoax* had nothing for it but her attractive soul-case. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 292.

The moon hoax, a famous account of pretended wonderful discoveries in the moon by Sir John Herschel in his observations at the Cape of Good Hope, published by Richard Adams Locke in the "New York Sun" in 1835, and so plausibly constructed as to deceive for a time the public at large, and even some scientific men. It was separately published in several editions at home and abroad. De Morgan, in "A Budget of Paradoxes" (London, 1872), puts forth the supposition that its real author was J. N. Nicollet, a French astronomer in the United States.

hoax (hōks), *v. t.* [A contr. form of *hocus*, *v.*: see *hoax*, *n.*, and *hocus*.] To deceive by an amusing or mischievous fabrication or fiction; play upon the credulity of.

M. was *hoaxing* you surely about my engraving; 'tis a little sixpenny thing, too like by half. *Lamb*, To Barton.

hoaxer (hōk'sėr), *n.* One who hoaxes.

hoazin, *n.* Same as *hoactzin*.

hob[1] (hob), *n.* [In another form *hub*, q. v.; a ★dial. word of obscure origin. Not connected with Dan. *hob* (= E. *heap*) or with W. *hōb*, a measure of capacity, or with W. *hob*, swine.] **1.** A round stick, stake, or pin used as a mark to throw at in certain games, as in quoits or the game called *hob*.

To play at this game [of quoits], an iron pin, called a *hob*, is driven into the ground, within a few inches of the top. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 141.

2. A boys' game in which halfpence are set on the end of a round stick (the hob), at which something (as a stone) is pitched. When the hob is knocked down, all the halfpence that fall with their heads upward are the pitcher's, and the rest are set up again on the hob to be pitched at. [Eng.]

3. A hardened threaded steel mandrel for cutting a comb or chasing-tool.

Instruments known as *hobs* are also employed in forming the cutting ends of screw-chasing tools for use in the lathe. *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 100.

This portion was ground, milled, or filed to an edge, and then was chased on a *hob*, or master tap of fine thread.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 145.

4. The nave of a wheel: same as *hub*, 7.—**5.** A structure inserted in a fireplace to diminish its width, originally introduced when broad open fireplaces were first fitted with grates for the burning of coal; also, the level top of such a structure, forming a space upon which anything can be set which it is desired to keep hot.

They compounded some hot mixture in a jug . . . and put it on the *hob* to simmer.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, p. 44.

6. The shoe of a sledge. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]—**To play hob**, to cause great confusion: often used satirically: as, you'll *play hob* (that is, you cannot or shall not do the thing you propose). [Slang.]—**To play hob with**, to upset, derange, or damage: as, this law will *play hob with* his trade. [Slang.]

hob[2] (hob), *n.* [A generalized use of *Hob*, a familiar form of *Robin*, *Robert*, like *Hodge*, q. v., for *Roger*. From *Hob* are derived the surnames *Hobbs*, *Hobbins*, *Hobson*, *Hopkins*, *Hopkinson*, etc. See *Robin*, *Robin Goodfellow*.] **1.** A countryman; a rustic; an awkward, clownish fellow. [Obsolete or rare.]

Many of the country *hobs*, who had gotten an estate liable to a fine, took it at first as a jeast.
Select Lives of Eng. Worthies.

2†. A sprite; an elf; a hobgoblin.

From elves, *hobs*, and fairies, . . .
Defend us, good Heaven!
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6.

Hob's pound, a difficulty; a scrape. *Davies.*

What! are you all in *Hob's pound?* Well, they as will may let you out for me. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, iv. 3.

hoballt, *n.* [Also *howball*, *hobhold*, etc.; origin obscure. Cf. *hobble* and *hob*[2].] A fool; a dolt.

The worst of them no *howball*, ne no foole.
Thynn, Debate between Pride and Lowliness.

Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke,
Such a lilburne, such a *hoball*, such a lobcocke.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

hob-a-nob, hob-and-nob (hob'a-nob', -and-nob'), *adv.* Same as *hobnob*.

hob-a-nob, hob-and-nob (hob'a-nob', -and-nob'), *v. i.* Same as *hobnob*.

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has *hob-a-nobbed* with Pharaoh, glass to glass!
H. Smith, To a Mummy.

Slip-shod waiter, lank and sour,
At the Dragon on the heath!
Let us have a quiet hour,
Let us *hob-and-nob* with Death.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

hobbedehoy, hobbedyhoy, hobbadehoy (hob'e-dē-hoi', hob'a-dē-hoi'), *n.* Same as *hobbledehoy*.

hobbedyhoyish (hob'e-dē-hoi'ish), *a.* See *hobbledehoyish*.

When Master Daw full fourteen years had told,
He grew, as it is termed, *hobbedyhoyish*.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 12.

Hobbesian (hob'zi-an), *a.* [< *Hobbes* (see *Hobbism*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Thomas Hobbes or his doctrines. See *Hobbism*.

The *Hobbesian* war of each against all was the normal state of existence.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 165.

Hobbism (hob'izm), *n.* [< *Hobb-es* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), an English philosopher. He advocated absolute monarchy as the best form of government, and unreserved submission on the part of the subject to the will of the sovereign in all things, religious and moral as well as political. His philosophical views were sensualistic and materialistic. In logic Hobbes was an extreme nominalist. In psychology he is remembered as having revived the doctrine of the association of ideas.

Hobbist (hob'ist), *n.* One who accepts the doctrines of Thomas Hobbes. See *Hobbism*.

Many *Hobbists* do report that Mr. Selden was at the heart an Infidel, and inclined to the Opinions of Hobbs.
Baxter, Sir M. Hale (ed. 1682), p. 40.

hobble (hob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hobbled*, ppr. *hobbling*. [< ME. *hobelen* (= D. *hobbelen*, toss, ride on a hobby-horse, stutter, stammer, = G. dial. *hoppeln*, hop, hobble), var. of **hoppelen*, E. *hopple* (used in trans. sense), freq. of *hop*[1], *v.*: see *hopple*, *hop*[1]. W. *hobelu*, hop, hobble, is prob. < E. *hobble*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go with a hop or hitch; walk with a hitch; go on crutches; go lamely; limp.

We haunten none tavernes ne *hobelen* abouten.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 106.

And dances like a town-top; and reels, and *hobbles*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too. *Dryden.*

And there too was Abudah, the merchant, with the terrible little old woman *hobbling* out of the box in his bedroom. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, v.

2. To dance. [Scotch.]

Minstrels, blaw up ane brawl of France;
Let se quha *hobbils* best.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., II. 201.

3. To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.

II. *trans.* **1.** To tie the legs of together so as to impede or prevent free motion; clog; hopple.

I am ready to go down to the place where your uncle has *hobbled* his teams. *Cooper.*

The mules have strayed, being insufficiently *hobbled*.
Froude, Sketches, p. 212.

2†. To perplex; embarrass.

I could give no account of myself (that was the thing that always *hobbled* me). *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxix.

hobble (hob'l), *n.* [< *hobble*, *v.*] **1.** An unequal, halting gait; a limp; an awkward step.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 4.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; scrape.

Now Captain Cleveland will get us out of this *hobble*, if any can. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxiv.

The army of the Spanish kings got out of a sad *hobble* among the mountains at the Pass of Losa by the help of a shepherd, who showed them the way.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xiv. 1.

3. Anything used to hamper the feet of an animal, especially a rope tied to the fore legs of a horse to insure its being caught when wanted; a clog; a fetter. Hobbles are made of leather and also of iron, in various patterns; and the name of one such article is then commonly in the plural, like handcuffs, manacles, shackles, etc.: as, to put the *hobbles* on a horse or mule.

hobble-bobble (hob'l-bob'l), *n.* Another form of *hubble-bubble*, 1. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hobble-bush (hob'l-bůsh), *n.* [< *hobble* (uncertain) + *bush*[1].] A low bush (*Viburnum alnifolium*) found in the northern United States.



Branches of Hobble-bush (*Viburnum alnifolium*) with flowers and fruit. *a*, fertile flower, front view; *b*, same, back view; *c*, sterile flower.

Its leaves are round-ovate, abruptly pointed, heart-shaped at the base, and closely serrate, the veins and veinlets being underneath; the stalks and branchlets are very rusty and scurfy. The flowers are large and handsome, in broad, flat, sessile cymes.

hobbledehoy (hob'l-dē-hoi'), *n.* [Also *hobbedehoy*, *hobbedyhoy*, *hobbadehoy;* earliest instance perhaps *hobledehoy* (Palsgrave, 1540); appar. of popular origin, prop. **hobbledyhoy*, < **hobbledy*, extended from *hobble* (cf. *higgledy-piggledy*, similarly extended from *higgle*, etc.), + *hoy*, appar. an unmeaning syllable. Cf. *hobbledygee*, *hobbledepoise*. "Tusser says the third age of seven years is to be kept 'under Sir *Hobbard de Hoy*'" (Halliwell)—a humorous twist of the word.] **1.** A stripling; a youth in the half-formed age preceding manhood; a raw, awkward youth.

James, then a *hobbadehoy*, was now become a young man. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

I was then a *Hobble-de-Hoy*, and you a pretty little tight Girl, a favourite Hand maid of the Housekeeper.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

At the epoch I speak about, I was between
A man and a boy,
A *hobble-de-hoy*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 124.

There was a terrific roaring on the grass in front of the house, occasioned by all the men, boys, and *hobbledehoys* attached to the farm. *Dickens.*

We are in process of transformation, still in the *hobbledehoy* period, not having ceased to be a college, nor yet having reached the full manhood of a university.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

2. A large unmanageable top. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hobbledehoyish (hob'l-dē-hoi'ish), *a.* [Also *hobbedyhoyish;* < *hobbledehoy* + *-ish*.] Like a hobbledehoy.

hobbledepoise (hob'l-dē-poiz'), *a.* [Irreg. < *hobble* + *poise*, after *hobbledygee*, *hobbledehoy*.] **1.** In unstable equilibrium; unevenly balanced. Hence—**2.** Wavering in mind. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hobbledygee (hob'l-di-jē'), *adv.* [Cf. *hobbledepoise*, *hobbledehoy*.] With a limping or galloping movement. *Halliwell.*

'Long comes the country man,
Hobbledygee, hobbledygee! *Nursery rime.*

hobbler[1] (hob'lėr), *n.* [< *hobble* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which hobbles.

hobbler[2], **hobler** (hob'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *hobler*, *hobeler*, *hobiler*, < OF. (AF.) *hobeler*, *hobiler*, *hobelier*, *hobler*, also *hobeleor*, *hobelour*, also

hobbiner (ML. *hobellarius*, also *hoberarius*), a hobbler, appar. < *hobi*, *hobin*, a small horse: see *hobby*[1].] 1†. One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; hence, a soldier mounted on a hobby; a light-horseman employed in reconnoitering, intercepting convoys, etc.

Hauing with them to the number of eight hundred men of armes, flue hundred *hoblers*, and ten thousand men on foot. *Holinshed*, Edw. II., an. 1321.

No man shall be constrained to find men-at-arms, *hobblers*, nor archers, others than those who hold by such service. Quoted by *Hallam*.

It was from the younger brothers of the yeoman families that the households of the great lords were recruited: they furnished men at arms, archers, and *hobelers* to the royal force at home and abroad. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. of Eng., § 480.

2. A man employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land, or in a small boat with oars. [Prov. Eng.]—3. [Partly confused with *hobby*[1], *n.*] A horse: same as *hobby*[1]. [An erroneous use.]

He . . . suffered the dismounted cavalier to rise, while he himself remounted his *hobbler*. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

hobbleshow (hob'l-shō), *n.* Same as *hubbleshow*.

hobblingly (hob'ling-li), *adv.* In a hobbling manner; with a limping, interrupted step. *Johnson*.

hobbly (hob'li), *a.* [< *hobble*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of holes; rough; uneven, as a road. [Prov. Eng.]

hobby[1] (hob'i), *n.*; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [< ME. *hoby* (> OF. *hobi*, **haubi*, *haubby*), var. of *hobin* (whence OF. *hobin*, > It. *ubino*), a nag; a generic use of *Hobin*, mod. *Hobbin*, a familiar form, like *Dobbin*, of the name *Robin*, applied to horses and other animals: see *dobbin*, *robin*[1], and cf. *dick*, *dicky*, *cuddy*, *jack*, etc., as applied to horses and donkeys. The word has no connection with North Fries. *hoppe*, horse.] 1†. A strong active horse of medium size having an ambling gait; a pacing horse; a nag; a garran.

The chiefs and cavalry, both Irish and Anglo-Irish, had small light horses called *hobbies*. *Miss Yonge*, Cameos.

They have likewise excellent good horses (we term the[m] *hobbies*), which have not the same pace that other horses [have] in their course, but a soft and round amble. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Ireland, p. 63.

Thou never saw'st my gray *hobby*, yet, didst thou? *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

2. Same as *hobby-horse*, 3.—3. Any favorite object, pursuit, or topic; that which a person persistently pursues or dwells upon with zeal or delight, as if riding a horse.

John was not without his *hobby*. The fiddle relieved his vacant hours. *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

Each with unwonted zeal the other scouted,
Put his spurred *hobby* through its every pace.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

"But to do that we must organize!" broke in Foley, springing on his favorite *hobby* at a bound; "organize an' be free!" *The Century*, XXXVII. 303.

hobby[2] (hob'i), *n.*; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *hoby*; < ME. *hobie*, *hoby*, also *hobe*, < OF. *hobe*, also *hobier*, *houbier*, *aubier*, *oubier*, also in dim. forms *hobet* and *hoberet*, *hobert*, and *hobereau*, *hobreau*, *obereau*, *aubreau*, appar. < OF. *hober*, stir, move, > also E. *hobby*[1], q. v.] A small European falcon of the genus *Falco* and subgenus *Hypotriorchis*, *H. subbuteo*. It is about 12 inches long, dark-brown above with the feathers edged with rufous, and white below with a rusty tinge and dark streaks. It is a true falcon, though undersized, and was formerly flown at small game, as larks. It is related to the merlin, *F. æsalon*, and to the American pigeon-hawk, *H. columbarius*; there are several varieties.

As the Reverend Dr. Wren, Deane of Windesore, was travelling in his coach over Marleborough downes, a linnet or finch was eagerly pursued by a *hoby* or sparrow-hawke, and tooke sanctuary in the coach. *Aubrey's Wilts*, MS. Royal Soc., p. 160. (*Halliwell.*)

Neither [can] any Hawke soare so high as the broode of the *Hobby*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 87.

They do insult over and restrain them, never *hoby* so dared a larke. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

hobby[3] (hob'i), *n.*; pl. *hobbies* (-iz). [Appar. dim. of *hob*[2], or a particular use of *hobby*[1] or *hobby*[2] (?).] 1. A goose. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Durham).]—2. A stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

hobby-bird†, *n.* The wryneck or cuckoo's-mate, *Iynx torquilla*.

hobby-hawk†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *hobie-hauke*; < *hobby*[2] + *hawk*[1].] Same as *hobby*[2]. *Levins*.

hobby-headed†, *a.* Stupid.

Oh, you *hobby-headed* rascal, I'll have you flay'd. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 3.

hobby-horse (hob'i-hôrs), *n.* [< *hobby*[1] + *horse*: cf. equiv. D. *hobbelpaard*.] 1†. One of the principal performers in a morris-dance, having a figure of a horse made of wickerwork supported about his waist, and his feet concealed by a housing. He performed antics imitating the motions of a horse, and various juggling tricks.

Else shall he suffer not thinking on, with the *hobby-horse*; whose epitaph is, For, O, for, O, the *hobby-horse* is forgot. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

The morris rings, while *hobby-horse* doth foot it feateously. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Here one fellow with a horse's head painted before him, and a tail behind, and the whole covered with a long footcloth, which was supposed to hide the body of the animal, ambled, caracoled, pranced, and plunged, as he performed the celebrated part of the *hobbie-horse*, so often alluded to in our ancient drama. *Scott*, Abbot, xiv.

2†. A person who acts in a foolish, subservient manner.

This is a punishment upon our own prides
Most justly laid; we must abuse brave gentlemen,
Make 'em tame fools and *hobby-horses*.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 1.

That light *hobby-horse*, my sister, whose foul name I will rase out with my poniard. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, v. 1.

3. A wooden figure of a horse, usually provided with rockers, for children to ride on.

Maid, see a fine *hobby-horse* for your young master. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

'Till thoughtful Father's pious Care
Provides his Brood, next Smithfield Fair,
With supplemental *Hobby-Horses*. *Prior*, Alma, i.

4. A favorite pursuit or topic: now commonly *hobby*. See *hobby*[1], *n.*, 3.

The *Hobby-Horse* which my Uncle Toby always rode upon, was, in my opinion, an *Hobby-Horse* well worth giving a description of. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 24.

5. A kind of velocipede; the draisine.

He [Baron von Drais] at any rate introduced into England from France the *hobby horse*. This machine consisted of two stout equal-sized wooden wheels held in iron forks, the rear fork being securely bolted to a stout bar of wood, "the perch," whilst the front fork passed through the perch, and was so arranged that it could be turned by a handle, so as to steer the machine after the manner of a modern bicycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 55.

Hobby-horse dance. See the quotation.

Bromley Pagets was remarkable for a very singular sport on New Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called the *Hobby Horse Dance*; a person rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, keeping time with the music, whilst six others danced the hay and other country dances, with as many rein-deer's heads on their shoulders. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, which the reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the spectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder maintained their poor, and repaired the church. *Mirror*, xix. 228. (*Halliwell.*)

hobbyhorsical (hob'i-hôr″si-kal), *a.* [< *hobby-horse* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or having a hobby-horse; eccentric. [Humorous.]

Dr. Slop, parodying my Uncle Toby's *hobby-horsical* reflection, though full as *hobby-horsical* himself. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 13.

He . . . marched back to hide himself in the manse with his crony, Mr. Cargill, or to engage in some *hobbyhorsical* pursuit connected with his neighbours in the Aultoun. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

hobbyhorsically (hob'i-hôr″si-kal-i), *adv.* Oddly; whimsically. [Humorous.]

hobbyist (hob'i-ist), *n.* [< *hobby*[1] + *-ist*.] One who rides a hobby; one who is devoted in an enthusiastic and one-sided manner to a particular principle, pursuit, method, or "fad."

Fantastic dreamers, pig-headed *hobbyists*, erratic cranks of every description. *The Century*, XXXIV.

Any teacher who conducts two successive recitations exclusively by an oral method, by a text-book method, . . . is a *hobbyist*. *N. E. Jour. of Education*, XIX. 291.

hobby-owl (hob'i-oul), *n.* The white owl or barn-owl, *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus*. See cut under *barn-owl*.

hobet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hobby*[2].

hobgoblin (hob-gob'lin), *n.* [First recorded, perhaps, in Shakspere; < *hob*[2], 2, + *goblin*. Cf. E. dial. *hobgobbin*, an idiot.] A mischievous imp or sprite; an alarming apparition; hence, something that causes fear or disquiet.

Those that *Hobgoblin* call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work, and they shall have good luck.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

A doleful night was it to the shipwrecked Pavonians, whose ears were incessantly assailed with the raging of the elements, and the howling of the *hobgoblins* that infested this perfidious strait. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 121.

A foolish consistency is the *hobgoblin* of little minds. *Emerson*, Self-Reliance.

hobiler†, *n.* See *hobbler*[2].

hobit† (hob'it), *n.* [< G. *haubitze*: see *howitz*, *howitzer*.] A small mortar or short gun for throwing bombs; a howitzer. [Rare.]

hobler, *n.* See *hobbler*[2].

hoblike (hob'līk), *a.* [< *hob*[2], 1, + *-like*.] Clownish; boorish.

hoblob† (hob'lob), *n.* [< *hob*[2] + *lob*.] A clown; a lout. *Davies*.

Thee rustical *hoblobs*
Of Cretes, of Dryopes, and payncted clowns Agathyrsi,
Dooe fetch theyre gambalds, hopping neere consecrat altars. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 150.

hobnail (hob'nāl), *n.* [< *hob*[1] + *nail*.] 1. A short thick nail with a pointed tang and a large head, used for nailing the soles of heavy boots and shoes.

Steel, if thou turn the edge, . . . I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayest be turned to *hobnails*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

A good commodity for some smith to make *hobnails* of. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

2†. A clownish person: used in contempt.

No antick *hobnail* at a morris but is more handsomely facetious. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Hobnail-liver. See *hobnailed liver*, under *hobnailed*.

hobnail (hob'nāl), *v. t.* [< *hobnail*, *n.*] 1. To furnish or fasten with hobnails.—2. To tread roughly upon, as with heavy hobnailed shoes. [Rare.]

Your rights and charters *hobnail'd* into slush. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

hobnailed (hob'nāld), *a.* [< *hobnail* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with hobnails.—2. Wearing hobnailed shoes; hence, clumsy; countrified; rough.

Come on, clownes, forsake your dumps,
And bestirre your *hob-nail'd* stumps.
B. Jonson, A Particular Entertainment.

Hobnailed liver, in *pathol.*, a liver with uneven surface suggesting hobnails, such as may result from long-continued passive hyperemia or cirrhosis.

hobnob (hob'nob'), *adv.* [Var. of *habnab*: see *habnab*, *hab-or-nab*.] 1. Take or not take: a familiar invitation to drinking.—2. At random; come what will.

Hob nob, is his word; give 't, or take 't. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Also written *hob-a-nob*, *hob-and-nob*, *hob-or-nob*.

hobnob (hob'nob'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hobnobbed*, ppr. *hobnobbing*. [< *hobnob*, *adv.*] To drink together; hence, to talk familiarly or socially. Also *hob-a-nob*, *hob-and-nob*, *hob-or-nob*.

O'er a jolly full bowl, sitting cheek by jowl,
And *hob-nobbing* away.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 252.

A tough old bachelor of good estate, who had made himself necessary to the comfort of the master of Overstoke, by hunting or fishing with him by day, and *hobnobbing* with him at night. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 94.

hobo (hō'bō), *n.* A tramp. [Western U. S.]

hoboe†, **hoboy**†, *n.* Same as *hautboy*, *oboe*.

hob-or-nob (hob'ọr-nob'), *v. i.* Same as *hobnob*.

Hobson's choice. See *choice*.

hobthrush (hob'thrush), *n.* [< *hob*[2], 2, + *thrush*[3]. Cf. *hobgoblin*.] A hobgoblin. [Prov. Eng.]

If he be no *hob-thrush*, nor no Robin Goodfellow, I could finde with all my heart to sip up a sillybub with him. *Two Lancashire Lovers* (1640), p. 222. (*Halliwell.*)

hobthrush-louse (hob'thrush-lous), *n.* A milleped. [Prov. Eng.]

hoby†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hobby*[1], *hobby*[2].

hoccamore†, *n.* See *hockamore*.

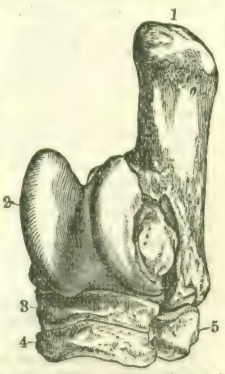
hocco (hok'ō), *n.* [Native name in Guiana.] A curaçao-bird; any curassow. The word is traceable in literature to Barrère, 1745, and became with Brisson, 1760, a general name for curassows (*Cracidæ*) and some other birds, as the hoactzin, including those called *mitu*, *mutu*, *mituporanga*, *pauxi*, etc. It is now usually applied, in distinction from *curassow* or *Crax* proper, to such *Cracinæ* as *Pauxi galeata* and *Mitua mitu*.

hochepot†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hotchpot*. *Chaucer*.

Hochheimer (hōch'hī-mėr), *n.* [G.: see *hockamore*, *hock*[6].] A Rhine wine produced at Hochheim, near Mainz, in Germany. One of the finest vineyards is the Domdechanei or Cathedral Deanery, which gives the name *Hochheimer Domdechanei* to its products. ★

hock[1], **hough** (hok), *n.* [*Hock* is a mod. phonetic spelling of *hough* (cf. *shock* for *shough*); in another pron. *hough* is spelled *hoff* (dial.) (cf. *cough*[1], pron. as if spelled **coff*); < ME. *houg*, *hog*, *ho*, < AS. *hōh*, *hō*, heel, in comp. AS. *hōhfōt*, heel ('hock-foot'), *hōhsceanca*, shank ('hock-shank'), and *hōhsino*, pl. *hōhsina* (**hōhsene*, **hōxene*, not found) (ME. *hougsenues*, pl., E. dial. *hucksens*, *huxens*, *huckshins*) = OFries. *hōxene*, *hōxne* = Icel. *hāsin* = Dan. *has*, *hase* (for **hasen*) = Sw. *has*, hock, lit. 'hock-sinew': cf. MHG. *hahse*, *hehse*, G. *hechse*, *hächse*, *häckse*, *häkse*, the chambrel of a horse (> OHG. *hahsinōn*, MHG. *hehsenen*, G. dial. *hechsnen*, *hechsen*, *hessen*, hock, hamstring); perhaps ult. = Skt. *kaksha*, nook, armpit, = L. *coxa*,

thigh: see *coxa.*] **1.** (*a*) The joint on the hind leg of a quadruped between the knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man; that part of the leg between the tibia and the cannon-bone, consisting of the ankle-bones more or less completely united. (*b*) In man, the back part of the knee-joint; the ham.—**2.** In the game of faro, the last card remaining in the box after all the others have been dealt.



Front View of Left Hock of Horse, corresponding to the human ankle and other tarsal bones.

1, calcaneum, forming the projection behind corresponding to the human heel; 2, astragalus, articulating with the tibia, and forming the ankle-joint proper; 3, naviculare, a proximal tarsal bone; 4, outer cuneiform, and 5, cuboides, two distal tarsal bones.

hock[1], **hough** (hok), *v. t.* [< ME. *howghen, howwhen, *hogen;* from the noun. Cf. the equiv. *hocks, hox.*] To hamstring; disable by cutting the sinew or tendon of the hock—that is, the tendo Achillis.

They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at his girdle to *hough* dogs with, or weares not a cock's fether in a thumb hat like a cavalier. *Nashe,* Pierce Penilesse (1592). (*Halliwell.*)

Thou shalt *hough* their horses. Josh. xi. 6.

The clan, who would descend by night to burn the houses and to *hough* the cattle of those who offended them. *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

hock[2]† (hok), *n.* [< ME. *hok, hokke, hoc,* < AS. *hoc, hocc* (*hocc-*), also called *hoc-leáf* (see *hock-leaf*), mallow. Hence W. *hocys.* Now only in comp. *hollyhock, hock-herb, hock-leaf,* q. v.] Mallow; hollyhock.

Hock, althæa rosea, malva sylvestris, malva rotundifolia. *Eng. Dial. Soc.,* Plant Names.

hock[3] (hok), *n.* A variant of *hack*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

hock[4]†, *n.* [ME. *hock.*] A caterpillar.

Brenne her and ther the heedles garlic sceles,
The stynke of it for *hockes* [Latin *contra campas*] help and hele is. *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Other als seyne, *hockes* for to lese,
Kest figtree aske on hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

hock[5]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game of cards.

hock[6] (hok), *n.* [Abbr. of *hockamore,* q. v.] **1.** Originally, the wine Hochheimer (which see).—**2.** Any white German wine.

His father, in delight at his arrival, sent the nurse a dozen of *hock* more than a hundred years old. *Quarterly Rev.,* CXLV. 329.

hockamore†, **hoccamore**† (hok'a-mōr), *n.* [A corrupt form of G. *Hochheimer* (sc. *wein*), wine of *Hochheim,* near the river Main, in Germany, lit. 'high home': see *high* and *home*[1].] The wine Hochheimer; hock.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty
With brandy, wine, and aqua vitæ;
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bachrach, *hockamore,* and mum.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 300.

hock-cart (hok'kärt), *n.* [For **hockey-cart,* < *hockey*[2] + *cart.*] The harvest-home cart; the last loaded wagon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The harvest swaines and wenches bound
For joy, to see the *hock-cart* crown'd.
Herrick, The Hock-Cart.

The grain last cut was brought home in its wagon, called the *hock-cart.* Chambers's Book of Days, II. 377.

hock-day† (hok'dā), *n.* [< ME. *hokday, hokeday* (> AF. *ho(c)keday*), first in AL. context *hocedei, hokedey, hokedai.* The origin of the first element, which occurs later in *Hock-Tuesday* and much later in *Hock-Monday* and *hock-tide,* is obscure. The only theory, which makes *hock-day* represent an early form of *high-day,* involves much assumption. There is nothing to connect the term with Icel. *höku-nótt,* midwinter night, or with *hogmenay,* q. v.] A day of feasting and mirth kept formerly in England on the second or third Tuesday after Easter. Authorities differ as to its origin and the exact date. Also called *Hock-Tuesday.*

Also that yerly, at the lawday holdyn at *hokday,* that the grete enquest shalle provide and ordeyn whether the pageant shuld go that yere or no.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

Hock-day was generally observed as lately as the sixteenth century. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 453.

hockelty-card (hok'l-ti-kärd), *n.* Same as *hock*[1], 2.

hocker[1], **hougher** (hok'ėr), *n.* [< *hock*[1], *hough, v.,* + *-er*[1]. Cf. equiv. *hocksер, hoxer.*] One who hocks or hamstrings.

hocker[2] (hok'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *huck*[1].] **1.** To scramble awkwardly; do anything clumsily; loiter.—**2.** To stammer or hesitate. [North. Eng. in both senses.]

hockeryet†, *n.* See *huckery.*

hocket† (hok'et), *n.* [< OF. *hoquet, hocquet, houquet,* a hiccup, an interruption; in music, as defined. See *hic, hick*[3], *hicket.*] In *music:* (*a*) An arbitrary interruption of a voice-part by rests, so as to produce a broken, spasmodic effect, frequently in two voices or groups of voices alternately. As a contrapuntal device it was mostly used before the fifteenth century, but a similar effect occurs occasionally in modern music. (*b*) A composition in which this effect is frequently employed.

hockey[1] (hok'i), *n.* [Also written *hawkey, hookey;* appar. < *hook,* in ref. to the hooked or curved club.] **1.** A game of ball played with a club curved at one end. Also called *shinny, shinty.* It is played (in the northern United States, commonly in winter on ice) by a number of persons divided into two parties or sides, the object of each side being to drive the ball or block with the curved end of the club through the opponents' goal or across the goal-line.

On the common were some young men playing at *hockey.* That old-fashioned game, now very uncommon in England, except at schools, was still preserved in the primitive vicinity of Rood by the young yeomen and farmers. *Bulwer,* My Novel, viii. 5.

2. The stick or club used in playing this game. Also called *hockey-stick, hockey-club.*

hockey[2] (hok'i), *n.* [Also *hocky, hoky, hoaky, hockay, hawkey, hawkie, horkey,* etc.: origin obscure. Early record is lacking.] Harvest-home; the harvest-supper. [Eastern counties of England.]

hockey-cake (hok'i-kāk), *n.* A kind of cake made for harvest-home festivals. [Prov. Eng.]

Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make
For harvest men a *hoaky cake. Poor Robin* (1712).

hockey-load (hok'i-lōd), *n.* [Also *hawkey-load;* < *hockey*[2] + *load.*] The last load from the harvest. [Prov. Eng.]

hock-glass (hok'glȧs), *n.* A wineglass of colored glass, often used for white wines.

hock-herb† (hok'ėrb), *n.* [< *hock*[2] + *herb.*] Mallow. Also called *hock-leaf.*

hockle[1] (hok'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hockled,* ppr. *hockling.* [Freq. of *hock*[1], *v.*] To hamstring. *Skinner.*

hockle[2] (hok'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hockled,* ppr. *hockling.* [Prob. a var. of *hackle*[1], like *hock*[3] for *hack*[1].] To mow, as stubble. [Prov. Eng.]

hock-leaf† (hok'lēf), *n.* [Not found in ME.; AS. *hoc-leáf,* mallow, < *hoc,* mallow, + *leáf,* leaf: see *hock*[2] and *leaf.*] Same as *hock-herb.*

Hock-Monday† (hok'mun″dā), *n.* [See *hock-day.*] The second or third Monday after Easter.

hock-money†, *n.* [< *hock(-day)* + *money.*] Money paid for the celebration of hock-day.

In the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of Lambeth for the years 1515 and 1516, are several entries of *hock monies* received from the men and the women for the church service. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 453.

hocks†, *v. t.* See *hox.*

hockser†, *n.* See *hoxer.*

hocktide (hok'tīd), *n.* [See *hock-day.*] The first or second week following Easter week.

Hock-Tuesday† (hok'tūz″dā), *n.* Same as *hock-day.*

The subject of the *Hock-Tuesday* show was the massacre of the Danes, a memorable event in the English history, on St. Brice's night, November 13, 1002, which was expressed "in action and in rhimes."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 241.

hocus (hō'kus), *n.* [Short for *hocus-pocus,* q. v. Contr. *hoax,* q. v.] **1.** A cheat; an impostor; also, a conjurer.

Did you never see a little *hocus* by sleight of hand popping a piece several times first out of one pocket, and then out of another?
Loyal Observator, 1683 (Harl. Misc., VI. 67).

2. Drugged liquor given to a person to stupefy him.

hocus (hō'kus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hocused* or *hocussed,* ppr. *hocusing* or *hocussing.* [< *hocus, n.* Contr. *hoax,* q. v.] **1.** To impose upon; cheat.

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain with which these jugglers *hocus* the vulgar and incautelous of the present age. *Nalson.*

Hence—**2.** To stupefy or render insensible by means of drugged drink for the purpose of cheating or robbing.

He was *hocussed* at supper, and lost eight hundred pounds to Major Loder and the Honourable Mr. Deuceace. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, lxiv.

3. To drug, as drink, for the purpose of stupefying.

"What do you mean by *hocussing* brandy and water?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "Puttin' laud'num in it," replied Sam. *Dickens,* Pickwick, xiii.

I strongly suspect the arum of deliberately *hocusing* its nectar. I have often seen dozens of . . . tiny flies rolling together in an advanced stage of apparent intoxication upon the pollen-covered floor of an arum-chamber. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVI. 182.

hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *n.* and *a.* [A sham-Latin riming formula, mere jugglers' jargon, variously reflected in D. *hokus-bokus,* G. Dan. Sw. *hokus-pokus,* formerly also *ockes-bockes, ockes boks,* F. *hoccus-bocus,* etc.; E. also *hoky-poky;* cf. *hanky-panky,* of similar sense and origin. "According to Turner, in his 'History of the Anglo-Saxons,' from *Ochus Bochus,* a magician and demon of the Northern mythology; according to Tillotson, a corruption of *hoc est corpus,* uttered by Romish priests on the elevation of the host" (Webster's Dict.); but these are mere inventions of the fancy.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A juggler; a trickster.

Dancing wenches, *hocus-pocuses,* and other anticks past my remembrance.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 154.

My mother could juggle as well as any *hocus-pocus* in the world.
J. Kirk, Seven Champions, quoted in Strutt's Sports [and Pastimes, p. 290.

2. A jugglers' trick; a cheat used by conjurers; jugglery.

Convey men's interest, and right,
From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's,
As easily as *hocus-pocus.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 716.

Our author is playing *hocus pocus* in the very similitude he takes from that jugler, and would slip upon you, as he phrases it, a counter for a groat.
Bentley, Free Thinking, § 12.

If the doctrine is an imposture. . . . it would be interesting to have it pointed out by what extraordinary *hocus-pocus* the scientific men of the present age have been imposed upon in accepting it. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 555.

II. *a.* Juggling; cheating.

That Burlesque is a *Hocus-Pocus* trick they have got, which, by the virtue of Hictius doctius topsy turvey, they make a wise and witty Man in the World a Fool upon the Stage, you know not how. *Wycherley,* Country Wife, iii.

Such *hocus-pocus* tricks, I own,
Belong to Gallic bards alone.
Mason, tr. of Horace's Odes, iv. 8.

hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hocus-pocused* or *hocus-pocussed,* ppr. *hocus-pocusing* or *hocus-pocussing.* [< *hocus-pocus, n.*] To juggle; deceive; cheat.

This gift of *hocus-pocussing* and of disguising matters is surprizing. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

hocus-pocusly† (hō'kus-pō'kus-li), *adv.* By jugglery; cheatingly.

Many of their hearers are not only methodistically convinced or alarmed, but are also *hocus-pocusly* converted.
Life of J. Lackington, letter vii.

hod[1] (hod), *v. t.* and *i.* [A dial. var., like *haud,* etc., of *hold*[1].] To hold. [Prov. Eng.]

hod[1] (hod), *n.* [A dial. var., like *hud, haud,* etc., of *hold*[1]: see *hold*[1], *v.* and *n.* The E. dial. *hot*[2], F. *hotte,* a basket for carrying on the back, is a different word.] **1.** A form of portable trough for carrying mortar and bricks to masons and bricklayers, fixed crosswise on the end of a pole or handle and borne on the shoulder. See cut under *hod-elevator.*—**2.** A coal-scuttle.—**3.** A form of blowpipe used by pewterers. It consists of a cast-iron pot with a close cover, containing ignited charcoal. A stream of air is forced through it by means of a bellows worked by the foot, the air entering through a pipe and nozle on one side and passing out through a nozle on the opposite side, which directs the current of hot air upon the object to be soldered.

4. A tub made of half a flour-barrel to which handles are fitted, used for carrying alewives. It is also a measure, holding about 200 of these fish. [Maine, U. S.]—**5.** A hole under the bank of a stream, as a retreat for fish. [Prov. Eng.]

hod[2] (hod), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hodded,* ppr. *hodding.* [Sc. also *houd;* cf. *hoddle.*] To bob up and down on horseback; jog.

hod[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hood.*

hod-carrier (hod'kar″i-ėr), *n.* A laborer who carries bricks and mortar in a hod.

hodden (hod'n), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. form (Sc. also *haudin, hadden,* etc.) of *holden,* pp. of *hold*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** [*p. a.*] Kept; held; held over: as, a *hodden* yow, a ewe intended to be kept over the year; *haudin* cawf, a calf not fed for sale, but kept that it may grow to maturity. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** [Attrib. use of *hodden, n.*] Wearing hodden-gray; rustic.

The *hodden* or russet individuals are uncustomary.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 6.

II. *n.* [Abbr. of *hodden-gray.*] Same as *hodden-gray.*

Drest in *hodden* or russet.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 6.

How true a poet is he! And the poet, too, of poor men, of gray *hodden* and the guernsey coat, and the blouse.
Emerson, Burns.

hodden-gray (hod'n-grā'), *n.* [Also *hodden grey;* first in the passage cited where the prose term would be *grey hodden.* See *hodden, n.*] A coarse cloth made of undyed wool of the natural color, formerly much worn by peasants.

But Meg, poor Meg! maun with the shepherds stay,
And tak what God will send in *hodden-grey.*
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, v. 2.

hoddie (hod'i), *n.* Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*). [Scotch.]

hodding-spade (hod'ing-spād), *n.* A sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hoddle (hod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *hoddled*, ppr. *hoddling.* [Appar. freq. of *hod*[2], q. v.] To waddle; hobble. [Scotch.]

Ye shall hae that for a tune o' the pipes, Steenie. . . . Play us up "Weel *hoddled*, Luckie."
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

hoddy (hod'i), *n.*; pl. *hoddies* (-iz). [Sc., also written *hoddie, hoodie, hoody,* and in comp. *hoddy-craw, huddy-craw, huddit-craw, hoodit-craw,* i. e. hooded crow: see *hooded* and *hoodie-craw.*] Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*). [Scotch.]

hoddy-dod†, *n.* [Cf. *hodmandod.*] A snail.

The running mange or tettar is a mischeefe peculiar unto the fig-tree; as also, to breed certaine *hoddy-dods* or shell-snailes sticking hard thereto and eating it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 24.

hoddy-doddy† (hod'i-dod'i), *n.* 1. A snail: same as *hoddy-dod.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A short, dumpy person. Also as adjective.—3. An awkward or foolish person; a simpleton. [Obs. or prov.]

Cob's wife and you,
That make your husband such a *hoddy-doddy.*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

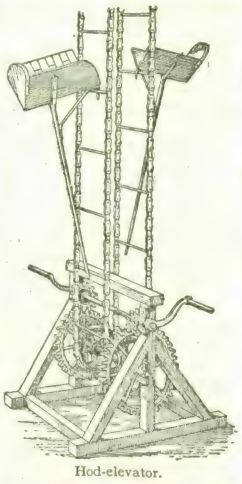
My master is a parsonable man, and not a spindle-shank'd *hoddy-doddy.*
Swift, Mary, the Cook-maid, to Dr. Sheridan.

hoddy-peak, hoddy-peke (hod'i-pēk), *n.* [Also *hoddy-peek, hodipeke, huddipeak,* etc.; origin obscure; cf. *hoddy-doddy.*] A fool; a cuckold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

What, ye brain-sicke fooles, ye *hoddy-pekes*, ye doddy-powles!
Latimer, Sermons, fol. 44, b.

hodegetics (hod-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁδηγητικός*, fitted for guiding, < *ὁδηγεῖν*, show the way, guide, < *ὁδηγός*, a guide, < *ὁδός*, way, + *ἡγεῖσθαι, ἄγειν*, lead.] Same as *methodology.*

hod-elevator (hod'el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for raising hods filled with bricks or mortar in a building which is in process of erection. It generally consists of endless chains united by rigid links or bars to which the hods are hooked. The chains pass over wheels above and below. Operated by hand or power.


Hod-elevator.

hoder-moder†, *n.* and *a.* [See *hugger-mugger.*] Hugger-mugger. *Skelton.*

hodful (hod'fůl), *n.* [< *hod*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a hod contains; the contents of a hod.

hodge (hoj), *n.* [A generalized use of *Hodge*, a familiar form of *Rodger, Roger*, like *Rob*, q. v., for *Robert, Robin.* From *Hodge* are derived the surnames *Hodge, Hodges, Hodgeson, Hodson, Hotchkins, Hoskins, Hodgkinson*, etc. The name *Roger*, F. *Roger*, Sp. Pg. *Rogerio*, It. *Ruggiero*, ML. *Rogerus*, is of OHG. origin: OHG. *Ruodigēr, Hruadgēr*, MHG. *Rüedegēr, Rüedigēr, Rüegēr*, G. *Rüdiger*, lit. 'famous with the spear,' < OHG. **hruodi* (only in proper names, = AS. *hrōth*, glory, fame, = Icel. *hrodhr*, fame) + *gēr* = AS. *gār*, spear: see *gar*[1], *gore*[2]. The first syllable is the same as that in *Roderick, Rodolph* = *Rudolph, Roland, Robert* = *Rupert.*] A countryman; a rustic; a clown. [Colloq.]

One of these somnolent, grinning *hodges* will suddenly display activity of body and finesse of mind.
The Century, XXVII. 183.

hodgepodge (hoj'poj), *n.* [A corruption of *hotchpotch*, q. v., and this of *hotchpot*, q. v.] 1. Same as *hotchpotch.*

And Lesbian floure, . . . whereof the Turks make their Trachana and Boubort; a certain *hodgepodge* of sundry ingredients.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 12.

Man's life is but vain; for 'tis subject to pain
And sorrow, and short as a bubble;
'Tis a *hodge-podge* of business, and money, and care,
And care, and money, and trouble.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 178.

He [a horse] treated me to a *hodge-podge* of all his several gaits at once.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 202.

2. In *law*, a commixture of lands. See *hotchpot*, 2.

hodgepoker†, *n.* [< *hodge* (cf. also *hob*[2]) + *poker*[2], equiv. to *puck.*] A hobgoblin.

Mazzaruolo [It.], a sprite, a hag, a hobgoblin, a robin-goodfellow, a *hodgpoker*, a lar in the chimney.
Florio.

hodge-pudding (hoj'půd″ing), *n.* [< *hodge-(podge)* + *pudding.*] A pudding made of a medley of ingredients.

Mrs. Page. Why, Sir John, do you think . . . that ever the devil could have made you our delight?
Ford. What, a *hodge pudding?* a bag of flax?
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

Hodgkin's disease. See *disease.*

hodiern† (hō'di-ėrn), *a.* [= OF. *hodierne* = It. *odierno*, < L. *hodiernus*, of this day, < *hodie*, on this day, to-day, contr. of *hoc die*, abl. of *hic dies: hic*, this (see *hic jacet*); *dies*, day (see *diary, diurnal*). For the term., cf. *hestern, hesternal.*] Same as *hodiernal.*

I know that this is contrary to the common opinion, not only of the schools, but even of divers *hodiern* mathematicians.
Boyle, Works, III. 754.

hodiernal (hō-di-ėr'nal), *a.* [= OF. *hodiernal;* as *hodiern* + *-al.*] Of this day; belonging to the present day.

Literature is a point outside of our *hodiernal* circle, through which a new one may be described.
Emerson.

hodman (hod'man), *n.*; pl. *hodmen* (-men). [< *hod*[1] + *man.*] 1. A man who carries a hod; a hod-carrier.

Alas, so is it everywhere, so will it ever be; till the *Hodman* is discharged, or reduced to hodbearing, and an Architect is hired.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 73.

2. A young scholar admitted from Westminster School to be student in Christ-church College in Oxford. [Local cant.]

hodmandod (hod'man-dod), *n.* [E. dial. also *hodmondod, hodmedod, hoddydod;* cf. *dodman*, a snail, E. dial. (Corn.) *hoddymandoddy*, a simpleton.] A snail; a dodman. [Eng.]

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the cra-fish, the *hodmandod* or dodman, the tortoise, etc.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 732.

I am an ant, a gnat, a worm; a woodcock amongst birds; a *hodmondod* amongst flies; amongst curs a trendle tail.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, iii. 4.

So they hoisted her down just as safe and as well,
And as snug as a *hodmandod* rides in his shell.
The New Bath Guide (ed. 1830), p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

hodograph (hod'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁδός*, way, + *γράφειν*, write.] A curve the radius vector of which represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving particle. It was invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

hodographic (hod-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *hodograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hodograph: as, "*hodographic* isochronism," *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 43.

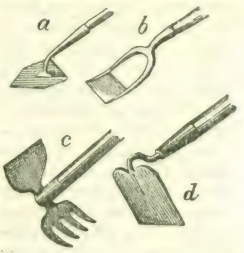
hodographically (hod-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* On the principle of the hodograph.

hodometer (hō-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁδόμετρον*, or *ὁδόμετρος*, an instrument for measuring distances by land or sea, < *ὁδός*, way, road, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance traveled by a wheeled vehicle. It is a clockwork arrangement which, attached to a spoke of a wheel, records the number of revolutions of the wheel. The number of revolutions multiplied by the circumference of the wheel gives the distance traversed. Also *odometer.*

hodometrical (hod-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *hodometer* + *-ic-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a hodometer.—2. Serving to find the longitude at sea by dead-reckoning. *Smyth.*

hodthai (hod'thī), *n.* [E. Ind.] A resin obtained from *Balsamea Myrrha*, an East Indian tree of the family *Balsameaceæ.* See *Commiphora*, the name under which the genus has been long known.

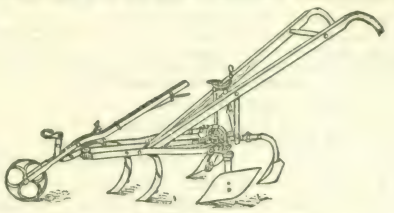
hoe[1] (hō), *n.* [Formerly spelled *how* (Ray, 1691, who calls it *rastrum Gallicum*, a French rake), and erroneously *haugh* (Evelyn); < ME. *howe*, < OF. *houe, hoe*, F. *houe*, < OHG. *houwa*, MHG. *houwe*, G. *haue*, a hoe, < OHG. *houwan*, MHG. *houwen*, G. *hauen* = E. *hew*[1], cut: see *hew*[1].] An implement for digging, scraping, or loosening earth, cutting weeds, etc., made in various forms. The common hoe, also called *draw-hoe* and *field-hoe*, consists of a blade of iron set transversely at a convenient angle at the end of a long handle. In the Dutch hoe, push-hoe, or scuffle-hoe the cutting blade is set like the blade of a spade.


a and *b*, Dutch hoes; *c*, hoe and rake combined; *d*, common hoe.

They sege Sarzyns myne the wale
With pykoys & *howes* gret & smal.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 14993.

The *hoe* is an ingenious instrument, calculated to call out a great deal of strength at a great disadvantage.
C. D. Warner, Summer in a Garden, iii.

Bayonet-hoe, a form of hoe with the blade set on the handle as in the field-hoe, but narrow and pointed much in the form of a trowel-bayonet.—**Horse-hoe**, a frame mounted on wheels and furnished with ranges of shares spaced so as to work in the intervals between rows of plants, such as turnips, potatoes, etc., used on farms for the same purposes as the field-hoe, and drawn by a horse; a cultivator. Smaller machines of the same nature are made to be pushed by a man.


Horse-hoe.

★ **hoe**[1] (hō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hoed*, ppr. *hoeing.* [Formerly also *haugh;* < *hoe*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe.—2. To clear from weeds or cultivate with a hoe: as, to *hoe* turnips or cabbages.

When the sowing and first *hoeing* and thinning of the crop [carrots] are got over successfully, the after culture of the crop is very simple.
Encyc. Brit., I. 369.

A hard or a long row to hoe, a difficult or tiresome task to perform. [U. S.]—**To hoe one's own row**, to do one's share of work; attend to one's own affairs. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To use a hoe.

Begin the work of *haughing* as soon as ever they [weeds] begin to peep.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, July.

hoe[2] (hō), *n.* [< Icel. *hār* (and corruptly *hāfr*) = Norw. Dan. *haa* = Sw. *haj* = D. *haai*, > G. *hai*, a shark, dogfish.] The common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris;* also, a name of several other kinds of sharks. See cut under *dogfish.* [Shetland and Orkney islands, and U. S.]

hoe[3] (hō), *n.* A variant of *how*[2]. [Local, Eng.]

Upon that lofty place at Plymouth called the *Hoe*,
Those mighty wrestlers met.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 482.

hoe[4]†, *interj.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ho*[1].

hoe-cake (hō'kāk), *n.* Coarse bread, generally in the form of a thin cake, made of Indian meal, water, and salt: originally that cooked on the broad, thin blade of a cotton-field hoe. [Southern U. S.]

Some talk of *hoe-cake*, fair Virginia's pride.
J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

There was also a hoe, on which Mrs. Jake baked cold water *hoe-cakes* when she had company to supper.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvii.

hoe-down (hō'doun), *n.* A dance: same as *breakdown.* [Southern U. S.]

hoer (hō'ėr), *n.* One who hoes.

It is very difficult to get the *hoers* trained to select and leave only the stoutest plants.
Encyc. Brit., I. 367.

hoff (hof), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hock*[1].

Hoffmannist (hof'man-ist), *n.* [< *Hoffmann* (see def.) + *-ist.* The surname *Hoffmann, Hofman*, means 'courtman, courtier,' < G. *hof*, MHG. OHG. *hof* (= OS. D. *hof* = AS. *hof*, house (see *hovel*), = Icel. *hof*), courtyard, palace, royal court, + *mann* = E. *man.*] One of a body of Lutheran dissenters, followers of Daniel Hoffmann, a professor at Helmstedt in Germany (1576–1601), who taught that reason and revelation are antagonistic.

Hoffmannite (hof'man-īt), *n.* [< *Hoffmann* (see defs.) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A member of a short-lived German Anabaptist sect of the sixteenth century, founded by Melchior Hoffmann.—2. A member of a small German sect of Millenarians,

founded in 1854 by Christian Hoffmann. The sect was also called *Jerusalem Friends*.

Hofmann's violet. Same as *dahlia*, 3.

hofult, *a.* [< ME. *howful, hohful, hogful*, < AS. *hohful, hogful*, careful, anxious, < *hogu*, care, anxiety: see *how* and *-ful*.] Prudent; careful; considerate. *Richardson.*

Sir Gregory, ever *hofull* of his doings and behaviour, directed especial letters unto him.
Stapleton, Fortress of Faith, an. 1565, p. 97, b.

hofully†, *adv.* Carefully; prudently.

Women serving God *hofully* and chastely.
Stapleton, Fortress of Faith, an. 1565, p. 419, b.

★**hog**[1] (hog), *n.* [< ME. *hog, hoge, hogge*, a gelded hog, a young sheep (cf. in comp. *hog-pig*, a barrow-pig, *hog-colt*, a young colt, *hogget*, a sheep or colt after it has passed its first year, and obs. E. *hoggerel, hoggrel*, a young sheep, *hoggaster, hogster*, a boar in its third year, also a lamb after its first year, *hoglin*, a boar); AS. *hocg* (rare, and uncertain as contained in local names); origin unknown. The supposed connection with *hog, hag, hack*, 'cut,' is not made out and the early uses do not necessarily imply a 'gelded' swine, a 'shorn' sheep or a 'yearling.' There is no sufficient evidence for the current etymology from W. *hwch*, a sow, = Corn. *hoch*, a pig, hog, = Bret. *houch, hoch*, a hog, = Ir. *suig*, ult. = AS. *sugu, sū*, E. *sow*[2]: see *sow*[2].] **1**†. A gelded pig; a barrow-pig.—**2.** An omnivorous non-ruminant mammal of the family *Suidæ*, suborder *Artiodactyla*, and order *Ungulata;* a pig, sow, or boar; a swine. All the varieties of the domestic hog are derived from the wild boar, *Sus scrofa*. (See *boar*[1].) The river-hogs are somewhat aquatic African species of the genus *Potamochœrus*. The babirussa is a true hog of the same family, *Suidæ*. See cut under *babirussa*.

Shall I keep your *hogs*, and eat husks with them?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

But for one piece they thought it hard
From the whole *hog* to be debarr'd.
Cowper, Love of the World Reproved.

3. Some animal like or likened to a hog, not of the family *Suidæ*. See *wart-hog, Phacochœrus, peccary*, and *Dicotyles*.—**4.** A sheep shorn in the first year, or just after the first year; a young sheep. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A young colt.—**6.** A bullock a year old. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** One who has the characteristics of the hog; a mean, stingy, grasping, gluttonous, or filthy person. [Colloq.]—**8.** *Naut.*, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.—**9.** A stirrer or agitator in the pulp-vat of a paper-making plant.—**10**†. A shilling, or perhaps a sixpence. [Old slang.]

"It's only a tester or a *hog* they want your honour to give 'em, to drink your honour's health," said Paddy.
Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, vi.

Guinea hog, the river-pig of Guinea, *Potamochœrus pictus*.—**Horned hog**, the babirussa: so called from the protrusive teeth, resembling horns. See cut under *babirussa*.—**Pygmy hog**, an animal of the genus *Porcula*, as *P. salvania*, which is found in Nepál and Sikhim.—**To caw one's hogs to the hill.** See *caw*[2].—**To go the whole ★hog.** See *go*.

hog[1] (hog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hogged*, ppr. *hogging*. [In def. 1 prob. a var. of *hag*[3] for *hack*[1], cut; the orig., and not a derivative, of *hog*[1], *n.*, to which, however, the later senses are due. Cf. MLG. *hoggen*, a secondary form of *houwen* = E. *hew*, to which *hack*[1] is ult. referred.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To cut (the hair) short: as, to *hog* a horse's mane. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To scrape (a ship's bottom) under water.—**3.** [With ref. to *hogback*, q. v. The resemblance to G. *hocken*, carry on the back, get upon one's back, also set in heaps, < *hocke*, a heap or shock of sheaves, also the back, seems to be accidental.] To carry on the back. [Local, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To droop at both ends, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back in outline: said of the bottom of a ship when in this condition either through faulty construction or from accident.

As a result it was found that the extremities tended to droop with reference to the midship part, and the ship was said to break, this particular form of breakage being termed *hogging*. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 193.

2. In the *manège*, to hold or carry the head down, like a hog.

hog[2] (hog), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some identified with *hog*[1], as "laggard stones that manifest a pig-like indolence," or, it might be thought, in allusion to the helplessness of a hog on ice, there being in the United States an ironical simile, "as independent as a hog on ice." But neither this explanation nor that which brings in D. *hok*, a pen, kennel, sty, dock, is supported by any evidence. Perhaps first applied not to the stone, but to the hog-score or line 'cut' in the ice, < *hog*[1], cut, and thus in fact connected in another way with *hog*[1], q. v.] In the game of curling, a stone which does not go over the hog-score; also, the hog-score itself. [Scotch.]

hog[2] (hog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hogged*, ppr. *hogging*. [< *hog*[2], *n.*] In *curling*, to play, as a stone, with so little force that it does not clear the hog-score. [Scotch.]

hogan† (hō'gan), *n.* [Abbr. of *Hogan-Mogan* (or *Hogen-Mogen*) *rug*.] A kind of strong liquor.

Those who toast all the family royal
In bumpers of *Hogan* and Nog
Have hearts not more true or more loyal
Than mine to my sweet Molly Mog.
Gay, Molly Mog.

For your reputation we keep to ourselves your not hunting nor drinking *hogan*, either of which here would be sufficient to lay your honour in the dust.
Gray, Letters, I. 12.

Hogan-Mogan†, *n.* and *a.* See *Hogen-Mogen*.

hog-ape (hog'āp), *n.* The mandrill baboon, *Cynocephalus mormon*. Also called *hog-monkey*.

hog-apple (hog'ap'l), *n.* The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

Hogarth's Act. See *act*.

hogat†, *n.* See *hogget*.

hogback (hog'bak), *n.* **1.** A back like that of ★a hog; a back which rises in the middle.

He [the perch] has a hooked or *hog back*, which is armed with sharp and stiff bristles.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 155.

2. A fish in which the back is humped somewhat like a hog's.—**3.** A low, sharply crested ridge rising upon the adjacent region: in New England more commonly called *horseback*. Comparo *horseback, esker*. At the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains the conspicuously projecting upturned edges of the rocky strata are called "hogbacks," and the region where these outcrops are common the "hogback country."

There is a long elevated line of hill, a *hog's-back*, running from south to north.
G. T. Lowth, Wand. in West. France, p. 216.

4. In *coal-mining*, a sharp rise in the floor of a coal-seam.—**5.** A hog-frame.

The strength of her hull and the solidity of her *hog-back*.
Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, April 2, 1886.

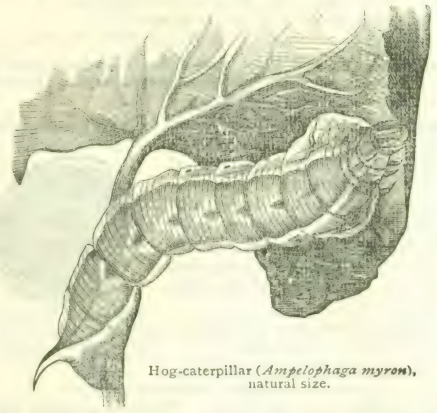
hog-backed (hog'bakt), *a.* Having a back like a hog's: specifically applied to a monstrous variety of the common trout.

hog-bean (hog'bēn), *n.* The henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*. Also *hog's-bean*.

hog-bed (hog'bed), *n.* The ground-pine, *Lycopodium complanatum*.

hog-brace (hog'brās), *n.* Same as *hog-frame*.

hog-caterpillar (hog'kat''ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* The larva of a moth, *Ampelophaga myron*, family



Hog-caterpillar (*Ampelophaga myron*), natural size.

Sphingidæ: so called from the swollen thoracic joints. The large, round, yellowish-green eggs are laid singly on the leaves of the grape, and the larvæ feed separately on the leaves.

hog-chain (hog'chān), *n.* See *hog-frame*.

hog-cherry (hog'cher''i), *n.* The bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*.

hog-choker (hog'chō''kėr), *n.* An American sole, *Achirus lineatus*, of the family *Soleidæ:* so called from its worthlessness as a food-fish. It has an oval body of a brownish color crossed with narrow blackish bands. It inhabits the eastern coast of North America. See cut under *Soleidæ*.

hog-cholera (hog'kol''ė-rä), *n.* See *cholera*.

hog-colt (hog'kōlt), *n.* A colt a year old; a hogget. [Eng.]

hog-constable (hog'kun''stą-bl), *n.* Same as *hog-reeve*.

hog-cote (hog'kōt), *n.* A shed or house for swine; a sty. [Eng.]

hog-deer (hog'dēr), *n.* **1.** A small spotted deer, *Cervus* (*Hyelaphus*) *porcinus*, abundant in India, and related to the axis. See *axis*[2].—**2.** The babirussa.

hoget, *a.* A Middle English form of *huge*.

Hogen-Mogen† (hō'gen-mō'gen), *n.* and *a.* [Sometimes written *Hogan-Mogan;* < D. *Hoog en Mogend*, 'high and mighty,' an honorific title of the States General: *hoog* = E. *high; mogend*, mighty, orig. ppr. of *mogen*, may, can, have power, = E. *may*[1].] **I.** *n.* The States General of Holland; Holland or the Netherlands. [Old slang.]

But I have sent him for a token
To your Low-country *Hogen-Mogen*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1440.

II. *a.* Dutch. [Old slang.]

Well, in short, I was drunk; damnably drunk with Ale; great *Hogen Mogen* bloody Ale.
Dryden, Wild Gallant, i. 1.

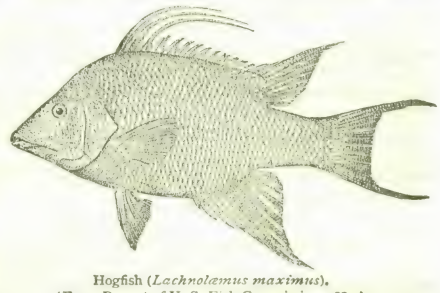
What think you of our *Hogan-Mogan* Belle?
Didn't she trick the Trickster nicely well?
Mrs. Centlivre, Artifice, Epil.

Hogen-Mogen rug†, a 'high and mighty'—that is, very strong—drink: later called simply *hogan*. See *hogan* and *rug*.

There was a high and mighty drink call'd Rug.
Sure since the Reigne of great King Gorbodug,
Was never such a rare infused confection,
Injection, operation, and ejection,
Are *Hogen Mogen Rugs*, great influences
To provoke sleep, and stupefie the senses.
John Taylor, Certain Travailes (1653).

hog-fennel (hog'fen''el), *n.* The sulphur-weed, *Peucedanum officinale*. Also *hog's-fennel*.

hogfish (hog'fish), *n.* **1.** A popular name of various fishes. (*a*) *Scorpæna scrofa*, a fish of large size and red color, with a spiny head, inflated cheeks, sunken crown, and cirri or tags on the head and body. The name is also given to other species of the same genus. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) A darter, *Percina caprodes*, of the family *Percidæ* and subfamily *Etheostominæ*, inhabiting American fresh waters. Also called *hog-molly, log-perch*, and *rock-fish*. (*c*) A hemulonine fish, better known as *sailor's-choice*. [U. S.] (*d*) A labroid fish, *Lachnolæmus maximus* or *L. suillus*. It has 14 dorsal spines, the first 3 strong and



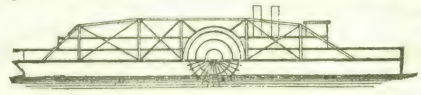
Hogfish (*Lachnolæmus maximus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

produced into long filaments or streamers in the adult; the entire preoperculum, opercles, and cheeks are scaly. It is a common West Indian fish, and also occurs along the Florida coast.

2. The common porpoise or sea-pig, *Phocæna communis*.

hog-fleece (hog'flēs), *n.* [< *hog*[1], 4, + *fleece*.] The fleece obtained from a sheep that is shorn for the first time. [Prov. Eng.]

hog-frame (hog'frām), *n.* In steam-vessels, a fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck, forming in combination with the frame of the vessel



Hog-frame as used in a light-draft river-steamer.

a truss to resist vertical flexure: used chiefly in American river- and lake-steamers. A chain (called a *hog-chain*) is sometimes stretched over straining-posts for this purpose.

hoggard†, *n.* Same as *hogherd*.

Our regent (who had in him no more humanity than a *hoggard*). *Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

hoggaster†, *n.* See *hogster*.

hogged (hogd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *hog*[1], *v. i.*, 1.] Having a droop at the ends: said of a ship when her ends are lower than her midship part, a condition resulting from accident, as from running aground, or from structural weakness.

A very bad world indeed in some parts—*hogged* the moment it was launched—a number of rotten timbers.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 168.

hoggepot†, *n.* Same as *hotchpot*.

hogger (hog'ėr), *n.* [Appar. for **hocker*, < *hock*[1] + *-er*. Cf. equiv. Sc. *hoshen, hoshin, hoeshin*.] A stocking without a foot, worn by coal-min-

ers when at work. See *sinker*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

hoggerel (hog'e-rel), *n.* [Also *hoggrel, hogrel;* dim. of *hog*[1], *n.*, 4.] A sheep of the second year. [Eng.]

> And to the temples first they hast, and seeke
> By sacrifice for grace, with *hogrels* of two years.
> *Surrey*, tr. of Virgil, iv. 72.

hogger-pipe (hog'ėr-pīp), *n.* In *mining*, the upper terminal pipe with delivery-hose of the mining-pump. [North. Eng.]

hoggery (hog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *hoggeries* (-iz). [< *hog*[1] + *-ery*, q. v.] 1. A place where hogs or swine are kept; a piggery.—2. A collection of hogs or swine. [Rare.]

> Crime and shame,
> And all their *hoggery*, trample your smooth world,
> Nor leave more foot-marks than Apollo's kine.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, vii.

3. Hoggishness; swinishness; brutishness. [Rare.]

hogget (hog'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hogat, hogatte;* < *hog*[1] + dim. *-et.*] 1. A young boar of the second year. [Eng.]—2. A sheep or colt more than one year old. [Eng.]

> *Bidens* [L.], a sheepe with two teeth, or rather that is two yeres old, called in some place hogrelles or *hogattes*.
> *Elyot*, 1559.

> Farther in . . . we found all the rest of the poor sheep packed. . . . Two or three of the weaklier *hoggets* were dead from want of air.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlii.

hogging, hoggin (hog'ing, -in), *n.* [Perhaps < *hog*[1] + *-ing*[1]; "from the rounded form of the heap" (?).] Screened or sifted gravel. [Eng.]

> Filter-beds of sand and *hoggin*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 32.

hogging-frame (hog'ing-frām), *n.* Same as *hog-frame*.

hoggish (hog'ish), *a.* [< *hog*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the characteristics of a hog; swinish; greedy; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish.

> Those divels so talked of, and feared, are none else but *hoggish* jaylors. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, A Prison.

> Abaddon and Asmodeus caught at me. . . .
> With colt-like whinny and with *hoggish* whine
> They burst my prayer.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

hoggishly (hog'ish-li), *adv.* In a hoggish, brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

hoggishness (hog'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being hoggish; brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

hoggism (hog'izm), *n.* [< *hog*[1] + *-ism*.] Same as *hoggishness*.

> In *hoggism* sunk,
> I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.
> *Wolcot*, Bozzy and Piozzi, ii. p. 108.

hog-gum (hog'gum), *n.* A kind of gum of uncertain origin. In the West Indies it is employed as a substitute for pitch in tarring boats, ropes, etc. One variety is obtained from *Spondias mangifera*, a tree of the dry forests of many parts of India and Burma, belonging to the family *Anacardiaceæ*. Other varieties are thought to be the product of *Metopium Metopium* of the same family, and the same as *doctor-gum* (which see), and of *Tetragastris balsamifera* of the family *Burseraceæ*. It is probable that all yield resinous substances of similar qualities. Also called *hog-doctor's gum*.—**Hog-gum tree**, a large tree, *Symphonia globulifera*, of western Africa and tropical America, belonging to the family *Clusiaceæ*, from among the roots of which a kind of hog-gum is collected.

hogh†, *n.* An obsolete form of *how*[2].

hogherd (hog'hėrd), *n.* [< *hog*[1] + *herd*[2].] A keeper of swine; a swineherd. Also *hoggard*.

hoghood (hog'hůd), *n.* [< *hog*[1] + *-hood*.] The nature or condition of a hog. [Rare.]

> Many a Circe island with temporary enchantment, temporary conversion into beasthood and *hoghood*.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 7.

hog-in-armor (hog'in-ärʹmor), *n.* The nine-banded armadillo, *Dasypus* or *Tatusia novemcinctus*. *F. A. Ober*.

hoglin (hog'lin), *n.* [< ME. *hoglin;* < *hog*[1] + *-lin*, equiv. to dim. *-ling*[1].] 1†. A boar.—2. An apple-turnover. [Prov. Eng.]

hoglingt, *a.* [Appar. < *hog*[1] + *-ling*[2].] Hoggish (?).

> Sir Robert Mansel being now in the Mediterranean, . . . Marquis Spinola should in a *hogling* Way change his Master for the Time, and, taking Commission from the Emperor, become his Servant for invading the Palatinate with the Forces of the King of Spain in the Netherlands.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 9.

hog-louse (hog'lous), *n.* A terrestrial isopod crustacean of the family *Oniscidæ;* a woodlouse, sow-bug, or slater.

> And if the worms called wood-lice, or *hog-lice*, be seen in great quantities together, it is a token that it will rain shortly after. *Husbandman's Practice* (1673).

hog-mace (hog'mās), *n.* 1. The official mace of the corporation of Sandwich in England.—2. The officer whose badge of office it is.

> It is stated that the *hogmace*, or sergeant of the brazen mace, bears a stout staff with a brazen head.
> *Art Jour.*, 1881, p. 105.

hogmant, *n.* A kind of loaf. *Ord. and Regulations*, p. 69. (*Halliwell.*)

hogmanay, *n.* See *hogmenay*.

hog-mane (hog'mān), *n.* The mane of a horse cut short or roached so as to stand up, like the bristles on a hog's back.

hog-maned (hog'mānd), *a.* Having a hog-mane; roached.

hog-meat (hog'mēt), *n.* In Jamaica, the root of *Boerhaavia paniculata*. It is emetic, and a decoction of it is said to be used as a remedy in dysentery. Also called *hog's-bread* and *hog-weed*.

hogmenay, hogmanay (hog'me-nā, -ma-nā), *n.* [Formerly also *hogmena, hagmana, hagmane, hogmynae*, etc.; a blind word emerging in E. (Sc.) record at the end of the 17th century, but evidently of ancient use, from an unrecorded ME. and AF. form most nearly represented by modern Norm. dial. *hoguinané, hoguigagné*, Guernsey *hoginono*, in other dialects *auguilan, guilanneau*, Berry *guilané*, etc., in OF. *aguillanneuf, aguilanneu, eguillaneu, guillanneuf*, etc., equiv. to *hogmenay*. The Sp. *aguinaldo*, formerly *aguilando*, a New Year's or Christmas gift, is from the OF. The OF. word is appar. a folklore corruption of an old phrase now unrecognizable, but formerly explained as containing OF. *guy*, mistletoe, and *l'an neuf*, 'the new year.' The word is thus explained by Cotgrave: *au-guy-l'an-neuf*, "the voyce of country people begging small presents, or new-yeares-gifts, in Christmas; (An ancient tearme of reioycing, deriued from the Druides; who were woont, the first of Januarie, to goe vnto the woods, where hauing sacrificed, and banqueted together, they gathered Misletow, esteeming it excellent to make beasts fruitfull, and most soueraigne against all poison.)" *Cotgrave*, ed. 1611.] 1. The last day of December and of the year; also, the month of December.—2. Entertainment or refreshment given to a visitor on the last day of the year, or during December; a gift bestowed on those who apply for it, according to ancient custom, at that time of the year. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

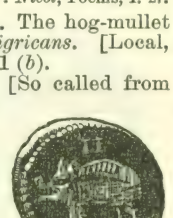
> *Hogmanay.*
> Trollolay,
> Gie's o' your white bread and nane o' your gray.
> *Old rime.*

> They [Scotch youth] . . . go about the shops seeking their *hogmenay*. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 18.

> The cottar weanies, glad and gay,
> Wi' pocks out owre their shouther,
> Sing at the doors for *hogmanay*.
> *Rev. J. Nicol*, Poems, I. 27.

hog-molly (hog'molʺi), *n.* 1. The hog-mullet or hog-sucker, *Hypentelium nigricans*. [Local, U. S.]—2. Same as *hogfish*, 1 (*b*).

hog-money (hog'munʺi), *n.* [So called from the hog represented on the coins.] The coins issued at the beginning of the seventeenth century for circulation in the Somers Isles (now the Bermudas). They are of copper, silvered, and are of the value of 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.*, and 2*d.*



Hog-money (twopence) of Somers Isles (Bermudas).—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

hog-monkey (hog'mungʺki), *n.* Same as *hog-ape*.

hog-mullet (hog'mulʺet), *n.* The hog-sucker, *Hypentelium nigricans*.

hog-nosed (hog'nōzd), *a.* Having a snout like a hog's: specifically applied to American serpents of the genus *Heterodon*.

hognose-snake (hog'nōz-snāk), *n.* A snake of the genus *Heterodon*, which flattens the head when about to strike. It is not venomous. Also called *flathead* or *flat-headed adder, blowing-viper*, etc. See *Heterodon*.

hognut (hog'nut), *n.* 1. The pignut or brown hickory, *Hicoria glabra*. See *hickory*. [U. S.]—2. The earthnut or arnut, *Conopodium majus*. Also called *hawk-nut*.—3. The Jamaica cobnut, *Omphalea triandra*, belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceæ*.

hogo† (hō'gō), *n.* [Also written *hogoe, hogoo;* an E. spelling of F. *haut goût*, high flavor: see *haut*[1], *gout*[3]. Cf. *hoboy* for *hautbois*.] High flavor; strong scent.

> Balshazzar's sumptuous feast was heightened by the *hogo* of his delicious meats and drinks.
> *M. Griffith*, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 76.

hog-peanut (hog'pēʺnut), *n.* A twining plant, *Falcata comosa*, of the family *Fabaceæ*, growing in rich wood-lands in the United States, with purplish flowers at the summit which seldom produce fruit, and others at the base which produce pear-shaped pods usually with a single seed, ripening in the ground or on its surface under the fallen leaves.

hog-pen (hog'pen), *n.* A hog-sty; a pig-sty.

hog-plum (hog'plum), *n.* A plant of the genus *Spondias*, family *Anacardiaceæ*. Some of the species yield pleasant fruits, as *S. purpurea* and *S. lutea* of tropical regions. Their fruit is a common food for hogs. A much-esteemed Brazilian dish is prepared from the juice of a species of *Spondias*, mixed with milk, curds, and sugar. In North America the name is applied to several different plants: *Prunus angustifolia*, the Chickasaw plum of the United States; *Metopium Metopium*, the poison-wood or coral-sumac of tropical Florida; and *Ximenia Americana*, the wild olive of Florida, which is perhaps introduced from the West Indies.

hog-rat (hog'rat), *n.* A West Indian rodent of the genus *Capromys*, as the Cuban *C. pilorides*. Also *hutia-conga, hutia-carabali*.

hog-reeve (hog'rēv), *n.* An officer charged with the prevention or appraising of damages by stray swine. In England the hog-reeve was formerly a parish officer. In New England he was elected as a town officer; and hog-reeves are still chosen in some places, generally as a jest, the office being merely nominal. Also called *hog-constable*.

hogrel (hog'rel), *n.* See *hoggerel*.

hog-ring (hog'ring), *n.* A metal ring, clasp, or other device inserted in a pig's snout to prevent it from rooting up the ground.

hog-ringer (hog'ringʺėr), *n.* 1. One who puts rings in the snouts of swine.—2. A form of pincers for inserting rings in the snouts of swine.

hog-rubber (hog'rubʺėr), *n.* A low, coarse fellow fit only for such work as rubbing hogs. [Rare.]

> The very rusticks and *hog-rubbers*, . . . if once they tast of this Loue liquor, are inspired in an instant.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 536.

hog's-back (hogz'bak), *n.* Anything shaped like the back of a hog; in *geol.*, same as *hogback*, 3.

hog's-bane (hogz'bān), *n.* Same as *sowbane*.

hog's-bean (hogz'bēn), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. *ὑοσκύαμος*: see *Hyoscyamus*.] Same as *hog-bean*.

hog's-bread (hogz'bred), *n.* Same as *hog-meat*.

hog-score (hog'skōr), *n.* [< *hog*[2], q. v., + *score*, a line.] In the game of curling, a distance-line drawn across the rink or course one sixth of the way from each of the two tees.

> Now he lags on Death's *hog-score*.
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

hog's-fennel (hogz'fenʺel), *n.* Same as *hog-fennel*.

hog's-garlic (hogz'gärʺlik), *n.* A kind of garlic, *Allium ursinum*. See *garlic*.

hog's-haw (hogz'hâ), *n.* A small tree, *Cratægus brachyacantha*, a native of Louisiana and Texas.

hogshead (hogz'hed), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hoggeshed;* < ME. *hoggeshed, hoggis hed, hoggys hed, hoggeshede, hoggesheed;* < *hog's*, poss. of *hog*[1], + *head*. The name passed into other languages in which the first element, being unknown in these languages, was altered, being made in most cases to simulate or conform to the word cognate with E. *ox*, namely, MD. *ockshoofd, oghshoofd* (Kilian), later *okshoofd, oxhoofd* (Sewel), now *okshoofd* = LG. *okshoofd, oxhoofd* (Bremen Dict.), > G. *oxhoft, ochshoft* (the G. *ochsenhaubt* (1691) being another form) = Dan. *oxehoved* = OSw. *oxhufwud*, Sw. *oxhufvud*, = Gael. *tocsaid*, a hogshead (cf. D. *os*, G. *ochse*, Dan. Sw. *oxe* = E. *ox*). The reason of the name is unrecorded. It may have referred to the figure of a hog's head (commercial or heraldic) on some casks of this kind. Such casks are often adorned with figures.] 1. A large cask for liquors, etc.

> O, the most piteous cry of the poor souls! sometimes to see 'em, and not to see 'em: now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast; and anon swallowed with yest and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a *hogshead*.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

Specifically—(*a*) A cask having the definite capacity of 63 old wine-gallons, 54 beer-gallons, etc. See def. 2.

> Now as for wine-vessels, they are seldom smaller than *hogsheads* which are of 63 gallons.
> *R. Recorde*, Grounde of Artes.

(*b*) A cask having a capacity of from 100 to 140 gallons: as, a *hogshead* of sugar, molasses, or tobacco.

2. A liquid measure containing 63 old wine-gallons (equal to 52½ imperial gallons), this value having been fixed by an English statute of 1423. The hogshead of molasses was made 100 gallons

by a statute of 22 Geo. II. Formerly the London hogshead of beer was 54 beer-gallons, the London hogshead of ale was 48 ale-gallons, and the ale- and beer-hogshead for the rest of England was 51 gallons. Other hogsheads, for cider, oats, lime, tobacco, etc., have had local acceptance. See *hogs-headweight*. Abbreviated *hhd.*

3. [Directly < *hog's head.*] A draught, as of wine or ale, taken from a cup which forms the head or cover of a jug in the shape of a hog. See *Sussex pig*, under *pig*.

hogsheadweight†, *n.* Five hundredweight.

112 poundes make 1 hundredweight. 5 of those hundreds make 1 *hogsheadweight.* *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600).

hog-shearing (hog′ shēr″ing), *n.* Much ado about nothing. [Ludicrous.]

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalations, and hideous cry of *hog-shearing*, where, as we used to say in England, we have a great deal of noise and no wool? *E. Martin*, Letters (1662), p. 95.

hog-shouther (hog′shůтн″ėr), *n.* [Appar. in allusion to the crowding and pushing of hogs while being fed, < *hog*[1] + *shouther* = E. *shoulder.*] A game in which those who take part jostle one another with the shoulders. [Scotch.]

hog-shouther (hog′shůтн″ėr), *v. i.* [See *hog-shouther*, *n.*] To jostle with the shoulder. [Scotch.]

The warly race may drudge an' drive,
Hog-shouther, jundie, stretch, an' strive.
Burns, To William Simpson.

hogskin (hog′skin), *n.* Leather made of the hides of hogs, having a grained and minutely punctured surface, used for saddles (generally under the name *pigskin*) and as an ornamental material for bookbinding and wall-hangings. For the latter uses also called *sowskin* and *hogs' leather.* See also *Avignon leather* (under *leather*) and *corami.*

There were many examples of superb binding, especially of exquisite tooling on *hog-skin.*
C. D. Warner, Little Journey, vi.

hog-snake (hog′snāk), *n.* A serpent of the genus *Heterodon;* a hog-nosed snake.

hog's-pudding (hogz′půd″ing), *n.* The entrails of a hog, stuffed with pudding composed of flour, currants, and spice. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hog-steer† (hog′stēr), *n.* [Appar. < *hog*[1] + *steer*[2]; but orig. an accom. of *hogster.*] A boar of the third year.

Hee scornes theese rascal tame games, but a sounder of *hogsteers,*
Or thee brownye lion too stalck fro the mountain he wisheth. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 163.

hogster† (hog′stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hoggester, hoggaster;* appar. < *hog*[1] + *-ster.*] **1.** A sheep in its second year: same as *hoggerel.*—**2.** A boar in its third year.

hog-sty (hog′stī), *n.* [< ME. *hogstye;* < *hog*[1] + *sty*[2].] A pen or an inclosure for hogs.

The besotted Grecians being so far from endeavouring a recovery that they jested at the losse, and said that they had but taken a *Hogs-stie.* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

hog-succory (hog′suk″ō-ri), *n.* A small taraxacum-like plant, *Arnoseris minima*, of Europe, naturalized in Australia and New Zealand.

hog-sucker (hog′suk″ėr), *n.* A catostomoid fish of the United States, *Hypentelium nigricans*, the hog-molly or hog-mullet. It has various other local names, as *crawl-a-bottom, hammerhead, stone-lugger, stone-roller*, and *toter.*

hog-wallow (hog′wol″ō), *n.* A peculiar kind of irregular surface, when the clayey soil is broken up by a series of hillocks and hollows closely succeeding one another. [U. S.]

These *hog-wallows* are formations of pitfalls and elevations, hollows and hillocks of every variety, which succeed each other like cups and saucers turned topsy-turvy.
Putnam's Mag., Feb., 1854.

hog-ward† (hog′wârd), *n.* A hog-keeper.

The *hog-ward* who drove the swine to the "denes" in the woodland paid his lord fifteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himself paid by the increase of the herd.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 317.

hogwash (hog′wosh), *n.* The refuse of a kitchen ★or brewery, etc., given to swine as food; swill.

hogweed (hog′wēd), *n.* One of several plants, as *Heracleum Sphondylium, Polygonum aviculare*, and *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.* The poisonous hogweed is *Aristolochia grandiflora* of the West Indies.

hogwort (hog′wėrt), *n.* An annual euphorbiaceous plant, *Croton capitatus*, with densely soft-woolly and somewhat glandular stems, and the fertile flowers capitate and crowded at the base of the sterile spike. It occurs from New Jersey to Iowa and southward to Georgia and Texas.

hohlspath (hōl′spȧth), *n.* [G., < *hohl*, hollow, + *spath*, spar.] An early name given by Werner to the variety of andalusite called chiastolite or macle. See *chiastolite.* Also called *hollow spar.*

hoics, hoicks (hoiks), *interj.* In *hunting*, a cry to cheer the hounds.

Groom (within, holloing). Come along, Sir Callagan O'Brallagan! *Hoics! hoics!* Hark forward, my honeys! . . . *Hoics! hoics!* What is the matter here?
Macklin, Love à la Mode, II. 1.

hoics, hoicks (hoiks), *v. t.* [< *hoics, interj.*] To salute or encourage with the hunting-cry "Hoics!" *Davies.*

Our adventurer's speech was drowned in the acclamations of the fox-hunters, who now triumphed in their turn, and *hoicksed* the speaker.
Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, ix.

hoiden, hoyden (hoi′dn), *n.* and *a.* [< MD. *heyden*, now *heiden*, a heathen, gentile, a gipsy, vagabond, = E. *heathen*, q. v. The W. *hoedon*, a coquette, a flirt, a hoiden, is from the E. The D. *ey, ei*, sounds nearly as E. "long i," and this was formerly commutable with *oi*, as in *hoiden* and *hoise, hoist* (also from the D.), *joist, joint, point*, etc., dial. or obs. *hist, jist* (*gist*), *jint, pint*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A rude, bold man.

Shall I argue of conversation with this *hoyden*, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder?
Milton, Colasterion.

2. A rude, bold girl; a romp.

Such another slatternly ignorant *hoyden* I never saw.
Life of Mrs. Delany, II. 323.

II. *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

They throw their persons with a *hoiden* air
Across the room and toss into the chair.
Young, Satires, v.

hoiden, hoyden (hoi′dn), *v. i.* [< *hoiden, n.*] To romp rudely.

They have been *hoidening* with the young apprentices.
Swift.

hoidenhood, hoydenhood (hoi′dn-hůd), *n.* [< *hoiden* + *-hood.*] The condition of a hoiden.
Craig.

hoidenish, hoydenish (hoi′dn-ish), *a.* [< *hoiden* + *-ish*[1].] Having the manners of a hoiden; like or appropriate to a hoiden.

She is very handsome, and mighty gay and giddy, half tonish and half *hoydenish.* *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 306.

hoidenism, hoydenism (hoi′dn-izm), *n.* [< *hoiden* + *-ism.*] The character or manners of a hoiden; rompishness; rusticity. *Imp. Dict.*

hoigh[1], *interj.* See *hoy*[2].

hoigh[2]† (hoi), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *high* used allusively, with perhaps a ref. to *hoigh*[1], *interj.*] High excitement; rampage: in the phrase *on* or *upon the hoigh*, eager; excited; excitedly; riotously.

Young wenches now are all *o' the hoigh.*
Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 2.

Hark, they all are *on the hoigh,*
They toil like Mill-horses.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

There comes running *upon the hoigh* together to meete me all the hucksters, fishmongers, butchers, cookes.
Terence in English (1614).

hoighty-toighty, *interj.* and *a.* An occasional spelling of *hoity-toity.*

hoise† (hois), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *hyse, hyce* (Palsgrave), < OD. *hyssen*, D. *hijschen* = Dan. *heise* (> Sc. *heeze*), *hisse* = Sw. *hissa*, hoise, hoist (> F. *hisser*, hoist a sail). Now, with excrescent *t*, *hoist* (due prop. to pp. *hoist* = *hoised*), vulgarly *hist* (hīst). For the relation of *hoise, hoist*, to *hyse, hist*[2], cf. *hoiden, joist*, etc.] To raise; lift; elevate; hoist.

They . . . *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore. Acts xxvii. 40.

We descried land, which land we bare with all, *hoising* out our boat to discouer what land it might be.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 236.

For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

I *hoise* up Parnell partly to spite the envious Irish folks here. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, lvii.

hoist (hoist), *v. t.* [Also dial. *hist;* a later form of *hoise*, due prob. to the pp. *hoist*, vulgarly *hist:* see *hoise.*] To raise; lift; elevate; especially, to raise by means of block and tackle or other machinery.

I have *hoisted* sail to all the winds
Which should transport me farthest from your sight.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvii.

Where other princes, *hoisted* to their thrones
By Fortune's passionate and disordered power,
Sit in their height. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Deposits formed originally on the floor of the sea have been *hoisted* above water, and now form the bulk of our dry land. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 215.

Hoisted and swung (*naut.*), ready to be lowered into the water at the word of command, as a boat. = **Syn.** *Heave, Lift*, etc. See *raise.*

hoist (hoist), *n.* [< *hoist, v.*] **1.** The act of hoisting; a lift.—**2.** That by which something is hoisted; a machine for raising ore, merchandise, passengers, etc., in a mine, warehouse, hotel, etc.; an elevator.—**3.** The perpendicular height of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the *fly*, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge; also, the extent to which a sail or yard may be hoisted: as, give the sail more *hoist.*—**4.** *Naut.*, a number of flags fastened together for hoisting as a signal.—**Pneumatic hoist**, a lifting apparatus consisting of a platform which is raised by suspension-chains passing over drums, and thence to pistons operated by compressed air in vertical tubular shafts; an air-hoist.

hoist† (hoist). Past participle of *hoise*, regularly *hoised.*

hoist-bridge (hoist′brij), *n.* See *bridge.*

hoister (hois′tėr), *n.* One who or that which hoists; an elevator or lift.

hoisting (hois′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hoist, v.*] The act of raising or elevating.

It may be truly affirm'd, he was the subversion and fall of that Monarchy which was the *hoisting* of him.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

hoisting-crab (hois′ting-krab), *n.* A crab or windlass adapted for hoisting.

hoisting-engine (hois′ting-en″jin), *n.* A special type of steam-engine, usually double, and either directly connected with a hoisting-drum around which a hoisting-rope is wound, or provided with a frictional clutch to control the hoisting-drum or let it run free at will. Such engines for light work are usually portable, with an upright boiler, and one or two cylinders placed horizontally at the base of the boiler.

hoisting-jack (hois′ting-jak), *n.* A device for applying hand-power to lift an object by means of a screw or lever by hydraulic power.

hoistway (hoist′wā), *n.* A passage through which goods are hoisted in a warehouse; the shaft of a freight-elevator.

hoit† (hoit), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; cf. W. *hoetian*, suspend, dandle.] To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth.

Hark, my husband, he's singing and *hoiting,*—and I'm fain to cark and care, and all little enough.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

hoity-toity (hoi′ti-toi′ti), *interj.* [Also written *hoighty-toighty, hity-tity, highty-tighty;* appar. a varied redupl. of *hoit*, without def. meaning.] An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt: equivalent to *pshaw.*

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams?
Congreve, Love for Love.

hoity-toity (hoi′ti-toi′ti), *a.* [Also *highty-tighty*, etc.; < *hoity-toity, interj.*] Elated; giddy; flighty; petulant; huffy: as, he is in *hoity-toity* spirits. [Colloq.]

hok†, **hoke**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete variants of *hook.*

hokeday†, *n.* Same as *hock-day.*

hoker†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *hocor*, scorn, mockery, derision: see remarks under *hoax.*] Scorn; derision; invective; abusive talk.

She was as digne as water in a dich,
As ful of *hoker* and of bisemare.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 45.

hokerly†, *adv.* [ME., < *hoker* + *-ly*[2].] Scornfully; disdainfully; abusively.

Thanne wol he be angry, and answere *hokerly* and angrily. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

hoky-cake†, *n.* See *hockey-cake.*

hoky-poky (hō′ki-pō′ki), *n.* **1.** Same as *hocus-pocus.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Ice-cream sold by the pennyworth by street venders.

Hokey Pokey is of a firmer make and probably stiffer material than the penny ice of the Italians, which it rivals in public favour, and it is built up of variously flavoured layers. *Tuer*, London Cries, p. 21.

hol†, *a.* An obsolete form of *whole.*

holarctic (hol-ärk′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, entire, + *ἀρκτικός*, arctic.] Entirely arctic; wholly subject to arctic influences: as, the *holarctic* region.

The great northern or *holarctic* fauna.
A. Newton, Address to Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci., Manchester [(1887), p. 8.

holarthritis (hol-är-thrī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, entire, whole, + *ἀρθρῖτις*, gout: see *arthritis.*] Inflammation of all or many of the joints.

Holaspideæ (hol-as-pid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, entire, whole, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *-eæ.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's classification, the first cohort of the series of scutelliplantar oscines, consisting of an unnatural association of the larks, *Alaudidæ*, and the hoopoes, *Upupidæ.*

holaspidean (hol-as-pid′ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holaspideæ*; specifically, having the posterior portion of the tarsus covered by large scutella in a single series, as in the larks, *Alaudidæ*.

holbard†, **holberd**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *halberd*.

Holbœllia (hol-bel′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after F. L. *Holböll*, superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Copenhagen.] A genus of climbing shrubs, of the family *Lardizabalaceæ*, by some authors referred to the *Berberidaceæ*, the type of Endlicher's tribe *Holbœllieæ*. Its technical characters are: monœcious flowers with 6 petaloid sepals and 6 minute petals; the male flowers with 6 free stamens and rudimentary ovary, the female with 6 sterile stamens and 3 oblong carpels; berry oblong, indehiscent; leaves digitately 3- to 9-foliolate; flowers purple or greenish, in axillary racemes. Seven species are known, natives of the Himalaya region and China.

Holbœllieæ (hol-be-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holbœllia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants established by Endlicher in 1850 for the *Lardizabaleæ*, placed by him in the *Menispermaceæ*, transferred by later authors to the *Berberideæ* (*Berberidaceæ*), and employed by Bentham and Hooker as a tribe, which includes the genus *Holbœllia:* the present family *Lardizabalaceæ*.

Holbrookia (hōl-brūk′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (C. Girard, 1851), named after J. E. *Holbrook*, an American herpetologist.] A notable genus of lizards, of which there are several American species, related to the horned toads. The leading species is *H. maculata*, found on the western plains, especially among prairie-dogs.

holcad (hol′kad), *n.* [< Gr. ὁλκάς (ὁλκαδ-), a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, < ἕλκειν, draw: see *Holcus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a ship of burden; a merchantman.

holcodont (hol′kō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ὁλκός, a furrow, track (see *Holcus*), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *ornith.*, having teeth distinctly and separately socketed in a long continuous groove, as the *Odontolcæ*.

Holcus (hol′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *holcus*, < Gr. ὁλκός, a sort of grain, mouse-barley: cf. ὁλκός, adj., drawing to oneself, trailing, ὁλκός, a furrow, < ἕλκειν, draw, draw out.] A genus of perennial plants, belonging to the family *Poaceæ*. It is characterized by spikelets crowded in an open panicle, 2-flowered, and jointed with the pedicels, and boat-shaped glumes inclosing and much exceeding the remotish flowers. The lower flower is perfect, its papery or thin coriaceous lower palet being awnless and pointless; the upper flower is similar, staminate, and bears a stout bent awn below the apex. The stamens are 3 in number. About 8 species are known, originally natives of Europe and Africa, but some are now widely distributed. *H. lanatus*, the velvet-grass or meadow soft-grass, is extensively naturalized in the United States. It is regarded as of little value either for pasture or for hay. *H. mollis*, the creeping soft-grass, is regarded as a troublesome weed. On moist, poor lands both may be useful for pasturage. The species are known ★as *soft-grass* or *velvet-grass*.



Velvet-grass (*Holcus lanatus*). *a*, spikelet.

hold[1] (hōld), *v.*; pret. *held*, pp. *held* (archaic *holden*, chiefly used in law), ppr. *holding*. [E. dial. *houd*, *hod*, Sc. *hald*, *haud*, *had* (see *had*[2] and *hod*[2]), < ME. *holden*, earlier *halden* (pret. *held*, *helde*, *hilde*, *hylde*, pl. *helden*, etc., pp. *holden*, *holde*), < AS. *healdan* (pret. *heóld*, pl. *heóldon*, pp. *healden*) = OS. *haldan* = OFries. *halda* = D. *houden* = MLG. *halden*, LG. *holden* = OHG. *haltan*, MHG. G. *halten* = Icel. *halda* = Sw. *hålla* = Dan. *holde*, hold, keep, = Goth. *haldan* (pret. *haihald*, pp. *haldans*), keep or tend cattle; a reduplicating verb. The special Goth. sense suggests a connection with Gr. βου-κόλος, a cow-herd (see *bucolic*), the Teut. root being then **hal*, with present-formative *-d;* but this is doubtful.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To keep fast or close, as in the grasp of the hand; control or prevent the movement or action of, by grasping, binding, arresting, or other means of constraint or detention; retain; keep: as, to *hold* a horse by the bridle; to *hold* a prisoner in chains; to *hold* the attention of an audience; to *hold* one's self in readiness.

> Youre knyf withe mete to your mouthe nat bere,
> And in youre hande nor *holden* yee yt no way.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

> Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death; because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it. Acts ii. 24.

> 'Twixt his finger and his thumb he *held*
> A pouncet-box. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. To keep back; detain: as, goods *held* for the payment of duties.

> 'Tis not pain
> In forcing of a wound, nor after-gain
> Of many days, can *hold* me from my will.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

> Whilst I at a banquet *hold* him sure,
> I'll find some cunning practice out of hand
> To scatter and disperse the giddy Goths.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

> I hoped to *hold* Pemberton in my front while Sherman should get in his rear and into Vicksburg.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 431.

3. To keep back from action; restrain from action or manifestation; withhold; restrain; check.

> The most High . . . *held* still the flood till they were passed over. 2 Esd. xiii. 44.

> Hold, hold, he yields; *hold* thy brave sword, he's conquer'd. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

> There was silence deep as death;
> And the boldest *held* his breath
> For a time. *Campbell*, Battle of the Baltic.

4. To contain, or be capable of containing; have capacity or accommodation for: as, a basket *holding* two bushels; the church *holds* two thousand people.

> They have . . . hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can *hold* no water. Jer. ii. 13.

> And they might enter at his open door,
> E'en till his spacious hall would *hold* no more.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 309.

> The lower city would naturally be spread over the more sheltered ground which *holds* all that is left of Durazzo under the rule of the Turk.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 378.

5. To pursue, prosecute, or carry on; entertain; employ; sustain: as, to *hold* one's course; to *hold* a court or a meeting; to *hold* an argument; to *hold* intercourse.

> Grete was the feeste that the kynge *hilde* on the euen of the assumpcion. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 614.

> There y was wonte to leepe bifore,
> Fer aboute now my wei y *hoolde*.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

> It draws near the season
> Wherein the spirit *held* his wont to walk.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

> About this time a Parliament was *holden* at Westminster, where Subsidies were willingly granted.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 386.

> The Inhabitants *holde* trade with other Samoeds.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

> Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
> Shall *hold* their course. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 900.

> As hags *hold* sabbaths, less for joy than spite,
> So these their merry, miserable night.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 239.

> The language *held* by both father and daughter to the House of Commons. *Brougham.*

Specifically, in *music:* (*a*) To sing or play, as one of several parts in a harmony: as, to *hold* the tenor in a glee. (*b*) To maintain in one part, as a tone, while the other parts progress; dwell upon.

6. To have and retain as one's own; be vested with title to; own: as, to *hold* a mortgage.

> "*Holde*, Joseph," sayd Ihesu, "that couerture of my body." *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

> But he hathe lost alle but Grece; and that Lond he *holt* alle only. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 8.

> I M. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to have and to *hold* from this day forward.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Solemnization of Matrimony.

> The doctrine grew that the temporal lords alone were peers, as alone having their blood "ennobled," which is the herald's way of saying that they *held* their seats by hereditary right.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 460.

7. To have or be in possession of; occupy: as, to *hold* land adversely; to *hold* office.

> The whigs had now *held* office, under Grey and Melbourne, with a short interruption, for ten years.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 301.

8. To maintain; uphold; defend: as, to *hold* one's own; to *hold* one's right against all comers.

> With what arms
> We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
> Of deity or empire. *Milton*, P. L., v. 723.

> His party . . . drave his kith and kin,
> And all the Table Round that *held* the lists,
> Back to the barrier.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

> Halleck on the same day, the 5th of December, directed me not to attempt to *hold* the country south of the Tallahatchie. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 430.

9. To entertain in the mind; regard, or regard as; consider, deem, esteem, or judge to be: as, to *hold* an opinion or a prejudice; to *hold* one's self free to act.

> This tre [of Mamre] is *holde* in grete veneracion amonges the Sarrasyns. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

> The Lord will not *hold* him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. Ex. xx. 7.

> Sixe miles from hence is a Well *holden* in like sacred account, which cureth Leprosies.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 75.

> Inquire how she thinks of him, how she *holds* him.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

> I *hold* reason to be the best Arbitrator, and the Law of Law it selfe. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

> She took no offence at his reference to nursery gossip, which she had learned to *hold* cheap.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, xii.

10. To decide; lay down the law: as, the court *held* that the plaintiff was entitled to recover.—**11.** To bear; endure. [Rare.]

> Now humble as the ripest mulberry
> That will not *hold* the handling.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

> Corses now-a-days, that will scarce *hold* the laying in.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

12. To support; maintain; keep up; bear; carry.

> Yet cease I not to clamour and to cry,
> While my stiff spine can *hold* my weary head.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

> Some man or other must present wall; . . . let him *hold* his fingers thus. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.

> Katie walks
> By the long wash of Australasian seas
> Far off, and *holds* her head to other stars,
> And breathes in converse seasons.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

13. To keep or set apart as belonging to some one; keep.

> A bed
> For her own flowers and favorite herbs, a space,
> By sacred charter, *holden* for her use.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

14. To bet; wager. [Archaic.]

> I'll *hold* thee any wager,
> When we are both accoutred like young men,
> I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4.

> I *hold* my life you have forgot your dancing.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

> I'll *hold* three tooth-picks to one pound of snuff, I catch him. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

Not fit to hold a candle to. See *candle*.—**To be holden, to be hold**†, to be beholden or indebted.

> And I so moche *am hold* to his grace,
> That for to haue his Reme myself alone,
> I wold not be outrew to his person.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 495.

To hold a candle to the devil. See *devil*.—**To hold by the button.** See *button*.—**To hold copy.** See *copy*.—**To hold down a claim,** to reside on a section or tract of land long enough to establish a claim to ownership under the homestead law. [Western U. S.]

> It is very common to find a lone and unprotected female *holding down a claim*, as the Western phrase runs.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 236.

To hold forth, to put forward to view; offer; exhibit; propose.

> Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths.
> *Locke.*

To hold hands together†, **to hold hand with**†. See *hand*.—**To hold in,** to hold with a tight rein; curb; hence, to restrain; check; repress.

> Be ye not as the horse, or as the mule, . . . whose mouth must be *held in* with bit and bridle, lest they come near unto thee. Ps. xxxii. 9.

> *Edm.* You look as you had something more to say.
> *Alb.* If there be more, more woful, *hold* it *in*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

To hold in balance, in hand, in play. See the nouns.—**To hold of,** to possess or enjoy by grant of, or under a title derived from: as, to *hold* lands *of* the king.—**To hold off,** to keep off or aloof; keep at a distance.

> *Mar.* You shall not go, my lord.
> *Ham.* *Hold off* your hand.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

To hold on, to continue or proceed in: as, to *hold on* a course.—**To hold one's day**†, to keep one's appointment.

> This knight
> Seyde had *holde his day*, as he hadde hight.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 168.

> If there you misse me, say
> I am no Gentleman: Ile *hold my day*.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

To hold one's hand. See *hand*.—**To hold one's nose,** to compress the nose between the fingers in order to avoid perceiving a bad smell.—**To hold one's nose to the grindstone.** See *grindstone*.—**To hold one's own,** to keep one's present condition or advantage; stand one's ground.

> It had always been taken for granted . . . that . . . an active militant parson . . . was to *hold his own* against all comers. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxi.

To hold one's peace, to keep silent; cease or refrain from speaking.

> The gentlemen *held their peace* and smiled at each other, as who should say, "Well! there is no accounting for tastes." *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

To hold one's tongue, to keep one's tongue still; be silent.

Ferd. Nay, sir, 'tis only my regard for my sister makes me speak.
Jerome. Then pray, sir, in future, let your regard for your father make you *hold your tongue.*
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

To hold out. (*a*) To extend; stretch forth; hence, to offer; propose.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards. *B. Jonson.*

Health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life *holds out* to all. *Cowper*, Task, i. 752.

(*b*) To continue to resist or endure. [Rare.]

He cannot long *hold out* these pangs.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

To hold over. (*a*) To postpone; keep for future consideration or action: as, to *hold over* a bill or an amendment.

You haven't got the money for a deal about you? Then I'll tell you what I'll do with you; I'll *hold* you *over*.
Dickens, Mutual Friend, i. 7.

(*b*) Said of a tone in music whose duration extends over from one measure to the next.—**To hold tack with** (*naut.*), to keep course and speed with.

They [the States] made young Count Maurice their Governor, who, for twenty-five Years together, *held tack with* the Spaniard, and during those Traverses of War was very fortunate. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

To hold tale†, to keep account.

Of other heuene than here thei *holden* no *tale.*
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 9.

To hold the belt. See *belt.*—**To hold the market,** to control the market by buying and holding a certain commodity, as stock.—**To hold the plow,** to guide or manage a plow in turning up the soil.—**To hold to bail.** See *bail*[2].—**To hold under one's girdle**†. See *girdle*[1].—**To hold up.** (*a*) To keep in an erect position; raise: as, to *hold up* the head; to *hold up* an object to be seen.

But neither bended knees, pure hands *held up*,
Sad sighs, deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her uncompassionate sire.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Playing, whose end . . . is, to *hold*, as 'twere, the mirror *up* to nature. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

(*b*) To sustain; keep from falling or sinking; hence, to support; uphold.

When I said, My foot slippeth; thy mercy, O Lord, *held* me *up*. Ps. xciv. 18.

Know him [the king of England] in us, that here *hold up* his right. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

(*c*) To forcibly stop and rob on the highway: as, to *hold up* a stage or a mail-carrier. [Western U. S.]—**To hold water.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to stop the progress of a boat by holding the blades of the oars flat against the current. (*b*) To be sound or consistent throughout; not to be leaky or untenable: as, the argument does not *hold water.*—**To leave or give one the bag to hold.** See *bag*[1].—**Syn. 6** and **7.** *Own, Occupy*, etc. See *possess.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To keep or maintain a grasp or connection, literally or figuratively; adhere; cling; be or remain unbroken or undetached; not to give way: as, *hold* on by a rope; the anchor *holds* well; he *holds* to his agreement.

He toke the swerde, and put it in the stith, and it *heilde* as wele, or better, than it dide be-fore.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 101.

If one [point] break, the other will *hold.*
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

"There was no anchor, none,
To *hold* by." Francis, laughing, clapt his hand
On Everard's shoulder, with "I *hold* by him."
Tennyson, The Epic.

It was . . . impossible that he [Emerson] could continue his ministrations over a congregation which *held* to the ordinance he wished to give up.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iii.

2. To maintain a position or a condition; stand fast; remain; continue; last: as, *hold* still; the garrison *held* out; my promise *holds* good.

Our force by land
Hath nobly *held.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

The wet season begins here [in Tonquin] the latter end of April or the beginning of May, and *holds* till the latter end of August. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 34.

See here, my child, how fresh the colours look,
How fast they *hold*, like colours of a shell.
Tennyson, Geraint.

She is making for the Rigolets, . . . and will tie up at the little port of St. Jean . . . before sundown, if the wind *holds* anywise as it is.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 358.

3. To hold one's way; keep going on; go forward; proceed.

Then on we *held* for Carlisle toun.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 63).

Beneath the moon's unclouded light,
I *held* awa' to Annie, O. *Burns*, Rigs o' Barley.

We crossed the fields, and *held* along the forest.
The Press (Philadelphia), April 16, 1886.

4. To be restrained; refrain; cease or pause in doing something: commonly used in the imperative.

Hold! the general speaks to you.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Lay on, Macduff;
And damn'd be him that first cries, "*Hold*, enough."
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

One of his fellows (that loved him well) could not *hold*, but with a muskett shot Hocking.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 317.

5. To have a possession, right, or privilege; derive title: followed by *of*, *from*, or *under*: as, to *hold* directly *of* or *from* the crown; tenants *holding under* long leases.

They *holde of* noo man but of theym selfe, saffe they pay tribute to the Turke. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

Allodium is a Law-word contrary to Feudum, and it signifies Land that *holds of* no body.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 64.

His imagination *holds* immediately *from* Nature.
Hazlitt.

In every county or Dukedom or Kingdom there were great tenants *holding* directly *of* its head and on some sort of parity with him.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 131.

6. In *shooting*, to take aim.—**Hold hard!** stop! halt!

"*Hold hard!*" said the conductor; "I'm blowed if we ha'n't forgot the gentleman." *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, xi.

To hold ahead, to aim in front of moving game.—**To hold forth,** to speak in public; harangue; preach; proclaim.

If this virtuoso excels in one thing more than another, it is in canes. He has spent his most select hours in the knowledge of them; and is arrived at that perfection, that he is able to *hold forth* upon canes longer than upon any one subject in the world. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

He [Wordsworth] *held forth* on poetry, painting, politics, and metaphysics, and with a great deal of eloquence.
Greville, Personal Traits of British Authors, p. 21.

To hold in, to restrain or contain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord; I am weary with *holding in.* Jer. vi. 11.

To hold off, to keep aloof or at a distance; be offish.

I tell you true, I cannot *hold off* longer,
Nor give no more hard language.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 3.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;
Some that she but *held off* to draw him on.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To hold on. (*a*) To keep fast hold; cling.

"There are no Sailors," said Sir Anthony, "like the English Sailors, for Courage and for *Holding on.*"
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 18.

(*b*) To continue; keep going.

The trade *held on* many years. *Swift.*

(*c*) To stop; halt: chiefly in the imperative. [Colloq.] (*d*) To aim directly at moving game.—**To hold out,** to endure; last; be constant; continue in action, resistance, etc.

If you could *hold out* till she saw you, she says,
It would be better for you.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

They [the Brazilians] rule themselues by the Sunne, and goe two or three hundred leagues thorow the woods: no horse will *holde out* with them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 848.

A worse loss is apprehended, Stirling Castle, which could *hold out* but ten days; and that term expires to-morrow.
Walpole, Letters, II. 3.

To hold over, to remain in office or in possession beyond the regular term: as, he *held over* until his successor was appointed.—**To hold together,** to be kept from falling to pieces; remain united.

O, it is a great matter, when brethren love and *hold together.* *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Paul. How fares our gracious lady?
Emil. As well as one so great and so forlorn
May *hold together.* *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2.

Yet, sooner or later, a time must come when the original Household can no longer *hold together.* Its bulk becomes unmanageable.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 139.

To hold up. (*a*) To keep up one's courage or firmness: as, to *hold up* under misfortune.

The wife, who watch'd his face,
Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth,
And "O pray God that he *hold up*," she thought,
"Or surely I shall shame myself and him."
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*b*) To stop; cease; especially, to stop raining.

We are pleased with all weathers, let it rain or *hold up*, be calm or windy.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 404.

(*c*) To continue the same speed; keep up the pace: a word of command to hunting-dogs. (*d*) In *sporting*, to maintain one's record, score, performance, or winnings.—**To hold with,** to side with; take part with.

With ypocritis sche may not *holde*,
Ne consente with wrong getyng.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

I *hold* well *with* Plato, and do nothing marvel that he would make no laws for them that refused those laws, whereby all men should have and enjoy equal portions of wealth and commodities.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

★ **hold**[1] (hōld), *n.* [< ME. *hold, hald*, hold, support, protection, power, possession, custody, a stronghold, castle, dwelling, < AS. *heald, geheald*, hold, protection, custody, guard; from the verb: see *hold*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of holding; a grasp, grip, or clutch; a seizure or taking possession; hence, controlling force: as, to take *hold;* to lay *hold* of; to keep *hold* of a thing; imagination has a strong *hold* upon him.

And at the last they kest ij grett ankers to gedyer, And as God wold they toke *hold.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Take fast *hold* of instruction. Prov. iv. 13.

When the Roman left us, and their law
Relax'd its *hold* upon us. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. Something which may be grasped for support; that which supports; support.

Scarce had he done, when Ezechias . . .
Hies to the Temple, tears his purple weed,
And fals to Prayer, as sure *hold* at need.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

He that stands upon a slippery place
Makes nice of no vile *hold* to stay him up.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

The loose earth freshly turned up afforded no *hold* to the feet. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

3. Confinement; imprisonment; keeping.

Kynge Mordrams wente vnto the pryson where that vnhappye kynge hadde Ioseph and his company in *holde.*
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day. Acts iv. 3.

4. A fortified place; a place of security; a castle; a stronghold.

They are also Lords of Bitlis, and some other Cities and *holds* in those parts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

The next morning to Leedes Castle, once a famous *hold*, now hired by me of my Lord Culpeper for a prison.
Evelyn, Diary, May 8, 1666.

5. A dwelling; habitation. [North. Eng. and Scotch; also *hauld, haud*, etc.]—**6.** In *law*, land in possession; holding; the estate held; tenure: as, free*hold*, estate held in fee or for life, this being anciently the estate or tenure of a freeman; lease*hold*, a holding by lease.—**7.** In *musical notation*, the sign 𝄐 or 𝄑, placed over or under a note or rest, indicating a pause, the duration of which depends upon the performer's discretion; a pause or fermata. It is also placed over a bar to indicate either the end of a repeat or a pause between two distinct sections.—**Apron-string hold.** See *apron-string.*—**To catch hold of, to clap hold of, to take hold of.** See the verbs.

hold[2]†, *a.* [< ME. *hold, holde, huld*, < AS. *hold* = OS. *hold*, OFries. *hold, houd* = OHG. *hold*, MHG. *holt*, G *hold* = Icel. *hullr* = Sw. Dan. *huld* = Goth. *hulths*, gracious, friendly.] Gracious; friendly; faithful; true.

Euer as the witty werwolf wold hem lede,
Faire thei him folwed as here frend *holde.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2833.

★ **hold**[3] (hōld), *n.* [So named, in popular apprehension, because it 'holds' or contains the cargo (as if a particular use of *hold*[1], *n.*); but prop. *hole*, being a particular use of *hole*[1] in same sense (see *hole*[1], *n.*, 4), after the D. use: D. *hol*, a hole, cave, den, cavity, "het *hol* van een schip, the ship's hold or hull" (Sewel). Not found in ME.; the entry in Prompt. Parv., p. 243, "*hoole* [var. *holle*] of a schyppe, carina," refers rather to the hull of a ship; cf. "*hoole* [var. *holl, hole*], or *huske, siliqua; hoole* of pesyn or benys," etc.: see *hull*[2].] *Naut.*, the interior of a ship or vessel below the deck, or below the lower deck, in which the stores and freight are stowed.

You have not seen a hulk better stuffed in the *hold.*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

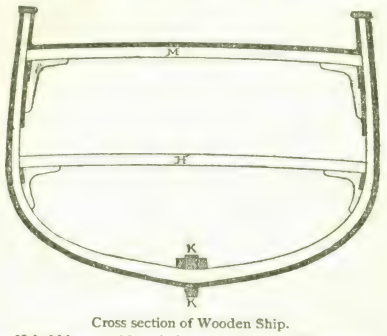
Captains of the hold. See *captain.*—**Depth of the hold.** See *depth.*

holdback (hōld'bak), *n.* [< *hold*[1], *v.*, + *back*[1], *adv.*] **1.** Check; hindrance; restraint.

The only *holdback* is the affection and passionate love that we bear to our wealth. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 555.

2. The iron or strap on the shaft or pole of a vehicle to which the breeching or backing-gear is attached.

hold-beam (hōld'bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the lowest range of beams in a merchant vessel. In a man-of-war they support the orlop-deck.



Cross section of Wooden Ship.
H, hold-beam; *M*, main-beam; *K*, keel; *K*, keelson.

holdet, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *holde*, graciously, < *hold*, gracious: see *hold*².] Faithfully.

Helde thou it neuer so *holde*, & I here passed,
Founded for fere to fle, . . . I were a knyght koward.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2129.

holdet, *n.* [ME., with reversion to the vowel of *hold*², *a.*, for **hylde*, < AS. *hyldo*, *hyldu* (= OS. *huldī* = OFries. *helde* = OHG. *huldī*, MHG. *hulde*), graciousness, < *hold*, gracious: see *hold*², *a.*] Faithfulness.

Ac alle heo duden him feuté
And swore heom *holde*, and lewte.
Kyng Alisaunder, l. 2912 (Weber, Metrical Rom., I. 123).

holden, holde, *pp.* **1.** Earlier past participles of *hold*.—**2.** Beholden; under obligation; bound. [Now archaic or obsolete in both uses.]

O cruel goddes, that governe
This world with byndyng of youre word eterne, . . .
What is mankynde more unto yow *holde*
Than is the scheep that rouketh in the folde?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 449.

holdenly†, *adv.* [ME. *holdynlyche*; < *holden* + *-ly*².] So as to be held; firmly. *Halliwell.*

holder (hōl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *holdere*, *haldere* (= OFries. *haldere* = D. *houder* = MLG. *holder* = OHG. *haltari*, MHG. *haltære*, G. *halter*, *hälter* = Dan. *holder* (in *beholder*, *husholder*) = Sw. *hållare* (in *behållare*, *hushållare*)); < *hold*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which holds, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(*a*) In *common law*, any one in actual or constructive possession of a bill or note, whether as payee, indorsee, or bearer, and entitled, or claiming to be entitled, to recover or receive payment of it. (*b*) Something by or in which a thing is held or contained: as, a *holder* for a flat-iron.

2. *Naut.*, one who is employed in the hold.—**3.** *pl.* The fangs of a dog. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** *pl.* Sheaves placed as ridges on corn-stacks to hold the corn down before the thatching takes place. [Prov. Eng.]—**Clue-holder**, an implement formerly employed to support a clue or ball of thread used by a knitter. It was a hook, usually of metal, and arranged to be secured to the girdle or other part of the dress.

holder-forth (hōl'dėr-fōrth'), *n.*; pl. *holders-forth*. One who holds forth; a haranguer; a preacher.

The squire, observing the preciseness of their dress, began now to imagine, after all, that this was a nest of sectaries. . . . He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing a conjurer, whom he guessed to be the *holderforth*.
Addison, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

★**holdfast** (hōld'fȧst), *n.* and *a.* [< *hold*¹, *v.*, + *fast*¹, *adv.* Cf. *avast*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** That which is used to secure and hold something in place; a catch; a hook; a clamp.

The high constable is the thumb, as one would say,
The *holdfast* o' the rest. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

2. Support; hold.

Stones, trees, and beasts, in love still firmer proove
Then man; He none; no *hold-fastes* in your loves.
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

His *holdfast* was gone, his footing lost.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 18.

II.† *a.* Holding fast; firm; steady. *Davies.*

O Goodnesse, let me (Badnesse) thee embrace
With *hold-fast* armes of euer-lasting loue.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 12.

holdfastness (hōld'fȧst-nes), *n.* [< *holdfast* + *-ness*.] Tenacity. [Rare.]

English solidity and *holdfastness*. *Our New West*, p. 466.

hold-gang (hōld'gang), *n.* *Naut.*, a gang of ★men working in the hold of a vessel.

holding (hōl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *holdinge*, *haldinge*; verbal n. of *hold*¹, *v.*] **1.** The act of keeping or retaining.—**2.** A tenure.—**3.** That which is held. Specifically—(*a*) Lands held by one person; especially, lands held under a superior.

The Winslow [manor] virgates were intermixed, and each was a *holding* of a messuage in the village, and between 30 and 40 modern acres of land, not contiguous, but scattered in half-acre pieces all over the common fields.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 27.

(*b*) *pl.* Property in general, especially stocks and bonds.

Documents representing *holdings* in foreign government debts, where there is nothing but a lien on certain supposed property, held by persons unknown, in a region never visited. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 515.

4†. The burden or chorus of a song.

The boy shall sing:
The *holding* every man shall bear as loud
As his strong sides can volley.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

5. That which holds, binds, or influences; hold; influence; power. [Rare.]

Everything would be drawn from its *holdings* in the country to the personal favour and inclination of the prince. *Burke*, On Present Discontents.

Agricultural Holdings Acts. See *agricultural*.

holding-ground (hōl'ding-ground), *n.* *Naut.*, anchoring-ground; especially, good anchoring-ground, where the anchors will not drag.

Extreme depths of water, one hundred fathoms being often found right up to the shore, with generally very foul *holding-ground* where the depths are more moderate.
Science, X. 47.

★**hole**¹ (hōl), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *hol* (rare), < AS. *hol* = OFries. *hol* = OD. D. *hol* = MLG. *hol*, LG. *holl* = OHG. MHG. *hol*, G. *hohl* = Icel. *holr* = Dan. *hul* (Sw. *hål-ig*), adj., hollow (an adj. replaced in E. by *hollow*, which in AS. is exclusively a noun, AS. *holh*, *holg*, a hole, a hollow, appar. a derivative (with unusual formative *-h*) of the adj. *hol*), from the verb represented by AS. *helan* (pp. *holen*), ME. *helen*, E. *heal*², hide, cover, = L. *celare*, hide, conceal: see *heal*², *hell*¹, *hell*², *hollow*¹, *holk*, etc., and *conceal*, *cell*, etc. The Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow (see *cœlo-*), goes with L. *cavus* (see *cave*¹, *cage*); it is not connected with *hole*¹ or *hollow*¹. II. *n.* Early mod. E. also *hoole*, *houle*, *howle*; < ME. *hole*, *hool*, *hol*, < AS. *hol*, a hole, hollow, cavity, cave, den, = OFries. *hol* = OD. D. *hol* = MLG. *hol*, LG. *holl* = OHG. MHG. *hol* = Icel. *hol* = Sw. *hål* = Dan. *hul*, a hole; orig. neut. of adj.; AS. also *hola*, m., = OHG. *holi*, MHG. *hüle*, G. *höhle* = Icel. *hola*, f., = Dan. *hule* = Sw. *håla*, a hole, a cave, cf. Goth. *hulundi*, a hollow, a cave; from the adj. See I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hollow; deep; concave. [Now only prov. Eng.]

So it felle that a knyghte of Macedoyne that hyzte Zephilus fand water standynge in an *holle* stane, that was gadird thare of the dewe of the hevene.
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, f. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Hollow; hungry. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* **1.** A hollow place or cavity in a solid body; a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, or crevice.

Jehoiada the priest took a chest, and bored a *hole* in the lid of it. 2 Ki. xii. 9.

Then up she raise, pat on her claes,
And lookit out through the lock *hole*.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 6).

All the oldest Asiatic tombs seem to have been mere *holes* in the rock, wholly without architectural decorations. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 351.

2. The excavated habitation of certain wild animals, as the fox, the badger, etc.; a burrow.

The foxes have *holes*, and the birds of the air have nests.
Mat. viii. 20.

Hence—**3.** A narrow, dark, or obscure lodging or place; especially, an obscure lodging for one in hiding, or a secret room for a prohibited or disreputable business, as for counterfeiting, unlicensed printing, liquor-selling, etc.: as, a rum-*hole*.

At a Catholique house, he [Charles II.] was fain to lie in the priests *hole* a good while in the house for his privacy. *Pepys*, Diary, May 23, 1660.

The strangest *hole* I ever was in has been to-day at a place called Portici, where his Sicilian Majesty has a country-seat. *Gray*, Letters, I. 82.

Many Printers for Lucre of Gain have gone into *Holes*, and then their chief care is to get a *Hole* Private, and Workmen Trusty and Cunning to conceal the *Hole* and themselves. *Moxon*, Mech. Exercises, p. 380.

4†. The hollow interior of a ship: now called, by corruption, the *hold*. See *hold*³.

When you let anything downe into the *howle*, lowering it by degrees, they say, Amaine; and being down, Strike.
Smith, Seaman's Gram., vii. 33. (*N. E. D.*)

We . . . vsed them kindly, yet got them away with all the speede we could, that they should not be perceiued by them in the *houle*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 111.

5. An indentation in the coast; a cove, or small harbor, as Holmes's Hole in Martha's Vineyard, and Wood's Hole on the coast opposite; a narrow passage or waterway between two islands, as Robinson's Hole, in the same region. In 1875 the name *Wood's Hole* was changed to *Wood's Holl*, in conformity with the (unfounded) supposition that *hole* in such local names is a corruption of a Norse word *holl*, meaning 'hill' (see etymology of *hill*¹), introduced by the Norsemen in the tenth century, and preserved from that remote period by the American Indians.

This [flag] was to be raised at a good anchoring place called Five-Fathom *Hole*.
Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay (1748), p. 149.

6. A level grassy area surrounded by mountains: a word formerly much in use and still current in the northern parts of the Rocky Mountains. Such places are also sometimes called *parks*, and occasionally, in certain regions, *basins*. The use of the term *hole* implies a more complete isolation and environment of mountains than does that of *basin*. *Park* is a more familiar name for localities of this kind in the southern Rocky Mountains.

7. A puzzling situation; a scrape; a fix. [Colloq.]

I should take great pleasure in serving you, and getting you out of this *hole*, but my Lord, you know, is a great man, and can, in a manner, do what he pleases with poor people. *C. Johnston*, Chrysal, I. 132.

A hole in one's coat, figuratively, a flaw in one's reputation; a weak spot in one's character.

I do perceive he is not the man that he would gladly make show to the 'orld he is; if I find *a hole in his coat*, I will tell him my mind. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

If there's *a hole in* a' *your coats*,
I rede you tent it:
A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An', faith, he'll prent it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

Blind holes, bobstay holes, etc. See the qualifying words.—**Dead holes**, shallow holes in cast-iron.—**Fox in the hole**†. See *fox*¹.—**Hole in the sky.** Same as *coal-sack*, 2.—**The hole**†, the name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison in Wood street, London.

I shall never find the way out again: my debts, my debts! I'm like to die i' *th' Hole* now.
Middleton, The Widow, ii. 2.

He is deni'de the freedome of the prison,
And in *the hole* is laide with men condemn'd.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

Toad in a hole. See *toad*.—**To crawl into one's hole**, to retire defeated: used especially of an aggressor who is worsted. [Colloq.]—**To put** (or **get**) **one in a hole**, to get one into a position from which he cannot easily or honorably extricate himself. [Slang.]=**Syn. 1.** Opening, cave, ★cavity, excavation, hollow.—**3.** Den, kennel, hovel.

hole¹ (hōl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *holed*, ppr. *holing*. [< ME. *holen*, *holien*, < AS. *holian*, hollow out, make hollow, dig a hole (= D. *uit-holen* = G. *höhlen* = Icel. *hola*, make hollow, = Dan. *udhule* = Goth. *us-hulōn*, hollow out, excavate), < *hol*, a., hollow, *hol*, n., a hole: see *hole*¹, *a.* and *n.*, and cf. *hollow*¹, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in: as, to *hole* a post for the insertion of rails or bars; to *hole* a flute.

With throwing of the *holed* stone, with hurling of their darts. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii.

Doors still *holed* with the musketry.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 191.

2. To drive into a hole.—**3.** In *mining*: (*a*) To connect two workings with each other. (*b*) In *coal-mining*, to undercut the coal, or pick away the lower part of the seam, so that that which is above can be thrown down by means of wedges or by the use of powder.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go into a hole, as an animal into its den or burrow.

I ha' you in a purse-net,
Good master Picklocke, wi' your worming braine, . . .
Which I shall see you *hole* with very shortly.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

2. Specifically, to retire into a den or burrow for the winter: said of a hibernating animal.—**To hole out**, in *golf*, to play the ball into one of the holes of the course: as, to *hole out* in four strokes.

hole²†, *a.* The former and more correct spelling of *whole*.

hole-and-corner (hōl'ȧnd-kôr'nėr), *a.* Clandestine; underhand.

Such is the wretched trickery of *hole-and-corner* buffery! These are not its only artifices. *Dickens*, Pickwick, li.

hole-dove (hōl'duv), *n.* [Tr. G. *hohltaube*.] Same as *stock-dove*. [Rare.]

holefult†, *a.* Same as *healful*.

holer¹ (hō'lėr), *n.* [< *hole*¹ + *-er*¹.] In *mining*, one who undercuts the coal-seam, generally for two or three feet inward (but sometimes for as much as four or even five), with a light pick, and then by driving in wedges breaks away the parts that have been holed.

holer²†, **holour**†, *n.* [ME., also *holier*, *huler*, *hullar*, etc., < OF. *holier*, *houlier*, *holour*, *holeur* (ML. *hullarius*), a ribald, debauchee, < *hole*, *houle*, a place of debauch, a brothel.] A ribald; a rake; a scoundrel.

Holeraceæ (hol-ėr-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *holeraceus*, prop. *oleraceus*, herb-like, < *holus*, prop. *olus* (*oler-*), herbs, vegetables.] The fifty-third order in the natural system of plants proposed by Linnæus, containing *Spinacia*, *Herniaria*, *Callitriche*, etc., genera that are now referred to widely separated families.

hole-stitch (hōl'stich), *n.* A stitch used in making pillow-lace to form small round openings in the thick parts of the pattern.

holet†, *n.* [ME., < *hole*¹ + *-et*.] A little hole.

Thei entriden . . . in to a litel *holet* that was the west part of the tabernacle. *Wyclif*, Select Works, II. 281.

And he hadd grete merveylle, and asked thame if thay hadd any other howsez, and thay ansuerde and said, nay, bot in thir *holettez* duelle we alwaye, and in thir caves.
MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, f. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

holethnic (hō-leth'nik), *a.* [< *holethnos* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a holethnos, or parent race.

The *holethnic* history of the Aryans. *The Academy.*

holethnos (hō-leth'nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, entire, whole, + *ἔθνος*, nation.] A primitive or parent stock or race of people not yet divided into separate tribes or branches.

It seems hard to avoid the conclusion that the various Aryan nations of historical times are, linguistically speaking, descended from a single primitive tribe, conveniently

termed the Aryan *holethnos*, in contradistinction to its later representatives as marked off by such lines of distinction as are found between Hindoos and Greeks, and between the latter and Teutons or Celts. *The Academy.*

Holetra (hō-lē′trạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὅλος, entire, whole, + ἦτρον, abdomen.] A term applied by Herman (1807) to a division of tracheate arachnidans, including both the harvestmen and the mites, forming the present orders *Phalangida* and *Acarida*.

holewort (hōl′wėrt), *n.* Same as *hollowwort*.

holibut, holibutter. See *halibut, halibutter*.

holidame†, *n.* A form of *halidom*, simulating ★*holy dame*. See *halidom*.

holiday (hol′i-dā), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *holliday, holyday;* ⟨ ME. *holiday, haliday* (= Dan. *helligdag* = Sw. *helgdag*), usually written separately, *holi day, holy day, hali day*, etc. (the vowel of *holy* being shortened as in *holibut*), ⟨ AS. *hālig dæg*, 'holy day': see *holy* and *day*[1]. Cf. *holinight*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A consecrated day; a religious anniversary; a day set apart for commemorating some important event or in honor of some person.

Every *holliday* through the yeere,
Changed shall thy garment be.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, [V. 278).

The holiest of all *holidays* are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart,
The secret anniversaries of the heart.
Longfellow, Holidays.

2. An occasion of joy and gaiety.

In Heav'n, one *Holy-day*, you read
In wise Anacreon, Ganymede
Drew heedless Cupid in.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

My approach has made a little *holiday*,
And every face was dress'd in smiles to meet me.
Rowe, Jane Shore, v. 1.

3. A day of exemption from labor, or of recreation and amusement; a day or a number of days during which ordinary occupations are suspended, either by an individual or by a community.

Necessitee nath never *haliday:*
Take hede on that.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

If all the year were playing *holidays*,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

4. *Naut.*, a spot carelessly left uncoated in tarring or painting a ship or its appurtenances.—**Blindman's holiday.** See *blindman*.—**Legal holiday**, a secular day which the law allows, for some purposes at least, to be treated like Sunday in reference to the suspension of business. The phrase is commonly applied to those days which by statute are treated like Sunday, in reference to the presentment, for payment or acceptance, and the protest and notice of dishonor, of negotiable paper, and for the purpose of closing public offices—with this qualification, however, that paper falling due on such a legal holiday is usually to be presented on the next secular day, instead of on the previous day, as is the case in the absence of statute with paper bearing days of grace maturing on Sunday. See *bank-holiday*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a festival; befitting a holiday; cheerful; joyous; hence, suited only to a holiday; dainty; not fitted for serious action or life.

It is a *holyday* work to visit the prisoners, for they be kept from sermons.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Now I am in a *holiday* humour.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

With many *holiday* and lady terms
He question'd me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Courage is but a *holiday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden.*

Lack-a-day, they have never seen any service—*Holiday* soldiers! *S. Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

To speak holiday†, to speak choicely or daintily.

What say you to young master Fenton? he capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he *speaks holiday*, he smells April and May.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2.

holiday (hol′i-dā), *v. i.* [⟨ *holiday, n.*] To make holiday; go pleasuring; waste time in play. [Rare.]

We cannot rid ourselves of a lurking suspicion that the *holidaying* fisherman is a little of a pharisee—not an obnoxious one, but pardonable, even amiable in his self-righteousness. *The Critic*, V. 165.

holidayism (hol′i-dā-izm), *n.* [⟨ *holiday* + *-ism*.] The character of a holiday.

Under the working of the civil law as the prominent element of authority, Sunday has tended and must tend to *holidayism*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 708.

holidom†, *n.* Same as *halidom*.

holily (hō′li-li), *adv.* [⟨ ME. *holyly;* ⟨ *holy* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a holy or devout manner; piously; with sanctity.

She departed and come to hir owne house, and ledde *holyly* hir lif. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13.

2. Sacredly; inviolably; sinlessly; purely.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. By holy or righteous means.

What thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou *holily;* wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5.

holiness (hō′li-nes), *n.* [⟨ ME. *holinesse, holynesse, halinesse, halignesse*, ⟨ AS. *hālignes*, ⟨ *hālig*, holy: see *holy* and *-ness*.] **1.** The state or character of being holy or sinless; purity of moral character; perfect freedom from all evil; sanctity.

And at medys of the Dyner the ffather Wardyn made a ryght holy sermon, and shewyd ryght Devoutly the *holynesse* of all the blyssyd choseyn place of the holy londe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Who is like unto thee, O Lord, among the gods? who is like thee, glorious in *holiness*, fearful in praises, doing wonders? Ex. xv. 11.

Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, for ever.
Ps. xciii. 5.

Now, as righteousness is but a heightened conduct, so *holiness* is but a heightened righteousness; a more finished, entire, and awe-filled righteousness.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

2. The state of anything hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; sacredness.—**His or your holiness**, a title of the Pope, and of the Byzantine emperors: also formerly used of church dignitaries generally.

What's this—"To the Pope"?
The letter, as I live, with all the business
I writ to *his holiness*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** *Saintliness, Godliness*, etc. See *religion*.

holing-ax (hō′ling-aks), *n.* [⟨ *holing*, verbal n. of *hole*[1], *v.*, + *ax*[1].] A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.

holing-pick (hō′ling-pik), *n.* The kind of pick used in under-cutting or holing coal. The form varies considerably in different coal-mining districts.

holinight (hō′li-nīt), *n.* [⟨ *holy* + *night*, after *holiday*.] A festal night. *Davies.* [Rare.]

When the dusk holiday or *holinight*
Of fragrant-curtain'd love begins to weave
The woof of darkness thick for hid delight.
Keats, The Day is Gone.

holk†, *n.* [Sc. also *houk, howk;* ⟨ ME. *holk*, ⟨ AS. *holc* (= LG. *holke*), a hollow, a hole, ⟨ *hol*, hollow: see *hole*[1], *hollow*[1].] A hole; a hollow.

holk†, *v. t.* [Sc. also *houk, howk;* ⟨ ME. *holken* (= LG. *hölken* = Sw. *hälka*), hollow out, ⟨ *holk*, a hollow: see *holk, n.*] To hollow out; dig out.

The kynges sunnes in his syȝt he slow euer vchone,
& *holkked* out his auen yȝen heterly bothe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1222.

holl (hol), *n.* [A dial. var. of *hole*[1], *n.*] A narrow or dry ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

holla† (ho-lä′ or hol′ạ̈), *interj.* [Orig. accented on the last syllable; cf. F. *holà*, ho there, an interj. used to call attention, ⟨ *ho*, ho, + *là*, there, ⟨ L. *illac*, that way, there, abl. fem. of *illic*, he, she, or it yonder, that, ⟨ *ille*, he, that, + *-c, -ce*, a demonstrative suffix. The form *holla* belongs to the same group as *hallo, halloo, hello*, q. v., the forms *hollo, holloa, hollow*[2], being phonetically intermediate forms: see *hallo, halloo, hollo*. The D. *holla*, G. *holla*, Dan. *halloj*, interj., so far as, being interjections, they are borrowed at all, are from the F.] Ho there! stop! hello! a call to some one at a distance, in order to attract attention, or an answer to one who hails.

Hola! stand there! *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

Cry *Holla!* to the tongue, I prithee; it curvets unseasonably. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

holla (hol′ä or ho-lä′), *v.* [⟨ *holla, interj.* Cf. *hollo, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To call; cry; shout "Holla!" See *hollo*.

I'll tarry till my son come; he *hollaed* but even now. Whoa, ho hoa! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

II. *trans.* To cry out; utter loudly.

I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla*—Mortimer!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

holla (hol′ạ̈ or ho-lä′), *n.* [⟨ *holla, interj.* and *v.*] A shout; a cry consisting of the interjection *holla*.

I'll use
My wonted whoops and *hollas*, as I were
A hunting for 'em. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

holland (hol′and), *n.* and *a.* [Late ME. *holland, holond;* named from the country of its origin, *Holland*, D. *Holland*, G. Dan., etc., *Holland*, orig. *Holtland* (OS. *Holtland*—Wackernagel), i. e. 'woodland'; ⟨ D. *holt* = AS. E. *holt*, a wood, + *land* = E. *land:* see *holt*[1] and *land*. Hence also *hollands*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Linen imported from the Netherlands.

A pece [of] *holland*, or ony other lynnen cloth, conteyneth lx ellis. *Arnold's Chron.*, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 206

The sark that he had on his back,
Was o' the *Holland* sma'.
Johnie of Cocklesmuir (Child's Ballads, VI. 18).

Any young fellow that affects to dress and appear genteelly, might with artificial management save ten pounds a year, as instead of fine *holland* he might mourn in sackcloth. *Spectator*, No. 360.

2. Unbleached linen cloth, made in many places, but especially in Scotland. There are two kinds, glazed and unglazed. Glazed holland, made smooth and heavy by sizing, is much used for window-shades; this is made of different sober colors, as buff, dark green, or blue, gray, etc.—**Brown holland**, a plain linen cloth which has had little or no bleaching, but only a short boiling in water, or in weak soda-ash solution, followed by a weak souring. It retains, therefore, more or less closely the natural color of the retted flax-fiber.

Bright damask does penance in *brown holland*.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.

II. *a.* Made of linen from the Netherlands, or of unbleached linen.

She turned down the blankets fine,
Likewise the *Holland* sheet.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 329).

★**Holland cloth**†, **Holland web**†. Same as *holland*, 1.

Hollander (hol′an-dėr), *n.* [= D. *Hollander* = G. *Holländer* = Dan. *Hollænder* = Sw. *Holländare;* as *Holland* + *-er*[1].] A native of Holland or of the Netherlands.

Edward from Belgia,
With hasty Germans, and blunt *Hollanders*,
Hath pass'd in safety through the narrow seas.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Holland gin. Same as *hollands*.

Hollandish (hol′an-dish), *a.* [= D. *Hollandsch* = G. *Holländisch* = Dan. *Hollandsk* = Sw. *Holländsk;* as *Holland* + *-ish*[1].] Like Holland; of or pertaining to Holland or the Netherlands; Dutch: as, a *Hollandish* woman.

hollands (hol′andz), *n.* [See *holland*.] Gin made in Holland or like that made in Holland. See *gin*[5] and *schnapps*.

An exhilarating compound, formed by mixing together, in a pewter vessel, certain quantities of British *hollands* and the fragrant essence of the clove.
Dickens, Pickwick, xvi.

hollen (hol′en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hollin;* ⟨ ME. *holin, holyn*, ⟨ AS. *holen, holegn, holly* = W. *celyn* = Corn. *celin* = Bret. *kelen* = Ir. *cuileann* = Gael. *cuilioun*, holly, = (with diff term.) D. *hulst* (see *hulst*) = OHG. *hulis, huls*, MHG. *huls*, G. *hülse* (> OF. *houlx, houx*, F. *houx*), holly. *Hollen* is thus historically the more correct form of *holly*[1], q. v. A contracted form with altered final consonant appears in *holm*[2], q. v.] Holly. [Prov. Eng.]

He see a lady where she sate betwixt an oke & a greene *hollen*. *Percy's Folio MS.*, I. 109.

The flame tuik fast upon her cheik, . . .
She burn'd like *hollin*-green.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 9).

hollen-bobbet, *n.* [ME. *holyn-bobbe;* ⟨ *holyn, holen*, E. *hollen*, + *bobbe*, perhaps here an error for *boze*, bough: see *bough*[1].] A bough of holly.

In his on honde he hade a *holyn bobbe*,
That is grattest in grene, when greuez ar bare.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 206.

holler (hol′ėr), *v.* and *n.* A common vulgar form of *hollo*.

hollie-point (hol′i-point), *n.* [Said to stand for *holy-point*, with ref. to its use.] A needle-point lace popular in the middle ages for church uses, and adapted to other purposes in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Different makes of lace have been called by this name.

hollie-stitch (hol′i-stich), *n.* A kind of buttonhole-stitch used in making hollie-point lace.

Holliglass†, *n.* See *Owlglass*.

hollihock†, *n.* See *hollyhock*.

hollin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hollen*.

Holling (hol′ing), *n.* [E. dial., appar. a contr. var. of *hallowing*, confused with *hollen*, with ref. to the tree; but the tree is an ash.] The eve of the Epiphany. It is so called at Brough in Westmoreland, where there is an annual procession to an ash-tree lighted at the top (on which combustible matter has been placed), in commemoration of the star of the wise men of the East. *Halliwell; Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 199 (gloss.).

hollo (họ-lō′), *interj.* [An intermediate form between *hallo, halloo*, or *hello*, and *holla:* see these forms.] Ho there! hello! an exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention, or in answer to one who hails: like *halloo, holla*, and *hello, interj.*

hollo (hol′ō), *v.* [Also written *holloa, hollow*, and, according to a common perversion, *holler;* ⟨ *hollo, interj.*, ult. ⟨ *hallo, holla, interj.:* see *hollo, interj.*, and *holla, hallo, halloo*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To call out, cry out, or shout, in or-

der to call attention, or in answer to some one who hails, or in play, or as an expression of pain. [Not common in literature.]

Then he singeth, as we use here in England to *hollow*, whoope or shout at Houndes, and the rest of the companie answere him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 432.

I could have kept a hawk, and well have *hollow'd*
To a deep crie of dogs.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 5.

II. *trans.* To urge or call by shouting.

He has *hollowed* the hounds upon a velvet headed knobbler. *Scott.*

hollo (hol'ō), *n.* [< *hollo, interj.* and *v.*] The cry "Hollo!"

The albatross did follow,
And every day, for food or play,
Came to the mariners' *hollo*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

holloa, *interj.* and *v.* Same as *hollo*.

hollock†, *n.* [< Sp. *haloque, aloque*.] A kind of sweet wine.

The Emperours present was deliuered to a gentleman at Vologda, and the sled did ouerthrow, and the butte of *Hollocke* was lost, which made vs all very sory. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 265.

hollow[1] (hol'ō), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* < ME. *holz, holh* (the rarer *hol, hole*, E. *hole*, being the usual noun), < AS. *holh, holg*, a hollow, cavity, hole; appar. a derivative (with an unusual formative *-h*) of *hol*, a., hollow, of which in mod. E. *hollow* has taken the place: see II., and *hole*[1]. II. *a.* < ME. *holow, holwe, holw, holu, holgh, holz, holh*, hollow, taking the place of the rarer adj. *hol*, hollow, in form according to the noun *holz, holh*, < AS. *holh, holg*, n., a hollow (not used as an adj.): see I.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A cavity; a depression or an excavation below the general level, as of the ground, or in the substance of anything; an empty space in anything; a concavity.

Who hath measured the waters in the *hollow* of his hand? Isa. xl. 12.

I heard myself proclaim'd;
And, by the happy *hollow* of a tree,
Escap'd the hunt. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3.

I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or isle, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

A hazelwood . . . flourishes
Green in a cuplike *hollow* of the down.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Specifically, a concave space of ground; a piece or tract of land lower than the general level, or hemmed in by hills: used in many place-names in the United States: as, Sleepy *Hollow* in New York.—**3.** A concave plane used in working moldings.—**4.** A strip of thick paper or of pasteboard cut to the exact height and thickness required for a book for which the boards and cloth are intended, and which acts as a gage for the guidance of the case-makers, and as a stiffener for the cloth at the back of the book between the boards. *Ure*, Dict., I. 421.—**Hollows and rounds,** wheel-teeth set out or described by semicircles swept alternately without and within the pitch-line, their centers being on the pitch-line.

II. *a.* **1.** Having a cavity within; having an empty space in the interior: as, a *hollow* tree; a *hollow* rock; a *hollow* sphere.

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it. Ex. xxvii. 8.

Hollow measures for wine, beer, corn, salt, &c., are called measures of capacity. *Kersey*, 1708.

As o'er the *hollow* vaults we walk,
A hundred echoes round us talk.
Addison, Rosamond, i. 1.

But still the dingle's *hollow* throat
Prolonged the swelling bugle-note.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 10.

2. Having a concavity; concave; sunken: as, a *hollow* way or road.

Within the *hollow* crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

A full eye will wax *hollow*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

I love not *hollow* cheek or faded eye.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

3. Resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or producing such a sound; deep; low.

Thence issued such a blast and *hollow* roar
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 550.

The traveller
Hears from the humble valley where he rides
The *hollow* murmurs of the winds that blow
Amidst the boughs. *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

4. Empty; without contents; hence, without pith or substance; fruitless; worthless: as, a *hollow* victory; a *hollow* argument.

As jealous as Ford, that searched a *hollow* walnut for his wife's leman. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

The Princess Ida seemed a *hollow* show.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound: as, a *hollow* heart.

Upon my soul, two reverend cardinal virtues;
But cardinal sins, and *hollow* hearts, I fear ye!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Trust not this *hollow* world; she's empty: hark, she sounds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 10.

Talk about the weather and other well-bred topics is apt to seem a *hollow* device.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 292.

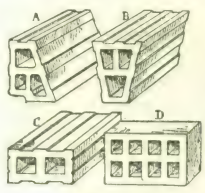
6. Void of meaning or truth; empty; baseless: as, *hollow* oaths; a *hollow* mockery.

Thy dear love sworn [is] but *hollow* perjury.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

7. Thorough; complete; out-and-out. [Slang.]

I have therefore taken a ouse in that locality, which, in the opinion of my friends, is a *hollow* bargain (taxes ridiculous, and use of fixtures included in the rent).
Dickens, Bleak House, lxiv.

8. Having, as wool, the fibers torn apart, so that it is light and open.—**Hollow adz, blow, fire,** etc. See the nouns.—**Hollow brick,** in *building*, a brick or tile made hollow, or pierced with a series of holes placed side by side, used in vaulting or other masonry where lightness is desirable without appreciable sacrifice of strength. Such bricks are commonly molded to appropriate decorative or constructive forms.—**Hollow muscles.** See *muscle*.—**Hollow spar.** Same as *hohlspath*.—**Hollow square, wall,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 1.** Empty, void, cavernous.—**5.** Faithless, insincere, treacherous, hypocritical.



Hollow Bricks.
A, an English form; *B*, *C*, *D*, examples from New York buildings.

hollow[1] (hol'ō), *v. t.* [< *hollow*[1], *n.* and *a.* The older verb is *hole*[1].] **1.** To make hollow; excavate; make empty.

Some lonely elm,
That age or injury has *hollow'd* deep.
Cowper, Task, vi. 311.

We sat together and alone,
And to the want, that *hollow'd* all the heart,
Gave utterance by the yearning of an eye.
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

2. To bend into a curved or concave form.

Hollow your body more, sir, thus. Now stand fast o' your left leg, note your distance, keep your due proportion of time. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 5.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To list a footfall, . . . stay'd the Ausonian king.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Hollowing and backing machine, in *cooperage*, a machine for shaping staves, giving the required convexity to the outer and the corresponding concavity to the inner faces.

hollow[1] (hol'ō), *adv.* [< *hollow*[1], *a.*] Beyond doubt or question; utterly; completely; out-and-out: often with *all* for emphasis: as, he beat him *hollow*, or *all hollow;* he carried it *hollow*. [Colloq.]

Wildfire reached the post, and Squire Burton won the match *hollow*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Patronage, iii.

He had offered to race with him for a bowl of punch, and should have won it too, for Daredevil beat the goblin horse *all hollow*, but, just as they came to the churchbridge, the Hessian bolted, and vanished in a flash of fire. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 445.

hollow[2] (hol'ō), *interj.* and *v.* A variant of *hollo*.

hollow-billed (hol'ō-bild), *a.* Having a bill appearing inflated and as if hollowed out: used specifically in the phrase *hollow-billed coot*, a local name in the United States of the surf-scoter, *Œdemia perspicillata*, and of the black scoter, *Œ. americana*.

hollow-eyed (hol'ō-īd), *a.* Having sunken eyes.

A needy, *hollow-eyed*, sharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

Hollow-ey'd Abstinence and lean Despair.
Cowper, Hope, l. 58.

hollowhead (hol'ō-hed), *n.* The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. *G. Trumbull.* [Local, U. S.]

hollow-hearted (hol'ō-här″ted), *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound or true.

To our shores
Throng many doubtful *hollow-hearted* friends.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

The *hollow-hearted*, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 553.

hollow-horn (hol'ō-hôrn), *n.* A disease of cattle, resulting in loss of the internal substance or core of the horn.

hollow-horned (hol'ō-hôrnd), *a.* Having hollow horns, non-deciduous, borne upon a bony core of the frontal bone; cavicorn: applied to typical ruminants, as the ox, sheep, etc.

hollowly (hol'ō-li), *adv.* [< *hollow*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a hollow manner; insincerely; deceitfully.

Crown what I profess with kind event
If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What best is boded me to mischief!
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

hollow-meat (hol'ō-mēt), *n.* The meat of fowls, rabbits, and other small animals, dressed, and sold whole, and not in pieces: opposed to *butchers' meat*. Also called *hollow-ware*. [Prov. Eng.]

hollowness (hol'ō-nes), *n.* [< *hollow*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation.

Earth's *hollowness*, which the world's lungs are,
Have no more wind than the upper vault of air.
Donne, The Calm.

2. Emptiness; insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.

Machinations, *hollowness*, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us disquietly to our graves!
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

The hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all.
South, Sermons.

The controversies of bygone centuries ring with a strange *hollowness* on the ear. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 200.

hollow-plane (hol'ō-plān), *n.* [< *hollow*[1], *n.*, + *plane*.] A molding-plane with a convex or concave sole.

hollowroot (hol'ō-röt), *n.* **1.** The hollowwort, *Capnoides cavum*.—**2.** The plant *Adoxa Moschatinella*.

hollow-stock (hol'ō-stok), *n.* A name given to the plants *Leonotis nepetæfolia* and *Malvastrum spicatum*.

hollow-toned (hol'ō-tōnd), *a.* Having a tone or sound like that coming from a cavity; ★deep-toned.

hollow-ware (hol'ō-wãr), *n.* Same as *hollow-meat*.

hollowwort (hol'ō-wėrt), *n.* A succulent plant with pink flowers, *Capnoides cavum*, related to the fumitory. Also *holewort*.

holly[1] (hol'i), *n.* [< ME. *holly, holy, holie;* a var. of earlier *holin, holyn,* > E. *hollen*, now only in dial. use: see *holm*[2].] **1.** A plant of the genus *Ilex*, and the family *Aquifoliaceæ*.



American Holly (*Ilex opaca*). *a*, *b*, female and male flowers.

I. Aquifolium, the common European holly, of which there are many varieties, grows to the height of from 20 to 30 feet; the stem by age becomes large, and is covered with a smooth grayish bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong-oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorns terminating the points. The flowers grow in clusters, and are succeeded by roundish berries, which turn to a beautiful red about the end of September. This plant is a handsome evergreen, and excellently adapted for hedges and fences, since it bears clipping. The wood is hard and white, and is much employed for turnery-work, for drawing upon, for knife-handles, etc. Of the bark bird-lime is made by maceration. Houses and churches are adorned with the leaves and berries at Christmas. The American holly, *I. opaca*, is also an evergreen tree, reaching in some instances a height of 45 feet and a diameter of 4 feet. It is similar to the European holly, from which it differs in having less glossy deep-green foliage, less bright red berries, and the nutlets not so veiny. It is distributed generally from Massachusetts south, and west to the valley of the Colorado river, attaining its greatest development in the rich bottoms of Arkansas and eastern Texas. The wood is of the highest class for interior finish and turnery. The Dahoon holly, *I. Cassine*, a smaller and less valuable tree than *I. opaca*, is a native of the southern United States. The California holly is *Heteromeles arbutifolia*.

Heigh ho! sing heigh ho! unto the green *holly*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

When the bare and wintry woods we see,
What then so cheerful as the *holly* tree?
Southey, The Holly Tree.

With trembling fingers did we weave
The *holly* round the Christmas hearth.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxx.

2. The holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex*, an evergreen oak. Often called *holly-oak*.—**Knee-holly,** the butcher's-broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*.—**Sea-holly,** a plant, *Eryngium maritimum*.—**Smooth holly.** See *Hedycarya*.

holly[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *wholly*. *Chaucer.*

holly-fern (hol'i-fėrn), *n.* The fern *Polystichum Lonchitis.*

hollyhock (hol'i-hok), *n.* [Formerly also *hollihock*; < ME. *holihoc, holihocce, holihoke,* lit. 'holy hock' or mallow: see *holy* and *hock*[2]. It was so called, it is said, because brought from the Holy Land.] A plant, *Althæa rosea,* of the family *Malvaceæ.* It is a native of Turkey, Crete, and Greece, and is a frequent ornament of gardens. There are many varieties, with single and double flowers, characterized by the tints of white, yellow, red, purple, and dark purple approaching to black. The leaves are said to yield a blue coloring matter not inferior to indigo.

Heavily hangs the *hollyhock,*
Heavily hangs the tiger-lily.
Tennyson, A Spirit Haunts the Year's Last Hours.

hollyhock-rose (hol'i-hok-rōz), *n.* The resurrection-plant, *Selaginella lepidophylla.*

hollyhock-tree (hol'i-hok-trē), *n.* A hardy evergreen tree, *Abelmoschus splendens,* 12 to 20 feet high, a native of Queensland and New South Wales.

holly-laurel (hol'i-lâ″rel), *n.* The islay, *Prunus ilicifolia,* of California.

holly-oak (hol'i-ōk), *n.* Same as *holm-oak.*

We saw Sir Walter where he stood,
Before a tower of crimson *holly-oaks.*
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

hollyoak†, *n.* A perverted form of *hollyhock.*

In October . . . come . . . roses cut or removed to come late, *hollyoaks,* and such like. *Bacon,* Gardens.

holly-rose (hol'i-rōz), *n.* A yellow-flowered West Indian shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia:* also applied to species of the genus *Cistus.*

holly-tree (hol'i-trē), *n.* Same as *holly*[1].

holm[1] (hōlm or hōm), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *home*; < ME. *holm,* a small island, also a river-meadow, also (only in Layamon) a hill, < AS. *holm,* an island in a river (so in late prose, the Chronicle, prob. by Scand. influence), usually (only in poetry) the sea, the ocean: a deflection, in ref. to the convex shape of the open sea, of the orig. sense (not recorded in AS.), 'a hill or mound' (cf. E. *downs,* lit. hills, similarly used); = OS. *holm,* a hill, = OLG. LG. *holm,* an island in a river, > G. *holm,* an island in a river, a hill, a dockyard, wharf (senses partly from Scand. ?), = Icel. *holmr, hōlmr,* also *hōlmi,* an islet, esp. in a bay, creek, or river (even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them being so called), = Sw. *holme,* a small island, = Dan. *holm,* a holm, islet, dockyard; = L. *columen, culmen* (with diff. term.), a mountain-top, summit, connected with *collis,* a hill, = E. *hill*[1]. *Holm*[1] is thus akin to *hill*[1]: see *culminate, column, hill*[1], and *halm.* The Slavic forms, OBulg. *hlŭmŭ,* Serv. *hum, um,* Bohem. *khlum,* Pol. *khelm* (barred *l*), Russ. *kholmŭ,* etc., with Finnish *kalma,* Hung. *halom,* a hill, are prob. from the Teut. From this word are derived the surnames *Holm, Holme, Home, Holmes, Holmer, Holman. Holm* often occurs in place-names, as in *Steepholm, Flatholm,* islands in the mouth of the Severn, *Axholm,* etc.] 1†. A hill. *Layamon.*—2. An islet or a river-island; in the Orkneys, a small island off a larger one.

Most of the numerous *holms* surrounding the Ris Island are small, and only rise a few feet above the water.
Nature, XXX. 220.

3. A river-meadow; a low flat tract of rich land by the side of a river.

Some call them the *holmes,* bicause they lie low, and are good for nothing but grasse.
Harrison, Descrip. of England, p. 43. (*Halliwell.*)

Long may they [swans] float upon this flood serene;
Theirs be these *holms* untrodden, still, and green.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

The soft wind blowing over meadowy *holms.*
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

holm[2] (hōlm or hōm), *n.* [< ME. *holme,* a corrupt form (appar. by some association with *holm*[1]) of *holen, holin,* holly: see *hollen, holly*[1], and *holm-oak.*] 1. Holly.

The carver *Holme;* the Maple seeldom inward sound.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 9.

Beneath an *holm*-tree's friendly shade
Was Reason's little cottage made.
C. Smart, Reason and Imagination.

2. The holm-oak.

holm-cock (hōlm'kok), *n.* Same as *holm-thrush.*

holment†, *a.* [< ME. *holmen;* < *holm*[2] + *-en*[2].] Pertaining to the holm; consisting of the wood of the holm.

Hee makes a shift to cut a *holmen* pole.
Sylvester, Maiden's Blush (trans.), l. 541.

holmium (hol'mi-um), *n.* Chemical symbol, Ho. A supposed element found by Cleve with erbium in gadolinite. Its claim to recognition is not fully established.

holm-oak (hōlm'ōk), *n.* [< *holm*[2] + *oak:* see *holm*[2] and *holly-oak.*] The evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex.* Also called *holly-oak.*

holm-screech (hōlm'skrēch), *n.* Same as *holm-thrush.*

holm-thrush (hōlm'thrush), *n.* The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.* Also called *holm-cock* and *holm-screech.*

holo-. [NL., etc., *holo-,* < Gr. ὅλο-ς, entire, complete in all its parts, whole, safe and sound, Ionic οὖλος, orig. *σόλος = L. *sollus,* entire, complete (*sol-idus,* firm, solid), = Skt. *sarva,* all, whole: see *solemn, solicit, solid.* It should be noted that Gr. ὅλος has no connection with the equiv. and similar-seeming E. word *whole* (formerly spelled *hole*), by which it is commonly translated.] An element in compound words from the Greek, meaning 'entire, whole.'

holoblast (hol'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + βλαστός, germ.] In *biol.,* a holoblastic ovum; an ovum the protoplasm of which is entirely germinal: distinguished from *meroblast.*

holoblastic (hol-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *holoblast* + *-ic.*] Wholly germinal: applied by Remak to those eggs in which the whole yolk is formative —that is, undergoes segmentation in development: opposed to *meroblastic.* Mammals, excepting monotremes, have holoblastic eggs. ★See cut under *gastrulation.*

Holobranchia (hol-ō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiæ.*] 1. A group of fishes. *Duméril,* 1806.—2. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of three orders of *Saccophora* or ascidians, distinguished from *Tomobranchia* and from *Diphyllobranchia.*

holocaust (hol'ō-kâst), *n.* [< ME. *holocaust,* < L. *holocaustum,* < Gr. ὁλόκαυστον, ὁλόκαυτον, a whole burnt-offering, neut. of ὁλόκαυστος, ὁλόκαυτος, burnt whole, < ὅλος, whole, + καυστός, καυτός, burnt, < καίειν, burn: see *caustic.*] 1. A sacrifice or offering entirely consumed by fire, in use among the Jews and some pagan nations.

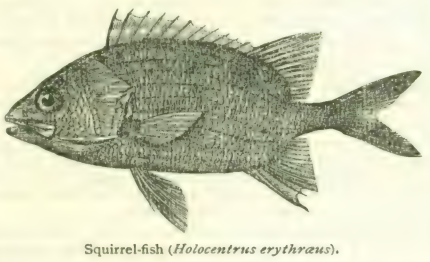
And therefore thus must the Iesuite do when an Ignatian Superiour commands, or else he is no *Holocaust* for the Leiolan Altar. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 171.

And she, thus left alone, might sooner prove
The perfect *holocaust* of generous love.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xxiv. 194.

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust,* or an entire sacrifice.
W. Broome.

2. Figuratively, a great slaughter or sacrifice of life, as by fire or other accident, or in battle.

Holocentridæ (hol-ō-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holocentrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes of the superfamily *Berycoidea;* the squirrel-fishes. The limits of the group vary with different writers. (*a*) In the old systems it was essentially coequal with the family *Berycidæ.* (*b*) In a restricted sense, the *Holocentridæ* are fishes of oblong form with compressed head, ctenoid scales, narrow suborbitals, 8 branchiostegal rays, 2 dorsals, of which the spinous is longer than the soft one, and ventrals of 7 rays besides the spine. There are numerous (about 50) tropical species.



Squirrel-fish (*Holocentrus erythræus*).

holocentroid (hol-ō-sen'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Holocentrus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Holocentridæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Holocentridæ.*

Holocentrus (hol-ō-sen'trus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch, 1790), < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + κέντρον, a point, the center.] The typical genus of the family *Holocentridæ:* so called because beset all over with spines. *H. ascencionis* is a Floridian species, of bright-reddish color and great activity, and another is the squirrel-fish, *H. erythræus.* See cut under *Holocentridæ.*

holocephal (hol-ō-sef'ąl), *n.* A fish of the genus *Holocephalus.* Also *holocephale.*

Holocephala (hol-ō-sef'ą-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *holocephalous.*] In Günther's system of classification, the *Holocephali* as an order of chondropterygious fishes, characterized by the single external gill-opening on each side.

Holocephali (hol-ō-sef'ą-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **holocephalus:* see *holocephalous.*] A group of selachians to which different values have been given. (*a*) In the systems of Müller and others, an order of selachians or of chondropterygians, characterized by the continuity of the hyomandibular bone with the cranium. There is thus constituted an "entire" or undivided cranium, with which the short lower jaw directly articulates, whence the name. The family *Chimæridæ* contains the only living species, but numerous extinct forms are known. (*b*) In some systems, raised to the rank of a subclass, but having the same limits as when used in an ordinal sense.

holocephalous (hol-ō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< NL. **holocephalus,* < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + κεφαλή, head.] Having an undivided cranium; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Holocephali.*

Holochlamyda (hol-ō-klam'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + χλαμύς, a mantle.] A suborder of azygobranchiate gastropods, with the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or entire and the lip of the shell unnotched. There are many families, grouped as rhipidoglossate, ptenoglossate, and tænioglossate.

holochlamydate (hol-ō-klam'i-dāt), *a.* [As *Holochlamyda* + *-ate*[1].] Having the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or entire; of or pertaining to the *Holochlamyda.*

holochlamydic (hol″ō-kla-mid'ik), *a.* Same as *holochlamydate. E. R. Lankester.*

holochoanoid (hol-ō-kō'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + χοάνη, a funnel, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having complete septal funnels; of or pertaining to the *Holochoanoida.* Also *holochoanoidal.*

II. *n.* A member of the group *Holochoanoida.*

Holochoanoida (hol-ō-kō-ą-noi'dą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *holochoanoid.*] A group of nautiloid cephalopods, in which the septal funnels close the intervals between the septa: contrasted with *Ellipochoanoida. Hyatt,* Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 260.

holochoanoidal (hol-ō-kō-ą-noi'dąl), *a.* [< *holochoanoid* + *-al.*] Same as *holochoanoid.*

holochrone (hol'ō-krōn), *n.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + χρόνος, time.] In *math.,* a curve such that if a heavy particle be restricted to move upon it, the times of descent through different portions are a given function of the arcs described.

holocryptic (hol-ō-krip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅλος, whole, + κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt.*] Wholly or effectively concealing; specifically, incapable of being read except by one who has the key, as a cipher.

holocrystalline (hol-ō-kris'tą-lin), *a.* [< *holo-* + *crystalline.*] Entirely crystalline: applied to rocks which contain no amorphous or glassy matter.

holodactylic (hol″ō-dak-til'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὁλοδάκτυλος, all dactylic, < ὅλος, whole, + δάκτυλος, a dactyl: see *dactyl, dactylic.*] In *pros.,* consisting, with the exception of the last foot, entirely of dactyls: noting that form of the dactylic hexameter in which, the last foot being always a spondee or trochee, all the other feet are dactyls. See *hexameter.*

hologastrula (hol-ō-gas'trȯ-lą), *n.*; pl. *hologastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + *gastrula,* q. v.] In *embryol.,* the gastrula, of whatever form, of a holoblastic egg. It is an archigastrula if the segmentation of the yolk is equal as well as total; an amphigastrula if the segmentation is unequal and total. See *gastrulation.*

hologastrular (hol-ō-gas'trȯ-lą̈r), *a.* [< *hologastrula* + *-ar.*] Resembling a hologastrula.

Holognatha (hō-log'nā-thą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **holognathus:* see *holognathous.*] A section of terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropods, having an entire jaw: contrasted with *Agnatha, Goniognatha,* and *Elasmognatha.*

holognathous (hō-log'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. **holognathus,* < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + γνάθος, a jaw.] In *conch.,* having the jaw of one piece; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Holognatha.*

holograph (hol'ō-grăf), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *holographus,* < Gr. ὁλόγραφος, written wholly by the hand of the author, < ὅλος, whole, + γράφειν, write.] **I.** *a.* Wholly written by the person in whose name it appears, as a manuscript document or letter.

A *holograph* letter by a man of quality is a true treasure.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

II. *n.* Any writing, as a letter, deed, testament, etc., wholly written by the person from whom it purports to proceed.

Let who says
"The soul's a clean white paper" rather say
A palimpsest, a prophet's *holograph*,
Defiled, erased, and covered by a monk's.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

holographic (hol-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *holograph* + *-ic.*] Relating to or of the nature of a holograph.

A regularly signed, sealed, and *holographic* act upon the points stated in the famous note.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 316.

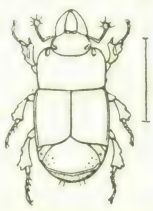
holographical (hol-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *holographic* + *-al.*] Same as *holographic.*

holohedral (hol-ō-hē'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] In *mineral.*, having all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced, as a crystal.—**Holohedral isomorphism.** See *isomorphism.*

holohedrism (hol-ō-hē'drizm), *n.* [< *holohedr-al* + *-ism.*] In *crystal.*, the property of having all the similar parts similarly modified, as a crystal, or of having all the planes of each form (see *form*, 2) present that are crystallographically possible—that is, all that have the same position with reference to the axes. The law of holohedrism is one of the fundamental principles of crystallography, but there are certain exceptions to it, which are noted under *hemihedrism.* Also *holosymmetry.*

holohemihedral (hol-ō-hem-i-hē'dral), *a.* [< *holo-* + *hemihedral.*] In *crystal.*, having all the planes present in half the octants: sometimes said of the inclined hemihedral forms of the isometric system. See *hemihedrism.*

Hololepta (hol-ō-lep'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *λεπτός*, thin, fine, delicate.] A peculiar genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Histeridæ*, of much-flattened form, with prominent mandibles. *H. fossularis* is a shining-black species, found beneath decaying bark in the eastern United States. *Paykull.*



Hololepta fossularis. (Line shows natural size.)

Holometabola (hol″ō-me-tab'ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + E. *metabola*, q. v.] The series of hexapod or true insects which are holometabolic; the *Aphaniptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Strepsiptera, Neuroptera,* and *Coleoptera.* Also called *Metabola.*

holometabolian (hol-ō-met-a-bō'li-an), *a.* Same as *holometabolic.*

holometabolic (hol-ō-met-a-bol'ik), *a.* [As *holometabol-y* + *-ic.*] Undergoing complete metamorphosis or entire transformation, as an insect: the opposite of *ametabolic:* correlated with *hemimetabolic.* See *holophanerous.* Also *holometabolian, holometabolous.*

holometabolism (hol″ō-me-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* [As *holometabol-y* + *-ism.*] Same as *holometaboly.*

holometabolous (hol″ō-me-tab'ō-lus), *a.* [As *holometabol-y* + *-ous.*] Same as *holometabolic.*

holometaboly (hol″ō-me-tab'ō-li), *n.* [< *holo-* + *metaboly.*] Complete or perfect metaboly; entire transformation or metamorphosis of an insect. Also *holometabolism.*

holometer (hō-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A mathematical instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pantometer.

holomorphic (hol-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [As *holomorphy* + *-ic.*] 1. Exhibiting holohedral symmetry.—2. In *math.*, having the form of an entire function.—**Holomorphic function**, in *math.*, a function which, being uniform over the whole range of quantity, is developable by Maclaurin's theorem for all values of the variable.

holomorphy (hol'ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *μορφή*, form.] The character of being holomorphic.

Holomyaria (hol″ō-mī-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *-aria.*] One of the three principal divisions of *Nematoidea*, containing those threadworms in which the muscles of the body-wall are not separated into series of muscle-cells. See *Polymyaria, Meromyaria.*

holomyarian (hol″ō-mī-ā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holomyaria.*

Holopediidæ (hol″ō-pē-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holopedium* + *-idæ.*] A family of entomostraceous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Holopedium.* The swimming-antennæ are simple, elongated, cylindrical, and prehensile in the male, and there are two lateral dilatations of the intestine.

Holopedium (hol-ō-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *πεδίον*, the lower part of the foot.] The typical genus of *Holopediidæ.*

holophanerous (hol-ō-fan'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *φανερός*, visible, < *φαίνειν*, show, *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] In *zoöl.*, wholly visible or discernible, as the complete metamorphosis of certain insects.

holophotal (hol-ō-fō'tal), *a.* [< *holophote* + *-al.*] In *optics*, pertaining to a holophote; reflecting or refracting rays of light in the desired direction without perceptible loss: as, a *holophotal* reflector.

The *holophotal* revolving light perhaps still remains his [Thomas Stevenson's] most elegant contrivance.
R. L. Stevenson, Thomas Stevenson.

holophote (hol'ō-fōt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] The improved form of optical apparatus now used in lighthouses, by which practically all the light from the lamp or other source is made available for the desired effect of illumination. It may consist of mirrors to reflect the light (*catoptric holophote*), of lenses to refract it (*dioptric holophote*), or, better, of a combination of both reflection and refraction (*catadioptric holophote*).

When placed within a *holophote*, the electric lamp has already become a powerful auxiliary in effecting military operations both by sea and land.
C. W. Siemens, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 62.

holophotometer (hol″ō-fō-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *holo-* + *photometer.*] An instrument designed for the measurement of light emitted in all directions.

holophrasis (hō-lof'rā-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *φράσις*, expression: see *phrase.*] Holophrastic expression; combination of a complex of ideas and their signs into one word, especially a verb.

holophrastic (hol-ō-fras'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *φραστικός*, suited for indicating or expressing, < *φράζειν*, indicate, show, tell: see *phrase.*] Having the force of a whole phrase, as a word or gesture; expressive of a sentence, or of a highly complex idea.

The main classes of words [the parts of speech] . . . into which the *holophrastic* ("equivalent to a whole phrase") utterances of a primitive time have by degrees become divided. *W. D. Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 209.

holophytic (hol-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Resembling closely an ordinary green plant in mode of nutrition: said of an animal, as an infusorian: correlated with *saprophytic*, and opposed to *holozoic.*

Holopidæ (hō-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holopus* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Holopodidæ.*

holoplexia (hol-ō-plek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *πλῆξις*, a stroke, < *πλήσσειν*, strike: see *apoplexy.* Cf. *hemiplegia.*] Complete or general paralysis.

Why are we natural everywhere but in the pulpit? . . . Why this *holoplexia* on sacred occasions alone?
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

Holopodidæ (hol-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of crinoids or sea-lilies, named from the genus *Holopus.* See *Encrinidæ.* Also written *Holopidæ.*

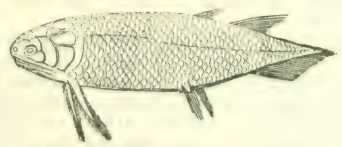
Holoptilidæ (hol-op-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holoptilus* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Heteroptera*, named from the genus *Holoptilus.* The head is short and wide, the ocelli are remote, the second antennal joint is curved, and the posterior tibiæ are plumose in the typical forms. They are natives of Australia, the East Indies, and Africa. Also written *Holoptilides.*

Holoptilus (hō-lop'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *πτίλον*, feather, wing.] The typical genus of *Holoptilidæ.*

holoptychian (hol-op-tik'i-an), *a.* Of or relating to, or containing, *Holoptychius:* said of a geological deposit characterized by remains of the genus *Holoptychius.*

Holoptychiidæ (hol-op-ti-kī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holoptychius* + *-idæ.*] A family of polypteroid fishes, of the subclass *Ganoidei*, named from the genus *Holoptychius.* They have thick, sculptured or corrugated, rounded ganoid scales; the head covered with large plates; the dendrodont teeth large, hard, and conical; the dorsal fins two in number; and the pectorals and ventrals lobate. They flourished during the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, and are all extinct; the species were of large size, sometimes attaining a length of 12 feet. Also *Holoptychidæ.*

Holoptychius (hol-op-tik'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *πτυχή* or *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), a fold.] The typical genus of *Holoptychiidæ:* so called from the wrinkled enamel-scales. The teeth are of two kinds, small ones in closely set rows and larger ones distant from one another; but all are infolded and have numerous fissures radiating from the central mass of vasodentine which fills up the pulp-cavity. Species



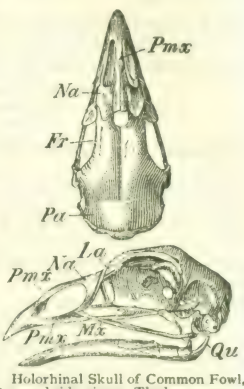
Holoptychius nobilissimus (restored).

occur in the Old Red Sandstone. *H. nobilissimus* is an example. *L. Agassiz.*

Holopus (hol'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A notable genus of fixed living crinoids, of the family *Comatulidæ*, having a broad base without true stalk, 10 spirally rolled arms, and a radial asymmetry in which a bivium and a trivium are recognizable. *D'Orbigny*, 1837.

holorhinal (hol-ō-rī'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose.] In *ornith.*, having the nasal bones only slightly or not at all cleft. *A. H. Garrod.*

A bird having the [nasal] bones . . . with moderate forking, so that the angle of the fork, bounding the nostrils behind, does not reach so far back as the fronto-premaxillary suture, is termed *holorhinal. Coues*, Key to N. A. [Birds, p. 165.



Holorhinal Skull of Common Fowl, top and side views. The bones are as follows: *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Na*, nasal; *Mx*, maxilla; *La*, lacrymal; *Fr*, frontal; *Pa*, parietal. *Qu*, recurved angle of mandible.

holosericeous (hol″ō-sē-rish'ius), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁλοσηρικός*, all of silk, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *σηρικός*, of silk: see *silk* and *sericeous.* Cf. LL. *holosericus.*] 1. In *bot.*, covered with minute silky hairs, discovered better by the touch than by sight.—2. In *entom.*, covered with short, fine, shining appressed hairs, giving the surface an appearance like that of satin.

holosiderite (hol-ō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< LL. *holosiderus*, < Gr. *ὁλοσίδηρος*, all of iron, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *σίδηρος*, iron: see *siderite.*] A meteorite consisting entirely of metallic iron.

Holosiphona (hol″ō-si-fō'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *σίφων*, a tube, pipe: see *siphon.*] An order of *Cephalopoda* named from the completely tubular siphon: opposed to *Schizosiphona*, and a synonym of *Dibranchiata.*

holosiphonate (hol-ō-sī'fō-nāt), *a.* [As *Holosiphona* + *-ate*[1].] Having the siphon completely tubular; of or pertaining to the *Holosiphona.*

holospondaic (hol″ō-spon-dā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁλοσπόνδειος*, all of spondees, < *ὅλος*, whole, + *σπονδείος* (sc. *ποίς*), a spondee: see *spondee.*] In *pros.*, consisting entirely of spondees: noting that form of the dactylic hexameter in which all six places are occupied by spondees instead of dactyls. See *hexameter.*

holost (hol'ost), *n.* [< NL. *Holostei.*] A fish of the group *Holostei.*

holostean (hō-los'tē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Holostei.*

II. *n.* One of the *Holostei.*

Holostei (hō-los'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Müller, 1844), pl. of **holosteus*: see *holosteous.*] A group of ganoid fishes which have the skeleton osseous instead of cartilaginous: distinguished from *Chondrostei.* By Müller and others it was regarded as an order, while by some it has been ranked as a suborder. Later writers have discarded it as being too heterogeneous. It embraced the orders now known as *Rhombognoidea, Cycloganoidei*, and *Crossopterygia* among recent forms, and representatives of several extinct orders. The living representatives of the group are the bony pikes or gars and the mudfishes (*Lepisosteus, Amia*, etc.).

holosteous (hō-los'tē-us), *a.* [< NL. **holosteus*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] Entirely bony; having an osseous skeleton: specifically applied to the fishes classed as *Holostei.*

holosteric (hol-ō-ster'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *στερεός*, solid.] Completely solid: said of certain instruments used in barometry in which no liquid is employed, as an aneroid.

Holosteum (hō-los'tē-um), *n.* [NL., lit. 'all bony' (so called by antiphrasis, the plant being soft and delicate), < L. *holosteon*, < Gr. *ὁλόστεον*,

a certain plant, < *ὅλος*, whole, all, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A small genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Silenaceæ*, tribe *Alsineæ*, allied very closely to the genus *Cerastium*, the mouse-ear chickweed, from which it differs in having dorsally compressed seeds fixed by their face, and umbelliform cymes. The flowers have 5 sepals, 5 denticulate or emarginate petals, 3 to 5, rarely 10, hypogynous stamens, and a 1-celled ovary with 3, rarely 4 to 5, styles. Six species are known, natives of temperate Europe and Asia. *H. umbellatum*, the jagged chickweed, has become naturalized in the eastern United States.

Holostomata (hol-ō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1828), neut. pl. of **holostomatus*: see *holostomatous*.] **1.** A division of pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, with shells having the mouth entire, and not notched or prolonged into a siphon: opposed to *Siphonostomata*. It was framed to include such families as *Turbinidæ*, *Neritidæ*, *Littorinidæ*, etc., now referred to different orders. Some are known as *sea-snails*. There are upward of 12 families, even after eliminating some, as the chitons and tooth-shells, that used to be included. These families are mostly tænioglossate, but some, as the *Ianthinidæ* and *Scalariidæ*, are ptenoglossate.

2. In *Infusoria*, same as *Pantostomata*. *S. Kent*, 1877.

holostomate (hō-los′tō-māt), *a.* [< NL. **holostomatus*: see *holostomatous*.] Same as *holostomatous*.

The *holostomate* (entire-mouthed) forms.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 339.

holostomatous (hol-ō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. **holostomatus*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth.] Having the mouth entire. (*a*) Having the mouth not notched or canaliculate: specifically said of the *Holostomata*: opposed to *siphonostomatous*. (*b*) Having all the usual parts of the mouth.

holostome (hol′ō-stōm), *n.* **1.** In *conch.*, one of the *Holostomata*.—**2.** In *ichth.*, an apodal fish of the group *Holostomi*.

Holostomi (hō-los′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **holostomus*: see *holostomous*.] A group of fishes including eel-like forms which differ from true eels in having all the bones usually bounding the mouth — that is, well-developed intermaxillary as well as supramaxillary bones. It includes the families *Symbranchidæ* and *Amphipnoidæ*. By some ichthyologists it is ranked as an order and by others as a suborder of *Apodes* or *Symbranchia*.

holostomous (hō-los′tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. **holostomus*, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *holostomatous*; specifically, in *ichth.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holostomi*.

★**holosymmetric** (hol″ō-si-met′rik), *a.* [< *holosymmetry* + *-ic*.] Holohedral.

holosymmetry (hol-ō-sim′e-tri), *n.* [< *holo-* + *symmetry*.] Same as *holohedrism*.

holothecal (hol-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *θήκη*, case, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having the tarsal envelop whole or entire — that is, not divided into scutella or reticulations; booted; having greaves: opposed to *schizothecal*. See cut under *booted*.

Holothrix (hol′ō-thriks), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the long petals, < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ*-), a hair.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Orchidaceæ*, tribe *Orchideæ*, having the sepals subequal, the petals and lip long and erect, and the flowers arranged in a thin spike or dense, and all directed to one side. They are small herbs with the general habits of *Herminium*, having one or two leaves at the base of the erect stem. About fifty species are known, all of which are natives of eastern and southern Africa. The genus is the type of Lindley's tribe *Holotrichidæ*.

holothure (hol′ō-thūr), *n.* A holothurian.

Holothuria[1] (hol-ō-thū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem.: see *holothurium*.] **1.** A genus of sea-slugs, typical of the family *Holothuriidæ*. There are various species, some of them edible, as *H. argus* or *edulis*, known as *bêche-de-mer* and *trepang*.

2. [*l. c.*] An individual of this genus.

Holothuria[2] (hol-ō-thū′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *holothurium*, neut., for *Holothuria*, fem.: see *holothurium*.] The sea-cucumbers, holothurians, or *Holothurioidea*. Thus, in Cuvier's system of classification, the *Holothuria* are the third family of pedicellate echinoderms.

Holothuriæ (hol-ō-thū′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Holothuria*[1].] Same as *Holothuria*[2]. As thus named in Leuckart's system, the holothurians were an order of his *Scytodermata*, contrasted with *Sipunculidæ* or spoonworms.

holothurian (hol-ō-thū′ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Holothuria*[1] + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* One of the *Holothurioidea*; a sea-cucumber, sea-slug, trepang, or bêche-de-mer. They have been directly divided into several sections, to which the terms (derived from De Blainville, 1834) *vermiform*, *ascidiform*, *veretilliform*, *cucumiform*, and *sipunculiform* have been applied.

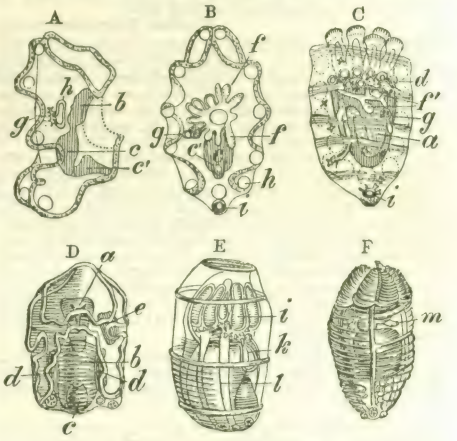
The *Holothurian* or "sea-cucumber" has a wonderful power of changing its form. It elongates, contracts, enlarges at each end while it is small in the middle, and thus changes its appearance from time to time. In its power of going to pieces it almost excels the "brittle star" and the starfish, Luidia. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 327.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holothurioidea*.

Holothuridea (hol″ō-thū-rid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Holothurioidea*.

Holothuriidæ (hol″ō-thū-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holothuria*[1] + *-idæ*.] A restricted family of holothurians, represented by the genus *Holothuria*. See *Holothuria*[1].

Holothurioidea (hol-ō-thū-ri-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holothuria*[1] + *-oidea*.] A class, order, or other group of *Echinodermata*; the sea-slugs, sea-cucumbers, or trepangs. They have an elongate, vermiform shape, and display little tendency to radiation in structure except at the oral end. They have a tough leathery integument instead of a hard calcareous test as in



Development of Holothurians.

A, *B*, *C*, *Holothuria*. *A*, echinopædic stage, or auricularia: *g*, dorsal pore of *h*, ambulacral sac. *B*, Later stage: *c′*, intestine; *g*, dorsal pore; *f*, *f*, prolongations of circular ambulacral vessel; *i*, wheel-shaped calcareous body. *C*, young holothuria with circular ciliated bands; *g*, madreporic canal; *f′*, Polian vesicle. *D*, *E*, *F*, *Synapta*. *D*, echinopædic larva with bilateral ciliated band, and wheel-shaped calcareous bodies, ventral view: *a*, mouth and gullet; *b*, stomach; *c*, intestine and anus; *d*, sausage-shaped sacs of enterocœle; *e*, rudiment of ambulacral vascular system. *E*, pupa-stage of the same, with obsolete oral aperture and zonary cilia: *i*, tentacles; *k*, Polian vesicle; *l*, longitudinal muscles of perisoma. *F*, young synapta without cilia, with fine tentacles, and several of the wheel-shaped bodies at posterior end of body: *m*, madreporic canal.

other echinoderms (though the skin may include hard spicules of various shapes), an oral circlet of tentacles, and a calcareous ring of several pieces round the mouth. There are two types of *Holothurioidea*, represented respectively by the genera *Synapta* and *Holothuria*, and forming two orders. The former, known as *Apoda*, *Apodia*, *Apneumona*, are hermaphrodite, with a reduced water-vascular system, no special respiratory apparatus, and no Cuvierian organs. The latter, called *Pedata*, *Dipneumona*, or *Pneumonophora*, have the sexes distinct, a respiratory tree, Cuvierian organs, and a developed water-vascular system including ambulacral feet. Also *Holothuroidea* and several other forms.

holothurium (hol-ō-thū′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *holothuria* (-ä). [< L. *holothurium*, < Gr. *ὁλοθούριον*, neut., a kind of zoöphyte, appar. < *ὅλος*, whole, + (?) *θούριος*, *θοῦρος*, rushing, raging, impetuous.] **1.** A kind of zoöphyte mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny.—**2.** A sea-cucumber; a holothurian.

Holothuroida (hol″ō-thū-roi′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *θυροειδής*, like a door, < *θύρα*, = E. *door*, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a class of echinoderms, divided into the orders *Eupodia* and *Apodia*, the latter containing *Synapta* and *Chirodota*.

Holothuroidea (hol″ō-thū-roi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Holothurioidea*.

Holotricha (hō-lot′ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ*-), a hair.] An order of free-swimming infusorians, more or less completely ciliate throughout. The cilia differ but slightly one from another, and are sometimes supplemented by a variously modified extensile or undulating membrane. The oral and anal orifices are usually conspicuously developed. The cuticular layer or ectoplasm not unfrequently contains trichocysts. The order is contrasted with *Heterotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*.—**Holotricha astomata**, a suborder of free-swimming animalcules, more or less completely and evenly ciliate throughout, and possessing no oral aperture.

holotrichous (hō-lot′ri-kus), *a.* [< *Holotricha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holotricha*; having similar cilia over all the body. See *Paramecium*.

Holotrocha (hō-lot′rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] A superfamily of *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, containing such as have an anus and one entire trochal disk. *Ehrenberg*, 1838.

holotrochous (hō-lot′rō-kus), *a.* [< *Holotrocha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Holotrocha*; having the trochal disk entire.

holourt†, *n.* See *holer*[2].

holozoic (hol-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὅλος*, whole, + *ζωικός*, animal, < *ζῷον*, an animal.] Entirely like an animal in mode of nutrition; not holophytic nor saprophytic: said of some infusorians.

All [ciliate infusorians] are *holozoic* in their nutrition, though some are said to combine with this saprophytic and holophytic nutrition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 861.

holpt, **holpen**† (hōlp, hōl′pn). The antiquated preterit and past participle of *help*.

holsom†, *a.* An early spelling of *wholesome*. *Chaucer*.

holster (hōl′stėr), *n.* [< D. *holster*, a pistol-case, holster, also a soldiers' knapsack, = AS. *heolstor*, a covering, veil, hiding-place, = Icel. *hulstr*, a case, = Sw. *hölster*, sheath, = Dan. *hylster*, a case, covering, holster, = Goth. *hulistr*, a veil; with suffix *-ster*, from the verb represented by AS. **hulian*, ME. *hulien*, *hulen*, *hylen*, *hyllen*, *hillen*, E. dial. *hill*[2], *hull*[2], cover, = D. *hullen* = Icel. *hylja* = Dan. *hylle* = Sw. *hölja* = Goth. *huljan*, cover, from the same ult. root as *hole*[1], *hollow*[1], *hell*[1], *heal*[2], etc. The G. *holfter*, also *hulfter* (sometimes *halfter*, by confusion with *halfter* = E. *halter*[2]), a holster, takes this particular meaning from the D.; MHG. *hulfter*, a quiver, < *hulft*, a cover, case, sheath, and perhaps Goth. *hwilftrjōs*, pl., a coffin, are akin.] A leathern case for a pistol. Holsters were formerly, and are still sometimes, carried by horsemen or cavalrymen attached to the saddle, one on each side of the pommel; but they are now more commonly worn on the belt.

In th' *holsters*, at the saddle-bow,
Two aged pistols he did stow.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 391.

Our Greek jerked both pistols from his *holsters*, and fired them into the air. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 67.

holstered (hōl′stėrd), *a.* [< *holster* + *-ed*[2].] Bearing holsters.

holster-pipe (hōl′stėr-pīp), *n.* That part of a holster which projects downward and receives the barrel of the pistol.

holt[1] (hōlt), *n.* [< ME. *holt*, < AS. *holt*, a wood, grove, copse, rarely of wood as timber (L. *lignum*), = OS. *holt* = OFries. *holt* = D. *hout* = MLG. LG. *holt* = OHG. MHG. G. *holz* = Icel. *holt* = ODan. *holt*, a wood, grove, more commonly of wood as timber; prob. = Ir. *caill*, *coill*, a wood, = OBulg. *klada*, Bohem. *kláda* = Serv. *klada* = Pol. *kloda* (barred *l*) = Russ. *koloda*, dial. *kalda* = Lith. *kalada* = Lett. *kalatka*, a block, log (of wood).] A wood or woodland; a grove; an orchard. Now seldom used except in poetry or in provincial English, but occurring as an element or alone in many English place-names, and in surnames derived from them.

These briddes songen thourgh the *holtes* full of grene leves. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 274.

The winde in *boults* and shady greaues
A murmur makes among the boughes and leaues.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iii. 6.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over heath and *holt*. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The boldest shrank from the dark *holts* and pools that broke the desolate moorland.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 54.

holt[2] (hōlt), *n.* [E. dial., appar. for *hold*, and this, as *hold*[3], for *hole*[1], q. v.] A hole; a burrow; specifically, a deep hole in a river for the protection of fish. [Prov. Eng.]

The otter works upwards to the surface of the earth, and forms . . . several *holts*, or lodges, that in case of high floods it may have a retreat, for no animal affects lying drier. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Otter.

holt[3] (hōlt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *hold*[1]. [U. S.]

holt[4]†. A contracted form of *holdeth*, third person singular present indicative of *hold*[1]. *Chaucer*.

Holtz machine. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.

holus-bolus (hō′lus-bō′lus), *adv.* [A varied redupl. of *whole*, in sham-Latin form, like *hocus-pocus*; prob. formed without ref. to *bolus*, a large pill, as usually explained.] All at a gulp; altogether; all at once: as, he swallowed it *holus-bolus*. [Colloq., Eng.]

She appeared to lose all command over herself, and making a sudden snatch at the heap of silver, put it back *holus-bolus* in her pocket. *W. Collins*, Moonstone, i. 15.

holus-bolus (hō'lus-bō'lus), *n.* [See *holus-bolus, adv.*] The whole; all, taken collectively: as, he drove out the *holus-bolus* of them. [Colloq., Eng.]

holwe†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *hollow*[1]. ★*Chaucer.*

holy (hō'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *holie;* < ME. *holy, holi, halig,* < AS. *hālig* = OS. *hēlag* = OFries. *hēlich* = D. *heilig* = OHG. *heilag,* MHG. *heilec,* G. *heilig* = Icel. *heilagr,* contr. *helgir* = Sw. *helig* = Dan. *hellig* (not in Goth.), holy, sacred; prob. not a mere extension of the primitive adj., AS. *hāl,* ME. *hole,* E. *whole,* but rather formed, with adj. suffix *-ig,* E. *-y,* from AS. *hāl* (orig. **hāli*), *hālu, hālo,* f. (> ME. *hele,* E. obs. *heal*[1], *hale*[2]), health, safety, salvation, happiness, *hāl,* n., omen, auspice (= OS. *hēlī,* f., = OHG. *heili,* f., *heil,* MHG. G. *heil,* neut., health, happiness, safety, salvation, = Icel. *heill,* f. (= Dan. *held*), good luck, happiness, *heill,* neut., omen, auspice: see *heal*[1], *hale*[2]), < *hāl,* etc., whole: see *whole.* From the early form of *holy* are derived *hallow*[1], *n.*, a saint, and *hallow*[1], *v.*, sanctify. In *holiday, hollyhock, holibut* or *halibut,* and *halidom, holy* exists in a slightly altered or in its older form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consecrated; set apart for religious use or uses; of sacred or religious character or quality: as, the *holy* priesthood; the *holy* sabbath; *holy* oil; *holy* thoughts.

Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is *holy* ground. Ex. iii. 5.

Give not that which is *holy* unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine. Mat. vii. 6.

And made there the precyous sacrament of his blessyd body that we dayly vse at his *hooly* aulter, in memorye of the same. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 21.

They whilome used duly everie day
Their service and their *holie* things to say.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 450.

An evil soul producing *holy* witness
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

2. Perfect in religious character and the practices of devotion; sanctified; saintly.

That *holy* man Ioseph of Armathy came vnto Pylate and asked of hym the body of our sauyour Ihesu cryste.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an *holy.* Mark vi. 20.

Far be it from me, however, to condemn all those good and *holy* persons who have betaken themselves to this solitary and austere course of living.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

3. Exhibiting, indicating, or befitting sanctity of life; devout; righteous.

Hence a demeanour *holy* and unspeck'd,
And the world's hatred, as its sure effect.
Cowper, Truth, l. 281.

The King was shaken with *holy* fear;
"The Gods," he said, "would have chosen well."
Tennyson, The Victim.

Holy Alliance, a league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia in person after the fall of Napoleon, signed at Paris, September 26th, 1815, and afterward joined by all the other European sovereigns except those of Rome and England. Its professed object was to unite their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood, but its real one was to perpetuate existing dynasties by their joint opposition to all attempts at change. A special clause debarred any member of the Bonaparte family from ascending a European throne. The league came to an end after the French revolution of 1830.—**Holy bread.** (*a*) The bread used for the eucharist; a piece of such bread; an altar-bread; in the *Gr. Ch.,* same as *holy loaf* or *holy lamb.* (*b*) A eulogia, or piece of blessed bread.—**Holy city,** a city regarded as particularly sacred by the adherents of a religious faith, as Jerusalem by Jews and Christians, Mecca and Medina by Mohammedans, Benares by Hindus, Rome by Roman Catholics, etc.; specifically [*cap.*], Jerusalem.—**Holy communion.** See *communion.*—**Holy Cross.** See *cross*[1].—**Holy-Cross day, holy days.** See *day*[1].—**Holy cup,** the eucharistic chalice.—**Holy disk,** in the *Gr. Ch.,* the paten.—**Holy family.** See *family.*—**Holy fan.** See *flabellum,* 1.—**Holy Father, fire, Friday, Ghost.** See the nouns.—**Holy grail.** See *grail*[2].—**Holy grass.** See *Hierochloë.*—**Holy house, Innocents, lamb, lance, loaf.** See the nouns.—**Holy League,** a name given to various European alliances, as that of 1511 formed by the Pope against the French, or the Nuremberg League of the Catholic powers in Germany in 1538. For the league of 1576 against the Huguenots, see *league.*—**Holy Office,** the Inquisition.—**Holy oil.** See *oil.*—**Holy orders.** See *order.*—**Holy place,** in *Scrip.,* the sanctuary of the tabernacle and of the temple.

The high priest entereth into the *holy place* every year with blood of others. Heb. ix. 25.

Holy places, places in which events in the life of Jesus Christ occurred, or where martyrs died, or where relics are kept.

And so to visite the seyd *holy placis* in clennes of lyff.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Holy quest, the search for the holy grail. See *grail*[2].—**Holy Roman Empire.** See *empire.*—**Holy rood.** See *rood.*—**Holy rope**†, the hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum,* the leaves of which resemble those of hemp.—**Holy Saturday.** See *Saturday.*—**Holy see.** See *see*[3].—**Holy seed,** an old name for wormseed, *Artemisia maritima.*—**Holy Sepulcher, spear, Spirit, sponge, stone, synod, table, thistle, Thursday.** See the nouns.—**Holy tree,** the tree also called *the pride of India, Melia Azedarach.*—**Holy war, water.** See the nouns.—**Holy-water clerk.** (*a*) A poor scholar. (*b*) A person who carried the holy water.—**Holy-water font.** See *font*[1].—**Holy-water sprinkler.** (*a*) Same as *aspersorium.* (*b*) Same as *morning-star* (a weapon). (*c*) In *hunting,* the tail of a fox. *Bailey,* 1731.—**Holy-water stock,** a holy-water sprinkler or aspersorium.—**Holy Week, writ,** etc. See the nouns.—**The holy doors.** See *door.*—**The Holy Land.** See *land.*—**The Holy One,** the Supreme Being.=**Syn. 1.** Sacred, dedicated, sanctified. See *religion.*—**2** and **3.** Devout, divine, immaculate, saintly.

II.† *n.* **1.** A holy man; a saint: same as *hallow*[1].

Nether thou schalt gyue thin *hooli* for to se corrupcion.
Wyclif, Acts ii. 17 (Oxf.).

2. *pl.* Sacred rites; devotions.

In Pegu there is a Varelle or Temple, like to this, which the King frequented to doe his *holies* therein.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 468.

3. A place of worship; a sacred place.

The Earth was their Goddesse: to their *holies* they admitted nothing female, nor to their tables.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 351.

Holy of holies. [ME. *holi of halowes* (*halewes*); tr. LL. *sanctum sanctorum.*] (*a*) The inner or western division of the Jewish tabernacle, as distinguished from the outer part, called the *holy place.* The holy of holies was inclosed on three sides by the walls of the tabernacle, while on the fourth or eastern side a veil, ornamented with figures of cherubim, and suspended from four pillars of shittim-wood overlaid with gold, separated it from the holy place (Ex. xxvi. 31; xxxvi. 35). The holy of holies was a perfect cube in its dimensions, the length, breadth, and height being each ten cubits. In it stood the ark of the testament, or ark of the covenant, of shittim-wood overlaid with gold. Upon the ark was the capporeth or golden mercy-seat, the place of the divine presence (Ex. xxv. 22), and on the capporeth were two cherubim, also of gold, both facing toward its center. No one but the high priest entered the holy of holies, and he only once a year, on the Day of Atonement (Lev. xvi.). Also called the *most holy place* and the *oracle.*

The type of Christ in some one particular, as of entring yearly into the *Holy of holies,* and such like, rested upon the High Priest only as more immediately personating our Saviour. *Milton,* Church-Government, i. 5.

(*b*) The sanctuary or bema of a Christian church: used especially by the Greek and other Oriental churches. (*c*) Among the Nestorians, a small recess at the east end of a church, containing nothing but a cross. No one, not even the priest, is allowed to enter it.

holy†, *v. t.* [< *holy, a.* See *hallow*[1], the older verb.] To canonize. *Davies.*

Harp. I hug thee
For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot
Of tortures 'gainst the Christians; on! . . .
Theop. Both hug and *holy* me.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 2.

holy-cruel (hō'li-krö″el), *a.* Cruel from excess of holy zeal. [Poetical.]

Be not so *holy-cruel;* love is holy;
And my integrity ne'er knew the crafts
That you do charge men with.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 2.

holyday, *n.* Formerly a common spelling of *holiday:* now rare, or used chiefly as two words in the literal sense of *holy.*

holydom†, *n.* Same as *halidom.*

As God you helpp and *holydom,* as by thes boke.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

Holy-Ghost† (hō'li-gōst'), *n.* The wild angelica of Europe, *Angelica sylvestris,* formerly regarded as good against poison and pestilence. See *angelica.*

Holy-Ghost pear (hō'li-gōst' pār). [A name due to a mistaken rendering of *avocado* as equiv. to Sp. *abogado,* advocate, mediator: see *advocate.*] The alligator-pear, or avocado.

Holy-Ghost plant (hō'li-gōst' plant). Same as *dove-plant.*

holy-hay (hō'li-hā'), *n.* The lucern, *Medicago sativa.*

holy-hemp† (hō'li-hemp'), *n.* The plant *Galeopsis Ladanum.*

holy-herb (hō'li-ėrb'), *n.* A European plant, *Verbena officinalis;* the vervain.

holystone (hō'li-stōn), *n.* [Said to be so called because used in cleaning the decks for Sunday.] A soft sandstone used by seamen for scrubbing the decks of a ship. See the extract.

The *holystone* is a large, soft stone, smooth on the bottom, with long ropes attached to each end, by which the crew keep it sliding fore and aft over the wet sanded decks.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 208.

holystone (hō'li-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *holystoned,* ppr. *holystoning.* [< *holystone, n.*] To scrub with holystone, as the deck of a vessel.

The men are so busy *Holy-stoning* the quarter-deck, while all hands are wanted to keep the ship afloat.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 109.

hom[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *home*[1].

hom[2]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *hem,* obsolete objective plural of *he.* See *he*[1].

homacanth (hom'a-kanth), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός,* the same, + *ἀκανθα,* spine.] Having the characters of the *Homacanthi.*

Homacanthi (hom-a-kan'thī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kner, 1860), < Gr. *ὁμός,* the same, + *ἀκανθα,* spine.] A section of acanthopterous fishes in which the dorsal spines are symmetrical and depressible in the same line, each one directly over the next succeeding one, exemplified by the *Labridæ, Pomacentridæ, Acanthuridæ,* etc.

homage (hom'- or om'āj), *n.* [< ME. *homage,* < OF. *homage, hommage, humage, homenage, omenage,* etc., F. *hommage* = Pr. *homenatge, homenage* = Sp. *homenaje* = Pg. *homenagem* = It. *omaggio* (ML. reflex *homagium*), < ML. *hominaticum, homenaticum, homaticum,* homage, the service of a vassal or 'man,' < L. *homo* (*homin-*), a man, ML. a vassal: see *Homo.*] **1.** In *feudal law,* an admission or acknowledgment to the lord of tenure under him; the public ceremony that bound the vassal to the lord, whose man he thereupon became, and of whom he held the land for which he was to render his service.

Whan the two kynges hadde take the oth of these two, a-noon thei dide to kynge Arthur their *homage* full deboner ly as was right. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 140.

The King of France summons King Edward to come and do his *Homage* for Gascoin. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 111.

Lewis, in 1259, obtained from his brother-in-law a final surrender of Normandy and *homage* and fealty for Guienne. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 219.

2. Respect or reverence paid by external action; obeisance; respectful or reverential regard; deferential feeling; reverence.

Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet! *Dryden.*

Proud of the *Homage* to his Merit done.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The rocks proclaim the approaching Deity. . . .
With heads declined, ye cedars, *homage* pay.
Pope, Messiah, l. 35.

We are not to pay lip *homage* to principles which our conduct wilfully transgresses.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 518.

3. The copyholders or tenants of a manor in attendance to do their duty in a court-baron. It was the custom for the homage to choose one of the tenants to collect the lord's rent for the year following.—**Conditioned homage,** that form of homage where a man holds lands by homage under more than one lord.—**Homage ancestral,** that where a man and his ancestors have time out of mind held their land by homage.—**Homage jury,** a court in a court baron consisting of tenants who do homage. (*Wharton.*)—**Liege homage,** a homage due a man's chief lord, only as feudalism waned it came to be due the king as such.—**New homage,** that due from an alienee or his heirs. (*N. E. D.*)—**Simple** or **plain homage,** a mere acknowledgment of tenure without fealty.

homage† (hom'- or om'āj), *v.* [< OF. *hommager,* pay homage to, < *hommage,* homage: see *homage, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To profess fealty to; pay respect to by external action; reverence.—**2.** To cause to pay homage; bring under subjection.

To her great Neptune *homaged* all his streams.
Cowley.

II. *intrans.* To pay respect; profess fealty.

To whom Jove sometimes bends and Neptune kneels,
Mars *homageth,* and Phebus will submit.
Heywood, Love's Mistress, sig. D. 3.

homageable† (hom'- or om'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *hommageable,* < *hommager,* pay homage to, + *-able:* see *homage, v.,* and *-able.*] Bound to pay homage.

The Earls of Flanders and Holland were most considerable; but of them two he of Holland being *homageable* to none, and having Friesland and Zealand added, was the more potent. *Howell,* Letters, I. ii. 15.

homage-jury (hom'āj-jö″ri), *n.* A jury in an English court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like. *Wharton.*

homager (hom'- or om'āj-ėr), *n.* One who does or is bound to do homage; one who holds land of another by homage.

And aftur kyngys xv.,
That *homagerys* to hym bene.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 107. (*Halliwell.*)

My Song, a fearless *homager,* would attend
Thy thundering battle-axe as it cleaves the press
Of war. *Wordsworth,* Eccles. Sonnets, i. 35.

Homalieæ (hom-ā-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homalium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants belonging to the family *Flacourtiaceæ,* typified by the genus *Homalium.* They are trees or shrubs with coriaceous pinnate or rarely palmate leaves and axillary racemose, cymose, or spiciform inflorescence; the calyx free or adnate to the ovary; and 4- to 15-merous flowers.

Homalium (hō-mā'li-um), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Omalium,* Gravenhorst, 1802), < Gr. *ὁμαλός,* even, level, smooth, < *ὁμός,* the same: see *homo-.*] **1.** In *zoöl.,* a genus of rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ,* of wide distribution and many spe-

cies, which live upon plants or under the bark of trees. —2. In *bot.*, a large genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs or trees, founded by Jacquin (1760), of the family *Flacourtiaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Homalieæ*. It is characterized by having the ovary more or less adnate to the calyx, and the petals as numerous as the sepals, and plane. The leaves are alternate, petioled, ovate or lanceolate, and crenate or serrate, rarely entire; the flowers are small and disposed in branching axillary panicles. About 80 species are known, natives of tropical regions of both hemispheres, a few extratropical.



Homalium diffusum. (Line shows natural size.)

Homalogonatæ (hom″ą-lō-gon′ą-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *homalogonatus:* see *homalogonatous.*] A division of birds proposed by Garrod, to include all those which possess a certain muscle of the leg, the ambiens: opposed to *Anomalogonatæ.*

homalogonatous (hom″ą-lō-gon′ą-tus), *a.* [< NL. *homalogonatus,* < Gr. *ὁμαλός,* even, level, equal, + *γόνυ* = E. *knee.*] In *ornith.*, provided with an ambiens muscle.

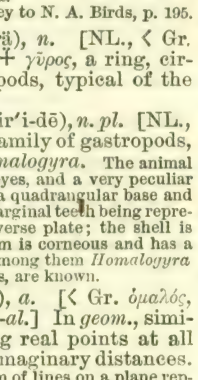
Passeres have no ambiens; . . . birds having it are termed *homalogonatous* or "normally-kneed"; . . . those wanting it are called anomalogonatous.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 195.

Homalogyra (hom″ą-lō-jī′rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός,* even, level, equal, + *γῦρος,* a ring, circle.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Homalogyridæ.*

Homalogyridæ (hom″ą-lō-jir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homalogyra* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Homalogyra.* The animal has no tentacles; it has sessile eyes, and a very peculiar radula, the central tooth having a quadrangular base and triangular cusp, the lateral and marginal teeth being represented by a single oblong transverse plate; the shell is planorbiform; and the operculum is corneous and has a central nucleus. Five species, among them *Homalogyra nitidissima,* of the European seas, are known.

homaloidal (hom-ą-loi′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμαλός,* even, level, + *εἶδος,* form, + *-al.*] In *geom.*, similar to a plane; flat; having real points at all real distances, but none at imaginary distances. —**Homaloidal system,** a system of lines on a plane representing another surface; also, a system of surfaces such that every three cut in a single point.

Homalomyia (hom″ą-lō-mī′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός,* even, level, equal, + *μυῖα,* a fly: see *Musca.*] A genus of flies founded by Bouché in 1834, distinguished from *Anthomyia* by the narrower cheeks, more rounded head, and less hairy abdomen. The larvæ are found in moist decaying matter, both animal and vegetable; they breathe by lateral branchiæ. Numerous cases are on record of the voiding of these larvæ from the intestines of human beings, but in such cases they have probably entered the body in over-ripe fruit or vegetables.



a, larva of *Homalomyia* (line shows natural size); *b*, spiny hair, magnified.

Homaloptera (hom-ą-lop′-tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **homalopterus:* see *homalopterous.*] An order of insects, corresponding to the suborder *Pupipara* of *Diptera. Leach,* 1819.

homalopterous (hom-ą-lop′tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. **homalopterus,* < Gr. *ὁμαλός,* even, level, + *πτερόν,* wing.] Pertaining to the *Homaloptera.*

homalosternal (hom″ą-lō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμαλός,* even, level, + *στέρνον,* sternum.] Flat, as a breast-bone; having a keelless sternum; ratite, as a bird.

Homalosternii (hom″ą-lō-stėr′ni-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμαλός* even, level, + *στέρνον,* sternum.] One of the primary divisions of recent birds, including all those in which the breast-bone is not keeled or carinate; the *Struthiones* or *Ratitæ:* opposed to *Tropidosternii.* [Little used.]

Homaridæ (hō-mar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Homarus* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous crustaceans, containing the lobsters of the genera *Homarus* and *Nephrops.*

homarine (hom′ą-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Homarus* + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Resembling a lobster, or having the characteristics of a lobster. *Huxley.*

II. *n.* A lobster.

A marine Astacine or a true *Homarine.*
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 316.

Homarus (hom′ą-rus), *n.* [NL., < OF. *homar,* mod. F. *homard,* Norm. *houmar,* < LG. *hummer* (> G. *hummer*) = Sw. Dan. *hummer,* OSw. *hommare* = Icel. *humarr,* lobster; cf. Gr. *κάμμαρος, κάμαρος,* > L. *cammarus, gammarus,* a kind of lobster.] A genus of long-tailed crustaceans or lobsters, belonging to the family *Homaridæ.* There are three species, *H. americanus, vulgaris,* and *capensis,* of North America, Europe, and Africa respectively. In spite of the large size and general appearance, the species of *Homarus* are related to the crawfish (*Astacus* and *Cambarus*), and are usually placed in *Astacidæ,* but differ in being marine. *Milne-Edwards.*

homatomic (hom-a-tom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός,* the same, in comp. together, + E. *atomic.*] Composed of atoms of the same kind.

homatropia (hom-a-trō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός,* the same, in comp. together, + NL. *atropia.*] Same as *homatropine.*

homatropine (hō-mat′rō-pin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός,* the same, in comp. together, + E. *atropine.*] An alkaloid ($C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$) crystallizing in colorless prisms which are deliquescent, but difficultly soluble in water. It is derived from atropine, an alkaloid prepared from belladonna. Salts of homatropine are used to some extent in medicine.

Homaxonia (hom-ak-sō′ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός,* the same, + *ἄξων,* an axle: see *ax*[2], *axis*[1], *axle.*] In *morphology,* organic forms all of whose axes are equal: correlated with *Protaxonia.*

homaxonial (hom-ak-sō′ni-al), *a.* [As *Homaxonia* + *-al.*] Having all the axes equal; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Homaxonia.*

All questions of symmetry, for which Haeckel's nomenclature of *homaxonial,* homopolic, &c., is distinctly preferable. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 845.

homaxonic (hom-ak-son′ik), *a.* [As *Homaxonia* + *-ic.*] Same as *homaxonial.*

A spherical (*homaxonic*) or cone-shaped (monaxonic) perforated shell of membranous consistence known as the central capsule, and probably homologous with the perforated shell of a Globigerina.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 849.

hombre (om′br), *n.* Same as *omber.* [Rare.]

home (hōm), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *home, hoom, hom, ham,* < AS. *hām,* a home, dwelling, = OS. OFries. *hēm* = MD. *heym,* home, dwelling, D. only in comp. *heimelijk,* private, secret (= E. *homely*), = OHG. MHG. G. *heim* = Icel. *heimr,* an abode, village, *heima,* home, = Sw. *hem* = Dan. *hjem,* home, = Goth. *haims,* a village (the sense 'home' being approached in the deriv. adjectives *ana-haims,* present, 'at home,' and *afhaims,* absent, 'from home'), = Lith. *kemas* = Gr. *κώμη* (for **κώμη*?), a village (see *comic, comedy*), = Skt. *ksema,* abode, place of rest, security, for **skema,* < √ **ski, ksi,* dwell. The OTeut. sense of 'village' is preserved in many place-names in *-ham,* AS. *-hām,* G. *-heim,* etc., as *Birmingham, Cheltenham, Nottingham,* G. *Hochheim, Mannheim,* etc.; also in dim. *hamlet*[1], q. v.] I. *n.* 1. A dwelling; the residence of a family or household; a seat of domestic life and interests; hence, one's abode; the house in which one has his fixed or usual residence, or which he regards as his definite dwelling-place.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath holp him
To his *home* before us. *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 6.

All blended into that glow of feeling which finds its centre and hope and joy in *Home.*
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor.

2. The place or region in which one lives; one's own locality or country.

Now powers from *home,* and discontents at *home,*
Meet in one line. *Shak.,* K. John, iv. 3.

And the star-spangled banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the *home* of the brave!
Key, Star-spangled Banner.

3. The place or region where some specified thing is most common, indigenous, or native; the seat or native habitat.

Flandria, by plenty, made the *home* of war.
Prior, Ode to the Queen.

Her melancholy eyes divine,
The *home* of woe without a tear.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

4. An institute or establishment designed to afford the comforts of domestic life to the homeless, sick, or destitute: as, a sailors' or soldiers' *home;* a *home* for the aged.—5. In games, the ultimate point to which a player runs, or to which effort is directed; the goal.

The prison children . . . whooped and ran, and played at hide and seek, and made the iron bars of the inner gateway *Home.* *Dickens,* Little Dorrit, i. 7.

Specifically—(*a*) In *base-ball,* the space or base immediately in front of the batters' position. See *base-ball.* (*b*) In *lacrosse,* the position of a player who stands just in front of his opponents' goal, and who tries to throw the ball through it; also, the player himself.—**At home.** (*a*) In or about one's own house or lodgings; at the abode of the household to which one belongs; hence, having a sense of freedom and familiarity, as in one's house.

They may teach the young women to be . . . discreet, chaste, keepers *at home,* good, obedient to their own husbands. Tit. ii. 5.

And though they carry nothing forth with them, yet in all their journey they lack nothing. For wheresoever they come, they be *At Home.*
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

(*b*) In the position of being thoroughly familiar with a subject; conversant: as, to be *at home* in a science. (*c*) In one's own country.

Travellers ne'er did lie,
Though fools *at home* condemn them.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

(*d*) Prepared to receive social calls or visits: a conventional phrase. Hence, as a noun—(*e*) A time fixed for receiving callers; a reception.

"Invitations!" cried Miss Gascoigne, ". . . and to the best houses in Avonsbridge, too. This is the result of your *At Home.*" *Mrs. Craik,* Christian's Mistake, v.

Long home, the grave.

Man goeth to his *long home,* and the mourners go about the streets. Eccl. xii. 5.

They went all to their *long home.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

To eat one out of house and home. See *eat.*—**To go home by beggar's bush.** See *beggar.*—**To make one's self at home,** to conduct one's self in another's house as unrestrainedly as if at home.

II. *a.* 1. Connected with one's home or place of abode, or with one's country; domestic: often opposed to *foreign.*

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bacon.*

Last from her own *home*-circle of the poor
They barr'd her. *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

2. Close; to the point; effective; coming home to the subject or the thing: as, a *home* thrust in argument; a *home* blow in boxing.

Do I resolve to grieve, and not to die?
Happy had been the stroke thou gav'st, if *home.*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts. *Stillingfleet.*

3. In *sporting:* (*a*) Situated near or at the goal; final: as, the *home* stretch; the *home* base. (*b*) Reaching, or enabling a player to reach, home or the goal: as, a *home* run; a *home* hit.—**Home Department,** that branch of a government (specifically that of Great Britain) which supervises the administration of internal affairs. The head of this department in Great Britain is called the *Home Secretary,* and is charged with the supervision of the prisons and the police force, the administration of criminal justice, the inspection of factories, etc.—**Home farm.** See *farm*[1].—**Home field,** the land on which the farm-house or homestead is built and that immediately surrounding it, usually fenced off from the rest of the farm.

It had the graveyard, originally Isaac Johnson's *home-field,* on one side. *Hawthorne,* Scarlet Letter, ix.

Home Office, in Great Britain, the governmental office in which the affairs of the Home Department are transacted. —**Home rule,** the political principle or program in accordance with which a city, province, state, or other component part of a country enjoys self-government in its internal affairs: in British politics specifically used with reference to the agitation in favor of self-government in Ireland (begun under this name about 1870) through the agency of a national parliament, and less prominently also in Scotland and Wales.—**Home-Rule Bill.** See *bill*[3].

home (hōm), *adv.* [< ME. *home, hoom, hom,* < AS. *hām,* adv., prop. the acc. used adverbially, as also in G. Dan. Sw., etc.: see *home, n.*] 1. To, toward, or at home, in any sense of that word.

In discontent then *hame* she went,
And aye the tear did blin' her e'e.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

Thanne the Sone bryngethe *hoom* with him alle his Kyn, and his Frendes, and alle the othere to his Hows, and makethe hem a gret Feste. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 309.

Here she is allowed her virgin rites,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing *home*
Of bell and burial. *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 1.

Curses are like young chickens,
And still come *home* to roost.
Bulwer, Lady of Lyons, v. 2.

An arrow is *home* when drawn to the pile.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 53.

2. To the point; to the mark aimed at; so as to produce an intended effect; effectively; satisfactorily; closely: as, to strike *home;* to charge *home;* to speak *home.*

In your letters you touch me *home.*
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 30.

With his prepared sword, he charges *home*
My unprovided body. *Shak.,* Lear, ii. 1.

Speak to me *home,* mince not the general tongue.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

She speaks to the matter, and comes *home* to the point.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

To put the affront the *homer,* [Prince Rupert] resolv'd that very day to march quite thorow the middle of the Quarters.
Prince Rupert's late beating up the rebels' quarters at Postcomb and Chenner (1643), p. 2.

Joseph, tax him *home.*
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To bring home to. See *bring.*—**To come home, fall home, follow home, get home,** etc. See the verbs.—**To pay home**†, to urge, press, or pay to the full; satisfy fully; retaliate effectively.

Aere meo me lacessis, thou gevest me scoffe for scoffe, or as we saie, thou *paiest* me *home.* *Elyot,* 1559.

All my services
You have *paid home.* *Shak.,* W. T., v. 3.

To sheet home, to haul the sheets of a sail so that the clues will be stretched apart as far as possible.—**To tumble home.** See *tumble.*

home (hōm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *homed,* ppr. *homing.* [< *home, n.* or *adv.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dwell; have a home; also (chiefly in the present participle), to go home instinctively, as a carrier-pigeon. See *homing.*

The arrangements [to use pigeons as message-bearers in the yacht-races of September, 1885] were hasty, and the material *homed* at several centers, some of them miles away from the center of use. *The Century,* XXXII. 363.

II. *trans.* To bring, carry, or send home: as, the *homing* of the harvest; to *home* a carrier-pigeon.

home-born (hōm'bôrn), *a.* 1. Belonging to the place or country by birth; native; not foreign.

One law shall be to him that is *homeborn* and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you. Ex. xii. 49.

2. Originating at home; pertaining to one's home; domestic.

Arm
These creatures from *home-born* intrinsic harm.
Donne.

Intimate delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, *homeborn* happiness.
Cowper, Task, iv. 140.

home-bound (hōm'bound), *a.* Same as *homeward-bound.*

For thought is tired of wandering o'er the world,
And *home-bound* Fancy runs her bark ashore.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 5.

home-bred (hōm'bred), *a.* 1. Bred or brought up at home; hence, uncultivated; artless; rude.

Only to me two *home-bred* youths belong. *Dryden.*

2. Of native or innate growth; domestic; natural; inborn.

But if of daunger, which hereby doth dwell,
And *homebredd* evil ye desire to heare,
Of a straunge man I can you tidings tell.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 31.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *home-bred* lusts or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him. *Hammond,* Fundamentals.

Envie shall sink to hell, craft and malice be confounded, whether it be *homebred* mischief or outlandish cunning.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

home-brew (hōm'brö), *n.* Beer that is brewed at home or for home consumption. [Rare.]

Immense bumpers or vats of admittedly real Russian *home-brew* which are being now consumed in every civilised country. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLIII. 240.

home-brewed (hōm'bröd), *a.* Brewed at home or for home consumption: as, *home-brewed* ale.

The sparkling beverage *home-brewed* from malt of my own making. *Smollett,* Humphrey Clinker.

homecome (hōm'kum), *n.* [< ME. *homecome, homcome, hamcume,* < AS. *hāmcyme* (= Icel. *heimkoma, -kvāma;* cf. G. *heimkunft* = Dan. *hjemkomst* = Sw. *hemkomst*), < *hām,* home, + *cyme,* coming: see *come, n.*] A coming home; arrival at home. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Feire floures schal we finde of foulen song here,
& thurth cumfort may cacche swiche happ mai falle,
To haue the better hele at zoure *hom-kome.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 807.

home-coming (hōm'kum″ing), *n.* [< ME. *homcomynge;* < *home* + *coming.*] Return home or homeward.

And zee schulle undirstonde, zif it lyke zou, that at myn *Hom comynge* I cam to Rome.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

Prepare
A pathway meet for her *home-coming* soon.
Lowell, Bon Voyage!

home-felt (hōm'felt), *a.* Felt in one's own breast; inward; private: as, *home-felt* joys.

But such a sacred and *home-felt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton,* Comus, l. 262.

Happy next him who to these shades retires,
Whom Nature charms, and whom the Muse inspires,
Whom humbler joys of *home-felt* quiet please.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 239.

home-keeping (hōm'kē″ping), *a.* Staying at home.

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

homeless (hōm'les), *a.* [ME. **homles* (not found), < AS. *hāmleás* (= Dan. *hjemlös*), homeless, < *hām,* home, + *-leás,* -less.] Destitute of a home.

Was the merchant charged to bring
The *homeless* birds a nest?
Cowper, The Bird's Nest.

homelike (hōm'līk), *a.* Having the qualities that constitute a home; suggesting or resembling a home; familiar.

Here the aspect was friendly, livable, almost *homelike.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 567.

homelikeness (hōm'līk-nes), *n.* The character of being homelike.

A delicacy, a brotherly considerateness, a *homelikeness* of character and manner.
The Congregationalist, March 3, 1887.

homelily (hōm'li-li), *adv.* [< *homely* + *-ly*2.] In a homely manner; rudely; inelegantly.

homeliness (hōm'li-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being homely, in any sense of that word.

There's the rich beauty
Which this poor *homeliness* is not endowed with;
There's difference enough.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii.

The force of his argument is not at all injured by the *homeliness* of his illustrations.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 109.

The prospect was not rich, but it had a frank *homeliness* which touched the young man's fancy.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 458.

The intense realism, the admirable *homeliness* and truth of his [Hogarth's] pictures of English life, . . . raised them far above the level of the mere grotesque.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

2†. Household management.

Grisildis thurgh hir wit
Coude al the feet [feat] of wyfly *homlinesse.*
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 373.

3†. Familiarity; intimacy.

Overgret *homlinesse* engendreth dispreising.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

homeling† (hōm'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *home* + *-ling*1. Cf. *comeling.*] **I.** *n.* A person or thing belonging to a home or to a country.

So that within a whyle they began to molest the *homelings* (for so I find the word indigena to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein advena is translated also a comeling). *Holinshed.*

A word treated as a *homeling.* *Abp. Trench.*

II. *a.* Native.

Under these lyeth a little strond or shore, the *homeling* inhabitants call it Achileos-dromon.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 200.

homely (hōm'li), *a.* [< ME. *homly, hoomly, hamely,* domestic, familiar, plain (= OFries. *hēmelik* = D. *heimelijk,* secret, private, = OHG. *heimilih,* MHG. *heimelich,* G. *heimlich,* secret, = Icel. *heimligr,* worldly, = Sw. *hemlig* = Dan. *hemmelig,* private, secret); < *home* + *-ly*1.] 1. Of or belonging to home or the household; domestic.

In this world nys worse pestilence
Than *hoomly* foo, al day in thy presence.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 550.

"God speed," quoth he, "thou famous flower,
Fair mistress of this *homely* bower."
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 208).

2†. Familiar; intimate.

The enemies of a man are they that are *homely* with him. *Wyclif,* Mat. x. 36.

For Protheus, that cowde hym chaunge
In euery shape, *homely* and straunge,
Cowde nevere sich gile ne tresoune.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6323.

With all these men I was right *homely,* and communed with them long time and oft.
Foxe, Martyrs, Wm. Thorpe.

3. Of domestic character or quality; hence, simple; plain; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant: as, a *homely* garment; a *homely* house; *homely* fare.

Than had I with yow *homly* suffisaunce,
I am a man of litel sustinaunce.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 135.

Homely playe it is, and a madde pastime, where men by the course of the game go together by the eares, and many times murdre one an other.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 218.

A diction at once so rich and so *homely* as his [Emerson's] I know not where to match in these days of writing by the page; it is like homespun cloth-of-gold.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 377.

4. Plain; without particular beauty of features, form, or color: as, a *homely* face.

Of Dutch and French some few are comely,
The French are light, the Dutch are *homely.*
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence.
Milton, Comus, l. 748.

It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but loves a looking-glass. *South,* Sermons.

homely† (hōm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *homely, homly, hoomly,* etc.; < *homely, a.*] Familiarly; plainly; rudely; simply; coarsely.

He rode but *hoomly* in a medled coote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 328.

Herkne opon Hyldegare hou *homliche* he telleth
How her sustenaunce is synne; & syker, as y trowe,
Weren her confessiones.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 703.

Take the spices and drynk the wyne
As *homely* as I did of thyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55. (*Halliwell.*)

A man well stricken in age, with a black sun-burned face, a long beard, and a cloak cast *homely* about his shoulders.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol., p. 26.

It is a bashful child, *homely* brought up,
In a rude hostelry. *B. Jonson,* New Inn.

home-made (hōm'mād), *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.

Madam in her high-laced ruff,
Goody in her *home-made* stuff.
Whittier, To my Old Schoolmaster.

When he [Milton] makes our English search her coffers round, it is not for any *home-made* ornaments.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

homeoid, homœoid (hō'mē-oid), *n.* [< Gr. ὁμοιος, like, similar (see *homœo-* and *homo-*), + εἶδος, form.] In *math.*, an infinitely thin shell bounded by two similar surfaces similarly orientated. *Thomson and Tait.*—**Thick homeoid,** a thick shell bounded by two similar surfaces similarly orientated.

homeoidal (hō-mē-oi'dạl), *a.* [< *homeoid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a homeoid.

The bulk of a homœoid is the excess of the bulk of the part where the thickness is positive above that where the thickness is negative. The bulk of a *homœoidal* couple is essentially zero.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 494 g, foot-note.

Homeomeri, homeomeric, homeomorphic, etc. See *Homœomeri,* etc.

homeopath, homœopath (hō'mē-ọ̄-path), *n.* [= F. *homœopathe* = Sp. *homeópata;* as *homeopathy,* without the termination.] Same as *homeopathist.*

homeopathic, homœopathic (hō″mē-ọ̄-path'-ik), *a.* [= F. *homœopathique* = Sp. *homeopático* = Pg. *homeopathico* = It. *omeopatico,* < NL. *homœopathicus,* < *homœopathia,* homeopathy: see *homeopathy.*] Relating or pertaining to homeopathy; according to the principles of homeopathy: as, *homeopathic* remedies; *homeopathic* treatment.

homeopathical, homœopathical (hō″mē-ọ̄-path'i-kạl), *a.* [< *homeopathic* + *-al.*] Same as *homeopathic.*

homeopathically, homœopathically (hō″mē-ọ̄-path'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a homeopathic manner; by means of homeopathy.

homeopathist, homœopathist (hō-mē-op'ạ-thist), *n.* [< *homeopathy* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or practises homeopathy; one who believes in the homeopathic treatment of diseases. Also *homeopath.*

homeopathy, homœopathy (hō-mē-op'ạ-thi), *n.* [= F. *homœopathie* = Sp. *homeopatía* = Pg. *homeopathia* = It. *omeopatia,* < NL. *homœopathia* (taken in sense defined), < Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια, liability to like affections, sympathy, likeness in condition, < ὁμοιοπαθής, having like feelings or affections, sympathetic, < ὅμοιος, like, similar, + πάθος, feeling, suffering: see *pathos.*] The medical treatment of diseased conditions of the body by the administration of drugs which are capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the morbid condition treated. This system of medicine was founded by Dr. C. F. S. Hahnemann (1755–1843) at Leipsic. The fundamental doctrine of homeopathy is expressed in the Latin adage "Similia similibus curantur" (likes are cured by likes). In practice homeopathy is associated with the system of administering drugs in very small, often infinitesimal, doses.

homeoplastic, homœoplastic (hō″mē-ō-plas'-tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὅμοιος, like, + πλαστός, formed, < πλάσσειν, form.] In *pathol.*, resembling the tissue from or in which the thing to which the term is applied is formed: as, a *homeoplastic* ★tumor.

homer1 (hō'mėr), *n.* [< *home* + *-er*1.] A pigeon trained to fly home from a distance; a homing pigeon.

Again, comparing this *homer's* skull with that of a common pigeon of the same size, we found at least one fourth more brain-room in the *homer,* and the excess located more especially in the lower back portion.
The Century, XXXII. 370.

homer2 (hō'mėr), *n.* [< Icel. *hāmeri,* Norw. *haamerr,* a kind of shark, lit. 'shark-mare,' < Icel. *hār,* Norw. *haa,* a shark (> E. *hoe*2), + Icel. *merr,* mod. *meri,* Norw. *merr* = E. *mare*1.] The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus.*

homer[3] (hō′mėr), *n.* [< Heb. *khōmer*, a homer, also a mound, < *khāmar*, undulate, surge up, swell up.] A Hebrew measure, containing 75 gallons and 5 pints wine-measure. As a dry measure it was equivalent to 10 ephahs, or 11½ bushels. Also written *chomer* and *gomer*.

An *homer* of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver. Lev. xxvii. 16.

Homerian (hō-mē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Homer* (see *Homeric*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Homeric*. [Rare.]

His [Homer's] figure was one of the stock types on Smyrnæan coins, one class of which was called *Homerian*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 187.

Homeric (hō-mer′ik), *a.* [< L. *Homericus*, < Gr. Ὁμηρικός, relating to Homer, < Ὅμηρος, L. *Homērus*, Homer. The name first occurs (disregarding a doubtful fragment of Hesiod) in a fragment of the poet Xenophanes (6th century B. C.). According to the life of Homer falsely attributed to Herodotus, ὄμηρος in the Cumæan dialect meant 'blind,' whence some explain the tradition of Homer's blindness. The name has been otherwise explained, e. g. as an eponym of the *Homeridæ* (Gr. Ὁμηρίδαι), a gild of poets in Chios, or, generally, the rhapsodists who recited the poems ascribed to Homer; but the meaning of the name and the very existence of the poet as a distinct person remain doubtful.] Pertaining to Homer, the great epic poet of ancient Greece, or to the poetry that bears his name, and specifically to the Iliad and the Odyssey; resembling Homer's verse, or having some characteristic of his works.

Homerical (hō-mer′i-kal), *a.* [< *Homeric* + *-al*.] Same as *Homeric*.

It has been objected by some who wish to be numbered among the sons of learning that Pope's version of Homer is not *Homerical*. *Johnson*, Pope.

Homerid (hō′mē-rid), *n.* One of the Homeridæ.

Homeridæ (hō-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Ὁμηρίδαι, pl., appar. (see *Homeric*) < Ὅμηρος, Homer, + *-ίδαι*, sing. *-ίδης*, a patronymic suffix.] A hereditary school of rhapsodists which flourished at an early date on the island of Chios, the members of which were regarded as descendants of Homer; hence, in general, rhapsodists who recited the Homeric poems throughout Greece.

Homeridian (hō-mē-rid′i-an), *a.* [< *Homerid* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Homerids or Homeridæ.

The *Homeridian* Hymns.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 315.

Homerology (hō-mē-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Ὅμηρος, Homer, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of Homer, and of whatever relates to him; the whole body of knowledge concerning Homer, his poems, and his times. *W. E. Gladstone.*

Homeromastix (hō-mē-rō-mas′tiks), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ὁμηρομάστιξ, scourge of Homer, < Ὅμηρος, Homer, + *μάστιξ*, a scourge.] Scourge of Homer: an appellation of the ancient grammarian Zoïlus, from his severe criticisms of the Homeric poems.

If there were another Homer, there would be another *Homeromastix*. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LI. 67.

home-ruler (hōm′rö′lėr), *n.* A person who advocates the political doctrine of home rule; specifically, in *British politics*, one who favors home rule for Ireland. See *home rule*, under *home*, *a.*

homesick (hōm′sik), *a.* Ill or depressed from being absent from home; affected with homesickness.

The *home-sick* dreamer's brow is nightly fanned
By breezes whispering of his native land.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, vi.

Homesick as death! was ever pang like this? . . .
Too old to let my watery grief appear—
And what so bitter as a swallowed tear!
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

homesickness (hōm′sik″nes), *n.* A depressed state of mind in persons away from home; nostalgia. It is characterized by an intense longing for home and the society of absent friends; it may also involve profound interference with nutrition, and give rise to further mental disturbance marked by delirium, incoherence, hallucination, or suicidal attempts. Generally the word signifies only a temporary or occasional depression of spirits from a longing for the renewal of former associations, actual or severe illness from this cause being rare.

Home-sickness is a wasting pang;
This feel I hourly more and more;
There's healing only in thy wings,
Thou breeze that play'st on Albion's shore!
Coleridge, Home-sick.

homesocken (hōm′sok-n), *n.* Same as *hamesucken*.

home-speaking† (hōm′spē″king), *n.* Forcible and efficacious speaking.

Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was Lord to expresse his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seem'd: sometimes by a milde and familiar converse, sometimes with plaine and impartiall *home-speaking*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

homespun (hōm′spun), *a.* and *n.* [< *home* + *spun*, pp. of *spin*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture.

The cloath was *homespun*, but for colour and make
It might a beseem'd our queen.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 344).

Those youths in *homespun* suits and ribboned queues,
Whose hearts are beating in the high-backed pews.
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

Hence—**2.** Of domestic origin; plain; familiar; commonplace.

These travellers
Shall find, before we have done, a *home-spun* wit,
A plain French understanding, may cope with 'em.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two birds with one stone. *Dryden.*

Mr. Potter seemed to carry about with him a certain *homespun* certificate of authority which made it natural for lesser men to accept his conclusions.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 278.

II. *n.* **1.** Cloth made at home; home-made clothing.

The dress of the girl was a well-worn but neat-checked *homespun*, and at the throat was a bit of faded ribbon.
The Century, XXXVI. 896.

2. A coarse and loosely woven woolen material, made in imitation of actual home-made cloth.—**3.** A coarse, unpolished, or rustic person. [Rare.]

What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

homestall (hōm′stâl), *n.* [< *home* + *stall*.] **1.** A homestead; a dwelling-place. [Rare or local.]

And thou [Omai] hast found again
Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams,
And *homestall* thatch'd with leaves.
Cowper, Task, i. 640.

2. One of the small inclosures for rearing young cattle usually placed near the center of an ancient English village community.

homestead (hōm′sted), *n.* [= D. *heemstede* = Dan. *hjemsted;* as *home* + *stead*.] **1.** A family's dwelling-place, with the inclosure or ground immediately contiguous; an abode; a home.

The abuse of war, . . .
The smouldering *homestead*, and the household flower
Torn from the lintel. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

We cross the prairie as of old
The pilgrim crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The *homestead* of the free!
Whittier, Kansas Emigrants.

When you think of the old *homestead*, if you ever do, your thoughts go straight to the wide chimney and its burning logs. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 3.

2. In *law*, real property owned by the head of a family and occupied by the family as a home.

The laws of the United States give to every citizen who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the right to a *homestead* of 160 acres, to be selected at will from any of the surveyed and otherwise unappropriated public lands, without cost, except entry fees. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 122.

3. Native seat; station or place of residence.—**Homestead Act,** a United States statute of 1862 (12 Stat., 392, U. S. Rev. St., § 2289 et seq.), by which a citizen, or an alien who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, may enter upon not more than 160 acres of the unappropriated public land, and, by complying with certain requirements, may after five years acquire title to it by patent. An enlarged Homestead Act, in 1909, provided that an entryman, under the terms of the act of 1862, could acquire 320 or less acres of land of specified character in certain States.—**Homestead law.** (*a*) In the United States, a constitutional or statutory provision of a State exempting from seizure or forced sale for debt a limited amount of real estate owned and occupied by a family as a homestead. Provisions of this nature exist in nearly all the States, varying widely in their terms and limitations. (*b*) Same as *Homestead Act*.

homestead (hōm′sted), *v. t.* [< *homestead*, *n.*] To acquire as one's established homestead or residence under the Homestead Act. [U. S.]

An Indian who had been married Indian fashion, . . . but who had *homesteaded* a farm, thought it best to be married in a more civilized way.
American Missionary, Nov., 1879, p. 343.

The new farmers are settling into Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, where promising land can be *home-steaded* or preempted. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 5.

homesteader (hōm′sted-ėr), *n.* One who settles upon the public land, or acquires a residence under the Homestead Act. [Western U. S.]

The *homesteaders* . . . are the pioneers of slender means, taking advantage of the beneficent law which gives a man (or woman if she be the head of a family) a home upon the public domain at the simple price of occupying and cultivating it for a term of years; and meanwhile it cannot be taken from him for any outstanding debts.
H. King, The Century, XIX. 136.

homeward (hōm′wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *homward*, *hamward*, < AS. *hāmweard*, homeward, < *hām*, home, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*.] Toward home; toward one's habitation; toward one's native country. Also *homewards*.

And also we passyd by the gate of the Temple of the holy Sepulcre, and in ower wey *homward* we cam to the Chirche that the Jacobyns hold.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 33.

homeward (hōm′wärd), *a.* [< *homeward*, *adv.*] Being in the direction of home: as, a *homeward* journey.

homeward-bound (hōm′wärd-bound), *a.* Bound or destined for home: said especially of vessels returning from a foreign country, or of persons returning home by sea.—**Homeward-bound pennant,** a long pennant reaching from the royalmast-head to the water, set by a man-of-war on starting for home after a cruise.

homewardly (hōm′wärd-li), *adv.* [< *homeward* + *-ly*[2].] Homeward. [Rare.]

It was eve
When *homewardly* I went. *Southey*, Hannah.

homewards (hōm′wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. **homwardes*, *hamewardes*, < AS. *hāmweardes*, homewards, < *hāmweard*, homeward, + *-es*, adverbial gen. suffix.] Same as *homeward*.

Come, you look paler and paler; pray you, draw *homewards*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

homewort (hōm′wėrt), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

homey, *a.* See *homy*.

homicidal (hom′i-sī-dal), *a.* [< LL. *homicidalis*, also *homocidalis*, < L. *homicida*, a homicide, LL. *homicidium*, homicide: see *homicide*[1], *homicide*[2].] Characterized by homicide; leading to, resulting in, or tending toward homicide; murderous; bloody: as, a *homicidal* act; *homicidal* mania.

The troop, forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage the king oppress.
Pope, Odyssey, iv.

homicidally (hom′i-sī-dal-i), *adv.* In a homicidal manner; with homicidal intent.

A severe wound in the throat, which was *homicidally* inflicted. *A. S. Taylor*, Med. Jour., p. 213.

homicide[1] (hom′i-sīd), *n.* [< ME. *homicide*, < OF. *homicide*, F. *homicide* = Pr. *homecida*, *omicida* = Sp. Pg. *homicida* = It. *omicida*, < L. *homicīda*, a manslayer, homicide, murderer, < *homo*, man, + *cædere* (perf. *cīdi*), kill, slay, + *-a*, suffix of agent. Cf. *homicide*[2]. The two words, alike in F. and E., differ in other tongues and in the orig. L. in termination. So all similar words, *fratricide*, *parricide*, *suicide*, etc.] A person who kills another; a manslayer.

He that hateth his brother is an *homicide*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

For what is he they follow? truly, gentlemen,
A bloody tyrant and a *homicide*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

homicide[2] (hom′i-sīd), *n.* [< ME. *homicide*, *homicidie*, *homicidy*, < OF. *homicide*, F. *homicide* = Pr. *homicidi*, *omicidi* = Sp. Pg. *homicidio* = It. *omicidio*, < LL. *homicīdium*, manslaughter, homicide, murder, < *homo*, man (see *Homo*), + *cædere* (*cīd-*), kill, slay, + *-ium*, neut. suffix. See *homicide*[1].] The killing of a human being by a human being. *Homicide* in its largest sense is generic, embracing every mode by which the life of one man is taken by the act of another. *Shaw*, Ch. J. It includes suicide, and also death caused by culpable neglect. In law homicide is usually classed as *justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious: justifiable* when it proceeds from necessity, as where the proper officer inflicts capital punishment, where an officer of justice kills an offender who assaults or resists him and who cannot otherwise be captured, or where persons are killed in the dispersion of rebellious or riotous assemblies, or for the prevention of some atrocious crime; *excusable*, when it happens from misadventure, as where a man in doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, kills another by accident, or in self-defense, or in defense of wife, children, parent, servant, etc. (also called *homicide by misadventure*); *felonious*, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion, or it may be by criminal neglect. *Felonious homicide* comprehends murder and manslaughter. In Scots law manslaughter is called *culpable homicide*.

Thou cruell didst it: therefore, *Homicide*,
Cowardly treason, cursed Paricide,
Vn-kinde Rebellion, euer shall remain
Thy house-hold Guests.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

homicidy†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *homicide*[2]. *Chaucer.*

homiculture (hom′i-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *homo*, man, + *cultura*, culture.] The physical improvement of the human race by means analogous to those used in improving the breed of the lower animals. [Rare.]

Indirectly, then, marriages are frequently made on bases which, if not those that the laws of *Homiculture* would lay down, are at least not diametrically opposed to them.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 391.

homiform† (hom'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *homo*, man, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *hominiform*. *Cudworth.*

homilete (hom'i-lēt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμιλητής*, a companion, scholar, hearer, < *ὁμιλεῖν*, be in company, consort, converse: see *homiletic*. The E. sense is taken from *homiletic*, after the analogy of *exegete, exegetic*.] One who composes or delivers homilies or sermons; one versed in the art of preaching. [Rare.]

The pulpit wants above all else enthusiastic *homiletes*.
Presbyterian Quarterly, January, 1875, p. 120.

homiletic (hom-i-let'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμιλητικός*, of conversation, affable, conversable, < *ὁμιλεῖν*, be in company, consort or converse, < *ὅμιλος*, an assembly, throng: see *homily*.] **1**†. Same as *homiletical*, 1.—**2.** In the style or of the nature of a homily or a sermon; hortatory; expository.

This [the Ormulum] is a metrical paraphrase of a part of the New Testament, in a *homiletic* form, and it probably belongs to the early part of the thirteenth century.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., v.

The ecclesiastical literature is all historical, *homiletic*, or devotional. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 433.

3. Of or pertaining to sermons or to homiletics; pertaining to preaching or the art of preaching. —**Homiletic theology.** Same as *homiletics*.

homiletical (hom-i-let'i-kal), *a.* [< *homiletic* + *-al*.] **1**†. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; conversable; companionable.

His virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*, not those lazy sullen ones of the cloister.
Bp. Atterbury, Character of Luther.

2. Same as *homiletic*, 2.

The Sermon of Pentecost is made the basis of further *homiletical* hints. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 740.

homiletics (hom-i-let'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *homiletic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Gr. *ὁμιλητική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of conversation.] The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which treats of the composition and delivery of sermons and other religious discourses.

homiliarium (hom-i-li-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *homiliaria* (-ä). [ML., also *homiliarius* (sc. *liber*) and *homiliare*, < *homilia*, a homily: see *homily*.] A homiliary for the use of pastors.

homiliary (hom'i-li-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *homiliaries* (-riz). [< ML. *homiliarium*, *homiliarius*: see *homiliarium*.] A book containing a collection of homilies or sermons to be read on Sundays and other days.

homilist (hom'i-list), *n.* [< *homily* + *-ist*.] One who composes homilies; one who exhorts.

Novelists have enforced moral lessons more powerful than a wilderness of *homilists*.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 64.

homilistical† (hom-i-lis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *homilist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a homilist.

These were the grand Divines in all Times and Places, not superficially armed with light armour, onely for the preaching or *Homilisticall* flourishes of a Pulpit, but with the . . . armour of veterane and valiant souldiers.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 621.

homilite (hom'i-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὁμιλεῖν*, be together (see *homily*), + *-ite*2.] A borosilicate of iron and calcium, occurring in black or brownish-black monoclinic crystals near Brevig, Norway. It is closely allied to datolite in form and composition.

homily (hom'i-li), *n.*; pl. *homilies* (-liz). [< OF. *homelie*, F. *homélie* = Pr. *omelia* = Sp. *homilía* = Pg. *homilia* = It. *omelia*, < ML. *homilia*, a homily, sermon, < Gr. *ὁμιλία*, intercourse, instruction, a lecture, eccles. a homily, sermon, < *ὅμιλος*, an assembly, < *ὁμός*, same, like, *ὁμοῦ*, together, + *ἴλη*, *εἰλη*, a company, < *εἰλειν*, press or crowd together.] **1.** In early Christian use, a colloquial and familiar discourse in exposition of Scripture; in modern use, an expository sermon, or one which interprets and applies a particular passage of Scripture rather than elucidates a particular doctrine or theme.

Homilies . . . were a third kind of readings usual in former times, a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 20.

The *homily* differs from the λόγος, or discourse, because the *homily* does not, like the oration or discourse, set forth and illustrate a single theme. It sacrifices artistic unity and simply follows the order of subjects in the passage of Scripture to be explained. On the other hand, a *homily* is distinct from mere exegesis or exposition, because the latter is addressed to the understanding, while the *homily* is meant to affect the heart also, and to persuade those who hear to apply the lessons of Scripture for the reformation of their lives. *Cath. Dict.*

2. Any expository or hortatory discourse.

Unspoken *homilies* of peace
Her daily life is preaching.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

Book of homilies. (*a*) A collection of religious discourses; a homiliarium. Specifically—(*b*) [*cap.*] In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one of the two series of discourses called "The First" and "The Second Book of Homilies," the former of which appeared in 1547 and the latter in 1563, appointed to be read in the churches when the sermon was omitted. =**Syn.** *Exhortation*, etc. See *sermon*.

homine replegiando (hom'i-nē rē-plē-ji-an'dō). [Abbr. of ML. *de homine replegiando*, (a writ) of replevying a man: *de*, of; *replegiando*, abl. ger. of *replegiare*, replevy; L. *homine*, abl. of *homo*, man: see *Homo*.] A common-law writ, superseded in England by the writ of habeas corpus, but revived by statute in some of the United States, in the interest of liberty, to replevy a human being out of the custody of any private person, as chattels distrained may be replevied, on giving security. Also called *de homine replegiando*.

homing (hō'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *home*, *v.*] The act of going home.

The much discussed question of the *homing* of the pigeon, or, as the French call it, orientation, does not seem difficult to meet to one who has had much to do with the birds. *The Century*, XXXII. 375.

homing (hō'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *home*, *v.*] Coming home; characterized by an instinctive tendency to return home on being released from restraint: applied to the lower animals, especially to birds, such as carrier-pigeons, that have the faculty of returning from great distances to the place where they were reared, whence their usefulness in conveying written messages.

It is scarcely possible to regard such an instance of what has been called the "*homing* instinct" as a purely physiological, reflex act, nor to consider the crab a mere automaton. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I., Int., p. xxxv.

Cattle have extraordinary *homing* power; so have horses.
Nature, XXX. 267.

hominid (hom'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Hominidæ*; a man.

Hominidæ (hō-min'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals, represented by the single genus *Homo*, man, of the suborder *Anthropoidea* and order *Primates*; mankind. It is characterized by the complete withdrawal of the fore limbs from the office of locomotion, and consequently the habitually erect attitude except in infancy; the perfection of the hand as a prehensile organ, and the specialization of the foot as a locomotory organ; the regular curvature of the line of the teeth, which are of the same length and in uninterrupted series, without diastemata; the nakedness of most of the body; and the large facial angle. These are the principal zoölogical characters by which the *Hominidæ* are distinguished from the *Simiidæ* or anthropoid apes. Physiologically, mankind is peculiar chiefly in the capacity of civilization, or ability to create progressive institutions (including the formation and use of speech). Psychologically, man is separated by a very wide interval from the nearest *Simiidæ*. The family is the same as *Anthropidæ*; it is conterminous with its single genus, *Homo*, with the order *Bimana*, and with the subclass *Archencephala*.

hominiform (hō-min'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of the family *Hominidæ* or genus *Homo*; anthropoid, in a strict sense; manlike; human.

hominine (hom'i-nin), *a.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to the genus *Homo*, or man; manlike; hominiform. [Rare.]

The most distinctively simian, and consequently least *hominine*, characteristic. *The American*, V. 267.

hominisection (hom″i-ni-sek'shon), *n.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting: see *section*.] Dissection of man; human anatomy; anthropotomy. [Rare.]

If the author is correct in identifying the muscle . . . with the myon of that name in *hominisection*.
Coues, The Auk, V. 105.

hominivorous (hom-i-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Man-eating; anthropophagous.

There are man-eaters among the hyænas, and these *hominivorous* animals are greatly dreaded.
J. G. Wood, Illustrated Nat. Hist., p. 224.

hominy (hom'i-ni), *n.* [Formerly also written *homony*, *hommony*, *hommincy*; abbr. of *rockahominy*, < Algonkian (of Virginia) *rocka*, corn, + *oham*, to grind, + *min*, berry.] Maize hulled and ground or broken more or less coarsely and prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

The English beat [the corn] in a morter, and sift the flower out of it. The remainder they call *hommincy*.
Quoted in *Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc.*, IV. 187.

Our entertainer . . . made him own that a dish of *hominy* was the best rice-pudding he had ever tasted.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, J. Melford to Sir [W. Phillips, June 10.

Succotash and *homony*
Were smoking on the board.
O. W. Holmes, Centennial Song.

homish (hō'mish), *a.* [< *home* + *-ish*1.] Pertaining to home; resembling or suggesting home; homelike. [Colloq.]

The complexion of Anna's sentiments looked rather *homeish*. *Ticknor*, Prescott, p. 108.

The very look of it is *homeish*.
The Advance, Dec. 2, 1886.

homliness†, **homly**†. Middle English forms of *homeliness*, *homely*.

hommet†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *hum*1. *Chaucer.*

hommock, *n.* Same as *hummock*.

hommony† (hom'ọ-ni), *n.* An obsolete form of *hominy*.

Homo (hō'mō), *n.* [< L. *homo* (*homin-*), acc. *hominem*, OL. *hemo* (acc. *hemōnem*, *homōnem*, pl. *homōnes*), man, a human being, a person, body, fellow, = AS. *guma* (*guman-*), a man, E. *goom*2, q. v.; usually connected with L. *humus*, earth, the ground, Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, *χθών*, the earth, the ground: see *humus*, *human*, *humble*3, etc., and *chameleon*, *chthonic*, *autochthon*, etc.] The typical and single genus of *Hominidæ*; mankind; the human race. It was formally instituted by Linnæus in his "Systema Naturæ" in 1758, with *H. sapiens*, man, as its type and leading species; but it also then included the chimpanzee, *H. troglodytes*. Naturalists now restrict it to *H. sapiens*, it being generally conceded that mankind constitutes one zoölogical genus having one species with several geographical races or varieties.

homo-. [NL., etc., *homo-*, < Gr. *ὁμό-ς*, one and the same, common, joint, akin to *ἅμα*, together, = E. *same*, q. v.] An element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'the same': opposed to *hetero-*.

homobaric (hō-mō-bar'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βάρος*, weight.] Of uniform weight or gravity.

Homoblasteæ (hō-mō-blas'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ, + *-eæ*.] A division of monocotyledonous plants, proposed by A. de Jussieu, characterized by having the radicle facing the hilum. It embraced families with the ovary free, as the *Juncaceæ* (*Juncaceæ*), *Pontoderiaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Melanthiaceæ*, etc., and families with the ovary adherent, as the *Dioscoreæ* (*Dioscoreaceæ*), *Irideæ* (*Iridaceæ*), *Amaryllideæ* (*Amaryllidaceæ*), *Bromeliaceæ*, *Musaceæ*, etc.

homoblastic (hō-mō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] Having the same germinal origin; derived from like cells: opposed to *heteroblastic*.

This new cartilage is either *homoblastic* or heteroblastic.
Dr. H. Gadow, Nature, XXXIX. 150.

Homobranchia (hō-mō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Latreille's classification, an order or higher series of crustaceans, containing the decapods: contrasted with *Heterobranchia*.

homocarpous (hō-mō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having all the fruits of one kind.

homocategoric (hō-mō-kat-ē-gor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κατηγορία*, category.] Belonging to the same category.

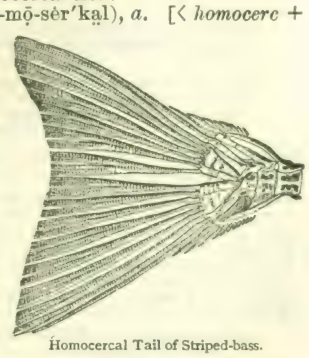
We may next consider whether two organisms compared are of the same category of individuality—are *homocategoric*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homocentric (hō-mō-sen'trik), *a.* [< *homo-* + Gr. *κέντρον* center.] Concentric.

homocerc (hō'mō-sèrk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κέρκος*, the tail.] **I.** *a.* Same as *homocercal*.

II. *n.* A homocercal fish.

homocercal (hō-mō-sèr'kal), *a.* [< *homocerc* + *-al*.] In *ichth.*, having the caudal fin symmetrical as to its upper and under halves: opposed to *heterocercal*. See *heterocercal*, *diphycercal*, *hypural*.



Homocercal Tail of Striped-bass.

The inferior fin-rays are now disposed in such a manner as to give the tail an appearance of symmetry with respect to the axis of the body, and such fishes have been called *homocercal*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

homocercy (hō'mō-sèr-si), *n.* [< *homocerc* + *-y*.] The state or character of being homocercal; equality or symmetry in the tail or caudal fin of a fish.

Homochelæ (hō-mō-kē′lē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χηλή*, claw.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of crabs having the claws of equal size in both sexes: contrasted with *Heterochelæ*. It contained 6 tribes, *Quadrilatera*, *Arcuata*, *Pinnipedes*, *Cristimani*, *Cryptopoda*, and *Notopoda*.

Homochroma (hō-mō-krō′mą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A monotypic genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroideæ*, the type of the subtribe *Homochromeæ*, founded by De Candolle in 1836. The head is radiate, the involucre broad, the achenia flatly compressed, and the pappus plumose, in a single rigid series. They are half-shrubby, erect, branching herbs, with all the parts very rough with glandular bristles; the leaves alternate, narrow, entire; the flower-heads long-pedunculed; and the rays always yellow. The single species, *H. Eklonis*, is a native of South Africa.

Homochromeæ (hō-mō-krō′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Homochroma* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of asteroid *Compositæ*, founded by Bentham and Hooker in 1876, and typified by the genus *Homochroma*. It is characterized by having the disk wholly of hermaphrodite flowers, of the same color as the ray when that is present, mostly yellow; the corollas tubular, with more or less ampliate throat and 4- or 5-lobed limb; the receptacle not chaffy; and the involucre closely imbricated in several rows.

homochromous (hō-mō-krō′mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χρῶμα*, color.] **1.** In *bot.*, having, as a flower-head, all the florets of the same color.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, being all of one color; whole-colored.

homocinchonicin (hō″mō-sin-kon′i-sin), *n.* [⟨ *homo-* + *cinchona* + *-ic* + *-in*².] An artificial alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) prepared from cinchona.

homocinchonidin (hō″mō-sin-kon′i-din), *n.* [⟨ *homo-* + *cinchona* + *-id*¹ + *-in*².] A natural alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) found in cinchona.

homocinchonine (hō″mō-sin′kō-nin), *n.* [⟨ *homo-* + *cinchona* + *-ine*².] A natural alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) found in cinchona which is dextrorotatory.

Homoderma (hō-mō-dėr′mą), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δέρμα*, the skin.] The typical genus of *Homodermidæ*. A species is named *H. sycandra*.

homodermic (hō-mō-dėr′mik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δέρμα*, the skin, + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, homological with reference to derivation from one of the three primary blastoderms (endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm), as any organ or tissue of the body.

This correspondence, which is of high . . . importance in determining homologies, may be termed *homodermic*.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 421.

Homodermidæ (hō-mō-dėr′mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Homoderma* + *-idæ*.] A family of chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*, in which the gastral cavity forms cæcal outgrowths resembling the tubes of *Syconidæ*. The genera are *Homoderma* and *Ascaltis*.

homodont (hō′mō-dont), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having teeth all alike, as a dolphin: opposed to *heterodont*.

The simplest dentition as a whole is that of many species of Dolphin. . . . Such a dentition is called *homodont*.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 352.

homodromal (hō-mod′rō-mal), *a.* [As *homodrom-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *homodromous*.

homodromous (hō-mod′rō-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμόδρομος*, running the same course, ⟨ *ὁμός*, the same, + *δρόμος*, a course, race, ⟨ *δραμεῖν*, run.] **1†.** In *mech.*, having, as a lever, the power and weight on the same side of the fulcrum, so that both move up or down together. See *lever*.—**2.** In *bot.*, having a similar spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches; having the spires running in the same direction: opposed to *heterodromous*.

homodromy (hō-mod′rō-mi), *n.* [As *homodrom-ous* + *-y*.] The state of being homodromous.

homodynamous (hō-mō-dī′na-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δύναμις*, power.] Of or pertaining to homodynamy; serially homologous.

The Metameres therefore are *homodynamous* parts; as are the segments of the Arthropoda, etc.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

Two plexuses may be *homodynamous*, although, strictly speaking, not homologous. *Nature*, XXXIX. 151.

homodynamy (hō-mō-dī′na-mi), *n.* [As *homodynam-ous* + *-y*.] In *biol.*, the relation subsisting between the segments (metameres or somites) of the body which are arranged along its long axis; serial homology, in the usual sense of that term.

Homodynamy is distinguished . . . by the fact that the parts in question are arranged along the long axis of the body and define its type.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

As regards *homodynamy*, another characteristic which appears to be universal among the Multituberculates is the fore-and-aft grinding motion between the alternating rows of tubercles upon the upper and lower molars.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 233.

homœo-. [NL. L. *homœo-*, E. *homeo-*, or as L., NL., E., etc., sometimes less prop. *homoio-*, F. *homéo-*, etc., ⟨ Gr. *ὅμοιος*, or *ὁμοῖος*, like, similar (L. *similis*), also the same, ⟨ *ὁμός*, the same: see *Homo*.] An element in English words from the Greek, meaning 'like, similar.' In words thoroughly Englished, as *homeopathy*, etc., the spelling *homeo-* is to be preferred.

homœodont (hō′mē-ō-dont), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, simply conical, without crests or tubercles, as a molar tooth.

He divides the molar teeth of Mammalia into three categories, the simply conic, "*Homœodont*"; the vertically plicate, "Elasmodont"; and the cross-crested by junction of four tubercles, the "Zygodont."
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 834.

homœoid, *n.* See *homeoid*.

homœomeral (hō-mē-om′ē-ral), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιομερής*, consisting of like parts: see *homœomerous*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Containing two similar systems or strophes. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes each of which contains two systems metrically similar: as, a *homœomeral* poem.

Homœomeri (hō″mē-ō-mē′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *μηρός*, thigh.] In *ornith.*, in Garrod's and Forbes's arrangements, a division of mesomyodian passeres, embracing those forms which have the sciatic artery well developed, as is usual in birds: opposed to *Heteromeri*. The *Homœomeri* are divided into the *Tracheophonæ* and the *Haploöphonæ*. Also spelled *Homeomeri*.

homœomeria (hō″mē-ō-mē-rī′ą), *n.*; pl. *homœomeriæ* (-ē). [L.] Same as *homœomery*.

Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ (in Asia Minor), born about 500 B. C., reduced all origin and decay to a process of mingling and unmingling, but assumed as ultimate elements an unlimited number of primitive, qualitatively determinate substances, which were called by him seeds of things, by Aristotle elements consisting of homogeneous parts, and by later writers (employing a term framed from the Aristotelian phraseology) *Homœomeriæ*.
Überweg, Hist. Phil. (tr. by Morris), § 24.

homœomeric¹ (hō″mē-ō-mer′ik), *a.* [⟨ *homœomery* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by sameness of parts or homogeneity of structure; advocating or receiving the doctrine of homœomery. Also *homeomeric*.

homœomeric² (hō″mē-ō-mer′ik), *a.* [As *Homœomeri* + *-ic*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Homœomeri*; having the sciatic artery normally developed. Also *homeomeric*.

homœomerous (hō-mē-om′ē-rus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιομερής*, consisting of like parts, ⟨ *ὅμοιος*, like, + *μέρος*, part.] Having like parts; specifically, in *lichenol.*, having the gonidia and hyphæ distributed uniformly throughout the thallus, without evidence of stratification. Compare *heteromerous*. Also *homeomerous*, and improperly *homiomerous*.

homœomery (hō-mē-om′ē-ri), *n.* [⟨ L. *homœomeria*, ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιομέρεια*, the homogeneousness of the elements or first principles, ⟨ *ὁμοιομερής*, consisting of like parts: see *homœomerous*.] The doctrine, attributed by Aristotle and others to Anaxagoras, that the elements or primitive substances are bodies whose parts are similar to the whole; also, one of these elementary substances. Also *homeomery*, *homœomeria*.

homœomorph (hō′mē-ō-môrf), *n.* [⟨ NL. *homœomorphus*: see *homœomorphous*.] A substance exhibiting homœomorphism. Also *homeomorph*.

homœomorphism (hō″mē-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [⟨ *homœomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] **1.** Similarity in crystalline form, but not necessarily in chemical composition.—**2.** Same as *isomorphism*.

★ Also *homeomorphism*.

homœomorphous (hō″mē-ō-môr′fus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *homœomorphus*, ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιόμορφος*, of like form, ⟨ *ὅμοιος*, like, + *μόρφη*, form.] Having a like crystalline form, but not necessarily analogous composition. Thus, borax and pyroxene are closely similar in form, but apparently not related in chemical composition. Also used as synonymous with *isomorphous*. Also *homeomorphous*.

Homœomyarii (hō″mē-ō-mī-ā′ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *μῦς*, muscle, + L. *-arius*.] In *ornith.*, a division of birds proposed by Alix, founded upon the character of the flexor muscles of the back of the thigh. [Scarcely used.]

homœopath, homœopathic, etc. See *homeopath*, etc.

homœoplastic, *a.* See *homeoplastic*.

homœoprophoron (hō″mē-ō-prof′ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *homœoprophora* (-rą). [⟨ LL. *homœoprophoron*, ⟨ Gr. **ὁμοιοπρόφορον*, alliteration, neut. of **ὁμοιοπρόφορος*, ⟨ *ὅμοιος*, like, + *προφορά*, utterance, ⟨ *προφέρειν*, bring to, utter.] In *anc. rhet.*, alliteration, especially as a fault in composition. Also called *parhomœon*.

homœoptoton (hō″mē-op-tō′ton), *n.* [⟨ LL. *homœoptoton*, ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιόπτωτος*, with a similar inflection, ⟨ *ὅμοιος*, like, + *πτῶσις*, case, inflection, ⟨ *πτωτός*, apt to fall, fallen, ⟨ *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *anc. rhet.*, the use of a series of nouns in the same case, of verbs with the same inflection, etc., especially at the close of successive clauses.

Homœosauria (hō″mē-ō-sâ′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Homœosaurus*.] An extinct suborder of rhynchocephalian reptiles, comprising forms without tusk-like teeth on the premaxillæ, and without uncinate processes to the ribs. The *Homœosauridæ* form the principal family. Also *Homosauria*.

homœosaurian (hō″mē-ō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Homœosauria*.

Homœosaurus (hō″mē-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] The typical genus of *Homœosauria*, from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen, Bavaria. *V. Meyer*, 1847.

homœosemant (hō″mē-ō-sē′mant), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμοίσημος*, of like signification, ⟨ *ὅμοιος*, like, + *σῆμα*, a mark, sign (⟩ *σημαίνειν*, mark, signify, *σημαντός*, verbal adj.).] One of several words having nearly the same meaning. [Rare.]

What we have long and loosely called synonyms are now understood to be, with trifling exceptions, pseudo-synonyms, by which are meant vocables approximating in import, but not equipollent or interchangeable. . . . The exact technicality is *homœosemants*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 172.

homœoteleuton (hō″mē-ō-te-lū′ton), *n.*; pl. *homœoteleuta* (-tą). [⟨ LL. *homœoteleuton*, ⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιοτέλευτον*, like ending, rime, neut. of *ὁμοιοτέλευτος*, having a like ending, ⟨ *ὅμοιος*, like, + *τελευτή*, ending, ⟨ *τελεῖν*, end.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in the use of a succession of words or clauses concluding with the same sounds. *Homœoteleuton* is a more comprehensive term than *rime*, including rime, some forms of assonance, and all other cases of similarity of termination in successive words, clauses, or lines.

homœozoic (hō″mē-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμοιος*, the same, similar, + *ζωή*, life, + *-ic*.] Containing similar forms of life, as zones or belts of the ocean or of the surface of the earth. These zones are not parallel with lines of latitude, but undulate in subordination to climatic influences.

homofocal (hō-mō-fō′kal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *focal*.] Confocal.

homogamous (hō-mog′ą-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμόγαμος*, married to the same wife, or to sisters, ⟨ *ὁμός*, the same, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, having all the florets hermaphrodite, as certain grasses and composite plants; bearing one kind of flowers.

homogamy (hō-mog′ą-mi), *n.* [⟨ *homogam-ous* + *-y*.] The state of being homogamous; fertilization in a plant when the stamens and pistil of a hermaphrodite flower mature simultaneously.

Homogangliata (hō-mō-gang-gli-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **homogangliatus*: see *homogangliate*.] A name proposed by Owen for the *Articulata* of Cuvier, in accordance with a scheme of classification based on the nervous system in animals.

homogangliate (hō-mō-gang′gli-āt), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. **homogangliatus*, ⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *γάγγλιον*, a ganglion.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged on right and left sides, as the *Annulosa*.

★ **II.** *n.* A member of the *Homogangliata*.

homogen (hō′mō-jen), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ὁμογενής*, of the same race, family, or kind: see *homogeneous*.] **1.** *pl.* In *bot.*, in Lindley's classification, a group of exogenous plants characterized by the arrangement of the wood in the form of a series of wedges instead of in concentric circles, as in the stems of *Piperaceæ*, *Aristolochieæ*, *Menispermaceæ*, etc.—**2.** The offspring of the same or of specifically identical parents.

We can consider the different men as forming a relative *homogen*—a species, as M. de Quatrefages contends.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 179.

homogene† (hō′mō-jēn), *a.* [⟨ F. *homogène*: see *homogeneous*.] Same as *homogeneous*.

Know you the sapor pontick? sapor styptick?
Or, what is *homogene*, or heterogene?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 5.

Homogenea (hō-mō-jē′nē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *homogeneus*: see *homogeneous*.] **1†.** In

Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Infusoria* or *Animalcula:* approximately equivalent to *Protozoa*, though including some *Infusoria* proper, as *Urceolaria*, with *Cercaria* (*Spermatozoa*), *Vibrio*, *Proteus*, *Monas*, *Volvox*, etc. It is thus a heterogeneous group, like the *Polygastrica* of Ehrenberg.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *homogeneum*.

homogeneal (hō-mō-jē′nē-al), *a.* [As *homogeneous* + *-al.*] Homogeneous.

Things simply pure are inconsistent in the masse of nature, nor are the elements or humors in Mans Body exactly *homogeneall*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A *homogeneal* existence. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, II. vi.

Homogenei (hō-mō-jē′nē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *homogeneus:* see *homogeneous.*] An order of lichens proposed by Acharius (1810), including the genera *Lecidea*, *Opegrapha*, *Calicium*, etc., now referred to various orders.

homogeneity (hō″mō-jē-nē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *homogénéité* = Sp. *homogeneidad* = Pg. *homogeneidade* = It. *omogeneità;* as *homogene-ous* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being homogeneous; likeness or correspondence of parts or qualities; composition from like parts; agreement in elements or characteristics; congruity of constitution.

They appear, as they become more minute, to be reduced to a *homogeneity* and simplicity of composition which almost excludes them from the domain of animal life. *Whewell.*

Law of homogeneity, in *alg.*, the principle that only magnitudes of the same kind can be added together. This is laid down by Vieta, but is not admitted by modern mathematicians.—**Principle of homogeneity,** in *logic* and *metaph.*, the proposition that no two conceivable things can be without any similarity.

The three *principles of Homogeneity*, of Specification, and of Continuity or Affinity, as is now sufficiently evident, have a peculiar position in our intellectual constitution. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 658.

homogeneous (hō-mō-jē′nē-us), *a.* [< F. *homogène;* = Sp. *homogéneo* = Pg. *homogeneo* = It. *omogeneo*, < NL. *homogeneus*, < Gr. *ὁμογενής*, of the same race, family, or kind, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *γένος*, race, family, kind: see *genus.*] **1.** Of the same kind; essentially like; of the same nature: said especially of parts of one whole: opposed to *heterogeneous.*

Every concept contains other concepts under it; and therefore, when divided proximately, we descend always to other concepts, but never to individuals; in other words, things the most *homogeneous*—similar—must in certain respects be heterogeneous—dissimilar. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic (1874), I. 210.

2. Having parts of only one kind; composed of similar parts or congruous elements. See *heterogeneous.*

If a series of rays of *homogeneous* light, travelling in *homogeneous* isotropic media, be at any place normal to a wave-front, they will possess the same property after any number of reflections and refractions. *Tait*, Light, § 216.

Homogeneous coördinates. See *coördinate.*—**Homogeneous equation, function, light, number, product, strain,** etc. See the nouns.—**Homogeneous steel.** Same as *cast-steel.*—**Syn.** Cognate, kindred, allied, akin, uniform; congenial.

homogeneously (hō-mō-jē′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a homogeneous manner; in the same or an accordant way; so as to be homogeneous.

homogeneousness (hō-mō-jē′nē-us-nes), *n.* Same as *homogeneity.*

homogenesis (hō-mō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *γένεσις*, birth: see *genesis.*] In *biol.*, the ordinary course of generation, in which the offspring is like the parent and runs through the same cycle of development. It contrasts with certain special modes of generation, as *heterogenesis*, *xenogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, etc.

homogenetic (hō″mō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *homogenesis:* see *genetic.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homogenesis; passing through the same cycle of existence as the parent.—2. Having a common origin; derived from the same structure, however variously modified, as organs or parts of any two or more animals: synonymous with *homologous* in its biological sense, and distinguished from *homoplastic.*

On the use of the term homology in modern zoölogy and the distinction between *homogenetic* and homoplastic agreements. *E. R. Lankester*, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1870.

homogeneum (hō-mō-jē′nē-um), *n.*; pl. *homogenea* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *homogeneus:* see *homogeneous.*] Something homogeneous.—**Homogeneum adfectionis,** in *alg.*, a term of an algebraic equation containing the unknown, but not to the highest power.—**Homogeneum comparationis,** the negative of the absolute term of an algebraic equation.

homogenize (hō-moj′e-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *homogenized*, ppr. *homogenizing.* [< *homogene* + *-ize.*] To make homogeneous; mix evenly, as several ingredients; reduce to an even standard.

The whole island would have become *homogenized* by the action of strong centripetal forces. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 201.

homogenous (hō-moj′e-nus), *a.* [Var. of *homogeneous.*] Having the same origin; derived from the same source; homogenetic: distinguished from *homoplastic.*

homogeny (hō-moj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμογένεια*, community of origin, < *ὁμογενής*, of the same race or family: see *homogeneous.*] **1.** Sameness of nature or kind.

The fifth [means to induce and accelerate putrefaction] is, either by the exhaling, or by the driving back of the principall spirits, which preserve the consistence of the body; so that when their government is dissolved, every part returneth to his nature, or *homogeny.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 333.

2. In *biol.*, descent from a common ancestor; blood-relationship among animals. The term is used by Lankester in distinction from *homoplasy*, and as synonymous with *homology* in an ordinary sense.

homogonous (hō-mog′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, similar, + *γόνος*, offspring.] In *bot.*, having stamens and pistils of the same height in individuals of the same species, as some hermaphrodite flowers: same as *homostyled*, and opposed to *dimorphous.* Compare *heterogonous.* *Asa Gray*, 1877.

homogony (hō-mog′ō-ni), *n.* [< *homogon-ous* + *-y.*] The condition or state of being homogonous.

homograph (hō′mō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμόγραφος*, of the same letters (cf. *ὁμογραφεῖν*, write in the same manner), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *γραφή*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] In *philol.*, a word which has exactly the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification: thus, *base* the adjective and *base* the noun, *fair* the adjective and *fair* the noun, are homographs. See *homonym.*

homographic (hō-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *γραφή*, a writing (see *homograph*), + *-ic.*] **1.** In *geom.*, having the same cross-ratio or system of cross-ratios; capable of being brought into coincidence by a series of central projections upon planes; so related, as two figures, that to any point in one (without exception) only one point in the other corresponds, and vice versa, while to points situated in a line in either figure correspond collinear points in the other.—**2.** In *orthography*, relating to homography; employing the same character at all times and in all circumstances to represent the same sound: as, a *homographic* alphabet.—**Homographic transformation,** a transformation between homographic figures.

homography (hō-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [As *homograph-ic* + *-y.*] **1.** In *orthography*, the representation of each sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound alone.—**2.** In *geom.*, the relation between homographic figures.

homohedral (hō-mō-hē′dral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόεδρος*, having a like seat (base), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] Having equal or like sides; holohedral.

Homohedral or holohedral forms are those which, like the cube and octohedron, possess the highest degree of symmetry of which the system admits. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 82.

homoiomerous (hō-moi-om′e-rus), *a.* See *homœomerous.*

homoiousian (hō-moi-ō′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., according to the L. transliteration, **homœusian,* but the accepted form rests directly upon the Gr.; < LGr. *ὁμοιούσιος*, of like nature or substance, < *ὅμοιος*, like, similar, + *οὐσία*, being, < *ὤν*, fem. *οὖσα*, being, ppr. of *εἶναι* = L. *esse*, be: see *be*[1], *entity*, *ontology.* Cf. *homoöusian.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a similar nature.—**2.** [*cap.*] Relating to the Homoiousians or their belief.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] One of the Semi-Arians, followers of Eusebius, who maintained that the nature of Christ is similar to, but not the same with, that of the Father: opposed to *Homoöusian.*

homoiozoic (hō-moi-ō-zō′ik), *a.* Same as *homœozoic.*

homolateral (hō-mō-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + L. *latus* (*later-*), side.] **1.** Same as *homohedral.*—**2.** Being on the same side.

homologa, *n.* Plural of *homologon.*

homologal (hō-mol′ō-gal), *a.* [As *homolog-ous* + *-al.*] Agreeable, or like one another. *Bailey*, 1731.

homologate (hō-mol′ō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *homologated*, ppr. *homologating.* [< ML. *homologatus*, pp. of *homologare* (> It. *omologare* = Sp. Pg. *homologar* = F. *homologuer*), < Gr. *ὁμολογεῖν*, agree, admit, assent, < *ὁμόλογος*, agreeing: see *homologous.*] To approve; allow; establish; ratify.

We may take the Doctor's facts without *homologating* his conclusions. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 227.

I do not, therefore, *homologate* everything which they have written both on the great Pyramid subject and anything else. *Piazzi Smyth*, Pyramid, p. 173.

homologation (hō-mol-ō-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *homologation* = Sp. *homologación* = Pg. *homologação* = It. *omologazione*, < ML. as if **homologatio(n-)*, < *homologare*, homologate: see *homologate.*] The act of homologating; approval; ratification; confirmation. Specifically, in *Scots law*, a technical expression signifying an act by which a person approves a deed, the effect of which approbatory act is to render that deed, though itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated.

homological (hō-mō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *homology* + *-ic-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by homology; having a structural affinity: distinguished from *analogical*, and opposed to *adaptive.* See *homology.*

I have . . . treated the metamorphoses at greater length than I should otherwise have done, on account of the great importance of arriving at a correct *homological* interpretation of the different parts of the mature animal. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 25.

2. In *geom.*, being in homology or plane perspective, as two figures in one plane.

homologically (hō-mō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a homological manner or sense; by means of homologies: distinguished from *analogically.*

homologize (hō-mol′ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *homologized*, ppr. *homologizing.* [< *homolog-ous* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make homologous; make out or demonstrate the correspondence of. See *homologous.*

In the great class of mollusks, though we can *homologize* the parts of one species with those of another, we can indicate but few serial homologies. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 381.

The parts of the segments of the cranium may be now more or less completely parallelized or *homologized* with each other. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 181.

II. *intrans.* To be homologous; specifically, in *biol.*, to correspond in structural position, either in different bodies or in parts of the same body: as, the maxillæ of insects *homologize* with the legs, the wings of a bird with the arms of a man, etc.

Two ventricles occur in the cerebrum of Scyllium, Rhina, and Acanthias which *homologise* with the lateral ventricles in the cerebrum of Mammalia. *Nature*, XXXIII. 333.

homologon (hō-mol′ō-gon), *n.*; pl. *homologons*, *homologa* (-gonz, -gä). [< Gr. *ὁμόλογον*, neut. of *ὁμόλογος*, agreeing: see *homologous.*] Something that corresponds to or agrees with another; a thing or an event that is essentially a repetition of another.

One of the curious *homologons* of history is this repetition in Europe of the course of events in Asia. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, i. 4.

homologous (hō-mol′ō-gus), *a.* [= F. *homologue* = Sp. *homólogo* = Pg. *homologo* = It. *omologo*, < NL. *homologus*, < Gr. *ὁμόλογος*, agreeing, correspondent, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *λέγειν*, speak, > *λόγος*, proportion, etc.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; having correspondence or likeness. Specifically—(*a*) In *geom.*, corresponding in relative position and proportion; also, homological or in homology. (*b*) In *alg.*, having the same relative proportion or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of a proportion. (*c*) In *chem.*, being of the same chemical type or series; differing by a multiple or an arithmetical ratio in certain constituents, while the physical qualities are analogous, with small differences, as if corresponding to a series of parallels: as, the species in the several groups of alcohols, fatty acids, and aromatic acids are *homologous* with the others in the same group. (*d*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, corresponding in type of structure; having like relations to a fundamental type. Thus, the human arm, the fore leg of a horse, the wing of a bird, and the swimming-paddle of a dolphin or whale, being all composed essentially of the same structural elements, are said to be *homologous*, though they are adapted for quite different functions.

All physiologists admit that the swim-bladder is *homologous*, or "ideally similar" in position and structure, with the lungs of the higher vertebrate animals. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 183.

The tissues themselves, in some cases of dissimilar bundles, may be *homologous*, but they are *homologous* tissues, and not *homologous* parts of a system of tissues. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 120.

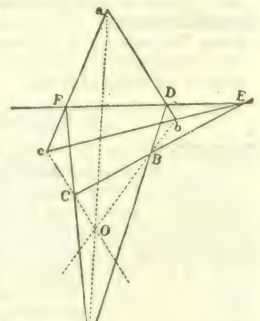
homolographic (hō-mol-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὅλος*, whole, + *γράφειν*, write.] Maintaining or exhibiting the true proportions of parts; preserving true relative areas.—**Homolographic projection,** a method of laying down portions of the earth's surface on a map or chart so that equal areas on the sphere are represented by equal areas on the map.

homologue (hō′mō-log), *n.* [< F. *homologue*, < Gr. *ὁμόλογος*: see *homologous.*] That which is

homologous; something having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure. Thus, the corresponding sides, etc., of similar geometrical figures are *homologues;* the members of a homologous series in chemistry are *homologues;* an organ agreeing in the plan of its structure with a corresponding organ in a different animal, though differing in function, is a *homologue* of this corresponding organ. See *analogue*, 4.

homologumena (hō″mō-lō-gū′me-nä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ὁμολογούμενα* (sc. *βιβλία*), neut. pl. of *ὁμολογούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ὁμολογεῖν*, agree, admit, acknowledge: see *homologate*, *homologous*.] The books of the New Testament the authenticity and authority of which were generally acknowledged in the primitive church. The term is adopted from the church historian Eusebius (about A. D. 270–340), who classifies the books claiming authority as Christian Scriptures under three heads, according as they were received throughout the church, were disputed by some, or had never been recognized, calling these three classes homologumena, antilegomena, and spurious, respectively. He enumerates as homologumena the four Gospels, the Acts, the Epistles of Paul, the First Epistle of John, and the First Epistle of Peter; classes the Epistle of James, that of Jude, the Second of Peter, the Second and Third of John as antilegomena; and says that some reject the Apocalypse and the Gospel according to the Hebrews, while others regard them as homologumena. He mentions as spurious the Acts of Paul, the Pastor (of Hermas), the Apocalypse of Peter, the Epistle of Barnabas, and the book called the Teachings of the Apostles, as well as other writings purporting to be apostolic. Also written *homologoumena*.

homology (hō-mol′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *homologies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *ὁμολογία*, agreement, conformity, < *ὁμόλογος*, agreeing: see *homologous*.] The state or character of being homologous; correspondence. Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*, that relation between parts which results from their development from corresponding embryonic parts, either in different animals, as in the case of the arm of man, the fore leg of a quadruped, and the wing of a bird, or in the same animal, as in the case of the fore and hind legs in quadrupeds, or of the segments or rings and their appendages of which the body of a worm, a centiped, etc., is composed. Homology in this sense implies genetic relationship, and consequently morphological likeness or structural affinity; and it is distinguished from *analogy*, which usually results from physiological adaptation of unlike parts to like functions, and therefore implies a merely adaptive modification, which brings about a superficial resemblance between things quite unlike in structure, as between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly. Several kinds of homology are distinguished: (1) *general*, which is the relation of an organism, or of any of its parts, to the general type or plan of such organisms or parts; (2) *serial*, which is the correspondence of metamerically multiplied parts in any organism, as of successive ribs, legs, vertebræ, etc., with one another; (3) *special*, which is the correspondence of a part or organ of one animal with the same part in another, as the homology between a horse's fore "knee" and the human wrist, etc. See *homologous*, *homologue*.



Homology.
The triangles *ABC* and *abc* are in homology. *O* is the center of homology, and *DEF* is the axis of homology.

In the great class of mollusks, though it can easily be shown that the parts in distinct species are homologous, but few serial *homologies* can be indicated: that is, we are seldom enabled to say that one part is homologous with another part in the same individual.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 393.

(*b*) In *geom.*, the relation between two corresponding figures lying in the same plane which are such that corresponding points are collinear with a fixed point called the *center of homology*, while corresponding lines intersect on a fixed line called the *axis of homology*.—**Axis of homology.** See *axis*1.—**Center of homology.** See *center*1.—**Coefficient of homology.** See *coefficient*.

homomalous (hō-mom′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὅμαλος*, even, level, equal, < *ὁμός*, the same.] In *bot.*, having the leaves or branches all bent or curved to one side: applied particularly to mosses.

homomeral (hō-mom′e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *μέρος*, part, + *-al*.] Alike in all their parts: applied to two or more things.

Homomorpha (hō-mō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *μορφή*, form.] The series of insects in which metamorphosis is incomplete, the larvæ resembling the imagos to some extent, though wingless. The *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Pseudoneuroptera* are of this series, which is also called *Hemimetabola:* opposed to *Heteromorpha*.

homomorphic (hō-mō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *homomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *homomorphous*. —2. In *entom.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Homomorpha;* hemimetabolic.

homomorphism (hō-mō-môr′fizm), *n.* [As *homomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] Mimicry or imitation of one thing by another; adaptive or analogical resemblance, without true homological or morphological similarity; superficial likeness without structural affinity or relationship. Also *homomorphy*.

homomorphous (hō-mō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *μορφή*, form.] Analogous, not homologous, in form or aspect; superficially alike; exhibiting homomorphism. Also *homomorphic*.

Many examples occur, both among animals and among plants, in which families widely removed from one another as to their fundamental structure nevertheless present a singular, and sometimes extremely close, resemblance in their external characters. . . . *Homomorphous* forms are . . . found in different parts of the earth's surface. Thus, the place of the Cacti of South America is taken by the Euphorbiæ of Africa; or, to take a zoölogical illustration, many of the different orders of Mammalia are represented in the single order Marsupialia in Australia.

H. A. Nicholson, Manual of Zoöl., Int., § 7.

homomorphy (hō′mō-môr-fi), *n.* [As *homomorph-ous* + *-y*.] Same as *homomorphism*.

In his Kalkschwämme Haeckel proposed to term homophyly the truly phylogenetic homology in opposition to *homomorphy*, to which genealogic basis is wanting.

★ *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homonomous (hō-mon′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόνομος*, under the same laws, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *νόμος*, law.] Of or pertaining to homonomy; having the quality of homonomy, or that kind of special homology.

The rays of the pectoral and pelvic fins of fishes, the individual fingers and toes of the higher Vertebrata, are *homonomous* parts. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

homonomy (hō-mon′ō-mi), *n.* [As *homonom-ous* + *-y*.] 1. The morphological relation or special homology existing between parts which are arranged along a transverse axis of the body, or in one segment only of its long axis. See *homonomous*.—2. Lack of distinction of parts, as the absence of segmentation, or the equivalence of the divisions of the body, among annelids: contrasted with *heteronomy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 648. [Rare.]

homony† (hom′ō-ni), *n.* An obsolete form of ★*hominy*.

homonym (hō′mō-nim), *n.* [Formerly also *homonyme;* = F. *homonyme* = Sp. *homonimia* = Pg. *homonymo* = It. *omonimo*, < L. *homonymus*, < Gr. *ὁμώνυμος*, having the same name, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name: see *onym*, *name*.] 1. One word used to express distinct meanings, or applied as a name to different things: as, *Heteropus* is a *homonym* of eight different genera.—2. In *philol.*, a word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but is not the same in meaning; a homophone: as, *meet*, *meat*, and *mete*, or the verb *bear* and the noun *bear*. The term is also loosely extended to include words spelled alike but pronounced differently, as *bow*, bend, *bow*, a weapon; *lead*, conduct, *lead*, a metal, etc. The words so designated may be akin or even ultimately identical in origin, as *air*1, *air*2, *bow*1, *bow*2, *meet*1, *meet*2. See *homophone*, 2, *homograph*, 1.

Animal is a common name to man and beast, and yet not a *homonym;* for although one is the definition of man, another of beast, as they differ in names, yet convene they in one definition which answers to the common name of animal, and that is enough to hinder it here from being a *homonym;* but if animal be referred to a living animal and a painted, tis a *homonym*, because no definition is in common to a living animal and a painted that is accommodated to the common name of animal.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Arbitrary homonym, a name arbitrarily borrowed from one thing to be applied to another, as *brougham* for a kind of coach.—**Casual homonym**, a word accidentally having the same sound as another.—**Tropical homonym**, a word used by a figure of speech in an essentially changed meaning. Thus, the *horn* of a dilemma is a tropical homonym of the *horn* of an ox.

homonymic (hō-mō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *homonym* + *-ic*.] Having the same name or sound; of or pertaining to homonymy or homonyms.

The *homonymic* designation of a thing by something which called to mind the sounds of which its name was composed. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 454.

homonymical (hō-mō-nim′i-kal), *a.* [< *homonymic* + *-al*.] Same as *homonymic*.

homonymous (hō-mon′i-mus), *a.* [< L. *homonymus*, having the same name: see *homonym*.] 1. Of the same name; expressed or characterized by the same term. In optics, the double images of an object produced by the eyes under certain conditions are said to be *homonymous* if respectively on the same side as the eye in which they are produced—that is, when the right-hand image is that produced in the right eye, etc.; if the images are on opposite sides, they are called *heteronymous*.

The diplopia which exists when both eyes look down is *homonymous* (that is, the image formed by the affected eye is on the same side as that eye).

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 518.

2. Having the same sound, but different significations or origins, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous; specifically, in *philol.*, of the character of homonyms. See *homonym*, 2.

It is a rule in art that words which are *homonymous*, of various and ambiguous significations, ought ever in the first place to be distinguished.

Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes, p. 19.

We can hardly doubt that it was Aristotle who first gave this peculiar distinctive meaning to the two words *homonymous* and synonymous, rendered in modern phraseology (through the Latin) equivocal and univocal.

Grote, Aristotle, p. 57.

Homonymous diplopia, diplopia in which the right-hand image is formed by the right eye: here the visual axes cross one another between the observer and the object. Also called *simple diplopia*, and contrasted with *crossed diplopia*.—**Homonymous genus, hemianopsia**, etc. See the nouns.

homonymously (hō-mon′i-mus-li), *adv.* In a homonymous manner.

As the eyes begin to converge, the images of both objects double *homonymously*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 109.

homonymy (hō-mon′i-mi), *n.* [= F. *homonymie* = Sp. *homonomía* = Pg. *homonymia* = It. *omonimia*, < Gr. *ὁμωνυμία*, a having the same name, identity, ambiguity, < *ὁμώνυμος*: see *homonym*, *homonymous*.] Sameness of name with a difference of meaning; ambiguity; equivocation; specifically, in *philol.*, the character of homonyms.

There being in this age two Patricks, . . . and, that the *homonymy* be as well in place as in name, three Bangors. *Fuller*.

Fallacy of homonymy. See *fallacy*.

homo-organ (hō′mō-ôr″gan), *n.* Same as *homorgan*.

Homoplasts or *homo-organs*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

homoöusian (hō-mō-ö′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [Prop., according to the L. transliteration, *homoüsian*, but the accepted form rests directly on the Gr.; < LGr. *ὁμοούσιος*, consubstantial, neut. *ὁμοούσιον*, sameness of essence or of substance (prop. *ὁμούσιος*, a form found, but marked dubious), < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *οὐσία*, being, essence: cf. *homoiousian*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the same nature.—2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Homoüsians or their doctrines.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A member of the orthodox party in the church during the great controversy upon the nature of Christ in the fourth century, who maintained that the essence of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the Homoiousians or Semi-Arians, who held that their natures are only similar, and to the Heteroöusians or rigid Arians, who maintained that they are different.

On the one hand he [Origen] closely approaches the Nicene *Homoousian* by bringing the Son into union with the essence of the Father, and ascribing to him the attribute of eternity. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 53.

homoöusie (hō′mō-ö-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοούσιον*, sameness of essence or of substance: see *homoöusian*.] Identity of substance or being. [Rare.]

So long (continues von Hartmann) as man considers God to be another than himself, or a being not identical with himself—i. e., to introduce a useful phrase, so long as he is in the stage of a heterousian religious consciousness—he desires as a substitute for the absent *homoousie* or identity of being with God, a union as near, confident, and intimate as possible, through a personal relation of love. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 475.

homoöusious (hō-mō-ö′si-us), *a.* *Eccles.*, essentially the same; of like essence or substance: in the Arian controversy, specifically noting the doctrine of those who held that the Son was the same in essence as the Father: opposed to *heterousious*.

homopathy (hō-mop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοπάθεια*, sameness of feelings, sympathy, < *ὁμοπαθής*, of like feelings or affections, sympathetic, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *πάθος*, feeling. Cf. *homeopathy*.] Similarity of feeling; sympathy. [Rare.]

That sympathy, or *homopathy*, which is in all animals to the same purpose. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

homopetalous (hō-mō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike, as a composite flower.

homophone (hō′mō-fōn), *n.* [= F. *homophone*, etc., < Gr. *ὁμόφωνος*, of the same sound or tone, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] 1. A letter or character expressing a like sound with another.—2. A word having the same sound as another, but differing in meaning and usually in derivation, and often in spelling; a homonym. Examples are *air*1, *air*2, *air*3, *ere*1, *eyre*, *heir*; *bare*, *bear*1, *bear*2; *floe*, *flow*; *no*1, *no*2, *know*1; *so*, *sow*1, *sew*1; *ruff*, *rough*; *to*, *too*, *two*; *wait*, *weight*.

We have in English the four *homophones* rite, write, right, and wright. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 29.

3. Same as *homophony*.

homophonic (hō-mō-fon'ik), *a.* [As *homophonous* + *-ic.*] Same as *homophonous*.

homophonous (hō-mof'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμόφωνος*, of the same sound or tone: see *homophone*.] 1. Of the same pitch; of like sound. Specifically—(*a*) In *anc. music*, unisonous; in unison: opposed to *antiphonic*. (*b*) In *mod. music*, noting a passage or a style in which one part or melody greatly predominates in importance over all the others; monodic; monophonic: opposed to *polyphonic*.

2. In *philol.*: (*a*) Agreeing in sound but differing in sense. See *homophone*, 2. (*b*) Expressing the same sound or letter with another: as, a *homophonous* hieroglyphic.—**Homophonous words** or **syllables**, words or syllables having the same sound, although expressed in writing by various combinations of letters.

homophony (hō-mof'ō-ni), *n.* [=F. *homophonie*, < Gr. *ὁμοφωνία*, unison, < *ὁμόφωνος*, of the same sound or tone: see *homophone*.] 1. Sameness of sound.—2. In *music*: (*a*) In *anc. music*, unison, or music in unison: opposed to *antiphony*. (*b*) In *mod. music*, monody; monophony: opposed to *polyphony*.

Also *homophone*.

homophyadic (hō″mō-fī-ad'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + MGr. *φυάς* (*φυαδ-*), a shoot, sucker, < *φίνεσθαι*, grow.] In *bot.*, characterized, as species of *Equisetum*, by the production of only one kind of stem, which bears both vegetative and fructifying portions. See *heterophyadic*.

homophylic (hō-mō-fil'ik), *a.* [< *homophyly* + *-ic.*] Characterized by or pertaining to homophyly. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homophyly (hō'mō-fil-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοφυλία*, sameness of race, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *φυλή*, race, family.] Identity of genetic relationships: opposed to *homomorphism*.

homoplasmic (hō-mō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *homoplasmy* + *-ic.*] Same as *homoplastic*.

homoplasmy (hō'mō-plaz-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλάσμα*, a thing molded, < *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The quality or condition of being homoplastic; homomorphism. The term was used by Thiselton Dyer with reference to that mimetic resemblance which may exist, for example, between certain cacti and euphorbias.

homoplast (hō'mō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλαστός*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] 1. An organ or part corresponding in external form to another, though of distinct nature.—2. That which is homoplastic, as any aggregate or fusion of plastids: opposed to *alloplast*. *Haeckel*.

homoplastic (hō-mō-plas'tik), *a.* [As *homoplast* + *-ic.*] In *biol.* and *bot.*, molded alike, or constructed in the same manner, but not having the same origin; analogical or adaptive, and not homological, in structure; homomorphous in texture: distinguished from *homogenous* or *homogenetic*. Also *homoplasmic*.

Darwinian morphology has further rendered necessary the introduction of the terms homoplasy and *homoplastic* to express that close agreement in form which may be attained in the course of evolutional changes by organs or parts in two animals which have been subjected to similar moulding conditions of the environment, but have no genetic community of origin, to account for their close similarity in form and structure. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 808.

homoplasy (hō'mō-plas-i), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλάσις*, a forming, molding, < *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The quality of being homoplastic; agreement in form and structure without community of origin, as of organs or parts of two different organs: opposed to *homogeny*: correlated with *analogy* or *heterology* as distinguished from *homology* in biological senses. The conceptions expressed by the terms *homoplasy* and *homogeny* are little different from those for which *analogy* and *homology* were earlier and more widely used, as in such a familiar instance as that of the wing of the bat being analogous to the wing of the butterfly and homologous with the fore leg of a horse. But the conceptions now rest upon evolutionary considerations, and are more precisely predicable, as when an organ of one animal may be similar in form as well as function to that of another, and hence *homoplastic*, though having a different origination, and hence not *homogenetic*. See extract under *homoplastic*.

The existence of these thread-cells is sufficiently remarkable, seeing that the Non-Palliate Opisthobranchs resemble in general form and habit the Planarian worms, many of which also possess thread-cells. But it is not conceivable that their presence is an indication of genetic affinity between the two groups, rather they are instances of *homoplasy*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 659.

★**homopolar** (hō-mō-pō'lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πόλος*, pole, + *-ar*[3].] In *morphology*, having equal poles: said of the figures called *stauraxonia homopola*. See *stauraxonia*.

homopolic (hō-mō-pol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πόλος*, pole, + *-ic.*] Same as *homopolar*.

See extract under *homaxonial*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

homoproral (hō-mō-prō'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + L. *prora*, prora: see *proral*.] Having equal or similar proræ, as a pterocymba: opposed to *heteroproral*. See *prora*. *Sollas*.

homopter (hō-mop'tėr), *n.* A homopterous insect; one of the *Homoptera*. Also *homopteran*, *homopteron*.

Homoptera (hō-mop'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *homopterus*, having like wings: see *homopterous*.] 1. One of the two prime divisions of hemipterous insects founded by Latreille in 1817; a suborder of *Hemiptera*, contrasted with *Heteroptera*. It contains a very large number of bugs of the greatest diversity in form, normally with large wings, and hemielytra of like texture throughout (whence the name), which are usually folded in a slanting direction. They have a blunt face with inferior rostrum, eyes and ocelli usually present, antennæ commonly inserted in a depression below the eyes, and legs adapted for either walking or leaping. The group is often elevated to the rank of an order. It is principally composed of the *Cicadariæ*, of which the families are numerous, as *Cicadidæ*, *Fulgoridæ*, *Membracidæ*, *Cercopidæ*, etc.; but it contains also the aphids or plant-lice, the coccids or scale-insects, the *Aleurodidæ*, and *Psyllidæ*, which are often grouped under the name *Phytophthiria*.

2. A group coextensive with the preceding, except that the *Phytophthiria* are excluded. *Auchenorhynchi* is a synonym of *Homoptera* in this sense.

homopteran (hō-mop'tę-ran), *n.* Same as *homopter*.

homopteron (hō-mop'tę-ron), *n.* Same as *homopter*.

homopterous (hō-mop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *homopterus*, < Gr. *ὁμόπτερος*, of or with the same plumage (having like wings), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *πτερόν*, wing, feather.] Having wings of the same or like texture throughout; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Homoptera*.

homoquinine (hō″mō-ki-nēn'), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *quinine*, q. v.] A molecular compound of quinine and cupreine.

Homoraphidæ (hō-mō-raf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew, + *-idæ*.] A large family of marine sponges, of the suborder *Halichondrina* and the order *Cornacuspongiæ*. By Lendenfeld it is divided into numerous subfamilies and even lesser groups.

homorgan (hō'môr-gan), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὄργανον*, organ.] In *morphology*, a similarly organized part; a homoplast: distinguished from *alloplast*. *Haeckel*. Also *homo-organ*.

homorganic (hō-môr-gan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὄργανον*, organ, + *-ic.*] 1. Similarly organized.—2. Produced by the same organs.

It is maintained by some ancient grammarians that the hard aspirates are the hard letters k, t, p, together with the corresponding winds or *homorganic* winds. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 161.

homoseismal (hō-mō-sīs'mal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *σεισμός*, an earthquake: see *seismic*.] I. *n.* The curve uniting points at which an earthquake-wave synchronously reaches the earth's surface: the equivalent of the German *homoseiste*, a term introduced into seismological science by K. von Seebach to replace the hybrid term *coseismal*, used by certain seismologists writing in English.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of such a curve.

homoseismic (hō-mō-sīs'mik), *a.* Same as *homoseismal*.

homosporous (hō-mos'pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, similar, + *σπόρος*, seed.] Having only one kind of asexually produced spores. See *heterosporous*.

homostaura (hō-mō-stâ'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *σταυρός*, a cross.] Homostaural figures, collectively considered.

The simpler group, the *Homostaura*, may have either an even or an odd number of sides. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

homostaural (hō-mō-stâ'ral), *a.* [As *homostaura* + *-al.*] In *morphology*, having a regular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure: applied to the figures called *stauraxonia homopola*: distinguished from *heterostaural*. See *stauraxonia*.

homostyled (hō'mō-stīld), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*[2].] In *bot.*, having styles of the same length and character: opposed to *heterostyled*. *Darwin*.

homotatic (hō-mō-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *τάσις* (*ταν-*), strain, stress, < *τείνειν*, stretch.] In *mech.*, pertaining to a homogeneous stress.—**Homotatic coefficients**, fifteen coefficients of the equation of a certain biquadratic surface, upon which the axes of direct elasticity of a body depend.

homotaxeous (hō-mō-tak'sē-us), *a.* [< *homotaxis* + *-e-ous.*] Same as *homotaxial*.

homotaxial (hō-mō-tak'si-al), *a.* [< *homotaxis* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to homotaxis; in *geol.*, similarly disposed or arranged with reference to the order of succession of the overlying and underlying groups of fossiliferous strata, but not necessarily contemporaneous. Also *homotaxic*, *homotaxeous*.

When . . . the [geological] formations of distant countries are compared, all that we can safely affirm regarding them is that those containing the same or a representative assemblage of organic remains belong to the same epoch in the history of biological progress in each area. They are *homotaxial*; but we cannot assert that they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include within that term a vague period of perhaps thousands of years. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 323.

homotaxially (hō-mō-tak'si-al-i), *adv.* In regard to or by homotaxis; with similar arrangement.

These Jurassic strata are evidently not *homotaxially* related to the other North American strata which have by some authors been referred to the Jurassic. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 232.

homotaxic (hō-mō-tak'sik), *a.* [The proper form would be **homotactic*, < *homotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] Same as *homotaxial*. *Huxley*.

homotaxis (hō-mō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] A term introduced into geology by Huxley, to express the idea of similarity of arrangement or of order in the fossiliferous deposits of various regions, while not necessarily including that of contemporaneity in the same: opposed to *heterotaxis*.

But the moment the geologist has to do with large areas or with completely separated deposits, then the mischief of confounding that "*homotaxis*" or "similarity of arrangement," which can be demonstrated, with "synchrony" or "identity of date," for which there is not a shadow of proof, under the one common term of "contemporaneity" becomes incalculable. *Huxley*, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., 1862, No. 24, p. xlvi.

homotaxy (hō'mō-tak-si), *n.* [< NL. *homotaxis*, q. v.] Same as *homotaxis*.

Homothalameæ (hō″mō-tha-lā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θάλαμος*, a bed-chamber.] A family of lichens proposed by S. F. Gray, 1821, including his divisions *Collematideæ*, *Usneadeæ*, and *Ramalinideæ*. These with others are placed by Tuckerman in the *Parmeliacei*.

homothermous (hō-mō-thėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θέρμη*, heat.] Having the same bodily temperature; preserving the same degree of animal heat.

Such *homothermous* animals as whales, seals, walrus. *I. C. Rosse*, Cruise of Corwin (1881), p. 12.

★**homothetic** (hō-mō-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τιθέναι*, put, place: see *thesis*.] In *geom.*, similar and similarly placed; in homology with reference to the line at infinity as axis of homology.

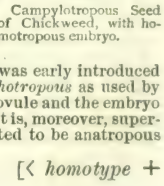
homotonous (hō-mot'ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *homotonus*, of the same tension, < Gr. *ὁμότονος*, of the same tone, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *τόνος*, tone.] Of the same tenor or tone; equable: applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension.

homotony (hō-mot'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ὁμοτονία*, < *ὁμότονος*, of the same tone: see *homotonous*.] The act of maintaining the same tone; monotony. [Rare.]

Thomson has often fallen into the *homotony* of the couplet. *Langhorne*, Effusions of Friendship.

homotropal (hō-mot'rō-pal), *a.* [As *homotropous* + *-al.*] Same as *homotropous*.

homotropous (hō-mot'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὁμότροπος*, having the same turn, < *ὁμός*, the same, + *τρόπος*, turn, direction, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turned in the same direction as some other body, or directed in the same way as the body to which it belongs; specifically, in *bot.*, curved or turned in one direction: applied also to the embryo of an anatropous or a campylotropous seed, in which the radicle is next the hilum. *Gray*. This term, which was early introduced by Richard, is synonymous with *orthotropous* as used by him: an unfortunate confusion, the ovule and the embryo being designated by the same term. It is, moreover, superfluous when the ovule or seed is stated to be anatropous or orthotropous.



Campylotropous Seed of Chickweed, with homotropous embryo.

homotypal (hō'mō-tī-pal), *a.* [< *homotype* + *-al.*] Same as *homotypic*.

It is the object of serial homology to determine *homotypal* parts. *Brande.*

homotype (hō′mō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. **ὁμότυπος*, having the same form (implied in deriv. *ὁμοτυπία*, sameness of form), < *ὁμός*, the same, + *τύπος*, impression, type, form.] In *biol.*: (*a*) That which is constructed on the same plan or type, as metameres of the body; that which exhibits serial homology. See *homology*. This is the original sense of the term, in which a homotype is a serial homologue, not an antitype or reversed repetition of another part. But serial parts may also be regarded as antitypic or symmetrical. Hence—(*b*) An organ or part of an organ symmetrical with or equivalent to another organ or part of an organ on the opposite side of the body; an antitypical, correlative, or reversed repetition of a part across a given axis.

homotypic (hō-mō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *homotype* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a homotype; of the same type; symmetrical with or corresponding to something else on the opposite part of the same axis. Thus, the right hand is *homotypic* of the left; the right and left eyes are *homotypic*.

homotypical (hō-mō-tip′i-kal), *a.* [< *homotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *homotypic*.

homotypy (hō′mō-tī-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὁμοτυπία*, sameness of form: see *homotype*.] In *biol.*: (*a*) Serial homology; the structural correlation or correspondence between any two segments of the body. Thus, any vertebra compared with another, the shoulder compared with the hip, or the elbow with the knee, exhibits homotypy. But such parts may also be regarded as expressing symmetry, reversed repetition, or antitypy. Hence—(*b*) That kind of general homology which may be observed between parts or organs which are symmetrical, or fellows of each other, as right and left; the homology of reversed repetition of parts on opposite halves or across a given axis.

homuncle (hō′mung-kl), *n.* [< L. *homunculus*: see *homunculus*.] Same as *homunculus*.

homuncular (hō-mung′kū-lär), *a.* [< *homuncule* + *-ar*3.] Resembling or characteristic of a homunculus.

homuncule (hō-mung′kūl), *n.* [< L. *homunculus*: see *homunculus*.] Same as *homunculus*, 2.

The giant saw the *homuncule* was irascible, and played upon him. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, vii.

homunculus (hō-mung′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *homunculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *homo* (*homin-*, *homon-*), a man: see *Homo*.] 1. A tiny human being that may be produced (according to a fancy of Paracelsus) artificially, without a natural mother. Being produced by art, it was supposed that art was incarnate in it and that it had innate knowledge of secret things.

2. A little man; a dwarf.

homy (hō′mi), *a.* [< *home* + *-y*1.] Pertaining to or resembling home; homelike. Also spelled *homey*. [Colloq.]

I saw . . . plenty of our dear English "lady's smock in the wet meadows near here, which looked very *homy*. *Kingsley*, Life (1864), II. 168.

They [English drawing-rooms] have a *homey* look, which ours sometimes lack. *Christian Union*, June 30, 1887.

Hon. An abbreviation of *honorable*, used as a title.

hondt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hand*. *Chaucer*.

Honduras bark. See *bark*2.

hone1 (hōn), *n.* [< ME. *hone*, *hoone*, a hone, < AS. *hān*, a stone (the dat. *hāne* is found twice in charters, in ref. to boundary-stones), = Icel. *hein*, a hone, = Norw. *hein*, *hen* = Sw. *hen*, dial. *hein*, a hone; perhaps = L. *cūneus*, a wedge (> E. *coin*1, *coign*, *quoin*, q. v.), = Gr. *κῶνος*, a wedge, cone (> E. *cone*, q. v.), = Skt. *çāna*, a grindstone, < √ *çā*, *çi*, sharpen. The L. *cos* (*cot-*), a hone, is supposed to be from the same root.] 1. A stone used for sharpening instruments that require a delicate edge, and particularly for sharpening razors; an oilstone. A hone differs from a whetstone in being of finer grit and more compact texture. See *honestone*.

A *Hone*, a Bason, three Razors, and a Comb-case. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

2. A thin piece of dry and stale bread; also, an oil-cake. [Prov. Eng.]—**German hone**, a soft, smooth, yellow stone obtained from the slate mountains near Ratisbon, and used almost exclusively for razor-setting.

hone1 (hōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *honed*, ppr. *honing*. [ME. not found (cf. ME. *hene*, < AS. *hēnan*, stone, cast stones at); = Norw. *heina*, whet; from the noun.] To rub and sharpen on or as on a hone: as, to *hone* a razor.

Mr. Green . . . brought out a jack-knife, and commenced *honing* it on his shoe. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 286.

hone2†, *v. i.* [< ME. *honen*, *hoynen*.] To linger; delay.

Good brother, let us weynd sone,
No longer here I rede we *hone*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 11.

It may not helpe her for to *hone*, . . .
Than is goode tyme that we begynne.
York Plays, p. 349.

hone2†, *n.* [ME., < *hone*2, *v.*] Delay; lingering.

Tharfore Eraclius ful sone
Strake of his heuyd with-outen *hone*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

hone3 (hōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *honed*, ppr. *honing*. [Prob. < F. *hogner*, formerly also *hoigner*, grumble, mutter, murmur, repine, whine, as a child or a dog, dial. (Norm.) *honer*, sing or hum in a low tone, *houiner*, lament.] **I.** *intrans.* To pine; long; yearn; moan. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

Some of the oxen in driving missed their fellows behind, and *honing* after them, bellowed, as their nature is. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 6.

Commending her, lamenting, *honing*, wishing himself anything for her sake. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 525.

He lies pitying himself, *honing* and moaning over himself. *Lamb*, The Convalescent.

Sometimes . . . I git kotch wid emptiness in de pit er de stummuck, an' git ter fairly *honin'* arter sump'n w'at got substance in it. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, p. 198.

II. *trans.* To long for; crave. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

hone4 (hōn), *n.* A kind of swelling in the cheek.

hone5 (hōn), *n.* A circular barrow or hill.

Districts abounding in circular barrows, or, as they are here [in Yorkshire, England] called from the Norse name, *hones*, and, redundantly, *hone*-hills. *Archæologia*, XLII. 170.

hone6 (hōn), *n. pl.* A dialectal contraction of *hosen*, plural of *hose*.

hone7 (hōn), *interj.* See *och hone*.

honest (on′est), *a.* [< ME. *honest*, *onest*, < OF. *honeste*, later *honneste*, F. *honnête* (> D. Dan. *honnet* = Sw. *honnett*) = Pr. *honest* = Sp. Pg. *honesto* = It. *onesto*, < L. *honestus*, full of honor, honorable, worthy, virtuous, decent, < *honor*, *honos*, honor (see *honor*), + suffix *-tu-s*. The initial *h* in *honest*, *honor*, etc., is merely etymological, the sound having already disappeared when the word came into ME. use. See remarks under *H*, 1.] 1. Having a sense of honor; having honorable feelings, motives, or principles; free from deceit or hypocrisy; true, candid, upright, or just in speech and action; fair in dealing, or sincere in utterance; worthy to be trusted.

Be thou lowely and *honest*
To riche and pouere, in worde and dede,
And then thy name to worshyp shall sprede.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

Hee chides great men with most boldnesse, and is counted for it an *honest* fellow.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

This it is to have to do
With *honest* hearts: they easily may err,
But in the main they wish well to the truth.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 271.

Specifically—(*a*) Having the virtue of chastity; chaste; virtuous: said of a woman.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Shee may be an *honest* woman, but is not beleeu'd so in her Parish, and no man is a greater Infidel in it then her Husband.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Handsome Hostesse.

(*b*) Having no disposition to cheat, steal, or lie.

There s an *honest* conscionable fellow; he takes but ten shillings of a bellows-mender.
Middleton, The Phœnix, iv. 1.

An *honest* treasurer, like a black-plumed swan,
Not every day our eyes may look upon.
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

2. Characterized by or proceeding from honorable motives or principles; marked by truth, justice, sincerity, fairness, etc.: as, an *honest* transaction; *honest* opinions or motives; an *honest* effort.

Therefore, whosoever maketh any promise, binding himself thereunto by an oath, let him foresee that the thing which he promiseth, be good, and *honest*, and not against the commandement of God.
Homilies, Against Swearing, ii.

But yet an *honest* mind I bore
To helpless people that were poor.
Jane Shore (Child's Ballads, VII. 197).

Honest labor bears a lovely face.
Chettle, Dekker, and Haughton, Patient Grissel, i. 1.

3. Of honorable quality; creditable; reputable; proper; becoming: as, a man of *honest* report.

Glad poverte is an *honeste* thyng certeyn.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 327.

Vpon thi trencher no fyllthe thou see,
It is not *honest*, as I telle the.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Therefore while we may (yea alwaies if it coulde be) to reioyce and take our pleasures in vertuous and *honest* sort, it is not only allowable, but also necessary and very naturall to man. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 36.

Provide things *honest* in the sight of all men.
Rom. xii. 17.

4†. Excellent in quality; good.

And eke the londe is so *honest*
That it is plentuous and plaine;
There is no idell ground in vaine.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

5. Of honorable appearance; fair-seeming; having the semblance of truthfulness, fairness, etc.

I'll devise some *honest* slanders
To stain my cousin with.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

Thy eye was ever chaste, thy countenance, too, *honest*,
And all thy wooings was like maidens' talk.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

Bacchus . . . shows his *honest* face.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

6. Open; undisguised; boldly or frankly showing purpose, character, or quality, whether good or bad: as, the *honest* pursuit of pleasure or gain; an *honest* rogue.

But as soon as the door opened, and he beheld the *honest* swindling countenance of a hotel porter, he felt secure against anything but imposture.
Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

To make an honest woman of, to marry: used in reference to a woman whom a man marries after he has dishonored her, especially if under promise of marriage. [Colloq. and rustic.]=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Conscientious, trustworthy, trusty, frank.

honest† (on′est), *v. t.* [< ME. *honesten*, < L. *honestare*, honor, adorn, grace, < *honestus*, honorable: see *honest*, *a.*] To do honor to; grace; adorn. *Wyclif*.

You should please God, benefite your countrie, and *honest* your owne name, if you would take the paines to impart to others what you learned of soch a Master.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 21.

For fear of men, for loss of life or goods, yea, some for advantage and gain, will *honest* it [the mass] with their presence, dissembling both with God and man.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 48.

Sir Amorous, you have very much *honested* my lodging with your presence. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

honestate† (on′es-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *honestatus*, pp. of *honestare*, honor: see *honest*, *v.*] To honor. *Cockeram*.

honestation† (on-es-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **honestatio*(*n-*), < *honestare*, honor, adorn: see *honestate*, *v.*] Adornment; grace.

By which virtuous qualities and *honestations* [prudence and sagacity] they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the mindes of men.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. x. 6.

honestet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *honesty*.

honestete†, **honesteteet**, *n.* [ME. (mod. E. as if **honestity*), < OF. *honestete*, *honnestete*, F. *honnêteté* = Pr. *honestete*, *honestetat* = Sp. *honestidad* = Pg. *honestidade*, < L. as if **honestita*(*t-*)*s*, for which only *honesta*(*t-*)*s*, > ult. E. *honesty*: see *honesty*.] Middle English variants of *honesty*.

Wedded with fortunat *honestetee*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 466.

honest-hearted (on′est-här′ted), *a.* Of an honest heart; true; faithful.

A very *honest-hearted* fellow, and as poor as the king.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

honestly (on′est-li), *adv.* [< ME. *honestly*, *onestly*; < *honest* + *-ly*2.] 1†. Honorably; in a manner to do honor to; properly.

In hir atire to the tempull tomly ho yode,
There *onestly* sho offert, honourt hir goddes
With giftes of golde & of gode stones.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3001.

Wherefore brethren couet to prophecy, & forbid not to speake with tongues. And let all thynges be done *honestlye* and in order. *Bible of* 1551, 1 Cor. xiv. 40.

2. In an honest manner; with honesty.

Either society [the Bank or the Athenæum] may pay its debts *honestly*, [or] either may try to defraud its creditors.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

honestone (hōn′stōn), *n.* A compact, fine-grained, homogeneous rock fit to be used for hones; a very silicious clay slate, having a conchoidal fracture across the grain of the rock. Also called *novaculite*.

honesty (on′es-ti), *n.* [< ME. *honeste*, *honestee*, < OF. *honeste*, *honneste*, *oneste*, *onneste*, *honestet* = Pr. *honestat* = Sp. *honestad* = It. *onestà*, < L. *honesta*(*t-*)*s*, honor, reputation, character, worthiness, honesty, < *honestus*, honorable, honest: see *honest*. Cf. *honestete*.] 1. The character or quality of being honest or honorable; upright disposition or conduct; sincerity; honor; virtue.

Corruption wins not more than *honesty*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

I cannot now, in *honesty*, but frankly tell you, that many of these flies I have named, at least so made as we make them here, will peradventure do you no great service in your southern rivers. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

A lawyer's dealings should be just and fair,
Honesty shines with great advantage there.
Cowper, Hope, l. 402.

Specifically—(*a*) Chastity; virtuous reputation; honor.

And also thynketh on myn *honeste*
That floureth yet, how foule I sholde it shende.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1576.

She said her *honesty* was all her dowry.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

(*b*) The virtue of respecting the property rights of others; the absence of any disposition to cheat, steal, or lie.

Villon, who had not the courage to be poor with *honesty*, now whiningly implores our sympathy, now shows his teeth . . . with an ugly snarl.
R. L. Stevenson, Villon, Poet and Housebreaker.

2†. Decency; good manners.

For *honestee*
No vileyns word as yet to hym spak he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 3.

Alas, alas!
It is not *honesty* in me to speak
What I have seen and known.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

3†. Liberality.

A noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. . . . Every man has his fault, and *honesty* is his.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1.

4†. Credit; reputation.

When Sir Thos. More was at the place of execution, he said to the hangman, "I promise thee that thou shalt never have *honestie* in the stryking of my head, my necke is so short." *Hall*, Chron., p. 226.

I beseech you to remember me when you talk with your good God, that he may give me the strength of his Spirit, that I manfully yielding my life for his truth may do you some *honesty*, who have put me into his service.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

5. In *bot.*, a name of several plants, especially of a small cruciferous plant, *Lunaria annua* (*L. biennis*): so called from the transparency of its dissepiments. The perennial honesty is *L. rediviva;* the maiden's-honesty is *Clematis Vitalba.*—**Syn. 1.** *Honesty, Honor, Integrity, Probity. Rectitude, Uprightness;* equity, trustworthiness, trustiness, fidelity, fairness, candor, veracity, plain-dealing; frankness. The first six words apply primarily to the spirit of the person, and by extension to conduct, etc. They may be negative or positive, expressing the spirit or the act of refraining or of doing. *Honesty* belongs to the absolute principle of right; *honor*, on the other hand, belongs to accepted standards of what is due to others or to one's self. Conformity to an exalted standard of *honor* is more creditable and illustrious than simple *honesty*. In earlier usage *honest* and *honesty* retained much of their Latin significance of *honorable* and *honorableness* in the objective sense. (See Rom. xii. 17.) *Integrity* means soundness, and is used with especial reference to trusts (as, a man of strict business *integrity*), but it may consider a person as inspected and found whole by others or by himself. *Probity* is tested *honesty*, tried and proved *integrity*. *Rectitude* and *uprightness* draw their meanings from the idea of standing up straight, and hence matching the standard of right, but *uprightness* is more manifestly connected with this idea, and hence, as well as on account of its native origin, is much the more vigorous of the two. See *justice*.

"*Honesty* is the best policy," but he who acts on that principle is not an honest man. *Whately.*

The sense of *honour* is of so fine and delicate a nature that it is only to be met with in minds which are naturally noble, or in such as have been cultivated by great examples, or a refined education.
Addison, Guardian, No. 161.

He [Savage] had not sufficient resolution to sacrifice the pleasure of affluence to that of *integrity*. *Johnson.*

Of commercial fame, but more
Famed for thy *probity* from shore to shore.
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

The command of the political ruler is at first obeyed, not because of its perceived *rectitude*, but simply because it is his command, which there will be a penalty for disobeying. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 44.

I know also, my God, that thou . . . hast pleasure in *uprightness*. 1 Chron. xxix. 17.

honewort (hōn′wėrt), *n.* [< *hone*[4] + *wort*[1].] A name applied to several umbelliferous plants, as *Sison Amomum*, the stone-parsley, *Trinia glauca*, and *Deringa Canadensis:* so named because formerly used to cure the swelling ★called a hone.

honey (hun′i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hony, honie;* < ME. *hony, huny, huni, huniz,* < AS. *hunig* = OS. *honeg, hanig* = OFries. *hunig* = MD. *honig, honing*, D. *honig* = MLG. *honnich*, LG. *honnig* = OHG. *honag, honang*, MHG. *honec, hünic*, G. *honig* = Icel. *hunang* = Sw. *honung, honing* = Dan. *honning*, honey; root unknown. The Goth. word is different, *milith* = Gr. *μέλι* (*μελιτ-*) = L. *mel*, etc.: see *mildew, mell*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sweet viscid fluid collected from the nectaries of flowers and elaborated for food by several kinds of insects, especially by the honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*. It is deposited by the honey-bee in the cells of the honeycomb. Honey, when pure, is of a whitish color tinged with yellow, of a spicy sweetness and an agreeable smell; it is soluble in water, and becomes vinous by fermentation. It is essentially a solution of dextrose and levulose with volatile oils and occasionally cane-sugar. Bees often fill their cells with other substances than the nectar of flowers, as molasses, honeydew, or the juices of fruits, but the product is not true honey.

Thy mete shall be mylk, *honye*, & wyne;
Now, dere soule, latt us go dyne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 157.

The yellow-banded bees . . .
Fed thee, a child, lying alone,
With whitest *honey* in fairy gardens cull'd.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

2. Figuratively, sweetness or charm.

I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
That suck'd the *honey* of his music vows.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Come, Henley's oratory, Osborne's wit!
The *honey* dropping from Favonio's tongue.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 67.

3. Sweet one; darling: a trivial word of endearment.

Mi *hony*, mi hert, al hol thou me makest
With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1656.

O she was fair, O dear! she was bonnie,
A ship's captain courted her to be his *honey*.
Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 47).

"Come to ole Candace! . . . *Honey*, darlin', ye a'nt right—dar's a dreffful mistake somewhar'."
H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, xxiii.

Clarified honey, honey melted in a water-bath and freed from scum.—**Honey of borax**, clarified honey and borax, applied to the mouth as a remedy in aphthous affections.—**Unripe honey**, honey from which the water has not been sufficiently evaporated. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 73.—**Virgin honey**, honey that flows spontaneously from the comb when the cells are uncapped.—**Wild honey**, honey made by wild bees, or bees not kept by man.

John was clothed with camel's hair; . . . and he did eat locusts and *wild honey*. Mark i. 6.

II. *a.* Having the nature of honey; sweet; luscious.

Prin. He speaks not like a man of God's making.
Arm. That's all one, my fair, sweet, *honey* monarch.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

honey (hun′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *honeyed* (also *honied*), ppr. *honeying*. [< *honey, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with honey; sweeten; make delicious: as, "*honeyed* lines of rhyme," *Byron.*—**2.** To talk sweetly to; coax; flatter.

Can'st thou not *honey* me with fluent speech,
And even adore my topless vilany?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, iv.

II. *intrans.* To become sweet; be or become complimentary or tender; use endearments; talk fondly. [Rare.]

Honeying and making love. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

honey-ant (hun′i-ant), *n.* An ant of the genus *Myrmecocystus*, as *M. mexicanus* or *M. melliger*, of southwestern North America. The latter is found at an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,500 feet. In one form of the workers the abdomen is found in summer distended with honey to the size of a pea or a small grape, and appears pellucid. Later in the season, when food is scarce, these animated stores of honey are devoured by the other ants, and they are also dug up and eaten by the inhabitants of the country. See *honey-bearer*.

The *honey-ants* are a nocturnal species.
R. A. Proctor, Nature Studies, p. 24.

honey-badger (hun′i-baj″ėr), *n.* The ratel, *Mellivora ratellus:* so called from its fondness for honey.

honey-bag (hun′i-bag), *n.* An enlargement of the alimentary canal of the bee in which it carries its load of honey. This enlargement is in the esophagus or gullet, and corresponds to the sucking-stomach or crop of other *Hymenoptera* and of *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera*. In it the bee stores the honey gathered from flowers, which it disgorges into the cells of the honeycomb. Also called *honey-stomach*.

And, good monsieur, have a care the *honey-bag* break not; I would be loth to have you over-flown with a *honey-bag*, signior. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

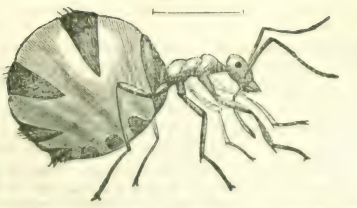
honey-balm (hun′i-bäm), *n.* A European labiate plant, *Melittis melissophyllum*.

honey-basket (hun′i-bas″ket), *n.* In *entom.*, the corbiculum or structure on the legs of bees in which pollen mingled with honey is conveyed to the hive. See cut under *corbiculum*.

honey-bear (hun′i-bãr), *n.* **1.** An East Indian bear, *Mellursus* or *Prochilus labiatus;* the sloth-bear or aswail. See cut under *aswail*.—**2.** The kinkajou, *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*. See cut under *kinkajou*.

honey-bearer (hun′i-bãr″ėr), *n.* One of the honey-ants whose office it is to receive and carry in its abdomen the honey which has been gathered by the workers.

The workers take it [the honey] home with them and give it to the *honey-bearers*, who swallow . . . it, . . . keep it in their crops ready for use, exactly as bees keep it in cells. . . . The *honey-bearers*, in short, have been converted into living honey-jars. When the workers are hungry they caress a *honey-bearer* and . . . sip it [the honey] from her throat.
R. A. Proctor, Nature Studies, p. 24.



Honey-bearer (*Myrmecocystus melliger*), with distended abdomen. (Line shows natural size.)

honey-bee (hun′i-bē), *n.* A bee that collects and stores honey; specifically, the hive-bee, *Apis mellifica*. See cuts under *bee*.

So work the *honey-bees;*
Creatures that, by a rule in nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

honeyberry (hun′i-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *honeyberries* (-iz). **1.** The berry of *Celtis australis*.—**2.** The berry of *Melicoccus bijugatus*.

honey-bird (hun′i-bėrd), *n.* **1.** A bird which feeds on the sweets of flowers; one of the *Nectariniidæ* or *Meliphagidæ;* a honey-sucker.—**2.** Same as *honey-guide*.—**3.** A bee. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The world have but one God, Heav'n but one Sun,
Quails but one Chief, the *Honey-birds* but One,
One Master-Bee.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

honey-blob (hun′i-blob), *n.* The gooseberry. [Scotch.]

He saw out of the coach-window a woman selling the sweet yellow gooseberries, . . . and he cried, "Gie me a ha'porth of *honeyblobs*."
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 254.

honey-bloom (hun′i-blöm), *n.* The spreading dog's-bane or Indian hemp, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, a common American plant.

honey-bread (hun′i-bred), *n.* A small leguminous tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*, a native of the Mediterranean region. Also called *St. John's bread*. See cut under *Ceratonia*.

honey-brown (hun′i-broun), *n.* In *entom.*, a pale-yellowish and generally somewhat translucent brown.

honey-buzzard (hun′i-buz″ärd), *n.* A bird of prey of the genus *Pernis*, subfamily *Buteoninæ*, and family *Falconidæ;* a pern. The common European species, *P. apivorus*, is also found in Africa. It does not eat honey, but breaks into the nests of bees and wasps to get at their larvæ.

honey-cell (hun′i-sel), *n.* A cell in a honeycomb.

His [Emerson's] laconic phrases are the *honey-cells* of ★thought. *E. C. Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 172.

honeycomb (hun′i-kōm), *n.* [< ME. *honycomb, hunycomb, honycoom, huny-camb,* < AS. *hunig-camb,* < *hunig*, honey, + *camb*, comb. The name is not found outside of E.; other words for 'honeycomb' are D. *honigzeem* = Icel. *hunangsseimr*, lit. 'honey-string'; Sw. *honungskaka* = Dan. *honningkage*, lit. 'honey-cake'; G. *honigscheibe*, lit. 'honey-shive,' or *honig-wabe*, lit. 'honey-cake,' *bienen-wabe*, lit. 'bee-cake,' or simply *wabe*, lit. 'cake' or 'wafer,' or 'waffle': see *wafer, waffle*. The L. term was *favus* (see *favus*); the Gr., *μελικηρίς* or *μελικήριον*.] **1.** A structure of wax of a firm texture, consisting of hexagonal cells with concave bottoms ranged side by side, formed by bees (or artificially) for the reception of honey and of their eggs.

And they gave him a piece of a broiled fish, and of an *honeycomb*. Luke xxiv. 42.

I have eaten my *honeycomb* with my honey. Cant. v. 1.

And well his words became him: was he not
A full-cell'd *honeycomb* of eloquence
Stored from all flowers? *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

2†. Sweet one; darling: a trivial term of endearment. Compare *honey*, 3.

What do ye, *hony comb*, sweete Alisoun?
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 512.

3. Any substance, as a casting of iron, etc., having cells like those of a honeycomb.

A scratch or spot of *honey-comb* in the grooves renders the rifle completely useless for match-shooting.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 146.

Specifically—**4.** In *mammal.*, the reticulum or second stomach of a ruminant. See cut under *ruminant*.—**Honeycomb bottom**, same as *hawse-pipe bottom* (which see, under *hawse-pipe*).—**Honeycomb decoration**, in *ceram.*, a name given to the Mayflower decoration, from the resemblance of the crowded blossoms to a honeycomb.—**Honeycomb moth**, a pyralid moth of the genus *Galleria*, which infests beehives, depositing its eggs in the comb, where the larvæ are developed and undergo their transformations. *G. ceranea* or *mellonella*,

about an inch long, and *G. alvearia*, about half an inch, are perhaps the worst enemies of the bee. See cut under *bee-moth*.—**Honeycomb sponge**, the grass-sponge.—**Honeycomb stitch**, a stitch used in producing gathers, as in the stiff material used for smock-frocks and the like, the result being a pattern of lozenges covering the whole surface, held at their intersections by loops of thread, usually of a different color from that of the material.—**Honeycomb tripe**, the part of tripe which is honeycombed or divided into numerous small cells. It is the second stomach of a ruminant, or second part of the cardiac division of the whole stomach, next to the paunch proper or rumen, and is technically called the *reticulum*. See cut under *ruminant*.—**Honeycomb work**, a name given to ancient representations of armor of a flexible character, as the hauberk or broigne. They show a series of open hexagons, separated by a slender bar or ridge, or sometimes openings more nearly approaching the form of circles. They may be assumed to represent indifferently chain-mail or a garment of fence made by sewing rings or small plates of metal on leather or linen.

honeycomb (hun′i-kōm), *v. t.* [< *honeycomb*, *n.*] To fill with cells or holes, as wood or earth, by perforation or excavation, in the manner of a honeycomb.

The rock itself over which the fort was raised is *honeycombed* with excavated passages for infantry and cavalry.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 180.

There is the insignificant-looking worm, the "jengen," which insidiously *honeycombs* the poles.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. 7.

honeycombed (hun′i-kōmd), *a.* 1. Perforated or excavated like a honeycomb; specifically, having little cells, as cast metal when not solid.

This geyser presents a shallow basin, with rather ill-defined margin, formed of thin plates of *honeycombed* geyserite.
Science, IV. 22.

2. Decorated with a honeycomb pattern—either the Mayflower pattern or one of hexagons.

honeycombing (hun′i-kō-ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *honeycomb*, *v.*] An ornamental pattern produced in thin material by running stitches diagonally across the fabric, and drawing up these threads so that the lozenge-shaped spaces between them shall be puffed and in relief; ★smocking.

honey-creeper (hun′i-krē″pėr), *n.* Any bird of the American family *Cœrebidæ* or *Dacnididæ*; a guitguit. The species are quite numerous; one, *Certhiola bahamensis*, occurs in the United States. See cut under *Cœrebinæ*.

honey-crock (hun′i-krok), *n.* A crock or pot of honey.

Like foolish flies about an *hony-crocke*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 33.

honeydew (hun′i-dū), *n.* [= D. *honigdaauw* = G. *honigthau* = Dan. *honningdug* (cf. Sw. *honungsdagg*); as *honey* + *dew*. Cf. *honey-rore* and *mildew*.] 1. A saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. There are two kinds, one secreted from the plants, and the other by plant-lice, bark-lice, and leaf hoppers. Bees and ants are said to be fond of honeydew. The name is properly applied to the sugary secretion from the leaves of plants, occurring most frequently in hot weather. It usually appears as small glistening drops, but if particularly abundant may drip from the leaves in considerable quantity, when it has been called *manna*. The manna-ash, *Fraxinus Ornus*, exhibits this phenomenon, as does *Carduus arctioides*.

For he on *honey-dew* hath fed,
And drunk the milk of Paradise.
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

Although further and thorough investigation is necessary to establish the fact, this will be the final solution—that the *honey-dew* is largely the product of the Pulvinaria, the sap being by it extracted from the tree, and elaborated by the insect organism into this sweet substance, as is a similar or perhaps identical substance by some of the Aphides, and honey by the honey-bee. *Science*, III. 737.

2. A kind of chewing-tobacco prepared with molasses. [Trade-name.]

honeydewed (hun′i-dūd), *a.* [< *honeydew* + *-ed*².] Covered with honeydew.

Three accounts have been published in Eastern Prussia of white and white-spotted horses being greatly injured by eating mildewed and *honeydewed* vetches.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 331.

honey-eater (hun′i-ē″tėr), *n.* One who or that which eats honey. Specifically—(*a*) Any bird of the family *Meliphagidæ*; a honey-sucker. (*b*) A honey-bear.

honeyed (hun′id), *p. a.* [Also *honied*; < *honey* + *-ed*².] 1. Covered with, abounding in, or as sweet as honey.

Fair was the day, the *honeyed* beanfield's scent
The west wind bore unto him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 379.

Hence—2. Sweet; dulcet; soothing; mollifying: as, *honeyed* words.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still,
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and *honey'd* sentences.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

The *honeyed* breath of praise. *O. W. Holmes*, Agnes.

honeyedness (hun′id-nes), *n.* Sweetness; allurement. ★

honey-flower (hun′i-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Melianthus*, ornamental shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope, the flowers of which yield much honey.

honey-fly†, *n.* A honey-bee.

Up, up, ye princes! prince and people, rise,
And run to schoole among the *hony-flies*.
Du Bartas (trans.).

honeyfugle (hun′i-fū″gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *honeyfugled*, ppr. *honeyfugling*. [< *honey* + **fugle*, to cheat, deceive, a word in provincial use.] To cajole; wheedle. [Slang, southern and western U. S.]

honey-garlic (hun′i-gär″lik), *n.* A plant of the section *Nectaroscordum*, of the genus *Allium*, family *Liliaceæ*. *Allium Siculum* (*A. Dioscoridis* of some authors) is a native of Sicily. It has a slender flower-scape 3 or 4 feet high, with a cluster of long, pendulous ★green or purplish flowers having honey-pores.

honey-guide (hun′i-gīd), *n.* A non-passerine African bird of the family *Indicatoridæ*, supposed to guide the honey-hunters to their spoil; an indicator. Also called *honey-bird*.

honeyless (hun′i-les), *a.* [< *honey* + *-less*.] Destitute of honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyless*.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

honey-locust (hun′i-lō″kust), *n.* An ornamental North American tree, *Gleditsia triacanthos*. The water honey-locust is *G. aquatica*, also an American tree, growing from Illinois southward. The name is sometimes given to the mesquite, *Prosopis glandulosa*, a native of the southwestern United States.

At sunset he stood under the *honey-locust* tree on the levee, where he was wont to find his father waiting for him.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 550.

honey-lotus (hun′i-lō″tus), *n.* A name sometimes given to *Melilotus alba*, the white melilot or sweet clover, a widely distributed European ★plant thoroughly naturalized in America.

honey-mesquite (hun′i-mes-kē′te), *n.* The algaroba or mesquite, *Prosopis glandulosa*, a small tree of the southwestern United States. Also called *honey-pod* and sometimes *honey-locust*.

honeymonth† (hun′i-munth), *n.* Same as *honeymoon*. [Rare.]

Sometimes the parties fly asunder even in the midst of courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very *honeymonth*.
Tatler, No. 192.

honeymoon (hun′i-mön), *n.* [< *honey* + *moon*, 'month.' Cf. *honeymonth*.] 1. The first month after marriage; the interval, of whatever length, commonly spent by a newly married couple in traveling, visiting, or other recreation, before settling down to their ordinary occupations.

I was more than once nearly choked with gall during the *honeymoon*, and had lost all comfort in life before my friends had done wishing me joy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

Hence—2†. A time of prosperity or enjoyment; an occasion of advantage.

I was there entertained as well by the great friends my father made, as by mine owne forwardnesse, where, it being now but *honey-moone*, I endeavoured to court it.
Lyly, Euphues.

honeymoon (hun′i-mön), *v. i.* [< *honeymoon*, *n.*] To keep one's honeymoon; take a wedding-trip.

So do not I, dear, till I have found some decent sort of body to *honeymoon* along with me.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, iv.

As soon as I can get his discharge, and he has done *honeymooning*, we shall start.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

honey-moth (hun′i-môth), *n.* A European pyralid moth, *Achræa grisella*, which lives in the hives of the honey-bee.

honey-mouthed (hun′i-moutht), *a.* Soft or sweet in speech.

If I prove *honey-mouth'd*, let my tongue blister.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

honey-pod (hun′i-pod), *n.* Same as *honey-mesquit*.

honey-pot (hun′i-pot), *n.* A receptacle of various kinds, made of wax or other substance, and often of considerable size, in which many species of wild bees store their honey.

honey-pots (hun′i-pots), *n. pl.* A boys' game in which the players roll themselves up and are then pretended to be carried to market by others as honey, the amusement consisting in the difficulty of continuing in the required position. *Halliwell*.

honey-ratel (hun′i-rā″tel), *n.* Same as *honey-badger*. *J. G. Wood*.

honey-rore†, *n.* Honeydew. *Nares*.

He on a sudden felt loves *honey-rore*
Soak in, and wonted flames to heat his heart,
And to o'respread his bones and every part.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

honey-stalk (hun′i-stâk), *n.* A sweet species of clover, upon which cattle are apt to overfeed.

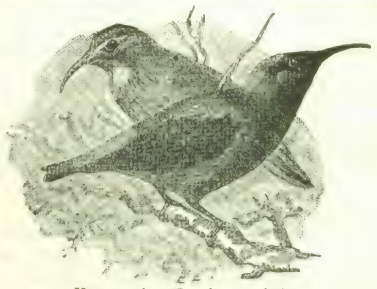
With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honey-stalks* to sheep.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

honey-stomach (hun′i-stum″uk), *n.* Same as *honey-bag*.

honeystone (hun′i-stōn), *n.* Same as *mellite*.

honey-strainer (hun′i-strā″nėr), *n.* A machine in which honeycomb, after a thin slice has been cut off to open the cells, is placed, and revolved rapidly, to extract the honey by centrifugal force. The empty comb is replaced in the hive to be refilled.

honey-sucker (hun′i-suk″ėr), *n.* A bird that sucks the sweets of flowers; a honey-eater or honey-bird; a nectar-bird: specifically applied



Honey-sucker (*Cæreba cærulea*).

to the *Meliphagidæ*, and less technically to sundry other small, chiefly slender-billed, birds, as ★the *Nectariniidæ*, *Cœrebidæ*, etc.

honeysuckle (hun′i-suk″l), *n.* [< ME. *honysocle*, *hunisuccle* (the alleged AS. **hunigsucle* is due to a mistake), a dim. form of the more common ME. *honysouke*, < AS. *hunisuce*, *hunisuge*, *hunigsuge*, < *hunig*, honey, + *sūcan*, *sūgan*, suck: see *honey* and *suck*. The name was applied to various plants, the ME. forms being variously glossed *ligustrum* (privet), *locusta* (for *ligustrum*?), *cerifolium* (chervil), *serpillum* (wild thyme), *apiago* (which elsewhere glosses AS. *beówyrt*, 'bee-wort,' and MHG. *binsuge*, *binesaug*, as if 'bee-suck'); the AS. forms are always glossed *ligustrum* (privet). The name means 'a plant from which honey is sucked,' namely by bees, as the name *apiago* (< L. *apis*, a bee) and the MHG. *binsuge*, above mentioned, indicate. Other names are E. *woodbine*, ML. *caprifolium* (glossing ME. *wodebynde*, woodbine), D. *kamperfoelie*, F. *chèvrefeuille*, etc. (see *caprifole*, *caprifolium*), G. *geissblatt*, lit. 'goat-leaf,' etc.] 1. A name of upright or climbing shrubs of the genus *Lonicera*, of the family *Caprifoliaceæ*, natives of the temperate parts of both hemispheres. They have entire opposite leaves, and axillary, often fragrant, white, red, or yellow flowers, which are succeeded by sweetish red or purple berries. The common honeysuckle, *L. Periclymenum*, a native of central and western Europe, cultivated in the United States, is also known by the name of *woodbine*, and is probably the 'twisted eglantine' of Milton. *L. Caprifolium*, which is frequent in gardens, and is characterized by the upper pairs of leaves being united into a cup, and *L. Xylosteum*, the fly-honeysuckle, are also found in England, the latter only being probably native. *L. sempervirens* (trumpet or coral honeysuckle), a native of North America, is cultivated on account of the beauty of its large flowers, which are red on the outside and yellowish within. *L. ciliata* is the American fly-honeysuckle; it has a honey-yellow corolla slightly tinged with purple. *L. flexuosa* is the Chinese honeysuckle, and *L. Tatarica* the Tatarian honeysuckle. The berries of *L. cærulea*, which is one of the most widely distributed species, are a favorite food of the Kamtchadales.



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

So doth the woodbine the sweet *honeysuckle*
Gently entwist. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

I left this place, and saw a brother of the angle sit under that *honeysuckle* hedge, one that will prove worth your acquaintance. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 111.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honey-suckle*.
Milton, Comus, l. 545.

2. A plant of some other genus. The name *honeysuckle* is very generally applied in northern New England to the genus *Aquilegia*, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, and particularly to the native wild columbine, *A. Canadensis*. The African fly-honeysuckle is *Halleria lucida*, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*; the Australian honeysuckles belong to the genus *Sirmuellera*, of the family *Proteaceæ*, as *S. serrata* and *S. integrifolia*. The bush-honeysuckles, of the genus *Diervilla* (a near relative of *Lonicera*, the true honeysuckle), are low shrubs, natives of North America, and extensively cultivated for their profuse, mostly rose-colored flowers. The dwarf honeysuckle is *Cornus Suecica*, of the family *Cornaceæ*, a native of north temperate or arctic countries; the French honeysuckle is *Hedysarum coronarium*, of the family *Fabaceæ*; the ground-honeysuckle is *Lotus corniculatus*, of the family *Fabaceæ*; the New Zealand honeysuckle is *Rymandra excelsa*, of the family *Proteaceæ*; the Tasmanian honeysuckle is *Sirmuellera microstachya*; the West Indian honeysuckle is *Tecomaria Capensis*; the purple honeysuckle or azalea is *Azalea nudiflora*; the white honeysuckle is *Azalea viscosa*, of the family *Ericaceæ*. Various species of *Meibomia* are also so called. See *Banksia*, *Diervilla*, *Lonicera*, *Cornus*, *Hedysarum*, *Desmodium*, *Halleria*, *Rhododendron*.

According to Culpepper, the white *honeysuckle* and red *honeysuckle* were names of the white and red sorts of meadow trefoil. In the west of England the red clover is still called *honeysuckle*. *Halliwell.*

3. The flower of any of the above plants.

Woodbine that beareth the *honeysuckle*.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

honeysuckle-apple (hun′i-suk-l-ap″l), *n.* A fungus, *Exobasidium Azaleæ*, occurring on the branches of *Azalea nudiflora*. It is eaten by children. Also called *swamp-apple* and *May-apple*. [New Eng.]

honeysuckle-clover (hun′i-suk-l-klō″vėr), *n.* The common white clover, *Trifolium repens*.

honeysuckled (hun′i-suk″ld), *a.* [< *honeysuckle* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with honeysuckles.

honeysuckle-tree (hun′i-suk-l-trē), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sirmuellera*, of the family *Proteaceæ*, of several species, particularly *S. microstachya* (*Banksia marginata*), *S. collima*, *S. Robur*, and *S. ericifolia*. They are large shrubs or small trees, natives of Australia and Tasmania, the flowers of which yield an abundance of honey.

honey-sugar (hun′i-shûg″ăr), *n.* The solid constituent of honey after granulation. It is said to be chiefly glucose.

honey-sweet (hun′i-swēt), *n.* The meadow-sweet, *Filipendula Ulmaria*.

honey-sweet (hun′i-swēt), *a.* [< ME. *honyswete* = D. *honigsoet*, etc.] Sweet as honey.

For which this Januarie of whom I tolde,
Considered hath inwith his dayes olde,
The lusty lyf, the vertuous quyete,
That is in marriage *hony-swete*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 152.

Prithee, *honey-sweet* husband, let me bring thee to Staines. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

honey-tongued (hun′i-tungd), *a.* Speaking sweetly, softly, or winningly.

Consciences, that will not die in debt,
Pay him the due of *honey-tongued* Boyet.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

honey-tube (hun′i-tūb), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the siphonets or small tubular projections on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphis: so called because a sweet fluid called *honey-dew* is extruded from them.

honeyware (hun′i-wār), *n.* Same as *badder-locks*.

honeywort (hun′i-wėrt), *n.* **1.** The crosswort, *Galium Cruciata*.—**2.** A plant of the genus *Cerinthe*, and of the family *Boraginaceæ*. *C. major* is a small European annual. The rough honeywort is *C. aspera*. It grows about a foot high, and has oval, stem-clasping, bluish-green leaves, with white rough dots, and racemes of purplish flowers, which secrete much honey.

hong[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *hang*.

hong[2] (hong), *n.* [Chin. *hang*, in Canton *hong*, a row or series.] **1.** A Chinese warehouse, consisting of a succession of rooms or storehouses.—**2.** Formerly, as used by the Chinese, one of the foreign factories maintained at Canton in the early days of trade with China; now, any foreign mercantile establishment in China, Japan, etc.—**Hong merchants**, a body of from eight to twelve Chinese merchants at Canton, who once had the sole privilege of trading with Europeans, and were responsible for the conduct of the foreigners with whom they dealt and for their payment of customs-duties. By the treaty of 1842 their peculiar functions ceased.

honiet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *honey*.

honied, *p. a.* See *honeyed*.

honiset, honisht, *v. t.* [ME. *honisen, hunyschen*, < OF. *hons-*, stem of certain parts of *honir, hounir* = Pr. *aunir* = It. *onire*, < OHG. *hōnjan* (= Goth. *haunjan* = AS. *hȳnan*), disgrace, degrade, shame.] To destroy; ruin.

He [God] fyndeth al fayre a freke with-inne
That hert honest and hol, that hathel he honourez, . . .
And harde *honysez* thise other and of his erde flemez [banishes from his abode].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 596.

honi soit qui mal y pense. See *Order of the Garter*, under *garter*.

Honiton lace. See *lace*.

honk (hongk), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of the wild goose.

I heard the tread of a flock of geese, or else ducks, on the dry leaves in the woods by a pondhole behind my dwelling, where they had come up to feed, and the faint *honk*, or quack, of their leader as they hurried off.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 267.

honk (hongk), *v. i.* [< *honk*, *n.*] To emit the cry of the wild goose.

As the air grows colder, the long wedges of geese flying south, with their commodore in advance, and *honking* as they fly, are seen high up in the heavens.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 169.

The sound of the heavy wing strokes [of geese] and the *honking* seemed directly overhead.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 61.

honker (hong′kėr), *n.* That which honks, as a goose; specifically, the common wild goose of America, the Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. See cut under *Bernicla*. [U. S.]

My first *Honker*. Well do I remember the morning on which he measured his length on the grass and flopped his life out in vain attempts to rise.
Forest and Stream, May 22, 1884.

Pretty soon a big flock [of wild geese], led by an old *honker*, comes sailin' along, sees our decoys, an' lights.
New York Evening Post, Aug. 28, 1885.

★ **honor, honour** (on′ọr), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *honor, honour*, < ME. *honour, honor, honur*, pronounced and sometimes written without the aspirate, *onour, onur* (earliest form in *-ur*), < AF. *honur*, later *honor, honour*, OF. *honur, hunur, honor, hounor, hounour, onor, ounor, ounour*, even *henor, enor, enur, annor* (the accent being on the last syllable), later *honeur, honneur*, F. *honneur* = Pr. *honor, onor* = Sp. Pg. *honor* = It. *onore*, < L. *honor, honos* (*honōr-*) (the form *honos* being the older, and that which is used almost exclusively in Cicero), honor, repute, etc.; root unknown. Hence ult. *honest*, etc.] **1.** Respect blended with some degree of reverence; esteem due to worth or exalted merit of any kind; deferential approbation or admiration.

For men suld hald that haly tre
In *honore* als it aw to be.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

Thou art clothed with *honour* and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.

A prophet is not without *honour*, save in his own country. Mat. xiii. 57.

But what is this *honour*, I mean *honour* indeed, and that which ought to be so dear unto us, other than a kind of history, or fame following actions of virtue?
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. iii. § 2.

Fortune placed him [James I.] in a situation in which his weaknesses covered him with disgrace, and in which his accomplishments brought him no *honour*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. Personal title to high respect or esteem; elevation of character; a controlling sense of what is right, true, and due; probity of feeling and conduct: often applied specifically to loyalty and high courage in men and chastity in women, as virtues of the highest consideration.

To extort and take away the right of the poor is against the *honor* of the king. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Heaven so comfort me
As I am free from foul pollution
With any man! my *honour* ta'en away,
I am no woman.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 2.

From the field of Pavia, where France suffered one of the greatest reverses in her annals, Francis writes to his mother: "All is lost except *honor*." *Sumner*, Orations, I. 60.

A man of a nice sense of *honour* is one who is punctilious in doing things which he could not be punished for neglecting, and whose neglect would arouse but little disapprobation. *C. Mercier*, Mind, X. 13.

3. A state, condition, circumstance, or character which confers or attracts high consideration and respect; hence, a person of such condition or character; a source or ground of esteem, respect, or consideration, as elevated rank, dignity, conduct, etc.: as, a post of *honor;* I have not the *honor* of his acquaintance; he is an *honor* to his country.

He preide god yeve hem good a-uenture and grace to do so that it myght be savacion to theire soules, and *honour* to theire soules, and *honour* to theire bodyes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 580.

Erasmus, the *honour* of learning of all oure time, saide wiselie that experience is the common scholehouse of foles, and ill men. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

But a trouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her, night and morn,
With the burthen of an *honour*
Unto which she was not born.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

Hence—**4.** That which attracts respect or admiration; distinction; adornment.

Therefore he bids thee stand, thou proud man,
Whilst, with the whisking of my sword about,
I take thy *honours* off.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

The grateful tree was pleas'd with what he said,
And shook the shady *honours* of her head.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 769.

He spoke, and speaking in proud triumph spread
The long-contended *honours* of her head.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 140.

5. A manifestation or token of esteem; a mark of respect, distinction, or high consideration: as, to do one *honor;* the *honor* of knighthood; the *honors* of war; military *honors*.

That it myght you please me do such *honoure*
That ye the Armes wold fouchesafe to bere
Off Luxemborugh.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2041.

Others . . . came, and were healed: who also honoured us with many *honours*. Acts xxviii. 9, 10.

She may help you to many fair preferments, . . .
And lay these *honours* on your high desert.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

We will do him
No customary *honour:* since the knight
Came not to us, of us to claim the prize,
Ourselves will send it after.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. With a possessive personal pronoun, a deferential title of address or denotation formerly used for men of superior condition generally, but now (except as a mark of servility) restricted in England to the holders of certain offices, particularly judges, including those of the county courts, and in the United States to mayors, judges, and magistrates: as, *your honor; his honor* the judge.

Your honours shall perceive how I will work
To bring this matter to the wished end.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

My master (said I) . . . is come to Bath to recruit. . . . I told Thomas that *your Honour* had already inlisted five disbanded chairmen. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

"Judge—*your honor*—" said Mr. Bender, "I am entered here, so to speak, as a defendant."
W. A. Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle, ix.

7. In *Eng. law*, a seigniory of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount. Although it was not a distinct organization, but an aggregate of several manors, one court-baron was often held for the whole, but regarded as the court of each several manor. The name seems also to have been sometimes applied to a single great manor, escheating to the king, and farmed out for him, or granted by him anew.

A Man possessed of five Earldoms, Lancaster, Leicester, Ferrers, Lincoln, and Salisbury, besides the Liberties of Pickering, and the *Honour* of Cockermore.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 106.

8. In *whist* and *bridge*, one of the highest trump-cards. In whist, the honors are the A K Q J; in bridge, the 10 is added. When there is no trump in bridge, the aces of each suit reckon as honors.

Honours—i. e. ace, king, queen, and knave of trumps—are thus reckoned: if a player and his partner, either separately or conjointly, hold—(i) the four *honours*, they score four points; (ii) any three *honours*, they score two points; (iii) only two *honours*, they do not score.
Club Code, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 546.

9. *pl.* Civilities paid; hospitalities or courtesies rendered, as at an entertainment.

I had all the *honours* done me that are usual at an eastern visit. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 15.

Then hire a slave, or (if you will) a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 100.

Neither is it slight praise to say of a woman that she does well the *honors* of her house in the way of hospitality. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 262.

A very old man (a fragment, like the castle itself) emerged from some crumbling corner to do me the *honors*.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 189.

10. Special rank or distinction conferred by a university, college, or school upon a student for eminence in scholarship or success in some particular subject: usually in the plural.

I very early in the Sophomore year gave up all thoughts of obtaining high *honors*.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 6.

The son, after bearing away all the best *honours* of Cambridge, was ordained.
J. C. Jeaffreson, Live it Down, I. 155.

11. In *golf*, the right to play off first from the tee.—**Act of honor.** See *act*.—**An affair of honor**, a duel.—**Code of honor.** See *code*, and *laws of honor*, below.—**Court of honor**, a body of persons sitting as a court to de-

termine questions concerning honor or honorable conduct as affecting individuals or a community. Specifically—(*a*) One of a class of courts which formerly existed in Europe for regulating and settling matters relating to the laws of honor, and for correcting encroachments in matters of coat-armor, precedency, etc. They were courts of chivalry. (*b*) In several European armies, a court composed of officers authorized to inquire into and punish all breaches of the principles of honor on the part of officers.—**Debt of honor.** See *debt*.—**Honor bright!** a protestation of or appeal to honor. [Colloq.]—**Honors are easy.** See *easy*.—**Honors of war,** formal military manifestations of respect; specifically, the privileges granted to a capitulating force at the discretion of a victorious commander. Permission to march out *with all the honors of war* is the right accorded to a surrendering garrison of marching out of their camp or intrenchments with all their arms, and with colors flying, drums beating, etc.—**Last honor,** usually **last honors,** a ceremony of respect paid to the dead; funeral rites; obsequies.

As soon as the prince Facilidas had paid the *last honours* to his father, he set about composing those disorders which had so long distracted the kingdom by reason of the difference of religion. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 401.

Laws of honor, the laws or established rules of honorable conduct; especially, the regulations concerning the occasions for fighting duels and the methods of conducting them in an honorable manner. Such laws were formerly generally recognized and rigidly enforced by public opinion.—**Maid of honor,** a lady in the service of a queen, whose duty it is to attend the queen when she appears in public.

Poor soul! I had a *maid of honour* once;
She wept her true eyes blind for such a one,
A rogue of canzonets and serenades.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

On or upon my honor, words accompanying a declaration, and pledging one's honor or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the British House of Lords, in their judicial capacity, give their verdict on their honor.

Look, the good man weeps!
He's honest, *on mine honour.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1.

York. Upon thine honour, is he prisoner?
Buck. Upon mine honour, he is prisoner.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Point of honor. (*a*) A scruple arising from sense of duty or delicacy of feeling, which determines the action of a man on a particular occasion: as, he hesitated on a *point of honor.* (*b*) Under the code or laws of honor, the obligation to demand or grant satisfaction for a wrong or an insult, especially by means of a duel.

The *point of honor* has been deem'd of use
To teach good manners and to curb abuse. . . .
'Tis hard, indeed, if nothing will defend
Mankind from quarrels but their fatal end.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 163.

To do honor to. (*a*) To treat with special or marked respect; manifest approbation of; confer honor upon: as, to *do honor to* a man or *to* his actions. (*b*) To gain respect for by honorable or laudable action; do something that brings honor or credit to: as, to *do honor to* one's self, or *to* one's profession or country.—**To make one's honors†,** to make obeisance; do reverence.

They paced once about, in their ring, every pair *making their honours,* as they came before the state.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Caroline arose from her seat, made her curtsey awkwardly enough, with the air of a boarding-school miss, her hands before her. My father let her *make her honours,* and go to the door. *Richardson,* Sir Charles Grandison, II. 190.

Word of honor, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without disgrace.=**Syn. 1.** *Fame, Renown,* etc. (see *glory*[1], *n.*); repute, consideration, esteem, credit, respect, homage, civility, deference, high-mindedness, nobleness.—**2.** *Integrity, Probity,* etc. See *honesty.*

honor, honour (on′ọr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *honor, honour;* < ME. *honouren, honuren,* rarely *honoren, honren,* sometimes without the aspirate, *onouren,* < AF. *honurer,* OF. *honurer, honorer, honourer, onorer,* etc., F. *honorer* = Pr. *honorar, honrar, onrar* = Sp. Pg. *honrar* = It. *onorare,* < L. *honorare,* honor, < *honor, honos,* honor, pay respect to, grace: see *honor, n.*] **1.** To hold in honor; regard with honor; treat with deference; respect; revere; when said of the Supreme Being, to reverence; adore; worship.

That man that schal the wedde bifor god with a ryng,
Loue thou him & *honoure.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

That all men should *honour* the Son, even as they *honour* the Father. John v. 23.

Hee [Bacchus] taught them the vse of Wine, Oyle, and Sacrificing: in memorie whereof, Posteritie *honered* him for a god. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 452.

2. To bestow honor upon; do or bring honor to; distinguish honorably or respectfully; favor (with) as an honor: as, to *honor* one with a title.

Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to *honour.* Esther vi. 9.

I may not evermore acknowledge thee, . . .
Nor thou with public kindness *honour* me.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxvi.

A custom
More *honour'd* in the breach than in the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

To whom to nod, whom take into your coach,
Whom *honour* with your hand.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 103.

3. To perform some duty of respect or credit toward: as, to *honor* an invitation or an introduction; specifically, in *com.,* to accept and pay when due: as, to *honor* a bill of exchange.

"With great pleasure"—and Saffron *honoured* a challenge to wine. *D. Jerrold,* Men of Character, I. 69.

honorable, honourable (on′ọr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *honourable, onorable,* < OF. *honorable, onorable,* F. *honorable* = Sp. *honorable* = It. *onorabile,* < L. *honorabilis* (rare), that procures honor or esteem, < *honorare,* honor: see *honor, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Worthy of being honored; entitled to deference or respect on account of character or rank; eminent; illustrious.

Too the Courte of the Kyng till hee comme were,
Too looke on Olympias the *onorable* Queene.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 577.

Many of them believed; also of *honourable* women which were Greeks . . . not a few. Acts xvii. 12.

2. Actuated by principles of honor or a scrupulous regard to rectitude or reputation; acting justly or in good faith.

Thou a wretch, whom, foll'wing her old plan,
The world accounts an *honorable* man,
Because forsooth thy courage has been tried,
And stood the test perhaps on the wrong side.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 788.

3. Conferring or suitable for honor or distinction; creditable; reputable.

I'll to the court in the morning: we must all to the wars, and thy place shall be *honourable.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Nought is more *honourable* to a knight,
Ne better doth beseeme brave chevalry,
Then to defend the feeble in their right.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 1.

Honourable wounds from battle brought. *Dryden.*

4. Consistent with or conformable to honor or reputation; honest; sincere; marked by probity or good faith: as, *honorable* intentions or motives; an *honorable* character.

If that thy bent of love be *honourable,*
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

All great & *honourable* actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 26.

God send us an *honourable* Peace.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 27.

The dissensions between the Roman orders are on the whole *honourable* to both parties. It is possible to understand both sides, to enter into the feelings of both sides. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 297.

5. Held in honor; worthy of respect; free from shame or disgrace; respectable: as, *honorable* poverty.

I acknowledge that Marriage is an *honourable* condition.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

Seven happy years of health and competence,
And mutual love and *honourable* toil.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor or with testimonials of esteem: as, an *honorable* burial.

An *honourable* conduct let him have.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

I kept my seat on the sopha, and when the person got up at the right hand of the Cashif, the Cashif call'd to me to take his place, and shew'd me great civility; which was more *honourable* than if I had placed myself lower at the table. *Pococke,* Description of the East, I. 57.

7. Of respectable quality or amount; adequate to requirement; sufficient: as, an *honorable* salary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Dined with Lord Cornebury, now made L. Chamberlaine to the Queene; who kept a very *honorable* table.
Evelyn, Diary, May 24, 1666.

8. An epithet put before a person's name as a conventional title of respect or distinction. In Great Britain this title is bestowed upon the sons and daughters of peers below the rank of marquis, upon all present or past maids of honor, and upon many persons occupying official places of trust and honor, especially upon members of governments or of executive councils in India or the colonies. In the United States it is commonly given to persons who hold or have held any considerable office under the national or State government, particularly to members and ex-members of Congress and of State legislatures, to judges, justices, and some other judicial officers, as well as to certain executive officers. Abbreviated *Hon.*—**Honorable ordinary,** in *her.* See *ordinary.*—**Right Honorable,** in Great Britain, a title given to all peers below the rank of marquis, to all privy councilors, to some civic functionaries, as the mayors of London and Dublin, and in courtesy to sons and daughters of peers holding courtesy titles.

The *Right Honorable* gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his facts.
Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

=**Syn. 1.** *Honorary, Honorable.* See *honorary.*—**2.** Just, upright, conscientious, high-minded, magnanimous. See comparison under *honesty.*

II. *n.* **1.** An honored or distinguished person.

Ector full onestly that *onerable* thanket:
And yet the batell on bent was breme to behold!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6709.

2. One who bears the formal or official title of *honorable.* [Colloq.]

honorableness, honourableness (on′ọr-a-bl-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being honorable; dignity; distinction; eminence: as, *honorableness* of rank.

Honorablenesse is a noble ordering of weightie matters, with a lustie heart, and a liberall vsing of his wealth, to encrease of honour. *Sir T. Wilson,* Art of Rhetoric, p. 35.

2. Honorable conduct, character, or quality; reputableness; respectability.

The wages of labour vary with the ease or hardship, the cleanliness or dirtiness, the *honourableness* or dishonourableness, of the employment.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

The Fijians, believing in the *honourableness* of murder, are regarded by us with astonishment.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 260.

honorably, honourably (on′ọr-a-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *honourably;* < *honorable* + *-ly*[2].] In an honorable manner; in a manner conferring or consistent with honor.

When I am dead, speak *honourably* of me.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

honorancet, honourancet, *n.* [< ME. *honorance, honuraunce,* < OF. *honorance, onorance,* < *honorer,* honor: see *honor, v.*] An honoring; the act of paying homage, respect, or worship.

In ye *honuraunce* of ihesu crist of heuene, and of his der woryi moder seynt marie, and of ale halowene, and specialliker of yt blisful corsant seynt Nicholaus, yis fraternite is bygunnen. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

As honour is in *honourance,* in him that honours rather than him that is honoured, so disgrace is in him that casts it, not in him that endures it. *South,* Works, VIII. ix.

honorarium (on-ọ-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *honoraria* (-ä). [< L. *honorarium* (sc. *donum*), a present made on being admitted to a post of honor, neut. of *honorarius,* honorary: see *honorary.*] A fee for services rendered, especially by a physician or other professional person. In England, when used of the fee of a barrister, it has reference to the fact that at common law barristers had no legal right to recover compensation for their services. Also *honorary.*

Each of the directors must hold at least ten shares, and be elected by ballot of stockholders. While fixing the salaries of employes, they receive no *honorarium* themselves. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVII. 930.

honorary (on′ọr-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *honoraire* = Sp. Pg. *honorario* = It. *onorario,* < L. *honorarius,* of or relating to honor, conferring honor, < *honor,* honor: see *honor.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Done or made in token of honor; honoring.

Beside their real tombs, many have found *honorary* and empty sepulchres. *Sir T. Browne,* Urn-burial, iii.

I have near a hundred *honorary* letters from several parts of Europe. *Swift,* Bickerstaff Papers.

2. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor, without customary requirements or obligations: as, an *honorary* degree or title. —**3.** Holding a title or place conferred as an honor. An honorary member of a society or an institution may or may not take an active part in its proceedings or the promotion of its objects, but has no share in its management. An honorary officer, as distinguished from the regular officers of the same body, renders services without compensation, or without the full power or obligations of the office.

To the justices in active service the Russian law adjoins others called *honorary,* who are also elected, and in the same way, but who can sit only in civil cases, and then only when requested to do so by the parties to the suit, or as assistants to the acting magistrates.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 924.

Honorary feud. See *feud*[2].—**Honorary service,** in *Eng. law,* a service incident to grand serjeanty and commonly annexed to some honor.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Honorary, Honorable.* *Honorary* refers to that which exists or is done for the sake of conferring honor: as, an *honorary* degree, *honorary* membership; *honorable,* to that which is worthy of honor, confers honor, or is consistent with the sentiment of honor: as, an *honorable* man (in two senses); an *honorable* alliance; an *honorable* motive.

II. *n.*; pl. *honoraries* (-riz). Same as *honorarium.*

In some universities, the salary makes but a part . . . of the emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from *honoraries* or fees of his pupils.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.

honor-court (on′ọr-kōrt), *n.* In *Eng. law,* a court held within an honor or seigniory.

honored, honoured (on′ọrd), *a.* In *her.,* same as *crowned.*

honorer, honourer (on′ọr-ėr), *n.* [< *honor, honour,* + *-er*[1].] One who honors.

Let us study dayly and diligently to shew our selues to be the true *honourers* and lovers of God.
Homilies, Sermon against the Feare of Death, iii.

I now have cancell'd all
The thoughts of her, and offer thee myself,
Myself thy perfect *honourer.*
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 3.

honorific (on-ọ-rif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *honorifique* = Sp. Pg. *honorifico* = It. *onorifico,* < L.

honorificus, that does honor, honorable, < *honor*, honor, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, do, make.] **I.** *a.* Conferring honor; importing respect or deference.

Mr. Freeman (in his Comparative Politics, pp. 72, 73) has given a long list of *honorific* names belonging to classes or institutions, which indicate the value once set by advancing societies on the judgment of the old.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 23.

A very eminent professor wrote a highly courteous and *honorific* letter to the papers.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 51.

II. *n.* A word or syllable used as a mere honorific term: as, for example, in the languages of China and Japan, *kwei*, honorable, *kao*, eminent, *lao*, venerable, *go*, imperial, *o*, great or august, used for the second and third personal pronouns when speaking to or of another: as, *kwei kwoh*, your (honorable) country; *go sei mei*, your (imperial) name, etc.

Bailey remarks of the Veddahs that in addressing others "they use none of the *honorifics* so profusely common in Singhalese." *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 398.

The absolutely necessary personal references are introduced by *honorifics:* that is, by honorary or humble expressions. *The Atlantic*, LX. 517.

honorify (ō-nor'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *honorified*, ppr. *honorifying*. [< OF. *honorifier*, < ML. *honorificare*, < L. *honorificus*, that does honor: see *honorific*.] To do honor to; confer honor upon. [Rare.]

Making large statues to *honorify*
Thy name, memorial's rites to glorify.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

honorless, honourless (on'ȯr-les), *a.* [< *honor*, *honour*, + *-less*.] Without honor; not honored.

The resdue, and the hugie heape of such as there lay slayne,
Both numbrelesse and *honourlesse* they burne.
Phaer, Æneid, ii.

And so, reciprocally, will an *honourless* king promote the worship of a fearless God. *Warburton*, Works, IX. xiv.

honor-man (on'ȯr-man), *n.* One who takes honors on graduation from a college or university.

The anxious classical *honour-man* could not scribble down a whole ode of Pindar without becoming aware of what he was doing. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 223.

honorous†, honourous†, *a.* [< OF. *honoros*, *onoros*, < L. as if **honorosus*, honorable, < *honor*, honor: see *honor*.] Honorable.

The Kyng armed was with fair Ermynee,
Hys swet doughter ful maydenly to vew,
Hys *honorous* fader with harnois new.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1321.

honor-point (on'ȯr-point), *n.* In *her.*, the point just above the center of the escutcheon or fesse-point.

hontet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *hunt*. *Chaucer*.

honved (hon'ved), *n.* [Hung., lit. 'defenders of the fatherland.'] The landwehr of Hungary, exclusive of artillery. The name was used in 1848–9 to denote, first the volunteers, and then the entire revolutionary army.

honyt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *honey*.

hoo[1] (hö), *interj.* [A sonorous syllable, a var. of *ho*, *ha*, etc.: see *ho*[1]. Also redupl. *hoohoo*, q.v.] An exclamation variously used to express excitement, delight, contempt, etc., according to the mode of utterance.

Take my cap, Jupiter, and I thank thee:—*Hoo!* Marcius coming home! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

hoo[2]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *how*[2].

hoo[3] (hö), *pron.* A dialectal form of *he*[1], A and B.

hoobubt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *hubbub*.

hood (hůd), *n.* [< ME. *hood*, *hod*, < AS. *hōd*, a ★hood, = OFries. *hōd* = D. *hoed* = MLG. *hōt*, LG. *hood*, a hat, = OHG. *huot*, *hōt*, MHG. *huot*, a hat, hood, helmet, G. *hut*, a hat; akin to *heed*, and more remotely to *hat:* see *heed*[1], *hat*[1].] **1.** A covering for the head, of soft or flexible material, as cloth, leather, or chain-mail (in a suit of armor), usually extending over the back of the neck and sometimes the shoulders, and often attached to a garment worn about the body: as, the *hood* of a monk; the *hood* of an academic gown. See also cut under *camail*.



A, hood of the middle ages; *B*, hood like *A*, but worn by fitting the face-opening around the head and twisting the cape of the hood into a wreath; *C*, hawk's hood with long tail, or tiroire; *D*, hawk's hood without the tail. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

His cote wad of a cloute that cary was y-called,
His *hod* was full of holes & his heer oute.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 422.

On bad me by a *hood* to cover my head;
But for want of mony, I myght not be sped.
Lydgate, London Lackpenny.

They should be good men; their affairs as righteous: But all *hoods* make not monks. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

2. In *falconry*, a covering for the entire head of a hawk. It is usually adorned with a plume of feathers, and sometimes with small bells. Its especial purpose is to blind the hawk, and it is removed when the quarry is to be pursued.

3. A cover of a carriage for the protection of its occupants, made so that it can be folded or turned back, or removed.—**4.** Something that resembles a hood in form, position, or use, as the upper petal or sepal of certain flowers, a chimney-cowl, etc.; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a conformation of parts or an arrangement of color on or about the head, like or likened to a hood. See phrases under *hooded*.

A pair of very conspicuous white, black-edged spectacle-like marks on the expansible portion of the neck, called the *hood*. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 196.

As the quadrants or *hoods* dip under the water, they close one end of a division [of a gas-meter].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 351.

5. The hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*. [Newfoundland.]—**6.** In *ship-building*, the foremost and aftermost planks of a ship's bottom, both inside and outside.—**French hood,** a head-dress worn by women in the sixteenth century, of which the front band was depressed over the forehead and raised in folds or loops over the temples.

For these loose times, when a strict sparing food
More's out of fashion then an old *French hood*.
Herbert, Hygiasticon.

To fly out of the hood. See *fly*[1], *v. t.*—**To glaze one's hood†.** See *glaze*.—**To put a bone in any one's hood†.** See *bone*[1].—**To put an ape in one's hood†.** See *ape*.

hood (hůd), *v. t.* [< ME. *hooden*, *hoden*, cover with a hood, cover; from the noun.] **1.** To cover the head of with a hood; furnish with a hood: as, to *hood* a falcon; to *hood* a chimney.

When he [Scipio] was at Alexandria and disbarked, as he came first to land, he went *hooded*, as it were, with his robe cast over his head. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 358.

I will assure you, he can sleep no more
Than a *hooded* hawk.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 198.

Some young shepherdess, in the linen cap and long white *hooded* cloak of Barbizon. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 430.

Hence—**2.** To cover; hide; blind.

I would to God that I were *hooded*, that I saw less; or that I could perform more. *Bacon*, Letters, ii.

While grace is saying, *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say amen.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

The Spirit of intolerance, no longer *hooded* in the darkness of the cloister, now stalked abroad in all his terrors. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

-hood. [< ME. *-hode*, *-hod* (also, with mutation of vowel, *-hed*, *-hede*, > E. *-head*), < AS. *hād*, prop. state, condition, quality, also a person, sex; in comp., condition, quality (as in *cild-hād*, childhood, *werhād*, manhood, *preósthād*, priesthood, *mǣdenhād*, ME. *maidenhod*, *maidenhed*, E. *maidenhood*, *maidenhead*, etc.); = OS. *hēd*, condition, honor, = OHG. *heit*, condition, quality, sex, rank, MHG. *heit*, way, manner, = Icel. *heidhr* = Dan. *hæder* = Sw. *heder*, honor, = Goth. *haidus*, way, manner; as a suffix, = OS. *-hēd* = OFries. *-hēd* = D. *-heid* = MLG. *-heit*, LG. *-hed* = OHG. *-heit*, MHG. G. *-heit* and (after adjectives in *-lich* and *-ig*) *-keit* (Sw. *-het*, Dan. *-hed*, prob. after LG.); = Skt. *ketu*, brightness, appearance, < √ *kit*, perceive, know.] A suffix denoting 'state, quality, character,' as in *childhood*, *boyhood*, *manhood*, *maidenhood*, *fatherhood*, *brotherhood*, *sisterhood*, *knighthood*, *priesthood*, *Godhood*, etc. Such compounds, which are properly abstract, are sometimes used concretely with a collective sense, as *brotherhood*, *sisterhood*, *priesthood*, etc., meaning a body or an association of brothers, sisters, priests, etc. It is equivalent to *-head*, as in *maidenhead*, *Godhead*, the form *Godhead* being now usual in the concrete sense. The suffix, originally attachable to nouns only, is in Middle English and modern use sometimes found with adjectives, as in *falsehood*, and in pseudo-archaic forms like *drearihead*, *drowsihead*, *lustihead* (*-hed*), etc., used by Spenser and his imitators (Thomson, etc.).

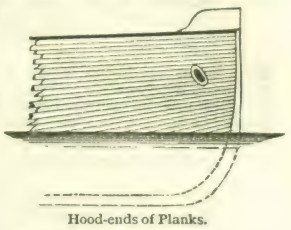
hood-cap (hůd'kap), *n.* **1.** The hooded or bladder-nosed seal, *Cystophora cristata*. See cut under *Cystophorinæ*.—**2.** A close head-dress worn by women in the reign of Henry VIII. It was a close cap or bonnet covering the sides of the face.

The Versailles portrait of Katherine of Arragon is remarkable for the *hood-cap* of five corners.
★ *W. Thornbury*, Art Jour., N. S., XV. 137.

hood-cover (hůd'kuv″ėr), *n.* Same as *hood*, 3.

hooded (hůd'ed), *p. a.* **1.** Wearing, or covered or furnished with, a hood.—**2.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, having on the head any formation of parts or arrangement of colors like or likened to a hood, as in mammals, birds, etc.; cucullate; capistrate.—**3.** In *bot.*, cucullate; having the apex or sides curved upward or arched over so as to resemble the point of a slipper or a hood, as the spathe of the Indian turnip or the lip of *Cypripedium* and *Cytherea*. See cut under *Cypripedium*.—**Hooded crow,** *Corvus cornix*. See *crow*[2]. Also called *hoodie-crow*, *Danish crow*, *Kentish crow*, *market-Jew crow*, *Northern or Norway crow*, *scald crow*, *Scremerston crow*.—**Hooded merganser,** an anserine bird of the family *Anatidæ*, the *Lophodytes cucullatus*.—**Hooded oriole,** a bird of the family *Icteridæ*, the *Icterus cucullatus*.—**Hooded seal,** the bladder-nosed seal, *Cystophora cristata*. See cut under *seal*.—**Hooded snake,** a snake in which the elastic skin of the neck is distended over elongated and very movable ribs, suggesting a hood or cowl, as in the cobra. These serpents belong to the family *Elapidæ* or *Najidæ*, and especially to the genus *Naja*, as the Indian cobra, *N. tripudians*, or the Egyptian asp, *Naja haje*. The hamadryad, *Ophiophagus elaps*, is also a hooded snake. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—**Hooded warbler,** an American bird of the family *Sylvicolidæ*, the *Myiodioctes mitratus*.

hood-end, hooding-end (hůd'end, hůd'ing-end), *n.* In *ship-building*, the end of a plank which fits into the rebate of the stem or the stern-post.



Hood-ends of Planks.

hood-gastrula (hůd'gas″trö-lä), *n.* An amphigastrula.

hoodie (hůd'i), *n.* Same as *hoodie-crow*. [Scotch.]

hoodie-crow, hoodie-craw (hůd'i-krō, -krâ), *n.* [Sc., also *hoddy-craw*, *huddit-craw*, *hoodit-craw*, i. e. hooded crow; also simply *hoodie*, *hoody*, *hoddy:* see *hoddy*.] The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*. [Scotch.]

They are sitting down yonder like *hoodie-craws* in a mist.
Scott, Antiquary, viii.

On the rabbit burrows on the shore there gathered hundreds and hundreds of *hoodiecrows*, such as you see in Cambridgeshire. *Kingsley*, Water-Babies, p. 237.

hooding (hůd'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hood*, *v.*] **1.** A covering.—**2.** The strip of leather that connects the two parts of a flail.

hooding-end, *n.* See *hood-end*.

hood-jelly (hůd'jel″i), *n.* A name of the *Hydromedusæ* or acalephs proper, such as jelly-fish and sea-nettles. *Haeckel*.

hoodless (hůd'les), *a.* [< ME. *hodles;* < *hood* + *-less*.] Having no hood.

hoodlum (höd'lum), *n.* [A word of no definite derivation, appar. originating in California in the slang of the ruffians of whom it has become the designation.] A young hectoring street rowdy; one of a gang of ruffians; a lounging, good-for-nothing, quarrelsome fellow; a rough. [Slang, western U. S.]

You at the East have but little idea of the *hoodlums* of this city [San Francisco]. They compose a class of criminals of both sexes, far more dangerous than are to be found in the Eastern cities. They travel in gangs, and are ready at any moment for the perpetration of any crime.
Boston Journal, August, 1877.

hoodman† (hůd'man), *n.* [< *hood* + *man*.] The person blindfolded in the game of hoodman-blind, now called *blindman's-buff*.

Re-enter Soldiers with Parolles.
Ber. A plague upon him! muffled. . . .
1 *Lord. Hoodman* comes. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

hoodman-blind (hůd'man-blīnd'), *n.* A play in which a person blinded is to catch one of the others and tell his name; blindman's-buff.

What devil was 't
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman-blind?*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Here [at Bracebridge Hall] were kept up the old games of *hoodman blind*, shoe the wild mare, hot cockles, steal the white loaf, bob apple, and snap dragon.
Irving, Christmas Eve.

hood-mold, hood-molding (hůd'mōld, -mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, the projecting molding of the arch over a medieval door or window, etc., whether inside or outside. Also called *label*, *drip*, *dripstone*, or *weather-molding*. See cuts under *dripstone*.

hoodock (hůd'ok), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Miserly. [Scotch.]

My hand-waled curse keep hard in chase
The harpy, *hoodock*, purse-proud race.
Burns, To Major Logan.

hoodoo (hö'dö), *n.* [An irreg. var. of *voodoo*, or so regarded.] **1.** Same as *voodoo*.

The prospect of pleasing his party and at the same time escaping a *hoodoo* must be irresistibly attractive.
New York Sun, March 20, 1889.

2. [From the verb.] A bewitchment; an occult cause of bad luck; hence, a person supposed to bring bad luck: opposed to *mascot*. [Colloq.] —3. A name given in the northwestern United States to certain grotesque columns, the products of volcanic action and erosion, left standing on the slopes of mountains and in deep gulches.

hoodoo (hö′dö), *v. t.* 1. Same as *voodoo*.—2. To bring or cause bad luck to, as a person or an enterprise. [Colloq.]

hood-sheaf (hůd′shēf), *n.* A sheaf used to cover other sheaves when set up in shocks.

hood-shy (hůd′shī), *a.* In *falconry*, afraid of the hood; unwilling to have the hood put on: said of a hawk.

hood-top (hůd′top), *n.* The hood or cover of a carriage. See *hood*, *n.*, 3.

hoodwink (hůd′wingk), *v. t.* [< *hood* + *wink;* prob. orig. in ref. to hooding a hawk: see *hood*, *n.*, 2.] 1. To blind by covering the eyes; blindfold.

We'll have no Cupid *hoodwink'd* with a scarf,
Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

When the hawk was not flying at her game, she was usually *hood-winked*, with a cap or hood provided for that purpose, and fitted to her head.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

2. To cover; hide.

Had it pleased him not to *hoodwink* his own knowledge, I nothing doubt but he fully saw how to answer himself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

For the prize I'll bring thee to
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To blind mentally; deceive by disguise; impose upon.

He, *hoodwinked* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Some to the fascination of a name
Surrender judgment *hood-wink'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 102.

=Syn. 3. See *deceive*.

hoodwinkt, *n.* [< *hoodwink*, *v.*] Disguise; concealment. *Davies.*

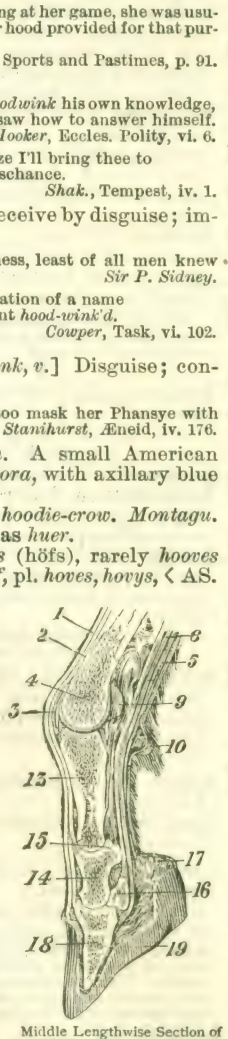
No more dooth she laboure too mask her Phansye with *hudwinck*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 176.

hoodwort (hůd′wėrt), *n.* A small American plant, *Scutellaria lateriflora*, with axillary blue flowers.

hoody (hůd′i), *n.* Same as *hoodie-crow*. *Montagu.*

hooer (hö′ėr), *n.* Same as *huer*.

hoof (höf), *n.*; pl. *hoofs* (höfs), rarely *hooves* ★(hövz). [< ME. *hoof*, *hof*, pl. *hoves*, *hovys*, < AS. *hōf* = OS. OFries. *hōf* = D. *hoef* = LG. *hōf* = OHG. MHG. *huof*, G. *huf* = Icel. *hōfr* = Sw. *hof* = Dan. *hov*, hoof. Cf. OBulg. Bohem. Pol. Russ. *kopyto*, hoof, referred to *kopati*, Russ. *kopate*, etc., dig; cf. Skt. *çapha*, a hoof, esp. a horse's hoof.] 1. The casing of hard horny substance which sheathes the ends of the digits or incases the foot in many animals. A hoof differs from a nail or claw only in being blunt and large enough to inclose the end of the limb; and almost every gradation is to be found between such structures as the human nails, or the claws of a cat, and the hoofs of a horse or an ox. The substance is the same in any case, and the same as horn, being modified and greatly thickened cuticle or epidermis. See *hoofed*.



Middle Lengthwise Section of Foot of Horse, showing the hoof-bones, etc.

1, 2, tendons of extensor muscles; 5, tendons of flexor perforatus muscle; 6, tendons of flexor perforans muscle; 10, fetlock; 29, hoof; 3, a synovial bursa in the fetlock-joint; 4, the middle metacarpal (or metatarsal), being the "cannon-bone"; 9, a sesamoid bone or "nut-bone" behind the fetlock-joint; 13, the proximal phalanx, fetter-bone, or great pastern; 14, the median phalanx, coronary, or small pastern; 15, interphalangeal articulation; 16, a sesamoid bone or nut-bone in tendon of flexor perforans, called the navicular bone by veterinaries, but not to be confounded with the navicular of anatomy in the tarsus or hock; 17, part of coronet; 18, the distal phalanx, or coffin-bone.

With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. Ezek. xxvi. 11.

Whatsoever parteth the *hoof*, and is clovenfooted, . . . that shall ye eat.
Lev. xi. 3.

On burnish'd *hooves* his warhorse trode.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

2. A hoofed animal; a beast.

Our cattle also shall go with us; there shall not an *hoof* be left behind. Ex. x. 26.

He had not a single *hoof* of any kind to slaughter.
Washington.

3. In *geom.*, an ungula or part of a cylinder or cone cut off by a plane cutting both the base and the curved surface.—4. In *tortoise-shell manuf.*, one of the smaller plates of translucent shell forming the head.—**Cleft hoof, cloven hoof**, the pair of hoofs of cloven-footed ungulates, as the ruminants. Each half of the supposed hoof is a complete hoof for its own digit.—**False hoof**, the hoof of a functionless digit, on which an animal does not walk, as one of the pair behind and above the other hoofs of the ox, deer, pig, etc. —**On the hoof**, alive; not butchered: used by cattle-men and butchers.—**To show the cloven hoof.** See *cloven*.

hoof (höf), *v. t.* [< *hoof*, *n.*] 1. To walk, as cattle; foot: with an indefinite *it*. [Colloq. or slang.]

To *hoof it* o'er as many weary miles . . .
As e'er the bravest antler of the woods.
Scott, Ethwald, from Notes to L. of the L.

2. To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground. [Colloq., southern U. S.]

hoof-bound (höf′bound), *a.* In *farriery*, having a dryness and contraction of the hoof which occasions pain and lameness.

hoof-cushion (höf′kůsh″on), *n.* Same as *hoof-pad*.

hoofed (höft), *a.* [< *hoof* + *-ed*[2].] Having a hoof or hoofs; ungulate, whether artiodactyl or perissodactyl: distinguished from *clawed*.—**Hoofed quadrupeds**, the mammalian order *Ungulata*.

hoofing-place (höf′ing-plās), *n.* The place where a flock is herded. [Prov. Eng.]

Wherever he herds the lord's sheep, the several other shepherds are to give way to him, and give up their *hoofing-place*. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 22.

hoofless (höf′les), *a.* [< *hoof* + *-less*.] Having no hoof or hoofs.

hoof-mark (höf′märk), *n.* The mark or trace left by an animal's hoof in stepping.

hoof-pad (höf′pad), *n.* A protecting cushion fastened to a horseshoe or fixed to a horse's foot to prevent interference or injury, or to correct malformation.

hoof-pick (höf′pik), *n.* A curved hook or hooked knife-blade used to remove stones, balls of snow, etc., from the bottom of a horse's hoof.

hoof-shaped (höf′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a horse's hoof.

hoof-spreader (höf′spred″ėr), *n.* A device fitted to the foot of a horse to correct narrowness or malformation.

hoofy (hö′fi), *a.* [< *hoof* + *-y*[1].] Belonging to a hoof. In the quotation there is an allusion to Hippocrene, a fountain near Helicon, said to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus.

Then parte in name of peace, and softly on
With numerous feete to *Hoofy* Helicon.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 441.

hoohoo (hö′hö′), *interj.* [A redupl. of *hoo*[1].] An exclamation of excitement or delight, used to express approval or assent.

hoohoo (hö′hö′), *v. t.* [< *hoohoo*, *interj.*] To say "Hoohoo" to; approve by saying "Hoohoo": with reference to mobs or savages.

He was heartily *hoohooed*.
Assoc. Press Despatch, Sept. 1, 1887.

★**hook** (hůk), *n.* [< ME. *hok*, < AS. *hōc*, sometimes spelled (to show the long vowel) *hooc* = MD. *hoek*, *hoeck*, a hook, D. *hoek*, a hook, angle, corner, quarter, cape (> Dan. Sw. *huk*, a cape), = LG. *huk*, a hook, edge, corner; the kindred forms have a different vowel, and agree with AS. *haca*, a bolt or bar of a door, ME. **hake*, E. dial. *hake*, a hook: see *hake*[1], *hake*[2], *hatch*[1].] 1. A curved or angular piece of metal or other firm substance, either separate or forming part of another object, adapted to catch, hold, pull down, or sustain something: as, a fish-*hook*; the *hook* of a gate-hinge; a pot-*hook*; a crochet-*hook*; a cotton-*hook*; a car-*hook*; the *hooks* of the teasel.

I will put my *hook* in thy nose, and my bridle in thy lips.
Isa. xxxvii. 29.

His buckler prov'd his chiefest fence;
For still the shepherd's *hook*
Was that the which King Alfred could
In no good manner brook.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

2. A curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle, especially one with a broad blade and a smooth edge; an instrument for cutting or lopping.

Make redie nowe iche nedeful instrument, . . .
The *hokes* that the fern awaie shall bite,
And billes all thees brerers [read *breres*] up to smyte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Great Kings and Consuls, who haue oft for blades
And glistering Scepters handled *hooks* and spades.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

3. A projecting point or spit of land on the sea- or lake-coast, which ends with a recurved or hook-shaped form: as, Sandy *Hook*, near New York.

Hooks are of the highest importance, being sometimes the only natural harbor along low flat coasts.
Foster and Whitney's Lake Superior Report, II. 260.

4. In *musical notation*, a pennant attached to the stem of eighth-notes, sixteenth-notes, etc.: as, ♪ Hook. Also called *flag*.—5. One of the projecting points of the thigh-bones of cattle. Also called *hook-bone*.—6. In *ship-building*, same as *breast-hook*.—7. That which catches; a snare; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for; besides, that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness, which strikes the eye.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

Mak sure the nooks
Of Maky's-muir crooks;
For the wily Scot takes by nooks, *hooks*, and crooks.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

8. A catch; an advantage. [Vulgar.]—9. In *agri.*, a field sown two years in succession. [Local, Eng.]—**Barbless hook**, a fishing-hook with no barb; a needle-point hook. Such hooks have been used by the Japanese for centuries, and have recently been introduced into America. They are much used by fish-breeders, in order to avoid injuring fish taken to be kept for spawning. —**Blunt hook**, a surgical instrument for seizing without piercing or tearing.—**By hook or by crook.** See *crook*.—**Calvarian hook.** See *calvarian*.—**Cross-eyed hook**, a hook used on trawl-lines, having the eye at the upper end of the shank at right angles to the direction of the point from the shank.—**Extension hook**, a kind of fish-hook; a trap-hook.—**Hook and butt**, a method of placing the ends of timbers so that they resist the tendency of tensile strain to part them. See *hook-scarf*.—**Hook and eye**, a metallic fastening for garments, consisting of a hook, commonly of flattened wire bent to the required shape, and an eye, usually of the same material, into which the hook fits. Under the name of *crochet and loop*, this form of fastening was in use as early as the fourteenth century.

The machinery of the frocks reminds one of the wedding morning in "Pickwick," when all the girls were crying out to be "done up," for they had *hooks and eyes* [on the back of their dresses], and the girls were helpless by themselves. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago (1887), p. 106.

Hook-and-ladder company, a company of firemen provided with a carriage containing ladders and large hooked instruments for tearing down buildings.—**Hook of nets.** Same as *gang of nets* (which see, under *gang*).—**Kirby hook**, a kind of fish-hook having the point bent to one side of the axis of the shank. It is the form most used in the United States. There are two sorts, *long-shank* and *short-shank*.—**Limerick hook**, a fish-hook first made at Limerick, Ireland, better adapted for artificial flies than for use with bait.—**Needle-point hook**, a barbless hook. —**Off the hooks.** (*a*) Out of adjustment; unhinged.

He lives condemned to his share at Bruxels,
And there sits filing certain politic hinges,
To hang the states on he has heaved *off the hooks*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

(*b*) Disordered; disturbed; sick. [Slang.]

In the evening by water to the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily *off the hooks* that the ships are not gone out of the river. *Pepys*, Diary.

(*c*) Out of existence; dead. [Slang.]

The attack was so sharp that Matilda was very near *off the hooks*. *Thackeray.*

And Achille cried, "Odzooks!
I fear, by his looks,
Our friend, François Xavier, has popp'd *off the hooks!*"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 32.

On one's own hook, on one's own account or responsibility; by or for one's self. [Colloq.]—**Pulley-suspension hook**, an S-hook (a double hook in the form of the letter S) which can be caught above a beam or rafter to afford a hold for a pulley, as for the block of a hay-fork.—**Sponge-hook**, a hooked two-pronged iron tool at the end of a wooden pole, with which sponges are gathered from the bottom. [Florida, U. S.]—**Standing part of a hook**, that part of a hook which is attached to a block or chain by means of which power is applied to it. The opposite ★end is called the *point*.

hook (hůk), *v.* [< ME. *hoken;* from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To fasten with a hook or hooks; catch or seize with or as if with a hook: as, to *hook* a trout.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond mine arm, . . . but she
I can *hook* to me. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

At last I *hook'd* my ankle in a vine.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To attack with the horns; catch on the horns: as, to be *hooked* by a cow.—3. To catch by artifice; entrap; insnare.

Hook him, my poor dear, *hook* him at any sacrifice.
W. Collins, Armadale.

4. To steal by grasping; catch up and make off with. [Colloq. or slang.]

Is not this braver than sneak all night in danger,
Picking of locks, or *hooking* cloths at windows?
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 3.

I *hooked* the apples, leaped the brook, and scared the musquash and the trout. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 219.

5. To attach by means of a hook, literally or figuratively.

The larboard galley, crippled but not daunted, swung round across his stern, and *hooked* herself venomously on to him. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xx.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bend; be in or take the form of a hook.

Her bill *hooks* and bends downwards.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 383.

2. To become attached by means of a hook, or something resembling a hook: as, a chain that *hooks* on to the watch.

Fal. Go, with her, with her; [to Bardolph] *hook* on, *hook* on. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

3. To have a habit of attacking with the horns: said of a cow or other horned animal.—**4.** To turn away; depart; decamp: now (transitively) with an indefinite *it*, as a slang phrase.

Hokit out of havyn all the hepe somyn,
Hade bir at hor bake.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4621.

[That is, 'All the heap (fleet) together *hooked* out of haven, had the wind at their back.']

Every school-boy knows that the lion has a claw at the end of his tail, with which he lashes himself into fury. When the experienced hunter sees him doing that, he, so to speak, *hooks it*. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lx.



Hooka (a simple form).

hooka, hookah (hùk'ä), *n.* [E. spelling of Hind. and Pers. *huqqa*, a pipe for smoking, Pers. also a casket, < Ar. *huqqa*, a pipe for smoking, a casket, a box for pomatum; cf. Ar. *huqq*, a hollow place.] In India, the water-pipe for smoking. The smoke is drawn through water by means of a long flexible tube. The apparatus is commonly made of expensive materials and elaborately ornamented. Also spelled *hukah*. See *narghile*, *hubble-bubble*.

Sublime tobacco! . . .
Divine in *hookas*, glorious in a pipe,
When tipped with amber, mellow, rich, and ripe.
Byron, The Island, ii. 19.

The good old *hookah* days are past; cheroots and pipes have now usurped the place of the aristocratic silver bowl, the cut-glass goblets, and the twisted glistening snake with silver or amber mouth-piece.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 187.

hook-and-eye, *n.* See *hook and eye*, under *hook*.

hooka-stand (hö'kä-stand), *n.* A stand for supporting the bowl of the hooka at a convenient height from the ground.

hook-beaked (hùk'bēkt), *a.* Having a curved beak or bill; curvirostral.

hookbill (hùk'bil), *n.* [< *hook* + *bill*[1].] **1.** A curved or hooked bill or beak of a bird.—**2.** A spent male salmon whose jaws have become hooked.

hook-bill (hùk'bil), *n.* [< *hook* + *bill*[2].] A billhook with a curved end.

hook-billed (hùk'bild), *a.* Having a curved bill; hook-beaked.

hook-block (hùk'blok), *n.* A pulley-block fitted with a hook at one end.

hook-bolt (hùk'bōlt), *n.* A bolt having one end in the form of a hook.

hook-bone (hùk'bōn), *n.* Same as *hook*, 5.

hook-climber (hùk'klī″mėr), *n.* A plant that climbs by the aid of hooks, as those developed on *Rubus*, *Rosa*, *Ourouparia*, etc. The hooks, according to Darwin, do not circumnutate as do tendrils, but act by hooking over the supports on which they climb.

hooked (hùkt or hùk'ed), *a.* [< ME. *hoked*; < *hook* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Bent like a hook; hook-shaped.

The bill is short, strong, and very much *hooked*.
Pennant, British Zoöl., The Peregrine Falcon.

He clasps the crag with *hooked* hands.
Tennyson, The Eagle.

2. Having a hook or hooks; furnished with hooks: as, a *hooked* stick; a *hooked* chariot (one having sharp hooks projecting outward for offensive purposes, as used in ancient war).

The *hooked* chariot stood,
Unstain'd with hostile blood.
Milton, Nativity, l. 56.

Hooked gearing. See *gearing*.—**Hooked tool.** (*a*) A tool with one end bent to form three sides of a square, one side being prolonged to serve as a handle. (*b*) A chisel with the end bent at an angle, used in marble-cutting where the square chisel cannot conveniently be employed. (*c*) A tool similar to a scorper, used in wood-turning. (*d*) A bent knife for paring hoofs.

hookedness (hùk'ed-nes), *n.* [< *hooked* + *-ness*.] The state of being bent like a hook; incurvation.

hooker[1] (hùk'ėr), *n.* [< *hook* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which hooks. Specifically—(*a*) One who fishes with hook and line; also, a fishing-vessel engaged in fishing with the hook: distinguished from *netter*. (*b*) In the *sponge-fishery*, one who hooks up sponges. [Florida, U. S.] (*c*) An iron rod bent more or less like a hook at one end, used to hook up or pull out racoon-oysters, or knock the bunches of them to pieces. [Georgia, U. S.] **2.** [Formerly *hoker*.] A thief; a filcher; a shoplifter.

A cunning filcher, a craftie *hooker*. *Florio.*

These sly theeues and night-*hookers* . . . committed such felonious outrages. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

hooker[2] (hùk'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *howker* (= G. Dan. *huker*), < D. *hoeker*, < *hoek*, a hook. It was also called in D. *hoekboot*, MD. *hoeckboot*, a fishing-boat, < *hoek*, = E. *hook*, + *boot* = E. *boat*.] A two-masted Dutch vessel; also, a small fishing-smack used on the Irish coasts.

(*Hooker* or Howker).—A coast or fishing vessel—a small hoy-built craft with one mast, intended for fishing. *Hookers* are common on our coasts, and greatly used by pilots, especially off Irish ports. See Smyth's "Sailor's Word-Book." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 420.

[Sometimes used in contempt for any ill-conditioned or disorderly vessel.

I was overjoyed to find that the old *hooker* actually made two and a half knots. *The Century*, XXVI. 945.

Something to set the old *hooker* creaking.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxviii.]

Hookeria (hù-kē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., after the English botanist Sir W. J. *Hooker* (1785–1865).] A genus of pluricarpous mosses, the type of the tribe *Hookericæ*.

Hookerieæ (hùk-ę-rī'ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hookeria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of pluricarpous mosses, typified by the genus *Hookeria*. They are characterized by having the calyptra conical or mitrate, and nearly entire at the base; the capsule suberect, horizontal, or pendulous, and usually long-pediceled; and the peristome double, of 16, usually lanceolate, teeth. The same as *Hookeriaceæ* of Müller and *Hookeriei* of other authors.

Hooker's green. See *green*[1].

Hooke's gearing. See *gearing*.

hookey[1] (hùk'i), *n.* Same as *hockey*[1].

★**hookey**[2], *n.* See *hooky*[2].

hookheal (hùk'hēl), *n.* The common labiate plant *Prunella* (or *Brunella*) *vulgaris*, the heal-all. Also called *hookweed*.

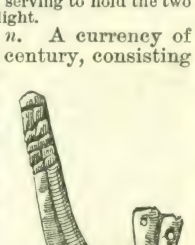
hooking-frame (hùk'ing-frām), *n.* A wooden frame fitted with hooks, on which fabrics may be hung for convenience in folding and measuring.

hook-ladder (hùk'lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder with a hook or hooks at the top for holding.

hook-land (hùk'land), *n.* Land plowed and sowed every year. [Eng.]

hooklet (hùk'let), *n.* [< *hook* + *-let*.] A small hook or hook-shaped process. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, a hamulus. (*b*) In *entom.*, one of the minute hook-shaped bristles found on the front edge of the posterior wings of many insects, and serving to hold the two wings of a side together during flight.

hook-money (hùk'mun″i), *n.* A currency of Ceylon in the seventeenth century, consisting of pieces of pure silver twisted into the form of fish-hooks. Similar "coins" of silver wire were made in Lar, Persia, and were called *larins*; specimens also circulated in the Maldive islands. Some of the larins bear a brief inscription in Arabic letters.



Hook-money, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

hook-motion (hùk'mō″-shon), *n.* In the steam-engine, a valve-gear which is engaged by V-hooks.

hook-nebbed†, *a.* [ME. *huke-nebbyde*; < *hook* + *neb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a hooked beak.

[He was] *huke-nebbyde* as a hawke, and [had] a hore berde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1082.

hook-net (hùk'net), *n.* A fishing-net having a kind of pocket formed by an L-shaped continuation. *E. H. Knight.*

hook-nose (hùk'nōz), *n.* A nose with a pronounced curve, suggesting the beak of a hawk; an aquiline nose.

Mr. Barton was immediately accosted by a person well-stricken in years, tall, and raw-boned, with a *hook-nose*, and an arch leer, that indicated at least as much cunning as sagacity. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

He had a *hook nose*, handsome after its kind, but too high between the eyes. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 1.

hook-nosed (hùk'nōzd), *a.* Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome, I came, saw, and overcame. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

hook-pin (hùk'pin), *n.* A tapering iron pin with a hooked head, used for pinning the frame of a floor or roof together.

hook-rope (hùk'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope six or eight fathoms long, with a hook and thimble spliced at one end, and whipped at the other, used in dragging chain cables out of the lockers, etc.

hook-scarf (hùk'skärf), *n.* A method of uniting timbers endwise so that they lock into each other. See *scarf*. *E. H. Knight.*

hook-squid (hùk'skwid), *n.* One of the decapodous cephalopod mollusks of the family *Onychoteuthididæ* (allied to the common squids or calamaries), remarkable for the length of their tentacles, the clubbed extremities of which are armed with hooks having their bases furnished with suckers, which the animals employ to seize their prey. They are often of large size, some attaining the length of 6 feet, and are much dreaded by bathers. They occur in most seas.

hook-sucker (hùk'suk″ėr), *n.* A fish which takes a hook or bait by a sucking motion.

hook-swivel (hùk'swiv″l), *n.* The swivel of a gorge-hook, used by anglers to enable them to put on or take off the bait.

hook-tip (hùk'tip), *n.* One of certain moths, particularly those of the genus *Platypteryx*, of which the wings are tipped with hooks. The scalloped hook-tip is *P. lacertula*; the pebble hook-tip is *P. falculia*.

hook-tool (hùk'tōl), *n.* **1.** A hand-tool used in metal-turning, which is hook-shaped, and extends beyond the rest that supports it; a hanging-tool.—**2.** A bent tool for wood-turning, used in bottoming boxes, lids, or other hollow work.

hookum (hùk'um), *n.* [Hind. and Ar. *hukm*, a command, order, decree: see *hakim*.] In India, an order or instruction from a person in authority. Compare *hakim*.

We had no *hookum* from the commissioner or deputy, but Hay's chuprassie worked very hard in and about the valleys and high-road.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 226.

hookumpake (hùk'um-pāk), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Worcester county, Maryland, U. S.]

hookweed (hùk'wēd), *n.* Same as *hookheal*.

hook-wrench (hùk'rench), *n.* A spanner having a curved or hooked end for grasping a nut or coupling-piece on a hose.

hooky[1] (hùk'i), *a.* [< *hook*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.—**2.** Given to hooking: as, a *hooky* cow. [Colloq.]—**3.** Hooked. *Davies.*

A miniature sketch of his *hooky* nose.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Courtship.

hooky[2] (hùk'i), *n.* [In allusion to *hook*, *v. i.*, 4.] A pupil absent from school without leave; a truant: only in the phrase *to play hooky*, equivalent to *to play truant*. Also *hookey*. [School slang.]

hool[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *whole*. *Chaucer.*

hool[2] (höl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *hull*[1].

hoolee (hö'lē), *n.* [Also *hooly*, *hoolee*, *huli*, prop. *holi*; < Hind. *holi*.] The great festival or carnival of the Hindus, held in the spring in honor of Krishna. The occasion is one of boisterous merry-making and fooling. Friends and strangers are pelted with red powder, or drenched with a yellow liquid from squirts. There is continual singing and dancing, more or less obscene, and tricks are played closely resembling the April-fooling of the English.

hoolock (hö'lok), *n.* [Also *hulock*, *yulock*, *yolock*; from a native name.] A species of *Hylobates* or gibbon, *H. hoolock*, inhabiting Assam in British India.

hooly (hùl'i), *a.* [Sc., also *huly*, in Aberdeen *heelie*, perhaps orig. **huvely*, < **huve*, *hufe*, *hove*, tarry, delay: see *hove*[1].] Slow; cautious; careful.

hooly (hùl'i), *adv.* [Sc., < *hooly*, *a.*] Slowly; cautiously; softly; carefully; moderately. Also *hoolie*.

Hooly and fairly, softly and smoothly; cautiously and moderately.

Hooly and fairly nun ride far journies.
Ferguson's Scottish Proverbs, p. 13.

Hoon (hön), *n.* Same as *Hun*[1]. *Sir W. Jones.*

hoondee (hùn'dē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *hundī*, a bill of exchange.] An East Indian draft or bill of exchange drawn by or upon a native banker or shroff.

SUP.

SUPPLEMENT

D 3. (*a*) In *music:* (3) Also, the key-note of the minor key of one flat; in medieval music, the final of the Dorian and Hypodorian modes. (*b*) In *chem.*: (2) d- before certain compounds has reference to their behavior toward polarized light, namely, to their dextrorotation, as distinguished from their inaction (i-) or levorotation (l-). (*c*) In *math.*: (2) D is also used for the number denoting the deficiency of a curve (what its number of double points lacks of the maximum). —**4.** As an abbreviation: (*f*) In *law* (*D.*), an abbreviation of *Decree, Decret, Dictum.* (*g*) In *med.* (*d.*), an abbreviation of: (1) *diopter* or *dioptric;* (2) *dexter* (right); (3) *divide* (in prescriptions). (*h*) (*D.*) Of *Democrat, Deus* (God), *Dominus* (Lord), *Dutch;* (*d.*) of *daughter, delete* (cancel), *density.*—**5.** Short for *damn* (often printed *d*—).

> At last he flung out in his violent way, and said, with a *D*, 'Then do as you like.'
>
> *Dickens,* Great Expectations, xi.

6. Any mechanical device or appliance which resembles the letter **D**; specifically, in a harness, a loop of metal which has a straight bar joined at each end to a semicircular loop: used as a support for a strap. Also written *dee.* See ★*D-trap* and *D-valve.*—**Radium D.** See ★*radium.*—**The D,** the striking-balk in English billiards: so called because of its resemblance to the letter D turned half-way round. Of a smaller area, substantially the same thing in form and function is styled the *semicircle balk* in all three-ball games in America.

Da. The chemical symbol of *davyum.*

D. A. A. G. An abbreviation of *Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.*

dab[1] (dab), *adv.* [Elliptic use of *dab,*[1] *v.*] With a dab; without hesitation; vigorously. *Ruskin.*

dab[2], *n.*—**Alaska dab,** *Limanda aspera,* a small flounder found in Alask.a.—**Mud dab,** *Limanda limanda,* a European flounder. See *dab*[2].

dabb (dob), *n.* [Also **dhabb, dhob;* < Ar. *dabb* (*dhabb*).] The palm-lizard, *Uromastix acanthurus,* of the family *Agamidæ,* found in northern Africa.

dabbler, *n.*—**Mud dabbler,** the common killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus.*

da camera (dä kä'me-rä). [It.] 'Of the chamber': in *music,* applied to music (chamber music) so distinguished from music for the church or the opera-house.

dace, *n.*—**Black-headed dace.** Same as *blackhead,* 2. —**Black-nosed dace,** a small minnow, *Rhinichthys atronasus,* of the eastern United States.—**Horned dace,** a cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus atromaculatus,* found in the eastern United States.—**Long-nosed dace,** a small minnow, *Rhinichthys cataractæ* of the eastern United States. —**Red-bellied dace,** a small minnow, *Chrosmus erythrogaster,* of the Mississippi valley.

Dachstein (däch'stīn), *n.* [G. *Dachstein,* a mountain group in the Austrian Alps, named from the principal peak, *Dachstein.*] In *geol.,* a division of the Triassic formation in the northern and southern Alps, constituting the upper division of that formation and equivalent in whole or in part to the Rhætic beds of Germany.

dacion (dä-thē-ōn'), *n.* [Sp., < L. *datio*(*n-*), a giving: see *dation.*] In *Sp. law,* the actual effective delivery of a thing in the performance of a contractual obligation.

dacitic (dā-sit'ik), *a.* [*dacite* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.,* of or pertaining to dacite; having the mineral composition and the texture characteristic of dacite.

dacryocystosyringotomy (dak″ri-ō-sis″tō-sir-ing-got'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *δάκρυον,* tear, + *κύστις,* bag (sac), + *σῦριγξ,* pipe, + *-τομία,* < *ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *surg.,* the operation of opening the lacrymal sac and duct.

dacryocystotomy (dak″ri-ō-sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *δάκρυον,* tear, + *κύστις,* bag (sac), + *-τομία,* < *ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *surg.*: (*a*) Incision into the lacrymal sac. (*b*) Division of a stricture of the lacrymal duct.

dacryolin (dak'ri-ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *δάκρυον,* tear, + *-ol* + *-in*[2].] An albuminous component of tears.

Dacryomyces (dak″ri-om'i-sēs), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1816), < Gr. *δάκρυον,* tear, a drop, + *μύκης,* a fungus.] A genus of fungi of the order *Dacryomycetales,* having gelatinous, sessile, flat or cushion-shaped irregular fructifications. The spores are ovate or cylindrical, simple at first, but becoming septate before germination. About 55 species have been described, occurring mostly on decaying wood. *D. abietinus* is a widely distributed species occurring on rotting conifers.

Dacryomycetales (dak″ri-ō-mī-set'ā-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacryomyces* (*-et-*) + *-ales.*] An order of basidiomycetous fungi named from the genus *Dacryomyces.* The basidia are undivided and the species are mostly small: some are flat and spreading, others more or less stipitate and forming flattened or irregular club-shaped fructifications. Also *Dacryomycetineæ.*

Dacryomycetineæ (dak″ri-ō-mī-se-tin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] See ★*Dacryomycetales.*

dacryostenosis (dak″ri-ō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ,* tear, + *στένωσις,* narrowing.] Stricture of the lacrymal duct.

dacryosyrinx (dak″ri-ō-sir'ingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ,* tear, + *σῦριγξ,* pipe, syringe.] **1.** A syringe for injecting fluids into the lacrymal duct.—**2.** A lacrymal fistula.

dactyl, *n.* **6.** [Gr. *δάκτυλοι* 'Ιδαῖοι, 'fingers of Ida,' in Crete.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a mythological creature supposed to have the secrets of fire and of iron-working. The dactyls were associated with the worship of Rhea and Cybele. The basis is found in some sacred stones (bætyl-stones) found in Crete, and associated with the worship of Cybele.

> These bætyl-stones were called in Crete, *Dactyls.*
> *Jane E. Harrison,* in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIX. 238.

Dactylagnus (dak-ti-lag'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *ἀγνος,* name of a fish.] A genus of small fishes of the family *Dactyloscopidæ,* inhabiting coral sand in the tropics.

Dactylanthias (dak-til-an'thi-ąs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *ἀνθίας,* name of a fish.] A genus of serranoid fishes found in the sea of Amboyna.

dactylate (dak'ti-lāt), *a.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* a finger, + *-ate*[1].] In *anat.,* having finger-like processes; digitate; fingered. A dactylate joint is one formed by the articulation of various long and rather slender processes.

Dactylifera (dak-ti-lif'ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + L. *ferre,* bear.] An order of *Platyhelmia,* of the class *Temnocephaloidea.* They have the body produced into finger-shaped tentacular processes along the anterior margin, sometimes also along the lateral margins; the mouth situated anteriorly; the pharynx leading into a wide, nearly rectangular intestine which has no diverticula. It includes the families *Temnocephalidæ* and *Actinodactylellidæ.*

Dactylioida (dak″til-i-oi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιος,* a finger-ring (< *δάκτυλος,* a finger: see *dactyl*), + *εἶδος,* form.] A group of the fossil ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites constituting a section of the suborder *Pachycampyli.* It includes umbilicated forms having the venter broader than the dorsum and ornamented with nodes and ridges without continuous median division.

dactylognathite (dak-ti-log'nạ-thīt), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *γνάθος,* jaw, + *-ite*[2].] In crustaceans, the terminal segment of a complete foot-jaw.

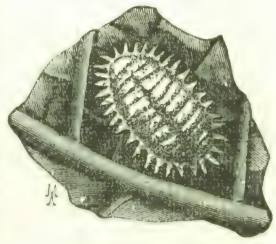
dactylogram (dak-til'ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *γράμμα,* a writing.] A finger-print.

Dactyloidites (dak″ti-loi-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *εἶδος,* form.] A genus of organisms, found in the Cambrian slates, having a stellate form with rays thickened distally.

dactylolysis (dak-ti-lol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *λύσις,* dissolution.] In *pathol.,* loss, by disease, of fingers and toes. See *ainhum.*

dactylomegaly (dak″ti-lō-meg'ą-li), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger or toe, + *μεγαλία,* largeness, < *μέγας,* great, large.] A condition in which the fingers or toes are abnormally large.

Dactylopius (dak-ti-lō'pi-us), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *ὤψ,* eye, face.] An important genus of scale-insects including all of the so-called mealy bugs so abundant in greenhouses. Recent writers place most of the old species of *Dactylopius* in the genus *Pseudococcus.*



Dactylopius citri: female. (Comstock, U. S. D. A.) Five times natural size.

dactylorhiza, *n.* 2. The phenomenon of root-forking.

dactyloscopy (dak-ti-los'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *-σκοπία,* < *σκοπεῖν,* view.] The identification of individuals by means of examination of the lines on the tips of the fingers: a method employed for the identification of criminals, records of impressions of finger-tips being kept for this purpose.

dactylosternal (dak″ti-lō-stėr'nal), *a.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + *στέρνον,* breast-bone, + *-al*[1].] Having the lateral margins of the plastron dactylate, or provided with finger-like processes, which abut on the carapace and are often received in little depressions: said of some turtles. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* Feb., 1904, p. 129.

dactylozoöid (dak″ti-lō-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος,* finger, + E. *zoöid.*] One of the members of a colony of *Hydrozoa* whose function is to capture food for the gastrozoöids, or nutritive members of the colony.

dadangsi (dä'däng-sē), *n.* [Chamorro *dadangsi,* sticker, < *dangsi,* adhere.] On the island of Guam, the name applied to burweeds, especially to the dogsfoot-weed, *Urena sinuata,* a half-shrubby plant belonging to the mallow family, with deeply lobed palmate leaves having a nectar-gland on the lower surface of the midrib, and small rose-purple flowers; and to species of *Triumfetta,* belonging to the linden family, with cordate or 3-lobed leaves and cymes of small yellow flowers.

dadap (dä'däp), *n.* [Jav. *dadap,* Malay, *dādap,* also *dĕdap.*] Any one of several species of leguminous trees belonging to the genus *Erythrina;* especially *E. lithosperma* and *E. Hypaphorus,* natives of the East Indies. The dadaps are cultivated in the tropics, especially in Java and Ceylon, for shade in coffee-plantations and for the green manure afforded by their leaves.

dado-head (dā'dō-hed), *n.* See ★*dado-machine.*

dado-machine (dā'dō-mą-shēn″), *n.* In *woodworking,* a modification of a gaining-machine employing a special type of cutter-head, called a *dado-head* or *groover-head,* for forming square, ornamental balustrades, etc.

dædala (ded'ą-lä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *δαίδαλα,* pl. of *δαίδαλον,* a statue, neut. of *δαίδαλος,* wrought by art: see *dedal.*] In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) Crude archaic wooden figures. (*b*) A Bœotian festival described by Pausanias. The greater dædala occurred every sixtieth year; the lesser dædala every seventh. The characteristic features of both were certain little wooden figures which were distributed by lot among the cities of Bœotia.

Dæodon (dē'ō-don), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δαίειν,* divide, + *ὀδούς,* tooth.] A genus of extinct ungulate mammals of the family *Titanotheriidæ.*

daer-stock (dā′ėr-stok), *n.* [MIr. *dāer*, OIr. *dōir*, *dōer*, base, servile, Ir. *daor*, captive, enslaved, guilty, = Gael. *daor*, enslaved (< *do-*, not, = Gr. *δυσ-*, ill (see *dys-*), + *fear*, man), + E. *stock*.] In *Ir. antiq.*, cattle or other stock granted by a chief to a tenant for his use, ownership still remaining with the chief. Sometimes used attributively: as, *daer-stock* tenancy.

The *Daer-stock* tenant, distinguished by the limited amount of stock which he received from the Chief, remained a freeman, and retained his tribal rights in their integrity. . . . The *Daer-stock* tenant [through accepting a large grant of stock from the Chief] had unquestionably parted with some portion of his freedom, and his duties are invariably referred to as very onerous.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 159.

daffy (daf′i), *a.* [*daff*[1] (still in dialectal use) + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like a silly person; silly; imbecile; 'soft.' [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**2.** Dry; insipid. [Prov. Eng.] *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

D. A. G. An abbreviation of *Deputy Adjutant-General.*

dag[2], *n.* **4.** A short tapering or pointed piece of metal like the point of a dagger, used to interlock timbers with each other, or to form the stabbing or piercing teeth on rolls for breaking coal.—**5.** The first antler of a buck, which is slender, almost straight, and without branches, thus resembling a dagger or dag.

dagesh, *n.* See *daghesh*.

dagga (däg′ä), *n.* [South African name, also rendered *dakka*, *dacka*.] In South Africa, *Cannabis Indica*, the Indian hemp, which is used by the natives as a narcotic. It is collected, dried, and smoked by the lower classes of Hottentots, who are rendered stupid and incapable of connected work while under the influence of it. See *hashish*, *deiamba*, and *Cannabis*.

dagger, *n.*—**American dagger**, a noctuid moth, *Apatela americana*, common in the Atlantic United States, where its larvæ feed on the foliage of maple, elm, and other forest and shade trees.—**Ocher dagger**, an American noctuid moth, *Apatela morula*, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of elm and basswood.—**Witch-hazel dagger**, an American noctuid moth, *Apatela hamamelis*, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of the witch-hazel, oak, and other forest trees.

dagger-head (dag′ėr-hed), *n.* A timber placed diagonally in the launching-ways of a ship and securing certain timber shores placed between the bottom of the vessel and the bilgeways.

dagger-moth (dag′ėr-môth), *n.*—**Gray dagger-moth**, an American noctuid moth, *Apatela interrupta*, whose larvæ feed on the foliage of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum.

dagmai (däg′mī), *n.* [Bisaya *dagmai*, *dagmay*.] In the Philippines, a name for *Caladium Colocasia*, also called *gabi*. See *taro*[1] and *Colocasia*.

dago[2] (dā′gō), *n.* [Chamorro *dago*, a yam.] In the island of Guam, the square-stemmed yam, *Dioscorea alata*, and other species of *Dioscorea* resembling it.

Daguerreotype etching, in *photog.*, a process for biting daguerreotypes by immersing the plate in dilute hydrochloric acid opposite a platinum plate, and passing a current from a couple of Grove's cells for a few seconds. Oxychlorid of silver is formed, which, when removed, leaves the plate sufficiently etched to be printed from. Devised by Sir W. R. Grove.

dahlia, *n.*—**Dahlia wartlet**, *Tælia crassicornis*, one of the commonest British sea-anemones.

dahllite (däl′īt), *n.* [Named after the brothers Tellef and Johann *Dahll*, Norwegians.] A mineral containing the phosphate and carbonate of calcium and occurring in yellowish-white fibrous crusts. It probably results from the alteration of apatite. Found at Bamle, Norway.

Dahoman (dä-hō′maṇ), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*Dahomeyan*.

Dahomeyan (dä-hō′mi-aṇ), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dahomey.
II. *n.* A native of Dahomey.

dahu (dä′hö), *n.* A large forest tree, *Artocarpus Lakoocha*, of India and Ceylon, belonging to the breadfruit family. It has simple leaves, glabrous and shiny above and softly downy beneath. The round, velvety, yellow, acid fruit is edible when ripe; the spadix of the male flowers is pickled, and is used in curry; the seeds are eaten; the roots yield a yellow dye, the bark a fiber suitable for cordage; and from the viscous latex a cement is prepared. In Bengal called *dephal* (which see).

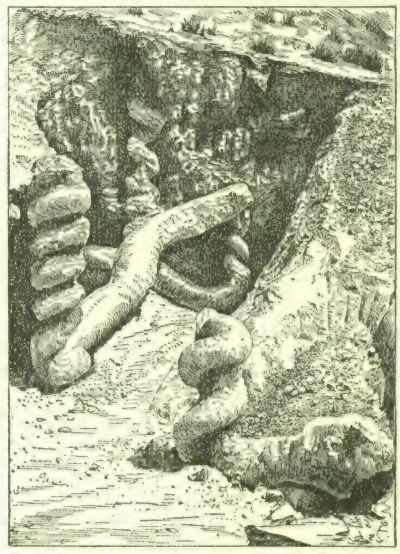
Daikoku (dī-kō′kō), *n.* [More fully *Daikokŭten:* Sinico-Jap. *dai*, great, + *kokŭ*, black, + *ten*, deva, god; corresponding to Chin. *t'ai*, great, + *heh* (or *ho*), black, + *t'ien*, heaven, deva.] One of the seven gods of happiness of the Japanese; the god of wealth, whose image is found in every household. He is represented as a short, stout person, wearing a cap with the visor well drawn down; standing or sitting on bags of rice; carrying a mallet, the emblem of labor, in the right hand; and over the left shoulder a large sack (wealth), the mouth of which is grasped firmly with the left hand, thus controlling its expenditure.

daikon (dī′kŏn″), *n.* [Jap. *dai-kon*, < *Chin*, *tai*, great, + *kŭn*, root.] A large variety of radish, *Raphanus sativus*, one of the most important root-crops cultivated in Japan. It is eaten raw or boiled, and when pickled forms the chief relish of the people.

daimiate (dī′mi-āt), *n.* [*daimi(o)* + *-ate*[3].] The position, territory, or jurisdiction of a daimio.

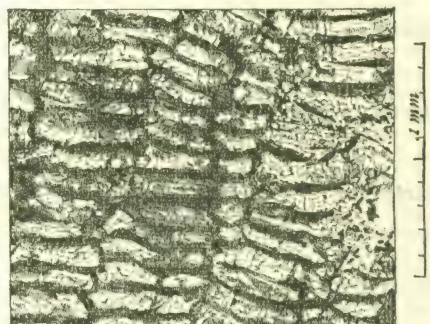
daimioate, *n.* Same as ★*daimiate*.

Daimonelix (dī-mon′ē-liks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *ἕλιξ*, spiral: see *helix*.] An erect, spiral, gigantic fossil found in great



Daimonelix in position, Arikaree formation. Sioux County, Nebraska. Average height six to seven feet.

numbers in the Arikaree sands (Loup Fork Tertiary) of northwestern Nebraska, chiefly in Sioux county, and also in eastern Wyoming and southern South Dakota. These anomalous fossils, thought by some to represent the burrows of tertiary rodents, consist throughout of intertwining plant fibers of roots of varying size, which, in section, invariably yield perfectly preserved plant-tissue, a fact which led the discoverer to assign them to the vegetable kingdom. Though of diverse form and varying size, two principal kinds are conspicuous, the one with, the other without, an



Photomicrograph of a thin section of *Daimonelix*, showing plant structure.

axis. *Daimonelix*, though known for years to the cowboys and ranchmen as the *devil's corkscrew*, was first definitely described by Erwin H. Barbour, State geologist of Nebraska, in 1891. Collections of specimens are now to be found in the large museums of the United States, notably that of the University of Nebraska, the Field Columbian Museum, the Carnegie Museum, and the United States National Museum.

daimonion (dī-mō′ni-on), *n.* [Gr. *δαιμόνιον*, prop. neut. of *δαιμόνιος*, adj., < *δαίμων*, demon.] Same as *demon*, 1: usually with reference to the demon of Socrates.

dainanago (dī-nä-nä′gō), *n.* [Jap. *Tainan*, a port of southern Formosa, + *anago*, eel.] A name of the conger-eel of Formosa, *Leptocephalus erebennus*.

dainty, *a.*—**Dainty sulphur**, an American pierid butterfly, *Nathalis iole*, of very small size and yellow color bordered and banded with black. Its larvæ feed on the marigold. It inhabits the southwestern United States and Mexico.

daira (dī′rä), *n.* [Ar. *dāira*, circle, household, private estate, < *dār*, go about.] The private estates of the Khedive of Egypt.

Dairy scales. See ★*scale*[2].

dairy-farmer (dā′ri-färm″ėr), *n.* A farmer who operates a dairy-farm.

dairy-farming (dā′ri-färm″ing), *n.* That branch of agriculture which is specially devoted to the production of milk and the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other milk products.

dais, *n.*—**Chamber of dais.** See ★*chamber*.

daisy, *n.* **4.** A kind of sea-anemone, *Actinia bellis*. [England.]—**Big daisy**, the oxeye daisy.—**Blue daisy**, (*b*) The chicory.—**Blue spring-daisy**, the robin's-plantain, *Erigeron pulchellus*, from its early flowering and the color of the rays. See *plantain*[1].—**Bull's-eye, butter-daisy** (*b*). Names for the oxeye daisy.—**Childing daisy, dicky-daisy**, the English daisy.—**Dog-daisy.** See ★*dog-daisy*.—**English, European, garden daisy.** See *daisy*, 1.—**Horse-daisy.** See ★*horse-daisy*.—**Red daisy**, the orange hawkweed. See *hawkweed*.—**Shasta daisy**, a perennial herb which bears very large white-rayed flowers resembling the white field-daisy in general form: originated by Luther Burbank, and apparently of hybrid origin. It is hardy in New York.—**White daisy**, the oxeye daisy, more commonly called whiteweed.—**Yellow daisy, yellow oxeye daisy**, the common cone-flower, *Rudbeckia hirta*.

daisy-fleabane (dā″zi-flē′bān), *n.* See *fleabane*.

Dajidæ (daj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dajus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans parasitic upon schizopods. *Dajus* is the typical genus.

Dajus (dā′jus), *n.* [NL. (*Kröyer*, 1846, G. spelling for **Daius*), < Gr. *δάϊος*, destructive.] The typical genus of the family *Dajidæ*.

Dak. An abbreviation of *Dakota*.

daka (dä′kä), *n.* [Also *dacca*, prop. *dhaka:* see def.] An East-Indian muslin of fine and delicate texture, made on the native loom in the district of Dhaka, or Dacca, Bengal.

dak-boat, dawk-boat (dâk′bōt), *n.* [Hind. *dâk*, a post, + Eng. boat.] A mail-boat. [Anglo-Indian.]

dakhuis (däk′hois), *n.* [D., < *dak*, roof, thatch, + *huis*, house.] A house thatched with straw or reeds. [South Africa.]

Dakota formation. See ★*formation*.

Dakotian (da-kō′ti-aṇ), *a.* Same as *Dakotan*. *L. H. Morgan*, Ancient Society, p. 154.

Daksha (däk′shä), *n.* [Skt. *Daksha*, lit. activity, capacity, power, as adj. able, active, dexterous: see *dexter*.] In *Hindu myth.*, a son of Brahma, of whom grotesque legends were told.

dal[2] (däl), *n.* [D., = E. *dale*[1].] A valley. [South Africa.]

dalaga (dä-lä′gä), *n.* [Tagalog *dalaga* = Pampanga *dalaga*, prob. < Skt. *dāraka*, boy, son, in dual two boys, or boy and girl. Cf. Malay *dāra*, maidenhood, *anak dāra*, a young woman, a maid, < Skt. *dārā*, a wife.] In Luzon, Philippine Islands, a young unmarried woman; a girl.

Dalarnian (da-lär′ni-aṇ), *a.* [Sw. *Dalarne*, 'the valleys,' otherwise *Dalecarlia*, a former province of Sweden: see *dale*[1].] In *geol.*, a series of Precambrian rocks in Sweden.

Dalatiidæ (dal-a-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dalatias* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks typified by the genus *Dalatias*, otherwise known as *Scymnus* or *Scymnorhinus*. The typical species is *D. licha* of the Old World.

daler (dä′lėr), *n.* [Sw.: see *dollar*.] A copper coin, of fictitious value, of Charles XII. of Sweden.

dalesfolk (dālz′fōk), *n. pl.* Dwellers in a dale or valley; dalesmen. *Mary Howitt*.

daleth (dä′leth), *n.* [Heb. *dāleth*, prop. *dālet:* see *delta*, *D*.] The fourth letter (ד) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *D*. Its numerical value is IV.

dali[2] (dä′lē), *n.* [Hind. *dālī*.] See *dolly*[4].

Dalibarda (dal-i-bär′dä), *n.* [NL., (Linnæus, 1753), named in honor of Thomas François *Dalibard* (1703–79), a French botanist.] A genus of plants of the family *Rosaceæ*, closely related to *Rubus*, but distinguished by the nearly dry drupelets inclosed at maturity by the connivent calyx lobes. The only species, *D. repens*, a native of northeastern North America, is a low perennial unarmed herb, with slender root-stocks bearing tufts of simple, cordate, crenate leaves, the scape-like peduncles bearing 1 or 2 delicate white flowers. It has much the habit of a strawberry. See ★*dewdrop*, 2.

dallastype (dal′as-tīp), *n.* [*Dallas* (D. C. Dallas, inventor of the method, 1875), + type.] A process used in the early days of photo-engraving: now superseded by more modern methods.

Dalmanites (dal-ma-nī′tēz), *n.* *pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dalman*, a proper name, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*2.] A genus of trilobites of the family *Phacopidæ*, in which the test is distinctly divided into three subequal areas both longitudinally and horizontally. The glabellum is large, with prominent frontal lobe and three pairs of lateral lobes, the compound eyes very conspicuous and schizochroal, thorax with eleven grooved segments, pygidium large, with many segments and usually a caudal spine. It is very characteristic of the Silurian and Devonian formations.

dalmatic, *n.* **2.** The imperial mantle, resembling the ecclesiastical dalmatic, worn by kings and emperors at coronation and on other important occasions. The dalmatic worn by Queen Victoria when she was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838, was of cloth of gold.

dalo (dä′lō), *n.* [Fijian *dalo*, ⟨ Polynesian *taro*.] In Fiji, *Caladium Colocasia*, the roots and leaves of which are among the principal food-staples of the natives. See *taro*.

Daltonist (dâl′ton-ist), *n.* Same as *Daltonian*.

dam1, *n.* **5.** A fire-brick wall forming the front of the hearth or crucible of a blast-furnace, through which the tap-hole is formed. —**Bear-trap dam,** a species of movable dam used in the canalization of rivers for purposes of navigation. It consists of two large plates or leaves, each hinged above its lower edge, one pointing down-stream and the other up-stream. The distance apart of the hinged edges is such that when both are horizontal the leaf pointing down-stream overlaps the other leaf. When both are raised, the free edges of the two leaves approach one another and form a flat triangle nearly isosceles. In this position the two leaves form the barrier to dam back the water of the stream. When it is lying flat on the bottom of the river the dam does not obstruct the stream. It is lowered during high water and during those periods when the natural flow or depth of the stream is adequate for purposes of navigation. When it is desired to increase the depth artificially, the dam is raised. This is accomplished by admitting water through submerged culverts and sluices into the space under the two leaves from a pool artificially created at a short distance up-stream. The pressure of the water underneath the leaves raises them somewhat, and with them the level of the water above the dam. This still further increases the pressure of the water under the leaves, and under its influence the leaves continue to rise to any desired height within the limits of movement provided. The dam is lowered by closing the gates connecting the space under the dam with the upper pool of the river, and opening corresponding gates which connect the space under the leaves with the river below the dam. The internal pressure being thus diminished to a value less than the external pressure due to the load of water on the outside of the dam, the leaves gradually fall. The leaves move closely between abutments or piers at their ends, under which are the culverts and sluices for raising and lowering the dam. This type of dam was first devised in 1818 by Josiah White, a Philadelphia merchant, to meet the needs of coal navigation on the Lehigh river, in Pennsylvania, and was soon adopted extensively on logging-streams in Pennsylvania and Canada. Since 1880 it has received extensive study and its use has been much extended.—**Canvas dam,** a sheet of canvas or stout cloth, usually attached at the upper edge to a strip of wood, so arranged that it can be placed in an irrigation-ditch for the purpose of forcing the water out of the ditch upon the adjacent fields. See ★*tappoon*.—**Drop-head dam,** a dam with a mechanical device which can be dropped to permit the passage of water.—**Flood dam.** See ★*splash-dam*.—**Gravity dam,** a dam of which the cross-section is of such dimensions that the structure will resist the overturning action of water, that is, will stand against destructive forces because of its weight, and not be dependent upon bracing or arch-action against the sides.—**Hydraulic-fill dam,** a dam constructed of materials washed into place by a process similar to hydraulic mining.—**Rolling dam,** a dam for raising the water in a shallow stream. It has no sluiceways, but a smooth top of timber over which, under a sufficient head of water, logs may slide or roll.—**Self-loading dam.** See ★*rafter-dam*.—**To rip a dam,** to remove the plank which closes a splash-dam.

Dama, *n.* This, the generic name for the European fallow-deer, *Dama dama*, or *D. vulgaris*, was for a short time used for the American deer generally placed in the genus *Odocoileus* of Rafinesque, which has precedence over *Cariacus*.

damage, *n.* —**Contingent damages,** those given where the issues upon counts to which no demurrer has been filed are tried, before demurrer to one or more counts in the same declaration has been decided. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.—**General damages,** in *law*, damages which necessarily result from the commission of a wrong or breach of contract, and therefore need not be specially pleaded in the complaint or declaration.—**Intervening damages,** damages which arise after judgment or order: suffered by an appellee by reason of delay caused by an appeal from the judgment or order.

damalic (dą-mal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δάμαλις*, fem. (*δάμαλος*, m.), a young cow, + *-ic*.] Derived from the cow.—**Damalic acid,** an organic substance found in the urine of the cow.

damaluric (dam-ą-lū′rik), *a.* [Gr. *δάμαλις*, a young cow, + *οὖρον*, urine, + *-ic*.] Derived from the urine of the cow.—**Damaluric acid,** an acid, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, said to occur in cows' urine.

damascenine (dā-mas′ēn-in), *n.* [NL. *damascena* (see def. + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}O_3N$, contained in the seed-coats of *Nigella Damascena L.* It melts at 27° C., boils at 168° C., and gives blue fluorescent solutions.

damask, *v. t.* **3.** To deface or destroy by stamping or marking: as, to *damask* seditious books.

Damaskeen texture, in *petrog.*, the interlaced, variegated, appearance of some varieties of obsidian, produced by differences in color of glass or of varieties of microlites.

dambosite (dam′bōs-it), *n.* Same as *dambonite*.

Damburneya (dam-bėr′nē′ya), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1838), named for L. A. *Dambourney* (1722–95), a French botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Lauraceæ*. See *Nectandra*.

dammar, *n.*—**Philippine dammar,** a resin obtained from *Dammara Philippinensis* (*Agathis loranthifolia* of Blanco, not of Salisbury), a large coniferous tree growing in the mountain districts of Luzon, Camarines, and several other of the Philippine Islands.—**Rock dammar,** the commercial name for the resin obtained in Burma from *Neisandra adorata*.

dammaran (dam′ą-ran), *n.* [*dammar* + *-an*.] A neutral resin, $C_{40}H_{62}O_6$, one of the constituents of Australian dammar-resin.

dammarol (dam′ą-rol), *n.* [*dammar* + *-ol*.] A volatile oil obtained by the distillation of Australian dammar-resin.

dammarone (dam′ą-rōn), *n.* [*dammar* + *-one*.] A volatile oil obtained by the distillation of Australian dammar-resin with lime.

dammar-pine (dam′ąr-pīn″), *n.* A tree, *Dammara alba*. See *Dammara*.

dammaryl (dam′ą-ril), *n.* [*dammar* + *-yl*.] A tasteless, odorless powder, $C_{45}H_{72}$, obtained from dammar-resin. It softens at 145° C. and melts at 190° C.

damnation, *n.*—**Legacy by damnation.** See ★*legacy*.

damnous (dam′nus), *a.* [L. *damnosus*, ⟨ *damnum*, hurt.] In *law*, of or pertaining to damage; causing loss or damage.

damnum fatale (dam′num fā-tā′lē). [NL.] In *civil law*, damages caused by reason of chance, that is, by the happening of an event which could not be foreseen or guarded against by the highest degree of prudence or care.

damp, *n.* **6.** The popular name of a disease which attacks young seedlings and succulent plants, causing them to rot off near the surface of the ground. An excessively moist atmosphere is particularly favorable for its development. *Pythium De Baryanum* is responsible for most of the "damp" in cucumbers, egg-plants, peas and similar plants while a species of *Rhizoctonia* causes this disease in cotton, and *Alternaria tenuis* produces the effect in tobacco. Also called *damping off*.

damp, *v.*—**Damped vibration.** See ★*vibration*.

dampener, *n.* **2.** In *laundry-work*, a machine for dampening collars, cuffs, and other garments previous to ironing. One type employs metal and rubber rolls for spreading a film of water over the collars or other pieces as they pass between the rolls.

dampening-press (damp′n-ing-pres″), *n.* A machine for pressing laundered garments that have already been sprinkled with water or otherwise dampened; a combined sprinkling-machine and press.

damper, *n.* **1.** (*c*) In *elect.*: (1) An attachment which makes a measuring-instrument aperiodic or dead-beat; that is, so that it assumes its final position without oscillation. It usually consists of vanes moving in a closed air-space or in a liquid, or of conductors moving in a magnetic field. (2) The appliance in a synchronous machine or motor used to prevent surging. See ★*amortisseur*.

damper-action (dam′pėr-ak″shon), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, a collective term for all the parts which compose and control the dampers.

damper-flange (dam′pėr-flanj), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the wooden piece, fastened to the action-rail, to which the damper-lever is pivoted. See cut under *pianoforte*.

damper-head (dam′pėr-hed), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the padded head or cross-piece of a damper which is designed to check the vibrations of the strings when the key is released. See cut under *pianoforte*.

damper-lever (dam′pėr-lev″ėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the wooden piece that connects the damper-lifter with the damper-head. See cut under *pianoforte*.

damper-lifter (dam′pėr-lif″tėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the connective piece between the whip and the damper-lever; also called *spoon*, from its shape. See cut under *pianoforte*.

damper-spring (dam′pėr-spring), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the spring which presses the damper-head against the string when the key is released. See cut under *pianoforte*.

damper-wire (dam′pėr-wīr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the wire that carries the damper-lever. See cut under *pianoforte*.

damping, *n.* **2.** (*b*) The stopping of the tendency to surge or hunt, in synchronous machines, as alternating-current generators or synchronous motors or converters, by means of closed low-resistance copper turns inserted in the pole-faces of the magnetic field. See ★*amortisseur*.— **3.** Premature decay in plants, especially young seedlings, attributed to excessive moisture. See ★*damp*, 6.

damping-coil (dam′ping-koil), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire used to check the vibrations of the needle or moving parts of a galvanometer or dynamometer by means of the Foucault currents induced in the coil.

damping-machine (dam′ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine used for dampening or moistening certain classes of wool fabrics, to render the fibers of the nap more flexible and susceptible of the quality of finish desired. Another form of damping-machine is sometimes used for cotton cloth, to improve its feel and appearance.

2. A mechanism used by printers for the quick dampening of paper to make it pliable under impression.

damping-off (dam′ping-ôf″), *n.* The decay of young plants, particularly of seedlings and cuttings, at the surface of the ground. See ★*damp*, *n.*, 6.

damp-proof (damp′pröf), *a.* Proof against damp: as, a *damp-proof* course of masonry.

damsel-bug (dam′zel-bug), *n.* Any heteropterous insect of the family *Nabidæ*, a group of small predatory bugs often included in the family *Reduviidæ*.—**Black damsel-bug,** a heteropterous insect, *Coriscus subcoleoptratus*, of the family *Nabidæ*, common in the northern United States. It is black in color and has yellowish legs, and usually rudimentary wings.—**Blonde damsel-bug,** a heteropterous insect, *Coriscus ferus*, of the family *Nabidæ*, a third of an inch long, and light yellow in color, dotted with brown. It is found in both Europe and North America, hiding in flowers to capture the small insects which frequent them.

damsel-fish (dam′zel-fish), *n.* A name in tropical regions of various species of the family *Pomacentridæ*, especially of those which have brilliant colors.

dan3 (dan), *n.* [Prob., like *dan*2, a rustic reduction of *dandy*1, applied to various mechanical appliances.] *Naut.*, a small buoy having a pole on which is displayed by day a flag and by night a lantern. It is used to indicate both the position of deep-sea fish-lines and a center around which a steam trawler is worked.



Dan.

Dan. An abbreviation of *Danish*.

Danæa (dā-nē′ą), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Smith, 1793), named in honor of Giovanni Pietro Maria *Dana*, professor of botany in Turin.] A genus of marattiaceous ferns which comprises about 20 species of similar appearance, restricted to the humid forests of the West Indies and tropical America. The sterile fronds are from 1 to 3 feet high and mostly once pinnate, the pinnæ opposite and articulate to the rachis, the veins mostly forked and parallel. The fertile fronds are of similar shape, but somewhat reduced, and the numerous sessile sporangia are borne along the free veins and fused into more or less sunken linear synangia which open eventually by apical pores. Most species have the stipes once or several times nodose. One of the best known is *D. alata*.

danaïdin (da-nā′i-din), *n.* [*dana-in* + *-id*, + *-in*2.] A resinous compound, $C_{22}H_{20}O_6$, obtained by the hydrolysis of danaïn.

danaïn (dan′ą-in), *n.* [NL. *Danais* (see def.) + *-in*2.] A glucoside, $C_{14}H_{14}O_5$, contained in the root of *Danais fragrans*.

danaine (dan′ą-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the subfamily *Danainæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the subfamily *Danainæ*.

danaro (dä-nä′rō), *n.*; pl. *danari* (-ē). [It., ⟨ L. *denarius*: see *denarius*, *denier*2.] An Italian coin, the denier.

dance, *v.* **II.** *trans.* **4.** In the West Indies, especially Trinidad, to clean and polish (cacao) by treading it with the naked feet. The friction caused by the treading removes the mildew from the outside of the beans and at the same time polishes them.

dance, *n.*—**Green-corn dance,** a ceremonial connected with the ripening of Indian corn.—**Pyrrhic dance.** See *pyrrhic*1, *n.* 1.—**St. Guy's dance, St. John's dance,** chorea.

dance-fly (dans′flī), *n.* Any fly of the dipterous family *Empididæ*, or *Empidæ*: so named from the dance-like mode of flight.

dance-hall (dâns′hâl), *n.* A hall, usually in connection with, or as an annex to, a saloon, where dancing is carried on. [Chiefly U. S.]

dance-house (dâns′hous), *n.* **1.** A dance-hall. —**2.** A house in which ceremonial dances, or

religious ceremonials connected with dances, are performed.

dancer, *n.* 4. Same as *dandy-roller*.

dance-society (dans'sō-sī″e-ti), *n.* In *anthrop.*, a society which has the duty or the privilege of performing a certain religious ceremonial the chief outer expression of which is a dance.

On superficial examination various tribes appear to be organized according to identical principles, but fuller knowledge generally reveals differences among the similarities. From this it was concluded that such terms as gens, band, age-fraternity and *dance-society* have no stable or exact meaning and hence little descriptive value, detailed information being the great desideratum.
Science, May 31, 1901, p. 864.

dancette, *n.* 3. In *silver* and *metal work*, decoration relieved by the addition of twisted wire.

dancing-mania (dan'sing-mā″ni-ą), *n.* A form of saltatory chorea associated with religious ecstasy, occurring in wide-spread epidemics in the middle ages.

dancing-rattle (dan'sing-rat″l), *n.* A rattle used to accompany dances, particularly dances that form part of religious ceremonials. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 274.

dancing-stilts (dan'sing-stilts), *n.* Stilts used in dances. Such stilts were used by the natives of the Marquesas Islands, and are also common in China.

dandie dinmont (dan'di din'mont), *n.* A small, long-bodied, short-legged, coarse-haired breed of terriers popular in Scotland, named after Andrew (Dandie) Dinmont, a character in Scott's novel "Guy Mannering," who possessed such a dog.

dandruf, dandrif, *n.* Simplified spellings of *dandruff, dandriff*.

dandy[1], *n.* 5. (*a*) A roller placed on a machine in advance of another, to perform a preliminary operation. (*b*) See *dandy-roller*.—6. An open-work basket or vessel, used either to carry fuel, or to confine fuel in a larger grate, or to hold pig-iron in a furnace-hearth for preliminary heating.

dandy-cart (dan'di-kärt), *n.* A kind of spring-cart, used by milkmen, etc. *N. E. D.*

dandyfunk (dan'di-fungk), *n.* *Naut.*, a kind of pudding formerly well known among seafaring men.

Pantiles, on occasion the only article of food, are what the self-satisfied landlubber would call biscuits. They are served with a liberal hand, but the stock is protected by their almost irrefragable character. Out of pantiles a delectable dish is to be made by vigorous pounding in a bag, followed by the admixture of some handy liquid, preferably old pea soup, with the addition of a little fat pork. When this creation is browned in the oven it becomes "dog's body." Should there be molasses to add, the result is "*dandy-funk*."
C. Protheroe, Life in the Mercantile Marine.

dandy-jack (dan'di-jak), *v. i.* To play the *jackadandy* (which see).

dandy-loom (dan'di-löm), *n.* Originally a hand-loom with a take-up mechanism for the woven cloth, invented by William Redeliffe, in England, in 1802. It was afterward adapted to operation by power.

dandy-rig (dan'di-rig), *n.* The rig of a kind of yawl or sloop known as a dandy. See *dandy*[4].

dandy-roll (dan'di-rōl), *n.* Same as *dandy-roller*.

Dane, *n.*—**Great Dane,** a breed of powerful, straight-haired dogs, standing from 24 to 30 inches high at the shoulders. The muzzle is rather pointed, the tail thin and wiry. The Danes are usually plain mouse-color, but there are spotted and brindled varieties.

Danebrog, *n.* 2. The Danish national flag—a white cross on a red ground. Also *Dannebrog*.

Danes' money. See ★*money*.

Danger ball. See *guilty* ★*ball*.

danger-line (dān'jėr-lin), *n.* A line, real or imaginary, marking the boundary between apparent safety and danger, as the fire-lines at a conflagration, or the line or level on a river-bank above which the rising waters of a river in flood may overflow, or burst the banks. *Monthly Weather Rev.*, Jan., 1902, p. 3.

dangersome (dān'jėr-sum), *a.* [*danger* + *-some*.] Dangerous. [Prov.]

dangle (dang'gl), *n.* One of the points, bobs, rings, or the like, that dangle from an object.

dangle-foot (dang'gl-fůt), *n.* The dropping of the anterior part of the foot in consequence of paralysis of the flexor muscles in the anterolateral part of the leg.

dangle-money (dang'gl-mun″i), *n.* An early Chinese bronze coinage, so called from its resemblance to and former use as dangles of a musical instrument. Also called *bridge-money*.

Danian (dā'ni-an), *n.* [L. *Dania*, Denmark, < *Dani*, Danes: see *Dane*.] In *geol.*, the uppermost division of the Cretaceous system in France and Belgium, wanting in the English series.

Dankali (dän-kä'lē), *n.* One of the dialects of Abyssinia, sometimes grouped with Galla, Somali, and other dialects in a 'Cushite' division of Hamitic languages.

Dantean, *a.* **II.** *n.* A student of Dante.

Danthonia (dan-thō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1805), named in honor of Etienne *Danthoine*, a French botanist.] A genus of grasses. There are about 100 species, belonging to the tropical and temperate regions of both hemispheres. *D. penicillata*, of Australia, widely distributed in that country and known as *wallaby-grass*, is valued for spring pasturage. *D. Californica* is an important element in the natural pasturage of the Pacific coast of the United States. *D. spicata*, known like other species as *wild oat-grass*, is a characteristic plant of worn-out pastures in the northeastern United States.

Danubian corn. See ★*corn*[1].

Dapedius (da-pē'di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάπεδον*, any level surface.] A genus of ganoid fishes of the family *Dapedidæ*, having flattened ovate bodies with elongate dorsal and anal fins and an almost equally bilobed tail. It occurs in the Trias and Lias of Europe and India.

Daphnaceæ (daf-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (St. Hilaire, 1805), < *Daphne* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (choripetalous or apetalous) plants of the order *Daphnales*, by some included in the order *Myrtales*, the mezereon family, typified by the genus *Daphne* (which see). See also *Thymelæaceæ*, by which name it was long known.

Daphnales (daf-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Daphne* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants, including 6 families, of which the *Daphnaceæ* and *Elæagnaceæ* are the most important. In Lindley's classification, of which it is the daphnal alliance, it included the *Proteaceæ* and *Lauraceæ*, which are now referred to different orders.

Daphnean (daf'nē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the nymph Daphne. *T. Hardy*.

Daphnephoria (daf-nē-fō'ri-ą), *n.* [Gr. *δαφνηφορία*, < *δαφνηφορεῖν*, *v.*, < *δαφνηφόρος*, laurel-bearing, < *δάφνη*, laurel, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a festival, a kind of May-pole ceremony, observed in Thebes, in ancient Greece. It occurred once in eight years, but was probably at first annual. A boy, richly dressed, and with his long hair let down, headed the procession. He was followed by his nearest relative carrying the decorated pole and a band of singing-girls holding olive-branches.

daphnetic (daf-net'ik), *a.* [*daphnet-in* + *-ic*.] Connected with daphnetin.—**Daphnetic acid,** a hypothetical acid, $(HO)_3C_6H_2CH{:}CHCOOH$, (2:3:4:1), known only in the form of salts and of its anhydrid, daphnetin.

daphniacean (daf-ni-ā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Daphniacea*.

daphnite (daf'nīt), *n.* [Gr. *δάφνη*, laurel, + *-ite*[2].] A rare member of the chlorite group, occurring in green flexible laminæ aggregated in small spherical forms with concentric and radiated structure; it is characterized by the presence of ferrous iron with almost no magnesium.

dapicho (dap'i-chō), *n.* [Braz. *tapicho*, classed doubtfully as a Tupi word; compare Guarani *tapichá*, similar.] A South American name for the caoutchouc from the roots of *Siphonia elastica*. Also called *zaspis*.

Dappled butter. See *diseased* ★*butter*.

D. A. Q. M. G. An abbreviation of *Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General*.

D. A. R. An abbreviation of *Daughters of the American Revolution*, a society of American women.

darapskite (da-rap'skīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. L. *Darapsky*.] A monoclinic salt consisting of the nitrate and sulphate of sodium: found in Atacama.

Darby and Joan seat. See ★*seat*.

dariole (dä-ri-ōl'), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A French cheese-cake.

dark[1], *a.*—**Cathodic dark space** or **Crookes's dark space.** Same as *Crookes's* ★*space*.—**Dark Continent,** a name applied to Africa by H. M. Stanley (1878), probably in allusion to the lack of knowledge with regard to it, as well as to the dusky complexion of its inhabitants.—**Dark lightning, radiation, segment.** See ★*lightning*[1], etc.—**Dark slide,** in *photog.*, the holder for the sensitized plate; plate-holder: single or double back.—**Dark star.** See ★*star*[1].

darkling, *a.* 4. Sitting in the dark.

As to Eusapia, in Appendix A (not Appendix B, as the notes say), Dr. Maxwell criticizes the Cambridge report on her deceptions. Dr. Hodgson deliberately allowed her to release her hand from his hold, informed the *darkling* company that phenomena were about to occur, and occur they did. *Athenæum*, June 3, 1905, p. 693.

dark-sighted (därk'sī″ted), *a.* In *psychol. optics*, adapted to light, and therefore seeing objects as if tinged with black.

If we pass, again, from light to dark, our eye is *dark-sighted*. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 23.

Darluca (där-lū'kä), *n.* [NL. (Castagne, 1851), named after Michel *Darluc*, a French naturalist and physician.] A genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi having globose, superficial pycnidia and mostly spindle-shaped hyaline spores provided with polar appendages. Eight species have been described most of which are parasitic on rusts (*Uredinales*). *D. Filum* is a very common cosmopolitan species.

darning-egg (där'ning-eg), *n.* Same as *darning-ball*.

darning-needle, *n.*—**Eve's darning-needle.** Same as *Adam's needle and thread*, the *Yucca filamentosa*.

daroga (dä-rō'gä), *n.* [Also *darogha, daruga, droga*, etc.; < Hind. *dārōghah*.] An overseer; inspector; superintendent; governor: a title (originally Mongol) applied in India to various executive officers. *Yule and Burnell*.

darrein, *a.*—**Puis darrein continuance** (Since the last continuance), in *law*, a plea allowed to a defendant, after having already pleaded, by reason of some new matter arising after joinder of issue.

dart[1], *n.* 6. Plan; scheme. [Australian slang.]

Your only *dart* is to buy a staunch horse with a tip-cart. *Rolf Boldrewood*, Nevermore, iii.

7. Idea; 'style'; fancy: as, "strawberries and cream, eh!—that's my *dart*." [Australian slang.]

darter, *n.*, 3. (*a*) (2) Of these small brilliantly colored fishes of the fresh waters of the eastern United States about 50 species are known, the following being the most common: the black-sided darter, *Hadropterus aspero*; the blue darter, *Etheostoma cæruleum*; the blue-breasted darter, *Etheostoma camurum*; the fan-tailed darter, *Etheostoma flabellare*; the green-sided darter, *Dipleson blennioides*; the johnny darter, *Boleosoma nigrum*; the least darter, *Microperca punctulata*; the manitou darter, *Percina caprodes*, var. *zebra*; the tessellated darter, *Boleosoma olmstedi*.

dart-fish (därt-fish), *n.* A carangoid fish, *Trachynotus russelli*, inhabiting Australian waters.

dartman (därt'man), *n.*; pl. *dartmen* (-men). A warrior or soldier armed with darts or javelins.

dartwood (därt'wůd), *n.* A small rubiaceous tree of the West Indies, *Chomelia fasciculata*, used for darts and arrows.

darwinite (där'win-īt), *n.* [*Darwin* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral found in Chile. Same as *whitneyite*.

Darwin's point, process, tip. Same as *Darwin's tubercle* (which see, under *tubercle*).

das (das), *n.* [D. *das* = G. *dachs*, a badger.] Same as *dassy*.

dash, *n.*—**Black dash,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Limochores pontiac*, blackish brown in color with yellow on the basal half of the fore wings: found from Massachusetts to Nebraska.—**Long dash,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thymelicus mystic*, occurring in the northeastern United States and feeding in the larval state on grass.

dash[2] (dash), *n.* [Also *dashee*; W. African.] A present or gratuity; a cumshaw. *N. E. D.*

dash-box (dash'boks), *n.* A dash-pot; a cylinder in which a partial vacuum is created by more or less withdrawing a piston. On the return of the piston by its weight or a spring, the air below is compressed and released through controlled openings, causing the valve to seat with less shock or with none.

dashee (dash'ē), *n.* [W. African.] Same as ★*dash*[2], *n.*

dash-foot (dash'fůt), *n.*; pl. *dash-feet* (fēt). An iron, fitted to receive and retain the dash-frame, attached to the inner side of the front panel or bar of a light carriage-body.

dash-molding (dash'mol″ding), *n.* A light metallic molding placed upon the top edge of a dash to protect the leather from being worn by the driving-reins.

dash-piston (dash'pis″ton), *n.* The piston which slides in a dash-pot. Sometimes, as in the case of a dash-pot on a governor, the piston does not fit closely in the pot, a passage being left for the oil with which the pot is filled. In the case of the dash-pots for closing the admission-valves of a Corliss engine, the piston fits tightly, and a vacuum is formed when it is drawn up, and compression occurs on the descent.

dash-plate (dash'plāt), *n.* A plate sometimes fixed in a marine boiler, over the fire-box, to prevent the crown-sheet from being left bare when the ship heels or rolls heavily. Such a plate holds the water from running to leeward as the ship rolls, and hence the crown-sheet does not get overheated. Also called *division plate*.

dash-rail (dash'rāl), *n.* A rail placed outside of the covered rails of the dash of a carriage.

Dasistoma (dą-sis'tō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), irreg. < Gr. *δασύς*, shaggy, + *στόμα*,

mouth: in allusion to the hairy throat of the corolla.] A genus of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*. It is related to *Gerardia*, but differs in its yellow flowers, with the cells of the anthers awned at the base. There are about 8 species, natives of eastern North America, variously known as *false foxglove, yellow foxglove*, etc. One of them, *D. Virginicum*, is sometimes called *golden oak*, because of the shape of its leaves.

dastur (da-stör′), *n.* [Also *destour, destoor, dustoor;* Pers. *dastūr,* < Pahlavi *dastōbār,* chief councilor, chief priest. Compare *dustoor,* custom.] A chief priest.

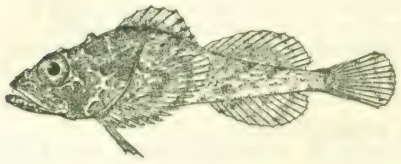
Dasyatidæ (das-i-at′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyatis* + *-idæ*.] A family of sting-rays, typified by the common sting-ray of Europe, *Dasyatis pastinaca*. The rays of this family have small teeth and a slender tail usually provided with a strong serrated spine which may inflict a dangerous wound. The name of the family is usually *Tragonidæ*, but the name *Dasyatidæ* is older.

Dasyatinæ (das″i-ä-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyatis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sting-rays typified by the genus *Dasyatis*, characterized within the family by the slender tail.

Dasyatis (das-ī′a-tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), later corrected to *Dasybatis* and *Dasybatus*, < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, + *βατίς* (also *βάτος*), a ray or skate.] The typical genus of sting-rays, represented by numerous species on both sides of the Atlantic, in the South Seas, and about the East Indies. Usually called *Trygon*.

Dasybatus (da-sib′a-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, thick, + *βάτος*, a ray or skate.] An emended form of ★*Dasyatis*.

Dasycottus (das-i-kot′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, shaggy, + *κόττος*, a fish (see *Cottus*).] A



Dasycottus setiger.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

genus of small soft-bodied sculpins found in the deep waters of the North Pacific.

dasyphyllous, *a.* 2. Having thickly set leaves. —3. Having thick leaves.

dasyproctine (das-i-prok′tin), *a.* Relating to or like the agutis which belong to the genus *Dasyprocta*.

dasypygal (das-i-pī′gal), *a.* [Gr. *δασύς*, hairy, + *πυγή*, rump.] Having the posteriors covered with hair: said of the large anthropoid apes as distinguished from the gibbons and Old World monkeys, which have ischial callosities. [Rare.]

Dasyscopelus (das-i-skop′e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δασύς*, rough, + *σκόπελος*(?), a peak, promontory.] A genus of lantern-fishes of the family *Myctophidæ*, characterized by the rough, firm scales. *D. spinosus* is a species from the mid-Atlantic.

Dasyscypha (da-sis′i-fä), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1817), < Gr. *δασύς*, hairy, + *σκύφη, σκίφος*, cup.] A genus of discomycetous fungi, so named from the hairy ascomata which are sessile or stipitate. The spores are usually simple and hyaline. About 150 species have been described. They are distributed throughout the world and occur chiefly on decaying trunks and branches. *D. Willkommii* is said to produce a disease of the larch called *blister*. See *larch-★blister*.

datal (dā′tal), *a.* [*date*[1] + *-al*[1].] Chronological: of or pertaining to date: as, the facts are stated in *datal* order. *N. E. D.*

date[1], *n.*—**Of even date,** an expression commonly used in legal instruments to indicate that another instrument referred to was or is to be executed upon the same date.

date[3], *n.* 2. An occasional name in California of the fanleaf palm, *Neowashingtonia filamentosa*.—**Chinese date,** the fruit of a cultivated form of the Asiatic jujube, *Zizyphus Jujuba*. It is eaten either fresh or dried, and is often candied as a sweetmeat. See *Zizyphus*.—**Date coffee, honey.** See ★*coffee*, ★*honey*.—**Trebizond date,** the date-plum of the Mediterranean region, *Diospyros Lotus*. It is considered to afford the best stock for grafting persimmons.—**Wild date,** in California, one of the Spanish bayonets, *Yucca Mohavensis*. The fruit has somewhat the appearance of a date and has also a sweet and succulent flesh, eaten, fresh or dried, by the Indians.

date-fever (dāt′fē″vėr), *n.* Same as *dengue*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 400.

date-palm, *n.* The date-palm, introduced by the Mission Fathers and by American pioneers, has long existed in California, but in inferior seedling varieties. Good varieties have recently been introduced by the United States Government under auspices promising commercial success over limited areas in Arizona and California. The date-palm, to mature fruit, requires long-continued heat and dry air above, with an abundance of water at the roots, and is thus suited to hot deserts reclaimed by irrigation. It will bear alkali in the soil and will endure more frost than the orange, but less than the peach. It is dicœcious and in culture is usually pollinated artificially, one male tree sufficing for a hundred female. The varieties do not breed true by seed and are propagated by the suckers or offshoots put forth from the base of young trees. The tree dies if the terminal bud is destroyed. The plantations in the Sahara form a shelter for many fruit-trees which could not otherwise be grown. The fruits as grown by the Arabs are of three principal types, viz. soft dates (those known to the American market), which are very sugary; similar dates, but with a much lower sugar-content, usually eaten fresh from the tree; and dry dates, which are not at all sticky, are picked up as they fall, and are regarded by the Arabs as much better for food than the soft dates. One of the best of innumerable named varieties is the *deglet noor*. Some good seedling varieties have been developed in the southwestern United States.

dater, *n.* 3. An apparatus for stamping the date on receipts, orders, or other papers. In some complex forms the hour also can be indicated, a clock in the base of the instrument changing the hour as the day advances, without attention from the user.

datil (dă′tēl), *n.* [Sp. *dátil*, date (*Phœnix dactylifera*): see *date*[3].] 1. *Yucca baccata*. See *yucca*.—2. In South America, a name of several palms, especially of *Cocos Datil*, the leaves of which yield a fiber which is braided by the natives into hats, baskets, etc.

dating-machine (dā′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine having type-wheels and mechanism for printing dates on cards, tickets, etc.; a dater.

datiscaceous (dat-is-kā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Datiscaceæ*. Also *datisceous*.

datiscetin (da-tis′e-tin), *n.* [*datisc-in* + *-et-* + *-in*[2].] A pale-yellow compound, $C_6H_4 < \overset{3,4}{\underset{O}{CO}} > C_6(\overset{5,6}{OH})_2(OCH_3)_2$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on datiscin. It crystallizes in needles, melting at 237° C.

Datism (dā′tizm), *n.* [Gr. *Δατισμός*, < *Δᾶτις*, Datis, the Median commander at Marathon, who spoke broken Greek.] Brokenness or incorrectness of speech natural to a foreigner, or an instance of this; a fault or mistake in speaking a foreign language.

We can understand that a small Athenian boy should commit a *Datism* in Latin.
Saturday Rev., Nov. 14, 1891, p. 554.

datival (dā-tī′val), *a.* Of or belonging to the dative case: as, *datival* terminations.

dato (dä′tō), *n.* [Also *datto, dattu;* Philippine Sp. *dato, datto,* < Sulu *datoh*, chief, < Malay *dātoḳ, dātuk*, a grandfather, the head of a family, hence a title of distinction, a chief, a petty prince.] A feudal lord or chief in Sulu and other Malayan countries. In Sulu the datos formed a council which governed the state. The sultan was merely the executive head of the council.

The Galas district is nominally under the charge of the *Dato*, Bentara, but he lives at Kota Bharu, as do all the chiefs. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 36.

datum, *n.*—**Ordnance datum.** See ★*ordnance*.

daturic (dā-tū′rik), *a.* [*datura* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to datura. Noting a colorless acid, $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, isomeric with margaric acid, occurring as a glyceride in the seeds of *Datura stramonium*. It crystallizes in slender needles melting at 55° C.

daturinic (dā-tū-rin′ik), *a.* [*datura* + *-in* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*daturic*.

daturism (dā-tū′rizm), *n.* [*datura* + *-ism*.] Poisoning by datura or stramonium (Jamestown or jimson weed), or its active principle, daturine.

daub, *n.* 5. In coloring enameled leather, a thick black substance put on as a first coat to fill the surface in preparation for the final coloring. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 265.

dauber, *n.* 2. A heavy round brush of ricc-root, sharpened to a round point, used for cleaning out the corners of a carriage.

daufin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *dauphin*.

daughter-chromosome (dâ′tėr-krō″mō-sōm), *n.* One of the two chromosomes which arise by the equal division of a single chromosome in a mother-cell.

daughter-cyst (dâ′tėr-sist″), *n.* A cyst formed on the interior of the mother-cyst in *Tænia echinococcus*, the cause of hydatids in man and in various domestic animals. From the walls of the daughter-cyst arise numerous tapeworm heads, or scoleces, which are readily detached; and if the organ containing the cyst be swallowed by the dog, the final host of the parasite, some of the scoleces are likely to develop into the adult form of the tapeworm.

daughter-nucleus (dâ′tėr-nū″klē-us), *n.* In *cytol.* and *embryol.*, one of two cell-nuclei derived by division from a single mother-nucleus, as in normal cell-division. See cut under ★*chromatin*.

daughter-segment (dâ′tėr-seg″ment), *n.* In *cytol.* and *embryol.*, either of two metameres, blastomeres, chromosomes, or other organic elements, derived by division from a single mother-element of the same kind.

daumont (dō-môn′), *n.* [Named from the Duc *d'Aumont*, who introduced this vehicle into France in the time of Napoleon I.] A carriage drawn by four horses, of which the two near ones are ridden by postilions, and having two footmen at the rear: noting a style of driving.

dauphin, *n.* 2. A billon coin struck, under Charles VII. of France, for Dauphiné.

Davallieæ (da-va-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Davallia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of mainly tropical polypodiaceous ferns. Its component genera are distinguished by usually terminal and marginal or submarginal sori, and by extrorse indusia. It includes among others the well-known genera *Davallia* and *Nephrolepis*, several species of which are commonly cultivated, those of the latter genus being known as sword-ferns.

davenport, *n.* 2. A large sofa or settee; a similar sofa convertible into a bed. [Trade use.]

David's harp. See ★*harp*.—**David's shield.** See *Zionist* ★*flag*.

Daviel's spoon. See ★*spoon*.

daviesite (dā′viz-īt), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Davies* of the British Museum.] A lead oxychlorid occurring in colorless prismatic crystals: from Atacama.

dawa (dä′wä), *n.* [Fijian name.] In the Fijian Islands, *Pometia pinnata*, a stately forest-tree which belongs to the *Sapindaceæ*. It has pinnate leaves, flowers in terminal panicles, and fruit containing a seed inclosed in a honey-like, glutinous, pulpy white aril which is edible and is esteemed by the natives. The bark is saponaceous, and the timber, though coarse-grained and porous, is suitable for cabinet-work. The tree is also found in New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and New Guinea.

dawk-boat, *n.* See ★*dak-boat*.

dawn, *n.*—**False dawn,** a transient light on the horizon about an hour before dawn; a phenomenon well known in the East.—**Liquid dawn,** in *ceram.*, a ruby-red color, obtained from copper. Also called *dawn-red*.

dawn-red (dân′red), *n.* Same as *liquid* ★*dawn*.

day[1], *n.*—**Affirmance day general.** See ★*affirmance*.—**Apparent solar day,** the interval between two successive meridian transits of the sun. On account of the sun's variable motion in right ascension, these apparent solar days vary slightly in length: December 23–24 is about 53 seconds longer than September 17–18.—**Borrowed days.** See ★*borrowed*.—**Change of day,** a change in one's reckoning in circumnavigating the world, in order to make it agree with the calendar. (See *gained* ★*day, lost* ★*day*.) This is accomplished when, on crossing the 180th meridian (or a conventional line which has been substituted for it in certain parts of its course), one day is dropped (the lost day) when sailing from east to west, or one day is reckoned twice when sailing from west to east. See *date-line*.—**Confederate memorial day,** a legal holiday in several of the southern United States: in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi, April 26; in North and South Carolina, May 10; and in Virginia, May 30.—**Day in, day out,** every day; all the time.—**Day of atonement.** See *Jewish* ★*fasts* and *Jewish* ★*festivals*.—**Days of devotion,** feast days, whose observance is a matter of devotion and not of obligation.—**Day terrors,** sudden attacks of fright with a confused mental state, sometimes occurring in children during their waking hours.—**Flag day,** the anniversary of June 14th, 1777, when Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States of America: now widely observed as a holiday.—**Gained day,** the day that is gained or reckoned twice when circumnavigating the world from west to east. See *date-line* and *change of* ★*day*.—**Labor day.** See *labor-day*.—**Lost day,** the day that is dropped out, at the date-line, in circumnavigating the globe from east to west, in order to make the traveler's reckoning agree with the calendar.—**Lunar day.** (*a*) The period of the moon's axial rotation. (*b*) The time during which the sun shines upon any specified point of the moon's surface: opposed to *lunar night*. (*c*) The interval between two successive transits of the moon across the meridian: sometimes called *tidal day*.—**Lustrical day,** in *Rom. antiq.*, the day on which a child was purified by sacrifice and received a name: for boys the ninth after birth, for girls the eighth.—**Making-up day.** Same as *contango* or *continuation day*.—**Midwinter day,** an old name for *Christmas day*.—**Primrose day,** April 19, the anniversary of the death of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, celebrated by his admirers and followers, members of the *Primrose League* (which see, under *league*[1]).—**St. Barnabas's day.** Same as *Barnaby day* (which see, under *day*[1]).—**St. John's day.** (*a*) June 24, a festival observed in honor of St. John the Baptist: an important day in the history of freemasonry. (*b*) December 27, a festival observed in honor of St. John the evangelist and apostle.—**Seal days,** in *Eng. law*, days upon which motions were heard in the Court of Chancery. They were so named because each motion had to be stamped with the seal of the court, which was not in court on other court days.—**Tidal day,** the interval between two high tides, as distinguished from the length of the lunar day or the solar day. The tidal day results from the interferences of the great lunar and solar tidal waves.—**Treasury day,** pay-day. (Theatrical slang.)—**Year and day.** See ★*year*.

dayan (dä-yän′), *n.*; pl. *dayanim* (dä-yä′nēm). [Heb. *dayān*.] A judge. See ★*beth-din*.

day-blind (dā′blīnd), *a.* Able to see indistinctly or not at all in a bright light. See *hemeralopia*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 628.

day-breeze (dā′brēz), *n.* A periodical light wind, occurring in open countries far from any special influences of oceans or mountains.

It is due to the descent of rapidly moving cool air replacing that which ascends when heated by sunshine. The corresponding night-breeze is due to the flow of air from adjacent hills or trees, where it has been cooled by nocturnal radiation.

day-coach (dā′kōch), *n.* In *railroading*, an ordinary passenger-car with ordinary double seats, as distinguished from a sleeping-car, drawing-room car, dining-car, or chair-car: not necessarily limited to day use.

day-dawn (dā′dân), *n.* Break of day; the dawn. *Coleridge.*

day-degree (dā′dē-grē″), *n.* In *phenology*, the unit by which an excess or deficit of effective heat is expressed; one degree of temperature per twenty-four hours. Thus the germination of a seed planted in the ground may require ten days at an average temperature of 50° F., or 500 day-degrees; or 80 day-degrees above 42° F. considered as the lower limit of vitality. The day-degree centigrade and the day-degree Fahrenheit are used in the metric and English systems respectively.

day-mosquito (dā′mus-kē″tō), *n.*—**Spotted day-mosquito**, the common name in the British West Indies for the yellow-fever mosquito, *Stegomyia fasciata.*

day-number (dā′num-bėr), *n.* A numerical datum used in calculating the corrections for aberration, precession, and nutation required in reducing the mean place of a star to its apparent place for any day of the year.

Independent *Day-Numbers* for the year 1903, as used at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 646.

day-stone (dā′stōn), *n.* A surface fragment.

day-student (dā′stū″dent), *n.* A non-resident student who attends college during the day.

day-ticket (dā′tik″et), *n.* A railway or other ticket good for only one day, usually the day of issue.

Dayton limestone. See ★*limestone.*

day-view (dā′vū), *n.* [A translation of G. *tagesansicht.*] The metaphysical system of Gustav Theodor Fechner, of which the principal points are that there is no absolutely unconscious matter, that all finite beings make up one sole infinite being, and that this is the only relation between the finite and the infinite.

dazement (dāz′ment), *n.* [*daze* + *-ment.*] A dazed state or condition.

The 'king relapsed' into his *dazement*, muttering, "It cannot be, it cannot be!"
L. Wallace, The Fair God, vii. 4.

D. B. An abbreviation of *Doomsday Book.*

D-bit (dē′bit), *n.* Same as *pod-bit.*

D. C. An abbreviation (*b*) of *direct current;* (*c*) of *District Court;* (*d*) of *District of Columbia;* (*e*) of *Deputy Consul;* (*f*) of *Divus Cæsar* (the divine Cæsar).

D. Ch. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Chemistry.*

D. C. S. An abbreviation of *Deputy Clerk of Session.*

D. E. An abbreviation of *Dynamical Engineer*, a degree conferred at the completion of a graduate course in mechanical engineering.

deacon, *n.* 4. A hunter's name for the young of the elk or wapiti, *Cervus canadensis.*

deacon-seat, *n.* The bench in front of the sleeping-bunks in a logging-camp.

Deacon's process. See ★*process.*

deactivation (dē-ak-ti-vā′shọn), *n.* [*de-* + *active* + *-ation.*] Loss of radioactivity: said of radium and its emanations, and of other radioactive substances.

Prof. Curie, in Comptes Rendus, gives the results of his experiments of the action taking place when radium is placed in an inclosure maintained at 450 deg. C. or at — 180 deg. C. He finds that the law of *deactivation* is still the same throughout this range of temperature.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 20, 1904, p. 23523.

dead, *a.* 19. In *golf*, said of a ball: (*a*) when it falls without rolling; (*b*) when it lies so near a hole that the player is "dead sure" to hole it; (*c*) when it lacks life or resiliency. —20. In *elect.*, said of a circuit which is not connected with any source of electric power, either directly, or indirectly, as by induction. —21. Said of molten metal when it is thick and sluggish, either from insufficient melting, or from having stood too long in a ladle. Dead metal does not pour well and is not suitable for making thin castings, although it may be successfully used for heavy castings.—**Dead end,** a closed end of a branch water-pipe, passage, etc., through which there is no flow or movement. —**Dead fin.** Same as *adipose fin.*—**Dead fingers,** coldness and pallor of the fingers due to defective circulation, a precursor, at times, of Raynaud's disease.—**Dead finish.** See ★*finish.*—**Dead full,** said of a contact at billiards when the exact center of the cue-ball hits the exact center of the first object-ball. *W. Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 327.—**Dead lime.** See ★*lime*1.—**Dead loss.** See ★*loss.* —**Dead low water,** the lowest stage of ebb-tide.—**Dead space.** (*b, c, d*) See ★*space.*—**Dead time, water.** See ★*time*1, ★*water.*—**To be dead,** in *golf*, to lie so near the hole that a player is certain to put it in with his next stroke: said of a ball.

dead-bird (ded-bėrd′), *n.* A certainty; a foregone conclusion. [Australian slang.]

dead-bolt (ded′bōlt), *n.* In a lock, a bolt operated directly by the key.

dead-burnt (ded′bėrnt), *a.* Said of lime or plaster of Paris, heated so strongly in the burning as to have become incapable of promptly taking up water: the lime is thus prevented from slaking or the plaster from setting.

Under favorable conditions gypsum actually breaks up at 63°.5, and forms insoluble anhydrite found in nature and identical with *dead-burnt* gypsum.
Nature, Nov. 19, 1903, p. 64.

deadener, *n.* 2. In *lumbering*, a heavy log or timber, with spikes set in the butt-end, so fastened in a log-slide that the logs passing under it come in contact with the spikes and are retarded.

deadeye, *n.* 2. In *mech.*, a bearing made in a solid piece, and not split into halves or provided for taking up wear: used mostly in cheap and temporary work.

dead-finish (ded-fin′ish), *n.* Any one of several leguminous trees or shrubs of the genera *Acacia* and *Albizzia;* especially *Albizzia basaltica* and *Acacia Farnesiana*, which by their dense growth form such an obstruction to the traveler that he is brought to a 'dead finish' or halt.

dead-furrow (ded′fur″ō), *n.* In *agri.*, the furrow that remains open in the center of a 'land' or field in plowing. The dead-furrow is the last furrow made; it is really a double furrow, since the plow throws the furrow-slice either way in making the last "round."

dead-head, *n.* 4. In *lumbering*, a sunken or partly sunken log.

dead-lock, *n.* 3. A lock with a key-bolt, but with no latch-bolt, operated by a knob.—4. A lock in which the key-bolt must be moved by turning the key in each direction: distinguished from a spring lock.

dead-lock (ded′lok), *v. t.* To bring to a deadlock or standstill: as, "they have *dead-locked* the legislature," *The Nation*, Aug. 4, 1892, p. 81.

dead-lurk (ded′lėrk), *n.* Sneak-thieving; the entering of a dwelling during the absence of the family, for the purpose of robbery. [Slang. Chiefly Eng.]

dead-man (ded′man), *n.* In *lumbering*, a fallen tree on the shore, or a timber to which the hawser of a boom is attached.

dead-man's-thumb (ded′manz-thum″), *n.* The early orchis, *Orchis mascula* of England, so called from the color and shape of the tubers. Also called *dead-man's-hand.* [Prov. Eng.] *N. E. D.*

dead-plate, *n.* 2. The part of a cotton-scutching machine between the beater-grids and the dust-cages.

dead-roasting (ded′rōs″ting), *n.* Roasting of ores carried to the farthest practicable degree in the expulsion of sulphur. Also called *sweet-roasting.*

dead-stroke, *a.* **II.** *n.* A stroke in power hammers (as in those driven by steam or by belts) in which the hammer-head is not instantly withdrawn after striking and the blow is inelastic in effect and is not received on any cushioning device. This is the most effective blow, and is preferred except for fine finishing or planishing strokes. It is secured by having the mechanism which lifts the hammer after the blow overtake the hammer-head after the blow has been delivered.

dead-water, *n.* 2. The water which is below the level of the heating-surface in an internally fired steam-boiler, the circulation in this part of the boiler being very slow.

dead-weight, *n.* 4. In *railroading*, the weight of a car as distinct from its load (called the *live* or *paying weight*) whether it is a freight-car, a passenger-car, or a stock-car.

dead-wheel (ded′hwēl), *n.* A wheel or pulley which surrounds a sleeve or cylinder carrying or supporting a mechanism, but which cannot be used as a driving-pulley.

dead-wood, *n.* 5. In *card-playing*, the discards from the various players; cards which cannot be used again for any purpose during the hand then being played.—**Dead-wood fence,** a fence built of fallen tree-trunks cut into suitable lengths, laid side by side, and finished above with the smaller branches. [Australia.]

deaf, *a.*—**Deaf-and-dumb alphabet.** See *deaf-mute.* —**Deaf nut,** a nut without a kernel; figuratively, anything empty and worthless. *N. E. D.*

deaf-ears (def′ērz), *n. pl.* The ear-lobes of the domesticated fowl.

deafforest (dē-a-for′est), *v. t.* Same as *disafforest.*

deafforestation (de-a-for-es-tā′shọn), *n.* Same as *disafforestation.*

deaf-mutism, *n.* 2. A usage in speech or writing that is peculiar to deaf-mutes.

deafness, *n.*—**Cortical deafness,** deafness due to a lesion in the cortex of the brain.—**Labyrinthine deafness.** Same as *nervous deafness.*—**Mental deafness, psychical deafness,** a form of mental disorder in which sounds can be heard, but cannot be recognized or interpreted. It is supposed by Munk to be due to the destruction of the cortical centers in which auditory sensations are raised to the rank of perceptions.

The phenomena which make their appearance after destruction of the former [centers], he [Munk] names, in the case of the two higher senses, cortical blindness and cortical deafness; the disturbances which result from the extirpation of the centers of the second order, he terms mental blindness and *mental deafness.*
W. Wundt (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 201.

Mind-deafness. Same as *mental* ★*deafness.*—**Paradoxical deafness,** deafness, due to disease of the middle ear, in which hearing is more acute in a noisy place, as the street or a railway train. Also called *paracusis of Willis.*—**Psychical deafness.** Same as *mental* ★*deafness.*—**Throat-deafness,** deafness resulting from a catarrhal process in the throat which leads to closure of the Eustachian tube.

deal1, *v. t.*—**To deal off,** in *poker*, to continue to deal until a jack-pot is opened.

deal2, *n.*—**Colonial deal.** Same as *native* ★*deal.*—**Native deal,** in Australia, the wood of the she-pine, *Nageia elata*, a large tree of the yew family. It is free from knots, soft, close and fine grained, and easily worked. It is tough and lasting, not readily attacked by termites and ship-worms.

dealate (dē-ā′lāt), *a.* [*de-* + *alate*2.] Deprived of wings: said of the queens of ants whose wings are shed after the nuptial flight.

dealated (dē-ā′lā-ted), *a.* Same as ★*dealate.*

I have found as many as fourteen *dealated* queens in a single shovelful of its nest-earth.
Biol. Bulletin, Oct., 1904, p. 245.

deal-ends (dēl′endz), *n. pl.* See *deal*2, *n.*, 1.

dealer, *n.* 3. In banking games, such as faro, the person who holds the cards which the players bet upon.

deal-yard (dēl′yärd), *n.* A yard where deals are stacked or sold.

deanthropomorphic (dē-an″thrō-pō-môr′fik), *a.* [Irreg. < *deanthropomorph*(*ism*) + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or tending to deanthropomorphism.

death, *n.*—**Local death,** the 'death' or cessation of vital action which is continually occurring among the cells of animals and plants as the result of metabolism.—**Molar death,** gangrene or necrosis in which a mass of tissue is destroyed.—**Molecular death,** ulceration or caries in which the tissues are destroyed gradually, as contrasted with *molar* ★*death.*—**Peril of death,** in *law*, the condition of apprehension of death in which a person must be in order to make a valid gift *causa mortis.*

death-adder, *n.* 2. The black-snake of Australia, *Pseudechis porphyriacus.* See *black-snake*, 1.

death-angle (deth′ang″gl), *n.* An angle in a military position made memorable by heavy losses. See *Bloody Angle*, in Cyc. of Names.

death-blast (deth′blâst), *n.* An unusually destructive wind or storm, or a blast of deadly gas. The destruction of St. Pierre, in Martinique, in 1902 was due to a death-blast of hot gases rolling down from the summit of Mont Pelé.

death-cup (deth′kup), *n.* The poisonous mushroom, *Amanita phalloides.* See *deadly* ★*agaric*, and *poison* ★*Amanita.*

death-duty (deth′dū″ti), *n.* In *law*, a tax levied upon the property of a decedent upon its transfer to heirs, legatees, or distributees. The expression is usually used in reference to the English law of 1894, in which year these taxes were largely increased. The corresponding American term is *direct* or *collateral inheritance-tax.*

death-grapple (deth′grap″l), *n.* A close desperate struggle with death or to the death; a desperate, relentless contest.

death-of-man (deth′uv-man″), *n.* The American water-hemlock or spotted cowbane, *Cicuta maculata:* so called from the poisonous properties of its root.

death-penny (deth′pen″i), *n.* The obolus which the ancients placed in the hand or mouth of the dead, as passage-money for Charon.

death-ring (deth′ring), *n.* A ring containing poison which is intended to be transmitted during the act of shaking hands. *W. Jones*, Finger-rings, p. 435. *N. E. D.*

death-wave (deth′wāv), *n.* Any great ocean wave which causes the destruction of vessels at sea or of property and lives on land. Such are the inundations on the Wexford coast; the great ocean-

waves, due to earthquakes, that devastate the eastern coasts of Japan; and the wave that washed over the city of Galveston during the height of the great storm of October, 1899.

death-weed (deth'wēd), *n.* An ambrosiaceous plant, *Iva axillaris*, giving trouble as a weed, particularly in northern Nevada and southern Oregon. It grows profusely in low alkali meadows and pastures, sometimes invading cultivated ground, and is very persistent by reason of its creeping rootstocks.

debarbarization (dē-bär″ba-rī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*debarbarize* + *-ation.*] The act of debarbarizing or the state of being debarbarized. *N. E. D.*

debarbarize (dē-bär'ba-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debarbarized*, ppr. *debarbarizing*. [*de-* + *barbarize.*] To free from barbarism: as, first *debarbarize*, then civilize. *De Quincey.*

debarrence (dē-bär'ens), *n.* [*debar* + *-ence.*] The address made by a Scotch-Presbyterian minister at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, describing the character of those who should partake, and debarring the unworthy. Also called *debarring.* See *to fence the tables*, under *fence.*

debarring (dē-bär'ing), *n.* Same as ★*debarrence.*

debash, *n.* See *dobhash.*

debilitative (dē-bil'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*debilitate* + *-ive.*] That has a tendency to debilitate; that causes or tends to cause debilitation.

debloom (dē-blöm'), *v. t.* [*de-* + *bloom*[1].] To remove the bloom of. See ★*deblooming.*

deblooming (dē-blöm'ing), *n.* The removal or concealment of the bluish fluorescence of lubricating-oil from petroleum. Exposure for a long time to sunlight and air is said to be effective, and nitrobenzene or dinitronaphthalene may be added for the same purpose: these additions, however, render the oil corrosive of iron or steel.

debouchure (de-bö-shür'), *n.* [*debouch* + *-ure.*] A mouth, opening out, or outlet; specifically, the opening out of a stream as it emerges from a confined valley or gorge upon an open valley or broad plain, or the junction between the narrow and the broad portion of a valley: also applied to the zone of change from a mountain track of high gradient to a plains track of much lower gradient and consequent decrease of load.

Deposition at the *debouchure* of the valley follows the same principles as deposition elsewhere.
Chamberlin and Salisbury, Geol., I. 62.

debris-cone (de-brē'kōn), *n.* A mound or cone built up by the accumulation of erupted, fragmental products about the vent of a volcano. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 269.

debrital (dē-brī'tạl), *a.* [Irreg. < *debris* (with assumed stem *debri-t-*) + *-al*[1]. Cf. *detrital.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of debris. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S), IX. 328.

debt, *n.* **Ancestral debt,** in *law*, a debt of an ancestor which survives him and which the law compels the heir to pay.—**Contingent debt,** in *Scots law*, a debt which is to become due upon the happening of a future event, as distinguished from a pure or a future debt.—**Future debt,** in *Scots law*, a debt which is to become due upon some definite future day, as distinguished from a pure or a contingent debt.—**Preferred debt,** a debt provable in bankruptcy, such as taxes, judgments, wages due a servant, workman, or other employee, up to a certain amount and earned during a certain limited period, a *bona fide* preference, etc., that shall be paid before any other debt or debts are paid.—**Pure debt,** in *Scots law*, a debt actually due, as distinguished from a future or a contingent debt.—**Writ of debt,** a writ which issues in favor of a party claiming the recovery of a certain and liquidated sum of money alleged to be actually due him.

debt-raiser (det'rā-zėr), *n.* One who undertakes to raise or succeeds in raising money to pay off a debt, such as the mortgage on a church, or the like.

début, *n.* 2. In *chess*, same as *opening*, 9. **Queen's Knight's début.** Same as *Vienna opening.*

dec. An abbreviation (*d*) of *declaration*; (*e*) of *declension*; (*f*) of *declination*; (*g*) of *decorative.*

decacanthous (dek-a-kan'thus), *a.* Having ten spines, as the dorsal fin of some fishes.

decacarbon (dek-a-kär'bọn), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + E. *carbon.*] A compound, usually of the aliphatic series, containing ten atoms of carbon.

decacere (dek'a-sēr), *n.* [NL. *Decacera.*] A ten-armed cephalopod, a member of the *Decacera*; a decapod.

decacyclene (dek-a-sik'lēn), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-ene.*] A dark-yellow crystalline compound, trinaphthylenebenzene, $(C_{10}H_6)_3C_6$, prepared by the fusion of acenaphthene with sulphur. It melts at 387° C. and contains ten closed chain-systems in its molecule.

decadactylous (dek-a-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [Gr. *δεκαδάκτυλος*, ten-fingered, < *δέκα*, ten, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Having ten finger-like projections or rays.

decadarch (dek'a-därk), *n.* [Gr. *δεκάδαρχος*, < *δεκάς*, a company of ten, + *ἀρχός*, ruler.] A commander of ten men; a decurion.

decadarchy (dek'a-där-ki), *n.* [Gr. *δεκαδαρχία*, < *δεκάδαρχος*, decadarch.] A body of rulers consisting of ten men.

decadary (dek'a-dā-ri), *a.* [*decad* + *-ary*[2].] Relating or pertaining to a decad of days; specifically pertaining to the periods of ten days into which each month of the French Revolutionary calendar of 1793 was divided.

decadent, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who or that which exhibits decadence or deterioration; specifically, one whose literary or artistic work is supposed to show the marks of national or general decadence: applied especially to a certain group of French writers and artists.

decadescent (dek-a-des'ent), *a.* [*decad(ent)* + *-escent.*] Tending to decay; in a decadent state.

decadic (dek'a-dik), *a.* [Gr. *δεκαδικός*, < *δεκάς*, the number ten: see *decad.*] Of or pertaining to tens; reckoning by tens; proceeding by or based on tens: as, the *decadic* system of numbers.

decafid (dek'a-fid), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + L. *-fidus*, < *findere*, divide.] Same as *decemfid.*

decagrade (dek'a-grād), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + L. *gradus*, step, degree.] Ten degrees of an arc or angle measured according to that French system in which the quadrant is divided into one hundred parts; a tenth of a quadrant.

decahydrate (dek-a-hī'drāt), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound containing 10 molecules of water, as crystallized sodium sulphate, $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$.

Between 33° and 17°, however, it was found that in solutions containing but small amounts of sodium chloride and in contact with solid sodium sulphate, the equilibrium conditions were determined by the solid salt being in the form of the *decahydrate*, and the solubility curves for this decahydrate are very much flatter than the corresponding curves for the anhydrous salt.
Science, Jan. 24, 1902, p. 146.

decahydrated (dek-a-hī'drā-ted), *a.* In *chem.*, containing 10 molecules of water. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, II. 22.

decalcomania.—**Vitrifiable decalcomania,** in *ceram.*, a colored design printed in mineral colors on paper, for transference to the surface of pottery or porcelain.

decalescence (dē-ka-les'ens), *n.* [*de-* + *calescence.*] The sudden absorption of heat by iron which is observed when that substance is heated to about 795° C.: opposed to *recalescence.*

decalobate (dek-a-lō'bāt), *a.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *λοβός*, lobe, + *-ate-*[1].] Ten-lobed.

decalog, *n.* A simplified spelling of *decalogue.*

decalvant (dē-kal'vant), *a.* and *n.* [L. *de*, away, + *calvans*, ppr. of *calvare*, make bald, < *calvus*, bald: see *callow.*] Same as *depilatory.*

decameral (de-kam'e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *μέρος*, a part.] Divided into ten parts: as, the *decameral* radial symmetry in the calice of a coral.

decanting-jar (dē-kan'ting-jär), *n.* In *chem.*, a jar, commonly of porcelain or stoneware, having in the side a series of tubulatures at different levels for drawing off a liquid from above a solid sediment or deposit.

decap (dē-kap'), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *decapped*, ppr. *decapping.* [*de-* + *cap*[1].] To remove the cap of. See ★*decapper.*

decapartite (dek-a-pär'tīt), *a.* Same as ★*decempartite.*

decapitate, *v. t.* 3. In *math.*, to strike out, as the highest number of the symbol, in the symbolic method of calculating seminvariants.—4. Of a word, to cut off the beginning.

decapitator (dē-kap'i-tā-tọr), *n.* [NL. *decapitator.*] 1. One who decapitates; a headsman.—2. In *surg.*, a hook with a sharp inner curve, used to decapitate the fetus in cases of obstructed labor.

decapod, *n.* 3. In *mech.*, a ten-wheeled locomotive; strictly, a locomotive having eight driving-wheels and a single truck: a type used for hauling heavy freight-trains. [Colloq.]

decapodan (de-kap'ọ̄-dạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *decapod*, 1 and 2.

decappage (dē-kap'āj), *n.* The process of removing the outside surface of, or cleaning, a piece of metal preparatory to giving it a particular finish.

decapper (dē-kap'ėr), *n.* [*decap* + *-er*[1].] A device for removing exploded primers from the primer-seat of a cartridge-case.

decapsulation (dē-kap-sụ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [*de-* + *capsulation.*] In *surg.*, the depriving of an organ of its investing membrane.—**Decapsulation of the kidney,** or **renal decapsulation,** the operation of stripping off the capsule of the kidney to a greater or less extent in order to relieve tension in cases of Bright's disease.

Decapterus (de-kap'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of mackerel-like fishes of the family *Carangidæ*, distinguished by the presence of the free finlet behind the dorsal and behind the anal. There are numerous species in all warm seas. *D. punctatus*, the cigar-fish or round-robin, is common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. See cut under *cigar-fish.*

decapterygian (de-kap-tẹ-rij'i-ạn), *a.* Same as ★*decapterygious.*

decapterygious (de-kap-tẹ-rij'i-us), *a.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *πτέρυξ* or *πτερύγιον*, wing, fin.] Having ten fins or finlets.

decarbonizing-furnace (dē-kär'bọ-nī-zing-fėr″nās), *n.* See ★*furnace.*

decarburation (dē-kär-bụ̄-rā'shọn), *n.* Same as *decarburization.*

decarch, dekarch (dek'ärk), *n.* [Gr. *δεκάρχης*, < *δέκα*, ten, + *ἀρχός*, a ruler.] A leader of ten; specifically, the head of the oligarchy of ten appointed by Lysander, after the battle of Ægospotami, in each of the leading Greek cities.

decarchy, dekarchy (dek'är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *δεκαρχία*, < *δεκάρχης*: see ★*decarch.*] An oligarchy of ten; specifically, one of those established by Lysander in the leading Greek cities after the battle of Ægospotami.

decarnate (dē-kär'nāt), *a.* [LL. *decarnatus*, pp. of *decarnare*, deprive of flesh, < L. *de*, from, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.] Stripped of flesh; divested of incarnation.

decaspermal (dek-a-spėr'mạl), *a.* In *bot.*, ten-seeded.

decasyllable (dek-a-sil'a-bl), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *συλλαβή*, syllable.] In *pros.*, a line of ten syllables.

decatholicize (dē-ka-thol'i-sīz), *v. t.* [*de-* + *Catholicize.*] To divest of Catholicism or Catholic character.

decatize (dek'a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decatized*, ppr. *decatizing.* [F. *décatir*, deprive (cloth) of its luster, < *de-* priv. + *catir*, press (cloth), < LL. **coactire* for *coactare*, compel, press together: see *coact.*] To subject, as tightly rolled cloth, to the action of steam in order to increase and fix its press-luster: a process in the finishing of woolen cloth.

decatoic (dek-a-tō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δέκατος*, tenth, + *-ic.*] Containing ten carbon atoms.—**Decatoic acids,** the name given to the isomeric, aliphatic acids, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. The chief member is capric acid.

decaudate, *v. t.* 2. Of a word, to cut off the end.

decavolt (dek'a-vōlt), *n.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + E. *volt.*] In *elect.*, an electromotive force equal to ten volts. [Rare.]

decay, *n.*—**Curve of decay.** See ★*curve.*

Deccan traps. See ★*trap*[3].

deceast, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *deceased.*

deceiv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *deceive.*

deceive, *v. t.* 5. In *fencing*, to evade, as an attack or parry, thus causing an opponent to lose the contact or feel of one's foil.

decelerate (dē-sel'e-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *decelerated*, ppr. *decelerating.* To decrease in velocity: opposed to *accelerate.*

deceleration (dē-sel-e-rā'shọn), *n.* [*de-* + *(ac)celeration.*] The decrease of velocity: opposed to *acceleration.*

December moth. See ★*moth.*

decemjugate (dē-sem'jū-gāt), *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *jugum*, yoke, + *-ate*[1].] Having ten pairs of leaflets or other organs.

decempartite (dē-sem'pär-tīt), *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *partitus*, parted (see *partite*).] Having ten parts or divisions.

decempedate (dē-sem'pē-dāt), *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-ate*[1].] Ten-footed; decempedal; decapod.

decemplex (dē-sem'pleks), *a.* [L. *decemplex*, < *decem*, ten, + *-plex*, -fold.] Tenfold. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

decene (dē′sēn), *n.* [L. *dec(em)*, ten, + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{20}$, belonging to the ethylene series. It is an oily liquid which boils at 172° C.

decenniad (dē-sen′i-ad), *n.* [*decennium* + *-ad*[1].] A period of ten years; a decennium.

decentered (dē-sen′tėrd), *a.* [*de-* + *center* + *-ed*[2].] Same as ★*decentrated.*

decentrated (dē-sen′trā-ted), *a.* [**decentrate* (< L. *de-* + **centratus*, < *centrum*, center) + *-ed*[2].] In *optics*, having the optical center not directly in front of the pupil: noting a lens which by this fact has a slightly prismatic action.

decentration (dē-sen-trā′shọn), *n.* [**decentrate* + *-ion.*] Removal from a center: as, *decentration* of a lens, in which the visual line does not pass through the center.—**Law of decentration**, the principle that any lens that is decentered one centimeter will produce as many prism dioptries as the lens has dioptries of refraction.

decentric (dē-sen′trik), *a.* [L. *de-* + *centrum*, center, + *-ic.*] That has been decentered, detached, or dissociated from a particular center or central object; considered or viewed apart from and without reference to some central notion or object.

> If touch, smell, voice, eye, . . . are the *decentric* series, we can see how now a change in fashion, now in manners, . . . may each be only a change of fetish groups.
> *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 115.

decenylene (dē-sen′i-lēn), *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *-en* + *-yl* + *-ene.*] A colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}$, prepared from decylene bromide and alcoholic potassium hydroxid. It boils at 150° C. Also *decine.*

decerebrate (dē-ser′ē-brāt), *a.* [L. *de*, from, + *cerebrum*, cerebrum, + *-ate*[1].] Deprived of the cerebrum; associated with or consecutive to removal of the cerebrum.

> The *decerebrate* monkey exhibits "cataleptoid" reflexes. Father Kircher's experimentum mirabile with the fowl and the chaik line succeeds best with the *decerebrate* hen. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 744.

decerebrate (dē-ser′ē-brāt), *v. t.* Same as *decerebrize.*

decerebration (dē″ser-ē-brā′shọn), *n.* Removal of the brain.

Dechenella (dek-e-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., < G. *Dechen* (H. von Dechen, 1800–89, a German geologist) + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of Devonian trilobites of the family *Proteidæ.*

dechristianization (dē-kris″tiạn-ī-zā′shọn), *n.* The process of making non-Christian; a breaking down of Christianity.

> The Renascence was not, as has been said, a superficial revolution of people's souls; it was, for a narrow group of souls reared in the aristocracy of art and intellect, a profound *dechristianisation* which, underneath the Reformation, was to spread among us in the eighteenth century.
> *Tarde* (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 363.

Decian (dē′shi-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman emperor Decius or his reign (249–251): as, the *Decian* persecution of the Christians.

decidua, *n.*—**Ovular decidua.** Same as *decidua reflexa.*—**Placental decidua.** Same as *decidua serotina.*

deciduitis (dē-sid-ū-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *decidua* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the decidua.

deciduoma (dē-sid-ū-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *deciduomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < *decidua* + *-oma.*] A tumor of the uterus resulting from overgrowth of a portion of the decidua which remains after abortion.—**Deciduoma malignum**, a cancerous tumor resulting from malignant degeneration of a deciduoma.

decifer, *v.* A simplified spelling of *decipher.*

decil, *n.* 2. In *math.*, an object or term occupying a place whose ordinal corresponds to 10 or to a multiple of 10. Also *decile.*

decilux (des′i-luks), *n.* [L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + *lux*, light.] In *photom.*, one tenth of the illumination from a light-source having an intensity of one hefner and placed at a distance of one meter; one tenth of a lux.

decim. An abbreviation of *decimeter.*

decima, *n.* 3. A tenth part; a tithe or tax of one tenth.

decimal. **I.** *a.*—**Decimal candle.** See ★*candle.*—**Decimal degree.** (*a*) Of time, 0.1 of an hour. (*b*) Of an angle, one sixtieth of a right angle. (*c*) Of an arc, one two-hundredth-and-fortieth of a circumference.—**Decimal hour**, an hour divided into one-hundredth parts called *decimal minutes*, and into ten-thousandth parts called *decimal seconds.*—**Decimal minute.** (*a*) Of an angle, one six-hundredth of a right angle; 0.1 of a decimal degree. (*b*) Of time, 0.01 of an hour; 0.6 of an ordinary minute.—**Decimal second**, one one-hundredth part of a decimal minute.—**Decimal watch.** See ★*watch.*

II. *n.*—**Infinite decimal.** See *infinite.*—**Periodic decimal**, a recurring decimal.

decimillivoltmeter (des-i-mil-i-vōlt′mē″tėr), *n.* [L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + *millivolt* + *meter*[3].] In *elect.*, a voltmeter reading to tenths of a millivolt.

decimo, *n.* (*c*) A silver coin of Chile, equivalent to 10 centavos. (*d*) A copper coin of La Plata, the tenth part of a medio.

decine (dē′sin), *n.* [L. *dec(em)*, ten, + *-ine*[2].] Same as ★*decenylene.*

decinormal (des-i-nôr′mạl), *a.* [L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + *normalis*, normal.] 1. Having one tenth of a normal or usual strength.—2. In *phys. chem.*, said of a solution in which one liter contains one tenth of the gram-molecule or gram-equivalent of the dissolved substance. See ★*concentration* (*c*) and *normal* ★*solution.*

decipher, *n.* 2. A deciphered cipher; a translated version of a cipher.

deck, *v. t.* 5. To rig out: as, to *deck* the card-cylinder of a Jacquard loom.—**To deck up**, to pile (logs) upon a skidway.

deck, *n.* 2. The names given to the various decks in a vessel differ greatly at different times and in different localities. (*a*) The decks of United States war-ships, as officially defined, are as follows: The highest deck extending from stem to stern is called the *main deck.* A partial deck above the main deck at the bow is called the *forecastle-deck*; at the stern, *poop-deck*; amidships, *upper deck.* The name *upper deck* is also applied to a partial deck extending from the waist to either bow or stern, in which case the name *forecastle-deck* or *poop-deck*, as the case may be, is not used, though the terms *forecastle-* and *quarter-deck* may be used in a general way to designate the corresponding portions of such upper deck. When there is no deck above the main deck at the bow or stern, the terms *forecastle-* and *quarter-deck* may be used, in a general way, to indicate the portions of the main deck forward of the foremast or of the superstructure and aft of the mainmast or of the superstructure, respectively. A partial deck above the main deck amidships, the space under which is not inclosed or consists of small compartments, is called the *bridge-deck.* This term should not be applied to a simple connecting gangway between the forward and after bridges or between a bridge and the forecastle-deck or poop-deck. The working bridges are called the *bridge*, the *forward bridge*, the *after bridge*, the *upper bridge*, the *lower bridge*, according to circumstances. A connecting gangway between the forward and after bridges, or between a bridge and the forecastle-deck or poop-deck, is called the *fore-and-aft bridge.* The first deck below the main deck, which is used primarily for berthing purposes, and on which no guns, or light rapid-fire guns only, are carried, is called the *berth-deck.* This is usually the deck at or next above the water-line. A complete deck on which guns are carried between the main deck and the berth-deck is called the *gun-deck.* If there are two such decks, they are called the *gun-deck* and the *lower deck*, respectively. A deck of extra strength and thickness of plating worked for protective purposes is called the *protective deck.* Where such a deck is stepped a complete deck-height, the respective portions are called *middle protective deck* and *forward* (or *after*) *protective deck*, when it is desired to distinguish between them. The deck with sloping or curved sides in smaller vessels, worked similarly to a protective deck, but not of extra strength and thickness above structural requirements, is called the *water-tight deck.* A deck worked for protective purposes below a protective deck is called the *splinter-deck.* This applies to a separate construction only and not to plating worked on the lower side of protective-deck beams. A partial deck below the berth-deck, if situated on or above the protective deck or the water-tight deck, is called the *orlop-deck*; if below the protective deck or the water-tight deck, it is called the *platform.* If there are two platforms at different levels, they are called the *upper platform* and the *lower platform.* Where no protective deck or water-tight deck is fitted, the same nomenclature will be followed, the deck next below the berth-deck being called the orlop-deck. A deck that is stepped less than a deck-height is named as though it were continuous. Deck space, in general, takes the name of the deck above which it is situated. The space above a protective deck or water-tight deck is not, however, named from this deck, but receives its name from the actual use to which it is put. Thus, if the berth-deck coincides with the protective deck, the latter term is used only in referring to the structural features of the deck itself, but the space above it receives its name from the berth-deck. Similarly, an orlop-deck coinciding with a protective deck gives its own name to the deck space. When neither of these decks coincides with the protective deck, the space above the latter is called the *store-rooms*, the *upper coal-bunkers*, etc., as the case may be. (*b*) In the British navy the highest complete deck is called the *upper deck*, and the next deck below the *main deck*, these decks being thus a deck lower than the decks of the same name in the United States navy. The deck below these decks is called the *lower deck*, corresponding generally to the berth-deck in the United States navy, the term *berth-deck* not being used. (*c*) In merchant steamers the following names are generally used: The *upper deck* is the highest complete deck of full structural strength. If there are two decks, they are the *upper* and *lower decks.* If there are three decks, they are called *upper*, *main* or *middle*, and *lower decks.* In vessels carrying passengers as well as cargo, a deck of lighter construction may take the place of the upper deck and is called a *spar-deck.* In vessels where this deck is of still lighter construction, the deck is called an *awning-deck.* A light deck, the space under which is partly or entirely closed at the sides but more or less open at the ends, is called a *shelter-deck.* A *bridge-deck* is one of the same character, extending a comparatively short length amidships. A *shade-deck* is a deck not inclosed at the sides of the vessel, being supported by stanchions extending above an open rail. Such a deck does not usually extend the full length of the vessel. Very large passenger-steamers may have additional decks, as follows: A partial deck below the lower deck is called an *orlop-deck.* Decks above the upper deck receive various names, as *saloon-deck*, *hurricane-deck*, *promenade-deck*, and *boat-deck*, the last being usually the highest deck, of light construction, on which the lifeboats are carried. A short low deck at the bows is called an *anchor-deck* or *monkey-forecastle.* A *raised quarter-deck* is a part of the upper deck abaft the bridge-house, at a somewhat higher level than the upper deck forward. A *forecastle* is a deck above the upper deck at the bows. A *poop* is a similar deck at the stern. In a special British design of cargo-steamer, of which many have been built, the side, instead of meeting the main deck rectangularly, is rounded off so as to make a continuous curved surface with the deck. Inboard of this the side is again curved up. The space between the sides at the top is covered by a narrow deck called the *turret-deck*, the horizontal part on the main-deck level being called the *harbor-deck.* In a generally similar type of cargo-steamer, in which, however, the side is not rounded off, the narrow deck covering the central superstructure or trunk is called the *trunk-deck.* In a large Long Island Sound steamer, besides the important structural-steel lower and main decks, there are the following, from below upward: *saloon-*, *gallery-*, *hurricane-*, *break-*, and *dome-decks.* The *tonnage-deck* is that one from which the under-deck gross tonnage is measured. (See *tonnage.*) In vessels having three or more decks to the hull it is the second deck from below; in all others the upper deck of the hull is the tonnage-deck. (Sec. 4150, Revised Statutes.) A *flush deck* is one extending from stem to stern without break in continuity of surface.

7. In *car-building*, the roof of the clearstory of a passenger-car, often called *upper deck*; also, the sloping roof on either side of the clearstory, often called *lower deck.* The word is used in many compounds, such as *deck-hood*, a projecting shelter to keep the rain out of the deck-end ventilator of a street-car; *deck-lamp*, a gas-lamp suspended from the under side of the deck; *deck-sash*, a clearstory window.—**Deck side**, the vertical side, including sash, etc., of the clearstory of a car.—**Deck snatch-block.** Same as *plate* ★*snatch-block.*—**Deck ventilator**, one of the sashes at the deck side of a car, operated by a deck-sash opener.—**Protective deck**, in a war-ship, a deck in the vicinity of the water-line intended primarily to prevent the penetration of the enemy's projectiles into the vital parts of the ship beneath it. For location, see ★*deck*, 2. The deck is sometimes of an arched shape, the edge of it at the side being from 4 to 6 feet below the load water-line and usually rising to from 2 to 3 feet above it in the center. More frequently, however, the central part is flat and there is a sloping part at the side, as indicated in the cut under *frame.* This form of deck is used in most protected and armored cruisers and also frequently in battle-ships of recent design. In many battle-ships, however, the protective deck in the central parts is carried out level to the top of the armor-belt. In the British navy the main-deck plating is sometimes made extra heavy, forming a second protective deck above the first. In the French navy, in the largest ships, there is usually a second protective deck entirely below the water at the level of the bottom of the side armor. Protective decks are usually made in two or three thicknesses of plate, the upper thickness being of nickel-steel. The total thickness of steel on the flat parts varies from 1 to 3 inches, on the slopes from 1 to 6 inches. Also erroneously called *protected deck.*

deck-block (dek′blok), *n.* A block having one or more sheaves, and the sides and base cast in one piece and screwed to the deck. See *plate* ★*snatch-block.*

decker, *n.* 3. In *lumbering*, one who rolls logs upon a skidway or log-deck.

deck-erection (dek′ē-rek″shọn), *n.* In *ship-building*, any permanent structure projecting above the general line of the upper deck, as a deck-house, poop, or fore-castle. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 10.

deck-head, *n.* 2. The card exposed on the top of the pack; specifically, the turned trump in the game of spoil-five.

deck-hood (dek′hụd), *n.* See ★*deck*, 7.

decking-chain (dek′ing-chān), *n.* Same as ★*loading-chain.*

deck-lamp (dek′lạmp), *n.* See ★*deck*, 7.

deckle-edge (dek′l-ej), *n.* Same as *deckle* (*b*).

deck-light (dek′līt), *n.* A heavy piece of glass, of circular or rectangular prismatic form, set into a deck to give light below.

deck-line (dek′līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, the line formed by the intersection of the surface of the deck at the top of the beams with the central longitudinal plane; also, the intersection of the surface with the molded surface of the side of the vessel: called *deck-line at center* and *at side*, respectively.

deck-nail (dek′nāl), *n.* A kind of soft iron spike with a flat head, commonly made in a diamond form: used for decks where any projection of the head above the level surface would be objectionable.

deck-plating (dek′plā″ting), *n.* In *ship-building*, the steel or iron plates forming the covering of a deck, considered collectively.

deck-pot (dek′pot), *n.* A large iron pot or kettle used on whalers to receive scraps from the try-pots.

> The oil flows freely between their fingers into the pots, while the refuse, called "twitter," is thrown into another receptacle, called the *deck-pot*, or perhaps into scraptubs. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, *March* 5, 1904, p. 23551.

deck-sash (dek′sash), *n.* See ★*deck*, 7.

deckt, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *decked.*

decl. An abbreviation (*b*) of *declination.*

declamation, *n.* 2. (*b*) A specially close or successful union of tones with words, as in a song or aria. (*c*) A work in which the text is read or spoken while a musical accompaniment or comment is played. Also called *melodrama*. See *melodrama*, 2.

declaration, *n.* 6. In *card-playing*, an announcement or meld; in *bridge*, specifically, the naming of the trump suit by the dealer. Sometimes called the *make*.—**Auburn Declaration,** a defensive statement of doctrine issued by a convention of the Presbyterian synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve (Auburn, New York, August 17, 1837), in answer to the acts of the General Assembly (May, 1837) exscinding the churches of the above synods for alleged heresies. The declaration was later (1868) indorsed by the General Assembly as having "all the fundamentals of the Calvinistic creed."—**Declaration of Paris,** a declaration signed by the duly authorized delegates of the powers to the Congress of Paris, in 1856, in regard to the rights of belligerents and neutrals in time of war. It includes four points: (1) Privateering is abolished; (2) the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, except when contraband; (3) neutral goods, except when contraband, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag; (4) blockades to be binding must be effective. The United States refused to accept the first of these, but concurred in the others.—**Mecklenburg Declaration.** See *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence*, in Century Cyclopedia of Names.

declare, *v. i.* 5. In *bridge*, to make or name the trump suit, or to announce the intention to play without a trump.

declass (dē-klȧs′), *v. t.* [F. *déclasser*, < *dé-*, L. *de*, from, + *classe*, class: see *class*, *n.*] To remove from one's or its class.

déclassement (dā-klȧs-mäⁿ′), *n.* [F., < *déclasser*, declass.] The breaking down of class distinctions in society.

The primary school . . . is rapidly leading to a general *déclassement*. *Kidd*, Social Evolution, App. iii.

declination, *n.*—**Circle of declination.** See ★*circle*.—**Declination axis, compass.** See ★*axis*[1], ★*compass*.—**Declination of a plane,** in *dialing*, the angle made by a vertical plane with the prime vertical or with the meridian plane.

declinatorium (dek″li-nā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *declinatoria* (-ä). In *phys.*, an instrument for measuring the magnetic declination; a circle of declination.

decline, *v. i.* 10. In *chess*, to refuse to take a piece or pawn offered.

decoagulate (dē-kō-ag′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decoagulated*, ppr. *decoagulating*. [*de-* + *coagulate*.] To change from a coagulated condition: applied by Duclaux to the action of a diastatic ferment, found in malt, which converts starch into soluble dextrines.

decoction, *n.*—**Zittmann's decoction,** a decoction of sarsaparilla, containing calomel, cinnabar, and various aromatic substances, employed in the treatment of syphilis.

decoctor (dē-kok′tȯr), *n.* [L. *decoctor*, < *decoquere*, squander, waste, lit. boil down, boil away: see *decoct*.] In *Roman law*, an insolvent; a bankrupt; one who squandered public funds.

decode (dē-kōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decoded*, ppr. *decoding*. [*de-* + *code*.] To turn or translate (a message or letter from a cipher code) into its original language or form. See *code*, 4.

Decodon (dek′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of ladyfishes or *Labridæ*, found in the waters about Cuba, remarkable for their bright colors. *D. puellaris* is the only species.

decohere (dē-kō-hēr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *decohered*, ppr. *decohering*. In *elect.*, to increase in resistance, as a coherer in process of restoration to its normal condition of sensitiveness or as an anticoherer when acted upon by electric waves.

decoherence (dē-kō-hēr′ens), *n.* Decohering action. *Science Abstracts*, VI. § B, p. 128.

decoherer (dē-kō-hēr′ėr), *n.* Same as ★*anticoherer*.

decohesion (dē-kō-hē′zhon), *n.* [*de-* + *cohesion*.] The effect of decoherence.

After a short description of the single contact coherer used by him and an explanation of the so-called *decohesion*, he calculated how near the metallic surfaces must be brought together. *Science*, March 21, 1902, p. 466.

decoic (dē-kō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δέκα*, ten, + *-o-* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, the same as ★*decatoic* or *capric acid*.

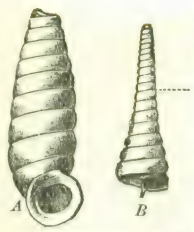
decollate, *v. t.* 2. To remove the apex of, as of a shell.

decollation, *n.* 3. In *conch.*, the removal—by death, growth, or accident—of the upper whorls of a spiral shell after the animal has ceased to occupy them. See cut in middle column.

The coils may be lost by *decollation*, as in Cœcum, in which the spiral part drops off. *Sedgwick*, Text-book of Zoöl., I. 360.

decollator (dē-ko-lā′tȯr), *n.* Same as ★*decapitator*.

décolletage (dā-kol-täzh′), *n.* [F., < *décolleter*, cut low in the neck: see *décolleté*.] In *dressmaking*: (*a*) The state of being cut low in the neck: said of the bodice or waist of a dress. (*b*) The low-cut neck itself of a bodice.



A, decollated (adult) form, and *B*, perfect (young) form, of *Cylindrella nobilior* Ad., Jamaica; the dotted line shows where the decollation takes place. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

decompensation (dē-kom-pen-sā′shon), *n.* [*de-* + *compensation*.] Failing compensation of the heart in valvular disease.

decompression (dē-kom-presh′on), *n.* [*de-* + *compression*.] Relief from pressure; specifically, relief from excessive atmospheric or hydrostatic pressure.

decongestive (dē-kon-jes′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*de-* + *congestive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to reduce congestion.

Treatment by physical agencies, by electricity in particular, restores general and local nutrition, has a *decongestive* local action, depurative in general, and anti-neoplastic in particular. *Med. Record*, Aug. 1, 1903, p. 167.

II. *n.* A remedy designed to reduce congestion.

deconsider (dē-kon-sid′ėr), *v. t.* [*de-* + *consider*.] To leave out of consideration; treat with scant consideration.

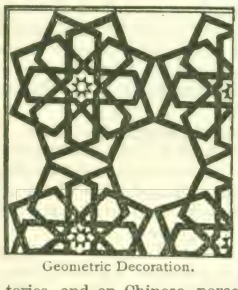
deconsideration (dē-kon-sid-ē-rā′shon), *n.* The act of deconsidering or the fact of being deconsidered.

deconstruct (dē-kon-strukt′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *construct*.] To take apart (what has been put together); undo the construction of; undo (what has been done).

deconstruction (dē-kon-struk′shon), *n.* [*de-* + *construction*.] The undoing of what has been constructed or done.

decorating-wheel (dek′ō-rā-ting-hwēl″), *n.* A small cylinder or disk of wood, baked clay, or metal which revolves on the end of a handle and usually carries a pattern in relief or in cavetto; a coggle: used for impressing ornamental bands around jars, etc., while they are in a plastic state. Also called *runner*.

decoration, *n.*—**Corn-flower decoration,** a style of ceramic ornamentation in which small blue fringed flowerets, with green leaves, are painted on porcelain or cream-colored ware: at one time extensively used by certain English, French, and American potters.—**Geometric decoration,** the arrangement of mathematical lines and figures in such a way as to produce an interesting pattern. The most perfect and elaborate examples are to be found in the various Arabic styles.—**Hawthorn decoration.** See ★*hawthorn*.—**Lowestoft decoration,** a peculiar style of ceramic embellishment erroneously supposed to have originated at Lowestoft, England, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It consists of designs painted on porcelain or opaque white ware made at many English factories, and on Chinese porcelain which was carried to Holland, England, and the United States in large quantities by the East India Company. Its main characteristics are sprays of roses in pink and green, borders of latticework, and waving dotted lines, usually in brown or purplish red.—**Mural decoration,** the treatment of a wall-surface in an interesting way by the use of mosaic, fresco, oil-painting, or work in relief.—**Rice-grain decoration.** See ★*rice-grain*.



Geometric Decoration.

decorationist (dek-ō-rā′shon-ist), *n.* [*decoration* + *-ist*.] An expert or professional decorator. *Carlyle*.

decorporated (dē-kôr′pō-rā-ted), *a.* [L. *de*, from, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of a body: said, for example, of the head after its separation from the body by the guillotine.

decorticated (dē-kôr′ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Same as *decorticate:* applied most frequently to trunks of fossil trees of the coal-measures.—2. Having the periostracum, or the periostracum and the porcelanous layer, worn away, as a shell.

decorticator, *n.* 2. Any machine for removing hulls, bark, or other outer covering of seeds or parts of plants: as, a hemp-*decorticator*, or hemp-brake.

decortization (dē-kôr-tī-zā′shon), *n.* Decortication.

decostate (dē-kos′tāt), *a.* [*de-* + *costate*.] Having no ribs.

decoy, *n.* 4. A pond used to snare and entrap, and also to maintain and breed, waterfowl.—**Decoy letter,** a letter prepared and mailed for the purpose of detecting suspected violators of the postal and revenue laws and postal thieves, or for similar purposes.

decoyman (dē-koi′man), *n.* A man in charge of a decoy or of several decoys for luring birds, animals, etc.

decr. In *music*, an abbreviation of *decrescendo*.

decreative (dē-krē-ā′tiv), *a.* [*de-* + *creative*.] That tends or serves to hinder, reverse, or undo some creative act.

Development is upward, creative, and not *decreative*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 546.

decree, *n.*—**Decree of forthcoming,** in *Scots law*, the decree, made after the arrest of a debtor, by which it was adjudged that the debt be paid or the property of the debtor delivered to the creditor causing the arrest.—**Order of decrees,** the doctrine concerning the order of the divine decrees to create, to permit the fall of man, to provide salvation, and to secure acceptance of salvation to some. There are three forms of the doctrine, supralapsarianism, infralapsarianism, and sublapsarianism.

decrement, *n.*—**Logarithmic decrement,** the Napierian logarithm of the ratio of a preceding to a succeeding amplitude in a damped vibration.

decrepit, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, said of rivers that have reached the last stages of their existence, or of that portion of a drainage-course which has reached base-level and where deposition along the bed exceeds the amount removed by floods. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 182.

decres. In *music*, an abbreviation of *decrescendo*.

decubital, *a.* 2. Relating to decubitus.

Thrombosis may take place in this area due also to the added weight of the *decubital* position. *Med. Record*, July 25, 1903, p. 131.

Decubital gangrene. Same as *bed-sore*.

Decubitus paralysis, pressure-paralysis due to lying for a long time in a faulty position.

deculor, deculorize. Simplified spellings of *decolor, decolorize*.

decumana (dek-ū-mā′nä), *n.* [L. (*porta*) *decumana*, adj. fem. of *decumanus*. See *decuman*.] One of the two gates of the typical Roman camp. See *decuman*, *a.*, 1. Opposite the porta decumana was the porta prætoria, the two being connected by the via prætoria, the principal street of the camp.

decuria (dē-kū′ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *decuriæ* (-ē). [L.: see *decury*.] A company of ten; specifically, in the Jesuit method of instruction, a minor division of a class in which chiefly memory lessons are heard.

decurion, *n.* 3. In *Rom. hist.*, a member of the senate of a colony or of a municipality; a town-councilor.—4. A member of the great council of an Italian city or town.

Decurtate pulse. See ★*pulse*[1].

decussation, *n.*—**Fillet decussation.** See ★*fillet*.—**Fontanal decussation.** Same as ★*fountain decussation*.

decylene (des′i-lēn), *n.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *-yl* + *-ene*.] Same as ★*decene*.

decylic (de-sil′ik), *a.* [L. *decem*, ten, + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Same as *capric*.

ded, *a.* A simplified spelling of *dedd*.

dedans (de-däⁿ′), *n.* [F. *dedans*, the interior, prop. prep., within, < *de* (< L. *de*), of, + *dans*, within: see *denizen*.] In *court-tennis*, that part of the penthouse at the service end which is netted off for spectators.

dedendum (dē-den′dum), *n.*; pl. *dedenda* (-dä). [NL. (contrasted with *addendum*), < L. *dedendum*, neut. fut. pass. part. of *dedere*, give up, < *de*, away, + *dare*, give.] That part of the tooth of a cog-wheel or gear which is inside the pitch-circle and is intercepted between the pitch-line and the circle which limits all the roots of the teeth and the spaces between them. The addendum of the teeth of the meshing-wheel enters into this space.

deditician (ded-i-tish′an), *n.* [L. *dediticius*, a captive, also as in def., < *deditus*, pp. of *dedere*, surrender, give up.] In *Rom. law*, a former slave who upon manumission was not admitted to full citizenship because of some offense committed during slavery.

dedly, *a.* A simplified spelling of *deadly*.

dedolomitization (dē-dō″lō-mit-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*de-* + *dolomitization*.] In *petrog.*, the change of a dolomite to some other rock.

dedolomitize (dē-dol′ō-mit-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dedolomitized*, ppr. *dedolomitizing*. [*de-* + *dolomite* + *-ize*.] In *petrog.*, to change (a dolomite) into some other kind of rock, as by the formation of magnesian silicates or of magnesium hydrous oxids.

Deed of arrangement, in *Eng. law,* an instrument transferring the property of a debtor to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors.

deëducational (dē-ed-ū-kā′shon-al), *a.* [*de-* + *educational.*] As regards the hindering or undoing of education or educational work.

deëmanate (dē-em′a-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deëmanated,* ppr. *deëmanating.* [*de-* + *emanate.*] To deprive (a radioactive substance) of the power of giving off an emanation, or to reduce, by heating or other process, the rate of the escape of the emanation from such a substance.

deëmanation (dē-em-a-nā′shon), *n.* The process of depriving (a radioactive substance, such as radium) of the power of emitting emanation, or the reduction of the rate of such emission; the state or condition in which emanating power ceases or is reduced.

Thus *de-emanation* does not permanently destroy the power of thorium of giving out an emanation.
E. Rutherford, Radio-activity, p. 216.

deep-field (dēp′fēld), *n.* In *cricket:* (*a*) A fielder placed at or near the boundary somewhere behind the bowler. (*b*) The position of such a fielder.

deepsinker (dēp′sing-kėr), *n.* 1. A deep tumbler; a tumbler of the largest size as regards depth.—2. The drink or beverage served in such a tumbler. [Slang, Australia.]

deep-tank (dēp′tangk), *n.* In *ship-building,* a tank formed by partitions or bulkheads cutting off a part of the hold and specially constructed to hold water ballast. See ★*ballast-tank.* A *midship deep-tank* is in the middle of the length; the *forepeak* and *afterpeak tanks,* or *trimming tanks,* are at the ends of the vessel.

deer, *n.*—**Irish deer,** an extinct representative of the *Cervidæ, Cervus* or *Megaceros giganteus,* remarkable for its large size and great spread of palmate antlers, "which diverge at right angles from the plane of the frontals and



Skeleton of the Irish Deer (*Cervus giganteus*) from the Pleistocene of Ireland. (From Nicholson and Lydekker's "Palæontology," after Owen.)

have a distinct brow- and bez-tine and a small posterior tine on the opposite side of the beam to the bez-tine." (*Nicholson and Lydekker,* Manual of Paleont., p. 1134.) Its remains are found in the bogs of northern Europe, particularly of Ireland, and specimens have been found with a spread of more than 11 feet between the tips of the antlers. Also called *Irish Elk.*

deer-balls (dēr′bâlz), *n.* See *hart's-truffles.*

deer-brush (dēr′brush), *n.* One of several shrubs of the genus *Ceanothus* (*C. integerrimus, C. incanus,* and *C. velutinus*) which furnish shelter and browsing for deer.

deer-fern (dēr′fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

deer-fly (dēr′flī), *n.* 1. A European hippoboscid fly, *Lipoptena cervi,* which lives on the European red deer.—2. An American hippoboscid fly, *Lipoptena depressa,* which occurs on *Cervus virginianus:* also called *deer-tick.*

deer-food (dēr′fōd), *n.* The water-shield or water-target, *Brasenia Schreberi,* supposed to be eaten by deer.

deer-foot (dēr′fůt), *n.* A V-shaped iron catch on the side of a logging-car in which the binding-chain is fastened.

deer-forest (dēr′for″est), *n.* A tract of land frequented by deer and used as a hunting-preserve.

deer-grass, *n.*—2. A bunch-grass, *Epicampes rigens,* found in the southwestern United States: it is of some forage value.—3. In Wyoming and Montana, the sheep's fescue, *Festuca ovina.*

deer-grasshopper (dēr′gràs″hop-ėr), *n.* A Malayan locustid insect, of the genus *Mecopoda,* which is enabled by its greatly developed hind legs to take enormous leaps. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1900, p. 854.

deerhorn (dēr′hôrn), *n.* 1. The horn of a deer; also, the bone which forms the antlers of a deer.—2. A large rough mussel, *Tritigonia* or *Unio verrucosa,* found in the Mississippi river, the shell being used in the manufacture of buttons. Also called *buckhorn.*

deerman (dēr′man), *n.* A member of one of the pastoral reindeer-raising communities of Siberia: opposed to the maritime fisherman of the same tribes.

deer-necked (dēr′nekt), *a.* Having the dorsal or upper margin of the neck concave instead of convex or at least straight; ewe-necked: said of a horse.

deer-park (dēr′pärk), *n.* A park in which deer live or are kept.

Deer parks . . . constitute a feature of considerable importance because of their area in the mountain regions of both the Eastern and Western portions of the United States. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1900, p. 585.

deer-stalker, *n.* 2. A lined cap of cloth or flannel, peaked before and behind with the same material, and sometimes having ear-flaps which are turned up over the crown and tied together at the top by laces. [Eng.]

deer's-tongue, *n.* 2. The white adder's-tongue, *Erythronium albidum.*—3. The rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata.* In all the deer's-tongues the form of the leaf suggests the name.

deer-tick (dēr′tik), *n.* Same as ★*deer-fly.*

deer-weed (dēr′wēd), *n.* A handsome yellow-flowered Californian leguminous plant, *Lotus glaber.* Also called *wild broom.* See ★*broom*[1].

deer-yard (dēr′yärd), *n.* A winter pasture or browsing-ground of deer.

de-ethicize (dē-eth′i-sīz), *v. t.* To deprive of moral implications or tendencies.

def, *a.* A simplified spelling of *deaf.*

def. An abbreviation (*a*) of *defendant;* (*b*) of *defined;* (*c*) of *definite;* (*d*) of *definition.*

defaultant (dē-fâl′tant), *a.* [*default* + *-ant*[1].] Charged with or guilty of defaulting.

defaulter, *n.* 2. In the British service, a soldier accused of a military offense.

defector (dē-fek′tor), *n.* One who defects, falls away, deserts, or secedes, as from a religious body, a political party, or the like.

defemination (dē-fem-i-nā′shon), *n.* [L. *de-* + *femina,* woman, + *-ation.*] Deprivation of some of the characteristics of a woman, with or without the assumption of some of those of the male sex.

defeminize (dē-fem′i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeminized,* ppr. *defeminizing.* [L. *de-* + *femina,* woman, + *-ize.*] To deprive of feminine qualities and tastes; affect with masculine notions or a liking for mannish modes of life and pursuits or an aversion to domestic life. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.* XI. 546.

defendant. *n.*—**Defendant in error.** See ★*error.*

defender, *n.* 4. In *Irish hist.,* one of an association of Roman Catholics organized in the north of Ireland in the eighteenth century to oppose the Protestants who had organized as Peep-o'-day Boys or Orangemen.

defenestration (dē-fen-es-trā′shon), *n.* [NL. *defenestratio(n-),* ⟨ **defenestrare,* ⟨ L. *de,* from, + *fenestra,* window.] The act of throwing out of the window: as, the *defenestration* of Prague in 1618, when Bohemian insurgents broke up a meeting of imperial commissioners and threw two of their number out of the window, an act which preluded the Thirty Years' war.

defense, *n.*—**Berlin** or **Prussian defense,** in *chess,* the rejoinder 2 . . . Kt to KB3 to the King's Bishop's, opening. Also called *King's Knight's defense.*—**Damiano defense opening.** See ★*opening.*—**Defense to King's Knight's opening.** See ★*opening.*—**Hannekin defense.** Same as *Berlin* or *Prussian* ★*defense.*—**Italian defense,** in *chess,* a variation of an antiquated defense to the King's Bishop's opening.—**King's Knight's defense.** Same as *Berlin* ★*defense.*—**Lopez defense,** in *chess,* a variation arising in an antiquated form of the King's Bishop's opening.—**Paulsen's defense,** in *chess,* 5 Kt—K 5, B—Kt 2, an original defense to the Kieseritzki gambit, invented by the German player Louis Paulsen.—**Philidor's defense.** See *opening,* 9.—**Prussian defense.** Same as *Berlin* ★*defense* in the Ruy Lopez opening.—**Queen's Bishop's Pawn's defense,** in *chess,* 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4, P—QB 3, a defense to the King's Bishop's opening.—**Statement of defense,** a term sometimes used to denote the plea or answer of a defendant.—**Two Knight's defense.** See *opening,* 9.

Defensive circle, gland, proteid. See ★*circle,* ★*gland,* ★*proteid.*

deferent, *n.* 3. In *math.,* the locus of the centers of circles of which a bicircular quartic is drawn as the envelop.

deferentitis (def-e-ren-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *deferens* (*-ent-*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the vas deferens.

Deferred shoots, in *bot.* See ★*shoot.*

defervesce (dē-fėr-ves′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *defervesced,* ppr. *defervescing.* [L. *defervescere,* ⟨ *de-* + *fervescere,* boil: see *fervescent.*] To cease to boil; cool down; hence, to become more or less neglected or out of favor or regard.

defervescent (dē-fėr-ves′ent), *a.* and *n.* [L. *defervescens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *defervescere:* see ★*defervesce.*] I. *a.* Causing or associated with a reduction of fever.

II. *n.* A remedy employed to produce defervescence.

Defforges's pendulum. See ★*pendulum.*

defilade (def-i-lād′), *n.* [*defile*[2] + *-ade.*] That arrangement of a fortification by means of which its interior is concealed from an adversary on a neighboring height.

definition, *n.*—**Constructive definition,** definition by stating the essential requisites for constructing an object having the defined character. Such definitions have been highly valued in geometry, but they do not always conduce to sound or philosophical development of the subject.—**Diagnostic definition,** a statement which, without attempting to analyze the essence of the object of a general term, undertakes to show that it may be distinguished from everything else.—**Genetic definition.** (*a*) and (*b*). See *genetic.* (*c*) Definition by describing a process for producing the object defined. It is often confounded with the constructive definition, which is a species of genetic definition. Thus if as a definition of Prussian blue it were said to be the substance precipitated on mixing aqueous solutions of partially oxidized green vitriol and yellow prussiate of potassa, this would be a so-called genetic definition; but it would fail altogether to mention one of the essential characters to which the name is due. Less excusable is a method of defining abstract conceptions which has been highly favored by German writers since Kant. It consists in saying that if from some familiar conception certain enumerated ingredients are omitted, what remains is the conception intended. This is no definition, and serves no other purpose than to lead the reader to mistake a vague feeling for an intellectual description and to produce a false illusion of scientific accuracy.—**Normal definition,** a definition of a class of objects as differing only accidentally from a certain norm with a distribution of frequency of given departures from it according to the law of probabilities.—**Pragmatistic definition,** a definition by means of characters that might conceivably influence rational conduct. Such would be the definition of a probable assumption as one which could safely be made the basis of a business enterprise.—**Scholastic definition.** Same as *Aristotelian definition.* See *definition,* 3 (1).—**Typical definition,** a definition of a group as being of a certain hierarchical order (species, genus, family, etc.) and as composed of individuals differing from a certain actual form (assumed as a standard 'type') by as much as individuals of a group of the named hierarchical order might be expected to differ, or to be connected with that type by a series of almost insensible gradations.

Definitive host, sporoblast. See ★*host*[2], ★*sporoblast.*

definitize (dē-fin′i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *definitized,* ppr. *definitizing.* [*definite* + *-ize.*] To make definite.

Hope and fear may be regarded as special forms of expectation. Expectation is indefinite. . . . Hope and fear *definitize* expectation.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 377.

definitor (dē-fin′i-tor), *n.* [L. *definitor,* ⟨ *definire,* define.] An officer in certain religious orders whose duty is to decide points of discipline.

deflate (dē-flāt′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *-flate,* as in *inflate.*] To remove the air from: the opposite of *inflate.*

deflation (dē-flā′shon), *n.* 1. The act of deflating.—2. In *geol.,* denudation by the action of the wind bearing solid particles. *Walther.*

deflectionization (dē-flek″shon-i-zā′shon), *n.* The act of deflectionizing; loss of inflections.

In Saxon this infinitive was a flexional one. It could not be otherwise, because there was no flexionless infinitive in the language. This variety then, which we call the Flat Infinitive, is a direct product of *deflectionization.*
Earle, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 569.

deflectionize (dē-flek′shon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deflectionized,* ppr. *deflectionizing.* [*de-* + *flection* + *-ize.*] To subject to flectional decay; deprive of inflections.

Flectional languages are called Synthetic, and *deflectionized* languages are said to be Analytic.
Earle, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 445.

deflector, *n.* 3. In general, something which deflects. Specifically—(*a*) A plate or board which is projected into a current of gas or air to cause it to flow to one side. (*b*) A partition or surface, plane or curved, by which the flames or hot gases in a boiler-setting are compelled to follow definite paths. (*c*) A similar partition to force circulating water to rise or descend in a boiler in definite directions and places. (*d*) A cone or vane in a ventilating-hood. (*e*) A board placed outside of a car-window, at right angles to the motion of the train, to keep smoke and cinders away from the open window.

4. See the extract.

Another conspicuous advantage arising from the use of compasses of this pattern is the readiness with which they admit of correction by the use of the "*deflector*," a simple instrument devised by Lord Kelvin for the measurement of directive force, the successful application of which to compass correction depends on the fact that, when the directive force is equalized on all points, the error of the compass is neutralized.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 108.

deflexibility (dē-flek-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [**deflexible* (*-bil-*) + *-ity.*] Capability of being deflected. *Brougham.*

deflocculation (dē-flok-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [*de-* + *flocculation.*] The reversal of the process of flocculation (which see).

The removal of the finest particles from the surface soil is attributed to *deflocculation* induced by the use of sodium nitrate, and followed by the washing of the finest particles into the subsoil. *Nature*, July 7, 1904, p. 238.

deflorate (dē-flō′rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deflorated*, ppr. *deflorating*. [L. *deflorare* (pp. *-atus*): see *deflower.*] To strip of flowers; deflower.

deflorence (dē-flō′rens), *n.* [L. *de-* + *flos* (*flor-*) + *-ence.*] The fading out of the eruption of an exanthematous disease.

defness, *n.* A simplified spelling of *deafness.*

deforest (dē-for′est), *v. t.* [*de-* + *forest.*] Same as *disafforest.*

deform[1], *v. t.*, **1.** (*b*) In *geom.*, to bend without stretching or tearing.

deformation, *n.* **5.** In *bot.*, any malformation or abnormal growth due to the attack of some parasite.—**6.** In *geol.*, the process whereby, under the influence of strains (usually compressive), individual strata, masses of rock, or larger portions of the earth's crust suffer change of form, as when massive rocks become schistose, flat strata are folded, or mountain-ranges are upheaved.

deformational (dē-fôr-mā′shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to deformation; tending to produce deformation.

Several *deformational* movements had affected this district. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 359.

deformity, *n.*—**Gun-stock deformity,** displacement of the forearm following fracture of the humerus.—**Silver-fork deformity,** the peculiar curve of the outline of the wrist characteristic of Colles's fracture of the lower end of the radius.

defraudation, *n.* **2.** In *Sp. law*, the offense of fraudulently avoiding payment of a public tax.

defrock (dē-frok′), *v. t.* [F. *défroquer;* as *de-* + *frock.*] Same as *unfrock.*

defrost (dē-frôst′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *frost.*] To remove the effects of frost or freezing from; restore to a sound unfrozen condition or state. [Colloq.]

Each year there is visible improvement in the methods of *defrosting* meats in European markets. Frozen mutton from the antipodes and from Argentina reaches the retail butcher shop in better form and appearance than formerly. *Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1896, p. 26.

deg. An abbreviation of *degree.*

degelation (dē-je-lā′shon), *n.* [L. *de-* + *gelatio*(*n-*), *freezing.*] Melting; fusion; the change from the solid to the liquid phase or state; liquefaction: opposed to *congelation.* *N. E. D.*

degenerate, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who has retrograded from a normal type or standard, especially in moral nature and character, and exhibits certain morbid physical and mental traits and tendencies.

That which nearly all *degenerates* lack is the sense of morality and of right and wrong.
Nordau, Degeneration, iii. 18.

degeneration, *n.* **5.** A progressive departure of a family from the normal condition: shown in the first generation by a nervous temperament, moral depravity, and excesses; in the second by tendency to apoplexy and severe neuroses frequently with alcoholism; in the third by mental derangement, suicide, and intellectual weakness; and in the fourth by hereditary imbecility, deformities, arrested development, and sterility.—**6.** In *geol.*, disintegration produced by weathering.—**Adipose degeneration.** Same as *fatty degeneration.*—**Anemic degeneration.** Same as *polychromatophilic* ★*degeneration.*—**Angiolithic degeneration,** atheroma with abundant calcareous deposit.—**Ascending degeneration.** (*a*) Degenerative change in the spinal cord which progresses upward toward the brain. (*b*) Wallerian degeneration proceeding in a direction from the periphery toward the center.—**Bacony degeneration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Chitinous degeneration.** Same as *amyloid degeneration.*—**Comma degeneration.** See ★*comma.*—**Cystic degeneration,** degeneration associated with the formation of cavities or cysts in the part affected.—**Descending degeneration.** Wallerian degeneration advancing from the nerve-centers toward the periphery.—**Earthy degeneration.** Same as *calcareous degeneration.*—**Fibrous degeneration,** overgrowth of the connective-tissue framework of a part, which compresses and causes atrophy of the functionating cells.—**Gelatiniform degeneration.** Same as *colloid degeneration.*—**Keratoid degeneration,** transformation of the plasma of the cell into keratin.—**Method of degeneration,** in *math.*, a method of obtaining results by letting one dimension vanish.—**Partial reaction of degeneration,** the presence of reaction of degeneration in a muscle under direct galvanic stimulation, with preservation of normal reaction in the nerve supplying this muscle. See *reaction of degeneration,* under *reaction.*—**Physiological degeneration,** the atrophy of certain cells or tissues or organs that others may attain to perfect development. *Brinton*, Basis of Social Relations, p. 82.—**Polychromatophilic degeneration,** a condition of the red corpuscles of the blood, which is characterized by a simultaneous affinity of the cells for more than one dye, namely, for a basic as well as an acid dye.—**Quain's degeneration,** fibrous degeneration of the muscle of the heart.—**Senile degeneration,** fibrous degeneration occurring as a result of catabolic changes in the aged.—**Virchow's degeneration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).

Degenerative juncture. See ★*juncture.*

degerm (dē-jėrm′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *germ.*] To extract or remove the germ from. See *degerminator.*

After *de-germing*, the maize is unhusked, wetted, submitted to a temperature sufficient to rupture the starch cells. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 363.

deglaciation (dē-glā-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [*de-* + *glaciation.*] The withdrawal of ice from a previously glaciated region. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 969.

deglutible (dē-glö′ti-bl), *a.* [NL. **deglutibilis*, < L. *deglutire*, swallow: see *deglutition.*] Capable of being swallowed.

deglycerinize (dē-glis′ė-rin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglycerinized*, ppr. *deglycerinizing.* [*de-* + *glycerin* + *-ize.*] To separate the glycerin from (a fat or oil) before using the fatty acids for the manufacture of soap. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 71.

degradand (deg′ra-dand), *n.* [ML. *degradandus*, fut. pass. part. of *degradare*, degrade: see *degrade.*] One who is to be degraded or reduced in rank. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv. 494. *N. E. D.*

degradation, *n.* **10.** In *organic chem.*, the resolution of the molecule of a compound into other substances of smaller molecular weight. It denotes the systematic elimination of one carbon atom after another from a compound, whereby we pass down a homologous series, step by step, from the more to the less complex.

A method of preparation of aldehydes and the systematic *degradation* of acids.
Nature, March 24, 1904, p. 504.

Degradation of energy, in *thermodynam.*, the transformation of energy from higher, or more available, to lower, or less available, forms. The most important case is that of the degradation of kinetic or potential energy into heat. The general doctrine of the degradation of energy is that the processes of nature are in general such as to convert energy from available to unavailable forms, so that the degraded forms, such as heat, constitute a greater and greater proportion of the total energy of the universe.—**Differential degradation,** in *geol.*, the varying degrees of erosion exhibited by a series of stratified rocks of different degrees of hardness and resistance.

degradator (deg-rā-dā′tor), *n.* [NL., < ML. *degradare*, degrade.] One who degrades; one who formally and with authority deprives of rank. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv. 494. *N. E. D.*

degrade, *v. t.* **8.** In *thermodynam.*, to convert from a form of greater to one of less availability: said of certain transformations of energy.

degraded, *p. a.* **5.** In *geol.*, worn down; leveled by erosion.—**6.** In *thermodynam.*, reduced to a form less available for further transformation: said of energy which as the result of transformations has been converted into heat.

dégraissant (dā-grā-säṅ′), *n.* [F., prop. ppr. of *dégraisser*, remove the grease from, < *dé-* + *graisse*, grease: see *degrease.*] Sand, or the like, mixed with potters' clay, to prevent it from cracking when fired.

dégras (dā-grä′), *n.* [F., for **degrais*, < *dégraisser*, degrease: see *degrease.*] A thick grease obtained as a by-product from wool, and also in the manufacture of some kinds of leather.

Dégras, which has been referred to in connection with the woolen industry as being obtained from wool grease, is also a by-product of great value in the leather industry, and a great demand for this material for currying purposes has led to the manufacture of it as a special industry. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 6, 1902, p. 22518.

dégras-former (dā-grä′fôr″mėr), *n.* A substance of brown color and resinous consistence, a constituent of tanners' dégras and sod-oil, the presence of which enables the fish-oils used in currying leather and in oil-tanning to form an emulsion with water.

degreasing (dē-grē′sing), *n.* The act or process of removing grease from a greasy object; specifically, the removal of fatty matter from raw sheep's wool by the solvent action of petroleum naphtha. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 310.

degree, *n.*—**Baumé degree,** a degree of the Baumé scale of specific gravity. See ★*scale*[3], *n.*—**Decimal degree.** See ★*decimal.*—**Degree of an equation.** See *degree*, 7.—**Degree of a surface,** the order of a surface. See *surface*, 2.—**Degree of freedom.** (*a*) See *freedom.* (*b*) In *phys. chem.*, the number of conditions of a thermodynamic system which can be changed independently of each other, without destroying the system by suppressing one of its phases. For example, a system composed of water existing in the two phases, liquid and solid, and depending for equilibrium on the two conditions, temperature and pressure, has one degree of freedom and only one: any desired temperature may be given to it within certain limits, but the pressure is thereby fixed; and any pressure may be established within certain limits, but the temperature is determined in so doing.—**Degree of saturation.** See ★*saturation.*—**Degrees of frost.** See ★*frost.*—**Geothermic degree,** the ratio between depth in the earth and increase of temperature equivalent to one degree. After passing below the outer zone of variable seasonal temperature, the usual ratio, as ascertained by data from deep wells and mine-shafts, is from 55 to 60 feet in depth to 1° F. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 257.—**Lambeth degree,** a degree given by the archbishop of Canterbury. Although he can confer all degrees given by the two universities, the graduates have many privileges not shared by the recipients of his degrees. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.—**Mercury-in-glass degree,** a degree of the thermometric scale in which equal relative expansions of mercury in glass, as in the ordinary mercury thermometer, are taken to mark equal differences of temperature. The mercury-in-glass degree does not conform strictly to the degree of the gas-thermometer, because the relative expansion of mercury in glass with change of temperature is not strictly uniform.—**Number of degree,** in *hygrom.*, the difference between the temperature of the air and the dew-point.—**Platinum degree,** a degree of the thermometric scale in which equal changes in the electric resistance of a platinum wire are taken to correspond to equal changes of temperature. The platinum degree, like the mercury-in-glass degree of ordinary thermometers, does not agree precisely with the degree of the gas-thermometer because the change of resistance of platinum with temperature is not strictly uniform.—**Square degree,** the area included between two parallels of latitude one degree apart and two meridians of longitude one degree apart, which intersect them. *Geog. Jour.* (*R. G. S.*), XVIII. 92.

dehair (dē-hār′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *hair.*] To remove the hair or wool from, as hides or skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 37.

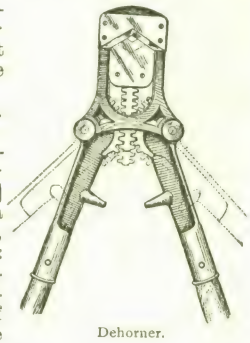
dehalogenize (dē-ha-loj′e-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehalogenized*, ppr. *dehalogenizing.* [*de-* + *halogen* + *-ize.*] In *chem.*, to deprive of one or more of the halogens chlorin, bromine, iodine, etc. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, II. 171.

dehematize (dē-hem′a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehematized*, ppr. *dehematizing.* [Also *dehæmatize;* < L. *de-*, from, + Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ-*), blood, + *-ize.*] To deprive of blood, either locally, by compression or the use of the Esmarch bandage, or generally, as in the 'salt frog'; render exsanguine. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 362.

dehemoglobinize (dē-hem-ō-glō′bi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehemoglobinized*, ppr. *dehemoglobinizing.* To remove from the red blood-corpuscles their characteristic coloring matter, the hemoglobin. *Jour. Tropical Med.*, Nov. 2, 1903, p. 337.

dehorn (dē-hôrn′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *horn.*] **1.** To remove the horns from (domestic cattle). Two tools are used in the operation, a saw and a clipper. The saw has a narrow web held in a frame and resembles a butcher's saw; the clipper has a chisel-shaped knife which moves in guides and is operated by a rack and segments controlled by a pivoted handle.
2. To saw off the ends of logs bearing the owner's mark and to put on a new mark. [Kentucky.]

dehorner (dē-hôr′nėr), *n.* [*dehorn* + *-er*[1].] An instrument for cutting off the horns of cattle.


Dehorner.

Dehumanized virus. See ★*virus.*

dehydracetic (dē-hī-dra-set′ik), *a.* [*de-* + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *acetic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $CH_3COCH \cdot COCH : C(CH_3)OCO$, prepared by the prolonged boiling of ethyl acetoacetate (acetoacetic ether). It crystallizes in rhombic needles or plates, melts at 108.5–109° C. and boils at 269.9° C.

dehydrocholalic (dē-hī″drō-ko-lal′ik), *a.* [*de-* + *hydro*(*gen*) + *cholalic.*] Noting an organic acid, $C_{24}H_{34}O_5$, obtained on oxidation of cholalic acid.

dehydrogenate (dē-hī′drō-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrogenated*, ppr. *dehydrogenating*. [*de-* + *hydrogen* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *dehydrogenize*.

dehydromorphine (dē-hī-drō-môr′fin), *n.* [*de-* + *hydro(gen)* + *morphine*.] A colorless compound, $(C_{17}H_{18}O_3N)_2$, contained in opium and prepared artificially by the oxidation of morphine. It crystallizes with $3H_2O$ and decomposes without melting. Also called *pseudomorphine* and *oxymorphine*.

dehypnotize (dē-hip′nō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehypnotized*, ppr. *dehypnotizing*. [*de-* + *hypnotize*.] To awaken from the hypnotic state.

deicidal (dē′i-sī-dal), *a.* [*deicide* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the slaying of a god. *P. J. Bailey*, Festus. *N. E. D.*

deictic, *a.* 2. Demonstrative.

The augment seems to have been originally a pronominal *deictic* particle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 676.

deindividualization (dē-in-di-vid″ū-al-ī-zā′-shon), *n.* Destruction of individuality; hence, a social process destructive of individuality and self-dependence, and creative of dependence or pauperism.

There are social causes of *deindividualization* and desocialization. *Giddings*, Inductive Sociol., p. 263.

deindividualize (dē-in-di-vid′ū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deindividualized*, ppr. *deindividualizing*. [*de-* + *individualize*.] To destroy individuality.

The degraded are those who are both *deindividualized* and desocialized. They have lost both social instinct and self-respect. *Giddings*, Inductive Sociol., p. 263.

Deiphon (dē′i-fon), *n.* [NL.] An aberrant genus of trilobites, with the two lateral lobes of the entire animal much reduced and modified. The glabellum is globular and the fixed cheeks produced as long curved spines at the base of which are the eyes. The thoracic segments are nine and their pleura are entirely separated from each other; the pygidium is small and bears two pairs of curved spines. It is of Silurian age.

deipotent (dē-ip′ō-tent), *a.* [L. *deus*, god, + *potens*, having power.] Possessing divine power.

But Paul denounced a curse *deipotent*
Against him. *W. C. Wilkinson*, Epic of Paul.

Deister sandstone. See ★*sandstone*.

dejectile (dē-jek′til), *n.* [*deject* + *-ile*.] A missile hurled down upon an enemy.

dejection, *n.* 6. In *geol.*, volcanic debris; a sediment of volcanic origin.

dejector (dē-jek′tor), *n.* A medicinal agent which tends to produce evacuation of the bowels; an aperient.

déjeuner, *n.* 2. A breakfast service, usually consisting of a tray, cups and saucers, tea-pot, sugar-bowl, cream-jug, and slop-basin.

dekarch, dekarchy, *n.* See ★*decarch*, ★*decarchy*.

del[3], *n.* A simplified spelling of *dell*[1].

Del. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Delaware;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *delegate*.

delabrated (dē-lā′brā-ted), *p. a.* [★*delabrate* (L. *de-* + *labrum*, lip, + *-ate*[1]) + *-ed*[2].] Having the lips or edges removed: applied to volcanic craters of which the walls have been partly destroyed.

delaminate (dē-lam′i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *delaminated*, ppr. *delaminating*. [NL. *delaminare* (pp. *-atus*), < L. *de-* + *lamina*, a thin plate of metal: see *laminate*.] To split into separate layers or plates: used in embryology of the formation of the embryonic layers when one is derived from the other by splitting, and not, as usual, by invagination or cell-migration.

delaminate (dē-lam′i-nāt), *a.* [NL. *delaminatus*, *pp.*] Formed by splitting off from a layer or plate: said of the formation of the endoderm in certain cœlenterate embryos.

deleb (del′eb), *n.* [Ar.; cf. *dolb*, plane-tree.] A variety of the palmyra-palm, *Borassus flabellifer*, distributed from Senegambia through the Sudan and Central Africa to German East Africa and the Zambesi. The seeds are used as food, and from the leaves mats are made. See *palmyra*, 1, and *Borassus*.

delectus (dē-lek′tus), *n.* [L. *delectus*, a selection, < *deligere*, select: see *delectus personæ*.] A graduated selection of passages from Latin or Greek authors, usually with notes and a vocabulary, for translation by school-boys: as, a Latin *delectus;* Valpy's Greek *Delectus*.

delegant (del′ē-gant), *n.* [L. *delegans* (*-ant-*), pp. of *delegare*, assign: see *delegate*, *v.*] In *civil law*, a debtor who, to discharge his debt, assigns to his creditor a debt of a third party due to himself.

delegate, *n.*—**Apostolic delegate.** See ★*apostolic*.

delegatee (del-ē-gā-tē′), *n.* [*delegate* + *-ee*[1].] In *civil law*, the assignee of a delegant; one to whom a debtor is assigned in satisfaction of another's debt. See ★*delegant*.

delegator (del′ē-gā-tor), *n.* [LL. *delegator*, < L. *delegare*, delegate.] In *civil law*, same as ★*delegant*.

delestage (de-les-täzh′), *n.* In *French marine law*, the throwing overboard of ballast.

Delézinier's base. See ★*base*[2].

delf[2], *n.*—**Brislington delf,** stanniferous faience made at Brislington, near Bristol, England, in the eighteenth century. It is of coarse body and yellowish enamel and is frequently decorated with crudely painted copper-luster designs.—**Bristol delf,** stanniferous faience made at Bristol, England, in the eighteenth century, in imitation of Dutch delf, but possessing a body sufficiently hard to resist a steel point.—**Lambeth delf,** tin-enameled pottery produced at Lambeth, London, England, in the seventeenth century, in imitation of the delf ware of Holland. It is of a harder and denser paste than the Dutch product, and the blue color used in the decoration is of a paler tint.—**Liverpool delf,** tin-glazed pottery made at Liverpool, England, during the first half of the eighteenth century, in the manner of Holland delf. The decorations were frequently printed. The body is quite hard and of a pinkish tint.—**Staffordshire delf,** stanniferous enamel produced at several places in Staffordshire, England, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was of a coarser body and ruder decoration than other English delf.

Delicate long-sting, an American braconid parasite, *Macrocentrus delicatus*, which destroys the codling-moth. *Saunders*, Insects Injurious to Fruits, p. 132.

delicatessen (del-i-ka-tes′en), *n. pl.* [G., < F. *delicatesse*, < *délicat*, delicate.] Delicacies; delicate or dainty articles of food, implying, in German use, sausages and the like.

delictum (dē-lik′tūm), *n.*; pl. *delicta* (-tä). [L.] In *civil* and *Scots law*, see *delict*.

deligate (del′i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deligated*, ppr. *deligating*. [L. *deligatus*, pp. of *deligare:* see *deligation*.] To tie off; apply a ligature to. *N. E. D.*

delime (dē-līm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delimed*, ppr. *deliming*. [*de-* + *lime*[1].] To remove lime from, as skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 50.

delimit, *v. t.*—**Delimiting curve,** a curve which separates two regions of the surface upon which it is drawn.

delimitate (dē-lim′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delimitated*, ppr. *delimitating*. To determine and lay down the boundaries of; delimit.

delimitation, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, same as ★*abjunction*.

delimitative (dē-lim′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*delimitate* + *-ive*.] Having power to delimit: as, a *delimitative* commission has been named.

delineative (dē-lin′ē-ā-tiv), *a.* [*delineate* + *-ive*.] That serves to delineate; of or pertaining to delineation.

When, however, we encounter *delineative* elements or subjects employed in ornamental offices, we may reasonably assume that ideas were associated with them, that they were symbolic.
20th *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1898–99, p. 65.

delint (dē-lint′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *lint*.] To remove the fiber, or lint, from cotton or similar seeds.

delinter (dē-lin′tėr), *n.* [*delint* + *-er*[1].] A kind of cotton-gin for removing the short fibers, or lint, which remain on the cotton-seed after the first ginning; a linter.

deliquescent, *a.* 5. In *bot.*, becoming liquid at maturity, as certain agarics.

Delirium cordis ('aberration of the heart'), extreme irregularity in the movements of the heart.—**Delirium vesanicum** ('insane aberration'), the delirium of true insanity as distinguished from that associated with other conditions, such as acute fevers.—**Muttering delirium,** a condition, seen in acute fevers, in which the patient is unconscious of his surroundings and is quiet, but constantly mutters to himself.

deliverance, *n.*—**Second deliverance,** in *Eng. law*, a writ by which a plaintiff in replevin, having lost his suit by default or nonsuit, could have the same distress again delivered to him upon giving the same security as before.

delivery, *n.* 11. In a cotton-mill, the quantity of sliver delivered from a machine.—**Express delivery,** immediate and special delivery of mailed letters or parcels.—**Free delivery,** in *postal service*, the delivery of mail-matter, by carriers, within a town or city, or within a limited distance from a substation.—**General delivery,** (*b*) the department in a post-office where letters are kept (by direction of the senders) until called for.—**Rural free delivery,** delivery of mail-matter, by wagon, over long routes in rural districts: it includes the delivery and collection of letters and packages, the sale of stamps, the registry of letters, and the giving of receipts for money-orders.—**Rural free-delivery route,** the official route followed by a rural carrier. It is usually about 25 miles long and reaches about one hundred farms and isolated dwellings, and is supposed to be traversed by the carrier in one continuous trip in one day.—**Special delivery,** in *postal service*, the delivery, by special carrier or messenger, of any letter to which the sender has affixed an extra stamp, called a *special-delivery stamp*.

delivery-box (dē-liv′ėr-i-boks), *n.* A box or chamber into which a liquid is thrown by pumps and from which it is delivered to any desired point.

delivery-pipe (dē-liv′ėr-i-pīp), *n.* The pipe through which liquids pass away, or are ejected, from a pump; a discharge-pipe.

dellenite (del′en-īt), *n.* [*Dellen*, in Sweden, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Brögger (1896) for rocks intermediate in composition between dacite and rhyolite. Dellenite is a porphyritic or non-porphyritic aphanitic rock, characterized by nearly equal amounts of potash feldspar and lime-soda feldspar, with quartz and subordinate amounts of other minerals.

delolepis (dē-lol′e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῆλος*, visible, + *λεπίς*, scale.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ*, or wrymouths, found in Alaskan waters.

delomorphic (del-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. *δῆλος*, visible, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic*.] Of appreciable size: noting those cells of the stomach-glands which supposedly secrete the hydrochloric acid. Also called *parietal* or *oxyntic cells*. *W. D. Halliburton*, Chemical Physiol. and Pathol., p. 633.

delomorphous (del-ō-môr′fus), *a.* [Gr. *δῆλος*, visible, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous*.] Same as ★*delomorphic*.

Delphin blue. See ★*blue*, *n.*

Delsartian (del-sär′ti-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to François Delsarte (1811–1871), a French musician, or to a method of developing bodily grace and strength founded by him.

delt, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *dealt*.

Delta connection, moth, purpurin. See ★*polyphase*, *deltoid moth*, ★*purpurin*.

deltal (del′tal), *a.* [*delta* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a delta; of the nature of a delta.

delta-plain (del′tä-plān), *n.* The nearly level lowland portion of a delta, above water. *R. D. Salisbury*, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1892, p. 101.

delta-plateau (del′tä-pla-tō″), *n.* A sand-plain; a delta formed at the front of a regional glacier.

For such topographic forms Professor Davis long since proposed the name of delta-plain or *delta-plateau*, instead of sand-plain, a designation which has also been employed by many others, being both suggestive and descriptive. *Amer. Geol.*, Sept., 1903, p. 163.

delta-ray (del′tä-rā), *n.* See ★*ray*[1].

deltarium (del-tā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *deltaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ, + *-arium*.] In the telotrematous *Brachiopoda*, the deltidial plates, taken as a single feature; the covering of the delthyrium in these organisms: contrasted with *deltidium* and *pseudodeltidium* (which see).



A part of the hinge of the brachiopod *Spirifer*, showing the deltarium, D. (After Hall and Clarke.)

Deltentosteus (del-ten-tos′tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέλτα*, delta, + *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A genus of small gobies found in the Mediterranean. *D. quadrimaculatus* is the typical species.

delthyrial (del-thir′i-al), *a.* [*delthyrium* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the delthyrium.

Delthyris (del′thi-ris), *n.* [NL. for **Deltathyris* (referring to the pedicle aperture), < Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ, + *θύρα*, a door.] A subgenus of Paleozoic brachiopods, having the general characters of the genus *Spirifer*, but with the surface of the shell covered with fine concentric lamellæ.—**Delthyris limestone,** in the original nomenclature of the New York rock formations, a term applied to a division of the Helderberg series, taking its name from the abundance of the brachiopod *Delthyris* or *Spirifer;* also known as the *Delthyris* shaly limestone and the Catskill shaly limestone. The present geographic designation of the formation is the *New Scotland beds*.

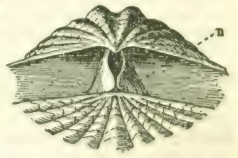
delthyrium (del-thir′i-um), *n.*; pl. *delthyria* (-ä). [NL. for **deltathyrium*, < Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ, + *θύριον*, a little door.] In the *Brachiopoda*, the triangular pedicle-opening in the cardinal area of the ventral valve, extending from the beak to the hinge-line. It may remain open



A part of the hinge of the brachiopod *Spirifer*, showing the delthyrium, Δ. (After Hall and Clarke.)

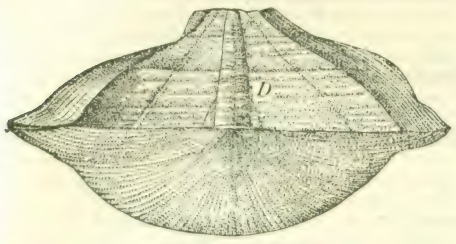
through life or become closed in early life by the growth of the deltidium or, in secondary stages when the deltidium is absent, by the development of the deltidial plates. See ★*deltidium*, ★*deltidial plates*, and ★*deltarium*.

deltidial (del-tid′i-ạl), *a.* [*deltidium* + *-al*1.] Of or relating to the deltidium.—**Deltidial plates**, in the *Brachiopoda*, the two symmetrical plates which, in advanced forms (*Telotremata*), cover the delthyrial opening or delthyrium. These plates are a secondary structure, appearing late in the phylogeny of the class. They grow from the sides of the delthyrium and sometimes becomecoalesced along the median line at which they meet, forming a structure similar in appearance and function to the deltidium, but very different therefrom in origin, and known as the *pseudodeltidium*.—**Deltidial tube**, in certain extinct *Brachiopoda*, an incomplete tube or syrinx formed on the inner surface of the deltidium.



A part of the hinge of the brachiopod *Spirifer*, showing the deltidial plates, *D*. (After Hall and Clarke.)

deltidium (del-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *deltidia* (-ạ). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δέλτα*, the letter Δ, + dim. *-ιδιον*.]



Deltidium

A brachiopod (*Derbya Cymbula*) showing the deltidium, D. (After Hall and Clarke.)

In the *Brachiopoda*, the convex or concave single plate which covers the delthyrium or pedicle-passage. In the embryo this appears as a single plate on the dorsal side before the development of the ventral valve, with which it finally becomes fused (see *prodeltidium*), and characterizes certain of the *Protremata*; but in all advanced forms (*Telotremata*) the deltidium is absent, being replaced by the deltidial plates.

Deltistes (del-tis′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δέλτα*, delta, + term. *-ιστης*.] A genus of suckers of the family *Catostomidæ*, found in the lakes of southeastern Oregon, characterized by very strong jaws and triangular teeth in the pharynx. *D. luxatus* is the typical species.

deltoid. I. *a.*—**Deltoid dodecahedron.** See ★*dodecahedron*.—**Deltoid eminence**, that part of the humerus where the deltoid muscle is attached.—**Deltoid plates**, in the blastoid *Echinodermata* or *Blastoidea*, the triangular interradial plates lying at the summit of the calyx.

II. *n.* 2. In *zoöl.*, a deltoid plate.—3. In *math.*, a symmetrical quadrilateral with a diagonal as axis.

Delusion of grandeur, insane belief in one's own importance, wealth, social rank, etc.—**Delusion of negation**, insane belief that some part of the body is lacking.—**Delusion of persecution**, insane belief that one is being pursued, watched, or slandered by secret enemies.

Delusional insanity. See ★*insanity*.

Dem. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Democrat*; (*b*) of *Democratic*.

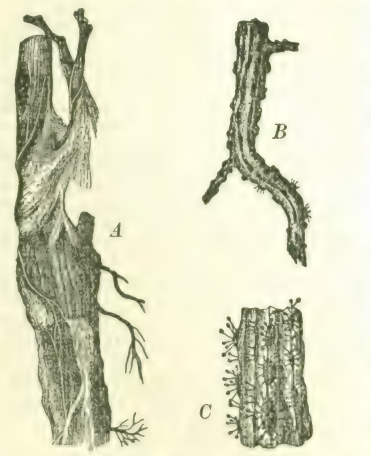
demagnetizer (dē-mag′net-ī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which removes magnetic polarity, or which causes something to cease to exert magnetic attraction; specifically, a device for removing any polarity or tendency to exert magnetic attraction from articles which have touched or have been in the sphere of action of an electromagnet, as in chucks or clutches or lifting-apparatus where the grip has been by magnetic action. Demagnetization is usually effected by frequently reversing the polarity of the demagnetizing mass, while the object to be demagnetized is gradually withdrawn from the influence of that mass; or the object, if small, may be rapidly revolved in the radius of action of a mass of fixed polarity, and then gradually withdrawn while so revolving.

demand, *n.*—**Reciprocal demand**, the external demand for the products of one economic group induced by the demand of that group for the products of non-competing groups. Thus in international trade, through the tendency of imports to balance exports, one nation's demand for the products of other nations induces an equal reciprocal demand on the part of those nations for the products of the first nation. It was contended by Cairnes that this principle determines the relative valuation of products of groups within a nation when there is no free movement of labor and capital from group to group.—**Stale demand** or **claim**, in *law*, a claim or demand that has been allowed to lie dormant so long that, although not barred by the statute of limitations, it is not looked upon with favor by the law.

demareteion (dem″ạ-rē-tī′on), *n.* See *damareteion*.

Dematiaceæ (dem-ạ-ti-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dematieæ*; the form now in use.

Dematophora (dem-ạ-tof′ō-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1883), ⟨ Gr. *δέμα*(*τ*-), a band, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] A genus of fungi of doubtful relationship occurring commonly as sterile strands or layers of mycelium parasitic on the roots of plants. It sometimes forms tuberous black sclerotia from which bristle-like conidiophores may arise bearing ovoid hyaline conidia. Viola has also described what he regards as a perithecial condition of the fungus. *D. necatrix* is the best-known form. It attacks the roots of the grape and various fruit- and forest-trees. See ★*aubernage* and ★*root-rot*.



Dematophora necatrix.

A, a vine-stock affected by the fungus (after a prolonged stay in a moist chamber); *B*, a vine-root with rows of black sclerotia of the fungus exposed, and bearing bristle-like conidiophores; *C*, portion of *A* after the formation of conidiophores: enlarged. (From Tubeuf and Smith's "Diseases of Plants," after R. Hartig.)

demedication (dē-med-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [*de-* + *medication*.] See ★*cataphoretic demedication*.

démêlé (dā-mā-lā′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *démêler*, untangle, separate, discuss, ⟨ *dé-* + *mêler*, mix: see *mell*, *mêlée*.] Contest; contention; quarrel; squabble: as, an unfortunate *démêlé* with the cook; a *démêlé* with Russia.

demene, *n.* A simplified spelling of *demesne*.

dementholize (dē-men′thōl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dementholized*, ppr. *dementholizing*. [*de-* + *menthol* + *-ize*.] To deprive of menthol.—**Dementholized oil**, oil of peppermint from which the menthol has been removed.

démenti (dā-mäṅ-tē′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *démentir*, deny, ⟨ *dé-* + *mentir*, lie.] The giving of the lie (officially); denial.

Dementia præcox, a form of insanity occurring at puberty.—**Secondary dementia**, a form of chronic dementia which follows repeated acute attacks.

Demerara crystals. See ★*crystal*.

demeritorious (dē-mer-i-tō′ri-us), *a.* [*de-* + *meritorious* (with ref. to *demerit*).] Blameworthy as well as destitute of merit: the opposite of *meritorious*: as, *demeritorious* conduct.

Let us start from a particular case. I sign what I know to be a malicious libel. I am, then, a malevolent liar. My conduct proves that I am neither benevolent nor truthful. I deserve blame, and my conduct is *de-meritorious*.
Leslie Stephen, Science of Ethics, p. 279.

demersal (dē-mėr′sạl), *a.* [Irreg. L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*, immerse, + *-al*1.] Having so great a specific gravity as to sink in water: said of fish-eggs.

The eggs may be pelagic, *i. e.* so light as to float when laid, as in the Cod, Haddock, Turbot, Sole, &c., or *demersal*, *i. e.* so heavy as to sink to the bottom, as in the Herring. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 225.

demi-bateau (dem″i-ba-tō′), *n.* One of the two small boats which when united form a pontoon-boat. Also called *demi-pontoon*.

demibranch (dem′i-brangk), *n.* [*demi-* + Gr. *βράγχιον*, gill.] In lamellibranchiates, one of the two gills on either side. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1903, ser. B, p. 151.

demi-brigade (dem′i-bri-gād″), *n.* A small brigade of the Napoleonic era, consisting of three battalions.

demi-column (dem-i-kol′um), *n.* Same as *engaged column*: used especially when about half the shaft is engaged in the wall.

demicontrafagotto (dem-i-kon″tra-fa-got′tō), *n.* [It.] A form of bassoon intermediate in size and pitch between the ordinary bassoon and the double bassoon.

demidolmen (dem-i-dol′men), *n.* A megalithic table-stone resting with one end on one or two upright stones, while the other end rests on the ground.

demi-gross (dem′i-grōs), *n.* An English coin of the time of Edward III., of the value of two pence.

demi-kindred (dem′i-kin″dred), *n.* Persons related by either the paternal or the maternal blood.

demi-landau (dem′i-lan″dâ), *n.* A half-landau; a landaulet.

demilegato (dem″i-lā-gä′tō), *a.* [It.: see *demi-* and *legato*.] In *music*, noting a style of performance in which the tones in a phrase are slightly separated by a silence, but not enough to become fully detached. It is indicated roughly by staccato marks and a sweeping curve. See cut (*a*) under *staccato*.

demilitarize (dē-mil′i-tạ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demilitarized*, ppr. *demilitarizing*. [*de-* + *militar-y* + *-ize*.] To convert from a military to a civil form of government; place under civil jurisdiction. *N. E. D.*

demimondaine (dem-i-mon-dān′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *demimonde*, demi-monde.] A member of the demi-monde. *N. and Q.*, May 27, 1905, p. 418.

demineralization (dē-min″ẹ-ral-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*demineralize* + *-ation*.] Loss of mineral constituents: noting a process which occurs in softening of the bones (osteomalacia). *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1047.

demi-piquet (dem-i-pēk′), *n.* A saddle with a peak about half as high as that of the military saddle.

His rider occupied his *demipique*, or war-saddle, with an air that showed it was his familiar seat.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, ii.

demi-plate (dem′i-plāt), *n.* In *Echinoidea*, one of the ambulacral plates which are cut off from the median suture by the union of adjoining plates behind. *Lankester*, Treatise on Zool., III. 288.

demi-pontoon (dem″i-pon-tön′), *n.* Same as ★*demi-bateau*.

demi-season (dem-i-sē′zn), *a.* Intermediate, as in style, etc., between two seasons: as, a *demi-season* costume. *N. E. D.*

demi-semi (dem-i-sem′i), *a.* Half of a half: applied contemptuously to a person (or thing) of no particular account or consequence: as, a *demi-semi* statesman. *N. E. D.*

demisemiquaver, *n.*—**Half demisemiquaver.** Same as *hemidemisemiquaver*.

demit (dē-mit′), *n.* An act of demission or transfer of membership, as from one masonic lodge to another; also, the letter which officially certifies to such a transfer.

demi-tasse (dem-i-täs′), *n.* [F., half-cup.] A small cup, as of coffee served after dinner.

democentric (dem-ō-sen′trik), *a.* Characterized by the idea that the people to which an individual belongs forms the center of the universe.

The heliocentric system was expanded out of an antecendent geocentric system, itself the offspring of a *democentric* system, which sprang from an earlier ethnocentric system born of the primeval egocentric cosmos of inchoate thinking.
W. J. McGee, Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. 831.

democratic, *a.*—**Social Democratic Federation.** See ★*federation*.

demodectic (dem-ō-dek′tik), *a.* [Erroneously formed from *Demodex*.] Of or pertaining to *Demodex*.—**Demodectic acariasis**, a slowly spreading, not highly contagious infection of the hair-follicles with the hair-follicle mite (*Demodex folliculorum*). The best known and most dangerous variety of the disease is that which occurs in dogs. The bovine variety causes considerable injury to the hide, lowering its market value. In man demodectic acariasis is rather common, but rarely of importance. Other varieties occur in horses, goats, and sheep. Also called *follicular mange*.

demodicid (dem-ō-dis′id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the family *Demodicidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Demodicidæ*.

demogenic (dem-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δῆμος*, the people, + *-γενής*, -producing.] Creative of a people organized on a civic basis, as distinguished from a tribe or group of tribes organized on a basis of kinship. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 74.—**Demogenic sociology**, that part of social science which is concerned with the social life of peoples which have outgrown the tribal state and have developed a civic organization.

demographically (dem-ō-graf′i-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards vital and social conditions; with reference to demographic conditions.

Buénos-Ayres is a town which is altering *demographically* in two very sensible ways; there is a rapidly increasing population, together with improving sanitary and medi-

cal conditions, indicated by a falling death-rate and a decrease in the percentage of still-born children.
Biometrika, Jan., 1904, p. 100.

demoid (dē'moid), *a.* [Gr. *δημοειδής*, < *δῆμος*, the people (see *demos*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Characteristic of a region or period, or of a particular geological formation: applied to fossils that are so common as to be typical.

demolitionary (dem-ō-lish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [*demolition* + *-ary*.] Tending to demolish or ruin; destructive.

demological (dem-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to demology or demography. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1895, ser. B, 186. 783.

demology (dē-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *δῆμος*, the people, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Demography; originally, vital statistics, now expanded in meaning to denote the statistical study of population in extent, density, and composition. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1895, ser. B, 186. 783.

demon, *n.* **5.** In *anthrop.*, a supernatural protector or helper. See *manito* and ★*nyarong*. —**Maxwell's demon,** an imaginary intelligent agent assumed by Maxwell in a discussion of the second law of thermodynamics. The function of the demon was to open and close a gate or valve in a partition separating the two halves of a reservoir of gas in such a manner as to allow only particles of high velocity to pass through in one direction and those of low velocity in the other. The result would be that, without the expenditure of work, the temperature of the gas would be raised on one side and lowered on the other, in contradiction of the second law of thermodynamics.

demonism, *n.* **2.** Specifically, in *anthrop.*, the belief in the existence of an intimate relation between a person and one or more supernatural beings who become his protectors and helpers. This form of belief includes the manito of the Algonkin, the nyarong of the Sea Dayak, and similar beliefs of many other tribes and peoples. Also called *manitoism*. Also *daimonism*.

The advantages of totemism are many, but most of them are social and benefit the special groups or the community at large. The hold that the manitu has on the individual consists in its personal relation: the man feels that he himself is helped, and I suspect this is the main reason why it supplants totemism. I believe Mr. Lang some years ago suggested the term manituism for this cult. If this name be not accepted I venture to propose the revival of the word 'daimon' (*δαίμων*) to include the manitu, nyarong, and similar spirit helpers, and '*daimonism*' as the name of the cult.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n. Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 743.

demonolatrous (dē-mọn-ol'ạ-trus), *a.* Pertaining to or given over to demonolatry; devil-worshiping: as, *demonolatrous* tribes.

demonomaniac (dē″mon-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* An insane person believed by others, or by himself, to be possessed by a devil.

For the *demonomaniacs* of a hundred years ago—belated representatives of mediæval mysticism, who typify the ancient form of paranoia—are now substituted the modern paranoiacs.
C. Lombroso (trans.), Man of Genius, p. 173.

demonomy, *n.* **3.** The system of knowledge that pertains to human activities.

I use the term sociology to distinguish one of five coordinate sciences, esthetology, technology, sociology, philology, and sophiology; and I call all of these sciences *demonomy*.
J. W. Powell, Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, p. lx.

demonophobia (dē″mọn-ō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαίμων* demon, + *-φοβία*, fear.] Fear of demons; demonomania.

demonstrant (dē-mon'strạnt), *n.* One who takes part in a public demonstration, as of approval, hostility, or the like.

demonstration, *n.* **6.** In *Rom. law*, the formal statement of the plaintiff's claim in presenting his case to the court: somewhat analogous to the 'declaration' of the common law.—**Abstractional demonstration.** See ★*abstractional*.—**Demonstration by continuous identification,** a demonstration which assumes that phenomena are to be identified by those features which change indefinitely little in indefinitely short intervals of time.—**Demonstration by extreme cases,** a demonstration which proceeds by imagining limiting cases of the application of a principle assumed as general, as, for example, when the properties of a function are demonstrated by considering the cases in which one and the other variable becomes zero and becomes infinite.—**Demonstration by limits.** See *method of limits*.—**Demorganian demonstration,** a demonstration which virtually assumes that a collection to which it relates is finite.—**Dilemmatic demonstration,** a demonstration by enumerating all possible cases and by demonstrating the proposition for each possible case separately.—**Fermatian demonstration,** a mode of demonstration applicable to a collection of objects, say the Ns, provided it has the following character: Let the *ν*s be certain objects among the Ns, and let 'exhaustive step' be the designation of a definite mode of transition from one N to other Ns. Then, if the Ns be such that any N whatever can be reached by a finite number of exhaustive steps starting from some *ν*, a Fermatian demonstration will be applicable, and will proceed upon this assumption. Thus, if Q be any quality possessed by every *ν* and also possessed by every N which can be reached by a single exhaustive step from another N that has the quality Q, the statement of this will be a Fermatian demonstration that every N has the quality Q.—**Geminational demonstration,** a demonstration by imagining a moving object suddenly to separate as if it consisted of two or more coincident objects which at a certain moment begin to move along separate paths so as to generate wholly distinct parts of a new place.—**Generalizational demonstration,** a demonstration made by demonstrating a proposition which includes the proposition to be proved as a particular case.—**Projectional demonstration,** a demonstration which passes from imagining points or lines to imagining lines or surfaces through those points generated by the rectilinear motion of the former through a point; or which imagines the section of lines or surfaces by a plane, so as to give points or lines.—**Pullational demonstration,** a demonstration which supposes an object suddenly to begin to occupy a place of higher dimensionality, as when a particle occupying a mathematical point suddenly begins to occupy a continuously expanding spherical surface.

demonstrational (dem-ọn-strā'shọn-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to demonstration.

demonurgy (dē'mọn-ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *ἔργον*, work.] The practice of magic with the help of the devil or of demons.

demonymic (dem-ō-nim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *δῆμος*, the people, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] **I.** *a.* Bearing a name derived from the deme, or township, to which one (who was an inhabitant of ancient Attica) belonged.

II. *n.* The name itself.

demophil (dem'ō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *δῆμος*, the people, + *φίλος*, loving.] A friend of the people. *N. E. D.*

demophilism (dē-mof'i-lizm), *n.* [*demophil* + *-ism*.] Love of the people; regard for the masses.

On the "high mountain" where you [Gladstone] stand there is a demon, not of demagoguism, but of *demophilism*, that is tempting you sorely.
T. W. Reid, Life of Lord Houghton, II. 253.

demorphism (dē-môr'fizm), *n.* [*de-* + Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] In *petrog.*, the decomposition, disintegration, or weathering of rocks, as contrasted with their metamorphism or transformation into other rocks. *Von Lasaulx.*

demos, *n.* **3.** In *sociol.*, a people which has outgrown the tribal system and is organized on the basis of neighborhood and varied modes of coöperation instead of on the basis of blood-kinship; a social body which, since blood-relationships are no longer important, includes individuals of various lineages or nationalities. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 257.

Demospongiæ, *n. pl.* **2.** A class of *Porifera* consisting of the orders *Carnosa*, *Tetractinellida*, *Halichondrina*, *Hadromerina*, *Dictyoceratina*, *Dendroceratina*, and the *Myxospongida*. It is characterized by the rhagon type of canal system, and is the most widely spread group of sponges of the present day. It includes the most highly organized of the sponges.

demot (dē'mot), *n.* [Gr. *δημότης*, < *δῆμος*, the people.] A member of an old Attic deme, or hundred. *Grote.*

demote (dē-mōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demoted*, ppr. *demoting*. [*de-* + (*pro*)*mote*.] To reduce to a lower grade or class: opposed to *promote*: as, to *demote* a boy for falling behind in his studies.

demotic, *a.* **2.** Pertaining to a people developed beyond the tribal stage and including individuals of various kindreds or nationalities. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 96.—**3.** Social.

It is convenient to denote the primary activities comprised in the domain of esthetology as pleasures, since they are largely physiologic in character, though, like other activities, chiefly *demotic* (or collective) in their manifestations; and the activities may be classed as ambrosial pleasures, decoration, athletic pleasures or sports, games, and fine arts.
J. W. Powell, Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, p. xii.

Demotic composition, the combination of various elements of age, sex, nationality, and race in a social population or people; a demos. The intermingling of elements unlike in organic constitution, in age, and in sex, and of elements bred of different parent stocks and having therefore unlike qualities and habits, may be called the *demotic composition*.

Because genetic and congregate aggregation must develop together a population always has a *demotic* composition. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 96.

Demotic society, a society which has outgrown the tribal stage and which includes individuals of any lineage or kindred. *Giddings*, Elem. of Sociol., p. 190.

demotics (dē-mot'ikz), *n.* The scientific study of the common people; sociology.

demotion (dē-mō'shọn), *n.* (*de-* + (*pro*)*motion*.] Reduction in rank or relative position in any series or class: opposed to *promotion*.

This regimentation [of the members of an Indian family or tribe] is complicated by various factors, such as adoption, and (especially) what may be called promotion and *demotion*, i. e., advancement in "age" (rank) by common consent in recognition of prowess, etc., with correlative reduction in "age" as the penalty for cowardice, etc., so that the actual age relations may be completely lost.
Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 75.

demotist (dē-mot'ist), *n.* [*demot(ic)* + *-ist*.] A student of the ancient Egyptian form of writing known as *demotic* (which see).

Though demotic has not yet received serious attention at Berlin, the influence of that great school has made itself felt among *demotists*, especially in Switzerland, Germany, America, and England. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 726.

demurrant (dē-mėr'ạnt), *n.* [*demur* + *-ant*[1].] In *law*, a party to an action who puts in a demurrer.

demurrer-book (dē-mėr'ėr-bůk), *n.* A transcript containing a copy of all the pleadings in an action by which an issue of law, rather than of fact, has been joined.

demy, *n.* **5.** The gold half-lion of 20 grains of Robert II. of Scotland, the lion itself weighing 40, or more usually 38, grains.

denar (de-närʹ), *n.* [G., < L. *denarius*: see *denarius*.] A money of account of Breslau: one pound equals 288 denars.

denaturalization (dē-natʹū-rạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [*denaturalize* + *-ation*.] **1.** Deprivation of the status and rights of a citizen or subject; loss of citizenship.—**2.** Same as ★*denaturization*.

denaturalize, *v. t.* **4.** Same as ★*denaturize*.

The manufacture of *denaturalized* alcohol as a substitute for petroleum spirit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 13.

denaturant (dē-nāʹtū-rant), *n.* [*denature* + *-ant*.] A substance added to alcohol or other material in order to unfit it for use in a particular way. See ★*denaturization*.

denaturate (dē-nāʹtū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denaturated*, ppr. *denaturating*. [NL. ★*denaturare*: see ★*denature*.] Same as ★*denaturize*. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, II. 14.

denaturation (dē-nā-tū-rā'shọn), *n.* [F. *dénaturation*; as *denaturate* + *-ion*.] Same as ★*denaturization*.

denature (dē-nāʹtūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denatured*, ppr. *denaturing*. [F. *dénaturer*, < NL. ★*denaturare*; as *de-* + *nature*.] Same as ★*denaturize*.

denaturization (dē-nāʺtūr-i-zāʹshọn), *n.* [*denaturize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act or process of denaturizing (as salt, in Germany, or seed-oils, in Spain); specifically, the addition to alcohol of something which renders it unfit for use as a beverage (thus exempting it, under special legislation, as in England, France, Germany, and the United States, from taxation), so as to permit its economical use as a fuel or in the manufacture of varnishes, chemicals, etc. Wood-spirit, naphtha, and Dippel's animal oil are among the materials most employed for the denaturization of alcohol, but others are used.

2. A term introduced by Neumeister to designate a change effected in the physical or chemical properties of the albumins whereby they lose their individual characteristics and, if coagulated, can no longer be dissolved in their ordinary solvents. Denaturization can be brought about by heat, acids and alkalies, the salts of the heavy metals, etc.

denaturize (dē-nāʹtū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denaturized*, ppr. *denaturizing*. [*de-* + *nature* + *-ize*.] To deprive (something) of its peculiar nature; specifically, to treat (alcohol or other material) so as to render it unfit for use in one way while leaving it capable of being used in another. See ★*denaturization*. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1898, p. 139.

Denbighshire grits. See ★*grit*[2].

dendo (denʹdō), *n.* [Native name in Angola.] An evergreen tree of the ebony family, *Diospyros Dendo*, native to western tropical Africa. It yields a very black hard wood known commercially as *black ebony* or *Niger ebony*.

dendra, *n.* Plural of ★*dendron*.

dendraxon (den-drakʹson), *n.* [Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἀξων*, axis.] A neuron, or nerve-cell, the axis-cylinder process of which branches off immediately into dendrites. Also spelled *dendraxone*.

dendrite, *n.* **3.** In *neurol.*, one of the protoplasmic processes of a nerve-cell: opposed to ★*neurite*, the axis-cylinder. See cut at ★*neuron*.

dendritic, *a.* **3.** In *phys. geog.*, branching irregularly, in the form of a tree: as, *dendritic* drainage, streams, valleys.

The student should study also the well-developed *dendritic* drainage in Lebanon valley at the bottom of the map. *I. C. Russell*, Rivers of North America, p. 204.

Dendritic cancer. See ★*cancer*.

dendrobe (den'drōb), *n.* [NL. *dendrobium.*] A dendrobium. *N. E. D.*

Dendrobium, *n.* 3. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Dendrobium.*

Dendrobranchiata (den″drō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see ★*dendrobranchiate.*] A division of macrurous decapod crustaceans in which the branchial plumes are divided in an arborescent manner. It includes the *Penæidæ* and the *Sergestidæ.* Contrasted with *Phyllobranchiata* and *Trichobranchiata. Spence Bate.*

dendrobranchiate (den-drō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *dendrobranchiatus,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *βράγχια,* gills: see *branchiate.*] **I.** *a.* Having arborescent gills; of, or pertaining to, or resembling, the *Dendrobranchiata.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dendrobranchiata.*

Dendroceratina (den″drō-ser-a-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-ina*[2].] One of the two orders of ceratose sponges (the other being *Dictyoceratina*) having the spongin fibers dendritic, arising from a basal plate of spongin, and not anastomosing. It includes the family *Aplysillidæ.*

dendroceratine (den-drō-ser'a-tin), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Dendroceratina.*

dendrochemical (den-drō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *δένδρον* + E. *chemical.*] Relating to chemistry as applied to the study of trees for industrial purposes: as, the *dendrochemical* laboratory of the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

dendrodic (den-drō'dik), *a.* [Gr. *δενδρώδης,* same as *δενδροειδής,* tree-like (see *dendroid*), + *-ic.*] **1.** Same as *dendrōdont.*—**2.** Tree-like: said of ramifying structures seen in the sections of certain organs.

Dendroidea (den-drō-id'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dendroid.*] A suborder of the graptolites characterized by tree-like mode of growth and differentiation of the zoöids and thecæ in budding, nourishing, and generative individuals. They extend from the Upper Cambrian into the Middle Devonian. Their most widely known genera are *Dictyonema* and *Dendrograptus.*

dendrolatry (den-drol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *λατρεία,* worship.] Tree-worship. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore,* April-June, 1903, p. 132.

dendrolene (den'drō-lēn), *n.* [Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *-l-* + *-ene.*] A trade-name of a viscid petroleum product used to protect the bark of trees against insects.

dendron (den'dron), *n.*; pl. *dendra* (-drä). [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree.] Same as ★*dendrite,* 3.

dendrophil (den'drō-fil), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Tree-loving.—**2.** Dendrophilous.

II. *n.* A lover of trees.

dendrophilous (den-drof'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *φιλειν,* love.] Tree-loving; pertaining to or characterized by an arboreal mode of life.

dendropsychosis (den″drop-si-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *ψύχωσις,* animation: see *psychosis.*] A supposed instinctive interest in trees, or impulse to climb trees: regarded as possibly a psychical vestige of prehuman life under arboreal conditions.

> The significant fact is that most of both the childish animisms and also of these specialised *dendropsychoses* fall away or end completely at puberty.
> *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, II. 217.

Dendropupa (den-drō-pū'pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + NL. *Pupa,* a genus of mollusks.] A genus of Carboniferous land-shells resembling *Pupa* but having no teeth in the aperture.

Dendrotrophe (den-drot'rō-fē), *n.* [NL. (Miquel, 1855), < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *τροφή,* nourishment.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Santalaceæ,* often parasitic on trees. See *Henslowia.*

denegatory (dē-neg'a-tō-ri), *a.* [*denegate* + *-ory.*] Involving or implying a contradiction; contradictory: as, a *denegatory* declaration. *Bentham.*

denga (den'gä), *n.* [Russ. *deníga.*] A Russian copper coin of the value of half a copeck.

denier[2], *n.* **2.** A unit of weight in the French system, in use before 1812, equal to 19⅘ troy grains.—**3.** A unit of weight for silk yarns, equal to about 8½ troy grains.

denier[2] (de-nēr'), *v. t.* To obtain the fineness or size of (a silk thread) in deniers.

denigrate (den'i-grāt), *a.* Blackened; turned black.

denitratation (dē-nī-tra-tā'shon), *n.* Same as *denitration.*

denitrate, *v. t.* **2.** To remove the lower oxids of nitrogen from (nitrous vitriol), in the manufacture of sulphuric acid by the lead-chamber process, so that these oxids may not be lost, but returned to the lead-chambers.—**3.** To decompose (guncotton, nitroglycerin, or other nitric esters used as explosives), removing the nitric-acid radical and regenerating the cellulose, glycerin, etc., from which these were produced.

denitration, *n.* **2.** The process of removing the lower oxids of nitrogen from nitrous vitriol in making sulphuric acid. See ★*denitrate,* 2.—**3.** The process of removing the nitric-acid radical from guncotton or other nitric esters, regenerating cellulose, etc. See ★*denitrate,* 3.

denitrator (dē-nī'trā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for denitration.

denitrifier (dē-nī'tri-fī″er), *n.* **1.** That which destroys or prevents the formation of nitric acid or nitrates, as certain ferments in the decomposition of nitrogenous organic matter.—**2.** In *bacteriol.,* any micro-organism which is capable of breaking down nitrates into nitrites, and nitrites into ammonia compounds, or of liberating nitrogen from any of these.

denitrify, *v.* **II.** *trans.* In *bacteriol.,* to break down nitrates into nitrites, and nitrites into ammonia compounds, or to liberate nitrogen from any of these compounds by bacterial action.

denitrize (dē-nī'trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrized,* ppr. *denitrizing.* [*de-* + *nitr*(*ogen*) + *-ize.*] Same as *denitrate.*

denizen, *n.* **3.** In *bot.,* a plant suspected to be of foreign origin, though behaving as if indigenous. *H. C. Watson.*

denkli (dengk'li), *n.* [Hind. *dhenklī.*] In India, a device for raising water, similar to the Egyptian shadoof (which see).

> The simplest and earliest form of water-raising machinery is the pole with a bucket suspended from one end of a crossbeam and a counterpoise at the other. In India this is known as the *denkli* or paecottah; in Egypt it is called the shadûf. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIX. 592.

Dennett grass. See ★*grass.*

Dennstaedtia (den-stet'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi, 1801), named for August Wilhelm *Dennstaedt* (or *Dennstedt*) of Weimar, author of numerous botanical works.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of the tribe *Davallieæ,* with slender creeping rootstocks and delicate solitary twice or thrice pinnate fronds 2 to 6 feet high. The globose sorus is terminal, the sporangia borne within a special cup-shaped indusium which is more or less adherent on the exterior side to the reflexed segment of the leaf margin. There are about 20 species, mostly tropical and subtropical; but one, *D. punctilobula,* the hay-scented fern, occurs in the United States and Canada. See *Dicksonia.*

denomination, *n.* **4.** In any system of reckoning, a class of units of one kind and having a specific name, as tens, hundreds, thousands, etc., in numbers; dollars or cents in values; pounds, hundredweights, tons, etc., in expressing quantity; inches, feet, yards, miles, etc., in measures of length, etc.: as, an issue of paper money of small *denomination.*

denotive (dē-nō'tiv), *a.* [*denote* + *-ive.*] Serving to denote; denotative; specifically, denoting by means of arbitrary terms, or by terms which have no natural association with the idea expressed: opposed to *connotive.*

> Among primitive peoples this *denotive* symbolism is not developed, and in lieu thereof an extensive and cumbrous system of connotive or associative symbols is employed. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1892, p. xxiii.

denounce, *v. t.* **6.** In *diplomacy,* to announce the intention of abrogating (a treaty) in accordance with its provisions or arbitrarily.

dens, *n.* **3.** In *entom.,* the terminal point of a mandible.

dense, *a.* **6.** In *optics,* having a large index of refraction; capable of transmitting light at a less velocity than the velocity of light-waves in vacuo.

densification (den″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The act or process of rendering dense.

> The investigation of glass-pot clays, therefore, is restricted to the determination of plasticity, shrinkage, *densification* temperature, fusion point, and chemical composition. *U. S. Geol. Surv.,* 1897-98, p. 428.

densify (den'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *densified,* ppr. *densifying.* [*dense* + *-i-fy.*] To render dense. [Rare.] *U. S. Geol. Surv.,* 1897-98, p. 428.

densimetry (den-sim'e-tri), *n.* The use of the densimeter; specifically, the operation of determining the density of samples of gunpowder.

density, *n.* **4.** In *photog.,* opacity of the developed film of a negative.—**Density in phase,** in *statistical mech.,* the number of systems, in a very great ensemble of independent systems, which at a given moment have phases lying between specified (infinitesimal) limits.

> The *density-in-phase* is constant in time for the varying phases of a moving system; provided, that the forces of a system are functions of its coördinates, either alone or with the time. *J. W. Gibbs,* Statistical Mech., p. 9.

Dynamic density (of a population), the number of inhabitants per square mile taken in connection with their power to coöperate, as determined by concentration in cities and their means of communication.—**Flux density,** the lines of magnetic force per unit section, or the induction.—**Magnetic density,** the rate of distribution of lines of force in a magnetic field. The unit is the gauss or one c. g. s. line per square centimeter.—**Optical density,** the property by virtue of which transparent substances transmit light at velocities less than that of a light-wave in vacuo. Great optical density is associated with a large index of refraction, and vice versa: thus, glass is optically denser than water, and water than air.—**Stem density.** See ★*stem*[1].—**Vapor density,** the density of a gas or vapor, at a specified pressure and temperature, in terms of that of hydrogen, or sometimes of air, taken as a standard.

density-globe (den'si-ti-glōb), *n.* A glass globe having a capacity of from 30 to 2,000 cubic centimeters, used in accurate determinations of the density of gases. The globe is provided with a stop-cock sealed on the neck. *M. W. Travers,* Exper. Study of Gases, p. 121.

dent. An abbreviation (*a*) of *dental;* (*b*) of *dentist;* (*c*) of *dentistry.*

dental. **I.** *a.*—**Dental arteries,** arteries which supply the pulp-cavities of the teeth.—**Dental follicle, furnace,** etc. See ★*follicle,* ★*furnace,* etc.—**Dental processes.** Same as *alveolar processes* (which see, under *alveolar*).—**Dental prosthesis,** the supplying of missing teeth or parts of teeth by artificial substitutes.

II. *n.* **3.** *Dentex macrophthalmus,* a fish of the family *Lutianidæ,* found in the Mediterranean.

dentale (den-tā'lē), *n.*; pl. *dentalia* (-li-ä). [NL., neuter of L. *dentalis,* dental.] In *ichth.,* the dentary; the tooth-bearing or anterior bone of the lower jaw.

dentalize (den'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dentalized;* ppr. *dentalizing.* [*dental* + *-ize.*] To convert (a sound) into a dental, such as *d* or *t.*

dentary-splenial (den″ta-ri-splē'ni-al), *n.* The fused dentary and splenial bones, or a bone which takes the place of those two in forming the jaw.

Dentate fascia. See ★*fascia.*—**Dentate fissure.** Same as *hippocampal fissure* (which see, under *hippocampal*).—**Dentate gyrus.** See ★*gyrus.*—**Dentate nucleus.** Same as *dentate body* (which see, under *dentate*).

dentes. Plural of *dens.*

Denticete (den-ti-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [L. *dens,* a tooth, + Gr. *κῆτος* (pl. *κήτη*), a whale.] A suborder of *Cetacea* containing the toothed whales. *J. E. Gray,* 1864.

denticle, *n.* **3.** In the graptolites (*Hydrozoa*), one of the thecæ. See ★*theca,* 1 (*d*) (6).

denticular (den-tik'ū-lär), *a.* Resembling small teeth; tooth-like; denticulate.

denticulate-serrate (den-tik″ū-lāt-ser'āt), *a.* In *bot.,* between dentate and serrate, with the teeth very small.

denticuliform (den-tik'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [L. *denticulus,* denticle, + *forma,* form.] Having the form of a small tooth or denticle.

dentification (den-ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *dens* (*dent-*), tooth, + *-ficare,* < *facere,* make.] The formation of tooth-substance or dentin.

Dentigerous cyst. See ★*cyst.*

dentinasal (den-ti-nā'zal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *dens* (*denti-*), tooth, + *nasus,* nose: see *nasal.*] **I.** *a.* Dental and nasal: said of certain sounds, as the consonant *n.*

II. *n.* A dentinasal sound.

dentiparous (den-tip'a-rus), *a.* [NL. **dentiparus,* < L. *dens,* tooth, + *parere,* produce.] Producing teeth.

dentition, *n.*—**Cheek dentition,** the molar teeth: used chiefly by British writers.

dentology (den-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [L. *dens* (*dent-*), tooth, + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] Same as *odontology.*

dentonasal (den-tō-nā'zal), *a.* and *n.* An improper form for ★*dentinasal.*

denucleate (dē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denucleated,* ppr. *denucleating.* [NL. **denucleare,* < L. *de,* away, + *nucleus,* nucleus.] To deprive a cell of its nucleus. Also *enucleate.*

denudant (dē-nū'dant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* That denudes; denuding.

II. *n.* An agency or process which tends to denude a region. *J. Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 259.

denudation, *n.* 3. In *surg.*, the state of a part which is deprived of its natural covering, as a bone of the periosteum.—**Chemical denudation,** in *geol.*, the process of removing the material of the land in solution. *I. C. Russell*, Rivers of North America, p. 81.—**Plain of marine denudation, plain of subaërial denudation.** See ★*plain*[1].

denudationist (den-ū-dā′shon-ist), *n.* One who emphasizes the influence of surface agencies in the production of relief forms, to the apparent neglect of deep-seated or subterranean agencies that may contribute to the same end.

> How much of a valley is due to original fracture and how much to subsequent erosion remains a matter of opinion. After all, it is largely a question of degree in most matters which are in dispute between the "convulsionists" and the "*denudationists.*"
> *Athenæum*, May 13, 1905, p. 595.

denudative (dē-nū′da-tiv), *a.* [*denudate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to denudation; effective in causing denudation. [Rare.] *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 279.

denumerable (dē-nū′me-ra-bl), *a.* Same as ★*denumeral.*

denumeral (dē-nū′me-ral), *a.* Enumerable; numerable; countable; capable of being put into one-to-one correspondence with the class of all natural numbers in their usual order.—**Denumeral collection.** Same as *denumerable set.* See ★*set*[1].

denumerantive (dē-nū′me-ran-tiv), *a.* [*denumerant* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or like a denumerant. *Sylvester.*

denumerate (dē-nū′me-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denumerated*, ppr. *denumerating.* [*de-* + *numerate.*] 1. To count off or enumerate.—2. In *math.*: (*a*) To determine the number of individuals in a given class. (*b*) To determine the denumerant of an equation.

denumeration, *n.* 2. In *math.*: (*a*) Counting off, or enumeration. (*b*) The determination of the number of individuals in a given class. (*c*) In *theory of equations*, the determination of the denumerant.

denumerative (dē-nū′me-ra-tiv), *a.* [*denumerate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to denumeration.

denunciation, *n.* 5. The act of denouncing a treaty.

Denver group. See ★*group*[1].

deoperculate, *a.* 2. Having an operculum that does not spontaneously separate from the sporophore, as certain mosses.

deoxidator (dē-ok′si-dā-tor), *n.* An agent or apparatus for deoxidizing.

deoxidize, *v. t.*—**Deoxidized bronze.** See *Tobin* ★*bronze.*

deoxygenization (dē-ok″si-jen-ī-zā′shon), *n.* [*deoxygenize* + *-ation.*] Same as *deoxygenation.*

deozonization (dē-ō″zōn-ī-zā′shon), *n.* [*deozonize* + *-ation.*] In *chem.*, deprivation or removal of ozone: usually applied to its reversion to the condition of ordinary oxygen gas. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 205.

dep. An abbreviation (*b*) of *department;* (*c*) of *deponent.*

depancreatize (dē-pan′krē-a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depancreatized*, ppr. *depancreatizing.* [*de-* + *pancreas* (*-at*) + *-ize.*] To deprive of the pancreas by a surgical operation. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VIII. 39.

depart. An abbreviation of *department.*

department, *n.*—**Department of Labor,** an executive department of the United States government, created in 1913, in charge of a Secretary of Labor. It includes Bureaus of Immigration, Naturalization, and Labor Statistics, the Children's Bureau, etc.—**Staff department,** a collective name for the bureaus into which the United States Department of War is divided. The bureaus comprise the following: Office of the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Judge-Advocate-General, Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, Surgeon-General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, Chief Signal Officer, and Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

departmentalism (dē-pärt-men′tal-izm), *n.* [*departmental* + *-ism.*] Departmental methods or usages.

department-store (dē-pärt′ment-stōr), *n.* A large store or shop in which many different lines of retail business are carried on under one general management, such as the sale of fabrics, clothing, shoes, hats, jewelry, toys, household utensils, groceries, books, etc. [U. S.]

Departure in despite of court, in *old Eng. law*, failure of a tenant in a real action to reappear on demand after having once appeared and been present in court. *Rapalje and Lawrence*, Law Dict.

depasturage (dē-pas′tūr-āj), *n.* [*depasture* + *-age.*] Grazing; pasturage.

> From Lammas to March the lands are subject to the *depasturage* of stock. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 169.

depauperation (dē-pâ-pėr-ā′shon), *n.* [*depauperate* + *-ion.*] Impoverishment; depauperization. *Lindley.*

depauperize, *v. t.* 2. To impoverish or render poor; depauperate.

deperition (dep-e-rish′on), *n.* [NL. **deperitio(n-)*, < L. *deperire*, waste away, < *de*, away, + *perire*, waste away, perish: see *perish.*] A wasting away. *Bentham.*

depetalize (dē-pet′al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depetalized*, ppr. *depetalizing.* To deprive of petals; remove the petals from. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Div. Veg. Pathol., Bulletin 5, p. 40.

dephased (dē-fāzd′), *a.* [*de-* + *phase* + *-ed*[2].] In *elect.*, out of phase.

dephlegmatory (dē-fleg′ma-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the removal of phlegm or watery matter from spirits and acids, or to the dephlegmator or condenser by which this is effected.

dephlogisticate, *v. t.* 2. In *med.*, to reduce inflammation in.

Dephosphorization process, a method of eliminating the phosphorus and sulphur from iron while converting it into steel. This is done by using magnesian limestone or dolomite, instead of the silicious ganister employed in the acid process, for lining the converter.

depict, *v. t.* 3. In *math.*, to represent; map.

depiction, *n.* 2. In *math.*, representation; mapping: as, conformal *depiction.*

depictive (dē-pik′tiv), *a.* [*depict* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of depicting or portraying; pictorial: as, the *depictive* character of Chinese writing.

depicture (dē-pik′tūr), *n.* [*depicture, v.*] Portrayal; pictured representation; depiction.

depigment (dē-pig′ment), *v. t.* [*de-* + *pigment.*] To deprive of pigment.

depigmentation (dē-pig-men-tā′shon), *n.* [*depigment* + *-ation.*] The loss or removal of pigment; decolorization; more particularly, the loss of pigment by which the white race became differentiated from all others.

> Such a climate perhaps directly produced, or, at any rate, favored, variation towards that lymphatism and *depigmentation* that thus came to be characteristic of the race. *Jour. Polit. Econ.*, Dec., 1900, p. 81.

depigmented (dē-pig′men-ted), *a.* [*depigment* + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of pigment. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 485.

depigmentize (dē-pig′men-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depigmentized*, ppr. *depigmentizing.* [*de-* + *pigment* + *-ize.*] To cause loss of pigmentation in; decolorize. *Lit. Digest*, June 17, 1899, p. 699.

depilitant (dē-pil′i-tant), *n.* [Irreg. assumed from *depilatory*, as if from a L. **depilitare.* The proper form would be **depilant:* see *depilate.*] In *tanning*, material used to swell or distend the fibers of a skin, thus loosening the hair-roots and enabling the tanner to remove the hair. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 161.

deplaster (dē-plās′tėr), *v. t.* [*de-* + *plaster.*] To purify (wines that have been treated with gypsum) by the removal of the plaster. See *plaster, v. t.*, 5.

deplenish (dē-plen′ish), *v. t.* [*de-* + *plenish.*] 1. To empty; deplete: as, to *deplenish* one's purse.—2. To dispose of the plenishing of; displenish: as, to *deplenish* one's home.

deploy, *v. i.* 2. To spread out, as the lower end of a valley glacier which extends out on a plain. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 241.

depolymerization (dē-pol″i-mer-ī-zā′shon), *n.* In *chem.*, separation of a more complex molecule into two or more simpler ones which are similar to each other, as the separation of one molecule of trioxymethylene into three of simple formic aldehyde.

deposit, *n.*—**Active deposit.** See ★*active.*—**Concentration deposit,** an accumulation of ore formed by the leaching of overlying or adjacent rock, the removal of disseminated matter in solution, and the precipitation of it in an enriched body. *Contrib. to Econ. Geol.*, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 241.—**Deposit warrant.** See ★*warrant.*—**Glacial deposit,** the materials, such as terminal and ground moraines, brought together by glacial action.—**Irregular deposit,** in *law*, one in which money is deposited for safe-keeping. The depositary is not bound to return the money actually received, but only an equal sum.—**Phosphatic deposit,** a general term for an accumulation of calcium phosphate, such as is extensively worked for the production of fertilizers. Such a mass frequently consists in large measure of more or less altered remains of animals (bones, teeth, fecal matter, etc.), either of comparatively recent origin, as in phosphatic guano, or altogether fossil, as in the bone-breccia of South Carolina, in coprolites, etc.—**Quasi deposit,** in *law*, a deposit in which the depositary comes lawfully into the possession of another's goods, but with no intention of a deposit being made, as when goods are found and the finder is under an obligation to return them to their owner.

depositee (dē-poz-i-tē′), *n.* [*deposit* + *-ee*[1].] The person with whom a thing is deposited, as for safe-keeping, or as security, etc.

depositing-machine (dē-poz′i-ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *candy-making*, a machine for casting creams, gums, or other conserves in starch or other molds, or for depositing liquid candies upon paper. It consists of a steam-heated hopper for keeping the conserves liquid, combined with pumps for delivering the material under pressure to the dropping or depositing machinery, which delivers the right amount of liquid into each mold. The starch molds, placed in trays, pass under the machine on a traveling apron, or a paper band travels under the machine on which the liquid candy is delivered in drops. It is often combined with the starch-buck and the starch-printer to form one machine. In *cake-making*, a similar machine is used for making soft-dough cakes, etc. It consists essentially of a hopper and delivery-rolls for depositing semi-fluid dough in cakes on pans moving upon a conveyer under the machine.

deposition, *n.* 9. In *geol.*, the accumulation of sediments, or the precipitation of minerals (particularly ores) from solution.—**Secondary deposition,** accumulation by chemical alteration, or replacement, or precipitation within the body of an existing rock.

> In theoretical geology he first suggested that *secondary deposition* might be the genetic condition of the iron ore bodies. *Science*, March 22, 1901, p. 461.

depositional (dep-ō-zish′on-al), *a.* [*deposition* + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to deposition.

> Subordinate or local systems of crust-strains . . . are concentrated along old *depositional* and structural limits. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 461.

depot, *n.* 3. *Milit.*: (*d*) A place where military prisoners are confined.

depotentiation (dē-pō-ten-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [L. *de-* + *potentia*, power, + *-ation.*] Deprivation of power or potency.

depot-wagon (de-pō′wag″on), *n.* Formerly a square-box wagon with a detachable top; now a rockaway with a trap-door at the rear end which can be converted into a baggage-rack. [U. S.]

depressant, *n.* 2. A therapeutic agent which is employed to reduce mental or physical strength.

II. *a.* Causing a lowering of the physical or mental forces.

depressibility (dē-pres-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* Capability of being depressed.

depression, *n.*—**Barometric depression.** (*b*) A region of low barometric pressure; a region of relatively low pressure; a region of pressure lower than the normal; a storm-center. (*c*) The difference between the low barometric pressure and the normal pressure for that locality; the departure of the pressure.—**Depression of the dew-point.** See ★*dew-point.*—**Depression range-finder.** See ★*range-finder.*—**V-shaped depression,** in *meteor.*, an area of low pressure whose isobars run to a point like the letter V, generally formed on the equatorial side of the trough of a cyclone, or the trough between two adjacent anticyclones. The wind accompanying the depression is usually a squall or squally.

depressomotor (dē-pres-ō-mō′tor), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Causing a retardation of motor activity.

II. *n.* An agent which retards motor activity.

depressor, *n.* 4. In *elect.*, a device, consisting of a generator or other source of electromotive force, placed in the return circuit of an electric system and having the function of keeping the potential in that circuit approximately the same as that of the ground. Also called a *crusher.* A *depressor* or *crusher* is essentially of the same nature as a *booster*, but is applied to the regulation of the return circuit instead of the insulated circuit.—**Depressores capitis,** in the musculature of lepidopterous and other larvæ, the muscles which arise from the jugular plate or from the prosternum and are attached to the lower border of the occipital foramen; they operate in depressing the head.—**Depressores externi,** in the musculature of lepidopterous and other larvæ, the muscles which arise from the jugular plate, or from the prosternum, and are attached to the lower lateral border of the occipital foramen; they operate in depressing the head with a more or less lateral motion.—**Depressor substance,** a substance, formed in the pituitary body, the action of which is to produce a fall in blood-pressure.

deprint (dē-print′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *print.*] To print off (an article) with the same types, but in a separate form from the miscellany of which it forms a part; offprint.

deprint (dē′print), *n.* An article printed in the same types, but separately from the miscellany of which it forms a part; an offprint; a separate print.

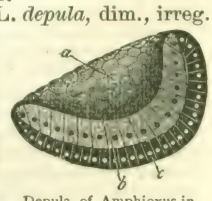
dept. An abbreviation (*b*) of *deputy.*

depth, *n.*—**Depth-perception,** in *psychol.*, the visual perception of the third dimension.—**Molded depth,** in *ship-building*, the interior depth of a vessel from the molded or exterior surface of the framing at the keel to the upper surface of the upper-deck beams. "The depth in one and two-decked vessels is to be taken from the upper part of the keel to the top of the upper deck beam

at the middle of the length, assuming a normal round up of beam of one-quarter of an inch to the foot of breadth. In spar-decked vessels and awning-decked vessels the depth is to be taken from the upper part of the keel to the top of the main deck beam at the middle of the length, with the above normal round up of beam." *Lloyd's Rules.*

depth-gage (depth'gāj), *n.* 1. An apparatus for measuring the depth of a hole or recess, or the distance from a plain surface to a projecting point.—2. An attachment to a drill or other boring-tool so adjusted that when the desired depth has been reached a rod rests on the surface of the work and prevents the cutter from entering farther.

depula (dep'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. *depula*, dim., irreg. < Gr. *δέπας*, a goblet, a chalice.] In *embryol.*, that stage in the development of the egg which succeeds the blastula and precedes the formation of the gastrula. *Haeckel.*



Depula of Amphioxus in Optical Section. (Enlarged.)
a, archenteron or gastrocœle; *b*, entoderm or hypoblast; *c*, ectoderm or epiblast. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

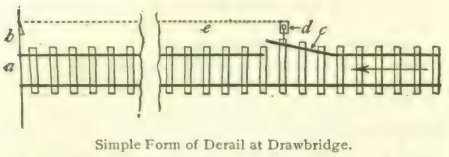
der. An abbreviation (*a*) of *derivation;* (*b*) of *derivative;* (*c*) of *derived.*

deracialize (dē-rā'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deracialized*, ppr. *deracializing.* [*de-* + *racial* + *-ize.*] To break down the characteristic habits or qualities of a race or stock; diminish the relative influence of heredity as compared with that of environment. *Patten*, Develop. of Eng. Thought, p. 365.

deracination (dē-ras-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*deracinate* + *-ion.*] A plucking up by the roots; eradication; extirpation.

deradenitis (de-rad'e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the cervical lymphatic glands.

derail (dē-rāl'), *n.* [*derail, v.*] In *railroading*, a switch which is designed to divert or



Simple Form of Derail at Drawbridge.
a, draw, open position; *b*, lock on draw, open; *c*, derail; *d*, switch-rod, stand, and danger-signal; *e*, interlocking connection between draw-lock and derail, so that draw cannot be opened without opening derail and displaying danger-signal. Arrow shows direction of approach to derail.

throw a train or car from the track or to stop its further progress. Derails are placed on sidings to prevent a car from being moved from the siding to the line when the switch is closed; they are also used at drawbridges and at crossings. Any emergency obstruction on a track may serve as a derail. Derails on sidings are placed beyond the clearance-point of a switch.

derailer (dē-rā'lėr), *n.* A derailing switch. See ★*derail*, *n.*

deranencephalia (der-an″en-se-fā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *av-* priv. + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] The condition of being a monster with a rudimentary brain lying upon one of the upper cervical vertebræ; also, a monster exhibiting complete or nearly complete absence of the brain and the beginning of the spinal cord.

deranencephalus (der″an-en-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *deranencephali* (-lī). [NL.] A monster characterized by deranencephalia.

derangement, *n.*—**Hey's internal derangement,** a form of partial dislocation of the knee attended by severe pain and spasmodic contraction of the muscles.—**Problem of derangements.** See ★*problem.*

derashah (de-rä'shä), *n.* [Heb., < *dārash*, seek, interpret, study.] A sermon or exposition of a scriptural or Talmudic theme in the synagogue on Sabbath or festival mornings. One who delivers the discourse is called *darshan*, that is, a preacher.

derationalize (dē-rash'on-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *derationalized*, ppr. *derationalizing.* [*de-* + *rationalize.*] To deprive of the power of reason or of reasoning; convert from a rational into an irrational being.

To call upon men to worship gravitation, and sing hallelujahs to the whirlwind, is to call upon them to *derationalize* themselves.
C. Hodge, Systematic Theol., I. 279.

derbio (dėr'bi-ō), *n.* [Sp. *derbion*, also *derbiso;* origin uncertain.] A carangoid fish, *Lichia glauca*, found in the Mediterranean.

derbylite (dėr'bi-līt), *n.* [Named for Dr. O. A. *Derby*, director of the geological survey of Brazil.] A ferrous antimoniate and titanate occurring in slender black prismatic crystals: found near Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Dercum's disease. Same as ★*adiposis dolorosa.*

derecho, *n.* 2. A strong wind or squall blowing straight forward, without any apparent cyclonic rotation. *G. Hinrichs*, in *Mo. Rev.*, Iowa Weather Service, 1885.

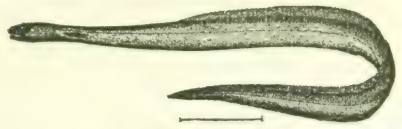
derencephalia (der″en-se-fā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Same as ★*deranencephalia.*

derencephalus (der-en-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *derencephali* (-lī). Same as ★*deranencephalus.*

Derepodichthyidæ (der″e-pod-ik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derepodichthys* + *-idæ.*] A family of small blenny-like fishes found in the deep waters off British Columbia. They are characterized by the absence of scales and spines, the small size of the gill-openings, and the attachment of the slender ventrals below the eye.

Derepodichthys (der″e-po-dik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of blenny-like fishes, of which the single known specimen was dredged by the "Albatross" off Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia; the species is *D. alepidotus.*

Derichthyidæ (der-ik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derichthys* + *-idæ.*] A family of eels found in the deep waters of the Gulf Stream. They are characterized by the development of the bones of the jaws and by the slender neck to which the snake-like head is attached. The single species is *Derichthys serpentinus.*


Derichthys serpentinus.
(From Bull. 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Derichthys (de-rik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of eels, constituting the family *Derichthyidæ*, found in the depths of the Gulf Stream.

de rigueur (dę rē-gėr'). [F., 'of rigor' or strictness.] Strictly required, as by etiquette, usage, rule, etc.; essential; imperative: as, full dress is *de rigueur.*

derivant, *n.* 2. One who or that which is derived from another.

He sees quite clearly that neither the hide-bound empiricism of the traditional English school, nor the vaulting *a priori* dialectic of Hegel and his English-speaking *derivants*, suffice to philosophical salvation at present.
Pop. Sci. Mo., March, 1901, p. 552.

3. In *med.*, same as *derivative, n.*, 1.

II. *a.* 1. Deriving; derivative.—2. In *med.*, same as *derivative, a.*, 3.

derivative. I. *a.* 4. In *geol.*, derived from some other source; not native to the rock in which it is now found.

The shells which they occasionally contain are probably, in most cases, *derivative*—they do not occupy the positions in which the molluscs themselves lived.
J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age, p. 371.

Derivative rocks, in *geol.*, rock strata which have been formed mechanically by the abrasion of preëxisting rocks; generally speaking, the sedimentary rocks.

II. *n.*—**First, second, third, etc., derivative,** in *math.*, the derivative obtained by performing the operation of derivation upon the original function, upon its first, second, etc., derivative respectively.—**Partial derivative.** If x and y are independent in $z = f(x, y)$, the derivative of z with respect to x when x varies and y remains constant is called the *partial derivative of z with respect to x*, and is denoted by the symbol $\frac{\delta z}{\delta x}$.—**Total derivative,** a derivative obtained when all the variables of the function vary.

derive, *v. t.*—**Derived circuit, curve, function, group.** See ★*circuit*, ★*curve, function*, ★*group*1.

dermal, *a.*—**Dermal body,** one of the various structures having a glandular or sensory function, found in the dermis and to some extent in the epidermis of certain gephyreans, as *Sipunculus.*—**Dermal branchiæ, cortex, glands,** etc. See ★*branchiæ*, ★*cortex*, ★*gland*, etc.

dermalaxia (dėr-ma-lak'si-ä), *n.* [NL., for **dermomalaxia* or **dermatomalaxia*, < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *μάλαξις*, softening.] Softening of the skin.

dermale (dėr-mā'lē), *n.*; pl. *dermalia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *dermalis*, dermal: see *dermal.*] In sponges, one of the spicules which support the dermal or bounding membrane of the sponge. *Sedgwick*, Text-book of Zoöl., I. 92.

Dermanyssus (dėr-ma-nis'us), *n.* [NL. (De Geer, 1778), irreg. < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *νύσσειν*, pierce.] A genus of mites. *D. gallinæ* is the chicken- or fowl-tick. It is not a true tick, but a mite belonging to the family *Gamasidæ*, and is one of the most persistent and injurious pests of the hennery. It also attacks man, horses, cattle, dogs, cats, and rabbits.

dermarticulare (dėr-mär-tik-ū-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *dermarticularia* (-ri-ä). [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + NL. *articulare*, a bony element of the lower jaw: see *articular.*] A bony element lying on the posterointernal face of each ramus of the lower jaw of some reptiles. It may fuse with the articulare or remain distinct as in turtles. Also *dermarticular.*

For this dermal element, which in some reptiles is distinct throughout life, I have adopted the term *dermarticulare.* *J. S. Kingsley*, in Amer. Nat., Feb., 1905, p. 61.

dermatitis, *n.*—**Blastomycetic dermatitis.** See ★*blastomycetic.*—**Dermatitis calorica,** inflammation of the skin caused by heat (or by cold).—**Dermatitis congelationis,** frost-bite.—**Dermatitis exfoliativa,** any inflammation of the skin which is attended with an abundant desquamation.—**Dermatitis herpetiformis,** a grave chronic skin-disease with lesions of most varied character, marked by burning sensations and itching. Also called *Duhring's disease.*—**Dermatitis medicamentosa,** an inflammatory redness of the skin due to the action of certain drugs, such as quinine, in susceptible persons.—**Dermatitis venenata,** an inflammation of the skin caused by some poison or irritant, such as poison-ivy.—**Epidemic exfoliative dermatitis,** an epidemic skin-disease marked by an eruption of confluent reddish patches followed by an abundant desquamation.—**Malignant papillary dermatitis,** a parasitic disease of the skin surrounding the nipple, the tendency of which is to become cancerous. Also called *Paget's disease.*—**Röntgen-light** or **Röntgen-ray dermatitis,** a severe inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to the Röntgen rays. Also called *X-ray dermatitis.*—**X-ray dermatitis.** Same as *Röntgen-light* ★*dermatitis.*

Dermatobia (dėr-ma-tō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *βίος*, life.] An important genus of Œstrid flies, containing one or more species (as *D. noxialis*) which attack human beings in tropical regions. The eggs are laid on the skin, the larva living in the connective tissue under the epidermis.

dermatocellulitis (dėr″ma-tō-sel-ū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + NL. *cellulitis.*] Inflammation of the skin and underlying cellular tissue.

dermatocyst (dėr'ma-tō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] A cystic tumor of the skin.

dermatodynia (dėr″ma-tō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Same as *dermalgia.*

dermatograph (dėr'ma-tō-gräf), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *γράφειν*, write.] A device for marking upon the skin.

dermatographia (dėr″ma-tō-graf'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *γράφειν*, write.] An irritable condition of the skin in which a raised line follows the drawing of a hard-pointed instrument across it.

dermatographism (dėr-ma-tog'ra-fizm), *n.* Same as ★*dermatographia.*

dermatol (dėr'ma-tōl), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-ol.*] A trade-name for ★bismuthum subgallicum (which see).

Dermatolepis (dėr-ma-tol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *λεπίς*, scale.] A genus of large bass-like fishes found on both coasts of tropical America, characterized by the smooth embedded scales. The species are *D. inermis* of the West Indies, and *D. punctatus* of the west coast of Mexico.

dermatome (dėr'ma-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-τομος*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A knife with a very fine blade, used for removing certain skin-blemishes.

dermatomere (dėr'ma-tō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *μέρος*, part.] In *embryol.*, one of the cleavage-cells or blastomeres which give rise to the integument or skin.

dermatomyositis (dėr″ma-tō-mī-ō-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + (irreg.) *μυός*, gen. of *μῦς*, muscle, + *-itis.* The right form would be **dermatomyitis.*] Inflammation of the skin and underlying muscular tissue.

dermatoneurosis (dėr″ma-tō-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis.*] An affection of the skin due to a morbid state of the nervous system.

dermatopathia (dėr″ma-tō-path'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Same as *dermatosis*, 2.

dermatopathic (dėr″ma-tō-path'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to disease of the skin.

dermatopathology (dėr″ma-tō-pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + E. *pathology.*] Pathology of the skin.

dermatopathy (dėr-ma-top'a-thi), *n.* [NL. *dermatopathia.*] Same as *dermatosis*, 2.

dermatophone (dėr′mą-tō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *φωνή*, sound.] A modified cylindrical stethoscope devised for dermatophony.

dermatophony (dėr′mą-tof′ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *φωνή*, sound, + *-y*³.] Auscultation of the sounds of the blood-stream in the vessels of the skin.

dermatoplasm (dėr′mą-tō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The living protoplasm that is said to form an essential part of the cell-membrane in plants.

dermatoplasty (dėr′mą-tō-plas″ti), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *πλαστός*, ‹ *πλάσσειν*, form.] Restoration of lost skin by grafting or sliding the integument from another part.

dermatopteran (dėr-mą-top′te-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Dermatoptera*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dermatoptera*.

dermatopterous (dėr-mą-top′te-rus), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Dermatoptera*.

dermatoptic (dėr-mą-top′tik), *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *ὀπτικός*, of sight: see *optic*.] Relating to or having the faculty of perceiving variations of light by means of the skin alone, in the absence of definite organs of vision: as, *dermatoptic* perception in certain cœlenterates, mollusks, and other invertebrates. Also *dermatoscopic*.

dermatoscopic (dėr″mą-tō-skop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, + *-ic*.] Same as ★*dermatoptic*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 452.

dermatosome (dėr′mą-tō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *bot.*, one of the granular bodies which occur in rows, united and surrounded by protoplasm, forming the cell-wall. *Wiesner*.

Dermatostethus (dėr″mą-tō-stē′thus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *στῆθος*, breast.] A genus of pipe-fishes of the family *Syngnathidæ*, found in the Gulf of California.

dermatosyphilis (dėr″mą-tō-sif′i-lis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + E. *syphilis*.] Syphilitic lesions of the skin.

dermatotherapy (dėr″mą-tō-ther′ą-pi), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *θεραπεία*, treatment, cure.] Treatment of the skin and its diseases.

dermatotyloma (dėr″mą-tō-ti-lō′mą), *n.*; pl. *dermatotylomata* (-mą-tą). [Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *τύλωμα*, a callus.] A callus.

dermatotylosis (dėr″mą-tō-ti-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *τύλωσις*, a making or becoming callous.] Same as ★*dermatotyloma*.

Dermatozoa (dėr″mą-tō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Animals that are parasitic on or in the skin: a general term, of no value in classification.

dermatozoan (dėr″mą-tō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the *Dermatozoa*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dermatozoa*, or any animal that is a skin-parasite.

dermatozoönosis (dėr″mą-tō-zō-ō-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-osis*.] Any disease of the skin produced by animal parasites living on or in the skin, as psoriasis, acariasis, dracunculosis, ground-itch, etc.

dermatrophia (dėr-mą-trō′fi-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Atrophy of the skin.

dermatrophy (dėr-mat′rō-fi), *n.* Same as ★*dermatrophia*.

dermepenthesis (dėr-me-pen′the-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *ἐπένθεσις*, insertion: see *epenthesis*.] Skin-grafting.

dermitis (dėr-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-itis*.] Same as *dermatitis*.

dermoblast (dėr′mō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the mesoderm which gives rise to the derma, or true skin.

dermochrome (dėr′mō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A colored illustration of the skin in health or disease. *Lancet*, May 9, 1903, p. 1308.

dermographism (dėr-mog′rą-fizm), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-ism*.] Same as ★*dermatographia*.

dermoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* A dermoid cyst.

dermol (dėr′mōl), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for bismuth chrysophanate.

dermophlebitis (dėr″mō-flē-bī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the superficial veins.

dermophyte (dėr′mō-fīt), *n.* Same as *dermatophyte*.

dermoplasty (dėr′mō-plas-ti), *n.* Same as ★*dermatoplasty*.

dermostosis (dėr-mos-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., prop. **derm(at)osteosis*, ‹ Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] The presence of a bone-like structure in the skin.

dermosynovitis (dėr″mō-sin-ō-vī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + NL. *synovia* + *-itis*.] Inflammation preceding and accompanying perforating ulcer (which see, under *perforating*).

dermosyphilis (dėr-mō-sif′i-lis), *n.* Same as ★*dermatosyphilis*.

dermotrich (dėr′mō-trik), *n.* [Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A mesoblastic dermal fin-ray of fishes. *E. S. Goodrich*, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., March, 1904, p. 512.

dermotrichium (dėr-mō-trik′i-um), *n.*; pl. *dermotrichia* (-ą). Same as ★*dermotrich*. *Nature*, May 5, 1904, p. 13.

dernier, *a.* **II.** In *roulette*, a bet that one of the numbers from 25 to 36, inclusive, will win.

derodidymus (der-ō-did′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *derodidymi* (-mī). [Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *δίδυμος*, twin.] A double-headed monster.

derotremate (der-ō-trē′māt), *a.* Same as *derotreme* and *derotrematous*.

derrick, *n.* **2.** The overhead framework used in drilling the holes for oil-wells, and which remains in place after the boring is completed and the drilling machinery is removed.—**Gin-derrick.** Same as *gin*⁴, 2 (c).—**Guy-derrick,** a derrick in which the upright post is stayed by three or more guy-ropes which extend to the ground on opposite sides and are there anchored to hold the derrick in position. Where, as in a quarry, several derricks are placed in reach of one another, horizontal guy-ropes may be used to join the tops of all the posts together and furnish a support against side strains, reducing the number of guy-ropes and giving more freedom to the booms of the derricks. Large floating derricks on tow-boats or scows sometimes use two booms on opposite sides of one large post having guy-ropes or staying-shrouds at the sides between the booms. In such derricks the post is fixed and the booms have only a limited swing to the right or left of the point of support.—**Hauling derrick,** a simple crab or windlass on a frame, which can be anchored where desired.—**Stiff-leg derrick,** a derrick in which two stiff rods of wood or iron take the place of guy-ropes. The legs are placed as close together as possible to give free room for the sluing of the boom, the usual position being one quarter of the whole circle in which the boom might turn if it were a guy-derrick. In large derricks the post and boom are supported upon a ★sluing-gear (which see).

derrick-crab (der′ik-krab), *n.*, The hoisting-gear and its frame at the foot of any hoisting-apparatus such as a crane or derrick, consisting of a drum on which the hoisting-rope may be wound, and the necessary reducing-gears and pinions.

derrick-elevator (der′ik-el″ē-vā-tọr), *n.* See ★*elevator*.

derricking (der′ik-ing), *a.* Of or pertaining or proper to the jib or boom of a crane or derrick or its inclination with regard to the post.—**Derricking motion** (of a crane), the radial motion of the jib when its inclination with regard to the post is altered in order to place a suspended weight nearer to or farther from the post, as distinguished from the lifting motion itself, or from a sluing or circular motion round the axis of the post.

derrid (der′id), *n.* [NL. *Derris* (*Derrid-*).] A tarry substance obtained from the bark of the root of *Derris* (*Pongamia*) *elliptica*, the active principle of a decoction used in Java for killing fish. One part of this substance in 5,000,000 parts of water is said to act instantly on large fish. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, X. 268.

derth, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *dearth*.

deruinate (dē-rö′i-nāt), *a.* [*de-* + *ruinate*.] Ruined; in a state of ruin.

Derwenter (dėr′wen-tėr), *n.* In Australia, a released convict, especially one from Hobart Town, Tasmania, where there was a convict settlement on the banks of the river Derwent: hence the name.

Desarguesian (dā-sär-gē′si-an), *a.* See ★*Arguesian*.

desaxonize (dē-sak′sn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desaxonized*, ppr *desaxonizing*. [*de-* + *Saxon* + *-ize*.] To divest of distinctively Saxon qualities and tendencies.

> That sometimes almost gives me to believe
> I might have been a poet, gives at least
> A brain *desaxonized!*
>
> *Lowell*, Cathedral.

descamisado (des-kä-mē-sä′dō), *n.* [Sp., lit. 'shirtless,' ‹ *des-* (‹ L. *dis-*) priv. + *camisado*, ‹ *camisa*, shirt.] In *Sp. hist.*, an extreme liberal and revolutionist in the turbulent period after 1820.

Descartes's formula. See ★*formula*.

descend, *v. i.* **7.** In *phys.*, to pass from higher to lower readings or values upon any scale: said specifically of the musical scale and of the thermometric scale.

descendancy, descendency (dē-sen′dan-si, -den-si), *n.* [*descendan(t)*, *-en(t)*, + *-cy*.] Descendants considered collectively. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 36.

descendant, *n.* **3.** In *geol.*, a topographic feature carved from the mass beneath an older topographic form which has been removed.

descendental (dē-sen-den′tal), *a.* [*descendent* + *-al*¹.] Relating to inherited nature and ordinary conditions: humorously distinguished from *transcendental*.

> Square, lover of Plato and Molly Seagrim, with his brain full of transcendental morality, and his heart full of *descendental* appetites. *Whipple*, Essays and Rev., II. 342.

descensional, *a.* [*descension* + *-al*¹.] **2.** Specifically, in *geol.*, noting the disaggregation of the antecedent rock, the separation of unlike particles, and their final aggregation in beds; noting the breaking down of complex silicates, the solution of certain original components, and a gathering of the modified and assorted product into stratified deposits.

> Running hand in hand with this *descensional* process, there has always been a reascensional process by which the coherence, the crystallization, and in some measure the complex composition of the rocks are restored.
>
> *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 412.

descensionist (dē-sen′shọn-ist), *n.* [*descension* + *-ist*.] One who holds some theory involving descending movement or action. See the extract.

> Three theories are maintained as to the course of the [subterranean] waters which deposit ores. Some hold that the waters doing the work are descending; others that they are laterally-moving; others that they are ascending . . . . But if we are *descensionists* . . . we may say that the waters which are doing the work are descending. *Science*, Nov. 15, 1901, p. 756.

description, *n.*—**The world of description.** See *the world of* ★*appreciation*.

descriptive, *a.* **2.** In *geom.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the projective methods of Monge. (*b*) Not containing the idea of quantity or measurement.

> Projective Geometry on the other hand, dealing with projective properties (i.e. such as are not altered by projection), is chiefly concerned with *descriptive* properties of figures.
>
> *C. Leudesdorf*, tr. of Cremona, Projective Geom., p. 50.

desectionalize (dē-sek′shọn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desectionalized*, ppr. *desectionalizing*. [*de-* + *sectional* + *-ize*.] To free from sectionalism in any sense or in any connection; widen in scope or spirit by the removal of whatever limits or divides; convert into one broad whole.

> This tendency to merging unification and *desectionalizing* is steadily pervading every human interest.
>
> *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 2, 1904, p. 7.

desert¹, *n.* Specifically—(*b*) In *phytogeog.*, one of the three principal types of Schimper's climatic formations, the result of excessive drought or cold. In desert all surviving vegetation is stunted and the difference between woodland and grass-land (the other two grand types) is obliterated.—**Desert act.** Same as *Carey* ★*act*.—**Desert devil.** Same as ★*devil*, 15.—**Desert polish,** a smooth and shining surface imparted to rocks or other hard substances by the wind-blown sand and dust of desert regions. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 436.—**Desert sandstone,** in *geol.*, the later Cretaceous formations of Australia.—**Desert varnish,** in *petrog.*, a hardened film of iron oxid or quartz on rocks and stones polished by wind-blown sand, found in deserts. *Gilbert*. See ★*case-hardening*, 2, and ★*desert polish*.

desertion, *n.* **5.** In *bot.* Same as *lipoxeny*.

desert-rod (dez′ėrt-rod), *n.* Any one of several species of herbs belonging to the genus *Eremostachys* of the mint family, natives of western and central Asia.

deserv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *deserve*.

desexualize (dē-sek′sū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desexualized*, ppr. *desexualizing*. [*de-* + *sexual* + *-ize*.] To deprive of sex or sexual characters; castrate.



Desiccating Tube.

desiccate, *v. t.*—**Desiccating tube,** a glass apparatus which permits air or gas to pass to and from an inclosed space through sulphuric acid or other desiccating material.

desiderant (dē-sid′ę-rant), *n.* and *a.* [L. *desiderans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *desiderare*, desire: see *desire*.] **I.** *n.* One who desires a thing.

II. *a.* Desiring; of the nature of desire.

> When we ask what we know the soul to be, we can only answer: A sentient desire, or *desiderant* feeling, which, through its own effort after satisfaction, gradually differentiates itself into a world. *Thomas Davidson*, Rousseau, p. 243.

desiderium (dē-si-dē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *desideria* (-ä). [L.: see *desire*.] A longing or ardent desire as for something once possessed and now missed; pain or regret on account of loss or absence.

All Conservatives . . . regard the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with a *desiderium* which has not been exhibited towards that of any English political leader.
Sat. Rev., April 21, 1883, p. 485.

desight (dē-sīt′), *n.* [*de-* + *sight*.] A disfigurement; an eyesore. *N. E. D.*

She had a box, . . . composed of three diamonds, three emeralds, three pearls, and one large rough pebble, which was such a *desight* to the others, that she carried the box to the smith.
Miss Yonge, Cameos Eng. Hist., ser. 2, vi. 68.

design, *n.* 9. Specifically, in *music*, either the melodic pattern, the harmonic process, or the rhythmic and metric form adopted in composition, by which a particular work or a class of works is made coherent and characteristic. In the evolution of artistic music the principles of design have been but slowly perceived and established.—**Arts of design.** See ★*art*2.

Designate individual, in *logic*, an individual object, known to exist (distinctions of time not being regarded) and so denoted as to exclude every other individual, that is, called by its well-known proper name (or a description, which amounts to a proper name in logic, since it is assumed to be applicable to nothing else): opposed to an indesignate or vague individual. Thus, Othello is a *designate* individual existing in the world of Shakspere's tragedy; so is 'earth's satellite' if the phrase is spoken by a person who knows, and to a person who knows, that there is but one; and so is 'quality' in a list of categories.

designingly (dē-zī′- or dē-sī′ning-li), *adv.* Intentionally; with crafty or evil design; for selfish ends.

design-paper (dē-zīn′pā-pėr), *n.* A drawing-paper printed in cross-lines and used in designing patterns for textile fabrics, and particularly in laying out the patterns to be transferred to the cards of a Jacquard loom.

desilicate (dē-sil′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilicated*, ppr. *desilicating*. [*de-* + *silica* + *-ate*2.] In *chem.*, to remove silica from a substance which contains it, as, a rock.

desilication (dē-sil-i-kā′shọn), *n.* The act of desilicating or the state of being desilicated.

desinential (des-i-nen′shal), *a.* [NL., **desinentia*, desinence, + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to a desinence; terminational; terminal; desinent: as, the *desinential* -it for -ed in dialectal English.

desipiency (dē-sip′i-ẹn-si), *n.* Same as *desipience*.

desk-book (desk′bůk), *n.* A book of reference for desk use; a hand-book for ready reference, as in matters of spelling or the like.

desma, *n.* 2. A ligament; formerly, a bandage.

desmactinic (des-mak-tin′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δέσμα*, band, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] Of sea-urchins, having the podia continued upward to the apical plates; opposed to ★*lysactinic* (which see).

Desmarestia (dez-mạ-res′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamouroux, 1813), named for A. G. *Desmarest*, a French naturalist.] A common genus of the *Phæophyceæ*, or brown algæ, occurring along the New England coast and in southern waters.

desmergate (des′mėr-gāt), *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, band, + *ἐργάτης*, a worker.] A worker ant which is intermediate in structure between the soldier or worker major, and the true worker or worker minor of the same species.

desmic (dez′mik), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a desma.

desmodynia (des-mō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the ligaments.

desmogen (des′mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, band, + *-γενης*, -producing.] In *bot.*, the embryonic tissue of plants.—**Primary desmogen.** Same as *procambium*.—**Secondary desmogen,** tissue formed from the cambium and subsequently transformed into permanent vascular strands.

desmogenous (des-moj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *-γενής*, -produced.] Of ligamentous origin or causation.

desmohemoblast (des-mō-hē′mō-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, band, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Same as *mesenchyme*. Also *desmohæmoblast*.

Des Moines beds. See ★*bed*1.

desmoma (des-mō′mä), *n.*; pl. *desmomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *δέσμωμα*, a fetter, < *δεσμοῦν*, bind, fetter, < *δεσμός*, a band, fetter.] Same as *desma*, 1.

desmon (des′mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, bond, chain.] Same as ★*amboceptor*.

desmopathy (des-mop′ạ-thi), *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *-παθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of ligamentous structures.

desmorrhexis (des-mō-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Rupture of a ligament.

desmosis (des-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *-osis*.] A disease of the connective tissue.

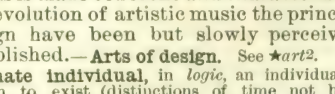
desmosite (des′mō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, a banded compact rock developed from shales and slates by contact-metamorphism induced by intrusions of diabase. *Zincken*, 1841.

Desmothoraca (des″mō-thō-rā′kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *θώραξ* (*θώρακ-*), breastplate.] An order of *Heliozoa* having a stalked or unstalked shell perforated by numerous pores. It includes *Clathrulina* and *Orbulinella*.

desmotropic (des-mō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, a bond, + *τρόπος*, a turning, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by desmotropism. *Nature*, June 26, 1902, p. 214.

desmotropism (des-mot′rō-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *δεσμός*, a bond, + *τρόπος*, turning, + *-ism*.] In *chem.*, a term proposed by Victor Meyer and Jacobsen, as a substitute for *tautomerism*, to signify an easily experienced shifting of the atoms in a molecule from one order of attachment to another, so that each of two isomeric substances readily changes into the other.

desmotroposantonin (des″mō-trop-ō-san′tō-nin), *n.* [*desmotrop-ic* + *santonin*.] A colorless dextrorotatory alkaloid,



isomeric with santonin, from which it is prepared by the action of concentrated hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small needles, melting at 260° C.

desmotroposantonous (des″mō-trop-ō-san′tō-nus), *a.* Derived from desmotroposantonin.—**Desmotroposantonous acid,** a colorless, levorotatory, crystalline compound, $HOC_{10}H_5(CH_3)_2CH(CH_3)COOH$, (3:1:4:6), prepared by the reduction of desmotroposantonin. It is isomeric with santonous acid and melts at 175° C.

desmotropy (des-mot′rō-pi), *n.* Same as ★*desmotropism*.

désobligeant (dā-zō-blē-zhoṅ′), *n.* [F., lit. 'disobliging': compare *sulky*, *n.*] A small chaise with accommodations for only one person: hence the name.

An old *Desobligeant*, in the farthest corner of the court, hit my fancy at first sight; so I instantly got into it.
Sterne, Sentimental Jour., p. 10.

desocialize (dē-sō′shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desocialized*, ppr. *desocializing*. [*de-* + *social* + *-ize*.] To break down social instincts, habits, and relations; render non-social. *Giddings*, Inductive Sociol., p. 262.

désœuvré (dā-zė-vrā′), *a.* [F., < *dés-* priv. + *œuvre*, work, < L. *opera*, work.] Unemployed; unoccupied; idle.

Drowsy, dull, *désœuvré*, not having a book in press, and having given up smoking. *Life of Longfellow*, I. 336.

désœuvrement (dā-zėv-rẹ-moṅ′), *n.* [F.] A being unemployed; lack of occupation or work.

I have nothing to write you, and therefore, write for the pleasure of it, and from mere *désœuvrement*.
Life of Longfellow, II. 143.

desonation (dē-sō-nā′shọn), *n.* [*de-* + *sonation*.] The removal of sonant quality: as, "the *desonation* of final vowels," *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 203.

desophistication (dē-sō-fis-ti-kā′shọn), *n.* The act of freeing or the fact of being freed from sophistication.

De Soto group. See ★*group*1.

desoxyalizarin (des-ok″si-a-liz′ạ-rin), *n.* Same as ★*anthrarobin*.

desoxycholalic (des-ok″si-ko-lal′ik), *a.* [*des-* for *dis-* + *oxy(gen)* + *cholalic*.] Noting an acid, a reduction-product of cholalic acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_4$.

desoxycholic (des-ok-si-kol′ik), *a.* [*des-* for *dis-* + *oxy(gen)* + *cholic*.] Derived from cholic acid by loss of oxygen.—**Desoxycholic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_4 + 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$, formed in the putrefaction of ox-gall. It is bitter and melts at 185–190° C.

desoxydation (des-ok-si-dā′shọn), *n.* Same as *deoxidation*.

desoy† (de-soi′), *n.* A shortened form of *sergedusoy*. *A. M. Earle*, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 98.

despatcher, *n.* 2. A die with double numbers, such as two fives on opposite sides, instead of a deuce opposite the five: so called because it throws higher than the average and despatches the game quickly.

despecialization (dē-spesh″ạl-ī-zā′shọn), *n.* The act of advancing from a stage of specialization to one of greater generality. *Patten*, Heredity and Social Progress, p. 117.

despecialize (dē-spesh′ạl-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *despecialized*, ppr. *despecializing*. [*de-* + *specialize*.] To pass from a specialized to a more generalized condition or stage. *Patten*, Heredity and Social Progress, p. 61.

despiritualize (dē-spir′i-ṭū-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despiritualized*, ppr. *despiritualizing*. [*de-* + *spiritualize*.] To deprive of spiritual character, power, or influence; affect with worldliness or materialism: as, to *despiritualize* Christianity.

despumation, *n.* 2. The mechanical removal of scum or foam from a liquid by skimming.

dessert-spoonful (de-zėrt′spōn″fůl), *n.* As much as a dessert-spoon will contain; about two drams.

destoor, *n.* See ★*dastur*.

destrictinic (dē-strik-tin′ik), *a.* [NL. *destricta* (see def.) + *-in* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, an indigo-blue crystalline compound, extracted from the lichen *Cladina destricta*.

destroyer, *n.* 2. Specifically, a torpedo-boat destroyer. See *torpedo-boat*.

destructional (dē-struk′shọn-ạl), *a.* [*destruction* + *-al*1.] Pertaining to or formed by destructive agencies or processes; specifically, relating to or resulting from denudation.

The steep cliff is clearly in both cases a *destructional* surface from which material has fallen away.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1904, p. 38.

destructionalist (dē-struk′shọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [*destructional* + *-ist*.] One whose aim is destruction or who is engaged in the devising or use of engines of destruction.

The torpedo (that ever verdant topic of the universal *destructionalist*). *Sci. Amer.*, lxxix. 322.

Destructive leaf-hopper. See ★*leaf-hopper*.

destructivity (dē-struk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*destructive* + *-ity*.] The ability to destroy; destructiveness: as, "seismic *destructivity* can be accurately expressed in mechanical units," *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 609.

destructor-cell (dē-struk′tọr-sel), *n.* A unit or retort in a refuse- or garbage-incinerating plant. These furnaces are usually in pairs, straddling a common flue, and are maintained at a high temperature to diminish nuisance from odor.

destructuralize (dē-struk′tū-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *destructuralized*, ppr. *destructuralizing*. [*de-* + *structural* + *-ize*.] To undo or take apart; disorganize. *N. E. D.*

desubstantiate (dē-sub-stan′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desubstantiated*, ppr. *desubstantiating*. [*de-* + *substantiate*.] To deprive of substance. *Mrs. Humphry Ward. N. E. D.*

desulphate (dē-sul′fāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphated*, ppr. *desulphating*. [*de-* + *sulphate*.] In *chem.*, to remove a sulphate or the radical of sulphuric acid from (a substance). *Jour. Brit. Inst. of Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 474.

desulphation (dē-sul-fā′shọn), *n.* The process of desulphating. *Jour. Brit. Inst. of Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 466.

desulphurizer (dē-sul′fū-rī-zėr), *n.* In *chem.*, a substance used to combine with and so remove sulphur from something else, as scrap-iron used in the reduction of metallic antimony from its sulphid.

desultor (dē-sul′tôr), *n.*; pl. *desultores* (-tō′rēz). [L.: see *desultory*.] A bareback rider in the Roman circus who rode two or more horses at once, leaping from one to another.

det, *n.* 2. A recent simplified spelling of *debt*.

det. An abbreviation of the Latin *detur*, 'let it be given.'

detaching-roller (dē-tach′ing-rō″lėr), *n.* On a cotton-combing machine, a steel roller with an intermittent motion, for detaching a tuft of cotton after it is combed.

Detachment of the retina. See ★*retina*.

detail, *n.* 5. The service on which one is detailed.—**Detail paper.** See ★*paper*.

detainer2, *n.* (*c*) In *law*, the fact of being detained or held in custody: as, a writ of habeas corpus may issue to inquire into the *detainer* of a prisoner.

detassel (dē-tas'l), *v. t.* [*de-* + *tassel.*] To remove the tassel of growing Indian corn. See ★*detasseling.*

detasseling (dē-tas'l-ing), *n.* The act or practice of removing the tassel (male inflorescence) from growing Indian corn. In breeding for improved stock, weak plants are detasseled to eliminate their pollen, and where cross-fertilization is sought the plants destined to bear the ears are thus treated. Detasseling has been performed experimentally on part of the rows in fields to observe the effect on the yield of grain and forage, with ambiguous results.

detector, *n.*—**Electrolytic detector,** a form of receiving apparatus used in wireless telegraphy. It consists of a small electrolytic cell the space between the terminals of which is bridged by a chain of deposited metallic particles. Electric oscillations break down this bridge and momentarily increase the resistance of the circuit.—**Electrothermal detector,** in *wireless telegraphy,* same as *thermal* ★*detector.*—**Magnetic detector,** a receiving apparatus used in wireless telegraphy. Its operation depends upon the fact that the sudden changes in the magnetization of the iron core of the receiver, caused by the electric oscillations, are capable of producing sounds in a telephone placed in circuit with a coil about the core.—**Mechanical detector,** in *elect.,* a device for the detection of electric waves based upon the tendency of a ring of wire, suspended near a resonator carrying electric oscillations, to turn into the position of minimum action. Such detectors were employed by Hertz in his study of the propagation of electric waves in conductors.—**Thermal detector,** a receiving apparatus, used in wireless telegraphy, the action of which depends upon the heating of a minute wire by the electric oscillations.

detector-bar (dē-tek'tor-bär), *n.* A secondary rail or bar placed beside the rails of a switch and intended to prevent its movement while a train is passing over it. The bar is pivoted to the switch in such a manner that when the switch is to be moved it rises above the level of the top of the switch-rail and then returns to its normal position. In rising it strikes the car-wheels, detects their presence, warns the switchman, and also prevents the movement of the switch until the last wheel of the train has passed. See *switch.*

detent-lock (dē-tent'lok), *n.* A lock, usually a spring-lock, in which the bolt has notches, into which may be slid a detent or catch operated by a knob or pin. One of these notches is so located that when the bolt is drawn back and the detent thrown in, the bolt is held back in the lock and does not project or operate to fasten the door. The other notch is opposite the detent when the bolt is thrust out, and then the bolt cannot be withdrawn by the turning of the key outside, and the door is secure even against pass-keys or the keys belonging to the lock.

detent-rod (dē-tent'rod), *n.* 1. A rod which carries a catch or detent.—2. A rod which controls the motion of a detent.

détenu (dā-te-nü'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *détenir,* detain.] One who is detained in custody; a prisoner: used especially in reference to English and French prisoners of war held by either country during the wars of 1793–1815.

deteriorationist (dē-tē″ri-ō-rā'shon-ist), *n.* One who holds that deterioration is the prevailing tendency or rule of things; a deteriorist.

deteriorator (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā-tor), *n.* One who or that which deteriorates or causes deterioration.

deteriorism (dē-tē'ri-ō-rizm), *n.* [L. *deterior,* worse, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the general tendency of all things is to grow worse: opposed to *meliorism.*

Meliorism and the opposite theory, which we suppose must be called *deteriorism.* *Goldwin Smith. N. E. D.*

determinant, *n.* 4. In *biol.,* in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, the material bearer of all the hereditary qualities of a cell, regarded as composed of as many biophores, or bearers of single hereditary qualities, as are to be possessed by the cell and its descendants.

I shall designate . . . the particles of the germ-plasm determining them [the cells] as the 'determining parts' or '*determinants.*' *Weismann* (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 57.

Accessory determinant, according to Weismann, a determinant of the accessory germ-plasm. See ★*germ-plasm.*—**Doctrine of determinants,** in *biol.,* that part of Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm which regards each cell as represented in the germ-plasm by a determinant. Often used as synonymous with the doctrine of germ-plasm.—**Heterodynamous determinant,** in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, one of the determinants which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of cells that are different in the two parents.—**Heterologous determinant,** in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, one of the determinants which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of cells that are not homologous in the parents, so that the cells which they control in the developing organism cannot exhibit the qualities of both parents in combination.—**Homodynamous determinant,** in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, one of the determinants which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of cells that are alike in the two parents.—**Homologous determinant,** in Weismann's doctrine of germ-plasm, one of the determinants which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of homologous cells in both parents, so that the cells which they control in the developing organism may exhibit the qualities of both parents in combination.—**Leading term of a determinant,** in *math.,* the product of the elements (constituents) in the principal diagonal.—**Supplementary determinant,** according to Weismann, one of the determinants to which the identity between the constituent cells of a lost part of the body of an organism and the part that is regenerated in its place is due.—**Term of a determinant.** From the array choose *n* different elements (constituents) such that there is one and only one element from each row and column, multiply these elements together, the product will be a *term of the determinant.*

determinate, *a.*—**Determinate growth,** in *bot.* See ★*growth.*—**Determinate number.** See ★*number.*—**Determinate variation.** See ★*variation.*

II. *n.* In Weismann's doctrine of determinants, any cell which has distinctive hereditary qualities.

I shall designate the cells or groups of cells which are independently variable from the germ onwards as the 'hereditary parts' or '*determinates.*'

Weismann (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 57.

determination, *n.* 14. In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* the identification, classification, and naming of specimens of plants or animals.

determine, *v. i.* 4. In Oxford and other universities, to take part in a solemn disputation preparatory to graduation as master of arts. See *determination,* 12.

deterrent, *n.* 2. A substance used in the manufacture of smokeless powder to moderate the violence of the explosion and to diminish sensitiveness to shock. Vaseline, camphor, etc., are so employed.

deterrently (dē-tėr'ent-li), *adv.* In a manner to deter; as a deterrent: as, the possibility of being called to account has acted *deterrently.*

deth, *n.* A simplified spelling of *death.*

dethyroidized (dē-thī'roi-dīzd), *p. a.* [*de-* + *thyroid* + *-ize* + *-ed*².] Deprived of the thyroid gland. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VI. 410.

detin (dē-tin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detinned,* ppr. *detinning.* [*de-* + *tin.*] To remove the tin from (articles plated with tin).

detinning (dē-tin'ing), *n.* The operation of removing the tin from articles plated with tin, as tinware or tin scrap.

Detinue of goods in frank marriage, in *old Eng. law,* a writ which lay in favor of a wife who had obtained a divorce, to recover the property given with her in marriage.

Detonating fuse, oil, etc. See ★*fuse*², ★*oil,* etc.

detortion, *n.* 2. In *biol.,* the symmetry of a straight organism whose ancestors were twisted. [Rare.] *Encyc. Brit.,* XXX. 796.

detritus, *n.* 3. In *pathol.,* caseous or other disorganized material formed by the destruction of living tissue.

Detrusor urinæ, the muscular coat of the bladder, especially the longitudinal fibers.

detter, *n.* A simplified spelling of *debtor.*

deuteragonist (dū-tėr-ag'ō-nist), *n.* [Gr. *δευτεραγωνιστής,* < *δεύτερος,* second, + *ἀγωνιστής,* actor: see *agonist.*] In the *Gr. drama,* an actor who played the second part, after that of the protagonist.

deuteranope (dū'tėr-an-ōp), *n.* [See ★*deuteranopia.*] In *psychophys.,* one who is afflicted by the form of red-green blindness known as *deuteranopia.* *Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 274, II. 787.

deuteranopia (dū-tėr-an-ō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + NL. *anopia,* blindness.] In *psychophys.,* a form of red-green color-blindness; the so-called green-blindness.

deuterencephalon (dū-tėr-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* Same as ★*deutocerebrum.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIX. 499.

deutero-albumose (dū″te-rō-al'bū-mōs), *n.* One of a group of albumoses, also known as *secondary albumoses,* which are formed during the process of proteolytic digestion. During gastric digestion their formation is preceded by that of the *primary albumoses.* They can all be precipitated by saturation with ammonium sulphate, partly in neutral and partly in acid solution. The digestion of fibrin leads to the formation of at least four deutero-albumoses. See ★*albumose* and *digestion-products,* under ★*digestion.*

deutero-caseose (dū″te-rō-kā'sē-ōs), *n.* A deutero-albumose derived from casein.

deuterocladus (dū-te-rok'la-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *κλάδος,* branch.] In sponge-spicules, an actine bearing branches of the second order.

deuterocone (dū'te-rō-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *κῶνος,* cone.] The inner and anterior cusp of an upper premolar.

deuteroconid (dū″te-rō-kon'id), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *κῶνος,* cone, + *-id*².] The inner and anterior cusp of a lower premolar.

deutero-elastose (dū″te-rō-ē-las'tōs), *n.* A deutero-albumose derived from elastin.

deuterofraction (dū″te-rō-frak'shon), *n.* One of the groups into which the deutero-albumoses, which result from the albumins on proteolytic digestion, can be separated: spoken of as *deuterofraction A, B, C,* etc.

deuterogamy, *n.* 2. In *bot.,* a form of nuclear fusion in certain cryptogams which is subsequent to the sexual act and superposed upon it. *P. Groom.*

deutero-Isaiah (dū″te-rō-ī-zā'yą, or -ī-zī'yą), *n.* The name applied by some modern critics to the author of chapters xl.–lxvi. of the book of Isaiah; also, this part of the book, which was probably written at the end of the Babylonian exile.

deutero-Nicene (dū″te-rō-nī'sēn), *a.* Pertaining to the second Nicene council. See *Nicene.*

deutero-Pauline (dū″te-rō-pâ'lin), *a.* The designation of certain writings similar in character to the epistles of Paul, but considered to be from another hand. Some critics so name the Epistle to the Hebrews and the Pastoral Epistles.

deuteroplasm (dū'te-rō-plazm″), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *πλάσμα,* anything formed.] Same as *deutoplasm.*

deuteroplasma (dū″te-rō-plaz'ma), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *πλάσμα,* anything formed.] Same as *paramitom.*

deuteroproteose (dū″te-rō-prō'tē-ōs), *n.* Same as ★*deutero-albumose.*

deuterosaurian (dū″te-rō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of *Deuterosaurus.*

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Deuterosaurus.*

Deuterosaurus (dū″te-rō-sâ'rus), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *σαῦρος,* a lizard.] A genus of extinct theromorphous reptiles of the family *Deuterosauridæ,* having double-headed ribs, large canine teeth serrated on the edges, no palatal teeth, and large lacrymal bones. It occurs in the Permian formation.

deuteroscopia (dū″te-rō-skō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *deuteroscopy.*

deuteroscopic (dū″te-rō-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to deuteroscopy or second sight: as, the *deuteroscopic* faculty.

deuterostrophy (dū-te-ros'trō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *στροφή,* turning.] In *phyllotaxy,* a spiral of the third degree.

deuterosystematic (dū″te-rō-sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a second or secondary system.

deuterotokous (dū-te-rot'ō-kus), *a.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *-τόκος,* < *τεκεῖν,* bring forth.] Of or pertaining to deuterotoky or the parthenogenic generation of both male and female offspring.

deuterotoky (dū-te-rot'ō-ki), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *-τοκία,* < *-τόκος,* < *τεκεῖν,* bring forth.] A form of parthenogenesis in which the virgin female gives birth to offspring of both sexes, as the so-called sexual generations in the *Aphididæ* and *Cynipidæ.* *Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* V. 141.

deuterotoxin (dū″te-rō-tok'sin), *n.* A derivative of a toxin which has a less marked affinity for the corresponding antitoxin than prototoxin.

deuterozoic (dū″te-rō-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δεύτερος,* second, + *ζωή,* life, + *-ic.*] In *geol.,* a term proposed to designate the later Paleozoic formations (Devonian, Old Red Sandstone, and Carboniferous system) of Great Britain, in distinction from the earlier ones: not now in use.

deuthyalosome (dūt-hī-al'ō-sōm″), *n.* [Gr. *δεύτ(ερος),* second, + *ὕαλος,* glass, + *σῶμα,* body.] In *cytol.,* the nucleus remaining in the egg after the formation of the first polar body. *Van Beneden,* 1883.

deutobrochal (dū-tō-brō'kal), *a.* [Gr. *δεύτ(ερος),* second, + *βρόχος,* a noose, a mesh.] Noting one of the stages in the intra-ovarian development of the oöcyte, the chromatin being coarsely reticular and the nucleus showing one or two nucleoli. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VI. 450.

deutocerebrum (dū-tō-ser'ē-brum), *n.*; pl. *deutocerebra* (-brą). [Gr. *δεύτ(ερος),* second, + L. *cerebrum,* brain.] That portion of the brain of an insect which comprises the antennal or olfactory lobes; the second lobe of an insect's brain. Also called *deuterencephalon.* *A. S. Packard,* Text-book of Entom., pp. 231, 237.

deutonephron (dū-tō-nef'ron) *n.*; pl. *deutonephra* (-rą). [Gr. *δεύτ(ερος),* second, + *νεφρός,* kidney.] The mesonephron or Wolffian body.

deutoplasm, *n.* 2. Same as ★*deuteroplasma.*

deutoplasmogen (dū-tō-plaz′mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. δεύτ(ερος), second, + πλάσμα, anything formed, + -γενής, -producing.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the egg-cytoplasm which forms or is converted into deutoplasm.

deutosomite (dū-tō-sō′mīt), *n.* The posterior of the two somites into which the segment in the *Hexapoda* and *Chilopoda* is more or less theoretically supposed to be divided. *Science*, March 27, 1903, p. 485.

devastative (dev′as-tā-tiv), *a.* Destructive; that wastes or ravages: as, *devastative* floods.

devastavit, *n.*—**Devastavit by direct abuse** or **direct devastavit,** in *law*, actual embezzlement of the property of an estate by an administrator, executor, or other trustee, or the conversion of the same to his own use; also the wilful release of a claim due the estate, or the surrender of a lease below its value; and generally any culpable act by which the property is actually wasted or lost.—**Devastavit by maladministration,** in *law*, payment, by an executor, administrator, or other trustee, of claims against an estate that are not actually due or owing, or payment out of the order in which claims ought to be paid, or payment of legacies prior to debts; and generally any disposition of the funds that may cause a loss to a preferred class, although not benefiting the trustee.—**Devastavit by neglect,** *in law*, a negligent act or omission, upon the part of an executor, administrator, or other trustee, which results in loss to the estate: for example, failure to sell goods at a fair price within a reasonable time, neglect to collect a doubtful debt that might with diligence be collected, etc.—**Writ of devastavit,** in *law*, a writ that lies against an executor, administrator, or other trustee to recover damages for a devastavit.

develop, *v. t.*—**To develop one's game,** in *chess*, to proceed in the line of one's intended tactics.—**To develop out,** to subject to a photographic process which requires the use of chemicals, usually in a dark place, for the production of the image: contrasted with to ★*print out*. See ★*print*.

developable, *a.* **3.** If, in the series given for a function by a development formula, the general expression for the error decreases indefinitely as we increase the number of terms, the sum will approach as its limit the value of the function, which is then said to be *developable*.

developing-machine (dē-vel′up-ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for developing photographic plates or rolls of films.

development, *n.* **3.** (*b*) The generation of a new living being considered inductively as a fact, without reference to the question whether it is to be regarded as evolution or unfolding, or as epigenesis or new formation; the subject-matter of the science of descriptive embryology or embryogeny.—**6.** (*c*) Specifically, in *music*, the second section of a movement in sonata form or the central portion of a fugue, in which the thematic material in the subject or subjects is unfolded and variously treated. Also called the *working-out* or the *development section*.—**7.** In *chess*, the movements by which a player in the early part of the game places his pieces in position for future action.—**Dislocation of development,** the development of embryonic organs out of their proper order or position.—**Induced development,** the generation of a new living being from an egg, considered as epigenesis or new formation and as the result of the reciprocal interaction between it and its environment. Embryologists and writers upon speculative biology commonly hold that the conception of inherent development or evolution or unfolding and the conception of induced development or epigenesis or new formation are contradictory and mutually exclusive; but there are many facts and theoretical considerations which show that the organism is neither inherent in the germ nor induced by the conditions of its existence and development, because it is in the reciprocal interaction between the two. The organism would not be what it is if either the constitution of the germ or the conditions under which its development takes place had been different. From this point of view it is as great an error to locate development, either individual or ancestral, in the conditions of existence as it is to locate it in germ-cells. It exists in neither, because it is in the relation between the two, and the prominence of the one or of the other in the mind of the investigator is dependent upon the purpose that he has in view in making the comparison. The contradiction between the notion of induced development and that of inherent development is not in germ-cells nor in living beings, but in the mental concepts of the biologist, who names, and tries to separate in his mind, what is not separable in fact. See *inherent* ★*development* and ★*innate*, 3.—**Inherent development,** the generation of a new living being through the unfolding or evolution or manifestation to sense of the organization which is held to have been invisible or latent or potential in the germ-cell. See ★*innate*, 3.—**Law of development toward opposites,** in *psychol.*, one of Wundt's three laws of psychical development. Feelings and impulses, at first of low intensity, gradually increase in intensity by contrast with feelings of opposite quality that have for a time been predominant, until finally they gain the ascendancy over the formerly predominant feelings, and are themselves for a longer or shorter time in control. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 327.—**Mosaic theory of development,** the theory that the fertilized egg contains localized representatives of the parts that are to arise from it, so that it may be regarded as a mosaic. *E. B. Wilson*, in Biol. Lectures, 1893.

developmental, *a.*—**Developmental mechanics,** experimental embryology. See ★*embryology*.

developmentalist (dē-vel-up-men′tal-ist), *n.* A believer in the theory of progressive development; an evolutionist. *N. E. D.*

developmentarian (dē-vel-up-men-tā′ri-an), *n.* One who adopts the evolutionary or development theory in philosophy, biology, anthropology, etc.

developoid (dē-vel′up-oid), *n.* [= It. *sviluppoide;* irreg. < *develop* + *-oid.*] Of a given primitive curve, a curve such that each of its tangents is cut by the primitive at an angle ω which is any function whatsoever of the coördinates of the point of intersection. When this angle is constant, the developoid is called *ordinary*. *Beltrami*.

devenerunt (dev-e-nē′runt), *n.* [L. *devenerunt*, '(they) have come.'] In *old Eng. law*, a writ which lay in favor of the king, to determine what lands and tenements 'have come' to the crown by escheat by reason of the death of a tenant *in capite*.

deviability (dē-vi-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* In *phys.*, the property of being capable of deflection from a path, as cathode rays, by the action of a magnet.

deviation, *n.*—**Angle of deviation.** See ★*angle*3.—**Standard deviation.** (*a*) In *biol.*, the index of variability. See *variability*.—(*b*) If the law of error be stated by the equation $z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}c} e^{\frac{-(x-d)^2}{c^2}}$, more conveniently written $(1/\sqrt{\pi}c)\ \exp -(x-d)^2/c^2$, then $c/\sqrt{2} = \sigma$ is called by Pearson the *standard deviation*. The square root of the average of the squared departures from the mean in both directions is a measure of variability called the *standard deviation*.

deviative (dē′vi-ā-tiv), *a.* [*deviate* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or producing deviation, deflection, or divergence. *Lockyer*.

deviator, *n.* **2.** An appliance for altering the course of a balloon by resistance against water. The appliance is suspended from the balloon by a cord and floats in the water. See the extract.

> A strap at each end carries a rope passing to the balloon. When the ropes are of unequal length the *deviator* takes an oblique position and gives a steering effect; when the ropes are equal the blades become parallel to the direction of movement and there is no deviation and but little resistance. This instrument is, in fact, a multiple rudder of the simplest form. Both these *deviators* have been designed to keep at a certain depth below the surface of the water. *Sci. Amer.*, Oct. 26, 1901, p. 266.

devil, *n.*, **9.** (*f*) A machine for unloading grain from the hold of a vessel. *N. E. D.*—(*g*) A small, portable charcoal-furnace used in foundries for drying molds. It is constructed of a light iron latticed frame and is usually suspended in the mold.

11. A junior counsel who assists his superior, usually without financial reward. [Eng.]—**12.** In *math.*, a curve whose equation is $y^4 - x^4 + ay^2 + bx^2 = 0$.—**13.** A 'literary' or professional 'hack'; one who does professional work for another who gets all the credit.—**14.** Gunpowder moistened with water or alcohol so as to destroy the granulation and form a paste: used as a sort of firework by boys, and as a priming or fuse.—**15.** A moving whirlwind carrying up columns of sand, such as are common in India, Persia, and countries having dry seasons: sometimes called *dancing-devil* or *desert devil*, and known in upper India by the local name *bagoola* (*Hind. bagūla*).—**16.** A highly seasoned dish of crabs, chicken, eggs, or the like, cooked together.—**Devil's bedposts.** See ★*bedpost*.—**Devil's coach-horse.** (*b*) *Ocypus olens*, a large European rove-beetle, of the family *Staphylinidæ*, of savage appearance and habits and foul odor. (*c*) The wheel-bug. Also called the *devil's riding-horse*.—**Devil's corkscrews.** See ★*Daimonelix*.—**Devil's darning-needle.** (*c*) A name commonly applied to any common species of dragon-fly. (*d*) The American or Virginia virgin's-bower, *Clematis Virginiana*, so named from its gossamer-like fruit.—**Devil's hop-vine,** the green-brier or cat-brier, *Smilax rotundifolia*.—**Devils on horseback,** a savory dish made of oysters fried or broiled with a small piece of crisply fried bacon astride of each.—**Devil's riding-horse.** Same as ★*devil's coach-horse*.—**Hickory horned devil,** the larva of an American ceratocampid moth, *Citheronia regalis*. See cut under *royal horned caterpillar*.

devil, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To do professional work (literary or legal) for another who receives all the credit, and sometimes also the remuneration or fee; act as a literary or legal devil.

devil-dancer (dev′l-dān′sėr), *n.* In India, a person who believes himself inspired and who performs dances like the whirling dervishes. See *dervish*.

devil-dancing (dev′l-dān′sing), *n.* The performances of the devil-dancers of India.

devildom (dev′l-dum), *n.* [*devil* + *-dom.*] The realm, domain, or sway of the devil; diabolic power or its exercise. *Tennyson*, The Revenge.

> She meant a commination, or, at best,
> An exorcism against the *devildom*
> Which plainly held me.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, ii.

deviler (dev′l-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who operates a machine known in England as *devil* and in the United States as *rag-picker* or *shoddy-picker*.—**2.** One who attends a hard-waste breaker in a cotton-factory.—**3.** A rag-shaking machine.—**4.** One given to patient and laborious research. [Slang.]

devil-fish, *n.* (*d*) Any large cuttlefish, as an octopus or an architeuthis. (*e*) *Lacepedia cataphracta*, a fish found in Australian waters.

deviling[2] (dev′l-ing), *n.* Acting as a 'devil' or office hack; literary or legal hack-work: as, a young barrister engaged in *deviling*. [Colloq.]

Devillian (de-vil′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Deville*, a town of France.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, pertaining to the lowest division of the Cambrian system in the Ardennes mountains of Belgium.

II. *n.* The Devillian division.

devil's-apple (dev′lz-ap′l), *n.* **1.** See *apple*, 3.—**2.** The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*.

devil's-bean (dev′lz-bēn), *n.* [West Indian.] Same as *bottle-cod*.

devil's-bite (dev′lz-bīt), *n.* The American hellebore or Indian poke, *Veratrum viride*.

devil's-bones (dev′lz-bōnz), *n.* The wild yam, *Dioscorea villosa*. See *wild yam* (*a*), under *yam*.

devil's-claw, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, a small spiny tree, *Acacia Greggii*, of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. It sometimes reaches 30 feet in height and a foot in diameter, and bears bright creamy-yellow flowers in spikes and long, crooked, pendent pods. The wood is hard, heavy, fine-grained, durable, and strong, and of a rich brown or red color. It is called *uña de gato* by the Mexicans, and shares with *A. Wrightii* the name of *cat's-claw*.



Devil's-claw (*Acacia Greggii*).
(From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

devil's-claws (dev′lz-klâz), *n.* The corn-crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis:* so called from its bur-like fruit.

devil's-fingers (dev′lz-fing′gėrz), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. Compare *crow-toe*.

devil's-flax (dev′lz-flaks), *n.* The toad-flax, *Linaria Linaria*.

devil's-flower (dev′lz-flou′ėr), *n.* The red campion, *Lychnis dioica*. Also called *adder's-flower*.

devil's-grandmother (dev′lz-grand′muᵀᴴ-ėr), *n.* The woolly elephant's-foot or tobacco-weed, *Elephantopus tomentosus*.

devil's-grass (dev′lz-gras), *n.* **1.** The joint-grass, *Paspalum distichum*.—**2.** The couch-grass, *Agropyron repens*.—**3.** The gum succory, *Chondrilla juncea*.—**4.** Same as *Bermuda grass*. See under *grass* and *Cynodon*, 1.—**5.** Same as *bur-grass*, 1.

devil's-greens (dev′lz-grēnz), *n.* Same as ★*devil's-grass*, 3.

devil's-grip (dev′lz-grip), *n.* The carpet-weed, *Mollugo verticillata*.

devil's-guts, *n.* **2.** The corn spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*.—**3.** In Australia, the dodder-laurel, *Cassytha filiformis*. See ★*dodder-laurel*.

devil's-hair (dev′lz-hâr), *n.* The American virgin's-bower, *Clematis Virginiana*.

devil's-head-in-a-bush (dev′lz-hed-in-a-bŭsh′), *n.* The bladder-ketmia or flower-of-an-hour, *Hibiscus Trionum*.

devil's-herb (dev′lz-ėrb), *n.* A trailing or climbing plant, *Plumbago scandens:* so called from the use of its root and leaves as a blistering agent. See *Plumbago*, 2.

devil's-horn (dev′lz-hôrn), *n.* Same as *stinkhorn*.

devil-shrimp (dev′l-shrimp), *n.* A slender crustacean with long-stalked eyes, of the genus *Lucifer*.

devil's-ironweed (dev′lz-ī′ėrn-wēd), *n.* The arrow-leaved lettuce, *Lactuca sagittifolia*, of eastern North America; also, less commonly, the wild lettuce, *L. Canadensis*.

devil's-needle (dev′lz-nē″dl), *n.* The salt-marsh mosquito of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Culex solicitans.* [New Jersey.]

devil's-paintbrush (dev′lz-pānt″brush), *n.* The orange hawkweed or golden mouse-ear, *Hieracium aurantiacum,* from the pencil-like pappus. The name is also applied to the king-devil, *H. præltum,* which somewhat resembles the first-named plant: both have become pests in the United States.



Devil's-paint-brush (*Hieracium aurantiacum*). One fourth natural size.

devil's-pitchforks (dev′lz-pich″fôrks), *n.* The common beggar's-ticks or sticktight, *Bidens frondosa.* The bicuspidate fruit resembles the tines of a pitchfork.

devil's-plague (dev′lz-plāg), *n.* The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota,* which is a plague to farmers, especially in America. See *carrot* and *Daucus* (cut).

devil's-rattlebox (dev′lz-rat″l-boks), *n.* The bladder-campion, *Silene vulgaris,* the seeds of which when ripe rattle in the inflated pod.

devil's-root (dev′lz-röt), *n.* The lesser broom-rape, *Orobanche minor,* which is injurious to clover upon the roots of which they are parasitic. The name is also applied to the devil's-bit, *Scabiosa Succisa.*

devil's-tether (dev′lz-teᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* The black bindweed, *Polygonum Convolvulus.*

devil's-tongue (dev′lz-tung), *n.* **1.** The prickly-pear, *Opuntia,* especially *O. Opuntia* and *O. humifusa:* so called from the spiny tongue-shaped branches or joints.—**2.** See ★*Amorphophallus.*

devil's-trumpet (dev′lz-trum″pet), *n.* The jimson-weed, *Datura Stramonium:* so called from the trumpet-shaped flowers.

devil's-vine (dev′lz-vīn), *n.* The hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium.*

devil's-walking-stick (dev″lz-wâ′king-stik), *n.* The ailantus tree, *Ailanthus glandulosa.*

devil's-weed (dev′lz-wēd), *n.* Same as ★*devil's-ironweed.*

devirilize (dē-vir′il-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devirilized,* ppr. *devirilizing.* [*de-* + *virile* + *-ize.*] To rob or deprive of virility or vigor; emasculate; deprive of vitality or force; weaken.

It would be difficult to find a better illustration of the *devirilizing* effects of transcendental and idealistic habits of thought, than in these pages [a book under review], which are so chastened and refined that all vitality seems to have gone out of them.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 277.

devize, *v.* Same as *devise.*

devolutive (dev-ō-lū′tiv), *a.* [*devolut(ion)* + *-ive.*] That is of the nature of, or involves, devolution. *N. E. D.*

devolv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *devolve.*

Devon (dev′on), *n.* The name of a shire (Devonshire) in England, applied specifically to a breed of dairy cattle noted for their docility and the quality of their milk. The color is red, varying from dark to pale chestnut, but there must be no mixture of black or white. The skin is yellow, the hair soft, and the general appearance symmetrical.

Devonia (dē-vō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. *Devonia,* Devon, Devonshire.] In *geol.*, the region of Devonian rocks, without regard to geographical limitation; the Devonian rocks.

Devonian, I. *a.* This term was first applied in geology by Sedgwick and Murchison to a series of rocks in North and South Devon and Cornwall in which fossils had been found which were recognized by Lonsdale as intermediate in character between Silurian and Carboniferous. The lower and upper limits of the formation were not defined in Britain, but were more precisely determined by the same geologists in the Rhineland. So uncertain, however, were the bounds assigned to the base of the formation that more recent study in various countries has added to the lower part of this system considerable beds that had before been assigned to the Silurian system. Strictly applied, the term *Devonian* implies the rocks bearing the marine faunas of that time and is contrasted with the Old Red Sandstone, which is a formation sometimes different lithologically and which represents the lake, lagoon, or delta deposits of the same age.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Devonshire.—**2.** In *geol.*, the Devonian series.

Devonshire cream. See ★*cream*[1].

devotionalism (dē-vō′shọn-ạl-izm), *n.* [*devotional* + *-ism.*] Devotional character.

devotioner (dē-vō′shọn-ėr), *n.* One who belongs to a religious society of a devotional character. *N. E. D. De Vriesian.*

devulcanize (dē-vul′kạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devulcanized,* ppr. *devulcanizing.* [*de-* + *vulcanize.*] To remove sulphur from, as vulcanized india-rubber, and restore to the condition of the original material. There have been numerous attempts to do this, but none of them has been effective, only partial restoration of plasticity having been attained.

dewberry, *n.*, **2.** The dewberry has now been improved to such an extent that it has become an important cultivated fruit. The improved forms are derived from native North American species. The most prominent garden kind is the Lucretia, derived from the wild *Rubus roribaccus.* The Bartel, another cultivated form, is derived from *Rubus invisus;* others, in the southern United States, from *Rubus trivialis;* others, in the western States, from *Rubus vitifolius.* The dewberries are trailing, blackberry-like plants. There are hybrids between the common wild dewberry of the northern United States, *Rubus procumbens,* and the high-bush blackberry (*R. nigrobaccus*). In cultivation, the dewberries are usually trained to stakes or trellises.—**California dewberry,** *Rubus vitifolius,* a somewhat trailing species with 3–5-foliate leaves, ovate to oblong coarsely toothed leaflets, and oblong, sweet berries: common in the coast ranges of California from San Diego county to the Fraser river, and also in Idaho.

dew-bit (dū′bit), *n.* A light breakfast taken very early, before the regular breakfast. [Eng. dial.]

dew-bow (dū′bō), *n.* A halo or rainbow seen on a surface covered with drops of dew. An analogous bow has occasionally been seen by reflection from drops of water, resting upon a layer of dust, which have been formed by the gentle fall of particles of fog. Both lunar dew-bows and solar dew-bows have been observed; and both principal and supernumerary dew-bows, analogous to the ordinary double rainbow, have been recorded.

dew-cap (dū′kap), *n.* A prolongation of a telescope-tube beyond the object-glass, intended to prevent deposition of dew, and also to exclude stray light. A small telescope should be provided with a dew-cap, bright without, but dead-black within, and having a length equal to twice its diameter.

dewdrop, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, an American rosaceous plant, *Dalibarda repens,* related to the strawberry, with long-petioled, ovate-orbicular, cordate and crenate leaves, and white flowers on long peduncles. The fruit consists of several dry achenia inclosed in the enlarged calyx. It also bears cleistogamous flowers.

dew-flower (dū′flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *day-flower.*

dew-grass, *n.* **2.** The whitetop proper, *Agrostio alba.* Also called *white bent, English bent,* etc. When this grass has a purple or brown color, the redtop proper, it is called *summer dew-grass.*

dewlap, *n.* **5.** A brand or ownership-mark on the dewlap of an animal. [Western U. S.]

dew-leaves (dū′lēvs), *n. pl.* Upwardly inclined leaves adapted for the collection of dew.

dew-moth (dū′môth), *n.* An English collectors' name for a European moth, *Setina irrorata:* from its habit of flying in the early morning.

dew-point, *n.*—**Complement of the dew-point,** the number of degrees by which the temperature of the dew-point is below the temperature of the air.—**Depression of the dew-point.** Same as *complement of the* ★*dew-point.*—**Dew-point apparatus,** apparatus for determining the dew-point. That devised by Regnault consisted of a polished silver cup containing ether in the center of which was immersed the bulb of a delicate thermometer. A current of air blown through the ether hastened its evaporation, cooling it down until the outside of the silver cup showed a deposit of dew; the temperature corresponding was the desired dew-point. Modifications of this apparatus have been made by Alluard, Crova, Abbe, and others, in order to secure greater delicacy or freedom from disturbing currents of wind. The deposition of dew depends to a considerable extent upon the nature of the surface and the perfection of its polish. The deposition begins upon the points or spots where a slight roughness exists, but is detected soonest where the surface is polished.—**Trouton's electrical dew-point hygrometer.** See ★*hygrometer.*

dew-pond (dū′pond), *n.* A small and shallow pond, usually artificial, located on ridges or hills where no adequate supply of water is possible from surface-drainage or from springs. The water is collected by condensation from the air dew, which is prevented from rapid evaporation by the means employed. The practice of making dew-ponds is common in Berkshire, England. A wide, shallow hollow is made, dry straw is spread over it, and upon this is laid a layer of finely puddled clay, which is in turn closely strewn with stones. The pond then gradually fills with water.

We have no waters to delight
Our broad and brookless vales—
Only the *dew-pond* on the height
Unfed, that never fails.

R. Kipling, The Five Nations (Sussex).

dew-rake (dū′rāk), *n.* A rake for the surface of grass or stubble. *N. E. D.*

dew-snail (dū′snāl), *n.* A garden or other slug: so named because it is usually found while the dew is on the herbage.

dexiocardia (dek″si-ọ-kär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δεξιός,* right, + *καρδία,* heart.] Same as *dextrocardia.*

dexiotrope (dek′si-ọ-trōp), *a.* Same as *dexiotropic.*

dexiotropic, *a.* **2.** Turning to the right hand or in a clockwise direction: said of the direction of cleavage in the eggs of certain invertebrates.

dexiotropically (dek″si-ọ-trop′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a dexiotropic manner.

dexiotropism (dek-si-ot′rọ-pizm), *n.* The state of being dexiotropic.

Dexter aspect. See ★*aspect.*

dextraural (deks-trâ′ral), *a.* [L. *dexter,* right, + *auris,* ear, + *-al*[1].] Hearing more distinctly with the right ear than with the left.

dextrinase (deks′tri-nās), *n.* [*dextrine* + *-ase.*] In *chem.*, a supposed distinct enzym, forming part of the diastase of malt, believed to convert starch into maltodextrine.

dextrinate (deks′tri-nāt), *n.* [*dextrine* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of dextrine: applied specifically to a compound of iron and dextrine used in medicine.

dextrinize (deks′tri-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dextrinized,* ppr. *dextrinizing.* [*dextrine* + *-ize.*] To convert partially or wholly into dextrine. Various farinaceous foods for infants are thus transformed, usually by simple heating, and the product sometimes gains in digestibility by this treatment.

dextrinized (deks′tri-nīzd), *p. a.* Having the contained starch converted into dextrine: as, *dextrinized* bread.

dextrinous (deks′tri-nus), *a.* [*dextrine* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to dextrine.

dextrocamphene (deks″trọ-kam-fēn′), *n.* See ★*camphene.*

dextrocardial (deks-trọ-kär′di-ạl), *a.* [L. *dexter,* right, + Gr. *καρδία,* heart, + *-al*[1].] Having the heart on the right side.

dextrocerebral (deks″trọ-ser′ē-brạl), *a.* [L. *dexter,* right, + E. *cerebral.*] Having the right cerebral hemisphere functionally more active than the left.

dextrocular (deks-trok′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *dexter,* right, + *oculus,* eye, + *-ar*[3].] Possessing more acute vision in the right eye than in the left. *G. M. Gould,* in Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1904, p. 361.

dextroduction (deks-trọ-duk′shọn), *n.* [L. *dexter,* right, + *ductio(n-),* leading.] Movement to the right.

dextroform (deks′trọ-fôrm), *n.* [*dextr(ine)* + *form(aldehyde).*] A compound of formaldehyde and dextrine used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform.

dextrogyral (deks-trọ-jī′rạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to right-handed rotation; having rotatory power in the direction of a right-handed screw: said of crystals or other optically active substances capable of turning the plane of polarization of light toward the right: opposed to ★*levogyral.*

dextromanual (deks″trọ-man′ū-ạl), *a.* [L. *dexter,* right, + *manualis,* of the hand: see *manual.*] Same as *right-handed.*

dextropedal (deks-trop′ē-dal), *a.* [L. *dexter,* right, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-al.*] Using the right foot and leg by preference in kicking, hopping, etc.

dextrorotation (deks-trọ-rō-tā′shọn), *n.* In *optics,* rotation (specifically of the plane of polarization of light) in a clockwise direction: opposed to ★*levorotation.*

dextrorotatory, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, turning or twining to the right. See *right-handed,* 3.

dextrosinistral (deks-trọ-sin′is-tral), *a.* [L. *dexter,* right, + *sinister,* left + *-al.*] Passing, moving, etc., from right to left.

dextrosuria (deks-trō-sū′ri-ạ), *n.* [*dextrose* + Gr. *οὖρον,* urine.] Excretion of dextrose in the urine.

dextroversion (deks-trọ-vėr′shọn), *n.* [L. *dexter,* right, + *versio(n-),* turning.] The act of turning to the right side: said of the uterus.

dezinc (dē-zingk′), *v. t.* [*de-* + *zinc.*] To remove zinc from, as old galvanized iron.

dezincation (dē-zing-kā′shọn), *n.* Same as *dezincification.*

dezincify (dē-zingk'i-fy), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dezincified*, ppr. *dezincifying*. [*de-* + *zinc* + *-i-fy*.] To eliminate zinc from, as from an alloy or mixture: usually from lead, as in the Parkes process.

D. F. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Dean of the Faculty*.

D. F. M. S. An abbreviation of *Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society*.

dg. An abbreviation of *decigram*.

D. H. An abbreviation of *deadhead* or *deadheaded*.

dhan[2] (dän), *n.* [Hind. Hindi *dhān*, rice, = Pali *dhānnam*, < Skt. *dhānyā*, adj., cereal, n., grain, corn.] In India, a general term for rice in the husk.

dharma (där'mä), *n.* [Skt. *dharma*.] Established order, usage, custom, rule, duty, virtue, right, law, etc. In Buddhism, the law; the canon. Also *dhurma*.

dharna, dhurna (där'nä, dur'nä), *n.* [Hind. *dharnā*, put down, set down; *dharnā denā* (as in def.).] A coercive measure resorted to in the East Indies by a creditor, complainant, or claimant, who sits at the door of the debtor, without tasting food, until the debt is paid or the demand is complied with: as, to sit *dharna* (or in *dharna*).

dhotee, *n.* **2.** A striped cotton fabric woven in suitable lengths for winding about the loins. It is manufactured extensively in Great Britain for the East Indian trade; is woven in all widths from 22 to 50 inches, and in lengths of 40 yards.

dhurrin, *n.* See ★*durrin*.

D. Hy. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Hygiene*, a degree conferred by Durham College, England.

diabase, *n.*—**Ash-bed diabase,** a local term used on Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior, for an igneous rock resembling a conglomerate, but regarded by Wadsworth as a scoriaceous, amygdaloidal sheet into which much sand was washed during its early history.

diabetes, *n.*—**Bronzed diabetes,** a form of diabetes in which there is a discoloration of the skin, due to a deposit of blood-pigment, and usually also cirrhosis of the liver.—**Cerebral diabetes,** excretion of cerebrose in the urine.—**Diabetes alternans,** diabetes which alternates with gouty attacks.—**Pancreatic diabetes,** diabetes due to disease of the pancreas.—**Phlorizin diabetes,** excretion of sugar in the urine following the ingestion of phlorizin.—**Phosphatic diabetes,** a morbid condition in which there is a profuse excretion of urine containing phosphates, but not always sugar.—**Puncture diabetes,** excretion of sugar in the urine, experimentally produced in animals by puncture of the medulla oblongata.

Diabetic cataract, center, etc. See ★*cataract*, ★*center*[1], etc.

diabetogenic (dī″a-bē-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [*diabetes* + *-genic*, -producing.] Producing diabetes.

diablo (dē-ä'blō), *n.* [Cuban use of Sp. *diablo*, devil.] The Cuban name of the bat-fish, *Og, cocephalus vespertilio*. See cut under *bat-fish*.

diablotin (dē-ä-blō-tan'), *n.* [F., dim. of *diable*, devil.] **1.** An imp; a little devil. *Scott.* —**2.** (*a*) In the French West Indies, one of the petrels, *Œstrelata hæsitata*. (*b*) In Trinidad, the guacharo, *Steatornis caripensis*.

diabolatry (dī-a-bol'a-tri), *n.* [For ★*diabololatry*, < Gr. *διάβολος*, the devil, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of the devil.

His infinite and illimitable charity of imagination could transfigure even the most monstrous historic representative of Christian or Catholic *diabolatry* into the likeness of a terribly benevolent and a tragically magnificent monomaniac. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 350.

diabolo (di-ä'bō-lō), *n.* [It. *diabolo, diavolo*, < L. *diabolus*, devil.] The game of the devil on two sticks. See *devil*.

diabolology (dī-ab-ō-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *διάβολος*, the devil, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The sum of statements and beliefs concerning devils or the devil.

diabolonian (dī-ab-ō-lō'ni-an), *n.* [*Diabolus* (see def.) + *-on-* + *-ian*.] In Bunyan's 'Holy War,' one of the warriors of Diabolus (the Devil) in his attack on Mansoul (man's soul).

diabrosis (dī-a-brō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάβρωσις*, < *διαβιβρώσκειν*, eat through, < *διά*, through, + *βιβρώσκειν*, eat.] Erosion; ulceration; corrosion.

Diabrotica, *n.*—**Corn-root Diabrotica.** Same as ★*corn-root worm*.

diacalorimeter (dī-a-kal-ō-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + E. *calorimeter*.] A device for measuring the insulating power of liquids for heat.

diacanthous (dī-a-kan'thus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀκανθα*, thorn, spine.] Having two spines under each leaf. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

diacathodic (dī-a-ka-thod'ik), *a.* [*dia-* + *cathode* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to rays obtained by the interposition of a perforated metallic screen or gauze, negatively electrified, in the path of cathode rays.

diacetic (dī-a-sē'tik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *acetic*.] Acetoacetic.—**Diacetic acid,** an acid ($CH_3COCH_2CO_2H$) sometimes found in the urine under abnormal conditions, notably in diabetes. It is derived by oxidation from oxybutyric acid, and by loss of carbon dioxid gives rise to acetone. Also called *acetoacetic acid*.

diacetonuria (dī″as-ē-tō-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *diacet(ic)* + *-on* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The excretion of diacetic acid in the urine. It may occur in the course of infectious fevers or of diabetes, in the latter case often preceding the appearance of coma. Also *diaceturia*.

diaceturia (dī″as-ē-tū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *diacet(ic)* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] Same as ★*diacetonuria*.

diacetyl (dī-as'e-til), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *acetyl*.] A yellow compound, $CH_3COCOCH_3$, the simplest member of the class of aliphatic 1, 2-diketones, prepared from isonitroso methyl-ethyl ketone. It boils at 88° C., has a pungent, sweet odor, and its vapor has the color of chlorin.

diaclase (dī'a-klās), *n.* [Gr. *διάκλασις*, a breaking in two (used in fig. sense of 'feebleness'), < *διακλᾶν*, break in two, < *διά*, apart, + *κλᾶν*, break.] In *geol.*, a joint: a name suggested by Daubrée. Compare ★*paraclase* and ★*lithoclase*.

Daubrée showed that the valley system of northern France follows a line of rectangular fractures, which he called *diaclases*.

J. W. Gregory, in Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 374.

diaclasite (dī-ak'la-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *διάκλασις*, a breaking apart, + *-ite*[2].] A partially altered enstatite.

diaclast (dī'a-klast), *n.* [Gr. **διάκλαστος*, < *διακλᾶν*, break in two, < *διά*, apart, + *κλᾶν*, break.] An instrument used in perforation of the fetal skull in craniectomy.

diaclastic (dī-a-klas'tik), *a.* [As *diaclast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or produced by diaclases.

The direction of the Greenland fiords is determined by a similar series of intersecting *diaclastic* fractures.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 236.

diaclinal (dī-a-klī'nal), *a.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + *κλίνειν*, bend.] In *geol.*, transverse to the axis of a fold.—**Diaclinal valley,** a valley which cuts across an anticline or syncline.

diacodion (dī-a-kō'di-on), *n.* Same as *diacodium*.

diacœlosis (dī″a-sē-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *κοίλωσις*, a hollow, lit. a hollowing, < *κοιλοῦν*, make hollow.] The division of the cœloma or body-cavity into sinuses and channels, as in leeches.

The cœlome is much restricted by a growth of connective tissue, which splits it up into sinuses and channels, a process termed *diacœlosis*.

Rolleston and Jackson, Forms of Animal Life, p. 579.

diaconics (dī-a-kon'iks), *n.* [Gr. *διακονικός*, of deacons, < *διάκονος*, deacon.] That branch of practical theology which treats of the science of the 'inner mission,' that is, the mission to the community already Christianized, as distinguished from the 'outer mission,' which reaches out to the unconverted world. It is the study of pastoral duty to the sick, the unfortunate, and the fallen.

diacranterian, *a.* **2.** Having a tooth in the hinder portion of the jaw longer than the other teeth. This type of dentition is found in some snakes, the common hog-nosed viper, *Heterodon*, being a good example: opposed to *isodont*.

II. *n.* A snake having a tooth in the hinder part of the jaw longer than the other teeth.

diacrinous (dī-ak'ri-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διακρίνειν*, separate, + *-ous*.] A term applied to gland-cells which permit their secretion or excretion to pass out directly as from a filter: opposed to ★*ptyocrinous*. The kidneys are good examples of diacrinous glands.

diacrisis (dī-ak'ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάκρισις*, separation, < *διακρίνειν*, separate: see *diacritic*.] **1.** A disease characterized by a morbid state of the secretions.—**2.** A critical discharge or excretion, as sweating in pneumonia.

diacritical, *a.*—**Diacritical current,** in *elect.*, a magnetic current which will produce in an iron coil diacritical magnetization, or a magnetization equal to one half saturation.

diacromyodous (dī″a-krō-mī-ō'dus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two,- + *ἀκρον*, extremity, + *μυώδης*, musselike, < *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle.] In *ornith.*, having the syringeal muscles attached to both the upper and the lower ends of the bronchial half-rings.

diactin (dī-ak'tin), *n.* [Gr. *δί-*, double, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a straight or curved spicule with two arms.

diactinism (dī-ak'tin-izm), *n.* [*diactin-ic* + *-ism*.] The property, possessed by certain substances, of transmitting chemically active rays.

Diadectidæ (dī-a-dek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diadectes* + *-idæ*.] A family of anomodont *Reptilia*, founded on genera from the Permian formation and including *Diadectes, Empedias*, and some others. The teeth are transversely elongated and divided by a median ridge. Cope has regarded this peculiar type of tooth as indicative of herbivorous diet.

diadem, *n.* **6.** In *embryol.*, a term applied to certain eggs in the blastula stage.

Diadematoidea (dī-a-dēm″a-tō-id'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδημα*(*τ-*), diadem, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of *Euechinoidea* or sea-urchins, having an actinal central peristome and an abactinal periproct situated within the dorsocentral system, internal and external branchiæ, jaws and teeth and a continuous perignathic girdle, and ambulacral plates continued beyond the peristome or as separate buccal plates.

Diademina (dī″a-de-mī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL. for **Diadematina*, < Gr. *διάδημα*, diadem, + *-ina*[2].] A group or suborder of regular ectobranchiate *Echinoidea*, of the order *Diademoida*, having the ambulacral plates of varying degrees of complexity. It includes the *Orthopsidæ*, *Diadematidæ*, *Pedinidæ*, and other families.

Diademoida (dī-a-de-moi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL. for *Diadematoida*, < Gr. *διάδημα*, diadem, + *-oida*.] An order of regular ectobranchiate *Echinoidea*. They have the mouth and anus both central and opposite, the latter opening in the center of the apical system; the external branchiæ passing out through the buccal clefts; a dental apparatus present; no interambulacral plates on the peristomial membrane; and the ambulacral plates generally compound. It includes the *Arbaciidæ*, *Diadematidæ*, *Strongylocentrotidæ*, and other families.

diaderm (dī'a-dėrm), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *διά*, through, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *embryol.*, a collective term for both ectoderm and entoderm.

diadochokinesia (dī-ad″ō-kō-ki-nē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαδοχή*, succession, + *κίνησις*, motion.] The power of executing, in alternation, antagonistic movements, as those of flexion and extension of a limb.

diadromous (dī-ad'rō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *διάδρομος*, running through, < *διά*, through, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] In *bot.*, having all the nearly equal nerves proceeding in a fan-like manner from the summit of the petiole to the margin of the leaf, as in the maidenhair-tree.

diadumenos (dī-a-dū'men-os), *n.* [Gr. *διαδούμενος*, middle, ppr. of *διαδεῖν*, bind around: see *diadem*.] In Gr. *antiq.*, a fillet-binder: a name applied to a class of antique marble and bronze statues representing an athlete binding a fillet about his head. They are supposed to be based upon a famous bronze original by the sculptor Polyeletus.

diæne (dī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two, + *-αινα*, the termination of *τρίαινα*, a trident]. In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a triæne in which one of the cladisks has been atrophied.

diafanous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *diaphanous*.

diaforetic, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *diaphoretic*.

diafragm, *n.* A simplified spelling of *diaphragm*.

diagenesis (dī-a-jėn'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *γένεσις*, birth.] In *geol.*, the action of heated waters upon clastic sediments at the time of their deposition, assumed to explain the origin of crystalline schists: proposed by Gümbel (1888); employed by Walther to embrace those physical and chemical modifications which take place in a sediment from the time of its deposition to the time when it is modified by orogenic or volcanic forces, when it undergoes metamorphism.

diagenetic (dī-a-jē-net'ik), *a.* Caused by or characteristic of diagenesis.

diagenic (dī-a-jėn'ik), *a.* [*diagen(esis)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resulting from the processes of diagenism.

To sum up, metamorphism may be considered as presenting itself under these phases, 1. Static metamorphism or diagenism, the product being *diagenic* rocks.

A. W. Grabau, in Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 236.

diagenism (dī-aj'e-nizm), *n.* [*diagen(esis)* + *-ism*.] A term used by Johannes Walther to include all the physical and chemical changes

which a rock mass undergoes after deposition, aside from those caused by pressure during orogenic disturbances or by igneous activity. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1904, p. 236.

diagnosable (dī-ag-nō′sa-bl), *a.* [*diagnose* + *-able.*] Capable of being diagnosed.

diagnosis, *n.*— **Clinical diagnosis,** diagnosis made from the symptoms alone.— **Diagnosis by exclusion,** diagnosis based upon a comparison of all the affections which have various symptoms in common, and the rejection of one after another as certain essential signs are found to be lacking, until only one disease, which answers all the tests, remains.— **Pathological diagnosis,** diagnosis made by an examination of the morbid changes present.— **Physical diagnosis,** diagnosis based upon information obtained by auscultation, percussion, and palpation.— **Serum diagnosis,** diagnosis by means of serums. Among the various antibodies (see ★*immunity*) which have been discovered, the agglutinins and precipitins are of special interest: the first, because their formation facilitates not only the diagnosis of certain bacterial infections, but also the recognition of the corresponding organisms; the second, on account of their special biological and medicolegal significance, the modern blood-test being based upon their formation. (*a*) As regards the *agglutinins*, Gruber and his pupil Durham first showed that cholera bacilli and typhoid bacilli when suspended in an inert fluid lose their motility and collect in little clumps (see ★*agglutination*, 4) upon the addition of homologous blood-serum, that is, of blood-serum derived from an individual infected with the corresponding organism.

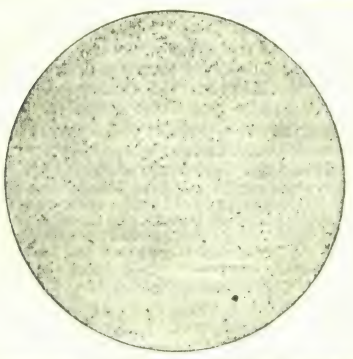


Figure showing uniform Distribution of Bacilli, before the Action of the corresponding Agglutinins. (From Cabot's "Guide to the Clinical Examination of the Blood.")

Further research then led to the recognition of the fact that within certain limitations the action of the agglutinins is specific, that is, that the blood-serum from a typhoid patient, for example, does not agglutinate the common colon bacillus, the cholera bacillus, streptococci, staphylococci, etc., and *vice versa.* But it was also

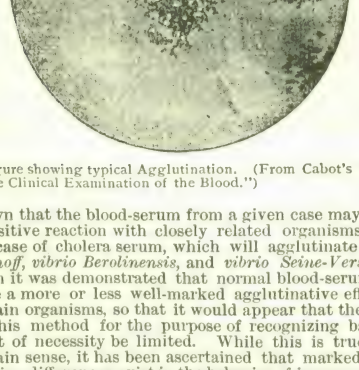


Figure showing typical Agglutination. (From Cabot's "Guide to the Clinical Examination of the Blood.")

shown that the blood-serum from a given case may cause a positive reaction with closely related organisms, as in the case of cholera serum, which will agglutinate *vibrio Ivanoff, vibrio Berolinensis,* and *vibrio Seine-Versailles.* Then it was demonstrated that normal blood-serum may have a more or less well-marked agglutinative effect on certain organisms, so that it would appear that the value of this method for the purpose of recognizing bacteria must of necessity be limited. While this is true, in a certain sense, it has been ascertained that marked quantitative differences exist in the behavior of immune blood-serums to micro-organisms in general, and that it is possible to obtain a positive and exclusive reaction between a given organism and its corresponding serum if the latter is strongly diluted. Normal human blood-serum, for example, will not agglutinate the typhoid bacillus in dilutions exceeding 1:10, while with typhoid serum a positive reaction can still be obtained with dilutions of 1:50, 1:200, and more. The clinical significance of the principle of bacterial agglutination was first pointed out by Widal, who showed that the reaction can be obtained with typhoid blood-serum quite early in the course of the disease, namely, at a time when the other clinical symptoms often leave the diagnosis in doubt. For this reason Widal's name has been coupled with the reaction. It should, however, be termed the *Gruber-Widal reaction,* or, still better, the *Gruber-Grünbaum-Widal reaction,* for Grünbaum had fully realized the clinical import of Gruber's discovery before Widal, but did not publish his results, owing to the scarcity of his material, until after Widal's first paper had appeared. At the present time the method is fully recognized as one of the most important in the diagnosis of typhoid fever especially, and is extensively utilized in clinical work. In other diseases, such as dysentery, Malta fever, bubonic plague, cholera, pneumococcus infections, etc., the method is at times also applicable for diagnostic purposes, but the clinical value of the reaction is here diminished to a certain extent, owing to the comparatively late date of its appearance. For the recognition of the corresponding organisms, however, it is invaluable. The clinical examination may be conducted as follows: A large drop of blood is received on a glass slide and allowed to dry. In this form the material is conveniently brought to the laboratory. Here the blood is soaked off with sterile bouillon, or distilled with water, using 15–25 drops for the one drop of blood. This gives a dilution of 1:15:25, as the case may be. One drop of this fluid is placed on a cover-glass and mixed with a drop of a bouillon culture of the typhoid organism not more than 24 hours old. In this manner a final dilution of 1:30:50 is secured. The cover-glass is mounted on a cupped slide and set aside for 30 minutes. If at the expiration of this time the bacilli have lost their motility and have gathered in clumps, as shown in the accompanying illustration, the reaction is positive. Numerous modifications of this method have been described, which are all alike in principle. A new departure, however, has been made of late in the use of dead cultures, which are agglutinated in the same manner. This is an important discovery, since it makes the test more readily applicable for the general practitioner, doing away with the necessity of keeping an actively motile culture on hand. The reaction is obtained in fully 96 per cent. of all cases of typhoid fever at some stage in the course of the disease. (*b*) As regards the *precipitins,* these bodies are formed as the result of immunization of animals with albuminous substances derived from individuals of a different species. When the resultant antiserums are then brought together with solutions of the albumins used in immunization, precipitates result. This phenomenon has been notably investigated by Tchistowitsch, Bordet and Wolf, Wassermann, and Uhlenhuth, and the underlying principle utilized in forensic blood-diagnosis. To this end the material in question (stains on clothes, wood, weapons, etc.) is first examined for the presence of blood by the usual methods (hemin test, spectroscopic behavior, etc.). If the presence of blood has thus been demonstrated, the question whether it is of human origin or not is next investigated by mixing a filtered solution of the material under examination with a small amount of blood-serum obtained from a 'humanized' rabbit, that is, a rabbit in which precipitin formation has been previously provoked by repeated injections of human blood-serum (hydrocele fluid). The mixture is kept in an incubator, at the temperature of the body, for a number of hours and is then examined. If a precipitate results, the blood-stains are presumbly human. The differentiation of animals of closely related species is, however, not possible in this manner, and the blood of a humanized rabbit will thus not only precipitate the serum of the human being, but likewise that of the anthropoid apes. In this manner the close relationship existing between different species can be demonstrated, a fact which renders the precipitins of signal interest also to the biologist. See also ★*agglutination test.*

diagnosticum (dī-ag-nos′ti-kum), *n.*; pl. *diagnostica* (-kä). [NL.] A means of diagnosis. — **Ficker's diagnosticum,** a dead culture of the typhoid bacillus which, in suspected cases of typhoid fever, can be used in the agglutination test, in the place of the living organisms. See ★*agglutination test.*

Diagonal line, the line through the middle points of the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral; specifically, in *naval arch.*, a curved line formed by the intersection of a diagonal plane with the surface of a vessel. The diagonal plane intersects the central longitudinal plane in a horizontal line and is thence inclined downward and outward. A *rabatted diagonal* is a diagonal shown in its true form, by turning the diagonal plane up to the horizontal about its intersection with the central longitudinal plane as a hinge. See *rabattement.* Diagonal lines are much used in obtaining smooth, fair forms for a vessel's lines, and the harpings usually follow the diagonals. See cut under *harping,* 2 (*b*). Also *diagonal.*— **Diagonal symmetry.** See ★*symmetry.*— **Diagonal trigram.** See ★*trigram.*

diagram, *n.*— **Argand diagram,** a plane figure representing imaginary quantities of the form $x + yi$, by points having for orthogonal coördinates x and y. In such a diagram it is necessary to consider the parts of the plane at infinity to be one point.— **Entropy diagram,** the diagram of a thermodynamic cycle involving changes of entropy.— **Euler's diagram,** a graphic representation of logical relations first given by the mathematician Leonard Euler, in his "Letters to a German Princess." Circles, or ovals, are used to represent each by its contained surface the aggregate of possible individuals to which a certain predicate applies.— **Hertz's diagram,** a graphic presentation of the temperature, pressure, and moisture of a unit mass of moist air when undergoing adiabatic changes of volume.— **Metacentric diagram.** See ★*metacentric.*— **Neuhoff's diagram,** a diagram, analogous to that of Hertz, used for the purpose of determining more accurately the condition of the moisture in air ascending to a given altitude or pressure.— **Puiseux diagram,** a diagram of unit points, like the intersections of the horizontal and vertical lines of squared paper, introduced by the French geometer Puiseux, for the treatment of functions.— **Strain-diagram,** a figure or diagram drawn (as a rule automatically) by the mechanism of a testing-machine, in which the abscissæ are the pounds of stress applied to the test-piece and the ordinates are the strains or the amount of deformation, in pounds or tons, of the specimen under that load. The paper on which the diagram is drawn is moved in abscissa by the weighing apparatus, while the specimen in changing its form under stress describes the ordinate by means of a multiplying mechanism attached to it for the purpose.— **Variation-diagram,** an indicator-diagram which records the diagrams for enough successive strokes of the engine to determine whether the governor is acting properly, or whether it is unable properly to control the steam admission.— **Volume-entropy diagram,** a thermodynamic diagram expressing the relation between the volume of a substance, such as a gas or vapor, and its entropy.— **Volume-pressure diagram,** a thermodynamic diagram expressing the relations between the volume and pressure of a gas or vapor.

diagram-factor (dī′a-gram-fak″tor), *n.* The ratio of the actual mean effective pressure, measured from an indicator-diagram, to the mean effective pressure of a diagram in which the various operations of admission, expansion, release, and compression are carried on under assumed ideal conditions. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.*, XXIV. 751.

diagramic (dī′a-gram-ik), *a.* Same as *diagrammatic.*

Diagramma (dī′a-gram-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *diagram.*] The name of a genus of grunt-fishes, of the family *Hæmulidæ,* found in the East Indies.

diahydric (dī-a-hī′drik), *a.* [Gr. *διά,* through, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] Passing through or conveyed by water: as, a *diahydric* sound.

diakathodic, *a.* See ★*diacathodic.*

diakinesis (dī″a-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά,* through, + *κίνησις,* movement.] In *cytol.*, the segmented spireme stage in the primary oöcyte or spermatocyte. This stage follows synapsis and is characterized by the persistence of the chromosomes for some time in the form of double rods.

dial[1], *n.*— **Lunar dial.** Same as *night* or *nocturnal dial.*

dial[2] (dī′al), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The commercial name for the best grade of kauri-gum.

dial. An abbreviation (*a*) of *dialect;* (*b*) of *dialectal, dialectic,* or *dialectical.*

dialdane (dī-al′dān), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *ald(ehyde)* + *-ane.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $OCHCH_2CH(OH)CH{:}CHCH_2CH(OH)CHO$, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on a mixture of aldehyde and water. It melts at 130° C. and may be distilled under reduced pressure.

dialdanic (dī-al-dan′ik), *a.* [*dialdane* + *-ic.*] Derived from dialdane.— **Dialdanic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_8H_{14}O_4$, prepared by the action of potassium permanganate on dialdane. It forms monoclinic crystals, melting at 80° C. and boiling at 193° C. under 20 millimeters pressure.

dial-feed (dī′al-fēd), *n.* In *sheet-metal work,* a feed-motion adapted to multiple-die presses which perform one or more operations upon a single blank or shell. It consists essentially of a circular plate, called the *dial,* which revolves horizontally under the upper dies of the press. Two types are in use. In one the dial is a flat plate on which the shells are placed by hand. As it revolves the shells are carried under the single upper die, each being brought to the right position by stationary guides above the dial. The dial can also be used to carry the shells to a second feed-motion which carries each in turn under a gang of dies that perform a series of operations upon each shell. See ★*multiple-press* (with cut). In the other type the dial carries a number of female dies placed in a ring upon the plate. The blanks or shells are fed to these as they pass the front and are carried by the rotation of the dial under one or more upper dies in turn. The press may have three upper dies and perform an equal number of similar operations, or it may have two or three different dies and perform a series of consecutive operations upon each blank in turn. Presses having a dial feed-motion are called *dial-presses.*

diallagic (dī-al′a-jik), *a.* [*diallage* + *-ic.*] Of, or of the nature of, the mineral diallage.

dialog, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *dialogue.*

Dialommus (dī-a-lom′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαλύειν,* separate, + *ὄμμα,* eye.] A genus of blennies from the Galápagos Islands, characterized by having the eyes divided each by a horizontal partition. *D. fuscus* is the only known species.

dial-press (dī′al-press), *n.* A press having a dial-feed motion. See ★*dial-feed.*— **Horizontal dial-press,** a dial-press employing a vertical dial fitted with a number of female dies, placed in a horizontal position, the single opposing die moving in horizontal guides. The shells are fed to the revolving dies by hand.

dial-recorder (dī′al-rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* A clock combined with a dial recording mechanism for registering the time of arrival and departure of employees.

dialurate (dī-a-lū′rāt), *n.* [*dialur-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of dialuric acid.

dialuric (dī-a-lū′rik), *a.* [*dial(ysis)* + *uric.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $CO<\begin{matrix}NHCO\\NHCO\end{matrix}>CHOH$, prepared by the reduction of alloxan. It crystallizes in short, tetragonal prisms. Also called *tartronyl-urea.*

dial-writer (dī′al-rī″tėr), *n.* A form of writing- or printing-machine of the type-writer class, in which the letters are arranged on a dial like the figures on a clock-face and a pointer or arm is moved to the desired letter, or the

whole dial is turned on its center to bring the desired letter to the point where the impression is to be made.

dialycarpel (dī″ạ-li-kär′pel), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, part asunder, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel.] A fruit with separate carpels. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

dialycarpic (dī″ạ-li-kär′pik), *a.* Same as *dialycarpous*.

dialydesmy (dī″ạ-li-des′mi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, part asunder, + *δεσμός*, band, + *-y*³.] In *bot.*, the breaking up of the axial cylinder into separate bundles each with its own sheath.

dialyneurous (dī″ạ-li-nū′rus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, part asunder, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ous*.] Characterized by dialyneury: as, the *dialyneurous* nervous system of certain gasteropods. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, II. 466.

dialyneury (dī″ạ-li-nū′ri), *n.* [*dialyneur-ous* + *-y*³.] The condition of the nervous system among rhipidoglossal *Mollusca*, characterized by the anastomosis of each pleural ganglion with the opposite half of the visceral commissure by means of the pallial nerve.

dialysator (dī′al-i-zā-tọr), *n.* [*dialyse* + *-ator*.] In *phys. chem.*, a dialyzer. [Rare.]

dialysis, *n.* 7. In *bot.*, the separation of parts normally united, especially the parts of a whorl.—8. In *petrog.*, transformation of rocks by weathering and processes of disintegration: in contrast to processes of metamorphism.

dialystaminous (dī-ạl-i-stam′i-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, part asunder, + NL. *stamen*, stamen.] In *bot.*, having the stamens separate. *N. E. D.*

dialystely (dī″ạ-li-stē′li), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαλύειν*, part asunder, + *στήλη*, a pillar.] In *bot.*, the condition in which the axial cylinder consists of several plerome strands or steles which remain for the most part separate throughout their course.

dialytic, *a.* 4. In *biol.*, noting an evolutionary stage or condition in which the divergent characters of inbred varieties do not combine or average in the hybrids but follow one or the other of the parental lines, as discovered by Mendel. Compare ★*catalytic*, 2, ★*hemilytic*, and ★*prostholytic*. *O. F. Cook.*

dialytically (dī-ạ-lit′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By dialysis; specifically, in *math.*, by dialytic elimination (which see, under *dialytic*).

dialyzation (dī-al-ī-zā′shọn), *n.* Same as *dialysis*.

diam. An abbreviation of *diameter*.

diamagnetic, *a.* 2. Of lower permeability than air. See *magnetic* ★*circuit*.

diamantine, *a.* II. *n.* A trade-name for boron in the crystallized state and in fine powder, used as an extremely hard abrasive and polishing material.

diamba (dē-am′bạ), *n.* [Native name.] Same as *deiamba*.

diameter, *n.* 3. The diameter (see def. 2) of the object observed, taken as a convenient measure of linear magnification used in microscopy and in telescopic work.

> A magnification of 15 *diameters* or more is easy.
> *D. P. Todd*, Stars and Telescopes, p. 320.

Coccygeopubic diameter. See ★*coccygeopubic*.—**Conjugate diameter of the pelvis**, a diameter of the brim of the pelvis measured from the promontory of the sacrum to the symphysis pubis.—**Diameter limit**, the diameter, usually breast-high, which defines the size to which trees are to be measured or used for any given purpose. Also *cutting limit*.—**Intertuberal diameter**, in *anthrop.*, the inner diameter of the pelvis measured between the sciatic notches.

diameter-tape (dī-am′e-tėr-tāp), *n.* A tape for ascertaining the diameter of trees, so graduated that the diameter corresponding to the girth of a tree is read directly from the tape.

Diametral curve. See ★*curve*.—**Diametral plane.** (*b*) See ★*plane*.

diamide (dī-am′id), *n.* [*di-*² + *amide*.] 1. Same as *hydrazine*.—2. The name of a class of organic compounds containing two univalent amido groups, -CONH; they are derived from dibasic acids.

Diamine azo-blue, black, etc. See ★*azo-blue*, ★*black*, etc.—**Diamine colors**, the direct cotton coal-tar colors: named because many of them are diamines. For specific diamine colors see ★*blue*, ★*red*, ★*green*, etc.

diaminogen (dī-ạ-min′ō-jen), *n.* [*diamine* + *-gen*.] A direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type, prepared by combining diazotized acetyl-naphthylamine-diamine with *α*-naphthylamine, diazotizing the product and combining again with *β*-naphthol-sulphonic acid, and finally saponifying with sodium hydroxid. It dyes unmordanted cotton a dark blue in a salt bath. By subsequently diazotizing and combining with *β*-naphthol, indigo-blue shades are obtained; when combined with metadiamines, fast blacks are produced.

diaminuria (dī-am-i-nū′ri-ạ), *n.* [*diamine* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The elimination of diamines in the urine. This is notably observed in association with cystinuria, where putrescine and cadaverine have been repeatedly met with.

diamond. I. *n.* 2. The diamond has been artificially reproduced by Moissan, though as yet only in extremely small crystals, by dissolving amorphous carbon in molten iron at the very high temperature of an electric furnace and suddenly cooling the metal by dropping it into water or mercury, which causes crystallization to take place under the pressure due to the contraction of the exterior of the mass upon the interior portion. By dissolving away the iron with an acid the minute diamond crystals are isolated. The recent discovery of minute diamonds in the meteoric iron of Cañon Diablo, Arizona, gives a peculiar interest to these experiments of Moissan. The diamond-mines in South Africa, which were comparatively unproductive during the Boer War, with its close rapidly returned to normal activity. This region has been enormously productive, the mines near Kimberley having yielded, according to one estimate, rough diamonds to a value of approximately $250,000,000, during the period from 1889 to June 30, 1903. It has also produced some very large diamonds: the Jubilee diamond, found at Jagersfontein, in 1893, weighed 972 carats, and the Cullinan diamond, found at the Premier mine January 25, 1905, weighed 3,025 carats, or one and one third pounds. The latter stone measured 4x2¼x2 inches, and was bounded in part by natural octahedral faces and in part by cleavage planes. The original stone before fracture had probably nearly double the weight given.—**Brazilian diamond**, a name given to small spherical or rounded crystals of diamonds, in contradistinction to the Indian type—the octahedral form.—**Cape May diamonds, Lake George diamonds**, clear, well-formed quartz crystals fancifully supposed to resemble diamonds.—**Indian diamond**, the octahedral form of diamond.—**Irish diamond**, a name originally applied to rock-crystal cut in diamond form, but more recently applied to a paste imitation of a diamond when sold by Irish dealers.—**Rose diamond.** See *rose-cut*.—**Writing diamonds**, minute pointed cleavages of diamonds, secured in steel or copper holders, used for making minute marks, letters, or inscriptions on glass or similar substances.

II. *a.* **Diamond brown, cement, flavin**, etc. See ★*brown*, etc.—**Diamond cotton.** (*b*) A cotton diaper into which a small diamond figure is woven.—**Diamond draw-plates, photograph.** See ★*draw-plate*, ★*photograph*.

diamond-black (dī′ạ-mọnd-blak″), *n.* 1. The trade-name of a very fine lampblack, almost absolutely pure carbon, made in Ohio by the smothered combustion of natural gas: used in the preparation of printers' ink.—2. A mordant acid coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from salicylic acid. It dyes wool in an acid bath a black which becomes exceedingly fast when after-treated with potassium bichromate. It may also be applied upon chromium-mordanted wool.

diamond-field (dī′ạ-mọnd-fēld), *n.* An area which yields diamonds from its superficial deposits: as, the *diamond-fields* of South Africa.

diamond-fig (dī′ạ-mọnd-fig″), *n.* Same as ★*diamond-plant*.

diamond-fish (dī′ạ-mọnd-fish″), *n.* Any of the garpikes (*Lepidosteidæ*): so named on account of its diamond-shaped scales.

diamond-flounder (dī′ạ-mọnd-floun″dėr), *n.* A large flounder, *Hysopsetta guttulata*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States.

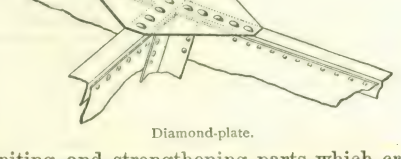
diamond-frame (dī′ạ-mọnd-frām), *n.* In a bicycle, the truss made of hollow steel tubing, brazed at the joints, by which the weight of the rider is transferred to the axles of the wheels. Its shape is approximately that of the lozenge on a playing-card called the *diamond*. See *bicycle*.

diamond-grain (dī′ạ-mọnd-grān″), *n.* See *carat*, 4.

diamondiferous (dī″ạ-mọn-dif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [*diamond* + L. *-fer*, < *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] Diamond-producing: as, *diamondiferous* earth; a *diamondiferous* country; diamantiferous.

diamond-plant (dī′ạ-mọnd-plant), *n.* The ice-plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. See *ice-plant*.

diamond-plate, *n.* 2. In *iron ship-building*, a piece of plate of conventional diamond shape



Diamond-plate.

uniting and strengthening parts which cross each other at the same level.

diamond-point, *n.* 2. In *railroading*, a crossing where two tracks cross obliquely instead of at a right angle. [Eng.]—**Diamond-point tool.** (*a*) A pointed tool which takes a light chip, used by pattern-makers for turning internal surfaces. (*b*) A tool which has a V-shaped point, used for turning and grooving metal.

diamond-sparrow (dī′ạ-mọnd-spar″ō), *n.* One of the honey-suckers, *Dicæidæ*, *Pardalotus affinis*, which is spangled with red, yellow, white, and black. Also called *diamond-bird*. [Australia.]

diamond-spot (dī′ạ-mọnd-spot), *n.* A British collectors' name for a European pyralid moth, *Botys trigonalis*.

diamond-truer (dī′ạ-mọnd-trö″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool consisting of a short rod of steel with a wooden handle, and having a black diamond inserted in the point of the bar: used in dressing and truing emery-wheels.

diamond-willow (dī′ạ-mọnd-wil″ō), *n.* See *willow*¹.

diamorphosis, *n.* 2. In *physiol.*, growth into normal shape.

diamylene (dī-am′i-lēn), *n.* [*di-*² + *amyl* + *-ene*.] A colorless compound, $(CH_3)_2C{:}C(CH_3)C(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_3$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on trimethylethylene. It boils at 154–156° C.

Diana fritillary. See ★*fritillary*.—**Tree of Diana.** See ★*tree*.

diancister (dī-an-sis′tėr), *n.* [NL. *diancistron*, < Gr. *δι-*, double, + *ἄγκιστρον*, a fish-hook.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial C- or S-shaped rhabd with the ends sharply bent and with a central excision.

diandrous, *a.* 2. In *ornith.*, having two male mates.

dianil (dī-an′il), *n.* [*di-*² + *anil*.]—**Dianil black, blue.** See ★*black*, ★*blue*.

dianine (dī-an′in), *n.* [*dian(il)* + *-ine*².] The trade-name of a photographic developer consisting of diaminoresorcinol.

dianisidine (dī-a-nis′i-din), *n.* [*di-*² + *anisidine*.] An organic compound formed by the condensation of two molecules of anisidine with the elimination of two atoms of hydrogen.—**Dianisidine blue.** See ★*blue*.

dianium (dī-ā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Diana*, Diana.] A name proposed by Von Kobell for a supposed new element obtained from the mineral columbite as found in Bavaria. It has been shown to be the same as niobium.

Dianol red. See ★*red*¹.

dianthine (dī-an′thin), *n.* [Appar. < NL. *Dianthus*, pink, + *-ine*².] A direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from diamidoazoxy-toluene, which dyes unmordanted cotton red in an alkaline salt bath. Also called *rosophenine*, *rock scarlet*, *St. Denis red*, and *Trona red*.—**Dianthine B** and **G**, two coal-tar colors of the xanthene type, similar in properties and composition to erythrosin.

diap. An abbreviation of *diapason*.

diapalma (dī-ạ-pal′mạ), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through (cf. *diachylon*, *diacodium*, etc.), + L. *palma*, palm.] A drying and cleansing plaster formerly composed of palm-oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, but now generally made of white wax, diachylon plaster, and sulphate of zinc.

diapason, *n.*—**Bell diapason**, in *organ-building*, an open diapason stop of which the pipes are flared or belled at the top, which produces a slight increase in the reedy quality of the tone.—**Diapason clock.** See ★*clock*².

diapause (dī′ạ-pâz), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + *παύσις*, stopping: see *pause*.] In *embryol.*, the stage of quiescence which separates two blastokinetic movements in the insect embryo. *Wheeler*, 1893.

diapensiaceous (dī″ạ-pen-si-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Diapensiaceæ*.

diaphanie (dē-ä-fa-nē′), *n.* [F., < *diaphane*, diaphanous.] A process for the imitation of painted or stained glass. *N. E. D.*

diaphanoscope, *n.* 2. An illuminating apparatus employed in diaphanoscopy.

diaphanoscopy (dī″ạ-fạ-nos′kọ̄-pi), *n.* [*diaphanoscope* + *-y*³.] Examination of a cavity, such as the antrum of Highmore, or of a hollow organ, such as the stomach, by means of transillumination, an electric light being placed behind or within the part.

diapherin (dī-af′ẹ-rin), *n.* [Gr. *διαφέρειν*, differ, + *-in*².] An amber-colored compound of asepterol, $HOC_6H_4SO_2NHC_9H_6O$, (1:2), used in surgery as a powerful antiseptic. It forms hexagonal crystals which melt at 85° C.

diaphery (dī-af′ẹ-ri), *n.* The calycine synthesis of two flowers. *Morren.*

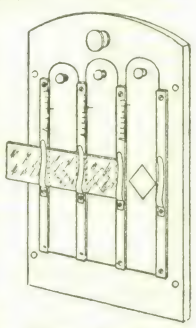
diaphoric (dī-ạ-for′ik), *a.* [Gr. *διαφορά*, difference, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to differences. —**Diaphoric function.** See ★*function.*

diaphotoscope (dī-ạ-fō′tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as ★*diaphanoscope.*

diaphragm, *n.*, **2.** (*c*) A thin ring or plate, pierced with a hole which is usually, but not always, circular. A series of these is attached to the inside of the tube of a telescope or other optical instrument for the purpose of preventing reflections of light from the inner walls of the tube. (*d*) A sheet or disk of flexible material, confined at the edges, but free to yield to pressure on one side or the other: used in regulating-devices where pressure is one element, and to operate valves by a pressure from a distance. (*e*) In tunnel-work, a partition separating the working-face from the first chamber.— **6.** In *statistical mech.*, a portion of space, separating two ensembles of systems of molecules, such that there is no interchange of particles between the two.

This independence of the systems determined physically by forces which prevent particles from passing from one system to the other, or coming within range of each other's action, is represented mathematically by infinite values of the energy for particles in a space dividing the systems. Such a space may be called a *diaphragm.*
J. W. Gibbs, Statistical Mech., p. 196.

7. In *pathol.*, a membranous structure which partly or completely closes the lumen of a tube or cavity: as, inherited *diaphragm* of the larynx. *Med. Record*, Jan. 17, 1903, p. 111.— **Aubert diaphragm,** in *psychophys.*, an instrument for controlling and varying the amount of light admitted to a dark room. It consists essentially of two strips of blackened metal which slide upon each other in grooves; the inner end of each strip is cut out in the form of a right-angled triangle, so that the opening of the diaphragm is always a square. —**Diaphragm process,** a process for the electrolytic production of caustic soda and chlorin from a solution of common salt, in which the products, separated at the two opposite electrodes, are prevented from mixing by the interposition of a porous diaphragm. *Electrochem. Industry*, Sept., 1903, p. 453.— **Pericardial diaphragm.** Same as *pericardial septum* (which see, under *pericardial*).— **Secondary diaphragm,** the transverse mesocolon.



Three Aubert diaphragms, mounted side by side in a wooden frame, for insertion in the wall of a dark room. The grooves carry scales, and the upper metal strips carry corresponding marks, so that the size of the square openings can be read off. The grooves also carry clips for holding strips of ground or colored glass. A glass strip is shown in position over the two smaller openings.

diaphragm (dī′ạ-fram), *v. t.* To interpose in the path of a beam of light, or in the field of an optical instrument, a screen containing an aperture; specifically, in *photog.*, to reduce the aperture of an objective by the use of a diaphragm.

Generally speaking it would be an advantage to *diaphragm* the objective during the day.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 137.

Diaphragmatic hernia, tic. See ★*hernia*, ★*tic.*

diaphragmatically (dī″ạ-frag-mat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of the diaphragm: as, to breathe *diaphragmatically.*

diaphragm-furnace (dī′ạ-fram-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for roasting or oxidizing ores. It has successive levels or shelves on which the ore is placed, the ore becoming gradually hotter as it drops from level to level toward the fire at the bottom.

diaphragm-valve (dī′ạ-fram-valv″), *n.* **1.** A valve whose opening and closing are controlled by the motion of a diaphragm.—**2.** A valve to which a plate or diaphragm is attached which will move when the pressure of a liquid in contact with one side of it reaches a certain point.

diaphtherin (dī-af′the-rin), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *διαφθείρειν*, destroy (?) + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*oxyquinaseptol.*

diaphthol (dī-af′thōl), *n.* [*diapth* (*erin*) + *-ol.*] The same as ★*quinaseptol.*

Diaphus (dī′ạ-fus), *n.* [NL., erroneously for **Diaphōs*, < Gr. *διά*, across, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] A genus of lantern-fishes of the family *Myctophidæ*, characterized by having luminous spots each divided by a cross-line (as in the Greek letter theta, *θ*). *D. theta* is found on the coast of California.

diaphyllous (dī-af′i-lus), *a.* Same as *dialyphyllous.*

diaphysitis (dī″ạ-fi-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *diaphysis* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the shaft of a long bone.

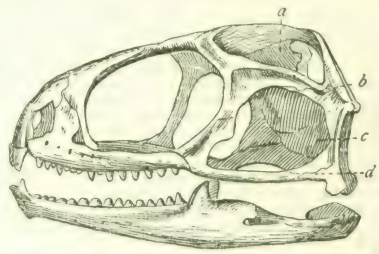
Diaporthe (dī-ạ-pôr′thē), *n.* [NL. (Nitschke, 1870), irreg. < Gr. *διαπορθεῖν*, destroy, < *διά*, through, + *πορθεῖν*, destroy.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the membranaceous perithecia buried in a more or less distinct stroma which may be either valsoid or effuse, and consists of the slightly blackened substance of the host. The spores are uniseptate and hyaline and sometimes appendiculate. Over 400 species have been described, occurring on a great variety of plants throughout the temperate regions. *D. parasitica* causes chestnut-blight or canker, a destructive disease in the eastern United States. See *oak* ★*canker.*

diapositive (dī-ạ-poz′i-tiv), *n.* [*dia-* + *positive.*] In *photog.*, a transparent positive picture (such as a lantern-slide), made from a negative.

If one of these views be printed as a *diapositive*, and superposed on the other negative, a composite picture will be produced. *Sci. Amer.*, June 25, 1904, p. 494.

diapsid (dī-ap′sid), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀψίς* (*ἀψιδ-*), arch: see *apse.*] Having two temporal arches like the members of the reptilian subclass *Diapsida.*

Diapsida (dī-ap′si-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀψίς*, arch.] A subclass of *Reptilia* which contains those forms with (primarily) two temporal arches, a relatively small squamosal, large quadrate, and coracoid and procoracoid early coalescing, or the procoracoid degenerate: contrasted with ★*Synapsida. Osborn*, 1903.



Skull of Hatteria (*Sphenodon punctatum*), a typical diapsidan reptile.

a, supratemporal fossa; *b*, superior temporal arch or arcade; *c*, infra- or laterotemporal fossa; *d*, inferior temporal arch or arcade. The specimen figured is young, the teeth of an old hatteria being fused in one mass.

diapsidan (di-ap′si-dạn), *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the reptilian subclass *Diapsida:* as, *diapsidan* types of shoulder-girdle.

Diaptosauria (dī-ap-tō-sâ′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., in allusion to the double temporal arch, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀψίς*, arch (< *ἅπτειν*, fasten), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A superorder of primitive reptiles established by Osborn to include those having a skull with two temporal arches and vertebræ typically amphicœlous. Hypocentra may be present throughout the vertebral column or lacking in the dorsal region; abdominal ribs or plastron always present. There are several orders included in the group. The hatteria, *Sphenodon*, is a typical and the only living member of the group.

diarch (dī′ärk), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀρχή*, beginning.] In *bot.*, having two protoxylem groups, as the steles of roots.

The *diarch* roots of a Sphenophyllum have been described by Renault, who has also investigated the leaves.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 412.

diaremia, diaræmia (dī-ạ-rē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *diarræmia* and *diarrhæmia* (?), appar. irreg. formed from *διαρρεῖν*, flow through: see *diarrhea.*] A watery condition of the blood, with an excessive transudation of serum through the walls of the blood-vessels, frequently seen in sheep which are severely infested with parasites.

diarrhea, *n.*—**Camp diarrhea,** a bowel disturbance, often dysenteric in character, which affects bodies of troops in camp.—**Cochin China diarrhea,** a form of chronic diarrhea which occurs endemically in Cochin China. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, VI. 87.—**Diarrhea alba.** Same as *white diarrhea.*—**Summer diarrhea,** a diarrhea occurring in hot weather, believed to be caused by ptomaines in food which is undergoing the first stages of decomposition.—**Vicarious diarrhea,** watery intestinal discharges occurring as a result of nature's efforts to remove excrementitious matter which is accumulating in consequence of impaired action of the kidneys or the skin.

diaschistic (dī-ạ-skis′tik), *a.* [Gr. **διάσχιστος*, < *διασχίζειν*, separate.] In *petrog.*, a term used by Brögger (1894) to designate rocks derived by differentiation from a common magma prior to their eruption.

diaspid (dī-as′pid), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), shield.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial short rhabd with expanded flattened ends.

diasporometer (dī″ạ-spō-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *διασπορά*, dispersion, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for producing and measuring the dispersion of light.

diastase, *n.*—**Taka diastase,** a diastase, derived from the fungus *Aspergillus oryzæ*, discovered by the Japanese chemist Takamine. It does not give the reaction for peroxydases, but shows to a high degree the power of decomposing hydrogen dioxid. It is a medicinal preparation.

diastasic (dī-as-tā′sik), *a.* [*diastase* + *-ic.* Cf. *diastatic.*] Of or pertaining to diastase. *U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep.* 68, p. 16.

diastasimetry (dī″ạ-stā-sim′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *διάστασις*, difference (see *diastase*), + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The determination of the diastatic power of a substance, that is, of its capability of converting starch into dextrose.

diastema, *n.* **3.** In *cytol.*, the pale region in the cytoplasm or area of sparser protoplasmic fibrillæ which foreshadows the division-plane in karyokinesis, or indirect cell-division.

diastematic (dī-as-tē-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *διάστημα*(*τ-*), interval, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diastema.

diastematomyelia (dī-ạ-stē″mạ-tō-mī-ē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάστημα*(*τ-*), interval, + *μυελός*, marrow.] A congenital condition in which the spinal cord is in two separate lateral halves.

diastoloscope (dī-ạ-stol′ō-skōp), *n.* Gr. *διαστολή*, separation, distinction, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An eyepiece for the microscope which, in place of lenses, has two cones on a common axis.

Diastoma (dī-as′tō-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through (?), + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of platypodous gastropods of the family *Pyramidellidæ.* They have turreted shells with flat whorls transversely ridged and spirally lined, and the aperture separate from the body whorl. The species occur in Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks.

diastral (dī-as′tral), *a.* [NL. **diastrum*, diaster, + *-al*[1].] Relating or pertaining to a diaster: as, the *diastral* stage in the division of a single cell-nucleus into two.

diastrome (dī-as′trōm), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + *στρῶμα*, layer.] In *geol.*, the splitting of sedimentary rocks along their bedding-planes.

diastrophic (dī-as-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. *διαστροφή*, distortion, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to upheavals or displacements in the earth's crust; of the nature of diastrophism.

It is desirable that a boring be made, as deep as possible, in a plutonic rock. A mass should be selected which is of great age and which has not for many geologic periods been subjected to *diastrophic* changes.
Rep. Carnegie Inst., 1902, p. 285.

Diastrophic geology, that branch of geology which treats of upheavals and dislocations in the earth's crust.

diastrophism (dī-as′trō-fizm), *n.* [Gr. *διαστροφή*, distortion, + *-ism.*] In *geol.*, a general term suggested by J. W. Powell for all the varieties of deformation of the earth's crust. As elaborated by G. K. Gilbert, it is of two varieties: orogeny, or the upheaval of mountains, and epeirogeny, or the production of continents. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Monograph 1, pp. 3, 340.

diathermanosity (dī″ạ-thėr-mạ-nos′i-ti), *n.* Same as *diathermance.*

The *diathermanosity* of water and certain solutions.
Nature, LXVII. 425.

diathesis, *n.*—**Uric-acid diathesis,** a theoretical condition in which uric acid is formed in abnormal amount within the body and tends to be deposited in the tissues.

diatomaceous, *a.* **2.** Containing or made up of diatoms: as, *diatomaceous* earth. See *infusorial earth*, under *infusorial.*

diatome (dī′ạ-tōm), *n.* Same as *diatom.*

diatomean (dī′ạ-tō′mē-ạn), *n.* Same as *diatom.*

diatom-earth (dī′ạ-tom-ėrth″), *n.* A sedimentary deposit composed of the abandoned frustules of diatoms; infusorial earth. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 179.

diatom-ooze (dī′ạ-tom-öz″), *n.* An extremely fine deep-sea deposit consisting of the abandoned frustules of diatoms. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 179.

Diatonic interval. See *interval*, 5.

diatropic (dī-ạ-trop′ ik), *a.* [Gr. *διά*, across, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn, + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, transverse to the direction of the stimulus or operating force: said of organs so placing themselves.

Diatrypaceæ (dī″ạ-tri-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diatrype* + *-aceæ.*] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Diatrype.*

Diatrype (dī'a-trīp), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1849), irreg. < Gr. *διατρυπᾶν*, bore through, < *διά*, through, + *τρυπᾶν*, bore.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the perithecia sunken in a dark-colored flattened effuse stroma which is at first covered by the outer bark of the host. The ostiola perforate the surface of the stroma at maturity, a fact to which the name refers. The spores are simple, allantoid, and hyaline or yellowish. About 70 species have been described; they occur chiefly on the branches of various trees. *D. Stigma* is a common species on the oak.

diaulic (dī-â'lik), *a.* [Gr. *δίαυλος*, a double pipe or course, < *δι-*, two-, + *αὐλός*, a pipe.] 1. Of or pertaining to the diaulos, or double course in ancient Greek racing.—2. In *zoöl.*, divided into two ducts, as the hermaphrodite duct from the ovotestis of gastropodous mollusks. *Sedgwick*, Text-book of Zoöl., I. 378.

diaxial (dī-ak'si-al), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + L. *axis*, axis, + *-al*[1].] Same as *biaxial*.

diaxon (dī-ak'son), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἄξων*, axis.] A neuron, or nerve-cell, having two axis-cylinder processes.

diazeuxis, *n.* 2. A disjunctive proposition: so called, it would appear, by the immediate successors of Aristotle in his school.

diazin, diazine (dī-az'in), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *azine*.] The name of a class of cyclic organic compounds containing two nitrogen atoms in the ring. See ★*azin*.—**Diazin black, blue,** etc. See ★*black*, ★*blue*, etc.

Diazo black, blue, etc. See ★*black*, ★*blue*, etc.

diazoacetic (dī-az″ō-a-set'ik), *a.* [*diazo-* + *acetic*.] Noting an ether, a lemon-yellow oil, $\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\\|\\\text{N}\end{matrix}\!>\!\text{CHCOOC}_2\text{H}_5$, prepared by the action of nitrous acid on ethyl aminoacetate. It crystallizes at low temperatures, melts at −22° C., boils at 84° C. under 61 millimeters pressure, has a characteristic penetrating unpleasant smell, and explodes in contact with concentrated sulphuric acid or after prolonged boiling. It is more correctly termed *ethyl diazoacetate*, and is used in organic syntheses.

diazoamino (dī-az″ō-am'in-ō), *n.* [Detached use of *diazamino-*, < *diazo-* + *amine*.] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the group RN:NNHR′. These substances are often incorrectly termed *diazoamido* derivatives; they are readily converted into aminoazo compounds, many of which are dyes.

diazobenzene (dī-az″ō-ben'zēn), *n.* [*diazo-* + *benzene*.] A univalent organic radical, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}:\text{N}-$ or $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}-$. Derivatives of both $\begin{matrix}\|\|\\\text{N}\end{matrix}$ forms are known, those of the latter being termed *benzenediazonium* compounds.—**Diazobenzene imide,** a pale-yellow oily compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}<\begin{matrix}\|\|\\\text{N}\end{matrix}$, prepared by the action of hydrazin on benzene diazonium sulphate. It has an aromatic ammoniacal odor, and boils at 73.5° C. under 22–24 millimeters pressure. The vapor causes a flow of tears. Also called *triazobenzene* and *phenylcyclotriazin*.

diazoic (dī-a-zō'ik), *a.* [*diazo-* + *-ic*.] Noting a class of organic aromatic acids containing the radical RNHNO_2 or the tautomeric form $\text{RN}:\text{NO}.\text{OH}$.

diazonium (dī-a-zō'ni-um), *n.* [*diazo-* + *-n-* + *-ium*.] A basic organic radical, $\text{RN}\begin{matrix}\|\|\\\text{N}\end{matrix}$. Some of the diazonium compounds are regarded as tautomeric forms of diazo compounds.

diazotate (dī-az'ō-tāt), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *azote* (see *diazo-*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of an acid, $\text{RN}\begin{matrix}\|\|\\\text{N}\end{matrix}$:NOH. It may be regarded as a tautomeric form of a diazonium hydroxid RNOH, and must not be confused with salts of diazoic acid.

diazotization (dī-az″ō-tī-zā'shon), *n.* [*diazotize* + *-ation*.] The operation of treating an amido compound with sodium nitrite and hydrochloric acid for the production of a diazo compound.

diazotize (dī-az'ō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diazotized*, ppr. *diazotizing*. [*di-*[2] + *azote* + *-ize*.] In *chem.*, to treat an aromatic amido compound with nitrous acid so as to introduce the diazo-group of two united atoms of nitrogen which together behave as a dyad radical. By this reaction various brilliant dyestuffs are obtained. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 488.

diazotype (dī-az'ō-tīp), *n.* In *photog.*, a method of photographic dyeing and printing, in which derivatives of the aromatic hydrocarbons serve for the production of a positive image capable of development in color. Paper, calico, silk, or wool is impregnated with a solution of one of a group of dyestuffs of which primulin, the sodium sulphonate of a complex amido base, is typical, and washed in cold water, and the dyestuff is diazotized by the action of a cold solution of sodium nitrite sharply acidified by hydrochloric, sulphuric, or other acid. After washing in cold water, the tissue is exposed behind a photographic positive, a drawing, or some natural object. The image is then developed by the use of a weak solution of a suitable phenol or amine, as an alkaline solution of β-naphthol for red, of phenol for yellow, or of eikonogen for blue. The picture is then washed. Also known as the *primulin process*.

diazurin, diazurine (dī-az'ū-rin), *n.* [*di(azo-)* + *azure* + *-in*[2].] A direct coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from dianisidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton a dull violet in a salt bath, but for the best results subsequent diazotizing and development with β-naphthol are necessary. Upon development it gives a navy blue.

dibasicity (dī-bā-sis'i-ti), *n.* [*diabasic* + *-ity*.] In *chem.*, the character of being dibasic: the character of an acid as containing two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a more basic or electropositive element or radical.

dibatag (dib'a-tag), *n.* [E. African.] A peculiar antelope, *Ammodorcas clarkei*, found in Somaliland. It resembles the gazelles, but has a long, slender neck, somewhat like that of the gerenuk. The females are hornless; the horns of the males are recurved and ringed at the base.

The most striking feature of the report of the Field Columbian Museum for 1902–3 is formed by two plates representing groups—the one of the *dibatag*, or Clarke's gazelle, and the other of the spotted hyæna—mounted in the museum. *Nature*, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 458.

dibble[1], *n.* 2. A planting implement which carries the seed in the handle and drops it from the point by means of a slide, when inserted in the earth. [Great Britain.]—3. A pair of wheels drawn by a horse, and furnished with cogs which make holes for seed: used in cotton-planting. [Southern U. S.]

dibbling[2] (dib'ling), *n.* The act of planting with a dibble. See *dibble*[1], *v. t.*

Dibbling is not a method suited for sowing large areas, but is useful in filling up blanks.
R. H. Wallace, Agriculture, p. 181.

dibenzoyl (dī-ben'zō-il), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *benzoyl*.] 1. Same as *benzil*.—2. A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate the presence of two benzoyl radicals ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}-$) in the molecule of a compound.

dibenzyl (dī-ben'zil), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *benzyl*.] A colorless compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, prepared by the action of sodium on benzyl chlorid. It forms monoclinic crystals melting at 51.5–52.5° C., and boils at 284° C. Also called *symmetrical diphenylethane*.

diblastic (dī-blas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Composed of two germ-layers; having the character of or being in the condition of a diblastula. See *diblastula*.

Dibothridiata (dī-bō-thrid-i-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *bothridium* + *-ata*[2].] A group of *Cestoidea*. The scolex is provided with only two suckers, or bothria, these being situated respectively on the dorsal and the ventral aspect, and the uterus communicates with the exterior. It includes the order *Pseudophyllidea*. The majority of the members of this group are parasitic in fresh-water fishes, though certain ones are found in birds and in man.

Dibothriocephalus (dī-both″ri-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The older name of the genus *Bothriocephalus* (which see).

dibotryoid (dī-bot'ri-oid), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *botryoid*.] Compoundly botryoid; having the secondary branches botryoid, as in a compound umbel, a panicle, etc.

dibranchious (dī-brangk'i-us), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ous*.] Having two branchiæ.

Dibranchus (dī-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., < *δι-*, two-, + *βράγχος*, for *βράγχιον*, gill.] A genus of deep-sea frogfishes of the family *Ogcocephalidæ*. *D. atlanticus* abounds in the abysses of the Gulf Stream.

dibrom-, dibromo-. [*di-*[2] + *brom(ine)*.] A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate the presence of two bromine atoms in the molecule of the compound.

dibromide (dī-brō'mid), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *brom(ine)* + *-ide*[2].] In *chem.*, a compound containing two atoms of bromine united to a dyad element or radical: as, ethylene *dibromide*.

dibutyl (dī-bū'til), *n.* [*di-* + *butyl*.] Same as ★*octane*.

dicacodyl (dī-kak'ō-dil), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *cacodyl*.] A colorless highly poisonous compound, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{AsAs}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, prepared by the action of zinc on cacodyl chlorid. It melts at −6° C., boils at 170° C., has an offensive smell, and inflames spontaneously in the presence of air or chlorin. Also called *tetramethyldiarsenide*.

dicalcic (dī-kal'sik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *calc(ium)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, containing, as a salt, two atoms of calcium. Dicalcic phosphate ($\text{Ca}_2\text{H}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$) forms the chief part of the so-called 'reverted phosphate' in fertilizers which by keeping have lost the soluble character of the original monocalcic phosphate or superphosphate of lime ($\text{CaH}_4(\text{PO}_4)_2$).

dicarbonic (dī-kär-bon'ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *carbonic*.] Containing two carbonic-acid radicals, —O.CO.OH, in the molecule. Sometimes incorrectly used for *dicarboxylic*.

dicarboxylic (dī-kär″bok-sil'ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *carboxyl* + *-ic*.] Containing two carboxyl groups, —CO.OH, in the molecule, as an organic compound.

dicastic (dī-kast'ik), *a.* [*dicast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dicast or the dicasts: as, the *dicastic* assembly; the *dicastic* badge.

dicefalous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *dicephalous*.

Dicellocephalus (dī-sel-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [Also *Dikellocephalus*. NL., < Gr. *δικέλλα*, a two-pronged hoe, a mattock, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A widely distributed genus of Cambrian trilobites having a large crescentic cephalon with conate, transversely grooved glabellum, 9 thoracic segments, and a fan-like pygidium bearing spiniform extensions at the sides.

dicephalus (dī-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *dicephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *δικέφαλος*, two-headed, < *δι-*, two-, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A double-headed monster.

Diceratidæ (dis-e-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct teleodesmaceous pelecypods of which *Diceras* is the typical genus.

dice-top (dīs'top), *n.* A top with numbers on its sides, one of which will be uppermost when the top comes to rest after being spun; a teetotum.

dicetyl (dī-set'il), *n.* Same as ★*dotricontane*.

dichamphitriæne (dī-kam″fi-trī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, an amphitriæne in which the cladisks are bifurcated.

Dichapetalaceæ (dik″a-pet-a-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1896), < *Dichapetalum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous or sometimes sympetalous plants of the order *Geraniales*, typified by the genus *Dichapetalum*, and characterized by regular 5-merous flowers borne from a scaly involucre or cup-shaped disk. There are 3 genera and about 89 species, natives of tropical Africa and America and Madagascar. They are trees, shrubs, or woody vines with alternate entire coriaceous leaves and small flowers in compound cymes in the axils or apparently on the petioles of the leaves. See ★*Dichapetalum*.

Dichapetalum (dik-a-pet'a-lum), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806), in allusion to the two lobes of the petals, < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] A genus of plants, type of the family *Dichapetalaceæ*. There are about 70 species, chiefly natives of Africa and Madagascar. One of these is known as *rat-poison*.

dichlorbenzene (dī-klôr-ben'zēn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *chlor(ine)* + *benzene*.] One of three compounds with the formula $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$, distinguished by the prefixes *ortho-*, *meta-*, *para-*. All are colorless; the first two are liquids, and the last is a crystalline solid melting at 53° C. and boiling at 172° C. The others boil at 179° C. and 172° C. respectively.

dichoblastic (dī-kō-blas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, sympodially dichotomous. *Celakovsky*.

dichocaltrop (dī-kō-kal'trop), *n.* [Gr. *διχῶς* (*δίχα*), in two, + E. *caltrop*.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a caltrop with bifurcate arms. See ★*caltrop*, 4.

dichogamism (dī-kog'a-mizm), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Complete hermaphroditism, or the presence of the accessory reproductive organs as well as of the gonads of both sexes. *G. H. Lewes*.

dichogamy, *n.* 2. In *zoöl.*, the maturation in hermaphroditic animals of the ova and sperm at different times so as to preclude self-fertilization.

dichogeny (dī-koj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *-γενής*, -producing.] The normal development of cells and tissues in an organism in

different ways, in accordance with normal changes in the conditions to which they are exposed.

Dichograptus (dī-kō-grap′tus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *γραπτός*, written, engraved (see *graptolite*).] A genus of Silurian graptolites in which the hydrosome consists of 8 simple monoprionidian arms originating from the funicle, the latter enveloped in a circular disk.

dichophyllotriæne (dī-kō-fil-ō-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a phyllotriæne in which the flattened cladisks are forked.

dichopterous (dī-kop′tėr-us), *a.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *πτερόν*, wing.] In *entom.*, having cut or emarginate wings. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

dichoptic (dī-kop′tik), *a.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + E. *optic.*] Having the eyes distinctly separated, not joined together above, as with many insects. Opposed to ★*holoptic*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 440.

Dichorisandra (dī″kō-ri-san′drą), *n.* [NL. (Mikan, 1820), irreg. ‹ Gr. *δι-*, two, + *χωρίζειν*, separate, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (anther).] A genus of plants of the family *Commelinaceæ*. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical America, some of which are grown in choice glass-houses for their striking habit and foliage. The flowers, usually not very showy individually, are blue, and grow in large panicle-like clusters. The best-known species in cultivation is *D. thyrsiflora* from Brazil. It has large lanceolate green leaves. Another horticultural favorite is *D. mosaica*; it has variegated foliage.

dichost (dī′kost), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *ichth.*, a bone anterior to the bones above the myodome; the basisphenoid. It is very improbable that the bone named basisphenoid in fishes is the homologue of the basisphenoid of the higher vertebrates. *T. Gill.*

dichotic (dī-kot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-ic.*] Involving the use of both ears for the simultaneous hearing of tones of different pitch: opposed to *diotic*: as, *dichotic* audition; a *dichotic* experiment.

dichotomistic (dī-kot-ō-mis′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to dichotomy or dichotomists: as, the *dichotomistic* principle of classification.

dichotomized (dī-kot′ō-mīzd), *p. a.* Divided in half: said of the moon or of one of the inferior planets at the moment when exactly half of the disk is illuminated.

dichotomy, *n.*—**Bostrychoid dichotomy.** Same as *helicoid dichotomy* (which see, under *helicoid*).—**Law of dichotomy,** Mendel's law of ancestral inheritance. See ★*inheritance*. *Davenport*, in Science, Jan. 15, 1905.

dichotriænic (dī″kō-trī-ē′nik), *a.* Resembling a dichotriæne, or characterized by a possession of dichotriænes.

dichotrider (dī-kō-trī′dėr), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *τρίσειρος*, three-necked (see ★*trider*).] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a trider having three arms dichotomous. See ★*trider*.

dichotypy (dī′kō-tī-pi), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *τύπος*, type, + *-y*[3].] The occurrence of two different forms of the same organ on the same plant or stock.

dichoxytriæne (dī-kok-si-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *τρίαινα*, trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a dichotriæne in which the divided branches are acute.

dichroiscope (dī-krō′i-skōp), *n.* Same as *dichroscope*.

dichroitic (dī-krō-it′ik), *a.* Same as *dichroic*, 1.

dichromat, dichromate (dī-krō′mat), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα* (*τ-*), color.] One who possesses only two of the three normal primary color-sensations; a red-blind or green-blind person. The term presupposes the correctness of the Young-Helmholtz theory of color-vision.

dichromated (dī-krō′mā-ted), *a.* In *photog.*, acted on with a bichromate.

dichromic, *a.* 2. In *optics*, having the property of dichroism; dichroic.—**Dichromic acid.** Same as ★*pyrochromic acid* or ★*anhydrochromic acid* ($H_2Cr_2O_7$).

dichromism (dī′krō-mism), *n.* [Gr. *δίχρωμος*, two-colored, ‹ *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ism.*] Color-blindness as regards one of the three so-called primary colors of the Young-Helmholtz theory.

dichronous, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, having two periods of growth in one year. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

dichroöscope (dī-krō′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two, + *χρόα*, color, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the blending of colors, devised by Heinrich Dove. Beams of colored light are produced by transmission through stained glass and the proportion of their admixture is regulated by a polarizing arrangement.

dick-a-Tuesday (dik-ą-tūz′dā), *n.* The ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp; jack-o'-lantern.

dickcissel (dik-sis′el), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] The black-throated bunting, *Spiza americana*, a small member of the sparrow family. It is abundant in many parts of the eastern United States, ranging west to Nebraska and south to Arizona. The male has a black patch on the throat and some yellow markings, but the general color above is grayish brown. See *Spiza*, with cut.

Dickensesque (dik″enz-esk′), *a.* Resembling or peculiar to the style of Charles Dickens, the novelist.

Dickensian (di-ken′zi-ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Dickens, the novelist (1812–70), or to his writings or style: as, *Dickensian* characters.

Dickensiana (dik″enz-i-ā′nä), *n. pl.* [*Dickens* + *-i-* + *-ana.*] Collections of sayings, anecdotes, relics, manuscripts, books, editions, works, etc., relating to or connected in any way with Charles Dickens, the novelist.

An important Dickens Exhibition will be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on March 25th, 26th, and 27th, under the auspices of the Dickens Fellowship. This is the first exhibition of *Dickensiana* ever held in London. *Athenæum*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 243.

dickpfennig (dik′pfen″ig), *n.* [G., 'thick penny.'] A billon coin of Strassburg in Alsace in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, equal to 6 batzen.

Dicksonieæ (dik-sō-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dicksonia* + *-eæ.*] One of the three tribes comprising the family of ferns *Cyatheaceæ*. It is distinguished from the other two by having the indusium extrorse and formed at least in part by the more or less modified opposed leaf-segment, and further by having the ring of the sporangium provided with a stomium of thinner cells. It includes among others the important genera *Cibotium* and *Dicksonia*. See ★*Cyatheaceæ*.

dickthaler (dik′tä″lėr), *n.* [G., 'thick dollar.'] A small and thick Austrian silver coin of the year 1484, bearing a portrait of the Archduke Sigismund.

dicky[1], *n.*—**Dicky Sam,** a nickname for a native of Liverpool, England.

dicky[3] (dik′i), *a.* [Attrib. use of *Dicky*, dim.] Poor in quality or condition; 'sorry'; 'queer': as, a *dicky* lot; a *dicky* concern. [Slang.]

dicky-daisy (dik′i-dā″zi), *n.* See ★*daisy*.

Diclonius (dī-klō′ni-us), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + (it is said) *κλόνις*, the sacrum.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles described by Cope as having elongated skulls with extended and very broad snout, very large nostrils, and subrectangular orbits. The teeth are closely arranged in an alveolar groove opening inward, the successional teeth forming several tectiform series. It occurs in the Cretaceous rocks and is generally regarded as synonymous with *Hadrosaurus* and *Trachodon*.

dicœlious (dī-sē′li-us), *a.* Same as *dicœlous*.

dicondylic (dī-kon-dil′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κόνδυλος*, a knob, condyle.] Same as *dicondylian*. [Rare.]

diconic (dī-kon′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_9H_{10}O_6$, prepared by the action of concentrated hydrochloric acid on citric acid at 200° C. It forms small crystals, probably of the monoclinic system, and melts at 199–200° C.

dicot (dī′kot), *n.* A colloquial reduction, among botanists, of *dicotyledon*.

dicotyl (dī-kot′il), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοτύλη*, socket (see *cotyledon*).] Same as *dicotyledon*.

The main development of the early *Dicotyls* and other plants constituting the best horizon markers took place in the late Jurassic. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Dec., 1903, p. 416.

dicotyledonary (dī-kot-i-lē′dọn-ą-ri), *a.* [*dicotyledon* + *-ary*[1].] Pertaining or relating to dicotyledons. *N. E. D.*

Dicranaceæ (dī-krā-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dicranum* + *-aceæ.*] A large family of acrocarpous mosses of the order *Bryales*. It is typified by the genus *Dicranum* (which see), and characterized by erect stems, awl-shaped or bristle-shaped leaves, a simple peristome of 16 teeth, and 1-celled spores. There are 48 genera, chiefly of the temperate zones (only 2 occurring in the tropics), growing in low, moist ground and forming sod or turf.

dicranobranchiate (dī-krā-nō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the *Dicranobranchia*, or possessing plumose dorsal gills.

II. *n.* One of the *Dicranobranchia*.

Dicranopteris (dī-krą-nop′tę-ris), *n.* [NL. (Bernhardi, 1806), ‹ *Dicranum* + Gr. *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of gleicheniaceous ferns. They are scandent trailing or semi-erect and of mostly indeterminate growth, the pinnatifid pinnæ opposite and wholly lateral, borne in pairs far apart upon the wiry, more or less naked, di- or trichotomously branched rachides. The genus is one of the most abundant of tropical ferns, often forming impassable thickets in open or half-cleared ground. The species are imperfectly known. See *Gleichenia*.

Dicromita (dī-krom′i-tą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δίκροος*,



Dicromita agassizi.
(From Bull. 47 U. S. Nat. Museum.)

forked, + *μίτος*, thread.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Brotulidæ*.

Dict. An abbreviation of *dictionary*.

Dictæan (dik-tē′an), *a.* [L. *Dictæus*, ‹ Gr. *Δικταῖος*, ‹ *Δίκτη*, L. *Dicte*, a mountain in Crete. Cf. *dictamnus* and *dittany*.] Of or pertaining to Mt. Dicte (or Dikte) in eastern Crete, where Zeus is said to have been reared.

dictational (dik-tā′shọn-al), *a.* [*dictation* + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to dictation: as, *dictational* experiences.

The popular mind . . . has retreated from its uncomfortable *dictational* attitude and thrown the whole matter over to the States of the South.
G. W. Cable, in The Century, Jan., 1885, p. 409.

dictative (dik-tā′tiv), *a.* [*dictate* + *-ive.*] Of the nature of dictation; characteristic of one who is in the habit of speaking with authority.

He uttered . . . such other *dictative* mandates as were necessary. *J. F. Cooper*, Pioneers, xxiii.

dictatorialism (dik-tą-tō′ri-al-izm), *n.* [*dictatorial* + *-ism.*] The methods or manner of a dictator or dictatorial person.

Dictionary catalogue. See ★*catalogue*.

Dictyoceratina (dik″ti-ō-se-rat′i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-ina*[2].] One of the two orders of ceratose sponges (the other being *Dendroceratina*) having the spongin skeleton in the form of a network of anastomosing fibers. It includes the families *Spongidæ*, *Spongeliidæ*, and *Aplysinidæ*.

dictyodrome (dik′ti-ō-drōm), *a.* [Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-δρομος*, ‹ *δραμεῖν*, run.] Netted-veined, the nerves soon disappearing in the parenchyma of the leaf. See *nervation*, (*a*) (5).

dictyodromous (dik-ti-od′rọ-mus), *a.* Same as ★*dictyodrome*.

dictyoid (dik′ti-oid), *a.* [Gr. *δικτυοειδής*, net-like, ‹ *δίκτυον*, net, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of a net; reticulate; specifically, having both longitudinal and transverse septa: applied to the spores of certain fungi. Same as *muriform*[1] and ★*fenestrate*. See ★*Fenestella*.

dictyonale (dik-ti-ō-nā′lē), *n.*; pl. *dictyonalia* (-liä). [NL., neut. of **dictyonalis*, adj., irreg. ‹ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net.] In sponges, one of the parenchymal spicules which become fused to form the continuous skeletal framework of the *Dictyonina*.

Dictyonema, *n.* This hydrozoan genus is commonly regarded as closely allied to the *Graptoloidea*, but the fronds are funnel- or fan-shaped and the branches connected by transverse bars or dissepiments, the thecæ or cells being usually quite obscure. It is wholly fossil and ranges from the uppermost beds of the Cambrian into the Devonian.

dictyopteran (dik-ti-op′tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Dictyoptera*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dictyoptera*.

Dictyopteris, *n.* 2. A genus of the *Phæophyceæ*, or brown algæ, separated from the other members of the family *Dictyotaceæ* by the presence of a midrib.

Dictyosiphon (dik″ti-ō-sī′fon), *n.* [NL. (Greville, 1830), from the tubular, reticulately branching thallus; ‹ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *σίφων*, a tube.] A genus of the *Phæophyceæ*, or brown algæ, occurring in both the North Atlantic and southern oceans. Seven species and varieties are found on the New England coast. Reproduction, as far as known, is only by unilocular sporangia.

Dictyospongia (dik″ti-ō-spon′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δίκτυον*, net, + *σπογγιά*, sponge.] A genus of extinct hexactinellid silicious sponges, typical of the family *Dictyospongidæ* and characterized by its obconical form and the smooth exterior of its reticulum. It is of Devonian age.

Dictyospongidæ (dik″ti-ō-spon′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dictyospongia* + *-idæ.*] A family of silicious hexactinellid sponges, comprising genera of obconical form and growing as simple individuals, in which the reticulum is principally composed of vertical and horizontal strands and the exterior is variously orna-

mented with nodes, tufts, and fringes. The family is closely allied to the living *Euplectella*, but is regarded as wholly of Paleozoic age.

Dictyosporæ (dik-ti-os′pō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκτυον*, net, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A name applied by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi Imperfecti*, to include the genera which have spores both transversely and longitudinally septate.

Dictyotales (dik-ti-ō-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [*Dictyota* + *-ales.*] An order of the *Phæophyceæ* or brown algæ, containing the single family *Dictyotaceæ* (which see).

dictyotic (dik-ti-ot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δικτυωτός*, made in net fashion, < *δίκτυον*, net.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a network.—**Dictyotic moment,** in certain *Radiolaria*, the period during which the skeleton is formed. Also called *lorication moment. Haeckel.*

dicyanide (dī-sī′a-nid), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *cyanide.*] The name of a class of compounds containing two cyanogen radicals, –CN, in the molecule.

dicycle (dī′si-kl), *n.* [Gr. *δίκυκλος*, two-wheeled, < *δι-*, two-, + *κύκλος*, circle.] A form of two-wheeled vehicle constructed on the plan of the bicycle, but with the two wheels parallel instead of in line.

dicyclic (dī-sik′lik), *a.* [Gr. *δίκυκλος*, two-wheeled: see ★*dicycle.*] 1. In two cycles: said of the calyx-base of the *Crinoidea* when there are two rings of plates between the topmost joint of the column and the first cycle of plates situated in the projection of the ambulacra or arms: contrasted with *monocyclic.*—2. Noting organic compounds the atoms of which form two closed chains, each having one or more atoms in common. Also *bicyclic.*—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Forming or disposed in two whorls, as a perianth or other series of organs. *Jackson*, Glossary. (*b*) Biennial: said of hapaxanthous herbs which require two seasons to mature. *Pound and Clements.*

dicyclist (dī′si-klist), *n.* [*dicycle* + *-ist.*] One who rides a dicycle. See ★*dicycle. N. E. D.*

dicyemid (dis-i-em′id), *n.* One of the *Dicyemidae.*

dicymose (dī-sī′mōs), *a.* Doubly cymose.

Didache (did′a-kē), *n.* [Gr. *διδαχή*, teaching, < *διδάσκειν*, teach.] The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, an apocryphal writing discovered in a manuscript of the year 1056 at Constantinople in 1873. The date of its composition was about the end of the first century A. D. It consists of two parts, the first of general ethical teaching, the second relating to church polity and liturgy.

The metropolitan Ph. Bryennios, who discovered and edited the *Didache.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 384.

Didachist (did′a-kist), *n.* The unknown author or editor of the Didache. Also called *Didachographer.*

Didachographer (did-a-kog′ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *διδαχή*, teaching, + *-γραφος*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as ★*Didachist.*

didascalics (did-as-kal′iks), *n.* Matters to be taught: subjects of teaching.

Did not the Athenians, the wisest of nations, . . . give to melopœia, choregraphy, and the sundry forms of *didascalics*, the precedence of all other matters, civil and military? *Peacock*, Crotchet Castle, vi.

didascaly (dī-das′ka-li), *n.*; pl. *didascalies* (-liz). [Gr. *διδασκαλία*, earlier *περὶ διδασκαλιῶν*, '(treatise) concerning (dramatic) productions,' the word meaning teaching, and hence the rehearsing or production of a play, < *διδάσκειν*, teach.] 1. A catalogue of the ancient Greek dramas: such catalogues were prepared by Aristotle, Callimachus, Aristophanes of Byzantium, etc., but are now lost. They contained the names of the dramas and their writers, with dates and other details.—2. A bill or poster, hung in an ancient theater, containing a short notice of the play and performers.

diddle-dee (did-l-dē′), *n.* In the Falkland Islands, a shrub of the antarctic regions, *Empetrum rubrum.* It is used for fuel. See *Empetrum.*

didelphine (dī-del′fin), *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Didelphia;* didelphian.

Didelphis, *n.* Same as *Didelphys* and the preferred (though erroneous) form, under the rule of priority.

didelphous (dī-del′fus), *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Didelphia* or *Marsupialia.*

didigonal (dī-dig′ō-nal), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + E. *digonal.*] In *mineral.*, noting a type of symmetry characterized by a dyad axis (that is, one of two-fold symmetry) in which two planes of symmetry intersect. See ★*symmetry.*

di-diurnal (dī-dī-ėr′nal), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *diurnal.*] Twice a day: as a *di-diurnal* visit. *N. E. D.*

didle (dī′dl), *n.* [Also *didal, didall, dydle, dydel.*] 1. A triangular spade used for ditching.

A sickle to cut with, a *didall* and crome
for draining of ditches, that noies thee at home.
Tusser, Good Husbandrie, p. 38.

2. A scoop or dredge on the end of a long pole, used for clearing watercourses or channels. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

didodecahedron (dī-dō″dek-a-hē′drọn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *dodecahedron.*] A diploid.

didonia (dī-dō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dido* (*Didon-*), Dido. The allusion is to her trick with the hide: see *dido.*] Of the isoperimetric curves on a given surface, that one which contains the maximum area.

didromic (dī-drō′mik), *a.* [*didrom-* *y* + *-ic.*] Doubly twisted, as the awns of some grasses.

didromy (did′rọ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *-δρομος* < *δραμεῖν*, run, + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, double torsion.

diductor (dī-duk′tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *diducere*, draw apart, < *dī-*, apart, + *ducere*, draw.] In the articulate orders of the *Brachiopoda*, one of a pair of muscles which by contraction open the valves. These muscles originate in a broad base on the anterior part of the muscular area of the ventral valve and are inserted on the cardinal process of the dorsal valve. There is also a pair of small accessory diductors inserted on the cardinal process and originating on the posterior part of the ventral muscular area.

Didymæa (did-i-mē′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *Διδύμαια*, neut. pl. of *Διδύμαιος*, a name of Zeus, < *Δίδυμα*, Didyma, near Miletus.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a festival in honor of Zeus and Apollo held at Didyma, near Miletus, in Asia Minor: known only by late coins and inscriptions.

Didymæum (did-i-mē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Διδυμαῖον*, prop. neut. of *Διδυμαῖος*: see ★*Didymæa.*] A temple or shrine sacred to Zeus and Apollo at Didyma, near Miletus. There was a sacred way leading to it which was built for an earlier temple on the site, and which was bordered by a series of archaic seated figures now in the British Museum. The later building, of which remains still exist, probably dates from about 334 B. C. It was dipteral, with the cella open to the sky.

didymalgia (did-i-mal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίδυμοι*, the testicles, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the testicle.

Didymaspis (did-i-mas′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of fossil fishes from the Old Red Sandstone, having a cephalic shield in two pieces and no cornua at the sides.

didymate, didymated (did′i-māt, -mā-ted), *a.* Same as *didymous.* [Rare.]

didymia (dī-dim′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *didymium.*] In *chem.*, didymium oxid.

Didymitidæ (did-i-mit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Didymites* + *-idæ.*] A family of Triassic ammonites with globose conchs having broad bifid sutural saddles.

didymitis (did-i-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίδυμοι*, testicles, + *-itis.*] Same as *orchitis.*

didymoclone (dī-dim′ō-klōn), *n.* [Gr. *δίδυμος*, twin, + *κλών*, a twig.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a short straight spicule with thickened ends bearing forked branches.

didymoid (did′i-moid), *a.* [Gr. *δίδυμος*, twin, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having two (twin) cells: applied to the spores of certain fungi.

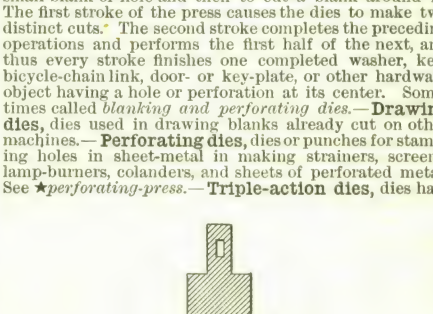
Others [spores] by a cross-partition become twin or 2-celled (*didymoid*); others by further parallel cross-partitions become a row of cells (phragmoid).
Underwood, Moulds, Mildews and Mushrooms, iii.

Didymozoön (did″i-mō-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίδυμος*, twin, + [*ζῷον*, animal.] The typical genus of the family *Didymozoönidæ. Taschenberg*, 1879.

Didymozoönidæ (did″i-mō-zō-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Didymozoön* + *-idæ.*] A family of trematoid *Platyhelminthes*, of the order *Malacocotylea* (or *Digenea*). They have an anterior sucker only, mouth within the sucker, and the genital pore terminal, in front of the oral sucker. The worms are hermaphroditic and live in pairs in cysts. They are found on the integument or in the mouth and branchial cavity of marine fishes. The family includes the genera *Didymozoön* and *Nematobothrium.*

die[3], *n.* 9. A hard-metal former or working-face for shaping, cutting, or impressing: usually used in pairs. See defs. 5 and 6. Specifically—(*a*) One of a pair of formers, each with an intaglio

design, between which is introduced the blank of a coin or medal, and by which, under pressure, a relief is stamped on both sides of the blank. (*b*) One of a pair of formers on one of which is an intaglio and on the other the complementary cameo. When a sheet of metal is placed between them, the common design is pressed when the dies come together. (*c*) One of a pair of formers in each of which one half the desired design is incised as an intaglio. The stock to be shaped is introduced between them, and when the dies are brought together, the shape and design are impressed upon the stock. This process of die-forging of stock is in very wide use for the parts of guns, sewing-machines, wrenches, bicycles, and manufactured articles generally. The pressure is secured by the drop-press and the fall of a tup or hammer carrying the upper die on its face. (*d*) One of a pair of formers for stamping spoons, tinware, or brass from the sheet, cutting the blank from the stock, and molding it in one or more operations. Such dies are often quite complex, and involve drawing the metal and stripping it from the female die after forming. (*e*) A surface or anvil to support the stock against the blow and shearing action of a punch, and to allow the punch to pass into a hole or recess in it after the shear is completed. Such dies must have the hole slightly larger than the punch. (*f*) A special shape of cutting-edge and the complementary recess for cutting soles, uppers, or cards of irregular shape. (*g*) A hardened steel roller, engraved with a design in intaglio, used to raise the pattern on the blank by rolling it under pressure. (*h*) The acting face of a power-hammer, even if smooth. Die-forging for articles to be made in large quantities has practically replaced hand-forging in the United States.—**Blanking and perforating dies.** Same as *double* ★*dies.*—**Combination and double-action die,** a die that cuts and bends a blank and continues the work by bending it or drawing it into still another form. See *double-action* ★*dies.*—**Combination die,** a die used first to cut the blank and then to turn or bend its edges into some simple form. It is used in making box-covers, bottoms of cans, toys, lamp-burners, pans, and other shallow ware or the parts of other objects. It is sometimes used with a punch to cut a hole in the blank, as in making fruit-can covers with a fruit-can combination die.—**Cutting and drawing dies.** Same as *double-action* ★*dies.*—**Die-sinking machine,** a milling-machine adapted to the work of milling or cutting out the dies used in drop-hammers.—**Disk-cutting die,** a die used in an armature-disk ★cutting-press (which see).—**Double-action dies,** dies of which the upper one is in two parts, one outside of and moving independently of the other. The outer cuts the blank and pushes it downward into the lower die. Then, by a dwell or pause in its movement, it clamps the blank by the rim, holding it firmly between the upper and the lower die. The smaller inside die is timed to touch the blank just as it is clamped, and, pushing downward, draws or stretches the blank into the center of the lower die. The blank, having been drawn into its permanent form, is left behind by the rising of the upper die and is stripped off the dies by striking the stripping edge of the lower die, dropping through it out of the press. In some dies the finished ware is discharged upward by the rising through the lower die of a push-out plate, that ejects it from the press. Double-action dies are sometimes called *cutting and drawing dies.*—**Double dies,** dies which cut two blanks, one small and one large, side by side, or a small hole and a blank next to it. By feeding the sheet-metal to a press fitted with double dies it is thus possible first to cut a small blank or hole and then to cut a blank around it. The first stroke of the press causes the dies to make two distinct cuts. The second stroke completes the preceding operations and performs the first half of the next, and thus every stroke finishes one completed washer, key, bicycle-chain link, door- or key-plate, or other hardware object having a hole or perforation at its center. Sometimes called *blanking and perforating dies.*—**Drawing dies,** dies used in drawing blanks already cut on other machines.—**Perforating dies,** dies or punches for stamping holes in sheet-metal in making strainers, screens, lamp-burners, colanders, and sheets of perforated metal. See ★*perforating-press.*—**Triple-action dies,** dies having the upper die in two parts moving independently and, in addition, a third die moving upward through the fixed lower die.



Triple-action Dies.

a, the lower die; *b*, the upper cutting and holding die; *c*, the inner drawing die; *d*, the embossing die rising on plunger *f* through sleeve *g*, and meeting die *c*; *e*, supporting-bolster: *i*, stripping-edge; *h*, bed of press.

die[3], *v. t.*—**Dieing-out machine,** in *shoe-manuf.*, a power-machine for stamping out, by means of dies, leather to form the soles or other parts of boots and shoes. It is essentially a stamping-press with a cutting or shaping die and a wooden block on which the leather stock is placed to be cut.

die-back (dī′bak), *n.* A disease of the orange-tree and other citrous fruits, limited to Florida.

The exact cause is unknown, but it is probably due to malnutrition or the excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Dieb. alt. An abbreviation of the Latin *diebus alternis*, every other day.

die-block (dī′blok), *n.* A heavy block of cast-iron which supports the die in a press or punch. The heavier such a block is made, the better it takes up the shock when the punch strikes the work.

Dieb. tert. An abbreviation of the Latin *diebus tertiis*, every third day.

die-chuck (dī′chuk), *n.* A chuck for holding work that is to be turned or bored in a lathe. It consists of a disk having two or more radial slots, in which steel jaws slide, the sliding motion being imparted by screws which can either be worked independently or together, so that the work can be chucked centrally or eccentrically.

diectasis (dī-ek′tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διέκτασις*, a stretching, < *διεκτείνειν*, stretch, < *διά*, through, + *ἐκτείνειν*, stretch: see *ectasis*.] In *pros.*, lengthening by the insertion of a syllable. See *ectasis*.

From the scientific point of view there is, of course, not a word to be said in favour of such grammatical monsters as *ἔης* and *ἐρίασθε*. But it is perfectly easy to see how they arose from a misunderstanding of the 'Epic *diectasis*.'
Athenæum, Dec. 29, 1894, p. 884.

die-forging (dī′fōr″jing), *n.* The process of forging metal parts in dies: drop-forging. It is done by means of a die, made usually in two pieces, which is fastened in a hammer or press. In one part of the die a piece of hot metal is placed, which is squeezed into the shape of the die when the latter is closed. Forgings which are to be duplicated many times are usually made by this process. See ★*die*³.

die-hole (dī′hōl), *n.* The hole in a punching or drawing die. In punching, the die-hole must be large enough to admit the punch and leave a little clearance; in drawing, it must admit the punch and the material which is being worked.

dieidism (dī-id′izm), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-ism*.] The assumption of two different forms during successive stages in the life-history of an organism. *Sir J. Lubbock*, 1874.

Dielasma (dī-ē-las′mä), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, double, + *ἔλασμα*, a metal plate.] A genus of Paleozoic terebratuloid *Brachiopoda* having a short brachial loop and a long free hinge-plate which carries the muscles of the dorsal valve.

Dielectric constant, hysteresis, strength. See ★*constant*, ★*hysteresis*, *disruptive* ★*strength*.

dielectrically (dī-ē-lek′tri-kal-i), *adv.* By dielectric action: as, *dielectrically* polarized bodies.

die-nut (dī′nut), *n.* A square nut of hardened steel, in which grooves are cut as in a die, which is used for cleaning the threads of bolts or studs which have been damaged.

die-plate (dī′plāt), *n.* In *steam-* or *gas-fitting*, a screw-plate; a screw-cutting die.

dieresilia (dī″er-ē-sil′i-ä), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαίρειν*, to separate, divide, + L. *sili(qua)*, pod.] Same as *carcerule* (*b*). *Mirbel*.

dieresilian (dī-er-ē-sil′i-an), *a.* [*dieresilia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a diereselia.

dieresis, *n.* **5.** In crustaceans, the division in the outer branch of the last pleopods.

Dies Iræ (dī′ēz ī′rē). Day of Wrath: the opening words, and hence the name, of a celebrated Latin hymn of the middle ages. It was probably written by Thomas of Celano in the thirteenth century. The Roman Catholic Church still uses it in the funeral service.

Diestian group. See ★*group*¹.

diet¹, *n.*—**Tufnell diet,** a diet containing very little liquid or succulent food.

diethene (dī-eth′ēn), *a.* [*di-*² + *eth(yl)* + *-ene*.] Containing two ethylene groups: as, *diethene* diamine, $NH\langle^{CH_2CH_2}_{CH_2CH_2}\rangle NH$.

diethenic (dī-e-then′ik). *a.* Same as ★*diethene*. —**Diethenic alcohol.** Same as *diethene* ★*glycol*, $CH_2OH.CH_2.O.CH_2CH_2OH$.

dietheroscope (dī-ē-ther′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *αἰθήρ*, ether, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus adapted to the accurate measurement of the refractions that occur in mirage. It consists of a telescope within which mirrors, or total reflecting prisms, or additional lenses, are so arranged as to cause two images of any object to appear in the field of view. When used without the telescope the dietheroscope can be arranged as a dipleidoscope or sun-dial; the two images of the sun overlap each other and coincide when the sun centers on the meridian.

diethyl (dī-eth′il). *n.* [*di-*² + *ethyl*.] **1.** Same as ★*butane*.—**2.** A combining form used to indicate the presence of two ethyl radicals in the molecule of an organic compound.

diethylamine (dī-eth-il-am′in), *n.* [*di-*² + *ethyl* + *amine*.] A colorless inflammable liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2NH$, prepared by the action of ammonia on ethyl iodide and formed during the putrefaction of fish. It melts at −40° C., boils at 55.5° C., and forms salts with acids similar to those of ammonia.

dietzeite (dēt′sē-īt), *n.* [Named for A. *Dietze*, who first described it.] A mineral consisting of the iodate and chromate of calcium, occurring in yellow prismatic crystals and fibrous masses: found in the soda-nitrate deposits of Atacama.

diff. An abbreviation of *difference*, *different*, or *differs*.

difference, *n.*—**Contact difference of potential.** See ★*potential*.—**Difference hypothesis,** in *psychophys.*, the hypothesis that equal stimulus ratios correspond to equal sensation differences. As an interpretation of the facts of Weber's law, the difference hypothesis is opposed to the ratio hypothesis, which makes equal stimulus ratios correspond to equal sensation ratios.—**Difference limen,** differential limen; in *psychophys.*, the just noticeable stimulus difference; the increment of stimulus which, if all errors of observation were ruled out, would be sufficient to make the resulting sensation just different, with maximal attention, from the original sensation; or the increment of stimulus which, under ordinary conditions of observation after elimination of constant errors, enables the two sensations to be distinguished in 50 per cent. of a large number of comparisons.

With an area of contact of 1 mm. diameter, the *difference limen* on the index finger of the right hand was $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$. *O. Kuelpe* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 160.

Difference of potential. (*b*) In a social population, more or less capacity for progress, "manifested chiefly in the crossing of cultures."—**Frequency difference,** in *phys.*, the numerical quantity obtained by subtracting one frequency of vibration, such as that belonging to a given wave-length in a line spectrum, from another.—**Method of just noticeable differences, method of least differences, method of minimal differences,** in *psychophys.*, one of the four classical methods of sensation measurement. In its later and more perfect forms the method is usually known as the *method of minimal changes* or as the *method of limits*. The essential feature of the procedure is that one stimulus is kept constant, while another, taken at first as sensibly like or sensibly different from the standard, is varied by minimal steps until a judgment of difference or of lapse of difference is attained. *O. Kuelpe* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 57.—**Phase difference,** in *elect.*, the difference in time or in angle, when representing a cycle by 360 degrees, between two electric waves, as an alternating current and electromotive force.—**Resting difference,** an electromotive current which is found to exist on comparing the cross-section of a nerve with its longitudinal section. Also called *nerve current* and *demarcation current*.—**Second differences,** in *math.*, the differences between successive terms of a series of first differences. In the same way the differences between the second differences give *third differences*, and so on.

Thus we may say that unity which appears in the first column is the *first difference* of the numbers in the second column; the *second difference* of those in the third column; the *third difference* of those in the fourth, and so on.
Jevons, Prin. of Science, I. ii. 9.

To split the difference, to come to agreement by compromise, the difference between the two parties being divided equally; give and take equally in coming to an agreement.

difference-tone (dif′ẹ-rens-tōn), *n.* A third tone set up by the sounding of two simple tones, whose pitch-number is the difference between the pitch-numbers of the two primary tones, or between some multiples of these pitch-numbers; one of the two forms of combinational tone.—**First difference-tone,** in *acoustics*, a combinational tone produced by the simultaneous sounding of two musical tones which differ in pitch. It has a frequency, *f*, expressed by the formula: $f = u - l$, where *u* is the frequency of the higher and *l* of the lower of the two tones.—**Second difference-tone,** in *acoustics*, a difference-tone having a frequency $f = 2l - u$, where *l* and *u* are the frequencies of the lower and upper tones producing the combination.

differentiability (dif-ẹ-ren″shi-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* The property of being differentiable.

differentiable, *a.* **2.** In *math.*, having a determinate finite or determinate infinite derivative.

differential. I. *a.* **4.** In *mech.*: (*a*) So constructed that the resulting motion is the algebraic sum of two unequal motions in opposite directions. The resistance moves through a path which is the difference of two velocities impressed by the applied force. Hence a slow motion of the resistance is the consequence of the moving force acting through a considerable space, and a small moving force overcomes great resistance. Used in hoisting-pulleys, double screws, and similar devices.

(*b*) Having differing velocities, as automobile driving-shafts when rounding corners and curves, and rollers for grinding grain.—**5.** Selective; having different effects upon different kinds of material: as, *differential* weathering.

The facts collected pointed to the conclusion that this type of valley was due to *differential* preglacial decay.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 652.

Differential brake, count, counter-shaft, etc. See ★*brake*³, ★*count*¹, ★*counter-shaft*, etc.—**Differential winding.** (*b*) A winding consisting of two sections, which are excited by two different currents, as a shunt and a series current, in such a manner that their magnetic effects are in directions opposite to each other.—**Exact differential equation.** See ★*equation*.

II. *n.*—**Differential of a function,** the increment of a function so changed or 'doctored' that its ratio to the increment of the independent variable equals the limit of the ratio of the unchanged increments.—**Exact differential.** If $\delta M/\delta x = \delta N/\delta y$, then $Mdy + Ndx$ is an *exact differential*.—**Second differential.** Since the differential of a function is, from its definition, usually a new function of the independent variable, its differential may be taken, and is called the *second differential*. The second differential of *y* is written d^2y. In the same way we get the *third differential*, d^3y; etc.

differentiant, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a discontinuous variation, sport, mutation, or inherited change in the type of a race or species.

Of course Mr. Bateson may say that there is really differentiation there; it is he, however, who identifies "*differentiant*" diversity and "discontinuous variation."
Biometrika, April, 1903, p. 332.

Differentiant variation. See ★*variation*.

differentiate, *v. t.* **5.** In *hist.* and *cytol.*, to reveal or resolve structures in (a cell, tissue, or organ) by treating with some stain or reagent.

differentiation, *n.* **5.** In *geol.*, the general process by which a parent mass of molten rock of intermediate composition, standing in a reservoir for long periods of time, breaks up or differentiates into several fractional derivatives both more acidic and more basic. While the process is obscure and inadequately understood, it accounts for the contrasted lavas which often come from the same eruptive center at different times. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 710.—**Induced differentiation,** in *biol.*, the opinion that the process of cell-multiplication and divergent specialization which takes place during the development of the organism, and to which its characteristics of form and structure are due, is the effect of the conditions under which the development takes place: as contrasted with the opinion that it is innate or inherent in the constitution, organization, or architecture of the egg. See *inherent* ★*development* and ★*innate*, 3.—**Inherent differentiation,** in *biol.*, the process of cell-multiplication and divergent specialization which takes place during the development of the organism, and to which its characteristics of form and structure are due, regarded as the effect of the constitution, organization, or architecture of the egg. See *induced* ★*differentiation*, *induced* ★*development*, *inherent* ★*development*.—**Law of differentiation,** the law, formulated by Herbert Spencer, that society in its evolution, like the cosmos and the living organism, passes from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous.—**Logarithmic differentiation,** the method of passing to logarithms before differentiating.—**Magmatic differentiation,** the differentiation of molten masses of rock, which are technically called magmas. See ★*differentiation*, 5.—**Precocious differentiation,** the presence, in an egg or embryo, of latent or imperceptible organization before it exhibits visible organization.

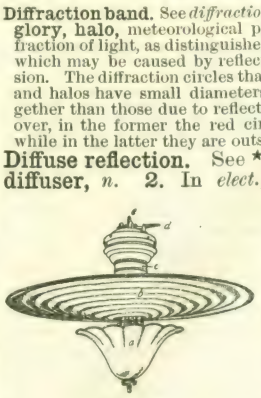
diffidation (dif-i-dā′shọn), *n.* [ML. *diffidatio(n-)*, < *diffidare*, renounce, defy: see *defy*.] Formal relinquishment or renunciation of faith, allegiance, or amity: solemn defiance of an enemy; declaration of hostilities: as, to send a letter of *diffidation*.

The primeval legislation of the Teutons permitted to the vassal . . . the right of *diffidation*—he might undo his faith.
Sir F. Palgrave, Hist. of Normandy and Eng., II. i.

Diffraction band. See *diffraction*.—**Diffraction corona, glory, halo,** meteorological phenomena caused by diffraction of light, as distinguished from similar phenomena which may be caused by reflection, refraction, or dispersion. The diffraction circles that occur in coronas, glories, and halos have small diameters and are much closer together than those due to reflection and dispersion; moreover, in the former the red circles are within the blue, while in the latter they are outside of the blue.

Diffuse reflection. See ★*reflection*.

diffuser, *n.* **2.** In *elect.*, a reflector placed above an arc-lamp for the purpose of more uniformly distributing its light.—**Concentric diffuser,** a diffuser containing a number of concentric rings or waves, shaped so as to distribute the light uniformly over the lower hemisphere, and enameled with a color tinged slightly yellow, so as to compensate for the bluish light of the arc.



Diffuser.

a, outer globe; *b*, concentric diffuser; *c*, case; *d*, cut-out switch; *e*, suspension-hook.

diffuser - chamber (di-fū′zėr-chām″bėr), *n.* A box or chamber in which a spray of water, oil, or other liquid is spread out into very fine particles.

diffusibility, *n.* **2.** Capability of spreading widely: as, the *diffusibility* of scarlet fever.

diffusion, *n.*—**Anodal diffusion,** dialysis effected by means of galvanism.—**Coefficient of diffusion.** See ★*coefficient*.—**Diffusion constant.** See ★*constant*.—**Diffusion process,** an important method of extracting sugar in aqueous solution from beet-roots cut into slices: sometimes applied also to sugar-cane.—**Fractional diffusion.** Same as *atmolysis*.—**Law of diffusion.** (*a*) In *phys.*, the law, formulated by Fick, that in a mixture

of salt and water, so distributed that the layers of equal density are horizontal, the number of grams of salt which will pass in unit time through unit area of a horizontal plane is $R\frac{dn}{dx}$; where n is the number of grams of salt per cubic centimeter in the layer in which the plane is located, x is the height (above a fixed plane) of the layer, and R is a constant called the *diffusivity*. (*b*) In *psychol.*, the law, formulated by A. Bain, that "according as an impression is accompanied with feeling, the aroused currents diffuse themselves freely over the brain, leading to a general agitation of the moving organs, as well as affecting the viscera." *Emotions and Will*, p. 4.—**Thermal diffusion.** See *diffusion of heat*, under *diffusion*.

diffusionist (di-fū′zhọn-ist), *n.* One who believes or adheres to some theory of diffusion, as the *diffusion of taxes* (which see, under *diffusion*).

diffusivity, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *phys.*, a physical constant expressing the rate of diffusion of a dissolved substance in the solvent. The diffusivity (R) is defined by the equation: $a = R\frac{dn}{dx}$, in which a is the number of grams of the dissolved substance which will pass in unit time through unit area of a horizontal plane, n the number of grams of the substance per cubic centimeter of the layer in which the plane lies, and x is the height of the layer above a fixed plane. Horizontal layers in the solution are everywhere of equal density.—**Thermal diffusivity,** the quantity $\frac{k}{cp}$, in which k is the conductivity for heat of the substance, c its specific heat, and p the density. Also called *thermometric conductivity*.

dig-dig (dig′dig), *n.* Same as ★*dik-dik*.

digeny (dij′e-ni), *n.* Digenous reproduction. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

digestant (di-jes′tant), *a.* and *n.* [*digest* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Aiding or improving digestion.

II. *n.* An agent used to promote digestion.

digesting-flask (di-jes′ting-flȧsk), *n.* In *chem.* and *bacteriol.*, a flask used to contain liquids which are to be maintained at a desired temperature for a longer or shorter time.

Digestion products. (*a*) *The products of albuminous digestion.* The first step in the process of proteolytic digestion depends upon the reaction of the digestive medium. If this is acid, acid albumin results; if it is alkaline, alkaline albuminate results. Coincidently the denaturization of the albuminous molecule is effected, whereby the individual physical characteristics of the different members of the group are destroyed. This is followed by the formation of albumoses, of which two classes are recognized, namely, primary and secondary forms. Conjointly the albumoses may be viewed as cleavage-products of the original albumins, and some of their characteristics no doubt are referable to the smaller size of the molecule. As a class they are much more soluble than the albumins, and some members of the group are not altogether indiffusible. Three primary products are recognized, namely, a *heteroalbumose*, a *proto-albumose*, and a *gluco-albumose*. The first mentioned is an antibody (in the sense of Kühne), the second a hemibody; the third is an exclusive carrier of the carbohydrate group. The secondary products, or *deuteroalbumoses*, result from the primary forms on further digestion, and are divided into three groups, according to their behavior toward ammonium sulphate. These are termed the *deuterofractions A*, *B*, and *C*. Of these *A* and *B* are composed of at least two albumoses each. One member of the *A* fraction is known as *thio-albumose*, from the large amount of sulphur which it contains. As regards the subsequent fate of the albumoses, it was formerly thought that peptic digestion led to an end-product, a peptone, in which the hemi- and anti-groups of the albuminous molecule were still united (Kühne's amphopeptone), while on tryptic digestion this complex was broken down, with the formation of hemipeptone and antipeptone. The hemipeptone was characterized by the supposed readiness with which it was further decomposed by trypsin into leucin, tyrosin, and other crystalline products; but as a matter of fact the substance itself has thus far had only a hypothetical existence. Kühne's antipeptone, on the other hand, could be isolated apparently as a chemical unity. It can be obtained from a mixture of digestive products, after removal of the soluble albumins and albuminates and after salting out the albumoses with ammonium sulphate in neutral, acid, and ammoniacal solution, by precipitation with absolute alcohol. The investigation of this antipeptone within recent years has shown that the substance is not a unity, however, but a mixture of different products, some of which still give the biuret reaction (peptones), while others are further removed in structure from the original albumins and no longer show the characteristic color-change of the 'peptones' (the peptoids). The various components of the antipeptone fraction have not all been isolated as yet, but it appears from Kutscher's researches in the case of fibrin antipeptone that this contains considerable amounts of arginin, lysin, and histidin. The antipeptone of Kühne, in the original meaning of the term, has thus no existence, and further researches have shown that an essential difference, as far as the end-products are concerned, does not exist between peptic and tryptic digestion, and that in either case proteolysis leads to the production of crystalline bodies, which partly belong to the mono-amido acids and partly to the diamido acids, while still others exist which are as yet but little known. Of the manner in which the cleavage of the albumoses to the end-products of proteolytic digestion occurs, and of the intermediary bodies which are formed during the process, our knowledge is still imperfect. But it appears from the researches of E. Fischer and his pupils that the cleavage may take its course over products in which amido-acid radicals are united with one another in gradually diminishing numbers. Such bodies are designated *dipeptides*, *tripeptides*, and *polypeptides*, according to the number of amido-groups which are present in combination. Bodies of this order have been synthetically produced, and have also been demonstrated among the products of peptic and tryptic digestion, such as Siegfried's kyrin, obtained from glutin, which apparently consists of one molecule of arginin, one of lysin, one of glutaminic acid, and two of glycocoll. While formerly only two proteolytic ferments were known to be concerned in the digestion of albumins, Cohnheim has recently shown that a third ferment of this order is found in the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract. This is known as *erepsin*. In its general behavior and the rapidity of its cleavage-action this ferment resembles trypsin, but it differs from this in its inability to attack the native albumins, while acid albumins and albumoses are readily broken down to end-products which no longer give the biuret reaction. All these data suggest that the older concept of the restitution of the albumins from relatively complex bodies in the intestinal mucous membrane must be abandoned and that the reconstruction of the molecule takes place from much simpler bodies. Where this occurs is as yet a matter of speculation, but there are reasons to believe that it may take place beyond the intestinal barrier, and possibly in the tissues of the body at large. (*b*) *The products of carbohydrate digestion.* Carbohydrate digestion is effected by the inverting ferments of the saliva, the pancreatic juice, and the enteric juice. The effect is quite analogous to what occurs in the case of the albumins, that is, there is a cleavage of the more complex bodies to relatively simple substances. The number of these end-products, owing to the smaller size of the molecule of the original material, is, however, much smaller, and all belong to one group, the monosaccharides, of which dextrose (glucose) and levulose are familiar examples. These are derived from corresponding disaccharides, which can be compared to the dipeptides, and in which two monosaccharine molecules still exist in combination. The most notable representatives of this order are maltose, which on further digestion yields two molecules of dextrose; lactose, which breaks up into dextrose and galactose; and cane-sugar, which similarly gives rise to dextrose and levulose. The disaccharides, in turn, result from the complex polysaccharides, with the intermediary formation of bodies which are comparable to the albumoses. Starch, which is the most important food-stuff belonging to this order, is thus first transformed into erythrodextrine, this into achroödextrine, and this in turn into the disaccharides maltose and isomaltose. Absorption of polysaccharides and disaccharides as such does not take place in the gastro-intestinal canal. (*c*) *The products of fat-digestion.* The digestion of fats is effected by the lipase or steapsin of the pancreatic juice and the enteric juice. This is quite analogous to the digestion of albumins and carbohydrates, and also leads to the liberation of the essential radicals of the original food-material. The end-products are glycerin and the fatty acids which enter into the construction of the fat-molecule, which latter, accordingly, vary with the nature of the fat ingested, the most important being palmitic acid, stearic acid, and oleic acid. In this form the fats are absorbed and then reconstructed from the component radicals.—**Primary digestion,** conversion of the food into chyle.—**Secondary digestion,** assimilation of food after its digestion in the stomach and intestine.

Digestive pocket, digestive sac, in *bot.*, an investment of the secondary rootlets which pass through the primary root to the exterior.—**Digestive fever.** See ★*fever*[1].

digger, *n.* 4. One who digs for gold; a gold-miner. [Australia.]

diggerdom (dig′ėr-dum), *n.* Gold-diggers collectively. [Australia.]

digging, *n.*—**Bar diggings,** gold-washing claims on a bar or shallow bank in a river.

digital. I. *a.*—**Digital variation.** See ★*variation*.

II. *n.* 4. One of those primaries, or quill-feathers, most commonly four in number, which are attached to the phalanges of the second and third digits of a bird's wing.

digitaleïn (dig-i-tā′lē-in), *n.* [*digitalis* + *-e-in*[2].] A colorless glucoside, $C_{32}H_{38}O_9$, contained in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* and *D. lutea*. It forms rounded microscopic granules and is narcotic in its physiological action.

digitalinic (dij″i-ta-lin′ik), *a.* [*digitalin* + *-ic*.] Derived from digitalin.—**Digitalinic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound, said to be formed by boiling digitalin with sodium hydroxid.

digitally (dij′i-tal-i), *adv.* With, or by means of, the fingers; with respect to the fingers.

digitate-pinnate (dij′i-tāt-pin″āt), *a.* Digitate with pinnate leaflets, as the sensitive plant.

digitation, *n.* 3. Finger-action; use of the fingers; fingering; manipulation with the fingers.

digitato-pinnate (dij″i-tā-tō-pin′āt), *a.* Same as *digitately pinnate* (which see, under *digitately*).

digitigrady (dij′i-ti-grā-di), *n.* [As *digitigrade* + *-y*[3].] The state or condition of being digitigrade or of walking on the toes, as do cats and dogs; digitigradism: contrasted with ★*plantigrady*.

digitin (dij′i-tin), *n.* [*digit(alis)* + *-in*[2].] An inert crystalline constituent of the leaves of the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

digitinervate (dij″i-ti-nėr′vāt), *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger, + *nervum*, nerve, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *digitinerved*.

digitinervous (dij″i-ti-nėr′vus), *a.* Same as *digitinerved*.

digitipartite (dij″i-ti-pär′tīt), *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger, + *partitus*, parted.] In *bot.*, digitately parted. See *digitate*, 1, and *parted*, 3.

digitipinnate (dij″i-ti-pin′āt), *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger, + *pinnatus*, pinnate.] Same as *digitately pinnate* (which see, under *digitately*).

digitogenin (dij-i-toj′e-nin), *n.* [*digit(alis)* + *-gen* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_{15}H_{24}O_3$, formed by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid on commercial digitalin. It crystallizes in needles which soften at about 250° C.

digitonin (dij-i-tō′nin), *n.* [*digit(alis)* + *-one* + *-in*[2].] A colorless levorotatory glucoside, $C_{27}H_{46}O_{14}5H_2O$, found in commercial digitalin. It crystallizes in slender needles which soften and turn yellow at 235° C.

digitophyllin (dij″i-tō-fil′in), *n.* [*digit(alis)* + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside, $C_{22}H_{52}O_{10}$, a powerful heart-poison contained in foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

digitoplantar (dij″i-tō-plan′tär), *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger, toe, + *planta*, sole.] Relating to the sole of the foot and to the toes.

digitoxigenin (dij-i-tok′si-je-nin), *n.* [*digitox(in)* + *-gen* + *-in*[2].] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{22}H_{32}O_4$, formed by the action of alcoholic hydrochloric acid on digitoxin. It melts at 230° C.

digitoxose (dij-i-tok′sōs), *n.* [*digitox(in)* + *-ose*.] A colorless dextrorotatory sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, formed, together with digitoxigenin, by the action of alcoholic hydrochloric acid on digitoxin. It crystallizes in prisms or plates and melts at 102° C.

diglossia (dī-glos′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίγλωσσος*, two-tongued, < *δι-*, two-, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A condition of having a double tongue.

diglottism (dī-glot′izm), *n.* [*diglot* + *-ism*.] The use of two languages among a people, or of words derived from two languages.

> Words run much in couples, the one being English and the other French. . . . In the following . . . from [Chaucer's] Prologue, there are two of these *diglottisms* in a single line:—
>
> 'Trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisye.'
>
> . . . 'Trouthe' is 'honour,' and 'fredom' is 'curteisye.'
>
> *J. Earle*, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 78.

diglottist (dī-glot′ist), *n.* One who speaks two languages.

diglyoxaline (dī-glī-ok′sa-lin), *n.* Same as ★*glycosine*.

diglyphic (dī-glif′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γλυφή*, a carving, + *-ic*.] Having two siphonoglyphs, as certain polyps: contrasted with ★*monoglyphic*.

dignathus (dig′na-thus), *n.*; pl. *dignathi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *teratol.*, a monster having a double lower jaw.

dignitarial (dig-ni-tā′ri-al), *a.* [*dignitary* + *-al*[1].] Of, belonging or peculiar to, a dignitary: as, the perversity of the *dignitarial* mind.

digonal (dig′ō-nal), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γωνία*, angle, + *-al*[1].] Noting an axis of binary or twofold symmetry; specifically, one of the six axes of an isometric crystal normal to the dodecahedral faces. See ★*symmetry*.

Digonopora, *n. pl.* 2. A section of hermaphrodite mollusks in which there are separate orifices for the male and female organs: opposed to *Monogonopora*. It contains the *Linnæidæ*, *Vaginulidæ*, *Onchidiidæ*, and many opisthobranchs, including all the *Pteropoda*.

digraphic, *a.* 2. Written in two distinct alphabets or characters, such as longhand and shorthand: as, a *digraphic* copy-book.

> This was a bilingual (or *digraphic*, as both inscriptions are in the same language), published by De Vogué.
>
> *Scribner's Monthly*, June, 1880, p. 205.

digrediency (dī-grē′di-ęn-si), *n.* In *math.*, the relation of digredient sets of variables.

digredient (dī-grē′di-ęnt), *a.* [L. *digrediens*, ppr. of *digredi*, digress: see *digress*.] In *math.*, said of two sets of variables if on replacing the variables of the first set by linear functions of themselves, those of the second set become also replaced by *different* linear functions of themselves.

digressionary (di-gresh′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [*digression* + *-ary*.] Of the nature of a digression; digressive.

digynious (dī-jin′i-us), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to the *Digynia*, in the Linnæan classification. See *Digynia*.

dihalogen (dī-hal′ō-jen), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *halogen*.] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of a halogen element, replacing two atoms of hydrogen, as in dichlorbenzene, $C_6H_4Cl_2$, or chlorbrombenzene, C_6H_4ClBr.

dihedral, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *geom.*, a pair of consecutive faces of an angloid.

dihexagonal, *a.* 2. In *crystal.*, noting a type of symmetry characterized by a hexad axis

(that is, one of six-fold symmetry) in which six planes of symmetry intersect. See ★*symmetry*.

dihydrate (dī-hī′drāt), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὑδωρ*, water, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound containing two molecules of water, commonly of water of crystallization.

dihydrated (dī-hī′drā-ted), *a.* In *chem.*, containing two molecules of water, commonly of water of crystallization. Thus, alabaster is *dihydrated* calcium sulphate, $CaSO.2H_2O$. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, II. 21.

dihydric (dī-hī′drik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of basic or easily replaceable hydrogen: as, sulphuric acid is a *dihydric* acid (H_2SO_4).

dihydriodide (dī-hī′dri-ō-did or -dīd), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *hydr(ogen)* + *iod(ine)* + *-id* [1].] In *chem.*, a compound formed by union with the elements of two molecules of hydriodic acid.

dihydrobromide (dī-hī-drō-brō′mid or-mīd), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *hydro(gen)* + *brom(ine)* + *-ide*[2].] In *chem.*, a compound formed by union with the elements of two molecules of hydrobromic acid.

dihydrochlorid (dī-hī-drō-klō′rid), *n.* [*di-* + *hydro(gen)* + *chlor(ine)* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound formed by union with the elements of two molecules of hydrochloric acid.

dihydrolutidin (dī-hī-drō-lū′ti-din), *n.* A ptomaïne ($C_7H_{11}N$) found in cod-liver oil.

dihydroxy-acid (dī-hī-drok″sī-as′id), *n.* In *chem.*, an acid containing two combining units of the radical hydroxyl (HO), as tartaric acid. *T. E. Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., I. 666.

dihydroxyl (dī-hī-drok′sil), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *hydroxyl.*] In *chem.*, containing two combining units of the radical hydroxyl (HO): as, tartaric acid is a *dihydroxyl* acid.

dihydroxytartaric (dī-hī-drok″si-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *hydr(ogen)* + *oxy(gen)* + *tartaric.*] Noting an acid, a colorless crystalline compound, $HOOCC(OH)_2C(OH)_2COOH$, formed by the oxidation of dihydroxymalic acid. It melts at 98° C. Also *dioxytartaric*.

diiodide (dī-ī′o-did), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *iodide.*] In *chem.*, a compound containing two atoms of iodine.

diiodocarbazol (dī-ī″ō-dō-kär′ba-zol), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *iod(ine)* + *carbazol.*] A yellow odorless crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_6I_2.NH$, obtained by adding iodine to boiling carbazol. It is antiseptic, insoluble in water, but easily soluble in ether, chloroform, and hot alcohol.

diiodoform (dī-ī′ō-dō-fôrm), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *iodoform.*] A bright-yellow crystalline compound, $C_2H_2I_2$, obtained by the action of iodine on acetylene diiodide. It is an antiseptic.

diiodosalol (dī-ī″ō-dō-sal′ol), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *iod(ine)* + *salol.*] An odorless, tasteless crystalline compound, $C_6H_2I_2(OH)CO_2C_6H_5$, obtained by condensation of diiodosalicylic acid with phenol. It is an antiseptic. Also called *phenyl ester of diiodosalicylic acid*.

diionic (dī-ī-on′ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *ion* + *-ic.*] In *phys. chem.*, producing two ions by electrolytic dissociation. *Physical Rev.*, Dec., 1904, p. 370.

diisatogen (dī-is′a-tō-jen), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *isat(in)* + *-gen.*] A red compound, $C_{16}H_8O_4N_2$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on dinitro-diphenyl-diacetylene. It crystallizes in needles, and is readily converted into indigo by reducing agents.

Diisoteria (dī″i-sō-tē′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. Διασωτήρια, neut. pl., ⟨ Ζεύς (g. Διός), Zeus, + σωτήρ, savior.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an Attic festival held at about the fourteenth day of the month Scirophorion (June) in honor of Zeus Soter and Athena Soteira.

Dika almonds, butter. See ★*almond*, ★*butter*[1].

dik-dik (dik′dik), *n.* [Also *dig-dig;* African.] A small African antelope, *Madaqua phillipsi*.

> No game here at this season, except the little *dik dik;* all is silent and desolate. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI, 28.

dike *n.*—**Blue dike,** a bluish-gray clay soil. [New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.] See the extract.

> Near the edge of the upland, it [the soil] passes into a gray or bluish-gray clay called '*blue dike.*'
> *Dawson*, Acadian Geol., iii. 25.

Composite dike, in *petrog.*, a dike formed by intrusions of two different rocks at different times into one fissure. —**Corky dike.** See ★*corky.*—**Intersecting dikes,** in *geol.*, dikes which cross each other, the later one being always continuous as compared with the older one which is cut by it. See *dike*, 5.—**Multiple dike,** in *geol.*, several parallel dikes which essentially form one whole yet are separated by intervening masses of other rock. See *dike*, 5.—**Sand-dike,** a name given by the miners in the Scottish coal-fields to a former stream-course filled with sand.—**Sandstone dike,** sandstone filling a fissure and resembling an intrusive dike. The fissure is generally believed to have been formed during an earthquake and to have been filled with an uprising emulsion of sand and mud which has afterward hardened.

diketone (dī-kē′tōn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *ketone.*] One of a class of organic compounds the molecules of which contain two carbonyl radicals, neither of which is linked to hydrogen or hydroxyl. The diketones are subdivided, according to the degree of proximity of the carbonyl groups, into 1, 2 or *α*-diketones, having the complex RCOCOR; 1, 3 or *β*-diketones, $RCOCH_2COR$; 1, 4 or *γ*-diketones, $RCOCH_2CH_2COR$; etc.

dil. An abbreviation of the Latin *dilutus*, dilute.

dilactic (dī-lak′tik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *lactic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to dilactic acid.—**2.** Noting a compound which contains two univalent lactyl radicals, $CH_3CHOHCO$, in the molecule.—**Dilactic acid,** a hypothetical acid, $HOCOCH(CH_3)OCOCH(OH)CH_3$, known only in the form of its esters and other derivatives, which are obtained from ethyl chlorpropionate and ethyl sodium lactate.

dilapidation, *n.* **3.** In *eccles. law*, the amount charged against an incumbent for damages incurred during his incumbency.—**4.** In *geol.*, the process by which exposed ledges become diminished or destroyed through the falling away of fragments of rock; also, the material broken off.

dilatant, *n.* **3.** In *phys.*, the liquid or gas, within a dilatometer, the expansion of which is to be measured.

dilatation, *n.* **5.** In *elasticity*, change of volume under stress.

dilatational (dil-ā-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to dilatation.

dilatometer (dil-ā-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ L. *dilatare*, expand (see *dilate*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for the determination of the changes of volume of a substance or for the measurement of its linear expansion. The form used for the determination of the relative expansion of liquids is essentially a thermometer with a greatly enlarged bulb. The bulb, including a portion of the neck, is filled with the liquid the expansion of which is to be measured, and the position of the end of the liquid column in the neck is noted at different temperatures. Fig. 1 shows such a dilatometer used in the

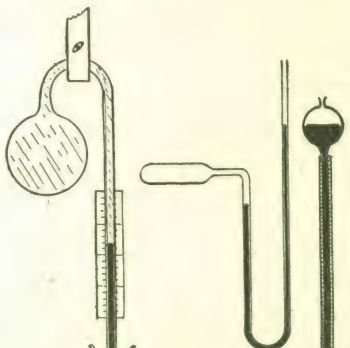


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

determination of the coefficient of expansion of liquids containing gases in solution. The neck is bent vertically downward and the open end is submerged in a vessel of mercury. Upon cooling the liquid within the bulb the mercury column rises in the neck, and its position is noted upon a scale attached to the neck for that purpose. For the measurement of the expansion of gases an instrument similar to the air-thermometer is employed. The dilatometer in this case consists of a glass bulb (fig. 2) the neck of which is connected with a mercury manometer. The gas may thus be maintained at constant pressure and its change of volume observed, or the pressures may be varied in such a way as to keep the gas at constant volume. For the measurement of the cubic expansion of solids a modification of the dilatometer for liquids has been employed by Dulong and Petit, Regnault, Kopp, and others. In such determinations the solid is inclosed in a glass bulb or tube (fig. 3) the opening of which is then drawn out to form a capillary neck. The space within the bulb not occupied by the solid is completely filled with mercury. When the dilatometer is heated a certain amount of mercury is driven out by the combined expansion of the solid and of the liquid. This is weighed, and from its volume the expansion of the material is computed. The linear expansion of solids is measured in some cases by the direct observation, through microscopes, of parallel lines drawn upon the surface of the test-piece. This method, known as that of Roy and Ramsden, can be employed only when expansion to be measured is that of a long bar, and even for such purposes it has been superseded by more delicate methods. In one form of dilatometer for more refined measurements of the linear coefficient of expansion the bar is fixed at one end, while to the other

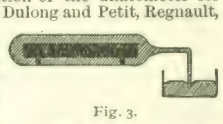


Fig. 3.

end, which is free to move with the change of length of the bar, is attached a device for tipping a small mirror. By observing the movement of the image of a scale seen in this mirror, very minute changes in the length of the bar may be detected. The most refined form of dilatometer for the measurement of the linear expansion of solids, and that which is usually employed for this purpose (especially in cases where the size of the test-piece is small, as in crystals), depends upon the interference of light. This extremely sensitive method, in which expansion is measured in the terms of wave-length of light, was first employed by Jamin, whose device, further perfected and developed by Michelson, has become one of the most important of optical instruments, the ★*interferometer* (which see). A special form of interferometer adapted for the rapid and accurate measurement of the linear expansion of solids is the *Abbe dilatometer*, the principle of which is indicated in fig. 4. In this instrument a glass plate, *gg*, is mounted above the specimen, S. Both surfaces are plane, but not parallel, so that a thin wedge of air lies between them. A ray of monochromatic light from above is in part reflected from the lower face of *gg*, and in part from the surface of the specimen. These two reflected rays interfere, and a system of straight parallel interference-bands is formed. Expansion of S diminishes the thickness of the layer of air and consequently the difference of path of the interfering light. From the resulting movement of the fringes the expansion is computed in terms of the wave-length of the light employed. Neither the observing telescope nor the devices for illumination are shown in the diagram. Various other forms of interferometer are employed as dilatometers.

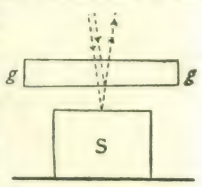


Fig. 4. Abbe Dilatometer.
g, *g*, glass plate; *S*, specimen.

dilatometric (dil-ā-tọ-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the measurement of expansion; relating to or determined by means of the dilatometer. *Nature*, July 2, 1903, p. 216.

dilatory, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *law*, a plea or other proceeding in a suit which is intended to delay the suit without reference to its merits.

Dilemmatic demonstration. See ★*demonstration*.

Dilephila, *n.*—**Dark-veined Dilephila,** a cosmopolitan sphingid moth, *Dilephila gallii*, found in Europe, Asia, and North America. Its larvæ feed on grape and purslane.

dilettante (dil-e-tän′te), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dilettanted*, ppr. *dilettanting*. [*dillettante, n.*] To play the dilettante.

dilettantist (dil-e-tän′tist), *a.* [*dilettante* + *-ist.*] Affected with or characterized by dilettantism: as, *dilettantist* philanthropy.

dilettantize (dil-e-tän′tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dilettantized*, ppr. *dilettantizing*. [*dilettante* + *-ize.*] Same as ★*dilettante*.

Diligence against the heritage, in *Scots law*, an execution in favor of a creditor against the real property of his debtor.—**Diligence against the person,** in *Scots law*, an execution by which a creditor proceeds against the person of his debtor.—**Diligence against witnesses,** in *Scots law*, a process by which the attendance of witnesses is compelled.—**Diligence incident,** in *Scots law*, a process to cite witnesses and examine havers, similar to the English subpœna for witnesses and order for taking testimony and for interrogatories.—**Diligence to examine havers.** Same as ★*diligence incident.*—**Second diligence,** in *Scots law*, a second execution or process issued when the first has been disregarded or disobeyed, similar to the English attachment for contempt.—**Summary diligence,** in *Scots law*, an execution or process issued in a summary manner.

dilituric (dī-li-tū′rik), *a.* Noting an acid, a compound. $CO(N_2H_2)C_3H(NO_2)O_2.3H_2O$, formed by the action of fuming nitric acid on barbituric acid. It crystallizes in quadratic plates or prisms which dissolve in water or dilute alkali with an intensely yellow color. Many of the salts explode when heated. Also *nitrobarbituric*.

dilli, *n.* See ★*dilly*[4].

dill-water (dil′wâ″tėr), *n.* An aromatic carminative water prepared from the volatile oil of dill or by distilling dill fruit with water.

dilly[4] (dil′i), *n.* [Also *dilli;* said to be native Australian.] A bag woven of grasses or of fur twisted into cord; a small bag of any material. [Australia.]

dilly-bag (dil′i-bag), *n.* Same as ★*dilly*[4].

diloph (dī′lof), *a.* [Gr. *δίλοφος*, of two crests, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *λόφος*, a crest.] Having two arms dichotomous, as in the spicules of sponges. A diloph tetraclone is a four-armed spicule with two of the arms thus bifurcated.

dilophous (dil′ọ-fus), *a.* [Gr. *δίλοφος*, of two crests, + *-ous.*] In sponge-spicules, having two of the rays forked or branched.

dilution, *n.* **3.** In *homeopathy*, the diffusion of a given quantity of a drug in ten or one hundred times the same quantity of water. A given quantity of this solution is again diffused in ten or one hundred times the quantity of water. Each of these processes is called a *dilution*, and the resulting preparation is said to be of the tenth, fifteenth, etc., decimal or centesimal dilution according to the number of times the operation was repeated and as the quantity of water in each operation was ten or one hundred

times that of the dissolved drug.—**Heat of dilution,** the heat developed by adding to a solution, containing a gram-molecule of the dissolved substance, an amount of the solvent sufficient to double the volume.—**Ostwald's dilution law,** in *phys. chem.*, the law that if v is the number of liters of a solution which contains a gram-molecule of the dissolved electrolyte, and m that fraction of the gram-molecule of the electrolyte which is electrolytically dissociated into ions, the equation $\frac{m^2}{(1-v)m}$ = constant is true for certain classes of electrolytes. Good electrolytes do not obey the law, the reason for this being unknown. For good electrolytes empirical relations have been suggested; one is *Rudolphi's dilution law* or *formula*, $\frac{m^2}{(1-v)\sqrt{v}}$ = constant; another is *Van t'Hoff's dilution law*, $\frac{m^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1-v)\sqrt{v}}$ = constant.

Diluvian epoch, a subdivision of geologic time following the culmination of the glacial epoch and embracing the retreat and melting of the great ice-sheet with the attendant floods.

diluvium, *n.*—**Alpine diluvium,** the loose material from an alpine glacier rearranged by water.

dim. An abbreviation (*b*) of *diminutive;* (*c*) of the Latin *dimidius,* one half.

dimagnesic (dī-mag-nē′sik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *magnes(ium)* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of magnesium.

dimanganous (dī-mang′ga-nus), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *mangan(ese)* + *-ous.*] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of manganese.

Dime museum. See ★*museum.*

Dimension lines, shingle, stone. See ★*line*[2], ★*shingle*[1], ★*stone.*—**Equation of dimensions.** See ★*equation.*—**Four dimensions,** length, breadth, thickness, and a fourth analogous in character. For exhibiting the relations between any three magnitudes, x, y, z, it is convenient to regard them as the coördinates of a point in space; similarly any four magnitudes may be regarded as the coördinates of a point in space of four dimensions. Lagrange said mechanics may be conceived as a geometry of four dimensions, in which time serves as fourth coördinate.—**Fourth dimension,** a dimension of like character added to length, breadth, and thickness; in *math.*, an (assumed) unknown direction extending in two senses, 'apo-' and 'eiso-', from every particle of a cube, and such that the slightest infinitesimal motion of the cube in this direction would take it completely out of itself. In four-dimensional space a right hand can become a left hand by simple movement.

Prophetic and well-timed were the parting words to the speaker of the illustrious Tchebicheff: "Take to Kinematics, it will repay you; it is more fecund than geometry; it adds a *fourth dimension* to space." So also said Lagrange.

Sylvester, Discoveries Mech. Conver. of Motion, p. 17.

If it became necessary to assume the existence of five atoms at equal distances from one another in a molecule, there would be evidence of a *fourth dimension.*

C. H. Hinton, in Harper's Mag., July, 1904, p. 232.

Rough dimensions, dimensions which are not exact, but which are larger than the finished measurement will be.

Dimensional equation, formula. See ★*equation,* ★*formula.*

dimere (dī′mēr), *n.* [Gr. *διμερής,* of two parts, < *δι-,* two-, + *μέρος,* a part.] In the skeletons of the reticulate hexactinellid sponges, a mesh of the second order, made by the intersection of the secondary spicular bands of a primary quadrule.

dimeric (dī-mer′ik), *a.* [*dimer(ous)* + *-ic.*] **1.** Bilateral, or having a right and a left side, as in most animals: contrasted with ★*polymeric.*

Comparison of bilateral or *dimeric* animals with rotate or polymeric animals.

L. H. Bailey, Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 455.

2. In *bot.*, same as *dimerous.*

Dimerosporium (dī″mer-ō-spō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διμερής,* of two parts, + *σπορά,* seed (spore).] A genus of epiphytic fungi of the family *Perisporiaceæ,* having membranous or subcarbonaceous perithecia seated upon a subiculum of brown mycelium. The spores are hyaline or brown, and have two cells, as the name indicates. About 60 species have been described, occurring mostly on living leaves in tropical or subtropical regions. *D. mangiferum* causes the black blight of the mango. See *black* ★*blight* (*a*).

dimery (dim′e-ri), *n.* [NL. **dimeria,* < Gr. *διμερής,* of two parts.] In *bot.*, the condition of being dimerous.

In the pentamery and *dimery* of Dicotyledones there is usually a posterior sepal with a pair of lateral prophylls.

Encyc. Brit., XXV. 433.

dimetaphosphate (dī″met-a-fos′fāt), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *metaphosphate.*] In *chem.*, a salt which contains the radical P_2O_6, resulting from the coalescence of two combining units of the radical PO_3 of a metaphosphate: as, potassium *dimetaphosphate,* $K_2P_2O_6$.

dimethyl (dī-meth′il), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *methyl.*] **1.** Same as ★*ethane.*—**2.** A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate the presence of two methyl-groups in the molecule of a compound.

dimethylacetal (dī-meth-il-as′e-tal), *n.* A colorless ethereal liquid compound, $CH_3.CH(OCH_3)_2$, obtained by the oxidation of a mixture of ethyl and methyl alcohol. It is anesthetic.

dimethylamine (dī-meth-il-am′in), *n.* A colorless gas, $(CH_3)_2NH$, present in herring-brine, and formed by the putrefaction of fish, gelatin, and proteid material in general. It is prepared by the action of sodium hydroxid on nitrosodimethylaniline, boils at 7.2–7.3° C., and resembles ammonia in its odor and in the constitution of its salts.

Dimethylaniline orange. See ★*orange*[1].

dimethylarsine (dī-meth-il-är′sin), *n.* A colorless mobile liquid, $(CH_3)_2AsH$, prepared by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on cacodyl chlorid. It boils at 36° C., has the odor and poisonous properties characteristic of cacodyl derivatives, and burns spontaneously in air. Also called *cacodyl hydrid.*

dimethylpyrazin (dī-meth″il-pī-raz′in), *n.* See ★*glycoline.*

dimethylpyrone (dī-meth-il-pī′rōn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *methyl* + *pyrone.*] A colorless compound, $CO\langle\begin{matrix}CH:C(CH_3)\\CH:C(CH_3)\end{matrix}\rangle O$, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid on dehydracetic acid. It forms crystals which melt at 132° C. and boil at 248–249° C. Also called *a a′-dimethyl-γ-pyrone.*

dimethylxanthin (dī-meth-il-zan′thin), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *methyl* + *xanthin.*] Same as *theobromine:* found in tea.

Dimetian (di-mē′shian), *a.* In *geol.*, noting crystalline rocks in Pembrokeshire which have been regarded by some English geologists as of Precambrian age, but by others, and especially by Geikie, as eruptives intruded into Cambrian strata.

dimetient (di-mē′shi-ent), *a.* [L. *dimetiens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *dimetīri,* measure: see *dimension.*] In *math.*, characterizing the dimensionality. *De Morgan.* [Rare.]

dimetria (dī-mē′tri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *μήτρα,* womb: see *matrix.*] Congenital abnormality consisting in the presence of a double uterus.

diminish, *v. i.* **2.** To taper, as a column.—**Law of diminishing returns.** See ★*law*[1].

Diminished column, stile. See ★*column,* ★*stile*[1].

diminishing-rod (di-min′ish-ing-rod), *n.* A device on a cotton-roving machine for giving the bobbin of roving its conical ends. *Nasmith,* Cotton Spinning, p. 207.

diminution, *n.*—**Figure of diminution,** in *musical notation,* a numeral, usually with a curve inclosing the notes affected, signifying that the latter are to be performed as a group with less than their normal time-value. Such groups are the *duole, triplet, quartole, quintole, sextole,* etc., the signs for which are ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥, etc., respectively.

dimity, *n.* **2.** A thin cotton fabric, either white or colored, resembling muslin, distinguished by raised threads or cords which run lengthwise of the cloth.—**Dimity ruffling,** dimity cloth plaited longitudinally in weaving.

dimmer (dim′ėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an adjustable reactive coil used for reducing the amount of light of incandescent lamps.

dimolecular (dī-mō-lek′ū-lạr), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *molecular.*] Same as ★*bimolecular.*

Since that time Piloty has practically completed the proof of the dependence of the green or blue color upon the monomolecular condition and of the white or colorless form upon the *dimolecular* condition.

Amer. Chem. Jour., Aug., 1903, p. 111.

dimorphism, *n.* **6.** In *petrog.*, modifications produced within the magma of an igneous rock by mineralizing or crystallizing agents before its solidification. *Delesse,* 1858.

dimorphobiotic (dī-môr″fō-bī-ot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *μορφή,* form, + *βίωσις* (*βιωτ-*), way of life, + *-ic.*] Exhibiting alternation of generations and having a parasitic and a non-parasitic stage in the course of the complete life-history. *Jour. Exper. Med.,* VI. 79.

Dimorphoceratidæ (dī-môr″fō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dimorphoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of Carboniferous ammonoid cephalopods or goniatites with discoidal shells and digitate lobes.

dimple, *n.*—**Capillary dimple,** a slight depression in a liquid surface; specifically, that made by bringing the ivory or glass zero-point of a barometer or manometer into contact with the mercury in the tube or cistern. The point has its proper position when the capillary dimple is barely visible.

Dimyaria, *n. pl.* **2.** A group or branch of *Nemertini* in which the dermal musculature consists of an external coat of circular muscles and an internal coat of longitudinal muscles. It includes the anoplous forms belonging to the orders *Protonemertini, Mesonemertini,* and *Metanemertini.* Contrasted with ★*Trimyaria.*

dimyaric (dim-i-ā′rik), *a.* [*Dimyaria* + *-ic.*] Having the character of the *Dimyaria,* that is, having two muscle-layers: as, *dimyaric* nemertines.

Dimylidæ (dī-mil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dimylus,* the type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of small insectivorous mammals comprising extinct species from the Tertiary of Europe. *Schlosser,* 1887.

din[2] (dēn), *n.*; pl. *dinim* (dē′nēm). [Heb.] **1.** (*a*) A judgment. (*b*) A law suit; a plea or cause. (*c*) A law or precept. There are four rabbinical codes containing all the dinim (precepts), ecclesiastical and secular, by which every dayan, or judge, is guided.

2. See ★*pahad.*

Dinantian (di-nan′shian), *n.* [*Dinant,* a city and district in Belgium, + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, the lower division of the Carboniferous system in Europe. Equivalent to the Culm or Calcaire carbonifère.

dinaphthyl (dī-naf′thil), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *naphth(alene)* + *-yl.*] One of three isomeric compounds, $(C_{10}H_7)_2$: they are colorless, and are prepared by passing naphthalene and stannic-chlorid vapor through a red-hot tube. They are distinguished as *α,α-, α,β-,* and *β,β*-dinaphthyl or binaphthyl. The first crystallizes in rhombohedral plates melting at 154° C. and boiling at 360° C.; the second crystallizes in hexagonal plates melting at 79–80° C.; the third forms fluorescent plates melting at 187° C.

dinar, *n.* **2.** A money of account in Persia, equal to one ten thousandth of the tuman.—**3.** A current silver coin of Servia, equal to 100 paras or about 20 United States cents.

Dinarian (di-nā′ri-ạn), *n.* [*Dinara,* a mountain in Dalmatia, + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, a division of the Triassic rocks in the Mediterranean province, as recognized by Austrian geologists. It lies above the Scythian series, which is the lowest member of this formation, and below the Tirolian.

Dinaric (di-nar′ik), *a.* [*Dinara,* a mountain in Dalmatia, + *-ic.*] Noting a region of the Alps.—**Dinaric race,** a European type, found along the coast of the northern Adriatic sea, characterized by being tall, very short-headed, with long dark wavy hair, delicate, straight, or aquiline nose, and slightly tawny skin.

Deniker, Races of Man, p. 333.

Dinaritidæ (din-ạ-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinarites* (< *Dinara:* see ★*Dinarian*) + *-idæ.*] A genus of Triassic ammonoid cephalopods, allied to *Ceratites,* but having fewer and simpler lobes. See *Ceratites,* 1.

dinder (din′dėr), *n.* [A dial form of **dinner,* AS. *dinor* (OF. *denier*), < L. *denarius:* see *denier*[2], *dinar, denarius.*] A local name in some parts of England, particularly in Shropshire, for one of the small coins, called *denarii* by the Romans, frequently found on the sites of old Roman settlements. [Prov. Eng.]

Dinematichthys (dī-nem-a-tik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *νῆμα* (*τ-*), thread, + *ἰχθύς,* fish.] A genus of small fishes of the family *Brotulidæ,* inhabiting the coral reefs.

dinergate (dī-nėr′gāt), *n.* [Gr. *δεινός,* terrible (large) + *ἐργάτης,* a worker.] A general term for a worker major, or 'soldier,' among species of ants with polymorphic workers.

dinerillo (dē-nä-rēl′yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *dinero,* penny.] A small copper coin of Philip III. and Philip IV. of Spain, and of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. of France, struck for Valencia in the seventeenth century.

dinero, *n.* **2.** A Spanish coin, the denier.

dingar (ding′gär), *n.* [E. Ind.] The giant East Indian honey-bee, *Apis dorsata. Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* VI. 70.

ding-dong (ding′dông), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To sound with the regularity of the ding-dong of a bell.

II. *trans.* To assail or pester with a continual succession of complaints, requests, taunts, gibes, or the like. See *ding*[2], *v. t.*

dinge (dinj), *v. t.* [Also *dindge* (obs.): a var. of *ding, v.* Cf. *sing* and *singe.*] To dent, or make a depression or hollow on the surface of, as by a knock or blow; dint; bash: as, a *dinged* silk hat. [Prov. Eng.]

dinge (dinj), *n.* [Also *dindge* (obs.), < *dinge, v.*] A dent or depression made by a blow; a bruise or bash: as, a *dinge* on a copper kettle; a hat full of *dinges.* [Prov. Eng.]

dingle[1], *n.*, **2.** (*b*) The roofed-over space between the kitchen and the sleeping-quarters in a logging-camp, commonly used as a storeroom.

Dingle beds. See ★*bed*[1].

dingle-bird (ding′gl-bėrd), *n.* Same as *bell-bird,* 2.

dinic (din′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *dinical.* **II.** *n.* A medicinal remedy for giddiness.

Dinichthys (dī-nik′this), *n.* [Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of gigantic arthrodirous Devonian fishes, regarded as pertaining to the family *Coccosteidæ*, in which the head-shield is comprised of one large median occipital plate, and three pairs of lateral and two pairs of anterior plates, the trunk also being plated. The dental plates are movable, without teeth, but both the mandibles and the maxillæ are sharpened to a cutting edge which may be cuspidate. The species are characteristic of the Devonian black shales in Ohio and New York, and European species are also known. Head-shields have been found in Ohio which measure nearly 4 feet in length.

Diniferida (din-i-fer′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirl, + L. *ferre*, bear, + *-ida.*] An order of *Dinoflagellidia* having two transverse furrows. It includes the families *Peridinidæ* and *Dinophysidæ.*

dining-car (dī′ning-kär), *n.* A railway-car fitted up as a dining-room or restaurant, and supplied with a kitchen, pantry, refrigerator, etc.

dining-coach (dī′ning-kōch), *n.* Same as ★*dining-car.*

dining-hall (dī′ning-hâl), *n.* A large dining-room, as in a hotel or college.

dining-table (dī′ning-tā″bl), *n.* The table in a dining-room, dining-hall, or saloon on shipboard, round which people gather to dine; a dinner-table.

dinitrobenzene (dī-nī″trō-ben′zēn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *nitro(gen)* + *benzene.*] A compound, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, derived from benzene by the substitution of two nitro-groups for two hydrogen atoms. *Orthodinitrobenzene* is formed in small quantity when a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids acts on benzene. Its crystals melt at 117.9° C. *Metadinitrobenzene* is the chief product obtained from the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids on benzene. Its yellow crystals melt at 91° C. At the same time a little *paradinitrobenzene* is formed. Its crystals melt at 171–172° C.

dinkel (ding′kel), *n.* [G.] The one-grained wheat, *Triticum monococcum.* See *wheat.* Also called *einkorn.*

dinky (ding′ki), *a.* and *n.* [Also *dinkey;* a prov. word of imitative nature, in effect a var. of *dicky*, as applied to small things.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Small and neat; trim; tidy; nice. [Prov.]—**2.** Small but pretentious; small and insignificant. [Prov.]

II. *n.*; pl. *dinkies* (-kiz). **1.** Something small or insignificant. [Colloq.]—**2.** An apparatus of smaller size than the usual standard, as a pony- or donkey-engine for doing work which requires small horse-power.—**3.** A pair of wheels on an axle used to carry the weight of a beam or pole in erecting structures or wire lines. The axle is usually curved upward in the middle, with a lever affixed, so that the weight can first be raised off the ground, in a sling, and then wheeled to the desired point.

dinner-pad (din′ėr-pad), *n.* A pad placed over the region of the stomach during the application of a plaster-of-Paris or other jacket. After the jacket has hardened the pad is removed, thus allowing room for distention of the stomach when it receives food.

dinner-pail (din′ėr-pāl), *n.* A tin pail, with a cover, in which working-men carry, or are supposed to carry, their 'dinner' or midday meal to their work. "A full dinner-pail" for the working-man figures in party rhetoric. [U. S.]

dinner-pair (din′ėr-pār), *n.* In parliamentary usage, a pair formed by two members of opposite parties during the dinner-hour, the vote of the one balancing the vote of the other in case of a division while both are absent, that is, from 7 to 10 P. M. [Eng.]

dinner-party (din′ėr-pär″ti), *n.* A party of guests invited to dinner and for social intercourse or entertainment.

dinner-ring (din′ėr-ring), *n.* Same as ★*banquet-ring.*

dinner-set (din′ėr-set), *n.* A set of dishes of the same pattern for use on the dinner-table: as, a *dinner-set* of Limoges ware.

Dinobolus (dī-nob′ō-lus), *n.* [Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, + *ὀβολός*, an obol.] A genus of atrematous *Brachiopoda*, of the family *Trimerellidæ*, having thick-shelled subcircular valves with interior muscular platforms slightly excavated for the viscera. They are of Silurian age.

dinoceratous (dī-nō-ser′a-tus), *a.* Belonging or related to the *Dinocerata*, a group of fossil perissodactyl mammals.

dinomania (din″ō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖνος*, whirling, + *μανία*, madness.] Same as ★*dancing-mania.*

Dinoperca (dī-nō-pėr′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible (large) + *πέρκη*, perch.] A genus of serranoid fishes found on the coasts of Baluchistan and Sind. Only one species, *D. petersii*, is known.

Dinophilea (dī-nof-i-lē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinophilus* + *-ea.*] A class of *Trochelminthes*, represented by a minute worm-like organism, *Dinophilus*, inhabiting salt or brackish water. The body is composed of from 5 to 8 segments, and bears a head or prostomium and a short ventral tail. The surface of the body bears cilia distributed uniformly or in rings. The genus *Dinophilus* is sometimes regarded as belonging to the *Archiannelida.*

Dinophis (din′ō-fis), *n.* [Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A fossil marine serpent, from the North American Eocene, which attained a length of 30 feet: probably synonymous with *Palæophis.*

dinopid (din′ō-pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Dinopidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Dinopidæ.*

dinornithid (dī-nôr′ni-thid), *n.* One of the *Dinornithidæ.*

dinornithine (dī-nôr′ni-thin), *a.* [NL. *dinornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ine*[2].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the extinct genus *Dinornis* and its allies.

dinornithoid (dī-nôr′ni-thoid), *a.* Allied to or resembling *Dinornis* or the *Dinornithidæ.*

dinos (dī′nos), *n.*; pl. *deinoi* (*-noi*). [Gr. *δῖνος*, *δεῖνος*, a name of various round vessels.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large bowl without a foot.

dinosaur, *n.*—**Chambered dinosaur,** the extinct reptile *Camarosaurus:* so named from the cavities in its vertebræ.—**Duck-billed dinosaur,** the dinosaurian reptile *Trachodon* or *Hadrosaurus*, characterized by the broad, beak-like snout on the skull.



Duck-billed Dinosaur (*Hadrosaurus mirabilis*).
After a restoration by Knight.

dinotherioid (din-ō-thē′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Related to or having the characters of the extinct ungulate *Dinotherium.*

II. *n.* An ungulate mammal related to *Dinotherium.*

Dinotherium sand. See ★*sand*[1].

diobely (dī-ob′ė-li), *n.* [Gr. *διωβελία*, < *δι-*, two-, + *ὀβολός*, obol.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an allowance of two obols a day to each citizen present during the Athenian festivals, to pay for seats in the theater.

diodangium (dī-ō-dan′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *diodangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *διοδος*, a passage, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] A sporangium in the *Archegoniatæ. Van Tieghem.*

diode[1] (dī′ōd), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὁδός*, way.] Of two ways; in *elect. teleg.*, same as *duplex.*

diode[2] (dī′ōd), *n.* [Gr. *δίοδος*, a way through, a passage, < *διά*, through, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *bot.*, the rudimentary or transition body in vascular plants which develops into the prothallium. *Van Tieghem.*

diodogone (dī-od′ō-gōn), *n.* [Gr. *δίοδος*, a passage, + *γόνος*, generation.] In *bot.*, a sporangium in the *Spermatophyta* which generates diodes; the embryo-sac and pollen-sac. *Van Tieghem.*

diodophyte (dī-od′ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *δίοδος*, a passage, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A plant which produces diodes; any vascular plant. *Van Tieghem.*

dicœciodimorphic (dī-ē-shiō-di-môr′fik), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *heterogonous*, which see.

dicœciodimorphous (dī-ē-shiō-di-môr′fus), *a.* Same as ★*dicœciodimorphic.*

dicœciopolygamous (dī-ē″shiō-pō-lig′a-mus), *a.* In *bot.*, dicœciously polygamous, that is, having some individuals unisexual and others hermaphrodite.

dicestrous (dī-ēs′trus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *οἶστρος*, stimulus.] **1.** Relating to the first of two successive periods of sexual desire.—**2.** Relating to the brief interval between two successive periods of sexual desire.—**Dicestrous cycle,** the first of two successive periods of sexual desire, plus a brief interval of rest (*dicestrum*).

dicestrum (dī-ēs′trum), *n.*; pl. *dicestra.* [NL.: see ★*dicestrous.*] A brief interval (from 6 to 14 days) between two periods of sexual desire in animals.

Diogenodonta (dī-oj″e-nō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διογενής*, sprung from Zeus, + *ὀδούς*, (*ὀδοντ-*), a tooth.] A group of advanced and modern pelecypod mollusks in which the hinge has lateral and cardinal teeth on a true hinge-plate, the former not exceeding two and the latter three in number.

dionine (dī′ō-nin), *n.* A trade-name of ethyl morphine hydrochlorid. It is employed as an ocular anesthetic in place of cocaine.

Dionysian, *a.* **4.** Of or pertaining to (*a*) Dionysius the Areopagite, mentioned in Acts xvii. 34, who is said to have been made bishop of Athens in the year 50 by the Apostle Paul; or (*b*) a pseudo-Dionysius who, about 360–450 A. D., wrote several ecclesiastical works attributed by some to the Areopagite.

Dionysic (dī-ō-nis′ik), *a.* Same as *Dionysiac.*

Diopsidæ (dī-op′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of acalyptrate *Diptera* of which *Diopsis* is the type. They are small black flies, rather stout, with stout front thighs and the head much widened. They are found in shady wooded places.

dioptometry (dī-op-tom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὀπτ(ικός)*, of seeing, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of the power of accommodation and of the refraction of the eye.

dioptral (dī-op′tral), *a.* Same as *dioptric.*

dioptric, I. *a.*—**Dioptric curve.** Same as *Cartesian oval.*—**Dioptric globe.** See ★*holophane.*—**Dioptric micrometer.** See ★*micrometer.*

dioptry, *n.*—**Prism dioptry,** a unit of the deflecting power of prisms; a deflecting power equivalent to that of a prism which displaces the transmitted ray through an angle subtended by one centimeter at a distance of one meter: used chiefly by oculists.

dioscorine (dī-os′kō-rin), *n.* [*Dioscorea* + *-ine*[2].] A greenish-yellow, crystalline, very poisonous bitter alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}O_2N$, contained in Java gadung, *Dioscorea hirsuta.* It melts at 43.5° C., and acts on the central nervous system like picrotoxin, but is less energetic.

diose (dī′ōs), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *-ose.*] Same as ★*biose.*

The first volume deals with the monosaccharides, the chief subheads being: *dioses*, trioses, tetroses and methyl derivatives. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, Oct., 1904, p. 509.

diosmin (dī-os′min), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀσμή*, odor, + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*barosmin.*

diosphenol (dī-ō-sfē′nōl), *n.* [*dios(min)* + *phenol.*] A crystalline phenol-like body, $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$, found in buchu-oil from *Parapetalifera betulina* (*Barosma betulina* of Bartling and Wendland). It melts at 82° C. Also called *Barosma camphor*, and *Buchu camphor.*

Diospyraceæ (dī-os-pi-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Drude, 1879), < *Diospyros* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Diospyrales*, the ebony family: long known by the name *Ebenaceæ* (which see). It is typified by the genus *Diospyros*, and includes 7 genera and about 318 species, by far the larger number of which belong to *Diospyros.* See *Diospyros, Maba*, and *Royena.*

Diospyrales (dī-os-pi-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diospyros* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants embracing the families *Sapotaceæ, Diospyraceæ, Styracaceæ*, and *Symplocaceæ.* They are trees or shrubs with simple leaves and often valuable wood.

diota (dī-ō′tä), *n.*; pl. *diotæ* (-tē). [L. *diota*, < Gr. *δίωτος*, two-eared, < *δι-*, two-, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A Greek vase with two ears or handles, similar to the amphora.

diotic (dī-ot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δίωτος*, two-eared, < *δι-*, two-, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-ic.*] Involving the use of both ears in the perception of a single tone or clang: opposed to ★*dichotic.*

Diotocardia (dī″ō-tō-kär′di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίωτος*, two-eared, + *καρδία*, heart.] A division of the gastropod *Mollusca* based on the presence of two auricles in the heart: contrasted with ★*Monotocardia.*

dioxine (dī-ok′sin), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *ox(ygen)* + *-ine*[2].] Same as ★*gambine B.*

dioxogen (dī-ok′sō-jen), *n.* A trade-name for a 3-per-cent. solution of hydrogen peroxid in water.

dioxybenzol (dī-ok-si-ben′zōl), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *oxy(gen)* + *benzol.*] A diatomic phenol which results from benzene on the substitution of two hydroxyl groups for two hydrogen atoms, for example, pyrocatechin, resorcin, and hydroquinone.

dioxytartaric (dī-ok″si-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *oxy(gen)* + *tartaric.*] Same as ★*dihydroxytartaric.*—**Dioxytartaric acid.** Same as ★*dihydroxytartaric acid.*

dip, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **8.** To submerge (an animal, as sheep, except the head) in a warm decoction of sulphur, tobacco, or the like, for the destruction of injurious parasites and germs of skin-diseases.

II. *intrans.* **4.** In the manufacture of turpentine, to gather resin from boxes or cups. [U. S.]

dip, *n.,* **5.** (*c*) In *ceram.,* a preparation of colored slip for decorating pottery. See ★*dip-ware.*

7. A small dumpling made of batter dropped into boiling water a spoonful at a time and boiled for about five minutes. Usually in the plural. [Australia.]—**8.** Vertical distance below a given level.—**9.** A depression or sink on the surface of the earth.—**10.** Crude turpentine. [U. S.]—**11.** Among stock-breeders, 'tinge' or 'touch,' that is, a slight strain, of another breed or variety.—**12.** The depth to which anything is submerged, as a floating vessel, the floats or buckets of a paddle-wheel, etc.—**Unconformability of dip,** in *geol.,* the lack of correspondence in the dip of strata produced when a later series of sediments is deposited upon the upturned edges of an older and tilted series.

dipa (dē-pä′), *n.* [Tagalog *dipá* = Bisaya *dopá.*] In the Philippine Islands, a measure of length; a fathom.

dipartite (dī-pär′tīt), *a.* [L. *di-,* apart, + *partitus,* parted.] Divided into various parts: as, *dipartite* writings. *Ruskin.*

dipartition (dī-pär-tish′ọn), *n.* [*dipartite* + *-ion.*] Sundering; division: as, the *dipartition* of the sheep from the goats on the judgment-day.

dipentene (dī-pen′tēn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *-ene.*] A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in a great variety of volatile oils: it boils at 181° C. and is optically inactive. According to its origin, it has been called by a great variety of names.

dipeptide (dī-pep′tid), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *pept(ic)* + *-ide*[1].] A condensation-product of the anhydrids of two amido-acids which are derived from the albuminous molecule. See ★*digestion products.*

dip-fault (dip′fâlt), *n.* A fault in inclined strata which runs in the direction of their dip and across their strike.

Small *dip-faults* were seen in the sea-cliff. Greater *dip-faults* of considerable but unknown throw cut off the entire series along the axis of the "tickle" and again at a point about 370 meters to the southeast of the headland at the sea-chasm. *Amer. Geol.,* Aug., 1903, p. 68.

dip-glaze (dip′glāz), *n.* In *ceram.,* a liquid glaze preparation into which the biscuit ware is dipped. Compare ★*vapor-glaze.*

diphase (dī′fāz), *a.* [Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *φάσις,* phase.] In *elect.,* same as ★*quarterphase.*

diphasic (dī-fā′zik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *φάσις,* phase, + *-ic.*] Having two phases. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 105.

diphenol (dī-fē′nol), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *phenol.*] One of several isomeric compounds. The most important is the diorthoderivative $HOC_6H_4C_6H_4OH$(2:2), prepared by heating fluorin with potassium hydroxid at 400° C. It forms crystals melting at 98° C.

diphenyl (dī-fē′nil), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *phenyl.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_5C_6H_5$, found in coal-tar, and prepared by passing benzene vapor through a red-hot tube. It is volatile with steam, crystallizes in large lustrous monoclinic plates, melts at 70.5° C., and boils at 254° C. Also called *biphenyl.*—**Diphenyl blue, brown,** etc. See ★*blue,* ★*brown,* etc.

Diphenylamine-orange. See *orange*[1].

diphenylethanolone (dī-fē″nil-eth-an′ọ̄-lōn), *n.* Same as ★*benzoin,* 3.

diphenylimide (dī-fē-nil-ī′mid), *n.* [*diphenyl* + *imide.*] A colorless crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2$–NH, formed when diphenylamine vapors are conducted through a tube heated to redness. It also occurs in crude anthracene.

diphenylketone (dī-fē-nil-kē′tōn), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *phenyl* + *ketone.*] Same as ★*benzophenone.*

diphosphate (dī-fos′fāt), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *phosph(orus)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.,* a compound containing two combining units of the radical of phosphoric acid. The name has been incorrectly applied to a phosphate containing two atoms or combining units of a metal united to this radical, as *diphosphate* of soda instead of disodic phosphate.

Diphragmida (dī-frag′mi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-,* double, + *φράγμα,* a partition.] In Hyatt's classification of the *Cephalopoda,* a group of primitive Lower Silurian nautiloids in which the siphuncle is divided by transverse tabulæ alternating with the septa of the shell.

Diphragmoceras (dī-frag-mos′e-ras), *n.* [Gr. *δι-,* double, + *φράγμα,* a partition, + *κέρας,* a horn.] The typical and only genus of the cephalopod group *Diphragmida.*

diphrophoros (dī-frof′ọ̄-ros), *n.*; pl. *diphrophoroi* (-roi). [Gr. *διφροφόρος,* ⟨ *δίφρος,* a seat, stool, + *-φορος,* ⟨ *φέρειν,* bear.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a stool-carrier: especially applied to two figures in the center of the frieze on the eastern side of the Parthenon at Athens, 31 and 32 Michaelis.

diphtheria, *n.* Diphtheria is caused by a specific bacillus, called *Bacillus diphtheriæ,* or the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, which usually can readily be detected in the exudate by microscopical methods. The search for this organism has become a routine measure in doubtful cases of inflammation of the upper air-passages, and often a positive diagnosis of such conditions can be made only in this way. The disease begins with swelling and redness of the throat, fever, and loss of strength. The false membrane appears early and may be confined to the tonsils or may spread to the mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx, or larynx. When the larynx is involved, the breathing becomes difficult, and suffocation may ensue. Formerly the only means of saving life in this complication was tracheotomy, but this has been almost entirely superseded by intubation. The disease may be followed by paralysis, by weakness of the heart, or by disease of the kidneys. Treatment, both curative and preventive, consists in the subcutaneous injection of diphtheria antitoxin—one of the earliest instances, and still the most effective instance, of serum therapy. See cut under *Klebs-Loeffler* ★*bacillus.*—**Diphtheria bacillus.** See ★*bacillus,* with cut.

diphtherial (dif- or dip-thē′ri-ạl), *a.* [*diphtheria* + *-al*[1].] Same as *diphtheritic. Med. Record,* Feb. 28, 1903, p. 350.

diphtheric (dif- or dip-ther′ik), *a.* [*diphtheria* + *-ic*] Same as *diphtheritic.*

Diphtheritic croup, paralysis. See ★*croup*[1], ★*paralysis.*

diphtheroidal (dif- or dip-thē-roi′dạl), *a.* Same as *diphtheroid.*

diphtherotoxin (dif-thē″rō-tok′sin), *n.* Toxin elaborated by the bacillus of diphtheria.

diphthong (dif′- or dip′thông), *v. t.* To sound as a diphthong; diphthongize.

Isolative *diphthonging* or 'vowel-clearing' mainly affects long vowels, evidently because of the difficulty of prolonging the same position without change.
H. Sweet, Eng. Sounds, § 63.

diphthongia (dif-thong′gi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίφθογγος,* having two sounds: see *diphthong.*] A condition in which, owing to partial paralysis of the larynx, two sounds of different pitch are produced simultaneously.

diphthongous (dif′thông-gus), *a.* Same as *diphthongal.*

Diphya limestone. See ★*limestone.*

diphygenic (dif-i-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *διφυής,* of double form, + *-γενης,* -producing.] In *embryol.,* producing two different embryos: said of the *Dicyemidæ:* opposed to ★*monogenic.*

diphyletic (dī-fī-let′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *φῦλον,* tribe.] In *zoöl.,* having two sets of ancestors; derived from two distinct groups of animals.

The *diphyletic* origin of the birds as represented by the Ratitæ and Carinatæ is regarded as an untenable assumption by Fürbringer, who argues for the racial unity of the whole group. *Amer. Nat.,* Jan., 1903, p. 74.

Diphyletic arrangement, a system of classification in which the divisions are arranged in accordance with the view that a given group of animals has been derived from two sources.

diphyletically (dī-fī-let′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a diphyletic manner.

Diphyllidea, *n. pl.* **2.** An order of tetrabothridiate *Cestoidea.* They have a scolex with a long head-stalk armed with several longitudinal rows of hooklets, the head consisting of a retractile armed rostellum and 4 (apparently only 2) phyllidia, with projecting, slightly mobile margins. The order contains but one family, the *Echinobothridæ,* and one genus, *Echinobothrium,* parasitic in selachians.

diphyodontism (dif-i-ọ̄-don′tizm), *n.* [*diphyodont* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of being diphyodont or having two sets of teeth, as is the case with the majority of mammals.

Diphyphyllum (dif-i-fil′um), *n.* [NL., irreg. ⟨ Gr. *διφυής,* double, + *φύλλον,* a leaf.] A genus of Paleozoic tetracorals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ.* They grew in compound stocks, the individual corallites having no columella and not being connected with each other except by the epithecal wall.

dip-joint (dip′joint), *n.* A joint in inclined strata which runs in the direction of the dip. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 660.

dipl. An abbreviation (*a*) of *diplomat;* (*b*) of *diplomatist.*

diplacanthid (dip-la-kan′thid), *n.* One of the *Diplacanthidæ.*

diplacusis (dip-la-kū′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *ἀκουσις,* hearing, ⟨ *ἀκούειν,* hear.] In *psychol. acoustics,* double hearing: applied usually to the hearing of the same tone in a different pitch by the two ears (*diplacusis binauralis*), but also to the arousing of two tonal sensations in the same ear by a single stimulus.

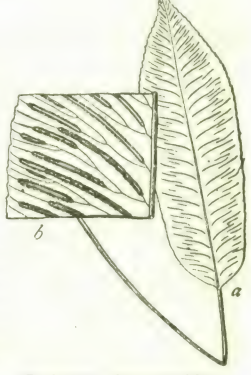
The abnormality (*diplacusis*) may be restricted to a single ear, may be transitory or chronic, and may be confined to definite parts of the tonal scale or coextensive with it. *O. Külpe* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 299.

Dipladenia (dip-la-dē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), ⟨ Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *ἀδήν,* gland. The name alludes to the pair of nectar-glands which alternate with the two ovaries.] **1.** A genus of plants of the family *Apocynaceæ.* They are shrubs, chiefly twining, all South American, and mostly from Brazil. Several of the 20 species are in cultivation in glass houses, where they are prized for their showy, mostly rose-colored or purple funnel-form flowers. *Dipladenia atropurpurea, D. Boliviensis, D. urophylla,* and *D. splendens* are the prominent species. Other species are in cultivation, and all the kinds are prized for their very brilliant floral display, and for their attractive habit.

diplanar (dī-plā′när), *a.* [Gr. *δι-,* two-, + L. *planus,* plane, + *-ar.*] Pertaining to or of two planes.

diplarthry (dip-lär′thri), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *ἄρθρον,* joint.] Having the bones of the tarsus and carpus arranged in a more or less alternating manner: contrasted with *taxeopody.*

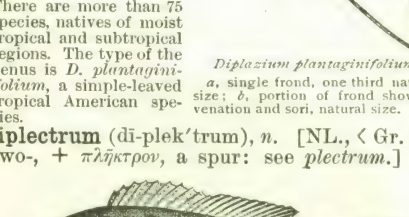
diplasmatic (dī-plaz-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πλάσμα,* anything formed.] In *cytol.,* containing substances besides protoplasm, such as pigment, fat, etc.: said of the cell-cytoplasm.



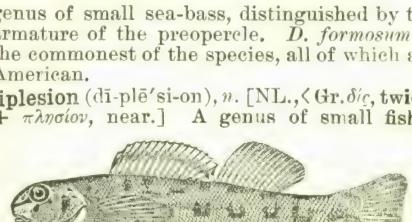
Diplazium plantaginifolium.
a, single frond, one third natural size; *b,* portion of frond showing venation and sori, natural size.

Diplazium (dī-plā′zi-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1801), ⟨ Gr. *διπλάζειν,* to double or be doubled, in allusion to the double sori.] A genus of free-veined polypodiaceous ferns. They are nearly allied to *Asplenium,* but are distinguished in external characters by having all or part of the linear sori borne in pairs upon the same vein, the indusia being extrorse. There are more than 75 species, natives of moist tropical and subtropical regions. The type of the genus is *D. plantaginifolium,* a simple-leaved tropical American species.

Diplectrum (dī-plek′trum), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πλῆκτρον,* a spur: see *plectrum.*] A genus of small sea-bass, distinguished by the armature of the preopercle. *D. formosum* is the commonest of the species, all of which are American.


Diplectrum formosum.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Diplesion (dī-plē′si-on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίς,* twice, + *πλησίον,* near.] A genus of small fishes


Diplesion blennioides.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

of the Mississippi valley, living in clear brooks. *D. blennioides*, the green-sided darter, is the common species.

dipleurogenesis (dī-plū-rō-jen′ē-sis), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] **1.** Historical progress or evolution through the acquisition and elaboration of bilateral symmetry. [Rare.]—**2.** The two-sided, bilateral, or dimeric type of form assumed by the higher members of the animal creation: distinguished from *centrogenesis*. *L. H. Bailey.*

dipleurula (dī-plū′rū-lä), *n.*; pl. *dipleurulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + L. dim. *-ula*.] A hypothetical ciliate, swimming, bilateral ancestor of the echinoderms, which is supposed to be recapitulated in the swimming larvæ of modern echinoderms. See ★*pelmatozoic theory*.

diplobacillus (dip″lō-ba-sil′us), *n.*; pl. *diplobacilli* (*-i*). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *bacillus*.] Any bacillus in which the cells occur in pairs.

The occurrence of acid-resisting diplococci or *diplobacilli* and of drumstick forms has been already referred to. *D. M. Cowie*, in Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 25, 1900, p. 213.

Diploblastica (dip-lō-blas′ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *zoöl.*, those animals which develop from only two germ-layers (ectoderm and entoderm), such as the *Cœlenterata:* distinguished from the *Triploblastica*.

diplocaulescent (dip″lō-kâ-les′ent), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + E. *caulescent*.] In *bot.*, having stems or axes of the second order.

diplocephalous (dip-lō-sef′a-lus), *a.* In *teratol.*, double-headed: a term applied to monstrous embryos.

diplocephalus (dip-lō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *diplocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A two-headed monster.

diplocephaly (dip-lō-sef′a-li), *n.* [NL. ★*diplocephalia*, < *diplocephalus*.] Monstrosity in which two heads are attached to the same body.

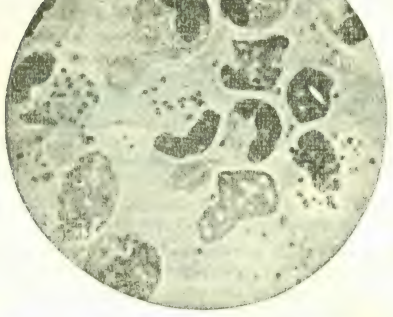
diplochlamydeous (dip″lō-kla-mid′ē-us), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), mantle.] In *bot.*, having two floral envelops, calyx and corolla, or a double perianth, as many monocotyledons.

diplochoanitic (dip″lō-kō-a-nit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *χόανος*, a funnel, + *-it-ic*.] In the siphuncles of the ammonoid *Cephalopoda*, having both funnels and forwardly directed collars where the siphuncle penetrates the septum: contrasted with ★*monochoanitic*.

diplococcal (dip-lō-kok′al), *a.* Produced by or pertaining to diplococci. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1047.

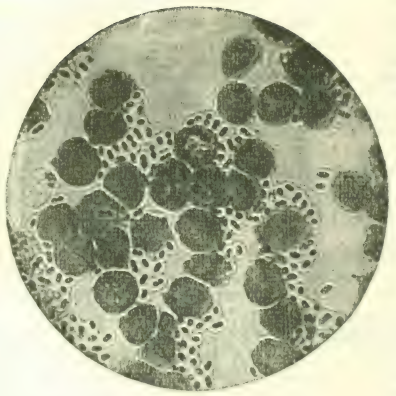
diplococcic (dip-lō-kok′sik), *a.* Same as ★*diplococcal*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 398.

diplococcus, *n.* **2.** [*cap.*] A generic name erroneously applied by some writers to certain species of *micrococcus* in which the cells occur in pairs.—**Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis,** the pathogenic micro-organism of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. Also called *Weichselbaum's micrococcus* and *meningococcus*.—**Diplococcus pneumoniæ,** the pathogenic micro-organism of acute croupous pneumonia. Also called *micrococcus lanceolatus, pneumococcus*, and *Fraenkel's pneumococcus*. See cut in middle column.



Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis (Meningococcus).
The large bodies are disintegrating pus cells. Magnified 1,000 times.
(From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

diploconical (dip-lō-kon′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κωνικός*, conic, + *-al*[1].] Doubly conical; in the form of a double cone.



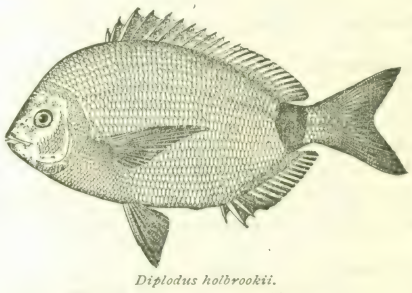
Diplococcus pneumoniæ in blood.
The large bodies are red blood corpuscles. Magnified 1,000 times.
(From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

diplocoria (dip-lō-kō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κόρη*, pupil of the eye.] The presence of two more or less complete pupils in one eye.

Diplodia (dī-plō′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1834), < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *diploid*.] A genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi having separate black carbonaceous pycnidia formed beneath the epidermis of the host and breaking through at maturity. The name refers to the spores, which are two-celled and dark-colored. About 450 species have been described, many of which are imperfectly known. They are mostly saprophytic on woody plants.

Diplodontidæ (dip-lō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of teleodesmaceous *Pelecypoda* including thin-shelled orbicular and convex genera with small but well-defined hinge-teeth.

Diplodus (dip′lō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of sparoid fishes found in the Atlantic. They are silvery in color, with black spots on the tail. Several species occur in the Mediterranean. *D. holbrookii* occurs on the Atlantic coast of the United States: known in Spanish and Portuguese as *Sargo*.



Diplodus holbrookii.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

diplogenesis, *n.* **2.** In *biol.*, the process by which a change in the environment which produces a change in an organism produces a similar change in the germ-cells that are contained in its body, so that descendants in later generations are born with an inherited adaptation for meeting and responding to this specific change in the environment. *Cope.*

[To] suppose that a modification of either the male or the female parent affects potential variation in the spermatozoön or the ovum, is merely to re-state, in other words, that a change of environment which affects the parent likewise affects the generative products; and such a statement is nothing more or less than Cope's theory of *Diplogenesis*. *Natural Science*, Nov., 1896, p. 288.

diplogenetic (dip″lō-jē-net′ik), *a.* **1.** Relating to diplogenesis.—**2.** Same as *diplogenic*.

Diploglossa (dip-lō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue. The tongue is not forked, but the anterior portion can be withdrawn into the posterior, like the parts of a telescope.] A superfamily of *Lacertilia*, containing the glass-snakes, *Anguidæ*, and related forms: correlated with *Pachyglossa* and *Leptoglossa*. *Cope*, 1864.

diploglossate (dip-lō-glos′āt), *a.* Having the anterior portion of the tongue retractile within the posterior part, like a two-jointed telescope.

diplographic (dip-lō-graf′ik), *a.* [*diplograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to 'double-writing,' or to the diplograph, the machine by which it is produced.

diplographical, *a.* Same as ★*diplographic*.

diplography (di-plog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of writing double, or the use of the diplograph.

diplohedral (dip-lō-hē′dral), *a.* [*diplohedr-on* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a diplohedron.

diplohedron (dip-lō-hē′dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] A diploid.

diploid. II. *a.* In *biol.*, having double cells. Said of higher organisms the somatic cells of which represent a condition of prolonged sexual fusion and have two nuclei or two sets of chromosomes, one from each parent, persisting unfused throughout the life of the individual. Contrasted with ★*haploid*.

diploidal (dip′loi-dal), *a.* [*diploid* + *-al*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to a diploid.—**2.** Noting a class of symmetry, belonging to the isometric system, of which the diploid is the characteristic form. See ★*symmetry*.

Diploma in public health, a certificate or diploma given to one who has passed an examination in public health. London University grants certificates in this department. Abbreviated *D. P. H.*

diplomate (dip′lō-māt), *n.* [*diplomate, v.*] One who holds a diploma.

diplomyelia (dip″lō-mī-ē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *μυελός*, marrow (medulla).] A condition in which the spinal cord is double, or is made to appear so by a deep fissure which separates it into two distinct halves.

diplonephridium (dip″lō-nē-frid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *diplonephridia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *nephridium*.] A nephridium in the formation of which both ectoderm and mesoderm have taken part, the peritoneal funnel becoming connected with an ingrowth of the ectoderm, as in *Polychæta* generally.

diploneural (dip-lō-nū′ral), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *νεῦρον*, sinew, nerve.] Having a double nerve-supply, each from a separate source: as, a *diploneural* muscle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 395.

diploperistomic (dip″lō-per-i-stom′ik), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + E. *peristome* + *-ic*.] In mosses, having a double peristome.

diplophonia (dip-lō-fō′ni-ä), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *φωνή*, sound.] Same as ★*diphthongia*.

diplopia, *n.*—**Crossed diplopia.** In this form the image on the left side belongs to the right eye, and conversely: called also *heteronymous diplopia*.—**Diplopia monophthalmica,** double vision affecting one eye.—**Direct diplopia,** the form of double vision in which the image belongs to the eye of the same side. This occurs in convergent squint. Also called *homonymous diplopia*.—**Heteronymous diplopia.** Same as *crossed* ★*diplopia*.

diplopodic (dip-lō-pod′ik), *a.* [*diplopod* + *-ic*.] In *entom.*, like a diplopod.

diplopore (dip′lō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *πόρος*, passage.] A term denoting the pairs of more or less vertical canals that pierce the thecal plates in the order *Diploporita* of the *Pelmatozoa*.

diploporite (di-plop′ō-rīt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, or having the characters of the order *Diploporita*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Diploporita*.

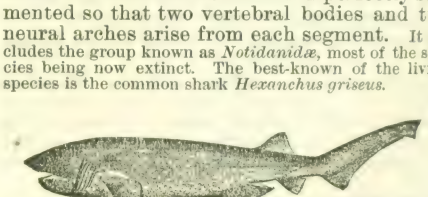
diplopterygous (dip-lop-ter′i-gus), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Diplopteryga*.

Diplosoma, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] Same as ★*diplosome*.

diplosome (dip′lō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *diplosoma*, < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *σῶμα*, body.] In *cytol.*, a double centrosome, or one that has divided into two daughter-centrosomes which have not yet moved apart to form the poles of a karyokinetic spindle.

diplospire (dip′lō-spīr), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *σπεῖρα*, a spire.] A double spiral, as the spiral brachial supports of some extinct *Brachiopoda*, in which the secondary spirals are formed by the production of the branches of the jugum between the lamellæ of the primary spiral cones. Diplospires occur in the genera *Kayseria, Diplospirella, Thecospira*, and some others.

Diplospondyli (dip-lō-spon′di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *σπόνδυλος*, vertebra.] A suborder of sharks including those forms in which the vertebral column is imperfectly segmented so that two vertebral bodies and two neural arches arise from each segment. It includes the group known as *Notidanidæ*, most of the species being now extinct. The best-known of the living species is the common shark *Hexanchus griseus*.



Hexanchus griseus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

diplospondylous (dip-lō-spon'di-lus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the suborder *Diplospondyli.*

diplospondyly (dip-lō-spon'di-li), *n.* Same as *diplospondylism.*

diplostichous (di-plos'ti-kus), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *στίχος,* row.] Having a double layer of cells, separated by a membrane, beneath the lens of the central eyes, as in the king crab, *Limulus.* Contrasted with *monostichous.*

diplostreptococcus (dip″lō-strep-tō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *diplostreptococci* (-sī). [NL., ‹ Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + NL. *streptococcus.*] A form of streptococcus in which the chains of cells occur in pairs.

The Portuguese describe a *diplo-streptococcus,* which they state they have found constantly in the cerebro-spinal fluid at the post-mortem examination of their cases.
Jour. Trop. Med., June 1, 1903, p. 167.

Diplostylus (dip-lō-stī'lus), *n.* [Gr. *διπλόος,* double, + *στῦλος,* a pillar.] A genus of amphipods of the Carboniferous period.

diplotegis (dip-lot'ē-jis), *n.* Same as *diplotegia.*

diplotegium (dip-lō-tē'ji-um), *n.* Same as *diplotegia.*

diplumbic (dī-plum'bik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-,* two-, + L. *plumbum,* lead.] Having two atoms of lead in the molecule.—**Diplumbic arseniate,** lead arseniate containing two atoms of lead in the molecule. It has been used as an insecticide.

Diporidium (dī-pō-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1825), ‹ Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πόρος,* pore, + dim. *-ιδιον.* The name alludes to the two apical pores by which the anthers of some species dehisce.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Ochnaceæ.* See *Ochna,* 2.

dipped (dipt), *p. a.* In *ceram.*, immersed in a color-preparation so as to tint only the surface: applied to the superficially colored white jasper body of pottery manufactured by Josiah Wedgwood, in distinction from the solid jasper which was uniformly colored throughout its substance.

Dippel's animal oil. See ★*oil.*

dipper, *n.* **11.** In *ceram.*, a workman who dips ware in the glazing or coloring preparation: See ★*dipped.*—**12.** Any of the gastropod mollusks of the genus *Bulla.*

dipping-machine (dip'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *candy-making,* a machine for coating with chocolate the prepared candies cast from the depositing-machine by dipping wire-work trays filled with them in hot chocolate, removing the surplus, and hardening and drying. It makes finished chocolates that exactly resemble those dipped by hand. See ★*depositing-machine* and ★*starch-buck.*

dip-pump (dip'pump), *n.* A device for elevating water or other liquid by dipping it in any manner. Some dip-pumps consist of a pair of barrels for raising the water, one barrel being lowered as the other is hoisted.

Diprion (di-prī'on), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *πρίων,* a saw.] A name given by Barrande to graptolites with two rows of thecæ on the rhabdosome.

Diprionidæ (dip″ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Diprion* + *-idæ.*] A suborder of the graptolites comprising forms which have two to four vertical rows of thecæ placed back to back, as in the genera *Diplograptus* and *Phyllograptus.*

dipropargyl (dī-prō-pär'gil), *n.* A colorless, volatile, pungent liquid, $CHiCCH_2CH_2CiCH$, prepared by the action of potassium hydroxid on diallyltetrabromide. It readily polymerizes and is a homologue of acetylene, which it resembles in general properties. It melts at — 6° C., boils at 86–87° C., and is also called 1, 5-*hexadiene.*

dipropylketone (dī″prō-pil-kē'tōn), *n.* See ★*heptanone.*

dips, *n. pl.* See ★*dip,* *n.*, 7.

dip-section (dip'sek-shon), *n.* In *geol.*, a section across inclined strata in the direction of the dip.

dipsesis (dip'sē-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δίψησις,* thirsting, ‹ *διψᾶν,* feel thirst, ‹ *δίψα,* thirst.] Pathological thirst.

dipsetic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A substance that produces thirst. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

dip-side (dip'sīd), *n.* The side in the direction of dip, the low side: used with reference to the attitude of rock formations in underground workings.

dip-slope (dip'slōp), *n.* A natural slope of the surface of the ground which is parallel to the dip of the underlying strata.

Its [the Arun's] course was determined by the original *dip-slope* of the Wealden dome.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 220.

dipteraceous (dip-tē-rā'shius), *a.* Same as ★*dipterocarpaceous.*

dipterid (dip'tē-rid), *n.* One of the *Dipteridæ.*

dipterocarp (dip'tē-rō-kärp), *n.* A plant of the family *Dipterocarpaceæ. Nature,* Jan. 1, 1903, p. 198.

dipterocarpaceous (dip″tē-rō-kär-pā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Dipterocarpaceæ.*

dipterocarpous (dip″tē-rō-kär'pus), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to the genus *Dipterocarpus* or to the family *Dipterocarpaceæ.*

dipterygian (dip-tē-rij'i-an), *a.* Two-finned, as certain fishes.

dip-turner (dip'tėr″nėr), *n.* A workman in a pottery who decorates ware with a dip-compound, or colored slip. See ★*dip-ware.*

dip-ware (dip'wār), *n.* Earthenware decorated with a dip-compound, or colored slip. See the extract.

In the manufacture of this ware [*dip-ware*], the body or paste having been prepared as usual, is handed over to the "dip-turner." . . . Having coloured clays of the consistency of cream in a vessel with a spout that can be varied in form, he blows into this vessel through another tube, and thus forces the creamy clay out of the first-mentioned spout upon the piece of clay turning slowly on the lathe. In this manner rings of coloured clay can be deposited on the revolving piece of ware. . . . The arborescent or dendritic forms may also be produced by the "dip-turner," who, after covering the turned piece of the original paste or body with an evenly-spread coating of his "dip" compound in its creamy condition, drops upon it, before it becomes dry, another kind of "dip" compound, having a greater density than the first, and thus, by holding the piece so that the heavier compound or colour can descend amid the moist first-spread "dip" he permits it to disseminate its particles in an arborescent form.
Handbook Brit. Pottery and Porcelain, Mus. Prac. Geol., [p. 32.

dip-well (dip'wel), *n.* A well or spring from which water is obtained by dipping.

Dipylon vases. See ★*vase.*

dipyridine (dī-pir'i-din), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *pyridine.*] Same as ★*nicotyrine.*

Dir. An abbreviation of *director.*

diradiation, *n.* **2.** Same as *hypnotism. Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Dircæan (dėr-sē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the fountain of Dirce, in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses: applied by Horace in one of his Odes to Pindar, the lyric poet, whom he styled the *Dircæan Swan.*

direct, *a.* **8.** In *math.*, according to the natural order or correlation: in contradistinction to *inverse.*

In every other mathematical operation the inverse process is far more difficult than the *direct* process, subtraction than addition, division than multiplication, evolution than involution; but the difficulty increases vastly as the process becomes more complex.
Jevons, Prin. of Science, I. vii.

directable (di-rek'ta-bl), *a.* [*direct* + *-able.*] Capable of being directed or steered; dirigible: as, a *directable* balloon.

direct-connected (di-rekt'kō-nek″ted), *a.* Said of a machine, as an electric generator, in which the revolving generator or armature is borne on the shaft of the engine without any belt or other transmission device being required. Also called *direct-coupled.*

direct-coupled (di-rekt'kup″ld), *p. a.* In *mech.*, mounted upon a common shaft or upon shafts having the same axis and coupled so as to turn as one: said of the driving and driven portions of any mechanical system that are thus connected so that they revolve as a unit, without the intervention of belts or other devices for the transmission of motion.

direct-driven (di-rekt'driv″n), *p. a.* In *mech.*, driven without the use of belts or other devices for the transmission of power, the driving and driven parts being on a common shaft or direct-coupled: as, a *direct-driven* dynamo.

direct-geared (di-rekt'gērd″), *a.* Having no intermediate transmission-train of wheels or transforming mechanism intervening between the power-shaft and that which it drives: used of motor-cycles when a toothed wheel on the motor crank-shaft meshes into the gear fastened to the rear or driving-wheel. See also ★*direct-connected.*

direction, *n.*—**Converse directions,** in *astrol.*, directions made in the reverse order of the signs, as when a planet in Pisces is directed to another in Capricorn.—**Direct directions,** in *astrol.*, directions made according to the succession of the signs, as when a plane in Capricorn is directed to one in Pisces.—**Equation of arcs of direction,** in *astrol.*, the method of turning directions into time, to ascertain at what period they will operate. The measure most commonly adopted is Ptolemy's, which allows a year for every degree.—**Line of direction.** (*c*) In *psychol. optics,* the straight line connecting a luminous point in space with the nodal point of the reduced eye, and continued thence to the retina. **Primary directions,** in *astrol.*, calculations of the motions of the heavenly bodies in forming aspects with one another, as in the ascendant and mid-heaven.—**Ray of direction,** in *psychol. optics,* the parts of the line of direction that lie before the cornea and behind the lens.—**Secondary directions,** in *astrol.*, calculations of the times of events derived from the aspects formed by the sun and moon after birth, allowing each day to represent a year of the native's life.

Directional calculus. Same as ★*calculus of extension.*

direction-word (di-rek'shon-wėrd″), *n.* Same as *catchword,* 1.

directive. **I.** *a.*—**Directive action, force,** etc. See ★*action,* ★*force,* etc.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a syntactic case expressing direction toward an object: also called *transitional.*—**2.** In a sea-anemone or coral polyp, a mesentery which forms one of the boundaries of the intermesenteric space at one of the poles of the principal axis.

directivity (di-rek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The character of being directive. *Science,* July 31, 1903, p. 140.—**Theory of Directivity,** an attempt to explain the creation and growth of living things, by means of a vital power which gives origin to them and determines their manner of growth. It is opposed to any mechanical explanation of organic nature.

director, *n.*, **2.** (*c*) In *geom.*, a fixed guiding line. (*d*) The small printed or written letter inserted as a guide in the space to be afterward filled by the designer or illuminator of the large initial.—**Director of an original line,** in *persp.*, the straight line which passes through the directing point of the original line and the eye or projection-vertex.—**Director of the eye,** in *persp.*, the intersection of the directing-plane with a plane through the eye perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes.

director-plane (di-rek'tor-plān″), *n.* In *math.*, a plane director, or given plane used in the description of a surface.

director-tube (di-rek'tor-tūb″), *n.* A tube with sights, or a telescope, by which a torpedo is aimed at the object attacked.

directrix, *n.* **4.** The first line traced on the ground in laying out a fortification.

directum (di-rek'tum), *n.*; pl. *directa* (-tä). [L., neut. of *directus,* straight: see *direct.*] A straight line.—**In directum,** costraight, that is, in one straight line.

diremption, *n.* **3.** In *veg. teratol.*, the abnormal displacement of leaves. See ★*displacement,* 6. *Masters,* Vegetable Teratol., p. 87.

dirhombohedron (dī-rom-bō-hē'dron), *n.*; pl. *dirhombohedra* (-drä). [NL., ‹ *di-* + *rhombohedron.*] A solid having the geometric form of a double hexagonal pyramid, but consisting in fact of two complementary rhombohedrons; a quartzoid.

dirigible. **II.** *n.* A dirigible balloon; an airship.

Dirina (di-rī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), ‹ Gr. *δειρή,* a ridge of a hill, lit. neck, + *ina*[1].] A genus of lichens, the type of the family *Dirinaceæ,* having simple crustaceous thalli, disciform or elongate apothecia, and hyaline, spindle-shaped, 4- to 8-celled spores. The species occur on tree-trunks and rocks and are widely distributed.

Dirinaceæ (di-ri-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dirina* + *-aceæ.*] A small family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Dirina.*

dirinoid (dir'i-noid), *a.* [*Dirina* + *-oid.*] Resembling the genus *Dirina.*

dirt, *n.*—**To cut dirt,** to make off; take one's departure. *Haliburton.* [Slang, U. S.]

dirt-bar (dėrt'bär), *n.* A grid-bar, in a cotton-opening machine, so arranged in relation to the beater as to free the cotton from dirt. Also called *dirt-grid.*

dirt-grid (dėrt'grid), *n.* Same as ★*dirt-bar.*

dirt-line (dėrt'lin), *n.* A thin stratum of dirt and debris which has collected on the surface of a glacier and been preserved under the seasonal fall of snow. *J. Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 30.

dirt-roller (dėrt'rō″lėr), *n.* A small cylinder, covered with card-clothing, on a roller-and-clearer cotton-carding machine, situated above the feed-rolls, designed to remove from the main cylinder heavy impurities, such as motes, etc.

dirt-stop (dėrt'stop), *n.* A strainer; a form of foot-valve placed at the end of a feed-pipe to prevent solid matter from getting into the feed-pump or injector.

dis[2] (dēs), *n.*; pl. *disir* (-ir). [ON. *dís,* a sister, a female guardian spirit, etc.] In *Norse mythol.*, a guardian spirit.

dis. (*b*) In *printing,* an abbreviation of *distribution,* that is, dead type which is to be distributed into the various boxes of the type-case. See *distribution,* 3, and *distribute, v. i.*, 2.

Disa (dī'sạ), *n.* [NL. (Berg, 1767), of unknown derivation.] A large genus of terrestrial orchids, mostly native to tropical and south



Disa uniflora, one fourth natural size.

Africa, characterized by free sepals, the upper sepal galeate and spurred, the petals small and joined to the column. Only one species, *Disa uniflora* (*D. grandiflora* of Linnæus), is cultivated to any extent; but this is very handsome and is sometimes called *flower-of-the-gods*. The flowers are several, large, rose-colored, crimson, and carmine-red in their various parts.

disabusal (dis-ạ-bū'zạl), *n.* [*disabuse* + *-al*[1].] The act of disabusing. *Mrs. Whitney.*

disaccharid, disaccharide (dī-sak'ạ-rid or rīd), *n.* Same as ★*biose.*

disaccord (dis-ạ-kôrd'), *n.* [*disaccord, v.*] Want of accord; disagreement; lack or absence of harmony. *Southey.*

disacrone (dis-ak'rōn), *n.* [Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *acr(olein)* + *-one.*] An old name for ★*disacryl.*

disacryl (dis-ak'ril), *n.* [Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *acr(olein)* + *-yl.*] An amorphous, resinous product formed by the spontaneous polymerization of acrolein.

disappearing (dis-ạ-pēr'ing), *p. a.* That disappears; vanishing.—**Disappearing gun.** See ★*gun*[1], *gun-carriage.*

disapprobative (dis-ap'rō-bā-tiv), *a.* That expresses disapprobation: as, a *disapprobative* frown.

disarm, *v. t.* **5.** To press (the lips of a horse) outward so that they may not be bruised on the toothless portions, or bars, of the lower jaw.

Give your horse a bit with a cannon coupe, or cut, which will *disarm* his lips. *T. Wallis*, Farrier's Dict.

disartete (dis-ärt'tēt), *a.* [Appar. < L. *dis-*, apart, + Gr. **ἀρτητός*, < *ἀρτᾶν*, hang, suspend.] Said of fishes in which the palatine cartilage or its derivates are attached to both the preethmoid and the par-ethmoid cornua rather than confined to the former, as is the case in the acrartete type of fishes.

The other Percesoces examined by him, as well as the Cyprinodonts, are *disartete* (the attachment being at the par-ethmoid and pre-ethmoid cornua); but the character is so indistinctly defined in some adult Cyprinodonts, that I feel some diffidence in making use of this character for systematic purposes in the present state of our knowledge. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, March, 1904, p. 174.

disarticulator (dis-är-tik'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [*disarticulate* + *-or*[1].] One who or that which disarticulates or disjoints.

disassemble (dis-ạ-sem'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disassembled*, ppr. *disassembling.* [*dis-* + *assemble.*] To take apart.

disassimilate (dis-ạ-sim'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disassimilated*, ppr. *disassimilating.* [*dis-* + *assimilate.*] To cause retrograde metamorphosis or disassimilation in.

disassimilation (dis-ạ-sim-i-lā'shọn), *n.* The opposite of assimilation; specifically, the same as *retrograde metamorphosis* (which see, under *metamorphosis*) or *catabolism.*

disassimilative (dis-ạ-sim'i-lā-tiv), *a.* In *physiol.*, of the nature of catabolism (which see); resulting from disassimilation or catabolism: as, *disassimilative* products.

disattaint (dis-ạ-tānt'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *attaint.*] To free from attainder. See *attaint, v.*, 4.

disazo- (dis-az'ō). A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate the presence of two azo radicals, RN_2R, in the molecule of a compound. Compare *diazo-*.

disburdenment (dis-bėr'dn-mẹnt), *n.* The act of disburdening; relief from the burden of something oppressive. *Bentham.*

disbursable (dis-bėrs'ạ-bl), *a.* Capable of being disbursed or expended; retailable.

Anecdotes also are portable, unlike the lightning-flash, which will not go into the pocket; they can be carried home, they are *disbursable* at other tables.
G. Meredith, Diana, xiv.

disbury (dis-ber'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disburied*, ppr. *disburying.* [*dis-* + *bury*[3].] To disinter; resurrect: as, *disburied* secrets. *Bulwer.*

discal, *a.* **3.** In *bot.*, located on the surface of a frond; superficial: applied to ferns. *J. Smith.*

discalenohedron (dī-skā-lē″nō-hē'drọn), *n.*; pl. *discalenohedra* (-drạ). [*di-*[2] + *scalenohedron.*] A double twelve-sided (dihexagonal) pyramid, whose faces belong to two complementary scalenohedrons.

Discalia (dis-kā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, disk.] The typical genus of the family *Discalidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1888.

Discalidæ (dis-kal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discalia* + *-idæ.*] A family of disconectous *Siphonophora* inhabiting the deep sea. They have an exumbrella without crest, gonostyles without mouth, pneumatocyst divided into a central chamber surrounded by 8 radial chambers, a circumferential arrangement of 5 to 10 concentric ring-chambers, and tentacles with cnidospheres. It includes the genera *Discalia* and *Disconalia.*

discard, *n.*, **1.** (*c*) In *poker*, the pile of cards made up by the hands which are abandoned without being bet upon, and the cards which have been laid off so as to get others in exchange for them.

discarnate, *a.* **2.** Disembodied; disincarnate.

We ought to expect a priori that a *discarnate* memory should be defective in its communications from a transcendental world.
J. H. Hyslop, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, XVI. 216.

discept (di-sept'), *v. i.* [L. *disceptare*, decide, judge, dispute, < *dis-*, apart, + *captare*, take.] To dispute; take exception; differ: as, allow me to *discept*. *Peacock.*

discerptor (di-sėrp'tọr), *n.* One who discerps, dismembers, or disjoins.

The first *discerptor* [of the genus Cimex] was Fabricius, who, in a perfectly straightforward manner, removed our species [lectularius] from Cimex to form a part of his new genus Acanthia. *Nature*, March 17, 1904, p. 464.

dis. ch. In *chess*, an abbreviation of *discovered* ★*check.*

discharge, *v. t.* **9.** In *law*, to make an end of; annul; cancel: as, to *discharge* a rule to show cause.

discharge, *n.*—**Brush discharge**, in *elect.*, the brush-like electric discharge issuing from a high potential conductor, especially from its points or edges. It is accompanied by a bluish or pink glow, is either silent or produces a hissing noise, and frequently precedes disruptive sparks. See *electric spark*, under *spark*[1].—**Coefficient of discharge.** See ★*coefficient.*—**Electrodeless discharge**, the glow excited in the vapor within an exhausted glass tube or bulb having no electrodes, when the tube is placed within the oscillatory field of a Tesla coil or other device for the production of oscillatory electrical discharges of high frequency.

The *electrodeless discharge* is more simple in appearance and in constitution than the better known discharge in vacuum tubes between electrodes.
B. Davis, in Physical Rev., xx. 129.

Law of nervous discharge, in Spencer's *psychol.*, the principle that "every feeling, peripheral or central, sensational or emotional, is the concomitant of a nervous disturbance and resulting nervous discharge, that has on the body both a special effect and a general effect." (H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., ii., § 495).—**Tesla discharge**, in *elect.*, the disruptive electric discharge of high frequency obtained from a Tesla coil. See *Tesla* ★*coil.*—**White discharge** an electric discharge through vacuum tubes, obtained when the tubes contain dry air or certain other gases, as carbon dioxid, under certain pressures. It is characterized by a bright glow of white light which fills the tube.

The *white discharge* may be produced in all the gases with which I have experimented.
B. Davis, in Physical Rev., XX. 149.

discharge-pipe (dis-chärj'pīp″), *n.* Same as ★*delivery-pipe.*

discharger, *n.* (*c*) In *transportation*, a machine or appliance used in discharging freight, coal, grain, or other material in bulk, from a carrier, conveyer, or elevator. The most simple form is an opening at the end or bottom, at any point of the trough of a conveyer through which the load is pushed by the screw or the flights of the conveyer machine (see ★*conveyer*). In open carriers, belt-conveyers, and elevators the discharger may be the end wheel over which the belt or series of buckets passes, the change in direction (assisted by the momentum) serving to discharge the load upon a table or into a bin, hopper, spout, or another conveyer. Dischargers are divided into stationary machines that trip, upset, or invert the buckets of a horizontal conveyer and cause them to discharge their loads at a fixed point, and machines that travel along the line of the conveyer and automatically discharge the loads at any desired point. Also called *automatic dumper.* (*d*) In *mining* and *industrial railroading*, a device for unloading skips, ore-cars, etc., upon inclined roads or slopes. One device consists of an open abrupt change in the grade of the track, whereby the forward end of the car, to which the hauling-cable is attached, is tilted up and the load discharged through a gate at the rear. Another device employs two tracks at the dumping-point, and a skip with four wheels of which the rear pair have a wider tread than the forward pair. The skip is hauled by a cable attached to a link pivoted at the rear end of the skip; and when the discharger is reached the forward wheels follow the inside or narrow tracks, which here run in a horizontal direction, while the rear wheels continue on the inclined rails. This causes the skip to be tilted up, discharging the load at the front and open end. When empty, the skip runs back down the incline in its normal or loaded position.

discharge-water (dis-chärj'wâ″ter), *n.* The water discharged by a pump: specifically water which is discharged after passing through a condenser.

discharm (dis-chärm'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *charm*[1].] To deprive of charm or the power of charming; deprive of the protecting influences of charms; disenchant.

Brave Luther answered YES: that thunder's swell
Rocked Europe, and *discharmed* the triple crown.
Lowell, To W. L. Garrison, st. 5.

dischromatopsy (dis-krō'ma-top-si), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *ὄψις*, view.] Color-blindness.

disciferous, *a.* **2.** In *zoöl.*, provided with a disk.

discigerous (di-sij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [L. *discus*, disk, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous.*] Disk-bearing: as, *discigerous* woody tissue.

discin (dis'in), *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *-in*[2].] The albuminous component of the jelly of *Medusæ:* possibly an albuminoid.

Discinidæ (di-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discina* + *-idæ.*] A family of neotrematous *Brachiopoda* having chitinous, subcircular plano-convex shells with an open pedicle-notch in early life which becomes inclosed as a long narrow slit partially covered behind or near the apex by a listrium.

Discinisca (dis-i-nis'kạ), *n.* [NL., < *Discina* + dim. *-isca*, < Gr. *-ισκος.*] A genus of *Brachiopoda* resembling *Discina*, but having an internal septum behind which is an elevated area about the pedicle-opening. See *Discina.*

disciplinability (dis″i-plin-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being disciplinable.

Marro lays chief stress upon *disciplinability* and sociability. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 299.

disciplinatory (dis'i-plin-ạ-tō″ri), *a.* Promotive of discipline: as, *disciplinatory* educational methods.

discipline, *n.*—**Jamaica discipline**, a former buccaneer or pirate law, to the effect that all prizes should be divided among the captors and not shared by those who take no part or risk in the capture.—**Prefect of discipline**, in the Jesuit schools, one who has charge of the disciplinary regulations for the students.

discipular (di-sip'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *discipulus*, disciple, + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a disciple: as, *discipular* patience. *N. E. D.*

discission, *n.*—**Space of discission**, in *geol.*, a crevice or space of dynamic origin; a separation of walls that had been in contact: used in contrast with *space of* ★*dissolution.*

Formerly I called such spaces (with reference mainly to the accompanying fault-phenomena) "Spaces of Dislocation" but I believe the term "*Spaces of Discission*" . . . would be more suitable.
F. Pósepný, in Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Engin., XXIII. 208.

disclaimant (dis-klā'mạnt), *n.* [*disclaim* + *-ant.*] A disclaimer; specifically, one who enters a disclaimer in a patent case. See *disclaimer, n.*, 3 (*d*).

disclassed (dis-klàst'), *p. a.* Same as *declassed, a.*

disclassify (dis-klàs'i-fī), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *classify.*] To abolish classificatory distinctions in regard to; do away with the classification of.

The process of levelling, *disclassifying*, making everybody like everybody else.
Grote, Utilit. Philos., xix. *N. E. D.*

disclosure, *n.* **3.** The hatching of the young from the egg, as in birds and reptiles, or the escape of insects from the pupa-case.

discloze, disclozure. Simplified spellings of *disclose, disclosure.*

discobolic (dis-kob'ō-lik), *a.* [*discobolus* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a discobolus; quoit-throwing.

He gave loose to the full torrent of his indignation, by seizing . . . a vast dish of beef, more than fifty ancient yeomen could eat, and whirled it like a coit, in terrorem, over the head of the friar, to the extremity of the apartment,

Where it on oaken floor did settle,
With mighty din of ponderous metal. . . .

But . . . his *discobolic* exploit proved the climax of his rage, and was succeeded by an immediate sense that he had passed the bounds of legitimate passion.
T. L. Peacock, Maid Marian, v.

Discocampyli (dis-kō-kam′pi-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *καμπύλος*, crooked.] In Hyatt's classification of the ammonites, a suborder characterized by the rounded outline of the saddles of the septal sutures while the lobes become greatly divided, as exemplified in the genus *Ceratites* (which see, with cut). In highly advanced forms even the discocampylic saddle becomes much divided.

discocampylic (dis-kō-kam′pi-lik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Discocampyli*; having rounded saddles, as the *Discocampyli*.

discocellular (dis-kō-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *discus*, disk, + NL. *cellula*, cell, + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to the discal cell in the wings of lepidopterous insects.

discoctaster (dis-kok-tas′tėr), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ὀκτώ*, eight, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A sponge-spicule with eight rays, each terminating in a disk, the position of each of which corresponds to one of the eight corners of a cube.

Discocytis (dis-kos′i-tis), *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *κυτίς*, a box.] A genus of Cretaceous *Bryozoa* forming obconic and cup-shaped zoaria the upper side of which has a decidedly radial structure.

discodactylous (dis-kō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] Having the toes ending in disks, as some tree-frogs. This enables these animals to cling to smooth surfaces.

discodepula (dis-kō-dep′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίσκος*, a quoit, disk, + NL. *depula*.] The depula that develops from a discogastrula. *Haeckel.*

discoglossoid (dis-kō-glos′oid), *a.* Resembling the *Discoglossidæ*, a family of toads.

Discohelix (dis-kō-hē′liks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *ἕλιξ*, a spiral.] A genus of rhipidoglossal gastropods of the family *Euomphalidæ*, having flat discoidal shells and rectangular whorls. The species occur in rocks from the Triassic to the Tertiary.

discohexact (dis-kō-heks′akt), *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἀκτίς*, ray.] Same as *discohexaster*.

discohexactine (dis″kō-hek-sak′tin), *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of the sponges, a hexactine which bears at the end of each arm or ray a rosette or serrated umbel.

Discoidal stone. See ★*stone*.

Discoidea, *n. pl.* **3.** A family of peripylarian *Radiolaria* having the shell and central capsule discoid or lenticular. It includes *Cenodiscus*, *Phacodiscus*, *Coccodiscus*, and other genera.

discolichen (dis-kō-lī′ken), *n.* [NL. *discolichen*, ⟨ Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *λειχήν*, lichen.] Any one of the lichens which belong to the division *Discolichenes*.

Discolichenes (dis″kō-lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *discolichen*: see *discolichen*.] A division of the *Ascolichenes* in which the fructification is in the form of open disk-like apothecia. Compare *Pyrenolichenes*.

discolith, *n.* **2.** A disk-shaped coccolith convex on one side and concave on the other.

Discomedusæ, *n. pl.* **2.** Same as *Octomeralia*.

discomfort, *n.*—**Curve of discomfort.** See ★*curve*.

discomposedly (dis-kom-pōz′ed-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who is discomposed, perturbed, or disturbed in mind.

Disconanthæ (dis-kō-nan′thē), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. erroneously for **Discoanthæ* or **Discanthæ*, ⟨ Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A suborder of *Siphonophora*; equivalent to *Disconectæ*. Contrasted with *Siphonanthæ*.

disconanthous (dis-kō-nan′thus), *a.* Having the characteristics of, or relating to, the *Disconanthæ*.

Disconectæ (dis-kō-nek′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *νήκτης*, swimmer.] A suborder or section of *Siphonophora*. The body, or cœnosome, is formed by the umbrella of the original octoradial medusa and includes an apical chambered pneumatophore, without nectophores or bracts, on the lower surface of which occur the individuals consisting of a central gastrozoöid surrounded by concentric rings of blastostyles and dactylozoöids. The larva is called a *disconula*. The group includes the families *Discalidæ*, *Porpitidæ* and *Velellidæ*. Equivalent to *Disconanthæ*.

disconectous (dis-kō-nek′tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Disconectæ*.

disconfidence (dis-kon′fi-dens), *n.* Lack of confidence.

He [an Indian chief] always treated me with a certain *disconfidence*, as is customary among the Indians, even in contact with their friends.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 64.

disconform (dis-kon-fôrm′), *a.* Not conformable (to) or in conformity (with): as, the work is *disconform* to the specifications. [Scotch.]

disconnective (dis-kō-nek′tiv), *a.* Disjunctive; that disconnects or serves to disconnect.

disconsider (dis-kon-sid′ėr), *v. t.* To leave out of consideration; set aside as not worth consideration or respect.

As the man was now *disconsidered* and as good as deposed, we might reduce his proportion of the plunder.
R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, iii.

disconsideration (dis-kon-sid-e-rā′shon), *n.* The state of being disconsidered; disrepute.

I have now arrived at such a pitch of *disconsideration* that . . . I do not know a soul that I can face.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 190. *N. E. D.*

discontiguity (dis-kon-ti-gū′i-ti), *n.* Lack of contiguity or continuity. *Dr. H. More.*

discontinuity, *n.*—**Polar discontinuity,** a discontinuity of a function consisting of its assuming, in the environs of the point $x=a$, values differing little from $\frac{Fx}{(x-a)^m}$ where Fx varies regularly in that part. The exponent m is the order of the polar discontinuity.

discontinuous, *a.*—**Improperly discontinuous group.** See ★*group*.

disconula (dis-kon′ū-lä) *n.*; pl. *disconulæ* (-lē). [NL., irreg. dim. of Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk.] The octoradial larva of disconanthous *Siphonophora*.

discoperipheral (dis″kō-pe-rif′e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *περιφέρεια*, periphery, + *-al*1.] Arranged in a disk-like manner around the mouth, as the teeth and sucking-disk of the lampreys.

discoplacental, *a.* **2.** Relating to, or having the characters of the group of mammals known as *Discoplacentalia* from the character of the placenta.

discoplacentalian (dis-kō-plā-sen-tā′li-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or resembling the *Discoplacentalia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Discoplacentalia*.

discoplanula (dis-kō-plan′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *discoplanulæ* (-lē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + NL. *planula*.] The discoidal blastoderm of an egg with a large unsegmented food-yolk, at the stage of development which is comparable with the blastula-stage of an egg that undergoes total segmentation.

discoplasm (dis′kō-plazm), *n.* [NL. *discoplasma* (Ehrlich), ⟨ Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The structural portion of the red blood-corpuscles in contradistinction to the hemoglobin. *Ehrlich.*

discopodous (dis-kop′ō-dus), *a.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] Having a disk-shaped foot, as certain gastropods.

Discopyge (dis-kō-pī′jē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *πυγή*, rump.] A genus of numb-fishes or torpedoes of the family *Narcobatidæ* found in the Panama region. *D. tschudii* is the common species.

discord, *n.* **2.** A discord is said to be *prepared* when the dissonant tone is first introduced in its voice-part as a consonance and then is held over into a dissonant relation by that part, or even when it is reached by its voice-part through a diatonic step: but it is *unprepared* when introduced by a skip or abruptly. See *preparation*, 9.

discordance, *n.* **3.** In *geol.*, a lack of parallelism or complete conformity in associated strata.

Discordant feeling, in Wundt's *psychol.*, a contrast feeling, exemplified among the sense-feelings by tickling, among the intellectual feelings by doubt, and among the elementary esthetic feelings by dissonance.

The oscillatory and the *discordant feelings* are, perhaps, the most instructive examples of these complex affective states
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 219.

Discordant valley. See ★*valley*.

discorhabd (dis′kō-rabd), *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, disk, + *ῥάβδος*, rod.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of the sponges, a monaxial straight rhabd with one sharp and one blunt end and girdled with concentric rings.

discouple (dis-kup′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discoupled*, ppr. *discoupling*. To separate (couples) into units; uncouple.

We entered through the cleft, one before the other, ascending the steps whose narrowness *discouples* those who mount.
W. S. Dugdale, Dante's Purgatorio, xxv.

discourse, *n.* **6.** That sort of mental operation, performed by one person or by several, in which a line of thought is followed out. In either case, it is conducted by signs which are in part general, or typical, in their own mode of being, usually ordinary language; in part diagrams or other iconic signs; and in part indices, such as individual signs representing the typical signs. A sign in functioning as such must be interpreted, or be translated into thought signs, and must be addressed to some interpreter. In the case of inward discourse, the person alternately places himself in different attitudes of mind, and addresses the self of a moment later. Discourse, in this sense, is not, like that of 2, restricted to ratiocination.
G. F. Stout, Analyt. Psychol., I. 87.

discover, *v. t.*—**To discover check.** See ★*check*1.

discovery, *n.*—**Bill of discovery.** See ★*bill*3.

discreate (dis-krē-āt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discreated*, ppr. *discreating*. To cause (that which has been created) to return to its original nothingness or to chaos.

discreation (dis-krē-ā′shon), *n.* The act of discreating.

discrepate (dis-krep′āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *discrepated*, ppr. *discrepating*. [L. *discrepare*, differ, discriminate: see *discrepant*.] To discriminate; distinguish.

discriminability (dis-krim″i-na-bil′i-ti), *n.* The property of being discriminable; the character of that which may be discriminated.

Clearness implies a maximal *discriminability* or separability from other processes.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 189.

discriminant. I. *n.*—**Discriminant of f (x) = 0,** the product of the squares of all the differences between any two roots of the equation.

II. *a.* **2.** Discriminating.

discriminate, *v. i.*—**Discriminating circle, cubic.** See *circle*, ★*cubic*, *n.*

Discrimination reaction, discriminative reaction, in *psychophysics*, a reaction in which the movement of response is delayed until an act of discrimination has been performed, that is, until the reactor has identified the given stimulus as some one of two or more stimuli previously known and agreed upon.

In the *discrimination reaction*, he [the subject] moves when he has apperceived some one of two or more familiar stimuli.
E. B. Titchener, Primer of Psychol., p. 260.

Law of discrimination. Same as *Weber's law* (which see, under *law*1).—**Sensible discrimination,** in *psychophysics*, a term introduced by Fechner to cover the experiencing of mental processes, alike or different, and the report of their likeness or difference. It is used more especially of the methodical comparison of sensations, with a view to the determination of the difference-limen. The German term, *unterschiedsempfindlichkeit*, has been variously translated *difference sensibility*, *differential sensitivity*, *discriminative sensibility*, and *sense discrimination*. J. M. Baldwin's Dict. of Philos. and Psychol. (ii. 517) recommends *sense discrimination*; E. B. Titchener (Exper. Psychol., II.) uses *differential sensitivity* (abbreviated *D. S.*).

The instrument of this analysis [of sensations] was denominated by Fechner *sensible discrimination*.
O. Külpe (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 31.

discrimination-time (dis-krim-i-nā′shon-tīm), *n.* In *psychophysics*, the total duration of the discrimination reaction, or, more commonly, this time minus the duration of the simple reaction.

By subtracting the previously determined simple time from this longer time we get a *discrimination time*.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 279.

Discriminative limen, threshold. See ★*limen*.

disct. A contraction of *discount*.

disculor, *v. t.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *discolor*.

disculus (dis′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *disculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *discus*, a disk: see *disk*.] In *Hepaticæ*, the occasional adventitious inflated lower lobe. See *auricle*, 3, (*c*). *Spruce.*

discumfort, *v. t.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *discomfort*.

discurage, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *discourage*.

discurteous, discurtesy. Simplified spellings of *discourteous*, *discourtesy*.

discuver, discuvery. Simplified spellings of *discover*, *discovery*.

disdiaclasis (dis-dī-ak′la sis), *n.* [Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *διάκλασις*, taken as 'refraction': see *diaclasis*.] In *optics*, double refraction.

disease, *n.*—**Acarine diseases.** See ★*acarine*, *n.*—**Adams-Stokes disease.** Same as *Stokes-Adams* ★*disease*.—**Adenoid disease.** See ★*adenoid*.—**Almond-disease.** See ★*leaf-blight*.—**American coffee-disease,** circular whitish blotches occurring on the leaves, shoots, and berries of the coffee plant in America: said to be due to the fungus *Stilbum flavidum*.—**Association disease.** See ★*association*.—**Baelz's disease of the lip.** See ★*lip*.—**Banana-disease,** a disease of banana-stems in the West Indies, attributed to the fungus *Marasmius semiustis*.—**Banti's disease,** an affection marked by enlargement of the spleen with cirrhosis of the liver, anæmia, abdominal dropsy, and sometimes jaundice.—**Barcoo disease,** an affection, occurring in the elevated regions of South Australia, characterized by gastric disturbances, bulimia, and an eruption followed by extensive desquamation and sometimes sloughing of the subcutaneous tissues. Also called *Barcoo vomit* and *Barcoo rot*.—**Barlow's disease,** infantile scurvy.—**Bazin's disease,** tuberculous ulceration of the leg; psoriasis of the mouth; molluscum contagiosum.—**Bechterew's disease,** gen-

eral muscular atrophy with extreme stiffness of the spine. —**Bermuda lily disease,** a disease of the cultivated lily characterized by spotting and distortion of the leaves and flowers and usually a stunting of the whole plant. It is believed to be caused by digging and using the bulbs before they have ripened.—**Bottom disease.** See ★*crotalism.*—**Brindle disease.** Same as *mosaic* ★*disease.*—**Brown disease,** a disease which affects potatoes, causing the fibrovascular bundles to turn brown. It is attributed to the fungus *Stysanus stemonites.*—**Brown-Séquard's disease,** paralysis of one side of the body with anæsthesia of the other side.—**Buhl's disease,** a disease of newborn infants, marked by fatty degeneration of the liver, edema, purpura, and other morbid conditions.—**Cabbage seedling disease,** a disease of seedlings of cabbage, caused by the fungus *Olpidium Brassicæ,* which attacks the stem near the surface of the soil and kills the plant.—**Cacao-disease,** dark dead patches on the cortex of *cacao,* which are doubtfully attributed to species of *Nectria.*—**Cacao-pod disease,** a disease of cacao-pods, due to the fungus *Phytophthora omnivora.*—**Calico disease.** Same as *mosaic* ★*disease.*—**California vine-disease,** a serious disease of the grape in California, characterized by the imperfect development of the flowers and fruit and finally the death of the plant. Its cause is unknown.—**Canna-disease,** a disease of canna-leaves, due to *Uredo Cannæ,* which causes orange spots at first and finally the death of the leaf.—**Carnation disease,** a disease of carnations following the attacks of aphides.

More recent researches by Woods go to show the correctness of his conclusion that aphides alone are responsible for the *carnation-disease. Encyc. Brit.,* XXVI. 60.

Carrot-disease, a disease characterized by brownish, sunken spots on the root of the carrot, caused by *Phoma sanguinolenta.* It also attacks the stem and prevents the formation of seed.—**Cattle-and-game disease,** a fatal infectious disease of cattle, deer, and other animals, due to a minute polar-stained micro-organism of the swine plague group, which gains access to and multiplies in the blood. Also called *hemorrhagic septicemia.*—**Chestnut disease,** an obscure disease of plants in which they die backwards from the top.—**Climacteric disease.** See ★*climacteric.*—**Climatic disease,** any disease supposed to be caused by a change of climate, as the so-called fever of acclimatization of the tropics.—**Coffee-disease,** a serious disease of the coffee-plant in India and other portions of the Old World. It is caused by one of the rust-fungi, *Hemileia vastatrix,* which attacks the leaves causing yellow discoloration and death.—**Coffee-leaf disease.** Same as *coffee-*★*disease.*—**Colocasia-disease,** a disease caused by *Peronospora trichotoma,* which attacks the roots of *Caladium Colocasia* in the West Indies.—**Conifer seedling disease,** a disease of conifers, especially of spruce and silver fir, caused by the fungus *Pestalozzia Hartigii,* which attacks the young plant at the surface of the soil and kills it.—**Coral-spot disease,** canker-like cracks or excrescences on the branches of various trees, associated with the bright red fungus, *Nectria cinnabarina.*—**Cretinoid disease.** Same as *myxedema.*—**Darier's disease.** Same as ★*keratosis follicularum.*—**Dercum's disease.** Same as ★*adiposis dolorosa.*—**Divers' disease.** Same as *caisson-disease.*—**Drooping disease,** a disease of the peony caused by a fungus, *Sclerotinia Pæoniæ,* which attacks the plant at the surface of the soil causing it to wilt and die.—**Dubois's disease.** Same as *Dubois's* ★*abscesses.*—**Duhring's disease,** dermatitis herpetiformis.—**Echinococcus disease,** a morbid condition which results from the presence in the body of the encysted *Tænia echinococcus.* See *hydatid.*—**Elevator disease,** a form of pneumonoconiosis, or dust-disease, which affects those who run elevators in coal-mines.—**Family disease,** an hereditary disease, especially of the nervous system.—**Fan disease.** Same as ★*serch.*—**Fig-tree disease,** canker-like cracks in the bark of the fig, attributed to the fungus *Libertella ulcerata.*—**File-cutters' disease,** lead-poisoning from inhalation of particles of lead arising from the leaden bed upon which the file rests while being cut.—**Flint-disease.** Same as *chalicosis.*—**Focal disease,** a localized affection of the central nervous system.—**Fourth disease,** a mild eruptive fever which presents some of the characteristics of measles, German measles, and scarlet fever, but is believed to be distinct from all these diseases.—**Frenching disease.** Same as *mosaic* ★*disease.*—**Friedreich's disease.** Same as *Friedreich's ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Glénard's disease.** Same as ★*enteroptosis.*—**Gum disease.** Same as ★*foot-rot,* 2.—**Hair-combers' disease,** anthrax or malignant pustule.—**Hodgson's disease,** aneurism of the aorta.—**Hollyhock-disease,** a disease of hollyhocks, due to the fungi *Puccinia malvacearum* and *Colletotrichum Althææ.*—**Hoof-and-mouth disease.** Same as *foot-and-mouth disease* (which see, under *foot*).—**Hop-disease,** a mildew occurring on the leaves of the hop-plant, due to *Podosphæra Castagnei;* also the black fungus, *Capnodium salicinum,* which covers the leaves and stems.—**Innate disease,** congenital disease, not necessarily hereditary.—**Lily-disease,** a disease of *Lilium candidum* characterized by brown spots on the stem, leaves, and buds, which are said to be produced by a species of *Botrytis.*—**Little's disease,** muscular rigidity of congenital nervous origin.—**Marie's disease,** acromegaly; also hereditary cerebellar ataxia and pulmonary osteo-arthropathy.—**Mastoid disease.** Same as *mastoiditis.*—**Match-makers' disease,** necrosis of the jaw, due to phosphorus poisoning.—**Ménière's disease.** Same as *auditory vertigo* (which see, under *vertigo*).—**Mignonette-disease.** See *leaf-blight of mignonette* under ★*leaf-blight.*—**Miners' disease.** Same as ★*ankylostomiasis.*—**Mongrel-disease.** Same as *mosaic* ★*disease.*—**Mosaic disease,** a disease which affects the leaves of certain plants, especially the tobacco-plant. It is characterized by the formation of numerous light-colored spots scattered over the surface of the leaf, giving it a mosaic appearance. It is attributed to an abnormal activity of the oxydizing enzymes of the cells.—**Mottled-top disease.** Same as *mosaic* ★*disease.*—**Mulberry-root disease,** a disease which attacks and kills the roots of the mulberry in Japan: attributed to the fungus *Helicobasidium mompa.*—**Mummy disease,** a fungous disease of the guava produced by *Glæosporium Psidii,* which causes the fruit to shrivel and decay.—**Mushroom-disease,** a disease of the cultivated mushroom occasioned by species of *Verticillium* and other fungi.—**Navicular disease,** in *vet. surg.,* an inflammation and caries of the navicular bone, starting usually as an inflammation of the lower portion of the great sesamoid sheath and causing severe intermittent lameness: seen exclusively in the horse.—**Oak-seedling disease,** a disease of the roots of seedling oaks due to the pyrenomycetous fungus *Rosellinia quercina.*—**Paget's disease.** Same as *malignant papillary* ★*dermatitis.*—**Pandanus-disease,** a disease which attacks the trunk and branches of the screw-pine, *Pandanus,* attributed to the fungus *Melanconium Pandani.*—**Parchment disease.** Same as *parchment-skin.*—**Parrot's disease,** a syphilitic inflammation of the articular ends of the long bones, giving rise to pseudoparalysis.—**Pearly disease,** a form of tuberculosis in cattle.—**Potato-disease.** (*b*) Same as *potato late* ★*blight.*—**Recklinghausen's disease,** an affection marked by the occurrence of fibrous growths on the nerves, of skin tumors resembling molluscum fibrosum, of pigmentation of the skin, and of pains in the joints.—**Red disease,** a former name in some parts of England of hog-cholera and swine-plague, on account of the red patches which appear on the skin of affected animals. See *hog-cholera* under *cholera.*—**Reichmann's disease,** hypersecretion of the gastric juice.—**Riga's disease,** a form of ulcerative inflammation of the mucous membrane of the under surface of the tongue and floor of the mouth.—**Sacred disease,** a name formerly applied to epilepsy.—**Sacro-iliac disease,** chronic tuberculous inflammation of the sacro-iliac joint.—**Savill's disease,** an epidemic inflammation of the skin accompanied by exfoliation of the epidermis.—**Screw-pine disease.** Same as *Pandanus* ★*disease.*—**Scythian disease,** a form of insanity occurring in adult males, preceded by atrophy of the sexual organs and impotence.—**Silver-fir leaf-disease,** a disease of *Abies Picea,* caused by the pyrenomycetous fungus, *Acanthostigma parasiticum,* which covers the under surface of the leaves and stems with a yellow-brown mycelium.—**Sleeping disease.** Same as *sleepy* ★*disease.*—**Sleepy disease,** a disease of tomatoes which attacks the roots and causes the plant to wither and die. It is caused by *Fusarium Lycopersici,* according to Massee.—**Soil-disease,** any disease the contagium of which is derived from the soil.—**Sore shin disease,** a disease which attacks cotton seedlings near the surface of the soil and causes their death. It is attributed to an undetermined fungus.—**Spot-disease,** any disease of plants which produces spots on the leaves, particularly the disease of the leaves of the violet caused by *Alternaria Violæ.* See ★*leaf-spot.*—**Steppe disease,** the Russian cattle-plague.—**Still's disease,** an affection in children in which there is enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands associated with an inflammatory state of many of the joints.—**Stokes-Adams disease,** a slowly progressive form of degeneration of the heart muscle, marked by attacks of fainting, dizziness, or convulsions, dropsy, slow pulse, and shortness of breath.—**Sutton and Gull's disease.** Same as *arteriosclerosis.*—**Talma's disease,** an affection marked by tonic muscular spasms, similar to those of Thomsen's disease, but coming on in later life and not congenital as is this affection.—**Thomsen's disease.** See *Thomsen.*—**Tsetse-fly disease,** a disease of animals in South Africa, caused by the presence in the blood of *Trypanosoma,* inoculation with which is effected by means of the tsetse-fly.—**Vagabond's disease** or **pigmentation,** a brownish discoloration of the skin of tramps caused by dirt, the irritation from scratching, and the action of the weather.—**Violet-disease.** Same as ★*leaf-spot of violet.*—**Water-borne disease,** a disease the pathogenic germ of which is transmitted mainly through the medium of the water-supply; among such diseases are typhoid fever, cholera, and dysentery.—**Weir Mitchell's disease.** Same as *erythromelalgia.*—**White face and foot disease,** redness and inflammation of the white face or white limbs of an animal on account of the decreased resistance of the non-pigmented areas of the skin to irritant influences.—**Wilt-disease,** a serious disease which attacks the roots of the cotton, the watermelon, and the cow-pea, causing the plants to wilt and die. It is caused by a pyrenomycetous fungus *Neocosmospora vasinfecta.* See ★*wilt* for other wilt diseases.—**Yellow disease of the hyacinth.** Same as ★*bacteriosis of the hyacinth.*

disease-fungus (di-zēz′ fung-gus), *n.*; pl. *disease-fungi* (-ī). A fungus capable of producing disease in either animals or plants.

disease-proof (di-zēz′ pröf), *a.* In *bot.,* proof against disease. See ★*resistant,* I. 2.

diseme (dī′sēm), *n.* [L. *disēmus,* < Gr. *δίσημος,* of doubtful quantity (having two possible quantities), < *δι-,* two-, + *σῆμα,* a mark, taken in sense of *σημεῖον,* a mark, sign, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.,* a syllable containing two moræ or units of time. See *disemic.*

disenactment (dis-e-nakt′ment), *n.* [*disenact* + *-ment.*] The repeal of an enactment. *S. Smiles.*

disengagement-gear (dis-en-gāj′ment-gēr), *n.* A releasing-gear; a device for disengaging a catch from the notch or pin with which it is engaged. Such a gear is used in Corliss engines to let the admission-valve close at the right time.

disengagement-governor (dis-en-gāj′ment-guv″ėr-nor), *n.* A governor which works by disengaging the valve-gear when the speed is too high, thus closing the regulating-valve, and by engaging the valve-gear when the speed is too low and so opening the regulating-valve. When the engine runs normally the governor runs free.

disenmesh (dis-en-mesh′), *v. t.* To free from entanglements or entangling meshes.

> As ye behold this web of circumstance
> Deepen the more for every thrill and throe,
> Convulsive effort to disperse the films
> And *disenmesh* the fame o' the martyr.
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, xii. 565.

disentailment (dis-en-tāl′ment), *n.* The act of destroying an entail, or an estate in fee tail.

disentombment (dis-en-töm′ment), *n.* The act of disentombing. *S. Smiles.*

disequilibrate (dis-ē-kwi-lī′brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disequilibrated,* ppr. *disequilibrating.* To disturb or destroy the balance or equilibrium of; throw out of balance either physically or mentally.

disequilibration (dis-ē″kwi-lī-brā′shon), *n.* An unbalanced condition: as, a *disequilibration* of the organism.

disequilibrium (dis-ē-kwi-lib′ri-um), *n.* [*dis-* + *equilibrium.*] An imperfect equilibrium, as of intellectual and moral faculties. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1890, p. 648.

disfaith (dis-fāth′), *n.* Lack of faith; distrust. *Kingsley.*

disfever (dis-fē′vėr), *v. t.* To free from or allay fever. *G. Meredith.*

disforestation (dis-for-es-tā′shon), *n.* 1. Same as *disafforestation.*—2. The act of deforesting, or of clearing of woods and forests; the destruction of forests.

disfrock (dis-frok′), *v. t.* To unfrock or deprive of the clerical office or character. *Carlyle.*

disgorger, *n.* 2. In the manufacture of effervescing wine, the workman who temporarily removes the cork from a bottle of wine which has undergone secondary fermentation, thus allowing the yeasty sediment to be blown out of the neck of the bottle by the accumulated gas as it escapes. *Sadtler,* Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 207.

disgregation, *n.* 2. In *thermodynamics,* the transformation-value of configuration of a body or system. The disgregation added to the transformation-value of the heat contained in a system equals the entropy of the system. *J. W. Gibbs,* Statistical Mech., p. 69.

disguize, *v. t.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *disguise.*

dish, *n.* 3. In *mining:* (*c*) A small rough vessel used in diamond and gold washing: sometimes used attributively: as, he obtained good *dish* prospects after crudely crushing up the quartz.—**Petri dish,** a shallow glass dish with a cover, used for making separation-cultures of bacteria and other micro-organisms by means of the poured-plate method: named for the inventor R. J. *Petri,* a German bacteriologist. See *poured* ★*plate* and *poured-plate* ★*culture.*

dish, *v.* **I.** *trans.* 5. To form with a concave center, as a disk, a wheel, a running track, or a racing-track.

II. *intrans.* 2. In *trotting,* to throw the feet outward, moving them forward with a circular motion instead of in a straight line. Also *paddle.*

dishallucination (dis-ha-lū-si-nā′shon), *n.* The act of disillusionizing or the fact of being disillusionized; a freeing from hallucination. *R. Buchanan.*

disharmonism (dis-här′mō-nizm), *n.* Same as *disharmony. Ripley,* Races of Europe, p. 39.

disharten, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *dishearten.*

dished (disht), *p. a.* Concave, as a dish; hollowed out.—**Dished face.** The face of an animal that is decidedly concave in profile.

> There was a time when swine-breeders had a delusion for "*dished faces*" and heavy jowls.
> *Rep. Kan. State Board Agr.,* 1901–02, p. 52.

Dished hoof. See *hoof.*

dish-faced, *a.* 1. (*b*) Said of a horse in which the profile of the face is concave.

dish-feed (dish′fēd), *n.* A device for feeding cotton into a carding-machine. It consists of a roller and a flat-plate, the latter curved upward at the delivery end. Also called *shell-feed.*

dish-keel (dish′kēl), *n.* A keel composed of a broad horizontal plate bent up slightly at the edges to give a connection with the side plating.

dish-machine (dish′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working,* a power-machine for cutting thin shallow dishes or platters from wood. The block of wood, previously steamed to soften it, is placed in the machine, firmly clamped to the feeding mechanism, and presented to the cutting-tools which cut off thin veneers of the required shape. It will cut 7,000 veneers $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in thickness, in an hour. The dishes when cold retain their dish-like form.

dishome (dis-hōm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishomed,* ppr. *dishoming.* To deprive of a home; render homeless.

dishouse (dis-hous′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishoused,* ppr. *dishousing.* 1. To expel from a house; evict.—2. To clear of houses, as in widening a street or in making other public improvements.

dishumanize (dis-hū′man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishumanized*, ppr. *dishumanizing*. To dehumanize; deprive of human powers or attributes.

dish-washer, *n.* **4.** A machine for cleaning and washing plates, dishes, etc. It consists essentially of a large vessel kept full of boiling water charged with soap-powder. The crockery is placed in a large galvanized wire basket suspended by a chain from a crane and lowered into the water. Power is applied to large revolving paddles or agitators that keep the hot soapy water in violent motion through the basket, completely washing the contents. The soiled water is removed and clean water added as fast as required. The machine has a capacity of many hundreds of dishes an hour. When the dishes are washed the basket is raised out of the water, swung round on the crane and lowered for a moment into clean, hot water. On taking the basket out of the rinsing water the dishes dry quickly from the heat to which they have been subjected.

disilluminate (dis-i-lū′mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disilluminated*, ppr. *disilluminating*. To deprive of light; obscure; darken.

> The gods are heavy on me, and all the fates
> Shed fire across my eyelids mixed with night,
> And burn me blind, and *disilluminate*
> My sense of seeing.
>
> *Swinburne*, Atalanta.

disillusive (dis-i-lū′siv), *a.* Tending to disillusion or to disillusionize.

> A long line of *disillusive* centuries has permanently displaced that [Hellenic idea of life].
>
> *T. Hardy*, Return of the Native, iii. 1.

disimagine (dis-i-maj′in), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disimagined*, ppr. *disimagining*. To imagine not to be; cease to imagine; banish from the imagination.

> Truth, whose centre is everywhere and its circumference nowhere, whose existence we cannot *disimagine*.
>
> *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims, Progress of Culture.

disimitate (dis-im′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disimitated*, ppr. *disimitating*. To cease to imitate and to undo the results of imitation.

Tarde (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 20.

disimmure (dis-i-mūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disimmured*, ppr. *disimmuring*. To free from immurement or confinement within prison walls; release; liberate.

disimprisonment (dis-im-priz′on-ment), *n.* Release from imprisonment; liberation.

Browning.

disincarnate (dis-in-kär′nāt), *a.* Disembodied; freed from the trammels of the flesh, as the souls of the dead. *F. T. Palgrave*, Death in the Forest.

> On the hypothesis already explained, these appearances would be caused by the action of the *disincarnate* upon the living mind.
>
> *A. Lang*, in N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 12, 1901.

disinfector, *n.* **2.** A machine or apparatus for disinfecting and cleaning garments, bedding, etc., by means of hot water, steam, chemicals, or the fumes of burning materials. One type employs a steam-tight drum in which the articles are either boiled or washed by the aid of chemicals, steam, or hot water. Another form is a gas-tight closet in which the things are submitted to disinfecting fumes.

disinfeudation (dis-in-fū-dā′shon), *n.* In *law*, the act of freeing from the obligations of a feudal tenure.

disinheritation (dis-in-her-i-tā′shon), *n.* Disinheritance.

disintegrant (dis-in′tē-grant), *n.* Whatever disintegrates or tends to disintegrate. *H. Spencer.*

disintegration, *n.*—**Boulders of disintegration,** rounded masses of rock which are produced by weathering from fragments originally angular. Granites and other massive varieties which are much cut up by joints are often covered by these boulders, which closely simulate water-worn specimens.—**Disintegration-product,** a substance formed by the breaking down or chemical disintegration of another. In radioactivity the idea of disintegration is extended to the elements, helium being regarded as a disintegration-product of radium.—**Disintegration theory,** in *radioactivity*, the theory that certain elements, as radium, thorium, actinium, and uranium, undergo successive spontaneous changes with the production of a series of new substances called disintegration-products.

disintegrationist (dis-in-tē-grā′shon-ist), *n.* An advocate of disintegration or of some theory of disintegration.

disintegrator, *n.* **2.** See ★*sand-mixer*. — **Carr disintegrator,** an impact crushing-machine consisting of a series of concentric cages revolving in opposite directions at high speed.

disintensify (dis-in-ten′si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disintensified*, ppr. *disintensifying*. To render less intense; tone down.

> And all-subduing black,—black's soul of black
> Beyond whites' power to *disintensify*.
>
> *Browning*, Ferishtah's Fancies, Bean-Stripe.

disjected (dis-jek′ted), *p. a.* Torn or wrenched apart; dismembered; sundered; disconnected; scattered: as, a *disjected* series of lectures; *disjected* members.

disjunction, *n.* **2.** In *logic:* (*b*) a term consisting of two or more terms united by the conjunction *or* or its equivalent.—**3.** In *biol.*, the separation or alternative inheritance of the parental characters in crosses between inbred varieties or strains of domesticated plants and animals. Called also the *law of disjunction*, or *Mendel's law*. See ★*inheritance*.

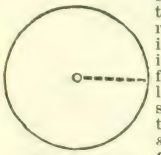
Disjunctive absorption, term. See ★*absorption*, ★*term*.

disjunctor, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, the minute spindle-shaped cellulose body formed in the middle lamella between each pair of conidia of certain fungi.

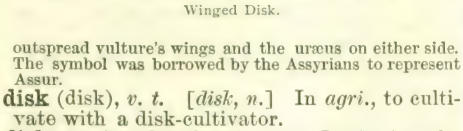
> These *disjunctors* serve as points of application for the elastic push of the swelling spore-ends, and as the connecting outer lamella of the cell wall suddenly gives way, the spores are jerked asunder.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 557.

disk, *n.*, **5.** (*d*) In *Echinodermata*, the central part of the body from which the arms radiate. (*e*) In crinoids, that part of the theca which lies above the origins of the free arms. Also called *tegmen* and *vault*. See *dorsal* ★*cup*. (*f*) In *Rotifera*, that portion of the head which bears the ciliary wreath. (*g*) In mollusks, the lower surface of the foot or part used in locomotion, as in gastropods. (*h*) In some cœlenterates, the oral aspect of the body.

8. A small medicated gelatin tablet about $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch thick, which contains a small amount of glycerin to prevent it from becoming hard and brittle: a simple means of applying accurately adjusted quantities of mydriatic, myotic, and anesthetic alkaloids such as atropin, physostigmine, and cocaïne to the eye.—**Acoustic disk.** See ★*acoustic*.—**Anangioid disk.** See ★*anangioid*.—**Central disk,** a secondary chitinous extension between the bases of the branches of the rhabdosomes in some graptolites, notably the *Dichograptidæ*. It consists of two layers and serves partly as a basal support for the branches and partly as an organ of fixation.—**Hensen's disk,** a light band in the center of a Bowman's disk.—**Interfusion disk,** the disk formed by the interfusion and mingling of the rays which pass through the objective of an optical instrument. In a telescope it is the image of the object-glass formed by the eyepiece.—**Lagrange disk.** Same as *interfusion* ★*disk*.—**Masson's disk,** in *exper. psychol.*, a disk of white cardboard along one of whose radii is drawn an interrupted black line of even thickness. On rotation, the disk shows a series of gray rings, dark near the center and lightening to imperceptibility toward the periphery. The disk has been much used for the determination of the difference limen of brightness, and also for the study of fluctuation of the visual attention. *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, XIV. 150.—**Middle disk of Engelmann.** Same as *Hensen's* ★*disk*.—**Primary disk,** the disk of adhesion or fixation by which the sicula and young rhabdosomes of certain graptolites were attached. It was of tenuous structure and was frequently replaced by a secondary (central) disk. See *central* ★*disk*.—**Ramsden disk.** Same as *interfusion*-★*disk*.—**Retractile disk,** a flattened disk-shaped organ at the aboral pole of certain polyzoan larvæ, such as those of *Bugula*.—**Strobic disk,** a disk upon which concentric circles or wheels are drawn: so called because the circles appear to spin when the disk is moved rapidly through a circular path before the eye. See *strobic circles*, under *strobic*.—**Stroboscopic disk,** a disk, with equidistant openings or alternate open and closed sectors, used for stroboscopic observations of periodic phenomena. See *stroboscope*.—**Sun disk.** Same as *winged* ★*disk*.—**Winged disk,** in *Egyptian art*, the symbol of the sun, a complete circle, is represented with outspread vulture's wings and the uræus on either side. The symbol was borrowed by the Assyrians to represent Assur.



Masson's Disk.



Winged Disk.

disk (disk), *v. t.* [*disk*, *n.*] In *agri.*, to cultivate with a disk-cultivator.

disk-carrier (disk′kar″i-ėr), *n.* In *photom.*, the support of a disk or screen which is movable along or fixed to the photometer-bench, according to the style of the photometer.

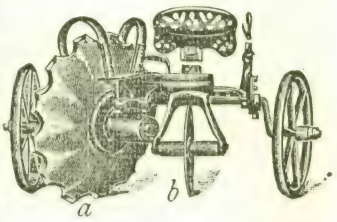
disk-cultivator (disk′kul″ti-vā-tor), *n.* A cultivator in which the part applied to the soil consists of sharp-edged disks placed vertically and rolling with the progress of the cultivator. Its use is to cut the weeds and pulverize the soil. See ★*cultivator*.

disk-cutter (disk′kut″ėr), *n.* A tool used by potters for cutting out disks of clay for making pie-plates. It consists of a wooden arm supported on one end by a small foot or block of wood, of circular or rectangular form, in which the arm revolves; at the other end is a metal point, usually a common horse-shoe nail, passing through the arm at a right angle, with the point down. The foot or block is placed on the rolled sheet of clay and held in place while the arm is revolved by the hand of the workman, the metal point cutting out a perfect disk. This is afterward shaped over a convex mold to form the concave pie-plate.

disk-flower (disk′flou″ėr), *n.* A flower of the disk of a composite plant. See *disk*, 4 (*c*).

disk-jelly (disk′jel-i), *n.* A sea-blubber; a discomedusan.

disk-plow (disk′plou), *n.* A plow having revolving disks, resembling those in a disk-harrow, in place of plow-shares. The action of this tool is not precisely that of the plow, since the disks break up and tear apart as well as turn over the soil.



Rear View of Sulky Disk-plow. *a*, Cut-away plow disk in position for turning at end of furrow; *b*, straight disk.

disk-saw (disk′sâ), *n.* A saw in the form of a disk, used for cutting rails or beams in the rolling-mill. Its cutting rim is either toothed or toothless. It is set in rapid rotation and the friction of the contact produces a heat sufficient to fuse the metal in contact with the disk as it revolves, even if the disk is softer in quality than the metal to be sawed. Also called *fusion-disk*.

disk-shell (disk′shel), *n.* The shell of certain brachiopods, as *Discina*.

disk-valve, *n.* **2.** Any valve in which the opening is closed by a disk, as in the ordinary stop-valve.

disk-wheel, *n.* **2.** A type of wheel for cars or motor-vehicles in which the hub is connected to the rim by a continuous web or plate, instead of by spokes with open intervals between. Such wheels appear to be solid disks. In car-wheels of this pattern the plates are of steel, bumped or dished to give lateral stiffness; or the plate is double with compressed card-board between. In motor-vehicles the disk is of thin steel, concaved to give elasticity by slight flexure of the plate under shock. Such wheels at high speed raise less dust than spoked wheels, and do not hum in moving through the air.

dislevelment (dis-lev′el-ment), *n.* Deviation from the level: as, a correction for *dislevelment* was made.

dislocation, *n.* **4.** The territorial distribution of an army.—**Dislocation of the lens,** displacement of the crystalline lens of the eye.

dislocatory (dis-lok′a-tō-ri), *a.* Involving dislocation or dislocations: as, *dislocatory* movements of the earth's crust.

disloyalist (dis-loi′al-ist), *n.* A disloyal or disaffected person.

dismal, *n.* **6.** *pl.* The blues; the dumps; a state of gloominess or despondency: as, to be in the *dismals*.

dismantlement (dis-man′tl-ment), *n.* The act of dismantling or the state of being dismantled.

dismarket (dis-mär′ket), *v. t.* To deprive (a market) of its status and privileges.

dismissible (dis-mis′i-bl), *a.* Liable to be dismissed or discharged from office; removable.

dismountable (dis-moun′ta-bl), *a.* That may be dismounted.—**Dismountable gun.** See ★*gun*1.

disobeyal (dis-ō-bā′al), *n.* [*disobey* + *-al*.] An act of disobedience: as, *disobeyal* of an order of the court.

disobliger, *n.* **2.** An English vehicle which was developed into the American track-sulky of the high-wheeled, springless type.

disodic (dī-sō′dik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *sod*(*ium*) + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of sodium, as the common phosphate of soda of commerce, $Na_2HPO_4.12H_2O$.

disomus (dī-sō′mus), *n.*; pl. *disomi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *δίσωμος*, having two bodies, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα*, body.] A monster with two bodies.

disorder, *n.* **7.** In *logic*, disagreement with every conceivable general rule whatever. It is impossible for a finite collection of objects to be in disorder in this sense, nor is it possible for a continuum to be in disorder. Whether or not it is possible for an infinite discrete collection to be in disorder is a question that has not been solved.

disorderly, *a.* **II.** *n.* A person accused or guilty of disorderly conduct.

disorientation (dis-ō″ri-en-tā′shon), *n.* [*dis-* + *orientation*.] Loss of the ability to determine direction or to estimate correctly time and space. *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1808.

disoxidize (dis-ok′si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxidized*, ppr. *disoxidizing*. [*dis-* + *oxidize*.] Same as *deoxidize*.

disp. An abbreviation of *dispensatory*.

dispansive (dis-pan′siv), *a.* [L. *dispansus*, pp. of *dispandere*, spread out: see *dispand.*] In *optics.*, serving to dispand or spread out: applied to a system of lenses which has a negative focal distance. Opposed to *collective.*

disparate, *a.* 2. In the psychology of sensation, belonging to or derived from different senses (said of sensations); appealing to different senses (said of stimuli).

Diversion of the attention by *disparate* stimuli, when it occurs, is probably the more effective.
O. Külpe (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 410.

Disparate points. See ★*point*[1].

dispendious (dis-pen′di-us), *a.* [L. *dispendiosus*, expensive, < *dispendium*, expense, loss, < *dispendere*, expend: see *dispend.*] Costly; expensive; extravagant; lavish: as, 'a *dispendious* use of material may in the end be true economy.' *A. J. Beresford-Hope*, Eng. Cathedrals, ii.

dispense, *v. t.* 5. To put up (a medical prescription).

dispermic (dī-spėr′mik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ic.*] Affected with or pertaining to dispermy: said of eggs containing two spermatozoa.

dispermin (dī-spėr′min), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*piperazin.*

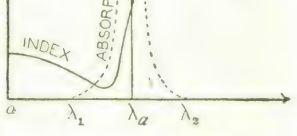
dispermy (dī-spėr′mi), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-y*[3].] The entrance of two spermatozoa into a single egg.

disperse, *v. t.* 6. In *optics*, to refract by amounts which vary with the wave-length of the refracted ray; separate a composite beam of light, into its components, forming a spectrum. See *dispersion*, 3.

dispersion, *n.* 3. (*b*) In *physiol. optics*, the blurring of the retinal image due to faulty accommodation.

The *dispersion* images indicate the position of the object as before or behind the object of distinct vision.
O. Külpe (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 353.

6. In *bot.*, the distribution of seeds and of plants by various means, as by the wind, by birds and animals, etc.—**Anomalous dispersion,** dispersion of light in which the direction is reversed, the refraction increasing with the wave-length instead of diminishing, as in ordinary cases. Anomalous dispersion is an accompaniment of selective absorption (see *selective*). It manifests itself only in the case of media having a large absorption coefficient, and in that region of the spectrum which is occupied by the absorption-band. In transparent substances the frequency of the light-wave does not coincide with the natural frequency of vibration of the ions or particles of the refracting medium. In such cases the index of refraction in general diminishes as the wave-length of the light increases, and the result is normal dispersion in which the shorter waves are most strongly bent from their path. Whenever, however, the frequency of the light-wave coincides with the vibration-frequency of the particles of the medium, there is a disturbance of this relation. In the case of bodies having strong selective absorption, such as fuchsin, there is a marked diminution of the index of refraction with an increase of wave-length as the frequency of the light wave approaches the natural frequency of the particles of the substance (that is to say, as the absorption-curve is approached on the side toward the violet), followed by a sudden and very great rise in the value of the index for wave-lengths corresponding to the absorption-band. On the side toward the red the values of the index of refraction are very great, but they diminish again rapidly as the wave-length increases. The variations in the index of refraction which occur in anomalous dispersion are shown graphically in the figure, in which the dotted curve shows the values of the coefficient of absorption of the substance. The region inclosed by this curve is that of the absorption-band of the substance which has its maximum at the wave-length λ_a represented by the vertical line in the diagram. For those portions of the spectrum lying between o and λ_1 and also beyond λ_2, where the values of the absorption coefficient are small, dispersion follows its normal course, the index of refraction diminishing with increasing wave-length. Within the absorption-band, between λ_1 and λ_2, occurs the sudden change in the value of the index shown in the curve, and it is in this region that anomalous dispersion is observed. Anomalous dispersion occurs not only in certain solids having strong and well-marked absorption-bands, but likewise in certain vapors. Sodium vapor, for example, which is opaque to light of the wave-length of the yellow sodium lines .589 μ, exhibits the phenomenon in this region.—**Atmospheric dispersion,** the formation of a spectrum when a ray of white light is refracted by the atmosphere or by any part of it. A bright star seen near the horizon appears as a vertical spectrum band by reason of atmospheric dispersion.—**Dispersion-apparatus,** in *optics*, any optical system for producing a spectrum, as a spectroscope.—**Dispersion circle, lens, photometer.** See ★*circle*, ★*lens*, ★*photometer.*—**Law of dispersion.** (*a*) In the theory of errors, the law of the distribution of errors of observation as regards size, but without reference to size or direction. (*b*) The tendency of material particles or bodies, including conscious individuals, to go apart, as from a center; hence, in the phenomena of population, the continual breaking down and dispersing of aggregations, counteracting a tendency toward concentration. See *law of* ★*aggregation.* *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., I. 249.—**Sellmeier's theory of dispersion,** a theory of dispersion based upon the assumption that the particles of the refracting substance partake of the vibratory motion of the ether. This theory, proposed by Sellmeier in 1870 was subsequently further developed by Helmholtz, Lommel, Ketteler, and others.



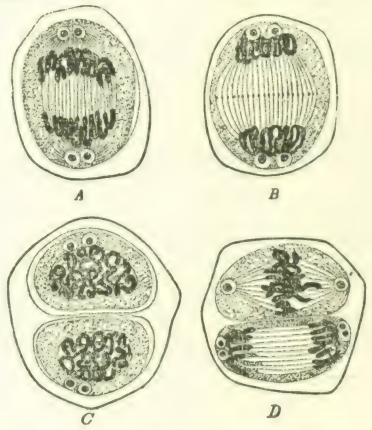
Anomalous Dispersion.

dispetal (dis-pet′al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispetaled*, *dispetalled*, ppr. *dispetaling*, *dispetalling.* [*dis-* priv. + *petal.*] To strip (a flower) of its petals.

Here all is sunny, and when the truant gull
Skims the green level of the lawn, his wing
Dispetals roses.
R. L. Stevenson, Underwoods, I., Son. xxxv.

disphenoid (dī-sfē′noid), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *sphenoid.*] A crystalline form of the sphenoid group of the tetragonal system, bound by eight similar isosceles triangles in symmetrical pairs; a tetragonal scalenohedron. See *sphenoid*, 1.

dispireme (dī-spī′rēm), *n.* [Also *dispirem*; < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπείρημα*, *σπείραμα*, a thing wound or coiled, a spire.] In *cytol.*, the stage of karyokinesis during which the chromosomes unite to form two skeins, one for each of the daughter-nuclei.



Division of pollen-mother-cells in the lily as described by Guignard.

A, anaphase of the first division, showing the twelve daughter-chromosomes on each side, the interzonal fibers stretching between them, and the centrosomes, already double, at the spindle-poles; *B*, later stage, showing the cell-plate at the equator of the spindle and the daughter-spiremes (dispireme-stage of Flemming); *C*, division completed, double centrosomes in the resting-cell; *D*, ensuing division in progress, the upper cell at the close of the prophases, the chromosomes and centrosomes still undivided, lower cell in the late anaphase, cell-plate not yet formed. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

dispirous (dī-spī′rus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπεῖρα*, coil, spiral.] Having double spirals: applied to the elaters of the *Hepaticæ*. *Spruce.*

displacement, *n.* 3. In *naval arch.*, displacement is the total weight of a vessel and of everything on board, which, in accordance with the laws of hydrostatics, is equal to the weight of the volume of water displaced by the vessel when afloat. It is usually given in long tons, and is ascertained by calculation, from the plans, of lines of the vessel for a series of mean drafts, in accordance with certain rules. The results of the calculations are then plotted in curves of displacement. See ★*curve.* *Light displacement* is that of the vessel without water, stores, provisions, ammunition, coal, or cargo. *Load displacement* is that of the ship fully loaded. *Normal load displacement*, or *normal displacement*, in a warship, is that fixed by the designer as the average condition and includes the weight of coal, stores, ammunition, etc., considered to be the average amount to be carried. *Deep load displacement* is that which corresponds to the full amount of coal, stores, ammunition, etc., which can be placed in the bunkers, storerooms, holds, and ammunition-rooms.

6. In *veg. teratol.*, a malformation, in leaves, due to abnormal cohesion or fusion of parts which results in dislocation and other apparent changes in the form. Thus two fused leaves may appear like a single lobed leaf, a whorl may be reduced to two opposite leaves, etc. *Masters.*—**Angles of displacement,** in *physiol. optics*, angles employed to determine the position of the foremost line of regard. The angle of *vertical displacement* measures the divergence of the plane of regard, up or down, from the primary position; the angle of *lateral displacement* is included between the foremost line of regard and the median line of the plane of regard.—**Curve of displacement.** See ★*curves of ship calculations.*—**Displacement lubricator, pump.** See ★*lubricator*, ★*pump*[1].—**Law of displacement,** in *phys.*, the law of the shifting, with temperature, of the wave-length of the maximum of the energy-curve for the emission-spectrum of a black body. Also called *Paschen's law.*—**Wave of displacement.** See ★*wave*[1].

displacement-tonnage (dis-plās′ment-tun″āj), *n.* In *ship-building*, the displacement of a vessel measured in tons weight: distinguished from *register-tonnage* which is measured in conventional tons of 100 cubic feet.

Displacer piston. See ★*piston.*

display, *n.* 2. In *printing*, the art of selecting and arranging types of unequal size, as in a title-page or advertisement, so as to make certain parts emphatic and the whole likely to attract attention.

display-man (dis-plā′man), *n.* An employee of the United States Weather Bureau whose duty is to display the weather flag-signals, storm-signals, or other warnings.

display-pipe (dis-plā′pīp), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pipe set in the front of the case and usually ornamented. Such pipes are sometimes those which sound, and sometimes mere dummies. Also *show-pipe.*

displezure, *n.* A simplified spelling of *displeasure.*

displuviate (dis-plū′vi-āt), *a.* [L. *displuviatus*, < *dis-*, apart, + *pluvia*, rain.] Protected from rain; provided with channels to carry off rain.—**Displuviate atrium.** See ★*atrium.*

dispope (dis-pōp′), *v. t.* To deprive of the popedom; depose as pope; unpope. *Tennyson.*

Disporea (dī-spō′rē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A group of *Myxosporidia* in which only 2 spores are produced in each trophozoite. They are parasitic forms, living freely as amœboid organisms in the bile or urine of fishes and frogs. Also called *Disporocystidæ.*

disporous (dī-spō′rus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] Having 2 spores: said of certain *Coccidia*; producing only 2 spores, as some *Myxosporidia.*

disposability (dis-pō-zą-bil′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being disposable: as, the *disposability* of one's time, one's property, or the like.

disposition, *n.* 10. Specifically, in *organ-building*: (*a*) the plan or specification in accordance with which the whole instrument is built; (*b*) the arrangement of the visible parts of the instrument, as of the display-pipes, the case, the desk or console, the stops, etc.—**Bond and disposition in security.** See ★*bond*[1].—**Physiological disposition,** a tendency of certain organs or tissues to respond in definite ways to certain actions upon them.—**Psychical disposition,** a natural tendency of the mind to present certain definite kinds of phenomena under definite kinds of circumstances.—**Psychophysical disposition,** a tendency to the production of a certain kind of consciousness in response to certain kinds of physical stimulation; also a tendency to the production of certain physical effects in response to certain mental activities.

dispossessory (dis-po-zes′sō-ri), *a.* [*dispossess* + *-ory.*] Relating to or involving dispossession or eviction: as, a *dispossessory* warrant.

dispriest (dis-prēst′), *v. t.* To deprive of the status of priest. Same as *unfrock.* *N. E. D.*

disputably (dis-pū′tą-bli), *adv.* With some possibility of dispute; with less certainty; questionably.

Linus and Thamyris, and, more *disputably*, Orpheus, are . . . precursors of Homer. *Bulwer*, Athens, I. 279.

disquiparant (dis-kwip′ą-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*dis-* + (*e*)*quiparant.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to a disquiparance.

II. *n.* An object so related to a second that the latter is in a different relation to it. Thus, a husband is a disquiparant, a spouse an equiparant.

disquisitionist (dis-kwi-zish′on-ist), *n.* The author of a disquisition. *Bagehot.*

disquisitor (dis-kwiz′i-tor), *n.* The author of a disquisition: a disquisitionist.

disregardant (dis-rē-gärd′ant), *a.* That pays no heed or attention; disregardful. *Ruskin.*

disruptionist (dis-rup′shon-ist), *n.* [*disruption* + *-ist.*] One who disrupts or favors disruption; specifically, one of those who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland in 1843 and founded the Free Church of Scotland. See *disruption of the Scottish Church*, under *disruption.*

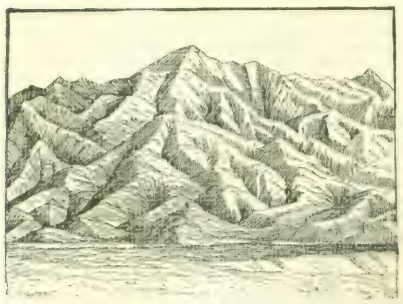
Disruptive strength. See ★*strength.*

disruptment (dis-rupt′ment), *n.* [*disrupt* + *-ment.*] The process of breaking off; disruption.

disruptor (dis-rup′tor), *n.* A high explosive: so named because the effect of such explosives is to separate forcibly surrounding matter into small particles rather than to propel it to a distance.

diss. An abbreviation of *dissertation.*

dissect, *v. t.* 4. In *geol.*, to cut up or erode (a plateau, mountain, etc.) into numerous irregu-



A Dissected Mountain-range, Utah.

lar valleys or ravines: as, a *dissected* plateau; a *dissected* mountain-range.

An excellent illustration of a well *dissected* upland is found in the Ozark plateau of southern Missouri.
W. M. Davis, Elem. Phys. Geog., p. 278.

To dissect out, in *surg.*, to remove entire by a process of dissection without injuring or removing any of the surrounding tissues.

dissecting-knife (di-sek′ting-nīf), *n.* A scalpel.

dissecting-wound (di-sek′ting-wönd), *n.* Same as *dissection-wound* (which see, under *wound*.)

dissection, *n.* **5.** In *bot.*, the condition of being dissected. See *dissected.*—**6.** In *geol.*, the erosion of a land-surface into numerous irregular valleys. See ★*dissect*, 4.—**Dissection tubercle.** Same as *anatomical tubercle* (which see, under *tubercle*).

disseizin, *n.*—**Fresh disseizin,** in *law*, a disseizin accomplished within the time in which the disseizee might of his own accord and by his own power, without the assistance of the king, or legal process, reënter and defeat the disseizin.

disseminule (di-sem′i-nūl), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ L. *dissemin-are*, disseminate, + *-ule*.] In *phytogeog.*, the body by which a plant is propagated, whether seed, spore, offshoot, etc., or the whole plant.

Disseminules designed to pass through a resting period are often brought into conditions where they germinate at once. *F. E. Clements*, Bot. Surv. Neb., VII. 51.

dissentientism (di-sen′shent-izm), *n.* The principles or conduct of a dissentient.

Dissentis type. See ★*type*.

dissight (dis′sīt), *n.* [*dis-* + *sight*.] An unsightly thing; an eyesore. *Southey*. [Rare.]

dissimilar, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, having different forms in the same individual, as the anthers in the genus *Cassia*.

dissimilate, *v. t.*—**Dissimilated gemination.** See ★*gemination*.

dissimilatory (di-sim′i-la-tō-ri), *a.* Produced by dissimilation. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 203.

dissimulative (di-sim′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* Relating to or characterized by pretense or dissimulation: as, a *dissimulative* life; *dissimulative* arts.

Dissipation of energy. See ★*energy*.

dissipator (dis′i-pā-tor), *n.* One who or that which dissipates.—**Electric dissipator,** an instrument devised by Elster and Geitel for showing the relative number of electrified particles or electrons in the atmosphere at any place. It consists of a metallic body connected with the gold-leaf electroscope or equivalent electrometer. The metal body is first charged with a definite charge of electricity from some independent source. The rate at which this charge is neutralized by atmospheric electricity or free electrons is shown by the index of the electroscope.

dissociality (di-sō-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being dissocial or unsocial. *Carlyle*.

dissociant (di-sō′shi-ant), *a.* and *n.* [L. *dissocian(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissociare*, dissociate.] **I.** *a.* In *chem.*, producing dissociation: as, the *dissociant* temperature. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, Jan.–July, 1902, p. 284.

II. *n.* That which dissociates; a dissociating agent.

Dissociants in order of power: water, formic acid, methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol. There are other *dissociants*, but the above are among the most common and generally employed. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 31, 1904, p. 24,242.

dissociate, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To undergo dissociation; of an electrolyte in solution, to separate into ions some possessing positive and some negative electric charges, and capable of conveying an electric current by their motion through the solution with these charges.

With the exception of some bare statements to the effect that the yellow oxide, on heating, changes to the red, and that it *dissociates* at a lower temperature, the foregoing is all that has come to my notice which in any way bears on the subject.
Amer. Chem. Jour., April, 1903, p. 321.

dissociation, *n.* **3.** In *psychol.*: (*a*) The disjunction of an associative connection, as by lapse of memory or by intercurrent associations, by the selective process of active attention, etc.

What is associated now with one thing and now with another tends to become dissociated from either. . . . One might call this the law of *dissociation* by varying concomitants. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 506.

The part played by *dissociation* is evident. If there were no such breaking up of representations, imagination would be simply memory.
J. M. Baldwin, Handbook of Psychol., I. 218.

(*b*) A minor degree of the disintegration or disaggregation of consciousness, as it is termed, which culminates in the phenomena of dual or multiple personality.

If we . . . seek for some quality common to all the various states in which hallucinations occur, we shall find that their most striking characteristic is the *dissociation* of consciousness.
E. Parish, Hallucinations and Illusions, p. 71.

Arrhenius's theory of electrolytic or ionic dissociation. During the earlier half of the nineteenth century it was supposed that the electropositive and electronegative atoms in a dissolved compound were definitely combined, and that in electrolysis they did not part company until they were forcibly torn apart by the electric current. About the middle of the century it was found that if we eliminate the complication of polarization at the electrodes, a current through an electrolyte can be obtained by using even the smallest electromotive force; it was therefore obvious that the current is not concerned with tearing apart firmly combined ions. Clausius accordingly made the assumption that in a solution of an electrolyte an exchange of atoms between neighboring molecules is constantly going on, in such a way that some free ions constantly exist in solution; that is, that dissociation into ions exists, the amount of which was considered to be very small. The hypothesis of Arrhenius is, that a considerable number of the molecules of an electrolyte in aqueous solution are at all times dissociated into ions, and he supported this hypothesis with considerations derived from facts of two different kinds. One is the fact that, if we make a solution containing a certain number of molecules of a non-electrolyte (say one hundred molecules of sugar) and another solution of the same volume from the same number of molecules of an electrolyte (say one hundred molecules of common salt), the solution of the common salt gives an osmotic pressure which indicates that the hundred molecules of the solid have become nearly or quite two hundred molecules when dissolved. Similar statements can be made of the lowering of the freezing-point, the lowering of vapor pressure, and the raising of the boiling-point, of the solutions. The other fact is, that in the body of the solution electrolysis does no reversible work such as would be required to separate ions from each other, but is entirely expended in forcing ions against frictional resistance. Whatever freedom of the ions must be assumed in order to explain this phenomenon of electrolytic conduction exists whether the electric current is passing or not; that is, the molecules of the salt have been more or less dissociated into ions by going into solution. It is believed that at infinite dilution all the molecules of an electrolyte are dissociated into ions; at less dilution, according to Arrhenius's hypothesis, the degree of dissociation can be determined by comparing the osmotic pressure, or the conductivity, calculated from that at infinite dilution, with the observed osmotic pressure or conductivity.—**Dissociation coefficient.** Same as *dissociation* ★*constant*.—**Dissociation constant, isotherm.** See ★*constant*, ★*isotherm*.—**Electrolytic dissociation,** in *phys. chem.*, the separation of the molecules of a dissolved (or fused) electrolyte into ions bearing opposite electrical charges and capable of carrying an electric current through the electrolyte.—**Ionic dissociation.** See *electrolytic* ★*dissociation*.

dissociation-point (di-sō-shi-ā′shon-point″), *n.* In *phys. chem.*, the lowest temperature at which a heated gas or vapor perceptibly dissociates into simpler molecules.

dissoconch (dis′ō-konk), *n.* [Gr. *δισσός*, twofold, + *κόγχη*, a shell.] The shell of a veliger or larval mollusk.

dissogeny (di-soj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *δισσός*, twofold, + *-γενης*, producing.] In *zoöl.*, a form of reproduction among the *Ctenophora*, characterized by the presence of two periods of sexual maturity, one in the larval, the other in the adult form of the same individual.

dissogonous (di-sog′ō-nus), *a.* [NL. **dissogonus*, ‹ Gr. *δισσός*, twofold, + *γόνος*, offspring.] Same as *pedogenetic*.

dissogony (dis-sog′ō-ni), *n.* [NL. **dissogonia*, ‹ **dissogenus*: see *dissogonous*.] Same as *pedogenesis*.

dissolution, *n.*—**Space of dissolution,** in rocks, a cavity or space formed by the solvent action of circulating water or other corroding agent: contrasted with *space of* ★*discission*.

dissolutionism (dis-ō-lū′shon-izm), *n.* Anarchism or nihilism.

Coarseness is contrary, vulgarity is contradictory to elegance just as in politics the monarchical principle is contrary, but the principle—if any such principle there be—of disunionism, *dissolutionism*, or communalism, . . . is contrary to the republican principle.
Swinburne, in The Forum, Oct., 1891, p. 180.

dissolutionist (dis-ō-lū′shon-ist), *n.* One who advocates or aims at dissolution or dissolutionism.

dissolutive, *a.* **2.** Pertaining to or characterized by dissolution or disintegration.

Much of the content is certainly rubbish, matter that Myers calls *dissolutive*, stuff that dreams are made of, fragments of lapsed memory, mechanical effects of habit and ordinary suggestion.
W. James, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, XVII. 20.

dissolv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *dissolve*.

dissolver, *n.* **2.** In *paper-making* and other industries, a machine for dissolving, purifying, freeing from acids, and otherwise treating salts, chemicals, clays, colors, and paper pulp in water or other liquids. It consists of a large metal vessel having a bowl-shaped bottom and fitted with a horizontal turbine supported by an upright spindle passing through the bottom of the vessel. The clay, colors, chemicals, or other materials to be treated are placed in the vessel with the required amount of water to give the desired mixture or solution. By means of a belt to a pulley on the spindle the turbine is revolved at a high speed. This sets up a rapid motion in the liquid, drawing it downward in the center into the turbine and throwing it violently outward from the turbine against the sides of the vessel. The concave sides cause the liquid to move upward in a spiral path till again swept downward through the wheel. The rapid motion and attrition against the sides of the vessel disintegrate and dissolve the material, insoluble matter falling to the bottom and the solution being then drawn off.

dissonance, *n.*—**Pure dissonance,** in *acoustics*, dissonance in which the relation of the frequencies of the dissonant tones is such that the harshness due to rapid tonal beats is absent.

dissonate (dis′ō-nāt), *v. i.* [L., *dissonare*: see *dissonant*.] To be dissonant or harsh: said of sounds.

dissonating (dis′ō-nāt-ing), *p. a.* Same as *dissonant*.

dissophyte (dis′ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *δισσός*, double, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant of which the subterranean parts are adapted to mesophytic or even hydrophytic conditions, and the aërial parts to xerophytic conditions.

Such plants grow on alpine gravel-slides, sand-bars, strands, etc. *F. E. Clements*, Bot. Surv. Neb., VII. 24.

dissophytic (dis-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [*dissophyte* + *-ic*.] Having the character of or in some way related to dissophytes. *F. E. Clements*.

dissymmetrically (dis-si-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a dissymmetric way.

dissymmetry, *n.* **2.** Symmetry between two objects, with respect to a plane of symmetry, as between the right and left hands, or between right and left crystals of tartaric acid.

distaf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *distaff*.

distaff, *n.*—**Descent by distaff,** maternal descent. See *distaff side*, under *distaff*.—**Frigg's distaff** [Sw. Friggerocken], a former Swedish name for the constellation of Orion.

Distal ligation. See ★*ligation*.

distalia (dis-tā′li-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **distalis*, distal.] A collective term for the bones of the third or distal, row of the carpus and tarsus.

distance, *n.* **9.** In *psychol.*, extension in the third dimension; spatial depth.

An object is before us, and our perception of it as an object is at once associatively supplemented by the idea of its *distance*.
E. B. Titchener, Outline of Psychol., p. 204.

10. In *painting*, remoteness of objects as indicated by increased delicacy and harmony of color.

If Philip de Koninck is his [Jacob van Rüysdael's] equal in the presentment of immensity of *distance*, he is left far behind by Rüysdael's atmospheric achievements.
Burlington Mag., II. 59.

Distance circle, scale, sense. See ★*circle*, ★*scale*3, ★*sense*1.—**Interobjective distance,** the distance between the centers of the pupils of the two eyes in the primary position: to this distance opera-glasses and other binocular instruments are set.—**Intercular distance,** the distance between the eyepieces of a binocular instrument, as a field-glass.—**Out of distance,** beyond reach; too far away.—**Principal distance.** See *perspective*, *n.*, 3.—**Striking distance,** the distance through which a disruptive discharge will pass. See *electric spark*, under *spark*.—**To know one's distance,** to know what distance should be kept in one's relations or intercourse with others.

distance-flag (dis′tans-flag), *n.* In *horse-racing*, the flag held by the man stationed at the distance-post. See *distance*, 3.

distance-language (dis′tans-lang″gwāj), *n.* A mode of communicating with distant persons or places.

Man [in the evolution of language] . . . from signs went on to sounds—he invented the telephone. By all the traditions of Evolution this marvellous instrument ought to be, and is even now on the verge of becoming, the vehicle of the *distance-language* of the future.
H. Drummond, Ascent of Man, p. 183.

distance-measurer (dis′tans-mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* An instrument for determining distances; an angulometer or a telemeter.

distance-rod (dis′tans-rod), *n.* A reach-rod; a rod which holds two parts of a machine a fixed distance apart.

distance-stand (dis'tans-stand), *n.* The stand at the distance-post of a race-course.

distannic (dī-stan'ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + L. *stannum*, tin, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of tin: as, *distannic* tetraethides ($Sn_2(C_2H_5)_4$).

distater (dī'stā-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στατήρ*, stater.] An ancient Greek gold coin of the value of 2 staters.

distearoglycerophosphate (dī-stē″a-rō-glis″ė-rō-fos'fāt), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *stear(ic)* + *glycer(inė)* + *phosphate.*] Glycerin-phosphoric acid in which two of the glycerin-hydroxyl groups are replaced by two stearic-acid radicals. In combination with choline, namely, as distearyl lecithin, distearoglycerine phosphoric acid is found as the predominating glycerophosphate of the animal lecithins.

distearyl (dī-stē'a-ril), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *stearyl.*] Noting a substance that contains two stearyl groups.

distegous (dis'tē-gus), *a.* [Gr. *δίστεγος*, of two stories, < *δι-*, two-, + *στέγος*, cover, roof.] Said of fishes in which a myodome is present, and the cranial cavity is thus double-floored.

distemper[1], *n.*—**Choking distemper,** a disease of horses thought to be produced by eating musty hay. See *forage* ★*poisoning.*

distensile (dis-ten'sil), *a.* [L. *distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, distend, + *-ile.*] Same as *distensible.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 560.

distichal (dis'ti-kal), *n.* [As *distich* + *-al.*] One of the first duplicating plates of the radial series in the calyx of a crinoid, preceded below by the costals and followed by the palmars.

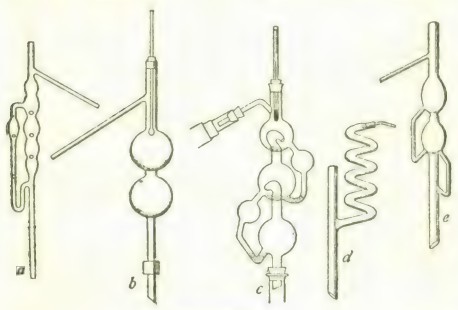
distigmatic (dī-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στίγμα*, mark: see *stigma.*] In *bot.*, having two stigmas.

distillation, *n.*—**Vacuum distillation,** in *phys. chem.*, the distillation of a substance under diminished pressure, so as to lower the temperature required for ebullition: often used to prevent decomposition of the substance by the higher temperature required for ebullition at atmospheric pressure.

Perhaps the two greatest aids to manufacturing pharmacy are *vacuum distillation* and centrifugal extraction. The former has long been in use, but the latter has only come into general use in this country during the past fifteen years. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22,631.

distiller, *n.* 2. An apparatus for distilling water. On shipboard such apparatus is used to supply fresh water for drinking and washing, and for use in the boilers. A coil of boiler steam is placed in a tank of seawater and the distillate caught and cooled. The deposited salt is removed at intervals as the solution of seawater grows concentrated. For drinking, the distilled water is subsequently aërated.

distilling-tube (dis-til'ing-tūb″), *n.* An apparatus adapted to the fractional distillation



Distilling-tubes.

a, Glinsky's distilling-tube; *b*, Wurtz's distilling-tube; *c*, Volney's distilling-tube; *d*, Hart's distilling-tube; *e*, Lebel and Henninger's distilling-tube.

of liquids, permitting only the vapor of that one to pass over whose boiling-point is shown by the thermometer. Such tubes are also frequently used to prevent spray from passing over.

distinctive, *a.* **II.** *n.* A distinctive mark; specifically, in *Heb. gram.*, a distinctive accent. There are 26 of these—18 disjunctive and 8 conjunctive.

distingué (dis-taṅ-gā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *distinguer*, distinguish.] Distinguished, especially in appearance or bearing; characterized by an air of distinction.

distinguished, *p.a.*—**Distinguished Service Order.** See ★*order.*

Distoma lanceolatum, a fluke occasionally found in the bile-ducts of herbivorous animals and of man.—**Distoma pulmonale** or **Ringeri,** a fluke which infests the bronchial tubes, causing a severe pulmonary disease, in the natives of Northern China, Korea, and Japan.—**Distoma westermanni,** a fluke which occasionally infests the lungs of domestic animals, and, very rarely, of man.

Distomatidæ (dis″tō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distomum* (*Distoma* (*distomat-*)), + *-idæ.*] A family of trematoid *Platyhelminthes*, of the order *Malacocotylea.* They are digenetic forms with 2 suckers, the posterior being on the ventral surface, and the genital opening usually median, ventral, and in the anterior third of the body. The forms included are parasitic in the alimentary canal and its appendages and in the blood-vessels of vertebrates. The family consists of the genera *Distoma*, *Rhopalophorus*, *Kœlikeria*, and *Bilharzia.*

distomatosis (dis″tō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Distoma(t-)* + *-osis.*] In *med.*, infection with trematoid worms. In man this occurs in four chief forms: *hepatic distomatosis*, with secondary pancreatic and intestinal infections in some cases, caused by *Fasciola*, *Dicrocœlium*, and *Opisthorchis*; *intestinal distomatosis*, caused by *Fasciolopsis*, *Heterophyes*, *Gastrodiscus*, and *Balanorchis*; *pulmonary distomatosis*, with secondary cerebral symptoms in some cases, caused by *Paragonimus westermani*; *venal distomatosis*, caused by *Schistosoma.*

distomatous (dī-stom'a-tus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two- + *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth, + *-ous.*] Provided with two mouth-like structures, like *Distoma* among the trematode worms.

distome (dis'tōm), *n.* An individual of the genus *Distoma* or of the family *Distomidæ.*—**Eye distome,** *Agamodistomum ophthalmobium* (Diesing, 1850), an immature, probably erratic distome, reported as parasitic in the human eye.

Distomea, *n. pl.* 2. A group or tribe of mastigophorous *Protozoa*, of the order *Polymastigida*, having the flagella separated into two symmetrical groups, with a mouth-area at the base of each group (whence the name). It includes the genera *Trigonomonas*, *Hexamitus*, *Trepomonas*, *Spironema*, and *Urophagus.*—3. Same as ★*Malacocotylea.*

distomian (dis-tō'mi-an), *n.* One of the ★*Distomidæ.*

distomiasis (dis″tō-mi-ā'sis), *n.* [NL. *distoma* + *-iasis.*] A morbid state which results from the presence in the body of one of the species of *Distoma* or flukes. See ★*distomatosis.*

distomid (dis'tō-mid), *n.* A ★*distome.*

distomoid (dis'tō-moid), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στόμα*, mouth, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as ★*distomatous.*

distortional (dis-tôr'shon-al), *a.* [*distortion* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to distortion or change of form under stress.—**Distortional wave,** a wave in an elastic solid due to the sudden application of a shearing or torsional stress.

distortionist (dis-tôr'shon-ist), *n.* A contortionist.

distortionless (dis-tôr'shon-les), *a.* [*distortion* + *-less.*] Free from the phenomena of distortion.

distraction, *n.* 11. In *surg.*, the act of pulling upon the segments of a limb so as to cause a separation of the opposing joint-surfaces.

distrainee (dis-trā-nē'), *n.* In *law*, one whose property has been taken *by distress.*

distrib. An abbreviation (*a*) of *distributed*; (*b*) of *distributive.*

distribuend (dis-trib-ū-end'), *n.* [L. *distribuendus*, gerundive of *distribuere*, distribute.] That which is to be distributed. *H. Sidgwick.*

distributary, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *phys. geog.*, an outflowing branch of a river, such as occurs characteristically on a delta.

distribute, *v. t.*—**Distributed vector.** See ★*vector.*—**Distributing post-office.** See ★*post-office.*

distributee (dis-trib-ū-tē'), *n.* [*distribute* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, one legally entitled to a share of the personal estate of an intestate.

distributer, *n.* 2. In *printing*, the appliance in a linotype machine which returns to the magazine for re-use the matrices which have just been used in composition and casting.—3. In *elect.*, a panel, pillar or small switchboard by means of which the various circuits for a building or suite of rooms are connected to the mains.

distributer-bar (dis-trib'ū-tėr-bär), *n.* In *printing*, a bar in a linotype machine which has a series of tracks and combinations upon which the used matrices are carried to their proper position for distribution in the magazine. Also called *distributing-bar.*

distributing-bar (dis-trib'ū-ting-bär), *n.* Same as ★*distributer-bar.*

distributing-table (dis-trib'ū-ting-tā″bl), *n.* In *printing*, a surface of metal upon which inking-rollers distribute printing-ink. It is usually a part of the printing-machine. For the hand-press it is a separate attachment.

distribution, *n.*—**Bipolar distribution,** the occurrence in both polar regions of organisms, mostly marine, which are not known to occur in the tropics.—**Bipolar theory of distribution of species.** See ★*bipolar.*—**Canonical distribution.** See ★*canonical.*—**Combinational distribution,** the distribution obtained in the combinations presented by games of chance.—**Curve of distribution.** Same as *Quételet's* ★*curve.*—**Discontinuous distribution,** the occurrence in widely separated regions or geological formations of organisms or of the

remains of organisms which are not known to inhabit the intervening area, nor the intervening formations. See ★*bipolarity.*—**Geological distribution,** the vertical range, through successive rock strata, of extinct faunas and floras, or of the species constituting such assemblages: contrasted with *geographical distribution* or the contemporaneous distribution of such organisms, living or extinct.—**Horizontal distribution,** the distribution of organisms considered as ranging over the earth or through the sea horizontally, as distinguished from their distribution in altitude.—**Microcanonical distribution,** in *statistical mech.*, the limiting distribution in phase of part of a canonical ensemble when the difference of the limiting energies is indefinitely diminished.

From a certain point of view the *microcanonical distribution* may seem more simple than the canonical.
J. W. Gibbs, Statistical Mech., p. 116.

Normal distribution, the conformity of statistical events to the mathematical law of error.

The regression curve between pairs of blood relations... is within the limits of random sampling *linear.* This had already been suggested by Galton on the basis of the theory of *normal distribution.*
Biometrika, Nov., 1903, p. 395.

Vertical distribution, the distribution of organisms in altitude on the one hand from sea-level to the tops of mountains and on the other from the sea-level to the bottom of the sea; bathymetrical as distinguished from horizontal distribution.

Distributional area, the entire territory over which a given animal, or group of animals, is distributed. It need not be a continuous distribution: thus southern Europe is the distributional area of the chamois, although the animal is confined to a few mountain ranges which form its *station.*

distribution-valve (dis-tri-bū'shon-valv″), *n.* The main slide-valve in an engine which has a double valve or Meyer valve. It is so named to distinguish it from the expansion-valve which rides on the back of the main or distribution-valve.

Distributive fault, justice. See ★*fault,* ★*justice.*

district, *n.* 3. A subdivision of an English county with its own elective council charged chiefly with jurisdiction in sanitary matters. These districts are classed as 'urban' and 'rural' according as they lie within or without a borough or city.—**District formation.** Same as *climatic* ★*formation.*—**Forecast district,** in *meteor.*, a district for which a weather forecast is made. The United States is divided into forecast districts, with rather arbitrary boundaries, for the convenience of the official forecasters. These are New England, the West Gulf district, the North Central district, the Rocky Mountain district, the South Pacific district, and the North Pacific district. Regions not included in these belong to the Washington forecast district. The forecasts emanating from the forecast division at Washington are sent to the district forecasters at Boston, New Orleans, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon, and distributed by telegraph, telephone, and mail, daily, through these respective forecast districts.

disturbance, *n.* 6. In *astron.*, same as *perturbation*; the deviation of a body from the elliptical orbit it would otherwise pursue, caused by the attraction of bodies other than the primary.—**Disturbance of patronage,** in *old Eng. law*, the act of a patron by which he sought to prevent the presentation of his clerk to a benefice.

disturbant, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *law*, same as *disturber.*

disturnpike (dis-tėrn'pīk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disturnpiked*, ppr. *disturnpiking.* [*dis-* + *turnpike, n.*] To convert (a turnpike) into an ordinary highway by the legal removal of tollgates; free (a road) from tolls.

distylous (dī-stī'lus), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*[2].] In *bot.*, having two styles.

disubstituted (dī-sub'sti-tū-ted), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *substituted.*] Noting compounds in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by other atoms or radicals. See *substitution*, 6.

disulphid, *n.*—**Carbon disulphid.** See *bisulphid of carbon.*—**Hydrogen disulphid.** See ★*hydrogen.*

disulphonic (dī-sul-fon'ik), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *sulph(ur)* + *-n-* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing the sulpho group of atoms, HSO_3 or $HO.SO_2$, twice in union with carbon: as, anthraquinone *disulphonic* acid, $C_{14}H_6O_2(HSO_3)_2$, used in the manufacture of artificial alizarin.

disulphuret (dī-sul'fū-ret), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *sulphuret.*] Same as *bisulphuret.*

disulphuryl (dī-sul'fū-ril), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *sulphur* + *-yl.*] In *chem.*, containing the group of atoms known as sulphuryl, SO_2, twice: as, *disulphuryl* chlorid or oxychlorid, $(SO_2)OCl_2$.

disunite, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* Of a horse, in galloping, to move the left hind leg immediately after the right fore leg, or vice versa.

disvulnerability (dis-vul″ne-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*disvulnerable* + *-ity.*] The quality possessed by some persons of a rude physical type of being comparatively difficult to wound seriously, that is, of recovering easily from wounds or injuries.

This insensibility shows itself also in *disvulnerability*, or rapid recovery from wounds, first pointed out by Benedikt, which appears to be a frequently observed phenomenon among criminals. *H. H. Ellis*, The Criminal, p. 113.

disvulnerable (dis-vul'ne-ra-bl), *a.* [*dis-* + *vulnerable.*] Possessing the faculty of being difficult to wound severely, that is, of being able to recover easily from wounds; not easily vulnerable (as to consequences of wounds).

Defectives are lacking in sympathy partly, at least, because they are insensitive, analgesic, and more or less *disvulnerable.*
Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Educ., May, 1904, p. 34.

dita (dē'tä), *n.* [Tagalog *dita.*] In the Philippines, a tree, *Pala scholaris*, belonging to the *Apocynaceæ*, which yields a valuable medicinal bark. See *devil-tree* and *dita-bark.*

ditaine (dē'ta-in), *n.* [*dita* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, bitter alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{28}O_4N_2.4H_2O$, contained in dita-bark, *Echites scholaris* L. (*Alstonia scholaris* Brown), from the Philippines, which crystallizes in thick, glassy, lustrous prisms. It is used as a febrifuge. Also called *echitamine.*

ditamine (dit'a-min), *n.* [*dita* + *amine.*] An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{19}NO_2$, contained in dita-bark from the Philippines. It melts at 75° C.

ditch, *n.*—**Behind-the-Ditch, The Devil's Ditch or Dike.** See *The* ★*Ditch.*—**The Ditch,** a large prehistoric embankment near the race-course of Newmarket, England. It is 4 to 5 miles long, 18 to 20 feet high, and 100 feet broad on top, and has a slope of 50 feet on the southwest side. It separates the race-course proper from another, known as "Behind-the-Ditch," where certain races are also run. Also known as the *Devil's Ditch* or *Dike.*—**To put under the ditch,** to intersect with ditches or trenches for irrigation purposes. [U. S.] **2.** A ditch-machine.—**3.** In *lawn-bowls*, a ball which runs off the field of play into the surrounding gutter or ditch.

ditching-plow (dich'ing-plou), *n.* A strong, heavy plow used in loosening the earth at the bottom of ditches.

ditch-machine (dich'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for digging ditches or excavating trenches.

ditch-moss (dich'môs), *n.* The water-weed or water-thyme, *Philotria Canadensis.*

ditch-rider (dich'rī″dėr), *n.* A man, who is employed to ride along and inspect all parts of an irrigation-canal or ditch and to give especial attention to the distribution of water and the prevention of waste. *F. H. Newell*, Irrigation in U. S., p. 107.

diterebene (dī-ter'ē-bēn), *n.* Same as ★*diterpene.*

diterpene (dī-tėr'pēn), *n.* A terpene having the formula $C_{20}H_{32}$.

ditesseral (dī-tes'e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *δι-*, two-, + L. *tessera*, a small square or cube: see *tessera.*] Having two small squares or cubes: noting certain symmetry classes belonging to the isometric system. See *symmetry.*

ditetragonal (dī-te-trag'ō-nal), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *tetragonal.*] In *crystal.*: (*a*) Twice four-angled or twice four-sided: said of the eight-faced prism and eight-faced pyramid (or double pyramid) of the tetragonal system. (*b*) Noting a type of symmetry characterized by a tetrad axis (that is, one of tetragonal or fourfold symmetry) in which four planes of symmetry intersect. See ★*symmetry.*

dithallious (dī-thal'i-us), *a.* [*di-*[2] + *thalli-um* + *-ous.*] In *chem.*, containing two atoms of the metal thallium.

dithionate (dī-thī'ō-nāt), *n.* [*dithion(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of dithionic acid: as, sodium *dithionate*, $Na_2S_2O_6$ (formerly called *hyposulphate*).

Dithyrocaris (dith″i-rō-kā'ris), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, double, + *θύρα*, a door, + *καρίς*, (prob.) a shrimp.] A genus of crustaceans of the order *Phyllocarida*, having a bivalved carapace ridged medially and at the sides, and several free segments, the last bearing two cercopods articulated to the telson. It occurs in the Devonian and Carboniferous formations.

ditokous, *a.* **2.** Producing two kinds of young, as some worms.

di-tri-. An elliptic combination of *di-* + *tri-*, meaning either '*di-* or *tri-*' or '*di-* and *tri-*': as, *di-trichotomous* (= 'dichotomous or trichotomous'), *di-trimerous*, etc.

ditrichotomously (dī-trī-kot'ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a ditrichotomous manner.

ditrichotriæne (dī″trik-ō-trī'ēn), *n.* [Gr. *δι-*, double, + *τρίχα*, threefold, + *τρίαινα*, a trident.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a trichotriæne in which the subsidiary branches are also forked.

ditriglyphal (dī-trī'gli-fal), *a.* Same as ★*ditriglyphic.*

ditriglyphic (dī-trī-glif'ik), *a.* [*ditriglyph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of ditriglyphs: said of an arrangement of the Doric order which, by widening the intercolumniation, necessitates the use of two triglyphs between the columns instead of one. See *ditriglyph.*

ditrigonal, *a.* **2.** Noting a type of symmetry characterized by a trigonal axis (that is, one of threefold symmetry), in which axis three planes of symmetry intersect. See ★*symmetry.*

ditrigonally (dī-trig'ō-nal-i), *adv.* In a ditrigonal manner.

ditties (dit'ez), *n. pl.* [Detached from *ditty-bag.*] Any fabrics suitable for making ditty-bags for sailors' use: used only in the plural.

dittogram (dit'ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *διττός*, double, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] Same as ★*dittograph.*

dittograph (dit'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *διττός*, double, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instance of dittography; a letter, syllable, word, or series of words, mechanically and unconsciously repeated by a copyist. Also *dittogram.*

dittographic (dit-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of the nature of a dittograph.

Dittrich's plugs. See ★*plug.*

diureide (dī-ū'rē-id), *n.* [*di-*[2] + *ureide.*] One of a class of organic compounds, such as uric acid, which contain two ureide radicals in the molecule. These substances are of interest in connection with the metabolism of birds and reptiles, which excrete their nitrogenous material largely in the form of diureides.

diuretic, *n.*—**Cardiac diuretic,** a remedy which produces diuresis indirectly by increasing the force and efficiency of the heart-beats.—**Saline diuretic,** a salt of sodium or potassium which increases the urinary secretion.

diuretin (dī-ū-rē'tin), *n.* [*diuret-ic* + *-in*[2].] The proprietary name of a compound of sodium salicylate and sodium theobromine which possesses marked diuretic properties.

Diurnal revolution, sleep, variation. See ★*revolution*, ★*sleep*, ★*variation.*

diurnule (dī-ėrn'ūl), *n.* [L. *diurnus*, daily, + *-ule*, as in *granule.*] A granule containing a fractional part of the daily dose of a drug, the size of the fraction denoting the number of granules that must be taken at even intervals in the course of twenty-four hours.

Diuturnal revolution of the earth, a phrase used by William Andrews (1899) to describe an imagined spiral revolution of the earth in the course of which "the north terrestrial polar point is taken within 30° of the south sidereal polar point, and returned to within 60° of the point under the North Star from whence it started."

div[2] (dēv), *n.* [Pers. *dīv*, *dīw*, formerly *dēv*, < Zend *daēva*, an evil spirit, = Skt. *dēva*, god: see *deva.* For the descent of meaning compare the history of *demon.*] In *Persian myth.*, an evil spirit or demon; a devil; an evil genius.

div. An abbreviation (*a*) of *dividend*, much used in exchange quotations with *cum* or *ex:* as, *cum div.*, with the dividend; *ex div.*, without the dividend; (*b*) of *division.*

divagate (dī-vā'gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *divagated*, ppr. *divagating.* To wander about, as from place to place or from subject to subject; stray; digress.

divalence (dī'va- or div'a-lens), *n.* The state of being divalent.

divalency (dī'vā- or div'a-len-si), *n.* Same as ★*divalence.*

Divers' disease, divers' palsy. Same as *caisson-disease.*—**Florentine diver,** one of the globes or human figures used in the experiment with Ferdinand's globes. See ★*globe.*

divergence, *n.* **4.** In *bot.*, gradual separation during the process of lengthening, as in the pods of *Asclepias.*

divergent, *a.* **4.** In *bot.*, gradually separating with growth. See ★*divergence*, 4.

diverginervate (di-vėr-ji-nėr'vāt), *a.* [Irreg. < *diver(gent)* + *nervate.*] In *bot.*, having divergent nerves.

divergingervous (di-vėr-ji-nėr'vus), *a.* Same as ★*diverginervate.*

diversicolored (di-vėr-si-kul'ord), *a.* Of various or varied colors.

diversiflorate (di-vėr-si-flō'rāt), *a.* [L. *diversus*, diverse, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Same as *diversiflorous.*

diversifoliate (di-vėr-si-fō'li-āt), *a.* [L. *diversus*, diverse, + *folium*, leaf.] Same as *diversifolious.*

diversional (di-vėr'shon-al), *a.* [*diversion* + *-al*[1].] Relating, pertaining to, or used in diversion: as, *diversional* contrivances.

The uses to which the earthenware of the aborigines was applied were numerous and important; they may be classed roughly as domestic, industrial, sacerdotal, ornamental, and trivial or *diversional.*
Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898-99, p. 24.

Diversion weir. See ★*weir.*

diversisporous (di-vėr-si-spō'rus), *a.* [L. *diversus*, different, + Gr. *σπορά*, seed (spore).] Having different kinds of spores.

diverter, *n.*—**Electrical diverter,** a form of combined lightning guard and fuse for telephonic and other electrical apparatus. It consists essentially of a coil of fine copper wire the inductance of which serves to divert sudden surges of current to a neighboring ground-plate. The terminals of the coil, which are of fusible metal, afford protection from heavy currents.

divertibility (di-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capability of being diverted into other channels: as, the *divertibility* of trade.

Diverticular hernia. See ★*hernia.*

diverticularization (di-vėr-tik″ū-lär-i-zā'shon), *n.* In *embryol.*, the act of forming diverticula, evaginations or pockets during development.

diverticulate (di-vėr-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *diverticulated.*

diverticulum, *n.* **2.** Any short side passage of the nature of a cul-de-sac or blind alley.

Four or five feet below the entrance was a *diverticulum*, or short side passage . . . probably used as a place in which to turn around when the animals come back to take a look at the intruder before finally disappearing in the bottoms of their burrows.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 261.

3. In *algol.*, a protrusion of protoplasm communicating with the fused procarp cells and the placenta.—**False diverticulum,** a diverticulum of the intestine caused by a protrusion of the mucous membrane through a rent in the muscular wall.—**Meckel's diverticulum,** a diverticulum from the ileum resulting from non-obliteration of the ductus vitellinus in the embryo.—**Pulsion diverticulum,** a diverticulum caused by a protruding force acting from within. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1901, p. 328.—**Traction diverticulum,** a diverticulum caused by a pulling force from without, as by the contraction of fibrous adhesions.—**True diverticulum,** a diverticulum of the intestine formed by a protrusion of the entire thickness of the wall: opposed to *false* ★*diverticulum* (which see).

divertimento (di-ver-ti-mān'tō), *n.* [It., < *divertire*, divert.] In *music*: (*a*) A dance interpolated in an opera; an entr'acte. (*b*) A piece of chamber music, made up of several movements rather loosely combined; a suite or sonata (in the older sense). (*c*) A potpourri or fantasia. (*d*) A free episode in a fugue.

divertisement, *n.* **3.** Same as ★*divertimento* (*a*): in this sense usually in the French form *divertissement.*

dives (dī'vēz), *n.* [L. *dives*, rich.] A rich man: [*cap.*] usually regarded as the proper name of the rich man of the parable in Luke xvi.—**Dives costs,** in *law.* See *cost*[2].

Divesian (dī-vē'si-an), *a.* [*Dives* in France.] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Jurassic system in the vicinity of Dives and elsewhere in France, in part equivalent to the Kellaways rocks or Middle Oolites of Britain.

divestitive (di-ves'ti-tiv), *a.* Having the power or property of divesting.

divide, *v. t.* **12.** In *billiards*, to divide balls (mentally) into sixteenths, eighths, quarters, halves, and three quarters of their diameters, in order to insure certain deviations. Strokes are divided into quarter-follows, half-draws, half-spread, and so on.

divide, *n.*—**Continental divide,** a water-parting between river systems that flow into different oceans.—**Great Divide,** specifically, the Rocky Mountain water-parting.

divided, *p. a.* (*d*) In *phonol.*, applied to a consonant, as *l*, formed with the mouth-passage divided in the middle by the tongue pressed against the gum or palate.—**Divided harmonically,** divided internally and externally into segments having the same ratio.—**Divided internally,** divided, as a sect AB, by a point P upon it.—**Divided self, divided will.** See ★*self.*

dividend, *n.*—**Cumulative dividend,** a dividend with regard to which it is agreed that if at any time it is not paid in full, the difference shall be added to the following payment. Thus if a cumulative dividend is 5 per cent., and only 4 per cent. is paid, the amount due at the next payment is 6 per cent.—**Preferential dividend,** a dividend on preferred stock.

A cumulative *preferential dividend* is sometimes said to be "guaranteed," and *preferential dividends* payable by all companies registered under the [British] Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900, are cumulative unless stipulated to be otherwise. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 471.

dividing-motion (di-vī'ding-mō″shon), *n.* An apparatus for dividing a straight line or circle into a given number of equal parts. It is commonly used on gear-cutters for spacing the teeth.

dividing-plate (di-vī'ding-plāt), *n.* A plate having series of holes spaced at proper inter-

vals to be used in dividing circles or distances into a given number of equal parts; an index-plate.

dividual, *a.* 2. Divided; separate; distinct.

Me-and-Thee: some *dividual* Existence or Personality distinct from the Whole
Fitzgerald, Notes to Rubaiyat, st. 32.

3. Divisible; capable of being divided into parts: as, "a *dividual* essence in Truth," *Lowell.*

dividualism (di-vid′ū-al-izm), *n.* The opposite of individualism or subsistence as a distinct entity. See *individualism* and *individuality.*

We see in a general way that a condition of the presentation of visions lies in the over-sensitiveness of certain tracks or domains of brain action and the under-sensitiveness of others, certain stages in a mental process being represented very vividly in consciousness while the other stages are unfelt; also that individualism is changed to *dividualism.* *Francis Galton,* Human Faculty, p. 169.

dividuality (di-vid-ū-al′i-ti), *n.* [*dividual* + *-ity.*] The opposite of *individuality.* See the extract.

Dividuality [in dreams] replaces individuality, and one portion of the mind communicates with another portion as with a different person.
Francis Galton, Human Faculty, p. 207.

divinatorial (di-vin-a-tō′ri-al), *a.* [*divinatory* + *-al*[1].] Based on conjecture; conjectural: as, *divinatorial* criticism.

diving-lamp (dī′ving-lamp), *n.* An electric lamp specially arranged for use by submarine divers.

divinify (di-vin′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divinified,* ppr. *divinifying.* [*divine* + *-i-fy.*] To render divine; ascribe divine attributes or powers to; regard as divine.

Divisible offense. See ★*offense.*

division, *n.,* 5. (*e*) In *railroads,* the longest undivided part of a line: distinguished from the smaller subdivisions called ★*sections.*

10. In *biol.,* the breaking up of an organism, either naturally or artificially, into two or more parts which restore what is lacking and become new organisms of the typical form, as contrasted with reproduction by buds, which begin as small parts of the parent organism and gradually increase in size until they attain the typical form.

For instance, the delevopment of a new individual at the side of the body of hydra is a typical example of budding, while the breaking up of lumbriculus or of a planarian into pieces that form new individuals is a typical example of *division.*
T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 149.

Cassini division, in *astron.,* the principal division in Saturn's ring, discovered by Cassini in 1675.—**Chesapeake division,** in *geol.,* a division of the Miocene Tertiary developed along the Atlantic coast.—**Heterotype division.** See ★*heterotype.*—**Homographic division,** in *math.,* projective division; the partition of a straight line or of two straight lines by two projective ranges or point-rows.—**Postreduction division,** a reduction division of the chromosomes in the secondary oöcyte or secondary spermatocyte, following an equation division in the primary oöcyte or primary spermatocyte.—**Prereduction division,** a reduction division of the chromosomes in the primary oöcyte or primary spermatocyte, preceding an equation division in the secondary oöcyte or secondary spermatocyte.

divisional, *a.* 3. Fractional.

II. *n.* An aliquot part; a sub-multiple.—**Divisional plane.** See ★*plane*[1].

division-center (di-vizh′ọn-sen″tėr), *n.* Same as ★*centrosome.*

division-engineer (di-vizh′ọn-en-ji-nēr″), *n.* The chief engineer having charge of the maintenance of way for a division of a railroad.

division-peg (di-vizh′ọn-peg), *n.* A hardened steel peg which is used with a division-plate. The peg is attached to an arm, the turning of which feeds the work in the machine into position for the next cut. When the arm has been turned the correct distance, the peg is pushed into a hole in the division-plate and holds the work steadily while the cut is being taken.

division-plane (di-vizh′ọn-plān), *n.* A joint in a rock which facilitates the separation of blocks of stone.

division-superintendent (di-vizh′ọn-sū-pėr-in-ten″dẹnt), *n.* The chief officer in charge of the traffic of a division of a railroad.

divisor, *n.*—**Essential divisor of the discriminant,** a divisor unaffected by birational transformations.—**Unessential divisor of a discriminant,** a perfect square which, multiplied by an essential divisor, gives the discriminant.

divisory (di-vī′zō-ri), *a.* [NL. **divisorius,* < L. *divisor,* divisor.] Relating to or concerned with the division of something and the distribution of the parts among a number: as, *divisory* actions in law; *divisory* contracts.

divorcé (dē-vôr-sā′), *n.* [F.] A divorced man.

divorced (di-vôrst′), *p. a.* Separated by legal decree from the bonds of matrimony; repudiated by a formal act of divorce.

divorcee (di-vôr-sē′), *n.* [*divorce* + *-ee*[1], after the F. forms (which are also often used in Eng.), *divorcé,* m., *divorcée,* f.] A person who has been divorced. The term is more commonly applied to a woman.

divorcée (dē-vôr-sā′), *n.* [F.] A divorced woman.

divot, *n.* 2. In *golf,* a piece of turf cut out with a club in playing a stroke.

divvy (div′i), *n.* [*divi(dend).*] A dividend; an amount to be divided or shared by the members of a party or ring. [Slang.]

divvy (div′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *divvied,* ppr. *divvying.* To go shares.—**To divvy up,** to pay up the share that ought to come to one. [Slang.]

dix (dēs), *n.* [F., ten; OF. *dis,* < L. *decem,* ten: see *ten.*] The lowest trump in games such as penuchle, bezique, sixty-six, etc. It can be exchanged for the turned-up trump at any time, the holder of it scoring ten points.

Dixa (dik′sạ), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1818), < Gr. *διξός,* Ionic for *δισσός,* double.] A genus of midges typical of the family *Dixidæ.* They are minute and inhabit damp places in forests. The larvæ are aquatic and resemble those of mosquitos. Less than ten species are known to inhabit the United States, and four are found in Great Britain.

dixeny (dik′se-ni), *n.* [Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *ξένος,* host.] The inhabiting by fungi of hosts of two different species. *De Bary.* See ★*polyxeny,* ★*monoxeny.*

dixid (dik′sid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Dixidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Dixidæ.*

Dixidæ (dik′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dixa* + *idæ.*] A family of midges intermediate between the *Culicidæ* and the *Tipulidæ* and consisting of the single genus *Dixa.*

dizoic (dī-zō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δι-,* two- + *ζῷον,* animal.] Producing two young: as, a *dizoic* spore; specifically, producing two falciform bodies or sporozoites, as the spores of certain *Coccidiidea. Labbé.*

dizziness, *n.*—**Purkinje's dizziness,** in *psychol.,* an illusion of rotation, due to involuntary movements of the eyes. If one twirls upon one's heels until the surrounding objects seem to be moving in the opposite direction, and then stops, the surrounding objects will appear to continue their movement: this is Purkinje's dizziness. If the eyes are watched during the illusion, it will be seen that they execute slow movements in the direction of the original rotation, alternating with rapid movements in the opposed direction. *E. C. Sanford,* Exper. Psychol., p. 42.

dl. An abbreviation of *deciliter.*

D. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Deputy Lieutenant;* (*b*) of *Doctor of Law,* a degree equivalent to D. C. L.; (*c*) of *Doctor of Literature,* a degree equivalent to D. Lit.

D. L. D. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Letters and Didactics,* a degree conferred by some institutions.

D. Lit. or **D. Litt.** An abbreviation of *Doctor of Literature* or *Letters.*

D. L. O. An abbreviation of *Dead Letter Office.*

D. L. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Library Science,* a degree conferred by the University of the State of New York.

dm., dm.[2], **dm.**[3] Abbreviations of *decimeter, square decimeter, cubic decimeter.*

D. M. 2. In *astron.,* an abbreviation for ★*Durchmusterung* (which see). It usually refers to Argelander's Bonn Durchmusterung of the northern heavens, more properly referred to as B. D. M. or simply B. D.

3. Same as *M. D.* (which see).—4. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Mathematics.*

D. M. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Doctor of Dental Medicine;* (*b*) of *Doctor of Mathematics and Didactics:* degrees conferred by certain institutions.

D. N. P. P. An abbreviation of the Latin *Dominus noster Papa Pontifex,* 'our lord the Pope and Pontiff.'

do- or **dom-** (dō-, dom-). [*dom(inantly).*] In *petrog.,* in the quantitative system of classification (see ★*rock*[1]), a prefix used in forming words, denoting that one constituent or group of constituents dominates another within the ratios $< \frac{7}{1} > \frac{5}{3}$.

do[1], *v. t.*—**To do the block.** See ★*block*[1].

D. O. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Doctor of Oratory;* (*b*) of *Doctor of Osteopathy.*

Doassansia (dō-a-san′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Cornu, 1883), named for Emile *Doassans,* a French botanical chemist.] A genus of smut-fungi of the order *Ustilaginales,* having the spore-masses inclosed in a layer of sterile cells and embedded in the tissue of the host, producing leaf-spots. About 16 species have been described, mostly occurring on aquatic or marsh plants. *D. Alismatis* is frequently found on the leaves of the water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago-aquatica.*

dob[2] (dob), *n.* [Dial. var. of *dab*[1].] A small piece of anything; a lump. [Prov. Eng.]

dobash, *n.* See *dobhash.*

dobber (dob′ėr), *n.* [*dob*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. A piece; a lump: a big lump.—2. A large heavy taw or marble.—3. The cork or float of a fishing-line. [U. S.]

He floated on the waves like a merman, or like an angler's *dobber,* until he landed safely on a rock.
Irving, Knickerbocker, ii. 5.

dobbin-cart (dob′in-kärt), *n.* An Irish four-wheeled carriage used for traveling, and generally drawn by two horses. *N. E. D.*

dobby, *n.*—**Center-shed dobby,** a form of dobby-loom chiefly used in weaving cotton fabrics the structure of which (as that of gauze) precludes high speed, or for which closed shedding is essential.

dobby-loom (dob′i-lōm), *n.* Same as *dobby-machine.*

dobby-shedding (dob′i-shed″ing), *n.* A method of operating the harnesses of a loom for patterns beyond the range of tappets and too limited to be economically produced by a Jacquard loom.

doblon (dō-blōn′), *n.* [Sp.] A gold coin of Spain, the double escudo: same as *doubloon.*

doc (dok), *n.* A colloquial form of *doctor,* as a title of address.

doc.; pl. **docs.** Abbreviations of *document,* pl. *documents.*

docalcic (dō-kal′sik), *a.* [*do(minantly)* + *calcic.*] In *petrog.,* dominantly calcic: used in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]) to describe divisions of igneous rock-magmas characterized by a dominance of calcium oxid over contrasted constituents. In Classes I, II, III, docalcic rangs are those in which lime preponderates over potash and soda, in the salic constituents within the ratio $\frac{K_2O' + Na_2O'}{CaO'} < \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{7}$.

In Classes IV, V, docalcic sections of rangs are those in which lime preponderates over magnesia and ferrous iron in the femic constituents within the limits $\frac{MgO + FeO}{CaO''} < \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{7}$.

docetically (dō-sē′ti-kal-i), *adv.* According to the doctrines of the Docetæ (which see).

docetize (dō-sē′tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *docetized,* ppr. *docetizing.* [*Docetæ* + *-ize.*] To represent according to the doctrines of the Docetæ.

dochmiasis (dok-mi-ā′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Dochmius* + *-iasis.*] Same as ★*ancylostomiasis.*

docil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *docile.*

docimasy, *n.*—**Pulmonary docimasy,** a method of determining whether or not air has entered the lungs of a dead infant, by which an indication is furnished whether the child was born alive or dead.

dock[1], *n.*—**Bloody dock,** *Rumex sanguineus.* Also called *red-veined dock* and *bloodwort.* See *bloodwort* (*a*).—**Blunt-leaved** or **broad-leaved dock,** the bitter dock, *Rumex obtusifolius.*—**Butterfly-dock.** Same as ★*butter-dock,* 1.—**Can-dock.** See *canadock,* 2, and *water-can.*—**Clustered dock,** *Rumex conglomeratus,* an Old World species naturalized in the United States from Virginia to South Carolina and in California: peculiar in having the small green flowers in whorls along the stems and branches.—**Cuckold-dock,** the burdock, *Arctium Lappa.*—**Dropseed dock,** *Rumex hastulatus,* a native American species ranging from New York to Florida and west to Kansas and Texas: it has winged fruit which early drops away. Also called *Engelmann's sorrel.*—**Golden dock.** (*a*) See *dock*[1], 1. (*b*) *Rumex persicarioides,* an American species long confounded with the golden dock of the Old World, found on sandy shores from New Brunswick to Virginia and westward to Kansas and New Mexico, and also on the Pacific coast.—**Pale dock,** the white dock, *Rumex salicifolius;* also the peach-leaved dock, *R. altissimus,* and sometimes the great water-dock, *R. Britannica.*—**Peach-leaved dock,** *Rumex altissimus,* a tall American species, sometimes 4 feet high, found along streams and in swamps from Massachusetts to Maryland and westward to Nebraska and Texas. The pale-green lanceolate leaves suggest the name, and it is also quite as appropriately called *tall dock.*—**Prairie dock.** See ★*prairie-dock.*—**Red-veined dock.** Same as *bloody* ★*dock.*—**Sharp dock, sorrel-dock, sour-dock,** any one of several docks with more or less acid juice, as *Rumex Acetosa, R. Acetosella, R. crispus,* and *Oxyria digyna.*—**Tall dock.** Same as *peach-leaved* ★*dock.*—**Water-dock.** See ★*water-dock.*

dock[2], *v. t.* 5. In *biscuit-* (*cracker-*) *making,* to prick holes in (each biscuit) before it is put in the oven, to provide for the escape of moisture.

dock[3], *n.* Docks are distinguished broadly as *wet docks,* or those consisting of an inclosed water-space or basin in which ships lie to take in or discharge cargo, and which cannot be pumped dry; and *dry-docks,* in which vessels can be taken entirely clear of water. The latter are divided into *excavated* or *graving-docks, slip-docks, lifting-docks,* and *floating docks.* A *basin dock* is a wet dock whose entrance is continually open to the tide; a *closed dock,* one whose entrance is closed by a lock, caisson, or gate so as to maintain the interior water-level approximately constant. A *slip-dock* is one in which a vessel is partially hauled out on a marine railway in a slip provided with gates which are closed at low tide, excluding the water from the vessel. A *lifting-dock* is one in which a submerged platform on which the ship is landed on blocks and

is then raised vertically clear of the water with the ship by hydraulic power. An *off-shore dock* is a floating dock with a bottom and one side wall, maintained in an upright position by means of upper and lower parallel booms attached to the side wall and to strong vertical columns built on the foreshore. A *box-dock* is a floating dock whose ends can be closed by caissons or gates after the entrance of the vessel, the interior space being then pumped out as in a graving-dock. A *balance-dock* is the ordinary type of floating dock with open ends, in which the side walls are utilized as ballast compartments to maintain the dock in level balance. A *self-docking floating dock* is one so arranged in detachable sections that all its underwater parts can be successively docked by the remaining parts for examination and repairs.

2. In *railroading*, a track at a siding or in a freight yard, having a raised platform on each side for convenience in loading at the level of the car door. [U. S.]—**Bureau of yards and docks.** See ★*bureau*.—**Portable dock,** a dock, built on the principle of the caisson, which can be towed to a vessel needing repairs.—**Ship-building dock,** any dry-dock or caisson within which the hull of a vessel may be built, and the use of cradle-construction and ways be avoided.

dock-cress (dok'kres), *n.* See *cress* and *Lapsana*.

docker[2] (dok'ėr), *n.* [*dock*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** An inhabitant of Devonport, England (formerly Plymouth Dock).—**2.** A laborer in the docks: as, a trades-union for *dockers* was formed.—**3.** A case secured by a lawyer from a prisoner after his arrest or upon arraignment. [Eng. law-slang.]

docking[2] (dok'ing), *n.* [*dock*[3], *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] The operation of placing a vessel in a dry-dock for cleansing, inspection, painting, and repairs.

docking-keel (dok'ing-kēl), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of a pair of exterior side keels secured under the bottom of a large armored warship, usually about half-way between the main keel and the turn of the bilge, to support the ship when in dry-dock. The lower surface of each of the docking-keels is parallel to that of the main keel and of about the same width, to give good bearing surface on the blocks in the bottom of the dock on which the ship is landed.

docmac (dok-mäk'), *n.* [Ar. *doqmāq*, *duqmāq*, a mallet, ‹ *daqq*, knock, smash.] A catfish, *Bogrus docmac*, of considerable size, found in fresh waters in Egypt.

docoglossan (dok-ō-glos'an), *a.* [*Docoglossa* + *-an*.] Relating to the *Docoglossa*.

docosane (dok'ō-sān), *n.* A colorless compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_{20}CH_3$, found in paraffin from brown coal and prepared by the reduction of the chlorid $C_{22}H_{44}Cl_2$. It melts at 44.4° C. and boils at 224.5° C. under 15 millimeters pressure.

doctor, *n.* **10.** In *angling*, a name applied to several artificial flies: as, the blue *doctor*, the silver *doctor*, etc.—**11.** A boiler feed-pump such as has been preferred on the western rivers of the United States. It is a vertical steam-pump, with a fly-wheel between the steam-cylinder and water-cylinder, and is said to be especially reliable. In case of need it can be operated by turning the fly-wheel by hand.

12. The cook of a merchant vessel; also, the cook of a lumber-camp. [Slang.]—**Doctors of the church,** the designation of certain fathers of the early church, eminent for their knowledge and teaching of theology. The title is applied to four of the Greek fathers: Athanasius, Basil, Gregory, and Chrysostom; and to a number in the Latin church including Ambrose, Augustine, and Jerome. Some of the great schoolmen of the middle ages are also so designated. The title is still used in the Greek Church.

doctor-bird (dok'tor-bėrd), *n.* A local West Indian name for various humming-birds of the genera *Eulampis* and *Lampornis*: probably given on account of their dark plumage.

doctor-knife (dok'tor-nīf), *n.* The stationary blade in a roller cotton-gin. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, I. 32.

doctor-shears (dok'tor-shērz), *n.* In *calico-printing*, two pieces of metal that clamp, by means of pinching screws, the doctor-blade on a cylinder printing-machine.

doctrin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *doctrine*.

doctrinairism (dok-tri-nãr'izm), *n.* Same as *doctrinarianism*.

doctrinism (dok'tri-nizm), *n.* [*doctrine* + *-ism*.] Adherence to doctrine or doctrinal preaching.

document, *n.*—**Document of title,** in *commercial law*, a bill of lading, or other paper which confers upon the holder possession or right of possession of the goods therein described.—**Judicial documents,** in *law*, the papers required to be filed which make up the record of an action or special proceeding. They include the writs, pleadings, intermediate orders, and papers upon which they are founded, affecting the proceedings, documentary evidence, inquisitions, verdicts, judgment, and decrees.

documentarily (dok-ū-meu'tą-ri-li), *adv.* As a document.

documentary, *a.* **2.** Educational; instructional.

We now approach the time when for a century and a half French held a recognized position [in England] as the language of education, of society, of business, and of administration. Long before 1250 we get traces of the *documentary* use of French, and long after 1350 it was continued. Trevisa says it was a new thing in 1349 for children to construe into English in the grammar schools, where they had been used to do their construing into French.

Earle, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 52.

Documentary theory, same as *documentary hypothesis*.

documentation, *n.* **2.** The preparation of records or documents for use or for filing.—**3.** Formal or authoritative instruction.

Remonstrances arose against their perverse and narrow-minded devotion to "truth," or rather to minute exactitude, their pedantry and affectation of *documentation*; sometimes derived from some old colourists who had not renounced their former ideal, sometimes from younger men impelled unconsciously by literature, which had as usual preceded art in the revolt.

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 443.

dodder[1], *n.* The various dodders are named, for the most part, from their principal host or from some leading character, and the specific names are usually translations of vernacular ones or vice versa. See the following phrases.—**American dodder.** See *glomerate* ★*dodder*.—**Beaked dodder,** *Cuscuta rostrata*, a species of the Alleghany region from Maryland southward, growing on various herbs and shrubs.—**Button-bush dodder,** *C. Cephalanthi*, which grows on the button-bush, but also on other plants, and has a very wide range in North America.—**Clover-dodder,** the thyme-dodder, *C. Epithymum*, injurious to clover. See *dodder*[1].—**Dodder-cake plant,** the false flax or gold-of-pleasure, yielding dodder-seed, from which the oil is expressed and made into cakes.—**Field-dodder,** *C. arvensis*, one of the most common species, found in both North and South America.—**Flax-dodder,** *C. Epilinum*, an Old World species introduced in the United States, injurious to flax.—**Glomerate dodder,** *C. paradoxa*, chiefly confined to the Mississippi valley, peculiar from its dense clusters of flowers. It grows mainly on composite plants. Sometimes called *American dodder*.—**Gronovius's dodder,** *C. Gronovii*, a large, showy American species, very common in the Atlantic States, and ranging from Nova Scotia to Florida and Texas. It grows on many herbs and shrubs.—**Hazel-dodder,** *C. Coryli*, growing on the hazel and other shrubs, and ranging from Connecticut to Virginia and west to Nebraska and Arkansas.—**Lesser dodder,** the thyme-dodder, *C. Epithymum*.—**Lucerne-dodder,** the thyme- or clover-dodder, which is also injurious to lucerne.—**Smartweed-dodder,** *C. Polygonorum*, which grows chiefly on species of *Polygonum*, a large-fruited American species of the Mississippi valley, ranging eastward to Pennsylvania and Delaware. It is very common in the Potomac valley where it forms large yellow mats on the water-willow and other plants.—**Thyme-dodder,** *C. Epithymum*, growing on thyme in Europe, but most injurious to clover. See *clover*-★*dodder* and *dodder*[1] (cut).

dodder-laurel (dod'ėr-lâ″rel), *n.* A dodder-like plant, *Cassytha filiformis*, of the laurel family, found in the warm maritime regions of the world. Compare *scrub vine*, under *vine*.

doddy[1], *n.* **2.** Specifically, a local name for the Aberdeen-Angus polled cattle.

dodecafid (dō-dek'a-fid), *a.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + L. *-fidus*, ‹ *findere*, divide.] Divided into twelve parts.

dodecahedron, *n.*—**Deltoid dodecahedron,** a crystalline form of the tetrahedral group of the isometric system embraced by twelve similar quadrilateral faces; the analogous form of the holosymmetric group is the trigonal trisoctahedron. Also called a *tetragonal tristetrahedron*.

dodecameral (dō-de-kam'e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *μέρος*, division, + *-al*[1].] Divided into twelve parts or series of twelves, as in the septal divisions of the *Hexacoralla*.

dodecanaphthene (dō″dek-a-naf'thēn), *n.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + E. *naphthene*.] A colorless liquid, $C_{12}H_{24}$, found in Baku petroleum. It boils at 197° C.

dodecane (dō-dek'ān), *n.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-ane*.] A colorless hydrocarbon, $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}CH_3$, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on lauric acid. It melts at −12° C. and boils at 214.5° C.

dodecant (dō'de-kant), *n.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-ant*[1].] One of the twelve divisions of a hexagonal crystal formed by the lateral axial plane with the three planes which pass through the vertical and each of the lateral axes.

dodecapartite (dō″dek-a-pärt'īt), *a.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + L. *partitus*, parted.] Made up of twelve segments; dodecafid.

dodecapharmacum (dō″dek-a-fär'ma-kum), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *φάρμακον*, drug.] Same as *apostles' ointment* (which see, under *apostle*).

dodecarch (dō'de-kärk), *n.* [Gr. *δωδεκάρχης*, ‹ *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] One of a ruling body of twelve.

Psammetichus I., one of the *dodekarchs*, and the legitimate heir of the crown. *Schaff*, Relig. Encyc., I. 707.

dodecatoic (dō″dek-a-tō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δωδέκατος*, twelfth, + *-ic*.] Noting the isomeric fatty acids, $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$. The most important ones are the lauric and hordeic acids.

dodecylene (dō-des'i-lēn), *n.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-yl* + *-ene*.] A general name for isomeric, olefinic hydrocarbons. The normal compound is a colorless liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_9CH{:}CH_2$, prepared by the distillation of palmitic acid under 600 millimeters pressure. It melts at −31.5° C. and boils at 96° C. under 15 millimeters pressure.

dodge, *v. t.* **3.** In *change-ringing*, to change the place or order of (a bell) in the series used.

dodge, *n.* **2.** Of a bell in *change-ringing*, a change in its place or order in the series used.

Doegling oil or **train-oil.** See ★*oil*.

doeskin, *n.* **3.** An enameled cloth finished on one side to resemble leather in color.

dof, *v.* A simplified spelling of *doff*.

dofelic (dō-fel'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *felic* (‹ *fel*(*dspar*) + *-ic*).] In *petrog.*, dominantly felic: used to describe divisions of igneous rock magmas characterized by a dominance of normative feldspar over normative quartz or lenads (= nephelite, leucite, sodalite) within the limits $\frac{Q \text{ or } L}{F} < \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{7}$. See ★*rock*.

dofemane (dō-fem'ān), *n.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *fe*(*rro*)*m*(*agnesian*) + *-ane*.] In *petrog.*, the name of the fourth class of igneous rocks in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]); a rock in which the femic (ferromagnesian) normative minerals preponderate over the salic minerals, that is, normative quartz, feldspars, feldspathoids (lenads), and corundum, within the limits $\frac{Sal}{Fem} < \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{7}$. The salic and femic minerals used in determining the class are calculated from a chemical analysis of a rock. The dofemanes include rocks poor in feldspar or free from it, such as many peridotites, pyroxenites, some gabbros, and chemically similar lavas.

dofemic (dō-fem'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *femic* (‹ *fe*(*rro*)*m*(*agnesian*) + *-ic*).] In *petrog.*, dominantly femic. Used to describe divisions of igneous rocks, in the quantitative system (see ★*rock*[1]), characterized by a dominance of ferromagnesian normative minerals over salic minerals, that is, normative quartz, feldspars, feldspathoids (lenads), and corundum, within the limits $\frac{Sal}{Fem} < \frac{3}{8} > \frac{1}{7}$.

doferrous (dō-fer'us), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *ferrous*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system (see ★*rock*[1]), noting divisions of igneous rocks characterized by a dominance of ferrous oxid over magnesia, within the limits $\frac{MgO}{FeO} < \frac{3}{8} > \frac{1}{7}$. These divisions are subrangs in classes IV, V.

doffer-brush (dof'ėr-brush), *n.* An auxiliary device, on a cotton-combing machine, for keeping the comb-needles free from dirt.

doffer-comb (dof'ėr-kōm), *n.* A thin plate of steel, serrated on one of its edges, for combing, by an oscillating movement, the fibrous fleece, as cotton or wool, from the doffer-cylinder of a carding-machine.

doffer-cylinder (dof'ėr-sil″in-dėr), *n.* Same as *doffing-cylinder*.

doffer-roll (dof'ėr-rōl), *n.* The small roll in advance of the principal one in a calendering- or ironing-machine, or in a mangle, by which the fabric is stripped off and delivered to the receiving-table, instead of being allowed to follow around the pressing-roll.

doffing-motion (dof'ing-mō″shon), *n.* Any mechanical arrangement for removing a product from a machine, as a hank from a reel in a textile-mill.

dog, *n.*, **9.** (*m*) A short, heavy piece of steel, bent and pointed at one end and with an eye or ring at the other. It is used for many purposes in logging, and is sometimes so shaped that a blow directly against the line of draft will loosen it. Also called *tail-hook*. (*n*) In *agri.*, an implement for dragging brush, roots, and poles out of the ground; a brush-puller. [Eng.]—**Big dog,** in *poker*, a hand which is ace high and nine low, with some one card of the sequence missing, as A K Q 10 9. When played, it beats a straight or little dog and loses to a flush.—**Borzor dog,** the Russian wolfhound, practically a large, long-haired greyhound, somewhat like the staghound, but with a soft, silky coat.—**Cape hunting-dog.** See cut and description under *Lycaon*.—**Coon-dog.** See ★*coon-dog*.—**Dog's letter.** See *dog-letter* and *R*, 1.—**Heel dog,** a dog that follows at heel.—**Hunting dog.** (*c*) *pl.* In *astron.*, a northern constellation closely following *Ursa Major*; *Canes Venatici*.—**Limit dog,** one that may be exhibited, or may compete for prizes, in a class limited to dogs that have certain required qualifications.—**Little dog,** in *poker*, a hand which is deuce low and seven high, with some one card of the sequence missing, as 2 4 5 6 7. When played, it beats a straight, but loses to a big dog or a flush.—**St. Bernard dog,** a variety of the dog, of large size and powerful build, named from the hospice of St. Bernard in the Alps. The breed was formerly used for searching out and aiding travelers. The original race died of distemper about 1814. There



Dog, 9 (*m*).

are two varieties, the long- and the short-haired, but both have heavy, square heads. The color is tawny, orange and white, or grizzled.—**Straight-tailed dog,** a form of dog or driver for cylindrical stock to be turned in the metal-working lathe, in which the projection to engage the face-plate is straight, and intended to be acted on by a pin or bolt projecting from the face-plate. The other and more usual form, in small sizes, has the projecting arm L-shaped, the end of the L engaging in a slot or against a shorter stud on the driving face-plate.

dogberry, *n.* **3.** *Ribes Cynosbati.* See *wild* ★*gooseberry*, 1.

dog-boat (dog′bōt), *n.* See ★*rigging-sled.*

dog-bolt[2] (dog′bōlt), *n.* [*dog, n.*, 9 + *bolt*[1].] The bolt which is used in connection with a dog, for holding a bonnet or a manhole or hand-hole cover in place.

dog-bur (dog′bėr), *n.* The wild comfrey, *Cynoglossum Virginicum;* less properly, the hound's-tongue or dog's-tongue, *C. officinale.*

dog-buttons (dog′but-nz), *n. pl.* The seeds of the *nux vomica.* Also called *quaker buttons.*

Dog-cart phaëton. See ★*phaëton.*

dog-chuck (dog′chuk), *n.* A device which is clamped to a piece of work for the purpose of driving it while it is being machined. A tail, which is sometimes straight and sometimes bent at right angles, is provided on this device for catching in a face-plate or against a stop.

dog-crab (dog′krab), *n.* A swift-running crab, *Cancer caninus,* said by Rumphius to burrow under houses and to enter them.

dog-daisy, *n.* **2.** The mayweed or dog's-fennel, *Anthemis Cotula.*—**3.** The oxeye daisy.

dog-dance (dog′dans), *n.* A ceremony of some North American Indian tribes; the ritual of one of the age-fraternities, embracing warriors of approximately the same age, who form a semi-religious society.

dog-dandelion (dog′dan″dē-lī-on), *n.* The fall dandelion or hawk-bit, *Leontodon autumnale.*

Dog-day locust. See ★*locust*[1].

dog-fall (dog′fâl), *n.* In *wrestling,* a fall in which both wrestlers strike the ground together.

dogfish, *n.*, **1.** (*a*) In Australasia, the name of various fishes of distinct families, chiefly sharks. In Australia it is used for *Scylliorhinus lima,* of the family *Scyliiidæ.* In New South Wales it is *Scylliorhinus maculatus* Blainv. The *spine dogfish* of New Zealand is *Squalus maculatus,* of the family *Squalidæ;* the *spotted dogfish* of New South Wales, *Scylliorhinus analis;* the *dusky dogfish* of New South Wales, *Chiloscyllium modestum* Günther; and there are others in Tasmania and Australia. *Austral English.*—**California dogfish,** a species of dogfish found on the coast of California and Alaska, *Squalus sucklii.*—**Dogfish shark,** any shark of the family *Squalidæ.*—**Electric dogfish,** any fish of the genus *Astroscopus,* inhabiting both shores of tropical America. These fishes have the power of giving an electric shock from an electric organ situated on top of the head.

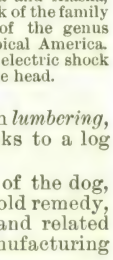
dog-flea (dog′flē), *n.* See *Pulex.*

dogger[3] (dog′ėr), *n.* [*dog* + *-er*[1].] In *lumbering,* one who attaches the dogs or hooks to a log before it is steam-skidded.

dog-grease (dog′grēs), *n.* The fat of the dog, once considerably used as a household remedy, but now replaced by petrolatum and related products: also used in glove-manufacturing to some extent.

dog-hobble (dog′hob″l), *n.* [*dog* + *hobble, n.*, 3.] One of the calfkills, *Leucothoë Catesbæi:* so called because its dense growth arrests dogs in the hunt. Also called *dog-laurel.*

dog-hook, *n.* **3.** In *lumbering,* a hook on the end of a haul-up chain of a size to permit it to be hooked into a link of the chain when the latter is looped around an object.



Dog-hook, 3.

dog-iron (dog′ī″ėrn), *n.* A short bar of iron or steel, bent near its ends at right angles into the shape of a square Z or a capital E, and pointed at the ends so that it may be driven into timber or logs: used as a cramp.

dog-laurel (dog′lâ″rel), *n.* Same as ★*dog-hobble.*

dog-leg (dog′leg), *n.* A name given to a number of things which have a bent form resembling that of a dog's hind leg. See *dog-legged.*—**Dog-leg fence,** a fence composed of rough timber piled up and stayed by crossed stakes called *dog-legs.* [Australia.]

dog-lily (dog′lil″i), *n.* The common pond-lily or spatter-dock, *Nymphæa advena.*

dog-line (dog′līn), *n.* The trace by which the harness of a sledge-dog is connected with the sledge.

dogmaticism (dog-mat′i-sizm), *n.* [*dogmatic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being dogmatic.

dog-mint (dog′mint), *n.* The basil-weed or horse-thyme, *Clinopodium vulgare.*

dog-nail (dog′nāl), *n.* A railroad-spike, having a spreading or wide head. [Eng.]

dog-nap (dog′nap), *n.* A short nap while in a sitting posture. *W. Phillips.*

dog-nettle (dog′net″l), *n.* The dead-nettle, *Lamium purpureum;* also, the hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit.*

dog-pole (dog′pōl), *n.* One of the poles of a dog-travail. See *travail*[2].

dogs-and-cats (dogz′and-katz′), *n.* The field-clover, *Trifolium arvense.*

dog's-bane, *n.*—**Bitter dog's-bane.** Same as *dog's-bane,* 1. Also called *bitter-root.*—**Clasping-leaved dog's-bane,** *Apocynum hypericifolium,* the upper leaves of which are clasping. Its range is well northward from Ontario to British Columbia, but it is found in Ohio, Illinois, and New Mexico.—**Climbing dog's-bane.** Same as *Virginia silk* (which see, under *silk*).—**Dog's-bane family,** the plant family *Apocynaceæ.*—**Spreading dog's-bane.** Same as *dog's-bane,* 1.

dog's-dinner (dogz′din″ėr), *n.* Same as *poverty-plant.*

dog's-fennel, *n.* **2.** *Eupatorium capillifolium,* an anomalous species having the leaves pinnatifid with filiform segments: found in fields from Virginia to Florida and in the West Indies.—**False dog's-fennel,** the fetid marigold (which see, under *marigold*).—**Yellow dog's-fennel,** *Helenium tenuifolium* of the southern United States. See *Helenium* and *sneezeweed.*

dog's-finger (dogz′fing″gėr), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

dogsfoot-weed (dogz′fůt-wēd), *n.* A burweed, *Urena sinuata,* widely distributed in the tropics, having a tough fibrous bark. The leaves are more or less like a dog's foot in shape. See *Urena.*

dog's-head (dogz′hed), *n.* An American pierid butterfly, *Zerene cæsonia,* occurring abundantly in the southern United States. The wings are lemon-yellow bordered with black. The outlines of the yellow of the fore wings suggests the head of a dog. The larval food-plant is clover.

dog-sledge (dog′slej), *n.* A sledge designed to be drawn by dogs. Such sledges are used by the Eskimos and in northern Asia.

dog's-mouth (dogz′mouth), *n.* The great snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus.*

dog-snapper (dog′snap″ėr), *n.* A fish, *Lutjanus jocu,* known from the Florida Keys to Brazil. See *snapper.*

dog's-rib (dogz′rib), *n.* The rib-grass or English plantain, *Plantago lanceolata.*

dog's-thistle (dogz′this″l), *n.* The Canada thistle. See *thistle.*

dog's-tongue, *n.* **2.** Same as *deer's-tongue.* See *Trilisa.*

dog-stopper (dog′stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.,* a stopper or heavy rope put on to relieve the regular stopper when at anchor in a heavy sea, or to bitt the cable or fleet the messenger.

dog-strop (dog′ strop), *n.* A strop of rope passed around a yard for the purpose of hooking a block into it for lifting a weight.

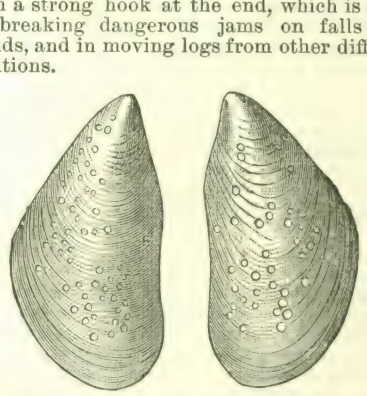
dog-throw (dog′thrō), *n.* The worst possible throw in a dice-game, such as hazard or craps.

dog-tie (dog′tī), *n.* A metal cramp or short anchor, used in stonework.

dog-toes (dog′tōz), *n.* The plantain-leaved or mouse-ear everlasting, *Antennaria plantaginifolia.* Also called *pussy-toes.*

dog-tooth (dog′tōth), *v. t.* To ornament (an arch or other part of a building) by applying dog-tooth molding. See *dog-tooth, a.* and *n.*

dog-warp (dog′wârp), *n.* In *lumbering,* a rope with a strong hook at the end, which is used in breaking dangerous jams on falls and rapids, and in moving logs from other difficult positions.



Two valves of *Mytilus edulis* L., representing diagrammatically the approximate position of the holes bored by the dog-winkle (*Purpura lapillus*) in about 100 specimens of *Mytilus,* gathered at Newquay, Cornwall. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

dog-wedge (dog′wej), *n.* In *lumbering,* an iron wedge with a ring in the butt. It is driven into the end of a log, and a chain is hitched in the ring for skidding the log by horse-power. It is also used in gathering up logs on a drive. A rope is run through the rings of several logs, and they are dragged through marshes or partly submerged meadows to the channel.

dog-winkle (dog′wing″kl), *n.* A marine gastropod, *Purpura lapillus,* noted for its destruction of mussels by boring through the shell and devouring the mollusk, and for yielding the dye known as *Tyrian purple.*

dogwood, *n.*, **3.**—Also, in Australia, the sugar-tree, *Myoporum platycarpum,* a tall shrub or small tree yielding a beautifully mottled and grained wood, suitable for veneering and cabinet-work, and possessing a pleasant perfume when freshly worked. It also yields a very sweet exudation or manna, of a whitish or pinkish color, eagerly sought after and eaten by the aborigines, and a resin used by them as a substitute for pitch and wax.—**Alder-dogwood,** the alder-buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula.*—**Alternate-leaved dogwood.** Same as *blue* ★*dogwood.*—**American dogwood,** the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida.*—**Bastard dogwood.** (*a*) *Ateleia Cubensis,* a small leguminous tree of Cuba. (*b*) *Pomaderris apetala,* a small rhamnaceous tree of Tasmania, yielding a beautiful satiny wood suitable for carving and turning. See *Pomaderris.*—**Black dogwood.** See *dogwood,* 3.—**Blue dogwood,** *Cornus alternifolia,* a small tree of eastern North America, sometimes 30 feet high and 8 inches in diameter, with cymes of cream-colored flowers and dark blue-black subglobose fruit: found from Nova Scotia to Georgia and Alabama, and westward in the northern range to Minnesota. The wood is similar to that of the flowering dogwood. Also called *alternate-leaved* and *purple dogwood.*—**California** or **Californian dogwood,** *Cornus Nuttallii,* a tree of the Pacific slope, 40–60 (or exceptionally 100) feet high and



California or Californian Dogwood (*Cornus Nuttallii*). (From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

1 to 2 feet in diameter. It is of the type of the flowering dogwood and is often so called. The involucral bracts are sometimes 3 inches long, narrowed at the base, and white or tinged with pink. The wood is very hard, strong, and fine-grained. It ranges from California to Vancouver Island, and east to the Sierra Nevada.—**Dwarf dogwood,** the bunch-berry or dwarf cornel. See *bunch-berry,* 1, *cornel,* and *Cornus.*—**False dogwood.** Same as striped maple (which see, under *maple*1).—**Florida dogwood,** the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida.*—**Flowering dogwood.** See *Cornus* and *California* ★*dogwood.*—**Green-osier dogwood.** Same as *round-leaved* ★*dogwood.*—**Jamaica dogwood,** *Ichthyomethia Piscipula.* See *Piscidia* and *fish-poison.*—**Male dogwood,** the cornelian cherry, *Cornus mas.* See *cornel* and under *cherry.*—**Pacific dogwood.** Same as *California* ★*dogwood.*—**Poison-dogwood,** the poison-sumac, *Rhus Vernix.*—**Pond-dogwood,** the button-bush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis,* the leaves of which resemble those of the dogwood, and which grows around ponds and swamps.—**Purple dogwood.** Same as *blue* ★*dogwood.*—**Red-osier dogwood.** See *red osier,* under *osier.*—**Rough-leaved dogwood,** *Cornus asperifolia,* of eastern North America, the twigs and leaves of which are rough-pubescent.—**Round-leaved dogwood,** *Cornus circinata,* the leaves of which are orbicular. Its range is well north from Nova Scotia to Manitoba, not extending farther south than Virginia and Missouri.—**Striped dogwood.** Same as *striped maple* (which see, under *maple*1).—**Swamp-dogwood.** (*a*) The silky cornel, *Cornus Amomum.* (*b*) The poison sumac, *Rhus Vernix.* (*c*) The hop-tree, *Ptelea trifoliata.*—**Virginia dogwood,** the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida.*—**Western dogwood.** Same as *California* ★*dogwood.*—**White dogwood.** (*a*) The guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus.* (*b*) Same as *Jamaica* ★*dogwood.*

dog-wrench (dog′rench), *n.* A spanner having a handle so that it can be turned like a crank.

dohemic (dō-hem′ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *hemic* (< *he*(*matite*) + *m*(*agnetite*) + *-ic*).] In *petrog.,* dominantly hemic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]) to describe divisions of igneous rocks characterized by having hemic minerals (normative magnetite, hematite) dominant over tilic minerals (normative titanite, ilmenite, perofskite), within the limits $\frac{H}{T} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{5}{3}$.

dolang (dō′läng), *n.* [Tagalog *dolang,* a table, = Bisaya *dolang,* a tray, pan, trough.] In the Philippine Islands, a low table, used to eat from.

dolcan, *n.* **2.** In *organ-building,* a very soft stop of the flute class, having pipes wider at the top than at the bottom. Also *dulcan.*

dolcian (dol′si-an), *n.* [See *dolciano.*] In *organ-building,* a reed-stop. Also *dulcian.*

Dolcinist (dol-sē′nist), *n.* In *eccles. hist.,* an adherent of the party of Dolcino, a leader of the sect called the *Apostolic Brethren.*

dolcissimo (dōl-chēs′si-mō), *n.* [It., superl. of *dolce,* < L. *dulcis,* sweet.] In *organ-building,* a very soft stop of the flute or string class.

dole[6] (dōl), *v. t.* [F. *doler*, pare, OF. *doler*, hew, plane, < L. *dolare*, hew, plane.] To pare and thin (leather or skins). *N. E. D.*

dolenic (dō-len′ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *lenic* (< *le*(*ucite*) + *n*(*ephelite*) + *-ic*).] In *petrog.*, dominantly lenic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*1), to describe divisions of igneous rocks having the lenads (normative leucite, nephelite, and the sodalites) dominant over normative feldspar, within the limits $\frac{L}{F} < \frac{1}{3} > \frac{5}{8}$.

dolente (dō-len′te), *a.* [It., < L. *dolens* (*dolent-*): see *dolent.*] In *music*, sad, plaintive.

dolerine, dolerin (dō′le-rin), *n.* [Gr. *δολερός*, deceptive (< *δόλος*, deceit), + *-ine*2.] A name given by Jurine to a talc-schist, found in the Alps, containing feldspar and chlorite as essential constituents.

dolerite, *n.*—**Concretionary dolerite.** Same as *pillow* ★*basalt.*

dolfin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *dolphin.*

dolichellipsoid (dol″ik-e-lip′soid), *n.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + E. *ellipsoid.*] In *anthrop.*, an elongated cranium of ellipsoid form. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 49.

dolichocephal (dol″i-kō-sef′al), *n.* A dolichocephalous person.

dolichocercic (dol″i-kō-sėr′sik), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *κερκίς*, radius of the arm.] Having the forearm disproportionately long in relation to the arm. Also written *dolichokerkic.*

dolichocerous (dol-i-kos′e-rus), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. Having long 'horns' or antennæ.—2. Of or belonging to the *Dolichocera*, a subtribe of *Muscides* in Latreille's classification. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

dolichocnemic (dol″i-kok-nē′mik), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *κνήμη*, the leg, tibia.] Having long legs. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1897, ser. B, p. 173.

dolichofacial (dol″i-kō-fā′shial), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + L. *facies*, face, + *-al*1.] Having a long face: same as *leptoprosopic. Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 23.

dolichohieric (dol″i-kō-hī-er′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *ἱερόν*, sacrum.] Characterized by a disproportionately long sacrum.

dolichokerkic, *a.* Same as ★*dolichocercic.*

dolicholekanic (dol″i-kō-le-kan′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *λεκάνη*, dish (pelvis), + *-ic.*] Same as ★*dolichopelvic. Turner.*

dolichopellic (dol″i-kō-pel′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *πέλλα*, a basin (taken, like L. *pelvis*, a basin, in a modern sense 'pelvis').] Same as ★*dolichopelvic.*

dolichopelvic (dol″i-kō-pel′vik), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + L. *pelvis*, basin (pelvis), + *-ic.*] Characterized by a pelvis which has a disproportionately long anteroposterior diameter.

dolichopodous (dol-i-kop′ō-dus), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχόπους*, < *δολιχός*, long, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] Having disproportionately long feet.

dolichoprosopous (dol″i-kō-prō-sō′pus), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long + *πρόσωπον*, face.] Same as ★*dolichofacial.*

Dolichosauria, *n. pl.* 2. A group of *Pythonomorpha*, or mosasauroid reptiles, containing those with the rami of the jaw united by sutural symphysis. Variously considered as a superfamily, suborder, or order. Also *Dolichosauri.*

dolichosaurian (dol″i-kō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Related to or having the characters of the *Dolichosauria.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dolichosauria.*

Dolichosoma (dol″i-kō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of stegocephalous *Amphibia* from the Carboniferous and Permian formations, having a relatively small triangular skull with tapering snout and over 150 vertebræ.

dolichotmema (dol″i-kot-mē′mä), *n.*; pl. *dolichotmemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *τμῆμα*, section.] In *bryol.*, a filiform cell which ruptures and sets free the gemma of a moss. *Correns.*

dolicho-uranic (dol″i-kō-ū-ran′ik), *a.* Same as ★*dolichuranic. F. Russell*, in Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.-March, 1901, p. 42.

dolichuranic (dol″i-kū-ran′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δολιχός*, long, + *οὐρανός*, palate.] Having a long palate; that is, in *craniom.*, having a palatomaxillary index less than 110. *Turner.*

dolina (dō-lē′nä), *n.* [Russ. *dolina*, dim. of *dolŭ*, a dale, valley.] A vertical cavity, usually leading into a cave, dissolved out of some soluble rock, such as limestone, by descending waters. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 477.

doll[2], *n.* 2. A simple contrivance on a Jacquard loom which indicates to the weaver that something is wrong with the action of the pattern-card cylinder. Also called *detector* and *blockhead-board.*

dollar, *n.*—**Bell dollar.** See ★*bell*1.—**British dollar,** a silver dollar struck at the branch of the British Mint



Obverse. Reverse.

British Dollar.
Two thirds size of original.

established at Hongkong in 1866. It was current for a few years at the same value as the Mexican dollar which it was intended to supersede.—**Cannon dollar,** a Mexican or other pillar dollar.—**Carolus dollar,** the old pillar dollar of Spain. This dollar remains the standard



Obverse. Reverse.

Carolus Dollar.
Two thirds size of original.

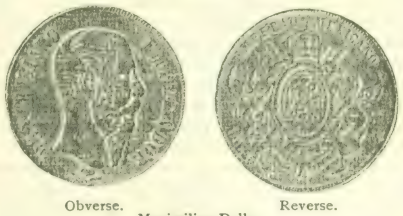
coin of the Malay states.—**Conant dollar,** the new silver dollar struck for the Philippine Islands in 1904: so called from Charles A. Conant, financial adviser of the Philippine Commission.—**Dog dollar,** an English name for the lion dollar of Holland (see *dollar*), the chief metallic currency of Maryland in 1701.—**Dollar of Scotland,** a silver coin of Charles II., struck in 1676.—**Globe dollar,** the Spanish-American silver piece of eight, with the device of two globes resting on the waves



Obverse. Reverse.

Globe Dollar.
Two thirds size of original.

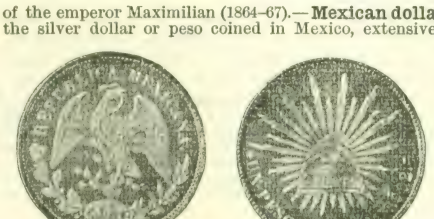
between the pillars; it first appeared in 1728.—**Holey dollar,** a Spanish silver dollar from which a small circular piece, called a *dump*, had been struck. It was circulated by order of the government of New South Wales in 1813, the object being to keep the silver coins in the colony. It was also current in Tasmania. [Australia.]—**Independent dollar,** a silver dollar or peso of Chile, coined in 1817.—**Maximilian dollar,** the Mexican dollar or peso



Obverse. Reverse.

Maximilian Dollar.
Two thirds size of original.

of the emperor Maximilian (1864–67).—**Mexican dollar,** the silver dollar or peso coined in Mexico, extensively



Obverse. Reverse.

Mexican Dollar.
Two thirds size of original.

used as a circulating medium in the Far East, and having a present weight of about 417.5 grains, or 377.25 grains of fine silver.—**Morelos dollar,** a silver dollar or peso coined in Mexico in 1812–13 by the republican general Morelos.—**Pillar dollar.** See *pillar.*—**Republican dollar,** the dollar struck in Mexico without the king's head, after 1810.—**Rigsbank dollar,** a silver coin issued by the National Bank of Denmark in 1813, with a nominal value of about 48 cents; also, a silver coin issued by the same bank in 1841, weighing 222.936 grains, 875 fine.—**Ring dollar,** a silver dollar from which a planchet was cut in order to keep the piece in local circulation, as in St. Vincent and the Leeward Islands. See *holey* ★*dollar.*—**Sand dollar,** a Mexican dollar molded in sand from a Spanish dollar, 1808–11.—**Scale dollar,** the Mexican silver dollar with the device of a pair of scales, first struck in 1868–69.—**Sicilian dollar,** a Sicilian silver coin, the *oncia d'argento*, which came into Malta subsequent to the time of the British protectorate in 1797, and had a real value of about 4 shillings sterling.—**Sun dollar,** the Mexican silver dollar or peso coined at Guanajuato, which is preferred by the Chinese of the northern ports of China. Also known as the *Shanghai dollar.*

dollar-fish, *n.* 3. A flat, disk-shaped echinoderm, *Echinarachnius parma*, found along the Atlantic coast. Also known as *cake-urchin* and *sand-dollar.*—4. The John-dory, *Zeus australis:* so called from the mark on its side. The fishermen of Roman Catholic countries hold this fish in special respect, as they recognize in a black round spot on its side the mark left by the thumb of St. Peter, when he took the piece of money from its mouth. *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 451.

dollar-leaf (dol′är-lēf), *n.* The round-leaved wintergreen, *Pyrola rotundifolia:* so called from the shape and size of the leaf.

dollfish (dol′fish), *n.* A species of butterfly-fishes, *Chætodon humeralis.* [Panama region.]

dolly[2], *n.*—**Dolly catch.** See ★*catch*1.

dolly[3], *n.* 5. A machine for washing pieces of cloth. The pieces are sewn together into an endless band, which is then passed through a detergent liquor and afterward wrung between two heavy rollers.

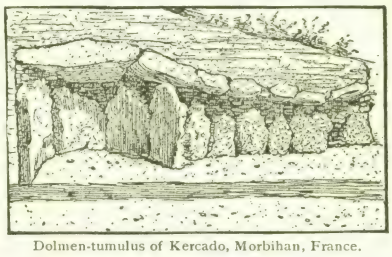
dolly-car (dol′i-kär), *n.* A small car attached to a cable, which is used for drawing cars up an incline. The dolly-car is placed behind the cars to be drawn up, and, being attached to the cable, pushes the cars up the incline.

dolly-pedal (dol′i-ped″al), *n.* A foot-treadle to hold down the upper or forming die of the forming-tool used in welding up links of hand-made wrought-iron chain.

dolly-tub (dol′i-tub), *n.* 2. A tub in which a dolly is used. See *dolly*3, 4.

Dolly Varden. 3. A large hat with a brim overloaded with flowers, worn at one time by women.

dolmen-tumulus (dol′men-tū″mū-lus), *n.* A dolmen, or cell composed of large stones, covered by a mound of earth. Probably many dolmens



Dolmen-tumulus of Kercado, Morbihan, France.

were originally so covered, but gradually were denuded by tillage of the surface soil and by erosion.

dolomedine (dol-ō-mē′din), *a.* Of or belonging to the araneid genus *Dolomedes.*

dolomite, *n.*—**Bertie dolomite** [*Bertie* township in Ontario], a stage of the New York series of formations represented by magnesian limestones, constituting a final phase in the Silurian of the Appalachian region. The formation is characterized by its remarkable profusion of merostome crustaceans of the genera *Eurypterus, Pterygotus, Eusarcus*, etc., and has commonly been known as the *Eurypterus beds*, corresponding in position to similar fossiliferous beds of Great Britain and the Baltic provinces.—**Gashed dolomite,** one in which there are narrow cavities resembling gashes. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, April, 1905, p. 291.—**Guelph dolomite,** in *geol.*, a division of the Upper Silurian rocks highly developed in the Province of Ontario and notable for its profusion of fossils. The fauna extends eastward into New York where it is found in dolomites intercalated among the layers of the Lockport limestone. It is also represented in the Silurian dolomites of Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa.—**Knox dolomite,** a mass of dolomite in Tennessee, the lower 2,000 feet of which are referred to the Upper Cambrian, while the upper part contains typical Beekmantown fossils.—**Little Falls dolomite.** See *Beekmantown* ★*limestone.*—**Mendola dolomite,** a division of the Triassic rocks of the Alps and the Tyrol.—**Namur dolomite,** a division of the Carboniferous limestone in Belgium, lying below the Visé limestone and above the Dinant limestone.—**Plate dolomite,** any dolomite rock which breaks into thin plates; specifically, the middle member of the upper Zechstein Permian formation of Hesse, Germany, consisting of massive or honeycombed plate dolomites, included between the lower and upper gypsum-bearing clay members.—**Portlandian dolomite,** a division of the Jurassic rocks in the Jura Mountains, and equivalent, as a part to a whole, to the Portland sands of the Portland Islands.—**Schlern dolomite,** a division of the Triassic rocks in the southern Alps.

dolomitize (dol′ō-mī-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dolomitized*, ppr. *dolomitizing.* [*dolomite* +

-ize.] To convert (limestone) into dolomite. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1900, p. 400.

Doloneia (dō-lō-nē'yä), *n.* [Gr. Δολώνεια, < Δόλων, Dolon, < δόλος, deceit: see *dole*[3].] The story of the spy Dolon, which is the main subject of the tenth book of Homer's Iliad. It is supposed by many critics not to be part of the original poem, but a later interpolation.

dolose (dō'lōs), *a.* [L. *dolosus*, < *dolus*, deceit: see *dole*[3].] Deceitful; crafty: involving criminal intent.

dolphin, *n.* **10.** In *lumbering*, a cluster of piles to which a boom is secured. [U. S.]—**11.** Same as *dolphin-fly.*—**Black dolphin.** Same as *collier* ★*plant-louse.*—**Green dolphin,** *Nectarophora pisi.*—**Small dolphin,** the smaller of the two species of dolphin, *Coryphæna equisetis.* See *Coryphena.*

dolus (dō'lus), *n.* [L.: see *dole*[3].] In *civil law*, malicious or criminal intent; fraud; deceit: same as *dole*[3].

Dom. An abbreviation of *Dominion.*

D. O. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Datur omnibus mori,* 'it is given unto all to die'; (*b*) of the Latin *Deo Optimo Maximo,* 'to the best and highest God.'

domagnesic (dō-mag-nē'sik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *magnesia* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly magnesic; used in the quantitative system (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which magnesia is dominant over ferrous iron within the limits $\frac{MgO}{FeO} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{5}{3}$.

domain, *n.* **8.** In *math.*: (*a*) A set of numbers when the sums, differences, products, and quotients of any numbers in the set (excluding only the quotients of division by 0) always yield as results numbers belonging to the set. (*b*) The space within which a given function is developable in a series in powers of $z-a$: termed the *domain of the point,* $z=a$.—**9.** In *function-theory*, the region of the z-plane within a circle about a as center with any radius less than the distance from a to the nearest critical point: called the *domain of its center* a. For a power series (that is, a series of ascending positive integral powers, $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \ldots$) if there is a frontier value R such that when $|x| < R$ there is absolute convergence but when $|x| > R$ there is divergence, the open region (R) [points within a circle whose center is at O and radius R] is called the *domain of the series.*—**Domain of rationality.** Same as ★*domain,* 8 (*a*).—**Galois domain.** If $f(x)=0$ is an equation in the domain Ω and of the nth degree with distinct roots $a, a_1, \ldots a_{n-1}$, then the domain $\Omega(a, a_1, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, obtained by the adjunction of all its roots to Ω, is called the *Galois domain* of the equation $f(x)=0$. Thus the roots of the cubic $x^3+3x^2-2x-6=0$ are $-3, \pm\sqrt{2}$; hence its Galois domain is $\Omega(1, \sqrt{2})$.

domalkalic (dō-mal-kal'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *alkalic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly alkalic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks having alkalis dominant over lime in the salic minerals (normative feldspars and feldspathoids), and other divisions having alkalis dominant over magnesia, ferrous iron, and lime in the femic (normative ferromagnesian) minerals, within the limits $\frac{K_2O' + Na_2O'}{CaO'} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{5}{3}$ and $\frac{MgO + FeO + CaO''}{K_2O'' + Na_2O''} < \frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{7}$, respectively. The first are rangs of classes I, II, III; the second rangs of classes IV and V.

domatic (dō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δωματικός, < δῶμα(τ-), house: see *dome,* *n.*] Of or pertaining to a dome: as, *domatic* cleavage: the *domatic* class of crystals: see ★*clinohedral* and ★*symmetry.*

domatium (dō-mā'ti-um), *n.*; pl. *domatia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. δωμάτιον, dim. of δῶμα, a house.] A shelter formed on certain tropical plants for the protection of beneficial insects, especially mites and ants. See ★*acarodomatium.*

The acarodomatia are found at the angles of the veins on the back of the leaves and are hollowed out in the tissue of the nerves. The ant-shelters occur in the internodes which are hollow at a part only of their length; the internodes are fusiform, and the *domatia* in the part at the greatest diameter where there are one or two openings which at first are circular, but in the older and woody shoots become elongated and may reach a length of 3 cm.

Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., Aug., 1904, p. 427.

domatophobia (dō″ma-tō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δῶμα(τ-), house, + -φοβία, fear.] A morbid repugnance to, or actual fear of, remaining within the four walls of a room.

dome[1], *n.* **6.** In *geol.*, an anticlinal fold whose axis equals or approximates a point; an anticlinal fold with quaquaversal dip. Domes are most commonly produced by laccoliths, but they may be due to intersecting folds.

It will be too great a digression to discuss here whether the Weald *dome* was breached by a branch of the Rhine running from the area of the channel toward the North Sea, or by the lower Rhine emptying into the Atlantic through the English Channel.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 537.

Dome volcano. See ★*volcano.*—**Whispering-dome,** a cupola whose surface is such as to produce a very perfect echo, a person at one point hearing what is said even in a low tone at the opposite point. Compare *whispering-gallery,* under *gallery.*

dom. econ. An abbreviation of *domestic economy.*

dome-kiln (dōm'kil), *n.* A form of lime-burning or coke-making retort in which the roof is formed by a spherical arch or dome, as distinguished from the simple shaft-kiln and the ring-kiln.

Domestic piracy, science. See ★*piracy,* ★*science.*

domesticable (dō-mes'ti-ka-bl), *a.* [NL. **domesticabilis*, < ML. *domesticare*, domesticate.] Capable of being domesticated: as, *domesticable* animals.

domesticator (dō-mes'ti-kā-tor), *n.* One who domesticates plants and animals.

Taking the gifts of nature: Man is then a quarryman or miner, a gleaner, a fisherman, a hunter, and later a *domesticator.* *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1895, p. 643.

dome-top (dōm'top), *n.* The topsheet of the steam-dome on a boiler.

domicil, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *domicile.*

domicile, *n.* **3.** The place at which a bill of exchange is payable.

domicile, *v. t.* **2.** To make payable, as a bill of exchange, at a specified place.

domiciliaris (dom″i-sil-i-ā'ris), *n.*; pl. *domiciliares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *domicilium*, domicile.] An animal which uses another merely as a domicile, and does not prey upon it or share its food. The most common examples are sponges which attach themselves to, and bore into, shell-fish. [Rare.]

They are, more definitely, *domiciliares,* and excavate their burrows . . . solely for the purpose of a residence or domicile. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1886, i. 320.

dominance, *n.* **2.** In *biol.*, the visible manifestation by a cross-bred organism and by some of its descendants of one or two mutually antagonistic parental characters to the exclusion of the other.

In each of these cases more or less definite *dominance* of one character has been found.

Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., I. 139.

dominant. I. *a.* **3.** Having the crown free to light on all sides because of greater height. See *crown* ★*class.*—**4.** Characterized by or exhibiting dominance. See ★*dominance,* 2.—**Dominant character,** one of the antagonistic or mutually incompatible characters of the parents of a cross-bred organism, that is exhibited or visibly manifested by the cross-bred organism and transmitted to descendants. See ★*inheritance.*—**Dominant estate.** Same as *dominant tenement* (which see, under *dominant*).—**Dominant group.** See *subdominant* ★*group.*—**Dominant harmony, idea.** See ★*harmony,* ★*idea.*

II. *n.* **2.** In *biol.*, when the cross-bred offspring of parents with antagonistic or mutually exclusive characters visibly exhibits a character of one parent, while it does not visibly exhibit but is able to transmit to descendants the antagonistic character of the other parent, then the character (*a*) which is manifested, and the cross-bred organism (*b*) which exhibits it, and (*c*) those of its descendants which exhibit it, and (*d*) the parental character, and (*e*) the parent that exhibits it, are all called *dominants.* On the other hand, the parental character which is not visibly manifested by the cross-bred organism, but is transmitted to and visibly manifested by some of its descendants and their descendants, is called a *recessive,* as are also the organisms that exhibit it. See ★*inheritance.*

3. The greatest of a set of numbers without regard to sign.—**4.** In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), a factor which dominates over another between the ratios $\frac{7}{1}$ and $\frac{5}{3}$.—**Extracted dominant,** in *biol.*, a dominant of pure blood; one that does not exhibit nor transmit the corresponding recessive character.—**Under dominant,** in *music,* the fifth below the key-note, that is, the same as *subdominant.* See ★*undertone,* 4, and *under* ★*scale.*—**Upper dominant,** in *music,* same as *dominant,* when it is to be distinguished from the *under dominant;* also, *over dominant.*

domine (dō'mi-nā), *n.* [Sp., a teacher of Latin, = E. *domine, dominie.*] A name applied to a fish, the black escolar, *Epinnula magistralis,* in the West Indies.

doming (dōm'ing), *n.* [*dome, v.,* + *-ing*[1].] Producing an anticlinal fold whose axis is a point and whose sides dip in all directions: the reverse of ★*basining* (which see).

They sometimes disturb the prevailing dip of the sediments and cause local *doming,* as on the divides to the southeast and southwest of Bald Mountain.

Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 38.

Dominique (dom-i-nēk'), *n.* Name of a West Indian island: applied to an old American breed of fowls having barred plumage resembling that of the Plymouth Rock.

Domino loo. See ★*loo*[2].

domiric (dō-mir'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *mir* (< *m*(*agnesium*) + *ir*(*on*)) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly miric. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks having magnesia and ferrous iron dominant over lime in the femic (normative ferromagnesian) minerals, within the limits $\frac{MgO + FeO}{CaO''} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{5}{3}$. Sections of rang in classes IV and V.

domirlic (dō-mėr'lik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *mirl* (< *m*(*agnesium*) + *ir*(*on*) + *l*(*ime*)) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly mirlic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which magnesia, ferrous oxid, and lime are dominant over potash and soda in the femic (normative ferromagnesian) minerals, within the limits $\frac{MgO + FeO + CaO''}{K_2O'' + Na_2O''} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{5}{3}$. Rangs in classes IV and V.

domitic[2] (dō-mit'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *mit* (< *m*(*agnetite*) + *i*(*lmenite*) + *t*(*itanite*)) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly mitic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which mitic minerals (normative magnetite, hematite, ilmenite, titanite, etc.) are dominant over polic minerals (normative pyroxene, olivin, akermanite), within the limits $\frac{PO}{M} < \frac{3}{8} > \frac{1}{4}$. Order 4 in classes IV and V.

domoid (dōm'oid), *a.* [*dome* + *-oid.*] Somewhat dome-shaped.

domolic (dō-mol'ik), *a.* [*dom*(*inantly*) + *ol*(*ivin*) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly olic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which normative olivin and akermanite are dominant over normative pyroxene, within the limits $\frac{P}{O} < \frac{3}{8} > \frac{1}{4}$. Sections of orders in classes IV and V.

Dom. Proc. An abbreviation of the Latin *Domus procerum,* 'house of peers,' or 'house of lords,' the upper branch of the British parliament.

don[3] (don), *n.* [A dial. variant of *dan*[2].] In *sea-fishing*, a buoy used to mark a fishing-ground.

When productive ground is discovered a "*don,*" or buoy, is placed in the sea, with a red or black flag by day and a white globe light close to the surface at night.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Sept. 26, 1903, p. 23182.

donaciform (dō-nas'i-fôrm), *a.* [NL., *Donax* (*Donac-*) + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of the pelecypod genus, *Donax.*

donarium (dō-nā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., appar. in allusion to L. *donarium*, a votive gift: see *donary.*] A supposed new chemical element, announced by Bergmann in 1851, shown afterward to be thorium.

doncella[2] (don-sel'ä), *n.* [Porto Rican Sp.: see *damsel.*] Either of two trees of the genus *Byrsonima* of the family *Malpighaceæ, B. spicata* and *B. lucida,* especially the former. They yield hard, useful woods. See *surette.*

Donders' law. See ★*law*[1].

Dondia (don'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), named in honor of Giacomo di *Dondi* (1298–1359), a physician and botanist of Venice.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Chenopodiaceæ.* See *Suæda.*

donga (dong'gä), *n.* [S. African.] In South Africa, a channel formed by the action of water; a ravine; a gully.

dongola (don'gō-lä), *n.* [Appar. named from *Dongola* in Nubia, N. E. Africa.] A general term for leather made from goatskins or sheepskins with either a bright or a dull finish.—**Dongola process, race.** See ★*process,* ★*race.*

dongon (dông-ōn'), *n.* [Also *dungon;* < Bisayan *dongon.*] In the Philippine Islands, a tall tree, *Tarrietia sylvatica,* of the family *Sterculiaceæ,* with keeled fruit. It yields logs 50 feet long and 20 inches square, which are used in the construction of buildings and bridges and as keels for vessels.

doni[2] (dō'ni), *n.* In Guam, a name of several species of *Capsicum,* especially of varieties of *Capsicum annuum* and *C. frutescens.*

donium (dō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., appar. < L. *donum,* a gift: see *donate.*] A supposed new chemical element, announced by Richardson in 1836, but afterward shown to be beryllium.

donkey, *n.* **3.** In *mech.*, a subsidiary apparatus for carrying a weight or load, or coming into action to steady and support a primary element.—**4.** A driving-frame or truck acting as a tractor on rails, to pull or haul a weight or load.

The turntable is 70 ft. long and is operated by a 10-hp, direct-current motor of the street railway type geared to an independent traction wheel, the driving combination being supported in a pivoted frame, or "*donkey*," which rests with all its weight upon the turntable track, even when the table is tipped by a locomotive.
Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 21, 1903, p. 333.

Bull donkey, in *lumbering*, a large donkey-engine which, by drum and cable, drags logs from the place where they are yarded.—**Road donkey,** a donkey-engine, mounted on a heavy sled, which drags logs along a skid-road by winding a cable on a drum. It has a second drum for the haul-back.—**Spool donkey,** a donkey-engine equipped with a spool or capstan, instead of a drum, for winding cable.—**Yarding donkey,** a donkey-engine, mounted upon a heavy sled, used in yarding logs by drum and cable.

donkey-boiler (dung′ki-boi″lėr), *n.* 1. A small boiler, usually upright, employed when only a small power is required.—2. *Naut.*, a small boiler which furnishes steam when there are no fires in the main boilers.

donkey-drop (dung′ki-drop), *n.* In *cricket*, a ball bowled very slowly, which seems easy to hit. [Slang.]

donkey-party (dung′ki-pär-ti), *n.* An entertainment in which the chief amusement is a game in which the players attempt to pin, blindfolded, a paper tail, in the right place, upon the picture of a tailless donkey.

donkey's-eye (dung′kiz-ī), *n.* Same as *horse-eye*, a sea-bean, *Muscuna urens*.

donnée (don-nā′), *n.* [F., a thing given, a condition, datum; pp. fem. of *donner*, give.] The motif or fundamental idea of a literary or dramatic composition.

Another story, a very good story, . . . arrests attention for a reason irrelevant to its goodness, and that is the resemblance of its "*donnée*" to Mr. Kipling's "His Private Honor." *N. Y. Times, Sup.*, July 30, 1904.

Donop's attack. See ★*attack*.

donzella (don-zel′ä), *n.* [It.] A damsel; a young lady: as, a 'beautiful *donzella*.' *Carlyle*.

doodle-bug (dö′dl-bug), *n.* 1. The larva of any cicindelid beetle. [Southern U. S.]—2. The larva of certain species of the neuropterous genus *Myrmeleon*, which build pits in the sand for the capture of ants and other insects. Called also *ant-lion*.

doog (dög), *n.* [E. African (Somali).] The native name of a tabanid fly, *Pangonia tricolor*, common in Somaliland where it swarms on camels and other domestic animals, constantly drawing blood. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, I. 9.

doom, *n.*—**To false a doom**†, in *Scots law*: (*b*) To bring an action to set aside a decree.

doom-ring (döm′ring), *n.* A ring of stones, within which the primitive Norse courts of justice were held. *N. E. D.*

door, *n.*—**Charging door,** the door through which the charge is introduced into a furnace or cupola. In a reverberatory furnace the charging door is at one side; in a blast-furnace or cupola, it is near the top, on a level with the charging platform, and the fuel, as well as the ore or metal to be melted, is introduced through it.—**Dutch door,** a door divided in two horizontally, so that one half may be open while the other is closed.—**The open door,** commercial intercourse and opportunities for all nations on the same terms: a very modern phrase applied particularly to foreign trade with China when there was danger that the Chinese government was about to grant to some of the powers exclusive control of certain ports and sections of the empire; hence, the '*open door* policy' advocated by Great Britain, the United States, and Japan.—**Underwriters' door,** a door so made as to conform to certain requirements of the fire-insurance companies: as, a wooden door covered on both sides and all edges with tin-plate carefully soldered. *Underwriters' floor* and other similar terms are in use.—**Venetian door,** a doorspace fitted with a door much smaller than itself, the place reserved on either side (and usually above) being filled with glass.

door-cam (dōr′kam), *n.* A device for retaining the window in a carriage-door at any height, or for preventing it from rattling.

door-chain (dōr′chān), *n.* A short chain used in fastening a door, usually so that it can be opened only a few inches.

door-check (dōr′chek), *n.* A combined spring and pneumatic device for controlling the closing of a door, especially a car-door. The door when left open is automatically closed by the spring, the movement being controlled by a piston which moves in a cylinder filled with compressed air: the air, first compressed by the movement of the door when opened, slowly escaping through a small opening, allows the piston to move, and, through suitable connections, permits the spring to close the door gently and without jar or noise. The movement of the piston is controlled by valves that may be set at any pressure required.

door-fastener (dōr′fȧs″nėr), *n.* Any appliance for fastening a door; specifically, a fixture attached to a door to prevent it from being opened beyond the length of a short chain. When the end of the chain is placed in a slot in the fixture it cannot be drawn out until the door is closed. Often called *door-chain*.

door-grass (dōr′gras), *n.* Same as *doorweed*.

door-handle (dōr′han″dl), *n.* Same as *door-knob*.

door-holder (dōr′hōl″dėr), *n.* A spring-catch placed on the floor or wall behind a car-door and designed to catch the door when it is opened and hold it open.

door-key (dōr′kē), *n.* A key for locking and unlocking a door.

door-man (dōr′man), *n.*; pl. *door-men* (-men). An officer or attendant stationed at a door to guard it, maintain order, etc.; a doorkeeper.

door-money (dōr′mun″i), *n.* The money taken at the door or entrance to any place of entertainment where an entrance-fee is charged. Compare *gate-money*.

doornboom (dōrn′bōm), *n.* [D. *doornboom*, 'thorntree.'] In South Africa, a thorny mimosa, *Acacia horrida*, growing as a shrub or small tree, very common along the course of the Karoo rivers, and very often used for hedges. The leaves and pods are eaten by goats and sheep in times of scarcity. Like many other mimosas this species is rich in tannin and yields a gum somewhat like that of gum arabic, but of an amber color. The bark is much used for tanning in South Africa. See *karoo thorn*, under *thorn*1.

door-roller (dōr′rō″lėr), *n.* A contrivance for making a sliding door run easily; generally a wheel which runs on a rail at the top or the bottom of the door. There are also patented antifriction rollers.

door-stop, *n.* 3. A strip of carriage-lace, or metal, used to prevent a carriage-door from opening beyond a fixed point.

door-track (dōr′trak), *n.* A rail secured to a plank or joist to receive the rollers of a sliding door.

door-valve (dōr′valv), *n.* A flat valve hinged at one edge and opening to allow passage of fluid by pressure from below, as a trap-door is lifted. Called also a *flap-* or *clack-valve*. Two door-valves, back to back, form a *butterfly-valve*.

doorwa (dōr′wä), *n.* [Skt. *dūrvā*, whence Pali *dubbā*, Hind. *dūb*, E. *doob*.] Same as *doob*.

dop3 (dop), *n.* [Cape D. *dop*, a tin cup in which vineyard workers receive, several times a day, their rations of wine; lit., a shell: see *dop*2.] Cape brandy of a peculiarly fiery type. Also called *cape smoke*.

The Naval Brigade . . . went for the bottles like a cartload of bricks. Blessed if they weren't *Dop!* "Never mind," says the Naval Brigade, "if the quality ain't up to Admiralty pattern, we'll have to issue a double ration"—and he did—so help me!
J. Ralph, in War's Brighter Side, p. 170.

dope, *n.* 3. In the manufacture of dynamite, to be used as an explosive agent, the liquid nitroglycerin, which is the most important ingredient, is absorbed by a solid material in fine powder; such absorbent is called the *dope*, and it may be inert as regards explosion, or active—in the latter case simply combustible, or itself explosive. 4. Opium, especially the thick treacle-like preparation used in opium-smoking. [Slang.]—5. Any drug, such as opium, laudanum, morphine, cocaïne, hydrate of chloral, hashish, etc., which has the property of inducing sleep or of stupefying; a narcotic. [Slang.]—6. A person under the influence of, or addicted to the use of, some dope. [Slang.]

dope (dōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doped*, ppr. *doping*. I. *trans.* To drug; stupefy with drugs, such as 'knock-out drops' (hydrate of chloral), or the like: as, to *dope* a race-horse. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To indulge habitually in the use of opium or other drugs either for the pleasurable sensations produced or as anesthetics. [Slang.]

dope-book (dōp′bůk), *n.* A miscellaneous collection of racing information. [Racing slang.]

dope-fiend (dōp′fēnd), *n.* A habitual user of drugs, such as opium or cocaïne. [Slang.]

dope-sheet (dōp′shēt), *n.* A list of race-horses, giving the record of their performances in previous races. [Racing slang.]

dopey (dō′pi), *a.* See ★*dopy*.

dopolic (dō-pol′ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *pol* (< *p*(*yroxene*) + *ol*(*ivine*)) + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, dominantly polic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*1), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which polic minerals (normative pyroxene, olivin, akermanite) are dominant over mitic minerals (magnetite, ilmenite, titanite) within the limits $\frac{PO}{M} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{5}{3}$.

dopotassic (dō-po-tas′ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *potassic*.] In *petrog.*, dominantly potassic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*1), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which potash is dominant over soda in the salic minerals (normative feldspars and feldspathoids) within the limits $\frac{K_2O}{Na_2O} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{5}{3}$.

doppel-flöte (dop″l-flē′te), *n.* [G., 'double flute.'] In *organ-building*, a stop of the flute class, the pipes of which have two mouths, giving a peculiarly sonorous tone.

doppio (dop′piō), **doppia** (dop′piä), *a.* [It., masc. and fem., < L. *duplus*, *dupla*, double: see *double*.] In *music*, double: as *doppio movimento*, *doppio tempo*, double movement, double time (twice as fast); *doppio valore*, double value (twice as slow), *pedale doppio*, with two parts for the pedals; *lira doppia*, a double or bass lyre: and so for other instruments.

doppione (dop-piō′ne), *n.* [It.: see *doubloon*.] 1. A gold coin of Louis XII. of France, during his occupation of the Milanese (1500–12).—2. A gold coin of 10 scudi, struck by the Duke of Savoy in 1641, during the siege of Coni.

Dopplerization (dop″lėr-i-zā′shon), *n.* The application of Doppler's principle that from a source of waves, approaching or approached, the waves reach the receiver in greater number than when the source and receiver are relatively at rest, and vice versa. See *Doppler's* ★*principle*.

If the point-source is in motion, the pan-potential requires *Dopplerisation* as well as the ordinary potential.
Nature, Jan. 1, 1903, p. 203.

Doppler's effect, principle. See ★*effect*, ★*principle*.

dopy (dō′pi), *a.* [Also *dopey*; < *dope* + *y*1.] Stupid, as if under the influence of some drug; dull; heavy. Also *dopey*. [Slang.]

The patients are said to be "*dopey*"; they are markedly prostrated, indifferent to their surroundings, and want only to be left undisturbed.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VI. 686.

dopyric (dō-pī′rik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *pyr* (< *pyr*(*oxene*)) + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, dominantly pyric. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*1), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which normative pyroxene is dominant over normative olivin and akermanite, within the limits $\frac{P}{O} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{5}{3}$.

doquaric (dō-quâ′rik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *quaric* (< *quar*(*tz*) + *-ic*).] In *petrog.*, dominantly quaric. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*1), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which normative quartz is dominant over normative feldspar, within the limits $\frac{Q}{F} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{5}{3}$. Orders of classes I, II, III.

dor3 (dôr), *n.* [Gr. *δόρυ*, a shaft, a spear: see *tree*.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a monaxial lance-shaped or curved rod, one end of which is sharply pointed while the other has a two- or three-edged blade.

Dor. An abbreviation of *Doric*.

dorab (dō′rab), *n.* A fish, *Chirocentrus dorab*, of the family *Chirocentridæ*, which ranges from the Red Sea to the Malay Archipelago.

doradilla (dō-rä-dēl′yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *dorado*, gilded.] 1. In Spain, the rustyback, or stone-fern, *Ceterach Ceterach*, formerly considered a valuable remedy for diseases of the spleen. See ★*Ceterach*, 2.—2. In Mexico, a name of several species of *Selaginella*, also called *flor de piedra*, or stone-flower, which grow on the bare, stony sides of cañons. The fronds of these plants roll up when dry so as to form a ball, and remain dormant until rain falls. The dried plants are offered for sale in the markets of San Luis Potosí and other Mexican cities, and are used as remedies for diseases of the liver and for other maladies. See *resurrection-plant* (*b*).

Doratonotus (dor″a-tō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δόρατος*, gen. of *δόρυ*, spear, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of small bright green labroid fishes found in the West Indies. *D. megalepis* is the common species.

Dorcas society (dôr′kas sō-sī′e-ti). A society of women of a church whose work it is to provide clothing for the poor: so called in allusion to Dorcas, a disciple at Joppa who was "full of good works and almsdeeds which she did" (Acts ix. 36), including the making of "coats and garments" (ix. 39).

dorcastry (dôr′kas-tri), *n.*; pl. *dorcastries* (-triz). [Irreg. < *Dorcas* + *-t-ry*.] Same as ★*Dorcas society*.

Dordonian (dôr-dō′ni-an), *n.* [F. *Dordogne*, a river (a conflux of the rivers Dor and Dogne) and a department of southwest France.] In *geol.*, a division or substage of the uppermost Cretaceous in France.

Doridiidæ (dō-ri-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doridium* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, having the shell completely internal, the mantle with 2 posterior lobes and a caudal filament, and the epipodia reflected. It contains the single genus *Doridium*.

doridioid (dō-rid'i-oid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Doridioidea*.

Doridioidea (dō-rid-i-oid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doridium* + *-oidea*.] A group of nudibranchiate gastropods. The liver is unbranched; the anus median and posterior, generally dorsal, and surrounded by branched appendages which are cerata or gills; and the mantle contains spicules. The group includes the families *Polyceridæ*, *Dirididæ*, *Phyllidiidæ*, *Doridopsidæ*, and *Corambidæ*.

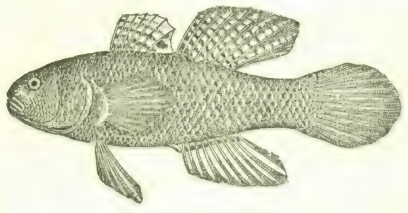
Doridium (dō-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL.; formation uncertain; appar. dim. of Gr. *δόρυ*, tree, shaft, spear.] The typical genus of the family *Doridiidæ*. *Meckel*, 1809.

Dorm pennies. See ★*penny*.

dormant, *a.* **5.** In *bot.*, not active or growing. —**Dormant buds, dormant eyes,** potential buds; buds which do not shoot unless specially stimulated.—**Dormant mine, scale.** See ★*mine*2, ★*scale*2.—**Dormant state,** the inactive state of a plant or organ, as in winter or a protracted dry season.

dormeuse (dôr-mēz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *dormeur*, sleeper, < *dormir*, sleep.] A coach designed to convey invalids. It had a curtained coach-top and was fitted with a cot so arranged that the passenger could either sit up or recline.

Dormitator (dôr-mi-tā'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *dormitator*, sleeper.] A genus of gobies found



Dormitator maculatus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

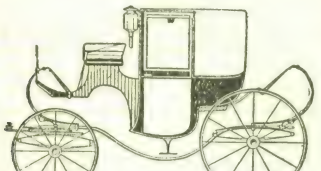
in the streams of the West Indies and Mexico, characterized by the robust body and small scales. *D. maculatus*, the common species, has been found as far north as the Carolinas.

dormy (dôr'mi), *a.* [*dorm* + *-y*1.] In *golf*, noting the condition of a player when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there remain holes to be played.

dorsal, *a.* **3.** In *phonol.*, pronounced with the back or middle upper surface of the tongue raised to the palate.—**4.** In *bot.*, relating to the back of an organ. See *back*1, 3 (*h*).—**Dorsal canal, cup, eye,** etc. See ★*canal*, etc.

dorsalis (dôr-sā'lis), *n.*; pl. *dorsales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *dorsal*.] A blood-vessel or nerve which supplies the dorsum of any part: as, *dorsalis linguæ*, an artery in the dorsum of the tongue.

d'Orsay (dor-sā'), *n.* [Named after Count *d'Orsay* (?).] A coupé or brougham, suspended



Modern d'Orsay.

upon four elliptic and four C-springs, and formerly without a driver's seat, the horses being guided by postilions.

D'Orsay bit. See ★*bit*1.

dorse1, *n.* **3.** The back of a book or of a folded document.

dorsibranch (dôr'si-brangk), *n.* An animal having gills upon the back, as certain annelids.

dorsicolous (dôr-sik'ō-lus), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting the back of another organism. [Rare.]

dorsiferous, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, borne on the back, as the sori of most ferns.

dorsiflex (dôr'si-fleks), *v. i.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*, bend.] To bend toward the dorsum: noting movement of the foot. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 223.

dorsiflexion (dôr-si-flek'shon), *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *flexio*(*n-*), bending.] Movement toward the dorsum, as in approximation of the toes to the anterior surface of the leg. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B., 1893, p. 48.

dorso-anterior (dôr″sō-an-tē'ri-or), *a.* Having the back directed anteriorly: noting the position of a child during birth, in relation to the mother.

dorsocaudad (dôr-sō-kâ'dad), *adv.* On the dorsal surface and the anal half of the body.

There is a pair of well-developed, brownish-colored setæ arising from caudal margin, and extending *dorsocaudad*, as in pupa-case.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Entom., Techn. Ser. 8, 1900, p. 39.

dorsocentral (dôr-sō-sen'tral), *a.* and *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*1.] **I.** *a.* Being toward the back and central.

II. *n.* The undermost plate in the calyx of the *Crinoidea*, usually obscured in the adult condition of stalked forms, but exposed in the stalkless genus *Uintacrinus*, and seen also in the larval stages of the recent *Antedon:* by some authors regarded as the topmost segment of the stalk. Also termed *centrodorsal*.

dorsocephalic (dôr″sō-se-fal'ik), *a.* Relating to the back and head collectively; situated on the back, or dorsal region, near the head.

dorsonasal (dôr-sō-nā'zal), *a.* Relating to the bridge of the nose.

dorsonuchal (dôr-sō-nū'kal), *a.* Relating to the back and the neck.

dorso-occipital (dôr″sō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* Relating to the back of the head and the body.

dorsoposteriad (dôr″sō-pos-tē'ri-ad), *adv.* On the back and behind.

dorsoposterior (dôr″sō-pos-tē'ri-or), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *posterior*, posterior.] In *obstet.*, descriptive of the position of the child during birth, when its back is directed toward the back of the mother.

dorsoradial (dôr-sō-rā'di-al), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + E. *radial*.] Relating to the radial (outer) side of the back of the forearm, wrist, hand, or fingers.

dorsoscapular (dôr-sō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back, + *scapula*, scapula.] Relating to the posterior surface of the scapula.

dorso-ulnar (dôr-sō-ul'när), *a.* Relating to the ulnar (inner) side of the back of the forearm, wrist, hand, or fingers.

dorsoventrad (dôr-sō-ven'trad), *adv.* From the back toward the ventral side.

dorsoventrality (dôr″sō-ven-tral'i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being dorsoventral.

dorsum, *n.*, **2.** (*b*) In the ammonite cephalopods, the inner or umbilical margin of the conch.—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *back*1, 3 (*h*). (*b*) The convex side of the girdle of a diatom.

dory1, *n.*—**Bastard dory.** (*a*) A fish, *Antigonia capros*, widely distributed in both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. (*b*) An Australian fish, *Zeus australis*, of the family *Zeidæ*, the Australasian representative of *Zeus faber*, the European 'John-dory.' [New Zealand.] (*c*) A broad-bodied, rough-scaled, bass-like fish, *Histiopterus recurvirostris*.

Dorycrinus (do-ri-krī'nus), *n.* [Gr. *δόρυ*, a tree, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of camerate *Crinoidea* from the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks having a corrugated calyx, thick calyx plates, and strongly elevated tegmen.

Doryichthys (dō-ri-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < *δόρυ*, spear, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of pipe-fishes, of the family *Syngnathidæ*, found mainly in the Pacific. They sometimes ascend rivers.

dorylid (dor'i-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Dorylidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Dorylidæ*.

dorylophilous (dō-ri-lof'i-lus), *a.* [NL. *Dorylus* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of the *Dorylidæ:* said of the guest-insects which inhabit the nests of ants of that family.

There are guests of the "indifferent type," e.g. Myrmedonia, which retain more or less of the form of their non-*dorylophilous* relatives, and are connected by incipient and half-way transformations with one or other of the three preceding types.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1903, p. 173.

doryphory (dō-rif'o-ri), *n.* [Gr. *δορυφορία*, a guard, < *δορυφόρος*, one of a guard, lit. a spearman, spear-bearer, < *δόρυ*, spear, + *φέρειν*, bear.] In *astrol.*, a guard of planets attending the sun and moon.

Dorypterus (dō-rip'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δόρυ*, a shaft, a tree, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin).] A scaleless ganoid fish from the Permian rocks of Germany, having an unossified skeleton and a very high dorsal fin.

dos (dōs), *n.* [L. *dos* (*dōt-*), dower: see *dower*, *dotal*.] In *civil law:* (*a*) Property brought to a husband by his wife, upon marriage. See *dotal* ★*property*. (*b*) A common-law dower. See *dower*2, 2.

dosalane (dō-sa-lān'), *n.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *sal* (< *s*(*ilica*) + *al*(*umina*)) + *-ane*, the termination of the names of classes.] In *petrog.*, the name of the second class of igneous rocks in the quantitative classification. (See ★*rock*.) Rocks of this class have a preponderance of salic minerals (normative quartz, feldspars, or feldspathoids) over femic (normative ferromagnesian) minerals within the limits $\frac{sal}{fem} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{9}{5}$. They include many granites, diorites, gabbros, syenites, and nephelite-syenites, with their aphanitic equivalents.

dosalic (dō-sal'ik), *a.* [*do*(*minantly*) + *sal* (< *s*(*ilica*) + *al*(*umina*)) + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, dominantly salic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*), to describe that division of igneous rocks in which the salic minerals (normative quartz, feldspars, feldspathoids) are dominant over the femic (normative ferromagnesian) minerals within the limits $\frac{sal}{fem} < \frac{7}{1} > \frac{9}{5}$. This is class II, dosalane.

dose, *n.*—**Fractional doses,** doses of medicine which are below the normal amount but are given at shorter intervals than are customary.

dose, *v. t.* **4.** To divide into proper quantities for a dose; calculate the amount of (a drug) that should be prescribed for a dose.

In other words, we cannot exactly *dose* the application. Great as is the difficulty in *dosing* an X-ray exposure, it is vastly greater when we undertake to utilize the radio-active substances that at present are furnished commercially. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 365.

dosimetric (dō-si-met'rik), *a.* [*dosimetr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to dosimetry.

dosimetrician (dō″si-mē-trish'an), *n.* [*dosimetric* + *-ian*.] One who practises dosimetry.

For, as we have seen, the vulgar, called upon to choose between the mattoid and the man of genius, never hesitate to sacrifice the latter. Even at the present day, many practitioners who take the *dosimetricians* seriously, laugh at homœopathy.
C. Lombroso (trans.), The Man of Genius, p. 221.

dosimetrist (dō-sim'e-trist), *n.* [*dosimetr-y* + *-ist*.] Same as ★*dosimetrician*.

dosimetry (dō-sim'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *δόσις*, dose, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] **1.** The accurate measurement of the doses of medicines. —**2.** A system of therapeutics in which treatment is directed chiefly toward the symptoms and consists in the administration of alkaloids in the form of granules at definite intervals, each granule containing a single dose of the remedy of proper amount for administration at the prescribed interval.

dosodic (dō-sō'dik), *a.* [*do* (*minantly*) + *sodic*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (see ★*rock*1), dominantly sodic: said of divisions of rock magmas in which the ratio of the soda to the potash is greater than 5 to 3 and less than 7 to 1.

dosootee (dō-sō'tē), *n.* [Also *dosooty;* < Hind. *dosūtī*, *dusūtī* (also *dosūtā*), < *do*, *du*, two, + *sūt*, a thread (see *sutra*, *sew*1).] In India, a kind of cheap cotton cloth woven with threads doubled. *Yule*.

dossier (dos-iā'), *n.* [F., < *dos*, back.] A bundle of writings or documents relating to some one matter or subject, inclosed in a wrapper and briefed on the back; the 'papers in the case.'—**The secret dossier,** certain documents which in the trial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, for treason, in France in 1894, were illegally and secretly presented as evidence against him. These documents were said to have been shown to the jury at a time when the court was not in session, and largely upon the strength of this evidence Dreyfus was convicted.

dot1, *n.* **1.** (*f*). In *bot.*: (1) One of the small, usually circular and pellucid oil receptacles in certain leaves, as of *Hypericum*. (2) A pit in a cell-wall.

2. In *projective geom.*, one of the system of *n* coplanar points which determine a polystigm.

In each *dot* intersect (n–1) connectors, going through the remaining (n–1) *dots*.
Merriman and Woodward, Higher Mathematics, p. 75.

Double dot, in *musical notation*, see *dot*1, 1 (*c*) (1).—**On the dot,** at the precise moment; with punctuality and regularity: as, to begin work *on the dot*.

dotted (dot'ed), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with a dot or dots; spotted: as, a *dotted* pattern, the *dotted* i.—**2.** Consisting of dots, as, a *dotted* line.—**Dotted bar.** See ★*bar*1.

Dotal property. See ★*property*.

dotational (dō-tā'shon-al), *a.* [*dotation* + *-al*1.] Having the nature of a gift for the good of others; altruistic. [Rare.]

Natural selection thus becomes altruistic or *dotational*. *J. A. Ryder*, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 36.

dote3 (dōt), *n.* Decay or rot in timber. [Lumbermen's term.]

dothideaceous (dō-thid-ē-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the *Dothideaceæ*, a family of fungi.

Dothideales (dō-thid-ē-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dothidea* + *-ales*.] An order of pyrenomycetous fungi, containing the single family *Dothideaceæ*, and having the same general characters. See *Dothideaceæ*.

dotilic (dō-til′ik), *a.* [*do(minantly)* + *til* (< *t(itanite)* + *il(menite)*) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, dominantly tilic. Used in the quantitative classification (see ★*rock*[1]), to describe divisions of igneous rocks in which tilic minerals (normative titanite, ilmenite) are dominant over hemic minerals (normative magnetite, hematite), within the limits $\frac{H}{T} < \frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{2}$.

dotriacontane (dot-ri-ạ-kon′tān), *n.* Same as ★*dotricontane*.

dotricontane (dot-ri-kon′tān), *n.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{32}H_{66}$, of the methane series, prepared by the action of sodium amalgam on cetyliodide and contained in petroleum. It melts at 70.5° C., and boils at 310° C. under 15 millimeters pressure: also called *dotriacontane* and *dicetyl*.

dotter, *n.* 2. In naval use, an apparatus used to train gun-pointers to aim accurately at a target. The apparatus carries a miniature target close to the muzzle of the gun. The target is given a vertical oscillating motion to imitate the effect of the rolling of a vessel at sea; the pointer follows the motion of the target with his gun by means of the gun-sight, and when he judges he is aiming at the center of the target he presses a firing-key as he would in actually firing the gun. The electric apparatus worked by the firing-key makes a dot at the point on the target at which he was actually aiming when he pressed the firing-key.

dotting-wheel (dot′ing-hwēl), *n.* A dotting-pen or tracing-wheel (which see).

dotty[1] (dot′i), *a.* [*dot*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having dots; covered or characterized by dots: as, a low, *dotty* underwood. *R. L. Stevenson.*

dotty[2] (dot′i), *a.* [Dial. var. of *doty.*] 1. Of unsteady gait; feeble and tottering, as from stiffness or lameness: as, to be a little *dotty* on one's feet.—2. Feeble-minded; silly. [Colloq.]

dot-work (dot′wėrk), *n.* Dot-painting. See ★*pointillism*.

douanier (dwän-yā′), *n.* [F., < *douane*, custom-house: see *douane*.] A custom-house officer.

double. I. *a.*—**Double algebra.** (*c*) An algebra of coplanar vectors. See the extract.

All the symbols which in single algebra denote numbers or magnitudes, in *double algebra* denote lines, and not merely the lengths of lines, but their directions.
A. De Morgan, Trig. and Double Algebra, p. 117.

Double ax, a pictographic and decorative type common in the prehistoric remains of the Levant. It is found in Hittite hieroglyphics, on Cypriote cylinders, and on Mycenæan objects, on which it has some connection with Zeus Labrandeus. It is the most important of the Cretan pictographic symbols. Also called *labrys*.



Double Ax.

The most constantly recurring of these, indeed, is the labrys or *double ax* already referred to—the special symbol of the Cretan Zeus.
A. J. Evans, in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 436.

Double chant, concerto, consciousness, counterpoint, court. See *chant* (*c*), *concerto* (*c*), ★*consciousness*, *counterpoint*[2], 3 (*c*), ★*court*.—**Double flute,** etc. See ★*flute*, etc.—**Double fugue.** See *fugue*.—**Double green.** Same as *methyl green* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Double pedal-point.** See *pedal-point*.—**Double pedro.** See ★*cinch*, 4.—**Double points of a homographic transformation.** See ★*point*[1].—**Double quartet.** See *quartet*.—**Double shake** or **trill.** See *shake*, 5.—**Double sharp, slit, suspension.** See *sharp*, ★*slit*[1], *suspension*, 5.

II. *n.* 14. In *printing:* (*b*) Same as *mackle*.—16. In *lawn-tennis*, two successive faults in serving.—17. In *base-ball*, a play in which a fielder, either alone or with assistance, puts out two runners before the ball is returned to the pitcher for delivery.—18. In *astron.*, two stars which seem one to the unaided eye, but which are seen separated through the telescope. *Optical doubles*, probably very rare, are composed of two stars nearly in line with the observer, one of them far beyond the other, each having its own proper motion. *Physical doubles* are actually near together, and revolve around their common center of gravity; also, and more usually, called *binaries*. A *spectroscopic double* or *binary* is one in which the stars are too close to be separated by the telescope, but of which the duplicity is shown by the periodic doubling or shifting of lines in the spectrum. *Visual doubles* are pairs of stars near each other, but not so near as to require a telescope to separate them; *α* Capricorni and *θ* Tauri are typical examples.

19. *pl.* Sheet-iron plates, from 0.020 to 0.035 of an inch thick, which are ready for tinning. The term is also applied to plates which have already received an extra thick coating of tin and which have, besides, been hammered to make the tin adhere more firmly to the iron.—**Double and twist,** two strands of yarn twisted together; a two-ply thread.

double, *v.* I. *trans.* 8. In the manufacture of spirituous liquors, to distil a second time (the low wines or weak spirit obtained in the first distillation), thus producing a liquid of increased alcoholic strength. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 225.—9. In *shipbuilding*, to cover (a surface, particularly part of a deck or of the exterior of a vessel), with two thicknesses of plating or planking.—**To double pawns,** in *chess*, to play so that two pawns of the same color are placed on the same file or row.—**To double rooks,** in *chess*, to place both rooks on the same file or row.

II. *intrans.* 6. *Milit.*, to move with the double-quick step.

The Garrison Artillery lined the parapet . . . and cheered themselves hoarse as the British Infantry *doubled* along the road to the main Gate of the City.
R. Kipling, Soldiers Three, p. 399.

7. In *printing:* (*a*) In *type-setting*, to repeat words or lines through negligence. (*b*) In *presswork*, to make a second impression over the first.—8. In *billiards*, to cause an object-ball, almost invariably the first, to go to and return from a cushion, either for pocketing or for caroming.—9. In *base-ball*, to put out two men on one play. See ★*double*, *n.*, 17.

double-bowed (dub′l-boud), *a.* *Naut.*, said of a vessel in which both ends are alike, so that it is able to move in one direction or its opposite with equal facility without turning, as a ferryboat. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 699.

double-claw (dub′l-klâ), *n.* The unicorn-plant. See *Martynia*.

double-cropping (dub′l-krop″ing), *n.* The raising of two or more crops on the same land in one season. This is accomplished by means of companion crops and succession crops (see ★*crop*).

doubled (dub′ld), *p. a.* 1. Made double; duplicated.—2. In *music*, reinforced by its octave: said of a tone in a melody or a chord.—**Doubled pawn, rook.** See *to double pawns, to double rooks*, under ★*double*.

double-double (dub′l-dub″l), *n.* A multiple star composed of two pairs. Epsilon Lyræ is perhaps the best example. Each pair is itself binary, and the two pairs (probably) revolve around their common center of gravity in a much longer period.

double-ender, *n.* 3. A locomotive having either a truck or a pilot at each end: intended to haul trains in either direction without being turned.—4. A double-pointed file.

double entente (dö′bl oṅ-toṅt′). [F., 'double meaning.'] See *double entendre*.

double-ganger (dub′l-gang″ėr), *n.* [G. *doppelgänger*.] The apparition of a living person; a double; a wraith.

Either you are Hereward, or you are his *double-ganger*.
Kingsley, Hereward, xix.

double-geared (dub′l-gērd), *p. a.* Having two changes of the speed by means of gears, as in the back-gears of a lathe. This term is applicable only to the number of gear reductions, and not to the amount of change in the acting force which depends on the ratios of the diameters of the gears.

double-header, *n.* 2. In *lumbering*, a place from which it is possible to haul a full load to the landing, and where partial loads are topped out or finished to the full hauling capacity of teams.

double-jacketed (dub′l-jak″et-ed), *p. a.* Fitted with two walls. The cavity between the walls may be filled with steam while the outer layer is covered with a non-conducting covering, or the double jacket may be of two layers of poor conductors of heat.

They are fitted with a strong bottom hoop and bands round the sides, and can be *double-jacketed* for steam-heating if required. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 358.

double-leaf (dub′l-lēf), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Ophrys*. Also called *twayblade* (which see).

double-lop (dub′l-lop), *a.* Having the ears bent directly downward: said of a rabbit.

The ears . . . hang down by the side of the head like a *double-lop* rabbit. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 709.

double-opposed (dub′l-ọ-pōzd″), *a.* In *mach.*, composed of two parts which are opposed to each other either in position or in action. A double-opposed engine is one having two cylinders which are placed on opposite sides of the shaft and hence tend to balance each other when running.

double-ply (dub′l-plī), *a.* Made up of two layers or thicknesses: said of manufactured articles, such as hose or rubber belting, in which layers of canvas alternate with layers of rubber fabric. In double-ply hose there are two layers of canvas and three layers of rubber.

double-ported (dub′l-pōr″ted), *a.* Having two ports which open simultaneously so as to give a large opening with small motion: said of engine-valves.

double-riveted (dub′l-riv″et-ed), *a.* Having two rows of rivets in each joint. In lap-riveting this necessitates only two rows of rivets, while for butt-joints two rows are needed on each side of the butt, making four rows in all.

double-spar (dub′l-spär), *n.* Same as *doubly refracting spar*. See *calcite*.

double-standard (dub″l-stan′därd), *a.* That may be registered in two classes: applied to cattle. Thus the double-standard polled Durhams may be registered as shorthorns or as polled Durhams.

double-suspension (dub″l-sus-pen′shọn), *a.* Having a perch gear and the body suspended upon four elliptic and four C-springs, leather braces connecting the body to the C-springs: said of a coach.

doublet, *n.* 1. (*e*) In *billiards*, the doubling of a ball. See ★*double*, *v.* II. 8.

5. In *organ-building*, a two-feet stop, or fifteenth. See *stop*[1], 6.—**Doublet game.** See ★*game*[1].—**Photographic doublet,** a combination of four simple lenses arranged in pairs separated from each other by a distance equal to about three times the diameter of the lenses. This combination is used in astronomical photography, and possesses the advantage over other types of lenses used in this work, and also over reflecting mirrors, that it covers a comparatively large field.

double-thong (dub′l-thông), *v. t.* To strike or lash with the doubled thong of a whip: as, to *double-thong* the off-wheeler, in driving.

double-threaded (dub′l-thred″ed), *a.* 1. Having or sewing with two threads, as a sewing-machine having both needle and shuttle.—2. Having two screw-threads which start at points 180 degrees apart and have each twice the pitch which appears from measuring from the tip of one thread to the tip of the next parallel to the axis. Double-threaded screws give very rapid motion to the nut.

doubleton (dub′l-tọn), *n.* [*double* + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*.] In *whist* and *bridge*, a two-card suit.

double-tongue, *n.* 2. A kind of dwarf butcher's-broom, *Ruscus Hypoglossum*, of southern Europe: so called from the appearance of the cladodes. See *Ruscus*.

double-tooth (dub′l-töth), *n.* The nodding bur-marigold or water-agrimony, *Bidens cernua*, translating the genus name.

double-touch, *n.* 2. In *organ-building*, an adjustment of the keyboard action by which different effects are produced when the keys are depressed partially or wholly, so as to permit of a decided differentiation between simultaneous tones.

doubling, *n.*, 2. (*d*) In *ship-building*, a second thickness of plating or planking covering a surface, particularly part of a deck or of the exterior of a vessel.

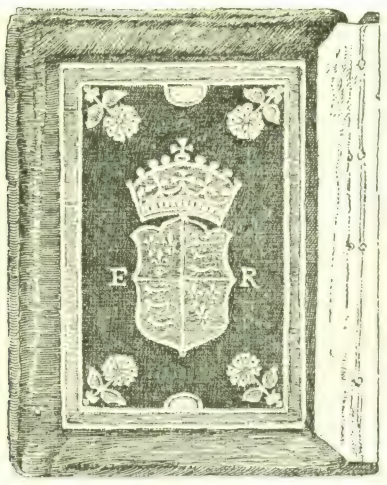
7. (*a*) In *textile-manuf.*, any process of combining two (or more) slivers and drawing them into a single sliver of smaller size than any of the separate ones, for the purpose of making more uniform roving. (*b*) In *weaving*, the process of winding two threads or rovings upon a spool or bobbin.—8. In *biol.*, same as *reduplication:* said of the chromosomes and centrosomes of the cell when they undergo fission.—9. In *bridge*, the act of doubling the value of the trick points after the dealer's side has declared. See ★*bridge*[2].—10. In the production of metallic antimony from its ore, the remelting of the singles, or lumps of crude metal first obtained, and the mixing, in due proportion, of those containing surplus iron and those containing unseparated sulphur. The product of this second fusion is called *bowl-metal* because poured out into and solidified in a bowl of cast-iron.—11. In *bookbinding*, the thickening of the covers of a book by the addition of thick paper or thin boards.—**Doubling in balk,** in *billiards* and some kinds of *pool*, a mode of pocketing by first driving the object-ball to a cushion, this ball and the cue-ball being within the string-line.

doubling-frame, *n.*—**Flier doubling-frame,** a modified form of a throstle spinning-machine for the twisting together of two or more threads.

doublure (dub-lūr′), *n.* [F. *doublure*, a lining, < *doubler*, double, *v.*] 1. The ornamental lining on the inner covers of a sumptuous book. The simpler styles are of silk, velvet, or brocade. Highly decorated books have linings of thin leather, with borders or centerpieces hand-tooled in gold. See cut on page 392.

One of Edward's books, however, has actually the first instance in an English book of a decorated "*doublure*," the name by which we understand the inner side of the boards of a book.
C. Davenport, in Portfolio, N. S., XXX. 28.

2. In *paleon.*, the reflexed inferior margin of the carapace in the *Trilobita*, specially noticeable on the cephalon and pygidium.



Doublure of Prayer-book of Edward VI.

douche (dösh), *v. t.* [*douche, n.*] To apply a douche to.

doucin (dö-saṅ′), *n.* [F.] A variety of dwarf apple-tree on which other kinds are grafted or budded when it is desired to secure a tree of small stature. Dwarf apple-trees are usually regarded as of two general types or tribes, the paradise and the doucin. The paradise is the smaller of the two; the doucin is used when a tree of intermediate stature is desired. Dwarf apple stocks are propagated by layers; any variety of apple can be grafted on them.

dough, *n.* 4. Money; 'boodle.' [Slang, U. S.] — **Sour dough,** in Germany, the leaven used in making black rye bread. It consists of old dough which has been exposed to the air in a moist condition and has entered upon both alcoholic and lactic-acid fermentation.

dough-bag (dō′bag), *n.* A money-bag, especially one full of money for corrupt purposes; a corruption fund. [Slang, U. S.]

dough-belly (dō′bel″i), *n.* The steel-back chub, *Campostoma anomalum.* (Indiana). See cut, under *Campostoma.* [Local, U. S.]

dough-boy, *n.* 2. An infantry soldier. [Colloq., U. S.]

dough-day (dō′dā), *n.* A day shortly before an election, on which the 'dough,' or money, for use (chiefly in purchasing votes) in the election is distributed to the 'workers' of a party. [Slang, U. S.]

dough-divider (dō′di-vī″dėr), *n.* A machine for cutting dough; a doughing-machine (which see). There are two sizes made: one for cutting the dough into thirty pieces, used for making rolls, biscuits, etc.; the other for cutting it into fifteen pieces, used for bread-loaves.

dough-head (dō′hed), *n.* A blockhead; a stupid fellow; a fool. [Slang, U. S.]

dough-mixer (dō′mik″sėr), *n.* A machine for mixing dough. — **Screw dough-mixer,** a dough-mixer which is operated by means of an iron or steel screw on a horizontal shaft. The dough is mixed and pressed through a circular iron box on to a platform.

dough-molder (dō′mōl″dėr), *n.* A machine for rolling and molding dough to prepare it to be placed in pans.

dough-trough (dō′trôf), *n.* A long box made of wood or iron, about 2 feet wide, 1½ deep, and from 8 to 12 long, in which dough is mixed by hand and left to prove or rise. It is also used to receive dough from the doughing-machine.

douglasite (dug′las-īt), *n.* [*Douglashall,* near Stassfurt, + *-ite*2.] A hydrated chlorid of potassium and ferrous iron found at Stassfurt, Germany.

Douglas's fold, ligament, or **line.** See ★*fold*1.

Douglas's fossa. Same as *rectovaginal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).

Doukhobor (dö′kō-bôr), *n.* See *Dukhobortsi.*

douma, *n.* See ★*duma.*

douping (dou′ping), *n.* [**doup,* *v.* (< *doup, n.*) *-ing*1.] In weaving gauze or leno fabrics, the arrangement of the doup-threads in the heddles and reed for crossing or twisting about others.

douping-warp (dou′ping-wârp), *n.* Same as ★*whip-thread.*

doup-thread (doup′thred), *n.* In *weaving,* a thread having a doup or loop at the end.

dourine (dö-rēn′), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A disease of horses, affecting chiefly the genitals and hind legs, thought to be due to the presence of a protozoan parasite, *Trypanosoma equiperdum.*

dourra (dö′rä), *n.* See *durra.*

dout, doutful. Simplified spellings of *doubt, doubtful.*

douzain (dö-zaṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *dozen.*] 1. A stanza of twelve lines. — 2. A French plated or billon coin, the twelfth of the franc d'argent under the Valois kings and the twelfth of the silver écu d'argent under Louis XIII. and his successors.

douzaine (dö-zān′), *n.* [F.: see *dozen.*] An administrative council of twelve elected men. [Channel Islands.]

douzainier, douzenier (dö-zān-yēr′), *n.* [F., < *douzaine.*] A member of a body of an administrative council of twelve. [Channel Islands.]

Dove of Noah, *Columba Noachi,* a small modern constellation south of Lepus and close to the feet of Canis Major. — **Scaled dove, scaly dove.** See *scale-dove.*

dove-petrel (duv′pet″rel), *n.* Any of the small petrels of the genus *Prion,* especially the type species *P. turtur,* common in southern seas. The name was suggested by the size and color of the bird.

dove-pox (duv′poks), *n.* An infectious disease of doves identical with pigeon-pox. See ★*pigeon-pox.*

dover2 (dō′vėr), *n.* A clasp-knife of a kind originally made by a cutler named Dover. [Australia.]

Dove's law of the rotation of the winds. See ★*wind*1.

dovetail, *n.* 2. *pl.* Two irons, one with a flange, the other with a recess, cut to a taper: used to hold carriage-doors in position.

dovetail-fish (duv′tāl-fish), *n.* A fish, *Abudefdul taurus,* of the family *Pomacentridæ:* found on the coast of Barbados.

dovetailing-machine (duv′tāl-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making the recesses which are to receive a dovetail-shaped tenon. The stock is cut away by a rapidly revolving cutter-head of the desired section, fed in against the end of the piece to be jointed and regulated for depth and for distance apart by cams and feed-devices. The tenons can be similarly cut, and will be standard and duplicates of each other.

dove-tick (duv′tik), *n.* A cosmopolitan tick, *Argas reflexus,* which inhabits dove-cotes and sucks blood for nourishment, but which is capable of living for at least two years without food. Also called *pigeon-tick.*

dove-weed (duv′wēd), *n.* The spotted spurge or milk-purslane, *Euphorbia maculata:* so named because its seed-capsules are a favorite food of the ground-dove. Also called *spotted eyebright.* [West Indies.]

dove-whistle (duv′hwis″l), *n.* A light whistle, single or compound, attached to pigeons and sounded by their flight against the wind. It is used in China and other countries of eastern Asia. Also *pigeon-whistle.*

dow6 (dou), *n.* [Hind. *dāo,* Burmese *dāh.*] A hewing-knife which serves on occasion as a sword. [Anglo-Indian.]

dow. An abbreviation of *dowager.*

dowdyism (dou′di-izm), *n.* The quality of being dowdy in dress or appearance; lack of smartness or 'style' in dress.

dowel-mill (dou′el-mil), *n.* A hollow cutter, which cuts on the inner face, used for making dowels.

dowel-plate (dou′el-plāt), *n.* An iron plate punctured with round holes, used for making dowels by driving the wood through the holes.

dowel-strip (dou′el-strip), *n.* 1. A piece of stock from which round dowels are made. — 2. A strip intended to receive dowel-pins and form a joint.

Dower by custom, in *common law,* the dower to which a widow became entitled by reason of some local or particular custom. — **Dower de la plus belle,** in *common law,* the process by which a widow was required to re-indow herself out of the lands held by her as guardian in socage, in order to release from dower the lands of her husband held in chivalry. This could be required by the guardian in chivalry when sued by the widow for dower. It was abolished with military tenures, of which it was an incident. — **Dower ex assensu patris,** in *common law,* the same as *dower ad ostium ecclesiæ* (which see, under *dower*2, 2), except that the property endowed belonged to the husband's father and was given by his consent.

dowlas, *n.* 2. In modern use, a coarse cotton fabric made to imitate the linen cloth of the same name.

down2, *adv.* — **One down,** in *golf,* one hole down, or one hole by which the player is behind his opponent.

down2. I. *a.* 4. In *stud poker,* said of the first card, which is dealt face down.

II. *n.* 2. In *dominoes,* the first stone laid on the table. — 3. A scrimmage in foot-ball. When a player is held so that he can no longer advance the ball, he cries 'down,' and the ball is then placed on that spot for a scrimmage. — 4. A grudge or prejudice (against); a hostile attitude: usually with *on* or *upon:* as, to have a private *down* on one; the diggers had a *down* on made dishes. [Australia.]

down3, *n.* — **Vegetable down.** Same as ★*bombax cotton.*

down-bow (doun′bō), *n.* In *violin-playing,* a stroke of the bow downward, beginning with the nut: opposed to ★*up-bow.* — **Down-bow mark,** in violin music, a sign to use a down-bow, usually ⌐ or ⌐.

downcast, *n.* 3. In *ship-building,* a duct or trunk with a cowl or hood at its upper end, arranged to drive air down into the interior of a vessel.

downcomer (doun′kum″ėr), *n.* 1. Any tube or passage for leading solids or fluids downward. — 2. A downtake. — 3. The descending element of a sectional boiler, through which the cooler or heavier water descends in the process of circulation. — 4. In a blast-furnace for smelting iron from the ore, a large pipe which takes combustible gas from the top of the furnace-shaft and brings it down to boilers, stoves, engines, etc., in which it is burned as a source of heat.

down-draft, *n.* II. *a.* Pertaining to a current of air or gas which flows downward: used in connection with furnaces. In down-draft furnaces the current of air is admitted on top of the grate and passes down through it.

down-faulted (doun′fâl″ted), *a.* Depressed by faulting to a relatively lower level.

It was shown that the coals occur in a *down-faulted* block of coal measure beds surrounded by Pocous strata.
Science, March 15, 1901, p. 426.

down-grade (doun′grād), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A downward sloping portion of a road or railway; hence, figuratively, a downward moral course.

II. *a.* Sloping downward; hence, relating to a downward moral course.

downmost (doun′mōst), *adv.* and *a.* Farthest down: opposed to *upmost* or *uppermost.*

They affected to champion the cause of the "*downmost* man." *New York Independent,* June 14, 1900, p. 1440.

downright, *a.* II. *n.* One of the lower qualities or sorts of a fleece of wool. *Hannan,* Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 191.

downtake, *n.* 2. A passage or tube leading downward through which a material, as coal, ore, etc., is poured into hoppers or carts.

down-thrust (doun′thrust), *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from a downward movement, as in faults. — **Down-thrust fault,** a normal or gravity fault; one in which the chief movement is a downthrow of one side of the fault in the direction of the hade.

dowress (dou′res), *n.* A woman possessed of or entitled to the possession of a dowry.

dozen (duz′n), *v. t.* To make up into bundles of twelve, as certain kinds of dressed hides.

The next day wipe off grain with flannel, and stock is finished, and may be sorted and *dozened* to ship away.
C. T. Davis, Manuf. of Leather, p. 376.

D. P. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Pharmacy.*

d. p. In *elect.,* an abbreviation for *double pole.*

D. P. H. An abbreviation of *Diploma in Public Health.*

D. P. O. An abbreviation of *distributing post-office.*

D. P. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Physical Science.*

dpt. An abbreviation (*b*) of *department.*

drab2, *n.* 3. An English collectors' name for a number of noctuid moths of a drab color: as, the clouded *drab, Tæniocampa instabilis;* the northern *drab, T. opima;* the lead-colored *drab, T. populeti.*

drac (drak), *n.* [Pr.; cf. *drake*2, *dragon.*] In southern France, formerly, an elf of popular fancy.

drach. A contraction of *drachma,* a drachm.

Draconism (drā′kō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. Δράκων, L. *Draco*(*n*-), Draco, + *-ism.*] Draconic severity; harshness: as, the *Draconism* of the slave laws.

dracuncular (drā-kun′kū-lär), *a.* Relating to or caused by the guinea-worm, *Dracunculus medinensis.*

draf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *draff.*

draft1, *n.* 12. *Draft aft* is that measured at the stern; *draft forward,* that measured at the bow; *mean draft,* the average between that at the bow and the stern, or that measured at the middle of the length; *draft extreme,* that measured to the lowest projecting portion of the vessel, as the rudder or the propellers when they are below the lowest point of the keel; *light draft,* that at light displacement; *load draft,* that at load displacement. See ★*displacement.*

34. In *textile-manuf.,* the amount of attenuation of a lap, sliver, or roving effected by

drawing it between rollers running at different speeds.—**35.** A body or bunch of cattle which have been separated from the rest of the herd. See *draft*[1], 10. [Australia.]—**Direct draft,** an arrangement of the flues for the products of combustion such that these products move always in the same direction toward the chimney.—**Fan draft,** a system of supplying the air for the combustion of coal in boiler-furnaces by means of mechanically driven fans or blowers.

Fan draught is also of great value under unfavourable conditions, such as hot weather, calms, or following winds, giving a command of steam not possible with funnel draught and ordinary ventilators.

White, Manual of Naval Architecture, p. 563.

Forced draft, an accelerated draft produced by supplying air to the furnace at a greater pressure than that of the atmosphere.—**Induced draft,** an accelerated draft caused by drawing the gases away from the furnace by a centrifugal fan or other device, so that the pressure within the furnace and flues is less than that of the atmosphere.—**Mechanical draft,** draft for a furnace which is produced by some mechanical contrivance such as a blower, steam-jet, etc., as distinguished from a *natural draft* produced by a chimney.—**Skip-shaft draft,** a plan for a plain weave (as for calicoes), with four or more shafts or harnesses in a loom, by skipping from the first shaft to the third in drawing in the warp-threads through the heddles, then from the second to the fourth, and so on.—**Straight-over draft,** the process of drawing in warp-threads for a loom through the harnesses in their regular order.

draft[1], *v. t.* **6.** In *cotton manuf.*, to attenuate (a lap, sliver, or roving) by drawing it between rollers which run at different speeds.—**7.** To separate (and sort) from the herd: as, to *draft* cattle. See def. 3. [Australia.]

draft-cord (drȧft′kôrd), *n.* A cord or small rope attached to the draft-scroll on a spinning-mule.

draft-engine (drȧft′en″jin), *n.* **1.** An engine used to cause a current or draft of air or other gas through flues.—**2.** An engine for hauling. This is an improper use: such an engine is a traction-engine if mobile and a windlass or derrick if stationary.

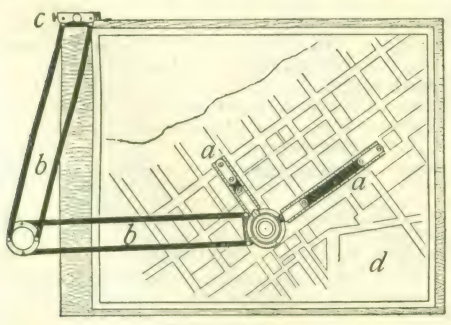
drafter (drȧf′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who drafts; one who drafts a document: as, the *drafters* of the Constitution of the United States.—**2.** One employed in a drafting-yard to sort out sheep. [Australia.]—**3.** A draft-horse.

draft-furnace (drȧft′fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace used in a primitive method of ventilating mines or shafts. It was placed at the base of the shaft, so that a column of air heated by it should rise and carry out with it the air or gases to be removed. In modern plants this ventilating is effected by fans.

draft-gage (drȧft′gāj), *n.* A gage for measuring the force of a draft by ascertaining the difference in pressure between a point in the course of the draft and the pressure of the atmosphere.

draft-gear (drȧft′gēr), *n.* In *car-building,* the entire system of couplers, draw-bars, springs, etc., used to connect one car with another or to the locomotive.—**Continuous draft-gear,** a draft-gear extending by means of rods, called *draft-rods,* from one draw-bar of a car to the other, and designed to distribute the pulling strains when the car is being hauled.—**Friction draft-gear,** a form of draw-head for railway-cars in which the action of the usual spring attachment is retarded by introducing friction surfaces which must move upon each other when shocks of traction or retardation occur.

drafting-machine (drȧf′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* An appliance for the rapid and accurate drawing



Drafting-machine.

a, a, square; *b, b,* pivoted arms; *c,* fixed point of support on board; *d,* map.

of plans, diagrams, and mechanical drawings. It consists of a graduated square having extension arms which in a normal position are at a right angle and can be adjusted to other angles when desired. It is provided with two parallel arms hinged at the outer end to two more arms, which are, in turn, hinged to a fixed point on the edge of the drawing-board. The combined arms permit of a free movement of the square over the board, and yet keep it at all times at the same relative angle.

drafting-room (drȧf′ting-röm), *n.* Same as *drawing-room*[1].

drafting-yard (drȧf′ting-yärd), *n.* A stock-yard which has many small yards or pens arranged for sorting sheep. [Australia.]

draft-scroll (drȧft′skrōl), *n.* A scroll on a spinning-mule for regulating the draft of the roving. *C. Vickerman,* Woollen Spinning, p. 233.

draft-tube (drȧft′tūb), *n.* An air-tight tube which descends from the bottom of a turbine-casing into the tail-race, with its lower end below the surface of the water in the latter. The atmospheric pressure is balanced in part by the height of the water column, so that the motor can be placed above the level of the tail-race and yet suffer no loss of effective working head. This lessens the weight of the transmission shaft, and the turbine need not be placed so low as to be inaccessible. Applicable principally to downward-flow wheels.

draft-wheel (drȧft′hwēl), *n.* On a machine for textile-fibers, a gear for regulating the speed of the draft-rollers for attenuating the sliver, roving, lap, etc.

drag, *n.*—**Collapsible drag** (*naut.*), a drag which folds up into a comparatively small compass, such as the cornucopia and umbrella drags.—**Cornucopia drag** (*naut.*), a heavy iron ring, varying in size according to the tonnage of a vessel, to which is laced a funnel-shaped canvas bound on the seams with rope. At the pointed end of the canvas a small iron eye is secured into which the tripping-line is bent; and a four-part bridle is formed at the mouth end of the bag by continuing the rope a couple of fathoms and ending it in an iron ring to which the hawser is secured with two half-hitches and a stopped end. The weight of the iron ring is generally sufficient to keep the mouth of the bag down in the water. After the hawser has been led through the hawse-pipe or over the bow-chock, it is bent on to the bridle-eye and the drag is tossed over the bow. A long scope of hawser is given to the drag, and the tripping-line, which is employed for reversing the drag and getting it on board, is kept well slack.—**Folding drag** (*naut.*), a hinged or swiveled set of wooden or iron frames to which is laced a shape of canvas.—**Kite drag** (*naut.*), a form of drag popular among English seamen, consisting of several spars lashed together at or pinned through the center. When spread out they resemble the sticks of a kite. Around the outer ends of the spars, and encircling them, a chain is passed, and to this chain is laced a baggy canvas shaped to the frame. A bridle leads from the four spars to which the towing hawser is made fast, and a tripping-line is bent to the end of one of the spars to capsize the kite and haul it on board horizontally.—**Portable drag** (*naut.*), a drag, easy of transportation, such as the cornucopia drag.—**Propeller drag** (*naut.*), the drag which the propeller exercises in a heavy sea if the engines are stopped and the vessel is allowed to take up its own position.—**Spar drag** (*naut.*), a single spar with a bridle leading from its extremities, into the slings of which a hawser is made fast. To the center of this spar a kedge-anchor is secured to hold the spar down in the water and to give it additional resisting power, and to one of its ends a tripping-line is made fast.—**Umbrella drag** (*naut.*), a patented folding drag, built like an umbrella, to a ring in the handle of which the hawser is bent, while the tripping-line is secured to a ring in the ferrule.

drag-bench (drag′bench), *n.* Same as *draw-bench.*

drag-buck (drag′buk), *n.* See ★*buck*[6], (*c*).

drag-cart (drag′kärt), *n.* Same as ★*bummer,* 3.

drag-lines (drag′līnz), *n. pl.* In *geol.,* a set of cross-striæ which are produced on the lee sides of older striæ. *T. C. Chamberlin,* in U. S. Geol. Surv., 1885-86.

dragma (drag′mä), *n.*; pl. *dragmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *δράγμα,* a handful, a sheaf.] In sponge-spicules, one of the microscleres, of which there are several in a cell or sclero-blast, lying in sheaves.

drag-mill (drag′mil), *n.* A mill for grinding ore by dragging massive rollers over the mass to be pulverized; an arrastre.

drag-nut (drag′nut), *n.* A nut on a bar, bolt, or rod for drawing two parts of a mechanism toward each other, or the reverse.

dragomanate (drag′ō-man-āt), *n.* [*dragoman* + *-ate*[3].] The office of a dragoman; the interpreter's department: as, the consular *dragomanate.*

dragomanic (drag′ō-man-ik), *a.* [*dragoman* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a dragoman: as, *dragomanic* expenses.

dragon, *n.* **10.** The larva of a European notodontid moth, *Hybocampa millhauseri,* having remarkably angular outlines and conspicuous corners and humps, so that it resembles an oak-leaf curled and eaten by a tortricid larva. —**11.** The hellgrammite fly, *Corydalus cornutus.* [Local, eastern U. S.]—**Blue dragon.** Same as *Broseley* ★*dragon.*—**Broseley dragon,** a



Broseley Dragon.

design used extensively by Thomas Turner of Caughley, near Broseley, England, in the decoration of tableware, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. This pattern was almost as celebrated as his willow pattern. Also called *blue dragon.*—**Dragon green.** Same as *malachite-green.*—**Flying dragon,** a meteor with a luminous train.—**Order of the Double Dragon.** See ★*order.*—**Water-dragon.** See *water-dragon.*

dragonade, dragonnade (drag-ọ-nād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dragonaded* or *dragonnaded,* ppr. *dragonading* or *dragonnading.* [*dragonade, n.*] To persecute by methods similar to those of the dragonades.

dragonet, *n.*—**Sword-dragonet,** a common name of the fish *Callionymus lyra.*

dragon's-blood, *n.* **2.** In *ceram.,* a red color resembling arterial blood, with iridescence, in places, due to the presence of copper; a variety of sang-de-bœuf.

dragon's-claw (drag′ọnz-klâ), *n.* The coral-root, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza* or *C. multiflora:* so called from the claw-like form of the root.

dragon's-mouth (drag′ọnz-mouth), *n.* **1.** The snapdragon.—**2.** A terrestrial orchid, *Arethusa bulbosa,* of eastern North America, with gaping flowers.

dragon's-skin (drag′ọnz-skin), *n.* A name given by coal-miners to decorticated trunks and slabs of *Sigillaria* and *Lepidodendron,* from the resemblance of the scars to the scales of reptiles.

dragon's-tongue (drag′ọnz-tung), *n.* An occasional name of the spotted wintergreen, *Chimaphila maculata.*

drag-road (drag′rōd), *n.* Same as ★*dray-road.*

drag-sled (drag′sled), *n.* Same as ★*dray*[1], 3.

dragsman, *n.* **3.** One engaged in dragging a river, lake, pond, harbor, or the like, in search of something.

drain, *n.* **2.** (*d*) In *ship-building,* a large pipe which runs through or above the double bottom of a war-ship and is connected with the principal pumps to remove water from the various compartments. The *main drain* is from 12 to 15 inches in diameter, has openings into the large compartments controlled by valves, and is intended to pump out the water in case of damage by grounding, collision, etc. The *secondary* or *auxiliary drain* is also connected with all the large compartments and is used for all ordinary pumping.—**Block drain.** Same as *plug* ★*drain.*—**Bush, brush-wood,** or **wood drain,** an old style of drain consisting of poles or fagots placed at the bottom of a trench and covered with soil. The water passes among the material while it lasts, then through the cavity left by its decay. Of the same type are *spray drains* and *straw drains,* in which branches and straw are used.—**Cobble** or **cobble-stone drain.** Same as *rubble drain* (which see, under *drain*). *W. I. Chamberlain,* Tile Drainage, p. 29.—**Mole** or **mole-plow drain,** a drain made by a mole-plow, consisting of a cylindrical channel communicating with the surface by a slit which is closed by a furrow-slice.—**Plug drain,** a drain formed by placing in the bottom of a trench a row of connected poles or fagots and puddling clay over these, then drawing the poles along and repeating the process. Also called *block drain.* [Great Britain.]—**Sheep-drain,** one of the small ditches often made in upland pastures in Great Britain.—**Shoulder drain.** See *wedge-and-shoulder* ★*drain.*—**Stone drain,** either a rubble drain (which see, under *drain*) or one made with flat stones at the bottom of a trench so placed as to secure a passage, the trench above being filled with soil.—**Turf** or **wedge drain,** a drain formed by cutting a trench with or without ledges at the bottom and inserting turf, grass side down, to be supported either by the ledges or merely by its wedging, the space above being filled with soil. [Great Britain.]—**Wedge-and-shoulder drain** or **shoulder drain,** a turf drain which has ledges or shoulders.

drainage, *n.*—**Adjusted drainage,** a drainage-system in which the streams and valleys have come, by spontaneous changes, to follow chiefly the belts of weak rock, while the ridges and divides follow the belts of resistant rock. Rivers and divides also are similarly adjusted.—**Antecedent drainage.** See ★*antecedent.*—**Arterial drainage,** that part of drainage which is effected through large open channels which are either artificial watercourses or natural ones improved: opposed to *minor* ★*drainage.*—**Autogenetic drainage.** See ★*autogenetic.*—**Deep drainage.** Same as *thorough* ★*drainage* (*a*).—**Drainage cycle,** the initiation, development, and maturity of drainage of any given region to the time of interruption introduced by new conditions.

"The old drainage of this basin presents some interesting peculiarities, and the interpretation of these will enable us to determine some of the deformations of the basin during the development of this old *drainage cycle.*"

W. G. Tight, U. S. Geol. Surv., Professional Paper 13, [p. 76.

Dumb-well drainage. Same as *sink-hole* ★*drainage.*—**Epigenetic drainage.** Same as *inherited* ★*drainage.*—**Essex system of drainage,** an earlier British method of drainage in which drains of the bush and straw type (which see, under ★*drain*) were placed under each, or each second or third, water-furrow: hence, also called *furrow drainage.*—**Inherited drainage,** streams the courses of which have been determined by the slope of a once overlying series of strata now removed by erosion so as to disclose rock structures of another arrangement with respect to which the streams manifest no sympathy. Also called *superposed* or *epigenetic drainage.*—**Minor drainage,** deep or thorough drainage as opposed to arterial ★drainage (which see).—**Mole drainage,** drainage with mole ★drains (which see).—**Parallel drainage.** Same as

thorough ★*drainage* (*a*).—**Sink-hole drainage,** the draining of land which is underlain by an impervious clay, by sinking a shaft through the latter into a bed of gravel beneath. This is Elkington's system of drainage. Also called *dumb-well* and *swallow-hole drainage.* [Great Britain.] —**Superposed drainage.** Same as *inherited* ★*drainage.*—**Surface drainage,** draining by open furrows and ditches and natural watercourses.—**Swallow-hole drainage.** Same as *sink-hole* ★*drainage.*—**Thorough drainage.** (*a*) In *agri.*, drainage by means of thoroughs (see *thorough, n.*, 1 (*b*)); specifically, underground drainage by any of the modern systems, including the Essex (see above). The latter was followed by a system of parallel drains, somewhat shallow and rather closely placed, devised by Smith of Deanstone; this was displaced (but only temporarily) by Parkes's system of deeper and more distant drains. Also called *deep* and *parallel drainage.* [Mainly Great Britain.] (*b*) In *surg.*, drainage of a cavity by a tube which opens at the surface at two opposite points, allowing irrigation and drainage of the cavity without disturbance of the dressings.—**Tile drainage.** See *drain-tiles,* under *tile*[1].—**Underground drainage,** drainage by any system of closed drains; underdrainage. Underground drainage secures the benefits of drainage in the highest degree and escapes the disadvantages of surface drainage.

drainage-area (drā′nāj-ā″rē-ą̄), *n.* The entire basin drained by a river and all its tributaries.

drainage-level (drā′nāj-lev″el), *n.* A nearly horizontal tunnel in a mine or other underground working to receive and gather the water from upper levels, so that it can be pumped out.

drainage-way (drā′nāj-wā), *n.* A drain or drain-way; a drainage-channel.

drainer, *n.* **3.** A vessel or bag in which moist substances are put to drain.

draining (drān-ing), *n.* The drawing or running off of water, especially the artificial removal of water from land by surface or underground channels; drainage. Different methods are known, as *bush draining, furrow draining, mole draining, plug draining, thorough draining, tile draining,* etc. See ★*drain* and ★*drainage.*

drain-tube (drān′tūb), *n.* A drip-pipe; a pipe for draining the water from the cylinder of an engine or a pump.

drake[2], *n.* **4.** (*b*) Any one of several pseudoneuropterous insects used as bait by fishermen, especially certain May-flies. *Ephemera danica* and *E. vulgata* are known to English fishermen as the *green drake* and the *gray drake.*—**5.** A man-of-war of the Vikings. *Marryat. N. E. D.*

dram[2] (dram), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drammed,* ppr. *dramming.* [*dram, n.*] To ascertain the fineness or size of by dram weight, as of a silk thread or yarn.

dram. An abbreviation of *dramatic* and *dramatist.*

dramaticism (dra-mat′i-sizm), *n.* [*dramatic* + *-ism.*] Dramatic character or quality.

dramaturgic, *a.* **2.** In *anthrop.*, bringing about effects by means of a dramatic performance, as in cases where a myth is dramatized with a view of bringing about the events the origin of which is accounted for in the myth. *F. H. Cushing,* in 13th Rep. Bur. Ethnol., p. 375.

drammage (dram′āj), *n.* [*dram* + *-age.*] The weight in drams of 1,000 yards of a raw-silk thread.

dranu (drä′nö), *n.* [Fijian name.] In the Fiji Islands, the giant taro, *Alocasia Indica,* the starchy root-stock of which is eaten by the natives in times of scarcity, though it is very acrid and often causes sickness. See ★*piga.*

drap d'été (drä′dā-tā′). [F., 'summer cloth.'] A fine woolen fabric for summer dresses.

Draper's actinometer, law. See ★*actinometer,* ★*law*[1].

drapery (drā′pėr-i), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *draperied,* ppr. *draperying.* [*drapery, n.*] To drape; cover with draperies.

> And then her dress—what beautiful simplicity
> *Draperied* her form with curious felicity.
> *Byron,* Don Juan, xvi. 102.

dratchel (drach′el), *n.* [Also *dratchell, drotchel, drotchell;* < *dratch, dretch,* linger, dawdle: see *dretch*[2].] A slovenly, untidy woman; a slattern. [Prov. Eng.] *Johnson,* Dict. of the Eng. Lang., 1755.

> She 'll be a poor *dratchell* by then she's thirty, a-marr'in' a' that'n, a fore her teeth's all come.
> *George Eliot,* Adam Bede I. ii. 20.

drave (drāv), *n.* [Northern Eng. form of *drove.*] **1.** A fishing trip in which the members of the crew go as sharesmen, each supplying a net and receiving a share of the profits.—**2.** A haul. *N. E. D.*

Dravidian architecture. See *Indian architecture,* under *Indian.*

dravite (drav′it), *n.* [F., *Drave,* G. *Drau,* a river of Tyrol, Carinthia, etc., one of the tributaries of the Danube, + *-ite*[2].] A brown to black magnesian variety of tourmalin, found in the Drave district in Carinthia.

draw, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **31.** In *golf,* to 'pull' (a ball); to cause (it) to curve to the left.—**32.** To pull by means of a hook or similar device (threads of warp) through the heddle eyes of a loom.—**33.** In *organ-playing,* to pull out (a stop-knob) so as to cause a certain set of pipes to sound.—**34.** In *cotton-spinning,* to lengthen and attenuate (the sliver or roving) by drawing it between sets of rollers running at different speeds.—**35.** To make (wire, piping, or tubing) by drawing a piece of metal through successively diminishing holes in perforated plates.—**To draw stumps,** in *cricket,* to close a match finally, or for the day, by pulling the wickets from the ground. *R. H. Lyttelton,* Cricket and Golf, p. 114.—**To draw to the ear,** in *archery,* to draw a bow so fully that the drawing hand is as far back as the archer's ear: a fault which makes against accurate shooting.

II. *intrans.* **13.** In *poker,* to discard part of the original hand and draw an equal number of cards so as to improve the value of the combination held.—**14.** In *agri.,* to effect drainage; to draw off water.

> A drain, in the language of farmers, is said to *draw,* which means that it renders the land dry on either side to a certain distance. *Low,* Pract. Agr., p. 268.

15. In *salt-boiling,* to take out from the pans the salt as it crystallizes and set it aside to drain.—**16.** In *cricket,* to turn the ball past the leg-wicket, by allowing it to glance off the bat and pass between the wicket and the body. —**To draw away,** in *cricket,* to shrink away from a ball bowled at the legs: said of the batsman.—**To draw level,** in *cricket,* to equalize a score.—**To draw up.** (*e*) To assume an erect or stiff attitude: used reflexively: as, she *drew* (herself) *up* disdainfully. (*f*) To come up with; gain on an opponent, as in racing.

draw, *n.* **11.** In *poker,* the second part of the deal; the filling of the hands after discarding. —**12.** A depression in the land through which surface-water flows after rains; a basin-like valley convertible into an irrigation-reservoir by damming its outlet.

> One of the characteristic inhabitants of *draws* and low meadows . . . is *Vernonia gigantea.*
> *F. E. Clements,* Phytogeog. Neb., p. 307.

13. In *hort.*, the sprouts or shoots that spring from the tuber of the sweet-potato when it is placed in a seed-bed and by means of which the plant is propagated.—**14.** In *organ-building,* same as *draw-stop.* [Colloq.]—**Continuous draw,** in *archery,* a style of shooting in which the string is loosed and the arrow discharged immediately upon the completion of the draw, without the usual pause.—**Sand draw,** a channel filled with sand overlying a subterranean stream; also, the stream itself.

> A *sand draw* is a subterranean stream. On the surface is seen only a broader or narrower band of pure sand, marking the channel.
> *P. A. Rydberg,* Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb., III. 470.

Spread draw, in *billiards,* a stroke by which the cue-ball rebounds from the object-ball at an angle more obtuse than that of the direct draw. It is not always possible to say where the spread ends and the draw begins.

draw-bowl (drâ′bōl), *n.* One of two wooden rollers, of cylindrical form, running in contact with each other for the purpose of drawing cloth from a bleaching-keir.

draw-box (drâ′boks), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a set of three or more pairs of rollers attached to combing- and certain other machines for attenuating, or drawing out, the sliver.

draw-cock (drâ′kok), *n.* A drain-cock; a pet-cock; a valve for draining water out of an engine- or pump-cylinder.

drawer, *n.* **6.** One who draws warp-threads through heddles, preparatory to putting them into the loom.

draw-game (drâ′gām), *n.* A game of dominoes in which the player may draw from the boneyard when he cannot play.

draw-hole (drâ′hōl), *n.* A hole through which the spent ore is removed from a furnace.

draw-hook (drâ′hůk), *n.* **1.** The hook-end of a draw-bar in the construction used in automatic car-couplers. The hook is so made that when two cars are run together the hooks of the two draw-bars pass each other and are locked together by powerful springs. The hooking, in the best systems, takes place in a horizontal plane, although many efforts have been made to have the hooks operate in a vertical plane.
2. Same as ★*gooseneck,* 4 (*b*).

drawing-hand (drâ′ing-hand), *n.* In *archery,* the hand used to pull the string and hold the arrow against it in drawing a bow; ordinarily, the right hand: opposed to *bow-hand,* 1.

drawing-pliers (drâ′ing-plī″ėrs), *n. pl.* A pair of gripping-pincers used, in the process of drawing wire, to seize the stock and pull it through the hole in the draw-plate.

drawing-ring (drâ′ing-ring), *n.* In *archery,* a ring worn on the thumb of the drawing-hand by tribes which use a thumb-loose to catch and pull back the bowstring.

draw-iron (drâ′ī″ėrn), *n.* A swaged iron rod, fitted with a forged shackle near the branched end, used for attaching shafts to sleighs.

draw-kiln (drâ′kil), *n.* A lime-kiln so constructed that the burned lime is drawn at the bottom. *N. E. D.*

drawn, *p. a.* **7.** Abnormally tall and slender because of too much crowding and too little sunlight and air: said of a plant, particularly a seedling. Badly drawn plants are of little value.—**Drawn game,** in *chess,* a position in which the game is even or the advantage on one side too slight to secure victory. A draw may also be arrived at by perpetual check, by stalemate, or by failure to mate after having received notice to mate within fifty moves. Of late a draw counts half a point in a tournament.—**Drawn glass,** glass which has been pulled and stretched when heated.

draw-pit (drâ′pit), *n.* A pit in a furnace for the reception of the exhausted ore.

draw-plate, *n.* **3.** A transverse plate connecting the side-frames in a locomotive and forming part of the framing to which the draw-bar is attached.—**Diamond draw-plates,** tiny flat plates made of diamonds which are drilled with minute holes, sometimes as small as the thousandth of an inch, for the purpose of drawing platinum, gold, iron, or copper wire.

draw-rod, *n.* **2.** A straight rod with a thread and nut at one end and an eye and thread and nut at the other, used to secure the draw-bar of a sleigh.

draw-shave (drâ′shāv), *n.* A surgical instrument resembling a drawing-knife, with a single long handle, used to remove thin slices of tissue or pathological growths from the interior of a cavity.

draw-sheet (drâ′shēt), *n.* In hospitals, a wide sheet so disposed on the bed that it can easily be drawn from under a patient who is lying upon it.

draw-shot (drâ′shot), *n.* In *billiards,* a shot in which the cue-ball is struck underneath its center, so that after hitting the object-ball it comes back toward the player; a draw. Draw-shots are *live* or *dead* according as the cue-ball, for the sake of position for the next shot, is returned fast or slow.

draw-skid (drâ′skid), *n.* Same as ★*brow-skid.*

draw-stroke (drâ′strōk), *n.* In *cricket,* the stroke of the bat by which a draw is performed. *Hutchinson,* Cricket, p. 318.

draw-table (drâ′tā″bl), *n.* A draw-bench; a machine for drawing metal rods or tubes through a die to reduce them to a particular form and size.

draw-tube (drâ′tūb), *n.* One of the overlapping movable tubes of a field-glass or telescope.

drax (draks), *n.*; pl. *draces* (drā′sēz). [Gr. *δράξ,* a handful: akin to *δραχμή,* a drachm: see *drachm, dram, drachma.*] In the nomenclature of sponges, a tuft of monaxial filaments.

dray[1], *n.* **3.** In *forestry,* a single sled used in dragging logs. One end of the log rests upon the sled.

dray[1], *v. t.*—**To dray in,** to drag logs from the place where they are cut directly to the skidway or landing.

Dr. Bot. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Botany.*

Dr. Chem. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Chemistry,* a European degree. Also *Ch. D.*

dreadnought, *n.* **4.** The name of a British battle-ship used as a general name for the all-large-gun type. See *Dreadnought,* in the Cyc. of Names (Supplement).

dream[1], *n.*—**Waking dream,** in *psychol.*, a dreamlike or visionary state, occurring in the waking life. It may be of all degrees, from the vivid visual imagery of normal reverie ('day-dreaming') to the hallucinatory state of the ecstatic.

dreamer, *n.* **5.** *pl.* See the quotation.

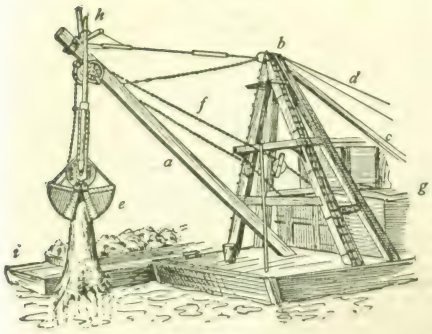
> A member of the band of chief Joseph, the leader of the non-treaty Nez Percés, was killed by whites, and the Indians are said to have made depredations on the crops of the latter; while a native religious sect, known as *Dreamers,* under the leadership of Smohalla, tended to widen the breach. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIX. 463.

dred[2], **dredful.** Simplified spellings of *dread, dreadful.*

dredge-boat (drej′bōt), *n.* A large, flat-bottomed vessel equipped with a dredging-machine for removing mud, sand, etc., from the bottom of a harbor or in a channel.

dredge-machine (drej′ma-shēn″), *n.* The digging and hoisting mechanism on a dredge-boat.

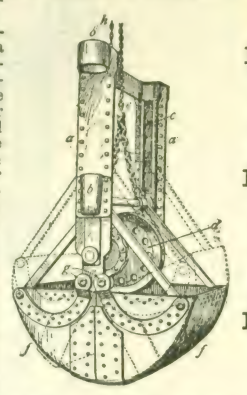
dredging-machine, *n.*—**Clam-shell dredging-machine,** a dredging-machine which employs a bucket



Clam-shell Dredging-machine.

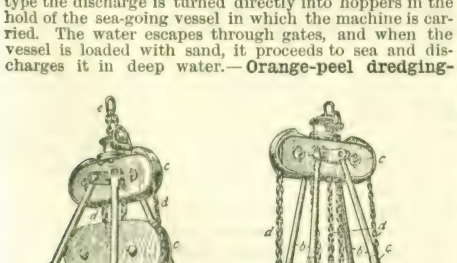
a, pivoted boom; *b*, "A" shape frame; *c*, stiff leg supporting frame; *d*, guy-rod; *e*, clam-shell bucket, lifting tree-stump; *f*, chains lifting bucket and controlling its operation; *g*, power-house; *h*, guide-poles; *i*, spoil-boat.

resembling the bivalve shell of a clam. The open bucket is lowered into the water till it sinks into the silt. The leaves are then drawn together, inclosing a mass of silt, and it is raised to the surface and discharged by opening the two leaves.—**Dipper dredging-machine**, a machine consisting essentially of a strong flat-bottomed boat upon which are boilers and engines for handling a derrick erected at the bow of the boat. The derrick has a massive boom which supports a shovel or dipper resembling the scoop of a steam-shovel. The dipper is lowered to the bottom of the water, and, by means of chains, is dragged through the mud or silt until it is filled; it is then raised from the water, and the boom is swung to the right or left, over the bank or over a scow, and its contents are discharged. Since the boom swings in a half-circle in front of the boat, the machine can dredge out a channel equal in width to the diameter.—**Hydraulic dredging-machine**, a dredging-machine which employs a rotary pump and hinged suction-pipe. The end of the suction-pipe is let down into the water until it rests upon the sand. A jet of water through a hose, or some other mechanical device is employed to loosen the sand, and the mingled sand and water are drawn up through the suction-pipe and forced into a discharge-pipe. The latter may be a long flexible pipe supported on boats or floats and extending over the water for a mile or more to the shore. The mingled sand and water are discharged on the shore, the water running back and the sand remaining on the shore. The sand forms about 20 per cent. of the discharge, but so large is the pipe and so rapid the flow that the machine has great capacity, excavating and delivering great quantities of sand in an hour. In the larger machines of this type the discharge is turned directly into hoppers in the hold of the sea-going vessel in which the machine is carried. The water escapes through gates, and when the vessel is loaded with sand, it proceeds to sea and discharges it in deep water.—**Orange-peel dredging-machine**, a dredging-machine having a bucket which is divided into four parts which resemble the skin of an orange divided into quarters.—**Vacuum dredging-machine**, a dredging-machine which employs a vacuum, made by condensing steam in a suitable reservoir, in place of a pump to raise the mingled sand and water. Not in general use.



Bucket of Clam-shell Dredging-machine.

a, frame supporting shells; *b*, socket for guide-poles; *c*, guide-way for arms supporting shells; *d*, mechanism for operating shells; *e*, chain controlling *d*; *f*, bivalve shells, in closed (loaded) position; open position shown by dotted lines; *g*, pivots supporting shells; *h*, lifting-chain.



Bucket of Orange-peel Dredging-machine.

a, leaves of bucket; *b*, arms supporting leaves, pivoted at top and bottom; *c*, mechanism controlling operation of leaves; *d*, chains controlling leaves; *e*, lifting-chains. Compare movements of parts as shown in open and closed position in two cuts.

dredging-pump (drej'ing-pump), *n.* A form of pump for use in the removal of water containing sand, mud, or other solid material such as occurs in dredging operations. See *hydraulic* ★*dredging-machine*.

dredging-tube (drej'ing-tūb), *n.* In a hydraulic dredging-machine, the tube which carries up the mud, sand, or other solid materials from the bottom, or which delivers it at a distance. See *hydraulic* ★*dredging-machine*.

dreibund (drī'bůnt), *n.* [G., < *drei*, three, + *bund*, alliance: see ★*bund*[2].] A triple alliance. See, specifically, *Triple Alliance*, 3, in Century Cyclopedia of Names.

dreikanter (drī'kän-tėr), *n. pl.* [G., 'three-cornered things.'] Angular and prismoidal pebbles whose flat faces have been cut by wind-blown sand. They sometimes closely resemble artifacts, for which they have been mistaken. *Nature*, Dec. 10, 1903, p. 143.

drenching (drench'ing), *n.* 1. The act of soaking or covering with water; a thorough wetting.—2. In *vet. med.*, a dose of liquid medicine; a drench.

drenching-bit (drench'ing-bit), *n.* An appliance with a mouthpiece like that of a bridle-bit, used for administering medicine to horses. The mouthpiece is hollow and has an opening midway between the ends; connected with it is a funnel.

Drepanaspis (drep-a-nas'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρέπανον*, a sickle, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of ostracoderm fishes having the armor of the head more or less completely fused into large plates, the caudal region short, with small plates and heterocercal tail.

Drepanididæ (dre-pa-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepanis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] The Sandwich Island honey-suckers of the genus *Drepanis* and related genera, considered as forming a distinct family of birds. They have curved, slender bills and extensible tubular, brushy tongues. See cut under *Drepanis*.

Drepanidiidia (dre″pa-nid″i-id'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A suborder of *Hæmosporidia* which infest the blood-corpuscles of amphibia, reptiles, and birds: contrasted with *Acystosporidia*. They are small uninucleated, gregarine-like organisms found in the red, rarely in the colorless, corpuscles. Destroying these, they are then liberated freely into the plasma. Later they pass through other changes, involving encystation in the red corpuscles, then fission, and migration into new cell-hosts.

dress, *v. t.* 11. In *veg. pathol.*, to treat (grain and other seed) with hot water, formaldehyde solution, or a similar fungicide, for the purpose of destroying the spores of smut and other plant-diseases.—12. In *milling*, to clean and refine (flour); free (flour) from bran by passing it through bolters. See *milling*.

dress, *n.* 7. In *printing*, a set of types with their appurtenances; also, their arrangement and their general appearance in print.

In consequence of this, a large number of small printing shops sprang up in obscure places, being generally known as "holes." These shops often used secondhand and worn-out *dresses* of type, and, operating secretly, produced pamphlets and small books of a very poor grade.
Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 52.

Fancy dress, an unusual dress or costume that is imagined or intended to represent that of some historical or fictitious type or person. Sometimes used attributively: as, a *fancy-dress* ball.

dresser[1], *n.* 6. A mandrel having a round top face, used by blacksmiths in forging the forked ends of connecting-rods.—**Emery-wheel dresser**, a hand-tool for truing and dressing worn, eccentric, or ill-balanced emery-wheels.

dresser[2], *n.* 3. A dressing- or toilet-table.

dressership (dres'ėr-ship), *n.* [*dresser* + *-ship*.] In a hospital, the office of a dresser, a medical student or young physician whose duty is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.

He [Sir James Paget] had been too poor to afford a house-surgeoncy, or even a *dressership*.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 406.

dress-form (dres'fôrm), *n.* A frame, sometimes of wire, in the form of a woman, used in making dresses. Such forms are sometimes capable of being expanded and contracted, according to the proportions of the woman for whom the dress is fitted.

dress-guard (dres'gärd), *n.* 1. A removable cover designed to be placed over the rim of a carriage-wheel to prevent the garments of persons who are entering or leaving the carriage from coming in contact with the wheel.—2. A similar guard placed on the wheels of a bicycle.

dress-improver (dres'im-prö″vėr), *n.* A bustle, usually in the shape of a pad or cushion, intended to give the desired curve to a woman's hips and back.

dressiness (dres'i-nes), *n.* Fondness for dress or fashionable dress; modishness; stylishness. [Colloq.]

dressing, *n.*—**Dry dressing**, the application to a wound of dry gauze, absorbent cotton, or the like, impregnated (or not) with corrosive sublimate or other antiseptic.—**Occlusive dressing**, one which covers the wound and adjacent parts, shutting out the air and obviating all possibility of infection from without.—**Ore dressing**, in *metal.*, the breaking up of lumps of ore mixed with veinstone so as to detach the former from the latter; the first stage of the mechanical purification of the ore before submitting it to chemical treatment.

dressing-forceps (drės'ing-fôr″seps), *n.* A forceps with pivoted blades and scissor-like handles used for grasping lint, drainage-tubes, etc., in dressing a wound.

dressing-machine, *n.*—**Box-dressing machine**, a planing-machine which employs reciprocating planes moving between vertical guides, used to finish the corners of packing-boxes after they have been put together by a box-nailing machine (which see, under ★*nailing-machine*).

dressmakery (dres'mā″kėr-i), *n.* A dressmaking establishment; a dressmaker's business.

She also gave her an insight into details . . . concerning the conduct of a *dressmakery*.
W. Besant, All Sorts and Conditions of Men, viii.

dressmaking (dres'māk″ing), *n.* The occupation of a dressmaker.

dress-preserver (dres'prē̤-zėr″vėr), *n.* A leather-covered iron frame extending from the step of a carriage upward over the rim of the wheel, designed to prevent mud or water from being thrown into the carriage.

dress-suit (dres'süt), *n.* A gentleman's evening clothes. [Colloq.]—**Dress-suit case**, a flat, thin traveling-bag, intended originally to carry a gentleman's dinner or evening dress.

drias (drī'as), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The deadly carrot, *Thapsia Garganica*. See cut under *Thapsia*.

dribbler, *n.* 2. In *foot-ball*, one who 'dribbles,' or kicks the ball lightly along the ground. See *dribble*[1], *v. t.*, 3.

driblet-cone (drib'let-kōn), *n.* A cone produced by the ejection of drops of molten lava or fragments of but partly solidified lava to no great height, so that they fall back still viscous and adhere to the surface wherever they fall.

A *driblet-cone* has no crater, but simply a hole for the projection of lava in small liquid masses, drops, driblets, or worm-like streamlets. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 271.

driery (drī'ėr-i), *n.* A drying establishment: as, a peach or an apple *driery*. Also spelled *dryery*.

drift, *n.*, 7. (*b*) The flow of a current. (*c*) The amount by which a ship is drifted by the action of a current, wind, or sea. (*d*) The place in the sheer where the rails are cut off.—11. (*b*) A conical steel pin used by riveters or fitters to drift or force two holes not quite in line with each other, so that the openings will coincide and let the rivet or bolt pass through.—17. (*a*) A set of fishing-nets. (*b*) A drift-net. (*c*) The catch of fish taken in a drift-net.—18. In *turpentining*, a subdivision of the crop, usually 2,100 boxes or cups.—19. In *oceanography*, a broad and shallow current which advances at a rate of ten or fifteen miles a day, like that which crosses the middle North Atlantic. *W. M. Davis*, Elem. Phys. Geog.—20. In *aëronautics*, the tendency of an object supported in the air (as a kite or a bird) to move in the direction of the air; opposed to *lift* or the ascensional force. *H. S. Maxim*, in The Aeronautical Annual, 1896, p. 50.—**Dead-reckoning drift** (*naut.*), the determination of drift by dead-reckoning. When a ship is hove to under sail she will come up and fall off, and the middle point between is considered the compass course, to which must be applied the leeway, variation, and deviation, in order to obtain the true course, or the true drift of the vessel. The speed of the ship on this drift is determined by the patent-log.—**Drift of a projectile**, deviation of a projectile from the plane of fire, caused by the rifling of the gun.—**Drift of zero.** See ★*zero*.—**Eskar drift**, coarse gravel and shingle in banks. *R. M. Johnston.*—**Extra-morainic drift**, glacial debris occurring outside of the area actually occupied by the ice. *R. D. Salisbury*, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1892, p. 61.—**Lower terrace drift**, gravels and shingle in terraces occurring in Tasmania and Australia. *R. M. Johnston.*—**Overwash drift**, the material which is washed out from the front of a glacier. *R. D. Salisbury*, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1893, p. 150.—**Preglacial drift**, loose sand or gravel lying beneath the till, in Ireland. *G. H. Kinahan.*—**Quartz drift**, a drift containing quartz fragments as a prominent constituent of the loose rock-mantle. *Science*, March 15, 1901, p. 407.—**Ripple drift**, the process by which a moving current of water produces ripples upon the sand of its bed and thus leaves a record of its direction. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 255.—**River drift**, the gravel deposits accumulated by a river in its torrential stages.—**Rubble drift**, a coarse agglomeration of angular debris and large blocks set in an earthy matrix. The fragments are of local type and the deposit of glacial or fluvioglacial origin.

drift, *v. t.* **5.** To drive; specifically, to drive by striking a set, pin, or block placed against the object to be driven.—**6.** To enlarge or shape a hole by the use of a drift-pin.

drift-angle (drift'ang″gl), *n.* **1.** In *naval arch.*, the angle between a tangent to the circular path of the center of gravity of a vessel, when turning under the influence of the rudder, and the central longitudinal line of the vessel.—**2.** The angle by which the direction axis of the bore of a gun deviates from the true direction in order to compensate for the drift of the projectile.

drift-bed (drift'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, a layer of drift of sufficient uniformity to be distinguished from associated ones of similar origin; a drift-stratum.

drift-boat (drift'bōt), *n.* A boat used for putting out and taking in a drift-net.

drift-bottle (drift'bot″l), *n.* A bottle used for the same purpose as a ★drift-cask (which see).

drift-cask (drift'kåsk), *n.* An empty cask closely sealed, usually furnished with a pole and flag, numbered, lettered, labeled, and tagged, set adrift in some part of the ocean, to be observed from time to time by passing vessels, as an aid in the study of ocean-currents. If it is found cast upon the shore, the inclosed tags, or labels, or cards are sent to the nearest hydrographic office. See ★*drifter*.

drift-deposit (drift'dē-poz″it), *n.* Any accumulation of glacial origin; glacial or fluvioglacial deposit. *J. Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 724.

drifter (drift'ėr), *n.* One who or that which drifts; specifically, a cask, buoy, float, or other light object, properly labeled and tagged, and allowed to drift freely in the ocean to determine ocean-currents. When the surface of the drifter above the water is intentionally made large, relatively to the immersed portion, the drift is due principally to the influence of the surface-winds. When the drifter is not exposed to the wind it shows the influence of the ocean-currents either at the surface or at a considerable depth, depending upon the depth of the layer in which it floats. This may be regulated to some extent by an arrangement similar to that of the Cartesian and Florentine divers. Drifters are set afloat in all parts of the ocean, and their paths are shown on the monthly pilot-charts, together with the paths of derelicts.

Excellent use has here been made of "*drifters,*" or floats, supplementing the temperature and salinity observations. On the voyage from Iceland to Jan Mayen in 1896 twenty drifters were thrown overboard.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 275.

drift-filled (drift'fild), *a.* Filled with drift: the condition of preglacial depressions, which were crossed by the great ice-sheet and filled with its morainal deposits.

A paper on the "*Drift-filled* and Post-glacial Glens of Ayrshire." *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 83.

drift-fish (drift'fish), *n. pl.* Fish taken with a drift-net. *N. E. D.*

drift-fisher (drift'fish″ėr), *n.* One who uses a drift-net; one who is engaged in a drift-fishery.

drift-fishery (drift'fish″ėr-i), *n.* A fishery in which drift-nets are used.

drift-keel (drift'kēl), *n.* Same as *bilge-keel.*

drift-map (drift'map), *n.* A map showing the distribution of various glacial and glaciofluvial deposits, generally called *drift.*

drift-peat (drift'pēt), *n.* A peat deposit associated with or imbedded in glacial drift.

The ancient alluvia with their arctic flora must be older than the *drift-peat* and timber that underlie the carse deposits of the 45 to 50 foot level.
J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age, p. 308.

drift-piece (drift'pēs), *n.* See *drifts in the sheer draft,* under *draft.*—**Ordnance drift-piece,** an attachment to the rear sight of a gun, by means of which compensation for the drift of the projectile, caused by the rifling of the bore, is made.

drift-pin (drift'pin), *n.* A steel pin having a slight taper, preferably largest in diameter at about the middle of its length and tapering toward the ends: used in ship-building and structural work to force the punched holes in the material into line, so that a rivet or bolt can be inserted.

drift-way (drift'wā), *n.* In *stock-raising,* a right of way across neighboring land.

dril, drild. Simplified spellings of *drill, drilled.*

drill[1], *n.*—**Calyx drill,** a core-drill having a revolving cylindrical serrated cutting-tool. In soft rock, the cutter is used alone; in hard rock, chilled-steel shot are used as abradants. A stream of water is delivered to the cutter through the hollow drill-rod and, as it is under pressure, it sweeps the chips and stone-dust upward in the annular space between the outer casing of the drill-rod and the sides of the bore-hole. The rising stream of water and chips soon reaches the top of the short casing and here the current, having more room, slackens and the stone chips fall into the open top of the casing or calyx. The calyx, with its contents, is lifted out of the hole with the tools, and the core is broken off and raised as with any form of core-drill.—**Half-round drill,** a form of boring- or perforating-tool for metals in which the cutting edge is made at the end of a bar of semi-cylindrical section or half-round rod. The flat part makes a channel up through which the borings may pass.—**Oil-tube drill,** a twist-drill in which is cut a slender channel, following the twist from the shank to the point, which is used to convey a fine stream of oil to the cutting-point and to cool and lubricate the tool: used in boring deep holes in steel. It can be used in any form of boring-machine.—**Paddy-drill,** a well-boring drill with expanding cutters.—**Percussion-drill,** the ordinary drill for hand-work on rocks, which is struck by a sledge, or, where it is massive, is lifted up and allowed to fall into the drill-hole.—**Pillar-drill.** Same as *pillar drilling-machine.*—**Pneumatic rotary drill,** a form of boring-machine for steel or other metals, usually portable, and driven by compressed air. The motor in the body of the tool has a rapid rotary motion, geared down to the slower speed desirable for the cutting edges of the drill proper.—**Pump-drill,** a rock-drill in which the bar or shank is raised and lowered by a lever-action like a pump-handle. The descent of the bar causes the cutting blow of the bit at its lower end. The bar is turned continually as it rises and falls.—**Sensitive drill.** See ★*drilling-machine.*—**Setting-up drill,** the methodical performance of certain calisthenic exercises designed to give an erect carriage.—**Slotting-drill,** a drill for metal which cuts at its sides rather than at its end: hence, if the work is fed crosswise to the axis of the drill, a long slit or slot will be cut.—**String-drill,** a form of drill for light work in which the holder or shank is caused to revolve by a round turn of a piece of cord or catgut, to which a to-and-fro motion is given by hand or by foot-treadle. For jewelers' use, the ends of the cord may be attached to the ends of a bow, making what is called a *bow-drill.*—**Wimble-drill.** (*a*) A drill which bores by means of the cutting edges on its end. (*b*) An apparatus used with a boring-tool which cuts on its end and is fed into the hole by a gimlet point, or with a tool such as is ordinarily turned by hand.

drill-bone (dril'bōn), *n.* A bone which sometimes develops in the deltoid muscle in soldiers: supposed to result from irritation caused by the pressure of the musket.

drill-clamp (dril'klamp), *n.* A portable frame for holding a drill, having, usually, a screw for feeding the drill; a portable drill; a frame for a ratchet-drill. This frame is often called in American shops an *old man.*

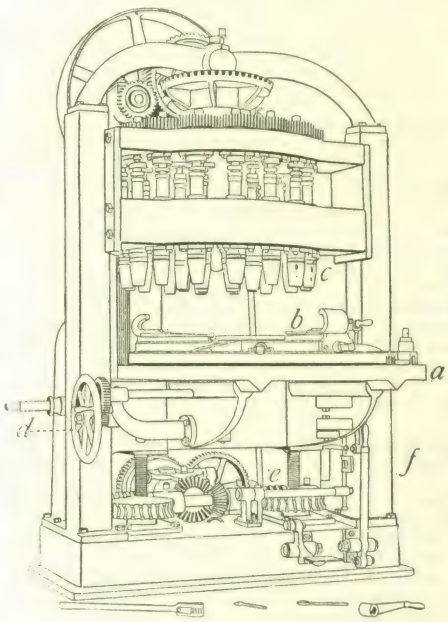
drill-core (dril'kōr), *n.* Same as *core*[1], 2 (*i*).

drill-extractor (dril'eks-trak″tor), *n.* A device, used in drilling tube-wells, by which the drill-rod or -bit can be drawn up out of the tube in case of breakage; a drill-tongs.

drill-grinder (dril'grīn″dėr), *n.* A grinding-machine for forming different kinds of twist-drills and other drills.

drilling-clip (dril'ing-klip), *n.* A frame or holder to force a drill against the service-pipe for gas or water when the latter is to be drilled and tapped to connect a new service-outlet.

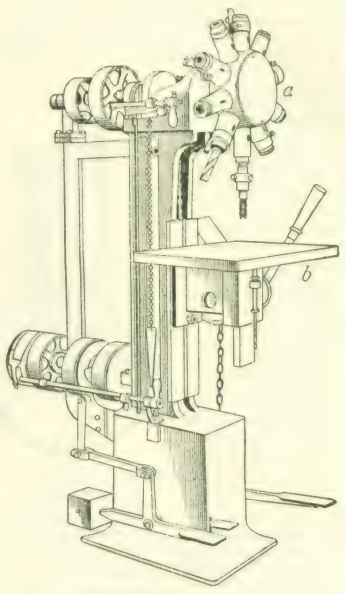
drilling-machine, *n.* Specifically, a power-machine of the first class, employed in drilling small holes in metals. Small machines and all hand-power machines used for this purpose are often called *drills,* as the *radial*



Multiple-spindle Drilling-machine.

a, traversing and partly rotating table; *b,* self-centering chuck; *c,* spindles (24), drilling tools not shown; *d,* wheel controlling traverse of table; *e,* feed mechanism; *f,* control. About 16 feet high.

drill (which is properly a radial drilling-machine). When the diameter of the boring-tool (drill) exceeds two inches the machine is properly a boring-machine. All machines for boring holes in wood are called *boring-machines.* See ★*boring-machine* and *boring-mill.* The essential features of the machine are a rotary spindle carrying the cutting-tool, a table for holding the work, and a suitable frame uniting these features into a complete machine. Drilling-machines are often named after the things on which the work is to be done, as *rail-drilling machine,* etc. Drilling-machines, when of superior construction, with great refinement of adjustment in the moving parts, are said to be sensitive; hence, the term *sensitive drill,* that is, one highly responsive to delicate and rapid adjustment. The drilling-machine is sometimes used also for other work, by employing tapping- and milling-cutters on additional spindles, as in the drilling-, tapping-, and milling-machine.—**Boring-and-drilling machine.** See ★*boring-machine.*—**Gang drilling-machine,** a drilling-machine having from two to ten spindles placed in a row above the work-table, each supported by a fixed column or frame. The spindles may all carry the same style of drill or different ones, according to the requirements of the work, and may be used in turn, or all at once.—**Multiple-spindle drilling-machine,** a drilling-machine having four or more spindles. Two principal types are in use. In one, the drill-heads which carry the spindles are supported on a cross-rail and are adjustable to any position, or at any angle on the cross-rail; in the other, the spindles are arranged in groups about a center, with adjustment along the radius of the circular group.—**Turret drilling-machine,** an upright drilling-machine, with a disk sup-



Turret Drilling-machine.

a, revolving turret with ten spindles, two shown with tools; *b,* table with vertical traverse and feed.

porting four or more radial spindles and having a rotary motion, under the control of the operator, whereby each spindle, with its special drilling-, reaming-, or other boring-tool, can be brought in turn to the work, thus making it possible to perform a series of operations upon the same piece without removing it from the table.—**Upright drilling-machine,** the most common and generally useful of the single-spindle drilling-machines. The spindle has a feed-motion, an automatic stop to control the depth of the hole, and a quick return in withdrawing the tool. The table is adjustable to the work and there is often a lower or floor table, the upper table swinging out of the way when this is used.

drilling-twill (dril'ing-twil), *n.* Same as *drilling*[2].

drill-pin (dril'pin), *n.* In a lock, the projecting pin that serves as a guide for a hollow key.

drill-ship (dril'ship), *n.* A practice-ship; a ship for the instruction of cadets; a vessel employed for teaching the rudiments of seamanship, navigation, gunnery, and marine engineering.

drill-templet (dril'tem″plet), *n.* A templet or jig in which the holes to be drilled in the work are carefully laid out as to location and relative distance and hardened steel bushings are inserted at these points. If the drill is inserted through these bushings and the templet firmly clamped to the work the drill will bore all the holes exactly in the same relations to each other, in every piece.

drill-tongs (dril'tôngz), *n.* **1.** A tool for gripping and extracting the drill-rod when the latter has been broken in the bore of a well and has fallen to the bottom.—**2.** A drilling- or boring-tool with one jaw which can go behind or below the object to be perforated, while the bit is on the face or end of the other jaw, so that closure of the jaws causes the bit to advance and make the hole.

drill-yard (dril'yärd), *n.* In *railroading,* a special yard for receiving, classifying, and forwarding freight-cars; a division or junction yard, as opposed to a freight, storage, way-station, or terminal yard. It is divided into three parts: the *receiving-yard,* where the arriving trains are received; the *classification-yard* or *car-sorting yard;* and the *forwarding-yard,* where departing trains are made up. The classification-yard is many times larger than the receiving- or the forwarding-yard and is always placed

between them, in a continuous line, so that all movements of cars shall be progressive or in the direction of their destination. The receiving-yard is a group of parallel tracks all connected by switches with the main-line tracks, and it always includes tracks leading to the roundhouse, coal-yard, etc., storage-tracks for cabooses, and cripple-tracks. On the arrival of the train at the receiving-yard the engine and crew are dismissed and the train is delivered to the yard crews. Drill-engines then proceed to rearrange the cars of the train. The caboose is sent to its storage-track and the cars are inspected and moved forward to the classification-yard. This yard consists of a large number of parallel tracks joined together by diagonal tracks, called *ladder-tracks*. The drill-engines push the train along the ladder, turning out each car (or group bound to one station) into its special track, thus sorting them into way- or through trains for the next division, or into the proper trains for other roads that have junction-points in the neighborhood. In this classification process, all injured, damaged, or unsafe cars, called *cripples*, are sorted out and sent to the cripple-tracks. Four methods of drilling a train in a classification-yard are employed. One is to place the drill-engine in the rear of the train and to push it, as a whole, along the ladder, sending one car at a time, the first, second, etc., into its proper track. This implies 'kicking,' or sending a car off into its track by moving the whole train forward and casting off the end car to run into its place by its own momentum, the remaining cars being stopped or pulled backward ready for the next push forward. Another method is to send the train into the ladder-track and then to employ a second drill-engine, moving on a track parallel with the ladder, to pole one car at a time into its proper track. This is done by placing a wooden pole at one corner of the engine and fitting the other end into an iron pocket on one corner of the car. The forward movement of the engine poles or pushes the car along until it has sufficient momentum to enter its appropriate track. In this method only the engine moves backward and each car moves continuously forward. These two methods are used where the entire yard is upon one level. The third method is used when the entire yard is upon a down grade, or where the ladder-track alone is upon a down grade. The drill-engine pushes the train upon the down-grade ladder (this may be on an artificial grade) and the work of drilling is greatly hastened by using gravity to assist the engine in handling the train, or by using gravity to send each car down grade into its proper track, the train and engine moving only slightly or just enough to start the free car down the grade. The fourth method employs a hump-ladder, or a ladder-track laid upon a slight artificial hill or 'hump.' The engine pushes the train up the hill, and as each car reaches the summit or hump it is released and runs down the grade to its proper track. By this method no single car ever moves backward and its progress through the yard is hastened with a great saving of time and labor. At the farther end of the classification-yard is the smaller advance-yard, connected with it by ladder-tracks. In this yard the fresh engine and crew receive the train with the cars properly arranged according to destination. The train is made up by drill-engines that pull out the proper cars from each track of the classification-yard, and make up the new train in the advance-yard. Drill-yards are always double, one complete yard being assigned to trains moving one way, and the other to those moving in the opposite direction. Some drill-yards are a mile or more long and have trackage for a thousand cars. Such yards are usually outside of cities, and in the neighborhood of coal-storage yards and car-shops. In a well-planned yard trains are usually received, classified, and sent forward within an hour or two and at an expense of only a few cents per car.

drimin (drī′min), *n.* [*Drim(ys)* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline pulverulent compound, $C_{13}H_{14}O_4$, found in the bark of *Drimys Winteri*. It darkens and melts at about 256° C.

drimol (drī′mōl), *n.* [*Drim(ys)* + *-ol.*] A colorless compound, $C_{28}H_{58}O_2$, found in the leaves of *Drimys Winteri*. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 73–74° C., and boils without decomposition.

drinking-song (dring′king-sông), *n.* A song suited to convivial gatherings, or where toasts are drunk.

drip, *n.* **6.** In *meteor.*, the drops of water which fall from leaves and other objects which are enveloped by clouds or fog, or covered with dew. In some locations, such as the summit of Green Mountain, in the Island of Ascension, the cloud-drip is the only source of water for plants and animals. The fog-drip on the California coast is also important.

7. An inclined wooden platform, used in the manufacture of salt, for draining the salt before it is conveyed to the storehouse.—**8.** A deposit formed from dripping water, as stalactites in caves.—**9.** In *hort.*, the water that drips from the sash-bars and other roof-structure of a glass-house. The true drip is due to the water of condensation, although the term is also applied to the water of leakage.

dripcock (drip′kok), *n.* A waste-valve or releasing-valve used in hydrants. See ★*hydrant-cock*.

drip-cup (drip′kup), *n.* A shallow tray of tin or iron placed under a bearing or machine to catch the dropping oil, so that it will not soil anything underneath, and to preserve the oil which is usually strained and used again.

drip-grooves (drip′grövz), *n. pl.* Channels, in bearings for machinery, in which lubricant may be caught, as it is fed in drops or collects from a splash or spray surface, and fed to the entire surface of contact between shaft and bearing.

drip-pan (drip′pan), *n.* Same as ★*drip-cup*.

dripping-point (drip′ing-point), *n.* See ★*drip-tip*.

drip-point (drip′point), *n.* **1.** The end of a metal rod or wire from which oil drips when it is to be used as a lubricant or when it is to be burned in some forms of internal-combustion engines.—**2.** See ★*drip-tip*.

drip-sheet (drip′shēt), *n.* In *med.*, a wet sheet from which the water (cold, cool, or warm, as the case may be) is wrung out and which is then wrapped around the naked body of a patient standing in a tub of water.

dripstone, *n.* **3.** Same as *stalagmite*.

drip-tip (drip′tip), *n.* In *bot.*, a long acuminate point of a leaf, common in regions where the rainfall is heavy, which serves to drain off the water rapidly. It occurs only on leaves with a wettable surface. Also *dripping-point*, and *drip-point*.

drip-valve (drip′valv), *n.* A valve for removing liquid which is superfluous, or undesired; specifically, a valve through which condensed steam, in the form of water, is removed from a cylinder of an engine, or any pipe carrying steam. Such water is not only inconvenient, but may become dangerous if accumulating in excess. Similar drip-valves are required to remove tar and other liquids from gas-mains.

drisk (drisk), *n.* [Appar. a mixture of *dri(zzle)* and *(du)sk.*] A drizzle or drizzly mist. [New Eng.]

drivable (drīv′a-bl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being driven: as, a *drivable* nail.—**2.** Suitable for driving: as, a *drivable* distance.—**3.** Suitable for the transportation of logs: as, a *drivable* stream, that is, one down which logs from a lumber-camp may be floated and directed in their course. [North America.]

drive, *v. t.*, **1.** (*e*) In *cricket*, to strike (a ball) forcibly, so as to send it somewhere in front of the wicket. (*f*) In *lumbering*, to float (logs or timbers) from the forest to the mill or shipping-point. (*g*) In *entom.*, to induce (a colony of honey-bees) to leave one hive and enter another: usually effected by pounding on the hive.

drive, *n.*, **1.** (*f*) In *croquet*, a roquet stroke that sends the object-ball to some particular spot. (*g*) In *golf*, the shot off the tee: usually made with a wooden club (driver). (*h*) In *cricket*, a stroke by which a ball, usually a half-volley, is hit somewhere in front of the wicket.

8. A driving mechanism, as of a motor-cycle or motor-carriage: used with some qualifying term, as a flexible *drive*, a gear-*drive*, etc.—**9.** In *lumbering:* (*a*) A body of logs or timbers in process of being floated from the forest to the mill or shipping-point. (*b*) That part of logging which consists in floating logs or timbers.—**Bevel-gear drive.** See ★*bevel-gear.*—**Drive bridge, euchre, whist,** etc. Same as *progressive bridge, euchre,* ★*whist*, etc. See *progressive* ★*games.*—**Flying drive,** in *lumbering*, a drive of logs of which the main portion is put through with the utmost despatch, without stopping to pick up the rear.—**Union drive,** a drive of logs belonging to several owners who share the expense pro rata.

drive-off (drīv′ôf), *n.* In *golf*, the initial stroke played; a drive from the tee.

drive-pipe (drīv′pīp), *n.* **1.** The feed- or supply-pipe of a hydraulic ram.—**2.** A pipe to be driven into the ground for a driven well. A pointed strainer is put on the end of the pipe to make it drive easily and also to serve as a foot-valve.

driver, *n.*, **1.** (*i*) A horse which is fitted to be used for driving, in distinction from one used for riding or as a draft-horse. Drivers are classed as *roadsters* and *standard-bred* or *trotters*, the last being used for racing purposes. (*j*) In sporting phrase, a pigeon or other bird that when liberated from the trap, or flushed, flies rapidly and directly away. Contrasted with *twister*. (*k*) A wooden golf-club with which the ball is driven from the tee. Also *play-club*. See cut under *golf-club*.

driver-brake (drī′vėr-brāk), *n.* A brake applied to the rim of a driving-wheel on a locomotive. Also called *driving-wheel brake*.

driver-chuck (drī′vėr-chuk), *n.* A chuck fastened on the head-stock mandrel which drives work that is being turned between centers.

driver-mast (drī′vėr-mȧst), *n.* On a six-masted vessel, the after-mast. See ★*after-mast*.

driving-belt (drī′ving-belt), *n.* The belt by which an engine or other source of power drives the machinery of a factory, or any primary belt that conveys motion.

driving-bit (drī′ving-bit), *n.* A light bit of varying pattern and construction designed especially for trotting-horses.

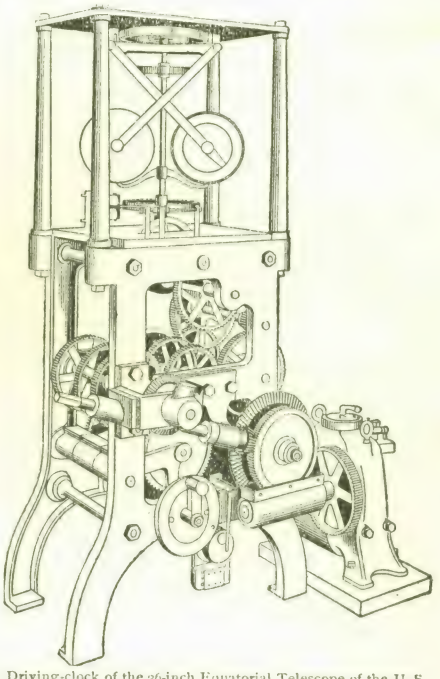
driving-chain (drī′ving-chān), *n.* Any form of chain used in transmitting power from a motor to a tool, machine, or conveyor, or from one part of a machine to another. It is usually made with detachable links, designed to run over sprockets, and is used in bicycles, motors, etc.

driving-cheek (drī′ving-chēk), *n.* A wing projecting from the face of a disk, by which another element may be made to move or to revolve; a crank which drives by pushing a follower by a flat surface.

driving-chuck (drī′ving-chuk), *n.* A lathe-chuck fitted with a driver for rotating the work. The chuck is usually a circular face-plate, having one or more pins projecting from its face. The name is sometimes applied to the cup-chuck, because the wood to be turned is driven into it by blows from a hammer.

driving-cleik (drī′ving-klēk), *n.* In *golf*, an iron club with a comparatively straight face: it is slightly deeper than the regular cleik.

driving-clock (drī′ving-klok), *n.* A form of clock which drives a mechanism or apparatus,



Driving-clock of the 26-inch Equatorial Telescope of the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington.

as a telescope, heliostat, or chronograph, at a uniform rate which is directly related to the passage of time. Such clockwork is attached to an equatorial telescope, so that the tube shall move exactly in opposition to the motion of the earth on its axis, and the optical axis of the lenses be directed continuously upon a star. In stellar photography, calling for long exposures, the driving-clock of the telescope-tube must be of the greatest refinement and accuracy as a machine and as a timekeeper.

driving-cushion (drī′ving-kůsh″ọn), *n.* A wedge-shaped cushion for the driver of a carriage. It is placed on the carriage-seat, with the thin edge in front, so that the driver is held in a half-sitting position.

driving-flange (drī′ving-flanj), *n.* A flange or rim on a wheel or shaft which, by friction or by engagement, drives another part of the machine.

driving-iron (drī′ving-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *golf*, an iron club with less loft than the regular iron and a slightly deeper face.

driving-mashie (drī′ving-mash″i), *n.* In *golf*, an iron club with a small, deep face, with less loft than an ordinary mashie, and usually with a longer shaft.

driving-pinion (drī′ving-pin″yọn), *n.* Any small toothed wheel which drives another, or from which another receives its motion. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 213.

driving-putter (drī′ving-put″ėr), *n.* In *golf*, a wooden putter with a straight face, used in playing against the wind.

driving-rein (drī′ving-rān), *n.* A rein fitted with a billet and buckle at one end for the attachment of the bit: the other end is stitched to the hand part.

driving-rod (drī′ving-rod), *n.* In locomotives, the connecting-rod; the main-rod: distinguished from the side-rod.

driving-wing (drī′ving-wing), *n.* One of the arms of a double crank, or of a crank formed in the shaft to be driven, at such a distance from either end that there is a bearing for the shaft on each side of the crank. If one of the arms is lighter in weight than the other, by reason of the smaller resistance to be overcome on one side of the crank-pin, the driving-wing will be the more massive arm.

Drobisch's spiral. See ★*spiral.*

drog (drōg), *v. t.* To transport or carry in a droger: as, he was engaged in *drogging* sugar from the West Indies. *N. E. D.*

drogue, *n.* 2. Same as *drag,* 1, (*j*).

Dromatheriidæ (drō″ma-thē′rī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Dromatherium,* the type genus, + *idæ,* family ending.] A family of small mammals, comprising extinct species from the Trias and Jurassic. The type genus *Dromatherium* has 3 premolars and 7 molars, the dentition somewhat resembling that of the living *Myrmecobius.* The family is commonly considered as belonging with the polyprotodont marsupials, but it has been suggested that some of the species assigned to the group may really be anomodont reptiles. *Gill,* 1872.

drome (drōm), *n.* An abbreviation of ★*aërodrome.*

Dromiacea (drō-mi-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromia* + *-acea.*] A group of Mesozoic crabs in which the fifth pair of feet, which are sometimes chelate, are carried dorsally.

dromograph (drō′mō-graf), *n.* [Gr. δρόμος, running, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A device for recording the rapidity of the blood-current.—2. An instrument for recording the apparent path of anything in the atmosphere. It has a vertical cylinder on which directions in azimuth and altitude may be inscribed by pencils which slide vertically. A telescope pointing toward a balloon, a bird, a kite, or a cloud carries the pencils with it, and the record made by the latter gives the altitude and azimuth of the object at any moment. Two dromographs, with observers at stations a short distance apart, can obtain a continuous record of the movement of an object that is mutually visible. Having clocks that agree perfectly, they make time-marks every five minutes on the respective records.

dromometer (drō-mom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for the measurement of velocity; a speed-indicator.

dromometry (drō-mom′e-tri), *n.* The measurement of speed; the use of the dromometer.

Dromornithidæ (drōm-ôr-nith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromornis,* (*Dromornith-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of large, extinct birds which contains species related to the emu.

dromos, *n.* 3. In *Gr. antiq.,* the shortest foot-race which was just the length of the stadium, or about 600 feet. See *stadium.*—4. The entrance to the Mycenæan beehive tomb. See ★*beehive tomb.*

dromoscope (drō′mō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for exhibiting the circulation of winds around a storm-center, or for locating a storm-center when the direction of the wind is known.

dromotropism (drō-mot′rō-pizm), *n.* Interference with the conductivity of muscle.

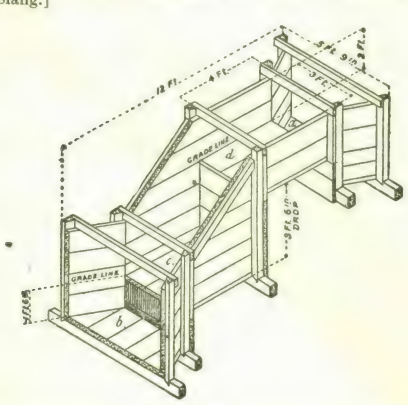
The centrifugal cardiac nerves influence the frequency, the force of contraction, and the conductivity of the excitatory wave (chrono-, ino-, and *dromo-tropism* of Engelmann). *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 733.

drone[1], *n.* 3. The tone emitted by the drone of a bagpipe.

drong (drong), *n.* A lane or narrow passage. [Prov. Eng.] *N. E. D.*

Drooping disease, *n.* See ★*disease.*

drop, *v.* **I.** *intrans.* 10. In *archery,* to fall short of the mark aimed at: said of an arrow.—11. To show a tendency to lower the shoulders, due to weakness of the muscles: said of a horse.—**To drop asleep,** to sink quietly into slumber; figuratively, to die peacefully, without struggle, and as if unobserved.—**To drop off.** (1) To become detached and fall: as, the petals *dropped off,* one by one; (2) to drop asleep; (3) die peacefully, and as if unobserved; (4) become less regular; fail gradually: as, he began to *drop off* in his visits.—**To drop to,** to 'tumble to'; 'catch on'; become aware of; begin to understand; perceive: as, the crowd did not *drop* to his game for some time. [Slang.]



Drop.

a, flaring approach and submerged platform; *b,* flaring wings and submerged platform of outlet to ditch below drop; *c,* floor on the grade of the ditch below the drop forming a water-cushion; *d,* short flume on grade of ditch above drop.

II. *trans.* 10. To lose or part with: as, to *drop* a thousand dollars at poker. [Slang.]

drop, *n.,* 9. (*h*) A device of timber, metal, or masonry for permitting the waters of irrigating and other canals and ditches to descend to a lower level without causing erosion. The drops are usually provided with a water-cushion to break the force of the fall.

15. In *elect.,* a fall of potential.—16. A steep slope.—17. A disease of lettuce, caused by the fungus, *Sclerotinia Libertiana.*—18. A fall or sudden vertical descent, as from a height or from a general level, either in space, or from some known position or condition, as in prices, values, temperature, etc.: as, an unexpected *drop* in the rate of discount; a *drop* in the price of steel.—19. The distance through which, or the extent to which, anything drops: as, a *drop* of twenty feet; a *drop* of ten points in copper; a *drop* of twenty degrees in temperature in as many hours.—20. In tabular work, a drop-line.—21. In *baseball,* a ball so delivered by the pitcher that it shoots downward.—22. In *tennis,* a ball so struck by the racket as to shoot sharply downward after crossing the net.—23. A patent-leather ornament, pear-shaped or of other ornamental form, used on the face-straps and hip-straps of a harness.—24. The newly born young of animals: most commonly used in speaking of sheep.—**Black drop,** vinegar of opium.—**Drop culture.** See ★*culture.*—**Green drops,** a solution of mercuric chlorid or corrosive sublimate, colored green to attract attention to its poisonous character.—**Hoffmann's drops,** the pharmaceutical name for a mixture of three parts of alcohol and one part of ether: used as an anodyne, and called after Hoffmann, of Halle, who died in 1742. Also called *Hoffmann's anodyne.*—**Knock-out drops,** a powerful narcotic, such as a saturated solution of chloral hydrate in water, or a preparation of the fruit of *Cocculus Cocculus* (fishberries): employed by evil-doers to stupefy their intended victims.—**To have the drop on one.** Same as *to get the drop.*

drop-arch (drop′ärch), *n.* An arch lower in proportion than is usual: as, a blunt-pointed arch, a segmental arch, or a three-centered arch.

drop-berry (drop′ber″i), *n.* The Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum,* applied to *P. multiflorum* and *P. commutatum.* See *Solomon's-seal.*

drop-bolt (drop′bōlt), *n.* 1. A bolt so constructed as to drop into a socket.—2. The bolt which keeps the drop of a gallows in place until the signal for its withdrawal is given.

drop-cake (drop′kāk), *n.* A small cake made by dropping thick batter from a spoon into hot, deep fat, or on a well-buttered pan to be baked in the oven.

drop-door (drop′dōr), *n.* In *car-building,* the gate or flap of a hopper or drop-bottom car. See *drop-bottom.*

drop-dry (drop′drī), *a.* Water-tight; proof against leaks: as, a *drop-dry* roof. *N. E. D.*

drop-ear (drop′ēr), *n.* An ear that turns downward, as in certain dogs. See ★*drop-eared.*

drop-eared (drop′ērd), *a.* Having ears that turn downward, but are not so long and pendulous as those of a hound: said of dogs.

drop-flower (drop′flou″ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Nabalus,* so called from its nodding heads. It is better known as *rattlesnake-root* (which see).

drop-forge (drop′fōrj), *v. t.* To shape by the impact of a falling mass or weight. Usually the shaping is done by one blow received upon the stock while the latter is held between hardened steel dies carefully adjusted to each other, so as to hold each one half of the required shape. When the two halves come together by the fall of the weight, the stock takes both form and impress from the dies, and a finished product results, needing only trimming and polishing. Most manufactured forgings for the parts of sewing-machines, guns, bicycles, automobiles, and the like, are made by this process, and fine patterns in forks, spoons, and metal ware can be similarly produced, with great economy of labor and exact duplication of size and form. See *drop-press.*

drop-frame (drop′frām), *n.* In *candy-making,* a hand- or power-machine for making the many forms of fruit or other drops; a fruit-drop frame. It consists of a pair of rolls engraved with forms of fruits, fishes, toys, etc., between which the sheets of candy are passed and by which they are impressed and cut into drops. The finished drops are delivered to a traveling-apron and conveyed through cooling-boxes to be chilled and hardened.

drop-gate (drop′gāt), *n.* A gate in an irrigation-canal operated in such a way that it can be opened by dropping a shutter.

drop-handle, *n.* 2. A carriage-door handle which is attached to the spindle in such a manner that it hangs down when not held in the hand.

drop-hook (drop′hůk), *n.* A harness check-hook secured to its base by a collar which allows the hook to drop to the sides.

drop-jaw (drop′jâ), *n.* Paralytic rabies in the dog: so called from the half-open mouth, due to paresis of the jaw muscles, which is characteristic of this form of the disease.

The dumb form of rabies is very common, and many persons know it as "*drop jaw*" who have no idea of its true nature. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1900, p. 233.

drop-key (drop′kē), *n.* In *lock-making,* a key having a hinged shank to allow the end or bow to hang down parallel to the door.

drop-leg (drop′leg), *n.* A vertical pipe which carries gas, steam, or water downward from a horizontal pipe.

drop-lever (drop′lev″ėr), *n.* 1. A lever having a drop or an offset to pass an obstacle or to bring the end to any desired point.—2. A lever that drops or swings on a pivot, used to disengage the feed or stop any part of a machine.

drop-light, *n.* 2. An electric lamp, analogous to a gas drop-light, for table use.—3. A coach-window that can be dropped in grooves in the framework of the coach, so as to be out of sight.

drop-line (drop′līn), *n.* 1. A hand-line; a fishing-line worked by hand without a rod. See *hand-line.*—2. A horizontal line, as in a genealogical table, which is carried lower down when the space for continuing it horizontally is insufficient.

drop-lubrication (drop′lū-bri-kā″shọn), *n.* Lubrication by some device which drops the oil upon a bearing constantly, instead of applying it in a flood intermittently.

drop-meter (drop′mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring liquids by drops.

drop-motion (drop′mō″shọn), *n.* An arrangement on a yarn-reel by means of which two of the arms of the reel can be shortened so as to release the hank and facilitate its removal.

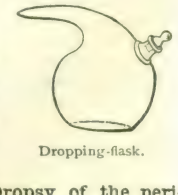
dropping, *n.* 5. *pl.* The waste material which drops under a machine, as in the process of scutching cotton.

The primary impurities from each of the two processes of opening and scutching are known as the *droppings.* *Hannan,* Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 115.

6. A disease of cattle commonly known as milk fever, somewhat analogous to puerperal fever in women: so called because the cow drops to the ground when sick.—**Iceberg droppings,** debris deposited from an iceberg.

The results obtained by geologists, who have been studying the peripheral areas of the drift-covered regions of our continent, are such as to satisfy us that the drifts of those regions are not *iceberg-droppings.* *Smithsonian Rep.* 1890, p. 221.

dropping-flask (drop′ing-flâsk), *n.* A light glass vessel for delivering liquids by drops: also used for weighing out liquids.



Dropping-flask.

dropsy, *n.* — **Abdominal dropsy,** ascites. — **Amniotic dropsy,** hydramnios. — **Articular dropsy,** hydrarthrosis. **Cardiac dropsy,** dropsy consequent upon weak circulation due to heart-disease.—**Dropsy of the brain,** hydrocephalus.—**Dropsy of the chest,** hydrothorax.—**Dropsy of the pericardium,** hydropericardium.—**Dropsy of the peritoneum,** ascites.—**Dropsy of the pleura,** hydrothorax.—**Dropsy of the spine,** hydrorachis.—**Dropsy of the testicle,** hydrocele.—**Dropsy of the uterus,** hydrometra.—**False dropsy.** Same as *retention cyst* (which see, under *retention*).—**Hepatic dropsy,** dropsy (ascites) due to obstruction of the flow of blood in the veins of the liver.

dropsy-plant (drop′si-plant), *n.* The common garden- or lemon-balm, *Melissa officinalis,* reputed to cure dropsy.

dropt, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *dropped.*

drop-table, *n.* 2. A table, without legs, which is hinged to a wall. When not in use it may hang down against the wall; when in use it is propped up by one or two hinged braces or by a revolving bracket: used in boat-cabins and in small pantries.

drop-terret (drop′ter″et), *n.* A harness-terret attached to its base by a collar which allows it to drop to the sides.

dropwort, *n.*—**Western dropwort,** *Porteranthus trifoliatus.* See cut under *Gillenia.*

droseraceous (dros-ę-rā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Droseraceæ;* pertaining or related to the sundews.

droshky, *n.* 2. A very low four-wheeled carriage of the cabriolet type.

Drosophilidæ (dros-ǫ-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drosophila* + *-idæ.*] A family of acalyptrate

muscoid Diptera of which *Drosophila* is the type: commonly known as the *little fruit-flies*.

drosophore (dros'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. δρόσος, dew, + -φορος, < φέρειν, bear.] A device for spraying water into air to increase its humidity; a kind of atomizer.

dross, *v. t.* 2. To convert (lead) into dross or protoxid by melting in an oxidizing atmosphere. The operation is usually accomplished in a reverberatory furnace.

drove[2] (drōv), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *droved*, ppr. *droving*. To follow the occupation of a drover.

drove-road (drōv'rōd), *n.* An ancient road or track along which cattle may be driven, but which is not kept in repair: same as *drove*[2], *n.*, 2.

drown, *v. t.* 4. In *phys. geog.*, to submerge beneath the waters of a lake or ocean: said of a valley that is thus converted into a bay by a relative change of land- and water-level. See ★*drowned stream.*— 5. In *tobacco culture*, to injure by long-continued rain followed by warm sunshine. The tobacco soon wilts under these conditions. Also called *scald*.

This tobacco was cut after being *drowned* or scalded.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1897, p. 33.

drownd, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *drowned*.

drowned (dround), *p. a.* That has been drenched or submerged, as *drowned* lands; also, that has perished by drowning.—**Drowned boiler.** (*a*) A type of sectional boiler in which the evaporating units deliver the steam formed in them into a drum or chamber below the level of the water in the latter: distinguished from a 'foaming' boiler, in which each unit disengages from the area of its own cross-section only, or above the water-level of the steam-and-water drum.

The Belleville boiler belongs to what is called the "foaming" class. This epithet is not applied as a mark of disparagement in any way, but simply to distinguish it from the "*drowned*" class. The difference between the two is that, whereas in the "foaming" class the tubes deliver the steam above the water level in the large steam drum, in the "*drowned*" type the steam is delivered in the drum below the water line.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Dec. 27, 1902, p. 22566.

(*b*) A fire-tube upright boiler in which the tubes forming the heating-surface are surrounded for their whole length by the water to be evaporated, instead of projecting for part of their length above the normal water-level. This construction diminishes the tendency to leakage at the upper tube-sheet, because the tubes are not subject to such wide ranges of temperature change, and to such changes of length relatively to the outer shell, as the fire varies in intensity or the water-level is carelessly lowered. —**Drowned level,** a horizontal passage or level, as in a mine, at each end of which an upward shaft, either inclined or vertical, rises above the level of the roof. Such passage and shafts form an inverted siphon, and water gathering there fills it up, and can only be removed by pumping, as no drainage is possible.—**Drowned stream,** a stream whose valley has subsided until the sea, encroaching upon it, has formed a bay or estuary of its lower course. The St. Lawrence, Hudson, Chesapeake, and Delaware rivers are examples of drowned streams entering the sea. The St. Louis river flowing into Lake Superior illustrates similar inland relationships. See ★*drown*, 4.

drowner, *n.* 2. In *irrigation*, one who works the sluices of reservoirs and side-channels, in the upper part of a valley, which flood or drown meadows below, so as to afford an equable distribution of water for irrigation. Locally called *drownder*.

Dr. Phil. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Philosophy*.

Dr. Phys. Sc. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Physical Science*. Also *D. P. S.*

drug-beetle (drug'bē″tl), *n.* Same as ★*biscuit-beetle* (which see, with cut).

drug-disease (drug'di-zēz), *n.* 1. A morbid state caused by the long-continued or habitual use of a drug.—2. In homeopathic medicine, the complex of symptoms noted after the administration of any drug for purposes of proving.

The manifestations of drug action thus produced are carefully recorded, and this record of "*drug-diseases*," after being verified by repetition on many "provers," constitutes the distinguishing feature of the homœopathic materia medica. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 312.

druggy (drug'i), *a.* [*drug* + -*y*[1].] 1. Of or relating to drugs.—2. Being under the influence of a drug.

drug-mill (drug'mil), *n.* A special grinding-mill used in the manufacture of drugs.

drum[1], *n.*, 1. (*b*) The head or membrane of a banjo or similar instrument.

3. (*k*) A circular box, revolved by machinery, in which skins are tanned or colored. See also ★*coloring-wheel*. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 337.

8. (*b*) A drummer in a military command.

12. An inflatable sac on the side of the neck of such a bird as the prairie-chicken: supposed to give resonance to the sound produced by the wings when drumming. See *tympanum*, 2. (*c*) (2).—13. An Australian bushman's bundle; a swag.—14. The revolving cylinder of the kymograph, chronograph, or other instrument, upon the surface of which curves are drawn, time records made, etc.

The clockwork of the kymograph is wound up, and the *drum* swung round to its proper starting-point.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 104.

Black drum, the salt-water drum, *Pogonias chromis*. See cut under *drum*.—**Conical drum,** in *mining*, a form of rope-drum used on hoisting-engines to equalize the variation in load due to the varying length of the hoisting-rope as the load ascends or descends in the shaft. Such drums are usually double and serve two hoisting-compartments, one load ascending as the other descends.—**Drum-and-cone signal.** See ★*signal*.—**Drum membrane.** Same as *tympanic membrane*.—**Wash drum,** a drum for washing skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 81.

drum[1], *v. t.* 5. To treat in a drum, as skins. See ★*drum*[1], *n.*, 3 (*k*). *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 90.—6. In *forestry*, to haul (logs) by drum and cable out of a hollow or cove.

drum-barrage (drum'bär″āj), *n.* See ★*barrage*.

drum-beat (drum'bēt), *n.* The sound of a drum.

drumbledore (drum'bl-dōr), *n.* An imitative variant of *dumbledore* (a bumblebee). Compare *drumble-drone*. Sometimes applied figuratively to a person. [Prov. Eng.]

drum-dial (drum'dī″al), *n.* A revolving cylindrical surface on which a record is kept in a time-register. *Engin. Mag.*, July, 1904, p. 618.

Drumhead motion, the vibratory motion or wave-motion of the head of a drum, boiler, or tank.

drum-language (drum'lang'gwāj), *n.* A system of communication in which certain ideas are expressed by rhythmical combinations of drum-beats. This method of signaling is found among the negroes of the west coast of Africa. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 406.

drumlinoid (drum'lin-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*drumlin* + -*oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a drumlin.

Some of the principal ridges present *drumlinoid* profiles, while their lateral slopes were greatly over-steepened.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 16, 1904, p. 23447.

II. *n.* A hill resembling a drumlin in shape.

drumlinoidal (drum-lin-oi'dal), *a.* Same as ★*drumlinoid*.

drumloid (drum'loid), *a.* and *n.* [*drumlin*(*oid*) + -*oid*.] Same as ★*drumlinoid*.—**Drumloid hill,** a hill having a lenticular outline similar to that of a drumlin.

While the drumlin type is fairly distinct, drumlins grade into hills which are not drumlins. When they become somewhat irregular in form they are sometimes designated drumloids, *drumloid hills* or immature drumlins. It is not certain that some of them may not be over-mature drumlins—that is, drumlins made irregular by unequal surface deposits upon regular drumlin forms.
R. D. Salisbury, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1891, p. 74.

drummer, *n.* 4. A horse that beats the air by throwing its fore legs out irregularly as it goes. *Grose*. [Jockey cant.]—5. Same as *drum*[1], 11. —6. A local English name for a rabbit: so called on account of its habit of beating or drumming upon the earth with the hind feet.

drumstick, *n.* 4. The tetanus bacillus, which has a round spore at one extremity.

drum-tannage (drum'tan″āj), *n.* Tannage by means of a drum. See ★*drum*[1], *n.*, 3 (*k*). *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 399.

drum-wheel, *n.* 2. In *tanning*, same as ★*drum*[1], *n.*, 3 (*k*).

drunk, *p. a.* 3. Bent; crooked: used to describe a bent screw which imparts a sidewise as well as an endwise motion to a nut.

drunkard, *n.* 2. [*pl.*] The marsh-marigold. —3. [*pl.*] The wintergreen or checkerberry, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

drunken, *p. a.* 5. Producing intoxication, or used in manufacturing intoxicants, as certain plants—for example, the betel-nut, called *drunken date*, the darnel, called *drunken rye-grass*.

drunken-fish (drung'kn-fish), *n.* One of the trunk-fishes, *Lactophrys triqueter*. [West Indies.]

drunkenness, *n.* 3. In *mech.*, unsteadiness, crookedness, or inequality of pitch in a screw, such that the nut either wabbles or does not advance at a constant speed.—**Sleep drunkenness,** a confused mental state and muscular incoördination sometimes seen in one aroused from a deep sleep.

drunkery (drung'ke-ri), *n.*; pl. *drunkeries* (-riz.) [*drunk* + -*ery*.] A place in which to get drunk; a grog-shop or saloon. [Colloq.] *N. E. D.*

drupal (drö'pal), *a.* [*drupe* + -*al*.] Same as *drupaceous*.

drupiferous (drö-pif'e-rus), *a.* [NL. *drupa*, drupe, + L. *ferre*, bear.] Bearing drupes.

drusiness (drö'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being drusy; exhibiting a surface of minute crystals.

Drusiness is sometimes produced by a regular deposit upon the faces of one mineral of minute sub-individual belonging to a different species.
H. A. Miers, Mineralogy, p. 86.

Drusy vein. See ★*vein*.

dry. I. *a.* 14. In *pathol.*, not attended with suppuration, a fluid discharge or exudation, or hemorrhage.—**Dry arch, element,** etc. See ★*arch*[1], etc.—**Dry method,** in *chem.*, same as *dry way*.—**Dry streak.** Same as *dry* ★*face*.

II. *n.* 4. Dry land: as, to execute a piece of engineering work in the *dry* (that is, not under water).

Owing to the annual rise and fall of the Nile, it was seldom that such work [the digging of a canal] could be executed in the *dry*.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 10, 1903, p. 22590.

dryback (drī'bak), *a.* Having no water-space at the back end: used in reference to boilers which have no water-space at the back of the combustion-chamber.

dry-blowing (drī'blō″ing), *n.* A method adopted in Western Australia, of freeing pounded gold ore from the powdered matter when water is not available. It consists in slowly pouring the crushed material from one dish into another and blowing away the powder with the mouth as it falls, when there is not wind enough to do the work.

Drydenian (drī-dē'ni-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of John Dryden, the English poet (1631–1700).

He [Crabbe] reverted to the *Drydenian* triplet and Alexandrine on which Pope had frowned.
G. Saintsbury, Hist. Nineteenth Cent. Lit., p. 8.

Drydenic (drī-den'ik), *a.* Same as ★*Drydenian*.

Drydenism (drī'den-izm), *n.* A phrase, turn of expression, or the like, characteristic of John Dryden, the English poet.

dry-fly (drī'flī), *n.* In *angling*, an artificial fly intended to float on the surface of the water like the natural insect. Also called *floating fly*.

Dry-fly fishing, although more or less has been heard about it, is still little practiced in this country, and many anglers will be interested to see the work done at the tournament with *dry flies*.
Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 151.

Dry-fly casting, in *angling*, a mode of fly-casting in which the fly is not allowed to sink below the surface of the water.—**Dry-fly fishing,** in *angling*, fishing with the dry-fly.

To define *dry-fly fishing*, I should describe it as presenting to the rising fish the best possible imitation of the insect on which he is feeding, in its natural position.
F. M. Halford, Floating Flies, p. 117.

dry-hole (drī'hōl), *n.* A hole in a mine or quarry in which no water can be used in the drilling process. Such is any hole the mouth of which is at a lower level than the bottom as the drilling proceeds.

drying-bath (drī'ing-bath), *n.* In *chem.*, a vessel, often made of sheet-copper or sheet-iron, cubical or nearly so in form, in which substances are heated to a determinate temperature in order to drive off water, or sometimes alcohol or other liquids. The walls are often made double, and hot water or steam occupies the intervening space. An electric current is sometimes passed through resistance-coils so as to produce an easily regulated temperature. Also called *drying-oven*.

drying-cylinder (drī'ing-sil″in-dèr), *n.* A hollow metal cylinder, heated by steam, for drying textile fabrics brought into contact with it.

drying-room (drī'ing-röm), *n.* A room, as in a factory, where drying operations are carried on.

drying-stove (drī'ing-stōv), *n.* 1. A core-oven. See *drying-oven*, under *oven*.—2. A laundry dry-room.

drying-train (drī'ing-trān″), *n.* A number of receptacles containing desiccating materials, so joined together that any gas passing through them is thoroughly dried.

dry-kiln (drī'kil), *n.* In *lumbering*, a kiln for drying and seasoning cut lumber, boards, etc.; a lumber drier. Such kilns are often made of great size, contain tracks for cars loaded with lumber, and are fitted with steam-heating pipes and power-fans for delivering warmed air.

dry-mixer (drī'mik″sèr), *n.* See ★*sand-mixer*.

Drynaria (drī-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (J. Smith, 1841, adopted from Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1825, as subgenus), < Gr. δρῦς, oak.] A peculiar genus of mainly epiphytic polypodiaceous ferns mostly with fronds of two sorts, the sterile ones sessile, concave, cordate-oblong and sinuate or laciniate, having little chlorophyl and conspicuous, raised venation; the fer-

tile ones larger, pinnatifid or pinnate, the sori roundish, naked, sometimes confluent, borne at the junction of the compoundly anastomosing veinlets. There are about a dozen species, widely distributed in the eastern hemisphere, of which *D. quercifolia* is the best known.

Dryopterideæ (drī-op-te-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dryopteris* (*Dryopterid-*) + *-eæ.*] A large tribe of polypodiaceous ferns of various habit and venation, typified by the genus *Dryopteris.* They have the stipes continuous with the rhizome, the sori terminal or dorsal, the indusia superior and either free upon all sides or extrorse, or often lacking. The genera occurring within the United States and Canada are: *Dryopteris, Phegopteris, Goniopteris, Phanerophlebia, Polystichum, Sayenia,* and *Tectaria.*

Dryopteris (drī-op′te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), ⟨ Gr. *δρῦς*, oak, + *πτερίς*, a fern. The name alludes to frequent association of ferns with oaks and groves generally.] A large genus of polypodiaceous ferns, type of the tribe *Dryopterideæ* with fronds pinnate to tripinnate or dissected, the venation usually free, and the sori roundish with superior cordato-reniform indusia fixed at the sinus. The type of the genus is *D. Filix-mas,* the well-known male-fern or vermifuge, of wide distribution. Nineteen species occur within the United States and Canada, many of them the commonest woodland species. See *male-fern* and *Nephrodium.*

dryopteroid (drī-op′te-roid), *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Dryopteris,* or the tribe *Dryopterideæ.*

dry-pipe (drī′pīp), *n.* A pipe, running along near the top of the steam-space, which takes steam from the boiler. It is perforated with a number of small holes, the end being closed to prevent any large body of water from entering. The aggregate area of the holes is a little less than the area of a cross-section of the steam-pipe, so that the steam will be slightly expanded and superheated so as to become thoroughly dry.

dry-room (drī′röm), *n.* In *laundry-work,* an inclosed chamber heated by steam-pipes, used in drying shirts, collars, and other laundered articles. It is made of wood lined on the inside with sheet-metal and asbestos, or is made entirely of metal and fitted with wood or metal racks on which the articles are hung while being dried. Dry-rooms are also fitted with suction-fans for removing the heated air when it is saturated with moisture.

dry-rot, *n.,* **1.** *Trametes Pini, Thelephora pedicellata* and other *Hymenomycetes* cause a timber disease. See ★*conk*[2], 3, and *Thelephora. Fusarium Solani* and several species of *Phoma* cause a fungus disease of potatoes, turnips, and other root-crops.

dry-rot (drī′rot), *v. t.* To affect with dry-rot. *Lowell.*

dry-salt, *v. t.* **2.** In *dairying,* to add the salt to the butter while it is being worked. [Eng.]

dryster (drī′stėr), *n.* A drier; one employed in a drying establishment; one who is engaged in carrying on some drying operation.

Dr. Z., Dr. Zoöl. Abbreviations of *Doctor of Zoölogy.*

D. S. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Doctor of Science.*

D. Sc. D. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Science and Didactics.*

D. S. O. An abbreviation of *Distinguished Service Order.*

d. s. q. An abbreviation of *discharged to sick quarters.*

D. T., D. Th. Abbreviations of *Doctor of Theology.*

d. t. An abbreviation (*a*) of *delirium tremens.* [Slang.] (*b*) In *elect.,* of *double-throw:* as, a *d. t.* switch.

D-trap (dē′trap), *n.* In *plumbing,* a term sometimes applied to simple forms of traps resembling the letter **D.**

Du. An abbreviation of *Dutch.*

dual. I. *a.* **3.** In *geom.,* given by a principle of duality, as by interchanging point and straight in a plane.—**Dual consciousness.** See ★*consciousness.*

II. *n.* **2.** In *geom.,* a figure or theorem obtained by a principle of duality, as by interchanging side and angle in a plane.—**3.** In *chess,* a problem which has two solutions, that is, one in which the mate can be given either by one or by two pieces, or by one piece on two or more different squares.

dualism, *n.*—**Ethical dualism,** a moral system which demands one kind of conduct toward fellow-members of one's own social group, and the opposite kind of conduct toward all other men; especially, in primitive society, the recognition of one set of duties toward fellow-clansmen and of opposite duties toward strangers not of the blood-bond.—**Psychophysical dualism,** the metaphysical opinion that mind and matter are two different kinds of existents which are capable of acting upon each other.

dualistic, *a.* **3.** In *chem.,* pertaining to the dualistic system.—**Dualistic notation,** a notation based upon a principle of duality.—**Dualistic system,** the system, developed chiefly by Berzelius, of representing chemical compounds as constituted of two parts, a positive and a negative, chemically and electrically complementary, that is, mutually opposed. Thus sodium sulphate was represented as composed, not of sodium sulphur and oxygen, but of sulphuric acid (SO_3) and sodium oxid, which themselves were separated into positive and negative constituents. In some respects the theory is similar to the modern one of electrolytic dissociation.

duality, *n.*—**The principle of duality,** in *geom.:* (*b*) The principle that in theorems of configuration and determination any element or component may be interchanged with an element or component of like determining power in the universe under consideration, as straight for point or angle for sect in the plane.

dualize (dū′a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dualized,* ppr. *dualizing.* To make or regard as two. *N. E. D.*

dub[1], *v. t.* **4.** (*f*) To make a fair show outside or on the surface, as by placing the good wares in the upper part of a basket and the inferior beneath. [Prov., Eng.]

dub-end (dub′end), *n.* The carved end of a cross- or spring-bar of a carriage.

dubitant (dū′bi-tant), *a.* and *n.* [L. *dubitans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *dubitare,* doubt; see *doubt.*] **I.** *a.* Doubting; inclined to doubt: as, a shy, *dubitant* creature. *Bulwer.*

II. *n.* One who doubts; a doubter.

dubl, *a., n., v.,* and *adv.* A simplified spelling of *double.*

dubld, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *doubled.*

dublet, *n.* A simplified spelling of *doublet.*

Dubois's abscesses or **disease.** See ★*abscess.*

ducat, *n.*—**Barbary ducat,** an Arab gold coin current in the West Indies in the first half of the eighteenth century.

ducatello (dö-kä-tel′ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *ducato,* ducat.] A silver coin of Venice.

duchesse (dü-shes′), *n.* [F.: see *duchess.*] A type of sofa borrowed by the English designer Hepplewhite from the French. It is composed of two arm-chairs placed face to face with a stool connecting them, all three being framed together.

duck[1], *v.* **I.** *intrans.* **4.** In *bridge,* to lead a suit from the dealer or the dummy hand, and make no attempt to win the trick third hand, even when able to do so. See *underplay.*

II. *trans.*—**To duck up** (*naut.*), to lift (the clue of the foresail or mainsail on a square-rigger), so that the view ahead of the vessel may not be shut out from the steering-wheel. On cutters carrying a loose-footed mainsail the tack (junction of the foot and luff) of the sail is lifted by a small permanent purchase called a *tack-tackle* when the lower part of the sail near the mast obstructs the helmsman's view ahead.

duck[2], *n.* **5.** In *cricket,* no score; zero: short for *duck's-egg* (which see). [Slang.]—**Aylesbury duck,** a breed of ducks named from Aylesbury, England. They are large ducks, white with orange shanks, having a long, slender head and a pink beak.—**Call duck,** a duck of diminutive breed, raised for display rather than for the market: used originally for decoys, whence the name.—**Field-lane duck,** a local English name for a baked sheep's head.

duck-acorn (duk′ā″kôrn), *n.* The water-chinkapin, *Nelumbo lutea.*

duck-barnacle (duk′bär″na-kl), *n.* Same as ★*goose-barnacle.*

duckbill, *n.* **4.** *Polyodon spathula,* one of the ganoid fishes of the order *Salachostomi.* Two species are known, inhabiting fresh waters of the United States and China.

duck-boat (duk′bōt), *n.* A light, shallow-draft boat propelled by oars or a sail, and employed in duck-shooting.

Duck-egg porcelain. See ★*porcelain.*

ducker[2] (duk′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who rears ducks. —**2.** A ducking-gun (which see).

duck-grass (duk′gràs), *n.* See ★*grass.*

duck-ladder (duk′lad″ėr), *n.* A short ladder. [Local, Eng.]

duck-mud (duk′mud), *n.* Same as *crow-silk* (which see).

ducks (duks), *n. pl.* In *bot.,* a name indiscriminately applied to any of the American species of *Cypripedium* except *C. arietinum.*

duck-shover (duk′shuv″ėr), *n.* A cabman who breaks rank in order to pick up a stray passenger instead of waiting his turn. [Australia.]

duckweed, *n.*—**Greater duckweed,** *Spirodela polyrhiza,* formerly included in the genus *Lemna.* Also called *water-flaxseed.*—**Tropical duckweed,** the water-lettuce, *Pistia Stratiotes.*

duckwheat (duk′hwēt), *n.* A local name for *Fagopyrum Tataricum,* the Tartarian buckwheat or India wheat. This species differs from the common buckwheat in having a grain with notched or wavy edges, a more slender habit of plant, smaller and hastate leaves, and greenish or yellowish flowers in smaller clusters.

duck-wing (duk′wing), *n.* Same as *duck-wing* ★*game.*

duct, *n.*—**Aberrant duct of the liver.** See ★*aberrant.*—**Botal's duct.** Same as *ductus Botalli.*—**Closed duct,** in *bot.,* an elongated cell which is not continuous but has the intervening septa remaining.—**Dotted duct,** in *bot.,* a duct or vessel marked with dots or pits.—**Hermaphrodite duct,** in certain mollusks, as *Helix,* a duct leading from the hermaphrodite gland to the exterior or communicating therewith through other passages.—**Intercellular duct,** a duct or passage formed between the cells.—**Nephric duct,** the duct of the kidney: a general term applied to the pronephric, mesonephric, and metanephric ducts.—**Reticulated duct,** a duct in which the markings seem to form a network.—**Santorini's duct.** Same as *Santorini's* or *Bernard's canal* (which see, under *canal*[1]).—**Scalariform duct,** a duct with ladder-like markings, characteristic of ferns. See *scalariform,* 1, (*b*), and *scalariform vessels* under *scalariform.*—**Skene's ducts,** minute tubules which open into the female urethra near the meatus.—**Thyroglossal duct,** the temporary connection between the thyroid gland in the embryo and the floor of the mouth.—**Umbilical duct,** in *embryol.,* the tubular connection between the primitive intestine, or archenteron, and the umbilical vesicle.

duct (dukt), *v. i.* and *t.* [L. *ducere,* pp. *ductus,* lead, draw: see *duct, n.,* and cf. *abduct, adduct,* etc.] To draw: said of muscles which abduct, adduct, or circumduct a part, such as the leg or the eye.

> The eyes can never be pronounced innocent in any case until the *ducting* and verting power of each separate muscle has been determined.
>
> *Med. Record,* Feb. 7, 1903, p. 210.

ductil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *ductile.*

Ductus dorsopancreaticus. Same as *Santorini's* ★*duct* or *canal.*—**Ductus hepatopancreaticus.** Same as the *duct of Wirsung.*—**Ductus omphalo-entericus.** Same as *ductus vitellinus.*

ducu (dö′kö), *n.* [S. Amer.] A shrub or small tree, *Clusia Ducu,* of the gamboge family, found in the Andes of Ecuador and Colombia. It yields a fragrant gum-resin which is used by the natives like incense.

dudder-grass (dud′ėr-gràs), *n.* The fern Venus's hair, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris.* See *Venus's hair.*

dudish (dū′dish), *a.* Like a dude; characteristic of a dude.

dudler (dud′lėr), *n.* Same as ★*dudley.*

dudley (dud′li), *n.* [From the surname *Dudley.*] An engine for hauling logs which propels itself and drags its load by revolving a large spool around which are several turns of a cable, fixed at each end of the track.

dudleyite (dud′li-īt), *n.* [*Dudley(ville),* in Alabama, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate allied to the vermiculites and derived from the alteration of margarite.

due-cento (dö″ā-chen′tō), *n.* [It., contraction for *mille due cento,* 1200.] The thirteenth century. In the history of Italian art the due-cento is characterized by a blending of romanesque and gothic influences, and by the proto-renaissance of Frederick II. (1215–1250), who showed peculiar appreciation of classic art. The chief master of the period is Niccola Pisano, the sculptor and architect (about 1207–1278).

dueling-pistol (dū′el-ing-pis″tol), *n.* A long-barreled pistol of fine workmanship, made especially for dueling.

duellant (dū-el′ant), *n.* [L. *duellum,* duel, + *-ant.*] A duelist.

> The successful *duellant* had simply kept his guard and struck in the nick of time.
>
> *J. M. Hart,* German Universities, p. 77.

duettist (dū-et′ist), *n.* [*duet* + *-ist.*] One who takes part in a duet.

duetto, *n.* **2.** A base coin of Lucca, equal to two quattrini.

duff[2] (duf), *v. i.* In *golf,* to miss a stroke by hitting the ground behind the ball.

duffadar (duf-a-där′), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *daf'adār,* an officer in command of a small body of men, ⟨ *daf'a,* a section, + *-dār,* suffix of agent.] A petty officer, such as a sergeant or corporal of irregular cavalry, a police officer, or the man in charge of a gang of laborers. [Anglo-Indian.]

> We now composed a small party; besides our *Duffadar,* there remained Lassoo and Esau, twelve animals, and Ruby. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 268.

dufoil, *n.* **2.** In *bot.,* the twayblade, *Ophrys ovata.*

Dufton shales. See ★*shale*[2].

dugdug (dög′dög), *n.* [Chamorro name, in Guam.] The name in Guam of the fertile form of *Artocarpus communis,* the chestnut-like seeds of which, called *nangka,* are roasted and eaten by the natives. The latex is used as bird-lime, as a sizing for whitewash, and as a medium for mixing paints. The soft yellow wood is used for cupboards and interior woodwork of houses, but will not stand exposure to the weather. See *Artocarpus, breadfruit,* ★*bread-nut,* 2, and ★*antipolo.*

Dugongidæ (dū-gong′gi-dē), *n. pl.* [*Dugong* + *-idæ.*] A family of sirenian mammals, including the existing species of dugong and the extinct genus *Prohalicore.* *J. E. Gray,* 1821.

duguan (dö-gö-än′), *n.* [Tagalog *duguan*, < Tagalog and Bisaya *dugó*, blood.] In the Philippines, the name of several species of nutmeg, especially *Myristica Philippiensis*, a tree yielding a red resin. Its fruit is fragrant and was formerly used by the natives for making sweetmeats, but the inclosed nutmeg and its surrounding mace have little if any aroma. Also called *talangtalang*. See *Myristica*.

duiker (dī′kėr), *n.* [Cape D.] Short for ★*duiker-bok*.

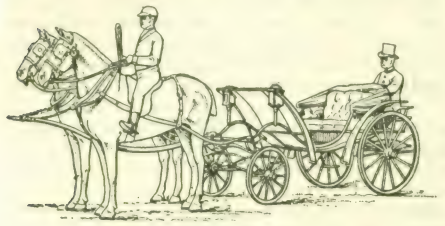
Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited and made remarks upon the skin of a female yellow-backed *duiker* (Cephalophus sylvicultrix) which had been obtained in the Awemba district of North-Eastern Rhodesia.
Athenæum, Jan. 25, 1902, p. 120.

duiker-bok (dī′kėr-bok), *n.* [Cape D., < *duiker*, diver, + *bok*, buck.] A small South African antelope, *Cephalophus grimmi*. It is about 26 inches high and typically of a yellowish-brown color. The males have small, straight pointed horns; the females are hornless. The name is extended to other antelopes of the same genus.

dukan (dö-kän′), *n.* [Aram., stage, platform.] The stage in the Jewish temple upon which the priests officiated, and the Levites stood when singing the daily psalms.

duk-duk (dök′dök), *n.* [New Britain.] The rituals of a secret society of the natives of New Britain. In these rites large masks are used which are said to represent the cassowary. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, I. 133.

duke[1], *n.* **6.** A vehicle having a victoria body suspended at the front on scroll-irons. At the rear is a rumble for a footman. It is sometimes driven by a postilion. Now called a *ladies' driving-phaëton*.—**Grand-duke.** See *duke*[1], 4f.

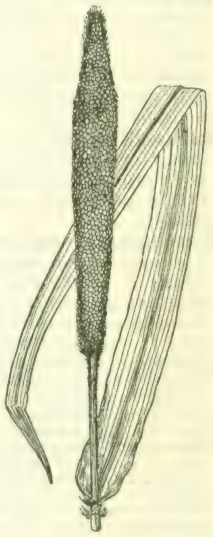


A Duke, appointed Demi-daumont.

Duke bit. See ★*bit*[1].

duke-phaëton (dūk′fā″e-ton), *n.* A form of the duke which is provided with a detachable driver's seat at the front. See ★*duke*[1], 6.

dukhan (dů′kạn), *n.* [Also *dukn*, *duchn*; < Ar. *dukhn*.] The pearl or negro millet, *Pennisetum spicatum*, a grass widely cultivated in warm countries for the sake of its seed and sometimes for fodder for cattle. The seeds are an important food-staple in many countries, but are not of such great economic importance as those of durra (*Andropogon Sorghum*). They are ground into meal, which in Africa is eaten in the form of mush, and in India, where it is the principal food-staple of the natives in many parts, in the form of bread or cakes, which are eaten together with buttermilk. In India called *cumboo-millet*.



Dukhan (*Pennisetum spicatum*), about one half natural size. (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Dukhobors (dö′kō-bôrz), *n. pl.* See *Dukhobortsi*.

dulcamaretin (dul-ka-mar′ē-tin), *n.* [*dulcamara* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A resinous compound, $C_{16}H_{26}O_6$, formed by the action of dilute acids on dulcamarin.

dulcan (dul′kạn), *n.* See ★*dolcan*, 2.

dulcin, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*sucrol*.

dulcinan (dul′si-nan), *n.* Same as *dulcitan*.

dulcinea (dul-sin′ē-ạ), *n.* [Sp., from the name of *Dulcinea* del Toboso, the lady beloved by Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes's romance of that name; < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A sweetheart; a mistress.

dulcitanide (dul-sit′ạ-nid), *n.* [*dulcitan* + *-ide*[1].] The general name employed in chemistry for compounds of acids and dulcitan: as, *benzodulcitanide*.

Dulidæ (dū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds related to the shrikes, found in tropical America.

dull-witted (dul′wit″ed), *a.* Stupid; having a dull wit.

I do not believe that the average boy of the modern congregation is *duller-witted* or more restless now than I was then. *W. Gladden*, Parish Problems, p. 404.

dulotic (dū-lot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *δουλωτικός, < δούλωσις, enslavement, < δουλοῦν, enslave, < δοῦλος, a slave: see *dulia*.] In *entom.*, slave-holding: applied to those genera of ants which enslave colonies or individuals of colonies of other ants.

Dahl is mistaken in supposing that L. bismarckensis is a *dulotic* ant, as a perusal of the above quoted passages from Wroughton's work will suffice to show.
Biol. Bulletin, May, 1904, p. 257.

dum, *a.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *dumb*.

duma (dö′mạ), *n.* [Also *douma* (< F. *douma*); < Russ. *duma*, a council, a court, a chapter (of an order), also thought, idea, elegy, = OBulg. Bulg. *duma*, council, = Bohem. *duma*, thought, reflection, = Pol. *duma*, thought, idea, reflection, opinion, elegy (see ★*dumka*) = Little Russ. *duma*, thought, = White Russ. *duma*, pride, arrogance, = Lith. *duma*, opinion, = Lett. *pa-dōms*, council; of Teutonic origin, < Goth. *dōms* = OHG. *tuom* = AS. *dōm*, E. *doom*, judgment: see *doom*[1], *n.*] In Russia, a council; an official assembly; specifically, an elective legislative assembly or council in Russia, established by ukase of Nicholas II. in 1905.

The *Doumas* of nearly all the principal cities have addressed the throne praying that the representatives of the people be summoned at once.
N. Y. Times, June 9, 1905.

In this [plans for a National Assembly] he [the Czar] has been influenced by the men who instituted the recent Congress at Moscow, of delegates from the zemstvos and *dumas*, or district and municipal councils.
Outlook, Aug. 12, 1905, p. 892.

dumaist (dö′mạ-ist), *n.* [*duma* + *-ist*.] A member of a duma.

The Czar, on March 3, issued a rescript addressed to the Minister of the Interior directing him to prepare plans for the assembling of representatives of the people. . . . [The plan] was received with derision by the zemstvoists and *dumaists* at their Congress in July.
Outlook, Aug. 12, 1905, p. 892.

dumaree, *n.* See ★*dumree*.

dumasin (dū′mạ-sin), *n.* [*Dumas*, a French chemist, + *-in*[2].] An oily ketonic compound, $C_6H_{10}O$, prepared by passing the vapors of acetic acid or acetone through a red-hot tube. It has a spicy odor and boils at 120–125° C.

Dumas's method. See ★*method*.

Dumb jockey, peal, tooling. See ★*jockey*, ★*peal*[1], *blind tooling* (under *tooling*).

dumb-barge (dum′bärj), *n.* See ★*barge*[1].

dumb-bell, *n.* **2.** In *bacteriol.*, a diplococcus: so called from its shape.—**Dumb-bell crystals.** See ★*crystal*.

dumb-card (dum′kärd), *n.* See ★*card*[1].

dumbcow (dum′kou), *v. t.* To browbeat into silence or submissiveness; cow. *R. Kipling.* [Anglo-Indian.]

dumb-drift (dum′drift), *n.* An airway for conveying foul air and dangerous gases to the upcast shaft of a mine, past, but not through, the ventilating-furnace, to avoid explosions.

dumb-furnace (dum′fėr″nās), *n.* Same as ★*dumb-drift*.

dumb-iron (dum′ī″ėrn), *n.* In carriages, an iron shaped like the half of an elliptic spring attached to a half-elliptic and with it presenting the appearance of a full elliptic. It is sometimes covered with wood and richly carved.

dumb-pintle (dum′pin″tl), *n.* A rudder-pintle whose lower end rests on a disk in a socket-brace designed to take the weight of the rudder.

dumb-sound (dum′sound), *v. t.* To deaden the sound of or proceeding from: as, to *dumb-sound* an iron bridge. *N. E. D.*

dumb-telescope (dum′tel″e-skōp), *n.* See ★*telescope*.

dumb-watches (dum′woch″ez), *n.* The pitcher-plant, *Sarracenia purpurea*, also the trumpet-leaf, *S. flava*, in allusion to the convex circular expansion at the summit of the style, resembling a watch.

dumby, *n.* See ★*dummy*, 5 (*d*).

Dumdum bullet, fever. See ★*bullet*, ★*fever*[1].

dumka (dömk̇ä), *n.* [Pol. *dumka*, dim. of *duma*, thought, elegy: see ★*duma*.] A Polish lament or threnody, or a piece of music in a melancholy style.

dummele (dům′e-lē), *n.* [Cingalese?] A tar prepared from the wood of the bastard sandal-

wood, *Erythroxylum monogynum*, a shrub or small tree of southern India and Ceylon. It is used as a preservative of native boats. See *Erythroxylum*.

dumminess, *n.* **2.** Specifically, an abnormal mental condition of the horse, following acute inflammation of the brain, in which the various senses are dulled and the animal takes no notice of its surroundings. There is also a peculiar alteration in the method of taking in the food. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 11.

dummy, *n.* **3.** (*e*) Proofs of pages of composed type pasted down upon a larger leaf in proper order, to show the general arrangement of an intended book or pamphlet.—**5.** (*c*) The dealer's partner at bridge. (*d*) In the game of rounce, an extra hand of 6 cards in the center of the table. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 322.—**6.** A person who is put forward (by interested parties in the background) in some capacity in connection with a matter in which he has no real concern or as to which he is the mere tool of his movers: for example, (*a*) as an incorporator or a director of a bank, a railway, or other company, in order to satisfy some statutory requirement as to number, place of residence, or the like, or as (*b*) in Australia, when the public lands were thrown open, one who made application for an allotment in his own name, but really on behalf of another who had already made his own 'selection.'—**7.** A horse affected with dumminess, which follows an acute inflammation of the brain. See ★*dumminess*, 2.

The duration of the disease varies from a few hours to a week, the average being perhaps 72 hours. Horses which recover are said to become "*dummies*"—animals with a permanent cerebral lesion and defective intelligence. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, VI. 66.

dummy (dum′i), *v. i.* To act as a dummy. See ★*dummy*, 6.

dummyism (dum′i-izm), *n.* The practice of using or of acting as a dummy in any matter, as taking up land by perjury and false pretenses on the part of the dummy. See ★*dummy*, 6.

dummy-weed (dum′i-wēd), *n.* The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*.

dump[2], *v. t.* **5.** To press closely; subject to severe pressure, as bales of wool. [Australia.]

dump-car, *n.*—**Air dump-car**, a gondola-car of which the body can be tilted up to discharge the load. It is operated by compressed air. See ★*gravel-car*.

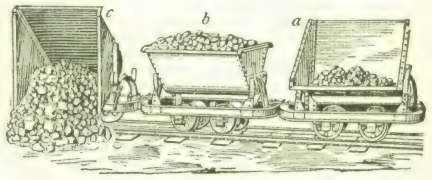
dumper, *n.* **2.** In *railroading*, any form of tilting-, dumping-, or unloading-car, whether operated by hand or by power.

dump-grate (dump′grāt), *n.* A furnace- or boiler-grate which can be tilted or tipped up so as to drop or dump its load of ash and cinder; a dumping-grate or tip-grate.

dump-hook (dump′hůk), *n.* A levered chain grab-hook attached to the evener, to which a team is hitched in loading logs. A movement of the lever releases the hook from the logging-chain without stopping the team.

dumping-boat (dum′ping-bōt), *n.* A boat or scow used in the removal of rubbish and in dumping it into the ocean. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 880.

dumping-car, *n.* Any railroad-car which is used to carry loose material in bulk and which, through its construction or fittings, can be made to discharge its load. The most simple form has a balance square, cup-, or V-shaped body, so supported that it can be tilted up to discharge the load at the side of the track. In another type the body is hinged to a turntable on the truck and can be swung around and tilted in any direction. Another simple form has a tilting-floor and fixed ends, or a fixed sloping floor and hinged sides, or two floors joined together and sloping outward, with hinged sides. In this type the car-body is fixed and the load is dumped by releasing the hinged sides. In this sense the hopper-car, having sloping floors for the automatic discharge of the load through the hopper, is a dump-car. The largest and most complicated type consists of an under-frame supporting two hinged and inclined floors which meet in the middle and, when closed, sustain the



Dumping-car for Industrial Railroad.

a, car tilted up for convenience in loading; *b*, car loaded and locked for transport; *c*, car released and upset, discharging coal.

load in a V-shaped trough. When the load is to be discharged, one section of one floor may be opened and the load dumped between the rails, or, by means of deflecting plates and a fixed apron on the side of the car, it may be dumped at the side of the track. Two sections may be opened and the load discharged on both sides or on one side. The dumping apparatus may be operated by hand or by compressed air (obtained from the air-brake system), either when the train is at rest or when it is in motion, and in any direction, one car at a time or all the cars of the train at the same instant.

dumpling, *n.* 3. Any one of two or three species of dwarf, stemless, succulent evergreen plants belonging to the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, especially *M. minimum*, called the *small dumpling*, a plant only half an inch high, and *M. obcordellum*, called the *greater dumpling*, which is about an inch higher.—**Blue dumplings,** a favorite dish among the Creek Indians, consisting of two cups of corn meal, half a teaspoonful of baking-powder, and a little butter, made into small balls which are dropped into boiling water and cooked for five minutes. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 7, 1904, p. 23703.

dump-moraine (dump′mō-rān″), *n.* A moraine formed of material dropped from a glacier.

dumpoke (dum′pōk), *n.* [A back-formation from *dumpoked.*] A stuffed duck; in general, any baked dish. [Anglo-Indian.]

dumpoked (dum′pōkt), *a.* [Hind. *dampukht*, cooking in steam, simmering, < *dam*, air, breath, steam, + *pukht*, cooked.] Boiled, as a fowl, with butter and spices; now, baked, as a fowl. [Anglo-Indian.]

dump-skip (dump′skip), *n.* A bucket for hoisting coal or ore, so constructed as to overturn or open when its contents are to be dumped.

dumree (dum′rē), *n.* [Also *dumrie, dumaree;* < Hind. *damrī.*] A copper coin formerly in use in Central India, of very slight value. *Yule and Burnell.*

dumus (dū′mus), *n.*; pl. *dumi* (-mī). [L., a bush. OL. *dusmus*, prob. connected with *densus*, thick: see *dense.*] A bush or low-branching shrub.

dun[1]. **I.** *a.*—**Dun hackle, land, limestone, skipper.** See ★*hackle*[3], ★*land*[1], *Redesdale* ★*limestone,* ★*skipper*[1].

II. *n.* 2. A dun-colored natural or artificial fly used in angling: as, the pale-olive *dun*, made with a body of hair from the polar bear; goose-*dun*, with a body of gray goose-pinion; blue *dun*, with a body of pale mole-fur.

dunal (dū′nal), *a.* [*dune* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to dunes.

At Lake of the Woods there is no evidence that the Isle aux Sables is tenanted by both *dunal* and predunal types of plants.
C. MacMillan, Minn. Bot. Studies, Bulletin IX. p. 993.

dun-bar (dun′bär), *n.* A British collector's name for a dun-colored moth (*Cosmia trapezina*) having two bars or transverse lines on the fore wings. *N. E. D.*

Duncanella (dung-ka-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Duncan*, proper name, + *-ella.*] A genus of extinct tetracorals of the family *Cyathaxoniidæ*, including very simple conical cups with regular septa and no tabulæ or dissepiments. It is of Silurian age.

dunch[1] (dunch), *n.* [*dunch*[1], *v.*] A jog with the elbow; a nudge; a 'dig in the ribs.' [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

dunch[2], *a.* 2. Dull; stupid; slow of understanding.—3. Heavy, as bread; stodgy. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

II. *n.* 1. A stodgy pudding, made of flour, currants, and water. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Improperly baked bread. [Newfoundland.]

dune[1], *n.*—**Active dune,** a sand-dune in the wandering or shifting state.—**Barrier dune,** an artificial ridge created for the protection of inland areas by obstructing the shifting of the sand, as with living grasses, brush fences, etc.—**Gray dune,** a dune belonging to the innermost and highest of three lines found on some coasts: so called because the sand is tinged by an intermixture of humus; a land dune. The gray dunes and white dunes are inside of a low outer row.—**Land dune.** See *gray* ★*dune.*—**Sea dune.** See *white* ★*dune.*—**Wandering dune,** one which, being unprotected by vegetation, is continually changing its shape and place under the action of the wind. The movement of dunes is commonly inland from the shore.—**White dune,** a dune belonging to the middle of three lines as found on some coasts, and also medium in height: so named because the sand is uncolored by humus. Also called *sea dune.* See *gray* ★*dune.*

Dunelm. An ecclesiastical abbreviation of the Latin *Dunelmensis*, 'of Durham.'

dun-fly, *n.* See ★*dun, n.*, 2.

Dung substitute. Same as ★*dunging-salt.*

dunga-runga (dung″gä-rung′gä), *n.* [Aboriginal name in New South Wales.] A small tree of crooked growth, *Notelæa ovata*, yielding close-grained, hard wood, used for tool-handles. See *Notelæa.*

dung-beetle, *n.*—**Indian dung-beetle,** an East Indian scarabæid beetle, called by Kirby and Spence *Copris midas.*

dunging-salt (dung′ing-sâlt), *n.* A trade-name for sodium phosphate or arseniate when used in calico-printing as a more cleanly substitute for cow-dung in the bath in which, to remove superfluous mordant, the cloth is immersed after printing and before dyeing. Also called *dung substitute.*

dungon (dung-ōn′), *n.* See ★*dongon.*

dungstead (dung′sted), *n.* A dung-heap; a place where manure is piled; a midden.

The general conclusion arrived at, and clearly expressed by Pfeiffer, is that excessive loss in manure can be best avoided by storing it in a deep mass in a water-tight *dungstead* placed in a well-shaded situation, in which the material is firmly compressed.
Nature, Sept. 15, 1904, p. 491.

dung-worm (dung′wėrm), *n.* A worm or larva found in cow-dung, used as bait.

Dunkard series. See ★*series.*

Dunker[1], *n.*—**Seventh-day Dunkers,** a division of the Dunkers organized in Pennsylvania in 1728 by Conrad Beissel. The society, now almost extinct, was monastic in character, advocated celibacy for its members, and observed the Sabbath on the seventh day: whence its name.

dunkirk (dun′kėrk), *n.* A privateer vessel from Dunkirk in the seventeenth century.

dunkirker (dun′kėrk-ėr), *n.* 1. Same as ★*dunkirk.*—2. One of the crew of a dunkirk.

dunk-tree (dungk′trē), *n.* The jujube, *Zizyphus Jujuba.* See *Zizyphus.* [West Indian.]

dunner[2] (dun′ėr), *v. i.* [Var. of **dinner*, collateral form of *dinnle, dindle;* imitative.] To vibrate with a reverberating sound; make a thundering, reverberating noise. [Scotch.]

dunner[2] (dun′ėr), *n.* [*dunner*[2], *v.*] A hollow reverberating sound, as if made by heavy blows from the closed fist on a door; a thundering sound. [Scotch.]

dunnite (dun′īt), *n.* [*Dunn*, a proper name, + *-ite*[2].] Same as ★*explosive D.*

dunstone (dun′stōn), *n.* [*dun*[1] + *stone.*] In *petrog.*, stone of a dun or dull brown color, sometimes sedimentary, as dolomite or sandstone; occasionally, an altered dolerite. [Local, Eng.]

dunting (dun′ting), *n.* Knocking; hitting; dinting; in *ceram.*, the cracking of ware entirely through, while it is being fired in the kiln.

duny (dū′ni), *a.* [*dune* + *-y*[1].] Having numerous sand-dunes.

duodecagon (dū-ō-dek′a-gon), *n.* [Gr. *δυώδεκα*, twelve, + *γωνία*, angle.] Same as *dodecagon.*

duodecane (dū-ō-dek′ān), *n.* [Gr. *δυώδεκα*, twelve, + *-ane.*] Same as ★*dodecane.*

duodenary, *a.* 2. In *music*, pertaining to a duodene, or consisting of duodenes.

II. *n.* A musical instrument for acoustical research, played from a keyboard laid out in duodenes.

duodenate (dū′ō-dē-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *duodenated*, ppr. *duodenating.* [*duodene* + *-ate*[2].] In *music*, to modulate by duodenes.

duodenation (dū-ō-dē-nā′shon), *n.* [*duodenate* + *-ion.*] In *music*, the act, process, or result of modulating by duodenes.

duodenocholecystostomy (dū-ō-dē″nō-kol″ē-sis-tos′tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *duodenum* + Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κίστις*, bag, bladder, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, an operation for making an artificial opening between the gall-bladder and the duodenum.

duodenohepatic (dū-ō-dē″nō-hē-pat′ik), *a.* [*duodenum* + *hepatic.*] Relating to both the duodenum and the liver. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 654.

duodenotomy (dū-ō-dē-not′ō-mi), *n.* [*duodenum* + Gr. *-τομία*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an operation for making an opening into the duodenum.

duogravure (dū″ō-grā-vūr′), *n.* [F. **duogravure*, irreg. < L. *duo*, two, + *gravure*, engraving.] A method of photo-engraving which requires two plates for the production of a print in one color. *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 1, 1904.

duole (dū′ōl), *n.* [L. *duo*, two, + dim. *-ole*, L. *-olus.*] In *music*, a group of two notes to be performed in the time normally occupied by three.

duoparental (dū″ō-pā-ren′tal), *a.* [L. *duo*, two, + *parens*, parent.] Of or from two parents or sexual elements; bisexual; amphigonic.

The conclusion that chromatin was the true hereditary-substance could only be deduced with convincing clearness after *duo-parental* . . . reproduction had been studied. *Nat. Sci.*, Nov., 1896, p. 312.

duotal (dū′ō-tal), *n.* The trade name of guaiacol carbonate, a white odorless and tasteless crystalline compound, $(C_6H_4O.CH_3O)_2CO$, obtained by the action of phosgen on guaiacol-sodium. It is decomposed in the intestines into guaiacol and carbonic acid, and is used as an intestinal antiseptic and in tuberculosis. It is official in the U. S. Pharmacopœia under the name *guaiacolis carbonas.*

dup[2] (dup), *n.* [D. *dop*, a shell, husk.] A trough used in South Africa for sheep-washing.

Dupin's cyclide. Same as *cyclide.*

duplex, *a.*—**Cox duplex press.** See ★*press*[1].—**Duplex lock, paper, pump.** See ★*lock*[1], ★*paper,* ★*pump*[1].—**Duplex rail.** Same as *compound rail* (which see, under *rail*[1]).

duplexity (dū-plek′si-ti), *n.* Same as *duplicity*, 1.

duplicand (dū-pli-kand′), *n.* [L. *duplicandus*, fut. pass. part. of *duplicare*, double.] In *Scots law*, a double feu-duty due to a superior upon entry into possession by an heir, or at certain specified times.

duplicate, *v. i.* 2. In *whist* and *bridge*, to play the same cards over again, as nearly as possible under the same conditions, each side getting the hands originally held by its opponents.

duplicate. I. *a.* 4. In *bot.*, folded.—**Duplicate whist board.** See ★*board.*

II. *n.*—**Memory duplicate,** in *whist*, a game in which the hands are preserved and played over again by the same players at the same table.

duplicator (dū′pli-kā-tor), *n.* 1. One who duplicates anything; one who makes duplicates.—2. A machine or other contrivance for making duplicates, as of a writing or drawing or the like.

duplicident (dū″plis′i-dent), *a.* [L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *dens* (*dent-*), tooth.] Same as *duplicidentate.*

duplicipennate (dū″pli-si-pen′āt), *a.* [L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *penna*, wing: see *pennate.*] In *entom.*, having the wings folded longitudinally in repose, as the moths. [Rare.]

duplicispinate (dū″pli-si-spī′nāt), *a.* [L. *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, + *spina*, spine: see *spinate.*] Bearing double or duplex spines.

duplicity, *n.* 4. In *biol.*, the division of a part of the body of an organism, such as a limb or a digit, into two equivalent parts which may be regarded as equivalent to normal single members. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 406.—**Axial duplicity,** the presence in a bilateral animal of a pair of organs or parts in place of one which is normally single and median, as the presence of two tails in some breeds of goldfishes, or of two heads in monsters.

durative (dūr′a-tiv), *a.* [NL. **durativus*, < L. *durare*, continue: see *dure, v.*] In *philol.*, that expresses or serves to express continued or continuing action: as, to 'sit' and to 'strike' are *durative* verbs, while to 'strike down' and to 'sit down' are perfective verbs and express completed action.

durbachite (dėr′baċh-īt), *n.* [*Durbach*, in Baden, Germany, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a variety of syenite rich in mica which occurs as a basic facies of granite, and also as independent bodies.

Durchmusterung (dörċh-mös′te-röng), *n.* [G., < *durchmustern*, inspect closely, review, scrutinize, < *durch*, through, + *mustern*, inspect, muster: see *muster, v.*] A German name given to certain extensive catalogues of stars which give their magnitudes and their approximate positions sufficiently for identification. The oldest and best-known is Argelander's Durchmusterung of the Northern Heavens, containing about 324,000 stars. It was made at Bonn, and is usually referred to by the initials B. D. M. His successor, Schönfeld, extended the work to stars south of the equator, in the Southern Durchmusterung (S. D. M.). A third is the Cordova Durchmusterung (Cord. D.), extending Schönfeld's work to the south pole. The three contain all the stars easily observable with a telescope of three inches aperture down to the ninth magnitude, and many between magnitudes 9 and 9½. There is also the Cape (of Good Hope) Photographic Durchmusterung (C. P. D. M.), covering nearly the whole of the southern hemisphere.

durdenite (dėr′den-īt), *n.* [Named for H. S. *Durden* of San Francisco.] A hydrous ferric tellurite occurring in greenish-yellow small mammillary forms: found with native tellurium in Honduras.

durene (dū′rēn), *n.* [? L. *durare*, last, + *-ene.*] A colorless compound found in coal-tar oil and prepared by the action of methyl chlorid on toluene in the presence of aluminium chlorid; 1, 2, 4, 5-tetramethyl benzene. It has an odor resembling that of camphor, crystallizes in leaves, melts at 79–80° C., and boils at 193–195° C.

durenol (dū′rē-nōl), *n.* [*durene* + *-ol.*] A colorless compound prepared by fusing durene-sulphonic acid with potassium hydroxid; 1, 2, 4, 5-tetramethyl phenol. It crystallizes in large flat prisms, melts at 117° C., boils at 249–250° C., and is volatile with steam.

durezza (dö-ret'zä), *n.* [It., < L. *duritia*, hardness, < *durus*, hard.] In *music*, harshness of tone or expression.

durgah (dur-gä'), *n.* [Also *durgaw;* < Hind. *dargāh*, < Pers. *dargāh*, threshold, door, place, court, mosque, shrine; < *dar*, door, + *gāh*, place.] In India, the shrine of a Mohammedan saint.

duridine (dū'ri-din), *n.* [L. *durare*, last, + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound prepared by heating xylidene with methyl alcohol. It melts at 14° C. and boils at 252–253° C.

durote (dö-rō'tā), *n.* [Sp. *duro*, hard.] In Venezuela, a large, leguminous tree of Guiana and Venezuela, *Bocoa Provacensis*, which yields the boco-wood. See *boco-wood.*

durrin (dur'in), *n.* [*durra* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside, $HOC_6H_4CH(CN)OC_6H_{11}O_5$, present in Egyptian durra. It crystallizes in brilliant leaflets.

durylic (dū-ril'ik), *a.* [*dur(ene)* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Derived from durene.—**Durylic acid.** Same as *cumylic acid.*

duscle (dus'kl), *n.* [Appar. an artificial formation from *dusk.*] The black nightshade, *Solanum nigrum.*

dusky-wing (dus'ki-wing), *n.* Any butterfly of the genus *Thanaos:* so called on account of its dark color.—**Dreamy dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos icelus*, occurring in nearly all parts of the United States. Its larvæ feed on the aspen.—**Juvenal's dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos juvenalis*, occurring throughout the eastern United States. Its larvæ feed on the oak.—**Lucilius's dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos lucilius*, occurring in the Atlantic United States. Its larvæ feed on wild columbine and on pigweed.—**Martial's dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos martialis*, occurring throughout the Atlantic United States and westward to Colorado.—**Persius's dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos persius*, of wide distribution in the United States. Its larvæ feed on the willow and poplar.—**Sleepy dusky-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thanaos brizo*, occurring throughout most of the United States except the far Northwest.

duss (dus), *n.* [E. Indian.] A shrubby labiate plant, *Sussodia oppositifolia*, indigenous to the Himalaya Mountains. It has opposite or ternate leaves, and spikes of minute white flowers with feathery calyx-teeth. The leaves are covered with downy wool, which is used to remove insect larvæ from old sores; they are also applied to wounds and bruises. The wood is moderately hard and close-grained and is used for making gunpowder charcoal.

dust[1], *n.* **11.** In *bot.*, pollen. *Blair.* **12.** Flour. [Slang, Australia.]—**Dust-particles of Müller.** See ★*homoconium.*—**Dust process,** in *ceram.*, a method of making buttons, tiles, etc., by pressing dampened clay-dust in molds.

dust-bar (dust'bär), *n.* In *cotton manuf.*, one of the parallel bars in a grid for the escape of dust and extraneous matter in cotton, in the scutching- and other preparatory machines.

dust-cage (dust'kāj), *n.* In a cotton-scutching machine, a drum or cylinder with a perforated surface, against which the cotton is blown and from which it is taken in the form of a fleece or sheet. By means of a draft-fan and conduits attached to the ends of the cylinder the dust is removed from the cotton through the perforations.

dust-collector (dust'kọ-lek″tọr), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for removing and collecting the dust from purifiers and other milling-machines. It consists of a large number of cloth cylinders, placed radially, through which the dust-laden air is blown, the air escaping through the cloth and leaving the dust in the cylinders to be removed as fast as it collects.

dust-counter (dust'koun″tėr), *n.* An instrument for counting the number of particles of dust in a unit volume of air. It is made in several forms, but in each a small volume of air is suddenly expanded so that it cools to the dew-point, and the moisture condensing on the dust-nuclei brings them down to rest on the surface of a glass mirror, where they may be counted. The air along the French and Italian Riviera, for example, contains sometimes many thousands of dust-particles per cubic centimeter, the purest observed having 750. On the Rigi Kulm the lowest number observed is 210. In the western Highlands of Scotland the lowest number is 16.

dustee (dus-tē'), *n.* [Varied from *fustee*?] The offspring of a fustee and a white. [West Indies.]

duster, *n.* **6.** An apparatus or device, usually employing a current of air, for removing dust or fine particles from any material, such as grain, ore, rags, and the like.—**7.** A light wool or linen blanket, embroidered or plain, used as a cover for the lap, in driving, to protect the clothing from dust.—**8.** A test-well which fails to reach water; a dry hole. [U. S.]

Great assistance would have been given in the location of this line of complete saturation had the unsuccessful test wells of the past been divided into two classes, as salt-water wells and *dusters*, instead of calling them all dry holes, as has generally been done.
Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 338.

dust-fall (dust'fâl), *n.* The settling of dust from the atmosphere.

dust-feather (dust'feŦH″ėr), *n.* See *feather.*

dust-figure (dust'fig″ūr), *n.* A regular figure formed on the surface of a body by the deposition of dust. The dust adheres to certain parts of the surface, sometimes by osmosis, sometimes by electric attraction, sometimes by a special physical or chemical affinity between special kinds of dust and special parts of the solid surface.

dust-flow (dust'flō), *n.* A stream or land-slide of water-saturated volcanic ashes.

Few days, however, pass without clouds of steam rising from the crater, accompanied from time to time by *dust-flows* down the gorge to the Rivière Blanche to the southwest or across the basin of the Lac des Palmistes to the east. *E. O. Hovey*, in Science, July 1, 1904, p. 24.

dust-fog (dust'fog), *n.* **1.** A whitish fog formed of vapor-dust or the finest kind of mist, differing from the dust-haze which frequently follows volcanic eruptions and is formed of fine dust-particles or nuclei upon which vapor has begun to condense.

Cold winds from the north-east, accompanied by *dust-fogs*, began only in December, and then the cold reached 11° Fahr., and even 5° Fahr. at night.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 549.

dust-haze (dust'hāz), *n.* See *haze*[1].

dusting (dus'ting), *n.* **1.** The act of casting dust or powder upon anything; specifically, in *ceram.*, sprinkling over the damp, unburned clay, through a canvas bag, powdered lead or galena, which in the kiln will fuse into a glaze. This method of lead-glazing was employed in England for common red pottery. See *lead-glaze* and ★*plumbiferous*, 2.—**2.** The act of brushing the dust from a surface, as of a table, chair, floor, etc.

dust-plate (dust'plāt), *n.* A plate placed in front of the cinder-outlet of an iron blast-furnace, which usually serves also to support the slag-runner, so that the workmen may be protected from dust and solid particles which may be blown through the cinder-opening by the blast.

dust-pressed (dust'prest), *p. a.* See *Prosser's* ★*process.*

dust-proof (dust'pröf), *a.* Proof against dust; capable of excluding dust.

dust-shower (dust'shou″ėr), *n.* A cloud of dust which, having been caught up into the upper atmosphere by a violent wind in one place, is blown, it may be, long distances, and precipitated with or without rain or snow. See also ★*sea-dust.*

dust-trunk (dust'trungk), *n.* A conduit through which cotton is blown (in the early processes of manufacture) and the dust knocked out by the cotton striking against projecting fins or plates.

dust-vapor (dust'vā-pọr), *n.* See ★*vapor-dust.*

dust-wind (dust'wind), *n.* A wind that brings dust-storms, such as the northwesterly gales on the eastern coast of Australia. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 91.

dust-wisp (dust'wisp), *n.* A delicate spray or stria of dust or ice-spiculæ floating in the sky among the sunrise and sunset colors; usually of a steely-white tint and hence high up in the atmosphere.

This was of an unmistakably volcanic character, different from anything that has appeared here since the Krakatoa sunsets, though not equal to those in splendour. Since that maximum, the colouring has been gradually lessening. Yesterday and to-day it was remarkably weak, the chief feature being the *dust-wisps*, which were more conspicuous than I have previously seen them during this apparition. *Nature*, Dec. 25, 1902, p. 174.

dusty, *a.* **4.** In *bot.*, covered with granulations simulating dust. Also *farinose.*

dusty-husband (dus'ti-huz″band), *n.* The alpine rock-cress, *Arabis alpina.*

dusty-miller, *n.* **3.** Same as *miller*, 3.

dusty-wing (dus'ti-wing), *n.* Any member of the neuropterous family *Coniopterygidæ:* so named from the fact that the wings are covered with a white powder.

Dutch. I. *a.*—**Dutch consolation, door, kiln, roof, sauce.** See ★*consolation*, etc.—**Dutch treat, yellow.** See *treat*, ★*yellow.*

II. *n.*—**Double Dutch.** (*a*) Unintelligible gibberish. (*b*) A form of the child's game of jumping the rope in which two ropes are used.

dutch, *v. t.*—**To dutch it,** in *euchre*, to name a different color when the trump is turned down.

Dutchman, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] A layer of suet fastened with skewers into a roast of lean beef or mutton.—**4.** [*l. c.*] In *lumbering*, a short stick placed transversely between the outer logs of a load to divert the load toward the middle and so keep the logs from falling off.

Dutchman's-breeches, *n.* **2.** The streaks of blue sky seen between the alto-stratus clouds after a storm begins to abate.

duty, *n.*—**Duty of water,** in *irrigation*, the relation which the quantity of water applied bears to the area irrigated. For example, one cubic foot of water per second flowing throughout the irrigating season should irrigate 100 acres. Under a high duty of water 160 or more acres may be irrigated; under a low duty 60 acres or less may be watered. Or, in other units, two and a half acre-feet of water held in a reservoir should be ample to furnish water for one acre; or under a high duty one acre-foot of water may irrigate half an acre or more.—**Export duty,** a sum of money levied by a government upon the exportation of goods. Such duties are unconstitutional in the United States.—**Probate duty.** See *probate-duty.*

duv, *n.* A simplified spelling of *dove.*

duzen, *n.* A simplified spelling of *dozen.*

D. V. M. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.*

D. V. M. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.*

D. V. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Doctor of Veterinary Science;* (*b*) of *Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.*

Dwarf male. See ★*male*[1].

dwarf-ear (dwârf'ēr), *n.* An ear-snail; a gastropod belonging to the family *Otinidæ*, having an auriform shell.

dwarfism (dwârf'izm), *n.* [*dwarf* + *-ism.*] The state of being a dwarf or dwarfed; dwarfishness.

Some predisposition to deformity is noted in funnel-breast, hallux valgus and *dwarfism.*
Phil. Med. Jour., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 215.

dway-berry (dwā'ber″i), *n.* [A reduction of ★*dwale-berry.*] Same as *dwale*, 3.

dwel, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *dwell.*

dwell, *n.* **2.** An automatic pause in the action of one part of a machine to enable another part to complete its work; specifically, in a sheet-metal drawing-press, a pause in the motion of one die to enable another to continue its work, or a pause in the motion of the two dies to enhance the effect of their combined pressure. It is also utilized to enable one die to serve as a binding-clamp, holding the blank firmly, while another die draws it into the required shape. A dwell can be produced by the use of a cam or by the omission of some of the teeth of a gear.

dyad. I. *n.* **5.** A group or association of two chromosomes in certain cells, such as the germ-cells in certain stages.—**6.** In *pros.*, a group of two lines having different rhythms.

Dyads and triads there are in Pindar, but they do not disturb the rhythmical working of the odes.
B. L. Gildersleeve, Pindar, p. liii. *N. E. D.*

II. *a.* **2.** Noting an axis of twofold symmetry. See ★*symmetry.*

dyadics (dī-ad'iks), *n.* That branch of pure mathematics which supposes no other regular relation between the principal objects of its study than those which are concerned with the assumption that there are two alternative ways in one or other, but not both, of which each of those objects is determined. For example, if the algebra of necessary reasoning, which is wholly concerned with the dyadic distinction between what is true and what is false, taking no account of greater or less probabilities, be considered in its pure mathematical relations, regardless of its application to logic, the simple mathematical theory that will so result belongs to dyadics.

dyakis-dodecahedral (dī″a-kis-dō″dek-a-hē'drạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a dyakis-dodecahedron or diploid; diploidal.

dyakis-dodecahedron, *n.* **2.** A solid of twenty-four faces, somewhat resembling the deltoidal icositetrahedron.

dyakis-hexacontahedron (dī″a-kis-hek″sa-kon-ta-hē'dron), *n.* [Gr. *δυάκις*, twice, + E. *hexacontahedron.*] A solid of 120 faces, reciprocal to the great rhombicosidodecahedron.

Dyaus (dyä'ûs), *n.* [Skt. *dyāús* (stem *dyo*), gen. *divás* (*dyos*): see *Zeus* and *Jupiter.*] In *Hindu myth.*, the god of the sky, answering to the Greek Zeus and the Roman Jupiter in their simpler aspects.

dye[1], *n.*—**Basic dye.** (*a*) Same as ★*basic stain.* (*b*) See *basic* ★*color.*—**Neutral dye,** a dye which results through the interaction between a basic and an acid dye, whereby the acid and basic affinities of the two become mutually saturated: as, for example, the eosinate of methylene-blue.—**Oxyazo dyes,** a class of artificial coal-tar colors which includes Soudan brown, crocein orange, and others.—**Paste dye,** a coloring material prepared for dyers' use in the condition of a semi-liquid pasty mass. Artificial alizarin and indigo are among the dyestuffs supplied in this form.—**Triphenylmethane dyes,** an important class of artificial dyestuffs, of which magenta or fuchsin and Hofmann's violet are prominent examples; made from materials originally derived from coal-tar, and very extensively used in dyeing, especially on wool and silk.

dye-beck, *n.*—**Spiral dye-beck,** a kind of dye-vat with a winch, for dyeing piece-goods which are made to pass spirally along the winch, by means of guide-pins, from one end to the other.

dye-box (dī'boks), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a box or tray in which the dye is placed and in which the skins are dipped.

dye-leaves (dī'lēvz), *n. pl.* **1.** The inkberry or gallberry, *Ilex glabra.*—**2.** The sweetleaf, *Symplocos tinctoria.*

dyer's-weed, *n.* **2.** The woad, *Isatis tinctoria.* —**3.** Either of the two American goldenrods, *Solidago nemoralis* and *S. rugosa*, somewhat used in dyeing. See *Solidago.*

dyestuff, *n.*—**Albumen dyestuff.** Same as *albumen* ★*color.*

dygogram (dī'gō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *δύ(ναμις)*, power, + *γω(νία)*, angle, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A diagram that shows both the horizontal directive magnetic force of the compass-needle on board ship under local influences and its deviation from the meridian for any latitude and sailing-course; specifically, the dygogram of Captain Colongue (1870) and of A. Smith, from which Paugger obtained the idea of his mechanical dromoscope of 1872.

dyn., dynam. Abbreviations of *dynamics.*

dyname, *n.* See *dynam*, 2.

dynamic, *a.* **5.** Sthenic; functional, not organic: as, a *dynamic* disease.—**6.** In *bot.*, capable of strongly swelling on one side: applied to tissue.—**Dynamic action.** See ★*action.* —**Dynamic agent,** in society, whatever produces change, especially progressive change. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 167.—**Dynamic cooling,** in *meteor.*, the cooling of a portion of the atmosphere when it expands against a slightly inferior pressure whereby its own internal heat is partly consumed in doing external work.—**Dynamic density.** See ★*density.*—**Dynamic heating,** in *meteor.*, the warming of the air, when it is compressed, by virtue of a slightly superior external pressure whereby work is done upon it and an equivalent amount of heat is thereby generated.—**Dynamic knowledge, meteorology,** etc. See ★*knowledge*, ★*meteorology*, etc.

Dynamical capacity, in *physics*, same as *density.* [Rare.]

dynamicity (dī-na-mis'i-ti), *n.* [*dynamic* + *-ity.*] In *chem.*, same as *atomicity* or *valence.* The term has not come into general use.

dynamics, *n.*—**Chemical dynamics,** in *phys. chem.*, chemical mechanics as applied to a chemical system which is not in equilibrium but is undergoing changes in the active masses of the reacting substances; the study of the velocity of chemical reactions.—**Vital dynamics,** the theory of the vital forces in motion, as distinguished from mechanical or chemical forces acting upon the living organism.

dynamist, *n.* **2.** A student of dynamics.

dynamite, *n.* Nitroglycerin soaked up by silicious earth as an inert absorbent or 'dope' is now distinguished as *dynamite No. 1*, and the meaning of the word is extended so as to include also numerous mixtures of nitroglycerin with absorbents which increase the force of the explosion. See *dope*, 3.—**Gelatin dynamite,** a high explosive used for blasting, made by mixing a cheap absorbent with explosive gelatin.—**Lignin dynamite,** a trade-name for various mixtures of wood-pulp or sawdust with a nitrate, generally sodium nitrate, and more or less nitroglycerin: used as explosives in blasting.

dynamite-shell (dī'na-mīt-shel″), *n.* A projectile with thin walls and containing a large bursting-charge of dynamite; especially the shell fired from dynamite-guns.

dynamitic (dī-na-mit'ik), *a.* [*dynamite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to dynamite or dynamiters.

dynamitist (dī'na-mī-tist), *n.* [*dynamite* + *-ist.*] One who favors dynamitism.

dynamo, *n.*—**Compound dynamo,** a dynamo in which the field-magnets are excited by both series and shunt windings.—**Fly-wheel dynamo,** a dynamo in which the revolving part, either the armature or field, serves as a fly-wheel for the engine.—**Load of a dynamo.** See ★*load*2.

dynamocosmical (dī″na-mō-koz'mi-kal), *a.* In *meteor.*, relating to the terms in the analytical expression for the variations of any meteorological element that are supposed to depend upon the influence of forces external to the earth and therefore solar or cosmical.

dynamogen (dī-nam'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *-γενής*, -producing.] A trade-name of an explosive consisting of yellow prussiate of potash, potash, chlorate of potash, starch, and charcoal, made into a paste with boiling water and spread with a brush over porous paper, which is then to be dried, cut up, and rolled into cartridges.

dynamogenesis, *n.*—**Law of mental dynamogeny** or **dynamogenesis,** in *psychol.*, the doctrine that every consciousness tends to express or realize itself in corresponding muscular movements; or, more accurately, that every consciousness tends to kinæsthesis as its natural term. The law is a translation, so to speak, from the law of neural dynamogeny, which asserts that incoming energy of stimulation tends always to be transformed into outgoing energy of bodily movement. Its verification has usually been attempted by means of the dynamometer or some equivalent instrument; a normal pull or squeeze is recorded, and then the pull or squeeze as reinforced by the dynamogenic effect of some sensory stimulus.

> If simultaneously with the contraction the subject received a sensorial impression, the contraction was sometimes weakened, but more often increased. This reinforcing effect has received the name of *dynamogeny.*
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 379.

dynamogenetic (dī″na-mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Same as *dynamogenic.*

dynamogenic, *a.* **2.** Producing force: as, the *dynamogenic* value of food. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1898, p. 543.

dynamogenous (dī-na-moj'e-nus), *a.* Same as *dynamogenic.*

dynamogenously (dī-na-moj'e-nus-li), *adv.* In accordance with the principle of dynamogeny.

dynamographic (dī″na-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the graphic recording of force.

dynamology (dī-na-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of forces; dynamics.

> In the sciences of organized bodies we find them subdivided by abstraction into categorical sciences, which we call chemology or chemistry, morphology, *dynamology* or dynamics, ontology or evolution, and psychology.
> *J. W. Powell*, in Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.–Dec., 1901, [p. 603.

dynamometamorphic (dī″na-mō-met-a-môr'fik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of dynamometamorphism, or changes effected in rocks by movement and pressure. *Nature*, Aug. 4, 1904, p. 317.

dynamometamorphism (dī″na-mō-met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *metamorphism.*] In *petrog.*, metamorphic changes produced by mechanical rather than chemical processes. See *metamorphism.*

dynamometamorphosed (dī″na-mō-met-a-môr'fōzd), *p. a.* Metamorphosed by processes among which earth-movements are the controlling factors.

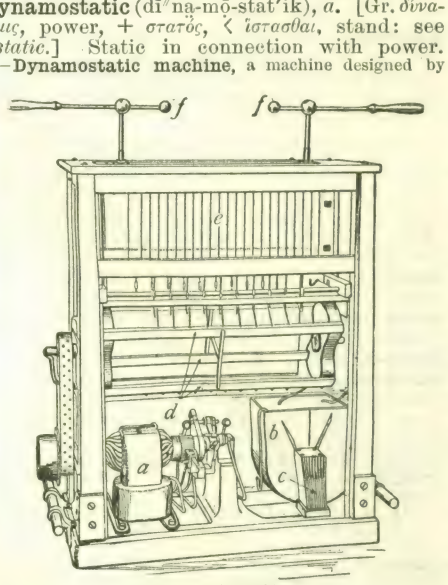
dynamometer, *n.* **2.** An instrument for determining the magnifying power of a telescope by measuring the diameter of the little image of the object-glass which is formed just outside of the eyepiece: usually, and better, called *dynameter*, to distinguish it from the instrument for measuring stress.

dynamophone (dī-nam'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *φωνή*, sound.] A form of transmission dynamometer in which the twist of a running-shaft is determined by the aid of specially mounted telephones whose relative angular positions, when giving the same tone vibrations, can be accurately measured and compared with those when the shaft is at rest. *Science*, Aug. 29, 1902, p. 339.

dynamoscope (dī-nam'ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An appliance for auscultating a muscle during its contraction.

dynamoscopy (dī-na-mos'kō-pi), *n.* [*dynamoscope* + *-y*3.] The use of the dynamoscope in listening to the murmur produced by contracting muscular fibrils.

dynamostatic (dī″na-mō-stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, power, + *στατός*, ‹ *ἱστασθαι*, stand: see *static.*] Static in connection with power. —**Dynamostatic machine,** a machine designed by



Dynamostatic Machine.

a, dynamo or converter; *b*, step-up transformer; *c*, laminations; *d*, revolving-frame; *e*, glass condensers; *f*, spark-terminals.

Professor E. Thomson, which gives very high direct-current voltage of considerable power. It consists of an alternating-current generator or inverted converter (see ★*converter*), a step-up transformer (see ★*transformer*), a series of glass-plate condensers, and a frame revolved synchronously with the converter, which charges the condensers in parallel and connects them in series for discharge.

dynamotor (dī'na-mō-tor), *n.* [Gr. *δύνα(μις)*, power, + E. *motor.*] A combined electrical motor and generator by means of which direct current can be drawn from the source of supply at one voltage and delivered for use at another voltage. The dynamotor is used for electroplating, and has various functions in laboratories which employ electric power. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 209.

dyne-centimeter (dīn-sen'ti-mē-tėr), *n.* **1.** The c. g. s. unit of work; the work done by a dyne of force acting through one centimeter; an erg.—**2.** The c. g. s. unit for moment of force; a unit of torque; the moment of a force of one dyne acting at the end of an arm one centimeter in length.

dyophone (dī'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *δίο*, two, + *φωνή*, sound.] In *acoustics*, an instrument for the simultaneous production of two tones differing in composition or timbre but of equal pitch.

dyophysite (dī-of'i-zīt), *n.* [Gr. *δίο*, two, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*2.] Same as *diphysite.*

dyophysitism (dī-of'i-zī-tizm), *n.* [*dyophysite* + *-ism.*] Same as *diphysitism.*

dyotheletian (dī-oth-e-lē'shian), *a.* [Gr. *δίο*, two, + *θελητής*, one who wills, + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the doctrine that there are two wills in Christ.

> The monotheletian patriarchs and the *dyotheletian* popes mutually anathematized each other.
> *A. F. Heard*, Russ. Church and Russ. Dissent, p. 2.

dyotheletism (dī-oth'e-lē-tizm), *n.* Same as *dyotheletism.*

dyphone (dī'fōn), *n.* [Irreg. spelling for *diphone*, as if meaning 'having a doubled, that is, increased sound.'] A powerful double lute with fifty strings, invented by Thomas Mace of London in 1672.

dysacousis (dis-a-kō'sis), *n.* [Also *disacusis;* NL., ‹ Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ἀκουσις*, hearing.] Incomplete deafness; hardness of hearing. Also *dysacusis.*

dysalbumose (dis-al'bū-mōs), *n.* [*dys-* + *albumose.*] A variety of hetero-albumose which results from the latter on standing. It is insoluble in a dilute saline solution.

dysaphe (dis'a-fē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ἁφή*, touch, ‹ *ἅπτειν*, touch.] Impaired sense of touch.

dysaphia (dis-ā'fi-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*dysaphe.*

dysarthrosis (dis-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ἀρθρωσις*, jointing: see *arthrosis.*] **1.** Same as *dysarthria.*—**2.** Congenital defect causing limited movement of a joint.—**3.** Dislocation of a joint.—**4.** A false joint.

dysboulia (dis-bō'li-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δυσβουλία*, ill counsel (taken as 'difficult willing'), ‹ *δυσ-*, hard, ill, + *βουλή*, will, wish, counsel.] Impairment of the power of the will. Also written *dysbulia.* *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 817.

dyschromia (dis-krō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ *δυσ-*, hard, ill, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Same as *dyschroia.*

dyschronous (dis'krō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *χρόνος*, time.] Ill agreeing, or disagreeing, in time: opposed to *synchronous.*

> It [consciousness] has a selective power, manifest both in choosing and in combining sensations received at different times. It can make synchronous impressions *dyschronous* in their effects, and *dyschronous* impressions synchronous. *Science*, July 4, 1902, p. 5.

dyscinesia, *n.* Same as *dyskinesia.*

dyscoria (dis-kō'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *κόρη*, pupil of the eye.] Irregularity in the contour of the pupil of the eye.

dyscrasial (dis-krā'si-al), *a.* [*dyscrasia* + *-al*1.] Same as *dyscrasic.*

dysderid (dis'dē-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Dysderidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Dysderidæ.*

dysenteriform (dis-en-ter'i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *dysenteria*, dysentery, + *forma*, form.] Resembling dysentery.

dysentery, *n.* Recent researches have shown that there are at least two diseases, and possibly more, having the same general symptoms and still grouped under the common designation of *dysentery.* One form, distinguished as *bacillary dysentery,* is characterized by the presence of a specific bacillus, *Bacillus dysenteriæ* or Shiga's bacillus (so named after the Japanese physician who discovered it). Another form, *amebic dysentery,* is associated with the presence in the intestine of a unicellular animal micro-organism, *Amœba dysenteriæ.* This form is less acute in its onset than bacillary dysentery,

but may continue for months or even years, causing great emaciation and anemia, and not infrequently leading to abscess of the liver.

dysentery-root (dis'en-ter-i-rōt), *n.* The stickseed or beggar's-lice, *Lappula Virginiana*, from the supposed medicinal properties of the root. Also called *dysentery-weed*.

dysentery-weed (dis'en-ter-i-wēd), *n.* **1.** Same as ★*dysentery-root*.—**2.** The low cudweed or wartwort, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*.

dysgalactia (dis-ga-lak'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, hard, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] Diminished secretion of milk, or secretion of milk of an unhealthy character.

dysgenesia (dis-je-nē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *dysgenesis*.

dysgeogenous (dis-jē-oj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *γῆ*, earth, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Disintegrating slightly or not at all into detritus (said of rocks); resisting decomposition; hence, coarse and little retentive of water (said of soils): opposed to ★*eugeogenous*.

dyslexic (dis-lek'sik), *a.* [*dyslexia* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with dyslexia.

dyslochia (dis-lō'ki-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *λόχια*, lochia.] Cessation in whole or in part of the lochial discharge.

dyslogia (dis-lō'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *λόγος*, reason.] Impairment of the reasoning faculties. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 571.

dyslogical (dis-loj'i-kal), *a.* Characterized by dyslogia or the disturbance of thought shown by a jumbled order of words in speech or in writing.

dyslysin (dis'li-sin), *n.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *λύσις*, dissolution, + *-in*[2].] A decomposition-product of cholalic acid. $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$, formed during the process of intestinal putrefaction.

dysmenia (dis-mē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *μήν*, month.] Same as *dysmenorrhea*.

dysmenorrheic (dis-men-ọ-rē'ik), *a.* Same as *dysmenorrheal*.

dysmnesia (dis-mnē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, ill, + *μνῆσις*, memory.] Forgetfulness; impaired memory.

dysodontiasis (dis″ọ-don-tī-ā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *-iasis*.] Delayed or defective dentition.

dysosmia (dis-os'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσοσμία*, ill smell (taken in NL. as 'difficulty of smelling'), < *δύσοσμος*, ill-smelling, < *δυσ-*, ill, + *ὀσμή*, *ὀδμή*, smell.] Loss in whole or in part of the sense of smell.

dysostosis (dis-os-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. for ★*dysosteosis*, < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] Imperfect formation of bone.

dyspepsia, *n.*—**Acid dyspepsia,** impaired digestion due to extreme acidity of the gastric juice.—**Reflex dyspepsia,** impairment of the digestive powers as a result of reflex nervous influence, due, for example, to eye-strain.—**Salivary dyspepsia,** impaired digestion due to deficiency or altered character of the saliva.

dyspepsiodynia (dis-pep″si-ọ-din'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσπεψία*, dyspepsia, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Heartburn.

dyspeptodynia (dis-pep″tọ-din'i-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*dyspepsiodynia*.

dyspeptone (dis-pep'tōn), *n.* [*dys-* + *peptone*.] An insoluble modification of hetero-albumose which results from the latter on prolonged exposure to water or on drying. Also termed *dysalbumose*.

dysphasia (dis-fā'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *φάσις*, a speaking.] Difficulty of speech which does not amount to actual aphasia.

dysphasic (dis-fā'zik), *a.* Relating to or suffering from dysphasia.

dysphonic (dis-fō'nik), *a.* Relating to or suffering from dysphonia.

dysphotic (dis-fō'tik), *a.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-ic*.] In *phytogeog*: (*a*) Poorly lighted: designating the dim tract between the photic and aphotic levels in a body of water.

> The flora of the *dysphotic* region [in fresh-water lakes] is composed almost exclusively of microphytes, Diatomaceæ in particular; but exceptionally a few macrophytes have been observed in it.
>
> *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant Geog., p. 811.

(*b*) Adapted to live in such a tract: as, a *dysphotic* plant, a *dysphotic* flora.

dyspnœa, *n.*—**Cardiac dyspnœa,** difficult respiration due to sluggish pulmonary circulation, and consequent deficient aëration of the blood, from heart-disease.—**Expiratory dyspnœa,** a form of dyspnœa in which the chief difficulty is in expelling the air from the lungs.—**Inspiratory dyspnœa,** a form of dyspnœa in which the chief difficulty is in inspiration.—**Renal dyspnœa,** difficulty in respiration accompanying disease of the kidneys.—**Traube's dyspnœa,** a form occasionally observed in diabetes, in which the desire for air is urgent yet the respirations are slow.

dysprosia (dis-prō'si-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Oxid of dysprosium.

dysprosium (dis-prō'si-um), *n.* [NL.] In *chem.*, one of the supposedly distinct elements of the yttrium group contained in samarskite and gadolinite, closely related to holmium, but distinguished from it by a special absorption-spectrum. Symbol, Dy; atomic weight, 162.5.

dysrhythmia (dis-rith'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *δυσ-*, ill, + *ῥυθμός*, rhythm.] In *pathol.*, an occasional disturbance of rhythm.

dyssynchronous (di-sing'krọ-nus), *a.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, bad, ill. + *σύν*, with, + *χρόνος*, time.] Not coincident as to time; not synchronous.

dystaxia (dis-tak'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *τάξις*, disposition, order.] Tremor similar to that which occurs in paralysis agitans.

dysteleological, *a.* **2.** Of the nature of or pertaining to dysteleology.

> Arguments [from design] . . . cut both ways, as the formidable array of facts capable of an equally cogent *dysteleological* application sufficiently shows.
>
> *J. Ward*, Naturalism and Agnosticism, I. 6.

dysteleologist, *n.* **2.** Any agent which evades the functional end, as a bee which secures honey from a flower by means not conducive to cross-fertilization.

dysteleology, *n.* **2.** Any evasion of the functional aim or end, as where an insect punctures a nectary from below without coming into contact with the anthers, thus frustrating the end of cross-fertilization.

dysthanasia (dis-thạ-nā'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσθάνατος*, bringing a hard death, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *θάνατος*, death.] A painful death.

dysthymia (dis-thī'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσθυμία*, despondency, < *δύσθυμος*, despondent, melancholy, low in mind, < *δυσ-*, ill, + *θυμός*, mind.] Mental depression.

dysthyroidism (dis-thī'roid-izm), *n.* [*dys-* + *thyroid* + *-ism*.] A morbid state marked by impaired function of the thyroid gland.

dystopia (dis-tō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *τόπος*, place.] Malposition; dislocation.

dystraumia (dis-trâ'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *τραῦμα*, wound. The formation really means 'a condition of being hard to wound.'] A condition in which the healing processes are sluggish.

dystrophy, *n.*—**Progressive muscular dystrophy.** Same as *progressive muscular atrophy* (which see, under *progressive*).—**Pseudohypertrophic dystrophy.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

dysuresia (dis-ū-rē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *οὖρησις*, urination.] Same as *dysuria*.

dysuresis (dis-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *οὖρησις*, urination.] Same as ★*dysuresia*.

dysyntribite (di-sin'tri-bīt), *n.* [Appar. an error for ★*dyssyntribite*, irreg. < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, + *συντρίβειν*, shatter (*σύν*, together, + *τρίβειν*, rub, scrape), + *-ite*[2].] An impure massive mineral or rock, resembling serpentine in appearance, but near pinite in composition: it occurs in Jefferson county and elsewhere in northern New York and is doubtless pseudomorphous in origin.

Dyvour's habit. See ★*habit*.

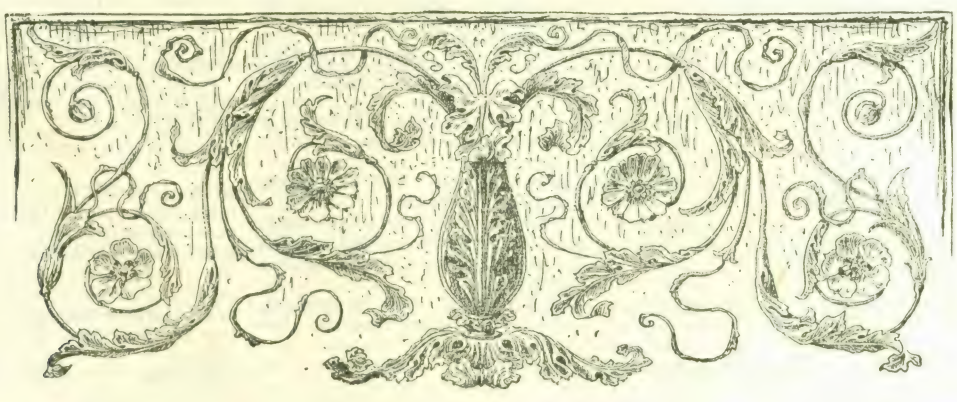
dzo (dzō), *n.*; pl. *dzos* (collective *dzo*). [Tibetan *dzo* (Jaeschke, 1866, p. 33).] A hybrid, the



Dzo.

result of a cross between the male of the water buffalo and the female of the domesticated yak. The dzo are kept for beasts of burden and for the milk yielded by the cows.

> They also breed herds of *dzo*, a very valuable hybrid between the cow [buffalo] and yak, and capable of carrying eighty pounds more than either the horse or mule. The male *dzo* is used for ploughing, and the female gives more milk than any other of the bovine race. . . . From the hair of the *dzo* and yak the Mantzu prepare a heavy felt used for boots and for circular cloaks, worn in cold or wet weather.
>
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 36.



E **3.** (*c*) (3) [*cap.*] The sign of residuation (which see). (*d*) [*cap.*] In *chem.*, sometimes used as the symbol for erbium: more commonly *Er*. (*e*) The common symbol for the modulus of elasticity, or the force, in pounds, required to stretch a bar of any material one square inch in cross-section until its length is increased by one hundred per cent. (*f*) In *elect.*, a symbol for *electromotive force.* — **5.** An abbreviation (*c*) of *Earl*; (*d*) of *Eastern*; (*e*) of *English*; (*f*) in *exper. psychol.*, of *experimenter*.

E. A. An abbreviation of *entered apprentice*, in freemasonry.

eacid (ē′as″id), *n.* [Prop. *e-acid* or *E-acid*, appar. for *E*(*mmens's*) *acid*.] The name given by Dr. Emmens of New York, in 1888, to a substance which he assumed to be a new organic acid, but which in fact was merely picric acid or trinitrophenol crystallized from solution in strong nitric acid and perhaps retaining a little of the latter. Also *Emmens's acid*.

eagle, *n.*, **1.** The eagle is the emblem of St. John the Evangelist and for this reason is placed on lecterns from which the gospels are read. It is also the emblem of regal and imperial power and as such was adopted by the Roman and Holy Roman Empires.

9. A base foreign coin which circulated in England in the reign of Edward I.—**Bearded eagle.** Same as *bearded vulture*.

eagle-fern (ē′gl-fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

eagle-hawking (ē′gl-hâk″ing), *n.* The plucking of wool from dead sheep. [Bushman's Eng., Australia.]

ear[1], *n.*, **8.** (*g*) In *archery*, the stiff portion of a reflex bow at the end of each limb and including the nock. The ear works stiffly in order that the curve of the bow may be more readily reversed in stringing it.—**Blainville ears,** congenital inequality in size and configuration of the two ears.—**Cagot ear,** absence of the lobule of the ear.—**Cauliflower ear,** a shrunken ear following the absorption of effused blood after an injury.—**Darwinian ear,** an ear in which the upper portion of the helix is defective.—**Diabetic ear,** mastoiditis occurring as a complication of diabetes.—**Ear vesicle,** a cystic structure constituting the organ of hearing in mollusks and worms. See cut under *Synaptidæ*.—**Insane ear,** hematoma auris.—**Morel ear,** a large flabby ear in which the curves of the concha are not pronounced.—**Stahl ear,** an abnormally broad external ear.—**To be on one's ear,** to be very angry or much exasperated. [U. S. slang.]—**Vestibule of the ear.** See *membranous vestibule*, under *vestibule*.—**Wildermuth ear,** abnormal prominence of the antihelix.

earbow (ēr′bō), *n.* The forehead-piece of a bridle when it is made to pass before one ear and behind the other.

ear-covert (ēr′kuv″ėrt), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the tufts of feathers covering the external opening of the ear.

ear-crystal (ēr′kris″tal), *n.* Same as *otolith*.

ear-cushion (ēr′kůsh″ŏn), *n.* A small cushion designed to be hung in the back of a coach as a head-rest.

ear-finger (ēr′fing″gėr), *n.* The fifth or little finger: also called the *auricular finger*.

ear-fly (ēr′flī), *n.*—**Black-striped ear-fly,** *Chrysops vittatus*, an American gadfly of the dipterous family *Tabanidæ*, which particularly attacks the ears of horses and cattle. *C. univittatus* is a very common species, also annoying to live stock.



Ear-fly (*Chrysops univittatus*). Much enlarged. (U. S. D. A.)

ear-forceps (ēr′fôr″seps), *n.* A very delicate forceps for removing foreign bodies from the external auditory canal.

ear-learning (ēr′lėr″ning), *n.* Learning that is acquired through the sense of hearing. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 114.

ear-minded (ēr′mīn″ded), *a.* In *psychol.*, having a marked tendency to carry on mental operations (remembering, thinking, imagining, dreaming, etc.) in terms of auditory images; of an auditory, as opposed to a visual or motor type of mental constitution. A person is called *ear-minded*, in a narrower sense, when his memory is chiefly or exclusively auditory; and, in a still narrower sense, when his verbal memory is thus auditory in type.

Notwithstanding the fact that he was decidedly visual, he had a strong tendency to be *ear-minded*.
W. B. Secor, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XI. 228.

ear-mindedness (ēr′mīn″ded-nes), *n.* In *psychol.*, a type of mental constitution, characterized by the predominance of auditory processes as vehicles of the complex mental functions (thought, memory, etc.). *Baldwin*, Dict. Philos. and Psychol., II. 571.

ear-muff (ēr′muf), *n.* One of a pair of coverings for the ears, made of cloth or fur, worn as a protection against wind and cold.

ear-plug (ēr′plug), *n.* **1.** An ornament in the form of a plug, worn in the lobe of the ear.

Numerous copper ornaments were found, such as pendants and *ear-plugs*, some of the latter being decorated with symbolic designs. *Nature*, June 9, 1904, p. 138.

2. A stopper (made of cotton-wool and wax, of a vaselined cork, etc.) for closing the aperture of the one ear, while a stimulus is applied to the other.

ear-sand (ēr′sand), *n.* Same as *ear-dust*.

ear-splitting (ēr′split″ing), *a.* Deafeningly or overpoweringly noisy.

ear-tab (ēr′tab), *n.* One of a pair of tabs or tags fastened to a cap and tied down over the ears and under the throat as a protection from the cold.

earth[1], *n.*—**Barbados earth,** a friable earthy marl of Miocene age, occurring in the Barbados Islands and accumulated in deposits which rise to a height of over one thousand feet. It is largely composed of the minute siliceous skeletons of radiolarians with an intermixture of the calcareous tests of the *Foraminifera*. According to Haeckel the number of species of *Radiolaria* in the Barbados earth is not less than 400 and probably more than 500. This authority regards it as a deep-sea deposit and states that very many of the Barbados radiolarians "are to-day extant and unchanged in the radiolarian ooze of the deep Pacific Ocean."—**Black earth.** (*b*) Same as *chernozem*.—**Blue earth,** a local name for the stratum which yields amber on the shores of the Baltic Sea.—**Cassel earth.** Same as *Vandyke brown*.—**Earth quadrant.** See ★*quadrant*.—**Golden earth,** in early chemistry, one of the names for orpiment or arsenic trisulphid.—**Japonic earth,** terra Japonica; catechu; cutch.—**Rare earth.** in *chem.*, one of those earths of which the compounds are found in nature only in small quantity and sparingly distributed. The principal rare earths are beryllia, scandia, ceria, lanthana, neodymia, praseodymia, yttria, erbia, terbia, ytterbia, samaria, zirconia, and thoria; but there is doubt as to the individuality of some of these, and several others have received partial recognition.—**Rare-earth metals,** the metals the oxids of which are known as the *rare earths*. See ★*earth*.—**Red earth,** red residual soil which results from the decomposition of ferruginous rocks; terra rossa.—**Residuary earth,** soil formed by the decomposition and disintegration of rock, without undergoing transportation. *R. D. Salisbury*, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1892, p. 45.—**Santorin earth,** a mineral material of volcanic origin, resembling the Italian pozzuolana, found in the Greek island of Santorin, used in making hydraulic cement.

earth-almond (ėrth′ä″mǫnd), *n.* The yellow nut-grass or earthnut, *Cyperus esculentus*. More frequently in the plural.

earth-apple (ėrth′ap″l), *n.* The Jerusalem artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus*.

earth-bar (ėrth′bär), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic bar forming part of a switchboard and used as a conductor for grounding such circuits as may be connected with it.

earth-club (ėrth′klub), *n.* The squawroot, *Conopholis Americana*, so called from the club shape of the plant.

earth-drop (ėrth′drop), *n.* In *elect.*, the voltage or difference of potential at any point between the return conductor of an electric system and the ground.

earth-fork (ėrth′fôrk), *n.* A fork with flat tines, used, like a spade, for turning up the earth.

earth-glacier (ėrth′glā″shiėr), *n.* A mass of land-waste and snow which slides down hill as the snow melts in the spring. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 600.

earthing (ėrth′ing), *n.* In *elect.*, the act of connecting to earth; grounding.

earth-lamp (ėrth′lamp), *n.* In *elect.*, an incandescent lamp one terminal of which is grounded while the other is connected through a switch to a circuit. It thus serves as an indicator of the insulation of the circuit from earth.

earth-lard (ėrth′lärd), *n.* The subterranean larvæ of the common European cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. [Great Britain.]

earth-light (ėrth′līt), *n.* Light reflected by the earth: same as *earth-shine*.

earth-louse (ėrth′lous), *n.* **1.** Any root-feeding aphidid, as the corn root-louse, *Aphis maidi-radicis*, or the lettuce root-louse, *Rhizobius lactucæ*.—**2.** Any one of many soil-inhabiting thysanurous insects, especially those of the family *Poduridæ*.

earth-metal (ėrth′met″al), *n.* A metal the oxid of which is classed among the earths, as aluminium, the oxid of which is alumina.

earth-pillar (ėrth′pil″ăr), *n.* A column of loose, unconsolidated material produced by erosion. The best known examples are found in the Tyrol.

A paper by Dr. Christian Kittler on *earth-pillars* and similar structures. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 441.

earth-pitch (ėrth′pich), *n.* Same as *mineral pitch* (which see, under *mineral*).

earthquake, *n.*—**Submarine earthquake,** one whose origin or focus is beneath the sea, and which affects the overlying sea-bottom.

earth-return (ėrth′rē-tėrn″), *n.* In *elect.*, a return-circuit which, instead of being insulated, is grounded throughout, or of which the ground itself forms a principal part: opposed to *metallic* ★*return*.

earth-sculpture (ėrth′skulp″tůr), *n.* The modifying of surface features of the earth by surface agencies; the carving of relief by erosion.

earth-shaker (ėrth′shā″kėr), *n.* A poetic epithet (Gr. σεισίχθων), applied to Poseidon and Zeus.

He [Poseidon] is clearly the impersonation of water rather than either the *earth-shaker* or the brother of Zeus.
P. Gardner, Types of Greek Coins, p. 203.

earth-shock (erth′shok), *n.* An earthquake; specifically, the most violent oscillations during the continuance of an earthquake; also, the sudden movement of the ground consequent upon the intentional explosion of a mine or the accidental explosion of a magazine of explosives.

earth-shrinkage (ėrth′shring″kāj), *n.* In *geol.*, the shortening of the earth's diameter and the lessening of its volume, which are inferred from the deformation of its outer portion, and which are explained by loss of heat, by loss of centrifugal energy, and by loss of porosity.

Under the new hypothesis the *earth-shrinkage* is due to original porosity and gravitational compression, and is in active operation today. The amount of such spacial reduction has not been estimated, but it must be several times any possible reduction due to cooling.
Amer. Geol., Feb., 1904, p. 112.

earth-slope (ėrth′slōp), *n.* The slope which loose rock-waste will assume under the influence of gravity.

earth-wave (ėrth′wāv), *n.* An oscillation of the ground, either vertically or horizontally, on a small scale, as by the explosion of a mine, or on a large scale, as by earthquakes; a vibration of the crust of the earth as an elastic solid.

earth-wax (ėrth′waks), *n.* Same as *ozocerite* or *mineral wax*.

earthy, *a.* **6.** In *chem.*, having the general character of the substances known as earths, and of their compounds: as, an *earthy* salt.—**Earthy degeneration.** Same as *calcareous degeneration* (which see, under *degeneration*).

ear-tone (ēr′tōn), *n.* In *psychol.*, a tone due to the constitution of the ear itself, and not to the presence of a wave-motion in the surrounding medium.

The first difference-tone . . . is an *ear-tone* and not an air-tone. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 40.

ear-tuft (ēr′tuft), *n.* **1.** A tuft of feathers suggesting an ear, as those of the great horned owl.—**2.** A tuft of feathers arising near the ear-opening, as in the Inca tern.—**3.** A tuft or pencil of hair on the tip of the ear, as in the lynx.

east, *n.*—**East-by-north,** the seventh point of the compass, counting from north, equal in angular value to 78° 45′.—**East-by-south,** the seventh point of the compass, counting from south, equal in angular value to 78° 45′.—**East Coast fever.** Same as *African Coast* ★*fever.*—**East-northeast,** the sixth point of the compass, counting from north, equal in angular value to 67° 30′.—**East-southeast,** the sixth point of the compass, counting from south, equal in angular value to 67° 30′.

east-ender (ēst′en″dėr), *n.* An inhabitant of the eastern part of a city or town, specifically [cap.] of the East End of London.

easter (ēs′tėr), *v. i.* [*easter(ly).*] To change toward the east, as the wind; move toward the east, as the head of a vessel.

Easter card, lily. See ★*card*[1], *Bermuda* ★*lily.*

Easter-bell (ēs′tėr-bel), *n.* The greater stitchwort, *Alsine Holostea.*

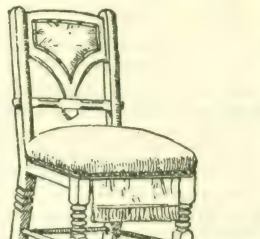
Easter-ledges (ēs′tėr-lej″ez), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta.* See *Polygonum.*

East-Indian (ēst-in′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the East Indies: used in a comprehensive sense.

II. *n.* A native or resident of the East Indies.

easting, *n.* **2.** Reaching the point in its diurnal motion where it crosses the prime vertical and is exactly east of the observer: said of a heavenly body.

Eastlake (ēst′lāk)′ *a.* Noting a style of design in furniture, current in England and the United States in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It was based on a book entitled "Hints on Household Taste" written by Sir Charles L. Eastlake and published in London in 1869. Eastlake's designs are, for the most part taken from the medieval work of England.



Eastlake Chair.

eastmost (ēst′mōst), *a.* Farthest east (of a series or row): as, the *eastmost* house on a street that runs east and west: easternmost.

Eastralia (ēs-trā′li-ą), *n.* [*East* (*Aust*)*ralia.*] A modern colloquial designation for the eastern Colonies of Australia. [Australia.]

Eatonia (ē-tō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named for Amos *Eaton.*] A genus of telotrematous *Brachiopoda* characterized by large flabellate, deeply excavate muscular scars in the ventral valve and a large bifurcate cardinal process. It is of early Devonian age.

Eau céleste [F., 'sky water,' alluding to its deep-blue color], a fungicide applied to fruit-trees and other plants as a spray, originally made with copper sulphate and ammonia largely diluted with water, forming a solution of a deep-blue color. The modified eau céleste is now made with 4 pounds of crystallized copper sulphate, 5 pounds of sodium carbonate, 3 pounds of water of ammonia, and 45 gallons of water.—**Eau-de-vie de piquette,** an inferior brandy, made by distilling the weak wine or piquette obtained by adding water to the marc, or residue of grape-skins, seeds, etc., left in the first expression of grape-juice, re-pressing and fermenting the liquid. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry,* XI. 256.—**Eau forte** [F., 'strong water']. See *aqua fortis.*

eau-fortist (ō-fôr′tist), *n.* [F., ‹ *eau forte* + *-iste,* E. *-ist.*] One who uses *eau forte* or *aqua fortis* especially in etching; an etcher.

eaves-martin (ēvz′mär″tin), *n.* The European house-martin or swallow, *Hirundo urbica:* so called because it nests beneath the eaves of houses.

eb, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* A simplified spelling of *ebb.*

Eb. In *chem.*, a symbol sometimes used (instead of the more common *Er.*) for erbium.

ebb, *n.*—**Ebb-and-flow structure,** in *geol.*, an alternation, in a sandstone, of a cross-bedded layer with a horizontal one indicating a period of deposition in a considerable current succeeded by one of comparative quiet.

Ebenezer (eb-en-ē′zėr), *n.* [Heb., 'stone of help.'] **1.** A stone erected by Samuel (1 Sam. vii. 12) as a memorial of divine aid in defeating the Philistines. Hence—**2.** Any memorial of divine assistance: often adopted as a name for a chapel or church.

Here I raise my *Ebenezer,*
Hither by thy help I'm come;
And I hope, by thy good pleasure,
Safely to arrive at home.
R. Robinson, Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing (old [version), st. 3.

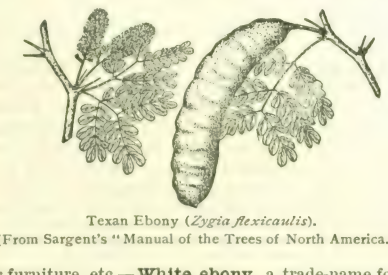
3. A contemptuous name for a 'dissenting' chapel or church. [Eng.]

Eberth's bacillus. See ★*bacillus.*

Ebionize (ē′bi-ọn-īz), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *Ebionized,* ppr. *Ebionizing.* [*Ebion*(*ite*) + *ize.*] To become an Ebionite, or to affect or imitate the doctrines and practices of the Ebionites.

ebonine (eb′ọ-nīn), *a.* [*ebon* + *-ine*[1].] Black; dark; somber: as, "the *ebonine* gate of doom," *F. T. Palgrave.*

ebony, *n.*—**Black ebony,** a trade-name for the wood of *Diospyros Dendo.* See *Niger* ★*ebony.*—**Calabar, Gaboon, Lagos ebony.** Same as *Niger* ★*ebony.*—**Ceylon ebony,** the wood of several species of *Diospyros,* especially *D. Ebenaster, D. Ebenum, D. montana,* and *D. sylvatica.*—**False ebony, ebony of the Alps.** See *laburnum.*—**Green ebony** of India, the hard, greenish-yellow wood of *Diospyros chloroxylon.*—**Madagascar ebony,** the highly prized wood of two species of *Diospyros, D. haplostylis* and *D. microrhombus.*—**Manila ebony,** the wood of either of two trees, *Diospyros Ebenaster* and the mabolo, *D. discolor.* See ★*mabolo* and ★*kamagon.*—**Mauritius ebony,** the wood of *Diospyros tesselaria:* often called *black Mauritius ebony* to distinguish it from the white ebony.—**Mountain ebony** of Australia. Same as *Queensland* ★*ebony.*—**Niger ebony,** the black wood of the dendo, *Diospyros Dendo.* Also called *Calabar, Lagos, Gaboon,* and *black ebony.* See ★*dendo.*—**Orange River ebony,** the hard, black wood of *Euclea Pseudebenus,* a shrub or small tree of the family *Diospyraceæ.* See ★*Euclea,* 2.—**Queensland ebony,** the wood of either of two leguminous trees, *Bauhinia Carronii* and *B. Hookeri.* Also called *mountain ebony.*—**Red ebony** of Mauritius, the wood of *Diospyros rubra.*—**St. Helena ebony,** the hard, black wood of *Trochetia Melanoxylon,* a small tree of the family *Sterculiaceæ* indigenous to the island and now nearly exterminated.—**Sénégal ebony,** the jet- or brownish-black wood of *Dalbergia melanoxylon,* called by the natives *dialambam.*—**Siam ebony,** a commercial term for the wood of several species of the genus *Diospyros,* especially *D. Ebenum, D. montana, D. ramiflora, D. Ebenaster,* and *D. peregrina.* See *gaub.*—**Texan ebony,** a handsome leguminous tree, *Zygia flexicaulis,* of western Texas, Arizona, and northern Mexico, especially of the Gulf coast and lower Rio Grande, with light-yellow fragrant flowers in dense spikes, large curved, woody pods, and very hard and heavy close-grained wood, often beautifully colored, and hence much prized



Texan Ebony (*Zygia flexicaulis*).
(From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

for furniture, etc.—**White ebony,** a trade-name for the grayish or white-streaked woods of *Diospyros melanida* and *D. chrysophyllos* of the Mascarene Islands. *D. Malacapai,* of the Philippine Islands, also furnishes some of the wood sold under this name.—**Zanzibar ebony,** the wood of *Diospyros mespiliformis,* a tree distributed over the whole of tropical Africa.

Ebor. An abbreviation of the Latin *Eboracum,* York, or of the Latin *Eboracensis,* of York.

ebriose (ē′bri-ōs), *a.* [L. *ebriosus,* ‹ *ebrius,* drunk: see *ebrious.*] Drunk: same as *ebrious.*

ebriously (ē′bri-us-li), *adv.* Drunkenly.

Not *ebriously* swilled but moderately tasted.
T. Newton, Fowre Severall Treatises.

ebulliently (ę-bul′yent-li), *adv.* In an ebullient manner; overflowingly; 'gushingly': as, *ebulliently* sentimental.

ebullioscopic (ę-bul″yō-skop′ik), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to those methods of determining molecular weight, dissociation, osmotic pressure, etc., which depend upon measurements of the boiling-point. In the ebullioscopic method for the determination of the molecular weight of a substance the boiling-point of a liquid is observed as affected by the presence of a given proportion of the substance in question dissolved in such liquid. *Amer. Chem. Jour.,* April, 1903, p. 342. [Rare.]

ebullitionary (eb-u-lish′ọ-nā-ri), *a.* [*ebullition* + *-ary*[1].] Of the nature of an ebullition; characterized by a bubbling or boiling commotion; bubbling: as, an *ebullitionary* agitation.

eburated (eb′ū-rā-ted), *a.* [L. *eburatus,* ‹ *ebur,* ivory.] Covered with, or as with, ivory; having the appearance of ivory. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1898, p. 318.

eburnean, *a.* **2.** [*cap.*] In the classification of late geological deposits bearing human relics, a subdivision of the Paleolithic section in France. It includes the oldest deposits containing well-finished implements associated with carved bone and ivory. It was the period of the mammoth, went back into glacial time, and was followed by the Tarandean or reindeer epoch.

eburneoid (ę-bėr′nę-oid), *a.* [L. *eburneus,* of ivory, + *-oid.*] Ivory-like as regards color; eburneous.

eburnitis (eb-ėr-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *eburnus,* of ivory, + *-itis.*] A condition of increased density and hardness of the dentine of teeth.

E. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Eastern Central,* a London postal district; (*b*) of *Established Church.*

ecardine (ē-kär′din), *n.* [NL. *Ecardines.*] A mollusk having a shell without a hinge; a brachiopod.

écartelé (ā-kär″tę-lā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *écarteler,* divide into quarters.] In *her.*, divided into quarters: said of a shield.

ecboline (ek′bō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκβολή,* a throwing out, + *-ine*[2].] A brownish amorphous, slightly bitter alkaloid contained in ergot.

eccaleobion (e-kal″ē-ō-bī′on), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ Gr. *ἐκκαλέω,* I call forth, + *βίον,* acc. of *βίος,* life.] An apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat; an incubator.

eccentric. **I.** *a.* **7.** In *astron.*, noting orbital motion which is not in a circle around the center of attraction; as applied to curves generally, deviating from circularity, as the ellipse and hyperbola.—**Eccentric projection.** See ★*projection.*—**Eccentric wheel.** (*b*) In carriages, a fifth wheel so centered that when backing to either side the body of the carriage is thrown to one side of the center, to facilitate turning in a short radius.

II. *n.*—**Adjustable eccentric,** an eccentric which is so constructed that the distance between the center of figure and the center of motion can be varied in order to vary the throw of the rod. This result is secured either by slotting the disk of the eccentric, or by mounting one eccentric upon another so that the effective eccentricity may be the sum or the difference of the eccentricity of each disk, or may have intermediate values.—**Backward eccentric,** that eccentric which is used when a locomotive or a ship goes backward and the valve-gear is adjusted accordingly. See *reversing-gear.*—**Movable eccentric.** Same as *adjustable* ★*eccentric.*

eccentrolinead (ek-sen-trō-lin′ē-ad), *n.* [*eccentr*(*ic*) + L. *linea,* line, + *-ad*[3].] A ruler for drawing eccentric radial lines. It is used in designing gears and making drawings of gear-teeth, etc.

ecchondrotic (ek-ọn-drot′ik), *a.* Same as ★*epichondrotic.*

ecchondrotome (e-kon′drō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκ,* out, + *χόνδρος,* cartilage, + *-τομος,* ‹ *ταμεῖν,* cut.] An instrument for cutting cartilage.

Eccl. An abbreviation (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiastic;* (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *ecclesiology.*

ecclesiarchy (e-klē′zi-är-ki), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία,* church, + *ἀρχή,* rule.] The rule of a church; government by ecclesiastics.

ecclesiast, *n.* **3.** A member of the ancient Greek ecclesia; a free Greek citizen having the right to vote in the ecclesia or assembly.

Ecclesiastical emerald. Same as *Brazilian* ★*emerald.*

ecclesiasticize (e-klē-zi-as′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecclesiasticized,* ppr. *ecclesiasticizing.* To render ecclesiastical; bring under the influence of, or into conformity with, the church.

ecclesiol. An abbreviation of *ecclesiology.*

ecclesiolater (e-klē-zi-ol′ą-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία,* church, + *-λατρης,* worshiper.] One who shows excessive reverence for church authority, form, and traditions.

ecclesiolatry (e-klē-zi-ol′ą-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία,* church, + *λατρεία,* worship.] Worship of the church as such; extreme, undue respect for the formal observances and authority of the church.

eccrisiologia (ek-ris-i-ō-lō′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐκκρισις,* secretion, + *-λογια,* ‹ *λέγειν,* speak.] That branch of physiology which treats of secretion: same as *eccrinology.*

eccritic, *n.* **II.** *a.* Relating to excretion or to any of the excretory organs: said of a disease which affects these functions or organs, or of a remedy which promotes excretion.

eccyclema (ek-si-klē′mą), *n.*; pl. *eccyclemata* (-klem′ą-tą). [Gr. *ἐκκύκλημα,* ‹ *ἐκκυκλεῖν,* wheel out, ‹ *ἐκ,* out, + *κυκλεῖν,* wheel, ‹ *κύκλος,* a wheel.] A machine in the Greek theater which in some way disclosed an interior to the spectators, as in the murder scene of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus.

ecdemic (ek-dem′ik), *a.* [Gr. ἐκδημος, from home, in foreign lands, abroad, < ἐκ, out, + δῆμος, people.] Originating from without; not endemic: said of diseases.

ecdemiomania (ek-dem″i-ō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκδημία, a going or being abroad (< ἔκδημος, abroad), + μανία, madness.] A morbid impulse to travel unceasingly.

ecdemite (ek′de-mīt), *n.* [Gr. ἔκδημος, abroad, + *-ite*².] An arsenite of lead containing 8 per cent. of chlorin. It occurs in crystals and in massive forms, ranging in color from yellow to green: found in Sweden. Also called *heliophyllite*.

ecesis (ē-sē′sis). *n.* [NL. **œcesis*, < Gr. οἴκησις, habitation, < οἰκεῖν, inhabit.] The fixation of a migrating plant in a new habitat.

In a word, *Ecesis* is the adjustment of a plant to a new habitat. It comprises the whole process covered more or less incompletely by acclimatisation, naturalisation, accommodation, etc.
F. E. Clements, Bot. Surv. Neb., VII. 50.

ecethmoid (ek-eth′moid), *a.* [*ec-* + *ethmoid*.] In *ichth.*, same as ★*ecto-ethmoid*. *Science*, March 8, 1901, p. 379.

echelon, *n.* 2. *Milit.*, one of the subdivisions of a command marching in echelon.—3. In *optics*, a set of glass plates placed one upon another, with the edge of each projecting slightly, stepwise, beyond the edge of the preceding one. The device, which is due to A. A. Michelson, is used for the production of diffraction spectra of high dispersion and resolving power.—**Echelon diffraction grating.** See ★*grating*².—**Echelon spectroscope.** See ★*spectroscope*.

echidnase (e-kid′nās), *n.* [Gr. ἔχιδνα, viper, + *-ase*.] A supposed temperature-raising substance analogous to diastases, found in viper venom.

echidnotoxin (e-kid-nō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. ἔχιδνα, viper, + *toxin*.] A general poison found in viper venom.

echidnovaccine (e-kid-nō-vak′sin), *n.* [Gr. ἔχιδνα, viper, + E. *vaccine*.] Viper venom that has been heated for a few minutes to 75–85° C., and has thus lost its poisonous properties. The remaining solution has the properties of a venom vaccine.

echin. An abbreviation of ★*echinology*.

echinal (e-kī′nąl), *a.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος, hedgehog, sea-urchin (see *echinus*), + *-al*¹.] Pertaining or belonging to a sea-urchin.

echinastrin (ek-i-nas′trin), *n.* [*Echinaster* + *-in*².] A red pigment found in certain invertebrates, as in starfishes.

echinate (ek′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *echinated*, ppr. *echinating*. [Gr. ἐχῖνος, hedgehog, + *-ate*².] **I.** *trans.* To project at an acute angle to the axis of (a fiber), giving it a feathery or plumed appearance: said of the spicules in the axinellid type of sponge skeleton.

The spicules so placed are said to "*echinate*" the fibre.
E. R. Lankester, Treatise on Zool., II. 140.

II. *intrans.* To project at an acute angle to the axis of a fiber: said of the spicules in a sponge skeleton.

Echinocaridæ (e-kī″nō-kar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinocaris* + *-idæ*.] A family of phyllocarid crustaceans of the suborder *Ceratiocarina*. Its genera possess an elongate bivalved carapace with nodes in the cephalic region and one or more lateral carinæ. They are mostly of Devonian age.

Echinocaris (ek-i-nok′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, a sea-urchin, + καρίς, (prob.) a shrimp.] The typical genus of the family *Echinocaridæ*.

Echinocereus (e-kī-nō-sē′rē-us), *n.* [NL. (Engelmann, 1848), < *Echino* (*cactus*) + *Cereus*. The name refers to its intermediate position between these two genera.] A large genus of globular or columnar cacti, very closely allied to *Cereus*, with which some authors unite it. It is distinguished by the spines, bristles, or wool arising from the bracteate ovary, short funnel-shaped flowers, and spiny globose or elliptical fruit. The species are native from Texas south and west. Some of them are usually found in the collections of cactus cultivators.

Echinochloa (ek-i-nok′lō-ą), *n.* [NL. (Palisot de Beauvois, 1812), in allusion to the bristly spikelets; < Gr. ἐχῖνος, hedgehog, + χλόη, grass.] A genus of grasses, including about 12 species, widely distributed in warm and tropical regions. Four species occur in the United States, ranging from New York to Texas. They are usually tall annual grasses with broad leaves and a terminal inflorescence composed of several one-sided spike-like racemes. The European *E. Crus-galli*, the cockspur or barn-yard grass, is widely distributed as a weed in all cultivated regions except the extreme north.

echinochrome (e-kī′nō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος, sea-urchin (see *echinoderm*), + χρῶμα, color. Same as ★*echinochromogen*.

echinochromogen (e-kī-nō-krō′mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος, sea-urchin, + χρῶμα, color, + *-γενής*, -producing.] A yellowish pigment found in echinoderms; also called *echinochrome*.

echinococcosis (e-kī″nō-ko-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Echinococcus* + *-osis*.] Infection with *Echinococcus*, the larval stage of a tapeworm which lives in the dog; hydatid disease.

Echinocorys (ek-i-nok′ō-ris), *n.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος, sea-urchin, + κόρυς, a helmet.] A genus of spatangoid *Echinoidea* or sea-urchins. It has a large oval actinally high test, biporose ambulacra, oval peristome, and inframarginal posterior periproct. It is very common in the Upper Cretaceous formation. Same as *Ananchytes*.

Echinocotyle (ē-kī-nō-kot′i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, hedgehog, + κοτύλη, a socket.] The typical genus of the family *Echinocotylidæ*. The metacestode stage of *E. rosseteri*, which is parasitic in the duck, occurs in the ostracode crustacean, *Cypris cinereus*. *Blanchard*, 1891.

Echinocotylidæ (ē-kī″nō-kō-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinocotyle* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetracotylean *Cestoidea* having the acetabula armed and the rostellum furnished with one or two circlets of hooklets. They are parasitic in birds. The typical genus is *Echinocotyle*.

Echinocystis, *n.* 2. A genus of Lower Silurian cystideans of the family *Cryptocrinidæ*.—3. A genus of Silurian *Palæechinoidea*, of the family *Cystocidaroida*.

echinoidean (ek-i-noi′di-ąn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *echinoid*.

echinologist (ek-i-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [*echinolog(y)* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in echinology or the study of echinoderms.

echinology (ek-i-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος, sea-urchin, + *-λογια*, < λέγειν, speak.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of echinoderms.

echinophthalmia (e-ki-noph-thal′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, hedgehog, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] A form of inflammation of the eyelids characterized by stiffness and projection of the lashes.

echinoplute (e-kī′nō-plōt). *n.* [NL. *echinopluteus*.] Same as ★*echinopluteus*.

echinopluteus (e-kī-nō-plō′tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐχῖνος, sea-urchin, + NL. *pluteus*.] The pluteus, or free-swimming larva, of a sea-urchin.

Echinopsis (ek-i-nop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Zuccarini, 1836), in allusion to the spiny character of the plant; < Gr. ἐχῖνος, hedgehog, + ὄψις, view.] A South American genus of *Cactaceæ*, marked by spherical or very short sharp-ribbed stems and very long tubed cereus-like flowers with the ovary and tube narrow-bracted. It is closely related to *Cereus* and has been combined with that genus by some authors. It consists of about 20 species. A number of them are in cultivation, for example, *E. multiplex*, *E. Eyriesii*, *E. gemmata*, and *E. tubiflora*.

echinosphærite (e-kī-nō-sfē′rīt), *n.* [NL. *Echinosphærites*.] A cystid of the genus *Echinosphærites*, notably *E. aurantium*, a form characteristic of the echinosphærite limestone. See ★*limestone*.

Echinosphærites (e-kī″nō-sfē-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr ἐχῖνος, sea-urchin, + σφαῖρα, a ball, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*².] A genus of cystideans of the family *Echinosphæritidæ*. It is characterized by globose non-pedunculate calyx, central mouth, short ambulacral grooves, and anal pyramid, and is very abundant in the Lower Silurian of Russia and Scandinavia.

Echinosphæritidæ (e-kī″nō-sfē-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinosphærites* + *-idæ*.] A Silurian family of the *Cystoidea*, typified by the genus *Echinosphærites*.

echinothuriid (e-kī-nō-thū′ri-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Echinothuriidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Echinothuriidæ*.

echinothurioid (e-kī-nō-thū′ri-oid), *a.* Having characters similar to those of the *Echinothuriidæ*.

echinulation (e-kin-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [NL. **echinulus*, dim. of L. *echinus*, sea-urchin, + *-ation*.] A small spiny or prickly outgrowth.

echinus, *n.* 5. [*cap.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. See *Mallotus*.

Echiostoma (ek-i-os′tō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔχις, serpent, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Stomiatidæ*. *E. barbatum* is the common species.

echiretin (e-ki-rē′tin), *n.* [*Echi(tes)* + Gr. ῥητίνη, resin.] An amorphous dextrorotatory compound, $C_{35}H_{56}O_2$, contained in dita-bark, *Pala scholaris* (*Echites scholaris* of Linnæus). It melts at 52° C.

echitamine (e-ki-tam′in), *n.* [*Echit(es)* + *amine*.] Same as ★*ditaine*.

echitein (e-kit′ē-in), *n.* [*Echit(es)* + *-e-in*.] A colorless dextrorotatory compound, $C_{42}H_{70}O_2$, contained in dita-bark, *Pala scholaris* (*Echites scholaris* of Linnæus). It crystallizes in needles or prisms melting at 195° C.

echitenine (e-kit′e-nin), *n.* [*Echit(es)* + *-ene* + *-ine*².] A brown amorphous alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{27}O_4N$, contained in dita-bark, *Pala scholaris* (*Echites scholaris* of Linnæus). It melts above 120° C.

Echites (e-kī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Patrick Browne, 1756), < L. *echites*, < Gr. ἐχίτης (otherwise read as L. *echitē*, < Gr. **ἐχίτη*), the name in Pliny (not recorded in Greek authors) for some climbing plant, prob. clematis, prob. < Gr. ἔχις, adder.] A large genus of twining plants belonging to the family *Apocynaceæ*. The genus differs from *Dipladenia* in having a five-lobed disk in the flowers and in bearing a five-scaled or glandular calyx. They are tropical American plants, extending as far north as southern Florida. In choice horticultural collections a few of the 40 species may be found, as *E. umbellata*, *E. Andrewsii*, and *E. paludosa*.



Echites umbellata.
One fifth natural size.

echitin (ek′i-tin), *n.* [*Echit(es)* + *-in*².] A colorless dextrorotatory compound, $C_{32}H_{52}O_2$, contained in dita-bark, *Pala scholaris* (*Echites scholaris* of Linnæus). It crystallizes in leaflets melting at 170° C.

echiurid (ek-i-ū′rid), *n.* Any member of the family *Echiuridæ*.

echo, *n.* 7. In *whist*, a response to a partner's signal for trumps.—8. In *bridge*, a method of showing the leader how many cards his partner holds in the suit led, or of indicating that the third hand can trump the third round. The first is called the *plain-suit echo*, the second the *down-and-out echo*.—**Echo sign**, a frequent indication of epilepsy, being the repetition of words or phrases in speech or writing.—**Plain-suit echo**, in *whist* and *bridge*, a method of playing the pone's cards so as to show the leader how the former's suit is distributed. See ★*echo*, *n.*, 7.

echo, *v. i.* 4. In *bridge*, to show the leader how many cards the third hand holds in the suit led.

echolalia, *n.* 2. An agreeable but meaningless arrangement of words in poetry.

The "Eve of Crecy" contains two magnificent examples of that mode of poetic expression dubbed "*echolalia*" by Max Nordau, and as such condemned by him.
A. Vallance, William Morris, p. 19.

echo-organ (ek′ō-ôr-gąn), *n.* In *organ-building*, a section of the instrument, containing very delicate stops, inclosed in a thick swell-box, which is often placed at a distance from the rest of the organ, so as to be capable of echo or distant effects. Sometimes the echo-organ has a keyboard of its own in the console, but often it is played from either the swell or the choir keyboard through a special mechanism.

echopathy (e-kop′a-thi), *n.* [Gr. ἠχώ, echo, + *-παθεια*, < πάθος, disease.] A neurosis characterized by the meaningless repetition of words or movements.

echophrasia (ek″ō-frā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἠχώ, echo, + φράσις, speaking.] Same as *echolalia*.

echurin (ek′ū-rin), *n.* [Prob. for **echyrin*, < Gr. ἐχυρός, strong, secure (< ἔχειν, hold), + *-in*².] A dyestuff made by treating a mixture of 3 parts of flavin and 5 parts of picric acid with 12 parts of nitric acid. It dyes wool a reddish yellow in an acid bath.

ecitophile (e-sit′ō-fil), *n.* [*Eciton* + Gr. φιλεῖν, love.] Any inquiline in the nests of ants of the genus *Eciton*.

ecl., eclect. Abbreviations of *eclectic*.

eclabium (ek-lā′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + L. *labium*, lip.] Eversion of the lip.

Eclampsia infantum, convulsions occurring in infancy, epileptic in nature or of reflex origin.

Eclectic school. See ★*school.*

eclecticize (ek-lek′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eclecticized*, ppr. *eclecticizing*. [*eclectic* + *-ize.*] To make selections from: as, to *eclecticize* and harmonize all mythologies. *Maurice.*

eclectist (ek-lek′tist), *n.* [*eclect-ic* + *-ist.*] One who favors or who practises eclecticism. *N. E. D.*

eclipsareon (ē-klip-sā′rē-on), *n.*; pl. *eclipsarea* (-ä). [Irreg. < *eclipse* + *-areon* (for *-arion*, *-arium*).] An apparatus for illustrating eclipses.

eclipse, *n.*—**Cycle of eclipses.** See ★*cycle*[1].—**Eclipse cyclone.** See ★*cyclone.*—**Eclipse variable.** Same as ★*Algol variable.*

eclipser (ē-klip′sėr), *n.* A mechanical device for automatically interrupting the beam of light from a lighthouse.

A double or divided *eclipser* is used which occults the light during every alternate revolution.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 256.

eclipsis (e-klip′sis), *n.* [L. *eclipsis*, < Gr. *ἔκλειψις*, a failing, cessation, non-appearance, eclipse: see *eclipse.*] 1. An eclipse.—2. Omission of a sound or letter; specifically, in *Celtic gram.*, the suppression of the sound of a radical consonant when preceded by another of the same organ. *J. O'Donovan*, Irish Gram. p. 58.—3. A momentary loss of consciousness.

ecliptical (ē-klip′ti-kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the ecliptic.

ecloge (ek′lō-jē), *n.* [NL. *eclogē*, < Gr. *ἐκλογή*, selection: see *eclogue.*] Selection; specifically, in *rhet.*, a judicious selection of the most striking circumstances in describing anything. *J. de Mille*, Rhet., § 157.

ecmnesia (ek-mnē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *μνῆσις*, memory.] Loss of memory of events occurring during a limited period of time, recollection of what has happened before or after that time being retained.

ecoid, *n.* See *œcoid.*

ecologic, ecological, ecology. The simpler and now the preferred spellings of *œcologic*, *œcological*, *œcology.*

econ. An abbreviation of *economics.*

econometer (ē-kō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for determining the economy of a steam-boiler by measuring the amount of carbon dioxid (CO_2) which passes up the chimney.

economic, *a.* 6. Relating to value as viewed from the standpoint of material welfare in contrast with values of other orders. Thus higher education may represent an *economic* loss to the community, although the social and moral advantages derived from it far outweigh that loss.—**Economic botany, cure, freedom,** etc. See ★*botany*, etc.

economics, *n.*—**Dynamic economics,** a proposed division of political economy dealing with changes in the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, and the effects of such changes upon social organization.—**National economics,** a type of political economy which exaggerates the economic significance of national boundaries, bases its deductions upon the idea of a self-sufficing state, and regards international economic relations as merely accidental. Most frequently, however, the term is used synonymously with *political economy*, in imitation of the German usage.—**Pure economics,** theoretical political economy, conceived of as an independent, abstract science: contrasted with economics viewed as an integral part of social science, and with the art of political economy, that is, a body of precepts for the guidance of political and social action.—**Social economics,** the science which deals with economic laws in their relation to social welfare. The term is frequently used as a synonym for *political economy* or *economics.*

economizer, *n.* 2. Specifically—(*b*) In fog-signaling on British railways, a device by which the detonation of one track-torpedo on the rail by the passage of the engine-wheels removes the second one in series before the wheels reach it.

economy, *n.* 5. In *theol.*: (*a*) The practical measures employed in giving effect to a divine dispensation. (*b*) The cautious presentation of doctrine, accommodating it to the feelings and prejudices of the hearers: used by J. H. Newman to describe the accommodated method (*κατ'οἰκονομίαν*) of the early fathers; in a bad sense, the system of withholding a large portion of gospel doctrine in teaching the mass of Christians.—**Motor economy,** in *linguistics*, the principle of ease of utterance. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 123.—**Perceptive economy,** in *linguistics*, the principle of the neglect, by language, of certain differences and the exaggeration of others, in order to bring the essential part of the sentence into prominence.

Perceptive economy requires not only the suppression of needless distinctions but also the emphasis of needful ones. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 123.

ecotone (ē′kō-tōn), *n.* [Gr. *οἶκος*, habitat, + *τόνος*, tension, stress.] In *phytogeog.*, the line along which two types of vegetation compete for the same ground. See ★*tension-line.* *F. E. Clements.*

ecphrasis (ek′fra-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔκφρασις*, description, < *ἐκφράζειν*, tell, recount, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φράζειν*, speak.] A description or interpretation; a plain declaration or utterance.

ecphyaditis (ek″fi-ä-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφυάς* (*-φυαδ-*), an appendage, outgrowth (< *ἐκφύεσθαι*, grow out), + *-itis.*] Same as *appendicitis.*

ecphyma, *n.* 2. Same as *measles.*

ecphysis (ek′fi-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφυσις*, a growing out, an outgrowth, < *ἐκφύεσθαι*, grow out, *ἐκφύειν*, produce, bear, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φύεσθαι*, grow, *φύειν*, produce.] In crustaceans, a branch of any joint of an appendage, as a basecphysis. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zoöl., Feb., 1903, p. 448.

ecpyrosis (ek-pi-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκπύρωσις*, < *ἐκπυροῦν*, burn up, < *ἐκ*, out, + *πυροῦν*, burn, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *pyre.*] Destruction by fire.

The sect of Stoics adopted most fully the system of catastrophes destined at certain intervals to destroy the world . . . the Cataclysm, or destruction by water, which sweeps away the whole human race, and annihilates all the animal and vegetable productions of nature; and the *Ecpyrosis*, or destruction by fire, which dissolves the globe itself. *Sir C. Lyell*, Princip. Geol., I. 13.

ecrasite (ek′ra-sīt), *n.* [F. **écrasite*, < *écraser*, crush, destroy (see *acraze*), + *-ite* (*-ite*[2]).] The ammonium salt of trinitrocresol, experimented with in Austria as an explosive for charging shells. The same name is said to have been given to an explosive consisting of the so-called blasting-gelatin with picrate and either sulphate or hydrochlorate of ammonium.

écroulement (ā-krȯl-moṅ′), *n.* [F., < *écrouler*, fall to pieces, < *é-* (L. *ex-*) + *crouler*, shake, fall to pieces.] A falling down or to pieces, as a building, great masses of rock, or the like; a land-slide.

ecstrophy, *n.* See *exstrophy.*

Ectal origin, valve. See *superficial origin* (under *origin*, 5 (*b*)), ★*valve.*

ectally (ek′tal-i), *adv.* Externally; on the exterior; superficially.

ectatic, *a.* 2. Distensible.

ectenic (ek-ten′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτενής*, strained, zealous, eager, < *ἐκτείνειν*, stretch: see *ectasis.*] Subjected to tension, literally or figuratively; strained.—**Ectenic phenomena.** See ★*phenomenon.*

ectepicondylar (ek-tep-i-kon′di-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἐπί*, upon, + *κόνδυλος*, condyle.] Situated just above the outer condyle of the humerus.—**Ectepicondylar foramen,** a perforation in the outer, distal portion of the humerus, found in some reptiles and characteristic of the anomodont reptiles.—**Ectepicondylar process,** a process just above the outer condyle of the humerus of such birds as gulls and sandpipers.

ectepicondyloid (ek-tep-i-kon′di-loid), *a.* Same as ★*ectocondylar* and ★*ectocondyloid.*

ectethmoid (ek-teth′moid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + E. *ethmoid.*] **I.** *a.* External to the ethmoid bone.

II. *n.* A portion of the aliethmoid forming a plate on either side of the mesethmoid and usually constituting part of the anterior wall of the orbit. It appears as a transverse, vertical plate in the skull of birds and is frequently termed the *antorbital* or *pars plana.*

ectethmoidal (ek′teth-moi-dal), *a.* [*ectethmoid* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the ectethmoid or antorbital plate. Also *ecto-ethmoidal.*

ecthronym (ek′thrō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *ἐχθρός*, hostile, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄννμα*, name.] The name by which a people is called by its neighbors: opposed to *autonym*, the name by which the people call themselves.

ecthymatoid (ek-thim′a-toid), *a.* [*ecthyma(t-)* + *-oid.*] Resembling ecthyma.

ecthymatous (ek-thim′a-tus), *a.* [*ecthyma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Relating to or affected with ecthyma.

ecthyrosis (ek-thi-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *θύρα*, door (see *thyroid*), + *-osis.*] A myxœdematoid condition following excision of the thyroid gland.

ectiris (ek-tī′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *ἶρις*, iris.] The external layer of the iris.

Ectobiides (ek-tō-bī′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [Erroneous form for NL. **Ectobiidæ*, < *Ectobia* + *-idæ.*] A tribe of cockroaches of which *Ectobia* is the type. It contains species with spiny thighs, the last ventral plate of the female large and valveless, the supra-anal lamina of both sexes transverse and narrow, and the egg-capsules with a longitudinal suture. This tribe corresponds to the subfamily *Anaplectinæ* of Saussure.

Ectobranchiata (ek″tō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see ★*ectobranchiate.*] A group of regular *Echinoidea* having the mouth and anus at opposite poles and an apical system of plates. They are endocyclic and have external gills present. It includes the order *Diademoida.* Compare ★*Endobranchiata.*

ectobranchiate (ek-tō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [NL. *ectobranchiatus*, < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiate.*] Having an exsertile branchia, as the gastropod *Valvata.*

ectobronchium (ek-tō-brong′ki-um), *n.*; pl. *ectobronchia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *βρόγχος*, windpipe.] In *ornith.*, one of several branches given off laterally and dorsally from the mesobronchium or prolongation of the bronchus.

ectocalcaneal (ek″tō-kal-kā′nē-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + NL. *calcaneum* + *-al*[1].] On the outer side of the calcaneum or bone of the heel: specifically applied by Owen to the outermost of the ridges on the posterior side of the proximal end of the tarsometatarsus of a bird.

ectocarpaceous (ek″tō-kär-pā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the family of algæ *Ectocarpaceæ.*

ectochoroidea (ek″tō-kō-roi′dē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + NL. *choroidea*, choroid.] The external layer of the choroid.

ectocnemial (ek-tok-nē′mi-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *κνήμη*, tibia, + *-al*[1].] On the outer side of the tibia: as, the *ectocnemial* ridge, the outer of the two prominent ridges on the tibia of a bird, the other being the *procnemial* ridge.

ectocondylar (ek-tō-kon′di-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *κόνδυλος*, condyle, + *-ar*[3].] Relating to the ectocondyle or outer articular face of such a bone as a femur: contrasted with ★*entocondylar.*—**Ectocondylar depression** or **cavity,** the hollow receiving the ectocondyle.

ectocondyloid (ek-tō-kon′di-loid), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *κόνδυλος*, condyle.] Same as ★*ectocondylar.*

ectocornea (ek-tō-kôr′nē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + NL. *cornea*, cornea.] The outer layer of the cornea.

ectodactylism (ek-tō-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* An abnormal absence of digits. *Bateson*, Study of Variation.

ecto-ethmoid (ek-to-eth′moid), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + E. *ethmoid.*] In *ichth.*, same as *prefrontal.*

ectogenesis (ek-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *γένεσις*, origin, production.] The production of or the giving rise to structures from without: opposed to ★*endogenesis.*

ectolateral (ek-tō-lat′e-ral), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*[1].] Situated on the outer side.

ectoloph (ek′tō-lof), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *λόφος*, crest.] The external ridge or crest on such an upper molar as that of a horse or rhinoceros. From it arise the parastyle, mesostyle, and metastyle. See cut under ★*tooth.*

ectomesoblast (ek-tō-mes′ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + E. *mesoblast.*] In *embryol.*, the cell-layer or cells which have not yet differentiated into ectoblast and mesoblast proper.

ectonephridium (ek″tō-ne-frid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ectonephridia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + NL. *nephridium.*] A nephridium of ectodermal origin, as in the annelids.

ectonuclear (ek-tō-nū′klē-är), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + L. *nucleus*, kernal, nucleus.] Situated or occurring outside the nucleus of the cell: opposed to ★*endonuclear.*

ectopagus (ek-top′a-gus), *n.*; pl. *ectopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *πηγνύναι* (√*παγ-*), fix, fasten.] A double monster with lateral union of the trunk from the umbilicus upward.

ectoparenchyma (ek″tō-pa-reng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *parenchyma.*] In trematodes, the outer portion of the parenchyma. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Aug. 1903, p. 500.

ectoperitoneal (ek″tō-per″i-tō-nē′al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum.] Relating to the surface of the peritoneum which is in contact with the viscera or the abdominal wall.

ectophyte (ek′tō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *φυτόν*, plant.] An external vegetable parasite.

ectophytic (ek-tō-fit′ik), *a.* [*ectophyte* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of an ectophyte.

More or fewer of their rootlets have their extremities invested by a weft of hyphal mycelium as an *ectophytic* mycorhiza. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 439.

Ectopic gestation. Same as *extra-uterine pregnancy* (which see, under *pregnancy*).

ectoplast (ek′tō-plăst), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτός, without, + πλαστός, formed.] The outermost layer or membrane bounding and inclosing the cytoplasm of the plant cell.

ectopocystic (ek″tō-pō-sis′tik), *a.* [Gr. ἔκτοπος, out of the place, + κύστις, bladder, + *-ic.*] Relating to or caused by malposition of the bladder.

ectoretina (ek-tō-ret′i-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *retina*, retina.] The outer layer of the retina.

ectorganism (ekt-ôr′gan-izm), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + E. *organism.*] Same as *ectoparasite.*

ectorhinal (ek-tō-rī′năl), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, without, + ῥίς (ῥιν), nose, + *-al.*] Situated on the outer side of the nose.—**Ectorhinal fissure.** See ★*fissure.*

ectosac (ek′tō-sak), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σάκκος, sack, bag.] The membrane inclosing the ovum, or egg.

ectosaccal (ek-tō-sak′ăl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ectosac.

ectosipho (ek-tō-sī′fō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, without, + σίφων, L. *sipho*, a pipe: see *siphon.*] The outer siphuncular tube in the nautiloid cephalopods of the extinct family *Endoceratidæ.*

ectoskeletal (ek″tō-skel′e-tăl), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, without, + σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-al*[1].] Same as *exoskeletal.*

ectoskeleton (ek-tō-skel′e-tŏn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σκελετόν, skeleton.] Same as *exoskeleton.*

ectosolenian (ek-tō-sō-lē′ni-an), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σωλήν, channel, pipe, + *-ian.*] Having an extended neck-like orifice, as the foraminifer *Lagena sulcata.* Compare ★*entosolenian.*

ectosome, *n.* **2.** In *cytol.*, one of the deeply staining granules eliminated from the chromatin of the nuclei of the germ-track during their karyokinetic divisions. *Haeckel*, 1902.

ectosphenotic (ek″tō-sfē-not′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I,** *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, without, + E. *sphenotic.*] Relating to the external portion of the sphenotic bone.—**Ectosphenotic process,** a name given by Mivart to a small, slightly hooked process which arises on the sphenotic process of the skull in birds, just in advance of the articulation of the quadrate.

II, *n.* The ectosphenotic process.

ectosphere (ek′tō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σφαῖρα, ball.] In *cytol.*, the outer or cortical zone of the centrosphere.

Ectospora (ek-tō-spō′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + σπορά, seed (spore).] A group of *Sporozoa* in which sporulation takes place at the close of the trophic period and the spore mother-cells or sporoblasts are formed at the periphery of the sporonts. It includes the *Gregarinida, Coccidiidea,* and the *Hæmosporidia.* Compare ★*Endospora. Mesnil.*

ectostracal (ek-tos′trą-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ectostracum.

ectostracum (ek-tos′trą-kum), *n.*; pl. *ectostraca* (-kä). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + ὄστρακον, shell.] The second layer of the integument of mites, lying between the epiostracum and the hypostracum. It consists, in the *Hydrachnidæ,* of a single layer of subcubical cells forming a dense tissue flat on both sides.

ectosylvian (ek-tō-sil′vi-an), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + *Sylvian.*] Situated at the outer side of the Sylvian sulcus.—**Ectosylvian sulcus.** See ★*sulcus.*

ectotheca (ek-tō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + θήκη, receptacle.] In certain hydroids, the external layer of the chitinous covering; an exotheca.

ectothrix (ek′tō-thriks), *n.* [From the specific name of the fungus, *Megalosporon ectothrix*: < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + θρίξ, hair (see def.).] The form of the parasitic fungus causing *tinea* or ringworm which produces its spores on the outside of the hairs.

ectotrachea (ek″tō-trā-kē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + τραχεία, windpipe.] The outer epithelial layer of the tracheæ of insects.

It is the so-called peritoneal membrane or invaginated epiblast: a true pavement epithelium.
A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 432.

ectotrochlea (ek-tō-trok′lē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *trochlea.*] In *ornith.*, a name sometimes applied to the articular facet or trochlea on the outer distal end of the tarso-metatarsus, with which the outer toe articulates.

In both groups [Grebes and Divers] the tarso-metatarsus is much compressed laterally, and the *ectotrochlea* is much reduced. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 1041.

Ectotrophi (ek-tot′rō-fī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + *-τροφος*, < τρέφειν, nourish.] A group of thysanurous insects having external mouth-parts, and comprising the *Machilidæ* and *Lepismatidæ.*

ectotrophic (ek-tō-trof′ik), *a.* [Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + *-τροφος*, < τρέφειν, nourish.] Getting nourishment outside: in *bot.*, said of fungi which envelop the roots of a plant without penetrating them.

ectotrophous (ek-tot′rō-fus), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Ectotrophi.*

ectrimma (ek-trim′ä), *n.*; pl. *ectrimmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτριμμα, < ἐκτρίβειν, rub constantly, < ἐκ, out, + τρίβειν, rub.] An ulcer resulting from long-continued pressure or friction; a bed-sore.

ectrosis (ek-trō′sis), *n.* [Gr. ἔκτρωσις, miscarriage.] Abortion; abortive treatment of disease.

ectylosis (ek-ti-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐκ, out, + τύλωσις, a becoming callous, < τύλος, a knob, callus.] The removal of corns or other callosities.

ectylotic (ek-ti-lot′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or effecting ectylosis.

Ecua. An abbreviation of *Ecuador.*

écuelle (ā-kü-el′), *n.* [F.: see *sculler*[2].] A low porringer, with handles, used for soup or broth, common in the middle ages: usually of wood, but sometimes of pewter or even silver.

écuelle (ā-kü-el′), *v. t.* [F. *écuelle*, a porringer or bowl: see ★*écuelle.*] To grate or rub gently in a pan lined with rounded knobs, made for the purpose.

From the rind of the fruit, by a process known as *ecuelling*, which consists of gently rubbing the fruit on rounded projections arranged inside a brass basin, a very fine essence of limes is obtained.
Bulletin Roy. Gardens (Kew), May–June, 1891.

ecumene (ek′ū-mēn), *n.* [Gr. οἰκουμένη: see *ecumenic.*] The habitable part of the world; the part of the world inhabited by man.

Ecumenical patriarch. See ★*patriarch.*

écurie (ā-kü-rē′), *n.* [F.: see *equery, equerry.*] A stable; stabling.

ecurvature (ē-kėr′vą-tūr), *n.* [L. *e-*, out, + E. *curvature.*] An outward curve.

ecurved (ē-kėrvd′), *a.* [L. *e-*, out, + E. *curved.*] Curved outward.

eczema, *n.*—**Eczema epizoöticum.** Same as *foot-and-mouth disease* (which see, under *foot*).—**Eczema marginatum,** an eczematous eruption occurring on the inner side of the thighs.

eczematoid (ek-zem′ą-toid), *a.* [*eczema*(*t-*) + *-oid.*] Resembling eczema.

eczematosis (ek″ze-mą-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *eczema*(*t-*) + *-osis.*] One of several skin-diseases characterized by an abnormal secretion from the surface.

Edam cheese. Same as *Dutch cheese* (*a*) (which see, under *cheese*[1]).

edaphic (ē daf′ik), *a.* [Gr. ἔδαφος, base, ground, + *-ic.*] Influenced or produced by the soil or its contents; arising from the soil: as, *edaphic* formations (see ★*formation*); *edaphic* influences. The edaphic factors in climatology are the temperature, moisture, and sunlight favorable or unfavorable to the growth of the plant; the edaphic factors of soil-structure are those that more intimately relate to the growth of vegetation, such as its moisture, capillary structure, and soluble chemical contents.

The water-supply is an important *edaphic* factor. A series of springs emerging from some rock-stratum rarely fails to alter the vegetation.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), Aug., 1903, pp. 149, 151.

eddering (ed′ėr-ing), *n.* [*edder*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The act of binding or strengthening a hedge at the top by an interlacing of flexible rods or osiers or other material.—**2.** The rods, osiers, etc., used for this purpose. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

eddoes, *n.*—**Blue or nut eddoes.** In the British West Indies, *Xanthosoma violaceum*, a large-leaved aroid plant with violet-blue petioles, widely cultivated for the sake of its edible starchy root-stock.

eddy, *n.*—**Tidal eddy,** a whirl or gentle local circulation in some corner of the ocean formed by the deflection of one or more tidal streams.

eddy-chamber (ed′i-chām″bėr), *n.* A chamber in which, by jets or otherwise, a current of fluid is compelled to whirl in eddies, as in a spray-nozle. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1899, p. 153.

eddy-current (ed′i-kur″ent), *n.* In *elect.*, currents induced by alternating, rotating, or moving magnetic fields in places where they are not desired and are objectionable because they consume energy and produce heat. To avoid or reduce eddy-currents, the iron of changing magnetic circuits is subdivided by lamination in the direction at right angles to the path of induced electromotive force (so as to give no closed circuits for the production of eddy-currents), and large copper conductors exposed to changing magnetic fields are *stranded*, that is, composed of a number of smaller conductors more or less insulated from one another. Reduction of eddy-currents is the cause of the lamination of the iron in transformers, induction-motors, and armatures of electric machines in general. Also called *parasitic current* and *Foucault current.*

Eddying suspension. See ★*suspension.*

eddy-rock (ed′i-rok), *n.* A rock, generally a sandstone, which shows marked cross-bedding or flow-and-plunge structure.

edelweiss, *n.*—**New Zealand edelweiss,** either of two species of *Gnaphalium, G. Colensoi* and *G. grandiceps*: so called from the resemblance of their woolly, silvery-white flowers to the edelweiss, to which they are closely related botanically.

edema, *n.*—**Angioneurotic edema.** See ★*angioneurotic.*—**Collateral edema,** serous infiltration into the tissues outside of an area of inflammation.—**Flying edema, œdema fugax,** evanescent swellings, due to effusion of fluid, occurring in various portions of the body: differing from urticaria in not being accompanied by itching or other signs of irritation.—**Malignant edema,** an edematous swelling extending rapidly and accompanied by gangrene and the subcutaneous formation of gas.—**Mucous edema, solid edema.** Same as *myxedema.*

edentate, *a.* **3.** In *bot.*, having no teeth, as an entire leaf.

edestin (ē-des′tin), *n.* [Gr. ἐδεστός, eatable (< ἔδειν, eat), + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable vegetable globulin found in wheat, rye, oats, etc.

Edestus (ē-des′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐδεστής, an eater, < ἔδειν, eat: see *eat.*] A genus of extinct cestracionti selachians: known only by the large-arched symphysial dentitions (finspines according to some authors) which occur in the Carboniferous of North America, Russia, and Australia.

edge, *n.* **7.** In *poker*, same as (and a substitution for) *age*, 13.—**To the edge,** to the highest degree; in all completeness. [Colloq.]

edge-laid (ej′lād), *a.* Made of narrow strips laid together face to face, and with the edges up and exposed, as floors and table-tops: said also of built-up leather belting when to secure thickness and strength the elements of the belt run on their edges.

edge-molding (ej′mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, any molding which has as its chief or an important part a projecting sharp arris.

edge-plate (ej′plāt), *n.* A heavy iron plate placed against the inside of the rockers, or sills, of a heavy carriage-body to insure stability and strength.

edge-roll, *v. t.* **3.** To roll (a flat strip, as of steel) in a coil or helix around a cylindrical rod with the flat face of the strip perpendicular to the axis.

edge-runner (ej′run″ėr), *n.* A form of grinding-apparatus or -mill for ores or similar material, in which a heavy disk or wheel runs in a circular path upon its edge in a pan or mortar. By its weight and the sliding motion of its edge as it revolves, it comminutes the material.

edge-stitching (ej′stich″ing), *n.* In *sewing-machine work*, the process of sewing two parallel rows of stitches along the edge of the fabric to form a double edge-stitch. See *multiple-needle* ★*sewing-machine.*

edge-weed (ej′wēd), *n.* The fine-leafed water-hemlock or water-fennel, *Œnanthe Phellandrium.*

edge-zone (ej′zōn), *n.* In corals, a fold of tissue extending over the theca and usually containing a cavity continuous over the lip of the calycle with the cœlenteron. In colonial forms the buds arise from this part. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan. 1904, p. 22.

edging, *n.* **5.** In *photog.*, a coat of albumen, gelatin, or india-rubber along the edges of a collodion-covered dry-plate; a protection to the film during development. Generally the whole surface of the plate is given a substratum for the collodion.

edging-machine, *n.* **3.** In *sheet-metal work*, a machine for turning and forming an edge in tinware and sheet-metal. By changing the forming-rolls it becomes a turner or turning-machine; by the use of still other rolls it becomes a burring-machine. See ★*beading-machine.*

edgy, *a.* **3.** Having contours which are too sharply defined: said of a picture.

edh (eᵺ), *n.* [*e*, auxiliary vowel (as in *em*, *ess*, etc.), + *dh* = *th* in *this*, *that*, etc., AS. *d.*] A name of the Anglo-Saxon letter ð or Ð representing the sound of *th* in *that*, *this*, *smooth*, etc.

edictally (ē′dik-tal-i), *adv.* By edict or public proclamation: as, to be *edictally* notified or enjoined.

edility, ædility (ē-dil′i-ti), *n.* [L. *ædilitas*, < *ædilis*, edile.] The office of edile or the duties pertaining to it.

edinol (ed′i-nōl), *n.* The trade-name of a photographic developer, said to be m-amino-o-hydroxybenzylalcohol hydrochlorid,

$$\overset{3}{N}H_2C_6H_3(\overset{2}{O}H)\overset{1}{C}H_2OH.HCl.$$

Edison effect. See ★*effect*.

edition, *n.*—**Acting edition.** See ★*acting*.

editor, *n.* 2. An exhibitor: in the phrase *editor of the games* (translating the Latin *editor ludorum*), an officer who superintended the Roman public games. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 347.

edobole (ē′dō-bōl), *n.* [Gr. *οἶδος*, a swelling, + *βόλος*, a throwing.] In *phytogeog.*, a bolochore in which propulsion is effected by means of turgescence. *F. E. Clements.*

Edomite (ē′dom-it), *n.* [*Edom* + *-ite*².] A descendant of Esau or Edom; one of the race which dwelt in southern Palestine (called *Edom*, or *Idumæa*), and which was bitterly hostile to the Israelites, a kindred nation.

Edomitish (ē′dom-ī-tish), *a.* [*Edomite* + *-ish.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau and the hereditary enemies of the Israelites.

Edrioaster (ed″ri-ō-as′tėr), *n.* Same as *Edriaster*.

edriophthalmate (ed″ri-of-thal′māt), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb. 1904, p. 154.

edriophthalmian (ed″ri-of-thal′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

II. *n.* Any individual of the order *Edriophthalma*; a sessile-eyed crustacean.

E. D. S. An abbreviation of *English Dialect Society*.

educand (ed′ū-kand), *n.* [L. *educandus*, that is to be educated, < *educare*, educate.] One who is to be educated; a pupil or student.

> We wish therefore that the *educands* be taught to observe. *Petty.*

educatory (ed′ū-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*educate* + *-ory.*] Educative; that has an educating effect or influence; as, an *educatory* regimen.

educement (ē-dūs′ment), *n.* [*educe* + *-ment.*] The act of drawing out or developing.

Edwardian (ed-wär′di-an), *a.* [*Edward* + *-ian.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of any one of the sovereigns of England named Edward or his reign: as, the *Edwardian* period; *Edwardian* architecture.

Edwardsian (ed-wärd′zi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Edwards* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Jonathan Edwards or his opinions (★Edwardsianism, which see).

II. *n.* One of the school of American theologians which has followed the lines laid down by Jonathan Edwards (1703–58). The members of the school differ widely from the founder and among themselves. For their general view, see ★*Edwardsianism*.

Edwardsianism (ed-wärd′zi-an-izm), *n.* The system of modified Calvinism which is the outgrowth of the teachings of Jonathan Edwards (1703–58). The majority of its defenders recognize the following tenets: all moral character lies in the will; man's ability to choose does not lessen his dependence on the interposition of the Holy Spirit; without such interposition man, by nature depraved, infallibly chooses evil; God's decrees are consistent with human liberty; the governmental theory of the atonement. Also called *New England Theology* and *New-light Divinity*.

E. E. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Early English*; (*c*) of *Electrical Engineer*.

E. E. and M. P. An abbreviation of *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*.

eel, *n.*—**Black eel,** *Anguilla australis*, of Australia and New Zealand.—**Commom eel.** Same as *black* ★*eel*.—**Fresh-water eel,** a name applied to eels of the genus *Anguilla*, which live chiefly or wholly in fresh water.—**Green eel,** *Muræna afra*, an eel of the family *Murænidæ*, found in Australian waters.—**Long-necked eel,** an eel of the family *Derichthyidæ*.—**Mother of eels.** See *mother*¹.—**Silver eel.** (*a*) *Murænesox cinereus*, of New South Wales. Also called *sea-eel*. (*b*) *Leptocephalus wilsoni* of Australia. (*c*) *Congromuræna habenata* of New Zealand.—**Symbranchoid eel,** an eel-like fish of the family *Symbranchidæ*. Also known as *rice-eel*.

eel-cake (ēl′kāk), *n.* Small eels fried together and turned out of the pan like a flat cake. *Wallin.*

eel-cat (ēl′kat), *n.* One of the channel catfish, *Ictalurus anguilla*.

eelery (ē′lę-ri), *n.* [*eel* + *-ery.*] A place where eels are caught; an eel-fishery.

eel-grass, *n.*—**Green eel-grass,** the white water-crowfoot, *Batrachium trichophyllum*, ranging from Nova Scotia to North Carolina, and also found in California, Europe, and Asia.

eel-pick (ēl′pik), *n.* An eel-spear.

eel-picker (ēl′pik″ėr), *n.* One who fishes with an eel-pick.

> In its [the Broad's] deep mud eels abound; and the *eel-picker* in his little punt, . . . is a common object on the flats. *G. C. Davies*, Norfolk Broads, xxvi.

eel-pump (ēl′pump), *n.* A portable pump for forcing eels and fish out of water-pipes. [Rare.]

eelskin, *n.* 2. In *ceram.*, a peculiar glaze of a brownish-yellow tint, seen on old Chinese porcelain.

eel-trap (ēl′trap), *n.* In *mech.*, a screen or net used in water-pipes to prevent the entrance of fish which might otherwise pass into machines and clog their valves.

eel-trunk (ēl′trungk), *n.* A box with holes in it in which eels are kept alive until they are wanted. [Prov. Eng.]

eel-worm (ēl′wėrm), *n.* Any one of the free-living nematoid worms of the family *Anguillulidæ* (which see). *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 568.

E. E. T. S. An abbreviation of *Early English Text Society*.

efemeral, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *ephemeral*.

effect, *n.* 9. In *art*, an accidental or unusual combination of colors, lights, or forms which especially excite the interest of a painter and form a suitable motive or key in painting or etching.

> It is evident that such perfectly favorable *effects* are likely to be rare, but they do occur, and the business of the imaginative artist is either to seize upon them when they do occur, or imagine them in their absence.
> *P. G. Hamerton*, in Portfolio, 1886, p. 152.

Budde effect, the effect, not due to heating, of the chemically active rays of the sun in causing expansion of dry chlorin gas: observed and described by Budde.—**Coefficient of Peltier effect,** a numerical constant denoting the size of the Peltier effect; the heat developed in a circuit consisting of more than one metal, other than that due to the overcoming of the resistance of the circuit, divided by the product of the current and the absolute temperature.—**Doppler's effect,** the effect, upon the apparent frequency of a train of waves, of a movement of the source of the wave-motion toward or away from the observer; Doppler's principle (see *principle*). Thus there is a displacement of lines in the spectrum of a star toward the violet when the earth and star are approaching each other, and vice versa.—**Edison effect,** a phenomenon of the vacuum of incandescent lamps, consisting of an electric glow near the ends of the filament, caused by a current flowing through the gases between the terminals or from a third terminal and the negative leg of the filament.—**Faraday effect,** the rotatory effect of a magnetic field upon the plane of polarization of light.—**Ferranti effect,** in *elect.*, the rise of voltage occurring in underground cables under certain conditions due to the effect of distributed capacity and self-induction.—**Fly-wheel effect,** a property common to all revolving wheels, or balanced masses, of storing up energy when accelerated by a force greater than the average and of giving up this energy when retarded.—**Illuminating effect,** the illuminating power of a source of light or of a group of such sources. It is measured by comparing the brightness of a surface at the position in question with the brightness of the same surface when illuminated by a unit light-source, such as the Hefner lamp, placed at a distance of one meter.—**Joule effect,** the heating effect produced by the passage of an electric current through a conductor, arising from its resistance only.—**Joulean** or **Joule-Kelvin effect.** Same as *Joule-Thomson* ★*effect*.—**Joule-Thomson effect,** the effect upon the temperature of a gas of forcing it to pass through a porous plug or small aperture. It was found by Joule and Thomson (Lord Kelvin) that hydrogen rose in temperature by this process, but that other gases were cooled. It has since been shown that at very low temperatures hydrogen is likewise cooled by passage under pressure through an orifice.—**Kerr effect,** a phenomenon occurring when light is reflected from the surface of a magnet. It consists in a rotation of the plane of polarization of the reflected ray when the light falling upon the magnetized mirror is polarized at right angles to or parallel with the plane of incidence.—**Lenard effect,** the ionization of gases by ultra-violet light.—**Mechanical effect,** the result obtained from a mechanical device or the useful work done by a machine; the available power developed by an engine.—**Multiplication of effects,** the law, formulated by Spencer, that in society, as throughout the cosmos, every cause produces more than one effect.—**Purkinje effect.** See *Purkinje* ★*phenomenon*.—**Pyrometric effect.** Same as ★*calorific intensity*.—**Rowland effect,** in *elect.*, the magnetic effect of electric convection or of a moving electrostatic charge.—**Skin effect,** in *elect.*, the tendency of an alternating current to concentrate itself most upon the surface of the conductor through which it flows at high frequency, due to the magnetic field of the current inside of the conductor.—**Vacuum effect,** the effect produced by a vacuum, or the amount of pressure less than that of the atmosphere which exists in an evaporating apparatus, as in sugar-boiling.—**Young effect.** See *recurrent* ★*vision*.—**Zeeman effect,** the effect of a strong magnetic field upon the lines in the spectrum of a beam of light passing through it. The lines of the spectrum are widened and subdivided, the light of the components due to the division being polarized.

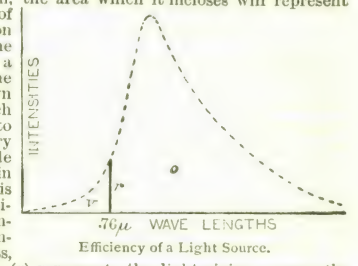
effect-carbon (e-fekt′kär″bon), *n.* See *electric* ★*arc*.

Effective head, pressure, resistance, section, utility, value. See ★*head*, etc.—**Mean effective pressure.** See ★*pressure*.

efferential (ef-e-ren′shal), *a.* [*efferent* + *-i-al.*] That carries outward or away; that serves to carry off; of the nature of an efferent: as, an *efferential* blood-vessel.

efficacity (ef-i-kas′i-ti), *n.* [L. *efficacitas*, < *efficax*, efficacious: see *efficacious*.] The quality of being efficacious; efficaciousness; efficacy; effectiveness. *Browning.*

efficiency, *n.*—**Apparent efficiency,** in *elect.*, the ratio of the power-output divided by the apparent power-input. (See *apparent* ★*power*.) If the apparent power is greater than the true power, the apparent efficiency is less than the true efficiency and equals the product of power-factor and true efficiency.—**Efficiency of a source of light,** the ratio of the luminous energy of a source of light to its total energy. *Radiant efficiency* or *luminous efficiency* is the ratio of the light-giving radiation of a source to the total radiation. The method formerly employed in the determination of this important constant consisted in measuring the total radiation received upon the face of a thermopile or bolometer placed at a given distance from the source of light and comparing the same with the radiation reaching the heat-measuring instrument when a glass cell containing water or a solution of alum was interposed in the path of the rays. If such a cell were capable of transmitting all the light-giving radiation and that alone, the ratio of the effects thus obtained would be the radiant efficiency. It was known at an early day that this assumption was not warranted, and a correction, thought to be approximately accurate, was applied. It has recently been shown that even with this correction the values obtained for the radiant efficiency are much too large, and more rigorous methods have been devised, as follows: (1) *Langley's method.* The first of these methods consists in dispersing the light from the source by means of a prism of rock-salt or fluorite, which is transparent to all wave-lengths, and in determining the distribution of intensities throughout the spectrum thus obtained. If a curve be then drawn having as abscissæ wave-lengths and as ordinates the intensity of each wave-length of the spectrum, the area which it incloses will represent the energy of total radiation from the source. If a vertical line (*r*) be drawn at 76μ, which corresponds to the boundary of the visible spectrum in the red, this line will divide the inclosed area into two parts,



Efficiency of a Light Source.

one of which (*v*) represents the light-giving energy, the other (*o*) that portion of the energy which is non-luminous. The ratio of the light-giving area to the total area of the curve will then be the radiant efficiency of the source of light. The first experimenter to obtain such curves was S. P. Langley. (2) *Ångström's method.* Another method of measuring the radiant efficiency of a source of light is due to Knut Ångström. An opaque screen is mounted in such a position as to cut off all rays lying beyond the red end of the visible spectrum, and the remaining radiation is assembled upon the face of a bolometer by means of a cylindrical lens. The ratio of this quantity to the total radiation, measured by the same instrument, gives the radiant efficiency of the source of light. The radiant efficiency of such sources of light as have been measured by the two methods thus described is given in the following table. The values obtained by the integration of the energy-curves and by Ångström's method are marked respectively L and A.

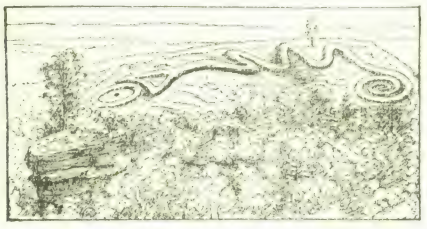
Source.	Efficiency.	Method.	Observer.
Hefner lamp	.0096	A	Ångström
Acetylene flame	.056	A	Ångström
Acetylene flame	.033–.040	L	Nichols & Coblentz
Nernst lamp	.036–.047	A	Ingersoll
Mercury arc	.20	L	Nichols
Geissler tube	.20	L	Drew

While other sources of light have not as yet been measured by these methods, their relative efficiencies are approximately known, and by comparison with the above data we know that the radiant efficiency of ordinary oil- and gas-flames is about .01, that of the glow-lamp from .01 to .03, and that of the electric arc from .04 to .08. *Gross efficiency.* The term *efficiency* is likewise used to express the ratio of the energy in light-giving form developed in unit time by a source to the energy of combustion of the fuel which it is necessary to consume in order to maintain the source during that time. The efficiency thus defined takes into account the total heat-losses in the production of light. In the case of the flames of candles and of oil-lamps the heat lost by convection and conduction is very large compared with the total radiation from the flame. In the case of gas-flames the heat of combustion of the coal necessary to produce the gas to maintain the flame, as com-

pared with the luminous energy emitted by the flame, gives the gross efficiency. In computing the gross efficiency of electric lights the heat of combustion of the fuel used to generate the current supplied to the lamps or the equivalent amount of energy, whatever be its source, is to be taken. In the case of a steam-plant for electric lighting the losses by dissipation of heat in the boiler, engine, dynamo, and lead-wires, together with the loss by convection and conduction in the electric lamp itself, all enter into the computation of the gross efficiency. Whatever process for the production of light may be employed, the amount of energy dissipated for the purpose of obtaining luminous radiation is very great, and the gross efficiency of luminous flames used in lighting ranges from .001 to .002, while the gross efficiency of electric lamps under the best existing conditions for the production of power is little if any above these figures. *Electric efficiency.* It is convenient in the case of the electric light to express the efficiency in watts per candle — a method not comparable with the energy-ratio defined above, but useful for the comparison of the various types of lamp used in electric lighting. The electric efficiency of the ordinary lamp ranges between four watts per candle and three watts per candle, according to the temperature of the filament, that of the arc-light from two watts per candle to one watt per candle (mean spherical candle-power), while the efficiency of the Nernst lamp is intermediate between that of the arc and the glow-lamp.— **Luminous efficiency.** See ★*efficiency of a source of light.*— **Projected efficiency,** the hypothesis that, in the process of evolution, existing individuals and their present interests are by natural selection subordinated to the interests of a much larger number of future individuals. *Kidd*, Western Civilization, p. 65.— **Radiant efficiency.** See ★*efficiency of a source of light.*— **Thermal efficiency,** the ratio of the heat converted into work by a thermal engine to the total amount of heat supplied to it.— **Transmission efficiency,** the ratio of the power delivered by a transmission-mechanism to the power received by it; the efficiency with which anything can be transmitted.

Efficient zone. See ★*zone.*

effigy-mound (ef'i-ji-mound), *n.* A mound or earthwork representing some object, especially



Serpent Effigy-mound, Adams County, Ohio.

some animal. Mounds of this form are particularly frequent in the northwestern United States.

efflagration (ef-la-grā'shon), *n.* [L. *ef-* for *ex,* out, + *flagrare,* burn: see *flagrant.*] In *geol.,* a burst of flame or incandescent material from a volcano.

effluviography (e-flö-vi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [L. *effluvium,* outflow, + Gr. *-γραφια,* ‹ *γράφειν,* write.] In *photog.,* the action of the silent electric discharge upon a sensitized gelatinobromide plate. An image is obtained in complete darkness and may be developed in the usual manner. *Woodbury,* Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 179.

effort, *n.*— **Tractive effort,** the force required or exerted to draw a given load along a road or track at a given speed; in locomotives, the draw-bar pull.

effraction (e-frak'shon), *n.* [NL. **effractio(n-),* ‹ L. *effringere* (pp. *effractus*), break open: see *effracture.*] A breaking-open or breaking-in; house-breaking; burglary.

effractor (e-frak'tor), *n.* [ML. *effractor,* ‹ L. *effringere,* break open: see *effracture.*] One who breaks in by force; a house-breaker; a burglar. *Bouvier,* Law Dict.

effranchisement (e-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* [*effranchise* + *-ment.*] The act of effranchising, or the state of being effranchised or invested with privileges.

effuse, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To flow, as a fluid, through an aperture or through a porous partition the openings in which are large compared with the diameter of a molecule.

Effusion of gases. (*b*) In *physics,* the passage of gases through a perforated diaphragm the openings in which are very large as compared with the diameter of a molecule. The phenomena of effusion differ from those of diffusion (which is the passage of a gas through a membrane the pores of which are of molecular dimensions) in some important respects. In effusion, the rate of flow of a gas or mixture is inversely as the square root of the density and the composition of a mixture remains unchanged: in diffusion, each component of a mixture is transmitted at a rate inversely proportional to the square root of its molecular weight and the composition of the mixture is therefore changed.— **Thermal effusion of gases,** the effusion of gases through a porous diaphragm when the pressures on the two sides are the same but the temperatures vary. The gases move from the cold to the hot side of the partition.

effusion-plug (e-fū'zhon-plug), *n.* A small section of glass tubing, closed at one end by a platinum plate in which there is a minute hole, which serves as a stopper to a vessel from which a gas is allowed to escape in determining its density by the rate of effusion. *M. W. Travers,* Exper. Study of Gases, p. 281.

effusive. **I.** *a.*— **The effusive period,** in the solidification of an igneous rock, that period in which it cools after having been poured out on the surface of the earth: at this time the finer-grained portion or ground-mass of the rock is usually crystallized.

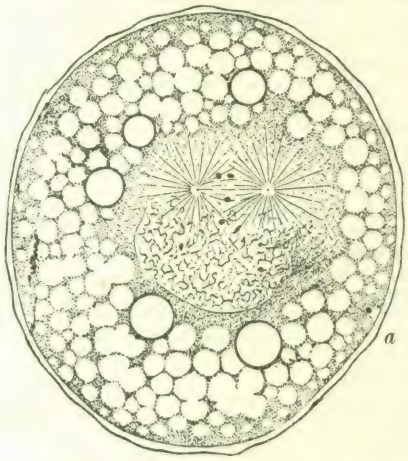
II. *n.* In *petrog.,* a volcanic rock poured out on the surface of the earth: contrasted with *intrusive rocks.* Also *extrusive. Amer. Jour. Sci.,* Aug., 1903, p. 121.

eg, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *egg.*

egeriid (e-jē'ri-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Egeriidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Egeriidæ* or *Ægeriidæ.*

egg[1], *n.* 3. In *cricket,* no score; zero; a duck's egg. [Slang.]— **Egg apparatus,** the three nucleated cells at the micropylar end of the embryo-sac of plants, two of which form the synergidæ and the third the oösphere. See *oösphere* and *synergida.*— **Egg centrosome,** a centrosome belonging to the egg, as distinguished



Egg Centrosome.

Fertilization of the egg of *Nereis,* from a section. Magnified 400 times.

Appearance presented soon after the entrance of the spermatozoön, showing the minute sperm-nucleus at *a,* the germinal vesicle disappearing, and the first polar mitotic figure forming. The empty spaces represent deutoplasm-spheres (slightly swollen by the reagents), the firm circles oil-drops. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

from the sperm centrosome.— **Immediate egg,** in rotifers, a parthenogenetic summer egg.— **Philosopher's egg.** See *philosopher.*— **Resting egg.** Same as *winter* ★*egg.*— **Summer egg,** one of the parthenogenetic eggs produced by rotifers in summer, the large form giving rise to females and the small to males. In some entomostracans, as *Daphnia,* one of the parthenogenetic eggs which are produced in summer and develop rapidly in the brood-pouch. Compare *winter* ★*egg.*— **Warty egg,** the shell of *Amphiperas ventricosum,* which is egg-shaped and has a wart-like tubercle at each end.— **Winter egg,** in rotifers, a thick-shelled egg, produced in autumn and probably impregnated by the male: it remains inert all winter and develops in the spring; in some entomostracans, one of the fertilized eggs, produced in autumn, which remain inactive all winter in the detached ephippium and develop in the spring. Compare *summer* ★*egg.*

egg-assorter (eg'a-sôr″tèr), *n.* A simple form of egg-tester. [Eng.]

egg-bath (eg'bàth), *n.* In *tanning,* a bath of egg-yolks.

egg-boiler (eg'boi″lèr), *n.* An arrangement for boiling water so that eggs may be easily cooked in it, particularly on the table.

egg-bound (eg'bound), *p. a.* A condition in birds in which they are unable to expel the fully developed egg, either on account of its excessive size or because of the presence of some disease.

egg-breaker (eg'brā″kèr), *n.* Same as *egg-tooth.*

egg-candler (eg'kan″dlèr), *n.* One who candles or tests the freshness of eggs by holding them between the eye and a lighted candle.

egg-candling (eg'kan″dling), *n.* The practice of testing eggs by holding them between the eye and a lighted candle. The translucency of the egg shows its freshness.

egg-cement (eg'sē-ment″), *n.* A sticky fluid by which the eggs of some animals, such as certain frogs, are united with one another.

egg-coal (eg'kōl), *n.* A size of broken coal suitable for use in a hot-air furnace or the like, as distinguished from a smaller size called 'chestnut' used in a kitchen range or stove, and a still smaller size called 'pea-coal.'

egg-covering (eg'kuv″èr-ing), *n.* The covering

of the egg-masses of many insects. It varies greatly in character and, in general, is secreted by the accessory glands of the oviduct. Also called *egg-case, egg-pod, egg-sac.*

Eggertz test. See ★*test*[1].

eggette (eg-et'), *n.* [Irreg. *egg* + *-ette* as in *briquette.*] A lump of artificial fuel of the shape and size of a hen's egg. [Trade-name, U. S.]

egg-fruit (eg'fröt), *n.* In the Bahamas, the fruit of *Achras serpentaria* (*Lucuma serpentaria* of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth). It is of the size of a small egg, has a thick skin, and is edible.

egg-guide (eg'gīd), *n.* A ventral movable triangular flap at the external opening of an oviduct, which serves to guide the eggs as they are laid. *A. S. Packard,* Text-book of Entom., p. 183.

egg-mite (eg'mīt), *n.* Any predatory mite which feeds on the eggs of insects.

egg-oil (eg'oil), *n.* The oleaginous material obtained from the yolks of hens' eggs. It contains olein and palmitin, with lecithin, cerebrin, neurine, etc., and is used in dressing alum-tanned leather.

egg-parasite (eg'par″a-sīt), *n.* Any insect of the family *Chalcididæ* or the family *Proctotrypidæ* which lays its eggs in the eggs of other insects. The chalcidid subfamilies *Trichogramminæ* and *Mymarinæ* seem to be exclusively composed of egg-parasites, and the same may be said of the proctotrypid subfamily *Scelioninæ.* The genus *Hadronotus* is a parasite of the eggs of *Heteroptera. H. rugosus* is described by Howard from eggs supposed to be those of the cotton-stainer, *Dysdercus suturellus.* See cut under ★*cotton-worm egg-parasite.*



Egg-parasite (*Hadronotus rugosus*). (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

Egg-plant blight, flea-beetle. See ★*blight,* ★*flea-beetle.*

egg-powder (eg'pou″dèr), *n.* The trade-name of a prepared form of casein obtained from skim-milk, offered for use as an article of food. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1900, p. 623.

egg-roller (eg'rō-lèr), *n.* A form of machine for making oval briquettes of the shape and size of a hen's egg from refuse from collieries or dumps. The small particles are cemented together by a tar or pitch and molded and compacted under pressure.

egg-sac (eg'sak), *n.* 1. The silken cocoon in which the eggs of most spiders are deposited and in which they hibernate. *Comstock,* Manual of Insects, p. 41.— **2.** In earthworms, one of the reniform sacs which open into the funnel-shaped ends of the oviducts; a *receptaculum ovorum.*— **3.** In crustaceans, as some copepods, one of the pair of egg-containing receptacles at the hinder end of the body.

egg-sleeker (eg'slē″kèr), *n.* A molder's tool having a face in the shape of a segment of an annular ring, used for giving a smooth or sleek surface in facing or finishing the hollow faces of curved molds.

egg-Sunday (eg-sun'dā), *n.* The Sunday before Shrove-Tuesday.

egg-timer, *n.* 2. An apparatus for the automatic cooking of eggs. It consists of a vessel containing boiling water and a series of three or more wire baskets suspended over the water. On placing an egg in a basket the basket sinks into the water and keeps the egg there for a fixed time. When the time has elapsed the basket automatically rises out of the water and stops the process of cooking. Each basket is adjusted to lift the eggs it may contain out of the water at the end of one, two, or three minutes as desired.

egg-whip (eg'hwip″), *n.* A hand-tool or machine for beating or whipping eggs, sponge, or batter; an egg-beater. The tool is a slender balloon-shaped form of wire fitted with a handle; the machine is a cylinder of wires, or two sets of wire paddles, held in the hand and made to revolve at a high speed by means of gearing.

eglantine, *n.* 3. A stone of the hardness and grain of marble. *Goldsmith,* Nat. Hist., I. vi. *N. E. D.*— **Eglantine gall.** Same as *bedegar.*

eglestonite (eg'l-ston-īt), *n.* [Named after Professor Thomas *Egleston* (1832-1900) of Columbia University.] An oxychlorid of mercury (said to be $Hg_6Cl_3O_2$) occurring in yellow to brown isometric crystals: found at Terlingua, Texas.

ego-altruism (ē″gō-al′trö-izm), *n.* Altruism conjoined with self-respect; the subjective aspect of morality.

Subjectively, morality is self-respect, and that desire for the good opinion of others, and that endeavour to deserve it, which Mr. [Herbert] Spencer has called *ego-altruism.* *Giddings,* Inductive Sociol., p. 257.

egocentric (ē-gō-sen′trik), *a.* [L. *ego,* I, + *centrum,* center, + *-ic.*] Having or regarding self as the center of all things; centering in self; egoistic.

The heliocentric system was expanded out of an antecedent geocentric system, itself the offspring of a democentric system, which sprang from an earlier ethnocentric system born of the primeval *egocentric* cosmos of inchoate thinking.

19th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. 831.

egocentricity (ē-gō-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.* [*egocentric* + *-ity.*] The character of being egocentric; specifically, an extreme and abnormal state of self-concentration or egoism.

Ziehen limits the hysterical constitution to emotional instability, *egocentricity,* craving for attention, peculiar predilections, disorders of imagination and attention (fantastic instability).

Amer. Jour. Psychol., July–Oct., 1903, p. 100.

ego-idea (ē″gō-ī-dē′ạ), *n.* In *psychol.,* the empirical or psychological idea of the self.

Besides the idea of one's present corporeal and mental ego, there is still a third member participating in the usual *ego-idea.* This is the very essential total idea that has been deposited in memory by the succession of one's most important mental and physical experiences in the past. *T. Ziehen* (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., xi.

egols (eg′ōlz), *n. pl.* A name of the potassium-mercury salts of o-nitro-phenol-, o-nitro-cresol- and o-nitro-thymol-p-sulphonic acids. The former, called phenegol, is best known. The others are *cresegol* and *thymegol.* They are bactericides.

egomania (ē″gō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [L. *ego,* I, + Gr. *μανία,* madness.] An exaggerated egotism, amounting to an actual mental disorder.

egomaniac (ē-gō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* One who exhibits egomania.

egotic (ē″gō̤t-ik), *a.* [Irreg. *ego* + *-t-* + *ic.*] Self-regarding; egoistic.

Under sociability are lumped together desires so diverse as the craving for companionship, and the eagerness for appreciation, the one effective, the other *egotic.*

E. A. Ross. in Amer. Jour. of Sociol., IX. 539.

egressive (ē-gres′iv), *a.* [L. *egressus,* pp. of *egredi,* go out (see *egress*), + *-ive.*] That proceeds forth or downward from an ultimate source or cause, as in tracing some process of development or evolution.

We may follow two methods [in working out a problem] ... the regressive and the *egressive.* The regressive ... starts from the completed process and proceeds backward . . . in search of the factors and the forces which have produced the completion; and . . . cannot terminate till the sufficient reason or the ultimate cause be reached. If we follow the *egressive* method we simply reverse the procedure and reason downward.

A. M. Fairbairn, Philos. Christ. Relig., p. 40.

egret, *n.*—**Cattle egret,** a small heron, *Bubulcus ibis,* formerly abundant in Egypt and frequently confused with the sacred ibis.

egurgitate (ē-gėr′ji-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *egurgitated,* ppr. *egurgitating.* [L. *egurgitare,* < *ē,* out, + (LL.) *gurgitare,* < *gurges* (gurgit-), gulf.] To throw up or out.

Egyptian bath-sponge. Same as *sponge-gourd.*—**Egyptian bondage,** a state of servitude or bondage as oppressive and degrading as that of the Israelites in Egypt.—**Egyptian brown, clover, cotton,** etc. See ★*brown, n.,* etc.—**Egyptian cross,** the ankh (which see).—**Egyptian ophthalmia.** Same as *trachoma.*—**Egyptian thorn.** See *thorn.*—**Egyptian type, letters,** or **figures.** See *antique, n.,* 3.—**White Egyptian corn.** Same as ★*chicken-corn.*

Egyptianism (ē-jip′shiạn-izm), *n.* [*Egyptian* + *-ism.*] The characteristics of the Egyptians; also the inclination to adopt Egyptian customs.

Egyptianize (ē-jip′shiạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Egyptianized,* ppr. *Egyptianizing.* [*Egyptian* + *-ize.*] 1. To make similar to an Egyptian in appearance and customs.—2. To treat (clay) by a patented process involving the use of tannic acid, in order to give it increased adhesiveness and tenacity. See ★*Egyptianized clay.*—**Egyptianized clay,** clay treated by a special process discovered by E. G. Acheson, of Niagara Falls, by which it is rendered more soluble and plastic and its tensile strength is increased 50 per cent. in the burned form and 350 per cent. in the sun-dried form, by the addition of a small proportion of tannin; an effect assumed to be similar to that produced by the use of straw in the manufacture of bricks by the ancient Egyptians. *Sci. Amer.,* April 25, 1903, p. 311.

Egypticity (ē-jip-tis′i-ti), *n.* [*Egyptic* + *-ity.*] The quality of belonging to Egypt.

Egyptologic (ē-jip-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [*Egyptolog-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Egyptology.

Egyptologue (ē-jip′tō-log), *n.* [Gr. *Αἴγυπτος,* Egypt, + *-λογος,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] An Egyptologist.

E. H. P. An abbreviation of *electrical horse power.*

Ehrlich's side-chain hypothesis. See ★*immunity,* 5., with cut.

ehuawa (ā-hö-ä′wä), *n.* [Hawaiian; also *ahuawa.*] In the Hawaiian Islands, *Cyperus lævigatus,* a sedge, very widely spread in the tropics, from which the natives of the island of Niihau make fine, very flexible, highly-prized mats.

E. I. An abbreviation (*a*) of *East India;* (*b*) of *East Indian.*

E. I. C. An abbreviation of *East India Company.*

Eichhornia (īk-hôr′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1843), named in honor of J. A. F. *Eichhorn* (born in 1779), patron of science and adviser to the king of Prussia.] An untenable name for *Piaropus,* a genus of plants of the family *Pontederiaceæ.* See ★*Piaropus.*

Eichwaldia (īch-väl′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Eichwald,* a Russian geologist.] A genus of protrematous *Brachiopoda,* of the family *Eichwaldiidæ,* characterized by the fine epidermal network covering the surface of both valves. It occurs in Silurian rocks.

eicosane, *n.* See ★*icosane.*

eicosylene (ī-kos′i-lēn), *n.* [Also *eikosylene;* Gr. *εἴκοσι,* twenty (= L. *viginti,* twenty: see *twenty*), + *-yl* + *-ene.*] A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{38}$, obtained from paraffin. It boils at 314–315° C. and is also called *icosinene.*

E. I. C. S. An abbreviation of *East India Company's Service.*

Eider-down cloth, a heavily napped wool or cotton knitted fabric of thick texture, in plain and fancy colors and effects, used for blankets, cloakings, women's sacks, robes, etc.

eidolic (ī-dol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εἰδωλικός,* mythologic, < *εἴδωλον,* an image, idol, myth.] Of the nature of an eidolon; eidolon-like.

eidoloclast (ī-dol′ọ̄-klast), *n.* Same as *idoloclast.*

To be an *eidoloclast* is not a pleasant office, because an invidious one . . . It is prudent to devolve the odium of such an office upon the idol himself. Let the object of the false worship always, if possible, be made his own *eidoloclast.*

De Quincey, Goethe as Reflected in "Wilhelm Meister."

eidolon, *n.* 3. One of the small floating winged figures frequently found in Greek art, especially on Greek vases. They are sometimes quite human, with wings; sometimes half human, half bird, like harpies, and of both sexes. They are supposed to represent the human soul, being similar to the Egyptian conception.

eidoloscope (ī-dol′ọ̄-skōp), *n.* A form of kinetoscope or moving-picture machine.

eidophone (ī′dọ̄-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *εἶδος,* form, + *φωνή,* sound.] A cylindrical box, with a lateral tube and mouthpiece, over the open end of which sheet-rubber is fastened. Sand or lycopodium powder dusted on the rubber assumes various geometrical designs called *voice-figures* when one sings into the instrument. *Athenæum,* Feb. 4, 1893.

eidophusikon (ī-dọ̄-fö′si-kon), *n.* [Gr. *εἶδος,* form, + *φυσικόν,* neut. of *φυσικός,* natural: see *physic.*] A kind of magic lantern or stereopticon constructed by an Alsatian painter, Philip de Loutherbourg, in London about 1780. A set of colored slides was made for it by the painter Gainsborough. The machine and slides were exhibited at the Grosvenor gallery in London in 1885.

The *eidophusikon,* as the Anglo-Alsatian called it, seems to have emotionné his fellow Academician much in the same way as a fine violin.

W. Armstrong, in Portfolio, N. S., IX. 54.

eidoptometry (ī-dop-tom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *εἶδος,* form, + *ὀπτ(ικός),* of seeing, + *-μετρία,* < *μέτρον,* measure.] Determination of the degree of acuteness of vision.

eidotrope (ī′dọ̄-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *εἶδος,* form, + *τρόπος,* a turning.] A device for exhibiting, by means of revolving disks, certain phenomena which arise from persistence of vision. The form of the instrument is similar to that of the ordinary chromatrope, but the revolving disks carry perforated patterns in gauze, lace, etc.

eidotropic (ī-dọ̄-trop′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibited by means of the eidotrope.

Eifelian (ī-fē′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Eifel* in Germany.] I. *a.* In *geol.,* designating a subdivision of the Middle Devonian in the Eifel region in Germany and Belgium regarded by German geologists as equivalent to the Calceola group of the Rhineland. It is underlain by the Coblenzian and overlain by the Givetian.

II. *n.* The Eifelian subdivision.

Eigenmannia (ī-gen-man′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after C. H. *Eigenmann,* a German-American ichthyologist.] A genus of fishes of the family *Gymnotidæ,* found in Central and Southern America. *E. humboldti* is the common species.

eight[1]. I. *a.*—**Eight-hour movement,** a movement which aims to establish, either through the combined action of trade-unions or by compulsion of law, a working-day of no more than eight hours in all industries.

II. *n.*—**In eights.** (*a*) In *bibliography,* having eight leaves to the sheet: applied to early printed books. (*b*) In *meter,* in lines of eight syllables. (*c*) In companies or 'teams' of eight. (*d*) In *printing,* containing eight pages only: said of a type-form or a printed and folded sheet.

eight-coupled (āt′kup″ld), *a.* Having eight driving-wheels coupled by side-rods. The driving-wheels of heavy freight or consolidation engines are often coupled in this manner, there being four wheels on each side coupled together.

eighteen, *n.*—**In eighteens,** containing eighteen pages: said of a type-form or a printed and folded sheet; in *bibliography,* an octodecimo.

eight-square (āt′skwār), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having eight corners; octagonal.

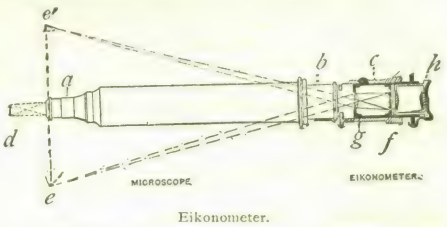
II. *n.* An octagon or an octagonal solid.

eight-square (āt′skwār), *v. t.* [*eight-square, a.*] To make octagonal.

eikonogen (ī-kou′ọ̄-jen), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών,* an image (see *icon*), + *-γενής,* -producing.] The trade-name of the sodium salt of amido-β-naphthol-monosulphonic acid, used in photography as a developer.

eikonolatry, *n.* Same as *iconolatry.*

eikonometer (ī-kọ̄-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκών,* image, + *μέτρον,* measure.] A device for measuring the size of an object under the microscope, or for obtaining the magnifying power of a microscope.



Eikonometer.

a, object-glass, and *b,* eyepiece of the microscope; *c,* eikonometer; *d,* object examined; *e, e′,* apparent size and position of object seen through microscope; *f,* image of the image at *e, e′,* reduced to one tenth the size; at *f,* is a micrometer scale read by means of a lens in the eyepiece, *h,* by which the image at *e, e′* can be measured; *g,* lens.

Eimeria (ī-mē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Schneider, 1875), from the German surname *Eimer.*] A spurious genus of *Coccidiidea,* of the family *Asporocystidæ,* characterized by the absence of sporocysts. With scarcely an exception, the species are nothing but the schizogenic generations of *Coccidia* belonging to other genera and species.

Eimerian cycle. Same as *schizogenic* ★*cycle.*

E. Ind. An abbreviation (*a*) of *East Indies;* (*b*) of *East Indian.*

eirenarchical, *a.* Same as ★*irenarchical.*

eirenarchy, *n.* Same as ★*irenarchy.*

eisegesis (īs-ē-jē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *εἰσήγησις,* < *εἰσηγεῖσθαι,* lead into, < *εἰς,* into, + *ἡγεῖσθαι,* lead.] A subjective method of interpretation by introducing one's own opinions into the original: opposed to *exegesis.*

eisegetical (īs-ē-jet′i-kạl), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of eisegesis.

eisne, *a.* See *eigne.*

eisodic, *a.* Same as *esodic.*

ejaculative (ē-jak′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*ejaculate* + *-ive.*] Of the nature of an ejaculation; ejaculatory: as, an *ejaculative* expression.

eject, *n.* 2. In *projective geom.,* the figure composed of straights and planes made in projecting the original.—**Axial eject,** a figure composed of planes obtained by projecting from a fixed straight (the projection-axis) an original composed of points.

ejection, *n.* 3. In *philos.,* the mental act of forming an eject.

ejectivism (ē-jek′tiv-izm), *n.* [*ejective* + *-ism.*] In *philos.,* the doctrine that the formation of ejects is an indispensable factor in the formation of the consciousness of personality. *Baldwin.*

ejectivity (ē-jek-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*ejective* + *-ity.*] The fact of being an eject or inferred existence. *G. J. Romanes.*

ejector, *n.* (*d*) In sheet-metal work, an attachment to a press for throwing out the finished stamped or drawn object while the die is rising and before the operator or the feed-motion places the next blank in position. The push-out plate used with presses employing double dies is a form of ejector. (See *double dies,* under ★*die.*) The stripper, on the other hand, is not an ejector, since it releases the work from the die only, without removing it from the press. See *stripper.*

ejector-blade (ē-jek′tor-blād), *n.* In the Mergenthaler linotype, a device which ejects the slug from a mold into a stick or galley; on a Dow machine, one which ejects types, after they are assembled, into a stick or galley.

ejector-washer (ē-jek′tor-wosh″ėr), *n.* A tank or receptacle in which sand for filter-beds is washed or scoured by streams of water from an ejector.

eka-aluminium (ek″ą-al-ū-min′i-um), *n.* See *eka-*.

eka-boron (ek″a-bō′ron), *n.* In *chem.*, the name given by Mendeléjeff to an element, the existence of which he predicted, occupying the same position in his fourth series that boron does in the second. When this element was subsequently discovered it was named *scandium*.

ekaha (ā-kä′hä), *n.* [Native name.] In the Hawaiian Islands, the bird's-nest fern, *Neottopteris Nidus*, a fern with large simple fronds usually growing as an epiphyte on forest trees. See *bird's-nest*, 1 (*c*).

eka-iodoform (ek″ą-ī′ō-dō-fôrm), *n.* Iodoform with which 5 per cent. of formaldehyde has been mixed.

eka-silicon (ek″a-sil′i-kon), *n.* In *chem.*, the name given by Mendeléjeff to an element, the existence of which he predicted, occupying the same position in his fifth series that silicon does in the third. When this element was subsequently discovered it was named *germanium*.

eka-tellurium (ek″ą-te-lū′ri-um), *n.* In *chem.*, a supposed new element, announced by Grünwald, occupying the same position in Mendeléjeff's eleventh series that tellurium does in the seventh, and presumably identical therefore with the austriacum of Brauner. As yet there is no confirmation of the existence of either of these hypothetical substances.

eke, *n.* (*c*) An added structure. (*d*) In *agri.*, an oblong stack.

> Ricks are built either as long *ekes* or round stacks.
> *J. Wrightson*, Farm Crops, p. 127.

ekkyklema, *n.* See ★*eccyclema*.

Elachistidæ (el-a-kis′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Elachista* + *-idæ*.] A family of tineoid moths containing many large and prominent genera, some of its forms having considerable economic importance.

elæagnaceous (el″ē-ag-nā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Elæagnaceæ*.

Elæocarpaceæ (e-lē-ō-kär-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), ⟨ *Elæocarpus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Malvales*, typified by the genus *Elæocarpus*. They were formerly included in the *Tiliaceæ*, but differ from that family chiefly in the fact that the 2-celled anthers open by terminal pores, and in the absence of mucilage-cells in the bark and pith. There are 8 genera and about 120 species, half of which belong to *Elæocarpus* and 44 to *Sloanea*. They are chiefly natives of the tropics or of temperate regions of the southern hemisphere, a few growing in China and Japan. They are trees or shrubs with undivided leaves and flowers in racemes, cymes, or clusters. The wood is often valuable. See *breakax*, 1, *maqui*, and *hedgehog-fruit*.

elæocarpaceous (e-lē-ō-kär-pā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Elæocarpaceæ*.

Elæococca (e-lē-ō-kok′kä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil (or *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree), + *κόκκος*, berry.] In *bot.*, a genus of trees. *E. vernicia* is the tung-tree, the varnish-tree of China and Japan. — **Elæococca oil**, a drying oil obtained in China and Japan from the kernels of *Elæococca vernicia* (*Aleurites cordata*). It contains the radical of a special acid, elæomargaric acid, $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$. Same as *tung-oil* (which see).

Elæocrinidæ (e-lē-ō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Elæocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A Devonian family of blastoid *Echinodermata* or blastoids, characterized by having the posterior deltoid divided into two parts by an anal plate and the anus distinct from the posterior spiracles.

elæoleic (e-lē-ō-lē′ik), *a.* Pertaining to elæoleic acid. — **Elæoleic acid**, a liquid acid, $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$, which is found as a glyceride together with elæomargaric acid in the oil from the seeds of *Elæococca vernicia*. It is also formed when the isomeric elæomargaric or elæostearic acid is heated to 175°–180° C. in a tube filled with hydrogen.

elæomargaric (e-lē″ō-mär-gar′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *μαργαρ(ίτης)*, a pearl, + *-ic*. Cf. *margaric*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$, prepared by the saponification of elæococca oil with alcoholic potassium hydroxid. It melts at 41° C. and is readily converted into elæoleic acid, with which and with elæostearic acid it is isomeric.

elæoplast[1], **eleoplast** (e-lē′ō-plāst), *n.* [Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *πλαστός*, formed.] 1. In *cytol.*, a highly refractive globular body consisting of granular protoplasm and containing drops of oil. — 2. A minute body of unknown function arising within the endochrome of certain diatoms. It may be genetically connected with the pyrenoid. *Mereschkowsky*.

elæosaccharum (e-lē″ō-sak′a-rum), *n.* [Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *σάκχαρον*, sugar.] A mixture of an essential oil and sugar; oil-sugar.

elæostearic (e-lē″ō-stē-ar′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *στέαρ*, suet, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$, prepared by the saponification of elæococca oil which has been exposed to sunlight. It melts at 71° C., is isomeric with elæomargaric and elæoleic acids, and is converted into the latter by heating.

elæothesium (e-lē-ō-thē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *elæothesia* (-si-ą). [L. (Vitruvius), ⟨ Gr. *ἐλαιοθέσιον*, ⟨ *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *θέσις*, putting.] In an ancient Roman or Greek bathing establishment, the room where the bathers were anointed after bathing.

Elagatis (el-ą-gā′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἠλακάτη*, distaff.] A genus of carangoid fishes related to *Seriola*, distinguished by the presence of the finlet behind the dorsal and anal fins.

Elaidic ethers. Same as ★*elaidic esters*. — **Elaidic esters**, the esters of elaidic acid.

Elaidin test, a test applied for the identification of particular fixed oils, depending upon their reaction with nitric acid, which converts olein into elaidin.

elaidinic (el″ą-i-din′ik), *a.* [*elaidin* + *-ic*.] Having reference to elaidin. — **Elaidinic acid**, a substance isomeric with oleic acid.

eland, *n.* — **Giant eland**, a subspecies or geographic race of Derby's eland, known as *Taurotragus derbianus gigas*, found in the province of Bahr-el-Ghazal, Africa. It is characterized by its great size, dark neck, white V mark on the forehead, and a small number of white stripes on the side. — **Patterson's eland**, *Taurotragus oryx pattersonianus*, a northern race of the common eland, but somewhat larger, and darker on the neck.

Elaphebolia (el″a-fē-bō′li-ą), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ἐλαφηβόλια*, ⟨ *ἐλαφηβόλος*, an epithet of Artemis: see ★*Elaphebolos*.] A feast of Artemis Elaphebolos in Phocis. It is mentioned by Plutarch in connection with the city of Hyampolis.

Elaphebolion (el″a-fē-bō′li-on), *n.* [Gr. *Ἐλαφηβολιών*, ⟨ *Ἐλαφηβόλια*: see ★*Elaphebolia*.] The ninth month of the Greek calendar, from the middle of March to the middle of April, approximately. In this month the Elaphebolia were held.

Elaphebolos (el-a-feb′ō-los), *n.* [Gr. *ἐλαφηβόλος*, shooting deer, ⟨ *ἔλαφος*, deer, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] The deer-slayer: an epithet of Artemis.

Elaphoglossum (el″ą-fō-glos′um), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1834), ⟨ Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a deer, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. The fertile fronds are fancifully compared to a deer's tongue.] A well-defined genus of tropical polypodiaceous ferns.

Elaphomycetaceæ (el″ą-fō-mī-sē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Elaphomyces* (*Elaphomycet-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of subterranean ascomycetous fungi, named from the single genus *Elaphomyces*, having the ascocarps inclosed in a distinct peridium. The spores form a powdery mass at maturity.

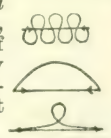
elapine[2] (el′ą-pin), *a.* [*Elaps* + *-ine*[1].] Relating to the snakes of the genus *Elaps* and their relatives, usually considered as forming the family *Elapidæ*.

elapine[2] (el′ą-pin), *n.* [*Elaps* + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous constituent of snake-poison.

elasmometer (ē-las-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [*elas(tic)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of interferometer for the measurement of the elasticity of flexure.

Elastic fatigue. See ★*after-strain*. — **Elastic force of vapor, hysteresis.** See ★*vapor*, ★*hysteresis*. — **Elastic limit.** See *limit of elasticity*. — **Elastic nut.** See ★*nut*. — **Elastic-piston pump.** See ★*pump*[1]. — **Elastic resistance, spindle.** See ★*resistance*, ★*spindle*.

elastica (ē-las′ti-kä), *n.* [NL.] 1. The elastic (middle) layer of the walls of the arteries: an abbreviation of ★*tunica elastica* (which see, with cut). — 2. In *physics*, a curve such that the reciprocal of the radius of curvature at any point is proportional to the distance of the point from a straight line. Also called *elastic curve*.



Elastica Curves.

elasticin (ē-las′ti-sin), *n.* [*elastic* + *in*[2].] Same as *elastin*.

Elasticity of elongation, the resistance to stretching or compression of a body subjected to longitudinal stress. Its value is denoted by Young's modulus. See *modulus of elasticity*, under *modulus*. — **Elasticity of flexure**, the resistance to bending manifested by a body subjected to transverse stress. — **Elasticity of liquids**, the resistance to change of volume under compression, shown by liquids. Liquids at rest offer no resistance to change of form but their elasticity of volume is in general very high and the return to their original volume when relieved from stress is complete. — **Elasticity of volume.** Same as *elasticity of bulk*. — **Equation of elasticity**, the characteristic equation of a perfect gas; an equation of condition expressing the relation between elastic pressure, volume, density, and temperature prevailing in the ideal gas: the combined laws of Boyle, Mariotte, Gay-Lussac, and Charles; the equation of Van-der-Waals. — **Rotational elasticity**, the power of a medium to resist rotational stress and when released to return to its original conformation: specifically applied to certain conceptions of the luminiferous ether.

elastoidin (ē-las-toi′din), *n.* [*elast(ic)* + *-oid* + *-in*[2].] An albuminoid belonging to the skeletins, found in certain cartilaginous structures of a shark (*Mustelus lævis*).

elastose (ē-las′tōs), *n.* [*elast(in)* + *-ose*.] An albumose derived from elastin.

elater[2], *n.* — **Eyed elater**, an American elaterid beetle, *Alaus oculatus*, so called on account of two large eye-like spots on its thorax. Its larvæ live in decaying wood.



Eyed elater (*Alaus oculatus*). Somewhat enlarged.

elaterics (el-ą-ter′iks), *n. pl.* [NL. **elatericus*, Gr. *ἐλατήρ*, a driver, ⟨ *ἐλαύνειν*, drive, set in motion: see *elastic*.] The science of the elasticity of solids. *C. S. Peirce*.

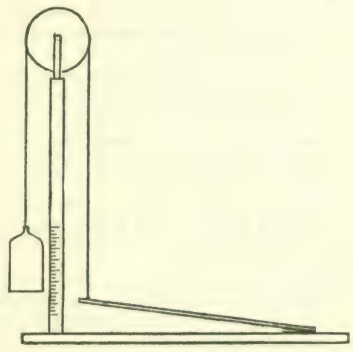
elaterist† (e-lat′e-rist), *n* One who holds a particular theory of elasticity: used by Boyle with reference to his law. See quotation under *elastic*, *a.*, 2.

elatinaceous (ē-lat-i-nā′shius), *a.* Belongingto the plant family *Elatinaceæ*.

elbow, *n.* 7. In carriages, the rail that forms the upper part of the frame of the quarter. — **False elbow**, a piece of timber shaped to fit the elbow of a carriage-body. It is used as a form for the roll or elbow-cushion. — **Miners' elbow**, enlargement of a bursa at the point of the elbow, due to pressure, occurring in miners who work in low tunnels resting the weight of the body on the elbow.

elbow-bit (el′bō-bit), *n.* A coach-bit with long cheek-pieces which have a double-elbow bend below the mouth piece.

elbow-board, *n.* 2. In *psychol.*, an apparatus for determining the just noticeable (passive) motion of the forearm, that is, the just noticeable change of articular sensation at the elbow. Also called *arm-board*. The forearm and hand (palm down) are laid upon the hinged board, which is thus brought to the horizontal: the elbow-joint rests directly above the hinge. The experimenter then gently draws down the weight, and thus raises the forward end of the board. The observer reports the first indication of articular sensation at the elbow.



Elbow-board.

elbow-spring (el′bō-spring), *n.* A carriage-spring slightly curved. The spring-plates are graduated toward one end, and the other end is bolted to the body, it being used as a spring body-loop.

elder[2], *n.* — **American elder**, *Sambucus Canadensis*. See cut under *Sambucus*. — **Blood-elder**, the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*. — **California elder.** Same as *pale* ★*elder*. — **Common elder.** Same as *American* ★*elder*. — **Dwarf elder.** (*a*) See *elder*[2]. (*b*) Same as *wild elder* (*b*) (under *elder*[2]). — **German elder**, the Old World elder, *Sambucus nigra*. See *elder*[2], *bour-tree*, *hautboy*, 2, and *Judas-tree*, 3. — **Ground-elder**, the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*. — **Horse-elder.** Same as *horseheal*. — **Marsh-elder.** See *marsh-elder*. The name is applied to all the species of *Iva*. — **Mexican elder**, a tree 25–30 feet high, *Sambucus Mexicana*, of the Southwestern United States, Mexico, and Central America, with creamy-white flowers, small, blackish, shining, juicy berries, and light, soft, fine-grained wood. It makes a fairly good shade-tree in the dry regions of Mexico and Lower California, and the berries are eaten by the Mexicans and Indians. — **Mountain-elder.** (*a*) The red-berried elder. (*b*) Same as *pale* ★*elder*. — **Pale elder**, a tree 30–50 feet high, *Sam-*



Pale Elder (*Sambucus glauca*).
(From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

bucus glauca, common on the Pacific slope from British Columbia to southern California, and extending inland to the Sierras and the Wasatch Mountains. The flowers are yellowish white; the berries blue-black, whitened with a mealy bloom, rather sweet and juicy; the wood light, soft, weak, and coarse-grained. It is sometimes planted for ornament.—**Parsley-elder, parsley-leaved elder,** the Old World elder, *Sambucus nigra*, especially a form with narrowly lobed or cut leaflets.—**Prickly-elder,** the Hercules'-club or angelica-tree, *Aralia spinosa*.—**Red-berried elder,** *Sambucus pubens*, a North American shrub of wide distribution across the continent, differing from other species by its conical inflorescence and red or scarlet drupes.—**Sweet elder.** Same as *American* ★*elder*.—**Water-elder.** See *water-elder*.

elder-blow (el'dėr-blō), *n.* The common American elder, *Sambucus Canadensis*.

elder-rob (el'dėr-rob), *n.* The juice of the fruit of the Old World elder, *Sambucus nigra*. Also called *elder-roob*.

elect. An abbreviation (*b*) of *electrical;* (*c*) of the Latin *electuarium*, electuary.

election, *n.*—**Judge of election,** one of a body of voters appointed to receive, count, and record the ballots cast at an election and to report the same to the proper authorities.—**Supervisors of election,** in *United States law*, the persons appointed by the United States Circuit Court judge to supervise the registration of voters and the holding of elections for members of the House of Representatives. The law providing for such supervisors was repealed in 1894.

electionary (ē-lek'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [*election* + *-ary*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the exercise of one's right to vote at a popular election, or the casting of one's vote at such an election.

election-committee (ē-lek'shọn-kọ-mit″ē), *n.* In parliamentary or municipal elections in the United Kingdom, a committee of voters voluntarily formed to promote the election of a particular candidate.

electric. **I.** *a.*—**Electric arc, bath, blue, calamin, capstan, car,** etc. See ★*arc*, etc.—**Electric chorea.** Same as ★*chorea electrica*.—**Electric efficiency.** See ★*efficiency of a source of light*.—**Electric inertia.** See *inertia*.—**Electric motor.** (*a*) See *electric*. (*b*) See ★*motor*.—**Electric osmose.** See *electrical endosmosis*, under *endosmosis*.—**Electric steel process.** See ★*process*.—**Electric sunstroke.** Same as *electric* ★*prostration*.

II. *n.* 2. A railway or car operated by electricity: usually in the plural.

Electrical fire, kiss, syntony. See ★*fire*, etc.

electricity, *n.*—**Atmospheric electricity,** the free electricity present in the atmosphere of the earth and supposed to be equivalent to the sum of the small charges of electricity accompanying the particles of dust and atmospheric vapor, and especially of those on the electrified ions or electrons of Elster and Geitel and the free corpuscles of J. J. Thomson. Both positive and negative electrons exist in the atmosphere, and the charges are equal, so that the general character of any electric reaction depends on the preponderance of positive or negative electrons. The upper layers of air are usually electrified positively relative to the lower layers; the ground is ordinarily negative. The descending air of the foehn contains more positive than negative electrons. At a lower cloud-level of about two thousand meters Ebert finds the electronic charge greater than at the earth's surface. At the earth's surface, under normal conditions, there are from one to three electrostatic units of charge per cubic meter of air, and somewhat more free positive than free negative units. This latter difference diminishes with altitude, and at three kilometers the charge is four electrostatic units per cubic meter for each kind of electricity.—**Atom of electricity, natural unit of electricity,** in *phys. chem.*, terms sometimes used to denote the quantity of electricity which is carried by a single ion of a univalent element, such as an atom of hydrogen.—**Cleavage electricity,** electrification produced by the cleavage of crystalline substances.—**Contact electricity,** electricity supposed to be produced by the mere contact of two substances. Since the production of electricity requires energy, this energy must be supplied when producing electricity by contact, by chemical action, as corrosion of one of the contact plates, by heat, etc.—**Terrestrial electricity,** the electrified condition of the earth as distinguished from that of the atmosphere. It is usually negative and more intense in equatorial than in polar regions. It was formerly supposed to have originated in the earth either by chemical, thermal, or piezo-electric processes; but the theory of electrons or corpuscles and the discovery of the ionization of the air and the emanation of radio-active gases from the earth have modified these views.

electricize (ē-lek'tri-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electricized*, ppr. *electricizing*. To charge, as a Leyden jar; to electrify.

Then *electricise* the bottle and place it on wax.
Franklin, Experiments and Observations on Elect., p. 16.

electrics (ē-lek'triks), *n.* The science of electricity.

electricute (ē-lek'tri-kūt), *v. t.* [Also *electrocute;* absurdly formed from *electri(city)* + *(exe)cute*.] To execute or put to death by electricity. [Recent and colloq.]

electrication (ē-lek-tri-kū'shọn), *n.* The act of electricuting. Also *electrocution*. [Recent and colloq.]

electrification, *n.* 2. The substitution, upon a railway system, of electric for steam or other motive power; the conversion of a steam-, cable-, or horse-railway into an electric railway.

electrion (ē-lek'tri-ọn), *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + ἰών, going (see *ion*).] In *phys. chem.*, a name given by Lord Kelvin to an atomic quantity of negative electricity.

According to it each atom of matter has positive electricity distributed uniformly through its mass, and, concentrated at one or more points, in general within it, atomic quantities of negative electricity, to which Lord Kelvin gives the name "*electrions*."
Nature, Oct. 22, 1903, p. 611.

electro-anæsthesia (ē-lek″trō-an-es-thē'si-ạ), *n.* Insensibility to electrical stimulation.

electro-analysis (ē-lek″trō-ạ-nal'i-sis), *n.* In *chem.*, the method of determining the amounts of metals in solutions by causing the metal to be deposited, by electrolysis, in a form convenient for weighing.

The differences observed in the *electro-analysis* of mercury from a potassium cyanide solution are due to an attack of the platinum disc serving as cathode and to the solubility of platinum in potassium cyanide.
Elect. World and Engin., March 28, 1903, p. 530.

electro-analytical (ē-lek″trō-an-ạ-lit'i-kal), *a.* In *chem.*, utilizing, or related to, methods of analysis by electrolysis, and especially by the electrolytic deposition of metals.

Electro-analytical methods, on account of their simplicity and quickness, are becoming more and more used in practice.
Elect. World and Engin., Nov. 21, 1903, p. 853.

electrocardiogram (ē-lek-trō-kär'di-ọ-gram), *n.* A record showing the variations in the electric currents in the body which occur with the pulsations of the heart. *Sci. Amer.*, March 5, 1904, p. 197.

electrochemical energy, equivalent of an element, filtration. See ★*energy*, etc.

electro-copper (ē-lek-trō-kop'er), *n.* Copper which has been deposited from solution by means of electrolysis.

electrocute, electrocution. See ★*electricute*, ★*electrication*.

electrocyanide (ē-lek″trō-sī'ạ-nid), *a.* Employing cyanides and electrolysis.—**Electrocyanide process,** a cyanide process in which the solution of the gold is aided by electrolysis.

electrode, *n.*—**Brush electrode,** a wire brush connected with one of the poles of an electric battery, used in the therapeutic application of electricity to the body.—**Calomel electrode,** in *phys. chem.*, a non-polarizable or reversible electrode consisting of metallic mercury covered with the insoluble mercurous chlorid (calomel) and with the chlorid of the other metal indicated by the conditions. Suppose the other metal to be zinc; then, if a current passes from the electrode to the electrolyte, chlorin ions from the mercurous chlorid go into solution, leaving their equivalent of metallic mercury; if the current passes from electrolyte to electrode, chlorin ions from the zinc chlorid combine with mercury to reproduce mercurous chlorid. All succeeding currents in either direction meet precisely the same conditions, and the electromotive force is constant.—**Indifferent electrode,** in *electrotherap.*, the electrode which serves to complete the circuit. The one employed to make the therapeutic application is called the *therapeutic electrode*.—**Reversible** or **non-polarizable electrode,** in *phys. chem.*, a metallic plate standing in a solution of a salt of the metal. When a current passes from the plate into the solution, part of the metal is dissolved; when the current passes from the solution to the plate, part of the metal of the solution is deposited on the plate: the chemical process in one case is precisely the reverse of that in the other. Moreover, the two currents in the two opposite directions have precisely the same electromotive force, assisting or opposing the current; that is, the electrode is non-polarizable.

electrodeless (ē-lek'trōd-les), *a.* Without electrodes: said specifically of a vacuum-tube through the glass of which no metal terminals are inserted, or of the electrical discharge within such a tube when the latter is placed in a suitable oscillatory field.

electrodiagnosis (ē-lek″trō-dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.* The locating and determination of disease by testing the reaction of nerves and muscles to a current of electricity.

electro-ethereal (ē-lek″trō-ē-thē'ri-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ether, considered as the medium to the disturbance of which electrical phenomena are ascribed.—**Electro-ethereal theory of light,** a theory of light, propounded by Kelvin (1903), according to which the electrons in a source of light are vibrators that derive energy by collisions with surrounding atoms and radiate it in the form of ether-waves.

electrogoniometer (ē-lek″trō-gō-ni-om'e-tėr), *n.* An instrument devised by Rontin for measuring the difference of phase between the electromotive force and current in a three-phase system.

electrogram (ē-lek'trō-gram), *n.* A diagram exhibiting continuously the electric condition of the atmosphere at any station.

electrograph, *n.* 3. In *photog.*, a photograph of an electric spark. See the extract.

Perhaps it is not exactly correct to describe this as a photograph, since light plays no part in its production. It may more properly be called an "*electrograph*." The manner in which such representations of electric discharges are produced is as follows: An ordinary photographic plate, inclosed in two light-proof paper bags (as used in X-ray work), is placed film upward on a metal plate, which is insulated. The pointed dischargers of an induction coil, in this case one giving a 10-inch spark, are placed a few inches apart, touching the paper envelope. The circuit is then closed, and a single discharge brought about by holding the hammer of the coil and letting it go suddenly. The spark in its passage through the sensative film decomposes it. The negative is then developed in the ordinary way.
Sci. Amer. Sup., March 11, 1905, p. 24405.



Electrograph.

4. An instrument for the continuous recording of atmospheric electricity.

electrography, *n.* 3. In *photog.*, a process by which a dry sensitized paper is made to reproduce a design through the agency of electric sparks. It consists in placing a bromo-iodide of silver paper on a spotted metallic plate, pressing the same down by means of a glass, and passing sparks from a powerful Leyden jar along the metallic plate. Each break in continuity of the metallic surface causes a spark which discolors the paper at this point.

electrohorticulture (ē-lek-trō-hôr'ti-kul-tūr), *n.* The growing of plants by means of the electric light, the electric light either (and usually) supplementing the sunlight or affording the only illumination for the plants: the latter condition is commercially impossible.

electro-industrial (ē-lek″trō-in-dus'tri-ạl), *a.* Relating to electricity as applied to industrial operations.

electro-irrigation (ē-lek″trō-ir-i-gā'shọn), *n.* Irrigating by means of water pumped by electric power.

electroluminescence (ē-lek″trō-lū-mi-nes'ẹns), *n.* Luminescence electrically excited, as by the discharge in a vacuum tube. See ★*luminescence*.

electroluminescent (ē-lek″trō-lū-mi-nes'ẹnt), *a.* Rendered luminescent by the electric discharge.

electrolysis, *n.* 2. In *surg.*, the destruction of tumors, cicatricial bands, calculi, and other pathological formations by means of the electric current.—**Arrhenius's theory of electrolysis,** in *phys. chem.*, the hypothesis that an electric current is carried through an electrolyte only by dissociated ions, coupled with a proposed method of determining the relative amounts of the dissociated and the undissociated molecules.—**Laws of electrolysis.** The principal laws relating to electrolysis are as follows: (*a*) The amount of chemical action in a given time is equal in all parts of the circuit. (*b*) The number of ions set free in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current. The current is carried through the electrolyte by the motion of ions possessing electric charges, and the ions of each element carry an unalterable charge of electricity; increase of current therefore involves an increase in the number of ions liberated. (*c*) If the same current be passed simultaneously through several cells in series, containing different electrolytes, the weight of the ions liberated in each cell is equal to the total quantity of electricity conveyed, multiplied by the electrochemical equivalent of the ions of that cell.

Electrolytic detector. See ★*detector*.—**Electrolytic dissociation.** See ★*dissociation*.—**Electrolytic gas,** in *chem.*, the mixture of gases set free in the electrolysis of dilute oxacids or of alkaline solutions, as well as of other substances. In the cases specified, the gas is an explosive mixture of one volume of oxygen with two volumes of hydrogen. The volume produced in a given time is sometimes used to measure the strength of the current of electricity by means of one of the forms of voltameter.—**Electrolytic hysteresis, interrupter.** See ★*hysteresis*, ★*interrupter*.—**Electrolytic meter,** in *phys.*, a meter for measuring an electric current by the weight of metal which is dissolved or deposited by the passage of the cur-

rent (or of a convenient fraction of it) through an electrolytic cell.—**Electrolytic refining,** a mode of purification now applied on a very large scale and with great advantage to several of the metals, especially to copper, which is thus obtained for electrical conductors of a far higher degree of purity than would otherwise be possible, while notable quantities of gold and silver present in minute proportion are at the same time saved. The principle of the process is the decomposition of a salt of the metal to be refined, dissolved in water, by passing an electric current through it, the metal in question being deposited in a pure state on the negative electrode, while the acid constituent of the salt attacks and dissolves a slab or plate of the impure metal which forms the positive electrode, reproducing the salt. By suitable regulation of the current some impurities are not dissolved, while others, which pass into solution, are not deposited.—**Electrolytic slime,** the finely divided deposit of material left undissolved at the anode in electrolytic refining, as of copper. From it the precious metals are recoverable with profit, even when they have formed but a very minute proportion of the original copper.

Electromagnetic coupling, inertia, waves. See ★*coupling*, etc.

electrometallurgical (ē-lek″trō-met-a-lėr′ji-kal), *a.* Relating to or connected with electrometallurgy.

electrometallurgist (ē-lek-trō-met′al-ėr-jist), *n.* One who is versed in the art of electrometallurgy (which see).

electrometallurgy, *n.* 2. The process of extracting metals from their ores, or the manufacture of metals by the use of heat from an electric arc.

electrometer, *n.*—**Dolazalek electrometer,** a quadrant electrometer of great sensitiveness used in the study of radioactivity. It has a very light needle of silvered paper suspended by a quartz fiber. It can be made to indicate a potential difference of 0.05 millivolt.—**Ebert electrometer,** an apparatus for observing the charge of electrons contained in the air at a given time and place. It consists of a clockwork aspirator which draws a definite quantity of air through the space between two metal cylinders fitting one into the other. If the capacity of the system and the quantity of air drawn through it at a given time are known, the quantity of electricity that has been contained in a cubic meter as a charge of electrons can be determined. It is especially adapted for use in balloon ascensions.

electromobile (ē-lek-trō-mō′bil), *n.* An electric automobile; a motor-car driven by electric motors whose current is derived from electric storage-batteries or accumulators.

electromotive, *a.*—**Contact electromotive force,** in *elect.*, the electromotive force due to the contact between two different metals. The existence of a true contact electromotive force which does not depend on chemical action is denied by many physicists.—**Energy electromotive force,** in *elect.*, an alternating electromotive force or component of electromotive force in phase with the current.

electromotivity (ē-lek″trō-mō-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*electromotive* + *-ity.*] The power of exciting electrical action.

The original positive current of a freshly excised eyeball has two factors: *electromotivity* of the cut end of the optic nerve and *electromotivity* of the disturbed retina.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1900, ser. B, p. 128.

electron, *n.* 2. In *phys. chem.*, the definite charge of electricity which is associated with a univalent ion. Sometimes called an *atom of electricity.* See ★*electricity.*—3. According to a recent hypothesis, a minute particle detached from an atom of a gas by certain agencies, as when the gas is carrying an electric current. The electron has a mass of something like one thousandth of the mass of an atom of hydrogen, and possesses (or consists of) a negative electric charge equal to that of the negative univalent ion of electrolytic conduction. In a gas at very low pressures, the electron constitutes the negative ion of gaseous conduction, while the atom from which the electron has been detached constitutes the positive ion. In gases at greater pressures, electrically neutral molecules become attached to the electron and to the atom from which the electron has been detached, and these complex systems constitute the ions of gaseous conduction at atmospheric pressure. In liquid electrolytes, according to this theory, an atom or radical from which one, two, or three electrons have been detached is a positive univalent, bivalent, or trivalent ion. An atom or radical to which one or more electrons have been attached constitutes a negative ion of the corresponding valence. In metallic conductors the electrons pass from an atom to an adjacent atom without producing electrolysis or chemical decomposition. The experimental basis of the hypothesis has been chiefly discovered by J. J. Thomson, with the aid of some of his pupils.

These negative ions perhaps realize the conception of *electrons* due to Lorentz and Larmor. . . . An atom plus an *electron* is a monovalent anion, an atom minus an electron, a monovalent cation. In metallic conductors the *electrons* can pass from one atom to the next, and thus allow a current to flow without chemical decomposition. *J. J. Thomson,* Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 16.

It may be convenient here to emphasize the dimensions of an *electron* as above specified, for the arguments in favor of that size are very strong, though not absolutely conclusive; we are sure that their mass is of the order one thousandth of the atomic mass of hydrogen, and we are sure that if they are purely and solely electrical their size must be one hundred-thousandth of the linear dimensions of an atom; a size with which their penetrating power and other behavior is quite consistent. Assuming this estimate to be true, it is noteworthy how very small these electrical particles are, compared with the atom of matter to which they are attached. If an *electron* is represented by a sphere an inch in diameter, the diameter of an atom of matter on the same scale is a mile and a half. Or if an atom of matter is represented by the size of this theater, an *electron* is represented on the same scale by a printer's full stop.
Sir Oliver Lodge, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1903, p. 291.

Electron theory in *phys. chem.*, the hypothesis, not yet fully developed, that the atom of any element consists of a definite (large) number of electrons, describing orbital and vibratory motions under the influence of the forces acting between them. Optical considerations led Larmor and Lorentz to adopt the hypothesis as a basis for mathematical studies, before J. J. Thomson isolated electrons (called corpuscles by him) and found that the electrons produced in a vacuum-tube are identical in mass, whatever the gas and whatever the metal of the electrodes. That atoms of all elements are made up of different numbers of identical electrons is an attractive and valuable working hypothesis.

The *electron theory* fits and luminously explains Ampère's idea that magnetism is due to a rotating current of electricity round each atom of iron; and following these definite views of the existence of free electrons, has arisen the *electronic theory* of matter.
Sir W. Crookes, quoted in Science, June 26, 1903, p. 1001.

electronic (ē-lek-tron′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of electrons. See ★*electron,* 2 and 3.—**Electronic charge,** the number of electrons contained in a unit volume, as one cubic meter of gas or air. This increases rapidly with altitude above sea-level. The upper strata of air have high electric conductivity, as is shown by the auroral displays and heat-lightning. According to some authorities, the electric charge of the upper air is the effect of the violet rays of sunlight; according to others, it is due to corpuscles emanating directly from the sun's atmosphere. The condensation and precipitation of aqueous vapor takes place on the negative nuclei more easily than on the positive; the former are therefore washed from the lower air down to the earth, thus leaving the positive charge to preponderate in the atmosphere. Victor Conrad computes the amount of electricity attached to one gram of water in a cumulus cloud as 0.028×10^{-8} of a coulomb.—**Electronic theory.** See ★*electron theory.*

electron-trap (ē-lek′tron-trap), *n.* An arrangement by which plus and minus electrons may be separated from each other by taking advantage of the different velocities with which they move.

electro-osmose (ē-lek-trō-os′mōs), *n.* See *electrical endosmosis,* under *endosmosis.*

electro-osmotic (ē-lek″trō-os-mot′ik), *a.* In *phys. chem.*, producing, produced by, or connected with electric osmose.

electropath (ē-lek′trō-path), *n.* [A back formation from *electropathy.*] One who is skilled in the art of electrotherapy.

electrophore (ē-lek′trō-fōr), *n.* [See *electrophorus.*] Same as *electrode.*

electrophototherapy (ē-lek″trō-fō-tō-ther′a-pi), *n.* The treatment of disease by means of the electric light. *Lancet,* July 11, 1903, p. 104.

electrophysics (ē-lek-trō-fiz′iks), *n.* Same as *electrology.*

electropneumatic (ē-lek″trō-nū-mat′ik), *a.* Moved by electric and (then) pneumatic power.—**Electropneumatic action,** in *organ-building,* an action in which the original impulse from the console is conveyed by electricity, but the force exerted within the instrument (in opening valves, etc.) is derived from compressed air.—**Electropneumatic organ,** an organ with an electropneumatic action.—**Electropneumatic thermostat.** See ★*thermostat.*

electroprocess (ē-lek′trō-pros″es), *n.* The arts or manipulations needed to produce an electrotyped duplicate.

electroprognosis (ē-lek″trō-prog-nō′sis), *n.* A prognosis based upon the reactions obtained upon a trial application of electricity to diseased nerves or muscles.

electrorefine (ē-lek″trō-rē-fīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrorefined,* ppr. *electrorefining.* To refine by means of electrolysis. A plate of the crude metal is made the anode in an electrolyte consisting of a salt of the same metal; when the current passes, the crude metal dissolves from the anode, and the pure metal, if suitable conditions are maintained, is deposited on the cathode.

electrorefining (ē-lek′trō-rē-fī″ning), *n.* The refining of a metal by means of electrolysis.

electroreplica (ē-lek″trō-rep′li-kä), *n.* A metallic duplicate of an orginal produced by electrodeposition.

An *electro replica* of Tycho Brahe's quadrant, from the original in the British Museum, is deposited in the Smithsonian Institution. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1890, p. 728.

electroscope, *n.*—**Lantern electroscope,** an electroscope so constructed that it may be placed in the field of a projecting lantern and an enlarged image of the moving parts thus be thrown upon a screen for observation at a distance.—**Radium electroscope,** an electroscope, devised by Strutt, in which the charge is permanently maintained by the action of a small mass of radium, or in which the leaves of the instrument, thus charged, are discharged by contact, collapse, and are recharged by the radium at a regular rate indefinitely.

electrostenolysis (ē-lek″trō-stē-nol′i-sis), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. στενός, narrow, + λύσις, dissolution.] Electrodeposition within the interstices of a permeable substance traversed by the current within an electrolytic cell.

electrostenolytical (ē-lek″trō-sten-ō-lit′i-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or by means of electrostenolysis.

electrostenolytically (ē-lek″trō-sten-ō-lit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an electrostenolytic manner or by an electrostenolytic process.

electrostriction (ē-lek-trō-strik′shon), *n.* [*electro-* + LL. *strictio*(*n-*), compression.] Change in the dimensions of, or deformation of, a dielectric produced by the action of an electrostatic field.

electrosurgical (ē-lek-trō-sėr′ji-kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the use of electricity in surgery: as, *electrosurgical* devices.

electrosynthesis (ē-lek-trō-sin′the-sis), *n.* Chemical synthesis effected by the aid of electrolysis.

electrotactic (ē-lek-trō-tak′tik), *a.* [*electrotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the locomotion of organisms in relation to electric currents; exhibiting electrotaxis.

electrotaxis (ē-lek-trō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < *electro-* + Gr. τάξις, disposition]. The orientation or the locomotion of organisms or of cells in relation to electric currents: a phenomenon first observed in vertebrates in the frog's tadpole, in 1885.

electrotelethermometer (ē-lek″trō-tel″ē-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus consisting of a mercurial thermometer with platinum wires sealed into the glass at the bulb and at different points on the stem. These wires are connected with a switch, an alarm-bell, and a battery in such a manner that, when the mercury expands to a particular point corresponding to the position of the switch, the circuit is closed and the alarm rings. *Sci. Amer.,* Sept. 12, 1903, p. 184.

electrothanasia (ē-lek″trō-tha-nā′zi-ä), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. θάνατος, death.] Death caused by electricity.

electrotherapist (ē-lek-trō-ther′a-pist), *n.* Same as *electrotherapeutist.*

electrothermal (ē-lek-trō-thėr′mal), *a.* Relating to heat produced by electricity.—**Electrothermal detector.** See ★*detector.*

electrothermic (ē-lek-trō-thėr′mik), *a.* Same as ★*electrothermal. Engineering Mag.,* June, 1899.

electrothermometer (ē-lek″trō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for the measurement of temperature by electrical means; an electrical thermometer.

electrothermy (ē-lek-trō-thėr′mi), *n.* [*electro-* + Gr. θέρμη, heat, + *-y*[3].] The science of the electricity developed by heat. *N. E. D.*

electrotonus, *n.*—**Physical electrotonus,** an electrical change, analogous to physiological electrotonus, which takes place in a wire during the passage of an electric current.—**Physiological electrotonus,** an altered excitability of a nerve brought about as the result of the passage of a constant current, such that at the positive pole the excitability is diminished (region of anelectrotonus), while it is increased at the negative pole (region of catelectrotonus).

electrotropic (ē-lek-trō-trop′ik), *a.* [*electro-* + Gr. τροπικός, of turning: see *tropic.*] Of or pertaining to the growth or bending of an organism under the influence of electricity; exhibiting electrotropism.

electrotropism (ē-lek-trot′rō-pizm), *n.* [Also by error or ellipsis *electropism*; < *electrotrop*(*ic*) + *-ism.*] The growth or bending of an organism under the influence of electricity.

electrotype, *n.*—**Electrotype shell,** the thin sheet of metal, usually of copper, deposited by electrolysis in the previously prepared mold of wax, that has been pressed upon a surface of type or of engraving in relief. The shell so obtained, of the thickness of an ordinary sheet of paper, is made usable for printing by the addition of a type-metal backing.

electrotypograph (ē-lek-trō-tī′pō-graf), *n.* A type-making and type-setting apparatus, invented by Meray-Rozar of Nuremberg, in which some operations are controlled by electricity. Its types are cast singly.

The "*Electrotypograph*" . . . justifies automatically . . . and offers the greatest facility for corrections. . . . There are two distinct machines combined in one. One of these is a writing and the other a casting and composing machine.
La Nature, as quoted in Sci. Amer. Sup., Aug. 30, 1902. [p. 22288.

electrotypoplate (ē-lek-trō-tī′pō-plāt), *n.* An electrotype plate produced from types made and composed by the electrotypograph.

electrovitalism (ē-lek-trō-vī′tal-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the electrical nature of nervous action.

electrozone (ē-lek′trō-zōn), *n.* [*electr(ic)* + *ozone*.] A trade-name for a weak solution of common salt, as, for instance, sea-water, in which by means of an electric current sodium hypochlorite has been formed. It is antiseptic, and has been proposed as a material to be added in small proportion to a public water-supply in order to destroy bacteria or other micro-organisms.

electrum, *n.* 2. Native argentiferous gold in which the silver amounts to one third or more.

electuary-pot (ē-lek′tū-ā-ri-pot), *n.* A vessel designed to hold an elixir or cordial, such as the majolica drug-pots of Faenza. See *albarello*.

elegante (el-e-gant′), *n.* [F. *élégante*, fem. of *élégant*, elegant.] A lady of fashion.

> If my Waverley had been entitled "A Tale of the Times," wouldst thou not . . . have demanded from me a dashing sketch of the fashionable world, . . . with a set of subordinate characters from the *elegantes* of Queen Anne Street East? *Scott*, Waverley, I.

elem. An abbreviation of *elementary*.

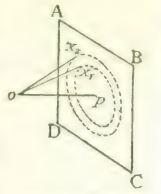
eleme (el′ē-mi), *n.* [Also *elemi*; < Turk. *eleme*, *elemeh*, something sifted or selected.] A kind of Turkish fig: generally used attributively: as, *eleme* figs, selected figs (that is of superior quality) from Turkey.

element, *n.*, **1.** (*d*) In *math.*: (2) any one of the different products of which a determinant is the sum. See *determinant*, 3. (*j*) In *anat.*, one of the indivisible constituents of a tissue, as a cell or ultimate fiber. (*k*) In *pathol.*, an individual lesion among several the aggregation of which constitutes the anatomical disease, as a single pustule in the smallpox eruption. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 949. (*l*) In any complex mechanical structure, one of the simpler or irreducible parts: as, the *elements* of a machine, the *elements* of a sectional boiler.

3. The common division of the chemical elements, as at present known, into metals and non-metals is not based upon any chemical distinction of scientific value, but rather upon a more or less general consideration of physical properties of the elements in an uncombined state; hence the line between the two classes is arbitrarily drawn and is without entire uniformity of usage, certain elements, as arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and tellurium, being by some writers counted as metals, by others as non-metals. The following table furnishes a list of the elements as at present generally recognized by chemists, omitting those of imperfectly established character. The number is 83. The atomic weights given are those of the last table published by the International Committee on Atomic Weights.

Elements.	Symbols.	Atomic Weights. O = 16.
Aluminium	Al	27.1
Antimony	Sb	120.2
Argon	A	39.88
Arsenic	As	74.96
Barium	Ba	137.37
Beryllium (or glucinum)	Be	9.1
Bismuth	Bi	208.0
Boron	B	11.0
Bromine	Br	79.92
Cadmium	Cd	112.40
Cæsium	Cs	132.81
Calcium	Ca	40.07
Carbon	C	12.00
Cerium	Ce	140.25
Chlorin	Cl	35.46
Chromium	Cr	52.0
Cobalt	Co	58.97
Columbium (or niobium)	Cb	93.5
Copper	Cu	63.57
Dysprosium	Dy	162.5
Erbium	Er	167.7
Europium	Eu	152.0
Fluorin	F	19.0
Gadolinium	Gd	157.3
Gallium	Ga	69.9
Germanium	Ge	72.5
Glucinum (or beryllium)	Gl	9.1
Gold	Au	197.2
Helium	He	3.99
Holmium	Ho	163.5
Hydrogen	H	1.008
Indium	In	114.8
Iodine	I	126.92
Iridium	Ir	193.1
Iron	Fe	55.84
Krypton	Kr	82.92
Lanthanum	La	139.0
Lead	Pb	207.10
Lithium	Li	6.94
Lutecium	Lu	174.0
Magnesium	Mg	24.32
Manganese	Mn	54.93
Mercury	Hg	200.6
Molybdenum	Mo	96.0
Neodymium	Nd	144.3
Neon	Ne	20.2
Nickel	Ni	58.68
Niobium (or columbium)	Nb	93.5
Niton (radium emanation)	Nt	222.4
Nitrogen	N	14.01
Osmium	Os	190.9
Oxygen	O	16.00
Palladium	Pd	106.7
Phosphorus	P	31.04
Platinum	Pt	195.2
Potassium	K	39.10
Praseodymium	Pr	140.6
Radium	Ra	226.4
Rhodium	Rh	102.9
Rubidium	Rb	85.45
Ruthenium	Ru	101.7
Samarium	Sm	150.4
Scandium	Sc	44.1
Selenium	Se	79.2
Silicon	Si	28.3
Silver	Ag	107.88
Sodium	Na	23.00
Strontium	Sr	87.63
Sulphur	S	32.07
Tantalum	Ta	181.5
Tellurium	Te	127.5
Terbium	Tb	159.2
Thallium	Tl	204.0
Thorium	Th	232.4
Thulium	Tm	168.5
Tin	Sn	119.0
Titanium	Ti	48.1
Tungsten	W	184.0
Uranium	U	238.5
Vanadium	V	51.0
Xenon	Xe	130.2
Ytterbium (neoytterbium)	Yb	172.0
Yttrium	Y	89.0
Zinc	Zn	65.37
Zirconium	Zr	90.6

Dry element, in *elect.*, a battery element having the exciting fluid absorbed in a porous or spongy mass, as sawdust.—**Element of an analytic function.** An analytic function is defined by an aggregate of series composed of a primary series and its continuations; the separate series are called *elements* of the analytic function, and the primary series is called the primary element.—**Euclid's elements of geometry.** See *Euclidean*, 1.—**Half-period element,** in *optics*, an annular or zonal element of area upon a wave-front such that the difference of the distances from its outer and inner boundaries to a point, external to the wave, with respect to which the element is taken, is half a wave-length. Also called *Huygens' zone*. Let ABCD be a portion of the wave-front and *op* the line from *o* to the pole of the wave. If $ox_2 - ox_1$ is everywhere equal to $\frac{1}{2}\lambda$, where λ is the wave-length, the zone included between the closed curves x_1 and x_2 is a *half-period* element with respect to *o*.—**Leading element,** in a determinant, the leading term; the product of the diagonal constituents or elements from the top left-hand corner.—**Natural system of the elements,** the arrangement of the chemical elements according to the periodic law, by Mendelejeff and Lothar Meyer. See *periodic law*, under *periodic*.—**Noble elements,** the differentiated cells which constitute the functionating parts of organs, as distinguished from the connective-tissue cells which constitute the framework of the organs.—**Null element,** one whose addition to any other element α of the manifold yields the same element α.—**Phonetic element,** any distinguishable spoken sound.—**Plastic element,** in *physiol.*, an alimentary element which is destined for the formation of new tissue.—**Radial elements,** in *ichth.*, the interspinal bones, actinosts and baseosts; the fin-supporting elements.—*T. W. Bridge*, in Jour. Linn. Soc. Zool., XXV. 533.—**Surface elements,** in *math.*, infinitesimal strips perpendicular to an axis.



Half-period Element.

elementaloid (el-ē-men′ta-loid), *a.* [*elemental* + *-oid*.] Resembling an element in character.

elementarize (el-ē-men′ta-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elementarized*, ppr. *elementarizing*. [*elementar(y)* + *-ize*.] To confine or restrict (one's teaching) to elementary principles.

> The very word passion is becoming obsolete in psychological literature, which on this subject *elementarizes*, repeats, is pedantic, or affectedly didactic.
> *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 59.

elementary, *a.* **4.** Of the nature of an infinitesimal element or part.—**Elementary integral** See ★*integral*.

elementist (el-ē-men′tist), *n.* One who discovers or expounds the elements of a subject; specifically [*cap.*], Euclid, the geometer.

> The man and the book are, of course, Euclid and his Elements, but the book so overshadowed the man that not long after his day Euclid was regularly called the *Elementist*. *W. B. Frankland*, Story of Euclid, p. 16.

elemi, *n.*—**Luban elemi.** Same as *Oriental* or *African elemi*. See *elemi*.—**Mexican elemi,** the oleoresin derived from *Terebinthus Mexicana* and *T. Jorullensis*. Also called *copal blanco* and *copal de santo*. See ★*copal*.

elemic (e-lem′ik), *a.* [*elemi* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from elemi.—**Elemic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_{35}H_{46}O_4$, present in small quantities in elemi.

elenchus, *n.*—**Socratic elenchus,** the method of question and answer employed by Socrates in eliciting truth.

eleolite, *n.* See *elæolite*.

eleonorite (el″e-ō-nō′rīt), *n.* [*Eleonore* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A variety of beraunite, first described from the Eleonore mine near Giessen, Germany.

Elephant boiler, cent. See ★*boiler*, ★*cent*.

elephanteer (el″ē-fan-tēr′), *n.* A mahout or elephant-driver.

elephantiac, *a.* **II.** *n.* A person suffering from elephantiasis.

elephantiasic (el-ē-fan-ti-ā′sik), *n.* Same as ★*elephantiac*.

elephantoid, *a.* **2.** Pertaining to or having the character of elephantiasis.—**Elephantoid fever,** elevation of temperature and other symptoms marking the onset of elephantiasis.

Elephantomyia (el″ē-fan-tō-mī′yä), *n.* [NL. (Osten Sacken, 1859), < Gr. *ἐλέφας* (*ἐλεφαντ-*), elephant, + *μυια*, fly.] An extraordinary genus of tipulid flies, occurring in North America and characterized by an extremely long proboscis.

elephantry (el′ē-fan-tri), *n.* [*elephant* + *-ry*.] Troops mounted on elephants. *F. Hall*.

elephant's-ear, *n.* **2.** In India, *Siphonanthus hastata*, a Himalayan shrub belonging to the verbena family. The name translates the native name *hattee-kana*, and refers to the shape of the leaves.—**3.** In the United States, a common name for the large-leaved *Caladium Colocasia*, planted for ornament.

elephant-shark (el′ē-fant-shärk), *n.* Same as *basking-shark*.

elephant's-tooth (el′ē-fants-töth), *n.* A tooth-shell, *Dentalium*.

elephant's-trunk (el′ē-fants-trungk), *n.* **1.** The unicorn-plant, *Martynia Louisiana*.—**2.** The bastard bryony or china-root, *Cissus sicyoides*.

eleutherarch (e-lū′ther-ärk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐλεύθερος*, free, + *ἀρχός*, a chief.] The chief of an imaginary secret society called the 'Eleutheri.' *N. E. D.*

> Do not persevere in writing after you grow weary of your toil; . . . the swans and the *Eleutherarchs* are proofs that you were a little sleepy.
> *Shelley*, in Contemporary Rev., Sept., 1884, p. 387.

eleutherism (e-lū′the-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐλεύθερος*, free, + *-ism*.] The cause of freedom or zeal in promoting it.

Eleutherognathi (e-lū-the-rog′na-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλεύθερος*, free, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Same as *Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterygii*, a large suborder of fishes, commonly called the *spiny-rayed fishes*.

eleutherorhabdic (e-lū″the-rō-rab′dik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεύθερος*, free, + *ῥάβδος*, rod.] Relatively free from union with one another, as the gill-filaments provided with ciliated disks in certain lamellibranchs. See ★*synaptorhabdic*. *Lankester*, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), ser. B, p. 154.

Eleutherozoa (e-lū″the-rō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐλεύθερος*, free, + *ζῷον*, animal.] A grade of echinoderms in which the theca, which may be only slightly or not at all calcified, is not attached by any portion of its surface, but is usually placed with the oral surface downward or in the direction of forward locomotion. It includes the *Holothuroidea*, *Stelleroidea*, and *Echinoidea*.

eleutherozoic (e-lū″the-rō-zō′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Eleutherozoa*.

elevated (el′ē-vā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Lifted or raised to, or placed or situated in, a position above the ground or general level; situated higher than the plane with which the comparison is made. See *elevate*. In *astrol.*, a planet is said to be elevated above another when it is nearer to the meridian. **2.** In *math.*, containing high powers of the unknown or variable: said of an equation.

elevate-reticulate (el″ē-vāt-rē-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* Reticulate with elevated lines or carinæ, as the sculpturing of the integument of certain coleopterous and hymenopterous insects. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 155.

elevating-block (el′ē-vā-ting-blok″), *n.* The sheave or block, in a cable or overhead tramway system, over which the hoisting-rope passes, and by means of which the load is elevated sufficiently for it then to be conveyed on the cable by the carrier of which the block or sheave is a part.

elevation, *n.* **9.** In *old music*, a grace or embellishment consisting of a short upward run connecting two notes separated by a skip.—**Axis of elevation.** See ★*axis*1.

elevator, *n.* **3.** In *surg.*: (*b*) An instrument for extracting the stump of a tooth. (*c*) Same as *repositor*.—**4.** (*c*) Any form of hoisting-machinery employing an endless belt (composed of link-belt chains, or of leather, rubber, or fabric) which carries buckets, brackets, or trays. Where buckets are used, the material (grain, sand, coal, phosphate, nails, small fish, etc.) is handled in bulk, each bucket being filled at the foot of the elevator and discharging its load at the top. Where brackets, arms, or trays are used, general freight (in packages, rolls, boxes, barrels, etc.) is handled by placing it on the brackets or trays by hand or by some form of feeder, and unloading it by hand or by automatic dumping- or discharging-machines. While all are essentially alike, such

machines differ materially in form and application, and are given many different names, according to their construction or the uses to which they are put. They are often combined with conveyers.—**Derrick-elevator,** an apparatus for lifting grain stored in bulk in a vessel's hold and transferring it to lighters or into the bins of storage-elevators. The elevator proper is borne upon a frame on a flat-bottomed vessel, as in the case of the marine derrick used



Derrick- or Grasshopper-Elevator.

a, *a*, hull of scow or lighter; *b*, propelling-engine and steam-boiler for *c*, the elevator operating and adjusting engine; *d*, the bucket-elevator and its casing; *e*, chute into which the buckets discharge; *f*, conveyer delivering to the spouts; *g*, discharge or loading spouts or chutes fed from *h*, conveyer receiving from *f*, and delivering to *g*.

for placing machinery in vessels. The truss carrying the elevator has jointed members, so that the elevator can drop down through hatchways in the decks of the vessels to be unloaded. Hence another common name, *grasshopper-elevator*. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 75.—**Elevator disease.** See ★*disease*.—**Uterine elevator.** Same as *repositor*.

elevator-cage (el′ē-vā-tor-kāj″), *n.* The cage or inclosed car by which passengers and freight are carried in an elevator. In mines, the sides are grated or protected with bars only.

elevator-cup (el′ē-vā-tor-kup″), *n.* The metal receptacle attached to the chain or belt of a bucket elevator: usually called *bucket*.

elevator-scales (el′ē-vā-tor-skālz″), *n.* Platform-scales for weighing grain as it comes from an elevator. Such scales are usually automatic, receiving about 100 bushels as a load, recording the weight, and then emptying the grain into a storage-bin. Two hoppers work alternately, filling and emptying.

elevator-shaft (el′ē-vā-tor-shaft″), *n.* In modern buildings, the inclosed space, of uniform height from top to bottom, in which an elevator-car moves up and down.

Eleven rule, in *bridge*, a mathematical rule invented by R. F. Foster to enable the pone to determine how many cards in the leader's suit are out against him higher than the one led, when this is the fourth best. It is the following: Deduct from eleven the number of spots on the card led, and the remainder is the number of cards in the suit higher than the one led, which the leader does not hold. From the remainder thus found the pone deducts the number he holds himself, and sees in the dummy, higher than the one led, and this second remainder, if any, is the number the dealer holds. For instance, the 7 is led, dummy lays down Q, 10, 5, and the pone holds A, 8, 6. Deducting the 7, led, from 11, 4 higher than the 7 are left, all of which are in sight, so that the dealer has no card higher than the 7, and the leader must hold K, J, 9, 7. Therefore, if dummy does not cover the 7, the pone will pass it, and it will win the trick. The dealer, if he knows the eleven rule, will of course avail himself of it and cover the 7 led with the 10 in dummy's hand, so as to force the pone to play higher and lead up to dummy's guarded queen, if he continues the suit.

elf-cup (elf′kup), *n.* A small stone perforated by the action of water at a waterfall.

elf-god (elf′god), *n.* The elfish god, that is, Cupid. *Tennyson*.

elfic (el′fik), *a.* [*elf* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an elf; proper to an elf.

elfin, *n.* 3. An American lycænid butterfly of the genus *Incisalia*.—**Banded elfin,** a lycænid butterfly *Incisalia niphon*, occurring throughout the United States and found commonly in open spaces in pine woods. It is brown in color, with the under sides of the wings checkered with brown and white. Its larvæ live on pine-leaves.—**Brown elfin,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Incisalia augustus*, of dark-brown color, inhabiting the northern United States. Its food-plant is unknown.—**Hoary elfin,** *Incisalia irus*, a species occurring east of the Mississippi, feeding in the larval state on the fruit of the wild plum.

elfin-tree (el′fin-trē). [Tr. of G. *zwergbaum* (Schimper).] In *phytogeog.*, an alpine type of tree with short, gnarled, often oblique or horizontal stem, and long serpentine branches bent in all directions, occuring mainly in the tropics. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., pp. 704, 705.

elfin-wood (el′fin-wůd), *n.* A wood composed of elfin-trees. See ★*elfin-tree*. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 704.

elf-owl (elf′oul), *n.* A diminutive species of owl, *Micropallas whitneyi*, found in the southwestern United States.

Elgin sandstone. See ★*sandstone*.

Elian (ē′li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to "Elia," that is, Charles Lamb, who wrote essays under this pseudonym.

Many of the new letters are of no literary account; perhaps a score have the true *Elian* cachet, and one or two supply a link hitherto missing in the writer's life. *Athenæum*, June 3, 1905, p. 681.

eliasite (ē-lī′a-sīt), *n.* [*Elias*, name of the mine of origin, + *-ite*2.] An alteration-product of the pitch-blende of Joachimsthal, Bohemia; a kind of gummite.

Elijah's cup. See ★*cup*.

eliminant, *n.* 2. In *med.*, an agent which stimulates excretion.

Eliminative selection. See ★*selection*.

eliminator, *n.* 2. A combination of a separator for taking the water out of steam and a trap for automatically discharging the water from the collector.

elittoral (ē-lit′ō-ral), *a.* [L. *e*, out, + *litus*, *littus* (*littor-*), shore, + *-al*.] Out from shore; that is, occurring in the sea near shore, at least below high water mark.

She finds that the plant *Callymenia phyllophora* is *elittoral*, and occurs in crevices in the rocky caverns where the tidal surge is strong. Only young plants were uncovered by low tides; mature plants were well beyond low tide line. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1905, p. 215.

elixir, *n.*—**Brown-Séquard's elixir,** a sterilized testicular fluid used in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases.—**McMunn's elixir,** a watery solution of opium of the same strength as laudanum.

Eliz. An abbreviation of *Elizabethan*.

Eliza, *n.* See ★*Long Eliza*.

Elizabethan, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who lived during the Elizabethan period; especially a poet, or dramatist of that period.

Elizabethanize (ē-liz-a-beth′an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *Elizabethanized*, ppr. *Elizabethanizing*. To give an Elizabethan character to; pattern after the style of the Elizabethan period.

elk1, *n.* 5. [*cap.*] A member of a benevolent and fraternal society known as the *Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks*, organized in New York in 1868. Its membership is restricted to citizens of the United States.

Elk-horn fern. See ★*fern*1.

elk-game (elk′gām), *n.* A ceremonial game of the Dakota Indians of North America, played with a ring and darts: similar to the hoop-and-pole game.

Elk River series. See ★*series*.

elk-yard (elk′yärd), *n.* A space cleared in the deep snow by the trampling of a small band of elk, within which they live and feed. Called, in America, *moose-yard*. See *elk*1.

ellagitannic (e-laj-i-tan′ik), *a.* [*ellagi*(*c*) + *tannic*.] Pertaining to gallnuts and tannin.—**Ellagitannic acid** an acid substance resembling ellagic and tannic acid, but derived from the tannin of divi-divi and myrobalans rather than from gallnuts or sumac. Its empirical formula is $C_{14}H_{10}O_{10}$.

Elliott eye. See ★*eye*1.

Elliott's apparatus. See ★*apparatus*.

ellipse, *n.*—**Aberrational ellipse,** the little ellipse which a star appears to describe annually on account of the aberration of light. Its major axis is always 41 seconds long and parallel to the ecliptic. Its minor axis varies with the star's latitude, that is, its distance from the ecliptic.—**Ellipse of stress,** a geometrical construction, devised by Rankine, for finding the stresses at a point within a solid in a state of strain. It is an ellipse whose center is at the given point, whose principal axes are the normals to the planes of principal stress, and whose principal semi-axes are proportional to the intensities of the principal stresses.

ellipsoid, *n.* 2. In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which has an ellipsoidal form. *G. Sergi*, Var. of the Human Species, p. 27.—**Fresnel's ellipsoid,** an ellipsoid whose semi-axes are taken proportional respectively to the maximum, minimum, and mean values of the light-velocity for a given biaxial crystal. See *axes of light-elasticity*, under *axis*1.—**Irrotational ellipsoid,** an ellipsoid that is not a solid of revolution.—**Planetary ellipsoid,** an oblate ellipsoid.

Ellipsoidal harmonic, structure. See *Lamé's function*, under *function*, and ★*structure*.

ellipsone (e-lip′sōn), *n.* [*ellipse* + (*cycl*)*one*.] A whirlwind in which the winds describe ellipses instead of circles. *Fitz Roy*. [Rare.]

ellipsonic (e-lip-son′ik), *a.* Having the shape, motion, or property of an ellipse.

Elliptic spheroid, substitution. See ★*ellipsoid of revolution*, ★*substitution*.

Elliptical vibration. See ★*vibration*.

ellipticity, *n.*—**Coefficient of ellipticity.** See ★*coefficient*.

ellwife (el′wīf), *n.* A dialectal variant of *alewife*.

elm, *n.* Of other varieties of elm (comprising some trees more or less closely related to the elm and a few belonging to different families but somewhat resembling elms: those given below are among the most important.—**American elm.** Same as *white* ★*elm*.—**Basket-elm.** Same as ★*cedar-elm*.—**Bastard elm,** the hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*. See *hackberry*, 2 (with cut).—**Broad-leaved elm.** Same as *witch-elm*.—**Cedar-elm.** See ★*cedar-elm*.—**Cork-elm.** See ★*cork-elm*.—**Corky white elm,** an occasional name of the cork-elm.—**Dutch elm,** a form of the English elm with corky ridges on the branches: distinguished by some authors as a species, *Ulmus suberosa*.—**Dwarf elm** of Siberia. See *Ulmus*.—**Elm bark-beetle, elm flea-beetle, elm leaf-beetle, elm span-worm.** See ★*bark-beetle*, ★*flea-beetle*, ★*leaf-beetle*, ★*span-worm*.—**English elm,** *Ulmus campestris*. See *elm* (with cut). This tree was extensively planted in some American cities, especially Washington, by the English and Scotch gardeners, who apparently were not aware of the superior claims of indigenous species.—**False elm.** Same as *bastard* ★*elm*.—**Himalayan elm.** See *Ulmus*.—**Indian elm,** the slippery-elm (which see).—**Mountain-elm.** (*a*) The Scotch elm. (*b*) The wing-elm or winged elm. See *wahoo*,3.—**Red elm.** (*a*) The slippery-elm, from the red wood, by which it is distinguished from the white elm, and well known among lumbermen. (*b*) The winged elm, *Ulmus alata*, so called in Florida and Arkansas. (*c*) *Ulmus serotina*, a tree of limited distribution on limestone hills and river-banks in southern Kentucky and northern Alabama and Georgia, only recently distinguished from *U. fulva*, from which it differs in its much smaller fruit, in the absence of mucilage in the inner bark, and in other respects. The wood is reddish in color.—**Sweet elm,** the slippery-elm, from the sweet aromatic taste and smell of the inner bark.—**White elm,** *Ulmus Americana*, the most important of American elms. It sometimes reaches



White Elm (*Ulmus Americana*).

a height of 120 feet and a diameter near the base of 10 feet, with 60 feet or more clear of limbs. The trunk then normally divides up into a large number of more or less equal branches or subsidiary trunks, which diverge in graceful curves in all directions, forming an inversely pyramidal or umbrella-shaped top of wide expanse and great beauty, the dense foliage furnishing a perfect shade. The wood is tough and difficult to split, but very durable and of great value in the arts. The tree ranges from Newfoundland to Florida and westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

elm-beetle (elm′bē″tl), *n.* 1. The elm bark beetle. See ★*bark-beetle*.—2. A native American beetle, *Monocesta coryli*, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, which feeds on elm-leaves in the more northern of the Southern States.



Elm-borer (*Dularius brevilineus*). (Packard, U. S. D. A.)

elm-borer (elm′bōr″ėr), *n.* Any one of several coleopterous insects whose larvæ bore into elm-trees. Among them are the cerambycids *Saperda tridentata*, *S. lateralis*, *S. vestita*, *Dryobius sex-maculatus*, *Dularius brevilineus*, *Neoclytus erythrocephalus*, and *N. capræa*; the curculionid *Magdalis armicollis*; the buprestid *Anthaxia viridicornis*; and the scolytid *Hylesinus opaculus*.

elm-butterfly (elm′but″ėr-flī), *n.* Any one of



Elm-butterfly (*Polygonia progne*), Natural size (Packard, U. S. D. A.)

several nymphalid butterflies whose larvæ feed on elm-leaves, as *Euvanessa antiopa*, *Polygonia interrogationis*, *P. faunus*, and *P. progne*.

elm-gall (elm′gâl), *n.* A gall upon the leaves of the elm.—**Cockscomb elm-gall**, a gall resembling in shape a miniature cockscomb, made on the leaves of elm by an aphidid, *Colopha ulmicola*.

elm-grass (elm′grȧs), *n.* See ★*grass*.

elm-moth (elm′môth), *n.* Any one of several species of moths whose larvæ feed on elm-leaves, notably *Paleacrita vernata*, known in the larval state as the *spring canker-worm*.

elm-scale (elm′skāl), *n.* An American diaspine scale-insect, *Chionaspis americana*.

Elohimic (el-ō-him′ik), *a.* [*Elohim* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the use of the Hebrew word *Elohim*, 'God,' instead of 'Jahveh,' or 'Jahwè,' the proper name of God; Elohistic: applied to certain passages in the Hebrew scriptures: as, the *Elohimic* psalms; the *Elohimic* portions of Genesis; *Elohimic* documents.

eloiner (ē-loi′nėr), *n.* One who eloins; one who causes an eloinment; for example, one who removes chattels so that they cannot be replevied.

E. lon. An abbreviation of *east longitude*.

elongation, *n.*—**Elasticity of elongation.** See ★*elasticity*.—**Elongation strain.** See ★*strain*1.—**Percentage of elongation.** See *elongation* ★*strain*.

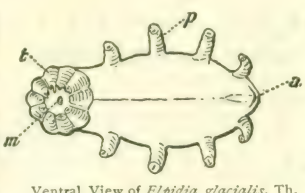
elongato-conical (ē-long-gā′tō-kon′i-kal), *a.* Shaped like an elongated cone.

elongato-ovate (ē-long-gā′tō-ō′vāt), *a.* Shaped like an elongated egg.

elotillo (ā-lō-til′yō), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *elotillo*, dim. of Mex. (Nahuatl) *elotl*, an ear of green maize.] In Mexico, a name of the fleshy, leafless parasitic plant, *Conopholis Americana*, which somewhat resembles a small ear of corn. See cut under *squawroot*.

elpasolite (el-pä′sō-līt), *n.* [*El Paso*, a county in Colorado, + *-lite* for Gr. λίθος, stone.] A fluoride of aluminium, potassium, and sodium, perhaps analogous to cryolite in composition: found in El Paso county, Colorado.

Elpidia (el-pid′i-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Théel, 1876).] The typical genus of the family *Elpidiidæ*.



Ventral View of *Elpidia glacialis*, Th. *a*, anus; *m*, mouth; *p*, tube-foot; *t*, tentacle. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

Elpidiidæ (el-pi-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elpidia* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea holothurians of the order *Actinopoda*. They have the body generally flattened ventrally, mouth more or less ventral, tentacles from 10 to 20, stone-canal single, respiratory trees absent or rudimentary, calcareous ring of 5 or 10 pieces, and the spicules of various shapes. The family contains about 20 genera, of which *Elpidia* is the typical one.

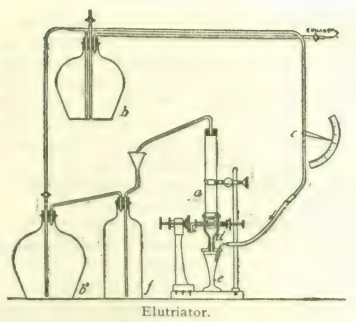
elpidite (el′pi-dīt), *n.* [Gr. ἐλπίς (ἐλπιδ-), hope, + *-ite*2.] A silicate of zirconium and sodium occurring in from white to brick-red masses, rarely in orthorhombic crystals: found in southern Greenland.

eltrot (el′trot), *n.* [Also *altrot*, *heltrot*, *hiltrot*, *hilltrot*, *eldertrot*, *eldroot*, *eldrop*, etc.; a not understood compound of E. dial. *elt*, *yelt*, var. of *gilt*, AS. *gilte*, a young sow, + *root*1.] **1.** The cow-parsnip.—**2.** The water-parsley.—**3.** The wild or cow parsley.—**4.** The wild carrot.—**5.** A stalk of certain plants, especially the wild parsley. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

elutor (ē-lū′tọr), *n.* [NL. *elutor*, < L. *eluere*, wash out, < *e*, out, + *-luere*, *lavare*, wash: see *lava*.] A vessel in which tribasic calcium sucrate, produced by the addition of lime to beet-root molasses, is washed with dilute alcohol in order to free it from impurities before it is decomposed by carbon dioxid and crystallizable sugar thereby recovered from it.

elutriator (ē-lū′tri-ā-tọr), *n.* [NL. *elutriator*, < L. *elutriare*, wash out, rack off, < *eluere*, wash out: see ★*elutor*.] An apparatus for the analysis of finely divided solids, such as soils, by means of which the particles of different size and weight are separated from each other by falling through water or a current of water. See cut in middle column.

eluvial (ē-lū′vi-al), *a.* [*eluvium* + *-al*1.] Of the nature of eluvium; formed by wind-drift or atmospheric weathering: as, *eluvial* accumulations. *Nature*, XXIII. 225.



Elutriator.

a, container for sample; *b* and *b*′, reservoirs for water; *c*, stop-cock to control flow of water; *d*, agitator; *e*, receptacle for coarse particles; *f*, settling-vessel for fine particles.

eluvium (ē-lū′vi-um), *n.* [NL. **eluvium*, parallel to L. *eluvio(n-)*, a washing away, < *eluere*, wash out: see ★*elutor*. Cf. *alluvium*.] In *geol.*, an accumulation of dust and soil produced by decomposition of rocks in situ, or drifted by winds.

For atmospheric accumulations of this nature [loess] Trautschold has proposed the name *eluvium*. They originate in situ, or at least only by wind-drift, whereas alluvium requires the operation of water, and consists of materials brought from a greater or less distance.
Geikie, Text-book of Geol., p. 322.

elvanitic (el-vạ-nit′ik), *a.* [*elvanite* + *-ic*.] Containing, resembling, or characterized by elvanite.

elydoric (el-i-dor′ik), *a.* [F. *eludorique*, erroneously formed from Gr. ἕλ(αιον), oil, + ὑδωρ (ὑδρο-), water, + F. *-ique*, E. *-ic*.] Noting a complicated method of painting, invented by Armand-Vincent de Montpetit in the eighteenth century, supposed to combine the effects of oil- and water-color.

elytriferous (el-i-trif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [NL. *elytrum* + L. *ferre*, bear.] Bearing an elytrum: as, an *elytriferous* segment of certain polychætes.

elytrodema (el″i-trō-dē′mȧ), *n.*; pl. *elytrodemata* (-mạ-tȧ). [NL.] Edema of the submucous tissues of the vagina.

elytroncus (el-i-tron′kus), *n.*; pl. *elytronci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. ἔλυτρον, a sheath (vagina), + ὄγκος, a mass.] A tumor of the vagina.

elytrophore (el′i-trō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. ἔλυτρον, a sheath, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν, bear.] A special part of the parapodial ridge bearing an elytrum, as in some polychætes.

elytrous (el′i-trus), *a.* Resembling or suggesting the elytra of a beetle.

Elz. An abbreviation of *Elzevir*.

Elzeviran, *n.* **II.** *a.* Noting a style of bookmaking practised by the Elzevir family. See *Elzevir editions*, under *Elzevir*.

E. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Engineer of Mines*; (*b*) of the Latin *equitum magister*, master of the horse.

ema-fiber (ā′mä-fī″bėr), *n.* The fiber of the kendir, *Apocynum venetum*. See ★*kendir*.

emailloid (e-māl′oid), *n.* [F. **émailloïde*, < *émail*, enamel, + *-oïde*, E. *-oid*.] A tumor which arises from the enamel of a tooth.

emajagua (ā-mä-hä′gwȧ), *n.* [Porto Rico.] Same as ★*majagua*, 2.

emanation, *n.* **5.** Specifically, in radioactivity, an unstable gaseous disintegration-product spontaneously produced from a radioactive substance. The radioactive elements thus far known to give off an emanation are thorium, radium, and actinium. The emanations are inert gases resembling in their chemical relations the gases of the argon group, but differing from these and from all other known chemical compounds in the fact that they are produced as disintegration-products continuously at a rate which is independent of the temperature and the chemical and physical state of the compounds from which they are formed and which are converted spontaneously into other and non-volatile disintegration-products at a constant rate. The existence of an emanation, which is produced only in very small quantities, is detected by means of its radioactive effects. The rate at which it is produced and at which it disappears by disintegration is determined from the change in the intensity of these effects, and it is by such observations that the emanations of radium, thorium, and actinium are distinguished from one another. The radium emanation differs from the others in that it is the first disintegration-product of that element, whereas with thorium and actinium the emanation in the case of the former is the fifth, and in the case of the latter the third, disintegration-product to be produced. These three emanations differ greatly in the degree of instability which they exhibit. The rate of decay (which measures the rate at which the radium emanation is converted into the next following and non-volatile disintegration-product) is comparatively slow, about 3.7 days being required to reduce its activity to one half; whereas the thorium emanation suffers the corresponding reduction in about one minute, and the actinium emanation in 3.9 seconds. The properties of the emanations, which are in the main similar, have been most completely studied in the case of radium emanation. Its chemical inertness is shown by the fact that it will pass through tubes containing reagents which absorb all gases except those of the argon family, that it is unaffected by the electric spark in an atmosphere of oxygen, and that it may be kept in contact with incandescent magnesium or calcium for hours without loss. Both radium emanation and thorium emanation are capable of condensation at low temperatures, the point of liquefaction of the thorium emanation being —120° C. and that of the radium emanation —150° C. All three emanations are radioactive, giving off *α*-rays, and they possess the property of imparting temporary radioactivity to all substances with which they come in contact. This imparted radioactivity disappears much more slowly than the emanation itself, having its own law of decay, and the imparted radioactivity is of the same character, whatever the nature of the substance affected. The imparted radioactivity, or excited radioactivity, is ascribed to the formation, on the surface of the body made active, of a solid disintegration-product; and it has been found possible to remove this product by rubbing the surface with sandpaper, and to transfer the activity to the latter. The radioactive matter can also be dissolved by certain acids. However, it is not destroyed, but reappears on the surface of the dish after the acid has been evaporated. Thus it appears that a film of radioactive matter is deposited upon surfaces with which the emanation comes in contact, and that this active deposit consists of a series of successive disintegration-products of the emanation. A series of changes of this sort has been traced, and the successive disintegration-products, which differ as regards their stability and radioactive character, have been studied. They are known respectively as *radium A*, *radium B*, *radium C*, *radium D*, *radium E*, *radium F*, *radium G*; *thorium A*, *thorium B*, *thorium C*; and *actinium A*, *actinium B*, and *actinium C*. These disintegration-products behave as solids, being in general volatilized at a white heat. They are soluble in strong acids, and separable from one another by electrolysis. Each disintegration-product is spoken of as the *parent* of the one which it produces, and the first of the series is known as the *parent substance*. In most of these changes in radioactive bodies rays are emitted; but certain changes (known as *rayless changes*) unaccompanied by radiation have been recognized. The emission of *β*-rays and *γ*-rays appears to be characteristic of the last of the succession of changes to which the radioactive elements are subject, and to result in the appearance of a product more stable than those which have gone before.

emanational (em-ạ-nā′shọn-al), *a.* [*emanation* + *-al*1.] Relating or pertaining to the theory of emanation: as, *emanational* ideas.

emanatism (em-ạ-nā′tizm), *n.* The cosmological theory of emanation.

His idea on the Word bore the impress of *emanatism*.
Cockran, Pressensé's Rep. to Renan, p. 21. *N. E. D.*

emancipative (ē-man′si-pā-tiv), *a.* [*emancipate* + *-ive*.] Having the property of emancipating; serving to emancipate: as, *emancipative* knowledge. *Fitzedward Hall*, Hindu Philos. Syst.

emanium (e-mā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *emanare*, emanate.] A radioactive substance separated from pitchblende by Giesel. It was at first believed to be a distinct element, but was afterward shown to be identical with the *actinium* of Debierne (see ★*actinium*, 2).

emarginate, *v. t.* **2.** [An erroneous use of the word, as if 'to bring out the margin' (into view). The proper word would be **demarginate*, parallel to *delimitate*, etc.] To render visible or conspicuous the boundary or margin of (something); specifically, to bring out clearly the outlines of (objects under the microscope) by adjustment of the focus and lighting.

emasculate, *v. t.* **4.** In *plant-breeding*, to remove the anthers from a hermaphrodite flower in order to prevent self-fertilization. In case of monœcious plants, as Indian corn, the whole male inflorescence is removed. See ★*detasseling*.

emasculative (ē-mas′kū-lā-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to emasculate (in any sense).

émaux ombrants (ā-mō′ zōñ broñ′). [F., 'shading enamels.'] In *pottery* and *tile-making*, enamels in which the design is modeled in intaglio and tinted glaze is poured in to a level with the surface. The different thicknesses of glaze produce the lights and shades of a picture, on the principle of lithophanes.

embarcadero (em-bär-kä-dā′rō), *n.* [Sp., < *embarcar*, embark.] A wharf; a quay. [Spanish America and Philippine Is.]

Embayed mountain. See ★*mountain*.

embedment (em-bed′ment), *n.* [*embed* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of embedding or the state of being embedded or firmly fixed in some surrounding mass.—**2.** The mason work, clay, cement, or the like, in which something is or is to be embedded.

embelic (em-bel′ik), *a.* [*Embelia* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, an orange-colored crystalline principle, $C_9H_{14}O_2$ or $C_{18}H_{28}O_4$, obtained from the dark-red fruit of *Embelia Ribes*: said to be anthelmintic.

embira (em-bē′rä), *n.* [Tupi *embira*, bark, bast.] A name in Brazil of a number of trees which yield bast-fiber, especially of *Xylopia frutescens* and *X. sericea*. The name *embira branca* (white bast) is applied to *X. grandiflora* and *Daphnopsis Brasiliensis* and *embira guassú* to *Bombax pubescens*, the fiber of which is strong and resembles jute in color.

emblematology (em-blem-ạ-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβλημα(τ-)*, emblem, + *-λογια*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of emblems; the study of the origin and significance of emblems.

emblemist (em′blem-ist), *n.* [*emblem* + *-ist.*] A writer or inventor of emblems: as, "Quarles the *Emblemist*," *Southey*, Doctor, I. xlviii.

embody, *v. t.* **3.** To paint with body or solidity. See *impasto*.

emboîtement, *n.* **2.** In *anat.*, the fitting of one bone, or assemblage of bones, into another, as a box fits within its cover. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

embole (em′bō-lē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐμβολή*, insertion.] Same as *emboly*.

embolism, *n.*—**Air embolism**, obstruction to the passage of blood by the froth which results from the entrance of air into the circulation.—**Bacillary embolism**, obstruction in a small blood-vessel caused by an aggregation of micro-organisms.—**Fat embolism**, obstruction in a blood-vessel caused by fat-globules, a condition sometimes observed in cases of fracture of a long bone.

embolo (em-bō′lō), *n.* [Aboriginal name, southwest Africa.] The bluish, fleshy, edible fruit of *Euclea Pseudebenus*, a shrub or small tree of southwest Africa yielding the Orange River ebony. See ★*Euclea*, 2.

embolus, *n.* **4.** The terminal portion of the digital joint of the palpus of a male spider, containing an orifice near the tip through which the seminal fluid is collected and later ejected.

Palpus. . . . The *embolus* of the bulb has a stout erect spur springing from the cavity below the apex of the lamina of the bulb, while the *embolus* itself is short, strongly curved, and conspicuously flanged on each side.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, I. 161.

Embossed printing. See ★*printing*.

embossing-machine, *n.* **4.** A machine which stamps a figure or design on leather, such as alligator or seal, as it passes under or through the steel plates or rollers on which the figure or design has been cut.

embossing-press, *n.* **2.** A press which has dies for embossing coins, jewelry, and silverware. The upper die is fixed to the top of the frame, and the lower die, carrying the blank, is moved upward against it under heavy pressure.

embouchement (oṅ-bösh-moṅ′), *n.* [F., ‹ *emboucher*, open into another body: see *embouchure*.] The opening of one vessel into another: as, the *embouchement* of the cloaca.

embouchure, *n.* **3.** In *vocalization:* (*a*) The position of the vocal organs in forming a tone. (*b*) The particular character of the tone itself, especially at its beginning. Occasionally the term is further defined as *palatal*, *dental*, etc., according to the apparent position of the center of resonance.

embouchure-tube (oṅ-bö-shür′tūb), *n.* The cavities of the pharynx and mouth collectively, when used in vocalization.

embowerment (em-bou′ėr-ment), *n.* [*embower* + *-ment.*] The act of embowering or of placing within a bower: as, the *embowerment* of Mrs. Pipchin. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son.

embrasure (em-brā′zūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embrasured*, ppr. *embrasuring*. [*embrasure*, *n.*] To furnish with embrasures, as a wall or fort: used chiefly in the past participle.

embreastment (em-brest′ment), *n.* [*em-* + *breast* + *-ment.*] A breast-like swelling on the surface of the ground. *Coleridge. N. E. D.*

embrittle (em-brit′l), *v. t.*, pret. and pp. *embrittled*, ppr. *embrittling*. [*em-* + *brittle.*] To make brittle, or liable to break under sudden load or shock. This result will follow any cause which raises the elastic limit relatively to the ultimate resistance of the material, or which lowers its ductility. Hardening of steel in the tempering process does this.

Sudden cooling hardens and *embrittles* steel and cast iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 574.

embrocado, *n.* **2.** A brocaded fabric of gold, silver, and silk.

embryectomy (em-bri-ek′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Removal of the embryo by an operation, in cases of extra-uterine pregnancy.

embryo, *n.*—**Hexacanth embryo**, a tapeworm embryo having six chitinoid hooks by which it bores its way through the wall of the alimentary canal of its host to enter the body cavity or to become encysted in the voluntary muscles.

embryoctonic (em″bri-ok-ton′ik), *a.* Relating to embryoctony; destructive to the fetus in the uterus.

embryoferous (em-bri-of′ẹ-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + L. *-fer*, bearing, ‹ *ferre*, bear.] Inclosing or producing an embryo.

embryogenesis (em″bri-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The generation of embryos, or development from embryos; embryogeny; the subject-matter of the science of embryology.

embryogenetic (em″bri-ō-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to embryogenesis.

embryographer (em-bri-og′rạ-fėr), *n.* One who is versed in the science of embryography or embryology; an embryologist.

embryol. An abbreviation of *embryology*.

embryology, *n.*—**Experimental embryology**, the study of the development of eggs and embryos under artificial conditions. Among the many remarkable discoveries made by experimental methods in embryology are the following: that some unfertilized eggs may be made to develop in a normal or nearly normal way by treatment with certain inorganic substances; that perfect but diminutive embryos may be produced from the separated cells of an organism during its early stages of development; that a small nucleate fragment of an unfertilized egg may be fertilized and give rise to a diminutive embryo; and that the constituent cells of certain embryos may be shifted around with reference to one another without affecting the future history of development.

embryoma (em-bri-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *embryomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *-oma.*] A tumor composed wholly or in part of fetal tissues or structures.

Embryonic shield, variation. See ★*shield*, ★*variation*.

embryonoid (em′bri-ọn-oid), *a.* [*embryon* + *-oid.*] Resembling an embryo in form or structure.

embryopathology (em″bri-ō-pā-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + E. *pathology.*] The study of abnormal embryos or of pathological conditions traceable to defective development.

embryophore (em′bri-ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *-φορος*, ‹ *φέρειν*, bear.] A cellular envelop inclosing the six-hooked oncosphere, or tapeworm embryo.

Embryophyta (em-bri-of′i-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892): see ★*embryophyte*.] A great division of the vegetable kingdom, including all plants which possess an embryo proper, these being also the only ones which have vascular tissues. It is therefore the equivalent of the vascular plants of other authors. The *Embryophyta* are subdivided by Engler into the *Embryophyta asiphonogama* and the *Embryophyta siphonogama*, the former of which is the same as the ★*Archegoniatæ*, recognized by him as synonymous, while the latter is the same as the *Phanerogamia* or *Spermatophyta*.

embryophyte (em′bri-ō-fīt), *n.* [NL. *embryophytum*, ‹ Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant generated by means of an embryo; a plant belonging to the group *Embryophyta*.

embryothlasis (em-bri-oth′la-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *θλάσις*, break, ‹ *θλᾶν*, break.] In *surg.*, the operation of breaking the bones of the fetus, in cases of difficult labor, to facilitate its removal.

embryothlast (em′bri-ō-thlȧst), *n.* Same as *embryothlasta*.

embryotome (em′bri-ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *-τομος*, ‹ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument for dismembering the fetus in embryotomy.

embryotroph (em′bri-ō-trof), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *-τροφος*, ‹ *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *embryol.*, that which nourishes the embryo; the food-yolk or deutoplasm.

embryotrophy (em-bri-ot′rō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, embryo, fetus, + *-τροφια*, ‹ *τρέφειν*, nourish.] The nutrition or nourishment of the embryo.

embryulcia (em-bri-ul′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐμβρυουλκία*, ‹ *ἐμβρυουλκός*, an obstetric forceps; see ★*embryulcus*.] In *surg.*, instrumental extraction of the fetus.

embryulcus (em-bri-ul′kus), *n.*; pl. *embryulci* (-si). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐμβρυουλκός*, an obstetric forceps, ‹ *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *ἕλκειν*, draw.] A hook-shaped instrument used in the forcible extraction of the fetus.

Embryx (em′briks), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *βρύξ*, the depth of the sea.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the North Pacific, belonging to the family *Zoarcidæ*.

emendate (ē-men′dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emendated*, ppr. *emendating*. [L. *emendare* (pp. *-atus*), emend: see *emend.*] To remove errors and corrupt readings from (a text).

First, then, he compared, *emendated*, and transcribed the text of Scripture.
J. H. Newman, Hist. Sketches, III. v. 5.

emerald, *n.*—**Brazilian emerald**, a jewelers' name for the rich green variety of tourmalin found in Brazil. See *tourmalin.*—**Ecclesiastical emerald.** Same as *Brazilian* ★*emerald*.

emergence, *n.*—**Grazing emergence**, in *optics*, emergence of a ray of light from within a refractive medium in a direction such that the angle of refraction is nearly 90° and the ray, after leaving the denser medium, travels nearly parallel to the interface.—**Path of emergence**, in *geol.*, the path followed by the undulations of an earthquake from the focus to the point of emergence.

Emergency brake. See ★*brake*[3].

emerse (ē-mėrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emersed*, ppr. *emersing*. [L. *emersus*, pp. of *emergere*, emerge: see *emerge.*] To rise, or cause to rise, from a liquid: opposed to *immerse*.

The following rules express, with a considerable amount of accuracy, the number of tons required to immerse or *emerse* the ship one inch when floating at her load-draught. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 7.

emersion, *n.*—**Wedge of emersion.** See ★*wedge*[1].

emery (em′ẹ-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emeried*, ppr. *emerying*. [*emery*, *n.*] **1.** To coat or cover with emery, as in making emery-cloth, emery-paper, or the like.—**2.** To rub or polish with emery or with emery-paper, emery-cloth, etc.

emerylite (em′ẹ-ri-līt), *n.* [*emery* + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] In *mineral.*, a silicate of calcium and aluminium better known as *margarite* (which see).

emery-surfacer (em′ẹ-ri-sėr″fā-sėr), *n.* A surface-grinder; a machine in which a broad, solid emery-wheel is employed to finish a flat surface. The work to be surfaced is fastened to a sliding table guided to move on a true plane surface, and passed underneath the revolving wheel.

emetatrophia (em″ẹ-ta-trō′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting, + *-τροφια*, ‹ *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Wasting of the body resulting from the persistent vomiting of food.

emetic-root (ē-met′ik-röt), *n.* The flowering spurge, *Euphorbia corollata*. See *spurge*[2].

emetocatharsis (em″e-tō-ka-thär′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting, + *κάθαρσις*, purging.] Combined vomiting and purging.

emetomorphine (em″e-tō-mōr′fin), *n.* [Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting, + E. *morphine.*] Same as *apomorphine*.

E. M. F.—**Contact E. M. F.** See *contact* ★*electromotive force*.

emfasis, emfasize, emfatic. Simplified spellings of *emphasis*, etc.

emigrant, *n.* **2.** In *biol.*, one of a generation of parthenogenetic insects which migrate from the plant upon which they were born to a plant of another kind upon which they multiply.

A winged parthenogenetic generation frequently appears, and then may migrate to a different plant there to reproduce itself, and in a later generation return to the original host. . . . These generations have been distinguished . . . as *emigrants*, *alienocolæ*, and *remigrants*.
Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., 1903, p. 297.

emigrationist (em-i-grā′shọn-ist), *n.* [*emigration* + *-ist.*] One who favors or advocates emigration—for example, as a remedy for dull times, overcrowding, or the like.

emigratory (em′i-grạ-tọ-ri), *a.* Migratory. [Rare.]

Emilia (ē-mil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1817), appar. from a personal name.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, allied to *Senecio*, but with simple involucre, no ray-florets, and achenia with 5 acute ciliate angles. They are natives of Africa, tropical Asia, and Oceanica. They are of general interest only from the tassel-flower or lady's paint-brush, an old-fashioned garden annual known under a number of botanical names, being referred to both *Senecio* and *Cacalia*, but now distinguished as *Emilia sagittata*. It is an attractive plant of easy culture, bearing small scarlet or sometimes golden-yellow heads.

Emilian, *a.* **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of the province of Emilia, Italy.

Emin red. See ★*red*[1].

eminent, *a.* **5.** In *mineral.*, highly perfect: said of cleavage.

emission, *n.*—**Coefficient of emission.** See ★*coefficient.*—**Emission spectrum.** See ★*spectrum.*—**Selective emission**, emission of light confined to certain regions of the spectrum; selective radiation.

emission-band (ē-mish′ọn-band), *n.* In *optics*, a band of light, or of infra-red or ultra-violet radiation, occupying a limited region of the spectrum. Emission-bands are distinguished from bright lines in the spectrum by the fact that they are not monochromatic.

emission-line (ē-mish′ọn-līn), *n.* One of the bright lines in the spectrum of an element: opposed to *absorption-line*.

emissivity, *n.* Specifically—**2.** A physical constant by means of which the power of radiation of a body is quantitatively expressed. It

is the quantity of heat emitted per second by a square centimeter of the surface of the body when the difference of temperature between the body and its surroundings is one degree centigrade. *Emissivity* is frequently used as the equivalent of *emissive power* or *coefficient of emission*, which is the radiating power of the body as compared with that of an ideal black body at the same temperature. See *radiation*.

emmensite (em'en-zīt), *n.* [*Emmens* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A name given by Dr. Emmens of New York to a class of explosives proposed by him. The chief varieties were No. 35, for blasting, consisting of picric acid with sodium and ammonium nitrates; No. 259, for military and naval use, consisting of the same ingredients and dinitrobenzene; and No. 5, proposed as a substitute for gunpowder, consisting of picric acid, sodium nitrate, and charcoal or flour.

emmer (em'ėr), *n.* [G. *emmer*, a dial. form of *amer*: see *amei-corn*.] A species of wheat, *Triticum dicoccum*; amel-corn. Though commonly known as *Russian spelt*, it differs markedly from true spelt, having the heads much flattened and very compact, the spikelets in two rows, almost always bearded, and usually two-seeded, and being much more hardy. It is produced in some quantity in Russia and several European countries, but the grain is used rather for grits, porridge, etc., than for bread. Varieties have recently been experimentally introduced into the United States. See *amel-corn* and *gommer*.

emoloa (ā-mō-lō'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian **emoloa*.] A grass, *Eragrostis variabilis*, indigenous to the Hawaiian Islands. It grows in tufts from one to three feet high, and is distinguished from all other Hawaiian grasses by the roughness of its rachis and branches of the panicle. Also called *kalamalo*.

emolumentary (ē-mol-ū-men'tā-ri), *a.* [*emolument* + *-ary*1.] Productive of emolument or profit; financially advantageous.

emotion, *n.*—**Asthenic emotion,** in *psychol.*, weakening, depressing, paralyzing emotion: thus, fear and anxiety are *asthenic emotions*. The distinction between sthenic and asthenic emotions is due to Kant.—**Sthenic emotion,** in *psychol.*, emotion which is accompanied by heightened muscular innervation and the corresponding feelings of power or activity, such as joy or anger: opposed to *asthenic* emotion.

Emotional memory. Same as ★*affective memory*.

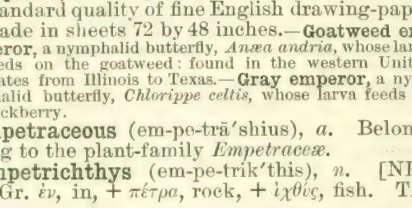
emotionalize (ē-mō'shọn-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emotionalized*, ppr. *emotionalizing*. To render emotional; infect with emotional excitement; regard as a mere matter of emotion.

> A pious family, where religion was not *emotionalized*.
> *Froude*, Carlyle, I. v.

emperor, *n.* 4. [*cap.*] The trade-name of a standard quality of fine English drawing-paper made in sheets 72 by 48 inches.—**Goatweed emperor,** a nymphalid butterfly, *Anæa andria*, whose larva feeds on the goatweed: found in the western United States from Illinois to Texas.—**Gray emperor,** a nymphalid butterfly, *Chlorippe celtis*, whose larva feeds on hackberry.

empetraceous (em-pe-trā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Empetraceæ*.

Empetrichthys (em-pe-trik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *πέτρα*, rock, + *ἰχθύς*, fish. The



Death Valley Fish (*Empetrichthys merriami*, Gilbert).

name alludes to the large pharyngeal bones.] A genus of pœcilioid fishes remarkable for the great size of the pharyngeal bones and teeth. *E. merriami* is found in the desert springs of Death Valley, California.

emphraxis (em-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμφραξις*, obstruction, < *ἐμφράσσειν*, shut up, < *ἐν*, in, + *φράσσειν*, fence in, shut up.] Obstruction of a canal or duct by some morbid product.

emphysema, *n.*—**Subcutaneous** or **surgical emphysema.** Same as *interstitial emphysema*.

empided (em'pi-did), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Empididæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Empididæ*.

Empire style, a name applied, in the history of French decorative art, to the types developed during the supremacy of Napoleon I., especially by the imperial architects Percier and Fontaine. Interesting examples of the empire style are illustrated in Percier and Fontaine's "Recueil des Décorations Intérieures" (Paris, 1801). The empire style is contemporaneous with the classical school of Jacques Louis David. See *French schools of* ★*painting*.—**The New Empire,** the great historical period inaugurated in ancient Egypt on the expulsion of the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings by Aahmes (Amasis), the founder of the eighteenth dynasty about 1700 B. C.

Empiric function. See ★*function*.

empiricistic (em-pir-i-sis'tik), *a.* [*empiricist* + *-ic*.] Same as *empiristic*.

> An *empiricistic* psychology [of *Bernardino Telesio*], the singular completeness and consistency of which accounts for its wide influence on Italian philosophy.
> *Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods*, May 26, 1904, [p. 307.

empirico-psychological (em-pir″i-kō-sī-kō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of empirical, as distinguished from speculative or philosophical, psychology.

> The principle of psycholphysical parallelism has an *empirico-psychological* significance, and is thus totally different from certain metaphysical principles that have sometimes been designated by the same name.
> *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 318.

empiriocritical (em-pir″i-ō-krit'i-kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to empiriocriticism.

empiriocriticism (em-pir″i-ō-krit'i-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπειρία*, experience, + NL. *criticismus*, criticism.] The system of philosophy of Richard Avenarius (1843–96), founded on pure experience, that is, natural experience conceptually amplified, clarified, and completed. The only assumption of the system not given in experience is supposed to be that the motions of our fellow-men have the same interpretation as our own. This is one of the most important philosophical developments of the latter half of the nineteenth century, but is understood by few, owing to the difficulty of its author's principal treatise and his employment of a novel terminology, which is insufficiently explained.

> *Empirio-criticism* . . . is the hypothesis of the inseparability of subject and object, or . . . of ego and environment, in purely empirical, or à posteriori form.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 668.

emplastrum (em-plas'trum), *n.*; pl. *emplastra* (-trä). [L., < Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον*, plaster.] Same as *plaster*, 1.

empleomania (em-plā″ō-mā-nē'ä), *n.* [Sp., < *empleo*, employ, + *manía*, mania.] A mania for public employment; a thirst for public office and its opportunities for personal enrichment.

> The *empleomania*, which is the dry-rot of Spain, as it threatens to become of the United States, supplies every leader with a momentarily devoted band of adherents.
> *Lowell*, in The Century, Nov., 1898, p. 144.

empress, *n.*—**Red empress,** an old English collectors' name for *Vanessa polychloros*, more commonly known as the large tortoise-shell.

emprosthotonic (em-pros-thō-ton'ik), *a.* [*emprosthotonos* + *-ic*.] Characterized by the tonic muscular spasm known as emprosthotonos.

emptor (emp'tọr), *n.*; pl. *emptores* (-tō'rēz). [L., < *emere*, buy.] In *law*, a buyer. Its most frequent use is in the maxim *caveat emptor*, 'let the buyer take heed'—that is, a purchaser of property without warranty takes it at his own risk.

empyema, *n.*—**Mastoid empyema,** suppurative inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the cavities in the mastoid process.

Empyreal air. See ★*air*1.

Emscherian (em-shē'ri-ạn), *n.* [G. *Emscher*, or *Emsche*, a small river in west Prussia.] In *geol.*, a division of the Senonian in western Europe, comprising the two Cretaceous substages, Coniacian and Santonian. It is preceded by the Turonian (Angoumian substage) and followed by the Campanian. In the Anglo-Parisian Basin it is characterized by *Micraster cor-testudinarium* (Coniacian) and *M. cor-anguinum* (Santonian), and in southern France by *Hippurites*.

emu1, *n.*, 2. (*d*) A name erroneously applied to the rhea, or South American ostrich.

emu-apple (ē'mū-ap″l), *n.* A name of two Australian trees and their fruits: (*a*) *Rancooria acidula* (*Owenia acidula* of F. von Mueller), belonging to the mahogany family, with fruits the size of a small peach, which are eaten by the colonists and aboriginals. (*b*) Same as ★*bitter-bark*, 1.

emu-bush (ē'mū-bůsh), *n.* A name of two Australian shrubs or small trees, *Stenochilus longifolius*, of the family *Myoporaceæ*, and *Heterodendrum oleæfolium*, of the soapberry family, whose leaves are greedily eaten by sheep, affording food when grass and other herbage are killed by drought and heat. Called also *emu-tree*.

emulsifier (ē-mul'si-fī-ėr), *n.* An agent, such as gum arabic, employed to effect the emulsification of a fixed oil.

emulsion, *n.*—**Bromide emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver bromide suspended in gelatin. It is made by adding silver nitrate and a soluble bromide to warm gelatin, cooling the mass, and thoroughly washing the jelly. The mass is next worked into a state of fine division. All operations are conducted in a dark room.—**Chlorid emulsion,** in *photog.*, an emulsion consisting of silver chlorid suspended in gelatin: largely used in the preparation of lantern-slides. It is not so rapid in action as the bromide emulsion.—**Chloriodobromide emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver chlorid, bromide, and iodide suspended in gelatin.—**Chlorobromide emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver chlorid and bromide suspended in gelatin.—**Collodiobromide emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver bromide held in suspension in collodion. Used in the preparation of sensitive surfaces on glass or paper.—**Collodiobromochlorid emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver bromide and silver chlorid held in suspension in collodion: used in the preparation of sensitive surfaces on glass or paper.—**Collodiochlorid emulsion,** in *photog.*, an emulsion consisting of silver chlorid in a finely divided state held in suspension in collodion. Two varieties are made: one needing development when used, the other serving for 'printing-out.'—**Collodion-albumin emulsion,** in *photog.*, an emulsion consisting of collodion to which a small quantity of albumin has been added, together with zinc bromide and silver nitrate, to render it sensitive to light.—**Collodion emulsion,** in *photog.*: (*a*) *Washed*, a collodion sensitized by the use of zinc bromide, silver nitrate, and nitric acid, and allowed to evaporate. The pellicle is washed with water, then with alcohol, and is afterward emulsified with ether and alcohol. (*b*) *Unwashed*, a collodion containing finely divided silver bromide held in suspension.—**Gelatin emulsion,** finely divided sensitive silver compounds suspended in gelatin.—**Gelatinobromide emulsion,** finely divided silver bromide held in suspension in gelatin.—**Gelatinochlorid emulsion,** in *photog.*, finely divided silver chlorid suspended in gelatin. The image produced is latent and requires development. When a certain percentage of free silver nitrate is added the image is printed out by the action of light.—**Kerosene emulsion.** See *kerosene-soap* ★*emulsion*.—**Kerosene-soap emulsion,** an emulsion of kerosene and soap, used as a standard insecticide. The best formula is kerosene 2 gallons, whale-oil soap ½ pound, water 1 gallon. The soap, finely divided, is dissolved in boiling water and immediately added to the kerosene. The mixture is then violently agitated while hot until it has increased somewhat in bulk and has assumed the consistency of cream. It will keep indefinitely and should be diluted only when used. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1899, p. 150.—**Silver emulsion,** in *photog.*, an emulsion containing silver in the form of bromide, chlorid, or iodide, or a mixture of these held in suspension in a viscous material, as collodion, gelatin, etc.

emulsor (ē-mul'sọr), *n.* [NL. **emulsor*, < L. *emulgere*, milk out: see *emulsion*.] An apparatus for lifting water by an air-lift, that is, by forcing air down a tube and allowing it to escape at the mouth of a vertical discharge-pipe. As the air rises it carries water along with it.

emu-tree (ē'mū-trē), *n.* Same as ★*emu-bush*.

emydosaurian (em″i-dō-sâ'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Emydosauria*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Emydosauria*; a crocodilian.

en., enc. Abbreviations of *encyclopedia*.

enable, *v. t.*—**Enabling act,** an act or a statute which removes a restriction or disability and empowers a person or a corporation to do what he or it could not do.

enaction (e-nak'shọn), *n.* [*enact* + *-ion*.] The act of enacting or the state of having been enacted or made law; enactment.

enactory (e-nakt'ō-ri), *a.* [*enact* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of an enactment or of enactments: relating to enactments: as, bills *enactory* and declaratory.

enaena (ā-nä-ā'nä), *n.* [Hawaiian **enaena*.] A composite plant, *Gnaphalium luteo-album*, widely distributed over the warmer parts of the earth, with heads of brownish flowers. See *Jersey livelong*, under *livelong*2. [Hawaii.]

enalid (en'ạ-lid), *n.* [NL. *Enalus*, also *Enhalus* (L. C. Richard) (see def.) (< Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἅλς*, sea), + *-id*2.] A plant with the œcological character of the genus *Enhalus*, family *Vallisneriaceæ*. See *sea-grass*.

enamel, *n.* 8. The firm white substance which covers the bony scales of some ganoid fishes.—**Bilston enamel,** painted enamel on copper produced at Bilston, Staffordshire, England, in the latter half of the eighteenth century: usually consisting of small objects such as snuff-boxes, patch-boxes, and trinkets. Compare *Battersea enamel*, under *enamel*.—**Cluny enamel,** pottery decorated with colored enamels by the method practised at Cluny and Longwy, France, and at other places. Outlines of the designs are first applied to the surface of the ware in black or dark color containing iron, which repels the enamels. The spaces between are then filled in with relief enamel colors, which, after firing, resemble cloisonné enameling, appearing as convex drops, raised in the center and thin at the edges. Also called *Longwy enamel*.—**Longwy enamel.** Same as *Cluny* ★*enamel*.—**Stanniferous enamel,** in *ceram.*, a thick, opaque glaze, of milky whiteness, containing oxid of tin; tin enamel. It resembles white-lead paint. This enamel is used on majolica and delf.—**Tin enamel.** Same as *stanniferous* ★*enamel*.

enamel-cell (e-nam'el-sel), *n.* One of the cells which are concerned in producing the enamel in the embryonic tooth; an adamantoblast or ameloblast.

enameling-furnace (e-nam'el-ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace used for vitrifying the enamel coating on metal, glass, or biscuit. The work is placed in a muffle, which consists of an arched chamber in the midst of a small furnace.

enameling-lamp (e-nam'el-ing-lamp), *n.* A glass-blower's lamp with a blowpipe for performing some of the more delicate surface ornamentation on glass.

enamel-prism (e-nam'el-prizm), *n.* One of the microscopic rods, set side by side in close con-

tact, of which the enamel of the teeth is formed. In section they are five- or six-sided, hence the term.

enamel-pulp (e-nam'el-pulp), *n.* The central portion of the enamel-organ lying between the cubical cells and the enamel-membrane which incloses the superior part of the dental papilla.

enanthem (en'an-them), *n.* Same as *enanthema*.

enanthematous (en-an-them'ạ-tus), *a.* Relating to or affected with an enanthema.

enanthylic, *a.* Same as *œnanthylic*.

enantiobiosis (e-nan″ti-ō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *βίωσις*, living.] The living together of organisms which mutually impede each other's development.

Enantioliparis (ē-nan″ti-ō-lip'ạ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + NL. *Liparis*.] A genus of snail-fishes of the family *Liparidæ*, found in the Antarctic Ocean.

enantiomorph (e-nan'ti-ō-môrf″), *n.* [Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *μορφή*, form.] Noting the stereomeric isomer of a compound containing one or more asymmetric carbon atoms: thus, levorotatory lactic acid is the enantiomorph of the dextrorotatory acid, and vice versa. The word is also used of crystals.

enantiomorphism (e-nan″ti-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* **1.** The property or condition of being enantiomorphous. Specifically—**2.** In *crystal.*, the relation of similarity of form between crystals which are not superposable, so that one of two crystals differs from the other as it differs from its own image in a mirror. See *enantiomorphous*.

enantiomorphously (e-nan″ti-ō-môr'fus-li), *adv.* In an enantiomorphous manner: as, *enantiomorphously* related crystals.

enantiotropic (e-nan″ti-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐναντίος*, opposite, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *phys. chem.*, capable of transformation in opposite directions.

Sulphur is *enantiotropic:* if rhombic sulphur, which is stable below 96° C., is kept at a temperature above 96° C. but below its melting point, it is transformed into monoclinic sulphur; and if monoclinic sulphur, which is stable at temperatures between 96° C. and its melting point, is kept below 96° C., it is transformed into rhombic sulphur.
H. C. Jones, Prin. Inorganic Chem., p. 172.

enantiotropy (e-nan-ti-ot'rō-pi), *n.* The state or condition of being enantiotropic. *A. Findlay*, The Phase Rule, p. 42.

Enargea (en-är-jē'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1788), < Gr. *ἐνάργεια*, clearness, distinctness, < *ἐναργής*, clear, distinct.] A genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ*. See *Luzuriaga*.

enarkyochrome (en-är'ki-ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *ἄρκυς*, a net, + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *neurol.*, a nerve-cell in which fine threads of chromatic substance connect the nodal points in the nuclear network or reticulum.

enate (ē'nāt), *n.* [L. *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born, < *e*, out, + *nasci*, be born. Cf. *agnate, cognate*.] A relative on the mother's side.

enatic (ē-nat'ik), *a.* [*enate* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a clan in which descent is reckoned from mother to children: opposed to *agnatic*, which designates clans in which descent is reckoned from father to children. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 167.

en axe (oṅ äks), [F.] In or upon the axis: used in architecture. Thus, an entrance-door or a fireplace may be on the principal axis of the room, and is then said to be *en axe*.

en barbette (oṅ bär-bet'). [F.] In barbette; so as to fire over the parapet. See *barbette*.

encarditis (en-kär-dī'tis), *n.* Same as *endocarditis*.

encash (en-kash'), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *cash*[1], after F. *encaisser*.] **1.** To turn (a note, draft, or check) into cash; cash.—**2.** To convert into cash; obtain in the form of cash; realize in cash.

encelialgia, encœlialgia (en-sē-li-al'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. *encœlialgia*, < Gr. *ἐγκοίλια*, the intestines, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain located in any of the abdominal viscera.

encelitis, encœlitis (en-sē-lī'tis), *n.* [NL. *encœlitis*, < Gr. *ἐγκοίλια*, the intestines, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of one or more of the abdominal viscera.

encephalin (en-sef'ạ-lin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *-in*[2].] A derivative of cerebrin.

encephalodialysis (en-sef″ạ-lō-dī-al'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *διάλυσις*, dissolution.] Softening of the brain.

encephalolith (en-sef'ạ-lō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *λίθος*, stone.] A concretion within the brain-substance.

encephalomalacosis (en-sef″ạ-lō-mal-ạ-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *μαλακός*, soft, + *-osis*.] Same as *encephalomalacia*.

encephalomalaxis (en-sef″ạ-lō-ma-lak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *μάλαξις*, softening, < *μαλάσσειν*, soften, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Same as *encephalomalacia*.

encephalomeningocele (en-sef″ạ-lō-mē-ning'gō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *μῆνιγξ*, membrane, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Protrusion, through a fissure of the skull, of brain-substance with a portion of the attached membranes.

encephalomeric (en-sef″ạ-lō-mer'ik), *a.* Of or relating to an encephalomere or brain-segment.

encephalometric (en-sef″ạ-lō-met'rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, relating to measurements of the brain.

encephalomyelitis (en-sef″ạ-lō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of both the brain and the spinal cord.

encephalopathic (en-sef-ạ-lop'ạ-thik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of encephalopathia, or disease of the brain.

encephalorachidian (en-sef″ạ-lō-rā-kid'i-ạn), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *ῥάχις*, spine, + *-id* + *-ian*.] Same as *cerebrospinal*.

encephalorhachidian, *a.* See ★*encephalorachidian*.

encephaloscope (en-sef'ạ-lō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A tubular device resembling a speculum, with a reflecting mirror or electric light attachment: used for inspecting the brain in operations on the cranium.

encephaloscopy (en-sef″ạ-los'kō-pi), *n.* [*encephaloscope* + *-y*[3].] Examination (not necessarily visual) of the brain.

enchannel (en-chan'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchanneled* or *enchannelled*, ppr. *enchanneling* or *enchannelling*. [*en-*[1] + *channel*.] To confine within its proper channel.

Enchanter's plant, the common vervain, *Verbena officinalis*.

Enchodontidæ (eng-kō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enchodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct teleost fishes whose rapacious habit is indicated by their powerful jaws and teeth. The species were without scales, but bore a series of dorsal and lateral bony scutes. They are found only in Cretaceous rocks.

Enchodus (eng'kō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔγχος*, a spear, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), a tooth.] The typical genus of the *Enchodontidæ*.

enchondrosis (en-kon-drō'sis), *n.*; pl. *enchondroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-osis*.] An outgrowth from cartilage; also, a tumor composed of cartilage, or *chondroma*.

enchyma (eng'ki-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see *enchymatous*.] A liquid elaborated from chyme and used in the formation of the living cells and tissues.

Enchytræidæ (eng-ki-trē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enchytræus* + *-idæ*.] A family of limicolous *Oligochæta*, consisting of small worms having straight or curved setæ, sometimes a single pair of calciferous glands, a dorsal vessel in the anterior region, and usually a single pore on the præstomium. It contains *Enchytræus, Pachydrilus*, and several other genera found in fresh and salt water and in damp earth.

Enchytræus (eng-ki-trē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *χύτρα*, an earthen pot: see *chytra*.] The typical genus of the family *Enchytræidæ*. *Henle*, 1837.

encinillo (en-thē-nēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *encina*, oak. It resembles certain European species of oak.] In Porto Rico, an indigenous shrub of the spurge family, *Drypetes ilicifolia*.

encliticism (en-klit'i-sizm), *n.* [*enclitic* + *-ism*.] In *gram.*, the tendency of a symbolic word to lose its accent in a stronger adjacent (like an enclitic) word. *J. Earle*, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 254.

encœlialgia, encœlitis, *n.* See ★*encelialgia*, ★*encelitis*.

encoffinment (en-kof'in-ment), *n.* [*en-* + *coffin* + *-ment*.] The act of placing a corpse in a coffin; coffining.

encoil (en-koil'), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *coil*[1].] To wrap or hold captive in, or as in, a coil. *P. J. Bailey*, Festus.

encolumn (en-kol'um), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *column*.] To ornament with columns: as, *encolumned* walls.

encomienda (en-kō-mi-en'dä), *n.* [Sp., a commission, charge, grant, < ML. *in commendam*: see *commendam*.] In a special use, an estate in Spanish America, comprising land and Indian inhabitants, granted to one of the early military adventurers.

encorbelment (en-kôr'bl-ment), *n.* Corbeling (in the general sense of the projection of one mass or surface beyond the substructure) and the construction of it in masonry.

encounter, *n.*—**Molecular encounter,** in *phys.*, a collision between two or more molecules of a gas, taking place during the translatory motion of each molecule, postulated by the kinetic theory of gases. See *gas*, 1.

encranial (en-krā'ni-ạl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *κρανίον*, skull, + *-al*[1].] Same as *intracranial*.

Encrinal limestone. See ★*limestone*.

Encrinasteriæ (eng″kri-nas-tē'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Encrinus*, + Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A subclass of the *Asteroidea* or starfishes. They are of paleozoic age and characterized by the alternate meeting in the middle of the ambulacral groove of the slightly inclined ossicles and by the position of the madreporite on the oral side of the disk.

Encrinite limestone. See ★*limestone*.

encrinoid (eng'kri-noid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the pelmatozoan order *Encrinoidea*.

encurage, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *encourage*.

encyclopedize, encyclopædize (en-sī'klō-pē-dīz″), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encyclopedized, -pædized*, ppr. *encyclopedizing, -pædizing*. [*encyclopedia* + *-ize*.] To treat, describe, or arrange as in an encyclopedia, or with encyclopedic fullness, accuracy, and system: as, to *encyclopedize* knowledge.

end, *n.* **10.** One length of a piece of woven woolen or cotton goods. In dyeing, 'goods given four *ends*' means that the piece is passed through the coloring-liquor four times.

11. In *mining*, that one of two vertical sets of joints in coal which shows the rougher surface. [Eng.] *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 660.—**Both ends against the middle,** a system of dealing at faro with prepared cards, so that if the end of the layout wins the middle shall lose, or vice versa.—**Change of end,** in *cricket*, the shifting of a bowler from one wicket to the other.—**End-on tube.** See ★*tube*.—**Law of heterogony of ends,** in Wundt's psychology and ethics, the principle that "manifestations of will, over the whole range of man's free voluntary actions, are always of such a character that the effects of the actions extend more or less widely beyond the original motives of volition, so that new motives are originated for future actions, and again, in their turn, produce new effects." *W. Wundt* (trans.), Ethics, I. 330.—**Open-end straight.** See ★*straight*.

endangiitis (en-dan-ji-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *endangium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of a lymphatic or blood-vessel.

endangium (en-dan-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *endangia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] Same as *intima*.

endaortic (en-dā-ôr'tik), *a.* [NL. **endaorta* (Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ἀορτή*, aorta) + *-ic*.] Referring to the interior or the lining membrane of the aorta.

endaortitis (end-ā-ôr-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < **endaorta* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the aorta.

endarterial (end-är-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery, + *-al*.] Relating to the interior of an artery.

endarteritic (end″är-tē-rit'ik), *a.* Relating to or affected with endarteritis.

Endarteritis deformans of Virchow. Same as ★*arteritis deformans*.—**Endarteritis obliterans,** endarteritis of the smaller vessels, causing occlusion.—**Endarteritis proliferans,** a chronic degenerative process marked by an overgrowth of fibrous tissue in the inner layers of the arteries.

end-brush (end'brush), *n.* The terminal ramification of a motor nerve-fiber in the granular sole of a Doyère's elevation on the side of a muscle-fiber.

end-bud (end'bud), *n.* An organ consisting of a number of sensory cells, each bearing sensory hairs, compacted into a bud-like mass. Such organs are scattered over the surface of the body of fishes, but in mammals are confined to the mouth cavity and serve as organs of taste.

Allied to the sense organs of the lateral line are structures known as *end buds*.
J. S. Kingsley, Vert. Zool., p. 68.

end-chase (end'chās), *n.* End play; end motion; motion axially along a shaft.

end-correction (end'kō-rek″shon), *n.* In *phys.*, the correction to be applied in the determination of the thermal, electrical, or magnetic conductivity of a rod or of the magnetic flux within a coil or of the capacity of a cylindrical condenser, on account of the

effect of the ends of the rod or cylinder upon the quantity to be computed.

endecanaphthene (en-dek-a-naf′thēn), *n.* [Prop. *hendeca-*; < Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *naphthene.*] A colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{11}H_{22}$, found in Baku petroleum. It boils at 179–181° C.

endeiolite (en-dī′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδεια*, want, lack, + *λίθος*, stone. Analysis showed a large loss, assumed to be silica.] A rare mineral from southern Greenland, of uncertain composition but containing niobium, zirconium, cerium, iron, calcium, sodium, and probably silicon: it is allied to pyrochlore and occurs in chocolate-brown octahedrons.

endemia (en-dē′mi-a), *n.* An endemic disease.

endemic, *a.*, 2. (*b*) In *phytogeog.*, properly, confined to a particular region, whether indigenous or not: sometimes confused with *indigenous.* Originally used (A. P. De Candolle, 1820) of genera whose species are all grouped in one region; later, also of species whose distribution is similarly limited. Compare ★*polydemic*, ★*pandemic*, and *sporadic.*

endemio-epidemic (en-dē″mi-ō-ep-i-dem′ik), *a.* Noting an endemic disease when it suddenly assumes increased virulence and attacks a large proportion of the population.

endemiological (en-dē″mi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining or relating to endemiology.

endermically (en-dėr′mi-kal-i), *adv.* In *med.*, by the endermic method of administering certain medicines, that is, by direct application to the skin.

end-game (end′gām), *n.* In *chess*, the third or last stage of a game, arising after the forces on both sides have been sufficiently diminished to make the pawns the paramount issue. The other stages are the opening and the middle games.

endite (en′dīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *-ite*2.] One of the processes on the inner or mesial border of the leaf-like abdominal appendages of the branchiopod *Crustacea.*

endive, *n.*—**Sea-endive,** any seaweed of the genus *Haliseris*, translating the genus name.

end-measure (end′mezh-ūr), *n.* A measure of length which is defined by the distance between certain points in the surfaces of the ends of a bar, and not by the distance between lines engraved on the bar. *Nature*, Aug. 7, 1902, p. 350.

end-moraine (end′mō-rān″), *n.* A terminal moraine.

end-motion (end′mō″shon), *n.* Axial motion; the motion of a part of a machine along the line of its shaft, as distinguished from its motion of rotation.

endoabdominal (en″dō-ab-dom′i-nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *abdomen*, abdomen, + *-al*1.] Situated or occurring in the abdomen.

endobiotic (en″dō-bī-ot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *βίωσις*, way of living: see *biotic.*] Living as a parasite within the tissue of the host, as *Chrysophlyctis endobiotica* in potato tubers.

Endobranchiata (en-dō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiate.*] A group of regular *Echinoidea*, having the mouth and anus at opposite poles, the anus surrounded by the apical system of plates when they are present, and no external gills. It includes the orders *Bothriocidaroida*, *Cystocidaroida*, *Cidaroida*, *Melonitoida*, and *Plesiocidaroida.* Compare ★*Ectobranchiata.*

endocannibalism (en-dō-kan′i-bal-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + E. *cannibalism.*] Cannibalism within the family; the custom of eating parents and relatives. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. 79.

Endocardial murmur. See ★*murmur.*

endocarditis, *n.*—**Infectious** or **ulcerative endocarditis,** a septic form, marked by ulceration of the valves, leading to loss of substance and permanent impairment of function.—**Plastic endocarditis,** a form of endocarditis marked by a fibrinous exudate which causes adhesions of the valves to the neighboring parts.

endocellular (en-dō-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *cellula*, cell, + *-ar*3.] Within a cell; intracellular.

Endoceras (en-dos′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of Silurian nautiloid cephalopods of the family *Endoceratidæ*, characterized by the development of the endocones inclosing a central canal, the endosiphuncle, and by the projection of the funnels from one septum apically toward the next.

Endoceratida (en″dō-se-rat′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ida.*] A subdivision of the order *Nautiloidea* of the tetrabranchiate *Cephalopoda*, characterized by large tubular siphuncles and a complete isolation, by the funnels, of the interior of the siphuncle from the interior of the cameræ.

endoceratite (en-dō-ser′a-tīt), *n.* [As *Endoceras* (*-at-*) + *-ite*2.] A member of the genus *Endoceras.*

endoceratitic (en-dō-ser-a-tit′ik), *a.* [*endoceratite* + *-ic.*] Having an endosiphon, as cephalopods.

endochylous (en-dō-kī′lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *χυλός*, juice, moisture, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, placed inside the chlorenchyma: said of aqueous tissue which serves as a defense against physiological dryness, as in *Cactaceæ* and most other stem succulents. *A. F. W. Schimper.*

endoclinal, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an endocline.

Finally he proved that the complicated tectonics of the Silurian tableland, its endless overfolds, its *endoclinal* and exoclinal structures, can be unravelled by means of the graptolite zones.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 625.

endocline (en′dō-klīn), *n.* In *geol.*, a fan-fold of anticlinal type.

endocœle (en′dō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] The cavity in the endoderm; the archenteron.

endocolitis (en″dō-kō-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κόλον*, colon, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the colon.

endocomplement (en-dō-kom′plē-ment), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + E. *complement.*] A complement which occurs in the body of a cell, in contradistinction to complements which occur free in the serum.

endoconal (en-dō-kōn′al), *a.* [*endocone* + *-al*1.] Relating to an endocone.

endocorpuscular (en″dō-kôr-pus′kū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *corpusculum*, corpuscle, + *-ar*3.] Within a corpuscle, especially a blood corpuscle.

endocrane (en′dō-krān), *n.* Same as *endocranium.*

endocranium, *n.* 2. The lining membrane of the skull; the dura mater.

endocrystallic (en″dō-kris-tal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κρύσταλλος*, crystal, + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, a term used by J. D. Dana (1894) to describe that form of metamorphism which may be referred to the effects of pressure in modifying the structure of crystals, as in the production of secondary twinning, or in fracturing them.

endocystitis (en″dō-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urinary bladder or gall-bladder.

endoderm, *n.*—**Secondary endoderm,** in *embryol.*, a name for the endoderm cells which form the wall of the mesenteron or mid-gut in certain animals such as the insects, which have a primary endoderm in the form of vitellophags, or cells which are early set free into the yolk and aid in its assimilation by the growing embryo.

endodontitis (en″dō-don-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the membrane which incloses the pulp-cavity of a tooth.

endoectothrix (en-dō-ek′tō-thriks), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ἐκτός*, without, + *θρίξ*, hair.] That form of the fungus causing tinea or ringworm which produces its mycelium and spores both on the exterior and on the interior of the affected hairs.

The spores in this variety are arranged in chains with short jointed mycelium here and there; these elements being in more or less profusion either in or outside the shaft or they may occupy both localities—*endo-ectothrix.*
Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 781.

endoenzyme (en-dō-en′zīm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *enzyme.*] An intracellular ferment; a ferment which exercises its peculiar function within the cell.

endogamic (en-dō-gam′ik), *a.* Same as *endogamous.*—**Endogamic mating.** See ★*mating.*

endogamy, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, the fusion or coalescence of two or more female gametes.

endogastric (en-dō-gas′trik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-ic.*] Situated within the abdomen; coiled posteriorly, as the shell of *Spirula.* Compare ★*exogastric.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 795.

endogenesis (en-dō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γένεσις*, origin, production.] The production of or the giving rise to structures from within: opposed to ★*ectogenesis.*

endogenetic, *a.* 2. Formed directly from solutions, as a rock, whether from silicate solutions (igneous magmas), aqueous solutions, or gaseous solutions (sublimation), including those formed through organic agencies. *Grabau*, 1904.

Endogenetic rocks may also be called nonclastic, since they are never composed of fragments of older rocks, as are the clastic rocks, though they include regenerated rocks, or those in which the material of the older rocks has gone back to the original state of fusion or solution, from which it is then redeposited in a chemical way.
Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 229.

endogenous, *a.* 3. In *geol.*, formed within a mass of rock or even within the earth itself: especially employed to describe the effects, in contact-metamorphism, produced in the intrusive rock itself, as distinguished from those in the walls. The common endogenous results are a dense or even felsitic or glassy texture due to the relatively quick chill.

endogeny (en-doj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, -produced.] 1. Same as ★*endogenesis.*—2. In sporozoans, sporulation taking place while the cyst is within the host. Compare ★*exogeny.*—3. Same as *endogamy.*

endoglobular (en″dō-glob′ū-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *globulus*, globule, + *-ar*3.] Situated or occurring within a blood-globule, especially an erythrocyte. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, March 25, 1901, p. 473.

endognath (en′dog-nath), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] The inner branch of a gnathite or mouth-appendage in crustaceans. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 705.

endognathal (en-dog′na-thal), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-al.*] Within the jaw.

endognathion (en-dog-nā′thi-on), *n.*; pl. *endognathia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Same as *intermaxilla.*

endolabium (en-dō-lā′bi-um), *n.*; pl. *endolabia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *labium*, lip.] The tongue, lingua, or hypopharynx of an insect. It is placed inside the mouth and is attached to the labium.

endolemma (en-dō-lem′ä), *n.*; pl. *endolemmata* (-a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *λέμμα*, scale.] In *histol.*, a structureless membrane lying beneath the exolemma and inclosing the axis-cylinder in the tail of certain spermatozoa.

endomesoderm (en-dō-mes′ō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μέσος*, middle, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *embryol.*, that portion of an embryo not yet differentiated into endoderm and mesoderm proper. Same as ★*mesentoderm.*

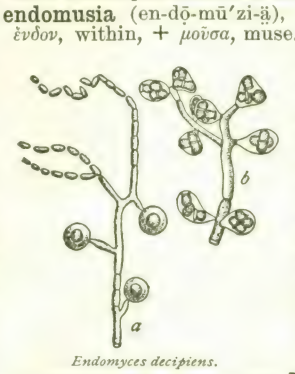
endometritis, *n.*—**Exfoliative endometritis,** inflammation of the mucous lining of the uterus with the casting off of the superficial portion of this membrane.—**Membranous endometritis,** a form of inflammation in which there is a fibrinous exudate which forms a false membrane.

endometry (en-dom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The determination of the capacity of a cavity, especially that of the cranium.

endomorphic, *a.* Specifically—2. In *petrog.*, having the character of those phases of contact-metamorphism which are developed within the intrusive rock. See ★*endomorphism.*

endomorphism (en-dō-môr′fizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ism.*] In *petrog.*, changes brought about within the mass of an intrusive igneous rock by contact with the intruded rock. The commonest modifications are in the crystallization of the intrusive rock, which is usually more finely grained, sometimes glassy, and often more porphyritic near the contact. Less often there are changes in the composition of the intrusive rock, resulting in some cases from differentiation within the igneous magma. In rare instances there has been a diffusion of material from the surrounding rock into the intruded rock. Also called *endomorphic contact-metamorphism.*

endomusia (en-dō-mū′zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μοῦσα*, muse.] In *psychol.*, a term suggested by Baldwin and Stout, on the analogy of *endophasia*, for 'internal song,' that is, for the mental processes which constitute melodic imagery and which may prompt to melodic expression. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 564.



Endomyces decipiens.
a, mycelium bearing chains of conidia and chlamydospores, magnified 120 times; *b*, portion of mycelium bearing asci, magnified 160 times.
(Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Endomyces (en-dom′i-sēz), *n.* [NL. (Reess, 1870), < Gr.

ἔνδον, within, + *μύκης*, fungus.] A genus of *Ascomycetes*, the type of the family *Endomycetaceæ*, having a loose mycelium bearing naked 4-spored asci at the ends of short, simple branches. So called from the fact that some of the species grow within the tissues of their host. *E. decipiens* is a parasite of *Armillaria mellea*. According to Ludwig, certain species are concerned in producing the slime-flux of trees.

Endomycetaceæ (en-dō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Endomyces* (*Endomycet-*), + *-aceæ*.] A family of ascomycetous fungi named from the genus *Endomyces*. The asci are naked, that is, are not inclosed in an ascocarp, but are produced at the sides or end of the hyphæ.

endomyocarditis (en″dō-mī-ō-kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *καρδία*, heart.] Inflammation which involves both the lining membrane and the muscular substance of the heart.

endonomic (en-dō-nom'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *νόμος*, custom, law.] Concerning or pertaining to the sort of selection which is due to the aptitude of a race for dealing with its environment.

This form of selection, determined by the aptitudes and habitudes of the species in dealing with the environment, I call *endonomic* selection.
T. Gulick, in Amer. Nat., Aug., 1904, p. 495.

endonuclear (en-dō-nū'klē-ăr), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *nucleus*, a nucleus, + *-ar*[3].] Situated or occurring within the nucleus of the cell: opposed to ★*ectonuclear*.

endopelvic (en-dō-pel'vik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *pelvis*, basin (pelvis), + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring within the pelvis.

endopericardial (en″dō-per-i-kär'di-ăl), *a.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium, + *-al*.] Relating to both the endocardium and the pericardium.

endophasia (en-dō-fā'si-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φάσις*, speech.] In *psychol.*, internal speech: a term proposed by Morselli for the auditory or motor processes which constitute imagery of spoken words and which may prompt to verbal expression. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 564.

endophasic (en-dō-fā'sik), *a.* [*endophasia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to endophasia or internal speech.

A person may be gifted with an excellent visual imagination of objects or words, and may yet use in his processes of ideation only the auditive images of words. He makes use in this case of a cerebral mechanism that connects the working of the intellectual centers with the sympathetic action of the *endophasic* center.
Amer. Inventor, May 1, 1904, p. 206.

endophragma (en-dō-frag'mă), *n.* [NL.] Same as *endophragm*.—**Endophragmal system**, in some crustaceans, a kind of internal skeleton consisting of a segmental series of calcified plates, projections of the ventral and lateral regions of the thoracic exoskeleton into the interior of the body, so arranged as to form a row of lateral chambers in which the muscles of the limbs lie, and a sternal canal which contains the thoracic portion of the nervous system.

Endophyllaceæ (en-dō-fi-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Endophyllum* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of rust-fungi, of the order *Uredinales*, named from the genus *Endophyllum*: characterized by having the teleutospores produced in a chain-like series.

Endophyllum (en-dō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1825), ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of rust-fungi of the order *Uredinales*. They produce only teleutospores which form in chains and are surrounded by an æcidium-like peridium, more or less buried in the tissue of the host, whence the name. *E. Sempervivi* is parasitic on the leaves of *Sempervivum*.

endoplastron (en-dō-plas'tron), *n.* [NL.] Same as *entoplastron*.

endoplutonism (en-dō-plö'tō-nizm), *n.* [*endopluton-ic* + *-ism*.] In *petrol.*, the theory which assumes the cooling of a molten earth.

endoplutonist (en-dō-plö'tō-nist), *n.* [*endopluton-ic* + *-ist*.] One who advocates the theory of an originally molten earth.

endopod (en'dō-pod), *n.* Same as *endopodite*.

endoproct (en'dō-prokt), *n.* One of the *Endoprocta*.

Endopterygota (en″dop-ter-i-gō'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *πτερυγωτός*, winged.] A superorder of insects whose wings, in the early stages, are developed within the body. It includes the *Coleoptera*, *Diptera*, *Lepidoptera*, etc.

endopterygote (en-dop-ter'i-gōt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the superorder *Endopterygota*.

II. *n.* An insect of the superorder *Endopterygota*.

endopterygotic (en″dop-ter-i-gō'tik), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Endopterygota*.

endopterygotism (en″dop-ter-i-gō'tizm), *n.* The development of wings in the early stages within the body, as with the *Endopterygota*.

We have no evidence that any Endopterygota existed amongst Palæozoic insects, so that the phenomena of *endopterygotism* are comparatively recent.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 502.

endopterygotous (en″dop-ter-i-gō'tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Endopterygota*.

endorachis (en-dor'a-kis), *n.* [Also *endorhachis*; ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ῥάχις*, spine.] The delicate membrane which lines the spinal canal.

end-organ (end'ôr″gan), *n.* In *physiol.*, any specialized structure which forms the terminus of a path of nervous conduction: usually applied to the terminal organs at the periphery of the body.

The sensation which we isolate in the present experiment is the sensation whose peripheral *end-organ* is striped muscle, and whose stimulus is muscular contraction.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 144.

endosarcode (en-dō-sär'kōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σαρκώδης*, *σαρκοειδής*, fleshy: see *sarcode*.] Same as *endoplasm* or *endosarc*.

endoscopy (en-dos'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *-σκοπια*, ⟨ *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the interior of any cavity or canal of the body. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Jan., 1903, p. 59.

Endosepsis (en-dō-sep'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σῆψις*, putrefaction.] Sepsis excited by a poison formed within the organism; autotoxemia.

endosipho (en-dō-sī'fō), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σίφων*, L. *sipho*, a pipe: see *siphon*.] In the extinct nautiloid cephalopods of the family *Endoceratidæ*, the contents of the ectosipho of the siphuncle as a whole.

endosipho-blade (en-dō-sī'fō-blād), *n.* [*endosipho* + *blade*.] In some of the extinct nautiloid cephalopods, as the *Endoceratida*, a membrane supporting the endosiphuncle and extending to the ectosipho.

endosiphocoleon (en″dō-sī-fō-kol'ē-on), *n.*; pl. *endosiphocolea* (-ă). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σίφων*, pipe, + *κόλεός*, sheath.] In some of the Silurian nautiloid cephalopods, as *Endoceras*, a flat, broad, conchiolinous tube extending from the posterior end of the visceral sac (inclosed in the endosiphocone) toward the apex.

endosiphocone (en-dō-sī'fō-kōn), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σίφων*, pipe, + *κῶνος*, cone.] In *paleon.*, the posterior conical continuation of the endosiphocylinder of the siphuncle of certain Paleozoic *Nautiloidea* (*Endoceratidæ*).

endosiphocylinder (en″dō-sī-fō-sil'in-dėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σίφων*, a siphon, + *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder.] In some of the extinct nautiloid cephalopods (*Endoceratida*), a calcareous cylinder lining the anterior and wider part of the siphuncular tube.

endosiphofunicle (en″dō-sī-fō-fū'ni-kl), *n.* [NL., *endosipho* + L. *funiculus*, a little rope.] In certain extinct nautiloid cephalopods (*Piloceras*), one of the supporting cords which extend from the endosiphuncular structures to the ectosipho.

endosipho-sheath (en-dō-sī'fō-shēth), *n.* [NL. *endosipho* + E. *sheath*.] In some of the Silurian cephalopods (*Endoceratida*), the membranous wall of the endosiphocone which becomes hardened by deposition of lime carbonate.

endosiphotube (en-dō-sī'fō-tūb), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σίφων*, pipe, + L. *tubus*, tube.] See ★*endosiphuncle*.

endosiphuncle (en-dō-sī'fung-kl), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + NL. *siphunculus*, dim. of L. *sipho*, pipe.] An axial tube in the fossil nautiloid *Cephalopoda*, passing through the center of the siphuncle in forms with endosiphuncular organic deposits. Same as *prosiphon*, *endosiphon*, and ★*endosiphotube*.

endosiphuncular (en″dō-sī-fung'kū-lăr), *a.* Situated within the siphuncle.

endosmosic (en-dos-mō'sik), *a.* An erroneous form for *endosmotic*.

endosmotic equivalent. See *osmotic* ★*equivalent*.

Endosphæraceæ (en″dō-sfē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *Sphæraceæ*.] A subfamily of the *Protococcaceæ*, (which see).

Endospora (en-dos'pō-rā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A group of *Sporozoa* in which the spore-formation goes on during the growth of the trophozoite, and the spore mother-cells or pansporoblasts are cut off in the interior of the body. It includes the *Myxosporidia*, *Sarcosporidia*, and the *Haplosporidia*. Compare ★*Ectospora*. *Mesnil*.

endosternitic (en″dō-stėr-nit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an endosternite.

endosternum (en-dō-stėr'num), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *στέρνον*, breast-bone: see *sternum*.] Same as *entosternum*.

endostitis (en-dos-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *endosteum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the endosteum.

endotheliolysin (en-dō-thē-li-ol'i-sin), *n.* [*endothelium* + *lysin*.] A lysin, belonging to the class of cytotoxins, which causes the destruction of vascular endothelial cells, leading to the extravasation of blood. Also termed *hemorrhagin*.

endotheliolytic (en-dō-thē″li-ō-lit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an endotheliolysin; noting the action of an endotheliolysin.

The agglutinative hemolytic and *endotheliolytic* action of the blood serum. *Jour. Med. Research*, Oct., 1904, p. 359.

endotheliotoxin (en-dō-thē″li-ō-tok'sin), *n.* [*endothelium* + *toxin*.] The antibody which results on immunization with endothelial cells. Also *endotheliolysin*.

endotherm (en'dō-thėrm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θέρμη*, heat.] In *chem.*, a compound substance in the formation of which from its constituents energy is absorbed, and in its decomposition energy (usually heat) is evolved.

Endothiodon (en-dō-thī'ō-don), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνδοθι*, within, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) tooth.] A genus of anomodont reptiles, comprising large animals from the Karoo formation of South Africa, characterized by their palatal teeth, elongated muzzle, and terminal nares overhung by great nasalia.

endothiodont (en-dō-thī'ō-dont), *a.* Related to or having the characters of *Endothiodon*.

endothrix (en'dō-thriks), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *θρίξ*, hair.] That form of the fungus causing tinea or ringworm which produces its mycelium and spores within the shaft of the affected hairs.

endotoxin (en-dō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + E. *toxin*.] A toxic substance set free during the process of bacteriolysis by means of immune sera against which the animal body does not appear to be capable of producing an antitoxin. These specific toxins are only liberated after or during the destruction of the microorganism.

endotrachea (en-dō-trā-kē'ă), *n.*; pl. *endotracheæ* (-ē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *τραχεῖα*, trachea.] The inner layer of the tracheæ of insects. It consists of a membrane, part of which is thickened in such a way as to form chitinous transverse bands or a spiral strengthening which serves to hold the tube open. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., pp. 432, 448.

endotrypsin (en-dō-trip'sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + E. *trypsin*.] An intracellular proteolytic ferment having the general character of trypsin.

endotryptase (en-dō-trip'tās), *n.* [Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + E. *tryptase*.] An intracellular proteolytic ferment which has been found in yeast and which is capable of digesting and destroying zymase. *Nature*, Aug. 27, 1903, p. 385.

endovasculitis (en-dō-vas-kū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + L. *vasculum*, vessel, + *-itis*.] Same as ★*endangiitis*.

Endozoa (en-dō-zō'ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἔνδον*, within, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *Entozoa*.

endozoic (en-dō-zō'ik), *a.* Same as *entozoic*.

end-point (end-point'), *n.* **1.** In *analyt. chem.*, the point at which a chemical reaction is completed without excess of either reagent. The end-point is commonly determined by means of an indicator: for instance, when the amount of an alkali is to be determined by measuring the amount of acid required to neutralize it, litmus may be the indicator, and the end-point is known by the change of color of the litmus.

2. In function-theory, of an interval or path from x_0 to x, either of the points x_0, x. Also called *end-value*, of the path.

end-port (end'pōrt), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) The opening at either end of the face of the valve-seat of a steam-engine, or the traverse of the valve thereon, through which steam is admitted alternately to the crank-end and to the head-end of the cylinder. (*b*) In gas-engines, an opening through the wall of the cylinder which is uncovered by the travel of the piston just as it reaches the end of its stroke. Such

end-ports release the exhaust gases at the end of the stroke, particularly in the two-phase cycle type of engine.

end-product (end′prod-ukt), *n.* The substance finally produced as a result of a series of chemical reactions.

end-reaction (end-rē-ak′shọn), *n.* In *chem.*, a reaction easily recognized by the senses, as by a change of color, and which takes place only when some other reaction has been completed, thus serving to indicate that this latter is at an end.

Thus, if a little yellow potassium chromate is added to a solution of sodium chlorid, and then a solution of silver nitrate is gradually dropped in, as soon as the precipitation of the chlorin as silver chlorid is complete a permanent red color makes its appearance, due to the formation of silver chromate.

end-rib (end′rib). In *organ-building*, the board forming one end of a wind-chest.

end-stopped, end-stopt (end′stopt), *a.* Having a break or pause at the end of the line: applied to poetry.

At first Shakspere has his breaks and pauses at the end of the line—the verse is '*end-stopt*'; gradually he more and more found pleasure in carrying on the sense from one line to another without a pause at the end of the line—the verse is 'run on,' and the breaks and pauses occur with great frequency in some part of the line other than the end. *Dowden*, Shakspere Primer, p. 39.

end-thrust (end′thrust), *n.* The push exerted through the axis of a shaft in transmitting power, or in resisting the action of weights.

In marine engines the propeller tends to force the shaft inboard by a force equal to that by which the boat is propelled; in driving through bevel gears the pressure is oblique to the teeth and causes end-thrust on both shafts; in vertical shafts, the weight of machinery (and perhaps the load) forces the shaft downward. The end-thrust is resisted by some form of thrust-bearing or by a ball bearing.

end-value (end′val″ū), *n.* 1. In the calculus, an upper or a lower limit. Thus in $\int_a^b f(x)dx$, the numbers a and b are the end-values of x. —2. In function-theory. Same as ★*end-point*, 2.

end-wool (end′wůl), *n.* Parts of a fleece of wool which are of little or no value.

energesis (en-ėr-jē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr, *ἐνεργεῖν*, be in action, show energy: see *energy*.] In *veg. physiol.*, a term proposed by Professor Charles R. Barnes "to designate the disruptive processes by which energy is released." It has heretofore been included in respiration. See *respiration*, 4.

It will at least do no harm to propose that the terms aerobic and anaerobic *energesis* be considered, to which fermentative *energesis* may be added if necessary. *C. R. Barnes*, in Science, Feb. 17, 1905, p. 252.

energetic, *a.* 2. In *phys.*, of or pertaining to energy or to the science of energetics.

It is used to find equations of motion from *energetic* data. *Nature*, Jan. 29, 1903, p. 297.

energid (en′ėr-jid), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνεργός*, at work (see *energy*), + *-id*[2].] In *biol.*, the cell-nucleus together with the cytoplasm which it influences or dominates: almost synonymous with *cell*, except that it does not include such structures as the wall of the plant-cell. *Sachs*, 1892.

energism (en′ėr-jizm), *n.* [G. and NL. *energismus*; as *energ-y* + *-ism*.] Any theory of ethics which makes the summum bonum to consist, not in the excitement of particular feelings, but in a particular state of mind considered as an activity.

The term originated with F. Paulsen, and is employed by Thilly and other of Paulsen's disciples. The distinction upon which the definition turns is not between an external fact and an internal fact, nor between the state of mind of society and that of the moral agent himself, but is rather partly between a state which modifies all others and a possibly transient state, and partly between a state of mind regarded as a fact in itself and a state of mind regarded as a seeming, that is, as a sort of sign, possibly deceptive, of another state of mind. Perfectionism seems to be nearly coextensive with the principal kind of energism.

Energopoda (en-ėr-gop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνεργός*, active, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] A superfamily of dipterous insects, in the classification of Brauer, containing the families *Asilidæ*, *Dolichopodidæ*, *Empidæ*, *Lonchopteridæ*, and (doubtfully) *Phocidæ*.

energy, *n.*—**Angular energy,** the kinetic energy of rotation; the product of the moment of inertia of a rotating body into one half of its angular velocity.—**Apparent energy,** in *elect.* Same as *apparent* ★*power*.—**Available energy,** in *thermodynam.*, that part of the energy of a system which can be employed for mechanical purposes. *J. W. Gibbs*.—**Bound energy,** in *thermodynam.*, the change of total energy, in an isothermal process, minus the change of free energy occurring in that process.—**Condensational energy,** energy stored in a medium as the result of work done in condensing or compressing it.—**Curve of energy.** See ★*curve*.—**Degradation of energy.** See ★*degradation*.—**Doctrine of the dissipation of energy,** the doctrine that in the processes of nature there is a tendency for energy to be converted into unavailable forms, so that while the total energy of the universe remains constant in amount the proportion of it that is available for the production of work is continually diminishing. See *correlation of energies*.—**Electrochemical energy,** in *phys. chem.*, either electrical energy when it performs chemical work, or chemical energy when it is manifested as electrical energy.—**Energy electromotive force.** See ★*electromotive*.—**Energy spectrum.** See ★*spectrum*.—**Energy surface,** that one of the thermodynamic surfaces which has for its equation $U=f(v\eta)$ where U is the energy of the system, v its volume, and η its entropy.—**Equation of energy.** See ★*equation*.—**Factors of energy,** in *phys.*, two factors such that one defines the direction in which energy shall be transferred in the case of a given body, while their product defines the whole quantity of energy possessed by the body. The first factor is called the *intensity-factor*, the second the *capacity-factor*. If a small vessel of water is suspended in a larger, our knowledge of the whole energy of heat contained in the two masses of water does not inform us as to the direction in which energy shall be transferred. If, however, we know the temperature of the two masses of water, we know the direction in which the transfer will take place. In this case the intensity-factor depends on temperature, and the capacity-factor on the mass of the water. For volume-energy, as of steam or compressed air, the intensity-factor depends on the pressure and the capacity-factor on the volume of the steam or air.—**Free energy,** in *thermodynam.*, a name given by Helmholtz to that part of the intrinsic energy of a thermodynamic system whose diminution determines the maximum work which the system can perform upon bodies external to it. The remaining part of the total energy of the system, which cannot be transformed into external work, Helmholtz called *bound energy*.

From a theoretical point of view, it would be preferable if we would not base our calculation on the thermochemical value of the heat of reaction, but on Helmholtz's "*free energy*" of the reaction. *Electrochem. Industry*, June, 1904, p. 213.

Intrinsic energy, the internal energy of a body or system, due to its configuration, position and motion, or to the motion of its parts, as measured by the work it is capable of doing without the introduction of energy from other bodies.—**Law, principle,** or **theory of specific nervous energy,** in *neurol.*, the doctrine that every sensory nerve is specific in function, so that, however stimulated or connected, it can, or could, mediate only such sensations as it gives rise to under normal conditions.

In opposition to the principle of indifference of function, it is generally held, at the present time, that the *law of specific energy*, as it is termed, is an especially valuable asset of modern nerve and sense physiology. Nevertheless, the history of the law shows a gradual regression. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 330.

Law of equipartition of energy, the Boltzmann-Maxwell law for the partition of energy in a gas; the law that in a gas the distribution of energy will be such that every mode of vibration of its particles is equally favored.—**Radial energy.** Same as *radiant energy*. [Rare.]—**Strain-energy method.** See ★*strain*[1].—**Thermal energy,** that form of energy which manifests itself as heat; the lower form of energy into which the higher forms (kinetic energy, potential energy, etc.) tend to degenerate, and which is only in part recoverable into more available forms.—**Traction energy.** Same as *tractive* ★*effort*.—**Translatory energy,** kinetic energy due to the motion of translation of a body or particle.

energy-meter (en′ėr-ji-mē″tėr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring and usually also for recording the passage of power or energy through it.

It records both the quantity of force and the time through which this force has been exerted: used in the sale of electric current to consumers and to determine expenditure of mechanical energy.

enface (en-fās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfaced*, ppr. *enfacing*. [*en-*[1] + *face* (after *endorse*).] To write, print, or stamp some mark or form of words on or across the face of (a note, bond, certificate, map, or the like).—**Enfaced paper,** the name given to the bonds or certificates of certain India loans: so called because they are marked on the top, bottom, and left margins by a broad band impressed upon them from an enchased copper-plate. *Bithell*, Counting-house Dict.

enfacement (en-fās′ment), *n.* [*enface* + *-ment*.] The mark or form of words written, printed, or stamped on or across the face of a bond or note, etc.: such as "interest payable in London," or the like.

enfilade, *n. Milit.*, (*b*) An infantry or artillery fire which sweeps a line of works or men from flank to flank.

enfranchise, *v. t.* 5. The *feudal law*, to free from the obligations of feudal tenure, as to convert a copyhold estate into a freehold.

engage, *v. t.* 9. In *construction*, to fasten or let into a wall for support, as to secure a column to a wall. See *engaged column*, under *column*.

engagement ring. See ★*ring*[1].

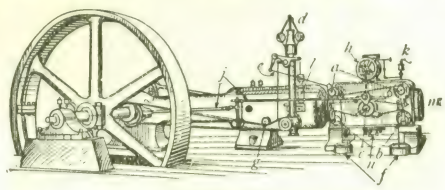
engarb (en-gärb′), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *garb*.] To dress; attire; garb.

engastration (en-gas-trā′shọn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, + *-ation*.] The placing of a fowl, as a stuffing, inside another fowl. *N. E. D.*

engenderment (en-jen′dėr-ment), *n.* [*engender* + *-ment*.] The act of engendering, procreating, or reproducing.

engin, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *engine*.

engine, *n.*—**Aëro-steam engine,** an engine in which the motor energy is derived both from hot air and from steam, admitted together to the cylinder. Its theory is that the hot steam will impart heat and therefore greater tension to the air, or that the hot air will raise the steam-tension, and that the mixture will be less liable to loss from condensation in the cylinder than steam alone. It has not proved to be of practical advantage. The name is also applied, less correctly, to engines in which the crank-shaft is driven by two cylinders, of which one is supplied with steam from a boiler and the other with hot air from a heating-chamber.—**Balanced engine,** an engine so constructed as to be free from unbalanced forces which would make it shake or rock.—**Balance-valve engine,** a steam-engine provided with a balance-valve (which see).—**Camel-back engine.** Same as ★*camel-back*, 2.—**Closed heat engine,** a closed-cycle engine; an engine in which the same charge is used repeatedly, being alternately heated, allowed to expand doing work, cooled and compressed, heated, etc.; an engine operating on the Carnot, Joule, or Ericsson cycle.—**Coal-dust engine,** an internal-combustion engine which uses coal-dust as a fuel. The coal-dust is blown on to a hot plate and vaporized by heat in a chamber filled with compressed air.—**Condensing engine,** a steam-engine in which the steam, after working in the cylinder, is exhausted into a chamber in which a pressure less than that of the atmosphere prevails. This condition can continue only by continually condensing the steam to water, either by a jet of water directly or by contact with a water-cooled metal surface. The vacuum is maintained by pumping out the water and air or by placing the condensing chamber over 32 feet in the air with its discharge-pipe sealed by water at its foot so as to cause and maintain a vacuum above the water-column. A condensing-engine will be smaller than a non-condensing engine of the same power as respects its cylinder-volume. It is theoretically more efficient thermally, since it rejects its fluid at a lower temperature: and the discharge of condensed steam and warmed injection-water gives the boiler a supply of pre-heated feed-water.—**Corliss engine,** a four-valve engine having cylindrical rock-

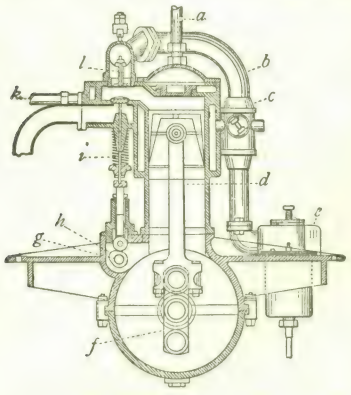


Corliss Engine.

a, steam inlet-valves; *b*, exhaust outlet-valves; *c*, wrist-plate actuating the four valves; *d*, governor controlling point of release or trip of valves *a*; *e*, rod from governor to tripping-latches or -levers; *f*, dash-pots acting as air-springs to close *a* quickly and by compression of air prevent shock in closure; *g*, roller resting on governor driving-belt and by its weight forcing the arms and balls up in the governor-belt breaks or runs-off; *h*, hand-control throttle-valve in the pipe from boiler; *j*, rods from eccentric causing wrist-plate *c* to oscillate; *k*, oil-pump to force lubricant at intervals into cylinder and valve casings; *l*, dash-pot to diminish oscillation of the governor-balls, or the "hunting" of the governor up and down its spindle; *m*, cover or head of the steam-cylinder; *n*, outlet for exhaust-pipe.

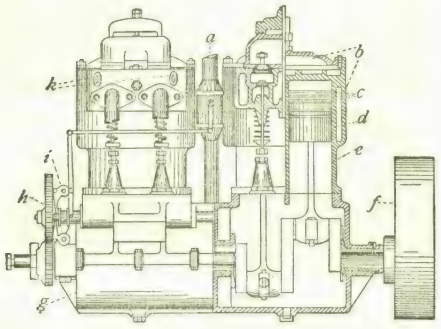
ing-valves to open and close the ports alternately. The inlet- and exhaust-valve being separate, the latter are opened to their full extent at each stroke, while the former are opened only so much as the governor permits. All the valves are actuated from a disk or wrist-plate which receives motion from the eccentric, though the inlet-valves are disconnected from this plate by a trip and closed by a dash-pot. The advantages of the Corliss engine are the small clearance spaces, the large port areas, and the sharp cut-off; the latter easily variable by the governor through a wide range as the load varies, while the point of release of exhaust and the point of closure which causes compression are constant. The engine was promoted by George H. Corliss of Providence, Rhode Island.—**Coupled engine.** (*a*) A duplex or twin engine, two cylinders acting through their mechanism on one crank-pin or on one revolving shaft. (*b*) A locomotive which has two or more pairs of driving-wheels coupled together by side or parallel rods.—**Diagonal engine,** an engine so set that the direction of the piston's travel is neither horizontal nor vertical; an inclined engine.—**Explosion engine,** internal-combustion engine: so named because early forms of the internal-combustion motor used mixtures of gas and air which were explosive and detonated when set on fire. The modern engine, with compression, does not detonate, but a true ignition takes place at constant volume, and little or no noise is audible aside from that due to the power. When the ignition takes place outside the cylinder, and without doing work against the piston, the free expansion of the same mixture is noisy, because the air receives the impact of the expanding gases.—**Fan engine,** an engine which drives a fan or rotary blower, usually directly connected on the common revolving shaft.—**Hot-water engine.** Same as *fireless locomotive*. See *locomotive*.—**Hydro-oil engine,** an internal-combustion engine in which water in equal quantities to that of the oil which constitutes the fuel is drawn into the cylinder on the aspiration stroke. The water is atomized by the air which enters to furnish oxygen for combustion, and a complete mechanical mixture of water and oil-vapor is made. On ignition the water-vapor becomes steam, tending to keep down the temperature and pressure of the mixture and to absorb heat during expansion. The presence of the water-vapor diminishes the volume of fuel-vapor in a given cylinder, and diminishes the danger of pre-ignition on compression. The principle is specially adapted to the use of crude petroleum as fuel, since the retarded combustion and lower temperatures mitigate mechanical difficulties from the varying volatility of the elements in unrefined oil.—**Inside-connected engine,** a locomotive in which the driving mechanism is so constructed that the cranks are formed in the driving axles of the front pair of wheels and therefore come within the frames. The cylinders are also between the frames, under the smoke-box. This type was much used in Europe and was followed in early American practice, but the greater convenience and accessibility for

adjustment and repair of the outside-connected type soon made this latter form standard in the United States.—**Internal-combustion engine,** any engine in which the pressure for driving the piston is obtained by burning



Internal-combustion Engine (sectional view).

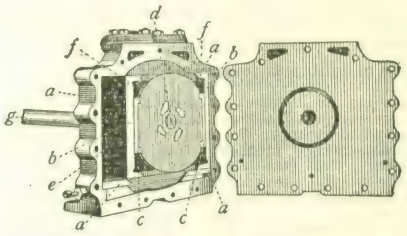
a, water-outlet; *b*, vapor-pipe; *c*, throttle-valve; *d*, connecting-rod; *e*, carbureter; *f*, crank-shaft; *g*, cam-shaft; *h*, cam; *i*, exhaust-valve; *k*, water-inlet; *l*, induction-valve.



Internal-combustion Engine (side view).

a, inlet-pipe for fuel mixture; *b*, water-jacket; *c*, piston-rings; *d*, piston; *e*, cylinder; *f*, fly-wheel; *g*, base-chamber; *h*, half-speed wheel; *i*, governor-gear; *k*, holes for sparking-plugs.

or exploding a mixture of oxygen and fuel in the cylinder of the engine, as in a gas-, gasolene-, or oil-engine. See ★*motor* and ★*cycle*.—**Inverted-cylinder engine,** a vertical engine having an inverted cylinder. From its use, also called the steam-hammer pattern. Most marine screw-engines are now built in this way.—**Liquid-fuel engine,** an internal-combustion engine which uses a liquid, such as gasolene, for fuel, as distinguished from an engine which uses gas or a solid for fuel.—**Multicylinder engine,** an engine having more than two steam-cylinders.—**Nigger engine,** an engine intended for rough and heavy work out of doors or in exposed places where little care can be taken of it. It is usually cheaply made, and without finish or polished surfaces except where unavoidable.—**Outside-connected engine,** the usual American form of simple locomotive engine, in which the cylinders are outside of the frames, and their pistons are connected by rods, also outside the frames, to pins outside of the driving-wheels.—**Quadrant engine,** a form of steam-engine mechanism in which the piston was rectangular in shape and was pivoted on one edge which coincided with the axis of a geometric cylinder. The opposite edge was free to move through an arc of such cylinder, which was usually a quadrant or 90°. The other two edges fitted the two heads steam-tight, and the piston oscillated through 90° as the steam was admitted alternately on its opposite faces. The motion was transmitted through connecting-rods from the axis by means of vibrating arms which worked like half-beams of a beam-engine.—**Quarter-crank engine,** an engine in which the angle between the cranks, which work in pairs, is 90°, or a quarter of the complete circle Locomotives are made with their cranks quartered, so as to have one cylinder always at its most advantageous crank-angle when the other is at or near its dead-center. Blowing or compressing engines are often similarly designed, with one cylinder vertical and the other horizontal and with the two connecting-rods on one crank-pin. Then the maximum resistance of the compressing cylinder comes when the effort of the driving steam-cylinder is most powerful.—**Quintuple expansion engine,** an engine in which the expansion of the steam takes place in five steps or stages, either in five successive cylinders, or in more. In the latter case, the steam will expand from one of smaller capacity into two others of larger, but as respects each other of equal, capacity somewhere in the series: if eight cylinders are used this will occur three times.—**Reaction engine,** an engine in which the moving or propelled part or element, which corresponds to the piston, is impelled by reaction or unbalanced pressure instead of by the direct pressure of the motor fluid, as is usually the case. Turbines are often driven by reaction.—**Reversing rolling-mill engine,** a type of engine designed to drive the massive rolls for rolling plate or iron or steel beams or rails, when the roll-train is 'two-high,' or consists of one roll above another, with the 'pass' for rolling between them. When only two rolls are used, the hot metal must be passed back over the top of the upper roll to be inserted a second time between them if the engine and rolls turn in one direction only. If the rolls and engine reverse their motion, the piece undergoing rolling may be passed back on the same level. Practice in the United States has favored the 'three-high' roll-train, with continuous motion of engine and rolls, the piece receiving its compression in a pass when being passed back over the top of the middle roll. For heavy and massive sections, such as an ingot or bloom, the lifting of the piece requires a mechanical lifting table, but to install this diminishes the labor cost while increasing only the first cost and repair-account. The reversing engine will be more approved when the rolls are of large diameter. In England such reversing engines were often geared to the rolls, perhaps three to one, and were reversed by a Stephenson or Joy link-motion operated by a steam or hydraulic cylinder or by hand. To diminish the weight of the fly-wheel and its living force, which would retard quick-reversal, the engine was often of two-cylinder design, simple or compound, with cranks quartering, or at 90 degrees apart.—**Rotative engine,** a term commonly used in specifications to distinguish the ordinary engine with connecting-rod and crank from an engine in which the reciprocating movement is not converted into circular motion, as in pumps of the direct-acting type.—**Saddle-tank engine.** Same as *saddle-tank locomotive*.—**Series-expansion engine,** a compound or multiple-expansion engine in which the steam expands in steps or stages in a series of cylinders.—**Side-beam engine,** a form of beam- or lever-engine in which the working-beam is placed at the side of the vertical cylinder instead of above it, as is more common. For symmetry of the stresses there are usually two of these side-beams, one on each side of the cylinder. This form of engine was once used widely for side-wheel war-vessels, but it is now out of use.—**Simple engine,** a form of engine in which the process of expanding the working fluid is completed in one cylinder, instead of in two or more as occurs in the compound engine.—**Single-acting engine.** See *single-acting*.—**Solar engine.** See *solar*.—**Spherical engine,** any engine which has a spherical form, as Hero's engine; specifically, the Tower spherical engine, which consists of a pair of quarter-spheres hinged to a disk along diameters at right angles with each other, and inclosed in a hollow sphere which the disk and also the quarter-spheres just fit. The hollow sphere is steam-tight and forms the cylinder. The two spaces between the sections and disk will, in the course of a revolution, open and close in pairs, thus giving the effect of the action of steam admitted to a hollow sphere. In principle this spherical engine is similar to a Hooke's universal joint, the sections corresponding to the bows and the disk to the cross-piece which connects the bows.—**Spiral-vane engine,** a form of rotary engine in which the revolving pistons were portions of helices instead of being planes.—**Square engine.** (*a*) A reciprocating engine in which the stroke or traverse

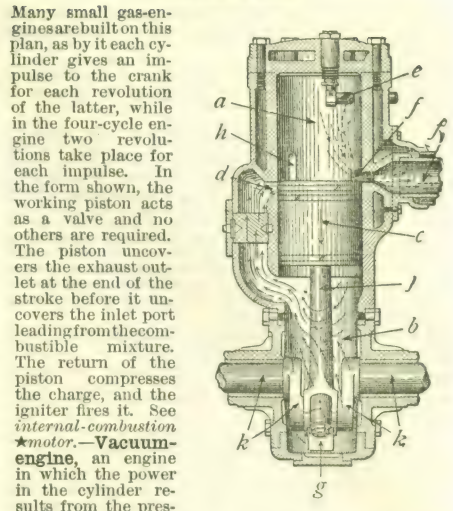


Square Engine.

a, exterior casing of the steam-cylinder; *b*, *b*, first piston, sliding horizontally in casing *a*; *c*, *c*, second piston, sliding vertically in piston *b*; *d*, crank-pin, receiving motion from the combined effort of *b* and *c*; *e*, space receiving steam to impel *b*; *f*, space receiving steam to impel *c*; *g*, shaft to take off the power.

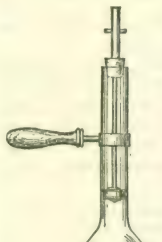
of the piston is equal to the diameter of the cylinder. (*b*) A form of engine in which the crank is driven by the pressure on two rectangular pistons, the second of which traverses in a suitable recess in the first. This double motion enables the pistons to follow the angular displacement of the crank without the use of connecting-rods, and gives a square section to the case inclosing the two pistons.—**Sulphur-dioxid engine,** an engine in which the vapor of sulphur-dioxid (SO_2) is used in place of the vapor of water. This is done for the purpose of utilizing the low boiling-temperature of SO_2 and perhaps its smaller cylinder-condensation at the temperatures at which it is operated. But the material has to be purchased or manufactured, and its odor is objectionable, while no economy in its use has been demonstrated.—**Surgical engine,** an apparatus similar to the dental engine, used by surgeons in certain operations on bone.—**Tangye engine,** an engine having a bed-plate of the design first proposed by C. T. Porter, of the United States, and adopted in England by Tangye Brothers. The cylinder is overhung at the back end of the bed to allow of free expansion by heat, and the front part curves downward in front of the cylinder to carry the guides and give free play to the sway of the connecting-rod. The bed-plate thus consists of two parts only, and the metal is disposed so as to give rigidity and mass and present a pleasing effect to the eye by its lines.—**Thermodynamic engine,** an engine which derives its motive power from rise in temperature or increase and diminution of intrinsic or heat energy in the medium which it employs: applied to hot-air and gas-engines, often to distinguish them from steam-engines, although by strict definition the last belong also in the same class.—**Three-cylinder engine,** an engine with three cylinders, each taking hold upon a crank which is set at an angle of 120° from the other two. Such an engine has no dead-center and gives a very uniform turning effort: much used with capstans and winches and steam steering-gear.—**Twin-screw engine,** an engine designed to propel twin screws, one on each side of the keel of a vessel. Such an engine is usually, in effect, two engines, so that each screw and shaft may be driven independently.—**Two-cycle engine,** an internal-combustion engine having only two phases or strokes in a complete cycle. The explosion, expansion, and exhaust take place in one (the out or working) stroke, and admission and compression of the charge take place in the other (or return) stroke. The mixture has to be under slight compression either from a second cylinder, or from the front face of the working-piston.

Many small gas-engines are built on this plan, as by it each cylinder gives an impulse to the crank for each revolution of the latter, while in the four-cycle engine two revolutions take place for each impulse. In the form shown, the working piston acts as a valve and no others are required. The piston uncovers the exhaust outlet at the end of the stroke before it uncovers the inlet port leading from the combustible mixture. The return of the piston compresses the charge, and the igniter fires it. See *internal-combustion* ★*motor*.—**Vacuum-engine,** an engine in which the power in the cylinder results from the presence, on the negative side of the cylinder, of a tension of vapor less than that of the atmosphere, while on the positive or pressure side a low pressure above the atmosphere, or that of the atmosphere alone, is exerted. Hence the power comes from the vacuum or absence of pressure opposed to the motion of the piston. Very low pressure condensing steam-engines would be of this class, but modern engines have always the positive pressure much above the atmosphere. The Newcomen atmospheric engine was of this type.—**Vibrating-piston engine,** an engine whose rectangular piston is free to move around a fixed hinge-joint on one of its sides, so that the piston moves in its casing as a door swings upon its hinges. It is no longer used. See *quadrant* ★*engine*.—**Waste-heat engine,** an engine which utilizes as a source of heat the discharge of a primary motor. In such engines steam may be made by conducting the hot exhaust discharge of gas-engines under a boiler; or the waste heat of the boiler-furnace gases may be used to superheat and mix with the steam from the boiler; or the exhaust from a large engine at high pressure may be used to operate a second smaller engine with a lower pressure-range.—**Wollaston's engine,** an experimental apparatus designed to illustrate the expansive force of steam.



Two-cycle Engine.

a, working-end of cylinder; *b*, inclosed crank-case filled with slightly compressed aspirated and combustible mixture of air and gasified fuel; *c*, working-piston; *d*, inlet-port for mixture from crank-case; *e*, igniter, or spark-plug; *f*, *f*, exhaust-port and -pipe; *g*, inlet for air and fuel; *h*, deflector to prevent inlet mixture from crossing over to exhaust-port before the piston has closed the latter on its return stroke; *j*, connecting-rod; *k*, crank and crank-shaft.



Wollaston's Engine.

engine-cycle (en′jin-sī″kl), *n.* The various phases attending one complete revolution of the crank of an engine, including admission, expansion, exhaust, and compression. In some engines, particularly gas-engines, two revolutions are sometimes needed for a complete cycle. See ★*cycle*.

engineer, *n.*—**Cadet engineer,** formerly the title of a student at the United States Naval Academy who entered the corps of engineer officers of the navy: now abolished.—**Chemical Engineer,** a degree given to graduates of a technical or engineering school for special knowledge of the scientific laws and the rules of practice concerned with the manufacture of chemical products. Abbreviated *Ch. E.*—**Civil engineer.** (*a*) See *engineer*, 1. (*b*) The title of an officer of the corps of civil engineers of the United States Navy. See ★*corps*[2].—**Forest Engineer,** a degree given for a course in the study of forestry. Abbreviated *F. E.*—**Hydrographic engineer.** (*a*) An engineer skilled in hydrography; a hydrographer. (*b*) An official grade of governmental engineering officers in some countries, as in France.—**Sanitary engineer,** an engineer skilled in the relation (and application) of the principles of public sanitation to engineering works and public improvements; one who is competent to design, construct, and operate public works as aids to public sanitation.—**Topographic engineer,** an engineer skilled in topographic surveying and mapping; a topographer.—**Traveling engineer,** an expert locomotive engineer sent out by railroad companies to inspect the locomotives and to instruct engine-drivers and firemen in their duties.

engineering, *n.*—**Agricultural engineering.** See *rural* ★*engineering*.—**Chemical engineering,** a department of manufacturing in which the productive processes are chemical reactions, or depend upon the laws of chemistry.—**Dynamic engineering.** See *engineering*.—**Rural or agricultural engineering,** the science and the art of producing and maintaining a farming plant, including the laying out of the farm, fencing, drainage, irrigation, the construction of buildings, and the provision of machinery, also the construction and care of roads.—**Sanitary engineering,** that division of civil engineering which deals with the relation (and application) of the principles of public sanitation to engineering works and public improvements.—**Steam engineering,** that department of engineering which deals with the generation and distribution of energy by means of steam-power.—**Topographical engineering.** Same as *topographical surveying* (which see, under *surveying*).

engine-frame (en′jin-frām), *n.* The structure

which connects, or ties together, the various parts of an engine. It is usually a heavy iron casting connecting the cylinder to the shaft-journals and supporting the weight of practically all the parts of the engine.

engine-pit (en′jin-pit), *n.* A cleaning-pit; a pit made between the rails of a railroad-track to allow room for getting underneath a locomotive to clean or repair it. The pits are usually as wide as the distance between the tracks permits, and about 3 feet deep.

engine-stop (en′jin-stop), *n.* A device for closing, either automatically or by hand, the steam-valve of an engine in case of accident. One form consists of a falling weight with an electrical release which may be operated automatically, if the engine runs too fast, from the breakage or loss of the governor-belt, or may be operated from any one of a number of stations in case of an accident in a remote part of the works.

engine-telegraph (en′jin-tel″ē-grȧf), *n.* An apparatus used in large steam-vessels to send signals from the bridge or other station of the executive officers to the engine-room. One dial is placed at the transmitting and another at the receiving end. A pointer on each dial is actuated by an operating handle at the other instrument. The connection between them is made by chains and wires, or is electric or pneumatic. The right-hand half of the dial is for orders ahead, and the left hand for orders astern. The usual arrangement is to place the order 'Stop' in the center, and others are 'Stand by,' 'Quarter-speed,' 'Half-speed,' 'Full-speed' (ahead or astern as the case may be). The telegraph is also connected with a bell-sounding device.

englacial (en-glā′shi̤al), *a.* [*en-* + *glacial.*] Being within a glacier: used, in *geol.*, with reference to detritus carried within the ice of a glacier or ice-sheet: as, *englacial* drift.

The water which descended into the ice from its surface through crevasses, or through smaller cracks or pores, had a various course. It is possible that it was sometimes concentrated into streams which had longer or shorter courses within the ice itself. On one of the Alaskan glaciers at the present time, an *englacial* stream appears at the surface of the ice, issuing from an ice tunnel, pursues a superglacial course for a short distance, and plunges again beneath an ice arch and pursues for an undetermined distance an *englacial* course.

R. D. Salisbury, Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1891, p. 87.

Englander, *n.*— **Little Englander,** in recent English politics, an opponent of colonial extension or of territorial aggrandizement.

Englerophœnix (eng″lėr-ō-fē′niks), *n.* [NL. (Kuntze, 1891), ⟨ G. *Engler* (Adolph Engler, director of the Berlin Botanical Garden) + Gr. *φοινιξ*, palm.] A genus of palms. See *Maximiliana.*

English. **I.** *a.*— **English cholera.** See ★*cholera.*— **English schools of painting.** See ★*painting.*— **English yellow.** See ★*yellow.*

II. *n.*— **Reverse English,** in *billiards,* a stroke which twists the cue-ball on the side opposite to the direction in which it should go after taking the first cushion.

englobe (en-glōb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *englobed,* ppr. *englobing.* [*en-* + *globe.*] **1.** To inclose as in a globe: as, "youthful energy *englobed* within the bosom of the young." See *inglobe.* —**2.** Specifically, to absorb or take within the substance of a white blood-globule, amœba, or other single-celled body.

Red blood corpuscles are often *englobed* by this amœba [in amœbic dysentery], as are also micrococci and bacilli. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 536.

englobement (en-glōb′mẹnt), *n.* [*englobe* + *-ment.*] The process of englobing.

It is difficult to explain this difference except on the ground that the *englobement* of parasites in the liver is more active at certain periods of the cycle, or occurs intermittently, and that the destruction of englobed parasites may be completed very rapidly, i. e. within a few hours. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Feb. 5, 1902, p. 155.

englyn (en′glin), *n.* [Also *englin,* ⟨ W. *englyn.* pl. *englynion.*] In Welsh poetry, a stanza (now always a quatrain) of a certain metrical structure. *N. E. D.*

engouement, engoûment (äṅ-gō-moṅ′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *engouer,* be choked in gorging.] Infatuation; an unreasoning fondness.

The young lady . . . had never received kindness except from this old spinster and her brother and father: and she repaid Miss Crawley's *engoûment* by artless sweetness and friendship.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

engr. An abbreviation of *engraving.*

engraver, *n.* 2. A tool used in engraving; a triangular rod of steel, of different widths, with a plow-shaped point, pushed forward to make a furrow on the surface of wood or metal that is being engraved.

engraver-beetle (en-grā′vėr-bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Scolytidæ.* Also called *bark-beetle.*

engraving, *n.* The taking of impressions from raised or incised seals has always been practised by civilized people. The goldsmiths of the Middle Ages and Renaissance in Europe used engraving in the decoration of their work, and were accustomed to take impressions from their designs. Such impressions have been traced to the twelfth century. Among the earliest examples of engraving, properly so called, on metal are about three hundred prints in the dotted style (*manière criblée*) in which black spots are relieved against white and white spots against black, which date from about 1450 A.D. The practice of engraving was encouraged by the use of niello in the decoration of metals. (See *niello.*) Undoubtedly frequent impressions were taken from niello designs. For making plates to print upon paper, copper and later steel were substituted for other metals. Engraving on copper was extensively practised by the great artists of the Renaissance, as Pollajuolo, Mantegna, Botticelli, and Marcantonio Raimondi in Italy, and Martin Schongauer and Albert Dürer in Germany. In France engraving on copper found its first development in the illustration of books, as in the architectural series of Jacques I. Androuet Du Cerceau. In the seventeenth century the largest development of engraving on metal occurred about the powerful personalities of Rembrandt and Rubens. The influence of Rubens, especially, brought about the culmination of the art. After this period, engraving on copper and steel became universal throughout modern civilization. The special contribution of England to the art of engraving on metal was the development of mezzotint, which was, however, invented in Holland in the middle of the seventeenth century. Wood-engraving was brought to perfection by the large school of German artists of the Renaissance grouped about the court of the Emperor Maximilian I. The chief of them was Albert Dürer who may still be considered the greatest master of the art. From Germany the art of wood-engraving was carried into Italy, and practised with a peculiar charm by the painters of the quattrocento and cinquecento. The father of the modern art of wood-engraving is Thomas Bewick of Newcastle, England (1753–1828). Previous to his time the practice was chiefly in black line, that is, a drawing in black lines was made upon the block and the portions of the surface not touched by the draftsman were cut away by the engraver. Bewick established the ascendancy of the white line, that is, the incision made by the engravers' tools. This change in point of view vastly increased the effectiveness and artistic interest of the engraved block. The principles of Bewick have been accepted by all modern engravers whose interest is artistic rather than commercial. As in the case of engraving on copper and steel, the development of wood-engraving in modern times has been great, but little has been added to the fundamental principles established by the older masters. — **Photochemical engraving.** (*a*) The art of preparing engraved printing-plates by photographic and chemical methods. (*b*) An engraved printing-plate produced by this process. See *photo-engraving* and *photogravure.*

engreen (en-grēn′), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *green.*] To cover or clothe with green: as, to *engreen* the hills. *J. S. Blackie.*

engroove (en-grōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engrooved,* ppr. *engrooving.* [*en-*[1] + *groove.*] **1.** To fit into a groove. *Tennyson.* —**2.** To Channel: as, "a narrow glen, *engrooved* with sliding water." *R. D. Blackmore.*

Enhanced line. See ★*line*[2].

enhancive (en-han′siv), *a.* [*enhance* + *-ive.*] That tends or serves to enhance, heighten, or intensify; that imparts added force: as, an *enhancive* sentence, or expression. Also *enhansive.*

enhemospore (en-hem′ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐν,* in, + *αἱμα,* blood, + *σπορά,* seed (spore).] In the division of the malarial parasite within a red blood-corpuscle, one of the nucleated segments into which the protoplasmic body of the parasite separates. On the breaking up of the corpuscle the segments are set free and then invade fresh corpuscles.

enhydritic (en-hī-drit′ik), *a.* [*enhydrite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an enhydrite.

enjewel (en-jö′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enjeweled, enjewelled,* ppr. *enjeweling, enjewelling.* [*en-*[1] + *jewel.*] To bejewel.

To lone lake that smiles,
In its dream of deep rest,
At the many star-isles
That *enjewel* its breast.

Poe, Al Aaraaf, ii.

en l'air (oṅ lãr). [F.] In the air; unsupported: said of the flank of a line of battle which does not rest on an impassable obstacle.

enlarge, *v. t.* **8.** To cause (a horse) to spread his legs wider apart, so as to prevent him from interfering.

To *enlarge* your horse you should prick him with both heels, or aid him with the calves of your legs, and bear your hand outwards. *T. Wallis,* Farrier's Dict.

To enlarge an estate, to give to the tenant of a particular estate another estate in the same property superior to that already held.— **To enlarge the pocket.** See ★*pocket.*

enlife (en-līf′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlifed,* ppr. *enlifing.* [*en-*[1] + *life.*] To impart life to; enliven.

. . . As if they knew
What music slept enchanted in each stem,
Till Pan should choose some happy one of them,
And with wise lips *enlife* it through and through.

Lowell, Invita Minerva, st. 5.

enneacontahedral (en″ē-a-kon-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [*enneacontahedron* + *-al.*] Having 90 faces.

enneacontahedron (en″ē-a-kon-ta-hē′drọn), *n.* [Gr. **ἐννεάκοντα,* assumed form for the actual *ἐνενήκοντα,* ninety, + *ἕδρα,* seat, base.] A polyhedron of 90 faces.

enneaeteric (en″ē-a-e-ter′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐνναέτηρος,* nine years old, ⟨ *ἐννέα,* nine, + *ἔτος,* a year.] Containing or consisting of nine years: as, an *enneaeteric* period. *Grote.*

Enneagynia (en″ē-a-jin′i-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐννέα,* nine, + *γυνή,* female (style).] In the Linnæan artificial system of botanical classification, an order in any of the first thirteen classes characterized by having flowers with nine styles.

enneaphyllous (en-ē-af′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα,* nine, + *φύλλον,* leaf, + *-ous.*] Having nine leaflets: said of a compound leaf.

Enneapla (en″e-ap′lȧ), *n.* [Gr. *ἐννέα,* nine, + *-πλοος* (neut. pl. *-πλα*), -fold. Cf. *Hexapla.*] An edition of the Old Testament ascribed to Origen, containing nine versions of the Scriptures in parallel columns. Only a single reference is found to the work and there is doubt as to its existence.

ennearctic (en-ē-ärk′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐν,* in, + E. *Nearctic.*] Confined to the Nearctic region.

ennomoclon (e-nom′ō-klōn), *n.*; pl. *eunomoclones* (-klō′nēz). [Gr. *ἔννομος,* lawful, regular, + *κλών,* a twig.] In the terminology of the spicular elements of the sponges, a four-rayed spicule, in which one arm is shortened and inflated.

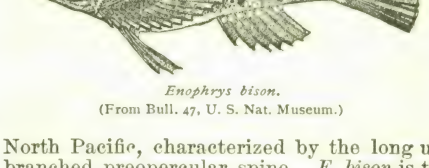
Enochic (ē-nok′ik), *a.* [*Enoch* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the patriarch Enoch, the seventh from Adam, whose alleged prophecies (as recorded in the apocryphal Book of Enoch) are supposedly quoted in the Epistle of Jude, verse 14.— **Enochic literature,** the literature that has grown up around the apocryphal Book of Enoch, mentioned by the early Christian fathers and later writers, but first made definitely known in Europe through three copies of an Ethiopic version of it brought from Abyssinia by Bruce, the African traveler (1730–94), and translated into English in 1821.

enol (en′ōl), *n.* [Appar. for **henol,* ⟨ Gr. *εἰς* (*ἑν-*), one, + *-ol.*] One of several compounds containing the unsaturated alcoholic group –CH:COH–. These compounds pass more or less readily into the isomeric or tautomeric group $-CH_2.CO-$, which is called the ketone form.

enolic (e-nol′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an enol.

enophite (en′ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐν,* in, + E. *ophite* (serpentine).] An uncertain alteration-product from the chrysolite rocks of Krems, Bohemia. It is intermediate in composition between the chlorites and serpentine.

Enophrys (e-nof′ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐν,* in, + *ὀφρύς,* brow.] A genus of sculpins of the



Enophrys bison.
(From Bull. 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

North Pacific, characterized by the long unbranched preopercular spine. *E. bison* is the buffalo-sculpin of the Puget Sound region.

enophthalmia (en-of-thal′mi-ȧ). *n.* [NL.] A more correct form for *enophthalmus.*

enoplan (en-op′lạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the *Enopla.*

II. *n.* One of the *Enopla.*

enorganic (en-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐν,* in, + *ὀργανον,* organ.] Existing as a permanent attribute of the organism.

en plein (oṅ plaṅ). [F.] In *roulette* and other banking games, flat upon any number.

en prise (oṅ prēz). [F.] In *chess,* in a position to be taken: as, a piece or pawn may be put or left *en prise.*

enroll, *v. t.* **4.** In *law,* to engross; to prepare in proper legal form; also, specifically, to make a legislative bill ready for the consideration of the Executive.— **Enrolled bill.** See ★*bill*[3].

ens. An abbreviation of *ensign.*

Ens legis (L., a being of the law), in *law,* a thing created by law, as a corporation.

ensanguin, *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *ensanguine.*

ensellure (aṅ-se-lür′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *enseller,* saddle, ⟨ *en,* in, + *selle,* saddle: see *sell*[2].] In *anthrop.,* a strongly marked curve of the dorso-lumbo-sacral region. *Deniker,* Races of Man, p. 93.

ensemble, *n.*— **Grand ensemble,** in statistical mechanics, an ensemble of systems, in which the various systems are composed of particles of various kinds and in which the systems differ both in phase and in the number of particles which they contain.

A *grand ensemble* is therefore composed of a multitude of petit ensembles. *J. W. Gibbs,* Statistical Mech., p. 190.

Microcanonical ensemble, an ensemble of systems, in statistical equilibrium, such that all the systems have the same energy.

In a *microcanonical ensemble* of systems the energy (E) is constant, but the kinetic energy (E_p) and the potential energy (E_g) vary in the different systems.
J. W. Gibbs, Statistical Mech., p. 116.

Petit ensemble, an ensemble of systems in which the systems differ only in phase. *J. W. Gibbs.*— **Time ensemble,** the "ensemble of phases through which a single system passes in the course of time." *J. W. Gibbs,* Statistical Mech., p. 169.

II. *a.* In *music,* same as *concerted:* as, an *ensemble* passage or work.

ensepulcher, ensepulchre (en-sep'ul-kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensepulchered, ensepulchred,* ppr. *ensepulchering, ensepulchring.* [*en-* + *sepulcher.*] To entomb; bury. *Pollok.*

ensient (en-si-ent'), *a.* In *law,* same as *enceinte* (which see).

Ensign halyards. See ★*halyard.*

ensign-fly (en'sīn-flī″), *n.* Any parasitic hymenopterous insect of the family *Evaniidæ. Comstock,* Manual of Insects, p. 626.

ensilage, *v. t.* **2.** To make into silage; to ensile.—**3.** To affect by feeding silage, as *ensilaged* milk.

The crops *ensilaged* should contain no more water than can be retained in the cells of the plant, etc.
M. Miles, Silos, Ensilage, and Silage, p. 80.

ensilage-cutter (en'si-lāj-kut″ėr), *n.* A large power-machine having revolving cutters fed by hand, or by a self-acting feed-table that moves the corn-stalks, etc., to the cutters. Since silos are now lofty cylindrical bins placed above ground, ensilage-cutters are fitted with conveyers for delivering the cut ensilage at the top of the bins. These may be belt-and-bucket elevators of the ordinary type, or pneumatic conveyers, consisting of sheet-metal pipes through which the cut ensilage may be blown by a blast from a fan placed at the side or end of the cutter. These conveyers may be fixed in one position or pivoted at the bottom. Ensilage-cutters are sometimes fitted with splitting and shredding appliances for splitting corn-stalks and reducing the material more completely than is possible by cutting alone.

ensilate (en'si-lāt), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *ensilated,* ppr. *ensilating.* [*ensile* + *-ate*[2].] To ensile. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

ensilation (en-si-lā'shon), *n.* [*ensile* + *-ation.*] The making into and preserving as silage. [Rare.]

The life of the plant under the restricting conditions of *ensilation.* *Nature,* Oct. 22, 1885, p. 606.

ensilist (en-sī'list), *n.* [*ensile* + *-ist.*] One who constructs or uses silos for the storing of fodder.

En-Soph (en-sōf), *n.* [Heb., the infinite, lit. 'no end.'] In cabalistic doctrine, the Deity, prior to the creation of the universe, from which the ten attributes forming the Adam Kadmon emanated. See ★*Sephiroth,* ★*Adam Kadmon.*

enspell (en-spel'), *v. t.* [*en-*[1] + *spell*[1].] To cast a spell upon; charm; fascinate; enchant.

enstatitic (en-stā-tit'ik), *a.* [*enstatite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing enstatite.

ent., entom. Abbreviations of *entomology.*

entacmæous (en-tak-mē'us), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἀκμαῖος,* adj., ‹ *ἀκμή,* point: see *acme.*] In actinians, having the tentacles of the inner longer than those of the outer cycles. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London,* Zool., Oct., 1902, p. 299.

entacoustic (en-ta-kös'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἀκουστικός,* of hearing.] Relating to or originating within the organ of hearing.

entailable (en-tā'la-bl), *a.* [*entail* + *-able.*] Capable of being left in fee-tail; also, often used with reference to any property that is capable of being left by will.

Ental valve. See ★*valve.*

entapophysial (en-ta-po-fiz'i-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an entapophysis. See ★*entapophysis.*

entapophysis (en-ta-pof'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἀπόφυσις,* apophysis.] An internal apophysis; an apophysis that projects internally, as with many arthropods.

The wall of the œsophageal portion of the foregut [in spiders] . . . is supplied with a well-developed post-cerebral sucking-apparatus lying on the upperside of the entosternite and worked by powerful lateral muscles which attach it to this plate, and by a dorsal muscle which passes from its chitinous dorsal wall through the aortic space of the "stomach" to the median *entapophysis* of the carapace. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1902, p. 185.

entarthrotic (en-tär-throt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἄρθρον,* joint, + *-ot-ic.*] Same as *interarticular.*

entepicondylar (en-tep-i-kon'di-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἐπί,* upon, + *κόνδυλος,* condyle, + *-ar*[3].] **1.** On the inner side of the humerus and above the condyle: as, the *entepicondylar* foramen, a foramen so situated, found in the humeri of many mammals and very characteristic of the cats.—**2.** Relating to the internal epicondyle or entepicondyle.

entepicondyle (en-tep-i-kon'dil), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἐπί,* upon, + *κόνδυλος,* condyle.] The process or projection just above the inner condyle of the humerus; the internal epicondyle or epitrochlea. See cut under *epicondyle.*

enteraden (en-ter'a-den), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ἀδήν,* a gland.] An intestinal gland.

enteradenitis (en-te-rad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ *enteraden* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the intestinal glands.

enterectasis (en-te-rek'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ἔκτασις,* extension.] Distention of the intestines with gas.

enterelcosis (en″te-rel-kō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ἕλκωσις,* ulceration.] Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

entero-anastomosis (en″te-rō-a-nas″tō-mō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ἀναστόμωσις,* anastomosis.] Intestinal anastomosis.

enterocentesis (en″te-rō-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κέντησις,* puncture.] In *surg.,* operative puncture of the bowel.

enterocholecystostomy (en″te-rō-kol″ē-sis-tos'tō-mi), *n.* Same as *enterocholecystotomy.*

enterocleisis (en″te-rō-klī'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κλεῖσις, κλῄσις,* a closing, ‹ *κλείειν,* close.] Obstruction of the bowel.

enteroclysis (en″te-rok'li-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κλύσις,* drenching, ‹ *κλύζειν,* drench: see *clyster.*] Rectal injection of large quantities of water, usually for the purpose of washing out the large intestine. *Med. Record,* July 18, 1903, p. 107.

enteroclysm (en'te-rō-klizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κλυσμός,* a drench, ‹ *κλύζειν,* drench.] Same as ★*enteroclysis.*

enterocœle, *n.* **2.** A body-cavity or cœlom which arises as a diverticulum from the digestive cavity of the embryo. *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, I. 359.

Enterocœlic pouch. See ★*pouch.*

enterocolostomy (en″te-rō-kō-los'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κόλον,* colon, + *στόμα,* mouth.] In *surg.,* the establishment of an artificial communication between the colon and some portion of the small intestine.

enterocyst (en'te-rō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *κύστις,* bladder (cyst).] Cystic tumor of the intestine.

entero-enterostomy (en″te-rō-en-te-ros'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *στόμα,* mouth.] The operative formation of a permanent communication between two originally non-continuous portions of the intestine. *Med. Record,* Feb. 28, 1903, p. 352.

enterograph (en'te-rō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *γράφειν,* write.] A medical instrument for recording the peristaltic movements of the intestines.

enterohematin (en″te-rō-hem'a-tin), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *αἷμα(τ-),* blood, + *-in*[2].] A red pigment found in the so-called livers of certain invertebrates.

enteroid (en'te-roid), *a.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *εἶδος,* form.] Shaped like a bowel or intestine.

enterokinase (en″te-rō-kin'ās), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + E. *kinase.*] A kinase found in the intestinal mucous membrane, which renders the pancreatic trypsin physiologically active. Similar bodies probably occur elsewhere in the mammalian organism, and have also been noted in bacteria and in snake-venom.

enteromere (en'te-rō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *μέρος,* part.] A segment of the intestinal tract in the embryo.

enteromyiasis (en″te-rō-mī-i-ā'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *μυῖα,* fly.] Presence of larvæ in the intestine, and the morbid state resulting therefrom.

enteropexy (en″te-rō-pek'si), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *πῆξις,* attachment.] In *surg.,* an operation for the attachment of a portion of the intestine to the anterior abdominal wall.

enterophthisis (en″te-rof'thi-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *φθίσις,* consumption: see *phthisis.*] Intestinal tuberculosis.

entercplegia (en″te-rō-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *πληγή,* stroke.] Paralysis of the muscular coat of the intestine.

enteropneust (en'te-rop-nūst), *n.* In *zoöl.,* a worm-like animal belonging to the group *Enteropneusta.*

enteroptosis (en-te-rop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *πτῶσις,* falling.] Prolapse or sinking down of the intestines, and usually of some or all of the other abdominal viscera, due to want of tone in the abdominal wall. Also called *Glénard's disease.*

enterorrhexis (en″te-rō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *ῥῆξις,* rupture.] Rupture of the intestine.

enterosepsis (en″te-rō-sep'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *σῆψις,* putrefaction.] Blood-poisoning by absorption of toxic materials formed within the intestine.

enterospasm (en'te-rō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *σπασμός,* spasm.] Spasmodic colic.

enterostomy (en-te-ros'tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *στόμα,* mouth.] Formation, by a surgical operation, of a permanent opening into the intestine. Same as *enterotomy,* 2.

enterotome (en-ter'ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔντερον,* intestine, + *-τομος,* ‹ *ταμεῖν,* cut.] A portion of the embryo of vertebrates containing those structures which later develop into the digestive tract. [Rare.]

enterozoic (en″te-rō-zō'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Enterozoa.*

Enthelminthes (en-thel-min'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Enthelmintha.*

entheomania (en″thē-ō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐνθεος,* inspired, frenzied, + *μανία,* madness.] Religious frenzy.

enthlasis (en'thla-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθλασις,* a dent caused by pressure, ‹ *ἐνθλᾶν,* dent by pressure, ‹ *ἐν,* in, + *θλᾶν,* crush.] A comminuted depressed fracture of the skull.

enthymematic (en-thi-mē-mat'ik), *a.* In *logic,* of the nature of or containing an enthymeme; incompletely stated: as, an *enthymematic* syllogism.

entiris (en-tī'ris), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *ἶρις,* iris.] The posterior pigmented layer of the iris.

entity, *n.* **3.** An individual fact or conception, having in itself all that is needed to constitute a characteristic whole.

Palpable enlargement of the pylorus, in infants a few weeks old, has now come to be recognized as a definite clinical and pathological *entity.*
Therapeutic Gazette, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 141.

entoblast, *n.* **2.** In *embryol.,* one of the blastomeres or segments of the egg which takes part in forming the wall of the intestine, or enteron.

entobronchium (en-tō-brong'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *entobronchia* (-ą). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *βρόγχος,* windpipe.] In *ornith.,* one of several tubes branching off from the vestibule or dilatation of the bronchus.

entocalcaneal (en-tō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + NL. *calcaneum* + *-al.*] Situated on the inner side of the calcaneum or heel-bone: specifically applied by Owen to the innermost of the ridges or projections on the posterior face of the proximal end of the tarsometatarsus of a bird.

entochoroidea (en-tō-kō-roi'dē-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + NL. *choroidea.*] The posterior layer of the choroid.

entocnemial (en-tok-nē'mi-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *κνημη,* tibia, + *-al.*] Situated on the inner side of the tibia.

entocœle (en'tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *κοῖλος,* hollow.] The portion of the cœlenteron or gut-cavity of a hexactinian polyp inclosed within each pair of mesenteries; the intramesenterial space: opposed to ★*exocœle. Trans. Linnean Soc. London,* Zool., Oct., 1902, p. 304.

entocœlic (en-tō-sē'lik), *a.* Same as *entocœlic.*

entocondylar (en-tō-kon'di-lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός,* within, + *κόνδυλος,* condyle, + *-ar*[3].] Relating to the entocondyle, or inner articular face of such a bone as a femur: contrasted with ★*ectocondylar.*— **Entocondylar cavity,** the cavity or depression receiving the entocondyle, as in the tarsometatarsus of a bird.

entocondyloid (en-tō-kon'di-loid), *a.* [*entocondyl-ar* + *-oid.*] Relating to the inner side

or portion of a condyle, or such an articulation as that of the distal end of the humerus.

entoconid (en-tō-kon'id), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κῶνος*, cone, + *-id*[2].] The postero-internal cusp of a lower molar. See cut under ★*tooth*.

entocornea (en-tō-kôr'nē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *cornea*, cornea.] Same as *membrane of Demours* or *Descemet* (which see, under *membrane*).

entocranial (en-tō-krā'ni-ạl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *κρανίον*, cranium, + *-al*.] Same as *endocranial*.

entocyst (en'tō-sist), *n.* Same as *endocyst*.

entoglossum (en-tō-glos'um), *n.*; pl. *entoglossa* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The foremost bone of the hyoid apparatus of a bird, lying in the substance of the tongue: really composed of a pair of bones properly known as *ceratohyals*.

Entognathi (en-tog'nạ-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A proposed group of thysanurous insects including the *Campodeidæ*, the *Japygidæ*, and the various families of *Collembola*.

entohyal (en-tō-hī'ạl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *hyal*(*oid*).] One of a chain of median bones in the lower part of the gill-arches in fishes: same as *basibranchial*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 518.

Entoloma (en-tō-lō'mạ), *n.* [NL. (Quélet, 1882), < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *λῶμα*, fringe.] A genus of agarics having reddish or pinkish angular spores, a somewhat fleshy stem and pileus, and no volva or annulus. The species are widely distributed, occurring in fields and woodlands.

Entomacrodus (en-tō-mak'rō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομος*, cut in, + *ἄκρος*, at the extremity, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of small blennies of the tropics, differing from *Salarias* in the presence of the long canines.

entomeric (en-tō-mer'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an entomere.

entomesoblast (en-tō-mes'ō-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *μέσος*, middle, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A layer or cluster of embryonic cells which have not yet been differentiated into entoblast and mesoblast proper.

entometatarse (en-tō-met'ạ-tärs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + E. *metatarsus*.] The internal face of the tarsometatarsus of a bird. *Owen*. [Rare.]

Entomidæ (en-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entomis* + *-idæ*.] A Paleozoic family of ostracode crustaceans, characterized by short, strongly convex, subequal bivalve tests with a depression near the middle of the dorsal region.

entomion (en-tō'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *entomia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὦμος*, shoulder.] In *craniom.*, the anterior point of the mastoid angle of the parietal bone. *Von Török*.

Entomis (en'tō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντομίς*, a gash, < *ἔντομος*, cut in.] The typical genus of the family *Entomidæ*.

Entomoconchidæ (en″tō-mō-kong'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entomoconchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Carboniferous ostracode crustaceans, characterized by subglobose, somewhat inequivalve shells, with a truncate front edge and a slit on the central portion of the margin.

Entomoconchus (en″tō-mō-kong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομος*, cut in, + *κόγχη*, a shell.] The typical genus of the family *Entomoconchidæ*.

Entomophila (en-tō-mof'i-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of hymenopterous insects (according to Ashmead's classification) having the hypopygium entire, the pronotum not extending back to the tegulæ, and the tarsi slender. It includes the families *Crabronidæ*, *Pemphredonidæ*, *Bembecidæ*, *Larridæ*, *Trypoxylonidæ*, *Philanthidæ*, *Nyssonidæ*, *Sphecidæ*, and *Ampulicidæ*.

entomophilous, *a.* 2. In *phytogeog.*, parasitic on insects: said of a class of fungi. *Pound and Clements*.

Entomophthoraceæ (en″tō-mof-thō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entomophthora* + *-aceæ*.] A family of phycomycetous fungi named from the genus *Entomophthora*. See *Entomophthoreæ*.

entomophthoraceous (en″tō-mof-thō-rā'shius), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the *Entomophthoraceæ*.

Entomophthorales (en″tō-mof-thō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entomophthora* + *-ales*.] An order of entomogenous fungi containing the single family *Entomophthoraceæ*. See *Entomophthoreæ*.

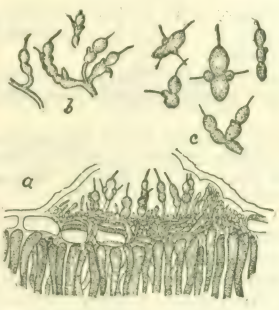
Entomophthorineæ (en″tō-mof-thō-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Entomophthorales*.

entomophthorous (en-tō-mof'thō-rus), *a.* Pertaining to or caused by a fungus of the genus *Entomophthora*.

A view of grasshoppers dead or dying from *entomophthorous* disease.

L. O. Howard, in Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 460.

Entomosporium (en″tō-mos-pō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1858), < Gr. *ἔντομον*, insect, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A genus of parasitic fungi of the order *Sphæropsidales*, having black flattened pycnidia without ostiola. The spores usually become four-celled and furnished with slender appendages. *E. maculatum* causes the leaf-blight of the pear and quince. See *leaf-*★*blight*.



Entomosporium maculatum.

a, section of leaf, through a disease-spot, showing a fruit pustule of the fungus containing spores in different stages of development; *b*, young spores, showing method of development and attachment to the mycelium; *c*, mature spores, all highly magnified. (Drawn from Report of U. S. D. A.)

entomosteg-ous (en-tō-mos'tē-gus), *a.* Belonging to the *Entomostega*, a division of *Foraminifera*; characterized by having the cells subdivided by transverse partitions.

entomostomatous (en″tō-mos-tō'mạ-tus), *a.* Belonging to the *Entomostomata*, siphonobranchiate gastropods which have the lip of the shell notched.

entophthalmia (en-tof-thal'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] Inflammation of the inner structures of the eyeball.

entopic (en-top'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔντοπος*, in or of a place, < *ἐν*, in, + *τόπος*, place.] Being or occurring in the proper place: as, *entopic* gestation.

entoplasm (en'tō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] Same as *endoplasm*.

entoplastral (en-tō-plas'tral), *a.* [*entoplastr-on* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the entoplastron, the bone in the plastron of a turtle that corresponds to the interclavicle of other reptiles.

entoptoscope (en-top'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀπτ*(*ικός*), of seeing (see *optic*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument employed in testing the transparency of the media of the eye. A beam of light enters the eye through a minute hole in an opaque diaphragm, and any opacities in the lens or humors of the eye are projected as distinct shadows on the retina.

entoretina (en-tō-ret'i-nạ), *n.*; pl. *entoretinæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *retina*.] The inner layer of the retina.

entorganism (ent-ôr'gan-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + E. *organism*.] An internal parasite.

entosclerite (en-tō-sklē'rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σκλῆρός*, hard, + *-ite*[2].] A sclerite that is entirely internal, having no external portion, as the prophragma or mesophragma of an insect. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 174.

entoseptum (en-tō-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *entosepta* (-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + L. *septum*, *sæptum*, a partition.] In corals, a septum developed within an entocœle. Compare ★*exoseptum*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb., 1903, p. 147.

entosolenian (en″tō-sō-lē'ni-ạn), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe.] Having an internal neck or tube, as the foraminifer *Lagena globosa*. Compare ★*ectosolenian*. *Smithsonian Rep.* (*Nat. Mus.*), 1897, p. 306.

entosphenal (en-tō-sfē'nạl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-al*[1].] A bone in fishes anterior to the bones above the myodome: same as *basisphenoid*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 512.

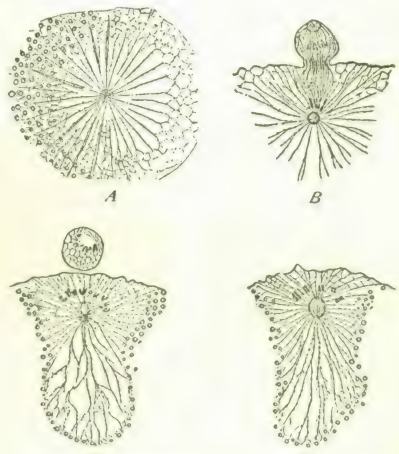
Entosphenus (en-tō-sfē'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφήν*, wedge.] A genus of lampreys running in the rivers from California northward on the Pacific slope. *E. tridentatus* is the common large lamprey of the Pacific coast.



Entosphenus tridentatus.

(From Bull. 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

entosphere (en'tō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] In *cytol.*, the inner or medullary zone of the centrosphere of the cell. *Ziegler*, 1899.



Centrosome and aster in the polar mitoses of *Unio*. (Lillie). *A*, aster of the first polar figure, central granule (centrosome) surrounded by medullary (*entosphere*) and cortical (ectosphere) zones; *B*, late anaphase of second polar mitosis, radial *entosphere* bounded by continuous membrane; *C*, *D*, prophases of second mitosis, formation of central spindle within and from the substance of the old entosphere. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

entostosis (en-tos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀστ*(*έον*), bone, + *-osis*.] Same as *enostosis* or *endostosis*.

entotentacle (en-tō-ten'tạ-kl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle.] One of the radially arranged tentacles which arise later than the exotentacles and from the entocœles of a coral polyp.

entothorax (en-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] A chitinous process, probably an elaborate inward fold of the integument, which projects upward in a forked manner from the sternum. Also called *apophysis*.

Entotrophi (en-tot'rō-fī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *τροφός*, feeder, nurse: see *trophi*.] Same as ★*Entognathi*.

entotrophous (en-tot'rō-fus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Entotrophi* or *Entognathi*.

entotympanic (en″tō-tim-pan'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *τύμπανον*, drum: see *tympanum*.] Situated or occurring within the drum of the ear.

entozoal (en-tō-zō'ạl), *a.* [*entozo-on* + *-al*[1].] Caused by the presence of *Entozoa:* as, an *entozoal* disease.

entozoölogically (en″tō-zō-ō-loj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* From the point of view of an entozoölogist, or regarding entozoölogy.

entrain[1], *v. t.* 2. To carry along mechanically by the flow of another fluid at high velocity. Thus water may be carried through a pipe with steam at such a rate that it cannot be precipitated and attach itself to the walls of the pipe, but must move with the steam into the engine-cylinder or other vessel into which the pipe delivers. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 27, 1902, p. 22558.

entrain[2] (en-trān'), *v.* [*en-*[1] + *train*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To put aboard a train.

I doubt very much whether, in Russia, a whole army corps was ever *entrained* or embarked, secretly and noiselessly, in the latter half of a single night; but in Japan this has been done again and again.

George Kennan, in Outlook, June 18, 1904, p. 402.

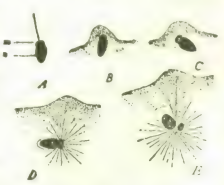
II. *intrans.* To go aboard a train.

entrainer (en-trān'ėr), *n.* A device for saturating a current of gas or steam with liquid: usually a hollow or pocket for collecting a liquid in such a way that it will be picked up by a passing current of gas or steam.

entrainment (en-trān'ment), *n.* The act of entraining; specifically, the catching up and conveying away by live steam of minute drops of water from a boiler or of particles of sugar from an evaporating-pan or other vessel from which steam is exhausted.

entrance[1], *n.* 7. In *phonetics*, the initial movement in producing a sound; the 'attack' or on-glide. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 429.—8. In music of a concerted sort, the point at which or the effect with which any one of the parts begins, especially when not at the beginning of a piece or passage.—**Pupil of entrance**, same as ★*entrance-pupil* and *interfusion* ★*disk* (which see). *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, June, 1904, p. 283.

entrance-cone (en'trans-kōn), *n.* In *embryol.*, the conical protrusion of the surface protoplasm of the egg at the point of entrance of the spermatozoön.



Entfance-cone in Sea-urchin's Egg. (Magnified.)

A, sperm-head before entrance; *n*, nucleus; *m*, middle-piece and part of the flagellum; *B*, *C*, sperm-head immediately after entrance, showing entrance-cone; *D*, rotation of the sperm-head, formation of the sperm-aster about the middle-piece; *E*, casting off of middle-piece, centrosome at focus of the rays. The changes figured occupy about eight minutes. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

entrance-pupil (en'trans-pū″pil), *n.* In a lens system, the circular space corresponding in size and position to the image which is formed of the stop by that portion of the system which lies between the stop and the object. See *interfusion* ★*disk*.

entrancing (en-trans'ing), *p. a.* That entrances or transports with delight or wonder: as, *entrancing* music; an *entrancing* tale.

entrechat (oṅ-tr-shä'), *n.* [F., < It. *intrecciata* (sc. *capriola*), a complicated caper, pp. of *intrecciare*, complicate, < *in*, in, + *treccia*, plait, tress.] A leap in ballet-dancing, during which the performer strikes his heels together several times.

"Mr. Edgeworth excelled me so much" [said the stranger], "that I sat down upon the ground, and burst out a crying; he could actually complete an *entrechat* of ten distinct beats, which I could not accomplish."
Edgeworth, Memoirs, II. vi.

entrée, *n.* 5. An old dance resembling the polonaise, or the music for it.

Entropy leakage, a lowering of the value of the entropy factor in the expansion of a heat-medium, and a consequent lowering of the intrinsic energy of the medium, without a corresponding useful expenditure of mechanical energy to overcome a resistance. The heat-energy of the medium is dissipated without doing work, as the water is wasted which leaks from a mill-dam.—**Principle of the increase of entropy**, the principle (due to Clausius) that, owing to the inequalities of temperature between different points, the *entropy* of the universe continually tends to increase.—**Unit of entropy**, the ★claus (which see).

entry, *n.*—**Catchword entry.** See ★*catchword*.—**Entry sign**, in *music*: (*a*) In a canon that is but partly written out, a mark indicating the point at which the imitating part is to begin. (*b*) A sign from a conductor to a singer or player to begin.—**Table of double entry**, a table having two arguments, as, for example, a multiplication table. It may or may not be arranged so that one argument is entered at the top and the other at the side. As long as the quantities in the table vary with two independent quantities, or appellations, to be entered, it remains a table of double entry, however arranged. Tables of triple, quadruple, etc., entry would be possible; but they are little used, since any table of N + 1 arguments can be replaced by N tables of double entry, though a larger number will often be convenient. A table of double entry cannot be reduced to a table of single entry.—**Writ of entry**, in *common law*, a writ which lies in favor of one having a right of entry to recover possession of lands wrongfully withheld.

entry-clerk (en'tri-klėrk), *n.* A clerk whose business is to make entries in the proper book or books; in common usage, a clerk in a mercantile establishment who keeps a book of original entry in which all purchases and sales are recorded in the order of their occurrence.

entry-word (en'tri-wėrd), *n.* The word under which a book is listed or entered in a catalogue.

Entyloma (en-ti-lō'mä), *n.* [NL. (De Bary, 1874), < Gr. *ἐντυλοῦσθαι*, to grow hard, < *ἐν*, in, + *τύλος*, a callus.] A genus of parasitic fungi of the order *Ustilaginales*. The mycelium is intercellular and not gelatinous as in most smut-fungi. The spores are intercalary or terminal, usually forming groups in the tissue of the host, but not separating from it. Some of the species produce gall-like swellings, and many bear simple conidia. About 70 species have been described. *E. Physalidis* is common on species of *Physalis*.

enucleate, *v. t.* 3. In *cytol.*, to deprive (the cell) of its nucleus; to denucleate.

enuf, *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *interj.* A simplified spelling of *enough*.

Env. Ext. An abbreviation of *Envoy Extraordinary*.

enzoöty (en-zō'ō-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ἐν*, in, + (*epi*)*zoöty*.] A contagious disease of animals, such as infectious abortion of cattle, confined to small localized regions.

enzymatic (en-zi-mat'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *enzym* + *-atic*. The proper form is *enzymic*.] Relating to an enzym or ferment; enzymic.

enzymation (en-zi-mā'shon), *n.* [*enzym* + *-ation*.] The process of affecting with an enzym.—**Oxidizing enzymation**, the so-called tobacco ★fermentation (which see). Also *oxidizing enzymosis*.

enzymic (en-zim'ik), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of an enzym.

enzymol (en'zi-mōl), *n.* [*enzym* + *-ol*.] A proteid ferment used in place of hydrogen peroxid as a wash for the ulcerated surface of the pharynx.

enzymology (en-zi-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [MGr. *ἐνζυμος*, leavened (see *enzym*), + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of enzyms.

enzymosis (en-zi-mō'sis), *n.* [*enzym* + *-osis*.] Fermentation by non-organized ferments. *Roberts*.

E. O. A game of chance, in which the appropriation of the stakes is determined by the falling of a ball into one of several niches marked E or O respectively. *N. E. D.*

eo- (ē'ō). [Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn: see *eocene*, etc.] In *petrog.*, specifically, a prefix used before the names of rocks, chiefly volcanic, to indicate that they were erupted in geologically ancient time as distinguished from Tertiary or recent time. Its use was suggested by O. Nordenskjöld in 1893. The resulting terms are *eobasalt*, *eodacite*, *eorhyolite*, etc.

Eocardidæ (ē-ō-kär'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Eocardia*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of small fossil rodent mammals, containing species of the genera *Helomys*, *Phanomys*, *Palæocarida*, etc., from the Santa Cruz formation (Miocene) of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1891.

Eocicada (ē″ō-si-kā'dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, the dawn, + L. *cicada*, cicada.] A genus of the *Cicadidæ* or harvest-flies occurring in the Jurassic lithographic slates of Bavaria.

eodemotic (ē″ō-dē-mot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *demotic*,] Pertaining to the dawn of demotic (civil as contrastedwith tribal) organization of society.

On comparing the method classes with the periods and culture-grades, it is found that archaic trephining was chiefly prehistoric and exclusively *eodemotic*, but that neoteric trephining persists, at least vestigially, among backward representatives of civilized peoples.
Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1894–95, p. 18.

eohistoric (ē″ō-his-tor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the dawn of history: as, *eohistoric* times; *eohistoric* man.

eolation (ē-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *Æolus*, the wind-god, + *-ation*.] In *geol.*, the process of earth-sculpture by wind; the scouring of exposed formations by wind-driven dust and sand, the chiseling of cliffs and modeling of beaches by wind-driven waves, and the modification of existing features by transportation and deposition of rock material by wind.

eolith (ē'ō-lith) *n.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *λίθος*, a *stone*.] A rudely chipped flint implement (or what appears to be such) regarded, from its workmanship, as older than the paleoliths. Eoliths are found in the oldest Quaternary deposits of Europe. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 74.

eolithic (ē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of eoliths.

eolotropic (ē″ō-lō-trop'ik). *a.* [*eolotrop-y* + *-ic*.] Characterized by eolotropy; having a different structure in different directions: opposed to *isotropic*. An eolotropic medium shows different elastic properties according to the direction of the stress, and, when transparent, exhibits double refraction.

eolotropy (ē-ō-lot'rō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *αἰόλος*, changeable, shifting, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Difference of structure in different directions. Doubly refracting crystals are eolotropic, and isotropic bodies, when twisted or subjected to longitudinal or shearing stress, show a temporary eolotropy.

Bodies . . . whose electro-magnetic properties merge into those of isotropic non-conductors as the *eolotropy* disappears. *H. Hertz* (trans.), Electric Waves, p. 203.

eon, *n.* 3. The largest division of geologic time: used by J. D. Dana especially in dividing the archæan into astral and archæozoic eons.

eonial, æonial (ē-ō'ni-al), *a.* Same as *eonian*.

eophone (ē'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, the east, the orient, + *φωνή*, sound. The intended meaning seems to be 'that which orients, or fixes the direction of, the sound.'] An apparatus for ascertaining at sea the direction or bearing of a source of sound-waves. It consists of a pair of trumpet-shaped receivers pointing in the same direction and mounted on opposite sides of a separating screen. From these condensing-receivers tubes lead downward and are attached to the two ears of the observer. The screen and trumpets are mounted on a short vertical mast free to be turned so that the edge of the screen can point in any direction. When the observer receives by trial the most intense vibration of the air, then both mouthpieces and the screen between them are pointed to the source of sound. Used in thick weather or at night.

Eoplacophora (ē″ō-pla-kof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), plate, + *-φορος*, < *φερειν*, bear.] A suborder of the polyplacophorous chitons. It is characterized by having the tegumentum coextensive with the articulamentum, or the latter projecting in smooth insertion-plates, and by having posterior gills. One of its two families is Paleozoic, the other Tertiary and recent.

Eopsetta (ē-op-set'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *ψῆττα*, a flatfish.] A genus of flounders closely allied to *Hippoglossoides*, found on the coast of California. *E. jordani*, the single known species, is frequently sold as English sole.

eorhyolite (ē-ō-rī'ō-līt), *n.* [*eo-* + *rhyolite*.] In *petrog.*, a geologically ancient rhyolite. See ★*eo-*.

Eosaurus (ē-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of stegocephalous *Amphibia* represented only by detached amphicœlous vertebræ from the Coal-measures of Nova Scotia.

Eoscorpius (ē-ō-skôr'pi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *σκορπίος*, a scorpion.] A genus of fossil scorpions from the Carboniferous rocks of Illinois.

Eosebastes (ē″ō-sē-bas'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + *Sebastes*.] A subgenus of the genus *Sebastodes*, including the red rockfishes of the coast of California.



Eophone.

a, collecting-cone for sound-vibrations; *b*, screen to separate the sound-waves coming to each cone from different directions and to reflect those coming obliquely; *c*, *c*, ear-tubes connecting each cone separately to one of the operator's ears; *d*, suspending-spring to carry weight of *e*, clamp to press the tube-outlets against the ears; *f*, revolving mast carrying collecting-cones and screen; *g*, hand-wheel to point the screen and cones to the point of greatest intensity of sound; *h*, dumb compass in a fixed relation to the axis of the ship; *i*, pointer indicating the bearing of the screen and cones.

Eosin B, BN, or **BW**, a coal-tar color of the xanthene type, the sodium salt of dibrom-dinitro-fluorescein. It is applied like eosin, but gives bluer pinks. Also called *eosin scarlet*.—**Eosin J.** Same as ★*erythrosin*.—**Eosin S** or **BB**, a coal-tar color of the xanthene type, the potassium salt of the ethyl ether of tetrabrom-fluorescein. It is insoluble in cold water, but readily soluble in alcohol, and for this reason it is often called spirit-soluble eosin. Its application is the same as that of eosin.—**Eosin scarlet.** Same as ★*eosin B, BN*, or *BW*.—**Eosin 10B.** Same as *phloxin*.—**Methyl eosin.** Same as *erythrin*, 1.

eosinophil, a. II. *n.* A leucocyte which stains only with the acid dyes, such as eosin. Also called *acidophil* and *oxyphil*.

eosinophilia (ē″ō-sin-ō-fil'i-ä), *n.* [*eosin* + Gr. *-φιλια*, < *φιλειν*, love.] The presence in the blood of eosinophil leucocytes in markedly increased numbers. *R. C. Cabot*, Clinical Exam. of the Blood, p. 116.

eosinophilic (ē″ō-sin-ō-fil'ik), *a.* Same as *eosinophil*.

eosinophilous (ē″ō-si-nof″i-lus), *a.* [*eosinophil* + *-ous*.] Staining readily and intensely in eosin; of or pertaining to an eosinophil.

eosium (ē-ō'si-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn (aurora), + *-ium*.] A name suggested by Berthelot for the recently discovered atmospheric gas *krypton*.

eosolate (ē-ō'sō-lāt), *n.* [*eos*(*in*) + *-ol* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of sulpho-acids of the aliphatic creosote esters. *Calcium eosolate* is a gray, gritty powder, with slightly pungent ethereal odor and somewhat acrid leathery taste: used in diabetic affections. *Silver eosolate* is used in gonorrhea, and *quinine eosolate* in malaria.

Eotrochus (ē-ot'rō-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠώς*, dawn, + NL. *Trochus*, a genus of gastropods.] A genus of platypodous *Mollusca*, characterized by turbinate, widely umbilicate shells which have flat whorls and concave base, and which sometimes carry agglutinated foreign particles. The genus was described from Silurian rocks.

epacme (ep-ak'mē), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀκμή*, acme.] A stage in the ancestral or phylogenetic history of a group of organisms, such as a family or a genus or a species, before the perfection of development, or acme, is reached. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1903, p. 616. [Rare.]

epagomenic (ep″a-gō-men'ik), *a.* Same as *epagomenal*.

epanorin (ep-a-nō'rin), *n.* [NL. *epanora* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A yellow compound contained

in the lichen *Lecanora epanora*. It crystallizes in needles, melting at 131–132° C.

Epanorthidæ (ep-a-nôr'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Ameghino*, 1889), < *Epanorthis*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals, comprising small species, known from fragmentary remains in the Santa Cruz formation (Miocene) of Patagonia, and placed with the diprotodont marsupials.

epanorthotic (ep″an-ôr-thot'ik), *a.* Of the nature of or characterized by epanorthosis; given to epanorthosis.

eparchæan (ep-ärk-kē'an), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + E. *archæan*.] Situated above the recognized archæan: applied to a group of rocks which contain no fossils and are not yet accepted as Paleozoic, but which apparently are later in age than the true archæan. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 446.—**Eparchæan interval**, the time-interval between the formation of an archæan rock and the next overlying one. As first used by A. C. Lawson it was restricted to Precambrian time, but it has had a wider significance in the writings of others. *Science*, N. S., Feb. 20, 1903, p. 290.

eparchate (ep'ärk-āt), *n.* [*eparch* + *-ate*[3].] Same as *eparchy*. *Schaff.*

eparchial (ep-ärk'i-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an eparchy. *Schaff.*

eparcuale (ep-är-kū-ā'lē), *n.*; pl. *eparcualia* (-li-ą). [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *arcus*, arch.] The independent ossification from which the neural spine is developed; the supradorsal of Gadow.

eparitoi (e-par'i-toi), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἐπάριτοι* or *ἐπαρίται*.] A picked body of hoplites created in Arcadia, in ancient Greece, after the foundation of Megalopolis in 370 B. C. They probably formed a considerable troop.

Here too the *Eparitoi* must have had their quarters; and it was their duty, in case of an hostile assault, to defend the southern circuit of the walls.
J. B. Bury, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVIII. 18.

Epaxial actinophores. See ★*actinophore*.

epeirogenetic, epeirogenic. Same as ★*epirogenic*.

epembryonic (ep-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *embryonic*.] Of or pertaining to stages in the life of an organism later than the embryonic stages. *Hyatt*, Biol. Lect., 1899, p. 132. [Rare.]

éperlan (ā-pār-loṅ'), *n.* [F., OF. *esperlanc*, *esperlan*, *esperlen*, etc., < MLG. *sperlink* = E. *sparling*[1].] The European smelt, *Osmerus eperlanus*, found along the shores of northern Europe, and esteemed as a food-fish.

eph-. See *epi-*.

Eph., Ephes. Abbreviations of *Ephesians*.

Ephebaceæ (ef-ē-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephebe* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Ephebe*.

ephebarch (ef'ē-bärk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφήβαρχος*, < *ἔφηβος*, a boy, + *ἀρχός*, leader.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an overseer of youth: a kind of magistrate whose precise duties are not now known.

ephebastic (ef-ē-bas'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ephebasty: having characters which belong to the mature growth-stage of a colony.

ephebasty (ef'ē-bas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ἔφηβος*, mature, + *ἀστυ*, city.] In *paleon.*, the condition of having attained mature growth, as a colony of corals; the stage of mature growth.

Ephebe[2] (e-fē'bē), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἥβη*, youth, > pubescence, in allusion to the pubescent thallus.] A genus of lichens having the thallus small and branched and composed chiefly of the algal element. The apothecia are small and round. The species are few and occur on wet rocks and earth.

Ephebeitic (e-fē-bē-it'ik), *a.* [*ephebeitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ephebeitis. [Rare.]

Many of the phenomena are those of over-accentuation of processes normal at puberty, which I have for years called *ephebeitic*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 308.

ephebeitis (e-fē-bē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφηβεία*, man's estate, + *-itis* (implying inflammation).] The fever of maturing youth. [Rare.]

When the youth takes the helm of his own being, he navigates a choppy sea. . . . He must strive, fight, and storm his way up, if he would break into the kingdom of man. . . . Many an impulse seeks expression, . . . which will never be heard of later. Its function is to stimulate the next higher power. . . . Never is it so true that nothing human is alien from each individual, as in this fever of *ephebeitis*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 89.

ephebiate (e-fē'bi-āt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφηβεία*, man's estate, + *-ate*[3].] In *Gr. antiq.*, the period of adolescence in boys or the period of ephebic education.

ephebic, *a.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the adult stage of individual development or ontogeny, as contrasted with the adolescent and the senile stages.

[The] *ephebic* stages give the differentials elaborated in the ontogeny at the acme of the evolution of the stock.
Hyatt, Biol. Lect., 1899, 132.

The *ephebic* stages begin with the assumption of characters of lowest taxonomic rank (varietal).
Amer. Jour. Sci., Jan., 1903, p. 12.

ephebolic (ef-ē-bol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔφηβος*, youth, + *βολή*, a throw, cast (cf. *metabolic*, etc.).] Same as ★*ephebic*, 2.

ephebus (e-fē'bus), *n.* Same as *ephebe*.

epheby (ef'ē-bi), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφηβία* (or *ἐφηβεία*, man's estate, < *ἐφηβεύειν*, arrive at man's estate), < *ἔφηβος*, adult: see *ephebic*.] The adult condition; adulthood; the ephebic stage: used in the classification of the stages of ontogeny.

ephectic (e-fek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἐφεκτικός*, able to hold back, < *ἐπέχειν*, hold back, < *ἐπί*, to, unto, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] **I.** *a.* Holding the judgment in check.

II. *n.* One who suspends judgment.

All these men were called Pyrrhoneans from their master; and also doubters, and sceptics, and *ephectics*, or suspenders of their judgment, and investigators, from their principles. And their philosophy was called investigatory from their investigating or seeking the truth on all sides; and sceptical from their being always doubting (*σκέπτομαι*), and never finding; and *ephectic*, from the disposition which they encouraged after investigation, I mean the suspending of their judgment, epoche; and doubting, because they asserted that the dogmatic philosophers only doubted, and that they did the same.
Diogenes Laertius (trans.), Lives of the Philosophers, [p. 405.

ephedrine (ef'ē-drin), *n.* [*Ephedra* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}ON$, contained in the leaves of *Ephedra distachya* and other species of *Ephedra*. It is mydriatic.

ephedrismos (ef-ē-dris'mos), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφεδρισμός*, lit. 'sitting or riding upon (another's back),' < *ἐφεδρίζειν*, sit or ride upon another's back, < *ἐφεδρος*, sitting upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἕδρα*, a seat.] A Greek game in which a stone was set up at a given distance and balls were thrown at it. The player who failed to hit the stone was blindfolded and made to carry the victor to the stone.

This is also the case with the group illustrating the oft-repeated theme of the *Ephedrismos* or Encotyle.
M. B. Huish, Greek Terra-cotta Statuettes, p. 123.

ephelkustic (ef-el-kös'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφελκυστικός*, attracted, drawn after, < *ἐφέλκυσις*, power of attraction, < *ἐφέλκειν*, draw after, attract, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἕλκειν*, draw.] In *Gr. gram.*, attracted or appended: applied to the letter *ν* (*n*) when, for the sake of euphonious utterance, it is appended to a word ending in a vowel and followed by another beginning with a vowel.

ephemeranthy (e-fem'ę-ran-thi), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, of the day, fleeting, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, the phenomenon of lasting only one day or less: referring to flowers or, chiefly, their corollas. *F. E. Clements.*

Ephemerida (ef-ę-mer'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL.] The *Ephemeridæ* considered as of ordinal rank.

ephemeromorphic (e-fem″ę-rō-môr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, of the day, + *μορφή*, form.] Of or pertaining to the ephemeromorphs; of or pertaining to a form of organic life that is transitory and unstable—in particular, a form of life which, being definitely neither plant nor animal, has no permanent place in nature; ephemeromorphous. [Rare.]

Ephemeroptera (e-fem-ę-rop'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, of the day, + *πτερόν*, wing.] In *entom.*, the *Ephemeridæ* considered as an order.

ephete (ef'ēt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφέτης*, a commander, a magistrate, < *ἐφιέναι*, send to, command, < *ἐπί*, to, + *ἰέναι*, send.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a criminal magistrate in Athens, especially one who tried cases of murder.

ephetic (e-fet'ik), *a.* [*ephete* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the office of ephete.

ephippial, *a.* **2.** Having or carrying a brood-pouch: as, the *ephippial* females of certain crustaceans.

ephippic (e-fip'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφίππιον*, a saddle-cloth (taken for 'saddle'), + *-ic*.] Saddle-shaped; specifically, having the ends of the vertebral centra concave in one plane and convex in the other, as are the cervical vertebræ of birds; heterocœlous. *Wieland*, 1899.

ephor, *n.* **2.** In modern Greece, an overseer or superintendent of public works.

ephoric (e-for'ik), *a.* [*ephor* + *-ic*.] Same as *ephoral*.

Ephraimite (ē'fra-im-īt), *n.* **1.** In *Old Test. hist.*, a member of the tribe of Ephraim, one of the 12 tribes of Israel.—**2.** A nickname for pieces of 8 groschen struck at Berlin by Frederick the Great about 1759: so called from one of the directors of the mint.

ephydriad (e-fid'ri-ad), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφυδριάς* (*-αδ-*), of the water (sc. *νύμφη*, nymph), < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὑδωρ*, water.] A water-nymph. *L. Hunt.* [Rare.]

ephydrid (ef'i-drid), *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Ephydridæ*.

ephydrogamic (ef″i-drō-gam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὑδωρ*, water, + *γάμος*, marriage, + *-ic*.] Hydrophilous, with the pollination occurring on the surface of the water.

ephyrula (ef-ir'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *ephyrulæ* (-lē). [NL.] A young acraspedote medusa newly set free from the scyphistoma.

epial (ep'i-al), *n.* [F. *épial* (Geoffroy), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *-al*.] In *ichth.*, the neural spine; the spine in which the neural arch ends. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 524.

epialid, hepialid (ē-, hē-pī'a-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Epialidæ* (*Hepialidæ*).

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Epialidæ* (*Hepialidæ*).

epiandrium (ep-i-an'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *epiandria* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, to, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male.] In the *Arachnida*, the opening of the male genital organs.

Epibaterium (ep″i-bā-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), in allusion to the climbing habit, < Gr. *ἐπιβατήριος*, of or for climbing, < *ἐπιβαίνειν*, go upon: see *epibatus*.] A genus of plants of the family *Menispermaceæ*. They are usually twining shrubs with axillary panicles of small flowers, but the leaves not peltate as in some related genera. There are about 30 species, widely distributed, chiefly in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. One species, *E. Carolinum* (*Cocculus Carolinus* of Linnæus), occurs in the southern United States, and another, *E. diversifolium* (*Cocculus diversifolius* of de Candolle), extends from Texas to Arizona and Mexico.

epibenthic (ep-i-ben'thik), *a.* [*epibenthos* + *-ic*.] Living upon or in the bottom of the continental shelf or littoral zone of the ocean; of or pertaining to epibenthos. See ★*epibenthos*, ★*benthos*, ★*benthonic*.

Everywhere, however, the *epibenthic* fauna is exposed to certain definite environmental conditions, as compared with a deeper fauna. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 933.

epibenthos (ep-i-ben'thos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *βένθος*, depth (see ★*benthos*).] The animals and plants that exist next to the benthos, or deep-sea fauna and flora—namely, those that live in the sea-bottom of the continental shelf or littoral zone, and those that are attached to its surface, and those that creep or run over its surface, considered collectively. See ★*benthos*.

The fauna of this zone [continental shelf or littoral zone], generally very well characterized, may be distinguished as the *epibenthos*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 933.

epiboulangerite (ep″i-bō-lan'jėr-īt), *n.* [*epi-* + *boulangerite*.] A lead sulphantimonate, $Pb_3Sb_2S_8$, occurring in dark bluish-gray to black masses. It is perhaps derived by alteration from boulangerite.

epibranchial, *n.* **2.** In *ichth.*, one of the upper bones of the gill-arches. They lie just above the angle of each arch, between the superior pharyngeals (which they support) and the ceratobranchials below.

epibranchiale (ep″i-brang-ki-ā'le), *n.*; pl. *epibranchialia* (-li-ą). [NL., neut. of **epibranchialis*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchial*.] In *ichth.*, the uppermost of the three pieces of the gill-branches (*branchialia*) in the gill-apparatus.

Epibulia (ep-i-bū'li-ą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Epibulidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

Epibulidæ (ep-i-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulia* + *-idæ*.] A family of calyconectous *Siphonophora*. It consists of polygastric forms with a short, inflated, spirally convoluted stem, cormidia ordinate in a spiral ring protected by a corona of palpons, pneumatophore without pericystic radial pouches but with hypocystic villi. It includes the genera *Epibulia* and *Angela*.

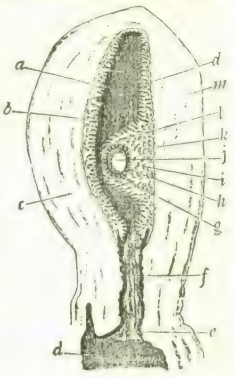
epicheilous, *a.* See ★*epichilous*.

epichilous (ep-i-kī'lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιχειλής*, on or at the lips, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *χείλος*, lip.] Of or pertaining to the lip or buccal segment: specifically applied to earthworms having the prostomium separated from the buccal segment by a complete groove. Also *epicheilous*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 199.

Epichloë (e-pik'lō-ē), *n.* [NL. (Tulasne, 1865), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *χλόη*, grass, verdure.] A genus of parasitic fungi of the order *Hypocreales*, having the perithecia embedded in a smooth, bright-colored, fleshy stroma which is at first covered with a conidial layer. The asci are cylindrical and contain 8 hyaline filiform spores. The species are mostly parasitic on grasses, as the name indicates. *E. typhina* frequently attacks the cultivated grasses, *Poa pratensis*, blue-grass, and *Phleum pratense*, timothy.

epichondrosis (ep″i-kon-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-osis.*] A growth of cartilage upon the periosteum, such as that producing the antlers of a deer.

epichondrotic (ep″i-kon-drot'ik), *a.* [*epichondrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to a growth of cartilage upon the periosteum or perichondrium. The antlers of deer are epichondrotic growths.

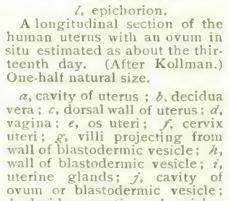


Epichondrotic growths preponderate, with multiple and broadened bases.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, [1902, I. 218.

epichordal, *a.* **2.** Noting a type of vertebræ, found in some *Batrachia*, in which the cartilaginous elements from which the centra of the vertebræ are developed are suppressed on the ventral side of the notochord, as in *Pipa*, *Bombinator*, and *Alytes*.

The *epichordal* feature is not necessarily indicative of relationship.
H. Gadow, Amphibia and [Reptiles, p. 20.

epichorion (ep-i-kō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *epichoria* (-ä). [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *χόριον*, the membrane that incloses the fetus.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the uterine mucosa which folds over and incloses the egg in mammals.



l, epichorion.
A longitudinal section of the human uterus with an ovum in situ estimated as about the thirteenth day. (After Kollman.) One-half natural size.

a, cavity of uterus; *b*, decidua vera; *c*, dorsal wall of uterus; *d*, vagina; *e*, os uteri; *f*, cervix uteri; *g*, villi projecting from wall of blastodermic vesicle; *h*, wall of blastodermic vesicle; *i*, uterine glands; *j*, cavity of ovum or blastodermic vesicle; *k*, decidua serotina; *l*, epichorion; *m*, ventral wall of uterus. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

epichrosis (ep-i-krō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίχρωσις*, a surface stain, < *ἐπιχρωννύναι*, color on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *χρωννύναι*, color.] Cutaneous discoloration, as in chloasma, freckles, etc.

epichysis (ep-i-kī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίχυσις*, a pouring in, also a pitcher, < *ἐπιχεῖν*, pour in, < *ἐπί*, on, in, + *χεῖν*, pour.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a pitcher for wine, etc.; a beaker.

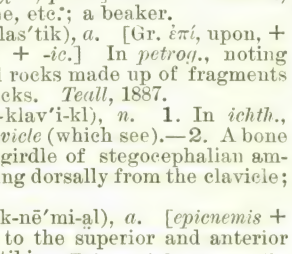
epiclastic (ep-i-klas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κλαστός*, broken, + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, noting detrital, surficial rocks made up of fragments of preëxisting rocks. *Teall*, 1887.

epiclavicle (ep-i-klav'i-kl), *n.* **1.** In *ichth.*, same as *supraclavicle* (which see).—**2.** A bone of the shoulder-girdle of stegocephalian amphibians extending dorsally from the clavicle; the clithrum.

epicnemial (ep-ik-nē'mi-al), *a.* [*epicnemis* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the superior and anterior portion of the tibia.—**Epicnemial process,** the long, upwardly directed process on the superior part of the tibia, particularly pronounced in grebes and loons.

epicnemis (ep-ik-nē'mis), *n.* [NL., < *ἐπί*, upon, + *κνήμη*, tibia.] A small sclerite sometimes found at the base of the tibia in some *Arachnida*, which does not appear to have separate motion.

epicœloma (ep-i-sē-lō'mä), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κοίλωμα* (*τ-*), a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma.*] The portion of the cœloma, or true body-cavity, nearest the notochord in the vertebrate embryo. Also *epicœlom.*



m, epicœloma.
Transverse section across the middle of the length of a frog embryo. Magnified.

a, dorsal root of spinal nerve; *b*, mesoblastic somite; *c*, subnotochordal rod; *d*, archinephric duct; *e*, intestinal region of mesenteron; *f*, splanchnocœle; *g*, epiblast; *h*, yolk-cells; *i*, mesoblast; *j*, splanchnopleuric layer of mesoblast; *k*, somatopleuric layer of mesoblast; *l*, archinephric duct; *m*, myocœle or epicœloma; *n*, notochord; *o*, spinal cord. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

epicontinental (ep″i-kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* [*epi-* + *continental.*] In *geol.*, resting upon a continent: said of shallow seas formed by the submergence of continental areas in certain geological periods. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 11.

epicostal (ep-i-kos'tal), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *costa*, rib, + *-al*[1].] Lying upon a rib.

epicotyleal (ep″i-kot-i-lē'al), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κοτυλη*, cup, + *-al*[1].] In *ichth.*, the metapterygoid, one of the lateral bones of the head of fishes. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 514.

epicrisis, *n.* **3.** A secondary crisis in an infectious disease.

epicrystalline (ep-i-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [*epi-* + *crystalline.*] In *geol.*, noting a crystalline structure or character which is superimposed (as often in regional metamorphism) upon an older sedimentary one. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 802.

epicurrent (ep'i-kur-ent), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *currens*, current.] A stream or current at the surface of the sea, such as the Gulf Stream. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 625.

epicycle, *n.* **2.** (*b*) In *mod. astron.*, sometimes used for the geocentric path of a planet, or its path relative to the earth regarded as fixed.

epicyclic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A curve which is the path of a point P describing uniformly a circular orbit relatively to a point Q which itself has a uniform circular motion about O. If the angular velocities have the same sign, the epicyclic is *direct*; if opposite, *retrograde.*

epidemicity (ep-i-dē-mis'i-ti), *n.* [*epidemic* + *-ity.*] The condition of being epidemic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 468.

epidemiographist (ep-i-dē-mi-og'ra-fist), *n.* A writer on the subject of epidemics. *N. E. D.*

epidendral (ep-i-den'dral), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *δένδρον*, tree, + *-al*[1].] Growing on trees: applied chiefly to epiphytes: as, an *epidendral* orchid.

epidendric (ep-i-den'drik), *a.* Same as ★*epidendral.*

epiderma (ep-i-dėr'mä), *n.*; pl. *epidermata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A cutaneous excrescence, such as a wart.

epidermatic (ep″i-dėr-mat'ik), *a.* Same as *epidermic.*

epidermatous (ep-i-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the epidermis.

Epidermic globes. Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*).—**Epidermic medication.** See *epidermic method*, under *epidermic.*

epidermin (ep-i-dėr'min), *n.* [*epidermis* + *-in*[2].] An emollient consisting of equal parts of white wax, acacia, glycerin, and water, employed as a vehicle for exhibiting skin-medication.

epidermoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* A tumor composed of cells resembling those of, or derived from, the epidermis.

epidermoidal (ep″i-dėr-moi'dal), *a.* Resembling the epidermis.

epidermolysis (ep″i-dėr-mol'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιδερμ(ίς)*, epidermis, + *λύσις*, loosening.] A loosening of the epidermis from the next underlying layer of the skin.

epidermoma (ep″i-dėr-mō'mä), *n.*; pl. *epidermomata* (-ma-tä). [Gr. *ἐπιδερμ(ίς)*, epidermis, + *-oma.*] A cutaneous excrescence or outgrowth, such as a wart.

epidermosis (ep″i-dėr-mō'sis), *n.*; pl. *epidermoses* (-sēs). [Gr. *ἐπιδερμ(ίς)*, epidermis, + *-osis.*] A disease of the skin which affects chiefly the superficial layer, or epidermis.

epidiabase (ep-i-dī'a-bās), *n.* [*epi-* + *diabase.*] In *petrog.*, a diabase the augite in which has been changed to amphibole, uralite, or hornblende: applied to rocks previously called *epidiorite.* *Issel*, 1892.

epidiascope (ep-i-dī'a-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *διά*, through, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the optical projection of the images of opaque bodies on a screen by means of reflected or transmitted light. It consists of a lantern-box containing a powerful arc-light, a water-tank for removing heat-rays, and a series of mirrors beneath and above the objective. *Nature*, Feb. 19, 1903, p. 376. See cut at *projecting-*★*lantern.*

epididymectomy (ep-i-did-i-mek'tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *epididymis* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the epididymis. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1903, p. 25.

epididymite (ep-i-did'i-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + E. (*eu*)*didymite.*] A silicate of beryllium and sodium, $HNaBeSi_3O_8$, occurring in colorless twinned orthorhombic crystals of tabular habit: found in southern Greenland. It has the same composition as eudidymite, but differs from it in crystallization.

epidotiferous (ep″i-dō-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*epidote* + L. *ferre*, bear.] Containing epidote; epidotic.

epidotization (ep″i-dō-tī-zā'shon), *n.* [*epidote* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *petrog.*, that form of metamorphism which is accompanied by the formation of epidote, usually at the expense of the ferromagnesian minerals, but also from the feldspars in some instances.

epidural (ep-i-dū'ral), *a.* [*epi-* + *dura* (*mater*) + *-al*[1].] Situated upon the dura mater: as, the *epidural* space, an interval between the periosteum which lines the spinal canal and the dura mater of the spinal cord.

epifocal (ep-i-fō'kal), *a.* [*epi-* + *focal.*] Lying about the focus; arranged with reference to the focus; near the focus; specifically, above the seismic center or focus of an earthquake.

When this material is volcanic it is almost invariably magnetic, and we perceive in its sudden rearrangement causes which should produce magnetic effects within an *epifocal* district. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 608.

epifolliculitis (ep″i-fo-lik-ū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *folliculus*, follicle, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp.

epigamic (ep-i-gam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Relating to the mating of animals: as, *epigamic* colors, those worn by males during the mating period and supposed to attract the females. *E. B. Poulton*, Colors of Animals, p. 338.—**Epigamic character,** any characteristic of color, markings, structure, or conduct which serves to attract or excite the other sex during the courtship of animals, such as the song of birds, the drumming of the grouse, the plumage of the peacock, etc.—**Epigamic coloring.** See ★*coloring.*

Epigastric angle, fold, fossa, zone. See ★*angle*[3], ★*fold*[1], ★*fossa*, and *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal.*

epigenetic (ep″i-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*epigenesis*, after *genetic.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

He criticises the ideas of progress and of the unity of history, and contends for an *epigenetic* as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation. *Mind*, XII. 629.

2. In *phys. geog.*, a term applied to those rivers whose courses have been determined by the slope of a once overlying series of strata, now removed by erosion so as to disclose rock-structures of another arrangement; superposed; inherited.

epigenist (e-pij'e-nist), *n.* [*epigen(y)* + *-ist.*] One who accepts the doctrine of epigenesis as opposed to evolution in the sense of preformation: same as *epigenesist.*

epigenite (e-pij'e-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιγενής*, growing after, + *-ite*[2].] A sulpharsenate of copper and iron occurring in steel-gray prismatic crystals: found near Wittichen, Baden.

epiglottitis (ep″i-glo-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *epiglottis* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the epiglottis.

epignath (ep'ig-nath), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *Isopoda*, an epipodite usually consisting of one article affixed to the external margin of the protopodite or basal part of a maxilliped.

epigonal (e-pig'ō-nal), *a.* Characteristic of or pertaining to an epigone. See *epigone*[1].

epigraf, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *epigraph.*

epigramme (ep-i-gram'), *n.* [F. *épigramme*: see *epigram.*] A small fillet of game, poultry, lamb, or other delicate meat prepared and served as an entrée.

epiguanine (ep-i-gwä'nin), *n.* One of the xanthin bases, $C_6H_7N_5O$.

epigyne (ep'i-jīn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, to, + *γυνή*, female.] The female aperture or vulva in arachnids. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 387.

epigynum (e-pij'i-num), *n.*; pl. *epigyna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, to, + *γυνή*, female.] In the *Arachnida*, the opening of the female genital organs; the epigyne. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, 2d ser., Zool., 1892, p. 297.

epigyny (e-pij'i-ni), *n.* [*epigyn-ous* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, the character of being epigynous; the growth of corolla and stamens on the top of the ovary.

Apart from this, botanists are generally agreed that the concrescence of parts of the flower-whorls . . . is an indication of advance, as is also the concrescence that gives the condition of *epigyny.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 440.

epihypocycloidal (ep″i-hī-pō-sī-kloi′dal), *a.* [*epi-* + *hypocycloidal.*] In *math.*, having a generating rolling curve of such a form that the portion of the profile without the primitive circle is epicycloidal, while that within it is hypocycloidal.

epilaryngeal (ep″i-lă-rin′jē-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-e-al.*] Above the larynx; falsetto.

epilate, *v. t.*—**Epilating forceps.** See ★*forceps.*

epilatory (ē-pil′a-tō-ri), *n.* [L. *e*, out, + *pilus*, hair, after *depilatory.*] Same as *depilatory.*

epilemma (ep-i-lem′ă), *n.*; pl. *epilemmata* (-ma-tă). [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λέμμα*, scale.] The fine, transparent sheath of a terminal nerve-fibril.

epilemmal (ep-i-lem′al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the epilemma. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, March 25, 1901, p. 506.

epilepsy, *n.*—**Cursive epilepsy,** epilepsy in which the prodromes take the form of an impulse to run. —**Diurnal epilepsy,** a form of epilepsy in which the attacks occur only or chiefly during the daytime.—**Focal epilepsy.** Same as *cortical epilepsy.*—**Laryngeal epilepsy.** Same as *laryngeal* ★*vertigo.*—**Nocturnal epilepsy,** a form of epilepsy in which the paroxysms occur only at night, and usually during sleep.—**Psychic epilepsy,** a form of epilepsy attended with mental derangement.

Epileptic cry. See ★*cry.*—**Epileptic status,** a morbid condition marked by almost continuous epileptic seizures, the intervals between which are passed in a state of coma and fever.

epileptoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* A person who is prone to have epileptic seizures.

epilobe, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, a plant of the genus *Epilobium.* Also applied to *Chamænerion angustifolium*, the great willow-herb, long included in *Epilobium.*

epilog, *n.*, and *v. i.* A simplified spelling of *epilogue.*

epilogism†, *n.* **2.** Something added; an epilogue.

epilogist (e-pil′ō-jist), *n.* [*epilogue* + *-ist.*] The writer or the speaker of an epilogue.

The *epilogist* says that missing sections of the tale will be lost unless he finds time to treat them; this is a confession that the pretended book of the Grail (assumed according to the usual mediæval fiction) has no existence outside of his inner consciousness.
Jour. Amer. Folk-lore, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 55.

epimagmatic (ep-i-mag-mat′ik), *a.* [*epi-* + *magmatic.*] In *petrog.*, noting those minerals in igneous rocks which have been formed since the solidification of the magma: not pyrogenetic. Such minerals are often called *secondary* minerals. See *secondary*, 4.

epimere (ep′i-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μέρος*, part, portion.] **1.** In *embryol.*, a portion of the mesodermal wall of the epicœloma in the vertebrate embryo. See cut under ★*epicœloma.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, same as *epimeron.*

epimorphosis (ep″i-môr-fō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μόρφωσις*, forming, < *μορφοῦν*, *v.*, form, < *μορφή*, form.] The regeneration of a piece or fragment of an organism by cell-proliferation at the cut or injured surfaces: a more common form of regeneration, distinguished from ★*morphallaxis.*

epimysium (ep-i-mī′si-um), *n.* [NL., erroneously formed from Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle.] The connective-tissue sheath of a muscle.

epimyth (ep′i-mith), *n.* [NL. *epimythium*, < Gr. *ἐπιμύθιον*, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *μῦθος*, fable. Compare *affabulation.*] The moral appended to a fable or story.

epimythium (ep-i-mith′i-um), *n.*; pl. *epimythia* (-ă). [NL.] Same as ★*epimyth.*

Such are the repetition in cursive of a fable . . . and of an *epimythium.*
D. C. Hesseling, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIII. 296.

epinephridial (ep″i-nef-rid′i-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *nephridium* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the spaces above the renal organ or nephridium. See the quotation under ★*perigonadial.*

epinephrin (ep-i-nef′rin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-in*[2].] **1.** A term introduced by J. J. Abel to designate the active blood-pressure raising principle of the adrenal glands. See also ★*adrenalin.*—**2.** The proprietary name of a preparation made from the suprarenal capsule, which possesses marked hemostatic properties.

epineural, *a.* **2.** Lying upon or over a nerve. —**Epineural canal,** in some echinoderms, one of the canals which run between the nervous system and the adjacent body epithelium.

Epinnula (e-pin′ū-lă), *n.* [NL., < L. *ē-*, out, + *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna*, fin.] A genus of scombroid fishes of the family *Gempylidæ:* found in the West Indies.

epinotum (ep-i-nō′tum), *n.*; pl. *epinota* (-tă). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *νῶτος*, back.] Same as *metanotum. Biol. Bulletin*, May, 1904, p. 258.

epionychium (ep″i-ō-nik′i-um), *n.*; pl. *epionychia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail.] The membrane which covers the nails of the fetus.

epiopticon (ep-i-op′ti-kon), *n.*; pl. *epioptica* (-kă). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὀπτικός*, optic.] The second of the three ganglionic swellings in each of the optic ganglia of an insect. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., pp. 253, 254.

epiostracum (ep-i-os′tra-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ὄστρακον*, shell.] The outer layer in the integument of *Acarina.* It consists of a single layer of cells, rounded or conical on the outer side and flat on the inner side. These cells form the papillæ with which the soft parts of the body are often coated.

epiotic, *n.* **2.** One of the outer or lateral pair of the supratemporal bones in the cranial roof of the stegocephalian *Amphibia*, regarded as bones of dermal origin.—**3.** In *ichth.*, a lateral, posterior paired bone of the cranium, usually forming a blunt projection. It lies at the side of the supraoccipital behind the parietal, and articulates below with the exoccipital. The upper limb of the post-temporal is attached to it.

epiparasite (ep-i-par′a-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *παράσιτος*, parasite.] Same as *ectoparasite.*

epipastic (ep-i-pas′tik), *a.* and *n.* [F. *épipastique*, < Gr. *ἐπίπαστος*, sprinkled over, < *ἐπιπάσσειν*, sprinkle over, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] **I.** *a.* Sprinkled over, as silk or paper with cantharides or other blistering agents, or with a powder.

II. *n.* A substance which causes a blister when applied to the skin; blister-plaster; a vesicatory.

Epiph. An abbreviation of *Epiphany.*

epiphallus (ep-i-fal′us), *n.*; pl. *epiphalli* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φαλλός*, phallus.] In some pulmonate gastropods, an enlargement of the vas deferens, which does not enter the penis directly, but is continued beyond the apex of that organ and frequently bears a long blind duct, the flagellum. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 447.

epiphenomenal (ep″i-fē-nom′e-nal), *a.* [*epiphenomenon* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epiphenomenon.

The spiritual becomes the "*epiphenomenal*," a merely incidental phosphorescence, so to say, that regularly accompanies physical processes of a certain type and complexity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 88.

From the standpoint of naturalism a world described in such terms is *epiphenomenal.*
J. Ward, Naturalism and Agnosticism, ii.

epiphenomenalism (ep″i-fē-nom′e-nal-izm), *n.* [*epiphenomenal* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that consciousness, or mind, is an added or secondary phenomenon (epiphenomenon); the doctrine that consciousness is the incidental result of the phenomena of neural structure and of neural activity according to the laws of mechanics. According to this view, freedom and responsibility are illusions or a routine, having no more real relation to conduct than has the sound of the bell to its tolling or the whistle of the engine to its movements. The aim of science is held to be the objective study of a material universe, into which our minds must not be thrust as part of the problem, which is complete and intelligible only when considered objectively and as separated from our minds by a chasm that is intellectually impassable. Sensible knowledge is held to consist of phenomena or appearances which are produced in our minds by a natural world that in itself is, and always must be, utterly unknown and unknowable; and as the human brain is part of the phenomenal world of appearances in our minds, critical epiphenomenalism resolves itself into the assertion that our minds are the by-products of appearances in our minds, produced by we know not what.

How does *epiphenomenalism* arise? By immediate inference from the fundamental thesis of parallelism, the denial of causal relations between mental and physical. If the volition is not the cause of its movement, then consciousness is inefficient. If the physical world is a closed circle, then the mind is a mere epiphenomenon on the roof of things but looking helplessly down. Everything goes on exactly as if it were not present. It is therefore, so to speak, a potential absentee. If it were an actual absentee, the world would be no different.
C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 80.

epiphenomenalist (ep″i-fē-nom′e-nal-ist), *n.* [*epiphenomenal* + *-ist.*] One who holds consciousness to be an epiphenomenon. See ★*epiphenomenalism.* *C. A. Strong*, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 83.

epiphenomenalistic (ep″i-fē-nom″e-nal-is′tik), *a.* Partaking of the character of epiphenomenalism. *C. A. Strong*, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 350.

epiphenomenon, *n.* **2.** A phenomenon which is secondary to another or others; a phenomenon which is a sort of by-product in no wise affecting other phenomena. The term is used especially to describe consciousness as conceived by Dr. Shadworth Hodgson, who thinks that not only is consciousness without effect upon the brain, but that one idea is without effect upon other ideas.

The human soul Herbart conceived to be such a real, its various presentations and mental processes being but passing *epiphenomena* of its simple underlying existence. These *epiphenomena* he attributed to the interaction of the reals. *H. Nichols*, Cosmology, § 121.

To say that consciousness is an aura or *epiphenomenon* of the organism, which itself is but a mechanical automaton, is to shirk the difficulty, not to face it.
J. Ward, Naturalism and Agnosticism, II. 37.

Specifically—**3.** In *psychol. theory*, a collateral product of a given set of conditions; a phenomenon which accompanies the effect of a given cause, but which itself has no place in the chain of cause and effect.

They [psychical changes] are called collateral products or "*epiphenomena*" to obviate the charge of materialism, and to conform to the interpretation of the conservation of energy that we have just discussed.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 68.

4. In *neurol.*, a supererogatory phenomenon; something added after the plan of the work is complete.

The cortex cerebri [is] the most important portion of the brain from a psychical point of view, though from the physiological standpoint it may seem rather an *epiphenomenon* or afterthought. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 273.

Epiphenomenon hypothesis. See ★*epiphenomenalism.*

epiphonematical (ep″i-fō-nē-mat′i-kal), *a.* [*epiphonema*(*t-*) + *-ic* + *-al*[1].] Of the nature of an epiphonema.

epiphylly (ep′i-fil-i), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *-y*[3].] The occurrence of epiphytes upon leaves. *Kearney*, Contrib. National Herb., V. 436.

epiphyma (ep-i-fī′ma), *n.*; pl. *epiphymata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φῦμα*, a growth.] Any disease of the skin.

epiphyseolysis (ep-i-fi-sē-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίφυσις*, epiphysis, + *λίσις*, dissolution.] Separation of an epiphysis.

epiphysitis (ep″i-fi-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *epiphysis* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of an epiphysis.

epiphyte, *n.*, **1.** Schimper classifies epiphytes as follows: (*a*) *proto-epiphytes*, comprising the little-homogeneous species which are compelled to obtain nourishment from the surface of their support and directly from atmospheric sources; (*b*) *hemi-epiphytes*, which germinate and pass through their earliest stage on trees, but which later become connected with the ground by their roots; (*c*) *nest-epiphytes*, consisting of species which by appropriate devices collect large quantities of humus and water; (*d*) *tank-epiphytes*, in which the root system is developed only as an anchoring apparatus or is entirely suppressed, so that the whole process of nutrition is carried on by the activity of the leaves.

epiphytism (ep′i-fi-tizm), *n.* [*epiphyte* + *-ism.*] The character or habit of being epiphytic.

epiphytotic (ep″i-fi-tot′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-otic* (as in *epizootic*).] In *bot.*, noting an epidemic of a plant-disease.

epiphytous (ep″i-fī′tus), *a.* Same as *epiphytic.*

epiplankton (ep-i-plangk′ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *plankton.*] The animals and plants which float or swim at the surface or above the hundred-fathom line, considered collectively and in contrast with the dwellers in deeper water; the pelagic plankton (which see, under ★*plankton*).

The *epiplankton* of the open sea is described as *oceanic*; it consists almost entirely of holoplanktonic forms and their larvæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 936.

Limnitic epiplankton, the animals and plants which float or swim at or near the surface of fresh water.—**Neritic epiplankton,** the floating or swimming animals and plants of the waters near the coast.—**Oceanic epiplankton,** the floating and swimming organisms of the high sea.

epiplanktonic (ep″i-plangk-ton′ik), *a.* [*epiplankton* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to epiplankton; floating or swimming in the water at the surface or above the hundred-fathom line; pelagic. See ★*planktonic.*

epiplasmic (ep-i-plaz′mik), *a.* [*epiplasm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the epiplasm.

epiplastral (ep-i-plas′tral), *a.* and *n.* [*epiplastron* + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the epiplastron.

II. *n.* One of the pair of bones which lie behind the entoplastron bone of the plastron of the *Chelonia*, or turtles. Together these bones form the epiplastron. See the cuts under *Chelonia* and *plastron.*

epipleur (ep′i-plör), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλευρά*, the side.] A cavity in *Amphioxus*, surrounding the pharynx at the sides and below, into which the respiratory stream of

water passes through the gill-openings and from which it escapes through the atrial pore.

epipleural, *n.* 2. Same as *epipleura*, 1.

epiploenterocele (e-pip″lō-en′tę-rō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, omentum, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Hernia of a loop of intestine and portions of the omentum.

epiplopexy (e-pip′lō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίπλοον*, omentum, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] Attachment, by a surgical operation, of the omentum to the anterior abdominal wall in order to cause anastomosis between the blood-vessels of the two parts.

epipod (ep′i-pod), *n.* Same as *epipodite*.

epipodal (e-pip′ō-dal), *a.* Same as *epipodial*.

epipodium, *n.* 2. In some *Echinoidea*, a raised ring surrounding each pair of pores on each primary ambulacral plate.

epipolize (e-pip′ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epipolized*, ppr. *epipolizing*. [Gr. *ἐπιπολή*, a surface, + *-ize*.] To render fluorescent. See *epipolized*.

epipterygoid (ep-ip-ter′i-goid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated upon or above the pterygoid bone. —**Epipterygoid bone,** a rod-shaped bone articulating with the pterygoid bone.

II. *n.* 1. In *herpet.*, a cartilage-bone, developed in some reptiles, which abuts on the superior face of the pterygoid.—2. In *ornith.*, a hook-like process developed on the inner edge of the pterygoid near its articulation with the quadrate.

epipygium (ep-i-pij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *epipygia* (-ä). [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πυγή*, the buttocks.] The last dorsal segment of an insect's abdomen: applied especially to the aculeate *Hymenoptera*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 236.

epirhizous (ep-i-rī′zus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥίζα*, root.] Growing on roots.

epirogenic (e-pī-rō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἤπειρος*, a continent, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Continent-making; in *geol.*, pertaining to movements by which wide changes of level have occurred without special orogenic results; noting continent-making movements or the up-and-down movements or oscillations of continental areas. *G. K. Gilbert*, 1890.—**Epirogenic physiography,** land-features controlled and limited largely by epirogenic disturbances which give rise to cycles of change: a term proposed by W. H. Hobbs, together with the contrasted term *orogenic physiography*, which emphasizes the importance of earlier structural features and orogenic disturbances in controlling surface-contour. *Science*, Oct. 23, 1903, pp. 538, 539.

epirogeny (ē-pī-roj′e-ni), *n.* [Also *epeirogeny*; < Gr. *ἤπειρος*, the mainland, a continent, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, produced.] The production of a continent; the appearance of a continent due to continental oscillation of level. See ★*diastrophism*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., pp. 392, 1374.

epirotulian (ep″i-rō-tū′li-an), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *rotula*, patella, + *-ian*.] Situated or directed upon the patella or knee-cap: as, an *epirotulian* blow. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 846.

epirrhysa (ep-i-rī′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. pl. based on Gr. *ἐπίρρυσις*, a flowing in, < *ἐπιρρεῖν*, flow in or upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In the sponges, the canals which carry water from the exterior of the body inward to the flagellate chambers; the inhalant canals: contrasted with *aporrhysa*, or exhalant canals, which are the conduits carrying water from the flagellate chambers inward to the paragastral cavity.

Epis., Episc. Abbreviations of *Episcopal*.

episarcine (ep-i-sär′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-ine*².] A basic substance, $C_4H_6ON_3$(?), possibly belonging to the pyrimidin group.

epischesis (e-pis′kē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίσχεσις*, stopping, holding back, < *ἐπέχειν*, hold back, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] Suppression of any of the normal excretions.

episclera (ep-i-sklē′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclere*.] The superficial layer of the sclerotic.

episclerotitis (ep-is-klē-rō-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *sclerot-ic* + *-itis*.] Same as *episcleritis*.

episcopality (ē-pis-kō-pal′i-ti), *n.* [*episcopal* + *-ity*.] 1. The essence of the episcopacy.—2. The office of bishop.—3. The dignity or bearing of a bishop. *N. E. D.*

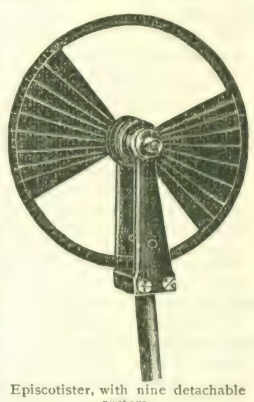
episcopation (ē-pis-kō-pā′shon), *n.* [NL. **episcopatio(n-)*, < LL. *episcopari*, be a bishop, < *episcopus*, bishop.] The act of consecrating to the episcopal office; the being made a bishop.

episcope (ep′i-skōp), *n.* A form of projection-lantern, for opaque objects, in which reflected light is used: a simplified form of ★*epidiascope*. See ★*lantern*.

episcopolatry (ē-pis-kō-pol′a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, bishop, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of bishops; blind devotion to the episcopal system in church organization. *N. E. D.*

Those Englishmen who, in the violence of their recoil from Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, have cherished proclivities in the direction of *Episcopolatry*."
Ch. Times, Dec. 22, 1882, p. 915.

episcotister (ep″is-kō-tis′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπισκοτίζειν*, darken, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκοτίζειν*, make dark, < *σκότος*, darkness.] In *psychophys.*, an instrument devised by H. Aubert for the accurate graduation of intensity of light. In its original form the episcotister consists of two similar disks of blackened brass from each of which four octants have been cut out. The disks are pierced at the center for mounting upon a color-mixer. The nearer or outer disk is furnished with a retaining-rim, and is graduated, over 45 degrees of its periphery, in units of one degree. When the episcotister is rotated before a source of light, the light is darkened to a degree which can be measured in terms of the angular value of the black sectors. The construction of the episcotister may be widely varied, to suit different conditions.


Episcotister, with nine detachable sectors.

A small motor was attached to the stimulus-lantern, and an *episcotister* was mounted upon it.
J. W Baird, Carnegie Inst. Pub., xxix. 60.

episematic (ep″i-sē-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *σῆμα*, mark: see *sematic*.] Serving as a special means of recognition: applied to characteristics of animals which, when displayed, serve as recognition-marks for the guidance of other individuals of the species.—**Episematic coloring.** See ★*coloring*.

episiolasty (ep-i-sī′ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίσειον*, the region of the pubes, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Operative restoration of a defect in the vulva.

episiotomy (ep″i-sī-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίσειον*, the region of the pubes, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incisions into the labia during childbirth, made to relieve dangerous stretching of the perineum.

epispadiac (ep-i-spā′di-ak), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or affected with epispadias.

II. *n.* One who has an epispadias.

epispadias (ep-i-spā′di-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπαδών*, a rent.] Abnormal opening of the urethra upon the dorsum of the penis.

epispinal (ep-i-spī′nal), *a.* [*epi-* + *spinal*.] Situated on or above the spinal cord.—**Epispinal spaces,** intervals between the spinal cord substance and the pia mater.

episplenitis (ep″i-splē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the spleen.

epistapedial (ep″i-stā-pē′di-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *stapedius* (see *stapes*) + *-al*¹.] Lying upon or relating to the stapes: as, the *epistapedial* cartilage, a branch of cartilage running from the columella to the tympanum.

epistasis, *n.* 2. An arrested or stationary condition in the ancestral history of a group of organisms.

Epistasis is a modified form of the process emphasized by Bons under the name of neotenia, a reversion of a phylum to a modified embryonic condition.
Science, March 6, 1903, p. 381.

Epistemological parallelism. See ★*parallelism*.

episternal, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *ichth.*, the lower median bone in the hyoid arch. Also called *urohyal*.

episternum, *n.* 6. In spatangoid sea-urchins, the third pair of plates on the ventral face of the posterior interradius.

epistolite (e-pis′tō-līt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its flat rectangular form and white color; < Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, letter, + *-ite*¹.] A rare mineral, consisting essentially of the silicate, niobate, and titanate of sodium with water, occurring in silver-white tabular crystals with pearly luster: found in southern Greenland.

epistoma, *n.* (*d*) The anterior part of the cephalic doublure of the *Trilobita*, sometimes isolated by the sutures.

epistomian (ep-i-stō′mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epistoma.

epistroma (ep-i-strō′mä), *n.* [LGr. *ἐπίστρωμα*, trappings, < Gr. *ἐπιστορεννύναι*, spread over, < *ἐπί*, over, + *στορεννύναι*, spread.] A varied form of ornamentation of the echinoid test, which arises early during postlarval development, and which is due to the deposit of calcareous substance on the plates.

epit. An abbreviation (*a*) of *epitaph*; (*b*) of *epitome*.

epitactic (ep-i-tak′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιτακτικός*, < *ἐπίταξις*, command, injunction, < *ἐπιτάσσειν*, put upon as a duty, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τάσσειν*, order, arrange.] Of the nature of an injunction or command.

The categorical form involves an *epitactic* meaning.
Whewell, Elem. of Morality, Preface, p. 16.

epitaf, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *epitaph*.

epithecal, *a.* 2. Situated on the outside of the body, as the radial water-vessels of a starfish. Compare ★*hypothecal*.

Epithelial cancer. See ★*cancer*.—**Epithelial pearl** or **nest.** Same as *onion* ★*body*.

epithelioglandular (ep-i-thē″li-ō-glan′dū-lär), *a.* Relating to the epithelial cells of a gland or of its duct. *Nature*, April 24, 1902, p. 604.

Epithelioid cell, in *histol.*, a cell resembling an epithelial cell in shape.

epitheliolysin (ep-i-thē-li-ol′i-sin), *n.* [*epithelium* + *lysin*.] A lysin which is the product of immunization with epithelial cells and is antagonistic toward them.

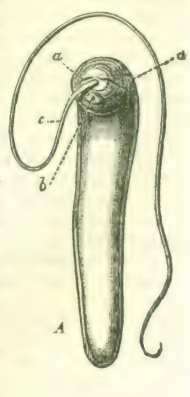
epitheliomuscular (ep-i-thē″li-ō-mus′kū-lär), *a.* Concerning or pertaining to epithelial cells with muscular processes.

epitheliotoxin (ep-i-thē″li-ō-tok′sin), *n.* [*epithelium* + *toxin*.] A cytotoxin produced by immunization with epithelial cells and toxic for the homologous cells.

epithelium, *n.*—**Auditory epithelium.** See ★*auditory*.—**Cubical epithelium,** epithelium composed of cells having a more or less cubical shape. This variety grades into columnar epithelium.—**Glandular epithelium,** any epithelium consisting of glandular or secreting cells.—**Sensory epithelium,** an epithelium which gives rise to sensory cells, such as that which forms the essential layer of the organs of the special senses.

epithelization (ep-i-thē-li-zā′shon), *n.* [*epithelium* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion into epithelium.

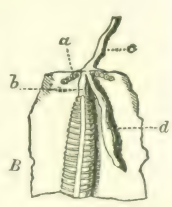
Epithetosomatidæ (ep-i-thet″ō-sō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of gephyreans, peculiar in having a hollow proboscis whose lumen opens into the body-cavity, and a series of pore-like openings which lead from the exterior to the same cavity. The typical and only genus is *Epithetosoma*.



epithyme (ep′i-thīm), *n.* [NL. *epithymum*.] The lesser or thyme-dodder, *Cuscuta Epithymum*. See *dodder*¹ (with cut).

epitokal (e-pit′ō-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an epitoke; sexual: as, the *epitokal* region of the palolo. *Nature*, April 21, 1904, p. 582.

epitoke (ep′i-tōk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τόκος*, birth, production.] The sexual portion of polychætous worms, as the palolo. See ★*atoke*.



A, *Epithetosoma norvegicum*. *a*, *a*, right and left slits leading to the pores; *b*, mouth; *c*, proboscis. *B*, The same animal opened dorsally. *a*, pores; *b*, esophagus; *c*, proboscis; *d*, brown tube. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

epitomatory (ē-pit′ō-ma-tō-ri), *a.* [*epitomate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of an epitome; epitomized. *G. Meredith*.

epitonic (ep-i-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπίτονος*, stretched, < *ἐπιτείνειν*, stretch, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τείνειν*, stretch.] Stretched; overstrained.

epitoxoid (ep-i-tok′soid), *n.* [*epi-* + *toxoid*.] A toxoid which has a less marked affinity for the corresponding antitoxin than has the toxin proper.

epitoxonoid (ep-i-tok′sō-noid), *n.* [*epi-* + *toxonoid*.] A toxonoid which has the least affinity for the corresponding antitoxin.

epitrachelion (ep″i-tra-kē′li-ǫn), *n.*; pl. *epitrachelia* (-ă). [NGr. *ἐπιτραχήλιον*, neut. of MGr. *ἐπιτραχήλιος*, upon the neck, < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τράχηλος*, the neck.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a priest's stole, as distinguished from the *orarion*, or deacon's stole.

Epitrapezios (ep″i-tra-pē′zi-os), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιτραπέζιος*, at table, < *ἐπί*, at, + *τράπεζα*, table.] An epithet of Hercules; specifically, noting a table-statue of Hercules seated, in bronze, which was made by the Greek sculptor Lysippus and presented by him to Alexander the Great. It was afterward owned by Hannibal and by Sulla. In the time of Domitian it had passed to the collection of a Roman amateur poet named Vindex. It is described by Martial and Statius. A plaster cast in the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, taken from an original now lost, is supposed to represent the statue.

epitrichial (ep-i-trik′i-ạl), *a.* [*epitrichium* + *-al*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to the epitrichium. —2. Situated upon a hair or hairs.—**Epitrichial layer**, a layer of larger cells representing the most superficial layer of the epidermis in the human embryo of the third month.

epitympanic, *a.* 2. Situated upon or above the tympanum.—**Epitympanic bone.** See *tympanic*, *n.*, 2.—**Epitympanic space.** Same as ★*attic*[2], 3.

epitympanum (ep-i-tim′pạ-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τύμπανον*, a drum: see *tympanum*.] The attic of the tympanum.

epityphlitis (ep″i-ti-flī′tis), *n.* [NL., < **epityphlum* (< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *τυφλός*, blind: see *cæcum*) + *-itis*.] Same as *appendicitis*.

epivertebral (ep-i-vėr′tē-brạl), *a.* and *n.* [*epi-* + *vertebral*.] I. *a.* Situated upon or above a vertebra.

II. *n.* Same as *neural spine* (which see, under *neural*). *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 524.

epizoicide (ep-i-zō′i-sīd), *n.* [*epizoa* + L. *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] An agent which destroys external animal parasites.

epizygal (e-piz′i-gạl), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ζυγόν*, a yoke, + *-al*[1].] I. *a.* Having reference to the upper pinnule-bearing of two arm-segments in the *Crinoidea*, which meet transversely in a rigid suture and form a syzygy, constituting physiologically but one segment.

II. *n.* An epizygal segment.

E-plan (ē-plan), *n.* In *arch.*, a plan according to which three main structures of approximately equal importance are connected, with usually a smaller one projecting into the court of honor between the main wings, the shape of the whole being like that of the letter E. Compare ★*L-plan*.

epoch, *n.* 5. In the mechanics of vibration, a term introduced into the equation for a simple harmonic motion in cases where time is not reckoned from the instant when the vibrating particle has reached its greatest positive elongation. The equation then becomes $x = a\cos(t\omega + e)$, in which e is the epoch. The epoch is the angle traversed by the point of reference in the interval between the era of reckoning and the instant of greatest elongation.—**Chellean epoch.** See ★*Chellean*.—**Diluvian, forestian epoch.** See ★*diluvian*, ★*forestian*.—**Helvetian epoch**, in *geol.*, a name given by some glaciologists to the second interglacial epoch of Europe, represented by the lignites of Switzerland and Great Britain. It intervened between the Saxonian or second glacial epoch and the Polandian or third glacial epoch.—**Interglacial epoch**, in *geol.*, one of the intervals of mild temperature in the glacial period, when the ice retired. These intervals are recognized by intercalations in the boulder-clay of stratified beds of sand, gravel, and clay, often containing plant-remains or marine or fresh-water shells.—**Mecklenburgian epoch** [*Mecklenburg* in north Germany], in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period, of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the fourth glacial epoch, and is evinced in the ground-moraines and terminal moraines of the last great Baltic glacier, which reach their southern limit in Mecklenburg.—**Neudeckian epoch** [*Neudeck* in Prussia], in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the third interglacial epoch, and is represented by marine and fresh-water deposits between the boulder-clays of the southern Baltic coast-lands. It is preceded by the Polandian or third glacial epoch and followed by the Mecklenburgian or fourth glacial epoch.—**Norfolkian epoch** [*Norfolk* in England], in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the first interglacial epoch, and is typically represented by the forest-bed period of Norfolk. It is preceded by the Scanian or first glacial epoch and followed by the Saxonian or second glacial epoch.—**Polandian epoch** [*Poland* in Europe], in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the third glacial epoch, and is represented by the glacial and fluvioglacial accumulations of the minor Scandinavian ice-sheet and the upper boulder-clay of northern and western Europe. It is preceded by the Helvetian or second interglacial epoch and followed by the Neudeckian or third interglacial epoch.—**Saxonian epoch**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the second glacial epoch, and includes the accumulations of the time of maximum glaciation, when the northern ice-sheet extended to the low grounds of Saxony. It is preceded by the Norfolkian or first interglacial epoch and followed by the Helvetian or second interglacial epoch.—**Scanian epoch** [L. *Scania*, Scandinavia, Sweden], in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the first glacial epoch, and is represented only in the south of Sweden (Scania), which was overridden by a great Baltic glacier.—**Terrace epoch**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial period of North America. It is regarded by American geologists as equivalent to a part of the Champlain period, and is characterized by a great abundance of terraces of fluviatile, lacustrine, and marine origin.

eponym, *n.* 4. The *archon eponymus* at Athens (see *archon*); also, one of certain Assyrian functionaries who gave their names to the years during which they held office.

Eponymic disease, a disease which bears the name of a person, usually of the one who discovered or first accurately described it, as *Bright's* disease.

epsilon, *n.* 2. In *math.*, a quantity which approaches zero when the independent variable approaches a certain limit fixed for it by the conditions of the particular problem or discussion.

epsomite (ep′sǫ-mīt), *n.* [*Epsom* + *-ite*[2].] See *stylolite*.

eq. An abbreviation of *equity*.

equal, *a.*—**Identically equal**, congruent; the same in everything but place or name.

equalizer, *n.* 3. In a wide sense, any form of balanced bar designed to equalize irregular strains, as in the buffers of a car-platform or the springs used to keep a car-vestibule closed under the swaying of the cars when in motion. —4. A box or tank, loosely filled with sand, coke, sawdust, or other cleansing material, through which the gas from a producer is passed to make its quality uniform.

equalizing-gear (ē′kwạl-ī-zing-gēr″), *n.* Any device for making each of the driving parts do its proportionate share of the work; in motor-vehicles, the differential gear.

equalizing-lever (ē′kwạl-ī-zing-lev″ėr), *n.* A lever to which the two adjacent ends of the springs of a locomotive are attached. It insures the equal distribution of the weight of the engine between the springs, no matter how the track-surface may depart from a true plane; this mitigates shocks and maintains equal tractive effect on the driving-wheels so as to lessen the tendency to slip on defective alinements.

equalizing-machine (ē′kwạl-ī-zing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for sawing off the ends of blanks of hubs, spokes, handles, etc., to make them of equal length preparatory to turning them in a lathe or treating them in some other machine. The simplest machine is a sliding saw-table provided with a length-gage, on which the blank is cut one end at a time. The better and more common types have two circular saws adjustable to positions for blanks of different lengths, and fitted with some form of feed-table for bringing the blanks to the saws. Sometimes called *equalizing-saw*.

equalizing-pipe (ē′kwạl-ī-zing-pīp″), *n.* A pipe which connects two or more pipes in such a manner as to permit a free flow from one to the other, thus maintaining an equal pressure in all of them.

equate, *v.* I. *trans.* 4. To join by the sign of equality.—**Equating motion.** Same as ★*jack-in-a-box motion*.

II. *intrans.*—**To equate for curves.** (*a*) In railroad construction, to diminish the slope of grade of a railroad while passing around a curve, in order to compensate for the increased tractive resistance due to the curve, so that the total tractive resistance on the curve shall be the same as on a straight portion of track having the original grade. (*b*) In the preparation of the running schedules for trains, to make an allowance of an imaginary increase in length of line, on account of and as an equivalent of the retardation due to curves.—**To equate for grades**, in the preparation of the running schedules for railroad-trains, to make an allowance of an imaginary increase in length of line, on account of and as an equivalent of the retardation due to grades.

equation, *n.* 4. It is to be noted that a chemical equation, used to represent the results of a chemical change under certain conditions, does not of itself imply that such results necessarily occur; this can be established only by actual experiment, and the equation merely furnishes a brief form of statement of what the experiment has shown to be true.—**Annual equation**, a periodic variation of the motion of the moon owing to the variation of the sun's distance, in consequence of which as the earth moves from perihelion to aphelion the length of the month becomes shorter, the moon's angular motion being accelerated, while the reverse effect takes place as the earth returns from aphelion to perihelion. The effect, equal to a little more than 11 minutes, was discovered by Tycho Brahe about 1590.—**Beltrami's equation**, an equation analogous to Laplace's equation for a plane. It is of the form

$$\frac{\partial}{du}\left(\frac{G\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial u} - F\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial v}}{H}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v}\left(\frac{E\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial v} - F\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial u}}{H}\right) = 0;$$

where $H = \sqrt{EG - F^2}$, and u, v are variables determining the position of a point on a surface such that the square of its linear element $ds^2 = E\,du^2 + 2F\,du\,dv + G\,dv^2$. *Beltrami*, Opere Matematiche, I. 325.—**Brightness**

equation, in *psychol.-optics*, the subjective match of two impressions in regard to brightness or luminosity. A typical brightness equation would be given with the matching of two grays. The term is, however, generally reserved for the matching (in respect of brightness) of a color with a color, or of a color with a gray.—**Consistent equations**, simultaneous equations.—**Cyclotomic equation**, an equation related to the partition of the perigon, such as $(x^n - 1)/(x - 1) = 0$, where n is prime.—**Dimensional equation**, in *phys.*, a formula or equation indicating the manner in which the fundamental units of any system of physical measurements enter into a derived unit or quantity.—**Equation of acceleration.** See ★*acceleration*.—**Equation of elasticity.** See ★*elasticity*.—**Equation of energy.** Denoting kinetic energy by E(K), and potential energy by E(P), we may write the energy equation

$$-[E(P) - E_0(P)] = E(K) - E_0(K).$$

In words: The total energy of the system, or the sum of the kinetic energy and the potential energy, is a constant quantity.—**Equation of equilibrium**, an equation expressing the conditions under which the parts of a dynamical system will remain at rest. The complete specification of the conditions of equilibrium usually demands a set of such equations.—**Equation of force**, an equation expressing the dimensions of the derived entity force (P) in terms of the fundamental entities, mass, length, and time: $[P] = [M]\,[L]\,[T]^{-2}$.—**Equation of state**, the law $f(p, v, \theta) = a$, connecting the pressure (p), volume (v), and temperature (θ) defining the change of state of a homogeneous liquid or gaseous substance.—**Equation of the equinoxes**, the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinoxes, arising from the variation in the force which produces their precession. This force is a maximum when the sun passes the solstices, and disappears at the time of the equinoxes.—**Equations of the transformation**, the equations which express x' and y' in terms of x and y, or inversely, when a point transformation replaces $P(x, y)$ by $P'(x', y')$.—**Equation time-piece**, a timepiece which shows the difference between mean and apparent solar time. [Now obsolete.]—**Equivalent equations**, equations such that every root of either is also a root of the other.—**Exact differential equation**, an equation in which an exact differential is equated to zero.—**Formulaic equation**, an equation which has to do only with the very nature of the operations involved, and not at all with the particular numbers operated with. Thus the equation $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ expresses the fact that addition is an associative operation.—**Fractional equation**, one containing an expression in which an unknown or variable is contained in a denominator; for example, $\frac{2}{x} + 1 = 0$.—**Galoisian equation**, for a domain R, an irreducible equation of prime degree whose roots are all rational functions of two of the roots.—**Gas equation**, the equation $pv = R\theta$, where p is pressure, v volume, θ temperature, and R a constant.—**Gauss's equation**,

$$x(1-x)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left\{c - (a+b+1)x\right\}\frac{dy}{dx} - aby = 0,$$

where a, b, c are constants, and x is the independent variable.—**Graph of an equation.** See ★*graph*.—**Green's equation**,

$$\iiint \nabla u \,.\, \nabla v\,dv = \iint \mu \nabla v \,.\, d\sigma - \iiint v\nabla^2 v\,dv,$$

an equation useful for problems in gravitation, hydrodynamics, and electrostatics.—**Hypergeometric equation.** Same as *Gauss's* ★*equation*.—**Incompatible equations**, equations having no solution whatever in common; for example, $x + y = 4$ and $2x + 2y = 9$.—**Inconsistent equations**, incompatible equations.—**Integral equation.** (*a*) In *alg.*, an equation whose terms are integral expressions so far as concerns the unknown or variable. (*b*) In the *calculus*, an equation which contains no differentials.—**Irrational equation**, an equation which contains an indicated root of an unknown or variable.—**Laplace's spherical harmonic equation.** Same as *Laplace's principal equation*. See *Laplace's equation*.—**Metacyclic equation**, of degree p, an equation whose group for a domain R is the metacyclic group of degree p.—**Octic equation**, an equation of the eighth degree.—**Poisson's equation**,

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{\kappa}\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = 4\pi\rho,$$

where κ is a constant; x, y, z are the coördinates of a point in space; t denotes the time; ρ is a function of x, y, z; and V may denote temperature, potential, etc. —**Primitive of a differential equation**, an integral equation which satisfies a differential equation.—**Radical equation**, an irrational equation.—**Reflection equations**, in *optics*, equations from which the phase and intensity of the reflected ray may be computed from the angle of incidence and the index of refraction of the mirror. The two best-known forms of such equations are those of Fresnel and of Neumann.—**Symmetric equation**, an equation which is unchanged by interchange of the unknowns or variables.—**Tidal equations**, equations which are involved in the theory of the tides.—**To reduce an equation.** See ★*reduce*.—**Van der Waal's equation**, an equation which represents the relation between volume and pressure of a gas with much better approximation than the law of Boyle and Gay-Lussac. The law of Boyle may be written $pv = RT$; where p is the pressure exerted by a gram-molecule of the gas when its volume is v, T is the absolute temperature, and R is a constant. To the pressure, p, Van der Waal adds the attraction of the molecules of the gas on one another, represented by $\frac{a}{v^2}$, and he subtracts from the volume, v, that part of this volume which is so occupied by the molecules that it is not left free for their motion. The equation becomes $\left(p + \frac{a}{v^2}\right)\left(v - \beta\right) = RT$, where a and β are constants depending on the properties of the gas in question.—**Vertical equation**, the equation of a conic referred to a vertex as origin.—**Zonal equation.** See ★*zonal*.

equational, *a.* 2. Operating with equations: as, *equational* logic.

equationally (ē-kwā′shọn-ạl-i), *adv.* As an equation or as equations: in the form of equations; by use of equations.

equationism (ē-kwā′shọn-izm), *n.* [*equation* + *-ism.*] The principle of solving problems equationally.

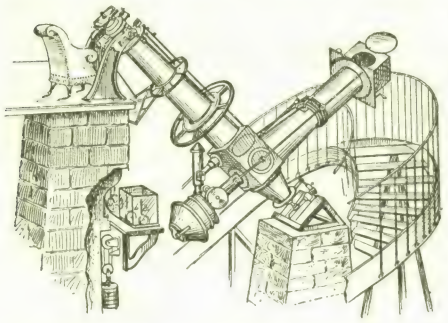
equator, *n.*— **Hydrometeoric equator,** the line which divides regions in which the rainfall varies with the slight movement of the equatorial belt of calms and attending winds; the pluviometric equator. This line varies not only with the variation of the winds, but also with the orography, and is often determined by the presence of an elevated ridge trending nearly east and west. Supan's hydrometeoric equator bends south of the astronomical equator on the east of the continents, and north on the west.

Dr. Supan draws a line, the *hydrometeoric equator*, dividing regions experiencing the rainfall conditions of the northern winter half-year from regions which have those of the southern summer half-year and vice versâ. This bends south of the astronomical equator in the east, and north in the west, of the continents, which may be interpreted, in the present writer's opinion, as a monsoonal phenomenon. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 64.

Meteorological equator, the region on the globe near the geographic equator, which corresponds to the belt of calms, midway between equal opposing winds, and with reference to which the general circulation of the atmosphere is approximately symmetrical.

equatorial. **I.** *a.* **2.** In *crystallog.*, of or pertaining to the horizontal or lateral plane. —**Equatorial acceleration of the sun.** See ★*acceleration.*—**Equatorial belt of low pressure.** See ★*pressure.*—**Equatorial crystal,** a crystal in which the principal axis of symmetry is perpendicular to the equatorial plane of symmetry.—**Equatorial horizontal parallax.** See ★*parallax.*—**Equatorial mounting,** the mechanical part of an equatorial telescope, consisting of the stand, axes, circles, driving-clock, etc., with their appendages.—**Equatorial symmetry.** See ★*symmetry.*

II. *n.*—**Elbow equatorial,** or (F.) **équatorial coudé,** an equatorial so arranged that by the use of two



Équatorial Coudé of the Paris Observatory.

plane mirrors the observer is able to view an object in any part of the heavens by looking down the polar axis from a fixed position. It has great advantages and some drawbacks.—**Twin equatorial,** two telescopes, which may be of different sizes and forms, attached to the same equatorial mounting. In some cases the two tubes are firmly connected; in others they are independent as to their motion in declination.—**Universal equatorial,** an equatorial so constructed that its mounting and driving-clock can easily be adjusted to suit any latitude.

equatorward (ē-kwā′tọr-ẉard), *adv.* [*equator* + *-ward.*] In the direction of the equator; with motion toward the equator.

equianchorate (ē-kwi-ang′kọr-āt), *a.* and *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *anchora*, prop. *ancora*, anchor, + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having similar anchorate processes at each end. See *anchorate.*

II. *n.* An equianchorate sponge-spicule.

equiangular, *a.*—**Mutually equiangular,** having the angles of the one equal respectively to the angles of the other, taken in the same order.

equiangularity (ē″kwi-ang-gū-lar′i-ti), *n.* The condition or quality of being equiangular.

Equianharmonic quadrangle. See ★*quadrangle.*

equiarcal (ē-kwi-är′kạl), *n.* [For **equiarcual*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *arcus*, bow (arc), + *-al*[1].] A line which cuts off, on a system of curves, equal arcs measured from the origin.

equiarticulate (ē″kwi-är-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *articulus*, joint, + *-ate*[1].] **1.** Alike in the number and arrangement of articulations.—**2.** Having joints of equal length, as the legs of some crustaceans.

equiaxial (ē-kwi-ak′si-ạl), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*[1].] Having axes of equal length. *Buck.*, Med. Handbook, II. 320.

equicellular (ē-kwi-sel′ū-lạr), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *cellula*, cell, + *-ar*[3].] Composed of an aggregation of similar cells, as some colonial protozoans.

equicross (ē′kwi-krôs), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *cross*[1], *a.*] Having equal cross-ratios.

equidiagonal (ē″kwi-dī-ag′ọ̄-nạl), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *diagonal.*] With equal diagonals.

equidimensional (ē″kwi-di-men′shọn-ạl), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *dimensio*(*n*-), dimension, + *-al*[1].] Having equal dimensions: used especially in description of the grain of rocks.

equidistant, *a.*—**Equidistant projection.** See ★*projection.*

II. *n.* Same as ★*equidistantial.*

equidistantial (ē″kwi-dis-tan′shạl), *n.* [NL. **æquidistantia*, equidistance, + *-al*[1].] A curve, in Bolyai's non-Euclidean geometry, coplanar with a straight line, perpendiculars to which from all points of the curve are equal.

In the Euclidean geometry all points equidistant from a straight line are on a straight line. In this non-Euclidean geometry all points equidistant from a straight line are on a curve called the *equidistantial.* *Science*, March 11, 1904, p. 404.

Equidistantial surface, in Bolyai's geometry, the locus of points on one side of a plane from which perpendiculars to that plane are equal.

equielliptic (ē″kwi-e-lip′tik), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *ellipticus*, elliptic.] Of equal elliptic eccentricity.

equiglacial (ē-kwi-glā′shạl), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *glacies*, ice, + *-al*[1].] Being in the same condition as regards ice.—**Equiglacial lines,** lines drawn by Hildebrandsson connecting those points on the earth s surface at which the condition of the ice-formation is the same as to thickness or amount on any given day in the year.

equigraphic (ē-kwi-graf′ik), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + Gr. *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Homolographic; noting a method of map-projection in which equal areas of the earth's surface are reduced to equal areas on the map.

equilarcenous (ek-wi-lär′sẹ-nus), *a.* [L. *equus*, a horse, + E. *larcenous.*] Given to horse-stealing. [Humorous.]

equilateral, *a.*—**Mutually equilateral,** having the sides of one equal respectively to the sides of the other taken in the same order.

equilibration, *n.*—**Artificial equilibration,** in *sociol.*, adjustment to environment by artificial means or intelligent choice, as opposed to the equilibration brought about by natural selection. *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., II. 484.—**Law of equilibration,** the law, formulated by Spencer, that in society, as throughout the cosmos, a group or aggregate highly charged with energy transforms a neighboring group or aggregate less highly charged.

equilibrator (ē-kwi-lī′brā-tọr), *n.* [< *equilibrate.*] A mechanical device for securing equilibrium, specifically in the change in the lifting power of a balloon due to expansion or contraction of the gas.

equilibrium, *n.*, **1.** In *phys. chem.*, the equilibrium of a thermodynamic system is said to be *indifferent* if it is not disturbed by changing the mass of some or all its phases. If a system consists of a liquid and of its vapor, at a certain temperature, and at the pressure of the vapor saturated at that temperature, we may, without changing temperature or pressure, condense a certain mass of vapor or evaporate a certain mass of liquid, and the system will be in equilibrium indifferently in every one of the states through which it is made to pass. The same is true of a system consisting of a hydrated salt and of a solution of the hydrated salt, at the temperature at which the solid salt and the solution have the same composition: a certain amount of the solid may be dissolved or precipitated, but the system is indifferently in equilibrum in every one of the states through which it is made to pass.—**Absorptiometric equilibrium.** See ★*absorptiometric.*—**Atmospheric equilibrium,** the tendency of the force of gravity to produce motion in any portion of the atmosphere, either horizontally or vertically, relatively to the earth's surface. In static equilibrium there is no tendency to move in any direction. In thermal equilibrium there is no tendency to move so far as the temperature influence is concerned. The equilibrium of mixed gases is disturbed by the fact that dry air is denser than moist air, the former sinking under the influence of gravity and being driven equatorward under the influence of centrifugal force more energetically than the latter. These conditions give rise to problems in thermal-gravitational and thermal-centrifugal equilibrium, or in general thermodynamic or convective equilibrium. In thermal-gravitational equilibrium three stages are recognized: (1) *Stable equilibrium*, when the decrease of temperature with altitude in the surrounding still air is less than the adiabatic rate in moving air, or one degree Fahrenheit for each 183 feet. In this case a mass of air at any height in the atmosphere has a tendency to return to its original level when it has once been displaced. (2) *Indifferent* or *neutral equilibrium*, when the vertical gradient of temperature in still air is exactly equal to the adiabatic rate in moving air, and a disturbed mass stays in its new location. (3) *Unstable equilibrium*, when the vertical gradient of temperature in still air is greater than the adiabatic rate in moving air. In this case the mass of air when once started in vertical motion continues to rise or fall as the case may be, because the thermodynamic change in its own temperature is less than the change actually existing in the surrounding atmosphere. A thunder-storm, with its ascending currents and formation of tall cumuli, illustrates unstable equilibrium.—**Chemical equilibrium,** the state of a chemical system in which the concentrations of the acting substances remain unchanged. If the transformation is irreversible, equilibrium comes when one or more acting substances are consumed; if the transformation is reversible, equilibrium is attained when a given substance is decomposed

and reproduced at the same rate.—**Convective equilibrium,** the tendency or liability of a mass of air to ascend or descend in the atmosphere because of buoyancy. In *stable convective equilibrium* the ascending and descending masses return to their initial levels because the rate of cooling due to expansion, or warming due to compression, exceeds the gradient in the quiet air. In *unstable convective equilibrium* ascending masses continue to ascend and descending masses continue to descend because their changes of temperature and density are less than those in the quiet air about them. In *indifferent convective equilibrium* the ascending and descending masses remain always in equilibrium with the strata into which they come, because their changes of temperature coincide with those of the quiet air through which they pass.—**Criterion of equilibrium,** a simple law or rule, based upon a study of the conditions of equilibrium of a system, by means of which the question whether equilibrium exists in any given case may be decided. Gibbs has shown that in an isolated system the energy of which is constant, thermodynamic equilibrium exists when the entropy is constant or decreasing; and that in such a system, the entropy of which is constant, equilibrium exists when the energy is constant or increasing.—**Equation of equilibrium.** See ★*equation.*—**False equilibrium,** in *phys. chem.*, a state of equilibrium not capable of prediction by thermodynamics in its present development. All the equilibriums predicted by thermodynamics can be verified by experiment, but many cases of equilibrium occur which cannot now be predicted by thermodynamics, or which are contradicted by thermodynamics. If the discrepancy is due to some unwarranted simplification introduced into the theory, Duhem calls the equilibrium an *apparent false equilibrium*; otherwise, a *genuine false equilibrium.* If water is cooled ten degrees below the freezing-point, according to thermodynamics the water should not remain in equilibrium as liquid water, but should become ice; yet sometimes the solidification does not take place, and the water remains unchanged as liquid water. This is an *apparent false equilibrium*, for we know what unwarranted omission of considerations has led to the erroneous prediction of disturbance of equilibrium which does not take place.—**Labile equilibrium.** (*a*) A type of equilibrium existing in the case of fluids, in which there is a continuous slipping of the molecules. (*b*) In *chem.*: (1) An assumed condition of a mass consisting of the same or of different kinds of matter, in which apparently no chemical change is going on, but in which it is imagined that individual atoms are exchanging places with others of exactly similar character, so that in a given (perhaps extremely short) time many molecules may be decomposed and precisely as many molecules, of absolutely similar character, formed. (2) The equilibrium of a liquid cooled, out of contact with its solid phase, below the temperature of equilibrium between the liquid and the solid; or of a liquid heated, out of contact with its vapor, above the temperature of equilibrium between the liquid and the vapor having a pressure equal to the actual pressure on the liquid. Water, free from ice, may be cooled many degrees below its usual freezing-point; when brought into contact with a fragment of ice, sometimes when disturbed mechanically, part of the water instantly freezes, and the temperature rises, from that of the labile equilibrium of water alone, to that of the stable equilibrium between water and ice.—**Point of equilibrium,** in a field of force, any point at which the forces are balanced.—**Statistical equilibrium,** in statistical mechanics, an equilibrium, as regards phase, between the systems of an ensemble, such that the distribution of the ensemble in phase remains unchanged.

equilibrium-ring (ē-kwi-lib′ri-um-ring), *n.* A balancing-ring; a metal ring placed on the back of a slide-valve, or in the casing of a steam-chest, to keep the steam-pressure from acting over an area on the back of the valve equal to the area of the exhaust-port. This so relieves the valve of pressure that it is practically balanced. The ring is usually placed in a recess and kept tight by placing springs behind it.

equilibrize (ē-kwil′i-brīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equilibrized*, pp. *equilibrizing.* [*equilibr*(*ium*) + *-ize.*] To bring into a state of equilibrium or equipoise; balance or cause to balance.

equilobate (ē-kwi-lō′bāt), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *lobus*, lobe, + *-ate*[1].] Having lobes of equal size, as the tails of some fishes.

equimolecular (ē″kwi-mọ̄-lek′ū-lạr), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *molecula*, molecule, + *-ar*[3].] Having or containing an equal number of molecules.—**Equimolecular solutions,** in *phys. chem.*, solutions in which equal volumes contain the same number of molecules of the two dissolved substances, that is, solutions which contain quantities of the two dissolved substances which are in the ratio of their molecular weights.

equinate (ek′wi-nāt), *v. t.*; prep. and pp. *equinated*, ppr. *equinating.* [*equine* + *-ate*[1].] To inoculate with glanders.

equinocavus (ek-wi-nok′ạ-vus), *n.* [NL., < L. *equinus*, of a horse, + *cavus*, hollow.] Same as ★*talipes equinocavus.*

Equinoctial year. See ★*year.*

equinovarus (ek″wi-nọ̄-vā′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *equinus*, of a horse, + *varus*, bent.] Same as *talipes equinovarus.*

equinox, *n.*—**Equation of the equinoxes.** See ★*equation.*—**Mean equinox,** the point on the equator which is determined by correcting the true equinox of the date for the equation of the equinox and the nutation.

equinus (ē-kwī′nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *equinus*, of a horse: see *equine.*] Same as *talipes equinus.*

equipartile (ē-kwi-pär′til), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *pars* (*part-*), part, + *-ile.*] One of the divisions between which stand equipostiles. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 386.

equipartition (ē″kwi-pär-ti′shon), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *partitio*(*n-*), partition, distribution.] In *phys.*, the distribution of energy throughout a medium, consisting of molecules in motion, in accordance with the law of the partition of energy. See ★*energy.*

Equipartition of energy is supposed to establish itself within a small fraction of a second.
Lord Rayleigh, in Nature, LXXII. 54.

equiped (ē′kwi-ped), *a.* and *n.* [Also *equipede*; L. *æquus*, equal, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] **I.** *a.* Having legs of equal length: said of some crustaceans: as, the *equiped* chilopods.

II. *n.* One of the chilopods whose legs, save the last pair, are of approximately equal length; a member of the *Æquipedes* of Kirby.

equipment, *n.*—**Bureau of Equipment.** See ★*bureau.*

equipoise (ē′kwi-poiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equipoised*, ppr. *equipoising.* [*equipoise, n.*] 1. To bring into a state of equipoise or balance; hold in equipoise.—**2.** To counterbalance.

equipostile (ē-kwi-pos′til), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + (?) *post*, after, + *-ile.*] An object, value, or term in a series or array corresponding to values of an argument in arithmetical progression. *Biometrika*, Aug., 1902, p. 390.

equipotent (ē-kwip′ō-tent), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *potens*, powerful: see *potent.*] Equal in power.

Equipotential function. See ★*function.*—**Equipotential system,** a system of forces such as is represented by certain animal ova or adult lower animals, like *Tubularia* or *Clavellina*, each portion of which has the same prospective potency in development or regeneration, that is, is capable of responding adaptively to a number of conditions.

equipotentiality (ē″kwi-pō-ten-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being equipotential.

equiprobabilism (ē-kwi-prob′a-bil-izm), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *probabilis*, probable, + *-ism.*] The opinion in moral theology that where the reasons for either of two opposed courses of action are equally balanced, a man may use his liberty to follow either.

equiradial (ē-kwi-rā′di-al), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *radius*, spoke (radius).] Having equal radii.

equiradiate (ē-kwi-rā′di-āt), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + NL. *radiatus*, radiate.] Having radii of equal length, as certain sponge-spicules. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 129.

equirotal, *a.* **II.** *n.* A vehicle, invented in the early part of the nineteenth century, having wheels of uniform size and the body jointed in the middle, the forward portion turning with the front axle.

Equisetales (ek-wi-sē-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Equisetum* + *-ales.*] An order of pteridophytic plants of the class *Equisetineæ*, containing the family *Equisetaceæ* only, which see for characters.

Equisetineæ (ek-wi-sē-tin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Equisetum* + *-ineæ.*] A class of cryptogamic plants of the phylum *Pteridophyta*. It embraces the orders *Equisetales* and *Calamariales*. Engler now uses the name *Equisetales* for this group, calling the order *Euequisetales*, a change of doubtful propriety.

equisized (ē′kwi-sīzd), *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + E. *sized.*] Of the same size.

The two Rhomboidea are about *equisized.*
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, p. 290.

Equitable assignment. See ★*assignment.*

equitative (ek′wi-tā-tiv), *a.* [*equitate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to equitation or horsemanship.

equitensal (ē-kwi-ten′sal), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *tens*(*io*(*n-*)), tension, + *-al*[1].] A line which cuts a system of tense lines so that the tensions at the crosses are all equal.

Equitinæ (ek-wi-tī′nē). *n.pl.*[NL., ⟨ *Eques* (*Equit-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of drumfishes typified by the genus *Eques:* called *ribbonfishes* from their lengthwise black stripes.

equiv. An abbreviation of *equivalent.*

equivalence, *n.* **2.** In *chem.*, capability of mutual replacement, in chemical combination, of definite quantities of different substances: thus, there is *equivalence* between approximately 18.07 parts of aluminium, 40.1 of calcium, 46.1 of sodium, and 55.9 of (ferrous) iron in combining with the same fixed quantity of oxygen.

equivalent. I. *a.* **3.** In *geom.*: (*b*) Said of two polygons if they can be cut into a finite number of triangles congruent in pairs.—**5.** In *chem.*, applied to the respective quantities of different substances which are capable of replacing each other in combination with a fixed quantity of some particular substance. These mutually replaceable quantities of such substances are said to be *equivalent* to each other. See ★*equivalence*, 2.—**Equivalent by completion,** in *geom.*, said of two polygons if it is possible so to annex equivalent polygons to them that the two polygons so composed are equivalent.—**Equivalent equations, focus, illumination, lens, projection, sets.** See ★*equation*, etc.

II. *n.* **3.** See ★*equivalence*, 2.—**Electrochemical equivalent of an element,** in *phys. chem.*, the weight in grams of that element which, in electrolysis, is transformed from the ionic to the non-ionic condition, or conversely, by the passage of the unit quantity of electricity, or one coulomb. If this equivalent is known for any one element, it thereby becomes known for all other elements by the third of Faraday's laws of electrolysis. Silver is the element selected for the experimental determination, and the value adopted for its electrochemical equivalent by the International Congress of Electricity at Chicago, in 1893, is 0.001,118 gram. This number is perhaps too small by about one part in a thousand. If we divide this equivalent by the atomic weight of silver and multiply by the equivalent weight of any other element, we obtain the weight of the second element which would be deposited by the passage of one coulomb of electricity. For instance, the atomic weights of silver and of copper being 107.93 and 63.6, and the equivalent weight of copper being half its atomic weight, we have $\frac{31.8}{107.93} \times 0.001{,}118$ gram equals the electrochemical equivalent weight of copper, or 0.000,328 gram.—**Mechanical equivalent of light,** the numerical quantity which expresses in ergs, or other units of mechanical energy, the value of a unit of light. If we take as the unit of light that which produces an illumination of one lux, we may define the mechanical equivalent of light as the energy in ergs of the light-giving ether-waves received in one second upon one square centimeter of surface at a distance of one meter from a source of light having an intensity of one hefner. The first attempt to estimate the mechanical equivalent of light (although not in precisely the above terms, which are of more recent origin) was made by Julius Thomsen in 1865. He determined in absolute measure the radiation from an incandescent body, as a gas or oil-flame; then filtered out the infra-red rays by interposition of a cell of water, and measured the transmitted light. On account of the incomplete adiathermancy of the cell, his values are, however, subject to a large correction. Measurements by more refined methods have since been made by Tumlirz and by Ångström. (See ★*efficiency of a source of light.*) Ångström found the luminous energy received by a square centimeter of surface at a distance of one meter from the flame of a Hefner lamp to be 20.6×10^{-8} gram-calories per second, or, in mechanical units, 8.63 ergs per second. The composition of light from various sources, as gas-flames, the electric arc, or the sun, differs, and the effect of radiation upon the eye varies greatly with the wave-length. The luminosity is a maximum for rays in the middle of the spectrum and diminishes rapidly toward the red and violet. The mechanical equivalent should therefore depend on the composition of the light. From Ångström's value it is possible to compute that of all other sources of light that have been spectrophotometrically compared with the Hefner flame. The results of such a computation are given in the following table:

Source of light.	Ergs per second per square centimeter for one lux.
Untreated carbon at 1,000° C.	29.0
Untreated carbon at 1,400° C.	9.14
Glow-lamp at 2,000° C.	7.26
Hefner lamp	8.63
Petroleum-flame	8.69
Gas-flame	9.13 to 7.70
Acetylene-flame	7.12
Zircon-light	7.17
Lime-light	7.21 to 5.89
Arc-light	5.89 to 5.79
Welsbach light	4.50 to 4.39
Sunlight	4.85
Daylight (from sky)	5.53

The energy in ergs given in the above table does not include the total energy received at the surface by radiation, but only that portion which is capable of affecting the eye—in other words, of producing illumination. The amount of energy falls off rapidly as the temperature of the source rises. It is less for a given temperature in the case of treated carbon surfaces, as in the incandescent-lamp filament, than with untreated carbon, and still less in the case of light obtained from incandescent oxids. Thus the ergs of luminous energy per centimeter per second, corresponding to an illumination of one lux, are less for the Welsbach mantle and for the magnesium flame than for the electric arc, although the temperatures for the former sources are much lower.—**Osmotic equivalent,** that quantity of any substance which, if contained in a given volume of solution, will produce the same osmotic pressure as a standard quantity of some other substance when contained in the same volume of solution.—**Principle of kinesthetic equivalents,** in *psychol.*, the principle that "for each of our intentional actions we must have some way of thinking about the action, of remembering how it feels, looks, etc.; we must have something in mind equivalent to the experience of the movement." *J. M. Baldwin*, Story of the Mind, p. 20.—**Saponification equivalent,** in *chem.*, the quantity of any particular oil or fat which can be saponified by a fixed quantity of an alkali: usually expressed in the form of the number of grams of the oil saponified by 56.1 grams of caustic potash or 40 grams of caustic soda. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 268.—**Water equivalent,** in *calorimetry*, the quantity of water which is equivalent, in capacity for heat, to a given body; the mass of a given body multiplied by its specific heat.

equivoluminal (ē″kwi-vō-lū′mi-nal), *a.* Equal as to volume; of equal cubical content.

equivote (ē′kwi-vōt), *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, + *votum*, wish (vote).] A tie in voting, an equal number of votes being cast on each side.

equoid (ē′kwoid), *a.* [L. *equus*, horse, + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Equidæ*, or horse family; horse-like.

Equus beds. See ★*bed*[1].

er, *v.* A simplified spelling of *err.*

era, *n.* **4.** In *geol.*, a division of geologic time which, according to the recommendation of the International Congress of Geologists, is to be regarded as of highest rank, corresponding to the stratigraphic term *group.* See *group*[1], 3 (*b*).—**Lithic era,** the first half of J. D. Dana's azoic eon, during which there was a solid crust on the earth, but the temperature was too high to permit condensation of the vapors as oceans. It was followed by the oceanic era.—**Oceanic era,** according to the classification of the early stages in the earth's history, that era of the azoic eon in which the atmospheric waters were condensed into an ocean over all the sphere or in an oceanic depression, with finally some emerging lands cooled from molten rock. The temperature of this ocean is conceived to have been about 5,000° F. at the beginning of the period, and before its close the action of the ocean waters had caused the deposition of sediments which formed the earth's supercrust.—**Psychozoic era,** the present age, or the age of man, as distinguished from former geological ages before the appearance of man.

eradicator (ē-rad′i-kā-tor), *n.* **1.** One who roots up or roots out and destroys.—**2.** An agricultural implement or machine used in uprooting.

erasion, *n.* **2.** In *surg.*, the removal of morbid tissue by scraping.

Erasmianism (ē-raz′mi-an-izm), *n.* [*Erasmian, adj.* (⟨ *Erasmus*), + *-ism.*] The religious system of the scholar and humanist Erasmus (1466–1536). He anticipated Luther in affirming the Bible to be the true source of theology. He condemned the subtleties of the scholastic systems; emphasized the moral elements of Christianity; and satirized the faults of the clergy, but refused to follow Luther, remaining in the communion of the Roman Catholic Church. The term is applied, therefore, to the attitude of men who protest against error, but compromise with existing institutions.

Erastianize (ē-ras′tian-īz), *v.* [*Erastian* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make to accord with Erastianism.

II. *intrans.* To favor Erastianism.

E-rays. See ★*ray*[1].

erbin (ėr′bin), *n.* [Also *erbine*, ⟨ *erb*(*ium*) + *-in*[2].] Same as *erbia.*

erdmannite (erd′man-īt), *n.* [Named probably for A. *Erdmann.* (*Chester.*)] A complex mineral substance near allanite in composition, but perhaps only a mixture: obtained from Norway.

Erdmann's float, reagent. See ★*float*, ★*reagent.*

erecting-shop (ē-rek′ting-shop), *n.* A building or room in which engines or machines are assembled, as the parts are completed, to insure that all the parts will fit properly. Such a shop is provided with foundations, base-plates, benches, cranes, and other conveniences, according to the character of the machines to be erected.

erection, *n.* **10.** In *astrol.*, the construction of a scheme or figure of the heavens.

By *erection* of her figure, I gest it.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

erector, *n.* **3.** A workman employed to put in place the steel part of buildings, bridges, or ships.—**4.** A machine, such as a derrick, used to place material in position in any structure.

eremian (e-rē′mi-an) *a.* [Gr. *ἐρημία*, a desert, a solitude, ⟨ *ἐρῆμος*, solitary.] Of or pertaining to the desert.—**Eremian subregion,** in *zoögeog.*, a division or subregion embracing northern Africa, northern Arabia, the greater part of Persia and Afghanistan, and the desert region of central Asia from the steppes of southern Russia to Manchuria.

Eremochæta (e-rē-mō-kē′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *χαίτη*, bristle.] In the classification of Osten-Sacken, a superfamily of dipterous insects, including the families *Stratiomyidæ*, *Tabanidæ*, *Acanthomeridæ*, and *Leptidæ.*

eremochætous (e-rē-mō-kē′tus), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the superfamily *Eremochæta. Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 446.

eremomeline (er-ē-mom′e-lin), *n.* One of the group of African birds known as *Eremomelinæ.*

eremophobia (e-rē-mō-fō′bi-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *-φοβια*, ⟨ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Morbid fear of being alone.

Eremurus (er-ē-mū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Bieberstein, 1818), ⟨ Gr. *ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *οὐρά*, tail, stalk. The name alludes to the leafless flower-stalk and raceme.] A genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ.* There are about 18 species, natives of the mountains of western and central Asia. Several are

cultivated for their striking habit and great flower-stalks crowned with showy white, rose-colored, or yellow flowers. The leaves rise from the root in a dense clump or rosette; the flowers have 6 segments, usually withering on the stalk, 6 stamens, and a 3-partitioned and 3-cornered ovary. Among the garden species are *E. robustus*, *E. Himalaicus*, and *E. spectabilis*. The best known is *E. robustus*, which often sends up a stalk 8 feet high bearing rose-colored flowers.



Eremurus spectabilis.
One fourth natural size.

erepsin (e-rep′-sin), *n.* [L. *erep-(tus)*, pp. of *eripere*, snatch away, + *-s-* + *-in*[2].] A ferment discovered by O. Cohnheim in the intestinal mucosa, which is capable of causing the cleavage of acid albumins and albumoses into crystalline end-products of proteolytic digestion, but which is without effect upon the native albumins. It acts in neutral or feebly alkaline media. A similar ferment has apparently been found also in the vegetable world.

Erethizontidæ (er″ē-thī-zon′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*Erethizon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] The American porcupines of the genera *Erethizon* and *Coendoo* (*Synotheres*), considered as constituting a family, a view generally held by American zoölogists. *O. Thomas*, 1897. See cut under *porcupine*.

eretmologist (er-et-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [**eretmology* (< Gr. *ἐρετμός*, oar, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak) + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in the science of rowing; a professional oarsman. [Humorous.]

ergal (ėr′gal), *n.* [G. *ergal*, < Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *-al*[1].] In *phys.*, potential energy: a word introduced by Clausius. It is that portion of the total energy of a system which diminishes as work is done by the system, and it corresponds, therefore, to the negative value of the force-function and also to Helmholtz's term *free energy*.

ergasiomania (ėr-gas″i-ō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐργασία*, work, labor, + *μανία*, madness.] A restless desire, amounting at times to an insane impulsion, to be continually at work; also, a desire on the part of a surgeon to operate at every opportunity, whether or not the operation is indicated or justifiable.

ergasiophobia (ėr-gas″i-ō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐργασία*, work, labor, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] An excessive disinclination, which may amount to an insane aversion, to work; also, excessive timidity, on the part of a surgeon, and fear to perform an operation even when it is urgently indicated.

ergastic (ėr-gas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐργαστικός*, able to work, working, < *ἐργάζεσθαι*, work, < *ἔργον*, work.] Being the result of biologic activity: a term applied to rather stable substances formed by the activity of the cell-cytoplasm. *A. Meyer*, 1896.

ergastinæ (ėr-gas-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἐργαστῖναι* (Hesychius), < *ἐργαστής*, < *ἐργάζεσθαι*, work.] In *Gr. antiq.*, maidens who were chosen to weave and embroider the peplum of Athena. Certain figures in procession in the eastern frieze of the Parthenon are supposed to represent them.

ergastoplasm (ėr-gas′tō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐργαστ-(ικός)*, able to work, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The more active portion of the protoplasm which forms the fibrillar structures of the cell: nearly the same as *kinoplasm* (Strasburger) and *ergoplasm* (Davidoff). *Garnier*, 1897.

ergastoplasmic (ėr-gas-tō-plas′mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ergastoplasm. *Nature*, March 12, 1903, p. 455.

ergastulum (ėr-gas′tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *ergastula* (lą). [L., an accommodated form (as if dim.) of an Italian Gr. **ἐργαστρον*, < Gr. *ἐργάζεσθαι*, work, labor: see ★*ergastic*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a prison for slaves attached to a Roman villa or farm; a house of correction.

ergatandrous (ėr-ga-tan′drus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a worker, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *-ous*.] Having worker-like males: said of certain ants.

ergatandry (ėr-ga-tan′dri), *n.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, worker, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *-y*[3].] In *entomol.*, the condition of certain male ants which fail to develop wings and resemble the worker-ants in form.

ergatogyne (ėr′ga-tō-jin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, worker, + *γυνή*, female.] A female ant of worker-like aspect due to the absence of wings and wing-muscles; an ergatoid female.

ergatogynic (ėr″ga-tō-jin′ik), *a.* Same as ★*ergatogynous*. *Biol. Bulletin*, May, 1904, p. 252.

ergatogynous (ėr-ga-toj′i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a worker, + *γυνή*, female, + *-ous*.] Having worker-like females: said of certain ants.

ergatoid (ėr′ga-toid), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a worker, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *n.* A wingless although sexually competent ant of either sex. The females are really secondary queens. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 140.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of an ergatoid.

ergatomorphic (ėr″ga-tō-môr′fik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐργάτης*, a worker, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ergatomorphism; having the appearance of a worker-ant.

ergatomorphism (ėr″ga-tō-môr′fizm), *n.* [*ergatomorph-ic* + *-ism*.] The resemblance of certain male and female ants to workers, through a failure to develop the wings and their musculature.

erg-nine (èrg′nīn), *n.* A practical unit of work or energy equal to 1×10^9 ergs. See *ergten*. [Rare.]

ergogram (ėr′gō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] A record of muscular work; a tracing obtained by means of the ergograph. See ★*ergograph*.

The *ergogram* pictures a very specific form of fatigue and shows a very wide range of individual differences.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 150.

ergograph (ėr′gō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for recording muscular work; a recording dynamometer or ergometer: used especially in the study of muscular fatigue. The work recorded by the ergographs ordinarily employed is that done by a single finger pressing against a spring or pulling against a weight. In Mosso's instrument, the earliest form of the ergograph, there are three principal parts: the padded arm-rest, with arm-straps and brass tubes which hold the unused fingers in position; the weights, attached to a cord which passes over a pulley to a finger-cap adjusted to the lifting finger; and the recording carriage, which moves between metal guides with the movement of finger and spring, and carries a writing-point by which the ergogram or work-record is traced upon the smoked surface of a kymograph drum. An ergograph of this type is termed a *weight ergograph*. In other forms of the instrument, the compression of a spring replaces the pull-up of the weight: *spring ergographs* have been devised, for example, by Cattell and Binet. In yet other forms, among which Meumann's ergograph may be mentioned, there is no graphic record; the recording carriage and kymograph are replaced by a work-adder.

This greatly increased range of individual variation in early puberty was no less marked in vital capacity and in resistance to fatigue as tested by the *ergograph*.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 151.

ergographic (ėr-gō-graf′ik), *a.* [*ergograph* + *-ic*.] Relating to, or obtained by means of, the ergograph.

He studied the effect on the *ergographic* curve of drinking-water, and of the injection of cocaine and caffeine.
Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab., VIII. 104.

ergology (ėr-gol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Physiology and psychology considered dynamically, as the performance of work.

ergometric (ėr-gō-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ergometer or the results shown by it; recorded or furnished by the ergometer: as, an *ergometric* diagram; *ergometric* measurements.

ergonomy (ėr-gon′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *νόμος*, distribution.] Physiological division of labor. *Haeckel* (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 35.

ergophobia (ėr-gō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid aversion to labor. Compare ★*ergasiophobia*. *N. Y. Times*, Oct. 17, 1903.

ergoplasm (ėr′gō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔργον*, work, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] The active protoplasm which arises from the achromatic portion of the germinal vesicle of the egg and produces, wholly or in part, the first polar spindle. *Davidoff*, 1889.

ergosterin (ėr-gos′te-rin), *n.* [*ergo(t)* + Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_{26}H_{40}O.H_2O$, contained in ergot of rye. It crystallizes in pearly leaflets or in pointed needles, melts at 154° C., and boils at 185° C. under 20 millimeters pressure.

ergot[1], *n.*—**Corn ergot**, the fungus *Ustilago Zeæ*, which transforms the kernel of corn into black spores. See *smut*.

ergotinic (ėr-gō-tin′ik), *a.* [*ergot* + *-in*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ergot.—**Ergotinic acid**, a poisonous substance found in ergot, but probably not concerned in the production of the clinical picture of ergotism.

ergotism[2], *n.* 2. Logical reasoning; ratiocination.

The ratiocination or *ergotism* of the logicians is only one kind of reasoning and one little used by the ordinary mind.
L. F. Ward, Pure Sociol., p. 462.



a, Corn ergot (*Ustilago Zeæ*), on an ear of corn. The affected kernels are enormously increased in size (reduced); *b*, spore (enlarged); *c*, germinating spore (enlarged).

ergotization (ėr′gō-tī-zā″shon), *n.* [*ergotize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of affecting with the poison of ergot.

ergotol (ėr′gō-tōl), *n.* [*ergot* + *-ol*.] A liquid preparation of ergot two and a half times as strong as the United States Pharmacopœia fluid extract.

Erian, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *geol.*, a major group of geological units comprising the Marcellus, Hamilton, Genesee, Portage, and Chemung divisions as used by the original New York geologists. The term was applied by Dawson to the entire Devonian system as represented in New York and Canada as a more appropriate term, but it is now restricted to that part of the Devonian which is represented by the Marcellus and Hamilton shales.

Ericales (er-i-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Erica* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants characterized by regular flowers, usually free stamens as many or twice as many as the lobes of the corolla, and a compound ovary. It embraces 8 families, of which *Ericaceæ* is the most important. See *Diapensiaceæ* and *Epacridaceæ*.

erichthoid (e-rik′thoid), *a.* [*erichthus* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to an erichthus: as, an *erichthoid* larva.

erichthus (e-rik′thus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἠρι*, early, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A late larval stage of a stomatopodous crustacean, as the mantis-shrimp, in which the full number of segments and of limbs of the adult animal is reached.

ericineous (er-i-sin′ē-us), *a.* Same as *ericaceous*.

ericinol (e-ris′i-nōl), *n.* [*eric(olin)* + *-in*[2] + *-ol*.] A colorless, volatile, oily compound, $C_{20}H_{26}O$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on ericolin. It turns brown in the air.

ericolin (e-rik′ō-lin), *n.* [L. *erica*, heath, + *-ol* + *-in*[2].] A very bitter, brown, resinous compound, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{21}$, found in several plants of the heath family, in *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, and in *Ledum palustre*.

ericophyte (e-rik′ō-fīt), *n.* [L. *erica*, heath, + Gr. *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, one of a class of plants, typified by the genus *Erica*, which are adapted to live on the soil of heaths and peat moors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 432.

Ericsson gun. See ★*gun*.

Ericymba (er-i-sim′bą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρι-*, much-, + *κύμβη*, a cup, bowl.] A genus of small minnows found in the Mississippi valley, distinguished by the silvery mucous cavities on each side of the head. *E. buccata* is the common species.

Erie blue, Erie Canal china, Erie clay. See ★*blue*, etc.

erikite (er′i-kīt), *n.* [Named after *Erik* the Red, the discoverer of Greenland.] A silicate and phosphate of the cerium metals and sodium, with also aluminium and thorium. It occurs in complex orthorhombic crystals of a brownish color, in southern Greenland.

erinaceine (er-i-nā′sē-in), *n.* A hedgehog of the subfamily *Erinaceinæ*.

erinite (ē′rin-īt), *n.* [*Erin* + *-ite*[2].] A basic copper arsenate occurring in green mammillary crystalline forms: from Cornwall, but earlier supposed to come from Ireland, hence the name.

Eriobotrya (er″i-ō-bōt′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), in allusion to the lanate inflorescence, < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes.] A genus of plants of the family *Malaceæ*. They are small trees with evergreen leaves, racemose-paniculate inflorescence covered with woolly hairs, thick 5-toothed calyx, crenulate petals, and 3–5 seeds, one in each compartment of the fruit. There are about 10 species, natives of eastern Asia. The loquat, *Eriobotrya Japonica* (*Photinia Japonica* of Gray), sometimes errone-

ously called *Japanese plum* and *Japanese medlar*, is practically the only representative of this genus grown in the United States. It is hardy in the Gulf States, where it is grown for the small, acid, yellow, plum-like fruits. The flowers are white and are borne in terminal clusters late in the season; the fruits mature in the following spring.

eriocaulaceous (er″i-ō-kâ-lā′shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the plant family *Eriocaulaceæ*.

eriocome (er′i-ō-kōm), *n.* [NL. *eriocomus*, < Gr. ἔριον, wool, + κόμη, hair.] A woolly-haired person: a member of a division of mankind, the eriocomi, characterized by fleecy hair, like that of the Melanesians and negroes. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 40.

eriocyanine (er″i-ō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [Gr. ἔριον, wool, + *cyanine*.] An acid coal-tar color of the triphenylmethane carbinol type. It dyes wool a bright blue in an acid bath.

erioglaucine (er″i-ō-glâ′sin), *n.* [Gr. ἔριον, wool, + γλαυκός, greenish blue, + *-ine*².] An acid coal-tar color of the triphenylmethane type. It dyes wool and silk greenish-blue shades in an acid bath.

eriometer, *n.*—**Young's eriometer,** an instrument used in measuring the diameter of the rings of color seen when a bright light is examined through a mass of small particles or fine fibers. It consists essentially of two glass plates between which the fibers are placed and an aperture in a sliding-screen through which the eye may view the bright light. If the angular diameter of the colored ring is observed a numerical table gives the corresponding linear diameter of the particles. A corresponding graduation may be inscribed on the instrument so that the numerical tables need not be used.

eriometric (er″i-ō-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an eriometer; obtained by the eriometer.—**Young's eriometric scale.** In the eriometer, as constructed by Young, the first red-and-green ring is made to cover a given circle by moving the sliding-tube to and fro, and an index shows the diameter of the particles. On the arbitrary scale used by him, 1 is equivalent to a diameter of 0.00003 of an inch, and the other scale numbers represent simple multiples of these: 3, the size of the particles observed in a thin layer of milk; 3.5, the spores of *Lycoperdon bovista;* 32, lycopodium seed or spores; 46, diameter of coarse wool.

erionite (er′i-ọn-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἔριον, wool, + *-ite*².] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, calcium, sodium, and potassium, occurring in aggregates of wool-like fibers in cavities in a rhyolite tuff: found at Durkee, Oregon.

eriophorous (er-i-of′ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. ἐριοφόρος, wool-bearing, < ἔριον, wool, + -φορος, < φέρειν, bear.] Wool-bearing; cottony; flocculent.

eriophyllous (er-i-of′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. ἔριον, wool, + φύλλον, leaf.] Having woolly leaves.

Eritrean (ā-rē-trē′ạn), *a.* [It. *Eritrea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Italian Red-Sea colony of Eritrea: as, *Eritrean* currency; *Eritrean* defenses.

erizo (ā-rē′thō), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., so named from the prickly, bur-like fruit, < Sp. *erizo*, < L. *ericius*, hedgehog. See *urchin*.] In Venezuela and Colombia, the tibourbou, *Apeiba Tibourbou*. See ★*tibourbou*.

erl, *n,* A simplified spelling of *earl*.

erlan (ėr′lan), *n.* [*Erla*, Crandorf, Saxony, + *-an*.] In *petrog.*, a fine-grained metamorphic rock composed chiefly of augite, with some feldspar, quartz, and other minerals. Also called (in German) *erlanfels*. *Breithaupt*.

erly, *adv.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *early*.

erm. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *ermine*.

ermin, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *ermine*.

ernest, *n.*, *a.*, and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *earnest*.

Ernestine order. See ★*order*.

Ernogrammus (ėr″nō-gram′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔρνος, a sprout, + γραμμή, a line.] A genus of blennies found in Japan, remarkable for the branching lateral lines.

erodent, *n.* **II.** *a.* Producing erosion; erosive.

erodible (ē-rō′di-bl), *a.* [*erode* + *-ible*.] In *geol.*, yielding to erosive action; subject to the destructive processes of surface agencies.

Eros, *n.* **3.** In *astron.*, No. 433 of the asteroid group, discovered photographically by Witt, at Berlin, in 1898, and for a time provisionally referred to as D. Q. Its orbit is much smaller than that of any other minor planet, its mean distance from the sun being less than that of Mars. Its period is 643.11 days. At times it can approach the earth within about 13,000,000 miles (nearer than any other member of the solar system), and thus furnishes perhaps the most precise of all methods for finding the solar parallax. At these rare approaches it may nearly reach the limit of naked-eye visibility, but it is usually observable only in large telescopes, its diameter being not more than 15 or 20 miles. At certain times there are regular variations in its brightness from which an axial rotation in 5 hours 16 minutes is inferred.

erosible (ē-rō′si-bl), *a.* [L. *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, erode, + *-ible*.] Capable of being eroded: as, an *erosible* rock.

In some parts the tufa is traversed by vertical veins of a harder and less easily *erosible* rock.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 478.

erosion, *n.*—**Cycle of erosion.** See ★*cycle* 1.—**Erosion column.** See ★*column*.—**Glacial erosion,** the erosion produced by glaciers and subglacial streams. The efficacy of this process has been much discussed, but its importance is coming to be more and more accepted by geologists. See *corrie*, *comb*³, *fiord*, *hanging* ★*valley*, *rock-basin*.—**Head erosion.** Same as *head-water* ★*erosion*.—**Head-water erosion,** the erosion of a valley-head or escarpment so that it is worn back in a direction opposite to the flow of its stream. Also retrogressive erosion.—**Retrogressive erosion.** Same as *head-water* ★*erosion*.—**Sheet-flood erosion,** erosion accomplished by sheets of running water, as distinct from streams. *J. W. McGee*, in Bulletin Geol. Soc. Amer., VIII. 88.—**Table-land of erosion.** See ★*table-land*.—**Unconformability by erosion.** Flat strata forming a land area are often carved into valleys by running water. Without appreciable tilting they may then be depressed beneath the sea and the valleys may be filled with new sediments which do not differ in dip, although usually contrasted in kind with the old. The stratigraphic break between the two is called *unconformability by erosion*.—**Wind-erosion,** the wearing away and transportation of rock material by the wind.

He particularly commended to geologists the study of *wind-erosion* of snow hardened by pressure and low temperature. . . . One could see the structure change from form to form under one's very eyes, and thus quickly gain such an insight into the processes of *wind-erosion* as, in the case of more stubborn rock, could only be obtained by prolonged study. *Athenæum*, Dec. 7, 1901, p. 778.

erosional (ē-rō′zhọn-ạl), *a.* [*erosion* + *-al*¹.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by erosion.

The terraced character of the outlet at Horseheads was also described, and the opinion expressed that the broader terrace is an *erosional* and not a constructional (floodplain) feature, and that it represents the outlet of Lake Newberry at its principal stage.
Science, Jan. 2, 1903, p. 26.

erosodentate (ē-rō″sō-den′tāt), *a.* [L. *erosus*, eroded, + *dentatus*, toothed.] Having irregular tooth-like projections; specifically, in *bot.*, dentate with erose teeth.

erosodenticulate (ē-rō″sō-den-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *erosus*, eroded, + *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, tooth, + *-ate*¹.] Having small, irregular, tooth-like points.

erotically (e-rot′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an erotic manner or sense.

eroticism (e-rot′i-sizm), *n.* [*erotic* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being erotic; undue prominence of sexuality or the sexual emotions; in *pathol.*, excessive sexual desires.

eroticist (e-rot′i-sist), *n.* One affected with eroticism.

eroticomania (e-rot″i-kō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρωτικός, erotic, + μανία, madness.] Same as *erotomania*.

erotism (e-rot′ism), *n.* A condition marked by erotic tendencies; eroticism.

erotogenic (er″ō-tō-jen′ik), *a.* Exciting sexual desire.

erotology (er-ō-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), sexual love, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak.] The study of the phenomena of sexual love.

These [unwritten codes of modesty] are like psychic garments with changing fashions, but *erotology* well understands that sometimes to ignore their existence is itself to win. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 118.

erotometer (er-ō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), sexual love, + μέτρον, measure.] A standard or gage of sexual love. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 132.

erotopath (e-rot′ō-path), *n.* [A back-formation from *erotopathy*.] One who is dominated by perverted sexual ideas. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 72.

erotopathia (er″ō-tō-path′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), sexual love, + πάθος, disease.] Perversion of the sexual instinct. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII. 328.

erotopathic (er″ō-tō-path′ik), *a.* Relating to or suffering from erotopathia; erotic. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 75.

erotopathy (er″ō-top′ạ-thi), *n.* Same as ★*erotopathia*.

erotopsychic (er″ō-top-sī′kik), *a.* [Gr. ἔρως (ἐρωτ-), sexual love, + ψυχή, mind.] Same as ★*erotopathic*.

errancy (er′ạn-si), *n.* The condition of erring; liability to err.

erratic, *a.* **6.** In *zoöl.*, occurring in an unusual location.

Parasites which occur in their normal host, but in an unusual location, like the brain cysticerci . . . in a subcutaneous cyst . . . may be spoken of as *erratic*.
Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., 1903, p. 128.

error, *n.* **8.** In *base-ball*, a failure by one of the fielders to put out an opponent when he has the opportunity; a misplay by which a runner secures a base.—**Average error.** See ★*method of average error*.—**Clock error.** See ★*clock*².—**Defendant in error,** a party to an action, either plaintiff or defendant in the court below, who is opposed to the plaintiff in error in the appellate court. See *plaintiff in* ★*error*.—**Error of a planet,** the difference between its observed and its calculated position.—**Error of expectation, fatigue, habituation,** in *psychophys.*, variable errors, incidental more especially to work by the gradation methods. The error of expectation may make a change of judgment come either too soon or too late, according as the expectation is directed upon change or uniformity of the stimuli; the errors of fatigue and habituation delay the change of judgment beyond the normal point. The errors can be avoided by a fitting disposition of the series: in certain cases the error of expectation, may, perhaps, for all practical purposes, be eliminated by treating it as a constant error; that is, by repeating the series with reversal, and taking the average result.—**Fechnerian time-error,** in *psychophys.*, a constant or systematic error, due to temporal arrangement, which may be eliminated by performing the experiment twice over,—once in the time-order *ab*, and once in the time-order *ba*,—and by averaging the result of the two experiments to a single value.—**Law of frequency of error.** Same as *law of error*. See *error*, 5.—**Method of average error.** See ★*method*.—**Plaintiff in error,** in *law*, a party to an action, either plaintiff or defendant in the court below, who sues out in an appellate court, a writ of error, to review proceedings upon which the error is alleged.—**Probable error of an event.** See ★*coefficient of variability*.—**Space error,** in *psychophys.*, a constant or systematic error, due to spatial arrangement, which may be eliminated (like the Fechnerian time-error) by repeating the experiment with reversal of spatial conditions, and averaging the two results.—**Station error,** in *geod.* and *astron.*, the difference between the position of a point on the earth's surface determined by astronomical means (its astronomical latitude and longitude) and the same as fixed by combination with data obtained from an extended geodetic survey. The differences arise from local deviations in the direction of gravity, due to local accidents of the surface or the underlying strata, and seldom exceed a few seconds, but in mountainous regions and mining districts are often much larger.

error (er′ọr), *v. t.* In *law*, upon an appeal, to reverse the judgment or other determination of the court below, on account of error in its proceedings. [Rare.]

ersæiform (ėr-sē′i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *Ersæa* (?) + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or having the structure of the *Ersæidæ;* composed of three medusoids, a sterile, a fertile, and a special nectocalyx. Compare ★*eudoxiform*.

ersæome (ėr-sē′ōm), *n.* [Gr. ἑρσαῖος, dewy (< ἕρση, dew), + *-ome*.] One of the two main forms of cormidium in hydrozoans, consisting typically of a hydrophyllium, a gastrozoid with a tentacle, one or more medusoid gonophores, and generally a nectocalyx.

erthen, erthling, erthly. Simplified spellings of *earthen, earthling, earthly*.

erubim (e-rö′bēm), *n. pl.* [Heb. *'erūbīm*, pl. of *'erūb*, mixture, combination.] Among the Jews, certain devices to get around the strict observance of the Sabbath rules, when circumstances make such observance difficult or impossible. The strict follower of rabbinical injunctions must not go out on the Sabbath beyond a certain distance. In order to establish the legal boundaries the rabbis have ordained that certain eatables may be deposited beyond the limit on the day preceding the Sabbath or festival, so as to make it appear that the place where the food is deposited is one's domicile, extending thereby the limit for one's movements.

Erucæformia (e-rö-sē-fôr′mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., erroneously for **eruciformia*, neut. pl. of **eruciformis*, < *eruca*, a caterpillar, + *forma*, form.] A group of flies of the family *Tipulidæ*, having caterpillar-like larvæ: supposed to be the most primitive of existing *Diptera*. *Phalacrocera* is an example.

erucic (e-rö′sik), *a.* [L. *eruca*, a sort of cole-wort.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$, contained, in combination with glycerol, in white and black mustard-seed oil. It crystallizes in long slender needles, melts at 33–34° C., and is readily converted into the isomeric brassidic acid.

erucin (e-rö′sin), *n.* [*eruc(ic)* + *-in*².] The glycerin ester of erucic acid, found in rape-seed oil.

erugatory (e-rö′ga-tō-ri), *a* and *n.* [NL. **erugatorius*, < L. *erugare*, free from wrinkles, < *e*, out, + *ruga*, wrinkle.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing wrinkles.

II. *n.* A remedy used to eradicate wrinkles.

eruption, *n.*—**Cone of eruption.** See ★*cone*.—**Massive eruption,** the protrusion of lava without the formation of a volcanic cone. Compare ★*fissure-eruption*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 342.—**Subaërial eruption,** outbreaks of lava or tuff upon the land, as contrasted with those beneath the sea.

Eruptive center, vein. See ★*center*¹, ★*vein*.

Eryops (er′i-ops), *n.* [NL., (?) irreg. < Gr. ἐρύειν, draw out, + ὤψ, face.] A genus of stegocephalian reptiles from the Permian rocks of North America, having an elongated triangular skull with somewhat tapering snout, relatively small

round orbits, and rugose cranial bones with indistinct sutures.

erysipeloid (er-i-sip′e-loid), *n.* and *a.* [*erysipel-as* + *-oid.*] **I.** *n.* A chronic inflammation of the skin resembling erysipelas, occurring sometimes in persons who have been brought into contact with the skins of wild animals, either living or recently dead.

II. *a.* Resembling erysipelas.

Erysiphaceæ (er″i-si-fā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erysiphe* + *-aceæ.*] The family of fungi typified by the genus *Erysiphe*. See *Erysipheæ*.

Erythea (er-i-thē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Watson, 1880), < Gr. *Ερύθεια*, one of the Hesperides.] A genus of palms. They have fan-shaped leaves, slender, naked trunks, perfect flowers in large, decompound panicles, and for fruit a black globose drupe. There are two species, *E. armata*, from Lower California, and *E. edulis*, a native of Guadalupe Island, off the western coast of Mexico. Both species are cultivated out of doors in favored localities of southern California.

erythræmia (er-i-thrē′mi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A morbid state characterized by an increase, both relative and actual, in the number of red corpuscles in the blood, by cyanosis, and by enlargement of the spleen. Called also *myelopathic polycythæmia*, *Osler's disease*, and *Vaquez's disease*.

erythrarsin (er-i-thrär′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ars(enic)* + *-in*2.] A red pigment, $C_4H_{12}O_3As_6$, formed, in very small quantity, by the oxidation of cacodyl.

erythrasma (er-i-thras′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ασμα*, a termination.] A contagious skin disease, running a chronic course, due to the presence of a vegetable parasite, *Microsporon minutissimum*.

erythrin, *n.* **3.** A coal-tar color of the xanthene type, prepared by the methylation of eosin. It dyes silk a bluish red with a red fluorescence. Also called *primrose.*—**Erythrin X,** an acid coal-tar color. Same as ★*ponceau 5R*.

erythrism, *n.* **2.** In *anthrop.*, redness of hair, generally combined with light complexion.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, the assumption of red in animals, in place of their ordinary coloration.

Erythrism is particularly common among the Mungooses and is responsible for a large number of the untenable species which have been formed in that group.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1886, p. 77.

erythroblast, (e-rith′rō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *βλαστός*, germ.] One of the colored amœboid cells found in the marrow of the bones and supposed to give rise to the red blood-corpuscles.

erythroblastic (e-rith-rō-blas′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to erythroblasts.

erythrocentaurin (e-rith″rō-sen-tâ′rin), *n.* [*Erythr(æa) centaur(ium)* (see def.) + *-in*2.] A neutral, bitter, glucoside-like body, $C_9H_{14}O_5$, formed in *Centaurion Centaurium* (*Erythræa Centaurium of Persoon*).

Erythrochæte (er″i-thrō-kē′tē), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1846), < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + NL. *chæta*, bristle, < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane. The allusion is to the color of the pappus in the type species.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, closely related to *Senecio*. There are about thirty species, chiefly Asiatic. One species, the leopard-plant, a variety of *E. Kæmpferi* (*Senecio Kæmpferi* of De Candolle), is well known in cultivation. It is called by gardeners *Farfugium*. It is grown in the North as a foliage pot-plant, and was at one time a favorite window-garden subject. From Washington southward, it is hardy in the open. The plant has large orbicular-cordate leaves, blotched and spotted with yellow, white or rose-colored patches. A form with glaucous-green leaves edged with creamy white is known as *silver-leaf*.

erythrochroic (e-rith-rō-krō′ik), *a.* Of or relating to erythrochroism.

erythrochroism (e-rith-rō-krō′izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *χρόα*, color, + *-ism.*] Same as *erythrism*.

erythroclastic (e-rith-rō-klas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κλαστός*, < *κλᾶν*, break, + *-ic.*] Relating to destruction of the red blood-cells.

erythrocyte (e-rith′rō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A red blood-corpuscle as distinguished from a white or colorless blood-corpuscle (leucocyte).

erythrocytolysis (e-rith″rō-sī-tol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *λύσις*, dissolution.] Destruction of the protoplasm of the red blood-corpuscles.

erythrocytolytic (e-rith″rō-sī-tō-lit′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to erythrocytolysis or the destruction of red blood-cells by hemolysins.

erythrocytorrhexis (e-rith″rō-sī-tō-rek′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *ῥῆξις*, rupture.] Rupture of an erythrocyte or red blood-cell.

erythrocytoschisis (e-rith″rō-sī-tos′ki-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *σχίσις*, cleaving.] Division by fission of a red blood-corpuscle.

erythrocytosis (e-rith″rō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-osis.*] The formation of erythrocytes, or red blood-corpuscles.

erythrodermatitis (e-rith″rō-dėr-ma-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin, + *-itis.*] Inflammatory redness of the skin.

erythrogen (e-rith′rō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-γενης*, -producing.] **1.** A fatty, green crystalline compound, said to occur in certain specimens of pathological bile.—**2.** A substance, possibly a chromogen, found in flowers.

erythrogenic (e-rith-rō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic.*] Producing or giving rise to red blood-corpuscles.

erythroglucin (e-rith-rō-glō′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-in*2 (see ★*glucin*).] Same as ★*erythrol*.

erythrogranulose (e-rith-rō-gran′ū-lōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + E. *granulose.*] A variety of soluble starch which is colored red by iodine.

erythrol (er′i-thrōl), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ol.*] The correct name (by regulation) for *erythrite*.

erythroleinic (er″i-thrō-lē-in′ik), *a.* [*erythrolein* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid coloring-matter of unknown composition contained in archil or orchil.

erythrolysin (er-i-throl′i-sin), *n.* [*erythrolysis* + *-in*2.] A lysin which is specially directed against the red corpuscles of the blood. The term *hemolysin* is more generally used, although strictly speaking it would comprise the leucolysins as well as the erythrolysins.

erythrolysis (er-i-throl′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] The destruction of red cells by means of specific cytolysins. See also ★*erythrolysin*.

erythromelia (e-rith-rō-mē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *μέλος*, limb.] A neurosis characterized by redness of the skin on the exterior surfaces of the extremities.

erythrophage (e-rith′rō-fāj), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φαγειν*, eat.] A phagocyte which destroys the red blood-globules.

erythrophilous (er-ith-rof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ous.*] Readily staining in a red dye, such as erythrosin: said of cells: opposed to ★*cyanophilous*.

erythrophleine (e-rith-rō-flē′in), *n.* [*Erythrophle-um* + *-ine*2.] A crystalline poisonous alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{43}O_5N$ (?), contained in the bark of *Erythrophleum Guineense:* a local anesthetic and heart-poison. It is used by the natives of the west coast of Africa as an arrow-poison.

erythrophobia (e-rith-rō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid aversion to the color red.

erythrophore (e-rith′rō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-φορος*, bearing, < *φέρειν*, bear.] The red chromatophore of algæ.

erythropia (er-i-thrō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Red vision: a condition in which all objects appear to be tinged with red.

erythroplate (e-rith′rō-plāt), *n.* In *photog.*, a plate impregnated with erythrosin and used in the orthochromatic process.

erythropsia (er-i-throp′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ὄψις*, view.] Same as ★*erythropia*.

erythropsin (er-i-throp′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ὄψις*, view, + *-in*2.] Same as *rhodopsin*.

erythroretin (e-rith-rō-rē′tin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ῥητίνη*, resin.] One of the resinous substances remaining after the crystalline substances have been removed from rhubarb extract. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 974.

erythrose (er′ith-rōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*. red, + *-ose.*] A sugar, $HOCH_2CH(OH)CH(OH)CHO$, belonging to the group known as tetroses. It is closely related to erythrol.

erythrosiderite (e-rith-rō-sid′ē-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron (see *siderite*).] A hydrous chlorid of potassium and ferric iron, found as a red deliquescent coating on the lava of Vesuvius after the eruption of April, 1872.

erythrosin, erythrosine (e-rith′rō-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-in*2.] A coal-tar color of the xanthene type, the sodium or potassium salt of tetra-iodofluorescein. It dyes wool and silk bluish red or pink in a slightly acid bath. Also called *erythrosin B*, *erythrosin D*, *eosin J*, *pyrosine B*, and *iodeosine B.*—**Erythrosin BB.** Same as ★*phloxin P.*—**Erythrosin G,** a coal-tar color of the xanthene type, the sodium or potassium salt of di-iodofluorescein. It dyes wool and silk yellow, red, or pink in a slightly acid bath. Also called *dianthine G*, *pyrosine J*, and *iodeosine G.*—**Erythrosin plates,** in *photog.*, sensitized plates stained with the red organic dyestuff erythrosin to increase their sensitiveness to the longer wave-lengths of the spectrum.

erythrotoxin (e-rith-rō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + E. *toxin.*] Same as ★*erythrolysin*.

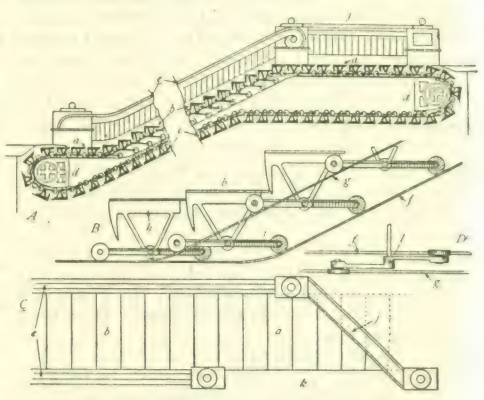
erythrozinkite (e-rith-rō-zing′kīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + E. *zinc*, *zink*, + *-ite*2.] Probably a manganesian variety of the zinc sulphid wurtzite: from Siberia.

erythrozym (e-rith′rō-zim), *n.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ζύμη*, ferment.] A peculiar ferment of the nature of an enzym occurring in madder-root. It possesses the power of decomposing rubian, yielding several products the most important of which is alizarin. The formula assigned to it by Schunck is $C_{56}H_{34}N_2O_{40} + CaO$.

erythruria (er-ith-rō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *οὖρον*, urine.] The passing of red urine. Usually *hematuria* or *hemoglobinuria*.

Esbach's albuminimeter. See ★*albuminimeter*.

escalator (es′ka-lā-tor), *n.* [F. **escalateur*, < NL. **scalator*, < ML. *scalare*, climb a stair: see *scale*3, *v.*] A moving stairway. It is essentially a conveyer, employing two chains which form an endless belt that travels on a double track, passing over two large sheaves, one below the floor at the foot of the stairway and one under the floor at the head of the stairway. The links of the chains support the treads and risers of a flight of steps, each pair supporting one tread and one riser. When the tracks are level, as at the landings of the stairway, the treads and risers travel on two pairs of wheels, each pair moving on one track, and the treads form a continuous platform, the risers hanging below out of sight. Where the tracks are inclined they separate, one pair of wheels following the upper track and the other the lower track; the treads separate and the risers fill the spaces between the steps, thus forming a continuous traveling stairway. In operation the belt travels over the lower sheave up the stairway and, turning downward over the second sheave, returns with the treads and risers hanging below until they are again reversed in turning upward over the lower sheave. The two landings are thus traveling horizontal walks, and the stairway is a series of steps continually moving upward. The passenger steps upon the lower platform and stands still, the steps lifting him until the upper platform is reached, where he walks off upon the floor. At the side of the casing an endless hand-rail travels upward at the same speed as the stairway. Very large escalators have two stairways, one carrying passengers up and the other down. A single escalator, having steps three feet wide, has a capacity of six thousand passengers an hour. See ★*conveyer*.



Escalator.

A: *a*, escalator operating as a horizontal apron-conveyer; *b*, escalator operating as an elevator; *c*, conveyer returning inverted and idle; *d*, *d*, sheaves over which conveyer turns, one being a live sheave giving motion to the conveyer; *e*, traveling hand-rail. *B*: *f*, lower track; *g*, upper track; *h*, frame supporting one tread and riser; *i*, four-wheel truck supporting frame, first pair on level position, others with forward pair of wheels on lower (inside) track, rear pair on upper (outside) track. (See *D*, showing wheels and tracks.) *C*: *a*, treads traveling horizontally; *b*, treads ascending; *f*, preventer or guard, guiding passenger off to *k*, second-story floor; *e*, traveling hand-rail. *D*: *f*, lower rail; *g*, upper rail; *l*, track and wheels.

escalin (es-ka-laṅ′), *n.* [F., < D. *schelling*, E. *shilling:* see *shilling.*] A name of various coins: (*a*) A coin of Haiti, equal to 6 sols, and later to 15 sols. (*b*) A silver coin of Liège, equal to ⅓ florin or 10 stivers. (*c*) A silver and billon coin, equal to 3 stivers, struck for a long period in the Low Countries. (*d*) A copper coin struck, by Russia, for Prussia, 1759–61. (*e*) A coin of Basel the one forty-fifth of a rix-dollar.

Escalloniaceæ (es-ka-lō-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Escallonia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Rosales*, typified by the genus *Escallonia* (which see), included by many authors in the *Saxifragaceæ*. It includes 25 genera of trees and shrubs, mostly natives of the southern hemisphere. *Itea* (which see) is the only genus which occurs in the United States.

escambron (es-käm-brōn′), *n.* [Sp. *escambron*, buckthorn (*Rhamnus* sp.).] A name of several plants armed with spines, especially the cat's-claw, *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*, called *escambron colorado; Pisonia aculeata*, the cockspur; and *Volkameria aculeata*, called *escambron blanco*. [Porto Rico.]

escapado (es-kä-pä′dō), *n.* [Sp.] An escaped prisoner. *Mayne Reid.*

escape, *n.* 11. The outlet or gate in an irrigation or other hydraulic work by which water may be permitted to escape from the canal, either automatically or under direct control.

escapee (es-kā-pē′), *n.* An escaped person: used particularly with reference to convicts who have escaped from penal settlements, or have escaped and been recaptured.

escape-head (es-kāp′hed), *n.* A device by which an escape is operated. See ★*escape*, 11.

escapement, *n.* 3. In *pianoforte-making*, that part of the action which provides that the hammer, after striking the string, shall instantly recoil, whether or not the key is released. The escapement is called *double* when the mechanism admits of giving a second blow without fully releasing the key.—**Vertical escapement,** a form of clock escapement in which the escape-wheel is on a vertical axis, the rest of the train having horizontal axes: also called the crown-and-verge escapement, since the change from horizontal to vertical axes is usually made by a crown-wheel having teeth on the edge of the cylinder.

escapement-anchor (es-kāp′ment-ang″kor), *n.* In clockwork, the two arms of the detent or pawl which engage with the teeth of the escape-wheel, so as to allow only one of its teeth to pass at each oscillation of the pendulum or balance-wheel. The shape given to these two arms so as to envelop a part of the arc of the escape-wheel resembles that of the flukes of an anchor.

escape-pipe (es-kāp′pīp), *n.* An exhaust-pipe; the pipe through which steam escapes from an engine or a blow-off valve.

escape-scuttle (es-kāp′skut″l), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a scuttle which can be opened from a confined space such as a coal-bunker, to permit escape therefrom when the ordinary entrance is blocked.

escape-warrant (es-kāp′wor″ant), *n.* See ★*warrant.*

escape-way (es-kāp′wā), *n.* The channel through which the water is discharged from an escape. See ★*escape*, 11.

escape-wheel (es-kāp′hwēl), *n.* The last wheel in the mechanism in clock- and watch-work by which the power of spring or weight is released or allowed to escape, by the catch and release of detent elements controlled by the timed swing of the pendulum or the oscillation of the balance-wheel.

escarole (es-ka-rōl′), *n.* Blanched endive: a salad vegetable. Also *escarolla.*

eschar, *n.* 2. Same as *slough*², 2.

escharine (es′ka-rin), *a.* Having the characters of, or resembling, the *Escharina.*

eschrolalia (es-krō-lā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. **æschrolalia*, < Gr. *αἰσχρός*, shameful, + *λαλεῖν*, speak.] Obscenity in speech.

escigenin, æscigenin (ē-sij′e-nin), *n.* [*æsci(nic)* + L. *-gen-*, produce, + *-in*.] A compound, $C_{12}H_{20}O_2$, formed from escinic acid, a glucoside found in horse-chestnuts. It is a crystalline powder insoluble in water.

escinic, æscinic (ē-sin′ik), *a.* [L. *æsc(ulus)*, horse-chestnut, + *-ine* + *-ic*.] Obtained from horse-chestnuts.—**Escinic acid,** an acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_{12}$, which is also a glucoside: found in horse-chestnuts.

esciorcein, æsciorcein (ē-si-ôr′sē-in), *n.* [*æsc(letin)* + *orcein.*] A substance, $C_9H_7NO_5$, resembling orcein, formed by the action of ammonia on para-esculetin.

escoba (es-kō′bä), *n.* [Sp. *escoba*, broom, < L. *scopa*, broom.] A name, in many countries settled by the Spanish, of tough-stemmed undershrubs used for making temporary brooms for sweeping the floor or ground about a house, especially of species of *Sida* and plants resembling them. In Porto Rico, *Sida acuta* is called *escoba blanca*, or white broomweed; *S. rhombifolia, escoba colorada*, or red broomweed; and *S. ulmifolia, escoba dulce*, or sweet broomweed. These weeds are also called *escobilla.* See *Sida*, 1.

escobilla (es-kō-bil′yä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *escoba*, broom.] Same as ★*escoba.*

escobita (es-kō-bē′tä), *n.* [Sp. *escobita*, a little whisk-broom, dim. of *escoba*, a broom.] In California, one of two species of the plant-genus *Orthocarpus*, the name referring to the brush-like inflorescence. *O. densiflorus* is the common escobita, *O. purpurascens* the purple escobita; the latter is also called *pink paint-brush.* See ★*owl's-clover.*

escolar (es-kō-lär′), *n.* [Sp., a scholar, a student: appar. first with reference to the black escolar, called also *domine* (see ★*domine*): in allusion to the 'black robe.'] A Cuban name for a scombroid fish of elongate body and swift movements, especially the species *Ruvettus pretiosus.*

escorzonera (es-kôr-thō-nā′rä), *n.* [Sp. *escorzonera*, scorzonera.] A name in tropical America of several plants having fleshy roots, especially *Craniolaria annua*, belonging to the family *Martyniaceæ*, and in Mexico to a composite plant, *Pinaropappus roseus*, the roots of which are used medicinally and are offered for sale in the markets. In Spain the name is applied to *Scorzonera Hispanica* and *Reichardia picroides.* See *black salsify*, under *salsify*, and *Scorzonera.*

escribano (es-kri-bä′nō), *n.* [Sp., a writer, a notary: see *scriven.*] A Cuban name for the fish called in English halfbeak (*Hemiramphus roberti*).

escudo, *n.* 2. A gold coin of Chile, of the value of five pesos, equal to $1.825.

esculetic (es-kū-let′ik), *a.* [*esculet(in)* + *-ic.*] Derived from esculetin.—**Esculetic acid,** an acid, $C_6H_2(OH)_3CH : CHCO_2H$, formed by boiling esculetin with a solution of barium hydroxid.

esculic (es-kū′lik), *a.* [*escul-in* + *-ic.*] Derived from esculin.—**Esculic acid.** Same as ★*sapogenin.*

esculotannic (es″kū-lō-tan′ik), *a.* [L. *æsculus*, horse-chestnut, + E. *tannic.*] Tannic, and derived from the horse-chestnut.—**Esculotannic acid,** a variety of tannic acid or tannin having the composition $C_{26}H_{24}O_{12}$, and found in the bark, leaves, and other parts of the horse-chestnut.

Escurial lace. See ★*lace.*

escutcheon, *n.*—**Sacral escutcheon,** a name given by Mivart to the slightly raised shield-shaped figure (apex backward) on the posterior portion of the dorsal face of the sacrum of parrots. The term is of limited application, since in most birds this portion of the sacrum is smooth.

esdragol (es′dra-gōl), *n.* A colorless liquid, $CH_3CH : CHC_6H_4OCH_3$, found in Chinese anise-oil. It boils at 215–216° C.

eseridine (ē-ser′i-din), *n.* [*eser(ine)* + *-id* + *-ine*².] A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_3$, accompanying physostigmine (eserine) in Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum.* It has a pronounced action on the heart.

eserine-pilocarpine (es″e-rin-pī-lō-kär′pin), *n.* A combination of the alkaloids eserine (physostigmine) and pilocarpine: used in the treatment of horses for colic, and as a purge in herbivorous animals.

eshreen (esh-rēn′), *n.* [Ar. *'ishrīn*, twenty, < *'ashar*, ten.] A coin of modern Egypt, the 20-faddah piece.

Esmarch bandage. See ★*bandage.*

esmeralda (es-me-räl′dä), *n.* [Amer. Sp. use of Sp. *esmeralda*, emerald: see *emerald.*] A name applied by Spanish Americans to different fishes of the genus *Gobius.*

esmeraldaite (es-me-ral′da-īt), *n.* [*Esmeralda* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A hydrated ferric iron, $Fe_2O_3.4H_2O$, occurring in black masses with vitreous luster: from Esmeralda county, Nevada.

esocolitis (es″ō-kō-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *κόλον*, colon, + *-itis.*] Same as *colitis.*

esofagus, *n.* A simplified spelling of *esophagus.*

Esophageal pouch. See ★*pouch.*

esophagectomy (ē-sof-a-gek′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, esophagus, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the esophagus, in part or as a whole.

esophagism (ē-sof′a-jism), *n.* [*esophagus* + *-ism.*] Spasmodic narrowing of the esophagus.

esophagoblast (ē-sō-fag′ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, gullet, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A name given to each of three large ectodermal cells which, in certain annelids like *Thalassema*, give rise to the esophagus or gullet of the larva.

esophago-enterostomy (ē-sof″a-gō-en-te-ros′tō-mi), *n.* A surgical operation for establishing direct communication between the esophagus and the small intestine, shutting out the stomach which may or may not be wholly or partially excised.

esophagoplasty (ē-sō-fag′ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, gullet, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Plastic surgery of the esophagus.

esophagoscope (ē-sō-fag′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, esophagus, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument which enables an observer to obtain a view of the mucous membrane of the esophagus.

esophagoscopic, *a.* Relating to esophagoscopy.

esophagoscopy (ē-sof-a-gos′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, esophagus, + *-σκοπια*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Examination of the interior of the esophagus by means of the esophagoscope.

esophagospasm (ē-sof′a-gō-spazm), *n.* Same as *œsophagospasmus.*

esophagostomy (ē-sof-a-gos′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *οἰσοφάγος*, gullet, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The establishment of a permanent opening from the neck into the esophagus.

esophagotome (ē-sō-fag′ō-tōm), *n.* A knife used for the performance of esophagotomy.

esophagus, *n.*—**Posterior esophagus,** in certain gasteropods, as *Triton*, a narrow tube connecting the crop with the stomach.

esophoria (es-ō-fō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *-φορια*, < *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A condition, depending upon imbalance of the eye-muscles, in which there is a tendency to convergence of the visual axes less pronounced than in actual squint or esotropia.

esophoric (es-ō-for′ik), *a.* [< *esophor-ia* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by esophoria.

Esopus grit. See ★*grit*².

esotropia (es-ō-trō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔσω*, within, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] An exaggerated esophoria amounting to convergent squint.

espada (es-pä′dä), *n.* [Sp., a sword.] 1. A professional bull-fighter whose duty is to kill the bull with the sword. See also *matador.*—2. The swordfish.

espagnolette (es-pän-yo-let′), *n.* [F., < *espagnol*, Spanish, + *-ette.*] A fastening for a double casement-window or light double door. A round rod reaching from top to bottom of the casement is fixed to the outer valve or fold. When both folds are shut the rod is turned upon itself, and hooks at the top and bottom take hold of fixed pins in the head and sill of the frame.

esparcet, *n.*—**False** or **wild esparcet,** *Astragalus bisulcatus* a common leguminous plant of the western United States, congeneric with the principal loco-weeds, yet not only innocuous, but of growing importance as a forage-plant and capable of being made to grow densely like clover and alfalfa, so as to be cut as hay.



False or Wild Esparcet (*Astragalus bisulcatus*).
One fourth natural size.

espec. An abbreviation of *especially.*

Esperanto (es-pe-rän′tō), *n.* [Name transferred to the language from the pseudonym of its inventor, Dr. *Esperanto*, whose real name is Zamenhof (b. at Bielostok, Russia). The pseudonym *Esperanto* is a word of the artificial language so called, meaning 'hoper' or 'hoping person,' being a noun (in *-o*) from the participial adjective (in *-a*) *esperanta*, hoping, present participle (in *-anta*) of the verb (in *-i*) *esperi*, to hope, < F. *espérer*, < L. *sperare*, hope: see *esperance.*] The name of an 'international' language constructed, like Volapük, by arbitrary reduction and manipulation of words and forms taken from European languages, ancient and modern, and the adoption of a simple and regular inflection. The general aspect of the language as printed is that of a shrunken composite of Latin, Spanish, and French, with a Polynesian spelling.

esphera (es-fā′rä), *n.* [Pg., a sphere: see *sphere.*] A gold coin of Portugal, struck under Emanuel I. (1495–1521) for the colonies.

espinillo (es-pē-nēl′yō), *n.* [Sp. *espinillo*, a dim. of *espino*, thorn-tree, < *espina*, thorn: see *spine.*] In Spanish countries, a small thorn-bearing tree. In Uruguay and Argentina especially *Acacia Cavenia*, a shrub or small tree with numerous heads of yellow flowers closely resembling the widely spread *A. Farnesiana*, but having long conspicuous white stipulary spines. Like many other trees of the mimosa family, its legumes are rich in tannin. They are known commercially as *quirinca-pods* (which see). It shares with *A. Farnesiana* the name *aroma*, from the aromatic fragrance of its flowers.

espino (es-pē′nō), *n.* [Sp. *espino*, a thorn-bush or thorn-tree, < *espina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] **1.** Same as ★*espinillo*.—**2.** A name applied in Spain to several species of hawthorn (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*, etc.) and of buckthorn (*Rhamnus*), and in tropical America to thorny mimosas (*Acacia macracantha* and others) and species of *Fagara*, including the prickly-ash (*Fagara Clava-Herculis*).

esponja (es-pōn′hä), *n.* [Sp., sponge: see *sponge*.] In Porto Rico and Spanish America, the sponge-gourd. See *Luffa*.

espundia (es-pön′di-ä), *n.* [Sp., an ulcer in horses.] The Bolivian name for a skin-disease, said to be a lupus, peculiar to the lower eastern valleys and lowlands of western South America. It is not contagious, but may become mortal through neglect and excesses. Many attribute it to the sting of an insect.

Espy's dew-point method, rule, theory of storms. See *altitude of a* ★*cloud*, ★*rule*[1], ★*storm*.

essence, *n.*, **7.**—Within the last few years knowledge of the true chemical nature of the essences or essential oils, which occur in great variety in the vegetable kingdom, and to which the odors, tastes, and medicinal effects of many plants are due, has been greatly increased. Instead of single substances, these essences are found to consist of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, and esters, often of special character and variously mixed with one another; and among the notable achievements of modern organic chemistry have been not only the successful study of these materials of natural origin, but also, in a number of cases, their artificial reproduction.—**Essence de Boulogne,** a trade-name for a solid bleaching material made by passing chlorin gas over crystallized carbonate of soda. Also known as *chlorozone*.—**Essence of ananas.** Same as *ethyl butyrate* (which see, under *butyrate*).—**Essence of beef,** the juice of beef, prepared in various ways for invalids.—**Essence of cajeput.** (*a*) An alcoholic solution of oil of cajeput. (*b*) The French designation for oil of cajeput.—**Essence of girofle.** Same as *oil of cloves*.—**Essence of miaouli,** the essential oil of the leaves of *Melaleuca viridiflora*, from New Caledonia. It is a mixture consisting of terebenthene, eucalyptol, and unidentified terpene hydrocarbons, and is said to be analogous to oil of cajeput.—**Essence of orange,** a colorless dextrorotatory oil obtained from the peel of sweet oranges. It contains terpenes and other substances and has its rotatory power largely affected by changes of temperature.—**Vinegar essence,** vinegar of extra strength, containing as much as 12 or 14 per cent. of acetic acid: sometimes made by removing a part of the water of ordinary vinegar by evaporation. Also known as *double vinegar*.

Essenize (e-sē′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Essenized*, ppr. *Essenizing*. [*Essene* + *-ize*.] To teach, or incline toward, the doctrines and practices of the Essenes.

essential, *a.* **5.** In *geol.*, noting those minerals of any species of rock which establish its character and which must be mentioned in its definition: contrasted with ★*accessory*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 89.—**Essential graphs.** See ★*graph*.—**Essential singular point.** See ★*point*[1].

Essex (es′eks), *n.* A breed of black hogs, of small size, named from Essex, England, where the breed had its origin: valued chiefly for rapid growth and early maturity.—**Essex lion.** See ★*lion*.

essexite (es′ek-sīt), *n.* [*Essex* county, Massachusetts, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a phanerocrystalline rock intermediate in composition between diorite, gabbro, and nephelite-syenite. It contains labradorite and some orthoclase, occasionally nephelite, together with pyroxene, barkevikitic hornblende, olivin, and biotite. *Sears*, 1891.

essexitic (es-ek-sit′ik), *a.* [*essexite* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, having the chemical or mineral characters of essexite.

essoinee (e-soi-nē′), *n.* [A.F. *essoignié*, pp. of *essoignier*: see *essoin*, *v.*] In *law*, a person whose excuse for absence from court is allowed.

essoin-roll (e-soin′rōl), *n.* In *law*, a list of the essoins and the date to which the court is adjourned.

est., estab. Abbreviations of *established*.

establish, *v. t.* **8.** In *systematic biol.*, to give technical publication to; fix by publication in the nomenclatorial sense. See ★*publication*, 5.—**To establish a suit.** See ★*suit*.

estadia (es-tä-dē′ä), *n.* [Sp. *estadía*, < *estar*, be, < L. *stare*, stand.] In *Sp. law*, the period during which the charterer of a vessel, or the party who is bound to receive the cargo, must pay demurrage by reason of his delay in carrying out his contract.

estanco (es-tän′kō), *n.* [Sp., a monopoly, a monopoly store.] A place or store where articles included in the government monopolies are sold. [Philippine Is.]

estate, *n.*—**Customary estate,** in *Eng. law*, an estate which originated and existed according to the custom of the manor in which it was held.—**Dominant estate.** Same as *dominant tenement* (which see, under *dominant*).—**Estate by dower,** the estate in real property which a widow takes by dower. See *dower*[2], 2.—**Fast estate,** a term sometimes used for *real estate*.—**Real estate.** See *real*[1].—**To enlarge an estate.** See ★*enlarge*.

ester, *n.*—**Acetoacetic ester.** See ★*acetoacetic*.—**Ester number,** in *chem.*, the quantity of a neutral fat or oil required to saponify a fixed quantity of an alkali. If there is no free fatty acid present, the ester number is the same as the *saponification* ★*equivalent*. In the case of a natural fat which contains both neutral fat and free fatty acid, the ester number is the difference between the total saponification equivalent and the saponification equivalent of the free fatty acid. Also known as *ether value*.—**Lauric ester,** an ester of lauric acid. Sometimes the term is used, specifically, for the ethyl ester, $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}COOC_2H_5$, prepared by the action of ethyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid on lauric acid. It melts at −10° C. and boils at 269° C.—**Ortho ester.** See ★*orthoester*.—**Orthocarbonic ester,** a colorless liquid, $C(OC_2H_5)_4$, prepared by the action of sodium ethylate on trinitrochloromethane (chloropicrin). It has an aromatic odor and boils at 158–159° C.

esterification (es-tėr-i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* In *organic chem.*, the preparation of esters (ethereal salts) from alcohols and acids or certain of their derivatives. If the free alcohol and acid are employed, water is also formed, the reaction being represented thus: $ROH + HOCOR' \rightarrow ROCOR' + H_2O$.

The acid esters of mono-, di-, tri-, and tetra-methyl succinic acids have been prepared and their *esterification* constants and electric conductivities determined.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n. Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 586.

esterify (es-ter′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *esterified*, ppr. *esterifying*. [*ester* + *-i-fy*.] To form an ester from. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, May, 1905, p. 427.

Esth. An abbreviation of *Esther*. See Century Cyclopedia of Names.

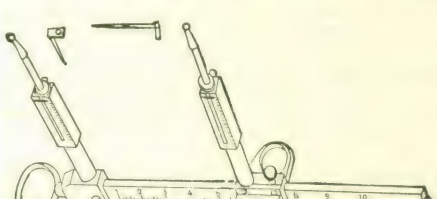
esthesioblast, æsthesioblast (es-thē′si-ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *aἰσθησις*, sensation, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *neurol.*, a sensory cell in the integument of an animal, which serves to collect sensations from the external world.

esthesiogenic, *a.* **2.** Producing or conditioning sensation or perception: as, an *esthesiogenic* agent, *esthesiogenic* factors.

esthesiogenous (es-thē-si-oj′e-nus), *a.* Esthesiogenic.

esthesiomania, æsthesiomania (es-thē″si-ō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *aἰσθησις*, feeling, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] A moral sense so perverted, or simple eccentricity so extreme, as to constitute the borderland or even a mild degree of insanity.

esthesiometer, *n.* The instrument is made in a great variety of forms, all based, however, upon the simple com-



Griesbach's Dynamometrical Esthesiometer.

pass pattern. In certain recent instruments the points are attached to rods which press against spiral springs inclosed in the metal tubes which form the legs of the compasses, and a scale is marked upon the front surfaces of the tubes. It is thus possible to read off the amount of pressure exerted in any given application of the points to the cutaneous surface; and the esthesiometer may be used not only to measure the limen of dual impression, equivalences of tactile extent, etc., but also to test the pressure-sensitivity, the depth of sleep, etc. See the extract.

One of the latest departures of the experimental psychologist consists in prodding people with a pointed instrument when they are asleep to find out how much excitation is required before they begin to move, and how much it takes to wake them up. . . . The instrument employed is called a Griesbach *esthesiometer*, . . . and may be used with either a sharp or blunt point. It measures the stimulus necessary to induce subconscious reaction, and that applied at the waking-point.
Nature, June 5, 1902, p. 137.

Hair-esthesiometer, in *psychophys.*, an instrument for the determination of the stimulus limen of



Hair-esthesiometer.

punctual pressure. The hair-esthesiometer, devised by M. von Frey, consists of a hair (human or horse-hair) set in a metal handle, and adjustable in length by a set-screw. When the length of hair has been found to whose stimulation a pressure-spot first responds, the pressure constant of the hair is determined by means of a balance, and the limen is expressed in terms of grammillimeters. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 16.

esthesiometric, æsthesiometric (es-thē-si-ō-met′rik), *a.* In *psychol.*, pertaining to the esthesiometer or to its use: as, the *esthesiometric* compasses (the esthesiometer), the *esthesiometric* method.

esthetic, *a.* **5.** In *pathol.*, having sensation: as, "a patch of *æsthetic* skin." *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 1898, p. 64.

estheticist, æstheticist (es-thet′i-sist), *n.* Same as *esthetician*.

estheticokinetic, æstheticokinetic (es-thet″i-kō-ki-net′ik), *a.* In *physiol.*, relating to sensation and motion; both sensory and motor.

esthetology, æsthetology (es-thē-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *aἰσθητός* (see *esthetic*) + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of esthetics, particularly in reference to the forms of art in different types of culture. *J. W. Powell*, in 18th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., p. xxvi.

Esthonycidæ (es-thō-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. prop. **Esthonychidæ*, < *Esthonyx*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Tillodontia*, comprising animals of moderate size, whose remains occur in the Wasatch, Lower Eocene, of the western United States. Like the other tillodonts, these animals resembled the rodents, ungulates, and carnivores, having incisor teeth like rodents, and molars suggesting those of ungulates. *Cope*, 1883.

estimator, *n.* **2.** A weighing-scale adapted to the estimating of the quantity of material in a gross (or other number) of articles by weighing a single article. A drop-forging or other article is placed on the scale-pan, and the sliding weight on the beam is moved until it balances the article, when it indicates, by the marks on the beam, the total weight of the desired number of the same kind of article.

estivation, *n.*—**Indeterminate estivation,** estivation in which the parts do not come into contact in the bud; open estivation.

estivator, æstivator (es′ti-vā-tor), *n.* An animal which becomes and remains dormant during the summer.

estivo-autumnal, æstivo-autumnal (es″ti-vō-â-tum′nal), *a.* Relating to both summer and autumn; specifically, designating a grave form of malarial fever occurring in the late summer and the autumn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 484.

Estlander's operation. See ★*operation*.

Estonioceras (es-tō-ni-os′e-ras), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Estonia*, *Esthonia*, a province of Russia, + Gr. *κέρας*, horn.] The typical genus of the *Estonioceratidæ*.

Estonioceratidæ (es-tō-ni-os-e-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Estonioceras* (*-at-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of Lower Silurian tetrabranchiate cephalopods having coiled or curved shells with biangular section in youth and triangular section in later stages.

estragol (es′tra-gol), *n.* [*estrag*(*on*) + *-ol*.] A colorless liquid, $CH_3{}^1OC_6H_4{}^4CH_2CH : CH_2$, contained in oil of estragon from *Artemisia Dracunculus* L. It boils at 215–216° C. and is used for flavoring pickles. Also called *paramethoxyallylbenzene*.

estramazone (es-tram′a-zōn), *n.* Same as *stramazone*.

Being eager to punish him, I made an *estramazone*.
Scott, The Monastery, xxvii.

Estrangelo (es-trän′ge-lō), *n.* [Also *estranghelo*; Syriac *estrangelo*, 'gospel character.'] An ancient form of the Syriac alphabet.

The brush of the Chinese determined the direction downwards and from right to left, as for painting. The ancient Syriac *estranghelo* was also written in the same way, but from left to right. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 142.

estrapado (es-tra-pā′dō), *n.* Same as *strappado*.

estremadurite (es-tre-ma-dö′rīt), *n.* [*Estremadura* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Phosphorite or massive apatite, mineral calcium phosphate, as found in Estremadura, Spain.

estriate (ē-strī′āt), *a.* [NL. *estriatus*, < L. *e-*, out, + *striatus*, striped.] Not striate; not possessing striæ: said of the surface of many insect sclerites. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, June, 1903, p. 606.

estropajo (es-trō-pä′hō), *n.* [Sp., a dish-cloth, < *estropajear*, clean with a dry brush or rubber.] In Porto Rico and Spanish America, the sponge-gourd. See *Luffa*.

Estuarine series. See ★*series*.

esurience, esuriency (ē-sū′ri-ens, -en-si), *n.* The state or quality of being esurient. *Coleridge*.

No pretext beyond the fact of *esurience* and the sense of ability is suggested for the villany of Subtle, Dol, and Face. *Swinburne*, Ben Jonson, i. 40.

e. t. An abbreviation (*a*) of *electric telegraph*; (*b*) [*cap.*] of *English translation*.

eta, *n.* **2.** In *elect.*, a symbol for *coefficient of magnetic hysteresis*. See *magnetic* ★*hysteresis*.

et al. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *et alibi*, 'and elsewhere.'

eta-palm, *n.* Same as *ita-palm*.

Etcheminian (ech-e-min'i-an), *n.* [*Etchemin*, a river of Canada, also name of a tribe of Indians.] In *geol.*, a subdivision of the rocks of the Canadian Atlantic, regarded by some American geologists as Precambrian and by others as correlated with the Lower Cambrian.

It has a thickness greater than 1,200 feet, and is underlain by the Huronian and overlain by the Cambrian beds with *Protolenus*. Its characteristic fauna consists of *Hyolithidæ*, *Entomostraca*, small phyllocarids, and horny brachiopods, and it is claimed that the *Olenellus* of Lower Cambrian fauna has been found in it.

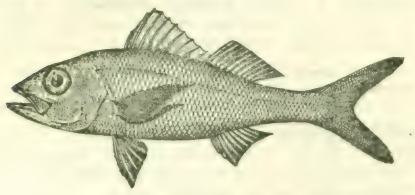
etching, *n.* **4.** In *photog.*, a plate, as of copper, coated with a substance sensitive to light, which after exposure and development is subjected to the dissolving action of a chemical, such as nitric acid, which attacks the bare metal.—**Typographic etching.** See the extract.

The invention of Palmer's process called at first Glyphography, about the year 1844; this was afterwards perfected, and used to a considerable extent under the name of Dawson's *Typographic Etching*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 411.

Zinc etching, in *photog.*, any one of several reproduction processes in which a zinc plate is etched after having been subjected to photographic treatment.

Etelis (et'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔτελις, an unidentified fish.] A genus of brilliantly colored fishes of the family *Lutianidæ*, allied to the snappers, but more elongate and swifter in movement. The color is bright crimson. *E. oculatus* occurs in the West Indies and is known there as *cachucho*; *E. evurus* is found in Hawaii.



Etelis oculatus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

ethane (eth'ān), *n.* [*eth(er)* + *-ane*.] A colorless, odorless gas, CH_3CH_3, found in illuminating gas and in crude petroleum, and prepared by the action of hydrogen on ethylene, acetylene, or ethyl iodide, and by the action of water on zinc ethyl. It boils at −93° C. Also called *methylmethane*, *dimethyl*, and *ethyl hydrid*.

ethelism (eth'el-izm), *n.* [Gr. ἐθέλ-ειν, be willing, + *-ism*.] A form of voluntarism. [Rare.]

ethenic (ē-then'ik), *a.* [*ethene* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ethene or ethylene.

ethenoid (eth'e-noid), *a.* [*ethene* + *-oid*.] In *organic chem.*, having two atoms of carbon in the molecule doubly linked, as in ethylene, $\begin{matrix}H\\H\end{matrix}\!\!>\!C{:}C\!<\!\!\begin{matrix}H\\H\end{matrix}$.

ethenyl (eth'e-nil), *n.* [*ethene* + *-yl*.] A trivalent radical, CH_3C ←.

ether[1], *n.*—**Aran's ether.** Same as ★*ethylidene chlorid*. **Compound spirit of ether.** See ★*spirit*.—**Ether extract.** Same as *ethereal extract* (which see, under *ethereal*).—**Ether value.** Same as ★*ester number*.—**Fruit-ether,** the trade-name of certain esters possessing fruity aromas, some of which occur in fruits. They are chiefly compounds of ethyl, butyl, and amyl alcohols with acetic, propionic, butyric, and valeric acids: for example, isoamyl-propionate, $C_5H_{11}OCOC_2H_5$, has an odor of pineapple, and isoamylacetate, $C_5H_{11}OCOCH_3$, that of pears. They are largely used for the manufacture of fruit-syrups, essences, etc.—**Hydrobromic ether,** ethyl bromide, C_2H_5Br.—**Hydrocyanic ether,** a colorless ethereal fluid, C_2H_5CN, miscible with water, alcohol, and ether: because of its extremely poisonous nature not used in medicine.—**Quiescent ether,** ether the position of which in space is unaffected by the movement of bodies through it. In the theory of light, the luminiferous ether is supposed either to be carried along by bodies moving through space or to remain stationary and undisturbed by the motion of bodies. The ether of the latter hypothesis is called the *quiescent ether*.—**Salicylic naphthyl ether.** Same as ★*betol*.—**Spirit of vitriolic ether,** the pharmaceutical name for ordinary ether. Also called *sulphuric ether*. The correct chemical term is *diethyl ether*.—**Sulphur ether.** Same as *thio-ether*.—**Wigger's ether.** Same as ★*ethylidene chlorid*.

Ethereal sulphates. Same as *conjugate* ★*sulphates*.

etherene (ē'thėr-ēn), *n.* [*ether* + *-ene*.] A little-used name for ethylene. Other synonyms are *ætherin*, *æthylene*, *etherin*, *ethene*, and *elayle*.

etherion (ē-thē'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰθέριον*, neut. of *αἰθέριος*, of the ether: see *ethereal*.] A supposed new element announced by C. F. Brush in 1898, and described by him as a gas of density only one-thousandth that of hydrogen and having a much greater conducting power for heat, as present in the earth's atmosphere, and as perhaps extending throughout interstellar space. Sir W. Crookes has shown that etherion is probably nothing more than highly rarefied vapor of water.

etheromania (ē-thėr-ō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [Gr. *αἰθήρ*, ether (air), + *μανία*, madness.] Addiction to the use of ether as an intoxicant.

etherous (ē'the-rus), *a.* [*ether* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of ether.

ethical, *a.* **2.** In a special sense, relating to medical ethics or in accord with the code of rules which guides physicians in their relations to one another and to their patients.—**Ethical culture, dualism.** See ★*culture*, ★*dualism*.

ethician (e-thish'ian), *n.* [*ethic* + *-ian*.] A student of ethics; a writer on ethics.

At a moment when *ethicians* . . . are coming to perceive the social bases of morality, one would not lay a straw in their way. Yet it is well to recognize that, after all is said, ethics is more than a mere wing of sociology.

E. A. Ross, in Amer. Jour. Sociol., May, 1903, p. 773.

ethicism (eth'i-sizm), *n.* [*ethic* + *-ism*.] Ethical quality or spirit; tendency to moralize.

The literature of those great men was . . . the Socinian graft of a Calvinist stock. Their faith . . . was Unitarian, but their art was Puritan. So far as it was imperfect— . . . it had its imperfections—it was marred by the intense *ethicism* that pervaded the New England mind for two hundred years, and that still characterizes it. . . . They . . . pointed the moral in all they did.

W. D. Howells, in Harper's Mag., Nov., 1895, p. 867.

ethico-political (eth″i-kō-pō-lit'i-kal), *a.* Relating to both ethics and politics: as, the *ethico-political* system of Confucius.

ethidene (eth'i-dēn), *n.* [*eth(er)* + *-id* + *-ene*.] Same as ★*ethylidene*.

Ethiopian. I. *a.* **2.** In *anthrop.*, relating to the negroid race which inhabits Africa (Blumenbach).—**3.** In *zoögeog.*, pertaining or belonging to the region constituted by the whole of Africa and Arabia south of the tropic of Cancer, together with Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, Rodriguez, and the Seychelles.

II. *n.* **3.** In *anthrop.*, one of the Ethiopian race.

ethmoid. I. *a.*—**Ethmoid crest, fossa.** See ★*crest*, ★*fossa*[1].

II. *n.*—**Lateral ethmoid** in *ichth.*, the prefrontal, a bone lateral to the ethmoid. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 509.

ethmoiditis (eth-moi-dī'tis), *n.* [*ethmoid* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the cavities in the ethmoid bone.

ethmolysian (eth-mō-lis'i-an), *a.* [Gr. *ἠθμός*, a strainer, + *λύσις*, opening, + *-an*.] In echinoids, having the pores of the water-vascular system and the plate in which they open extending backward until they separate the two posterolateral genital plates. Compare ★*ethmophract*.

ethmophract (eth'mō-frakt), *a.* [Gr. *ἠθμός*, a strainer, + *φρακτός*, < *φράσσειν*, inclose.] In echinoids, having the pores of the water-vascular aperture situated only in the right anterior corner of the apical system. Compare ★*ethmolysian*.

ethmophysal (eth-mō-fī'sal), *n.* [Gr. *ἠθμός*, a strainer, + *φῦσα*, a bellows, + *-al*[1].] In *ichth.*, the nasal, a small lateral bone above the olfactory organ. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 520.

ethmosphenoidal (eth″mō-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [*ethmo(id)* + *sphenoid* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the ethmoid and sphenoid bones: as, the *ethmo-sphenoidal* suture.

Ethnic psychology, psychopathology, race, society. See ★*psychology*, etc.

ethnicist (eth'ni-sist), *n.* [*ethnic* + *-ist*.] Same as *ethnologist*.

ethnicize (eth'ni-sīz), *v. i.*; pret and pp. *ethnicized*, ppr. *ethnicizing*. [*ethnic* + *-ize*.] To tend toward or favor ethnic or pagan ideas or practices.

There were two errors which the new-born Christianity had to guard against, . . . a relapse into Judaism on the one side, and against a mixture with paganism and speculations borrowed from it, and a mythologizing tendency, on the other. Accordingly the earliest heresies, of which we have any trustworthy accounts, appear either as judaizing or as *ethnicizing* (hellenizing) tendencies.

K. R. Hagenbach (trans.), Hist. of Doctrines (revised by [Henry B. Smith, 1861), I. 54.

[In an earlier edition (1847), quoted in *N. E. D.*, the word is *ethnizing*.]

ethnicopsychological (eth″ni-kō-si-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating to ethnic psychology.

ethnize (eth'nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ethnized*, ppr. *ethnizing*. [Gr. *ἔθνος*, nation, + *-ize*.] Same as ★*ethnicize*.

ethnobotanical (eth″nō-bō-tan'i-kal), *a.* Relating to the uses of plants among aborigines or primitive races.

In May, 1899, Dr. Walter Hough was detailed to carry on *ethno-botanical* researches in Mexico, in connection with certain explorations by the Division of Botany.

Smithsonian Rep., 1899, p. 65.

ethnobotany (eth-nō-bot'a-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + E. *botany*.] Botany in its relations to the economic uses of plants by different races, especially by aborigines or primitive races.

Collections of interest in ethnology, *ethnobotany*, and archæology. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 18.

ethnocentric (eth-nō-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *κέντρον*, center, + *-ic*.] Characterized by the idea that the tribal unit to which the self belongs is the center of the universe. *W. J. McGee*, in 19th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., p. 831.

ethnoconchology (eth″nō-kong-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + E. *conchology*.] The study of the use of shells by various peoples.

ethnodicy (eth-nod'i-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *δίκη*, justice.] The science of comparative jurisprudence, including the study of the forms of law found in primitive society.

ethnoflora (eth-nō-flō'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + NL. *flora*.] The plants, taken collectively, used by the aborigines of any locality. See ★*ethnobotany*.

The months of July to November, inclusive, were spent . . . in researches among the Zuñi Indians, the special objects being a comparative study of the peoples of the Southwest and a collection of the "*ethnoflora*" of Zuñi.

Smithsonian Rep., 1903, p. 36.

ethnog. An abbreviation (*a*) of *ethnographical*; (*b*) of *ethnography*.

ethnogamic (eth-nō-gam'ik), *a.* [*ethnogam-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by ethnogamy.

ethnogamy (eth-nog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A form of marriage confined to the consanguineal group, with absence of captive or purchase ceremonies: a form of endogamy without any vestige of intertribal marriages. *W. J. McGee*, in 17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., I. 284.

Ethnogenic association, sociology. See ★*association*, ★*sociology*.

ethnogeographer (eth″nō-jē-og'ra-fėr), *n.* One who studies the geographical distribution of races, or who is versed in that subject.

ethnogeographic (eth″nō-jē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnogeography.

The features which distinguish one *ethnogeographic* province from another are chiefly . . . meteorological, and they permit . . . a much closer division of human groups than the general continental areas.

Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, p. 198.

ethnogeographical (eth″nō-jē-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*ethnogeographic*.

ethnogeographically (eth″nō-jē-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ethnogeography; in accordance with the methods and results of ethnogeography. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 487.

ethnogeography (eth″nō-jē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *γεωγραφία*, geography.] The science or description of the distribution of races and peoples over the surface of the earth. *Brinton*, Basis of Social Relations.

Ethnographic parallels, the occurrence of similar customs, arts, and beliefs among peoples in nearly the same stage of culture in widely separated regions.

ethnol. An abbreviation (*a*) of *ethnological*; (*b*) of *ethnology*.

ethnologize (eth-nol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ethnologized*, ppr. *ethnologizing*. [*ethnolog-y* + *-ize*.] To discuss from an ethnological point of view.

ethnomaniac (eth-nō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *μανιακός*, < *μανία*, mania.] A rabid advocate of racial autonomy; an extreme nationalist. *Stand. Dict.*

ethnometry (eth-nom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, a people, a nation, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement of the value of a people in the scale of civilization.

Dumont considers that the increase of population is the best criterion of the customs, manners, and habits of a people, that it is, in short, a veritable *ethnometry*.

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 725.

ethnopsychic (eth-nop-sī'kik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *ψυχή*, mind.] Pertaining to the collective mind of a nation, race, people, or analogous human group.

The *ethnopsychic* relationship between these [initiatory] rites and those indicating the new birth of the soul, with a background to both of the resurrection of spring following the death of autumn, . . . is unmistakable.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 407.

ethnos (eth'nos), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, a company, band, tribe, people, nation, pl. *ἔθνη*, L. *gentes*, 'the nations,' the gentiles, the (other) peoples, the heathen.] The tribe or nation, in an anthropologic aspect.

Note that I say ethnic mind. For let it be said here, as well as repeated later, that there is no such thing as progress or culture in the isolated individual, but only in the group, in society, in the *ethnos*. Only by taking and giving, borrowing and lending, can life either improve or continue.
Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, introd., p. xv.

ethnotechnics (eth-nō-tek'niks), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + E. *technics*.] The science of comparative technology, including the study of the technology of primitive man.

ethnotechnography (eth″nō-tek-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + *τέχνη*, art, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study of the technology of different peoples.

ethnozoölogy (eth″nō-zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἔθνος*, people, + E. *zoölogy*.] The study of the fauna of any region in its relation to the human population. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, 1901, p. 45.

ethochroi, *n. pl.* See ★*æthochroi*.

ethological, *a.* **2.** Relating to the study of human character.—**3.** Relating to the study of customs.—**4.** Relating to œcology.

To these genera, each of which embraces species presenting a considerable range of *ethological* peculiarities while differing but little in morphological characters, we must also add Leptogenys.
Biol. Bulletin, May, 1904, p. 251.

ethology, *n.* **3.** Same as *œcology*. [Rare.]

ethophysical (eth-ō-fiz'i-kal, *a.* [*eth(ic)* + *physical*.] Having both ethological and physical characters.

ethoxycaffein (eth″ok-si-ka-fē'in), *n.* [*eth(er)* + *oxy(gen)* + *caffein*.] A colorless, beautifully crystalline compound, $C_8H_9N_4O_2.OC_2H_5$, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, made by boiling 3 parts monobrom caffein with 2 parts potassium hydrate in 10 parts alcohol. It is sedative in nervous headache.

ethoxyl (eth-ok'sil), *n.* [*eth(er)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl*.] In *organic chem.*, the univalent organic radical, $-OC_2H_5$.

Ethyl bromide. See ★*bromide*.—**Ethyl chlorid,** a colorless very volatile liquid, C_2H_5Cl, prepared by heating alcohol with hydrochloric acid. It burns with a green flame, boils at 12.5° C., and is used in medicine as an anesthetic and in chemistry as an alkylating agent.—**Ethyl green.** See *green*[1].—**Ethyl hydrid.** Same as ★*ethane*.—**Ethyl phenacetin,** a yellow, oily compound, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NC_2H_5CH_3CO$, almost insoluble in water but readily soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained by the action of ethyl iodide on phenacetin-sodium. It is hypnotic and analgesic.—**Ethyl violet.** See ★*violet*[1].

ethyldiacetic (eth″il-dī-a-set'ik), *a.* [*ethyl* + *diacetic*.] Noting an acid.—**Ethyldiacetic acid.** Same as ★*diacetic acid*.

Ethylene chlorid, a colorless liquid, $CH_2Cl.CH_2Cl$, prepared by the action of chlorin on ethylene. It boils at 83.5° C. Also called 1,2-*dideloreth*ane and very rarely *elaylchlorid*.—**Ethylene hydriodide.** Same as *iodide of ethyl*.—**Ethylene series,** the series of hydrocarbons, of the general formula C_nH_{2n}, homologous with ethylene.

ethylenimin (eth-il-en'i-min), *n.* [*ethylene* + *im(ide)* + *-in*[2].] A basic substance found in semen; the so-called spermin, C_2H_5N.

ethylidene (e-thil'i-dēn), *n.* [*ethyl* + *-id* + *-ene*.] A bivalent organic radical, CH_3CH <. Sometimes called *ethidene*.—**Ethylidene chlorid,** a colorless ethereal liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, made by the chlorination of ethyl chlorid: employed as an anesthetic.

ethylidene-diamine (e-thil″i-dēn-dī-am'in), *n.* A non-poisonous ptomaïne, $C_2H_8N_2$.

ethylsulphuric (eth″il-sul-fū'rik), *a.* Noting the following acid.—**Ethylsulphuric acid,** a colorless syrup, $C_2H_5OSO_2OH$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. It readily yields salts and is important as an intermediate compound in the production of ether and ethylene from sulphuric acid and alcohol.

etiolation, *n.*—**False etiolation,** a condition characterized by the absence of chlorophyl, often observed in wheat and other grasses, due to too low temperature.

etiophyl (ē'ti-ō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *αἰτία*, cause, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] The yellow principle obtained from etiolated parts of plants, as buds of the skunk-cabbage, essentially different from chlorophyl. See the extract under ★*etioplast*.

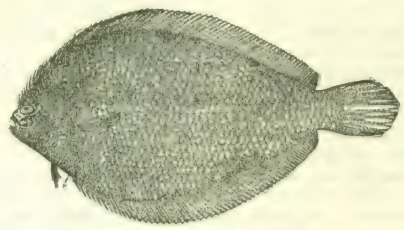
etioplast (ē'ti-ō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *αἰτία*, cause, + *πλαστός*, formed.] A plastid found combined with etiophyl.

For this principle I propose the name etiophyl, and for the associated plastid, which seems to be a distinct body, I propose a corresponding name, *etioplast*.
H. Kraemer, in Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., April 8, 1904, [p. 264.

Eton coat, Eton jacket. See ★*coat*[2].

étrenne (ā-tren'), *n.* [F. *étrenne*, OF. *estrenne*, < L. *strena*, a New-Year's present, prop. an omen; a Sabine word.] A present; properly, a New-Year's present. *Dickens*.

Etropus (ēt'rō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠτρον*, abdomen, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] A genus of small



Etropus crossotus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

fragile-bodied flounders having the mouth very small, found on both coasts of tropical America. *E. crossotus* is the common species abundant on sandy shores.

Etruria ware. See ★*ware*[2].

ettringite (et'ring-īt), *n.* [G. *Ettring-en* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and calcium, occurring in colorless acicular crystals: found in cavities in lava at Ettringen and elsewhere.

-etum. [L. *-ētum*, also *-tum*, neut. of *-ē-tu-s*, *-tu-s*, orig. adj. and participial suffix: see *-ed*[2].] A suffix added in Latin to names of trees and other plants, to designate a plantation, grove, or garden of the plant specified: as, *pinetum*, *quercetum*, *arboretum*, etc., a forest of pines, oaks, trees, etc.; *rosetum*, a bed of roses; *vinetum*, a vineyard, etc. Hence, in modern scientific nomenclature and English use, the suffix is added to the genus or family name of a plant to form a collective expression for the living individuals of one or more species. Thus, it is used to denote: (*a*) An exhibitional collection in which many species are represented, as the *pinetum*, *quercetum*, etc., of a botanical garden; also attachable to a more general term, as in *arboretum*. (*b*) A treatise on a particular group of plants, as Gordon's *Pinetum*. (*c*) In *phytogeog.*, a natural association in which one species or more than one of the same genus predominates, as *ericetum*, *coryletum*, etc. See ★*characetum*.

E. U. An abbreviation of *Evangelical Union*.

euæsthesia, euesthesia (ū-es-thē'si-ă), *n.* [NL. *euæsthesia*, < Gr. *εὖ*, well (*εὐ-*, good, true), + *αἴσθησις*, perception.] A normal state of the senses.

euangiotic (ū-an-ji-ot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *-otic*.] Having the retinal disk provided with blood-vessels: opposed to ★*anangiotic*.

Euascales (ū-as-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well (*εὐ-*, good, true), + *ἀσκός*, a sac, ascus, + *-ales*.] A group including all the fungi and lichens which produce true asci.

Euasceæ (ū-as'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well (*εὐ-*, good, true), + *ἀσκός*, a sac, ascus, + *-eæ*.] Same as ★*Euascales*.

Euasteriæ (ū-as-tē'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A subclass of the *Asteroidea* or starfishes, characterized by having the pairs of ambulacral ossicles placed opposite each other and inclined upward like the rafters of a roof. The position of the madreporite is generally on the dorsal surface.

Eubacteria (ū-bak-tē'ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *βακτήριον*, rod (see *bacterium*).] An order of *Schizomycetes*, including, according to Migula, four families, the *Coccaceæ*, *Bacteriaceæ*, *Spirillaceæ*, and *Chlamydobacteriaceæ*.

Eubasidieæ (ū-ba-sid-i-ē'ē), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Eubasidii*.

Eubasidii (ū-ba-sid'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *basidium*.] A division of the *Basidiomycetes*, including all the orders having true basidia. Compare ★*Hemibasidii*.

Eubœic (ū-bē'ik), *a.* Same as *Eubœan*.

eucaine (ū'kā-in), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + (*co*)*caine*.] A colorless crystalline compound, $CH_3N < \begin{matrix} C(CH_3)_2CH_2 \\ C(CH_3)_2CH_2 \end{matrix} > C < \begin{matrix} COOC_6H_5 \\ COOCH_3 \end{matrix}$, prepared from acetonamine. It is used by oculists as an anesthetic in place of cocaïne. Also called *methyltetramethyl-n-methyl-p-benzoylpiperidine-γ-carboxylate*.

eucalypsinthe (ū-ka-lip'sinth), *n.* [*Eucalyp*(*tus*) + (*ab*)*sinthe*.] A liquor distilled from the leaves of *Eucalyptus Globulus*: analogous to absinthe.

eucalyptene (ū-ka-lip'tēn), *n.* [*Eucalyptus* + *-ene*.] A colorless dextrorotatory terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in the essential oil of *Eucalyptus Globulus* and of *E. amygdalina*. It is a dextroterebinthine.

eucalyptic (ū-ka-lip'tik), *a.* [*Eucalyptus* + *-ic*.] Belonging or relating to the plant genus *Eucalyptus*.

eucalyptol, *n.* This substance is apparently identical with cineol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$; it occurs in many species of *Eucalyptus* besides *E. Globulus*.

Eucalyptus oil. See ★*oil*.

Eucharidæ (ū-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucharis* + *-idæ*.] A family of lobate ctenophorans, having large lobes with complex lobular canals, body covered with elongate touch-papillæ, and a main tentacular filament present as well as accessory filaments. The typical genus is *Eucharis*.

eucharistial (ū-kā-ris'ti-al), *n.* [ML. *eucharistialis*, prop. neut. of *eucharistialis*, adj., < LL. *eucharistia*, eucharist.] A vessel in which the eucharist is reserved.

eucharistize (ū-kā-ris'tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eucharistized*, ppr. *eucharistizing*. [*eucharist* + *-ize*.] To bless; consecrate.

Placing the bread and wine upon the Lord's Table . . . as a devout offering to God of His creatures of bread and wine that He may accept them at our hands . . . to be by Him *eucharistized* to the higher sphere and purpose of the new creation.
Bk. Com. Prayer (1661), quoted in *J. H. Blunt*, Annot. [Bk. Com. Prayer, p. 174.

Euchlæna (ū-klē'nă), *n.* [NL. (Schrader, 1832), in allusion to the situation of the seeds; < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χλαῖνα*, cloak, covering.] A genus of grasses, consisting of a single species, *E. Mexicana*, the teosinte (which see).

In Guatemala the *euchlaena*, nearly akin to maize, was called the maize of the gods.
F. Ratzel (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 176.

euchlorhydria (ū-klōr-hī'dri-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + E. *chlor(in)* + *hydr(ogen)*.] The presence of a normal amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

euchre, *n.*—**Call-ace euchre,** a variety of euchre for from four to six players, each playing for himself. The pack varies according to the number of players: all cards below the 9-spot are omitted for four; the 8's are put in for five; and the 7's for six. Sometimes the joker is added. A trump is turned up by the dealer, and each player in turn can order up or pass. If it is turned down, each player in turn can name a new suit. The maker of the trump, whether he has ordered it up or taken it up, then has the privilege of calling upon the holder of the best card of any suit which is not trumps to be his partner, but the partner thus called upon must not disclose himself. When the hand is played the partner will be revealed. If the partners win 3 or 4 tricks, each scores a point. If they win all 5 tricks they score 2 if four play and 3 if five or six play. If the maker of the trump plays alone, either through not having called any suit or by discovering that he holds the best card in play of the called suit, he scores 1 for winning 3 or 4 tricks. If he wins all the tricks he scores as many points as there are players, including himself. All euchres count 2 points to the adversaries of the maker of the trump and his partner.—**Domino euchre,** a game resembling euchre, played with dominoes instead of cards.—**Drive euchre.** Same as *progressive euchre*. See *progressive* ★*games*.—**Railroad euchre,** a variety of euchre in which if any player says he will play alone, one of his adversaries can play alone against him, and either or both of the lone players can ask for his partner's best card, giving one from his own hand in exchange for it. If a lone hand euchres a lone hand it counts 4.—**Set-back euchre,** a variety of euchre in which the partners are set back 2 points if they are euchred instead of allowing their adversaries to score 2. The revoke penalty is settled in the same way.—**Seven-handed euchre,** a variety of euchre in which seven persons play with a full pack of 52 cards. Seven cards are dealt to each player, 2—3—2 at a time, and the remaining four are left on the table to form the widow. No trump is turned. Each player in turn, beginning on the dealer's left, bids a certain number of points, usually 5 or more, to make the trump. There are no second bids. The highest bidder takes the widow and selects from it what cards he pleases, discarding as many in their place. He then chooses his partners, giving them a marker to distinguish them. If he has bid 5 only, he can take two partners. A bid of 6 or 7 entitles him to three partners, but a bid of 10 must be played without partners. A bid of 20 must be played without seeing or exchanging with the widow and also without partners. The bidder always leads for the first trick. If he loses, failing to make what he bid, each of his adversaries scores that amount, or sets him back, as agreed.

euchroic (ū-krō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χρόα*, color.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $(HOCO)_2C_6(\begin{matrix} CO \\ CO \end{matrix}>NH)_2.2H_2O$, prepared, together with paramide, by heating ammonium mellitate. It crystallizes in quadratic prisms which melt and decompose above 250° C.

euchylia (ū-kil'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χυλός*, juice (see *chyle*).] A healthy state of the chyle.

Eucinostomus (ū-si-nos'tō-mus). *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐκίνητος*), easily moved, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of small silvery fishes of the tropics, of the family of *Gerridæ*, distinguished by

the very large size of the interhemal bone at the base of the second anal spine. *E. gula* is the commonest species.

Euciroa (ū-si-rō′ä), *n.* [NL., said to be (irreg.) < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κειρία*, a cord, a bandage.] The typical genus of the *Euciroïdæ*.

Euciroïdæ (ū-si-rō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euciroa* + *-idæ*.] A family of anomalodesmaceous pelecypod *Mollusca*. They possess subequivalve shells with a strong tubercle in the right valve before the resilium, and the dorsal margins are modified so as to overlie and underlie each other. Species are rare and occur only in the Tertiary and recent periods.

Euclea, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, a genus of plants of the family *Diospyraceæ*. They are trees or shrubs with evergreen, coriaceous leaves, alternate, opposite, or rarely in whorls of three, and small flowers in usually axillary cymes. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa, and Arabia, of which *E. racemosa* is the type. Several species are used in wood-working, especially *E. Pseudebenus*, the *Orange River ebony*. The fruit of this species is eaten by the aborigines, under the name *embolo*, and that of *E. undulata* under the name *guarri*.

Euclidean number, motion, transformation. See ★*number*, etc.

Euclid's postulate. See ★*postulate*.

eucnemia (ūk-nē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κνήμη*, tibia.] In *anthrop.*, the normal condition of the shin-bone; the absence of platycnemia. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 32.

eucone (ū′kōn), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κῶνος*, cone.] Possessing a well-developed crystalline lens or cone: said of the eyes of certain insects, as the *Hymenoptera* and *Lepidoptera*, many *Coleoptera*, *Neuroptera*, etc.: opposed to ★*acone* and ★*pseudocone*.

eucrasite (ū′kra-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *εὐκρασία*, proper mixture (< *εὔκρατος*, well mixed), + *-ite*2.] A complex thorium silicate allied to thorite.

Eucratea (ū-krā-tē′ä), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κραταιός*, mighty (< *κράτος*, might), (otherwise perhaps < Gr. *εὔκρατος*, temperate, of similar elements).] The typical and only genus of the family *Eucrateidæ*. *Lamouroux*, 1812.

Eucrateidæ (ū-krā-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucratea* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous bryozoans. They are characterized by branching, erect, and free or recumbent zoaria with pyriform, uniserial or biserial zoœcia having a subterminal, usually oblique aperture. The family has lived from Cretaceous time to the present.

Eucrustacea (ū-krus-tā′shiä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + L. *Crustacea*.] A division or subclass of the crustaceans which do not have the body divided into median and lateral lobes, and have two pairs of antennæ and the maxillæ or mandibles not pediform.

Eucryphia (ū-krif′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1797), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κρύφιος*, hidden. The opening flower is capped by the calyptriform calyx and the fruiting carpels are backed with a cork-like covering.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the type and only genus of the family *Eucryphiaceæ*. The species are ornamental evergreen trees or shrubs with opposite simple or pinnate leaves and large white flowers, solitary in the upper axils. Only 4 species are known, 2 in Chile and 2 in New South Wales and Tasmania. The wood of the Chilean species is very durable and is used for various purposes. See *muermo*.

Eucryphiaceæ (ū″krif-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gay, 1846), < *Eucryphia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Hypericales*, containing the single genus *Eucryphia*. See *muermo* and ★*Eucryphia*.

eucryphiaceous (ū-krif-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant-family *Eucryphiaceæ*.

Eucyclogobius (ū-sik-lō-gō′bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κύκλος*, circle, + NL. *gobius*.] A genus of small gobies having small smooth scales: found in the streams of California. *E. newberryi* is the common species.

eudemonic, eudæmonic (ū-dē-mon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονικός*, of happiness, < *εὐδαιμονία*, happiness: see ★*eudemony*.] Relating or contributing to happiness; considered as relating or contributing to happiness. *N. E. D.*

eudemonize, eudæmonize (ū-dē′mon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eude-, eudæmonized*, ppr. *eude-, eudæmonizing*. [Gr. *εὐδαιμονίζειν*, call or account happy, < *εὐδαίμων*, happy: see *eudemon*.] To consider or esteem happy. Also *endæmonise*.

But happiness, as Aristotle understands it, is something measured more by the estimate of the judicious spectator than by the sentiment of the man in whose bosom it resides. No person is entitled to be called happy, whom the intelligent and reflective observer does not macarise or (*eudæmonise*), or whose condition he would not desire more or less to make his own.

Grote, Fragments on Ethical Subjects, V.

eudemony (ū-dem′ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονία*, < *εὐδαίμων*, happy: see *eudemon*.] Happiness as understood by Aristotle, namely, as consisting, not in pleasure except as a sign of perfected activity, but in the activity which befits a human being, that is, in virtuous activity, of which the highest and best kind is that which is self-controlled through reason, the virtuous activity of the soul in a completed life.

eudermol (ū-dėr′mōl), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for nicotine salicylate. It is a colorless crystalline compound which is soluble in water, alcohol, and oils, and contains 54 per cent. of nicotine. Being non-irritating and odorless, it can be used in ointment of from 0.1 to 0.25 per cent. strength in the treatment of parasitic skin-diseases.

eudiagnostic (ū-dī-ag-nos′tik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *διαγνωστικός*, able to distinguish: see *diagnostic*.] In *petrog.*, easily distinguished, that is, without the aid of a magnifying-glass: applied by Zirkel (1893) to the texture of rocks in which the mineral constituents can be recognized by the unaided eye.

eudidymite (ū-did′i-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *δίδυμος*, twin, + *-ite*2.] A silicate of beryllium and sodium, $HNaBeSi_3O_8$, occurring in white tabular monoclinic crystals.

eudiometer, *n.*—**Bunsen's eudiometer,** a glass tube of uniform bore, closed at one end and having at that end two platinum electrodes, with spark-gap, sealed into the glass. The tube is graduated in millimeters.

eudiometrically (ū″di-ō-met′ri-ka-li), *adv.* By means of the eudiometer; in a eudiometric method.

eudoxiform (ū-dok′si-fôrm), *a.* [*Eudoxia* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or having the structure of the *Eudoxidæ*; composed of a sterile and a fertile medusoid without special nectocalyx. Compare ★*ersæiform*.

eudoxin (ū-dok′sin), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *εὔδοξος*, of good repute, + *-in*2.] A bismuth salt of nosophen (tetra-iodo-phenolphthalein) containing 52.9 per cent. of iodine. It is an internal astringent and stomachic.

eudoxome (ū-dok′sōm), *n.* [Gr. *εὔδοξος*, of good repute, + *-ome*.] In hydromedusans, one of the two main forms of cormidium, consisting typically of a hydrophyllium, a gastrozoöid with a tentacle, and one or more medusoid gonophores. Compare ★*ersæome*.

Eudrilidæ (ū-dril′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eudrilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terricolous *Oligochæta*. It consists of worms of variable size having paired nephridia, setæ in couples and sigmoid in shape, spermiducal glands present, and the male and female generative openings, in some genera, unpaired. It contains about 20 genera, all of which except *Eudrilus*, which is almost cosmopolitan in range, are restricted to tropical Africa.

Eudrilus (ū-drī′lus), *n.* [NL. (Perrier, 1871).] The typical genus of the family *Eudrilidæ*.

euectics (ū-ek′tiks), *n.* Same as *evectics*.

eufemism, eufemistic. Simplified spellings of *euphemism, euphemistic*.

eufonic, eufony. Simplified spellings of *euphonic, euphony*.

eugallol (ū-gal′ōl), *n.* [*eu-* + (*pyro*)*gallol*.] A thick, syrupy, brownish-yellow compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_2O.C_2H_3O$, readily soluble in water; acetyl pyrogallol. It is employed in a 33-per-cent. acetone solution, and when painted on the skin leaves a firm, elastic film: used in the treatment of skin-diseases.

Eugaster (ū-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of ophiurans or brittle-stars from the North American Devonian, possessing a small disk and long arms with a double series of alternating ambulacral plates, and on either side a series of spinous adambulacral plates.

Eugeniacrinus (ū-jē-ni-ak′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < *Eugenia*, a woman's name, + Gr. *κρίνον*, lily (see *crinoid*).] A Mesozoic genus of crinoids possessing a small saucer-shaped calyx and concealed and closely united basal plates which are overlapped by radial plates extended upward so as to form conspicuous projections.

eugenic[1], *a.* **II.** *n.* The science which deals with the means of cultivating and improving the innate good qualities of man. Also *eugenics*.

eugenism (ū′je-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born, + *-ism*.] The aggregate of the most favorable conditions for healthy and happy existence. *Galton*.

eugenoform (ū-jen′ō-fôrm), *n.* [*eugen*(*ol*) + *form*(*aldehyde*).] A colorless, crystalline compound soluble in water obtained by the action of formaldehyde upon eugenol-sodium, said to liberate formaldehyde in the intestinal fluids: an intestinal antiseptic.

eugenol (ū′jē-nōl), *n.* [Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born, + *-ol*.] A colorless oily compound, $HO^4C_6H_3(O^3CH_3)^1CH_2CH{:}CH_2$, contained in oil of cloves, oil of bay, oil of cinnamon-leaves, oil of allspice, oil of cassia, oil of pimento, and in certain other essential oils. It boils at 247.5° C. and has a spicy odor. Also called 1[2]-*propenyl-phendiol-3-methyl ether*.

eugenol-acetamide (ū″jē-nōl-a-set′a-mid), *n.* A crystalline compound of eugenol and acetamide. It is used as a local antiseptic and dusting-powder.

eugenol-iodide (ū″jē-nōl-ī′ō-dīd), *n.* A yellowish odorless antiseptic compound, $C_{10}H_{11}IO_2$, obtained by the action of iodine on eugenol-sodium. Also called *iodo-eugenol*.

eugenol-sodium (u″jē-nōl-sō′di-um), *n.* A crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{11}NaO_2$, obtained by dissolving eugenol in solution of sodium hydroxid. Also known as *sodium eugenolate* or *sodium eugenate*.

eugeogenous (ū-jē-oj′e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γῆ*, earth, + *-γενής*, -producing. See *geogenous*.] In *geol.*, disintegrating readily; yielding plentiful detritus and producing good soil: said of rocks. *Thurmann*.

Both authors apply to Yorkshire Thurmann's recognition of *eugeogenous* and dysogeogenous rocks. The former class of rocks yield a plentiful detritus, and the overlying soils are cool and moist. The dysogeogenous rocks —or limestones of this area—yield a less abundant detritus, and are in Yorkshire much fissured and broken, so that the overlying soil is comparatively dry.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), Aug., 1903, p. 151.

Eugerion (ū-jē′ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐγηρία*, a green old age?.] A genus of hemipterous insects with large, membranous, reticulated fore and hind wings, prolonged lancet-like mouth-parts, and filiform antennæ. It occurs in the Permian formation.

eugetic (ū-jet′ik), *a.* [*eug*(*enol*) + *-et-* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $HOC_6H(^5OCH_3)(^1CO_2H)^3CH_2CH{:}CH_2$, formed by the action of sodium and carbon dioxid on eugenol. It crystallizes in long, thin prisms and melts at 124° C. Also called 3-*allylphendiol*-(5,6)-*methyllic acid*.

Euglena phase, a stage in the development of some sporozoans in which they exhibit euglenoid movements made possible by the thin, flexible covering present at this time.

euglenoid (ū-glē′noid), *a.* [*Euglena* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Euglena*.

euglobulin (ū-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [*eu-* + *globulin*.] One of the supposed components of serum globulin which is insoluble in water. See also ★*pseudoglobulin*.

Euglypha (ū-glī′fa), *n.* The typical genus of the family *Euglyphidæ*. *Dujardin*, 1841.

Euglyphidæ (ū-glif′i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Euglypha* + *-idæ*.] A family of mostly fresh-water rhizopods which have a shell formed of regular plates of chitin or of silica, often bearing spines, and with the pseudopodia sharp-pointed and often branching but not anastomosing. It contains the genera *Euglypha, Trinema, Cyphoderia, Campascus*, and *Nadinella*.

eugranitic (ū-gra-nit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + E. *granitic*.] In *petrog.*, distinctly granular or granitic in structure. *Lossen*.

eugraphic (ū-graf′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐγραφος*, well painted, < *εὖ*, well, + *γράφειν*, write, paint.] Pertaining to or characterized by graphic resemblance.

Eugraphic confusions are such as arise from the mistaking and transplacing of forms which appear alike.

H. H. Bawden, in Psychol. Rev. Mon. Sup., III. iv. 81.

euhyostylic (ū-hī-ō-stil′ik), *a.* [*eu-* + *hyostyl-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or having the character of euhyostyly.

euhyostyly (ū-hī-os′ti-li), *n.* [*eu-* + *hyostyly*.] That condition of the second visceral arch, found in most rays, in which the hyomandibular forms the sole support of the jaw, the ceratohyal serving merely to support the gills: correlative with ★*hyostyly*, and ★*methyostyly*.

Euichthydina (ū-ik-thi-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Ichthyd*(*ium*) + *-ina*2.] A section or suborder of *Gastrotricha* which contains forms having two pedal appendages. It includes the genera *Ichthydium, Chætonotus, Chætura* and *Lepidoderma*. Compare ★*Apodina*.

euisopodous (ū-ī-sop′ō-dus), *a.* Having the characters of or resembling the *Euisopoda*.

eukinesia (ū-ki-nē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐκινησία*, easiness of motion, < *εὐκίνητος*, easily

moved, < *εὖ*, easily, + *κινεῖν*, move.] Normal power of movement.

eukrite, *n.* Same as *eucrite.*

euktolite (ūk′tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *εὐκτός*, desired, + *λίθος*, stone.] See ★*venanzite.*

Eulamellibranchiata (ū-lā-mel-i-brang-ki-ā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *eu-* + *Lamellibranchiata.*] An order of mollusks of the class *Pelecypoda.* They have the mantle-edges united at one or more points, the branchiæ with vascular interfilamentary junctions, the genital glands with independent external openings, and usually two adductor muscles. It includes a number of large and important families, among them being the *Unionidæ*, *Cyprinidæ*, and *Cyrenidæ.*

Euleptorhamphus (ū-lep-tō-ram′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λεπτός*, fine, small, + *ῥάμφος*, beak.] A genus of halfbeaks, or *Hemiramphidæ*, found in the open seas of the tropics: distinguished by the ribbon-shaped body. *E. longirostris* is the common species.

Eulerian polyhedron. See ★*polyhedron.*

Euler's diagrams. See ★*diagram.*

Euler's line or **straight.** See ★*straight*[1].

Euloma (ū-lō′mă), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *λῶμα*, a fringe.] A genus of trilobites of the family *Proëtidæ:* characteristic of the lowest Silurian of Europe.

eumenid (ū′me-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Eumenidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Eumenidæ.*

Eumicrotremus (ū-mik-rot′rē-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μικρός*, small, + *τρῆμα*, hole.] A genus of lump-fishes having the body nearly spherical and covered with prickles: found in the North Atlantic.

eumitosis (ū-mi-to′sis), *n.* [NL., < *eu-* + *mitosis.*] Typical mitosis or indirect cell-division, in which the chromosomes are divided longitudinally instead of transversely.

eumitotic (ū-mi-tot′ik), *a.* [*eumitosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to eumitosis.

Eumycetes (ū-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *μύκητες*, plural of *μύκης*, fungus (see *Mycetes*).] A name used by recent systematists to include all the so-called true fungi, as the *Phycomycetes*, *Ascomycetes*, and *Basidiomycetes.* The *Myxomycetes* and *Schizophyta* are excluded.

eumycetic (ū-mī-set′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Eumycetes.*

Eunema (ū-nē′mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of Paleozoic rhipidoglossal gastropod mollusks having an elongate pyramidal spire with two or more keels and transverse striæ on the whorls.

eunicean (ū-nis′ē-an), *a.* [*Eunice* + *-an.*] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Eunice.*

euniciform (ū-nis′i-fôrm), *a.* [*Eunice* + L *forma*, form.] Formed like a eunicoid worm.

eunicoid (ū′ni-koid), *a.* [*Eunice* + *-oid.*] Resembling or pertaining to the *Eunicidæ.*

eunol (ū′nōl), *n.* [*eu*(*calyptol*) + *n*(*aphth*)*ol.*] A compound, existing in an *α*- and *β*-modification, made from eucalyptol and *α*- and *β*-naphthol: used as an antiseptic in surgery and dermatology.

eunuch-flute (ū′nuk-flōt), *n.* An old musical instrument consisting of a slightly flaring wooden tube having a mouth-hole in the side near the smaller end, into which the player hummed or sang. The smaller end was closed by a very thin membrane, which was thrown into vibration by the player's tone and imparted to it a peculiar bleating and tremulous character. The instrument was made in several sizes so as to provide for part-music. It is still sometimes made as a toy.

Euomphalidæ (ū-om-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euomphalus*, the typical genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of rhipidoglossal gastropods having depressed conical or discoidal, spirally coiled, and umbilicated shells, and often calcareous opercula. As at present construed, the family extends from the Cambrian to the Tertiary formations.

euonymous (ū-on′i-mus), *a.* [Gr. *εὐώνυμος*, well-named, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὄνομα*, name.] Well or fittingly named.

euonymus-oil (ū-on′i-mus-oil), *n.* Oil extracted from the seeds of the spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæus*, of central Europe.

Euorthoptera (ū-ôr-thop′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The *Dermaptera*, or earwigs, considered as a suborder of *Orthoptera.*

euosmite (ū-os′mīt), *n.* [Gr. *εὔοσμος*, sweet-smelling, < *εὖ*, well, + *ὀσμή*, *ὀδμή*, smell, odor (see *osmium*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil resin, of a brownish-yellow color, found with lignite at Baiershof in the Fichtelgebirge, Germany.

eupepticity (ū-pep-tis′i-ti), *n.* Good digestion, or the state of feeling resulting from it. *Carlyle.*

euphemist (ū′fē-mist), *n.* [*euphem*(*y*) + *-ist.*] One given to the use of euphemisms.

euphonicon (ū-fon′i-kon), *n.* [NL.: see *euphonic.*] A variety of harmonichord.

euphonon (ū-fō′non), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐφωνος*, well-sounding: see *euphony.*] A variety of harmonichord.

euphorbic (ū-fôr′bik), *a.* [*Euphorbia* + *-ic.*] Derived from *Euphorbia.*—**Euphorbic acid,** an amorphous acid contained in the gum-resin euphorbium from *Euphorbia resinifera.*

euphorbine (ū-fôr′bin), *n.* [*Euphorbia* + *-ine*[2].] A non-volatile poisonous compound, said to be present in the milky juice of *Euphorbia myrtifolia.*

euphorbone (ū-fôr′bōn), *n.* [*Euphorbia* + *-one.*] A colorless, neutral, dextrorotatory, crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{24}O$, contained in the gum-resin euphorbium from *Euphorbia resinifera.* It melts at 116° C.

euphorin (ū′for-in), *n.* [Gr. *εὔφορος*, easy to bear or bearing well, < *εὖ*, well, + *φέρειν*, bear.] A trade-name of phenyl urethane, recommended for medical use as an antipyretic and analgesic.

euphorious (ū-fō′ri-us), *a.* [Erroneously for ★*euphorous*, < Gr. *εὔφορος*, bearing well, enduring easily or patiently, < *εὖ*, well, + *φέρειν*, bear.] Cheerful or patient in life.

> The conviction is borne in upon the soul . . . that man is a favored . . . being, . . . that real evil can not befall the good man, living or dead; and that he can afford to be glad and *euphorious* that he is alive.
> *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 547.

eupittone (ū-pit′ōn), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πίττα*, pitch, + *-one.*] Same as *eupittonic acid.* See ★*eupittonic.*

eupittonic (ū-pi-ton′ik), *a.* [*eupittone* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, an orange-yellow compound, $(CH_3O)_6C_{19}H_8O_3$, formed by the oxidation of wood-tar oil containing pyrogallol and methyl pyrogallol ethers. It crystallizes in long hair-like needles, melts at 200° C., and is dibasic. Also called *pittacal.*

eupnœic (ūp-nē′ik), *a.* [*eupnœa* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by eupnœa; breathing normally.

Eupomotis (ū-pō-mō′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ-*, well, + *πῶμα*, lid, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A genus of sunfishes (*Centrarchidæ*) distinguished by the blunt pharyngeal teeth. *E. gibbosus*, the commonest of the sunfishes, is abundant throughout the northeastern United States.

eupraxy (ū′prak-si), *n.* [Gr. *εὐπραξία*, well-doing, < *εὖ*, well, + *πράσσειν*, do: see *practic, practice, praxis.*] Well-doing; right conduct; morality in behavior.

Eupterotidæ (ūp-te-rot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eupterota* + *-idæ.*] A family of moths allied to the *Lasiocampidæ*, but differing from them in possessing a frenulum. The European processionary moth, *Cnethocampa processionea*, is a striking example. The family is widely distributed, and the larvæ of many are gregarious.

Eupuccinia (ū-puk-sin′i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ-*, true, + *Puccinia.*] A group of species of *Puccinia* which produce spermogonia, æcidia, uredospores, and teleutospores, the last germinating only after a resting period. The group is subdivided into the *Auteupuccinia* and the *Hetereupuccinia. Schrœter.*

eupyrene (ū′pī-rēn), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πυρήν*, stone of a fruit (nucleus).] Containing a well-developed nuclear portion: applied to the normal spermatozoön: opposed to ★*oligopyrene* and ★*apyrene. Meves*, 1902.

eupyrin (ū-pī′rin), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πῦρ*, fire, + *-in*[2].] A pale greenish-yellow crystalline compound having a vanilla odor, made from paraphenetidin and vanilla. It is antipyretic.

euquinine (ū-kwin′ēn), *n.* [*eu-* + *quinine.*] The pharmaceutical name for ethyl quinine-carboxylate, $C_{20}H_{23}O_2N_2COOC_2H_5$, prepared from quinine ethyl chlorcarbonate. It is tasteless, but otherwise resembles quinine in chemical and medicinal properties.

Eur. An abbreviation of *Europe* or of *European.*

Eurafric (ū-raf′rik), *a.* Same as ★*Eurafrican.*

> That *Eurafric* region which has been the birthplace of many nations. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 480.

Eurafrica (ū-raf′ri-kă), *n.* [*Eur*(*ope*) + *Africa.*] Europe and Africa considered as one continent or ethnic area.

Eurafrican (ū-raf′ri-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or including, in whole or in part, both Europe and Africa: as, a former *Eurafrican* continent; a *Eurafrican* race.

II. *n.* An individual belonging to the Eurafrican division of mankind, which, according to certain writers, includes the peoples of southern Europe and northern Africa.

Euramphæa (ū-ram-fē′ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ῥάμφος*, beak.] The typical genus of the family *Euramphæidæ. Gegenbaur*, 1856.

Euramphæidæ (ū-ram-fē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euramphæa* + *-idæ.*] A family of lobate ctenophorans having two wing-like projections at the aboral pole in which the subtentacular costæ and meridional vessels are produced. The typical genus is *Euramphæa.*

Euraryan (ū-rär′yan), *a.* and *n.* [*Eur*(*ope*) + *Aryan.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to the European Aryan.

II. *n.* A European Aryan.

euresol (ū′rē-sōl), *n.* [*eu-* + *res*(*orcin*) + *-ol.*] A viscid yellow mass, resorcin monoacetate. It is used as a substitute for resorcin in skin-diseases.

eurhodine (ū′rō-din), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-ine*[2].] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the complex

$$R_2NC_6H_3\begin{cases} \text{N.C.CH} \\ \| \\ \text{N.C.}C_6H_4 \end{cases}\!\!\diagdown\!\!\diagup\text{CH}.$$

They are prepared from amino-orthodiamines and quinones. They are feeble bases with a yellowish-green fluorescence. The salts are scarlet and have no technical application.

eurhodol (ū′rō-dōl), *n.* [*eurhod*(*ine*) + *-ol.*] The name of a class of organic compounds containing the complex $HOC_6H_3\begin{cases} \text{N.C.CH} \\ \| \\ \text{N.C.}C_6H_4 \end{cases}\!\!\diagdown\!\!\diagup\text{CH}$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on the eurhodines, which they resemble in color and fluorescence.

eurhythmic (ū-rith′mik), *a.* [*eurhythm-y, eurythmy* + *-ic.*] Harmonious: said especially of architecture in which the proportion is agreeable.

eurhythmy. See *eurythmy.*

euristic (ū-ris′tik), *a.* Same as *heuristic.*

eurobin (ū′rō-bin), *n.* [*eu-* + (*ara*)*roba* + *-in*[2].] Chrysarobin triacetate. It is insoluble in water, and is used as a substitute for chrysarobin.

Europasian subregion, in *zoögeog.*, a division of the Holarctic region comprising Europe north of the Alps and Asia north of the Himalayas. It is roughly the same as the Eurasiatic region of Heilprin and the Palearctic region of other writers.

European, *a.*—**The European concert.** See ★*concert.*

europhen (ū′rō-fen), *n.* A trade-name of diisobutyl orthocresol iodide, recommended for medical use as an antiseptic and a substitute for iodoform.

europium (ū-rō′pi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Europa*, Europe.] A supposed new element announced by Demarçay in 1901, obtained in very small quantity as oxid, sulphate, etc., from samarskite and monazite. Its compounds have been further examined by Urbain and Lacombe. It is characterized by a special spark-spectrum, and also by a phosphorescent spectrum, and appears to be intermediate between samarium and gadolinium, with an atomic weight of about 151.79.

eurybathic (ū-ri-bath′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *βάθος*, depth.] Having a wide or great range as to depth; able to live in both deep and shallow water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 936.

eurybenthic (ū-ri-ben′thik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *βένθος*, depth (see ★*benthos*), + *-ic.*] Enduring great differences of depth; found at different depths in the ocean.

Euryçampyli (ū-ri-kam′pi-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *καμπύλος*, curved.] A suborder of the ammonoid cephalopods or goniatites having broad and entire septal lobes and saddles. In the earlier or Paleozoic forms the shells are for the most part laterally compressed, but they become rotund or coronate in later phases, and the simpler form of the suture is lost by subdivision.

eurycephalic, *a.* 2. Having a broad but dolichocephalic skull; belonging to a subdivision of the oöidocephalic crania as classified by Aitken Meigs.

eurycephalous (ū-ri-sef′a-lus), *a.* Same as *eurycephalic.*

eurygnathism (ū-rig′na-thizm), *n.* [*eurygnath*(*ous*) + *-ism.*] The condition of being eurygnathous.

> Combining this feature with *eurygnathism*, that is, lateral projection of the cheek-bones, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire found that the Caucasic face is oval with vertical jaws;

the Mongolic broad (eurygnathous); the Negro prognathous; the Hottentot both pro- and eurygnathous.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 181.

eurygnathous (ū-rig′na-thus), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *anthrop.*, having wide cheek-bones and upper jaws, like the Mongoloid race. *Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.*

euryhaline (ū-rī′ha-lin), *a.* [Prop. **euryaline*, < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *ἅλς*, salt.] Having a wide range or capacity as to saltness; able to endure great changes in the salinity of water.

All Baltic marine animals can live in water of varying saltness, and are therefore said to be *euryhaline*.
Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger, xxix.

Eurynotus (ū-ri-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς* broad, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of extinct ganoid fishes having a deeply fusiform trunk, large pectoral fins, and the dorsal fin extended to the tail. It occurs in the Carboniferous rocks of Great Britain and Europe.

euryon (ū′ri-on), *n.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide.] In *craniom.*, the points on the lateral faces of the skull at which the greatest width is found. *Von Török.*

eurypauropodid (ū-ri-pâ-rop′ō-did), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the myriapodous family *Eurypauropodidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the myriapodous family *Eurypauropodidæ*.

euryprognathous (ū-ri-prog′nā-thus), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πρό*, before, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *anthrop.*, having wide cheek-bones and upper jaws, combined with prognathism. *Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.*

Craniological studies which had already been cultivated by Morton, and on which Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire based his four fundamental types: orthognathous, eurygnathous, prognathous, and *euryprognathous*.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 166.

eurypterid (ū-rip′te-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A merostome crustacean of the family *Eurypteridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to *Eurypterus* or the *Eurypteridæ*.

eurypteroid (ū-rip′te-roid), *a.* Having the characters of *Eurypterus*. *A. S. Packard*, Textbook of Entom., p. 6.

Eurypterus beds. Same as *Bertie* ★*dolomite*.

eurythermal (ū-ri-thėr′mal), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *θέρμη*, heat, + *-al*[1].] Capable of enduring great differences of temperature; found in localities which differ widely in temperature: contrasted with ★*stenothermal*.

Some members of the epiplankton are, however, extraordinarily *eurythermal* and eurybathic; for example, Calanus finmarchicus ranges from 76° N. to 52° S. (excepting perhaps for 10° each side of the equator), and is apparently indifferent to depth.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 936.

eurythermic (ū-ri-thėr′mik), *a.* Same as ★*eurythermal*.

Two species proved to be purely epiplanktonic, both in the warm and cold areas, twelve were *eurythermic* and eurybathic, ranging from the surface to 700 fathoms in both areas. *Nature*, Nov. 5, 1903, p. 23.

euryzygous (ū-riz′i-gus), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *ζυγόν*, yoke.] With wide zygomatic arches. *Sergi.*

Eusarcus (ū-sär′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐσαρκος*, fleshy, < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σάρξ*(*σαρκ-*), flesh.] A genus of merostomatous *Crustacea*, of the family *Eurypteridæ*. It is characterized by having the first six abdominal segments greatly expanded and those following abruptly contracted. It occurs in the upper Silurian rocks of western New York.

Eusiphonacea (ū-sī-fō-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σίφων*, a pipe, + *-acea*.] A superfamily of anomalodesmaceous *Pelecypoda*. It is characterized by the formation of a calcareous tube which may include one or both of the valves and is usually furnished with a perforated anterior disk. The division includes only two genera, *Clavagella* and *Aspergillum*, both of them fossil and recent.

Eusiphonia (ū-sī-fō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σίφων*, pipe.] A section of the subfamily of anomalodesmaceous *Pelecypoda* characterized by long siphons and the position of the lithodesma at the anterior end of the internal resilium.

eusitia (ū-sī′ʂia), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σῖτος*, food.] A normal appetite for food.

eusplanchnia (ū-splangk′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σπλάγχνα*, bowels.] A normal state of the internal organs.

Eustachian fossa. See ★*fossa*[1].

eustatic (ū-stat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *στατός*, < *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] Well established; not subject to subsidence or elevation; in equilibrium: descriptive of land-areas.

eustomachous (ū-stom′a-kus), *a.* Same as *eupeptic*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Eusuchia (ū-sū′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *σοῦχος*, a local Egyptian name of the crocodile.] In Huxley's classification of the reptiles, a division or order of the *Crocodilia* characterized by the unpaired and terminal nostril, which is internally prolonged and floored by a secondary palate. This group includes the modern crocodiles and the later fossil forms.

eutaxic (ū-tak′sik), *a.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τάξις*, order.] Same as ★*quincubital*. *P. C. Mitchell*, 1899.

eutaxite (ū-tak′sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < *eutax-y* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name first applied by Fritsch and Reiss (1868) to phonolitic rocks of Teneriffe, but subsequently used for any lava possessing eutaxitic texture.

eutaxy, *n.* **2.** In *ornith.*, the condition of a bird's wing when the fifth secondary is present.

Eutectic alloy, eutectic point or **temperature.** See ★*alloy*, ★*point*[1].

eutectoid (ū-tek′toid), *a.* and *n.* [*eutect*(*ic*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Exhibiting eutectic character.

II. *n.* A substance which behaves as a eutectic.

eutexia (ū-tek′si-ä), *n.* [Gr. *εὐτηξία*, < *εὐτηκτος*, easily melted: see *eutectic*.] The property of fusing at low temperatures. See *eutectic*.

euthanasian (ū-tha-nā′ʂi-an), *a.* [*euthanasia* + *-an*.] Relating to or marked by euthanasia.

eutheca (ū-thē′ka), *n.* [Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] In corals, the true theca as distinguished from a pseudotheca, the former having true centers of calcification. Compare ★*pseudotheca*. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 1896, p. 141.

euthecate (ū-thē′kāt), *a.* [*eutheca* + *-ate*[1].] Characterized by the possession of a eutheca: as, the *euthecate* corals. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1904, p. 24.

euthenics (ū-then′iks), *n.* [Gr. *εὐθηνία*, abundance, well-being, + E. *-ics*.] The science of improving the environment.

eutherian (ū-thē′ri-an), *a.* [*Eutheria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having characters found in the *Eutheria*, or placental mammals.

euthycomi (ū-thik′ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *κόμη*, hair.] Individuals or types of man with straight hair, like the Mongols; a subdivision of the Lissotriches. *Haeckel.*

euthytropic (ū-thi-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *τρόπος*, direction.] A descriptive term suggested by J. Milne for those earthquake shocks whose vibrations are in the same direction as the line of transmission of the shock itself. Also *euthutropic*. *Nature*, 1881, p. 126.

eutocia (ū-tō′si-ä), *n.* [Gr. *εὐτοκία*, < *εὐτοκος*, bringing forth easily, < *εὖ*, well, + *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] Normal childbirth.

Eutracheata (ū-trā-kē-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *τραχεῖα*, trachea.] A group of *Arthropoda* including the insects and myriapods as distinguished from the tracheate *Arachnida* and the *Prototracheata*.

Eutuberaceæ (ū-tū-be-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *eu-* + *Tuberaceæ*.] Same as *Tuberaceæ*.

euxenium (ūk-sē′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐξενος*, hospitable: see *euxenite*.] A supposed new element (or rather either of two, distinguished as euxenium I and II) announced by Hofmann and Prandtl in 1901 as present in the Norwegian mineral euxenite: said to resemble zirconium, but to differ from it in certain reactions. Its existence is very doubtful.

E. V. An abbreviation of *Engineer Volunteers*.

evacuator, *n.* **2.** In *surg.*, an instrument for removing fluid or solid particles from a cavity, as the detritus from the bladder after lithotrity.

evaginate (ē-vaj′i-nāt), *a.* [L. *evaginatus*, pp. of *evaginare*, unsheath, < *e*, out, + *vaginare*, sheath: see *vaginate*.] Pushed out or everted; turned inside out.

evagination, *n.*—**Potential evagination,** in *embryol.*, an arrangement of the cells, or of their nuclei, of such a nature as to indicate the point at which a future evagination will be formed.

evanescent, *a.* **5.** In *math.*, infinitesimal.

evang. An abbreviation of *evangelical* and *evangelist*.

Evangelical prophet. See ★*prophet*.

evaniid (e-vā′ni-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An insect of the family *Evaniidæ*.

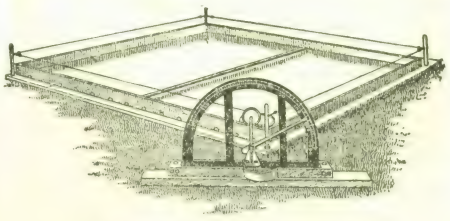
II. *a.* Of or belonging to the hymenopterous family *Evaniidæ*.

evans (ev′ans), *n.* A provincial corruption of *avens*.

evans-root (ev′ans-röt), *n.* [See ★*evans*.] The water-avens, *Geum rivale*.

evaporation, *n.*—**Heat of evaporation.** Same as ★*heat of vaporization*.—**Multiple-effect evaporation,** a process by which the latent heat of vapor given off from one evaporating-vessel is utilized by applying it to raise the temperature of the liquid in another vessel, and so on, the vapor in each case being carried through coils of pipe surrounded by the liquid to be heated. Such an arrangement is much used in sugar-refining.

evaporation-tank (ē-vap-ō-rā′shon-tangk), *n.* A vessel or tank holding a large quantity of water fully exposed to the sun and the weather. It is used for measuring the evaporation from a representative natural surface of water.



Symons's Standard Evaporation-tank.

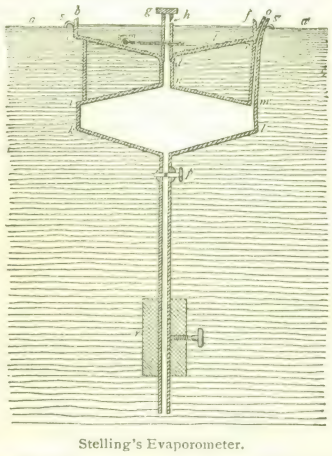
A tank 6 feet square (rim, 3 inches aboveground) kept filled to a mark near the top; water, 2 feet deep. At one corner is the float and a semicircular scale with an index-finger, which shows the height of water in the tank.

Evaporative capacity, the capacity of a boiler or evaporator to convert water into steam. Evaporative capacity is usually stated in pounds of water per hour.—**Evaporative efficiency,** the ratio of the amount of water evaporated by a boiler per pound of coal burned, to the amount which it is theoretically possible to evaporate with the same pound of coal.

evaporator, *n.* **2.** A device for evaporating water into steam. The necessary heat is derived from live steam or from the waste gases given off by a furnace used primarily for some other purpose. Such evaporators are used on shipboard to make steam from salt water, this steam being then condensed to furnish fresh water for the boilers or for culinary purposes.

3. A device, used in connection with gasolene-engines, to transform the liquid hydrocarbon into a gas or vapor by heat or by fine subdivision in a current of air. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 179.—**Lillie evaporator,** in *sugar-manuf.*, an arrangement for rapidly evaporating cane-juice in which, under progressively reduced pressure, the juice is sent through a series of tubes surrounded by steam.—**Multiple-effect evaporator,** a series of evaporators the first of which is heated by live steam from a boiler, the second by steam generated in the first, the third by steam generated in the second, and so on. There are usually three or four evaporators in the series, and as the heat range is lowered it is usually necessary to lower the pressure on the surface from which evaporation occurs.

evaporometer, *n.*—**Stelling's evaporometer,** an arrangement for determining the amount of evaporation under natural conditions from a surface of water representing the surface of a river or lake. It consists essentially of an evaporation-pan supported within another pan and floating on the surface of the water. The amount of evaporation is measured either by weight or by volume.



Stelling's Evaporometer.

a, *a'*, natural surface of the pond, river, or ocean; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, evaporation-pan; *t*, thermometer; *g*, *h*, *i*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, float full of air to support the water in the pan at the proper height; *s*, *s'*, rim to prevent insplashing from waves; *r*, weight to keep the metal framework upright; *o*, vent-pipe to allow the air in the float to expand and contract.

eve[1], *n.*—**St. John's eve,** midsummer eve. See *midsummer*.

eve-eel (ēv′ēl), *n.* A common name of the conger-eel. [Eng.]

eve-jar (ēv′jär), *n.* Same as *eve-churr*.

Even or odd. (*b*) A way of betting or of settling who shall pay for something, as by calling the number of a bill (odd or even); or the number of matches held in the hand, even or odd. In the Spanish game of rondeau the players bet that the number of balls left on the table will be odd or even.

evener, *n.* 4. An acid liquor used in coloring skins to obtain a uniform shade. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 73.

evening-snow (ēv'ning-snō'), *n.* In California, a delicate herb, *Linanthus dichotomus,* related to *Gilia.* It opens its white flowers about four o'clock in the afternoon, closing them again in the morning. It is so abundant on open slopes as to whiten the ground. The flowers are salver-shaped, an inch wide, and oppressively scented.



Evening-snow (*Linanthus dichotomus*).
One third natural size.

Everglade State, the State of Florida.

evergreen. I. *a.*—**Evergreen beech.** See ★*beech*[1].

II. *n.*—**Broad-leafed evergreen,** an evergreen tree or shrub with broad leaves, chiefly dicotyledonous, such as *Magnolia fœtida,* as distinguished from coniferous trees with needle-shaped leaves.—**Bunch-evergreen,** the ground-pine, *Lycopodium obscurum.*—**Christmas evergreen,** *Selaginella rupestris,* a plant of wide distribution, often used for Christmas decoration. See *Selaginella.*—**Coral-evergreen,** the common club-moss or running pine, *Lycopodium clavatum.* See *Lycopodium.*—**Swamp-evergreen,** the shining club-moss, *Lycopodium lucidulum.* See ★*club-moss.*—**Trailing evergreen.** Same as *swamp-*★*evergreen.*

everlasting. I. *a.*—**Everlasting grass,** the sainfoin.

II. *n.*—**Alpine everlasting,** *Antennaria alpina,* a low floccose-woolly plant of northern North America, extending entirely across the continent and ranging from Colorado and California to the arctic circle.—**Clammy everlasting,** *Gnaphalium decurrens,* a rather tall glandular-viscid American plant, having the narrow sessile leaves decurrent on the stem, whence it is called *winged cudweed.* Also called *balsam-weed* and *sweet balsam.*—**Early everlasting.** Same as *mouse-ear everlasting* (which see, under *mouse-ear*).—**Large-flowered everlasting,** *Anaphalis margaritacea,* a widely diffused North American plant, also occurring in northern Asia and adventive in Europe; it is closely related to *Antennaria* and *Gnaphalium,* but has larger heads.—**Life-everlasting.** Same as *everlasting,* applied to the same species, but particularly to *Gnaphalium. G. obtusifolium* is called *fragrant* or *sweet life-everlasting* on account of the balsamic odor emitted after the flowers have fallen.—**Moor everlasting.** Same as *mountain* ★*everlasting.*—**Mountain everlasting,** *Antennaria dioica,* a low floccose-woolly plant with relatively large heads, the flowers of which are sometimes pink: found in nearly all parts of North America, and also in Europe and Asia, especially in mountainous regions.—**Mouse-ear everlasting.** See *mouse-ear.*—**Pearly everlasting.** (*a*) The mouse-ear everlasting (which see, under *mouse-ear*). (*b*) Same as *large-flowered* ★*everlasting.*—**Plantain-leaf everlasting,** the mouse-ear everlasting. **Rose-flowered everlasting,** the Swan River everlasting, *Syncarpha Manglesii.*

Evermannia (ev-ėr-man'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named for B. W. *Evermann,* an American ichthyologist.] A genus of small gobies distinguished by the naked body and elongate form: found on the Pacific coast of Mexico. *E. zosterura* is the common species.

everniin (e-vėr'ni-in), *n.* [*Evernia* + *-in*[2].] A yellowish tasteless amorphous compound, $C_6H_{14}O_7$, found in certain of the lichens of the genus *Evernia.*

Eversible sacs or **glands.** See *defensive* ★*glands.*

evertebrate (ē-vėr'tē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evertebrated,* ppr. *evertebrating.* [L. *e-,* out, + *vertebra,* vertebra, + *-ate*[2].] To deprive of backbone; hence, to render useless and ineffective.

evertor (ē-vėr'tor), *n.* That which everts or rotates outward, as a muscle. *Lancet,* July 4, 1903, p. 56.

Eve's apple, in Ceylon, a name applied by the English to the fruit of *Ervatamia dichotoma* (*Tabernæmontana dichotoma* of Roxburgh), a small dichotomously branched tree belonging to the dogbane family. It has a milky latex, dark-green, coriaceous leaves, and fragrant white, salver-shaped flowers with yellow throat. The fruit consists of two distinct carpels, broadly ovoid when ripe, and orange yellow without. They contain numerous seeds surrounded by crimson pulp.—**Eve's cup,** the trumpet-leaf or huntsman's-horn, *Sarracenia flava.*—**Eve's darning-needle.** Same as *Adam's needle and thread, Yucca filamentosa.*—**Eve's plant,** the Spanish bayonet, *Yucca aloifolia.* See *bayonet.*

evidence, *n.*—**Self-regarding evidence,** in *law,* evidence for or against a party derived from statements made by or from the conduct of himself or his representatives. When in favor of the party it is called *self-serving evidence,* and is generally inadmissible; when against him it is called *self-disserving evidence,* and is always admissible—as an admission in a civil case, or as a confession in a criminal case.—**Self-serving evidence.** See *self-regarding* ★*evidence.*

evisceration, *n.* 2. In *ophthalmol.,* removal of the internal parts of the eyeball, the sclerotic coat being left. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 557.

evisceroneurotomy (ē-vis″e-rō-nū-rot'ō-mi), *n.* Evisceration of the eye with division of the optic nerve. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 557.

evocative (ev'ō-kā-tiv), *a.* [*evocate* + *-ive.*] Tending or fitted to evoke or call forth.

evolute, *n.* II. *a.* Evolved; developed: as, an *evolute* curve.

evolutility (ev″ō-lū-til'i-ti), *n.* [*evolut(ion)* + *-ile* + *-ity.*] The capability possessed by all living things of undergoing changes in form, size, or structure, as the result of the nutritive processes.

evolutine (ev'ō-lū-tin), *a.* [*evolut(ion)* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to evolutility.

The *evolutine* cycle of tissues deprived of their intimate relations with nerves. *Nature,* Feb. 5, 1903, p. 336.

evolution, *n.*—**Compound evolution,** evolution in which the rate and course of progress in one aggregate or group is affected by the proximity and influence of another aggregate.—**Determinate evolution,** the doctrine or opinion that the modification of species according to the principle of natural selection is guided into certain predetermined lines by a natural necessity, or by the adaptive acts of the organisms themselves. *Eimer.*—**Doctrine of evolution.** (*a*) In *embryol.,* in individual development or ontogeny, the doctrine or opinion that the generation of a living being from an egg consists in the unfolding, or evolution, or manifestation to sense, of the organization or specific constitution which is latent or potential in the egg: contrasted with or opposed to the doctrine that development is epigenesis, or new formation. The embryological doctrine of evolution has undergone many changes. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries most of its advocates regarded the germ as a complete and perfect miniature of the visible organism, so delicate and transparent and minute that it transcends our means of observation and eludes our senses, and is made known to us by the mind's eye. Development was held to be the distention of this miniature, and its manifestation to sense, by the intussusception of nutritive material, without any change in the volume or in the organization of the essential living substance which exists, in its completeness, at all stages of development. Most of the present advocates of this view believe that while the germ has a fixed and definite architecture which controls and directs each step in the process of development, this architecture is different from and much simpler than that of the developed organism. Some hold that it is not the individual organism as such that is preformed in and unfolded from a germ, but only its character as a member of a species; while its individuality as a particular organism is induced by the mechanical conditions under which it develops. Others hold that it is not the material equivalent of the completed organism, but only its latent potency, or the capacity for generating it, that resides in the germ. Others, again, hold that while the germ is neither the perfect organism in miniature, nor its material equivalent, the germ is like the perfect organism in so far as it is from the first organized into definite regions which are set apart for the construction of specific parts or regions of the body of the future organism. In general, any view of individual development which attributes predominant or supreme importance to the properties of the germ and subordinate importance, or no importance, to the conditions under which development takes place, is in so far evolutionary. Evolutionary views of individual development are usually, but not always, associated with evolutionary conceptions of ancestral development. (*b*) In ancestral development or phylogeny, the doctrine or opinion that the specific constitution or architecture which a germ-cell is held to possess at the beginning of its development, and to which the organization of the being that is generated from it is attributed, preëxisted in the germ-cells of preceding generations. In the extreme form in which it was held by the embryologists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it is the doctrine that since individual development is and always has been the unfolding of preëxisting structure, each successive organism has existed, as such, from the beginning, in the germ-cells of its first ancestor, and in those of all successive ancestors, so that it is not the actual modern organism, but only its visibility or perceptibility by sense that is new. The modifications of this doctrine by more modern embryologists, who have sought to make it consistent with the progress of biological science, are too subtile and refined for concise statement. (*c*) In *biol.,* the doctrine or opinion, accepted as an established truth by all recent biologists, that all living beings have come into existence, in course of nature, by uninterrupted descent, without break of continuity, from a few ancient and simple forms of life, or from one.—**Mechanico-physical theory of evolution,** the doctrine or opinion, advocated by Nägeli, that the origin of species is due to a principle of improvement which brings about increasing complexity and greater division of labor, because the continual advance of an organism of its own accord is a property of living organic substance.—**Spontaneous evolution.** See *spontaneous.*—**Squadron of evolution** (*naval*), a squadron formed for exercise in naval evolutions, fleet tactics, and drill.—**Tidal evolution.** See ★*tidal.*

evolutionary, *a.*—**Evolutionary ethics,** as most commonly and usefully understood, that view of ethics which was inaugurated by Herbert Spencer, was improved by Leslie Stephen, and is supported by most of the recent writers, as Höffding, Wundt, Paulsen, Alexander, Simmel, and others, but is opposed by the followers of Green and other idealists and also by Dühring. The term has also been applied to the doctrine that conscience is educable, and has also been extended by some so as to include perfectionism.

evolv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *evolve.*

evolve, *v. t.* 4. In *chem., geol.,* etc., to give off or make manifest by separation from a mixture or a compound: most commonly used of a gas or vapor: as hydrochloric-acid gas *evolved* from a mixture of common salt and sulphuric acid.— 5†. In *math.,* to extract (roots).

Evoxymetopon (e-vok″si-me-tō'pon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ-,* well, + *ὀξύς,* sharp, + *μέτωπον,* brow.] A genus of cutlas-fishes of the family *Trichiuridæ,* found in the West Indies.

exact, *v.* 4. In *Eng. law,* to call (a party) in court to answer. See ★*exact, v.,* 4.

When the party could not be found, he was exacted, usually five times at five successive county courts before being outlawed.

Exact differential. See ★*differential.*

exaction, *n.* 3. (*b*) The calling of a party to answer. See ★*exact, v.,* 4.

exaggerational (eg-zaj-ę-rā'shon-al), *a.* [*exaggeration* + *-al.*[1]] Pertaining to or characterized by exaggeration; hyperbolical.

exalgin (ek-sal'jin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἐξ,* out, + *ἄλγος,* pain, + *-in*[2].] The trade-name of methylacetanilide, recommended for medical use as an analgesic.

ex all (eks âl). Sold without any of the rights or privileges that usually appertain to stocks or bonds, as, for example, the right to receive the maturing dividend (see *ex div.*), which is reserved to the sellers, or the right to participate in future issues. See ★*ex right.* [Eng.]

exaltado (ek-säl-tä'dō), *n.* [Sp., 'exalted.'] In modern Spanish history, a member of a political party about 1820–22, which was extremely democratic in sentiment.

exaltation, *n.* 6. An abnormal mental condition marked by an overweening sense of self-importance (amounting even to delusions of grandeur), an optimistic contentedness with one's surroundings or condition, and a state almost of rapture or ecstasy.

examin, *v.* A simplified spelling of *examine.*

examinationist (eg-zam-i-nā'shon-ist), *n.* [*examination* + *-ist.*] One who believes in or is an advocate of the system of basing appointments on fitness as ascertained by competitive examination.

exanthalose (eks-an'tha-lōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἐξανθεῖν,* effloresce, + *ἅλς,* salt.] A white efflorescence, perhaps $Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$, derived from Glauber's salt.

exanthema, *n.* 3. In *bot.,* same as *die-back.*

exappendiculate (eks-ap-en-dik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex,* out, + *appendicula,* appendage, + *-ate*[1].] Destitute of appendages.

exarteritis (eks-är-te-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξ,* out, + *ἀρτηρία,* artery, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the outer layer of the wall of an artery.

exarthrosis (eks-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐξ,* out, + *ἄρθρον,* joint, + *-osis.*] Dislocation of a joint.

Exc. An abbreviation of *excellency.*

excalate (eks'kā-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excalated,* ppr. *excalating.* [*ex-* + (*inter*)*calate.*] To drop out; remove from a series: the opposite of *intercalate.*

There remains the assumption that vertebræ have been *excalated* in front of the pelvis. . . . Six vertebræ must have been *excalated.*
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), ser. B, p. 342.

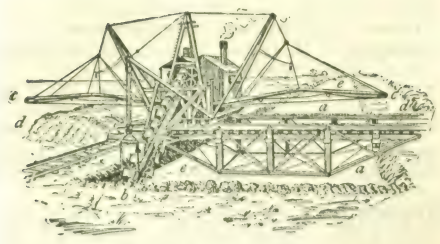
excalation (eks-kā-lā'shon), *n.* [*excalate* + *-ion.*] 1. The omission, dropping out, absence, or removal (of something) from a connected series: the opposite of *intercalation.*

Hence the supposition of *excalation* of vertebræ in front of the girdle [of *Mustelus vulg.*] leads also to the necessary corollary that a vast amount of both inter- and *ex-calation* must go on at another spot.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1900, ser. B, p. 343.

Specifically—2. The absence, in a race of organisms, of any element in a series of homologous parts, such as a limb or a pair of limbs in an arthropod, or of a vertebra in the spinal column of a vertebrate, considered as evidence that the part in question has been lost or suppressed. *Nature,* Dec. 21, 1898, p. 171.

excavating-pump (eks'kā-vā-ting-pump), *n.* 1. A pump used to keep down water in excavations and trenches.—2. A pump used for excavating or removing soft materials or emptying cesspools.

excavator, *n.* (*c*) A modified form of dredging-machine used in digging irrigation canals. It consists of a chain-and-bucket conveyer mounted on a trolley that moves on rails laid on a traveling crane. Tracks are laid on each side of the canal, and upon these the crane moves. The conveyer, supported by a derrick, cuts into the soil, both below and above the water, and lifts it to chutes that discharge it on the banks at each side. Since the conveyer



Excavator.

a, crane, traveling on tracks (outboard track not shown); *b*, bucket-conveyer; *c*, spoil-chutes to spoil-banks; *d*, spoil-banks; *e*, excavated canal.

travels on the crane transversely to the length of the canal all the soil can be excavated and the crane advanced on the tracks as fast as the canal is dredged out.

excelsin (ek-sel′sin), *n.* [L. *excelsus*, high, + *-in*.²] A crystalline globulin contained in the Brazil nut.

excelsior, *n.* 2. A printing-type, now known as 3-point—about 24 lines to the inch. It is too small for letters, but is used for characters of music, piece fractions, and border decorations. See *type*, 8.—**Excelsior machine,** in *wood-working*, a machine for planing wood into excelsior. It is a simple form of vertical planer, using reciprocating cutters driven at a high speed.

exception, *n.*—**Declinatory exception,** in the civil law of Louisiana, a dilatory exception which denies the jurisdiction of the court before which the matter is brought.—**Preëmptory exception,** in the civil law of Louisiana, one intended to cause the dismissal of the action.

excernent (ek-sėr′nent), *a.* [L. *excernens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*.] Same as *excretory*.

excess, *n.*—**Excess fare.** See ★*fare*¹.—**Principle of motor excess,** in *psychophys.*, the principle that "pleasure and pain can be agents of accommodation and development only if the one, pleasure, carry with it the phenomenon of motor excess [heightened nervous energy], and the other, pain, the reverse,—probably some form of inhibition or of antagonistic contraction." *J. M. Baldwin*, Mental Develop., p. 189.

excessory (ex-ses′ō-ri), *a.* [*excess* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of excess; produced as a residual or by-product. *J. E. Cairnes*, Leading Prin. of Polit. Econ., p. 128.

exchange, *v. i.* 2. To go, by exchange with another officer, from one regiment or branch of service to another.

exchange, *n.* 12. A mutual transfer of two officers in different regiments or branches of the service.—13. In *chess*, the advantage of having a rook against the opponent's knight or bishop.—**Labor exchange,** a bureau for bringing employer and unemployed into communication. Such exchanges, under control of the Board of Trade, were established in Great Britain by act of Parliament of 1909.—**Post-exchange,** a store at a military post under the management of the military authorities: also called a *canteen*.—**To gain, win, lose the exchange,** in *chess*, to win or lose a rook for a knight or bishop.

Excipula (ek-sip′ū-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), ⟨ L. *excipulum*, a vessel, NL., an exciple: see *exciple*.] A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti*, type of the family *Excipulaceæ*, having black membranous or leathery, somewhat cup-shaped pycnidia, with a simple opening. The spores are elongate, hyaline, and one-celled. The species occur on dead stems of plants.

Excipulaceæ (ek-sip-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Excipula* + *-aceæ*.] A family of *Fungi Imperfecti* of the order *Sphæropsidales*, having more or less cup-shaped black pycnidia either smooth or bearing bristles. Named from the genus *Excipula*.

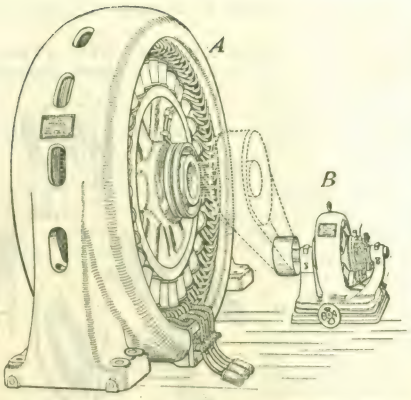
excisor (ek-sī′zọr), *n.* One who or that which excises.

excitation, *n.*—**Law of polar excitation.** See the extract.

Pflüger stated his *law of polar excitation* as follows ("Untersuchungen," S. 456): "A given stretch of a nerve is irritated by the development of catelectrotonus and the disappearance of anelectrotonus, but not through the disappearance of catelectrotonus or the development of anelectrotonus." *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 770.

excite, *v. t.* 5. In electric machinery, to send current through the magnetic field coils, and so produce the magnetism required for the operation of the machine.

exciter, *n.* 3. In *elect.*, the dynamo-electric machine, battery, or other apparatus, which supplies current to energize the magnetic fields of other electric machines.—**Belted exciter,** an exciter driven by a belt from the machine which it excites.—**Compensating exciter,** an exciter directly connected and in synchronism with the alternater, and traversed by the current of the alternater, for the purpose of compensating for the armature reaction of the alternater. See *compensated* ★*alternater*.—**Hertzian exciter,** an apparatus for the production of electrical oscillations or Hertzian waves; a Hertzian oscillator.



Alternator with Belt-driven Exciter. *A*, alternator; *B*, exciter.

excitor (ek-sī′tọr), *n.* Same as *exciter*; specifically, a nerve, stimulation of which excites to greater action in the part supplied.

excitosecretory (ek-sī″tō-sē-krē′tọ-ri), *a.* Causing increased secretion.

excl., exclam. Abbreviations of *exclamation*.

Exclusive inheritance. See ★*inheritance*.

Ex. Com. An abbreviation of *executive committee*.

excrementive (eks-krē-men-tiv), *a.* [*excrement* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or forming excrement.

excretin (eks′krē-tin), *n.* [L. *excretus* (see *excrete*) + *-in*².] A crystalline body of the composition $C_{29}H_{36}O$, which has been especially obtained from the feces of herbivorous animals. It is supposed to be closely related to cholesterin.

excretionary (eks-krē′shọn-ą-ri), *a.* [*excretion* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to excretion; of the nature of an excretion: as, *excretionary* matter. *Huxley*.

excretolic (eks-krē-tol′ik), *a.* [*excrete* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Derived as an oil from excretions.—**Excretolic acid,** an oily substance of fecal odor, obtained from human excrement. Its composition is unknown.

excretophore (eks-krē′tō-fōr), *n.* [L. *excreta*, excreta, + Gr. *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] A cell which serves to carry excreted matter away from the body.

The *excretophores* of leeches . . . undergo a similar process. *A. Mathews*, Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 165.

Excretory tubule, one of the group of urinary tubules which open into the pelvis of the kidney.

excurvation (eks-kėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [L. *ex*, out, + *curvatio*(*n-*), curvation.] An outward curving or bending.

excusator, *n.* 2. (*a*) In *Eng. law*, one who makes an accusation. (*b*) In *old Ger. law*, a defendant; one who wholly denies the plaintiff's cause of action. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

ex. doc. An abbreviation of *executive document*.

executancy (eg-zek′ū-tạn-si), *n.* [*executan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] In *music*, the function or action of an executant or performer; execution.

Execution parée, in *French law*, a right by which a creditor, without preliminary legal process, may seize and cause the goods of his debtor to be sold for payment of the debt. It involves an act upon the part of the debtor amounting to a confession of judgment, and is similar to a warrant of attorney.—**Stay of execution,** in *law*, an act or order which postpones the operation of an execution for a certain time, or which makes it dependent upon the happening of some event.

Executive mansion, the building in Washington, D. C., occupied by the president of the United States: popularly known as the 'White House.'

Executor of his own wrong, in *law*, same as *executor de son tort*.—**Executor to the tenor,** in *law*, a person charged in a will with a duty or duties which pertain to the office of executor, as the appointment of a particular person to discharge a particular debt.—**General executor,** in *law*, an executor appointed to administer the entire estate without limitation of time, place, or subject-matter.—**Instituted executor,** in *law*, an executor nominated and appointed in the will of the testator without conditions, and whose right to act is superior to that of substituted executors, when there are such. See *substituted* ★*executor*.—**Rightful executor,** in *law*, an executor legally nominated and appointed in the will of the testator, as distinguished from one appointed by the court by reason of the refusal or inability of the rightful executor to act. The distinction is of importance, as the rightful executor, deriving his authority from the will, may perform most of his duties prior to probate and grant of letters testamentary. He cannot, however, bring an action as executor prior to such time.—**Special executor,** in *law*, one appointed to administer a part of an estate, or the whole estate, for a limited time, or in a particular place.—**Substituted executor,** in *law*, an executor, nominated and appointed in the will of the testator, who is to act upon condition that another so appointed refuses the appointment. For example, A, by will, makes B his executor, but if B will not act, then he appoints C, and if C will not act, then D, etc. B is the instituted executor. C is said to be substituted in the first degree, D in the second degree, etc.

execx. A contraction of *executrix*.

exegete, *n.* 2. In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A leader; guide; teacher; expounder. (*b*) In Athens, an interpreter of religious law and regulator of ceremonies. The office was confined to the aristocracy.

Exelissa (eks-ē-lis′ą), *n.* [NL., said to be (irreg.) ⟨ Gr. *ἐξελίσσειν*, unroll, ⟨ *ἐξ*, out, + *ἑλίσσειν*, roll.] A genus of platypodous gastropod *Mollusca*, with small turreted shells, having continuous transverse ribs, spiral striæ, and contracted aperture without canal and with continuous peristome. It is of Jurassic age.

exenteritis (ek-sen-te-rī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the intestines.

exercize, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of exercise.

exhale, *v. i.* 2. To pass through in the form of drops; ooze: noting especially bleeding from a surface in the absence of any wound.

exhaust, *n.* 3. A pump, fan, or other device for removing air from a building, enclosure, or receptacle, by lowering the pressure in the egress-pipe or flue.—**Exhaust mill.** See ★*tumbling-mill*.—**Point of exhaust,** that point in the stroke or in the cycle of processes in an engine-cylinder at which the valve opens to release from the cylinder the contents which have done their work of driving. It should, theoretically, be just at the point when the crank and piston are at the dead center. In high-speed engines, to compensate for the inertia of the material, the release may take place just before the end of the stroke. See *release*, 5.

exhaust-gas (eg-zâst′gas), *n.* The products of combustion due to the firing of the charge in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine.

exhaust-head (eg-zâst′hed), *n.* A device for diminishing the noise from the exhaust-pipe of a high-pressure engine, and for entrapping any water or oil which would otherwise be ejected with the outgoing steam. These heads are usually conical in form, so that the steam shall expand in volume and diminish in velocity as it reaches its vent. Helical and radial baffle-plates separate out water and oil, and convey the latter to convenient separators, and the dry steam issues in a steady stream over a large area, instead of in a succession of puffs with attendant noise.

exhaustion, *n.*—**Nervous exhaustion.** Same as *neurasthenia*.

exhaustion-method (eg-zâs′tyọn-meth″ọd), *n.* In *psychol.*, a method for the determination of the elementary qualities of olfactory sensation. The nose is exhausted, by continued smelling, for a given odor: then another odor is presented. The assumption which underlies the method is that if the second odor is qualitatively different from the first it will be sensed, despite the exhaustion of the organ for the first odor; while if the second odor belongs to the same qualitative group as the first, it will not be sensed at all, or will be sensed weakly and imperfectly. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 76.

exhaustion-time (eg-zâs′tyọn-tīm), *n.* In *psychophys.*, the average time required to exhaust the olfactory organ for a given odor. See ★*exhaustion-method*.

exhaust-jacket (eg-zâst′jak″et), *n.* A chamber in or around any part of an engine within which exhausted products from the cylinder are circulated to utilize heat which would otherwise be wasted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 190.

exhaust-lap (eg-zâst′lap), *n.* The amount by which the edges of the working face of the slide-valve of a steam-engine project over the inner edges of the ports when the valve stands in its central position, symmetrical with the ports. Such an overlap on the exhaust edges of the valve prevents the steam from escaping prematurely from the expanding volume on the working side, and closes the delivery-port to the exhaust-passage before the piston reaches the end of its traverse, so as to imprison some steam behind the piston, whose compression acts as a cushion to bring the reciprocating masses to rest.

exhaust-lead (eg-zâst′lēd), *n.* The amount by which the exhaust-port of an engine is opened, or release occurs, before the end of the pressure-stroke.

exhaust-line (eg-zâst′līn), *n.* The line on an indicator-diagram from a steam or other engine which is traced by the pencil or point of the instrument when the pressure in the cylinder is that existing when the exhaust-valve is open and the engine-piston is making its return stroke with the driving steam in that end of the cylinder which is not connected with the indicator.

exhaust-mill (eg-zâst′mil), *n.* 1. A mill having hollow journals or an opening at one end to which an air-pipe with an exhaust-fan is fitted

for the purpose of drawing dust or moisture out of the mill when it is in operation. **2.** Same as ★*tumbling-mill*.

exhaust-opener (eg-zâst′ōp″nėr), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine in which an exhaust-fan is employed for opening cotton as it comes from the bale. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, I. 66.

exhib. An abbreviation of the Latin *exhibeatur*, 'let it be given.' [Used in *med.* prescriptions.]

exhibitionism (ek-si-bish′on-ism), *n.* [*exhibition* + *-ism.*] A form of sexual perversion characterized by exposure of the person to others, without any attempt at concealment or any evidence of shame.

From time to time the Alienist and Neurologist is consulted by cases of *exhibitionism* which are as much a surprise to the unfortunate victims as to the astonished public and startled courts.
Alien. and Neurol., Aug., 1904, p. 347.

exhibitionist (ek-si-bish′on-ist), *n.* A degenerate who obeys a morbid impulse to expose the person.

ex hypothesi (eks hī-poth′e-sī). [NL.] 'From the hypothesis'; according to the hypothesis; hypothetically; supposedly; assumed to be.

exilarch (ek′si-lärk), *n.* [L. *exul*, an exile, + Gr. *ἀρχός*, chief. The word translates Aram. *rēsh galuta* 'chief of the captives.'] The chief of the Babylonian Jews after the destruction of the temple and until the tenth century A. D. The exilarch exercised great authority not only over the Jews of Babylonia, but in all other countries, levying taxes and exercising other similar powers.

exile-tree (ek′sīl-trē), *n.* The quashy-quasher, *Thevetia Thevetia*. See *Thevetia*.

existence, *n.* **5.** In *logic*, presence in the universe, system, or total collection of individual objects considered. A class is said to exist when an individual of the class occurs in the universe considered; a relation is said to exist when a set of individuals in the universe is in that relation. Consequently such relations as incompossibility, refuting the existence of, and the like, although they are in a sense relations (better called pseudorelations), do not possess existence. On the other hand the relation of adjectives to corresponding abstract nouns, and other similar relations, refer at once to two different universes, the one of actually existing things, the other of possible symbols, and may thus be admitted to possess existence relatively to a second universe.—**Existence theorem.** See ★*theorem*.

existential, *a.* **3.** Pertaining to external and accidental characters.

exit, *n.* **4.** In *phonetics*, an off-glide or vanish.

A somewhat less gentle *exit* of the isolated vowel. . . .
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 430.

Exit wound. See ★*wound*.—**Pupil of exit.** Same as *interfusion* ★*disk*.

exite (ex′īt), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *endite*.] A process on the outer border of the leaf-like abdominal appendage of a phyllopod crustacean. *A. E. Shipley*, Zoöl. of Invertebrates, p. 260.

exit-pupil (ek′sit-pū″pil), *n.* In a lens system, the optical image of the entrance-pupil, which is formed by the whole system of lenses. It is also the image of the stop, formed by that portion of the lens system which lies between the stop and the image space. In instruments designed for visual use the eye of the observer should coincide in position with the exit-pupil. See *interfusion* ★*disk*.

exitus, *n.* **2.** Termination of a disease: usually an unfavorable ending: as, lethal *exitus*.—**3.** The external opening of a canal; meatus.

ex-librism (eks-lī′brizm), *n.* [*ex-libr(is)* + *-ism.*] The collecting and study of book-plates.

ex-librist (eks-lī′brist), *n.* [*ex-libr(is)* + *-ist.*] A collector of ex libris or book-plates.

If, on the one hand, the more enthusiastic "*ex-librists*" (for such a word has actually been coined) have made the somewhat ridiculous claim of "science" for "ex-librisme," the bitter animadversion, on the other, of a certain class of intolerant bibliophiles upon the "vandalism" of removing book-plates from old books has at times been rather extravagant. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 305.

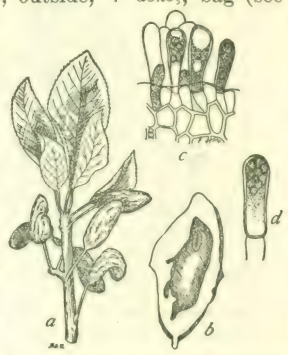
exmeridian (eks-mē-rid′i-an), *a.* [L. *ex*, out, + E. *meridian.*] Not in the meridian: denoting observations or objects. See ★*extrameridian*. [Rare.]

Exoascaceæ (ek″sō-as-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Exoascus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of parasitic ascomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Exoascus*, having the asci borne free on the host and forming no distinct membrane beneath. See ★*Exoascus*.

Exoascales (ek″sō-as-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Exoascus* + *-ales.*] An order of ascomycetous fungi, having the asci borne free and separate on the surface of the host. It contains two families, *Ascocorticiaceæ* and *Exoascaceæ*.

exoascous (ek-sō-as′kus), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ἀσκός*, a bag (see *ascus*).] Having the asci free, as in the order *Exoascales*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 558.

Exoascus (ek-sō-as′kus), *n.* [NL. (Fuckel, 1860), ‹ Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ἀσκός*, bag (see *ascus*).] A genus of parasitic fungi, typical of the family *Exoascaceæ*: so named because the asci are produced in a thin layer on the surface of the host. The mycelium is perennial, and the asci are 4- or 8-spored. The species occur mostly on fruits, causing enlargements and other deformities. *E. Pruni* is a common species, attacking plums and producing plum-pockets.



Exoascus Pruni.
Plums affected by this fungus are devoid of stones and bear the fungus spores on their surfaces. *a*, branch, one fourth natural size; *b*, cross section of an affected plum, two thirds natural size; *c*, young asci; *d*, mature ascus (enlarged). (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Exobasidiacæ (ek″sō-bā-sid-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Exobasidium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Exobasidium* and having the same general characters.

Exobasidiales (ek″sō-bā-sid-i-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* NL., ‹ *Exobasidium* + *-ales.*] An order of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi, containing the single family *Exobasidiaceæ*.

Exobasidium (ek″sō-bā-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Woronin, 1867), ‹ Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + NL. *basidium.*] A genus of parasitic basidiomycetous fungi, having 4-spored basidia breaking through the epidermis of the host and forming a thin whitish coating. The species attack ericaceous plants chiefly, producing gall-like formations. *E. Azaleæ* occurs frequently on *Azalea*: the fleshy galls formed are called *may-apples*. See *honeysuckle-apple*.

exocannibalism (ek-sō-kan′i-bal-izm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + E. *cannibalism.*] The custom of eating the flesh of strangers. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 148.

exocardia (ek-sō-kär′di-ą) *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *καρδία*, heart.] Displacement of the heart.

Exoccipital fissure. Same as ★*ape-fissure*.

exocephalous (ek-sō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Exocephala*.

exocerite (ek-sos′e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*[2].] In crustaceans, a scale-like structure borne by the second joint of an antenna.

exochorion (ek-sō-kō′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *exochoria* (-ą). [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *χόριον*, chorion.] **1.** In *embryol.*, the outer or ectodermal layer of the chorion in the mammalian embryo.—**2.** The outer layer of the chorion of an insect's egg. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 520.

exoclinal (ek-sō-klī′nal), *a.* [*exoclin(e)* + *-al.*] In *geol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an *exocline*.

exocline (ek′sō-klīn), *n.* An inverted fan-fold, or a fan-structure of synclinal type. *Lapworth*, in Geol. Mag., VI. 62.

exocœle (ek′sō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] The portion of the cœlenteron or gut-cavity of a hexactinian polyp which lies between different pairs of mesenteries; the intermesenterial space: opposed to ★*entocœle*.

The two first pairs appeared within the dorsal *exocœles*, the moieties of each pair arising at the same time and remaining equal; the two next pairs were within the middle *exocœles*; and finally appeared the pairs within the ventral *exocœles*. *Biol. Bulletin*, July, 1904, p. 84.

exocœlic (ek-sō-sē′lik), *a.* In actinians, of or pertaining to an exocœle: as, the *exocœlic* tentacles. Compare ★*entocœlic*. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zoöl., Oct., 1902, p. 302.

exocœloma (ek″sō-sē-lō′mą), *n.*; pl. *exocœlomata* (-ma-tą). [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma.*] In *embryol.*, that portion of the cœloma, or true body-cavity, which lies in the extra-embryonic region of the vertebrate embryo.

exoderm (ek′sō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *δέρμα*, skin.] **1.** Same as *epidermis*.—**2.** Same as *ectoderm*.—**3.** The external crust of the body of an insect. *N. E. D.*

exodermis (ek-sō-dėr′mis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The outermost cortical layer of the root corresponding to the hypoderma of the stem. See *hypoderma*.

exogamy, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*, the tendency of closely allied gametes to avoid pairing.

exogastric (ek-sō-gas′trik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, without, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] In the tetrabranchiate cephalopods, having the ventral sinus on the arched external side of the shell, as in the *Nautilus*: contrasted with ★*endogastric* (which see).

exogastrula (ek-sō-gas′trō-lą), *n.*; pl. *exogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., ‹Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + NL. *gastrula.*] An abnormal kind of gastrula, produced by a bulging out (instead of an invagination) of the vegetative pole of the blastula.

exogenesis (ek-sō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γένεσις*, origin.] Origin from without: said of a disease arising from external causes. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, July 15, 1903, p. 227.

exogenic (ek-sō-jen′ik), *a.* [As *exogen* + *-ic.*] Originating outside of the body; exogenetic.

exogenous, *a.* **3.** In *geol.*, applied by Von Humboldt to extrusive, volcanic rocks, in contrast to *endogenous* rocks. See ★*endogenous*, 3.

exogeny (ek-soj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *-γενεια*, ‹ *-γένης*, -born.] **1.** Same as *exogamy*.—**2.** In sporozoans, sporulation taking place after the cyst has left the host, as in *Gregarinida* and *Coccidiidea* generally. See ★*endogeny*.

exogynous (ek-soj′i-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *γυνή*, female (style), + *-ous.*] Having the style or styles exserted.

exohysteropexy (ek-sō-his′te-rō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] In *surg.*, operative fixation of the uterus beneath the fascia of the anterior abdominal wall outside of the peritoneal cavity.

exolemma (ek-sō-lem′ą), *n.*; pl. *exolemmata* (-a-tą). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *λέμμα*, scale.] In *histol.*, a very delicate tubular sheath surrounding the endolemma, which in turn incloses the axial fiber in the tail of certain spermatozoa, like those of *Helix pomatia*.

exometritis (ek″sō-mē-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *μήτρα*, uterus, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus.

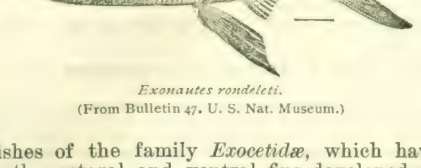
exomorphic (ek-sō-môr′fik), *a.* [*exomorph(ism)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, belonging to or having the characters of exomorphism. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, April, 1903, p. 280.

exomorphism (ek-sō-môr′fizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ism.*] In *petrog.*, that variety of contact-metamorphism which is developed, in the surrounding walls, by an intruded mass of eruptive rock. The commoner changes produced in the metamorphosed rock are induration and cementation in some cases, recrystallization (the conversion of carbonates into silicates) in others, etc.: contrasted with ★*endomorphism*, or the effects, chiefly those of chilling, produced upon the border of the eruptive itself.

exomphalous (ek-som′fa-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐξόμφαλος*, having a prominent navel, ‹ *ἐξ*, out, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] Relating to or having an umbilical hernia or projecting navel. *N. E. D.*

Exon[2] (ek′son), *n.* [NL. *Exonia*, Exeter.] A native or inhabitant of Exeter, England.

Exonautes (ek-sō-nâ′tez), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *ναύτης*, sailor.] A genus of flying-


Exonautes rondeleti.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

fishes of the family *Exocetidæ*, which have both pectoral and ventral fins developed as wings and the anal fin as long as the dorsal. *E. rondeleti* is a common species of the Atlantic.

exophoria (ek-sō-fō′ri-ą), *n.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + *-φορια*, ‹ *-φορος*, ‹ *φέρειν*, bear.] A condition depending upon imbalance of the ocular muscles in which there is a tendency to divergence of the visual axes, not amounting to actual divergent strabismus. *Med. Record*, April 18, 1903, p. 607.

exophoric (ek-sō-fō′rik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by exophoria.

exoplutonic (ek″sō-plō-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἔξω*, outside, + E. *plutonic.*] In *geol.*, formed or made up of originally plastic rock-material

that has been extruded, intruded, or protruded from deep-seated subcrustal sources.—**Exoplutonic hypothesis,** the assumed exoplutonic origin of certain rocks.

exoplutonism (ek-sō-plö′tō-nizm), *n.* The process of forming or exposing rock-formations by exoplutonic activity.

exopod (ex′ō-pod), *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, + πούς (ποδ-), foot.] An exopodite.

Exopterygota (ek″sop-ter-i-gō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἔξω, outside, + πτερυγωτός, winged.] A superorder of insects characterized by having all stages of wing development entirely external. It includes the *Orthoptera, Odonata, Hemiptera,* and related orders.

exopterygote (ek-sop-ter′i-gōt), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, + πτερυγωτός, winged.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exopterygota;* having the wings developed outside of the body.

II. *n.* A member of the *Exopterygota.*

exopterygotic (ek″sop-ter-i-got′ik), *a.* Same as ★*exopterygote.*

exopterygotism (ek″sop-ter′i-gō-tizm), *n.* The development of wings outside the body, as with the *Exopterygota. Encyc. Brit.,* XXIX. 503.

exopterygotous (ek″sop-ter-i-gō′tus), *a.* Same as ★*exopterygote.*

exorbital (ek-sôr′bi-tal), *a.* [L. *ex,* out, + *orbita,* orbit, + *-al.*] External to or beyond the orbit: as, *exorbital* protrusion of the eyeball.

exorcistic (ek-sôr-sis′tik), *a.* [*exorcist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an exorcist, or exorcism: used or practised by exorcists: as *exorcistic* adjurations.

exorcize, *v. t.* Another spelling of *exorcise.*

exosepsis (ek-sō-sep′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σῆψις, putrefaction: see *sepsis.*] Sepsis excited by a poison introduced from without, as opposed to ★*endosepsis* or ★*autotoxemia.*

exoseptum (ek-sō-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *exosepta* (-tä). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἔξω, outside, + L. *septum, sæptum,* partition.] One of the calcareous septa which make their appearance in an exocœle of a coral polyp. *Biol. Bulletin,* July, 1904, p. 82.

exosporangial (ek″sō-spō-ran′ji-al), *a.* Having the sporogenic organs without an integument of hyphæ, as in fungi of the family *Mucoraceæ.*

Antithetical to these are the remaining, or *exosporangial,* Zygomycetes, as they were termed by Brefeld.
Lafar (trans.), Technical Mycology, II. 66.

exostosis, *n.*—**Ivory exostosis,** a bony tumor of extreme density.

exostra (ek-sos′trä), *n.*; pl. *exostræ* (-trē). [L., ‹ Gr. ἐξώστρα, ‹ ἐξωθεῖν, thrust out, ‹ ἐξ, out, + ὠθεῖν, thrust.] In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A theatrical machine, representing a movable chamber, which was wheeled out through one of the stage-entrances. (*b*) A bridge used in attacking a fortified town.

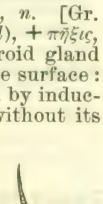
exotentacle (ek-sō-ten′ta-kl), *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, + NL. *tentaculum,* tentacle.] In actinians, a tentacle arising from an exocœle.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the *exotentacles* in *Siderastrea radians* have been found to appear throughout in advance of the entotentacles, being the only zoantharian in which this relationship is known to occur.
Biol. Bulletin, July, 1904, p. 88.

exotherm (ek′sō-thèrm), *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, without, + θέρμη, heat.] In *chem.,* a compound substance in the formation of which from its constituents heat is evolved, and in its decomposition, energy (frequently heat) is absorbed.

exothyropexy (ek″sō-thī′rō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, + θύρα, door (see *thyroid*), + πῆξις, fastening.] Dissection of the thyroid gland from its bed and fixation of it on the surface: an operation for the relief of goiter, by inducing atrophy of the thyroid gland without its entire destruction.

exotospore (ek-sō′tō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. ἐξωτ(ικός), foreign (see *exotic*), + σπορά, seed (spore).] One of the minute bodies (sporozoites) which form a stage in the development of malarial parasites, introduced into the body by the bite of a mosquito (*Anopheles*). Each is slender, almost filamentous in shape, sharply pointed at each end, and thicker in the middle where the nucleus is lodged. *Lankester.*



Exotospores. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

exotropia (ek-sō-trō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἔξω, outside, + -τροπια, ‹ -τροπος, ‹ τρέπειν, turn.] An exaggerated exophoria amounting to actual divergent strabismus or walleye.

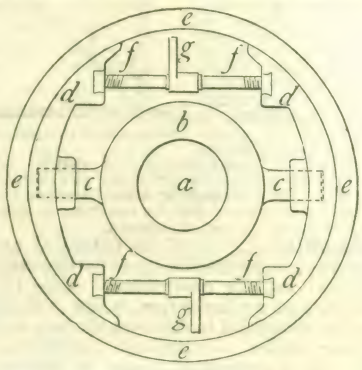
exotropic (ek-sō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. ἔξω, out, + -τροπος, ‹ τρέπειν, turn: see *tropic.*] In *bot.,* tending to grow away: said of lateral roots with relation to the main root or to that next higher in order than themselves.

exotropism (ek-sot′rō-pizm), *n.* [*exotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] In *bot.,* the property of being exotropic.

exp. An abbreviation (*a*) of *ex parte;* (*b*) of *expired;* (*c*) of *export;* (*d*) of *express.*

expand, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**Expanded metal.** See ★*metal.*

II. *intrans.*—**Expanding brake.** See ★*brake.*—**Expanding clutch,** a friction-clutch in which the contact is obtained by expanding or forcing radially outward



Expanding Clutch.

a, shaft; *b,* hub keyed or otherwise fastened to *a*; *c, c,* arms or spider fitting loosely in the pads or drum-segments *d, d,* so that the latter may move radially outward; *e, e, e, e,* the internal ring surface or drum against which *d, d, d, d,* press and to which is attached the part to be driven from *a* when the clutch is engaged; *f, f,* right- and left-hand screws by which *d, d, d, d,* are separated or brought together; *g, g,* arms by which *f, f,* are turned through the angles necessary by means of an external lever (not shown).

a part which bears against the inner cylindrical surface of a rim. The expanding is usually done by pushing a cone between the parts it is desired to force outward, or by wedging apart the segments of a cylinder which is split at one or more points to allow this action.—**Expanding cultivator, hanger, pulley.** See ★*cultivator,* etc.

expander, *n.* **2.** A tool used to secure a tube in a plate or sheet so that the joint shall be steam- or water-tight under pressure. The tube is inserted in the hole, which it fits closely but so as to slide or be driven into place. Then within the tube is inserted the expander, having rollers which can be forced out radially against the inside of the tube while they are revolved in place. This pressure rolling-action enlarges the tube and forces its outer surface against the walls of the hole. The end of the tube is usually also headed over.

expansion, *n.* **7.** In *ship-building,* a drawing in which a curved or warped surface, as a ship's outside plating or a longitudinal, is laid out or expanded on a plane surface by conventional methods to show approximately the true relations and dimensions of the parts.—**Adiabatic expansion,** the increase in volume of a gas when no heat is added to it from without to do the mechanical work of overcoming the external resistance, so that the gas has less intrinsic energy than when expansion began. The gas will be at a lower temperature at the end of the expansion than when it began, and hence the pressure will be less for a given increase of volume than in isothermal expansion.—**Expansion by stages,** the process of expansion used in compound engines in which the gas or vapor is introduced successively into cylinders of greater and greater size as the pressure decreases. The process is called *two-stage expansion, three-stage expansion,* etc., according to the number of stages.—**Initial expansion,** the expansion of water into steam which occurs in a boiler when the valve is opened to supply steam to the engine-cylinder. It is an amount sufficient to fill the cylinder and its clearance-volume up to the point at which cut-off takes place.—**Irreversible expansion,** an expansion which takes place in such a manner that, by reversing the operation, compression will not be obtained; so, the expansion of steam through a nozle is a case of irreversible expansion.—**Isothermal expansion,** the increase or volume of a gas when the pressure varies inversely as the volume, and the temperature is kept constant during all such changes. The gas follows the law of Mariotte or Boyle.

The ideal motor for using compressed air is one which will supply heat to the air as it is required in expanding. This is called *Isothermal Expansion,* and is often attained, and sometimes exceeded, in practice by supplying heat artificially. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 899.

Maclaurin expansion. Same as *Maclaurin's theorem* (which see, under *theorem*).

expansion-box (eks-pan′shọn-boks), *n.* A reservoir placed in a gas-line close to an engine to assist in maintaining a steady flow of gas through the pipe and to check pulsations in the pipe-line which supplies other apparatus.

expansion-cock (eks-pan′shọn-kok), *n.* A valve or cock for regulating the flow of a gas so as to provide for a given amount of expansion when it has passed the valve. Such expansion-cocks are used for regulating the expansion of ammonia in a refrigerating-system.

expansion-coupling (eks-pan′shọn-kup″ling), *n.* An expansion-joint; a device for connecting two lengths of pipe so that they are free to expand and contract as the temperature changes.

expansion-fabric (eks-pan′shọn-fab″rik), *n.* In *petrog.,* the arrangement of microscopic crystals in a layer about a phenocryst in a porphyritic rock, indicating that they have been crowded back into the solution by the expansion of the phenocryst in crystallizing. *Pirsson,* 1899.

expansionism (eks-pan′shọn-izm), *n.* [*expansion* + *-ism.*] A policy of (territorial) expansion.

expansionist (eks-pan′shọn-ist), *n.* One who favors expansion, as of the currency, or the extension of national territory; one who advocates the annexation of outlying territory.

expansion-plate (eks-pan′shọn-plāt), *n* Same as ★*hook-plate.*

expansion-rate (eks-pan′shọn-rāt), *n.* The change of volume of an expanding substance divided by the time required for the change. If dv is the change of volume occurring in a short interval of time dt, then $\frac{dv}{dt}$ is the *expansion-rate.*

expansion-ratio (eks-pan′shọn-rā″shiō), *n.* The ratio of the volume of a gas or vapor, such as steam in a thermal engine, after expansion to the volume before expansion began.

expansion-roller (eks-pan′shọn-rō″lėr), *n.* A roller placed under one end of a truss of a bridge, boiler, or roof (the other end of which is fastened) to allow the structure to expand or contract freely with changes of temperature: also used under long pipe-lines for the same purpose.

expansion-shaft (eks-pan′shọn-shâft), *n.* A shaft in the valve-gearing of certain forms of engines which is regulated by the governor so as to determine the point of cut-off and the degree of expansive working of the steam in the cylinder.

expansion-slide (eks-pan′shọn-slīd), *n.* A slide or valve on the back of the main valve of an engine, for cutting off the steam earlier and more sharply than is done by the main slide-valve, and causing a greater degree of expansive working of the steam than would be secured by the main valve.

expansion-tank (eks-pan′shọn-tangk), *n.* In a hot-water heating-system, a sheet-metal vessel placed at the highest point in the pipe-system and open at the top to the atmosphere. It is kept partly filled with water to unite the flow and return water, and, at the same time, to give the whole mass of water in all the pipes room to expand under the influence of heat. It is fitted with a glass water-gage and supply- and overflow-pipes.

expansion-trap (eks-pan′shọn-trap), *n.* A device for separating water of condensation from steam which uses the unequal expansion of metals by heat as a means of opening or closing the inlet-valve. A rod immersed in the water is cooled and shortened or deflected, opening the valve and allowing the accumulated water to flow out; when the water has been discharged and steam replaces it, the rod expands or bends in the other direction and closes the valve. A tube may be used instead of a rod, or a compound rod or tube made of two metals.

expansion-trunk (eks-pan′shọn-trungk), *n.* In *ship-building,* a trunk at the top of each tank-compartment of a vessel which carries oil or other liquids in bulk. In such vessels, in order to avoid the shocks on the bulkheads and deck and the loss of stability due to the motion of a liquid with a free surface, the large compartments must be completely filled. The trunk extending above the compartment is of comparatively small area and is partly filled with the liquid, the level of which rises or falls in it with change of volume of the liquid due to changes of temperature. The trunk thus acts as a feeder to the tank-compartment.

expansion-valve, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*expansion-cock.*

expansometer (eks-pan-som′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for the determination of coefficients of expansions; a ★dilatometer (which see).

expectation, *n.*—**Curtate expectation of life,** a simplified formula of life-expectancy which deals only with complete years, and is computed to be about six months less than the actual expectancy in any individual case.—**Error of expectation.** See ★*error.*

expectoration, *n.*—**Prune-juice expectoration,** matter of a dark purplish color, due to admixture of blood, expectorated in certain cases of cancer or destructive inflammation of the lungs.

expectorator (eks-pek′tō-rā-tọr), *n.* One who expectorates.

expense (eks-pens′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expensed,* ppr. *expensing.* To charge or debit

with an item of incurred expense to be collected from the proper party and accounted for by the chargee: used chiefly in dealings between express or railway companies or their agencies.

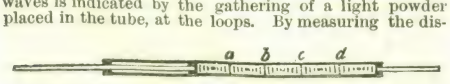
expensilation (eks-pen-si-lā′shọn), *n.* [NL. *expensilatio(n-)*, in LL. prop. two words, *expensi latio(n-)*, a setting down of expense: *expensi*, gen. of *expensum*, expense; *latio(n-)*, bearing, setting. Cf. *acceptilation*.] In *Rom. law*, the merging of an existing indebtedness into a new and more formal contract or obligation.

expenthesis (eks-pen′the-sis), *n.* [Appar. an arbitrary fusion of *exp(ansion)* + Gr. *ἐνθεσις*, insertion.] The lengthening of a word by the use of affixes. Compare *epenthesis*. *S. S. Haldeman*, Analyt. Orthog.

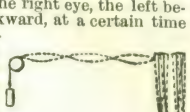
experiment, *n.*—**Aristotelian experiment,** an experiment in which a bead held between the tips of the first and second fingers is felt as one if the fingers are parallel, but as two if they are crossed.—**Blank experiment,** in *psychophys.*, an experiment, irregularly introduced in a regular series of observations, to test the bias of the observer. Also termed, under different circumstances, *catch experiment*, *puzzle experiment*, *test experiment*.

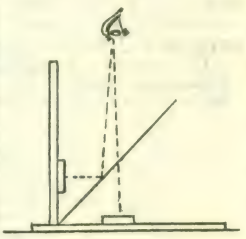
Go to all psychological books, to see if they contain any reference to mental measurement, and the metric methods, and the *blank experiment*, and so forth.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., XIV. 86.

Cornu's experiments. See *velocity of* ★*light*.—**Experiment area,** a forest area of known size upon which successive measurements or other detailed studies are made for the determination of the growth and behavior of the stand, or upon which experiments are conducted to ascertain the effect of methods of treatment upon the forest. See ★*valuation area*.—**Experiment station.** An establishment in which experiments are systematically carried on in a particular line of research or activity. See ★*agricultural experiment station*.—**Fechner's cloud experiment,** in *psychophys.*, an experiment for demonstrating the sensible equality of just noticeable differences of sensation at various points of the brightness scale. Two clouds are found, in a clouded sky, which present to the naked eye a barely discernible difference of brightness. The difference remains just perceptible when the clouds are viewed through gray glasses of various shades of darkness. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 29.—**Fechner's paradoxical experiment,** in *psychophys.*, an experiment which shows that, under certain conditions, the removal of a part of the stimulus received by the total visual apparatus increases the intensity of sensation. "Look at a uniformly illuminated surface. Now bring before one eye a darkened glass: the binocular field is darkened. Close the eye behind the dark glass: the field becomes noticeably brighter. The explanation is probably that, in the first part of the experiment, the monocular fields are not too different to blend to an average result; whereas, in the second part, the bright field wholly suppresses the dark." *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 169.—**Fechner's shadow experiment,** in *psychophys.*, an experiment for demonstrating the sensible equality of just noticeable differences of sensation at various points of the brightness scale. A Rumford photometer is so arranged that one of the two shadows on the screen is barely different from the background of the screen itself. The shadow remains just perceptible when viewed through gray glasses of various shades of darkness. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 31.—**Fick's inspiration experiment,** in *psychophys.*, an experiment which indicates the relation of the field of smell to the field of breathing: devised by A. Fick in 1864. "Introduce an olfactory stimulus — *e. g.*, the pointed end of a paper funnel held over some scented object — into the posterior half of the nostril, and you smell nothing at all; shift the stimulus to the anterior half of the nostril, and you get an intensive smell sensation." *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 118.—**Inclining experiment,** in *naval arch.*, the inclining of a vessel by known weights moved across the deck for known distances, thus giving the ship an angular inclination which is measured by suitable instruments. The draft of the vessel, and, from it, the displacement and position of the metacenter, being known, the position of the center of gravity of the ship and its contained weights can be determined from the data obtained by the experiment.—**Kundt's experiment,** in *acoustics*, an experiment in which a system of standing sound-waves is produced in a horizontal glass tube by means of the longitudinal vibrations of a rod attached to a plunger in one end of the tube, and the length of the waves is indicated by the gathering of a light powder placed in the tube, at the loops. By measuring the distance between the transverse ridges of powder (*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*) thus formed, the wave-length, which is twice that distance, may be found and the velocity of sound in the gas within the tube may be computed.—**Mariotte's experiment,** a method of determining the blind spot in the eye: demonstrated by Mariotte to Charles II. in 1668. A black spot on a white ground, or the reverse, is placed on the wall; then if one stands a little to the left of it and looks straight ahead at the wall with the right eye, the left being closed, and slowly steps backward, at a certain time the image of the spot will disappear when the rays from it impinge upon the blind spot in the retina.—**Melde's experiment,** in *acoustics*, an experiment in which one end of a flexible cord is attached to the vibrating prong of a tuning-fork and the cord is stretched by the application of weight to the free end. At certain degrees of tension, depending upon the frequency of the fork and the weight and length of the cord, the latter vibrates in parts showing well-defined loops and nodes.—**Meyer's experiment,** in *psychophys.*, an experiment in visual contrast. A strip of gray paper is laid upon a colored background, and the whole is covered with white tissue-paper. The elimination of contours by the tissue-paper enhances the contrast effect. The experiment was described by H. Meyer in 1855.—**Michelson's experiments.** See *velocity of* ★*light*.—**Ragona-Scinà's experiment,** in *psychophys.*, an experiment in visual contrast. Two white cards, carrying black figures (for example concentric circles), are set together at a right angle. Between them, at an angle of 45°, is placed a sheet of colored glass. If one looks down at the horizontal card through the glass, the one black figure appears tinged with the antagonistic color. The experiment was described by Scinà in 1859.—**Wundt's mirror experiment,** in *psychophys.*, an experiment, described by Wundt in 1862, for the demonstration and analysis of the perception of transparency (reflection in a mirror, the seeing of an object through or behind another object). The apparatus employed is of the same type as that used in Ragona-Scinà's contrast experiment.



Kundt's Experiment. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, transverse ridges of powder.


Melde's Experiment.


Ragona-Scinà's Experiment.

experimental, *a.* **3.** Of the nature of an experiment; characterized by experimentation; tentative: as, the *experimental* stage in the production of an invention, when it is being tested or examined to discover its uses and its behavior under commercial conditions or usage; an *experimental* scale, a limited or small scale.—**Experimental geology, pathology.** See ★*geology*, ★*pathology*.

experimentalism (eks-per-i-men′tal-izm), *n.* **1.** That philosophy which regards observation of fact as affording the only assurance of positive truth, as distinguished from mere mathematical truth; the philosophy which was naturally developed out of the prosecution of the experimental sciences; the school of English philosophy of Locke, Berkeley, Hartley, the Mills, and others, together with Hume.—**2.** Experimental research in some branch of science.

expertise (eks-per-tēz′), *n.* [F., in OF. *espertise*, ‹ *expert*, *espert*, expert.] An examination by experts; a survey by a board of skilled examiners of any obscure or doubtful case in order to establish a foundation upon which the court may base an intelligent and definite judgment.

expiation, *n.*—**Fast of expiation.** See ★*fast*3.

expirate (ek′spi-rāt), *a.* [L. *exspiratus*, breathed out, pp. of *expirare*, breathe out: see *expire*.] In *phonol.*, that is the result of or is accompanied by expiration or outbreathing.

Ordinary speech is generally *expirate* in European languages. *Yale Psychol. Studies*, 1902, p. 103.

expiration, *n.*—**Expiration group,** in *phonol.*, a sequence of sounds limited by pauses. *Yale Psychol. Studies*, 1901, p. 75.—**Expiration interval,** in *phonol.*, the period of a sequence of sounds limited by pauses; the duration of an expiration group.

expiree (ek-spī-rē′), *n.* [*expire* + *-ee*[1].] One whose term has expired; specifically, a convict whose term of imprisonment or transportation has expired. [Australia.]

explemental (eks-plē-men′tal), *a.* [*explement* + *-al*[1].] Of the nature of an explement; specifically, designating: (*a*) two arcs which together complete the circle; (*b*) an arc which with a given arc completes the circle; (*c*) two sects which together complete the straight; (*d*) a sect which with a given sect completes the straight.

explicit (eks′pli-sit), *n.* [*explicit*[2], *v.*] The concluding words of a book or section of a book. See the quotation under ★*incipit*.

exploder, *n.* **3.** *Milit.*, a device for exploding gunpowder or a high explosive; a primer.—**Mowbray's exploder,** an apparatus for use in blasting which fires the charge by means of static electricity. It is put up, for convenient transport, in a wooden case shaped like a small barrel and furnished with a handle by which it may be carried. Hence it is sometimes called the *powder-keg exploder*.

exploit, *v. t.* **4.** To work (as a mine, etc.); to turn to industrial use.

explorer, *n.*—**Linear explorer,** a device for indicating or recording the linear oscillations of a moving railway-car or other vehicle.

exploring-coil (eks-plōr′ing-koil), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire which is connected to a measuring-instrument and is used to investigate magnetic fields, etc., by observing the electromotive force induced in the coil or its change of resistance when placed in the field.

exploring-needle (eks-plōr′ing-nē″dl), *n.* A sharp-pointed needle with a longitudinal groove which is thrust into a tumor and, on withdrawal, may engage in the groove sufficient pus or other soft contents of the swelling to permit of a diagnosis.

exploring-tambour (eks-plōr′ing-tam″bör), *n.* An apparatus used to record the respiratory movements of the chest.

explosion, *n.*—**Detonative explosion,** an explosion produced, not by the application of flame or a heated body, but by shock, usually from the discharge of a small primer charge of fulminating mercury.—**Wave of explosion.** See ★*wave*1.

explosion-bomb (eks-plō′zhọn-bom), *n.* In *thermochem.*, a form of calorimeter used for the determination of heats of combustion. It consists of a steel vessel within which are placed a small amount of the substance to be oxidized and oxygen enough to insure complete combustion. Ignition is secured by sending a strong electric current through an iron wire. The heat evolved is measured by the rise in temperature of a water-bath in which the bomb is submerged.

explosion-chamber (eks-plō′zhọn-chām″bėr), *n.* A chamber at the end of the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine where the charge is compressed and ignited; the clearance-space of an internal-combustion engine.

explosion-engine (eks-plō′zhọn-en″jin), *n.* A form of internal-combustion engine in which the mixture of fuel and air is drawn into the cylinder in such proportions that, when ignited, combination with the oxygen takes place so rapidly and concussively as to produce a report. The modern engines which compress the mixture before igniting it are not explosive in this sense, but are practically silent.

explosion-lake (eks-plō′zhọn-lāk), *n.* A lake which occupies a volcanic crater or caldera.

explosion-motor (eks-plō′zhọn-mō″tọr), *n.* Same as ★*explosion-engine*.

explosion-pipette (eks-plō′zhọn-pi-pet″), *n.* A pipette of stout glass, of some suitable shape, having two platinum electrodes so sealed in that an electric spark may be made to cross the gap between them and thus ignite an explosive mixture of gases contained in the pipette. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 136.

explosive. **I.** *a.*—**Explosive speech.** See ★*speech*.

II. *n.* **1.** The principal classes of explosive substances are: (*a*) gunpowder; (*b*) nitroglycerin and its compounds, the most important being dynamite; (*c*) guncotton and similar nitro-substitution compounds; (*d*) picric acid and the picrates; (*e*) fulminates; (*f*) Sprengel safety-mixtures; (*g*) nitrate mixtures other than gunpowder, and chlorate mixtures. There are many varieties of each class.—**Amino explosive.** See ★*amino*.—**Explosive D,** a high explosive consisting largely of picric acid: used in the United States land service as a bursting-charge for shell.—**Favier explosives,** explosive agents patented by Favier in Belgium, consisting chiefly of a mixture of alkaline nitrates and nitronaphthalene. Poudre Favier No. 1 contains ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene; No. 2, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, and dinitronaphthalene; and No. 3, sodium nitrate and mononitronaphthalene. These explosives are not readily fired by accidental shock, require heavy detonators to explode them, and, in the case of those containing ammonium nitrate, are very liable to injury by absorption of moisture in storage.—**Parone's explosive,** an explosive agent which consists of two parts of potassium chlorate and one of carbon disulphid.—**Phonic explosives,** consonants uttered with vocal-chord action, as *b*, *d*, *g*.—**Sprengel explosives,** a class of explosive materials proposed by *D. H. Sprengel* in 1873, which involve the principle of mixing just before use a combustible with an oxidizing substance, neither of these being explosive in the separate state. Some of the mixtures proposed were open to serious objection, as, for instance, petroleum or carbon disulphid mixed with liquid nitrogen tetroxid, but some useful mixtures have been devised, notably that known as *rend-rock* or *racka-rock* (which see).

Exponent of a ratio, the number of times the consequent is contained in the antecedent.—**Exponent of irregularity of a permutation,** the number of cycles in it.

exponentially (eks-pō-nen′shal-i), *adv.* By exponentials.

exponentiation (eks-pō-nen-si-ā′shọn), *n.* [*exponent* + *-i-* + *-ation*.] The act of affecting with an exponent or index.

Moreover *exponentiation* unavoidably introduces ordinal notions, since a^b is not in general equal to b^a.
A. W. B. Russell, Prin. of Math., p. 120.

Export duty. See ★*duty*.

exposit (eks-poz′it), *v. t.* [L. *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*, set forth: see *expound*, *exposition*.] To expound; explain or interpret.

exposition, *n.* **7.** In *music*: (*a*) The act, process, or result of presenting or enunciating the themes or subjects of a composition. (*b*) Specifically, the opening section of a fugue or a sonata, in which the subject or subjects are first set forth: often called the *exposition section*.—**8.** That sort of setting forth of a pur-

pose or general idea which consists in showing how the purpose or idea will apply to particular cases.

exposure, *n.* **7.** In *meteor.*, the method of placing any instrument so that it shall correctly measure a given meteorological element. A barometer should be so placed as to indicate the pressure prevailing in the free air at a given level. If the wind is blowing the instrument, or the house in which it is placed, becomes an obstacle to the wind, by which the pressure is increased on the windward and diminished on the leeward side; similarly, in a wind, an open chimney in a closed room causes a lowering of the pressure, while a window opened on the windward side causes an increase. In general, a barometer, whether mercurial or aneroid, should be so placed that the wind-effect may be annulled or measured and allowed for. The latter is accomplished by the ★anemobarometer (which see). In order that a thermometer shall indicate truly the temperature of the air, it must receive heat from the air by convection and conduction, but all radiation from other objects should be cut off except from those having the same temperature as the air. When a thermometer is hung in the open air in the shade, it is usually exposed to radiant heat from the soil, buildings, and clouds, and to reflections of the rays of the sun; it also radiates its own heat to cold objects and to the sky. Its temperature represents a balance between its momentary gain and loss of heat, and has little to do with the temperature of the adjacent air unless the wind is blowing strongly enough. When held in the shadow of a wall or tree, its temperature is usually somewhat lower than when it is moved a few inches farther on into the full sunshine, although the temperature of the air is the same in both places. A common method of exposure is to place the thermometer within a screen or so-called thermometer-shelter made of light slats overlapping each other so as to cut out direct sunlight but allow the free entrance of the wind. This method fails if the wind fails to keep the interior surfaces of the shelter at the true air-temperature, for, in general, the temperature of these surfaces lags behind the temperature of the air. By rapidly whirling a thermometer or by creating a rapid current past it, the convection may be increased to such an extent as to bring the thermometer to the temperature of the air within a very small limit. Numerous methods of effecting this have been devised and employed.

8. In *forestry*, see ★*aspect*, 9.—**Sod-exposure,** the location of a thermometer-shelter, or the exposure of a thermometer, over a large expanse of grass-covered soil rather than over the tinned surface of a roof or the hot sandy or rocky surface of a plain.

express, *v. t.* **9.** In *math.*, to give or represent by means of a figure, graph, symbol, or function.—**To express y in terms of x,** to give explicitly *fx* for $y = fx$.

express. I. *a.*—**Express warranty.** See ★*warranty.*

II. *n.*—**Limited express,** an express train having accommodations for a limited number of passengers. Very fast trains are thus limited, in order that the speed may be maintained. As originally used, the limit applied only to the number of cars. See *limited train.*—**Local express,** in *railroading*, a train scheduled to run a certain distance (for example, over one division) as an express and then to run as a local train, making all stops. [U. S.]—**Pony express,** rapid transit by relays of ponies: the system in use in the United States for the conveyance of the mails across the western prairies before through railway-communication was established in 1869.

express-buggy (eks-pres′bug″i), *n.* A buggy of which the body is made in imitation of that of an express-wagon.

expression, *n.*—**Method of expression:** (*a*) In *psychol.*, a method for the study of mental processes by means of their concomitant physiological phenomena; specifically, a method for the study of affective processes by means of such physiological phenomena. The method covers the use of instruments such as the automatograph, plethysmograph, sphygmograph, dynamograph, and pneumograph, which record changes of muscular innervation, voluntary or involuntary. Opposed to it, in the psychology of the affective processes, is the method of impression, in which stimuli are presented to the observer in pairs or series, and their affective value is noted by introspection. The method of expression itself involves introspection, since this alone can guarantee the nature of the experience which the recorded physiological changes serve to 'express.' (*b*) In *obstet.*: (1) *Credé's method*, compression of the flaccid uterus by the hand externally applied in order to express the placenta after the birth of the child. (2) *Kristeller's method*, pressure and friction of the uterus made by the hand on the abdominal wall, in order to hasten the birth of the child.

expressionism (eks-presh′ŏn-izm), *n.* [*expression* + *-ism.*] The methods or style of the expressionists.

expressionist (eks-presh′ŏn-ist), *n.* [*expression* + *-ist.*] An artist who aims chiefly to give expression to the emotions or passions.

expressive, *a.*—**Expressive method,** in *psychol.*, same as *method of* ★*expression.*

express-pump (eks-pres′pump), *n.* A high-speed pump; one that makes a high number of strokes per minute.

express-wagon, *n.* **2.** A wagon with a body framed to show parallel and upright ribs outside of the panel.

exquisit, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *exquisite.*

exr. A contraction of *executor.*

exradio (eks-rā′di-ō), *n.* [NL. *exradio* (*exradion-*?) (preferably ★*exradium*), from the phrase *ex radio*, 'from radium': see *ex* and ★*radium.*] The name proposed by Sir William Ramsay for the radioactive, gaseous product produced by radium salts, which was first observed in 1900 by Dorn and afterward more carefully investigated by Rutherford, who called it the *radium emanation.* The name *exradio* has never received any general recognition from workers in this branch of science and its use has been abandoned by Ramsay in his recent writings which have dealt with the action of radium emanation on water and on copper salts in aqueous solutions.

Finding the name 'radium emanation' somewhat long and clumsy, Sir William Ramsay has recently suggested *'ex-radio'* as an equivalent. This name is certainly brief and is also suggestive of its origin.

Rutherford, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. Lond., 1904, p. 172.

exradius (eks-rā′di-us), *n.* [*ex-* + *radius.*] The radius of an escribed circle.

ex right (eks rīt). Sold without the right, usually accorded to stockholders, of having new issues first offered to them for subscription: used in stock or bond transactions.

exrupeal (eks-rū′pē-al), *n.* [L. *ex*, out, + *rupes*, rock, + *-al*[1].] In *ichth.*, the pterotic, the most lateral of the posterior bones of the cranium. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 510.

exrx. An abbreviation of *executrix.*

exsanguination (ek-sang-gwi-nā′shŏn), *n.* [*exsanguine* + *-ation.*] Loss of blood; bloodlessness.

exsert (eks-sėrt′), *v. t.* [L. *exserere*, pp. *exsertus*, thrust out: see *exserted.*] To protrude or thrust out.

ex ship (eks ship). In *com.*, same as ★*ex steamer.*

ex steamer (eks stē′mėr). In *com.*, free of all expense as far as the steamer: said of commodities sold to be exported.

ex store (eks stōr). In *com.*, without free delivery after leaving the store or warehouse: said of goods for export.

exstulpate (ek′stŭl-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exstulpated*, ppr. *exstulpating.* [NL. **exstulpare*, representing G. *ausstülpen*, turn inside out, < *ex*, out, + **stulpare*, < G. *stülpen*, turn inside out.] In *zoöl.*, to extrude or push out, as an eversible papilla or other process.

exstulpation (ek-stŭl-pā′shŏn). *n.* [*exstulpate* + *-ation.*] In *zoöl.*, the act of extruding or pushing out, as an eversible papilla, or any other process.

ext. An abbreviation (*a*) in *law*, of *extended*; (*b*) of *external*, *externally*; (*c*) of *extinct*; (*d*) of *extra*; (*e*) of *extract.*

exta (ek′stä), *n. pl.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the internal organs from which the haruspices drew their auguries.

extasis, *n.* See *ecstasis.*

extemporaneous, *a.* **2.** In *phar.*, noting a preparation which is compounded at the time it is ordered, in distinction from a ready-made, or officinal preparation.

extensimeter (eks-ten-sim′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *extensometer.*

extension, *n.*—**Calculus of extension.** See ★*calculus.*—**Compressive extension,** a term used by T. M. Reade for the tendency of rocks, affected by increase of temperature under circumstances which prevent lateral expansion, to secure relief by flowage and anticlinal folding. *T. M. Reade*, Origin of Mountain Ranges, p. 327.—**Extension of phase,** in *statistical mech.*, a name given by J. W. Gibbs to the value of the integral

$$\int \ldots \int dp_1 \ldots dp_n\, dq_1 \ldots dq_n,$$

in which $p_1, \ldots p_n$ are the generalized momenta and $q_1 \ldots q_n$ the generalized coördinates of a system of n degrees of freedom.

extensionally (eks-ten′shŏn-al-i), *adv.* From the point of view of logical extension; with reference to the number of the contained individual objects: opposed to ★*intensionally.* See *extension*, 5.

A class may be defined either *extensionally*, by an enumeration of its terms, or intensionally, by the concept which denotes its terms. *Nature*, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 411.

extension-bolt (eks-ten′shŏn-bōlt), *n.* A long bolt for a door, controlled by a thumb-piece in a mortised plate; a long flush bolt.

extensionist (eks-ten′shŏn-ist), *n.* One who favors extension or expansion of any kind; an expansionist.

extension-ladder (eks-ten′shŏn-lad″ėr), *n.* See *aërial* ★*truck.*

extension-lens (eks-ten′shŏn-lenz), *n.* A lens which can be substituted for one of the lenses in a photographic objective to increase the focal length of the combination and consequently the size of the image. *Nature*, July 17, 1902, p. 280.

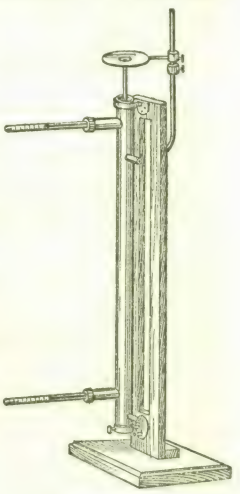
extension-spring (eks-ten′shŏn-spring), *n.* A spiral spring designed to resist a pull or a strain in line with its length. It is made by winding wire in a tight coil, each turn of the spiral resting on the next. In use, the estimated pull must not exceed a point at which the spiral will be deformed. It is used to sustain a suspended weight or to resist any pulling strain.



Extension-spring.

extensive, *a.* **5.** In *agri.*, noting that method of farming or husbandry in which relatively small crops or returns of any kind are taken from large areas with a minimum of labor and expense. This method is profitable where land is very cheap on account of being poor or thinly settled. Opposed to ★*intensive* (which see). Also called *low farming.*—**Extensive feeling, fusion, idea.** See ★*feeling*, etc.

extensometer, *n.* In the instrument devised by Lavelle, a metal rod is surrounded by a steam-jacket whose temperature is indicated by two thermometers. The lower end of the rod rests at the bottom of the jacket, while the upper end passes through a movable metal cap which acts as a support for a spherometer (not shown in cut), by means of which the expansion of the rod is accurately measured.



Extensometer.

extent, *n.* **6†.** The length and the breadth (of power, greatness, duty, or the like).

Duke. You are great in all that's good.
King. You shew the bounty
Of your opinion. My *extent* in all things
Is but to bid you welcome.
Shirley, The Royal Master, i. 1.

Illusions of extent. See ★*illusion*, 2.

Exterior polygon. See ★*polygon.*

exteriority, *n.* **3.** Exteriorization; externalization; the mental reference of sense-processes to objects in the external world. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

exteriorize, *v. t.* **2.** To transport to some place outside of and away from the source: said of the transfer of radioactivity from the radioactive substance itself to the walls of the containing vessel. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 20, 1903, p. 23523.

extern, *n.* **3.** A young physician, or advanced medical student, who is a member of the medical staff in a hospital but attends only during the day, sleeping outside; also, one who cares for patients in the out-patient department or in their homes.

External association, lobe, point, segments. See ★*association*, etc.

externalist (eks-tėr′nal-ist), *n.* [*external* + *-ist.*] A partizan of the theory of the external origin of certain forms of skin-disease. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 568.

externalistic (eks-tėr-na-lis′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to externalism; regardful of what is merely external and not essential.

externalization, *n.* **2.** That process by which a phenomenon of sensation is referred to a point in the space surrounding the body: in contradistinction to *localization*, by which the phenomenon is referred to some part of the body.

externe, *n.* See ★*extern*, 3.

externolateral (eks-tėr-nō-lat′e-ral), *a.* On the outer side.

externum (eks-tėr′num), *n.*; pl. *externa* (-nä). [NL., neut. of L. *externus*, external.] In *ichth.*, the pterygoid, a small bone connecting the palatine with the quadrate. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 514.

extinction, *n.*—**Curve of extinction.** See ★*curve.*—**Extinction angle,** the angle which the extinction-direction (see *extinction*, 3) in a section of a crystal makes with some definite crystallographic line, usually either a crystallographic axis or the intersection-line of two prominent faces.

extinctive (eks-tingk′tiv), *a.* Tending to extinguish, suppress, or destroy.

extinguished (eks-ting′gwisht), *p. a.* Quenched; put out; destroyed. Specifically: (*a*) In *phar.*, rendered indistinguishable through fine subdivision: noting the condition produced by triturating mercury with lard until the metallic globules are no longer visible. (*b*) In the petrographical investigation of rocks and minerals with a polarizing microscope, noting the complete darkening of a transparent section of a bire-

fracting mineral when its axes of elasticity coincide with the planes of the crossed Nicol prisms. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 125.

extispicium (eks-ti-spish'i-um), *n.* [L.] Same as ★*extispicy*.

extispicy (ek-stis'pi-si), *n.* [L. *extispicium*, < *exta*, entrails, + *specere*, inspect.] In *Rom. antiq.*, divination by inspection of entrails.

extra, *n.* 3. In *cricket*, a score or run not made from the bat, as a bye or a wide: usually in plural.

extra, *adv.* Used in trade to denote a size somewhat larger than that mentioned: as, *extra* elephant folio; *extra* foolscap octavo.

extra-articular (eks″trä-är-tik'ū-lär), *a.* Outside of, or not in relation with, a joint.

extrabranchial (eks-trä-brang'ki-al), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Lying outside of or external to the branchial arches; forming the external support of the branchial septa.

Each main *extra-branchial* bar is seen to be behind the corresponding cleft, or aperture.
Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, II. 419.

II. *n.* A term applied by W. K. Parker to certain cartilages which take part in the formation of supports for the divisions between the gill-chambers in tadpoles, lampreys, and sharks. In lampreys the extrabranchials are the vertical bars of the branchial basket; in sharks they are the cartilaginous bands external to the rays of the branchial septa.

The last *extra-branchial* sends off no cervicorn process, except from the transverse bars.
Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, II. 420.

extrabronchial (eks-trä-brong'ki-al), *a.* Outside of, or independent of, the bronchial tubes.

extracalycinal (eks″trä-ka-lis'i-nal), *a.* Outside of the calyx; specifically, in corals, denoting growths not taking place within the calyx: as, *extracalycinal* gemmation, which takes place either from the sides of the polyp or in the cœnenchyma.

Polyps with a well-defined edge-zone send out their buds in the edge-zone, the buds being then said to be *extracalycinal*.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), ser. B, 1896, p. 147.

extracanonical (eks-trä-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* Being outside of the canon of Scripture: referring usually to books not included in the present canon or list of sacred books, but contemporaneous with them.

Extracapsular fracture. See ★*fracture*.

extracapsulum (eks-trä-kap'sū-lum), *n.*; pl. *extracapsula* (-lä). [NL., < *extra*, outside, + *capsula*, capsule.] The outer, jelly-like, pseudopodia-emitting portion of the sarcode body of the *Radiolaria*, which is differentiated from the inner system or capsule of tough, slimy protoplasm.

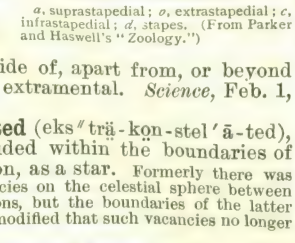
extracarpal (eks-trä-kär'pal), *a.* Lying just without the region of the wrist or carpus.

extraciliary (eks-trä-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Derived from the outer layer of the ciliary body of the cerebellum.

extracivical (eks-trä-siv'i-kal), *a.* That exceeds or oversteps the province, duties, or privileges of a citizen.

extracivically (eks-trä-siv'i-kal-i), *adv.* Beyond the proper sphere of citizenship.

extracolumella (eks″trä-kol-ū-mel'ä), *n.* A three-rayed cartilaginous extension of the bony columella. The direct branch is the extrastapedial, the superior branch the suprastapedial, the inferior branch the infrastapedial.



Columella auris of *Columba livia*, showing extracolumella.

a, suprastapedial; *o*, extrastapedial; *c*, infrastapedial; *d*, stapes. (From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology.")

extraconscious (eks-trä-kon'shus), *a.* Outside of, apart from, or beyond consciousness; extramental. *Science*, Feb. 1, 1901, p. 184.

extraconstellated (eks″trä-kon-stel'ā-ted), *p. a.* Not included within the boundaries of any constellation, as a star. Formerly there was a number of vacancies on the celestial sphere between certain constellations, but the boundaries of the latter have now been so modified that such vacancies no longer exist.

extracorporeal (eks″trä-kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* Situated, existing, or occurring outside of the body: specifically applied to stages of a parasite occurring elsewhere than in a host.

extracorpuscular (eks″trä-kôr-pus'kū-lär), *a.* Situated or occurring outside of the blood-corpuscles.

extra-cover (eks'trä-kuv″er), *n.* In *cricket*: (*a*) A fielder who plays between cover-point and mid-off, but farther from the batsman's wicket than either; an extra cover-point. (*b*) His position in the field.

extract, *n.* 8. Shoddy or loose wool fiber, obtained by tearing apart old cloth, from which the cotton or other vegetable fiber has been removed by means of acids and heat.—**Adrenal extract.** See ★*adrenal*.—**Chestnut extract,** an extract of tannin prepared from the wood and bark of the *Castanea vesca*, a variety of chestnut-tree. It is largely employed in the dyeing of logwood blacks upon silk and silk-and-cotton-mixed goods.—**Extract of columbo,** an extract prepared from the root of African columbo, *Jateorrhiza palmata*: a bitter tonic, said to be free from tannic acid.—**Extract style.** See ★*style*[1].—**Hemlock-bark extract,** a material prepared on a large scale for tanners' use, by digesting the bark of the hemlock-spruce with hot water and evaporating the clear liquid to dryness or to the consistence of a soft paste.—**Pituitary extract.** See ★*pituitary*.—**Suprarenal extract.** Same as ★*adrenal extract*.—**Tanning extracts.** See ★*tanning*.—**Thyroid extract.** See ★*thyroid*.

extracted (eks-trak'ted), *p. a.* 1. Produced by extraction. Specifically—2. Brought about by extraction, or the production of segregated descendants by Mendelian hybrids.

By pairing such hybrids with *extracted* albinos we should, in the Mendelian view, produce equal numbers of albinos and dark-eyed hybrids.
A. B. Darbishire, in Biometrika, Jan., 1905, p. 25.

Extracted honey, hybrid, recessive. See ★*honey*, etc.

extraction, *n.* 4. The production of segregated descendants by Mendelian hybrids. *Bateson*.

extractor, *n.* (*g*) A kitchen press for extracting the juices of meats in making meat extracts, beef-tea, etc. (*h*) A machine with rollers through which skins are wrung to remove the surplus water after they have been soaked. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 2.—**Caldwell's extractor,** a simple form of apparatus used for extracting fat from milk, etc. It consists of a double-walled glass tube, the inner tube having perforations and containing the mass to be extracted. The small tube at the lower end is attached to a flask containing the boiling liquid used for extracting, while a return condenser is connected with the upper end.—**Soxhlet extractor.** See *Soxhlet's extraction* ★*apparatus*.

extract-wool (eks'trakt-wůl), *n.* Wool which has been freed from vegetable impurities by some chemical process.

extracystic (eks-trä-sis'tik), *a.* Situated outside of a cyst or a bladder. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 401.

extradition (eks-trą-dish'ọn), *v. t.* Same as *extradite* (which see).

extradural (eks-trä-dū'ral), *a.* Situated outside of the dura mater.

extra-embryonic (eks″trä-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* Not forming a part of the embryo proper; specifically, noting that portion of the vertebrate embryo which lies outside of the umbilical stalk.

extrafascicular (eks″trä-fa-sik'ū-lär), *a.* Lying outside the vascular bundles.

In certain cases the structure was further complicated by the appearance of *extrafascicular* zones exterior to the whole stellar system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 419.

extragenital (eks-trä-jen'i-tal), *a.* Originating or located elsewhere than in or on the genital organs.

extraglacial (eks-trä-glā'shial), *a.* Situated or occurring outside of the region occupied by a glacier. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 644.

extragovernmental (eks″trä-guv-ėrn-men'tal), *a.* Being beyond the province, powers, or proper sphere of government.

extra-illustrate (eks-trä-i-lus'trāt), *v. t.* To add illustrations to (a book) after it is printed, by pasting or binding them in.

extra-illustration (eks-trä-il-us-trā'shọn], *n.* Illustration of a book after its completion, by binding in cuts or engravings.

extrajural (eks-trä-jō'ral), *a.* Same as *extra-judicial*.

extralateral (eks-trä-lat'ę-ral), *a.* Situated or extending beyond the sides; specifically, noting the right of a mine-owner to the extension of a lode or vein from his claim beyond the side-lines, but within the vertical planes through the end-lines.

extralegal (eks-trä-lē'gal), *a.* Being beyond or outside of the domain of law: sometimes used in the sense of *illegal*.

extramarginal (eks-trä-mär'ji-nal), *a.* In *mental pathol.*, below the limen of consciousness; infraconscious. See the extract.

Those [disturbances] that are sub-dominant bring about *marginal* or sub-conscious psychical states, and finally those impulses or irritations which are infra-dominant act, in the psychical sphere, below the threshold of consciousness and bring about infra-conscious or *extra-marginal* psychical activities.
Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 260.

extramatrical (eks-trä-mat'ri-kal), *a.* [L. *extra*, outside, + *matrix*, matrix (the host plant), + *-al*[1].] In *bot.*, lying outside of the host plant: applied to that part of a fungus or parasitic growth which is so situated. See ★*intramatrical*.

extramental (eks-trä-men'tal), *a.* Apart from, outside of, or beyond the mind; independent of mental apprehension.

The rejection, not merely of things-in-themselves, but of *extra-mental* realities in general would imprison us within our own consciousness and make the latter coextensive with the universe.
C. A. Strong, Why the Mind has a Body, p. 214.

extrameridian (eks″trä-mē-rid'i-an), *a.* In *astron.*, not made on the meridian, as an observation; used out of the meridian, as equatorials, almucantars, etc.

extrameridional (eks″trä-mē-rid'i-ọ-nal), *a.* Same as ★*extrameridian* (which see).

extrametrical (eks-trä-met'ri-kal), *a.* In *pros.*, same as *hypermetric* (which see).

extrametropolitan (eks″trä-met-rō-pol'i-tan), *a.* Beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the metropolis.

extramorainic (eks″trä-mọ-rā'nik), *a.* Situated outside of or beyond the terminal moraine of a glacier: usually applied to sedimentary deposits near a moraine but not produced by the ice-sheet. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 1339.

extranatural (eks-trä-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Outside the operation of natural laws: as, *extranatural* agencies. *Huxley*.

extrane (eks'trān), *a.* Not belonging or proper to a thing; foreign; extraneous; specifically, in *psychol.*, beyond the range of the hypnotic rapport. [Rare].

extraneous, *a.* 2. In *music*, not belonging to a standard scale or key; chromatic.—**Extraneous body.** Same as *foreign body* (see *foreign*, 4).—**Extraneous root.** See ★*root*[1].

extra-Neptunian (eks″trä-nep-tū'ni-an), *a.* Beyond the planet Neptune; referring to objects, especially hypothetical planets, more distant than Neptune from the sun.

extra-orbital (eks″trä-ôr'bi-tal), *a.* Situated outside of the orbit (in any sense of that word).

Extraordinary index of refraction, tithe, wave. See ★*index*, ★*tithe*[1], ★*wave*[1].

extra-ovate (eks″trä-ō'vāt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Situated outside of the ovum or egg.

II. *n.* A part of the contents of an egg extruded through a rupture in the membrane. In certain circumstances extra-ovates are capable of development.

It often happens that the *extra-ovate* receives its nucleus later, obtaining in that case a still smaller fragment, but, nevertheless, the outcome is a perfectly normal embryo. *J. Loeb*, Biol. Lectures, 1893, p. 52.

extra-ovular (eks-trä-ō'vū-lär), *a.* Outside the egg: opposed to ★*intra-ovular*.

extraparental (eks″trä-pā-ren'tal), *a.* Taking place outside the body of the parent, as the development of the majority of invertebrates.

extrapatriarchal (eks″trä-pā-tri-är'kal), *a.* Being beyond the limits of the patriarchal form of family.

extrapelvic (eks-trä-pel'vik), *a.* Being outside of, or unconnected with, the pelvis.

extraperineal (eks″trä-per-i-nē'al), *a.* Being outside of, or away from, the perineum.

extraperiosteal (eks″trä-per-i-os'tē-al), *a.* Being outside of, or independent of, the periosteum.

extraphysiological (eks″trä-fiz″i-ọ-loj'i-kal), *a.* Not in accord with, or not subject to, physiological laws; non-physiological.

extraplacental (eks″trä-plā-sen'tal), *a.* Independent of the placenta.

extraplanetary (eks-trä-plan'e-tā-ri), *a.* Same as ★*ultra-planetary*.

Extrapolar region. See ★*region*.

extrapolate (eks-trap'ọ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extrapolated*, ppr. *extrapolating*. [*extra-* + *(inter)polate*.] In *math.* and *astron.*, to determine (a value or quantity) by carrying out an empirical formula beyond the limits of the data from which the formula has been deduced. The results are usually more or less doubtful. See *interpolate*.

extrapulmonary (eks-trä-pul'mọ-nā-ri), *a.* Being outside of, or independent of, the lungs.—**Extrapulmonary gill.** See ★*gill*[1].

extra-red (eks-trä-red'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having a wave-length greater than that of the red rays of the spectrum; belonging to the infra-red portion of the spectrum.

II. *n.* The invisible portion of the spectrum which lies outside of the region occupied by the red rays and of greater wave-length.

extrasacerdotal (eks″trā-sas-ėr-dō′tal), *a.* Being outside the priestly order.

extraspectral (eks-trā-spek′tral), *a.* Beyond the boundaries of the visible spectrum: said of lines or bands lying in the infra-red or ultra-violet regions.

extrastapedial (eks-trā-stā-pē′di-al), *n.* In *ornith.*, the direct, external cartilaginous extension of the columella auris.

extratelluric (eks-trā-te-lū′rik), *a.* Not found among the constituents of the earth: as, *extratelluric* matters. *J. N. Lockyer.*

extraterrene (eks″trā-te-rēn′), *a.* Extraterrestrial.

extratheistic (eks″trā-thē-is′tik), *a.* Being outside of, or independent of, theism or theistic inquiry.

extrathermodynamic (eks″trā-thėr-mō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* Being beyond heat-energy or not due to the transformation of heat into other forms of energy, as the losses of heat by an engine which are not directly due to the work done by the engine.

extratribal (eks-trā-trī′bal), *a.* Relating to individuals or social groups outside of the tribe.

extratubal (eks-trā-tū′bal), *a.* Situated outside of a tube.

extratympanic (eks″trā-tim-pan′ik), *a.* Being outside of the tympanum or drum of the ear.

extravaginal (eks″tra-vaj′i-nal), *a.* Being outside of, or unconnected with, the vagina.

extravasate, *a.* **II.** *n.* The fluid which has been extravasated.

extravasated (eks-trav′a-sā-ted), *a.* **1.** See *extravasate.*—**2.** In *geol.*, poured forth from a subterranean source in a molten state: used in description of certain eruptive rocks.

extravasation, *n.* **2.** In *geol.*, the protrusion of molten lava, either primarily from interior reservoirs, or locally from the interior of an uncongealed flow, through cracks in its hardened crust.

extraventricular (eks″trā-ven-trik′ū-lăr), *a.* Not contained in a ventricle either of the heart or of the brain.

extra-violet (eks-trā-vī′ō-let), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of shorter wave-length than the violet-rays of the spectrum; ultra-violet.

II. *n.* All that portion of the spectrum which is of shorter wave-length than the extreme violet-rays.

extravisceral (eks″trā-vis′e-ral), *a.* In *embryol.*, not situated within the visceral arch.

extrazodiacal (eks″trā-zō-dī′a-kal), *a.* In *astron.*, situated outside the zodiac.

extreme, *n.*—**Length and breadth extreme,** in *shipbuilding*, the greatest length and breadth of a vessel measured to the extreme outward portion of the hull, whether above or below water. **Extrinsic association.** Same as *external* ★*association.*—**Extrinsic variation.** See ★*variation.*

extro-. [A prefix: see *extra-*. Compare *intro-* and *intra-*.] A prefix occurring in a few words formed in antithesis to words in *intro-*.

extropical (eks-trop′i-kal), *a.* [*ex-* + *tropic* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the regions outside the tropics.

extroversate (eks-trō-vėr′sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extroversated*, ppr. *extroversating*. [*extro-* + L. *versare*, turn: see *versant.*] To turn outward.

The rather low, very powerful mandible is remarkable for the angular aspect of its symphysis, and of its posterior angles, which are prominent, often *extroversated*, and which extend on either side in a kind of voluminous heel. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1895, p. 510.

extrovert (eks-trō-vėrt′), *v. t.* [extro- + L. *vertere*, turn.] To turn from within outward. See the extract.

The orifice admitted the thumb with ease, and the bladder mucous membrane was *extroverted* through it. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 131.

extrusive (eks-trö′siv), *a.* and *n.* [L. *extrusus*, pp. of *extrudere*, extrude, + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Capable of being extruded or thrust out; that tends or serves to extrude or thrust out or forth; specifically, in *petrog.*, erupted or extruded: applied to igneous rocks. Same as ★*effusive.*

II. *n.* That which is extruded; specifically, in *petrog.*, same as ★*effusive* (which see): contrasted with *intrusive.*

extubate (eks-tū′bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *extubated*, ppr. *extubating*. [L. *ex*, out, + *tubus*, tube, + *-ate*[2].] To remove the tube from (the larynx) after intubation (which see).

extubation (eks-tū-bā′shon), *n.* Extraction or expulsion of the laryngeal tube used in intubation.

Exuberant granulation. See ★*granulation.*

exudate, *v. t.* **II.** *intrans.* In *bot.*, to yield an exudate.

Abundantly provided with sessile *exudating* glands. *U. S. Nat. Herb.*, VIII. 298.

Exudation vein. See ★*vein.*—**Plastic exudation,** an exudation which tends to become organized.

Exurgat money. See ★*money.*

ex-votive (eks-vō′tiv), *a.* [L. *ex voto*, from a vow, + *-ive.*] A needless substitute for *votive.*

ex warehouse (eks wār′hous). In *com.*, same as ★*ex store.*

exx. A contraction of *executrix.*

ey, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *eye.*

eye[1], *n.*, **9.** (*q*) In *petrog.*, same as ★*auge*[2]. (*r*) That one of the three scars or spots at the stem end of a cocoanut at which the embryo is located. (*s*) In *painting*, the peculiar form assumed by a break in a fold of drapery; notably in the works of Dürer and the early German masters. (*t*) An opening in a heddle through which thread or yarn is drawn. (*u*) Same as ★*eye-box.*

13. In some echinoids, a minute pigmented nodule, probably without visual functions, situated at the end of an ambulacrum.—**14.** In *photog.*, the spectral range of wave-lengths to which a photographic plate or film is sensitive

If the spectral colours of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet are thrown upon an ordinary photographic plate, . . . it is at once seen that the emulsion is not sensitive to the entire range of the spectrum, and that the different colours which affect it do not do so equally with one another. This selective capacity may be called the "*eye*" of the plate. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Dec.,1904, p. 712.

Appendages of the eye. See ★*appendages.*—**Cephalic eye,** a visual organ found in the head of lamellibranchs during the larval stage, and in adult gastropods. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1903, ser. B. p. 311.—**Dorsal eye.** (*a*) See *dorsal eye*, under *dorsal.* (*b*) In chitons, one of the numerous pigmented spots scattered either irregularly or symmetrically over the outer surface of the exposed area of the shell. Same as ★*shell-eye.*—**Elliott eye** (*naut.*), an eye worked over a thimble in a hawser or cable end.—**Eye-agate.** See ★*agate*[2].—**Eye formula,** a formula which expresses the arrangement of the simple eyes in the different groups of *Arachnida.*—**Eye of the storm,** the clear and calm region sometimes found in the center of a completely developed cyclone of extensive area, especially at sea.—**Eye of the wind,** the precise point from which the wind is blowing.—**Hare's eye.** Same as *lagophthalmia.*—**Larval eye,** in gastropods, a pigmented visual organ situated immediately behind the velum.—**Marginal eye,** in triclad and polyclad turbellarians, one of the eyes situated along the margin of the body. See ★*brain-eye.*—**Pallial eye,** one of the numerous ocelli or pigmented spots, sensitive to the action of light, which are developed on different parts of the mantle of bivalve mollusks.—**Parapineal eye,** a rudimentary eye-like body, developed from the epiphysis of the brain of some vertebrates in addition to the more frequently found pineal eye.—**Pseudocone eye,** an insect eye in which the crystalline lens or cone is wanting, its place being taken by four cells filled with a transparent fluid and a smaller nucleated protoplasmic portion.—**Selenium eye,** a device provided with a selenium resistance and two slides for eyelids, and sensitive to light.—**Tentacular eye,** in polyclad turbellarians, one of the eyes situated upon the tentacles. See ★*brain-eye.*—**Thermoscopic eye,** an eye-like organ in certain cephalopods which has been regarded as an organ for perceiving differences in temperature.—**Unpaired eye,** a single eye, lying in the median line, occurring among invertebrates.—**Watery eye,** epiphora.

eye-animalcule (ī′an-i-mal″kūl) *n.* A euglena-like, usually green, organism, having a colored eye-spot.

eye-area (ī′ā″rē-ă), *n.* In *decorative art*, the eye-device, which includes the eye, the eyelashes, and often the cheek-fold. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art. p. 36.

eye-balm (ī′bäm), *n.* The goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, used for affections of the eyes.

eye-band (ī′band), *n.* A boat's mast-band fitted with one or more eyes or rings for holding ropes or blocks.

eye-bender (ī′ben″dėr), *n.* A machine for forming loops or eyes on the ends of bars, rods, screw-bolts, etc., by bending the end of the bar round a forming-tool; an eye-bolt machine. It is made in various forms, from that of a small hand-power machine to large and powerful machines for bending the ends of rods and bars into crooks, loops, and angles.

eye-block (ī′blok), *n.* In *marine hardware*, any form of metal block having a metal ring or eye at the top.

eye-bolt, *n.*—**Nut eye-bolt,** an eye-bolt in which the bolt is plain except at the end where it has a thread and nut.—**Rivet eye-bolt,** an eye-bolt in which the bolt is a plain rivet and is fastened in place in a rivet-hole and the end upset as in ordinary riveting.—**Screw eye-bolt,** an eye-bolt in which the bolt is a wood screw.—**Shoulder eye-bolt,** any kind of eye-bolt having a shoulder under the eye for obtaining a firmer hold when screwed or riveted in place.

eye-box (ī′boks), *n.* A box built in a leach and reaching from bottom to top: used to ascertain the depth of liquor contained in the leach. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 67.

eyebright, *n.* Several plants which are either reputed remedies for diseases of the eye, or, more frequently, have bright flowers, usually with a central spot suggesting the pupil of the eye: (*a*) Any plant of the genus *Euphrasia.* (*b*) The sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia.* (*c*) The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora.* (*d*) The pimpernel or poor-man's weather-glass, *Anagallis arvensis.* (*e*) The germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys:* also called *angel's-eye, bird's-eye,* and *god's-eye.* (*f*) The bluet or innocence, *Houstonia cærulea.* (*g*) The officinal lobelia or emetic-weed, *Rapuntium inflatum.*—**Red eyebright,** *Odontites Odontites*, a plant of the figwort family related to *Euphrasia*, native of Europe and Asia and naturalized in Maine and Nova Scotia.—**Spotted eyebright,** *Eupatorium maculatum*, a handsome American species, with pink or purple flowers, found from New York to Kentucky, and westward to Minnesota and New Mexico; also, in British Columbia: so called from the bright flowers and spotted stems. Also called *spotted joe-pye weed* and *spotted boneset.*



Spotted Eyebright (*Eupatorium maculatum*).
Two fifths natural size.

(From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

eyebrow, *n.* **4.** In *arch.*, a molding over a window; a window-cap: in American usage, a light dormer without vertical sides set in a roof.

eye-cap (ī′kap), *n.* A tuft of scales, sometimes present on the basal joint of the antenna of microlepidopterous insects, which serves as a cap for the eye. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 142.

eye-cup (ī′kup), *n.* A cup or glass the rim of which is curved to correspond to the contour of the orbit: used in the application of lotions to the conjunctiva.

eye-dot (ī′dot), *n.* In various invertebrates, one of the pigmented spots of supposed visual function, sometimes covered by a lens; an eye-speck. Such spots are found in a variety of situations on the body.

eye-end (ī′end), *n.* That end of a telescope to which the eye is applied.

eye-fly (ī′flī), *n.* A minute fly, possibly a *Hippelates*, which in East India in summer-time swarms into the eyes of human beings and domestic animals. *Kirby and Spence*, Entomology, II. 130.

eye-ground (ī′ground), *n.* The fundus of the eye, or the back part of the interior of the eyeball which can be seen on ophthalmoscopical examination. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 25, 1900, p. 196.

eyelet (ī′let), *v. t.* [*eyelet, n.*] To furnish or fasten with an eyelet.

eyelet-machine (ī′let-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *sewing-machine work*, an overseaming machine fitted with a rotary feed. This feed-mechanism causes the fabric to move in a circle under the needle, and (since the needle has a reciprocating sidewise motion between stitches) the combined motions of feed and needle-bar produce a series of radial stitches placed round a center, this center being the opening of an eyelet. The opening may be cut in the fabric and the radial stitches placed round it, to bind the edge of the eyelet. The stitching can also be locked or purled into place on the fabric. A counting stop-motion is used on some machines, the machine automatically stopping when the required number of stitches has been made. Eyelet-machines are also used to cover and sew into place metal eyelets and reinforcing-rings, to do many forms of decorative stitching.

eyelet-raiser (ī′let-rā″zėr), *n.* In *laundry-work*, a hand-tool which resembles a punch, used for raising and forming the eyelet-holes in shirt-fronts.

eyelet-set (ī′let-set), *n.* A hand-punch for inserting an eyelet and fixing it in place.

eyelet-stitch (ī′let-stich), *n.* In *sewing-machine work*, the method of placing the stitches in

radial lines round an eyelet-hole or over a metal reinforcing ring or eyelet. See ★*eyelet-machine*.

eye-line, *n.* 2. In some primitive forms of trilobites, one of two raised lines which extend outward from near the forward end of the glabella to the eyes.

eye-minded (ī′mīn″ded), *a.* In *psychol.*, having a marked tendency to carry on mental operations (remembering, thinking, imagining, dreaming, etc.) in terms of visual images; of a visual, as opposed to an auditory or motor, type of mental constitution. A person is called *eye-minded*, in a narrower sense, when his memory is chiefly or exclusively visual, and, in a still narrower sense, when his verbal memory is thus visual in type.

> The individual may be *eye-minded* or ear-minded or motor-minded.
>
> *E. B. Titchener*, Outline of Psychol., p. 293.

eye-mindedness (ī′mīn″ded-nes), *n.* In *psychol.*, a type of mental constitution characterized by the predominance of visual processes as vehicles of the complex mental functions (thought, memory, etc.)

eye-panel (ī′pan″el), *n.* A panel-shaped decorative element which has developed through conventionalization from the representation of an eye. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 23.

eye-pedicel (ī′ped″i-sel), *n.* A stalk or pedicel bearing an eye, as in various crustaceans. Also ★*eye-peduncle*.

eye-peduncle (ī′pē-dung″kl), *n.* Same as ★*eye-pedicel*.

eyepiece, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, the eye-covering in the pupæ of lepidopterous insects. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 631.—**Achromatic eyepiece**, any eyepiece in which chromatic aberration is approximately eliminated.—**Comet eyepiece**, a telescopic eyepiece, of low power and large field, especially adapted for use in the observation of comets and similar objects.—**Compensating eyepiece**, an ocular used with apochromatic objectives, and so constructed as to compensate for errors of aberration not entirely eliminated in the objective itself.—**Compound eyepiece**, an ocular system which consists of two or more lenses.—**Continental eyepiece**, an ocular the mounting of which consists of a tube of uniform diameter.—**Deep eyepiece**, an eyepiece which magnifies the real image ten or more diameters.—**Goniometer-eyepiece**, an eyepiece designed for making angular measurements, especially of the angles of crystals in the microscope field.—**High eyepiece**, an eyepiece of considerable magnifying power.—**Index eyepiece**, an eyepiece provided with one or more adjustable points in the plane of the real image for locating and making rough measurements of the position of objects in the field.—**Kellner's eyepiece**, an ocular lens system of the Ramsden type in which the eye-lens is made achromatic and the field-lens is placed in the front focal plane of the former. Also called *orthoscopic ocular*.—**Monocentric eyepiece**, an ocular lens system for telescopes, designed by Steinheil. See the extract.

> The Steinheil *monocentric eyepiece* is a triple glass, achromatic, and composed of two flint menisci of different thicknesses capping a double convex crown on both sides. *Todd*, Stars and Telescopes, p. 341.

Nelson's eyepiece, a microscopic ocular provided with a micrometer-screw and cross-hairs.—**Orthoscopic eyepiece**, an eyepiece in which the field-lens is in the focus of the achromatic eye-lens. See *Kellner's* ★*eyepiece*.—**Parfocal eyepieces**, a set of eyepieces so constructed as to be interchangeable without readjustment of the focus of the microscope.—**Periscopic eyepiece**, a positive ocular lens system which consists of a triple eye-lens and double convex field-lens.—**Polarizing eyepiece**. See *solar eyepiece* under *solar*[1].—**Prismatic eyepiece**. (*a*) A spectroscopic eyepiece. (*b*) An eyepiece with right-angled reflection-prism attached to the eye-lens, so that the observer looks in at the side, perpendicularly to the axis of the instrument.—**Projection-eyepiece**, a lens system which corresponds to the eyepiece of an ordinary microscope, but is used in conjunction with the objective in the projection of microscopic objects upon the screen.—**Searching eyepiece**, in *micros.*, an eyepiece of low power and large field, adapted to the ready finding of object, under the microscope rather than to the detailed observation of them when found.—**Solid eyepiece**, a negative ocular consisting of a single solid cylinder of glass with curved end-faces, the face of lesser curvature serving as field-lens, that of greater curvature as eye-lens: designed by Tolles.—**Spectral eyepiece**. Same as *spectroscopic* ★*eyepiece*.—**Spectroscopic eyepiece**, an attachment to a telescope or microscope which consists of a more or less complete spectroscope with slit, dispersion-prisms, scale for wave-lengths, and the necessary lenses: applied in place of the ordinary eyepiece and used to produce a spectrum of the real images.—**Stauroscopic eyepiece**, a form of polarizing eyepiece with quartz plate, used in the examination of minerals.—**Working eyepiece**, any eyepiece used for observing the details of a microscopic object, as distinguished from a *searching* ★*eyepiece*, which is employed in finding the object in a field of high power.

eye-plate (ī′plāt), *n.* A chitinous sclerite in which the eyes of *Acarina*, of the family *Hydrachnidæ*, are placed. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Nov., 1903, p. 505.

eye-purple (ī′pėr″pl), *n.* Same as *rhodopsin*.

eye-ring (ī′ring), *n.* In *optics*, the exit-pupil of a lens system; a circular space within which the eye of the user of an optical instrument must be placed in order to utilize fully the field of view. *P. Drude*, Theory of Optics, p. 77.

eye-root (ī′röt), *n.* Same as ★*eye-balm*.

eye-shield (ī′shēld), *n.* A covering for the eyes designed to protect them from injury, as by flying particles, by mud and dust in riding in automobiles, etc.

eye-strain (ī′strān), *n.* Weakness resulting from excessive use of the eyes, from use of the eyes in a bad light, or from use of them without correcting glasses when muscular imbalance, astigmatism, or other form of ametropia is present. Headache, dyspepsia, and various other reflex disorders are, at times, due to it.

eye-structure (ī′struk″tūr), *n.* See ★*structure*.

eye-tube (ī′tūb), *n.* The tube of the eyepiece in a telescope or other optical instrument.

eye-tubercle (ī′tū″bėr-kl), *n.* One of paired prominences on the exterior of the valves of the *Ostracoda* which indicate the position of the lateral eyes.

eye-tumulus (ī′tū″mū-lus), *n.* The raised portion of the cephalothorax of certain spiders which contains the eyes. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*. 1896, p. 742.

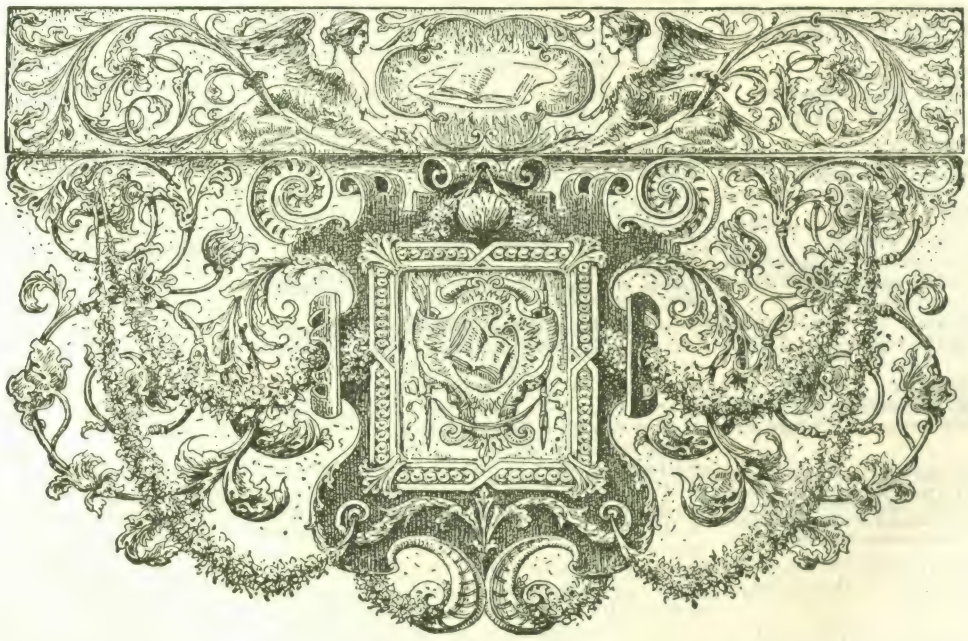
eye-wattle (ī′wot″l), *n.* A fleshy excrescence lying near or about the eye of a bird.

eye-wire (ī′wīr), *n.* Wire drawn with a concave side, for making the loops to hold the lenses in eye-glasses or spectacles.

eye-worm (ī′wėrm), *n.* A nematoid worm, *Filaria lentis*, found in the human capsula lentis; also, *F. loa*, which occurs in the conjunctiva of negroes on the Kongo.

Ez., Ezr. Abbreviations of *Ezra*.

Ezek. An abbreviation of *Ezekiel*.





5. An abbreviation (*d*) (2) in a ship's log-book, of *furlong*; (*e*) in *elect.*, of *farad*; (*f*) of *farthing*; (*g*) of *fathom*; (*h*) of *field of vision*; (*i*) of *florin*; (*j*) of *folio*; (*k*) of *foot*; (*l*) in *music*, of *forte* (loud).—**7.** [*l. c.*] In *elect.*: (*a*) A symbol occasionally used for *magneto-motive force*, in ampere-turns. See *magnetic* ★*circuit*. (*b*) A symbol of *magnetic reluctance*. —**8.** A symbol of focal distance: F′, *first focal distance*; F″, *second focal distance*.—**F system**, A system of rating the diaphragms or stops for lenses in which the designations indicate the ratio between the diameter of the opening and the focal length of the lens.—**The three F's.** See *three*.

fa (fä), *v. i.* [*fa. n.*] To sound the fourth note of the scale in solmization: as, do, re, me, *fa*, sol (or soh), etc. [Nonce-word.]

> *Pet.* I will carry no crochets: I'll re you,
> I'll *fa* you; do you note me?
> *First Mus.* An you re us and *fa* us, you note us.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5.

fabaceous, *a.* 2. Belonging to the plant family *Fabaceæ*.

Fabian, *a.* 2. Designating a variety or school of socialism more flexible and opportunist than the socialism of Marx and the International, and laying emphasis on municipal experiments in public ownership. See ★*Fabian Society*.—**Fabian Society,** a prominent socialistic society founded in London about 1884.

> In municipal politics, again, especially in London, the *Fabian Society*, founded in 1884 by a group of young literary men, had exercised some influence; but, if we compare the "Fabian Essays" of 1889 with the later utterances of their writers, it becomes clear that these Socialists have become for the most part hearty Radical politicians *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 668.

II. *n.* A member of the Fabian Society.

fabianine (fā′bi-an-in), *n.* [*Fabiana* + *-ine*².] A coloring-compound contained in the violet flowers of pichi, *Fabiana imbricata*: said to be identical with crocin.

Fabianism (fā′bi-an-izm), *n.* The socialism advocated by the ★Fabian Society (which see).

Fabianist (fā′bi-an-ist), *n.* A member of the ★Fabian Society (which see).

fabianol (fā′bi-an-ōl), *n.* [*Fabiana* + *-ol.*] The odoriferous constituent of the volatile oil of the dried leafy twigs of *Fabiana imbricata*. It imparts its characteristic odor to the drug pichi.

fabiculture (fab′i-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *faba*, bean, + *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of beans or other leguminous plants.

fabric, *n.* 5. In *petrog.*, the pattern of a rock produced by the shape and arrangement of the crystalline or non-crystalline parts: distinguished from the granularity or size of the parts, and the crystallinity or degree of crystallization. (See *quantitative classification of igneous rocks*, under ★*rock*¹.)

fabricative (fab′ri-kā-tiv), *a.* [*fabricate* + *ive.*] Possessing power to fabricate or make. *Margaret Fuller.*

fabula (fab′ū-lä), *n.* [L. See *fable.*] In *old law*: (*a*) A covenant or contract. (*b*) Among the Lombards, etc., a marriage contract; a will.

façade, *n.* 2. In *organ-building*, same as ★*prospect*, 12.

face¹, *n.*, **15.** (*c*) See the extract.

> The demands were for a rise of 15 per cent. in wages, an eight hours' shift from bank to bank, the payment of wages twice a month, and other concessions. On 18th May the Coal Association at Essen agreed to an eight hours' day "at the *face*," with certain exceptions.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 26.

21. In *geom.*, the angle of two consecutive edges of an angloid.—**22.** In *arch.*, the outer and generally vertical surface of any part of a building, whether a single stone or course of stones, or a whole side, front, or rear. When a wall is not concealed within by plastering and woodwork it may even be spoken of as having an outer and an inner face. Before a stone is put in place each one of its surfaces may be called a face, but when placed in the wall it has two beds, two joints (vertical), a face, and a back. For a face of a building in the sense of front, see *façade*. **23.** In turpentine orcharding, the surface of wood exposed on the side of the trunk of the pine to cause the resin to flow. There may be two or three faces to a tree. A crop consists of about 10,500 faces.—**24.** In *fort.*, the outer side of a bastion or lunette: in contradistinction to the inner side or flank.—**25.** In *mech.*: (*a*) A smooth or polished surface. (*b*) The side of a slide-valve which slides on the seat; the seat or surface on which a slide-valve travels. (*c*) The contact-surface of a valve which lifts from its seat to open the passage through.—**Dry face,** in *turpentine-making*, that portion of the face of a bled tree which has become unproductive.—**Heavy face,** a term descriptive of a bold-faced printing-type like this:

THIS IS TITLE TYPE ON 6-POINT BODY.

Often called *fat-face*.—**To lose face,** to lose one's credit, reputation, good name, or self-respect; be or feel humiliated in regard to one's standing in the eyes of others.—**To save one's face,** to act in such a way as to preserve one's credit, standing in the eyes of others, or one's self-respect.—**A slap in the face,** a sudden rebuff or insult.

face¹, *v. t.* **6.** In post-office usage, to arrange (letters) with their faces in one direction: as, to *face* the stamped and paid letters.—**7.** To give a false face or surface to; cause to imitate something else, fraudulently; specifically, to color (tea or coffee) so as to give a false impression of superior quality.

> Paddy husks and many kinds of leaves *faced* with China clay, soapstone, catechu, and black lead also found their way abundantly into tea. On the European side, exhausted leaves were again dried, impregnated with catechu and gum, and *faced* up to do duty as fresh tea.
> *Encyc. Brit*, XXIII. 101.

8. In *hort.*, to place a layer of apples (usually with the stem ends uppermost or outermost) next the head of (the barrel), so that the fruit will have a uniform and attractive appearance when the barrel is opened.

face-bedded (fās′bed″ed), *a.* In *masonry*, noting a stone or course in which the plane of stratification of the stone is placed parallel with the face of the masonry, and not perpendicular to the face and horizontal, as is now usual.

face-bone (fās′bōn), *n.* The malar bone.

face-chuck (fās-chuk), *n.* Same as *face-plate*³.

face-cog (fās′kog), *n.* A cog or tooth which protrudes from the face of a wheel instead of projecting radially from the rim; a pin; one of the teeth of a pin-gear.

face-cutter (fās′kut″ėr), *n.* See ★*milling-cutter*, 2.

Faced card. (*b*) A card which is found face upward in the pack: distinguished from one which is faced after it has left the dealer's hand and which is called an *exposed card*.

face-gear (fās′gēr), *n.* A wheel having teeth or pins on the face, which is at right angles to the shaft, instead of on the rim, parallel to it.

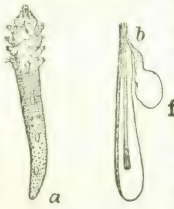
face-harden (fās′här″dn), *v. t.* To make hard on the surface; harden a thin layer on the face of (a piece of metal); subject to a face-hardening process.

face-hardening (fās′här″dn-ing), *n.* The process of hardening the face or outside surface of a piece of metal by the addition of carbon or some other hardening element. Usually the plate to be hardened is placed in a kind of oven with carbon in some form in contact with the surface it is desired to harden. This is then subjected to a high heat for a length of time depending on the depth to which the hardening is to penetrate. By this treatment cementation takes place and the plate is given a very hard surface.

face-joint (fās′joint), *n.* A joint (in the sense of a division between stones or bricks) which shows on the finished side of the wall, and is treated carefully with a view to the appearance of the masonry.

face-milling (fās′mil″ing), *n.* The operation of machining metal pieces with a mill having teeth on its face rather than on its periphery, as in the usual form of mill.

face-mite (fās′mīt), *n.* A small mite, *Demodex folliculorum*, of worm-like form, living in the hair-follicles and sebaceous glands, especially of the face: supposed to be an occasional cause of comedones and blackheads in human beings.



Face-mite (*Demodex folliculorum*).
a, mite, greatly enlarged; *b*, mites in sebaceous gland.

face-plate, *n.* 4. The cover of a journal-box on a railroad-car.—**5.** The outer plate, or web, which joins the rim and the hub of a car-wheel.—**Face-plate coupling.** See ★*coupling*.

facer, *n.* **4.** A post-office employee whose business is to arrange letters with their faces in one direction.

face-symbol (fās′sim″bol), *n.* In *crystal.*, the symbol by which a crystal face or plane is designated.

facet¹, *n.* **5.** In the embryo of *Pentastomum*, the circular thickening left on the detached integument at the site of the dorsal cone after the separation of the embryo from the integument. Also *facette*. Compare ★*cervical cross*.

facetiation (fa-sē-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [*facetiate* (< *faceti-ous* + *-ate*²) + *-ion.*] The making of fun; the subjection of a matter to facetious treatment.

> After some lumbering *facetiation* about "those countless volumes of contemporary biography wherein successful men of business are frequently invited to insert their lives and portraits," he goes on to assure us that "Emerson's Representative Men were of a different stripe from these" men.
> *W. D. Howells*, in N. A. Rev., April, 1901, p. 627.

face-wall (fās′wâl), *n.* A wall built to sustain the face of an excavation: opposed to a *retaining wall*, which sustains material which has been placed behind it

face-work (fās′wėrk), *n.* In *masonry*, that part of a wall, or the like, which forms the exterior, especially of the side exposed to view. It is generally composed of better material and is more carefully laid up. Thus, in a brick wall, the face-work may be of what are called face-brick and laid with thinner joints.

Facial chorea. Same as ★*tic non-douloureux*.—**Facial neuralgia.** See ★*neuralgia*.—**Facial spasm,** intermittent contraction of the muscles supplied by the facial nerve.

faciend (fā′shi-end), *n.* [L. *faciendum*, neut. fut. part. of *facere*, make, do: see *fact.*] Any magnitude or symbol which is operated upon: thus, a multiplicand is a *faciend*.

facies, *n.* **5.** Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, the entirety of the lithologic and paleontologic characteristics resulting from the external conditions which determine the existence of any particular fauna or flora for a given region. These characteristics are defined by physical conditions, such as climate, altitude, or bathymetry, and the geological or chemical nature of the medium. (*b*) In *phytogeog.*, the physiognomy or characteristic appearance of a vegetation, depending upon the one or several species which predominate in it; or, the characteristic growth itself. A plant formation has one facies when there is one controlling species, and several when there are several such. See ★*character-plant*. (*c*) In *petrog.*, the different modifications of one mass of igneous rocks, distinguished by their texture, or by their mineral or chemical composition: as, granitic and porphyritic *facies* of a dike; a gabbro *facies* of a diorite mass.—**Adenoid facies,** a dull, stupid expression, with habitually open mouth, characteristic of children with extensive adenoid growths in the nasopharynx.—**Facies abdominalis,** a pinched, drawn face, expressive of severe pain and anxiety, seen in sufferers from disease of the abdominal viscera, usually with peritonitis.—**Facies cadaverica.** Same as *facies Hippocratica* (see *Hippocratic face*).—**Facies ovarica,** a pale, drawn face, with thin and compressed lips, characteristic of a woman suffering with disease of the ovaries.—**Facies uterina,** a facies similar to the ovarian, observed in sufferers from disease of the uterus.

facies-suite (fā′shi-ēz-swēt), *n.* A series of modifications of one rock-mass in which the parts vary in composition or in texture, or both. It is distinguished from a rock-suite, which consists of rocks forming distinct geological bodies, erupted at different times, but genetically related to one another (consanguineous). *Brögger*, 1894.

facilitative (fā-sil′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*facilitate* + *-ive.*] That serves to facilitate.

facing-head (fā′sing-hed), *n.* In *machine-shop practice*, an attachment or supplementary tool for a boring-machine used in facing or finishing cylindrical work.

facing-lathe (fā′sing-lāᵺh), *n.* A metal-working lathe having a head-stock and tool-carriage only. There is no tail-stock and the carriage, mounted on the bed, can be placed directly in front of the work on the chuck. It is used in facing or finishing flat surfaces or parts of the work. A similar lathe for finishing wood surfaces is called a *face-lathe.*

facing-machine, *n.* 2. In *marble-working*, a machine for holding flooring-tiles in position while they are being faced or rubbed down to a true surface on a rubbing-bed. It consists of a group of vertical, weighted, and pointed rods supported in a frame suspended over the bed. The point of the rod is centered on the back of the tile and holds it in place, while leaving it free to revolve as the bed turns under it. See *rubbing-bed.*

3. A chucking-machine, particularly equipped for facing or finishing the ends of axles, bolts, screws, and studs.

facing-slip (fā′sing-slip), *n.* In *postal service*, a slip of paper accompanying each package of letters, showing the destination of the package, the point of departure, the date, and the name of clerk sending it.

facing-tool (fā′sing-tōl), *n.* In *machine-shop practice*, a cutting-tool in a boring-mill or an end-mill or other cutter in a milling-machine, used to face or finish the exterior surface of a piece of work.

faciobrachial (fā″si-ō-brā′ki-al), *a.* [L. *facies*, face, + *brachium*, arm, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the face and the arm.

faciocervical (fā″si-ō-sėr′vi-kal), *a.* [L. *facies*, face, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the face and the neck.

faciolingual (fā″si-ō-ling′gwal), *a.* [L. *facies*, face, + *lingua*, tongue, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the face and the tongue: said of a form of paralysis.

factor, *n.*—**Association factor.** See ★*association.*—**Domestic factor,** one who resides in the same country as his principal. See *foreign* ★*factor.*—**Factor group** of G in respect of H, the group defined by the division of the operations of G into sets in respect of the self-conjugate subgroup H.—**Factor of safety,** as commonly used, the ratio of the ultimate strength or breaking stress of a piece of material to the load to be actually applied; the ratio by which the load required to break a piece or structure is greater than the maximum load to be applied; the ratio of the breaking stress to the working stress; in a stricter and more recent use, the ratio of the elastic limit of the material to the working load. The last is better than the older and more common definition of the term, because the real measure of the strength of a piece of material, which is to be repeatedly strained, is its elastic limit, not its ultimate strength, and the factor of safety should hence be based upon the elastic limit.—**Foreign factor,** one who resides in a different country from his principal. The importance of the distinction between a *domestic* and a *foreign factor* lies in their transactions with third parties. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, a domestic factor is presumed to bind his principal, and in case credit is given a purchaser is responsible to both the factor and his principal; while foreign factors are held personally liable upon contracts made for their principals, and if credit is given or taken, it is upon the exclusive responsibility of the factor.—**Form factor.** (*a*) The ratio, expressed decimally, between the volume of a tree, or portion of a tree, and that of a cylinder of the same height and diameter. The volume of this cylinder multiplied by the form factor gives the actual volume of the tree, or portion of the tree. Three kinds of form factors are distinguished, according to the portion of the tree to which they refer: a *tree form factor* is used for determining the actual volume of the whole tree; a *stem form factor* for determining the volume of the stem; and a *timber form factor* for determining the merchantable contents of stem, crown, or both. A form factor is called *absolute* when the diameter of the tree is measured at any convenient height, the form factor referring only to that portion of the tree above the point at which the diameter is measured; *normal*, when the diameter is measured at a height in constant proportion to the total height of the tree; and *artificial*, when the breast-high diameter is measured. Also called *factor of shape.* (*b*) In *elect.*, in alternating current-waves, a constant which characterizes the shape of the wave: usually defined as the ratio of the effective value of the wave to the effective value of a sine wave of equal mean value. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1897, p. 310.—**Imbalancing factor.** (*a*) A force which tends to disturb the balance of one or more elements of a mechanism. (*b*) Specifically, in an engine, the ratio of the difference between the maximum and mean turning moments to the mean turning moment. This factor determines the weight of the fly-wheel necessary to make the engine run steadily, the function of the fly-wheel being the storing up of energy at the time of the maximum turning moment, or when it is greater than the mean, and the giving up of that energy when the turning moment is less than the mean.—**Impedance factor,** in *elect.*, the ratio of the impedance of a conductor or circuit to its ohmic resistance. *Houston*, Dict. Elect.—**Inductance factor,** in *elect.*, the ratio of the wattless or reactive current to the total current, in an alternating-current circuit.—**Lag factor,** in *elect.*, a term formerly used for *power factor.* See *power* ★*factor.*—**Load factor,** in electric-distribution systems, the ratio of the average load on the system to the maximum load during the day.—**Power factor,** in *elect.*, the ratio, in an alternating-current electric circuit, of the true power divided by the apparent power (see *apparent power*), or the watts divided by the volt-amperes.—**Spherical reduction-factor,** in *photom.*, a numerical factor by means of which the mean spherical intensity of a source of light may be computed from the intensity of the light emitted in a single given direction.—**Unbalancing factor,** the greatest percentage of excess or deficiency of power, over or under the mean power, that occurs in one revolution of an engine; the percentage of fluctuation in the tangential pressure on the crank-pin above or below the mean pressure during a revolution.

factorage, *n.* 3. The aggregate of all constituent factors.

Factorial periodicity, that of a function where F (x + w) = C F x. Here C is a constant. *Forsyth.*

factorization (fak-tọ-rī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*factorize* + *-ation.*] In *math.*, the resolution into factors.

factorize, *v. t.* 2. To resolve into factors.

faculary (fak′ū-lā-ri), *a.* [*facula* + *-ary*[2].] Pertaining to *faculæ.*—**Faculary flames,** in *astron.*, brilliant masses of vapors, principally calcium, overlying the faculæ of the sun's surface and shown by photographs taken with the spectroheliograph. *H. Deslandres.* See ★*faculid.*

faculid (fak′ū-lid), *n.* [Also (as F.) *faculide;* < *facula* + *-id*[2].] In *astron.*, same as ★*faculary flames* (which see). See the extract.

The images of the atmospheric vapors have also received widely different names. Hale calls the brilliant parts of these images "bright spots," supposing them to be emitted by the vapors confounded with the highly incandescent portions. Since 1903 he gives them the name of flocculi, referring to their form. In turn, I have always considered them as emitted by the vapors of the atmosphere, and have called them faculary flames. I propose the word *faculide*, which is shorter.

H. Deslandres (trans.), Sci. Amer. Sup., Oct. 15, 1904, [p. 24,070.

faculous (fak′ū-lus), *a.* [*facula* + *-ous.*] 1. Abounding in faculæ: applied to regions of the solar surface where they are numerous.—2. Of the nature of faculæ.

He considers that the latter may be the portions of the umbra left uncovered by "*faculous* veils," which, extending from the penumbra, not unfrequently lighten up certian regions of nuclear gloom, leaving others more profoundly dark by contrast.

A. M. Clerke, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 77.

facultate (fak′ul-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *facultated*, ppr. *facultating.* To give power or authority to; invest with faculty; empower. *Baring-Gould.*

Facultative aërobia, anaërobe, anaërobia, regeneration. See ★*aërobia*, etc.

Facultatively aërobic, anaërobic. See ★*aërobic*, ★*anaërobic.*

facultize (fak′ul-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *facultized*, ppr. *facultizing.* [*fault-y* + *-ize.*] To endow with practical ability.

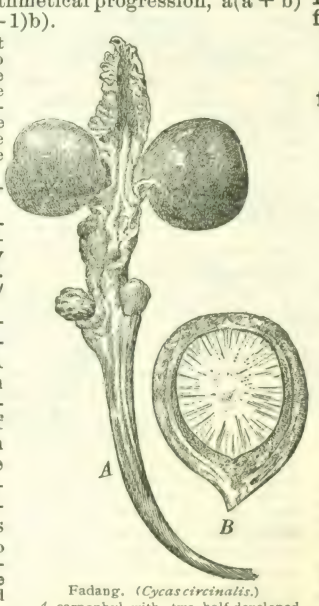
faculty, *n.* 7. In *alg.*, the product of a series of factors in arithmetical progression, a(a + b) . . . (a + (m − 1)b).

Such a product was called by Kramp a *faculty*, and he introduced for it the notation $a^{m}/_{b}$, calling *a* the base, *m* the exponent, and *b* the difference of the *faculty.*

G. Chrystal, Algebra, II. 374.

Faculty psychology. See ★*psychology.*—**Faculty theory of mind.** Same as *faculty* ★*psychology.*

fadang (fä′-däng), *n.* [Chamorro name.] A name in Guam of *Cycas circinalis*, the nuts of which, though poisonous, are used by the natives as a food-staple in times of scarcity. To remove the poisonous principle the kernels are soaked in water, which is repeatedly changed. They are then dried and stored. When required for food they are ground into meal on a stone slab, mixed with water, and baked in the form of thin cakes. Also called *federico.* See *Cycas*, 1.



Fadang. (*Cycas circinalis.*)
A, carpophyl with two half-developed fruits and two aborted fruits; *B*, mature fruit shown in cross-section, one half natural size.

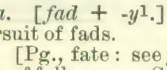
fadda (fäd′dä), *n.* [Ar. *faḍḍa*, silver, a para.] The Egyptian para, equal to one fortieth of a piaster.

faddism (fad′izm), *n.* [*fad* + *-ism.*] A disposition to take up with fads; a fondness for fads.

faddy (fad′i), *a.* [*fad* + *-y*[1].] Fond of or given to the pursuit of fads.

fado (fä′dọ̄), *n.* [Pg., fate: see *fate.*] 1. A Portuguese form of folk-song. See the extract.

The nearest we can get to the original signification of the word is to call the "*fado*" the laborer's song of fate; which is more than we can do with the present form, for the Portuguese indiscriminately call "*fados*" what we designate as serenades, ballads, jigs, and sailor's hornpipes. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, July–Sept., 1902, p. 165.

2. A Portuguese dance common among the lower classes, or the music for it. The characteristic pattern of the music is 

fæcula, *n.* See *fecula.*

Faentine (fā-en′tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to Faenza, a city in the province of Ravenna, Italy: as, *Faentine* majolica.

faeton, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phaeton.*

Fagaceæ (fa-gā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alexander Braun, 1864), < *Fagus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (apetalous) trees or shrubs of the order *Fagales*, typified by the genus *Fagus;* the beech family. It includes also the oak and chestnut, and is characterized by monœcious flowers, the staminate often in catkins, the pistillate with an urn-shaped or oblong perianth and a 3–7-celled ovary, the fruit a 1-seeded nutor acorn. There are 5 genera and about 375 species widely distributed. See *beech, Castanea, chestnut, Fagus, oak, Quercus.*

fagaceous (fā-gā′shius), a. Belonging to the family *Fagaceæ;* pertaining to or resembling the beech.

Fagales (fā-gā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1886), < *Fagus* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous plants including the families *Fagaceæ* and *Betulaceæ*, or the beech and birch families. It is therefore the same as the *Cupuliferæ* of many authors.

Fagara silk. See ★*silk.*

fagine (fā′jin), *n.* [L. *fagus*, beech, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid said to occur in beechnuts.

fagot, *v. t.* 3. To ornament (a fabric) by drawing out a number of threads and tying together in the middle a series of the cross-threads. See *fagoting.*

fagot-drain (fag′ọt-drān), *n.* A drain made by placing fascines, fagots, or brush in the bottom of a trench and covering the same with stones or earth.

fagot-iron (fag′ọt-ī″ėrn), *n.* Iron made by welding together a bundle or pile of flat bars, or bars of special shape or selected material: applied to weld-iron.

fagottino (fa-gọt-tē′nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *fagotto:* see *fagotto.*] A small bassoon, usually with a pitch a fifth above that of the ordinary bassoon.

Fah. An abbreviation of *Fahrenheit.*

fahaka (fa-hä′kä), *n.* [NL. *fahaka*, intended to represent Ar. *faqqāqa.*] The swell-fish or ball-fish, *Tetraodon fahaka*, found in the lower Nile and the neighboring seas.

faience, *n.*—**Armorial faience,** table-services decorated with the armorial bearings of noble families, religious houses, etc. These form a distinctive class of faience produced at Rouen, Lille, Nevers, Paris, and Bordeaux. *M. L. Solon*, French Faience, Glossary.—**Faïence à la corne** [F.], a variety of tin-enameled pottery in which the principal decorative motif is a cornucopia of many-colored flowers. This pattern was first used on old Rouen faience, and was imitated later elsewhere in France and in other countries.—**Faïence à niellure** [F.], a name sometimes given to Henri II. ware, from the resemblance



Armorial Faience in Rouen Style.
In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.



Faïence à la Corne.— Plate, Rouen, France.
In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

of the inlaid clay decorations to niello-work. See *faïence d'Oiron*, under *faience*.— **Faïence au réverbère** [F.], a term applied to decorated pottery which has been fired in a muffle or reverberatory kiln. See *reverberatory furnace*, under *furnace*. Also called *reverberatory*.— **Greenpoint faience.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).— **Grueby faience,** See *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).— **Lambeth faience,** an art pottery made at Lambeth, England, on the principles of the old Italian majolica, with underglaze painted decorations.— **Palissy faïence.** See *Palissy ware*, under *ware*[2].— **Saint-Porchaire faïence,** pottery made of clay from Saint-Porchaire, near Oiron, France: same as *Henri II. ware*, *faïence d'Oiron*, and ★*faïence à niellure* (which see).— **Stanniferous faience,** pottery coated with a tin glaze or enamel, such as majolica, delf, and the earthenware of the old French potters. See also *stanniferous* ★*enamel*, and *stanniferous ware*, under *ware*[2].

faïencerie (fa-yoṅ-se-rē′), *n.* [F., < *faïence*, faience.] A pottery in which stanniferous faience is made: applied particularly to the old French manufactories.

faïencier (fa-yoṅ-syā′), *n.* [F.] **1.** A dealer in crockery.— **2.** A maker of faience; specifically, a potter who makes stanniferous faience in the style of the old French tin-enameled wares.

fail-spot (fāl′spot), *n.* In *forestry*, a place where natural or artificial reproduction has failed. [Colloq.]

Failure of issue, lack of living children at the time of death: but the death of a child, capable of inheriting, prior to the death of the father will not deprive the latter of his right of courtesy; and there is no failure of issue if a child is born within the period of gestation after the death of the father.

faint, *a.* **8.** Oppressive: applied to the atmosphere. *Hawthorne.*

faints-back (fānts′bak), *n.* In the distillation of whisky, the receiver in which the faints, or weak spirit, is collected, to be afterward redistilled: same as ★*faints-cask*. See *faint*, *n.*, 2.

faints-cask (fānts′kask), *n.* See ★*faints-back*.

Fair catch. See ★*catch*[1].— **Fair hit** or **fair ball,** in *base-ball*, a ball hit within the limits of the foul-lines.— **Fair-play men,** a name given by settlers in Pennsylvania, in a tract between the Lycoming and Pine creeks, about the year 1769, to three men elected annually, in rotation, to whom authority was given to determine all questions of boundaries at a time when the land was still unsurveyed because it was doubtful whether it had ever been ceded by the Indians. Their decision was final, and was reinforced by the common consent of the community. — **Fair pleader.** See ★*pleader*.

fairies'-arrow (fār″iz-ar′ō), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt*.

fairish (fār′ish), *a.* [*fair*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pretty fair; passably good, etc.: as, a *fairish* crop.

fair-lead (fār′lēd), *n.* Same as *fair-leader*.

fair-stitch (fār′stich), *n.* A sort of machine-sewing stitch in which the visible portion of the thread between the stitches on the face, or fair side of the work, appears to be raised or rounded instead of lying flat, as in ordinary plain or flat sewing. It is done by creasing the stitched material to cause the exposed portion of the thread to be forced up into a rounded form.— **Fair-stitch machine,** in *shoe-manuf.*, a sewing-machine for sewing harnesses and boots and shoes, having an attachment for forming a fair-stitch.

fair-trader (fār′trā″dėr), *n.* One who advocates or favors the fiscal system known as fair trade (which see, under *trade*).

fair-water (fār′wâ″tėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a cover or filling-piece fitted in front or rear of any projection or abrupt break in the surface of the under-water parts of a vessel's hull, to permit the water to flow past smoothly and without eddying.

fairy-bells (fār′i-belz), *n.* The purple foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

fairy-creeper (fār′i-krē″pėr), *n.* The climbing fumitory, *Adlumia fungosa*.

fairy-smoke (fār′i-smōk), *n.* The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*.

fairy-stone, *n.* **2.** In Scotland, the name of a clay concretion also called *clay-dog* or *clay-stone*. See *clay-stone* and *concretion*, 3.— **3.** A popular designation of a stone arrow-head, from the superstitious belief that it is of supernatural origin.— **4.** A fanciful name sometimes given to twin crystals of staurolite.

fairy-tale (fār′i-tāl″), *n.* **1.** A tale or story about fairies.— **2.** A story as unreal and as incredible in its statements as fairies or tales about them.

faith-curist (fāth′kū″rist), *n.* One who believes in the efficacy of faith and prayer by themselves as therapeutic agencies; a believer in faith-cure.

faith-mark (fāth′märk), *n.* A fundamental and characteristic doctrine of a religious faith.

faith-philosophy (fāth′fi-los″ō-fi), *n.* A form of the philosophy of common sense which is distinguished by insisting that we ought to repose upon our natural tendency to view the origin of the universe and of high moral aspirations anthropomorphically. Common-sense philosophy proper, on the other hand, instead of saying that we ought to yield to certain dispositions to believe says that it is impossible not to believe certain doctrines upon sufficient consideration, and if the propositions are not too definitely enunciated.

faith-state (fāth′stāt), *n.* In *psychol.*, an emotive state, characterized by the sense of communion with God and nature, which plays a prominent part in the psychological process of conversion. See the extracts.

That state of confidence, trust, union with all things, following upon the achievement of moral unity, which we have found, more or less tersely expressed, in every conversion considered, is the *Faith-state*.
J. H. Leuba, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., VII. 345.

The resultant outcome of them is in any case what Kant calls a 'sthenic' affection, an excitement of the cheerful, expansive, 'dynamogenic' order which, like any tonic, freshens our vital powers. . . . We have seen how this emotion overcomes temperamental melancholy and imparts endurance to the Subject, or a zest, or a meaning, or an enchantment and glory to the common objects of life. The name of *'faith-state,'* by which Professor Leuba designates it, is a good one.
W. James, Var. of Religious Exper., p. 505.

faitour's-grass (fā′törs-gràs), *n.* The leafy spurge, *Euphorbia Esula:* so called because used by faitours or quacksalvers. See *leafy spurge*, under *spurge*[2].

fake[1], *n.*— **Flemish fake** (*naut.*), a number of turns of rope that are concentric, or have a common center, and lie flat on the deck instead of riding over each other.

falanstery, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phalanstery*.

falanx, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phalanx*.

falarica (fa-lar′i-kä), *n.* [L., < *fala*, a kind of tower or scaffold from which missiles were thrown in sieges.] A missile bearing burning tow and pitch, used in antiquity and in the middle ages. It was thrown by a catapult or by hand.

Falcate orange-tip. See ★*orange-tip*.

falcial (fal′siạl), *a.* [L. *falx* (*falc-*), sickle, + *-i-al*.] Of or relating to the falx cerebri.

falcidia (fäl-thē′dē-ạ̈), *n.* [Sp., < LL. *Falcidia* (sc. *pars*), the fourth part of an inheritance, as secured by the *lex Falcidia*, 'the law of (Publius) Falcidius,' a Roman tribune who proposed the law (about 40 B. C.) assuring to the heir at least one fourth part of the whole inheritance.] In *Sp. law*, one fourth of an inheritance. It legally belongs to the heir. To protect it the heir has the right to reduce legacies to three fourth parts of the succession.

Falciform body, in gregarines, one of the 6 to 8 sickle-shaped, nucleate bodies into which a pseudonavicella divides, each becoming a young gregarine.— **Falciform lobe, process.** See *lobe*, ★*process*.

falcon, *n.*— **Laughing falcon,** a large South American hawk, *Herpetotheres cachinans*, which belongs to the accipitrine division of the birds of prey.

Falconiformes (fal-kon-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *falco*, a falcon, + *form*, *a*, form.] An order which contains the diurnal birds of prey: divided by Pycraft into three suborders, *Accipitres*, birds of prey proper, *Serpentarii*, the secretary-bird, and *Cathartæ*, the American vultures. The term seems to have been first employed in an ordinal sense by Seebohm, 1890, in the "Classification of Birds."

falcula, *n.* **3.** Same as *falx cerebri*.

Falerian (fa-lē′ri-ạn), *a.* [L. **Faleriānus*, < *Falerii*.] Belonging or relating to Falerii, an ancient city of Etruria, on the site of the modern Cività Castellana.

fall[1], *v. i.* **14.** In *Scots law*, to lose; forfeit; be deprived of: as, to *fall* from a right or estate. — **To fall calm,** to cease to blow, as the wind; become calm.— **To fall down.** (*d*) To show unexpected weakness; fail unexpectedly or completely. [Slang.]— **To fall on** or **upon.** (*c*) In *geom.*, to come precisely upon; rest upon; be congruent to.

Let the triangle ABC be applied to the triangle DEF, so that the point A may *fall on* the point D.
Ass'n for Improvement of Geom. Teaching, Plane [Geom., p. 25.

To fall within, in *geom.*, to come within; rest inside of.

In the same way it may be proved that the line BA does not *fall within* the angle EFG.
Ass'n for Improvement of Geom. Teaching, Plane [Geom., p. 19.

fall[1], *n.* **23.** An apron, attached to the front edge of a carriage-seat, suspended between the point of attachment and the bottom of the carriage-body.— **24.** The capture or surrender (of a besieged city or fortress): as, the *fall* of Port Arthur.

fallage (fâl′āj), *n.* [*fall*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The felling or cutting down of timber-trees.— **2.** Fallen branches collectively.

fall-apparatus (fâl′ap-ạ-rā″tus), *n.* [G. *fall-apparat*.] In *psychophys.*: (*a*) An instrument devised by Hipp for the control of his chronoscope. An ivory ball drops from a variable height upon a metal plate, breaking and making electrical contacts as it falls. The electrical circuit includes the chronoscope, which thus registers the time of fall. (*b*) An instrument devised by Hering for the comparison of the binocular and monocular perceptions of depth. The eyes look through openings in a screen at a fixed black bead about 12 inches away. White beads are dropped by the experimenter at various distances, nearer and farther, from the black bead.

fall-chronometer (fâl′krō-nom″e-tėr), *n.* [G. *fallchronometer*.] In *psychophys.*, a gravity-chronometer. The instrument consists ordinarily of a heavy screen of metal, falling practically without friction between vertical metal guides, and making and breaking electrical contacts as it drops. It may be used to mark off a known and constant time-interval, thus serving in place of hammer or pendulum as a control of the Hipp or other chronoscope; or, as a tachistoscope, to expose visual stimuli for a brief and accurately measurable period. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 201.

faller, *n.* **3.** In *lumbering*, one who fells trees.

faller-motion (fâ′lėr-mō″shọn), *n.* The action of the faller-wires on a spinning-mule during the process of winding the yarn into cops. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 369.

faller-rod (fâ′lėr-rod), *n.* Same as ★*faller-shaft*.

faller-shaft (fâ′lėr-shâft), *n.* A rod which runs lengthwise of the spindle-carriage of the spinning-mule and to which the arms of the faller-wire are attached. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 297.

fall-fish, *n.*— **Red fall-fish,** a small minnow, *Notropis rubricroceus*, found about waterfalls in tributaries of the Tennessee and Savannah rivers.

fall-flower (fâl′flou″ėr), *n.* The white-wreath aster, *Aster multiflorus:* so called from the lateness of its flowering. See *white-wreath* ★*aster*.

falling-ax (fâ′ling-aks), *n.* An ax with a long helve and a long, narrow bit, designed especially for felling trees.

falling-wedge (fâ′ling-wej), *n.* A wedge that is driven into the kerf of a tree that is being cut down to cause it to fall in the desired direction.

fall-line (fâl′lin), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a line drawn through a number of rivers at points where they have falls or rapids due to a common cause; specifically, a line of this character in the eastern United States, near the inner border of the Atlantic coastal plain, passing through Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, etc.

fallow[2], *n.*, **2.** In loose practice, the soil is merely neglected or plowed only once or twice for one or more seasons, for the sake of 'resting' it. This is often done in alternate years. In more scientific farming, except in situations where 'extensive' methods are justified (see ★*extensive*, 5), a fallow may be either 'uncropped' or 'cropped,' but the ground is always cultivated. The technique of fallowing is very closely worked out in Great Britain, and less so in the United States, where conditions are more various and methods less settled; but the difference is partly of terms. See phrases below, and compare *rotation of crops*, under *rotation;* see also phrases under ★*crop*.— **Bare fallow,** a fallow without crops; usually, in a specific sense, an uncropped fallow of a year's duration with thorough cultivation. In British practice, cultivation is begun in the autumn after the removal of grain, and is continued in the succeeding spring and summer; or sometimes it is not begun till winter, the larger part in any case falling in summer. As many as nine plowings and cross-plowings are sometimes given, besides numerous harrowings, etc. The object is the destruction of weeds and insect pests and the mechanical and chemical amelioration of the soil. Bare fallows have now largely given way to cropped fallows, though they are still approved by British authorities for stiff clays. For bare-fallowing to conserve moisture see *dry* ★*farming*. — **Cropped fallow,** in Great Britain, a fallow in which the ground is occupied, at least in summer, by a manured and closely cultivated crop which serves the purpose of

cleaning and mechanical improvement, at the same time yielding feed, which is returned to the soil through the manure products; a green fallow.—**Dead fallow.** Same as *bare* ★*fallow.*

In any case a saving upon the old *dead* or bare fallow.
J. Wrightson, Fallow and Fodder Crops, p. 31.

Double-cropped fallow, a variation of root fallow in which a fodder crop is sown in the autumn and cut in the spring in time for the root crop. The practice of this kind of fallowing is called *catch-cropping.* See *catch* ★*crop.*—**Half, rag, or ragged fallow,** a fallow in which a fodder crop is sown in autumn and cut late in the spring, the land being then fallowed during the summer and put in wheat in the autumn. [Great Britain.]—**Naked fallow.** Same as *bare* ★*fallow*[2].—**Root fallow,** in Great Britain, a cropped fallow in which, after winter fallowing, a root crop (see ★*crop*) is grown.—**Summer fallow,** a bare fallow: so called because the summer crop is omitted and because the tillage takes place chiefly at that season.—**Winter fallow,** a fallowing in which the soil is thoroughly cultivated during the period when not occupied by the summer crop: in Great Britain it forms part of a root fallow.

fall-phonometer (fâl′fō-nom″e-tėr), *n.* [G. *fallphonometer.*] In *psychophys.*, a gravity-phonometer: an instrument consisting of uprights with mechanical releases which allow balls to drop from variable heights upon plates of metal, slate, etc. Given constancy of the weight of the balls and homogeneity of materials of balls and plates, the intensity of the sound produced by the impact of the ball on the plate is proportional to the height of the fall. The fall-phonometer thus furnishes a series of sound-stimuli which are intensively graded in terms of some arbitrary unit.

fall-poison (fâl′poi″zn), *n.* Same as *fly-poison,* 2.

fall-tube (fâl′tūb), *n.* A glass tube about 800 millimeters long through which, in a mercury-pump, the mercury falls to create a vacuum.
M. W. Travers, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 8.

fallway (fâl′wā), *n.* A hoist-shaft or an opening through which freight is hoisted: so called from the custom of using a block and fall to do the hoisting.

fall-wind (fâl′wind), *n.* A wind that descends rapidly from the upper regions of the atmosphere. Such are the foehn, the bora, the mistral, the chinook, etc.

faloos, *n.* See ★*falus.*

false, *a.* **10.** Additional; assistant; subsidiary; supplementary; temporary; used to supplement or temporarily displace something: as, the *false* work or supports for a bridge which is under construction.—**False banana.** Same as ★*banana,* 2.—**False bow.** Same as ★*ice-prow.*—**False cirrus.** See ★*cloud*[1].—**False grain, morning,** etc. See ★*grain*[1], etc.—**False music.** See *musica ficta,* under *musica.*

falset, *v. t.*—**To false a doom.** See ★*doom.*

false-card (fâls′kärd), *v. i.* To play a card with a view to deceiving one's adversary as to the true holding in the suit, as to win with the ace when holding the king also.

The dealer *false-cards* so that the adversaries will not know that he holds the queen. *Elwell,* Bridge, p. 82.

falsework (fâls′wėrk), *n.* See *false work,* under *false.*

falsidical (fâl-sid′i-kạl), *a.* [L. *falsidicus,* ‹ *falsus,* false, + *dicere,* speak, + *-al*[1].] Expressing falsehood; falsifying: opposed to *veridical.*

falúa (fä-lö′ä), *n.* [Sp.: see *felucca.*] A boat, used in the Philippine Islands, resembling in general a felucca, but with a square sail, usually of matting.

Falunian (fä-lū′ni-ạn), *n.* In *geol.*, the Upper Miocene strata in France which are characterized by the faluns. See *faluns.*

falus (fạ-lös′), *n.* [Also *faloos, floose, fluce;* Hind. *fālūs, fulūs,* a small copper coin, Pers. *fulūs,* small copper coins, ‹ Ar. *falūs, filūs, fulūs,* money, cash.] In North Africa, Arabia, India, and neighboring countries, a small copper coin of various values ranging from one fourth to one tenth of a cent.

F. A. M. An abbreviation of *Free and Accepted Masons.*

fam. An abbreviation (*a*) of *familiar;* (*b*) of *family.*

fame-flower (fām′flou″ėr), *n.* See *Talinum.*

Famennian group. See ★*group*[1].

fa mi (fä′mē′). [See *fa* and *mi.*] In *music,* an old name for a half-step or semitone.

familial (fạ-mil′yạl), *a.* [L. *familia,* family, + *-al*[1].] **1.** Occurring in members of the same family, though not necessarily hereditary: said of certain diseases, especially of the nervous system.

It it necessary to distinguish acute forms following exhaustion or infectious diseases in persons without hereditary or constitutional defect, the subacute and chronic forms or habit-neurasthenias frequently without heredity, and the chronic constitutional type, said to be to a large extent *familial.*
Amer. Jour. Psychol., July–Oct., 1903, p. 364.

2. As in a family; family-like.

The essentially *familial* character which this people [the Chinese] has retained.
Tarde (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 252.

family. I. *n.*, **6.** In petrography the term is used by Rosenbusch to embrace igneous rocks which are alike in composition and texture: as, the *family* of syenitic rocks; the *family* of essexite; the *family* of phonolitic rocks. In the quantitative system of classification (1902) it is suggested that the term be applied to a group of igneous rocks which are developed from the same parent magma by processes of differentiation—that is, any group of consanguineous rocks.—**Man of family,** a man of birth; a person of noble or gentle descent: to be distinguished from *family man,* a man with a family.—**Monosyllabic family of languages,** a group of languages so designated which is spoken in southeastern Asia, including as its principal members Chinese, Cochin-Chinese or Annamese, Siamese, and Burmese.

II. *a.*—**Family arrangement,** an agreement for the disposition of property between members of the same family, in which the relationship of the parties is a sufficient consideration for the agreement.

famin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *famine.*

fan, *n.*, **1.** (*a*) The fan has been used by various peoples to guard sacred mysteries. In the older ritual of the Roman and Greek churches, a fan was carried by a deacon of the mass, at the gospel side of the altar.

9. In *projective geom.*, one of the flat pencils which are determined by the sides of a polygram.—**Electric fan** or **fan motor.** See ★*motor.*—**Fan engine.** See ★*engine.*—**Plenum fan,** a fan which is used to force air into a room or hall, thus creating a current of air: the reverse of *vacuum* ★*fan.*—**Vacuum fan,** a fan which is used to exhaust the air from a room or hall, thus producing a current of air: the reverse of *plenum* ★*fan.*

fan[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **6.** To "cool with a club"; club, as policemen sometimes club refractory prisoners. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* **3.** To strike at something (as a base-ball) without hitting it; fan the air. [Slang.]—**To fan out.** (*b*) To pass muster; come out of an examination, test, or contest successfully: probably from def. 4. (*c*) To strike out, as in base-ball. [Slang.]

fan[2] (fan), *n.* [Said by some to be short for *fanatic,* namely a 'fanatical' admirer of the sport. Others associate the word with *fan*[1], which has various slang uses.] One who is very enthusiastic on the subject of athletic sports, especially base-ball; one who haunts base-ball grounds and base-ball games; a base-ball 'fiend.' [Slang.]

Cranks and '*fans*' of all degrees
Are there to howl and scream.
Kansas City Daily Times, April 23, 1903.

fanam, *n.*—**Canteroy fanam,** a coin of southern India weighing 5.87 grains.

fan-bath (fan′bȧth), *n.* A method of reducing the heat of fever in which rapid evaporation is produced by fanning the patient's wet body.

fanchonnette (fan-sho-net′), *n.* [F. dim. of *Fanchon,* a pet form of *Françoise,* Frances, a feminine name.] A small pastry covered with meringue.

fan-crest, *n.* **2.** In *ornith.*, a large longitudinal crest which opens and closes somewhat like a fan. The crests of the hoopoe and cockatoo are examples.

Fancy dress. See ★*dress.*

fandangle (fan-dang′gl), *n.* [*fan*(*dango*) + *dangle.*] A fancy or fantastic trinket or ornament.

fan-drill (fan′dril), *n.* Movements and evolutions performed in concert by a company of girls or ladies armed with fans.

fan-duster (fan′dus″tėr), *n.* In *paper-making,* a revolving wire-cloth cage inclosed in a casing, used to shake the dust out of stock.

fanega (fä-nā′gä), *n.* [Sometimes *faneague;* ‹ Sp. *fanega, hanega* = Pg. Cat. *fanega,* ‹ Ar. *fanīqa,* a large sack (Freytag).] **1.** A Spanish and Spanish-American dry measure containing about 1½ United States bushels.—**2.** A Spanish and Spanish-American land-measure containing about 1⅗ acres.

fanfare, *n.* **3.** In *bookbinding,* an erratic or eccentric style of decoration which purposely avoids regular or geometrical design.

fanfest (fan′fest), *n.* [*fan*[2] + G. *fest* (as in *schützenfest,* etc.), festival.] A gathering of 'fans,' that is, base-ball enthusiasts. [Slang.]

There was a regular *fanfest* over the rumors of difficulties among the Giants. *N. Y. Eve. Amer.,* July 27, 1904.

fan-flower (fan′flou″ėr), *n.* An Australian shrub, *Lobelia cuneiformis,* so called from the flattened, fan-like appearance of its flowers. See *Scævola.*

fan-forge (fan′fōrj), *n.* A forge in which a centrifugal fan instead of a bellows furnishes the blast.

fang, *v. t.*—**To fang a pump,** to prime it. [Local, Eng.]

fang, *n.* **6.** A valve in a pump; the water-seal of a pump.—**To lose the fang,** to break the seal or allow the water to run out of a pump, so that it will not draw without priming.

fang-bolt (fang′bōlt), *n.* A bolt used for attaching ironwork to wood. In some cases the head of such a bolt has fangs or teeth for biting into the timber, and in other cases the fangs are on washers.

fangle[2] (fang′gl), *n.* [Prob. orig. connected with *fangle*[1].] A large, irregular bundle of straw tied together at intervals, and serving as a torch.

fango (fäng′gō), *n.* [It. Sp. *fango* = Pr. OF. *fanc,* mud.] Mud in its therapeutic uses.

Measurements which were made of the ionising power and of the rate of decay of the emanation of "*fango*" or mud from the hot springs of Battaglia, would indicate that its activity is due solely to the presence of radium.
Nature, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 458.

fanguito (fän-gē′tō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *fango,* mud.] A killifish, *Pœcilia vittata,* found in fresh water in Cuba.

fanning (fan′ing), *n.* In *machine-sewing,* a variety of free embroidery stitching on ornamental fabrics used for decorative purposes. Also called *flossing.*

Fan-shaped structure. See ★*structure.*

Fantail axle. See ★*axle.*

fantaisie (foṅ-tā-zē′), *n.* [F.: see *fantasy.*] Same as *spun silk* (which see, under *silk*).

fantasm, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phantasm.*

fantasmagoria, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phantasmagoria.*

Fantasy pearl. See ★*pearl.*

fantigue (fan-tēg′), *n.* [Also *fanteague, fanteag, fanteeg, fantaig, fantag;* prob. a dial. mixture of *fantastic* and *fatigue.*] A state of worriment or anxiety. [Prov. Eng.]

fantod (fan′tod), *n.* [Also *fanted;* origin obscure. Cf. ★*fantigue.*] The fidgets: as, to give one the *fantods. Mark Twain.* [Slang.]

fantom, *n.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *phantom.*

fan-work (fan′wėrk), *n.* Same as *fan-tracery.*

Far point. See ★*point*[1].

far[3] (fär), *n.* [L. *far,* spelt: see *farina.*] A type of spelt now out of notice.

Triticum Zea, *Far,* is one of the class of spelt-wheats. It is distinguished by the distance of its spikelets from one another. *Low,* Pract. Agr., p. 325.

far. An abbreviation (*a*) of *farriery;* (*b*) of *farthing.*

faracurd (far′ạ-kėrd), *n.* [A trade-name prob. ‹ It. *fare, far,* make, L. *facere,* + E. *a curd*?] A preparation of skim-milk in the form of a dry powder: used by bakers and confectioners.

Faraday effect. See ★*effect.*

Faraday's dark space or **Faraday's space.** See *dark* ★*space.*—**Faraday's electric bag, tubes.** See ★*bag*[1], ★*tube.*

faradimeter (far-ạ-dim′e-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*farad-meter.*

The current is from a secondary coil of about 8000 turns of fine wire and the dose is carefully measured by my *faradimeter* which I exhibited before the British Electro-Therapeutic Society in 1902.
S. Sloan, in Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1519.

faradization, *n.*—**Galvanic faradization,** the stimulation of a nerve by combined galvanic and faradic currents.

farad-meter (far′ad-mē″tėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument for determining, in farads, the electrostatic capacity of a condenser.

faradocutaneous (far″ạ-dō-kū-tā′nē-us), *a.* Relating to the skin and a faradic current.—**Faradocutaneous sensibility,** sensibility of the skin to stimulation by a faradic current. *Alien. and Neurol.,* Feb., 1903, p. 40.

faradometer (far-ạ-dom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*farad-meter.*

Farang (fä′rang), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *farang:* see *Frank*[1], 2.] A Frank; a Feringhee or European; a non-Asiatic foreigner.

They [the Siamese of Lakawn] have seen less of the *Farang* than many of their countrymen in Upper Siam.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 489.

farcy-button (fär′si-but″n), *n.* A small tumor (enlarged lymphatic gland) occurring in a horse suffering from farcy. Also called *farcy-bud.*

farcy-pipe (fär′si-pīp), *n.* A hard, cordy swelling of the subcutaneous lymphatics in farcy.

fare[1], *n.*—**Excess fare,** on railways, steamboats, etc., the payment made by a passenger for traveling beyond the place specified on his ticket, or in a higher class than that for which the ticket was issued.

farewel. A simplified spelling of *farewell.*

Farfugium (fär-fū′ji-um), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1857), ‹ L. *farfugium,* the plant called colts-

foot, *Tussilago Farfara.*] An untenable name for *Erythrochæte*, a genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*. See ★*Erythrochæte*.

farinatome (fa-rin′a-tōm), *n.* [L. *farina*, meal, + Gr. *-τομος*, ‹ *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An apparatus used in the study of seeds to make cross-sections of many grains (of cereals) at once. The object in cutting is to determine whether the seeds are horny or starchy.

farinha (fä-rēn′yä), *n.* [Pg.: see *farina*.] In Guiana and the West Indies, cassava meal.

farinivorous (far-i-niv′ō-rus), *a.* Feeding upon farinaceous products: said of a meal-worm or a grain-weevil.

Farm lateral. See ★*lateral*.—**Poor farm.** See *poor-farm*.—**Sewage-farm,** a farm of a type found near many British towns in which the public sewage is utilized for irrigation. Such farms are devoted chiefly to market-gardening and to growing forage-crops. *Muir*, Agriculture, p. 124, note.

farmacy, *n.* A simplified spelling of *pharmacy*.

farm-boiler (färm′boi″lėr), *n.* A large portable furnace and boiler for cooking food for cattle, pigs, etc. The boiler is usually so arranged that it can be tipped up and its contents discharged without disturbing the fire or furnace. Also called *feed-boiler*.

Farmers' Alliance, institute, itch. See ★*alliance*, etc.

farmer's-ruin (fär′mėrz-rö″in), *n.* The corn-sperry, *Spergula arvensis:* so called from its effect on crops.

Farmer's theorem. See ★*theorem*.

farming, *n.* **4.** The commercial production of any plant (even horticultural) or animal which has an economic value: as, fruit-*farming*, perfumery-*farming* (growing flowers for extraction of perfumery-oils), ostrich-*farming* (for feathers), cat-*farming* (for fur), etc.—**All-grain farming.** See *grain-*★*farming*.—**Arid farming.** Same as *dry* ★*farming*.—**Cottage farming,** farming with an acre or two of ground without working animals; spade husbandry. [Great Britain.]—**Dairy-farming,** farming which is occupied with the production of milk and milk products, including the growing of feeds, the management of milch-cattle, and the manufacture of butter and cheese, at least when this is conducted on the farm; dairying.—**Dry farming,** the practice of ordinary agriculture dependent upon rain, when carried on in an arid or semi-arid country, in distinction from the form of agriculture by irrigation. The fundamental principle of dry farming, as a method, is that pulverizing the soil makes it receptive of water and at the same time prevents evaporation. By constantly stirring the soil for a year without crop (see *bare* ★*fallow*) enough moisture may, in some cases, be stored to secure a crop for one or more succeeding years. By such methods good crops can be grown where the rainfall does not exceed 12 inches per annum. Dry farming is coming into practice in the drier regions of the western United States where irrigation is not available.—**Grain-farming,** farming which is occupied with the production of cereals. Exclusive grain-farming (sometimes called *all-grain farming*) impoverishes the soil, because no return is made for the plant-food taken away.—**Grass-farming,** that system of farming (usually of the "low" type) which rests upon the production of grass for pasture or hay. *F. Storer*, Agriculture, III. 326.—**Intensive farming,** that method of husbandry in which, by liberal application of labor and expense, the maximum returns are obtained from small areas. Such a method is profitable in situations where land is valuable on account either of fertility and dense population or of adaptation to a special crop: opposed to ★*extensive agriculture*. Also called *high farming*.—**High farming,** same as *intensive* ★*farming*.—**Stock-farming, truck-farming.** See ★*stock-farming*, ★*truck-farming*.

farming-shelter (fär′ming-shel″tėr), *n.* A shed or wind-break intended to shelter cultivators at work upon their fields: used especially in connection with the Red Indians of North America.

farolito (fä-rō-lē′tō), *n.* [Sp. *farolito*, dim. of *farol*, lantern.] In Porto Rico the balloon-vine, *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*, so called from the fancied resemblance of its inflated fruit to a miniature paper lantern.

farouche (fä-rösh′), *a.* [F.; origin obscure.] Distant or repellent in manner; unsociable; shy. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

Farre's line. See ★*line*[1].

Farrington group, series. See ★*group*[1], ★*series*.

farrisite (far′i-sīt), *n.* [*Farris*, a lake in Norway, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by Brögger (1898) to a compact chocolate-brown rock composed of 35 per cent. of a melilite-like mineral, 33 per cent. of barkevikite, 25 per cent. of diopside, and a little lepidomelane, altered olivin, and iron oxid. It occurs in a narrow dike cutting augite-syenite.

farsang (fär′sang), *n.* [Pers.: see *parasang*.] A Persian itinerary measure equal to about four miles.

farynx, *n.* A simplified spelling of *pharynx*.

F. A. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fellow of the Antiquarian Society;* (*b*) of *Fellow of the Society of Arts;* (*c*) of *free alongside ship*.

fasc. An abbreviation of *fasciculus*.

fascia, *n.*—**Dentate fascia,** a strip of gray matter beneath the corpus fimbriatum in the brain.—**Fascia propria,** a layer of tissue covering the neck of a femoral hernia, derived from the cribriform fascia or from the femoral sheath.—**Fascia recta,** the sheath of a rectus muscle, particularly of the rectus abdominis.—**Fascia semilunaris.** See *semilunar fascia*.—**Fascia superficialis.** See *superficial fascia*, under *fascia*, 7.—**Tenon's fascia.** Same as *Tenon's capsule*.

fasciated, *a.* **3.** In *zoöl.*, marked with vertical or transverse bands of color. [Rare.]

fascicle, *n.*—**Trineural fascicle** or **fasciculus,** a small collection of nerve-fibers in the upper part of the spinal cord connecting the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves.

Fasciculated bladder. See ★*bladder*.

fasciculus, *n.*—**Fasciculi innominati,** two bundles of nerve-fibers within the medulla oblongata, continuous with the fasciculi teretes.—**Fasciculus acusticus,** one of a number of white striæ which cross transversely the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Fasciculus arciformis.** Same as *arciform fibers*.—**Fasciculus cuneatus,** the lateral column of the spinal cord.—**Fasciculus of Goll,** nerve-fibers which ascend along the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord to the cerebellum.—**Solitary fasciculus.** Same as *solitary funiculus*.—**Trineural fasciculus.** See ★*fascicle*.

Fascigeridæ (fas-i-jer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Fasciger*, typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of repent or erect *Bryozoa* having the zoœcial apertures arranged in bundles or fascicles.

fasciotomy (fas-i-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [L. *fascia*, a band, + Gr. *-τομια*, ‹ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, operation for the division of a fascia.

Fascipora (fa-sip′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *fascis*, a bundle, + Gr. *πόρος*, a pore.] The typical genus of the *Fasciporidæ*.

Fasciporidæ (fas-i-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Fascipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclostomatous *Bryozoa* of the Cretaceous formation, growing in clustered zoœcia opening radially and without accessory pores.

fase, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phase*[1].

F. A. S. E. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh*.

fashion-art (fash′on-ärt), *n.* The art which follows new or exotic models, in distinction from *custom-art*, which follows the traditional models of clan, tribe, or nation. *Tarde* (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 357.

fashion-imitation (fash′on-im-i-tā″shon), *n.* The imitation of new examples or models, especially of those of foreign origin, in distinction from *custom-imitation*, which consists in following the traditional usages of family, clan, or nation.

All resemblances of social origin in society are the direct or indirect fruit of the various forms of imitation, custom-imitation or *fashion-imitation*, etc.
Tarde (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 14.

fashion-morality (fash′on-mō-ral″i-ti), *n.* Morality built up from new or exotic ideas and examples, in distinction from *custom-morality*, the traditional morality of family, clan, or nation.

Hence the individualistic character of *fashion-morality*, analogous to that of fashion-art.
Tarde (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 357.

F. A. S. L. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London*.

Fassanian (fa-sā′ni-an), *a.* [It. *Fassa*, a district in Tyrol, giving name to the Fassa valley and the Fassanian Alps.] In *geol.*, noting a group of strata which constitutes the lowest member of the Upper Trias in the Mediterranean province.

fast[1]. **I.** *a.* **8.** Favorable to high speed: said of the condition of a race-track or road, and also, in *cricket*, of the wicket or playing-ground when it is hard and dry, so that the ball travels fast.—**Fast acid-blue, acid-magenta, acid-ponceau, acid-red, acid-violet.** See ★*acid-blue*, etc.—**Fast acid-fuchsin.** Same as *fast* ★*acid-magenta*.—**Fast acid-scarlet.** Same as ★*acid-ponceau*.—**Fast black, Bordeaux, marine blue,** etc. See ★*black*, etc.—**New fast green.** See ★*green*.

II. *n.* **4.** In *arch.*, a fastening, usually a simple button or bolt to keep a door or window shut: often used in combination, as *door-fast, shutter-fast*, etc.

fast[3], *n.*—**Jewish fasts.** The principal Jewish fast-days are those mentioned in the Bible. The most solemn fast is the *Great Day of Atonement* or *Fast of Expiation*, on the tenth day of the month Tishri (which see), prescribed by Moses. It is a holy day, "the Sabbath of Sabbaths." Next in order are: (*a*) *The fast of the fourth month*, on the seventeenth day of Tammuz, which is the fourth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year; on that day, the rabbis declare, Moses destroyed the tablets; on the same day the daily sacrifices ceased, and Apostemus burned the law and placed an idol in the sanctuary. (*b*) *The fast of the fifth month*, on the ninth day of Ab, the fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year; on that day, the Talmud relates, it was decreed that the children of Israel should not enter the Promised Land: the destruction of the first and second temples occurred on the same day. (*c*) *The fast of the tenth month*, on the tenth day of

Tebeth, the reason for this fast being the siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. (*d*) *The fast of Esther*, on the thirteenth day of the month Adar, which is the eve of Purim (which see). Besides the above there are numerous other fasts, general, local, and private. For instance, in some localities the Jews fast on the twentieth day of Sivan (about the middle of June), on account of the calamities inflicted upon them in 1648 by the Cossacks under Chmielnicki. The Jews of Frankfort-on-the-Main fast on the nineteenth day of Adar, on account of the atrocities committed upon them at the time of their expulsion from that place in 1614. The orthodox Jews observe no less than twenty-five regular fast-days, besides a score or so of other self-imposed and private fasts, including *Jahrzeit*, a fast on the anniversary of the death of parents, and *the fast of bad dreams*, which takes place in order that God may be invoked to ward off the threatening evil. The very pious Jews fast every Friday, so that they may better enjoy the Sabbath feast in the evening, which is considered a meritorious meal.

fast-fur (fást′fur), *a.* In Newfoundland, noting the young of the harp-seal when in such condition that the coat of soft, woolly fur in which it is clothed when born does not readily pull out. This coat is shed when the seals are a few weeks old, leaving them clad in the short, close hair common among hair-seals.

fastidium (fas-tid′i-um), *n.* [L.: see *fastidious*.] Slight nausea with repugnance to food.

fastigiation (fas-tij-i-ā′shon), *n.* [*fastigiate* + *-ion*.] The condition of being, or tendency to be, fastigiate; applied to trees.

fastigium, *n.* **4.** A period of continuous fever in an acute disease, when the temperature has ceased to ascend but has not yet begun to fall. —**5.** A projection in the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

fat[1]. **I.** *a.* **9.** In *painting*, rich; full of color.

Put in with an infinity of small '*fat*' touches, the effect being completed by sharp flashes of white and vermilion.
C. J. Holmes, in Burlington Mag., I. 83.

Fat acid. Same as *sebacic acid*, $(CH_2)_8(CO_2H)_2$. Also called *ipomic acid*.

II. *n.* **4.** A local Australian term for fat or marketable cattle.—**Bayberry fat.** Same as *bay-oil*.—**Becuiba fat.** Same as *becuiba-tallow* (which see, under *tallow*).—**Fat embolism.** See ★*embolism*.—**Natural fats,** solid substances of a fatty nature obtained from animal or vegetable sources.—**Nün fat,** a fat-like or waxy substance produced by the insect *Coccus adipifera*.—**Otoba fat.** Same as *otoba-butter*.—**Pichurim-bean fat.** See ★*bean*[1].—**Pichurim fat.** Same as *Pichurim* ★*camphor*.—**Vateria fat,** solid fat from the seeds of *Vateria Indica*. Also known as *piny tallow* or *Malabar tallow*. *T. E. Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., III. 937.—**Wakefield fat.** Same as *Yorkshire* ★*grease*.

fat[1], *v. t.* **2.** In *leather-manuf.*, to smear over with a heavy oil. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 166.

fat-body (fat′bod″i), *n.* One of the masses consisting of connective tissue and fat-globules found in the bodies of arthropods, amphibians, and other low forms.

fat-face (fat′fās), *n.* In *printing*, same as *heavy* ★*face*.

fath. An abbreviation of *fathom*.

father, *n.*—**Father of lies,** Satan.—**Father of the Faithful.** (*a*) Abraham. (*b*) The Sultan of Turkey.—**Father Time,** time personified as an old man. See *time*[1], 1.

father-right (fä′ᴛʜėr-rīt), *n.* Supremacy of the father in the family that traces descent in the male line: distinguished from supremacy of the uncles or brothers of a wife and mother in the family that traces descent in the female line. It is a broader and less technical term than the Latin *patria potestas*. *L. Gumplowicz* (trans.), Outlines of Sociol., p. 53.

father-rule (fä′ᴛʜėr-röl), *n.* Supreme authority of the father in the family. In the evolution of the family, father-rule has generally appeared later than the so-called mother-rule, which was in reality the authority of the male relatives of the mother. *L. Gumplowicz* (trans.), Outlines of Sociol., p. 112.

fathom, *n.*—**Nautical fathom,** in the United Kingdom, the fathom used for the measurement of cables, which is one thousandth part of a nautical mile, or about 1⅛ per cent. longer than the ordinary fathom of six feet.

fatiguability (fā-tēg′a-bil-i-ti), *n.* Inability to resist fatigue; lack of staying power.

fatigue, *n.*—**Coefficient of fatigue,** in *phys.*, a numerical constant denoting the extent to which a given substance exhibits the phenomenon of elastic fatigue.—**Curve of fatigue.** See ★*curve*.—**Elastic fatigue.** See ★*after-strain*.—**Error of fatigue.** See ★*error*.—**Fatigue fever,** an elevation of temperature observed after an unusual amount of muscular exertion: caused by the presence in the system of toxic matters resulting from the disintegration of tissue.—**Magnetic fatigue,** the loss of permeability with age exhibited by some specimens of iron and steel.

fatihah (fä′ti-hä), *n.* [Ar. *fātiḥa*, *fāṭḥa*, opening, beginning, ‹ *fataḥa*, he opened.] The first chapter (sura) of the Koran. It consists of seven verses (lines), and contains a doxology ('Te Deum laudamus') and a prayer. It is greatly reverenced by Mohammedans, who use it much as Roman Catholics use the paternoster.

"Gabriel! why stay'st thou me?" the Prophet said,
"Since at this hour the *Fatihah* should be read."
Edwin Arnold, Pearls of the Faith, Ali and the Jew, st. 4

fat-liquor (fat′lik″o͝or), *n.* A mixture of oils and alkali for oiling hides or skins to make them soft. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 127.

fat-liquor (fat′lik″o͝or), *v. t.* To anoint or coat with fat-liquor. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 22.

fat-necrosis (fat′nek-rō″sis), *n.* A degenerative alteration of fatty tissue, shown by the presence of firm opaque white areas.

fat-pork (fat′pôrk), *n.* [From the appearance of the pulp of the fruit.] The edible fruit of the monkey-apple, *Clusia flava*, or the tree itself. [West Indies.]

fatten, *v. t.* **3.** In *poker*, to add chips to (a jack-pot which was not opened on the previous deal).—**4.** In *skat*, to discard valuable cards on (a partner's tricks).

fattend, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *fattened*.

fat-tree (fat′trē), *n.* In *phytogeog.*, one of a class of trees of temperate zones, consisting chiefly of soft-wooded species such as conifers, birches, and lime-trees, in which, at the beginning of winter, all the starch of the cortex and wood is converted into fat, to be reconverted into starch in the spring. Compare ★*starch-tree*. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 436.

Fatty casts. See ★*cast*[1].—**Fatty oils.** See *oil*, 1.—**Fatty series,** the class of carbon compounds which have a chain-like structure, as distinguished from those which have a cyclic structure. Also called *aliphatic series*.—**Fatty tumor.** See ★*tumor*.

fau (fou), *n.* [Samoan, Marquesan, etc., *fau*.] **1.** A name in Polynesia of several nettle-like plants which yield fiber used in making fishing-lines and nets: as, *fau-songā*, *Pipturus argenteus* (Samoa).—**2.** A Polynesian name for *Pariti tiliaceum*, a tree belonging to the mallow family, with tough bark yielding cordage and very light wood used by the natives for making outriggers of canoes and for kindling fire by friction. Also *hau*. See ★*balibago*, *corkwood*, and *mahoe*, 1.

fauces, *n. pl.* **5.** In ancient Roman building, a passage in a house, especially that leading from the first vestibule to the atrium or first court. It is disputed whether the term is ever used for inner passages. *Vitruvius* (trans.), Architecture, vi. 4.

faucet, *n.*—**Rabbit-ear faucet,** a compression-faucet in which the valve is closed by pressing together two upright blades or ears.

faucet-filter (fâ′set-fil″tėr), *n.* Same as *filter-faucet*.

fault, *n.*—**Bedding fault,** in *geol.*, a fault whose plane of displacement coincides with the bedding-planes of the strata.—**Dip-fault,** a fault which crosses the strike of the faulted strata: the opposite of *strike-fault*.—**Distributive fault,** a fault in which the displacement is not confined to a single plane, but is distributed among a series of parallel planes at short distances from one another. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 494.—**Gravity fault,** an inclined fault the upper side of which has slipped down on the under side, because, being the portion with the smaller base and therefore with the less support, gravity is conceived to have pulled it down, when, under tension, the strata drew apart; a normal fault. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 702.—**Normal fault.** Same as *gravity* ★*fault*. The great majority of faults in nature are normal faults.—**Overthrust fault.** See *reverse fault*.—**Rhine-Ticino fault,** a great line of disturbance of strata, antedating the Triassic period and separating the Eastern from the Western Alps. The line extends from the upper Rhine valley, on the northeast, to the valley of the Ticino, on the southwest.

faultage (fâlt′āj), *n.* [*fault* + *-age*.] In *geol.*, faults collectively considered.

My geological surveys go to prove that all that portion of Iceland has subsided, there being well-marked lines of *faultage* going down to the bases of the mountains.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 272.

fault-breccia (fâlt′brech″iä), *n.* A breccia formed by the crushing of rock along a fault. Sometimes called *fault-conglomerate*.

fault-bundle (fâlt′bun″dl), *n.* In *geol.*, a group of faults.

Varied arrangements in *fault-bundles* and fault-polygons. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 464.

fault-conglomerate (fâlt′kon-glom″e-rāt), *n.* Same as ★*fault-breccia*.

fault-fissure (fâlt′fish″ūr), *n.* The fissure produced by a fault, even though it is afterward filled by a deposit of minerals. Veins in fault-fissures are especially valued by miners because they are generally believed to be persistent to relatively great depths. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 372.

faulting, *n.*—**Block-faulting,** a process resulting in a series of intersecting faults which serve to break up the surface of the earth into polygonal blocks, which are afterward modified by erosion. See *fault-block*.

fault-plane (fâlt′plān), *n.* The plane or approximate plane along which faulting has occurred. It is not, usually, a simple plane, but is rather a zone of some width throughout which there is shattering and movement.

Inclined *fault-planes* with downthrow towards one trough may be parallel with reverse *fault-planes* upon which a portion of an arch has moved backward over an adjacent trough. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 466.

fault-scarp (fâlt′skärp), *n.* The upthrow side of a fault left standing as a line of cliffs. The tendency of erosion is to destroy such inequalities, so that a fault-scarp is rarely well preserved. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 491.

fault-vein (fâlt′vān), *n.* A mineral vein deposited in a fault-fissure.

fault-vent (fâlt′vent), *n.* In *geol.*, a volcanic vent located on a fault.

During the geological periods when the *fault-vent* continued intermittently active, the form of the sill-complex was capable of being re-moulded periodically in harmony with the localised crust-stresses.
Nature, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 413.

fauna, *n.*—**Euloma-Niobe fauna,** an assemblage of extinct organisms, characterized by the trilobites *Euloma* and *Niobe*, at the base of the Lower Silurian system which extends from Swedish Lapland to Languedoc in France. It bears a transitional character between the Cambrian and Silurian faunas.—**Prenuncial faunas.** See *doctrine of* ★*colonies* and ★*prenuncial*.

faunally (fâ′nal-i), *adv.* As regards the fauna or zoölogical remains (of some formation or area).

Faunally the same species characterize the lower and upper members of the Portage.
Science, Feb. 5, 1904, p. 235.

faunistically (fâ-nis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* As regards the fauna; faunally.

faunule (fân′ūl), *n.* [NL., *faunula*, dim. of *fauna*, fauna.] A little fauna; a subdivision or subordinate association of the species of a fauna: used especially of local congeries of fossils in the successive beds of a given formation.

Favier powders. Same as *Favier* ★*explosives*.

faviform (fav′i-fôrm), *n.* [L. *favus*, honeycomb, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a honeycomb in appearance.

favord, *a.* A simplified spelling of *favored*.

favored, *a.* **3.** In *organic chem.*, noting that configuration of the atoms or radicals in a compound in which the atoms which have an attraction for each other are brought as close together as possible. Thus of the two configurations for ethylene chlorid,



b is said to be a *favored* configuration because in it the chlorin and hydrogen atoms are nearer together than in *a*.

favorit, *n.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *favorite*.

favositoid (fav-ō-sī′toid), *a.* [*Favosites* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having characters of the genus *Favosites*.

Tangential sections very near the surface of the recticulation show minute points projecting into the openings of the mesh suggesting the septa of a *favositoid* coral or certain of the hydrocorallines.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Aug., 1904, p. 136.

favous (fā′vus), *a.* [NL. **favosus*, < L. *favus*, honeycomb.] **1.** Resembling a honeycomb.—**2.** Of or relating to favus.

favrile (fav′ril), *a.* and *n.* [Formed (by L. C. Tiffany, the producer of the glass, in 1894), with a differentiation of form intended to make the word distinctive in trade, from the normal type **fabrile*, < L. *fabrilis*, of or pertaining to an artisan, < *faber*, an artisan, a smith: see *fabric*.] **I.** *a.* Artistic in a distinctive and concentrated way, namely, characterized by rich colors, enameling, and iridescence, with decorative effect: applied to glass so produced. See the etymology.

II. *n.* A highly decorative colored, enameled, and iridescent glass, usually in vase-forms.

fawn[2], *n.* **3.** The color of the fawn; a light yellowish brown.

fawn-colored (fân′kul″ord), *a.* Of a light yellowish-brown color.

fawn-lily (fân-lil′i), *n.* A dog-tooth violet, *Erythronium giganteum*, of the Coast Range of California and Oregon. This and other western species are much finer plants than the eastern, *E. Americanum*. The name was proposed by John Burroughs and alludes to the two leaves, which resemble fawns' ears, and the lily-like flower. Also called (with other species) *chamise-lily*.

faxiness (fak′si-nes), *n.* [Dial. var. of *foxiness*[2].] In *veg. pathol.*, a disease of flax, of

unknown origin, which turns the tops of the plants red and renders them unfit for retting.

faya (fä′yä), *n.* [Chamorro name.] In the Marianne Islands, *Tristiropsis obtusangula*, a tree belonging to the *Sapindaceæ*, with bipinnate leaves having usually three pairs of pinnæ, each with 4 to 6 leaflets, and with ellipsoidal, obtusely 3-angled fruit covered on the surface with minute dust-like hairs, and containing a bony putamen. On the island of Guam the wood is used in the construction of small boats.

Fayal lace. See ★*lace*.

fayberry (fā′ber″i), *n.* Same as *feaberry*.

F. B. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fenian Brotherhood*; (*b*) of *Free Baptist*.

F. B. O. U. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the British Ornithologists' Union*.

F. B. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Botanical Society*.

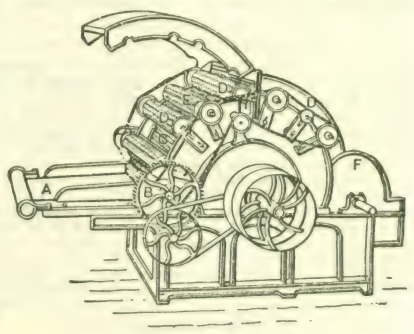
F. C. An abbreviation (*b*) in *freemasonry*, of *Fellow-craft*; (*c*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *fidei commissum*, bequeathed in trust.

F. C. P. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the College of Preceptors*.

fcp., fcap. Abbreviations of *foolscap*.

F. C. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*; (*b*) of *Fellow of the Chemical Society* (London); (*c*) [*l. c.*] in *marine underwriting*, of *free of capture and seizure*.

fearnaught, *n.* **2.** A machine with a main cylinder, workers, and strippers with steel hooks,



Fearnaught.
A, feed-table; B, feed-rollers; C, main cylinder; D, workers; E, strippers; F, doffer. (From Vickerman's "Woollen Spinning.")

or teeth, for teasing or opening wool preparatory to carding.

feasance (fē′sans), *n.* [Also *fesaunce*; < AF. *fesance*, *fesaunce* (F. *faisance*), < *fesant*, ppr. of *faire*, do: see *fact*. Cf. *malfeasance*, *nonfeasance*.] Performance; doing or performing an act or thing; the act or fact of omitting to do or perform an act or thing.

Feast of ingathering. See *Jewish* ★*festivals*.—**Feast of lights.** See ★*Hanukah*.—**Feast of Unleavened Bread, Feast of Weeks.** See *Jewish* ★*festivals*.

feast-rite (fēst′rīt), *n.* A rite relating to the celebration of a feast.

feather, *n.*, **3.** (*b*) In *archery*, a piece cut from one side of a feather, trimmed to the desired size and shape, and glued upon an arrow near the nock to improve its flight. Sometimes other material is used. Ordinarily an arrow has three feathers set at equal distances on its circumference: see *cock-feather*.—**Balloon** or **parabolic feather,** a feather trimmed to a round shape toward the nock of the arrow.

feather, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **7.** To drop (melted metallic tin) into cold water, which has the effect of spreading it out with a feathery appearance.

II. *intrans.* **4.** To make a quivering movement of the tail: said of dogs.—**To feather out,** specifically, said of plants that throw out many adventitious shoots after they are pruned or headed back.

feather-beds (feᵀᴴ′ėr-bedz), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chara*, so called from the thick and soft mat which these plants form at the bottom of pools in which they grow.

feather-board (feᵀᴴ′ėr-bōrd), *n.* A board with a tapered section thinner at one side than at the other; a clapboard. [Great Britain.]

Feathered antimony, tin. See ★*antimony*, ★*tin*.

Feather-edge machine, in *shoe-manuf.*, a hand-power machine for skiving off or cutting a feather-edge on the shanks of shoe-soles.

feather-fern (feᵀᴴ′ėr-fėrn), *n.* An ornamental branching herb of the saxifrage family, *Astilbe Japonica*. See *Spiræa*, 2, (*b*), and ★*Astilbe*.

feather-follicle (feᵀᴴ′ėr-fol″i-kl), *n.* The little pit in which the base of a feather rests: formed by the sinking of the feather-papilla.

Featherfoot spider. See ★*spider*.

feather-germ (feᵀᴴ′ėr-jėrm), *n.* The papilla from which a feather is developed. In the embryo it lies on the surface of the skin, but in older birds at the base of each feather, within the feather-follicle.

feather-grass, *n.* 3. See ★*chloris*, 4.—**4.** One of several American species of *Stipa*, including the crested feather-grass, *S. coronata*, of Arizona and California, and the slender feather-grass, *S. tenacissima*, of Texas and New Mexico; also *S. comata*, one of the needle-grasses, and *S. viridula*, the featherbunch-grass.—**5.** A weed, *Leptochloa mucronata*, of cultivated grounds southward in the United States and in Mexico and Cuba. Its panicle is composed of many slender spreading branches. See *slender-grass*.—**6.** The velvet-grass, *Holcus lanatus*.

feathering, *n.* **6.** In *violin-playing*, a very light and delicate use of the bow.—**Double feathering,** an arrangement of cusps by which smaller ones are used to subdivide the curve inclosed by the larger ones. See cut under *cusp*, Fig. 3.

feather-key (feᵀᴴ′ėr-kē), *n.* In *mach.*, a key fastened to a wheel which slides along a shaft but also turns with the shaft, the key sliding along an axial groove, spline, or slot. The key may be on the shaft, and the groove or slot be cut in the wheel.

feather-papilla (feᵀᴴ′ėr-pa-pil″ą), *n.* The minute conical elevation which marks the place of development of a feather. It subsequently sinks below the level of the skin and lies at the bottom of the feather-follicle.

feather-pulp (feᵀᴴ′ėr-pulp), *n.* The assemblage of cells by which a growing feather is nourished, forming a soft, pulpy mass within the base of a young feather.

feather-sedge (feᵀᴴ′ėr-sej), *n.* A beard-grass, *Andropogon saccharoides*, so called from its plume-like panicle. It occupies 'sedge-grass prairies' inland in the southwestern United States and serves the purpose of grazing. Sometimes called *cotton-grass*.



Feather-sedge (*Andropogon saccharoides*).
a, plant, one fourth natural size; *b*, perfect spiklet; *c*, sterile spiklet, enlarged. (From U. S. D. A.)

feather-stitch (feᵀᴴ′ėr-stich), *v. t.* To ornament with feather-stitching.

feather-stroke (feᵀᴴ′ėr-strōk), *n.* In *Eng. billiards*, a delicate touch by which the cue-ball is pushed from balk past the first object-ball and into pocket, moving the object-ball only slightly. Also called *quill-stroke*. It has long been abolished among experts. *W. Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 370.

Feather-tongue spline. See ★*spline*.

feather-tract (fēᵀᴴ′ėr-trakt), *n.* Same as *pteryla*.

feather-tree (feᵀᴴ′ėr-trē), *n.* **1.** The smoke-tree, *Cotinus Cotinus*.—**2.** The valley-mahogany, *Cercocarpus parvifolius:* so called in California on account of the feathery styles of the fruit.

feather-wedge (feᵀᴴ′ėr-wej), *n.* Same as *fox-wedge*.

feather-weed (feᵀᴴ′ėr-wēd), *n.* **1.** One of the red algæ of the genus *Ptilota*.—**2.** The common everlasting, *Gnaphalium obtusifolium*.

feature, *v. t.* **2.** To make a feature or special attraction of; display or mention prominently; give prominence to: as, A B is *featured* at the Academy as Othello. [Chiefly in newspaper and theatrical use.]

feazings, *n.* See ★*feezings*.

febricity (fe-bris′i-ti), *n.* [Erroneously formed (as if from a L. adj. **febricus*) from L. *febricitare*, have a fever, ⟨ *febris*, a fever: see *fever*.] A state of fever or feverishness. *Browning*.

febril, *a.* A simplified spelling of *febrile*.

Febrile urine. See ★*urine*.

Febronian, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who holds the Febronian doctrine, which maintains the primacy of the body of the episcopate over the Pope.

fec. An abbreviation of the Latin *fecit*, (he) did it or made it.

Fechnerian (feċh-nē′ri-an), *a.* Relating to G. T. Fechner (1801–87), a German psychophysicist: as, *Fechnerian* psychophysics, the *Fechnerian* method of average error.

Fechner's cloud, paradoxical, shadow experiment. See ★*experiment*.—**Fechner's colors, formulas.** See ★*color*, ★*formula*.

fecht (feċht), *v.* and *n.* The Scotch form of *fight*.

federal, *a.*—**Federal architecture,** in the United States, the architecture of the time since the adoption of the Constitution, as distinguished from that of the period before, which is often called *colonial* or *old colonial*.—**Federal forest.** See *national* ★*forest*.

federalistic (fed″e-ral-ist′ik), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to federalism.—**2.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Federalist party in the United States.

federate, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To unite in forming a league or federation.

> Always as the Federative work goes on, it perfects itself, and Patriot genius adds contribution after contribution. Thus, at Lyons, . . . we behold as many as fifty or some say sixty thousand, met to *federate;* and a multitude looking on, which it would be difficult to number. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 8.

Federation of labor, a national or other inclusive organization of trade-unions or other organizations of wage-earners; especially in the United States, the American Federation of Labor.

> The *Federation of Labour* goes more wisely to work, dealing with particular grievances of particular trades, and pressing for redress of flagrant grievances. Appeal is made to the State mainly when the Federation has failed; action through the State is the second resource, not the first. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 671.

Social Democratic Federation, an important socialist society founded in London, in 1881, by H. M. Hyndman, William Morris, and other socialistic reformers, under the name of the 'Social Federation.' Two years later the present name was adopted. It is the largest of the socialist societies in the United Kingdom. Its theories and its teachings are largely those of Karl Marx.

federico (fā-dā-rē′kō), *n.* [Spanish name.] See ★*fadang*.

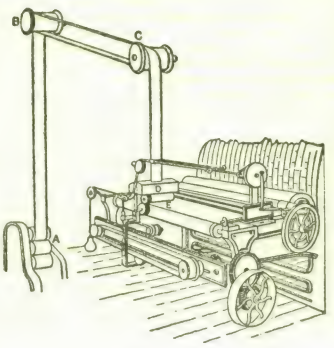
federovite (fed′e-rō-vīt), *n.* [Named for E. *Federov*, a Russian mineralogist.] A variety of pyroxene related to ægirite.

fee[1], *n.* **6†.** In *hunting*, certain portions of the dead animal which were distributed among the huntsmen according to definite regulations.

fee[2], *n.*—**Fee and life-rent,** in *Scots law*, two estates in land, the former importing absolute ownership and the latter a life-estate. The two estates might coexist in different persons at the same time, and from the loose way in which the expressions were used by conveyancers, difficulties of construction arose, and the term *life-rent* came often to import a fee: for example, an estate "to husband and wife in conjunct fee and life-rent and children of the marriage in fee" meant that the surviving husband or wife took the fee; and following this construction, an estate to a father in life-rent and to his heirs in fee gave the fee to the father. Accordingly, it came to be held that the technical meaning of *life-rent* was fee in all cases where the expression would, in its ordinary meaning, indicate that the fee was left over to those who would naturally take it by inheritance. This construction yielded to the ordinary meaning of the expression when accompanied by words or conditions clearly indicating such intent.

feed, *v. t.* **6.** In *founding*, to supply extra metal to (a thick, heavy casting) while it is setting. This is done by having a shrink-head or riser over the thick portion of the casting and keeping communication open between this and the metal in the mold by working a feeding-rod up and down until the metal sets. The object of doing this is to prevent the formation of shrinkage-holes in the casting by the contraction of the metal as it cools, this process beginning from outside and leaving interior holes unless the latter are filled.

feed, *n.*—**Blamire's feed,** a lattice-apron device for automatically conveying cotton, wool, and like fibers from one carding-machine to another, the fibers being delivered at right angles to the direction in which they are received.—**Continuous feed.** See *intermittent* ★*feed*.—**Cut feed,** in *stock-raising*, animal food or fodder, particularly hay, which has been cut into small pieces by running it through a cutter.—**Intermittent feed,** the feed given to a tool, or to the work, by means of a pawl and ratchet or a similar device: distinguished from the *continuous feed* obtained by the use of a constantly rotating screw.—**Piano feed,** a form of feeding-device, arranged in sections resembling piano-keys, for equably delivering cotton into a scutching-machine. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 80.—**Rough feed.** See ★*roughage*, 2.—**Scotch feed,** a self-acting feed used in wool-carding for reducing the carded wool into a flat ribbon about five inches wide and half an inch thick, and delivering it to a succeeding carding-machine.—**Silent feed,** a mechanism for moving a tool to the work or the work to a tool, in any machine-tool or woodworking machine in which the intermittent effect of a ratchet and dog is replaced by a friction apparatus, so that there is no audible click when the feed-motion acts. The most usual forms embody the idea of a cam or toggle, which slips when pulled in one direction, but which nips upon a suitable surface when motion occurs in the opposite direction, and in this second position drives the feed-gear.—**Star-feed,** a device for feeding a tool to its work by means of a screw on a lathe-carriage or boring-bar. As the work or



Scotch Feed.
A, calender- or drawing-rolls; B, C, carrying-pulleys for the ribbon-sliver; D, carrier for spreading the sliver; E, feed-apron. (From Vickerman's "Woollen Spinning.")

the bar revolves, a projecting arm of a rimless wheel on the end of the screw strikes an adjusted pin, which compels a partial revolution of the wheel and feed-screw. The projecting arms are of such a shape as to suggest a star of four, five, six, or more points.

feed-bag (fēd′bag), *n.* Same as *nose-bag* (which see).

feed-bed (fēd′bed), *n.* **1.** A place where animals feed.—**2.** A level surface forming a table along which material is fed to a machine.

feed-board (fēd′bōrd), *n.* The table attached to a printing- or folding-machine which upholds the pile of paper that is fed into the machine sheet by sheet. See *laying-on* ★*table*.

feed-boiler (fēd′boi″lėr), *n.* Same as ★*farm-boiler*.

feed-box (fēd′boks), *n.* **1.** A box which contains a set of feed-gears or other apparatus for feeding a machine.—**2.** A box in which oats or other feed for horses or cattle is kept.

feed-cloth (fēd′klôth), *n.* Same as ★*feed-sheet*.

feed-cock (fēd′kok), *n.* The valve or cock by which the supply of feed-water for a boiler is controlled.

feed-cone (fēd′kōn), *n.* A cone-pulley, or a cone of gears, used to change the rate of feed on a machine, in order to adjust it to the cutting speed which is best for the material or for the tool.

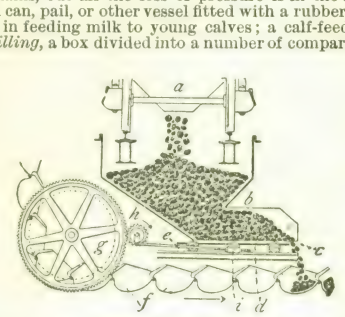
feed-cup (fēd′kup), *n.* An oil-cup; specifically, an oil-cup which holds a supply sufficient to last for some time, and from which the oil is fed at a uniform rate.

feed-cutter (fēd′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting hay, clover, ensilage and the like. Such machines are made in many forms.

feed-door (fēd′dōr), *n.* The opening or door-frame through which fuel is supplied to a stove, furnace, gas-retort, etc. In heating-furnaces and boilers it may be at the side, just above the fire-pot; in a magazine-stove or cook-stove, at the top and closed by a lid; in a gas-retort, at one end, serving also as the discharging door; and in a blast-furnace, water-gas plant, or coke-oven, at the top.

feed-engine (fēd′en″jin), *n.* A feed-pump.

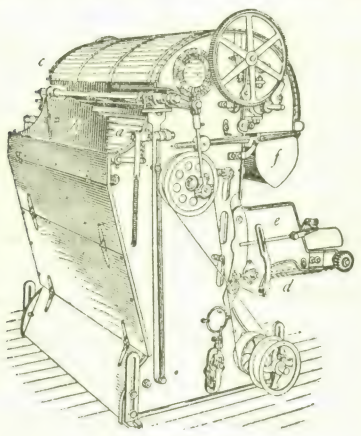
feeder, *n.*, **6.** (*d*) (2) A part of a machine, such as a finger or arm, for pushing along the material to be operated upon. (*g*) (2) In *elect.*, a conductor which leads from the generating-station to a point in the distribution-system, for the supply of electric current. In low-pressure electric distribution-systems, in which an appreciable loss of pressure occurs between generator and consumer, a system of mains is provided, from which the current is supplied to customers, and a system of feeders which supply the mains from the generating-station at so many points that no appreciable variation of pressure occurs in the mains, but all the loss of pressure is in the feeders. (*h*) A can, pail, or other vessel fitted with a rubber nipple, used in feeding milk to young calves; a calf-feeder. (*i*) In *milling*, a box divided into a number of compartments,



Automatic Coal-feeder.
a, hopper-car on railroad-track discharging coal to feeder; *b*, hopper of feeder; *c*, delivery; *d*, reciprocating gate; *e*, short track on which gate travels; *f*, bucket-conveyer traveling on track (not shown); *g*, wheel operating and guiding conveyer, also geared to control small gear; *h*, small gear that by its rotation causes gate (through the crank and connecting-rod) alternately to open and close; *i*, screw for adjusting movement of gate to deliver exact load to each bucket. Arrows show direction of travel of conveyer and rotation of gear.

each provided with an adjustable gate. It is used and combined with blending-machines for distributing the different flours or meals in exact proportions and at the same speed to the blender. It is sometimes united with a dividing- and distributing-machine for the purpose of feeding several bolting-machines or other machines, and is then called a *divider and feeder*. (*j*) In *transportation*, any automatic machine which feeds or supplies loose material in bulk to a conveyer or elevator. It may feed the load to a belt conveyer in a continuous stream, or intermittently to a bucket conveyer, filling one bucket at a time; it may form the delivery end of a conveyer, supplying coal to crusher-rolls or to another conveyer. It is made in many forms. See cut on previous page.

9. The player who tosses the ball to the batsman (in rounders and similar games); hence, the name of a particular game resembling rounders. *N. E. D.*—**Automatic feeder**, a mechanical device used in mining, to secure a uniform and definite supply of ore for treatment.—**Bramwell feeder**, in *textile, manuf.*, a mechanical device for feeding automatically raw material, as wool or cotton, to a machine: invented by W. C. Bramwell in 1876.



Bramwell Feeder.

a, elevating toothed apron; *b*, box or case; *c*, oscillating comb; *d*, feed-lattice; *e*, feed-table; *f*, weighing-scale.

feeder-bar (fē′dėr-bär), *n.* An oscillating bar, in a cotton-machine, by which the supply of cotton to the machine is controlled. Also called *feeler-bar*. *Taggart*, Cotton Spinning, II. 21.

feeder-head (fē′dėr-hed), *n.* Same as *feed-head*.

feed-gage (fēd′gāj), *n.* A small guide-post, attached to a printing- or folding-machine, against which the feeder of the sheets places each sheet of paper, for the purpose of securing uniform and exact margins: oftener called, in printing, the *feed-guide*.

feed-gate (fēd′gāt), *n.* **1.** The gate or opening through which material is fed to a machine, as that which admits water to a turbine.—**2.** The opening into a mold, through which the molten metal is poured.

feed-gear (fēd′gēr), *n.* The mechanism by which either the material operated upon or the tool is fed forward.

feed-grinder (fēd′grīn″dėr), *n.* A power grinding-mill for reducing corn, wheat, oats, etc., to coarse meal suitable for feeding to cattle. It uses steel burs in place of stones, and is often fitted with an automatic feeding-device and elevator for lifting the grain to a sack-filler.

feed-guide (fēd′gīd), *n.* See ★*feed-gage*.

feed-hopper (fēd′hop″ėr), *n.* A hopper into which material is poured at intervals and from which it is regularly fed to a machine.

feeding, *n.*—**Feeding standard,** in *stock-raising*, the experimentally established amounts of the different nutritive substances required by animals under specified conditions. Feeding standards widely adopted give the amounts required per day (per 1,000 pounds of live weight) of protein, carbohydrates, and fat, together with the fuel-value of the ration, for oxen at rest, at work, etc.—**Forced feeding,** the introduction of food into the stomach through a tube in cases of attempted suicide by starvation.

feeding-cake (fē′ding-kāk), *n.* The solid cake left from the expression of colza, cotton-seed, and other oils, used as food for cattle. *Groves and Thorp*, Chem. Technol., II. 26.

feeding-dish (fē′ding-dish), *n.* A circular plate or dish which forms the feeding-mechanism of the Hübner continuous cotton-combing machine.

feeding-groove (fē′ding-gröv), *n.* A longitudinal groove on the ligula of a honey-bee worker by the use of which one bee feeds another.

feeding-machine (fē′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus attached to a printing- or folding-machine, for the automatic delivery of single sheets to the machine.

feeding-rod (fē′ding-rod), *n.* A wrought-iron rod about ¼ to ⅝ of an inch in diameter, used by foundrymen to feed heavy castings, by keeping open a passage for fluid metal during the shrinking process.

feeding-stuff (fē′ding-stuf), *n.* The various kinds of food for cattle. [Local Eng.]

This great change in country dairying . . . has necessitated the extensive purchase of *feeding-stuffs* for the production of milk, especially in winter time.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 363.

feed-pawl (fēd′pâl), *n.* A pawl or finger which imparts motion to a ratchet-wheel to feed a machine, or which receives such motion from the feeding-mechanism.

feed-peg (fēd′peg), *n.* A device, connected with a star-wheel, which gives an intermittent rotary motion to one of the feed-rolls of a Heilmann cotton-combing machine, for projecting the cotton forward through nippers. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 39.

feed-regulator (fēd′reg-ū-lā-tor), *n.* A device for regulating the amount of feed-water to be supplied to a steam-boiler. Such a device is particularly necessary on coil, water-tube, or flash boilers on account of the small reserve-supply of water they contain.

feed-rod (fēd′rod), *n.* **1.** A rod or shaft which actuates a feed-motion.—**2.** Same as ★*feeding-rod*.

feed-sheet (fēd′shēt), *n.* A movable apron or table which feeds material into a machine, as the feed-apron of a wool-carding engine. Also called *feed-cloth*.

feed-table (fēd′tā″bl), *n.* In *textile-manuf.*, a movable, flexible table, usually constructed of narrow slats of wood, for carrying or feeding material into a machine.

feed-tank (fēd′tangk), *n.* **1.** A reservoir or vessel in which the water to be supplied or fed to a steam-boiler is contained. The water may be hot or cold: when hot the tank is usually closed to prevent loss by evaporation.—**2.** A reservoir or vessel designed to hold liquid fuel, such as kerosene or gasolene, which is to be fed to a burner.—**3.** A reservoir or tank containing reagents, or raw materials, which are to be fed to a vessel in which some chemical or manufacturing process is conducted.

feed-trough, *n.* **2.** A long, narrow trough, about 18 inches wide, 4 inches deep, and 1,500 feet long, placed between the rails of a railway-track and partly filled with water. A scoop suspended from the tender of the locomotive of a moving train and dipping into the trough causes the water to rise along the slope of the scoop and pass into the water-tank of the tender.

feed-wheel (fēd′hwēl), *n.* A hand-wheel for operating the feeding-mechanism of a machine.

feed-wire (fēd′wīr), *n.* Same as *feeder*, 6 (*g*).

feel[1], *v. t.*—**To feel the blade,** in *fencing*, to be aware of the otherwise imperceptible preparations of the opponent for attack through the contact between the foils or swords.

feeler, *n.* **6.** A thickness-gage.—**7.** A thin piece of metal for determining the space or play left in a bearing or for determining the distance between the two plates in a riveted joint.

feeler-bar (fē′lėr-bär), *n.* Same as ★*feeder-bar*.

feeling, *n.*—**Common feeling.** See ★*common*.—**Discordant feeling,** in Wundt's psychology, a total feeling, derived from the oscillatory feeling, in which the affective oscillations follow each other very quickly, and the successive feelings themselves are strongly opposed: instances are tickling, doubt, the feeling of tonal dissonance, etc.—**Extensive feeling,** in *psychol.*, a feeling which arises from the spatial and temporal arrangement of the sense-elements of a perception or idea.—**Intensive feeling,** in Wundt's psychology, a feeling, or affective process, which depends upon the relation of the qualitative attributes of the sensational elements in perceptions or ideas.

The expressions "*intensive*" and "extensive" do not refer to the character of the feelings themselves, for they are in reality always *intensive*, but to the conditions for the rise of these feelings.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 164.

Law of feeling, in *psychol.*, the doctrine that, in many cases, association of ideas depends, not upon the contiguity or resemblance of the ideas themselves, but upon a permanent or transient state of the feelings.

The writers who have pointed out this influence (often efficacious though latent) have conceived this superior law, which might be called the *law of feeling*, in two different ways, some as absolute and universal, others as partial and local.
T. Ribot (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 173.

Oscillatory feeling, in Wundt's psychology, a total feeling in which opposing feelings, or affective processes, alternate with each other in rapid succession.—**Partial feeling,** in Wundt's psychology, a feeling, or affective process, which enters as a component into a total feeling.

Every composite feeling may, accordingly, be divided (1) into a total feeling made up of all its components, and (2) into single *partial feelings* which go to make up the total feeling. These *partial feelings* are in turn of different grades, according as they are simple sense-feelings (*partial feelings* of the first order), or feelings which are themselves composite (*partial feelings* of the second or higher orders).
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 159.

Total feeling, in Wundt's psychology, the affective experience which results from the simultaneous presence of separate affective processes in consciousness; the resultant of a number of partial feelings.

feeling-effect (fē′ling-e-fekt″), *n.* In *psychol.*, the affective, as distinguished from the sensory, result of the application of a stimulus.

Likeness may mean "likeness of *feeling-effect*," as in the former case it means likeness of direct sense-effect. Green and blue would then be like, because they put us in like moods, of restfulness or quiet.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 54.

feeling-tone (fē′ling-tōn), *n.* In *psychol.*, affective experience, as referred to the intellectual experience which it accompanies and colors; more especially, simple affection, as referred to the sensation which it thus accompanies, and of which, in some psychological systems, it is even regarded as an attribute; affective tone.

Perhaps the most efficient agent in determining the manner in which delusions are formed is the *feeling-tone* of pleasantness and unpleasantness.
J. W. Slaughter, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XI. 307.

feezings (fēz′ingz), *n. pl.* [*feeze*[3].] *Naut.*, the unlaid end of a rope.

Fehling's reagent, test. See ★*reagent*, ★*test*[1].

fei (fā′ē), *n.* [Tahitian *fei*, the vernacular name of the plant and its fruit.] The wild banana of Polynesia and New Caledonia, *Musa Fehi*. It is distinguished from cultivated bananas and plantains in having erect fruit-spathes, bearing numerous crowded, angular, orange-colored fruits containing a few seeds. The fruit is prepared in various ways for food: sometimes beaten to a consistency of paste and made into puddings together with cocoanut-custard and other ingredients. In Samoa, where it is called *soaa*, the natives prepare from the sap a dark-purple dye with which they stain their bark-cloth, and which they sometimes use for ink. The species has been introduced into the Hawaiian Islands and is found growing in some of the higher ravines of the island of Oahu.

feint, *n.* **3.** *pl.* See *faint*, *n.*, 2.

fei-tsui (fā-tswē′), *n.* [Chin. *fei-ts'ui*: *fei*, *fé*, the blue-green kingfisher; *ts'ui*, the feathers of this bird, used in ornamental feather-work.] A beautifully variegated green variety of jadeite much prized, on account of its coloration, by the Chinese. The prevailing shade is a bright emerald- or cabbage-green.

fel (fel), *n.* [L., gall: see *gall*[1].] Gall; bile.—**Fel bovis,** the pharmacopœial name for ox-gall.

feldsparic (feld-spär′ik), *a.* [*feldspar* + *-ic*.] Same as *feldspathic*. *N. E. D.*

feldspathization (feld-spath-ī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*feldspath(ic)* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *petrog.*, the development of feldspar in rocks through contact-metamorphism. *Fournet*.

feldspathize (feld′spath-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *feldspathized*, ppr. *feldspathizing*. [*feldspath* + *-ize*.] To change to feldspar: a term employed in geology to describe this metamorphic process. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 780.

feldspathoid (feld′spath-oid), *n.* [*feldspath* + *-oid*.] Feldspar or some other species (nephelite, sodalite, leucite, and the scapolites) which plays a similar part in the composition of rocks.

Félibre (fā-lēbr′), *n.* [F. *Félibre*, mod. Pr. *felibre*, a particular use, in connection with *Felibrige*, of *felibre*, a parishioner, usually identified with Sp. *feligrés*, a parishioner, of unknown origin but conjectured by some to be reduced from L. *filius gregis*, 'son of the flock,' or *filius ecclesiæ*, 'son of the church.' A literary fancy has made *félibre* mean 'bookmaker,' as if from Pr. *faire* (< L. *facere*), make, + *libre* (< L. *liber*), book.] A member of the literary society known as ★*Félibrige* (which see).

Felibrian (fe-lib′ri-an), *a.* [F. *félibrien*, < *Félibre*: see ★*Félibre*.] Relating or pertaining to the Félibres or the Provençal literature, etc., produced by them: as, *Felibrian* studies.

The two *Félibrien* societies maintained in Paris by the children of the South of France.
T. A. Janvier, A Feast Day on the Rhone, *i.*

Félibrige (fā-lē-brēzh′), *n.* [F. *Félibrige*, Pr. *Felibrige*, a name adopted by the society mentioned: see ★*Félibre*.] A society constituted in Provence, in 1854, for the maintenance and purification of the Romance dialects of the south of France, represented by the Provençal, and for the promotion of Provençal literature and art.

felic (fel′ik), *a.* [*fel*(*dspar*) + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (1902), a term used to signify that a rock, or group of rocks or minerals, has the properties of or contains feldspar. See *quantitative system of igneous* ★*rocks.*

Felichthys (fel-ik′this), *n.* [NL., < L. *felis*, cat, + Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish.] The generic name of a large sea-catfish, known as *gaff-topsail cat*, from the elevated dorsal fin. The common species is *F. felis.*

fellaheen (fe-lä′hēn), *n. pl.* See *fellah.*

felleous (fel′ē-us), *a.* [L. *felleus*, < *fel* (*fell-*), gall.] Relating to the bile; bilious.

fellmongery (fel′mung-gėr-i), *n.* [*fellmonger* + *-(er)y.*] The business of a fellmonger or his establishment.

> Woollen mills, tanneries and *fellmongeries.*
> *Nature*, Aug. 28, 1902, p. 413.

Fell sandstone. See ★*sandstone.*

Felly cut-off and doweling machine, a saw-table with two circular saws used to cut off the ends of felly-blanks, at the right length and proper bevel, and to make the dowel-seats.— **Felly-planing machine,** a wood-planer for planing strips and blanks for fellies, shafts, carriage-bows, etc. It planes several at once. A more complicated machine is allied to a molding-machine and employs one, two, or four cutter-heads placed vertically or horizontally to dress two or four sides of bent fellies.— **Felly-rounding machine,** a machine for rounding and finishing the inner curve of bent and planed fellies. It is essentially a molding-machine having one horizontal cutter-head.— **Felly-truing machine,** a sander used in finishing fellies. See ★*sander.*

felly-holder (fel′i-hōl″dėr), *n.* A felly-plate and a T-head bolt which together form a clamp over the joint in a felly and prevent the wood from splitting.

felon-grass (fel′on-gras), *n.* Either of two plants reputed to cure felons: (*a*) The masterwort, *Imperatoria Ostruthium.* (*b*) The black hellebore, *Helleborus niger.*

felon-herb (fel′on-ėrb), *n.* Either of two plants reputed to cure felons: (*a*) The common mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris.* (*b*) The mouse-ear hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella.* See *mouse-ear*, 1.

felonice (fē-lon′i-sē), *adv.* [Law L., adv. from **felonicus*, adj., < *felo*(*n-*), felon.] In *Eng. law*, feloniously: a term formerly required to be used in all indictments for felony.

felon-weed (fel′on-wēd), *n.* The common Old World or tansy ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*, adventive in the United States: so called from its use as a remedy for felons.

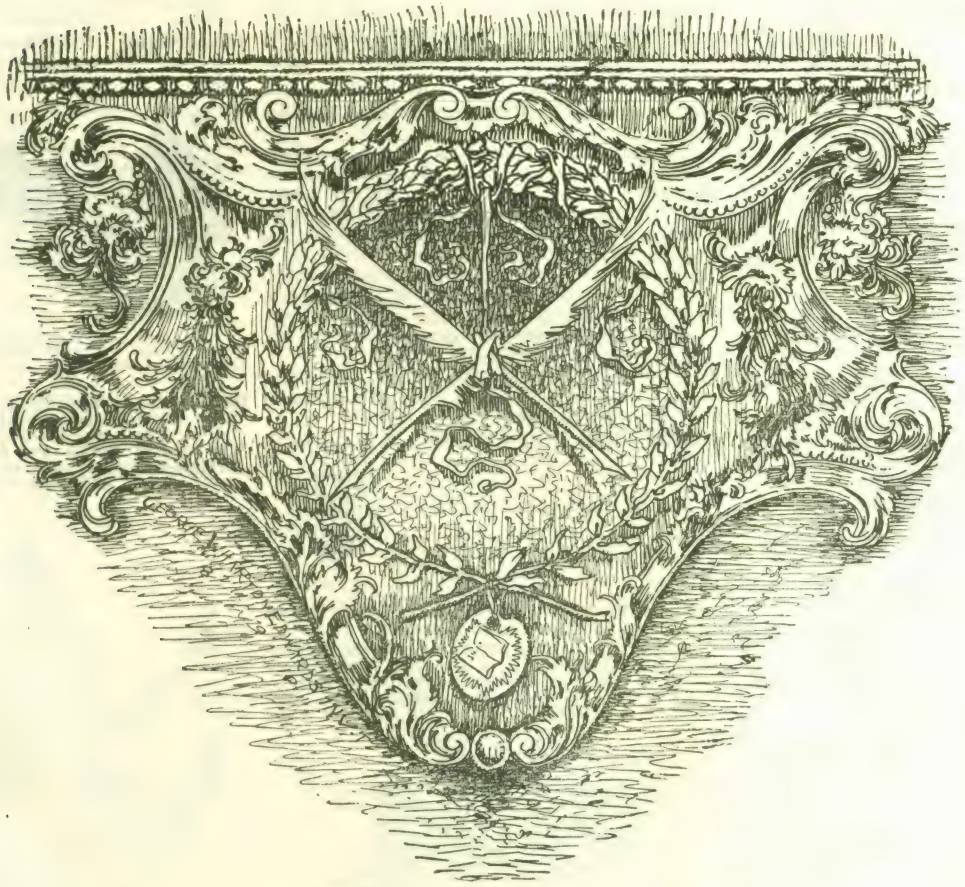
felsi-. [G. *fels*, rock, + *i*, a letter used to signify that the character is microscopic. Cf. ★*felso-.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (1902), a prefix placed before the name of a rock to signify that its texture is microfelsitic, microscopically aphanitic, and homogeneous, but not that of isotropic glass: as, *felsimonzonose.*

felsitic, *a.* 2. Having an aphanitic texture: applied to the ground-masses of those porphyries which are so fine-grained as to be aphanitic, and to those glassy ones that do not have a vitreous luster.

felsitoid (fel′sit-oid), *a.* [*felsite* + *-oid.*] In *petrog.*, having a felsitic appearance, with an exceedingly compact aphanitic texture: applied to metamorphic rocks. Such rocks occur in beds or bed-like masses, sometimes in districts of contact-metamorphism. They embrace hälleflinta, adinole, and porphyroid. *Geikie.*

felso-. [G. *fels*, rock, + *o*, a letter used to signify that the character is megascopic.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (1902), a prefix placed before the name of a rock to signify that its texture is megascopically felsitic, megascopically aphanitic, but not glassy: as, *felsomonzonose.* It is used in a similar manner in petrography generally and may be prefixed to the name of any aphanitic rock: as, *felsorhyolite, felsoliparite*, etc.

felsöbanyite (fel-sō-ban′yīt), *n.* [Hung. *Felsö Bánya*, 'upper mine': *felsö*, upper, *bánya*, mine.] A hydrated aluminium sulphate, occurring in snow-white crystalline masses, found at Kapnik Bánya, near Felsö Bánya, Hungary.



felt[1], *n.*—**Fire felt,** a fire-proof material made up in sheets to be placed in walls and floors to increase their fire-resisting qualities.—**Foundation felt,** a coarse felt, made in sheets of varying thickness, to be placed between the feet of a machine and its foundation, to decrease the amount of vibration transmitted to the foundation from the machine.—**Microlitic felt,** in *petrog.*, the ground-mass of some lavas, trachytes and andesites, which are composed of microscopic prisms or fibers of feldspar.

felter (felt'ėr), *n.* [*felt*[1] + *er*[1].] One who follows the occupation of feltmaking.

feltrum (fel'trum), *n.* [ML., felt, packing: see *felt*[1] and cf. *feuter*[1].] In medieval armor, woolen wadding used to protect parts of the body.

felwort, *n.* The common felwort is *Gentiana Amarella,*



Felwort (*Gentiana Amarella*).

also called *autumn gentian.* The name is also applied to species of *Swertia,* a genus closely related to *Gentiana.*

femaleness (fē'māl-nes), *n.* The quality of being female.

Numerous facts point to the conclusion that maleness and *femaleness* may be regarded as expressing metabolic alternatives open to the germ-cell in its development, and that the bias in one direction or the other is largely due to environmental stimuli. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 210.

feme, *n.*—**Feme sole trader,** a married woman who, by the custom of London, and either by common law or by statutory authority in many of the United States, is entitled to carry on business on her own account and responsibility.

femic (fem'ik), *a.* [*fe*(*rro*)*m*(*agnesian*) + *-ic.*] Having the characters of, or belonging to, the second group of standard minerals, including non-aluminous ferromagnesian and calcic silicates, silicotitanates, and non-silicate and non-aluminous minerals. Used in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks. See ★*rock*[1].

feminin, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *feminine.*

feminism, *n.* 2. The presence of specifically feminine characteristics in the male.

feminist (fem'i-nist), *n.* [F. *féministe,* ‹ L. *femina,* woman, + *-ista,* E. *-ist.*] 1. An advocate of the claims of women as the equals of men in the realms of literature and art as well as in the sociological world.

The clash of the sexes has long since extended from the sociological world to the intellectual and artistic, and there have been *feminists* who claimed George Eliot as the rival of Thackeray. Mr. Courtney discovers a passion for detail to be the distinguishing mark of nearly every female novelist. Charlotte Brontë and George Eliot he excepts from this generalization, remarking that the latter's mind was masculine. In reality it was no more masculine than is Mrs. Humphry Ward's. The chains of sex are ineluctable. George Eliot's methods were placider than are customary to her sex, but so are Mrs. Humphry Ward's. Detail, we fear, must remain as the stumbling-block of the *feminist.* But there is a more serious defect—and that is the lack of form.
Athenæum, Nov. 26, 1904, p. 730.

2. One who devotes himself to the study of woman, especially from the physiological and medical points of view. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, I. xiv.

femorohumeral (fem″ō-rō-hū'me-ral), *a.* Relating to both the femur and the humerus.

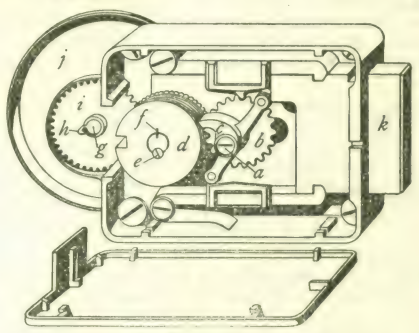
femoropopliteal (fem″ō-rō-pop-li-tē'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to both the femur and the popliteus.—**Femoropopliteal neuralgia.** Same as *sciatica.*

femorotibial, *a.* 2. Relating to the femur and tibia.—**Femorotibial index.** See ★*index.*

femur, *n.*—**Pilastered femur,** a thigh-bone on which the linea aspera is greatly enlarged and prominent.

fence, *n.*—**Cockatoo, dead-wood, dog-leg fence.** See ★*cockatoo,* etc.—**Panel fence.** Same as *snake fence.* See *fence.*—**Stump fence,** a fence composed of uprooted stumps of trees laid horizontally, the roots of contiguous stumps interlacing.—**To mend one's fences,** to guard one's own political interests at home. [Political slang, U. S.]

fence-arbor (fens'är″bọr), *n.* A piece which



Fence-arbor.

a, fence-arbor; *b*, fence-gear; *c*, fence; *d*, curb; *e*, curb-screw; *f*, curb-stump; *g*, spindle; *h*, key; *i*, outer driving-gear; *j*, dial-ring; *k*, bolt.

connects the spindle and the tumblers in a combination-lock. See *lock*[1].

Modern combination locks are so constructed that by means of independent bearings, which are operated through the revolution of the spindle, and by use of a balanced *fence-arbour,* . . . it is impossible for any one manipulating the spindle or the dial to form any idea of the position of the tumblers on the inside, because the moment the spindle is revolved, the *fence-arbour* is lifted away from the tumblers, and there is no possibility of feeling their motion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 360.

fence-row (fens'rō), *n.* A fence with the line of shrubs and other vegetation which frequently grows up under its protection.

Along *fence-rows* in partial shade.
N. L. Britton, Manual of Flora of Northern States, p. 952.

fence-season (fens'sē″zn), *n.* Same as *close-time.*

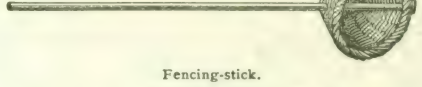
fence-shop (fens'shop), *n.* A shop where stolen goods are sold. See *fence,* n., 7.

fenchene (fengk'ēn), *n.* [*fench*(*yl*) + *-ene.*] An oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of the terpene series resembling camphene. It is prepared by boiling fenchyl chlorid, $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$, with aniline.

fenchone (fengk'ōn), *n.* [*fench*(*yl*) + *-one.*] A ketone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, isomeric with camphor, which it resembles in general chemical properties. The dextro-form occurs in fennel-oil, the levo-form in thuja-oil.

fenchyl (fengk'il), *n.* [G. **fenchyl,* ‹ *fenchel,* fennel, + *-yl.*] In *chem.*, the levo-form of **fenchone* (which see).

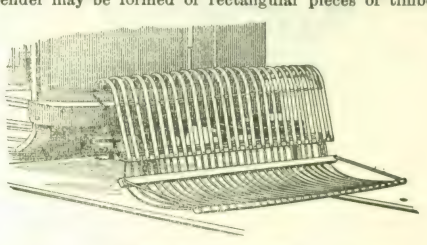
fencing-stick (fen'sing-stik), *n.* A stick,



Fencing-stick.

usually made of hickory, with a basketwork guard for the hand, used in fencing.

fender, *n.*, 1. (*b*) *Naut.*: (2) A projection extending longitudinally along the side of a vessel a short distance above the water-line to protect it from damage when going alongside other vessels or landing at wharves. The fender may be formed of rectangular pieces of timber



Fender for Electric Car.

firmly secured to the side, or of plates of U-shaped cross-section riveted to the outside plating. Tugboats usually have an upper fender at the level of the deck and a lower fender just above the water-line. Ferry-boats and river-steamers have a heavy fender extending all around the vessel at the level of the main deck. (*f*) A removable net or scoop placed at the front of an electric car to catch or push aside an object or person overtaken by the car or falling in front of it.

fender-bar (fen'dėr-bär), *n.* *Naut.*, a long

fore-and-aft fender of wood hung over a ship's side just above the water-line amidships to prevent chafing against a dock.

fender-boom (fen'dėr-bōm), *n.* See *shear* ★*boom.*

fender-guard (fen'dėr-gärd), *n.* See ★*fender-rail.*

fender-rail (fen'dėr-rāl), *n.* A rail on the exterior of a street-car designed to act as a fender in protecting the side-panels against injury from the wheels of passing vehicles. It is armed with a strip of iron called the fender-guard.

fender-skid (fen'dėr-skid), *n.* In *lumbering,* a skid placed on the lower side of a skidding-trail, on a slope, to hold the log on the trail while being skidded.

fendillate (fen'di-lāt), *v.t.*; pret. and pp. *fendillated,* ppr. *fendillating.* [F. *fendiller* (dim. of *fendre*), ‹ L. *findere,* split: see *fent* and *fission* + *-ate*[2].] To split or crack slightly in many places.

fendillation (fen-di-lā'shọn), *n.* The condition of being fendillated.

fenessi, *n.* See ★*finessi.*

fenestella, *n.* 4. [*cap.*] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the perithecia arranged in more or less definite groups beneath the surface of the bark of the host. The name refers to the spores, which have both longitudinal and transverse septa, giving their surface a resemblance to small windows.

fenestra, *n.* 3. In *surg.*, an opening in a splint or immovable dressing to permit of inspection of the part or to relieve pressure.—**Mandibular fenestra,** the mandibular foramen.

fenestrate, *a.* 3. In *mycol.*, same as ★*dictyoid.*

fenestrated, *a.* 3. In surgical instruments, having large openings.

The entire covering of the mastoid should be chiseled away with . . . a bone gouge, aided at some steps by a *fenestrated,* sharp, hollow curette, and with bone-cutting forceps. *Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 223.

fêng-hwang (fung'-hwäng'), *n.* See *fung-hwang.* In Chinese art it is used as the emblem of the empress.



Fung-hwang, or 'Chinese Phenix': wood-carving of about 1600, from the Imperial Palace of Peking, China. In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

fennel, *n.*—**Azorean fennel,** the sweet fennel, *Fæniculum dulce.*—**Indian fennel,** a variety of the common fennel, *Fæniculum Fæniculum,* cultivated in India and used in curries and for medicinal purposes.—**Prairie-fennel,** a plant of either of the umbelliferous genera *Lomatium* or *Musineon,* abundant in



Prairie-fennel (*Lomatium montanum*).
One third natural size; fruit natural size.

the western United States from Montana to Washington: suspected of being poisonous to stock. There seems to be some proof of this in the case of *Lomatium nudi-*



Prairie-fennel (*Musineon Hookeri*).
One third natural size; fruit twice natural size.

caule, but *L. montanum* and *Musineon Hookeri* are innocuous and bid fair to become useful forage-plants.

fenomenal, fenomenon, etc. Simplified spellings of *phenomenal*, etc.

fense, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *fence*.

fent, *n.*—**To spring a fent,** to test the color-strength of a dye by dipping in it a piece of the material to be colored.

fên-ting (fun'ting'), *n.* See ★*fun-ting*.

Fenzlia (fenz'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), named in honor of Eduard *Fenzl* (1808–79), an Austrian botanist.] A former generic name of a plant of the family *Polemoniaceæ*, now referred to *Linanthus* under the specific name *L. dianthiflorus* (*Fenzlia dianthiflora* of Lindley). It is an old garden annual from southern California, dwarf and tufted, bearing a profusion of lilac, purple, or sometimes white flowers resembling pinks. The white-flowered form is sometimes catalogued as *Fenzlia alba*. See ★*ground-pink*.

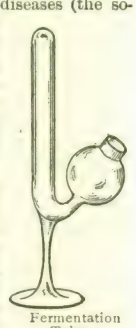
ferding (fêr'ding), *n.* [LG. *ferding* or Sw. *fjerding*, a fourth part, = E. *farthing*.] A silver coin struck at Riga and Revel in the sixteenth century and belonging to the currency of the Order of Livonia. It was equal to the fourth of a thaler.

Fermatian demonstration. See ★*demonstration*.

Fermat's law. See ★*law*[1].

ferment, *n.*, 2. Familiar examples of the action of ferments are the conversion of starch to dextrose, of albumins to peptones, and of fats to fatty acids and glycerin, by the diastatic, proteolytic, and lipolytic ferments of the digestive juices. Besides the common *digestive ferments* which are secreted by the digestive glands, there are numerous others which exercise their specific functions within the cells, and which, in contradistinction to the former, are designated as *tissue-* or *intracellular ferments*. The number of these is very large, and it appears that many metabolic processes, which were formerly attributed to a special vital activity on the part of cells, are referable to their action. In the liver-cell not less than a dozen different ferments of this character have been demonstrated. The great majority of known ferments are hydrolytic. These effect the cleavage of those substances against which their special activity is directed, in the presence of water, the components of which take part in the reaction. In addition there are the so-called *oxydases*, which can effect oxidations, and there is evidence to show that reducing ferments, *reductases*, likewise occur. Until quite recently it was held that ferment action was in all cases destructive. Research has shown, however, that certain ferments are capable of a reversible action, and are hence constructive as well as destructive. Lipase, for example, will not only cause the decomposition of ethyl butyrate to ethyl alcohol and butyric acid, but it will also construct this substance from the corresponding radicals. Maltase will similarly invert maltose to dextrose and reconstruct the maltose molecule from dextrose. Whether or not all hydrolytic ferments exert a reversible action is not known, but it is quite possible. All ferments have a certain optimum temperature at which their activity is most extensive. This varies somewhat with the different members of the group, but is about that of the body. Boiling destroys the ferments, but in the dry state they may be heated to a higher temperature without losing their activity. The effect of cold is similar to that of heat. Quite important also is the reaction of the medium. Certain ferments do best with a feebly acid reaction; with others an alkaline reaction is necessary; while still others can act in acid as well as in alkaline and neutral media, but exhibit certain preferences. Generally speaking, the action of the different ferments is specific, that is, a given ferment will act only upon a certain substance in a manner comparable to the relation existing between a lock and its key. Or it might also be said that a given ferment is specifically tuned to the substance upon which it can act. Upon this behavior the classification and nomenclature of the ferments are based. In the latter the suffix *-ase* is used in connection with the name of the substance against which the specific action of the ferment is directed. A ferment which causes the cleavage of proteins (albumins) is thus termed a *protease;* one which decomposes fats, a *lipase;* and similarly *amylase, maltase, lactase, urease, nuclease, aldehydase*, etc. Of the chemical nature of the ferments very little that is definite is known. As a class, they are usually regarded as being of albuminous character; but it is possible that the reactions which suggest this view are referable merely to contaminating albuminous substances. Colloidal solutions of various metals, such as platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, etc., have properties which are very similar to those of the ferments, for which reason they are sometimes spoken of as *metallic ferments* or *inorganic ferments*. Bredig and Von Bernek have shown that a gramatomic weight (193 grams) of colloidal platinum, diffused in 70,000,000 liters of distilled water, is still capable of producing an effect upon more than a million times its amount of hydrogen peroxid. It could further be proved that the reaction which occurs is monomolecular, a fact which indicates that the platinum itself does not enter into the reaction. Such colloidal solutions will invert cane-sugar exactly like the organic ferments of an animal or a vegetable organism. As in the case of the latter, also, the action of the inorganic ferments can be destroyed by such substances as hydrocyanic acid, mercuric chlorid, hydrogen sulphid, etc. The mode of action of the ferments is still a matter of speculation. Formerly they were sharply differentiated from the so-called organized ferments or ferment organisms, which occur widely distributed in nature and comprise the important group of bacteria, blastomycetes, and molds. During the life-processes of these organisms chemical changes result in the various media in which they have found lodgment, which are perfectly analogous to those of the ferments proper, but which are apparently dependent upon the life of the organism and cease when this has been destroyed. Recent research has shown, however, that the resulting chemical changes are, after all, not strictly dependent upon the life of the cell, and are referable also to unorganized ferments which, in contradistinction to the common digestive ferments, are not secreted to the outside, but remain intracellular. Their action can be demonstrated after the death of the cell, if the cell-body is entirely broken up, as by repeated thawing and freezing, by high pressure, etc. Familiar examples of the action of organized ferments are the alcoholic fermentation produced by yeast, the acid fermentation caused by the mycoderma aceti, etc.—**Conform ferment,** a bacteriolytic ferment which will cause the destruction of those bacteria only which produce it.—**Glycolytic ferment,** a ferment assumed by Lépine to exist in the blood and to cause the decomposition of glucose into water and carbon dioxid. Also *glucolytic*.—**Heteroform ferment,** a bacteriolytic ferment which will cause the destruction not only of the bacteria which produce it but of others as well.—**Hydrolytic ferment,** a ferment which causes the cleavage of a more complex substance into simpler bodies in the presence of water, which is at the same time decomposed. The action of all the digestive ferments is hydrolytic. See ★*ferment*, 2.—**Lactic ferment,** a ferment which will decompose lactose (milk-sugar) into lactic acid and carbon dioxid.—**Sucroclastic ferment,** a ferment which causes the cleavage of disaccharides to simpler sugars with 6 atoms of carbon.

fermentation, *n.*—**Fermentation test,** a test for sugar in the urine, in which yeast is added to the suspected fluid. If sugar is present, fermentation will occur.—**Fermentation theory of disease,** the theory (now superseded by the germ theory) that certain diseases (the so-called zymotic diseases) are due to a process analogous to fermentation induced in the tissues by the presence of a minute quantity of the specific virus derived from one sick of the same disease.—**Fermentation tube,** a delicate glass apparatus designed to detect gases set free by fermentation. The bubbles of gas rise in the vertical tube, which is frequently graduated to measure the gas.—**Mucic or mucous fermentation,** a special kind of fermentative change sometimes observed in solutions of cane-sugar, in which neither common alcohol nor acetic acid is produced, but in which the sugar yields carbon-dioxid gas, mannitol, and a mucilaginous or gummy substance. Access of air and the presence of nitrogenous matter are necessary, and the solution must be neutral or slightly alkaline. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, VIII. 811.—**Ropy fermentation,** a so-called disease of wine and beer which renders the fermenting liquid viscid. It is believed to be caused by the occasional presence of an abnormal ferment-organism.—**Tobacco fermentation,** a peculiar form of fermentation which occurs during the process of curing tobacco. Oxidizing ferments probably play an important part.



Fermentation Tube.

ferment-cell (fêr'ment-sel), *n.* In *histol.*, a cell which secretes a ferment.

fermenting-square (fêr-men'ting-skwãr), *n.* A shallow vat for fermentations.

fermentiscible (fêr-men-tis'i-bl), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ *ferment* + L. *-isc-ere*, inceptive formative, + *ible*.] Capable of undergoing fermentation.

The molecular disturbance thereby produced is imparted to the *fermenti[s]cible* substance, sugar, and breaks it up into simpler bodies, alcohol and carbon dioxide.
Science, N. S., Jan. 2, 1903, p. 15.

fermentum (fêr-men'tum), *n.* [NL. use of L. *fermentum*, ferment.] In the medieval church, a portion of the eucharist reserved from a previous consecration, which was brought to a priest about to celebrate mass. The particle thus used was called *fermentum*, the leaven, and was often sent by the Pope or a bishop, as a token of Christian communion, to priests in neighboring churches.

fern[1], *n.*—**Baby fern,** the black maidenhair or maidenhair spleenwort, *Asplenium Trichomanes*.—**Beaver-meadow fern,** *Dryopteris thelypteris*, with reference to its habitat.—**Bird's-foot fern,** *Pellæa ornithopus*, of western North America, referring to the characteristic shape of the pinnæ.—**Bird's-nest fern,** *Neottopteris Nidus*, widely distributed through the eastern tropics. See *bird's-nest*, 1 (*c*) and ★*ekaha*.—**Black fern,** an Australasian tree-fern, *Cyathea medullaris*, the pith of which was formerly eaten. See *Cyathea*.—**Blue fern,** *Pellæa atropurpurea*, a common North American fern, usually called *cliff-brake*.—**Bog fern,** *Woodwardia Virginica*, a lowland plant of the eastern United States and Canada. See *Woodwardia*.—**Boston fern,** a luxuriant cultivated form (*Nephrolepis exaltata* var. *Bostoniensis*) of the common sword-fern. See *sword-fern*.—**Boulder-fern,** *Dennstædtia punctilobula*. See ★*Dennstædtia* and *hay-scented* ★*fern*.—**Braid fern,** in Australia, *Platyzoma microphyllum*.—**Brittle-fern,** *Filix fragilis*, (*Cystopteris fragilis*), a nearly cosmopolitan fern. See *Cystopteris*.—**Caterpillar-fern,** *Phyllitis Scolopendrium* (*Scolopendrium vulgare*), known commonly as the *hart's tongue* (which see).—**Chain fern.** See *chain-fern*.—**Cloak fern,** any fern of the genus *Notholæna*, certain species of which have the margins of the frond inflexed, serving as a partial 'cloak' or covering to the sporangia. See *Notholæna*.—**Coffee-fern,** *Pellæa andromedæfolia*, of Arizona and California, so called in allusion to the resemblance of the revolute-margined leaf-segments to kernels of coffee.—**Coral-fern,** *Gleichenia circinata*, an Australasian fern.—**Cotton-fern,** *Notholæna Newberryi*, a fern of southern California, covered on its under surface by a webby tomentum of entangled soft, whitish hairs, suggesting cotton.—**Crape-fern,** *Leptopteris superba*, of New Zealand.—**Creeping-fern.** Same as *climbing-fern* (which see).—**Deer-fern,** an evergreen fern, *Struthiopteris Spicant* (*Lomaria Spicant*), so called in the northwestern United States and Canada.—**Eagle-fern,** the common brake, *Pteridium aquilinum*. See *Pteris*.—**Elk-horn fern.** Same as *stag-horn fern* (which see, under *stag-horn*). *Alcicornium* (*Platycerium*), to which it belongs, is a genus of coarse epiphytic tropical ferns.—**Floating-fern,** the pod-fern, *Ceratopteris thalictroides*. See ★*Ceratopteris* and *pod-fern*.—**Fragrant fern,** *Dryopteris fragrans*, a boreal species common to both hemispheres.—**Grass-fern,** any one of several species of *Vittaria;* in the United States, *V. lineata*, occurring in Florida. See ★*Vittaria*—**Grass-leaved fern,** same as *grass-*★*fern;* especially *Vittaria elongata*, a variable eastern tropical species.—**Hay-scented fern,** *Dennstædtia punctilobula*. See *Dicksonia* and ★*Dennstædtia*.—**Horse-shoe fern,** in New Zealand, *Marattia fraxinea*.—**Interrupted fern,** *Osmunda Claytoniana*. The sporangia are borne usually in two or three pairs of much reduced pinnæ near the middle of the otherwise foliose frond, hence the



Bird's-foot Fern (*Pellæa ornithopus*).
a, plant, one third natural size; *b*, pinna, slightly enlarged.



Coffee-fern (*Pellæa andromedæfolia*).
a, entire plant (one fourth natural size); *b*, segment (three fourths natural size).



Interrupted Fern (*Osmunda Claytoniana*).
(From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.") Two fifths natural size.

vernacular name. It is a native of the eastern United States and Canada.—**King fern,** the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis.* See *Osmunda.*—**Ostrich fern.** See *ostrich-fern* and ★*Matteuccia.*—**Parasol-fern.** Same as *coral-*★*fern.*—**Pod fern.** See *pod-fern.*—**Prickly-fern,** in Australia, *Alsophila australis,* a tree-fern 25 to 30 feet high.—**Resurrection-fern,** in the southern United States, *Polypodium polypodioides,* which contracts during drouth but revives in moist seasons; hence the name. See *polypody.*—**Ribbon fern.** (*a*) *Pteris serrulata,* a native of China, widely spread throughout tropical and warm temperate regions. (*b*) In Australia, *Ophioderma pendula.*—**Snake-fern.** (*a*) See *snake-fern.* (*b*) The royal fern, *Osmunda regalis,* which grows in low, wet situations and is thus associated popularly with snakes. See *Osmunda.*—**Spider-fern.** Same as *ribbon-*★*fern.*—**Strawberry-fern,** *Hemionitis palmata,* so called in Jamaica.—**Sword-fern.** (*a*) Any species of the genus *Nephrolepis,* especially *N. exaltata,* which is, in one or another form, by far the most commonly cultivated fern in the United States. See *Boston* ★*fern,* and *Nephrolepis.* (*b*) In Australia, *Grammitis australis,* a small species with simple leaves.—**Umbrella-fern.** Same as *eagle-*★*fern.*—**Water-fern.** (*a*) and (*b*) See *water-fern.* (*c*) Same as *floating-*★*fern.* See ★*Ceratopteris.*—**Windsor fern.** Same as *creeping-*★*fern.*

fern-ball (fėrn′bâl), *n.* An artificial ball consisting of the creeping rhizomes of certain Japanese ferns, commonly of *Davallia bullata,* closely bound together with absorbent vegetable fiber. Growth is induced by drenching in water and hanging in a warm shaded situation.

fern-bird (fėrn′bėrd), *n.* A small passerine bird of New Zealand, which belongs to the genus *Sphenœachus* and is usually placed with the warblers of the Old World.

fern-bush (fėrn′bůsh), *n.* Same as *sweet-fern* (which see with cut).

fern-chafer (fėrn′chā″fėr), *n.* A British collectors' name for a European scarabæid beetle, *Rhizotrogus solstitialis.*

fern-cycad (fėrn′sī″kad), *n.* Any plant belonging to the *Cycadofilices.* See ★*Cycadofilices.*

These plants, therefore, whilst retaining the outward form of ferns, are in reality transitional types. For convenience, these plants, which include the genera Heterangium, Lyginodendron, Medullosa, and many others, have been placed in a special group, the Cycadofilices or *Fern-Cycads.* *Nature,* June 4, 1903, p. 113.

fern-tree (fėrn′trē), *n.* In Australia, a tree-fern (which see).

fernwort (fėrn′wėrt), *n.* Any plant belonging to the *Pteridophyta,* or ferns and fern allies.

In recent years tardy justice has been given to the *fernworts* (Pteridophyta). *Science,* May 22, 1903, p. 830.

Ferranti effect. See ★*effect.*

ferrarenite (fe-rar′en-īt), *n.* [L. *ferrum,* iron, + *arena,* sand, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.,* a sandstone composed of iron ores. *Grabau,* 1904.

ferrated (fer′ā-ted), *p. a.* [L. *ferratus,* covered with iron, + *-ed*2.] Charged with iron as a constituent, as a substance of organic origin intended for medical use.

ferratin (fer′a-tin), *n.* [*ferrate* + *-in*2.] An iron-containing nucleoproteid which occurs in the liver. It was discovered by Schmiedeberg. See ★*phosphocarnic acid.*

ferratogen (fe-rat′ō-jen), *n.* [*ferrate* + *-gen.*] A nuclein compound of iron containing 1 per cent. of that metal: said not to be affected by the gastric juice but absorbed in the intestine.

Ferrel's gradient formula, law, theory of cyclones, theory of the circulation of the atmosphere. See ★*gradient,* ★*law*1, ★*cyclone,* ★*circulation.*

ferret[1], *n.*—**Black-footed ferret,** *Putorius nigripes,* a member of the weasel family, which inhabits the plains of Nebraska and Kansas, where it feeds largely on prairie-dogs. It is of a yellowish-brown color, with the tip of the tail and the legs black.

ferric, *a.* 2. In *elect.,* containing iron.—**Ferric hydroxid,** in *chem.,* a substance, $Fe_2(HO)_6$, which occurs as a constituent of brown hematite ore of iron and of common iron rust; artificially prepared it is a useful coagulant for clarifying water, and serves as a brownish or buff-colored dye. Improperly called *ferric hydrate.*—**Ferric inductances,** inductances with an iron core.—**Ferric nitrosulphate,** in *chem.,* a basic ferric salt, made by treating ferrous sulphate with nitric acid; it has been used in tanning.—**Ferric oxid,** in *chem.,* Fe_2O_3, the red oxid of iron, which occurs in nature as specular iron ore and red hematite, and as a constituent of brown hematite ore and of iron rust; artificially prepared it is used as a polishing-powder (colcothar) and a cheap pigment.—**Ferric sulphate,** in *chem.,* a substance, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, used, alone or as a constituent of iron alum, in certain processes of tanning and dyeing.

ferricyanhydric (fer″i-sī-an-hī′drik), *a.* Same as *hydroferrocyanic*

Ferrier's albumin process. See ★*process.*

ferrilutite (fer-i-lū′tīt), *n.* [L. *ferrum,* iron, + *lutum,* mud, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.,* a ferruginous mud rock. *Grabau,* 1904.

ferrin (fer′in), *n.* [L. *ferrum,* iron, + *-in*2.] A brown iron-containing pigment found in the so-called livers of various invertebrates.

ferrirudite (fer-i-rō′dīt), *n.* [L. *ferrum,* iron, + *rudus,* rubble, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.,* a conglomerate or breccia of iron ore or distinctly iron-bearing minerals. *Grabau,* 1904.

ferrite, *n.* 2. In *chem.*: (*a*) A compound of ferric oxid (Fe_2O_3) with a more basic metallic oxid, as calcium ferrite ($CaFe_2O_4$), from the union of ferric oxid with lime (CaO). The mineral franklinite consists essentially of zinc ferrite, and magnetite or magnetic iron ore (Fe_3O_4) may be viewed as iron ferrite (FeO. Fe_2O_3). (*b*) Pure iron as separated out (from iron carbides) in the cooling of steel.

ferritization (fer″i-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [*ferrite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *petrog.,* alteration of other minerals into ferrite.

ferro-alloy (fer′ō-a-loi″), *n.* An alloy of iron; a chemical mixture of some metal with iron.

ferro-aluminium (fer″ō-al-ū-min′i-um), *n.* In *metal.,* an alloy of iron and aluminium, used in modifying the character of steel, and in the production of mitis-castings of wrought-iron.

ferroboron (fer-ō-bō′ron), *n.* In *metal.,* a compound of iron with boron, iron boride, intended for use in ascertaining the modifying effect of boron upon steel.

ferrobronze (fer′ō-bronz), *n.* In *metal.,* bronze or gun-metal alloyed with a small proportion of iron.

ferrochrome (fer′ō-krōm), *n.* See ★*ferrochromium.*

ferrochromium (fer-ō-krō′mi-um), *n.* An alloy of iron and chromium, the proportions of the latter element varying from over 20 per cent. in poor ferrochromium to more than 63 per cent. in rich ferrochromium. The percentage of carbon in the alloy is sometimes as high as 10. Ferrochromium is prepared in crucibles and requires a large consumption of fuel. When the required proportion of chromium is not above 40 per cent., it is prepared in a blast-furnace from chrome iron-ore. Ferrochromium is used chiefly in the production of *chrome-steel* (which see, under ★*steel*1). It is also made by electric smelting, and by the Goldschmidt process (see ★*aluminothermics*).

ferrocobaltin (fer-ō-kō′bâl-tin), *n.* Same as ★*ferrocobaltite.*

ferrocobaltite (fer-ō-kō′bâl-tīt), *n.* The mineral cobaltite, when containing a more than usually large proportion of iron.

ferroconcrete (fer-ō-kon′krēt), *n.* Reinforced concrete; steel-concrete. See ★*concrete.*

ferrocyanhydric (fer″ō-sī-an-hī′drik), *a.* Same as *hydroferrocyanic.*

ferrodolomite (fer-ō-dol′ō-mīt), *n.* In *mineral.,* a carbonate intermediate between dolomite and siderite, containing variable amounts of iron. *Van Hise,* 1904.

ferroferric (fer-ō-fer′ik), *a.* In *chem.,* same as *ferrosoferric. Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry,* XIV. 157.

ferrogallic (fer-ō-gal′ik), *a.* 1. In *photog.,* noting a printing process in which paper sensitized with a solution containing gelatin, ferric chlorid, ferric sulphate, and tartaric acid, and dried in the dark, is, after exposure beneath a negative or a tracing, developed by immersion in a solution of gallic acid. The print shows black lines on a white ground. Gallic acid may be dusted on the sensitized paper before exposure. The print is then developed by washing in water.

2. Noting paper sensitized as above described: largely used by architects and engineers.

ferroglass (fer′ō-glȧs), *n.* [L. *ferrum,* iron, + E. *glass.*] Same as ★*wire-glass.*

ferrolite (fer′ō-līt), *n.* [L. *ferrum,* iron, + Gr. *λίθος,* stone.] In *petrog.,* a rock composed of iron ores. *Wadsworth,* 1892.

ferromagnesian (fer″ō-mag-nē′si-ạn), *a.* [L. *ferrum,* iron, + E. *magnesium* + *-an.*] Containing both iron and magnesium: applied to minerals and also to rocks. The common ferromagnesian rock-making minerals are pyroxenes, amphiboles, micas, and olivin.

ferrometer (fe-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *ferrum,* iron, + Gr. *μέτρον,* a measure.] An instrument devised for the determination of the quantity of iron in the blood.

ferromolybdenum (fer″ō-mo-lib-dē′num), *n.* A chemical mixture of iron and molybdenum, prepared by melting pure metallic molybdenum and adding to it the required percentage of metallic iron: used principally in making steel for gun-forgings.

ferronatrite (fer-ō-nā′trīt), *n.* [L. *ferrum,* iron, + NL. *natrum,* niter, + *-ite*2.] A hydrated sulphate of sodium and ferric iron, occurring in whitish spherical forms: found in Chile.

ferronickel (fer-ō-nik′el), *n.* An alloy of nickel and iron.

ferropallidite (fer-ō-pal′i-dīt), *n.* A white granular ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4.H_2O$, which occurs with roemerite in Chile.

ferroproteid (fer-ō-prō′tē-id), *n.* An albumin in combination with an iron-containing radical —for example, hemoglobin.

ferropyrin (fer-ō-pī′rin), *n.* [L. *ferrum,* iron, + Gr. *πυρ(ετός),* fever, + *-in*2.] A trade-name for an orange-colored powder prepared from antipyrin and ferric chlorid, containing 64 per cent. of the former and 12 per cent. of the latter. It is soluble in water and alcohol and is stated to have remarkable styptic properties without caustic effects.

ferrosilicon (fer-ō-sil′i-kon), *n.* In *metal.,* a compound of iron with silicon (iron silicide), rich in the latter element, for use in steel-making.

ferrosomatose (fer-ō-sō′mạ-tōs), *n.* A brown tasteless powder which consists of a mixture of 2 per cent. of an organic compound of iron with somatose, easily soluble in water: hematinic and non-styptic.

ferrotitanium (fer″ō-ti-tā′ni-um), *n.* In *metal.,* an alloy of iron and titanium used to some extent in steel-making.

ferrotungsten (fer-ō-tung′sten), *n.* In *metal.,* an alloy of iron and tungsten, rich in the latter metal, used in the manufacture of tungsten steel for cutting-tools.

Ferrous oxalate, in *chem.,* oxalate of iron with ferrous (apparently dyad) valence, FeC_2O_4. It occurs in the mineral humboldtite in lignite deposits, and is used in solution by photographers.—**Ferrous oxid,** in *chem.,* a compound of iron with oxygen, FeO, in which the iron has apparently dyad valence.—**Ferrous sulphate,** in *chem.,* sulphate of iron (with ferrous valence), $FeSO_4$, or in the crystallized condition $FeSO_4.7H_2O$, a salt extensively used in the arts for many purposes: same as *green vitriol* or *copperas.* See *copperas.*

ferro-vanadium (fer″ō-va-nā′di-um), *n.* A chemical mixture of iron and vanadium, used somewhat in the manufacture of steel.

ferrugination (fe-rō-ji-nā′shọn), *n.* The process whereby, in the alteration of iron-bearing rocks, the residue becomes permeated and stained with compounds of iron, chiefly the hydroxid limonite.

ferrule-hook (fer′il-hůk), *n.* A ferrule and hook combined, used as an end-trimming for a swingletree.

ferrule-ring (fer′il-ring), *n.* A combined ferrule and ring for the end of a neck-yoke.

ferrum (fer′um), *n.* The Latin name for iron, from which the chemical symbol for the metal, Fe, is derived: used by German pharmaceutical chemists, in price-lists, etc., and in the names for iron compounds, as *ferrum citricum,* citrate of iron.

ferry, *n.*—**Aërial ferry,** a transporter bridge or ferry-bridge; a device for transferring traffic across a navigable stream or waterway by means of a platform suspended from a traveler or trolley running on a track on a bridge-span, elevated by end-towers sufficiently high to prevent interference with navigation. The traveler, which is operated by motors controlled from the platform or car, travels back and forth across the bridge-span, and thus conveys the suspended platform at the level of the roadway or approaches back and forth from one approach or landing to the other.

fertil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *fertile.*

Fertile worker. See ★*worker.*

fertilization, *n.*—**Artificial fertilization.** (*a*) The bringing about of fertilization by artificial means, such as placing the ripe ova and male cells of a fish in contact, or placing the pollen of a flower upon the stigma. (*b*) The artificial initiation of the process of development in an unfertilized egg by something else than a male cell. In 1899 Loeb found that after the unfertilized eggs of the sea-urchin have been immersed in a dilute solution of magnesium chlorid in sea-water they undergo normal or nearly normal development when they are transferred to pure sea-water. This has been held to be proof that fertiliza-

tion is a chemical process; but more recent experiments have shown that a similar effect may be produced by cane-sugar, urea, sulphuric acid, strychnine, and even, in the silkworm, by gently brushing the eggs. The eggs in which the experiments are most successful are those that occasionally develop without fertilization under normal conditions, and as there is no physical or chemical similarity between the objects that have been used with success, it seems probable that they do no more than to disturb the stability of the egg and permit its organic mechanism for development to work, and that the effect may be no more like that produced by the male cell than a jar which opens the valve of a steam-engine is like the engineer.—**Asymmetrical fertilization,** the appearance, in the second generation and in later generations, of the descendants of a cross between two varieties of individuals that differ among themselves with respect to a parental characteristic: considered as evidence of the resolution of compound gametes into unit-characters.

In general terms we can declare that the result of the cross — the "*asymmetrical fertilization*," to speak strictly — is the production of a diversity of gametes.
Proc. Roy. Soc. (London), 1903, II. 79.

fertilizer-sower (fėr′ti-lī-zėr-sō″ėr), *n.* A horse-power machine for sowing chemical fertilizers in drills or broadcast; an attachment to a seed-sower, either a broadcast or drill machine.—**Hand fertilizer-sower,** a small machine, resembling a hand broadcast sowing-machine, used to scatter ashes or other fertilizer or to spread sand upon icy sidewalks or roadways. See *sowing-machine.*

fertilizing-pouch (fėr′ti-lī-zing-pouch), *n.* The spermatotheca or receptaculum seminis of the queen-bee.

ferulic (fe-rö′lik), *a.* [*Ferula* + *-ic.*] Derived from *Ferula Narthex* or asafetida.—**Ferulic acid,** metamethoxy-parahydroxycinnamic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, a crystalline substance which occurs in asafetida and can be made artificially from vanillin.

F. E. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fellow of the Entomological Society;* (*b*) of *Fellow of the Ethnological Society.*

fescue, *n.*—**California fescue,** *Festuca aristulata,* a Pacific species forming large and handsome tussocks along streams, etc.: rather harsh and coarse for forage.—**Creeping fescue.** Same as *red* ★*fescue.*—**Hard fescue,** *Festuca ovina duriuscula,* a variety of the sheep's-fescue, which thrives on dry sandy soils and resists summer drought. It is of value for pasture, in cooler and mountainous regions and, if sown thickly and exclusively, makes a good lawn.—**King's fescue,** a native bunchgrass, *Festuca confinis,* valuable for forage on dry slopes in the northern Rocky Mountain region.—**Meadow fescue.** See *tall* ★*fescue.*—**Rat's-tail fescue,** a slender weedy species, *F. Myuros,* with a close narrow panicle to which the name refers. It is a European species now well spread over North America.—**Red fescue,** *Festuca rubra,* a species of many forms with somewhat the range of the sheep's-fescue, and differing from that species in having creeping rhizomes by which it forms a compact turf. In Europe it is rated with the best forage plants: in Germany it is highly esteemed for dry sandy meadows. It is a good sand-binder and is useful also for shady lawns. A variety (*glaucodea*) called *Tennessee fescue* is the best pasture-grass in mountain valleys of North Carolina and East Tennessee.—**Reed-fescue.** See *tall* ★*fescue.*—**Sheep's fescue.** See *sheep's-fescue.*—**Slender fescue,** a native species, *F. octoflora,* with thin erect culms and a narrow raceme or panicle, found in dry sandy places, etc., in the United States.—**Tall fescue,** a European species, *Festuca elatior,* widely cultivated and thoroughly naturalized in North America, of great value for meadow and pasture on moist soils rich in humus. A form 2 or 3 feet high with a narrow panicle is the ordinary *meadow-fescue.* A more robust variety (*arundinacea*) is called *reed-fescue* and is very hardy and productive.—**Various-leafed fescue,** a slender European species of creeping habit, *Festuca heterophylla,* related to the red fescue and of like use in similar localities.

fest[3] (fest), *n.* [G., a feast, a festival: see *feast.*] In German usage, a gathering of many persons to participate in or enjoy some festal performance, as singing, shooting, gymnastic exercises, etc.: as, a *sängerfest, schützenfest, turnfest,* etc. *Forest and Stream.*

festilogy (fes-til′ō-ji), *n.* [L. *festum,* festival, + Gr. *-λογια,* ‹ *λέγειν,* speak.] A treatise on ecclesiastical festivals. Sometimes spelled *festology.*

festinate (fes′ti-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *festinated,* ppr. *festinating.* To quicken the steps involuntarily when walking, as in paralysis agitans. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VI. 486.

Festival of Lights. See ★*Hanukah.*—**Jewish festivals.** The Jewish festivals or holy days may be divided into two categories, Biblical and post-Biblical. The former are: (*a*) The Sabbath (which see). (*b*) Rosh hodesh, the first (day) of the Jewish lunar month (Num. x. 10). (*c*) Pesah, the Passover, also called *Chag ha-mazoth,* the Feast of Unleavened Bread (see ★*matsoth*). (*d*) Shabuoth, or *Chag ha-Shabuoth,* the Feast of Weeks, also called *Yom ha-bikurim,* or Day of the First-fruit (Num. xxviii. 26). (*e*) Sukkoth, meaning 'booths,' or 'tabernacles,' also called *Chag ha-'Asiph* (Ex. xxiii. 15, 16), the Feast of Ingathering (see *Feast of Tabernacles*). (*f*) Yom Teruah (Num. xxix. 1), the 'day of blowing the trumpet,' now known as *Rosh ha-shanah* or first of the Jewish year, when the shofar (ram's horn) is used. (*g*) Yom ha-kippurim, the Day of Atonement, which is not properly a day of feasting, but the most solemn fast-day in the year. The post-Biblical Jewish authorities have added an extra day to the principal festivals; thus the Feast of the Passover has now eight instead of seven days; the Feast of Weeks has two instead of one; the Feast of Tabernacles has (including *Shemini 'Atsereth* and *Simhath Torah*) nine instead of eight; and Rosh ha-shanah has two instead of one. There are several minor festivals and holidays in the Jewish calendar, but these, with the exception of ★*Hanukah* (which see), as well as the above-named additional days, are disregarded by many reformed congregations.

festivous (fes′ti-vus), *a.* [*festive* + *-ous.*] Festive: as, a *festivous* occasion.

festology (fes-tol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as ★*festilogy.*

festoon, *n.* 5. A British collectors' name for a European limacodid moth, *Apoda testudo,* yellow-brown in color with narrow brown stripes arranged like a festoon.

festoon-pine (fes-tön′pīn), *n.* Same as *Christmas* ★*evergreen.*

Fetal circulation, the course of the blood-current in the fetus. It differs in some important respects from that in the adult, owing to the fact that the aëration of the blood occurs in the placenta instead of in the lungs. There is a communication between the two sides of the heart, and the entire mass of blood in the body is of a mixed venous and arterial character, except that in the umbilical vein, which passes from the placenta to the liver, which more nearly resembles the arterial blood in the adult.—**Fetal envelops,** the membranes which cover the fetus in the womb; the chorion, amnion, and allantois.—**Fetal inclusion,** a double monstrosity in which one fetus is inclosed in the other; intrafetation.—**Fetal membranes.** Same as ★*fetal envelops.*

fether, fethery. Simplified spellings of *feather, feathery.*

Fetid limestone. See ★*limestone.*

fetidity (fē-tid′i-ti), *n.* [*fetid* + *-ity.*] Fetid nature or smell.

fetid-shrub (fē′tid-shrub), *n.* The papaw, *Asimina triloba.*

fetish-drum (fē′tish-drum), *n.* A drum used in connection with fetishistic rites.

fetish-house (fē′tish-hous), *n.* The house or hut in which a fetish is kept. *E. B. Tylor.*

fetishic (fē-tish′ik), *a.* [*fetish* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the character of a fetish. *F. Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, I. 43.

fetish-priest (fē′tish-prēst), *n.* A person who, with the assistance of a fetish, exercises magical powers and performs religious functions: a term used to designate the shaman of Africa. *F. Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 367.

fetticus (fet′i-kus), *n.* [Origin not known.] The leaves of the corn-salad, used as a salad.

fettler (fet′lėr), *n.* One who fixes or prepares. Specifically—(*a*) One who cleans castings in a foundry, chipping off rough spots, fins, etc., and brushing off the sand. (*b*) One who prepares the hearth of a puddling-furnace. (*c*) One who shaves and smooths green pottery to remove the seams made in molding. (*d*) In *textile-manuf.,* one who cleans up machinery, or serves as a helper in a menial capacity.

fettling, *n.* 2. The repairing or preparation of a machine or part of a machine.—3. The process of cleaning castings after they leave the foundry sand, including the chipping off of runners, fins, and scabs, filing rough spots, cleaning sand from the surfaces, and cleaning out cores.—4. The repairing of the hearth of a puddling-furnace by the use of iron ore rich in oxygen.—5. In *ceram.,* the process of evening the glaze on the surface of biscuit-ware before it is fired in the glost-kiln. After the ware has been dipped in the liquid glaze and allowed to dry, the excess of dry glaze is scraped out of the hollows and perforations. The surface is then retouched with a brush in spots which are thin or bare.

feu et lieu (fė ā lyė). [F., L. *focus et locus,* 'hearth and place.'] In *old French Canadian law,* hearth and home, meaning actual settlement by a tenant on the land. *Bouvier* Law Dict.

feu-holding (fū′hōl″ding), *n.* In *Scots law,* a tenure in which the tenant pays feu duty to his superior. See *feu.*

feuillemorte, *n.* 2. Same as *feuillet,* 2.

fever[1], *n.*—**Acclimation fever,** an ephemeral fever which attacks a new-comer in the tropics. It has no definite character, but may be of gastric, malarial, or thermal origin, or may be a mild yellow fever in places where that disease is endemic. It has no real relation to the process of acclimation.—**Aden fever.** Same as *dengue.*—**Adenonervous fever.** Same as *bubo plague* (which see, under *plague*).—**African Coast fever,** a very severe piroplasmosis of cattle in Africa, similar to Texas fever, and transmitted by the brown tick (*Rhipicephalus appendiculatus*) and the black-pitted tick (*R. sinus*). Also called *Rhodesian redwater, Rhodesian tick-fever, coast tick-fever, East Coast fever.*—**African fever.** (*b*) Pernicious malarial fever.—**Algid fever.** See ★*algid.*—**Assam fever.** Same as ★*kala-azar.*—**Autumnal fever,** an indefinite term denoting any fever which occurs in the autumn, usually malarial or typhoid fever.—**Ballast fever.** See ★*ballast.*—**Biduotertian fever.** See ★*biduotertian.*—**Black fever.** (*b*) Same as ★*kala-azar.*—**Black-water fever,** malarial hemoglobinuria.—**Bladder fever.** See ★*bladder.*—**Boohoo fever,** a disease of Hawaii and other Pacific islands, of which the chief symptoms are gastro-intestinal disorder and extreme depression of spirits.—**Broken-wing fever.** Same as *dengue.*—**Bucket fever,** an old term for *dengue.*—**Bulama fever,** yellow fever.—**Digestive fever,** a slight rise in the temperature of the body during the process of digestion.—**Dumdum fever,** a disease occurring in India, which resembles, and perhaps is identical with, kala-azar. It is marked by enlargement of the liver and spleen and by the presence of protozoan parasites in blood drawn from the spleen.—**East Coast fever.** Same as *African Coast* ★*fever.*—**Elephantoid fever.** See ★*elephantoid.*—**Fracture fever,** a slight elevation of the body temperature coming within a few hours of the occurrence of a fracture.—**Garrick fever.** Same as *Siddons* ★*fever.*—**Giraffe fever.** Same as *dengue. Sci. Amer.,* April 9, 1904, p. 287.—**Hemoglobinuric fever.** Same as *black-water* ★*fever* and *hemoglobinuria. Jour. Trop. Med.,* June 1, 1903, p. 183.—**Lazaret fever.** Same as *typhus fever.*—**Malarial fever of cattle.** Same as *Texas* ★*fever.* Also known as *piroplasmosis bovis.*—**Malta fever,** a disease marked by long continuance of the fever at a nearly constant level, prostration, pains in the joints, headache, and diarrhea. It prevails along the shores of the Mediterranean and in other subtropical and tropical regions, and is associated with the presence in the body of a special microbe, *Micrococcus melitensis.* Also called *rock-fever, Mediterranean fever, Naples fever.*—**Mediterranean fever.** Same as *Malta* ★*fever.*—**Naples fever.** Same as *Malta* ★*fever.*—**Neapolitan fever.** Same as *Malta* ★*fever.*—**Paratyphoid fever,** a continued fever resembling typhoid in its general symptoms, but not responding to the specific tests for that disease: it is caused by one of two bacilli distinct from the typhoid bacillus.—**Rhodesian fever,** a cattle-disease in Africa, resembling in its symptoms and mode of transmission (by a tick) Texas fever.—**Rocky Mountain spotted fever.** See ★*tick-fever.*—**Siddons fever,** a low fever believed to be due to the aggregation of large numbers of persons in poorly ventilated rooms: so called because it once prevailed in Edinburgh while Mrs. Siddons was playing there.—**Southern fever.** Same as *Texas fever* of cattle, an anemia caused by *Piroplasma bigeminum.*—**Spotted fever.** (*c*) See ★*tick-fever.*—**Stiff-necked fever.** Same as *dengue.*—**Subcontinuous fever,** remittent malarial fever.—**Texas fever.** See *Texas.*—**Trypanosoma fever,** a fever in man (sleeping-sickness?) or in animals (surra, dourine) due to the presence in the blood of one of the species of *Trypanosoma. Nature,* Dec. 3, 1903, p. 108.—**Undulant fever.** Same as *Malta* ★*fever.*—**Urinary fever.** Same as *urethral fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]).—**Walking typhoid fever,** a form of typhoid fever in which the constitutional symptoms are not very severe at first, and the patient is not confined to his bed, but moves about during the greater part or the whole of the course of the disease.

fever-bush, *n.*—**California fever-bush.** Same as ★*quinine-bush.* See ★*bear-brush* and *tassel-tree.*

feverd, *pp.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *fevered.*

fever-fly (fē′vėr-flī), *n.* A name given in England to a fly, *Dilophus febrilis,* which occasionally multiplies excessively. In past years the coincidental prevalence of fever during the swarming of this fly gave rise to the popular name. The larva eats the roots of the hop-plant.

fever-gum (fē′vėr-gum), *n.* The blue-gum, *Eucalyptus globulus.* See *fever-tree,* 1.

feverwood (fē′vėr-wūd), *n.* Same as *fever-bush,* 1.

fezant, *n.* A simplified spelling of *pheasant.*

ff. An abreviation (*a*) of the Latin *fecerunt,* they did it or made it; (*b*) of *folios;* (*c*) of *fortissimo;* (*d*) of *following* (plural).

F. F. A. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.*

Ffestiniog flags. See ★*flag*[4].

fff. In *music,* an abbreviation of *fortissimo:* more usually *ff.*

F. F. P. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.*

f. g. a. An abbreviation of *free of general average.*

F. G. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Geological Society.*

f. h. p. An abbreviation of *friction horse-power.*

F. H. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Horticultural Society.*

F. I. A. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.*

Fianchetto di donna opening. See ★*opening.*

fiat, *n.*—**Joint fiat,** in *law,* a fiat which formerly issued against two or more trading partners. *Bouvier,* Law Dict.

fiber[1], *n.*—**Ansulate fibers,** a decussating system of fibers which exists in the brain of reptiles and amphibians and is regarded as corresponding to Meynert's commissure in mammals.—**Association fibers,** in *neurol.,* fibers which connect different regions of the same cerebral hemisphere: opposed to *commissural fibers,* which connect the two hemispheres.—**Bahama fiber,** the fiber of *Agave rigida,* from plants cultivated in the Bahamas. See *henequen.*—**Bamboo fiber.** See ★*bamboo.*—**Bast-fibers.** See *bast*[1], 2.—**Bolo-bolo fiber,** the bast-fiber obtained from *Clappertonia ficifolia,* a West African plant of the linden family.—**Chambered fibers,** in *bot.,* fibers which have become septate so as to appear multicellular, such as occur in the secondary wood of dicotyledons.—**Cosmos fiber,** any mixed waste of vegetable fibers, as flax, jute, hemp, nettle, etc.—**Gaboon fiber,** a stiff variety of the African bast or piassava: used for stiff brushes.—**Hard fiber,** a trade-name for paper which has been passed through a warm solution of zinc chlorid, and afterward over heated rolls, cooled, and thoroughly washed with pure water. It is strong and tough, and is not injured by water.—**Indurated fiber.** Same as *hard* ★*fiber.*—**Interzonal fibers,** a bundle of delicate achromatic fibers constituting the central spindle during karyokinetic cell-division. This spindle is

enveloped by the ★mantle-fibers (which see, and also cut at ★*dispireme*).—**Leaf-fiber machine,** a machine for extracting the fiber from fleshy-leaved plants, as the agave.—**Manila fiber.** Same as *manila,* 2.—**Mauritius fiber.** Same as *Mauritius ★hemp.*—**Mexican fiber.** Same as *Tampico ★fiber.*—**Mexicana fiber,** the fiber of the *Agave heteracantha,* or istle, found in Mexico, Texas, and California, used for the manufacture of cheap brushes.—**Moriche fiber,** a fiber obtained from the young leaves of the ita-palm, *Mauritia flexuosa.* It is prepared in the same manner as raffia, by stripping off the outer skin of the unexpanded leaves and drying in the sun. It is then twisted into strings and made into cords and hammocks. See *Mauritia* and *ita-palm.*—**Motor fiber,** one of the fibers in a mixed nerve which convey motor or centrifugal impulses only.—**Odontogenic fibers,** a term suggested by Mummery for the "layer of connective tissue surrounding the pulp and entering into the substance of the matrix." The term is suggested because of their great similarity to the osteogenic fibers of bone.—**Oloná fiber,** a fiber prepared from the bast of *Touchardia latifolia,* a nettle-like plant growing in the Hawaiian Islands, called *oloná* by the natives. It is remarkable for its strength and durability, and is used chiefly for making fish-nets, some of which are more than 100 fathoms long.—**Opuhe fiber,** a bast-fiber derived from the stems of *Urera Sandwicensis,* a Hawaiian plant belonging to the nettle family. It is highly esteemed by the natives, who use it for the same purposes as the oloná.—**Palma fiber.** Same as *palma ★istle.*—**Palmyra fiber,** a fiber obtained from the base of the leaf-stalks of the palmyra palm, *Borassus flabellifer.* It is harsh and wiry, and has become of importance commercially since 1891, replacing to a great extent the West African bast-fiber, derived from *Raphia vinifera* in the manufacture of stiff brushes. See *palmyra,* 1.—**Pontine fibers,** the nerve-fibers present in the pons Varolii.—**Postcommissural fibers,** fibers of the postcommissure situated just posterior to the peduncle of the epiphysis. The fibers pass through the optic thalami and, according to Meynert, diverge into the white substance of the cerebral hemispheres. In lower vertebrates the fibers pass ventrally through the thalami and join the basal tract. Smith applies the term to uncrossed fibers derived from the hippocampus which "collect upon the dorsal aspect of the ventral [pre]commissure and incline backward and downward to enter the thalamic region." *Trans. Linnean Soc. London,* June, 1897, p. 54.—**Postretinal fiber,** any one of a series of nerve-fibers arising from the facets of the compound eye of an insect and passing into the ganglionic or outer lobe of the optic ganglion of the brain.—**Precommissural fibers,** fibers of the precommissure in the lamina terminalis. In each hemicerebrum the bundle of fibers divides. One division, passing outwardly and anteriorly, is designated as the *pars olfactoria;* the other division, passing posteriorly, is the *pars temporalis.* Smith uses the term in another sense, referring it to fibers originating in the hippocampus which, in their course, are divided by the ventral commissure (precommissure of other writers). Those proceeding downward and forward in front of the ventral commissure are termed precommissural fibers.—**Prussak's fibers,** fibers which extend from the short process of the malleus to the notch of Rivini.—**Quartz fiber,** a fiber obtained by fusing quartz in the oxyhydrogen flame and drawing it out while soft into a filament. Fibers thus produced are sometimes so fine as to be invisible to the unaided eye. They are, however, of great tensile strength, and have elastic properties which adapt them for use in the suspension of the moving parts of galvanometers and of other physical instruments of extreme delicacy.—**Reissner's fiber,** a rod-like structure or fiber lying within the lumen of the central canal of the spinal cord and brain of lower vertebrates. It extends the length of the cord into the brain as far as the diencephalon and connects with the torus longitudinalis. The theory has been advanced that the structure is the result of secretion, but Sargent maintains that it is of a nervous character.—**Scattered fillet fibers,** fibers which lie internal to the chief fillet or lemniscus and which, according to Bechterew, include the central continuation of the vagus and trigeminal nerves.—**Short association fibers,** fibers in the cerebrum which serve to connect adjacent convolutions, passing around below the gray matter at the bottom of the fissures. Also *fibræ propriæ.*—**Sisal fiber.** Same as *sisal hemp.* See *henequen.*—**Spiral fiber,** the spiral chitinous thickening of the endotracheal membrane in the tracheæ of insects.—**Tampico fiber,** the coarse, stiff fiber obtained from four or five species of plants which grow on the high, arid tablelands of northern Mexico, and which is exported from the port of Tampico. It is used as a substitute for bristles in the manufacture of brushes and is also in demand for the cheaper grades of twine and the medium grades of cordage. The most important of the plants yielding this fiber are *Agave lophantha, A. Lecheguilla, Samuela Carnerosana,* and *Yucca Treculeana.* See ★*lechuguilla,* ★*palma pita,* and ★*palma samandoca.* For the three most important commercial grades of this fiber, see *Jaumave, palma,* and *Tula istle,* under ★*istle.*—**Tibisiri fiber,** in British Guiana, same as *moriche ★fiber.*—**Tomes's fibers** or **fibrils,** processes given off from the odontoblasts, in the dentinal canals.—**Weismann's fibers,** intrafused muscle fibers, or fibers within the muscle spindle.—**Yucatan fiber.** Same as *henequen.*

fiber-faced (fī′bėr-fāst), *a.* **1.** Covered or faced with a compressed composition made from wood-pulp or other materials and called fiber. There are many kinds of fiber, most of them having names to define the use for which they are intended. **2.** Said of paper that plainly shows fibers on its surface, as that made for United States bank-notes and some forms of bond-paper.

fibra, *n.*—**Fibræ propriæ.** Same as *short association ★fibers.*

fibrification (fī″bri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* The formation of fibers or fibrous structures.

I have not detected any other *fibrification* of the cells except this.
H. Burmeister (trans.), in C. L. Nitzsch, Pterylography, [p. 9.

fibril, *n.* **3.** In *histol.,* a delicate fiber, such as, according to one theory, is found in the protoplasm of cells.—**Side fibril of Golgi,** a delicate branch passing off at right angles from the neuraxone near its junction with the body of a ganglion-cell.—**Tomes's fibrils.** See *Tomes's ★fibers.*

fibrilia (fī-bril′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *fibra,* fiber.] Any fine vegetable fiber that can be substituted for cotton in the manufacture of fabrics.

fibrillate, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To form fibrils, as coagulating blood.

fibrillation, *n.* (*b*) The formation of fibrils.

Fibrin antipeptone. See ★*antipeptone.*—**Myosin fibrin,** an insoluble form of myosin; one of the coagulated albumins.

fibrin-factor (fī′brin-fak″tọr), *n.* A substance which is concerned in the formation of fibrin; specifically, a substance which will give rise to the formation of fibrin, such as fibrinogen.

fibrin-globulin (fī′brin-glob″ū-lin), *n.* Same as ★*fibrinoglobulin.*

fibrinocellular (fī″bri-nō-sel′ū-lạr), *a.* Composed of fibrin with an admixture of desquamated cells.

fibrinogenetic (fī″bri-nō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Same as *fibrinogenic.*

fibrinoglobulin (fī″bri-nō-glob′ū-lin), *n.* A globulin which is derived from fibrinogen during the process of coagulation, that is, during the transformation of fibrinogen into fibrin.

fibrinopurulent (fī″bri-nō-pū′rọ̈-lent), *a.* In *pathol.,* noting the type of certain exudates, of inflammatory character, which show a tendency to clot and which contain pus.

fibrinose (fī′bri-nōs), *n.* An albumose derived from fibrin.

fibrinosis (fī-bri-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *fibrin* + *-osis.*] In *pathol.,* a condition in which there is an excessive tendency to coagulation of the blood.

Fibrinous bronchitis. See ★*bronchitis.*—**Fibrinous croup,** true croup.—**Fibrinous pleurisy.** See ★*pleurisy.*—**Fibrinous pneumonia.** Same as *croupous pneumonia* (which see, under *pneumonia*).

fibrinuria (fī-bri-nū′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *fibrin* + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] The passage of fibrin in urine: sometimes associated with *chyluria.*

fibro-adenoma (fī″brō-ad-e-nō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibro-adenomata* (-ma-tạ). A glandular tumor containing much fibrous tissue.

fibro-adipose (fī-brō-ad′i-pōs), *a.* Composed of fibrous and fatty tissue.

fibro-angioma (fī″brō-an-ji-ō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibro-angiomata* (-ma-tạ). An angioma with a large admixture of fibrous tissue.

fibrobronchitis (fī″brō-brong-kī′tis), *n.* A croupous inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes.

fibrocarcinoma (fī″brō-kär-si-nō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibrocarcinomata* (-ma-tạ). A carcinomatous tumor which contains much fibrous tissue.

fibrocaseous (fī-brō-kā′sẹ̄-us), *a.* Containing fibrous tissue with cheesy matter.

Fibrocellular tumor. Same as *fibroma.*

fibrochondritis (fī″brō-kon-drī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *fibra,* fiber, + Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a fibrocartilage.

fibrocrystalline (fī-brō-kris′ta-lin), *a.* Crystallized in fibrous form, as many calcareous organic structures, such as the skeletons of the corals.

fibrocyst (fī′brō-sist), *n.* [L. *fibra,* fiber, + Gr. κύστις, bladder (cyst).] A fibroid tumor which is undergoing cystic degeneration.

fibrocystoma (fī″brō-sis-tō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibrocystomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., as *fibrocyst* + *-oma.*] A fibroma which contains cysts.

fibro-elastic (fī″brō-ẹ̄-las′tik), *a.* Containing white fibrous and elastic tissue.

fibroglioma (fī″brō-gli-ō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibrogliomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < L. *fibra,* fiber, + NL. *glioma.*] A mixed fibroma and glioma.

fibrolamellar (fī-brō-lam′e-lạr), *a.* In *mineral.,* a structure produced by the separating of a fibrous mineral or mineral aggregate into thin lamellæ. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 105.

fibrolipoma (fī″brō-li-pō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibrolipomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < L. *fibra,* fiber, + Gr. λίπος, fat, + *-oma.*] A mixed fatty and fibroid tumor.

fibrolitic (fī-brō-lit′ik), *a.* [*fibrolite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of fibrolite (sillimanite): applied to certain metamorphic rocks, such as gneiss or schist.

Fibroma molluscum, a soft connective-tissue tumor of the skin.

fibromatosis (fī-brō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *fibroma(t-)* + *-osis.*] The development of fibroid tumors.

fibromembranous (fī-brō-mem′brạ-nus), *a.* [L. *fibra,* fiber, + *membrana,* membrane, + *-ous.*] Composed of a membrane containing much fibrous tissue.

fibromyitis (fī″brō-mī-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *fibra,* fiber, + Gr. μῦς (μυ-), muscle, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a muscle with hyperplasia of the fibrous tissue.

fibromyxoma (fī″brō-mik-sō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibromyxomata* (-ma-tạ). A tumor composed of fibrous and mucous elements.

fibromyxosarcoma (fī″brō-mik″sō-sär-kō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibromyxosarcomata* (-ma-tạ). A myxosarcoma containing much fibrous tissue.

fibroneuroma (fī″brō-nū-rō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibroneuromata* (-ma-tạ). A fibrous tumor involving nerve structures.

fibronucleated (fī-brō-nū′klē-ā-ted), *a.* Composed of fibers and having elongated nuclei in the interstices.

fibropapilloma (fī″brō-pap-i-lō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *fibropapillomata* (-ma-tạ). A tumor which contains the elements of both fibroma and papilloma.

fibroplate (fī′brọ̄-plāt), *n.* An interarticular fibrocartilage.

fibropurulent (fī-brọ̄-pū′rọ̈-lent), *a.* Marked by pus with an admixture of fibrin in flakes.

fibrose (fī′brōs), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *fibrosed,* ppr. *fibrosing.* [*fibrose, a.*] To form fibrous tissue, as in cirrhosis or in cicatrization. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 561.

fibrospongian (fī-brọ̄-spon′ji-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or possessing the characters of the *Fibrospongiæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Fibrospongiæ.*

fibrotic (fī-brot′ik), *a.* [*fibrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to fibrosis. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 99.

Fibrous oak-apple. See ★*oak-apple.*—**Fibrous slab,** a building material, invented in the nineteenth century, used for the internal finishing of surfaces to replace plaster or boarding. Compare *staff* 2.

F. I. C. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.*

ficelle (fē-sel′), *a.* [F. *ficelle,* packthread.] Resembling packthread or string (in color): as, *ficelle* lace.

ficiform (fis′i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *ficus,* a fig, + *forma,* form.] Fig-shaped; elongate ovoid, rapidly tapering to one extremity.

fickle-midge (fik′l-mij), *n.* An American chironomid fly, *Sciara inconstans,* the larvæ of which breed in rich hothouse earth and sometimes damage planted seeds and the roots of plants.

Fick's law of diffusion, inspiration experiment. See *law of ★diffusion* (*a*), ★*experiment.*

ficoid, *a.* **II†.** *n.* A plant of the family *Aizoaceæ,* formerly called *Ficoideæ* (which see). *Lindley.*

fid, *n.*—**Hand-fid,** a pointed pin of hardwood, from 14 to 20 inches long, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. A somewhat longer metallic pin of this sort is called a *marlinespike.* [Naut.]

fiddle, *n.* **4.** In *ceram.,* a rack in which pieces of ware that have been dipped in liquid glaze are placed to drain.—**5.** A piece of wood by which the guy-ropes of a tennis-net are stretched to keep them taut.—**Corn-stalk fiddle.** See ★*corn-stalk.*

fiddle-back (fid′l-bak), *n.* An Australian scarabæid beetle, *Schizorrhina australasiæ.* [Australia.]

fiddle-beetle (fid′l-bē″tl), *n.* A large carabid beetle, *Damaster blaptoides,* which occurs in Japan and other oriental regions, and which, by the widening of its elytra, is somewhat fiddle-shaped.

fiddle-grass (fid′l-gras), *n.* The great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum.*

fiddle-head, *n.* **2.** *pl.* The crozier-like uncoiling young fronds of the cinnamon-fern, *Osmunda cinnamomea:* so named from their fancied resemblance to the carved head of a violin.

fiddle-headed (fid′l-hed-ed), *a.* Having handles that are fiddle-shaped: as, *fiddle -headed* serving spoons; *fiddle-headed* forks.

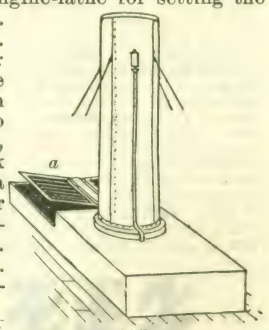
fiddler, *n.* **5.** A fish, *Trygonorhina fasciata,* a member of the family *Rhinobatidæ.* [Australia.]

fiddle-rack (fid′l-rak), *n.* *Naut.* Same as *fiddle, n.,* 2.

fiddler-fish (fid′lėr-fish), *n.* A fish, *Rhinobatus percellus,* of the family *Rhinobatidæ.*

fiddle-slide (fid'l-slīd), *n.* A slide in the compound-rest of an engine-lathe for setting the tool to turn a taper.

fiddley (fid'li), *n.* [Also *fiddly*, *fidley*; prob. a nautical use of **fiddly*, adj. from *fiddle*, in allusion to the grating.] *Naut.*, the iron framework or cover forming a hatch on deck over the engine- or fire-room of a steamer. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Electr. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 574.



a, fiddley.

fiddling-stone (fid'ling-stōn), *n.* A small whetstone. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 175.

fideicommiss (fid″ē-ī-ko-mis'), *n.* In *civil law*, same as ★*fideicommissum*.

fideicommissary (fid″ē-ī-kom'i-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *fideicommissaries* (-riz). In *civil law*, the beneficiary of a fideicommissum.

fideicommissor (fid″ē-ī-kō-mis'ôr), *n.* In *civil law*, the one by whom a fideicommissum was made.

fideicommissum (fid″ē-ī-kō-mis'um), *n.* [L. *fidei commissum*, a thing given in trust.] In *civil law*, a trust. It originated in a devise by which property was left to one who was to use it for the benefit of, or give it to, another who was incapable of taking it by the will. It is said to be the origin of the trusts and uses of the common law.

fidejussory (fī-dē-jus'ō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fidejussion.

fideos (fē-dā'ōs), *n.* [Sp. *fideos*, vermicelli.] In Porto Rico, a species of dodder, *Cuscuta Americana*, which in places covers masses of vegetation with its yellow, thread-like, twining stems.


Fid-hook.

fid-hook (fid'hůk), *n.* A slender, flat hook used to keep another hook from slipping on a chain.

fidibus (fid'i-bus), *n.* [G., origin unknown. The form is like that of L. *fidibus*, dat. and abl. pl. of *fides*, a lyre, or of *fides*, faith.] A spill or lighter; a kindler; a match.

fidley, *n.* See ★*fiddley*.

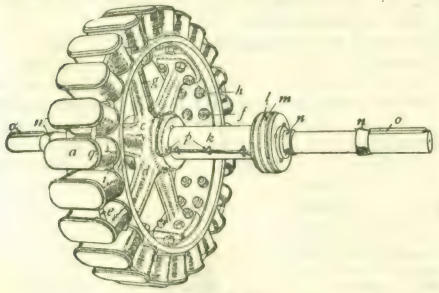
fiducial, *a.* **4.** Relating to or characterized by the belief in supernatural powers.

The ceremonies of the folk, like those of other primitive peoples, are primarily *fiducial*, and involve representation, or even personation, of the deified potencies forming the tribal pantheon.

J. W. Powell, Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 62.

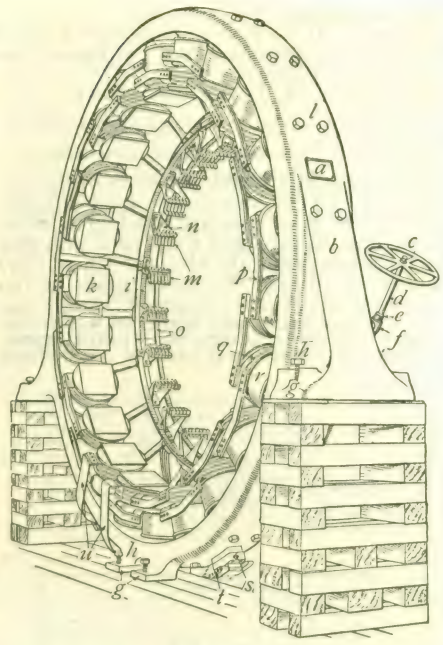
Fiducial points, in *thermom.*, the melting-point of ice, called the *ice-point*, and the boiling-point of water under a barometric pressure of 760 millimeters, called the *steam-point*.

field, *n.* **13.** Specifically, in electric machines, that part of the structure in which the magnetic flux is excited. The electrical or mechanical power is produced by rotation of the armature in the magnetic field or of the magnetic field in the armature. See cuts under ★*armature*.— **15.** In *math.*, same as ★*domain*, 8.— **Angle of field.** See ★*angle*[3].— **Corporal of the field.** See ★*corporal*[2].— **Curvature of field.** See ★*curvature*.— **Field boiler.** See ★*boiler*.— **Field of attention**, in *psychol.*, the range of consciousness that is characterized by clearness of the perceptual or ideational processes of the moment; the range of perceptions or ideas that represent the object of attention.— **Field of audition**, in *psychol.*, the range of space over which sounds of a certain intensity and quality are audible or within which they are localized. The phrase is used loosely, but always on the analogy of the *field of vision*.— **Field of consciousness.** See ★*consciousness*.— **Field of force**, the space throughout which the attractive or repellent action of a mass or system is manifested. A field of force may be regarded as a system of equipotential surfaces and lines of force, by means of which the distribution of potentials and intensities is indicated.— **Field of inattention**, in *psychol.*, the range of consciousness that is characterized by obscurity of the perceptual or ideational processes of the moment; the background of consciousness; the contents of consciousness apart from those conscious processes that represent the object of attention.— **Field of smell**, in *psychol.*, the range of space from which we receive olfactory stimuli that are effective for sensation. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 73.— **Field of a lens, of touch.** See ★*lens*, ★*touch*.— **Flatness of field.** See ★*flatness*.— **Galois field.** Same as *Galois* ★*domain*.— **Magnetic field, motor field.** See *magnetic* ★*circuit*, ★*motor*.— **Multipolar field**, the magnetic field of a motor or generator having more than two poles.— **Old field growth.** See *volunteer* ★*growth*.— **Point field**, in *projective geom.*, the ∞^2 points on a plane.— **Polyphase field**, in an electric generator or motor, a magnetic field produced by polyphase currents.— **Relative field.** Same as ★*association area*.— **Rotary field**, in *elect.*, a magnetic field in which the lines of force have a motion of rotation. The term is usually applied to fields produced by means of polyphase currents in fixed coils; but the fields of certain dynamos and motors with revolving field-magnets are sometimes called rotary fields.— **Shifting field**, in *elect.*, a magnetic or electrostatic field the lines of which change position with respect to the medium within which they are formed.— **Straight field**, in *projective geom.*, the ∞^2 straights on a plane.— **Stray field**, in *elect.*, that portion of the electrostatic or electromagnetic field of any apparatus or machine which is not utilized in its operation.— **Strength of field**, the force upon a unit mass, unit pole, or unit charge situated at the point where the intensity of the field of force is to be measured. Strength of field is likewise expressed in terms of the number of lines of force per unit of area of field.— **Zero field**, in *phys.*, a field of force, such as an electrostatic or magnetic field, the intensity of which is zero.



Revolving Field.

a, pole-piece; *b*, field-ring; *c*, hub of spider; *d*, spokes of spider; *e*, field connections; *f*, pole-piece bolt; *g*, field-leads; *h*, nut for pole-piece bolt; *i*, field-winding; *k*, shaft; *l*, field-ring lamination; *m*, field-ring; *n*, oil-deflector; *o*, key; *p*, field-lead fastener; *q*, field-collar.



Stationary Field.

a, name-plate; *b*, magnet-frame; *c*, hand-wheel; *d*, hand-wheel shaft; *e*, hand-wheel shaft-collar; *f*, fulcrum-pin; *g*, foot; *h*, holding-down bolt; *i*, brush-holder yoke; *k*, pole-face; *l*, pole-piece bolts; *m*, brushes; *n*, stud-support; *o*, bus-ring; *p*, series-connection bars; *q*, series windings; *r*, shunt windings; *s*, connection-board; *t*, terminal; *u*, field-leads.

field, *v. t.* **2.** In *chem. industries*, to induce oxidation or other change by exposing to the air and solar heat. A term not in general use.

field-coil (fēld'koil), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire around the field-magnet of a generator, motor, or other electrical machine, or one which serves to produce by means of the current flowing in it the magnetic field of any electrical device.

field-company (fēld'kum″pa-ni), *n.* A company of engineers in the British army, equipped as pioneers and pontoniers for field service.

field-cornetcy (fēld'kôr″net-si), *n.* The office or rank of field-cornet. [South Africa.]

field-cress (fēld'kres), *n.* Same as *cow-cress*.

field-derrick (fēld'der″ik), *n.* An oil-well derrick. See ★*derrick*, 2.

field-distortion (fēld'dis-tôr″shon), *n.* The twisting, bending or displacement in any way of the lines of an electrostatic or magnetic field or of any field of force.

field-geologist (fēld″jē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* A geologist who works in the field, as distinguished from one who is confined to a laboratory or library.

field-geology (fēld″jē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* Geological work in the open air or in nature, as contrasted with investigation pursued in the laboratory.

field-glass, *n.*— **Prismatic field-glass.** See *prismatic* ★*binocular*.

field-gun, *n.*— **Ehrhardt field-gun**, a field-gun designed for long recoil (about four feet) on its carriage. The carriage is so constructed that after two or three rounds it takes a nearly fixed position and hence permits very rapid firing.

field-hockey (fēld'hok″i), *n.* An outdoor game played by two opposing teams or sides who endeavor to drive the ball toward and into the opponents' goal with clubs curved at one end. Also *shinny*, *shinty*, and *bandy*.

fieldman (fēld'man), *n.*; pl. *fieldmen* (-men). A man employed in the field, as a member of a field-party; also, a traveling representative of an enterprise or an undertaking: distinguished from one employed indoors.

The *fieldmen* of the Geological Survey have been the pioneer surveyors of the natural features of the vast regions which constitute half the continent.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 22,647.

field-music (fēld'mū″zik), *n.* A military band of any size accompanying a body of soldiers.

field-pine (fēld'pīn), *n.* A small heath-like herb, *Hudsonia ericoides*, of the rock-rose family, found near the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Virginia.


Field-pine (*Hudsonia ericoides*). About one half natural size. (From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

field-pole (fēld'pōl), *n.* In *elect.*, the magnetic pole of the field of a generator or motor.

field-rheostat (fēld'rē″ō-stat), *n.* A rheostat or adjustable resistance used for the control and regulation of the magnetic field of an electric generator or motor.

field-roller (fēld'rō″lėr), *n.* A land-roll (which see).

field-salad (fēld'sal″ad), *n.* Same as *corn-salad*.

field-spool (fēld'spöl), *n.* A spool or bobbin on the field-magnet of an electric generator, motor, or other device, upon which the field-coil is wound.

field-trash (fēld'trash), *n.* In the British West Indies, the tops and leaves of the sugar-cane, which are removed in the field and generally serve for feeding stock or for manure. See *cane-trash*, 1.

The refuse, or macerated rind of the cane (which is called cane-trash in contradistinction to *field-trash*), . . . serves for fuel to boil the liquor.

B. Edwards, Hist. British Colonies in W. I., II. 262.

field-troop (fēld'tröp), *n.* A company of pioneers and sappers of the British Royal Engineers.

field-wormwood (fēld'wėrm″wůd), *n.* See ★*wormwood*.

fiend-fly (fēnd'flī), *n.* Any one of many species of tree-hoppers of the family *Membracidæ*; so named on account of their strange forms and sinister appearance. For similar reasons they are also called *brownie-bugs*.

fierse, *a.* Another spelling of *fierce*.

fiery, *a.* **4.** In *cricket*, causing the ball to bound high after pitching: said of wicket or bowler.

fiery-hunter (fīr″i-hun'tėr), *n.* An American carabid beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, dark in color, with reddish or copper-colored pits on the elytra. In Canada this beetle is called ★*copperspot* (which see, with cut).

fiest[2] (fēst), *a.* [Also *feest*, < D. *vies*, nauseous, disgusting, also disgusted (*ik ben vies van hem*, I am sick of him).] Disgusted (with): sick and tired (of). [Local (orig. New York?), U. S.]

fife, *n.* **2.** In *organ-building,* a piccolo stop.

fifteen, *n.*—**Half fifteen.** See ★*half.*

fifth. I. *a.*—**Fifth quarter.** See ★*quarter*1.

II. *n.*—**Circle of fifths.** See *circle of keys,* under *circle.*

fig2, *n.* **9.** In *soap-making,* same as *figging.*—**Barbary fig,** the Indian fig or prickly-pear, *Opuntia Opuntia.*—**Blue fig,** an Australian tree, *Elæocarpus grandis,* bearing globular blue fruits which resemble plums and are eaten by children and aboriginals. It yields a soft, easily worked wood and a bark rich in tannin. Called also *calhun* and *Brisbane quandong.*—**Cape fig.** Same as *Hottentot fig* (which see, under *fig*2).—**Clustered fig,** in Australia, a large tree, *Ficus glomerata,* native to India, Malaysia, and Australia, the fruit of which is of a light red color when ripe and hangs in clusters along the trunk and highest branches. It is eaten by the aborigines. Its wood is soft, coarse, light, and not durable.—**Fig wax, wine.** See ★*wax*2, ★*wine.*—**Goat-fig.** Same as *caprifig.*—**Golden fig,** *Ficus aurea,* a tree of southern Florida, the Keys, and the Bahama Islands. At first it is parasitic on the trunks of other trees, but later sends down aërial roots which coalesce on reaching the ground and produce large trunks from 3 to 4 feet in diameter, the growth of additional roots from the branches serving to propagate the trees over large areas after the manner of the banian. See *banian*2 (with cut).—**Gular fig,** in India, same as *clustered* ★*fig.*—**Horse-fig,** *Mesembryanthemum edule.* Also called *sour fig.*—**Indian fig.** (*b*) The fruit of the saguaro, *Cereus giganteus.*—**Moreton Bay fig,** *Ficus macrophylla,* a handsome evergreen tree, much used as an ornamental tree in streets and gardens in Australia, especially in Sydney and Adelaide. Its fruits are not edible.—**Mulberry-fig,** the sycamore-fig. See *sycamore,* 1.—**Poplar-leaf fig,** *Ficus lævigata.* See *fig*2, 1.—**Prickly fig.** Same as *blueberry-*★*ash.*—**Purple fig,** in the United States, a cultivated form of *Ficus Carica;* in Australia, *Ficus scabra,* a large tree yielding a brittle, spongy, useless wood, and small, black, edible fruits.—**Ribbed fig,** in Queensland, *Ficus pleurocarpa.* It yields a light, soft, elastic wood.—**Rough-leaved fig,** same as the Australian *purple* ★*fig.*—**Rusty fig,** the *Port Jackson fig, Ficus rubiginosa.* It yields soft, brittle, spongy wood, sometimes used for packing-cases.—**Sour fig.** Same as *horse-*★*fig.*—**Thorny fig,** *Mesembryanthemum spinosum,* a plant of the Cape region of Africa, the flowering branches of which harden into sharp spines, which protect it from herbivorous animals: in sharp contrast with the purple-flowered *M. floribundum,* which yields excellent pasturage and is so succulent that cattle feeding upon it require little water.—**Umbar fig,** in India, same as *clustered* ★*fig.*—**White fig.** Same as *rough-leaved* ★*fig.*—**Wild fig.** (*b*) Either the poplar-leaf or the golden fig.—**Willow fig,** the East Indian benjamin-tree, *Ficus Benjamina.* It is a medium-sized tree, often epiphytic, and yields a mottled, gray wood.



Golden Fig (*Ficus aurea*).
a, branch bearing fruit and leaves, one fourth natural size; *b*, fruit, three fourths natural size.

fig. An abbreviation (*b*) of *figurative* or of *figuratively.*

fig-bar (fig′bär), *n.* A device attached to a panning-machine to work semi-soft dough. The dough is pressed from a box by means of fine corrugated rollers and falls upon the apron of the panning-machine in long strips, where it is cut to any desired length. The box is built with three compartments, so that three different doughs or two doughs and a jelly can be run at the same time.

fig-eater, *n.* **3.** A local Australian name of a small passerine bird of the genus *Zosterops.* Also termed *grape-eater.*

fighting-top (fī′ting-top″), *n.* In a man-of-war, a platform, generally circular in shape, on or near the top of a mast, and provided with rapid-fire guns of small caliber and with accommodations for riflemen. It is generally reached by a ladder inside the hollow steel mast. Also called *military top.*

fig-insect (fig′in″sekt), *n.* Any insect of the chalcidoid family *Agaonidæ,* which inhabits figs, or any one of the numerous parasites of the insects of this family; specifically, *Blastophaga grossorum,* which fertilizes the Smyrna fig of commerce. See ★*Blastophaga,* with cut.

fig-marigold (fig′mar″i-gōld), *n.* See *marigold* and *Mesembryanthemum.*

fig-moth (fig-môth), *n.* A cosmopolitan phycitid moth, *Ephestia cautella,* whose larva lives in dried figs, nuts, cacao-beans, flaxseed meal, dried currants, and other stored products. Also called *dried-currant moth.*

fig-paste (fig′pāst), *n.* **1.** A confection of figs; a national sweetmeat of Turkey and Greece. —**2.** A pink or white confection consisting of squares of a semi-transparent sweetish paste dusted with fine white sugar.

Fig-tree disease. See ★*disease.*

figuline, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a potter or pottery: as, *figuline* ware. See *figuline rustique,* under *figuline.*

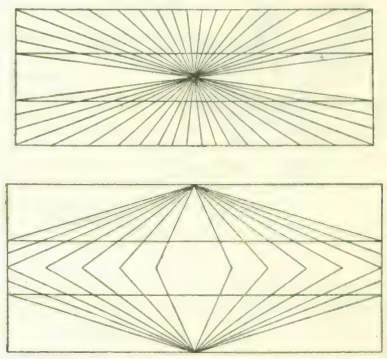
figurative, *a.* **5.** In *geom.,* at infinity.

On each straight is one and only one point 'at infinity,' or *figurative* point.

Merriman and Woodward, Higher Mathematics, p. 73.

Figurative point, straight. See ★*point*1, ★*straight*1.

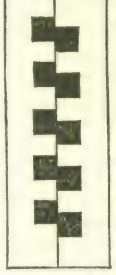
figure, *n.* **18.** In ornamental woodwork, the grain of the wood, especially such grain when of unusual richness and when used with special care as a part of the design.—**19.** *pl.* The highest division of the lowest grade in the classical course in a Jesuit school. [Eng.]—**Accompaniment, achromatic figure.** See ★*accompaniment,* ★*achromatic.*—**Hering's** and **Wundt's figures,** in *psychol.,* figures embodying a variable optical illusion of direction. The horizontal lines of the figures are really parallel, but appear curved. The figures were published by E. Hering in 1861 and by W. Wundt in 1898.—


Hering's and Wundt's Figures.

Láska's figure, a simple geometrical diagram which consists of two or more straight lines of equal length, *a* and *b,* making different angles with the horizontal base-line *H.* It serves to illustrate certain illusions of extent and perspective.—**Lichtenberg's figures,** patterns upon a powder-strewn insulating surface which are produced by electrostatic action, as when the spark or brush from a positively charged conductor is received upon an ebonite surface covered with powdered sulphur or red lead: so called from G. C. Lichtenberg, who in 1778 described such figures and the method of obtaining them.—**Müller-Lyer figure,** in *psychol.,* a figure embodying a variable optical illusion of extent. Two vertical or horizontal lines of the same length are supplied with oblique end-pieces, converging in the one case and diverging in the other. The line with the diverging end-pieces appears the longer. This illusion, also termed the arrow-head and feather illusion, was published by F. Müller-Lyer in 1889.—**Münsterberg's figure,** in *psychol.,* a figure embodying a variable optical illusion of direction. Two vertical rows of black and white chess-board squares are laid edge to edge so that there is some overlapping of black by white and conversely. The line of junction appears not vertical, but oblique. The illusion was described by H. Münsterberg in 1897.—**Plane figure,** a figure all the points of which are in the same plane.—**Poggendorff's figure,** in *psychol.,* a figure which embodies a variable optical illusion of direction. Two vertical parallel lines are crossed obliquely (except over the interspace, which is left blank) by a third line: the two parts of this third line, on either side of the verticals, appear not to lie in the same straight line. Attention was called to the illusion by J. C. Poggendorff in 1860.—**Primal figure,** in *projective geom.,* a range, a flat pencil, or an axial pencil.—**Rousseau's figure,** a diagram for the approximate graphical determination of the mean spherical intensity of a source of light where the distribution of the light about a vertical axis is symmetrical. It is a curve with Cartesian coördinates in which the abscissæ are the intensities of light measured at varying angles with the horizontal plane through the source, and the ordinates are the sines of the corresponding angles. The curve P′A′B′C′P′ is the Rousseau's figure for the source of light at P for which the polar curve P A B C P indicates the vertical distribution of light intensities. The mean spherical intensity is measured by one half the area included by the Rousseau figure.—**Schroeder's figure, Schroeder's stair figure,** in *psychol.,* a figure which embodies an optical illusion of reversible perspective. The figure may be seen, by change of fixation, either as a flight of stairs, or as the under side of such a flight (or a piece of overhanging masonry). The illusion was published by H. Schroeder in 1858.—**Vertex of a solid figure,** a point of a figure where three or more of its faces intersect.—**Zöllner's figure,** in *psychol.,* a figure which embodies a variable optical illusion of direction. The parallel verticals of the figure appear to converge and diverge under the influence of the oblique cross-pieces. The illusion was described by F. Zöllner in 1860. Also *Zöllner's lines.*

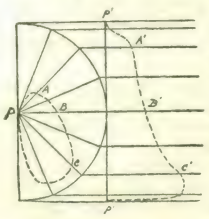
Láska's Figure.


Müller-Lyer Figure.

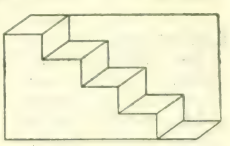

Münsterberg's Figure.



Poggendorff's Figure.



Rousseau's Figure.


Schroeder's Stair Figure.


Zöllner's Figure.

figure-painting (fig′ūr-pān″ting), *n.* Painting which is concerned especially with the dramatic or decorative use of the human figure.

figure-skating (fig′ūr-skā″ting), *n.* Fancy skating in which figures of various kinds are described on the ice by the skater.

figurette (fig-ū-ret′), *n.* A small figure. See *figurine.*

figure-weaving (fig′ūr-wē″ving), *n.* The weaving of fancy designs.

figuring, *n.* **3.** The adding of figures, as to a drawing. In architectural and engineering work the drawings, however accurately made to scale, are covered with the dimensions in Arabic figures. Figuring includes also the dotted lines and the little arrow-heads which mark the dimensions figured.

fig-wasp (fig′wosp), *n.* The agaonid insect, *Blastophaga grossorum.* See ★*fig-insect.*

The introduction into California, by the United States Department of Agriculture, of the blastophaga or *fig wasp* has fairly passed the experimental stages, as is well proved by the largely increased production of Smyrna figs at Fresno, in that State, where a colony of this useful insect has been established.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 673.

fig-worm (fig′wėrm), *n.* The larva of the ★fig-moth (which see).

F. I. Inst. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Imperial Institute.*

F. I. J. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.*

fil3, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *fill.*

filament, *n.* **6.** In *geometrical topics,* a movable object which at any one instant, or indivisible determination of time, is at every part of a line. During a lapse of time a filament is restricted to being in some surface, which it is said to generate.—**7.** A long thread-like bacterial growth.—**Linin filament,** in *cytol.,* a delicate thread or network of linin spread through the cell-nucleus.—**Seminal filament,** a spermatozoön.

filander3, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *philander.*

filanthropic, filanthropist, etc. Simplified spellings of *philanthropic,* etc.

Filar hypothesis, the doctrine or opinion that the separate threads seen in some protoplasm are the essential structures of all protoplasm.


Filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*). One third natural size.

filaree (fil-a-

rē′), *n.* [A reduction of *alfilerilla.*] In California, either of two species of stork's-bill, *Erodium cicutarium* and *E. moschatum;* alfilerilla.—**Musky filaree,** *Erodium moschatum,* the coarser of the species named above. Its foliage has a musky odor, especially when wilted. Also called *musk-clover* and sometimes *green-stemmed filaree.*—**Red-stemmed filaree.** Same as *alfilerilla.*

Filarial periodicity. See ★*periodicity.*

filariasis (fi-lā-ri-ā′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Filaria* + *-asis.*] Presence of *Filaria* in the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels: the underlying cause of elephantiasis.

In certain tropical countries a disease known as *filariasis,* which somewhat resembles certain forms of leprosy, is transferred among human beings by certain mosquitoes. *L. O. Howard,* in Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 190.

filariosis (fi-lā-ri-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Filaria* + *-osis.*] Same as ★*filariasis.*

filarious (fi-lā′ri-us), *a.* Same as *filarial.*

filasse (fi-las′), *n.* [F. *filasse,* bast, harl, tow, < F. *fil,* < L. *filum,* thread.] Vegetable fiber prepared for the processes of manufacture.

filator (fi-lā′tor), *n.* [NL. **filator,* < **filare,* spin a thread: see *file*[3], *v.*] The spinning apparatus of a silkworm, situated in the tubular spinneret.

filbert, *n.*—**Black-knot of the filbert.** See ★*black-knot.*—**West Indian filbert,** the seeds of the similar pod or match-box bean, *Lens phaseoloides.* See ★*gogo.*

filbert-gall (fil′bėrt-gâl), *n.* A gall which resembles a filbert.—**Grape-vine filbert-gall,** one of a bunch of woolly greenish galls, resembling a bunch of filberts, found on the stem of the grape and inhabited by a cecidomyiid larva. The gall was named *Vitis coryloides* by Walsh and Riley, and the insect which makes it is probably a *Diplosis.*

filbert-mildew (fil′bėrt-mil″dū), *n.* The fungous disease, due to *Phyllactinia suffulta,* which attacks the leaves of filberts.

filch, *n.* **3.** One who filches or is given to filching; a filcher.

fild[2], *pp.* A simplified spelling of *filled.*

file[1], *n.*—**Lateral file,** a small steel file set in a metallic frame and adjustable laterally or otherwise, used by dentists in spacing teeth.—**Molar file,** a small file formerly used by dentists in filing molar teeth: now superseded by the carborundum wheel.—**Separating file,** a file formerly used by dentists for separating teeth: now superseded by thin carborundum disks.

file[3], *n.* **11.** An individual soldier.

But the poor *file* who has to carry it, as well as his gun and various other accoutrements; how does it appeal to him? *Med. Record,* Feb. 7, 1903, p. 227.

Blank file, in a two-rank formation, a file consisting only of a soldier in the front rank.—**Open file,** in *chess,* a file on which there are neither pieces nor pawns. A player may obtain possession or command of such an open file ('take the open file') by playing his queen or rook on any of its squares.—**Right by file,** a movement, in drill, in which a column in single file is formed from a column of twos or squads.

File-cutters' disease. See ★*disease.*

filer[3] (fī′lėr), *n.* [*file*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who defiles something.

[The Chinese] eate their meate with two sticks of Ivory, Ebony, or the like: not touching their meat with their hands, and therefore no great *filers* of linnen.
P. Heylyn, ΜΙΚΡΟΚΟΣΜΟΣ, ed. 1633, p. 680.

file-stripper (fīl′strip″ėr), *n.* One who draws files or finishes the blanks for files, either by hand or in a machine, preparatory to cutting the teeth.

Filet lace. See ★*lace.*

filharmonic, *a.* A simplified spelling of *philharmonic.*

filiation, *n.* **5.** An individual or group of individuals derived from one source or parent.

filibranch (fil′i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *filibranchius,* < L. *filum,* thread, + *branchiæ,* gills.] **I.** *a.* Having long gills formed of tubular filaments, as certain bivalve mollusks; filibranchiate.

II. *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the order *Filibranchiata.*

Filibranchia (fil-i-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Filibranchiata.*

Filibranchiata (fil-i-brang-ki-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL.] An order of bivalve mollusks. They have the gills in the form of long filaments that hang down into the mantle cavity, are bent back upon themselves in the form of a V, and may or may not be connected by interfilamentary ciliated junctions. The order includes the families *Anomiidæ, Arcadæ, Trigoniidæ,* and *Mytilidæ.*

filibranchiate (fil-i-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [NL. *filibranchiatus,* < L. *filum,* a thread, + *branchiæ,* gills: see *branchiate.*] Having, as some pelecypod mollusks, the plates of the gills narrow, strap-like, and much elongated. *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. B, 1903, p. 178.

filicauline (fil-i-kâ′lin), *a.* [L. *filum,* thread, + *caulis,* stem, + *-ine*[1].] Having a thread-like stem.

filicic (fi-lis′ik), *a.* [L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to ferns.—**Filicic acid,** a crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$, contained in the rhizome of the common male fern, *Dryopteris Filix-mas.* To it the extract chiefly owes its therapeutic value as an anthelmintic.

filicide[1] (fil′i-sīd), *n.* [L. *filius,* son, or *filia,* daughter, + *-cida,* < *cædere,* kill.] One who kills his or her son or daughter.

filicide[2] (fil′i-sīd), *n.* [L. *filius,* son, or *filia,* daughter, + *-cidium,* < *cædere,* kill.] The killing of one's son or one's daughter.

filicin (fil′i-sin), *n.* [L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern, + *-in*[2].] One of the active vermifuge principles found in the rhizome of the male fern.

filicinean (fil-i-sin′ē-ąn), *a.* Belonging or related to the *Filicineæ* or *Filicales;* fern-like.

filicineous (fil-i-sin′ē-us), *a.* Same as ★*filicinean.*

filicologist (fil-i-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [*filicolog-y* + *-ist.*] One versed in filicology; one engaged in the study of ferns.

Filicornia (fil-i-kôr′ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *filum,* thread, + *cornu,* horn.] A superfamily of beetles corresponding to the *Adephaga* or *Caraboidea,* having the antennæ filiform and all the tarsi 5-jointed.

filiform, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *surg.,* a very slender hair-like bougie. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 745.

filigree (fil′i-grē), *v. t.* [*filigree, n.*] To ornament with filigree-work.

filing-block (fī′ling-blok), *n.* Same as *filing-board.*

filing-gap (fī′ling-gap), *n.* In *elect.,* the space between the terminals of a coherer in which the filings or other conducting particles upon which its action depends are placed.

filing-machine (fī′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-machine for filing metals, resembling in general plan a scroll-saw in which the vertical reciprocating saw is replaced by a file. The work to be filed is placed upon a table and is fed to the file by hand. Files of any shape or size can be used in the machine, and by tilting the table the work can be fed to the file at any angle. Filing-machines for sharpening cotton-gin saws employ horizontal reciprocating files with an automatic feed-motion which presents one tooth of the saw at a time to the file and controls the number of strokes of the file upon each saw-tooth.

filio-pietistic (fil′i-ō-pī-e-tis′tik), *a.* [Irreg. adj. from *filial piety.*] Relating or pertaining to filial piety. [Rare.]

He has set . . . in its true light the theocracy which the Puritans founded and maintained in Massachusetts. As long as that theocracy lasted men dared not speak the truth about it; since it decayed, orators and historians, indulging in what Mr. Adams calls "*filio-pietistic* cant," have praised the Puritans for those qualities which they have condemned in other bigots.
Harvard Graduates' Magazine, March, 1894, p. 439.

Filipendula (fil-i-pen′dų-lą), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763, adopted from Tournefort, 1700), < L. *filum,* thread, + *pendulus,* hanging. The allusion is to the tubers, connected by the root-stocks as if upon threads.] A genus of plants of the family *Rosaceæ.* They are perennial herbs, which have flowers similar to those of *Spiræa,* but with about 10 pistils ripening into dry, one-seeded, indehiscent fruits. There are about 9 species, natives of the north temperate zone. Some are familiar garden plants, as *Filipendula Filipendula* (*Spiræa Filipendula* of Linnæus), the meadow-sweet, and *F. Ulmaria,* the queen-of-the-meadows, both white-flowered, and *F. rubra* (*Ulmaria rubra* of Hill), the queen-of-the-prairie, with pink flowers. See *queen-of-the-prairie* and *queen-of-the-meadows.*

Filipina (fil-i-pē′nä), *n.*; pl. *Filipinas* (-äz). [Sp., fem. of *Filipino,* Filipino.] A native woman of the Philippine Islands.

Filipino (fil-i-pē′nō), *n.* [Sp., < NL. *Philippinus,* adj. (NL. *Insulæ Philippinæ,* Sp. *Islas Filipinas,* Philippine Islands), < *Philippus,* Sp. *Filipo, Felipe,* Philip.] A native of the Philippine Islands; in a restricted sense, a native of more or less pure Spanish descent. Also incorrectly *Philippino.*

filippic, *n.* A simplified spelling of *philippic.*

Filippi's gland. See ★*gland.*

filippo (fi-lip′ō), *n.* [It.] The silver testone of Milan issued under Philip III. of Spain, and continued by his successors.

filipuncture (fil-i-pungk′tūr), *n.* [L. *filum,* wire, + *punctura,* puncture.] Introduction of fine wire into an aneurism with the design of inducing coagulation of blood within the sac.

filistatid (fi-lis′tą-tid), *n.* A spider of the family *Filistatidæ.*

filitannic (fil-i-tan′ik), *a.* [L. *fili(x),* fern, + *tannic.*] Noting an acid, a glucoside tannin obtained from the rhizome of the male fern.

filite (fī′līt), *n.* [L. *filum,* thread, + *-ite*[2].] An explosive, a variety of smokeless powder, largely produced at the Italian government powder-works, the same in composition as ballistite, but formed into slender cords instead of into cubical grains. See *ballistite.*

Filix (fil′iks), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < L. *filix,* a fern.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the equivalent of *Cystopteris* (Bernhardi, 1806). The type of the genus is *F. bulbifera,* the common bladder-fern of the United States and Canada. See *Cystopteris* and *bladder-fern.*—**Filix-mas,** the male fern, *Driopteris Filix-mas.*

fill[1], *v. t.* **10.** In *poker,* to draw cards which improve the hand: usually restricted to filling four-card flushes or straights. *Amer. Hoyle,* Poker, p. 162.—**11.** To execute: as, to *fill* an order for goods.—**12.** To make up: as, to *fill* a prescription.—**Filled soap.** See ★*soap.*

fill[1], *n.* **3.** In *engin.*: (*a*) An embankment of earth or rock made as a road-bed: the opposite of *cut.* (*b*) The vertical height of the top of an embankment above the natural surface at any point.—**4.** Deposition alternating with or in contrast to scouring out. The contrasting terms are *scour* and *fill, cut* and *fill. Rep. Brit. Ass'n for Advancement of Sci.,* 1900, p. 733.

filler[1], *n.* **5.** A machine for filling bottles, cans, or bags with liquids or dry materials. —**6.** In *hort.,* a tree that is planted in an orchard temporarily, to be removed when the trees of the regular planting and of more enduring character are well grown and occupy the land. [*Colloq.*]—**7.** In the manufacture of plastic materials, a solid substance, such as wood fiber or mineral powders, used to give greater consistence to a viscid constituent, such as collodion or a fused resin.—**8.** In *engin.*: (*a*) A longitudinal timber or other material placed between two parallel members, as a timber placed between two steel I-beams to stiffen them and to enable them to act as one beam. (*b*) A hollow cylindrical pipe or spool through which a bolt is passed to fasten together two parallel beams or struts. The bolt in conjunction with the filler prevents the two beams or struts from spreading apart and from moving too close together.

The floor framing consists of six sills, the four centre ones being six-inch "I" beams with wood *fillers* extending the entire length of car.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 11, 1904, p. 450.

filler[3] (fi-lăr′), *n.* [Hung. *filler.*] A current subsidary coin of Hungary, the hundredth part of a krona, equivalent to two tenths of a United States cent.

filler-vase (fil′ėr-vās), *n.* In Mycenæan pottery, a narrow vase having a funnel-shaped bottom with a hole: used apparently to transfer liquids to narrow-necked receptacles.



Filler-vase.
(From "Annual of the British School at Athens.")

fillet, *n.*, **5.** (*k*) The rounded corner of a groove in a roll, or of a pattern for molding, etc.—**11.** A loop-shaped instrument or bandage by means of which, when passed over a projecting part of the fetus, traction is made in cases of tedious or obstructed labor.—**Fillet decussation,** a crossing of nerve-fibers over the median line in the medulla oblongata. These fibers lie above or dorsad to the decussation of the pyramids and form a bundle of longitudinally coursing fibers known as the fillet (lemniscus). See *fillet,* 9.—**Fillet-flock.** See the extract.

In its course towards the cerebrum, the fillet is said to receive accessions of fibers from the nuclei of the sensory cranial nerves, from little clumps of nerve cells scattered in its course—the '*fillet flock*' of Roller.
Ferrier and Turner, in Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), [1894, ser. B, p. 760.

Lateral fillet-tract, a tract which leaves the lateral fillet at the level of the motor nucleus of the fifth nerve, lying between the nucleus and the superior olivary body on the mesial side of the motor root. The tract may be traced to the distal end of the inferior olive, and gradually diminishing in size may be followed distinctly as far as the sixth thoracic segment. *Ferrier and Turner,* in Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1894, ser. B, p. 742.—**Scattered fillet fibers.** See ★*fiber*[1].

fillet, *v. t.* **2.** In *cooking:* (*a*) To form into or dress as a fillet, as a piece of beef. (*b*) To cut fillets from, as from a chicken or a fish.

filleting, *n.* **4.** Mortar or plaster used to fill up a close joint where one surface meets another. Thus, at the beginning of a slated roof at the eaves mortar is used to close the cracks between the wall and the first rows of slate. Filleting in this sense is a poor substitute for flashing.

fillet-strap (fil′et-strap), *n.* In a harness, a strap which passes over a horse's rump and

extends down to the shaft, to which it is connected by a loop.

filling, *n.* **7.** In *wooden ship-building*, a piece of timber placed between the frames to fill up the spaces and give greater strength. When placed in the bottom, between the floor-timbers, such pieces are called *filling-timbers*.

filling-case (fil'ing-kās), *n.* In *cotton-carding*, a cylindrical can in which the sliver from a doubler is collected.

filling-timber (fil'ing-tim″bėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, see ★*filling*, 7.

film, *n.*— **Surface film,** the outer or boundary layer at the free surface of a body of liquid. The surface film behaves in many respects like a stretched membrane, and by its action upon the inclosed liquid produces the so-called capillary effects.

filmogen (fil'mō-jen), *n.* [Irreg. < *film* + *-o-* + *-gen*, -producing.] A solution of soluble nitrate of cellulose in acetone with addition of a small amount of castor-oil. It resembles flexible collodion, liquor adhæsivus.

film-tension (film'ten″shon), *n.* The adhesive power of a thin film of any material; the force required to separate two plates having between them a thin film of a given material.

filobacterium (fī″lō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *filobacteria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *filum*, thread, + NL. *bacterium*, bacterium.] A bacterium having a filamentous or thread-like form.

filo-floss (fil-ō-flos'), *n.* Same as *filoselle*.

filologer, filological, etc. Simplified spellings of *philologer*, etc.

filomel, *n.* A simplified spelling of *philomel*.

filopena, *n.* A simplified spelling of *philopena*.

filosity (fi-los'i-ti), *n.* [*filose* + *-ity*.] The character of producing many threads or shoots: applied to the habit of the potato of producing, under certain conditions, many thin, slender shoots.

filosofer, filosofic, etc. Simplified spellings of *philosopher*, etc.

fils (fēs), *n.* [F., < OF. *fils*, *fis*, *fiz*, < L. *filius*, son: see *filial*.] Son: used in French as *junior* is used in English, *père* (father) being used for *senior*: as, 'Dumas *fils*,' 'Dumas the younger' or 'junior.'

filter[1], *n.*— **Berkefeld filter,** a filter for sterilizing liquids. It consists of a hollow cylinder made from infusorial earth, the silicious skeletons of *Diatomaceæ*, inserted in a metallic case. Water and other liquids pass rapidly through the filtering medium while germs, animalculæ, or suspended matters remain on the surface. The cylinder can be easily removed for cleansing.— **Bichromate ray filter.** Same as ★*bichromate cell*.— **Dumont filter,** a vessel containing coarsely granular animal charcoal or bone-black through which, in sugar-refining, colored syrup is slowly percolated and thereby becomes decolorized.— **Gooch filter** or **crucible,** in *chem. analysis*, a platinum crucible the bottom of which is perforated with fine holes and covered with a layer of asbestos in short fibers.— **Intermittent filter,** a component element of a system of water-filtration in which the inflow and outflow are not simultaneous in any one basin. The water to be cleansed is brought into an empty basin, and when full the inlet-valves are closed, to allow an interval of quiescence during which settling and precipitation may occur. The outlets are opened at the end of the interval, and the contents drawn off through the layers of sand or other filtering-material on the bottom; then the process is repeated. When an intermittent filter is used for sewage, it is more properly called a ★*contact-bed*, since bacterial purification with chemical change is added to mechanical separation of suspended matter.— **Kitasato filter,** a filter resembling in construction the Pasteur filter, but of small size, used in laboratory work for the filtration of small quantities of fluid.— **Leaf filter,** a contrivance used in sugar-refining, consisting of a series of rectangular bags of cotton cloth, each stretched over a wooden frame, the frames being placed parallel to each other, in the same trough. The syrup is run into this trough and filters into the bags, running off from each through a hole in the bottom of the frame. The suspended solid impurities are thus left on the outside of the bags, which are the more easily cleaned from time to time by washing.— **Lovering's filter.** Same as *leaf* ★*filter*.— **Pasteur-Chamberland filter,** a filter designed to render water germ-free. It consists of an unglazed porcelain tube or candle which serves as the filtering material, incased in a suitable jacket, the whole being connected with the water-supply. The candle may also be inserted in foul water and the filtering process be effected by a suction-pump. The candle is easily removed from the jacket for cleansing by friction with a brush and is sterilized by heating in a bake-oven.— **Peyron's filter,** a cylindrical vessel, with an air-tight closed top, used by sugar-refiners for the continuous filtration of syrup through animal charcoal in order to remove color. Hydrostatic pressure may be employed to increase the rapidity of flow of the liquid.— **Taylor's filter,** in *sugar-refining*, a long bag of closely woven cotton cloth through which syrup is filtered in order to remove suspended impurities. Also known as a *bagfilter*.

filtering-plate (fil'tėr-ing-plāt), *n.* A perforated glass or porcelain plate with beveled edge, inserted in a funnel or in a bottomless crucible for filtering purposes.

filtering-tube (fil'tėr-ing-tūb), *n.* A laboratory device of glass for filtering through glass wool or asbestos.

filter-plate (fil'tėr-plāt), *n.* A plate or screen made of two perforated metal plates with the filtering material between them: used for filtering a liquid.

filter-press (fil'tėr-pres), *v. t.* To filter by means of a filter-press. This mode of extracting a liquid from mixture with a solid is largely applied in a number of chemical industries, notably in sugar-making. *S. P. Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 133.

filtration, *n.*— **Electrochemical filtration,** in *phys. chem.*, a term formerly used to denote electric osmose, or cataphoresis.

filum, *n.* **3.** A hair-like process on the radius of the down-feathers in some birds.

fimicolous (fi-mik'ō-lus), *a.* [L. *fimus*, dung, + *colere*, inhabit, + *-ous*.] Living in dung.

fin[1], *n.*, **3.** (*g*) The thin sheet of metal squeezed out between the collars of the rolls in a roll-train.

fin. An abbreviation of the Latin *ad finem*, at or to the end.

Fin. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Finland*; (*b*) of *Finnish*.

finca (fēn'kä), *n.* [Sp., < *fincar*, also *hincar*, OSp. *ficar*, fix, attach: see *fitch*[3], *fichu*.] Fixed property; real estate.

finch[1], *n.*— **Cutthroat finch,** a bird-fanciers' name for one of the small African weaver-birds, *Amadina fasciata*: given on account of the red mark around the throat of the male.

find, *v. i.* **2.** To discover scent or game: said of dogs in the field.

fin de siècle (faṅ'dė [F.] The end of the century: used attributively of anything that exhibits certain characteristics supposed to mark the closing years of the nineteenth century, regarded as a period of emancipation from the traditional social and moral order.

All these *fin-de-siècle* cases have . . . a common feature, . . . a contempt for traditional views of custom or morality. Such is the notion underlying the word. . . . It means a practical emancipation from traditional discipline which theoretically is still in force, . . . the end of an established order which for thousands of years has satisfied logic, fettered depravity, and in every art matured something of beauty.
Max Nordau (trans.), Degeneracy, p. 5.

finding, *n.*— **Special finding,** in *law*, same as *special verdict*.

finding-circles (fīn'ding-sėr″klz), *n. pl.* Circles attached to the mounting of an equatorial, and so placed as to be readily seen from the floor, which show the declination and hour-angle to which the telescope is directed; also, circles on the tube of a transit instrument which show by the aid of an attached level, the altitude of the object to be observed.

fine[1], *n.*— **Fine for alienation,** in *feudal law*, money paid by a vassal to his superior for the privilege of transferring his feudatory.— **Fine for endowment,** in *old Eng. law*, a fine required to be paid to the lord by the widow of a vassal as a condition of receiving dower in her husband's lands.— **Fresh fine,** in *old Eng. law*, a fine levied within a year. See *to levy a fine*, under *levy*.— **Joint fine,** in *old Eng. law*, a fine or amercement that might be imposed upon an entire community.

fine[2], *a.*— **Fine blue.** See ★*blue*.

fine[2], *v. t.* **4.** In *ship-building*, to reduce the lateral dimensions of a vessel below the waterline.

fine[2], *adv.*— **To sail fine** (*naut.*), to sail close to the wind; sail so as to keep the luff or forward leach of the sail trembling.

fine-hair (fīn'hār), *v. t.* In *leather-manuf.*, to remove (from a skin) the fine hair or down which is sometimes left after the coarser hair has been removed. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 381.

fineness, *n.*— **Coefficient of fineness.** See ★*coefficient*.

fines (fīnz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *fine*[2], *a.*, 13, used as noun.] In *metal.*, ore which is pulverized or in too small particles to be smelted in the ordinary way.

finesse, *n.* **4.** In the *fine arts*, subtlety and delicacy in color or form.

Subtlety of the modelling, as seen particularly in the face of the Christ and the *finesse* of the drawing of the hands.
R. Fry, in Burlington Mag., III. 93.

finessi (fi-nes'ē), *n.* [Swahili *fenessi*, *mfenessi*, *mfinessi*, jackfruit.] In West Africa and Zanzibar, the name for *Artocarpus integrifolia*. See *breadfruit* and *jack-tree*.

finetop, *n.*— **Alkali finetop.** Same as ★*alkali-grass*, 2.

finger, *n.* **5.** In a mechanical piano-player, a lever that strikes or depresses a key. See ★*piano-player*.— **6.** A projecting pin or rod, straight, or slightly curved; specifically, a projecting curved wire which carries an electric current into the clearance-volume of an internal-combustion motor, so that at the proper time a spark may pass between its tip and another terminal and fire the charge of explosive mixture. See *internal-combustion engine*, under *engine*.— **7.** In *flax-manuf.*, a small lot of fiber that has been treated at one operation in the scutching process.— **Dead fingers.** See ★*dead*.— **Hammer finger,** a condition of permanent flexion of the middle joint of a finger, analogous to the deformity called hammer-toe.— **Hippocratic fingers,** a condition in which the finger-tips are clubbed with curved nails, seen in various chronic affections, especially of the heart and lungs.— **Morse finger.** Same as *telegraphers' cramp*.— **Peeled fingers,** the rhizomes of the male fern from which the leaf-bases and chaff have been removed.— **To give one the finger** to give scanty recognition or encouragement; to act coldly or disappointingly toward one who had been led to expect assistance or friendship.

finger-berry (fing'gėr-ber″i), *n.* The American or high-bush blackberry, *Rubus nigrobaccus*.

finger-fish (fing'gėr-fish), *n.* A starfish.

finger-gage (fing'gėr-gāj), *n.* An automatic device in a sheet-metal press, for holding the sheet-metal in position while it is being cut and allowing it to advance again a fixed distance and serving also as a gage in guiding the work to the press.

finger-grass, *n.* **2.** *Syntherisma serotina*, a native American grass with shorter, broader, and more hairy leaves than the common finger-grass: found from Delaware to Florida and westward to Mississippi. Other species, as, *S. filiformis* and *S. villosa*, are also called *finger-grass*. — **3.** Any species of the genus *Chloris*, which consists of handsome and sometimes useful grasses with radiating spikes like those of the crab-grass and crowfoot-grass, rendered specially attractive by the long awns of the flowers. Several are in ornamental cultivation, as the Australian *C. truncata*, called *windmill-grass*, *bearded crowfoot*, and *star-grass*; *C. verticillata*, of Kansas, Texas, etc., also called *windmill-grass*; and *C. elegans* of the southwestern United States, called *feather crowfoot*. In the Bahamas the name is applied to *C. Swartziana*.



Finger-grass (*Chloris verticillata*).
a, plant, three fourths natural size, the panicle unexpanded: when expanded the branches are spread at right angles to the axis; *b*, spikelet, broken open to show the parts (enlarged). (U. S. D. A.)

finger-lake (fing'gėr-lāk″), *n.* In *geog.*, one of a group of lakes which diverge somewhat like the fingers of an open hand: such a group occurs in central New York.

finger-leaf (fing'gėr-lēf), *n.* The fivefinger, *Potentilla Canadensis*.

finger-machine (fing'gėr-ma-shēn″), *n.* A piece of gymnasium apparatus intended to exercise the muscles of the hand and forearm. It consists of small parallel bars which are held separate by weights and far enough apart to be grasped with the fingers extended, and then drawn together by an effort of the muscles of the hand and forearm.

finger-parted (fing'gėr-pär″ted), *a.* In *bot.*, digitately parted.

finger-print (fing'gėr-print), *n.* An impression made, as with ink or some other pigment, with the tip of a finger, so that its markings are recorded. These markings are individual in character and are permanent throughout life. They are used for purposes of identification according to a system devised by Francis Galton.

In June 1897 a resolution of the governor-general in council directed the adoption of the *finger-print* system throughout India, and its gradual substitution for the previously existing anthropometric system has since been carried out. Its use is not confined to the police department, but extends to all branches of public business.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 469.

finger-stone (fing'gėr-stōn″), *n.* A popular local name for belemnite.

finger-tip, *n.* **2.** In *archery*, a tip of leather or other material worn upon a drawing-finger to protect it from the friction of the bowstring. Tips are of two kinds: *screw-tips*, adjustable to any degree of tightness by a screw-bolt and nut; and *knuckle tip*, shaped so as to stick to the fingers when the arrow is loosed. See *drawing-glove*.

3. *pl.* On the coast of southern California, a plant of the stonecrop family, *Stylophyllum edule*, with tufted cylindrical leaves the size of a

lead-pencil. The Indians used the leaves as a salad. *Parsons and Buck*, Wild Flowers of California, p. 142.

finish, *n.* 5. In *building*, all those parts of the work which are not essential to the structure but are intended to give elegance of appearance or neatness within, or such smoothness of surface as makes it easily cleaned. Thus the interior finish includes the woodwork of door-trims, dados, and the like, the marble-work when put to similar uses, and mantelpieces, etc.—**Brush finish,** a finish for the surface of brass which is obtained by buffing it to a dull or 'old' brass finish; a finish for the surface of brass that makes the metal appear dull and old.—**Cabinet finish.** See ★*cabinet.*—**Dead finish,** anything, such as an impenetrable thicket, an impassable place, or the like, which brings a traveler to a dead stop; also, the stop itself. [Australia.]—**Grease finish,** a dull mat finish on either gold or silver, generally produced by rubbing the metal with finely ground pumice mixed in oil.—**Stone finish,** a dull mat finish slightly coarser than the grease finish, produced by rubbing down silver, gold, or other metal with flat smooth surfaces of pumice-stone.

finishing-rolls (fin'ish-ing-rōlz), *n. pl.* The rolls or a train of rolls in which a bar of metal is finished.

finishing-school (fin'ish-ing-sköl), *n.* A school where the education of young ladies (chiefly) is 'finished.'

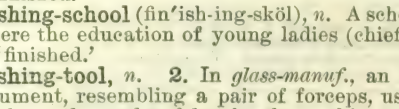
finishing-tool, *n.* 2. In *glass-manuf.*, an instrument, resembling a pair of forceps, used to shape the necks of bottles, lamp-chimneys, etc. Also called *borcellas, ponteglo,* and *procellas.* See *procellas.*

Finite in its kind, having an end or boundary. A thing that can be limited by another of the same nature is said to be *finite in its kind.* For example, body is said to be finite because we always conceive a larger. So thought is limited by another thought.—**Finite number, point.** See ★*number,* ★*point*[1].

finitesimal, *a.* [*finite* + *-esimal,* as in *infinitesimal.*] In *math.*, distinguished by a finite ordinal.

finitude, *n.*—**The axiom of finitude,** in the terminology of Russell, the false assumption that a kind of quantity such that, given any one of the kind, there is a greater of the same kind, can have no finite limit. The class of fractions whose denominators exceed their numerators is an obvious instance of the falsity of the principle. Russell appears to call it an axiom derisively.—**Relative finitude,** the being in a finite ratio to another magnitude.

fin-keel (fin'kēl), *n.* A projection downward from the bottom of a sail-boat or yacht, in general shape like the ventral fin of a fish. The fin-keel is usually made of metal, and acts as additional ballast, and being low down gives increased stability.



Fin-keel.

Finn. An abbreviation of *Finnish.*

Finno-Slav (fin-ō-slàv'), *n.* A person of mixed Finnish and Slavic descent. *Keane*, Ethnol., p. 200.

Finno-Slavonic (fin″ō-sla-von'ik), *a.* Of mixed Finnish and Slavic descent; of or pertaining to the Finno-Slavs.

Finno-Tatar (fin-ō-tä'tär), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the group of languages usually called Ural-Altaic, or to the people who speak them. See *Altaic.*—2. In a somewhat more limited sense, relating to or including those peoples which comprise the western branch of the Ural-Altaic group, especially the Finns and Turks.

Finno-Turki (fin-ō-tėr'kē), *n.* The group of peoples which speak Finnic and Turkish languages. Also called *Ural-Altaic.* See *Altaic.*

Finno-Turkish (fin-ō-tėr'kish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Finns and Turks: same as *Ural-Altaic.* See *Altaic.*

Finno-Ugrian (fin-ō-ū'gri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to that group of peoples which speak either Finnic or Ugrian languages.

Finno-Ugric (fin-ō-ū'grik), *a.* Same as ★*Finno-Ugrian.*

Finnsko (fin'skō), *n.* [Norw. *Finnsko,* < *Finn,* Finn, + *sko,* shoe.] In Norway, a boot made of the skin of the legs of the reindeer buck steeped in a decoction of birch bark or tanned in tar-water. It is worn with the hair outside.

These *finnesko* . . . are a pre-eminently warm covering for the feet, and are very suitable for use on ski or snow-shoes. *Nansen* (trans.), First Crossing of Greenland, I. 48.

Fin. Sec. An abbreviation of *Financial Secretary.*

Finsen lamp, light treatment, ray or **light.** See ★*lamp*[1], ★*light*[1], ★*ray*[1].

Finsen's apparatus. See ★*apparatus.*

finta (fēn'tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg.] Originally, in Spain and Portugal, a land-tax or contribution to a common expense or tribute to the king, levied on every subject in time of special emergency. The Sephardim (Spanish Jews) still apply the term to their fixed contributions for the synagogue.

fiord-valley (fyôrd'val″i), *n.* A narrow, nearly parallel-walled valley occupied by an arm of the sea. *J. Geikie,* The Great Ice Age, p. 46.

fiorino (fē-ō-rē'nō), *n.* [It.: see *florin.*] A Tuscan gold coin equal to about 27 United States cents: so called from the fact that it bore the fleur-de-lis, the arms of Florence.

fir, *n.*—**Algerian fir,** a tall pyramidal species, *Abies Numidica,* native on high mountains in Algiers. It is hardy in France and England, and is attractive in ornamental cultivation.—**Alpine fir,** *Abies lasiocarpa,* a tall tree, 80–175 feet high and 2–5 feet in diameter, which occupies high mountain slopes and summits from Arizona to Alaska and eastward to Colorado and Idaho. It has dense foliage, small dark-purple cones, and light, soft wood of little value except for fuel. Also called *balsam-fir, subalpine fir,* and *Oregon balsam-tree.*—**Amabilis fir.** Same as *lovely* ★*fir.*—**Balsam-fir.** (*a*) *Abies balsamea.* See *Abies, fir,* and *balsam-tree.* (*b*) The she-balsam or Fraser fir, *Abies Fraseri,* of the more southern Appalachian Mountains. (*c*) Same as *alpine* ★*fir.*—**Balsam of fir.** Same as *Canada balsam.*—**Bristle-cone fir,** *Abies venusta,* a large tree, 100–150 feet high and sometimes 3 feet in diameter, distinguished by the long awns of the bracts of its cones, which give them a bristly appearance. It is a rare tree, restricted to a small area of southern California on the slopes of the Santa Lucia Mountains in Monterey county. The under surface of the leaves is silvery white, for which reason it shares with several other firs the name of *silver fir.*—**Cephalonian fir,** *Abies Cephalonica,* a fir with large cones, a native of the highlands of Cephalonia and Greece. Also called *Greek fir.*—**Crimean fir,** *Abies Nordmanniana,* a native of the Crimea and western Caucasus, which has long cones the bracts of which are tipped with a conspicuous sharp point. Also called the *Nordmann fir* and *Nordmann's silver fir.* It is common in the parks of Europe.—**Double fir, double fir-balsam,** the she-balsam or Fraser fir, *Abies Fraseri.*—**Douglas fir,** the Douglas spruce.—**Douglas fir blight.** See ★*blight.*—**Fraser fir,** *Abies Fraseri,* a small tree of the more southern Appalachian region, from southwestern Virginia to western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. It has dense foliage and small cones with a rough surface, thus differing markedly from the more northern balsam-fir which it replaces. Also called *balsam-fir* and *she-balsam.* **Grand, great California,** or **silver fir,** the Oregon white fir, *Abies grandis.*—**Greek fir.** Same as *Cephalonian* ★*fir.*—**Indian fir,** the mast-tree, *Polyalthia longifolia.* See *mast-tree,* 2, and ★*asoka,* 2.—**Lovely fir,** *Abies amabilis,* one of the largest and most beautiful of western American trees, often attaining a height of 250 feet and a diameter of 6 feet. When growing in open situations it is clothed to near the ground with branches which sweep down in graceful curves and which are covered with reddish-brown or purple branchlets. The wood is light but hard and fine-grained, and is valuable for the interior finish of buildings. The tree occupies high mountain slopes and benches in the Cascade and Coast ranges from British Columbia to Oregon; it has been introduced into parks in western Europe. Also called *amabilis fir, red fir, red silver fir,* and *white fir.*—**Lowland fir.** Same as *grand* ★*fir.*—**Magnificent fir.** Same as *Shasta* ★*fir.*—**Mexican fir.** Same as *sacred* ★*fir.*—**Noble fir,** *Abies nobilis,* a very large tree, sometimes attaining a height of 250 feet and a diameter of 8 feet, forming extensive forests in the Cascade range and Siskiyou Mountains at from 2,500 to 5,000 feet elevation. It has densely set short leaves and large oblong cones, the bracts broad with fimbriate margins and strong midribs produced into conspicuous tips. The wood is light but strong and rather fine-grained, and is used under the name of larch for the interior finish of buildings. Also called *red fir.*—**Nordmann's silver fir.** Same as *Crimean* ★*fir.* **Oregon white fir.** Same as *grand* ★*fir.*—**Parasol fir.** See *parasol-fir.*—**Pitch fir,** *Abies Pichta,* a small tree of northeastern Russia and Siberia, extending to Kamchatka. Also called *Siberian fir.*—**Plum-fir,** *Nageia Andina.* See *Podocarpus,* 2.—**Red fir.** (*a*) Same as *noble* ★*fir.* (*b*) Same as *Shasta* ★*fir.* (*c*) The Douglas spruce, *Pseudotsuga mucronata.*—**Red silver fir.** Same as *lovely* ★*fir.*—**Sacred fir,** *Abies religiosa,* a native of Mexico and Guatemala, forming forests in the highlands to 9,000 feet altitude. It is a large tree, sometimes 150 feet high, the leaves silvery white beneath, and bears oblong-oval purple cones with cuspidate bracts. It was discovered by Humboldt and introduced into Europe by Hartweg in 1838, and is much planted in the more southern countries. The specific name as well as the common name alludes to the practice in Mexico of decorating churches with the branches of this tree. Also called *Mexican fir.*—**Scotch fir.** Same as *Scotch pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).—**Shasta fir,** *Abies magnifica,* a large tree, sometimes attaining a height of 200 feet and a diameter of 10 feet, a native of the Cascade range and Sierra Nevada Mountains, common on Mount Shasta, reaching a maximum elevation of 10,000 feet. It has large oblong-cylindrical cones with smooth surfaces and short curving leaves. The wood is light and soft, not strong but durable, making coarse lumber. It is considerably planted in Europe and to some extent in the eastern United States as an ornamental tree. Also called *red fir.*—**She-balsam fir.** See *balsam-*★*fir* (*b*).—**Siberian fir.** Same as *pitch* ★*fir.*—**Silver fir,** the name given to most firs which have the under surface of their leaves silvery white or glaucous: (*a*) *Abies Picea.* See *silver fir,* under *silver.* (*b*) Same as *Algerian* ★*fir.* (*c*) Same as *bristle-cone* ★*fir.* (*d*) Same as *grand* ★*fir.* (*e*) Same as *Fraser* ★*fir.* (*f*) Same as *white* ★*fir.* (*g*) Same as *Shasta* ★*fir.* (*h*) *Abies amabilis,* distinguished as *red silver fir.* (*i*) *Abies Pichta,* sometimes called *Siberian silver fir.* (*j*) The king-pine, *Abies Webbiana,* often called *Webb's silver fir.* See *king-pine,* under *pine*[1].—**Silver-fir leaf-disease.** See ★*disease.*—**Spruce-fir,** the Norway spruce, *Picea Abies* (which see, under *spruce*[3]).—**Subalpine fir.** Same as *alpine* ★*fir.*—**Umbrella fir.** Same as *umbrella pine.* See *Sciadopitys.*—**White fir.** (*a*) *Abies concolor,* a large tree of the Rocky Mountains, extending westward to California, north to Oregon, and south to Mexico, attaining its maximum height of 250 feet in the Sierras. It is the only fir of the arid regions and Great Basin. The wood is light, soft, and coarse-grained, but is somewhat used for lumber. (*b*) Same as *grand* ★*fir.* (*c*) Same as *lovely* ★*fir.*



Fraser Fir (*Abies Fraseri*).
(From Sargent's "Manual of the Trees of North America.")

fir. An abbreviation of *firkin.*

fire, *n.*—**Automatic fire.** Same as *spontaneous combustion* (which see, under *combustion*).—**Electrical fire,** a term used by Benjamin Franklin as synonymous with *electric fluid* and frequently in the sense in which *electric charge* is used by modern writers.

There is no more *electrical fire* in a bottle after charging than before.
Franklin, New Experiments and Observations on Electricity, p. 35.

Greek fire. (*b*) A solution of phosphorus in carbon disulphid. When this is exposed to the air at ordinary temperature the solvent soon evaporates, and in a very short time the phosphorus, which is left behind in a finely divided condition, bursts into flame. It has been proposed to use this solution in war in setting fire to ships, houses, etc., but it is not very effective, since the oxid of phosphorus formed in combustion coats over the wood or other less inflammable material, protecting it from the oxygen of the air, and so from the fire.—**Red fire,** a pyrotechnic mixture of readily combustible materials, one ingredient of which is strontium nitrate or chlorate, which causes the whole to burn with a vivid red light: much used for theatrical and out-of-door exhibitions, and in signaling. *Thorpe,* Dict. Applied Chem., III. 341.

fire, *v. i.* 7. In *geol.*, to break out in flames or incandescent gases: said of volcanoes.

fire-altar (fīr'âl″tär), *n.* An altar upon which burnt sacrifices were offered, as distinguished from one used for incense only. In some cases the fire-altar was built up of the remains of former burnt sacrifices: the most remarkable known instance of this was at Pergamon in Asia Minor.

firearm, *n.*—**Automatic firearm.** See ★*automatic.*

fire-bag (fīr'bag), *n.* A bag containing fire-making implements such as are used by Indians.

fire-bean (fīr'bēn), *n.* The scarlet runner, *Phaseolus multiflorus.*

fire-bird, *n.* 2. The vermilion flycatcher, *Pyrocephalus rubineus.* one of the South American fire-crowned flycatchers, represented in the southwestern United States by the subspecies *P. rubineus mexicanus.* The full rounded crest and under parts of the male are of a brilliant scarlet, whence the name.

fire-blende (fīr'blend), *n.* Same as *pyrostilpnite.*

fire-blight (fīr'blīt), *n.* 1. See *pear-blight,* under *blight.*—2. A disease of flax and hops.

fire-bolt (fīr'bōlt), *n.* A bolt of fire or flame; a discharge of lightning such as sets fire to inflammable terrestrial objects; any severe flash which appears to strike downward to the earth's surface.

fire-boss (fīr'bos), *n.* A mine official who examines the mine for gas and inspects safety-lamps taken into the mine. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Aug., 1903, p. 106.

fire-bowl (fīr'bōl), *n.* A large bowl-shaped utensil made by Japanese and Chinese potters for holding fire. See ★*hibachi* and ★*koro*[2].

fire-box, *n.*—**Belpaire fire-box,** a locomotive fire-box the flat crown-sheet of which is stayed to the parallel boiler-shell, thus avoiding the necessity for using crown-bars.

fire-brat (fīr-brat), *n.* A thysanurous insect, *Thermobia furnorum,* of the family *Lepismatidæ;* found in bake-houses, and supposed to be fond of heat.

fire-bug, *n.* 2. Same as *cabbage-bug.*

fireburn-bush (fīr'bėrn-bŭsh), *n.* A West Indian shrub, *Triopteris Jamaicensis,* belonging to the family *Malpighiaceæ:* so called from the use of its leaves in the treatment of burns.

fire-cracker, *n.*—**Floral fire-cracker, vegetable fire-cracker,** the crimson satin-flower, *Brevoortia Ida-Maia.* See ★*Brevoortia,* 2.

fire-crome (fīr'krōm), *n.* A long pole with a hook at one end, used in pulling down buildings at a fire in order to save adjoining property.

fire-cure (fīr′kūr), *v. t.* To cure (tobacco) by means of open fires. After the tobacco has yellowed for a few days, hanging on scaffolds or in the barn, slow wood fires are kindled on the floor of the barn and maintained for four or five days. This method is used with 'dark export tobacco,' and imparts to it a creosotic flavor demanded by the export trade. See *export* ★*tobacco.*

Tobaccos that have been *fire-cured*, as the plug tobaccos, contain in most cases neither oxidase, peroxidase, nor catalase. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. 65, p. 34.

fire-door, *n.* 2. A fire-proof door in a wall or partition, designed to retard or prevent the spread of fire into or through a building. It is made of iron, or of wood covered with sheet-iron, and sometimes closes automatically, moving into place when the heat of a fire melts a fusible link.

fire-drill (fīr′dril″), *n.* 1. A primitive instrument used in producing fire by friction, consisting of a pointed stick pressed into a hole in a piece of dry wood and rapidly twirled between the hands: later the twirling was done by means of a thong or bow.—2. The exercises and training given to a company of firemen, the crew of a ship, etc., to accustom them to the duties proper to each in case of fire, or the disciplinary drill given to school-children in school to insure calmness among them, and prevention of panic, in case of fire occurring in the school-buildings.

fire-drilling (fīr′dril″ing), *n.* The process of obtaining fire by means of the fire-drill.

fire-finch, *n.* 2. A name applied to various weaver birds (*Ploceidæ*) of the genus *Pyromelana*, on account of the brilliant red shown by the males in breeding plumage.

fire-fish (fīr′fish), *n.* A name of species of fishes of the genus *Pterois* found in the East Indies.

fire-flame (fīr′flām), *n.* A fish, *Cepola rubescens*, of the family *Cepolidæ;* found in European waters.

fire-grass (fīr′gras), *n.* The parsley-piert, *Alchemilla arvensis.*

fire-lane (fīr′lān), *n.* Same as ★*fire-line*, 1.

fire-line (fīr′līn), *n.* 1. In *forestry*, a strip kept clear of inflammable material as a protection against the spread of forest fire.—2. *pl.* The 'lines' or cordon established by the police around the scene of a fire, and at a safe distance from it, thus setting up a danger-line within which no one is allowed who is not connected with fighting the flames or salving the property.

fire-on-the-mountain (fīr″on-the-moun′tān), *n.* A euphorbiaceous annual plant of the warmer regions of America, *Poinsettia heterophylla*, having bright red floral bracts which in this species are toothed. Also called *Mexican fire-plant.*

fire-painting (fīr′pān″ting), *n.* The action of the fire in bringing out certain iridescent effects in metallic luster-glazes by special treatment in the kiln. See the extract.

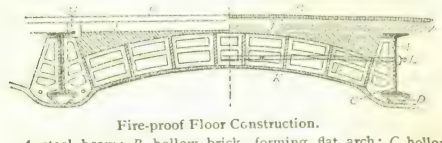
The biscuit ware is entirely covered with a glaze of a solid tint which, when exposed to the usual degree of heat in firing, would come from the kiln in a single lustreless color or valueless tone. By subjecting it to a peculiar firing, in a kiln especially designed for the purpose, a wonderful iridescence and variety of coloring is produced. So appropriately has this ware been named that if the finished product should be afterwards placed in an ordinary glost furnace, it will entirely lose its beautiful appearance, but if returned to the special kiln once more the *Fire-Painting* will again be restored in all its prismatic brilliancy. By this process Fire-Painted ware may be produced successfully in all colors and lustres.
E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 494.

fire-patrol (fīr′pā-trōl″), *n.* A salvage corps maintained by the insurance companies, and working with the fire-department of a city. Their business is to prevent looting at fires, and to protect goods or household stuff from damage by water with the tarpaulins, rubber sheets, etc., with which they are provided. They are also charged with the safe-keeping of the property until the insurance losses have been adjusted and paid. See *salvage corps*, under *salvage.* [Chiefly U. S.]

fire-pink (fīr′pink), *n.* See *pink*[2].

fire-plant (fīr′plant), *n.* Same as ★*fire-on-the-mountain.*

fireproofing, *n.* 2. Any building material used to retard or prevent the destruction of a building by heat or flame. Such materials used in portions of an otherwise non-fireproof building merely hinder the spread of a fire and tend to render the building slow-burning. Among them are stone, marble, terra-cotta, brick, artificial stone, corrugated iron, and sheet-metals for exterior walls, and slate, tiles, and sheet-metals for roofing. For interior walls, floors, and stairs, slate, marble, plain and ornamental brick, plasters, cements, reinforced concrete and mosaic, wire lathing, metallic window-frames, sashes, doors, shutters, and trim, and wire glass are extensively used. For floors between steel beams, reinforced concrete, hollow brick and hollow tile, plaster, and cements are used, not only to build flat arches, but also to inclose and protect the beams and columns, piping, and electric wiring. Woven wire, grille-work, and expanded metals are also used for inclosing stair- and elevator-wells. With these materials a steel-frame building can be made fire-resistant to a high degree and safe against serious injury from the burning of the furniture and ordinary contents.



Fire-proof Floor Construction.

A, steel beam; *B*, hollow brick, forming flat arch; *C*, hollow brick abutment for arch; *D*, tile, under beam; *E*, concrete filling; *F*, wood flooring; *G*, tile flooring; *H*, steel cleat; *I*, wood strip for flooring; *J*, cinder bedding under tile; *K*, plaster ceiling; *L*, stay-rod joining beams.

fire-resisting (fīr′rē-zis″ting), *a.* Fitted to resist the effects of fire: as, *fire-resisting* materials. [Suggested by the International Fire-prevention Congress as a substitute for *fire-proof.*] *Engineering* (London), July 24, 1903, p. 127.

fire-risk (fīr′risk), *n.* 1. The risk of loss by fire.—2. The obligation to make good loss or damage by fire undertaken by a fire-insurance company. Hence—3. The property on which this risk is taken: as, a good *fire-risk.*

fire-stick, *n.* 3. *pl.* A pair of sticks used for lifting coals out of the fire, or for rearranging the burning fagots.

In the same plate are included a pair of wooden *fire-sticks* or tongs [of the Tulare Indians.]
Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.), 1900, p. 180.

fire-stop (fīr′stop), *n.* Same as *fire-bridge.*

fire-syringe (fīr′sir″inj), *n.* 1. An instrument used by certain peoples of the East Indies to produce fire. It consists of a hollow cylinder of wood, bone, or metal, open at one end, and having a close-fitting piston by means of which the air in the cylinder can be suddenly compressed and thus a piece of tow or similar material at the bottom of the cylinder ignited.

The most interesting objects . . . from an ethnological point of view were a set of the *fire-syringes* (generally manufactured from bone or horn) which are still used in some up-country villages for the production of fire.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 418.

2. A device consisting of a cylinder and piston attached to a tinder-box. The tinder may be ignited by the heat generated in the compression of the air in the cylinder.

firetail, *n.* 3. An Australian name of two small weaver-birds, *Ægintha temporalis*, and *Zonæginthus bellus.*

fire-test (fīr′test), *n.* 1. The determination of the temperature at which kerosene or other hydrocarbon oil used for illumination on being gradually heated first gives off enough vapor to catch fire from a momentarily applied match or electric spark. Same as *flash-test.*—2. The subjecting of pottery or porcelain to various degrees of heat in a kiln to ascertain its relative hardness or fire-resisting properties.

Indeed, *fire-tests* made by Prof. Isaac Broome, to whom I submitted specimens, show that the Tucker porcelain will stand a higher degree of heat than the Sèvres ware.
E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 127.

fire-thorn (fīr′thôrn), *n.* The pyracanth or evergreen thorn, *Cotoneaster Pyracantha.*

fire-top (fīr′top), *n.* The great willow-herb or fireweed, *Chamænerion angustifolium.*

fire-walk (fīr′wâk), *n.* A ceremony of the Fijians in which a number of barefooted men walk over hot stones which fill a large circular pit.

Among these notable accounts is one by Col. Gudgeon, British resident at Raratonga, describing the experiment by a man from Raiatea, and also a like account of the Fiji fire ceremony from Dr. T. M. Hocken, whose article is also quoted in Mr. Lang's paper on the "*Fire Walk*," in the Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research, February, 1900. This extraordinary rite is also described by Mr. Fraser in the Golden Bough, and by others.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 14, 1903, p. 22677.

fire-walking (fīr′wâ″king), *n.* Same as ★*fire-walk.* *Athenæum*, Feb. 13, 1904, p. 217.

fireweed, *n.* (*e*) The jimson-weed, *Datura Stramonium;* also, occasionally, *D. Tatula.* (*f*) The wild lettuce, *Lactuca Canadensis.* (*g*) The golden ragwort, *Senecio aureus.*

fire-well (fīr′wel), *n.* An emanation of inflammable gas from a natural vent.

In the second class of gas-springs we may group the emanations of carburetted hydrogen, which, when they take fire, are known as *Fire-wells.* *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 251.

fire-worm, *n.* 2. Same as *blackhead* ★*cranberry-worm.*

firing, *n.* 7. Same as ★*scorching*, 3: applied especially to tobacco and corn.

During very rainy seasons, and in some kinds of unfavourable soil, the plant is subject to a malady called *firing.*
Tatham, Cult. and Com. of Tobacco, p. 22.

firing-head (fīr′ing-hed), *n.* A box or head containing a percussion-cap and a firing-pin, fitted to an oil-well torpedo. After the torpedo is in place at the bottom of the well, a small weight called a go-devil is dropped on the firing-head, which explodes the torpedo.

firing-pin (fīr′ing-pin), *n.* That part of the breech-mechanism of a small arm or cannon which explodes the primer of the cartridge.

firm, *n.*—**Long firm,** a swindler or a pack of swindlers who, pretending to be in business in some particular line or lines, order goods, usually from a distance, to be sent to their pretended place of business, dispose of the goods at once for whatever they will bring, and disappear, leaving the bill unpaid, to repeat the swindle in some other place. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

fir-moss (fėr′môs), *n.* The fir club-moss, *Lycopodium Selago.* See ★*club-moss.*

fir-rape (fėr′rāp), *n.* 1. The pine-sap, *Hypopitys Hypopithys.*—2. The beech-drops, *Leptamnium Virginianum.*

First aid, hand, officer, etc. See ★*aid*[1], etc.

firstness, *n.* 2. In the phenomenology of C. S. Peirce, the mode of being of that which is whatever it is regardless of anything else. This is true only of qualities of feeling, such as red or scarlet, and of such qualities of a similar nature as we suppose things to possess. Thus, although hardness consists in resistance to being scratched by a second thing, yet our ordinary common-sense conception is that a hard body possesses in itself a quality which it retains although it never comes into contact with another, and that this quality, which it possesses regardless of anything else and would possess though all the rest of the universe never existed, is the cause of the difficulty of scratching it. The mode of being of such an internal quality is *firstness.* That which has firstness can have no parts, because the being of an object which has parts consists in the being of the parts, which are none of them the whole. Any analysis of the constituents of a quality is a description of something found to be true of whatever possesses that quality. But a quality of feeling, as it is in its mode of being as a quality, has no parts.

fiscalization (fis″ka-li-zā′shon), *n.* [Sp. *fiscalisacion* = Pg. *fiscalisacão:* as *fiscalize* + *-ation.*] The fiscal treatment of a matter.

It was also resolved, in view of the fact that they were interested in the development and *fiscalization* of the trade, to maintain the traditional regimen decreed in the royal letter of January 23, 1612.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 188.

fiscalize (fis′ka-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fiscalized*, ppr. *fiscalizing.* [Sp. Pg. *fiscalisar:* as *fiscal* + *-ize.*] To examine, manage, or regulate (a matter of business) in respect to its fiscal or revenue features.

fisetic (fi-set′ik), *a.* [G. **fisetisch*, < *fiset*(*holz*), young fustic.] Of or pertaining to fustic.—**Fisetic acid,** an incorrect name for fisetin.

fish[1], *n.*, 6. (*b*) The Southern Fish, Piscis Australis or Austrinus.—**Atka fish,** a fish of the genus *Pleurogrammus*, found about the island of Atka.—**Electric fish,** any of the fishes which have the power to give electric shocks, as several species of rays, the electric eel, and the electric catfish.—**Four-eyed fish.** (*a*) A common name of fishes of the genus *Anableps*, found in the fresh waters of South America. Their eyes are completely divided by a horizontal partition into an upper and a lower portion; the lower part is popularly supposed to be for use in the water, the other in the air. See *Anableps*, with cut. (*b*) A name sometimes applied to fishes having ocellated spots of color resembling auxiliary eyes.—**Indian fish.** (*a*) A name, in Jamaica, of *Ponacanthus paru*, of the family *Chætodontidæ.* (*b*) *Chænobryttus gulosus*, one of the sunfishes found in fresh waters of the eastern United States.—**Isinglass-fish,** any fish, as the sturgeon, from which isinglass is made.—**Jugular fish,** a fish in which the ventral fins are inserted in advance of the pectoral fins.—**San Pedro fish,** the opah, *Lampris luna.*—**Silver-bar fish,** a common name applied to *Chirocentrus dorab*, a large fish of the Indian Ocean.—**Southern Fish,** the constellation Piscis Australis.—**Struck fish,** a fish salted and then smoked.

fish-block (fish′blok), *n.* The hoisting-block used in fishing an anchor.

fished (fisht), *a.* Filled with fish.

When it [the net] was hove up alongside it was seen to be well *fished.*
Rep. Mass. Com. Fisheries and Game, 1904, p. 33.

fisher-fish (fish′ėr-fish), *n.* One of the remoras (*Echeneididæ*), said to be used by the Chinese to catch other fish and turtles. The remora has a powerful sucking-disk on top of its head, and clings tightly to any object. A line is said to be fastened to the tail of the remora, for the purpose of pulling it and its captures to the shore.

fishery, *n.* 4. The exercise of the right to fish; a fishing venture or season.

Only thirty-six [pearl] *fisheries* took place [in Ceylon] during the nineteenth century.
Nature, March 17, 1904, p. 465.

Bank fisheries. See ★*bank*[1].—**Bureau of Fisheries.** See ★*bureau.*—**Pelagic fishery.** See ★*pelagic.*

fish-eye (fish′ī), *n.* 1. A moonstone cut in the form of the eye of a fish and having a peculiar, soft, milky reflection.—2. An ichthyophthalmite. See *apophyllite.*

fish-fly (fish′flī), *n.* A member of the genus *Chauliodes*, of the neuropterous family *Sialidæ*; specifically, the comb-horned fish-fly, *Chauliodes pectinicornis*.



Comb-horned Fish-fly (*Chauliodes pectinicornis*).

fish-front (fish′-frunt), *n.* A strengthening slab placed on the front of a made mast; a piece of wood or iron used to strengthen a weak or broken spar.

fishing, *n.*—**Fishing bill,** in *law*, a bill for discovery in equity, improperly drawn upon loose, vague and insufficient allegations. It may be dismissed upon that ground. —**Gorge-fishing,** fishing with a gorge-bait, that is, one which is intended to be swallowed by the fish.

fishing-cat (fish′ing-kat), *n.* A small spotted species of cat, *Felis viverrina*, found in Bengal: so named from its habit of catching fish.

fishing-crib (fish′ing-krib), *n.* *Naut.*, a compartment in which the engine for fishing the anchor is placed.

fishing-rod (fish′ing-rod), *n.* A long, slender, tapering rod, frequently jointed and elaborately made, to which is attached the line and hook used in angling.

fish-kid (fish′kid), *n.* Same as *kid*[3], 2.

fish-leaves (fish′lēvz), *n.* The common pondweed, *Potamogeton natans*. See *pondweed* (with cut).

fish-mold (fish′mōld), *n.* A fungus which grows on fishes.

fish-mouth (fish′mouth), *n.* The snake-head or turtle-head, *Chelone glabra*.

Fish-mouth nebula. See ★*nebula*.

fish-pass (fish′pȧs), *n.* An artificial channel designed to enable fish to pass from one body of water to another or over river obstructions such as falls or dams. *Nature*, Aug. 18, 1904, p. 364.

fish-pendant (fish′pen″dant), *n.* *Naut.*, the rope to which the fish-hook is secured.

fish-poison, *n.* Also two species of *Cracca*, *C. purpurea* and *C. toxicaria*, used to stupefy fish. See *Tephrosia* and ★*ahuhu*.—**Brazilian fish-poison,** *Serjania lethalis* (called *timbó* by the natives) and *Paullinia pinnata*. See *Serjania* and ★*barbasco*.—**California fish-poison.** In California a number of plants are used by the Indians for stupefying fish. The two principal ones are *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*, belonging to the *Melanthiaceæ*, with a bulbous saponaceous root, also called amole, or soaproot; and *Piscaria setigera* (*Croton setigerus* of Hooker), belonging to the *Euphorbiaceæ*, of which the crushed leaves are used.—**Ceylon fish-poison,** *Hydnocarpus venenata*, a tree belonging to the family *Flacourtiaceæ*, the narcotic fruits of which are used to poison fish, but which sometimes render them unfit for food: also found in Malabar and Travancore. Called by the Cingalese *makulu*.—**East Indian fish-poison,** *Walsura piscidia*, a small tree of Ceylon, Travancore and Malabar, belonging to the *Meliaceæ*. It has a bright yellow fruit with a single seed surrounded by an edible aril. The bark is used as a fish intoxicant, which does not render the fish unfit for food.—**Guam fish-poison,** the fruit of a tree, *Barringtonia speciosa*. See ★*botong* and ★*puting*. —**Malayan fish-poison,** a poison derived from *Deguelia elliptica*, a handsome leguminous climber called *tuba* by the Malayans. See ★*tuba*[2].—**Mexican fish-poison.** (*a*) Several species of *Sebastiana* of the spurge family, especially *S. bilocularis* and *S. Palmeri*. (*b*) Two leguminous plants, *Ichthyomethia Piscipula* and *Cracca toxicaria*. (*c*) *Paullinia pteropoda*, of the soapberry family.—**Philippine fish-poison,** a poison derived from several Philippine plants, called *tuba* by the natives (see ★*tuba*[2]). Among them are the widely spread physicnut, *Jatropha Curcas*, and *Croton Tiglium* (see *Croton*, 1), of the spurge family, and *Cocculus Cocculus*. (See *Cocculus*).—**Polynesian fish-poison,** *Barringtonia speciosa* and *Deguelia trifoliata*, the latter a creeping leguminous strand-plant, the pounded leaves of which are used. See ★*botong* and *Malayan* ★*fish-poison*.—**South Sea Island fish-poison,** *Lepidium piscidium*, a cruciferous plant indigenous to islands of the southern Pacific Ocean.—**West Indian fish-poison.** *Jaquinia armillaris*. See ★*barbasco*.

fish-pole (fish′pōl), *n.* A slender pole to which a line is attached for fishing; specifically, a pole of natural growth and in one piece, as distinguished from an artificial jointed rod. See *rod*[1], 1 (*e*).

fish-powder (fish′pou″dėr), *n.* Dried fish pulverized: a food for use on arctic or other long voyages, where space and keeping qualities have to be considered. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 140.

Fish-skin grain. See ★*grain*[1].

fish-tail, *a.*—**Fish-tail wind,** a wind which blows toward or from a target and causes a rifle-ball to strike either too high or low, respectively, so that the shot-holes are contained within an area whose outline suggests the shape of a fish's tail. The broad end of the tail is above the bull's-eye when the wind blows toward the target, but below it when the wind blows toward the marksman.

fish-well (fish′wel), *n.* An inclosure in a fishing-vessel, extending from the bottom to the deck, and designed to contain live fish. The floor of the well is a grating which freely admits the sea-water.

fissicœle, fissicœl (fis′i-sēl″), *n.* [L. *fissus*, split (see *fissile*), + Gr. κοῖλος, hollow.] A cavity in the embryo formed by the splitting of a mass of cells. Same as *schizocœle*.

Fissidentaceæ (fis″i-den-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Fissidens* (*-dent-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of acrocarpous mosses of the order *Bryales*, typified by the great genus *Fissidens*, and containing only two other genera. It is characterized by two-ranked leaves winged on the back and formed of a single layer of similar cells, and by having the teeth of the peristome united at the base and usually split into two thread-shaped divisions. They are handsome erect mosses growing in moist, shady places throughout the world. There are 579 species, all but 9 of which belong to the genus *Fissidens*.

fissigemmation (fis″i-je-mā′shọn), *n.* [L. *fissus*, split, + *gemma*, bud: see *gemmation*.] In *biol.*, reproduction by means of buds that become detached; gemmation.

fissil[2], *a.* A simplified spelling of *fissile*.

fission-algæ (fish′ọn-al″jē), *n. pl.* Same as *Schizophyceæ*.

fission-plants (fish′ọn-plantz), *n. pl.* Plants multiplying by simple division: usually restricted to the *Schizophyta*.

fissiparation (fis″i-pa-rā′shọn), *n.* [*fissiparous* + *-ation*.] Same as *fissiparism*. See *fission*, 2.

fissiparously (fi-sip′a-rus-li), *adv.* In a fissiparous manner.

fissirostrate (fis-i-ros′trāt), *a.* Having a deeply cleft beak; fissirostral.

fissura, *n.*—**Fissura flocculi,** a fissure which bounds the attachment of the flocculus to the cerebellum in mammals. Also known as the *paraflocular sulcus*.—**Fissura præclivalis,** a fissure present in the cerebellum of mammals. It has a transverse direction and separates the anterior lobe from the remainder. In animals below man it is also called *fissura prima*.—**Fissura prima,** the deepest fissure which crosses the mesal plane of the cerebellum. It separates the cephalic lobe or lobus anticus from the rest of the cerebellum, and is the most constant fissure in the mammalian series (Smith). It is also known as *fissura præclivalis*, *sulcus furcalis*, and *sulcus primarius cerebelli*.—**Fissura rhinalis,** a fissure, on the ventral surface of the mammalian brain, extending from the olfactory bulb or lobe to the Sylvian fissure at the temporal lobe. From this point to the caudal surface of the cerebrum, where it terminates, it is called the *posthrinal fissure*. In the human brain it is not represented.—**Fissura secunda,** a fissure in the cerebellum which passes in a transverse direction, more or less parallel with the fissura prima. The fissura prima separates the lobus anticus from the lobus centralis. The fissura secunda separates the lobus centralis from the lobus posticus.

fissure, *n.*—**Adoccipital fissure.** See ★*adoccipital*.—**Amygdaline fissure,** a fissure of the brain near the extremity of the temporal lobe.—**Ansate fissure** or **sulcus,** in *anat.*, one of the minor fissures lying on the superior aspect of the anterior half of the brain.—**Anterotemporal fissure,** a fissure just caudad to and more or less parallel with the fissure of Sylvius. Synonymous with the *superior temporal sulcus*, or the *parallel fissure* in apes. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, I. 128.—**Callosal fissure,** the interval between the dorsal surface of the corpus callosum and the cerebral cortex above. —**Craniofacial fissure.** See ★*craniofacial*.—**Ectorhinal fissure,** in *anat.*, the furrow which separates the rhinencephalon from the rest of the hemisphere.—**Exoccipital fissure.** Same as ★*ape-fissure*.—**Ilioischiadic fissure,** in *ornith.*, the space or cleft between the ilium and ischium. In the ostrich and most of its allies, this remains open throughout life; in the vast majority of birds, the distal portions of the ilium and ischium unite, converting the proximal portion of the fissure into the obturator foramen. Also called the *obturator fissure*.—**Inferofrontal fissure,** a fissure which lies between the middle and the inferior frontal convolutions of the brain. Also known as the *subfrontal fissure*.—**Intercerebral fissure,** the large fissure which separates the two hemispheres of the brain.—**Intraparietal fissure,** a fissure which arches through the parietal lobe of the brain in men and apes. It arises in the antero-inferior angle of the lobe, usually between the Sylvian and central fissures, and in rare cases is continued into the sylvian fissure. Also known as the *parietal fissure*.—**Longitudinal fissure.** (*a*) The deep cleft which separates the two hemispheres of the brain superiorly. (*b*) A longitudinal depression on the under surface of the liver. **Obturator fissure.** Same as *ilioischiadic* ★*fissure*.—**Occipital fissure.** Same as *parieto-occipital fissure*.—**Parietal fissure.** Same as *intraparietal* ★*fissure*.—**Postclival fissure,** a fissure of the cerebellum behind the clivus or inclined upper surface of the vermis.—**Postgracile fissure,** a fissure of the cerebellum between the slender and the inferior semilunar lobes.—**Postseptal fissure,** a fissure of the brain in the posterior portion of the occipital lobe.—**Preclival fissure.** Same as ★*fissura præclivalis*.—**Pregracile fissure,** a fissure of the cerebellum between the slender and biventer lobes.—**Rivinian fissure.** Same as *notch of Rivini*.—**Simian fissure,** a fissure found in the brains of monkeys on the lateral surface of the cerebrum between the occipital and parietal lobes. Caudad of the fissure the brain substance is so folded as to form an operculum under which portions of other fissures may be found. Also known as *ape-fissure* or *affenspalte*. See ★*ape-fissure*.—**Subfrontal fissure.** Same as *inferofrontal* ★*fissure*.—**Supercentral fissure,** a fissure nearly parallel to and above the fissure of Rolando.—**Suprasylvian fissure,** a fissure which lies above and arches more or less completely over the end of the Sylvian fissure. It is well developed in the brains of carnivores.

fissure-eruption (fish′ūr-ē-rup″shọn), *n.* An outbreak of lava through a fissure in the earth's crust without the production of a volcanic cone. The name was suggested by Sir A. Geikie to describe the great lava fields of the Snake river region of Idaho, where there are vast surface flows of basalt unaccompanied by volcanoes. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 264.

fissuring (fish′ūr-ing), *n.* The production of fissures through strata.

fist[1], *n.* 3. In *printing*, the index sign ☞, included by type-founders among the marks of reference.

fist[3], **fiste** (fīst), *n.* Same as *fise*[2] and *fise-dog*.

fistula, *n.* 5. A tube or pipe which normally connects some internal part or organ of an animal with the surrounding air or water, as the trachea of an insect or the blow-hole of a whale.

> Like cetaceous animals and Whales, the Lamprey hath a *fistula* spout or pipe at the back part of the head.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Pseud. Epidemica, iii. 19.

Amphibolic fistula. See ★*amphibolic*.—**Biliary fistula.** See ★*biliary*.—**Black** or **purging fistula.** Same as *purging-cassia*. See *Cassia*.—**Branchial fistula,** a congenital opening in the neck communicating with the pharynx, due to non-closure of a branchial cleft.—**Coccygeal fistula,** an opening near the coccyx leading down to a dermoid cyst of that region.—**Fecal fistula,** an opening in the abdominal wall communicating with the intestine.—**Gastric fistula,** a communication formed between the stomach and the external surface of the abdomen.—**Thiry-Vella fistula,** an artificial opening made into the intestine of an animal for the purpose of collecting the intestinal secretions.—**Urinary fistula,** an abnormal opening into any portion of the urinary apparatus. —**Vesical fistula,** an abnormal opening into the urinary bladder: variously called *vesico-intestinal*, *vesico-uterine*, or *vesicovaginal*, according as it affords a communication between the bladder and intestine, uterus, or vagina.

fistula-needle (fis′tụ-la-nē″dl), *n.* A blunt-pointed, flexible probe with an eye near its extremity, used for passing a ligature or seton through a fistulous tract.

Fistulata (fis-tụ-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *fistulate*.] In Wachsmuth and Springer's classification of the *Crinoidea*, an order containing forms in which the arms are free above the radials and the posterior side of the tegmen is extended into an elongate sac or ventral tube. The ambulacra are tegminal and roofed over by covering pieces. *Cyathocrinus*, *Poteriocrinus*, and *Lecythocrinus* are examples of the order. Most of the genera are Paleozoic: none survive after the Trias.

fistulation (fis-tụ-lā′shọn), *n.* The production of a fistula. *N. E. D.*

fistulatome (fis′tụ-la-tōm), *n.* [L. *fistula* + Gr. *-τομος*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument resembling a probe-pointed bistoury: used for laying open a fistulous tract.

fistule, *n.* 2. A sponge of the genus *Fistula*.

Fistulipora (fis-tụ-lip′ọ-rä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *fistula*, pipe, + Gr. πόρος, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Fistuliporidæ*.

Fistuliporidæ (fis-tụ-li-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Fistulipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic tabulate corals growing in incrusting, massive, or branching form, with very fine tubular corallites, having horizontal tabulæ and no septa.

fistulization (fis″tụ-lī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*fistula* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as ★*fistulation*.

fit[1], *n.* 8. In *optics*, a periodic phase through which Newton, in his emission theory of light, assumed the luminous corpuscles to pass, and which enabled them to be alternately reflected or transmitted at the surface of a refracting medium. This assumption formed the basis of the so-called *theory of fits*.—**Nine-day fits.** Same as *trismus neonatorum*.

f. i. t. An abbreviation of *free in truck*. [Eng.]

fitcher (fich′ėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Appar. ⟨ F. *ficher*, stick.] In *mining*, to stick; to cause to stick; to operate a drill without giving it a rotary motion, thus forming a wedge-shaped cavity in which the drill will stick.

fitchew, *n.* 2. The fur of the polecat, formerly known as the fitchew, later shortened to *fitch*. See *fitch*[2], 2.

fitting, *n.* 3. Specifically, any small casting or other metal part of a machine or apparatus used to fit together or assemble other parts, as a coupling or elbow used to join lengths of pipe.

Fittonia (fi-tō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Coemans, 1865), named in honor of the sisters Elizabeth and Sarah M. *Fitton*, Irish writers on popular botany (1817).] A genus of plants of the family *Acanthaceæ*. They are trailing herbs, with inconspicuous flowers borne in bracted terminal spikes. The three species, all natives of Peru, are grown in greenhouses for the delicate and showy red or white venation

of the heart-shaped leaves. *F. Verschaffeltii* and *F. argyroneura*, the former with red, the latter with white veins, are frequent in good collections.

five, *n.*—**High five.** See ★*cinch*, 4.

five-corners (fīv′kôr-nêrz), *n.* The fruit of a small Australian tree, *Styphelia triflora*, belonging to the family *Epacridaceæ;* also the tree itself. The fruits are about the size of a pea and have a sweetish pulp with a large stone. They form part of the food of the aboriginals. [Australia.]

fivefinger, *n.* 5. The Virginia creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia.*—**Dwarf fivefinger,** *Potentilla pumila*, a low perennial herb of the eastern United States, closely related to the common fivefinger, *P. Canadensis*, but much smaller and having more deeply toothed leaflets.

fivefingers (fīv′fing″gėrs), *n.* The American ginseng, *Panax quinquefolius.*

five-or-nine (fīv′ôr-nīn″), *n.* The game of Pope Joan or matrimony without the lay-out, the eldest hand beginning with the 5 or 9 of any suit.

five-sisters (fīv-sis′tėrs), *n.* The whorled loosestrife, *Lysimachia quadrifolia*, the whorls of which consist as often of five as of four leaves. It is a delicate and graceful plant with yellow flowers dark-streaked or spotted on filiform peduncles in the axils of the leaves. It grows in shady places throughout eastern North America. See *loosestrife*, with cut.

fivesprig-tree (fīv′sprig-trē), *n.* A West Indian tree, *Quararibea turbinata*, of the silk-cotton family; so called from its whorls of five branches. The leaves and flowers, when dried, possess a strong odor of fenugreek.

five-throw (fīv′thrō), *a.* Having five different cranks or cams, so that five separate motions can be received or imparted.

fix, *n.* 2. In *naut. surv.*, the operation of determining ('fixing') the position of an unknown point by the three-point problem, which involves the measurement, at the point, of the two angles between lines running to three known visible points.

There is nothing in a nautical survey which requires more attention than the "*fix*"; a knowledge of the principles involved is essential in order to select properly situated objects. The method of fixing by two angles between three fixed points is generally known as the "two-circle method," but there are really three circles involved. The "station-pointer" is the instrument used for plotting fixes.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 97.

fixate, *v. t.* 3. In *psychological* and *physiological optics*, to direct the eyes upon; bring within the area of clearest vision.

The tendency to *fixate* the lower end of an oblique line drawn in perspective.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 312.

fixation, *n.* 6. Attachment; adhesion: as, various parasites have organs for *fixation.*—7. In *psychological* and *physiological optics*, the act or process of directing the eyes upon some object, and of maintaining this direction during the time required for observation; the bringing of a retinal image into and holding it upon the area of direct vision.—**Fixation-circle, -cross, -mark, -point,** in *psychological* and *physiological optics*, a small object or a spot of light which the observer is required to fixate, and which thus serves to maintain his eye or eyes in a constant position during an experiment: used in perimetry, in tachistoscopic observations, etc.—**Inner fixation-point,** in *psychol.*, the element or aspect of an idea which is most clearly and distinctly perceived as the idea runs its course: an expression borrowed from the physiology of vision, and contrasted with outer fixation-point. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 155.—**Line of fixation,** in *psychological* and *physiological optics*, a line in the field of regard along which the fixation-point of the eyes moves as convergence is changed from a far to a near object, or conversely. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 135.—**Monocular fixation-point,** the point of regard or center of the area of direct vision of the single eye.—**Outer fixation-point.** Same as *fixation-point.* See ★*fixation-circle.*

fixative, *n.* 2. In perfumery, a substance used to detain from too speedy evaporation a highly volatile ingredient of agreeable odor. The substance so used may itself be inodorous or may contribute to the blended odor of the mixed perfume.—3. Same as ★*amboceptor.*

fixator (fik′sā-tor), *n.* Same as ★*amboceptor.*

Fixed cheek. See ★*cheek.*

Fizeau-Cornu method. See ★*method.*

Fizeau's experiment, method. See *velocity of* ★*light.*

Fl. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Flanders;* (*c*) of *Flemish;* (*d*) of *Florida.*

Fla. An abbreviation of *Florida.*

flab (flab), *n.* [Var. of *flap.*] In *bot.*, the cap of any large mushroom. Also *flap.*

flabellifoliate (flā-bel-i-fō′li-āt), *a.* [L. *flabellum*, fan, + *folium*, leaf (see *foliate*).] Having fan-shaped or fan-like leaves, either such as those of the fan-palms or such as fold like a fan, as do those of *Oxalis.*

Flacian (flā′shiạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the works or doctrines of Flacius Illyricus, an eminent Lutheran reformer 1520–1575.

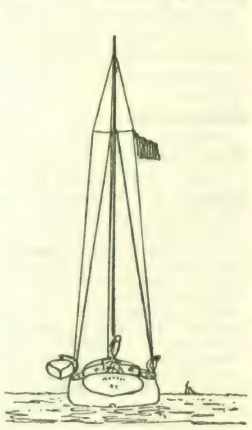
II. *n.* A follower of Flacius Illyricus. See ★*Flacianism.*

Flacianism (flā′shiạn-izm), *n.* The doctrine of Flacius Illyricus, who as a strict Lutheran opposed the teachings of Melanchthon in the adiaphoristic and synergistic controversies.

Flacourtiaceæ (fla-kör-ti-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), ⟨ *Flacourtia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Hypericales*, typified by the genus *Flacourtia*, formerly included in the *Bixaceæ*, but more closely related to the *Violaceæ.* It includes 79 genera and about 300 species, chiefly woody plants of the tropics. See *Samydaceæ.*

flag[2], *n.* 7. A trade-name for the outer or distal portion of bristle, which is thinner and lighter than the basal portion.

The *flag* is much thinner and more flexible, and is used for paint brushes. *Sci. Am. Sup.*, 1903, p. 22,611.



Absence Flag.

Absence flag, a small, square, blue flag hoisted at the starboard spreader of a yacht to signify that the owner is not on board.—**Flag day.** See ★*day*[1].—**Foul-weather flag,** a storm signal.—**Rattlesnake flag,** a flag of the American Revolution: a coiled rattlesnake on a yellow field.—**Spanish flag,** a name of certain fishes which are alternately banded with bright red and golden or white. *Gonioplectrus hispanus* of the West Indies, a small bass-like fish, is specially known by this name, as is also the crimson-banded rockfish of the California coast, *Sebastodes rubrivinctus.*—**Zionist flag,** the flag of the Zionists, which has two horizontal blue stripes upon a white ground. These colors are considered sacred. The prayer-scarf, *tallith* (which see), has the same colors. In the center of the flag is the cabalistic *Magen-David*, 'David's shield,' which consists of two intertwined triangles, supposed to be the emblem of protection.

flag[3], *n.*—**Crimson flag,** *Schizostylis coccinea*, an iridaceous plant of South Africa related to *Gladiolus*, with long tubular crimson flowers. It is a favorite in flower-gardens.—**False sweet-flag,** the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus.*—**Narrow flag,** the slender blue flag, *Iris prismatica*, of eastern North America, with long, narrow leaves.—**Poison flag,** a name commonly applied to species of *Iris*, especially *I. versicolor* and *I. prismatica*, to distinguish them from the sweet-flag.—**Rattlesnake-flag,** the rattlesnake-master, *Eryngium yuccifolium*, which possesses a flag-like aspect. See cut under *rattlesnake-master.*—**White flag.** (*a*) See def. (*b*) *Iris Florentina*, with bluish-white flowers. See *Iris* and *orris-root.*

flag[4], *n.*—**Arbroath flags,** a local name of beds of gray flagstones in Forfarshire, Scotland, belonging to the Old Red Sandstone.—**Bannisdale flags,** a division of the Upper Silurian in Westmoreland, England, regarded as essentially equivalent to the Middle Ludlow formation of Shropshire, including the Aymestry limestone. The strata attain a thickness of more than 5,000 feet and carry many fossils.—**Bellvale flags,** a subdivision of the Devonian system in New Jersey and southeastern New York. It is regarded by New Jersey geologists as equivalent to a part of the Hamilton group. It attains, in New Jersey, a thickness of 1,800 feet or more and is underlain by the Monroe shales and overlain by the Skunnemunk conglomerate. Fossils are rare and they are those of the Hamilton group.—**Brathay flags** [*Brathay*, a small stream in Westmoreland], the lowest division of the Coniston flags of the Upper Silurian in Westmoreland and Cumberland, England: regarded as the equivalent of the Wenlock strata of Shropshire. They attain a thickness of 1,000 feet and contain many fossils, chiefly graptolites.—**Coniston flags,** in *Eng. geol.*, a name applied to several divisions of the Silurian rocks. The Coniston flags in Westmoreland and Cumberland attain a thickness of about 3,000 feet and underlie the Coniston grits. They are regarded by Geikie as equivalent to the Lower Ludlow group or Upper Silurian. The Coniston limestone in the same region is of Lower Silurian age and equivalent in part to the Bala limestone (which see).—**Ffestiniog flags** [*Ffestiniog* in Wales], a division of the Lingula flags (Upper Cambrian) of Wales, having a thickness of about 2,000 feet and carrying trilobites, brachiopods, and other fossils. They constitute, in Geikie's classification, the middle subdivision of the Lingula flags and lie between the Dolgelly slates above and the Maentwrog flags below.—**Gardeau flags,** a term introduced by the New York geologists for a division of the Portage group of the Upper Devonian lying above the Cashaqua shales and below the Portage sandstones. They attain a thickness of several hundred feet along the Genesee river and the Gardeau Reservation, from which they take name.—**Lingula flags,** a division of the Cambrian system which lies at the bottom of the upper or Olenus series in Wales and takes its name from the vast numbers of the brachiopod *Lingula* or *Lingulella davisi* which occur in some of the layers.

flag-dues (flag′dūz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, a charge or tax made against a vessel in some harbors for displaying flags: an excuse for extorting a fee additional to the regular harbor-dues.

Flagellar agglutinin. See ★*agglutinin.*

flagellation, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the formation or development of flagella.

flagellum, *n.* 5. In sporozoans, a vibratile male gamete in *Halteridium*, a blood-parasite found in birds.

flageolet, *n.* 2. In *organ-building*, a stop, usually of 2-feet tone, giving high fluty tones.

flag-lily (flag′lil″i), *n.* The common blue flag, *Iris versicolor.*

flag-list (flag′list), *n.* The list of admirals or flag officers of a navy.

flag-pay (flag′pā), *n.* In the British navy, the pay of a flag-officer while flying his flag or commanding a fleet or squadron.

flag-rank (flag′rangk), *n.* In the navy, the rank of officers above the grade of captain, including commodores and the various grades of admirals.

flag-reed (flag′rēd), *n.* In Australia, the common reed, *Trichoon Phragmites.* See *reed*[1], with cut.

flag-wire (flag′wīr), *n.* A rod pivoted at the ends so as to be free to rotate about its own axis and to serve as a hinge for any body supported by it; hence, in machinery, a part or member thus mounted and used to convert reciprocating into rotatory motion.

flail-joint (flāl′joint), *n.* A hinge-joint with abnormal mobility in opposite directions.

flair[2], *n.* 3. Scent; the critical sense in art and literature. [Rare.]

No better proof could be given of Vasari's genuine *flair* and intuition as a critic of art than this passage.
C. Phillips, in Portfolio, N. S., XXXVII. 95.

flakage (flā′kāj), *n.* [*flake* + *-age.*] The flakes, chips, or splinters which fall during the process of fashioning (flint-) arrow-heads and other implements by *flaking* (which see). *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 120.

flake[1], *n.*—**Icy flake,** the peculiar white cracks or fractures, usually along the cleavage-planes, produced in the diamond during the cutting process when the necessary care to prevent overheating has not been taken. The dullness is greater or less according to the amount of the fracture.

flake-hurdle (flāk′hėr′dl), *n.* Same as *flake*[2], 1.

flake-knife (flāk′nīf), *n.* In *archæol.*, a chip or flake of flint or of some other brittle stone used as a knife.

flaker, *n.* 2. An implement of bone, antler, or similar material, used for shaping implements from brittle stones like flint, jasper, and chert. The stone was first roughly shaped with a small hammer and then placed on a pad in the hand. By means of the flaker small chips were broken off.

flaking, *n.* 2. The occurrence of streaks or spots of white, or lighter color, in organisms that are not usually white. *Bateson and Saunders*, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, I. 47.

flaking-rolls (flā′king-rōlz), *n. pl.* In *milling*, a roller-mill adapted to making flaked cereals or prepared breakfast foods in which the grains of wheat, oats, etc., are in the form of thin flakes; a flaking roller-mill.

flambage (floṅ-bäzh′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *flambe*, flame.] A cauterizing, sterilizing, or singeing process in which the thing to be operated upon is passed rapidly through a flame or over red-hot plates.

flame, *n.*—**Ciliary flame,** in *Platyhelmintha*, a bundle of vibratile cilia, situated, typically, in the interior of a cell (the flame-cell) terminating one of the capillary branches of the water-vascular or excretory system.

flame, *v. t.* 5. To hold in or pass through a flame, as an instrument, in order to sterilize it.

flame-arc (flām′ärc), *n.* See *electric* ★*arc.*

flame-band (flām′band), *n.* In *spectroscopy*, a bright band in the spectrum, due to the radiation from a flame.

flame-box (flām′boks), *n.* A fire-box which is intended to serve as a combustion-chamber, as in a deep fire-box on a locomotive-boiler.

flame-carbon (flām′kär″bon), *n.* See *electric* ★*arc.*

flame-carpet (flām′kär″pet), *n.* See ★*carpet*, 4.

flame-flue (flām′flö), *n.* The flue which leads directly away from the fire-box of a flue-boiler, and is supposed to be filled with flame: as distinguished from the smoke-flue which returns the gases to the front end of the boiler, after combustion has been completed.

flame-gage (flām′gāj), *n.* A device for measuring the height of standard flames used in photometry. It consists of a translucent screen, with a vertical scale, upon which an enlarged image of the tip of the flame is thrown by means of a lens of short focus.

flamenco (flä-men′kō), *n.* [Sp. *flamenco*, flamingo. The fish is so named in allusion to its red color.] The Mexican name of a species of snapper, *Lutianus guttatus*, a common food-fish of the Panama region.

flame-opal (flām′ō″pal), *n.* An opal in which the colors are distributed more or less regularly in bands or streaks.

flame-plate (flām′plāt), *n.* A plate, such as the crown-sheet, which, in a fire-box or furnace, is exposed to the flame or burning gases from the fire.

flame-reaction (flām′rē-ak″shon), *n.* Same as *flame-test* (which see, under ★*test*[1]).

flame-shoulder (flām′shōl″dėr), *n.* A British collectors' name for a European noctuid moth, *Agrotis plecta*, a small dark species with a flame-colored stripe on the shoulder of each fore-wing.

flame-test (flām′test), *n.* See ★*test*[1].

flame-tight (flām′tīt), *a.* Proof against the passage or escape of flame, as the safety-lamp used by miners.

flanch (flänch), *v.* Same as *flange*.

flanch-chuck (flänch′chuk), *n.* A chuck having the shape of a flange or face-plate, with points or teeth for carrying the work instead of slots to which the work is bolted. Also called *flange-chuck*.

flanch-mill (flänch′mil), *n.* A small hand-mill used principally for grinding coffee. As ordinarily made the grinders are of iron and can be set to grind to the desired size.

flange, *n.*—**Blind flange.** Same as *blank flange*. In England, also called a *no-thoroughfare*.

flange-chuck (flanj′chuk), *n.* Same as ★*flanch-chuck*.

flange-coupling (flanj′kup″ling), *n.* See ★*coupling*.

flange-iron (flanj′ī″ėrn), *n.* Any iron bar or beam having a projecting rib or flange, as an angle-iron, T-iron, etc.

flange-pulley (flanj′půl″i), *n.* A pulley having a flange around one or both edges. Such flanges are usually to keep the belt from slipping off the side of the pulley.

flanger (flan′jėr), *n.* 1. A flanging-machine. —2. Same as *snow-flange*.—3. In *mech.* and *ship-building:* (*a*) A mechanic skilled in flanging metal plates. Also called *flange-turner*. (*b*) Same as *flanging-machine*.

flange-steel (flanj′stēl), *n.* Steel having so low a percentage of carbon or other hardening constituents as to be sufficiently ductile to be bent at right angles in the process of flanging (see *flange*, *v. t.* and *flanging-machine*), without cracking or local overstrain.

flange-tile (flanj′tīl), *n.* A tile having a flange along one or more edges.

flange-turner (flanj′tėr″nėr), *n.* Same as ★*flanger*, 3 (*a*).

flanging-clamp (flan′jing-klamp), *n.* In *forging*, a large and massive beam-clamp for holding large work while it is being hammered to form a flange on its edge. It consists of two horizontal beams. The upper one is adjustable by means of screws; the lower one is rigid and is designed to hold formers over which the hot metal is bent to make the flange.

flanging-hammer (flan′jing-ham″ėr), *n.* 1. A hand-hammer used for turning a flange on the end of copper-pipe, etc.—2. A machine for turning up the edges or forming flanges on the edge of metal plates for boilers, pipes, tanks, etc.

flank[1], *n.*—**Flank en potence** (*milit.*), a flank which is either advanced or refused and perpendicular to the rest of the line.

flanky (flang′ki), *a.* [*flank* + *-y*[1].] In *leather-manuf.*, loose and coarse: as, a *flanky* skin. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 116.

flannel, *n.*—**Welsh flannel,** flannel made from the wool of Welsh sheep.

flannel-flower, *n.* 3. An Australian plant, *Actinotus Helianthi*, of the parsley family. It bears white flowers in simple umbels surrounded by a many-leaved involucre, which is longer than the flowers and looks as if it were cut out of white flannel.

flannel-leaf (flan′el-lēf), *n.* The mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

flannellet, *n.* 2. A cotton fabric woven and finished in imitation of wool flannel.

flannel-moth (flan′el-môth), *n.* Any moth of the family *Megalopygidæ*. Especially the crinkled flannel-moth, *Lagoa crispata*, whitish in color, with its wings furnished with long curly hairs, resembling flannel. Its larvæ feed on apple, oak, elm, and raspberry.

flannel-plant (flan′el-plant), *n.* Same as ★*flannel-leaf*.

flap, *n.* 10. In *mycol.*, same as ★*flab*.—11. In *phonetics*, a flapping motion of the tongue or uvula or the sound produced by it, as in vocalizing the letters *l* or *r*.

The most distinct glide-consonants are the *flaps*, of which the Norwegian 'thick' *l* is an example.
H. Sweet, Eng. Sounds, p. 12.

flapmingo (flap′ming-gō), *n.* [An alteration of *flamingo*. Compare ★*flamenco*.] One of the file-fishes, *Monacanthus ciliatus*, found in the West Indies and northward to Florida.

flapper, *n.* 6. *pl.* Hinged channeled irons attached to the top of the low portion of the door of a landau. When up, they support the door-glass frame: when the glass is lowered, they fall flat upon the door-bar.—7. In crustaceans, the tail, or the telson together with the appendages of the last abdominal segment.

flap-rein (flap′rān), *n.* A strap extending from the bridle-bit to the flap of a saddle for training a horse to hold his head in a desired position.

flare-spot (flār′spot), *n.* In *photog.*, same as *ghost*, 8.

Thus obtained a flatter field and freedom from "*flare-spot*" [in portrait objective]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 693.

flare-up, *n.* 3. *Naut.*, a distinguishing light exhibited as a signal by a pilot vessel, or a signal flare to a vessel which is overtaking another vessel, used as a warning to the ship coming up from astern.

flaser (flä′zėr), *n.* [G. dial. *flaser*, dial. form of *flader*, a streak, vein.] In German mining language, a streak or vein.

The word has been transferred to English use in connection with 'structure,' as *flaser* structure, a structure in dynamically metamorphosed granitoid rocks which consists of rounded and uncrushed areas in the midst of fine-grained and drawn-out materials, thus imitating flow-lines.
Kemp, Handbook of Rocks, p. 187.

flaser-gabbro (flä′zėr-gab″rō), *n.* Dynamically metamorphosed gabbro which has the flaser structure.

flash[1], *v.* I. *intrans.*—**To flash back,** to strike back: said of a flame of the Bunsen type in which, owing to undue admixture of air, ignition at the base of the burner occurs by the transmission of flame through the tube.—**To flash over,** in *elect.*, to pass, as a spark, from one commutator-bar to another.

II. *trans.* 7. In *photog.*, to cover with an exceedingly thin layer, as of metal in a plating-bath.

The so-formed negative is sprung from the wax, cleaned and polished, and *flashed* over with a very thin layer of nickel in a nickel bath. *Nature*, Jan. 29, 1903, p. 301.

flash[1], *n.* 9. In *elect.*, an accidental electric arc of short duration and great intensity.

flash-board (flash′bōrd), *n.* Same as *flashing-board*.

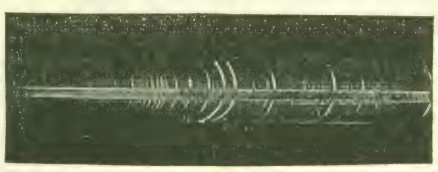
flash-boiler (flash′boi″lėr), *n.* A type of boiler, first perfected for steam motor-cars, in which the steam is instantly made by bringing small masses of hot water upon very hot surfaces. Such surfaces are usually tubes, heated by the fire on the outside, while the hot water is forced through them. A boiler of small bulk will make a large amount of steam per hour, the steam being usually superheated, which favors economy. The boiler has no store of reserve energy, but for this reason is safer. *Semiflash boilers* are those in which there is some water, at all times, in process of heating before flashing into steam. In the true flash-boiler there should be no liquid water except the last discharge of the feed-pump undergoing instant transformation into steam.

flasher[1], *n.* 6. A device for automatically lighting and extinguishing incandescent lamps or groups of lamps: used especially in the operation of electric advertising-signs.

flashing[1], *n.* 4. In *elect.*, on commutators of direct-current dynamo-electric machines, the carrying of a spark from one brush to another, when it appears as a flash encircling the commutator-surface.

flash-lamp (flash′lamp), *n.* In *photog.*, a lamp for producing a flash-light. Powdered magnesium or aluminium is blown into an alcohol or gas flame.

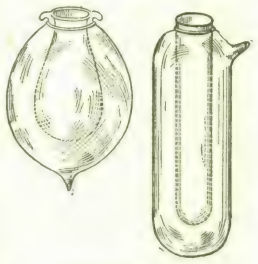
flash-spectrum (flash′spek″trum), *n.* The spectrum of bright lines or luminous arcs seen



Flash-spectrum.
Eclipse of 1900. (Evershed.)

or photographed during a total eclipse of the sun at the beginning and end of the total obscuration. It lasts for a few seconds only.

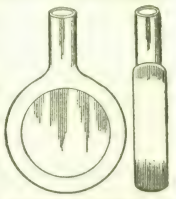
flask, *n.*, 2. (*b*) In *stereotyping*, a molding-frame, with a screw at each corner, fitting closely to the form around which it is placed.—**Bologna flask,** a flask of heavy unannealed glass. It flies to pieces when any hard angular body is dropped into it.—**Dewar's flask, Dewar's liquid-air flask,** a flask, or one glass flask within another, having a complete double wall within whose intervening space is a very perfect vacuum. The glass surfaces of the vacuous space are often silvered, the conductivity for heat being thus reduced to a minimum and liquid air can be preserved in the flask for hours or even for days, while it is kept cold by its own evaporation.—**Erlenmeyer's flask,** a conical glass vessel with a flat bottom, used especially when liquids are to be decanted from precipitates.—**Fernbach's antitoxin flask.** See ★*antitoxin*.—**Giles's flask,** a graduated flask used in volumetric analysis. (See the cut.) The extra 100 cubic centimeters is used in standardizing the solution.—**Liter flask,** in *chem.*, a glass flask, usually furnished with a ground-glass stopper, having a mark on the neck indicating the capacity up to that level of a liter at a particular temperature, commonly 15° C. It is much used in connection with volumetric analysis, for preparing solutions of determinate strength.—**Miquel flask,** a culture-flask used in the bacteriological study of water.—**Soyka's bacteria flask,** a culture-flask with parallel sides, one of which may be ruled in squares for counting.



Dewar's Flasks.



Giles's Flask.



Soyka's Bacteria Flask.

flask-shell (flask′shell), *n.* A mollusk with a flask-shaped shell; in Great Britain, a boring mollusk, *Gastrochæna modiolina*.

flat[1], I. *a.* 11. In *cotton-shipping*, not compressed; not hard packed. Cotton which is to be shipped any great distance, by rail or ship, is usually compressed in very powerful presses to reduce the bulk as much as possible. Cotton which has not been through such a press is said to be *flat*.

12. In *printing*, said of the proof or print of a plate or engraving in relief which has received the flat impression of the press without the overlay used to develop light, shade, and perspective.—13. In *golf*, said of the lie of a club, when the head is at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.—14. Not distinguished by a characteristic termination: as, a *flat* adjective (a noun that occupies an adjectival position before another noun and becomes an adjective without inflection or modification of form: as, a *stone* wall; *garden* flowers); a *flat* adverb (see ★*adverb*).

II. *n.*, 4. (*g*) Something that is flat and shallow, as a basket or hamper for carrying produce to market, a shallow two-wheeled hand-cart, etc.

8. In *ship-building:* (*b*) A platform, deck, or floor which is of restricted area and does not form an important part of the vessel's structure.

It is evident, moreover, that the greatest loss of longitudinal stability must result from the flooding of compartments near the bow and stern, unless the buoyancy of the water-line area at the tops of these compartments is preserved by watertight *flats* or platforms.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 120.

14. A narrow bar of iron or wood, covered with card-clothing, surmounting the main cylinder of a cotton-carding machine.—15. In *hort.*, a shallow box, usually 2 to 4 inches deep, used by gardeners to start seeds and cuttings, and also to serve as a tray on which to carry pots.—**Alkali flat.** See ★*alkali*.—**Heel of the flat,** that part of a top flat of a cotton-carding machine which is nearest to the main cylinder.—**Mahogany flat,** the bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*. [Local, southern U. S.]—**Stationary flat,** in *cotton-manuf.*, a small piece of wood faced with flannel, which rests on the top drafting-rollers of a drawing-frame, to clear the rollers of loose cotton and impurities.

flat[1], *v. t.* 6. In *leather-manuf.*, to shave or smooth on the flesh side. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 403.

flat[1], *adv.*—**Flat aback.**—See ★*aback*.

flatfoot (flat′fůt), *n.* 1. In *pathol.*, a condition in which the arch of the foot is broken down, the sole touching the ground throughout its entire area.—2. A condition in heavy draft-horses (usually of the fore feet), in which the heel is

low, the ground-surface broad, the sole flat or slightly convex, and the wall more acutely slanted than is normal.

flat-hammer (flat'ham″ėr), *n.* The hammer first used by the gold-beater in flattening out a pile of quartiers or pieces of gold ribbon.

flathead, *n.* 4. *Notothenia coriiceps*, a fish of the family *Trachinidæ* found in Australian waters. Also called *Maori-chief*.

flatman (flat'man), *n.* One who navigated a flat-boat: used especially in early river navigation in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Flatness of field, in *photog.*, the property in an objective of bringing the rays to a focus on a plane surface, as that of the sensitive plate. While this is theoretically impossible, many lenses are now made which approximate flatness of field very closely. See ★*curvature of field*.

flat-square (flat'skwār), *a.* Having rectangular cross-sections: said of a file.

flattening (flat'ning), *n.* In *vegetable teratol.*, the abnormal assumption by normally cylindrical stems, branches, or other organs of a compressed or flattened condition. It occurs in *Coccoloba*, *Bauhinia*, *Ruscus*, *Phyllanthus*, etc., in the spadices of araceous plants, and the petioles of aquatic plants. This phenomenon is to be distinguished from *fasciation* (which see). *Masters*.

flatter-dock (flat'ėr-dok), *n.* 1. Same as *can-dock*, 2.—2. Same as ★*batter-dock*, 2.

flattie (flat'i), *n.* [*flat*[1] + dim. *-ie*. Cf. *sharpie*, *sharpy*.] A flat-bottomed boat.

Flat-ware presser, a workman in a pottery who makes flat-ware, such as plates, saucers, etc., in a mold or on the jigger. See *jigger*[1], 2 (*d*).

flat-waste (flat'wāst), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the impurities and short fibers of cotton which gather on the flats or upper carding-surfaces of a carding-machine; also, the loose fibers which gather on the clearing-flats that rest on the top drawing-rollers of a drawing-frame.

flatwoods (flat'wůdz), *n. pl.* 1. A local name in Ohio for valleys formerly occupied by rivers but now flats and covered with woods.—2. In Alabama, especially in the Coosa valley, a type of land consisting of an impervious clay derived from the Cambrian shales, supporting a dense growth of dwarf oaks, pines, etc.

flat-works (flat'wėrks), *n.* An ore deposit lying parallel with the inclosing rocks but of later origin than the walls. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 819.

flautino, *n.* 4. In *organ-building*, a two-foot stop giving fluty tones.

flautone, *n.* 2. In *organ-building*, a stop pitched an octave lower than the ordinary flute-stop.

flavazol (flav-az'ōl), *n.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, + *az(o)* + *-ol*.] A mordant coal-tar color, similar to, if not identical with, *gambine* ★*yellow*.

flavenol (flav'en-ōl), *n.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, + *-en* + *-ol*.] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{13}ON$. Also called *2′,4′-hydroxyphenyl-methylquinoline*. It melts at 238° C.

flavin, *n.* 2. A bright yellow crystalline compound, $C_{13}H_{12}ON_2$. Also called *2.2′-diamino-benzophenone*. It melts at 135° C.—**Diamond flavin,** a mordant coal-tar color of the monoazo type, derived from benzidine and salicylic acid. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool orange-yellow in an acid bath.

flavinduline (fla-vin'dū-lin), *n.* [As *flav(in)* + *induline*.] A basic coal-tar color of the azonium-chlorid type. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton yellow.

flavocastaneous (flā″vō-kas-tā'nē-us), *a.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, + *castanea*, chestnut, + *-ous*.] Of a yellowish-chestnut color. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, June, 1903, p. 615.

flavocobaltic (flā-vō-kō'bâl-tik), *a.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *cobalt* + *-ic*.] Noting a class of amino-nitro cobaltic salts. The chlorid has the formula $Co_2Cl_2(NO_2)_4(NH_3)_{10}$.

flavohyaline (flā-vō-hī'a-lin), *a.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, + Gr. *ὑαλος*, glass.] Yellowish and transparent, as the wings of certain insects. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, April, 1904, p. 290.

flavol (flav'ōl), *n.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, + *-ol*.] A bright yellow crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$. Also called *dihydroxyanthracene*.

flavoline (flav'ō-lin), *n.* [*flavol* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{13}N$, prepared synthetically from quinoline. It melts at 65° C.

flavone (flav'ōn), *n.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, + *-one*.] A group of naturally occurring yellow coloring-matters, some members of which are used as dyes. The parent substance is called phenylpheno-γ-pyrone, $C_{15}H_{10}O_2$.

flavopallid (flā-vō-pal'id), *a.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, + *pallidus*, pale.] Pale with a yellow tinge. [Rare.]

flavophenin (flā-vō-fē'nin), *n.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, + E. *phen(yl)* + *-in*[2].] A direct coal-tar color.

flavotestaceous (flā″vō-tes-tā'shius), *a.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, + *testaceus*, of a shell.] Dusky yellow. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, June, 1903, p. 611.

flavovirescent (flā″vō-vī-res'ent), *a.* [L. *flavus*, yellow, + *virescens*, virescent.] Virescent with a yellow tinge. [Rare.]

flax, *n.*—**Blue flax.** See *Lewis's wild* ★*flax*.—**Cathartic flax.** Same as *purging-flax*.—**Cotton flax,** flax which has been prepared to resemble cotton, usually by chemical means, as with hydroxid and carbonate of sodium and sulphuric acid.—**Courtrai flax,** a fine quality of flax produced in Belgium, whence it is exported to other countries.—**Dutch flax,** the false flax, *Camelina sativa*.—**Dwarf flax.** Same as *purging-flax*.—**East Indian flax,** *Reinwardtia trigyna*, a small shrub of northern India, closely related to and resembling flax.—**Evergreen flax,** *Linum arboreum*, a large shrubby evergreen species native to Crete.—**False flax.** (*a*) *Camelina sativa*, also *C. microcarpa*, so called from its resemblance to flax and because it often grows in fields of flax as a weed. (*b*) The field-cress or mithridate mustard, *Lepidium campestre*.—**Lewis's wild flax,** *Linum Lewisii*, a large blue-flowered species very abundant on the western prairies and plains of North America, extending to Alaska: long confounded with the similar Old World species, *L. perenne*. Its stems yield a strong, fine fiber, utilized by the aborigines for cordage, etc., and the plant has been recommended for experiment as a source of commercial fiber. In California it is called *blue flax*, other local species having flowers of some different color.—**Mountain flax.** See ★*mountain-flax*.—**Native flax.** (*a*) In Australia, *Linum marginale*, a congener of the common flax. Though a smaller plant it yields fiber of excellent quality which is used by the aborigines for making fishing-nets and cordage. (*b*) In New Zealand, *L. monogynum*; also the New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*. See *Phormium*.—**Perennial flax,** *Linum perenne*, the large blue-flowered wild species of Europe and Asia, differing from the American *L. Lewisii*, which is still included in it by some botanists, in having heterogonous flowers.—**Rocky Mountain flax.** Same as *Lewis's wild* ★*flax*.—**Wild flax.** (*a*) *Linum Virginianum*, the common small yellow-flowered species of the eastern United States. Also called *slender yellow flax*. (*b*) Same as *Lewis's wild* ★*flax*. (*c*) Same as *toad-flax*. (*d*) Same as *false* ★*flax* (*a*). (*e*) The garden tickseed or calliopsis, *Coreopsis tinctoria*.—**Yellow flax,** any yellow-flowered species of *Linum*: usually with a further qualifying adjective: as, the *slender yellow flax*, *L. Virginianum*; the *stiff yellow flax*, *L. medium*; the *Florida yellow flax*, *L. Floridanum* of the southern United States; the *ridged yellow flax*, *L. striatum*; the *grooved yellow flax*, *L. sulcatum*. *L. rigidum*, the *large-flowered yellow flax*, is a species of the western United States.



Lewis's Wild Flax (*Linum Lewisii*). *a*, plant, one third natural size; *b*, capsule, two thirds natural size; *c*, seed, slightly reduced.

flax-blade (flaks'blād), *n.* In New Zealand, a leaf of the New Zealand flax. See *Phormium*.

flax-dodder (flaks'dod″ėr), *n.* See ★*dodder*[1].

flax-drop (flaks'drop), *n.* The flax-dodder, *Cuscuta Epilinum*.

flax-lily (flaks'lil″i), *n.* 1. Same as *flax-bush*.—2. A variety of *Dianella lævis*, an Australian fiber-plant belonging to the lily family. It yields a strong, silky fiber and was formerly much used by the aborigines for making baskets.—3. In Tasmania, *Dianella Tasmanica*. Called also *broad-leaved flax-lily*.

flax-plant (flaks'plant), *n.* Same as *flax-bush*.

flax-ripple (flaks'rip″l), *n.* Same as *ripple*[1].

flax-star (flaks'stär), *n.* A plant, *Asterolinon Linum-stellatum*, of the primrose family, a native of the Mediterranean region, bearing greenish star-shaped flowers.

flax-tail (flaks'tāl), *n.* The common cattail or reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*.

flax-vine (flaks-vīn), *n.* The flax-dodder, *Cuscuta Epilinum*.

flaxwort (flaks'wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the flax family, especially of the genus *Linum*.

flea[1], *n.*—**Cat and dog flea.** See *Pulex*, 1.

fleabane, *n.*—**African fleabane,** *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, an aromatic shrub or small tree of South Africa, but also found in Abyssinia and Somaliland, belonging to the aster family, with leaves silvery tomentose beneath and large pyramidal clusters of yellowish-white dioecious flowers. It has beautifully variegated yellow wood, used in making musical instruments. It is cultivated as an ornamental plant. See *wild sage* (*c*), under *sage*[2].—**Bitter fleabane,** the blue fleabane, *Erigeron acris*, a plant with blue or purple flowers and acrid juice, found in northern latitudes and at high altitudes in Europe, Asia, and North America.—**Canada** or **Canadian fleabane,** the horseweed, *Leptilon Canadense*.—**Daisy-fleabane,** any plant of the genus *Erigeron*, but more especially *E. ramosus*, *E. annuus*, and *E. Philadelphicus*. The *western daisy-fleabane* is *E. Bellidiastrum*, a small species, cinereous-pubescent throughout, with purplish flowers, found on the plains of Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas.—**Dwarf fleabane,** the low or purple horseweed, *Leptilon divaricatum*, of the Mississippi valley and Texas, a small hairy plant, rarely a foot high, with larger heads than the Canada fleabane and purplish rays.—**Early fleabane,** *Erigeron vernus*, a low plant with spatulate root-leaves and rather large white- or pink-rayed heads, found in moist soil from Virginia to Florida and Louisiana. It flowers in early spring.—**Marsh-fleabane,** any of the American species of *Pluchea*. *P. camphorata* is the salt-marsh fleabane. *P. fœtida*, *P. petiolata*, and several other species grow in inland swamps, especially in Florida. See *Pluchea*.—**Philadelphia fleabane,** *Erigeron Philadelphicus*, the most widely distributed and one of the most beautiful of American fleabanes, having soft pubescent stems and

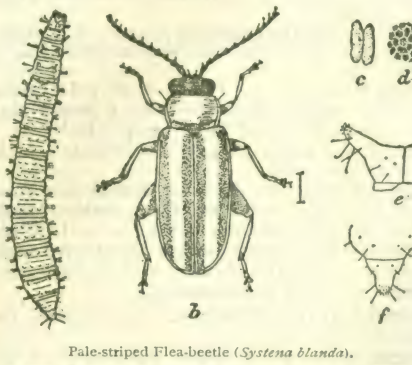


Philadelphia Fleabane (*Erigeron Philadelphicus*). Two fifths natural size. (From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

leaves and large terminal heads, with rose-purple rays. Also called *sweet scabious* and *skevish*.—**Running fleabane,** *Erigeron flagellaris*, a small delicate plant running by decumbent rooting stems, the small oblong leaves mostly near the ground, and the large single heads with white or pink rays borne on long slender peduncles. It is confined chiefly to the Great Plains from South Dakota to New Mexico.—**Salt-marsh fleabane.** See *marsh-*★*fleabane*.—**Spicy fleabane,** the salt-marsh fleabane.—**Spreading fleabane,** *Erigeron divergens*, a diffusely branching species, ranging over the entire western United States from Montana to Washington, and south to Texas and Mexico. It is a hairy plant with large heads, the narrow violet or purple rays separated considerably from one another.—**Three-nerved fleabane,** *Erigeron subtrinervis* of the Plains and Great Basin, having lanceolate three-nerved leaves and large solitary terminal heads with very numerous, long, and showy blue or pink rays.

fleabane-mullet (flē'bān-mul″et), *n.* The common European fleabane, *Pulicaria dysenterica*.

flea-beetle, *n.*—**Banded flea-beetle,** *Systena tæniata*, a species which is found commonly on beans and peas.—**Convex flea-beetle,** *Psylliodes convexior*, a beetle which occurs on the sugar-beet and on rhubarb and other garden vegetables.—**Cucumber flea-beetle.** Same as *potato* ★*flea-beetle*.—**Egg-plant flea-beetle,** *Epitrix fuscula*, a beetle which occurs on the egg-plant, cabbage, potato, and other plants.—**Elm flea-beetle,** the imported elm leaf-beetle. See ★*leaf-beetle*.—**Elongate flea-beetle,** *Systena elongata*, a species which lives on weeds, but sometimes eats the leaves of the cotton-plant.—**Horse-radish flea-beetle,** *Phyllotreta armoraciæ*, which feeds on the leaves of cruciferous weeds and vegetables.—**Pale-**



Pale-striped Flea-beetle (*Systena blanda*).

a, larva; *b*, beetle; *c*, eggs; *d*, sculpture of egg; *e*, anal segment, from side; *f*, same from above. *a–d*, six times natural size; *e*, *f*, much enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

striped flea-beetle, an American chrysomelid beetle, *Systena blanda*, which injures the foliage of tomatoes and

potatoes.—**Potato flea-beetle,** a small American chrysomelid beetle, *Epitrix cucumeris*, which eats small round holes in potato-leaves. Also called *cucumber flea-beetle*. See *flea-beetle*. — **Red-headed flea-beetle,** *Systena frontalis*, a species noted for the damage which it inflicts upon sugar-beets. — **Red-legged flea-beetle,** *Crepidodera rufipes*, a species which injures the buds and tender foliage of fruit-trees. — **Spinach flea-beetle,** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Disonycha xanthomelæna*, black in color, with a yellowish prothorax and abdomen, and of wide distribution. It feeds on spinach and the sugar-beet.—



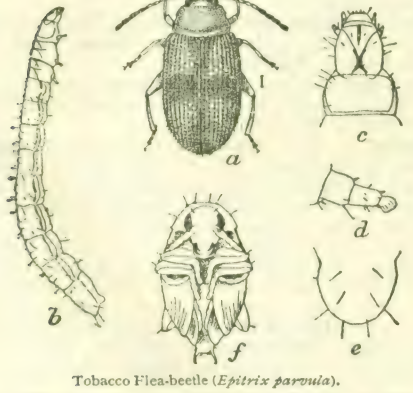
Potato Flea-beetle (*Epitrix cucumeris*).
Much enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)



Spinach Flea-beetle (*Disonycha xanthomelæna*).

a, beetle; *b*, egg-mass showing mode of escape of larva at right; *c*, full-grown larva; *d*, pupa. *a*, *c*, and *d*, five times natural size; *b*, more enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

Strawberry flea-beetle, *Haltica ignita*, a widely distributed metallic-colored species which lives both as larva and as adult on the leaves of the strawberry and certain other plants, more frequently perhaps on the evening primrose.—**Sweet-potato flea-beetle,** *Chætocnema confinis*, a bronze-colored species which frequently destroys the leaves of young sweet-potato plants.—**Tobacco flea-beetle,** *Epitrix parvula*, a reddish-brown species



Tobacco Flea-beetle (*Epitrix parvula*).

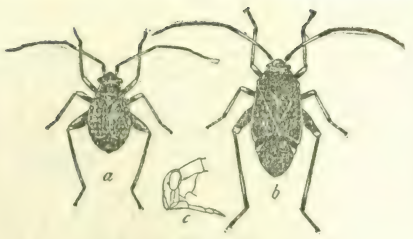
a, beetle; *b*, larva; *c*, *d*, *e*, larval details; *f*, pupa. All much enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

which punctures the leaves of young tobacco-plants.—**Violaceous flea-beetle,** *Crepidodera helxines*, a coppery, violet, or greenish-black species, often injurious to the foliage of the cherry.—**Wavy-striped flea-beetle,** *Phyllotreta vittata*, a species black in color, with a yellow wavy stripe down each wing-cover. Its larvæ mine the leaves of cruciferous vegetables, on which the adult beetles feed.—**Western flea-beetle,** *Phyllotreta pusilla*, a dark polished olive-green species which damages cabbage, turnips, and sugar-beets in the western United States.

flea-bug (flē′bug), *n.* Any small capsid bug of the genus *Halticus* or its near allies.—**Potato flea-bug,** an American capsid bug, *Halticus Uhleri*, which feeds on the leaves of the potato and other garden crops.



Western Flea-beetle (*Phyllotreta pusilla*).
Much enlarged. (Riley, U. S. D. A.)



Potato Flea-bug (*Halticus Uhleri*).

a, brachypterous female; *b*, full-winged female; *c*, head of male in outline. *a*, *b*, much enlarged; *c*, more enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

flea-dock (flē′dok), *n.* Same as ★*batter-dock*, 1.

flea-mint (flē′mint), *n.* The pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium*.

flea-weevil (flē′wē′vil), *n.* A beetle of the family *Curculionidæ*.—**Apple-leaf flea-weevil,** an American curculionid beetle, *Orchestes pallicornis*.

flebotomy, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phlebotomy*.

flèche, *n.* **4.** In a chart, a barb attached to an arrow to indicate the force of the wind which blows in the direction of the arrow. Ordinarily six flèches are used to represent six different grades of wind from calm to hurricane; but in British charts sometimes twelve are used.—**5.** One of the points on a backgammon-board.

Flechsig's myelination method. See ★*myelination*.—**Flechsig treatment.** See ★*treatment*.

flection, *n.* **6.** In *geom.*, same as *flexure*, 1.

Flectional adverb. See ★*adverb*.

fleece, *n.* **6.** In *anat.*, white fibers, resembling wool, encircling the corpus dentatum in the cerebellum. Also called *fleece of Stilling*.—**Fallen fleece,** the fleece of a diseased animal.

fleet[1], *v. t.*—**To fleet the messenger** (*naut.*), to shift the eyes of the messenger, an endless rope used for heaving in a cable by a capstan. [Obsolete.]

Fleet in being, a fleet which, though it may be so inferior to the fleet of the enemy as to be unable to engage in open fight with him, is yet unconquered and able to hamper his offensive movements.

A *fleet in being*, therefore, is one the existence and maintenance of which, although inferior, on or near the scene of operations, is a perpetual menace to the various more or less exposed interests of the enemy, who cannot tell when a blow may fall, and who is therefore compelled to restrict his operations, otherwise possible, until that fleet can be destroyed or neutralized. It corresponds very closely to "a position on the flank and rear" of an enemy, where the presence of a smaller force, as every military student knows, harasses, and may even paralyze offensive movements. When such a force is extremely mobile, as a fleet of armoured cruisers may be, its power of mischief is very great; potentially, it is forever on the flank and rear, threatening the lines of communications. It is indeed as a threat to communications that the *fleet in being* is chiefly formidable.
A. T. Mahan, War with Spain, p. 76.

The fleet, the navy, especially the Royal Navy: as, admiral of *the fleet*.

fleet[5] (flēt), *a.* Skimmed; skim: applied to skim-milk or to cheese made from it: as, *fleet* milk, *fleet* cheese. [Eng.]

flegm, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phlegm*.

Fleischman's hygroma. See ★*hygroma*.

Fleitmann's test. See ★*test*[1].

Flem. An abbreviation of *Flemish*.

Flemingia (fle-min′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1803), named in honor of John *Fleming* (died in 1815), a British physician who wrote on Indian botany.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Acanthaceæ*. See *Thunbergia*.

flemingin (fle-min′jin), *n.* [*Flemingia* + *-in*[2].] An orange-red crystalline powder, $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$, obtained from *Moghania congesta* (*Flemingia congesta* of Roxburgh), and used as a dye. Its commercial name is *waras* (*wurus*) or *wars*.

Flemish accounts (*naut.*), abbreviated or deficient records.—**Flemish architecture, fake.** See ★*architecture*, ★*fake*[1].—**Flemish loop.** Same as *Flemish eye* (which see, under *eye*[1]).

flemish[2] (flem′ish), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To make a quivering movement of the tail: said of a dog; to feather.

flesh, *n.*—**To go the way of all flesh,** to meet the fate of all living beings; to die.

flesh, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To become more fleshy, as one who has been ill and is convalescent: used with *up*.

fleshen (flesh′n), *a.* [*flesh*, *n.*, + *-en*[2].] Of flesh; composed of flesh: as, *fleshen* hearts.

The contest between my *fleshen* and servile nature and the Law's spirituality of origin.
F. W. Farrar, St. Paul, II. 235 (trans. of Rom. vii. 14).

flesher, *n.* **5.** Same as ★*flesh-split*: commonly applied to sheepskin.

When unsplit it is called a roan; when split in two, the upper half is called a skiver, the under or fleshy half a *flesher*. *W. Matthews*, Modern Bookbinding, p. 37.

Spring flesher, a long, thin, pliable knife with a handle at each end: in distinction from the ordinary stiff flesher.

flesh-glove (flesh′gluv), *n.* A glove of somewhat rough material specially made for the same purpose as a flesh-brush.

fleshing (flesh′ing), *n.* **1.** In *leather-manuf.*, the process of shaving or scraping the loose flesh from hides or skins. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 325.—**2.** The distribution or the condition of the flesh of an animal.

This bull presents a well-nigh invulnerable body of beef; the holes the critics pick in it are few. He has ample scale and width, and the evenness of his *fleshing* is quite out of the usual.
13th Bien. Rep. Kan. State Board Agr., 1902–04, p. 228.

Green fleshing, the process of removing the flesh from a hide or skin while it is green, or before it has undergone any of the tanning processes. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 379.

fleshing-beam (flesh′ing-bēm), *n.* A beam for working out the flesh side of a hide or skin.

fleshing-machine (flesh′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine which fleshes hides or skins by means of a roller fitted with knives. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 148.

flesh-split (flesh′split), *n.* In split leather, that part of the hide or skin which is nearest the flesh, as distinguished from the ★*grain-split*. Also called *flesher*. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 429.

Fletcherism (flech′ėr-izm), *n.* [Horace *Fletcher* (b. 1849).] The taking of food only when hungry, with extremely thorough mastication, continued until the bolus of food is entirely liquefied.

fleurdelised (flėr-dė-lēd′), *p. a.* **1.** Adorned or ornamented with fleurs-de-lis.—**2†.** Branded with a fleur-de-lis (as a criminal).

fleured (flėrd), *p. a.* Decorated with conventional flowers.

fleuron, *n.* **2.** In *arch.*, a floral ornament; specifically, the large conventional flower usually placed in the center of the abacus of a Corinthian capital or classic ceiling-caisson; also, the floreated termination of a Gothic finial.

flew[4] (flö), *n.* [Prob. from **flew*[2], *v.*, = **flue*[3], *v.*, contained in verbal noun *flewing*, *fluing*.] A layer or fold of cloth as it comes from the loom. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 480.

flew[5], *n.* See ★*flue*[8].

flewing (flö′ing), *n.* [Prop. **fluing*, prob. < *flue* (spelled also *flew*), waste downy matter, etc.: see *flue*[3].] The process of examining cloth for blemishes in weaving by folding it upon the front of the loom as it is unrolled from the cloth-beam. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 479.

flex[1] (fleks), *n.* [L. *flexus*, *pp.*: see *flex*[1], *v.*] A point of contrary flexure or a point of inflexion.

The ordinary singularities of a plane curve would thus be the node, the cusp, the link, and the *flex*.
Cayley, Collected Math. Papers, V. 521.

Flexibilia (flek-si-bil′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *flexibilis*, flexible.] An order of the *Crinoidea* in which the tegmen is composed of numerous small loosely joined movable pieces. All species are Paleozoic and are stemmed except *Marsupites* and *Uintacrinus*, from the Cretaceous formation, which are without columns.

flexibilitas cerea (flek-si-bil′i-tas sē′rē-ạ). [NL., 'flexibility of wax.'] A form of muscular rigidity in catalepsy in which one can bend the limbs of the patient with a little force, the member retaining the position in which it was last placed.

flexil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *flexile*.

flexile, *a.* **2.** In *bacteriol.*, applied to filamentous forms of bacteria which are twisted and curved, although retaining their rigidity.

flexing (flek′sing), *n.* A bending; in *geol.*, a bending or crumpling of layers or strata.

flexuosity (flek-sū-os′i-ti), *n.* [*flexuous* + *-ity*.] The quality of being flexuous or full of bends and curves.

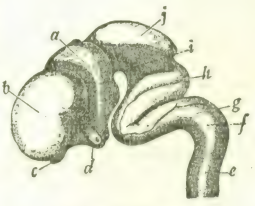
The cerebrum exhibits a decidedly superior degree of fissural complexity with notable *flexuosity* of the gyres; particularly of the pre-frontal, parieto-occipital, and parieto-temporal areas.
Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 617.

flexural (flek′sū-ral), *a.* [*flexure* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to flexure or the bending of an elastic solid; producing or tending to produce flexure: as, a *flexural* stress.—**Flexural couple.** See ★*couple*.—**Flexural strength,** the strength of an

elastic solid as measured by its resistance to forces tending to bend it.

The transverse or *flexural* strength of the slates was selected for experiment because of the ease and accuracy with which the tests can be made.
U. S. Geol. Surv., 1897–98, p. 258.

flexure, *n.* **4.** In *geol.*, the folding or bending of strata under compression.—**Basicranial flexure,** a bend in the embryo at the upper end of the medulla oblongata.—**Cerebral flexure,** one of the bends or flexures in the embryonic brain.—**Cervical flexure,** a bend or flexure in the neural tube of the vertebrate embryo at the junction of the brain and the spinal cord.—**Compound flexure,** in *geol.*, a flexure or fold which contains other smaller flexures or crumplings subordinate to the major system.—**Cranial flexure,** the bending or flexure of the embryonic vertebrate brain around the anterior end of the notochord.—**Curve of flexure.** See ★*curve.*—**Elasticity of flexure.** See ★*elasticity.*—**Mesencephalic flexure,** a bend or flexure in the neural tube of the vertebrate embryo at the level of the midbrain, or mesencephalon. See cut.—**Reversed flexure,** in *geol.*, an overturned fold.—**Symmetrical flexure,** in *geol.*, a fold with equal dips on each side of its axis.—**Unsymmetrical flexure,** in *geol.*, a fold in strata with steeper dips on one side of the axis than on the other.



f. Cervical Flexure.

The brain of a human embryo, estimated as about the middle of the eighth week. (From His.)

a, thalamencephalon; *b*, cerebral hemisphere; *c*, olfactory lobe; *d*, optic stalk; *e*, spinal cord; *f*, cervical flexure; *g*, medulla oblongata; *h*, cerebellum; *i*, mesencephalic flexure; *j*, midbrain. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

flexure-fault (flek′ṣūr-fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, a fault situated within some portion of a fold and genetically connected with the development of it. Flexure-faults usually occur on the steeper limb of an asymmetrical fold. Overthrust faults are one type of them. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 109.

flexus (flek′sus), *n.* [L., a bending, a winding: see *flexuous.*] A bend or bending.—**Hallux flexus,** a deformity marked by flexion of one joint of the great toe with extension of the other. Also called *hammer-toe.*

flick[1], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* **1.** In *cricket:* (*a*) To move the wrist or forearm quickly at the moment of delivering the ball: said of the bowler. [Colloq.] (*b*) To rise quickly from the pitch; bump: said of the ball. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 110.—**2.** To flutter; flit, as a bird. *R. F. Burton.*

flick[1], *n.* **2.** In *cricket*, a quick turn of the bowler's wrist or forearm at the moment of delivering the ball.

flicker[1], *n.* **2.** Specifically, in *psychol.*, an unstable visual perception, occasioned by the intermittence or intensive fluctuation of stimuli.

For the determination then of the reflecting power, for example of a vermilion disc, it was only necessary to select from the series a gray disc which when combined with it in equal parts gave no perceptible *flicker.*
O. N. Rood, in Amer. Jour. Sci., Sept., 1893, p. 173.

Flicker method, the method of *flicker photometry* (which see, under ★*photometry*).

The brightnesses of these colors were determined by Rood's *flicker-method.*
Amer. Jour. Psychol., XIII. 139.

Flicker photometer. See ★*photometer.*

flicker-tail (flik′ėr-tāl), *n.* **1.** The gopher. [Western U. S.]—**2.** An epithet popularly applied to the State of North Dakota, in allusion to the gopher, which is very common in that State. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 256.

flier, *n.* **8.** One of the fresh-water sunfishes, *Centrarchus macropterus*, found in the southern United States.—**9.** An apparatus attached to a printing-machine, usually a gang of parallel rods worked by a rocking shaft, which seizes each sheet as it is printed and conveys it to the delivery-table.—**10.** One of the two lowermost leaves of a tobacco-plant.

Flyers, the first two bottom leaves, which are overripe and very trashy.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1899, p. 435.

Blue-pigeon flier. See ★*blue-pigeon.*

flier-frame (flī′ėr-frām), *n.* Same as *throstle*, 2.

flier-yarn (flī′ėr-yärn), *n.* Yarn that is spun on the throstle or fly-frame.

flight[1], *n.* **5.** In *archery:* (*c*) The course of an arrow through the air. (*d*) The distance traversed by an arrow.—**10.** In *mach.*: (*c*) A wing or scraper, pushed or pulled through the trough of a conveyer by a chain, to drag the load through it. (*d*) A flat bucket or vane on the periphery of a wheel-pump or on the chain which it drives. In practice this vane is made to traverse a pipe or box which prevents the water from flowing back, and as such pumps are used for only very low lifts, a fair percentage of the water is carried up.

11. Same as *flyboat.*—**12.** In *angling*, the set of spinning-baits attached by the trace to the reel-line in a spinning-tackle.—**13.** A primary, flight-feather, or remex: a term commonly used by pigeon-fanciers.—**14.** The distance a bird may or does fly; the height at which it flies: in these senses, largely figurative.—**15.** A group of three or more locks situated in such close proximity along a canal that the level of water between any two adjacent locks of the series may economically be raised and lowered to produce a lift: in distinction from locks arranged in isolated pairs with considerable distance between the different pairs. A greater number of lifts, and hence a greater aggregate height of lift, can be accomplished by a given number of locks if arranged in a flight than if the same number are arranged in isolated pairs.—**Flight of colors.** See ★*color.*—**Flight of ideas,** the mental state in which ideas follow one another in rapid succession, the patient being unable to keep his mind fixed on any one subject.—**Nuptial flight,** the flight of the queen bee during which she unites sexually with the males or drones. The queen bee leaves the hive soon after her escape from the brood-cell, and, meeting the males in the air, is fertilized, probably by a number of males, and returns to the hive with her spermatic receptacle filled with male cells, which may retain their vitality and their fertilizing power for the rest of her life. See *normal* ★*parthenogenesis.*

flight[1] (flīt), *v.* [*flight*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take flight; fly: an English sporting use.

II. *trans.* To shoot (wildfowl) in their flight to or from their feeding-grounds.

flight-conveyer (flīt-kọn-vā″ėr), *n.* See ★*conveyer*, 4.

flight-muscle (flīt′mus″l), *n.* One of the muscles used in flight; a wing muscle.

flight-shooting, *n.* **2.** In *archery*, distance-shooting with flight-arrows.

flimflam (flim′flam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *flimflammed*, ppr. *flimflamming.* [*flimflam, n.*] To cheat out of (money), as in making or receiving change or the like. [Slang.]

flimsy, *n.* **3.** A manifold copy of a report or despatch made on flimsy; reporters' 'copy'; a duplicate or a triplicate writing made on flimsy.

flindosa, flindosy (flin-dō′zä, -zi), *n.* [Australian corruption of *Flindersia.*] The rasp-pod or crow's-ash, *Flindersia australis.* See *Flindersia* and *rasp-pod.*

fling, *n.* **6.** A sudden or rapid throwing; a whipping action; a sidewise motion with respect to the principal direction of motion: as, the *fling* of a connecting-rod.

flinkite (fling′kīt), *n.* [Named for Prof. Gustav *Flink*, a Swedish mineralogist.] A basic manganese arseniate occurring in greenish-brown orthorhombic crystals: found in Sweden.

flint, *n.* **4.** Sheepskin dried in the sun. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 175.—**5.** An abbreviation of *flint-glass.*—**Flint age.** See ★*age.*—**Flint corn.** See ★*corn*[1].

flint-brick (flint′brik), *n.* A hard brick made of pulverized flint; fire-brick. *Stand. Dict.*

flint-core (flint′kōr), *n.* Same as *core*[1], 2 (*k*).

flint-dried (flint′drīd), *a.* In *leather-manuf.*, dried in the sun. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 32.

flint-flake (flint′flāk), *n.* In *archæol.*, one of the fragments of flint from which, in prehistoric times, implements were made, or one of the chips broken off in shaping implements.

flint-flaker (flint′flā″kėr), *n.* Same as ★*flaker*, 2.

flint-knappery (flint′nap″er-i), *n.* In *archæol.*, a place where flint was knapped or chipped.

flint-paper (flint′pā″pėr), *n.* Paper coated with glue and finely crushed quartz or flint, used like sandpaper for polishing.

flioma (flē-ō′mä), *n.* *Sebastodes pinniger*, one of the rockfishes of the family *Scorpænidæ:* found on the Pacific coast of the United States.

flipflap, *n.* **5.** A kind of tea-cake. [U. S.]

flip-glass (flip′glàs), *n.* A small glass goblet from which flip, or toddy, was drunk; also, a large glass tumbler in which flip was mixed and heated. See *flip*[2] and *flip-dog.*

flipper, *n.* **5.** In a sawmill, a steam-operated device for flipping, upsetting, or throwing over a log, cant, or piece of timber from a set of live rolls to other rolls, or for throwing a log out of the log-slide to the log-deck preparatory to rolling it down the sloping deck to the log-loader.

flirt, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **6.** To throw over; discard; jilt. [Slang, western U. S.]

I did n't wonder at folks thinking that preacher done *flirted* me. *Fursman*, Sanctified Town, p. 72.

II. *intrans.* **4.** In *archery*, to fly unsteadily: said of an arrow.

flitch (flich), *n.* **4.** A strap; a doubling-plate; a fishing-bar; a metal or wooden plate bolted to a beam or girder at a joint or other weak spot, to strengthen it and keep it straight when exposed to endwise thrust.

flitch (flich), *v. t.* [*flitch, n.*] To cut into flitches: as, to *flitch* hogs; to *flitch* halibut.

flitch-plate (flich′plāt), *n.* A strap or plate of rolled metal used to connect two or more pieces of a flitch-beam.

float, *v. i.*—**Floated and set fair.** See *lath floated and set fair*, under *lath*[1].

float, *n.* **12.** A timber drag used for dressing off roads, especially race-courses.—**15.** In stereotyping by the plaster process, the iron plate (about half an inch thick) which upholds the baked plaster mold in its dipping-pan. The plate and the pan float in a bath of the much heavier medium of melted type-metal.—**16.** In *geol.* and *mining*, loose pieces of ore which have become detached from the parent mass in place and have traveled a greater or less distance. They indicate the presence of a vein and guide the prospector in his discoveries.

In the South claim, beside the marbles supposed to underlie the surface croppings, chrome iron ore is found as "*float*" all over the surface, and at one point a deposit of 75 or 100 tons crops above the surface. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, 1897–98, p. 241.

17. *pl.* Commercial fertilizers consisting of low-grade phosphates ground to an impalpable powder. They are used with special advantage in connection with green manures and in composts to render the phosphoric acid more available.—**Erdmann's float,** in *chem.*, a hollow cylinder of glass, about two inches long and sealed at both ends, of rather smaller diameter than the burette in which it is placed and floating with uniform immersion in the liquid to be measured. It has a transverse mark at about the middle of its length. The graduation of the burette is read off at the level corresponding to the mark upon the float. This little appliance permits a reading to be made without error, due to the meniscus surface of the liquid.

float-boat (flōt′bōt), *n.* An old name for a ship's long-boat: so called because in some circumstances it was not hoisted on board, but towed astern; a raft for transporting cargo and passengers.

float-carbureter (flōt′kär″bụ-ret-ėr), *n.* See ★*carbureter.*

float-chamber (flōt′chām″bėr), *n.* The chamber surrounding a float, as in certain forms of float-traps, float-valves, etc.

float-cut (flōt′kut), *a.* Single-cut; cut in one direction only: used in connection with files, to distinguish from double-cut.

floater, *n.* **5.** A dead human body found floating in the water. [U. S.]—**6.** In Mississippi and Tennessee, a representative in the State legislature who may be elected indifferently from either of two or more counties.—**7.** A vat in which hides are tanned. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 403.—**8.** A cask, buoy, or other hermetically sealed vessel containing messages or records and left to drift on the ocean surface in the hope that it will be found by others. See ★*drifter. Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 527.—**9.** A floating island. [Louisiana.]

Occasionally some of the land is torn away and becomes an island. Such islands are known as flottants or *floaters*, by the Creoles, and are among the most picturesque sights of these Louisiana lakes, sailing upon them, borne hither and thither by the winds or currents.
Sci. Amer. Sup., May 30, 1903, p. 22,911.

10. On the stock-exchange, a certificate, bond or other paper, especially one not officially funded or listed, that is accepted as a recognized security.

On the Stock Exchange, where slang abounds, '*floaters* is a term which would puzzle outsiders. *Floaters* are exchequer bills and similar unfunded stock.
Temple Bar Mag., Feb., 1871, p. 320.

float-feed (flōt′fēd), *n.* A device in which the flow or feed of a liquid is controlled by the rise and fall of a float: specifically, a device for carburetting an air-current in motor-cars, or in internal-combustion engines, in which the rising of the level of the liquid gasoline raises a valve to close the flow from the inlet, and a lowering of the level opens the flow again. Much used in modern motor-cars. *The Automobile*, May 2, 1903, p. 478.

float-gage (flōt'gāj), *n.* Same as *floating gage.*

floating, *n.* **8.** The process of fattening oysters and scallops by placing them in fresh or brackish water, thus causing the tissues to become distended. See *float,* *n.*, 1 (*e*), and *float,* *v. t.*, 3. Also known as *fattening, laying out,* and *plumping.*

Floating battery. (*b*) Same as *De la Rive's* ★*ring.* —**Floating fly.** Same as ★*dry-fly.*—**Floating plate.** Same as ★*float,* 15.—**Floating policy.** See ★*policy*2.

float-key (flōt'kē), *n.* A sliding key; a feather; a spline; a key which can move axially in a groove or keyway.

float-quartz (flōt'kwârts), *n.* See *float-mineral.*

float-stage (flōt'stāj), *n.* A raft; a construction of timber, or of barrels and timber; a floating stage; a buoyant platform held to a vessel's side by painters, or by fore-and-aft guys, and on which footing is obtained by men at work upon the outside of the ship.

float-trap (flōt'trap), *n.* A device for automatically discharging, by the aid of the steam-pressure, the water of condensation from a tank or pipe-line. The valve is operated by the rising or falling of a float attached to it.

float-valve (flōt'valv), *n.* A valve to which is attached a float for regulating the flow of a liquid. As the level of the liquid changes, the float rises or falls, thus closing or opening the valve.

flob (flob), *v.* [Also *flub;* imitative: cf. *flop.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flop; bang.—**2.** To puff; swell. Compare ★*flub.*

II. *trans.* To puff; cause to swell. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

flocculate (flok'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*floccul(us)* + *-ate*2.] To form visible loose, light masses, or flocculi, as of clay in soil-water or of nitrogenous substances in milk. The addition of lime or salt causes soil-water to flocculate; ammonia prevents the flocculation or breaks it up. A sheet of uniform stratus cloud often flocculates with numerous cirro-cumulus or alto-cumulus clouds arranged in rank and file.

flocculency (flok'ū-len-si), *n.* Same as *flocculence.*

flocculous (flok'ū-lus), *a.* [*floccul(us)* + *-ous.*] Resembling or of the nature of flocculi; floculose.

flocculus, *n.* **5.** in *astron.*, a name given by Hale to cloudy wisps, bright or dark, with which the sun's surface appears to be covered when photographed with the spectroheliograph by the light of some special wave-length, as, for instance, through a line in the spectrum due to some special element such as calcium, hydrogen, or iron.—**Fissure of the flocculus.** See ★*fissura flocculi.* *Astrophysical Jour.*, Jan., 1904, p. 42.

flock-duster (flok'dus″tėr), *n.* A duster adapted to shredding and dusting wool flock. Also *flock-opener.*

flocking (flok'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of removing flocks from a fabric. See *flocking-machine.*—**2.** A collection of damaged or broken cotton fibers from the combing-needles of a cotton-combing machine. It is liable to be formed when the needles are imperfectly adjusted.

flock-opener (flok'ōp″nėr), *n.* Same as ★*flock-duster.*

flocoon (flo-kön'), *n.* [F. *flocon,* < *floc,* < L. *floccus,* flock: see *flock*2.] The filamentous, waxy secretion of certain plant-lice, especially of those of the subfamilies *Chermesinæ* and *Pemphiginæ.*

floetz, *n.* See *fletz.*

flog, *v. t.*—**To flog the clock,** to move the hands forward surreptitiously and thus shorten the time one has to be on duty. [Slang.]

flogger, *n.* **3.** In *bridge,* a separate score-sheet or -book in which the winnings and losings on each rubber are entered. Also called wash-book.

flood, *n.*—**Main flood.** (*a*) High water. (*b*) A large, broad body of water; main tide. (*c*) The main ocean; main sea. *N. E. D.*

flood, *v. t.* **2.** See ★*splash,* 4.

flood-arch (flud'ärch), *n.* One of the arched openings in a bridge or viaduct over a valley or lowland through which flood-water may pass during high water: used in distinction from a channel arch, which spans the channel and through which water continuously or usually flows.

flood-board (flud'bōrd), *n.* One of several boards or timbers placed horizontally one on another between suitable supports or piers, usually on the top of a permanent dam, wall, dike, or bulkhead, to confine flood-waters temporarily.

flood-dam (flud'dam), *n.* See ★*splash-dam.*

flood-ground (flud'ground), *n.* The portion of a river valley which becomes submerged in times of flood; a flood-plain or river-flat. *Dana,* Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 193.

flood-hatch (flud'hach), *n.* A sluice or gate, usually rectangular and of timber, sliding in vertical grooves or ways in a bulkhead or dam impounding water, for the purpose of closing a flood-opening; a flood-gate: to be opened by raising during floods, to prevent the water above the dam from reaching an undesirable height.

flooding, *n.* **3.** A method of applying water for irrigation by permitting it to spread over nearly level ground, with or without restraining checks or small dikes built of earth. In *wild flooding* the water is turned upon the field and guided by a hoe or shovel, without the previous construction of checks. In the check or block system the land is graded to a certain extent and the water controlled by checks or dikes.

flooding-dam (flud'ing-dam), *n.* Another name for ★*flood-dam. Dialect Notes,* II. vi.

flood-loam (flud'lōm), *n.* A fine silt deposited on the flood-plain of a river in time of overflow. *Science,* June 21, 1901, p. 988.

floodometer (flu-dom'e-tėr), *n.* A gage or instrument for indicating the height of water in a stream subject to floods.

flood-pipe (flud'pīp), *n.* A pipe by means of which some place is flooded.—**Magazine flood-pipe** (*naval*), one of a set of pipes leading from a sea-valve to a magazine by means of which sea-water is admitted to flood the ammunition-rooms when the magazine flood-cock is opened.

flood-plain (flud'plān), *n.* A nearly level alluvial plain formed by deposition of land waste by graded or aggrading streams during times of flood.

Sweeping up from the sandy shores of the sea across marshes, *flood-plains* and well-watered forests.
Pop. Sci. Mo., March, 1902, p. 387.

flood-plane (flud'plān), *n.* The highest level to which water rises during a time of flood. Such levels are often recorded by flood-marks, or bench-marks cut into stone walls, wooden posts, or buildings.

floor, *n.*, **5.** (*b*) In *wood ship-building,* same as *floor-timber.* (*c*) In *iron ship-building,* the bottom part of a frame, consisting of the floor-plate, frame-bar, and the reverse frame-bar.—**10.** A unit formerly used in the measurement of excavation and embankment. Its magnitude was different in different localities, but was generally equivalent to a prism of earthwork 18, though sometimes 20, feet square, and 1 foot in depth.

flooring-machine (flōr'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working,* a machine for planing and finishing flooring, ceiling, siding, and casing. It is essentially a planer and matcher.

flooring-plate (flōr'ing-plāt), *n.* One of the plates which underlie the ambulacral grooves in the class *Edrioasteroidea.* They are mostly arranged in double series, and resemble the ambulacral ossicles of the *Asteroidea.*

floor-light (flōr'līt), *n.* A piece of glass, or a frame with many pieces of glass, let into a floor to allow of the transmission of light from above.

floor-plan (flōr'plan), *n.* In *arch.*, a drawing which shows the plan of one story, especially with reference to those parts which are in connection with the floor rising out of it. Thus the dotted lines indicating patterns of the ceiling and all indications of objects several feet above the floor have no necessary place in a floor-plan.

floor-plate (flōr'plāt), *n.* **1.** A foot-plate; a plate, usually of iron or steel but sometimes built up of boards, used as a floor around engines and boilers. The use of such plates permits of easy access to pipes placed beneath them, as they are usually held in place only by their own weight.

2. A massive plate usually of cast iron, with slots on its upper face, forming part of the floor of a machine-shop, so that work can be bolted to it.

floor-push (flōr'pùsh), *n.* An electric push-button inserted in the floor of a room and operated with the foot.

floor-rest (flōr'rest), *n.* A heavy standard which rests on the floor and supports the tool-rest for a hand-lathe. It is used by pattern-makers for turning large pieces, such as fly-wheels, etc., the bed of the lathe being cut away to permit such large work to swing.

floorway (flōr'wā), *n.* In bridges, that part of the construction which is immediately concerned with the floor, as the pavement, stringers, and floor-beams, and in railroad-bridges also the ties, rails, and guard-rails: used in distinction to the trusses or arches, whose function it is to support the floorway.

The floor of the bridge, which is supported upon the crown of the arches and upon steel bents extending from the arches to the *floorway,* provides for a driveway 23.5 feet in width, and two footways for foot passengers 8.8 feet in width, making a total width of *floorway* of 41.3 feet.
Sci. Amer. Sup., May 23, 1903, p. 22894.

floose (flös), *n.* See ★*falus.*

Floral zone. See ★*zone.*

floran (flō'ran), *n.* [Of undetermined (Cornish?) origin.] In *mining,* tin ore which is of fine grain or which has been very finely stamped.

floreate, floriate (flō'rē-, flō'ri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *floreated, floriated,* ppr. *floreating, floriating.* **I.** *intrans.* To flower out; blossom. *Baring-Gould.*

II. *trans.* To decorate with flower-patterns.

floreation, floriation (flō″rē-, flō″ri-ā'shọn), *n.* Decoration with flower-patterns.

Florentine, *n.* **4.** [*l. c.*] Same as ★*fanchonnette.*—**Florentine school of painting.** See ★*painting.*—**Florentine school of sculpture.** See ★*sculpture.*—**Florentine twill,** *n.* Same as ★*cassimere-twill.*

flore pleno (flō'rē plē'nō). [L., abl. of *flos plenus,* 'full flower.'] With the flower full: used in *hort.* with reference to flowers which have the petals (or in composites the rays) multiplied so as to fill the whole disk; double-flowered; double.

florescence, *n.* **2.** A flowering or blossoming out; growth; development; maturity.

The age of greatest [artistic] *florescence* all over the area.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 59.

florette (flō-ret'), *n.* [F., dim. of *fleur.* OF. *flor,* flower.] A French coin of the time of Charles VI., equal to 20 deniers: so called from the three fleurs-de-lis crowned on the obverse.

floretum (flō-rē'tum), *n.*; pl. *floreta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-etum.*] A botanical garden limited in its scope to the scientific cultivation of flowers.

Florida bean, caper-tree, etc. See ★*bean*1, etc.—**Florida clover.** See *Richardsonia.*

floridean (flō-rid'ē-ạn), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Florideæ.*—**Floridean pit.** See ★*pit*1.

Floridian series, in *Amer. geol.*, a series of Pliocene Tertiary beds extending through the Atlantic States. They abound in marine fossils, and have been divided into a number of subordinate groups.

florid-song (flor'id-sông), *n.* Figurate or contrapuntal music, as distinguished from *plain-song.*

florigraphic (flō-ri-graf'ik), *a.* [L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] Of or pertaining to flower-writing or literature in regard to flowers. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, II. 209.

florin, *n.* **6.** A Polish silver coin of the value of about 12 United States cents.—**Double florin,** an English silver coin of the value of four shillings, authorized in 1887.

floristic (flō-ris'tik), *a.* [*flora* + *-istic.*] Having in view, or otherwise related to, a flora: opposed to *œcological.* See ★*phytogeography.*

floristically (flō-ris'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a floristic view. *F. E. Clements.*

floristics (flō-ris'tiks), *n. pl.* Same as *floristic* ★*phytogeography.*

The species, considered primarily with reference to numbers, would be represented by distribution or *floristics.* *Pound and Clements,* Phytogeog. of Neb., p. 15.

florula (flor'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *florulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *flora,* flora.] A little flora, as of a limited area or, in fossil plants, of a particular locality: either the plant content or the systematic exhibit.

florule (flor'ūl), *n.* [NL. *florula.*] Same as ★*florula. Amer. Jour. Sci.,* Dec., 1903, p. 417.

flory-boat (flō'ri-bōt), *n.* [Origin of *flory-* unknown.] A small boat employed in carrying passengers between a vessel and the shore.

floscelle (flo-sel'). *n.* [L. *floscellus,* dim. of *flos,* flower.] In certain of the echinoids or sea-urchins, an arrangement of the ambulacral rosette around the peristome in which the ambulacra are depressed and the intervening areas projected into lip-shaped ridges.

floscule (flos'kūl), *n.* **2.** Any rotifer of the family *Flosculariidæ.*

flosculus (flos'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *flosculi* (-lī). [L. *flosculus,* a little flower: see *floscule.*] A tubular organ with a central style at the anus of certain homopterous insects of the family *Fulgoridæ. Kirby and Spence.*

floss3, *n.* **4.** The loose silk which envelops the cocoon-pod of the silkworm.

floss-silk, *n.* **3.** Loose or broken filaments of silk from the cocoons.—**3.** A soft, coarse yarn made from silk and used in making shawls, bands, and ordinary silk fabrics.

flotation, *n.* **3.** The act of launching, or 'floating,' a new enterprise, a loan, a new issue of stocks or bonds, or the like.—**Center of flotation.** See ★*center*[1].—**Curve of flotation.** See ★*curve.*—**Surface of flotation,** in *naval arch.*, in the theory of the unresisted rolling of a vessel, the surface formed by the envelop of the load-water planes of a vessel.

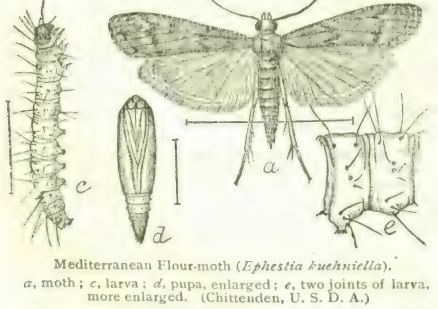
flounce[2], *n.* **2.** In *saddlery*, a covering for a pistol-holster, either of leather or bearskin.

flounder[2], *n.*—**Arctic flounder,** a small flounder, *Liopsetta glacialis*, found in arctic seas.—**Eel-back flounder,** a species of flounder, *Liopsetta putnami*, found along the New England coast; the female is nearly scaleless.—**Four-spotted flounder,** a species of flounder, *Paralichthys oblongus*, found along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.—**Peacock flounder,** a large species of flounder, *Platophrys lunatus*, found in the West Indies; it is remarkable for the curved streaks of blue scattered over the body.—**Pole flounder,** the deep-sea flounder, *Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*, of the North Atlantic.—**Southern flounder,** *Paralichthys lethostigma*, a flounder found on the South Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Starry flounder,** a large, coarse flounder, *Platichthys stellatus*, with black spots: found in the North Pacific.—**Summer flounder,** the common large flounder, *Paralichthys dentatus*, found from New York southward along the Atlantic coast. See cut at *Paralichthys.*—**Winter flounder,** the small rough-scaled flounder, *Pseudopleuronectes americanus*, common along the New England coast.

flour, *n.*—**Clear flour,** a trade-name for the third of the three grades into which wheat flour is commercially divided. See *patent* ★*flour* and *straight* ★*flour.*—**Flour of rocks.** See ★*rock-flour.*—**Graham flour,** unbolted wheat flour or wheat meal, retaining the bran: used in making brown bread (which see, under *bread*[1]).—**Patent flour,** flour made from wheat by roller-milling instead of by grinding between millstones; the first of the three grades into which flour is commercially divided.—**Roller-process flour,** flour made by the roller process (which see, under ★*process*).—**Standard flour,** as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture, flour prepared from standard wheat, and containing not more than 13.5 per cent. of moisture, not less than 8.5 per cent. of protein, and not less than .4 per cent. of ash.—**Straight flour,** a trade-name for the second of the three grades into which wheat flour is commercially divided. See *patent* ★*flour* and *clear* ★*flour.*

flour-beetle, *n.* **2.** Any one of several beetles of the genus *Tribolium*, as *T. ferrugineum* and *T. confusum.*—**Broad-horned flour-beetle,** a cosmopolitan beetle, *Echocerus cornutus*, limited in its distribution in the United States to the sea-coast towns, and found in ground cereals of various sorts.—**Confused flour-beetle,** a cosmopolitan beetle, *Tribolium confusum*, occurring in grain of all kinds, usually following the attacks of the true grain-weevils. Its principal damage is done to flour.—**Depressed flour-beetle,** a cosmopolitan beetle, *Palorus subdepressus.*—**Rust-red flour-beetle,** the most abundant of the flour-beetles, *Tribolium ferrugineum*, occurring in various stored cereal products in most parts of the world.—**Slender-horned flour-beetle,** *Echocerus maxillosus.*—**Small-eyed flour-beetle,** the smallest of the tenebrionid flour-beetles, *Palorus ratzeburgi.*

flour-moth (flour′môth), *n.* Any one of several small moths whose larvæ feed on flour, as the Indian-meal moth, *Plodia interpunctella*, or the meal snout-moth, *Pyralis farinalis.*—**Mediterranean flour-moth,** a cosmopolitan phycitid moth,



Mediterranean Flour-moth (*Ephestia kuehniella*).
a, moth; *c*, larva; *d*, pupa, enlarged; *e*, two joints of larva, more enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

Ephestia kuehniella, which does great damage in flour-mills. The larvæ form cylindrical silken tubes in which they feed. The infested flour becomes felted together and lumpy, and clogs the milling machinery.

flour-weevil (flour′wē″vl), *n.* Any one of the flour-beetles.

flour-worm (flour′wėrm), *n.* The larva of any one of the flour-moths or flour-beetles.

flow[1], *v. i.* **9.** In the *differential calculus*, to enlarge (or diminish) continuously, that is, by infinitesimal increments (+ or −).

flow[1], *n.* **9.** A quicksand. [Scotch.]—**Ebb-and-flow structure.** See ★*ebb.*—**Flow of marble,** in *geol.*, the gradual bending or deformation of marble, either minutely when in blocks at the surface or in mass and more extensively when buried beneath a heavy load of overlying strata: due to the plasticity developed under strain. *Nature*, July 9, 1903, p. 231.—**Tube of flow.** See ★*tube.*

flowage, *n.* **2.** In *mech.*, gradual internal motion or deformation, without fracture, of a viscous solid such as asphalt.—**Zone of flowage,** in *geol.*, the deepest of the three zones into which the earth's crust is conceived to be divided with regard to the deformation of rocks. In the zone of flowage the rocks are confined on all sides, yet loaded beyond their resistance as determined at the surface. Earth-movements therefore develop a viscous flow in these solids. The upper limit of the zone of flowage varies in depth, according to the nature of the rock, from 500 meters for soft shales to 10,000 meters for firm granites. The correlative zones are the *zone of fracture* and the *mixed zone of fracture and flowage.* The terms were suggested by C. R. van Hise.

flow-blue (flō′blö), *n.* In *ceram.*, blue color which spreads or flows more or less through the glaze which is placed upon it. Also called *flown blue.*

flow-dike (flō′dīk), *n.* A shallow artificial channel to convey running water: generally employed in drainage. [Obsolete.]

Flower of chivalry. See ★*chivalry.*—**Flowers of arsenic, of ocher.** See ★*arsenic,* ★*ocher.*

flower-basket (flou′ėr-bȧs″ket), *n.* **1.** A basket in which flowers are held.—**2.** A hexactinellid sponge, *Euplectella aspergillum.* Also called *Venus's flower-basket.*

flower-beetle (flou′ėr-bē″tl), *n.* Any one of many beetles which habitually frequent or feed upon flowers. A number of scarabæid beetles of the tribe *Cetoniinæ* have this habit, as the hermit flower-beetle, *Osmoderma eremicola*, the rough flower-beetle, *O. scabra*, the bumble flower-beetle, *Euphoria inda*, and the sad flower-beetle, *Euphoria melancholica.* Many of the *Malachiidæ* and *Cleridæ* are also flower-beetles, and certain species of the firefly family, *Lampyridæ*, particularly of the subfamily *Telephorinæ*, which contains the so-called soldier-beetles, feed on pollen and are called flower-beetles.—**California flower-beetle,** a western United States scarabæid beetle, *Hoplia callipyge*, which feeds on flowers.

flowerer, *n.* **2.** A person employed to paint flowers on pottery. [Eng.]

This last was usually done by women '*flowerers*,' who scratched a rough floral pattern into the body of the ware and rubbed a little zaffre or powdered cobalt glass over the incisions, a kind of ceramic tattooing which was largely practised at Burslem about 1750.
R. L. Hobson, in Burlington Mag., IV. 148.

flowering, *n.* **3.** The spawning of pelagic fishes, which sometimes cover large areas of the surface of the sea with their spawn.—**4.** The appearance of the surface of lakes and other large bodies of fresh water due to the occurrence of considerable quantities of algæ, usually blue-green forms.

flower-midge (flou′ėr-mij), *n.* A midge that infests flowers.—**Clover flower-midge** an American cecidomyiid fly, *Dasyneura trifolii*, which breeds in the flowers of red clover. Formerly called *clover seed-midge.*

flower-of-Jove (flou′ėr-o̤v-jōv′), *n.* The rose-campion, *Lychnis Flos-Jovis.* Also *Jupiter's-flower.*

flower-of-the-gods (flou′ėr-o̤v-ŦHē̤-godz′), *n.* See ★*Disa*, with cut.

flower-show (flou′ėr-shō), *n.* A public exhibition of flowers and flowering plants.

flow-gate (flō′gāt), *n.* A long gate at the side of a foundry-mold from which the molten metal flows into the mold at several points.

flow-glaze (flō′glāz), *n.* A glaze on pottery or porcelain which flows down the sides of the vessel, usually in streaks of different colors.

flow-line (flō′līn), *n.* In igneous rocks, one of a number of streaks or bands of different color, or parallel arrangement of crystals, which indicate the direction of differential flow or planes of movement along which the molten magma spread or flowed during its eruption just before its solidification. See *fluidal structure.*

flow-structure (flō′struk″tūr), *n.* Same as *fluidal structure.*

flox, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phlox.*

F. L. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Linnæan Society.*

fluatation (flö-ā-tā′shọn), *n.* A trade-name for treatment with so-called 'fluate' solution. See ★*fluate,* 2.

fluate, *n.* **2.** A trade-name for a solution of a silico fluoride (salt of hydrofluosilicic acid) proposed for use by brushing over the surface of building-stone in order to close the pores and protect the stone from disintegration.

fluate (flö′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fluated*, ppr. *fluating.* To treat with the so-called 'fluate' solution. See ★*fluate,* 2.

fluavil (flö′a-vil), *n.* [Appar. < L. *flu-ere*, flow, + F. *av(al)*, down, +*-il.*] That portion of crude gutta-percha which is dissolved by boiling absolute alcohol and which remains in solution after alban has separated out on cooling.

flub (flub), *v.* [Var. of ★*flob.*] To bang; flop. [Prov. Eng.]

flub (flub), *n.* [*flub, v.*] Same as *foozle,* 2.

fluce (flös), *n.* See ★*falus.*

Fluctuation structure. Same as *fluidal structure.*

flue[8], **flew**[5] (flö), *n.* [Also *flewe;* ME. *flew, flow;* related to MD. *vluwe*, a fishing-net, D. *flouw*, a snipe-net, F. *flu*, a net (Boiste). Origin obscure.] A fishing-net, stationary or used as a drag-net.

flue-chamber (flö′chām″bėr), *n.* A chamber or enlarged section in an exhaust-flue, formed to secure a thorough mixture of the fuel-gas with oxygen, or else to diminish the velocity of flow of the gas, so that dust or solid matter carried with it may have time to settle and be precipitated out.

flue-cure (flö′kūr), *v. t.* In the tobacco industry, to cure (tobacco) in a close barn by artificial heat distributed by flues of stone, brick, or iron. Flue-curing is practised upon 'bright-yellow' tobaccos. See ★*tobacco.*

flue-dust (flö′dust), *n.* The dust which collects in the flue of a metallurgical furnace, and which contains some very fine particles of metal, usually in the form of oxids.

flue-gas (flö′gas), *n.* Any mixture of gases from the flues of smelting-works or other chemical factories.

flue-heater (flö′hē″tėr), *n.* **1.** A device for heating a flue or air-shaft to promote the circulation of air.—**2.** A heater for feed-water or other material placed in the channels or passages carrying hot gases from a furnace.

fluellen, *n.*—**Sharp-pointed fluellin,** *Kickxia Elatine*, a plant of the figwort family having hairy stems and sharp-pointed triangular hastate leaves, native of Asia, but naturalized in Europe and in North America from Canada to North Carolina.

flue-net (flö′net), *n.* Same as ★*flue*[8]. *Habakkuk*, i. 15 (margin).

fluent, *a.* **4.** In fluxions, enlarging (or diminishing) continuously, that is, by infinitesimal increments (+ or −).

flue-pipe (flö′pīp), *n.* In *organ-building.* See *pipe*[1], 2.

flue-register (flö′rej″is-tėr), *n.* In *organ-building*, same as *flue-stop.*

flue-scraper (flö′skrā″pėr), *n.* A device for cleaning the small flues of a multitubular boiler. It consists of pieces of sheet-metal twisted into a helix of the diameter of the inside of the flue, or of brushes of wire or scraping-edges, and fastened to a rod long enough to reach through the flue from end to end. Modern scrapers are often revolving devices, driven by a motor and pushed through the tube while in motion.

flue-sheet (flö′shēt), *n.* The plate into which the flue or flues of a boiler are fastened. In some cases it is also the tube-sheet.

flue-way (flö′wā), *n.* The opening through a furnace or ventilating flue; a furnace or ventilating flue.

fluffing-wheel (fluf′ing-hwēl), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a wheel for smoothing or brushing the flesh side of sheepskins. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 511.

fluffment (fluf′mẹnt), *n.* [*fluff* + *-ment.*] **1.** Light, loose talk or material. [Cumberland, Eng.]—**2.** Fuss or fussiness in either dress or manner. *A. E. Barr*, in The Century, XXXIX. 817.

fluid. I. *a.*—**Fluid measure.** Same as *apothecaries' measure* (which see, under *measure*).

II. *n.*—**Cephalorachidian fluid.** Same as *cerebrospinal fluid.*—**Coley's fluid,** a serum containing the toxins of the erysipelas streptococcus and of *Bacillus prodigiosus*, employed in the treatment of sarcoma and other malignant growths.—**Flux of a fluid,** in *phys.*, the flow in cubic centimeters per second through any imaginary surface in a fluid mass; the surface integral of fluid velocity over such a surface.—**Pasteur's fluid,** a nutrient solution used for the cultivation of bacteria and other micro-organisms, supposed to contain all the elements of protoplasm.

fluidally (flö′i-dạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a fluid.

fluidiform (flö-id′i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *fluidus*, fluid, + *forma*, form.] Of fluid form; gaseous; ethereal; intangible.

fluidism, *n.* 2. Same as *humoralism.*

fluke[1], *n.* **6.** A result of accident or lucky chance rather than of skill.—**7.** A failure, as of a yacht-race for lack of wind.—**Mushroom fluke,** the circular iron flange or umbrella shape at the end of a mushroom-anchor shank or stem. A mushroom anchor has no stock.

fluke[1], *v. t.* **2.** In *shooting*, to hit by a chance shot.

Fluking kangaroos at 300 or 400 yards is not exhilarating sport, as anyone might understand if he tried catapulting grasshoppers at 50.
F. G. Aflalo, in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 695.

fluke[2], *n.*—**Bronchial fluke.** Same as *lung* ★*fluke.*—**Indian liver-fluke.** *Opisthorchis noverca* (Braun, 1903), a trematoid worm found in the liver of man and dogs in India. It is from 9 to 12 millimeters long.—**Lung fluke,** *Distomaringeri.*

fluky, *a.* 3. Uncertain; shifty: said of the wind. Also *flooky.*

flume, *n.* 4. An inclined trough in which water runs, used in transporting logs or timbers.—**Rating flume,** a conduit or long box, usually rectanglar in section, forming part of an irrigating canal or ditch and arranged for the purpose of showing the quantity of water flowing through the canal or ditch. The flume is rated by suitable measurments, that is, the relation of height of water to quantity in the flume is ascertained and indicated by marks on the sides. *H. M. Wilson,* Irrigation Engineering, p. 93.

flume, *v.* **I.** *trans.* 2. In *lumbering,* to transport, as logs or timbers, by a flume.

II. *intrans.* 1. To conduct a channel or canal, by a flume, along an artificial temporary construction in situations where an earth or masonry channel cannot readily be secured by excavation and embankment.— 2. To build a flume or artificial channel and its supporting construction.

The original scheme was to develop the Coquitlam by *fluming* along the steep hillside a distance of about seven miles. *Elect. World and Engin.,* May 16, 1903, p. 837.

fluming, *n.* 2. An artificial channel and its supporting construction, generally of timber: used to conduct a stream or canal in situations where an earth or masonry channel cannot readily be secured.

flunky, *n.* 4. A cabin waiter on a passenger-vessel.

fluo-aluminate (flö″ō-a-lū′mi-nāt), *n.* In *chem.,* a compound of aluminium fluoride with the fluoride of a more electropositive metal, as the mineral cryolite, sodium and aluminium fluoride.

fluocalcium (flö-ō-kal′si-um), *n.* In *chem.,* same as ★*calcium fluoride.*

fluoniobate (flö-ō-nī′ō-bāt), *n.* [*fluo(ride)* + *niob(ium)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.,* a compound of niobium fluoride with a fluoride of a more electropositive metal: also called *niobifluoride* or *niobiofluoride.*

fluoradelite (flö-ō-rad′e-līt), *n.* Same as ★*tilasite.*

fluoramide (flö-ō-ram′id), *n.* In *chem.,* an explosive liquid of oily consistency said to have been obtained by electrolysis of a solution of ammonium fluoride. The name implies the presence of hydrogen as a constituent. The substance has also been called nitrogen fluoride, on the assumption that it consists of nitrogen and fluorin only. Its existence is doubtful.

fluoran (flö′ō-ran), *n.* [*fluor(ide)* + *-an.*] A crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{12}O_3$, formed together with phenolphthalein, of which it is the anhydrid.

fluoranthene (flö-ō-ran′thēn), *n.* [*fluor(ide)* + Gr. *ἄνθος,* flower, + *-ene.*] A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{10}$, found in coal-tar, in American petroleum, and in the organic distillate obtained in the preparation of mercury from its ores in Idria, whence its other name, *idryl.* It melts at 110° C. *Sadtler,* Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 294.

fluorapatite (flö-ō-rap′a-tīt), *n.* See ★*chlorapatite.*

fluorate (flö′ō-rāt), *n.* [*fluor(ide)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.,* same as *fluate:* the correct modern term is *fluoride.*

fluorene (flö′ō-rēn), *n.* [*fluor(ide)* + *-ene.*] A solid hydrocarbon, $C_{13}H_{10}$, contained in portions of coal-tar boiling at 300–400° C. If not quite pure it has a violet fluorescence. Also called *orthodiphenylenemethane* or *2.2′-methylenebiphenyl.* It melts at 113° C.

Fluorescence absorption. See ★*absorption.*

Fluorescent screen, a screen usually of some material pervious to X-rays, one side of which is coated with calcium tungstate, calcium sulphid, barium platino-cyanide, or other substance which fluoresces under the action of these rays or under other influences. When used in X-ray examinations shadows appear on the screen. Similar screens are used in the spinthariscope, and in experimentation on luminescence. See also ★*fluoroscope.*

fluorescer (flö-ō-res′ėr), *n.* A fluorescent substance. *Nature,* March 31, 1904, p. 523.

fluorescin (flö-ō-res′in), *n.* [*fluoresce* + *-in*[2].] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{14}O_5$, prepared by the action of zinc dust and sodium hydroxid on fluorescein. It melts at 126° C.

fluor-herderite (flö-ọr-hėr′dėr-īt), *n.* See ★*herderite.*

fluoridation (flö″ō-ri-dā′shọn), *n.* In *geol.,* the process whereby fluorin combines with bases, and more especially with calcium, to yield fluorides. *Van Hise,* U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. ii. 204.

fluoride, *n.*—**Silicon fluoride,** in *chem.,* a gaseous substance obtained by heating a mixture of fluor-spar and concentrated sulphuric acid with silica or any silicate. It is a colorless gas of irritant odor and high density, decomposed by water with formation of a jelly-like mass of silica or a silicic acid.

fluorin, *n.* After several abortive or doubtfully successful attempts by various chemists to isolate the element fluorin this result was finally attained by Moissan in 1886. He submitted to electrolysis anhydrous hydrofluoric acid in which a little potassium-hydrogen fluoride had been dissolved, using a specially constructed apparatus of platinum alloyed with iridium. Fluorin so obtained is a gas of pale greenish-yellow color, with a strongly irritant and penetrating odor, liquefiable at about −185° C. under atmospheric pressure, and intensely active in its chemical relations to other substances. It combines even in darkness with hydrogen with violent detonation; silicon, boron, arsenic, antimony, sulphur, and iodine take fire spotaneously in the gas; and it decomposes water with liberation of oxygen in the form of ozone. With oxygen itself fluorin will not combine.

fluorindine (flö-ō-rin′din), *n.* [*fluor(ide)* + *ind(igo)* + *-ine*[2].] A weakly basic dye, $C_{30}H_{20}N_4$, very fluorescent in alcoholic solution.

fluoroform (flö′ō-rō-fôrm), *n.* [*fluor(ide)* + *form(ic).*] A colorless gas, CHF_3, which liquefies at 20° C., under the pressure of 40 atmospheres. It is an analogue of chloroform and iodoform and is formed from these substances by the action of silver fluoride. Also called *trifluor methane.*

fluoroformol (flö″ō-rō-fôr′mōl), *n.* [*fluoroform* + *-ol.*] The trade-name for fluoroform (CHF_3) in dilute solution in water: recommended for medical use as an internally administered antiseptic in pulmonary phthisis. Also called *fluoryl.*

fluorography (flö-ō-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [*fluor(ide)* + Gr. *-γραφία,* ⟨ *γραφέιν,* write.] The process of etching on a surface of glass by means of hydrofluoric acid.

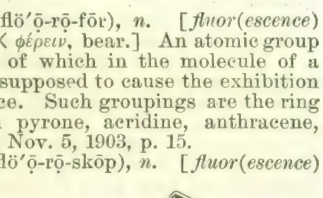
fluorol (flö′ō-rōl), *n.* [*fluor(ide)* + *-ol.*] A two per cent. solution of sodium fluoride: used as an antiseptic in place of corrosive sublimate and formaldehyde.

fluoroline (flö′ō-rō-lin), *n.* [*fluorol* + *-ine*[2].] A volatile base, $C_{12}H_{13}N$, found in paraffin-oil from lignite coal-tar. It has the odor of quinoline.

fluorometer (flö-ō-rom′e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for the determination of fluorin by the action of sulphuric acid upon a mixture of the substance with powdered quartz, the volume of the silicon tetrafluoride evolved being measured.—**Dennis fluorometer,** an apparatus used in conjunction with X-rays in locating foreign substances in the body, or determining the nature of fractures or dislocations.

fluorophore (flö′ō-rō-fôr), *n.* [*fluor(escence)* + Gr. *-φορος,* ⟨ *φέρειν,* bear.] An atomic group the presence of which in the molecule of a compound is supposed to cause the exhibition of fluorescence. Such groupings are the ring structures in pyrone, acridine, anthracene, etc. *Nature,* Nov. 5, 1903, p. 15.

fluoroscope (flö′ō-rō-skōp), *n.* [*fluor(escence)* + Gr. *σκοπειν,* view.] An apparatus designed for observing the effect of the Röntgen rays by means of their action on a fluorescent substance. It consists essentially of a tube or box closed at one end by a screen coated with a fluorescent substance, as tungstate of calcium. When an object, as the hand, placed before a vacuum-tube is observed through the fluoroscope, the shadows of its parts that are not transparent to the X-rays are seen on the fluorescent screen.



Fluoroscope.

fluoroscopic (flö″ō-rō-skop′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the fluoroscope or to fluoroscopy.

fluoroscopy (flö-ō-ros′kō-pi), *n.* The art of using the fluoroscope or of examining by means of a fluorescent screen, the shadows of bodies exposed to X-rays.

fluorotype (flö′ō-rō-tīp), *n.* [*fluor(ide)* + Gr. *τύπος,* type.] In *photog.,* a photographic process in which sodium fluoride is used in sensitizing the paper.

fluoryl (flö′ō-ril), *n.* [*fluor(ide)* + *-yl.*] Same as ★*fluoroformol.*

fluosilicate, *n.* 1. (*b*) In *chem.,* a compound of silicon fluoride with a fluoride of a more electropositive element, as $Na_2SiF_6{=}2NaF{+}SiF_4$; also called *silicofluoride.*

fluotantalate (flö-ō-tan′ta-lāt), *n.* [*fluo(ride)* + *tantalum* + *-ite*[2].] In *chem.,* a compound of tantalum fluoride with a fluoride of a more electropositive metal: also called *tantalofluoride.*

fluotitanate (flö-ō-tī′ta-nāt), *n.* [*fluo(ride)* + *titan(ium)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.,* a compound of titanium fluoride with a fluoride of a more electropositive metal: also called *titanifluoride* or *titanofluoride.*

Fluotitanic acid, in *chem.,* a compound of titaninum fluoride with hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid), $H_2TiF_6 = 2HF + TiF_4$; also called *hydrogen titanifluoride* or *titanofluoride.* It may be viewed as derived from metatitanic acid (H_2TiO_3) by replacement of oxygen by fluorin.

fluozirconate (flö-ō-zėr′kō-nāt), *n.* [*fluo(ride)* + *zircon(ium)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.,* a compound of zirconium fluoride with a fluoride of a more electropositive metal: also called *zirconifluoride* or *zirconofluoride.*

flurish, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *flourish.*

flurry, *n.* 6. The scum that forms on top of a dye-vat, as an indigo-blue vat.

flush[1], *n.* 5. In *tea-growing,* a fresh growth of shoots with leaves fit for picking. After the removal of the pekoe tip (see ★*pekoe*) and the younger leaves a new flush is secured from axillary buds by stimulative culture or by removing the greater part of the plant's foliage.

flush[2], *v. i.* 3. To put out a new growth, as plants which have been partially deprived of their foliage: especially applied to tea-plants.

The trees *flush* three times a year . . . of these three flushes the first gives the best leaf, and brings the highest prices. *Kew Bulletin,* 1896, p. 15.

flush[3], *n.*—**Four flush,** in *poker,* four cards of the same suit; a bobtail.—**Monkey flush,** in *poker,* a flush of three cards only.

flush-board (flush′bōrd), *n.* Same as ★*flashboard.*

flush-gate (flush′gāt), *n.* A gate, sluice, or valve placed in a dam, reservoir-wall, or pipe-system, to be opened when desired to flush out the reservoir, the channel below the reservoir, or the pipe-system.

Next to the waste gates comes the *flush gate,* which is 16 ft. wide, and has its top edge at the same elevation when in normal position as the top of the main dam. *Elect. World and Engin.,* Feb. 13, 1904, p. 307.

flushing-tower (flush′ing-tou″ėr), *n.* A post- or after-condenser; a condenser, in the form of a vertical box, used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid to condense the acid which is not condensed in the first condenser.

flush-joint (flush′joint), *n.* In *masonry,* a joint between stones or bricks which has been filled with cement or mortar so as to be flush with their faces.

Flustrella (flus-trel′ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Flustrellidæ. Gray,* 1848.

Flustrellidæ (flus-trel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Flustrella* + *-idæ.*] A family of ctenostomatous gymnolæmatous *Polyzoa,* having the zoœcia immersed in a gelatinous crust, the orifice bilabiate, and larvæ with a bivalve shell. *Flustrella* is the typical genus.

flute[1], *n.,* 1. and 2. The variety of names applied both to flutes proper and to fluty stops in the organ is very great. Thus the older direct flutes are also called *straight, à-bec,* or *beaked:* these were made in different sizes, with different fundamental tones, and were then distinguished as *discant, alto, tenor,* and *bass flutes.* The *transverse flute* is also called *traverse flute, flûte douce, flauto traverso, flute traversière, German flute, cross-flute,* etc. In the modern orchestra, besides the standard flute in C, the smaller size, called the *octave* or *piccolo flute,* is used; but in military bands several varieties are found, as the *terz* or *tierce flute,* and the *fourth* or *quart flute,* the fundamental tones of which are E♭ and F respectively. The old *flute d'armour* was an alto flute, its fundamental tone being A. Organ-stops of a fluty tone are of two kinds, with stopped or with open pipes and belonging properly to the stopped diapason and the open diapason classes respectively (see *diapason*). Unfortunately, most of the names used for these stops either have no fixed and recognized meaning or are purely fanciful.—**Corno flute.** See ★*corno-flute.*—**Double flute,** a direct flute with two tubes and (usually) a common mouthpiece.—**Onion flute,** a toy musical instrument of a sort represented by the kazoo.—**Swiss flute.** (*a*) An old name for the transverse flute. (*b*) In *organ-building,* a flue-stop with open metal pipes of narrow measure and penetrating tone.

flûte-douce (flüt′dös), *n.* [F.] An old name for the transverse flute, and for an organ-stop imitating it.

flute-organ (flöt′ôr″gan), *n.* A barrel-organ fitted with a set of pipes of flute-like tone.

flute-pipe (flöt′pīp), *n.* In *organ-building:* (*a*) Same as ★*flue-pipe.* (*b*) Specifically, a pipe in any one of the many flute-stops.

fluter, *n.* 3. In *laundry-work,* a hand- or power-machine, consisting essentially of a pair of

corrugated rolls, used in forming flutings in fabrics and clothing.

flute-tool (flōt′tōl), *n.* Same as *flute-bit.*

fluting, *n.*—**Magnesium fluting,** a group of lines in the spectrum of magnesium which present the appearance of the fluting of a column.

Fluvial formation, a deposit of river sediment along the lower course of a stream formed through inability of the stream to carry away its overload; an accumulation of the sediments of a river within its own valley.—**Fluvial period.** See ★*period.*

fluvioglacial (flō″vi-ō-glā′shial), *a.* [L. *fluvius,* a river, + *glacies,* ice, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the combined action of rivers and glaciers. *Science,* June 21, 1901, p. 988.—**Fluvioglacial theory,** in *geol.,* a theory which involves the action of glacial ice, of flowing water, and sometimes also of wind, and which is advanced to explain certain superficial deposits which have no connection with the underlying rock. The loess of China is an example.

fluviograph (flō′vi-ō-graf), *n.* [L. *fluvius,* a river, + Gr. *γράφειν,* write.] An instrument devised by W. M. Fuller for measuring and recording automatically the rise and fall of a river. The record is made at an observation station by the aid of an electric attachment.

fluviolacustrine (flō″vi-ō-lā-kus′trin), *a.* [L. *flavius,* river, + *lacustris,* of a lake, + *-ine*[1].] In *geol.,* noting those sediments which are partly the result of flowing waters and partly of lakes; such, for instance, as deltas formed in lakes and passing into beach gravels and sands. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 1202.

fluviology (flō-vi-ol′ǭ-ji), *n.* The science of rivers and streams, in their physical forms and actions.

One of the elementary principles of the modern science of *fluviology* is that a vigorous stream will in time grade its channel consonant to its baselevel, whether that baselevel be another stream or static water.
Amer. Geol., Jan., 1904, p. 43.

Fluviomarine series, a name given by Edward Forbes to a series of Oligocene thin-bedded sediments in the Hampshire basin and on the Isle of Wight, England, which are partly of marine, partly of brackish, and partly of fresh-water origin. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 1249.

fluviometer (flō-vi-om′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *fluvius,* a river, + *metrum,* a measure.] An apparatus for determining the height of water in a river; a river-gage.

flux, *n.,* **8.** (*b*) Continuous motion.—**9.** In *enameling,* a colorless vitreous base, composed of silica mixed with minium or red lead and potash or carbonate of soda. See ★*fondant*[2], 2. —**10.** In *bot.,* the slimy exudation from wounds in the bark of various trees.—**Baumé's quick flux.** Same as ★*powder of fusion.*—**Celiac flux.** See ★*celiac.*—**Flux density.** See ★*density.*—**Flux of a fluid.** See ★*fluid.*—**Gold flux.** Same as *aventurin,* 1.—**Light flux,** in *photom.,* the whole beam of light from a source; specifically, the quantity of luminous energy given off by a source of light divided by the time in which it is given. The unit of flux is called the *lumen.* This is the beam, from a unit light source, contained within a unit solid angle (the angle which subtends a square meter at a radius of 1 meter).—**Magnetic flux.** See *magnetic* ★*circuit.*—**Mainz flux,** a colorless glass, rich in lead, used for the manufacture of imitation diamonds or other imitation gems, the colors being added to this magma.—**Salivary flux,** salivation.—**Sebaceous flux.** Same as *seborrhea.*—**Unit of magnetic flux.** See ★*unit.*

flux-root (fluks′röt), *n.* The pleurisy-root, *Asclepias tuberosa,* the root of which is used in dysentery.

flux-turn (fluks′tėrn), *n.* In *elect.,* the mean magnetic flux through one turn of a coil multiplied by the number of turns.

fly[1], *v. i.*—**To fly up into the wind,** to come up into the wind; act as though the helm was to leeward; have the vessel's head point into the wind.

fly[1], *n.,* **3.** (*i*) Same as *swift*[1], *n.,* 2. (*j*) *Naut.,* in a screw-log, a hollow copper cylinder about 10 inches long, having a number of blades or fins twisted to a helix of uniform pitch which cause the log to make a revolution in traveling a certain distance through still water.

10. *Naut.,* an old-fashioned name for the compass-card.—**Fly rollway.** See ★*rollway.*

fly[2], *n.*—**Ant-decapitating fly,** a phorid fly, *Apocephalus pergandei,* which lays its egg on the neck of the black carpenter-ant, *Camponotus pennsylvanicus.* The larva penetrates the head of the ant which eventually becomes separated from the body.—**Big-eyed fly,** any syrphoid fly of the family *Pipunculidæ:* so called from the very large eyes.—**Black fly.** (*b*) Same as *collier* ★*plant-louse.*—**Circular-seamed fly,** a book-name for any dipterous insect of the suborder *Cyclorhapha* (which see).—**Floating fly.** Same as ★*dry-fly.*—**Golden-eyed lace-winged fly,** any neuropterous insect of the family *Chrysopidæ.* See cut under *Chrysops.*—**Grass-stem fly,** any one of very many species of the dipterous family *Oscinidæ,* whose larvæ live in the stems of gramineous plants.—**Green-bottle fly,** any green sarcophagid fly of the genus *Lucilia* or some closely allied genus. Also *green-bottle.*—**Hippelates fly,** any oscinid fly of the genus *Hippelates.* They are very small flies which swarm about the eyes of human beings and domestic animals and are supposed to transmit the disease known as pink-eye.—**Humpbacked fly,** any true fly of the family *Phoridæ* (which see).—**Long-legged fly,** any dipterous insect of the family *Dolichopodidæ.*—**Midge-like fly,** any nematocerous dipterous insect of the families *Tipulidæ, Blepharoceridæ, Dixidæ, Culicidæ, Chironomidæ, Mycetophilidæ,* or *Cecidomyiidæ.*—**Moth-like fly,** any member of the dipterous family *Psychodidæ.*—**Palmer fly.** See *palmer*[2], 3.—**Salt-water fly,** any fly of the family *Ephydridæ* whose larvæ breed in salt, brackish, or alkaline water.—**Screw-worm fly,** an American sarcophagid or flesh-fly, *Chrysomyia macellaria,* which lays its eggs on sores and wounds in domestic animals and human beings, its larvæ developing in the same places and greatly aggravating the injury. It will also oviposit in the nostrils of human beings, the larvæ developing in the posterior nares and fauces.—



Screw-worm Fly (*Chrysomyia macellaria*), enlarged. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

Small-headed fly, any member of the dipterous family *Acroceridæ* (which see).—**Spear-winged fly,** any true fly of the family *Lonchopteridæ* (which see).—**Stem-eyed fly,** an American fly of the family *Diopsidæ, Sphyracephala brevicornis,* which has a horn-like process on either side of the head, on the tip of which the eye is situated. It is commonly found on the leaves of skunk-cabbage.—**Tangle-veined fly,** any dipterous insect of the family *Nemestrinidæ* (which see).—**Thick-head fly,** any dipterous insect of the family *Conopidæ.* See *Conopidæ* and cut under *Conops.*—**Tobacco white fly,** a European insect of the homopterous family *Aleyrodidæ, Aleyrodes tabaci,* occurring on tobacco-leaves.—**White fly.** (*c*) Any homopterous insect of the family *Aleyrodidæ* (see *Aleurodidæ*); specifically, the white fly of the orange, *Aleyrodes citri.*—**Yellow-fever fly,** an undetermined fungus-gnat of the family *Mycetophilidæ,* and probably of the genus *Sciara,* which occurs abundantly at times in the southern United States. Its simultaneous swarming with yellow-fever outbreaks gave rise to the popular name, but the fly has no connection with the fever.

fly-amanita (flī′am-ạ-nī″tạ), *n.* See ★*Amanita* and *fly-agaric.*

fly-ball (flī′bâl), *a.* Having balls or weights which fly outward from the action of centrifugal force as they are revolved.

flyblow, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of the nature of flyblow; flyblown. *Mrs. Browning.*

fly-by-night (flī′bī-nīt), *n.* A jib set like a studding-sail; a squaresail set on some sloops when running before the wind.

flycatcher, *n.*—**Great-crested flycatcher,** *Myiarchus crinitus,* a large species of the eastern United States.—**Paradise flycatcher,** an East Indian bird of the genus *Terpsiphone.* See *Terpsiphone.*

fly-eater (flī′ē″tėr), *n.* A small Australian flycatcher of the genus *Gerygone.*

fly-finish (flī′fin″ish), *v. t.* In *pianoforte-making,* to assemble the parts of the action.

fly-flick (flī′flik), *n.* A flat wire brush with a straight handle like that of a broom, used for killing flies.

fly-frame, *n.,* **2.** (*b*) A frame for transferring plate-glass to the grinding-bench.

fly-fungus (flī′fung″gus), *n.* Same as *fly-agaric.* See ★*Amanita.*

Flying dragon, handicap, horse, etc. See ★*dragon,* etc.—**Flying kites,** the loftiest sails in a ship, the skysails, moon-rakers, sky-scrapers, and star-gazers, all of these, except the skysail, being to a certain extent legendary sails claimed to have been carried on lofty ships in former times.—**Flying party.** Same as *flying column* (which see, under *column*).—**To set flying,** to hoist (a sail) from the deck to its position aloft, as, for instance, a maintopmast staysail on a schooner, or a club or sprit topsail.

flying-fish, *n.* **2.** A small constellation of the southern hemisphere, Piscis Volans. Sometimes simply Volans.—**Sharp-nosed flying-fish,** a small flying-fish, *Fodiator acutus,* found on both coasts of tropical America.

flying-homer (flī′ing-hō″mėr), *n.* A homing-pigeon raised for flying and not for its markings or other points.

flying-machine, *n.* Remarkably successful results have been attained both with dirigible balloons and with "heavier-than-air" machines. See ★*air-ship,* and ★*aëroplane.*

flying-rings (flī″ing-ringz′), *n. pl.* Apparatus in gymnasiums consisting of wooden or iron rings covered with leather and attached to ropes suspended in pairs from beams or in a series.

fly-mold (flī′mōld), *n.* The fungus, *Empusa muscæ,* which is parasitic on the house-fly.

fly-mushroom (flī′mush″röm), *n.* Same as *fly-agaric.* See ★*Amanita.*

fly-off (flī′ôf), *n.* That portion of the rainfall or precipitation upon the earth's surface which is evaporated and returned to the atmosphere: distinguished from the *run-off,* or that portion of the rainfall which flows away from the surface to form rivers. *J. W. Powell.*

fly-pulley (flī′půl″i), *n.* A pulley which is free to move endwise on the shaft.

fly-table (flī′tā″bl), *n.* **1.** A table with flaps or folding leaves.—**2.** The table on which printed sheets are laid in order when they have been delivered by the fly: used in connection with printing-machines.

fly-tick (flī′tik), *n.* A larval mite, *Trombidium muscarum,* commonly found attached to the house-fly.

fly-title (flī′tī″tl), *n.* The abbreviated title of a book on a fly-leaf before the full title-page.

fly-trap, *n.* **2.** In *bot.*: (*b*) The pitcher-plant, *Sarracenia purpurea;* also the trumpet-leaf, *S. flava,* the leaves of which entrap flies and other insects.

fly-weight (flī′wāt), *a.* Having weights which fly out as they are revolved.—**Fly-weight governor.** See ★*governor.*

fly-wheel, *n.*—**Segmental fly-wheel,** a fly-wheel made of sectors fastened together. This is frequently done on account of the difficulty of casting large wheels in one piece.—**Fly-wheel effect.** See ★*effect.*

fm. A contraction of *fathom.*

F. M. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Foreign Mission.*

fo. An abbreviation of *folio.*

F. O. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Foreign Office.*

foal, *n.*—**To be in foal,** to be pregnant, as a mare.

foam-flower (fōm′flou″ėr), *n.* The false miterwort, *Tiarella cordifolia:* so named from the light effect and white color of its flower-clusters. See *coolwort.*

foaming (fō′ming), *a.* Specifically, noting a class of sectional boilers in which each unit discharges the steam-gas formed in it into a chamber above the level of any water which may accumulate in the latter. The disengagement of steam from the water is therefore more tumultuous, by reason of the small area of cross-section, than in the other type called 'drowned,' where the ends of the generating-units are below the water level, and steam only frees itself from water at the larger disengagement area of the larger vessel or drum.

Focal disease. See ★*disease.*—**Focal idea, focal sensation,** in *psychol.,* a sensation or idea given in the state of maximal clearness, as the direct object of attention: opposed to *marginal* idea or sensation. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* XII. p. 252.—**Focal interval,** the distance between the foci of the two refracting surfaces of the segment of a sphere, as the cornea. See ★*interval of Sturm.*—**Focal plane, point, radii.** See ★*plane*[1], etc.

focimeter, *n.*—**Abbe's focimeter,** an instrument devised by Abbe (of Jena) for the determination of the focal length of lenses or lens-systems from measurements of their magnifying power.

focimetric (fō″si-me′trik), *a.* [*focimetr(y) -ic.*] Of or pertaining to focimetry or the focimeter.

focimetry (fō-sim′e-tri), *n.* [*focimeter* + *-y*[3].] The art of measuring the focal lengths of mirrors, lenses, or optical systems.

focoid (fō′koid), *n.* [*focus* + *-oid.*] One of the two circular points at infinity, or points where every circle in a given plane meets the straight at infinity or figurative straight of that plane.

focometric, *a.* Same as ★*focimetric.*

focometry (fǭ-kom′e-tri), *n.* Same as ★*focimetry.*

focus, *n.* **5.** In *pathol.,* a center of morbid action; one of the primary or principal lesions. *Jour. Exper. Med.,* Nov. 29, 1901, p. 45.—**Actinic focus,** the focus to which the shorter and, chemically, most active rays are gathered by a lens or optical system. The actinic focus, on account of the greater refrangibility of the chemically active rays, lies nearer to the lens than the so-called optical focus.—**Chemical focus,** in *photog.,* that point to which light rays inducing chemical changes, particularly in silver salts, are brought by the refractive power of a lens or objective.—**Depth of focus,** in *optics,* that property of a lens system which gives, simultaneously, well defined images of near and distant objects.—**Equivalent focus,** the focus of the single lens which is equivalent to a given lens system.

focus-adjuster (fō′kus-ạ-jus″tėr), *n.* An arrangement fitted to a lens, by means of which the focus can be adjusted to different lengths for different purposes. *Woodbury,* Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 210.

focusing-screen (fō′kus-ing-skrēn), *n.* In *photog.,* the material used in a camera upon which the image formed by the lens is seen. It is usually of very finely ground glass. Glass coated with a semi-opaque substance, as starch paste, may be used. Glass may be made mat by the use of fluorides.

fodder, *n.*—**To pull fodder,** to strip the leaves from standing corn. Each handful (termed a *hand*) is tied with a twisted leaf and hung on a broken stalk to cure. On gathering, a day or two later, three or four hands are tied into a 'bundle.' The expensive practice of pulling fodder.

formerly universal in the southern United States, is giving way to the process of shredding the stover, forming a kind of 'corn hay.'

foddering (fod'ėr-ing), *n.* The act of supplying fodder to cattle; feeding out fodder.

Foehn sickness. See ★*sickness*.

fog[1], *n.*—**Barometric fog,** a fog produced by the condensation of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere due to the cooling consequent on the expansion of the air when the barometric pressure diminishes, as when a wave of low pressure passes over a station, or when air is drawn horizontally into an area of low pressure.—**Chemical fog,** in *photog.*, a defect in gelatin negatives giving a veiled appearance. It is due to the emulsion used. *Nature*, Aug. 21, 1902, p. 389.—**Cosmic fog.** See ★*cosmic*.—**Dry fog.** (*a*) A light fog whose particles do not wet objects, but are themselves slowly evaporating owing to the warmth of the sun or of the ground and the dryness of the air; a fog from which all the heavier particles of water have dropped away, leaving their own latent heat of condensation in the air to evaporate the remaining fog-particles. Apparently the air between the drops in a foggy atmosphere is not necessarily saturated with moisture. (*b*) An atmospheric haze due to the presence of fine solid matter, such as dust or fine soot from soft coal fires or ashes from forest and prairie fires. These carbon particles collect about themselves special atmospheres of aqueous vapor and other gases. The spectrum of the transmitted light shows only the red and ultra-red waves. As the upper layers of the dry fog cool off by radiation and the little atmospheres of vapor become water, the dry fog changes to a drizzling mist and often to steady rain. Prairie fires and the resultant dry fog are mentioned by Marco Polo in his travels in India.—**Electric fog,** fog produced by an electric discharge from an electrical machine; also, a foggy state of the atmosphere, accompanied by electric phenomena, such as ball-lightning, St. Elmo's fire, and rapid changes from positive to negative electricity, or vice versa.—**Radiation fog,** fog formed by cooling due to radiation of heat from the lower layer of the atmosphere downward to the cold ground or upward to the clear, cold sky.—**Red fog.** (*b*) A cloud of wind-borne dust frequently noted off the northern part of the western coast of Africa.—**Woolly fog,** a layer of fog that rolls slowly over the low-lying slopes of a mountain in the night-time. [Alaska.]

fog[2], *n.*—**Yorkshire fog,** the velvet-grass, *Holcus lanatus*. See *Holcus*. [Eng.]

fog-bank, *n.* **3.** A term applied to a mist of condensing vapor of any liquid, not necessarily water, consisting in reality of an immense number of minute drops of the liquid in a state of suspension.

When sulphur or other nuclei are put into the globe containing benzol vapour the result is peculiar. Instead of distributing themselves homogeneously throughout the receiver they usually collect in a heavy band near the bottom. This is invisible until revealed by the first exhaustion, when a heavy sluggish *fog-bank* is seen, only a few centimetres high. *Nature*, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 549.

fog-billow (fog'bil″ō), *n.* Fog the upper surface of which is thrown into waves, breakers, and billows by the action of a gentle wind.



Fog-billows. (McAdie.)

fog-buoy (fog'boi), *n.* A buoy placed over or near a shoal, and provided with either a bell or an automatic whistle.

fog-chamber (fog'chām″bėr), *n.* In *physics*, a closed vessel containing dust-free air saturated with some vapor and used in the study of nucleation and the phenomena of condensation.

fog-drip (fog'drip), *n.* The drops of water which fall to the ground after being formed by the running together of the particles of fog collecting on solid bodies, especially vegetation.

fogger[3] (fog'ėr), *n.* A man who, in foggy or snowy weather, places detonators on a railroad-track to apprise the engine-driver of the position of a signal or switch. [Eng.]

foggie (fog'i), *n.* [Also *fogie;* prob. connected with *fog*[2].] A bumblebee. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

fogging (fog'ing), *n.* Fog-signaling on railways by means of detonators attached to the rails, etc.

But if, as sometimes happens, a fog continues for several days, great difficulty is experienced in obtaining sufficient men to carry on this important duty without undue prolongation of their hours of work. When this happens, signalmen, shunters, porters, yardsmen, and even clerks may have to be called on to take a turn at "*fogging*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 148.

fog-limit (fog'lim″it), *n.* In *physics*, the difference between the outside atmospheric pressure and the pressure within a closed vessel containing dust-free air saturated with moisture at which condensation of the moisture begins.

A particular *fog-limit* and hence a particular size of nucleus is reached for each case until the *fog-limit* vanishes. *C. Barus*, in Science, Feb. 17, 1905, p. 275.

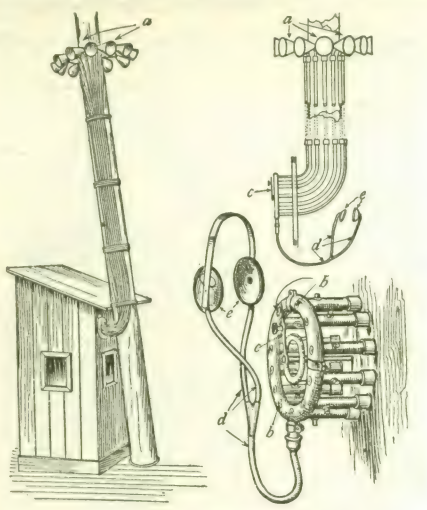
fogman (fog'man), *n.* A man engaged in signaling moving railway-trains during fogs.

Many attempts have been made to design a mechanical apparatus for conveying to a driver the requisite information as to the state of the signals during a fog, and for enabling the *fogmen* to be dispensed with. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 148.

fogo (fō'gō), *n.* [A variation of *hogo*, perhaps suggested by *foh* or *fie.*] A bad smell; a stink; a stench. [Scotch and north of Ireland.]

fog-scale (fog'skāl), *n.* Any arbitrary system of recording the intensity of fog. Symons's proposed scale requires the establishment of a set of five screens at a uniform distance of 20 yards from the observer, illumined by lamps from behind by night but by white screens and sunlight by day. Screen number 1 has narrow alternate white and black stripes and number 5 has broad stripes. The others are intermediate. The scale of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, indicates that the stripes on number 1, etc., have become invisible owing to the diffuse light of the fog.

fog-signal, *n.*—**Edem fog-signal,** an apparatus for use on vessels at sea in thick weather, by which the direction of sound-waves approaching the ship can be determined. A series of twelve trumpet-shaped collectors



Edem Fog-signal.

a, *a*, sound-collecting cones; *b*, *b*, terminals of conductors from *a*, *a*; *c*, *c*, contact-arm to receiver-wires from conductors; *d*, *d*, receiver-wires connected electrically to *c*, *c*; *e*, *e*, telephone-receiver apparatus or ear-pieces.

is fastened to a mast, each directed toward a different point on the horizon. From each collector an acoustic tube leads to a central receiving apparatus from which two ear-tubes lead to the operator's head. The collectors convey sound to the operator, but when any one is coupled to the ear-tube, the others are cut off. By testing around the circle the direction of any signal is easily and certainly determined.

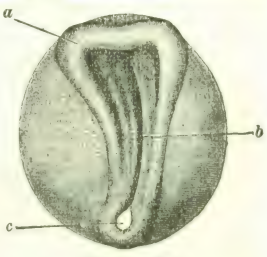
fog-tin (fog'tin), *n.* A tin piece for holding detonators or torpedoes on a railway-track: so called because used by British railroads during fogs, to notify the engineer of the location of a signal.

fog-trumpet (fog'trum″pet), *n.* A trumpet used as a signal during fogs.

foil[2], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* In *hunting*, of an animal, to retrace its own track for the purpose of baffling the hounds; 'run the foil.' See *foil*[2], *n.*

fold[1], *n.* **7.** In *geol.*, a bend in strata varying from a monoclinal or a simple change in the inclination of the beds with a dip still in the same direction as before, through anticlinals and synclinals, which have respectively opposing and converging dips on each side of a central axis, to overturned, collapsed, and fan-shaped folds, with very irregular dips. Folds are believed to be due to the compressive strains in the earth's crust. Compare *monoclinal, anticlinal, synclinal, isocline,* ★*dome, basin,* 9, etc.—**8.** In the *Brachiopoda*, a term applied with distinctive value to the median elevation of the shell, which is more or less pronounced in all except atrematous genera. Usually the fold extends along the longitudinal axis of the dorsal valve, accompanied by a corresponding sinus on the ventral valve, but in ontogeny this relation is sometimes found to be reversed in early stages, or it may manifest itself in either form only in the final stage of growth.—**Arnold's fold,** a sickle-shaped fold of mucous membrane in the lacrymal sac.—**Carinate fold.** Same as *isoclinic* ★*fold*.

—**Conjunctival fold,** the line where the conjunctiva is reflected from the eyeball upon the eyelid.—**Douglas's fold, ligament,** or **line,** a crescentic line which marks the lower edge of the sheath of the posterior portion of the rectus abdominis muscle.—**Epigastric fold,** a duplicature of the peritoneum covering the epigastric vessels.—**Gastro-ileal folds,** a valve-like structure which separates the intestine from the chylific stomach in locusts.—**Imaginal fold.** Same as *imaginal disk*.—**Isoclinic fold,** in *geol.*, a fold whose sides have the same dip, usually a succession of closed synclinals and anticlinals of the most uniform type. The attitude, whether vertical, overturned, or recumbent, is not essential. Also called *carinate fold*.—**Lime fold,** in *tanning*, a streak or mark in a skin from the action of lime in one of the folds. [Rare.]—**Marshall's fold,** a duplicature of the pericardium inclosing traces of the left superior vena cava, a vessel concerned in the fetal circulation.—**Medullary fold,** in *embryol.*, a fold of ectoderm which bounds the medullary plate on each side during the first stages in the development of the central nervous system. Also called *neural fold*.—**Opercular fold,** in embryo fishes, a fold of skin growing back over the branchial region to form the operculum.



Medullary Fold.

A Frog Embryo at the time of the appearance of the neural or medullary folds: seen from the dorsal surface. Magnified about 15 times. *a*, neural or medullary fold: the reference line points to the junction of the anterior and the left lateral folds; *b*, neural groove; *c*, yolk-plug, greatly reduced in size, but still visible through the blastopore. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

folder, *n.* **4.** An attachment to a sewing-machine for bending and folding the fabric previous to sewing. It is made in a great variety of forms to produce the different plaits, folds, and bands used in garment-making and in decorative sewing.—**5.** In *sheet-metal work*, a hand-power machine for folding over the edges of sheet-metal plates to form a lock, turning the edges of small tinware and roofing-plates, etc.; a tin-folding machine.

folding, *n.*—**Intermittent folding,** in *geol.*, folding renewed at intervals, with periods of quiet between.

folding-machine, *n.* **3.** A machine, or a hand-tool, for turning over and folding under the edges of vamps or other parts of a shoe; a vamp-folding machine.—**Straight-edge folding-machine,** a hand-power machine for folding leather or fabrics; an edge-folding machine. It folds only in a straight line. Other machines follow the shape of the vamp or other part of a shoe.

foliary (fō'li-ā-ri), *a.* Same as *foliar*.

foliate, *v. t.* **3.** In *arch.*: (*a*) To adorn by means of foliation. See *foliation*, 7. (*b*) To divide, as an arch, into smaller arches or foils. See *foil*[1], 7.

foliate, *a.* **4.** Arranged in foliations: said of a pattern: divided into foliations: said of a bounding line or outline.

foliobranch (fō'li-ō-brangk), *a.* Same as ★*foliobranchiate*.

foliobranchiate (fō-li-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [L. *folium*, a leaf, + *branchiæ*, gills, + *-ate*[1].] Having the leaflets of the gills expanded and plate-like: a form characteristic of archaic types of pelecypod mollusks like *Nucula* and *Yoldia*. Also *foliobranch*.

foliolose (fō'li-ō-lōs), *a.* [NL. **foliolosus*, < *foliolum*, foliole.] Bearing folioles or leaflets, especially an abundance of them.

folk-craft (fōk'kraft), *n.* Popular or democratic art and skill in social self-control.

Suggestion, education, and publicity the choice instruments of the new *folk-craft* that is taking the place of the old state-craft. *E. Ross*, Social Control, p. 432.

folk-dance (fōk'dans), *n.* A popular dance, or the music for it, which originates in the same way as a folk-song and is similarly transmitted by tradition. Folk-dances and folk-songs are always historically intermingled.

folk-medicine (fōk'med″i-sin), *n.* The traditional medical maxims, remedies, and methods current among the people.

folk-state (fōk'stāt), *n.* A political state embracing only one homogeneous folk or people: in distinction from a composite nation formed by federation or conquest and comprising peoples of various bloods and languages that must be assimilated. *Gumplowicz* (trans.), Outlines of Sociol., p. 153.

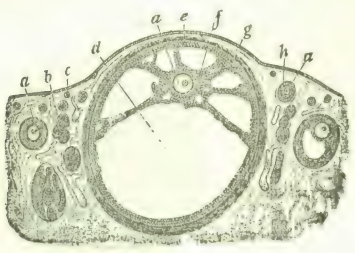
folk-tale (fōk'tāl), *n.* A folk-story.

folletage (fol'e-tāj), *n.* [F. *feuilletage*, puff-paste, the rolling of paste, < *feuilleter*, roll paste, turn over leaves, < *feuillet*, a leaf: see *feuilleton*.] A disease of the grape-vine in Cal-

ifornia due to a condition of the soil in combination with intense heat. Also called *sunstroke*.

follicle, *n.*—**Agminate follicles.** Same as *Peyerian glands* (which see, under *gland*).—**Ciliary follicles.** Same as *Meibomian glands* (which see, under *gland*).—**Dental follicle,** the membranous bag which incloses the tooth before its eruption. See *dental sac.*—**Follicles of Lieberkühn.** Same as *Lieberkühn's glands* (which see, under *gland*).—**Meibomian follicles.** Same as *Meibomian glands* (which see, under *gland*).—**Montgomery's follicles,** depressions in the mucous membrane of the uterus.—**Nabothian follicles,** little vesicles on the mucous membrane of the cervix uteri, caused by distention of the mucous glands.

follicle-cell (fol'i-kl-sel), *n.* In *histol.*, one of the cells which go to make up a follicle,



h, follicle-cells.

Section through part of the ovary of an adult rabbit. The section is taken vertical to the surface of the ovary, and shows one fully formed Graafian follicle and others in various stages of development. Magnified.

a, ovum; *b*, nests of epithelial cells derived from the deeper layers of the genital epithelium; *c*, primitive ovum; *d*, cavity of Graafian follicle; *e*, outer layer of Graafian follicle or tunica granulosa; *f*, inner layer of Graafian follicle or discus proligerus; *g*, outer layer of columnar epithelial cells, investing the ovary; *h*, follicle cells surrounding an ovum. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

such as the follicle which incloses the egg in the ovary.

Follicular mange. Same as ★*demodectic acariasis*.

follow, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**To follow (its) innings,** in *cricket*, said of a side when, having completed its first innings, it immediately begins its second, in consequence of having made a certain number of runs (75 in a one day's match, 100 in a two days' match, and 150 in a three days' match) less than its opponents. Also *to follow on*.

II. *intrans.*—**Follow-on rule,** in *cricket*, the rule which requires that the side which bats first and leads by 150 runs in a three days' match, or by 100 runs in a two days' match, or by 75 runs in a one day's match, shall have the option of obliging the other side to go to the bat immediately for the second time. See *to* ★*follow (its) innings*.—**To follow through,** in *golf*, to allow the club, after striking the ball, to follow, without break or pause, on the line of the ball's flight until the swing ends.

follow, *n.* **2.** The difference in the external diameter of a spring, especially of a coiled or helical spring, when unloaded and when compressed by its working load. The torsion of the rod which forms the coil tends to increase the diameter as the spring closes.

follower, *n.* **4.** In *pile-driving*, a wooden block placed on top of a pile that is to be driven deeper than the weight of the pile-driver can fall. By the use of such a block the pile can be driven even after its head is under water. —**5.** A wheel which is driven by another wheel, either by a belt or by a tooth connection. —**6.** The smaller element of a compound piston, which is bolted to the larger to complete the structure. It is usually a plate, or it may be a ring. In old English designs using fibrous packing, the follower was called the *junk-ring*.

following, *p. a.* **3.** In *naval arch.*, said of the edge or end of a surface or blade, as a propeller blade, which is in the rear when moving through water: opposed to *leading*[1].

follow-rest (fol'ō-rest), *n.* Same as *rest*[1], 6 (*b*).

follow-shot (fol'ō-shot), *n.* In *billiards*, the reverse of the ★*draw-shot* (which see). Also *following*.

follow-through (fol'ō-thrö), *n.* In *golf*, the course described by the club in the swing after the ball is struck.

Fomalhaut (fō-mal-hât'), *n.* [Ar. *fumm*, mouth, + *al*, the, + *hūt*, a large fish (applied to a whale and to a cod).] The first-magnitude star situated in the mouth of the Southern Fish, Piscis Austrinus.

fond[4], *n.* **4.** A gravy from braized and spiced meats which serves as the foundation for sauces.

fonda (fon'dä), *n.* [Sp. *fonda*, also *honda*, = Pr. *fronda* = It. *fonda*, *fionda*, an inn, a purse, = OF. *fonde*, F. *fronde*, a sling, purse, < L. *funda*, a sling.] In Spain and Spanish-speaking countries, a hotel, inn, tavern or boarding-house.

fondamenta (fōn-dä-mān'tä), *n.* [Venetian *fondamenta* (< L. *fundamenta*, pl.), earlier plural of It. *fondamento*, foundation, < L. *fundamentum*, foundation.] A seaside quay; primarily, a landing-place: in Venice [cap.], specifically applied to the great quay which reaches from the Ducal Palace to the Public Garden in the Fondamenta degli Schiavone.

fondant[2] (fon-doṅ'), *n.* [F. *fondant*, ppr. of *fondre*, melt: see *found*[3], *v.*] **1.** A thick, smooth, creamy paste of sugar, used as a basis of French cream candies.—**2.** The base or flux, in enamel, which is colored throughout by metallic oxids while in a state of fusion.

fonetic, fonetist, etc. Simplified spellings of *phonetic*, etc.

fonic, *a.* A simplified spelling of *phonic*.

fonograf, fonografer, etc. Simplified spellings of *phonograph*, etc.

fonologic, fonologist, etc. Simplified spellings of *phonologic*, etc.

fonotype, fonotypic, etc. Simplified spellings of *phonotype*, etc.

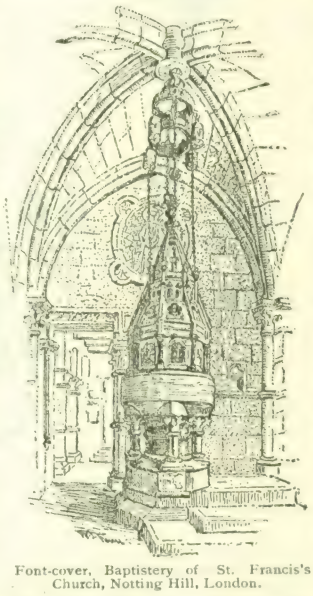
Fontainebleau schools of painting. See ★*painting*.

Fontana, spaces of. See ★*space*.

fontanal (fon-tā'nal), *a.* [L. *fontanalis*, var. of *fontinalis*, of a fountain: see **fontinal*.] Fountain-like.—**Fontanal decussation.** Same as ★*fountain decussation*.

fontanelle, *n.*—**Mandibular fontanelle,** a small, elliptical opening in the proximal half of the lower jaw of many birds.—**Supraorbital fontanelle,** a perforation in that part of the cranium which forms the upper portion of the orbit.

font-cover (font'kuv″ėr), *n.* In *church arch.*, a permanent and often decorative protection for the open top of a baptismal font. It frequently has the shape of a spire with pinnacles, or of a decorative cupola, or in some cases is richly sculptured. It may be hung with a pulley or windlass from a hinged arm overhead, so that it can be swung clear of the font after being lifted a few inches.



Font-cover, Baptistery of St. Francis's Church, Notting Hill, London.

fontein (fon-tīn'), *n.* [D.: see *fountain*.] A fountain or spring: common in South African Dutch place-names: as, Bloem-*fontein*.

fontinal (fon'ti-nal), *a.* [L. *fontinalis*, < *fons*, a fountain, spring: see *fount*, *fountain*.] In *phytogeog.*, growing in or about springs: said of a plant formation.

The rupestrine flora exhibits four types: The *fontinal* or dripping rock, the soil-covered ledge, the bare rock and the cliff summit types. *Science*, Jan. 29, 1904, p. 170.

food[1], *n.*—**Respiratory food,** food which supplies heat to the body by oxidation, and is then excreted through the lungs in the form of carbon dioxid and water.

food-chopper (föd'chop″ėr), *n.* A domestic machine for cutting up raw or cooked meat, vegetables, crackers, etc.

food-groove (föd'grōv), *n.* In brachiopods, a ciliated groove leading along the arms of the lophophore to the mouth; in crinoids, a ciliated groove on the ventral surface of a brachial.

food-of-the-gods (föd'ov-ŦHē-godz″), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Ferula Narthex*, the principal source of asafetida. See *asafetida* and *ferula*, 3.

food-rope (föd'rōp), *n.* In ascidians, a viscid mass of food-particles held together by a slimy substance secreted by the endostyle and passed along, by the action of ciliated cells borne by the same structure, toward the oral aperture.

fool-hay (föl'hā), *n.* The old-witch grass, *Panicum capillare*, and the rough bent-grass, *Agrostis hiemalis*, grasses resembling each other in the long, slender branches of their panicles: neither of much agricultural value.

foolometer (föl-om'e-tėr), *n.* Something by which fools may be gaged or measured. *Sydney Smith.* [Humorous.]

fool-proof (föl'prōf), *a.* Proof even against the ignorant or meddlesome handling of fools; secure against accidents even in the hands of a stupid person: said of machinery. [Humorous.]

The standard of construction has been raised, and it is claimed that the new motor starters are as *fool-proof* as rheostats can be constructed.

Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 18, 1905, p. 371.

foot, *n.* **16.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The lower edge of a sail. (*b*) The part of a mast near the deck. —**17.** In *bot.*, one of various organs of attachment. (*a*) A petiole. (*b*) The stalk of a frond in ferns. (*c*) The claw or point of attachment of a petal. (*d*) The organ of attachment and temporary nutrition of the embryo. (*e*) The base of hair below the epidermis.—**Antennary feet.** See ★*antennary*.—**Circular foot,** a unit of surface equal to the area of a circle whose diameter is one foot. It is equal to 0.785398+ of a square foot, and is used in order to dispense with the fractional number 0.785+.—**Cord foot.** See ★*cord*[1].—**Foot clue.** See ★*clue*.—**Foot lining,** a horizontal band of canvas on the bottom of a squaresail, designed to strengthen and take the chafe on that part of the sail.—**Foot of the perpendicular,** in *geom.*, the point where the perpendicular meets the straight line or plane to which it is at right angles. —**Mandibular foot,** the second trunk-appendage of the nauplius larva of *Crustacea*, so called because it develops into one of the mandibles of the adult.—**Morton's foot.** Same as *metatarsalgia*.—**Off their feet,** in *printing*, said of composed types that are not strictly vertical in a mass, and that receive undue impression on one side only of the face. Each printing-type, however small, rests at its base on two slight projections called feet. When one line or a larger mass of composed type is slightly tilted, the types are off their feet, and impression is unavoidably strong on one side and weak on the other; when they are truly vertical and rest squarely on both feet, they are *on their feet*. *De Vinne*, Mod. Book Composition, p. 260.—**Reel foot,** a pronounced degree of talipes equinovarus, so called because of the peculiar gait of bearers of such a deformity.—**Tabetic foot,** the distorted foot seen in some cases of tabes dorsalis.

footage (fůt'āj), *n.* In *mining*, a piece-work system of paying miners in which they are paid for each running foot of work done.

Foot-ball ear, deformity of the external ear following an effusion of blood from injury, as in foot-ball.

foot-boat (fůt'bōt), *n.* An old name for a small ferry-boat designed to carry foot-passengers only.

foot-bond (fůt'bond), *n.* An electric bond between the butted ends of two trolley-road rails. —**Hydraulic foot-bond,** an electric bond of this kind formed by a copper band or cable attached at each end to solid copper tapered plugs which are forced by a 'hydraulic' compressor into holes drilled in the foot of the two rails.

foot-brails (fůt'brālz), *n. pl.* See ★*brail*.

foot-brake (fůt'brāk), *n.* A brake which is applied or released by a lever or treadle operated by the foot.

foot-candle (fůt'kan″dl), *n.* A British unit of illumination equal to 12.2 luxes; the illumination produced by a British standard candle at a distance of one foot in a horizontal direction. See ★*candle-foot* and ★*illumination*, 1.

foot-clonus (fůt'klō″nus), *n.* Same as *ankle-clonus*.

foot-disk (fůt'disk), *n.* The lower attached end of the body of certain zoantharian polyps, as *Actinia*.

foot-drop (fůt'drop), *n.* Dropping of the anterior portion of the foot when the limb is raised from the ground, due to paralysis of the flexor muscles.

footeite (fůt'ī-it), *n.* [Named for A. E. *Foote* of Philadelphia (died 1895).] A hydrated oxid and chlorid of copper occurring in deep-blue monoclinic crystals: found in Arizona.

foot-fringe (fůt'frinj), *n.* In gastropods, the fringed or digitate margin of the epipodium.

foot-gland (fůt'gland), *n.* In certain bryozoans, a collection of granular cells at the bottom of the stalk arranged around a central space communicating with the exterior.

footing, *n.* **17.** In *archery*: (*a*) A piece of hard wood or other material placed at the forward end of an arrow to give weight and serve for the attachment of the head; foreshaft. (*b*) The position of an archer in shooting.

foot-lever (fůt'lev″ėr), *n.* A treadle; a lever for operating a machine or mechanism by the pressure of the foot.

footling[1], *n.* **3.** One of the strips of board which run longitudinally on top of the frames in the bottom of a boat.

foot-maker (fůt'mā″kėr), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a workman who makes the feet of dishes, goblets, etc. *Webb*, Indust. Democracy, II. 490.

footman, *n.*—**Banded footman,** a small lithosiid moth, *Ozonadia unifascia*, with lead-colored fore wings crossed by a yellow band and with pink hind wings. It is rather common throughout the South Atlantic United States.—**Painted footman,** *Hypoprepia fuscosa*, a species with red-and-yellow wings, occurring in the eastern United

States.—**Pale footman,** *Crambidia pallida*, a drab-colored species, occurring in the northeastern United States. —**Striped footman,** *Hypoprepia miniata*, a species occurring in the eastern United States. It is scarlet in color, with three broad lead-colored longitudinal stripes on the fore wings.—**Two-colored footman,** *Lexis bicolor*, a species occurring in Canada and the northern United States. It is slate-colored, with the prothorax, tip of abdomen, and costa of the fore wing yellow.

foot-phenomenon (fůt′fē-nom″e-non), *n.* Same as *ankle-clonus*.

foot-power (fůt′pou″ėr), *n.* Power applied by the motion and pressure of the foot, as for driving a bicycle or machine.

foot-pump (fůt′pump), *n.* A portable pump intended to be operated by hand, and having a bracket or stirrup so that it can be held in place by the pressure of the foot.

foot-rill (fůt′ril), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an entrance to a mine formed by driving a level into a hillside; a dip-road used for bringing out coal.

foot-rot, *n.* 2. A disease of the orange and other citrous trees, supposed to be due to *Fusarium Limonis*, but also affected by the use of fertilizers and methods of cultivation. Also called *gum-disease.*— 3. Same as ★*bottom-rot*.

foot-scab (fůt′skab), *n.* Any acarine disease of the feet; in particular, the chorioptic scab of sheep. The minute parasites cause an intense itching, and there is a reddening of the skin, followed by scaling, and later by the formation of yellowish-white crusts. The crusts thicken, cracks may form in the folds of the pasterns, and the legs may become quite unsightly.

foot-second (fůt′sek″und), *n.* 1. A unit for measuring the flow of liquids, equal to a flow of one cubic foot per second.—2. A unit of velocity equal to one foot per second, used in stating the velocity of a projectile. Also called *second-foot*.

foot-slope (fůt′slōp), *n.* The lower slope of a mountain-range.

> Norcia, a town . . . 29 miles north-east of Terni, on the south-west *foot-slopes* of the Sibylline Mountains.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 249.

footstone (fůt′stōn), *n.* A stone placed at the foot of a grave, usually small as compared with the *headstone*.

foot-tone (fůt′tōn), *n.* In *organ-building*, a general term for the pitch of stops or pipes with reference to that of the keys used. See *stop*[1], 6, and *foot*, 12 (*c*) (2).

footy[2], *n.* 2. A foot-soldier; an infantryman. [Slang.]

> And trampin' with the *Footies* ain't as pleasant as it looks—
> They scarcely ever sees a Boer, except in picture books.
> *A. B. Paterson*, in War's Brighter Side, p. 108.

foozle, *n.* 2. In *golf*, a badly played stroke. [Scotch.]

foozle (fō′zl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *foozled*, ppr. *foozling*. To bungle; make a mess of; do clumsily or bunglingly: as, to *foozle* a shot, in golf.

F. O. B. An abbreviation of *free on rail*: compare *F. O. B.* [Eng.]

forage-plant (for′āj-plant), *n.* A plant suitable for forage; a plant that is commonly eaten by cattle.

forage-poisoning (for′āj-poi″zn-ing), *n.* A disease of animals, especially the horse, characterized by depression and paralysis of the nervous system, caused by eating damaged food or drinking stagnant water. Also called *leucoëncephalitis*, *spinal meningitis*, and *staggers*.

forage-press (for′āj-pres), *n.* A baling-press; a press used to compress hay or straw into bales for shipping.

forager, *n.* 2. A foraging ant, an ant of the tropical and subtropical genus *Eciton*.

foramen, *n.*—**Conjugate foramen,** an aperture between two apposed bones formed by a notch in each.—**Foramen centrale.** Same as *foramen of Soemmering*. —**Foramen epiploicum.** Same as *foramen of Winslow*. —**Foramen incisivum,** the opening between the premaxillary and maxillary, in such a skull as that of a deer: so called because the opening is formed, as it were, by cutting into the premaxilla.—**Foramen interosseum,** in *ornith.*, the space between the distal ends of the coracoid and clavicle and the proximal end of the scapula through which passes the great tendon of the wing muscle. Also *foramen triosseum*.—**Foramen of Botal.** Same as *ductus Botalli*.—**Foramen of Magendie,** an opening in the pia over the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Foramen of Morgagni.** Same as *foramen cæcum* (*c*).—**Foramen of Tarini,** the uterine opening of the Fallopian tube.—**Foramen supracoracoideum.** Same as *supracoracoid* ★*foramen*.—**Foramen suprapyriforme,** an opening above the pyramidalis muscle through which the gluteal vessels and superior gluteal nerve emerge from the pelvis.—**Foramen triosseum.** Same as ★*foramen interosseum*.—**Foramina of Morgagni,** the openings of Littré's glands in the spongy portion of the urethra.—**Ilio-ischiadic foramen,** in *ornith.*, the oblong space between the ilium and ischium; the ilio-ischiadic fissure closed posteriorly by the union of the ilium and ischium.—**Ischiatic foramen.** Same as *ilio-ischiadic* ★*foramen*.—**Orbitonasal foramen,** in *ornith.*, a perforation in the anteorbital plate (prefontal) for the passage of the orbitonasal nerve.—**Parietal foramen.** (*c*) An opening in the parietal bone, or between the parietal bones of reptiles; the pineal foramen.—**Pneumatic foramen,** an opening, or perforation for the admission of air, found in various bones of many species of birds, very frequently in the humerus and almost always in the femur.—**Repugnatorial foramen.** Same as *repugnatorial pore*.—**Supracoracoid foramen,** in *ornith.*, a perforation through the distal half of the coracoid; also *foramen supracoracoideum*.—**Supratrochlear foramen,** a perforation in the olecranal fossa, immediately above the distal end of the humerus, occurring as an anomaly in man, but constant in some other animals. Also known as olecranon perforation.—**Trigeminal foramen,** the perforation for the exit of the trigeminal nerve. —**Vagus foramen,** the perforation for the exit of the vagus nerve.—**Visceral foramen,** the perforation or foramen in the hinge-plate of certain telotrematous brachiopods, *Athyris*, through which it has been supposed the posterior part of the intestine passed.

Foraminiferal limestone, sand. See ★*limestone*, ★*sand*[1].

foraminoöptic (fō-ram″i-nō-op′tik), *a.* In *craniom.*, relating to the foramen magnum and the optic foramen.—**Foraminoöptic line,** the distance between the basion and the optic foramen.

forbesite (fôrbz′it), *n.* [Named for David *Forbes*, an English chemist.] A hydrated arseniate of nickel and cobalt, occurring in grayish-white fibrous crystalline masses: found in Atacama.

Forbidden fruit. (*d*) In Ceylon, a name applied by the English to the fruit of *Ervatamia dichotoma*. See ★*Eve's apple*.

force[1], *n.*, **10.** This billiard-stroke is so named because the cue-ball is forced to run counter to its natural or forward tendency. There are three kinds of force—the horizontal or draw, the perpendicular or piqué, and the curved or massé. At pocket games there is also the forcing hazard, a difficult pocketing risked for the sake of gaining position, but not necessarily involving draw, piqué, or massé.—**Accelerative, addititious force.** See ★*accelerative*, ★*addititious*.—**Directive force,** a force, or couple, which causes a suspended body to tend to assume a certain position: as, the *directive force* of the earth's magnetic field upon a magnet, or the *directive force* of a bifilar suspension upon the needle of an electrometer.—**Equation of force.** See ★*equation*.—**Field of force.** See ★*field*.— **Fresh force,** in *old Eng. law*, a trespass or force recently done (within forty days).—**Resultant force.** See *resultant* ★*vector*.— **Retarding force.** See ★*accelerative force*.— **Tide-raising force,** the force due to the difference both in amount and direction, between the attractions of the moon and sun on the body of the earth and on the movable masses (oceans, etc.) upon its surface. In response to this force the tides rise and fall. On the line of centers, drawn through the center of the earth and that of the disturbing body, that is, at points on the earth's surface where the body is in the zenith or the nadir, the force simply diminishes gravity slightly. On the circle 90° distant (where the disturbing body is in the horizon) it increases gravity just half as much. At points 54° distant from the line of centers the intensity of gravity remains unchanged, but the force is exactly tangential (that is, horizontal), urging the waters toward the line of centers. The actual tides can not, however, be calculated from a mere knowledge of the tide-raising forces, since they depend largely upon other circumstances, as the extent, depth, and shore-outline of the oceans, the rate of the earth's rotation, the density and viscosity of water, the action of winds, currents, etc.—**Tractive force,** the effort exerted by a locomotive or a draft-animal to pull the train or the vehicle attached to it. The force must be sufficient to overcome the resistances to motion, which include frictions, rolling and sliding, wind and air resistances, resistances due to inertia of the masses to be moved and the external and variable resistances due to grades, curves, and the condition of the road-bed. In railway practice in good weather the tractive force is from one-fifth to one-fourth of the weight upon the driving-wheels.

force[1], *v. t.*—**Forced lubrication, mate, move, vibration.** See ★*lubrication*, etc.

force-de-cheval (fôrs″dė-shė-väl′), *n.* [F., 'power of horse.'] The French horse-power or unit of power, equal to 0.986337 English horse-power

force majeure (fôrs mä-zhėr′). [F.] Superior force.

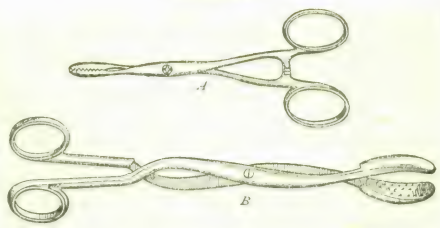
force-nozle (fōrs′noz″l), *n.* A blast-nozle; a nozle through which the exhaust-steam from a locomotive-engine passes to force the draft.

force-oiler (fōrs′oi″lėr), *n.* A device for feeding oil under pressure to bearings; a pressure feed-oiler.

force-pipe (fōrs′pīp), *n.* A pressure-pipe; the discharge-pipe from a pressure-pump.

force-power (fōrs′pou″ėr), *n.* The magnitude of a force.

forceps, *n.*—**Axis-traction forceps,** an obstetrical forceps with an attachment which enables traction to be made in the line of the pelvic axis.—**Bone forceps,** a forceps with sharp bills, used for cutting bone. —**Epilating forceps,** a forceps used for pulling out hairs.—**Fixation forceps,** a forceps used to hold the eye steady during an operation upon it.—**Hemostatic forceps,** a forceps used for the compression of an artery to control hemorrhage during a surgical operation.—**Ligature forceps.** (*b*) A forceps used to grasp and hold an artery while it is being ligated.—**Lion forceps,** a strong forceps with short serrated blades, used for grasping and crushing bone.—**Lithotomy forceps,** a forceps used for removing the stone from the bladder in the



Forceps.
A, hemostatic forceps; *B*, lithotomy forceps.

operation of lithotomy.—**Major forceps,** a collection of nerve-fibers passing from the corpus callosum to the occipital lobes.—**Minor forceps,** a collection of nerve-fibers passing from the corpus callosum to the frontal lobe.—**Roller forceps,** a forceps having a roller at the extremity of each broadened or fenestrated blade, used to compress the granulations of the lids in trachoma.

forcherite (fōr′shėr-īt), *n.* [Named for V. *Forcher*.] A variety of opal colored orange-yellow by orpiment: found in Styria.

forcing, *n.*, 1. In horticultural use *forcing* denotes: (*a*) The rearing of plants outside of, or in advance of, their natural seasons, by means of artificial heat and under glass. (*b*) The process of compelling flowers to appear from bulbs and tuberous parts (as from rhizomes of lily-of-the-valley) by subjecting them directly to an unusually high degree of heat, as when the pots or boxes are placed on hot pipes in a more or less confined space.

forcing-hill (fōr′sing-hil), *n.* A hill of plants so prepared as to be forced beyond its season just where the plants grow. Usually the earth is heaped around a box, forming a hollow embankment when the box is removed; then over the area a pane of glass is laid. Sometimes the seeds are planted in the bottom of a depression and the pane is laid over the cavity on the surface of the ground. *L. H. Bailey.* See ★*hand-box*.

forcing-jet (fōr′sing-jet), *n.* The jet of steam which comes through the blast-nozle and goes up the stack of a locomotive, thus forcing or inducing the draft; also, the steam jet in an injector for feeding boilers.

forcing-machine (fōr′sing-mą-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forcing one piece over another on which it fits tightly. Such machines are used for forcing gears, pulleys, propellers, etc., on or off their shafts, and are operated either by a screw or by hydraulic pressure.

forcing-press (fōr′sing-pres), *n.* A hydraulic press, of massive construction, for pressing locomotive wheels, armatures, motor-gears, etc., upon shafts or axles where a very tight fit is required. It has a hydraulic ram, in a vertical or horizontal position, and a resistance-head to hold the wheel or other object and sustain it against the powerful pressure of the ram. It is also used to force wheels from the axles or shafts. One type is called a *wheel-press*.

forcipiform (fôr-sip′i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a forceps.—**Forcipiform pedicellaria,** in a starfish, one of the pedunculate pedicellariæ in which the two hooks cross each other and are attached to the end of the basal plate farthest from them.

Forcipiger (fôr-sip′i-jėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *forceps* (*forcip-*), forceps, + *gerere*, carry.] A genus of butterfly-fishes of the family of *Chætodontidæ*, having the snout very long with the short jaws at its end. *F. longirostris* is common in the South Seas.

forcipressure (fôr′si-presh-ūr), *n.* [For **forcipipressure*, < L. *forceps*, forceps, + *pressura*, pressure.] Arrest of hemorrhage from the cut end of a blood-vessel by pressure made by a self-retaining forceps.

> Bleeding vessels in the dura may be caught with the hæmostatic forceps; if the bleeding be not checked by such *forcipressure*, a curved needle threaded with catgut may be carefully passed under the vessels and the ligature then tied. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 877.

forcipulate (fôr-sip′ū-lāt), *a.* [NL. *forcipulatus*, < **forcipulus*, dim. of *forceps*, forceps: see *forceps*.] Shaped like a forceps, as the pedicellariæ of echinoderms.

forcive (fōr′siv), *a.* and *n.* [*force*[1] + *-ive*.]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to 'force' as distinguished from 'energy.'

> To any one who has stood aloof from the polemic between the 'energetic' and the '*forcive* view, it must seem proved that the former has rendered a permanent service to physics. *Science*, March 25, 1904, p. 510.

II. *n.* An imaginary distribution of pressure over a level surface of water, such as to replace the pressures due to a given series of waves distributed over the same area.

> By a suitable synthesis of a series of distributed *forcives* with their associated surface displacements, the solution was put in a form which lent itself towards the elucidation of several important problems.
> *Nature*, Feb. 16, 1905, p. 383.

Fordilla (fôr-dil′ä), *n.* [NL., named for S. W. *Ford*, a paleontologist.] A primitive Cambrian genus of bivalved shells believed to be a pelecypod mollusk.

fore[1] (fôr), *interj.* In *golf*, a warning cry ('look out, before!') uttered to attract the attention of a person who is liable to be struck by the ball.

Fore-and-aft motion, rig, road, tackle. See ★*motion*, *fore-and-aft sails*, ★*road*, ★*tackle*.

fore-and-after (fôr′and-åf″tėr), *n.* 1. A vessel, such as a sloop or schooner, which carries fore-and-aft sails only.—2. A cocked hat having the peaks in front and behind, such as is worn for full dress in the navy.

fore-awning (fôr′â″ning), *n.* The forecastle awning; the awning which extends from the foremast forward.

forebay, *n.* 2. A recess at the entrance of a canal or hydraulic device. Also called *bay*.—3. The sick-bay; also, an old name for the spar-deck galley on a merchant vessel.

fore-bowline (fôr′bō″lin), *n.* The bowline belonging to the bowline-bridle gear on the leech of the fore-course.

fore-cabin (fôr′kab″in), *n.* A cabin situated in the forward part of a vessel.

fore-caddie (fôr′kad-i), *n.* In *golf*, a person employed to go in advance of the players to watch where their balls alight. [Scotch.]

forecast, *n.* 3. Specifically, in *meteor.*, a statement of the expected weather. Official daily weather forecasts were first published by Fitzroy in England in 1861.—**Forecast district.** See ★*district*.—**Long-range forecast,** in *meteor.*, a statement of the weather to be expected at some quite distant date, such as a week, a month, or a year.—**Seasonal forecast,** in *meteor.*, a statement of the general average character of the weather during an approaching season, especially as to rainfall, temperature, or wind; the prediction of climatological averages rather than of detailed weather items. Seasonal forecasts of the monsoon rains have been officially published in India annually since 1885.

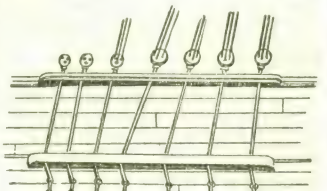
forecaster, *n.*—**Weather forecaster,** one who is skilled in meteorological science, and is regularly and officially engaged in forecasting the weather from the data supplied by meteorological observing-stations.

forecastle-deck (fôr′kås-l-dek), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2.

forecastle-head (fôr′kås-l-hed), *n.* The forward part of the forecastle-deck, or topgallant-forecastle near the knight-heads.

fore-chains (fôr′chānz), *n. pl.* Strong, narrow plates of iron bolted to the ship's timbers through the side, abreast the foremast. To the upper ends of these plates deadeyes are secured by an iron strap, and through these deadeyes are reeved the lanyards of the lower rigging. The ship's channels are also called chains, as *fore-chains*, *main-chains*, and *mizzen-chains*. On some vessels the upper ends of the chain-plates carry turnbuckles instead of deadeyes for setting up the lower rigging.

fore-channels (fôr′chan″elz), *n. pl.* Small horizontal platforms or projections on the outside of a narrow vessel, situated abreast of the respective masts and designed to give a greater spread to the lower rigging by having the upper part of the chain-plates secured to the outside rim of the channel.



Fore-channels.

fore-course (fôr′kōrs), *n.* The foresail of a square-rigged vessel, being that sail which is bent to the foreyard.

forefather's-cup (fôr′fä-ŦHėrz-kup), *n.* The pitcher-plant, *Sarracenia purpurea*.

forefeel (fôr′fēl), *n.* In *psychol.*, an anticipatory feeling or anticipatory tactual perception; a tactual image associatively aroused by the presentation of a visual, auditory, etc., stimulus.

The sight of ice yields a *forefeel* of its coldness, the smell of baked meats a foretaste of their savor.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 59.

forefeeling (fôr-fē′ling), *n.* A presentiment; a foreboding.

A strong *forefeeling* that much of my destined life in this world was yet to come. *Kinglake*, Eothen, p. 309.

fore-glow (fôr′glō), *n.* A glow seen in the east before sunrise, corresponding to the after-glow seen in the western sky after sunset.

foregon, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *foregone*.

fore-guy (fôr′gī), *n.* A rope leading forward from the outboard end of the swinging or boat-boom, designed to steady the latter when it is swung out for use.

forehand, *a.* 3. In *lawn-tennis*, noting a stroke made by a right-handed player when the ball is on the right side of his body, or by a left-handed player when it is on the left side.

fore-hatch (fôr′hach), *n.* The hatch next abaft the foremast on sailing-vessels, but generally forward of the foremast on steamers.

forehead-drop (for′ed-drop), *n.* In a harness, an ornamental strap which rests against a horse's forehead. The upper end is attached to the crown-piece of the bridle.

Foreign car, judgment, piracy. See ★*car*[1], etc.

foreign-hearted (for′ān-här″ted), *a.* Affected with foreign sympathies, ideas, or ideals in literature and art; foreign at heart.

The classical school [in England] could not find encouragement for the ideals they admired, and were forced to seek the realization of their hopes . . . in sunny Italy and other distant lands, . . . and when they returned they were *foreign-hearted*.
Patten, Development Eng. Thought, p. 351.

fore-intestine (fôr′in-tes″tin), *n.* The first of the three primary divisions of the alimentary canal of an insect; the divisions indicated in the embryo; the stomodæum of the embryo. It includes the mouth and pharynx, the pumping-apparatus of haustellate orders, the esophagus, the crop, the sucking-stomach, and the proventriculus. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 299.

fore-kidney (fôr′kid″ni), *n.* Same as *pronephron*.

foreland, *n.* 3. The portion of the shore usually left outside of a protecting dike or embankment for the purpose of breaking the force of the waves.—4. In *phys. geog.*, low alluvial land added to the coast of the mainland by the action of the sea or of streams. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 538.—**Foreland grits.** See ★*grit*[2].

fore-leech (fôr′lēch), *n.* The luff of a sail; that part of a fore-and-aft sail which is against the mast. Also written *fore-leach*. [Eng.]

forellenstein (fō-rel′en-stīn), *n.* [G. *forelle*, trout, + *stein*, stone.] A phanerocrystalline rock composed of lime-soda feldspar and olivin with a little pyroxene, the olivin sometimes changed to serpentine. The dark minerals appear as spots in the feldspar and suggest the spotting of trout.

forelope (fôr′lōp), *v. i.* To act as a fore-looper.

foremast-hand (fôr′mast-hand), *n.* A man shipped before the mast; a forecastleman.

foremast-officer (fôr′mast-of″i-sėr), *n.* An old designation of the boatswain, carpenter, and sailmaker on a merchantman.

fore-milk (fôr′milk), *n.* Same as *colostrum*, 1.

foren, forener. Simplified spellings of *foreign*, *foreigner*.

fore-note (fôr′nōt), *n.* In *music*, same as *appoggiatura* or ★*vorschlag*.

fore-orlop (fôr′ôr′lop), *n.* The forward part of the orlop-deck; the space forward of the hold on the orlop-deck.

forepale (fôr′pāl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *forepaled*, ppr. *forepaling*. 1. To fence off. Hence—2. In *mining*, to prevent the caving of an excavation by the use of shores or planks and braces so placed as to support the walls; shore; also, to drive the ends of the shoring-planks ahead of the end of the excavation, in very loose material, to hold it in place.

forepole (fôr′pōl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *forepoled*, ppr. *forepoling*. Same as ★*forepale*.

fore-purpose (fôr′pėr″pos), *n.* Previous design; set purpose. *Southey*, Doctor, lii.

fore-rake (fôr′rāk), *n.* That part of a ship's head which projects beyond or overhangs the forward end of the keel.

fore-rigging (fôr′rig″ing), *n.* The shrouds, and their ratlines, of the fore lower mast.

fore-royal (fôr′roi″al), *n.* The sail next above the topgallantsail on the foremast.

foresail, *n.*—**Balloon-foresail,** a large sail of light canvas carried in place of the regular fore-staysail, that is, the first head-sail forward of the foremast.

fore-set (fôr′set), *a.* In *geol.*, noting certain beds of a delta-deposit formed chiefly from heavier sediments rolled down a stream along the bottom and dumped at the steeper slope. Fore-set beds are those of greatest inclination and variability in a delta, often characterized by cross-bedding; they are underlain by the *bottom-set* and overlain by the *top-set* beds. See ★*bed*1. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 191.

Fore-sheet horse, traveler. See ★*horse*[1], ★*traveler*.

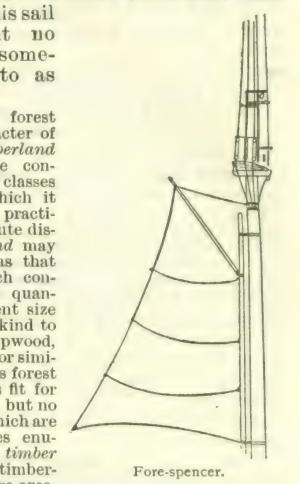
foreshift (fôr′shift), *v. t.* To move forward. Appendages that are farther forward upon the body than their equivalents in allied but more primitive animals may be regarded as having been moved forward, or *foreshifted*, during ancestral history. *E. R. Lankester*, in Nat. Science, April, 1897, p. 265.

foreshore, *n.* 2. The narrow level slope or berm constructed on the seaward side of a breakwater or dike, built to diminish and dissipate the force of waves before they strike the breakwater proper.

fore-shoulders (fôr′shōl″dėrz), *n. pl.* The projecting parts of a vessel's bows in the vicinity of the water-line.

fore-shrouds (fôr′shroudz), *n. pl.* The shrouds of the fore lower mast.

fore-spencer (fôr′spen″sėr), *n.* The fore-and-aft sail which sets on a small extra mast abaft the foremast. This sail has a gaff, but no boom, and is sometimes referred to as the *fore-trysail*.



Fore-spencer.

forest, *n.*, 1. A forest judged by the character of the stand may be *timberland* or *woodland*. These constitute the two great classes of forest between which it is possible to draw a practical but not an absolute distinction. *Timberland* may be broadly defined as that kind of forest which contains in commercial quantity trees of sufficient size and of the required kind to furnish sawlogs, pulpwood, ties, poles, or wood for similar uses; *woodland* as forest which contains trees fit for fire-wood or fencing, but no trees, or very few, which are suitable for the uses enumerated above. A *timber tract* is a body of timberland, usually of large area. A *wood-lot* is a forest of small area in which the wood is used mainly for fuel, fencing, and other farm purposes.

4. In *phytogeog.*, specifically, a closed woodland, that is, one in which the crowns of the trees touch.—**Absolute forest land** or **soil.** See ★*absolute*.—**Communal forest.** Same as *town* ★*forest*.—**Composite forest,** a forest in which both seedlings and sprouts occur in considerable number.—**Cromer forest-bed.** See *forest-bed group*, under *forest*.—**Crown forest, federal forest.** See *national* ★*forest*.—**Federal forest reserve.** See *national forest* ★*reserve*.—**Forest army-worm, cover, engineer,** etc. See ★*army-worm*, etc.—**Forest floor,** the deposit of vegetable matter on the ground in a forest. *Litter* includes the upper but slightly decomposed portion of the forest floor; *humus* the lower portion, in which decomposition is well advanced.—**Forest influences,** the influences exerted by forests on rainfall, temperature, wind, evaporation, humidity, run-off, dust, water-supply, and other climatological matters. Forest influences are determined by means of observing-stations placed within and without the forest. In general, in comparison with equal areas of prairie, forests tend to cool the air, to add less moisture by evaporation, to retard the run-off, to diminish erosions and floods, to conserve the rainfall and snowfall without altering the average run-off, to produce less dust and injurious germs, to prevent the water-table within the forest from sinking lower down, and to keep the soil from freezing. Forests have no particular influence on the amount of rainfall.—**Forest service,** that branch of the government service, in the Department of Agriculture, which is charged with the administration of the national forest reserves, and with forest investigations and coöperative forest work throughout the United States. See ★*Bureau of Forestry*.—**Fringing forest,** a luxuriant woodland growth, due, not to atmospheric precipitation, but to telluric water, as along streams and lakes. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant Geog., p. 177.—**Index forest,** that forest which in density, volume, and increment reaches the highest average which has been found in a given locality; a normal forest. Measurements of such a forest provide a standard for comparison with other forests of the same age and composition, grown under similar conditions.—**Keeper of the forest,** in *Eng. forest law*, the chief officer or warden of the forest.—**Light forest.** See ★*caatinga*.—**Monsoon forest,** a type of tropical woodland more or less leafless during the dry season, especially toward its close; tropophilous in character: usually lower than a rain forest; and rich in woody lianas and in herbaceous epiphytes, but poor in woody epiphytes.—**National forest,** a forest which is the property of the nation; in the United States called *federal forest*.—**National forest reserve.** See ★*reserve*.—**Normal forest.** Same as *index* ★*forest*.—**Park forest,** forest in which shade occurs only in isolated patches, under single trees or small groups of trees.—**Protection forest,** a forest whose chief value is to regulate stream-flow, prevent erosion, hold shifting sand, or exert any other indirect beneficial effect.—**Rain forest,** a type of evergreen (chiefly tropical) woodland, usually much over 30 meters high, and rich in thick-stemmed lianas and woody as well as herbaceous epiphytes, requiring heavy precipitation. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant Geog., p. 260.—**Reserve sprout forest,** a two-storied forest in which sprouts form the lower and seedlings the upper story. Also called *coppice with standards*, *standard coppice*, and *stored coppice*.—**Savanna forest,** a type of tropical woodland more or less leafless during the dry season, rarely evergreen, xerophilous in character, usually (but often much less than) 20 meters high, park-like, and very poor in underwood, lianas, and epiphytes, but

rich in terrestrial herbs, especially grasses.—**Thorn forest,** a tropical type of woodland, like the savanna forest in foliage and average height, but more xerophilous, very rich in underwood and slender-stemmed lianas, poor in terrestrial herbs, especially grasses, usually without epiphytes, and abounding in thorny plants.—**Town forest,** a forest which is the property of a city, town, or village. Also called *communal forest.*

fore-stage (fōr′stāj), *n.* The fighting-platform or forecastle which was built on the forward part of the upper deck of ancient vessels.

forestation (for-es-tā′shon), *n.* The planting or establishment of forests; afforestation.

Forestay tackle. See ★*tackle.*

fore-staysail (fōr′stā′sāl or -sl), *n.* The first headsail forward of the foremast, which sets on the forestay.

forester, *n.* 3. (*a*) One who is versed in forestry. (*b*) One who practises forestry as a profession.—7. [*cap.*] A member of any one of several benevolent and fraternal societies. (*a*) A member of the *Ancient Order of Foresters,* founded in Yorkshire, England, in 1745, and introduced into the United States in 1832. It has 'courts' or lodges in 36 countries, a membership of over a million, and disburses per annum over $5,000,000. (*b*) A member of the *Independent Order of Foresters,* founded in Newark, New Jersey, in 1874, with 'courts' or lodges in many countries. (*c*) A member of the *Foresters of America,* originally part of the Ancient Order of Foresters, but separated from it in 1889.

8. A pony raised in the New Forest. [Local, Eng.]—**Langton's forester,** a common moth, *Alypia langtonii,* occurring in Canada, the northern United States, and California.

forest-grown (for′est-grōn), *a.* Grown in the forest from self-sown seed.

forestian (fo-res′ti-an), *a.* [ML. *foresta,* forest.] Of or pertaining to forests.—**Forestian epoch,** in *geol.,* a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial series in northern Europe. It comprises the *Lower Forestian,* or fourth interglacial epoch (Ancyclus beds of the Baltic area and Littorina clays of Scandinavia), lying between the Mecklenburgian or fourth glacial epoch and the Lower Turbarian or fifth glacial epoch; and the *Upper Forestian,* or fifth interglacial epoch, indicated by a buried forest between the deposits of the fifth and sixth glacial epochs.

fore-stomach (fōr′stum″ak), *n.* A dilatation of the esophagus just above the stomach.

forest-rat (for′est-rat), *n.* See ★*rat*[1].

forestry, *n.*—**Bureau of Forestry.** See ★*bureau.*

forest-survey (for′est-sėr-vā″), *n.* An inspection or survey of woodlands or forests to ascertain the kinds, qualities, and number of trees on a given area. It includes also the study and examination of the commercial value of the trees as lumber and the value of the land in relation to lumber-production.

forest-wind (for′est-wind), *n.* 1. A wind in a forest.—2. In *forestry,* the wind which blows gently from an adjacent forest after it has been cooled by nocturnal radiation from the surface of the leaves.

fore-swifter (fōr′swift″tėr), *n.* The forward shroud of the fore-rigging.

fore-tacks (fōr′taks), *n. pl.* The tacks of the fore-course or foresail.

foretop, *n.* 4. Same as *forelock*[2].

foretopgallantmast (fōr′top-gal″ant or -to-gal′ant-mast), *n.* The mast next above the foretopmast.

foretopgallantsail (fōr′top-gal″ant or -to-gal′ant-sāl or -sl), *n.* The squaresail next above the topsail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

foretopgallantyard (fōr′top-gal″ant or -to-gal′ant-yärd), *n.* The yard next above the topsail-yard on the foremast.

fore-topsail (fōr′top-sāl or -sl), *n.* The squaresail on the foremast next above the course or foresail.

fore-trysail (fōr′trī-sāl or -sl), *n.* Same as ★*fore-spencer.*

Forfars (for′fars), *n.* [Named from *Forfar* in Scotland.] Coarse, heavy, unbleached linen fabrics, made in Forfarshire, Scotland.

forfex, *n.* 2. A pair of anal organs which open or shut transversely and cross each other, as in the male of *Raphidia.* *Kirby and Spence.*

forficiform (fôr-fis′i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *forfex* (*forfic-*), scissors, + *forma,* form.] Having the form of scissors.—**Forficiform pedicellariæ,** in asteroids, one of the pedunculate pedicellariæ in which the two hooks are attached to the end of the basal plate nearest to them.

forficulid (fôr-fik′ū-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Forficulidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Forficulidæ* or earwig family.

forge[1], *n.*—**Double-blast forge,** a forge for blacksmiths' use having two twyers or openings to admit the blast below the bed of fuel. The heat is less locally intense, and a larger mass may be uniformly heated for hammer treatment.

forge[3], *v. i.* [Prob. a particular use of *forge*[1], *v.*, 1, in allusion to the clicking sound.] In *farriery,* to strike the heel of the front shoe with the toe of the hind shoe, producing a clicking sound.

forge-cinder (fōrj′sin″dėr), *n.* The slag from a forge or bloomery.

forge-hammer (fōrj′ham″ėr), *n.* Any heavy hammer for forging large pieces which is worked by machinery; a steam-hammer or power-driven hammer.

forge-limber (fōrj′lim″bėr), *n.* The limber of a forge-wagon, as distinguished from the gun-carriage limber or the caisson-limber; part of a field-battery.

forget[2], **forgett** (fôr-get′), *n.* In *glove-making,* same as *fourchette,* 2.

forge-test (fōrj′test), *n.* A bending test applied to wrought-iron and steel plates or bars. Specimens are bent both hot and cold, and also with and across the grain; the angles to which they are to be bent without fracture, and the radius about which they must be bent, depend in each case on the use for which they are intended and the thickness of the plate.

forget-me-not, *n.*—**White forget-me-not,** any species of several genera of the borage family (*Plagiobothrys, Oreocarya, Cryptanthe,* etc.), related to and somewhat resembling *Myosotis,* but bearing white flowers. These plants, forming many species, are natives of western North America and Mexico. Some or all are included under the names ★*nievitas* and ★*popcorn-flower* (which see).—**Wild forget-me-not,** the bluet or innocence, *Houstonia cærulea.*—**Yellow forget-me-not,** in California, any plant of the boraginaceous genus *Amsinckia.* They are very rough hairy herbs with yellow flowers shaped like those of the forget-me-not. *A. spectabilis,* common southward in the State, has the flowers half an inch wide. Called also *woolly-breeches.*

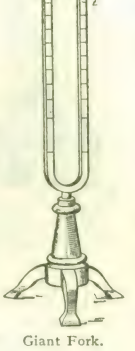
forging[2] (fōr′jing), *n.* [*forge*[3], *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] A defect in a horse's gait consisting in striking the heel of the front shoe with the toe of the hind shoe, which produces a clicking sound. It is not considered so serious a fault as overreaching or grabbing.

forgiv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *forgive.*

forhed, *n.* A simplified spelling of *forehead.*

fork, *n.*, 1. (*c*) In *glass-manuf.,* an implement with a long iron handle and two prongs, used for laying up bottles in tiers in the annealing-furnace.

8. In *mech.*: (*a*) A pair of teeth or pins standing out from a bar and inclosing a space within which runs the belt of a machine fitted with fast and loose pulleys. By moving the bar which carries the pins endwise the belt can be shifted. (*b*) A piece of steel fitting into the socket or chuck on a lathe, used for driving the piece to be turned. —9. A position, in a game of chess, where two pieces are attacked at the same time by a pawn.—**Electric fork,** in *acoustics,* a tuning-fork which is actuated by means of an electromagnet.—**Giant fork,** in *psychophys.,* a large tuning-fork, with a range of from 16 to 25 vibrations per second, used for determining the lower limit of tonal hearing.—**Self-interrupting fork.** Same as *electric* ★*fork.*—**Silver-fork deformity.** See ★*deformity.*



Giant Fork.

fork, *v. t.* 4. In *chess,* to attack (two hostile pieces) with a pawn.

forked-leaf (fôrkt′lēf), *n.* In the southern United States, the Turkey oak, *Quercus Catesbæi:* so called from the shape of the leaf.

fork-head, *n.* 2. A rod-end which is split or divided to form an opening for the reception of the end of another rod, the two being then fastened by a pin or bolt.

fork-tined (fôrk′tīnd), *a.* Noting antlers that lack the large, more or less depressed brow-tine found in the wapiti and European red deer of the genus *Cervus:* contrasted with ★*brow-tined.* The South American swamp deer, *Blastocerus paludosus,* and the mule-deer, *Odocoileus macrotis,* have typical fork-tined antlers.

Forli pottery. See ★*pottery.*

form, *n.*, 2. It is the combination of all the like faces possible on a crystal of given symmetry; that is, all the faces embraced by a given symbol. (See ★*symbol*[1], 7.) The forms of the isometric system (cube, octahedron, tetrahedron, pyritohedron, etc.) are closed forms. (See *form,* 2.) This is also true, in the other systems, of the various double pyramids (bipyramids), the bisphenoids, and also the rhombohedrons, scalenohedrons, and trapezohedrons. In these systems, however, most of the forms are open forms. They include the pinacoids, prisms, domes, etc. (See ★*pinacoid,* ★*prism,* ★*pyramid,* ★*sphenoid,* ★*pedion.*) In these cases it is obvious that two or more forms are required for a complete crystal. Two geometrically similar forms are said to be *complementary* when their combined faces correspond to all the faces of some form of a class of higher symmetry in the same system. Thus the faces of the two complementary tetrahedrons (tetrahedral class, isometric system) correspond to those of the octahedron (holosymmetric class). In such cases the complementary forms (which may be enantiomorphous) are often distinguished as *positive* and *negative, plus* and *minus,* or *direct* and *inverse.*

25. A flower-bud of the cotton-plant.

Forms appearing in May bloomed in 21 to 32 days.
U. S. Dept. Agr., The Cotton Plant, 1896, p. 263.

Biologic form. See ★*biologic.*—**Center of form.** See ★*center*[1].—**Form factor.** See ★*factor.*—**Form genus.** See ★*genus.*—**Forms of address.** Such forms are governed principally by social and official customs rather than by legal enactments. The external addresses of letters are generally more formal than the superscriptions with which they begin; but these latter, as well as the modes of address used in repetition in the body of a letter, and the forms of conclusion, vary considerably in proportion to the degree of intimacy between the writer and the person addressed, as well as to the character of the communication (official or social). Finer distinctions and greater elaborations of detail prevail in the social and official circles of the more conservative European monarchies. The forms here given are those most commonly used in the United States and Great Britain. Those which precede the colon are the most formal, and therefore most appropriate for use on the envelop of a letter. Those following the colon are adapted for internal superscription and for repetitions throughout the communication. The matter of abbreviation of such titles as *Right Honorable, Honorable, Reverend,* etc., is largely one of convenience or relative importance. Purely official addresses are frequently shortened to *Rt. Hon., Hon., Rev.,* etc., but the Department of State of the United States always spells out the term 'Honorable' in its official communications. An *Admiral* is addressed by the style of his rank and his ordinary name only: as, Vice-Admiral A. B.: Sir; except (in the British service) where the officer possesses hereditary or other special rank: as, Rear-Admiral the Earl of C., *or* Lord D.: My Lord; *or* The Hon. E. F.: Sir.—An *Ambassador from a Foreign Country to the United States* as His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. (titles): Excellency.—An *Ambassador of the United States* as His Excellency I. J.: Sir.—An *Apostolic Delegate* as His Excellency K. L. (*or* The Most Rev. K. L.), Delegate Apostolic: Your Excellency.—An *Archbishop* in the *Church of England* as His Grace (*or* The Most Rev.) the Lord Archbishop of C.: My Lord Archbishop, *or* Your Grace. In the *Roman Catholic Church* as The Most Rev. (*or* His Grace the Most Rev.) M. N., Archbishop of O., *or* The Most Rev. the Archbishop of O.: Your Grace, *or* Most Rev. Sir.—An *Archdeacon* as The Ven. P. Q., Archdeacon of R., *or* The Ven. the Archdeacon of R., *or* The Ven. the Archdeacon Jones: Ven. Sir, *or* Sir. —A *Baron* as The Rt. Hon. Lord S.: My Lord, *or* Your Lordship. Daughter as The Hon. (Christian and surname): Madam. (If married to a commoner, as The Hon. Mrs. B.). Son and his Wife as The Hon. T. U.: Sir; The Hon. Mrs. T. U.: Madam.—A *Baroness* as The Rt. Hon. Lady V., *or* The Lady V. (no Christian name): Your Ladyship, *or* Madam. Dowager as The Rt. Hon. Edith, (*or* The Dowager) Lady V.: Madam.—A *Baronet* as Sir W. X., Bart.: Sir. Wife as Lady X. (surname only, unless a Lady by birth, when the address of her specific rank is used): Your Ladyship, *or* Madam.—A *Bishop* or *Suffragan Bishop* in the *Church of England* as The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Y., *or* The Rt. Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of ——: My Lord, *or* My Lord Bishop, *or* Your Lordship, *or* Rt. Rev. Sir. In the *Roman Catholic Church* as The Rt. Rev. Z. A., Bishop of B., *or* The Rt. Rev. Bishop of B.: Right Reverend Sir. In the *Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States* as The Rt. Rev. Bishop —— (using either surname or name of diocese).—A *Cabinet Officer* in the United States as The Honorable the Secretary of War: Sir.—A *Canon* as The Rev. Canon C.: Rev. Sir, *or* Sir.—A *Cardinal* as His Eminence D. E., Cardinal (*or* Cardinal Archbishop) of F., *or* His Eminence the Cardinal (*or* Cardinal Archbishop) of F., *or* His Eminence James, Cardinal F.: Your Eminence.—A *Clergyman* as The Rev. J. K. (if above commoner's rank, The Rev. Lord L., *or* The Rev. the Hon. J. K., *or* The Rev. and Hon. J. K.; if a Doctor in any faculty, as The Rev. Dr. J. K., or The Rev. J. K., D.D.): Rev. Sir, *or* Sir.—A *Countess* as the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Q., *or* The Rt. Hon. Lady Q.: Your Ladyship, *or* Madam. Dowager as The Rt. Hon. Bertha, (*or* The Dowager) Countess of Q., *or* The Rt. Hon. the Dowager Lady Q.: Madam.—A *Dean* of the *Church of England* as The Very Rev. the Dean of R.: Very Rev. Sir, *or* Mr. Dean, *or* Sir. In the *Roman Catholic Church* as The Rev. S. T.: Your Reverence, *or* Rev. and Dear Sir.—A *Duchess* as Her Grace the Duchess of U.: Your Grace, *or* Madam. Dowager as Her Grace Charlotte, (*or* The Dowager) Duchess of U.: Madam.—A *Duke* as His Grace (*or* The Most Noble) the Duke of V.: My Lord Duke, *or* Your Grace, *or* May it please Your Grace. Daughter as The Rt. Hon. the Lady (*or* The Lady *alone*) (Christian and surname): Your Ladyship, *or* Madam. (If married to one of inferior rank, The Rt. Hon. the Lady Beatrice [husband's surname]: Madam.) Eldest Son and his Wife, same as Marquis or Earl, Marchioness or Countess, according to the rank assumed. Younger Son and his Wife as The Rt. Hon. the Lord (*or* The Lord *alone*) W. X.: My Lord, *or* Your Lordship; The Rt. Hon. the Lady (*or* The Lady *alone*) W. X.: Madam, *or* Your Ladyship.—An *Earl* as The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Y.: My Lord, *or* Your Lordship. Daughter as The Rt. Hon. the Lady (*or* The Lady *alone*) (Christian and surname): Madam. (If married to one of inferior rank, The Rt. Hon. the Lady Isabel [husband's surname]: Madam.) Eldest Son and his Wife same as Viscount and Viscountess, or other assumed rank. Younger Son and his Wife as The Hon. Z. A.: Sir; The Hon. Mrs. Z. A.: Madam.—An *Emperor* as Your Imperial Majesty, *or* Sire.—A *General* as is an Admiral.—A *Governor of a Colony* as His Excellency Sir B. C., Governor of D.: Sir (*or,* if of more exalted rank, His Excellency the Earl of D., with the proper style of that rank), *or* His Excellency Governor E.: Your Excellency.—A *Governor of a State or Territory* (United States) as His Excellency the Governor of F.: Sir.—A *Judge of a State Court* as The Hon. G. H.: Sir.—A *Justice of the Peace* or *Magistrate* (in Great Britain) as K. L., Esq., J. P., *or* The Worshipful K. L. (if above commoner's rank, then accordingly): Your Worship.—A *Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States* as The Hon. I. J.: Mr. Justice.—The *King*

of England as The King's Most Excellent Majesty, *or* Your Majesty · May it please Your Majesty, *or* Sire.— A *King's Counsel* as M. N., Esq., K. C.: Sir.— A *Knight* as Sir O. P. (followed by the initials of his Order, or, in the case of a *Knight-Bachelor*, by Knt.): Sir.— A *Lieutenant-Governor of a State* (United States) as is a Judge of a State Court.— The *Lord Chancellor of England* as The Rt. Hon. the Lord High Chancellor: My Lord, *or* Your Lordship.— The *Lord Chief Justice of England* as The Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of England: My Lord, *or* Your Lordship.— A *Lord Justice of Appeal* as The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Q., *or* The Rt. Hon. Sir R. S.: My Lord, *or* Sir.— The *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland* as His Excellency (or according to his rank of nobility) the Lord Lieutenant: Your Excellency, or according to rank.— A *Lord Mayor* as The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of T.: My Lord, *or* Your Lordship. Wife as The Rt. Hon. the Lady Mayoress: as a Baroness.— A *Maid of Honour* as The Hon. U. V.: Madam.— A *Marchioness* as The Most Hon. the Marchioness of W.: Your Ladyship, *or* Madam. Dowager as The Most Hon. Alice (*or* The Dowager), Marchioness of W.: Madam.— A *Marquis* or *Marquess* as The Most Hon. the Marquis of X.: My Lord Marquis, *or* My Lord, *or* Your Lordship. Daughter as The Rt. Hon. the Lady (*or* The Lady *alone*) (Christian and surname): Madam. (If married to one of inferior rank, The Rt. Hon. the Lady Florence [husband's surname]: Madam). Eldest Son and his Wife according to the courtesy title assumed. Younger Son and his Wife as The Rt. Hon. the Lord Henry Y.: My Lord, *or* Your Lordship; The Rt. Hon. the Lady Henry Y.: Madam, *or* Your Ladyship.— The *Master of the Rolls* as The Rt. Hon. (name or title), *or* The Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls: Sir, *or* Judge (on the Bench as My Lord, *or* Your Honour).— A *Mayor* (Great Britain) (other than a Lord Mayor, which see, *supra*) as The Rt. Worshipful the Mayor of Z.: Sir. (United States) His Honor W. W., Mayor of A.: Sir.— A *Member of a Colonial Ministry*, etc., as The Hon. B. C.: Sir (unless of exalted rank, then accordingly).— A *Member of Parliament* as M. P. (these initials following the ordinary designation of the Member): Sir (or according to rank). — A *Minister* (British Diplomatic Service) as D. E., Esq., (other titles according to rank) H. B. M. Minister (*or* Minister Resident): Sir (or according to rank).— A *Minister of the United States Abroad* as F. G., Esq.: Sir.— A *Minister to the United States*, name, with title (if any): Sir.— A *Parish Priest* or *Rector* (*Roman Catholic Church*) as The Rev. N. O.: Your Reverence, *or* Rev. and Dear Sir.— A *Peer* who is a Knight of the Garter, of the Thistle, or of St. Patrick, should have the initials K.G., K.T., or K.P. appended to his name.— The *Pope* as His Holiness Pius X: Your Holiness, *or* Holy Father.— The *President of the United States* as His Excellency the President of the United States: Sir.— An *Ex-President* as is a Judge of a State Court.— The *Prime Minister of England* according to his rank, with the addition, after his name, of Head of His Majesty's Government.— A *Prince* as H. R. H. the Prince of W., K. G., etc., *or* H. R. H. Prince Alfred, *or* H. R. H. the Duke of R.: Your Royal Highness, *or* Sir. — A *Princess* as H. R. H. the Princess of W., etc., *or* H. R. H. Princess Alice, *or* H. R. H. the Duchess of S.: Your Royal Highness, *or* Madam.— A *Privy Councillor* as The Rt. Hon. T. U.: Sir. (If a Duke or Marquis, according to rank.)—The *Queen of England* as The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty: Your Majesty, *or* May it please Your Majesty, *or* Madam.— A *Representative in Congress* or in a *State Legislature* as is a Judge of a State Court.— The *Secretary of State* (United States) as The Honorable the Secretary of State: Sir.— A *Senator* (United States or State) as is a Judge of a State Court.— The *Speaker of the House of Commons* as The Rt. Hon. A. B.: Sir.— The *Speaker of the United States House of Representatives* or *of a State Assembly* as is a Judge of a State Court.— A *Vicar-General* as The Very Rev. C. D.: Very Rev. and Dear Sir.— The *Vice-President of the United States* as The Honorable E. F., Vice-President of the United States: Sir.— A *Viceroy* as His Excellency, followed by the usual form of address for his particular rank irrespective of his position as Viceroy, and by Viceroy and Governor-general of India (or Viceroy and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as the case may be).— A *Viscount* as The Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount (*or* The Viscount) G.: Your Lordship, *or* My Lord. Daughter as The Hon. (Christian and surname): Madam. (If married to a commoner, as The Hon. Mrs. H.) A Son and his Wife as The Hon. I. J.: Sir; The Hon. Mrs. I. J.: Madam.— A *Viscountess* as The Rt. Hon. the Viscountess K.: Your Ladyship, *or* Madam. Dowager as The Rt. Hon. Felicia, (*or* The Dowager) Viscountess of K.: Madam. The wives of British Ambassadors, Archbishops, Bishops, Judges of Superior Courts, Lord Provosts, Mayors, and Members of Parliament, take no titles by virtue of their husbands' offices, but only such as are theirs by right of birth or marriage. The conclusion of a letter may generally consist of a repetition of the various terms used in the address and superscription, in the manner following, according to the class of communication: I have the honor to be, My Lord Duke, Your Grace's most obedient and humble servant; *or*, Very Reverend Sir, your obedient servant.— **Form species.** See ★*species*. —**Illusory form,** in *math.*, indeterminate form.— **Indeterminate form.** See *indeterminate*.— **Involution form,** in *bacteriol.*, an organism which has assumed a swollen, irregular outline which does not correspond with its typical shape.—**Setting-up form,** in *barrel-making*, a former or holder in which the staves are assembled to form a keg or barrel. It is adjustable to various sizes of barrels and is fitted with supports for the first or lowest truss-hoop. —**Synclinal forms.** See ★*synclinal*.— **Type form,** in *biol.*, the species or specimen which is accepted by the systematist as a type.—**Vibration form.** See ★*vibration*.

form, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **6.** In *elect.*, to change (the surface of the plates of a secondary or storage-cell) by repeated charge and discharge, so that they are in condition for use.

II. *intrans.* **3.** In *elect.*, to convert the active material of the positive plate of a storage-cell into lead monoxid or that of the negative plate into spongy lead, either by the action of the charging current or by direct chemical means.

formacoll (fôr'ma-kol), *n.* [*forma*(*ldehyde*) + Gr. *κόλλα*, glue.] Same as *formaldehyde* ★*gelatin*.

formal, *a.* **11.** Implicit; not active; latent; virtual.

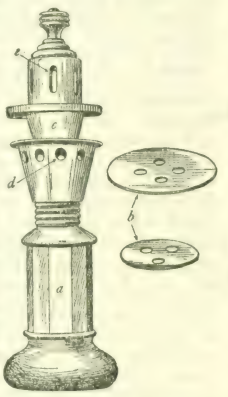
Prejudice is *formal* scepticism.
A. Collier, Clavis Universalis, x. 84.

Formal abduction. See ★*abduction*.

formal[2] (fôrm'al), *n.* A trade-name for formaldehyde.

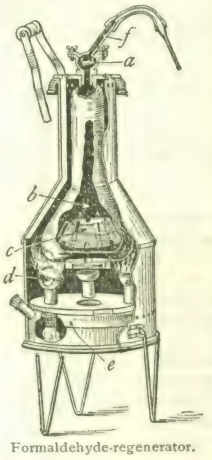
formaldehyde (fôr-mal'dē-hīd), *n.* [*form*(*ic*) + *aldehyde*.] A gas, CH_2O. It can be obtained in several ways, as, for example, by leading a mixture of vapor of methyl-alcohol, CH_4O, and air over a heated platinum spiral. The solution is called, commercially, *formalin*. It is a powerful disinfectant. The vapor, unlike sulphur dioxid, does not attack textiles, furniture, etc.; therefore it is largely used for the disinfection of rooms. Its solutions are extensively employed, as vapor and in solution, for the preservation of food and anatomical specimens, and for embalming. Also called *formic aldehyde*, *methyl aldehyde*, or *methanal*.— **Formaldehyde bisulphite,** a crystalline compound resulting from the action of formaldehyde upon sodium bisulphite. It is used as an antiseptic.—**Formaldehyde gelatin, lamp.** See ★*gelatin*, ★*lamp*.—**Formaldehyde tannin-albuminate** or **tannalbuminate,** a compound of tannin-albumin and formaldehyde which is insoluble in the acid fluids of the stomach but is slowly split up into its three components in the lower intestines. It is an intestinal astringent and antiseptic.—**Formaldehyde urea,** a compound resulting from the interaction of formalin and urea.

formaldehyde-generator (fôr-mal'dē-hīd-jen″ē-rā-tor), *n.* An apparatus designed to bring a mixture of the vapor of methyl alcohol (wood-alcohol) and air in contact with heated spongy or finely divided platinum, whereby the alcohol is oxidized to formaldehyde: used in disinfection. Methyl alcohol is placed in the receptacle *a*, and drawn up therefrom by a wick which ends just below the platinized disks *b*, held in the cone-shaped bottom of *c*. The alcohol is lighted and allowed to burn until the disks have become heated. The flame is then blown out, but the vapor of the alcohol, mixed with air, drawn in at the holes *d*, in passing through the disks, is oxidized, and the formaldehyde produced escapes through the apertures *e*.



Formaldehyde-generator.

formaldehyde-regenerator (fôr-mal'dē-hīd-rē-jen″ē-rā-tor), *n.* An apparatus designed to liberate formaldehyde from its solution, or some combination thereof, and permit the escaping vapor to be conducted into and be diffused through a space to be disinfected. Many machines of this type have been devised. The formaldehyde solution (formalin), with calcium chlorid or glycerin or both, is poured through the orifice *a*, into the boiler *b*. The latter contains partitions *c*, which induce a circulation of the liquid and a rapid evolution of formaldehyde vapor when heat is applied to the sides of the boiler by the burners *d*, fed by alcohol from the lamp *e*. The formaldehyde vapor is conducted through the flexible hose and nozle *f*, clamped at *a*, through a keyhole of the door closing the room to be disinfected, thus diffusing the vapor without exposing the operator who superintends the action of the machine.



Formaldehyde-regenerator.

formalesque (fôr-mal-esk'), *a.* [*formal* + *-esque*]. In *landscape-gardening*, noting that style or spirit of treatment which is characterized by an essentially formal handling, being dominated by the architecture or the engineering, while still retaining some natural features; not admittedly and designedly formal, but still not unreservedly free and natural. *L. H. Bailey*.

formalin (fôr'ma-lin), *n.* [*formal*(*dehyde*) + *-in*[2].] A trade-name for aqueous or dilute methyl alcoholic solutions of formaldehyde, containing up to 40 per cent. of the latter.

formalina (fôr-ma-lī'nä), *n.* [NL.] An iodine derivative of formaldehyde. It has been used for inhalation in cases of consumption. Also called *igazol*.

formalin-gelatin (fôr'ma-lin-jel″a-tin), *n.* Same as *formaldehyde* ★*gelatin*.

formalinize (fôr'ma-lin-īze), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *formalinized*, ppr. *formalinizing*. [*formalin* + *-ize*.] To add small amounts of formalin to, as to cultures of typhoid organisms for the purpose of killing them. The dead bacteria give the same reaction as the living culture when used in a Widal test.

formalith (fôr'ma-lith), *n.* [*forma*(*lin*) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A trade-name for blocks of infusorial earth soaked in formalin and used for disinfecting.

formamidate (fôrm-am'i-dāt), *n.* [*formamide* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of formamide, $H.CONH_2$. —**Mercury formamidate,** a soluble salt with a neutral reaction. It does not coagulate albumen, and gives but little pain when injected.

formamide (fôrm-am'id), *n.* [*form*(*ate*) + *amide*.] A colorless liquid, $O:CH.NH_2$, prepared by heating ammonium formate.

formanilide (fôrm-an'i-lid), *n.* [*form*(*ic*) + *anil*[2] + *-ide*[1].] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_5NH.COH$, obtained by digesting aniline with formic acid. It is antipyretic and analgesic.

formant (fôr'mant), *n.* [L. *formans* (*formant-*), ppr. of *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] In *phonol.*, the name given by Hermann to "the tone of constant pitch for each vowel,—independent of the tone on which it is sung." *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 39.

A vowel, according to him [Hermann], is a special acoustic phenomenon, depending on the intermittent production of a special partial, or '*formant*,' or 'characteristique.' The pitch of the '*formant*' may vary a little without altering the character of the vowel.
V. C. McKendrick, in Nature, Dec. 26, 1901, p. 187.

format (fôr-mä'), *n.* [F. *format* = It. *formato* = G. *format*, shape and size of a book, < NL. **formatum*, neut. of L. *formatus*, formed, pp. of *formare*, form.] **1.** In *printing*, the shape and size of a book, as, for example, duodecimo, octavo, quarto, folio, etc.— **2.** In *painting*, *engraving*, etc., the relation between length and breadth of surface.

formation, *n.*, **4.** (*b*) In the classification of rock-masses as adopted by the United States Geological Survey for cartographic purposes, the cartographic unit, or usually the ultimate rock body separately named and mapped.—**5.** In *œcol.*, a plant society or association. See the extract and *plant* ★*formation*.

Geologists, paleobotanists and a few botanists have several times called attention during the past few years to the persistent misuse by many ecologists of the word '*formation*,' when referring to plant societies or associations. Regardless of the sanction of a century . . . of usage for '*formation*' in the geological sense, they have proceeded . . . to transplant the word, viâ Germany, into English botanical literature.
Science, March 18, 1904, p. 467.

Barringtonia formation. See ★*Barringtonia*.—**Bonaventure formation,** a name given by Logan to a heavy sheet of red conglomerates and sandstones which unconformably overlie the Devonian and Silurian limestones of Gaspé, Canada, and are regarded by him as wholly of early Carboniferous age. It is named from the island of Bonaventure, which is composed wholly of these rocks. Later writers have assigned the lower portion of these beds, which attain a thickness of several thousand feet, to the Upper Devonian; but they are all deposits of lacustrine or estuarine origin, and are now regarded as representing one of the Old Red lakes which were numerous in northern latitudes during Devonian and early Carboniferous times.—**Boone formation,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Carboniferous in Arkansas, regarded as equivalent to the Burlington and Lower Keokuk groups. It attains a thickness of 250 feet and is underlain by the Eureka shale and overlain by the Wyman sandstone.—**Burrum formation,** in *geol.*, the lower division of the Jurassic formation in Queensland, Australia.— **Cape May formation,** strata formed during a portion of the Pleistocene period in New Jersey. —**Climatic formation,** a plant formation the character of whose vegetation is governed by atmospheric precipitation. According to Schimper, the author of the distinction, climatic formations fall into three types—*woodland*, *grass-land*, and *desert*. Opposed to *edaphic* ★*formation*, and alternatively termed *district formation*.—**Closed formation,** a plant formation in which the ground is completely occupied, as in a meadow.—**Columbia formation,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Quaternary formation of the Atlantic coastal plain and the Mississippi valley, consisting of a series of subestuarine and submarine deltas and associated delta-deposits. It is characterized by wide-spread stratified deposits and associated terraces which are newer than the Lafayette formation.— **Cultural plant formation,** in *phytogeog.*, an aggregation, in a given region, of cultivated plants of one or of several species as determined, on the one hand, by their adaptations, and, on the other, by economic considerations. Weeds, as governed by conditions of cultivation, are here included. —**Dakota formation,** in *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous system in the interior region of the United States. It lies at the base of the series, and is largely composed of lacustrine sandstones, with deposits of lignite and an abundance of dicotyledonous leaves.—**Decker Ferry formation,** in *geol.*, a division of the Upper Silurian rocks of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It consists of the Decker Ferry shale and the Decker Ferry sandstone of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, the Decker Ferry limestone of that survey being a different formation. It is regarded by New Jersey geologists as equivalent to the Cobleskill (coralline) limestone of New York. It attains

a thickness of 450 feet, and is underlain by the Bossardville limestone and overlain by the Rondout formation. Its lower part is characterized by *Chonetes jerseyensis*.—**District formation.** Same as *climatic* ★*formation*.—**Edaphic formation,** in *phytogeog.*, a plant formation the vegetation of which is chiefly determined by edaphic influences (see ★*edaphic*).—**Heat of formation.** See ★*heat*.—**Ignacio formation,** in *geol.*, a stratum of quartzite near Silverton, Colorado, believed to be of Upper Cambrian age. *W. Cross*, Amer. Jour Sci., Oct., 1904, p. 249.—**Kansan formation,** in *geol.*, glacial deposits forming the lowest member of the Pleistocene.—**Layered formation,** a plant formation in which different vegetation forms succeed each other in strata. See ★*layer*, 7.—**Livingstone formation,** in *geol.*, the uppermost member of the Cretaceous system in the Rocky Mountain region, largely composed of volcanic sands in which have been found some fresh-water and terrestrial *Mollusca*, and a large number of land plants.—**Magothy formation,** in *geol.*, a series of sands and gravels in the Chesapeake Bay region overlying the Potomac formation, from which it is separated by a supposed plane of erosion. It is regarded as pertaining to Cretaceous time.—**Manasquan formation,** in *geol.*, one of the divisions of the Upper Cretaceous of the Atlantic border lying at the top of the series and composed largely of highly glauconitic sand.—**Maroon formation,** in *geol.*, a very thick series of mixed arenaceous and calcareous sediments, belonging to the Carboniferous period and occurring near Aspen, Colorado.—**Matawan formation,** in *geol.*, a series of Upper Cretaceous sands and clays lying at the bottom of the formation, attaining a thickness of about 400 feet in New Jersey, but gradually thinning southward. The fossils are wholly marine.—**Monmouth formation,** in *geol.*, a division of the Upper Cretaceous series of the Atlantic coast of North America resting on the Matawan and overlain by the Rancocas division. It consists largely of glauconitic sands with many fossils.—**Montana formation,** in *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous rocks in the interior of the United States, regarded as lying above the Colorado and below the Livingstone formation. It is composed of lacustrine and brackish water deposits with coal seams and an abundant terrestrial flora, and also carries occasional bands of marine deposits.—**Negaunee formation,** in *geol.*, the uppermost member of the Middle Marquette series in the Marquette iron range of Michigan. It consists largely of cherty iron carbonate and slate, and is penetrated by numerous dikes of trap. The alteration of the cherty iron carbonate under the influence of the meteoric waters has produced the iron ores, which have been very productive.—**Neosho formation,** in *geol.*, a formation of Permian age in Kansas, immediately overlying the uppermost coal-measures and consisting of limestone and shale with many marine fossils (*Pseudomonotis, Pleurophorus*).—**Open formation,** a plant formation in which the ground is incompletely covered, as in a desert.—**Pampas formation,** in *geol.*, a deposit of Quaternary age, similar to the loess, of both æolian and aqueous origin, occurring in the pampas region of South America, in which have been found fossil remains of gigantic sloths (*Megatherium* and *Mylodon*) and armadillos (*Panochthus* and *Glyptodon*).—**Pamunkey formation,** in *geol.*, the Eocene deposits of Maryland, consisting of clays, greensand marls, sands, and limestones. They are divided, on lithic and biotic differences, as follows: at the base, the Aquia Creek stage with Piscataway and Pospotansa substages, and above, the Nanjemoy stage with Potapaco and Woodstock substages. The fauna has throughout a sublittoral expression and consists chiefly of mollusks with *Foraminifera, Bryozoa*, some corals, ostracodes, fish, and a few reptilian remains. *Darton*, 1891.—**Patagonian formation,** in *geol.*, a series of clays, sandstones, and limestones of Lower Miocene age in Argentina and Patagonia, which contain an abundant marine invertebrate fauna closely allied to that of the Miocene beds of Australia and New Zealand. It overlies the *Pyrotherium* beds and is overlain by the continental vertebrate-bearing beds of the Santa Cruz Miocene formations.—**Patuxent formation,** in *geol.*, a series of variegated sands and clays typically developed in the basin of the Patuxent river, Maryland, and forming the basal member of the Potomac group. With a thickness of 60–100 feet they overlap the Algonkian crystallines and the Newark sandstones and shales, of all of which they constitute the redeposited residuals, and they are themselves overlain by the clays of the Arundel formation. The contained fossils are almost wholly restricted to plant remains and afford indecisive evidence as to the Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous age of the formation. See *Potomac* ★*formation*.—**Pensauken formation,** in *geol.*, a series of clays, sands, gravel, and boulder beds of Mid-pleistocene age, typically developed in a broad shallow trough extending across New Jersey in a northeasterly direction from the head of Delaware Bay to Raritan Bay. These beds unconformably overlie the Precambrian crystallines, Triassic sandstones, and the Cretaceous and older Tertiary beds, and their materials are the products of disintegration of the older rocks at the north as well as of the country rocks of the vicinity, all deposited from swiftly moving water carrying floating ice.—**Plant formation,** in *phytogeog.*, originally (Grisebach, 1838) an assemblage of plants, of one or of a plurality of species, which forms a distinct and complete feature of the landscape: in ecological plant geography (see ★*phytogeography*), an assemblage of plants occupying a congenial station, that is, inhabiting an area marked by a special sum of ecological conditions, and determined by their adaptations to life in such an environment, therefore considered biologically not taxonomically. The formation is the phytogeographical unit; but since the unit may be taken in a broader or narrower view, the application of the term has greatly varied and this has induced attempts to introduce a more precise terminology. Warming dropped 'formation' in favor of a term translated sometimes *association*, sometimes *society*, applying this to the units of his classification, which was based on water-content of the soil. Schimper subdivided formations into *climatic* and *edaphic*, the latter corresponding to Warming's 'associations,' and it is nearly with the latter equivalence that 'formation,' used without qualification, now seems to be applied. See ★*association*, 4, *plant association*, under ★*association*, and ★*region*, 8.—**Potomac formation,** in *geol.*, a series of clays, sands, and conglomerates lying at the base of the Cretaceous system along the inner edge of the middle Atlantic coastal plain region, and attaining its greatest development in Maryland. The deposits are almost wholly of fresh-water and estuarine origin, and portions contain an abundant flora of early Cretaceous expression, together with some brackish-water mollusks, fishes, plesiosaurs, and dinosaurs. The series has been divided into the lower Patuxent and Arundel stages which may be of late Jurassic age, and the upper Patapsco and Raritan stages which are of Lower Cretaceous age.—**Rancocas formation,** in *geol.*, a division of the Upper Cretaceous in New Jersey lying above the Monmouth and below the Manasquan divisions, and consisting chiefly of greensand marls carrying many fossils.—**Raritan formation,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Lower Cretaceous (Potomac group) of the Atlantic coast region extending from New Jersey into Maryland and attaining a thickness of 500 feet. It is underlain by the Patapsco formation and overlain by the Matawan formation, and is characterized in New Jersey by plant remains and a few brackish-water molluscan shells.—**Salt formation,** a series of related strata containing beds of rock salt or brine.—**Santa Cruz formation,** in *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary series, in southern South America lying above the Patagonian and remarkable for the profusion in number and variety of its mammalian remains which represent a fauna of austral type strongly contrasted with contemporary faunas of northern latitudes. It is regarded as of Miocene age.—**Soudan formation,** in *geol.*, a series of fragmental sediments, jaspers, and iron ores of the Archæan era, in the Vermilion iron range of Minnesota.—**Star formation,** in *geol.*, a division of the Carboniferous limestone in Australia.—**Timber Creek formation,** in *geol.*, a series of sandstones and limestones at the base of the Upper Cretaceous in Texas.—**Trinity formation,** in *geol.*, the lower division of the Comanche series of the Texan Lower Cretaceous series, comprising the Travis Peak, Glenrose, and Paluxy beds. The formation consists of conglomerates, sands, and limestones, with abundant molluscan fossils.—**Tularosa formation,** in *geol.*, a series of sandy marls containing fresh-water shells of Pliocene age, overlying the Tertiary Otero marls in southeastern New Mexico.—**Tuscaloosa formation,** in *geol.*, a series of clays and sands, aggregating 1,000 feet in thickness, forming the basal member of the Cretaceous system in western Alabama and northeastern Mississippi, and probably equivalent in part to the Raritan of New Jersey and the Patapsco of Maryland.—**Tuscan formation,** in *geol.*, a series of volcanic tuffs of Miocene age capping the Ione formation in the Sacramento valley of California.—**Waipara formation,** in *geol.*, a rock series in the Canterbury district of New Zealand believed to represent the Upper Cretaceous and possibly some of the older Tertiary formations. It consists of conglomerates which attain a thickness of 8,000 feet, sandstones, and shales, and contains numerous plant remains, fishes, and saurians.—**Washita formation,** in *geol.*, the highest division of the Lower Cretaceous deposits of Texas, resting on the Fredericksburg group, and subdivided into the Preston, Fort Worth, Denison, and Shoal Creek beds, in ascending order.—**Weber formation,** in *geol.*, a series of thin-bedded carbonaceous limestones and shales of the Carboniferous period, occurring near Aspen, Colorado.

formatol (fôr′mą-tōl), *n.* [*form*(*aldehyde*) + *-ate*[1] + *-ol*.] A disinfecting and antiseptic dusting-powder containing formaldehyde.

formatore (fôr-mä-tō′rē), *n.*; pl. *formatori* (-rē). [It., a former.] One who models in wax or plaster.

When found, one side of the skull and some fragments of limb-bones were all that was exposed; but the skilful removal of the matrix by Mr. J. Hall, assistant *formatore* in the Museum, has revealed most of the skull, the upper surface of the pelvis, and the femur.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1899, p. 776.

formatory (fôr′mā-tō-ri), *a.* [NL. **formatorius*, ⟨L. *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.*] Tending or serving to form. *Ruskin.*

formene (fôr′mēn), *n.* [*form* (*ic*) + *-ene*.] Same as *methane*.

former[2], *n.*, 2. (*b*) One of a number of appliances and machines used in bending and shaping sheet-metal into tubes, cylinders, boxes, and other forms. For making cylindrical blanks for round vessels and pipes, the machines employ long bending-rolls in groups of three, the sheet-metal being bent to the right diameter by the size and adjustment of the rolls. Small machines using two short rolls having irregular faces are used in forming blanks for pepper-boxes, candlesticks, and other small cylindrical vessels. Forming-machines for making square or triangular blanks for boxes and pipes are properly sheet-metal bending-machines. Wire-forming machines, used in making wire rings, handles, and bails, all use rolls or sections of cylinders round which the wire is bent to give it the proper shape.

3. The templet used for the cutting of gear-teeth; the guide used for giving desired motion to the cutter when forming or cutting irregularly shaped pieces in a profiling-machine.—4. In *elect.*, a frame upon which the coils of certain types of armatures and transformers are wound.—**Line-former,** two concentric strips of brass leads, used by job-printers to keep in proper position lines of type arranged for a curve.—**Molding-former,** an appliance for reproducing the exact form of any molding or irregular surface. It consists of a large number of thin metal strips inclosed in a frame. Placed over the molding, or horizontally against it, the outer ends conform to the surface on which they rest and reproduce its form. A binding-screw holds the strips in place when removed from the molding.—**Slip-roll former,** a former in which one of the rolls can be released from the machine for convenience in slipping the finished blanks off the end of the roll.—**Square-pan former,** a tinman's stake for bending the edges of tin-plate in making baking-pans, etc.

former-wound (fôr′mėr-wound), *a.* In *elect.*, wound upon a former or frame before being mounted: said of certain types of armature-coils.

Formic aldehyde. Same as *formaldehyde*. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, XIV. 1070.

formicarious (fôr-mi-kā′ri-us), *a.* [NL. **formicarius*: see *formicarium*.] Belonging to or resembling an ants' nest or formicary. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Oct., 1903, p. 427.

formicary, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to ants or an ant-hill or community: as, *formicary* routine. *The Atlantic*, Feb., 1892, p. 180.

formicate (fôr′mi-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *formicated*, ppr. *formicating*. [L. *formicare*, swarm as ants, ⟨*formica*, an ant.] To swarm (in the manner of ants). *Lowell.*

formicide[2], *n.* [NL. **formicida* for **formicicida*, ⟨*formica*, ant, + *cædere*, kill.] One who or that which kills ants; a substance destructive to ants.

In the coffee regions the damage done by them is so serious that the Brazilian Government at one time offered a large premium for a successful *formicida* or ant exterminator.

Van Hise, U. S. Geol. Surv. Monographs, XLVII. 456.

formicivorous (fôr-mi-siv′ō-rus), *a.* [L. *formica*, ant, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on ants: a term applied to certain birds and mammals such as the flickers and ant-eaters.

formin (fôr′min), *n.* Same as ★*urotropin*.

forming-machine, *n.*, 2. (*b*) In *hat-making*, a felt-forming machine. It is the second machine used in the process of hat-making and follows the blowing-machine. It consists of an air-tight chamber having an air-inlet at the top and an air-outlet at the bottom. When ready for use a hollow cone or form of perforated metal is placed in the chamber in such a position that it covers the outlet, so that when an air-suction or exhaust is started all the air must be drawn through the perforations of the cone. When the chamber is closed and the exhaust started, a blast, bearing a cloud of loose hair from the blowing-machine, is turned on and the floating hair gathers in a film on the former, being pressed down by the air pressure and held in place by the suction through the perforations. When this film is sufficiently thick, the blast and exhaust are cut off, the chamber is opened, and the former is removed and plunged into water, when the film readily slips off in the shape of a felt cone the exact shape of the former and ready for the next process of working and matting together to form a felt hat-body. See *blowing-machine*.—**Lock-forming machine,** a machine for making the hook or lock on parallel edges of the blanks used in making the bodies of cans. It conveys each blank to the machine, clamps it, forms the hook, and releases and delivers the finished blank at a high speed.

forming-rolls (fôr′ming-rōls), *n.* The rolls used in a forming-machine; also, the machine itself.

forming-tool (fôr′ming-tōl), *n.* In *machine-shop practice*, a shaped cutter used in a lathe to give a special shape or form to a piece of work.

form-maker (fôrm′mā″kėr), *n.* One who works at a brake, in a cracker factory, forming the dough into sheets to be run on the cutting-machine.

formoform (fôr′mō-fôrm), *n.* [*form*(*aldehyde*) + *form*(*ic*).] A dusting-powder consisting of starch, zinc oxid, thymol, and formaldehyde.

formol (fôr′mōl), *n.* Same as ★*formalin*.

formopyrin (fôr-mō-pī′rin), *n.* [*form*(*aldehyde*) + (*anti*)*pyrin*.] A white crystalline compound obtained by the action of formaldehyde on antipyrin. It is antipyretic and antiseptic.

formose (fôr′mōs), *n.* [*form*(*aldehyde*) + *-ose*.] A mixture of at least two substances formed by the polymerization of formaldehyde under the influence of calcium oxid. It contains a sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

form-quality (fôrm′kwol″i-ti), *n.* In *psychol.*, that which gives to a group of elementary mental processes a certain perceptual or ideational form, or indicates the specific group-arrangement: regarded by certain authors as a positive ideational content, appearing in consciousness together with such ideational complexes as are composed of separable elements, but referred by others to the laws of association and the selective activity of attention. The term was introduced by C. von Ehrenfels in 1890.

In a very great variety of mental complexes, over and above the elements into which the complex falls, there remains, he insists, a mental factor which is a necessary and characteristic feature of the complex,—something which may remain unchanged even though all the elements be altered. This new factor, this 'positive ideational content,' is the *form-quality*.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., XIII. 276.

formula, *n.*—**Cippoletti's, D'Arcy's, Francis's,** etc., **formula,** various algebraic formulæ devised by the

authors whose names are given, to express the quantity of flow of water in terms of length, depth, etc., in a measuring-device.—**Constitutional** or **structural formula,** a formula expressing not only the kind and number of atoms in the molecules of any substance, but also their arrangement or order of attachment to each other. See *graphic formula.*—**Descartes's formula,** in *optics,* the trigonometrical statement of the relation between the angles of incidence (i) and of refraction (r), viz. : $\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = n$, where n is the index of refraction. This is known as *Snell's law,* but the statement of it in the above form is attributed to Descartes.—**Dimensional formula,** an algebraic expression indicating the manner in which the three fundamental quantities of any system of measurements — usually length, mass, and time — enter into any derived physical quantity. Thus the dimensional formula of a force is LMT^{-2}.—**Euler's formula.** (*b*) In *geom.,* $F + S = E + 2$. In any convex polyhedron the number of faces increased by the number of summits exceeds by two the number of edges.—**Fechner's formula, Fechner's fundamental formula,** in *psychophys.,* the formula $dS = c\frac{dR}{R}$, where *S* stands for intensity of sensation, *R* for stimulus, and *c* for a constant value.—**Fechner's measurement formula, Fechner's metric formula,** in *psychophys.,* the formula $S = k \log \frac{R}{r}$, where *S* is a sensation of given intensity, *k* is a constant value, *R* is the stimulus which evokes *S,* and *r* is the liminal value of this stimulus. If we make $r = 1$, the formula becomes $S = k$ log. *R.*—**Ferrel's gradient formula.** See ★*gradient.*—**Formula of Avernarius,** an empirical formula for the electromotive force of a thermo-electric couple, proposed by M. P. Avernarius of Kief (1863). It has the form

$$E_{(t_1 - t_2)} = b(t_1 - t_2) + c(t_1^2 - t_2^2),$$

where E is the electromotive force, t_1 and t_2 are temperatures of the junctions, and b and c are constants which depend upon the metals employed.—**Formula of Stefan.** See *Stefan's* ★*law.*—**Fourier-Bessel formula,** a formula expressing the algebraic sum of a series of sines and cosines of successive multiples of a unit angle. The coefficients and angles may be so adjusted that the sum total shall represent the observed variations of any natural phenomenon. It serves as an interpolation formula if the observed quantities are not governed by any known law, but as a serial development if the natural law is known.—**Fresnel's formula.** See *reflection* ★*equations.*—**Galton's formula,** a formula of natality (which see) devised by Francis Galton.

If we denote the paternal age by p, the maternal by m, and the degree of natality by n, the formula is

$$m + p + n = 91\tfrac{1}{4}$$
$$n = 91\tfrac{1}{4} - (m + p);$$

that is to say, the natality can with satisfactory reliability be estimated to be equal to the difference between the age of both parents taken together and the number $91\frac{1}{4}$.

Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1895, ser. B, p. 847.

Garrod's formula. See *muscle* ★*formula.*—**Green's formula,** an equation for the distribution of magnetism in a cylinder acted upon by a uniform external force parallel to its axis. It is

$$\lambda = \pi k X p a \frac{e^{\frac{px}{a}} - e^{-\frac{px}{a}}}{e^{\frac{pl}{a}} + e^{-\frac{pl}{a}}},$$

where λ is the linear density of free magnetism at a distance x from the middle of the cylinder, whose radius is a and length 2 l, *k* is the coefficient of magnetization, X the magnetizing force, and p a constant.—**Heron's formula,**

$$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)},$$

where $s = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)$, and $\Delta \equiv$ area of any triangle.—**Holman's formula,** the equation,

$$\Sigma_o^t e = mt^n,$$

which expresses the relation between the electromotive force of a thermo-element and the temperature of the hot junction. In this formula e is the electromotive force for a difference of temperature of 1° C., and t the temperature to be measured, and m and n are constants.—**Hypsometric formula,** the formula $H = \frac{B}{S} \log \frac{B}{y}$, where B is the pressure (in centimeters of mercury) and S the density (referred to mercury) of the air at the earth's surface; H centimeters the height, and y the atmospheric pressure at the elevation H.—**Lambert's formula,** a formula for obtaining the mean wind direction from a table of observed directions, namely,

$$\tan \phi = \frac{E - W + (NE + SE - SW - NW)\cos 45°}{N - S + (NE + NW - SE - SW)\cos 45°},$$

where ϕ is the angle between the north and the mean wind direction measured round by east.—**Le Chatelier's formula.** See *Le Chatelier's* ★*law of radiation.*—**Moseley's formula,** in *naval arch.,* an expression for the dynamical stability or the work done in inclining a vessel to a given angle. It considers the immersed and the emerged wedges of equal volume formed by the load-water planes in the upright and inclined positions and the distances of their centers of volume from the inclined water-plane. The product of the sum of these distances by the ratio of the volume of a wedge to the total volume of the under-water hull is diminished by the product of the versed sine of the angle of inclination and the distance between the center of gravity and the center of buoyancy in the upright position. The resultant quantity multiplied by the displacement or weight of the vessel is the work done in inclining the vessel to the given angle.—**Muscle formula,** a plan devised by A. H. Garrod for expressing by letters and symbols the presence or absence of certain leg-muscles used by him in classifying birds. The letters A B X Y represented respectively the femorocaudal, accessory femorocaudal, semitendinosus, and accessory semitendinosus, while + indicated the presence and – the absence of the ambiens. For example, A B X + showed that the first three muscles and the ambiens were present.—**Nerve formula,** a method of noting the arrangement of the spinal nerves, especially in the lower vertebrates, such as fishes, where some of the nerves of the pectoral and pelvic girdles have been fused, thus lessening their apparent number.—**Neumann's formula.** See *reflection* ★*equations.*—**Phalangeal formula,** a method of expressing the number of joints or phalanges in the digits of either the fore foot or hind foot, the enumeration being from the innermost digit outward.

The *phalangeal formula* is 2, 3, 4, 5, 4.

Osborn, The Reptilian Subclasses Diapsida [and Synapsida.

Poisson's formula,

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = \nabla^2 V = \Delta^2 V = 4\pi\rho,$$

where ρ is a function of x, y, z, the coördinates of a point in space, and V may denote temperature, or concentration of a solution, or electric and magnetic potential, or the Newtonian potential due to an attracting mass, etc.—**Stansfield's formula,** the equation $T\frac{dE}{dT} = aT + b$, which expresses the relation between the electromotive force of a thermo-element, used for the measurement of high temperatures, and the temperature. T is the absolute temperature of the hot junction, E the electromotive force when the cold junction is in boiling water, and a and b are constants.—**Structural formula.** See *graphic formula.*—**Van der Waal's formula.** See *Van der Waal's* ★*equation.*

formulary, *n.* **3.** A collection of medical formulæ.

formulistic (fôr-mū-lis′tik), *a.* [*formula* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Consisting of a formula; adhering or conforming to some recognized formula; taken from the recognized form or formula.

The sacred myths have a constant bearing upon *formulistic* prayers and observances.

Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. 231.

fornix, *n.* **4.** In *topical geom.,* a part of a surface which, in conjunction with another similar part which inseparably accompanies it, increases the cyclosis of the surface by two. If cut away, it would leave two holes in the surface. Viewed from one side of the surface, it appears as a tubular bar (however much distorted or knotted) bridging the space from the edge of one hole to that of the other and leaving a transverse tunnel beneath formed by the twin fornix; while viewed from the other side it appears as a tunnel joining one hole to the other with a transverse bridge above formed by the twin fornix.—**Fornix longus,** a term sometimes used as a synonym for the arched portion of the fornix in the mammalian brain. Certain of the fibers are supposed to originate in the gyrus fornicatus.

fortescue (fôr′tes-kū), *n.* [Appar. from a surname *Fortescue,* whence by a popular adaptation the form *forty-skewer,* as alluding to the many sharp spines. But some consider *forty-skewer* to be the original.] A scorpænoid fish, *Pentaroge marmorata,* found in Australian waters.

Fortescue, or 40-skewer, a fish of New South Wales, Pentaroge marmorata, Cuv. and Val., family Scorpænidæ; called also the Scorpion, and the Cobbler. All its names allude to the thorny spines of its fins. The name *Fortescue* is an adaptation of Forty-skewer by the law of Hobson-Jobson. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

Fortification lines, the edge of a zigzag luminous figure sometimes observed subjectively during an attack of megrim.

Fortified milk. See ★*milk.*

fortoin (fôr′tō-in), *n.* [*for*(*maldehyde*) + (*co*)*toin*]. A yellow, tasteless crystalline compound obtained by the action of formaldehyde on cotoin. It is used as an intestinal astringent in diarrhea.

Fort Pierre group. See ★*group*[1].

fortress, *n.*—**The fortress.** Same as ★*Sebastopol.*

fortuitism, *n.* **2.** The doctrine that a tendency in the universe toward a certain direction of development may be accounted for by continual fortuitous changes, combined with an inherent possibility of an indefinite sum of change in the direction which development takes and an inherent impossibility of an indefinite sum of change in the opposite direction. The case is supposed to be analogous to that of a large number of gamblers playing against one another. Some of them are ruined from time to time and drop out of the game; and thus the average capital of those who remain tends to increase.

Fortuitous variation. See ★*variation.*

forty, *n.*—**Half forty.** See ★*half.*

forty-legs (fôr′ti-legz), *n.* An Australian myriapod, *Cermatia* or *Scutigera smithii.*

forty-skewer (fôr′ti-skū′ėr), *n.* Same as ★*fortescue.*

forty-spot (fôr′ti-spot), *n.* A shrike, *Pardalotus quadragintus,* one of the diamond-birds. [Australia.]

forward[1]. **I.** *a.*—**Forward glance,** in *cricket,* a glance-stroke played forward; a stroke by which the ball is turned in its course, usually to the leg side, by playing forward with the surface of the bat held slantwise.—**Forward play,** in *cricket,* the act of stocking or stopping the bowling by stepping forward with the left foot and meeting the ball soon after it has pitched.

II. *n.* In *foot-ball, basket-ball,* and other games, a player in the front line of the team.

forward[1], *adv.* **4.** In *cricket,* in front of the batsman's wicket: said of a fielder's position.

forwarding-yard (fôr′wärd-ing-yärd), *n.* See ★*drill-yard.*

fosfate, fosfatic, etc. Simplified spellings of *phosphate,* etc.

fosforic, fosforus, etc. Simplified spellings of *phosphoric,* etc.

foss, *n.* A simplified spelling of *fosse.*

fossa[1], *n.*—**Amygdaloid fossa,** the interval between the pillars of the fauces occupied by the tonsil.—**Crotaphite fossa.** See ★*crotaphite.*—**Douglas's fossa.** Same as *rectovaginal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Epigastric fossa.** (*a*) The urachal fossa. (*b*) The pit of the stomach.—**Ethmoid fossa,** a groove on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone in which lies the olfactory lobe.—**Eustachian fossa,** a sulcus in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which lodges a part of the Eustachian tube.—**Fossa capitis femoris,** the depression on the head of the femur giving attachment to the ligamentum teres.—**Fossa cerebelli.** See *occipital fossæ.*—**Fossa costalis,** depression on the body of a vertebra where it articulates with one of the ribs.—**Fossa intercondyloidea.** Same as *intercondyloid fossa.* See *intercondyloid.*—**Fossa of Rolando,** a groove which marks the division between the parietal and frontal lobes of the brain.—**Fossa sellæ.** Same as *pituitary fossa.*—**Harderian fossa,** the depression in advance of the orbit in which the Harderian gland is lodged. See *gland.*—**Hypogastric fossa,** a depression on the inner surface of the anterior abdominal wall between the hypogastric folds.—**Hypotrochanteric fossa,** a depression below the trochanter of the femur, well marked in the anthropoid apes and in certain of the lower races of man.—**Intercondyloid fossa.** See *intercondyloid.*—**Lacerate fossa,** an opening in the wall of the orbit of the eye, just above the alisphenoid: more or less irregular in shape, whence the name.—**Mastoid fossa,** a depression for the lateral sinus on the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.—**Mesencephalic fossa,** in *ornith.,* the depression in the cranium which contains the olfactory lobes and adjoining parts of the brain constituting the mesencephalon.—**Metencephalic fossa,** in *ornith.,* the depression in the floor of the cranium which contains the medulla.—**Olfactory fossa,** the depression on the interior of the cranium which contains the olfactory lobes.—**Patellar fossa.** (*a*) See *patellar.* (*b*) A depression in the hyaloid membrane of the eye on a level with the entrance of the optic nerve.—**Popliteal fossa,** the depression on the posterior face of the femur, near its distal end.—**Quadratojugal fossa,** the name given by Pycraft to the triangular space in the skull of a bird, bounded on the outside by the slender quadratojugal, on the inside by the palatine, and in front by the end of the maxillary. *Trans. Zool. Soc. London,* 1900, p. 185.—**Subtrochanteric fossa,** the deep pit on the posterior side of the proximal end of a bird's humerus. When the humerus is pneumatic the pneumatic foramina open in this fossa.—**Supraclavicular fossa.** (*a*) See *supraclavicular.* (*b*) The depression between the sternal and the clavicular origins of the sternomastoid muscle.—**Supracondyloid fossa,** a depression on the femur between the internal tuberosity and the internal supracondyloid tubercle.—**Sylvian fossa,** a depression on the under surface of the brain within the fissure of Sylvius containing the insula.—**Tonsillar fossa.** Same as *amygdaloid* ★*fossa.*—**Urachal fossa,** a depressed space on the inner surface of the anterior abdominal wall between the urachus and the hypogastric artery.

fossette, *n.* **3.** A hollow of considerable depth in the grinding-face of a tooth, more or less completely surrounded by enamel folds: typically shown in such a tooth as the molar of a rhinoceros. See cut under ★*tooth.*

fossiform (fos′i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *fossa,* ditch, + *forma,* form.] Having the form of a fossa or pit; pit-shaped.

Fossil oil, an early name for petroleum. *Dialect Notes,* II. vi.—**Fossil ore.** See *Clinton ore,* under *ore.*—**Fossil rain-marks,** scars made in the soft mud or sand by rain, which, before being obliterated, were covered by a layer of sediment that preserved them, the whole being subsequently compacted into rock.—**Fossil river-channel,** a former river channel buried beneath later formations.—**Fossil water,** water contained in rocks of sedimentary origin, especially that part of such water which is regarded as having been derived from the sea and incorporated in the muds at the time the sediments were laid down.

fossula, *n.* (*b*) In *anat.,* one of the numerous slight depressions on the surface of the brain.

fostite (fos′tīt), *n.* [(*sul*)*phost*(*eat*)*ite.*] A trade-name for cupric sulphate converted into a dusting-powder, for application to plants as a fungicide, by being soaked up in solution by an inert mineral powder, such as soapstone, and dried. Also known as *cupric steatite* and *sulphosteatite.*

F. O. T. An abbreviation of *free on truck.* [Eng.]

Fothergilla (foᵀᴴ-ėr-gil′ä), *n.* [NL. (Murray, 1774), named in honor of John *Fothergill* (1712–1780), an English physician and botanist.] A genus of shrubs of the family *Hamamelidaceæ.* It is distinguished from related genera by having apetalous flowers in terminal spikes, a bell-shaped and 5- to 7-lobed calyx, numerous stamens, and the fruit a 2-partitioned and 2-seeded capsule. There are three species of the southern Alleghany region, two of which, *F. Carolina* (*F. Gardeni* of Murray) and *F. major,* are planted for ornament. The former is sometimes known as *witch-alder.*

fotograf, fotografer, etc. Simplified spellings of *photograph*, etc.

fotometer, fotometric, etc. Simplified spellings of *photometer*, etc.

fototype, fototypic. Simplified spellings of *phototype, phototypic.*

Foucault prism. See ★*prism.*

Foucault's method. See ★*method* and *velocity of* ★*light.*

foujdar (fouj′där), *n.* [Also *fousdar, phousdar;* < Hind. Pers. *faujdār*, a military commander, < Pers. *fauj*, a regiment, + *dār*, one who holds.] Formerly, in Persia, a military officer; in India, under the Mogul government, an officer who had charge of the police and criminal matters. [Anglo-Indian.]

foujdari (fouj-dā′rē), *n.* [Hind. *faujdārī*, < *faujdār:* see *foujdar.*] In India, a local native court of justice.

Foul block, a block in which the rope has jammed.—**Foul chain.** Same as *foul hawse.*—**Foul coast,** a coast which is lined with reefs and breakers.—**Foul ground,** a harbor in which rocks, shoals, or wrecks endanger navigation.—**Foul hand,** in *poker*, a hand containing more or fewer than five cards, any part of which has been lifted or looked at.—**Foul tip,** in *base-ball*, a pitched ball just tipped by the batsman's club, so that its direction and speed are not appreciably altered.—**Foul water** (*naut.*). (*a*) Water in which the bottom mud and sand rises to the surface. See *to make foul water.* (*b*) Water which shows unequal soundings. (*c*) Water resting on a bottom of rocks and shoals.—**Foul wind** (*naut.*), a head wind.

foul-lines (foul′līnz), *n. pl.* In *base-ball*, lines drawn from the outer corner of the home plate along the outer edge of first and third bases to the boundaries of the ground. See *foul*[1], *n.*, 2.

foundation, *n.* 9. In *ship-building*, any part of a ship's structure which is built up or specially reinforced to support heavy weights, as engines and boilers, turrets, guns, boat-cranes, etc.

foundation-bolt (foun-dā′shọn-bōlt), *n.* A large and heavy bolt used to secure the base of steel columns to the foundation stones or to secure heavy machinery to a floor.

foundation-plate (foun-dā′shọn-plāt), *n.* 1. A bed-plate for a steam-engine or heavy machine, usually of cast-iron.—2. An anvil or base-plate upon which ornaments are arranged in a stamping- or embossing-press.—3. A plate used in a foundation which is built up of plates and angles, as the engine foundations in a ship.

foundation-stop (foun-dā′shọn-stop), *n.* See *stop*[1], 6.

founder[3], *v. i.* 4. In *golf*, to drive the ball into the ground by turning in the face of the club when striking.

founder-shaft (foun′dėr-shȧft), *n.* In *mining*, the original shaft for a mine. [Eng.]

foundry-proof (foun′dri-prōf), *n.* The last proof of composed type, supposed to be nearly free from fault. The proof-reader of the printing-house reads it for the detection of unnoticed typographical blemishes. When the type is not electrotyped or stereotyped it is called the *press-proof.*

fountain, *n.* 8. A fountain-shell or watering-pot shell; any shell of the genus *Aspergillum.*—**Fountain decussation,** a decussation of nerve-fibers of the crura cerebri beneath the posterior longitudinal fasciculus.

fountain-brush (foun′tȧn-brush), *n.* A marking, painting, or stenciling brush having a reservoir in the handle for ink or paint. Pressure upon a button at the end of the handle releases enough ink to wet the brush. When the brush is worn out it can be removed from the handle and a fresh brush affixed.

fountain-dues (foun′tȧn-dūz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the amount of money charged against a vessel for furnishing her with fresh water while in harbor and filling her water-tanks for sea.

fountain-pump (foun′tȧn-pump), *n.* A pump for throwing a spray like a fountain, for use on a lawn or for spraying trees.

fountain-syringe (foun′tȧn-sir″inj), *n.* A rubber bag terminating in a flexible tube, with appropriate tip for the administration of urethral, vaginal, or rectal injections.

fountain-tree (foun′tȧn-trē), *n.* The deodar, *Cedrus Deodara.* See *deodar.*

Fouquieriaceæ (fō-ki-ā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Fouquieria* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Hypericales*, consisting of the single genus *Fouquieria* (which see).

fouquieriaceous (fō-ki-ā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Fouquieriaceæ.*

four, *n.* 7. In *cricket*, a boundary; also, a ball hit by the batsman, which reaches the boundary, thus scoring four runs. See ★*fourer.* *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 314.—**Four up and three to play,** in *golf*, noting the score of a player when he has four holes to the good, and there remain only three holes to be played: he wins the match.—**Long fours,** candles about eight inches long, weighing four to the pound.—**Short fours,** candles from four to five inches long, weighing four to the pound.

fourchette, *n.* 5. The combination in one hand of the cards immediately above and below the one led, such as queen and 10 over a jack.—**Imperfect fourchette,** the combination in one hand of the card immediately above and that next below the card led: as, queen, 9 on a jack led.

fourchite (fōr′shīt), *n.* [*Fourche* Mountain, Arkansas, + *-ite*[2].] An olivin-free monchiquite; a dark porphyry or non-porphyritic aphanite with hornblende or pyroxene in a more or less glassy ground-mass. It occurs in dikes.

four-coupled (fōr′kup″ld), *a.* Having four driving-wheels coupled or connected by side-rods, as the standard American passenger-engine which has two such drivers on each side.

four-course (fōr′kōrs), *n.* In *farming*, a course of crop-rotation which is completed in four years. See *rotation of crops*, under *rotation.*

four-cut (fōr′kut), *a.* Cut into four parts, as a piston-ring.

four-cycle (fōr′sī″kl), *n.* Same as *four-phase cycle* (which see, under *internal-combustion* ★*motor*).

four-cylinder (fōr′sil″in-dėr), *a.* Having four cylinders, either working together or each one working separately from the others.

Fourdrinier machine. See ★*paper-machine.*

fourer (fōr′ėr), *n.* [*four* + *-er*[1].] In *cricket*, a four; a ball hit by the batsman, which reaches the boundary, thus scoring four runs. *H. R. Lyttelton*, Cricket and Golf, p. 14.

four-horned (fōr′hôrnd), *a.* Having four horns, as the Quito sheep, or the four-horned antelope, *Tetraceros quadricornis*, of India.

Fourier-Bessel formula. See ★*formula.*

four-in-hand. I. *n.* 3. A long scarf or necktie. One of the ends (which are broader than the center which surrounds the neck) is wound over the other, passed up between the neck and the tie, and then brought down in front through the loop thus formed.

II. *a.*—**Four-in-hand coach,** a heavy coach, with square boot and box, and fitted with roof-seats on the main body, a driver's seat on the box, and a footman's seat on the boot; a gentleman's drag, wrongly called a *tally-ho* (a name given to an individual coach introduced into New York by Colonel Kane, about the year 1876).—**Four-in-hand harness,** a set of harness for four horses—two leaders and two at the pole. The standard pattern is without breechings. The pole-team have pads: these may be omitted on the leaders. The bridles of the pole-team are fitted with rein-rings to support the lead-reins.

four-o'clock, *n.*—**Californian four-o'clock,** *Mirabilis Californica* of southern California, a species with numerous small flowers resembling diminutive azaleas. *Parsons and Buck*, Wild Flowers of California, p. 208.—**Four-o'clock family,** the plant family *Nyctaginaceæ.*

four-on (fōr′on), *a.* Said of an arrangement of pages for presswork by which four copies in quadruplicate can be printed together on the same sheet by the same operation. See ★*two-on.* *De Vinne*, Mod. Book Composition, p. 349.

four-phase (fōr′fāz), *a.* Having four phases or conditions; in gas-engines, four-cycle.

foursome, *a.* II. *n.* A golf match in which four persons engage, two playing against the other two.

foursquare, *a.* II. *n.* A figure with four equal sides.

fourteener (fōr′tēn″ėr), *n.* A line of poetry of fourteen syllables. *G. Saintsbury.*

fourth. I. *a.*—**Fourth state of matter.** See ★*matter.*

II. *n.*—**Fourth best,** in *whist* and *bridge*, the fourth card of any suit counting from the top: the modern substitute for the penultimate and antepenultimate.

four-toes (fōr′tōz), *n.* The plantain-leaf everlasting, *Antennaria plantaginifolia.* Also called *dog-toes* and *pussy-toes.*

Fovea canina. Same as *canine fossa* (which see, under *canine*).—**Fovea capitis femoris.** Same as ★*fossa capitis femoris.*—**Fovea ischiadica,** in *ornith.*, the most evident depression on the lower side of the pelvis, lying just in advance of the first true sacral vertebra.—**Fovea jugularis,** the depression at the root of the neck between the sternal origins of the sternomastoid muscles.—**Fovea lumbalis,** in *ornith.*, a small depression on the under side of the anterior part of the ilium.—**Fovea navicularis.** Same as *navicular fossa* (which see, under *navicular*).—**Fovea nuchæ,** the groove at the back of the neck just below the skull.—**Fovea pharyngis.** Same as *Rosenmüller's fossa.*—**Fovea pudendalis,** in *ornith.*, that depression on the under side of the pelvis of a bird which lies just back of the first sacral and is crossed by the transverse processes of the sacrals.—**Fovea triangularis.** Same as *ventricle of Arantius.*

foveation (fō-vē-ā′shọn), *n.* [*foveate* + *-ion.*] The formation or the presence of pits, noting this phenomenon in the pock-mark or vaccination-scar. *Biometrika*, Feb., 1903, p. 137.

foveiform (fō′vē-i-fôrm), *a.* Having the character of a pit, depression, or fovea.

foveolated (fō′vē-ọ̄-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *foveolate.*

foveolate-punctate (fō′vē-ō-lat-pungk″tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, punctured with foveolæ, as the elytra of certain beetles.

fowl[1], *n.*—**Hollow fowl,** "poultry, rabbits, etc.; any meat not sold by butchers." *Halliwell.*

fowl-mite (foul′mīt), *n.* See ★*chicken-mite.*

fowl-pock (foul′pok), *n.* Same as ★*hen-pox.*

fowl-tick (foul′tik), *n.* Either *Argas persicus* of South Africa, or *Argas miniatus* of America, giant mites which attack chickens.



Fowl-tick (*Argas miniatus*). Ventral view, highly magnified. (Marx, U. S. D. A.)

fox[1], *n.* 5. A drain carried under another watercourse by means of a depressed culvert forming an inverted siphon. Commonly called a *dip-culvert* or a *dive-culvert.*—6. One of the northern constellations (Vulpecula), situated between the constellations of the Swan and the Dolphin.—7. [Tr. G. *fuchs.*] A freshman in a German university. [Not used in American colleges.]

A duel was going on between two Füchse (Freshmen). . . . The two "*foxes*" fought out their time and were released, greatly to their own satisfaction.
J. M. Hart, German Universities, pp. 71, 72.

fox-chop (foks′chop), *n.* A cultivated form of the dog's-chop, *Mesembryanthemum caninum.*

fox-farming (foks′fär-ming), *n.* The industry of rearing the blue or arctic fox (*Vulpes lagopus*) for its valuable skin. Uninhabited islands of the Aleutian chain in Alaska are used for the purpose, the animals being allowed to run wild. The only care given them consists in supplying them with food, and they are trapped as in the wild state.

fox-feet (foks′fēt), *n.* The fir club-moss, *Lycopodium Selago.*

foxglove, *n.* 4. The pitcher-plant, *Sarracenia purpurea.*—5. The trumpet-creeper, *Campsis radicans.*—**American foxglove,** *Dasistoma Pedicularia*, a large, much-branched, viscid-hairy herb of eastern North America, with broad twice-pinnatifid leaves and large yellow flowers resembling those of the foxglove in shape.—**Blue foxglove,** the throatwort, *Campanula Trachelium.* See *throatwort*, 1.—**False foxglove.** (*b*) Any species of *Dasistoma*, American plants with large yellow flowers, related to the foxglove. *D. flavum* is the *downy false foxglove; D. lævigatum,* the *entire-leaved foxglove; D. Pedicularia,* the *fern-leaved foxglove; D. Virginicum,* the *smooth foxglove;* and *D. grandiflorum,* the *western false foxglove.*—**Ladies'-** or **lady's-foxglove,** the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.*—**Lousewort foxglove,** the American lousewort, *Pedicularis Canadensis.*—**Mullen foxglove.** (*b*) *Digitalis Thapsi*, native in Spain.—**West Indian foxglove,** the Spanish calalu, *Phytolacca octandra.*—**White foxglove,** the haskwort, *Campanula latifolia.* See *haskwort.*—**Yellow foxglove,** the downy false foxglove, *Dasistoma flavum.*

fox-grass (foks′gràs), *n.* See *salt-marsh* ★*grass.*

fox-head (foks′hed), *n.* 1. The head of a fox.—2. A drinking-cup in the form of the head of a fox, suggested by the Grecian rhyton. Such cups were made by European potters in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Fox Hills group. See ★*group*[1].

fox-key (foks′kē), *n.* A split key into the end of which is driven a thin wedge of steel to prevent it from working out.

fox-poison (foks′poi″zn), *n.* The spurge-laurel, *Daphne Laureola.*

foxtail, *n.*—**Alpine foxtail,** *Alopecurus alpinus*, an erect short-headed species which occurs in the arctic regions of both hemispheres.—**Branching foxtail,** *Chætochloa composita*, a stout species with a bristly, branching panicle. It extends from the West Indies into southern Florida. The name has also been applied to one of the windmill-grasses, *Chloris verticillata.*—**Bristly foxtail,** *Chætochloa verticillata*, a species with rather short adhesive awns, a weed found sparingly in waste places. Sometimes also the Hungarian grass *C. Italica.*—**Floating foxtail,** the water-foxtail, *Alopecurus geniculatus*, a species widely diffused in Europe, Asia, and North America, affording excellent grazing in wet places.—**Large foxtail,** in California, the larger species of barley-grass, *Hordeum*, more properly called *squirrel-tail.*—**Meadow-foxtail,** a pasture-grass, *Alopecurus pratensis*, native in Europe and introduced into North America. It is valuable in mixtures for pasture in moist ground on account of its earliness and other good qualities. Its heads, like those of other species of the genus, suggest a small timothy. See cut on following page.—**Mountain foxtail,** *Alopecurus occidentalis*, an erect species growing in mountain meadows of the Rocky Mountains, occasionally abundant and yielding a fine, long, bright-colored hay. The heads are thicker and shorter than those of the meadow-foxtail.—

Small foxtail, in California, the smaller species of *Hordeum*. See *large* ★*foxtail*. — **Smooth foxtail,** *Chætochloa imberbis*, a species somewhat resembling the yellow foxtail, but easily distinguished by its longer bristles and by its rootstocks. It is widely diffused in several varieties, being found in the southeastern United States, the West Indies, and Mexico. — **Western foxtail.** Same as *mountain* ★*foxtail*. — **Yellow foxtail,** *Chætochloa glauca*, a very common grass of mild latitudes, appearing as a weed in cultivated ground. Also known as *pigeon-grass* (which see). See cut at ★*Chætochloa*.



Meadow-foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*). *a*, plant, one fourth natural size; *b*, spikelet; *c*, flowering glume; *d*, stamens and pistil. (*b*, *c*, and *d* slightly enlarged.)

foxtail-pine (foks′tāl-pīn′), *n.* **1.** See *foxtail-pine*, under *pine*[1]. — **2.** *Pinus Balfouriana*, a small tree of the northwestern United States, resembling *P. aristata*, but having the scales destitute of prickles. — **3.** The loblolly-pine, *Pinus Tæda*.

foxy[1], *a.* **4.** In *painting*, marked by a disagreeable, hot quality of color. — **5.** Penetrating and well acquainted with the ways of the world; sharp; especially, having an air of knowingness: it then signifies a not very estimable character.

F. P. An abbreviation of *fire-plug*.

F. P. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fellow of the Philological Society*; (*b*) of *Fellow of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain*.

Fr. An abbreviation (*b*) of *France*; (*c*) of *Friday*.

fractabling (frak′ta-bling), *n.* A coping, as of a fractable, but the term often extended to include the coping of any wall.

fractile (frak′til), *a.* [L. *fractus*, broken, + *-ile*.] That may be broken or cleft; pertaining to breakage or cleavage.

fraction, *n.*, **4.** In *math.*: (*c*) In *geom.*, any multiple of any submultiple of a magnitude. — **5.** In *chem.*, one of the parts into which a substance is separated in the process of fractional distillation. See *fractionation*. — **Continued fraction of the second order,** a fraction whose numerator and denominator are themselves continued fractions. See *continued fraction*, under *continued*. — **Ordinal fraction,** a mark for an object interpolated in a natural series or row.

fraction (frak′shon), *v. t.* [*fraction*, *n.*] Same as *fractionate*.

Although the gas contained so little silicon hydride, they succeeded in *fractioning* it.
Amer. Chem. Jour., March, 1903, p. 282.

Fractional crystallization, diffusion, equation, function, number. See ★*crystallization*, etc.

fractionate, *v. t.* — **Fractionating tube.** See ★*tube*.

fractionator (frak′shon-ā-tor), *n.* In *chem.*, an apparatus for fractional distillation.

fracto-cumulus (frak′tō-kū″mū-lus), *n.*; pl. *fracto-cumuli* (-lī). A ragged cumulus; an ill-defined cloud in the first stage of condensation and representing the tops of small, low atmospheric waves due to rapid winds near the surface of the ocean or land; scud. The fracto-cumulus is, relatively speaking, a low cloud, lying some distance below the flat base of the ordinary cumulus. See ★*cloud*[1], 1.

fracto-nimbus (frak′tō-nim″bus), *n.*; pl. *fracto-nimbi* (-bī). An ill-defined, ragged, or broken cloud from which rain falls or is threatening to fall. See ★*cloud*[1], 1.

fracto-stratus (frak′tō-strā″tus), *n.*; pl. *fracto-strati* (-tī). The edge of a stratus cloud which is disappearing through the evaporation of its moisture, leaving only ragged portions which soon disappear. See ★*cloud*[1], 1.

fracture, *n.* **4.** In *phonol.*, same as *breaking*, 2. *A. L. Mayhew*, Old Eng. Phonol., V. i. § 81. — **Barton's fracture,** fracture of the lower articular end of the radius. — **Bennet's fracture,** a fracture of the first metacarpal bone. — **Complicated fracture,** a fracture associated with injury to other structures, such as an important nerve or a large blood-vessel. — **Depressed fracture,** a fracture in which the broken part is sunken below the general surface of the bone: noting usually a common form of fracture of the skull. — **Extracapsular fracture,** fracture of a bone, such as the hip-bone, near the joint but outside of the capsular ligament. — **Fracture fever.** See ★*fever*[1]. — **Hickory-stick fracture.** Same as *greenstick fracture*. — **Incomplete fracture,** a fracture in which the bone is not broken entirely across: a greenstick fracture is of this nature. — **Intra-articular fracture,** a fracture involving the articular surface of the bone. — **Intracapsular fracture.** See *intracapsular*. — **Linear fracture,** a fracture running lengthwise of the bone. — **Multiple fracture,** fracture of several bones or of one bone in several places. — **Silver-fork fracture.** Same as *Colles's fracture*. — **Spontaneous fracture,** a fracture produced by a very slight force, such as simple muscular contraction, due to abnormal brittleness of the bone or to its partial destruction by a cancer or other lesion. — **Sprain fracture,** rupture of a tendon from its point of attachment to the bone, a splinter of the latter being torn away with the tendon. — **Willow fracture.** Same as *greenstick fracture*. — **Zone of fracture,** a name suggested by C. R. Van Hise for the outer portion of the earth's crust, in which the deformation of rocks produces fractures and open cavities. As the depth increases and the load becomes greater, weak rocks, such as shales, can at 500 meters no longer maintain cavities, and the limit of resistance of even the firmest granites is reached at 10,000 meters, or the *zone of* ★*flowage* (which see). Between these limits lies the mixed zone of fracture and flowage, embracing rocks of variable resistance.

frænum, *n.* See *frenum*.

fragarianin (frā-gā′ri-a-nin), *n.* [*Fragaria* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside found in the roots of *Fragaria vesca*.

fraghan (frân), *n.* [Also *frawn*, representing, respectively, the spelling and the present pronunciation of Ir. *fraochan*, the plural of *fraochag*, a whortleberry, < *fraoch*, heath.] The whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

fragil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *fragile*.

fragilin (fraj′il-in), *n.* [L. *fragilis* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A compound crystallizing in red or reddish-yellow needles and found in *Sphærophorus fragilis*.

fragilitas (frā-jil′i-tas), *n.* [L.] Brittleness. — **Fragilitas crinium,** brittleness of the hair. — **Fragilitas ossium,** a condition in which the bones break very easily, sometimes as a result of simple muscular action.

fragm., frgm. Abbreviations (*a*) of *fragment*; (*b*) of *fragmentary*.

fragment (frag′ment), *v. i.* [*fragment*, *n.*] To break up into pieces: said of a cell-nucleus or nucleolus that breaks up amitotically into two or more pieces of unequal size.

fragmental, *a.* **2.** Same as *clastic*.

fragmented (frag′men-ted), *p. a.* Broken into fragments; specifically, in *biol.*, broken or separated into parts each of which forms a new individual. See *fragmentation*.

A few streptococci and isolated filaments are found in the exudate of the catarrhal bronchitis and in the alveoli filled with *fragmented* leukocytes and organizing exudate.
Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 25, 1900, p. 162.

Fragrant fern. See ★*fern*.

frail[2], *n.* **4.** A wooden carrier or crate used by glaziers to carry sheets of glass. [Eng.]

frailejon (frā-ē-lā-hōn′), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., aug. of Sp. *fraile*, a friar: see *friar*. The name alludes to some fancied resemblance of the plant to a friar with his gown and cowl.] A general name for a growth of peculiar tall composite plants belonging to the paramos of the equatorial Andes. Their densely hairy ensiform leaves are as long as the arm and form rosettes, sometimes pressed to the ground, sometimes crowning a massive stem clad with dead leaf-bases.

fraising-machine (frā′zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A profiling-, forming-, or routing-machine used in roughing out the carving or shapes on such articles as canes, umbrella-handles, and chair-legs.

fraktur (fräk-tör′), *n.* [G., < L. *fractura*, breaking: see *fracture*.] In *printing*, the form of pointed letter used in ordinary German books and newspapers. It differs from the older German black-letter in the greater stiffness and similarity of the shapes, and in the points or finials with which it bristles. Though black and forbidding, fraktur is a thin character. The small letters are about one fifth narrower than roman letters of same size of body. *DeVinne*, Mod. Book Composition, p. 253.

This is Fraktur Type.

F. R. A. M. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music*.

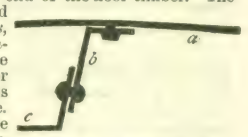
frambœsial (fram-bē′si-al), *a.* [*frambœsia* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or of the nature of frambœsia or yaws. *Lancet*, May 30, 1903.

frambœsiform (fram-bē′si-fôrm), *a.* Resembling frambœsia or yaws.

frame, *v. t.* **7.** In *ship-building*, to erect and adjust the frames of (a vessel) in place above the keel on the building-slip.

frame, *n.*, **5.** (*b*) In *ship-building*, one of the ribs or transverse members which extend up on each side of the keel and support the outside planking or plating. In a wooden vessel a frame is made up of curved pieces of timber. The lowest piece is the *floor-timber*, which extends across the keel.

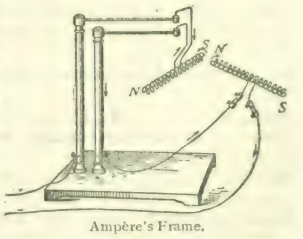
The next piece is the *first futtock*, the lower part of which laps on one side of the floor, and the upper part laps on the side of the *second futtock*, the lower end of the latter butting against the upper end of the floor-timber. The successive pieces are called *third*, *fourth*, etc., *futtocks*, and the last the *top-timber*. The various pieces are through-bolted to each other across the central joint, thus forming the complete frame. In iron and steel vessels the frames are of the most varied construction, owing to the ease with which the material can be worked into various forms. The simplest is that consisting of a frame angle-bar, a reverse frame angle-bar, and a floor-plate. In the upper part of the frame the frame-bar and reverse frame-bar are riveted back to back, as shown in the section. This is called a *built frame*. In the lower part the two bars are spread apart and riveted to the floor-plate interposed between them. (See cut under *floor*, 5.) In modern steel vessels, particularly men-of-war, a single piece, as a channel-bar, bulb-angle, or Z-bar, takes the place of the frame-bar and reverse frame-bar. This is called a *solid frame*. In vessels with a double bottom the frame in the lower part becomes a part of the cellular bottom and is a more complex structure. (See cut under ★*bottom*.) The frame of a protected cruiser with double bottom is shown under *frame*, 5. In large merchant steamers with double bottoms a generally similar construction is adopted. The upper part of the frame is a piece separate from that in the bottom, and it is secured to the margin-plate by a bracket and gusset. (See cut under ★*bracket*[1].) Other forms of frames are used in vessels in various places. (See *deep* ★*frame*, ★*belt-frame*, ★*web-frame*.) The deep longitudinal members in the framework of the double bottom are sometimes called *longitudinal frames*, but more usually *longitudinals*. A *boss-frame* is one of the frames at the stern which are curved out around the stern-tube. The *transom-frame* is that at the stern-post in vessels having an overhanging stern. It has a very deep floor which is riveted to the upper interior part of the stern-post, and the radiating *stern-frames* abaft it, forming the contour of the stern, are secured to it at their heels.



Cross-section of ordinary Frame. *a*, outside plating; *b*, frame angle-bar; *c*, reverse frame-bar.

6. (*g*) In *bee-keeping*, an open four-cornered box, readily removed from the hive, in which the bees construct their combs. (*h*) In *printing*, same as *composing-stand*.

10. In *bowling* or *tenpins*, a division of the game through which a player continues at one setting of the pins. Three balls usually constitute a frame. — **11.** In *pool*: (*a*) The triangle used to spot the balls in pyramidal form at pyramid, continuous, following, and fifteen-ball pool and their offshoots. (*b*) The leg or game played with such a set of balls at all except continuous pool. — **Ampère's frame,** a support for a couple of wire helices through which an electric current is made to pass. The coils then behave as if they were magnets. Wires bent in other forms may be similarly suspended. — **Deep frame,** in *iron ship-building*, one of the frames in the side of a cargo-vessel which has no lower deck or hold-beams. In such vessels the frames are about 50 per cent. deeper transversely than in a similar vessel with hold-beams or lower deck. — **Frame angle-bar,** in *iron ship-building*, the outer bar of a frame to which the outside plating is riveted. See ★*frame*, 5 (*b*). — **In frame,** in *ship-building*, said of a vessel of which the frames are erected and regulated in place on the building-slip before the outside planking or plating is put on. — **Intermediate frame,** in *ship-building*, an extra frame for additional strength placed between two of the regularly spaced frames of a vessel. — **Square frame,** in *ship-building*, one of the frames which stand square across the central plane of the vessel, as distinguished from a cant-frame or cant. The greater part of the frames of all vessels are square frames, and in modern iron and steel vessels, in which the material used permits beveling without loss of material, nearly or quite all are square frames.



Ampère's Frame.

frame-angle (frām′ang″gl), *n.* Same as ★*frame angle-bar*.

frame-bar (frām′bär), *n.* Same as ★*frame angle-bar*.

frame-hive (frām′hīv), *n.* A beehive so constructed as to contain movable frames.

frame-lifter (frām′lif″tėr), *n.* A strip of lace, attached to the glass frame of a carriage, by which it is lifted out of its bed in the door or body.

frame-liner (frām′lī″nėr), *n.* See ★*liner*[2], 5.

frame-plate (frām′plāt), *n.* A rolled plate forming the web of the side-frame for a locomotive.

frame-slotter (frām′slot″ėr), *n.* A slotting-machine especially adapted for finishing the side-frames of locomotives.

Frame-slotting machine. See ★*slotting-machine*.

frame-work, *n.* **4.** Spinning done on a throstle- or ring-frame; also, knitting done on a stocking-frame.

framing-piece (frām'ing-pēs), *n.* A straight piece of wood placed at the center of a carriage head at right angles with the axle and extending from the front of the fifth wheel-plate to the horn-bar.

franceschino (frän-ches-kē'nō), *n.* [It., < *Francesco*, Francis.] A Tuscan silver coin of the value of 5 paoli.

francescone (frän-ches-kō'ne), *n.* [It., < *Francesco*, Francis.] The silver ecudo of Francis of Lorraine, who died in 1737, equal to 10 paoli or 6⅔ lire.

franchise, *n.*—**Municipal franchise.** (*a*) A legislative grant or charter by which a municipality, as a city, town, village, etc., is organized and empowered to make laws or ordinances for its own government. (*b*) A privilege or grant extended by a municipal corporation to a private corporation or person, as the right to maintain a street-railway, to use streets for water- or gas-mains, etc.

francisc (fran-sisk'), *n.* [*francisca.*] Same as *francisca.*

Franckean (frank'ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the work or opinions of A. H. Francke, one of the leaders in the Pietist movement in Germany at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

franckeite (frang'kā-īt), *n.* [Named after Carl and Ernest *Francke*, mining engineers.] A sulphid of antimony, tin, and lead, containing also small amounts of silver and germanium, found in the mining region of Las Animas, Bolivia.

Franco-Annamese (frang″kō-an-a-mēs'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to both France and Annam.

II. *n.* A person of mixed French and Annamese descent.

Franco-Canadian (frang″kō-ka-nā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to both France and Canada.

II. *n.* A person of mixed French and Canadian-Indian descent. [Rare.]

Francophil, Francophile (frang'kō-fil), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Francus*, French, + Gr. *φίλος*, loving.] **I.** *a.* Very friendly to France or the French.

The *Francophil* attitude of Italy towards the end of the Franco-German war. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 634.

II. *n.* One who is very friendly to France or the French.

Francophobe (frang'kō-fōb), *n.* [NL. *Francus*, a Frenchman, + Gr. *-φοβος*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] One who is possessed with a morbid fear of the French. *N. E. D.*

Francophone (frang'kō-fōn), *n.* [NL. *Francus*, French, + Gr. *φωνή*, sound.] One who speaks the French language. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 508.

frangulic (frang'gū-lik), *a.* [*frangul-in* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to frangulin.—**Frangulic acid**, a brownish-yellow crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_8O_4$, isomeric with alizarin.

Frankfort agreement. See ★*agreement.*

frankfurter (frangk'fėr-tėr), *n.* [G. *Frankfurter wurst*, 'Frankfort sausage.'] A highly seasoned variety of German sausage.

frankincense, *n.* **1.** The principal trees yielding resinous exudations known as frankincense are: (*a*) *Boswellia Carterii* (see *Boswellia*); (*b*) the Norway spruce, *Abies Picea*; (*c*) the loblolly-pine, *Pinus Tæda* (see *frankincense*, 2); and (*d*) *Styrax punctata* (see *Styrax*).—**West African frankincense.** Same as ★*bumbo*[2]. See also *bungo-tree.*

franking-machine (frang'king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting the ends of the bars for a window-sash in such a way as to give the joints the appearance of mitered joints.

Frankist (frang'kist), *n.* One of a semi-Christian sect of Jews founded by Jacob Frank (1712–91) in the province of Podolia, Poland. The Frankists are also called *Zoharites*, because they rejected the teachings of the Talmud and accepted for their guide the mystical doctrines of the cabala of the Zohar, or "book of splendor."

franklin[2] (frangk'lin), *n.* A Franklin stove. See *stove.* *Lowell*, Fritz Adam's Story.

Franklinia (frangk-lin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Bartram, 1785), named in honor of Benjamin *Franklin* (1706–90), the American statesman and scientist.] A genus of plants of the family *Theaceæ*, closely related to *Lasianthus* and by some authors united with it. *F. Altamaha* (*Gordonia pubescens* of L'Héritier), the only species (discovered by the Bartrams on the Altamaha river in Georgia), is now known only in cultivation. It is a small tree with lustrous foliage and white magnolia-like flowers.

Franklinist (frangk'lin-ist), *n.* An electrician who advocated the one-fluid theory of electricity originated by Benjamin Franklin.

The terms Franklinism, *Franklinist* and the Franklinian system occur in almost every page. *Priestley*, Hist. of Electricity, I. 193.

frank-tenure (frangk'ten″ūr), *n.* In *feudal law*, a holding in frank-fee.

frappé, *a.*—**Café frappé**, black coffee and cream, taken in equal quantities, mixed and sweetened, and frozen.

F. R. A. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.*

frasco (fräs'kō), *n.* [Sp., a flask: see *flask.*] A liquid measure used in some Spanish-American countries, equal to about 2½ United States quarts.

frase, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *phrase.*

fraseologic, fraseologist, etc. Simplified spellings of *phraseologic*, etc.

Fraser-Mortimer variation. See ★*variation.*

Fraser's attack. See ★*attack.*

frasil, *n.* See *frazil.*

Frasnian (fras'ni-an), *a* and *n.* [F. *Frasnes*, a town of Belgium.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, of or pertaining to the lower division or stage of the Upper Devonian in Belgium and northern France.

II. *n.* The Frasnian division.

frass (fräs), *n.* [G. *frass*, food for swine, nasty food (OHG. *frāz*, food), < OHG. *frezzen*, G. *fressen*, = AS. *fretan*, eat, devour: see *fret*[1].] The excrement of a larval insect.

frate (frä'te), *n.* [It., < L. *frater*, brother: see *friar.*] An Italian friar or monk.

fraternalism (frā-tėr'nal-izm), *n.* [*fraternal* + *-ism.*] The character of being fraternal; specifically, the cultivation and safeguarding of that fraternity, or brotherhood of an entire people, demanded by the French revolutionists.

In a New Zealand aiming to realize a democratic *fraternalism*, conscience strikes its high noon. *E. A. Ross*, Social Control, p. 53.

fraternity, *n.*—**Greek-letter fraternity**, in the United States, a (generally) secret society, formed among undergraduate collegians, chiefly for social purposes, and designated by two or more letters of the Greek alphabet. A fraternity usually consists of several 'branches or chapters' situated in the various colleges. Many have large and costly 'fraternity houses.' Membership does not terminate on graduation.

Fratricellians (frat-ri-sel'i-ạnz), *n. pl.* Same as *Fraticelli.*

frau (frou), *n.* [G., = D. *vrouw*, etc.: see *frow*[1].] In German use, a woman; a married woman; a wife; lady; as a title, Madame; Mrs.: as, *Frau* Schultze.

fraud, *n.*—**Badge of fraud.** See ★*badge*[1].—**Fraud order**, in *postal service*, an order from some postal authority to a local postmaster suspending the delivery of mail-matter to any party known or suspected of using the mails for illegal purposes.

fräulein (froi'līn), *n.* [G., < *frau*, woman, lady, + dim. *-lein.*] In German use, an unmarried woman; a young lady; as a title, Miss: as, *Fräulein* von Reuter.

frazzle (fraz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *frazzled*, ppr. *frazzling.* [Also *frazle*; orig. E. dial., a var. of *fasel*, E. dial. *fazle*, *fazzle*, *farzel*, *v.*, perhaps by association with *fray*[2], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To ravel out, as the edge of a fabric; unravel; fray.

II. *trans.* To wear, as by hard usage, into shreds, rags, or tatters; fray out; tear to pieces. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

frazzle (fraz'l), *n.* [*frazzle*, *v.*] A shred; a tatter; a frayed rag; a frayed or worn-out condition: as, to be worn to a *frazzle.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

F. R. C. I. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.*

F. R. C. O. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.*

F. R. C. P. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians*; (*b*) of *Fellow of the Royal College of Preceptors.*

F. R. C. P. E. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.*

F. R. C. S. (E., I., or L.) An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons* (*of Edinburgh, of Ireland*, or *of London*).

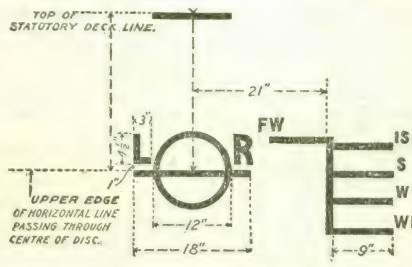
F. R. C. V. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.*

freckle, *n.*—**Cold freckle**, a spot similar to a freckle occurring on a portion of the skin not exposed directly to the light.

free, *a.* **19.** In *hort.*, abundantly blooming or fruiting; also, of profuse and rapid growth.—**Free association**, in *exper. psychol.*, an association freely effected by the observer, in an experiment upon the association of ideas—effected, that is, in terms of his mental constitution and existing stock of ideas, without restraint or suggestion from the side of the experimenter: opposed to ambiguous or partially constrained and to univocal or constrained associations. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 192.—**Free cheeks, hit, idea**, etc. See ★*cheek*, etc.—**Free coinage**, a phrase denoting that the mint is open to any one who may bring bullion to be coined. The United States mint is now closed to the free coinage of silver.—**Free Methodist Church.** See *Free Methodists*, under *Methodist.*—**Free of general and particular average**, in *marine underwriting*, a clause limiting liability to total loss. See *average.*—**Free overside**, in *com.*, free of all charges down to the moment of discharge: said of merchandise bought for import: same as ★*ex ship.*—**Free Quaker.** See *quaker.*

freeboard[1] (frē'bōrd), *n.* [Also formerly *freebord*, tr. OF. *frank bordum*, 'free board,' free border.] A margin of ground, specified in some cases as two and a half feet in width, in other cases much more, claimed beyond or outside of a fence which incloses a place, as a park or forest. [The nautical use is later: see *free-board.*]

free-board[2], *n.* The minimum free-board to which British merchant vessels may be loaded is indicated by a mark known as the Plimsoll mark. Lloyd's Register is empowered to assign the deepest water-line to which a vessel may be loaded. The lines must be permanently marked on the side of the vessel, as shown in the cut.



Free-board Marking for Steamers.

FW is the fresh-water free-board line to which the ship can be loaded in a fresh-water harbor. S is the corresponding summer load-line for the same displacement in salt water. W is the winter free-board line. WNA is the winter free-board line for voyages in the North Atlantic. IS is the line for summer voyages in the Indian Ocean. L R is Lloyd's Register. For sailing-vessels the FW and WNA lines only are marked.

freedom, *n.*—**Economic freedom**, the exercise of deliberate and free choice in economic activities, as in the sale or purchase of commodities or services, the production or consumption of wealth, or the selection of an occupation; absence of legal or customary restraints upon economic conduct.

freedomism (frē'dum-izm), *n.* [*freedom* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of the freedom of the will; libertarianism: opposed to *necessitarianism.* [Rare.]

It may be true that consciousness is an illusory guide, but this is nothing in favor of necessitarianism. . . . If it be illusory, argument on either side of the question is perfectly futile; for I have nothing but the testimony of consciousness to the cogency of the argument for necessitarianism. But if that authority be impeached, I am as much in the dark about that theory as I can possibly be about *freedomism.* *J. H. Hyslop*, Elem. of Ethics, p. 214.

free-fooder (frē'fō″dėr), *n.* One who is opposed to the taxing of food-stuffs. [Nonce-word.]

That class of *free-fooders* which regards any legislative interference with the buying and selling of anything of the nature of food, however bad, as noxious economic heresy, and a restriction of the free play of competition. *Nature*, Dec. 24, 1903, p. 179.

freeing-port (frē'ing-pōrt), *n.* In *ship-building*, a hole in the bulwarks close to the deck, with a flap-cover which opens outward to permit water that comes on the deck to run overboard freely. Also *freeing-scuttle.*

freeing-scuttle (frē'ing-skut″l), *n.* Same as ★*freeing-port.*

free-select (frē'sē-lekt″), *v. t.* To select and take up (undisposed-of crown lands) under the Australian land laws, and acquire title to the same by annual payments during a series of years. See ★*free-selection.* [Australia.]

free-selection (frē'sē-lek″shon), *n.* A system by which a settler in an Australian colony may select, take up, and acquire perfect title to a block of from 40 to 320 acres of crown lands at a fixed rate per acre (usually twenty shillings), and pay for the same at the rate of one shilling per acre per annum for twenty years. [Australia.]

free-selector (frē'sē-lek″tor), *n.* One who free-selects crown lands in Australia. See ★*free-selection.* [Australia.]

free-silver (frē'sil″vėr), *a.* Advocating the free and unlimited coinage of silver at an arbitrary standard rate: as, the *free-silver* party.

free-stater (frē'stā″tėr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Orange Free State of South Africa, now a British colony with the title of 'Orange River Colony.'

free-wheel (frē'hwēl), *v. i.* **1.** To ride a bicycle with the wheel free from the control of the

pedals; coast.—2. To free the wheel of a bicycle from the control of the pedals.

freez, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *freeze.*

freeze[1], *v. t.*—**To freeze out.** (*b*) In *poker,* to cause one to lose all his original stake in a game of freeze-out. See ★*freeze-out,* 2.

freeze-out (frēz′out), *n.* 1. The act of freezing out. See *to freeze out,* under *freeze*[1], *v. t.* —2. A variety of poker in which each player starts with an equal number of chips and no one is allowed to replenish his stock or to withdraw or loan any part of it. As soon as any player has lost his capital he is frozen out, and must retire from the game.

freezer, *n.* 2. A sheep whose mutton is intended to be frozen and exported. [Australia.]

freezing-tank (frē′zing-tangk), *n.* In *ice-making,* a large tank fitted with cold-brine circulating pipes and containing cold brine which is kept in constant circulation by means of a brine-agitator, in which distilled water is placed in cans to be frozen. It is usually fitted with a can-filler, an air-hoist, and a traveling crane for lifting the cans of ice and conveying them to the ice-dump, where the blocks are loosened and discharged, and, if too large, are sawed into convenient shapes for handling. A large tank may have a capacity of 100 tons of ice a day.

Frégier line. Same as *Frégier* ★*straight.*—**Frégier point, straight.** See ★*point*[1], ★*straight*[1].

freight, *n.* 4. Short for *freight-train.*—**Cost, freight, and insurance.** See ★*cost*[2].

freight-agent (frāt′ā″jent), *n.* The person in the employ of a transportation company who has charge of the freight-carrying department of its business, either at the head office (the *general freight-agent*), or at some particular port or station.

freight-ton (frāt′tun), *n.* Forty cubic feet of cargo: frequently used as the basis of freight charges in ocean transportation of light bulky goods irrespective of their actual weight. See *ton*[1], 2 (*k*).

freight-tonnage (frāt′tun″āj), *n.* Stowage-space for cargo on a vessel measured in freight-tons of 40 cubic feet.

Freight tonnage is simply a measure of cubical capacity. Merchants and shipowners make considerable use of this measurement, although it has no legal authority.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 72.

fremitus, *n.*—**Hydatid fremitus.** Same as *hydatid thrill* (which see, under *thrill*[1]).

Fremont cottonwood. See ★*cottonwood.*

French boston, cliff, curve, decimal candle, gall, gray. See ★*boston,* etc.—**French minute,** a centesimal minute. See *centesimal division.*—**French schools of painting, schools of sculpture, seal.** See ★*painting,* ★*sculpture,* ★*seal*[1].—**French second,** a centesimal second. See *centesimal division.*—**French weed.** (*b*) The penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense:* said to be so called, on account of its offensive qualities, in parts of Canada of anti-Gallic sentiment. See *penny-cress* and ★*stinkweed,* 3.

French (french), *v.* **I.** *trans.* [*French, a.*] **1.** To prepare according to the French mode.—**2.** To dress, as a chop, by partly freeing the bones.—**3.** In *metal.,* to carry out the last step in the refining of metallic antimony, by which 'bowl metal' is converted into 'star metal.'

II. *intrans.* [*l. c.*] In *bot.,* to appear distorted and unnatural, owing to some abnormal condition of the plant. See ★*frenching.*

French-fried (french′frīd), *a.* Said of potatoes which are cut into strips, triangular in section, and fried in hot fat.

frenching (fren′ching), *n.* The peculiar distorted and dwarfed condition of cotton, tobacco, corn, and other plants, due either to some fungus or to disturbed nutrition: often used synonymously for the mosaic disease. See *mosaic* ★*disease.*

Frenchism (french′izm), *n.* [*French* + *-ism.*] A custom, usage, or idiom peculiar to or characteristic of France or the French; a Gallicism.

frenologer, frenologic, etc. Simplified spelling of *phrenologer,* etc.

frenum, *n.*—**Frenum Morgagni,** a duplicature of tissue serving as a stay to the ileocæcal valve.

freq. An abbreviation (*b*) of *frequent.*

frequency, *n.,* 3. Specifically, the numerical measure of the rate of vibration of an oscillating body, or the rate at which the cycles of any periodic motion repeat themselves. In acoustics, frequency is synonymous with *pitch,* although the pitch of a sounding body is usually expressed in terms of the number of single vibrations per second, whereas frequency is given in double or complete vibrations. The frequency of vibration of bodies sending out waves capable of affecting the human ear lies between two fairly well-defined limits. The lower auditory limit, which corresponds in pitch to the lowest audible tone, is about 20 complete vibrations per second. The upper limit varies somewhat with the individual, but lies between 15,000 and 20,000 complete vibrations per second. The frequency of vibration to which light-waves are due is very much higher than that of sounding bodies. Since the frequency necessary to maintain a train of waves is directly proportional to the velocity of the wave-motion, and since ether-waves move with a velocity about one million times as great as that of waves in the air, the frequency of ether-waves would be a million times as great as sound-waves of the same wave-length. Sound-waves, however, have a wave-length about a million times that of light-waves, so that the frequency of light-waves is about a million million times as great as that of sound-waves. Light-waves, like sound-waves, have a considerable range of frequency, but the limits of visibility, which correspond to the limits in wave-length of the visible spectrum, lie closer together than the limits of audibility. The longest wave-length which produces an effect upon the eye is .76 μ, frequency 4×10^{14} vibrations per second; while the shortest wave-length to which the eye is sensitive is about .40 μ. These waves, which constitute the extreme violet of the system, have a frequency of 7.5×10^{14} vibrations per second. Ether-waves of frequency too great to affect the eye are also known to exist. These, which constitute the ultra-violet spectrum, are detected by means of their action upon the photographic plate or by their power of producing fluorescence. The shortest ether-waves known to exist have a wave-length of about .1 μ and a frequency of 30×10^{14} vibrations per second. Ether-waves the length of which is too great to affect the eye are also known to exist. These constitute the infra-red spectrum and are detected by means of their thermal action. The longest waves known to be due to the vibrations set up in a body by virtue of its temperature have a wave-length about 60 μ and a frequency of 5×10^{12} vibrations per second. It is possible by electrical means to produce ether-waves similar in all respects to light-waves but of much lower frequency. The range of such ether-waves, thus far produced, lies between 1×10^{12} vibrations per second and 0. The terms *high frequency* and *low frequency* are purely relative, the former being applied to comparatively rapid and the other to comparatively slow rates of vibration. Thus a musical tone having a frequency of 10,000 vibrations per second is called a tone of high frequency, corresponding to high pitch, while one lying near the lower limits is said to be of low frequency. In the same way an electric generator producing an alternating current with a periodicity of 10 alternations per second is termed a low-frequency alternator, whereas the discharge from a Tesla coil giving 1,000 electric oscillations per second is called a high-frequency discharge.

4. In *elect.,* see ★*alternating.*—**Convergence frequency.** See ★*convergence.*—**Frequency converter, curve.** See ★*converter,* 3, ★*curve.*—**Group frequency,** the frequency, with any statistical value, of the occurrence of a character in a group of organisms.—**High frequency,** a frequency greater than that commonly obtained or employed. Thus the rapid oscillatory discharge of a Tesla coil is said to be a discharge of *high frequency.* See ★*frequency,* 3.—**High-frequency wave.** See ★*wave*[1].—**Law of frequency.** See *probability curve,* under *probability,* 2, *Rule II.*—**Modal frequency,** the relative frequency in the population, considered of individuals, with the modal value of a character.

fresh, *a.* 13. Noting a cow that has recently given birth to a calf.

freshen, *v. t.* 4. In *surg.,* to denude (a part) of its tegument so as to form a raw surface which will readily unite with a similar surface when the two are brought into apposition.—**To freshen ballast,** to shift the ballast about.

Fresnel-Arago law. See ★*law*[1].—**Fresnel's biprism.** See ★*biprism.*

fret[1], *v. t.* 6. To form by fretting or corrosion.

> Let it stampe wrinkles in her brow of youth,
> With cadent Teares *fret* Channels in her cheekes.
> *Shak.,* Lear, i. 4.

fret[3], *n.*—**Curvilinear fret,** in *ornamentation,* a form developed in curved lines, as distinguished from straight lines and angles; curvilinear pattern.—**Dovetail fret,** in *arch.,* a fret which has obtuse and acute angles, being made up of diagonal lines, which gives to each section or member a wedge shape, as of a dovetail.

freta, *n.* Plural of ★*fretum.*

fret-board (fret′bōrd), *n.* In musical instruments of the lute and zither classes, a strip of hard wood, provided with frets, against which some or all of the strings can be stopped so as to alter the pitch of their tones. In the violin and similar instruments frets are now unusual, and the analogous part is called the *finger-board.*

fretum (frē′tum), *n.*; pl. *freta* (-tä). [L. *fretum,* a strait, sound, channel.] In *embryol.,* a constriction in the embryonic heart between the ventricle and the bulbus arteriosus.

F. R. G. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.*

F. R. H. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fellow of the Royal Historical Society;* (*b*) of *Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.*

Fri. An abbreviation of *Friday.*

friar, *n.*—**Reformed friar,** one of the members of a reformed branch of a monastic order; specifically [*cap.*], a member of the Observantines, a branch of the Franciscans dating from 1419.

friar's-cowl, *n.* 2. Same as *friar's-cap.*

frib (frib), *n.* [Imitative: cf. *fribble.*] A short, loose piece of a fleece of wool.

F. R. I. B. A. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.*

fricadillo (fri-ka-dil′ō), *n.* [Kitchen Sp. (?), < Sp. *fricando,* < F. *fricandeau*: see *fricandeau* and *fricandelle.*] A meat-ball or roll.

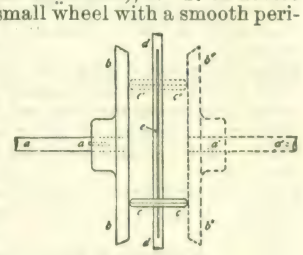
Friction draft-gear. See ★*draft-gear.*—**Kinetic friction,** the resistance which has to be overcome to maintain a sliding solid in uniform motion; sliding friction or slipping friction.—**Molecular magnetic friction.** See *magnetic* ★*hysteresis.*—**Moment of friction,** the product of the frictional force which resists rotation, as of a shaft in its bearing, into the distance between the axis of rotation and the surface at which the friction occurs.—**Starting friction, static friction.** See *statical* ★*friction.*—**Statical friction.** Same as *friction of rest.* Also called *starting friction* and sometimes *static friction.*

friction-brake, *n.*—**Water friction-brake,** a testing device in which the friction of a thin layer of water contained between a revolving and a stationary disk is used to absorb the power generated by the engine. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.,* XXIV. 740.

friction-calender (frik′shon-kal″en-dėr), *n.* A machine, consisting of three or more steel and paper cylinders, operated in contact with one another and at different degrees of speed, for imparting a gloss to cotton, linen, and other fabrics in the process of finishing.

friction-composition (frik′shon-kom-pō-zish″on), *n.* A mixture of substances capable of being readily ignited by moderate friction, as on the heads of ordinary matches, in artillery friction-primers, etc.

friction-disk (frik′shon-disk), *n.* 1. A device consisting of a small wheel with a smooth periphery which bears against the face of a smooth disk. The wheel can be moved axially along its shaft, to which it is fastened with a feather, and hence the angular velocity of the transmission can be varied within certain limits. By this device the motion is turned through a right angle, as the driven shaft is parallel to the face of the driving disk. When it is desired to have a reversing motion, two disks are fastened to the driving-shaft, one on each side of the driven wheel, with which either can be brought into contact. The small wheel is usually faced with leather, paper-fiber or rubber, to secure adhesion to the friction-surface.



Friction-disk.

a a, driving-shaft; *b b,* friction-disk; *c c,* driven wheel; *d d,* driven shaft; *e,* feather or key-way; $c'c'$, alternate position of *c c* when motion is to be reversed; $a'a'$, $b'b'$, second friction-disk to force *c c*, $c'c'$, to its work, or to be driven by *d d* in opposite directions to *a a,* and at variable speed, by *c c* or $c'c'$.

friction-drive (frik′shon-drīv), *n.* A device for transmitting motion which involves the use of a friction-clutch or friction-gears.

friction-hammer (frik′shon-ham″ėr), *n.* A drop-hammer which is lifted by friction-rollers acting on either a board or a strap. When the nip of the rollers is released, the hammer falls and delivers its blow.

friction-head (frik′shon-hed), *n.* In *hydraul.,* the head lost in friction by an outflowing liquid. The friction-head is usually computed by the formula $4\mu \frac{L}{D} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2g}$, where D is the diameter of the efflux pipe, L its length, v the velocity of the outflowing liquid, μ the coefficient of skin-friction, and g the acceleration due to gravity. See *head,* 7.

friction-hoist (frik′shon-hoist), *n.* A light hoist driven by the friction of the smoothly turned or grooved surfaces of pulleys or disks. If the applied load is excessive some of the friction-surfaces slip and the danger of breakng is lessened.

friction-pulley (frik′shon-pūl″i), *n.* A pulley which turns loosely on its shaft except when connected to it by a friction-clutch.

friction-ring (frik′shon-ring), *n.* A loose elastic metallic ring used in certain forms of friction-clutches or -brakes. It is divided at one point of its circumference, and either pressed outward against a female portion or clamped around a male central portion by means of a lever or cam.

friction-roller (frik′shon-rō″lėr), *n.* 1. A roller in a roller-bearing. (*a*) One of a number of small rollers which revolve in a bearing and the inner portion of whose periphery forms a bearing for a shaft. (*b*) One of a number of conical rollers which run between two conical surfaces to form a non-frictional thrust-bearing.

2. A roller of small diameter, used with others to form a wedged frictional contact between a wheel and its shaft. This takes the place of a key and is used on drawing- and printing-presses to momentarily connect the driving-wheel to the crank-shaft.

friction-socket (frik′shon-sok′et), *n.* In drilling, a fishing-tool used for taking hold of a tool lost in the hole. *Dialect Notes,* II. vi.

friction-sprocket (frik′shon-sprok″et), *n.* A chain-sprocket having a friction-clutch for connecting it to or disconnecting it from the shaft at the will of the operator.

friction-wrench (frik′shon-rench), *n.* A wrench which is so made that it will turn a round or cylindrical object by friction. This is sometimes done by having the wrench made with a taper, either inside or outside, according to whether it is to fit over or into the piece to be turned.

Friday, *n.*—**Good-Friday grass.** See ★*grass.*

Friedländer's bacillus. See ★*bacillus.*

Friedreich's disease. Same as *Friedreich's ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*).

friend, *n.*—**Lady's friend,** an officer of the House of Commons, prior to the abolition of parliamentary divorces in 1857, whose duty it was, when a husband sued for divorce or prayed for the passage of an act to divorce him from his wife, to see that proper provision was made by the husband for the wife's support.

friendly, *a.* **II.** *n.*; pl. *friendlies* (-liz). One who is friendly or acts as a friend; specifically, a native of a naturally hostile country who is not only not hostile, but who acts as a friend to a traveler, explorer, or the like.

Fries. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Friesian;* (*b*) of *Friesic.*

Frieslander (frēz'lan-dėr), *n.* An inhabitant of Friesland.

friez, *n., v. t.,* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *frieze.*

frieze[2], *n.*—**Irish frieze,** a heavy, shaggy woolen cloth made from long, strong wool, compactly fabricated and very durable: specially identified with Irish manufacture.

frieze-cutter (frēz'kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting a molded surface along the edge of a board or strip.

frigate, *n.*—**Jackass frigate,** a vessel between a sloop of war and a frigate in character, which carried a whole tier of guns and had a light spar-deck over its battery. It also carried a couple of guns on the quarter-deck and one or more on the forecastle-deck.

fright, *n.*—**Precordial fright,** extreme anxiety, attended with a peculiar and distressing sensation over the region of the heart, probably due to a functional disorder of the sympathetic nervous system.

frigotherapy (frig″ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, + Gr. *θεραπεία,* medical treatment.] Same as ★*crymotherapeutics.*

frijolito (frē-hō-lē'tō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The proper form of *frigolito.*

fril, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *frill.*

frill[2], *n.* **4.** The shell of a kind of scallop.

fringe, *n.*—**Alleghany fringe,** the climbing fumitory, *Adlumia fungosa.*—**American fringe,** the fringe-tree, *Chionanthus Virginica.*—**Haversian fringes.** See *synovial folds,* under *synovial.*—**Herschel's fringes,** interference fringes observed at the line of separation between the totally reflected and the ordinarily reflected light which emerges from a prism placed upon a plane glass or mirror.—**Interference fringe.** See *interference,* 5.—**Purple fringe,** the smoke-tree, *Cotinus Cotinus.* Also called *false* and *purple fringe-tree.*—**Synovial fringes.** See *synovial folds,* under *synovial.*—**White fringe.** Same as *American* ★*fringe.*—**Wood-fringe.** Same as *Alleghany* ★*fringe.*

fringe-bush (frinj'bůsh), *n.* Same as *fringe-tree.*

fringe-cup (frinj'kup), *n.* The two-leaved bishop's-cap or miterwort, *Mitella diphylla:* so called from the fringe-like petals rising out of a cup-shaped calyx.

fringe-flower (frinj'flou″ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Schizanthus,* of Chilean origin, several species of which have been introduced into cultivation for the sake of their flowers. Though belonging to the *Solanaceæ,* the corolla limb is more or less two-lipped and laciniate. *Schizanthus pinnatus* has pinnatisect leaves, and flowers variable in color, the lower lip usually violet or lilac, the upper one paler, with a yellow blotch at its base and spotted with violet or purple. Also called *butterfly-flower.* See *Salpiglossideæ.*

fringe-loom (frinj'löm), *n.* A loom so equipped as to form the weft into long loops beyond the selvage.

fringe-moss (frinj'môs), *n.* Any moss of the genus *Trichostomum.*

fringe-tree, *n.*—**False fringe-tree,** the smoke-tree, *Cotinus Cotinus.*

frison (fri-zôṅ'), *n.* [F.] A heavy woolen cloth with a long, thick nap, originally made in Friesland.

frit-fly (frit'flī), *n.* A European fly, *Oscinis frit,* whose larva seriously damages growing wheat and other small grains.

Fritillaria, *n.,* **1.** In California, *F. pluriflora* is the pink, *F. coccinea* the scarlet, and *F. liliacea* the white fritillary. *F. pudica,* on the eastern slopes of the Sierras, has solitary yellow flowers. The bulbs of *F. Camschatcensis* were once a staple article of food among the aborigines of Kamchatka. For other species see ★*mission-bells* and ★*stink-bells, Persian lily* (under *Persian*) and *toad-lily,* 2.

fritillary, *n.*—**Diana fritillary,** an American nymphalid butterfly, *Semnopsyche diana,* occurring in the hilly country of the southern United States, and in the larval state feeding on violets. It is remarkable for the great difference in color of the two sexes, the male having the wings brown broadly banded with orange, while the wings of the female are black bordered with metallic blue.—**Great spangled fritillary,** *Argynnis cybele,* an American species which occurs in Canada and the northeastern United States. Its larvæ feed on the leaves of the violet.—**Gulf fritillary,** *Agraulis vanillæ,* a species common in the southern United States and reaching as far north as southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania and west to California. Its larvæ feed on passion-flower plants.—**Meadow fritillary,** *Brenthis bellona,* a small American species occurring in Canada, Colorado, and the northern United States. Its larvæ feed on violet plants.—**Silver-bordered fritillary,** *Brenthis myrina,* a small American species occurring throughout Canada and the northern United States. Its larvæ feed on violet plants.—**Variegated fritillary,** *Euptoieta claudia,* occurring east of the Rocky Mountains, more abundantly in the southern United States. Its larvæ feed on the passion-flower, portulaca, violet, mandrake, stonecrop, and tick-trefoil.

frizzing (friz'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of producing a curled appearance.—**2.** A curly finish given to a heavily napped fabric.

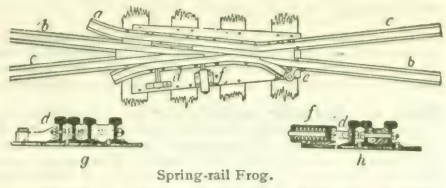
F. R. Met. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.*

F. R. M. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.*

Frobenius's method. See ★*method.*

frog[1], *n.* **2.** The presence of mucus on the vocal cords, causing hoarseness and an inclination to cough or hawk: usually called *frog in the throat.*—**3.** Aphthæ in children.—**Catholic frog,** a species of toad, *Notaden bennetti,* found in eastern Australia. Its popular name is derived from the dark cross on its back. Also called *Holy-Cross toad.*—**Cohnheim's frog.** Same as *salt* ★*frog.*—**Frog in the throat.** See ★*frog*[1], 2.—**Salt frog,** a frog from whose vessels the blood has been drained away, its place being taken by a saline solution: used for physiological experiments. Also called *Cohnheim's frog.*

frog[2], *n.* **3.** An attachment to the frame of a loom, against which an iron finger strikes, stopping the machine should the shuttle fail to make timely passage through the warp.—**4.** In *lumbering:* (*a*) The junction of the two branches of a flume. (*b*) A timber placed at the mouth of a slide to direct the discharge of the logs.—**Spring-rail frog,** a railroad frog in which one of the four rails which form it is free to slide sidewise



Spring-rail Frog.

a, guide-rail; *b,* main-line service-rail; *c,* siding-rail; *d,* spring-rail frog, closed and in normal position; *e,* pivot on which it turns; *f,* spring controlling spring-rail frog; *g,* elevation showing position of rails on a line drawn between first and second tie; *h,* elevation showing position of rails on a line drawn between second and third tie.

upon bearings laid upon the ties. In its normal position the free rail is pressed by a spring against the three fixed rails of the frog, closing the opening and making the line-rail practically continuous. When a car passes to or from the siding its wheels press the free rail to one side and open the frog, the spring closing it after the last wheel has passed. See *frog*[2], 2.—**Trolley frog,** a device for fastening together trolley wires at any point where the trolley wire branches, and properly guiding the trolley wheel along the trolley wire on the movement of the car over the track. *Houston,* Dict. Elect.

frog[3], *n.* **3.** In a carriage, an ornamental piece of wood covered with silk or worsted woven to match the carriage-fringe.—**4.** In a harness, a pear-shaped ornament of patent leather, finished at the narrow end with a ring.

frog-boot (frog'böt), *n.* A piece of heavy felt shaped to fit around the frog of a horse's foot and to fill the space between the frog and the shoe.

frog-cheese (frog'chēz), *n.* The contents of any immature puffball.

frog-eye (frog'ī), *n.* A disease which affects tobacco-leaves, producing numerous small white spots. It is attributed to a fungus, *Cercospora Nicotianæ.* See ★*leaf-blight.*

frog-eyed (frog'īd), *a.* Affected by the disease called frog-eye.

frog-face (frog'fās), *n.* A deformity, caused by the presence of an intranasal tumor, in which the face assumes a fancied resemblance to that of a frog. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 155.

frog-flower (frog'flou″ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Ranunculus.*

frog-grass, *n.* **2.** The toad-rush (which see, under *rush*[1]).

frog-leaf (frog'lēf), *n.* The water-shield or water-target, *Brasenia Schreberi.*

frog-lily (frog'lil″i), *n.* The yellow pond-lily or spatter-dock, *Nymphæa advena.*

frog-motion (frog'mō″shon), *n.* A cam or other device which acts on a frog or catch.

frog-mug (frog'mug), *n.* An earthenware mug containing a frog modeled in the bottom or on the side, which, as the contents were drunk, suddenly appeared, to frighten the drinker.

frog-plant (frog'plant), *n.* The orpine or live-for-ever, *Sedum Telephium.*

frog's-bladder (frogz'blad″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*frog-plant.*

frog's-mouth (frogz'mouth), *n.* **1.** Same as ★*frog-plant.*—**2.** Same as *frogmouth*

frogwort (frog'wėrt), *n.* The buttercup, *Ranunculus bulbosus.*

fromage (frō-mäzh'), *n.* [F. *fromage,* OF. *formage* = It. *formaggio,* < ML. **formaticum,* < L. *formare,* form, shape: see *form, v.*] Cheese.

fromenty, *n.* See *frumenty.*

frondigerous (fron-dij'ę-rus), *a.* [L. *frons* (*frond-*), leaf, + *gerere,* bear.] In *bot.,* bearing fronds or leaves.

Frondist (fron'dist), *n.* A member or supporter of the Fronde.

frondivorous (fron-div'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *frons* (*frond-*), leaf, + *vorare,* devour.] Devouring or feeding on leaves. *Southey.*

front. I. *n.* **10.** In *theat. language:* (*a*) That part of a theater which, from the actor's point of view, lies in front of the curtain; the auditorium or audience part; hence, the audience itself: as, to be in the *front.* (*b*) Everybody engaged to work before the curtain.—**11.** *Milit.,* the entire system of defenses constructed along one side of the polygon inclosing the site to be fortified: as, a bastion or polygonal *front.*—**12.** The forehead-piece of a bridle, generally of leather with metal trimmings.—**13.** The exterior surface of a lock mortised into a door; the portion of a lock that is visible and through which the bolt passes; in a rim-lock, the end facing the door-frame.—**14.** In *entom.,* practically the forehead; the part of the face between the eyes and between the vertex and the clypeus.—**Armored front,** a false front used with a mortised lock as a temporary protection to the lock-front.—**Astragal front,** a lock-front having a molded (astragal) surface corresponding to the same type of door-molding.—**Dry front,** noting a microscopic objective which is separated by an air-gap from the object: in contradistinction to *immersion lens.*—**Front of operations,** the imaginary line connecting the front of the different columns or detachments of an army in active campaign.—**Swing front,** a device applied to a photographic camera which enables the objective to be placed at different angles to the axis of the camera.—**To change front.** See ★*change.*

II. *a.* **3.** In *phonol.,* modified in utterance by the configuration of the central portion of the front or upper side of the tongue.

> *Front* vowels are rounded by the lips only.
> *H. Sweet,* Eng. Sounds, p. 2.

Front matter, in *printing,* all the type-work before the text of a book. Title-page, dedication, table of contents, preface, etc., are rated as front matter.—**Front office.** See ★*office.*

front, *v. t.* **5.** In *phonol.,* to pronounce with the front of the tongue, or as a 'front' sound. See ★*front,* II. *a.* 3.

frontad (fron'tad), *a.* [*front* + *-ad*[3].] In an anterior direction. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 252.

frontage, *n.* **5.** Land that lies along a river or creek. [Australia.]

Frontal apron. Same as ★*apron,* 6.—**Frontal area,** the surface of the skull extending from the orbits to the coronal suture.—**Frontal index, moraine.** See ★*index,* ★*moraine.*—**Frontal point,** in *anthrop.,* the point where a line drawn inward from the higher outer part of the superciliary border of the frontal lobe intersects the mesial border of the cerebrum. *Cunningham.*—**Frontal protuberance.** Same as *frontal eminence.*—**Frontal shield.** (*a*) See *frontal.* (*b*) See ★*shield.*

frontalis (fron-tā'lis), *n.* [NL.: see *frontal.*] The anterior fleshy portion of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

front-fall (frunt'fâl), *n.* The falling of the front of a house.

> One *front-fall* of this kind in Fleet Street maimed several persons. *Southey,* Doctor, ciii.

frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *frontispieced,* ppr. *frontispiecing.* [*frontispiece, n.*] **1.** To furnish with a frontispiece.—**2.** To use as a frontispiece: as, to *frontispiece* a map.

frontlet, *n.* **6.** The skin which covers the forehead of a mammal, particularly of a ruminant.

Frontonasal hinge, shield. See ★*hinge,* ★*shield.*

fronto-orbital (fron″tō-ôr'bi-tal), *a.* Relating to the region of the forehead and orbit.—**Fronto-orbital sulcus.** See ★*sulcus.*

Frontoparietal shield. See ★*shield.*

frontopontine (fron-tō-pon'tin), *a.* Relating to the frontal bone and the pons.—**Frontopontine tract.** See ★*tract*[1].

frontotemporal (fron-tō-tem'pō-ral), *a.* [L. *frons* (*front-*), forehead, + *tempora,* temples, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both frontal and temporal bones, or to the corresponding regions of the skull.

frontozygomatic (fron″to-zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* [L. *frons* (*front-*), forehead, + E. *zygomatic.*]

Relating to the forehead and to the zygomatic arches.—**Frontozygomatic index.** Same as *stephanozygomatic* ★*index*. *Topinard.*

frontward (frunt'wärd), *adv.* [*front* + *-ward.*] Toward the front: as, a "road that frontward leads," *S. Lanier.*

Men define a man,
The creature who stands *front-ward* to the stars,
The creature who looks inward to himself.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii. 281.

frost, *n.* 6†. A spiked sole put on shoes to enable one to walk on ice without slipping.

Great Rain and very Slippery; was fain to wear *Frosts*. *Judge Sewall* (Jan. 19, 1717), in A. M. Earle's Costume [of Colonial Times, p. 111.

Degrees of frost, temperatures expressed in degrees below the freezing-point. On the Fahrenheit scale the reading of the thermometer subtracted from 32° gives the temperature in degrees of frost: thus twenty degrees of frost correspond to +12° F.; forty degrees of frost to −8° F. —**Jack Frost,** a nursery personification of frost, especially in connection with the frost traceries on the window-pane.

frost-bow (frôst'bō), *n.* A halo of white light attending the sun in cold weather. The term is applied popularly and indiscriminately (1) to the white rainbow of 18° to 41° radius, produced by the action of minute globules of water (the colored rainbow due to large drops has a radius of 40° to 42° 30′); (2) to the white halos of 22° and especially of 46° radius, due to the action of ice-crystals.

frost-crack (frôst-krak), *n.* A wound in the trunk of a tree, caused by the splitting of the bark due to unequal shrinkage during a sudden frost.

Frosted heart. Same as ★*iced heart.*

frost-figure (frôst'fig″ūr), *n.* The formation of ice-needles or arborescent figures on window-panes or other surfaces by deposition of the frozen vapor of the atmosphere.

frost-flower (frôst'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Aster:* so called on account of the lateness of its blooming. — 2. One of the ice-crystals of a frost-plant. See ★*frost-plant.*

frost-hardy (frôst'här″di), *a.* Capable of enduring a frost that is injurious to other plants or animals.

frost-hole (frôst'hōl), *n.* A low-lying region, as in the Thuringian forests, in which frost is especially likely to occur; an ice-cave.

frost-itch (frôst'ich), *n.* Same as *pruritus hiemalis* (which see, under *pruritus*).

frost-lamp (frôst'lamp), *n.* A lamp burned beneath the oil-chamber of a lighthouse lamp during cold weather, to prevent the oil of the latter from congealing.

frost-mark (frôst'märk), *n.* In *geol.*, the peculiar ring-like or hummocky surface produced upon loose sediments by the action of frost upon their contained water.

frost-plant (frôst' plant), *n.* Any plant on the stems of which crystals of ice are formed during the first freezing weather of autumn. The best-known plant exhibiting this phenomenon is *Helianthemum Canadense*, but it has been observed in other species of that genus. (See *frostweed.*) The next most important frost-plant is the American dittany, *Cunila origanoides.* Crystals of great beauty and perfection have been observed on this plant near Mount Vernon, Virginia. Less marked frost phenomena have been observed in a number of other plants, as *Pluchea camphorata* and *P. fœtida*, the heliotrope, and some thistles.

frost-ridge (frôst'rij), *n.* A prominent ridge on the trunk of a tree, formed by the repeated opening and healing of a frost-crack.

frost-signal (frôst'sig″nal), *n.* A flag-signal indicating the approach of a frost that is likely to prove injurious to vegetation. It is a white flag with a black center. See *cold-wave signal*, under *signal.*

frostweed-aster (frôst'wēd-as″tėr), *n.* Same as *white heath-*★*aster.*

frowzled (frou'zld), *a.* Rumpled; tousled; disheveled; frowzy.

Frozen ball, in *billiards*, the cue-ball in fixed contact with one or more object-balls.

F. R. P. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society.*

frs. An abbreviation of *francs.*

Frs. An abbreviation of *Friesian* or *Friesic.*

F. R. S. C. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.*

F. R. S. E. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.*

F. R. S. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature;* (*b*) of *Fellow of the Royal Society* (London).

F. R. S. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.*

F. R. S. S. A. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.*

fruchtschiefer (frōcht'shē″fėr), *n.* [G. *frucht*, grain, + *schiefer*, schist.] In *petrog.*, a thinly laminated fine-grained schist containing numerous concretions resembling grains of wheat. It is one form of contact-metamorphism produced in clay slates and phyllites. The concretions appear to be incipient stages in the formation of crystals of andalusite or similar minerals.

fructicultural (fruk-ti-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [**fructiculture* (L. *fructus*, fruit, + *cultura*, culture) + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to fruit-culture.

fructiform (fruk'ti-fôrm), *a.* [L. *fructus*, fruit, + *forma*, form.] Of the nature of or having the form of fruit: as, *fructiform* productions.

fructivorous (fruk-tiv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *fructus*, fruit, + *vorare*, eat.] That feeds on fruit; fruit-eating: as, a *fructivorous* bird.

fructosuria (fruk-tō-sū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. *fructus*, fruit, + *-ose* + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] The presence of fruit-sugar in the urine when voided.

fructule (fruk'-tūl), *n.* [NL. **fructulus*, dim. of *fructus*, fruit.] One of the carpels or component fruits of a compound or aggregate fruit. [Rare.]

fruendal (frō-en'dal), *a.* [L. *fruendus*, to be enjoyed (< *frui*, enjoy), + *-al*[1].] Same as ★*fruendive.*

fruendive (frō-en'div), *a.* [L. *fruendus*, to be enjoyed, + *-ive.*] Reserved for the satisfaction of desires: as, *fruendive* wealth. *C. H. Chase*, Prin. of Econ., p. 15.

frugalism (frō'gal-izm), *n.* [*frugal* + *-ism.*] A conscious cultivation, defense, and advocacy of thrift and prudence by many persons or by a class; a kind of cult, distinguished from the personal habit of frugality.

frugalist (frō'gal-ist), *n.* [*frugal* + *-ist.*] One who accepts the puritan creed and practice of ★frugalism (which see).

Given the conditions of climate, drink, and disease, the thoughtful, cool-blooded, home loving *frugalist* was bound to outlive in the industrial masses the careless, roistering sensualist. *E. Ross*, Social Control, p. 34.

fruit, *n.*—**Ballistic, catapult fruit.** See ★*ballistic*, ★*catapult.*—**Confluent fruit,** a compound fruit.—**Fruit fallen,** the produce of any possession detached therefrom and capable of being enjoyed by itself. Thus a next presentation, when a vacancy has occurred, is a fruit fallen from the advowson. *Wharton.*

fruit, *v.* **II.** *trans.* To bring into fruit under cultivation.

Trees of it, obtained under the name "Shiro Smomo," [*Sic*], were *fruited* by S——.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 386.

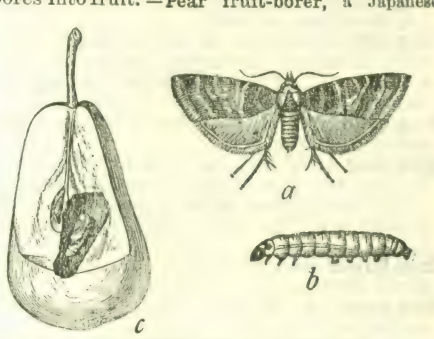
fruitarian (frō-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*fruit* + *-arian.* The proper type would be *fructuarian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to fruits; consisting solely of fruits and nuts, as a diet.

One of the chief objects of the series of experiments was to furnish data as to the value of nuts as food. Fruits contain little protein, and nuts are relied on in the *fruitarian* plan of eating to balance the ration.
Sci. Amer., Oct. 10, 1903, p. 255.

II. *n.* One who holds the theory that fruits and nuts constitute the only proper food for man.

fruit-beetle (frōt'bē″tl), *n.* A beetle which infests fruit.—**Apple fruit-beetle,** *Doticus pestilens*, an Australian beetle which damages the fruit of the apple, and which is liable to be introduced into the United States.

fruit-borer (frōt'bōr″ėr), *n.* An insect which bores into fruit.—**Pear fruit-borer,** a Japanese



Pear Fruit-borer (*Nephopteryx rubrizonella*).

a, moth; *b*, larva; *c*, damaged pear with pupa. *a*, *b*, natural size; *c*, reduced.

phycitid moth, *Nephopteryx rubrizonella*, whose larvæ destroy nearly 50 per cent. of the pear crop of Japan.

fruit-bug (frōt'bug), *n.* An insect which infests fruit.—**Harlequin fruit-bug,** an Australian heteropterous insect, *Dindymus versicolor*, which sucks the sap of growing plants, and which when full-grown damages apples, causing them to spot and rot.

fruit-chafer (frōt'chā″fėr), *n.* Any one of numerous species of scarabæid beetles, especially of the cetonian group, which eat fruit, as the fig-eater, *Allorhina nitida.*—**Brown fruit-chafer,** an American cetoniid beetle, *Euphoria inda*, of modest colors and wide distribution, which feeds on ripe fruit and Indian corn.—**Pear fruit-chafer.** Same as *brown* ★*fruit-chafer.*

fruiterer, *n.* 2. Same as *fruiter.*

fruit-ether (frōt'ē″thėr), *n.* See ★*ether*[1].

fruit-fly, *n.*—**Cherry fruit-fly,** a trypetid fly, *Trypeta cingulata*, which lays its eggs on cherries, in which its larvæ develop.

fruit-garden (frōt'gär″dn), *n.* A garden devoted to the growing of fruit.

fruit-maggot (frōt'mag″ot), *n.* A maggot which infests fruit.—**Cherry fruit-maggot,** the larva of a trypetid fly, *Rhagoletis cingulata*, which infests the fruit of the cherry.

fruit-mill (frōt'mil), *n.* A fruit-press.

fruit-separator (frōt'sep″ą-rā-tor), *n.* A machine for sorting fruits according to size.

fruit-stall (frōt'stâl), *n.* A stall in a market or public place where fruit is sold.

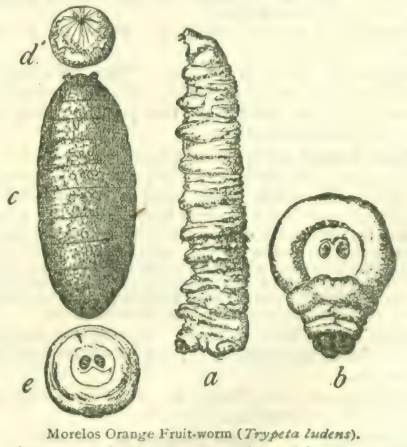
Fruit-tree bark-beetle. See ★*bark-beetle.*—**Fruit-tree leaf-roller.** See ★*leaf-roller.*

fruit-worm, *n.*—**Cranberry fruit-worm,** the larva of a phycitid moth, *Mineola vaccinii*, which lays its eggs on the young fruit of the cranberry: the larvæ enter the berries and eat out the seed-chambers, a single larva sometimes destroying four berries.—**Currant fruit-worm,** the larva of an American geometrid moth, *Tephroclystis interruptofasciata.* It feeds on both the fruit and the foliage of the currant, and pupates between folded leaves.—**Green-fruit worm,** the larva of any one of several American noctuid moths, notably of *Xylina antennata*, which feeds on the foliage and young fruit of the apple, pear, peach, and strawberry.—**Morelos orange fruit-worm,** the larva of a Central American trypetid fly, *Trypeta ludens.* which lays its eggs on young citrus



Morelos Orange Fruit-worm (*Trypeta ludens*).
Adult fly. Female. Enlarged. (From "Insect Life.")

fruits, its larvæ feeding on the pulp. It is common in parts of Mexico, and derives its name from the Mexican state Morelos. Its accidental introduction into the



Morelos Orange Fruit-worm (*Trypeta ludens*).

a, larva; *b*, anal segment; *c*, puparium; *d*, head; *e*, anal segment. *a* and *c* enlarged; *b*, *d*, and *e* still more enlarged. (From "Insect Life.")

southern United States, and especially into California is greatly feared.—**Peach fruit-worm,** the larva of a Japanese tineid moth allied to *Grapholitha.*—**Raspberry fruit-worm,** an American dermestid beetle, *Byturus unicolor*, whose small white larva is often found on the inside of red raspberries after they are picked.

frunt, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* A simplified spelling of *front.*

frustrate, *a.* **II.** *n.* A weak contraction of the ventricle of the heart, the impulse of which is imperceptible at the wrist, giving the impression of intermittent pulsations. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 599.

frustulation (frus-tū-lā'shọn), *n.* [*frustule* + *-ation.*] A method of non-sexual reproduction in *Cnidaria.* It consists in the abstriction of small portions from lateral branches which bear no hydranths. These portions, except for the absence of cilia, resemble planulæ, becoming attached and giving rise to new colonies. *Allman.*

fruticetum (frō-ti-sē'tum), *n.*; pl. *fruticeta* (-tą). [NL., < L. *frutex* (*frutic-*), shrub, + *-etum.*] A collection of living shrubs, usually for scientific exhibition; a scientific shrubbery.

fry[1], *n.*—**Lamb's fries**, the testicles of the lamb, prepared for eating. Called also *mountain-oyster.*

fry[2], *n.* 4. Any small edible fishes, as those of the family *Engraulidæ*, the anchovies, and certain fishes of the family *Clupeidæ*, as the sardines, and of the family *Atherinidæ*.— 5. The roe of fishes, especially that of such fishes as are used for food.

Frying-pan brand, a large brand used by Australian cattle-stealers to cover and thus obliterate the brand of the owner of the stolen cattle.

f. s. An abbreviation of *foot-second.*

F. S. A. (*b*) An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Society of Arts.*

F. S. I. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Fellow of Sanitary Institute;* (*b*) of *Fellow of Surveyors' Institution;* (*c*) of *Free Sons of Israel.*

F. S. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Statistical Society.*

F. S. Sc. A. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Society of Science and Art* (London).

F. T. C. D. An abbreviation of *Fellow of Trinity College* (Dublin).

fth., fthm. Abbreviations of *fathom.*

fuang (Siamese pron. fē'ang), *n.* [Siamese *feua'ng* (Michell, 1892).] A current Siamese silver coin, one eighth of a tical, equivalent to 3½ United States cents.

fub[3] (fub), *n.* The lowest quality of wool taken from a fleece.

fuchi (fö'chē), *n.* [Jap.] The ring into which the base of the handle of a Japanese sword fits. The two principal parts of the hilt are the fuchi and kashira.

fuchsia, *n.*—**California fuchsia**, *Zauschneria Californica.* Called *balsamea* by the Spanish Californians, who use it as a vulnerary. See *Zauschneria.*—**Native fuchsia**, in Australasia, any one of several species of native plants. (*a*) In Australia and Tasmania, species of the genus *Mazeutoxeron*, belonging to the rue family, especially *M. speciosum.* (*b*) In Queensland, a shrub of the family *Myoporaceæ*, *Pholidia maculata.* (*c*) In New Zealand, the kotukutuku, *Fuchsia excorticata.* See ★*kotukutuku*, ★*konini*, and ★*tookytook.*

fuchsia-tree (fū'shiä-trē), *n.* The kotukutuku, *Fuchsia excorticata.* See ★*kotukutuku.*

fuchsin, *n.*—**Acid fuchsin.** See ★*acid-fuchsin.*—**Fuchsin bodies**, minute rounded hyaline bodies, staining readily in fuchsin solution, found in certain malignant tumors.—**New fuchsin.** Same as *new* ★*magenta.*

fuchsinophil (fök-sin'ō-fil), *a.* and *n.* [*fuchsin* + Gr. *φίλος*, loving.] **I.** *a.* Staining readily in the presence of fuchsin dye: said of certain cells or parts of cells.

II. *n.* A leucocyte which has a selective action for fuchsin stain.

fuchsinophilic (fök-sin-ō-fil'ik), *a.* [*fuchsinophil* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*fuchsinophil.*

fuchsinophilous (fök-si-nof'i-lus), *a.* Same as ★*fuchsinophil.*

fuchsone (fök'sōn), *n.* [G. *fuchson.*] A name suggested for diphenylquinomethane, $(C_6H_5)_2C{:}C_6H_4O$. An important group of dyes is derived from this compound, and a system of nomenclature was based on the name.

fucose (fū'kōs), *n.* [L. *fucus*, seaweed, + *-ose.*] A crystalline sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_5$, obtained by heating seaweeds with dilute sulphuric acid.

fuddah (fud'ä), *n.* Same as ★*fadda.*

fuddling-cup (fud'ling-kup), *n.* An old English earthenware cup made of several receptacles molded together and communicating one with another. To empty one it was necessary to empty all.



Fuddling-cup.

fudge, *v. i.* 2. In *printing*, to make use of improper materials or methods to produce a needed result with greater speed.

fudge, *n.* 2. In newspaper parlance, matter of supposed importance, as the latest sporting news or sensational stuff, which comes to hand too late to find a place in the plates before going to press, and is inserted in a special place by cutting the plates. See ★*fudge-box.*— 3. In *printing*, an unworkmanlike practice.—4. A kind of home-made candy composed of milk, sugar, butter, and chocolate, boiled together, flavored with vanilla, and, when nearly cool, poured into a rectangular pan and cut into squares: more fully designated *chocolate-fudge.* When chopped walnuts form an ingredient it is known as *nut-fudge.* The name alludes to the hasty amateur manufacture.

fudge-box (fuj'boks), *n.* The space on the front page of a newspaper cut out, or arranged to be cut out, if need be, to receive the matter called 'fudge,' that has come in while the forms are going through the press.

fudge-mold (fuj'mōld), *n.* In *printing*, a mold constructed to cast a taper- or wedge-shaped linotype designed to form part or the whole of a circle.

fudge-slug (fuj'slug), *n.* In *printing*, a taper- or wedge-shaped slug designed to form part or the whole of a circle.

fudgy (fuj'i), *a.* [*fudge* + *-y*[1].] Awkward; bungling, or showing the results of bungling. [U. S.]

Fuel ratio, the amount of heating-capacity in a fuel as compared with another fuel taken as a standard. Every coal has a capacity to raise a certain number of pounds of water one degree Fahrenheit for each pound burned: the ratio, experimentally determined, of this heating-capacity or calorific power to that of a pound of pure carbon is the *fuel ratio* of that coal.—**Gaseous fuel**, fuel in a gaseous state, which of late years has come to be more and more extensively used. It is chiefly represented by the 'natural gas' of petroleum regions, the waste combustible gases escaping from iron-smelting furnaces, and 'generator' gas specially made from coal or other solid forms of fuel. Among the advantages attending the use of gaseous fuel are the absence of ash, the high temperature attainable by application of the 'regenerative' principle, the easy transference for short distances through pipes or flues, and the easy control of consumption. On the other hand, limitations are placed on the use of such fuel by its bulkiness, and the consequent restriction of storage and of transport to any great distance.—**Liquid fuel**, fuel in a liquid state, as crude petroleum or the more or less purified hydrocarbon oils derived from it. Great importance attaches to its use under certain conditions. Among the chief advantages are the freedom from ash, the very high heat-producing value, the capability of storage without any waste of space and in tanks of any shape, the ready transference through pipes, and the easy control of consumption. Use of such fuel has been adopted to a greater or less extent in war-ships, pleasure-craft such as naphtha-launches, and automobiles or motor-cars. For the last-named purpose alcohol has been to some extent substituted for petroleum products.—**Patent fuel**, a trade-name for coal-dust or coke-dust incorporated with pitch or other binding-material and molded into blocks or briquets.

fuel-oil (fū'el-oil), *n.* Oil which is used as fuel either in an internal-combustion engine or in a furnace. It is derived from crude petroleum by separating out the naphtha and kerosene by distillation, and by abstracting part of the lubricating-oil.

fuel-value (fū'el-val″ū), *n.* The amount of heat which may be furnished to the body by oxidation of any given article of diet.

By *fuel-value* is here meant the total energy which a given substance can yield the body; in other words, it is the heat of combustion of that part of the food which is capable of oxidation within the body.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 444.

fugal[2] (fū'gal), *n.* [(*centri*)*fugal.*] A local abbreviation for *centrifugal:* applied in Australia and elsewhere to centrifugal machines.

fugato, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of the nature of a fugue; to be rendered in fugue style, but not according to strict rules. See *fugato, n.*

fuggerite (fug'ėr-īt), *n.* [Prof. E. *Fugger* of Salzburg + *-ite*[2].] A tetragonal silicate closely allied to gehlenite in composition, but differing in physical characters: found in the monzonite of the Monzoni valley in the Tyrol.

fugitate (fū'ji-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *fugitated*, ppr. *fugitating.* In *Scots law*, to sentence to outlawry for fugitation.

fugue, *n.*—**Single fugue**, a fugue with only one subject: opposed to *double fugue* (which see, under *fugue* (*a*)).

fuji (fö'jē), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese wisteria, *Kraunhia Japonica.* See *Wisteria*, 1.

Fukurokujiu (fū-kǭ-rō'kǭ-jyö), *n.* [Sinico-Japanese: *fuku* (< Chin. *fu*), happiness, + *roku* (< Chin. *lao*), venerable, + *jiu* (< Chin. *sheu, shou*), long life.] The Japanese god of longevity (one of the seven gods of happiness), represented with an abnormal dome-shaped head and long beard, carrying a peach in his hand, and sometimes accompanied by a deer, another of his attributes.

ful, *a., n., adv.*, and *v.* A simplified spelling of *full.*

fulaari (fö-lä-ä'ri), *n.* [New Guinea.] One of several masked executive officers in each village of British New Guinea, who, in accordance with native custom, are charged with seeing that the taboo is observed when it has been placed by the taboo-chief on cocoanuts, areca-nuts, etc., when a failure of crops is threatened.

fulcral (ful'kral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fulcrum; specifically, in *ichth.*, pertaining to the processes on the base of fin-spines and rays by which the fin is erected.

fulcrum, *n.* 7. In rotifers, the short stem of the incus, one of the parts of the mastax or pharyngeal mill.— 8. In the trilobites, the bend or the point of abrupt curvature of the thoracic pleura, which divides them into proximal and distal portions.

fulcrumage (ful'krum-āj), *n.* The turning about a point, as a fulcrum.

fulgorid (ful'gō-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Fulgoridæ.*

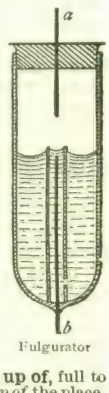
II. *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Fulgoridæ.*

fulgural (ful'gū-ral), *a.* [L. *fulguralis*, < *fulgur*, lightning.] Of or pertaining to lightning: as, *fulgural* superstition.—**Fulgural science**, divination by lightning.

fulgurant, *a.* 2. In *pathol.*, with lightning-like rapidity: an epithet applied to the pains of locomotor ataxia, because of the suddenness of their appearance.

fulgurating (ful'gū-rā-ting), *p. a.* Darting or shooting in the manner of lightning; lancinating: as, *fulgurating* pains.

fulgurator (ful'gū-rā-tor), *n.* In *phys.*, a device used in the study of the spark-spectra of substances. It consists of a vertical glass tube with platinum wires, *a* and *b*, which afford a spark-gap. The terminal *b* is surrounded with a capillary tube to the top of which the liquid to be vaporized by the spark rises, covering the platinum wire. The spark passes between the surface of this liquid and the upper terminal.



Fulgurator

fulgurite, *n.* 2. An explosive of the nitroglycerin class, used for blasting: similar to dynamite, but the nature of the dope has not been disclosed by the inventor.

full[1], *a.*—**Full house.** (*b*) In *poker*, same as *full*[1], *n*, 3.—**Full line.** (*b*) In *printing*, a line of composed types of letters only that fill the measure of the page or column. A line that consists partly of letters and partly of quadrats is known as a *break line.*—**Full up of**, full to satiety; 'sick and tired of': as, he was *full up of* the place. [Australia.]—**Keep full for stays!** an order to the wheelsman to keep a good full on the vessel so as to accelerate her speed a little before going in stays in order that she may come about quickly.—**Keep her full!** an order to keep the sails full of wind.

full[1], *n.* 4. A ridge of gravel formed back of a beach by storm-waves. [Local, Eng.]

The wash of the waves, owing to percolation, piles up the pebbles thrown forward by the breaker, forming a bank, or ridge, or *Full*, and this is the action proper to the sea on a shore of shingle.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 536.

To hold a good full, *naut.*, to steer so as to keep the sails well bellied out by the wind; to keep the vessel off sufficiently from the wind to fill her sails.

full[1], *adv.* 5. In *organ-playing*, with all the stops drawn; with the whole power of the instrument: as, the piece was played *full.*

full-arc (fůl'ärk), *n.* An electric arc supplied with 9.5–10 amperes of current and consuming 450–480 watts.

full-blood, *n.* 2. Relationship through both parents or through a complete series of ancestors: as, brothers or cousins of the *full-blood*, or *full-bloods* of a certain tribe or race.

Fullers' board. See ★*board.*—**Fullers' chalk.** Same as *fullers' earth.*—**Fullers' earth.** (*b*) In *geol.*, specifically, the middle subdivision of the Lower Oölites of the Jurassic system in Great Britain, constituting the Fullonian group or stage. It is underlain by the Bajocian series, with the Cheltenham beds at the top, and overlain by the Bathonian, the lowest member of which is the Great or Bath Oölite.—**Fullers' grease.** Same as *Yorkshire* ★*grease*, except that the term *fullers' grease*, when used in its strictly specific sense, applies only to the fatty acids recovered from the scouring of woolen cloth, excluding the grease from raw wool.—**Fullers' scale.** See ★*scale*[3].

full-fledged (fůl'flejd), *a.* Fully developed or matured; fully organized and ready for action or use: as, a *full-fledged* town.

full-jeweled (fůl'jö″eld), *a.* Said of a watch when each of the pivot-holes contains a jewel, made of a ruby, garnet, or some other gem.

fullonian (fů-lō'-nian), *n.* [L. *fullo*(*n-*), a fuller.] Same as ★*fullers' earth* (*b*).

full-pitch (fůl'pich), *n.* In *cricket*, a ball bowled so as to reach the batsman before it touches the ground; a full-toss.

full-rigged (fůl'rigd), *a.* Fully rigged; with all the sails set that properly belong to the class of vessel named or referred to: as, a *full-rigged* ship. See *ship.*

full-toss (fůl′tos), *n.* In *cricket*, same as ★*full-pitch*.

fulminate, *n.*—**Mercuric fulminate,** a valuable explosive agent, made by the addition of alcohol to a warm solution of mercury in nitric acid. It forms small yellowish-white crystals, having the composition $HgC_2N_2O_2$, very readily exploded by slight heating, friction, or a blow. It is too violent in its effects and too expensive to be used as a principal or primary explosive, but it is largely used in detonators and percussion-caps, to bring about the explosion of other materials, such as guncotton and dynamite. Also known as *fulminating mercury* or simply as *fulminate*.

fulminuric (ful-mi-nū′rik), *a.* Derived from fulminic and uric acids.—**Fulminuric acid,** a colorless solid, $C_3H_3N_3O_3$, isomeric with cyanuric acid. It explodes at 145° C. Sometimes called *isocyanuric acid*.

fulsum, *a.* A simplified spelling of *fulsome*.

fulvo-hyaline (ful″vō-hī′a-lin), *a.* [L. *fulvus*, yellow, + Gr. *ὑάλινος*, of glass: see *hyaline*.] Transparent but dark yellowish in color.

fulvo-rufous (ful″vō-rō′fus), *a.* [L. *fulvus*, yellow, + *rufus*, red.] Dark yellowish red.

fuma (fū′ma), *n.* [A back-formation from L. *fumare*, subject to smoke or vapor, < *fumus*, smoke, vapor: see *fume*.] A trade-name for the vapor of carbon disulphid when applied to plants as an insecticide.

fumagine (fū′ma-jin), *n.* [NL. **fumago* (*fumagin-*), < L. *fumus*, smoke, + *-ago* (*-agin-*), as in *imago*, image, with a sense suggested by *ærugo*, rust.] The black or brown coating upon the leaves and stems of plants formed by the mycelium of various fungi.

fumago (fū-mā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1818), < L. *fumus*, smoke, + *-ago* as in *imago*, image; used in NL. in a special sense: see *imago*.] A name which has been applied to the conidial condition of species of *Capnodium*.

fumarine (fū′ma-rin), *n.* [*Fumaria* + *-ine*2.] A bitter alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{19}O_4N$, contained in *Fumaria officinalis*. It crystallizes in prisms and is optically active.

fumarole, *n.* Sainte-Claire Deville distinguishes the following: (*a*) *Dry fumaroles*, which are very hot and yield volatilized anhydrous (for example, ferric) chlorids. (*b*) *Acid fumaroles*, which yield sulphurous and hydrochloric fumes and steam. (*c*) *Alkaline fumaroles*, which yield sal ammoniac and steam at approximately 212° F. (*d*) *Cold fumaroles*, below 212° F., which yield steam, carbon dioxid, sulphureted hydrogen, etc. *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, LII. 19.

fumarolic (fū-mā-rol′ik), *a.* Characterized by, pertaining to, or due to the action of fumaroles.

The placing of various ore deposits of many well-known districts in such classes as *fumarolic* solfataric, pneumatolytic, etc., without giving evidence for such a distribution, seemed to the speaker to be premature.
Science, April 3, 1903, p. 543.

fumatorium (fū-ma-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *fumatoria* (-ä). [NL.: see ★*fumatory*2, *fumitory*2, *n.*] A fumatory; specifically, in recent use, an air-tight structure in which small trees or other plants are fumigated to destroy scale or other insects.

fumatory2 (fū′ma-tō-ri), *n.* [NL. *fumatorium* (recent use), < L. *fumare*, pp. *fumatus*, smoke: see *fume*, *v.*] Same as *fumitory*2 (which is a less correct form).

fumba (föm′bä), *n.* [Also *mfumba*; < Swahili *fumba*, with noun-prefix *mfumba*, connected with *fumba*, close, shut.] A sleeping-bag of matting used by the natives in the lower Zambesi valley.

fumble, *n.* **2.** In *base-ball*, *foot-ball*, and other games, an act of fumbling.

The world's a well strung fidle, mans tongue the quill,
That fills the world with *fumble* for want of skill.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 87.

fume, *n.*—**Lead fume.** See ★*lead*2.

fume, *v. i.*—**Fuming nitric acid,** an impure nitric acid containing other oxids of nitrogen; a reddish-yellow fluid giving off acrid fumes of the same color.—**Fuming oil of vitriol.** Same as *Nordhausen acid* or *fuming sulphuric acid* (which see, under *sulphuric acid*).

fumé (fū-mā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *fumer*, smoke.] **1.** Smoked: as, verre *fumé* ('smoked glass'). —**2.** Smoky; having a smoky tint: as, quartz *fumé*.—**3.** That has been subjected to the process of fuming, as oak, in order to obtain an antique appearance.

fume-chamber (fūm′chām″bėr), *n.* A box or chamber connected with a ventilating shaft or exhaust, used in laboratories to carry off offensive fumes.

fumerole (fū′me-rōl), *n.* See *fumarole*.

fumigant, *a.* **II.** *n.* A substance used in fumigation. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, XIII. 657.

fumigate, *v. t.* **4.** To darken the color of (wood) in imitation of the effect of age and smoke. The process is also known as *fuming*.

fumigatory, *a.* **II.** *n.* A room or apparatus used for fumigation. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

fuming, *n.* **4.** The process of subjecting oak or other wood used in furniture to the fumes of ammonia, in order to give it an appearance of age.—**5.** In *photog.*, the process of exposing albuminized paper to the fumes of ammonia, which makes the paper print a trifle more quickly and gives it a purple tone.

fumitory1, *n.*—**Bulbous fumitory.** (*a*) The hollow-root or moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatellina*. (*b*) The hollow-wort, *Capnoides cavum*.

fumivorous (fū-miv′ō-rus), *a.* [L. *fumus*, smoke, + *vorare*, devour.] Smoke-consuming.

It [crematory apparatus] . . . is *fumivorous*, [and] emits no smell. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 361.

funa (fö′nä), *n.* [Jap. *funa*.] The Japanese name of the common goldfish, *Carassius auratus*, found in the rivers of Japan.

funambulism (fū-nam′bū-lizm), *n.* [L. *funambulus*, a rope-walker, + *-ism*.] The art of tight-rope walking; rope-walking.

Funariaceæ (fū-nā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Funaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of mosses of the order *Bryales*, typified by the genus *Funaria*. They are characterized by the pear-shaped capsule provided with a neck and often raised on a long stalk. The family includes 12 genera, of which *Funaria* and *Physcomitrium* are the most important.

function, *n.*—**Automorphic function.** See ★*automorphic*.—**Characteristic function,** in *thermodynamics*, a function of the generalized coördinates, the generalized forces, the temperature, energy, and entropy of a system in equilibrium, in terms of which all the properties of the system can be expressed.—**Chromatic function.** See ★*chromatic*.—**Compensation of functions.** See ★*compensation*.—**Decreasing function,** a function which decreases when its independent variable is increased.—**Diaphoric function,** a function of the differences of specified arguments.—**Differential of a function.** See ★*differential*.—**Element of an analytic function.** See ★*element*.—**Empiric function,** a relation between two variable quantities, found by direct observation.—**Equipotential function,** a function by means of which equality of potential is specified.—**Fractional function,** a function in which the variable occurs in the denominator: as, a/x, or $b/x2$.—**Function of position on a Riemann's surface,** a function of a function considered as having a value for every point of the Riemann's surface that is connected with the latter function.—**Galton's function.** See *ancestral* ★*inheritance*.—**G-function.** Same as *Green's* ★*function*.—**Graph of a function, graph of the function f(*x*).** See ★*graph*.—**Green's function.** (*a*) A potential function which at all points of a contour is equal to $\log 1/r$, where r is the radius vector of the point from a fixed origin. (*b*) A function differing from that just defined by $\log 1/r$.—**Group of a function.** See ★*group*.—**Hyperbolic function.** (*c*) A function bearing a relation to a rectangular (equilateral) hyperbola similar to that of the ordinary circular functions of trigonometry to a circle. The hyperbolic functions are not so named on account of any analogy with what are termed *elliptic functions*. See the extract.

The elliptic integrals, and thence the elliptic functions, derive their name from the early attempts of mathematicians at the rectification of the ellipse. . . . To a certain extent this is a disadvantage; . . . because we employ the name *hyperbolic function* to denote cosh u, sinh u, etc., by analogy with which the elliptic functions would be merely the circular functions cos ϕ, sin ϕ, etc.
Greenhill, Elliptic Functions, p. 175.

Increasing function, a function which increases when its independent variable is increased.—**Infinity of a function.** See ★*infinity*.—**Inverse function** or **inverse of a function.** When $y=f(x)$, then x equals some function of y, say $x=\phi(y)$. These functions, f and ϕ, are then said to be *inverse functions* or *anti-functions* of one another. The sign of this inversion is minus one written as an index to the functional symbol: thus, $f=\phi-1$ and $\phi=f-1$, so that $x=f-1(y)$ and $y=\phi-1(x)$.—**Kleinian function,** an automorphic function which remains unchanged by the transformations of a Kleinian group.—**Like-branched functions,** functions of one and the same Riemann's surface.—**Monodromy of a function.** See *monodromic function*, under *monodromic*.—**Octahedron function,** a sextic function whose fourth derivative is identically zero, the canonical form being $xy(x4-y4)$.—**℘-function,** a function denoted by $\wp u$, pronounced *p, u*.

$$\wp u = \frac{1}{u^2} + \Sigma' \left[\frac{1}{(u-w)^2} - \frac{1}{w^2} \right],$$

where Σ' denotes a sum extended over all values of w except the value $w=0$.—**Singular point of a function.** See ★*point*1.—**Tesseral function,** the function called by Heine and Todhunter *associated function of the first kind*; a function converted into a tesseral harmonic by the factor $\cos s\phi$ or $\sin s\phi$.—**Verb function,** an operator containing a purely symbolic letter β to denote the base of a given operation, so that when this verb function operates on a subject x, it produces the result obtained by writing x for β in the verb function: thus, using square brackets to inclose each separate operation, $[(c+\beta)2]\,x = (c+x)2$, whereas $[c+\beta]2\,x = [c+\beta]\,(c+x) = c+(c+x) = 2c+x$.—**Zero of a function.** See ★*zero*.

Functional adaptation, hypertrophy, memory, murmur, paralysis, psychology, selection. See ★*adaptation*, etc.

function-theory (fungk′shon-thē″ō-ri), *n.* Same as *theory of functions* (which see, under *function*).

Fundal placenta. See ★*placenta*.

Fundamental body, a body which cannot rotate. The conception has been introduced by German thinkers in order to support the doctrine of Leibnitz that space and motion are purely relative, as against the doctrine of Newton that space is a thing. The difficulty in the Leibnitzian doctrine is that rotational velocity is not relative, unless some peculiar hypothesis is introduced to account for the phenomena. These hypotheses have usually consisted in supposing the existence of some motionless thing to which all motion is relative; but no good reason has ever been given for rejecting Newton's view that space itself is this motionless thing.—**Fundamental gneiss.** Same as ★*basement complex*.—**Fundamental length, plate** or **zone.** See ★*length*, ★*plate*.

Funded content. See ★*content*3.

fundicolar (fun-dik′ō-lär), *a.* [L. *fundus*, bottom, + *colere*, inhabit, +*-ar*3.] Inhabiting or living upon the sea-bottom: as, *fundicolar* mollusks.

Professor Pelseneer enumerates a few Magellanic species separately, and divides the Antarctic species into littoral, of which there are three species; *fundicolar*, of which there are twenty-nine, and pelagic, of which there are five. *Science*, April 22, 1904, p. 658.

fundiform (fun′di-fôrm), *a.* [L. *funda*, a sling, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a sling or a loop.

funeral-director (fū′ne-ral-di-rek″tor), *n.* An undertaker. [U. S.]

Fungi, *n. pl.* Recent investigations have added much to the knowledge of the life-histories and relationships of this large group of plants. The term, as commonly used to include the slime-molds and bacteria as well as the fungi proper, does not signify a natural group. The present tendency is to restrict its use to the *Eumycetes* (true fungi). The cytological studies of Harper and others confirm the opinion that the rusts (*Uredinales*) are most closely related to the *Basidiomycetes*, while the researches of Thaxter have shown the existence of what appears to be a new order, the *Myxobacteriales*, showing characters of both *Myxomycetes* and bacteria. Various recent systematic arrangements of the fungi have been proposed, notably those of Brefeld, Schröter, Saccardo, and Engler and Prantl. These classifications differ chiefly in the terminology used, the relative rank given to different groups, and the position assigned to certain orders of more or less doubtful relationship. The sporological system of Saccardo, used in his "Sylloge Fungorum" as a basis for the division of the larger groups of the *Pyrenomycetes*, *Discomycetes*, and *Fungi Imperfecti*, is very convenient but artificial. The following arrangement is based upon that given in Engler's "Syllabus." The termination of the ordinal names is that at present adopted and has been used by Underwood. The lichens have been added to the classes of fungi to which they belong. Class I. *Myxomycetes:* orders *Acrasiales*, *Plasmodiophorales*, *Myxogastrales*, *Myxobacteriales*. Class II. *Schizomycetes:* orders *Eubacteriales*, *Thiobacteriales*. *Eumycetes* (true fungi): Class III. *Archimycetes:* order *Chytridiales*. Class IV. *Zygomycetes:* orders *Mucorales*, *Entomophthorales*. Class V. *Oömycetes:* orders *Saprolegniales*, *Peronosporales*. Class VI. *Ascomycetes:* orders *Protomycetales*, *Saccharomycetales*, *Exoascales*, *Aspergillales*, *Perisporiales*, *Hypocreales*, *Dothideales*, *Sphæriales*, *Laboulbeniales*, *Tuberales*, *Hysteriales*, *Phacidiales*, *Pezizales*, *Helvellales*. Subclass *Ascolichenes:* orders *Parmeliales*, *Lecideales*, *Graphidales*, *Caliciales*, *Verrucariales*. *Fungi Imperfecti:* orders *Sphæropsidales*, *Melanconiales*, *Moniliales*. Class VII. *Basidiomycetes:* subclass *Hemibasidii*—order *Ustilaginales*; subclass *Protobasidii*—orders *Uredinales*, *Auriculariales*, *Tremellales*, *Dacryomycetales*, *Exobasidiales*, *Agaricales*, *Phallales*, *Hymenogastrales*, *Lycoperdales*, *Nidulariales*, *Sclerodermatales*. Subclass *Hymenolichenes*.

Fungic acid, the name given to a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acids, which is found in certain species of mushrooms.

fungicidal(fun-ji-sī′dal), *a.* [*fungicide* + *-al*1.] Relating to fungicides or to the killing of fungus or fungi; having the property of destroying fungous or fungoid growths.

fungivore (fun′ji-vōr), *n.* [F. **fungivore*, < L. *fungus*, fungus, + *vorare*, devour.] A trade-name for a crude preparation containing iron sulphate, used at one time in France as a fungicide application to plants, as, for example, to vines attacked by *Oïdium*.

fungose (fung′gōs), *a.* Same as *fungous*.

fungus, *n.*—**Algal fungus.** See ★*algal*.—**Black fungus,** a name applied to any member of the *Pyrenomycetales*.—**Fairy-ring fungus,** the mushroom *Marasmius Oreades*, which forms circles or parts of circles in lawns and pastures, popularly termed fairy rings. See *fairy ring*, under *fairy*.—**Fungus cancer.** Same as *fungus hematodes*.—**Fungus cerebri,** protrusion of the brain-substance through a fracture of the skull. Also called *cerebral hernia*.—**Fungus-digesting plant.** See ★*plant*1.—**Grasshopper-disease fungus,** a species of *Sporotrichum* which attacks grasshoppers and causes their death. This fungus has been distributed for the purpose of checking the ravages of grasshoppers in certain parts of the United States.—**Oak-root fungus.** Same as *oak-seedling* ★*disease*.—**Pine-cone fungus,** the fungus *Æcidium strobilinum*, occurring on the scales of the cones of pine.—**Pine-leaf fungus,** the fungus *Herpotrichia nigra*, occurring on the leaves and branches of the pine and juniper. See ★*Herpotrichia*.—**Shot-hole fungus,** any fungus which attacks the leaves of certain trees, particularly cherries and plums, causing minute purple or brown spots, which later loosen and drop out. *Cylindrosporium Padi*, *Septoria cerasina*, and other forms are responsible for this disease.—**Sore-shin fungus,** a species of *Rhizoctonia* which attacks the weak seedlings of cotton-plants, producing an ulcer just at or below the surface of the ground and often destroying the plant. See ★*damp*, 6.

fungus-body (fung′gus-bod″i), *n.* The large compound structure of the higher fungi: dis-

tinguished from the simple filamentous thallus of the lower fungi. *De Bary.*

fungus-gall (fung'gus-gâl), *n.* A peculiar gall-like growth produced upon various plants by the irritation induced by fungi.

fungus-pit (fung'gus-pit), *n.* A pit in which mushrooms and other fungi are cultivated.

fungus-trap (fung'gus-trap), *n.* That part of the root of a plant which contains a fungus the ultimate fate of which is to be absorbed by the host plant. *Frank.*

funicle, *n.* 5. The central connecting process in those colonies of graptolites which bear no thecæ.

funicular, *a.* 2. In *anat.*: (*b*) Resembling a cord or rope: a term used in describing the arrangement of muscle- or nerve-fibers.—**Funicular action,** action exerted by means of a rope or cable; specifically, in *mech.*, the pull exerted at the ends of a stretched rope or cord when a transverse force is applied to its middle.—**Funicular curve.** Same as *catenary curve.*—**Funicular railway.** See ★*railway.*

Funiculus amnii, a cord which persists for a while after the closing of the amnion and chorion, in ruminants, forming a connecting band between them.

funk[2], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To smoke offensively, as a fire or chimney, with puffs or gusts.

> But there my triumph's straw-fire flared and *funked.*
> *Browning,* Fra Lippo Lippi, l. 172.

funk[3], *v.* **II.** *trans.* To shrink from or dread; be afraid of; back out from. [Colloq.]

> He "*funked*" the cholera, as he said, and of course he got it. Having got it, he told me that he *funked* it no longer—and he got over it.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 198.

funk[3], *n.* 2. One who funks, shrinks from, or avoids, or who is in a state of funk.

funnel, *n.*, 4. (*c*) In the chambered cephalopods, the extension of the septum about the siphuncle.—**Buechner funnel,** a special form of funnel made of porcelain, having a perforated bottom on which the filter-paper is laid flat.—**Meyer's funnel,** a glass funnel with its lower rim turned inward and provided with a tubulus: used to place over liquids in the process of evaporation to condense and collect vapors.—**Septal funnel,** one of the narrow funnel-like depressions in the four gastric ridges of the scyphula of certain jellyfishes, as *Aurelia;* an infundibulum.

funnel-box (fun'el-boks), *n.* One of a series of square funnels used in metallurgical works for separating metal-bearing slimes according to fineness.

funnel-breast (fun'el-brest), *n.* Same as ★*funnel-chest.*

funnel-chest (fun'el-chest), *n.* A sinking in of the sternum, forming a conical depression of the anterior wall of the chest.

funnel-draft (fun'el-drâft), *n.* The draft or current of air and products of combustion from a marine boiler caused by the difference in the weight of hot gas inside the funnel or chimney when compared with that of an equal column of external air.

funnel-tube (fun'el-tūb), *n.* A small glass funnel prolonged at the bottom into a tube of considerable length, much used in chemical laboratories. The tube is passed gas-tight through the cork of a bottle or flask. Also called *tube-funnel.*—**Safety funnel-tube,** an ordinary funnel-tube with a double bend, with or without one or more bulbs. A liquid may be poured through it into a gas-generating flask without the risk of being driven out by sudden increase of gaseous tension. It also limits access of air to the contents of the glass, a liquid seal or valve being established by the part of the introduced liquid which lodges in the bend.

funnel-twister (fun'el-twis″tėr), *n.* A European rhynchitid beetle, *Rhynchites betulæ,* whose larvæ live in beech-leaves, which they roll into a funnel shape.

funori (fö-nō'ri), *n.* [Jap.] 1. A seaweed, *Glœopeltis intricata,* from which the Japanese prepare a fine kind of glue.—2. The glue made from this seaweed. It is used for paste, starch, and sizing, the glazing and stiffening of textile fabrics, etc. *Nat. Geog. Mag.,* May, 1905, p. 208.

funt (fönt), *n.* [Russ. *funtŭ,* < G. *pfund* = E. *pound.*] The Russian pound, equal to nine tenths of an avoirdupois pound.

fun-ting (fun'ting'), *n.* [Also *fën-ting;* Chinese *fun* (*făn*), flour; *Ting Chau,* a place noted for its pottery.] A Chinese porcelain having a white paste, resembling in appearance soft paste but in reality hard.

furca, *n.* 3. An inflected elastic anal organ ending in a fork, by which the animal is enabled to leap, as in *Podura. Kirby and Spence.*

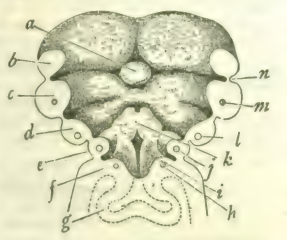
furcal (fėr'kal), *a.* [NL. **furcalis,* < L. *furca,* fork: see *fork.*] Of a fork; also, furcate or forked: as, the *furcal* processes of crustaceans.—**Furcal orifice,** a forked opening, as the sternal slit in certain *Perlidæ.*

furciferine (fėr-sif'ė-rin), *a.* [*Furcifer* + *-ine*[2].] Relating to or characteristic of the deer of the genus *Furcifer,* frequently placed in the genus *Cariacus.*

furcilia (fėr-sil'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *furca,* fork.] A late larval stage in schizopodous crustaceans, in which the paired, stalked eyes become more fully developed and the most anterior pairs of thoracic and abdominal feet begin to form in succession from before backward.

Furcimanus (fėr-sim'ä-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *furca,* fork, + *manus,* hand.] A genus of zoarcid fishes found in the deep waters of the North Pacific.

furcula, *n.* 3. In *embryol.*, a forked median protuberance arising in the floor of the embryonic pharynx between the third and fourth pairs of visceral arches. It develops into the epiglottis of the adult.—**Furcula supra-analis,** a small forked sclerite just above the anus of a grasshopper.



h, furcula.

The floor of the pharynx of a human embryo, twenty-three days old, seen from above.

a, tuberculum impar; *b*, mandibular arch; *c*, hyoid arch; *d*, first branchial arch; *e*, second branchial arch; *f*, third branchial arch; *g*, lung; *h*, fifth aortic arch in the third branchial arch; *i*, glottis; *j*, fourth aortic arch in the second branchial arch; *k*, furcula; *l*, third aortic arch in the first branchial arch; *m*, second aortic arch in the hyoidean arch; *n*, membrane closing the hyomandibular cleft, which afterward becomes the tympanic membrane. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

furculite (fėr'kū-līt), *n.* [L. *furcula,* a fork, + Gr. *λίθος,* stone.] A microlite which has a straight stem and forked extremities. *F. Rutley,* in Mineralogical Mag., IX. 266.

furevernic (fū-rē-vėr'nik), *a.* [*fur*(*furacea*) + *Evernia* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Derived from *Evernia furfuracea.*—**Furevernic acid,** an acid, incorrectly called *furevernacid,* said to occur, in traces, in *Evernia furfuracea.*

furfuracryluric (fėr″fėr-ak-ri-lū'rik), *a.* Noting an acid which appears in the urine after the ingestion of furfurol.

furfural (fėr'fėr-al), *n.* [L. *furfur,* bran, + *-al*[3].] See *furfurol.*

furfuraldehyde (fėr-fėr-al'dē-hīd), *n.* Same as *furfurol.*

furfurane (fėr'fėr-ān), *n.* [L. *furfur,* bran, + *-ane.*] A colorless liquid, $\begin{matrix} CH:CH \\ | \\ CH:CH \end{matrix}>O$, formed by the distillation of barium pyromucate with soda-lime: one of the products of the distillation of pine wood. It boils at 31.4–31.6° C., has a characteristic odor, and imparts an emerald-green color to a pine splinter moistened with hydrochloric acid. It is the parent substance of a class of compounds similar in structure to the pyridine and thiophene derivatives.

furfurine (fėr'fėr-in), *n.* [L. *furfur,* bran, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless crystalline basic compound, $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$, formed by the action of a dilute potassium-hydroxid solution on furfuramide. It melts at 116° C.

furfurylamide (fėr'fėr-il-am″id), *n.* [*furfuryl* + *amide.*] Same as *furfuramide.*

furil (fū'ril), *n.* [*fur*(*oin*) + *-il.*] A yellow crystalline compound, prepared by the oxidation of furoin, melting at 162° C. It is the analogue of benzil, and has the formula $C_4H_3O.CO.CO.C_4H_3O$.

furilic (fū-ril'ik), *a.* [*furil* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to furil.—**Furilic acid,** a colorless, unstable, crystalline compound, $(C_4H_3O)_2COH.COOH$, prepared by the action of potassium hydroxid on finely divided furil.

furl (fėrl), *n.* [*furl, v.*] 1. A roll of what is furled.—2. The manner of furling (a sail), or the appearance presented when furled: as, a vessel is judged by the *furl* of the sails.

furld, *pp.* A simplified spelling of *furled.*

furlo, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *furlough.*

furnace, *n.*—**Air crucible furnace,** a furnace with crucibles for melting brass.—**Batho's furnace,** a modification of the Siemens open-hearth furnace, from which it differs in shape, being either circular or elliptical, and in that the regenerators are placed outside of the furnace and are independent of it. The advantages of the separate regenerators are that in case of a break-out there is no risk of the metal getting into the regenerators and that it is impossible for a leakage of gas to take place between the gas and the air-regenerators and destroy the brickwork.—**Belgian-Silesian furnace,** a modification of the Belgian and Silesia zinc distillation furnaces: also known as the *Rhenish furnace,* on account of its general use in Rhenish Prussia. It usually has three rows of retorts and is either direct-fired or gas-fired. The retorts are elliptical in shape and, in the modern furnaces, their number exceeds 200. Also *Belgian furnace.*—**Bicheroux's furnace,** a gas reheating-furnace (which see) in which the air for burning the gases is heated in a shallow flue under the bottom of the furnace, thus serving to cool the furnace bottom.—**Black-ash furnace,** same as ★*ball-furnace.*—**Blowpipe furnace,** a furnace fed by powdered fuel, oil, or gas, blown through a pipe with the air which serves for its combustion.—**Boliche furnace.** Same as *Spanish furnace.*—**Cast-steel furnace.** See ★*cast-steel.*—**Coltness furnace,** an early form of blast-furnace which utilized the waste gases of iron-smelting.—**Crucible furnace,** a furnace in which the material to be heated is contained in a crucible of refractory material, and thus kept out of contact with the fuel. Such furnaces are much used in the manufacture of tool steel, in brass foundries, and in chemical laboratories and assaying establishments.—**Decarbonizing-furnace,** a furnace for eliminating the carbon from a bath of fused metal, such as cast-iron or -steel, by oxidizing it, either by the character of the flame or by the constitution of the slag or the furnace-lining.—**Dental furnace,** a small furnace used in the manufacture of porcelain teeth.—**Desulphurizing-furnace,** an oxidizing furnace for sulphurets or sulphids, in which the sulphur is removed by roasting with an abundant supply of oxygen, going off as SO_2.—**Electric furnace,** an arrangement for utilizing the extraordinarily high temperature producible by the discharge of a powerful electric current between two carbon poles. These poles pass through the walls of a trough or inclosure constructed of the most infusible material available, and varied as to size and shape with the particular use intended. The temperature may be made to exceed any that can be produced by combustion, and with the advantage that air may be completely excluded. Important results of a scientific character have been obtained by means of the electric furnace, and it has opened up a new field of industrial use in the manufacture of metallic aluminum, calcium carbide, phosphorus, and other products.—**English silver-refinery furnace,** a reverberatory furnace with a movable bed known as a cupel or test and formerly made of bone ash, but now of a mixture of clay and limestone. The breast of the cupel is perforated with holes for the removal of the litharge, which flows into a pot below. The lead containing about 8 per cent. of silver is run out through a hole in the bottom of the cupel and again cupelled in the same furnace, but the cupel for this operation is provided with a concavity at the bottom for the reception of the cake of pure silver. See *cupellation.*—**Exeli's furnace,** a shaft-furnace adopted for the extraction of mercury from lump-ore. It is provided with three external fireplaces and is encased in sheet-iron to prevent the loss of mercury. The vapors escape into pipes and from these into condensing-chambers. The pipes were at first of cast-iron but these have been replaced by vertical pipes of glazed stoneware. The charging apparatus consists of a cup-and-cone with water-seal. The Exeli furnaces are largely used in India and Austria.—**German furnace,** a furnace for separating and regaining metal from cinder which has chemically absorbed it. It was first used in Germany.—**Gothic furnace,** the shaft- or blast-furnace for smelting iron from its ores: so called from a pointed arch placed over the embrasures when the base of the furnace up to the boshes was made of rubble masonry. The term is obsolete.—**Heating-furnace.** Same as *reheating-furnace,* which see, under *furnace.*—**Herreshoff's furnace,** a rectangular water-jacketed furnace for copper-smelting. Its forehearth is detachable and mounted on wheels, and the slag is removed by means of a lip in front of the forehearth. The furnace is charged from the top which is covered by a hood connected with a lateral pipe for carrying away the waste gases.—**Injector-furnace,** a form of fire-clay furnace for chemical and assay laboratories in which a special blast-lamp is used to burn a mixture of illuminating-gas or petroleum-vapor with air, and the hot flame so produced is driven by bellows into an opening at the bottom of the furnace.—**Mactear furnace,** a mechanical furnace with a circular revolving hearth, for converting black salt into soda-ash by calcination in the Leblanc process for making carbonate of soda from common salt.—**Oxidizing-furnace,** a metallurgical or other furnace in which oxidations are effected, usually by heated air.—**Reflecting-arc furnace,** an electric furnace in which the radiation from an electric arc is reflected upon the substance to be heated.—**Rhenish furnace.** Same as *Belgian-Silesian* ★*furnace.*—**Rotary furnace.** (*a*) A furnace which can be rotated or rocked to pour the metal. (*b*) A furnace which is continually rotated or revolved to secure thorough mixture or chemical reaction under heat as respects the charge.—**Rotary melting-furnace.** See *rotary* ★*melting-furnace* (with cut).—**St. Bede chemical furnace,** a furnace designed for making salt-cake by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt, brought into use at the St. Bede chemical works in England.—**Salt-cake furnace,** the furnace in which (as the first step of the Leblanc process for making carbonate of soda from common salt) salt is heated with sulphuric acid, hydrochloric-acid gas being given off and sodium sulphate left behind as salt-cake. There are various types of furnace so used, but in each there are two parts, the decomposing-pan, in which the first stage of the reaction is carried out, and the roaster or drier, in which the reaction is completed. Also known as a *sulphate furnace.*—**Sefstroem's furnace,** a small but powerful blast-furnace for use in chemical and metallurgical laboratories. The cylindrical body or fireplace is surrounded by an outer cylinder which forms a reservoir for compressed air furnished by a bellows of good size.—**Siemens furnace,** the most important and successful form of furnace in which the regenerative principle is applied. It greatly economizes fuel, produces temperatures much higher than were formerly attainable, admits of exact regulation of temperature, and controls the action of oxygen or its removal in the hearth. It was brought into use in England in 1859 or 1860, and has proved of great value in steel-making, the manufacture of glass and porcelain, and various other industries. Gaseous fuel is used, and this and the air necessary for combustion are separately heated by passage on their way to the hearth through fire-brick chambers filled with loosely stacked fire-brick at a high temperature. The products of combustion are carried from the hearth on their way to the chimney through a second pair

of similar fire-brick chambers, which are thus heated up and become ready to serve the purpose of the first pair as these cool down, the gas- and air-currents being shifted over at proper intervals from the one pair of chambers to the other. A number of other inventors have proposed modifications in detail of the original Siemens furnace.—**Stetefeldt furnace,** a shaft-furnace in which silver ores are chloridized and desulphurized by first pulverizing and mixing them with salt and then dropping them through a current of hot air. So called from its inventor.—**Sulphate furnace.** Same as *salt-cake* ★*furnace.*—**Wedding furnace,** a form of furnace used at the Royal Porcelain Manufactory at Berlin in 1861. It developed a very high temperature by the use of combustible gas along with a forced blast of air, the result being practically that of a blowpipe flame on a large scale. Furnaces of the same general character have been invented by Ekman, Fletcher, and others.

furnace-charger (fėr′nās-chär″jėr), *n.* An apparatus for weighing and feeding into a furnace the proper proportions of ore, fuel, etc.

furnace-gas (fėr′nās-gas), *n.* 1. The products of combustion from a furnace.—2. The gas given off by a blast-furnace. This is rich enough in unconsumed carbon to be useful as a fuel for internal-combustion engines, for the production of steam, and for preheating the blast.

furnace-oven (fėr′nās-uv″n), *n.* A baking-chamber built of brick, with a low arch: used in bakeries.

furnace-plate (fėr′nās-plāt), *n.* Iron or steel plate used to make the furnace or fire-box of a steam-boiler.

furnisher, *n.* 2. In *calico-printing,* the cloth-covered roller or the cylinder-brush which furnishes the color to the engraved roller on the cylinder printing-machine.

furniture, *n.,* 3. (*d*) In a harness, all of the metallic parts with the exception of the bits and rosettes.

furniture-bug (fėr′ni-tūr-bug), *n.* 1. The bed-bug.—2. Any one of several thysanurous insects of the family *Lepismatidæ,* commonly found on old furniture.—3. The silver-fish or slicker. See *silver-fish,* 6.

furoin (fū′rō-in), *n.* [*fur*(*furaldehyde*) + *-o-* + *-in*[2].] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_4H_3O.CO.CH.OH.C_4H_3O$, melting at 135° C. It is prepared by the action of potassium cyanide on furfuraldehyde in dilute aqueous-alcoholic solution, and corresponds to benzoin.

furonic (fū-ron′ik), *a.* [*fur*(*furpropi*)*on*(*ic*).] Noting an acid, a colorless crystalline compound, $C_7H_8O_3$, formed by the oxidation of furfurpropionic acid. It melts at 180° C.

furred, *a.* 3. Fitted with a kind of partition made with furring-strips, as an outer wall of masonry. The lath and plaster work are secured to the furring-strips and so are not exposed to the dampness of the wall.

Furriers' asthma. See ★*asthma.*

furrow, *n.*—**Ambulacral furrow, arm furrow.** Same as *ambulacral groove* (which see, under *ambulacral*).—**Dead furrow.** Same as *water-furrow.* [U. S.]

The plowing of a thoroughly tiled field should leave no *dead furrows* for surface-water to follow.
W. I. Chamberlain, Tile Drainage, p. 68.

Flat furrow, in *agri.,* a furrow so cut and so turned that the furrow-slice rests upon its face: opposed to *lap* ★*furrow.*—**Genital furrow,** an infolding of the integument just below the genital tubercle in the embryo: this becomes later the vulvar opening or the urethra.—**Gluteal furrow,** the crease between the nates.—**Interventricular furrow,** a longitudinal depression on the external surface of the heart, on either side, marking the course of the septum between the two ventricles.—**Jadelot's furrows,** various lines seen on the face in disease.—**Lap furrow,** in *agri.,* a furrow in which the slice is so shaped and so turned that one edge rests on the preceding slice and another supports the succeeding one: opposed to *flat* ★*furrow.*—**Lunoid furrow,** in *glaciol.,* a crescentic depression due to subglacial erosion. *Nature,* April 10, 1902, p. 541.—**Mayrian furrow,** one of the two oblique furrows which form a V-shaped figure on the mesonotum of male ants: not to be confounded with the parapsidal furrows.—**Meridian furrow,** a central furrow occurring in segmentation of the ovum.—**Nuchal furrow.** Same as ★*neck-furrow.*—**Open furrow,** any furrow not filled by a furrow-slice; either a water-furrow proper or a cross-furrow for drainage.—**Seed furrow,** the last plowing before the sowing. *Law,* Pract. Agr., p. 235.—**To strike the furrows,** in *agri.,* to mark off the center of a ridge; to feer.—**Ungual furrows,** transverse grooves in the nails, formed at the root during a severe illness or other period of lowered nutrition.—**Vitelline furrow yolk-furrow,** a linear depression on the surface of the ovum marking the beginning of segmentation.—**Winter furrow,** in bare-fallowing, the autumnal plowing. *Loudon,* Encyc. Agr., p. 802.

furrow-pan (fur′ō-pan), *n.* In *plowing,* the bottom of the furrow compacted by the weight and action of the plow and horse; also the subsurface soil of a field so compacted.

furrow-wheel (fur′ō-hwēl), *n.* In a plow, a small wheel running in the furrow. In gang sulky-plows, two are used, placed one behind the other at an angle. Instead of running vertically they are inclined outward to reduce the friction.

fürst (fürst), *n.*; pl. *fürsten.* [G., prince, sovereign, MHG. *vürste,* OHG. *furisto* (D. *vorst*), a prince, lit. the first or chief person (L. *primus* or *princeps*), < *furist* = AS. *fyrst,* E. *first, a.*] A German or Austrian title of nobility of lower rank than *herzog,* or duke, and higher than *graf,* or count. The title is usually translated 'prince': as, *Fürst* Bismarck. The feminine is *fürstin.*

furtiv, *a.* A simplified spelling of *furtive.*

furunculoid (fū-rung′kū-loid), *a.* [L. *furunculus,* a boil, + *-oid.*] Resembling a boil in appearance or sensation.

furunculose (fū-rung′kū-lōs), *a.* Same as ★*furunculous.*

furunculous (fū-rung′kū-lus), *a.* Marked by successive eruptions of boils.

fur-worker (fėr′wėrk″ėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.,* a wheel for removing the oil from fur-skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 204.

furz, *n.* A simplified spelling of *furze.*

furze[1], *n.*—**Native furze,** in Australia, an evergreen shrub, *Hakea ulicina,* of the family *Proteaceæ.*

furze[2] (fėrz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *furzed,* ppr. *furzing.* [For *fuzz, v.*] To become entangled, as silk fibers during the reeling from the cocoon.

These [weak cocoons] are separated from the other kinds, because in reeling they must be immersed in colder water in order to avoid any *furzing* or entangling in the operation.
Hannan, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 175.

furze-top (fėrz′top), *n.* A name of the red-top, *Agrostis alba,* and of the Rhode Island bent, *A. canina.*

fusain (fü-zañ′), *n.* [F., the spindle-tree, also charcoal made from it, <ML. *fusago* (*fusagin-*), < L. *fusus,* a spindle.] A crayon of fine charcoal; also, a charcoal sketch.

fusarial (fū-zā′ri-al), *a.* [*Fusarium* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the fungus *Fusarium.*

A *fusarial* disease of tomatoes occurs in Florida and also in England.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol., [Bulletin 17, p. 35.

Fusarium (fū-zā′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1809), L. *fusus,* a spindle.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having more or less effused sporodochia and bearing mostly spindle-shaped or sickle-shaped light or bright colored conidia on branched conidiophores. About 300 species have been described, many of which are probably not distinct. Some are known to be the conidial forms of hypocreaceous ascomycetes and cause serious plant diseases, as *F. vasinfectum,* the conidial stage of *Neocosmospora vasinfecta,* which causes the wilt-disease of cotton and cow-peas. See *wilt-disease,* under ★*disease,* and ★*wilt.*

fuscin, *n.* 2. A black pigment found in the choroid and the epithelial layer of the retina, adjoining the choroid of the eye.

fuscohyaline (fus-kō-hī′a-lin), *a.* [L. *fuscus,* dusky, + Gr. *ὑάλινος,* of glass: see *hyaline.*] Dusky but translucent, as the wings of certain insects. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* April, 1903, p. 399.

fuscopiceous (fus-kō-pish′ius), *a.* [L. *fuscus,* dusky, + *piceus,* of pitch: see *piceous.*] Dusky black; dark gray. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* June, 1903, p. 610.

fuscopunctate (fus-kō-pungk′tāt), *a.* [L. *fuscus,* dusky, + NL. *punctatus,* punctate.] Having dark punctures, as the elytra of a light-colored beetle. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* May, 1901, p. 423.

fuscoviolaceous (fus″kō-vī-ō-lā′shius), *a.* [L. *fuscus,* dusky, + *violaceus,* of violet color: see *violaceous.*] Dusky violet in color. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* Aug., 1903, p. 268.

fuse[2], *n.* 2. In *elect.,* a piece of conductor, inserted into an electric circuit, which is of less current-carrying capacity than the rest of the circuit, and therefore under excess of current melts and opens the circuit. Fuses are either exposed (that is, *open* fuses) or protected by an insulating-tube which frequently is filled with some granulated insulating material. These latter are called *inclosed* or *cartridge* fuses.—**Chemical fuse,** a fuse which is fired by chemical action between substances brought into contact: used in torpedoes or submarine mines.—**Detonating-fuse,** a fulminate-fuse used for detonating high explosives.

fuse-block (fūz′blok), *n.* In *elect.,* a block of porcelain or other refractory insulating material provided with terminals between which the fuse-wire of an electric circuit is connected. Fuse-blocks are commonly made in two parts, a base on which the fuse is mounted, and a cover to prevent the escape of the molten metal when the fuse is overheated.

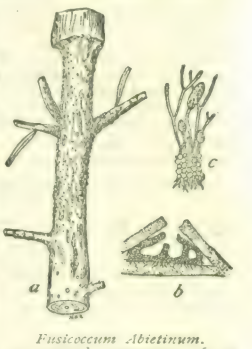
fuse-link (fūz′lingk), *n.* In *elect.,* a link, made of fuse-wire or cast from fusible metal, for insertion in a fuse-block.

fuse-lock (fūz′lok), *n.* A device for lighting the free end of a fuse by means of a friction-match which is set off by pulling a lanyard attached to a trigger.

fuse-wire (fūz′wīr), *n.* In *elect.,* wire made of an easily fusible metal and used to protect circuits from excessive currents. When the current passes a certain value, depending on the size of the wire, the latter melts, thus breaking the circuit.

fusibility, *n.*—**Scale of fusibility,** a series of six species proposed by Franz von Kobell, and now commonly used in designating the relative fusibility of minerals. The species are: (1) stibnite; (2) natrolite; (3) almandin garnet; (4) actinolite; (5) orthoclase; (6) bronzite.

Fusicoccum (fū-zi-kok′um), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1829), <L. *fusus,* spindle, + Gr. *κόκκος,* berry.] A genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi in which the pycnidia form more or less irregular chambers in a black leathery pustular stroma. The spores are simple, hyaline, and usually spindle-shaped. The species occur chiefly on the branches of woody plants and some are regarded as the pycnidial condition of species of the pyrenomycetous genus *Diaporthe. F. Abietinum* causes a girdling of the silver fir by killing the bark on the small branches.



Fusicoccum Abietinum.
a, general appearance of an affected twig; *b,* cross-section of a stroma; *c,* spore-bearing mycelium (enlarged). (Drawn from Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

Fusiform gyrus. See ★*gyrus.*

fusing (fū′zing), *n.* The technical name of a process to which the harder resins, amber and copal, are subjected preparatory to using them in making varnishes. More than mere liquefaction being required, a partial destructive distillation is brought about by the continued action of heat, and volatile products are given off, after which the residue becomes soluble in turpentine and some other solvents. *Sadtler,* Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 109.

fusion, *n.* 6. In *modern psychol.*: (*a*) A mode of intimate connection of elementary mental processes, such that the connected elements are difficult of analysis, and the resulting complex approximates the simplicity of impression characteristic of the element itself. (*b*) The product of this connection; the blend or fused complex. The term has gained currency from its use in C. Stumpf's "Tonpsychologie" (1883, 1890). It is used with varying shades of meaning by different authors, and has not as yet received final definition.

By far the great majority of odours are not elementary at all, but compound,—mental complexes or *fusions* of the same sort as the note of a musical instrument, which is in reality a combination of a number of simple tones.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol. I. i. 70.

Aqueo-igneous fusion. Same as *hydrothermal* ★*fusion.*—**Degree of fusion,** the relative simplicity or complexity of a fusion of sensations. See the quotation.

Since the fusion [of tones] presents all grades, from obvious complexity to a simplicity that counterfeits the simplicity of sensation, we may speak of a scale of *fusion degrees.* That fusion is the most perfect, which is most unitary in perception; that fusion is the least perfect, whose components fall apart most readily in perception.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 171.

Diffuse fusion, in Wundt's psychology, a fusion such as is presented by a noise, or a complex of noise and tone, in which the tonal elements may be referred to a certain region of the tonal scale, but cannot be separately identified as tones of definite pitch: opposed to *distinct* ★*fusion.*—**Distinct fusion,** in Wundt's psychology, a fusion such as is presented by the clang or musical note, in which, while a single tone of definite pitch dominates the complex, the other modifying tones, though less in evidence, can also be identified by specially directed attention as tones of similarly definite pitch: opposed to *diffuse* ★*fusion.*—**Extensive fusion,** in Wundt's psychology, the fundamental form of simultaneous association which gives rise to the idea of space. A *fusion,* for Wundt, is an association characterized by the intimacy of connection of the elements and the novelty of the resultant. The idea of space is termed an *extensive fusion,* in order to mark the nature of the total process which results from the association of the intensive and qualitative elements. *Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 398.—**Heat of fusion.** See *fusion.*—**Hydrothermal fusion,** fusion by heat in the presence of water or of water vapor; fusion by the combined action of heat and water. Also called *aqueo-igneous fusion.*—**Intensive fusion,** in Wundt's psychology, a fusion of like sensational elements: opposed to *extensive* ★*fusion.*—**Powder of fusion.** See ★*powder.*—**Primary fusion,** in *embryol.,* union or fusion of undifferentiated structures, as in the formation of double monsters by the primary fusion of the axes of two embryos developing in the same egg.—**Secondary fusion,** union or fusion of embryonic structures at a relatively late stage, after they have been clearly differentiated.—**Tonal fusion,** in *psychol.*: (*a*) The mode of connection of simultaneous sensations of tone. (*b*) The perception set up by the concurrence of a number of simple tonal stimuli. See ★*fusion,* 6.

fusion-disk (fū′zhọn-disk), *n.* Same as ★*disk-saw.*

fusion-point (fū′zhọn-point), *n.* The temperature at which a solid substance melts.

Fusoma (fū-zō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1837), < L. *fusus*, spindle, + *-oma*.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having the hyphæ but slightly spreading and bearing spindle-shaped septate conidia. *F. parasiticum* is a parasite on pine seedlings.

fuss-budget (fus′buj″et), *n.* A nervous, fidgety person. [Dialect. U. S.] *Dialect Notes*, II. vi.

fusser (fus′ėr), *n.* 1. One who fusses or makes a fuss over or about something.—2. One who 'fusses' over girls; a particularly active beau. [College slang.]

fustee (fus-tē′), *n.* [Appar. a variation of *mustee*, *mestee*.] The offspring of a mestee and a white. [West Indian.]

Fustic substitute, a trade-name for a dyestuff consisting of quercitron extract to which stannate of soda or sulphate of zinc has been added. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 459.—**Old fustic,** a dyewood from *Morus tinctoria*, and also from *Maclura tinctoria* and *Broussonetia tinctoria*. See *fustic*.

fustin, *n.*—**Patent fustin,** a mordant acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, prepared by combining diazotized aniline with fustic extract. It dyes wool yellow in an acid bath. An after-chroming renders the color faster. Also called *wool yellow*.

Fusulinidæ (fū″sū-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Fusulina* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct *Foraminifera*, having fusiform or spherical calcareous tests composed of spirally enrolled whorls which are divided into chambers by vertical septa and into chamberlets by transverse partitions.

futil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *futile*.

futtah (fut′ä), *n.* [Maori *whata* = Samoan *fata* = Tongan *fata*, a raised platform or storehouse, = Hawaiian *haka*, a ladder, a henroost.] A storehouse for grain, etc., set on four posts so beveled as to afford no hold for rats that attempt to climb them. [New Zealand.]

futu (fö′tö), *n.* [Samoan and Tongan *futu*, Fiji *vutu*.] A name given in Samoa and Tonga to *Barringtonia speciosa*, a handsome littoral tree having 4-cornered pyramidal fruit the outer portion of which is used by the natives as a fish-intoxicant. In Fiji the fruits are also used by the natives as floats for fishing-nets and in playing a certain game. The tree is of wide distribution and is characteristic of the vegetation of the inner beach on many tropical shores. See ★*botong* (with cut), and ★*Barringtonia formation*. Also called *hutu*.

Future debt. See ★*debt*.

fuye (fö′yā), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese flute.



Fuye.

fuz, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *fuzz*.

fuze, fuzion. Simplified spellings of *fuse, fusion*.

fuzzing (fuz′ing), *n.* In shuffling cards, the act of taking one from the top and one from the bottom simultaneously, with the finger and thumb of the right hand. Also called *milking* and *snowing*.

fuzzitype (fuz′i-tīp), *n.* [*fuzzy* + *-type*.] An intentionally blurred photograph. [Colloq.]

'*Fuzzitypes*' have no precise functions in illustrating geological phenomena.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 341.

fuzzy-guzzy (fuz′i-guz″i), *n.* The common everlasting, *Gnaphalium obtusifolium*, so called from its fuzzy appearance. Also called *feather-weed*.

fyce, *n.* Same as *fice*.

fylactery, *n.* A simplified spelling of *phylactery*.

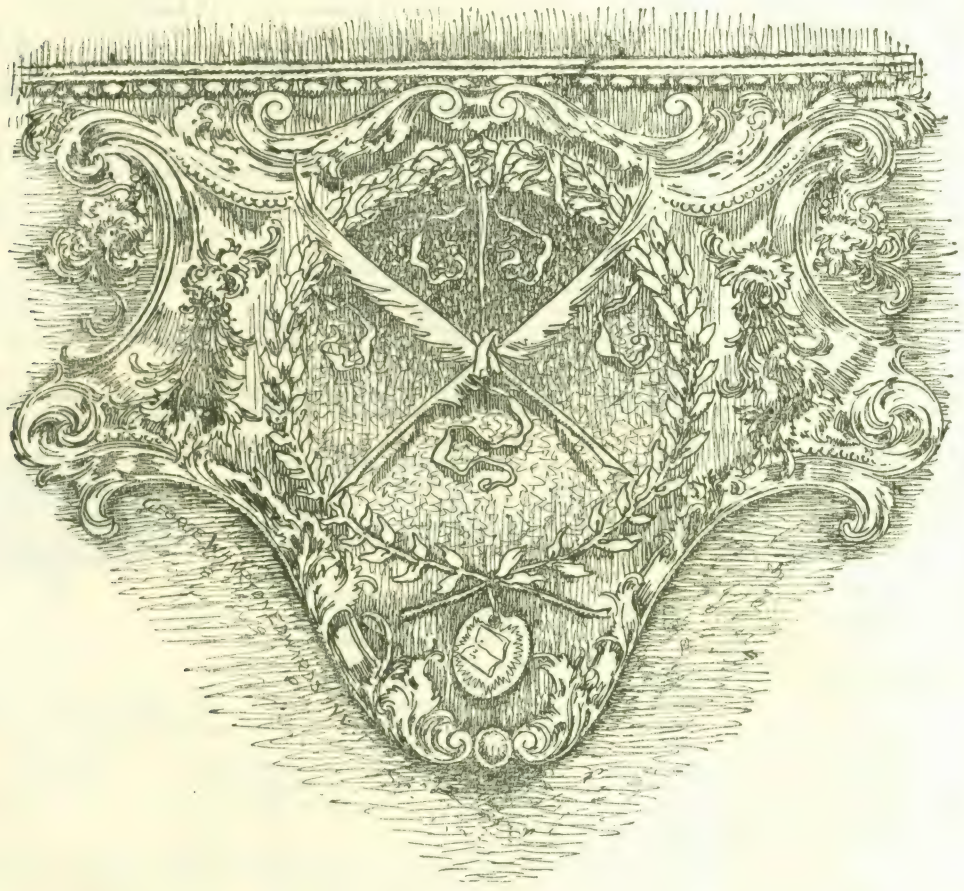
fyrk (fürk), *n.* [Sw. Dan.] A copper coin formerly current in Sweden and Denmark; 192 were equal to one rix-dollar.

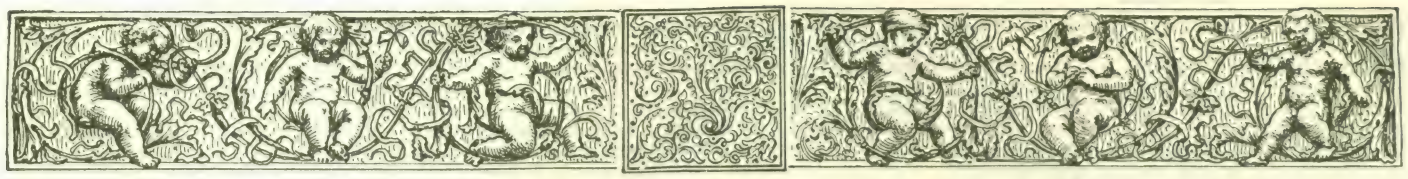
fysic, fysical, fysician, etc. Simplified spellings of *physic*, etc.

fysiognomist, fysiognomy. Simplified spellings of *physiognomist, physiognomy*.

fysiologic, fysiologist, etc. Simplified spellings of *physiologic*, etc.

F. Z. S. An abbreviation of *Fellow of the Zoölogical Society*.





G

4. In *music:* (*d*) The *G* next above middle C has (at French pitch) about 388 vibrations per second. (*h*) The proper tone of the fourth or lowest string of the violin, which is therefore called the G-string. The violin or treble clef designates the degree of the staff assigned to the G next above middle C.— **6.** In *chem.*: (*b*) G α, β, γ, δ, ϵ, ζ, and η, symbols provisionally assigned by Crookes to chemical elements the presence of which in the oxids of the yttria group from gadolinite seemed to be indicated by special features in the phosphorescent spectrum.

7. In *elect.*, a symbol for *conductance*, the reciprocal of resistance. See *conductance.*— **8.** An abbreviation (*a*) [*l. c.*] of *genitive;* (*b*) of *German* and *Germany;* (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *gram;* (*d*) of *gulf;* (*e*) in a log-book, of *gloomy weather.*

Ga. **3.** An abbreviation of *Gaelic.*

G. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *General Assembly;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *general average.*

gab[6] (gäb), *n.* [Hind.] Same as *gaub.*

gabare (gä-bär′), *n.* [F., < Pr. *gabarra*, = Sp. It. *gabarra;* origin unknown.] *Naut.*, a store-vessel or lighter.

gabatta[1] (ga-bat′ä), *n.* See ★*mancala.*

gabbock (gab′ok), *n.* [Also *gabbok, gabbuck, gobbock,* < Ir. *gobóg*, a dogfish, perhaps < *gob*, mouth.] A dogfish peculiar to St. George's Channel, between Wales and Ireland.

gabbro, *n.* It is proposed, in the field classification of igneous rocks in connection with the quantitative system of classification (1902), to use the term *gabbro* for all granular igneous rocks with dominant pyroxene and subordinate feldspar of any kind, with or without hornblende and mica. Such rocks would include the less feldspathic gabbros and norites, and some diorites. See ★*rock*[1].

gabbro-diorite (gab′rō-dī″ō-rīt), *n.* **1.** A rock intermediate between gabbro and diorite, having both pyroxene and hornblende in nearly equal amounts.—**2.** A rock partly altered, or completely metamorphosed, in which the hornblende is secondary. Same as ★*metadiorite.*

gabbroid (gab roid), *a.* [*gabbro* + *-oid.*] In *petrog.*, resembling or somewhat like gabbro; also suggested by Chamberlin and Salisbury (1904) as a general term applicable to any crystalline rock in which the ferromagnesian minerals predominate: thus, many diorites, gabbros, and dolerites, and all peridotites would be *gabbroids.*

gabgab (gäb′gäb), *n.* [Chamorro *gabgab*, Tagalog *dapdap.*] **1.** On the island of Guam, the coral-tree, *Erythrina Indica*, the appearance of the bright scarlet blossoms of which announces the beginning of the rainy season. Its wood is soft and is used for making troughs. —**2.** The South Sea arrow-root. See ★*gaogao.*

gabi (gä′bē), *n.* [Philippine Sp., also *gaby, gabe* (spelled also *gave*), < Tagalog and Bisaya *gabi.*] A name given in the Philippines to the taro plant, *Caladium Colocasia*, the starchy rootstock of which is a food staple of the natives. Also called *dagmai.* See *taro*[1] and *Colocasia.*

gabilan (gä-bē-län′), *n.* [Sp., a hawk: see *gavilan.*] A name, in Mexico, of one of the large rays, *Rhinoptera steindachneri.*

gabing-ouak (gä-bing-ō-wäk′), *n.* [Tagalog *gabing-ouak*, crow's-taro, < *gabi*, taro, + *ouak*, crow.] A very acrid stemless aroid, *Typhonium divaricatum*, which grows in damp places. [Phillipine Is.]

Gabion trip, wrought-iron gabion hoops so intertwined as to form an entanglement.

gabionate (gā′bi-ọn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gabionated*, ppr. *gabionating.* [*gabion* + *-ate*[2].] To furnish or protect with gabions. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais.

gable[1], *n.* **4.** In *mech.*, the outer end or tip of the crank in a cranked axle or shaft. The finishing of this is termed *cutting the gable.*

gable[1] (gā′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gabled*, ppr. *gabling.* To give to a roof a gable or gabled end.

gable-belfry (gā′bl-bel″fri), *n.* A small bell-tower or belfry, having a gabled roof; a bell-gable.

gable-wall (gā′bl-wâl), *n.* The wall which forms the gable-end of a house. In a simple square or rectangular house with doubled-pitched roof there are two side-walls and two gable-walls. Generally, but not always, a gable-wall rises into a pointed, triangular top.

gab-motion (gab′mō″shọn), *n.* A reversing valve-gear for slow-running steam-engines, in which a gab-hook is used to attach the eccentric-rod to the valve-stem or wrist-plate. There will be two eccentrics: one set relatively to the engine-crank for forward motion, and the other nearly 180 degrees from it for backward motion. Each will have its own rod, and will carry its gab-hook near the end. The engine, when started by hand, will continue to turn in the direction determined by the engagement of one or the other hook with the pin which drives the valve-rod.

Gaboon rubber. See ★*rubber.*

gaboric (ga-bor′ik), *a.* Same as ★*jaboric.*— **Gaboric acid.** Same as ★*jaboric acid.*

gaboridine (ga-bor′i-dēn), *n.* Same as ★*jaboridine.*

gaborine (gab′ō-rin), *n.* Same as *jaborine.*

Gackenia (ga-kē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1763), named in honor of A. C. *Gackenholz* (died 1717), professor at Helmstadt.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Brassicaceæ.* To this genus belong the stock-gillyflowers, the most important species being *G. incana* (*Cheiranthus incanus* of Linnæus) *G. annua* (*Cheiranthus annuus* of Linnæus), and *G. tristis* (*Cheiranthus tristis* of Linnæus). See *Matthiola.*

gad[1], *n.* **8.** A measuring-rod for land; a measure of length varying, in different districts, from nine or ten to as many as twenty feet.— **9.** A division of an uninclosed pasture, said to have been usually 6½ feet wide in Lincolnshire.

gad[4] (gad), *n.* [Ir. *gad.*] A cord or rope made from the fibers of the osier. [Irish.]

gadabout, *n.* **2.** A light square box-wagon, a substitute for the democrat.

gadenium (ga-dē′ni-um), *n.* [NL.] A name given to one of several alleged new chemical elements said to have been detected in rocks of glacial origin in Scotland. There is no good reason for believing in the existence of such a substance, and it is doubtful whether the original announcement was intended to be taken seriously.

gadfly, *n.*— **American gadfly,** *Tabanus americanus.*— **Black gadfly,** *Tabanus atratus.*— **Black-striped gadfly,** *Tabanus nigrovittatus.*— **Mexican gadfly,** *Tabanus mexicanus.*

gadge (gaj), *n.* [A blunder due prob. to an imperfect memory of *ganch*, or a pseudo-archaism, *gagge*, old spelling of *gag*, erroneously supposed to have been pronounced *gadge* (gaj).] A spurious word, in the passage quoted, intended to denote some instrument of torture.

> Ah, they come! Fly you, save yourselves, you two!
> The dead back-weight of the beheading axe!
> The glowing trip-hook, thumbscrews and the *gadge!*
> *Browning,* A Soul's Tragedy, i.

gad-hook (gad′hůk), *n.* A long pole terminating in an iron hook, used by millers to clear their streams of floating logs and branches. Also *gad-crook.* *F. T. Elworthy,* Dialect of West Somerset. [Eng. Dial.]

gadimine (gad′i-min), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A non-poisonous ptomaïne, $C_7H_{18}O_7N$, formed during the putrefaction of herrings and of corpses.

gadolinia (gad-ō-lin′i-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *gadolinium.*] In *chem.*, oxid of gadolinium, one of the rare earths, found as a constituent of the mineral samarskite from North Carolina; also found in orthite.

gadolinic (gad-ō-lin′ik), *a.* In *chem.*: (*a*) Containing gadolinium as a chemical constituent: as, gadolinic nitrate or sulphate. (*b*) Relating to or derived from gadolinite.

gadolinium, *n.* It belongs to the same family as yttrium. Its oxid is white, and its salts are colorless: atomic weight about 156. It perhaps represents a mixture of more than a single element.

gadolinum (gad-ō-lī′num), *n.* In *chem.*, same as *gadolinium.*

gadroon, *n.* Same as *godroon.*

gaduin (gad′ū-in), *n.* [L. *gadus*, cod, + *-u-* + *-in*[2].] An organic substance obtained by De Jongh from brown cod-liver oil. It is possibly identical with the morrhuic acid, $C_9H_{13}NO_3$, described by Gautier and Mourgues.

gad-wand (gad′wond), *n.* A goad for oxen.

gæidinic (jē″i-din′ik), *a.* [See ★*gaidic.*] Same as ★*gaidic.*

Gaelicist (gā′li-sist), *n.* [*Gaelic* + *-ist.*] A student of Gaelic; one who advocates the study and use of Gaelic.

> So far as the patriotic, the national, situation is concerned, we think that Dr. Hyde and the *Gaelicists* may be reassured. *Evening Mail,* Nov. 28, 1905.

gæsum (jē′sum), *n.* [LL. or ML. *gesum, gesus,* Gr. *γαῖσον, γαῖσος*, a spear; cf. AS. *gār*, a spear: see *gar*[1], *gore*[2].] A long, heavy javelin peculiar to the ancient Gauls.

gaf, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *gaff*[1].

gaff[1], *n.*— **Fore-trysail gaff** (*naut.*), the gaff to which the head of the fore-trysail is bent.— **Standing gaff,** gaffs which are kept hoisted, or throated and peaked, and on which fore-and-aft sails are set by means of an outhaul, and furled by means of brails. These sails have no booms.

gaff[3] (gåf), *n.* [Of slang origin?] Short for *gaffer.*

gaff[4] (gåf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Used in the following phrase.— **To blow the gaff.** See ★*blow*[1].

gaff-band (gaf′band), *n.* A split spring-band, designed to fit over a gaff, and held together by a screw-bolt which draws the ends together, binding it to the gaff.

gaffer[2], *n.* **3.** A workman in a glass-factory; a finisher.

gaff-net (gaf′net), *n.* *Naut.*, an angler's net for landing fish: used in place of a gaff-hook.

gaff-sail (gaf′sal), *n.* *Naut.*, a fore-and-aft sail which sets upon a gaff: in distinction from a staysail or a squaresail, which set respectively upon a stay and a yard. See cut under *gaff*[1].

gaff-string (gaf′string, *n.* *Naut.*, an English term for a rope for making fast a portable post or staff to the side of a lighter.

Gaff-topsail clue-line. See ★*clue-line,* ★*halyards.*

gag[2] (gag), *n.* [A particular use of *gag*[1], *n.*] A common name of *Mycteroperca microlepis*, a large serranoid fish, attaining a length of two



Gag (*Mycteroperca microlepis*).
(From Bull. 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

or three feet: found on the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

gag-chain (gag′chān), *n.* A short chain used in place of a gag-strap.

gage[1], *n.*— **In gage,** pledged; pawned.

gage[2], *v. t.* **4.** To adjust the proper quantity of water to be used in mixing hydraulic cement.

gage[2], *n.* **5.** A pipeful of tobacco. *N. E. D.* —**Auger-bit gage.** See *auger-bit.*— **Birmingham gage,** a gage for wire and sheet-metals, which was adopted in Birmingham, England. See *wire-*★*gage* and ★*B. W. G.*— **Boiler-plate gage,** a caliber-square adapted to measuring the thickness of sheet-metals.— **Carpenter's gage,** a gage for scribing: used by carpenters to mark an incised line parallel to the edge of a board, or the like.— **Circumference gage,** a slide-rule and caliber-gage graduated to give readings of the relative circumference and diameter of a rope or other cylindrical body; an internal and external gage.— **Closed-vacuum gage,** a mercurial barometer-gage for pressures below 1,000 millimeters. The upper limb of the U-tube is sealed and a trap inserted. — **Combination gage,** a gage which indicates two measurements, as pressure and vacuum, pressure and head of water, or pressure and temperature of steam.— **Compound gage.** Same as *combination* ★*gage.*— **Cylindrical**

gage, a standard steel gage for measuring internal and external diameters.—**Glass-cutter's gage,** an instrument for measuring and marking glass. It is essentially a scratch-gage having a diamond-point at the end.—**Hook-gage,** a gage for measuring the height of water in a stream or reservoir in which the zero of the gage, or the point intended to coincide with the surface of the water, is the point of a sharp metal rod or heavy wire depending from the gage and bent in the form of a hook pointing upward and touching the water surface from beneath the surface.—**McLeod gage,** an apparatus for measuring very small pressures by taking a known volume of the gas whose pressure is to be measured and compressing it into a very small tube; its volume and pressure after compression having been observed its original pressure can then be calculated by Mariotte's or Boyle's Law.—**Railway-gage,** the distance between perpendiculars on the insides of the heads of the two rails of a track. *Standard gage* is 4 feet 8½ inches; anything less than this is *narrow gage;* anything broader is *broad gage.* The dimension was fixed for the United States by the wheels of the British locomotive imported from the Stephenson Works in 1829. The gage, in England, is probably due to the fact that the distance from center to center of wagon-wheels is five feet: the first rails were troughs or channels to receive these five-foot wheels. When the change was made to flanged wheels in place of flanged rails, the axle or center dimensions of the wheels were not changed, but the gage was made to conform to the dimension of the modified wheel-tread. Some railways in the United States have 4 feet 9 inches as their standard. The broad gage in England was seven feet; in the United States it was six feet. The narrow gage in Europe is one meter: in the United States three feet. See *gage*[2], 2, (*a*).—**Thickness-gage,** a gage for testing the thickness of thin sheet-metals. It consists of a series of steel leaves bound together in a case that can be carried in the vest-pocket. The leaves range in thickness from four thousandths to twenty-five thousandths of an inch. Sometimes called a *feeler.*—**Weighing gage,** in *meteor.,* a recording gage that shows the weight of the rainfall or snowfall and the time, or the rate of fall by weight. **Wire-gage.** (*b*) A system of numbers corresponding to certain sizes for wire. A great many such systems are in use. Some of the more common are the Birmingham wire-gage (in America often called the *Stubs wire-gage*), the American or Brown and Sharpe wire-gage, and the new British Standard of 1884. The diameters corresponding to a few numbers of these gages are here given:

Number.	Birmingham: inch.	Brown and Sharpe: inch.	New British: inch.
0	0.34	0.325	0.324
10	0.134	0.102	0.128
20	0.035	0.032	0.036
30	0.012	0.010	0.012
40		0.0031	0.0048

gage-brick (gāj′brik), *n.* See *gaged brick,* under *brick*[2].

Gaged work. See ★*work.*

gage d'amour (gäzh dä-mör′), *n.* [F.] A pledge or token of love.

gage-field (gāj′fēld), *n.* The field covered by a photograph of a restricted area of the heavens, made with a given instrument, under constant conditions, for the purpose of gaging the abundance or density of the stars in that region.

As a specimen of a photographic *gauge-field* on a small scale, we may take Prof. Pickering's catalogue, from the Harvard plates, of 947 stars within 1° of the north celestial pole. The region examined lies about 27° from the zone of the Milky Way, but is nearly reached by a faint extension from it.

A. M. Clerke, in Smithsonian Rep., 1891, p. 107.

gage-plate (gāj′plāt), *n.* An adjustable stop fitted on shearing, punching, and cutting-off machines, as a guide for cutting or punching pieces to a uniform dimension.

gage-rod (gāj′rod), *n.* An iron or steel rod, from ¼ to ½ inch in diameter, the ends of which are tapered nearly to a point, used in measuring the internal diameter or bore of a piece which must be carefully fitted. Such a rod is also used to test the shape of flues of internally fired boilers when subjected to hydraulic pressure to ascertain if there is any tendency to flatten out or assume an oval form.

gage-tube (gāj′tūb), *n.* A tube used to connect a pressure- or other gage to the cylinder or vessel the pressure in which is to be observed.

gage-weir (gāj′wēr), *n.* A dam of which the whole, or a portion, consists of movable shutters or wickets, by opening or closing which at different stages of water the height of water above the dam can be regulated.

gaging, *n.* **4.** Calcined gypsum added to plaster to regulate its rate of setting or hardening.

gaging-line (gā′jing-līn), *n.* A graduated line drawn on a gaging-rod or slide-rule which is used for measuring the contents of casks.

gag-strap (gag′strap), *n.* A short strap which passes under a horse's jaw. The ends are secured to rings or eyes in the top arms of the bit.

gaidic (gī′dik), *a.* [(*hypo*)*ge*(*ic*) + *-id* + *-ic.*] Derived from hypogeic acid.—**Gaidic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$, melting at 39° C. It belongs to the oleic series and is formed by the action of nitrous acid on hypogeic acid, with which it is isomeric. Also called *gæidinic acid.*

Gaidropsarinæ (gī″drop-sa-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Gaidropsarus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gadoids or catfishes, including the bearded rocklings, typified by the genus *Gaidropsarus.*

Gaidropsarus (gī-drop′sa-rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque).] A genus of fishes, including the three-bearded rocklings, of the family *Gadidæ,* found in the North Atlantic. The commonest European species is *G. mediterraneus.* The genus is commonly known as *Onos* or *Motella,* but the name *Gaidropsarus* is much older.

Gaillardia, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Gaillardia.* Of the cultivated species, *G. aristata* is a perennial and *G. pulchella* and *G. amblyodon* are annuals. *G. lanceolata* of pine-barrens in the southern United States has the book-name of *sweet gaillardia,* from the scent of its flowers. *Rayless gaillardia* is *G. suavis,* found from Kansas to Texas. Various species are called *blanket-flower* in the West.

gain[1], *n.* **Law of greatest gain,** a phrase used to express the alleged universal tendency of human nature to try to secure a maximum amount of wealth, or satisfaction of wants, through a minimum expenditure of effort, or endurance of pain.

The fundamental *law of* human nature, and therefore of political economy, is that all men will, under all circumstances, seek their *greatest gain.*

L. F. Ward, Dynamic Sociol., I. 20.

Gainfahren marl. See ★*marl*[1].

gaining-head (gā′ning-hed), *n.* The holder for revolving cutters on the end or head of a rapidly revolving shaft, by which rectangular channels or grooves are cut across the grain of timber. Such grooves or gains are cut by chisel-edged cutters which alternate with small segments of the edge of a circular saw, and which are all held in grooves or dovetailed channels in the tool-holder called the head. The saw-segments cut the fibers at the sides of the gain and the chisel-cutters remove the wood between to the desired depth.

gaining-saw (gā′ning-sâ), *n.* A saw for cutting square grooves or gains across the surface of timber: most frequently used in connection with or as part of a ★gaining-head (which see).

gainshire (gān′shėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a dial. var. of **gancher,* ⟨ *ganch, v.*] The barb of a fishing-hook. *Halliwell.*

gain-wheel (gān′hwēl) *n.* A pinion-gear on a spinning-mule which causes a supplementary drawing of the roving, from the fact that the spindle-carriage gains, in its speed of outward traverse, upon the delivery-rollers.

gait[1], *n.*—**Ataxic gait.** See ★*ataxic.*—**Cerebellar gait.** See ★*cerebellar.*—**Paralytic gait,** a shuffling mode of progression in which the anterior portion of the foot drags along the ground at each step.—**Spastic gait,** progression by means of short steps, the ball of the foot first striking the ground and further progress being thereby momentarily arrested: observed in lateral spinal sclerosis.—**Steppage gait.** Same as *stepping* ★*gait.*—**Stepping gait,** a disorder of progression, often noted in multiple neuritis, in which the foot is raised far from the ground at each step. Also called *steppage gait.*

gait[2] (gāt), *v. t.* [*gait*[2], *n.*] To set up (gaits of grain) to dry. See *gait*[2], 2.

gaiting-pole (gāt′ing-pōl), *n.* A short pole attached to a sulky in such a position as to keep the horse straight in the shafts. It has a wooden roller which plays against the body of the horse.

gaize (gāz), *n.* [F.] A fine-grained fragmental rock, of granular and porous texture and of silicious composition, distinguished by the fact that a considerable percentage of the silica is soluble in alkalis: found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of France. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 166.

gala[1], *n.* **2.** Festal attire; one's best clothes: as, to be in *gala.* [Scotch.]

galach, *n.* See ★*galah.*

galactacrasia (ga-lak-ta-krā′zi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *κρᾶσις,* mingling.] An abnormal condition of the milk of a nursing woman.

galactan (ga-lak′tan), *n.* [*galact*(*ose*) + *-an.*] A gummy substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$ (*γ*-galactan), allied to manna, which is extracted from the seeds of legumes and is formed to a small extent during certain fermentations. It is oxidized to mucic acid by means of nitric acid and yields galactose on hydrolysis.

galactase (ga-lak′tās), *n.* [Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *-ase.*] A proteolytic ferment, occurring in milk, and capable of digesting casein. It produces decomposition-products similar to those which normally occur in ripened cheese. It has been suggested that it may be responsible for many of the phenomena associated with cheese ripening which were formerly attributed to the action of bacteria.

Galactic acid, a yellow, syrupy, tetrabasic acid, $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$(?), formed by the gentle oxidation of lactose (milk-sugar).—**Galactic plane,** the plane of the galactic circle (which see, under *galactic*).

A most important and lucid paper by Professor Simon Newcomb has been published on the position of the *galactic* and other principal *planes* toward which the stars tend to crowd. He states the problem thus: "It is well known that the sky appears to us poorest in stars in the regions around the poles of the galaxy, and that it continually grows richer at a rate which is slow at first but more rapid afterwards, from the poles toward the galactic circle." Within the galactic girdle, the thickness of the stars in space is approximately constant, but in the Milky Way itself it is obvious that it consists of agglomerations of stars which have often fairly well defined boundaries; the stars here are much thicker than outside the girdle. *Knowledge,* Sept., 1904, p. 220.

galactin (ga-lak′tin), *n.* [Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *-in*[2].] An amorphous substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$ (*a*-galactin), which is obtained from the seeds of certain legumes. It is strongly dextrorotatory and yields galactose and a non-crystallizing sugar upon hydrolysis with dilute acids. It is possibly identical with gelose.

galactite, *n.* **2.** A glucoside, $C_9H_{18}O_7$, found in the yellow lupine. It is crystalline, optically inactive, and melts at 140–142° C. It yields galactose on hydrolysis.

galactoma (gal-ak-tō′mä), *n.*; pl. *galactomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *-oma.*] Same as *galactocele.*

galactometastasis (ga-lak″tō-me-tas′ta-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *μετάστασις,* change: see *metastasis.*] Secretion of milk from some part other than the normal breasts.

galactonic (gal-ak-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *-one* + *-ic.*] Derived from lactose.—**Galactonic acid,** a colorless acid, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, crystallizing in needles. It is prepared from lactose (milk-sugar) on oxidation by means of bromine, and is a racemic mixture. Also called *lactonic acid.*

galactopathy (gal-ak-top′a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *-παθεια,* ⟨ *πάθος,* disease.] Same as *milk-cure.*

galactophore (ga-lak′tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *γάλα*(*κτ-*), milk, + *-φορος,* ⟨ *φέρειν,* bear.] A galactophorous duct.

Both the *galactophores,* or glands, and the supportive areolar tissue develop rapidly.

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 420.

galactoplania (ga-lak-tō-plā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *πλάνη,* wandering.] Same as ★*galactometastasis.*

galactopoiesis, galactopoësis (ga-lak″tō-poi-ē′sis, -pō-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ποίησις,* making.] The secretion of milk.

galactopyra (ga-lak-tō-pī′rä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *πυρ*(*ετός*), fever, ⟨ *πῦρ,* fire.] Same as *milk-fever.*

galactoscope (ga-lak′tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] A device for judging of the purity of milk.

galactoside (ga-lak′tō-sid), *n.* [*galactose* + *-ide*[1].] A compound formed by the elimination of the elements of water from an alcohol and galactose. Methylgalactoside,

$$CH_3O.CH.CH.OH.CHOH.CH.CHOH.CH_2OH,$$
$$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad O$$

from methyl alcohol and galactose, exists in two forms called *α* and *β.* The former is resolved into its constituents by the action of maltose or emulsin; the latter is unchanged.

galactosis (gal-ak-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γαλάκτωσις,* ⟨ **γαλακτοῦν,* make into milk, ⟨ *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] Elaboration of milk by the lacteal glands.

galactotherapy (ga-lak-tō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *θεραπεία,* medical treatment.] **1.** Treatment of the nursing infant by means of remedies given to the mother or wet-nurse and excreted in part in the milk. **2.** Same as *milk-cure.*

galactotoxicon (ga-lak-tō-tok′si-kon), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *τοξικόν,* poison.] A poisonous substance which has been found in spoiled milk.

galactotoxin (ga-lak-tō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *τοξ*(*ικόν*), poison, + *-in*[2] (see *toxin*).] A poisonous substance which has been found in spoiled milk.

galafate (gä-lä-fä′te), *n.* Same as ★*calafate.*

galag (gä′läg), *n.* [Also *galak;* Chamorro name.] In Guam, the bird's-nest fern, *Neottopteris Nidus.* See ★*ekaha.*—**Galag-guaka** (cattle-fern), a name in Guam of a simple-fronded fern, *Microsorium irioides,* which grows on the ground in the forest. Also *galak-guaka.*

galagala (gä-lä-gä′lä), *n.* [Tagalog *galagala,* pitch.] A name in the Philippine Islands of *Dammara Philippinensis,* a coniferous tree

yielding dammar-resin. Also called *dammar*. See *Dammara* and *Philippine* ★*dammar*.

galah[1], **galach** (gä′lach), *n.* [Heb. *galaḫ*.] One whose hair is shaven, namely, a Roman Catholic priest. The term is now applied by Jews to all Gentile clergymen.

galah[2] (ga-lä′), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian name.] The Australian rose-breasted cockatoo, *Cacatua roseicapilla*.

A shrieking flight of *galahs*, on their final flight, before they settled to rest.
F. Adams, John Webb's End, p. 191, quoted in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

galalith (gal′a-lith), *n.* [Gr. *γάλα*, milk, + *λίθος*, stone.] A trade-name for a plastic material, a substitute for horn or celluloid, made by heating the casein of skim-milk, to which various coloring-materials are added, with acetate of lead or other metallic salts, and hardening by a solution of formaldehyde. Out of this material combs, handles for knives and forks, chessmen, buttons, and many other articles have been made. *Sci. Amer.*, July 25, 1903, p. 59.

galamai-amo (gä-lä″mī-ä′mō), *n.* [Tagalog *galamai-amo*, < **galamai*, fingers or toes, + *amo*, monkey.] A climbing epiphytal plant, *Schellera venulosa*, which belongs to the *Araliaceæ*. It has 5-foliate digitate leaves with an amplexicaul sheath at the base, the leaflets pointed at both the base and the apex, and the flowers are arranged in terminal umbelled panicles. The wood, when inclosed in a box, exhales a fragrant odor. The leaves in the form of an infusion are used as a remedy for skin-diseases and for bathing women after childbirth. Also called *lima-lima*.

galangal, *n.*—**Edible galangal**, the rush-nut or grassnut, *Cyperus esculentus*.—**Lank galangal**, *C. strigosus*, a common polymorphous American species ranging from Maine to Texas.



Lank Galangal (*Cyperus strigosus*).

a, entire plant; *b*, a spikelet; *c*, an achenium, showing style and stigmas. (From Britton and Brown's "Illus. Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

galang-galang (ga-läng″ga-läng′), *n.* An aboriginal Australian name for any cicada.

galangin (ga-lang′gin), *n.* [*galanga* + *-in*[2].] A light-yellow crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5H_2O$, melting at 214–215° C. It occurs, together with camphorid and alpinin, in galangal-root. It is possibly *a*,1,3-trihydroxyflavone.

galant (gä-loṅ′), *a.* [F.: see *gallant*.] In *music*, applied to a method of instrumental composition in which the number of parts or voices in the harmony varies freely according to the tonal effect desired, without any consistent effort to treat every tone as belonging to an independent and continuous voice-part, as in the older contrapuntal style.

galanterie (gä-loṅ-te-rē′), *n.* [F.: see *gallantry*.] In *music*: (*a*) An embellishment or grace. (*b*) A style of composition or of performance in which embellishments abound. (*c*) In contrapuntal writing, a style which disregards strict rules. The term was most used in the eighteenth century, when the modern views of musical structure were superseding the older ones.

Galax, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] The plant *Galax aphylla*, known also as *galaxy* and *beetle-weed*. Because of its persistent shining leaves galax is gathered in large quantities and sold by florists for ornamental purposes.

Galaxy, *n.* **3.** [*l. c.*] Same as ★*galax*, 2: a play upon that name.

gale[2], *n.*, **1.** Gales are classified as moderate, fresh, strong, and whole gales. See *Beaufort* ★*scale*.—**Straight-line gale**, a long-continued gale from the same direction; a derecho; a gale that is due to a vertical rather than to a horizontal circulation of the wind; a gale that blows straight out, or nearly straight out, from a region and not around it.—**Tail of a gale**, the strong wind at the end of a whole gale at sea.—**Topgallant gale**, a gale in which the old-fashioned English man-of-war can carry topgallantsails, such as force 7, a moderate gale, or force 8, a fresh gale, on the Beaufort scale; a gale of about forty or fifty miles an hour.

gale[2] (gāl), *v. i.* To sail away before the wind, or to outstrip another vessel in sailing: generally with *away*. [Obsolete.]

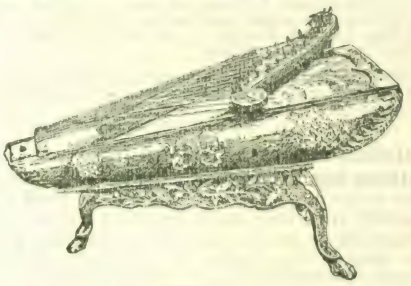
gale[3], *n.*—**Fern** or **fern-leaved gale**, the sweet-fern, *Comptonia peregrina*.

galeage (gāl′āj), *n.* [Also *galiage*; < *gale*[4] + *-age*.] Ground-rent paid for a grant of land. [Prov. Eng.]

galeatiform (gā-lē-at′i-fôrm), *a.* [Irreg. < NL. *galeatus*, helmeted, + L. *forma*, form.] Helmet-shaped: employed specifically in reference to brachiopods having the general aspect of *Gypidula galeata*.

galeeny (ga-lē′ni), *n.* [Also *galliney*, *galiny*, *galany*; < Sp. *gallina morisca*, the guinea-fowl, < L. *gallina*, a fowl.] A guinea-fowl. [Prov. Eng.]

galempong, galempung (ga-lem′pong), *n.*



Galempong.
In the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

[Javanese ?] A Javanese musical instrument of the zither class, with from ten to twenty-five strings.

Galena black. See ★*black*.

Galenical[2], *a.* **II.** *n.* Any preparation made from vegetable substances by simple physical means, as by infusion, decoction, and percolation, as opposed to chemical methods. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22631.

galenochemist (gā-lē′nō-kem″ist), *n.* One who manufactures and uses both galenical and chemical remedies. [Obsolete.]

galenoid (gā-lē′noid), *n.* [*galena* + *-oid*.] A trigonal trisoctahedron, a form whose faces often occur on modified crystals of galena.

Galen's bandage. See ★*bandage*.

galer (gā′lėr), *n.* [Also *galor*; < *gale*[4] + *-er*[2].] A collector of gale or manorial duty; also, an agent for the letting of mining licenses. [Prov. Eng. (Gloucestershire).]

galeriid (gal-ē-rī′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Galeriidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Galeriidæ*.

Galin-Paris-Chevé system. Same as *Chevé* ★*system*.

galipedine (ga-lip′e-din), *n.* [NL. *Galipe-a*, syn. of *Cusparia*, + *-(i)d* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{19}NO_3$, found in Cusparia (Angostura) bark. It melts at 110° C.

galipeine (ga-lip′ē-in), *n.* [*Galipe-a* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}NO_3$, found in Cusparia (Angostura) bark, *Galipea Cusparia*. It crystallizes in white needles, melting at 115.5° C.

galipine (gal′i-pin), *n.* [*Galip-ea* + *-ine*[2].] Same as ★*galipeine*.

gall[2], *n.* **6.** A long space without weft in a piece of cloth.

gall[3], *n.*—**Aleppo gall**, an oak-gall which comes from Persia and the East Indies by way of Aleppo. It contains from 55 to 60 per cent. of tannic acid and about 4 per cent. of gallic acid. It is valued in dyeing as a mordant for light and bright shades on cotton and silk because of the comparatively small amount of coloring-matter it contains.—**Artichoke-gall**, an oak-gall of European distribution occurring in *Quercus pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora* and resembling a small artichoke. It is made by the cynipid *Andricus pilosus*.—**Bullet gall**, an American cynipid gall resembling a bullet, attached to the smaller twigs of oaks in the northeastern United States and produced by the gall-fly *Holcaspis globulus*.—**Eglantine gall.** Same as *bedegar*.—**French gall**, an oak-gall of inferior quality in the amount (from 20 to 30 per cent.) of tannic acid it contains.—**Indian galls**, the unripe pods of *Acacia scorpioides*. They are used for tanning.—**Multicellular gall**, a gall containing a number of cells each inhabited by a larva, as the pithy blackberry-gall which occurs on the stems of the blackberry, each gall containing many cells of the larva of the cynipid *Diastrophus nebulosus*.—**Seed-like blackberry-gall**, a very small gall occurring in belt-like clusters about the canes of the blackberry, and produced by the cynipid *Diastrophus cuscutæformis*.—**Turkish gall**, an oak-gall valued, in dyeing, for the tannin matter it contains.—**White galls**, the unripe fruit of *Phyllanthus Emblica*. See *myrobalan* and *Phyllanthus*.

gall[4] (gâl), *n.* A small silver coin of Cambodia, worth about fourpence.

gallacetophenone (gal-a-sē-tō-fē′nōn), *n.* [*gall(ic)* + *acet(ic)* + *phen(yl)* + *-one*.] A pale yellow powder, $CH_3.CO.C_6H_2(OH)_3$, known commonly as *alizarin yellow C*: employed in dermatology.

gallactucon (ga-lak′tū-kon), *n.* [*gall(ic)*[2] + L. *lactuca*, lettuce, + *-on*.] A colorless, tasteless, non-poisonous crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_{24}O$, melting at 296° C. It is extracted from French lactucarium, derived from *Lactuca altissima*.

gallamine (gal′a-min), *a.* (*gall(ic)*[2] + *amine*.] Derived from gallic acid and ammonia.—**Gallamine blue.** See ★*blue*.

gallanil (gal′a-nil), *a.* [*gall(ic)*[2] + *anil(ine)*.] Formed by the action of aniline and certain related compounds upon gallic acid. Also *gallanilic*.—**Gallanil green, indigo, violet.** See ★*green*[1], etc.

gallanilic (gal-a-nil′ik), *a.* Same as ★*gallanil*.

gallanilide (gal-an′i-lid), *n.* [*gall(ic)*[2] + *anil(ine)* + *-ide*.] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_6H_2(OH)_3.CO.NH.C_6H_5.2H_2O$, formed by the action of aniline on gallic acid. It melts at 207° C. and is used as a food-preservative. For this purpose it is superior to salicylic acid, because the toxic dose is much higher on account of its slight solubility. Also called *3,4,5-trihydroxybenzanilide*.

gallanol (gal′a-nōl), *n.* [*gallan(ilide)* + *-ol*.] Same as ★*gallanilide*.

gallazin (gal-az′in or ga-laz′in), *n.* [*gall(ic)*[2] + *azin*.] A mordant coal-car color of the oxazin type, prepared by the action of one of the β-naphthol-sulphonic acids upon gallocyanine. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool an indigo blue shade.

gall-backed (gâl′bakt), *a.* Said of a horse whose back has been galled by an improperly fitting saddle.

gallberry (gâl′ber-i), *n.*; pl. *gallberries* (-iz). The inkberry, *Ilex glabra*, of the southern United States.

Gallberry (Ilex glabra), while frequent in land that is too heavy to meet the requirements of truck-farming, is occasionally common on high-grade soils.
Kearney, Contrib. National Herb., V. 479.

Gallberry land, a local name for a type of land near the Dismal Swamp which in its natural state bears a growth of gallberry. The soil is somewhat rich in organic matter, therefore black, and is underlain by clay. *Kearney*.

galled, *p. a.* **3.** Worn away by washing; hence, sterile: said of land.

gallery, *n.*, **5.** (*b*) By extension, any company or group of interested spectators, as at a golf-match: a forced use. (*c*) Specifically, in écarté, spectators who are betting on either player and are allowed to offer suggestions.—**11.** A veranda; a piazza. [Canadian-French.]—**12.** In a lamp-burner, the ring which supports the lamp-shade.—**Infiltration gallery**, an open trench or covered tunnel constructed in such a manner as to receive percolating ground or river waters.—**To play to the gallery**, to seek popular applause or good will.

gallery-deck (gal′e-ri-dek), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2.

galley-gun (gal′i-gun), *n.* *Naut.*, an old-fashioned culverin.

galley-packet (gal′i-pak″et), *n.* *Naut.*, the mythical navy despatch-vessel which brings naval news.

galley-pepper† (gal′i-pep″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the ashes and soot which accidentally found their way into the food from the galley-range. [Naval slang.]

galley-press (gal′i-pres), *n.* **1.** A form of printing-press made to take proofs of composed types on brass or zinc galleys, by platen pressure. In the United States better known as a *proof-press*. [Eng.]—**2.** A galley-proof.

galley-slang (gal′i-slang), *n.* *Naut.*, the vernacular of the galley; the idioms of the cooking-quarters on a man-of-war.

galley-stoker (gal′i-stō″kėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a worthless member of the crew; a skulker.

galley-wasp (gal′i-wosp), *n.* [Also *galliwasp*; < *galley* + *wasp*. The name was prob. first applied to any large wasp that infested ships in West Indian ports. Compare *gallinipper*, a large mosquito, prop. **galley-nipper*.] **1.** In the British West Indies, any large bembecid wasp.

Then all, sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of *galliwasps* and jack-spaniards, and all the weapons of the insect host, partook of the equal banquet.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvii.

2. A West Indian lizard, *Celestus occiduus*.

See *galliwasp*.—**3.** The common lizard-fish, *Synodus fœtens*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

galley-west (gal'i-west), *adv.* A dialectal variation of *collywest, collyweston*. See ★*collyweston*.

gall-fig (gâl'fig), *n.* The fruit of the fig-tree which contains the gall-flowers. See ★*gall-flower*, 1.

gall-flower (gâl'flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** A modified and infertile female flower of the fig-tree in which the fig-insect lives.—**2.** Same as ★*gallweed*.

gall-fly, *n.*—**Cranberry gall-fly,** a cecidomyiid fly, *Cecidomyia oxycoccana*, which causes a bunching of the tip-



Cranberry Gall-fly (*Cecidomyia oxycoccana*).

a, male; *b*, larva; *c*, leaves showing work of larva; *d*, ovipositor of female; *e*, antennal structure of female. Enlarged.

leaves of the cranberry into a compact bulb-like mass in which are found several of the larvæ. The larva is known as the *tip-worm*.—**Parasitic gall-fly,** any member of the subfamily *Figitinæ* of the hymenopterous gall-fly family *Cynipidæ*.

gall-fungus (gâl'fung″gus), *n.* Any fungus which produces galls: particularly applied to the gall of cranberries and related plants, due to *Synchytrium Vaccinii*.

gall-gnat, *n.*—**Guest gall-gnat,** *Cecidomyia alboviltata*, a species which breeds in large numbers between the leaves composing the so-called pine-cone willow-gall, which itself is made by another gall-gnat, *Cecidomyia strobiloides*.

gallhuminic (gal-hū-min'ik), *a.* Same as ★*melanogallic*.

Gallian[2] (gal'i-an), *a.* [For **Gallionian*, < L. *Gallio*(*n*-) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Gallio, the Roman proconsul of Achaia in the time of Paul the apostle: as, *Gallian* indifference. See Acts xviii. 14–17.

Perhaps even the official mind would be stirred to desert its attitude of *Gallian* indifference.
Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 983.

galliard[2] (gal'yard), *n.* [Cf. *galliard*[1].] A term used in northern England for a sandstone or grit of particularly close and uniform texture.

Gallicanist (gal'i-kan-ist), *n.* One who upholds Gallicanism. See *Gallicanism*.

gallicin (gal'i-sin), *n.* [*gallic*[2] + *-in*[2].] A derivative of gallic or tannic acid used as an antiseptic dusting-powder, or in solution in conjunctivitis.

Gallico-Anglian (gal″i-kō-ang'gli-an), *n.* An Englishman who favors France or the French.

gallied (gal'id), *p. a. Naut.*, worried; harassed.—**Gallied whale,** a whale in torment from a harpoon or the attack of a swordfish; a frenzied whale.

gallin (gal'in), *n.* [*gall-ic* 2+ *-in*[2].] Same as *gallein*.

gallinivorous (gal-i-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [L. *gallina*, hen, + *vorare*, eat.] That feeds on poultry: as, a *gallinivorous* animal.

gallinuline (ga-lin'ū-lin), *a.* [*gallinule* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling the gallinule.

gallipeine, *n.* Erroneous spelling of ★*galipeine*.

gallisin (gal'i-sin), *n.* [*gall*(*ic*)[2] + *iso*(*maltose*) + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a substance analogous to dextrine, obtained by fermenting with yeast a solution of commercial glucose or starch-sugar and adding to the residual liquid absolute alcohol in excess. Gallisin is precipitated as a white powder, of faintly sweetish taste, hygroscopic, dextrogyrate, incapable of fermentation, and yielding dextrose by prolonged heating with dilute sulphuric acid. Probably identical with *isomaltose*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 178.

gallisization (gal″i-sī-zā'shon), *n.* Same as ★*gallization*.

gallium, *n.* The discovery of this chemical element was peculiarly interesting, as furnishing striking evidence of the soundness of the theoretical views, as to the relations of the elements, which led Mendeléjeff in 1869 to predict the existence of such a substance and give a description of the properties it would be found to exhibit: his prediction required scarcely any correction when the element was actually discovered.

gallization (gal-ī-zā'shon), *n.* [*gallize* + *-ation*.] The preparation of grape-juice for fermentation by adding water and sugar, usually starch-sugar. See *gallize*. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 206.

gall-louse, *n.*—**Grape-leaf gall-louse,** the above-ground form of the grape-vine *Phylloxera*. See *Phylloxera* and *gall-louse*.—**Hickory gall-louse,** any one of several American species of the aphidid genus *Phylloxera*, which make galls on the hickory.

gall-maker, *n.*—**Blackberry gall-maker,** a cynipid gall-fly, *Diastrophus turgidus*, which makes a large oval gall on blackberry-stems.

Gallo-American (gal″ō-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* French-American: as, a *Gallo-American* colony. *Jefferson*.

II. *n.* A native or descendant of a native of France who has settled in America, or has become an American (United States) citizen.

Gallo-Briton (gal-ō-brit'on), *n.* A Briton born in France or of partly French parentage; a Briton who is favorably disposed to France.

gallobromol (gal-ō-brō'mōl), *n.* [*gall*(*ic*)[2] + *brom*(*ine*) + *-ol*.] Dibromogallic acid. It is used as an antiseptic and astringent.

Gallo-Celtic (gal-ō-sel'tik), *a.* Belonging to the Celts of France. *N. E. D.*

gallocyanine, *n.*—**Brilliant gallocyanine.** Same as ★*chromocyanine*.

galloflavin (gal-ō-flav'in), *n.* [*gall*(*ic*)[2] + *flavin*.] A mordant coal-tar color prepared by the gentle oxidation of gallic acid. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool a yellow which is fast to light and soap.

galloformin (gal-ō-fôr'min), *n.* [*gall*(*ic*)[2] + *form*(*aldehyde*) + *-in*[2].] A condensation-product of gallic acid and hexamethylene tetramine, which readily decomposes with the formation of formaldehyde. It is used as an antiseptic.

gall-of-the-earth (gâl″uv-ŦHĒ-ėrth'), *n.* (*a*) Any plant of the genus *Nabalus*, especially *N. serpentarius*. See *Prenanthes*. (*b*) *Lactuca Floridana* of the eastern United States. (*c*) *Pterospora andromedea*, more properly called *pine-drops*.

Gallo-German (gal-ō-jėr'man), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to both France and Germany, or to both French and Germans.

II. *n.* **1.** One of the French race born or resident in Germany.—**2.** A descendant of parents on one side French and on the other German.

Gallo-Greciansꝟ (gal-ō-grē'shanz), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Gallo-Greeks*.

Gallo-Greeksꝟ (gal-ō-grēks'), *n. pl.* [L. *Gallogræci*.] The name of a Gallic people who settled in the larger 'Greece' of Asia Minor called from them *Gallogræcia* or *Galatia*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, I. 221. *N. E. D.*

gallol (gal'ōl), *n.* [*gall*(*ic*)[2] + *-ol*.] A colorless crystalline compound,

$$O(C_6H_2(OH)_2)_2CH.C_6H_4.CH_2OH,$$

formed by the vigorous reduction of pyrogallolphthallic anhydrid (gallein). It rapidly darkens in air.

Galloman (gal'ō-man), *n.* [F. **Gallomane*.] A Gallomaniac.

Gallomaniac (gal-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [L. *Gallus*, a Frenchman, + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] One who is very zealous for France and French interests and ways.

gallon[2] (gal'on), *n.* [Ir. *gallán-mor*, < *gallán*, branch, + *mor*, great.] The butter-bur or butterdock, *Petasites Petasites*.

gallonage (gal'on-āj), *n.* [*gallon* + *-age*.] Amount or capacity stated or reckoned in gallons: as, the *gallonage* of a tank, or the *gallonage* of an oil-well during the period named.

gallonitrate (gal-ō-nī'trāt), *n.* [*gallonitr*(*-ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of gallonitric acid.

gallop, *v. t.*—**To gallop to a standstill,** to gallop to a halt; tire out thoroughly: as, *to gallop* several horses *to a standstill* (that is, to gallop, in competition with several horses, one after the other until they could gallop no more).

gallop, *n.*—**Gallop rhythm,** rapid succession of three heart-sounds followed by an interval of silence, resembling somewhat the canter of a horse.

galloper, *n.* **5.** A mounted (or unmounted) despatch-bearer on a battle-field; an aide-de-camp.

Gallophile (gal'ō-fil), *n.* [L. *Gallus*, a Frenchman, + Gr. *φίλος*, loving.] One who is friendly to France.

Gallophobe (gal'ō-fōb), *n.* [L. *Gallus*, a Frenchman, + Gr. *φοβεῖν*, fear.] One who hates or fears France.

Gallophobia (gal-ō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Gallus*, a Frenchman, + Gr. *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Abhorrence or fear of France or French ways or institutions.

gallotannate (gal-ō-tan'āt), *n.* [*gallotann*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of gallotannic acid.

gallotannin (gal-ō-tan'in), *n.* Same as *tannic acid*.

Gallovidian (gal-ō-vid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [NL. **Gallovidianus*, < *Gallovidia*, Galloway.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the region of southwestern Scotland known as Galloway, and corresponding to the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Galloway.—**2.** A Gallovidian horse. See *galloway*.

Galloway, *n.* **2.** A breed of hornless cattle, of great antiquity, developed in the highlands of southwestern Scotland. The skin is dark, the hair usually black, and the body deep. They are hardy and docile.

gallows, *n.*, **2.** Specifically, on the great sheep-raising stations of Australasia, a high wooden frame on which the carcasses of butchered cattle or sheep are suspended; a meat-gallows. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

gallows-tool (gal'ōz-tōl), *n.* A clock-maker's rest on which work is held while it is filed. [Rare.]

gall-spot (gâl'spot), *n.* A sore spot produced by rubbing or chafing; a gall.

gall-tree (gâl'trē), *n.* In the West Indies, the bitter ash or quassia, *Picrasma excelsa*.

gallweed (gâl'wēd), *n.* Same as *five-flowered* ★*gentian*.

gall-weevil (gâl'wē″vil), *n.* A beetle whose larvæ produce galls.—**Cabbage gall-weevil,** an English gardeners' name for a European curculionid beetle, *Ceuthorhynchus sulcicollis*, whose larvæ make small galls or swellings on the roots and stalks of cabbage and upon turnips.—**Turnip gall-weevil.** Same as *cabbage* ★*gall-weevil*.

gallwort (gâl'wėrt), *n.* The common toad-flax, *Linaria Linaria*: so named from its bitterness. It is used as an unofficial remedy for dropsy, jaundice, and cutaneous eruptions.

Galoisian (ga-loi'si-an), *a.* Pertaining to or named for the French mathematician Evariste Galois (died 1832).—**Galoisian corpus, equation.** See ★*corpus*, ★*equation*.

galon[2] (ga-lōn'), *n.* [Sp.: see *gallon*.] A Spanish-American measure of capacity, equal, in Porto Rico, to 3.785 liters, or one United States gallon.

galop, *v. i.* To dance the galop. See *galop*, *n.*, 2.

galpon (gäl-pōn'), *n.* [S. Amer.] The building provided on a farm in Peru, Uruguay, and other South American countries, for the accommodation of the laborers, etc. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1894, p. 305.

Galtonia (gâl-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Decaisne, 1880), named in honor of Francis *Galton*, who in 1853 published a "Narrative of an Explorer in Tropical South Africa."] A genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, closely allied to the hyacinths, and formerly referred to the same genus. *Galtonia* differs from *Hyacinthus* chiefly in having more numerous and flattened seeds. There are two species, both South African. *G. candicans* (*Hyacinthus candicans* of Baker) is a fine hardy bulbous plant bearing an ascending raceme or spike of drooping white fragrant flowers. It is also sometimes grown under glass.

Galtonian (gâl-tō'ni-an), *a.* [After F. *Galton*.] Of or pertaining to Francis Galton, an English scientist, or to his theories regarding the question of inherited characters.—**Galton's anticyclonic law.** See ★*law*[1].—**Galton's curve.** Same as *Quételet's* ★*curve*.—**Galton's law of ancestral inheritance.** See *ancestral* ★*inheritance* (*a*).—**Galton's method, weights.** See ★*method*, ★*weight*[1].

galty (gâl'ti), *a.* [Also *gaulty*; < *galt*[1] + *-y*[1].] Marked by the presence of galt: of the nature of galt or stiff blue marly clay: as, *galty* lands; a *galty* place.

galv. An abbreviation (*a*) of *galvanic*; (*b*) of *galvanism*.

Galvanic faradization. See ★*faradization*.

galvanistical (gal-va-nis'ti-kal), *a.* [*galvanist* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to galvanism; skilled in galvanism: as, a *galvanistical* philosopher.

galvanization, *n.* **2.** Therapeutic application of the constant electric current by means of the active electrode passed slowly to and fro over the surface.

galvanochemical (gal″va-nō-kem'i-kal), *a.* Relating to the chemical action of the galvanic current.

This treatment of stricture depends for its success chiefly upon the action of the electricity, which causes *galvano-chemical* absorption to take place—a process which is based upon the electrolytic properties of the tissues of the human body.
Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 765.

Galvanochemical change, chemical change brought about by the passage of an electric current, as in the fluids or tissues of the human body.

galvanofaradic (gal″va-nō-fa-rad′ik), *a.* Relating to both galvanic and faradic electricity.

galvanometer, *n.*— **Oscillation galvanometer,** a form of receiver or detector for electric waves, as in wireless telegraphy, invented by Ewing.— **String galvanometer,** an instrument consisting essentially of a silvered quartz thread stretched like a string in a strong magnetic field. When the current is passed through the thread the latter is deflected perpendicularly to the direction of the magnetic lines of force, and the amount of the deflection can be measured by means of a microscope with a micrometer eyepiece. Used instead of the capillary electrometer in physiological research.

galvanomotive (gal″va-nō-mō′tiv), *a.* Controlled as to motions by the action of the galvanic current: as, a *galvanomotive* needle. [Rare.]

galvanoplastically (gal″va-nō-plas′ti-kal-i), *adv.* By the galvanoplastic process. See *galvanoplastic.*

galvanoplastics (gal″va-nō-plas′tiks), *n.* Same as *galvanoplasty* or *electrotypy. Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry,* XII. 162.

galvanoplater (gal″va-nō-plā′tėr), *n.* One who makes stereotype or electrotype plates by electrodeposition of metals from a solution of a salt of the metal.

Serious poisonings, and even death, have in many instances resulted in this way [by absorption of potassium cyanid through slight abrasions] in photographers, *galvano-platers,* or by the handling of plate-polishing powders containing potassium cyanid.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 785.

galvanoscopy (gal-va-nos′kō-pi), *n.* [*galvanism* + Gr. *-σκοπία,* ‹ *σκοπεῖν,* view.] **1.** Employment of galvanism for diagnostic purposes.— **2.** Determination of the direction of a galvanic current by the galvanoscope.

galvanotactic (gal″va-nō-tak′tik), *a.* [*galvanotanis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] Same as ★*electrotactic.*

galvanotaxis (gal″va-nō-tak′sis), *n.* [*galvanism* + Gr. *τάξις,* disposition.] Same as ★*electrotaxis.*

They [cases of unilateral directive stimulation] have been designated, according to the direction in which they occur in relation to the source of the stimulus, as positive or negative Chemotaxis, Phototaxis, Thermotaxis, *Galvanotaxis,* and so forth. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 715.

galvanotechnics (gal″va-nō-tek′niks), *n.* [*galvan-ism* + *technics.*] The art of the electrodeposition of metals.

galvanotherapeutics (gal″va-nō-ther-a-pū′tiks), *n.* Treatment of disease by means of galvanism. Also called *galvanotherapy.*

galvanotherapy (gal″va-nō-ther′a-pi), *n.* Same as ★*galvanotherapeutics.*

galvanotonus (gal-va-not′ō-nus), *n.* [*galvan-ism* + Gr. *τόνος,* tension.] Same as *electrotonus.*

galvanotropic (gal″va-nō-trōp′ik), *a.* [*galvanism* + Gr. *τρόπος,* a turning.] Same as ★*electrotropic.*

galways (gâl′wāz), *n.* Whiskers of a style peculiar to Galwaymen.

Mr. S—— insists that it is a picture of a woman, notwithstanding that the Celtic face has an ample growth of scarlet *galways.* *Newspaper.*

galziekte (gäl′zēk-te), *n.* [D., 'gall-sickness.'] A disease of cattle in the Transvaal caused by a large species of trypanosome (*Trypanosoma theileri* Laveran, 1902) measuring 50 microns in length by 3.5 to 4 microns in diameter. The mode of transmission is unknown. Like other trypanosomes, this parasite lives in the blood.

Details are given of the mode of growth and multiplication of Tr. Theileri, the cause of the cattle disease known as *Galziekte.* *Nature,* Nov. 13, 1902, p. 46.

gam[2] (gam), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tusk or large tooth. [Scotch.]

gam[3] (gam), *n.* [OF. *gambe,* besides *jambe,* leg: see *jamb.*] A leg. [Slang.]

gamasoid, *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Gamasoid-ea.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a mite of the superfamily *Gamasoidea,* or belonging to this group.

II. *n.* One of the *Gamasoidea.*

gamba[2], *n.*— **Gamba bass, gamba major, bass gamba, double gamba,** in *organ-building,* a 16-feet stop with the tone of a gamba.

gambade, *n.* **3.** The leap of a horse.

gambang (gäm′bäng), *n.* [Javanese and Malay *gambang.*] A Javanese musical instrument of the xylophone class, consisting of sixteen strips of resonant wood or metal fastened loosely on strings, and mounted on a concave wooden box or frame. The wooden form is called *gambang kayu,* the metal form *gambang gongso.*

gamba-work (gam′bä-wėrk), *n.* **1.** In *organ-building,* a collective name for the string stops, of which the gamba may be taken as a type. —**2.** A form of violin-piano.

gambeer (gam-bēr′), *v. t.* [Appar. from an unrecorded noun **gambeer,* ‹ F. *gambier,* an iron hook.] To take fish with a gambeering-iron or mackerel-gaff; to gaff. See *gaff*[1].

gambeering-iron (gam-bēr′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A mackerel-gaff (which see, under *gaff*[1]).

gambette (gam-bet′), *n.* In *organ-building,* a 4-feet stop with the tone of a gamba.

Gambia rubber. See ★*rubber.*

gambine (gam′bin), *n.* [*gamb*(*oge*) + *-ine*[2].] A name given to several mordant coal-tar colors of the nitroso type. They all dye chromium-mordanted wool brown and iron-mordanted wool green.— **Gambine B,** a mordant coal-tar color of the nitroso type, prepared by the action of nitrous acid upon dihydroxynaphthalene. Also called *dioxine.*— **Gambine R,** a mordant coal-tar color of the nitroso type, prepared by the action of nitrous acid upon α-naphthol.— **Gambine Y,** a mordant coal-tar color of the nitroso type, prepared by the action of nitrous acid upon β-naphthol. Also called *Alsace green J.*— **Gambine yellow.** See ★*yellow.*

gambit, *n.*— **Cochrane gambit,** one of the chief lines of defense against the Salvio gambit, namely, 6 . . . P—B 6. See *gambit.*— **Double gambit,** an attack in the King's Bishop's opening, where white sacrifices two pawns. — **Gambit pawn.** See ★*pawn*[2].— **Greco gambit,** an interesting though abandoned attack of the King's Knight's gambit.— **King's gambit declined,** a defense to the King's gambit wherein the second player tries to evade the attack by refraining from capturing the offered gambit pawn.— **King's gambit refused.** Same as *King's* ★*gambit declined.*— **King's Knight's gambit,** 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—KB 4, PxP; 3 Kt—KB 3.— **King's Rook's Pawn's gambit,** white continuing 3 P—KR 4. Hardly ever played. — **Macdonnell's double gambit,** a continuation against an obsolete defense to the King's Bishop's opening, white sacrificing two pawns for the attack.— **Philidor's gambit,** 5 P—KR 4 in the King's Knight's gambit.— **Salvio-Cochrane gambit,** a variation of the King's Knight's gambit, in which black plays 5 . . . P—B 6 instead of Kt—KB 3 or Kt—KR 3.

gambling-hell (gam′bling-hel), *n.* A gambling-house.

gambling-tray (gam′bling-trā), *n.* A large basketry tray used for tossing dice by North American Indians.



Tulare Gambling-tray and Dice.

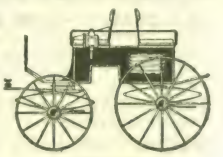
gamboge, *n.* — **American gamboge,** the gum-resin yielded by either of two shrubs or small trees of Guiana and Brazil, *Vismia baccifera* and *V. Guianensis.*— **False gamboge.** Same as *Mysore* ★*gamboge.*— **Mexican gamboge,** the gum-resin yielded by *Vismia Mexicana.*— **Mysore gamboge,** the gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia pictoria* of Southern India. Also called *false gamboge.*

gambogiate (gam-bō′ji-āt), *n.* [*gamboge* + *-i-* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of gambogic acid.— **Gambogic acid,** A resinous substance which is the principal component of gamboge.

game[1], *n.,* **6.** Specifically—(*a*) A part of a rubber. The victors in two games out of three win the rubber. (*b*) One of the points to be scored in all-fours, as high, low, jack, and the game.

14. The number of players necessary, or required by the rules, for playing a game; a 'set.'— **15.** In *old archery,* a meeting or public competition of archers.— **All-in game,** English billiards without restrictions as to ★spot-stroke (which see). — **Around-the-table game,** in *Amer. billiards,* a game in which the successive holding of either red is restricted to thrice off its spot.— **Bergen game,** a game of dominoes in which two points are scored by the player who makes both ends of the line the same.— **Brace game,** a conspiracy between two players to cheat another; specifically, in *faro,* an understanding between the dealer and the case-keeper. — **Call game.** See ★*call* 1.— **Cattle and game disease.** See ★*disease.*— **Consultation game.** See ★*consultation.*— **Doublet game,** in *French billiards,* a game in which caroms and pockets count, but the latter only in case the holed object-ball has first been sent to cushion. — **Drawn game.** See ★*drawn.*— **Duck-wing game,** a variety of game-fowl, usually of handsome plumage, with a conspicuous bar across the wing suggestive of the mirror of a duck. The golden duck-wing has this bar of a rich yellow, while in the silver duck-wing it is white.— **Game at odds,** in *chess,* a game in which the superior player removes one of his pieces from the board before the game is started in order to equalize the contest. The most common odds are those of the queen, of queen against rook or any other minor piece, of a rook, of a knight, of a pawn and move, and of a pawn and two moves. A player may also permit his opponent to make a stated number of moves before beginning play, upon the condition, however, that none of the pieces so moved be permitted to pass the fourth row. Other odds are to effect a mate only with a marked piece or pawn, not to check except when mating, etc.— **Indian game,** a heavy-bodied, thinly feathered breed said to have originated in southern Asia or in some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago.— **Long game,** in *golf,* full wooden shots from the tee and through the green.— **Long-handle game,** in *cricket,* aggressive or hitting play, as contrasted with defensive. *Hutchinson,* Cricket, p. 71. — **Open game,** a game of chess in which both sides play their king's pawns to their respective fourth squares. All other games, or rather openings, are called *close games.*— **Progressive games,** euchre, whist, bridge, and other four-hand partnership games which may be played progressively. The principle is the same in all. The winning lady at each table goes to the next table north, her partner going to the next table south; while the losing couple left behind separate, so that each of the two players shall get a new partner for the next round. The winners at the head table do not move. Prizes are given for the players who win the greatest number of rounds.— **Quarter game,** in *golf,* short approach-shots to a putting-green.— **Short game,** in *golf,* approaching, or that part of the game, in playing on to a putting-green, which does not involve the use of a wooden club. — **Spanish game,** a combination of the old French billiard game of allied pockets and caroms with a modified form of pin-pool. "This game is played in New Orleans, Mexico, Cuba, and California and in the South, and is played with two white balls and one red, and five pins placed similar to those in Pin Pool. The red ball is placed on the red-ball spot, and the first player strikes at it from within the balk semicircle. The game is made by winning hazards, carroms, and by knocking over the skittles or pins. It is usually played thirty-one points up." *Amer. Hoyle,* p. 491.— **Square game,** a game in which the cards are perfectly square, not having been trimmed for wedges, strippers, etc.— **To develop one's game.** See ★*develop.* —**Willing game,** a parlor game in which all members of the party save one unite in willing the performance of a certain action by this outstanding member. The latter is brought into the room, blindfolded, after the action to be performed has been agreed upon by the rest. Sometimes he is left free to act on his own initiative; sometimes two members of the party place their outstretched hands about his neck or waist. In this case, the game becomes a form of muscular suggestion or 'muscle-reading.' Otherwise, the success of the game depends upon the ability of the subject to pick up suggestions by ear as he moves about the room, or to guess at the action prescribed for him.

game-cart (gām′kärt), *n.* A light carriage originally used to carry dogs to the moors in hunting and to bring back the game: now used for driving.



Game-cart.

game-hole (gām′hōl), *n.* The sixty-first or last hole in a cribbage-board.

gamester, *n.* **6.** *pl.* In *billiards,* contestants whose scores are exactly even.

gamesum, *a.* A simplified spelling of *gamesome.*

gametange (gam′e-tanj), *n.* [NL. *gametangium.*] Same as *gametangium.*

gamete, *n.* **2.** A general term for the mature germ-cells, either male (spermatozoön) or female (ovum), which unite to form the zygote.

The term "*gamete*" is now generally used as the equivalent of "germ-cell," whether male or female, and the term "zygote" is here used for brevity to denote the organism resulting from fertilisation.
W. Bateson, Mendel's Prin. of Heredity, p. 18.

game-tenant (gām′ten″ant), *n.* One who rents the right to shoot game on an estate; a shooting-tenant.

gametic (ga-met′ik), *a.* [*gamete* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or by means of gametes or germ-cells; gametal.

The term Mendelian Principles is used in its widest sense, to include not merely the simple Mendelian phenomena of Dominance or Segregation, but the much more fundamental doctrine of *gametic* purity.
Biometrika, Jan., 1904, p. 1.

Gametic variation. See ★*variation.*

gametically (ga-met′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards gametes; as a gamete.

They show therefore that the albino cannot be said to be *gametically* pure in respect of its whiteness, but that in order to predict the character of its young a knowledge of its ancestry is necessary. *Biometrika,* Jan., 1904, p. 8.

gametocyst (ga-met′ō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *γαμέτης, γαμετή* (see *gamete*), + *κίστις,* bladder (cyst).] A unicellular structure, found in the algæ and fungi, which produces only uninucleate gametes: distinguished from *gametangium.*

gametocyte (ga-met′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *γαμέτης, γαμετή* (see *gamete*), + *κύτος,* a hollow (a cell).] A gamete. *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (London), March 6, 1902, p. 78.

gametogenesis (gam″e-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *γαμέτης, γαμετή* (see *gamete*), + *γένεσις,* origin, genesis.] In *biol.,* genesis or origin from gametes, that is, from a sperm- and an egg-cell. Also *gametogeny.*

The central phenomenon in Mendelian heredity is segregation. The characters in simplest cases are treated as units in *gameto-genesis.* In more complex cases there is resolution, sometimes also disintegration and imperfect segregation, leading to the formation of fresh units. The gametes bearing these units are produced in numerical

proportions which on an average are also definite, but as yet these proportions have only been determined in the simple cases. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 95.

gametogenic (gam″e-tō-jen′ik), *a.* Relating to gametogenesis; producing gametes or reproductive cells.

gametogenous (gam-e-toj′e-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of gametogenesis; producing gametes: as, a *gametogenous* monont among *Coccidia*. See ★*monont*.

The cytological changes in malignant growth resemble those exhibited by sporogenous or *gametogenous* tissues in plants and animals, in the occurrence of the form of nuclear division known as heterotype, as distinguished from the more usual homotype division.
Nature, Jan. 21, 1904, p. 286.

gametogeny (gam-e-toj′e-ni), *n.* Same as ★*gametogenesis*.

gametoid (gam′e-toid), *a.* and *n.* [*gamete* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to reproductive cells which do not become functional gametes: opposed to ★*gametogenic*. *Nature*, Jan. 21, 1904, p. 285.

II. *n.* A sexually active cell observed in the reproduction of certain low forms of animal life.

gamma, *n.* 4. A proposed unit of magnetic intensity, equal to one hundred thousandth of a gilbert per second.

Gamma rays. See ★*ray*[1].

gammacism (gam′a-sizm), *n.* [Gr. *γάμμα*, gamma, + *-c-* + *-ism*.] Imperfect enunciation of g and other guttural sounds. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 435.

gamma-granule (gam′ä-gran-ūl), *n.* One of the basophilic granules observed in a certain form of leucocyte in cases of leucemia.

gamma-iron (gam′ä-ī″ėrn), *n.* See ★*iron*.

gammarine (gam′a-rin), *a.* [*Gammarus* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or characteristic of amphipod crustaceans of the genus *Gammarus*.

gammaroid (gam′a-roid), *a.* [*Gammarus* + *-oid*.] Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Gammarus*, or to the family *Gammaridæ*.

gammation, *n.* 2. An element in the anatomical structure of the head of the Devonian fish *Palæospondylus*.

An important element having somewhat the form of an inverted "L" lies on each side, immediately behind the nasal capsules, and was probably related to the eye, which was situated above it. . . . In order to avoid as far as possible the introduction of hypothesis into description we propose to call it the '*gammation*' from its fancied resemblance to the Greek letter "Γ."
W. J. and *I. B. J. Sollas*, in Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. [(London), 1904, ser. B, p. 274.

gammoning-fashion (gam′on-ing-fash″on), *n. Naut.*, a lashing, the turns of which are crossed in the style of gammoning.

gammoning-fish (gam′on-ing-fish), *n. Naut.*, formerly a batten of wood on the top of the bowsprit over which the turns forming the gammoning were passed.

gammoning-knee (gam′on-ing-nē), *n. Naut.*, a timber bolted to the stem below the bowsprit.

gamobium (ga-mō′bi-um), *n.*; pl. *gamobia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *βίος*, life.] The sexual or medusoid stage in the life of a hydroid jellyfish.

Gamobothridæ (gam-ō-both′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of tapeworms of the order *Tetraphyllidea*. They have the four phyllidia united by their lateral margins to form a single discoid or globular mass. The family contains the genera *Lecanicephalum*, *Tylocephalum*, and *Discocephalum*, and members inhabit the spiral intestine of sharks.

gamodesmic (gam-ō-des′mik), *a.* [Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *δεσμός*, a band.] In *bot.*, having the component vascular elements of the stele fused together.

gamodesmy (gam-ō-des′mi), n. [*gamodesm-ic* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, the condition of being gamodesmic.

gamogenic (gam-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *-γενης*, producing.] Of or pertaining to origin from a germ-cell during its maturation and fertilization.—**Gamogenic variation.** See ★*variation*.

Gamolepis (gam-ol′ē-pis), *n.* [NL. (Lessing, 1832), ⟨ Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *λεπίς*, scale. The allusion is to the union of the involucral bracts.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, related to *Senecio*. There are about 12 species, all South African. One of them, *G. Tagetes*, is now somewhat grown as a garden annual. It bears a profusion of bright-yellow heads, particularly in sunny, exposed places, having somewhat the character of the dwarf marigold.

gamomachia (gam-ō-mak′i-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *μάχη*, fight.] The hypothetical struggle for existence between the paternal and maternal constituents of the fertilized egg, and the destruction of one of them: assumed as an explanation of the resemblance of the offspring to one parent only, to the exclusion of the influence of the other.

gamomania (gam-ō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *μανία*, madness.] 1. The condition of a pistil in which the ovaries are more or less completely united and the respective styles and stigmata remain free. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*—2. A form of insanity in which the sufferer often proposes marriage, despite impossible conditions. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

gamophagia (gam-ō-fā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *-φαγία*, *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The hypothetical destruction of one of the parental constituents of the fertilized egg by the other. See ★*gamomachia*.

gamostele (gam′ō-stēl), *n.* [Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *στήλη*, pillar.] In *bot.*, a polystele in which the vascular bundles are fused together in some portion of their length. See ★*stele*[4] and ★*polystele*.

gamostelic (gam-ō-stel′ik), *a.* [*gamostele* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, having a gamostele.

gamostely (gam′ō-stē-li), *n.* [*gamostele* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, the condition of being gamostelic.

gamote (gä-mō′tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *camote*, ⟨ Nahuatl *camotli*, sweet potato.] In New Mexico, the parsnip-like root of an umbelliferous plant, *Phellopterus montanus*, which is used, when young, as an article of food by certain tribes of Indians.

gamotropic (gam-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *τροπικός*, of or pertaining to a turn.] In *bot.*, executed for the advantage of the fertilizing process: said of certain changes in the position of flower-stalks made only once.

gamot-sa-buni (ga-mōt′sä-bö″nē), *n.* [Tagalog *gamot*, medicine; *sa*, for; *buni*, ringworm.] Same as ★*acapulco*. [Philippine Is.]

gamp[2] (gamp), *v. t.* [Vaguely imitative; cf. *champ*[1] and *gulp*.] To eat greedily; gulp down. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

gamphrel (gam′frel), *n.* Same as *gomerel*. [Scotch.]

gamsigradite (gam-si-grā′dīt), *n.* [Servian *Gamsigrad* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A velvet-black variety of amphibole, containing manganese in considerable amount. The original specimen was obtained from Gamsigrad, Servia.

gamut-way (gam′ut-wā), *n.* In *old music*, the writing or noting by means of notes rather than in tablature. See *tablature*, 4 (*c*).

gandi (gän′dē), *n.* [African.] A name given in parts of Africa to the tsetse-fly, *Glossina morsitans*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 56.

gandul (gän-dōl′), *n.* [Porto Rican.] The dall or pigeon-pea, *Cajan Cajan*. See *Cajan*.

gang, *v.* **II.** *trans.* To arrange in gangs; combine (several) into one set, to be operated together: as, to *gang* saws, plows, or the like. See *gang*, *n.*, 9.

The plows are usually *ganged*, two to one frame, and are drawn by three to five yoke of oxen.
Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 540.

gang, *n.* 12. *Naut.*, a set of standing rigging.—**Gang drilling-machine.** See ★*drilling-machine*.

ganga[2] (gän″ gä), *n.* [Sp., = F. *gangue*: see *gangue*.] Something that can be acquired or obtained without labor. [Spanish America.]

gan-gan, *n.* Same as ★*gang-gang*.

gang-gang (gang′gang), *n.* [Native Australian name]. An Australian cockatoo, *Callocephalon galeatum*, of a gray color with a red crest. Also *gan-gan*.

gang-ladder (gang′ lad″ėr), *n.* A horsing-block.

gangliectomy (gang″gli-ek′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a ganglion.

That great operation on the nervous system, trigeminal *gangliectomy*, for which Spiller and Frazier now propose division of the sensory root within the cranium for tic doloureux.
C. H. Hughes, in Alien. and Neurol., Feb., 1903, p. 20.

gangliitis (gang-gli-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *-itis*.] Same as *ganglionitis* (*a*).

ganglioblast (gang′gli-ō-blāst), *n.* [Gr. *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *βλαστός*, germ.] An embryonic cell which gives rise to a ganglionic cell. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 404.

gangliocyte (gang′gli-ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A ganglion cell or nerve-cell. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 405.

ganglioid (gang′gli-oid), *a.* [*gangli-on* + *-oid*.] Resembling a ganglion. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

ganglioma (gang-gli-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *gangliomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *-oma*.] A tumor of a lymphatic gland.

ganglion, *n.*—**Abdominal ganglion.** See ★*abdominal*.—**Auditory ganglion.** Same as *acoustic tubercle* (which see, under *acoustic*).—**Celiac ganglion.** Same as *semilunar ganglion* (*a*) (which see, under *ganglion*).—**Central ganglia of the brain,** the optic thalami and corpora striata.—**Compound ganglion,** an apparently double ganglion which results from compression of its central portion by the annular ligament of the wrist. See *ganglion*, 3 (*a*).—**Ganglia of Bidder,** two ganglia in the auricular groove of a frog's heart.—**Ganglion ectomammillare,** a small rounded eminence at the base of the brain, just in advance of the posterior perforated space. In many animals there are two of these prominences, one on either side of the median line. Also known as the *mammillary body*, or *corpus albicans*.—**Ganglion habenulæ,** a collection of nerve-cells at the dorsimesal margin of the thalamus to which pass fibers from the pineal body. Also known as *habena*, *habenula*, and *trigonum habenulæ*.—**Ganglion interpedunculare.** Same as ★*corpus interpedunculare*.—**Ganglion isthmi,** a small mass of gray matter lying between the crura of the mesencephalon. Also known as the *intercrural* or *interpeduncular ganglion*.—**Ganglion of Auerbach,** aganglionic nervous structure in the muscular coat of the intestine.—**Ganglion of Corti,** a plexus of nerve-fibers in the cochlea through which the cochlear nerves pass.—**Ganglion of Remak,** a ganglion in the wall of the auricle of the frog's heart.—**Ganglion of Scarpa.** Same as *facial ganglion*.—**Ganglion of the retina,** a layer of nerve-cells in the retina.—**Hypogastric ganglia,** two ganglia, one on either side of the cervix uteri, connected with the hypogastric and sacral plexuses.—**Intercrural ganglion.** Same as ★*ganglion isthmi*.—**Interpeduncular ganglion.** Same as ★*ganglion isthmi*.—**Meissner's ganglion,** ganglionic nervous tissue in the submucous coat of the intestine.—**Meynert's ganglion.** Same as *basal optic ganglion*.—**Pallial ganglion.** (*a*) In gastropods, one of the ganglia between the cerebral and pedal ganglia, connected with the former by the cerebropleural and with the latter by the pleuropedal connectives. (*b*) In cephalopods, same as *stellate* ★*ganglion* (*b*).—**Sensory ganglia,** the nervous structures at the base of the brain which receive the nerves of special sense.—**Stellate ganglion.** (*a*) The first dorsal sympathetic nerve-ganglion. (*b*) In cephalopods, a large flat ganglion lying on the inner surface of the mouth, in front of the gill.—**Sublingual ganglion.** Same as *submaxillary ganglion*.—**Valentin's ganglion,** an occasional rounded swelling on the superior maxillary nerve.—**Walter's ganglion.** Same as *ganglion impar*.

ganglionervous (gang″gli-ō-nėr′vus), *a.* Relat- to the sympathetic nerve. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 141.

ganglioplexus (gang″gli-ō-plek′sus), *n.* [NL.] A plexus of nerve-fibers in a ganglion. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 405.

gang-loom (gang′löm), *n.* A loom which has a number of independent shuttles, as one for narrow fabrics, such as ribbons.

gang-mill (gang′mil), *n.* A milling-cutter built up of several separate cutters, either to form a long parallel mill or, more often, a mill for a complex outline. The use of gang-mills has extended rapidly, since broad pieces of work (for which it would be impossible to make solid cutters to the required profiles) can be thereby machined at one traverse.

gang-plow, *n.*—**Vineyard gang-plow,** a plow which has a frame supported by two wheels and carries three or sometimes four light plows: designed for plowing in vineyards, hop-fields, and orange and other orchards.

gang-press (gang′pres), *n.* A press which employs a gang of dies or punches, all being alike. The perforating-press is a gang-press; also, a press having a series of dies, each different from the others and used to perform a series of operations upon the same blank, each operation serving to bring the object one step nearer to its finished form.

gangrene, *n.*—**Anemic gangrene,** gangrene which results from an obstruction to the blood-supply of the part. *Therapeutic Gazette*, XXVII. 50.—**Decubital gangrene.** Same as *bed-sore*.—**Disseminated cutaneous gangrene,** multiple gangrene of the skin, of neurotic origin.—**Multiple gangrene,** gangrene of several different parts. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1900, p. 107.—**Senile gangrene,** spontaneous gangrene occurring in the aged, due to obstruction to the blood-supply.—**Spontaneous gangrene,** gangrene occurring without injury or other apparent exciting cause. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1900, p. 97.—**Static gangrene,** moist gangrene arising from obstruction to the venous circulation.

gang-road (gang′rōd), *n.* A road which lies along the water-front of a town. [Eng.]

There is no quay room except the *gang-road* along there.
Evidence Hull Docks Commission, p. 52, *N. E. D.*

gang-spill (gang′spil), *n.* An anchor-windlass.

gang-trimmer (gang′trim″ėr), *n.* A trimmer employing more than two saws, each saw being suspended upon a swing-frame and all being controlled by levers to enable the operator to use any number or group of saws, within the capacity of the machine, in trimming stock of different lengths. All machines are fitted with automatic feed-chains to bring the stock to the saws.

gangway, *n.* 4. In *forestry*, the inclined plane up which logs are moved from the water into a sawmill. Also called *jack-ladder*, *log-jack*, *logway*, and *slip*.

gangwayman (gang′wā-man), *n.* A man placed in charge of a ship's gangway when in port.

ganocephalan (gan-ō-sef′a-lan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Ganocephala*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ganocephala*.

ganodentin (gan-ō-den′tin), *n.* [Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, + E. *dentin*.] The structureless enamel which coats the teeth of the selachian fishes or sharks.

ganophyllite (ga-nof′i-līt), *n.* [Gr. *γάνος*, brightness, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*[2].] The name alludes to the luster of the cleavage folia.] A silicate of manganese, aluminium, and alkalis occurring in brown monoclinic crystals, also in foliated masses: found in Sweden.

ganpi (gäm′pē), *n.* [Jap.] A shrub of the family *Daphnaceæ*, *Capura canescens* (*Wikstræmia canescens* of Meisner), native to India, Indo-China, China, and Japan. In Japan it is considered an important fiber-plant and is sometimes cultivated for its bark. This is used—either alone or more generally mixed with the barks of the kozo and mitsumata—for the manufacture of the tough, thin paper especially valuable in letter-press copying-books.

ganta (gän′tä), *n.* [Philippine Sp., < Bisaya *gantang*.] In the Philippine Islands, a dry measure containing rather less than three quarts; also, a liquid measure containing rather more than three quarts.

Ganymede, *n.* 3. The third and largest satellite of the planet Jupiter.

gaogao (gou′gou), *n.* [Chamorro name.] In Guam and the Philippines, the starch derived from the tubers of *Tacca pinnatifida*, the arrowroot of the South Sea Islands. See *Tacca*.

gap-bed (gap′bed), *n.* A lathe-bed in which a recess is cut just in front of the head-stock to permit of turning work larger than will swing over the guides.

gap-bridge (gap′brij), *n.* The piece or bridge which closes the gap in a gap-lathe bed. See ★*gap-bed*.

gape-worm (gāp-wėrm), *n.* A nematoid worm, *Syngamus trachealis*, the cause of gapes in fowls.

gap-stick (gap′stik), *n.* A pole placed across the entrance of a sorting-jack to close it when not in use.

gar[3] (gär), *n.* [Also *garr*, *gaar;* a var. of *gor*, dial. form of *gore*[1].] 1. Mud; ooze; dirt; slime. [Shetland and Orkney, and north of Scotland.]—2. Vegetable slime found adhering to ships' bottoms.

garage (gar′äj; F. pron. gä-räzh′), *n.* [F. *garage*, keeping under cover, a place for keeping (boats, wagons, automobiles) under cover, < *garer*, keep under cover, keep, guard, var. of OF. *garir*, keep: see *garret*.] A station in which motor-cars can be sheltered, stored, repaired, cleaned, and made ready for use; also, a place of private storage for a motor-car; a stable for motor-cars. [Recent.]

> The club's stewards will take charge of the competing vehicles at the gate of the *garage*.
> *Sci. Amer.*, March 28, 1903, p. 224.

garantee, garanty. Simplified spellings of *guarantee*, *guaranty*.

garbage-furnace (gär′bāj-fer″nās), *n.* A destructor; a furnace specially constructed for burning refuse and garbage. When properly designed and managed, such a furnace should need no other fuel than the refuse to be destroyed.

garbage-grease (gär′bāj-grēs), *n.* A trade-name for mixed fatty material collected from kitchen sinks, the grease-traps of sewers, etc.

> It is not known that refineries in this country are as yet able to handle what is known as *garbage grease*, as the secret of the trade seems to be held abroad.
> *Census Bulletin* 190, June 16, 1902, p. 5.

garbanzo (gär-bän′thō), *n.* [Sp.: see ★*calavance*.] In Porto Rico and Spanish America generally, the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*. See *chick-pea* (with cut).

> Barley, beans, lentils, and *garbanzos* grow very well in the fields in the greatest part of the province [New California].
> *Humboldt*, quoted in Bulletin 2, U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. [Veg. Pathol., 1892, p. 30.

garblage (gär′blāj), *n.* [*garble* + *-age*.] The office or functions of a garbler.

garbling, *n.* 4. Rubbish found mixed with a cargo which has been stowed in bulk.

garboard (gär′bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the planks or plates of the bottom next to the keel on each side; also (in the plural), the whole of the garboard-strakes on both sides, or the part of the bottom surface covered by the garboard-strakes.

> We have to go back to "Valkyrie II." to find a midship section that bears any similarity to the easy bilges and full *garboards* that distinguish "Shamrock III." so sharply from any of her immediate predecessors.
> *Sci. Amer.*, June 27, 1903, p. 480.

garboard-plate (gär′bōrd-plāt), *n.* In *iron ship-building*, one of the plates of the strake next the keel. See cuts under ★*keel*[1], 2.

gard, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *guard*.

Gardeau flags. See ★*flag*[4].

garde-du-corps (gärd-dü-kôr′), *n.* [F.] A body-guard; a member of a body-guard.

garde-meuble (gärd-mė′bl), *n.* [F., < *garder*, keep, + *meubles*, furniture, pl. of *meuble*, < L. *mobilis*, movable: see *mobile*.] A depository or museum in which valuable furniture, tapestries, and the like are kept.

garden. I. *n.*—**Formal garden,** a pleasure-ground laid out according to the principles of formal gardening. See *formal* ★*gardening*.—**Garden husbandry.** (*b*) Farming carried on with as much care and neatness as gardening.—**Rock garden,** a garden, particularly a division of a botanic garden, adapted to the growth of alpine plants, succulents, and other plants fond of dry and rocky situations; a scientific rockery.—**The Garden,** the school of Epicurus, who taught in a garden. *N. E. D.*—**Winter garden,** a conservatory or greenhouse so arranged as to serve as a place of resort, with space for tables and seats.

II. *a.* 2. Common; ordinary: as, a *garden* hen; *garden* proceedings. [Slang.]—**Garden architecture.** See ★*architecture*.

garden-apple (gär′dn-ap″l), *n.* A name rarely used for the paradise-apple; a cultural or domestic form of the common apple (*Malus Malus*, var. *paradisiaca*) of very small stature. See ★*doucin* and ★*paradise*, 7.

garden-bed (gär′dn-bed), *n.* 1. A bed of flowers or vegetables in a garden.—2. A name given to certain small areas covered by a number of low parallel, artificial ridges some six or eight inches high and from four to ten feet apart, found in certain parts of the eastern and central United States. Their significance is not known with certainty.

garden-chair (gär′dn-chār), *n.* A chair for garden use; particularly, a kind of bath-chair (on wheels) for the use of ladies and invalids.

gardencraft (gär′dn-kraft″), *n.* The art of gardening, both from the utilitarian and from the esthetic point of view.

> To enjoy and appreciate the Italian *garden-craft* one must always bear in mind that it is independent of floriculture.
> *Edith Wharton*, Italian Villas, p. 5.

gardener's-delight (gär′dn-ėrz-dē-līt″), *n.* Same as ★*gardener's-eye*.

gardener's-eye (gär′dn-ėrz-ī), *n.* The mullen-pink or rose-campion, *Lychnis Coronaria*.

garden-fly (gär′dn-flī), *n.* Any one of several species of the dipterous family *Bibionidæ* which breed commonly in the soil of gardens.

garden-ground (gär′dn-ground), *n.* A plot of ground suitable for or used as a garden.

gardenin (gär′dn-in), *n.* [*Gardenia* + *-in*[2].] A neutral substance, $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$, extracted from dikamali, the resinous exudation of *Gardenia lucida*. It crystallizes in lustrous, deep-yellow needles which melt at 163–164° C.

gardening, *n.*—**Formal gardening,** landscape-gardening of the kind adopted by the Italians of the Renaissance and later by the French in the time of Louis XIV. It is characterized by straight avenues, artificial lakes and grass-plots of geometrical outline, and many terraces, pavilions, and other architectural adornments.

gardenize (gär′dn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gardenized*, ppr. *gardenizing*. [*garden* + *-ize*.] To give a garden-like appearance to; improve by introducing garden features: as, to *gardenize* a public square.

garden-nail (gär′dn-nāl), *n.* A kind of nail used to fasten the branches of trees, vines, etc., to walls; a wall-nail.

garden-plague (gär′dn-plāg), *n.* The gout-wort or herb-gerard, *Ægopodium Podagraria*.

garden-plow (gär′dn-plou), *n.* A wheel-hoe.

gardenry (gär′dn-ri), *n.* [*garden* + *-ry*.] The office or work of a gardener; garden-work.

garden-seat (gär′dn-sēt), *n.* 1. A seat or bench in a garden.—2. A name jocosely applied to one of the seats for the accommodation of outside passengers which are arranged in parallel rows across the roof of some British omnibuses, facing in the direction of the journey. See *knifeboard*, 2, for another arrangement.

garden-seated (gär′dn-sē″ted), *a.* Provided on top with ★garden-seats (which see): as, *garden-seated* omnibuses.

garden-truck (gär′dn-truk), *n.* The products of a vegetable-garden, particularly when grown for market.

garden-worm (gär′dn-wėrm), *n.* An earth-worm.

gardevin, gardevine (gär′de-vin, -vīn), *n.* [F. *gardevin*, < *garder*, keep, + *vin*, wine.] 1. A large bottle for holding wine or spirits.—2. A cellaret (which see).

gardian, *n.* A simplified spelling of *guardian*.

gare[5] (gär), *n.* [F., < *garer*, keep: see *garage*.] 1. A dock, basin, or turnout on a river or canal.

> Commander Edwards, R.N., proceeded down the Canal, taking possession of the *gares* and dredgers, while Captain Fitzroy, R.N., occupied Ismailia after slight opposition.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 708.

2. A railway-station.

garfish, *n.* (*c*) In Australasia, (1) *Tylosurus ferox*, called in Sydney 'long Tom'; (2) *Hemiramphus intermedius*; (3) a river-fish, *H. regularis*, of the family *Hemiramphidæ*.

garg. An abbreviation of the Latin *gargarisma*, gargle.

Gargas marl. See ★*marl*[1].

gargoyled (gär′goild), *a.* Ornamented with gargoyles.

> Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers,
> And the vast minster seems a cross of flowers!
> But fiends and dragons on the *gargoyled* eaves
> Watch the dead Christ between the living thieves.
> *Longfellow*, in trans., Divine Comedy, I. Sonnet ii.

garial, *n.* Same as *gharrial* and *gavial*.

garigue, *n.* See ★*garrigue*.

garinding (ga-rin′ding), *n.* [Javanese and Malay *garinding*.] A Javanese oboe.

garlic, *n.*—**False garlic,** a liliaceous plant, *Nothoscordium bivalve*, found in the southern United States and Mexico. The genus is closely related to *Allium*, but is free from the alliaceous odor. Sometimes called *yellow false garlic*.



False Garlic (*Nothoscordium bivalve*), one third natural size.

garlic-mustard (gär′lik-mus″tärd), *n.* See *mustard*.

garlic-shrub, *n.* 2. The guinea-hen weed, *Petiveria alliacea*. See *Petiveria*.

garlic-snail (gär′lik-snāl), *n.* *Helix alliaria*, a snail that emits a garlic-like odor.

garlic-tree (gär′lik-trē), *n.* In the West Indies, *Cratæva Tapia*, one of the trees known as *garlic pear*. See *pear*[1] and *Cratæva*.

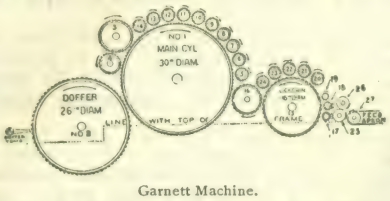
Garmannia (gar man′iä), *n.* [NL., named for Samuel *Garman*, an American ichthyologist.] A genus of small gobies found in the Panama region, having the anterior half of the body naked and the posterior with large scales. The species is *G. paradoxa*.

garn (gärn), *n.* A dialectic form of *yarn*. [North. Eng.]

garnet[1], *n.*—**Alizarin garnet,** a mordant dyestuff related to anthraquinone, prepared by the reduction of α-nitro-alizarin. It produces bluish reds with metallic mordants. It is used chiefly in calico-printing and wool-dyeing.—**Carminaph garnet.** Same as *alpha-naphthylamine* ★*red*.

garnet-paper (gär′net-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper coated with finely crushed garnets held by glue: used like sandpaper for polishing.

garnett (gär-net′), *v. t.* [*Garnett* (*machine*).]



Garnett Machine.

1, main cylinder; 2, doffer; 3, fancy; 4, fancy-stripper; 5–14, workers; 15, licker-in; 16, tumbler; 17–19, metallic feed-rolls; 20–24, breast-workers; 25, 26, fluted feed-rolls.

To open and card woolen yarn waste, shoddy, etc., on a Garnett machine.

garnet-tackle (gär′net-tak″l), *n.* A purchase rigged on the mainstay and used for taking in and hoisting out cargo.

garnett-tooth (gär-net′töth), *n.* A form of saw-tooth cut in a steel band designed to be wound on the cylinders or rollers of a Garnett machine, used for carding thread-waste, shoddy, etc. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 132.

garnetz (gär′nets), *n.* [G. *garnetz*, < Russ. *gárnetsŭ*.] A Russian dry measure equal to nearly three eighths of a United States peck. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 55.

garnishry (gär′nish-ri), *n.* [*garnish* + *-ry*.] Ornaments; adornments; garnishing.

> Herdsmen's souls
> Of ancient times, whose eyes, calm as their flocks,
> Saw in the stars mere *garnishry* of heaven.
> *Browning*, Paracelsus, iii. 183.

garr, *n.* See ★*gar*³.

garrigue (gä-rēg′), *n.* [Southern F., < Pr. *garriga* = Cat. *garriga*, < Pr. *garrics*, OF. *jarris*, Cat. *garrig*, the holm-oak or ilex.] In the south of France, a tract of waste land covered with the holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex*, and the Aleppo pine, *Pinus hierosolymitana*, and other scrub growth, and having a calcareous soil.

> Often upon uncultivated lands, there called the *garrigues*, are seen long trains of ants forming two continuous lines hurrying in opposite directions, one going away from the nest, the other toward it.
> *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1896, p. 414.

garrison-hold (gar′i-sn-hōld), *n.* Possession of a place by garrisoning it.

garrison-town (gar′i-sn-toun), *n.* A town in which a garrison is maintained.

garrupa, *n.*—**Red garrupa**, *Sebastodes caurinus*, a scorpænoid fish found from Puget Sound to Sitka.

garter, *n.* 8. *pl.* Leg-irons or shackles. [Sailors' slang.]

gartering (gär′tėr-ing), *n.* A narrow fabric, as webbing, from which garters are made.

garter-robes (gär′tėr-rōbz), *n.* The robes proper to be worn by Knights of the Garter.

garua (gä-rō′ä), *n.* [Peruvian Sp.] The heavy fog along the coast of Peru on which plants depend for their moisture. It prevails from May to October up to a height of a hundred feet.

Garzonidæ (gär-zon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [*Garzonia*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, of small size, which have no conspicuous diastema in the tooth series, and two or three of the premolars with double roots. *Ameghino*, 1891.

gas, *n.* 6. Specifically, nitrous-oxid gas when used to produce anæsthesia, most commonly by dentists.—**Clayton gas**, a mixture of sulphurous acid and other sulphur-oxid gases employed in disinfecting a ship's hold and clearing it of rats.—**Dowson gas**, combustible gas made by continuously passing steam mixed with air through red-hot anthracite or coke, the ignition of which is maintained by the supply of air: a kind of water-gas, which has been much used in gas-engines. *W. L. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 323.—**Gas equation, spectrum.** See ★*equation*, ★*spectrum*.—**Generator gas**, a mixture of gases intended for use as fuel, made from small coal, lignite, peat, sawdust, or other cheap forms of solid fuel, either by partial combustion with limited supply of air (in this case consisting essentially of carbon monoxid and nitrogen), or by such combustion with admission of steam, in which case the mixture, known as water-gas, consists essentially of carbon monoxid, carbon dioxid, hydrogen, and nitrogen. See *gaseous* ★*fuel*.—**Ground gases**, gases of all kinds contained within the earth, as distinguished from the atmosphere outside its surface. *Van Hise*, U. S. Geol. Surv. Monographs, XLVII. 58.—**Hydrocarbon gas**, the mixed gases generated by the action of steam, or of steam and air, on substances which contain carbon and hydrogen, such as tar, oils, shale, etc. It contains large quantities of carbon monoxid, together with hydrogen and a number of the lower members of various hydrocarbon series.—**Ideal gas**, in *thermodynamics*, a gas which exactly conforms to Boyle's law, that is, which neither absorbs nor gives up heat during free expansion, and the internal energy of which is a function of the temperature alone. Also called a *perfect gas*. These conditions are not rigorously fulfilled in the case of any actual known gas.—**Irrespirable gas**, any gas the inhalation of which gives rise to laryngeal spasm.—**Mond gas**, generator gas prepared by one of the many special arrangements proposed for this purpose. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 354.—**Naphtha gas**, illuminating-gas made from or carbureted by naphtha, usually petroleum naphtha.—**Pan gas**, in the manufacture of carbonate of soda by the Leblanc process, the gas (mainly hydrochloric acid) given off from the cast-iron pans in which the first action of sulphuric acid on common salt is brought about. This gas is carried to condensers, in which it is absorbed by water, furnishing the liquid hydrochloric acid of commerce.—**Pintsch gas**, an oil-gas obtained by introducing the vapors from heated mineral oil (shale-oil or petroleum) into a retort containing loosely stacked fire-brick and kept at a cherry-red heat. The gases produced are cooled and passed through a washer containing water to separate tar, and are compressed into steel cylinders for transportation. The mixture contains a large proportion of unsaturated hydrocarbons, and hence has high illuminating power. It has been much used for lighting floating buoys, light-houses, and especially railroad-cars. Several other arrangements for making oil-gas have been patented.—**Pit gas**, a miners' name for gaseous methane (CH_4), as it occurs in bituminous coal-mines. Same as *fire-damp*.—**Power gas**, gas used as a fuel for the generation of power; particularly, gas used as a fuel in internal-combustion engines.—**Producer gas**, a gas generated in a producer by blowing a jet of steam through an incandescent bed of coals; a fuel-gas or one rich in carbonic oxid. One pound of water-gas contains about 2,200 B. T. U., and is of about the following composition: CO 27, H 12, CH_4 2, C_2H_4 1, CO_2 3, N 55.—**Roaster gas**, in the manufacture of carbonate of soda by the Leblanc process, the gaseous hydrochloric acid which is given off from the brickwork roasters in which is carried out the second stage of the decomposition of common salt by sulphuric acid: distinguished from *pan* ★*gas*, which is given off at a lower temperature in the first stage of the decomposition in pans, usually of cast-iron.

gas, *v. t.* 3. To treat with a gas or expose to the action of a gas, as is done with slaked lime in the manufacture of bleaching-powder. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, III. 456.—4. To overcome or poison by means of the inhalation of gas.

gas-analysis (gas′a-nal″i-sis), *n.* In *chem.*, the analysis of substances in the gaseous state, in which quantitative determinations are chiefly made by volume, with the necessary attention to conditions of pressure and temperature.

gas-bacillus (gas′ba-sil″us), *n.* A species of *Bacillus* (*B. aërogenes capsulatus*) found by Welch in the blood-vessels of a patient with thoracic aneurism. It forms gas in culture-media.

gas-bath (gas′bȧth), *n.* In *chem.*, a bath for the application of regulated temperature, either by an atmosphere of heated gas or by gas-burners.

gas-blast (gas′blȧst), *n.* A gas fire which is forced by an air-blast.

gas-bottle (gas′bot″l), *n.* 1. A retort.—2. A cylindrical vessel of iron or steel for holding gases under pressure. Carbon dioxid, nitrous oxid, ammonia, chlorin, and other gases are sold in such containers. A needle-valve controls the release of the gas.

gas-box (gas′boks), *n.* The passage or chamber, in an internal-combustion engine, between the mixing-chamber and the admission-port.

gas-burette (gas′bū-ret″), *n.* In *chem.*, a graduated glass vessel in which gases may be measured before or after treatment with chemical reagents in the course of analysis.

gas-calorimeter (gas′kal-ō-rim″e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for finding the heat-value of a known quantity of gas; an apparatus for measuring the amount of heat a quantity of gas gives off when burned. See ★*calorimeter*.

gas-cap (gas′kap), *n.* In *elect.*, the cover of the inner globe of an inclosed arc-lamp, which protects the carbons from rapid combustion by reducing the access of air.

gas-cavity (gas′kav″i-ti), *n.* Same as *gas-pore*.

gas-chamber (gas′chām″bėr), *n.* A device used in microscopy for studying organisms under the influence of gases.

gas-coke (gas′kōk), *n.* Same as *gas-carbon*.

Gascon, *n.* 3. [*l. c.*] The common saurel or horse-mackerel, *Trachurus trachurus*.

gas-conductor (gas′kon-duk″tor), *n.* Any pipe for conducting gases or vapors: used specifically for the pipe leading from the mouth of a blast-furnace to the stoves.

Gasconism (gas′kon-izm), *n.* [*Gascon* + *-ism*.] A peculiarity of speech, manner, or character of the Gascons; a spirit of boastfulness or bravado.

gas-cyst (gas′sist), *n.* A cyst containing gas, the product usually of a certain species of bacillus. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 25, 1900, p. 139.

gas-detector (gas′dē-tek″tor), *n.* An apparatus intended to give warning of the presence of fire-damp or dangerous gases in a mine.

gas-distributer (gas′dis-trib″ū-tėr), *n.* A piece of apparatus used in chemical laboratories, consisting of a central hollow block of brass with several stop-cocks, one for the admission of common illuminating-gas employed for heating purposes, and two, three, or more by which this gas may be carried off to as many different lamps or burners.

gas-fired (gas′fīrd), *a.* Heated by combustion of gaseous fuel: as, a *gas-fired* boiler, a *gas-fired* furnace, etc. *Groves and Thorp*, Chem. Technol., I. 539.

gas-firing (gas′fīr″ing), *n.* A method of firing a furnace in which a gas or a liquid that has been vaporized is used as a fuel.

gas-fitter, *n.*—**Gas-fitter's tongs**, pipe-tongs.

gas-fitting (gas′fit″ing), *n.* 1. The occupation of a gas-fitter.—2. *pl.* The gas-fixtures and other appliances required in equipping a building for the use of illuminating-gas; also, the fittings for gas-pipes.

gas-forge (gas′fōrj), *n.* A small steel frame inclosing fire-brick, of various shapes, and arranged with either a hearth on which the flames play or a narrow slot through which the flames pass in a thin sheet. It is used in annealing rods, forging cutlery, brazing small sheets of metal, and heating lathe-tools preparatory to hardening them.

gas-furnace, *n.*, 1. The name is now applied to many different types of forges, ovens, and furnaces heated by natural gas, water-gas, or generator gas, and used in assaying, annealing, brazing, carbonizing, enameling, forging, japanning, melting, soldering, tempering, or welding metals, and also in warming buildings. Gas-furnaces are named from the work for which they are used: as the *annealing gas-furnace*, the *brazing gas-furnace*, etc. They consist commonly of a steel frame or box, lined with fire-brick or other refractory material, and one or more gas-burners which deliver the gas, mixed with air, under the pressure of an air-blast.

gas-generator (gas′gen-e-rā-tor), *n.* 1. A gas-producer; a gas-retort; an apparatus for manufacturing gas either by distillation, as in a retort, or by separation, as in a producer, or by a chemical process, as in making hydrogen by mixing zinc and sulphuric acid, thus forming zinc sulphate and liberating hydrogen gas. See ★*gas-producer*, 1.—2. An apparatus used in chemical laboratories to furnish a particular gas by the action of some liquid reagent upon a solid, so arranged that when the gas is no longer required its outflow may be cut off by a stop-cock, and its tension then serves to force the liquid out of contact with the solid material, thus arresting the generation of gas until it is again needed.—**Babo's gas-generator**, a simple instrument for intermittently generating gases, as carbon dioxid, hydrogen sulphid, etc. By inclining the apparatus, acid or other liquid contained in one bulb is allowed to flow into another bulb containing the chemical on which it is to act. When gas is no longer needed, the instrument is returned to its normal position.—**Kipp's gas-generator**, a piece of apparatus used in chemical laboratories to furnish carbon dioxid, sulphureted hydrogen, or other gas in limited quantity when needed, without waste of material when the gas is not being drawn off. It consists of three glass globes placed vertically one over another, and having a funnel-tube which runs from the uppermost to the lowest of the three. The solid material to be acted upon is placed in the middle globe, the dilute acid to act upon it in the uppermost one, and the lowest serves to collect the spent liquor to be from time to time removed.

gas-grate (gas′grāt), *n.* A gas-stove burner having branches, or bars like those of a grate, with many small burners. It is used in water-heaters, cake-griddles, etc.

gas-harmonicon (gas′här-mon″i-kon), *n.* Same as *pyrophone*.

gashgabbit (gash′gab″it), *a.* Having a projecting chin. [Scotland.]

gas-holder, *n.* 2. A vessel of metal or glass, used in chemical laboratories for the collection and storage of gases.—**Mitscherlich's gas-holder**, a glass vessel closed at top and bottom with appropriate stoppers. The mouthpiece carries an exit-tube and a funnel-tube which reaches to the bottom. When filled with water, the upper stop-cocks remaining closed, the tubulus at the bottom may be opened without the water running out. Gas when introduced displaces the water. When the gas is collected the lower tube is closed and pressure is exerted on the interior by pouring water into the funnel-tube. The gas may then be drawn as desired.

gasket (gas′ket), *v. t.* [*gasket*, *n.*] To fasten with gaskets, as a sail to a yard.

gas-kiln (gas′kil), *n.* An oven or kiln which uses gas as a fuel.

gaskin (gas′kin), *n.* [Also *gasken*, *gascoign*, *gascoigne*, ult. 'of Gascony,' < OF. *Gascoigne*: see *Gascon*.] 1. The sweet cherry, *Prunus avium*.—2. The common gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The hinder part of a horse's thigh, extending from the stifle to the bend of the hock.

gas-lamp, *n.*—**Incandescent gas-lamp**, any form of gas- or gasolene-burner combined with a mantle from the incandescence of which light is obtained.

gas-log (gas′log), *n.* A device resembling a piece (or several pieces) of fire-wood, used in a fireplace in which gas is burned.

gas-microscope (gas′mī″krō-skōp), *n.* Same as *oxyhydrogen microscope*.

gasmobile (gas-mō′bil), *n.* A trade-name of a form of motor-car in which gasolene is used as a source of motive power in an internal-combustion motor.

gas-motor (gas′mō″tor), *n.* A motor or engine in which the piston is moved by the gas or vapor from an ammonia liquor.

gasogenous (ga-soj′e-nus), *a.* [*gas* + *-o-* + *-genous*.] Of or pertaining to a gas, or to the

vapor phase of a substance: as, a *gasogenous* molecule.

There are liquidogenous and *gasogenous* molecules, which co-exist in proportions depending upon the temperature. *Engineering*, July 24, 1903, p. 109.

gasolene, *n.* Its principal hydrocarbon constituents are hexane and heptane, C_6H_{14} and C_7H_{16}, in varying proportions. It boils between 149° and 194° F. and gives off a vapor under atmospheric tension at all temperatures. The vapor of gasolene is 3.05 times as heavy as air. The volatile elements distil off on storage, unless the containing-vessels are very tight. Its calorific power is about 18,000 B. T. U. It is much used in the internal-combustion motors of motor-cars and motor-boats.—**Gasolene engine.** Same as ★*gasolene motor.*—**Gasolene forge,** a special type of gasolene torch having two flames.—**Gasolene furnace,** a small furnace, usually portable, which burns gasolene. It is used in melting solder, lead, etc., heating rivets and core-ovens, and for other purposes. It is made with vapor-burners and on the general principle of the gasolene torch.—**Gasolene motor,** an internal-combustion motor which uses a mixture of gasolene vapor and air as a source of motive power. See cuts at *internal-combustion* ★*engine.*

gasolier (gas′ō-lēr), *n.* A chandelier in which gas is used.

gasometer, *n.*—**Bunsen's gasometer,** a graduated glass vessel for collecting, storing, and delivering gases. Mercury or water may be used to fill the vessel before the gas is introduced.

gasometrical (gas-ō-met′ri-kạl), *a.* Same as *gasometric.*

gas-oxygen (gas′ok″si-jen), *a.* Producing heat by the combustion of a mixture of illuminating-gas and oxygen: as, a *gas-oxygen flame,* a *gas-oxygen blowpipe.* Also known as *oxy-gas* and *oxy-coal-gas.*

The soapstone can be melted in a *gas-oxygen* jet, and very fine fibres are easily drawn out from the clear bead thus obtained. *Nature*, June 9, 1904, p. 132.

gaspereau (gas-pẹ-rō′), *n.* [Canadian F.; cf. *Gaspereau* (lakes), *Gaspereaux* (village), local names in Canada.] **1.** The common alewife, *Pomolobus pseudoharengus.* [Maine and Canada.]—**2.** A name given in New Brunswick and parts of Canada to the herring, *Clupea vernalis.*

gaspergou (gas-pėr-gö′), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The fresh-water drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens.* [Canada.]

Gaspé series. See ★*series.*

gas-pillar (gas′pil″ạr), *n.* The short upright part of a gas-burner to which the burner is fixed.

gas-pocket (gas′pok″et), *n.* A quantity of gas collected in a crevice or hollow. Such collections are likely to occur in the crevices in the charge of a blast-furnace, and, if composed of elements in the right proportions, will explode when ignited by the flames.

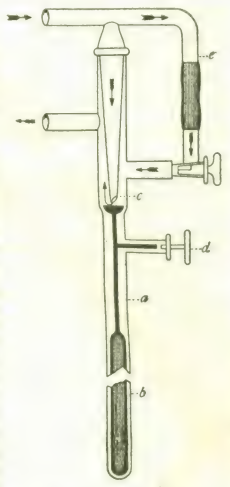
gas-producer (gas′prō-dū″sėr), *n.* **1.** A furnace in which combustible gas is produced, to be used as fuel in another furnace. Usually the gas is made by distilling carbonic oxid, which is done by heating anthracite or bituminous coal in a grate with the fuel-bed so thick that the upper or freshly charged layers are in an atmosphere of carbonic-acid gas from the lower combustion. When the carbon of these upper layers becomes hot enough for chemical reaction, it unites with CO_2, decomposing it into two parts of carbonic oxid or CO. If steam is blown into the ash-pit of such a producer, the H_2O is decomposed, the hydrogen being mechanically mixed with the carbon monoxid, and the oxygen combining with carbon, to be again broken up, as before, by reaction with more carbon. See *producer* ★*gas.*

2. Same as ★*gas-generator,* 2.

gas-pump (gas′pump), *n.* **1.** A pump used for compressing gas.—**2.** A pump for raising water, or for any other service, the motive power of which is an internal-combustion engine.

gas-radiator (gas′rā″-di-ā-tọr), *n.* A gas-heater formed of vertical sheet-metal pipes arranged in the form of a steam-radiator.

gas-regulator, *n.*—**Reichert's gas-regulator,** an apparatus for regulating the flow of gas: used in connection with an oven whose temperature is to be kept constant, such as an incubator, a drying-oven, etc.; a form of thermostat. The instrument consists of a glass tube, *a*, of narrow bore, blown into a bulb, *b*, at one end and having one or more lateral tubes sealed to it near the other end. Mercury fills the bulb and part of the stem. When expanded by heat it partly closes the orifice, *c*, through which the gas passes. The extent to which this can occur is controlled by the side adjusting-screw, *d*. A by-pass, *e*, supplies enough gas, at all times, to keep a small flame at the burner, under the oven.



Reichert's Gas-regulator.

gas-ring (gas′ring), *n.* A work-bench gasolene heating-burner in which the jets of flame are arranged in a circle; a ring burner.

gas-scale (gas′skāl), *n.* The scale of a gas-thermometer. *Nature*, April 24, 1902, p. 604.

Gassendist (ga-sen′dist), *n.* [*Gassendi* + *-ist.*] A follower or supporter of Gassendi, a French metaphysician (1592–1655) who defended Epicureanism.

gasser (gas′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who is engaged in gassing lace, cotton, yarn, etc., in order to remove the hairy filaments. See *gassing* and *gassing-frame.*—**2.** One who 'gasses,' or talks in an idle and empty manner. [Slang.]

Gasserian artery. See ★*artery.*

gassing, *n.* **3.** The fumigating of fruit-trees by means of hydrocyanic-acid gas, to destroy insects. [Colloq.]

Scale insect enemies of citrus trees are controlled in two ways: either by spraying the infested plants with some liquid insecticide or by subjecting them to the fumes of hydrocyanic-acid gas, commonly designated as "*gassing.*" *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 254.

4. The evolution of gas from the plates of a storage or secondary cell.

Gassiot's wheel. See ★*wheel.*

gas-spurt (gas′spėrt), *n.* A small raised heap occurring on the surfaces of some strata. It is conjectured to be due to the escape of gas from decomposing organic matter in the original sand or mud before complete solidification. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 645.

gaster[2] (gas′tėr), *n.* **2.** In certain hymenopterous insects, such as ants (*Formicidæ*), the abdomen exclusive of the stem, or pedicel.

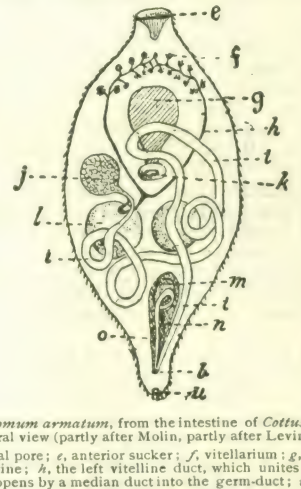
gasterasthenia (gas″tėr-as-thē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ἀσθένεια, weakness.] Muscular or functional weakness of the stomach.

gasterocomid (gas-tẹ-rok′ō-mid), *n.* A member of the family *Gasterocomidæ.*

Gasteropelecus (gas″tẹ-rō-pel′e-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, belly, + πέλεκυς, a two-edged ax.] A generic name of certain carcinoid fishes of South America, notably *G. maculatus.*

Gasterostomatidæ (gas-tẹ-ros-tō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Gasterostoma*(*t-*), assumed form of *Gasterostomum,* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacotylean trematodes, having the anterior sucker only, the mouth on the ventral surface but not in the sucker, and the genital opening terminal. They are parasitic in the alimentary canal of fishes, and the cercaria is known as *Bucephalus. Gasterostomum* is the typical genus.

Gasterostomum (gas-tẹ-ros′tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστηρ, stomach, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterostomatidæ. G. fimbriatum* is parasitic in the perch *Perca fluviatilis.* Its eggs give rise to larvæ which make their way into the liver or gonad of *Unio* or *Anodonta,* destroying by their growth the reproductive gland. In the sporocysts formed in the mollusk arise the cercariæ known as *Bucephalus* (which see). *G. armatum* is parasitic in *Cottus scorpio. Von Siebold.*



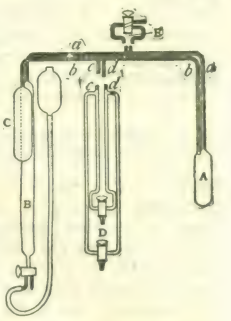
Gasterostomum armatum, from the intestine of *Cottus scorpio.* Ventral view (partly after Molin, partly after Levinsen).

b, genital pore; *e*, anterior sucker; *f*, vitellarium; *g*, simple sac-like intestine; *h*, the left vitelline duct, which unites with its fellow, and opens by a median duct into the germ-duct; *i*, uterus; *j*, germarium; *k*, mouth, which has a position unique among the *Trematoda,* nearly in the middle of the ventral surface; *l*, the right testis; *m*, seminal vesicle; *n*, cirrus sac; *o*, cirrus or penis; *u*, excretory pore. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

gasterotrichan (gas-tẹ-rot′ri-kạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*gastrotrichan.*

gasterotrichous (gas-tẹ-rot′ri-kus), *a.* Same as *gastrotrichous.*

gas-thermometer (gas′thėr-mom″e-tėr), *n.* A thermometer in which the variation of volume or tension of a fixed quantity of dry gas indicates the temperature of the latter. Hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbonic-acid gas-thermometers have been employed. The hydrogen gas-thermometer is considered as the normal, but all are reduced to the ideal gas-thermometer by theoretical formulas.—**Compensated constant-pressure gas-thermometer,** a gas-thermometer by means of which the volume of gas at different temperatures is determined under constant pressure; specifically, that devised by Callendar in 1887. "The instrument consists of two parts—B, a burette connected by the capillary tube *a* with the thermometer-bulb A; and a bulb, C, also sealed to a capillary tube, *b*, which is of the same dimensions as, and is bent similarly to, *a*. The two parts of the instrument are connected, at *c* and *d*, to the two limbs of the differential manometer D. The readings are taken by measuring the volume of the gas, introduced through E, in the burette after adjusting the mercury till the pressure in the two parts of the apparatus, as indicated by the differential manometer, is equal." *M. W. Travers,* Exper. Study of Gases, p. 151.



Compensated Constant-pressure Gas-thermometer. (From Travers's "Study of Gases.")

gas-thread (gas′thred), *n.* A standard form of thread used on iron and brass tubes. It is finer than the standard bolt-thread and has a taper of 1 in 32 to the axis of the tube.

gas-tip (gas′tip), *n.* A perforated top or cap of lava or metal fixed to a gas-burner, through which the gas escapes as it burns, the shape of the opening in the tip governing the shape of the flame.

gastliness, *n.* A simplified spelling of *ghastliness.*

gastly, *a.* and *adv.* A simplified spelling of *ghastly.*

Gastornithidæ (gas-tôr-nith′i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gastornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct gigantic birds, indicated by bones from the Eocene of France: sometimes considered as forming an order, the *Gastornithes.* The members of the group are believed to be more or less nearly related to the ducks and geese.

gastradenitis (gas″tra-de-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἀδήν, gland, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the glands of the stomach, especially when caused by acute poisoning with arsenic or phosphorus.

gastræal, gastreal (gas-trē′ạl), *a.* [*gastræa* + *-al*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the gastræa stage of the embryo.

The comparative embryology of this [cœlom] cavity shows that originally in the most archaic vertebrates it was formed by the outgrowth of diverticula from the primitive *gastræal* cavity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 397.

gastralium (gas-trā′li-um), *n.*; pl. *gastralia* (*-ạ*). [NL., < *gastralis,* gastral.] Same as ★*autogastralium.*

gastrectasia (gas-trek-tā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἔκτασις, extension.] Dilatation of the stomach. Also called *gastrectasis.*

gastrectasis (gas-trek′tạ-sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*gastrectasia.*

gastreum, *n.* Same as *gastræum.*

gastric, *a.*—**Gastric mill,** the thickened and calcified armature of the chitinous lining of the cardiac division of the stomach in certain *Crustacea.* In the crawfish, and in most of the higher *Crustacea,* it consists of a complex chitinous framework which carries a median and two lateral projections furnished with muscles for converging them upon the food and completing its mastication. *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, I. 547.—**Gastric neurasthenia, pouch, tetany.** See ★*neurasthenia,* etc.

gastricolous (gas-trik′ō-lus), *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + L. *colere,* dwell in.] Inhabiting the stomach: said of parasites.

gastriloquial (gas-tri-lō′kwi-ạl), *a.* [*gastriloquy* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to ventriloquism; ventriloquial.

gastritic (gas-trit′ik), *a.* [*gastrit-is* + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with gastritis.

gastritis, *n.*—**Arthritic gastritis,** gout of the stomach.—**Atrophic gastritis,** inflammation of the stomach causing atrophy of the secreting glands.—**Catarrhal gastritis.** Same as *gastric* ★*catarrh.*—**Follicular gastritis,** inflammation affecting especially the glands of the stomach.—**Glandular gastritis.** Same as *follicular* ★*gastritis.*—**Hypertrophic gastritis,** inflammation of the stomach leading to permanent thickening of the mucous membrane.—**Mycotic gastritis,** inflammation of the stomach caused by the presence of a fungus.—**Phlegmonous gastritis,** an acute and severe form of inflammation involving chiefly the submucous coat of the stomach: often accompanied by the formation of abscesses.

gastro-adenitis (gas″trọ-ad-e-nī′tis), *n.* Same as ★*gastradenitis.*

gastro-anastomosis (gas″trō-a-nas-tō-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἀναστόμωσις*, anastomosis.] The establishment of a communication between two portions of the stomach which are separated by a constriction, as in hour-glass stomach.

gastro-arthritis (gas″trō-är-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἀρθρῖτις*, gout.] Gout of the stomach.

Gastrocampyli (gas-trō-kam′pi-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *καμπύλος*, curved.] In Hyatt's classification, that division or suborder of the ammonoid cephalopods in which the siphuncle is situated on the dorsal or concave curvature of the whorls, the shells laterally compressed, involute, and frequently ornamented with spinous processes, the septal sutures not being greatly unlike those of the simpler forms of the goniatites. The division includes only the old genus *Clymenia* and family *Clymeniдæ*, both of which have now been considerably subdivided.

gastrocentrous (gas-trō-sen′trus), *a.* [Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly, + *κέντρον*, center.] Having vertebral centra formed by the growth of the pair of ossifications, known as interventralia, which are developed on the inferior face of the notochord.

The vertebræ of the Reptilia and those of all other Amniota are *gastrocentrous*.
H. Gadow, Amphibia and Reptiles, p. 282.

Gastrocnemial ridge. See ★*ridge*.

gastrocœle (gas′trō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *embryol.*, the cavity of the archenteron in the gastrula; the primitive digestive cavity of the young embryo.

gastrocolostomy (gas″trō-ko-los′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *κόλον*, colon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Establishment by operation of a communication between the colon and the stomach.

gastrodialysis (gas″trō-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *διάλυσις*, separation.] Sloughing of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

gastrodiaphane (gas-trō-dī′a-fān), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] An instrument carrying an electric light, used in ★gastrodiaphany (which see).

gastrodiaphany (gas″trō-dī-af′a-ni), *n.* [As *gastrodiaphane* + *-y*³.] Examination of the stomach by means of transillumination. A tube to which an electric light is attached (called a gastrodiaphane) is passed into the stomach, and the abdominal wall is then inspected in a dark room. *Nature*, Aug. 4, 1904, p. 316.

gastrodidymus (gas-trō-did′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *gastrodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *δίδυμος*, twin.] In *teratol.*, a double monster joined in the abdominal region.

gastrodisc (gas′trō-disk), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *δίσκος*, a disk.] The endoderm of the vertebrate embryo in the discogastrula stage, that is, when both the ectoderm and the underlying endoderm are spread out on the yolk in the form of a disk.

gastroduodenostomy (gas″trō-dū″ō-dē-nos′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + NL. *duodenum* + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] Establishment by operation of a communication between the stomach and the duodenum elsewhere than at the pylorus. *Lancet*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 591.

gastro-enteralgia (gas″trō-en-te-ral′ji-ą), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in both stomach and intestines.

gastro-enterocolitis (gas″trō-en″te-rō-kō-lī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *κόλον*, colon, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of both large and small intestines and of the stomach.

gastro-enterostomy (gas″trō-en-te-ros′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The establishment of a communication between the stomach and some portion of the intestine which is more or less distant from the pylorus.

Eight cases were operated on for hemorrhage; in one an ulcer was excised and the patient died on the eighth day; in one an ulcer on the posterior surface was excised and a *gastroenterostomy* performed, the patient recovering; in six *gastroenterostomy* alone was performed and all recovered. *Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 343.

Gastro-epiploic arteries, two arteries in the wall of the stomach, the right a branch of the hepatic artery, the left a branch of the splenic: their terminal branches anastomose.— **Gastro-epiploic glands.** See ★*gland*.

gastrogastrostomy (gas″trō-gas-tros′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as ★*gastro-anastomosis*.

gastrogenital (gas-trō-jen′i-tal), *a.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + NL. *genitalis*, genital.] Having the reproductive organs on the radial canals, as in the *Leptomedusæ*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, II. 173.

gastrograph (gas′trō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *γράφειν*, write.] A device for recording the movements of the stomach during digestion.

gastrohepatitis (gas″trō-hep-a-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), liver, + *-itis*.] Simultaneous inflammation of both stomach and liver.

gastrohyperneuria (gas″trō-hī-pėr-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ὑπέρ*, over, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] Increased activity of the stomach due to disorder of the nerve-supply.

gastrohyponeuria (gas″trō-hī-pō-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ὑπό*, under, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] Diminished activity of the stomach due to disorder of the nerve-supply.

gastrohysteropexy (gas″trō-his-tę-rop′ek-si), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ὑστέρα*, uterus, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] Operative fixation of the fundus of the uterus to the anterior abdominal wall, in order to correct a displacement of that organ.

gastro-ileal (gas″trō-il′ē-al), *a.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + NL. *ileum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to both the stomach and the ileum. **Gastro-ileal folds.** See ★*fold*¹.

gastrojejunostomy (gas″trō-jē-jū-nos′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + NL. *jejunum* + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] Establishment of communication between the stomach and some portion of the jejunum.

The stomach was enormously dilated and contained a large quantity of fluid. Anterior *gastrojejunostomy* was the operation selected. *Lancet*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 591.

Gastrolepidotidæ (gas″trō-lep-i-dot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Gastrolepidotus*, < Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly, + *λεπιδωτός*, scaled, scaly: see ★*Lepidotus*.] A family of stegocephalian amphibians having fully ossified vertebræ and basioccipitals, a ventral armor of elongated bony scutes, and teeth with infolded layers of dentin. The genera (*Anthracosaurus*, *Loxomma*, etc.) are of Carboniferous and Permian age.

gastrolienal (gas″trō-lī-ē′nal), *a.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + L. *lien*, spleen, + *-al*¹.] Same as *gastrosplenic*.

gastrolithiasis (gas″trō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-iasis*.] The formation of gastroliths and the morbid symptoms occasioned by their presence.

gastrolobin (gas-trō-lō′bin), *n.* [*Gastrolobium* + *-in*².] A dark-colored glucoside contained in the leaves and young shoots of *Gastrolobium bilobum*.

gastrologer (gas-trol′ō-jėr), *n.* [*gastrolog-y* + *-er*².] One who is versed in gastrology.

gastrological (gas-trō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach or to the proper supply of its demands or needs.

gastrologist (gas-trol′ō-jist), *n.* [*gastrolog-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in gastrology, or skilled in catering to the demands of the stomach.—2. A physician who devotes special attention to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the stomach.

gastrology, *n.* 2. The art of cookery or of catering to the demands of the stomach.—3. The scientific study of diseases of the stomach and of their treatment.

gastrolysis (gas-trol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *λύσις*, loosening.] The act or process of freeing the stomach from abnormal adhesions to adjacent parts.

gastromelus (gas-trom′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *gastromeli* (*-lī*). [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *μέλος*, limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster which has one or several supernumerary limbs growing from the anterior abdominal wall; a form of epigastrius.

gastromenia (gas-trō-mē′ni-ą), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *μῆνες*, menses.] Vicarious menstruation from the mucous membrane of the stomach.

gastrometrotomy (gas″trō-mē-trot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *μήτρα*, womb, + *τομή*, section.] Same as *Cæsarean section*.

Gastromycetes (gas″trō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *Gasteromycetes*.

gastromycosis (gas″trō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis*.] Same as *mycotic* ★*gastritis*.

gastronomous (gas-tron′ō-mus), *a.* Devoted to gastronomy. *N. E. D.*

gastro-œsophageal, *a.* See *gastro-esophageal*.

gastropancreatic (gas″trō-pan-krē-at′ik), *a.* Relating to both the stomach and the pancreas.— **Gastropancreatic ligament,** a fold of peritoneum which extends from the pancreas to the pyloric extremity of the stomach.

gastroperiodynia (gas″trō-per″i-ō-din′i-ą), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *περιοδος*, period, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Intermittent paroxysmal pain at the pit of the stomach.

gastropexy (gas′trō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] Operative fixation of the stomach to the abdominal wall.

gastrophile (gas′trō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *φίλος*, loving.] One who loves good eating and plenty of it.

gastrophilism (gas-trof′i-lizm), *n.* [*gastrophile* + *-ism*.] The love of good eating.

gastrophilist (gas-trof′i-list), *n.* [*gastrophile* + *-ist*.] Same as ★*gastrophile*.

gastrophilite (gas-trof′i-līt), *a.* [*gastrophile* + *-ite*².] Fond of gratifying the demands of the stomach.

Gastrophrenic ligament, a fold of peritoneum which extends from the cardiac extremity of the stomach to the diaphragm.

gastrophthisis (gas-trof′thi-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *φθίσις*, wasting: see *phthisis*.] A cachectic state with emaciation consequent upon disease of the stomach.

gastroplasty (gas′trō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-y*³.] In *surg.*, an operation designed to restore the normal shape of a dilated or hour-glass stomach or to supply some defect in that organ.

gastroplegia (gas-trō-plē′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *πληγή*, stroke.] Paralysis of the walls of the stomach.

gastroplication (gas″trō-plī-kā′shọn), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + E. *plication*.] In *surg.*, an operation for reducing the capacity of a dilated or sagging stomach by plaiting the wall and retaining the plaits by sutures. *Lancet*, July 18, 1903, p. 149.

gastropodous, *a.* See *gasteropodous*.

gastropore, *n.* 2. In the cœnosteum of the hydrocorallines like *Millepora*, one of the larger, sometimes tabulated tubes of the skeleton which lodge the nutritive polyps.

Gastropsetta (gas-trop-set′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly, + *ψῆττα*, a flounder.] A genus of deep-sea flounders found in the Gulf Stream.

gastroptosis (gas-trop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *πτῶσις*, falling.] Downward displacement of the stomach.

gastroschisis (gas-tros′ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *σχίσις*, fissure.] Congenital fissure of the abdominal wall.

gastroscope (gas′trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A hollow tube provided with reflecting mirrors and an electric light, which is passed through the esophagus into the stomach in order to enable the operator to inspect the interior of that organ.

gastroscopy, *n.* 2. Inspection of the mucous membrane of the stomach by means of a gastroscope.

gastrosis (gas-trō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-osis*.] Any disease of the stomach.

gastrosoph (gas′trō-sof), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *σοφός*, wise.] An epicure; a gourmet.

gastrosophy (gas-tros′ō-fi), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *σοφία*, wisdom.] The science of good eating.

Coffee-house, what magnificent associations of ideas do you not create! By you for generations has rolled the never-ceasing flow of wealth. . . . Yet, with the insouciance of a sublime philosophy, your cooks and waiters have never turned away from their works of *gastrosophy* to think of the neighbouring millions.
Blackwood's Mag., XV. 642.

gastrostenosis (gas″trō-stē-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *στένωσις*, narrowing.] Contraction of the stomach.

gastrosuccorrhœa (gas″trō-suk-o-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + L. *succus*, juice, + Gr. *ῥοία*, flowing.] Abnormally abundant secretion of gastric juice.

gastrotheca, *n.* [NL.] See *gasterotheca.*

gastrothoracic (gas″trō-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] Relating to the thorax and the stomach or abdomen.

gastrotoxin (gas-trō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + E. *toxin.*] A cytotoxin produced by immunization with cells from the mucous membrane of the stomach.

gastrotrichan (gas-trot′ri-kan), *a.* and *n.* [*Gastrotricha* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gastrotricha.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Gastrotricha.*

gastrotrocha (gas-trot′rō-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *τροχός*, a wheel, circle.] The larva of a polychætous annelid having two rings of cilia, with incomplete rings on the ventral surface.

gastrotrochal (gas-trot′rō-kal), *a.* [*gastrotrocha* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a gastrotrocha.

gastrotympanites (gas″trō-tim-pa-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *τυμπανίτης*, tympanites.] Gaseous distention of the stomach.

gastrozoöid (gas-trō-zō′oid), *n.* [Gr. *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-oid.*] A nutritive member of a colony of *Hydrozoa*, which is provided with a mouth and stomach-sac: typically present in the sea-ginger, *Millepora alcicornis*, and correlated with *dactylozoöid.* See ★*gonodendron*, with cut.

gastrulate (gas′trǫ-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gastrulated*, ppr. *gastrulating.* [*gastrula* + *-ate*[2].] To undergo gastrulation; become a gastrula.

gastrulated (gas′trǫ-lā-ted), *p. a.* [*gastrulate* + *-ed*[2].] Having assumed the gastrula stage, especially when the gastrula is formed by invagination or embole.

gas-tube (gas′tūb), *n.* An instrument for the analysis of gases, particularly illuminating-gas. It has a bulb which contains from 50 to 90 per cent. of the volume of the gas, and the volume of any portion absorbed by the use of a solvent is indicated on the graduated portion.

gas-turbine (gas′tėr″bin), *n.* See ★*turbine.*

gasu-basu (gä′sö-bä′sö), *n.* [E. Indian.] An East Indian plant which possesses local anesthetic properties.

gas-valve (gas′valv), *n.* Any valve for shutting-off or regulating the flow of gas.

gas-volumeter (gas′vol″ū-mē-tėr), *n.* Same as *volumeter.* *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, I. 185.

gas-worker (gas′ wėr″kėr), *n.* One who is employed in any capacity in the manufacture of gas.

gat[3] (gat), *n.* [A dial. variant of *gate*[1]; cf. E. Fries. and D. *gat*, a hole.] **1.** An opening or passage in a sand-bank; a way from the cliffs to the sea. [Prov. Eng.] *Eng. Dial. Dict.*—**2.** *Naut.*, a channel among shoals.

gata (gä′tä), *n.* [Sp. prop. fem. of *gato*, cat: see *cat.*] A large spotted shark, *Ginglymostoma cirratum* of the West Indies.

gate[1], *n.*—**Bear-trap gate**, a mechanical device for controlling the flow of water, its general outline being similar to the bear-trap of the pioneer hunters and trappers. —**By-pass gate**, a gate or valve placed in an auxiliary by-pass pipe extending around some feature in the main pipe-line, as around a meter or valve.—**Flashing-board gate**, a device by which flashing-boards are held or controlled.

gate[1], *v. t.* **3.** To place (a warp) in a loom ready for weaving.—**4.** To put (a machine, as a loom) in order to do its work properly.

gateado (gä-tä-ä′dō), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., appar. < Sp. *gateado*, resembling a cat, cat-like, < *gato*, cat.] A tree of the sumac family, *Astronium graveolens*, native to Colombia and Venezuela. It abounds in a glutinous sap which has a nauseating terebinthine odor. Gateado yields a hard, durable, dark-colored cabinet-wood and a bark rich in tannin. Also called *tibigaro.*

gâteau (gä-tō′), *n.* [F., a cake: see *wastel.*] A cake.—**Gâteau St. Honoré** or **de Princesse Louise**, a form of puff-paste or sponge-cake filled with Bavarian cream.

gate-box (gāt′boks), *n.* In steam- and water-fittings, a tubular casting, usually larger at the lower end, designed to fit over a buried water-pipe for convenience in reaching a gate or valve in the pipe by means of a long key; a valve-box.

gate-catch (gāt′kach), *n.* A four-pointed metal protuberance on the handle of a riding-crop, used for opening hunting-gates.

gate-faucet (gāt′fâ″set), *n.* A faucet having a gate or valve for stopping the flow of the liquid.

gate-keeper, *n.* **2.** An English collectors' name for an Old World agapetid butterfly, *Satyrus megæra*, a species which occurs throughout Europe and western Asia. Also called the *wall-brown.*

gate-motion (gāt′mō″shon), *n.* A mechanism by which skeins of yarn are easily removed from the swift or fly of a reeling-machine.

gate-night (gāt′nīt), *n.* The night before Hallowe'en, when gates, and other things, are carried off in sport by children. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi. [Local, U. S.]

gate-net (gāt′net), *n.* A poacher's net set in a gateway, for catching hares or rabbits.

gate-nut (gāt′nut), *n.* The nut on the gate or slider of a gate-valve.

gate-penny (gāt′pen″i), *n.* A tribute paid by customary tenants for leave to pass through one or more of their lord's gates.

gate-tender (gāt′ten″dėr), *n.* A gateman.

gate-wheel (gāt′hwēl), *n.* **1.** A wheel in a railroad signal-tower or signal-cabin by which the gates protecting a highway or street which cross over the railroad are operated. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902–03, p. 620.—**2.** A wheel either directly attached to, or geared to, the spindle of a large gate-valve, or to a hydraulic gate, by which the valve or the gate may be opened and closed.

gatha (gä′tä), *n.* [Avestan *gāthа* = Skt. *gāthā*, hymn, verse, meter.] One of five metrical sections of the Avesta.

gather, *v. i.* **4.** In *mech.*, to fit into; fit together: used in speaking of the teeth of gears.—**5.** *Naut.*, to overtake another vessel: a vessel is said to *gather on* another when it is overtaking it.

gather-dam (gaᴛʜ′ėr-dam), *n.* A dam erected for the purpose of collecting water; an impounding reservoir.

gathered (gaᴛʜ′ėrd), *p. a.* Suppurating; marked by the formation of pus.

gatherer, *n.* **7.** One of the median, permanent incisors of a horse used to gather or nip off grass in feeding. The four median milk-incisors, two above and two below, are shed by a colt at the age of two or two and one half years and replaced by the permanent incisors. Also called *nipper.*

gathering, *n.* **6.** In *agri.*, plowing back and forth around the crown of an existing ridge of land, thus turning all the furrow-slices inward and increasing the height of the ridge. [Great Britain.]

gathering-cry (gaᴛʜ′ėr-ing-krī), *n.* A slogan; a summons to war.

gathering-hair (gaᴛʜ′ėr-ing-hâr), *n.* One of the soft, flattened, hooked hairs on the tongue of a bee or wasp. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 45.

gathering-lime (gaᴛʜ′ėr-ing-līm), *n.* In *tanning*, lime-liquor which is used repeatedly, new lime being added for each lot of skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 42.

gathering-machine (gaᴛʜ′ėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a device for bringing together the signatures which make up a book. It is divided into compartments from which the signatures are taken by means of automatic fingers.

gathering-table (gaᴛʜ′ėr-ing-tā″bl), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a circular revolving gathering-board (which see).

gating (gā′ting), *n.* The college punishment of confining a student within the college gates. See *gate*[1], *v.*, 2. [Eng.]

gato (gä′tō), *n.* [Sp., a cat: see *cat.*] A small shark, *Mustelus lunulatus*, of the family *Galeidæ:* west coast of Mexico.—**Gato bonaci**, *Mycteroperca tigris*, a West Indian fish.

gatter (gat′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Beer, ale, or other drink. [Slang, Eng.]

gauchissement (gō-shēs-moṅ′), *n.* [F., < *gauche*, not straight.] In *aëronautics*, see the extract.

This can be done by *gauchissement* or lowering the trailing edge of the depressed wing, increasing its lift, and simultaneously raising the trailing edge of the other wing, thus decreasing the angle of incidence of the latter, and reducing its lifting effect.

R. W. A. Brewer, The Art of Aviation, p. 205.

Gaudarian (gow-dā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Skt. *Gauḍa*, a district of central Bengal, + *-arian.*] In *geol.*, a division of the Triassic rocks in southern Asia. It constitutes the upper member of the Brahmanian or lowest stage of the Triassic.

Gaudete (gâ-dē′tē), *n.* The third Sunday in Advent: so named from the first word of the introit of the mass of that day, *Gaudete*, "Rejoice ye."

gaultherase (gâl′the-rās), *n.* [*gaulther(in)* + *-ase.*] A glucosidolytic ferment found in wintergreen. It causes the formation of oil of wintergreen from gaultherin.

gaultherilene (gâl-thē′ri-lēn), *n.* [*gaulther(in)* + *-il* + *-ene.*] A trade-name for a colorless crystalline hydrocarbon contained in oil of wintergreen. It melts at 65.5° C., and may be identical with triacontane, $C_{30}H_{62}$.

gaultherin (gâl′the-rin), *n.* [*Gaultheria* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside, $C_{14}H_{18}O_8.H_2O$, contained in the bark of *Betula lenta.* It is levorotatory and decomposes at about 120° C.

gauntree, *n.* **3.** A form of traveling crane in which two horizontal girders carry the hoisting-crab which is free to travel along them. The girders are supported at their ends by a braced vertical frame which is borne on wheels at its feet, the wheels running upon a proper track. The traverse of the gauntree as a whole along the rails, and the traverse of the crab at right angles thereto, enable it to command any point in a long rectangular area. See *gauntree* ★*crane.*

Gaurian (gou′ri-an), *a.* [Hind. *Gaur*, Beng. *Gaud*, E. *Gaur* or *Gour*, a former city and district of Bengal, < Skt. *Gauḍa*, a district of central Bengal, said to mean 'Sugar-land,' < *gauṛa*, of sugar.] Of or pertaining to Gaur, a former city and district of Bengal; hence, of Bengal and its language. Used only in an extended sense to designate the Bengali, Oriya (Uriya), Hindi, Panjabi, Sindhi, Marathi, and Gujarati languages of India, derived from or cognate with the ancient Sanskrit, to which they bear a relation analogous to that which the Romance languages bear to Latin.

The above examples from English and Assamese show that reversions may take place from inflection to agglutination, which in fact is a general tendency amongst the *Gaurian* (Neo-Sanskritic) tongues of India, and also to a less extent in Italian and other Neo-Latin tongues.

Keane, Ethnology, p. 210.

gaussage (gous′āj), *n.* The numerical value of magnetic flux density or induction expressed in gausses.

gaussivity (gou-siv′i-ti), *n.* The intensity of magnetizing force expressed in gilberts per square centimeter or in gausses.

So μ is the inductivity, and H [= intensity of magnetizing force] the *gaussivity*, C being the line integral of H. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 214.

Gauss's equation, integral. See ★*equation*, ★*integral.*

gauteite (gâ′tē-īt), *n.* [*Gauté*, Bohemia, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a fine-grained to aphanitic rock composed of orthoclase and lime-soda feldspars in about equal portions and subordinate amounts of ferromagnesian constituents. It is intermediate in composition between trachyte and andesite: similar to andesite-trachyte, trachydolerite, etc. *Hibsch*, 1897.

gauz, *n.* and *a.* A simplified spelling of *gauze.*

gauze. I. *n.* **3.** In *surg.*, cheese-cloth, impregnated with antiseptic material (such as boric acid, corrosive sublimate, or iodoform), or simply sterilized, employed in dressing wounds.

Cheese cloth is almost universally used at the present for a wound dressing and is known to the profession as *gauze.* *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 568.

Antiseptic gauze. Same as ★*gauze*, 3.—**Millers' gauze**, bolting-cloth.

II. *a.*—**Gauze silk.** See ★*silk.*

gauze-weaving (gâz′wē″ving), *n.* A form of weaving in which the warp-threads alone intersect and are bound in position by the weft-threads. Sometimes called *leno-weaving.*

gauze-wing (gâz′wing), *n.* Any insect of the old order *Neuroptera* (which see).

gave[2] (gā′vā), *n.* See ★*gabi.*

gavel[1] (gav′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaveled*, *gavelled*, ppr. *gaveling*, *gavelling.* To partition and distribute (or redistribute) equally (the lands of one deceased) according to the practice of gavelkind. See *gavel*[1], *n.*, and *gavelkind.*

gavialoid (gā-vi-al′oid), *a.* [*gavial* + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the character of a gavial: as, a greatly elongated *gavialoid* rostrum.

gawpy (gâ′pi), *n.* [*gawp* + *-y.*] One who idly stares in silly, open-mouthed wonder; a gaping, staring simpleton.

"They are a terrible set of fellows," he [Carlyle] said, "those open-mouthed wondering *gawpies*, who lodge you for the sake of looking at you: that is horrible."

Carlyle, in Froude, Life of Carlyle, I. 261.

gayatrī (gä″ya-trē′), *n.* [Skt. *gāyatrī'*, a meter (esp. that one specified).] A certain verse of

the Rig-Veda (III. lxii. 10) which every Brahman is supposed to repeat mentally in his morning and evening devotions: it is regarded as very sacred. The verse is, in short, 'Let us consider the light of the sun.'

gaye (gä'yā), *n.* [Also *gayé, gadyé, gayí;* native name.] A name applied in Guam to certain seabeans, especially to *Stizolobium giganteum*, a woody climber with slender glabrous branches, trifoliate leaves, and pale-greenish flowers. The hard brown orbicular seeds are sometimes called *oxeye beans* or, in Spanish, *ojo-de-venado* (buckeye).

Gay-Lussac tower. See ★*tower*[1].

gayong (gä-yong' or gä'yong), *n.* [Bisaya *gayóng*, Tagalog *gáyong*, an oar: cf. Ilocan *gayáng*, a lance.] In the Philippine Islands, an oar used in the native boats.

gay-wings (gā'wingz), *n.* The fringed milkwort, *Polygala paucifolia:* so called from the pair of large, usually pink-purple petals of the aërial flowers.

gaze, *n.*—**At gaze.** (*c*) By sight: said of a dog in hunting.

gazebo, *n.* **2.** Any structure or part of a building which affords or commands an extensive prospect or outlook, as a turret or lantern on the roof of a house, a balcony, a projecting window, or the like.

gazel[1], *n.*—**Grant's gazel,** *Gazella granti*, a species common in East Africa, with longer and finer horns than any other member of the genus. It is replaced in Masailand by Thomson's gazelle.—**Soemmering's gazelle,** *G. soemmeringii*, of Somaliland. It is characterized by long ears and massive horns.—**Speke's gazelle,** *G. spekei*, a small, long-haired species, with the skin of the nose very flabby.—**Waller's gazelle.** See ★*gerenuk*.

gazet, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *gazette*.

gazetteer (gaz-e-tēr'), *v. t.* [*gazetteer, n.*] To describe in gazetteers: as, to *gazetteer* a country, city, or locality. *Chambers's Encyc.*

gazzettino (gäd-ze-tē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *gazzetta*, a small coin: see *gazette*.] A small Venetian coin struck under the Doge Leonardo Loredano (1501–21).

G. B. An abbreviation of *Great Britain*.

G. B. and I. An abbreviation of *Great Britain and Ireland*.

G. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Grand Chancellor;* (*b*) of *Grand Chapter;* (*c*) of *Grand Conductor*.

g. c. f. An abbreviation of *greatest common factor*.

G. C. H. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order* or *Grand Cross of Hanover;* (*b*) of *Knight of the Grand Cross of Hanover*.

G. C. I. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Grand Cross of the Indian Empire;* (*b*) of *Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire*.

G. C. L. H. An abbreviation of *Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor*.

g. c. m. An abbreviation of *greatest common measure*.

g. cm[2]. An abbreviation of *gram-centimeter square:* the c. g. s. unit of moment of inertia.

G. C. M. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George;* (*b*) of *Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George*.

G. C. S. I. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Grand Commander of the Star of India;* (*b*) of *Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India*.

G. C. V. O. An abbreviation of *Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order*.

G. C. Z. or **C. Z.** In *astron.*, abbreviations of *Gould's Cordova Zones*, a series of star-catalogues: sometimes referred to as Z. C. (*Zonæ Cordobenses*).

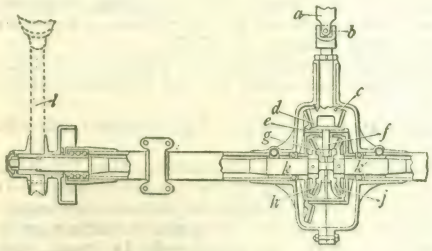
Gd. In *chem.*, a symbol for *gadolinium*.

G. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Grand Duchess;* (*b*) *Grand Duke;* (*c*) of *gravimetric density*.

G. E. An abbreviation of *Grand Encampment*.

geanticline (jē-an'ti-klīn), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + E. *anticline*.] In *geol.*, an anticlinal or arching fold which involves a great thickness of strata and affects a large area; a broad dome formed by the warping of the earth's crust. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 481.

gear, *n.* **5.** The diameter of an imaginary wheel whose circumference is equal to the distance traversed by a safety-bicycle during a single revolution of the pedals: as, a 72-inch *gear*. [Colloq.]—**Anchor-tripping gear.** Same as *anchor-tripper*.—**Change-speed gear.** See ★*change-speed*.—**Compensating-gear,** a combination of spur- or bevel-gears or both used on motor-vehicles, by which the inequality in length of the paths traversed by the driving-wheels on curves is compensated for, without the slipping of the tires on the ground. One gear, either spur or bevel, is on that part of the axle to which one of the wheels is attached, and another on the other half, the axle being discontinuous: if the two wheels were fastened to a continuous axle slipping would occur. Between these two gears, and meshing with both, is a third gear. The driving force is applied, through the teeth of this third gear, equally on both sides of its axis in straight running, and both wheels move through equal paths. If one wheel seeks to go through a longer or shorter



Compensating-gear.

a, shaft-drive from motor in front of vehicle; *b*, universal joint to give flexibility of alinement; *c*, driving bevel-gear on motor-shaft extension; *d*, bevel-gear driven by *c*; *e*, hollow casing bolted to *d*, turning with it and carrying stud *f*; *f*, stud forming axis for compensating-pinion *g*; *g*, compensating-pinion carried around bodily by *f*, as *e* revolves with *d*, and driving *h* and *j* without rolling on either when the driving-wheels run over equal distances in one revolution; *h*, *j*, compensating bevel-gears, turning solidly locked with *g*, except when rolling must occur because the axle-end on one side must move forward more or less than the circumference of either wheel in one revolution, by reason of the rolling of the wheels round a curve; *k*, *k'*, axle of driving-wheels, not continuous, but forming two halves meeting between *h* and *j*; *i*, one of the driving-wheels fast on the half-axle *k*; the other wheel is similarly fast on *k'*.

path than the other, the inequality is taken up by a rolling of the third gear upon the toothed surfaces of the other two, and compensated for. If either wheel is of less diameter than the other by reason of wear or the deflation of the pneumatic tire, the compensating effect is continuous, while the propelling effect is equal on each wheel.—**Full gear,** such an arrangement of the valve-gear mechanism as will give the longest period for the admission of steam.—**Half-speed gear,** such an arrangement of the controlling mechanism or of the driving mechanism as will permit a machine to run at about half its full speed.—**Herring-bone gear.** See *spiral* ★*gear* (*b*).—**Joy's gear,** an engine valve-gear for cut-off and reversing in which no eccentric (or only one) is used. The motion for operating the valve is derived from a link, one end of which is attached to the connecting-rod. This link moves a secondary or intermediate link carrying, at one end, a block to which is attached the valve-rod and which slides up and down a slot. This slot is hung on a pin and, by turning it about that pin, the motion of the valve-rod can be varied to give different cut-offs and to make the engine run in either direction. The principal use of this gear has been on marine engines, a few pumping-engines, and fewer locomotives.—**Sliding gear,** a gear which is free to slide axially along a shaft and can hence be engaged or disengaged at will. Such gears, arranged in pairs, are frequently used for changing the speed of automobiles.—**Spiral gear.** (*a*) A toothed wheel in which the axis of each tooth is not a straight line, either parallel to the axis of the wheel, as in spur-gearing, or inclined to and intersecting the axis, as in bevel-gear, but is a helical line, inclined to the axis and not intersecting it. The surfaces of the teeth are made up of helical elements (incorrectly called spirals). Such spiral gears in pairs run very smoothly and quietly, since any one tooth is in contact with its fellow on the other wheel for a considerable angle before passing the line joining the axes, and also after passing it. The two shafts may make any angle with each other up to a right angle. (*b*) A toothed wheel in which the axial lines of any one tooth are made up of two helical lines of equal pitch, one right-handed and one left-handed, which meet at the center of the face or breadth of the toothed surface. Such gears are called *herring-bone gears*, from the V-shape which each tooth receives. In this latter form they can only be used when the shafts are parallel.—**Throw-out gear,** a device for disengaging one piece of mechanism from another; a disengaging gear; specifically, the combination of levers and rods by which, in some forms of marine engine with a single eccentric, the motion of the valve from that eccentric can be reversed and the engine run backward.—**Train of gears,** a set of gear-wheels having at least three gears. See *train of* ★*gearing*.—**Trip-valve gear.** See ★*valve-gear*.—**Variable-speed gear,** a gear in which the ratio of the number of turns can be varied within a wide range of speeds.

gear-block (gēr'blok), *n.* A block or pulley used in rigging the running-gear of a vessel.

gear-case (gēr'kās), *n.* A cover or casing placed around gears to keep out dirt and grit, and also to protect the workmen from being caught by the gears and injured.

gearing, *n.*—**Humpage gearing,** a compound bevel-gear drive for effecting a change of angular velocity or of speed of rotation.—**Train of gearing,** a transmission mechanism of toothed wheels in which each wheel is related to that which precedes it and follows it, as a follower and a driver respectively. If the gears are in the same plane, it is a *simple train;* if the driven wheels are not drivers, but are on the shaft of a second wheel which is the driver of the next shaft in the train, it is a *compound train*. Trains of gearing may be used to increase power and reduce speeds, as in cranes, crabs, winches, and motor-cars; or they may increase speed and reduce power, as in clocks and watches. Reversing motions or disengagement devices may be introduced into trains. A transmission from a factory engine to the individual tools is a train of mechanism, but, as gears are seldom used, it is not properly a train of gearing.

gear-plate (gēr'plāt), *n.* In engines, a wrist-plate; a motion-plate.

gear-pump (gēr'pump), *n.* A pump made by using a pair of gears surrounded by a case which just touches the tips of the teeth. The liquid is carried forward in the spaces between the teeth and outside casing. The pump works backward or forward equally well.

gear-train (gēr'trān), *n.* A set of three or more gears used for transmitting motion. See *train of* ★*gearing*.

gear-work (gēr'wėrk), *n.* A gear-train; a set of gears for transmitting power.

gedda (ged'ä), *n.* A term applied to certain gums. See ★*geddic*.

geddic (ged'ik), *a.* [*gedda* + *-ic*.] Derived from the gedda gums.—**Geddic acid,** an acid derived from Arabian gedda gums, which consist of a mixture of the calcium, magnesium, and potassium salts of this acid.

Gedinnian (je-din'i-an), *a.* [F. *Gedinne*, a district in Belgium.] In *geol.*, a subdivision of the Devonian system in Belgium, northern France, and the Rhineland. It forms the base of the Devonian system and lies uncomformably upon Cambrian rocks. In the Eifel it includes the Taunus and Hundsrück beds with a conglomerate at the bottom.

geebung (jē'bung), *n.* [Also *geebong, gibong, jibbong;* native Australian name.] The fruit of several Australian proteaceous trees of the genus *Linkia*, particularly *L. falcata;* also, the trees themselves. It is tasteless, and seldom eaten by any but children.

gee-throw (jē'thrō), *n.* In *lumbering*, a heavy wooden lever with a curved iron point, used to break out logging-sleds.

gegenschein (gā'gen-shīn), *n.* [G., < *gegen*, opposite, + *schein*, shining.] The large, faintly luminous patch on the ecliptic opposite to the sun, supposed to be a part of the zodiacal light. Its explanation is still uncertain, though it is generally believed to be due to reflection from minute meteoric particles at a distance greater than the length of the earth's shadow. See ★*counter-glow*.

gegg (geg), *n.* The Scotch pronunciation of *gag*, *n.*, 6.

gehydrophilous (jē-hī-drof'i-lus), *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Gehydrophila*.

geic (gē'ik), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the earth.—**Geic acid.** Same as *humic acid*.

geikielite (gē'kē-līt), *n.* [Named for Sir Archibald *Geikie*, a Scottish geologist.] Magnesium titanate ($MgTiO_3$), found in the form of nearly black rolled pebbles in the gem-mines of Rakwana, Ceylon.

geira (gā'rä), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese and Brazilian land-measure, equal to 1.44 acres.

geisha (gā'shä), *n.* [Jap. *gei-sha*, < *gei*, polite accomplishments (< Chin., *i*, (orig. *ki*, an art, a profession) + *sha* (< Chin. *chê*), one who.] One of a class of accomplished and specially trained young Japanese women (commonly called singing- or dancing-girls by foreigners) who are employed at banquets, and on social, convivial, and other occasions, to entertain the company with Japanese dancing, music, etc.

geison (gī'son), *n.*; pl. *geisa* (-sä). [Gr. *γείσον*, often *γείσσον*.] The Greek name for the cornice of a building: used in treatises on Greek architecture.

> A special peculiarity of the horizontal *geisa* lies in the fact that their mutules are of different size, varying between six and four guttae in front.
>
> *C. Smith*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVI. 338.

geisotherm (jē-ī'sō-thėrm), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *isotherm*.] An imaginary surface supposed to pass through all points within the earth's crust which have the same temperature.

geisothermal (jē-ī-sō-thėr'mal), *a.* and *n.* [As *geisotherm* + *-al*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *isogeothermal*.

II. *n.* A geisothermal surface; a geisotherm.

Geissler's mercury air-pump, tubes, vacuum. See ★*air-pump, tube*, ★*vacuum*.

geissospermine (gī-sō-spėr'min), *n.* [*Geissospermum* + *-ine*[2].] A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{24}O_2N_2 + H_2O$ or $C_{23}H_{28}O_4N_2$, contained in pereira bark. It is levorotatory, and melts or decomposes at 189° C.

geite (jē'īt), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *-ite*[2].] A name proposed by John Milne for the matter which constitutes the nucleus of the earth. *Nature*, April 9, 1903, p. 539.

gel (jel), *n.* [Appar. detached from *hydrogel* and similar recent formations, where the second element is made to represent the crude stem of L. *gelare*, freeze, congeal: see *congeal*.] A gelatinous or albuminous protoplasmic substance, especially the protoplasm of nerve-cells.

If, however, the colloidal particles become fused, and thus lose their condition of fine suspension, the colloid becomes relatively solid, or passes into the "*gel*" phase.
Biol. Bulletin, June, 1904, p. 4.

gelasin (jel'a-sin), *n.* [*gel(atin)* + *-ase* + *-in*2.] A variety of agar-agar. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 138.

gelatification (je-lat″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [**gelatify* (*-fic-*) (< *gelat(in)* + *-fy*) + *-ation*.] Conversion into gelatin; the process of transforming a substance into a jelly-like state.

gelatin, *n.*—**Chromatized gelatin.** See *chromatize.*—**Fluid gelatin,** aluminium oleate, a soft white putty-like substance of great tenacity, insoluble in water. It is used as a thickener for lubricating-oils.—**Formaldehyde gelatin,** a pale-brown coarse odorless powder obtained by treating a solution of gelatin with a small but definite amount of formalin and evaporating to dryness. It is said to liberate formaldehyde when applied to denuded surfaces. Also called *formacoll.*—**Gelatin emulsion.** See ★*emulsion.*—**Gelatin of Piorkowsky,** a nutrient medium suggested for the cultivation of the typhoid bacillus. It contains 5 grams of peptone and 33 grams of gelatin to the liter of normal urine of 1020 specific gravity.—**Gelatin paper, relief.** See ★*paper,* ★*relief.*—**Glycerin gelatin,** a culture medium for bacteria: nutrient gelatin with a certain amount of glycerin added.—**Nutrient gelatin,** a bacteriological culture medium composed of nutrient bouillon and an amount of gelatin sufficient to solidify the medium.—**Wort gelatin,** nutrient gelatin prepared with beer-wort.

gelatinase (je-lat'i-nās), *n.* [*gelatin* + *-ase.*] A ferment which liquefies gelatin but which does not digest coagulated egg-albumin or fibrin in either acid, neutral, or alkaline solutions. It occurs widely distributed among bacteria, yeasts, molds, and in various phanerogams. According to recent research trypsin is not a unity, and a gelatinase has been demonstrated as one of its possible components.

gelatiniferous (jel″a-tin-if'e-rus), *a.* [*gelatin* + L. *ferre,* bear, + *-ous.*] Producing or yielding gelatin.

gelatinize, *v. t.* 2. To coat with gelatin: as, *gelatinized* paper.

gelatinobromide, gelatinochlorid emulsion. See ★*emulsion.*

gelatinography (jel″a-ti-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [*gelatin* + Gr. *-γραφια,* < *γράφειν,* write.] In *photog.,* a rapid process for making newspaper blocks.

gelatinotype (jel-a-tin'ō-tīp), *n.* [*gelatin* + Gr. *τύπος,* type.] In *photog.,* a photomechanical process in which a gelatin film in semi-relief, properly backed, is used in printing instead of wood or metal.

gelation (jē-lā'shon), *n.* [L. *gelatio(n-),* freezing, < *gelare,* freeze.] The assumption of the solid state by cooling below common atmospheric temperature; freezing.

I do not doubt but that wonderful phenomena of congelation, regelation, degelation, and *gelation* pure without preposition, take place whenever a schoolboy makes a snowball; and that miraculously rapid changes in the structure and temperature of the particles accompany the experiment of producing a star with it on an old gentleman's back. *Ruskin*, Deucalion, I. 44.

gelatose (jel'a-tōs), *n.* [*gelat(in)* + *-ose.*] An albumose derived from gelatin. Also called *glutose* or *glutinose.*

gelechiid (jē-lē'ki-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Gelechiidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Gelechiidæ.*

gelignite (jel'ig-nīt), *n.* [*ge(latin)* + L. *lignum,* wood, + *-ite*2.] A trade-name for an explosive of the dynamite class, consisting of 65 parts of gelatin (96 per cent. nitroglycerin and 4 per cent. nitrocotton) and 35 parts of dope (75 per cent. sodium nitrate, 1 per cent. sodium carbonate, and 24 per cent. wood-pulp).

gelinotte (jel-i-not'), *n.* [F. *gelinotte,* dim. of *geline,* a hen, < L. *gallina,* a hen: see *gallinaceous.*] The hazel-hen, *Tetrastes bonasia,* a species of grouse common in the pine-forests and birch woods of the mountain districts of Europe and central and northern Asia.

gelogenic (jel-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γέλως,* laughter, + *-γενης,* -producing, + *-ic.*] Productive or provocative of laughter. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, II. 95.

gelong (ge-lông'), *n.* [Tibetan *gelóng.*] In Tibet, a monk.

gelsemic (jel-sem'ik), *a.* [*gelsem(ium)* + *-ic.*] Derived from yellow jasmine.—**Gelsemic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9$, obtained from the roots of *Gelsemium sempervirens.* It forms fluorescent solutions and is possibly identical with esculin.

gelseminine (jel-sem'i-nin), *n.* [*gelsemine* + *-ine*2.] An amorphous, very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{28}O_4N_2$ or $C_{22}H_{26}O_3N_2$. It is found with gelsemine in *Gelsemium sempervirens.*

gem, *n.* 5. The name given by English type-founders to a body of type that is intermediate between brilliant and diamond.—**6.** A cake made with flour or corn meal, sometimes sweetened, and usually baked in a sheet of small, shallow pans.—**Island gems,** a large and clearly defined class of engraved gems, first noted in excavations in the islands of the Ægean sea. They have since been found in great numbers elsewhere in Greece and Crete. The island gems are extremely archaic, but vigorous in style. In the representation of animals they are often especially interesting.

gem, *v. t.* 4. To exploit in searching for gems; search for gems in: as, the right to *gem* a river or a tract of land. *N. E. D.*

Gemarist (ge-mä'rist), *n.* [*Gemara* + *-ist.*] One who is learned in the Gemara (which see).

gem-fruit (jem'frōt), *n.* The coolwort, *Tiarella cordifolia.*

gemination, *n.* 4. In *astron.,* the frequent apparent doubling of the canals of Mars. It is still debated whether the phenomenon represents a real fact on the planet's surface or is merely optical or visual.—**5.** In *anat.,* the union or fusion of two contiguous teeth caused by the uniting of two tooth-pulps.—**Dissimilated gemination,** a gemination, actual or assumed, of a consonant, followed by a dissimilation of the second consonant to a mute of the same class, as L. *numeru-s,* > **num'ru-,* > **num-mru-,* > **num-bru-,* > F. *nombre,* > E. *number*; AS. *spinl,* > **spinnl,* > E. *spindle,* etc.

geminid (jem'i-nid), *n.* [*Gemin-i* + *-id*2.] A member of the meteoric swarm which usually gives a shower about December 8 from a radiant in the constellation Gemini.—**Geminid variable,** a variable star which in its behavior resembles ζ Geminorum. Its period ranges from 7 hours to 13 days, its change of luster is continuous, and the maxima recur punctually.

geminipolar (jem″i-ni-pō'lar), *a.* [L. *geminus,* twin, + *polus,* pole: see *polar.*] Having two like poles, side by side: said of certain nerve-cells.

gemma, *n.* 3. In *biol.,* one of the hypothetical units of living matter: similar to *biogen, idioblast,* ★*pangen,* ★*plasome,* etc.—**4.** A knob-like protuberance or nodule.

gemmate (jem'āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gemmated,* ppr. *gemmating.* [L. *gemmare,* put forth buds, < *gemma,* a bud: see *gem, n.*] To put forth buds or to propagate by buds, as a polyp.

gemmated (jem'ā-ted), *a.* [*gemmate* + *-ed*2.] Set with gems; bedecked with precious stones.

gemmation, *n.,* 1. (*b*) The arrangement or phyllotaxy of leaf-buds.—**Calycinal gemmation.** See ★*calycinal.*—**Cœnenchymal gemmation,** in the *Anthozoa,* the reproduction of new corallites by budding from the cœnenchymal tissue between the old corallites.—**Costal gemmation.** Same as *cœnenchymal* ★*gemmation.*—**Extracalycinal gemmation.** See ★*extracalycinal.*—**Septal gemmation,** in the asexual reproduction of the corals, the development of a new corallite from one of the septa which becomes enlarged and produced so as to inclose a new calycinal disk.—**Stolonal gemmation.** Same as *basal gemmation* (which see, under *gemmation*).—**Tabular gemmation,** in the *Anthozoa,* a mode of calycinal gemmation observed in certain tabulate corals in which the tabulæ are produced upward to form pockets from which the new corallites are developed.

gemmative (jem'a-tiv), *a.* [*gemmate* + *-ive.*] Relating to reproduction by gemmation.

gemmer (jem'ėr), *n.* One who searches or digs for gems.

gemmipore (jem'i-pōr), *n.* [NL. *Gemmipora.*] A madreporarian coral of the genus *Gemmipora.*

The *gemmipores* resemble these in general form, and in their fringe of short tentacles, but the disk is not striated. *Dana*, Zooph., p. 47.

gemmology (jem-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [L. *gemma,* gem, + Gr. *-λογια,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] The science of gems.

gemmular (jem'ū-lăr), *a.* [*gemmule* + *-ar*3.] Of or relating to gemmules.

That while still in this *gemmular* condition, these cell seeds have for one another a mutual affinity, which leads to their being collected from all parts of the system by the reproductive glands of the organism.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 433.

gemmule, *n.* 3. In *biol.,* one of the hypothetical living units conceived by Darwin as the bearers of the hereditary attributes of animals and plants.

gemmuled (jem'ūld), *a.* [*gemmule* + *-ed*2.] Bearing or ornamented by small protuberances or nodules.

The remainder [of the whorls in Gasteropoda]... being uniformly adorned by two keeled spiral rows of close-set and conspicuously noduled gemmæ,... below the two *gemmuled* carinæ is a strong spiral plain keel.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1901, II. 372.

gem-pan (jem'pan), *n.* A connected series of small shallow pans, usually circular, in which the cakes called gems are baked.

Gempylidæ (jem-pil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gempylus* + *-idæ.*] A family of mackerel-like fishes, elongate and having very strong teeth, containing species known as the *escolars* and *snake-mackerels.*

gempyloid (jem'pi-loid), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Gempylidæ.*

Gempylus (jem'pi-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), formation not clear: cf. *Gemylus* (1865), *Gempylodes* (1864), genera of *Coleoptera.*] A genus of snake-mackerels, elongate mackerel-like fishes with strong teeth found in the open seas. The commonest species is *G. serpens.*

gem-salt (jem'sâlt), *n.* Rock-salt, the mineral halite.

Gen. An abbreviation (*c*) of *Geneva* or *Genevan.*

gen. An abbreviation (*c*) of *gender;* (*d*) of *genera;* (*e*) of *generally;* (*f*) of *generic;* (*g*) of *genus.*

gender2 (gen'dėr), *n.* [Jav. and Malayan *gender.*] A Javanese musical instrument of the xylophone class. It consists of a graduated series of eleven strips of metal strung together by two cords tied about them at their nodal points, and each provided beneath with a piece of bamboo for a resonator.

geneal. An abbreviation of *genealogy.*

Genealogical individual. See ★*individual.*

geneclexis (jen-e-klek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γένος,* kind (nature), + *ἐκλεξις,* selection.] Unconscious, automatic natural selection, in distinction from *teleclexis,* an intentional or artificial selection brought about by man. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 361.

genepistasis (jen-e-pis'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γεν-,* produce, + *ἐπίστασις,* cessation: see *epistasis.*] Cessation of development in the history of a species or race. [Rare.]

Once a condition of stable equilibrium has been reached ... we may have ... *Genepistasis,* resulting in the fixity or stability of an organic species, under stable conditions. *J. A. Ryder*, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 50.

genepistasy (jen-e-pis'ta-si), *n.* Same as ★*genepistasis.*

genepistatic (jen-ep-i-stat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to genepistasis.

generalization, *n.* 4. In *pathol.,* the involvement of the entire system in a morbid process which was at first local.

generalizational (gen″e-ral-i-zā'shon-al), *a.* Of the nature of a generalization; used in generalization.—**Generalizational demonstration.** See ★*demonstration.*

generalize, *v. i.* 3. In *painting,* to render large and typical characteristics rather than details.

generate, *v. t.* 5. To produce; evolve; as electricity, force, friction, gas, heat, light, velocity, etc.

The two distinct and independent electromotive forces *generated* by such a machine are used to supply two distinct and independent currents to two distinct and independent circuits.
Franklin and Williamson, Alternating Currents, viii.

The steam *generated* from the sea-water, if used for drinking, ... is condensed and filtered.
R. H. Thurston, Manual of the Steam Engine, II. 141.

6. In *music,* of a tone fundamental to a chord, to suggest or fix (the remaining tones of the harmony).

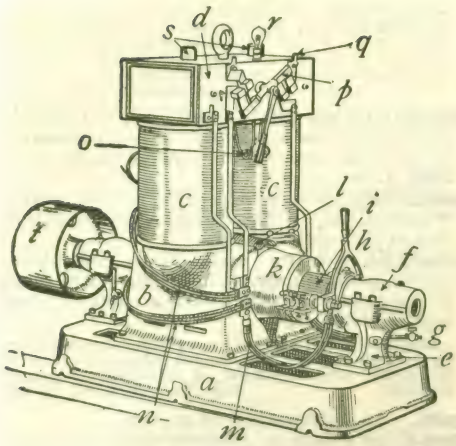
generation, *n.* 10. The individuals of a given mineral species which have been formed at the same time and under similar conditions, as in the solidification of an igneous rock, or the deposits in a mineral vein. *Amer. Geol.*, June, 1904, p. 338.

generational (jen-e-rā'shon-al), *a.* [*generation* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to generation.

It is stated that 'these generating elements define the group completely,' whereas the generating elements with a complete set of *generational* relations are necessary for the definition of the group; also as alternative for 'equations' should be given '*generational* relations.'
Science, June 5, 1903, p. 905.

Generative rupture. See ★*rupture.*

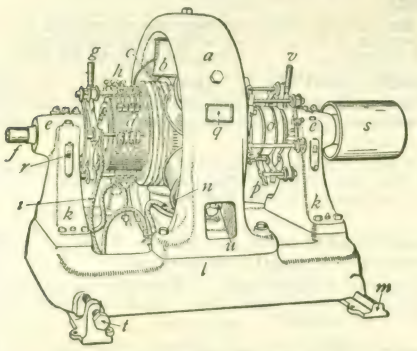
generator, *n.*—**Asynchronous generator,** in *elect.,* an alternating-current dynamo in which speed and frequency of alternation are not in fixed relation to each other.—**Bipolar generator,** in *elect.,* a dynamo having two pole-pieces between which the armature revolves. The essential features of a bipolar generator for direct currents are shown in the figure. See cut on next page.—**Closed-coil generator,** a generator the successive coils in the armature of which are connected in series. The dynamos of Gramme and Siemens are examples of closed-coil generators.—**Differential generator,** an electric machine with a differentially compounded field winding. See *electric* ★*motor.*—**Double-current generator,** a dynamo-electric machine built to supply direct as well as alternating (usually polyphase) currents. It consists of a magnetic field in which revolves an armature which is connected to collector-rings for the alternating and to a commutator for the direct current. See cut on next page.—**Generator gas.** See ★*gas.*—**Induction generator,** in *elect.,* any alternating-current generator having an alternating field and two sets of windings (primary and secondary) which rotate with



Bipolar Generator.

a, base; *b*, pole-piece; *c*, protective roping; *d*, field-yoke; *e*, pillow-block; *f*, bearing-cap; *g*, pet-cock; *h*, brush-holder stud and handle; *i*, commutator; *k*, armature; *l*, wire screen; *m*, armature-lead; *n*, series field-lead; *o*, shunt field-lead; *p*, load-switch; *q*, terminal; *r*, pilot-lamp; *s*, pole-piece bolts; *t*, driving-pulley.

respect to one another.—**Monocyclic generator,** an alternating-current machine producing polyphase electro-



Double-current Generator.

a, magnet-frame; *b*, pole-piece; *c*, armature; *d*, commutator; *e*, bearing; *f*, shaft; *g*, direct-current brush-adjusting handle; *h*, direct-current brushes; *i*, direct-current leads; *k*, pillow-block; *l*, base; *m*, belt-tightener track; *n*, field-leads; *o*, collector-ring; *p*, alternating-current brush; *q*, name-plate; *r*, oil-gage; *s*, pulley; *t*, belt-tightener bolt; *u*, keeper-bolt; *v*, alternating-current brush-adjusting handle.

motive forces with a single-phase flow of energy. The currents from such generators are particularly adapted to the starting and operation of induction motors.—**Motor-generator,** in *elect.*, a combination of two machines consisting of a motor and generator mounted on a common shaft. The usual arrangement consists of an alternating-current motor, thus driving a direct-current generator.—**Open-coil generator,** a generator the ends of the armature windings of which are not joined, each to the following, but are connected separately to the commutator-bars or collector-rings.—**Polyphase generator,** in *elect.*, a machine which produces two or more alternating currents that differ in phase.—**Pulsating-current generator,** in *elect.*, a generator producing direct currents that vary periodically in intensity. The open-coil arc-lighting dynamos of Thomson and of Brush are examples of pulsating-current generators.—**Single-phase generator,** in *elect.*, an alternating-current machine which produces only one current, or produces currents all of which are in the same phase.—**Three-phase generator.** See *tri-phase* ★*generator*.—**Tri-phase generator,** in *elect.*, an alternating-current dynamo from which, by suitable connections with the armature, three currents, in separate circuits and differing from one another in phase by 60°, are produced.

generator-unit (jen′e-rā-tor-ū″nit), *n.* A part of a plant for generating electric power (as a single engine and the dynamos supplied by it) which is designed to be operated as a unit, and which can be thus operated without reference to the remainder of the plant or can be stopped without influencing the operation of the remainder.

Generic image. See ★*image*.—**Generic whole,** the whole of a logical genus.

Genesee shale. See ★*shale*[2].

Genesial cycle. See ★*cycle*[1].

genesic (je-nes′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *genes(is)* + *-ic.* The normal adjective from *genesis* is *genetic.*] Pertaining to genesis or reproduction; genetic.

Attention should be directed [to] . . . the evidences of awakening *genesic* tendency.
Med. Record, July 11, 1903, p. 66.

genesis, *n.*—**Social genesis,** a division of social science treating of the natural origin and development of society. *L. F. Ward,* Outlines of Sociol., p. 190.

genethliacally (jen-eth-lī′a-kal-i), *adv.* Astrologically; by horoscopy.

He was not only a bold adventurous practitioner in physic, but also . . . an adept, who read the stars, and expounded the fortunes of mankind, *genethliacally,* as he called it, or otherwise. *Scott,* Kenilworth, xi.

genethlialogic (jē-neth″li-a-loj′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to genethlialogy, or the casting of nativities.

genethlialogical (jē-neth″li-a-loj′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*genethlialogic*.

Genetic aggregation. See ★*aggregation*.—**Genetic method.** (*b*) That method of philosophical inquiry which endeavors to avoid assumptions antecedent to the examination of facts, and so far as it is unable to free itself from first principles regards them as subject to modification in the light of experience, proceeding, as far as possible, by the method of taking up verifiable hypotheses suggested by observation and of thoroughly testing them experimentally.—**Genetic pit, progress, psychology, selection.** See ★*pit*[1], ★*progress*, ★*psychology*, ★*selection*.

-genetic. An element in recent adjectives which correspond to nouns in *-genesis* (see *genesis*) and *-geny* (see *-geny*). See *genetic*.

genetics (jē-net′iks), *n.* [See *genetic.*] The science of genesis or of the processes by which (something) is produced; specifically, in *biol.*, that portion of evolutionary science which deals with natural development uncomplicated by artificial process.

genetopathy (jen-e-top′a-thi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γένεσις* (*γενετι-*), reproduction, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease connected with the reproductive functions.

The source of this as of all the other *genetopathies* may be congenital or even hereditary, but very often its origin is in the nervous system.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 498.

genetophobia (jen″e-tō-fō′bi-a), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γένεσις* (*γενετι-*), origin, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid fear of, or aversion to, the study of origins.

This *genetophobia* pervades . . . much of the best ancient and contemporary philosophical and theological thought. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, II. 41.

Genial apophysis, the group of four genial tubercles.

genicular (jē-nik′ū-lar), *a.* [*geniculum* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, growing on or at a node; occurring in the tissue of the node: as, *genicular* cells.

geniculum (jē-nik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *genicula* (-la). [NL., < L. *geniculum,* a little knee, a joint of a stem, dim. of *genu,* knee.] 1. In *bot.*, a node or joint of a stem.—2. In *anat.*, a sharp bend in any small organ, such as that in the facial nerve where it passes through the temporal bone.

geniolatry (jē-ni-ol′a-tri), *n.* [L. *genius,* a genius, + Gr. *λατρεία,* worship.] The worship of genii.

genion (jē-nī′on), *n.*; pl. *genia* (-a). [NL., < Gr. *γένειον,* the chin, < *γένυς,* chin: see *genial*[2].] In *craniom.*, the point of the spina mentalis interna. *Von Török.*

genioplasty, *n.* 2. Operative restoration of a portion of the cheek which is lacking.

genip (jen′ip), *n.* Same as *genip-tree*.

genistein (jē-nis′tē-in), *n.* [*Genista* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline coloring-matter, $C_{14}H_{10}O_5$, obtained from the flowers of *Genista tinctoria* (dyer's-broom): trihydroxyphenylketocoumarin,

$$(\overset{3,5}{\mathrm{HO}})_2C_6H_2 < \begin{matrix}\overset{1}{\mathrm{O}}\\ \mathrm{CO}\\ \overset{2}{\ }\end{matrix} > \overset{4}{\mathrm{CH}}.C_6H_4.\overset{1}{\mathrm{OH}}.$$

genit. An abbreviation of *genitive*.

Genital band, in *Gephyrea,* one of the ridges or bands of cells attached to the interior of the body-wall which give rise to the ova and spermatozoa.

Stretching across the ventral aspect of the cœlom, at the point where the ventral retractors are attached to the body-wall, is a band of cells with relatively large nuclei. These cells constitute the *genital band* and are derived from the peritoneal epithelium.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, I. 37.

genitivally (jen-i-tī′val-i), *adv.* As regards the genitive case; with reference to the genitive.

genitive, *a.* 2. Connected with or relating to generation.

These powers are at their best at the time of strongest *genitive* impulses and greatest conceptive power.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 490.

genitocœle (jen′i-tō-sēl), *n.* [*genit(al)* + Gr. *κοῖλος,* hollow.] In *zoöl.*, a brood-cavity, or storage-chamber for eggs.

genitospinal (jen″i-tō-spī′nal), *n.* Noting a nerve-center in the spinal cord which controls the organs of generation and also in part the bladder and lower bowel.

genizah (ge-nē′zä), *n.*; pl. *genizoth* (ge-nē′zōt). [Aram., < *ganaz,* set aside, hide, save.] Among Jews, a sacred object, such as a defective scroll of the law, which has been rendered unfit for liturgical use. Such objects are

preserved because, although damaged, they still possess a certain sacredness from the fact that the name of Jehovah is contained in them. Some genizoth in the Holy Land and Egypt, especially those of Cairo, have furnished valuable matter to archæological and theological students.

genizara (hā-nē′thä-rä), *n.* [Cuban Sp. use of Sp. *genizara,* fem. of *genizaro,* a janizary.] A small labroid fish, *Clepticus parræ.* [Cuba.]

Gen'l. An abbreviation of *General* (as a title).

genoholotype (jen-ō-hol′ō-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γένος,* kind, genus, + *ὅλος,* whole, + *τύπος,* type.] The one species on which a genus is founded, or a series of species on which a genus is founded one of which is stated by the author to be the 'type.' *Schuchert and Buckman,* in Science, June 9, 1905, p. 900.

genolectotype (jen-ō-lek′tō-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γένος,* kind, genus, + *λεκτός,* chosen, + *τύπος,* type.] One of a series of species selected to be the type of a genus subsequent to the description of that genus. *Schuchert and Buckman,* in Science, June 9, 1905, p. 901.

Genosiris (jen-o-sī′ris), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1804), incorrectly formed < Gr. *γένος,* kind, genus, + *Iris,* a genus of plants.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants. See *Patersonia*.

genosyntype (jen-ō-sin′tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γένος,* kind, genus, + *σύν,* with, + *τύπος,* type.] One of a series of species upon which a genus is founded, no one species being the genoholotype, or species on which the genus is based. *Schuchert and Buckman,* in Science, June 9, 1905, p. 901.

genotype (jen′ō-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γένος,* kind, genus, + *τύπος,* type.] The type specimen or original description or illustration of a genus. See *type specimen,* under *type*.

Eight species have at various times been referred to *Romingeria,* mostly upon very insufficient grounds; hence the original conception of the genus has become obscured and is without much present significance. If the original description and figure of Billings be taken as a starting-point, the subsequent vicissitudes of this *genotype* will be appreciated.
Amer. Jour. Sci., July, 1903, p. 1.

genson (jen′son), *n.* [A dial. form of *gentian.*] The horse-gentian, or feverroot, *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

gentian, *n.*—**American gentian,** in *phar.*, *Gentiana Saponaria,* the soapwort-gentian, used as a substitute for the officinal gentian, probably including other species. Also (improperly) the American columbo, *Frasera Carolinensis.*—**Autumn gentian,** *Gentiana Amarella,* a low Old World species, used medicinally.—**Barrel-gentian,** the closed gentian, *G. Andrewsii,* so called from the barrel-shaped flowers. The soapwort-gentian, *G. Saponaria,* has been called *barrel-flowered gentian* for the same reason.—**Bastard gentian.** (*a*) *Gentiana acuta.* See *northern* ★*gentian*. (*b*) The pineweed or orange-grass, *Sarothra gentianoides.*—**Blind gentian,** the closed gentian, *Gentiana Andrewsii.*—**Blue gentian,** in *phar.*, same as *American* ★*gentian* (excluding *Frasera*); also the five-flowered gentian, and generally any blue-flowered gentian.—**Bottle gentian,** the closed gentian, *Gentiana Andrewsii.*—**Elliott's gentian,** a blue-flowered species, *Gentiana Elliottii,* of the southeastern United States of the same general type as the soapwort-gentian.—**Five-flowered gentian,** the ague-weed, *Gentiana quinquefolia* of eastern North America, also called *stiff gentian* and *gall-weed.* It is an attractive plant with rather slender tubular flowers in clusters of about five. Its root is said to be much used in domestic practice.—**Gentian aniline water.** See *gentian violet*.—**Gentian blue, violet.** See ★*blue*, etc.—**Larger fringed gentian,** the ordinary fringed gentian, *Gentiana crinita.* Compare *smaller fringed* ★*gentian*.—**Marsh gentian.** (*a*) *Gentiana Pneumonanthe* of moist grounds in Europe. See *harvest-bells.* (*b*) The soapwort-gentian. (*c*) Same as *striped* ★*gentian*.—**Northern gentian,** *Gentiana acuta,* a plant of wide distribution in the northern regions of both hemispheres and in the mountains as far south as Mexico. It is a small blue-flowered species, often with purple stems and foliage, and is closely related to, and by some identified with, the autumn gentian or common European felwort.—**One-flowered gentian,** a pine-land species, *Gentiana Porphyrio,* of the lower Atlantic coast, bearing a single funnel-shaped flower of blue mixed with some green and yellow.—**Smaller fringed gentian,** *Gentiana detonsa,* resembling the fringed gentian, but smaller: native both in Europe and in northern North America.—**Snake gentian,** the rattlesnake-root, *Nabalus serpentarius.*—**Soapwort-gentian.**



Five-flowered Gentian (*Gentiana quinquefolia*).

a, plant, one fourth natural size; *b*, corolla, expanded to show the stamens and pistil, about natural size. (From Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

See *gentian*. This and the closed gentian, striped gentian, and other related species differ greatly in habit from the officinal gentian, being lower, more slender, and less erect plants with oblong leaves narrowed at the base and bearing their club-shaped flowers at or near the summit of the stem, while their nearly closed flowers separate them widely from the fringed gentians and the five-flowered gentian. In the Southern mountains the species of this group are called *Samson's snakeroot*. See *American* ★*gentian*.—**Southern gentian,** the soapwort-gentian, *Gentiana Saponaria*. See *American* ★*gentian*.—**Stiff gentian.** Same as *five-flowered* ★*gentian*.—**Striped gentian,** *Gentiana villosa*, of the eastern United States, especially southward: a plant of the habit and property of the soapwort-gentian (see above), but with flowers more open, and greenish-white striped within.—**White gentian,** the laserwort or herb frankincense, *Laserpitium latifolium*. See *Laserpitium*. Also same as *horse-gentian* (which see, under *gentian*). These are gentians only medicinally.—**Yellow gentian.** (*a*) The officinal species, *Gentiana lutea*. See *gentian* and *yellow*. The root possesses in a high degree the medicinal property of a bitter tonic. (*b*) The American columbo, *Frasera Carolinensis*.

Gentianales (jen-shia-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), ⟨*Gentiana* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous, chiefly sympetalous plants characterized by regular flowers, mostly 5-merous, the stamens borne on the base of the corolla and as many as its lobes, and 2 distinct ovaries. It embraces 7 families, of which the *Gentianaceæ*, *Oleaceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, and *Asclepiadaceæ* are the most important.

gentianic (jen-shi-an′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from gentianin.—**Gentianic acid,** an incorrect name for ★*gentianin*.

gentianin (jen′shia-nin), *n.* The pale-yellow crystalline coloring-matter of the root of *Gentiana lutea*. It is used as a tonic, melts at 267° C., and is dihydroxymethoxyxanthone, $HO.C_6H_3{<}^{O}_{CO}{>}C_6H_2OH.OCH_3$. Also called *gentisin* and *gentianic acid*.

gentianose (jen′shia-nōs), *n.* [*gentian* + *-ose*.] A colorless, dextrorotatory compound, $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$, crystallizing in plates which melt at 210° C. It is found in the root of *Gentiana lutea*. It ferments directly and yields a mixture of gentiobiose and l-fructose when hydrolyzed. It is a hexotriose.

gentiobiase (jen″ti-ō-bī′ās), *n.* [*gentiobi(ose)* + *-ase*.] A ferment which inverts gentiobiose to the corresponding disaccharides.

gentiobiose (jen″ti-ō-bī′ōs), *n.* [*genti(an)* + (*hex*)*obiose*.] A hexobiose derived from dextrose.

gentiogenin (jen-ti-oj′e-nin), *n.* [*genti(an)* + *-gen* + *-in*^{2}.] An amorphous cleavage-product, $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$, of the glucoside gentiopicrin, obtained from the root of *Gentiana lutea*.

gentiol (jen′ti-ōl), *n.* [*genti(an)* + *-ol*.] An amorphous compound, $C_{30}H_{45}(OH)_3$, obtained from the flowers of *Gentiana verna*. It melts at 215°–219° C.

gentisate (jen′ti-sāt), *n.* [*gentis-ic* + *-ate*^{1}.] A salt of gentisic acid.

gentisein (jen-tis′ē-in), *n.* [*gent(ian)* + Gr. *ἴσος*, equal (?), + *-e-* + *-in*^{2}.] A straw-colored compound, $HO{\overset{4}{C}}_6H_3{<}^{O}_{CO}{>}C_6H_2{(\overset{1\cdot3}{OH})}_2$, which crystallizes in needles and melts at 315° C. It is a dye and is also called 1, 3, 7, trihydroxyxanthone.

gentisic acid. Same as ★*gentianic acid*.

gentisin (jen′ti-sin), *n.* Same as ★*gentianin*.

gentleman's-cane (jen′tl-manz-kān), *n.* The prince's-feather, *Polygonum orientale*.

Genu arcuatum, eversum, excurvatum, or **extrorsum.** Same as ★*genu varum*.—**Genu introrsum** or **inversum.** Same as ★*genu valgum*.—**Genu recurvatum,** hyperextension of the knee, forming a projecting angle backward.—**Genu valgum,** knock-knee.—**Genu varum,** outward bending of the legs; bow legs.

genual, *a.* 2. Pertaining to or resembling a genu (in any sense).—**Genual sulcus.** See ★*sulcus*.

genuin, *a.* A simplified spelling of *genuine*.

genus, *n.*—**Form genus,** a genus or group consisting of form species.—**Proximate genus,** in *logic*, the next higher genus; the genus next above a given species.—**Summum genus,** same as *highest genus*; a genus that is not included in any other genus.

Genyatremus (jen-i-at′rē-mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *γένυς*, chin (see *chin*), + *ἀ-* priv. + *τρῆμα*, hole.] A genus of fishes of the family *Hæmulidæ*, commonly known as the grunts. They are similar to fishes of the genus *Anisotremus*, but have a curved tail. *G. luteus* is found in the West Indies.

Genyonemus (jen″i-ō-nē′mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *γένυς*, chin, + *νῆμα*, thread.] A genus of small cyanoid fishes known as kingfishes, found on the coast of California, where *G. lineatus* is valued as food.

Genyophrynidæ (jen″i-ō-frin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Genyophryne*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of tailless *Amphibia* which contains species with dilated sacral vertebræ and very small teeth on the front portion of the under jaw. The few species are found in the Australian region.

Genyornis (jen-i-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *γένυς*, chin, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of large struthious birds, apparently related to the emu, known from remains in the Pleistocene deposits about Lake Callabonna, Australia. The type of the genus is *G. newtoni*.

genyplasty (jen′i-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *γένυς*, chin, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-y*^{3}.] See ★*genioplasty*.

geobiologic (jē″ō-bī-ō-loj′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to geobiology.

A forest soil, such as we find in western North Carolina, is an expression, therefore, not only of the physico-geographic, geographic, and geophysic forces which have been brought to bear in its formation, but also of the *geobiologic* forces which have been at play.
Bot. Gazette, Oct., 1903, p. 256.

geobios (jē-ō-bī′os), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, land, + *βίος*, life.] The animals and plants of the land, considered collectively and in contrast with the animals and plants of the water.

The term halibios seems to be suitable to designate the totality of the marine fauna and flora, as contrasted with limnobios, or the organic world of fresh water, and with *geobios* or the totality of the land-dwelling or terrestrial plant and animal world.
Haeckel (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 578.

geobotanic (jē″ō-bō-tan′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, + E. *botanic*.] Same as *geobotanical*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, May, 1904, p. 71.

geobotanist (jē-ō-bot′a-nist), *n.* [*geobotan(y)* + *-ist*.] A student of geobotany.

The most thorough investigations have been given to the chernozem soils by Russian *geo-botanists*.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Plant Industry, Bulletin 3, p. 18.

geobotany (jē-ō-bot′a-ni), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, + E. *botany*.] Geographical botany or phytogeography, including its œcological aspect.

The geology and *geo-botany* of Asia.
Pop. Sci. Mo., May, 1904, p. 68.

geocarpy (jē′ō-kär-pi), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, ground, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-y*^{3}.] The habit of certain plants of burying their fruit in the ground for protection. The peanut is the most familiar example. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Aug., 1904, p. 427.

geocentric. I. *a.*—**Geocentric system,** the ancient theory of the solar system which placed the earth at its center.—**Geocentric zenith.** See ★*zenith*.

II. *n.* An adherent of the theory that the earth is the center of the universe.

geocentricism (jē-ō-sen′tri-sizm), *n.* [*geocentric* + *-ism*.] The geocentric theory.

We have moreover, in approaching these questions to clear our minds entirely of *geocentricism*, theological and philosophical as well as physical, of our notions of this earth as the center of the universe and the grand scene of providential action.
Goldwin Smith, in The Forum, July, 1896, p. 608.

geochemical (jē-ō-kem′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, + E. *chemical*.] Presenting both geological and chemical relations. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, VII. 338.

geochemism (jē-ō-kem′ism), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, + *chemism*.] Chemical energy as the cause of changes in, and as determining the condition of, the materials of which the earth's crust is composed.

All of these processes are the work of gravity, heat, light, electricity and magnetism, and combined they produce a set of chemical changes which, as a mode of motion, we call chemism, which must be distinguished from affinity, for affinity means choice, while chemism means energy, and valency expresses numerical proportions. Heat produces expansion, gravity produces contraction in the materials of the rocky crust, and, conjoined, they produce chemism. This *geochemism* is the fundamental energy. *J. W. Powell*, Truth and Error, p. 59.

geochemistry (jē-ō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, + E. *chemistry*.] The chemical study of the earth, that is, the science of its chemical composition and of the chemical causes and effects of terrestrial processes.

The problems of geophysics and *geochemistry* involve the applications of pure physics and pure chemistry from the minutest parts of the earth to the mass of the earth as a whole. *Rep. Carnegie Inst.*, 1902, p. 27.

geochrone (jē′ō-krōn), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, + *χρόνος*, time.] A name proposed for the standard time unit used in measuring geologic time and comparing different eras.

The time ratio adopted by Prof. James D. Dana for the Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic periods is, 12, 3, and 1, respectively. Prof. Henry S. Williams applies the term geochronology, giving the standard time unit used the name *geochrone*. The *geochrone* used by him in obtaining a standard scale of geochronology is the period represented by the Eocene. His time scale gives 15 for the Paleozoic, 3 for the Mesozoic, and 1 for the Cenozoic, including the Quaternary and the Recent.
Smithsonian Rep., 1893, p. 331.

geochronology (jē″ō-krō-nol′ō-ji), *n.* Geologic chronology; the application of time measures to geologic succession. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1893, p. 331.

geochrony (jē-ok′rō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, + *χρόνος*, time.] The chronological classification of the earth's history.

geocratic (jē-ō-krat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), land, *κρατεῖν*, predominate, + *-ic*.] Relating to times or conditions in which land predominates or continents enlarge.

Hydrocratic and *geocratic* movements alternated during Jurassic times, with a decided balance in favour of the former, and a recession of the coast-line towards the north. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 133.

geod. An abbreviation of *geodesy*.

geodal (jē′ō-dal), *a.* Characteristic of or pertaining to a geode or formed by the same processes which give rise to geodes.

Geodesic geometry. See ★*geometry*.

geodetic, *a.*—**Geodetic latitude.** See ★*latitude*.—**Geodetic leveling.** See ★*leveling*.

II. *n.* A geodetic line.

geodetician (jē″ō-de-tish′iạn), *n.* [*geodetic* + *-ian*.] One who is skilled in geodesy; a geodesist.

He estimates that to complete the undertaking the cooperation of five *geodeticians* for four complete years will be necessary. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 356.

geodic (jē-od′ik), *a.* [*geode* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, resembling, containing, or that has contained a geode: as, *geodic* cavities; *geodic* masses.

"Man, like this star, is *geodic*." "Passing wonderful! I have been straining after the stars, how much there is in the stones! *Geodic* Androids!"
S. Judd, Margaret, II. iii.

geodist (jē′ō-dist), *n.* [*geode* + *-ist*.] A student or investigator of geodes.

Fairburn's experiments . . . illustrate this tetrahedral collapse for short tubes; and . . . it is considered probable by some *geodists*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 239.

geodromican (jē-ō-drom′i-kạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to the heteropterous series *Geodromica*.

II. *n.* One of the *Geodromica*.

geoduck (jē′ō-duk), *n.* Same as ★*goeduck*.

geodynamic (jē″ō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, + E. *dynamics*.] 1. Relating to the dynamics of the earth, or the forces manifested in the formation and subsequent history of the earth.—2. Specifically, of the solid earth as distinguished from the ocean and atmosphere.—**Geodynamic observatory,** an observatory established for the recording and investigation of the phenomena proper to the solid earth, specifically the phenomena of seismology and vulcanology.

Cavaliere de Rossi, of Rome, has established a "*geodynamic*" *observatory* in a cave 700 metres above the sea at Rocca di Papa, on the external slope of an extinct volcano. *G. H. Darwin*, The Tides, p. 127.

geodynamical (jē-ō-dī-nam′i-kạl), *a.* Same as ★*geodynamic*.

geodynamics (jē-ō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* The study of the dynamics and physics of the processes and phenomena attending the gradual evolution of the earth and the changes that are still going on.

geo-ethnic (jē-ō-eth′nik), *n.* [*geo*(*graphic*) + *ethnic*]. Of or pertaining to the geographical relations of tribes and peoples.

geoform (jē-ō-fôrm), *n.* Same as ★*creoform*.

Geoglossaceæ (jē″ō-glo-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨*Geoglossum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of fleshy ascomycetous fungi named from the genus *Geoglossum*. The ascomata are club-shaped or capitate and bear asci opening by a terminal pore. See *Geoglossum*.

geoglyphic (jē-ō-glif′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, + *γλυφή*, a carving, + *-ic*.] In *geol.*, noting those characters marked on the rocks from which may be read former conditions of the earth and its life, as a fossil bird-track or rain-print. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 95.

geognosist (jē-og′nō-sist), *n.* [*geognos-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in geognosy; a geognost.

Leopold von Buch, the first *geognosist* of the century, and hardly less famous than Humboldt.
Pop. Sci. Mo., May, 1904, p. 85.

geografer, geografic, geografy. Simplified spellings of *geographer, geographic, geography*.

geogram (jē′ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] In *geol.*, a special

name suggested for those continuous sections of sedimentary strata which furnish a time-scale for the geologic past.

Further, the meteorologist had his chronometer whereas the geologist must construct his time-scale from the records on what might, for purposes of comparison, be referred to as the "*geograms*," or strips of the geological sediments. *Nature*, March 16, 1905, p. 477.

Geographic œcology. See ★*œcology*.

Geographical biology. Same as ★*biogeography*.—**Geographical climatology, latitude, tongue, variation.** See ★*climatology*, ★*latitude*, ★*tongue*, ★*variation*.—**International geographical mile.** See ★*mile*.

geographize, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To study geography; carry on more or less systematic observations and researches in geography.

geography, *n.* 3. The main features of a locality as regards its geographical position and general character; the knowledge derived from geographical research.—**Applied geography,** geography considered in relation to commerce and trade; commercial geography.

The term "*applied geography*" has been employed to designate commercial geography, the fact being that every aspect of scientific geography may be applied to practical purposes, including the purposes of trade.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 628.

Astronomical geography, that branch of geography which treats of the astronomical relations of the earth's surface, such as latitudes and longitudes, and the consequent peculiarities of day and night, climates, and seasons in different regions.—**Commercial geography,** the geographical study of the production, distribution, and exchange of commodities.—**Mathematical geography,** those departments of geographical science which need mathematics, and are concerned with the determination of the position of the earth in the solar system, its form, size, motions, etc., the determination of the position of places on the surface of the earth by means of latitude and longitude, the charting of those positions, the delineation of surface features, etc.—**Organic geography,** the science which treats of the responses of organisms to their environment; biography.

Thus defined, geography has two chief divisions. Everything about the earth or any inorganic part of it, considered as an element of the environment by which the organic inhabitants are conditioned, belongs under physical geography or physiography. Every item in which the organic inhabitants of the earth—plant, animal, or man—show a response to the elements of environment, belongs under *organic geography*. Geography proper involves a consideration of relations in which the things that belong under its two divisions are involved.
Amer. Geol., March, 1904, p. 168.

Plant geography. Same as *phytogeography*.

geoid, *n.* 2. See *geode*.

geoidal (jē′oid-al), *a.* [*geoid* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to a geoid.

geoisotherm (jē-ō-ī′sō-thėrm), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), earth, + E. *isotherm*.] An imaginary surface passing through all points within the crust of the earth which have the same temperature.

geologic, *a.* 2. Interested in geology or given to geologizing: as, *geologic* tourists.

geologize, *v.* **II.** *trans.* To study or investigate geologically: as, to *geologize* a district.

geology, *n.* 1. It is usually subdivided into (*a*) *Geognosy*, or the description of the materials of the earth (sometimes called *lithologic* or *petrographic geology*); (*b*) *dynamic geology*; (*c*) *structural, geotectonic*, or *architectonic geology*; (*d*) *physiographic geology*; (*e*) *paleontologic geology*; (*f*) *historical* or *stratigraphic geology*; (*g*) *cosmic geology*. It is also customary to subdivide it according to its applications, as *economic geology*, or the treatment of its relations to the useful rocks and minerals and mining or quarrying; *practical* or *applied geology*, etc.

2. The geological conditions or features of a place: as, the *geology* of a district.

Æolian geology, the study of geological phenomena due to the winds.—**Anthropic geology,** that branch of the science which is specially concerned with the effects produced by the presence of man on the earth.—**Areal geology,** that branch of the science under which the local formations in a particular area are described and discussed.

Under "*Areal geology*" will be discussed the stratigraphy, igneous rocks, and structure; and under "Economic geology" will be treated the character and occurrence of ore and present mining activity.
Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, p. 32.

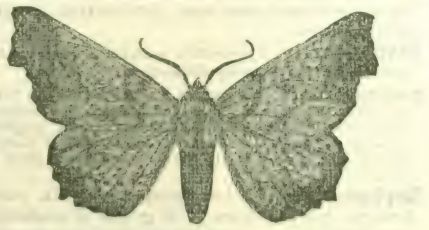
Biotic or biologic geology, geology considered with reference to biologic phenomena; paleontology.—**Diastrophic geology.** See ★*diastrophic*.—**Economic geology,** that branch of geology which treats of the origin, occurrence, and applications of the useful ores and nonmetallic minerals and rocks.—**Experimental geology,** that method of geological investigation which seeks to reproduce natural phenomena by artificial or experimental processes.—**Formational geology,** that branch of geology under which is included the study of the successive geological formations: practically synonymous with stratigraphic geology.

geomagnetic (jē″ō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ* (*γεω-*), the earth, + E. *magnetic*.] Of or pertaining to terrestrial magnetism. *Nature*, April 21, 1904, p. 581.

geomagnetist (jē-ō-mag′ne-tist), *n.* A specialist in the magnetic phenomena of the earth.

The *geomagnetist* Paulins.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Sept. 19, 1903, 23176.

geometer, *n.*—**Chain-dotted geometer,** an American geometrid moth, *Cingilia catenaria*, having snow-white wings marked with zigzag lines and dots of black. Its larvæ feed on a variety of shrubs and trees.—**Chickweed-geometer,** an American geometrid moth, *Hæmatopsis grataria*, reddish yellow in color with pink transverse bands on the wings. It occurs from Maine to Texas, and its larvæ feed on the chickweed.—**First-born geometer,** an American geometrid moth, *Brephos infans*, having a blackish-brown form with pinkish-white markings on the fore wings and the hind wings marked with orange. It is found in the northeastern United States and in Canada, extending to Labrador. Its larvæ probably feed on birch or poplar. It is the most primitive geometrid found in the North American fauna: hence the book-name.—**Notched-wing geometer,** an American geometrid moth, *Ennomos magnarius*, one of the largest



Notched-wing Geometer (*Ennomos magnarius*).
(From Comstock's "Manual.")

species in the North American fauna. Its larvæ feed on the maple, birch, and chestnut. The moth is ocher-yellow in color with brown spots.—**Raspberry geometer,** an American geometrid moth, *Synchlora aërata*, of a delicate pale-green color, whose larva feeds on the fruit and foliage of the raspberry, covering itself with bits of vegetable matter.

Geometric decoration, tracery, zenith. See ★*decoration*, ★*tracery*, ★*zenith*.

geometrical, *a.*—**At a geometrical ratio.** See ★*ratio*.—**Geometrical ratio, solution.** See ★*ratio*, ★*solution*.

geometricize (gē-ō-met′ri-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *geometricized*, ppr. *geometricizing*. To apply the principles of geometry; become geometrical. *H. C. Butler*, Architecture and Other Arts, p. 31.

geometrid, *n.*—**Green geometrid,** any member of the geometrid subfamily *Geometrinæ*, nearly all of whose species are bright green in color. *Comstock*.

geometrideous (jē-om-e-trid′ē-us), *a.* Same as *geometrid*, *a*.

geometrize, *v.* **II.** *trans.* To form geometrically or according to geometrical principles.

geometroid (jē-om′e-troid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the superfamily *Geometroidea*.

II. *n.* One of the ★*Geometroidea* (which see).

Geometroidea (jē-om-e-troi′de-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *geometer* + *oidea*.] The geometrid moths considered as a group of superfamily rank.

geometry, *n.* The oldest classification of geometry is (*a*), that in which it is divided according to the method of logical procedure, namely into *synthetic* and *analytic*, the method of geometrical analysis having been invented or taught by Plato. In modern times this classification intertwines with another, namely (*b*), that which is based on the mental instrument or equipment used, giving: (1) *pure* or *synthetic geometry*; (2) *rational*; (3) *descriptive*; (4) *projective*; (5) *algebraic, algorithmic, analytical, Cartesian*, or *coördinate*; (6) *differential, infinitesimal, natural*, or *intrinsic*; (7) *enumerative* or *denumerative*. Some of these are subdivided on the same principle, as: (1) (*α*) *geometry of the ruler* or *straight-edge*; (*β*) *of the ruler and sect-carrier*; (*γ*) *of the ruler and unitsect-carrier*; (*δ*) *of the compasses*; (*ε*) *of the ruler and compasses*; (*ζ*) *of linkages*. Further divisions are: (*c*) By dimensionality: (1) *geometry on the straight* or *on the line*; (2) *two-dimensional geometry*; (*α*) *plane geometry*; (*β*) *spherics*; (*γ*) *pseudo-spherics*; (3) *tri-dimensional geometry*: (*α*) *geometry of planes*; (*β*) *solid geometry*; (*γ*) *spherics*; (4) *four-dimensional geometry*: (*α*) *geometry of straights*; (*β*) *of hyperspace*; (5) *n-dimensional geometry*. (*d*) By elements: (1) *point geometry*; (2) *straight* or *line*; (3) *plane*; (4) *point, straight*, and *plane*; (5) *straightest* or *geodesic*; (6) *geometry of the sphere*; (7) *of other elements*. (*e*) By subject-matter: (1) *pure descriptive, pure projective*, or *pure positional geometry*, or *geometry of position*; (2) *topologic geometry*; (3) *metric geometry*; (4) *geometry of curves*; (5) *of surfaces*; (6) *of solids*; (7) *of hyper-solids*; (8) *of numbers*; (9) *of motion* or *kinematic*. (*f*) By assumptions made, omitted, or denied: (1) *Euclidean geometry*; (2) *non-Euclidean*; (*a*) *metageometry*, or *pan-geometry*; (*b*) *finite geometry*; (3) *semi-Euclidean*; (4) *non-Legendrian*; (5) *Archimedean*; (6) *non-Archimedean*; (7) *non-Arguesian*; (8) *non-Pascalian*. (*g*) By the kind of space or universe of the geometry: (1) *Euclidean* or *parabolic geometry*; (2) *Bolyaian, Lobachevskian, Bolyai-Lobachevskian, absolute*, or *hyperbolic*; (3) *Riemannian, spherical*, or *double elliptic*; (4) *Killing's, single elliptic*, or *simple elliptic*; (5) *Clifford's* or *Clifford-Kleinian*. (*h*) By the complexity or difficulty of the part treated: (1) *elementary geometry*; (2) *higher*. (*i*) By the period of its development: (1) *ancient* or *the antique geometry*; (2) *modern*; (3) *recent, of the triangle*, or *the Lemoine-Brocard*.—**Absolute geometry,** the non-Euclidean geometry of John Bolyai, containing Euclid's geometry as a special case.—**Bolyai** or **Bolyaian geometry,** the geometry of Bolyaian space.—**Characteristic geometry,** that geometry of a surface in which the geodesic line plays the rôle taken by the straight line in the ordinary geometry.—**Differential geometry,** infinitesimal geometry; applications of the differential and integral calculus to curves and surfaces.—**Geodesic geometry,** geometry in which for straight on the plane, straightest on the surface is substituted.—**Geometry on a point,** the dual of pure projective geometry on a plane, obtained by interchanging point with plane.—**Kinematic geometry,** geometry which treats of the properties of curves and surfaces regarded as functions of the spacial and angular velocities of lines which move in accordance with fixed laws.—**Lemoine-Brocard geometry,** the geometry of the triangle, inaugurated by Lemoine in 1873, and by Brocard in 1875.—**Lobachevskian geometry,** the geometry of a Lobachevskian space or universe.—**Non-Euclidean geometry,** a geometry in which Euclid's postulate with regard to parallel straight lines is not assumed. See ★*non-Euclidean*.—**Rational geometry,** geometry founded and developed without the use of irrational numbers, and without ratio: in it four magnitudes by definition form a proportion if the product of two equals the product of the other two.—**Riemannian geometry,** the geometry in which Euclid's tacit assumption that the straight line is infinite is denied.—**Straight geometry.** Same as *line geometry*.—**Symbolic geometry,** geometry developed by the use of a symbolic language or calculus of symbols.

geomorphic (jē′ō-môr-fik), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *μορφή*, form.] Of or relating to the figure of the earth or to the study of land-forms.

I doubt if any careful *geomorphic* geologist familiar with all the phenomena involved would seriously consider an estimate that made it much more than one half at the most; so that it would apparently not be straining the evidence to take 40,000 years as a rude measure of the time since the beginning of the retreat [of the Wisconsin ice-sheet] from the outermost moraine of the Wisconsin stage.
T. C. Chamberlin, in Jour. of Geol., Oct.–Nov., 1899, p. 680.

geomorphist (jē′ō-môr-fist), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ist*.] Same as ★*geomorphogenist*.

The climatologist who studies the physical conditions of the atmosphere for their own sake . . . the *geomorphist* who is satisfied with the study of land forms as a finality . . . these specialists may all be eminent in their own lines, but they fall short of being geographers.
Amer. Geol., March, 1904, p. 174.

geomorphogenic (jē″ō-môr-fō-jen′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to geomorphogeny or the study of the development of land forms.

geomorphogenist (jē″ō-môr-foj′e-nist), *n.* A specialist in the investigation of the development of earth-forms; a physiographer.

The survey reports have not, as a rule, been prepared by persons whose training and interests were primarily geographical, and very few of the *geomorphogenists* have carried their new science forward into a geographical relation; they have usually stopped with the physical aspects of the subject, and left the organic aspects with scanty consideration. *Amer. Geol.*, March, 1904, p. 159.

geomorphogeny (jē″ō-môr-foj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *μορφή*, form, + *-γενεια*, ⟨ *-γενης*, -produced.] In *geol.*, the study of the origin of the surface features of the earth.

The French geologist Élie de Beaumont, whose theory of *geomorphogeny* was stated at length in his 'Notice sur les systèmes de montagnes' (3 vols.: Paris, 1852). This famous theory was based on a correlation of the mountain chains by means of their orientation.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 235.

geomorphological (jē″ō-môr-fō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or relating to geomorphology. See ★*geomorphology*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 666.

geomorphology (jē″ō-môr-fol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *morphology*.] The morphology of the earth; the study of the form of the earth's surface features and of their origin.

The first volume of Suess' great work on *Geomorphology* was published in 1885, and at once took the leading place as the greatest contribution ever offered by geology to geography. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 440.

geomorphy, *n.* 2. The science of land forms.

The survey reports of our various states and territories contain a great fund of geographical mattter, and some of the members of these surveys have carried the physical geography of the lands so far forward as to develop it into a new science, to which a name, *geomorphy* or geomorphogeny, has been given. *Science*, Jan. 22, 1904, p. 123.

geonomic, *n.* 2. Pertaining to the earth: contrasted with *astronomical* or pertaining to the heavenly bodies.

geonomical (jē-ō-nom′i-kal), *a.* Same as *geonomic*. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1903, p. 375.

Geophagus (jē-of′a-gus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *φαγειν*, eat.] A genus of cichlid fishes found in the rivers of Brazil.

geophilous, *a.* 2. In *bot.* (*a*) Terrestrial; growing or rooting in the ground. (*b*) In *phytogeog.*, growing on the ground or on decaying vegetable matter: applied by Pound and Clements to a class of fungi. (*c*) Fruiting underground.

Geophysical laboratory, an institution devoted to the observation and study of the physical relations of the earth, especially its meteorology, tides, magnetism, gravitation, temperature, earthquakes, and volcanoes.

geophysicist (jē-ō-fiz′i-sist), *n.* [*geophysics* + *-ist*.] A student of geophysics; one who

studies the relations between the features of the earth and the laws of physics. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Dec., 1903, p. 402.

geophysiognomy (jē″ō-fiz-i-og′nō-mi), *n.* The physical features of the face of the earth.

geophyte (jē′ō-fīt), *n.* **1.** A plant which produces underground buds that do not develop there. *Areschoug.*—**2.** A terrestrial plant.

geopolar (jē-ō-pō′lär), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *polar*.] Related to the pole of the earth: opposed to *heliopolar*, which refers to the pole of the sun's rotation.

In discussing the direction of the variation, two systems of coordinates are used: First, the '*geopolar*,' given by the hour-angle and latitude of the point where the direction at any hour cuts the Earth's surface; and second, the 'heliopolar,' in terms of the angle with the Sun's direction (heliopolar distance), and the angle which the plane through the direction at any hour and the Sun makes with the equator. *Science*, Feb. 7, 1902, p. 223.

geopolitical (jē″ō-pō-lit′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + E. *political*.] Relating to politics as affected by geographical relations.

The border-nations . . . the Hebrews, Phœnicians, Hellenes. . . . Had Geography not aided them by *geo-political* advantages of situation, they would at once have been swallowed up by the empires. Had they not developed Intellect, their *geo-political* situation could not have availed them very long.

Emil Reich, in Contemporary Rev., April, 1905, p. 505.

geopony (jē-op′ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *γεωπονία*, ⟨ *γεωπόνος*, a tiller of the earth: see *geoponic*.] Agriculture; geoponics; farming.

georetic (jē-ō-ret′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *ῥητ(ίνη)*, resin, + *-ic*.] Noting a colorless crystalline waxy acid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_4$, obtained from lignite from the neighborhood of Weissenfels in Saxony.

Georgian architecture. See ★*architecture*.

georgical (jôr′ji-kal), *a.* Same as *georgic*.

georgino (jôr-jē′nō), *n.* [It.] A silver Genoese coin of the eighteenth century bearing the device of St. George on horseback.

georyssid (jē-ō-ris′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Georyssidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Georyssidæ*.

Geoscolecidæ (jē-ō-skō-les′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Geoscolex* (*-lec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of terricolous annelids, mainly tropical. There are eight setæ in a segment; the clitellum is usually saddle-shaped and is often furnished with modified setæ; the nephridia are paired with rarely more than one pair in a segment; the male pores are generally within the clitellum; and the spermathecæ are without diverticula. The typical genus is *Geoscolex*.

Geoscolex (jē-ō-skō′leks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *σκώληξ*, a worm.] The typical genus of the family *Geoscolecidæ*. *Leuckart*.

geosote (jē′ō-sōt), *n.* The valeric acid ester of guaiacol, $C_6H_4 \langle \begin{matrix} O.CH_3 \\ O.C_5H_9O \end{matrix}$, an oily liquid used internally in tuberculosis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 425.

geosphere (jē′ō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] **1.** The atmosphere of the earth as distinguished from that of other planets.—**2.** One of the concentric, spheroidal shells of which the earth may be conceived to consist. Four are usually postulated, from without inward, the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the lithosphere, and the centrosphere or barysphere. The sphere capable of supporting life and embracing portions of the outer three is called the *biosphere*.

When we regard our globe with the mind's eye, it appears to be formed of concentric spheres, very like, still very unlike, the successive coats of an onion. Within is situated the vast nucleus or centrosphere; surrounding this is what may be called the tektosphere [*τηκτος*, molten], a shell of materials in a state bordering on fusion, upon which rests and creeps the lithosphere. Then follow hydrosphere and atmosphere, with the included biosphere. To the interaction of these six *geospheres* through energy derived from internal and external sources, may be referred all the existing superficial phenomena of the planet.

Sir John Murray, in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIV. 435.

geosynclinal, *n.* **II.** *a.* Having the characters of a geosyncline.

geosyncline (jē-ō-sin′klīn), *n.* [As *geosynclin(al)*.] In *geol.*, a considerable tract in which the strata are bent into a great trough with many minor undulations on the flanks. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 106.

geotactic (jē-ō-tak′tik), *a.* [*geotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the locomotion of organisms or of cells in relation to the direction of the earth; exhibiting geotaxis.

geotaxis (jē-ō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *τάξις*, disposition.] The orientation or locomotion of cells or of organisms in relation to the direction of the earth (or to gravity). For example, "cockroaches seem to be stimulated by gravity when this acts perpendicularly to their ventral surface, so that they tend to move off from a horizontal surface and do not come to rest until they are on a more or less nearly vertical one." *C. B. Davenport*, Exper. Morphol., p. 118.

geotherm (jē′ō-thėrm), *n.* Same as ★*geothermal*, II.

geothermal (jē-ō-thėr′mal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Geothermic.

II. *n.* A line connecting places having the same temperature at a given depth below the earth's surface.

Geothermic degree. See ★*degree*.

geothermometric (jē″ō-thėr-mō-met′rik), *a.* [Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + E. *thermometric*.] Pertaining to the measurement and distribution of earth-temperature.

geotropically (jē-ō-trop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a geotropic manner or direction.

geotropism, *n.*—**Negative geotropism,** the reverse of *positive geotropism*; most stems show this tendency. Also *apogeotropism*.—**Positive geotropism,** growth, in response to the action of gravity, in a vertical direction toward the center of the earth; most roots show this tendency.

Gephyroceras (jef-i-ros′e-ras), *n.* [Gr. *γέφυρα*, bridge, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of ammonoid cephalopods or goniatites, with compressed whorls and but slightly progressed sutures: characteristic of the later Devonian faunas.

Gerablattina (ger″a-bla-tī′nä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γῆρας*, old age, + NL. *Blattina*, a genus of cockroaches.] A genus of Paleozoic cockroaches.

geranial[2] (jē-rā′ni-al), *n.* [*geranium* + *-al*[3].] A colorless, oily aldehyde, $(CH_3)_2C:CH.CH_2.CH_2.C(CH_3):CH.CHO$, one of the chief constituents of lemon-grass oil and of the oil of citrus fruits. It is formed by the oxidation of geraniol and is employed to adulterate rose-oil. It is used in the preparation of ionone, the artificial oil of violets. Also called *citral* and 2,6-*dimethyl*- 2,6-*octadienal*-8.

Geraniales (jē-rā-ni-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), ⟨ *Geranium* + *-ales*.] A large order of dicotyledonous, chiefly choripetalous, plants, characterized by flowers with distinct petals and sepals, the stamens usually as many as the sepals and opposite them, and a superior compound ovary. The order embraces 20 families, of which the most important are the *Geraniaceæ*, *Oxalidaceæ*, *Linaceæ*, *Rutaceæ*, *Balsameaceæ*, and *Euphorbiaceæ*.

geranic (jē-ran′ik), *a.* [*geran-ial* + *-ic*.] Derived from geranial.—**Geranic acid,** a colorless, liquid acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, formed by the oxidation of geranial.

geraniene (jē-rā′ni-ēn), *n.* [*gerani-ol* + *-ene*.] A colorless liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, prepared by the dehydration of geraniol. It boils at 162–164° C. and has an odor of fresh carrot.

geraniin (jē-rā′ni-in), *n.* [*Geranium* + *-in*[2].] An amorphous bitter principle of undetermined composition contained in the rhizome of *Geranium maculatum*. Also *geranin*.

geranine (jer′a-nin), *n.* [*geran-ium* + *-ine*[2].] A direct coal-tar color. It dyes unmordanted cotton red in a salt bath.

geraniol (jē-rā′ni-ōl), *n.* [*gerani-um* + *-ol*.] A colorless liquid, $(CH_3)_2.C:CH.CH_2.CH_2C(CH_3):CH.CH_2OH$, with an odor of roses. It is isomeric with borneol camphor, and is found in German and Turkish oil of roses, in geranium oils, and in various citronella and eucalyptus oils. It boils at 115–120° C. under 15 mm. pressure, is the alcohol of geranial, and is also called *rhodinol* and 2,6-*dimethyl*-2,6-*octadienol*-8.

geranium, *n.* **5.** An impure magenta which contains phosphene.—**Geranium-oil.** See ★*oil*.—**Ivy-leaved geranium,** *Pelargonium peltatum*, an old-fashioned window and conservatory plant with three-lobed ivy-like leaves, mostly pinkish or purplish flowers, and a decumbent or trailing habit of growth. It is much used for hanging-baskets and lawn-vases. The cultivated forms are mostly much varied by domestication and perhaps by hybridization.—**Rock geranium,** a plant of the genus *Heuchera*; alum-root. The species are rock-loving plants with geranium-like leaves and with an astringent root like that of *Geranium maculatum*. See *alum-root* and *Heuchera*, with cut.—**Spotted geranium,** the spotted crane's-bill, *Geranium maculatum*: the name refers, as does also the specific name, to the spotted or blotched mature leaves.—**Wild geranium,** any uncultivated species of *Geranium* or crane's-bill. In the eastern United States most often the spotted geranium, *G. maculatum*. Very widely diffused and common is the rather weedy *G. Carolinianum*, Carolina crane's-bill, with inconspicuous whitish flowers. Another wild geranium is *G. viscosissimum*, ranging from Saskatchewan to California, wrongly suspected of poisoning stock.

geranyl-acetate (jer′a-nil-as″e-tāt), *n.* [*geran(ium)* + *-yl*.] A liquid, $C_{10}H_{17}C_2H_3O_2$, derived from geraniol by the action of acetic anhydrid and also obtained from certain eucalyptus oils. It boils at 242–245° C.

geratic (ge-rat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γῆρας* (later stem *γηρατ-*), age, + *-ic*.] Relating to old age; decadent.

gerenuk (ge-re-nök′), *n.* [E. African.] The native name, adopted as a book-name, for Waller's gazelle, *Lithocranius walleri*, an excessively long-necked species found in East Africa.

Gergonne point of a triangle. See ★*triangle*.

Germ variation. See ★*variation*.

German chest, furnace. See ★*chest*[1], ★*furnace*.—**German horizontal plane, Protestant, sesame-oil, standard candle.** See ★*plane*[1], ★*Protestant*, etc.

germander, *n.*—**American germander,** *Teucrium Canadense*. See *Teucrium* (with cut).—**Garlic germander,** the water-germander, *Teucrium Scordium*. Called also *English treacle*. See *Teucrium*.—**Germander chickweed, speedwell.** See ★*chickweed, speedwell*.—**Madeira germander,** *Teucrium betonicum*, native in Madeira. Called also *Madeira betony*. See *Teucrium*.—**Poly germander.** Same as *poly*.—**Tree-germander,** *Teucrium fruticans*. See *tree-germander* and *Teucrium*.—**Wall germander,** *Teucrium Chamædrys*. See *germander* and *Teucrium*.—**Wild germander.** (*b*) The wall germander. (*c*) Same as *wood* ★*germander*.—**Wood germander,** *Teucrium Scorodonia*, also known as *wood-sage* (which see, under *sage*[2]). See also *Teucrium*.

Germania[1] (jer-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [L.] Germany personified.

germania[2] (her-mā-nē′ä), *n.* [Sp. *germanía*, *hermanía*, lit. 'fraternity,' ⟨ *germano*, *hermano*, brother: see *german*[1].] Gipsy-language; thieves' cant; jargon; gibberish.

germanium, *n.* The discovery of this chemical element in 1885 constituted the third verification of Mendelejeff's prediction that elements, unknown when his periodic law was pointed out, would later be discovered having approximately certain atomic weights and certain properties which he indicated. Germanium has been found in argyrodite from Saxony and also in minerals from Bolivia.

Germanize, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To become German in habits, feelings, sympathies, tastes, etc.

Germanomania (jėr″ma-nō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [L. *Germanus*, German, + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] A mania or marked predilection for things German; a pronounced fondness for Germans and German ways.

Germanomaniac (jėr″ma-nō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* One who carries to excess his fondness for German things and ways.

Germanophilist (jėr-ma-nof′il-ist), *n.* [L. *Germanus*, German, + Gr. *φίλος*, loving, + *-ist*.] One, not a German, who is friendly to Germany and the Germans, their institutions, aims, ways, etc.

Whether you believe in Diez as an oracle, as some *Germanophilists* do, or doubt him, . . . everyone dealing with Romance etymologies, must at least see what he says. *The Reader*, June 11, 1864, p. 744.

Germanophobe (jėr′ma-nō-fōb), *n.* [L. *Germanus*, German, + Gr. *φόβος*, ⟨ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] One who fears, distrusts, or dislikes Germany and the Germans.

"About this time," as the old almanacs used to say, "look out for storms." These will be raised by the extreme *Germanophobes* of England over the news given in "The Standard" of London on Monday and reported by our London correspondent in his cable dispatches of the same day. *N. Y. Tribune*, April 15, 1903.

Germanophobia (jėr″ma-nō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Germanus*, German, + Gr. *-φόβια*, ⟨ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Morbid dread or distrust of Germany and her policy; unreasonable dislike of German ways or things.

Germanophobic (jėr″ma-nō-fō′bik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Germanophobists or Germanophobia.

Germanophobist (jėr″ma-nō-fō′bist), *n.* One who hates or distrusts Germany.

germantown (jėr′man-toun), *n.* [*Germantown*, a suburb of Philadelphia.] A carryall with a standing top, first built at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1816: the first vehicle of the class known as a *rockaway*.

germ-ball (jėrm′bâl), *n.* In trematodes, as a larval *Distomum*, one of the more or less spherical masses of cells of different sizes out of which a redia is formed, the latter in its turn containing a new generation of germ-balls. See *cercaria* and *redia*.

germ-band (jerm′band), *n.* See ★*band*[2].

germ-case (jėrm′kās), *n.* A case or sac inclosing germs or reproductive cells.

germ-cell, *n.* **3.** In *biol.*, a reproductive cell; an ovum or spermatozoön: opposed to *body cell*, or *somatic cell*.

germigene (jėr′mi-jēn), *n.* [L. *germen*, a germ, + Gr. *-γενής*, -producing.] A germarium, especially of cestode and trematode worms. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

germigenous (jėr-mij′e-nus), *a.* [L. *germen*, germ, + Gr. *-γενής*, -producing, + *-ous*.] Producing germs: as, a *germigenous* gland.

germin, *v.* See *germine, v.*

germinability (jėr″mi-nạ-bil′i̱-ti), *n.* Capacity of germinating; viability.

The experiments were too limited in number to warrant any conclusion concerning the difference, if any, in the *germinability* of the heavy and light seed, either as to the time the sprouts appeared or the number produced.
Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1896, p. 322.

germinable (jėr′mi-nạ-bl), *a.* Capable of germinating or proliferating; viable.

It being taken for granted that the selection shall be made only from sound, pure, and *germinable* stock.
Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1896, p. 306.

Germinal area, a part of a germ-cell supposed to be set apart, before development begins, for the formation of a specific part of the future organism. See ★*germinal localization.*—**Germinal cell.** See ★*cell.*—**Germinal continuity.** (*a*) The established fact that since a germ-cell arises by a process of division which multiplies but does not interrupt the continuity of the preëxisting cell, and since the new organism arises in the same way, there is not and has not been any break in the continuity of the organic world. (*b*) The doctrine that the fertilized egg, when it begins its development, soon divides into a somatic portion (destined to produce the cells of the body, which are supposed to be out of the line of descent to later generations and unable to produce germ-cells) and a germinal portion which gives rise to cells, some of which, sooner or later, give rise to the sexual cells in the body of the organism which arises from the egg, so that inheritance is always from germ-cell to germ-cell, without the intervention of somatic cells. See ★*somatic cell,* ★*germ-cell.* (*c*) The doctrine that the line of connection between the fertilized egg and the germ-cells of the organism that is produced from the egg is not through the continuity of cells, but through continuity of the hereditary substance or germ-plasm which is transmitted from the egg along certain lines of somatic cells, or germinal paths, to the place or places where the reproductive organs or germ-cells of the new organism are to be formed. According to this opinion the somatic cells are, as such, out of line of descent to future generations, and the germ-plasm which some of them are supposed to contain and transmit is of the nature of a foreign body. See *substance of* ★*heredity,* ★*germ-plasm.*—**Germinal groove.** See ★*groove.*—**Germinal layer.** Same as *germ-layer;* one of the three layers, ectoderm, mesoderm, or entoderm, from which the embryo develops.—**Germinal localization,** the supposed localization in an egg, either after or before fertilization, of the regions that are to give rise to the parts of the body of the organism that is to arise from the egg.

On one view it is supposed that the germ-cell has an architectural organization predetermined before development begins, and that development is in part a "histogenetic sundering" of the pre-existing *germinal localization.*
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 212.

Germinal matter, actively living matter. Same as *protoplasm.* Beale, 1861.—**Germinal path,** the series of cells which intervenes between the fertilized egg and the germ-cells of the organism that arises from the egg. See ★*germinal continuity.*—**Germinal selection.** See ★*selection.*

germinater (jėr′mi-nā-tėr), *n.* That which causes or induces germination; specifically, an appliance for testing the vitality of seeds. See ★*germinating-chamber.*

germinating-chamber (jėr′mi-nā-ting-chām″bėr), *n.* A box devised to furnish, artificially, conditions of temperature, moisture, and light which are favorable to the germination of seeds for the purpose of testing their vitality by samples. A 'standard germinating-chamber,' adopted by the American experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture, is made with double copper walls forming a water-jacket, a side door, trays for the seeds, etc.

germiparity (jėr-mi-par′i̱-ti), *n.* [*germipar-ous* + *-ity.*] Reproduction by means of germs or germ-cells.

germiparous (jer-mip′ạ-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *germ(en),* a germ, + *parere,* bring forth, bear. The formation would prop. mean 'producing germs.'] 1. Bearing or producing germs.—2. Reproducing by means of germ-cells or germs.

germ-mass (jėrm′mȧs), *n.* A mass or aggregation of cells which will develop into the whole or some portion of the embryo.

Germo (jėr′mō), *n.* [NL., < F. *germon,* a popular name of the dolphin and the albacore.] A genus of scombroid fishes, including the long-finned albacore, *Germo alalunga,* a large fish with remarkably long ribbon-shaped pectoral fin, widely distributed in the open seas in warm regions.

germogen (jėr′mō-jen), *n.* [L. *germ(en),* germ, + Gr. *-γενης,* producing.] A syncytium or nucleated mass of protoplasm from which the reproductive or germ-cells arise. The germogen is clearly seen in the ovaries of insects.

germ-plasm (jėrm′plazm), *n.* Same as *germ-plasma.*—**Accessory germ-plasm,** the germ-plasm to which, according to Weismann, the formation of new organisms by budding is due. In order to account for the origin from a bud (which at first is part of the body of the organism which produces it) of a new organism which may come, in time, to exhibit the characteristics of the species, to produce germ-cells, and to propagate its kind, Weismann propounds a supplementary hypothesis according to which somatic cells that are predestined to produce new beings from buds receive germ-plasm from the egg in addition to their proper idioplasm. Since begonias and sea-anemones and many other plants and animals may produce new and perfect representatives of their species from any part of their bodies, it has seemed to many naturalists that this subsidiary hypothesis is, in effect, the abandonment by Weismann of the whole doctrine of germ-plasm (see below), which is based upon the opinion that germ-cells and body-cells are fundamentally and completely different.—**Blastogenic germ-plasm,** the germ-plasm by means of which a new organism is held, by Weismann, to be produced from a bud.—**Doctrine of germ-plasm,** the theory of Weismann concerning the intimate structure of germ-plasm (or ancestral idioplasm, or the substance of inheritance), according to which it is regarded as made up of innumerable biophores, each of which is the bearer of one of the hereditary qualities of the species; these are joined in groups, or determinants, each of which is the bearer of the hereditary qualities of a cell; the determinants are again compounded into ids, which are the bearers of the hereditary qualities of an organism and are identified by Weismann with the chromatin granules or microsomata; the ids are again compounded into idants, each of which is the bearer of a number of possibilities of individual development. The idants are identified with the chromosomes or rods or loops of chromatin. The germ-plasm or ancestral idioplasm alone is supposed to contain all the biophores and determinants of the species, while each somatic cell contains those only that pertain to it and to the cells that it is destined to produce during the development and growth of the individual organism. Individual development is held to be accompanied by, and to consist in, the disintegration of an id by differential cell-division, until finally only one determinant remains to each cell, there breaking up into the biophores which give to the cell its inherited characteristics. While development is going on, the series of cells which are to give rise to new germ-cells is formed and endowed, in addition to its own idioplasm, with ancestral germ-plasm which it transports to the place where the new germ-cells are to arise. This attempt to account for inheritance by the hypothetic architecture of an ideal substance of inheritance has a conspicuous place in biologic literature and many disciples, although it rests, like many similar attempts, upon the uncritical acceptance of the notion of a substance, or thing in itself, as a bearer of qualities. We cannot account for the dog's head by saying that it is supported by a dog, nor can we hope to account for the origin of the dog piecemeal, because dogs have no piecemeal existence. See *substance of* ★*heredity* and ★*Weismannism.*—**Reserve germ-plasm.** See *accessory* ★*germ-plasm.*—**Sporogenic germ-plasm,** the germ-plasm to which the development of a new organism from a spore, as contrasted with an egg, is due, according to Weismann.

germ-polyp (jėrm′pol″ip), *n.* A polyp produced by budding.

germ-region (jėrm′rē″jọn), *n.* A region of the fertilized egg definitely set apart for the construction of a specific part of the future organism.

But, from the standpoint of casual morphology, it must be asked what determines the arrangement of the different *germ-regions* in the ovum.
J. Loeb, Biol. Lectures, 1894, p. 49.

germ-sac (jėrm′sak), *n.* Same as ★*germ-case.*

germ-spot (jėrm′spot), *n.* The nucleolus of the germinal vesicle, or nucleus of the unfertilized egg; the germinal spot.

germ-stage (jėrm′stāj), *n.* A stage in the early development of an organism; the state of being a germ.

germ-tract (jėrm′trakt), *n.* The series of cells which constitute the direct line of descent or cell-lineage from the original egg through the developing germ-cells of the embryo to the mature germ-cell that will give rise to another organism. *Weismann.*

germ-yolk (jėrm′yōk), *n.* In *embryol.,* the portion of the yolk which is assimilated by the cells that go to form the ★germ-mass (which see): opposed to the *food-yolk,* which is absorbed by the older embryo or young animal. *Owen,* 1855.

geromarasmus (ger″ọ-ma-raz′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆρας,* old age, + *μαρασμός,* wasting.] Atrophy of all the tissues due to old age.

geromorphism (ger-ọ-môr′fizm), *n.* [Gr. *γῆρας,* old age, + *μορφή,* form, + *-ism.*] Presence in a young or middle-aged person of the characteristics of old age; premature senility.

Geronomite (je-ron′ọ-mīt), *n.* [Sp. It. *geronomita* (ML. *Hieronymita*), < *Geronomo,* < LL. *Hieronymus,* Jerome.] A member of the monastic community which took St. Jerome as its patron saint.

gerontarchical (ger-on-tär′ki-kạl), *a.* [**gerontarchy* (< Gr. *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man, + *ἀρχή,* rule) + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to government by old men; establishing or setting up government by old men. See *gerontocracy.*

gerontastic (ger-on-tas′tik), *a.* [*gerontast-y* + *-ic.*] In *paleon.,* having the properties of or belonging to senile age in the development of a colony.

gerontasty (ger-on-tas′ti), *n.* [Gr. *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man, + *ἅστυ,* a city.] In *paleon.,* a senile colony (as of corals or graptolites).

gerontatrophy (ger-on-tat′rọ-fi), *n.* [Gr. *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man, + *ἀτροφία,* atrophy.] Same as ★*geromarasmus.*

gerontic (ge-ron′tik), *a.* [Gr. *γεροντικός,* < *γέρων* (*γέροντ-*), an old man.] Having the characters of old age or senility: specially applied to one of the stages in the growth and decline of the individual, bearing characteristics peculiar to itself, but reproducing in part those of the infantile stage.

There are in some groups, especially among parasites, adaptive stages of a retrogressive nature that are not in any sense *gerontic. A. Hyatt,* Biol. Lectures, 1899, p. 135.

gerontine (ge-ron′tin), *n.* [Gr. *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, crystalline base, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, obtained from the liver and kidneys, especially from those of old dogs. It is isomeric with cadaverine, which it resembles.

gerontism (ge-ron′tizm), *n.* [*geront(ic)* + *-ism.*] Senility or old age considered as a stage in the normal life-history of organisms.

Gerontism, or old age, is marked in its earlier stages in gastropod shells by the disappearance of features characterizing the adult. *Amer. Nat.,* Dec., 1902, p. 937.

gerousia (ge-rō′si-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *γερουσία,* < *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*) an old man; connected with *γῆρας,* old age.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a council of old men; a senate: especially applied to the senate of Sparta, which was composed of 28 members, to which the two kings were added. Its functions were similar to those of the Athenian boule. See *boule*[2].

gerundial, *a.*—**Gerundial infinitive,** an infinitive which has the nature of a gerund or verbal noun.

Gervillia (jėr-vil′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Gerville,* a commune in France.] A genus of prionodesmaceous pelecypods allied to *Perna* and bearing a multivincular ligament and elongated shell: very generally distributed through rocks of Mesozoic age and continuing into the lower Tertiary.

gess, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *guess.*

gest, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *guest.*

gestate (jes′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gestated,* ppr. *gestating.* [L. *gestare* (pp. *gestatus*): see *gestation.*] To carry in the womb during the natural period of fetal development; hence, figuratively, to form and gradually mature (some project) in the mind, to be brought forth in due time.

gestation, *n.*—**Abdominal gestation.** See ★*abdominal.*—**Ectopic gestation.** Same as *extra-uterine pregnancy* (which see, under *pregnancy*).—**Mural gestation** or **pregnancy,** a condition in which the ovum has been arrested and its development is taking place in the part of the Fallopian tube which passes through the wall of the uterus.—**Tubal gestation.** Same as *tubal pregnancy.*

gestative (jes′tā-tiv), *a.* [NL. **gestativus,* < L. *gestare,* gestate.] Of or pertaining to gestation: as, the *gestative* process.

gesticulant (jes-tik′ū-lạnt), *a.* [L. *gesticulans,* ppr. of *gesticulari,* gesticulate.] Gesticulating. *Ruskin.*

gesticulative (jes-tik′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*gesticulate* + *-ive.*] Characterized by or accompanied with gesticulations.

Diodorus Siculus says that they [the Gauls] . . . drank with such violent eagerness as either to stupefy themselves to sleep or enrage themselves to madness. He also calls them "extravagantly avaricious" and testifies to their disorderly and *gesticulative* fits of rage.
Farrar, St. Paul, I. 474, note.

gesundheit (ge-sönt′hīt), *n.* [G., < *gesund,* sound in health, + *-heit,* E. *-hood.*] Health.—**Zur gesundheit,** 'to your health,' a good wish addressed by Germans to one who has just sneezed.

get[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**To get a pair of spectacles,** in *cricket,* to fail to score in both innings of a match.—**To get it,** to 'catch it'; come in for: as, he *got it* when he was caught. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* **To get about.** (*a*) To become known; leak out. (*b*) To be about again as after an illness or period of confinement to the house.—**To get away with,** to succeed in carrying off; make away with.—**To get back,** to return.—**To get clear,** to regain one's freedom; become free from entanglements; be absolved.—**To get forward,** to make progress; advance.—**To get left,** to be disappointed; fail. [Slang.]—**To get loose,** to become disentangled; succeed in freeing one's self.—**To get on.** (*c*) In *racing,* to stake money on (a horse).—**To get on to,** to become aware of; 'catch on'; understand. [Slang.]—**To get out.** (*c*) In *racing,* to escape loss by backing the horse against which one had already bet.—**To get up.** (*d*) In *cricket,* of the ball or the bowler, to rise off the pitch higher than usual; to bump.

get[1], *n.* **3.** In *coal-mining,* the output of a mine during a stated season or period.—**4.** Gain; wages; specifically, a blacksmith's wages under the Crowley system. [Prov.]

get[4] (get), *n.* [Aram. *get.*] A bill of divorce among the Jews. Like the ketuba, or marriage contract, this document is drawn up in the Aramaic language, uniformly worded and carefully written by a proper scribe. The orthodox form must contain twelve full and equal lines (neither more nor less) to agree with the nu-

merical value, in Hebrew of the letters G T. After certain preliminary ceremonies and questionings by the rabbi, particularly as to whether both parties agree to the divorce, the husband hands the get to his wife in the presence of ten witnesses. In the get is contained the date, the names and surnames of husband and wife and of their fathers, and also the name of the city, and its location (whether near a river or sea). After the first lines containing the date, it runs: . . . "I, N, son of N, of the city of N, situated on the river N, set thee free, my wife N, daughter of N, of the city of N, et cetera. Thou art set free and art at liberty to marry any man whom thou mayst choose. This document from me is a letter of divorcement and liberty according to the law of Moses and Israel."

geta (gā′tä), *n.* [Jap.] Wooden clogs worn out of doors by the Japanese.

getatability (get-at″a-bil′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being getatable or attainable; accessibility. [Colloq.]

getatable (get-at′a-bl), *a.* Accessible; that may be reached or attained; attainable. [Colloq.]

gey, *a.* See *gay*[1], 7.

geyser, *n.* 2. A gas-burning apparatus attached to a bath for the purpose of heating water for the bath.

The victim in this case, a young man, was asphyxiated in his bath by the CO-containing fumes escaping from a badly constructed and unventilated "*geyser.*"

Nature, June 2, 1904, p. 119.

geyserine (gī′sėr-in), *a.* [*geyser* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to geysers; originating through the agency of heated waters, as geyserite. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1899, p. 359.

Geyserite terrace. See ★ *terrace*[1].

g. gr. An abbreviation of *great gross.*

ghaffir (ghä-fēr′), *n.* [Ar. *ghafīr* or *hafīr.*] A native Egyptian policeman. [Anglo-Egyptian.]

gharial, *n.* See *gharrial.*

ghazi (gä′zē″), *n.* [Ar. *ghāzī.*] Among Mohammedans, a warrior, especially one who has been victorious over infidels; a popular 'hero.'

ghee, *n.* 2. The solid fat obtained from the seeds of *Madhuca butyracea*, a tree found in northern India. It is used as a food, and also for an ointment, and in making soap and candles.

gherkin, *n.*—**Bur gherkin,** the small, oval, spiny fruit of *Cucumis Anguria*, an annual cucurbitaceous vine distributed from the southern United States to the West Indies and Central and South America. It is used as a substitute for the common cucumber, especially in pickles. Called also *West Indian gherkin, Jamaica cucumber,* and *gooseberry-gourd.*—**West Indian gherkin.** Same as *bur* ★*gherkin.*

ghoom (göm), *v. i.* To search for big game by wandering alone after dark in a haunt of the animal. [India.]

Then Capt. G. tells about "*ghooming*" for bears. "*Ghooming*" (expressive word!) is, it appears, wandering around alone in the dark, and must be a queerish sport. However, after a night spent in this fashion, (and a bear slain,) you read how the Captain trailed back to his camp and fell asleep.

N. Y. Times, Sat. Rev., Aug. 12, 1905, p. 527.

ghost, *n.* 9. One who does literary, legal, or artistic work for another, who gets all the credit; one who 'devils' for another.—**10.** A false line in a diffraction-spectrum caused by certain periodic irregularities in the ruling of the grating which produces the spectrum. Ghosts usually occur in pairs accompanying a conspicuous line on each side of it and near it. See *grating.*

11. A red blood-corpuscle from which the red coloring-matter or hemoglobin has escaped.

Whether this increase of permeability persists when the corpuscles have been reduced to *ghosts* by the escape of the hæmoglobin I am unable to say.

Jour. Exper. Med., March 17, 1902, p. 267.

Ghost ophthalmoscope. See ★*ophthalmoscope.*

ghost-candle (gōst′kan″dl), *n.* A candle which is kept burning in a death-chamber for the purpose of frightening away ghosts.

ghost-dance (gōst′dans), *n.* A ceremonial of a number of North American tribes, of recent origin, and developed from the Messianic doctrines of Indian prophets who prophesied the return of the dead and the extinction of the whites. These religious ideas and the related rites originated in Utah and spread as far east as the Mississippi river. They were most potent about the year 1890.

ghost-demon (gōst′dē″mon), *n.* In folk-lore, a ghost that has become a demon.

We may trace up from the psychology of the lower races the familiar ancient and modern European tales of baleful *ghost-demons.*

E. B. Tylor, Primitive Culture, II. 113.

ghost-flower (gōst′flou′ėr), *n.* The Indian-pipe: so called with reference to the whiteness of the whole plant. Also called *corpse-plant* and *ice-plant.* See *Monotropa.*

ghost-food (gōst′fōd), *n.* Food offered to the ghosts of the dead.

ghost-god (gōst′god), *n.* A ghost-demon that is worshiped as a god.

ghosthood (gōst′hud), *n.* The state of being a ghost.

ghosty (gōs′ti), *a.* [*ghost* + *-y*[1].] Like or of the nature of a ghost: as, a *ghosty* story; a *ghosty* moon.

ghoulishly (gö′lish-li), *adv.* In a ghoulish manner; with ghoulish eagerness.

giallolino (jäl-lō-lē′nō), *n.* [It., later *giallorino*, < *giallo*, yellow.] A yellow pigment the nature of which is doubtful; perhaps a light yellow ocher or possibly a sulphid of antimony. Naples yellow, which is assumed by some to be the same as giallolino, is a mixture of white lead and chrome yellow.

giant, *n.* 4. In *gold-mining*, a large nozle used to direct the powerful streams employed in hydraulic work. See cut under *hydraulic.*—**Waltzing giant,** a whirling column of sand gliding along over the ground; a sand-whirl.

giantism, *n.* 2. Abnormal growth or development, especially as regards height.

Lancaster shows how many organisms slide down the phyletic scale and react to an ever less complex environment. . . . In *giantism* the human skeleton may revert to a state that suggests that of the gorilla.

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 337.

giantize (jī′an-tīz), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *giantized*, ppr. *giantizing.* [*giant* + *-ize.*] To play the giant; make as big as a giant.

gib[1], *n.* 4. (*b*) The wedge or adjusting-shoe by which wear is taken up at a sliding contact, such as a cross-head moving on guides.—**6.** A prism.—**7.** The hooked mandible of the male salmon or trout which is formed during the breeding-season.

gibbed (jibd), *a.* [*gib*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *mech.*, provided with gibs; having lips, or hooks, which hold a piece in place, while permitting it to slide. The gibs are usually so arranged as to provide for taking up wear in the bearings.

gibber[4] (gib′ėr), *n.* [Native Australian.] A big stone or boulder; an overhanging rock. [Australia.]

gibber[5] (jib′ėr), *n.* A balky horse; a jibber.

Gibbera (jib′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < L. *gibber*, humpbacked.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Cucurbitariaceæ*, having black perithecia seated upon a stroma and beset with stiff bristles. The spores are brown and uniseptate. *G. Vaccinii* is parasitic upon twigs of the cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa.*

Gibberella (jib-e-rel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Saccardo 1877), < *Gibberæ* + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Hypocreaceæ*, having somewhat dark-colored fleshy perithecia seated either on a stroma or on the surface of the host. The spores are hyaline or yellowish and 2- or more-celled. *G. pulicaris* is common on branches of various trees.

gibber-gunyah (jib″ėr-gun′yä), *n.* [Native Australian.] A rock-shelter or aboriginal cave-dwelling. [Australia.]

gibbet[1], *n.*—**Halifax gibbet,** an instrument resembling the guillotine, and taking its name from Halifax, England, for use in beheading criminals.—**The year of the three gibbets,** the year 1777, in allusion to the three (gibbet-like) 7's.

Gibbonsia (gi-bon′si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Wm. P. *Gibbons*, a California naturalist.] A genus of small blennies found among the seaweed-covered rocks along the coast of California. *G. elegans* is the common species.

Gibb's vector method. See ★*vector.*

gib-plate (jib′plāt), *n.* A plate or strap which holds in place the piece to which it is fastened and yet leaves it free to move in a prescribed direction.

Gid bladder-worm. See ★*bladder-worm.*

gidjee (gid′jē), *n.* A colonial form of ★*gidya.*

gidya (gid′yä), *n.* [Austral. aboriginal name.] The Victorian myall, *Acacia homalophylla.* Also called *gidjee.* See *myall.*

Gien pottery. See ★*pottery.*

gift, *n.*—**Indian gift,** a gift that may be reclaimed; a gift 'with a string.'—**Onerous gift,** in *law*, a gift conditioned upon the performance of something by the donee.

gig[1], *n.* **3.** (*e*) In machine-shop practice, a portable appliance for holding a piece of metal upon a machine and presenting it, successively, in two or more positions, to the cutting-tools: also used to assist in guiding the tools to the work. It is made in many forms and is used upon a great variety of machines. It is commonly employed in making standard parts of machines, tools, or motors.— **5.** In policy, a special combination of three numbers. See *policy*[2], 3.

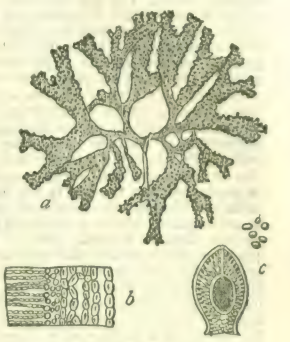
gigantize (jī-gan′tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gigantized*, ppr. *gigantizing.* [Gr. *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), giant, + *-ize.*] To cause to appear of giant proportions.

gigantoblast (jī-gan′tō-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), giant, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A specially large nucleated red blood-corpuscle of the megaloblastic type.

gigantocyte (jī-gan′tō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), giant, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A non-nucleated red blood-corpuscle of large size.

Gigantotermes (jī-gan-tō-tėr′mēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), a giant, + NL. *termes*, a white ant.] An extinct genus of white ants from the Jurassic lithographic slates of Bavaria.

Gigartina (jig-ärt-ī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Stackhouse, 1809), < Gr. *γίγαρτον*, a grape-stone.] A red seaweed, related to *Chondrus* or Irish moss. It occurs commonly on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and is abundant in the temperate and colder waters of Europe. It is used with other algæ for the manufacture of agar-agar.



Gigartina mamillosa.

a, plant, one third natural size; *b*, cross-section of a small portion of fertile frond, enlarged; *c*, vertical section of a tubercle and spores from the same, highly magnified.

gig-back (gig′bak), *n.* A quick-return motion; specifically, a mechanism for returning a saw-mill-carriage after the cut has been made, the return travel being at a higher speed than the cutting.

gig-bit (gig′bit), *n.* A straight cheek-bit with rein-rings at the ends of the mouthpiece and side-loops for the reins when using it as a curb.

gig-flock (gig′flok), *n.* The short fibers which are torn from the fabric during the process of gigging, or napping.

gigglement (gig′l-ment), *n.* [*giggle* + *-ment.*] Giggling.

gigglesome (gig′l-sum), *a.* [*giggle* + *-some.*] Inclined to giggle.

Gigli saw. See ★*saw.*

gigliato (jēl-yä′tō), *n.* [It., < *giglio*, < L. *lilium*, lily.] **1.** A silver coin of Sicily, of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Rhodes, and of the kings of Cyprus of the Lusignan line. It is named from the terminal embellishment of a cross on the reverse.—**2.** A Tuscan gold coin, the sequin, also called the *ruspo.*

gil, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *gill.*

Gila (hē′lä), *n.* [NL., < *Gila* (river).] A genus of cyprinoid fishes or chubs, found in the Gila river in Arizona, known as *hardtails.* The flesh is very dry and flat in flavor; the bones of the tail are long and slender, with a large caudal fin. *G. elegans* is the common species.—**Gila trout,** a name sometimes applied to *Gila elegans*, a cyprinoid fish found in the Gila river: unlike and unrelated to the trout.

gilbert (gil′bėrt), *n.* [Named for William *Gilbert* (1540–1603).] A proposed unit of magnetomotive force having the value $\frac{10}{4\pi} = .7958$ ampere-turn.

gilbertage (gil′bėr-tāj), *n.* A name proposed for the magnetomotive force, in gilberts, of a magnetic circuit: suggested by the term voltage for electromotive force. [Rare.]

Gilbertia (gil-bėr′ti-ä), *n.* A genus of serranoid fishes of the South Pacific Ocean.

Gilbertina (gil-bėr-tī′nä), *n.* [NL., named from Dr. Charles H. *Gilbert.*] A genus of small soft-bodied sculpins, extremely degenerate in structure, found in the deep waters of the channels of southern Alaska. *G. sigolutes* is the known species.

gil-cup, *n.* See ★*gill-cup.*

gild[1], *v. t.* **7.** To electroplate by depositing a layer of gold from an electric bath.—**8.** To eat the alloy out of (a low-grade gold) by means of an acid, leaving the fine gold on the surface.

gild[2], *n.* **3.** (*a*) In *phytogeog.*, one of several groups of plants which depend for their existence on other plants. The gilds (*G. genossenschaften*), according to Schimper, are four in number:

lianes, epiphytes, saprophytes, and parasites. See *epiphyte*, 1, ★*liana*, *parasite*, 2 (*c*), and *saprophyte*. (*b*) A group of species which, owing to their like adaptations under fit conditions, invade a new region together and in mass. *Pound and Clements.*

gilding, *n.*—**Chemical gilding**, gilding by immersion in a solution of a chemical compound of gold, without using an electric current.

gilding-metal (gil'ding-met″al), *n.* Rolled sheet-brass from which cartridge-shells are drawn.

gildo (gil'dō), *n.* [ML. (also *congildo*), < AS. *gegylda*, < *gyld*, a gild.] In Anglo-Saxon law, a member of a gild.

gilfish (gil'fish), *n.* The male salmon during the breeding-season.

gil-guy, *n.*—**To make a gil-guy**, to perform an unseamanlike piece of work.

Gilia, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Gilia*. For species known by other names see ★*bird's-eye*, 1 (*d*), ★*skunkweed*, and *standing-cypress*. —**Blue gilia**, the Californian *Gilia Chamissonis* and the related *G. capitata* and *G. achilleæfolia*. *G. Chamissonis* forms masses of bright deep blue in the fields near San Francisco; *G. capitata* (from which the former is not always distinguished) is a similar, more delicate plant known in cultivation, as is also *G. achilleæfolia*, a species with the leaves dissected like milfoil. All three have the flowers in heads, those of the last-named larger and less compact.—**Fringed gilia**. See ★*ground-pink*.—**Scarlet gilia**, *Gilia aggregata*, a species diffused from Nebraska to the Sierra Nevada of California and south to Texas and Mexico. It is a viscid plant, a biennial with stems 2 to 4 feet high, the leaves pinnately divided, the flowers in small clusters, standing out horizontally, the delicate corolla tubular with spreading border, 1 to 1½ inches long, predominantly scarlet.—**Tricolored gilia**. Same as ★*bird's-eye*, 1 (*d*).



Blue Gilia (*Gilia Chamissonis*).

a, plant, one fourth natural size; *b*, flower, natural size; *c*, fruiting calyx, natural size; *d*, seed, enlarged.

gilingan (gē-ling'gän), *n.* [Tagalog *gilingan* (*gilinggan*), < *giling*, grind in a mill.] In the Philippine Islands, a hand-mill for husking rice.

The grain is separated from the straw by thrashing, or by use of wind whenever possible, and is finally separated from the husk by pounding two or three times in a wooden mortar, called a "lusong," or by making use of a sort of handmill, called *guilingan*.
Gaz. Philippine Is., 1902, p. 71.

gill[1], *n.*—**Extrapulmonary gill**, in some snails, as *Ancylus*, a gill-like organ situated within the pulmonary sac and thought to be used for aqueous respiration.—**Pericardial gill**, in nudibranch mollusks, one of the folds on the dorsal wall of the pedicardium.—**Rectal gills**, a remarkable arrangement of tracheal gills in the rectum of the nymph of the dragon-fly. The rectum is lined with six double longitudinal ridges of either very delicate papillæ or lamellæ, both papillæ and lamellæ being provided with very numerous tracheal branches.—**Tracheal gills**. They are tubular or leaf-like expansions of the body integument, richly supplied with tracheal branches and with a very delicate integument through which the oxygenation of the blood or tracheal air is effected. These gills are common among the aquatic larvæ of certain groups of insects.

gill[4], *n.* 3. An English penny or quarter bit. [British Guiana.]

gill[6] (gil), *n.* [Compare *gillie*.] A fellow or 'cove': as, a queer *gill*. [Slang.]

gill-ale (jil'āl), *n.* [Compare *gill*[5] and *ale-hoof*.] The ground-ivy, *Glecoma hederacea*.

gill-basket (gil'bas″ket), *n.* A basket-like framework of cartilage which surrounds the branchial region in the cyclostomes or lampreys.

gill-books (gil'bůks), *n. pl.* The lamellate branchiæ of the king-crab. They are borne on appendages two to six of the abdomen and are protected by the enlarged first pair, which are united in the middle line.

gill-cup (gil' kup), *n.* A buttercup: usually in the plural. Also *gil-cup*, *gilt-cup*, and *gilty-cup*.

Gillellus (gi-lel' us), *n.* [NL., named from T. N. *Gill*, an American ichthyologist.] A genus of small fishes of the family *Dactyloscopidæ*, found among the reefs of Florida.

gillenin (gi-lē'nin), *n.* [*Gillen* + *-in*[2].] A substance said to be the active principle of American ipecac, *Porteranthus trifoliatus* (*Gillenia trifoliata* of Mœnch), and other species of *Porteranthus*. It is emetic.

gill-filter (gil'fil″tėr), *n.* In *ichth.*, one of the slender appendages attached to the inner sides of the gill-arches and serving to separate food from the water and to keep various small substances from the gills. *Nature*, Nov. 19, 1903, p. 64.

gill-fissure (gil'fish″ůr), *n.* Same as *gill-opening*.

gill-footed (gil'fůt″ed), *a.* Branchiopodous.

gill-fringe (gil'frinj), *n.* The branchial membrane or gill-filaments of fishes, on the outside of the gill-arches, and covered by the operculum.

gill-head (gil'hed), *n.* A machine for preparing flax for spinning. The stricks are combed out into slivers, which are then combined and combed into rovings.

gillingite (gil'ing-īt), *n.* [*Gillinge* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous ferric silicate, occuring in black masses with earthy fracture, from the Gillinge mine, Södermanland, Sweden.

gilling-thread (gil'ing-thred), *n.* A two or more ply twisted linen or cotton thread, used for making gilling nets.

gill-intestine (gil'in-tes″tin), *n.* The anterior, respiratory portion of the alimentary tract in primitive vertebrates, as opposed to the stomach-intestine, or digestive region. *Haeckel*, 1879.

gill-lamella (gil'lā-mel″ä), *n.* A flat, plate-shaped respiratory organ, as distinguished from a gill-filament; a gill-leaf or gill-leaflet.

gill-leaf (gil'lēf), *n.* Same as ★*gill-lamella*.

gill-leaflet (gil'lēf″let), *n.* Same as ★*gill-lamella*.

The ctenidium is made up of two rows of gill-plates or *gill-leaflets*, attached to a ctenidial axis. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1903, ser. B, p. 189.

gill-pore (gil'pōr), *n.* In *Balanoglossus*, a minute opening which places the cavity of a gill-pouch in communication with the exterior.

This [gill-pouch] in its turn opens to the exterior by a minute *gill-pore*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 85.

gill-pouch (gil'pouch), *n.* In *Balanoglossus*, one of a series of pouch-like cavities arranged in two longitudinal rows posterior to the collar, each communicating with the alimentary canal through a gill-slit and with the exterior through a gill-pore.

In most species of Balanoglossus each gill-slit may be said to open into its own atrial chamber or *gill-pouch*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 85.

gill-run (gil'run), *n.* Same as *gill*[5], 2.

gill-sheet (gil'shēt), *n.* The layer or sheet formed by the slivers of flax in a gilling-machine.

gill-spreader (gil'spred″ėr), *n.* Same as *gilling-machine*.

gill-teeth (gil'tēth), *n.* The spikes or teeth which project from the fallers in a gilling-machine.

gill-tuft (gil'tuft), *n.* A group of gill-filaments or of arborescent branchiæ, as in certain annelids.

gillyflower, *n.*—**Dame's-gillyflower**. Same as *dame's-violet*.—**Mock gillyflower**, the soapwort or bouncing-bet, *Saponaria officinalis*.—**Night-scented gillyflower**. Same as *dame's-violet*.—**Turkey gillyflower**, the African marigold, *Tagetes erecta*. See *marigold*, 1.

gilly-gaupus (gil″i-gâ'pus), *n.* A tall, awkward, foolish person. [Scotch.]

gilsonite (gil'son-īt), *n.* [From S. H. *Gilson* of Salt Lake City.] A very pure form of asphaltum obtained in considerable quantity in the Uinta valley, near Fort Duchesne, Utah.

gilt, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *guilt*.

gilt[1], *n.* 2. In *archery*, the innermost circle of the target; the gold.

gilt-cup (gilt'kup), *n.* Same as ★*gill-cup*.

gilty, *a.* A simplified spelling of *guilty*.

gimbal-joint (gim'bal-joint), *n.* A method of suspension which permits of motion about two axes in the same plane, at right angles to each other; a gimbal.

gimbal-ring (gim'bal-ring), *n.* A rynd; the piece on which the upper millstone rests and in the center of which is the cockeye, which rests on the spindle.

gimel (gim'el), *n.* [Heb. *gîmel*: see *gamma*.] The third letter of the Hebrew alphabet (ג), corresponding to the English *g* in *go*. Its numerical value is 3.

gimlet, *v. t.*—**To gimlet the anchor**, to turn the anchor around when it is hanging from the cat-head or hawse-pipe.

gimlet-bit (gim'let-bit), *n.* An auger-bit in which the cutting edges are drawn into the wood to be bored by a gimlet-point which pierces in advance of the paring-edges.

gimlet-wood (gim'let-wůd), *n.* The fluted gum or gimlet-gum, *Eucalyptus salubris*, so called from the twisted, fluted structure of the stem.

gimp[1], *n.* 3. In *angling*, a line in which fine wire is woven, or which is bound or wound with wire to increase its strength.—**Gimp lace**. See ★*lace*.

gimp[1], *v. t.* 2. To weave or bind wire into a fabric or cord to stiffen it.

gin-cut (jin'kut), *a.* Noting cotton that has been damaged or cut by the saw-gin.

ginfuku (gin-fō'kō), *n.* [Jap., < *gin*, silver, + *fuku*, belly.] One of the gymnodont fishes of Japan, *Spheroides sceleratus*.

ginger[1]. **I.** *n.*—**Amada ginger**. Same as *mango ginger* (which see, under *ginger*[1]).—**Broad-leaved ginger**, *Zinziber Zerumbet*. See ★*awapuhi*, 1.—**Chinese ginger**, the rhizomes of *Languas zingiberina* (*Alpinia zingiberina* of Baker), which when boiled and preserved in syrup, or candied, form a well-known sweetmeat.—**Egyptian ginger**, *Caladium Colocasia*. See *taro*[1].—**Native ginger**, in Queensland, *Languas cærulea* (*Hellenia cærulea* of Robert Brown), so named because the whole plant, as well as the rhizome, has the scent and pungency of ginger.—**Wild ginger**. (*b*) Any American species of *Asarum*. (*c*) In the West Indies, any one of several species belonging to the genera *Costus* and *Alpinia* (*Renealmia* of many authors).

II. *a.*—**Ginger brandy**, a cordial made of brandy strongly impregnated with ginger.

ginger[1] (jin'jėr), *v. t.* [*ginger*, *n.*] To put some 'ginger' into (a person); shake up; revive.

gingerbread, *n.* **II.** *a.* Having a fanciful shape, such as is often given to gingerbread; showy but unsubstantial or inartistic: (see *gingerbread-work*); as, *gingerbread* fittings on a yacht.

ginger-grass, *n.*—**Oil of ginger-grass**. See ★*oil*.

ginger-leaf (jin'jėr-lēf), *n.* Same as *turkey* ★*mullen*.

gingerline (jin'jėr-līn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *gingelline*, *gingeline*. ★*gingioline*; altered (by assimilation to *ginger*), from It. *giuggiolino*, of same meaning, another use of *giuggiolino*, an East Indian plant, gingili, < Hindi and Marathi *jinjāli*, Ar. *juljulān*, Sp. *aljonjoli*, etc.: see *gingili* and ★*aljonjoli*.] **I.** *a.* Of a reddish-yellow color; ginger-colored. [Seventeenth century.]

II. *n.* The color itself; also a cloth of this color. It was among the stuffs supplied to the North American Indians "for breeches and jackets" by the traders. *A. M. Earle*, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 114.

gingerol (jin'jėr-ōl), *n.* [*ginger* + *-ol*.] A colorless liquid, C_5H_8O(?), with the characteristic pungent taste of *Zinziber Zingiber*, from the root of which it is extracted.

ginger-plant (jin'jėr-plant), *n.* The tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*.

ginger-roll (jin'jėr-rōl), *n.* A whalemen's term for the folds under the throat and belly of the humpback, finback, and sulphur-bottom whales.

ginger-root (jin'jėr-röt), *n.* The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*.

gingery (jin'jėr-i), *a.* Ginger-like in properties or appearance: hence, hot; pungent in taste; spicy.

gingivolabial (jin-jī-vō-lā'bi-al), *a.* [L. *gingiva*, gum, + *labium*, lip, + *-al*.] Relating to both gums and lips. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 124.

gingkoic (ging-kō'ik), *a.* [*gingko* + *-ic*.] Derived from gingko.—**Gingkoic acid**, a colorless, crystalline compound, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$, melting at 35° C. It occurs in the fruit of *Ginkgo biloba*.

gingko-nut (ging'kō-nut), *n.* A nut or fruit of the gingko-tree, *Ginkgo biloba*.

ginglymoarthrodia (jing″- or ging″li-mō-ärthrō'di-ä), *n.*; pl. *ginglymoarthrodiæ* (-ē). [NL., < *ginglymus* + *arthrodia*.] An articulation which has both a sliding and a hinge motion.

Ginkgoaceæ (ging-gō-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1897), < *Ginkgo* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gymnospermous plants constituting the order *Ginkgoales* and typified by the genus *Ginkgo*: the maidenhair-tree family. It is very anomalous and archaic in most of its characters, and is remarkable in having reproduction effected through the medium of motile spermatozoids, as in the *Cycadaceæ*. *Ginkgo* is the only living genus, but a number of extinct genera, as *Jeanpaulia*, *Czekanowskia*, *Rhipidopsis*, and *Whittleseya*, carry it back to the Paleozoic and connect it with the *Cordaitaceæ*.

ginkgoaceous (ging-gō-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the plant family *Ginkgoaceæ*.

Ginkgoales (ging-gō-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1897), < *Ginkgo* + *-ales*.] An order

of gymnospermous plants containing the family ★*Ginkgoaceæ* only (which see). See also *Ginkgo*, *Jeanpaulia*, *Whittleseya*, and ★*Cordaitales*.

gin-mill[2] (jin′mil), *n.* A cotton-gin.

ginner[2] (jin′ėr), *n.* One who gins cotton or clears it from the seed.

The crop, according to the *ginners*, is 9,996,300 bales, and, according to the canvassing agents, 9,954,106 bales, of an average gross weight of 500 pounds.
N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 6, 1903.

ginnery (jin′ę-ri), *n.* [*gin*[4] + *-ery*.] An establishment for the ginning of cotton.

The location of the steam-plant for both *ginnery* and oil-mill at the latter place removes a potent source of danger from the *ginnery*.
L. L. Lamborn, Cottonseed Products, p. 31.

ginny-carriage, *n.* 2. A low two-wheeled basket-phaeton, hung on coil-springs.

gin-pole (jin′pōl), *n.* A pole, secured by guy-ropes, to the top of which tackle for lifting heavy weights is fastened.

gin-pulley (jin′půl″i), *n.* The sheave or wheel of a gin-block; also, the block itself.

gin-race (jin′rās), *n.* The circular track made by a gin-horse.

gin-roller (jin′rō″lėr), *n.* One of the rollers between which cotton is drawn when it is ginned.

gin-saw (jin′sâ), *n.* One of a set of circular saws used in a cotton-gin.

ginseng, *n.* Several plants not botanically related to the ginseng have been so named as possessing similar medical properties, as, in Georgia, the sunflower-like composite *Tetragonotheca helianthoides*. — **American ginseng**, *Panax quinquefolius* (see *ginseng*), native in the wooded country from Maine through Canada to Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, and southward, but in the South Atlantic and Gulf states only in the mountains. In many parts of this area it is nearly extinct. The root has long been exported (mostly to China) from Canada and the United States, the export from the latter from 1858 to 1896 exceeding a total value of $20,000,000, the amount decreasing, but the price rising during the period. In recent times it



American Ginseng (*Panax quinque folius*).
One fourth natural size.

has been successfully cultivated in the United States. It requires partial shade, which may be afforded either by trees or by lath sheds. The seeds will not germinate till the second season, and not at all if they once become dry. The roots most in demand are large and heavy, with the fewest possible branches except when, by forking, the human form is imitated. According to Korean authority the American ginseng is inert as compared with the Chinese. In China it is graded below the Korean, apparently about with the 'native.' It is little esteemed in medicine in America. — **Blue ginseng**, the blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. — **Horse-ginseng**, the horse-gentian, *Triosteum perfoliatum*. — **Japanese ginseng**, that produced in Japan: graded lowest in China, and regarded as comparatively inert. It is said to be frequently adulterated with the root of *Campanula glauca*, etc. — **Korean ginseng**, that produced in Korea, chiefly under cultivation: it is graded next to the Manchurian and is similar in its properties. The cultivated root is said to be smaller than the san-sam or wild ginseng. — **Native ginseng**, in China, a third grade grown near the borders of Korea, said to be used mainly to adulterate the Korean ginseng. — **White ginseng**. Same as *horse-*★*ginseng*. — **Yellow ginseng**. Same as *blue* ★*ginseng*, referring probably to the color of the root.

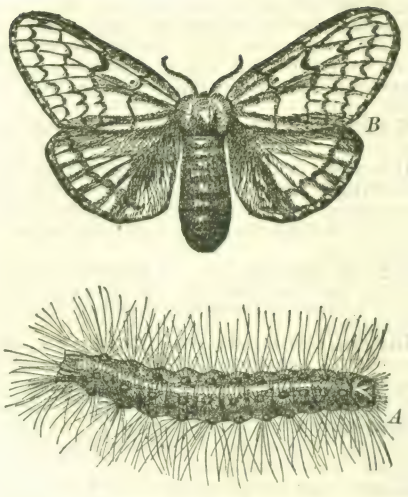
Giottesque (jot-tēs′), *a.* [*Giotto* di Bondone (1276–1337).] Of or pertaining to Giotto, or resembling his work.

Giottesque frescoes of the Franciscan legends.
N. and Q., 10th ser., I. 220.

gipsy-combs (jip′si-kōmz), *n.* The wild teazel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

gipsy-flower (jip′si-flou″ėr), *n.* The hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*.

gipsy-moth, *n.* Its larva is very destructive to the foliage of orchard, shade, and forest trees. A naturalist,



Gipsy-moth (*Porthetria dispar*).
A, larva; *B*, female moth. Slightly reduced. (After Ratzeburg.)

experimenting with this insect at Medford, Mass., in 1869, accidentally allowed it to escape, and it has become thoroughly established in the country around Boston, where it has done much damage.

gipsy-rose (jip′si-rōz), *n.* Same as *Egyptian rose* (which see under *rose*[1]).

gipsy-weed (jip′si-wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *bugle-weed*. — 2. The speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*.

giraffe, *n.* 5. Same as ★*giraffe-fever*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 400.

Giraffe camel, giraffe-necked camel. See ★*camel*.

giraffe-fever (ji-raf′fē″vėr), *n.* Same as *dengue*.

giraffesque (ji-raf-esk′), *a.* [*giraffe* + *-esque*.] Giraffe-like in coloration or height.

Protective coloration in large animals is illustrated by the Somali giraffe (well shown by one of Lord Delamere's photographs of a *giraffesque* thicket).
Nature, April 14, 1904, p. 555.

giraffine (ji-raf′in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a giraffe; giraffe-like.

Professor Ray Lankester has diagnosed it [the Okapi] as a *giraffine* animal. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, March, 1902, p. 429.

II. *n.* A giraffe-like animal. [Rare.]

It [the Okapi] is a *giraffine*, horned in the male.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 625.

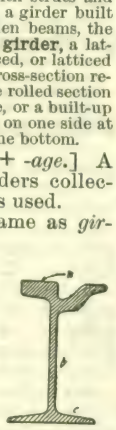
gird[1], *n.* 2. Twist, used for binding together the fibers of yarn in the process of spinning. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 296.

girder[1], *n.* — **Equivalent girder**, in *naval arch.*, a hypothetical girder whose flanges are equal to the decks and bottom of a ship and whose web is equal to the sides and other vertical parts: used in calculating the longitudinal strength of a vessel. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 348. — **Half-lattice girder.** See ★*lattice-girder*. — **Open-web girder**, a built girder in which the web is composed of a framework like a truss with struts and ties. See *web*, 5 (*d*). — **Sandwich girder**, a girder built up with an iron web-plate between wooden beams, the whole being bolted together. — **Skeleton girder**, a latticed girder; a girder having an open, braced, or latticed web. — **Z-girder**, a girder of which the cross-section resembles the capital letter Z; either a single rolled section having a web and one flange on each side, or a built-up section made of a web-plate and an angle on one side at the top and an angle on the other side at the bottom.

girderage (gėr′dėr-āj), *n.* [*girder* + *-age*.] A group or system of girders; girders collectively; the total number of girders used.

girder-beam (gėr′dėr-bēm), *n.* Same as *girder*[1], 2. Also called *girth-beam*.

girder-rail (gėr′dėr-rāl), *n.* A railway-rail having a deep web, flat base, and wide and shallow top, adapted to wheels with small flanges. It is used in electric railroads where the rails must be laid in a paved street or asphalted or macadamized road.



Girder-rail.
a, tread; *b*, web, *c*, base.

girdle[1], *n.* 10. A ring made round the trunk of a tree by the removal of the bark either purposely or accidentally. — 11. In earthworms, the cingulum or clitellum. — **Neptune's girdle**, in *med.*, a form of wet-pack applied to the upper part of the abdomen. — **Pin and girdle.** See ★*pin*[1].

girdle-pain (gėr′dl′pain), *n.* A painful girdle-sensation.

girdle-sensation (gėr′dl-sen-sā″shọn), *n.* A feeling of constriction as if a belt were drawn closely round the body: a symptom common in certain diseases of the spinal cord.

girdle-worm (gėr′dl-wėrm), *n.* Same as ★*cranberry-girdler*.

Girella (ji-rel′ą), *n.* [NL., for **Gyrella* (?), < L. *gyrus*, gyre, + *-ella*.] A genus of perch-like fishes of the family *Kyphosidæ*, found on both shores of the Pacific. The species are herbivorous, feeding on plants by means of their movable incisors. *G. nigricans* is the greenfish of the coast of California.

Girellinæ (jir-e-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Girella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes typified by the genus *Girella*.

girl, *n.* — **One's best girl**, one's sweetheart. [Colloq., U. S.] — **Hired girl**, a domestic maid-servant. — **Second girl**, a domestic servant whose duties are chiefly housework and waiting at table, the cook being considered 'first girl.' [Colloq., U. S.] — **Summer girl**, one of the young ladies who congregate at the summer resorts. [Colloq., U. S.]

girling (gėr′ling), *n.* Same as *gilling*[2].

girn[2] (gėrn), *n.* [A metathesis of *grin*[2].] A trap or snare for catching animals, birds, etc.: also used figuratively. [Scotch.]

girn[2] (gėrn), *v. t.* [*girn*[2], *n.*] To entrap or ensnare by, or as if by, a girn. [Scotch.]

giro (jē′rō), *n.* [It., < L. *gyrus:* see *gyre*.] A round; a turn; a short tour.

Our days here are passed quite deliciously. We see a few beautiful pictures or other objects of interest, . . . and afterwards we have a *giro* in our gondola, enjoying the air and the sight of marvellous Venice.
George Eliot, in Cross, Life of George Eliot, III. 329.

girofle (zhē-rō′fl), *n.* [F.: see *gillyflower*.] The French for *clove*[4]. — **Essence of girofle**, oil of cloves.

girofléе (zhē-rō-flā′), *n.* [F. *giroflée*, gillyflower.] 1. The clove-pink, a species of *Dianthus*.

Out of the rich red soil underneath the trees are springing violets and narcissus and *giroflés*.
The Outlook, Sept. 2, 1899, p. 65.

2. A basic coal-tar color of the azonium-chlorid type. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a reddish violet. Also called *methylene-violet* and *fuchsia*.

girouette (jir-ö-et′), *n.* [F. *girouette*, earlier *gyrouette*, *gyrouet*, prob. < It. *giro* (< L. *gyrus*), a turning, + *-ouette* as in *pirouette*, a top.] A weathercock; hence, one who is given to frequent change, as in opinions, purpose, etc.; an inconstant person.

girt[1] (gėrt), *n.* A beam; a small girder; a crosspiece in a frame. [Colloq.]

girt[2] (gėrt), *v. t.* [*girt*[2], *n.*] 1. To measure or have a girth of: as, the tree *girts* eight feet. — 2. To measure by a girding-line.

girth, *n.* — **Combination girth**, a harness girth fitted with loops and buckles at each end: a substitute for the two girths. — **Fitzwilliam girth**, a riding-saddle girth composed of one broad piece of web, with two buckles at each end.

girth, *v. t.* 2. To encircle or surround with a measuring-line, as in measuring moldings, etc.

girth-beam (gėrth′bēm), *n.* A girder.

girth-stretcher (gėrth′strech″ėr), *n.* A device for stretching saddle-girths.

girth-web (gėrth′web), *n.* The strong webbing of which girths are made.

girt-line, *n.* 2. A boundary or bounding line. — **Hammock girt-lines** (*naut.*), lines on which scrubbed hammocks are stopped up to dry.

girt-wheel (gėrt′hwēl), *n.* The narrow drum under a hand-press which winds and unwinds the leather bands which move alternately in and out the bed of the press which upholds the form of type.

gisement[1] (jīz′ment), *n.* Same as ★*gistment* or *agistage* (which see).

gisement[2] (zhēz-moṅ′), *n.* [F., < *giser*, lie.] The way in which a thing lies; position; bearing.

gisernet†, *n.* See *guisarme*.

Gisortia (ji-sôr′ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < (?) F. *Gisors*, a town in France.] A genus of platypodous gastropods from the Eocene Tertiary rocks, belonging to the family *Ovulidæ* and characterized by large, thick shells with short convolute spire.

Gissocrinus (ji-sok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γείσσον*, *γείσον*, eaves, cornice, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *crinoid*).] A Paleozoic genus of fistulate crinoids belonging to the family *Cyathocrinidæ*. They have a short calyx with a long, laterally folded ventral sac and regularly bifurcating arms.

gist[3] (jist), *v. t.* An aphetic form of *agist* (which see).

gistment† (gist′ment), *n.* An aphetic form of *agistment*.

gitana (hē-tä′nä), *n.* [Sp., fem. of *gitano*.] A Gipsy woman.

gitano (hē-tä′nō), *n.* [Sp., < L. **Ægyptanus*, equiv. to *Ægyptianus*, Egyptian, whence ult. E. *Gipsy*.] In Spain, a Gipsy (man).

githagism (gith′ą-jizm), *n.* A disease supposed to be caused by eating the seeds of the corncockle, *Lychnis* (*Agrostemma*) *Githago*.

These seeds contain a poisonous sapotoxine-like substance, and are regarded in Europe as the cause of the chronic poisoning or disease of man and animals which is known as *githagism*.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 307.

Gitocrangon (git-ō-kran′gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γείτων*, akin to, like, + *καραγγών*, a shrimp or prawn.] A problematical fossil described as a genus of decapod crustaceans from the Upper Devonian rocks of Thuringia.

Giton (gī′ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γείτων*, a neighbor, neighboring; prob. (like *γείος*, adj., indigenous) < *γῆ*, earth, land.] A genus of freshwater eel-like fishes found in the waters of Brazil. They belong to the family *Gymnotidæ*.

giulio (jō′lyō), *n.* [It., < L. *Julius*.] A papal silver coin, one tenth of a scudo: apparently so called from Pope Julius II.

giustina (jös-tē′nä), *n.* [It., < L. *Justina*.] A Venetian silver coin of the value of 11 lire. —**Giustina maggiore,** a Venetian silver coin equal to 160 soldi: first struck in 1571, and named from St. Giustina, on whose name-day (Oct. 7) the battle of Lepanto was fought in that year.—**Giustina minore,** a Venetian silver coin also imitated by Cesare d'Este, Duke of Modena (1597–1628).

giv, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *give*.

give[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**Give way together!** (*naut.*), an order for all the oarsmen in a boat to pull in unison.—**To give it hot,** to chastise severely. [Slang.]—**To give time,** to extend the time, as for the paymentof a debt or the fulfilment of a contract.—**To give umbrage,** to offend.

II. *intrans.*—**To give and take,** to be as ready to give as to receive; even up by fair exchange, as of courtesies, hard knocks, etc.; give tit for tat.—**To give best,** to give in; give up the contest; acknowledge superiority. [Australia.]

give-ale (giv′āl), *n.* [*give* (AS. *gifu*), gift, + *ale*.] A memorial festival formerly observed annually in some parts of Kent, England, the cost being defrayed from funds which had been bequeathed for the purpose.

The *giveales* . . . were the legacies of individuals, and . . . entirely gratuitous; though some of them might be in addition to a common *giveale* before established in the parish . . . . "I will that my heires shall have five yards of land lying in Longfield, and five yards in Pettefield, upon condition that they make a yearly *geveail* on Trinity Sunday of 5 bushels of wheat, and 1 seame of barley. . . ."
Archæologia, XII. 13, 14.

give-and-take (giv′and-tak′), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The practice of giving and taking on equal or fair terms; a mutual making of concessions or allowances; exchange, as of ideas, civilities, repartee, jests, banter, etc.; a giving of tit-for-tat.

II. *a.* Characterized by a spirit of giving and taking on fair terms, as in evening up advantages and disadvantages; marked by mutual concession: as, a give-and-take policy. —**Give-and-take plate,** in *horse-racing*, a prize for a race in which the horses carry weight according to their height, those above a certain standard carrying more than those below that standard.

give-away (giv′a-wā″), *n.* **1.** An inadvertent or unconscious betrayal of one's self or one's secrets. [Slang, U. S.]—**2.** A game of drafts or checkers in which the players endeavor to give away their men, the moves being such as to force the adversary to take them; the losing game of checkers.

Givetian (ji-vē′shian), *a.* In *geol.*, noting a subdivision of the Devonian system in Belgium and the north of France, named from Givet. It constitutes the upper part of the Middle Devonian, and is equivalent to the *Stringocephalus* limestone of the Eifel, and the Torquay and Plymouth limestones of Devonshire.

gizzard-fish (giz′ärd-fish), *n.* A whitefish, *Coregonus clupeiformis*, found in the Great Lakes.

G. L. An abbreviation of *Grand Lodge*.

glabellad (glā-bel′ad), *adv.* [*glabella* + *-ad*[3].] Toward the glabella.

glabello-inial (glā-bel″ō-in′i-al), *a.* In *anthrop.*, pertaining to both the glabella and the inion: as, the *glabello-inial* length, the distance between the glabella and the inion.

glabello-occipital (glā-bel″ō-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* In *anthrop.*, pertaining to both the glabella and the occiput; as, the *glabello-occipital* length, the maximum length of the head measured from the glabella to the occiput.

glabreity (glā-brē′i-ti), *n.* See *glabrity*.

glabrescent (glā-bres′ent), *a.* [*glabr-ous* + *-escent*.] In *bot.*, becoming glabrous, as organs that are hairy in the bud or young state and glabrous with age.

glacial, *a.* **3.** Of or relating to a glacier or an ice-sheet.—**4.** In *chem.*, assuming the solid state as a result of concentration: used chiefly of certain acids (as acetic, sulphuric, and phosphoric acids) which are commonly seen as liquids but solidify at low temperatures when concentrated by removal of water. In the case of phosphoric acid, water is not only removed by evaporation but is also evolved by the chemical decomposition of orthophosphoric acid, which is thus converted into metaphosphoric acid, the epithet *glacial* being applied to the latter.—**Croll's glacial theory,** an attempt by Croll to account for the existence of a glacial period by the known changes in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit. The maxima occur once in 100,000 to 200,000 years. At such periods there is an increased difference in the relative lengths of winter and summer. At the extreme the winters are 33 days longer than the summers and the sun's distance from the earth is 99,300,000 miles. It is argued that the extreme cold of such long winters might not be neutralized by the summer temperatures sufficiently to melt away the accumulated snow and ice.—**Glacial boundary,** the line which separates the intraglacial from the extraglacial field.—**Glacial climate, deposit, erosion.** See ★*climate*, etc.—**Glacial humor,** vitreous humor.—**Glacial hypothesis, glacial theory,** in *geol.*, the theory which accounts for the distribution of drifts and erratic boulders and for the scoring of the underlying rock-surface by the former extension of glaciers and ice-sheets: opposed to the ★*iceberg theory*.—**Glacial lake.** See ★*lake*[1].—**Glacial meal,** rock-flour formed by the grinding action of a glacier or coming from a glacier.—**Glacial mill.** Same as *moulin*.—**Glacial period.** Same as *glacial epoch* (which see, under *glacial*).—**Glacial planing,** the reduction of a rocky mass to a comparatively smooth surface by glacial erosion.—**Glacial scoring,** the scratching and grooving of a rock-surface by glacial erosion.—**Glacial scratches,** lines scored upon a rock-surface by sand and gravel which are dragged over it by a glacier. See *striation*, 2.—**Glacial terrace.** See ★*terrace*[1].—**Glacial theory.** See ★*glacial hypothesis*.

glacialism (glā′shial-izm), *n.* [*glacial* + *-ism*.] The scientific theory of the occurrence and action of glaciers.

glacialized (glā′shial-īzd), *a.* Having been affected by glaciers.

glaciate, *v. t.* **4.** To act upon by a glacier.

glacic (glā′sik), *a.* [L. *glacies*, ice, + *-ic*.] Same as *glacial*.

glacier, *n.* **2.** A vessel for holding ice and cooling wine.—**Alpine glacier,** a glacier of the type now characteristic of the Alps; a glacier which is fed by snow and névé gathered in an amphitheater and moving down a valley; a valley glacier.—**Cliff glacier,** a glacier which occupies a relatively small depression in the side of a mountain or in the escarpment of a plateau and rarely descends much below the snow-line. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 242. — **Continental glacier,** a sheet of ice which covers a large part of a continent, such as that which now covers Greenland, or that which covered northeastern North America in the glacial period; an ice-sheet.—**Dead glacier,** a stagnant glacier; a fossil glacier. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 705.—**Fossil glacier,** in *geol.*, a term which has been applied by Toll and other Russian geologists to the remains of the Pleistocene ice-sheet on the coastal plains of northern Siberia. These ice-beds lie under a thin layer of soil which bears a vegetation, rest upon a ground moraine, and may be interbedded with frozen clays. From the frozen soil above this old ice carcasses of the mammoth and the hairy rhinoceros have been obtained, retaining flesh, skin, and hair. Also called *stone-ice, rock-ice,* and *dead-ice*.—**Hanging glacier,** a glacier of small size on so steep a slope that the ice breaks off and falls from its lower end. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 540.—**Laurentide glacier,** a glacier originating in the Laurentian highland of Canada.—**Malaspina glacier,** a piedmont glacier in Alaska, between Mount St. Elias and the sea, extending over an area of 1,500 square miles; hence, any piedmont glacier.—**Piedmont glacier,** the lower outspreading part of a large glacier on low land, fed by alpine glaciers from neighboring mountain valleys. The Malaspina glacier of Alaska, near Mount St. Elias, is of this type.—**Plateau glacier,** a glacier or ice-sheet which covers a plateau, is fed by the snowfall on its own surface (not from higher névé reservoirs), and is usually bordered or fringed by one or more descending valley glaciers. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 536.—**Recemented glacier,** a glacier formed of recompacted ice which has fallen down a cliff (as at the mouth of a hanging valley) from a higher glacier. Also called *regenerated glacier*.—**Reconstructed glacier,** a glacier formed by regelation of the snow and ice of avalanches. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 242.—**Regenerated glacier.** Same as *recemented* ★*glacier*.—**Tidal glacier.** Same as *tide-water* ★*glacier*.—**Tide-water glacier,** a glacier which reaches down to tide-water and is capable of producing icebergs. —**Valley glacier,** a glacier which occupies a valley and is fed from a névé reservoir, in distinction from a plateau or a piedmont glacier; an alpine glacier.

glacier-bed (glā′shiėr-bed), *n.* The surface over which a glacier moves. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 64.

glacier-burst (glā′shiėr-bėrst), *n.* The sudden release of a reservoir of water which has been impounded within or by a glacier. The melting of the ice may set free vast and destructive floods. *Nature*, Sept. 29, 1904, p. 541.

glacier-face (glā′shiėr-fās), *n.* The ice-cliff at the front or lower end of a tide-water glacier.

Nothing but *glacier-face* lined the coast, and the ice flowed down in curving lines as far as the eye could reach. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 122.

glacier-grain (glā′shiėr-grān), *n.* **1.** The granular texture of glacier-ice.—**2.** One of the grains of ice in a glacier. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 32.

glacier-ice (glā′shiėr-īs), *n.* The ice of a glacier. It is peculiar in having a granular crystalline structure unlike that of pond-ice.

glacierist (glā′shiėr-ist), *n.* [*glacier* + *-ist*.] One who is specially versed in the knowledge of glaciers.

glacier-lake (glā′shiėr-lāk), *n.* A lake formed between the margin of a glacier and an encircling rim of land. A glacier-lake may be produced by the advance of an ice-front against the course of natural drainage.

The former occurrence of a number of *glacier-lakes* or "extra-morainic" lakes, such as are produced whenever a glacier or ice-sheet advances against or across the general slope of a country and impounds the natural drainage.
Nature, Aug. 28, 1902, p. 424.

glacier-milk (glā′shiėr-milk), *n.* The whitish water of a stream which issues from a glacier and is colored by suspended silt or rock-flour.

glacier-mill (glā′shiėr-mil), *n.* Same as *moulin*. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 310.

glacier-silt (glā′shiėr-silt), *n.* Extremely fine rock-waste or rock-flour ground by a glacier from its bed, washed out by a glacial stream, and deposited in quiet water beyond.

glacification (glas″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [L. *glacies*, ice, + *-fication*.] **1.** The process of changing water or snow into ice.—**2.** The formation of glaciers. *Tyndall*.

glaciofluvial (glā-shiọ̄-flö′vi-al), *a.* [L. *glacies*, ice, + *fluvius*, river: see *fluvial*.] Of or relating to processes or deposits which involve the action of glacial streams or of streams heading glaciers. *Amer. Geol.*, May, 1903, p. 285.

glaciofluviatile (glā-shiọ̄-flö′vi-ạ-til), *a.* Same as ★*glaciofluvial*.

glaciomarine (glā-shiọ̄-ma-rēn′), *a.* [L. *glacies*, ice, + *marinus*, of the sea.] Of or relating to processes or deposits which involve the joint action of glaciers and the sea, or the action of glaciers in the sea.

glaciometer (glā-shi-om′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *glacies*, ice, + Gr. *μέτρον*, meter.] Any device or object which serves to measure the movement of a glacier.

glade[1], *n.*—**Cedar glades.** See ★*cedar brakes*.

gladiolar (glā-dī′ọ̄-lär), *a.* [*gladiolus* + *-ar*[3].] Relating to the gladiolus, or the portion of the breast-bone lying between the manubrium and the xiphoid cartilage. [Rare.]

gladkaite (glad′kạ̈-īt), *n.* An eruptive rock forming dikes in the Gladkaia-Sopka ridge of dunite at the head-waters of the Travianta river, in the northern Urals. It consists of plagioclase (oligoclase-albite) in largest amount, together with biotite, muscovite, hornblende, epidote, magnetite, and apatite. *Duparc and Pearce*, cited in Nature, June 22, 1905, p. 192.

Gladstonianism (glad-stō′ni-ạn-izm), *n.* The policy or policies of W. E. Gladstone (1809–98), a Liberal statesman of Great Britain.

gladsum, *a.* A simplified spelling of *gladsome*.

glady (glā′di), *a.* [*glade* + *-y*[1].] Having glades; abounding in glades.

glairigenous (glār-ij′e-nus), *a.* [*glair* + *-i-* + *-genous*.] Giving rise to glairin or mucus.

glam[2], *n.* **2.** A clamp used in the old method of castrating horses.

glamourous (glam′ọ̄-rus), *a.* Full of glamour or alluring charm.

glance, *n.* **6.** In *railroading*, an incline or shoot made of timber, erected on a mountain-side and designed to cause snow which slides down the mountain to glance or turn aside from the track. [Northwestern U. S.]—**7.** In *cricket*, a stroke by which, instead of being hit, the ball is allowed to strike the bat and to be deflected from it, usually to the leg side; a glide.—**Northern glance.** A sailors' name for the aurora borealis.

glance, *v. t.* **4.** In *metal-working*, to polish very highly; burnish; planish.—**5.** In *cricket*, to allow (the ball) to meet the bat and to be deflected from it, usually to the leg side.

glance-cobalt (glans′kō″bâlt), *n.* Same as *cobalt-glance* or *cobaltite*.

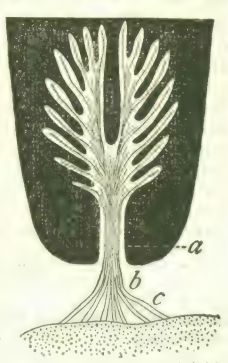
glance-fish (glans′fish), *n.* A common name of *Lampris luna*, a cosmopolitan fish found in open waters of the Atlantic and Pacific; the opah.

glance-pitch (glans′pich), *n.* A lustrous bituminous mineral allied to asphaltum and bitumen.

glancer (glan′sėr), *n.* Same as ★*fender-skid*.

glance-stroke (glans′strōk), *n.* In *cricket*, a stroke by which the ball is turned in its course, usually to the leg side, by playing it with the surface of the bat held slantwise. See ★*glance*, *n.*, 7.

gland, *n.*, 4. (*c*) The sliding member of an engine stuffing-box, by which the packing is compressed against the rod by endwise pressure from the bolts or nut.—5. In *founding:* (*a*) A clamp; a hooked bar used for clamping together the parts of a molder's flask. (*b*) A plate through which the ends of a binding-band or clevis pass; a clip.—**Accessory glands of the vasa deferentia,** in *entom.*, certain glands, differing greatly in shape and number with the different orders of insects, whose secretions mix with the semen or form spermatophores. In many insects there is only a single pair; in others there are many; in some they are branched.—**Adhesive glands,** in *entom.*, certain glands, occurring in bees and ants, connected with the poison-glands and corresponding to the tubular glands of the *Orthoptera* which secrete the glue with which the eggs are fastened together. — **Adrenal gland.** Same as *adrenal, n.*—**Albumin glands,** glandular developments in the ventral body-wall in the generative segments of some earthworms. They probably secrete the albuminous matter found in the cocoon. Also called *capsulogenous glands.*—**Alkaline glands,** in *entom.*, those glands which in the aculeate *Hymenoptera*, as the bees, secrete a feebly alkaline substance which, with the acid product of other glands, makes the poison of the sting.—**Alluring glands,** in *entom.*, scent-glands, occurring in the males of certain insects, the odor from which is supposed to attract or excite the females. They are more abundant in the *Lepidoptera*, but have also been found in certain *Trichoptera* and *Orthoptera*. The androconia may be alluring, and alluring glands may occur in various parts of the abdomen or in the front or hind legs. In the *Lepidoptera* they are usually connected with tufts or pencils of hair, concealed or unconcealed, which serve to distribute the odor.—**Anal glands.** (*a*) and (*b*). See *anal.* (*c*) In *entom.*, paired or single glands situated near the rectum and usually connected with it. The secretion of these glands is frequently fetid in odor, and they then function as repugnatorial organs.—**Antennal gland,** the gland upon the basal joint of the second antenna in most *Crustacea*. It seems to be wanting only in the *Isopoda*. —**Antennary gland,** in *Arthropoda*, the green-gland, an organ at the base of each antenna by which the function of renal excretion is performed.—**Blandin's glands.** Same as *Nuhn's* ★*glands.*—**Bulbocavernous glands.** Same as *Cowperian glands* (which see, under *Cowperian*). —**Byssus gland,** the gland, situated in or on the foot, which secretes the silky byssus by means of which *Mytilus, Lima, Pinna,* and other lamellibranchs are anchored to foreign bodies. —**Caudal gland,** a gland situated near the base of the tail; in mammals, same as *perineal* ★*gland.* —**Cervical glands.** (*a*) The lymphatic glands in the neck. (*b*) In *Uncinaria*, a pair of pear-shaped bodies of unknown function, which lie one on each side of the pharynx and probably open externally near the mouth. —**Conglobate gland.** (*b*) In *entom.*, a gland, the function of which is not known, connected with the male genitalia of the cockroach and opening separately from the ejaculatory duct.—**Corrosive glands,** in *entom.*, certain anal glands possessed by the adults of some beetles, particularly certain *Carabidæ*, from which a corrosive fluid is expelled as a means of defense. *Brachinus, Agonum, Pherosophus, Galerita, Helluo, Paussus, Ozæna, Cerapterus, Staphylinus, Stenus, Ocypus, Lacon,* and other genera possess these glands, and *Mormolyce phyllodes*, a species of Java, is said to secrete a fluid so corrosive that it paralyzes the fingers for twenty-four hours.—**Coxal glands.** (*a*) In *Peripatus*, a series of pairs of glands lying in the lateral compartments of the body-cavity, their ducts opening on the lower surfaces of the legs. They vary in the two sexes and in different species. (*b*) Eversible repugnatorial glands situated in the coxa of certain of the lower insects, as the *Symphyla* and *Synaptera*. See *defensive* ★*glands.*—**Defensive glands,** certain eversible glands often found among the *Insecta*, which are also called repugnatorial glands. They are situated in many different parts of the body and are usually simple evaginable hypodermic pouches which when everted give forth a disagreeable odor which is supposed to be protective. See *repugnatorial pores*, under *repugnatorial.*—**Dermal glands,** the skin-glands of insects. The function of some of them is unknown; others secrete hairs, spines, wax, honey-dew, or other substances. —**Eversible glands.** See *defensive* ★*glands.*—**Fetid glands,** certain glands, occurring in several groups of insects in varying parts of the body, which secrete a liquid having a disagreeable odor. See *defensive* ★*glands.*—**Filippi's gland,** a paired gland in the labium of silkworms the secretion of which enters the common duct where the silken fluid is formed.—**Frontal gland.** Same as ★*head-gland.* —**Gastro-epiploic glands,** lymphatic glands in the great omentum near the greater curvature of the stomach.—**Gland of Dufour,** the alkaline glandular organ of the poison-apparatus of bees and other aculeate *Hymenoptera*, and of some *Ichneumonidæ* and *Tenthredinidæ*.—**Gland of Leiblein,** in some gastropods, as *Murex*, a glandular structure situated near the middle of the length of the esophagus and communicating with the latter.—**Glands of Asellius.** Same as *pancreas Aselli.*—**Glands of Duverney,** vulvovaginal glands.—**Granular gland.** Same as ★*granule-gland.*



Byssus of a Lamellibranch with its Cavity and Duct.

a, diagrammatic transverse section through the foot; *b*, main stem; *c*, terminal threads attaching the byssus to a foreign object. The fibers of the byssus are formed in the cavities of the byssus gland, whence they issue through the duct to the exterior.

(From Lang's "Comparative Anatomy.")

—**Harderian gland,** a gland which lies in advance of the orbit of the eye and whose function is to lubricate the eyelids and, particularly, the nictitating membrane when this is present.—**Hemclymph glands,** glandular structures intermediate between the spleen and the lymphatic glands, believed to be concerned in hematopoiesis.—**Hibernating gland,** a gland, possessed by the hedgehog, in which fat is stored for consumption during the winter sleep.—**Humeral gland,** a gland opening on the upper surface of the antebrachial, or humeral membrane, of the bats of the genus *Saccopteryx*. It is characteristic of the males, being rudimentary or absent in the females.—**Krohn's gland,** in the *Phalangidæ*, a gland which opens on the dorsal side of the cephalothorax.—**Méry's glands.** Same as *glands of Bartholin* (which see, under *gland*).—**Muciparous glands.** Same as *mucous glands* (which see, under *gland*).—**Multicellular gland,** a gland in which the excretory cells discharge their excretion into a common duct, where it accumulates before it escapes.—**Mushroom gland,** in *entom.*, the combined accessory glands of the vasa deferentia of the cockroach. See *mushroom-shaped gland*, under *gland.*—**Nabothian glands,** small mucous follicles in the mucous membrane which lines the neck of the womb.—**Nephridial gland,** in some gastropods, a differentiated part of the kidney consisting of canals with ciliated epithelium and of connective tissue, muscles, and blood-lacunæ.—**Nuhn's glands,** two glands near the tip of the tongue the ducts of which open on the inferior surface. Also called *Blandin's glands.*—**Odoriferous glands.** (*b*) In *entom.*, various hypodermal glands, giving forth an odor, which occur in many insects and in different parts of the body.—**Optic gland,** in cephalopods, an organ, of unknown function, consisting of a large soft body which lies in immediate contact with the eye. Also called the *white-body.*—**Oral gland,** any one of the salivary glands which lie about the mouth.

The classification of the mammalian *oral glands*, their occurrence and structure in the different animals.

Science, June 28, 1901, p. 1025.

Ovoid gland, in echinoderms. Same as ★*axial organ.*—**Parapodial gland,** in polychætous annelids, one of the collections of gland-cells found on the lobes of the parapodia.—**Pedal gland,** in gastropods, one of the mucus-secreting glands of the foot.—**Pedipalpal gland,** in many *Arachnoidea*, certain glands in the second pair of appendages. They are regarded as poison-glands in some genera, in others as salivary glands, and in others as spinning-glands; but little is known about their function. —**Pericardial gland,** in most mollusks, a glandular differentiation of the endothelial wall of the pericardium, having perhaps an excretory function. Also known as *Keber's organ.*—**Perineal gland,** a gland opening in the perineum. It is from such a gland, lying just beneath the tail of various species of civet cats, that the civet of commerce is obtained. See *civet*[1], 1.—**Rectal glands.** (*b*) In gephyreans, the glands near the anal opening.—**Repugnatorial glands.** Same as *defensive* ★*glands.* **Serous gland,** a salivary gland which produces a thin serous secretion.—**Setiparous glands,** in annelids, glands which produce the setæ, or which may be modified into spinning-glands or other structures.—**Skene's glands,** two minute tubular glands in the floor of the female urethra.—**Spermiducal gland,** in earthworms, a glandular appendage attached to and opening into the vas deferens or sometimes opening independently to the exterior. Also known as *prostate.* —**Splenolymph glands,** the more common variety of hemolymph glands, of rounded form, found in many parts of the body.—**Unicellular gland,** a gland which consists of a single cell, or one in which the ducts through which the excretion escapes are parts of the bodies of the excretory cells: contrasted with a gland in which the excretory cells pour their excretion into a common duct.—**Uterine** or **utricular glands,** follicles of the mucous membrane of the uterus.—**Venomous glands,** in *entom.*, same as *poison-gland.* See cut under *Hymenoptera.*—**Vitelline gland,** in platyhelminths, one of the glands which supply egg-cells with the nutritive yolk necessary for their nourishment; a vitellarium.

gland-cell (gland′sel), *n.* A secreting cell.

On either side of the animal, and lying partly in the longitudinal muscle-layer, partly in the gelatinous connective tissue within the body of the animal, is a well-marked layer of *gland-cells.*

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1901, II. 93.

Glanders bacillus. See ★*bacillus.*

gland-packer (gland′pak″ėr), *n.* A workman who packs the gland-box of an engine or machine. See *gland*, 4.

glandula, *n.*—**Glandulæ concatenatæ,** a chain of lymphatic glands situated in the deeper structures of the neck and extending from the skull to the clavicle. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, July 1, 1903, p. 208.

Glandular cancer. Same as *adenocarcinoma* and *adenosarcoma.*—**Glandular epithelium.** See ★*epithelium.* —**Glandular organ,** in echinoderms. Same as ★*axial organ.*

glanduliform (glan′dū-li-fôrm), *a.* Like a gland in appearance or function. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

glanduligerous (glan-dū-lij′ę-rus), *n.* [NL. *glandula*, gland, + L. *gerere*, bear.] Gland-bearing; glandular: as, the *glanduligerous* edge of the mantle of a mollusk.

glanz-gold (glänts′gōlt), *n.* [G.] A cheap style of ceramic gilding; it comes from the kiln in a bright state and requires no further treatment.

glare-wormt (glār′wėrm), *n.* Same as *glow-worm.*

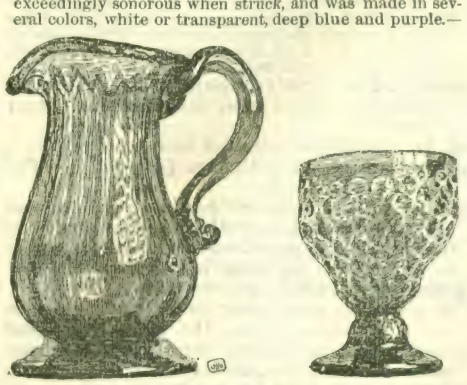
glass. I. *n.*, 1. In *petrog.*, glass is the natural product of the rapid cooling of igneous magmas, and in large masses is known as *obsidian, pitchstone,* and *pumice.* It may be colorless or of various colors, as white, yellow, orange, red, green, and black. It forms the ground-mass of many volcanic rocks, being sometimes recognizable by the unaided eye, but often only microscopically. *Glass base* is the

name given to it when it forms the matrix for microscopic crystals in the ground-mass of a rock.—**Appert glass.** See the extract.

"*Appert*" *glass*, which, by reason of its composition and method of manufacture, can be made into vessels of any symmetrical shape possessing unusual strength and resisting perfectly the action of acids, electricity and climatic changes.

Electrochem. Industry, April, 1904, p. 165.

Blown glass, glass which is shaped by the blowing process.—**Chipped glass,** a variety of rough sheet-glass used for partitions or screens. The sheets are first depolished by subjecting them to the sand-blast. The ground side is then covered with a coating of the best grade of liquid glue. When dry the sheets are placed on edge in frames in the chipping-room, where the temperature is raised to the proper degree by coils of steam-pipe beneath. As the glue is cracked by the heat it curls up in small pieces, drawing with it surface chips from the glass, to which it firmly adheres, leaving a beautiful pattern of fern-like tracery. About thirty-six hours are required to complete the peeling process.—**Continuating glasses,** in *photog.*, glasses tinged with red or yellow, which possess the power of continuing the darkening of the photograph after it has been removed from the camera and placed under them. This action was discovered by A. E. Becquerel.—**Copper glass.** Same as *Alexandria blue* (which see, under *blue*).—**Corrugated glass,** unpolished plate-glass with a corrugated pattern, for use in floors, roofs, and partitions. See *figured rolled* ★*glass.*—**Fichtel glass,** a large drinking-glass painted with enamel colors, first produced in the Fichtel Mountains in Upper Franconia, Bavaria; specifically, a drinking-glass bearing a representation of one of the peaks of this range, the Ochsenkopf, surmounted by the head of an ox, a characteristic decoration in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.—**Figured rolled glass,** unpolished plate-glass, formed by casting on a casting-table the surface of which is engraved with an ornamental pattern which is impressed upon the surface of the glass. Figured glass is used for roofs, floors, and partitions. See *plate-glass.* —**Half-crystal glass,** glass which contains lime instead of lead.—**Hard glass,** glass which can be rendered plastic only by a comparatively high temperature. Such glass is often mechanically hard also at ordinary temperatures.—**High glass,** a barometer the standing of which is above 30 inches, the normal standing of the barometer at sea-level.—**Jena glass,** glass made in Jena, Germany; specifically, certain varieties especially adapted to the manufacture of scientific apparatus, such as lenses, thermometers, etc., and of chemical ware. —**La Bastic glass.** See *tempered, toughened,* or *hardened glass*, under *glass.*—**Lead glass.** Same as *flint-glass.*—**Lime glass,** glass containing lime; crown- or window-glass.—**Low glass,** a barometer when its standing is less than 30 inches.—**Moniconostereoscopic glasses,** in *photog.*, a pair of glasses so mounted that a single picture viewed through them has a stereoscopic effect. The glasses have one surface plane and the other concave, with a curvature such as would be formed by a straight line which moves parallel to itself, guided by a parabolic curve. The glasses are so set that the straight line, which forms the cylindroparabolic surface, shall be vertical when the glasses are held before the eyes.—**Onyx glass,** glass made to imitate onyx in coloring.—**Quartz glass,** a variety of glass which contains quartz. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Dec., 1903, p. 469.—**Sandwich glass,** glassware made at Sandwich, Massachusetts, where the first pressed glass was produced in 1827. Tea-cups, plates, salt-cellars, and other articles, with historical and political devices, such as busts of eminent Americans, representations of famous ships, forts, and monuments, etc., were extensively manufactured for twenty years or more.—**Siemens's toughened glass.** See *tempered, toughened,* or *hardened glass*, under *glass.*—**Singing glass,** a thin glass vessel having resonating qualities.—**Slag glass,** glass which contains slag from an iron-furnace.—**Soft glass,** glass which is readily fused, or which becomes plastic at a comparatively low temperature. Such glass is often mechanically soft also at ordinary temperatures.—**Spread glass.** Same as *broad glass* or *cylinder-glass* (which see, under *broad*).—**Stiegel glass,** glassware made by Baron Henry William Stiegel, at Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, between 1768 and 1774: supposed to be the first flint-glass made in America. This glass is very characteristic, having been blown in iron molds with surface patterns; it is exceedingly sonorous when struck, and was made in several colors, white or transparent, deep blue and purple.—



Cream-jug and Salt-cellar of Stiegel Glass.
In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

White glass, brilliant clear glass which contains no lead, as distinguished from *flint* or *crystal glass.*

II. *a.*—**Glass sand, silk, wool.** See ★*sand*[1], ★*silk, wool.*

Glass-blowers' cramp or **mouth.** See ★*mouth.*

glass-cloth, *n.* 3. An abrasive cloth made by sifting finely powdered glass on cloth covered with glue. *Stand. Dict.*

Glass-cutter's gage. See ★*gage*[2].

glass-eel (glȧs′ēl), *n.* A young conger-eel. The young do not resemble the adults: they are elongate, thin, and have very small heads.

glassen (glȧs′n), *v. t.* [*glass* + *-en*[1] (3).] To coat or cover (pottery or the like) with glaze; glaze.

glass-mold (glȧs′mōld), *n.* **1.** A hinged mold in which glass is blown into form. Intaglio designs are usually cut in it which are reproduced in relief on the molded object. See cut at ★*blowing-mold*.—**2.** A mold in which glass is pressed to imitate cut-glass.

glasspox (glȧs′poks), *n.* Chickenpox in which the vesicles are for the most part cone-shaped and glittering.

glass-printing (glȧs′prin″ting), *n.* In *photog.*, the art of printing on glass by the transfer process. *Stand. Dict.*

glass-wave (glȧs′wāv), *n.* A sound-wave in glass.

When standing sound-waves are produced in a glass tube two distinct systems of waves are sometimes observed, the air-waves within the tube, and waves which traverse the walls of the tube. The latter are called *glass-waves*. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 275.

glass-wing (glȧs′wing), *n.* A butterfly which has transparent wings or wings that are transparent in spots.—**Little glass-wing,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Euphyes verna*, brown in color, with a row of white or translucent spots on the fore wing. It occurs from New York to Kansas and southward along the Alleghanies.

glass-work, *n.* **3.** In *card-games*, cheating with the aid of a glass or reflector, usually concealed in some article on the table, by means of which the sharper can read the cards he deals to his adversary.

glasswort, *n.* About 6 species of glasswort (*Salicornia*) are now said to be found in North America, inhabiting mainly the salt-marshes of the coast, but sometimes (the same or different species) growing on saline ground inland. *S. herbacea*, the *slender* or *jointed glasswort* or marsh-samphire (also called *pickle-plant*), together with *S. Bigelovii*, turns a vivid red in autumn, becoming very showy on the Atlantic coast, while *S. ambigua*, the *woody glasswort* (also called *pickle-weed*), presents a diversity of brilliant color in the Pacific salt-marshes.—**White glasswort,** the common sea-blite, *Dondia maritima*. See *blite*[2].

Glassy humor of the eye. Same as *vitreous body of the eye*.

glastum (glȧs′tum), *n.* [L. *glastum*, < OCelt. **glaston*, whence W. and Bret. *glas*, green, OIr. glass, Ir. *glas*, green, pale, Gael. *glas*, gray.] A plant otherwise known as *woad* (*Isatis tinctoria*).

glaucine, *a.* **II.** *n.* A colorless bitter alkaloid contained in the leaves of the horn-poppy, *Glaucium Glaucium*. It forms crystalline nacreous scales when deposited from water.

glaucochroite (glâ-kō-krō′īt), *n.* [Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish green or gray, + *χρόα*, color, + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of calcium and manganese occurring in bluish-green prismatic crystals at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. It is analogous in formula to the species of the chrysolite group.

glaucodymium (glâ-kō-dim′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish green or gray, + NL. (*di*)*dymium*.] In *chem.*, a supposed new element announced by Chronstschoff in 1897 as present in salts of didymium as previously known. No confirmation of its existence has since then been published.

glaucomatic (glâ-kō-mat′ik), *a.* [*glaucoma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of glaucoma.

Glauconiidæ (glâ-kō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Glauconia*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of harmless snakes with teeth in the short and stout lower jaw only. The pelvic girdle is more complete than in any other existing snakes; the ilium, ischium and pubis may be made out; and there is a vestigial femur. There are about 30 species, which inhabit parts of western Asia, Africa, and South America.

glauconitization (glâ″kō-nit-ī-zā′shon), *n.* The process of introducing glauconite into a rock. This may be by precipitation in spaces of the rock or by actual replacement of other constituents. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 177.

Glauconome, *n.* **4.** A genus of Paleozoic cryptostomatous bryozoans, now regarded as synonymous with *Pinnatopora*.

glaucosuria (glâ-kō-sū′ri-ą), *n.* [Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish green, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Same as ★*indicanuria*.

glaury (glâ′ri), *a.* [*glaur* + *-y*[1].] Muddy; soiled with glaur: as, *glaury* boots. [Scotch.]

glaze, *n.* **4.** Stock evaporated to a thin paste by boiling, and applied to meats to give them a polished surface.—**5.** A surface coating or sheet of ice. [Local, U. S.]—**Coral glaze,** a coral-red glaze found on Chinese porcelain.—**Crystalline glaze,** a glaze which shows crystalline effects, produced by special treatment in the kiln.—**Flashed glaze,** a dexterous manipulation of glazes perfected by the Chinese, such as blues splashed over with spots of red and lilac, at first sight appearing to be the result of accident, but really the result of careful manipulation. *W. P. Jervis*, Encyc. Ceram., p. 213.—**Flint glaze,** in *ceram.*, a glaze of which powdered flint is the principal ingredient.—**Fluid glaze,** in *ceram.*, a glazing composition, prepared in liquid form, in which the ware is dipped or which is applied to the surface of the ware with a brush, as distinguished from *dry glaze* (such as powdered galena) or *vapor-glaze* (salt).—**Fritted glaze,** a glaze which contains ingredients which have been melted into a glass and ground before being applied to the ware. Compare *raw* ★*glaze*.—**Galena glaze.** Same as *lead-glaze*. See also ★*dusting*.—**Kaolinic glaze,** a glaze for porcelain, of which kaolin is the principal ingredient.—**Lang yao glaze,** Chinese sang-de-bœuf ('ox-blood') glaze, said to have been invented by Lang T'ing-tso, superintendent of the Imperial Porcelain Works at Kingteh-Tsin, early in the reign of K'ang-hsi (1662–1722).—**Liver glaze,** a variety of sang-de-bœuf glaze, of a dull, dark, or purplish-red color, usually without the iridescence which characterizes the true ox-blood glaze; a glaze or enamel having the color of liver.—**Raw glaze,** a glaze composed of raw materials which are melted into a glass for the first time when fired on the ware in the glost-kiln. Compare *fritted* ★*glaze*.—**Silicious glaze,** a glaze produced by fusing an alkali, such as potash or soda, with sand; a coating of glass.—**Slow-flowing glaze,** in *ceram.*, a thick viscous enamel or glaze which trickles in heavy drops down the outer surface of the vessel, during the firing, as in some of the old Japanese pottery and the recent stoneware reproductions of the Dedham (Massachusetts) pottery.—**Stanniferous glaze,** an opaque glaze of a white color containing oxid of tin: same as *stanniferous* ★*enamel*. See ★*tin-glazed*.—**Tea-dust glaze,** a variety of soufflé glaze of a greenish tone seen on Oriental porcelain, produced by blowing a green enamel through gauze upon a yellowish-brown ground. See *soufflé decoration*, under *soufflé*.

glaze-kiln (glāz′kil), *n.* Same as ★*glost-kiln*.

Glaziers' salt. See ★*salt*[1].

glaziery (glā′zhėr-i), *n.* The work of a glazier; glass-work.

glazing, *n.* **7.** In *leather-manuf.*, the process of rolling leather with a glass roller in order to give it a bright finish; also, less commonly, the light application with a sponge of a solution which when dry gives to the leather its final luster. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 612.

glazing-roll (glā′zing-rōl), *n.* One of the two smooth rolls between which leather is passed under pressure to give it a high gloss and uniform thickness. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 615.

glebal (glē′bal), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the gleba. See *Gleba*, 3.

gled-wing (gled′wing), *n.* An artificial fly. Also called *redwing*. *N. E. D.*

gleicheniaceous (glī-ke-ni-ā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gleicheniaceæ*, a family of ferns.

glendoveer (glen-dō-vēr′), *n.* [An arbitrary alteration by Southey of a French-spelled term in Sonnerat's "Voyage aux Indes" (1782), *grandouver*, which is appar. an imperfect transcription (simulating F. *grand*, great) of the Sanskrit *gandharvá* (Hind. *gandharb*), one of a class of minor deities, demons, or 'jinn' of whose origin and functions the usual contradictory accounts are given.] In Southey's poem, "The Curse of Kehama" (1810), one of a race of beautiful sprites.

Glenoid notch. See ★*notch*.

glen-pepper (glen′pep″ėr), *n.* [Also *glenn pepper*; < *glen* + *pepper*.] A wild cress, *Lepidium campestre*, also called *poor-man's-pepper*, and more properly *field-cress*.

glen-weed (glen′wēd), *n.* Same as ★*glen-pepper*.

glia (glī′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλία*, glue.] The glia-cells collectively of the central nervous system in vertebrates; neuroglia.

gliabacteria (glī″ą-bak-tē′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [Gr. *γλία*, glue, + *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*.] In *bacteriol.*, the members of the family *Bacteriaceæ* which form gelatinous zoöglœa. *Billroth*.

glia-cell (glī′ą-sel), *n.* One of the stellate sustentacular cells found in the central nervous system; a component element of the neuroglia.

gliacoccus (glī-ą-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *gliacocci*(*-sī*). [Gr. *γλία*, glue, + *κόκκος*, berry (spore).] In *bacteriol.*, any member of the family *Coccaceæ* which forms gelatinous zoöglœa. Incorrectly spelled *gliacoccos*. *Billroth*.

glial (glī′al), *a.* [*glia* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the glia or neuroglia. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 263.

glia-tissue (glī′ą-tish″ō), *n.* A reticulum of fine fibers which forms the framework of the glia or neuroglia. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 72.

glidder, *a.* **II.** *n.* A loose, rolling stone on a hillside. [Local, Eng.]

glide, *v.* **II.** *trans.* In *cricket*, to glance; allow the ball to meet the bat and be deflected from it, usually to the leg side.

glide, *n.* **4.** In *phonetics*, a fleeting sound produced in passing from one position of the organs of speech to another, as in pronouncing the sound-combination *ki* in the word 'kind' designated the *off-glide* of the first letter (*k*) and the *on-glide* of the second (*i*). *H. Sweet*, Eng. Sounds, § 23.—**5.** In *cricket*, a glance; a stroke by which, instead of being hit, the ball is allowed to strike the bat and to be deflected from it, usually to the leg side.—**Glide consonant,** a consonant formed without any fixed configuration of the organs of speech.—**Glide vowel,** a vowel which cannot form a syllable by itself; a diphthongic vowel. *H. Sweet*, Eng. Sounds, § 22.

glideless (glīd′les), *a.* [*glide* + *-less*.] In *phonetics*, passing from one position of the organs of speech to another without producing a glide or transition sound, as in the case of *nd* in *and*. *H. Sweet*.

glideness (glīd′nes), *n.* In *phonetics*, gliding quality.

Glideness and syllabicness generally go together. *H. Sweet*, Eng. Sounds, § 23.

glide-plane (glīd′plān), *n.* Same as *gliding-plane*.

glider[1], *n.* **2.** In *aëronaut.*, a gliding-machine.

Photographs of the paths of *gliders* taken by Mr. Williams some time ago with magnesium light distinctly showed the two oscillations, and in several cases the final overturning in a manner perfectly consistent with theory. *Nature*, March 16, 1905, p. 464.

glide-wort (glīd′wėrt), *n.* The hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*.

gliding-machine (glī′ding-mą-shēn″), *n.* A machine for gliding through the air from a higher to a lower level, propelled by the force of gravity, like a flying-squirrel.

On account of the internal irregularities which all winds possessed, it was a great deal more difficult to control any *gliding machine* on the ground than when the operator was in the air, and . . . this was especially true of the machines that had been provided with the automatic regulating devices. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 22, 1898, p. 18390.

glimmerous (glim′ėr-us), *a.* [*glimmer* + *-ous*.] Glimmering.

Thou mirror of Purity, when shall the elfin-lamp of my *glimmerous* understanding, purified from . . . gross desires, shine like the constellation of thy intellectual powers! *Burns*, Letter to W. Nicol, Feb. 20, 1793, in Prose Works, VI. 56.

glimps, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *glimpse*.

glinkite (glingk′īt), *n.* [Named after *Glinka*, a Russian general.] A pale-green variety of chrysolite, or olivin, occurring in talcose schist in the Urals.

gliomatosis (glī″ō-mą-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *glioma*(*t-*) + *-osis*.] A morbid condition marked by a tendency to the formation of gliomatous tumors.

gliomyoma (glī″ō-mī-ō′mą), *n.*; pl. *gliomyomata* (*-mą-tą*). [NL., < *glio*(*ma*) + *myoma*.] A tumor having the characters of both a glioma and a myoma.

gliomyxoma (glī″ō-mik-sō′mą), *n.*; pl. *gliomyxomata* (*-mą-tą*). [NL., < Gr. *γλία*, glue, + *μύξα*, mucus, + *-oma*.] A glioma which has undergone partial myxomatous degeneration.

gliosis (glī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλία*, glue, + *-osis*.] Circumscribed hypertrophy of glia-tissue or neuroglia which causes partial destruction of the brain-substance.

glischrin (glis′krin), *n.* [Gr. *γλίσχρος*, glutinous, + *-in*[2].] A mucinous substance produced in urine by *Bacterium glischrogenes*.

glissade, *n.* **3.** In *music*, same as *glissando*.

glissaune (gli-sȧn′), *n.* [Of Ir. origin; not traced.] The coalfish, *Gadus virens*, one of the cods common in the Baltic and other northern seas, reaching a weight of 20 pounds.

On the Irish coast the fishermen catch large numbers of medium-sized coal-fish, called, locally, "*glissaunes*," by trailing flies, the lines being attached to long bamboo poles projecting from the stern of sailing boats. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 486.

glistener (glis′n-ėr), *n.* A gold coin. *Moore*, Fudge Family, vi. 45. *N. E. D.* [Slang.]

glitter[2] (glit′ėr), *n.* A talus slope. [Local, Eng.]

Such slopes [of talus] are known as *glitters* in Northumberland, [and] glyders in North Wales. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Scenery of England, vi.

glittery (glit'ėr-i), *a.* [*glitter* + *-y*[1].] Full of glitter; glittering.

gloat (glōt), *n.* A local English name for a variety of eel, of medium size and dark color.

global (glō'bal), *a.* [*globe* + *-al*[1].] 1. Spherical; globe-shaped: as, the *global* earth.—2. Relating to the round world; world-wide.

With the faculties and tastes of a historian, M. de Vogüé directs his thoughts by preference to man. . . . His ambition, to use a word of his own, is to be '*global*.'
T. Child, in Harper's Mag., Sept., 1892, pp. 492, 493.

globate, *a.* **II.** *n.* A globular sponge-spicule such as occurs in the tetractinellid genera *Geodites* and *Geodia*.

globe, *n.* 7. In *golf*, the ball.—**Counterpoise globe.** See ★*counterpoise.*—**Dioptric globe.** Same as ★*holophane.*—**Epidermic globes.** Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*).—**Ferdinand's globes,** a crude thermometer described by Ferdinand II. of Florence about 1630, consisting of closed empty glass globes resting in equilibrium in the midst of a tall glass of water. The globes descend when the water is warmed and rise when it cools. Compare *Cartesian devil*, under *Cartesian.*—**Globe aspect.** See ★*aspect.*—**Spiral globe,** a globe for inclosing an artificial light, made of spiral or twisted glass. *W. L. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 409.

globe-animalcule (glōb'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* Same as *globe-animal*.

globe-artichoke (glōb'är″ti-chōk), *n.* The common garden-artichoke, *Cynara Scolymus*, so called from its globular heads.

globe-berry (glōb'ber″i), *n.* The yew, *Taxus baccata*.

globe-flower, *n.*—**American globe-flower.** Same as *spreading globe-flower* (which see, under *spread, v. i.*).

globostellate (glō-bō-stel'āt), *a.* and *n.* [L. *globus*, ball, + *stellatus*, starred: see *stellate*.] **I.** *a.* Having rays departing from a globular center, as in certain tetractinellid sponge-spicules.

II. *n.* A globostellate sponge-spicule.

Globular projection. See ★*projection.*—**Globular texture,** in *petrog.*, a texture produced in aphanitic and glassy rocks by the presence of globules or spherulites.

globularetin (glob″ū-la-rē'tin), *n.* [*globular*(*in*) + *-et-* + *-in*[2].] A compound, C_7H_6O, produced by the action of dilute acids on globularin.

Globulariaceæ (glob-ū-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), ‹ *Globularia* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Polemoniales*, typified by the genus *Globularia* (which see). It is characterized by flowers with 5-lobed calyx and corolla, four or only two stamens, and two 1-seeded carpels. There are three genera and about 20 species, natives of Europe, the Canary Islands, the Azores, and Sokotra perennial herbs with obovate entire, often radical leaves, and flowers in dense heads, usually globular.

globularin (glob'ū-lār-in), *n.* [*Globularia* + *-in*[2].] An amorphous bitter glucoside, $C_{15}H_{20}O_8$, contained in the leaves of *Globularia Alypum*.

globule, *n.*—**Morgagni's globules,** glassy droplets seen between a cataractous lens and its capsule. Also called *Morgagni's spheres*.

globulicidal (glob″ū-li-sī'dal), *a.* [L. *globulus*, globule, + *-cida*, ‹ *cædere*, kill, + *-al*[1].] Destructive to the corpuscles of the blood, especially the red corpuscles: noting the ability of the blood-serum of one animal to destroy the red blood-corpuscles of another animal.

These extensive deposits of pigment which were found in nearly all parts of the general circulation seem, without doubt, to be referable to a greatly increased *globulicidal* action of the plasma.
Jour. Exper. Med., Feb. 5, 1902, p. 145.

globuliferous (glob-ū-lif'ė-rus), *a.* [L. *globulus*, globule, + *ferre*, bear.] Bearing or containing globules; in *geol.*, containing concretions or segregations which consist of mica or of feldspar and mica: called *spherophyric* by J. D. Dana: equivalent to the more common terms *spheroidal* or *orbicular*, used of spheroidal aggregates in granitoid rock.

globuliform (glob'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [L. *globulus*, globule, + *forma*, form.] Having a globular form; shaped like a globule.

globuligenic (glob″ū-li-jen'ik), *a.* [L. *globulus*, globule, + *-genus*, -producing, + *-ic*.] Producing blood-corpuscles. *W. D. Halliburton*, Chem. Physiol. and Pathol., p. 265.

globulimeter (glob-ū-lim'e-tėr), *n.* [L. *globulus*, a globule, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for determining the number of globules in a definite amount of blood.

globulinose (glob'ū-li-nōs), *n.* [*globulin* + *-ose*.] Same as ★*globulose*.

globulist (glob'ū-list), *n.* [*globule* + *-ist*.] A homeopathist: so called from the homeopathic practice of administering remedies in the form of globules. *Dunglison*.

globulose, *a.* **II.** *n.* An albumose derived from a globulin.

globulus (glob'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *globuli* (-lī). [NL. use of L. *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule*.] In polyzoans, a zoœcium or an internode.

globulysis (glo-bū'li-sis), *n.* [L. *globu*(*lus*), globule, + Gr. *λύσις*, dissolution.] The dissolution of blood-corpuscles by hemolysins. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VIII. 467.

Globus pallidus, the inner portion of the nucleus lenticularis, a mass of light-colored gray matter at the base of the brain.

Glochiceras (glo-kis'ė-ras), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γλωχίς*, a point, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites with smooth discoid shells having a relatively simple suture and bearing long lateral lappets at the aperture. It is of Jurassic age.

glochideous (glō-kid'ē-us), *n.* Same as *glochidiate*.

glochidian (glō-kid'i-an), *a.* [*glochidi*(*um*) + *-an*.] Relating to or characteristic of a glochidium.

glochinate (glok'i-nāt), *a.* [Gr. *γλωχίν*, var. of *γλωχίς*, a point, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *glochidiate*.

glockenspiel (glok'en-shpēl″), *n.* [G., ‹ *glocke*, bell (see *clock*[2]), + *spiel*, play.] **1.** A musical instrument consisting of a series of small bells or metal rods or tubes, mounted in a frame and struck by hammers; sometimes the latter are manipulated from a keyboard. In the form used in military bands, sometimes improperly called a *lyre*, from the shape of the frame.—**2.** In *organ-building*, a stop consisting of a set of bells, bars, or tubes sounded by hammers.

glockenthaler (glok'en-tä″lėr), *n.* [G., ‹ *glocke*, bell, + *thaler*, dollar.] A silver coin of Brunswick having on one side a bell.

glockerite (glok'ėr-it), *n.* [Named after E. F. *Glocker*, a mineralogist.] A hydrated ferric sulphate occurring in from yellow to brown and black stalactitic forms. It results from the alteration of iron pyrites.

glœospore (glē'ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *γλοιός*, sticky substance, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant the dissemination of whose seeds is assisted by a viscid infloresence or by glandular hairs on the containing fruit. *F. E. Clements*.

Glœosporium (glē-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Desmazières and Montagne, 1849), ‹ Gr. *γλοιός*, sticky substance, + *σπορά*, seed.] A large genus of the *Fungi Imperfecti* of the order *Melanconiales*. The spore-bearing hyphæ form a dense mass beneath the surface of the host, breaking forth at maturity and forming pustules. The spores are simple and hyaline or light-colored. Over 200 species have been described, many of which cause the serious disease of cultivated plants called anthracnose. Some have been shown to be the conidial forms of pyrenomycetous fungi. See ★*anthracnose*.

glome[2], *n.* 3. One of the branches or rounded portions of the frog of a horse's foot, on either side of the cleft.—**Glome of the heel,** that part of the wall of a horse's hoof where it curves around the heel to form the bar, the prominence of the heel.

glomeroporphyritic (glom″ė-rō-pōr-fi-rit'ik), *a.* [*glomerous* + *porphyritic*.] In *petrog.*, noting a texture in igneous rocks in which a porphyritic appearance is produced by the aggregation of numerous small crystals of one mineral, as pyroxene or feldspar. *Judd*, 1886.

glomerular (glō-mer'ū-lār), *a.* [*glomerulus* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a glomerulus, especially to a glomerulus of the kidney.

When acted upon by venom the vessels show irregular bulging of the walls, by ricin a localized dilatation or congestion of the vessels, which give rise to a *glomerular* appearance. *Science*, July 3, 1903, p. 7.

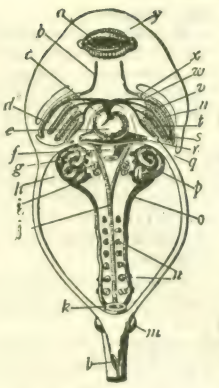
Glomerular nephritis. Same as *glomerulonephritis*.

glomerulitis (glō-mer-ū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ *glomerulus* + *-itis*.] Same as *glomerulonephritis*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Feb. 5, 1902, p. 166.

glomus (glō'mus), *n.*; pl. *glomera* (glom'ė-rä). [L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, thread, etc.: see *glome*[2].] **1.** A coil of choroid plexus extending into either lateral ventricle of the brain.—**2.** A coil of blood-vessels projecting into the body-cavity, or cœloma, in the region of the pronephros in the embryos of the lower vertebrates. (See cut in next column.)

gloom-stove (glöm'stōv), *n.* A stove or oven in which formerly gunpowder was dried after granulation by cautiously regulated radiation from surfaces of heated iron: a process now replaced by the use of steam-pipes. Also, by ellipsis, *gloom*.

gloria, *n.* 5. A fabric with a silk warp and a



h, glomus.

Diagrammatic figure of a tadpole, dissected from the ventral surface to show the glomus, the heart and branchial vessels, and the head-kidneys and commencing Wolffian bodies. The alimentary canal, from the œsophagus to the rectum, has been removed.

a, lower lip; *b*, lingual artery; *c*, truncus arteriosus; *d*, opercular cavity; *e*, ventricle; *f*, œsophagus; *g*, first nephrostome; *h*, glomus; *i*, third nephrostome; *j*, aorta; *k*, cloaca; *l*, aperture of rectal spout; *m*, commencing hind limb; *n*, Wolffian or mesonephric tubules; *o*, segmental duct; *p*, head-kidney; *q*, spout-like aperture of opercular cavity; *r*, sinus venosus; *s*, *u*, afferent branchial vessels of first and third branchial arches; *t*, *v*, efferent branchial vessels of first and third branchial arches; *w*, communication between the afferent and efferent vessels of the first branchial arch, by further elaboration of which the carotid gland will be formed; *x*, dilatation at the base of the lingual artery; *y*, upper lip. (From Marshall "Vertebrate Embryology.")

wool or cotton weft, so woven as to throw the silk on the face: used for umbrellas and women's dress-goods.

gloriette (glō-ri-et'), *n.* [Also *gloriet*; ‹ F. *gloriette*, Sp. *glorieta*; appar. based on L. *gloria*, glory.] In *arch.*: (*a*) a small pavilion in a park. (*b*) An elaborately ornamented apartment in a medieval castle or château.

glory, *n.*—**Diffraction glory.** See ★*diffraction.*—**Glory of angels,** the ranks of attendant spirits, arranged in concentric circles, by which in medieval Christian art the glorification of the Trinity, Christ, or the Virgin is accompanied. According to the scheme of St. Dionysius, the glory consists of three hierarchies and each hierarchy of three orders. These are from inner circle to outer as follows: first hierarchy, cherubim, seraphim, thrones; second hierarchy, dominions, princedoms, powers; third hierarchy, virtues, archangels and angels. The cherubim and seraphim are often represented simply as heads with two, fouror six wings. The glory is rarely shown complete. *Jameson*, Sacred and Legendary Art, p. 46.—**Glory of the snow.** See ★*Chionodoxa*.

glory-bush (glō'ri-bůsh), *n.* *Tibouchina laxa*, a thorny shrub of Peru and Ecuador growing to the height of twometers: so named in English greenhouses, from its profusion of handsome flowers. See *Tibouchina*.

glory-flower (glō'ri-flou″ėr), *n.* [A translation of the NL. name *Clianthus*.] **1.** Same as *glory-pea*. See *Clianthus*.—**2.** A plant of Chilean origin, *Eccremocarpus scaber*, with racemes of orange-colored flowers and twice-pinnate leaves, at the end of which there are branching tendrils by which it climbs. The corolla is tubular with a joint just a short distance above the calyx, after which it swells out on the under side and then constricts into a neck before reaching the small circular mouth, surrounded by five short, rounded lobes.

glory-hole, *n.* 3. A small furnace for reheating glass.—**4.** *Naut.*, the lazaret or lazaretto, a low space below the main-deck in the after part of a vessel where provisions and spare gear are stowed.

gloryless (glō'ri-les), *n.* [A translation of NL. *Adoxa*.] The moschatel or musk-root, *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

glory-tree (glō'ri-trē), *n.* A garden name for several species of ornamental, shrubby, or climbing verbenaceous plants of the genus *Clerodendrum*, especially *C. fragrans*.

glory-vine (glō'ri-vīn), *n.* Same as *glory-pea*. See *Clianthus*.

gloss[1], *n.* 3. In *leather-manuf.*, a preparation which gives leather its final polish or finish. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 148.—**Egg-shell gloss,** in *painting*, a subdued gloss like that upon an egg-shell.

gloss. An abbreviation of *glossary*.

glossal (glos'al), *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the tongue.

glossarize (glos'a-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glossarized*, ppr. *glossarizing*. [*glossar-y* + *-ize*.] To enter and explain in a glossary.

All the words occurring in the formulas thus far translated have been *glossarized*.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 51.

glossatorial (glos-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*glossator* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of glosses: as, *glossatorial* literature.

glossing, *n.* 2. In *leather-manuf.*, the rubbing of virtually finished leather with a solution which gives it a final luster. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, pp. 612, 614.

gloss-kiln (glos'kil), *n.* Same as ★*glost-kiln*.

Glossodus (glos'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] A genus of Carboniferous selachian fishes known only from their teeth.

glossodynia (glos-ō-dī'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Same as *glossalgia*.

glossohyal, *n.* 2. In *ichth.*, the bone of the tongue. It lies between the superior hypohyals and is of the basibranchial series of bones. The 'glossohyal' of Geoffroy is the 'branchiostegal' of Parker. *Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 517.

glossoid (glos'oid), *a.* [Gr. *γλωσσοειδής,* < *γλῶσσα,* tongue, + *εἶδος,* form.] Tongue-like; resembling a tongue in form.

glossolabial (glos-ō-lā'bi-al), *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα,* tongue, + L. *labium,* lip, + *-al.*] Relating to both the tongue and the lips.

glossolabiolaryngeal (glos″ō-lā″bi-ō-lā-rin'-jē-al), *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα,* tongue, + L. *labium,* lip, + Gr. *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx, + *-e-al.*] Relating to the tongue, lips, and larynx.—**Glossolabiolaryngeal paralysis.** Same as *chronic bulbar paralysis* (which see, under *bulbar*).

glossolabiopharyngeal (glos″ō-lā″bi-ō-fā-rin'-jē-al), *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα,* tongue, + L. *labium,* lip, + Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), pharynx, + *-e-al.*] Relating to the tongue, lips, and pharynx.—**Glossolabiopharyngeal paralysis.** Same as *chronic bulbar paralysis* (which see, under *bulbar*).

glossolalist (glos'ō-lā-list), *n.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα,* tongue, + *λαλεῖν,* speak, + *-ist.*] One who has the faculty or gift of speaking with tongues; one who is supposed to be miraculously endowed with the gift of tongues.

glossology, *n.* 3. The scientific study of the tongue and its diseases.

glossopalatine (glos-ō-pal'a-tin), *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα,* tongue, + L. *palatum,* palate, + *-ine*1.] Same as *palatoglossal.*

glossopathy (glo-sop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα,* tongue, + *πάθος,* disease.] Any disease of the tongue.

glossopetræ (glos-ō-pet'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα,* tongue, + *πέτρα,* rock.] Certain fossil sharks' teeth: a word used by early writers on geology and fossils.

glossophytia (glos-ō-fit'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσα,* tongue, + *φυτόν,* a growth, a plant.] Same as *black-tongue.*

glossophyton (glo-sof'i-ton), *n.*; pl. *glossophyta* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα,* tongue, + *φυτόν,* a growth, a plant.] A fungus found in certain cases of black-tongue.

glossosteresis (glo-sos-te-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶσσα,* tongue, + *στέρησις,* deprivation, < *στερεῖν,* deprive.] Exsection of the tongue.

glossware (glos'wãr), *n.* Same as ★*glostware.*

glost (glost), *n.* [A dial. form of *gloss*1.] In *ceram.,* glaze applied to pottery or porcelain biscuit.

glost-kiln (glost'kil), *n.* In *ceram.,* a kiln in which biscuit ware is glazed. Also called *gloss-kiln* and *glaze-kiln.*

glost-oven (glost'uv″en), *n.* Same as ★*glost-kiln.*

glost-placer (glost'plā″sėr), *n.* In *ceram.,* the operative who applies the glost.

glostware (glost'wãr), *n.* Glazed ware; baked pottery which has been covered with a glazing preparation and is fired a second time. Also called *glossware.*

The business was started in a small way by Isaac W. Knowles and Isaac A. Harvey, who made yellow ware in a single kiln, which was used alternately for bisque and *glost-ware.*

E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of The U. S., p. 201.

glottagra (glo-tag'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶττα,* tongue, + *ἄγρα,* a catching. Cf. *podagra.*] Same as *glossalgia.*

glottalgia (glo-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλῶττα,* tongue, + *ἄλγος,* pain.] Same as *glossalgia.*

Glottic race. See ★*race*3.

glove, *n.*—**To go for the gloves,** in *racing,* to bet recklessly. *N. E. D.*

glove-grain (gluv'grān), *n.* A trade-name for light leather made from grain split. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 114.

Glover's scale. See ★*scale*1.

glove-tighten (gluv'tī″tn), *n.* A glove-tightener: an eighteenth-century device for holding up the long gloves worn by women. Glove-tightens were made of plaited horsehair, ribbons, etc., and fastened the glove above the elbow. Also called *glove-band* and *glove-top. A. M. Earle,* Costume of Colonial Times, p. 118.

glow-beetle (glō'bē″tl), *n.* A European beetle, *Meligethes aëneus.*

glow-discharge (glō'dis-chärj), *n.* A discharge between the terminals of an electrical machine under conditions such that the dielectric is rendered luminous although no sparks appear. The term is sometimes used to designate the luminous discharge in vacuum-tubes as well as the discharge in air.

glower2 (glō'ėr), *n.* In *elect.,* the light-giving body of a Nernst lamp. See *Nernst* ★*lamp.*

glowfly (glō'flī), *n.* The firefly.

glow-light (glō'līt), *n.* In *elect.,* an incandescent lamp; a glow-lamp.

glow-lighting (glō'lī″ting), *n.* The use of glow-lamps for lighting purposes.

glucase (glö'kās), *n.* [*gluc-ose* + *-ase.*] A form of diastase developed by steeping maize for two or three days in cold water.

glucemia, glucæmia (glö-sē'mi-ä), *n.* Same as *glucohemia.*

glucide (glö'sīd), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet, + *-ide*1.] Same as *saccharin.*

glucin (glö'sin), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet, + *-in*2.] The sodium salt of amido-triazin-sulphonic acid. It is used like saccharin as a sweetening agent in diabetes.

glucinic (glö-sin'ik), *a.* [*glucin* + *-ic.*] Of or derived from glucinum.

glucite (glö'sīt), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet, + *-ite*2.] Same as *sorbite.*

glucoalbumin (glö″kō-al-bū'min), *n.* One of a class of albumins which are characterized by the presence of a carbohydrate complex, in the molecule, in especially large amount. See *albumin.*

glucoalbumose (glö″kō-al'bū-mōs), *n.* One of the primary albumoses (products of proteolytic digestion) which contains the entire carbohydrate group of the original albuminous molecule.

glucobiose (glö-kō-bī'ōs), *n.* [*gluco(se)* + *biose.*] A biose consisting of two glucose molecules.

glucocyamidin (glö″kō-sī-am'i-din), *n.* [Also *glycocyamidin;* < *glucocyam(in)* + *-id* + *-in*2.] A carbonic-acid derivative, $C_3H_5ON_3$, belonging to the guanidin group. It is formed from glucocyamin through loss of water.

glucocyamin (glö-kō-sī'a-min), *n.* [Also *glycocyamin;* < Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet, + *cyam(ide)* + *-in*2.] A carbonic-acid derivative belonging to the guanidin group. It is formed through the union of cyanamide and glycocoll, $C_3H_7N_3O_2$. Through loss of water it becomes glucocyamidin.

glucolignose (glö-kō-lig'nōs), *n.* [*gluco(se)* + *lignose.*] A compound, $C_{30}H_{46}O_{21}$, obtained by the successive treatment of fir-wood with dilute acetic acid, water, alcohol and ether. Dilute acids hydrolyze it to glucose and lignose.

glucolysis, glucolytic, etc. See ★*glycolysis,* etc.

gluconic (glö-kon'ik), *a.* [*gluc(ose)* + *-on* + *-ic.*] Derived from glucose.—**Gluconic acid,** a colorless syrupy compound, $CH_2OH(CHOH)_4.COOH$, obtained by the oxidation of starch, glucose, cane-sugar, maltose, and similar substances, with chlorin or bromine water and silver oxid. Also called *dextronic acid.*

glucoproteid (glö-kō-prō'tē-id), *n.* [Also *glycoproteid;* < Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet, + E. *proteid.*] An albumin in which a carbohydrate group is present in especially large amount, as the mucins and mucoids. On decomposition the carbohydrate group is, in most cases, obtained in the form of glucosamine.

glucosamin (glö-kō-sam'in), *n.* [Also *glycosamin;* < Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet, + E. *amin(e).*] A colorless compound, $CHO.CH(NH_2)(CHOH)_3CH_2OH$, crystallizing in needles. It is formed, together with acetic acid, by the hydrolysis of cartilage or chitin by means of dilute mineral acids. It is dextrorotatory and closely allied to glucose.

glucosan (glö'kō-san″), *n.* [*glucose* + *-an.*] A colorless compound formed by heating glucose at 170° C., and also by heating esculin, from horse-chestnut bark, at 230° C. It has a very slightly sweet taste, is not fermentable, and is reconverted into glucose by the action of dilute acids.

glucosazone (glö-kōs-az'ōn), *n.* [*glucose* + *az(ote)* + *-one.*] The osazone of glucose, $CH_2OH(CHOH)_3.C(N_2HC_6H_5).CHN_2HC_6H_5$. It is prepared by warming d-glucose, l-fructose, or d-mannose with phenylhydrazin and acetic acid. It melts at 206° C. The compound is more correctly called *phenyl glucosazone.*

glucose, *n.*—**Dried glucose,** one of several trade-names for a material sold as food for cattle, obtained by grinding and bolting maize and pressing the residue after the addition of water and salt.

glucosidal (glö-kō-sī'dal), *a.* [*glucoside* + *-al*1.] Relating to or containing a glucoside.

glucosidic (glö-kō-sid'ik), *a.* [*glucoside* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a glucoside.

glucosidolytic (glö″kō-sid-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*glucoside* + Gr. *λυτός,* < *λύειν,* dissolve.] Causing the cleavage of glucosides: noting a class of ferments. Also *glycosidolytic.*

The *glucosidolytic* enzyme of Sorghum vulgare therefore performs the same functions as the enzyme emulsin which occurs in sweet almonds.

Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1902, ser. A, p. 409.

glucosone (glö'kō-sōn), *n.* [*glucose* + *-one.*] A non-fermentable syrup having the composition $C_6H_{10}O_6$, formed by the action of concentrated hydrochloric acid on glucosazone.

glucosuria, *n.*—**Digestive glucosuria,** glucosuria following the ingestion of unusually large amounts of sugar or starchy food, irrespective of the existence of diabetes.

glucosuric (glö-kō-sū'rik), *a.* Relating to or affected with glucosuria.—**Glucosuric acid,** an organic acid which was isolated by J. Marshall from an alkapton urine: probably identical with homogentisinic acid.

glucovanillic (glö″kō-vā-nil'ik), *a.* [*gluco(se)* + *vanill(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to glucose and vanillin.—**Glucovanillic acid,** a colorless compound, $CHO(CH.OH)_4.CH_2\overset{4}{O}.C_6H_3(\overset{3}{O}CH_3)\overset{1}{C}O_2H + H_2O$, prepared by the oxidation of coniferin by means of potassium permanganate. It forms prismatic crystals which, when dehydrated, melt at 210–212° C. It is converted by emulsin into glucose and vanillic acid, and is also called *p-glucoxy-m-methoxybenzoïc acid.*

glucovanillin (glö″kō-vā-nil'in), *n.* [*gluco(se)* + *vanilla* + *-in*2.] A colorless compound, $CHO(CH.OH)_4.CH_2\overset{4}{O}.C_6H_3(\overset{3}{O}CH_3)\overset{1}{C}OH + 2H_2O$, prepared by the oxidation of coniferin by means of chromic acid. It is levorotatory, crystallizes in needles, and melts at 192° C. Emulsin resolves it into vanillin and glucose. It is the aldehyde of glucovanillic acid, and is termed *p-glucoxy-m-methoxybenzaldehyde.*

glucuron (glö-kū'ron), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet, + *οὖρον,* urine, + *-on, -one.*] The anhydrid of glucuronic acid, having the formula $C_6H_8O_6$.

glucuronate (glö-kū'rō-nāt), *n.* [*glucuron-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of glucuronic acid.

glucuronic (glö-kū-ron'ik), *a.* Same as ★*glycuronic.*

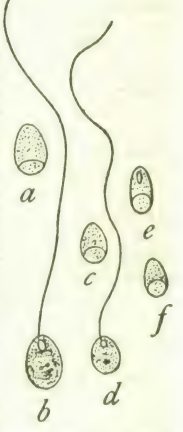
glue, *n.* 2. [Short for *glue-stock.*] A very low grade of hide, practically worthless for tanning, but used in the manufacture of glue: commonly called *glue-stock. Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 265.—**Dutch** or **Flanders glue.** Same as *Cologne glue.*—**Hide glue,** glue made from the trimmings of hides, as distinguished from glue of inferior value made from bones.—**Isinglass glue,** a pure glue made from fish-sounds.—**Parchment glue,** a fine glue prepared by carefully boiling with water scraps of parchment or similarly cleansed animal skins.—**Patent glue,** a trade-name for a superior kind of glue of dark color, made from bones.—**Russian glue,** a trade-name for a variety of carpenters' glue to which mineral matter, such as lead or calcium carbonate, zinc oxid, or barium sulphate has been added to the extent of 5 or 6 per cent.: it is of whitish appearance in consequence.—**Size glue,** a trade-name for glue of superior quality, carefully prepared from scraps of animal skin. See *size*2, 1.

glue-plant (glö'plant), *n.* One of the red algæ, *Gracilaria,* occasionally used for food and also in the manufacture of agar-agar.

glue-pot, *n.* 2. A part of a road so bad that the wheels of a carriage would stick in it. [Australia.]

Glugea (glö-jē'ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Glugeidæ. G. bombycis* is very destructive to silkworms, causing the disease known in France as *la pébrine. Thélohan,* 1891.

Glugeidæ (glö-jē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glugea* + *-idæ.*] A family of sporozoans, of the order *Myxosporidia,* having the spores minute and pear-shaped, with one polar capsule which is only visible after treatment with reagents. More than two spores are formed in each pansporoblast. The family consists of cell-parasites found mostly in arthropods and fishes. The typical genus is *Glugea;* others are *Gurleya, Thelohania,* and *Pleistophora.*



Spores of various *Glugeidæ,* highly magnified, after Thélohan.

a and *b, Pleistophora typicalis* Gurley—*a,* in the fresh condition, *b,* after treatment with iodine water, causing extrusion of the filament; *c* and *d, Thelohania octospora* Henneguy—*c,* fresh, *d,* treated with ether; *e, Glugea depressa* Thélohan, fresh; *f, G. acuta,* Thélohan. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

glump (glump), *n.* 1. A sullen, sulky fellow.—2. *pl.* The sulks.

glut, *v. t.* 4. To choke or partially fill up, as an engine-cylinder or condenser-tube by a carbonaceous deposit from inferior oils used in lubrication. Animal oils, including tallow, suet, and lard, are found to produce both glutting and corrosion, the latter being due to the decomposition of the fats and the formation of fatty acids and the deposition of carbon. Mineral oils are free from these defects.

glut, *n.* 10. A block, usually of bronze, in one face of which is a recess to receive the upset end of the valve-

rod in a knuckle-joint. The glut is tightened by a wedge and screw, or by a key.

glutaconate (glō-tak'ō-nāt), *n.* [*glutacon(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of glutaconic acid.

The methylation and condensation of ethyl *glutaconate*. *Nature*, March 26, 1903, p. 504.

glutaconic (glö-ta-kon'ik), *a.* [*glut(en)* + *aconic*.] Noting a colorless compound, HOCO.CH_2.CH:CH.COOH, which crystallizes in prisms and melts at 152° C. It is isomeric with itaconic, citraconic, and mesaconic acids. Also called *pentenediacid* or *a-γ-propylenedicarboxylic acid*.

glutamic (glō-tam'ik), *a.* [*glut(en)* + *am(ine)* + *-ic*.] Derived from gluten and amine.—**Glutamic acid,** a crystalline compound, HOCO.CH(NH_2).CH_2.CH_2COOH, extracted from pumpkin and vetch seeds and from beet-root juice. It is also produced by boiling vegetable proteids with dilute sulphuric acid. It is deposited in lustrous rhombohedra and melts at 140° C. Also called *a-aminoglutaric acid* and, incorrectly, *glutaminic acid*.

glutamine (glō-tam'in), *n.* [*glut(en)* + *amine*.] A colorless crystalline compound, H_2N.CO.CH(NH_2).CH_2.CH_2COOH, found, together with asparagin, widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom. It is deposited in slender needles. Also called *a-glutamamide* and, incorrectly, *glutamin*.

glutaminic (glö-ta-min'ik), *a.* [*glutamine* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glutamine.—**Glutaminic acid,** an incorrect term for ★*glutamic acid*.

glutaric (glō-tar'ik), *a.* [*glut(en)* + *-ar* + *-ic*.] Derived from gluten.—**Glutaric acid,** a colorless compound, HO.COCH_2.CH_2.CH_2.COOH, which crystallizes in large, monoclinic prisms melting at 97.5° C., and boils at 302–304° C. It is found in the washings from sheep's wool and can be prepared artificially in a variety of ways. Also called *normal pyrotartaric acid* or *pentanediacid*.

glutazin (glö-taz'in), *n.* [*glut(en)* + *az(ote)* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_5H_6O_2N_2$, which crystallizes in rectangular plates. It melts and decomposes at 300° C., and is probably 4-*imido*, 2-6, *diketohexahydropyridine*.

Gluteal aponeurosis, the combination of the femoral fascia over the nates.—**Gluteal furrow.** See ★*furrow*.

gluten, *n.* 2. A glue-like animal secretion: for example, the sticky material secreted by swallows in nest-building.—**Gluten feed,** a mixture of gluten-meal and corn bran: used as feed for cattle.—**Gluten flour,** wheat flour from which a part of the starch has been removed, thus increasing the proportion of gluten. See *gluten*.—**Gluten meal,** a by-product of the manufacture of glucose and starch from Indian corn. It consists largely of the germ of the grain, with more or less of the hulls and starch: valued as a feed, especially for milch cattle.

glutenin (glö'te-nin), *n.* [*gluten* + *-in*[2].] That portion of vegetable gluten which is insoluble in alcohol. Also termed *gluten-fibrin*. See *gluten*.

glutenoid (glö'te-noid), *a.* [*gluten* + *-oid*.] Similar to gluten.

gluteoperineal (glö″tē-ō-per-i-nē'al), *a.* Relating to the gluteal region and the perineum: noting a furrow on the external surface and a group of muscular fibers.

glutimic (glō-tim'ik), *a.* [*glut(en)* + *im(ine)* + *-ic*.] Derived from gluten and imine.—**Glutimic acid,** a compound, $C_5H_7O_3N$, formed, together with glutamic acid, by boiling albumen with a solution of barium hydroxid. It melts at 180° C.

glutin, *n.* 2. Same as *gelatin*. It forms the chief part of carpenters' glue. Not to be confounded with gluten or any of its components.

glutinize (glö'ti-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glutinized*, ppr. *glutinizing*. [*gluten* (*-tin-*) + *-ize*.] To render glutinous or gluey.

glutinoid (glö'ti-noid), *n.* [*gluten* (*-tin-*) + *-oid*.] Same as ★*albuminoid*.

glutoform (glö'tō-fôrm), *n.* Same as ★*glutol*.

glutoid (glö'toid), *n.* [*glut(in)* + *-oid*.] Gelatin hardened with formaldehyde: used in making capsules. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 374.

glutokyrin (glö-tō-kī'rin), *n.* A peptone body obtained by Siegfried on hydrolysis of glutin.

glutol (glö'tōl), *n.* [*glut(en)* + *-ol*.] Same as *formaldehyde* ★*gelatin*.

glutose (glö'tōs), *n.* [*glut(en)* + *-ose*.] Same as ★*gelatose*.

glutter (glut'ėr), *n.* [Imitative.] A splutter. *N. E. D.*

glutton, *n.* 4. In *pugilism*, one who takes a great deal of punishment before he is beaten. [Sporting slang.]

glycemia, glycæmia (gli-sē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *glycæmia*, < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *glucohemia*.

glyceral (glis'ė-ral), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκερός*, sweet, + *-al*[3].] One of certain compounds obtained by the action of glycerol on an aldehyde.

glycerin, *n.* 2†. Formerly a general designation for compounds similar to glycerol in that they contain three hydroxyl groups.—**Glycerin agar,** a bacterial culture-medium, of the composition of ordinary nutrient agar, to which 6–8 per cent. of glycerin has been added: especially serviceable in growing the tubercle bacillus.—**Glycerin jelly,** a mixture of gelatin and glycerin employed in the manufacture of soluble bougies, and used also as a mount for microscopical specimens.

glycerinate (glis'ė-ri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glycerinated*, ppr. *glycerinating*. Same as *glycerize*.—**Glycerinated lymph** or **vaccine,** vaccine virus mixed with glycerin in order to destroy any bacteria with which the lymph may have been accidentally contaminated.

glycerination (glis″ė-ri-nā'shọn), *n.* [*glycerin* + *-ation*.] Treatment or dilution with glycerol. Thus calf's lymph is mixed with glycerol, which, after a time, kills bacterial organisms that are often present in ordinary lymph.

glycerinize (glis'ė-rin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glycerinized*, ppr. *glycerinizing*. [*glycerin* + *-ize*.] To treat with glycerin; glycerinate; glycerize.

glycerinophosphoric (glis-ė-rī″nō-fos-for'ik), *a.* Same as ★*glycerophosphoric*.

glycerinum (gli-se-rī'num), *n.* [NL.] A pharmaceutical Latin name for glycerol.

glycerodegras (glis'ė-rō-de-grä″), *n.* [*glycerin* + *degras*.] A mixture of glycerin, fish-oil, and beef-tallow, applied to leather to soften the finished product. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 239.

glyceroformol (glis″ė-rō-fōr'mōl), *n.* [*glycerin* + *form(aldehyde)* + *-ol*.] A substance formed by the action of formaldehyde upon glycerin: used as an antiseptic.

glycerogelatin (glis″ė-rō-jel'a-tin), *n.* A stiff jelly consisting of gelatin 1 part, water 6 parts, and glycerin 7 parts: used in microscopy as a mounting and embedding medium. Also *glycerin gelatin*, *glycerin jelly*, *glycerin gum*.

glycerolate (glis'ė-rō-lāt), *n.* [*glycerol* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *glycerite*.

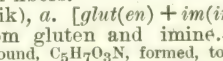
glycerophosphate (glis″ė-rō-fos'fāt), *n.* A salt of glycerophosphoric acid with a base (iron, quinine, calcium, etc.): employed in medicine as a nerve tonic.

glycerophosphoric (glis″ė-rō-fos-for'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, $C_3H_9O_6P$, a decomposition-product of lecithin in which it is present in combination with choline, two of its hydroxyl groups being replaced by fatty-acid radicals.

glycerose (glis'ė-rōs), *n.* [*glycer(ol)* + *-ose*.] A substance formed by the oxidation of glycerol by dilute nitric acid or bromine. It was thought to be a triose, $C_3H_6O_3$, but is now known to be a mixture of glycerol aldehyde and glycerol ketone.

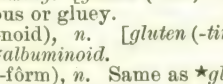
glycic (glis'ik), *a.* [Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-ic*.] Derived from glycerol.—**Glycic acid.** Same as *glucic acid*.

glycid (glis'id), *n.* [*glyc(erol)* + *-id*[1].] A colorless liquid,



the anhydrid of glycerol, into which it is rapidly converted by the action of water. It boils at 160° C. Also called *hydroxypropyleneoxid*.

glycidic (gli-sid'ik), *a.* [*glycid* + *-ic*.] Derived from glycerol.—**Glycidic acid,** a colorless liquid,



with an irritating odor. It rapidly attacks the mucous membrane and is slowly converted, by water, into glyceric acid. Also called *oxyacrylic acid*.—**Glycidic ester,** an ester of glycidic acid: usually applied, loosely, to the ethyl salt, and often written, incorrectly, *glycidic ether*.

Glycin blue, corinth, red. See ★*blue*, *n.*, etc.

Glycine (glī-sī'ne), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753; first used in his Genera Plantarum, 1737), < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-inē*, a form of *-ina*[1]. The name alludes to the substitution of Indian licorice, *Abrus Abrus* (called *Glycine Abrus* by Linnæus), for true licorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.] 1. A genus of plants of the family *Fabaceæ*. See *Apios*.—2. A name incorrectly applied to *Soia*, a genus of plants belonging to the family *Fabaceæ* and including the soy-bean. See ★*Soia*.

glycinin (glis'i-nin), *n.* [*Glycine* + *-in*[2].] A globulin found in the soy-bean.

glycium (glis'i-um), *n.* In *chem.*, same as *glucinum* or *beryllium*.

glycocholate (glī-kō-kol'āt), *n.* A salt of glycocholic acid.—**Sodium glycocholate,** the sodium salt of glycocholic acid. It is administered in cases of wasting diseases, as it materially aids the digestion of fats.

glycocholonic (glī-kō-kō-lon'ik), *a.* [*glycochol(ic)* + *-one* + *-ic*.] Derived from glycocholic acid.—**Glycocholonic acid,** a crystalline monobasic acid, $C_{26}H_{41}NO_5$, formed by the action of concentrated hydrochloric acid on glycocholic acid.

glycocyamidin, glycoproteid, etc. See ★*glucocyamidin*, etc.

glycoformal (glī-kō-fōr'mal), *n.* [*glyc(erol)* + *formal(in)*.] A mixture of formalin and glycerol: used, in the form of vapor, as a disinfecting agent.

glycogelatin (glī-kō-jel'a-tin), *n.* A jelly-like mixture of glycerin and gelatin, used in the manufacture of lozenges and pastils and also as a vehicle for exhibiting external remedies.

glycogenic, *a.* 2. Derived from glycogen.—**Glycogenic acid,** a syrupy compound, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, formed by the oxidation of glycogen with bromine and silver oxid. It is possibly identical with dextronic acid.

glycogeny (glī-koj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, -born.] Same as *glycogenesis*.

glycol, *n.*—**Diethene glycol,** a compound, CH_2OH.CH_2.O.CH_2CH_2OH, formed by the union of ethylene oxid with glycol. It is a liquid which boils at 250°.

glycolaldehyde (glī-kol-al'dē-hīd), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + E. *aldehyde*.] A syrupy compound, $HOCH_2$.CHO, obtained by the action of barium hydroxid on bromacetaldehyde. It readily gives rise to sugars. Also called *hydroxyacetaldehyde*.

glycolate (glī'kō-lāt), *n.* [*glycol(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of glycolic acid.

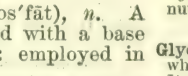
glycoleucyte (glī-kō-lū'sīt), *n.* [*glyco(gen)* + *leu(co)cyte*.] A large leucocyte, especially adapted to storing nutritive substances such as glycogen, found in the blood of certain worms (for example, *Sipunculus nudus*).

F. Ladreyt finds that there are two very distinct types of leucocytes in this worm [*Sipunculus nudus*]. There are minute plastids, with very active fine pseudopodia, and central or slightly excentric nucleus (amœbocytes or phagocytes), which have an important rôle in excretion and phagocytosis; and there are large elements, including numerous transparent spherules, without pseudopodia, with a lateral nucleus (vesicular leucocytes or "*glycoleucytes*"), which are especially devoted to storing nutritive substances, like glycogen.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1904, p. 183.

Glycolic acid, a colorless compound, HO.CH_2.COOH, which crystallizes in plates or needles and melts at 80° C. Its potassium salt is contained in the grease of sheep's wool. Also called *hydroxyacetic acid*.

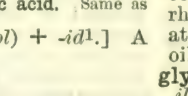
glycolid (glī'kō-lid), *n.* [*glycol* + *-id*[1].] A colorless compound,



which crystallizes in large lustrous plates and melts at 86–87° C.: formed by treating glycolic acid in a current of carbon dioxid. It is a cyclic, double ester of glycolic acid. The name was formerly applied to an anhydrid of glycolic acid ($C_2H_2O_2$) which is now called *polyglycolid*.

glycoline (glī'kō-lin), *n.* [*glycol* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound, which crystallizes in rhombohedra or in lustrous plates and melts at 15° C. It is contained in commercial fusel-oil.

glycoluril (glī-kol'ū-ril), *n.* [*glycol* + *urea* + *-il*.] A colorless compound,



which crystallizes in white needles: formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on a mixture of glyoxal and urea. Also called *acetylene urea*.

glycolyl (glī'kō-lil), *n.* [*glycol* + *-yl*.] A bivalent organic radical, CH_2CO.

glycolylurea (glī″kō-li-lū'rē-ą), *n.* See ★*hydantoin*.

glycolysis (glī-kol'i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] The destruction of sugar in the animal body. This (in part, at least) is supposedly effected through a ferment which in itself is inactive, but is activated by a substance formed in the pancreas which plays the rôle of a kinase. Also *glucolysis*.

In the liver and in the blood, their first action is to increase *glycolysis*, but this effect is diminished, or even arrested, by their prolonged action.

Nature, Jan. 21, 1904, p. 287.

glycolytic (glī-kō-lit'ik), *a.* [*glycolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Of or relating to glycolysis; causing glycolysis.—**Glycolytic ferment.** See ★*ferment*.

glyconucleoproteid (glī″kō-nū'klē-ō-prō'tē-id), *n.* A nucleoproteid in which the carbohydrate group is prominently developed.

glycosecretory (glī″kō-sē-krē'tō-ri), *a.* [*glyco(gen)* + *secretory*.] Causing the secretion of glycogen: as, *glycosecretory* nerve-fibers.

glycosine (glī'kō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-ose* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound, , crystallizing in needles

which sublime without melting. It is prepared by the interaction of ammonia and glyoxal. Also called *diglyoxaline*.

glycosolvol (glī′kō-sol-vōl), *n.* [*glyco(se)* + L. *solvere*, dissolve, + *-ol.*] A diabetic remedy of indefinite composition and action.

glycosometer (glī-kō-som′e-tėr), *n.* [*glycose*, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for estimating the amount of sugar present in the urine.

glycuronic (glī-kū-ron′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *οὖρον*, urine, + *-one* + *-ic.*] Derived from glucose.—**Glycuronic acid,** a syrupy compound, COH(CHOH)COOH, obtained by boiling euxanthic acid with dilute sulphuric acid. It is closely related to glucose; occurs in the blood; and compounds of it with camphor, chloral, phenol, etc., are found in the urine after the administration of these substances. Also *glucuronic acid.*

glycyphillin (glī-si-fil′in), *n.* [NL. *glycyphylla* + *-in*2.] A crystalline sweet glucoside, $C_{21}H_{44}O_9$, extracted from the leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla.* It is deposited in lustrous prisms with 3½ or $4H_2O$ (depending on the solvent used), and melts at 175–180° C. When hydrolyzed it yields phloretin and isodulcitose, and is closely allied to phlorizin if not identical with it.

glycyrretin (glis-i-ret′in), *n.* [*glycyrrh(iza)* + *-et-* + *-in*2.] A crystalline compound, $C_{32}H_{47}O_4N$, formed by the action of dilute acids on glycyrrhizic acid, which occurs, in the form of salts, in licorice-root. It melts at 200° C.

glycyrrhizic (glis-i-rī′zik), *a.* [*glycyrrhiza* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from licorice.—**Glycyrrhizic acid,** a colorless tribasic acid, $C_{44}H_{62}O_{18}N$, resembling albumen in appearance. It gelatinizes with cold water, has a sweet taste, and occurs, as the ammonium or calcium salt, in licorice-root.

glyf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *glyph.*

glykemia, glykæmia (glī-kē′mi-ą), *n.* See ★*glycemia, glycæmia.*

Glyoxalic acid, a colorless syrupy compound, HCO.COOH, found in the leaves and unripe fruits of many plants, including the gooseberry. It is prepared by the oxidation of alcohol, glycol, or glycerol, by means of nitric acid. With water it forms a crystalline derivative, $CH(OH)_2COOH$. The syrup and the solid are, therefore, the aldehyde and the dihydroxid respectively of oxalic acid. Also called *glyoxylic acid.*

glyoxaline (glī-ok′sa-lin), *n.* [*glyoxal* + *-ine*2.] CH : CH

A colorless compound, NH < | , formed, CH : N

together with glycosine, by the action of concentrated ammonia on glyoxal. It occurs in thick nacreous prisms which melt at 89° C., boil at 255° C., and have an alkaline reaction. It is also called *imidazol* or *methylene acetylenazin.* The name *glyoxaline* is also given to certain compounds which are derived from glyoxaline itself by replacement of its hydrogen atoms by radicals.

glyoxiline, glyoxyline (glī-ok′si-lin), *n.* [As *glyox(al)* + *-il, -yl,* + *-ine*2.] An explosive consisting of guncotton treated with a solution of saltpeter, dried, and soaked with nitroglycerin. It closely resembles explosive gelatin, but its constituents are less intimately blended. Not to be confounded with the compound glyoxaline ($C_3H_4N_2$).

glyoxime (glī-ok′sim), *n.* [As *glyox(al)* + *-ime.*] A colorless compound, HON:CHCH:NOH, prepared by the action of hydroxylamine on glyoxal. It crystallizes in trimetric plates and melts at 178° C.

glyoxylic (glī-ok-sil′ik), *a.* Same as *glyoxalic.*—**Glyoxylic acid.** Same as ★*glyoxalic acid.*

glyph, *n.* 2. A written or pictured character, sign, or symbol representing a word or an idea; an ideograph: as, the Mexican or Mayan *glyphs.*

Now, when a *glyph* is read as a word, the interesting phenomenon of which we have spoken is this: Words have different meanings, the same word may express different concepts, and the *glyph* may be read by speaking the word and attaching to it any meaning which the spoken word represents. In this early society words are mysterious things supposed to be properties or qualities of things, rather than signs of things. When such *glyphs* become signs of spoken words they are signs of sounds. They become signs of word-sounds, then signs of syllabic sounds, and ultimately signs of alphabetic sounds; and thus picture-writing is developed into alphabetic writing.
J. W. Powell, in Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, p. [clxviii.

Glyphæa (gli-fē′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυφή*, an engraving, < *γλύφειν*, engrave: see *glyph.*] A genus of extinct macrurous crustaceans from the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

glyphic, *a.* 2. Of the nature of a glyph or ideograph: as, *glyphic* words.

The written languages produced in primitive time have distinct words as ideographs; they also have a distinct grammar for the arrangement of these *glyphic* words unlike that of highly developed written language.
J. W. Powell, in Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, [p. clxix.

Glyphioceras (glif-i-os′e-ras), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *γλύφειν*, engrave, + *κέρας*, horn.] The typical genus of the family *Glyphioceratidæ.* As the type species of this genus, *G. sphæricus,* is the same as that specified by De Haan as typical of his genus *Goniatites, Glyphioceras* is a synonym of that term in its restricted meaning.

Glyphioceratidæ (glif″i-ō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyphioceras* (*-at-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of ammonoid cephalopods or goniatites, in typical forms being rotund and involute with the lateral sutural lobes and saddles relatively simple. It is of Carboniferous age and is strictly synonymous with the division *Goniatitidæ.*

Glyptic period, in *geol.,* a division of the Human period based on the character of the paleolithic relics found in the caves of Périgord, France.

The Magdalenian period or *Glyptic* of Piette has been further divided by him into two great epochs, the Eburnean or time of the mammoth, going back into glacial times, when the men lived who carved the likeness of that animal on its tusks, and the Tarandean or reindeer epoch, when the climate had ameliorated, but when reindeer still lived in the south of France and were hunted by a more advanced type of mankind.
Geikie, Text-book of Geol. (4th ed.), II. vi. 1349, note.

glyptician (glip-tish′an), *n.* [*glyptic* + *-ian.*] A gem-cutter, gem-engraver, or lapidary.

Glyptocardia (glip-tō-kär′di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *καρδία*, heart.] A synonym of ★*Buchiola* (which see).

Glyptocephalus (glip-tō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of slender flounders, characterized by the great number of their vertebræ, found in deep waters of the North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans. *G. cynoglossus* is the Craig flounder of North Europe; *G. zachirus,* with long pectoral fins, is a species of the North Pacific: excellent for food.

Glyptocrinus (glip-tok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of camerate crinoids of the family *Melocrinidæ,* with a deep obconical calyx ornamented by ridges and radiating striæ. It is of Lower Silurian age.

glyptodontoid (glip-tō-don′toid), *a.* [*glyptodon(t-)* + *-oid.*] Related to or having the characters of *Glyptodon.*

Glyptolepis (glip-tol′ē-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of extinct ganoid fishes from the Old Red Sandstone of Britain, commonly regarded as synonymous with *Holoptychius* (which see).

glyptologist (glip-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [*glyptolog-y* + *-ist.*] A student or collector of engraved gems.

glyptology (glip-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, engraved, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The study of engraved gems and other small sculpture. *N. Y. Sun,* Feb. 23, 1904.

Glyptopomus (glip-tō-pō′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *πῶμα*, a lid.] A genus of ganoid fishes from the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. The scales and external bones are ornamented with irregular wrinkles.

Glyptoscorpius (glip-tō-skôr′pi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *σκορπίος*, a scorpion.] A genus of merostome *Crustacea* of the order *Eurypteridæ,* with decided arachnid affinities in the clawed limbs and the comb-like structures similar to the pectines of scorpions. It is found in the coal-measures of Scotland.

glyptothek (glüp″tō-tāk′), *n.* [G.] Same as *glyptotheca.*

gm. An abbreviation of *gram.*

G. M. B. An abbreviation of *Great Master of the Bath.*

G. M. I. E. An abbreviation of *Grand Master of the Indian Empire.*

G. M. K. P. An abbreviation of *Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.*

G. M. M. G. An abbreviation of *Grand Master of St. Michael and St. George.*

G. M. P. An abbreviation of *Grand Master of St. Patrick.*

G. M. S. I. An abbreviation of *Grand Master of the Star of India.*

G. M. T. An abbreviation of *Greenwich meridian time.*

gnat1, *n.*—**Potato-scab gnat,** a mycetophilid fly, *Epidapus scabiei,* which breeds in scabby potatoes and transmits the disease to healthy tubers.

gnathion (nath′i-on), *n.* [NL., dim. < Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw.] Same as *mental point* (which see). See also cut under *craniometry.*

gnathism (nath′izm), *n.* [Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-ism.*] The angle of projection of the upper jaw measured by the angle between the horizontal and one of the facial lines. See *prognathism, orthognathism.*

gnathobase (nath′ō-bās), *n.* [Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *βάσις*, base.] The proximal or coxal extremity of the leg in many *Crustacea* when modified for the purpose of crushing food by the development of a series of short hard spines, as in *Limulus.*

gnathobasic (nath-ō-bā′sik), *a.* [*gnathobase* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gnathobase. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* Feb., 1904, p. 155.

Gnathobdellidæ (nath-ob-del′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnathobdella* + *-idæ.*] A family of fresh-water and land leeches. They have jaws; no protrusible proboscis; red blood; five rings to a complete segment; and botryoidal tissue. The family includes several important genera, among them *Nephelis, Hirudo, Aulostoma, Hæmopsis,* and *Hæmadipsa. Hirudo medicinalis* is the apothecary's leech. It is cultivated in special ponds and is not sexually mature until it is three years old. In the young stage it feeds upon the blood of insects, and then on that of frogs; but when it becomes mature a diet of warm blood is required. *Aulostoma,* often called the horse-leech, feeds upon worms and mollusks. *Hæmopsis vorax,* the horse-leech of Europe and North Africa, attaches itself to the inside of the throat of horses, cattle, and men. *Hæmadipsa,* the land-leech, is found in forests or damp districts in the tropics. See *Hirudinidæ* and *leech*2.

gnathochilarium (nath″ō-ki-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gnathochilaria* (*-ą*). [NL., < Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *χεῖλος*, lip, + *-arium.*] In myriapods, a plate-like under lip constituting the floor of the mouth and formed of the second pair of jaws, as in the *Diplopoda.*

gnathometer (na-thom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring the angles of the lower jaw.

gnathonism (nā′thō-nizm), *n.* [L. *Gnatho(n-)*, name of a parasite in Plautus and Terence, < Gr. *Γνάθων*, a nickname ('one who is all jaw'), < *γνάθος*, jaw.] Sycophancy.

"Could the light of such a Gospel as we profess be eclipsed with the interposition of a single marriage?"
And yet Hacket must have lived to see the practical confutation of this shallow *Gnathonism* in the result of the marriage with the Papist Henrietta of France!
Coleridge, Notes on Hacket, in Lit. Remains, III. 187.

gnathophorous (nā-thof′ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] Bearing jaws: noting the jaw-bearing sclerites of arthropods.

gnathopod, *n.* 2. A gnathopodite.

Gnathostomata, *n.* 3. A tribe of irregular echinoids having a central peristome surrounded by a perignathic girdle, the ambulacra all similar, and the jaws present but sometimes rudimentary. It includes both living and extinct genera.—4. A name given by Haeckel to a superclass of vertebrates containing the forms with true jaws, (normally) two pairs of limbs, and double nostrils. Same as *Gnathostomi* and synonomous with *Amphirhina.*

gnathostomate (nā-thos′tō-māt), *a.* [Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *στόμα*, mouth, + *-ate*1.] Having a masticatory apparatus, as in echinoids.

gnathostome (nath′ō-stōm), *n.* A member of the *Gnathostomata,* or vertebrates having true jaws.

The *gnathostomes* embrace the great majority of vertebrates. *J. T. Kingsley,* Vert. Zool., p. 225.

gnatoo (ngä′tö), *n.* [Tonga *gnatoo,* more prop. spelled **ngatu,* or, as now, *gatu* (pron. ngä′tö).] A paper-cloth (*kapa* or *tapa*) made from the bark of the paper-mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), and printed with a pattern.

gnaur, *n.* Same as *gnar*1 and *knar*1.

gneiss, *n.*—**Bojan gneiss,** a red gneiss found on the border of Bavaria and Bohemia.—**Fundamental gneiss.** Same as ★*basement complex.*—**Hercynian gneiss.** See ★*Hercynian,* 2.—**Lewisian gneiss,** massive gneisses of the Hebrides and northern Scotland: named after the island of Lewis by Murchison in 1858. See *Lewisian* ★*group.*

gneissitic (nī-sit′ik), *a.* Same as *gneissic.*

gneissosity (nī-sos′i-ti), *n.* [*gneissose* + *-ity.*] In *petrog.,* the character or structure of gneiss.

Gnetales (nē-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < *Gnetum* + *-ales.*] An order of gymnospermous plants containing the family *Gnetaceæ* only (which see).

gnomish (nō′mish), *a.* [*gnome* + *-ish*1.] Gnome-like: as, *gnomish* faces.

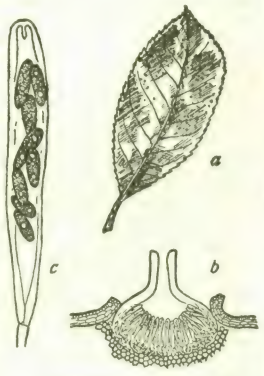
gnomist (nō′mist), *n.* [*gnome* + *-ist.*] A gnomic poet; a writer of proverbs and apothegms.

gnomium (nō′mi-um), *n.* [NL., alluding to the etymological meaning of the associated cobalt; < *gnome*2.] In *chem.,* a supposed new metal having a high atomic weight, which Krüss announced in 1892 as associated with

nickel and cobalt, and the presence of which he believed to be the cause of the assignment of too high a value to the atomic weight of cobalt. It has been shown that the supposed discovery was an error.

gnomologist (nō-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [*gnomolog-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *gnomonist.*

Gnomonia (nō-mō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cesati and de Notaris, 1863), < Gr. *γνώμων*, the index of a dial, a pillar, rod: see *gnomon.*] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, type of the family *Gnomoniaceæ*, having the perithecia embedded in the tissue of the host, with only the elongated necks projecting. The spores are elongate, hyaline, and 2- or 4-celled. About 60 species have been described, many of which are parasitic. *G. erythrostoma* attacks the leaves of the cherry, producing ★leaf-scorch (which see).



Gnomonia erythrostoma.
a, diseased leaf of cherry showing the habit of the fungus (reduced); *b*, section through a perithecium (enlarged); *c*, an ascus, containing eight spores (highly magnified).

Gnomoniaceæ (nō-mon-i-ā′sē-ē), *n.* [NL., < *Gnomonia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi of the order *Sphæriales* named from the genus *Gnomonia.* They have membranous perithecia embedded in the tissue of the host and usually with an elongate projecting neck. The spores are hyaline. See ★*Gnomonia.*

Gnomonic net. See ★*net*[1].

gnomonological (nō″mō-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*gnomonology-y* + *-ic-al*[1].] Pertaining to the art of dialing. *Bailey.*

gnoscopine (nos′kō-pin), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. (*γι*)*γνώσκειν*, know, + *ὄπιον*, opium, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}O_4N$, which crystallizes in lustrous prisms and melts at 228° C. It is contained in opium and is closely related to narcotine.

gnostid (nos′tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Gnostidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the coleopterous family *Gnostidæ.*

go, *v. i.*—**Going through the fleet** (*naut.*), a form of punishment at one time used in the navy in which the culprit received a portion of the flogging to which he had been sentenced alongside of each of the various vessels which made up the fleet. It was punishment of the most degrading character.—**Going to Boston,** a game of poker-dice with three dice only, the winner being the player with the highest number of pips up. Sometimes called *Yankee grab.* See ★*poker-dice.*—**Going witness.** See ★*witness.*—**Let her go off** (*naut.*), an order to the man at the wheel to put the tiller to the weather side so that the vessel's head may pay off to leeward.—**To go free** (*naut.*), to sail so that the yards may be braced in and the sheets slacked. See *free, adv.*—**To go in.** (*b*) In *poker,* to put up the ante for drawing cards; to go into a jack-pot which is already opened.—**To go large** (*naut.*), to sail with the wind well abaft the beam.—**To go over.** (*a*) (2) In *bridge,* to double the value of the trump. See ★*bridge.*

go, *n.* **8.** As much as is or can be fetched at one going or trip: as, to fetch a *go* of water from the well; hence, as much as is supplied at one time; a dram: as, a *go* of gin. [Colloq.] —**9.** A bargain; a compact; a thing fully agreed upon: as, "Well! is it a *go?*" [Colloq.]—**On the go,** restlessly or busily active: as, he's *on the go* all the time.

go[2] (gō), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese measure of capacity equal to 11.01 cubic inches.

Go. An abbreviation of *Gothic.*

G. O. An abbreviation (*a*) of *General Order;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *great organ.*

goaf-burned (gōf′bėrnd), *a.* [*goaf,* 2, + *burned.*] Heated in the mow or goaf. *N. E. D.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

goaf-horse (gōf′hôrs), *n.* [*goaf,* 2, + *horse.*] A horse ridden upon grain stored in a barn to compress it. *N. E. D.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

goai (gō′ī), *n.* [A colonial form of Maori *kowhai* (see def.) = Hawaiian *ohai,* Mangarevan *koai,* Paumotan *kofai,* applied to different plants.] In the southern island of New Zealand, the timber of the native locust or yellow kowhai, *Sophora tetraptera,* a member of the bean family. The timber is red in color and very durable, and is used for fencing and for piles in bridges and wharves.

goal[1], *n.* **7.** In *astron.,* the point on the celestial sphere toward which the motion of a body is directed; thus, the earth's goal at any moment is a point on the ecliptic about 90 degrees west of the sun.

goal-cage (gōl′kāj), *n.* In *roller-polo,* the wire netting which stops the ball in the goal after its entrance.

goal-line (gōl′līn), *n.* In *foot-ball, hockey, lacrosse,* and similar games, a line at the end of the field which passes through the goals.

goal-striker (gōl′strī″kėr), *n.* In certain games, the player who stands nearest his opponent's goal and endeavors to strike the ball through it.

goanna (gō-an′ä), *n.* A popular variant of *guana* (an abbreviated form of *iguana*) in common use in Australia for any large lizard; specifically, the lace-lizard, *Varanus varius.* Also *gohanna.*

go-ashore (gō′a-shōr″), *n.* [Said to be a fanciful perversion of the Maori name *kōhua.* This could be heard as **gowa,* which, understood as an incomplete phrase *go a-,* could be neatly completed, in a nautical fashion, as *go-ashore.*] A three-legged iron pot with two ears to which was attached a wire handle for suspension on a crane over a fire. [New Zealand.]—**Go-ashores** (*naut.*), a seaman's best suit of clothes.

goat[1], *n.*—**Cashmere goat,** a small, strongly built variety of the domesticated goat, *Capra hircus,* which has a thick undercoat of wool beneath the long outer hair. The wool is combed out in summer and used for making cashmere shawls and fine cloth. The variety is found most abundantly in Tibet.—**Nubian goat,** a long-legged, coarse-haired breed of goat, found in Nubia, Upper Egypt, and Abyssinia, which has the face strongly curved, the horns lying close to the neck, and the ears long and pendulous.—**To ride the goat.** See ★*ride.*

goat-bush (gōt′bůsh), *n.* A prickly shrub, *Castela Nicholsoni,* of the quassia family, growing in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. Also called *chaparro-amargoso,* on account of its bitter bark. See *amargoso-bark.*

goat-fig (gōt′fig), *n.* Same as *caprifig.*

goat-fish, *n.*—**Yellow goat-fish,** *Upeneus martinicus,* a fish of the family *Mullidæ,* found in West Indian waters and north to Key West.

goat-horn (gōt′hôrn), *n.* A form of lightning-arrester consisting of two metal rods, bent in the form of horns facing each other, one of which is connected with the ground and the other to the transmission-line which is to be protected.

goat-jug (gōt′jug), *n.* A cream-jug having a base modeled in the form of a recumbent goat and the figure of a bee modeled in relief. Jugs of this design were made in the eighteenth century at both Bow and Chelsea, England.

goatling (gōt′ling), *n.* A young goat; specifically, a goat between one and two years old.

> [At] the half-yearly meeting of the British Goat Society . . . held yesterday . . . the newly coined word *'goatling'* was adopted, to distinguish goats above 12 months and under two years old. *Times* (London), Dec. 7, 1883.

goat-moth, *n.*—**Poplar goat-moth,** a North American cossid moth, *Cossus centerensis,* whose larva bores in the trunks of *Populus tremuloides.*

goat's-beard, *n.*—**Dwarf goat's-beard,** the dwarf dandelion, *Krigia Dandelion.*—**Virginia goat's-beard,** *Krigia Virginica,* a plant with a scape one to two feet high and handsome orange-yellow flowers, found throughout most of eastern North America. Also called *cynthia.*

Goatweed emperor. See ★*emperor.*

gob[1] (gob), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gobbed,* ppr. *gobbing.* To brag; boast. [Prov. Eng.]

gobble[1] (gob′l), *n.* In *golf,* a putt played with such force that it would be carried some distance past the hole if it did not go in, but which does go in.

gobbler[1], *n.* **2.** An automatic bucket the halves of which separate at the bottom when lowered and close when a strain is put upon the hoisting-chain, digging into the material to be loaded. When the strain is removed the weight of the load causes the bucket to open.

gobbo (gob′o), *n.* [Prob. W. African.] The okra or bandakai, *Abelmoschus esculentus.*

gobemouche (gōb-mösh′), *n.* [F., < *gober,* gulp, + *mouche* (< L. *musca*), fly.] A gaping simpleton who believes everything that he hears; a credulous person.

gobernadora (gō″ber-nä-dō′rä), *n.* [Span., fem. of *gobernador,* governor.] In Mexico, *Covillea tridentata,* the creosote-bush, an ill-smelling evergreen bush of the family *Zygophyllaceæ.* An infusion or tincture of the leaves is used as a remedy for gout and rheumatism.

gobernadorcillo (gō-ber-nä-dōr-thēl′yō), *n.* [Philippine Sp., dim. of *gobernador,* governor.] The governor or head-man of a village or small town in the Philippines.

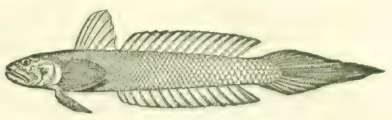
Gobiesocinæ (gō″bi-ē-sō-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobiesox* (*-esoc-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes typified by the genus *Gobiesox.*

Gobioidei (gō-bi-ō-id′ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-oidei.*] A name applied to the group of gobies as a whole.

Gobioidinæ (gō″bi-ō-i-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobioides* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gobies typified by the genus *Gobioides.*

Gobiomorus (gō″bi-ō-mō′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *gobius,* goby, + Gr. *μωρός,* dull, stupid.] A genus of small fishes. The name originally covered species of different groups, but is properly restricted to the Portuguese man-of-war fish, *G. gronovii,* a small fish found in the tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war. The genus is often called *Nomeus.*

Gobionellus (gō″bi-ō-nel′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *gobio*(*n-*), goby, + *-ellus.*] A genus of gobies



Gobionellus oceanicus.
(From Bull. 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

characterized by the elongate body and pointed caudal fin. *G. oceanicus* is the commonest American species.

Gobiosoma (gō″bi-ō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gobius,* goby, + Gr. *σῶμα,* body.] A genus of small gobies characterized by the naked body and blunt head. *G. bosci* is common along the Virginia and Carolina coasts.

goblinic (gob-lin′ik), *a.* [*goblin* + *-ic.*] Goblin-like; of the nature of a goblin; of or pertaining to a goblin.

gobo (gō′bō), *n.* [Jap. *go-bō.*] The common burdock, *Arctium Lappa.* It is much cultivated in Japan for its root, which is there a popular garden vegetable.

goborro (gō-bor′ō), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian name.] The Australian dwarf-box, *Eucalyptus microtheca.* See ★*coolibah.*

goburra (gō-bůr′ä), *n.* A variant of *kookaburra,* the aboriginal Australian name for the laughing-jackass, *Dacelo gigas.* Also *gobera.*

goby, *n.*—**Blind goby,** a small goby, *Typhlogobius californiensis,* without eyes in the adult stage, found on the coast of California.—**Crested goby,** a fish of the genus *Lophogobius,* characterized by a short body and a crested head, found in the waters of Cuba.—**Half-naked goby,** a fish of the genus *Garmannia,* found on the shores of Panama.—**Long-jawed goby,** a name given to fishes of the species *Gilichthys mirabilis,* a small goby found burrowing in the mud on the coast of California, remarkable for the backward extension of its upper jaw.—**Naked goby,** a fish of the genus *Gobiosoma,* found in the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

god[1], *n.*—**Little tin god** or **little tin god on wheels,** a slang name for a man who assumes an air of importance and authority ludicrously out of proportion to his actual position and attainments; a man who makes a fetish of himself.

> Wherefore the *Little Tin Gods* harried their little tin souls,
> Seeing he came not from Chatham, jingled no spurs at his heels,
> Knowing that, nevertheless, was he first on the Government rolls
> For the billet of "Railway Instructor to *Little Tin Gods on Wheels.*"
> *R. Kipling,* Departmental Ditties, Public Waste, st. 5.

The dusk of the gods. See *the* ★*twilight of the gods.*—**The twilight of the gods.** See ★*twilight.*

Goddess of Liberty [L. *Libertas*], liberty personified by the Romans as a goddess: occasionally used as an emblem.

godfather (god′fä″ᵺėr), *v. t.* [*godfather, n.*] To act as godfather to; be sponsor for. *Burke.*

godhed, *n.* A simplified spelling of *godhead.*

goditcha (gō-dī′chä), *n.* Same as ★*kurda-itcha,* 2.

godparent (god′pâr-ent), *n.* A godfather or a godmother.

godron (gō-drôn′), *n.* [F.] Same as *godroon.*

godroonage (go-drön′āj), *n.* [*godroon* + *-age.*] In *decorated art,* godroons collectively.

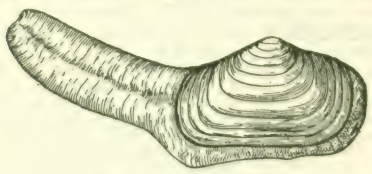
godrooned (go-drönd), *p. a.* [*godroon* + *-ed*[2], after F. *godronné.*] Ornamented with godroons.

god-shelf (god′shelf), *n.* In Japan, a shelf in a household on which are placed the objects of household worship, forming a kind of domestic altar: the Japanese name is *kami-dana,* and among Buddhists *Butsu-dana.* See ★*Kami-dana.*

> "Wanted a religion" is the title of a missionary's description of Japan. This, Gulick denies and cites the countless gods, pious pilgrimages to eighty-eight sacred places, the *god-shelves* in every home, the 71,831 Buddhist temples and 190,803 officially registered shrines.
> *Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education,* May, 1904, [p. 98.

goeduck (gō′ē-duk), *n.* [Also *geoduck;* from a native name.] A large edible clam, *Panopea*

generosa, of the northwest coast of the United States. With siphons extended it sometimes reaches a length of from 3 to 4 feet and weighs from 6 to 10 pounds. It lives buried deep in sand or clay near low-tide mark.



Goeduck (*Panopea generosa*).

In Alaskan waters is found a monster clam, the "*geoduck*," one of which would afford a meal for several persons; not so large, however, as the great tridacna and its species, which weighs, with its two valves, five hundred pounds, the animal alone weighing thirty.
Sci. Amer. Sup., April 11, 1903, p. 22,805.

goelism (gō′e-lizm), *n.* [Heb. *goel* (redeemer, avenger), + *-ism*.] The custom which recognizes an authorized 'avenger of blood' and makes blood-revenge obligatory.

goemin (gō′e-min), *n.* [F. *goém*(*on*) (< Bret. *gwemon*, seaweed) + *-in*[2].] A compound obtained from Irish moss, obtained by boiling carrageen.

gofer-iron (gō′fėr-ī″ėrn), *n.* A double mold with long handles in which gofers, or waffles are baked; a gofering-iron. Also called *gofer-tongs*.

gofer-tongs (gō′fėr-tôngz), *n. pl.* Same as ★*gofer-iron*.

Goffered schist. See ★*schist*.

goffering-frame (gof′ėr-ing-frām), *n.* A frame with a series of small rods between which the fabric to be goffered or ruffled is worked.

goffering-machine (gof′ėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for plaiting or ruffling textile fabrics.

goffering-tongs (gof′ėr-ing-tôngs), *n. pl.* An iron tool which is heated and used for goffering or ruffling fabrics.

goggle[1], *n.* **3.** *pl.* A parasitic disease of sheep, caused by the presence of a bladder-worm in the brain which causes dizziness, staggering gait, walking in a circle, spasms, and convulsions. Also called *staggers*, *gid*, and *turnsick*.—**4.** [*pl.*] The garden gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*.

Goggle-eyed scad. Same as *goggle-eyed jack*.

goggle-goy (gog′l-goi), *n.* The hellgrammite fly, *Corydalus cornutus*. [Local, New Eng.]

goggly (gog′li), *a.* Affected with the goggles: as, *goggly* sheep.

gogo (gō′gō), *n.* [Tagalog name.] In the Philippine Islands, a giant climber, *Lens phaseoloides*, of the mimosa family, usually growing near the sea, the stems of which are pounded and used as a detergent by the natives. See *sea-bean*, 1, *similar-pod*, *match-box* ★*bean*, and ★*bayogo*, with cut.

gohanna (gō-han′ä), *n.* See ★*goanna*.

gohei (gō-hā′), *n.* [Chino-Jap. *gō*, (Chin. *yü*), august, imperial; + *hei*, (Chin. *pi*), a present or presents.] In the Shinto shrines of Japan, a slender wand of unpainted and unvarnished wood, originally a branch of *Cleyera japonica*, from which hang two long strips of white Japanese paper, notched alternately on opposite sides, representing offerings of rough and fine white cloth. There is but one gohei to each deity worshiped at any particular temple. *M. Satow*.

Goidel (goi′del), *n.* [OIr. *Góidel*, pl. *Góidil*, a Gael: see *Gael*. and cf. *Gadhel*.] A member of the 'Gaelic' branch of the Celtic race, namely, the branch represented by the Irish and the Gaels of Scotland. See *Gadhels*, in The Century Cyclopedia of Names.

goidelic (goi-del′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Goidels.

II. *n.* The language of the Goidels: ancient Celtic of the branch represented by Old Irish, and by modern Irish and Gaelic.

going, *n.* **7.** In *stair-building*, the width of the stairway or length of a tread. [Local Eng.]

going-train (gō′ing-trān), *n.* An operating train; that part of the gear-train in a timepiece which drives the hands.

goke[2] (gōk), *n.* [A var. of *colk*[1].] *Naut.*, the heart of a rope; the core in the center of a rope.

gola (gō′lä), *n.* [Also *golah*; < Hind. *golā*, a warehouse, esp. for grain, a curb, a pier, a ball, etc., a cannon-ball, etc., < *gol*, round.] A warehouse for storing grain, salt, etc. [Anglo-Indian.]

Golconda (gol-kon′dä), *n.* The name of a city of India noted in the sixteenth century for its great diamond-cutting industry; hence, allusively, a mine of wealth.

gold. **I.** *n.*—**Abyssinian gold.** Same as *talmi-gold*.—**Alluvial gold,** placer-gold.—**Best gold,** the bit in the gold which is nearest the central point of the target. In archery competitions a prize is often given for the best gold.—**Burmese gold,** gold to which a yellow or red color has been imparted by treatment with acids and the subsequent application of rouge and other reddish colorations to the depressed parts of the ornamentation.—**Burnished gold,** in *ceram.*, porcelain gilding which has been brightly burnished by means of a bloodstone burnishing-tool.—**Chased gold,** in *ceram.*, gilding on porcelain glaze which has been brightened in places by means of a pointed agate burnishing-tool. The lines are formed by working the point to and fro over the dull gold and are widened by repetition. At Sèvres and some other French factories intricate patterns and elaborate pictures were drawn on the dull gold ground and executed in this manner, the result being a beautiful contrasting effect of bright and dead or mat gold, exhibiting the accuracy of a fine engraving. This process has also been employed to some extent in England and other European countries, but is particularly characteristic of fine French porcelains made about 1830.—**Diamine gold,** a direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from diamidonaphthalene. It dyes unmordanted cotton a golden yellow in an alkaline salt bath.—**Glass-brushed gold,** in *ceram.*, porcelain gilding which is rubbed with a brush of glass fibers to produce a semi-bright effect. This method is an improvement upon the gold-sanding process, and was quicker in its results. See *sanded* ★*gold*.—**Gold brick,** a brick-shaped mass of gilded metal of no intrinsic value, which plausible swindlers, of a certain class, sometimes pass off as genuine, at a tempting price, on unwary purchasers; hence, any similar swindle. Frequently used attributively: as, another *gold-brick* swindle. [Slang, U. S.]—**Jeweler's gold,** an alloy containing three parts of gold to one of copper: known as 18 *karat gold*, that is, gold of which 18 parts out of 24 are pure metal. No gold of a less purity is admitted into France.—**Lump gold,** gold found in placer-mining in the form of lumps or nuggets.—**Rusty gold,** free gold which does not easily amalgamate, the particles being coated, as is supposed, with oxid of iron.—**Sanded gold,** porcelain-gilding which has been rubbed with fine sand to produce a semi-bright effect.—**To measure golds,** in *archery*, to measure the distance from the center of each arrow in the gold, in order to determine the best gold.

II. *a.*—**Gold brown.** Same as *phenylene brown* (which see, under *brown*).—**Gold luster, penny.** See ★*luster*[2], etc.—**Gold reserve.** See *reserve*.

gold-balls (gōld′bâlz), *n. pl.* Buttercups; applied more especially to the creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*.

gold-beetle (gōld′bē″tl), *n.* Any one of several leaf-beetles and tortoise-beetles, as *Chrysochus auratus* and *Coptocycla aurichalcea*.

gold-boat (gōld′bōt), *n.* A boat used in dredging for gold.

gold-bug (gōld′bug), *n.* **1.** A beetle of a golden color.

> The *Gold Bug*. *Poe* (title).

2. An advocate of the single gold standard in finance; a 'gold man.' [Opprobrious and slang.]

gold-chain (gōld′chān), *n.* The wall-pepper, *Sedum acre*.

gold-cure (gōld′kūr), *n.* A secret method of treatment of the drink habit in which the chief remedy employed is said to be chlorid of gold.

gold-diggings (gōld′dig″ingz), *n. pl.* Any region where gold-bearing sands and gravel abound and where gold is being exploited by digging and washing: sometimes also applied to the mining of gold-bearing quartz.

gold-dropper (gōld′drop″ėr), *n.* A sharper; one of a pair who, having dropped a gold coin, picks it up in the presence of a stranger, and pretending to have just found it, engages his attention while the confederate robs him.

Golden aster, any plant of the genus *Chrysopsis*, aster-like composites of North America with bright golden-yellow flowers. *C. Mariana*, the Maryland golden aster, is very abundant in the eastern United States and one of the handsomest wild flowers, blooming from July to September.—**Golden ball,** in *bot.*, the globe-flower, *Trollius Europeus*, applied also to the American or spreading globe-flower, *T. laxus*.—**Golden book,** the official list of the nobility of Venice.—**Golden calf, earth, grease, syrup, text, type.** See ★*calf*[1], etc.—**Golden cup, golden guineas,** the pilewort or lesser celandine, *Ficaria Ficaria*.

goldeneye, *n.* **4.** *Melithreptus lunulatus*, a small species of honey-eater. [Australia.]

goldenglow (gōl′dn-glō), *n.* The tall cone-flower, *Rudbeckia laciniata*, which has a profusion of yellow flowers, the conical disk being also yellow. It ranges from Canada to New Mexico.

golden-Jerusalem (gōl″dn-jē-rö′sa-lem), *n.* The common cone-flower, *Rudbeckia hirta*.

goldenknop, *n.* **2.** *pl.* Same as ★*goldknops*.

goldenlocks (gōl′dn-loks), *n.* **1.** The common polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*.—**2.** The golden cudweed, *Pterocaulon virgatum*.

goldenoak (gōl′dn-ōk), *n.* The smooth false foxglove, *Dasistoma Virginicum*, the leaves of which resemble those of the oak.

goldenrod, *n.*—**Alpine goldenrod,** *Solidago alpestris*, of alpine summits in Europe and of the White and Green Mountains in America. It belongs to the type of *S. Virgaurea*, but is dwarf with very few large heads and spatulate radical leaves.—**Anise-scented goldenrod.** Same as *sweet* ★*goldenrod*.—**Beach-goldenrod.** Same as *seaside*-★*goldenrod*.—**Blue-stemmed goldenrod,** *Solidago cæsia*, a low, partially prostrate or reclining species with usually bluish or purple stems, lanceolate, sharply serrate leaves, and bright-yellow heads mostly in clusters in the axils of the reduced upper leaves: common in eastern North America.—**Bog-goldenrod,** *Solidago uliginosa*, a stout thyrsiform species growing in bogs and swamps, chiefly in the region of the Great Lakes and extending east to Newfoundland and south to New Jersey: it blooms in July.—**Boott's goldenrod,** *Solidago Boottii*, a slender and graceful species with few one-sided racemes and long lanceolate serrate leaves narrowed into winged petioles: found rather sparingly in dry woods from Virginia to Florida and Texas.—**Broad-leaved goldenrod.** Same as *zigzag* ★*goldenrod*.—**Bushy goldenrod,** *Euthamia graminifolia* and *E. leptocephala*, the latter distinguished as *Western bushy goldenrod*. They resemble true goldenrods of the cymose type, but have the receptacle fimbrillate instead of alveolate, the rays more numerous than the disk-flowers, and linear entire leaves. They are also more or less fragrant, and hence are called *fragrant goldenrod*, at least the eastern United States species, which, however, is widely distributed, ranging from New Brunswick to Florida and west to Nebraska and the Northwest Territory. The other species is more slender, and is found from Missouri to Louisiana and Texas.—**Canada** or **Canadian goldenrod,** *Solidago Canadensis*, the most abundant, widely distributed, and typical of American goldenrods. It has large pyramidal panicles of recurved, one-sided racemes, and lanceolate, coarsely toothed, triple-nerved leaves. It sometimes attains a height of 8 feet, and often grows in dense masses, monopolizing the soil and becoming a noxious weed. The color of the flowers is a rather dull yellow, and the species is in many respects less ornamental than several other smaller and less abundant ones. It occurs from New Brunswick to British Columbia and south to Florida and Arizona. A common name in some districts is *yellow-weed*.—**Canary Islands goldenrod.** Same as *goldenrod-tree*. See also *tree-goldenrod*.—**Curtis's goldenrod,** *Solidago Curtisii*, a mountain species of the southeastern United States with abundant flowers in short clustered racemes in the axils of the upper leaves.—**Cut-leaved goldenrod,** *Solidago arguta*, a tall, slender, handsome species of the Adirondacks, where it ascends to an altitude of 2,700 feet, ranging to New England, Ontario, Ohio, and Virginia. It has recurved racemes and large ovate, coarsely and sharply serrate leaves.—**Double goldenrod.** Same as *Canada* or *Canadian* ★*goldenrod*.—**Drummond's goldenrod,** *Solidago Drummondii*, of the Mississippi valley, a pubescent plant with broad ovate leaves and short, rather loose, partially one-sided racemes or clusters of flowers in the axils of reduced upper leaves, or terminal, the rays large and conspicuous.—**Dwarf goldenrod.** (*a*) A dwarf form of the European goldenrod. (*b*) Same as *gray* ★*goldenrod*.—**Early goldenrod,** *Solidago juncea*, one of the most beautiful of goldenrods, very abundant throughout eastern North America. It bears a profusion of long and graceful recurved, one-sided racemes of flowers of the richest golden yellow, and as it blooms in most latitudes by the first of August and lasts through that month, it inaugurates the series of goldenrods which continues the display throughout the season. Also called *yellow-top*.—**Elliott's goldenrod,** *Solidago Elliottii*, a swamp species found near the coast from Massachusetts to Georgia, sometimes 3 feet high, bearing a long terminal recurved raceme and shorter axillary ones below.—**Elm-leaved goldenrod,** *Solidago ulmifolia*, having the lower leaves broadly ovate and strongly nerved, suggesting those of the elm, and few short recurved mostly terminal racemes of deep-yellow flowers: widely distributed throughout the eastern United States.—**European goldenrod,** the common old-world goldenrod, *Solidago Virgaurea*. See *goldenrod* and *Solidago*.—**Field goldenrod.** Same as *gray* ★*goldenrod*.—**Flat-top goldenrod,** *Euthamia graminifolia*. See *bushy* ★*goldenrod* and *fragrant* ★*goldenrod*.—**Fragrant goldenrod,** any of the species of *Euthamia*, but especially *E. graminifolia* and *E. Caroliniana*. The latter is distinguished as *slender fragrant goldenrod* on account of its very narrow leaves and slender habit. Its range is more southern than *E. graminifolia*. See *bushy* ★*goldenrod*.—**Gray goldenrod,** *Solidago nemoralis*, so called on account of its ashy-gray color. The flowers, however, are of the liveliest glittering yellow, and occur in dense, curving, one-sided racemes, often very compact and massive, rendering it one of the most showy and attractive goldenrods. It is short, rarely over a foot and a half high, whence it is called *dwarf goldenrod*. It is very abundant throughout the eastern United States, and ranges from Quebec to Arizona, preferring poor soil and open country. See cut under *Solidago*.—**Late goldenrod,** *Solidago serotina*, a late-flowering species which



Canada Goldenrod (*Solidago Canadensis*).
a, summit of stem and inflorescence; *b*, middle portion of stem; *c*, a ray flower; *d*, a disk flower; *a* and *b*, one sixth natural size, *c* and *d*, enlarged.

ranges from Newfoundland to British Columbia and south to Georgia and Texas.—**Missouri goldenrod,** *Solidago Missouriensis,* a widely distributed species of the western prairies of North America, ranging from Tennessee to Washington and from Texas to Manitoba. It sometimes grows 3 feet high and has linear-lanceolate triple-nerved leaves and terminal panicles of secund recurved branches.—**Noble goldenrod,** *Solidago speciosa,* a stout, tall species with broad ovate leaves, bearing a large terminal thyrse, ranging from Nova Scotia to North Carolina and west to Minnesota and Nebraska.—**Northern goldenrod,** *Solidago multiradiata,* a small, somewhat aberrant species with spatulate leaves, mostly near the ground, and a small terminal corymbose cyme of large heads sometimes having as many as 15 rays. It is found far north from Labrador and Hudson Bay to British Columbia, and south in the Rocky Mountains to Colorado.—**Pale goldenrod.** Same as *white* ★*goldenrod.*—**Pine-barren goldenrod,** *Solidago fistulosa,* a tall hirsute species of the pine-barrens of New Jersey, extending southward to Florida and Louisiana. It has ovate or lanceolate leaves and an open terminal panicle of recurved secund branches.—**Plume-goldenrod.** Same as *early* ★*goldenrod.*—**Ragged goldenrod,** *Solidago squarrosa* and *S. petiolaris,* two anomalous species with elongate heads in which the conspicuous green recurved tips of the involucral bracts give them a squarrose or ragged appearance. The former ranges from New Brunswick and Ontario to Virginia and Ohio, and the latter from North Carolina to Florida and westward to Kansas and Texas.—**Rayless goldenrod,** *Chondrophora nudata,* a plant resembling the cymose type of goldenrod, but destitute of ray-flowers. It has a slender stem with linear-spatulate root-leaves much reduced above, and open corymbose cymes of yellow flowers. It occurs in the pine-barrens of New Jersey and thence south to Florida and west to Texas.

The rabbit-brush, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus,* is called *fetid rayless goldenrod* (see *rabbit-brush,* with cut), and *C. Howardi* is distinguished as *Howard's rayless goldenrod.* The latter grows on the plains from Nebraska and Colorado to Utah and New Mexico.—**Riverbank goldenrod,** *Solidago Purshii,* a small species confined to rocky riverbanks, found from Newfoundland to Virginia. It has oblanceolate, obtuse, crenate root-leaves and linear stem-leaves, and a small loose terminal thyrse of large heads.—**Rock-goldenrod,** *Solidago rupestris,* a handsome species growing on rocky banks of streams from Pennsylvania to Indiana and Tennessee. It has a slender stem 2–3 feet high, leafless below, the leaves linear-lanceolate, triple-nerved, and distantly sharply toothed, and a terminal pyramidal thyrse of dense, recurved, one-sided branches, symmetrically disposed.—**Rough-leaved goldenrod.** Same as *spreading* ★*goldenrod.*—**Salt-marsh goldenrod.** Same as *seaside-*★*goldenrod.*—**Seaside-goldenrod,** *Solidago sempervirens,* a stout, leafy species inhabiting sea-beaches and salt-marshes from New Brunswick to Florida, and found also in Bermuda. It has thick, fleshy, entire leaves densely crowded on the stem, and a large terminal leafy panicle of compact heads on short recurved branches.—**Sharp-toothed goldenrod.** Same as *early* ★*goldenrod:* so called from the sharply serrate leaves, which, however, is not a constant character, the leaves being sometimes entire.—**Showy goldenrod.** Same as *noble* ★*goldenrod.*—**Spreading goldenrod,** *Solidago patula,* remarkable for the widely spreading, secund, recurved branches of the loose panicle. It is a stout, rigid plant, sometimes 6 feet high, with broad elliptical, sharply serrate leaves on long winged petioles, and often angled stems. It grows in swamps from Maine to Minnesota and south to Georgia and Texas.—**Stiff goldenrod,** *Solidago rigida,* a very stout, tall species with thick and rigid ovate or oblong, long-petioled leaves and dense terminal corymbose cymes of clustered heads on slightly secund branches. It is found from Canada to Georgia and west to the Northwest Territory and Texas.—**Swamp-goldenrod,** *Solidago neglecta,* a rather large and showy plant growing in swamps from New Brunswick to Maryland and west to Wisconsin and Illinois. It has long, lanceolate, serrate leaves on margined petioles, and a terminal thyrsoid panicle of flowers on one-sided, much-recurved branches. The name is sometimes applied to the *bog-goldenrod.*—**Sweet goldenrod,** *Solidago odora.* The whole plant has a strong odor of anise, and is hence also called *anise-scented goldenrod.* It is a slender plant 2–4 feet high with lanceloate, punctate leaves and axillary and terminal spreading recurved racemes of bright-yellow flowers. For uses, etc., see *Solidago.*—**True goldenrod,** the sweet goldenrod.—**Wand-like goldenrod,** *Solidago stricta,* a native of pine-barrens from New Jersey to Florida and Louisiana. It has a wand-like stem bearing numerous very small appressed leaves, the principal leaves borne at or near the base, entire spatulate, and long-petioled. The flowers are arranged in a narrow terminal thyrsus.—**White goldenrod,** *Solidago bicolor,* the only species the flowers of which are not yellow, the rays at least, and to a less extent the disk-flowers, being nearly white or about cream-colored. It is a hirsute pubescent plant of the virgate type, very variable in size, usually about a foot high, the lower leaves spatulate, crenate-dentate, and petioled, the heads in clusters forming an interrupted thyrse. It grows in dry places from New Brunswick to Georgia and west to Minnesota and Missouri. Sometimes called *silver-rod.*—**Willow-leaf goldenrod.** Same as *wand-like* ★*goldenrod.*—**Woodland goldenrod, wreath-goldenrod.** Same as *blue-stemmed* ★*goldenrod.*—**Zigzag goldenrod,** *Solidago flexicaulis,* which has a zigzag or crooked slender stem, weak and more or less reclining, and very broad, thin, ovate, acuminate, and finely serrate leaves, the flowers disposed in short axillary racemose clusters forming a narrow, loose terminal thyrse. It grows in rich woods from New Brunswick to Georgia and west to Minnesota and Missouri. Also called *broad-leaved goldenrod.*



Rayless Goldenrod (*Chondrophora nudata*).
a, entire plant; *b*, a head; *c*, a floret. (From Britton and Brown's "Illus. Flora of the Northern States and Canada.")

goldenrod-gall (gōl′dn-rod-gâl″), *n.* A gall or blight on the goldenrod caused by the maggot of a fly, *Trypeta solidaginis,* or of a tineid moth, *Gelechia gallæosolidaginis.*

goldenseal, *n.* 2. The false or wild spikenard, *Vagnera racemosa.*

golden-shower (gōl′dn-shou″ėr), *n.* The laburnum.—**Golden-shower tree,** the purging cassia, *Cassia fistula.*

golden-slipper (gōl′dn-slip″ėr), *n.* The larger yellow lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium hirsutum.*

goldenstar (gōl′dn-stär), *n.* Same as ★*golden aster.*

goldenstars (gōl′dn-stärz), *n.* A Californian liliaceous plant, *Bloomeria crocea,* nearly related to *Hookera.* The yellow flowers, an inch across, are borne in umbels of 50 to 60 each, appearing in great profusion at the close of spring.

goldentop (gōl′dn-top), *n.* An ornamental grass, *Achyrodes aureum,* which grows in low tufts and bears elegant one-sided panicles. It has been introduced from the Mediterranean region into southern California, where it has become spontaneous.

goldentuft (gōl′dn-tuft), *n.* See *Pterocaulon.*

goldenwing (gōl′dn-wing), *n.* A shortened form of *golden-winged woodpecker;* the flicker.

gold-fever (gōld′fē″vėr), *n.* A feverish desire to search for gold.

The height of the Klondike *gold-fever* in 1897.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 305.

gold-field, *n.* 2. *pl.* In California, a plant of the composite genus *Bæria* and to some extent of the related genus *Lasthenia:* so named from the fact that these plants cover the ground with their yellow bloom. The species are low herbs, some of which endure saline or alkaline soil.

goldfinch, *n.* 6. In *angling,* the name of an artificial salmon-fly.

gold-founded (gōld′foun″ded), *p. a.* Founded in connection with the discovery or exploitation of gold: as, a *gold-founded* city or town.

I rode up the narrow street, serpentine in construction, as in all *gold-founded* townships.
Rolf Boldrewood, Miner's Right, ix.

gold-fringe (gōld′frinj), *n.* An English collectors' name for a pyralid moth common to Europe and the United States, *Hypsopygia costalis,* the adult of the clover hay-worm.

goldknops (gōld′nops), *n.* Either the tall buttercup, *Ranunculus acris,* or the creeping buttercup, *R. repens.* Also *goldenknops.*

gold-opal (gōld′ō″pal), *n.* An opal of which the flames are of a rich golden-yellow color; also, an opal which is without a play of color and is cut with facets, forming a brilliant red or yellow-red stone.

gold-print (gōld′print), *n.* A print in gold-leaf. Incorrectly applied to a print in gold ink or bronze, which lacks the full brilliancy of gold-leaf.

gold-printing (gōld′prin-ting), *n.* Printing in gold-leaf. The type or design, rolled over with a size or glair, is strongly impressed on the surface to be printed. On this surface gold-leaf or gold bronze is laid. When fairly dry the surplus leaf or bronze is rubbed off with a pad of cotton or fur. To bring out a proper metallic luster, the print should be pressed or burnished. In bookbinding, the gold-leaf is applied to a glairy surface, and is impressed with a hot stamp or finishing-tool.

gold-purple (gōld′pėr″pl), *n.* Same as *purple of Cassius.*

gold-rain (gōld′rān), *n.* A shower of small sparkling stars discharged from a rocket or pyrotechnic bomb.

gold-rush (gōld′rush), *n.* A feverish rush to some newly discovered gold-field with the hope of amassing wealth.

goldschmidtite (gōld-shmit-īt′), *n.* [Named after Professor V. *Goldschmidt* of Heidelberg.] A variety of the gold-silver telluride, sylvanite, rich in gold and occurring in complex crystals of peculiar habit: found at Cripple Creek, Colorado.

gold-shrub (gōld′shrub), *n.* Any one of several shrubs belonging to the genus *Palicourea* of the madder family, especially *P. speciosa:* so named from the golden color of the dried flower-clusters and the yellow-green color of the leaves.

gold-solder (gōld′sod″ėr or -sol″dėr), *n.* A solder suitable for gold or high-grade alloys. It consists of gold 12 parts, silver 2 parts, and copper 4 parts.

gold-spangle (gōld′spang″gl), *n.* A British collectors' name for a noctuid moth, *Plusia bractea.*

gold-spot (gōld′spot), *n.* A British collectors' name for a noctuid moth, *Plusia festucæ.*

gold-standard (gōld′stan-dārd), *a.* Using gold alone as full legal tender. In the United States both gold and silver are legal tender (see *silver*); but since the demonetization of silver in 1873 the country has been on a gold basis, the purchasing-power of the depreciated silver dollar having been maintained by the policy of the government which has preserved its parity with gold. The situation in other double-standard countries is similar. The gold standard prevails in Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Portugal, Brazil, Canada, Newfoundland, Egypt, Chile, Peru, Japan, Russia, Mexico, Bolivia, British India, and various other countries.

goldstone, *n.* 2. In *ceram.,* an aventurin glaze containing particles which have the appearance of specks of gold.

gold-swift (gōld′swift), *n.* A British collectors' name for a moth, *Hepialus hectus.*

goldtail, *n.* 2. A British collectors' name for a liparid moth, *Euproctis auriflua,* closely related to the brown-tail moth.

gold-wash (gōld′wosh), *n.* 1. A thin plating of gold.—2. A stream where gold is obtained by washing: generally used in the plural.

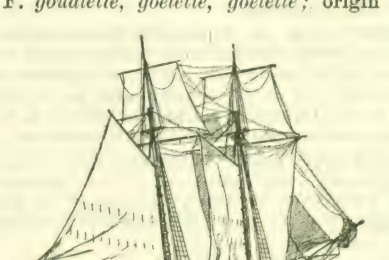
gold-water (gōld′wâ-tėr), *n.* A liquid distilled from a mixture of spices, spirits of wine, and water, and mixed with pulverized gold-leaf. Also called *Dantzic brandy.*

gold-weed (gōld′wēd), *n.* The corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis.* Also called *horse-gold.*

gold-work (gōld′wėrk), *n.* An article made of or decorated with gold; goldsmiths' work; also, the stopping or filling of teeth with gold.

golem (gō′lem), *n.* [Heb.] In Jewish use, a shapeless mass; an unfinished vessel or a lifeless bulk; in modern Jewish parlance, a blockhead; a stupid. The Talmud, as well as modern Jewish folk-lore, tells of rabbis who constructed golems and endowed them with life.

goleta (gō-lā′tä), *n.* [Sp. *goleta* = It. *goletta* = F. *goualette, goëlette, goélette;* origin unknown.] A Spanish two-masted vessel, rigged fore and aft, with high peak and low gunwales: formerly much used by pirates in the Gulf of Mexico.


Goleta.

golf, *n.*—**Amateur golf championship,** an event in which amateurs only may participate.—**Clock-golf,** a variety of golf in which metallic numerals, from 1 to 12 inclusive, are placed at equal distances in a circle, the object of the game being to putt the ball from each of these points into a hole placed anywhere within the circle.—**Open golf championship,** an event in which both professionals and amateurs may participate.

golf-ball (golf′bâl), *n.* A ball with which the game of golf is played. See *golf.*

golf-cart (golf′kärt), *n.* Same as *golf-gig.*

golf-croquet (golf′krō-kā″), *n.* A form of lawn game which combines the strokes of golf with the wickets of croquet.

golf-gig (golf′gig), *n.* A light carriage, without top, having a gig-body and sidebar gear.


Golf-gig.

golf-links (golf′-lingkz), *n. pl.* The links or course over which golf is played.

Golgi method. See ★*method.*

Golgotha (gol′gō-thä), *n.* [LL. *Golgotha,* < Gr. Γολγοθά, < Aram. *gogoltha,* Heb. *gulgōleth,* a skull.] 1. The Hebrew (Aramaic) name of the place of Christ's crucifixion, somewhere near Jerusalem.—2. A graveyard or place of interment.

Presumptuous Churchmen, in most Parts of the Kingdom of Europe, have . . . burnt whole Towns, Male and

Female, Children and old Men, . . . dy'd the White Fields in Blood, turned them into a *Golgotha*.
Drummond of Hawthornden, Skiamachia, Works, p. 204.

goliardy (gō'li-är-di), *n.* The ribald jesting and satirical poetry of the goliards.

goliathize (gō-lī'ath-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *goliathized*, ppr. *goliathizing*. [*Goliath* + *-ize*.] To talk after the manner of Goliath, that is, vauntingly; boast.

Walter Map. The banquet, from whence there puffed out such an incense of unctuosity into the nostrils of our Gods of Church and State, that Lucullus or Apicius might have sniffed it in their Hades of heathenism— . . . As to the fish, they de-miracled the miraculous draught, and might have sunk a navy—
Herbert. There again, Goliasing and *Goliathising*.
Tennyson, Becket, iii. 3.

goller (gol'ėr), *v. i.* [Also *gollar*, *guller*; vaguely imitative; compare *guggle*, *gulp*, etc., *yell*, and '*holler*' for *hollow*.] 1. To emit a gurgling sound. *Jamieson.*—2. To utter loud, thick sounds, as when choking with rage; to scold in a loud voice; bawl. [Scotch.]

golok (gō'lok), *n.* Same as ★*guloc*.

goluptious, galuptious (gō-lup'shus, gā-lup'-shus), *a.* [A made word; a kind of fusion of *gl(orious)* and *(vol)uptuous*.] Delicious. [Slang.]

G. O. M. An abbreviation of *Grand Old Man*, a favorite epithet applied to William Ewart Gladstone, the British statesman, in his later years.

Goma brea. See ★*brea*.

Gomarian (gō-mā'ri-an), *n.* A Gomarist.

gomart (gō-märt'), *n.* [F. *gomart*, *gommart*, < *gomme*, gum.] The Jamaican birch, *Terebinthus Simaruba*. It yields a gum-resin known as *cachibou* (which see).

gomashta (gō-mash'tä), *n.* [Hind. *gumāshta*, < Pers. *gamāshta*, appointed.] In India, a native factor or agent.

gombay (gom'bā), *n.* [Supposed to be of African origin.] A festal performance among the negroes of Bermuda, usually held on Christmas eve: probably a survival, much modified, of an ancient African rite. Groups of masked men and boys go about the country from house to house, singing, dancing, and playing on musical instruments.

Gombei pottery. See ★*pottery*.

Gombroon ware. See ★*ware*[2].

Gomphoceras (gom-fos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόμφος*, a nail, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of extinct nautiloid cephalopods of Paleozoic age, characterized by curved shells swollen in later stages and contracted near the aperture.

gomphoceratite (gom-fō-ser'a-tīt), *n.* [*gomphoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*[2].] In *paleon.*, a member of the ammonoid genus *Gomphoceras*.

Gonactinia (gon-ak-tin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation (?), + *ἀκτις* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] The typical genus of the family *Gonactinidæ*. *Sars.*

Gonactinidæ (gon-ak-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonactinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Zoantharia*, of the order *Proactiniæ*. They have a sulcus and a sulculus, eight Edwardsian macromesenteries, and eight micromesenteries. The sulcar and sulcular macromesenteries are sterile: the four remaining macromesenteries are fertile and form couples with four micromesenteries. The family contains the genus *Gonactinia*. *G. prolifera* reproduces itself asexually by strobilation.

gonadial (gō-nad'i-al), *a.* [*gonad* (NL. **gonadium*) + *al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a gonad, or reproductive organ, either male or female.

Many segmented worms in which important developmental processes occur, *e. g.*, formation of new gill slits, of *gonadial* sacs, or even of whole segments of the body, long after the power of reproduction has been acquired.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 138.

gonadic (gō-nad'ik), *a.* [*gonad* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*gonadial*.

gonarthrotomy (gon-är-throt'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *γόνυ*, knee, + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Operation on the knee-joint.

gondola, *n.* 7. A coach of unusual size with a boat-shaped bottom and seats for eight or more persons.

Gondwana system. See ★*system*.

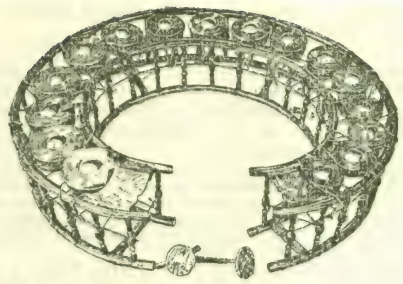
gonecium (gō-nē'si-um), *n.* Same as ★*gonœcium*.

gonecyst (gon'e-sist), *n.* [Gr. *γονή*, seed, + *κύστις*, bag (cyst).] Same as *seminal vesicle* (which see, under *vesicle*).

gonecystitis (gon″e-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., as *gonecyst* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

gong-drum (gong'drum), *n.* A bass drum made unusually thin or shallow, like a very large tambourine, so as to economize space.

gong-piano (gong'pi-an″ō), *n.* A musical instrument, common in several countries in



Gong-piano.
In the Stearns Collection, University of Michigan.

southeastern Asia, consisting of a graduated series of gongs set in a circular bamboo frame, within which the player sits.

goniac (gō'ni-ak), *a.* [*goni-on* + *-ac*.] In *anthrop.*, relating or pertaining to the gonion. —**Goniac angle**, in *craniom.*, same as ★*angle of mandibles*.

Goniatites, *n.* Originally (as introduced by de Haan) a genus of Paleozoic ammonoid cephalopods with closely coiled shells, simple septal sutures, and mostly broad lateral saddles and lobes. The genus was later subdivided into other genera of more restricted scope, so that the name, which originally had a value parallel to that of *Ammonites*, has now, like the latter, disappeared from classification.

gonid (gon'id), *n.* [NL. *gonidium*.] Same as *gonidium*.

gonidangium, *n.* 2. Specifically, the asexual reproductive organ, borne upon the gametophyte, in distinction from the sporangium, which is borne upon the sporophyte.

gonidiferous (gō-ni-dif'e-rus), *a.* [NL. *gonidium* + L. *-fer*, < *ferre*, bear.] Bearing gonidia.

gonidiophyl, gonidiophyll (gō-nid'i-ō-fil), *n.* [NL. *gonidium* + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf.] Same as ★*sporophyl*, 2.

gonimoblast (gō-nim'ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *γόνιμος*, productive, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The filament which arises from the fertilized cell of some of the red algæ. It bears the carpospores either directly or upon ★gonimolobes (which see).

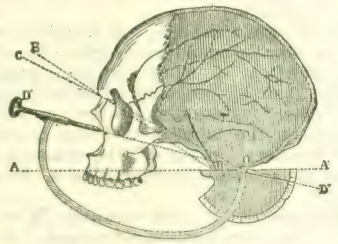
gonimolobe (gō-nim'ō-lōb), *n.* [Gr. *γόνιμος*, productive, + *λοβός*, a lobe.] The terminal lobe into which the gonimoblast of certain red algæ is divided. It penetrates the surrounding tissue of the plant, and from its terminal cells the carpospores are formed.

Gonioclymenia (gō″ni-ō-klī-mē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, angle, + *Clymenia*, a genus of cephalopods.] A genus of Devonian ammonoid cephalopods or clymenias, with discoid shells and acute lateral lobes and saddles.

goniograph (gō'ni-ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for describing angles.

gonioid (gō'ni-oid), *a.* [Gr. *γωνιοειδής*, angular, < *γωνία*, angle, + *εἶδος*, form.] See ★*clinohedral*.

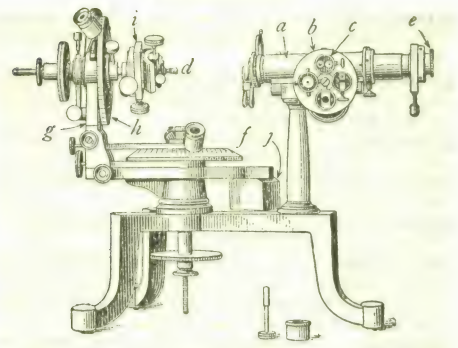
goniometer, *n.*—**Mandibular goniometer**, an instrument for measuring the angle formed by the lower rim of the body of the jaw and the ascending ramus. —**Occipital goniometer**, in *craniom.*, an instrument devised for measuring the angle between the level of the



Broca's Occipital Goniometer.

A'OBA, plane of foramen magnum; *D'OD''*, plane passing through the opisthion and the lower rims of the orbits; *OC*, line passing through the opisthion and nasion; *BE*, line passing through basion and nasion. The instrument is in position for measuring the occipital angle. (From Schmidt's "Anthropologische Methoden.")

foramen magnum and the line drawn from the medial point of the posterior part of the foramen magnum and the projection of the lower rim of the orbit on the medial plane.—**Two-circle goniometer**, an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals, provided with two graduated circles, one of which is horizontal, the other vertical. To the latter the crystal-holder and the devices for centering and adjusting are attached. With this form of goniometer the position of a face of a crystal can be determined relative to a reference-face by two angles in planes at right angles to each other, in a manner analogous to the use of the latitude and longitude to fix the position of a point on the earth's surface. Also called a *theodolite-goniometer*.—**Three-circle goniometer**, a modification of the two-circle or theodolite-goniometer. It



Two-circle Goniometer.

a, telescope; *b*, disk with four signals, any one of which (as *c*) can be brought by revolution into position. The signal (illuminated by lamp at side) is then, after reflection by small prism within tube, thrown upon a face of the crystal supported at *d*, and again reflected back to the observing eye-piece *e*; *f*, horizontal graduated circle; *g*, support, carrying vertical graduated circle *h*, with centering- and adjusting-apparatus *i*; *j*, balancing-weight.

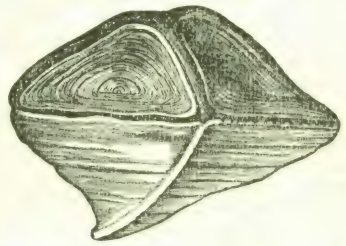
has a third graduated circle and is arranged so that each zone of faces can be adjusted by two of the circles and measured by the third without removing the crystal.

goniometry, *n.* 2. That branch of trigonometry which treats of circular functions in general, and of their relations.

goniopholidid (gō″ni-ō-fol'i-did), *n.* One of the *Goniopholididæ*.

Goniophora (gō-ni-of'ō-rä), *n.* [Gr. *γωνία*, angle, + *φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A genus of prionodesmaceous pelecypods having the form of *Modiola*, but sharply angulated on the crescence-line. It occurs in Silurian and Devonian rocks.

Goniophyllum (gō″ni-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, angle, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of



Goniophyllum pyramidale, from the Silurian of Gotland; showing the operculum in place, twice the natural size. (From Nicholson and Lydekker's "Palæontology." After Lindstroem.)

extinct tetracorals, the corallum having the form of a four-sided pyramid and bearing an operculum composed of four plates. It is from the Silurian rocks.

Gonioplectrus (gō″ ni-ō-plek'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, angle, + *πλῆκτρον*, a striker, spear-point, spur.] A genus of small bass-like fishes of the family *Serranidæ*, found in the West Indies. *G. hispanus*, the known species, is called the *Spanish flag*, the body being banded alternately with red and golden stripes.

Goniopteris (gō-ni-op'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *πτερίς*, a fern. The veinlets are connivent in successive angles.] A genus of mostly pinnate or bipinnatifid polypodiaceous ferns, closely allied to *Dryopteris*. It is distinguished, in typical species, by having the lowermost branches from adjacent veins connivent in pairs, the resulting veinlet excurrent within the arch of the next anterior pair, the sori punctiform, normally non-indusiate and medial on the branches. The genus is mainly tropical: its systematic limits are ill defined. Two species, *G. reptans* and *G. tetragona* occur in peninsular Florida.

goniosymphyseal (gō″ ni-ō-sim-fiz'ē-al), *a.* [*gonion* + *symphysis* + *-al*[1].] In *craniom.*, relating to the gonia and the symphysis of the lower jaw. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 39.

gonnardite (gon'ar-dīt), *n.* [Named after M. *Gonnard*, a mineralogist, of Lyons, France.] A zeolitic mineral allied to mesolite. It forms white, fibrous masses which fill cavities in the basalt of the Puy-de-Dôme region.

gonoblastid (gon-ō-blas'tid), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-id*[2].] In cœlenterates, a gonophore.

gonocace (go-nok'a-sē), *n.* [Gr. *γόνυ*, knee, + *κάκη*, bad condition.] Chronic disease of the knee-joint.

gonochorism (gon-ō-kō'rizm), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, sex, + *χωρισμός*, separation.] The bisexual or diœcious condition. *Arnold Lang* (trans.), Comp. Anat., p. 24.

gonochorist (gon-ō-kō′rist), *n.* An organism that exhibits gonochorism or the separation of the sexes. [Rare.]

gonochoristic (gon″ō-kō-ris′tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by gonochorism; dicœcious; with separate sexes.

gonococcal (gon-ō-kok′al), *a.* [*gonococc-us* + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to gonococci.

gonococcic (gon-ō-kok′sik), *a.* [*gonococc-us* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*gonococcal.*

gonococcoid (gon-ō-kok′oid), *a.* [*gonococc-us* + *-oid.*] Resembling gonococci.

gonococcus, *n.* 2. *pl.* Micrococci which occur in pairs, flattened at their points of contact; the cause of gonorrheal inflammation of the mucous and serous membranes.

gonocœle (gon′ō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] The cavity of the gonad, or reproductive organ.

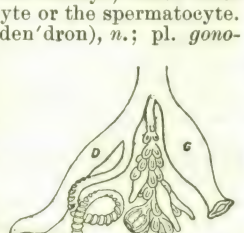
The *gonocœl* or cavity enclosed by the gonadial wall.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1903, p. 594.

gonocyst (gon′ō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *κίστις*, bladder (cyst).] In certain polyzoans, a marsupial cavity, formed by the inflation of the surface of the zoarium, containing the developing embryos.

gonocyte (gon′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] The primordial reproductive cell in the embryo, which later develops into the oöcyte or the spermatocyte.

gonodendron (gon-ō-den′dron), *n.*; pl. *gonodendra* (-drä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A branching blastostyle, as in *Physalia.*

gonoduct, *n.* Same as *gonaduct.*



Cormidium of Physalia, with a gonodendron (modified from Haeckel).
D, dactylozoöid; *G*, gastrozoöid; GP, gonopalpon or dactylozoöid on the gonodendron; Mσ, female medusoid, ultimately freed; Mφ, male sporosac; *T*, tentacle (palpacle) of dactylozoöid or palpon. (From Lankester's "Zoology.")

gonœcium (gō-nē′si-um), *n.*: pl. *gonœcia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *οἶκος*, house.] In polyzoans, a zoœcium transformed into a marsupial cavity. *Zittel* (trans.), Textbook of Palæon., I. 259.

gonogenic (gon-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γόνος*, birth, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to origin from germ-cells. [Rare.]—**Gonogenic variation.** See ★*variation.*

gonomere (gon′ō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *μέρος*, part.] Either the male or the female pronucleus considered as an autonomous and persisting portion of the cleavage nucleus and the nuclei of the cells which arise by division from the fertilized egg. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1903, p. 503.

gononephrotome (gon-ō-nef′rō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *τομή*, a section.] In *embryol.*, that portion of the mesoderm which gives rise to the reproductive and excretory organs in the vertebrate embryo.

gonopalpon (gon-ō-pal′pon), *n.*; pl. *gonopalpa* (-pä). [Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + NL. *palpon.*] In siphonophorans, a palpon borne upon a gonostyle.

gonophorous (gō-nof′ō-rus), *a.* [*gonophore* + *-ous.*] Bearing or producing gonophores.

gonopore (gon′ō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *πόρος*, passage.] The reproductive orifice of the female, in nemathelminths. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 276.

gonosphere (gon′ō-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] Same as *oösphere.*

Gonostoma (gō-nos′tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), erroneously for **Goniostoma*, ⟨ Gr. *γωνία*, angle, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of small lantern-fishes of the family *Chauliodontidæ*, found in the deep seas. *G. denudatum* is the common species.

Gonostominæ (gon-os-tō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Gonostoma* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes typified by the genus *Gonostoma.*

gonostyle (gon′ō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] A blastostyle or reproductive zoöid of a hydroid or siphonophore colony.

gonotome (gon′ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *τομή*, section.] In *embryol.*, the portion of the segmented mesoderm which gives rise to the reproductive organs or gonads of the vertebrate embryo.

Whether we have metamerically repeated *gonotomes*, is as yet a disputed question.
J. S. Kingsley, Vert. Zool., p. 103.

gonotoxin (gon-ō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-in*[2].] A poisonous substance produced by the gonocoecus.

gonozoöid, *n.* 2. In *Hydromedusæ*, same as *medusoid* or *gonophore.*

gony, *n.*, 2. (*c*) The name seems to have been applied originally to southern albatrosses of medium size, with white bodies and black wings, such as *Diomedea chlororhyncha.* It was thus used by 'deep-water' sailors about 1860, and its application to the black-footed albatross, *D. nigripes*, of the North Pacific is of later date.

gonyagra (gō-ni-ag′rä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γόνυ*, knee, + *ἄγρα*, a catching. Cf. *podagra.*] Gout in the knee-joint.

gonytheca (gon-i-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *gonythecæ* (-sē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γόνυ*, knee, + *θήκη*, receptacle.] In *entom.*, the concavity at the apex of the femur which receives the base of the tibia.

good. I. *a.*—**Good title.** See ★*title.*—**To make good.** (*g*) In *poker*, to make a blind or a straddle equal the ante.

II. *n.*—**Confusion of goods.** See ★*confusion.*—**Lawful goods,** in *international law*, goods which a neutral ship may carry in time of war, including contraband of war, which is carried at the neutral's risk.

good-daughter (gůd′dâ″tėr), *n.* A daughter-in-law. [Scotch.]

Goodea (gůd′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., named after G. B. *Goode*, an American naturalist.] A genus of small viviparous fresh-water fishes, belonging to the family *Pœciliidæ*, found in the lakes of Mexico. *G. atripinnis* is the earliest known species.

Goodeinæ (gůd-ē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Goodea* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes typified by the genus *Goodea.*

goodeniaceous (gů-dē-ni-ā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Goodeniaceæ.*

good-father (gůd′fä″ŦHėr), *n.* A father-in-law. [Scotch.]

good-fors (gůd′fôrz), *n. pl.* A local name for private notes, bills of exchange, drafts, etc., circulated as money, 'good for' an amount indicated, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

good-full (gůd′fůl), *a.* Of sails, a little more nearly full than in full-and-by; allowing the vessel to go off sufficiently from the wind to round out her sails.

goodletite (gůd′let-īt), *n.* A local name in Australia for the rock forming the matrix of the ruby.

good-like (gůd′līk), *a.* Of respectable or pleasing appearance: as, a couple of *good-like* men. [Prov. Eng.]

goodliking (gůd′lī′king), *n.* 1. Kindly feeling; friendly relations. — 2. Good-will; personal liking or approval. *Sydney Smith.*

good-mother (gůd′muŦH″ėr), *n.* A mother-in-law. [Scotch.]

good-shoaling (gůd′shō″ling), *n.* *Naut.*, soundings that change gradually; progressive depths of water.

goodsire (gůd′sīr), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *gudesire;* ⟨ *good* + *sire.* Cf. *belsire.*] A grandfather. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

goods-lift (gůdz′lift), *n.* A freight-elevator; a device for raising or lowering freight. [Eng.]

go-off (gō′ôf), *n.* 1. Start; outset; beginning or attempt: usually preceded by *at* and *first:* as, at first *go-off* (at once, at the very outset).—2. In *banking*, the amount of loans falling due (and therefore 'going off' the amount in the books) in a certain period. *Lord Aldenham. N. E. D.*

goondie (gön′di), *n.* [Australian (Wiradhuri) *gúndai*, a shelter. Compare ★*gunyah.*] A native Australian hut; a gunyah. [Australian.]

There were a dozen "*goondies*" to be visited, and the inmates started to their work.
Rolf Boldrewood, Colonial Reformer, xvii.

goorgoora (gör-gö′rä), *n.* [Punjab *gurgura.*] In Afghanistan, a large evergreen shrub or small tree, *Reptonia buxifolia*, of the family *Sapotaceæ*, bearing insipid, globular, drupaceous, fleshy fruits which are much esteemed by the Afghans.

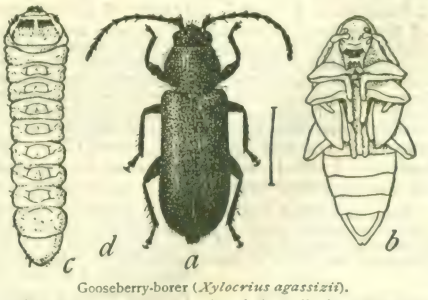
goose, *n.* 6. In *keno*, the globe from which the numbered balls are withdrawn.—**Bay-goose,** the common or Canada goose, *Branta canadensis.* [Local, U. S.]—**Cape Barren goose,** *Cereopsis novæ-hollandiæ*, a species once common on the uplands of New South Wales, but now much reduced in numbers.—**Gray goose,** the common European species, *Anser cinereus.* Also known as the *graylag.*—**Gray-goose shaft,** an arrow: arrows were formerly feathered with the feathers of

geese.—**Knobbed goose,** the male of the domesticated form of the Chinese goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*, which has an excrescence at the base of the bill, lacking in the wild bird.—**Pygmy goose,** any one of the goose-teals, or goslets, which belong to the genus *Nettapus.*—**Roadgoose,** a local English name for the brant, *Bernicla brenta.* Also called *clatter-goose* and *wilk-bob.*—**Shooting at the goose,** in *old archery*, a shooting-match in which the mark was the head of a living goose, the body being buried to the neck in the earth.

goose-barnacle (gös′bär″nȧ-kl), *n.* A stalked barnacle, as *Lepas anatifera:* in allusion to the fable that it gave origin to geese. See *barnacle*[1], 2.

gooseberry, *n.* 3. The farkleberry, *Batodendron arboreum:* doubtless so called from its somewhat similar fruit. See *farkleberry.*—**Black-knot of the gooseberry.** See ★*black-knot.*—**Cañon gooseberry,** *Ribes Menziesii*, of the outer coast ranges of middle California, a species with flowers more fuchsia-like than those of the fuchsia-flowered gooseberry, but small and less showy.—**Coromandel gooseberry,** the carambola, *Averrhoa Carambola.* Also called *country gooseberry.*—**Country gooseberry,** in India: (*a*) The Otaheite gooseberry, *Phyllanthus distichus.* (*b*) The Coromandel ★gooseberry (which see).—**Drooping gooseberry,** *Ribes curvatum*, a recently described species growing on rocky ground in Georgia and Alabama, the name referring to the recurved branchlets.—**Dwarf cape gooseberry,** a species of ground-cherry, *Physalis pubescens*, lower than the cape gooseberry, *P. Peruviana*, grown in vegetable gardens under the name of *strawberry-tomato.* In cultivation it spreads over the ground two feet in all directions. It is found as a wild plant over a large part of the United States and in Mexico, and also grows in South America and India.—**Fuchsia-flowered gooseberry.** See *Ribes*[2].—**Gooseberry family,** the plant family *Grossulariaceæ*, typified by the genus *Ribes*, to which the gooseberry belongs.—**Gooseberry span-worm.** See ★*span-worm.*—**Hawthorn-gooseberry,** *Ribes oxyacanthoides*, having leaves closely resembling those of the hawthorn, bristly and prickly stems, and smooth, globose fruit: found from Hudson Bay to Alaska.—**Hill gooseberry,** a shrub of the myrtle family, *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, native to India. It bears a fruit about the size of a cherry, dark purple, with a sweet and aromatic pulp. The fruit is eaten raw or made into jam, and also makes excellent jelly.—**Illinois gooseberry.** Same as *Missouri* ★*gooseberry.*—**Malabar gooseberry,** *Melastoma Malabathricum*, an Indian shrub bearing an oval, truncate fruit having an edible pulp, which resembles the blackberry in flavor. See *Melastoma.*—**Missouri gooseberry,** *Ribes Missouriense*, of the Mississippi valley and Texas, having white drooping flowers on slender peduncles, and reddish-purple berries.—**Northern gooseberry.** Same as *hawthorn-* ★*gooseberry.*—**Swamp gooseberry,** *Ribes lacustre*, the stems bristly with weak spines and prickles, and the fruit glandular-hairy: growing in swamps, and extending across the North American continent in the higher latitudes.—**Wild gooseberry.** (*a*) Any uncultivated species of true gooseberry; in the eastern United States, most often *Ribes Cynosbati*, a species with few prickles on the stem, but with the fruit thickly beset with spine-like prickles. The *eastern wild gooseberry, R. rotundifolium*, is found from Massachusetts and New York to North Carolina. This, like the hawthorn-gooseberry, which it much resembles, has the fruit smooth, but differs in having the stem less spiny, the fruit a little smaller, etc. In California, *R. Menziesii* (see *cañon* ★*gooseberry*) and *R. amarum* have been placed under this name, and there are other wild species. (*b*) One of several species of *Polycodium.* See *squaw-huckleberry.*

gooseberry-borer (gös′ber-i-bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of a cerambycid beetle, *Xylocrius agassizii*, occurring in the northwestern United States and British Columbia. Also called *black gooseberry-borer.*



Gooseberry-borer (*Xylocrius agassizii*).
a, beetle; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva, dorsal view, all about three times natural size. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

gooseberry-gourd (gös′ber-i-gōrd″), *n.* The bur or West Indian gherkin, *Cucumis Anguria.* See *bur* ★*gherkin.*

gooseberry-louse (gös′ber-i-lous″), *n.* pl. *gooseberry-lice* (-līs″). A red-bug or harvest-bug, a larval *Trombidium.* [Great Britain.]

gooseberry-midge (gös′ber-i-mij″), *n.* A cecidomycid fly, *Cecidomyia grossulariæ*, which lays its eggs beneath the skin of young gooseberries in which its larvæ feed.

gooseberry-mildew (gös′ber-i-mil″dū), *n.* A fungus disease of gooseberries which attacks the foliage and young fruit: due to *Sphærotheca mors-uvæ.*

gooseberry-season (gös′ber-i-sē″zn), *n.* The season when gooseberries are ripe.—**Big-goose-**

berry season, the time of year when news is scarce, and the newspapers have plenty of space to devote to the chronicling of wonderful, fictitious, or trifling matters.

gooseberry-shrub (gös'ber-i-shrub″), *n.* In the West Indies, same as *Barbados gooseberry, Pereskia Pereskia.* See *gooseberry.*

gooseberry-tomato (gös'ber-i-tō-mä″tō), *n.* The cape gooseberry, *Physalis Peruviana.* See *gooseberry.*

gooseberry-tree (gös'ber-i-trē″), *n.* In the Bahamas, the cultivated Otaheite gooseberry, *Phyllanthus distichus.*—**Little gooseberry-tree,** in Queensland, a tree, *Buchanania Muelleri,* of the sumac family, bearing sweet, pulpy drupes about one-half of an inch long, somewhat resembling gooseberries.

goosebill, *n.* 2. *Naut.,* an old-fashioned sail, in shape something like the bill of a goose or duck. It was used before the wind.

Goose-egg moth. See ★*moth*[1].

goose-file (gös'fīl), *n.* Single file; Indian file.

goosefoot, *n.*—**Maple-leaved goosefoot,** *Chenopodium hybridum,* which has leaves lobed as in the maple: native in both Europe and America.—**Nettle-leaved goosefoot,** *C. murale,* the leaves of which somewhat resemble those of the nettle. It is an Old World plant, thoroughly naturalized as a weed in waste places in the United States.

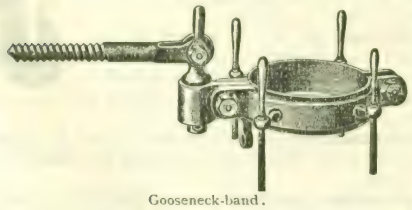
goose-grass, *n.* 5. Same as ★*crowfoot-grass,* 2, and *wire-grass,* 2.—6. The Texas millet, *Panicum Texanum.* See ★*millet.*—7. The low spear-grass, *Poa annua.*—8. The sea spear-grass, *Puccinellia maritima.*

goose-grease (gös'grēs), *n.* The melted fat of the goose: much used in domestic medicine as an ointment.

gooseland (gös'land), *n.* In California, flat land in the Sacramento valley which is partly flooded by rain in winter and then becomes the feeding-ground of large flocks of wild geese from the north. In large portions of the gooselands the soil is strongly alkaline.

goose-mouth (gös'mouth), *n.* A horse's mouth in which the upper lip overhangs the lower.

gooseneck, *n.* 4. In *lumbering:* (*a*) A wooden bar used to couple two logging-trucks. Also called *rooster.* (*b*) The point of draft on a logging-sled: it consists of a curved iron hook bolted to the roll. Also called *draw-hook.* (*c*) A curved iron hook driven into the bottom of a slide to check the speed of descending logs.—**Gooseneck-band,** a band made in two parts, designed to be fitted round a mast and held in place by screw-bolts:



Gooseneck-band.

used to support a screw- or socket-gooseneck for the boom. Sockets are also provided for belaying-pins.

goose-necked (gös'nekt), *p. a.* Shaped like or supplied with a gooseneck.

goose-pen (gös'pen), *n.* 1. A pen or yard for geese.—2. In *forestry,* a large hole burned in a standing tree.

goose-rump (gös'rump), *n.* A horse's rump or hind quarters which drop suddenly to the tail, giving the animal a somewhat angular appearance from behind. Also *short-rump.*

goose-rumped (gös'rumpt), *p. a.* Noting a defect in the conformation of a horse in which the hind quarters have an excessive slant downward and backward from the croup, and the tail is set low.

goose-skin, *n.* 4. The pitted surface exhibited by copal, caused by contact with the sand in which it is embedded.

goose-step, *n.* 2. An exercise in military gymnastics in which the body is balanced on one foot while the other is swung forward and backward as if on the march, but without advancing, the object being to give the soldier an upright carriage in marching.—3. A marching step in which the feet are raised high above the ground, as when on review.

goose-teal (gös'tēl), *n.* See ★*teal*[1].

goosetongue, *n.* 2. The lemon-balm, *Melissa officinalis.*

goose-wing (gös'wing), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) The clue of a squaresail that is kept hauled out by its sheet when the other clue is hauled up to the yard and furled. (*b*) A studdingsail.

goosy (gö'si), *a.* [*goose* + *-y*[1].] 1. Goose-like, especially in stupidity; foolish; silly. *Carlyle.*—2. In a condition resembling that of the flesh of a plucked goose; hence, 'creepy': as, a *goosy* sensation.

G. O. P. An abbreviation of *Grand Old Party,* a rhetorical designation, by some Republicans, of the Republican party in the United States.

gopher-apple (gō'fėr-ap″l), *n.* Same as *gopher-root:* so called from the often edible fruit, which, however, is a drupe and not like an apple.

gopher-plant (gō'fėr-plant), *n.* The caper-spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris.* See *spurge.* For the origin of the name see *mole-tree.*

gopher-plum (gō'fėr-plum), *n.* 1. See *plum*[1].—2. Same as *cocoa-plum.* See *Chrysobalanus* and *plum*[1].

gor (gôr), *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. ★*gorb* and ★*gorbel.*] An unfledged bird.

gora (gō'rä), *n.* [Also *gorah, gorrah, goura, gurah;* from a S. African native name.] A



Gora.

Original in National Museum, Washington, D. C.

South African musical instrument, consisting of a bent piece of wood or bow with a single gut string attached, which is sounded by the player's breath directed through or against a quill that is fastened to one end of the bow. Sometimes a small gourd is attached to the bow as a resonator.

The *gorah* was formed by stretching a piece of the twisted entrails of a sheep along a thin hollow stick about three feet in length in the manner of a bow and string. At one end there was a piece of quill fixed into the stick, to which the mouth was applied, and the tones were produced by inspiration and respiration.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 311.

Several years ago, Mr. Henry Balfour published an important memoir on the musical bow, and in the current Journal of the Anthropological Institute (vol. xxxii. p. 150) he describes a superficially similar instrument, the *goura,* which Frobenius and Ankermann have confused with the musical bow proper. The *goura* is a bow-like instrument; one end of its string is fastened to a flattened quill, the other end of which is fastened to the bow, and the string is thrown into vibration through the medium of the quill, which is caused to oscillate by being blown upon. Those musical bows which have no resonator are held to the mouth when playing in order to increase the sound. *Nature,* Nov. 13, 1902, p. 37.

gorb (gôrb), *n.* [Connected with *gorbel* and other forms, *gorbet, gorbre, gorbin, gorbling,* based on the simple *gor,* in sense of 'an unfledged bird': see ★*gor.*] 1. A greedy person; a glutton. [Prov. Scotch and Irish.]—2. An unfledged bird. [Scotch.]

gorbel (gôr'bel), *n.* [Also *gorbal:* see ★*gorb.*] An unfledged bird. [Scotch.]

Children . . . often take the bare *gorbals,* or unfledged young, of this bird [the yeldring or yellow hammer], and suspend them by a thread tied round the neck.

Jamieson, Scottish Dict. (s. v. *yeldring*).

Gordiichthys (gor-di-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < *Gordius,* a genus of hairworms or hair-eels, + Gr. *ἰχθύς,* fish.] A genus of small eels of the West Indies, of the family *Moringuidæ.* They are characterized by the extraordinary slenderness of the body and the great number of vertebræ. *G. irretitus* is the known species.

Gordon River group. See ★*group*[1].

gore-blood† (gōr'blud), *n.* Clotted blood; gore.

Thus they travelled from morning till night several days, through bushes and thorns, which made their arms and shoulders, which were naked, all of a *gore* blood.

Defoe, Captain Singleton, xviii.

gore-fish (gōr'fish), *n.* Same as *garfish.*

gorge, *n.* 12. In *angling,* a bait intended to be swallowed by the fish to effect its capture: usually a minnow in which a double-barbed leaded fish-hook is embedded.—13. A fish-hook consisting of a straight or crescent-shaped piece of stone or bone sharpened at the ends and grooved or perforated in the center: used by primitive tribes.

I believe that, . . . starting with the crude fish-*gorge,* I can show, step by step, the complete sequence of the fish-hook, until it ends with the perfected hook of to-day.

B. Phillips, in Sport with Gun and Rod, p. 340.

Circle of the gorge. See ★*circle.*

gorge-bait (gōrj'bāt), *n.* Same as ★*gorge,* 12.

gorge-baiting (gôrj'bā″ting), *n.* In *angling,* fishing with a gorge.

gorge-circle (gôrj'sėr″kl), *n.* The smallest circle formed by a plane perpendicular to the axis cutting a hyperboloid of revolution; the circle generated by the shortest line from the generating line to the axis. See ★*circle of the gorge.*

gorge-line (gôrj'līn), *n.* The rear line of a fortification through which the entrance is made. Also *gorge.*

gorget, *n.* 6. In *archæol.,* an object of stone or shell, flat, or convex on one side and concave on the other, and sometimes provided with perforations. Stone gorgets may have been used for a variety of purposes—as bracers, as supports for ornaments, as badges, etc.

gorgio (gôr'ji-ō), *n.* [G. *gadze, gatscho,* Sp. *gacho,* from a Romany word.] One who is not a Gipsy; an outsider. [Gipsy lingo.] *Borrow.*

gorgonin (gôr'gō-nin), *n.* [*Gorgonia* + *-in*[2].] A dark-brown, horn-like, albuminoid compound comprising the axial skeleton of the coral *Gorgonia Cavolinii.*

gorgon-plant (gôr'gon-plant), *n.* The prickly water-lily, *Euryale ferox.* See *Euryale,* 2, and *prickly water-lily,* under *water-lily.*

Gorgonzola cheese. See ★*cheese*[1].

gormandizer, *n.* 2. A young, upright branch or sucker growing from the main stem or from an old branch of a cultivated tree: so called from the rapidity of its growth. See *sucker,* 5 (*b*). Also called *chupon.* [West Indies.]

goroon-shell (gō-rön'shel), *n.* [Appar. an error for ★*godroon-shell.*] A tritonoid shell, *Lampusia femoralis.*

gorse-kid (gôrs'kid), *n.* A bundle of gorse. *N. E. D.*

gosain (go-sīn'), *n.* [Also *gossein, goussain;* < Hind. *gusāīn.*] A Hindu priest, devotee, monk, or religious mendicant.

gosling, *n.* 3. The American pasque-flower, *Pulsatilla hirsutissima:* so called from its dense, soft hairs.

gosling-grass (goz'ling-gras), *n.* Same as *goose-grass,* 1.

gosling-weed (goz'ling-wēd), *n.* Same as *goose-grass,* 1.

gosmore (gos'môr), *n.* [Origin obscure; possibly a perversion of *gossamer.*] A plant of the genus *Hypochœris,* especially *H. radicata,* now naturalized in New Jersey and California. See *cat's-ear* and *Hypochœris.*

gospodar (gos'pō-dăr), *n.* [Russ. *gospodarŭ,* Bulg. *gospodar,* etc.] Same as *hospodar.*

Gosseletia (goz-let'i-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of prionodesmaceous pelecypods, including triangular thick-shelled Devonian species belonging to the superfamily *Pteriacea.*

gossypein (go-sip'ē-in), *n.* [L. *gossyp(ium)* + *-e-* + *-in*[2].] A phenol-like substance contained, in small quantity, in cotton-seed oil and cotton-seed meal. Also called *gossypol.*

gossypol (gos'i-pōl), *n.* [*gossyp(ium)* + *-ol.*] Same as ★*gossypein.*

gossypose (gos'i-pōs), *n.* [*gossyp(ium)* + *-ose.*] Same as ★*raffinose.*

Goth, *n.* 3. A 'barbarian' in matters of literature or art.

To call a man a *Goth* [in the eighteenth century] conveyed a vague sense of superiority on the part of him who uttered it, and a general sense of disreputability of him about whom it was uttered; and it was made the harder to endure and the more potent to crush because the man who applied it did not usually understand what was meant by it any more than did the man to whom it was applied. *Lounsbury,* Studies in Chaucer, III. 250.

Gothic. **I.** *a.* 5. Belonging to or characteristic of 'Goths' or 'barbarians' in matters of literature or art.

The constant use of the words Goth and *Gothic* [by Warton] demands perhaps a word of explanation. In the literature of the eighteenth century these epithets played about the same rôle that the word Philistine, plays or has begun to play, in this. They expressed a general disapprobation without putting the one who employed them under the necessity of substantiating what he meant by any precise definition.

Lounsbury, Studies in Chaucer, III. 250.

Gothic armor, fully developed plate-armor made in the latter part of the fifteenth century: a collectors' term. This armor appears to have been made chiefly in Italy, the leading armorers being the Missaglia family in Milan. Fine suits were also manufactured at Nuremberg and elsewhere in Germany. It is the type usually represented in the works of the early Renaissance painters both in Italy and in Germany.

II. *n.*—**Churchwarden Gothic** a term ironically applied to additions made to English Gothic buildings during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by local authorities having only imperfect knowledge of the style.

What he did in this way laid itself open to the derisive epithet applied to it of *Churchwarden Gothic.*

R. S. Clouston, in Burlington Mag., V. 495.

Gothicist (goth'i-sist), *n.* [*Gothic* + *-ist.*] One who favors or affects the Gothic style, especially in architecture.

Gothicity (go-this′i-ti), *n.* [*Gothic* + *-ity.*] Gothic style or quality; a distinctively Gothic character.

Gothique (gō-tēk′), *a.* [F.] An epithet applied to a style of bookbinding in which the design is blind-tooled or blind-stumped upon the cover in medieval or monastic style. See *tooling.*

göthite, *n.* Same as *goethite.*

Gothlandian (goth-lan′di-an), *a.* and *n.* In *geol.*, noting the uppermost division of the Silurian system of Murchison, taking its name from the island of Gothland. Quantivalent therewith is the name Ordovician, applied to the lower division of the Silurian system. *De Lapparent.*

gotten (got′n), *p. a.* Obtained or acquired: usually with a qualifying adverb; won: as, ill-*gotten* gains; new-*gotten* territory; *gotten* battles.

> Give me then health, Apollo; give
> Sound mind; on *gotten* goods to live
> Contented; and let song engage
> An honoured, not a base, old age.
> *Gladstone*, tr. of Horace, Odes, xxxi. 5.

Gouda cheese. See ★*cheese*[1].

gouger, *n.* 5. A snow-plow formerly used on railroads in the western United States. It consisted of a strongly built box-car which carried a plow at its head set low enough to run under a drift and throw it over. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 3, 1903, p. 8.

gouge-shell (gouj′shel), *n.* A gimlet-shaped shell, such as that of *Vermetus;* also, a kind of pinna.

goujat (gö-zhä′), *n.* [F.] A camp-follower; a soldier's servant; also, a blackguard.

> Boys, or rather fags, [employed to carry the men's weapons or harness on the march] were called in French *goujats*, and are a curious feature in the armies of the time. *J. W. Fortescue*, Hist. Brit. Army, I. ii. 1.

goulash, *n.* See ★*gulash.*

goundou (gön′dö), *n.* [W. African.] A disease which attacks the natives on the west coast of Africa. It is marked by the growth of a smooth rounded swelling on either side of the bridge of the nose. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Feb. 16, 1903, p. 62.

goup, gowp (goup), *v. i.* [Perhaps imitative.] To throb violently or painfully, as a boil before it bursts or is lanced. [Scotch.]

goura, *n.* See ★*gora.*

gourd, *n.*, 1. (*c*) Same as *calabazilla.*—**Bonnet-gourd,** the fruit of species of *Luffa.* It is sometimes split lengthwise, turned inside out, and fashioned into a bonnet or cut into strips and used for trimming: whence the name.—**Gourd family,** the plant family *Cucurbitaceæ.*—**Missouri gourd.** Same as *calabazilla.* It extends east to the Missouri river.—**Scarlet-fruited gourd,** any one of several species of the genus *Coccinia*, especially *C. Indica*, a native of India and often cultivated. It is one of the commonest vegetables of the natives, the oblong scarlet fruit being eaten fresh when ripe and cooked in curries when green.—**Wild gourd.** (*a*) Same as *calabazilla.* (*b*) The bigroot of Oregon, *Micrampelis Oregona.*

gourdhead (gōrd′hed), *n.* Same as *big-mouthed* ★*buffalo.*

gourdworm, *n.* 2. One of the segments of a tapeworm: in allusion to its resemblance to the seed of a gourd; a cucurbitinus.

gout[1], *n.*—**Abarticular gout,** gouty inflammation of the stomach or other of the viscera, without involvement of the joints.—**Poor man's gout,** gout occurring in consequence of lead-poisoning, exposure, insufficient nourishment, or the abuse of malt liquors, in laborers or others to whom luxury is unknown.—**Tophaceous gout,** chronic gout accompanied by deposits of sodium urate in the joints.

gout-fly (gout′flī), *n.* Same as *corn-fly.*

goutte d'eau (göt dō). [F., 'drop of water.'] A limpid rolled pebble of topaz found in Brazil, Ceylon, and New South Wales.

goutte de suif (göt dę swēf). [F., 'drop of tallow.'] Tallow-drop: noting a style of pottery decoration with enamel colors. See *Cluny* ★*enamel.*

gouty-stem (gou′ti-stem), *n.* In Queensland, the bottle-tree (which see). Both names refer to the shape of the trunk. The tissues of the stem abound in a clear, jelly-like, mucilaginous substance resembling tragacanth, which is used as food by the natives in times of extreme drought.

gouty-stool (gou′ti-stöl), *n.* In old English furniture, a stool designed by Hepplewhite for the use of persons afflicted with gout. It was fitted with mechanism for raising and lowering the foot.

Gov. An abbreviation (*b*) of *government.*

Governess car. See ★*car*[1].

governing-motion (guv′ėr-ning-mō″shon), *n.* The action on a spinning-mule of a certain mechanism for regulating the velocity of the spindles during the winding of the yarn on the cop. Also called *strapping-motion. Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 300.

government, *n.*—**Charter government.** See ★*charter.*—**Constitutive government,** that phase of constitutional law and practice which relates to the manner in which officers of government are chosen.

> A modern government may have a written constitution which sets forth the plan of government. Other nations have a system of habitual practice, modified from time to time as circumstances seem to demand, which is observed as the common law of the government. I wish to use the term *constitutive government* for one of its departments coordinate with the others which I will set forth. I desire a term which will signify the manner in which the officers of the government in all its departments are selected, chosen, or appointed.
> *J. W. Powell*, An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., [1898-99, p. lxxxv.

Government man[†], an assigned servant; a convict. [Australia.]—**Government stroke,** a stroke that lacks vigor; a lazy way of doing work such as is supposed to characterize government employees. [Australia.]

> Like the poor the unemployed are always with us, but they have a penchant for public works in Melbourne, with a good daily pay and the *government stroke* combined. *Melbourne Argus*, Feb. 22, 1897.

governmentalism (guv-ėrn-men′tal-izm), *n.* [*governmental* + *-ism.*] The theory that the authority of the general government should not only be exercised to the full but extended.

governmentalist (guv-ėrn-men′tal-ist), *n.* [*governmental* + *-ist.*] One who favors governmentalism.

governmentally (guv-ėrn-men′tal-i), *adv.* As regards the government, its views, policy, or regulations: by the government.

government-house (guv′ėrn-ment-hous), *n.* 1. The building which contains the government offices.—2. The official residence of a governor.

governor, *n.*—**Differential governor,** a governor which runs at a constant speed and is so constructed that when the engine runs at an improper speed the difference in the speeds produces an action on the regulating-valve which tends to bring the engine back to a correct rate of motion.—**Emergency governor,** a device which serves to check the speed of an engine when the usual regulating mechanism fails.—**Fly-weight governor,** a device for regulating the speed of a steam- or gas-engine in which a pair of weights, which fly out by centrifugal force as they are revolved, control the amount of steam or gas admitted to the cylinder.—**Governor cut-off.** See ★*cut-off.*—**Inertia governor,** an engine governor in which the inertia of a weight revolving with the shaft is utilized to open or close the admission-valve or change the point of cut-off whenever the speed of the engine changes.—**Loaded governor,** a governor to which a weight is attached for the purpose of increasing the strength of its action, thus giving it a prompter control of the engine, making it more sensitive to variations of load, and securing a closer approach to isochronism in the engine.

governor-rod (guv′ėr-nor-rod), *n.* The rod by which the motion of the governor is communicated to the valve-gear of an engine.

Gov.-Gen. An abbreviation of *governor-general.*

gowan, *n.*—**Ling-gowan,** the mouse-ear hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella:* usually in the plural.—**May-gowan.** Same as *ewe-gowan.*—**Milk-gowan,** the dandelion.—**Water-gowan.** Same as *meadow-gowan* (which see, under *gowan*).—**Witch-gowan.** Same as *milk-*★*gowan.*—**Yellow gowan.** (*a*) See *yellow.* (*b*) The dandelion.

gown, *n.*—**Cap and gown.** See ★*cap*[1].

gowp, *v. i.* See ★*goup.*

goy (gō′i), *n.*; pl. *goyim* (gō′yēm). [Heb.] In Jewish use, a nation. Used in the singular for any nation, Jewish as well as Gentile. Where the plural *goyim* is used, however (save in particular cases, for example Gen. xxv. 23), it specially refers to non-Jewish nations, the Gentiles. In Yiddish this distinction is not fully recognized, and *goy* is used, somewhat like 'heathen' in English use, to imply inferiority, and is often employed among the Jews themselves as a term of contempt implying ignorance or stupidity.

goyim, *n.* Plural of ★*goy.*

gozell (gō′zel), *n.* [Also *gozelle;* dial. variant, beside *gazel, gazle,* etc., of *grozle, grozzle,* a gooseberry: see *groser.*] The garden gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia.*

G. P. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Gloria Patri,* Glory be to the Father; (*b*) of *Graduate in Pharmacy.*

G. P. M. An abbreviation of *Grand Passed Master.*

Gr. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Greece.*

gr. An abbreviation (*d*) of *grammar;* (*e*) of *great;* (*f*) of *gross.*

G. R. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Georgius Rex* (King George); (*b*) of *Grand Recorder.*

grab[1], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To strike the heel of the front foot with the toe of the hind foot: said of a horse.

grab[1], *n.*, **3.** (*c*) A form of dredger-bucket used for digging soft materials; a clam-shell bucket. (*d*) *pl.* Same as ★*skidding-tongs.* (*e*) In *forestry,* the stem of an alder, or other small tree, which is bent over and plugged into a hole bored in a boom-stick, or secured in some other way, to hold a boom or logs inshore. [U. S.]

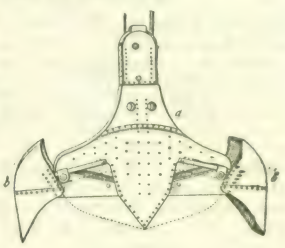
4. A children's game at cards, in which, when two or more cards of equal value are on the table together, the player who is quickest to recognize and grab them adds them to his own hand. *N. E. D.*

grab-all (grab′âl), *n.* A catch-all; specifically, a kind of fishing-net with meshes not less than 2¼ inches in size, used in sea-fishing along the shores of Tasmania between sunrise and sunset.

> Put a *graball* down where you will in "bell-rope" kelp, more silver trumpeter will get in than any other fish.
> *E. O. Cotton*, in Evidence before Roy. Com. on Fisheries of Tasmania, 1883, p. 82, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

grabbing (grab′ing), *n.* 1. The act of grasping or seizing.—2. A condition, seen principally in the horse, in which the hind foot strikes the heel of the fore foot in traveling.

grab-bucket (grab′buk″et), *n.* A bucket which can pick up its own load; a self-loading bucket; a gobbler or clam-shell bucket.



Grab-bucket.

a, bucket; *b*, *b* wings in open position, or when bucket drops upon material to be lifted. Dotted lines show position of wings when closed and forming bottom of bucket, inclosing load.

grab-crane (grab′krān), *n.* A portable crane or derrick with which a grab or crab is used for winding in the hoisting-rope, there being no winding-drum on the crane.

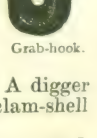
graben (grä′ben), *n.* [G. *graben,* a ditch.] In *geol.*, a trough-like area caused by the downthrow of a crustal fault-block.

> The main valley occupied by Georgetown is a depressed fault-block or *graben. Science*, Feb. 6, 1903, p. 227.

graben-block (grä′bn-blok), *n.* [G. *graben* + E. *block, n.*] A depressed segment of the earth's crust bounded on all sides by faults.

> The imagined intersecting faults of the "bysmalith" or of the submerged *graben-block* have been generally sought for in vain about those greatest of all granitic massifs.
> *R. A. Daly*, in Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1903, p. 270.

grab-hook, *n.* **2.** A hook having a narrow throat, adapted to grasp any link of a chain.



Grab-hook.

grab-iron, *n.* 2. A grappling-iron used for recovering broken boring or well-drilling tools from a well.

grab-link (grab′lingk), *n.* Same as ★*slip-grab.*

grab-machine (grab′ma-shēn″), *n.* A digger or dredger which uses a grab or clam-shell bucket.

grabouche (gra-bösh′), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A card-game in which each player starts with an ace and builds up in sequence until he gets rid of twenty cards originally dealt to him. When one can go no further, another takes it up.

grab-rod (grab′rod), *n.* In *ship-building,* a rod or bar, fastened to a bulkhead or in the end of a hatchway, which may be grasped in the hand to steady the body when the vessel is rolling; also, a horizontal rod fastened to the side of a war vessel a few feet above the water-line in the vicinity of the gangway-ladders, into which boat-hooks are hooked when holding a boat alongside the ladder.

grab-service (grab′sėr″vis), *n.* *Naut.*, vessels of two or more masts originally fitted out by the Bombay government to cruise against the pirates of the Malabar coast. *Admiral Smyth.*

grab-skipper (grab′skip″ėr), *n.* In *lumbering,* a short iron pry or hammer used to remove the skidding-tongs from a log.

grab-snow (grab′snō), *n.* *Naut.*, a two-masted vessel having a boom-mainsail and belonging to the Bombay marine. See ★*grab-service.* [Obsolete.] *N. E. D.*

grab-vessel (grab′ves″el), *n.* See ★*grab-service.*

grace, *n.* 19. A bow or courtesy.

> All take your places and make your *graces,*
> And let the dance begin.
> *Stedman*, Country Sleighing, st. 6.

Congruous grace, grace suited or adapted to the effect intended under the conditions in which it is bestowed. See ★*congruism.*

grace-wife (grās′wif), *n.* A midwife. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gracilariid (gras-i-lā′ri-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Gracilariidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Gracilariidæ*.

graciosity (grā-si-os′i-ti), *n.* [In ME. *graciousete*, < OF. *gracieuselé;* later newly taken from L. *gratiositas*, < *gratiosus*, gracious.] The quality of being gracious; a gracious act. *Carlyle.*

grackle, *n.* **3.** In *angling*, the name of an artificial fly used in bass-fishing.—**Bronzed grackle,** *Quiscalus quiscula aëneus*, a subspecies of the purple grackle, found in the northern and western United States, especially in the Mississippi valley. It is characterized by the bronze or brassy reflections of the plumage.

grad[1] (grad), *n.* [A modern technical application of AS. *grad*, a step, < L. *gradus*, a step: see *grade*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (1902) (see ★*rock*[1]), a division of igneous rocks lower than the subrang. A grad is based on the proportion of minerals of the subordinate group of standard minerals, when they are present in notable amount, that is, when they are more than one seventh as much as the preponderant group.

grad (grad), *n.* A graduate. [College slang.]

grad. An abbreviation of the Latin *gradatim*, by degrees.

gradate, *v. t.* **2.** In *chem.*, to bring (a solution) to a desired degree of concentration. [Rare.]

gradate (grā′dāt), *a.* [L. *gradatus* (parallel to NL. *graduatus*, whence E. *graduate, a.*), < L. *gradus*, step, grade: see *grade, n.*] Arranged serially according to size, as the whorls of a gastropod shell.

These [five whorls] being uniformly vitreous, shining, smooth, *gradate*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, II. 417.

gradation, *n.* **7.** In *geol.*, the process of producing an even slope, by agencies of erosion and transportation, on which the supply and removal of rock-waste or detrital material are about balanced.—**Gradation plain.** See ★*plain*[1].

grade[1], *n.* **5.** In *trigon.*, in the centesimal system, the hundredth part of a right angle; also, the hundredth part of a quadrant.—**6.** A small difference between the brightness of two stars: substantially the same as a *step:* a term used by observers of variable stars. *Astrophysical Jour.*, Dec., 1903, p. 377.—**7.** In *philol.*, one of the positions or forms assumed by a vowel or root in a series of phonetic changes caused primarily by change of stress and other factors, as the vowels in English *sing, sang, sung, ride, rode, ridden*, etc., Latin *capio, cepi, -cipio*, etc., Greek √λειπ, √λιπ, √λοιπ, leave, √τευ, √ταμ, √τομ, cut, etc.—**Grade of repose,** in railroad construction, properly, a grade upon which a train will remain at rest under ordinary conditions of wind or other pressure tending to set it in motion; more loosely, and inaccurately, an incline or slope in a track which is just sufficient to overcome the rolling friction of a train at rest and cause it to move downward.—**Grade resistance.** See ★*resistance.*—**Momentum grade,** in railroad construction, a grade on a road which employs locomotives of a given power for a given train resistance on a level track, and which the trains are unable to surmount unless assisted by the train momentum acquired by approaching the grade at full speed. See *pusher* ★*grade, train* ★*resistance*, and *grade* ★*resistance.*—**Percentile grades,** in the study of variations, the values obtained by measurements taken at different points in the scale of frequencies.—**Pusher grade,** in railroad construction, a grade too steep for a single engine hauling an ordinary train, and requiring the use of a pusher or assistant engine. It is used wherever the cost of construction and maintenance of longer and easier grades would be more expensive than the employment of pusher engines upon a shorter grade. See ★*pusher*, 4.—**Ruling grade,** in railroad construction, a grade on any given road or division which, by reason of its grade resistance and sometimes also of its curve resistance, sets the limit to the train service; the most difficult grade the locomotives with a fixed number of cars can overcome without the aid of a pusher. In order of grade resistance it is next to a pusher grade. See *grade* ★*resistance, curve* ★*resistance*, and *pusher* ★*grade.*—**To be at grade,** in *phys. geog.*, said of an eroding and transporting agency, such as a stream, when, by its own action in eroding or filling, it does not actively build up or wear down its course. See ★*regimen.*

grade[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **4.** In *phys. geog.*, to develop by eroding or filling (degrading or aggrading) into an even slope on which an eroding and transporting agent (such as a stream) will not actively build up or wear down its course.—**5.** In *philol.*, to alter or be altered by gradation or ablaut. *Skeat*, Prin. Eng. Etymol., p. 170.

II. *intrans.* To prove to be of a certain grade or quality.

In Nelson County [North Dakota] . . . some of it [the wheat] is frosted, that of others *grading* No. 1 hard and No. 2 Northern. . . . In Pierce County . . . they have had no frost and the wheat is *grading* nearly all No. 1 hard. *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 30, 1891, p. 7.

grade-bred (grād′bred), *a.* Noting cattle, sheep, or hogs bred by mating a pure-blooded animal with one of no pedigree. See *grade*[1], 4.

graded (grā′ded), *p. a.* **1.** Arranged in series of grades; existing in a series of grades: as, *graded* schools; *graded* forms.—**2.** Reduced to a (specified) grade; specifically, in *phys. geog.*, possessing such a slope or form that the agencies of erosion and transportation which act upon it are essentially occupied in carrying forward the detritus which they receive: said of stream-courses, hillsides, beaches, etc.—**Graded plain.** See ★*plain*[1].

grade-peg (grād′peg), *n.* A small stake or peg driven into the ground to serve as a point of reference for heights or elevations. *F. A. King*, Irrig. and Drainage, p. 476.

grade-post (grād′pōst), *n.* **1.** A stake set upon a right of way to indicate the grade to which the proposed road must be made to conform.—**2.** A guide-post placed beside a railway-track to indicate a change in the grade of the road.

gradient, *n.* **3.** In *math.*, a rational integral homogeneous and isobaric function. *Sylvester.*—**4.** In *geom.*, slope.

If from any point P on the curve, we draw the tangent-line, to the right, the *gradient* is the tangent of the angle which this line makes with the positive direction of the axis of x. *H. Lamb*, Calculus, p. 67.

Adiabatic gradient. See *vertical* ★*gradient.*—**Anticyclonal gradient.** See ★*anticyclonal.*—**Barometric-gradient,** in *meteor.*, the rate of change of barometric pressure with distance; specifically, the rate of change of pressure along the earth's surface. According to international agreement, the gradient is expressed in millimeters, or in inches, per unit of horizontal distance, namely, one degree of the great circle, or 60 nautical miles. Unless the contrary is specified, the gradient is measured on the daily map perpendicular to the isobars at any point.—**Critical barometrical gradient,** the gradient that would be maintained under the influence of a steady wind or a steady system of winds.—**Cyclonal gradient,** the barometric gradient directed toward the center of a cyclone.—**Electric gradient,** the rate at which the electric potential varies. The great variations of horizontal gradient become explicable by the determination of the vertical gradient in the atmosphere. A spherical cumulus cloud of one kilometer radius, with its center three kilometers from the earth's surface, will, by its own charge, by induction cause a decrease of potential toward the earth's surface of about 11,000 volts per meter of altitude.—**Ferrel's gradient formula,** the analytical expression of the relation between barometric gradient and attending winds. This formula was first deduced and published by Ferrel in 1858.—**Gradient of refraction,** the rather sudden change in the vertical temperature gradient that occurs at considerable altitudes, such as 10,000 feet, in the atmosphere, corresponding to the abrupt change in gradients at the surface of a plateau.—**Hydraulic gradient,** the gradient of pressure between the free surface of a liquid in a reservoir and any orifice of efflux connected with the same.—**Initial gradient,** the very slight gradient of pressure at sea-level due to differences of density in the atmosphere or to general or local disturbances, tides, etc., in consequence of which a general movement of air is set up, producing the larger observed barometric gradients that are the result rather than the cause of the wind.—**Isopycnal gradient,** the gradient of density in different parts of a fluid mass; the difference between successive isopycnals divided by the distance between them.—**Neutral gradient of pressure.** See *vertical* ★*gradient.*—**Pressure gradient,** the rate of change of pressure in terms of that of any other quantity of which the pressure is a function; also, a line or curve which expresses such change.—**Temperature gradient,** the rate of change of temperature in terms of that of any other quantity of which the temperature is a function; also, a line or curve which expresses such change.—**Velocity gradient,** the rate of change of velocity in terms of that of any other quantity of which the velocity is a function; also, a line or curve which expresses such change.—**Vertical gradient,** the rate of variation of any atmospheric condition with altitude, above-ground. A change of temperature of one degree centigrade per 100 meters is called the *adiabatic gradient.* A corresponding vertical pressure gradient, maintaining neutral dynamic equilibrium in the atmosphere, is the *neutral gradient of pressure.*

Gradienter screw, the screw, with graduated head, which elevates or depresses the telescope of a gradienter and accurately measures the changes in the vertical angles.

gradometer (grā-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *gradus*, step, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of slope in any grade.

graduated (graḍ′ū-ā-ted), *p. a.* Specifically, in *ornith.*, having the tail moderately pointed, the tail-feathers regularly decreasing in length from the center pair outward.

graf, *n.* and *v. t.* A simplified spelling of *graff.*

graft[2], *n.*—**Animal graft,** a graft made with bone or other tissue removed from one of the lower animals.—**Autoplastic graft,** a graft made with skin or other tissue taken from another part of the subject's own body.—**Heteroplastic graft,** a graft made with skin or other tissue taken from another individual.—**Sponge graft,** a very small piece of aseptic sponge applied to a granulating surface to serve as a center for the formation of new epithelium.—**Thiersch's graft,** a graft made with a piece of skin of appreciable size to which a certain thickness of the subcutaneous tissue is attached.

graft[3] (gråft), *n.* [ME. **graft*, AS. **græft* (not recorded) = Icel. *gröftr* (gen. *graftar*), digging, < AS. *grafan*, Icel. *grafa*, dig: see *grave*[1], *v.*] **1.** The depth of a spade in digging; the amount of earth turned up in one turn of the spade. *Markham.*

The . . . relics . . . were discovered in 1827, . . . at a depth of about a 'spade's-*graft*' beneath the surface. *Proc. Soc. of Antiquaries*, March 7, 1844, p. 30.

2. A narrow crescent-shaped spade, used in cutting drains. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

graft[4] (gråft), *n.* [Prob. a generalized use of *graft*[3], digging. Compare the figurative use of *diggings* for a location or region where work is carried on.] **1.** Work; labor. [Prov. Eng.]

'Well, I've got some *graft* to do now.' Often heard in and about Sheffield.
S. O. Addy, Gloss. of Words Used in the Neighborhood [of Sheffield, 1888–90, Sup., p. 25.

The story ["The Autobiography of a Thief"] has been told in the thief's own words. But this feature is not without interest to the student of philology. For example, in Australia the slang word for work of every sort and kind, from that of the head of a State to that of a crossing-sweeper, is "*graft.*" All sorts and conditions of people use the word in this connexion.
Athenæum, April 30, 1904, p. 560.

2. A job or a trade.

The roadster proper is distinguished from the tramp by having a '*graft*,' or in other words a visible means of support. *Pop. Sci. Jour.*, IV. 255 (1896). *N. E. D.*

graft[4] (gråft), *v. i.* [*graft*[4], *n.*] To work. [Prov. Eng.]

Graft, to work; "where are you *grafting?*" i. e., where do you live or work? *Hotten*, Slang. Dict. (1869), p. 146.

To *graft* . . . (2) to work, but the work in this case was stealing, i. e., picking pockets. Grafting is also used in the sense of helping another to steal.
Farmer, Americanisms—Old and New (1889), p. 273.

graft[5] (gråft), *n.* [An extension of *graft*[4], *n.*, 2. Compare the like development of *job*, 'a piece of work,' to *job*, 'a piece of corruption.'] **1.** Dishonest gain acquired by private or secret practices or corrupt agreement or connivance, especially in positions of trust, as by offering or accepting bribes (directly or in the veiled form of commissions, fees, gifts, or philanthropic contributions), or by promising or using, directly or indirectly, one's official influence or power to assist or protect wrongdoing, or by levying blackmail—all in a private way and often disguised so as to seem the customary and proper course of business. The word *graft*, with its derivates, came suddenly into extensive use in the political and journalistic language of the United States about 1901, as a new term more convenient in some respects than the equivalent terms bribery, corruption, dishonesty, blackmail, 'boodling,' all of which it connotes, and of which it is a succinct synonym. [Colloq. or slang.]

The World of *Graft*. *Josiah Flynt* (title of a book, [1901).

2. A business, process, place of concourse, or office, in or at which dishonest gain, by corruption or direct thieving, may be acquired. [Colloq. or slang.]

graft[5] (gråft), *v. i.* To engage in graft; live by graft. See ★*graft*[5], *n.*, and compare quotation from Farmer under ★*graft*[4], *v. i.* [Colloq. or slang.]

I'd like to see this town run by thieves once. Course they'd *graft*—couldn't help it, but not any more 'n the police do.
Josiah Flynt, in McClure's Mag., April, 1901, p. 572.

graftage (gråf′tāj), *n.* [*graft*[2] + *-age.*] The process and the operation of grafting, or the state or condition of being grafted: a comprehensive term comprising the act of grafting and all the questions of science, practice, and description that grow out of the operation. *L. H. Bailey.*

grafter[2] (gråf′tėr), *n.* [*graft*[5], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who 'grafts' (see ★*graft*[5], *v.*); one who takes or makes 'graft' or dishonest private gain, especially in positions of trust, and in ways peculiarly secret and corrupt.

When the purchasing agent of a corporation or a firm accepts a fee or a commission from the seller of goods to that corporation or firm he is a *grafter.*
Hartford Times, quoted in Boston Transcript, July 31, [1903.

grafting[1], *n.* **3.** Joining; splicing; specifically, splicing a rope by unlaying and relaying the strands of the ends to be joined, or, in knitting, adding one piece to another.—**4.** In *beeculture*, the substitution of eggs or larvæ in queen-cells for the original occupants.—**Bark-grafting.** Same as *rind-grafting* (which see, under *grafting*).

grafting[2] (gråf′ting), *n.* [*graft*[5], *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] The practice of taking or making 'graft'; the practice of stealing money or its equivalent, especially in positions of trust, in ways not easily detected or punishable. *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 24, 1901.

Everybody who has studied public life has been appalled at its corruption. There is a general belief that every State Legislature and the national Legislature are

given to "*grafting*." It is felt that they are actuated by other than pure motives. Why should public life be so debauched? I have come to the conclusion that it is only a reflection of private life. There is "*grafting*" everywhere.

W. T. Jerome, quoted in Boston Transcript (from Hartford [Times), July 31, 1903.

grafting-saw (gräf'ting-sâ), *n.* A saw with a wide kerf and coarse teeth adapted for the sawing of green wood: used for cutting off shoots and making the groove for a graft.

Graham flour. See ★*flour*.

grahamite[2], *n.* 2. See ★*meteorite*.

Grahamize (grā'am-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Grahamized*, ppr. *Grahamizing*. [*Graham* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To treat, that is, to open (letters) or cause (letters) to be opened while they are passing through the post-office, as Sir James Graham, a British Home Secretary, was supposed to have done with the letters of Mazzini and his friends. [Rare.]

To *grahamize*.—On 14 June, 1840, Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., presented a petition to the House of Commons from W. J. Linton, Giuseppe Mazzini, and others, complaining that their letters had been opened when passing through the Post Office. Sir James Graham, the then Home Secretary, acknowledged that he had given instructions for this being done, and incurred great obloquy in consequence; but it appeared subsequently that it had been done by the Foreign Secretary, Byron's "travelled thane, Athenian Aberdeen," at the instance of the Neapolitan Government and with the concurrence of the Cabinet.

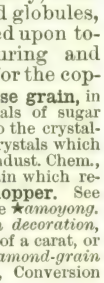
N. and Q., 9th ser., May 18, 1901, p. 394.

Graian (grā'yan), *a.* [L. *Graius*, Greek, + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Graii, or Greeks.

grain[1], *n.* **15.** In the tobacco industry, a deposit of calcium oxalate, in scattered globules, often at the base of the hairs, formed upon tobacco-leaves in the process of curing and sweating.—**16.** The English name for the copper coin called *grano* at Malta.—**False grain,** in *sugar-manuf.*, a new crop of small crystals of sugar formed when fresh syrup is introduced into the crystallizing-pan in order to increase the size of crystals which have already formed. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 132.—**Fish-skin grain,** in *leather*, a grain which resembles the skin of a fish.—**Grain leaf-hopper.** See ★*leaf-hopper*.—**Grains of paradise.** (*b*) See ★*amoyong*.—**Grains of rice,** in *ceram.* See *rice-grain decoration*, under *rice*[1].—**Jeweler's grain,** one fourth of a carat, or about four fifths of a troy grain: same as *diamond-grain* (which see, under *carat*, 4). *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 59.

grain[1], *v. t.*, **5.** (*b*) To scrape, as with a slicker, on the grain side. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 380.

grain-beetle (grān'bē″tl), *n.* A beetle which breeds in stored grain. Among these beetles are the flat grain-beetle, *Læmophlæus pusillus*, the foreign grain-beetle, *Cathartus advena*, the merchant grain-beetle, *Silvanus mercator*, the red-necked grain-beetle, *Cathartus gemellatus*, and the saw-toothed grain-beetle, *Silvanus surinamensis*.



Red-necked Grain-beetle (*Cathartus gemellatus*), enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

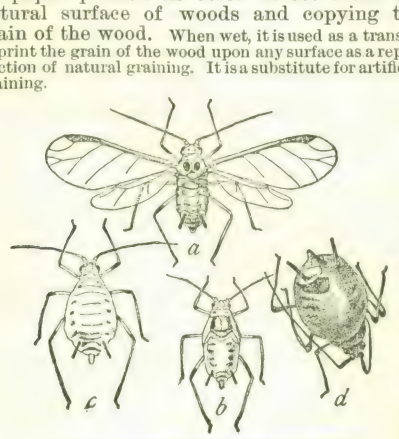
grain-borer (grān'bōr″ėr), *n.* An insect which bores into grain.—**Larger grain-borer,** a bostrychid beetle, *Dinoderus truncatus*, of uncertain origin, but probably Central American, which bores into stored grain and edible tubers and the boxes in which they may be stored.

Grained negative. See ★*negative*.

grainer[1], *n.* **5.** In *salt-making*, a pan in which granulated salt is formed by rapid crystallization under the action of solar heat.

grain-gold (grān'gōld), *n.* **1.** Gold which develops a granular structure while being heated.—**2.** Gold-dust.

graining-paper (grā'ning-pā″pėr), *n.* A transfer-paper printed in color direct from the natural surface of woods and copying the grain of the wood. When wet, it is used as a transfer to print the grain of the wood upon any surface as a reproduction of natural graining. It is a substitute for artificial graining.



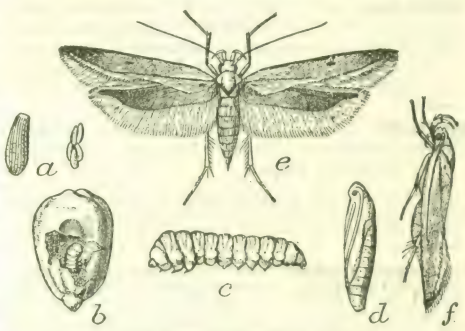
German Grain-louse (*Macrosiphum cerealis*).

a, winged migrant; *b*, nymph of same; *c*, wingless parthenogenetic female; *d*, same, showing exit hole of parasite. All enlarged. (After Riley.)

grain-lac (grān'lak), *n.* Same as *seed-lac*, (which see, under *lac*[2]).

grain-louse (grān'lous), *n.*; pl. *grain-lice* (-līs). A plant-louse common to both North America and Europe, and which attacks growing grain and grasses as well as other plants. Among these lice are the English grain-louse, *Macrosiphum granaria*, the European grain-louse, *Siphocoryne avenæ*, and the German grain-louse, *Macrosiphum cerealis*. See cut in previous column.

grain-moth, *n.*—**Angoumois grain-moth,** a moth, *Sitotroga cerealella*, the larva of which infests stored grain. It is now a cosmopolitan species, but is supposed



Angoumois Grain-moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*).

a, egg and egg mass; *b*, larva in grain of corn; *c*, larva; *d*, pupa; *e*, *f*, moth. About two and a half times natural size. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

to have been introduced originally into the United States from the province in France (Angoumois) from which its popular name is derived. Also called *fly-weevil*.

grain-process (grān'pros″es), *n.* In *photog.*, a process of photomechanical printing in which the proof is given a granulated appearance. See *grained* ★*negative*.

grain-sick (grān'sik), *n.* Impaction or overdistention of the rumen or first stomach of the ox due to eating excessive quantities of food. Also called *grain-sickness* and *plenalvia*.

grain-split (grān'split), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, the outer split, which has the grain on it, as distinguished from the flesh-split. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 188.

grain-tester (grān'tes″tėr), *n.* A small weighing-scale adapted to ascertaining the number of pounds in a bushel of any given kind of grain. A small quantity of the grain is weighed on the scales and the scale-weight indicates on the beam the exact weight of a bushel of that particular kind of grain.

grain-trier (grān'trī″ėr), *n.* A contrivance for sampling grain. See the extract.

Cereals and other large seeds are sampled with a *grain trier*. This consists of two hollow cylinders of metal, one inside of the other, about 1 meter long and 12 mm. in diameter. They are pointed at the bottom and provided with a handle at the upper end. A corresponding series of oblong openings extends at regular intervals along one side of both cylinders, which may be turned at will so as to open or close the holes. The sampler, with the holes open, is thrust into the top of a bag of grain for its entire length. When filled with seeds the inner cylinder is turned, so as to close the holes, and the sampler removed.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1894, p. 406.

grain-whisky (grān'hwis″ki), *n.* Whisky made principally from raw barley, with only a small proportion of malted barley to assist the change of starch into sugar. The bulk of the Irish whisky of commerce is grain-whisky. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 542.

grain-worm (grān'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a grain-beetle or of a grain-moth.

grallous (gral'us), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Grallæ*, an order of wading birds; gralline.

gram[2], *n.*—**Gram-centigrade heat-unit.** See ★*heat-unit*.—**Gram atom.** See ★*gram-atom*.

gram[3], *n.*—**Black gram,** a black-seeded variety of the green gram, *Phaseolus Mungo*.—**Red gram,** the cow-pea, *Vigna Sinensis*. See *Vigna* and *cow-pea*, under *pea*[1].—**Turkish gram,** a dwarf East Indian bean, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*. Called *moth* in India.—**White gram,** the soy-bean, *Soia Soja*. See *soy*, 2, and *sahuca beans*, under *bean*[1].

gram[4] (gram), *n.* [Gr. γραμμή, a line, ⟨ γράφειν, draw, write: see *gram*[2].] In *kinematics*, the curve described by a point of a link-motion.

The point of a link-motion which describes any curve is called a graph, the curve being called a *gram*.

A. B. Kempe, How to Draw a Straight Line, p. 6.

grama (grä'mä), *n.* [See *grama-grass*.] A name for various grasses: always used with a qualifying word.—**Black grama.** (*a*) In New Mexico, *Hilaria mutica*, a perennial grass with running rootstocks which forms dense patches on hillsides. It makes excellent pasturage when abundant, and is gathered for hay by uprooting with a hoe. Also called *black bunch-grass*. (*b*) The bristly mesquit, *Bouteloua hirsuta*, and the woolly-foot, *B. eriopoda*. (*c*) One of the blow-out grasses, *Muhlenbergia pungens*. See ★*blow-out*. Also called *grama china*.—**Blue grama,** the common grama-grass, *Bouteloua oligostachya*, which ranges from Wisconsin to California and from Texas and Mexico to Manitoba and Alberta. It is one of the best grazing-grasses, withstanding the trampling of stock and curing in the turf. In the eastern Rocky Mountain region it serves for pasture all winter.—**Crowfoot grama.** Same as *blue* ★*grama*.—**Grama china.** See *black* ★*grama* (*c*).—**Jointed grama.** Same as ★*side-oats*.—**Low grama.** See *six-weeks* ★*grama*.—**One-flowered grama,** a slender species, *Bouteloua uniflora*, of southwestern Texas. It bears numerous one-flowered spikes near together along the axis.—**Side-oats grama.** Same as ★*side-oats*.—**Six-weeks grama,** *Bouteloua polystachya*, a slender much-branched annual grass, which ranges from Utah to Texas and southern California. It occurs only in scattered tufts and is seldom more than 6 inches high. Also called *low grama*.—**Tall grama.** Same as ★*side-oats*.—**Texas grama.** Same as *seed*-★*mesquit*.—**White grama.** Same as *blue* ★*grama*.—**Wire-grama.** (*a*) A much-branched straggling grass, *Muhlenbergia Porteri*, of dry mesas and table-lands in the southwestern United States and in Mexico. It is of good quality as feed, but will not bear trampling; in rich soil, however, it affords hay. (*b*) Same as *curly* ★*mesquit*.—**Woolly-foot** or **woolly-jointed grama.** Same as ★*woolly-foot*.

gram-atom (gram'at″o̤m), *n.* In *chem.*, a quantity of an element whose weight in grams is numerically equal to the atomic weight of the element.

One *gram-atom* of radium gives off per hour an amount of heat comparable with the heat produced by the combustion of a *gram-atom* of hydrogen.

Jour. Franklin Inst., Nov., 1903, p. 329.

gram-calory (gram'kal″ō-ri), *n.* The quantity of heat necessary to raise one gram of water from 0° to 1° C.; the thousandth of a greater calory.

gramenite (gram'e-nīt), *n.* Same as *graminite*.

gram-equivalent (gram'ē-kwiv″a-lent), *n.* That weight of an element or compound which is equivalent to one gram of hydrogen; that quantity of an element or compound whose weight in grams is numerically equal to its equivalent weight.

graminicolous (gram-i-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living upon grasses: said of fungi and other parasites.

graminiferous (gram-i-nif'e̤-rus), *a.* [NL. **graminifer*, ⟨ L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] Grass-producing; grass-bearing: as, the *graminiferous* plains of South America. *Mrs. Somerville*, Connect. Phys. Sci., xxvi.

graminin (gram'in-in), *n.* A carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_6H_2O$, found in the roots of *Trisetum alpestre* and other plants. It melts at 209° C.

graminous (gram'i-nus), *a.* [L. *graminosus*, grassy, ⟨ *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass.] Grassy; covered with grass; also, erroneously, grass-like; gramineous.

gram-ion (gram'ī″o̤n), *n.* In *phys. chem.*, a quantity of an ion whose weight in grams is numerically equal to the atomic weight of the ion, or, in the case of a complex ion, to the sum of the atomic weights of the atoms of the ion.

One *gram-ion* of chlorine signifies 35.45 grams of chlorine in the ionic condition (Cl'); a *gram-ion* of (SO_4'') weighs 96 grams (96 being the sum of the atomic weights).

Arrhenius (trans.), Text-book of Electrochem., p. 9.

Gramma (gram'ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. γραμμή, a line: see ★*gram*[4].] A genus of very small bass-like fishes, with the lateral line broken, belonging to the family *Serranidæ*: found in the coast waters of Cuba. *G. loreto* is the known species.

Grammaria (gra-mā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Stimpson, 1854), ⟨ Gr. γραμμή, a line (?).] The typical genus of the family *Grammaridæ*.

Grammaridæ (gra-mar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Grammaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of sertularian hydroids in which the hydrocaulus consists of an axial tube which carries the hydrothecæ and is surrounded by and inseparably coalesced with peripheral tubes without hydrothecæ. The hydrothecæ are adnate to the axial tube. The typical genus is *Grammaria*.

Grammatophyllum (gram″a-tō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1829), ⟨ Gr. γράμμα (γραμματ-), letter, + φύλλον, leaf. The allusion is appar. to the irregular spots and markings on the leaves of the perianth.] A genus of plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*. They are large epiphytes, with long leafy stems, narrow leaves, and basal, long-stalked, loose racemes of large yellow or green flowers, spotted and mottled with purple or brown. There are 4 species, natives of the Malay region, often cultivated by orchid-fanciers. *G. speciosum*, sometimes called the *queen of orchids*, is one of the largest and most showy plants of the family, its stems sometimes attaining a length of 12 feet in a single year, and the racemes reaching a length of 6 feet.

Gramme ring. See ★*ring*.

gram-meter (gram′mē″tėr), *n.* A gravitational unit of work, the work required to lift one gram one meter vertically against the earth's attractive force. It is one thousandth of a kilogram-meter, or about 98,000 ergs.

Grammicolepididæ (gram″i-kō-le-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Grammicolepis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-water fishes, allied to the pomfrets or *Bramidæ:* distinguished by large scales and other characters. A single genus, *Grammicolepis*, is known.

Grammicolepis (gram″i-kol′e-pis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. γραμμικός, linear (‹ γραμμή, line), + λεπίς, scale.] The typical genus of the family *Grammicolepididæ*, containing a single species, *G. brachiusculus*, a very rare fish of the deep waters of Cuba.

Gramminæ (gra-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Gramma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Serranidæ*, or bass-like fishes, typified by the genus *Gramma*.

Grammistes (gra-mis′tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. γραμμή, a line, + *-istes*.] A genus of bass-like fishes of the family *Serranidæ*, found in the South Seas. The species are dark brown in color, with stripes of golden yellow. *G. sexlineatus* is common in the mid-Pacific.

Grammistinæ (gram-is-tī′nē), *n. pl.* A subfamily of widely distributed serranoid fishes.

gram-molecular (gram″mō-lek′ū-lăr), *a.* Pertaining to or containing a gram-molecule. *Physical Review*, March, 1904, p. 155.

gram-molecule (gram′mol″e-kūl), *n.* A weight of a substance such that the number of grams taken is equal to its molecular weight or to the sum of the combining weights of the elements of which it is made up. One gram-molecule of water, for example, is 18 grams ($H_2O = 1 + 1 + 16 = 18$).

Grammysia (gra-mis′i-ą), *n.* [NL., said to be (irreg.) ‹ Gr. γράμμα, a letter, + μῦς, a muscle. If so the right form would be **Grammatomya*.] A genus of prionodesmaceous pelecypods, typical of the family *Grammysiidæ*, with large oval integropallial valves and very simple, wholly edentulous hinge. It is of Devonian age.

Gram-negative (gram′neg″ą-tiv), *a.* Negative (that is, resistant) to Gram's stain. See ★*stain*.

Gram-positive (gram′poz″i-tiv), *a.* Positive (that is, receptive) to Gram's stain.

grampus, *n.*—**To blow the grampus.** See ★*blow*[1], *v. t.*

Gram's method, stain. See *Gram's* ★*method*, ★*stain*.

granadino (grä-nä-dē′nō), *n.* [Colonial Sp., ‹ *Granada*, (New) Grenada.] A silver coin of Venezuela (the republic of New Grenada), of the value of 8 reals.

granary-beetle (gran′ą-ri-bē″tl), *n.* Same as ★*grain-beetle* (which see).

granary-weevil (gran′ą-ri-wē″vl), *n.* Same as *grain-weevil*.

granatine (gran′ą-tin), *n.* [*(pome)granate* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless alkaloid found in the bark of pomegranate root.

granatoline (gran-ą-tō′lin), *n.* [L. *granatus*, grained, + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_8H_{14}OH.NH$, obtained by the oxidation of n-methyl-granatoline. It crystallizes in prisms which melt at 134° C.

Granby token. See ★*token*.

grand. **I.** *a.* [In some of the following phrases *grand* is French, but often treated as the English word.]—**Grand feu** (F., 'great fire'), the highest temperature in the porcelain kiln, which by some is supposed to be about 4,717° F. Also called *sharp fire, fierce fire*, etc.—**Grand guard,** the guard detailed for the outpost duty of an army in the field. A grand guard is usually furnished by each brigade.—**Grand jeu,** in the harmonium, a stop which makes the full power of the instrument available.—**Grand misère** (grąn me-zār′), in *boston*, the loss of every trick, the hand being played as it was originally dealt, without discarding. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 244.—**Grand misère ouverte,** in *boston*, the loss of every trick, the cards being exposed on the table: sometimes called a *spread*.—**Grand ouvert,** in *skat*, a grand played with the cards exposed on the table but not liable to be called. See ★*skat*.—**Grand tourné,** in *skat*, if the card shown for a tourné is a jack, the player may change his bid to grand tourné, that is, to play without a trump. See ★*skat*.

II. *n.* 2. Any announcement to play without a trump suit, in such games as *skat, cayenne*, etc.—**Gucky grand,** in *skat*, a bid to play a grando after having taken in both the skat cards. See ★*skat*.

grandmaternal (grand′mą-tėr″nąl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a grandmother. *Biometrika*, Nov., 1903, p. 99.

grandparental (grand′pą-ren″tąl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or befitting a grandparent or grandparents: as, a *grandparental* inheritance.

Cases in which the taint was *grandparental* or farther removed still, 16. *Lancet*, April 18, 1903, p. 1081.

grandpa's-beard (grand′päz-bērd″), *n.* In Texas, a species of virgin's-bower, *Clematis Drummondii:* so named from the fruiting panicle made showy by the feathery tails of the fruit.

grandrills (gran′drilz), *n. pl.* [Orig. *grand drills*, appar. a factory name.] A kind of coarse corset-jean, or cotton-drilling.

granilite (gran′i-līt), *n.* [L. *granum*, grain, + Gr. λίθος, stone.] A name given by Kirwan to complex granitic rocks composed of more than three minerals. *Kirwan*, Elem. Min., I. 346. [Rare.]

granit, *n.* A simplified spelling of *granite*.

granite, *n.* In the quantitative system of classification (1902), it is proposed to apply the term *granite* for field purposes to all phanerocrystalline rocks composed of quartz and feldspar of any kind, with mica, hornblende, or other ferromagnesian mineral, if present in subordinate amounts. See ★*rock*[1].—**Alkali granite,** in *petrog.*, a granite rich in alkali feldspars, of which the dark constituent is also alkalic, as riebeckite, ægirite, etc. Similarly, certain syenites may be called *alkali syenite*. *Rosenbusch.*—**Binary granite.** (*a*) Granite consisting of the two minerals quartz and feldspar, mica and other common silicates being absent: in this nearly obsolete sense granite is almost synonymous with *haplite*. (*b*) A granite containing two micas: the *granite proper* of some authors.—**Concretionary granite,** orbicular granite.—**Paris granite.** Same as ★*semi-porcelain*.—**Prune-granite,** an orbicular granite in which nodules or lumpy aggregates of the dark minerals, chiefly biotite, form the characteristic feature. The fancied resemblance of these nodules to prunes arranged throughout the rock is the basis of the name. Sometimes also called *pudding-granite*.

A nodular granite from Ontario has been described. . . . This differs from other orbicular granites in that there is no pronounced radial or concentric structure. The same is true of the "pudding" or "*prune*" *granite* of Vermont. *Amer. Geol.*, Sept., 1904, p. 139.

White granite, in *ceram.*, a variety of hard white pottery of a bluish tint; a grade below semi-porcelain. It is more extensively produced in the United States than any other grade of crockery, being used principally for table and toilet services. Also called *stone china* and *ironstone china*.

granitization (gran″i-tī-zā′shọn), *n.* [*granite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *geol.*, an extreme phase of metamorphism leading to the transformation of sediments into rock which resembles igneous granite.

granitize (gran′it-īz″), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *granitized*, ppr. *granitizing*. [*granite* + *-ize*.] In *geol.*: (*a*) To impregnate (a rock) with granitic material or minerals. Certain fissile schists are supposed to have been filled with thin seams and layers of granite magma, intruded in a molten condition, producing gneiss-like rocks. Other rocks are in some cases impregnated with minerals derived from bodies of molten granite through processes of contact metamorphism. (*b*) To change into granite; convert into granite.

granitoidal (gran-i-toi′dąl), *a.* Same as *granitoid*.

granivore (gran′i-vōr), *n.* [NL. *granivorus*, grain-eating: see *granivorous*.] Any animal, but more particularly a bird, that feeds upon grain.

Our poultry are chiefly *granivores*. *Lancet*, Aug. 22, 1903 (advt.).

granjeno (grän-hā′nō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] In the southwestern United States and in northern Mexico, a shrub, *Momisia pallida*, of the elm family, which bears small orange-colored or red berries having an acid pulp. The plant is suitable for hedges, and the fruit is edible, though not much esteemed by the natives.

grannom (gran′ọm), *n.* A British anglers' name for a caddis-fly, *Brachycentrus subnubilis*, or an imitation of it.

granny, *n.* 3. A nurse or midwife. [Southern U. S.]

granny (gran′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grannied*, ppr. *grannying*. [*granny, n.*] To serve as a nurse or midwife.

She *grannied* yore mother when you was born. *R. McE. Stuart*, In Simpkinsville, p. 85.

granny-bush (gran′i-bůsh), *n.* Either of two shrubs, *Cordia Lima* of the borage family, or *Croton linearis* of the spurge family; both are covered with an ashy-gray tomentum. [Bahama Is.]

grano, *n.* 2. A subsidiary coin of Naples and the two Sicilies, the hundredth part of a ducat, equal to eighty hundredths of a United States cent.

grano-alaskose (gran″ō′ą-las′kōz), *n.* [L. *granum*, grain, + *-o*, signifying megascopic, + *alask(ite)* + *-ose*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system (see *rock*[1]), a granitic rock having quartz and alkalic feldspar in nearly equal proportions, the feldspars being nearly equally sodic and potassic.

granodiorite (gran-ō-dī′ō-rīt), *n.* [*gran(ite)* + *diorite*.] A phanerocrystalline rock intermediate in composition between granite and quartz-diorite: nearly the same as quartz-monzonite. The feldspars which it contains are orthoclase and lime-soda feldspar in nearly equal amounts; quartz and subordinate amounts of mica, hornblende, or other ferromagnesian minerals also are present. *Becker*.

granoliparose (gran-ō-lip′ą-rōs), *n.* [*gran*, granular, + *-o-* + *liparose*.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (see ★*rock*[1]), an igneous rock belonging to the sodipotassic subrang of the peralkalic rang of the quardofelic order of persalane, Class I, having a megascopic granular texture. The term is applicable to certain kinds of granites.

granolite (gran′ō-līt), *n.* [L. *granum*, a grain, + Gr. λίθος, stone.] An evenly granular igneous rock, in distinction from a porphyritic rock. *Turner*, 1900.

granolithic (gran-ō-lith′ik), *a.* [L. *granum*, grain, + Gr. λίθος, stone, + *-ic*.] Made of crushed stone, sand, and cement: noting a special form of concrete. When pavements or buildings are so made they are usually covered with a coating of neat cement.

granoplasma (gran-ō-plaz′mą), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *granum*, grain, + Gr. πλάσμα, anything formed.] Finely granular protoplasm.

granospherite (gran′ō-sfē-rīt), *n.* [L. *granum*, grain, + *spher(ule)* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a spherulite composed of grains arranged radially or concentrically. *Vogelsang*, 1872.

granth (grunt), *n.* [Hind. *granth*, a knot, book, code, ‹ Skt. *grantha*, a knot, composition, verse, book, text, ‹ √*granth*, √*grath*, tie, connect, compose.] The Book, that is, the Scriptures, of the Sikhs, containing the hymns composed or compiled by their leaders from Nanak (1469–1538) onward.

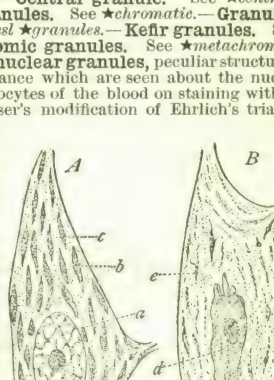
Granular gland. See ★*granule-gland*.—**Granular hypothesis,** the doctrine or opinion that the granules seen in protoplasm are the fundamental units of structure for all living things.

granularity, *n.* 2. In *petrog.*, the magnitude of the grain of a rock: a factor in the texture.

Granulated steel. See ★*steel*[1].

granulation, *n.*—**Exuberant granulations,** large succulent granulations which rise above the level of the skin surrounding an ulcer: also called *proud flesh*.—**Granulation tumor.** Same as *granuloma*.

granule, *n.*—**Altman's granules.** Same as *Altman's* ★*bioblasts*.—**Babes-Ernst granules,** small granules which occur in the bodies of diphtheria bacilli and are demonstrable by staining with a methylene-blue solution of the composition: 1 gram of the dye, 20 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol, 50 cubic centimeters of glacial acetic acid, and water enough to make one liter. The preparations are then counterstained with Bismarck brown. The pseudo-diphtheria bacilli, when thus stained, show no granules.—**Central granule.** See ★*central*.—**Chromatic granules.** See ★*chromatic*.—**Granules of Nissl.** See *Nissl* ★*granules*.—**Kefir granules.** See ★*kefir*—**Metachromic granules.** See ★*metachromic*.—**Neusser's perinuclear granules,** peculiar structures of granular appearance which are seen about the nuclei of the various leucocytes of the blood on staining with a certain dye (Neusser's modification of Ehrlich's triacid stain): regarded by some as artifacts.—**Nissl granules,** small, deeply staining bodies found by Nissl in the cytoplasm of nerve-cells. These bodies are said to consist of Nissl substance and are sometimes spindle-shaped, when they are called *Nissl spindles*. Also called *Nissl's bodies* and *tigroid*.—**Plastin granule.** See ★*plastin*.—**Solar granule,** one of the little bright spots, resembling rice-grains, with which the face of the sun appears to be covered when viewed telescopically.



Nissl Granules.

Two motor cells from lumbar region of spinal cord of dog fixed in sublimate and stained in toluidin blue.

A, from the fresh dog; *a*, pale nucleus; *b*, dark Nissl spindles; *c*, bundles of nerve fibrils; B, from the fatigued dog; *d*, dark shriveled nucleus; *e*, pale spindles. (After Mann.)

granule-ball (gran′ūl-bâl), *n.* One of the roundish granules which fill the body of the pupa of an insect in its later stages of development, and which consist of leucocytes which have ab-

sorbed fragments of the tissue of the larval body.

granule-gland (gran'ūl-gland), *n.* In various platyhelminths, one of the unicellular glands whose secretion, consisting of refringent granules, mixes with the spermatozoa. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 255.

granulitic[2] (gran-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [*granule* + *-ite*[2] + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, having a granular texture made up of nearly equidimensional grains or crystals.

granulitize (gran'ū-li-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *granulitized*, ppr. *granulitizing*. [*granulite* + *-ize.*] In *petrog.*, to make granular, as by crushing.

granulize (gran'ū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *granulized*, ppr. *granulizing*. To convert into granules, as a fine powder into a coarser one by wetting, sieving, then drying and resieving, preparatory to making compressed tablets. The product is termed a *granulation*.

granulo-adipose (gran″ū-lō-ad'i-pōs), *a.* Containing or consisting of granules and fatty substance: said of certain cells or tissues: same as *granulo-fatty*.

granulo-crystalline (gran″ū-lō-kris'ta-lin or -līn), *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of granules and crystals: said of certain cells or tissues.—**2.** In *petrog.*, crystalline with nearly equidimensional grains.

granuloma, *n.*—**Granuloma tropicum.** Same as *yaws*.

granulo-pulpy (gran″ū-lō-pul'pi), *a.* Consisting of or containing granules and pulp: said of certain tissues or cells.

grape[1], *n.*, **4.** *pl.* (*b*) A specific affection of the heel of horses, accompanied by an offensive discharge and the formation of red, raw excrescences (grapes) on the surface. Also called *varrucose dermatitis*. (*c*) Tuberculosis of the serous membranes (pleura and peritoneum) in which conglomerate clusters of tubercles are found. Also called *pearly disease*.—**Arroyo grape,** the riverside grape, *Vitis vulpina*: so called in the western U. S.—**Ashy grape.** Same as *downy* ★*grape*.—**Bear's-grape.** See *bearberry*, 1.—**Bitter-rot of grape.** See ★*bitter-rot*.—**Blue grape,** *Vitis bicolor*, a high-climbing vine of the eastern United States, having the leaves bluish-glaucous, especially on the under surface, and the berries bluish-black with a bloom.—**Chytridiose of grape.** See ★*chytridiose*.—**Downy grape,** *Vitis cinerea*, having downy or floccose pubescent leaves and young shoots, and small, pleasantly acid berries. It is found along streams from Nebraska to Texas, and also in Florida.—**Gippsland grape,** in Victoria, same as *native* ★*grape*.—**Grape family,** the plant-family *Vitaceæ*.—**Grape seed-worm.** See ★*seed-worm*.—**Leaf-blight of grape.** See ★*leaf-blight*.—**Macquarie Harbor grape,** in Tasmania, a climbing shrub of the buckwheat family, *Calicinum adpressum* (*Muehlenbeckia adpressa* of Meisner), which bears small pink flowers in panicled spikes, followed by currant-like subacid fruits which are used for tarts, puddings, and preserves. Also called *Macquarie Harbor vine* and, in Australia, *native ivy*.—**Native grape,** in Australia, an evergreen climber, *Cissus hypoglauca*, which bears black edible fruits the size of cherries. Called *Gippsland grape* in Victoria.—**Oil of grapes.** See ★*oil*.—**Oregon grape.** See *Berberis*.—**Peruvian wild grape,** *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, a climbing plant belonging to the moonseed family, with leaves 5-nerved at the base, and clusters of flowers which grow from the leaf-axils or from the old wood of the stem. The fruit resembles bunches of grapes, from which are derived the Spanish name *uva del monte* (used in Peru) and the Portuguese *pareira brava* (of the Brazilians), both of which signify 'wild grape.' The root of this plant is the true *radix pareiræ bravæ* used in medicine. See *pareira*.—**Port Jackson grape.** Same as *kangaroo-vine* or *kangaroo-grape*. It is a tall woody climber of eastern Australia which bears globular black berries.—**Possum-grape,** the frost grape, *Vitis cordifolia*.—**Rocky Mountain grape.** Same as *Oregon* ★*grape*.—**Salt-grape,** the saltwort, *Salsola Kali*.—**Scald of grape.** See ★*scald*[1].—**Sea-grape.** (*c*) Same as *salt* ★*grape*. (*d*) See *sea-grape*, 2, 3.—**Small grape,** the summer grape, *Vitis æstivalis*.—**Sweet-scented grape,** the riverside grape, *V. vulpina*.—**Tail-grape.** See *tail-grape*.—**Winter grape,** a name sometimes given to the frost grape, the riverside grape, and the blue grape.

grape-cake (grāp'kāk), *n.* In *wine-manuf.*, the solid mass of grape-skins which remains after the juice is expressed; the marc.

grape-caterpillar (grāp'kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* A caterpillar which feeds on the leaves of the grape-vine.—**Social grape-caterpillar,** the larva of an American pyromorphid moth, *Harrisina Americana*, which feeds gregariously on the leaves of the grape.

grape-curculio (grāp'kėr-kū″li-ō), *n.* A small curculionid beetle, *Craponius inæqualis*, which lays its eggs on young grape-berries in which its larvæ feed. Same as *grape-weevil* (*a*) (which see, under *weevil*).

grape-eater (grāp'ē″tėr), *n.* Same as ★*fig-eater*.

grape-essence (grāp'es″ens), *n.* An artificial fruit-essence composed of chloroform, various ethers, tartaric acid, and other components: used as a flavoring agent.

grape-fleck (grāp'flek), *n.* See ★*scald of grape*.

grape-fly (grāp'flī), *n.* One of the fruit-flies, *Drosophila ampelophila*, which breeds in grape pomace and also in preserved fruits and wine.

grape-fungus (grāp'fung″gus), *n.* One of the molds, *Oïdium Tuckeri*, which attack grape-vines. Also called *vine-mildew*. See *mildew*, 1, and *grape-mildew*.

grape-hopper (grāp'hop″ėr), *n.* The grape-vine leaf-hopper, *Erythroneura vitis*.

Grape-leaf blight, gall-louse. See ★*blight*, ★*gall-louse*.

grape-scale (grāp'skāl), *n.* A diaspine scale-insect, *Aspidiotus uvæ*, which feeds on grape-canes in the United States, Jamaica, and parts of Europe.

grape-slug (grāp'slug), *n.* The larva of the grape-vine saw-fly.

grape-stone, *n.* **2.** Same as *botryolite*.

Grape-trellis cup. See ★*cup*.

grape-vine, *n.* **2.** In *wrestling*, a lock in which the arm or leg is twined around that of the opponent.—**Grape-vine aphis,** *Siphonophora viticola*, an aphis destructive to the leaves and young shoots of the grape-vine in the middle and southern United States.—**Grape-vine apple-gall, bark-louse, filbert-gall, leaf-roller, root-borer, root-worm, saw-fly.** See ★*apple-gall*, etc.—**Grape-vine grass.** See *vine-*★*mesquit*.—**Green grape-vine sphinx.** See ★*sphinx*.

grape-worm (grāp'wėrm), *n.* Same as *grape seed-worm* (which see, under ★*seed-worm*).

graph[1], *n.* **2.** A curve as representing an equation or function.—**3.** A line drawn through a series of points whose position has been already determined.—**4.** A representation by points on or in a lattice. *Sylvester.*—**5.** The point of a link-motion which describes any curve. *Kempe.*—**Essential graphs,** a system of graphs for logical analysis of which the chief characteristic is that if two assertions are written at once on the sheet the effect is the assertion that one or the other is true.—**Graph of an equation,** the line obtained by making a diagrammatic representation of an equation with the aid of a system of coördinates; the geometric picture or map of an equation.—**Graph of a function,** the line plotted when a function is considered as the ordinate of its argument as abscissa.—**Graph of the function f (x),** the curve whose equation is $y = f(x)$.

graph[1] (gråf), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To draw a curve representing (a given equation or function).

II. *intrans.* To trace graphs.

graph[2] (gråf), *n.* [Detached from compounds ending in *-graph*.] Any apparatus for duplicating drawings or writings by printing from a gelatinous surface. [Colloq.]

graphic, *a.* **7.** Concerned with or using graphs.—**Graphic intergrowth, texture.** See ★*texture*.

Graphiola (gra-fī'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Poiteau, 1824), < Gr. γραφεῖα, writing, + dim. *-ola*. The leaves affected by it have the appearance of being written upon.] A genus of fungi of doubtful relationship, but usually referred to the *Ustilagnales*, having the spore-mass surrounded by a black outer and an inner thin peridium. The spores are produced upon lateral cells of the fertile hyphæ. The species are few and occur as parasites on palm-leaves. *G. Phœnicis* is a common species on *Phœnix dactylifera* in hothouses.

graphiological (graf″i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to graphiology.

graphite[1], *n.*—**Acheson graphite,** graphite artificially made from coke or other amorphous carbon, by the Acheson process, in an electric furnace in the presence of a small quantity of silicon.—**Artificial graphite,** graphite produced artificially, on an industrial scale, by heating intensely in an electric furnace coke or some other form of amorphous carbon along with a small proportion of silicon or silicon carbide, this addition apparently being necessary to bring about the crystallization of the carbon.—**Baraga graphite,** the graphitic or carbonaceous schist produced in Baraga county, in the northern peninsula of Michigan.—**Graphite black.** See ★*black*.

Graphitic acid, a bright yellow compound, $C_{11}H_4O_5$, obtained by the oxidation of Ceylon graphite with potassium chlorate and nitric acid. It crystallizes in lustrous needles which become incandescent and explode when heated. It is formed, in small quantity, by the electrolysis of mineral acids when the positive electrode is graphite.—**Graphitic carbon.** See ★*carbon*.

graphitite (graf'i-tīt), *n.* [*graphite* + *-ite*[2].] In *min.*, a name proposed for such specimens of graphite as do not intumesce on being moistened with concentrated nitric acid and then strongly heated. This peculiarity is probably explained by the small, compact character of the crystals and is hence not essential. It is very doubtful whether graphite and graphitite really represent, as has been supposed, two distinct forms of carbon.

graphitization (graf″i-tī-zā'shọn), *n.* [*graphitize* + *-ation.*] **1.** Conversion of amorphous carbon or of the diamond into graphite by exposure to a very high temperature. See *artificial* ★*graphite*. *Electrochem. Industry*, March, 1904, p. 108.—**2.** The operation of covering the surface of an object with graphite. See ★*graphitize*, 2.

graphitize (graf'i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graphitized*, ppr. *graphitizing*. [*graphite* + *-ize.*] **1.** To convert into graphite (either of the two other forms of carbon) by exposure to a very high temperature. Industrially the process is applied to amorphous carbon. See *artificial* ★*graphite*. *Electrochem. Industry*, June, 1904, p. 237.—**2.** To cover (the surface of an object) with graphite. This may be done by the direct application of graphite or, in the case of organic substances, by heating them in absence of air until the outer surface is converted into graphite, as is done with the filaments of incandescent lamps.

graphitoid, *a.* **II.** *n.* A form of graphite, occurring in certain schists, supposed to be peculiar in its readier combustibility. This, however, is probably due to the minute size and purity of the scales.

Graphium[2] (graf'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1837), < Gr. γραφεῖον, a painter's brush or pencil.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having the fertile hyphæ closely united into an elongate stipe-like fascicle and bearing at the summit simple hyaline conidia. Over 60 species have been described, occurring mostly on decaying vegetable matter.

graphokinesthetic (graf″ō-kin-es-thet'ik), *a.* In *psychol.*, pertaining to the sensations aroused by the movements of writing. *Psychol. Rev. Mon. Sup.*, xiv. 26.

graphologic (graf-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [*graphology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to graphology.

graphomania (graf-ō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [Gr. γραφή, writing, + μανία, madness.] A morbid impulse to write or compose.

graphomaniac (graf-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [*graphomania* + *-ac.*] One who is constantly writing, either letters to friends or to the newspapers, or stories and works of fiction, driven thereto either by an exaggerated idea of the importance of what he writes or by an insane impulse.

> We have just been considering, in madmen, the substantial character of genius under the appearance of insanity. There is, however, a variety of these, which permits the appearance of genius and the substantial character of the average man; and this variety forms the link between madmen of genius, the sane, and the insane properly so called. These are what I call semi-insane persons or mattoids. . . . The *graphomaniac*, representing the commonest variety, has true negative characteristics—that is to say, the features and cranial form are nearly always normal.
>
> *C. Lombroso* (trans.), Man of Genius, p. 209.

graphon (graf'on), *n.* [*graph(ite)* + (*carb*)*on.*] In *chem.*, a name given by Brodie to carbon in the form of graphite, which he assumed to represent a peculiar radical, capable of producing graphitic acid, while amorphous carbon and diamond do not yield a similar product.

graphostatical (graf-ō-stat'i-kạl), *a.* [*graph*(*ic*) + *statical.*] Pertaining to or using graphical statics.

> Great care was taken by experts in making the most correct mechanical and *graphostatical* calculations and investigations in order to settle the exact numerical value in length of the greatest permissible deflections at different parts, points, and cross-sections of the bridge.
>
> *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, June 4, 1904, p. 23758.

graphotone (graf'ō-tōn), *n.* [Gr. γράφειν, write, + E. *tone.*] A photo-engraved plate in high relief, usually of zinc but sometimes of copper, prepared for printing with type on a type-printing press; also the print taken from a plate so made.

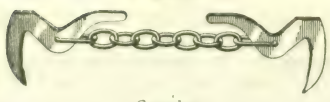
> The collotype process is worked universally, and is known by a variety of names; the Germans call it "Lichtdruck," the French "Phototypie," the Americans "Phototype," and we English have given it the titles of "Photoprint," "Heliotype," "Autotype," "Photophane," "Photo-mezzo-type," "*Graphotone*," etc.
>
> *Jour. Soc. Arts*, quoted in Sci. Amer. Sup., March 28, [1903, p. 22767.

graphotype, *n.* **2.** A type-writer for embossing letters upon thin sheets of metal to form type for use in an addressing-machine.—**3.** A form of type-casting and -setting machine.

> The Goodson *graphotype* machine . . . depends upon electricity for its successful operation. It is composed of two parts: a small table about the size of a type-writer desk, containing an ordinary typewriter, a perforating machine, and a dial similar to a clock; and a caster and setter.
>
> *Census Bulletin* 216, June 28, 1902, p. 59.

grapnel-hook (grap'nel-hůk), *n.* Same as *grapnel*, 1.

grapple, *n.* **7.** *pl.* (*a*) Small iron dogs, joined by a short chain, which are driven into logs near the end when skidding on mountains, so that several logs may be skidded by one



Grapples.

horse at the same time. Also called *chain-grapples*, *coupling-grab*. (*b*) See ★*skidding-tongs*.

grapple-hook (grap′l-hůk), *n.* Same as *grapnel*, 1.

Grapta (grap′tä), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), ‹ Gr. γραπτός, marked, painted, written, ‹ γράφειν, mark, write. The reference is to the markings on the under side of the hind wings, which resemble letters or punctuation-marks.] A genus of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*, well represented in the United States by the comma butterfly, *G. comma*, the semicolon butterfly, *G. interrogationis*, *G. j.-album*, and others. Synonymous with *Polygonia*. *Huebner*, 1816.

Graptolitoidea (grap″tō-li-toi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *graptolite* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] An organic division including the graptolites, an extinct group of *Hydrozoa*.

graptoloid (grap′tō-loid), *a.* [*graptol(ite)* + *-oid*.] Related to, characteristic of, or resembling the graptolites.

Graptoloidea (grap-tō-loi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. irreg. ‹ **graptoli(thus)*, graptolite + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A suborder of the graptolites, comprising the graptolites proper, characterized by the symmetric structure of the rhabdosomes, the lack of differentiation of the thecæ, and the solid periderm. They appear at the end of Cambrian time, attain their first culmination in the middle Lower Silurian with axonolipous forms, and a second such period in the Upper Silurian with axonophorous forms. Their rapid development and variation at succeeding geological horizons and their wide horizontal distribution make them important index-fossils.

graptomancy (grap′tō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. γραπτός, written, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by handwriting.

graptotheca (grap-tō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *graptothecæ* (-sē). [Gr. γραπτός, marked (see *graptolite*) + θήκη, a box.] One of the thecæ or zoöid receptacles of the graptolites.

grass, *n.* **7.** In *printing*, temporary employment. [Eng.]—**Aleppo grass.** Same as *Johnson* ★*grass*.—**Angola grass,** *Panicum spectabile*, a stout species somewhat resembling the barn-yard grass, introduced from Africa into the lowlands of Brazil. It is represented as a productive and nutritious fodder grass.—**Aparejo-grass,** *Sporobolus utilis*, a slender, wiry, much-branched species which grows in Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States, in swampy places along streams. The name refers to its use in stuffing the aparejo (which see).—**Arctic grass.** Same as *rescue-grass*.—**Arrow-grass.** (*a*) See *arrow-grass*. (*b*) The esparto, *Stipa tenacissima*.—**Artificial grass,** a leguminous plant grown for forage. [Great Britain.]

> The term *artificial grasses* is usually applied to clovers and their allies. *Fream*, Complete Grazier, p. 930.

Austin grass. Same as *Texas* ★*millet*.—**Barcoo grass,** *Iseilema Mitchellii*, an excellent pasture grass of western and southern Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland: named from a river in the last-named colony.—**Bear-grass.** (*a*) See *bear-grass*. (*b*) See ★*bear-grass*, 2. (*c*) In the northwesern United States, *Xerophyllum tenax*. Its very slender and tough leaves, 2 or 3 feet long, were used by the Indians in making water-tight baskets. This is the bear-grass of Lewis and Clark. Also called *squaw-grass* and *squaw-lily*, and, in Idaho, *pine-lily*. See *Xerophyllum*.—**Bermuda grass.** See *grass*. This grass produces seed freely in warm countries, but in the United States only at the extreme south. By the use of imported seed it is found practicable to set aside the laborious method of propagating by cuttings, provided the seed is sown in the cool and moist season. See *St. Lucie's* ★*grass*.—**Bhabur grass,** *Ischæmum angustifolium*, an Indian grass which possesses valuable technical qualities similar to those of esparto. It forms the chief raw material for paper-making in India, and is also used for ropes, strings, and mats.—**Blow-out grass.** See ★*blow-out*.—**Bluejoint-grass.** See *bluejoint-grass*. The common bluejoint-grass, *Calamagrostis Canadensis*, ranges across northern North America, extending south to North Carolina, New Mexico, and California. It inhabits moist meadows and, when abundant, is highly prized for hay. It succeeds well in cultivation. In the northern Rocky Mountains it is replaced by the subspecies *acuminata*, the mountain bluejoint-grass. The name (often simply *bluejoint*) extends to the other species of the genus, several of which, in Wyoming, etc., are also valuable for forage. Northern bluejoint, *C. Langsdorffii* (also called *Langsdorff's reed-bent* and by stockmen *purpletop*), is highly prized where plentiful. The bluejoints are also called *reed-grass*. See *pine-*★*grass*.—**Bottom-grass.** (*a*) See *bottom-grass*. (*b*) Same as *Texas* ★*millet*.—**Bull-grass.** (*a*) Same as *gama-grass*. (*b*) The freshwater cord-grass, *Spartina cynosuroides*.—**Candy-grass.** Same as ★*stink-grass*.—**Catch-fly grass,** a marsh-grass, *Homalocenchrus lenticularis*, which ranges along the coast from Virginia to Texas and up the Mississippi valley to Illinois. According to Pursh, this grass catches flies by means of its ciliate glumes in the same manner as *Dionæa*.—**Charleston lawn-grass.** See *St. Augustine* ★*grass*.—**Colorado grass.** Same as *Texas* ★*millet*.—**Crested dog's-tail grass.** Same as *dog's-tail grass* (*a*) (which see, under *grass*). See also *Cynosurus*. This is, at least in Europe, a standard grass in mixtures for permanent pasture, and is also sown alone for lawns, forming an even and compact sod and bearing shade. The ripened straw is one of the best used in the manufacture of Leghorn hats.—**Crop-grass,** the yard-grass or wire-grass, *Eleusine Indica*: perhaps a corruption of *crab-grass*.—**Cuba grass.** See *sorghum*, 2.—**Dennett grass,** one of the wild ryes, *Elymus striatus*, of some value as forage. It is diffused over the eastern half of the United States, growing along the borders of woods, etc.—**Dog-town grass,** the needle-grass, *Aristida fasciculata* (also *A. longiseta*). The name alludes to the presence of this grass in prairie-dog colonies.—**Duck-grass,** the false redtop, *Poa flava*.—**Dutch grass.** (*a*) The couch-grass, *Agropyron repens*. (*b*) The wire-grass or yard-grass, *Eleusine Indica*.—**Egyptian grass.** Same as ★*crow-foot-grass*, 1.—**Elm-grass,** in Texas, the low panic-grass, *Panicum prostratum*, which affords forage in wooded bottom-lands. It is found in the tropics of both hemispheres and, in the United States, along the Gulf coast from Alabama westward.—**Evergreen grass.** See *oat-grass*, 2.—**Everlasting grass,** *Monachne punctata* (*Eriochloa punctata* of Hamilton), a tropical grass which extends, in low rich land and on prairies, into the southwestern United States. It is a smooth and somewhat succulent perennial, from 2 to 4 feet high, enduring drought well: a valuable pasture and hay grass. The Mexican everlasting grass, *Monachne aristata* (*Eriochloa aristata* of Vasey), has been tested in the southern United States, where it is found to yield two good crops of hay annually.—**Floating grass,** *Hydrochloa fluitans*, a slender aquatic grass of the Gulf States. In shallow water the summits emerge; in deeper water the upper leaves are floating. The tender herbage is eaten by stock.—**Fly-away grass,** one of the hair-grasses, *Agrostis hyemalis*. The name alludes to the breaking off and blowing away of the ripe panicle. Also called *tickle-grass*.—**French grass.** (*b*) The sainfoin psoralea, *Psoralea Onobrychis*, an American plant somewhat resembling the sainfoin, found from Ontario to South Carolina and westward to Missouri. It has trifoliolate leaves, long racemes of purplish flowers, and transversely wrinkled pods.—**Gilbert's relief-grass.** Same as *southern* ★*canary-grass*.—**Good-Friday grass,** the wood-rush, *Juncoides campestre*.—**Grape-vine grass.** See *vine-*★*mesquit*.—**Grass saw-fly.** See ★*saw-fly*.—**Green grass,** the Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis*. [Pennsylvania, U. S.]—**Green valley-grass.** Same as *Johnson* ★*grass*.—**Guatemala grass.** Same as *teosinte*.—**Gumbo grass,** the Western wheat-grass. See ★*wheat-grass*. The name doubtless alludes to 'gumbo soil.'—**Hard-grass.** (*a*) See *hard-grass*. (*b*) See *St. Augustine* ★*grass*.—**Hassock-grass.** See *tufted* ★*hair-grass*.—**Horseshoe-grass.** See ★*side-oats*.—**Indian grass.** (*a*) A tall grass with yellow-brown nodding panicles, *Sorghastrum avenaceum*: diffused over the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and also found in Ontario, Mexico, and South America. It is little valued eastward, but in the western United States (there called *bushy blue-stem*) it makes an excellent hay, especially by virtue of its abundant long rootleaves. Also called *reed-grass*. (*b*) A brown-sedge a foot or two high, *Andropogon scoparius*, valued for grazing in the mountains of the southern United States. In the West (where it is called *little blue-stem*) it is less valued than the former for hay.—**Japanese grass.** Same as *Japanese* ★*wheat-grass*.—**Johnson grass.** See *sorghum*, 2.—**Knot-root grass,** *Muhlenbergia Mexicana*, a species serving to bind the soil of river-banks by its rootstocks, and affording in low ground considerable hay, good if cut before the stems become woody. It is widely diffused northward and eastward in North America.—**Lace-grass,** *Eragrostis capillaris*, a species of no economic value which bears a large panicle with hair-like branches and pedicels. It is widely diffused in dry, sandy places east of the Mississippi.—**Lawn grass.** See ★*lawn-grass*.—**Lizard-tail grass,** a much-branched leafy annual, *Hackelochloa granularis*, which bears numerous slender spikes. It is found as a weed in all tropical countries, and extends into the warmer parts of the southern and southwestern United States.—**Louisiana grass,** the carpet-grass, *Paspalum compressum*.—**Means grass.** See *sorghum*, 2.—**Mission-grass.** See *St. Augustine* ★*grass*.—**Mitchell grass,** any one of several species of Australian grasses of the genus *Astrebla*, especially *A. elymoides* and *A. triticoides*. The flowering spikes resemble ears of wheat and are said to have highly fattening qualities. This grass is drought-resistant and is considered one of the most valuable for fodder. It is also used for food by the natives.—**Molasses-grass,** a sweet and highly nutritious grass, *Melinis minutiflora*, native in Brazil and occurring also on Ascension Island and in Natal and Madagascar. It is the most esteemed grass of central Brazil and is regarded as excellent for dairy-cows. It has been introduced for trial in the warmer and drier parts of the United States.—**Moss-grass,** a tufted grass, *Coleanthus subtilis*, found in wet places in the northern parts of the Old World and in northwestern North America, reaching into Washington and Oregon. It grows only from ¾ to 2½ inches high.—**Munro grass,** a panic-grass, *Panicum agrostoides*, common in wet ground throughout the eastern half of the United States. It is a rather stout grass with clustered stems and lateral as well as terminal panicles, somewhat resembling those of the redtop, *Agrostis alba*. It grows best on land too wet for mowing, but is valuable for pasture. Also called *panic-bent*.—**Palm-leafed grass,** a broad-leafed perennial grass, *Panicum plicatum*, 3 or 4 feet high, native in India. On account of its elegantly striate, usually plaited leaves, it is a favorite greenhouse ornamental plant. Also, the larger South American *P. sulcatum*, with palm-like leaves from 1 to 2 inches broad and from 16 to 20 inches long, cultivated in greenhouses and on lawns.—**Pimento-grass.** See *St. Augustine* ★*grass*.—**Pine-grass,** one of the bluejoint-grasses, *Calamagrostis Sukedorfii*, common in the extreme northwestern United States in low pine woods and on moist mountain slopes. It presents the qualities of a good hay or pasture grass.—**Quivering grass.** Same as *Indian* ★*millet*.—**Range-grass.** Same as *vine-*★*mesquit*.—**Rat-tail grass,** any of the American species of the genus *Manisuris*: so called from their slender cylindrical spikes. They are of little agricultural value, except perhaps *M. fasciculata*, of the lower Rio Grande in Texas, which is closely related to the mat-grass of Australia. See ★*mat-grass*.—**Redfield's grass.** See ★*Redfieldia*.—**River-grass.** Same as *Texas* ★*millet*.—**St. Augustine grass.** See *Stenotaphrum* and *saint*[1]. This grass, widely distributed in South America and on the Pacific islands, grows along the Atlantic coast from Florida to South Carolina. It quickly covers sandy yards with a dense, carpet-like growth, where the usual lawn-grasses will not grow. From its extensive use in Charleston for this purpose it has the name *Charleston lawn-grass*. Also called *mission-grass*, *shore-grass*, in Jamaica *pimento-grass*, and in Australia *buffalo-grass*. In South America its creeping stems are employed as a diuretic.—**St. Lucie's grass,** in Florida, a variety of the Bermuda grass, preferred to the ordinary plant for lawns as resisting less deeply and being less liable to invade neighboring fields.—**St. Mary's grass.** (*a*) Same as *Johnson* ★*grass*. (*b*) Same as *guinea-grass*.—**Salem grass.** The velvet-grass. See *Holcus*.—**Salt-marsh grass,** *Spartina stricta* and *S. patens*. The latter is also called *salt-meadow grass* and *fox-grass*. Sometimes simply *marsh-grass*.—**Schrader's grass, Schrader's brome-grass.** Same as *rescue-grass*.—**Shore-grass.** Same as *St. Augustine* ★*grass*.—**Simpson's grass.** Same as *maiden-*★*cane*.—**Six-weeks grass,** in the southwestern United States, the low spear-grass, *Poa annua*; also, any low quick-growing annual grass, as the six-weeks grama. See ★*grama*.—**Slough grass.** See ★*slough-grass*.—**Spring grass.** Same as *vernal grass* (which see, under *vernal*).—**Spur-grass,** the bur-grass, *Cenchrus echinatus*. See *hedgehog-grass*.—**Squaw-grass.** Same as *bear-*★*grass* (*c*).—**Summer grass,** the low, annual spear-grass, *Poa annua*.—**Sweet-scented grass.** Same as *vernal grass* (which see, under *vernal*).—**Syrian grass.** Same as *Johnson* ★*grass*.—**Three-awned** or **triple-awned grass,** any species of the genus *Aristidia*. See ★*needle-grass*, 1, and *poverty-grass*.—**To bring to grass.** See ★*bring*.—**Yellow grass.** Same as *bog-asphodel* (which see, under *asphodel*).—**Yellow-eyed grass.** See *yellow-eyed*.

grass, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **5.** In *printing*, to discharge (a workman). [Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **2.** In *printing*, to seek or give temporary employment. [Eng.]

grass-bug (grȧs′bug), *n.* Any one of many species of leaf-hoppers which occur in pastures or meadows, *Diedrocephala mollipes*.

grass-cold (grȧs′kōld), *n.* Inflammation of the lining-membrane of the nose of horses, an affection readily amenable to treatment. Also called *nasal catarrh* and *coryza*.

grass-comber (grȧs′kō″mėr), *n.* A landsman who is making his first voyage at sea; a novice who enters naval service from rural life.

grass-crab (grȧs′krab), *n.* A Jamaican and South American crab, *Pseudocrystes armatus*.

grassed (grȧst), *a.* Said of a golf-club of which the face is slightly spooned or sloped backward.

grasserie (grȧs′ė-ri), *n.* [F.] A disease of the silkworm of commerce. The diseased worms become restless, bloated, and yellow in color, and when punctured exude a pus full of granular polyhedral crystals. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Div. Entom., Bulletin 39, N. S., p. 31.

grass-fern (grȧs′fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

grassfinch, *n.* **3.** In Australia, any of the small finches of the genus *Poephila*.

grass-flower (grȧs′flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Sisyrinchium*, especially *S. angustifolium*, with narrow grass-like leaves; blue-eyed grass.—**2.** The spring-beauty, *Claytonia Virginica*.

grass-hand, *n.* **2.** A newly engaged type-setter. [Printers' slang, Eng.]

grasshopper, *n.* **4.** A chaise of which the body is suspended by braces to the rear ends of wooden springs.—**5.** A mechanical arrangement for connecting the sucker-rods of several contiguous petroleum wells with a single steam-engine or other source of motive power. *Groves and Thorp*, Chem. Technol., II. 163.—**Cone-nosed grasshopper,** any one of the wingless locustids of the genus *Conocephalus*.—**Grasshopper-disease fungus.** See ★*fungus*.—**Meadow-grasshopper,** any one of the common field-inhabiting, long-horned grasshoppers of the family *Locustidæ*, as distinguished from the katydids, the cricket-like grasshoppers, and the shield-backed grasshoppers.

grasshopper-elevator (grȧs′hop″ėr-el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* See *derrick-*★*elevator*.

grasshopper-mouse (grȧs′hop″ėr-mous), *n.* Any one of several species of small mice of the genus *Onychomys*, common in the northwestern United States, especially *O. leucogaster*. The food of these mice consists largely of grasshoppers: hence the name.

grasshopper-spring (grȧs′hop″ėr-spring), *n.* See ★*spring*.

grass-house (grȧs′hous), *n.* **1.** The cottage of a cotter or grass-man.—**2.** Same as ★*grass-hut*.

grass-hut (grȧs′hut), *n.* A hut the roof and sides of which are made of thatch, bundles, or mats of grass, common in tropical regions.

grass-ill (grȧs′il), *n.* An intestinal disease of lambs arising from the malassimilation of food at a time when they first make grass a part of their diet.

grassing, *n.* 2. The act or practice of working for a second employer elsewhere, after working the regular time for one's principal employer: so called by trade-unions, which rule out the practice in order to increase the opportunities for men who are out of work. Also called *smooting* and *foxing*. *Webb*, Indust. Democracy, I. 439.

grass-land, *n.* 2. In *phytogeog.*, land naturally covered with grass, viewed œcologically. Grass-land is regarded by Schimper as one of three great types of climatic formation. He subdivides it into *meadow*, hygrophilous or tropophilous grass-land; *steppe*, xerophilous, treeless grass-land; and *savanna*, xerophilous grass-land with isolated trees.

grass-lawn (gràs'lân), *n.* A light, fine cotton or linen fabric of open texture for women's dresses.

grass-man (gràs'man), *n.* 1. A peasant living in a cottage. [Scotch.]—2. The person in charge of the common lands of the parish. [Scotch.]

grass-moth, *n.*—**Knot-grass moth**, a British collectors' name for a European and Asiatic noctuid moth, *Apatela rumicis*, whose larvæ live on many low herbaceous plants.

grassnut, *n.* 2. In California, one of the brodiæas, *Triteleia laxa*, common on adobe soils. It bears an umbel of 10 to 25 beautiful violet-purple flowers. The stem rises from a deep-seated edible corm, to which the name, usually in the plural, applies. Also called *Ithuriel's-spear* (which see).

grass-oil, *n.* Much has been learned of late years in regard to the chemical composition of the fragrant grass-oils which hold a prominent place in modern perfumery. The most important constituents are an alcohol, geraniol ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), in Indian grass-oil or palmarosa oil, from *Andropogon Schœnanthus;* an aldehyde, geranial or citral ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), in lemon-grass oil, from *Andropogon citratus;* and another aldehyde, citronellal ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), in citronella-oil, from *Andropogon Nardus*.

grass-pink (gràs'pink), *n.* 1. See under *pink*[2]. 2. The *Deptford* pink, *Dianthus Armeria*.

grass-staggers (gràs'stag″ėrz), *n.* 1. See *stagger*.—2. A frequently fatal disease of sheep and cattle, due to impaction of food in the third stomach. Animals suffering from it are said to be *fardel-bound*. See *fardel-bound*.—3. Cerebro-spinal meningitis or forage-poisoning of horses. [Eng.]

grass-tree, *n.* 2. In Australia, a tree of the lily family, *Kingia australis*, resembling species of *Xanthorrhœa*.—3. In Tasmania, either of two trees of the family *Epacridaceæ*, *Cystanthe dracophylla* and *C. pandanifolia*, the latter usually called *giant grass-tree*, and often raising its long, slender, naked stems, which bear one or several huge crowns of long waving leaves, far above the surrounding vegetation.—4. In New Zealand: (*a*) A tree of the family *Araliaceæ*, *Pseudopanax crassifolius*, with very variable leaves, those of the young plants being from one to three feet long and but half an inch wide. It is then usually called *umbrella-tree*, from the way in which the rib-like leaves stand out. (*b*) A name formerly given to the ti, *Tætsia australis*.

grass-walk (gràs'wâk), *n.* A garden-path covered with grass, instead of gravel.

> The *grass-walk* with its semicircular end forms the whole extent of the Cetinale garden.
> *E. Wharton*, Italian Villas, p. 66.

grass-weed (gràs'wēd), *n.* Same as *grass-wrack*.

grass-work (gràs'wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, any operation which is performed above ground.

grass-worker (gràs'wėr″kėr), *n.* In *mining*, one who works above ground.

grass-worm, *n.*—**Northern grass-worm**, the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Drasteria erechtea*. It somewhat resembles a geometrid larva in its looping method of progression, and feeds by night on the leaves of grass and clover.

grate[2], *n.*—**Bodner's screw grate**, a valuable contrivance for economizing fuel and effecting the consumption of smoke in burning bituminous coal, especially under steam-boilers. Screws are used to keep the grate-bars in motion, regulating their distance apart, and rocking them in such a way as to prevent coking of the fuel and keep it free from ash and clinker. *Groves and Thorp*, Chem. Technol., I. 516.—**Inclined grate**, a grate in which the bars are inclined at a slight angle so that the fuel, when fed to the furnace, slides downward into the back or hottest part of the fire, giving up its more volatile gases first, then coking and sliding down the grate until consumed.—**Sectional grate**, a grate in which the bars are arranged in groups or sections, for convenience in stoking and in making repairs.

grate-ring (grāt'ring), *n.* A circular casting which in the fire-box of a house-furnace forms the support for a round-, rocking-, dump-, or shaking-grate.

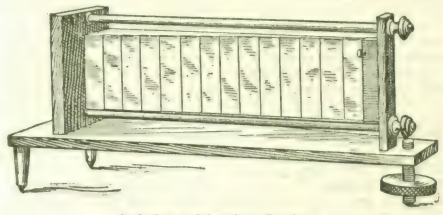
graticulate (grā-tik″ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graticulated*, ppr. *graticulating*. [See *graticulation*.] To divide (a drawing or design) into squares.

gratification, *n.* 4. Any reward in money given to soldiers for good conduct in a battle or campaign; an allowance made to prisoners of war; a voluntary contribution made by soldiers to the widows of comrades.

gratin (gra-tañ'), *n.* [F., < *gratter*, scrape, grate: see *grate*[2].] 1. A browned crust.—2. Food served in a rich sauce and covered with browned crumbs.

gratinate (grat'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gratinated*, ppr. *gratinating*. [*gratin* + *-ate*[2].] To cook in a rich sauce and cover with a crust of browned crumbs.

grating[2], *n.*—**Concave grating**, a diffraction grating the lines of which are ruled upon the surface of a concave mirror so that the spectra may be focused without the interposition of a lens. This important type of grating was introduced by Rowland in 1882, and is commonly known as the *Rowland concave grating*.—**Diffraction grating.** See *diffraction*.—**Echelon diffraction**



Echelon Diffraction Grating.

grating, an apparatus devised by Michelson to replace the ruled grating in a spectroscope, particularly in that form known as the constant deviation spectroscope, where the collimator and the telescope remain stationary and the grating is rotated. The echelon consists of a series of plane-parallel glass plates, each 10 millimeters thick, overlapping in such a way as to form a series of steps, each 1 millimeter wide. The plates, fourteen or more in number, all optically worked and in perfect optical contact, are mounted in a frame. The parallel rays of a beam of transmitted light emerge, because of their retardation, in a condition to interfere.—**Nobert grating**, a diffraction grating ruled by Nobert.—**Rutherford grating**, in *optics*, a plane-diffraction grating ruled upon metal. The term is commonly used to designate gratings ruled by means of Rutherford's dividing-engine, as distinguished from those later produced with the engines devised by Rowland.—**Transmission grating**, a finely ruled piece of glass or other transparent material, such as celluloid, showing a spectrum by transmitted light, in contradistinction to a ruled metal surface which gives a spectrum by reflected light. *Astrophysical Jour.*, Sept., 1903, p. 101.

Gratiolet's radiations. See ★*radiation*.

gratiolin (grā-tī'ō-lin), *n.* [*Gratiola* + *-in*[2].] A bitter glucoside, $C_{40}H_{68}O_{14}$ (?), extracted from hedge-hyssop, *Gratiola officinalis*. It crystallizes in silky lustrous needles melting at 200° C.

grattage (gra-täzh'), *n.* [F., < *gratter*, grate: see *grate*[1].] The process of scraping out the interior of the uterus with a brush having short, stiff bristles: resorted to as a substitute for curettage.

gratuity, *n.* 2. In the British service, money paid to soldiers on reënlistment and to good-conduct soldiers on discharge.

graupel (grou'pel), *n.* [G.] A form of soft hail or half-melted snow or sleet.

grave[2], *n.*—**Passage grave**, in *prehistoric archæol.*, a prehistoric grave in Europe, consisting of a dolmen or a stone burial chamber to which a covered passage leads.—**Stone grave**, in *prehistoric archæol.*, a grave the sides of which are lined with stones and which is covered with a slab, or slabs, of stone.

gravel, *n.*—**Buchanan gravels**, a subdivision of the Pleistocene deposits of Iowa. They are weathered gravels deposited during the melting and retreat of the Kansan ice, and are underlain by Kansan drift and overlain by Iowan drift or by loess.—**Cannon-shot gravel**, accumulations of glacial gravel, chiefly of rounded flints which occur in Norfolk and adjacent tracts in southeastern England.—**Plateau-gravel**, a glacial deposit resting on boulder-clay and accumulated in sheets over the plains and plateaus of northern Europe.

gravel-car (grav'el-kär), *n.* A tip-car or flat-car used to transport loose gravel. Such cars are sometimes fitted with a double mold-board plow, on a guide-rail, which, when the train is at rest, can be drawn, by means of a steel rope wound by the engine, over the cars, thus discharging the gravel on each side. See ★*car-unloader*.

gravel-weed (grav'el-wēd), *n.* 1. The false gromwell, *Onosmodium Virginianum*.—2. The bush-honeysuckle, *Diervilla Diervilla*.

grave-wax (grāv'waks), *n.* Same as *adipocere*.

gravicembalo (grä-vi-chem'bä-lō), *n.* [An alteration simulating It. *grave*, grave, of *clavicembalo*, q. v.] A harpsichord.

gravied (grā'vid), *a.* [*gravy* + *-ed*[2].] Served in or with gravy.

gravific (gra-vif'ik), *a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Weight-producing. *Edinburgh Rev.*, X. 147.

gravimeter, *n.* 3. Specifically, a copper vessel of one cubic foot capacity, with a heavy plate-glass cover, used in determining the density of large-grained gunpowder inclusive of the vacant spaces between its grains. See *gravimetric density of gunpowder*, under *density*.

gravimetric, *a.*—**Dupont gravimetric balance**, a balance specially constructed for convenient use in determining the gravimetric density of fine-grained gunpowder.

gravimetry (grā-vim'e-tri), *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, + Gr. *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement of weight or the determination of the specific gravity of bodies.

graviperceptive (grav″i-pėr-sep'tiv), *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, + ML. **perceptivus*, perceptive.] Perceiving the attraction of gravity: a term noting the awareness or sense of verticality in animals, a quality analogous to geotropism and geotaxis in plants. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1904, p. 545.

gravisensitive (grav-i-sen'si-tiv), *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, + NL. *sensitivus*, sensitive.] Sensitive to the attraction of gravity; geotropic.

> In a seedling, Phalaris canariensis, the apical part has only falling starch-grains, while lower down both forms occur, and correspondingly, we find that the seedling is *gravi-sensitive* throughout, but especially so at the apex.
> *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1904, p. 545.

gravitant (grav'i-tant), *a.* [NL. **gravitans*, ppr. of *gravitare*, gravitate: see *gravitate*.] Attractive: said of forces of the same type as that of gravity: opposed to *repulsive*.

gravitate, *v.* **II.** *trans.* To allow to fall or move downward under the action of gravitation; manipulate (as gravel, in diamond-mining) so that the heavier portions sink to the bottom.

Gravity chronoscope. See ★*chronoscope*.—**Gravity correction**, the correction of the observed reading of a mercurial barometer for the fact that for the same height of the mercurial column the variation in the force of gravity produces a variation in the pressure. The gravity correction reduces the observed height of the barometric column to what it would have been if the force of gravity had retained the standard value that it has at sea-level and latitude 45°. The aneroid barometer and the boiling-point hypsometer do not require correction for variation of gravity, but the table of vapor-tensions expressed in barometric heights does require such correction.—**Specific-gravity balance.** See ★*balance*.—**Standard gravity**, the value of the acceleration of gravity at some selected latitude and level which is taken as a standard in comparing the measurements of gravity made on different parts of the earth's surface. The latitude taken is frequently 45° and the level that of the surface of the sea.

gravity-return (grav'i-ti-rē-tėrn″), *a.* In *mech.*, noting an arrangement of parts such that the force of gravity returns them to their normal relations after displacement: as, a *gravity-return* gun-carriage—one in which the upper part is on inclined guides and returns to the outward firing-position by gravity after recoil from firing the gun.

gravity-valve (grav'i-ti-valv), *n.* A valve which is closed against a pressure by the force of gravity. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Dec. 12, 1903, p. 979.

gravivolumeter (grav-i-vol'ū-mē-tėr), *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, + E. *volumeter*.] A simple piece of apparatus by means of which the quantity or weight of a specimen of a gas may be determined with a fair degree of accuracy by a measurement of its volume under fixed conditions of temperature and pressure.

gravure (gra-vūr'), *n.* [F. *gravure*, < *graver*, engrave: see *grave*[1], *v.*] 1. Same as *photogravure*.—2. A print or plate produced by photogravure.

gray. **I.** *a.*—**Gray atrophy.** See ★*atrophy*.—**Gray matter** or **substance**, the cellular as distinguished from the fibrillar (white) portions of the central nervous system: same as *cinerea*.

II. *n.* 5. Unbleached cotton fabric; a piece of cotton or worsted cloth, in the natural color of the raw material, as it comes from the loom, before it is dyed or finished.—**Alsace gray.** Same as *methylene* ★*gray*.—**Benzo fast gray**, a direct coal-tar color, of unpublished constitution, which dyes unmordanted cotton bluish-gray shades from a slightly alkaline salt bath.—**Chicago gray**, a direct coal-tar color prepared by combining diazotized Chicago orange with one of the amido-naphthol-sulphonic acids.—**Direct gray.** (*a*) A direct coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from tolidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton gray in a salt bath. (*b*) Same as *methylene* ★*gray*.—**French gray** a dull-gray mat finish of silver, first introduced by the French silversmiths.—**Malta gray.** Same as *methylene* ★*gray*.—**Methylene gray** a basic coal-tar color of unknown constitution, prepared by the oxidation of dimethyl-paraphenylene-diamine, or by boiling nitroso-dimethyl-aniline-hydrochlorid with water or alcohol. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton gray, but also possesses

the property of dyeing unmordanted cotton. Also called *Alsace gray, direct gray, Malta gray, new* and *new fast gray*, and *nigrisine*.—**New** or **new fast gray.** Same as *methylene* ★*gray*.—**Oxford gray,** a mixed black-and-white (⅔ black, ⅓ white) woolen cloth.—**Payne's gray.** (*a*) An oil-color consisting of carbon-black, ocher, and French blue. (*b*) A water-color consisting of carbon-black, lake, and indigo.—**Pearl gray.** See *pearl-gray*.

gray-band (grā′band), *n.* A gray laminated quartzose sandstone of the Medina formation of western New York: used for flagstones.

graybeard-tree (grā′bērd-trē″), *n.* The fringe-tree, *Chionanthus Virginica*. Also called *old-man's-beard*.

grayish (grā′ish), *a.* [*gray* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat gray; tending to gray.

grayling, *n.* **4.** In Australia, *Prototroctes mu-ræna*, of the family *Hoplochitonidæ*, a fish which remotely resembles the English grayling. Also called *cucumber-fish, cucumber-mullet, fresh-water herring*, and *Yarra herring*.—**5.** An American agapetid butterfly, *Cercyonis alope*, which occurs in several well-marked varieties. See below.—**Arctic grayling.** Same as *Alaskan grayling*.—**Blue-eyed grayling,** an American butterfly, *Cercyonis alope alope*, dark brown in color, with a yellowish band on the outer half of the fore wings and two black spots with bluish centers. Its larvæ feed on grass.—**Dull-eyed grayling,** an American butterfly, *Cercyonis alope nephele*, of northern distribution, resembling the blue-eyed grayling, but lacking the yellow band on the fore wings.—**Hybrid graylings,** intergradations between *Cercyonis alope alope* and *C. alope nephele*.—**Montana grayling,** a species of grayling, *Thymallus montanus*, found in the head waters of the Missouri river.

gray-nurse (grā-nėrs′), *n.* A species of small sand-shark, *Odontaspis littoralis*, of the family *Odontaspididæ*, widely distributed. [New South Wales.]

grayumo (grä-yö′mō), *n.* [A Porto Rican form (also *yagrumo*) of a native name, answering to Central Amer. *guarumo*, Mex. *guarumbo*, the *Cecropia*.] In Porto Rico, a name applied to several trees of palm-like aspect having a straight, slender trunk and a crown of large leaves, especially to *Didymopanax Morototoni*, of the ginseng family, and to *Cecropia peltata*, of the mulberry family. See ★*yagrumo*.

graziery (grā′zhėr-i), *n.* [*grazier* + *-y*[3].] The grazing business; the occupation of a grazier.

grease, *n.*—**Distilled grease,** a partially purified grease obtained by distilling with superheated steam 'Yorkshire grease' from wool and fatty materials which have been recovered from other sources.—**Engine-waste grease,** fatty or other lubricating material recovered (generally by the use of solvents) from cotton-waste or rags used to wipe the spindles, shafts, and other moving parts of machinery. Such material now consists so largely of mineral oils that in its recovered form it has little value for soap-making; but it is applied to making cart-axle grease and similar coarse lubricants.—**Foot grease.** (*b*) The sediment which is often deposited from an expressed fatty oil on standing. It consists mainly of impurities which have been in suspension, but necessarily retains along with these some of the oil.—**Fullers' grease.** See ★*fullers' grease*.—**Golden grease,** a bribe. [Slang. U. S.]—**Yorkshire grease,** a mixture of fatty acids recovered from the soap-liquors used in wool-scouring, with wool-grease from the raw material, and, sometimes, lubricating-oils from the spinning and weaving machinery: used in soap-making and for lubricating purposes.

grease-heels (grēs′hēlz), *n.* A specific affection of the heels of horses. Usually associated with the growth of a parasitic fungus, an offensive discharge from the numerous sebaceous glands, and the formation of red, raw excrescences (grapes) on the surface.

grease-mold (grēs′mōld), *n.* A fungus, *Phycomyces nitans*, which frequently occurs upon tallow and other grease. See *mold*[2] and *Phycomyces*.

grease-moth (grēs′môth), *n.* A European pyralid moth, *Aglossa pinguinalis*, which also occurs in India, South Africa, and Australia. Its larvæ live in silken tubes in barns, stables, and outhouses among accumulations of vegetable rubbish. Although long supposed to be a grease-feeder, this is now doubted. Also known to British collectors as the *tabby-moth*.

grease-nut (grēs′nut), *n.* Same as ★*cudgerie*, 2.

grease-paint (grēs′pānt), *n.* Tallow or some hard grease, melted and colored by stirring into it various pigments, used by actors in painting their faces. While hot it is run into conveniently formed molds, sticks variously colored being thus made to meet the needs of the make-up.

grease-pox (grēs′poks), *n.* Grease (see def. 3) produced in other animals or in man by inoculation from the horse.

grease-trap (grēs′trap), *n.* Same as *trap*[1], 4.

great, *a.*—**The great ice.** See ★*ice*.

greatwort (grāt′wėrt), *n.* See *Triumfetta*.

Greco-Asiatic (grē″kō-ā-shi-at′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Hellenic inhabitants of Asia, especially of the coast of Asia Minor.

Greco-Latin (grē″kō-lat′in), *a.* Of or pertaining to both the Greeks and the Latins, or to their languages, literatures, etc.; Greco-Roman.—**Greco-Latin square.** See ★*square*[1].

Grecomania (grē-kō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [L. *Græcus*, Greek, + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] A furor or mania for everything that is Greek.

Grecomaniac (grē-kō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* One who has a mania for things Greek.

Greco-Phenician (grē″kō-fē-nish′an), *a.* Of or pertaining to both Greece and Phenicia: applied especially to Greek art developed under Phenician influences, as in northern Africa and Spain.

Grecophile (grē′kō-fil), *n.* [L. *Græcus*, Greek, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] One who is friendly to or is an admirer of Greece and the Greeks, their language, literature, etc.

grecostasis (grē-kos′ta-sis), *n.* [L. *Græcostasis*, < Roman Gr. **Γραικόστασις*, < *Γραικός*, Greek, + *στάσις*, station.] In *Rom. archæol.*, a platform in the forum which was a post of honor for Greek and other foreign ambassadors.

Greek orders. See ★*order*.

green[1]. **I.** *a.*—**Green fish.** (*c*) A fish cured simply by drying without salt or smoke.—**Green manuring.** See ★*manuring*.—**Green soiling.** See ★*soiling*.

II. *n.* **4.** In *golf:* (*a*) The whole links or golf-course. (*b*) The putting-green, or portion of the links, devoid of hazards, within twenty yards of a hole.—**Acid alizarin green,** a mordant-acid dyestuff derived from anthracene. It is rendered extremely fast when subjected to an after-chroming.—**Acid green.** See ★*acid-green*, 2.—**African green.** (*a*) Hydrated chromium sesquioxid, a green pigment: same as *emerald-green*. (*b*) A name sometimes given to *Schweinfurt green*.—**Alizarin green,** a name of several mordant coal-tar colors. One is an anthracene derivative and therefore one of the true alizarin colors; another belongs to the oxazin-group; while still another belongs to the xanthene-group and is the same as cerulein or anthracene green.—**Alsace green.** Same as *dark* ★*green*.—**Aniline green.** Same as *aldehyde green* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Azin green.** (*a*) A basic coal-tar color of the azonium type, designated as *azin green G B*. (*b*) An acid dyestuff made by sulphonating the foregoing and designated as *azin green S*.—**Benzal green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Benzo dark green,** a direct coal-tar color which dyes unmordanted cotton an olive-green from a salt bath.—**Bindschedler's green,** one of the modern artificial dyeing materials made from coal-tar products. It belongs to the chinonimide class of such materials.—**Bitter-almond oil green,** a basic coal-tar color: same as *benzaldehyde green* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Brilliant green,** a basic coal-tar color: same as *ethyl green* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Capri green,** a basic coal-tar color: similar to *Capri* ★*blue*.—**Chloramine green,** a direct coal-tar color of the trisazo type, derived from benzidine and dichloraniline. It dyes unmordanted cotton green in a salt bath, and is exceptionally bright for a green of this class.—**Chrome emerald-green,** a pigment consisting of chromium oxyhydroxid.—**Columbia green,** a direct coal-tar color of the trisazo type, derived from benzidine and sulphanilic acid. It dyes unmordanted cotton bluish green from a salt bath. Also called *direct green C O*.—**Dark green,** a mordant coal-tar color of the nitroso type. It produces an olive-green color with an iron mordant and brown with a chromium mordant.—**Diamine green,** a direct coal-tar color of the trisazo type, derived from benzidine and paranitraniline. It dyes unmordanted cotton green in a neutral salt bath.—**Diamond green,** a mordant-acid coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from amino-salicylic-acid-azo-α-naphthylamine. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool a dark bluish green in an acid bath, or may be dyed upon unmordanted wool and after-chromed.—**Diamond green B,** a basic coal-tar color: same as *benzaldehyde green* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Diamond green G,** a basic coal-tar color: same as *ethyl green* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Diazin green,** a Janus coal-tar color of the monoazo type, prepared by combining diazotized safranine with dimethyl-aniline. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton in a neutral bath and unmordanted cotton in an acid bath. Also called *Janus green*.—**Diphenyl green,** a direct coal-tar color of the trisazo type which dyes unmordanted cotton green in a salt bath.—**Direct green C O.** Same as *Columbia* ★*green*.—**Double green,** a basic coal-tar color: same as *methyl green* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**English green,** a green pigment: same as *chrome-green*.—**Fast green J,** a basic coal-tar color: same as *ethyl green* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Gallanil green,** a mordant coal-tar color of the oxazin type, prepared by the nitration of gallanil indigo. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool green.—**Guinea green B,** an acid coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane type which dyes wool and silk green from an acid bath.—**Guinea green B V,** a nitro-derivative of Guinea green B which dyes wool and silk green in an acid bath.—**Imperial green,** a basic coal-tar color: same as ★*malachite-green*, 3.—**Iodine green.** (*b*) A basic coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane type. It is used to some extent in silk-dyeing. Also called *night green, pomona green*, and *light green*.—**Italian green,** a coal-tar color of the sulphid type, allied to cachou de Laval, obtained by heating a mixture of caustic soda, copper sulphate, sulphur, and paranitrophenol. It dyes unmordanted cotton a dark green in a salt bath, and is very fast.—**Janus green.** Same as *diazin* ★*green*.—**Keen green,** in *golf*, a putting-green which is very fast, that is, on which the ball runs freely.—**Kirchberger green,** a form of copper arsenite used as a pigment: essentially the same as *Scheele's green*.—**Light green.** (*b*) Same as *iodine* ★*green*. (*c*) Same as *methyl green* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Methylene green,** a basic coal-tar color of the thiazin type, prepared by the nitration of methylene blue. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton green, and is used chiefly in calico-printing.—**Milling green,** an acid coal-tar color of unpublished composition which gives a very fast green upon wool.—**Naphthalene green,** an acid coal-tar color which dyes wool green in an acid bath.—**Neüwieder green,** a green pigment which consists of Schweinfurt green or the acetoarsenite of copper mixed with calcium or barium sulphate.—**New fast green,** a basic coal-tar color of the triphenyl-methane type which dyes tannin-mordanted cotton green. Also called *Victoria green*.—**New green.** (*a*) Same as ★*malachite-green*, 3, and *benzaldehyde green*. (*b*) A basic coal-tar color of the diphenyl-naphthyl-methane type.—**Night green.** Same as *iodine* ★*green* (*b*).—**Oxamine green,** a direct coal-tar color which dyes unmordanted cotton green in a salt bath.—**Russian green.** Same as *dark* ★*green*.—**Snake-skin green,** in *ceram.*, a peculiar tint of green glaze, with iridescent sheen, found on old Chinese porcelain.—**Through the green,** in *golf*, a term applied to all that part of the course, excepting hazards, between the tees and putting-greens.

green[1], *v. t.* **2.** In *oyster-culture*, to give (oysters) a green tinge about the gills by putting them in pits.

greenalite (grē′na-līt), *n.* [Erroneously formed from *green* + *-a-* + *-lite*.] In *petrog.*, metamorphosed rock composed largely of minute granules of green hydrous ferrous silicate. *Leith*, 1903.

> The iron-bearing formation occurs in the Upper Huronian, and in what is known as the Biwabik division. This comprises a variety of rocks, including slates, cherts, and "*greenalite*." This last-named substance consists largely of minute granules of green ferrous silicate, without potash, and is named *greenalite* for convenience. *Nature*, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 116.

greenback, *n.* **6.** *Salmo stomias*, the trout of the Arkansas river.

green-bag (grēn′bag), *n.* A lawyer: so called from the green bag in which barristers carry their books and papers.

green-blind (grēn′blīnd), *a.* Color-blind as regards the green rays. *Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab.*, VIII. 1.

green-blindness (grēn′blīnd″nes), *n.* Inability to distinguish the color green: a form of partial color-blindness.

green-bottle (grēn′bot″l), *n.* Same as *green-bottle* ★*fly*.

green-brier, *n.*—**Bristly** or **fiddle-shaped green-brier,** *Smilax Bona-nox* of the eastern and southern United States: so named from its bristly stems and fiddle-shaped leaves. See ★*bamboo-brier* and ★*stretchberry*.

green-coat (grēn′kōt), *n.* One who wears a green coat, as a servant, a scholar at certain charity-schools in England, etc.

greener (grē′nėr), *n.* [*green*[1] + *-er*[1].] An unskilled or inexperienced person; specifically, a person without previous experience who takes the place of another who is on strike, or who takes employment simply to get experience. *Scribner's Mag.*, Sept., 1902, p. 304.

green-felt (grēn′felt), *n.* A dense, felt-like growth of the alga *Vaucheria*.

greenfish, *n.* **3.** *Girella nigricans*, a fish of the family *Kyphosidæ*, abundant in rocky places from Monterey bay, California, south to Cape San Lucas.—**Alaska greenfish,** *Hexagrammos octogrammus*, a food-fish of the coast of Alaska.

green-groin (grēn′groin), *n.* Gangrenous inflammation of the vermiform appendix and surrounding parts.

greenhead[1], *n.* **2.** Any one of several species of American gadflies which have green heads, as the common greenhead, *Tabanus costalis*, and the gray-striped greenhead, *Tabanus lineola*.

greenheart, *n.* **3.** In Jamaica, *Zizyphus Chloroxylon*, one of the trees called *cog-wood*.

greenhew (grēn′hū), *n.* [Also *green-hue*; < *green*[1], *a.*, + **hew*[1], *n.*, from *hew*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *Eng. forest law*, the green parts of trees or shrubs: same as *vert*[1], 1 (which see).—**2.** The right to cut the green parts of trees or shrubs for fodder; the payment for such right.

greenhide (grēn′hīd), *n.* A whip made of untanned hide; a rawhide. [Australia.]

Greenhouse bug. See ★*bug*[2].

green-jack (grēn′jak), *n.* A carangoid fish, *Caranx ruber*, which inhabits West Indian waters.

green-keeper (grēn′kē″pėr), *n.* The person who keeps the putting-greens of a golf-course in order. Also *greens-keeper*.

Greenlandman (grēn′land-man), *n.* A vessel engaged in whaling near Greenland.

green-leek (grēn′lēk), *n.* A small Australian parrakeet, *Polytelis barrabandi*.

greenling, *n.* **2.** Any fish belonging to the family *Hexagrammidæ*, carnivorous fishes living in kelp and about rocks in the North Pacific.

green-oyster (grēn′ois″tėr), *n.* The green seaweed *Ulva Lactuca*, found in frequent association with the oyster. [Australia.]

greenroom, *n.* 4. An apartment for drying damp or 'green' pottery before it is burned.

greensand, *n.* 2. [*cap.*] In geological classification, one of certain subdivisions of the Cretaceous system. In England the Lower Greensand overlies the Wealden formation and is characteristically developed on the Isle of Wight, where it includes the Atherfield clay, Hythe, Sandgate, and Folkestone beds in ascending order. The Upper Greensand is the sandy or chloritic facies of which the Galt is the clay equivalent (see *galt*[1]). The Lower Greensand is generally equivalent on the Continent and elsewhere to the Aptian, the Upper Greensand to the Albian stage.—**Cambridge Greensand,** in *geol.*, a bed of Cretaceous Greensand lying beneath the chalk at Cambridge, England, largely worked for phosphate of lime and phosphated fossils which are chiefly reptilian remains.

green-shaving (grēn′shā″ving), *n.* In *currying*, the process of shaving a hide or skin which is in a green or untanned state.

green-sighted (grēn′sī″ted), *a.* In *psychol. optics*, seeing as if through green glasses. If the eye is kept for some little time in a reddish illumination (in certain kinds of artificial light, or in a photographic dark room with a ruby window), it becomes adapted to red; on passing to a normal white-light illumination it is green-sighted, that is, it sees everything as if tinged with a certain amount of the complementary green. Since the light which in ordinary daylight leaks into the eye through the sclerotic is tinged with red, the organ is (within certain limits) permanently adapted to red, and in so far permanently green-sighted. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 23.

greenstone, *n.* 3. A name in New Zealand for several varieties of jade, specifically for pounamu or nephrite, found chiefly on the west coast of the Middle Island: formerly much used by the Maoris for weapons, implements, and ornaments.

green-tail (grēn′tāl), *n.* 1. Same as ★*grannom*.—2. A diarrhea of deer: named from the profuse green-colored evacuations. It is often fatal, sometimes within twenty-four hours.

Greenwich stars. See ★*star*[1].

greenwood, *n.* 3. Same as *green-broom*.

Greenwood bit. See ★*bit*[1].

greenyard (grēn′yärd), *n.* Formerly, in England, a village pound for the reception of stray animals; also, a grass-yard in which hounds may exercise.

gregale (grā-gä′lā), *n.* [It. **gregale*, Sp. *gregal*, It. also *greco*, the northeast wind, prop. the 'Greek' wind, ‹ L. *Græcus*, It. *Greco*, Sp. *Griego*, Greek.] The cold northeast wind of the Mediterranean Sea. See *levanter*[1].

gregarinosis (greg″a-ri-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ *gregarina* + *-osis*.] A disease caused by the presence of parasitic gregarines.

gregarious, *a.* 2. By Drude and subsequent writers gregarious plants are further determined as growing in patches among other vegetation, thus contrasting with *social* species, which dominate the whole ground.

grège (grāzh), *n.* [F., ‹ It. *greggia;* origin unknown.] The raw silk of the domestic silkworm before the gum is removed: a trade or manufacturers' name which has been generally adopted.

Gregorian, *n.* 3. In *music*, a melody written in one of the church modes; a piece of plainsong.

greillade (grāl-yäd′), *n.* [F.] Iron ore which has been sufficiently crushed for reduction in a Catalan forge.

grelifuge (grel′i-fūj), *a.* [F. **grélifuge*, ‹ *grêle* (OF. *gresle*), hail, + *-fuge*, ‹ L. *fugere*, flee.] Driving away or preventing hail.—**Grelifuge cannon,** the cannon from which vortex-rings are fired for the prevention or dissipation of hail-storms. Many thousands of these have been used in southern Europe. See ★*hail-cannon*. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 13, 1902, p. 22536.

grenadine, *n.* 2. (*a*) In *cookery*, a larded fillet, especially one of veal or poultry, glazed with its own concentrated liquor. *Larousse.* (*b*) A sweet drink; a syrup: used for colds, etc. *Larousse.*

grenat, *n.*—**Carminnaph grenat.** Same as *alpha-naphthylamine* ★*red*.—**Soluble grenat,** isopurpurate of potassium or ammonium, produced by the interaction of picric acid and an alkaline cyanide: used as a brownish-red dye on wool and silk.—**Syriam grenat,** the rich red or purple-red garnets found in Syriam Pegu, India.

grès, *n.* 2. The gum of the fiber of the domestic silkworm.—**Grès bigarré,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Triassic system in the Vosges in Germany and France. It is correlated with the Upper Bunter sandstone, which is the lower division of the Trias.—**Grès cérame** [F., 'potters'-earth stoneware']. See *grès de Flandres*, under *grès*.—**Grès des Vosges,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Triassic system in Germany and France, correlated with the Lower Bunter sandstone and overlain by the Grès bigarré. It is unfossiliferous, and is characterized by the crystalline condition of the quartz-grains.

Gressigrada (gre-sig′rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *gressus*, walking, + *gradi*, go, walk.] A division of *Pinnipedia* containing those forms in which the hind legs can be turned forward and used in walking. It includes the walruses, *Odobænidæ*, and eared seals, *Otariidæ*. Correlated with ★*Reptigrada*. *J. A. Allen*, Hist. North Amer. Pinnipeds, p. 3.

Gressyla (gres′i-lä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of anomalodesmaceous pelecypods with the right margin projecting over the left, ligament parivincular attached to an internal nymph-like callosity in the right valve: abundant in Jurassic rocks.

gribane (grē-bän′), *n.* [F.] A small two-masted vessel of Normandy.

grid, *n.* 4. A name applied to a particular arrangement of members in which a number of narrow, parallel members lying in one plane are fastened at their ends to two heavier parallel members perpendicular to the others.

grid-bar (grid′bär), *n.* Part of a grating of parallel bars through which dirt and other extraneous matter pass in the scutching or picking of cotton.

gridiron, *n.* 3. In *Amer. foot-ball*, a trivial term applied to the field of play, in allusion to the fact that it is crossed by transverse white lines every five yards. It is also sometimes called a *checker-board*, because recent rules provide for longitudinal lines as well.—4. A structure of planks erected above the stage of a theater to support the mechanism by which the drop-scenes, etc., are worked.—**Gridiron floor,** the staging of planks near the roof of a theater, and directly over the stage, where the drop-scenes are manipulated; the gridiron.—**Gridiron manœuver.** See ★*manœuver*.

gridiron-tail (grid′ī-ėrn-tāl″), *n.* A small iguanoid lizard, *Callisaurus ventralis*, from the desert regions of southern Utah: named from the dark bars on its tail.

grid-valve (grid′valv), *n.* Same as *gridiron valve*.

Griess's test. See ★*test*[1].

griev, *v.* A simplified spelling of *grieve*.

griffaun (gri-fân′), *n.* [Also *griffawn*, more correctly *graffane*, ‹ Ir. *grafán*, ‹ *grafaim*, I scrape: see *grave*[1], *v.*] An Anglo-Irish agricultural implement used for cutting turf to be dried and burned.

> The last pale whitey-brown section had been earthed over, and Larry was dealing a few superfluous final pats with the flat of his broad *griffawn*, . . . when Peg came halting out of doors and up to the field-dyke.
> *Jane Barlow*, Irish Idylls, p. 62.

griffe[1], *n.* 3. The part of a Jacquard loom which raises the warp-threads. Also called *knife-box*. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 191.

griffe-bar (grif′bar), *n.* A blade or knife of the griffe, or lifting-frame in a Jacquard loom, upon which the warp-thread hooks catch. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 87.

griffelschiefer (grif′el-shē″fėr), *n. pl.* [G., ‹ *griffel*, a pencil, + *schiefer*, slate.] Pencil-slate: used by German geologists to designate certain Lower Silurian slates of Thuringia in Germany which, being intersected by cleavage-planes in two directions, are broken for slate-pencils. They contain some radiolarians (*Sphæroidea*).

griffin-dog (grif′in-dog), *n.* A breed of large hunting-dogs. They combine the qualities of the setter and the pointer, and have a harsh coat which specially adapts them for work in thick covert. The color is a reddish gray. The breed, which is of modern origin, originated in Germany. Also *bassett-griffon*.

gri-gri[2], *n.* 2. In West Africa, the sassy-bark: see *Erythrophleum*. The name is probably due to the fact that the tree enters into the fetish worship and ordeals of the natives.

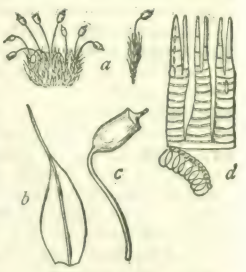
grike (grīk), *n.* [A variant of *crike* (ME. *crike*), dial. form of *crick*[2].] 1. A crevice; a chink; a widened joint in rock. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A ravine on the side of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]

grill[2], *n.* 2. Faint and short white lines or cross-bars on some flat surfaces of engraving.—3. In *elect.*, the grid of a storage cell.—4. A dish of grilled meat or the like.—5. A grill-room.

grill[2], *v. t.* 2. To mark or stamp with a series of parallel lines like a grill; specifically, in *line-engraving*, to break up (a too flat surface) with short bars of faint white lines sometimes crossed at right angles, as may be seen in some forms of postage-stamps.

grilled (grild), *p. a.* 1. Cross-barred; made in the form of a grill; specifically, said of the flat surface of an engraved plate which shows short bars or cross-bars of white lines.—2. Roasted on a gridiron.

Grimmia (grim′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Friedrich Ehrhart, 1782), named for Johann Friedrich Karl *Grimm* (1737–1821), a German botanist.] A large genus of true mosses, type of the family *Grimmiaceæ*. It consists of more or less compactly tufted plants, rooting at the base with lanceolate, mostly entire leaves, spherical or ellipsoidal capsules, and a peristome of 16 teeth (rarely absent). There have been described 241 species, distributed over all the earth, mainly intemperate, frigid, or alpine regions, growing chiefly on rocks: 104 are found in America.



Grimmia pulvinata.
a, plants, about two thirds natural size; *b*, leaf, magnified; *c*, sporangium, magnified; *d*, portion of peristome with ring, magnified.

Grimmiaceæ (grim-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Grimmia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of acrocarpous mosses of the order *Bryales*, typified by the genus *Grimmia*, and characterized chiefly by the fact that the teeth of the peristome are perforated or split up into several strands. It contains 7 genera, of which *Grimmia* and *Rhacomitrium* are the most important, widely distributed over the globe, but rare in the tropics. They are leafy, tufted mosses growing chiefly on rocks and stones, rarely on trees or on the ground.

Grimm's attack. See ★*attack*.

grimthorpe (grim′thôrp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimthorped*, ppr. *grimthorping*. To treat in the manner of Lord Grimthorpe, that is, to 'restore' (an old piece of architecture) with the effect of spoiling it, as Lord Grimthorpe is said to have done when he undertook to restore the west front of St. Albans Abbey in England.

> Why should any one who finds it stated that a book has been bowdlerized or grangerized, that a man has been boycotted, that a church has been *grimthorped*, or that a writer shows a Zolaizing tendency, be denied the explanation of these words because they have been formed from personal names?
> *J. Randall*, in N. and Q., March 18, 1893.

grind, *n.* 7. *Naut.*, a kink, half-turn, or twist in a rope.

Grindelia, *n.* 2. [*l.c.*] A plant of the genus *Grindelia*.—3. [*l.c.*] In *pharm.*, an official drug which consists of the leaves and flowering tops of *Grindelia robusta* and *G. squarrosa*. The name 'California gum-weed' has been used of the official grindelia in general, but only the former species is Californian, the latter being distributed only over the great interior region. *G. robusta* is somewhat preferred, and, though collected in large quantities in California, is said to be scarcer than *G. squarrosa*. The virtue of grindelia resides in the gum which exudes from the heads and upper leaves.

grinder, *n.*, 1. (*f*) A cylinder covered with emery for sharpening the wire teeth in card-clothing.—**Grinders' lung.** See ★*lung*.

grinder-head (grīn′dėr-hed), *n.* A bench grinding-machine which carries an arbor for two emery- or carborundum-wheels.

grinding, *n.*—**High grinding, low grinding.** Same as *high* and *low milling* (which see, under *milling*).

grinding-machine, *n.*—**Skin-grinding-machine,** a machine for reducing leather or *skins* to a uniform thickness: especially valuable for treating the skins used in covering the drawing-rolls of cotton-spinning machines.

grip[1], *n.* 10. In *track athletics*, a piece of cork, shaped to fit the hollow of the hand, which a runner grips when running.

grip-block (grip′blok), *n.* A pulley-block attached to the grip or hoisting-tongs on a log-handling machine.

gripe[1], *n.*—**Watery gripes,** cholera infantum.

Griphopithecus (grif″ō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [Gr. γρίφος, a riddle, + πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of anthropoid mammals known by isolated molars from the Miocene Tertiary of Austria.

grip-knot (grip′not), *n.* A clamp; a contrivance for holding an article while it is being turned in a lathe.

gripment (grip′ment), *n.* [*grip*[2] + *-ment*.] Seizing; holding; gripping.

> Generally speaking, the harder the surfaces in contact, the lower the coefficient of friction, and the higher the pressure under which *gripment* takes place.
> *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, July, 1903, p. 51.

grip-pedal (grip′ped″al), *n.* In a bicycle, a pedal fitted with a spring or other device for holding the foot to the pedal. Also called *grip-treadle*.

gripping-rolls (grip′ing-rolz), *n. pl.* Feeding-rolls; a pair of rotating rolls between which a board or other piece of material is gripped and drawn or pushed along into a planing or other machine.

grisaille, *n.* **2.** A fancy fabric with a cotton warp and a wool weft for women's wear.

gris de perle (grē-dę-pārl′). [F., 'pearl-gray.'] A peculiar shade of gray, sometimes seen in the glaze of Chinese porcelain; pearl-gray.

Grison liquid. See ★*liquid.*

grisonnite (grē′son-īt), *n.* [F., ‹ *grison* (*grisonn-*), gray, + *-ite*, E. *-ite*[2].] A name given to certain of the explosives of Favier. (See *Favier* ★*explosives.*) One of these consists of 95.5 parts ammonium nitrate with 4.5 parts trinitronaphthalene; another of 92 parts ammonium nitrate with 8 parts dinitronaphthalene.

grit[2], *n.*—**Altamaha grits,** a division of the older Miocene of Georgia.—**Berea grit,** Same as *Berea sandstone.*—**Calcareous grit,** a division of the Middle Oxford Oölites or Corallian.—**Cocktail grit.**—See *Esopus* ★*grit.*—**Denbighshire grits,** a division of the Upper Silurian in North Wales, equivalent in part to the Wenlock group.—**Esopus grit** [*Esopus,* a village in Ulster county, New York], a subdivision of the Lower Devonian in eastern New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It attains a thickness of 400 feet, is underlain by the Oriskany limestone, and is overlain by the Schoharie grit. It was originally termed the Caudagalli or Cocktail grit, from the presence of a supposed organism which has been termed *Fucoides cauda-galli.* Otherwise it is nearly barren of fossils.—**Foreland grits,** a division commonly regarded as the lowest of the typical marine Devonian series in Devonshire.—**Glengariff grits,** a subdivision of the Old Red Sandstone in the south of Ireland, passing down into Upper Silurian strata and in some regions overlain by the Kiltorcan beds.—**Gryphite grit,** a name given to some of the strata of the Inferior Oölite in Britain on account of the prevalence of the bivalve *Gryphæa.* The term *Gryphite limestone* is applied to some of the strata of the same age.—**Hangman grits,** the uppermost division of the Lower Devonian in North Devon, lying between the Lynton group beneath and the Ilfracombe slates above.—**Harlech grit,** a division of the Lower Cambrian rocks in Wales.—**Moor grit,** a local name of the uppermost member of the Inferior Oölite in Yorkshire.—**Pennant grit,** the middle member of the Upper Carboniferous coal measures of England, separating the upper and lower coal-bearing series, and consisting of a succession of plant-bearing grits and sandstones 1,500–2,000 feet thick.—**Rensselaer grit,** a deposit of grit, regarded as of the age of the Oneida conglomerate, which overlies the Lower Silurian rocks in Rensselaer county, New York.—**Shawangunk grit,** a heavy deposit of grit and conglomerate which constitutes the upper part of the Shawangunk Mountains in eastern New York. It has commonly been regarded as of the age of the Oneida conglomerate of central New York, though present evidence indicates that it is of somewhat later date.—**Yorkshire grits,** certain grits which occur in the Coralline Oölite of the Middle Jurassic system in Yorkshire, England: employed as abrasives.

Gritti's amputation. See ★*amputation.*

grivenink (grē′vi-ningk), *n.* [Russ. *grivininkŭ,* ‹ *grivna,* ten copecks.] A Russian coin; a ten-copeck piece.

grivna (grēv′nä), *n.* [Russ. *grivna.*] A Russian silver coin, equal to 10 copecks, and weighing 31.992 grains troy. Copper coins of this name were also struck.

grizzle[1], *n.* **4.** In *brickmaking,* a badly burned second-quality brick of a grayish color.

grizzle[2] (griz′l), *v. i.* [Also *grizzel, grizle, grisle;* origin obscure.] **1.** To laugh or grin; show the teeth like a dog; snarl.—**2.** To grumble; complain; whine; fret. [Prov. Eng. or Australian.]

grizzly, *n.* **3.** A machine used for breaking coal or other material to a moderately small size.

Next a set of *grizzlies* consisting of ¾-inch round iron bars is passed, when finally comes a double screen of heavy galvanized iron wire with a 1-inch mesh.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 17, 1904, p. 455.

grizzly-king (griz′li-king), *n.* In *angling,* an artificial fly having a green body, a dark-gray hackle, a scarlet tail, and mottled wings.

grizzly-queen (griz′li-kwēn), *n.* In *angling,* an artificial fly.

G. R. jug. See ★*jug*[1].

gro. An abbreviation of *gross.*

groat, *n.*—**Borage groat,** a Scottish silver coin of 1467, of the value of 12 pence.—**Spurred groat,** a Scottish silver coin of the value of 16 pence.—**Tournay groat,** an Anglo-Gallic silver coin of the time of Henry VIII.: so called from being struck at Tournay in France.

groining, *n.*—**Fan groining.** Same as *fan* ★*vaulting.*

Grolier binding. Same as *Grolier design.*

Grolieresque (grō″li-ėr-esk′), *a.* In the style of binding or ornament used by Grolier, which was a pleasing combination of curved lines about a geometrical framework.

gromatics (grō-mat′iks), *n.* [LL. *gromaticus, grumaticus,* of land-surveying (*gromatica,* the art of land-surveying), ‹ *groma, gruma,* a surveyor's measuring-rod, ‹ Gr. *γνώμων,* the index of a dial, a carpenter's square, etc.: see *gnomon.*] The art of land-surveying, as the laying out of camps.

He [Frontinus] also left records of his varied experience and studies. We possess excerpts from a work on *gromatics.* *W. S. Teuffel* (trans.), Hist. Roman Lit., II. 147.

gromet-set (grom′et-set), *n.* A hand-tool for making gromets.

grondwet (grond′vet), *n.* [D., ‹ *grond,* ground, + *wet,* law.] A fundamental law or constitution in lands settled by the Dutch or under Dutch influences.

Being the principal Dutch colony in the Malay Archipelago, Java was the first to benefit from the material change which resulted from the introduction of the *Grondwet* or Fundamental Law of 1848 in Holland.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 738.

Gronovius's dodder. See ★*dodder*[1].

groo-groo (grō′grō), *n.* Same as *gru-gru.*

groove, *n.*—**Dental groove,** a slight furrow along the edge of the jaw in mammals which marks the base of the ingrowing dental lamina.—**Genital groove,** in *embryol.,* a furrow or groove which in course of development becomes the rima pudendi or the urethra, according to the sex.—**Germinal groove,** in *embryol.,* a median longitudinal groove in the germ-band of insects which gives rise to the mesoderm throughout the greater portion of its length and, in the region of the mouth and anus, to the cell-masses that spread over the yolk to form the entoderm.—**Gothic groove,** in *mech.,* a groove having a Gothic arch section in a roll.—**Groove of Hatschek,** a peculiar sense-organ, supposed to have a gustatory function, which lies against the right side of the notochord in the wall of the buccal hood of the lancelet (*Branchiostoma* [*Amphioxus*] *lanceolatum*).—**Harrison's groove,** a sinking in of the chest-wall along the line of insertion of the diaphragm, noted occasionally in cases of extreme shortness of breath, especially in children.—**Lacrymal groove,** a depression in the bony wall of the orbit which lodges the lacrymal sac.—**Leakage groove,** a groove turned in an engine-piston to prevent steam from leaking past the piston. The steam forms eddies in such a groove instead of going right by it.—**Nasobuccal groove,** a groove which connects each nostril with the mouth, as in the sharks.—**Parapodial groove,** in certain gastropods, as the *Endodontidæ* and the *Zonitidæ,* a deep longitudinal furrow running along each side of the body a short distance above and parallel to the edge of the foot.—**Pedal groove.** Same as *parapodial* ★*groove.*—**Vertebral groove.** (*b*) The depression or gutter on either side of the spine.

groove-bit (gröv′bit), *n.* A boring instrument of which the shaft is grooved at one side so that the chips from the point may pass up the shaft and escape at the entrance to the hole.

groove-board (gröv′bōrd), *n.* In *organ-building,* that part of a wind-chest in which or on which are the grooves. Also called *channel-board.* See *groove,* 3 (*c*).

groover-head (grö′vėr-hed), *n.* A cutter made of one or of several pieces, used in a wood-planing or -sawing machine to make grooves in boards or lumber.

grooving, *n.* **2.** The forming of grooves in boilers at places where very rapid deterioration of the metal takes place, particularly at the laps of the riveted joints.

grooving-hook (grö′ving-hůk″), *n.* A hook-shaped tool for making a groove in wood.

grooving-machine (grö′ving-ma-shēn″), *n.* In sheet-metal work, a hand-power machine for forming a groove in the seam in tin and sheet-iron pipe. It consists of a bench-pedestal with a long horn for supporting the pipe or other hollow sheet-metal form, and a traveling roll which, by means of simple ratchet-gearing, can be made to travel over the joint or seam of the pipe as it rests on the horn. By the use of different rolls, grooves can be formed, seams pressed flat, and other work done in forming a joint in the pipe. The end of the horn can be released from its support to allow for the removal of the finished pipe.

grooving-plane (grö′ving-plān), *n.* **1.** A plane which has a narrow iron for cutting a groove.—**2.** A plane having an iron that reaches from side to side, so that the frame of the plane will not interfere when planing a groove; a rabbet-plane.

grooving-saw (grö′ving-sâ), *n.* A single circular saw used for the same purpose as the groover-head.

grooving-tool (grö′ving-töl), *n.* Any tool used for cutting grooves; a gouge; specifically, a round-pointed tool used by wood-engravers.

groper[2] (grō′pėr), *n.* Same as *grouper.*—**Blue groper,** a large sea-fish of New South Wales and Tasmania, *Achærodus gouldii,* of the family *Labridæ.* Often called *parrot-fish* in Australia and *bluehead* in Tasmania.

grorudite (grō′rö-dīt), *n.* [*Grorud,* near Christiania, Norway, + *-ite*[2].] *n.* In *petrog.,* a fine-grained green porphyry composed of alkali-feldspars rich in soda, with quartz and ægirite and occasionally hornblende and mica. *Brögger,* 1894.

grosbeak, *n.*—**Sociable grosbeak,** the sociable weaver-bird, *Philæterus socius,* many of which nest together, building a huge, dome-shaped structure of grass, resembling a haystack. See cut under *hive-nest.*

gross, I. *a.* **10.** Relatively large; specifically, visible to the naked eye; megascopic; not microscopic.

Operation was performed, and the kidney in its general contour and *gross* substance gave no satisfactory evidence of the cause of the trouble.
Med. Record, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 268.

The tumor presented the *gross* appearance of a sarcoma. . . . There was no *gross* disease, except in the prefrontal region. *Phil. Med. Jour.,* Jan. 31, 1903, p. 221.

Gross efficiency. See ★*efficiency of a source of light.*

II. *n.*—**Power in gross.** See *power*[1], 7 (*c*).

grossetto (grō-set′ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *grosso,* a coin, ‹ *grosso,* big, thick: see *gross.*] A Venetian money of account, one twelfth of the grosso.

gross-flute (grōs′flöt), *n.* [G. *grosse flöte.*] In *organ-building,* an 8-feet flute-stop of large scale and rich tone.

grossone (grō-sō′ne), *n.* [It., ‹ *grosso,* big, thick: see *gross.*] A silver coin of Venice and of other states of Italy, equal to 8 grossi.

grossulariaceous (gros″ū-lar-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the gooseberry family, *Grossulariaceæ.*

grossulin (gros′ū-lin), *n.* Same as *pectin.*

grote (grō′te), *n.* [LG.: see *groat.*] **1.** A current subsidiary coin of Bremen, one seventy-second of a reichsthaler, equal to one United States cent.—**2.** A Flemish coin, one twelfth of a shilling.

grothite (grōt′īt), *n.* [Named for Professor Paul *Groth,* a German mineralogist.] A light-brown variety of titanite containing a small amount of yttrium

grouch (grouch), *n.* [*grouch, v.*] A fit of sulkiness. [Colloq.]

grouch (grouch), *v. i.* [A variant of *grutch, grudge, v.*] To be sullen or morose.

grouchy (grou′chi), *a.* Sullen; morose; peevish; grouty. [Colloq.]

ground[1]. **I.** *n.*—**Blue ground.** See *blue.* The local name at the Kimberley diamond mines, South Africa, for the matrix of the gem. While embracing a number of rocks, it is in largest part a variety of peridotite, called *kimberlite.* Near the surface it has weathered yellow, the 'yellow ground' of the miners. Below this it is the typical blue. Even when hard in the depths of the mine, it softens on exposure and may be washed for the gems without crushing.—**Pitted ground,** in *ceram.* Same as ★*thimble-surface.*—**Tom Tiddler's ground.** Same as *king's* ★*land.*—**To take ground,** in *milit.,* to extend the front of a line.—**Yellow ground,** the uppermost portion, about 100 feet in thickness, of the diamond-bearing rock at the Kimberley mines, South Africa. Compare *blue* ★*ground.*

II. *a.*—**Ground note, stroke, tissue, tone.** See ★*note*[1], etc.

ground[1], *v. t.* **8.** To set (a color); to make (a color) fast. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 399.—**To ground the bat.** See ★*bat*[1].

groundberry, *n.* **2.** In Australia, either of two species of dwarf shrubs of the family *Epacridaceæ, Staphelia humifusa* and *S. pinifolia.* Both bear small fruits with a viscid, sweetish, edible pulp.

ground-bread (ground′bred), *n.* Same as *sow-bread.*

ground-bridge (ground′brij), *n.* That portion of a corduroy road which crosses a stream or other body of water: a system of rough paving for a ford through a stream having a bad bottom, or through a quagmire or quicksand, formed by laying small logs or poles parallel and close together across the roadway and loading them down with stones.

ground-bundle (ground′bun″dl), *n.* In *neurol.,* a bundle of nerve-fibers adjacent to the central gray matter in the ventral portion of the spinal cord; the fasciculus ventralis proprius, which is continuous with the fasciculus longitudinalis medialis in the medulla oblongata.

ground-burnut (ground′bėr″nut), *n.* The land-caltrop. See *caltrop,* 3, and *Tribulus.*

ground-cable (ground′kā″bl), *n.* *Naut.,* the anchor-cable; a section of mooring-cable which is intended to lie on the bottom.

ground-cedar (ground′sē″dăr), *n.* **1.** The Christmas green, *Lycopodium complanatum.*—**2.** The false heather, *Hudsonia tomentosa.* Also called *poverty-plant.*

ground-cover (ground′kuv″ėr), *n.* In *forestry,* all the small plants growing in a forest, except young trees: such as ferns, mosses, grasses, and weeds.

ground-cured (ground′kūrd), *p. a.* Cured upon the ground, that is, without cutting; cured in the turf: said of several Western grasses, as the Buffalo grass (*Bulbilis*), blue and black grama (*Bouteloua*), which furnish winter grazing.

Live stock subsisted largely on the *ground-cured* range grasses, etc. *U. S. Mo. Weather Rev.,* Jan., 1902, p. 6.

ground-cypress (ground′sī″pres), *n.* See ★*cypress*[1].

ground-detector (ground′dē-tek″tọr), *n.* In *elect.*, a device for indicating when the insulated conductors of an electric system become grounded. It consists of a wire running from the insulated lines to earth and having an incandescent lamp, or sometimes a voltmeter or galvanometer, in circuit. Current will flow in this wire only when the insulated system is connected with the earth at some other point. *Trans. Am. Inst. of Elect. Eng.*, Jan.–July, 1902, p. 598.

ground-drummer (ground′drum″ėr), *n.* Same as *croaker*, 4 (*b*).

ground-elder (ground′el″dėr), *n.* See ★*elder*[2].

ground-feeding (ground′fē″ding), *a.* Feeding on the bottom of the water, as certain fishes: an anglers' term.

ground-festoon (ground′fes-tön″), *n.* Same as ★*ground-cedar*, 1.

ground-fielding (ground′fēl″ding), *n.* In *cricket*, fielding or stopping the ball upon the ground, in contradistinction to catching it in the air.

ground-flea (ground′flē), *n.* Any one of many species of leaping thysanurous insects which inhabit rich earth.

ground-holly (ground′hol″i), *n.* See ★*holly*[1].

ground-hornet (ground′hôr″net), *n.* Any hornet that nests in the ground, as *Vespa germanica*.

ground-house (ground′hous), *n.* A house with a peaked roof the eaves of which come down to the ground.

Macgregor describes and figures small *ground-houses*, with the gable roof coming right down to the ground, at Neneba, on Mount Scratchley.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 422.

ground-itch (ground′ich), *n.* An inflammation of the skin of the feet which affects coolies who work in rice-fields in the East. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 221.

ground-joint (ground′joint), *n.* In *masonry*, the meeting of an upper and lower course of stone in a wall.

ground-laurel (ground′lâ″rel), *n.* The trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens*.

ground-lemon (ground′lem″ọn), *n.* The wild mandrake or May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*. Also called *wild lemon*.

ground-lily (ground′lil″i), *n.* The nodding wake-robin, *Trillium cernuum*.

groundman (ground′man), *n.* In *cricket*, a man whose duty it is to keep a cricket-ground in condition for play. Also *groundsman*.

ground-mine (ground′mīn), *n.* See ★*mine*[2].

ground-mite (ground′mīt), *n.* Any acarid of the family *Trombidiidæ*.

ground-moraine (ground′mọ̄-rān″), *n.* In *geol.*, a compact, unstratified deposit formed beneath glaciers; till; boulder-clay.

The first division of the former [moraines]—*ground-moraines*—take various forms, from nearly level plains to drumlins and regularly undulating country, with no level spaces, such as the Baltic lake plateau.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 299.

ground-moss (ground′môs), *n.* Same as ★*ground-cedar*, 2.

ground-needle (ground′nē″dl), *n.* Same as *musky* ★*alfilerilla*.

ground-parrot (ground′par″ọt), *n.* 1. The flightless owl-parrot or kakapo, *Stringops habroptilus*, of New Zealand.—2. A small farmer in Australia, otherwise known as a *cockatoo*. See ★*cockatoo*, 2. [Australia.]

ground-pea, *n.* 2. Same as *groundnut*, 3.

ground-pine, *n.* 3. The pineweed or orange-grass, *Sarothra gentianoides*.—4. The American germander, *Teucrium Canadense*.

ground-pink (ground′pingk), *n.* An annual herb of southern California, *Linanthus dianthiflorus*, from 1 to 6 inches high, which carpets meadows and slopes with its bloom in March. The funnel-shaped corollas are nearly an inch broad, pink in color, and fringed. The plant is grown in gardens for edgings and rockwork under a former name, *Fenzlia*. The genus *Linanthus* was long included in *Gilia*, whence this species is sometimes called *fringed gilia*.



Ground-pink (*Linanthus dianthiflorus*).

ground-plasm (ground′plazm), *n.* The more generally distributed and fundamental portion of the protoplasm, either in the nucleus or the cytoplasm.

ground-provisions (ground′prọ̄-vizh″ọnz), *n. pl.* In the West Indies, a collective name for all kinds of roots used as food.

They trust more to plantain-groves, corn and other vegetables than to what are called *ground-provisions*; such as yams, eddoes, potatoes, cassada and other esculent roots.

Bryan Edwards, A Hist. of the Brit. W. Indies, II. 162.

ground-raspberry (ground′raz″ber-i), *n.* The goldenseal, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

ground-rattler (ground′rat″lėr), *n.* A small rattlesnake, *Sistrurus miliarius*, found along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts south of Fort Macon, Ga., up the Mississippi Valley, and west to Oklahoma. It is of a dark ashen-color, marked along the back with rounded brown blotches, and is one of several rattlesnakes to which the name *Massasauga* is given.

groundsel-bush (ground′sel-bụsh), *n.* Same as *groundsel-tree*.

ground-shield (ground′shēld), *n.* In *elect.*, a conducting-plate, between the primary and secondary windings of a transformer, which is connected to earth and serves to prevent the high-tension currents of the primary coil from entering the secondary circuit. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1904, p. 681.

groundsman (groundz′man), *n.* Same as ★*groundman*.

ground-spearing (ground′spē″ring), *n.* A fish, *Trachinocephalus myops*, of the family *Synodontidæ*, common in the West Indies and Brazil.

ground-spider (ground′spī″dėr), *n.* Any ground-inhabiting spider, especially any member of the families *Lycosidæ* and *Attidæ*.

ground-substance (ground′sub″stans), *n.* 1. In *histol.*, the structureless substance which lies between cells or in which cells are embedded.—2. The fundamental or basic substance of a cell or tissue.

ground-thermometer (ground′thėr-mom″e-tėr), *n.* See ★*soil-thermometer*.

ground-timbers (ground′tim″bėrz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the timbers of the lower course in the making up of the frame of a wooden vessel.

ground-vine (ground′vīn), *n.* The twin-flower, *Linnæa borealis*.

ground-wasp (ground′wosp), *n.* Same as ★*ground-hornet*.

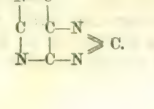
ground-weave (ground′wēv), *n.* The foundation weave in the structure of figured fabrics.

ground-worm (ground′wėrm), *n.* An earthworm.

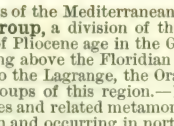
group[1], *n.*, 3. (*b*) In the recommendations of the International Geological Congress this term is applied, in geological classification, to stratigraphic divisions of the highest order comprising several terrains. Its equivalent term in the time scale is *era*.

5. (*b*) In *combinatorial analysis*, one of the classes into which the objects are distributed when the order of the objects in a particular class is material. (*c*) In *group-theory*, a set of definite operations containing the operation compounded of any two of the set, and also the inverse of every operation of the set.—6. In *crystal.*, a class of crystals characterized by the same degree of symmetry. Each crystalline system embraces several such groups or classes. See ★*symmetry*, where the names commonly employed in designating the more important of these groups are given.—7. In *ethnol.*, a number of people united together by common habits and usages. *Brinton*, Basis of Social Relations, p. 33.—**Albirupean group.** See ★*albirupean*.—**Alternating group.** (*b*) A group composed of all those substitutions which are equivalent to an even number of transpositions: as, for example, *abcd*, *acdb*, *adbc*, *cbda*, *dbac*, *bdca*, *dacb*, *bcad*, *cabd*, *badc*, *cdab*, *dcba*.—**Anor group** [*Anor*, a commune in France], a Lower Devonian formation in Belgium and northern France.—**Anticosti group,** a name given by the Canadian geologists to the Silurian strata which compose the island of Anticosti and range in age from Middle Silurian to the upper part of the marine Silurian represented in New York by the Niagaran formation. The rocks are soft calcareous shales and limestones, and abound in finely preserved invertebrate fossils.—**Applecross group,** a subordinate member of the Torridonian strata of northern Scotland.—**Aquia Creek group,** certain Eocene Tertiary deposits of the United States in the region traversed by the Potomac river. They are largely composed of greensand, some of them indurated, and abound in fossils.—**Arapahoe group,** a stratigraphic division of the Laramie group of formations developed in the vicinity of Denver, Colorado. The Arapahoe beds constitute, according to Cross and Eldridge, the lower division of the upper Laramie or Denver group and are mostly conglomerates. They attain a thickness of 800 feet.—**Arenig group,** the lowest division of the Lower Silurian rocks in Great Britain. These rocks consist of dark slates, shales, flags, and bands of sandstone which pass down conformably into the Tremadoc group of the Cambrian series. They are typically developed in Arenig Mountain, Wales, where they were originally described by Sedgwick, and composed part of his Cambrian system. The group is divided into two or three parts and a number of zones based on the predominance of certain species of graptolites.—**Ariyalur group,** in the Cretaceous series of India, the uppermost and most highly fossiliferous division.—**Arundel group,** one of the divisions of the so-called Potomac formation in the Atlantic coast States, regarded as appertaining to the Jurassic formation together with the Patuxent group. Its strata contain a considerable number of vertebrate remains having Jurassic affinities.—**Aubrey group** [*Aubrey City* on the Colorado river], a heavy series of beds exposed in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado and belonging to the Carboniferous system. It is divided into an upper limestone division, estimated by Gilbert to have a thickness of 835 feet, and a lower sandstone series, 1,455 feet thick: below this is the Red Wall limestone, 970 feet thick, which in part contains fossils of Lower Carboniferous age.—**Aultbea group,** a subdivision of the Torridonian strata of northern Scotland.—**Auxochromous group.** See ★*auxochromous*.—**Azoxy group.** See ★*azoxy*.—**Baggy group** [*Baggy Point*, a cape on the northwest coast of Devonshire], a group of sandstones and shales in North Devon constituting a division of the Upper Devonian, lying below the Pilton shales and grits and above the Pickwell-Down grit. These rocks contain a fauna of marine invertebrates unlike those at a corresponding horizon in South Devon, but widely represented in other countries.—**Bahian group,** a division of the rock series in Brazil, regarded as of Lower Cretaceous age.—**Bajocian group,** a division of the Jurassic system, recognized in Great Britain as equivalent to the Inferior Oölite, including the Northampton sands at the base and the Cheltenham beds of Yorkshire, and attaining in France and the Jura a thickness of 600 feet, in which the rocks are in considerable part coral-reef limestones, but contain an abundance of other fossils, especially ammonites.—**Bala group,** a name introduced by Sedgwick for a series of shales, grits, and sandstones occurring about Bala in Merionethshire and regarded as a part of the Cambrian system. Murchison subsequently interpreted these as equivalent to the sandstones of Caer Caradoc in Shropshire, and the formation is now generally known as the Caradoc or Bala group. In the Bala district there are more than 1,400 feet of strata separated by limestones. The formation abounds in fossils, and on the basis of some of these, especially the graptolites, has been divided into zones. In a general way the fauna shows relation with the later stages of the Lower Silurian of New York and presents even later affinities.—**Balatonian group** [*Balaton*, a lake in Hungary], a division of the pelagic Triassic rocks of the Mediterranean province as recognized by the Austrian geologists. It constitutes the lower division of the Anisian stage and is equivalent to the Lower Muschelkalk or Wellenkalk of the northern Alps and Germany.—**Bartonian group,** in the geology of France, Belgium, and southern Europe, deposits of Upper Eocene age regarded as equivalent in age to the Barton clay of the Hampshire basin in England.—**Bathonian group,** the name now generally adopted, in harmony with uniform terminology, for the Great or Bath Oölite group, which includes, in Great Britain, all the formations of Jurassic age which constitute the upper division of the Lower Oölites—namely, from the bottom, the Great or Bath Oölite, the Stonesfield slate, the Forest marble, the Bradford clay, and the Cornbrash. The term is also in use on the continent of Europe, especially in the geology of France and the Jura, where the succession of Jurassic deposits is similar.—**Bernician group,** a name given to the thick series of sandstones and conglomerates in Northumberland, England, which represent the Carboniferous deposits.—**Blanco group,** lacustrine beds of Pliocene age occurring at Blanco Cañon, Texas, and extending northward.—**Bosnian group,** a division of the Triassic rocks of the Mediterranean province regarded by the Austrian geologists as equivalent to the Upper Muschelkalk. It lies above the Balatonian and constitutes the uppermost member of the Lower Jurassic.—**Bridger group,** a subdivision of the Eocene formation, extending north of the Uintah Mountains in Wyoming. It is underlain by the Wahsatch beds and overlain by alluvium, and consists of lacustrine beds which are regarded by paleontologists as equivalent to the Parisian or Calcaire grossier. It has afforded large snakes, 20 feet long, tillodonts, *Quadrumana*, and creodonts, and is remarkable for the remains of *Dinocerata* (*Dinoceras ingens*).—**Burdiehouse group** [*Burdiehouse*, a hamlet in Midlothian], a division of the Carboniferous system of rocks as developed in central Scotland, consisting chiefly of sandstones and limestones, the former widely used for construction purposes.—**Burlington group,** a division of the Lower Carboniferous beds of the Mississippi valley, typically developed about Burlington, Iowa. It lies above the Choteau limestone and beneath the Warsaw shales and limestones. The formation abounds in fossils, especially crinoids.—**Calceola group.** See ★*calceola*.—**Caloosahatchee group,** a division of the Pliocene Tertiary rocks of Florida, constituting the lower part of the Floridian series.—**Caradoc group.** See *Bala* ★*group*.—**Carbonaceous group,** a division of the Carboniferous Limestone series in Northumberland, England, lying between the Fell sandstone beneath and the Redesdale limestone above, and having a thickness of from 800 to 2,500 feet.—**Catskill group,** a name introduced by the New York geologists for a division originally regarded as equivalent to the Old Red Sandstone formation of Great Britain, but subsequently construed as a distinct element in the succession of marine Devonian deposits, and more recently demonstrated to be a lacustrine or lagoon formation contemporaneous with marine deposits of late Devonian time—a conception implying their equivalence to the typical Old Red Sandstone and fortifying the original interpretation.—**Chari group,** a division of the Jurassic system corresponding to the Callovian and Oxfordian, and highly developed in the Cutch region of India.—**Chase group,** a division of the Permian formation in Kansas.—**Cherry Ridge group,** a division of the Catskill formation in eastern Pennsylvania.—**Chico group,** a subdivision of the Cretaceous formation of the Pacific border, extending from

Lower California northward beyond the Queen Charlotte Islands. It is regarded by Californian geologists as equivalent to the Upper Cretaceous and as forming an unbroken series with the Tertiary. It attains a thickness of nearly 4,000 feet. It is underlain near the coast by the Horsetown beds of the Shasta series, and farther east by Jura-Trias and Carboniferous deposits, and overlain in California and Oregon by the Tejon beds. Its fauna is characterized by the blending of Cretaceous with Tertiary types.—**Chidra group,** a division of the Permian system in the Salt Range of India.—**Colorado group,** a series of Cretaceous beds in the continental interior of America, lying above the Dakota and below the Fort Pierre group. It is divided into a lower (Fort Benton) division and an upper (Niobrara) division, which together attain a maximum thickness of about 3,000 feet.—**Croatan group,** an upper member of the Floridian series of marine Pliocene beds in the peninsula of Florida.—**Cuchara group,** a division of the Lower Eocene Tertiary in Colorado.—**Dagshai group** [*Dagshai* in India], a division of the Eocene Tertiary in the Simla district of India.—**Denver group,** the upper member of the so-called Laramie formation of the Denver basin in Colorado, regarded by some writers as of Lower Tertiary age, by others as belonging to the late Cretaceous.—**Derived group,** in *math.*, the self-conjugate subgroup generated by the combinants of the r infinitesimal generating operations of any given continuous group, if the number of them that are linearly independent is less than r.—**De Soto group,** an upper division of the Floridian series of Pliocene Tertiary age in the South Atlantic States.—**Diabeg group,** the lowest member of the Torridonian series of Precambrian rocks in the north of Scotland, consisting of sandstones, shales, and limestones.—**Diestian group** [*Diest,* a place in Belgium], a division of the Lower Pliocene Tertiary in Holland and Belgium, equivalent to the Lenham beds of Great Britain.—**Dominant group.** See *subdominant* ★*group.*—**Factor group.** See ★*factor.*—**Famennian group** [*Famenne* (*Famène,* Ritter), a district in the western part of Luxemburg, a province of Belgium], the uppermost division of the Devonian in Belgium and northern France, consisting of sandstones and shales, and divisible into the Condroz psammites above and the Famenne shales below. The beds carry many fossils closely allied to those of the Chemung beds of New York and Pennsylvania.—**Farrington group,** a division of the Upper Coal-measures in the Bristol coal-basin, England.—**Fort Pierre group,** a division of the Cretaceous system in the interior of the United States, lying below the Fox Hills group and above the Colorado formation. It consists largely of bituminous shales and clays carrying an abundance of molluscan fossils.—**Fox Hills group,** a division of the Cretaceous system in the interior region of the United States, lying below the Montana formation and above the Fort Pierre group. The rocks are chiefly sandstones with interbedded coal deposits.—**Gordon River group,** an upper division of the Lower Silurian system in Tasmania, consisting of limestones and conglomerates, and containing a considerable and varied fauna.—**Group method,** in *forestry,* a method of conservative lumbering in which groups of young trees which have sprung up in openings caused by logging, damage by insects, windfall, snow-break, or other agency, are taken as starting-points for the future forest, or if these are insufficient, small openings are purposely made. Reproduction by self-sown seed from the mature stand at the edges of these groups is secured by careful cuttings, which extend the groups until they join.—**Group mixture,** in *forestry,* a mixed forest in which trees of the same species occur in groups not large enough to be considered pure stands.—**Group of a function,** in *math.*, the group of substitutions on the variables, which leave the function unaltered.—**Group of substitutions.** See ★*substitution.*—**Group seed method,** in *forestry,* a method of conservative lumbering in which the forest is reproduced after a single cutting by leaving seed-trees of the kind desired in groups.—**Group selection, velocity.** See ★*selection,* ★*velocity.*—**Heisenstein group,** a subdivision of the Permian system in the Vosges Mountains, lying near the base of the series, underlain by the arkose and shale containing *Callipteris conferta,* and overlain by the tuffs and marls of Meisenbuckel.—**Helderberg group,** a term loosely applied, in New York geology, to formations of the Helderberg Mountains in eastern New York, embracing a lower (Lower Helderberg) and an upper (Upper Helderberg) division, the two being separated by the Oriskany sandstone. The term is no longer used in this sense, but is restricted to the lower division (Helderberg or Helderbergian), to which it was originally applied.—**Huerfano group,** a subdivision of the Tertiary system in southern Colorado. It is correlated with the beds of the Bridger basin of Middle Eocene age.—**Improperly discontinuous group,** in *math.*, a group such that its substitutions are generally finite but in certain special cases are infinitesimal.—**Integrable group,** in *math.* When G is a given continuous group, G_1 the derived group of G, G_2 that of G_1, and so on, if the series G, G_1, G_2, . . . terminates with the identical operation, G is an *integrable group.*—**Kaskaskia group,** a subdivision of the Subcarboniferous or Mississippian rocks in the Mississippi basin, forming the top of that series and underlain by the St. Louis group. It attains a thickness of 600 feet and contains beds of limestone full of fossil remains, as the Pentremital and Archimedes limestones.—**Keokuk group,** a subdivision of the Subcarboniferous or Mississippian series in the Mississippi basin. It follows the Burlington limestone and is overlain by the Warsaw shales and limestone, which are frequently united with it. It consists mostly of limestone, but also contains a well-known geode-bed, bearing geodes of large size with many minerals. Its fauna is noted for its coarse and large crinoids of massive construction and its hexactinellid sponges of the genera *Hydnoceras, Physospongia,* and *Phragmodictya.*—**Kinderhook group,** the lowest division of the Subcarboniferous or Mississippian group in the Mississippi basin. It is underlain by Devonian rocks and overlain by the Burlington limestone, and comprises various subdivisions, the most persistent of which are the lithographic limestone, the vermicular sandstone and shales, and the Choteau limestone. Its rocks are sandstones, shales, and limestones, and its fauna is marine.—**Kleinian group,** in *math.*, a group of linear substitutions, $x_1 = (\alpha x + \beta) \div (\gamma x + \delta)$, where $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ are imaginaries, and $\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 1$.—**Lacian group,** the lower division of Juvavian stage in the pelagic Triassic series of the Mediterranean basin and of India.—**Lafayette group,** a division of the Tertiary rocks, now regarded as of Pliocene age in the Gulf region of the United States, lying above the Floridian series and regarded as equivalent to the Lagrange, the Orange sand, and the Appomattox groups of this region.—**Lewisian group,** a group of gneisses and related metamorphic rocks belonging to the archæan and occurring in northern Scotland and the Hebrides: named by Murchison (1858) from the island of Lewis.—**Little River group,** a series of strata in Nova Scotia referred to the Middle Devonian.—**Lower Helderberg group,** a term introduced by the New York geologists and equivalent in present usage to the Helderberg group or Helderbergian. Its rocks are of earliest Devonian age. See *Helderberg* ★*group.*—**Lynton group,** the middle division of the Lower Devonian rocks of North Devon, consisting of grits and calcareous slates, lying between the Foreland grits beneath and the Hangman grits above.—**Marion group,** an upper division of the Permian rocks in Kansas.—**Marshall group,** the lowest division of the Lower Carboniferous or Mississippian series in Michigan.—**Menevian group,** a name proposed by Salter and Hicks for a series of Middle Cambrian sandstones, shales, slates, flags, and grits which are seen near St. Davids (Menevia) in Wales, where they attain a thickness of about 600 feet and lie conformable to both Upper and Lower Cambrian. They abound in marine fossils.—**Midway group,** the lowest member of the Eocene Tertiary in the States of Alabama and Georgia, and extending westward into Arkansas and Texas.—**Monodromy group** of a linear equation or system of linear equations, a set of transformations, not depending on arbitrary variable parameters, arising for one particular fundamental set of solutions of the linear equation or system of linear equations.—**Nashville group,** a series of shale beds in eastern Tennessee, lying above the horizon of the Trenton limestone and regarded as equivalent to the Lorraine shales of New York or the Richmond beds of Indiana.—**Navesink group,** a subdivision of the Cretaceous rocks in New Jersey equivalent to the Lower Greensand, lying above the Raritan clays and below the Upper Greensand.—**Niobrara group,** a division of the Cretaceous system in the interior region of the United States. It is regarded as the upper subdivision of the Colorado formation, which lies below the Montana and above the Dakota formation, the latter constituting the base of the Cretaceous series. It consists largely of chalk and chalky marls, and contains an abundance of organic remains, the most conspicuous of which are the vertebrates, which are represented by several species of mosasaurs, pterodactyls, plesiosaurs, turtles, and the toothed birds *Hesperornis* and *Ichthyornis.*—**Non-integrable group,** in *math.* When G is a given continuous group, G_1 the derived group of G, G_2 that of G_1, and so on, if the series G, G_1, G_2, . . . terminates with a perfect group, G is a *non-integrable group.*—**Oil-creek group,** the lowest division of the Subcarboniferous or Mississippian series in northwestern Pennsylvania. It is regarded as the equivalent of the Pocono group of eastern Pennsylvania.—**Olenellus group,** the lowest division of the Cambrian system, characterized by the presence and culmination of the trilobite genus *Olenellus.*—**Olenidian group,** the uppermost division of the Cambrian system, characterized by the presence and culmination of the trilobite genus *Olenus.*—**Osage group,** a division of the Subcarboniferous or Mississippian rocks in the interior basin of the United States, embracing the Burlington, Keokuk, and Warsaw limestones, and lying above the Kinderhook and below the St. Louis groups.—**Panchet group,** the uppermost member of the middle Gondwana beds in the Triassic of India, consisting of about 1,800 feet of sandstones and red clays containing an abundant flora of ferns, cycads, and conifers, and some vertebrates. Traces of the Panchet fauna and flora have also been found in North Russian (Dwina beds) and in the Beaufort beds of Cape Colony, Africa. The Panchet beds overlie the Damuda beds of Lower Triassic age and are overlain by sandstones of Jurassic age.—**Paradoxidian group,** the Middle Cambrian formations of shales, sandstones, and limestones, characterized by the presence of various species of the trilobitic genus *Paradoxides.* The group underlies the Upper Cambrian or Olenidian series, and overlies the Lower Cambrian, Georgian, or Olenellus group. It is well developed in New Brunswick, Canada, and Newfoundland, where it constitutes the middle or Acadian division of the St. John group. It includes the Braintree argillites of eastern Massachusetts, and is represented in Europe by the Menevian of Great Britain and the Paradoxides shales of Scandinavia, Russia, Bohemia, and Spain. The contained fauna consists of numerous trilobites, with some brachiopods, worm-tubes (hyolithids), rare gastropods, echinoderms, and spongespicules. Also called *Paradoxidian series.*—**Patapsco group,** the basal member of the Cretaceous series of Maryland, consisting of party-colored clays and sands lying unconformably upon the Arundel beds, and overlain by the Raritan groups. The beds have furnished a considerable flora comprising ferns, cycads, conifers, monocotyledons, and some primitive dicotyledons.—**Perfect group,** in *math.*, one which coincides with its derived group.—**Pogonip group,** a series of limestone and shale beds, of Silurian age, in the Eureka district of Nevada. It is about 3,000 feet thick and contains faunas of mixed Cambrian and Silurian expression in its lower portions, and of Lower Silurian expression in successively higher zones.—**Potomac group.** See *Potomac* ★*formation.*—**Predominant group.** See *subdominant* ★*group.*—**Puerco group,** the basal member of the terrestrial Eocene Tertiary, developed in the San Juan basin of northwestern New Mexico, lying upon the marine and brackish-water Laramie beds of the Upper Cretaceous and beneath the Torrejon formation. This formation has furnished a large number of multituberculate mammals (*Polymastodon, Neoplagiaulax, Tritisodon, Protochriacus*) and some condylarths and edentates.—**Purin group,** in *chem.*, a group consisting of an alloxan group, $C_4H_2O_4N_2$, joined to a urea radical, as shown in the diagram:



A group of this order enters into the structure of the purin bases and of uric acid. The group suggests the existence of a common mother-substance of the composition



which has been termed *purin.*—**Random group,** a division of the Precambrian rocks of Newfoundland, consisting of sandstones, shales, and conglomerates, and lying immediately below beds of Precambrian age believed to contain organic remains. See *Momable* ★*slates.*—**Raritan group,** the uppermost division of the Potomac series or Lower Cretaceous of the coastal belt in the eastern United States, equivalent in part to the ★Albirupean group (which see).—**Rationality group,** in *math.*, a linear homogeneous group of transformations every operation of which corresponds to a rational transformation of the solution of a resolvent equation.—**Red Wall group,** a name given by Powell to the Lower Carboniferous beds in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado.—**Regular group,** in *math.*, a transitive group of the order n, on n letters.—**St. Louis group,** a division of the Lower Carboniferous or Mississippian series in the interior basin of the United States. See *St. Louis limestone.*—**Shenango group,** the uppermost division of the Subcarboniferous or Mississippian series in northwestern Pennsylvania.—**Sub-dominant group,** in *entom.*, in Kirby's system, those groups of insects which either never enter the tropics or those tropical insects whose range does not exceed 50° in the Old World or 43° in the New: in contradistinction to his *predominant groups* and *dominant groups,* in the first of which he includes groups extending from the arctic region, where vegetation ceases, to the equator, and in the second those which reach to the tropics but fall short of the polar circles.—**Symmetric group,** in *math.*, a group containing all the $n!$ substitutions on n elements.—**Theory of groups,** in *math.*, a branch of mathematics which expounds the properties of mathematical groups of operations or substitutions or transformations.—**Tonto group,** a series of sandstones of Cambrian age exposed in the Colorado cañon of Arizona, lying unconformably between the highly tilted Algonkian beds below and the massive Red Wall limestone of Lower Carboniferous age above. The series has a lower division, 300 feet thick, of red sandstones, containing *Scolithus,* and an upper division, 475 feet thick, of greenish shales and sandstones with impure limestones, containing *Obolella, Lingulella,* and *Ptychoparia.*—**Torbay group,** a series of green, purple, and red slates aggregating about 3,000 feet in thickness, and forming, according to Walcott, the second formation above the Precambrian series of Newfoundland. The only fossil reported is a supposed species of the calcareous alga *Oldhamia.*—**Torrejon group,** the upper member of the basal Eocene terrestrial series, typically developed in the vicinity of Torrejon, in the San Juan basin of northwestern New Mexico. It is intermediate in age between the Puerco formation below and the Wahsatch above. It contains a large mammalian fauna with multituberculates, creodonts, condylarths, amblypods, and some edentates, rodents, and primates.—**Torridonian group,** the upper member of the Precambrian series of Great Britain, consisting of red sandstones, shales, and conglomerates, aggregating from 8,000 to 10,000 feet in thickness in northern Scotland, lying unconformably upon the older Lewisian gneiss and, likewise unconformably, below the basal Cambrian beds. The sandstones and conglomerates have the appearance of being terrestrial deposits, are largely metamorphosed, and have furnished a few traces of animal life in the form of trails or tracks on the surfaces of the beds.—**Uintah group,** the uppermost subdivision of the Eocene Tertiary in the Rocky Mountain region, developed to the south of the Uintah Mountains in Utah. It includes three fossiliferous horizons: the upper or Uintah beds proper, the lower or *Telmatotherium* beds, and at the base an equivalent of the upper part of the Bridger group of the Fort Bridger basin. Its thickness is about 800 feet, and its rocks are chiefly fresh-water deposits with a great abundance of terrestrial mammalian remains.—**Wahsatch group,** the lower division of the Lower Eocene Tertiary in the Wahsatch Mountains of Utah, lying below the Wind River group and above the Torrejon group. These strata have also been named the *Coryphodon beds.* They carry an extensive series of mammalian remains, among which are *Phenacodus,* the primitive type of the equine stock, several species of *Coryphodon, Hyracotherium,* etc.—**Wichita group,** the lower division of the Permian beds in Texas, carrying a flora of ferns and *Walchia,* and a fauna of cephalopods, fish, amphibia, and reptiles.—**Wind River group,** a division of the Lower Eocene, in the vicinity of the Wind River of Wyoming, lying above the Wahsatch group and below the Bridger beds: also called the *Bathyopsis beds.* This division abounds in mammalian remains—the primitive horses, *Phenacodus* and *Proterohippus,* together with *Coryphodon, Hyracotherium, Bathyopsis,* and others.—**Woodstock group,** the uppermost division of the Eocene Tertiary beds in the region of Maryland and Virginia, bordering the Potomac river, and regarded as representing in part the middle division of the Eocene of the Gulf States.

groupage (grö′pāj), *n.* [*group* + *-age.*] Grouping; arrangement in groups. *B. Taylor.*

group-breaker (gröp′brā″kėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a switch or circuit-breaker, in a power-station, so arranged as to break simultaneously a group of circuits.

grouper, *n.* 2. Any one of many different fishes in different countries. The name is applied to different species of serranoid fishes resembling or supposed to resemble the serranoid fishes properly so named.—**Black grouper.** (*a*) See *grouper.* (*b*) The black jewfish, *Garrupa nigrita.* (*c*) *Mycteroperca bonaci.*—**Mangrove grouper,** a large fish of the family *Serranidæ, Mycteroperca boulengeri.* [Gulf of California.]—**Poison grouper,** *Scorpæna plumieri,* a fish found from Florida to Brazil.—**Yellow grouper,** a name given in the Galapagos Islands to the large grouper *Mycteroperca olfax.*—**Yellow-finned grouper,** a large fish, *Mycteroperca venenosa,* of the family *Serranidæ.* [Florida.]

group-flashing (grōp′flash″ing), *n.* The flashing of a light with varying periods between the flashes, as in lighthouses. The flashes of a group, two or three in number, are separated by very short intervals and each group is divided from the next group by a much longer period of darkness.

group-marriage (grōp′mar″āj), *n.* A form of marriage in which a group of men are considered the husbands of a group of women. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. 153.

group-mind (grōp′mīnd), *n.* In *social psychol.*, the collective mind of a group, class, or society; the stock of beliefs, customs, attitudes; etc., common to the members of such a group.

Some have maintained that the promptings of the *group-mind* as felt by the individual belong in the unconscious or involuntary part of his nature, and partake of the character of mechanical necessity.

Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, p. 24.

group-type (grōp′tīp″), *n.* The common mental and moral type, and the prevailing manner of a social group. *E. A. Ross*, in Amer. Jour. Sociol., VIII. 762.

group-wife (grōp′wīf), *n.* A woman who is one of a group considered to be the wives of a group of men. See ★*group-marriage*.

Dr. Howitt says, "the germ of individual marriage may be seen in the Dieri practice; for as I shall show later on, a woman becomes a Tippa-malku wife before she becomes a Pirrauru or *group-wife*."

Nature, Jan. 5, 1905, p. 226.

group-will (grōp′wil), *n.* An agreement or concert of individual wills; the common purpose and determination of a social group. *E. A. Ross*, in Amer. Jour. Sociol., VIII. 762.

group-wise (grōp′wīz), *a.* Directed upon the group rather than the individual; pertaining to the interest of the group. *E. A. Ross*, Social Control, p. 28.

grous, *n.* Same as *grouse*.

grouseberry (grous′ber″i), *n.* The American wintergreen or checkerberry, *Gaultheria procumbens*. See *wintergreen*, 2.

grouse-locust (grous′lō″kust), *n.* A locust or grasshopper of the subfamily *Tettiginæ*. *J. B. Smith*, Econ. Entom., p. 92.

grove-snail (grōv′snāl), *n.* A snail, *Helix nemoralis*.

grow, *v. i.* 6. Of a crystal, to develop or enlarge by the addition of molecules arranged in accordance with the laws of molecular attraction.—**Growing pottery,** earthenware or crockery which exhibits the phenomenon of a crystalline growth on its surface, caused by the chemical action of some of its constituents.

growing-pains (grō-ing-pānz″), *n. pl.* Various indefinite pains about the joints, especially of the lower extremities, in children and adolescents.

growing-point (grō′ing-point), *n.* In *bot.*, the cone of growth at the tip of the stem, at which the apical cell is located and which is the seat of vegetative activity.

growth, *n.*—**Apical growth.** See ★*apical*.—**Basal growth.** See ★*basal*.—**Cone of growth.** See ★*cone*.—**Determinate growth,** growth which ends with a bud at the conclusion of the season.—**Line of growth,** in mollusks, especially bivalves, one of the concentric lines that mark the external surfaces of the shell and run parallel to the free margin. Each line represents a period of rest in the process of the formation of the shell.—**Old field growth.** See *volunteer* ★*growth*.—**Second growth,** forest growth which comes up naturally after cutting, fire, or other disturbing cause.—**Volume growth.** See ★*increment*, 6.—**Volunteer growth,** in *forestry*, young trees which have sprung up in the open, as white pine in old fields, or cherry or aspen in burned tracts.

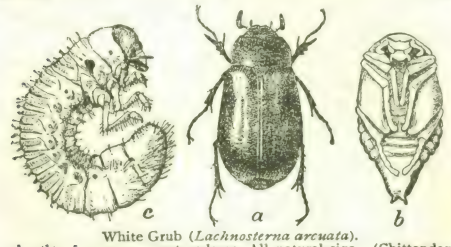
growth-line (grōth′līn), *n.* Any line which marks a stage of growth in an organism: as, the *growth-lines* of a plant or of a shell.

growth-ring (grōth′ring), *n.* A line of growth. See ★*growth*.

growthy (grō′thi), *a.* [*growth* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat overgrown; of rather more than the usual size. [Colloq.]

She was easily third and Mr. Clough's *growthy* imported Merlin heifer Dorcas had to stand scaling down to fourth. *Rep. Kan. State Board Agr.*, 1901–02, p. 194.

grub, *n.* 4. In *cricket*, a ball bowled along the ground. Also called, in the slang of cricket, *sneaker* and *daisy-cutter*.—**Jug-handle grub,** the chrysalis of any one of several large sphingid moths, as the tobacco-sphinx, or the tomato-sphinx. [Local., U. S.]—**White grub,** the larva of any scarabæid beetle; especially of the *Melolonthini*, and the genus *Lachnosterna*. The white grubs of *Lachnosterna* and *Cyclocephala* or May-beetles do great damage to grass-land and to strawberry, potato, and other crops planted in old sod. Other well-known forms belong to the genera *Allorhina* or June-beetles, *Ligyrus*, and *Cotalpa*.



White Grub (*Lachnosterna arcuata*).
a, beetle; *b*, pupa; *c*, mature larva. All natural size. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

Grubbia (grub′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bergius, 1767), named in honor of Michael *Grubb*, director of the Swedish East India Company and a patron of science.] A genus of plants, constituting the family *Grubbiaceæ*. They are heather-like shrubs, with opposite, entire, linear or lanceolate, coriaceous leaves having revolute margins, and small flowers in clusters of three, the clusters borne singly in the axils of the leaves or congested in axillary cones. There are three species, all South African.

Grubbiaceæ (grub-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1838), ⟨ *Grubbia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the order *Santalales*, containing the single genus ★*Grubbia* (which see).

grub-fungus (grub′fung″gus), *n.* A fungus which attacks the grubs of buried insects and replaces the body of the larva with mycelium. The fruiting bodies of the fungus often develop from the head, giving a peculiar horned effect. The common American species is *Cordyceps Ravenelii*. *C. Sinensis* is used medicinally in China. See *Cordyceps*, with cut.

grub-prairie (grub′prā″ri), *n.* Land full of roots requiring to be grubbed out. See the extract. [Upper Mississippi region.]

In *grub-prairies* in the Northwestern states, the soil is full of the roots of trees and bushes, often of the jack-oak, hazel, etc., that have been killed back to the roots by annual fires.

F. B. Hough, Elements of Forestry, p. 52.

grub-screw (grub′skrō), *n.* A set-screw having no head but simply a slot for receiving the screw-driver by means of which it is turned. *Jour. Brit. Inst. of Elect. Engin.*, 1902–03, p. 384.

grubstake (grub′stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grubstaked*, ppr. *grubstaking*. [*grub-stake, n.*] To fit out or supply with appliances, etc., for some operation or undertaking, on condition of sharing in the profits. See *grub-stake, n. Electrochem. Industry*, March, 1904, p. 103.

gruenerite, *n.* See ★*grünerite*.

gruff[1], *n.* 2. Crude or impure saltpeter, as imported from India.

Gru-gru worm. Same as *gru-gru*, 1.

grünauite (grü′nou-īt), *n.* [G. *Grünau* + *-ite*[2].] A complex metallic mineral containing sulphur, bismuth, nickel, etc.: perhaps only a mixture of the nickel sulphid polydymite with bismuthinite and other species: from Grünau, Germany.

grundy-swallow (grun′di-swol″ō), *n.* [A popular perversion of the original (AS. *grundeswelge*, properly *gundeswelge*) of *groundsel*[1], q. v.] The golden ragwort, *Senecio aureus*.

grünerite (grü′ner-īt), *n.* [Named after E. L. *Grüner*, who analyzed it.] An iron amphibole ($FeSiO_3$) occurring in brown fibrous forms.

grüneritization (grü″ner-ī-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [*grünerite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *petrog.*, the alteration of the minerals in a rock to grünerite or iron metasilicate in the form of amphibole.

grünlingite (grün′ling-īt), *n.* [Named after Herr *Grünling*, a German mineralogist.] A compound of bismuth, tellurium, and sulphur, perhaps Bi_4TeS_3. It resembles tetradymite.

grunt, *n.* 3. Among the various fishes of the genus *Hæmulon* and family *Hæmulidæ*, so named, are the following: Black grunt, *Hæmulon bonariense*; boar-grunt, *H. sciurus*; French grunt, *H. flavolineatum*; gray grunt, *H. macrostomum*; grunt blackfish, *H. bonariense* (see ★*blackfish*); Margaret grunt, *H. album*; open-mouthed grunt (same as *French* ★*grunt*); red-mouthed grunt, *Bathystoma rimator*; striped grunt, *Hæmulon macrostomum*; white grunt, *Bathystoma striatus* (see also *capeuna*); yellow grunt (same as *boar-*★*grunt*).

grunter, *n.*, 1. (c) A horse which has the habit of emitting a sound during expiration, when suddenly moved or startled.

Grusian (grö′zi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [Russ. *Gruziya*, Georgia, + *-an*.] Same as *Georgian*[2].

gryllid (gril′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Gryllidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ*.

gryochrome (grī′ō-krōm), *n.* [Said to be formed (by Nissl) from Gr. *γρῦ*, taken in the sense of 'the dirt under the nail,' + *χρῶμα*, color.] In *neurol.*, a nerve-cell in which the chromatic substance exists in the form of minute basophil granules which give the stained protoplasm a dusty appearance.

There is also a considerable number of cells in which the basophile substance is present as fine granules giving a blue dusty appearance to the cell body. These cells Nissl describes as "*gryochromes*."

F. R. Bailey, in Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, p. 579.

gryphosis (gri-fō′sis), *n.* An incorrect form of *gryposis*.

Grypocera (gri-pos′ẹ-rä), *n.* See ★*Netrocera*, 2.

Grypoceras (grip-os′ẹ-ras), *n.* [Gr. *γρυπός*, curved, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites from the Triassic rocks.

Grypotherium (grip-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *γρυπός*, curved, + *θηρίον*, beast, in allusion to the claws.] A genus of extinct ground-sloths, related to and closely resembling *Mylodon* and *Megatherium*. Some members of the genus were contemporary with early man in southern South America, and one species, *G. listai*, remains of which were found in a cave in Patagonia, is supposed to have been kept in a state of domestication.

G. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Grand Scribe*; (*b*) of *Grand Secretary*; (*c*) of *Grand Sentinel*; (*d*) of *Grand Sentry*.

Gshelian (gshel′i-ạn), *n.* [Russ. *Gshel('sk)* a district in Russia, + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, one of the divisions of the Carboniferous system on the continent of Europe which constitutes the marine type of the uppermost part of the system. The term 'Stephanian' is applied to the lagoon type of the same period. The Gshelian is better known as the *Uralian* from the high development of the formation in the Ural Mountains.

G-string, *n.* 2. A narrow strip of cloth worn as a breech-clout. *J. Mooney*, Child life: in Cyc. of Indian Tribes.

G. T. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Good Templar*; (*b*) of *Grand Tiler*.

Gt. Br., Gt. Brit. Abbreviations of *Great Britain*.

gu. An abbreviation (*a*) of *guinea*; (*b*) of *gule*.

guaba (gwä′bä), *n.* [Porto Rican.] Same as ★*guava*, 2.

guacamaia (gwä-kä-mī′ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Central American and W. Ind. *guacamaya*, a parrot.] A large parrot-fish, *Scarus Callyodon guacamaia*. It is characterized by deep-blue teeth and is found in the West Indies.

guacamphol (gwä-kam′fōl), *n.* [*gua(iacol)* + *camph(or)* + *-ol*.] An ester of guaiacol and camphoric acid. It is suggested as a remedy for the night-sweats of phthisis; also as an intestinal antiseptic.

guacima (gwä′sē-mä), *n.* [Haytian name.] In Porto Rico, *Guazuma guazuma*, a handsome tree of the order *Sterculiaceæ*, which has elm-like leaves and axillary clusters of small yellowish-white flowers. The fruit is an oval hard nut having blunt projecting tubercles all over its surface. On the Pacific coast of Mexico the nuts are made into a drink called *orchata de gudcima*, to which sugar and lemon are usually added. They contain mucilage and are sometimes administered as a remedy for gonorrhea. The inner bark is also used medicinally. It is mucilaginous and is adapted for poultices. It is quite tough and has been used for cordage. The tree is admirably adapted for avenues. It may be repeatedly trimmed and soon sends forth a luxuriant growth of small branches which form a dense head. The young branches and fruit are much relished by cattle. The wood, sometimes called *bastard cedar*, is used for tubs, furniture, and interior woodwork.



Guacima (*Guazuma Guazuma*). One fourth natural size.

guacin (gwä′sin), *n.* [*guaco* + *-in*[2].] An amorphous bitter principle obtained from the leaves of guaco.

guaco, *n.* 3. Same as ★*huaco*.

guacocoa (gwä-kō-kō′ä), *n.* [Cuban.] A tree of the family *Daphnaceæ*, *Daphnopsis Guacacoa*, which yields a very strong, white bast-fiber.

guadalcazarite (gwä-däl-kaz′a-rīt), *n.* [*Guadalcazar*, in Mexico, + *-ite*[2].] Sulphid of mercury (metacinnabarite) containing a small amount of zinc.

guadil (gwä-dēl′), *n.* [Guanche name in the Canary Islands.] One of the shrubs which produce rhodium-wood, *Convolvulus floridus*. It is an ornamental shrub, from 4 to 6 feet high, the branches and linear leaves of which are covered with a white powder. The flowers are pure white, so that when the plant is in bloom it has the appearance of being covered with snowflakes.

guaethol (gwä-eth'ōl), *n.* [*gua(iacum)* + *eth(er)* + *-ol.*] Same as ★*ajacol.*

guaguanche (gwä-gwän'che), *n.* [Cuban.] A small barracuda, *Sphyræna guachancho*, found in the waters of Cuba.

guaiacal (gwī'a-kal), *n.* [*guaiac(um)* + *-al*[3].] A little used name for crotonaldehyde, $CH_3CH:CHCHO$, which is also called *2-butenal.*

guaiacene (gwī'a-sēn), *n.* [*guaiac(um)* + *-ene.*] Same as ★*guaiol*, the incorrect name for ★*tiglic aldehyde.*

guaiacetin (gwī-as'e-tin), *n.* [*guai(acum)* + *acet(ic)* + *-in*[2].] Pyrocatechin-monoacetic acid: used in medicine in about the same way as guaiacol.

guaiacol (gwī'a-kōl), *n.* Same as *guiacol.*

guaiacolate (gwī'a-kō-lāt), *n.* [*guaiacol* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of guaiacol.

guaiaconic (gwī-a-kon'ik), *a.* [*guaiacum* + *-one* + *-ic.*] Derived from guaiacum resin.—**Guaiaconic acid**, a resinous, levorotatory compound, $C_{38}H_{40}O_{10}$, which is obtained from guaiacum resin. It melts at 100° C., constitutes 70 per cent. of the crude guaiacum resin, and turns blue in the presence of oxidizing agents. Also called *a-resin.*

guaiacyl (gwī'a-sil), *n.* [*guaiac-um* + *-yl.*] A whitish amorphous compound, $(C_6H_3.O.CH_3)_2(O_2Ca)(HSO_3)_2$, the calcium salt of guaiacol sulphonic acid: used as a local anesthetic.

guaiakinol (gwī'a-kin-ōl), *n.* [*guaia(cum)* + *kina* + *-ol.*] A guaiacolate of quinine.

guaiamar (gwī'a-mär), *n.* [*guai(acol)* + L. *amarus*, bitter.] The glycerol ester of guaicol: used in medicine in about the same way as guaiacol.

guaiaperol (gwī-ap'e-rōl), *n.* [*guaia(col)* + *(pi)per(idine)* + *-ol.*] A crystalline compound, $C_5H_{11}N.(C_7H_8O_2)_2$, obtained by the action of piperidine upon guaiacol: used in tuberculosis.

guaiaquin (gwī'a-kwin), *n.* [*guaia(col)* + *quin(ine).*] A yellowish solid of bitter taste consisting of quinine-guaiacol sulphonate, $C_6H_3O_2.CH_3.HSO_3.C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$: an odorless substitute for guaiacol.

guaiaquinol (gwī'a-kin-ōl), *n.* [*guaia(cum)* + *quina* + *-ol.*] Quinine bromguaiacolate. It is used in medicine.

guaiasanol (gwī'a-sa-nōl), *n.* [*guaia(cum)* + L. (†) *sanus*, sound, + *-ol.*] Diethyl-glycocoll-guaiacol hydrochlorid. It is soluble in water, and is used in the same way as guaiacol.

Guaiasanol . . was introduced by E. Einhorn and Hütz as a soluble form of guaiacol. It crystallizes in white prisms, having a faint odor and a saline, bitter taste.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 425.

guaiene (gwī'ēn), *n.* [*guai(acum)* + *-ene.*] A pale blue fluorescent hydrocarbon, $C_{12}H_{12}$, prepared by the distillation of guaiacum resin with zinc dust. It sublimes and forms brilliant plates, which melt at 97–98° C.

guaiol (gwī'ōl), *n.* [*guai(acum)* + *-ol.*] 1. Same as ★*tiglic aldehyde.*—2. Same as ★*champacol.*

guajica (gwä-hē'kä), *n.* [Cuban.] *Pœcilia vittata*, one of the killifishes inhabiting streams in Cuba.

guajilote[1] (gwä-hē-lō'tā), *n.* A variant of ★*cuajilote.*

guajilote[2] (guä-hē-lō'tā), *n.* A corruption of *cuajiote.*

guako (gwä'kō), *n.* [From one of the pueblo languages of New Mexico, prob. Tehua.] A vegetable dye used by the Pueblo Indians to paint their pottery black. It is probably obtained from the root and stalks of a species of *Artemisia.*

guama (gwä-mä'), *n.* [Porto Rican and Venezuelan.] A tree of the mimosa family, *Inga laurina*, extensively used in the West Indies and in Venezuela and Colombia as a coffee shade-tree. It bears broad, bean-like pods, with an edible, sweet, fluffy pulp.

guamacho (gwä-mä'chō), *n.* [Native name in Venezuela.] A tree, *Pereskia Guamacho* of the cactus family, 12 to 15 feet high, which bears yellow flowers and branches covered with long, straight spines. When planted in rows it forms impenetrable hedges. It yields quantities of a pale brown gum, which dissolves completely in water. [Venezuela.]

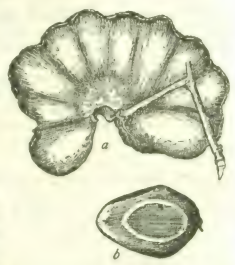
guamo (gwä-mō'), *n.* [Venezuelan.] Same as ★*guama.*

guamuchil (gwä-mö-chēl'), *n.* [Mexican *guamuchil, huamuchil, guamachil*, < Aztec *quamochitl.*] A tree, *Pithecolobium dulce*, which bears abruptly pinnate leaves and pods which contain a sweet edible aril surrounding the seeds. [Mexican.] See ★*kamachiles.*

guana[2], *n.* [Cuban.] 2. The name in Cuba for the lace-like inner bark of the blue or mountain mahoe, *Pariti elatum*, a malvaceous tree 50 to 60 feet high. The fiber is obtainable in broad bands up to 12 or 15 inches wide. Formerly it was much used for tying up bundles of cigars; its place for this purpose, however, has been taken by specially woven silk bands. It is extensively used in the United States and Europe for making women's hats and millinery trimmings. Commercially known as *Cuba bast.*

guanacaste (gwä-nä-käs'tā), *n.* [Costa Rican.] Same as ★*guanacaztli.*

guanacaztli (gwä-nä-käs'tlē), *n.* [Mex. *guanacaztli*, < Nahuatl *quauhnacaztli*, 'ear-tree,' < *quauitl*, tree, + *nacaztli*, ear.] The ear-drop tree or ear-pad tree, *Enterolobium cyclocarpum*, a large, handsome tree of the mimosa family. It has wide-spreading symmetrical branches, twice-pinnate leaves, globular heads of flowers, and peculiar pods shaped like a human ear, the inner suture of the legume being very much contracted and the outer forming the periphery of a circle, so that the rounded top of the pod meets the rounded base. The pods contain a sweetish pulp surrounding the hard seeds and are eaten by cattle, by means of which the undigested seeds are dispersed without losing their vitality. At Colima, Mexico, the natives use the seeds in times of scarcity as a substitute for maize. The wood is used for troughs, canoes, and in house-building, and the pods and bark are rich in tannin and are used as a substitute for soap in washing. Also called *conacaste* and *guanacaste.*



Guanacaztli (*Enterolobium cyclocarpum*).
a, fruit, one fourth natural size; *b*, seed, three fourths natural size.

guanase (gwä'nās), *n.* [*guan(ine)* + *-ase.*] An autolytic ferment which causes the transformation of guanine to xanthin.

guanazole (gwä'na-zōl), *n.* [*guan(ine)* + *az(ote)* + *-ol.*] A colorless compound, $NH—C(NH)$ / $NH<$ | , $C(NH)NH$ which crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, and melts at 206° C. It is a feeble base, gives a deep red color with ferric chlorid, and is also called 3, 5-*diamino*-1, 2, 4-*triazin.*

guandee (gwän-dē'), *n.* Same as ★*gandul.*

guanidin (gwä'ni-din), *n.* [*guan(ine)* + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A strong crystallizable base, CH_5N_3, which results on oxidation from guanine. In combination with ornithin, as arginin, it represents one of the most constant decomposition-products of the albuminous molecule.

guanimin (gwä'ni-min), *n.* [*guan(ine)* + *imine.*] A basic substance which is formed by the action of heat upon a guanidin salt of a fatty acid.

guano, *n.*—**Phospho-Peruvian guano**, a trade-name for a mixture of superphosphate of lime and Peruvian guano: used as a fertilizer.

guanobiliary (gwä"nō-bil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [*guano* + *biliary.*] Noting a biliary acid, which probably belongs to the glycocholic-acid group, found in Peruvian guano.

guano-horn (gwä'nō-hôrn), *n.* A tin tube about 3 feet long and 2 inches in diameter, used in applying guano and similar fertilizers to plowed land. *U. S. Dept. Ag.*, Bulletin 33, 1896, p. 194.

guanoline (gwä'nō-lin), *n.* [*guano* + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound, $HN:C(NH_2)NHCOOC_2H_5$, formed from guanidin and ethyl-chlorcarbonate. It crystallizes with $\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ in trimetric laminæ, melting at 100° C. Also called *guanolene* and *ethyl guanadinecarboxylate.*

guanylic (gwä-nil'ik), *a.* [*guan(ine)* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Noting a nucleinic acid, $C_{44}H_{66}N_{20}P_4O_{34}$, obtained from the pancreas.

guao (gwä'ō), *n.* [Cuban Sp., of native origin.] A West Indian tree of the cashew family, *Comocladia dentata.* Its edible fruit is known as *maiden-plum* (which see). In Mexico the name is applied to several plants with acrid juice which causes eruptions of the skin, especially to the poison-oak (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) and *Comocladia Engleriana*, which are also called *tetlatia.*

guaparanga (gwä-pä-räng'gä), *n.* [Braz.] See *Marlieria.*

guapena (gwä-pā'nä), *n.* [W. Ind.?] Same as *ribbon-fish.*

guaperva (gwä-per'vä), *n.* [Pg. (Lacerda).] A trigger-fish of the genus *Balistes.*

guapinol (gwä-pē-nōl'), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Nahuatl *quauitl*, tree, + *pinolli*, a kind of flour.

There is a dry mealy pulp surrounding the seeds.] The courbaril, *Hymenæa Courbaril.* See *Hymenæa.*

guar (gwär), *n.* Same as *gouaree.*

guara[3] (gwä'rä), *n.* [Cuban Sp., from a native name.] In tropical America, several species of *Cupania*, trees of the family *Sapindaceæ*, having pinnate leaves and racemes or panicles of small flowers. In Porto Rico *C. Americana* furnishes a wood which, though soft, is susceptible of a high polish. Its fruit is a three-celled capsule which opens on ripening and displays its black seeds with yellow aril about their base. Guara blanca, or guara de costa, is *C. glabra*, a species common in the West Indies, and guara colorado, or guara macho, is *C. macrophylla*, a Cuban species. In Jamaica the timber of these trees is called *loblolly-wood.*

guarabu, *n.* 2. A large tree of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, *Peltogyne confertiflora*, which yields a useful wood and from the bark of which a fine red dye is obtained.

guaracha (gwä-rä'chä), *n.* [Mex. Sp., also *guarache, huaracho, huarache.*] 1. A kind of sandal used by the Mexicans and the Indians of Mexico.—2. A graceful Spanish dance, or the music for it.

guaraguao (gwä-rä-gwä'ō), *n.* [Porto Rican.] In Porto Rico, a name of several trees of the genera *Trichilia* and *Samyda*, of the mahogany family. The most important is *S. Guidonia*, the hard, red wood of which resembles mahogany but is cross-grained and has larger pores. It is used in construction and for furniture. The tree has abruptly pinnate leaves and axillary clusters of white flowers followed by reddish-brown, capsular fruit. *T. spondioides*, known as *white bitter-wood* in Jamaica, furnishes timber for construction, and for making carts, boats, and farm implements. See *Trichilia* and *Samyda.*

guard, *n.*, 3. (*g*) In *foot-ball*, *basket-ball*, and similar games, a player occupying a certain position. In foot-ball there are two guards, who play on either side of the center rush: in basket-ball the guard prevents the opposing forward from throwing goals.—**Guards** or **guardians of the pole**, the two stars β (Kochab) and γ in the constellation of Ursa minor.—**Main guard.** (*a*) *Milit.*: (1) See *guard.* (2) The guard from which all the other guards are detached. (3) A guard chosen from the troops of a garrison under which all drunkards, etc., are placed. (4) See *main*[2]. (*b*) In *fort.*, the keep of a castle; the lodging of the main guard.—**To give guard**, in *cricket*, of the umpire, to inform the batsman, when he holds his bat upright before the wickets, which of the three stumps the bat is covering.—**To run the guard.** See ★*run*[1].—**To take guard**, in *cricket*, of the batsman, to ask the umpire, as the bat is held upright before the wickets, which of the three stumps it is defending.

guarda-costa (gär"dä-kōs'tä), *n.* *Naut.*, a Spanish gunboat mostly employed against smugglers; a coast-guard vessel.

guard-bolt (gärd'bōlt), *n.* In a mowing-machine, the screw-bolt used to fasten the finger-guards in place. See *mowing-machine.*

guard-book, *n.* 2. *Naval*, a book in which are entered the orders and official information received by the boarding-officer of the guard-ship of a fleet or squadron.

guard-detail (gärd'dē-tāl'), *n.* The squad detailed from a company for guard-duty.

Guardians of the pole. See ★*guard.*

guard-iron (gärd'ī"èrn), *n.* 1. *pl.* See *guard-irons.*—2. An iron strap placed along the outside edge of the wheel-guard of a paddle-steamer.—3. A guard or fender attached to the front end of an English locomotive.

guard-lamp (gärd'lamp), *n.* In *telephony*, an incandescent lamp in a central station so connected as to serve as a signal or indicator to prevent mistakes on the part of an operator. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Dec. 12, 1903, p. 966.

guard-leaf (gärd'lēf), *n.* A leaf that grows between the clusters of a blossom of a double hollyhock. *Stand. Dict.*

guard-lock (gärd'lok), *n.* 1. A lock placed at the junction of an artificial canal with the sea or other natural body of water whose level is subject to an extent of fluctuation undesirable for the canal. When boats are required to enter or leave the canal while a difference of level prevails between the water in the canal and outside, a pair of locks is necessary; otherwise a single lock is sufficient.—2. Any lock used to guard a keyhole or to guard another lock, as in the locks of the boxes of a safe-deposit vault, where the key to the guard-lock may be held by the attendant of the vault and the key of the box by the renter, both keys being used to open the box. See *duplex* ★*lock.*

guardo (gär'dō), *n.* A receiving-ship or -vessel on which enlisted men are temporarily quartered until drafted to sea-going vessels. [Naval sailors' slang.]

guardo-move (gär'dō-möv), *n.* *Naut.*, a trick played upon a landsman on a receiving-ship.

guard-pile (gärd′pīl), *n.* A pile driven in a waterway near and in front of a dock, pier, abutment, or other structure, for the purpose of protecting the latter from injury by shipping or heavy floating bodies.

guard-pin (gärd′pin), *n.* In a small firearm, a pin used to fasten the trigger-guard.

guard-plate, *n.* 2. A curved plate used to prevent a flexible disk-valve from opening or lifting beyond the distance limited by the plate.

guard-polyp (gärd′pol″ip), *n.* In some hydroid polyps, as *Plumularia,* a tentacle-like projection of the cœnosarc, bearing thread-cells, or adhesive globules, and surrounded by a hydrotheca. It has, probably, a nutritive function, serving to catch food. Also *nematophore, sarcotheca,* and *machopolyp.*

guard-rail, *n.* 2. *Naut.,* a fore-and-aft timber bolted on the outside of the covering-board or plank-sheer on steam-vessels navigating harbors, lakes, and rivers, to act as a fender when lying alongside of other vessels, or when made fast to a dock. Sometimes a second guard-rail is carried along the sides just above the water, and is then called a *bilge guard-rail.*

guard-ring, *n.* 2. In *elect.,* an annular metal plate which surrounds the attracted disk of an electrometer and is maintained at the same potential as the disk.

guard-strap (gärd′strap), *n.* A strip of sheet-iron arched above the top of a driving-wheel of a locomotive.

guard-wire (gärd′wīr), *n.* In electric railway construction, a wire stretched above the trolley-wire to prevent its coming in contact with other and still higher wires. *Jour. Brit. Inst. of Elect. Engin.,* 1901–02, p. 91.

Guareschi and Mosso's base. See ★*base*[2].

guarinite (gwä′ri-nīt), *n.* A calcium titanosilicate which occurs in yellow tabular crystals at Monte Somma, near Naples.

Guarnieri body. See ★*body* and ★*Cytoryctes.*

guarri (gwä′ri), *n.* [Hottentot name.] In South Africa, the fruits of any one of several shrubs belonging to the genus *Euclea* of the ebony family, especially of *E. undulata,* the edible red fruits of which are esteemed by the Hottentots. See ★*Euclea*[2].

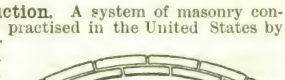
guarumo (gwä-rö′mō), *n.* [Also *guarumbo;* from a native name.] In tropical America, several trees of palm-like aspect with slender trunks surmounted by a crest of large leaves, especially various species of *Cecropia.* In Mexico the name is applied to *C. peltata* and *C. Mexicana.*

guasa (gwä′sä), *n.* [Cuban.] The great jewfish of the West Indies, *Promicrops itaiara.*

guaseta (gwä-sā′tä), *n.* [Cuban Sp.; dim. of *guasa.*] A small sea-bass, *Alphestes afer,* of the family *Serranidæ.* [Cuba.]

Guastalline (gwä′sta-līn), *n.* [It. *Guastalla,* name of the foundress.] A member of a female religious order founded in 1534 by Countess Guastalla, and known as *Angelicals* (which see).

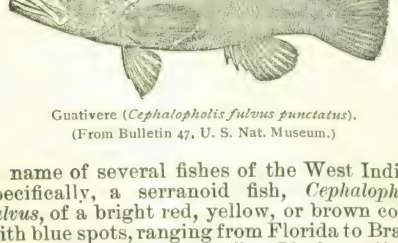
Guastavino construction. A system of masonry construction extensively practised in the United States by a Spanish builder named Rafael Guastavino. The Guastavino arch is the timbrel arch composed of two or three layers of thin tiles laid in the most perfect cement. It is practically homogeneous like an egg-shell and capable of resisting great pressure.



Guastavino Construction.

Guate. An abbreviation of *Guatemala.*

guativere (gwä-tē′ve-rā), *n.* [Cuban *guatíbere,* from a native West Indian name (Pichardo).]



Guativere (*Cephalopholis fulvus punctatus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

A name of several fishes of the West Indies; specifically, a serranoid fish, *Cephalopholis fulvus,* of a bright red, yellow, or brown color, with blue spots, ranging from Florida to Brazil. Also called *guativere amarilla.*—**Black guativere,** Same as *nigger-fish.*—**Red guativere,** *Cephalopholis fulvus ruber,* a serranoid fish found in West Indian waters. It is scarlet in color and inhabits shallow water.

guatucupa (gwä-tö-kö′pä), *n.* [Pg., from a native name.] The pork-fish of the West Indies, *Anisotremus virginicus.*

guava, *n.* 2. In Porto Rico, *Inga vera,* a tree of the family *Mimosaceæ,* used as a shade-tree in coffee-plantations. See *Inga* and *coco-wood.* 2.—**Cattley guava,** *Psidium Cattleyanum,* a shrub or small tree, from 10 to 20 feet high, native to Brazil. It has leathery, glossy, evergreen leaves and round, claret-red, acid fruits an inch in diameter, with a strawberry-like fragrance and flavor. It is cultivated in California and Florida for its fruit, which makes fine jelly. Called also *strawberry-guava, purple guava,* and in Brazil *araça de Praya.* A dwarf variety, with larger, yellow, sweeter fruits, is called *yellow Cattley guava, yellow strawberry-guava* or *Chinese guava.*—**Chinese guava,** the yellow Cattley guava.—**French guava.** (*a*) The pear-shaped variety of the common guava. (*b*) In Barbados, the ring-worm-shrub, *Herpetica alata.*—**Hill-guava,** the hill-gooseberry, *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa.* See *hill* ★*gooseberry.*—**Mountain-guava.** See *spice-*★*guava.*—**Purple guava.** Same as *Cattley* ★*guava.*—**Spice-guava,** a West Indian tree, *Psidium montanum,* bearing globose, aromatic berries about half an inch in diameter. Called *mountain-guava* in Jamaica.—**Strawberry-guava.** Same as *Cattley* ★*guava.*

guava-berry (gwä′vä-ber″i), *n.* In the West Indies, a small tree of the myrtle family, *Eugenia lineata,* which bears juicy red fruits of the size of cherries, which are eaten raw, preserved, or made into cordial.

Guavina (gwä-vē′nä), *n.* [Cuban.] **1.** A genus of gobioid fishes found in fresh waters of the West Indies and Brazil: typified by *G. guavina,* of the rivers of Cuba.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A name applied in Cuba to the elongate, flat-headed gobies.—**Guavina hoyera,** *Awaous banana,* a gobioid fish found in fresh waters on both coasts of tropical America.—**Guavina mapo,** *Dormitator maculatus,* a gobioid fish found on both coasts of tropical America.—**Guavina tétard,** *Eleotris pisonis,* a gobioid fish found in streams in the West Indies and south to Rio Janeiro.

guaviyu (gwä-vē-yö′), *n.* [Braz.] In southern Brazil and northern Argentina, either of two trees belonging to the myrtle family, *Eugenia Guabiju* and *E. pungens.* Both yield edible fruits.

guaxima (guä-shē′mä), *n.* [Tupi *guaxima, guajima.*] The name in Brazil of a malvaceous plant, *Urena lobata,* yielding a useful fiber. See ★*aramina,* ★*Cæsar-weed* and *Urena.*

guayaba (gwä-yä′bä), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *guava.* Also *guayava.*

guayacan (gwä-yä-kän′), *n.* [S. Amer.?] **1.** The lignum-vitæ, *Guaiacum officinale* and *G. sanctum.*—**2.** In the southwestern United States and Mexico, a shrub or small tree, *Porlieria angustifolia,* closely related to the lignum-vitæ.—**3.** In Argentina, a large leguminous tree, *Cæsalpinia melanocarpa.*—**4.** In Panama, a bignoniaceous tree, *Tecoma Guayacan.*

guayava (gwä-yä′vä), *n.* Same as *guava.*

guayavi (gwä-yä′vē), *n.* [Native name.] In Argentina, a large tree of the borage family, *Patagonula Americana.* It yields a soft and easily worked useful wood.

guayavita (gwä-yä-vē′tä), *n.* [Sp. dimin. of *guayava.*] In Porto Rico, the bayberry, *Pimenta racemosa* (*Caryophyllus racemosus* of Miller), the leaves of which yield bay-oil, the source of bay-rum. See *bayberry,* 3, and *Pimenta*[2].

guayrote (gwī-rō′tā), *n.* [Porto Rican.] A tree of the family *Sabiaceæ, Meliosma obtusifolia,* native to Porto Rico. It is generally distributed throughout the island and is valued for its wood, which is much used locally. Called also *aguacatillo.*

guayule (gwä-yö′lā), *n.* A substance, obtained from a plant, *Parthenium argentatum,* of Mexico and southern Texas, used as a substitute for rubber; the plant itself.

guazu (gwä-sö′), *n.* [Guarani *guaçú,* 'deer.'] The marsh-deer of South America, *Odocoileus* or *Blastocerus campestris.*

guazuti (gwä-sö-tē′), *n.* [Guarani *guaçutí,* 'deer of the field.'] The pampas-deer of South America, *Odocoileus* or *Blastocerus campestris.*

gubat (gö′bät), *n.* [Tagalog.] A forest.

gubbin, *n.* 3. *pl.* [*cap.*] The almost wild inhabitants of Dartmoor, England.

Gubbio pottery. See ★*pottery.*

Gubernacular cord. See ★*cord*[1].—**Gubernacular sac.** Same as *gubernaculum,* 2.

gudgeon[1], *n.* 4. *Eleotris coxii,* a gobioid fish of New South Wales.

gudok (gö-dōk′), *n.* [Russ. *gudókŭ.*] A simple form of viol, used in Russia, having three strings, two of which serve only as drones.

guelder-rose, *n.*—**Maple** or **maple-leaved guelder-rose,** the maple-leaved arrow-wood, *Viburnum acerifolium.*—**Virginian guelder-rose,** the ninebark, *Opulaster opulifolius.*

guembelite, *n.* See ★*gümbelite.*

guemul (gā-möl′), *n.* [Sp. *guemul,* from a S. Amer. native name.] A species of South American deer of medium size, usually placed in the genus *Furcifer.* There are two species, *F. chilensis* and *F. antisiensis,* which range along the Andes from Peru to Patagonia. They are characterized by the antlers, which have a single fork, the front prong of which is the longer; by the presence of tusks in the upper jaw of both male and female; and by the unspotted coat of the fawn.

guenon (gwe-noṅ′), *n.* [F.] A French name, very generally adopted as a book-name, for the old-world monkeys of the genus *Cercopithecus.*

guerepo (ge-rā′pō), *n.* [Mex.] An atherinoid fish, *Chirostoma grandocule,* found in Lake Pátzcuaro, Mexico.

guéridon (gā-rē-doṅ′), *n.* [F., from the name of a character in a farce.] A small round table used for mounting vases or objects of art. Sometimes made in bronze or silver: usually with a single stem and tripod base.

Guernsey, *n.* **3.** A breed of dairy cattle, named from the island of Guernsey in the English Channel. It is slightly larger than the Jersey, lacks the black markings about the face, and has the inside of the ear yellow.

guerre de course (gãr de körs′). [F. 'war of roving' (privateering).] Commerce-destroying.

guest-ant (gest′ant), *n.* An ant which lives as a guest in the colony of another species, as the European *Formicoxenus nitidulus,* which lives as a guest in the colonies of *Formica rufa. Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* VI. 159.

guest-bee (gest′bē), *n.* A bee which lives as a guest or inquiline in the nests of another bee: thus the bees of the genus *Psithyrus* are guests in the nests of bumble-bees.

guestling (gest′ling), *n.* [A perversion of *guesting,* with substitution of *-ling* for *-ing*[1].] Formerly an annual assembly of the representatives of the corporation of the Cinque Ports.

guest-wasp (gest′wosp), *n.* A wasp of the family *Masaridæ:* so named by Comstock because it is supposed that all of the species of this family are inquilines.

guevarism (gā-vär′izm), *n.* The euphuistic literary style which originated in imitation of that of the Spanish writer Antonio de Guevara (1490–1545).

> At the close of Berner's 'Golden Boke' is a passage applauding the "swete style" of "the sentences of this booke." . . . Most probably this "envoy" in praise of *Guevarism* was written by Sir Francis Bryan.
> *S. L. Lee,* in Athenæum, July 14, 1883, p. 50.

guevarist (gā-vär′ist), *n.* An imitator of the literary style of Antonio de Guevara.

guglia (gö′lyä), *n.* [It. *guglia,* orig. *aguglia,* a needle, an obelisk, etc., < ML. *acucula,* L. *acicula,* a needle: see *acicula, aiguille, aglet.*] In *Ital. arch.,* a decorative obelisk, or upright shaft, used as a monument.

Guiana chestnut. See ★*chestnut.*

Guiano-Brazilian (gē-ä″nō-bra-zil′ian), *n.* In *zoögeog.,* a subregion proposed by Sclater which includes the greater part of South America, east of the forests of the Andes, between the Isthmus of Panama and lat. 30° S., as well as Trinidad.

guib (gwib), *n.* [See *guiba.*] The harnessed antelope, *Tragelaphus pictus.*

Guichen shales. See ★*shale*[2].

guide, *n.,* **6.** (*e*) *pl.* In an engine, the rods on which, or the surfaces between which, the cross-head of the piston slides: usually called *cross-head guides.*

8. In *surg.*: (*a*) A filiform bougie passed through a stricture of the urethra or other canal, over which a tunneled sound of larger size is passed. See *tunneled.* (*b*) A sound, grooved in its convexity, which is passed through the urethra into the bladder and against which the point of the knife is directed in operations upon the prostatic urethra.

guide-blade (gīd′blād), *n.* A vane or blade, usually thin, placed in the path of a fluid to guide it in a certain direction. Such guide-blades are used in steam and water turbines properly to direct the current of steam or water against the moving blades.

guide-board (gīd′bōrd), *n.* A board containing directions to travelers, set up at points on the highway or in the woods where paths diverge.

guide-curve (gīd′kėrv), *n.* Same as ★*guide-blade.*

guide-fossil (gīd′fos″il), *n.* A fossil species regarded as specially characteristic of a given geological formation, horizon, or fauna; an index-fossil.

guide-iron (gīd'ī″ėrn), *n.* A piece of iron rod which, having been bent to the contour of a curved pipe-pattern, is used as a guide by which the core-maker strickles up its core without the use of a core-box. *Lockwood.*

guide-lay (gīd'lā), *n.* See ★*side-lay*.

guide-mill (gīd'mil), *n.* A rolling-mill in which the smaller sizes of iron or steel bars are rolled. It is fitted, in front of the passes, with guides, so that the billets or rods shall be presented correctly to the nip of the rolls.

guide-pin (gīd'pin), *n.* 1. A pin that perforates or defines the position of paper in the process of printing, to guide the proper placing of the sheet for following impressions on that paper.—2. One of a set of pins used to hold the hub and felly of a wheel in a concentric position while they are being worked.

guide-plate (gīd'plāt), *n.* 1. In *textile manuf.*, an iron plate, perforated with holes, for guiding several ends of sliver through the drawing-frame. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 173.—2. A plate which holds the axle-box of a locomotive in position longitudinally, while permitting it to slide up and down.

guide-pulley, *n.* 2. In *oval-turning*, a pulley for driving the guide or model at the same speed as the blank which is being turned.

guide-ring (gīd'ring), *n.* In *angling*, a metal ring attached to a fishing-rod, through which the line runs.

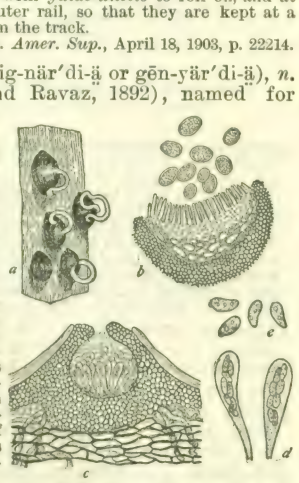
guide-straight (gīd'strāt), *n.* In *projective geom.*, any straight of one ruled system on a ruled surface with reference to another ruled system (of which it is said to be a guide-straight).

guide-wheel (gīd'hwēl), *n.* A wheel which is provided for the purpose of guiding a moving structure, rather than of supporting its weight; a pilot-wheel.

The boats are furnished with a hinged device at both ends and provided with *guide-wheels* to roll on, and at each side of the outer rail, so that they are kept at a proper distance from the track.

Sci. Amer. Sup., April 18, 1903, p. 22214.

Guignardia (gwig-när'di-ą or gēn-yär'di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Viala and Ravaz, 1892), named for L. *Guignard*, a French botanist.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Mycosphærellaceæ*. The perithecia are membranous and are embedded in the tissue of the host; the spores are ellipsoid or spindle-shaped and hyaline. The species are numerous, occurring chiefly on leaves. The pycnidial condition of some species is known to correspond to species of *Phoma* of the *Fungi Imperfecti*. *G. Bidwellii* causes one of the most destructive diseases of the grape, known as *black rot*. See *rot*, 2 (*b*), and *grape-rot*.



Guignardia Bidwellii.

a, portion of epidermis of a grape showing pustules with pycnidia of the *Phoma* stage of black rot and the spores escaping in gelatinous worm-like masses (enlarged); *b*, portion of a pycnidium showing free spores and the basidia upon which they were borne (highly magnified); *c*, section of a mature ascigerous perithecum showing numerous asci (highly magnified); *d*, two separate asci containing spores (highly magnified); *e*, separate ascospores (more highly magnified).

guild-tree (gild'trē), *n.* The European barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*, naturalized in the United States.

Guillaume alloy. Same as ★*invar*.

guillotine, *n.* 4. A machine for breaking iron by means of a falling weight.

guillotine-shears (gil'ō-tēn-shērz), *n.* A heavy type of shearing-machine: used principally for the cutting up of puddled bars and slabs ready for piling. The shears are similar to those of ordinary shearing-machines, but are parallel to the plane of machine framework instead of being set transversely. *Lockwood.*

Guilty ball. See ★*ball*[1].

guinara (gē-nä'rą), *n.* [Philippine Sp., from an undetermined native name.] In the Philippine Islands, a rather coarse stiff cloth made from the fibers of Manila hemp. *Gaz. Philippine Is.*, 1902, p. xxxiv.

guinea, *n.* 4. An Italian. [Slang, eastern U. S.]—**Military guinea,** the English guinea of 1813. —**Third of a guinea,** an English gold coin, of the value of seven shillings, struck in the time of George III.

guinea-boat (gin'ē-bōt), *n.* A fast galley, propelled by oars, used in former times to smuggle gold across the English Channel.

guinea-fowl, *n.*—**Guinea-fowl wood,** either one of two small trees of the family *Myrsinaceæ*, *Badula Barthesia* and *B. insularis*, natives of Mauritius: so called from the glandular punctate leaves and dotted flowers.

guinea-keet (gin'ē-kēt), *n.* A guinea-hen. [Southern U. S.]

guinea-pig, *n.* 4†. A junior midshipman in the East India service.—**Abyssinian guinea-pig,** a fanciers' name for a rough-coated breed somewhat larger than the ordinary guinea-pig.—**Peruvian guinea-pig,** a modern breed with long, silky hair.

guinea-red (gin'ē-red), *n.* See ★*red*[1].

guinea-violet (gin'ē-vī″ō-let), *n.* See ★*violet*[1].

Guipure d'art, linen net upon which are worked raised patterns.—**Guipure de Flanders,** a pillow-lace of the guipure-lace order, ornamented with floral designs connected by bars and brides.

guisaro (gē-sä'rō), *n.* [Native name.] In Central America, a tree of the myrtle family, *Psidium molle*, related to the guava. It bears small, acid fruits having the flavor of strawberries.

guitar-fiddle (gi-tär'fid″l), *n.* An early form of viol, preceding the violin, the body of which was flat like that of a guitar. It had five strings, of which the two highest were usually tuned in unison.

guitar-fish (gi-tär'fish), *n.* A shark-like ray of the family *Rhinobatidæ*, inhabiting warm seas; specifically, *Rhinobatus productus*.

guitar-plant (gi-tär'plant), *n.* *Tricondylus tinctorius*, a small Tasmanian shrub of the family *Proteaceæ*, often cultivated for its ornamental foliage. The mealy dust which clothes the seeds yields a rose-colored dye when infused in water.

guitarro (gē-tär'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *guitarra*, a guitar.] The Spanish name of *Rhinobatus percellens* and of other species of guitar-fish.

guitar-violoncello (gi-tär'vē″ō-lon-chel'ō), *n.* Same as ★*arpeggione*.

gulash (gö'lash), *n.* [Also *goulash*, *goulasch*, etc., < Hung. *gulyas-hús*, lit. 'shepherd's meat'; *gulyas*, shepherd, herdsman (< *gulya*, herd); *hús*, flesh.] A Hungarian stew of beef, veal, potatoes, etc., highly seasoned.

guldan (gůl'dän), *n.* [Pers. **guldān*, < *gul*, flower, rose, + *dān*, holding.] A Persian flower-vase, one form of which is provided with several tubes arranged around the central opening.

gulden, *n.*—**Gold-gulden,** a gold florin current in Germany and the Low Countries from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century.—**St. Andries gulden,** a gold coin of the count of Holland in the fifteenth century.—**St. Maartens gulden,** a gold piece struck by the bishops of Utrecht in the fifteenth century.

gulix (gū'liks), *n.* [Pl. of *Gulik* (sc. *linens*), so called from D. *Gulik*, G. *Jülich* (F. *Juliers*), a town in Prussia.] A linen fabric of fine texture used for shirts.

gull[2], *n.*—**Franklin's gull,** *Larus franklini*, a small species which has, in the breeding plumage, a hood of dull black encircling the head and upper neck, and the blue of the back darker than in Bonaparte's gull. It is about 14 inches long and 35 in spread of wing. Abundant in the central and western United States.

gulleter (gul'et-ėr), *n.* In *angling*, a tool for extracting a fish-hook from a fish's gullet.

gullet-tooth (gul'et-töth), *n.* In a circular saw having inserted teeth, a single tooth adapted to a gullet-saw blade. See *gullet-saw*.

gull-grass (gul'gràs), *n.* The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*.

gully[1], *n.* 3. A catch-basin.

gully-drain (gul'i-drān), *n.* A pipe or drain which extends from a street drainage catch-basin, catch-pit, or gully.

gully-drainage (gul'i-drā″nāj), *n.* The drainage-water, sewage, or other refuse water passing through a gully.

gully-raker (gul'i-rā″kėr), *n.* 1. A long whip.

As the day wore on, they overtook bullock-drays lurching along heavily, . . . the driver appealing occasionally to some bullock or other by name, following up his admonition by a sweeping cut of his "*gully-raker*," and a report like a musket-shot.

A. C. Grant, Bush-Life in Queensland, I. 40.

2. A cattle-thief. [Australian slang in both senses.]

gully-root (gul'i-röt), *n.* In the West Indies, the roots of the guinea-hen weed, *Petiveria alliacea*, which are used locally as medicine. See *Petiveria*.

gully-squall (gul'i-skwâl), *n.* A violent wind of short duration, from the mountain ravines of tropical America, sometimes experienced in the Pacific Ocean.

guloc (gō'lok), *n.* Same as *machete*. Also *golok*.

gulonic (gū-lon'ik), *a.* [*gul(ose)* + *-one* + *-ic*.] Related to gulose.—**Gulonic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, isomeric with dextronic acid. It passes very rapidly into its anhydrid, $C_6H_{10}O_6$.

gulose (gū'lōs), *n.* [Formation not ascertained.] A colorless syrupy sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, unfermentable by beer-yeast. It is produced by the reduction of gulonic acid.

gulper (gul'pėr), *n.* A deep-sea eel, *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*, and other species of the



Gulper (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

family *Saccopharyngidæ*, remarkable for the extraordinary extension of the gape.

gulpin (gul'pin), *n.* [Perhaps orig. **gulp-in*, one who would 'gulp in' or swallow anything told him.] One who swallows without question whatever he hears; a simpleton or credulous person; among sailors a 'marine.'

gum[2], *n.*—**Alk gum.** Same as *Chian turpentine*. See *Chian*.—**Amrad gum,** a white, yellow, or brown substitute for gum arabic obtained from the Abyssinian highlands, probably derived from *Acacia scorpiodes*. It has a sweetish taste and a resinous smell.—**Animal gum,** a complex organic substance, obtained from mucin, which on decomposition yields a carbohydrate that is not fermentable but reduces metallic oxids. It was discovered by Landwehr. The supposed formula is $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_2$.—**Artificial gum.** Same as *dextrine*.—**Babul gum,** a crude gum arabic obtained from *Acacia scorpiodes*. Also called *Bengal gum* and *Gond babul*.—**Bauhinia retusa gum.** Same as *Bauhinia variegata* ★*gum*.—**Bauhinia variegata gum,** a gum which resembles Indian gum arabic but is not very adhesive.—**Beet-root gum,** a gum separated from the juice of the beet-root: it forms a jelly with water.—**Botany Bay gum.** (*b*) *Eucalyptus resinifera*. See *ironbark-tree*.—**Brittle gum,** the brittle, white gum exuded by *Acacia albida* of North Africa.—**Brown gum,** *Eucalyptus robusta*.—**Buchanania latifolia gum,** a clear resinous gum which resembles gum arabic but is only slightly adhesive in solution.—**Cadie gum.** Same as *gamboge*.—**Cape gum,** an amber-brown gum from the *Acacia horrida* of Cape Colony.—**Desert gum,** *Eucalyptus eudesmoides* and *E. gracilis*.—**Fever-gum,** the blue-gum, *Eucalyptus Globulus*. See *fever-tree*, 1.—**Galam gum,** a brittle whitish resin obtained from acacia. It is used in the arts.—**Gum archipin,** a name applied in Mexico to several gum-resins derived from species of *Terebinthus*. See ★*cuajiote*, 2.—**Gum asphaltum.** See ★*asphaltum*.—**Gum-bichromate process.** See ★*process*.—**Gum dammar.** Same as *dammar-resin*.—**Gum disease.** Same as ★*foot-rot*, 2.—**Gum myrrh.** See *myrrh*, 1.—**Irish-moss gum,** the characteristic gum from Irish moss, *Chondrus crispus*.—**Lactic fermentation gum.** Same as *dextran*.—**Leio gum,** a roasted potato starch.—**Manila gum,** a resin of unknown botanical origin, resembling copal and dammar, soluble for the most part in alcohol and readily fusible: used in making insulating varnishes.—**Marsh-mallow gum,** a gum closely resembling tragacanth.—**Mountain gum,** *Eucalyptus tereticornis*.—**Mucic fermentation gum.** Same as *dextran*.—**Mule-gum,** a technological name for Ceara rubber on account of its deficiency in elasticity. See *india-rubber*, 1.—**Orange-gum,** a tree of the myrtle family, *Angophora lanceolata*, native of Australia.—**Peppermint-gum,** *Eucalyptus viminalis*. See *woolly-but* and *manna*, 4.—**Quince gum,** a member of the class of amyloid gums which are distinguished from others by giving a blue color with iodine solution, as starch does, whence the name.—**Ribbon-gum,** one of the peppermint-trees, *Eucalyptus amygdalina*. See *swamp-gum* and *stringy-bark*.—**River-gum,** *Eucalyptus rostrata*. See *red-gum* and *swamp-gum*.—**Rusty gum,** *Eucalyptus eximia*.—**Scrub-gum,** *Eucalyptus cosmophylla*.—**Sennaar gum,** the choicest white variety of gum arabic. Also called *picked Turkey gum*. See *gum arabic*.—**Seraphic gum.** Same as *sagapenum*.—**Sour-gum.** (*a*) See *sour-gum*. (*b*) The sorrel-tree, *Oxydendrum arboreum*.—**Spruce-gum,** the black spruce, *Picea Mariana*; also the gum obtained from this tree.—**Star-leaved gum,** the sweet gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*: so called from the star-shaped leaves.—**Sugar-gum.** (*a*) See *sugar-gum*. (*b*) The cider-gum or cider-tree, *Eucalyptus Gunnii*.—**Swamp gum.** See *swamp-gum*.—**Tuno gum,** see ★*tuno*.—**Tupelo gum.** Same as *tupelo*.—**Turpentine-gum.** Same as *American thus* (which see, under *thus*[2]).—**Water-gum.** (*a*) Any one of three trees of the myrtle family, *Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Tristania laurina*, called also *bastard box*, and *T. neriifolia*. (*b*) The *water-tupelo* (which see).—**Weeping-gum,** the woolly-but, *Eucalyptus viminalis*, in New South Wales, and *E. pauciflora* in Tasmania.—**White gum.** (*a*) See *white*[1]. (*b*) The sweet gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*.—**Wood-apple gum,** a substance, resembling gum arabic, collected as an exudation from the Indian tree, *Feronia elephantum*. It is met with in Europe as an adulterant of gum arabic, and by Indian native physicians is used as a demulcent remedy in the treatment of diarrhea and dysentery. Known in India as *kuthbel*.—**Wood-gum,** a gum applied to tragacanth and resembling cherry-tree gum, extracted from birch, ash, alder, oak, beech, and willow. It yields xylose when hydrolyzed.—**Yellow gum.** (*a*) The hickory-eucalyptus, *E. punctata*. (*b*) The black- or sour-gum, *Nyssa sylvatica*.

gümbelite (gim'bel-īte), *n.* [Named after C. W. *Gümbel*, a German geologist.] A glittering greenish-white silicate of aluminium, iron, and

potassium, not infrequently replacing the bituminocarbonaceous film of the graptolites. It may be an impure pyrophyllite.

gumbo[1], *n.* **4.** A type of soil in the southern and western United States which forms a tough, dark-colored mass in a high degree plastic and clay-like, yet sometimes consisting chiefly of silt or very fine sand. It is very sticky and difficult to till when wet, and when dry breaks into hard cuboidal lumps. See ★*gumbo clay.*—**Gumbo clay,** a clay which resembles the gumbo of the Mississippi valley, a stratified boulder-clay of the lower till. From the known characters of this material, the term is less precisely applied to any dense, massive, or stratified clay of marked plasticity, especially those forming the subsoil layers of many farming districts.

gum-box (gum′ boks), *n.* In southern Chile, *Escallonia macrantha*, an aromatic evergreen shrub with resinous-dotted simple leaves and red flowers. An infusion is made from the leaves and flowers which is administered as a tonic and emmenagogue, and a balm is made with oil for dressing wounds. Also called *siete-camisas.*

gum-digger (gum′dig″ėr), *n.* A person engaged in digging fossil resin of the kauri pine, which is used in the manufacture of varnish. [New Zealand.]

gum-disease (gum′di-zēz″), *n.* A disease of the bark of orange-trees. See ★*gummosis*, 2.

gum-field (gum′fēld), *n.* In New Zealand, an area where kauri-gum may be found.

gum-flower (gum′ flou″ėr), *n.* An artificial flower. [Scotch.]

gum-flux (gum′fluks), *n.* Same as ★*gummosis*, 2.

gumi (gö′mi), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese name of *Elæagnus longipes*, a bush that is now cultivated in the United States, prized both for its ornamental character and for the edible cranberry-like fruits.

gum-lancet (gum′lăn″set), *n.* An instrument for incising the gum over a tooth, or for pushing back the gum so as to free the neck of a tooth about to be extracted. See *lancet.*

gumma-bush (gum′ä-bûsh), *n.* [West Indian negro *gumma*, supposed to be of African origin, + *bush*[1].] The black nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*, which is used as a pot-herb by the negroes.

gummer, *n.* **2.** A workman whose business it is to use the gummer in widening the spaces between the teeth of a saw.

gummic (gum′ik), *a.* [NL. **gummicus*, < L. *gummi*, gum.] Pertaining to or derived from gum or gummic acid.—**Gummic acid.** Same as *arabin.*

gummose[1] (gum′ōs), *a.* [NL. **gummosus*, < L. *gummi*, *gummus*, gum: see *gum*, *n.*] Gummy; gummatous.

gummose[2] (gum′ōs), *n.* [*gum* + chem. *-ose.*] An unfermentable reducing sugar, produced by the hydrolysis of mucin.

gummosis, *n.* **2.** An abnormal production and flow of gum from cracks or wounds of trees. Apricots, cherries, and plums are especially subject to this disease. Fungi and bacteria are frequently found in the affected tissues and gum and are believed by some authors to be the cause of the pathological conditions. Also called *gum-flux* and *gum-disease.*

gum-shoe (gum′shö), *n.* A shoe made of gum, that is, india-rubber; a rubber overshoe. [Colloq., U. S.]

gum-shrub (gum′shrub), *n.* In St. Helena, *Commidendrum rugosum*, one of the shrubs there called *gum-wood.* See *scrubwood* and *gum-wood*, 2.

gum-succory (gum′suk″ō-ri), *n.* See *succory.*

gum-sucker (gum′suk″ėr), *n.* A person of European descent born in the Colony of Victoria, in Australia. [Australia; now rare.]

gum-swamp (gum′swomp), *n.* In the southeastern United States, a swamp, or more commonly an area in a large swamp, in which the black-gum or sour-gum, *Nyssa sylvatica*, or any other species of *Nyssa*, is the dominant tree. In the Dismal Swamp these areas are distinguished from the juniper-swamps.

gum-thistle (gum′this″l), *n.* A spiny, cactus-like plant of Morocco, *Euphorbia resinifera*, which yields an acrid, poisonous gum-resin, and is often seen in cultivation. See *euphorbium*, 1, and cut at *Euphorbia*, 1.

gum-tooth (gum′töth), *n.* A molar tooth.

gum-wax (gum′waks), *n.* The balsamic exudate from the sweet gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua.*

gum-weed (gum′wēd), *n.* **1.** The gum-plant, *Grindelia* (which see; also ★*Grindelia*).—**2.** A weed of the Great Plains, *Lygodesmia juncea*, of the *Cichoriaceæ.* It is a rigid, branching, skeleton-like plant with most of the leaves very small or reduced to scales.

gun[1], *n.* **7.** A professional criminal; a thief; a pickpocket. [Thieves' cant.]

No one knows absolutely how many *guns* there are in New York; the Front Office itself could not tell for a certainty the number of first-class thieves who are on the streets at this moment; but it is a generally accepted fact among the *guns* themselves that every day in the week there are enough grafters in the city to people a good-sized county-seat. *McClure's Mag.*, XVI. 571, 572.

Automatic gun, a gun, generally of small-arms caliber, in which the recoil or the pressure of the powder-gases may be utilized, after the first round (by actuating the proper lever), to perform continuously all the operations of loading, firing, and ejecting the cartridge-case. The cartridges are fed from belts, and very great rapidity of aimed fire may be attained. See *pompom.*—**Barisal guns,** a mysterious booming noise, as of a distant cannon, heard off the coast near Barisal, India, the nature of which is not yet clearly understood. Similar noises off the coast of Holland are there known as *mistpouffers.* In both places they occur in foggy weather. Analogous sounds are often reported from the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Florida, and from Seneca Lake, New York, where they are known as the *Seneca Lake guns.* Various plausible explanations have been suggested, but nothing has as yet been demonstrated.—**Bofors guns,** a gun of Swedish manufacture, built up of steel castings, having a breech-mechanism and mounted on a carriage of such design that the action may be semi-automatic.—**Built-up gun.** See *gun*[1]. The largest piece is the central tube, which extends throughout the length of the gun. Upon this tube is shrunk a series of jackets and hoops, the most important one of which is the jacket that covers the rear part of the tube from a third to half its length. In modern guns, the threads for the breech-plug are cut in this jacket. The number of hoops and jackets varies with the size and type of gun.—**Canet gun,** a gun manufactured in France on the system of M. Canet. It does not differ materially from other built-up guns, but, with its special mounting, is designed to give high initial velocity and rapid fire.—**Converted gun,** a muzzle-loading gun which has been changed to a breech-loading gun.—**Creusot gun,** a gun manufactured at the Schneider works in Le Creusot, France. The firm manufactures built-up guns of all calibers for any service.—**Crozier wire-wound gun,** a gun composed of a heavy tube wrapped with steel wire. The special feature of its construction is the initial compression of the tube beyond the elastic limit of the metal.—**Disappearing gun,** a gun mounted on a disappearing gun-carriage. See ★*gun-carriage.*—**Dismountable gun,** a gun for mountain service or for the use of naval landing-parties, so designed that it may readily be taken apart for transportation by pack-train and for easy handling.—**Ericsson gun,** a cannon built up by forcing on thin rings under pressure.—**Gathmann gun,** a comparatively short cannon of large caliber, specially designed for firing the Gathmann projectile, which is filled with guncotton as a bursting-charge.—**Gun down,** in *trap-shooting*, said of a gun when it is held in such a position that the butt is below the shooter's elbow.

Shooting to begin at 2 P. M. sharp. First cup, 25 birds, handicap, "*gun down.*"
Forest and Stream, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 79.

Hooped gun, a gun in which the central tube or barrel is reinforced by hoops shrunk on the outside.—**Hotchkiss gun,** a gun manufactured at the Hotchkiss works in St. Denis, France; especially, a revolving cannon, and also the mountain- or field-gun of this manufacture. See *machine-gun, mountain-artillery,* under *artillery,* and *field-gun.*—**Lancaster gun,** a piece of ordnance, patented in the year 1850, having an elliptical bore and increasing twist. It proved to be a failure, since the projectile exerted a wedging action.—**Life-line gun,** a gun about the size and pattern of a cavalry carbine, used to throw a life-line to the top of a burning building to save life imperiled there.—**Maxim gun.** See *machine-gun.*—**Naval gun,** a cannon mounted on board a war-ship or used by the naval forces of a country.—**Nordenfelt gun.** See *machine-gun.*—**Rapid-fire gun,** a breech-loading gun of from 1½ to 8 inches caliber which uses metallic ammunition. Each type is designated by the name of the inventor of the breech-loading system used, as the Gerdom, Fletcher, Seabury, Dashiel, Canet, Schneider, Armstrong, Driggs-Schröder, Maxim-Nordenfelt, Hotchkiss, Gruson, and others.—**Semi-automatic gun,** a cannon of small caliber in which the recoil may be utilized to open the breech, thus saving the time necessary to perform this operation by hand and permitting more rapid firing.—**Seneca Lake guns.** See *Barisal* ★*guns.*—**Sims-Dudley pneumatic gun,** a powder pneumatic gun, the best-known form of which consists of three parallel tubes, of which the center one is much longer than the other two. Both the center and right-hand tubes open at the breech, the former for the introduction of the projectile and the latter for the powder charge. In action, the powder is exploded in the right barrel and the gases pass to its front end, then across to the left barrel, and are finally admitted behind the projectile in the center barrel, mixed with the air in the two side barrels which has been compressed by the process. Shells containing sensitive high explosives can thus be discharged without sufficient shock to cause explosion.—**Subcaliber gun,** a small cannon, generally about 1½ to 3 inches in caliber, placed axially in the chamber of a cannon of large caliber to be fired in target-practice. The arrangement is such that the breech-mechanism of the large gun is operated, and the object of its use is to permit considerable practice without the great expense and wear attending the firing of the large cannon. Also, a small-arms barrel placed, for the same purpose, in the chamber of a field- or siege-gun.—**To lay a gun,** to give a gun the proper elevation and direction to hit an object; aim or point.—**Under the gun,** *in poker,* said of the first man to bet—the player immediately to the left of the age.—**Vickers-Maxim mountain-gun** a mountain-gun of medium power, easily dismounted and having a well-designed pack outfit for gun, carriage, and ammunition.

gun[1], *v.* **II.** *trans.* In *forestry*, to aim (a tree) in felling it. In the case of very large, brittle trees, such as the redwood, a sighting device, called a *gunning-stick,* is used.

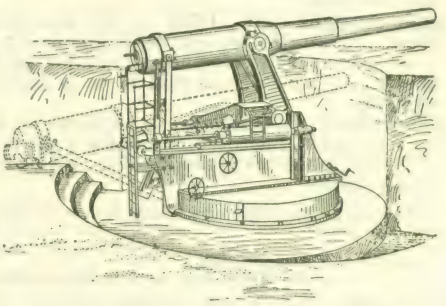
guna, *n.* **2.** In the *Sankhya philos.* of India, one of the three constituents of the primal matter out of which the world is evolved. See the extract.

The originator of the Sānkhya doctrine believed that he recognized in the world of matter three substances or constituents (*guṇas*, usually, and very erroneously, rendered by "qualities"), unequal, and mingled in varying proportions: of which the first exhibits the characteristics of lightness, of light, and of delighting; the second, those of mobility, of excitation, and of pain-giving; the third, those of heaviness, of obstruction, and of stupefaction. . . . The undeveloped primeval matter is accordingly the condition of equilibrium of the three *guṇas.*
R. Garbhe, Sānkhya, in Univ. Cyc., VII. 297.

gun-bed (gun′bed), *n.* In *ordnance*, the platform or wood planking on a deck which supports a gun-mount.

gun-bright (gun′brīt), *n.* The common scouring-rush, *Equisetum hyemale*, used in polishing guns.

gun-carriage, *n.*—**Disappearing gun-carriage,** a gun-carriage so arranged that the gun after being fired descends, under the influence of the force of recoil, to the loading position behind the protection of the parapet, where it can be manœuvered without exposing the gun detachment to the enemy's fire. During the recoil of the gun sufficient energy is stored up, by means of a counterweight or by air-compression, to raise the gun to firing position when released. The *Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun-carriage* has been adopted for the sea-coast



Disappearing Gun-carriage with Gun in Firing Position.
Loading position shown in dotted outline.

service of the United States. The gun is mounted upon levers trunnioned in a top carriage which rolls back under the force of recoil. The lower ends of the levers are compelled to move between vertical guides and raise a counterweight. The constrained motion on two lines approximately perpendicular to each other, thus causing the gun to describe an arc of an ellipse in recoiling, is the mechanical principle of the carriage.—**Hydraulic-recoil gun-carriage,** in *ordnance*, one in which the recoil of the gun, when fired, is gradually resisted by pistons in cylinders filled with liquid. See ★*gun-mount.*

gun-case (gun′kās), *n.* A covering for protecting a gun, generally of cloth or leather: sometimes provided with a handle for carrying the gun when it is not to be used.

gunda (gun′dä), *n.* [Hind. *gaṇḍa*, *guṇḍa*, Beng. *gaṇḍā*]. A copper coin of Bengal of the value of 4 cowries, or one twentieth of an anna.

gun-fence (gun′fens), *n.* See *fence.*

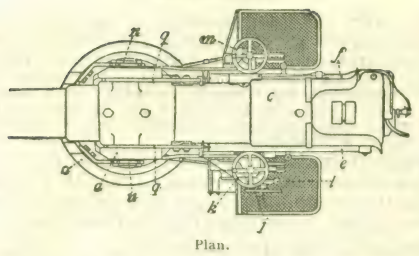
gun-fire, *n.* **2.** The discharge of small arms or cannon.

gun-layer (gun′lā″ėr), *n.* One who lays or aims a gun; gun-pointer. [Eng.]

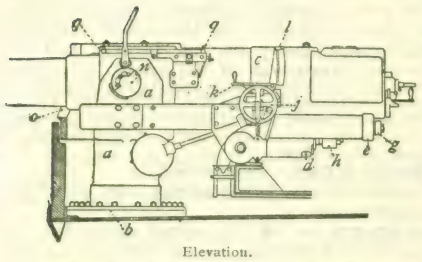
Expert *gun-layers* and well-drilled detachments are thus of cardinal importance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 453.

gun-money (gun′mun″i), *n.* **2.** Prize-money, reckoned at so much per gun, given to the captors of an enemy's ship of war that had been destroyed or deserted in fight. *Admiral Smyth*, Sailor's Word-book.

gun-mount (gun′mount), *n.* In *ordnance*, the ensemble of the mechanism, placed on a platform or deck, or in a turret, by which a gun is supported and manipulated. In a modern deck-mount, the principal parts are the pedestal or stand and the top-mount or -carriage. The pedestal or stand is the lower fixed part, permanently bolted to the platform or deck. Upon it the top-carriage turns on a vertical axis to train the gun. The top-carriage includes the gun-cradle or -saddle and the sleeve. The sleeve has trunnions forming a horizontal axis by which it is supported in the saddle, and the gun carried in the sleeve can be elevated or depressed by the elevating gear which connects the sleeve to the saddle. The sleeve carries the hydraulic recoil-cylinders, which check the recoil of the gun through the sleeve when fired, and the springs, which return the gun to its normal position in the sleeve. In a turret-mount, the turret support or foundation on which it rotates replaces the pedestal; the turret itself, with its gun-girders, is equivalent to the saddle. Attached to the girders are heavy steel castings, called *deck-lugs,* which are equivalent to the upper part of the saddle. They have in their upper parts trunnion-bearings to receive the trunnions on the sleeve which carries the gun. The sleeve is of the same general character as that of a deck-mount



Plan.



Elevation.

Central Pivot Gun-mount for 6-inch Rapid-fire Gun.

a, top-carriage saddle; *b*, pedestal or pivot (the only part of the pedestal showing in the cut is the deck-flange, the remainder being in the interior of the top-carriage; *c*, cylindrical sleeve; *d*, hydraulic recoil-cylinder; *e*, *f*, spring return-cylinders; *g*, projecting arm by which gun is attached to spring return-rods; *h*, projecting arm by which gun is attached to recoil-cylinder piston-rod; *j*, hand-wheel for elevating gear; *k*, hand-wheel for training gear; *l*, shoulder-piece; *m*, auxiliary training-wheel; *n*, *n*, trunnion bearings; *o*, gun-shield; *q*, *q*, gun-sights.

described above. (See cut under ★*turret*.) The rapid progress of invention in guns and gun-mounts has resulted in a large number of types, and uncertainty and variety in the nomenclature of the parts.

gunnage, *n.* 2. Same as ★*gun-money*, 2.

gunnarite (gun'ar-īt), *n.* [*Gunnar*, a Swedish name, + *-ite*[2].] An iron-nickel sulphid, perhaps $3FeS_2.2NiS$, occurring with pyrrhotite in Sweden.

gunnel[2] (gun'l), *n.* [*gunnel*[1], *n.*] A name of the elongate blennies, found on the rocky coasts of the North Atlantic and North Pacific, belonging to the genus *Pholis*. The best-known of these fishes in the North Atlantic is *P. gunnellus*.

Gunnellops (gun'e-lops), *n.* [NL., < *Gunnellus*, + Gr. ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye, face.] A genus of blennies, small fishes allied to *Pholis*, found in the North Pacific.

Gunner's daughter, a name formerly given to the broadside gun to which offenders were secured before being lashed or otherwise punished.—**To marry the gunner's daughter**, to be bound to the 'gunner's daughter.'—**Gunner's gang**, the gunner and his mates whose duty it is to keep the guns and mounts clean and in good order.—**Gunner's tailor** (*naut.*), formerly, the man who made the cartridge-bags for the guns.—**Master gunner**, one of the warrant-officers in the British service.

gunning-stick (gun'ing-stik), *n.* A stick used in guiding the fall of a tree. See ★*gun*[1], *v. t.*

gunny-sack (gun'i-sak), *n.* Same as *gunny-bag* (which see, under *gunny*).

gun-pointer (gun'poin″tėr), *n.* The member of a gun's crew whose duty it is to keep the gun pointed at the target and to fire it. In modern methods of gun-practice, the pointer keeps his eye continuously at the sight and manipulates the training and elevating gear to keep the gun continuously aimed at the target notwithstanding the rolling of the vessel.

gunpowder, *n.*—**Smokeless gunpowder**, a substitute for gunpowder which gives off little or no smoke when discharged in a gun and develops increased velocity in the projectile without increased pressure in the gun. It consists in general of an oxidizing agent and a substance added to regulate the explosive force. This latter is technically called a deterrent. Smokeless powders are classified according to the oxidizer used: (1) Picric-acid powders (these are not generally stable); (2) ammonium-nitrate powders (these are highly hygroscopic); (3) guncotton powders; (4) nitroglycerin and guncotton powders. The first two classes have practically been abandoned. Smokeless powders are designated from their appearance, the name of the inventor, or arbitrarily, as *cordite*, *Peyton*, *poudre B.*, etc.

gunpowder-engine (gun'pou-dėr-en″jin), *n.* An internal-combustion motor of early design in which the fuel to supply heat and expand the air in the mixture behind the working-piston came from a charge of gunpowder introduced at each stroke behind the piston and fired. It was noisy and impossible to regulate closely, and the sudden shocks from the explosion of the power made frequent repair necessary. The gasification of the solid material in the gunpowder produced high pressures from small quantities of powder.

gunpowder-hammer (gun'pou-dėr-ham″ėr), *n.* A device for driving piles by exploding gunpowder on top of a piston on whose rod is attached a hammer-head or tup, which is thus driven downward against the top of the pile with great force.

gun-sen (gön'sen″), *n.* [Jap.] In Japan, a large iron-framed folding fan used for signaling and as a weapon of defense.

gun-shield (gun'shēld), *n.* In *ordnance*, an armored shield attached to and turning with the top-carriage of a gun: designed to protect the mechanism and the gun's crew. Such shields are of varied size and shape, in some cases approaching the dimensions of a turret, except that the shield is relatively of thinner armor and is open at the back. See cut under *shield*, 2 (*a*).

gun-sight (gun'sīt), *n.* The rear sight of a small arm or cannon, marked with graduations corresponding to various ranges. See *sight*[1], 12 (*c*).

gun-spaniel (gun'span″yel), *n.* A spaniel used in the field in shooting game.

Gun-stock deformity. See ★*deformity*.

gunter (gun'tėr), *n.* Same as *Gunter's scale* (which see, under *scale*[3]).—**According to Gunter.** See ★*according*.

gunyah (gön'yä), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] A shelter of the native Australians; a hut of any kind. Compare ★*goondie*.

gunyang (gön'yang), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] The native name of the kangaroo-apple, *Solanum aviculare*.

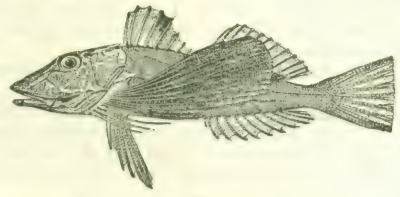
gurah, *n.* See ★*gora*.

gurahen, *n.* Same as ★*buranhem*.

gurgeon-stopper (gėr'jon-stop″ėr), *n.* See *stopper*, 3.

gurjunic (gėr-jö'nik), *a.* [*gurjun* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to gurjun resin.—**Gurjunic acid**, a crystalline acid, $C_{44}H_{68}O_8$, from gurjun resin.

gurnard, *n.*—**Bearded gurnard**, *Mullus barbatus*, a fish of the family *Mullidæ*, found in European waters.—**Red gurnard**, the European species of gurnard or sea-



Striped Gurnard (*Prionotus evolans*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

robin, *Trigla cuculus*.—**Striped gurnard**, or sea-robin, *Prionotus evolans*, a trigloid fish found on the South Atlantic coast of the United States. Also called *sea-robin*.—**Tub gurnard**, *Trigla birundo*, a gurnard found on the coast of Europe.

gurnet[1], *n.* 2. In Australia, the fish *Centropogon scorpænoides*, of the family *Scorpænidæ*.—**Flying gurnet**, *Chelidonichthys polyommata*, found on all the Australian coasts from New South Wales to Western Australia. It has large pectoral fins, but cannot support itself in the air like the flying-fish.

gurolite (jur'ō-līt), *n.* Same as *gyrolite*.

gusle (gös'le), *n.* [Servian *gusle*, Bohem. *housle*, = Russ. *gusli*, a fiddle, violin, < OBulg. *gandaň*, *gaňsti*, Russ. *gusti*, etc. (√ *gond-*), play on the guitar, etc.] A Servian viol having only one string; a form of rebab.

gusli (gös'li), *n.* [Russ. *gusli*: see ★*gusle*.] A Russian zither.

gusset, *n.*, (*h*) In *iron shipbuilding*, a piece of plate of triangular form reinforcing on one side the junction of a part which meets another angularly, the gusset-plate being approximately normal to the line of the joint between the parts. See cut under ★*bracket*[1], 9 (*b*).

gusset-needle (gus'et-nē″dl), *n.* In *knitting*, a needle used for inserting a gusset, as that in a stocking.

gusset-plate (gus'et-plāt), *n.* A triangular metal plate used to join two or more pieces where they meet and form a corner or panel-point in a truss; a gusset-stay. *R. H. Thurston*, The Steam-boiler, p. 415.

gusset-stay (gus'et-stā), *n.* A triangular plate having a flange turned on two sides, which is used as a bracket-stay in the corners of a steam-boiler.

Gustatory center, image. See ★*center*[1], ★*image*.

gusto, *n.* 2. Artistic 'style' or 'taste': as, the grand *gusto* (It. *il gran gusto*), the grand style.

Gutenstein limestone. See ★*limestone*.

gut-hook (gut'hůk), *n.* A hook, made by bending a piece of wire, used for joining small round belts, as on a sewing-machine.

gutta[1], *n.*—**Guttæ Anglicanæ** ['English drops'], a preparation, composed chiefly of ammonia and alcohol, formerly employed as a cerebral stimulant.—**Gutta rosacea**, in *pathol.*, same as *acne rosacea*. See *acne*.

gutta[2], *n.* 2. A colorless pulverulent compound, $C_{10}H_{16}$, contained in gutta-percha. It begins to melt at 180° C., and loses its flexibility on

exposure to air and light.—**Gutta merah** [Malay *getah merah*, 'nice gutta'], a trade-name for one of the commercial grades of gutta-percha. *Elect. World and Engin.*, March 14, 1903, p. 449.

gutta-band (gut'ä-band), *n.* In *Greco-Rom. arch.*, same as *regula*, 2.

guttajoolatong (gut″a-jö-lä'tông), *n.* [Prop. **gutta-jelatong*, < Malay *getah*, gutta, + *jelātang*, stinging nettle.] The concrete latex obtained from any one of several Malayan trees of the genus *Dyera* of the dogbane family, especially *D. costulata*. It is an inelastic, creamy-white substance which somewhat resembles gutta-percha, and is imported in large quantities into the United States for mixing with other ingredients in the manufacture of low-grade rubber-goods. Called also *jelatong* and *pontianak*.

Importations of "*gutta-joolatong*," a product of India, which is used in certain industries as a substitute for india rubber, now average more than a million pounds a month.
Elect. World and Engin., June 18, 1904, p. 1150.

gutta-milk (gut'ä-milk), *n.* The freshly exuded milky juice of *Isonandra gutta*, which on drying forms the valuable substance *gutta-percha*. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 22707.

gutta-percha, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, an exceedingly fine, laminated glacial clay. [Scotland.]

guttatim (gu-tā'tim), *n.* [L. *guttatim*, < *gutta*, a drop.] Drop by drop.

gutter[1], *n.* 9. In *turpentine-making*, one of two thin bent strips of metal which are inserted in gashes cut into the face of a tree and serve to conduct resin into a cup.—**Parallel gutter**, a gutter specially built with accurately parallel sides, as distinguished from a fillet gutter or valley gutter.—**Parapet gutter**, a gutter raised upon the surface of a sloping roof near its lower edge, and usually composed of the flashing turned up against the parapet wall beyond.—**Seminal gutter**, in certain earthworms, a groove which connects the two openings of the spermiducal glands on each side of the body.—**Valley gutter**, a gutter produced by the metal flashing of the valley in a roof. Where the run of water is very great this flashing may be hollowed into a decided channel.

gutter-drift (gut'ėr-drift), *n.* Same as *gutter*[1], 5.

gutter-fillet (gut'ėr-fil″et), *n.* A cove made by flashing, as where a chimney breaks the slope of a roof and the flashing is turned up to throw the water away from the masonry.

gutterman (gut'ėr-man), *n.* Same as *swamper*.

gutter-member (gut'ėr-mem″bėr), *n.* The architectural feature made by the decorative treatment of the front or outer edge of the roof-gutter: prominent in the design in the Doric style and in some modern styles.

gutter-plane (gut'ėr-plān), *n.* A grooved plane with a rounded iron which cuts a smooth, hollow molding.

gutter-tile (gut'ėr-tīl), *n.* A tile, usually of pottery, bent to a half-circle or nearly so. Such tiles can be used with the concave side up, forming gutters, or with the convex side up, forming ridges.

gutter-tongs (gut'ėr-tôngz), *n.* A variety of roofing-tongs used in forming the gutters of a tin roof.

gutter-tree (gut'ėr-trē), *n.* 1. Same as *gaiter-tree*.—2. The red-osier dogwood or kinnikinick, *Cornus stolonifera*.

guttery (gut'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *gutteries* (-iz). [*gut* + *-ery*.] A place where fish are gutted.

gut-tie (gut'tī), *n.* 1. A condition of cattle in which a loop or knuckle of intestine enters a tear in the peritoneum and is held between the remains of the spermatic cord and the anterior margin of the hip-bone, causing obstruction to the passage of excrement and exciting an inflammation which terminates in gangrene and death. Also called *peritoneal hernia*. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 56.—2. The twisting or knotting of the bowels of animals, causing severe colicky pains. Same as *volvulus* in man.

Guttural pouch. See ★*pouch*.

gutturalism (gut'u-ral-izm), *n.* [*guttural* + *-ism*.] Guttural quality or character.

There existed of old in the language a group of words beginning with wh and wr; such as whale, wharf, . . . wrath. . . . The contagion of these examples spread to words beginning with H or R simple, and the movement was perhaps aided . . . by the desire to reassert the languishing *gutturalism* of H and . . . of R.
Earle, Philol. Eng. Tongue, ¶ 166.

gutturalize, *v. t.* 2. To impart a guttural character to; render guttural: as, to *gutturalize* a vowel.

gutturolabial (gut″u-rō-lā'bi-al), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or produced by both the throat and the lips.

II. *n.* A sound produced in this way.

gutturonasal (gut″u-rō-nā′zal), *a.* Belonging to both the throat and the nose.

gutturopalatine (gut″u-rō-pal′a-tin), *a.* Belonging to both the throat and the palate.

gutturosibilant (gut″u-rō-sib′i-lant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to the throat, but sibilant.

II. *n.* A sound which possesses that characteristic.

gutty[2] (gut′i), *n.* [A diminutized form of *gutta-percha.*] In *golf*, the gutta-percha ball. [Slang.]

gut-weed (gut′wēd), *n.* The corn sow-thistle, *Sonchus arvensis.*

guvacine (gö′va-sin), *n.* A monacid alkaloid, $C_6H_9NO_3$, from the areca-nut. It is deposited in small lustrous crystals which melt at 271–272° C.

guvern, guverness, etc. Simplified spellings of *govern, governess,* etc.

guy[1], *n.*—**Jib-boom guys,** ropes which steady the jib-boom sidewise. They lead from the outboard end of the spar to the bows of the vessel, where they are set up.—**Lower-boom guys,** ropes used for steadying the swinging-boom.—**Spanker-boom guy,** a rope for steadying the spanker-boom when running before the wind, so that the spar may not swing inboard when the vessel rolls deeply to windward.

guy-belly (gī′bel″i), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope that supports the middle part of a derrick or sheer-leg.

guy-chain (gī′chān), *n.* A chain used as a tension-brace or -guy instead of the customary rope.

guy-crane (gī′krān), *n.* A derrick; a crane which is held upright by tension-braces or-guys.

guy-peg (gī′peg), *n.* A peg, usually of wood but sometimes of metal, to which the tension-brace or -guy of a derrick, tent, etc., is made fast.

guy-rings (gī′ringz), *n.* *Naut.*, the iron rings of the head-block on a derrick-mast, to which the guy-ropes are secured.

guy-rod (gī′rod), *n.* A tension-brace or -stay made from a rod instead of rope, as is customary.

Guy-rods are 8 ft. x ⅝ in., provided with an eye at one end, threaded 2 in. at the other, each fitted with two nuts and one washer, and all are of wrought iron or mild steel. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Oct. 31, 1903, p. 711.

guz (guz), *n.* [Also *gaz* and *yudge;* < Hind. *gaz,* an iron bar, a ramrod, a yard-measure, a foot-rule, etc.; Hind. *desī gaz,* the 'native yard' (33 inches), *lambaī gaz,* the 'standard yard' (36 inches); Pers. *gaz,* an ell.] A measure of length used in Hindustan and Arabia, equal to about 27 inches in Bombay, to 33 inches in Madras, to 36 inches in Bengal, to 38 inches in Mysore, to 25 inches at Mocha, and to 31.6 inches at Bagdad.

Gyalectaceæ (jī″a-lek-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyalecta* + *-aceæ.*] A family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Gyalecta.*

Gymnachirus (jim-nak′i-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *ἀχειρ, ἀχειρος,* without hands.] A genus of scaleless soles of the family of *Soleidæ:* found in South America.

Gymnasteria (jim-nas-tē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *ἀστήρ,* star.] The typical genus of the family *Gymnasteriidæ. Gray.*

Gymnasteriidæ (jim-nas-te-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnasteria* + *-idæ.*] A widely distributed family of *Stelleroidea.* It consists of phanerozonia with opposite ambulacral ossicles and unequally developed marginal plates, abactinal skeleton tessellate with irregular plates, and the whole test covered with membrane. The typical genus is *Gymnasteria.*

gymnastics, *n.*—**Swedish gymnastics.** Same as *Swedish* ★*movements.*

Gymneleotris (jim-nel-ē-ō′tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *ἐλέωτρις,* a fish of the Nile.] A genus of small gobies with the body largely naked, found about Panama.

Gymnelinæ (jim-ne-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnelis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes of the family of *Zoarcidæ,* typified by the genus *Gymnelis.*

Gymnelis (jim′ne-lis), *n.* [NL., used for the proper form ★*Gymnenchelys,* < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *ἔγχελυς,* eel.] A genus of small brightly colored eel-shaped fishes of the family of *Zoarcidæ,* found in the Arctic and Antarctic waters of the Pacific. *G. viridis* is common in Bering Sea.

gymnemic (jim-nem′ik), *a.* [*Gymnema* + *-ic.*] Noting a resinous acid extracted from the leaves of *Gymnema sylvestris,* indigenous in India. The leaves, when chewed, produce the curious effect of temporarily destroying the sense of taste as respects sweet and bitter, so that such substances as sugar and quinine become indistinguishable in the mouth. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 104.

Gymnoascaceæ (jim″nō-as-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnoascus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of simple ascomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Gymnoascus.* It has small ascocarps consisting of a thin peridium of loose hyphæ inclosing globose asci which arise as lateral branches of the ascogenous hyphæ. Simple mold-like conidia occur in many cases. See ★*Gymnoascus.*

Gymnoascus (jim-nō-as′kus), *n.* [NL. (Baranetzky, 1872), < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *ἀσκός,* a sack.] A small genus of fungi of the family *Gymnoascaceæ.* They have the peridium composed of a loose layer of thick-walled much-branched hyphæ whose terminal branches are frequently pointed and sometimes hooked. The spores are simple and hyaline or bright-colored, varying from globose to spindle-shaped. *G. Reessii* occurs on dung.

gymnoblastous (jim-nō-blas′tus), *a.* Same as *gymnoblastic.*

Gymnocanthus (jim-nō-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., an error for **Gymnacanthus,* < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *ἄκανθα,* spine.] A genus of fishes of the family *Cottidæ* (the sculpins), found in the North Atlantic and North Pacific. It is characterized by the absence of teeth on the vomer and by the presence of antler-like spines on the preopercle. *G. tricuspis* is found on the coast of Canada.

Gymnocarpeæ (jim-nō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Discolichenes.* See *gymnocarpous.*

gymnocarpic (jim-nō-kär′pik), *a.* Having the spore-bearing surface or hymenium naked: applied by Brefeld to the *Uredinales* and *Dacryomycetales.*

Gymnoglossa (jim-nō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *γλῶσσα,* tongue.] A group of gastropods destitute of radula and jaws. The proboscis is prominent and in parasitic forms is used to suck the juices of the host. The group contains the families *Eulimidæ* and *Pyramidellidæ.*

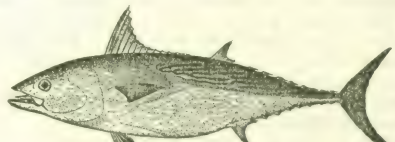
gymnoglossate (jim-nō-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Gymnoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having the radula hidden or absent; of or pertaining to the *Gymnoglossa.*

II. *n.* Any gastropod of the group *Gymnoglossa.*

Gymnogongrus (jim-nō-gong′grus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *γόγγρος,* an excrescence.] A large genus of red algæ which resembles *Chondrus,* or Irish moss; it is widely distributed.

gymnoplast (jim′nō-plåst), *n.* [Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *πλαστός,* formed.] A naked protoplasmic mass, that is, one without an inclosing wall or membrane.

Gymnosarda (jim-nō-sär′dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *σάρδη,* L. *sarda,* sardine.] A genus of the *Scombridæ* or mackerel-like fishes found in most tropical seas, swimming freely in the open ocean. Members of the species are smaller in size than the true tunnies, reaching a weight of 5 or 6 pounds, and are known as *small tunnies* and *oceanic bonitos.* Two species are well known, *G. alleterata* and *G. pelamis.*



Gymnosarda alleterata.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

gymnosome (jim′nō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *gymnosoma.*] In *zoöl.*, one of the *Gymnosomata;* a pteropod with a naked body.

gymnospermic (jim-nō-spėr′mik), *a.* Same as *gymnospermal.*

gymnospermy (jim′nō-spėr-mi), *n.* [*Gymnosperm-ous* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, the state or character of being gymnospermous.

gymnospore, *n.* **2.** Specifically, in *bot.*, a spore that is naked in the sense of not being produced in a sporangium.—**3.** In the classification of Le Maout and Decaisne, a cellular cryptogamic plant in which the spores, by absorption of the mother-cell, become free in a common cavity. Their group *Gymnospores* is coextensive with the *Bryophyta.* No longer used.

Gymnosporidia (jim″nō-spō-rid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *σπορά,* seed (spore), + dim. *-ιδιον.*] In Labbé's classification, a group of protozoan cell-parasites, which form an order or a suborder of *Hæmosporidia.* They infest warm-blooded hosts and owe their name to the fact that no resistant cysts are formed in these hosts, sporogony, so far as observed, taking place in an intermediate invertebrate host.

Gymnostomata (jim-nō-stō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *στόμα(τ-),* mouth.]

An order of *Ciliata* in which the mouth is usually closed except during the inception of food, and is without an undulating membrane. The pharynx, when distinctly developed, is without ciliary structures, but is usually provided with a rod-apparatus or with a modification of one. It includes the families *Chlamydodonta, Enchelina,* and *Trachelina.* Compare ★*Trichostomata.*

gymnostomatous (jim-nō-stō′ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *στόμα(τ-),* mouth.] Having the mouth unprovided with an undulating membrane, as certain ciliate infusorians.

Gymnothorax (jim-nō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός,* naked, + *θώραξ,* chest.] A genus of morays or eels, of the family *Muræniдæ,* comprising many of the largest and most ferocious members of the group. The genus is characterized by the well-developed dorsal fins and by the absence of tentacles on the posterior nostrils. There are very many species, some of them brilliantly and fantastically colored. *G. moringua* and *G. funebris* are common in the West Indies.

Gympie series. See ★*series.*

gynæcandrous, gynæcarchy, etc. See ★*gynecandrous,* etc.

gynæceum, *n.* **4.** In some countries, that part of a Christian church which is reserved for the women of the congregation.

gynandrism (ji-nan′drizm), *n.* [*gynandr-ous* + *-ism.*] The state of being monœcious or hermaphrodite.

gynandrocratic (ji-nan-drō-krat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γυνή,* woman, + *ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-),* man, + *-κρατια,* < *κρατεῖν,* rule.] Equally ruled by man and woman; characterized by social independence of each sex. *L. F. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 373.

gynandromorph (ji-nan′drō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *γύνανδρος,* female and male, + *μορφή,* form.]



Insect gynandromorph: a moth (*Automeris io*), female on the left, male on the right side of the body.

In *biol.*, an animal of a unisexual species but exhibiting the anomaly of having part of the body male and part female. Gynandromorphs are most frequently found among insects.

gynandromorphic (ji-nan-drō-môr′fik), *a.* [*gynandromorph* + *-ic.*] Possessing the characteristics of gynandromorphism.

Gynandromorphic insects, in which the characters of the whole or part of one side of the body, wings and antennæ, are male, while those of the other side are female. *W. Bateson,* Study of Variation, p. 68.

gynandromorphy (ji-nan-drō-môr′fi), *n.* Same as *gynandromorphism. W. Bateson,* Study of Variation, p. 35.

gynecandrous, gynæcandrous (jin-ē-kan′-drus), *a.* [Gr. *γυνή (γυναικ-),* woman, + *ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-),* man, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, containing both staminate and pistillate flowers, as the spikelets of some carices; androgynous. [Rare.]

The terminal spike is, in this species, nearly always *gynæcandrous. Amer. Jour. Sci.*, April, 1904, p. 308.

gynecarchy, gynæcarchy (jin′ē-kär-ki), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή (γυναικ-),* woman, + *ἀρχή,* rule. Cf. *gynarchy.*] Rule or supremacy of the female, especially the alleged mother-right or matriarchate of primitive human society. *L. F. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 336.

gyneclexis (jin-ek-lek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυνή,* female, + *ἐκλεξις,* choice: see *eclectic.*] Sexual selection through choice by the female. *L. F. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 361.

gynecocentric, gynæcocentric (jin″ē-kō-sen′-trik), *a.* [Gr. *γυνή,* woman, + *κέντρον,* center, + *-ic.*] Centering in and depending upon the female. *L. F. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 296.—**Gynecocentric theory,** the view that "the female sex is primary and the male secondary" in organic life and evolution, and that the male was developed "under the operation of the principle of advantage to secure organic progress through the crossing of strains." *L. F. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 296.

gynecocrat, gynæcocrat (jin′ē-kō-krat), *n.* [*gynecocracy* (*-crat-*).] One who favors or upholds female government. *Fitzedward Hall,* in The Nation, LVI. 68.

gynecocratic, gynæcocratic (jin″ē-kō-krat′-ik), *a.* [*gynecocracy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic.*] Organized on the basis of descent in the female line and governed by woman or by her male relatives; matriarchal.

This phenomenon may point to an original *gynæcocratic* age, such as that proposed by Töpffer in the case of the Minyadæ.

A. H. Smith, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, xiv. 250.

gynecomania, gynæcomania (jin″ē-kō-mā′-ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman, + *μανία*, madness.] Same as *satyriasis.*

gynecomorphous, gynæcomorphous (jin″ē-kō-môr′fus), *a.* [Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous.*] In *biol.*, having the form, attributes, or appearance of a female.

gynecopathic, gynæcopathic (jin″ē-kō-path′-ik), *a.* [*gynecopath-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to gynecopathy.

gynecopathy, gynæcopathy (jin-ē-kop′ą-thi), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman, + *πάθος*, disease.] A disease peculiar to women.

gynecophoral, gynæcophoral (jin-ē-kof′ō-rąl), *a.* [*gynecophor-ous* + *-al*[1].] Same as *gynecophoric.*

gynerhopy (ji-ner′ō-pi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *ῥοπή*, inclination downward, decline.] The state or condition of a species in which the females depart more widely than the males from the ancestral condition.

When female preponderance occurs, it might be called *gynerhopy*. *Science*, Feb. 13, 1903, p. 250.

gynetype (jin′ē-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, woman, + *τύπος*, type.] In *zoöl.*, a female specimen taken as the type of a species.

gyniatrics (jin-i-ā′triks), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, woman, + *ἰατρικός*, of medical treatment: see *iatric.*] The treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

gynocardate (jin-ō-kär′dāt), *n.* [*gynocardic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of gynocardic acid, the active principle of chaulmugra-oil, used in the treatment of leprosy. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 490.

gynocardic (jin-ō-kär′dik), *a.* [*Gynocardia* + *-ic.*] Of or derived from *Gynocardia.*—**Gynocardic acid,** the active principle of chaulmugra-oil. Its salts are used in the treatment of leprosy.

gynocardin (jin-ō-kär′din), *n.* [*Gynocardia* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata.*

gynodiœcism (jin″ō-dī-ē′sizm), *n.* [*gynodiœc*(*ious*) + *-ism.*] The condition of being gynodiœcious.

gynogenetic (jin″ō-je-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genetic.*] Productive of females only.—**Gynogenetic parthenogenesis,** the production of females only from unfertilized eggs; thelytoky. See ★*homoparthenogenesis.*

gynomonœcism (jin″ō-mō-nē′sizm), *n.* [*gynomonœc*(*ious*) + *-ism.*] The condition of being gynomonœcious.

gynoplasm (jin′ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed (see *plasm*).] The material that is supposed by Haeckel and others to enter into the composition of female cells and give them their distinctive character, and to be unlike anything that enters into the composition of male cells. See quotation under ★*androplasm.*

gynospore (jin′ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] Same as ★*macrogamete.* *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VIII. 541.

gynostyle (jin′ō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, woman, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*[2].] In siphonophorans, a female blastostyle.

Gynura (ji-nō′rą), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1825), < Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *οὐρά*, tail. The name alludes to the elongated, tail-like stigmas.] An untenable name for *Crassocephalum*, a genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ.* See ★*Crassocephalum.*

gypsine[2] (jip′sin), *n.* [*gyps-um* + *-ine*[2].] 1. The trade-name for a fire-proof material, for use in building, consisting of plastic hydraulic lime mixed with coke or sand and asbestos and pressed into blocks like bricks.—2. A dusting-powder containing arseniate of lead, applied to plants as an insecticide. *E. G. Lodeman*, The Spraying of Plants, p. 147.

gypsite (jip′sīt), *n.* [*gyps-um* + *-ite*[2].] Gypsum in a finely granular form: a local name in Kansas and Texas, where this variety occurs.

Under the general head of calcined plaster, or plaster of paris, in these reports is included the product of cement plaster made from gypsum dirt, or "*gypsite.*" A greater portion of the gypsum product of Kansas and Texas is of this variety. . . . Under the microscope the *gypsite* of Kansas is seen to consist of a mass of small, angular gypsum crystals of varying size.

An. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., 1897–98, pp. 584, 585.

Gypskeuper (güps′koi-pėr), *n.* [G., 'gypsum keuper.'] In *geol.*, a subdivision of the Triassic system in Germany. It is correlated by German geologists with the upper part of the Keuper, and is underlain by the Lettenkohl and overlain by the Rhætic. It reaches a thickness of 1,000 feet and contains numerous plants (*Equisetum columnare*) and labyrinthodont and fish remains.

Gypsornis (jip-sôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γύψος*, gypsum, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] An extinct genus of grallous birds like the rail, found in the Eocene gypsum-beds of Montmartre, France.

gypsum, *n.*—**Gypsum tablet,** a smooth plate of plaster of Paris used in the blowpipe analysis of minerals, particularly of those which yield colored sublimates.—**Paris gypsum,** in *geol.*, the uppermost division of the Upper Eocene (Oligocene) in the Paris Tertiary basin. It consists of four beds of gypsum, intercalated with sands and marls, the highest of which is celebrated for the profusion of its mammalian remains (*Anoplotherium, Palæotherium*, opossum, pachyderms, *Carnivora*).

gypsum-furnace (jip′sum-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace used to calcine gypsum in the manufacture of stucco or plaster of Paris. More commonly called *gypsum-kiln.*

gypsum-kiln (jip′sum-kil), *n.* Same as ★*gypsum-furnace.*

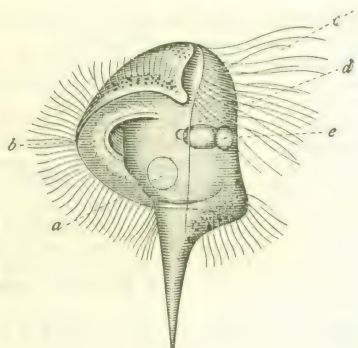
gyration, *n.* 2. In univalve shells, one of the whorls of the spire.—3. Any system of gyri or convolutions in the brain. *Amer. Anthropologist*, July–Sept., 1901, p. 465.—**Dove's law of gyration.** See *Dove's law of the rotation of the* ★*winds.*—**Gyration in storm-areas,** the rule, announced by Ferrel, that in the northern hemisphere winds must circulate about a low pressure in the direction contrary to the movement of the hands of a watch, but that in the southern hemisphere the circulation must be with the movement. See *Ferrel's* ★*law.*

gyrinid (ji-rin′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Gyrinidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the coleopterous family *Gyrinidæ.*

gyroceracone (jī-rō-ser′ą-kōn), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *κέρας*, horn, + *κῶνος*, cone.] A shell of a nautiloid cephalopod which is curved in a loose spiral like that of *Gyroceras*, the volutions being sometimes in contact but with no impressed zone. *Hyatt.*

Gyrocoryna (jī″rō-kō-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *κορύνη*, a club.] A family of hete-



Cænomorpha medusula Perty.

From the ventral side, slightly turned to the right. *a*, contractile vacuole; *b*, adoral zone; *c*, cirri; *d*, micronucleus; *e*, meganucleus. Highly magnified. (Bütschli, after Blochmann. From Lankester's "Zoology.")

rotrichous, trichostomatous ciliates. They have a bell-shaped body, with the anterior end rounded and the posterior as a caudal appendage projecting from the bell, and a ventral furrow of cilia, with a row of cilia at the edge of the bell leading to the mouth at the base of the appendage. The only genus is *Cænomorpha.*

Gyrocotyle (jī-rō-kot′i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *κοτύλη*, cup.] The typical genus of the family *Gyrocotylidæ. Diesing*, 1850.

Gyrocotylidæ (jī″rō-kō-til′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyrocotyle* + *-idæ.*] A family of monozoic tapeworms. They have a leaf-shaped body with crenate margins; a small but deep sucker at the pointed extremity; and at the opposite end a rosette organ carried by a cylindrical peduncle, traversed by a canal which opens at each end, from which a peculiar proboscis-like organ can be everted. *Gyrocotyle* is the typical genus.

Gyrodus (jī′rō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *ὀδούς*, a tooth.] A genus of extinct ganoid fishes. They have a very flat and deep body completely covered with scales; a blunt nose; flat bean-shaped teeth on the palate and splenial, and a few sharp prehensile teeth on the dentary; a symmetrical caudal fin, and thick scales ridged at the margin. The genus is common in the Jurassic rocks.

gyrograph (jī′rō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *γῦρος*, a wheel, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for register-

ing the revolutions of a mechanism, such as a wheel.

gyrographic (jī-rō-graf′ik), *a.* [Gr. *γῦρος*, a wheel, a circle, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-ic.*] Noting an organic acid found in certain lichens (*Gyrophora* or *Umbilicaria pustulata*).

Gyrolepis (jī-rol′ē-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of heterocercal ganoid fishes characterized by having the anterior rays of the pectoral fins not articulated and scales marked with irregular wrinkles. It is common in the Mesozoic rocks.

gyromele (jī′rō-mēl), *n.* [Gr. *γῦρος*, a wheel, a turn, + *μήλη*, a probe.] A device consisting of a sponge on the end of a long rotating bougie, used for swabbing out the stomach.

gyrometer (jī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *γῦρος*, a turn, revolution, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for indicating continuously the number of revolutions of a rotating axis.

Gyromitra (jī-rō-mī′trä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1849), < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *μίτρα*, a head-dress,



Gyromitra esculenta.

One fourth natural size: *a*, general view of plant; *b*, cross-section of same. (From Engler & Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

a turban.] A genus of ascomycetous fungi of the family *Helvellaceæ*, having large fleshy stipitate fruiting bodies (ascomata) with the surface irregularly depressed and folded. The name refers to the convoluted turban-like ascoma. Eleven species have been described, some of which are among the largest known *Ascomycetes. G. esculenta*, as its name indicates, is an edible species occurring in America and Europe.

Gyrophoraceæ (jī″rō-fō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyrophora* + *-aceæ.*] A family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Gyrophora.*

gyro-pigeon (jī′rō-pij″ọn), *n.* [Gr. *γῦρος*, a turn, + E. *pigeon.*] A contrivance of tin having flanges so arranged spirally that when a rotary motion is imparted to it its gyrations cause it to rise in the air: formerly used as a target for shooting.

gyroplane (jī′rō-plān), *n.* [Gr. *γῦρος*, a ring (wheel), + *-plane*, as in E. *aëroplane.*] A flying-machine, of the helicopter type, worked by vertical screw propellers.

gyropter (jī′rop-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *γῦρος*, a wheel, a turn, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a bird.] A helicopter raised and propelled by two large, lateral, horizontally set, umbrella-shaped wings.

Gyroscopic precession. See ★*precession.*

gyrostatics (jī-rō-stat′iks), *n.* That branch of the science of kinetics which deals with the laws of rotating solids.

gyrus, *n.*—**Broca's gyrus.** Same as *inferior frontal gyrus.* See *frontal gyri* under *gyrus.*—**Central gyri.** Same as *central* ★*convolutions.*—**Composite gyrus,** a gyrus, or ridge, just below and in front of the precrucial or anterior portion of the sigmoid gyrus.—**Dentate gyrus,** an imperfectly formed convolution within the dentate fissure.—**Fusiform gyrus,** the lateral occipitotemporal convolution, a convolution of the temporal lobe which lies between the collateral and third temporal fissures. It forms the posterior portion of the fourth temporal gyrus.—**Gyrus geniculi,** a vestigial or degenerate gyrus at the anterior end of the callosum: a prolongation of the longitudinal striæ of the callosum.—**Gyrus intermedius rhinencephali,** a name applied by Retzius to the tubercle of the olfactory tract in the brains of marsupials and edentates.—**Gyrus limbicus,** a thin strip of gray matter upon the callosum which contains the longitudinal striæ of Fancisii. Also *indusium griseum.*—**Gyrus lunaris,** a small sagittal gyrus lying behind the gyrus intermedius in the brains of marsupials, edentates, and insectivores.—**Gyrus subcallosus,** a gyrus which extends from the rostrum of the callosum to the base of the cerebrum immediately in front of the precommissure and lamina terminalis.—**Internal gyrus.** Same as *callosal gyrus.*—**Lingual gyrus,** the median occipitotemporal convolution of the brain.—**Paracentral gyrus,** a convolution bounded by the paracentral and callosomarginal sulci.—**Postcentral gyrus,** a convolution posterior to the central sulcus.—**Precentral gyrus,** a convolution bounded posteriorly by the central sulcus: same as *ascending frontal gyrus.*—**Sagittal gyrus,** a large convolution on each half of the cerebrum, adjacent to the median line or fissure which separates the halves of the cerebrum. It is more or less parallel with the sagittal suture of the skull.





3. (*d*) In *mineral.*, the initial letter of the general symbol, *hkl*, applied to a face of a crystal in the system of Miller. See ★*symbol.* (*e*) In *elect.*, the symbol for *henry* (which see).—4. (*f*) In *pathol.*, *hypermetropia.*

h., hy. In electrotechnics, abbreviations of *henry.*

ha. An abbreviation of *hectare.*

haa (hä'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A tree of the spurge family, *Antidesma platyphyllum*, found on most of the Hawaiian Islands, and reaching a height of 30 feet. Its fruit is a reddish drupe with a bony, flattened putamen.

habanera (hä-bä-nā'rä), *n.* [Sp., < *Habana*, Havana.] A slow Spanish dance in triple rhythm; also, the music for such a dance.

habdalah (häb-dä'lä), *n.* [Heb.: *ha*, the, *b'dālah*, < *badal*, separate.] A religious ceremony among orthodox Jews at the close of the Sabbath. On returning home from the synagogue the master of the house lights a special wax taper, fills a cup with wine, and recites several passages of Scripture which treat of salvation, beginning with: "This is the God of my salvation, in whom I trust and will not be afraid"; "God is my strength and song, and he became my salvation," etc. He then pronounces a blessing on the wine; an ornamented, chased, or carved spice-box is produced, of which all the members of the household smell; and the following blessing is pronounced: "Blessed thou art, O God of the universe, who created all kinds of spices."

Habeas corpus ad respondendum, a writ by which a person was removed out of the custody of one court into that of another to answer to a suit in the latter. It was also employed to compel the production of a person in confinement to answer to a criminal charge.—**Habeas corpus ad satisfaciendum,** a writ by which a prisoner imprisoned by virtue of the judgment of one court was brought into another court to charge him in execution upon a judgment of the latter.

habenal (hạ-bē'nạl), *a.* [NL. **habenalis*, < L. *habena*, a thong, strap, rein, < *habere*, hold: see *have.*] Same as *habenar. Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 152.

Habenular ganglion. See ★*ganglion habenulæ.*

Haberlia (ha-bėr'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Dennstedt, 1818), named in honor of Karl Konstantin *Haberle* (1764–1832), professor of botany at Pesth.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the family *Anacardiaceæ.* See *Odina.*

habilla (ä-bē'lyä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *haba*, broad bean, < L. *faba*, bean.] 1. The sand-box tree, *Hura crepitans*, and especially its seeds, which are a drastic cathartic. Called also *javilla.* See *Hura* and *sand-box*, 3.—2. In Central America, *Lens phaseoloides*, or its seeds. See *Entada*, *sea-bean*, 1, and ★*lens*, 5.

habit, *n.*, 1. (*d*) In *petrog.*, the general appearance of a rock given by the texture and the mode, that is, the mineral composition. Rocks may have the same habit and not agree closely in composition.

6. A small piece of linen attached to a woman's collar at the back, designed to go under the neck of the dress and keep the collar in place.

—**Dyvour's habit,** in *Scots law*, a habit which bankrupts were compelled to wear unless in the bankruptcy proceedings it was alleged and proved that the insolvency was the result of misfortune. Bankrupt dealers in an illicit trade were condemned to wear the habit in any event. *Bouvier*, Law Dict.—**Land of steady habits,** the State of Connecticut.

habitancy, *n.* 2. Inhabitants collectively. *De Quincey.*

Habitat group, a sum of plant species affiliated by their requiring similar environments. *Pound and Clements.*

Habitual time. See ★*time*[1].

habituation, *n.*—**Error of habituation.** See ★*error of expectation.*

habutai (hä″bö-tī'), *n.* [Jap. *habutaye.*] A Japanese silk.

hache (häsh), *n.* [F. *hache*, an ax: see *hatchet.*] A palæolithic stone implement, called originally *lang de chat*, evidently used for a great variety of purposes. Also called *coup de poing* (de Mortillet), and Chelleau implement.

This [a Palæolithic workshop] was represented by a dense layer of flint chips, which had evidently never been disturbed since the materials were operated upon, for Mr. Spurrell was able to piece many of the flakes, and to demonstrate that the object sought was the manufacture of *haches.* *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 637.

hacienda-piece (äth-i-ạn'dä-pēs), *n.* A private coin struck by the proprietor of an hacienda or ranch in Mexico or Central America.

hack[2], *n.*, **1.** (*g*) The board on which a hawk's meat is laid.—**To be at hack,** to have partial liberty, as eyas hawks before they begin to be trained.—**To fly at hack,** to be at partial liberty, as a half-trained hawk.

hack[4], *v. i.* 4. To do work as a hack or literary drudge: as, to *hack* for a living.

hackee[2] (hak'ē), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *ceram.*, a mixture of whiting and gum painted on biscuit-ware when a reserved design is desired in a printed pattern. The whiting drops off in the kiln, leaving a white reserved design on the ground color.

hacking[1], *n.* 4. In *pathol.*, the emission of a succession of short coughs.—5. In *massage*, the act of striking the muscles with the side of the hand.

hacking-board (hak'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board on which unburned bricks are dried or hacked.

hackle[3], *n.* 6. One of the long hairs which, when erected, form a crest along the neck and back of a dog.

I could see the great dog standing, not sleeping, in the veranda, the *hackles* alift on her back, and her feet planted as tensely as the drawn wire rope of a suspension bridge. *R. Kipling*, The Recrudescence of Imray.

Dun hackle, in *angling*, an artificial fly.

hackle[3], *v. t.* 3. In *angling*, to dress (an artificial fly) with hackle.

hackle-back (hak'l-bak), *n.* Same as ★ *hatchet-back.*

hackle-bench (hak'l-bench), *n.* A bench or table for supporting hackling-pins.

hackle-sheet (hak'l-shēt), *n.* The movable apron, or sheet, to which are attached the hackling-pins of a hackling-machine.

hackmack (hak'mak), *n.* Same as *hackmatack.*

hackmannite (hak'man-īt), *n.* [Named for Dr. Victor *Hackman* of Helsingfors.] A member of the sodalite group of minerals which occurs in pale reddish-violet dodecahedrons in the rock called tawite from the Tawa valley, Kola Peninsula, Lapland. It is near sodalite in composition but contains also the radical NaS.

hackmatack, *n.* 2. The juniper, *Juniperus communis.*

hackney, *n.* 2. Specifically, a breed of horses which combines thoroughbred blood with that of the English shire horse or cart-horse and also that of the native Irish horse. A hackney is a horse of moderate size, but over 14 hands, compact build, good action and good disposition, not so heavy as a coach-horse nor so 'leggy' as a hunter. The term is used in England much as *roadster* or *driver* is used in the United States, but includes horses for riding as well as for driving.

hack-saw (hak'sâ), *n.* See *saw*[1].

hack-saw (hak'sâ), *v. t.* To cut with a hack-saw.—**Hack-sawing machine,** a power-machine employing a reciprocating hack-saw and used for cutting metal rods, bars, and pipes. Two types are in use. In one the saw is operated by an oscillating frame, and in the other it is directly connected with a rod and crank-pin on a wheel, suitable mechanism being provided for holding the saw to its work on the draw or backward stroke and allowing it to run free on the return stroke, and for allowing for the wear of the saw. Feed-mechanism is also used to bring the rod to be cut to the vise, locking it in the vise while the cut is made, and releasing the saw and the vise while the next length is fed to the saw. The depth and length of cut are adjustable.

hackthorn (hak'thôrn), *n.* [S.AF.D. *haakedorn*, hook-thorn.] A South African thorny, leguminous shrub, *Acacia detinens*, which is considered sacred by some of the native tribes. Called also *wait-a-bit thorn.*

hack-tree (hak'trē), *n.* Same as *hackberry*, 2.

haddock, *n.* 2. A name wrongly applied to *Pseudophycis barbatus* and *Merluccius australis* allied to the family *Gadidæ* or codfishes. The European species of *Merluccius* is known as the *hake.*—**New Zealand haddock,** a gadoid fish, *Merluccius australis*, found in Australian waters.

Hadean (hā'dē-ạn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hades: as, *Hadean* realms.

When Charon's boat conveyed a spirit o'er
The Lethean water to the *Hadean* shore,
The fare was just a penny,—not too great,
The moderate, regular, Stygian statute rate.
J. G. Saxe, Money King, l. 188.

hadrome (had'rōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδρός*, strong, + E. *-ome.*] The xylem or woody part of a vascular bundle.

Hadromerina (had″rō-me-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδρός*, thick, large, + *μέρος*, part, + *-ina*[2].] An order of monaxonidan *Demospongiæ*, usually of massive form, sometimes stalked or cup-shaped, of compact structure, with the skeletal framework radiate or without order, and the spongin absent or very feebly developed. It includes several families, among them the *Coppatiidæ*, *Clionidæ*, and *Suberitidæ.*

hadromerine (ha-drom'e-rin), *a.* [*Hadromerina.*] Resembling sponges of the order *Hadromerina*; having a massive form.

hadromin (had'rō-min), *n.* [Formation not ascertained.] An aldehyde substance said to accompany natural vanillin.

Hadropterus (ha-drop'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδρός*, thick, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin).] A genus of etheostomatine perches or darters, containing some of the largest and most active species of the group. They are small fishes, olivaceous in color, with large black blotches on the sides, found in the bottom of clear streams in the Mississippi valley. *H. aspro* is the common black-sided darter.

hadrosaurid (had-rō-sâ'rid), *n.* One of the *Hadrosauridæ.*

hadrosauroid (had-rō-sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or allied to *Hadrosaurus.*

II. *n.* A saurian having affinities with *Hadrosaurus.*

Haeckelism (hek'ẹl-izm), *n.* The opinions or speculations of Ernst Haeckel, a German zoölogist, especially his opinion that the life-history of the individual organism is a recapitulation of its ancestral history. See ★*recapitulation*, 3, and *Haeckel's* ★*law.*

Hæmamœba (hem-ạ-mē'bä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + NL. *amœba.*] 1. The typical genus of the family *Hæmamœbidæ. H. malariæ* (*Plasmodium quartanæ*) is the cause of quartan fever in man. See ★*malaria*, west cuts. *Grassi and Feletti*, 1890.—2. [*l. c.*] An organism of this genus. Also *hemamœba.*—**Hæmamœba immaculata,** a non-pigmented variety of *H. præcox.*—**H. præcox.** Same as *Plasmodium malignum.*—**H. relicta,** a protozoan blood parasite of the sparrow.—**H. sub-immaculata,** a protozoan blood parasite of the hawk.—**H. subpræcox,** a protozoan blood parasite in the owl, lark, and other birds.—**H. vivax.** Same as *Plasmodium testianæ.*

Hæmamœbidæ (hem-ạ-mē'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmamœba* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Hæmosporidia*, consisting of amœboid organisms found mostly in the red blood-corpuscles. It includes *Halteridium*, found in birds, causing fever and sometimes death; *Hæmamœba*, the cause of malaria in man; and other forms parasitic in frogs, cattle, and other animals.

The Italian observers have found that all three species of the human *Hæmamœbidæ* are cultivable in Anopheles claviger and not only in this but in other Italian species of Anopheles, while they . . . have failed to cultivate the parasites in Culex. *L. O. Howard.*

hæmatein, *n.* See *hematein.*

hæmatinone (hē-mat'i-nōn), *n.* Same as *hæmatinum.*

Hæmocytozoa (hem-ō-sī-tō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as ★*Hæmosporidia.*

Hæmogregarina (hem-ō-greg-ạ-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + NL. *Gregarina.*] A genus of *Hæmosporidia*, typical of the family *Hæmogregarinidæ.* It is parasitic in reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. *Danilewsky*, 1885.

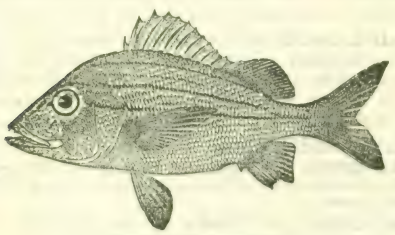
Hæmogregarinidæ (hem-ō-greg-ạ-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmogregarina* + *-idæ.*] A family of blood-parasites of the order *Hæmosporidia.* The typical genus is *Hæmogregarina.*

Hæmosporidia (hem″ō-spō-rid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *σπορά*, seed (spore), + dim. *-ιδιον*.] An order of *Sporozoa*, the members of which are parasitic in the blood of fishes, amphibians, and reptiles. The trophozoite is generally a vermiform hæmogregarine, which passes its early stages in a blood-corpuscle, but becomes free when full-grown. There appears to be no alternation of hosts, the entire cycle of development being passed in the body of one animal. This order contains the genera *Lankestrella*, *Karyolysus*, and *Hæmogregarina*. *Danilewsky.*

hæmosporidian (hem″ō-spō-rid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hæmosporidia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Hæmosporidia*.—2. A general designation of the pathogenic *Protozoa* that live and multiply in the corpuscles of the red blood of mammals, and give rise to malaria. See ★*malaria*.

Hæmulidæ (hē-mū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmul(on)* + *-idæ*. Cf. *Hæmulonidæ*.] A family of sparoid fishes, typified by the grunts, which constitute the genus *Hæmulon*. They differ from the *Sparidæ* in having the teeth all pointed; from the *Lutianidæ* in having no teeth on the vomer; and from



Hæmulon Macrostomum.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

the *Serranidæ* in having the maxillary bone or side of the upper jaw slipping under the edge of the preorbital bone The species are widely diffused in tropical seas and are valued as food. The family is often called *Pristipomatidæ*. The typical genus is *Hæmulon*.

hæmuloid (hem′ū-loid), *n.* Any fish of the family *Hæmulidæ*.

hagbaha (häg-bä′hä), *n.* [Heb., < *gabah*, lifting.] The elevation of the open sacred scroll (torah) after the reading of the ★parasha (which see). When it is thus exposed to the view of the congregation, all stand up and recite the following: "And this is the law which Moses placed before the children of Israel," etc.; "This is a tree of life to them that grasp it," etc. All ceremonies in connection with the reading of the law, including the hagbaha, are considered meritorious, and are performed by prominent members of the synagogue.

hagbrier (hag′brī-ėr), *n.* The hispid greenbrier, *Smilax hispida*, the stems of which are thickly set with long, straight, slender spines. It ranges from Ontario to North Carolina, and westward to Minnesota and Texas.

haggadah, *n.* 3. The Jewish ritual for the first two nights of Passover. It contains extracts from the Bible and the Talmud treating of the exodus from Egypt, also praise, including hallel (Ps. cxiii.–cxviii.), and prayer for future redemption.

hagiasterium (hā″ji-as-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *hagiasteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἁγιαστήριον*, a sanctuary, < *ἁγιάζειν*, make sacred, < *ἅγιος*, sacred: see *hagiology*.] In *early Latin arch.*, the sanctuary, as distinguished from the choir occupied by the singers.

hagiolater (hā-ji-ol′a-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἅγιος*, saint, + *-λατρης*, -worshiper.] A saint-worshiper. *F. P. Cobbe.*

hahanui (hä-hä-nö′ē), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A spiny, bristling shrub, *Cyanea ferox*, of the family *Campanulaceæ*, with dissected leaves and purplish-blue flowers.

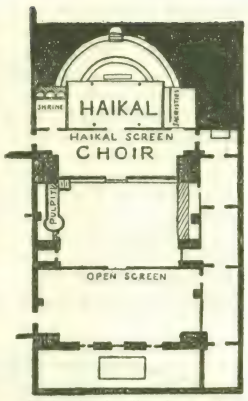
Hahnemannism (hä′ne-man-izm), *n.* The medical theories of Dr. Hahnemann; homeopathy.

haigua (hī′gwä), *n.* [Nootka *haigua*, also spelled *hiagua*, *hiaqua*, *higua*, *hyagwa*, in Chinook jargon *hykwa*, *hyakwa*.] The *Dentalium* shell used by the Indians of the North Pacific coast of America for ornaments. Sometimes the surface of the shell was decorated with delicate carvings. It was valued according to its size, the value being determined by the number of shells required to make a string one fathom in length. The shortest kind was also called *coop-coop* or *kopkops* (Chinook *ikupkup*).

haikal (hī′käl), *n.* [Coptic.] In churches of the Levant, a sacred place, usually distinguished from the choir. In the Coptic churches of Egypt it forms an important member of the plan and is in some cases covered with a cupola which is richly adorned, having mosaics or paintings. See cut in next column.—**Haikal Screen,** in churches of the Levant, a decorative and elaborate screen-wall which shuts off the haikal from the body of the church. In churches of the Greek rite the screen is called *iconostasis*.

haikh (hīĕh), *n.* [The native name of Armenia.] The Armenian language.

haikwan (hī-kwän′), *n.* [Chinese, < *hai*, sea, + *kwan*, a gateway, a customhouse.] Maritime customs in China.



Haikal in the Church of Abu's Sifain, old Cairo. (From Butler's "Ancient Coptic Churches of Egypt.")

hail[1], *n.*—**Soft hail,** small pellets of ice, sometime frozen raindrops, at other times small hail, usually falling together with rain and rapidly melting away.

hail[3], *n.* The various responses made by naval officers at night to the sentry, by which the latter may learn the rank of the officer approaching the vessel, are as follows: Flag-officers answer "flag!" the captain gives the name of his ship; the ward-room officers answer, "Aye, aye!" the steerage and warrant officers answer, "No, no!" and petty officers and members of the crew answer, "Hello!" Yachtsmen have adopted this code with a slight modification.

hail[3], *v. t.*—**To hail the ball,** to throw or drive the ball to the goal; win the goal. *N. E. D.* [Scotch.]

hail-backed (hāl′bakt), *a.* Having a broad stripe of white running from the back of the neck to the root of the tail: said of cattle.

hail-band (hāl′band), *n.* One of the narrow tracts covered with hail which are characteristic of severe hail-storms, especially in France. They generally lie parallel to one another and to the general path of the storm, leaving between them lanes of little hail but of heavy rain and destructive winds.

hail-cannon (hāl′kan-on), *n.* A small cannon or tube set vertically and furnished with a conical prolongation. The discharge of a few ounces of gunpowder in the cannon sends a vortex-ring of smoke rapidly upward to an altitude of about 1,000 feet. Such cannon have been extensively used since 1890 in southern Europe, under the mistaken belief that numerous discharges of them will prevent injurious hail-storms. See ★*grelifuge cannon*.

hail-cloud (hāl′kloud), *n.* A cloud from which hail falls; that portion of a cumulus cloud which represents the so-called hail-stage and within which the temperature is at freezing-point, the cooling due to expansion being just counterbalanced by the evolution of the latent heat of freezing water from the drops of rain that are being frozen.

hail-gage (hāl′gāj), *n.* A special form of rain-gage constructed to separate the hail from the rain-water and allow of the separate measurment of each.

hailing-port (hāl′ing-pōrt), *n.* The name of the port from which a vessel hails, required by law to be painted on the stern of all documented vessels in the United States; the port in which the managing owner of the vessel lives, or which is nearest to his place of residence; the home port of a vessel.

hail-shooting (hāl′shö″ting), *n.* The firing of cannon for the purpose of dissipating hail-storms or preventing hail: beneficial results of this practice have not been demonstrated.

hailweed (hāl′wēd), *n.* Dodder, especially the thyme-dodder or the flax-dodder. Also *hair-weed*.

haimarada (hī-mä-rä′dä), *n.* [Arawak.] *Lindernia diffusa*, a herbaceous plant of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, native of South America. In Guiana it is used as medicine in fevers, dysentery and disorders of the liver.

Haimea (hā′mē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Haimeidæ*. *Milne-Edwards.*

Haimeidæ (hā-mē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haimea* + *-idæ*.] A family of protalcyonacean *Alcyonaria*, consisting of solitary polyps with or without spicules. It contains the genera *Haimea*, *Hartea*, and *Monoxenia*.

hainberry (hān′ber″i), *n.* Same as *hindberry*.

hainite (hīn′īt), *n.* [G. *hain*, grove (see def.), + *-ite*[2].] A silicate, allied to wöhlerite in composition, occurring in slender, colorless to yellow, triclinic crystals: found in phonolite of the Hohe Hain ('high grove') in northern Bohemia.

hair[1], *n.*—**Beaded hair.** See ★*beaded*.—**Collecting hairs,** the hairs on the styles of certain composite plants the function of which it is to collect the pollen as it falls from the anthers.—**Curled hair,** hair from animals' manes and tails steamed and twisted, when hot, into rope, and afterward untwisted and picked apart, making a light springy material for upholstering.—**Fine hair,** an inner and finer hair or down, found on skins, which sometimes remains after the coarser hair is removed.—**In the hair,** with the hair remaining: said of skins.—**Peppercorn hair,** the hair of some African negroid tribes: named from the small spirals which it forms, beginning at the root. The closeness of these spirals gives the impression that the hair grows in tufts, although the roots are quite regularly distributed.—**Ringed hair** a kind of gray hair in which the affected hair is marked by segments of white alternating with the normal color. Also called *trichonosis versicolor*.—**Salamander's hair,** the mineral asbestos.—**Thetis's hair,** a name given by C. T. Jackson to quartz which contains fine needle-like inclosures of actinolite or asbestos. The fibers are generally straight, but penetrate the mass in several directions.—**True-wool hair,** the hair of a sheep's fleece, which possesses the textile properties of a serrated surface, curliness, and elasticity, the typical example being that from the merino sheep.

hair[1], *v. i.* 2. To form fine fibers, as syrup, when tested by dripping.

hair-ball (hār′bâl), *n.* A small pellet or a large concretion, composed chiefly of hair, found in the stomachs of animals which have the habit of licking themselves or other animals. See *bezoar* and ★*heterolith*. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 501.

Hair-comber's disease. See ★*disease*.

hair-cord (hār′kôrd), *n.* A fabric woven with very fine lines or stripes, usually running lengthwise. Also called *hair-line*.

hair-cuticle (hār′kū-ti-kl), *n.* The outer layer of cells of a hair. See *hair*.

hair-drawn (hār′drân), *a.* Drawn out as fine as a hair; characterized by over-refinement or nicety: as, *hair-drawn* dialectics. *Schaff.*

hair-felt (hār′felt), *n.* Felt made of animal hair.

hair-fern (hār′fėrn), *n.* The American maidenhair, *Adiantum pedatum*.

hair-germ (hār′jėrm), *n.* An ingrowth of epidermal cells from whose base a hair is subsequently developed.

hair-grass, *n.*—**Bearded or long-awned hair-grass,** *Muhlenbergia capillaris*, a species which bears a large light-purple panicle with slender, spreading branches and very delicate pedicels, the flowers also with a slender awn. This grass is found in sandy or rocky soils in the eastern United States.—**California hair-grass,** *Deschampsia holciformis*, a much stouter plant than the Eastern species of the same genus. Also the slender hair-grass, *D. elongata*, and the oat-like hair-grass, *D. calycina*.—**Oat-like hair-grass.** See *California* ★*hair-grass*.—**Silvery hair-grass,** a low, tufted grass, *Aira caryophyllea*, nearly related to *Deschampsia*. Its shining panicle gives a silvery tinge to fields where it abounds. It is a European plant, of no value agriculturally, introduced into the eastern United States and into California. In England sometimes called *mouse-grass*.—**Slender hair-grass.** See *California* ★*hair-grass*.—**Tufted hair-grass,** *Deschampsia cæspitosa*, a European and North American grass found in the northern United States and especially abundant in the Rocky Mountains. It is of little agricultural value, but from its tussock-forming habit is useful in building up and giving firmness to low, wet ground. The stems in rural England have been made into door-mats, and furnish a fiber. Also *hassock-grass* and *tussock-grass*.—**Water hair-grass.** See *water-hairgrass*.—**Wavy hair-grass.** Same as *wood* ★*hair-grass*.—**Wood hair-grass,** *Deschampsia flexuosa*, a more delicate European and American species, worthless except in woodland pastures. The leaves are filiform, the branches of the panicle hair-like, often flexuous.



Tufted Hair-grass (*Deschampsia cæspitosa*).
a, plant, one fourth natural size; *b*, spikelet, enlarged; *c*, florets, still more enlarged.

hairhoof (hār′höf), *n.* [One of the numerous variants of *hairif*.] The woodruff, *Asperula odorata*.

hairhound (hār′hound), *n.* Same as *hoar-hound* (*b*).

hair-line, *n.* 3. Same as ★*hair-cord*.

hair-moss (hār′mōs), *n.* Same as *haircap-moss*.

hair-moth (hār′môth), *n.* One of the clothes-moths, *Tineola biseliella*, whose larva feeds on hair and woolen goods.

hair-peg (hār′peg), *n.* A straight hair-pin with an ornamental head. *A. M. Earle*, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 122.

hair-pencil (hār′pen″sil), *n.* In *entom.*, a group of very long hairs which may occur on several parts of the body of a lepidopterous insect.

hair-plate (hār′plāt), *n.* The iron plate at the back end of a bloomery-hearth.

hair-restorer (hãr′rē-stōr″ėr), *n.* A preparation used to restore the hair when it is scant.

hair-rooted (hãr′rō-ted), *a.* Noting clouds which have a bulbous center whence proceed long wisps like hairs and short wisps like roots: as, *hair-rooted* cirro-stratus. Also called *tailed cirrus* by Clayden, and *cirrus caudatus* by Clayton.

hair-scale (hãr′skāl), *n.* One of the modified hair-like scales which occur on different parts of the body of certain lepidopterous and trichopterous insects.

hair-shot (hãr′shot), *n.* In *billiards*, a shot which barely moves the first object-ball; also, one which barely misses the second.

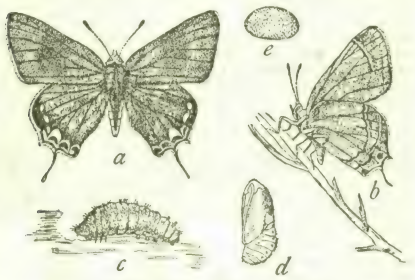
hair-slip (hãr′slip), *n.* A place on a green skin where the grain has become decayed, enabling the hair to slip. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 265.

hair-slipped (hãr′slipt), *a.* Marked by places where the grain has decayed: said of skins. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 265.

hair-snake (hãr′snāk), *n.* A nematoid worm, *Gordius*, parasitic in insects in its early stages and frequently found in damp places or in pools when mature. Also known as *hairworm* and *horsehair-snake*, from the popular superstition that it is a hair that has metamorphosed into a worm.

hair-stone (hãr′stōn), *n.* Quartz penetrated by slender crystals of rutile, amphibole, or other mineral species. Also called *Venus hair-stone* and *flèche d'amour*.

hairstreak, *n.*—**Acadian hairstreak,** an American butterfly, *Thecla acadica*, occurring from New England to Montana and up and down the Pacific coast. Its larvæ feed on the willow.—**Banded hairstreak,** a lycænid butterfly, *Thecla calanus*, occurring throughout the northern United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The upper surface of the wings is dark brown and the under surface slate-brown. Its larvæ feed on the leaves of the oak and the hickory.—**Coral hairstreak,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Strymon titus*, of wide distribution within the United States. Its larvæ live on the wild cherry and the plum.—**Gray hairstreak,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Uranotes melinus*, occurring throughout the United States. Its larvæ feed on the bean, hop, hawthorn, St.-John's-wort, and hound's-tongue.—**Great purple hairstreak,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Atlides halesus*, the largest of the eastern hairstreaks, expanding nearly two inches. Its larvæ feed on the oak.—**Least purple hairstreak,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Calycopis cecrops*.—**Olive hairstreak,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Mitoura damon*, occurring in the southern United States, where its larvæ feed on the red cedar and the smilax.—**Striped hairstreak,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Thecla liparops*, wide-spread in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. Its larvæ live on the oak, willow, shad-bush, and blueberry.—**White-M-hairstreak,** an American lycænid butterfly occurring throughout the southern United States, ranging as far north as New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Its larvæ live on the oak and the milk-vetch.



Gray Hairstreak (*Uranotes melinus*).

a, butterfly; *b*, butterfly with wings closed; *c*, larva from side; *d*, pupa; *e*, egg; all slightly enlarged except *e*, greatly enlarged. (Howard and Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

hairstrong (hãr′strông), *n.* Same as *harstrong*.

hair-weed (hãr′wēd), *n.* 1. Any hair-like alga. See *mermaid's-hair*.—2. Same as ★*hailweed*.

hair-whorl (hãr′hwėrl), *n.* A more or less spirally arranged ridge of hair, produced by the meeting of hairs running in different directions.

hairy-back (hãr′i-bak), *n.* Any fish of the family *Trichonotidæ*, found in the western Pacific.

hairy-tongue (hãr′i-tung), *n.* Hypertrophy of the filiform papillæ of the tongue: it gives to the surface a hairy appearance. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 291.

hai-tsai (hī-tsī′), *n.* [Chinese, < *hai*, sea, + *ts'ai*, weed.] A seaweed, *Gloiopeltis tenax*, and a gelatin prepared from it. The gelatin is used in the manufacture of lanterns to strengthen or varnish the paper, and to give gloss to silk or gauze. Windows of split bamboo crossed diagonally have their rhombic openings filled with a film of it as a substitute for glass.

hakam (ċha-käm′), *n.* [Judeo-Arabic *ḥakām*, < Heb. *ḥakam*, be wise. Compare Aram. *ḥakim* or *ḥakima*; Ar. *ḥakīm*: see *hakim*.] In Jewish use, a sage or philosopher: a title given to the Sephardi rabbis in the Orient. The chief rabbi of Constantinople is styled *hakām pasha*.

Hakatist (hä-kä-tist′), *n.* [G. *ha*, H, + *ka*, K, + *te*, T, + *-ist*. The letters are the initials of the three founders of the league, Von Hansemann, Von Kennemann, and Von Tiedemann.] A member of the league organized in Germany for the support of Prussian measures against the Poles in Posen. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., IX. 145, 374.

hake[2], *n.*—**White hake,** a small fish of the family *Gadidæ*, or codfishes. *Urophycis tenuis*, a common species, is found off the New England coast. Others are found in the same region and in Europe.



White Hake (*Urophycis tenuis*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

hako (hä′kō), *n.* [Pawnee.] A ceremony of the Pawnee Indians, intended to benefit certain individuals by bringing to them the promise of children, long life, and plenty, and establishing at the same time a bond between the persons taking part in it, thus insuring friendship and peace between different clans or tribes. *Alice C. Fletcher*, 22d Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., II. 14.

The expression "*hako*" is used to describe the whole of the articles employed in the ceremony, which are two feathered stems of ash wood from which the pith is burnt out; an ear of white corn; three sticks of plane tree; owl and eagle feathers; the heads of two woodpeckers; the head, neck, and breast of two ducks; a wild cat skin; fat from a consecrated deer or buffalo; an oriole's nest; and other objects. . . . The two feathered stems are treated by the tribe with great reverence, and always deposited on the wild cat skin when not in use. One symbolizes the sky, the other the earth. The ear of corn represents the fruitfulness of the earth, and is called "mother." This seems to indicate an origin for the ceremony among agricultural tribes, though it has been adopted by the hunting tribes. It does not appear, however, that the rites were performed at any stated time, or had any connexion with planting or harvesting.

Athenæum, May 20, 1905, p. 628.

hala (hä′lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] The native screw-pine of the Hawaiian Islands, *Pandanus tectorius*. Coarse mats are made of the leaves.

halachist (hä-läċh′ist), *n.* One who is learned in the halachah (which see).

Halælurus (ha-lē-lū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, sea, + αἴλουρος, cat.] A genus of sharks of the tropical Pacific, belonging to the family *Scyliorhinidæ*.

halah (ċhä′lä), *n.*; pl. *halōth* (ċhä′lōt). [Heb., < *ḥalal*, perforated.] A cake; originally, a loaf used in offerings (Num. xv. 20 *et passim*) and now partaken of at the three meals of Sabbaths and festivals. As now used it is a well-baked, elongated, and twisted loaf, thick in the middle and tapering toward the ends, with poppy-seed sprinkled over the top. The halah of some festivals differs in form from the ordinary Sabbath cake: for example, that used at the Rosh ha-shanah festival (New-Year's day) is made in the form of a ladder. The reason given is that, it being the season of prayer for forgiveness, the ladder symbolizes the ascension of the prayers heavenward.

halapepe (hä-lä-pā′pā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A tree of the lily family, *Dracæna aurea*, bearing golden-yellow flowers and small yellow berries, and yielding a soft, whitish wood out of which the natives used to carve their idols.

halatinous (ha-lat′i-nus), *a.* [Gr. ἁλάτινος, of salt, < ἅλας (ἁλατ-), salt, < ἅλς, salt: see *salt*[1].] Having the character of common salt. [Rare.]

halbling (hälb′ling), *n.* [G., < *halb*, half, + dim. *-ling*. Cf. *halfling*[1].] A small coin of Basel and of other Swiss and German states.

halching (hal′ching), *n.* [*halch* + *-ing*.] The entanglement of the coils of yarn at the nose, or top, of a spinning-mule cop. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 286.

Haleciidæ (hā-lē-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halecium* + *-idæ*.] A family of campanularian hydroids having the hydrothecæ reduced to shallow, saucer-shaped, pedunculate appendages, the hydranths with conical hypostomes and the gonophores hedrioblastic. It contains the genera *Halecium*, *Diplocyathus*, and *Ophioides*.

Halecium (hā-lē′si-um), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Haleciidæ*. *Oken*, 1815.

half. I. *a.*—**Half fifteen,** in *tennis*, a point given to a supposably inferior player at the beginning of the second and subsequent alternate games of the set.—**Half forty,** in *tennis*, two points given to a supposably inferior player at the beginning of the first game, three at the beginning of the second, and so on alternately in the subsequent games of the set.—**Half thirty.** See ★*thirty*.

II. *n.*—**Half a stroke.** See ★*stroke*[1].

half-arc (häf′ärk), *a.* Noting an electric arc-lamp of approximately half the usual illuminating power. In commercial practice arc-lamps supplied with from 9.5 to 10 amperes and 450 or more watts were classed as full-arc lamps; those taking from 6.5 to 7 amperes and 325 to 350 watts, as half-arcs. Also used substantively.

half-beam (häf′bēm), *n.* In *ship-building*, a deck-beam which extends only part way across the vessel, being cut off at a hatchway or similar opening through the deck.

half-bird (häf′bėrd), *n.* One of the smaller ducks, such as the teal: so named because it sells for half the price of the larger species. [Eng.]

half-bit (häf′bit), *n.* The Spanish half-real in the British West Indies.

half-blind (häf′blīnd), *a.* Noting holes in plates (which are to be riveted together) which do not coincide or match, those of one plate being partly covered by the other plate.

half-breadth (häf′bredth), *n.* In *ship-building*, the distance of any given point on the outer skin or of the exterior line of the frames (in the latter case called *molded half-breadth*) to the central longitudinal plane of the vessel.

Half-breadth plan. See *plan*.

half-breed, *n.*—**Bigeneric half-breed,** the product of a cross between varieties of species belonging to different genera.

half-broad (häf′brâd), *n.* An English gold coin, a double crown of James I.

half-bull (häf′bůl), *n.* A term employed by sealers to denote a male fur-seal from four to six years old. The largest half-bulls are practically full grown, but not strong enough to fight their way into the rookeries and establish themselves. They are dark gray in color, lacking the brownish tint characteristic of old male fur-seals. This class of seals is termed *polusikatchi* by the Russians.

half-butt (häf′but), *n.* A cue, used only in English billiards, the length of which is halfway between that of a long and that of an ordinary cue.

half-center (häf′sen″tėr), *n.* The position of the crank-pin of an engine when it is midway between the two dead-centers or dead-points.

half-clutch (häf′kluch), *n.* A jaw-clutch in which each jaw is half a cylinder, and consequently has only one driving-face for each direction.

half-column (häf′kol″um), *n.* An engaged column of which only half, or about half, projects horizontally from the surface of a wall.

half-crown, *n.*—**Newark half-crown,** an English piece of Charles I., struck at the siege of Newark.

half-davit (häf′dav″it), *n.* *Naut.*, a fish-davit.

half-florin (häf′flor″in), *n.* An English coin, first coined in gold by Edward III. *in* 1344. It was current for 3 shillings and weighed 54 grains.

half-hardy (häf′här″di), *a.* *In hort.*, noting an intermediate grade between tender and hardy: said of plants which withstand a little frost, but not a hard one, and are sown or planted out after frosty weather is past and before the weather becomes thoroughly settled. Sometimes used also for plants which will live out of doors throughout the year if given shelter or protection.

half-hit (häf′hit), *n.* See ★*hit*[1].

half-iron (häf′ī″ėrn), *n.* In *golf*, a half-shot with an iron club.

half-joe (häf′jō), *n.* A Portuguese gold coin, originated in 1722, the half-dobra of 6,400 reis: one of the most popular gold coins of the New World in the eighteenth century.

half-lap (häf′lap), *n.* The metallic matrix, or bed, in which are embedded the rows of combing-needles in a cotton-combing machine.—**Half-lap roller,** the part of a cotton-combing machine which carries forward the combed sliver.

half-lapped (häf′lapt), *a.* Lapped about one half as much as when brought to the proper position: used of rivet-holes that do not meet properly, but are half-blind.

half-lichen (häf′lī″ken), *n.* An ascomycete which lives as a saprophyte during its early stage, but later becomes associated with algæ which, usually, have been injured.

Sphæria Lemaneæ and Thermutis velutina are examples of *half-lichens*.

D. H. Campbell, University Text-book of Bot., p. 188.

half-looper (häf′lö″pėr), *n.* Any one of many noctuid larvæ which, because they do not have the normal number of prolegs, move like geometrid larvæ.

half-man (häf′man), *n.* On coasting-vessels, a landsman, or deck-boy. [Eng. slang.]

half-moon, *n.* 5. A species of rudder-fish, *Medialuna californiensis*, found on the coast of southern California.

half-mourner (häf′mōr″nėr), *n.* An old British collectors' name for a black and white European agapetid butterfly, *Melanargia galathea*. Also called the *marbled white*.

half-noble (häf′nō″bl), *n.* A gold coin of Edward III. of England, and of succeeding kings to Edward VI.

half-pace, *n.* 2. A landing in a stair which separates two flights of stairs. It differs from quarter-pace in that it crosses the ends of both flights, so that the direction of the stairs is completely changed.

halfpenny, *n.*—**Mark Newby halfpenny.** Same as *St. Patrick* ★*halfpenny.*—**St. Patrick halfpenny,** a private copper token issued in Ireland between 1660 and 1680, with St. Patrick on the reverse: current in New Jersey in 1682.

half-plane (häf′plān), *n.* Same as ★*hemiplane*.

half-proof (häf′prōf), *n.* In *civil law*, evidence entitled to some weight, but insufficient as foundation for a sentence or decree.

half-rater (häf′rā″tėr), *n.* A small yacht of less than the unit of rating (one ton). [Eng.]

half-ray (häf′rā), *n.* In *math.*, the aggregate of all points of a straight which are on one and the same side of O, a point of the straight.

half-seal (häf′sēl), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a seal used in the Court of Chancery to seal commissions issued to delegates appointed to hear appeals in marine or ecclesiastical causes.

half-sheet (häf′shēt), *n.* In *printing*, an abbreviation of *one half of a sheet of double size*.

When presswork was done on a hand-press, upon sheets of small size, the sheet of octavo had its pages 1, 16, 13, 4, 9, 8, 5, 12, first printed from one form on one side of the sheet. Pages 3, 14, 15, 2, 11, 6, 10, 7, were next printed on the back of that sheet, so arranged that they would fold in order as one sheet of 16 consecutive pages. This method was called *sheetwise*. When large machines were used for presswork the two forms were rearranged in one form to produce 16 pages at one impression on one side. Turning the paper upside down for the subsequent printing on the back of the sheet enables the pressman to back each page with its proper mate and produce two copies of 16 pages. Each *half-sheet* of the paper cut in two contains the same number of pages as that of the sheet, printed sheetwise.

De Vinne, Mod. Book Composition, p. 337.

half-shoe (häf′shö), *n.* A shoe which covers but one side of a horse's foot: used to correct some defect in the growth of the hoof.

half-shot, *n.* 2. In *golf*, a stroke of less distance than a full shot, and played with a half swing: less than a three-quarter shot and more than a wrist or quarter shot.

half-sibling (häf′sib″ling), *n.* A breeders' term for a half-brother or half-sister; the offspring of different mothers by the same sire.

The high values, however, found for *half-siblings* in the case of the thoroughbreds seem to indicate that we must look rather to unit prepotency than intermittent prepotency for the source of the high value of fraternal as compared with parental correlation in the case of the horse. *Biometrika*, Nov. 1903, p. 391.

Half-speed shaft. See ★*shaft*.

half-spring (häf′spring), *n.* A spring made up of one set of leaves; a half-elliptic spring.

half-sprit (häf′sprit), *n.* The sprit of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, all on one side of the mast.

As she sailed before with a *half-sprit*, like a yacht, she sailed now with a square sail and a mizzen, like a ketch. *Defoe*, Captain Singleton, xviii.

half-stopped (häf′stopt), *a.* In *organ-building*, said of pipes which are partially closed at the top by a lid or cover.

half-tone, *n.* 3. A picture printed from a plate produced by the half-tone process (which see), or the plate itself.—**Half-tone process,** a phototypographic method in which, in the process of photographing the object, a screen of netting, or a ruled glass, is interposed between the lens and the sensitized plate. From the negative thus made, a positive image is produced upon a prepared metal plate and etched into relief by acids. The screen is designed to give to the etching a texture similar to that produced by the engraver. A common, but in large manner remediable, effect of its use is an undue softening of both lights and shadows with loss of distinctness.—**Half-tone screen,** in *photog.*, a sheet of glass ruled with fine lines, crossing one another at right angles, inserted in the camera about one sixteenth of an inch from the negative. It enables half-tones to be obtained in photo-engraving. The lines run from 100 to 250 per square inch. See ★*half-tone process.*—**Three-color half-tone process,** a method of engraving in relief by photography, and etching upon three separate metal plates of printing-surfaces of yellow, red, and blue, which are successively superimposed in printing on a typographic press, to produce the many needed combinations of color required for a truthful picture. Successful workmanship depends on the ability of the photographer to detect and practically dissect the primary colors of a pictorial design, on the skill of the engraver by hand who may seek improvement in varying the cross lines on the plates that make neater combinations of colored lines, on the purity of the primary colors and accuracy of register in printing. The *four-color* process has the added color of black or other dark color that aids distinctness.

II. *a.* Noting a print or plate, produced by the half-tone process. See above.

half-top (häf′top), *n.* *Naut.*, a small, narrow platform which rests upon the trestle-trees of the lower mast on a square-rigged mast; a contracted top. See *top*[1], *n.*, 9.

half-trunk (häf′trungk), *a.* Pertaining to or having a trunk or hollow piston-rod to which the connecting-rod is attached, but not having a trunk on the opposite side of the piston.

half-vision (häf′vizh″on), *n.* Hemianopsia.

half-volley (häf′vol″i), *n.* In *cricket*, a ball which reaches the batsman just after it has pitched upon the ground. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 55.

halibios (ha-lib′i-os), *n.* [Also *halibius;* < Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + βίος, life.] The animals and plants of the ocean considered collectively and in contrast with the animals and plants of fresh water and those of the land. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 578.

halibiotic (hal″i-bī-ot′ik), *a.* [Also *halobiotic;* as *halibios* + *-ot-* *-ic.*] Living in the sea.

halibut, *n.*—**Arrow-toothed halibut,** the slender-bodied halibut, *Atheresthes stomias*, of the North Pacific, with arrow-shaped teeth.—**Bastard halibut,** a large flounder, *Paralichthys californicus*, found in the Gulf of California. It differs from the true halibut in the much smaller size and in the fact that its tail is doubly concave at the point, instead of simply lunate or forked.

Halichœres (hā-li-kē′rēs), *n.* [NL., prop. *Halichærus*, < Gr. ἅλς, sea, + χοῖρος, hog.] A genus of *Labridæ* found in tropical seas. It is characterized by the presence of 9 spines in the dorsal fin, of large scales, and of a canine tooth in the posterior part of the jaw. There are many species, highly variegated in color. *H. radiatus* is the pudding-wife and *H. bivittatus* the Slippery Dick of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

halichondrine (hal-i-kon′drin), *a.* Resembling or having the characteristics of the sponges belonging to the order *Halichondrina;* halichondroid.

halicurrent (hal-i-kur′ent), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, sea, + L. *currens*, current.] A stream or current in mid-ocean, as contrasted with a coast current. The Gulf Stream is the most familiar example of a halicurrent. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 625.

halide (hal′id), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, having a constitution similar to that of common salt; haloid: thus, potassium iodide is a halide salt analogous to sodium chlorid or common salt.—**Halide acid,** an acid corresponding to a halide, or haloid, salt, containing hydrogen in place of the electropositive element or radical of the salt, as hydrochloric acid from sodium chlorid, or hydriodic acid from potassium iodide. *Jour. Physical Chem.*, April, 1904, p. 302.

Halieutæa (hal″i-ū-tē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁλιευτής, otherwise ἁλιεύς (ἁλιευτ-), a fisher, a seaman, < ἁλιεύειν, fish.] A genus of frogfishes of the family *Ogcocephalidæ*, found in the deep waters of the Pacific.

Halieutella (hal″i-ū-tel′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁλιευτής, a fisher, + L. *-ella.*] A genus of frogfishes of the family *Ogcocephalidæ*, found in the deep waters of the Atlantic.

halieutic (hal-i-ū′tik), *a.* [Gr. ἁλιευτικός: see *halieutics.*] Of or pertaining to fishing.

Halieutichthys (hal″i-ū-tik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁλιευτής, fisher, + ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of frogfishes of the family *Ogcocephalidæ*, found in the deep waters off the West Indies.

halieutics, *n.* 2. That branch of practical theology ('fishing for men') which treats of the theory of the extension of Christian missions; the science of Christian missions, specifically, of foreign missions.

Halieutinæ (hal-i-ū-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halieut(æa)* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of frogfishes of the family *Ogcocephalidæ*, typified by the genus *Halieutæa*.

haligi (hä-lē′gē), *n.* [Also (Sp.) *haligui*, < Tagalog and Bisaya *haligi*.] In the Philippine Islands, one of the wooden posts or piles on which the native houses are built.

haligraphy (ha-lig′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + *-γραφια*, < γράφειν, write.] A discussion of the sources, properties, etc., of saline substances. [Rare.]

halilimnic (hal-i-lim′nik), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, sea, + λίμνη, lake, + *-ic.*] Living in fresh water, but exhibiting genetic affinity with forms of life that are restricted to salt water; actually limnetic, but phylogenetically marine. Also *halolimnic*. See ★*halibiotic*.

The fauna of Lake Tanganyika is to be regarded as a double series, one-half consisting of forms which are found everywhere in African fresh waters, the other of what we may call *halolimnic* organisms, which are found nowhere else in the world, at least so far as is at present known.

J. E. S. Moore, quoted in Internat. Year Book, 1898, p. 270.

halimeter (ha-lim′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + μέτρον, measure.] An apparatus for determining the strength of a saline solution; specifically, a device for estimating the amount of water in beer by determining the quantity of salt the beer will dissolve.

halimetric (hal-i-met′rik), *a.* [*halimetr-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to halimetry or the halimeter. [Rare.]

halimetry (ha-lim′et-ri), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + *-μετρια*, < μέτρον, measure.] Determination of the strength of a saline solution. [Rare.]

halimous (hal′i-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἅλιμος, of the sea (< ἅλς, the sea), + *-ous.*] Having relation to the sea, to sea-water, or to common salt. [Rare.]

haling-hand (hāl′ing-hand), *n.* One of a pair of heavy gloves or woolen mittens used to protect the hands of sailors and fishermen on the Maine coast, while hauling heavy cables, etc.: frequently double lined in the palms with leather. *A. M. Earle*, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 122.

halinous (hal′in-us), *a.* [Gr. ἁλινος of salt, < ἅλς, salt.] Having relation to common salt. [Rare.]

haliplankton (hal-i-plangk′ton), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + NL. *plankton.*] The floating and swimming organisms of the ocean, considered collectively and in contrast with the organisms that float or swim in fresh water; the plankton. Also *haloplankton*. See ★*plankton* and ★*limnoplankton*. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 580.

Halisarca (hal-i-sär′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] The typical genus of the family *Halisarcidæ*. *Dujardin*.

Halisarcidæ (hal-i-sär′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halisarca* + *-idæ.*] A family of hexaceratine triaxonian sponges, having the flagellated chambers syconate and the skeletal structures absent. It contains the genera *Halisarca* and *Bajulus*.

Halisaurus (hal-i-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, sea, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of marine reptiles, referred to the *Mosasauridæ*, based on incomplete material from the Cretaceous of New Jersey: a synonym of ★*Baptosaurus*.

Haliseris (ha-lis′e-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + σέρις, endive, chicory.] The correct form for *Halyseris* (which see).

Haliserites (hal″i-se-rī′tēz), *n.* [*Haliseris* + *-ites.*] See *Halyserites*. This plant has flat fronds many times dichotomously divided. The dicotyledonous genera *Fontainea* and *Sapindopsis* from the Amboy clays of New Jersey and the Middle Potomac formation of Virginia, respectively, closely resemble it, and it is regarded by some paleobotanists as a dicotyledonous plant.



Haliserites Reichii, one half natural size. (From Sternberg's "Flora der Vorwelt.")

halistase (hal′i-stās), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, sea, + στάσις, standing.] The tract of quiet water within the gyration of a great oceanic current. The Sargasso Sea, in the North Atlantic, is the most familiar example of a halistase. *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 622.

halisteresis (ha-lis-te-rē′sis), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + στέρησις, deprivation, < στερεῖν, deprive.] Deprivation of salts; specifically, loss of the mineral constituents of bone which causes osteomalacia.

halisteretic (ha-lis-te-ret′ik), *a.* [*halisteresis* (*-et-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to or affected with halisteresis.

halitherioid (hal-i-thē′ri-oid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A sirenian mammal allied to *Halitherium*.

II. *a.* Resembling *Halitherium*.

halitosis (hal-i-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *halitus*, breath, + *-osis*.] Offensive breath.

halitsa, chalitza (ċha-lit′sä), *n.* [Heb. *ḥalitsa*, < *ḥālats*, draw off or out.] The Jewish ceremony of taking off the brother-in-law's shoe. According to the command (Deut. xxv. 5–10), the brother-in-law who refused to marry the widow of his brother who died without child was obliged to appear before the elders at the gate, where the ceremony of taking off the shoe was performed. The formula is still in use, as otherwise the widow, according to Jewish law, is forbidden to marry.

haller (hal′ėr), *n.* [G. dial. variant of *heller*.] A small copper coin of the Swiss canton of Zug.

Halleyan line. See ★*line*[2].

halliblash (hal′i-blash), *n.* A great fire. [Prov. Eng.]

'Oh—go long wi yo!' said Hannah in high wrath. 'He an his loike 'll mak a *halliblash* of us aw soon, wi their silly faddle, an pamperin o' workin men, wha never wor an never will be noa better nor they should be.'

Mrs. Humphry Ward, David Grieve, iv. 11.

hallopodous (ha-lop′ō-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hallopodidæ*; of the nature of the *Hallopoda*.

Hallstattian (häl-stät′i-an), *a.* [G. *Hallstatt*, in Austria, where extensive remains characterizing this period were found, + *-ian*.] In *prehistoric archæol.*, noting the first period of the iron age.

hallucar (hal′ū-kär), *a.* [L. *hallux* (*halluc-*), the great toe, + *-ar*[3].] Relating to the hallux or great toe; hallucal. [Rare.]

hallucination, *n.*—**Collective hallucination,** in *psychol.*, a hallucination experienced similarly and simultaneously by a number of persons similarly situated.

hallucinative (ha-lū′si-nā-tiv), *a.* Hallucinatory; productive of hallucinations.

Hallux dolorosus, a condition associated with flat-foot in which pain is felt in the great toe when an attempt is made to walk.—**Hallux flexus,** hammer-toe affecting the great toe.—**Hallux rigidus,** stiffness of one or of both of the joints of the great toe.—**Hallux valgus,** deviation of the great toe outward, so that it overlaps the other toes.—**Hallux varus,** deviation of the great toe inward, away from its fellows.

halma (hal′mä), *n.* [Gr. ἅλμα, a leap, < ἁλλεσθαι, leap.] A game for two persons, played on a special board of 256 squares with 19 men apiece, the object of each player being to drive out his opponent's men from their position and to replace them with his own.

halmatogenesis (hal″ma-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. ἅλμα(τ-), a leap, + γένεσις, production.] In *biol.*, the sudden appearance of new characters in animals or plants. Same as *saltatory* or *discontinuous* ★*variation*.

halo, *n.*—**Diffraction halo.** See ★*diffraction*.—**Hering's halo,** in *psychophys.*, the bright fringe which surrounds the dark after-image of a bright object seen on a dark background: an effect of brightness contrast. *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 161.

Halobia (ha-lō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁλς, sea, + βίος, life.] A genus of prionodesmaceous pelecypod mollusks, characterized by the absence of an auricle. It is very abundant in the Triassic rocks.—**Halobia shales.** See ★*shale*[2].

halobiotic (hal″ō-bī-ot′ik), *a.* Same as ★*halibiotic*.

halochromism (hal-ō-krōm′izm), *n.* [Gr. ἅλως, a halo, + χρῶμα, color, + *-ism*.] The property possessed by certain organic compounds of forming highly colored salts with colorless acids and without themselves undergoing any change of structure.

In connection with this subject reference may be made to some recent work of v. Baeyer and Villiger on dibenzylidene acetone and triphenyl methane. They refer to the constitution of colourless substances which form highly coloured salts, and term the phenomenon *halochromism*.

Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 119.

halogenate (hal′ō-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *halogenated*, ppr. *halogenating*. [*halogen* + *-ate*[2].] To introduce a halogen atom into (a compound); especially, to substitute a halogen for hydrogen in an organic compound.

A restatement of the view that the reactivity of the halogens in ortho- and para-*halogenated* nitrobenzenes is due to the assumption of the elements of a molecule of water by the nitro-group, with subsequent intramolecular changes, leading to the production of a tautomeric form of a nitrophenol with the loss of a molecule of a haloid acid. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 358.

halogenize (hal′ō-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and ppr. *halogenized*, ppr. *halogenizing*. [*halogen* + *-ize*.] In *chem.*, to cause (a substance) to combine with or to take up one of the halogen elements, as chlorin or bromine. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 383.

haloidite (hal′oi-dīt), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + εἶδος, form, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a term applied by Wadsworth (1892) to rock-salt.

halolimnic (hal-ō-lim′nik), *a.* Same as ★*halilimnic*.

halology (ha-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + *-λογια*, < λέγειν, speak.] The discussion of saline substances as a class of chemical compounds. [Rare.]

halometer (ha-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the form, angles, and plane surfaces of crystalline salts.

halonial (ha-lō′ni-al), *a.* [*Halonia* + *-al*[1].] Belonging or relating to the fossil plant-form called *Halonia* (which see).

halophil (hal′ō-fil), *a.* Same as *halophilous*. Also *halophile*.

halophilism (ha-lof′i-lizm), *n.* [*halophil* + *-ism*.] The character of being halophilous.

I found a close correspondence between the *halophilism* of the plant and the power of its root-hairs to resist plasmolysis. *W. F. Ganong*, in Bot. Gazette, Nov., 1903, p. 354.

halophilous, *a.* 2. In *zoöl.*, inhabiting salt marshes and sea-coasts.

It seems that littoral Myriopods are much more frequent than is generally supposed, but the author distinguishes accidental *halophilous* forms (three species of Lithobius found in Normandy by Gadeau de Kerville).

Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., April, 1904, p. 180.

halophyte, *n.* 2. In *phytogeog.*, a plant adapted to the absorption of common salt or other salts and confined to or preferring a salty substratum, as the sea or the sea-shore. Halophytes were treated by Warming as a class coördinate with hydrophytes, xerophytes, and mesophytes, though recognized as essentially xerophytic in physiological character. Schimper and other late writers have regarded them as included in xerophytes.

halophytic (hal-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [*halophyte* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the character of a halophyte; halophilous: as, a *halophytic* plant.—2. Adapted to the growth of halophytes: as, a *halophytic* region.

haloplankton (hal-ō-plangk′ton), *n.* Same as ★*haliplankton*.

Halopsyche (hal-op-sī′kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, the sea, + ψυχή, a butterfly.] The typical genus of the family *Halopsychidæ*. *Bronn*, 1862.

Halopsychidæ (hal-op-sik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halopsyche* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gasteropods of the order *Euthyneura*, which have the body ovate and rounded behind, the fins broadened at the back, and gills and proboscis absent. It includes the genus *Halopsyche*.

halosauroid (hal-ō-sâ′roid), *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Halosauridæ*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 268.

Halosauropsis (hal″ō-sâ-rop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἅλς, sea, + σαῦρος, lizard, + ὄψις, appearance.] A genus of deep-water eel-shaped fishes of the family *Halosauridæ*. Also called *Aldrovandia*.

halosel (hal′ō-sel), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + F. *sel*, < L. *sal*, salt.] In *chem.*, a salt of the same type as sodium chlorid; a halide or haloid salt. [Rare.]

halo-symptom (hā′lō-simp″tom), *n.* The appearance as of a colored circle surrounding a light: one of the signs of glaucoma.

halotechnic (hal-ō-tek′nik), *a.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + τέχνη, art, + *-ic*.] Concerned with the extraction, preparation, and use of saline substances, as of common salt.

halotechny (hal′ō-tek′ni), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + τέχνη, art, + *-y*[3].] The art of extracting, preparing, and using common salt and other saline substances. [Rare.]

halter[2], *v. t.* 2. To hang with a halter; hang.

halter-cast (hâl′tėr-kâst), *a.* Said of an animal which has been thrown by becoming entangled in its halter.

Halteridiidæ (hal-te-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halteridium* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Sporozoa*, of the order *Hæmosporidia*, which contains the genera *Halteridium* and *Polychromophilus*. The former is found in the blood of birds and the latter in that of bats.

Halteridium (hal-te-rid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. ἁλτήρ, a balancing-weight in leaping, < NL. *halter* (see *halter*[3]), + Gr. dim. *-ιδιον*.] 1. A genus of *Hæmosporidia* which consists of halter-shaped organisms parasitic in the blood-corpuscles of common birds. The typical genus of the family *Halteridiidæ*. *Labbé*, 1894.—2. [*l. c.*] A protozoan of the genus *Halteridium*.

Ross further showed that the mosquito which served as an intermediate host for this parasite could not transmit the malarial parasite of man or another similar parasite of birds (*halteridium*).

G. M. Sternberg, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1901, p. 367.

halukah (hä-lö′kä), *n.* [Also *chaluka*; Heb. *ḥalūkah*, < *ḥālak*, divide.] The annual and other contributions sent by Jews for the support of their brethren in the Holy Land. It is divided according to the decision of the Jewish authorities in Jerusalem.

halurgist (hal′ėr-jist), *n.* [*halurg-y* + *-ist*.] A worker in salt.

halurgy (hal′ėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, salt, + ἔργον, work.] The manufacture of salt; salt-working. *T. Ross*, trans. of Humboldt, Travels, III. xxxi. *N. E. D.*

halved, *a.* 2. In *golf*, having the same score on each side: as, a hole is *halved* when each side takes the same number of strokes; a match is *halved* when both sides have won the same number of holes, or have proved equal; etc.

halving (hä′ving), *n.* The act of dividing anything into halves or sharing by halves; specifically, the act of putting together two pieces of material, as wood, by cutting away half of the thickness of each and lapping them one upon another, when a pin or nail or glue may hold them fast.

halving-joint (hä′ving-joint), *n.* A joint made by ★halving (which see).

halyard, *n.*—**Ensign-halyards,** the line or whip by which the ensign is run up or hoisted to the peak of the gaff or to the head of the flag-staff.—**Flying-jib halyards,** the purchase used to hoist the flying-jib along its stay.—**Jib-halyards,** the tackle used in hoisting the jib. The power of the purchase is adapted to the weight of the sail and ranges from a single whip to a double and single block.—**Jib-o'-jib halyards,** the halyards used in hoisting the jib-o'-jib.—**Royal-halyards,** the purchase by which the royal-yard is hoisted.—**Smokestack halyards,** a sailors' name for the cog-wheel or other mechanism by which telescoping smoke-stacks are hoisted.—**Staysail-halyards,** the purchase by which a staysail is run up on its stay.—**Studdingsail-halyards,** the whip which is bent to the studdingsail-yard and by means of which the latter is hauled out to the yard-arm.—**Topgallant-halyards,** the purchase which is used to hoist the topgallant-yard after the topgallantsail has been sheeted home, so that the canvas will be flattened or extended to the wind.—**Topsail-halyards,** these halyards are the heaviest of any for hoisting yards. They pass over large gin- or tie-block sheeves abaft the respective masts, and in order to get a big purchase are rigged or rove as follows: on one side of the deck a long pendant is shackled, which reaches to the top; then a long drift of chain is shackled in, which leads through the gin-block, or topsail tie-block, and thence toward the deck, and to this end, some distance above the deck a purchase is secured by means of which the yard is hoisted.

halysitid (ha-lis′i-tid), *n.* One of the *Halysitidæ*.

ham[1], *n.*—**Beef ham.** Same as *collared beef* (which see, under *collared*).

hamamelidaceous (ham-ä-mē-li-dā′shius), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the plant family *Hamamelidaceæ*.

hamathionic (ham″a-thī-on′ik), *a.* [Gr. ἅμα, together, + θεῖον, sulphur, + *-on* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a syrupy compound, $C_{12}H_{18}SO_{16}$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on euxanthic acid.

hamatum (hā-mā′tum), *n.*; pl. *hamata* (-tä). [NL., neut. (sc. *os*, bone) of L. *hamatus*, hooked: see *hamate*.] The outermost bone in the second row of carpals, commonly called *unciform* (which see).

hambergite (ham′bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after A. *Hamberg*, a Swedish mineralogist.] A hydrated beryllium borate, $Be_2(OH)BO_3$, occurring in grayish-white orthorhombic crystals: found in southern Norway.

Hambleton oölite. See ★*oölite*.

hame[1], *n.*—**Concord hame,** a bent-wood harness-hame, strengthened by a strap of iron on the outside.

haminura (ham-i-nū′rä), *n.* [Said to be S. Amer.] A large food-fish, *Hoplias malabaricus* (*Macrodon trahira*), of the family *Erythrinidæ*, inhabiting fresh waters of South America.

Hamitoid (ham′i-toid), *a.* [*Hamite* + *-oid*.] In *ethnol.*, similar to the Hamites; especially, of a Hamitic type which is influenced by negro blood.

Hamito-Semitic (ham′i-tō-sē-mit″ik), *a.* Relating to the peoples speaking Hamitic and Semitic languages which are considered members of one linguistic stock.

hamlet[2], *n.* 2. *Gymnothorax moringa*, an eel of the family *Murænidæ*.

hamlinite (ham′lin-īt), *n.* [Named after A. C. *Hamlin*, an American mineralogist.] A phosphate of aluminium and strontium with fluorin and water, occurring in colorless rhombohedral crystals: found at Stoneham, Maine, and also in Brazil.

hamma (ham′ä), *n.* [AL., < AS. and ME. *ham* (*hamm-*), an inclosure: see *ham*[3].] In *old*

Eng. law, a small inclosed field or meadow; a closed yard adjoining a house.

hammada (ham′a-dä), *n.* [Ar.] A stony desert upland or plateau. [Sahara.]

The composition and influence on the hydrography of the *hammada*, or Cretaceous and Tertiary plateaux of the higher and lower Sahara.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 225.

Hammarbya (ham-är′bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Kuntze, 1891), named in commemoration of *Hammarby*, the villa of Linnæus in the suburbs of Upsala.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Orchidaceæ*. See *Malaxis*.

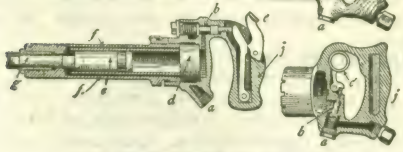
hammel[2] (ham′l), *n.* A shed of about 150 feet area opening into a small courtyard, employed in Great Britain for feeding cattle singly or at most by twos.

hammel-feeding (ham′l-fē″ding), *n.* The system of feeding cattle in hammels. It has the advantage over stall-feeding and box-feeding (feeding free in an inclosure about 10 feet square and 12 feet high) of permitting the animal air and exercise, and also requires less litter.

These objects are attained by the system of *hammel-feeding*, as it is termed. A *hammel* consists of a small shed, etc.

Fream, Complete Grazier (14th ed., 1900), p. 171.

hammer[1], *n.*, **2.** (*j*) In *athletics*, a 16-pound weight (or a 12-pound weight for school-boys), attached by ball-bearing to a wire handle, which competitors, standing in a marked circle, endeavor to throw as far as possible. The old-fashioned hammer had an ordinary stiff wooden handle.—**Boiler-maker's hammer,** a hammer resembling the bridge-builder's hammer, but with shorter and larger heads.—**Bordeaux hammer,** the headache following a debauch. [Colloq.]—**Bridge- or ship-builder's hammer,** a heavy hammer with two long heads with small faces.—**Coppering-hammer,** a boat-builder's hammer with a large flat face and curved peen ending in a claw.—**Corrigan's hammer,** a metal disk attached to a wooden hammer-shaped appliance, formerly employed, when heated and applied to the skin, to cause rubefaction or a blister: similar in principle and application to *Corrigan's button* (which see, under *button*).—**Duplex hammer,** same as *double hammer* (which see, under *hammer*[1]).—**Interchangeable hammer,** a hammer having a clamp on the handle for holding different styles of head and face.—**Magnetic hammer,** a long-handled tack-hammer having a head with a long slender peen. The head is a permanent magnet and can be used to pick up a tack by its head and hold it in position for driving.—**Pneumatic hammer,** a hammer operated by compressed air. It has an automatic valve which alternately



Pneumatic Hammer.

a, inlet for compressed air by flexible hose; *b*, throttle-valve controlling entrance of air; *c*, trigger for operating throttle by thumb of operator; *c′*, trigger for operating throttle by forefinger of operator; *d*, valve-box, carrying valve which admits air to cylinder, drives piston out for working stroke, and retracts it; *e*, piston sliding in working-cylinder, and acting as hammer; *ff*, channel by which air gets to front of piston to drive it back; *g*, shank of cutting-tool or riveting-set or swage; *h*, riveting-set or swage; *j*, handle-grip.

admits and exhausts the air so long as a trigger is kept pressed down by the thumb or forefinger of the workman.—**Revolving hammer,** a form of trip-hammer in which a revolving cam makes the hammer strike a quick succession of blows.—**Slater's hammer.** Same as *sax*[1], 2 (which see).—**Wagner hammer** (from P. Wagner), an automatic electromagnetic interrupter which constitutes the buzzer of du Bois-Reymond's inductorium.

hammer[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.* **5.** To declare (a member) to be in default, after notice by hammering three times on the rostrum. [Stock-exchange slang, Eng.]—**6.** To beat down or depress (price or the market); bear.

II. *intrans.* **4.** To make a knocking noise, as a steam-pipe when steam is let on and a water-hammer is produced. See *water-hammer*, 2.

hammer-action (ham′ėr-ak″shọn), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, a collective name for the parts which compose and control the hammers.

hammer-block (ham′ėr-blok), *n.* The steel face of a steam-hammer which is fastened to the tup by a dovetailed-joint. Various kinds of hammer-blocks can be used, the form depending on the work to be done.

hammer-break (ham′ėr-brāk), *n.* A system of ignition for internal-combustion motors where an arc is formed by separating two surfaces between which the current passes when they are in contact. When the gap is formed between them, an arc or stream of sparks crosses the gap and fires the charge. The movable element is often shaped like the head of a hammer, and the sparks pass as the hammer is lifted from the anvil on which it has rested.

hammer-butt (ham′ėr-but), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the block, pivoted upon the action-rail, into which the base of a hammer-shank is fitted. See cut under *pianoforte*.

hammer-check (ham′ėr-chek), *n.* Same as *hammer-catcher* and *check*[1], 16.

hammerclavier (ham′ėr-kla-vēr), *n.* One of the early forms of the pianoforte.

Hammered pottery. See ★*pottery*.

Hammer-fish oil. See ★*oil*.

hammer-head (ham′ėr-hed), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the padded projection of the hammer which strikes against the string.

hammerless (ham′ėr-les), *a.* [*hammer* + *-less*.] Having no hammer or no visible hammer: applied, specifically, to a breech-loading small arm in which the cartridge is fired by the action of a firing-pin or a concealed hammer.

hammer-palsy (ham′ėr-pâl″zi), *n.* See ★*palsy*.

hammer-rest (ham′ėr-rest), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the rail which extends through the action from side to side and against which the hammers rest when not in use. Also called *spring-rail*. See cut under *pianoforte*.

hammer-shank (ham′ėr-shangk), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the slender rod or shank of wood which bears the hammer-head. See cut under *pianoforte*.

hammersmith (ham′ėr-smith), *n.* One who works or forges metal with a hammer; particularly, one who works large forgings under a steam-hammer.

hammer-tail, *n.* **2.** In *pianoforte-making*, the backward projection of a hammer-head, designed to engage with the check.

hammer-toe (ham′ėr-tō), *n.* A deformity of one of the toes, commonly the second, marked by ankylosis of the joints—the proximal in extension, the distal in flexion.

hammochrysus (ham-ō-krī′sus), *n.* [L.; also *ammochrysus*, < Gr. *ἀμμόχρυσος* (only in Pliny and later Latin writers), < *ἄμμος*, sand, *χρυσός*, gold.] In Pliny and later writers, a name probably designating a yellow mica schist or the sand yielded by it.

hammock[1], *n.*—**Up all hammocks!** The command to lash hammocks and bring them on deck for stowing in the hammock-nettings.

hammock-berthing (ham′ọk-bėr″thing), *n.* *Naval*, a box-like structure built above the deck at the side and forming bulwarks, or in the interior against the side, in which the hammocks are stowed when not in use. See cut under *frame*, 6.

hammock-box (ham′ọk-boks), *n.* *Naval*, a large box in which are stowed hammocks for which there is not room in the hammock-berthing.

hammock-carriage (ham′ọk-kar″āj), *n.* A vehicle in which the passenger is carried in a hammock swung between two posts attached to the axles. [Madeira.]

hammock-lines (ham′ọk-līnz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, sets of cords at each end of a hammock, by which it is hung up. Also called *clues*.

hammock-moth (ham′ọk-môth), *n.* A South American moth, *Perophora sanguinolenta*, whose larva constructs a portable habitation from its own excrement.

hammock-rail (ham′ọk-rāl), *n.* *Naut.*, the rail around the long troughs, known as hammock-nettings, built on top of the bulwarks.

hammock-stanchions (ham′ọk-stan″shọnz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, iron shapes to which are secured the hammock-rails. These stanchions are fixed either on the main rail of the ship or on the plank-sheer or covering-board.

hamo (hä′mō), *n.* [Jap.] An eel, *Muræsox cinereus*, of the family *Muræsocidæ*, found in the waters of Japan.

Hampstead beds. See ★*bed*[1].

ham-tail (ham′tāl), *n.* A tail (of a horse) shaped like a ham.

hamular, *a.* **II.** *n.* The hamular process or slender curved end of the pterygoid. [Rare.]

The bullæ are so flattened that when viewed from behind . . . they appear to rise scarcely above the level of tips of *hamulars*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1901, p. 450.

hana-kago (hä′nä-kä′gō), *n.* [Jap., < *hana*, flower, + *kago*, basket.] In Japan, a flower-basket.

hanch[2] (hanch), *v. t.* and *i.* To snap at threateningly, as a wild or infuriated animal.

Several men had been terribly torn by the bloodhounds, who, when their masters had fled, noble brutes as they were, stood gasping and barking; and *hanching* at us, at the entrance of the opening, thus covering their retreat;—spouting out in a bound or two towards us every now and then, and immediately retiring, and yelling and barking at the top of their pipes.

M. Scott, Cruise of the Midge, p. 19.

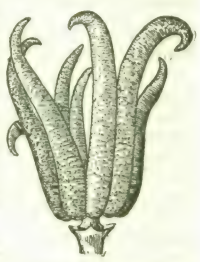
hancockite (han′kok-īt), *n.* [Named after E. P. *Hancock* of Burlington, New Jersey.] A member of the epidote group, peculiar in containing lead and strontium, found at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey.

hand, *n.*—**An old hand.** (*a*) One who has had long experience: as, he's *an old hand* at that game. (*b*) One who, in the early days of Australian history, had been a convict.

The men who had been convicts are termed *old hands*; they are mostly rude rough men with no moral principle or religious feeling.

T. McCombie, Australian Sketches, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

A taut hand, *naut.*, an officer who is a strict disciplinarian.—**Book hand,** a style of penmanship suitable for books, as distinct from ordinary cursive forms of writing.—**Broken hand,** in *bridge*, a hand in which the strength is distributed; one in which there is no suit long enough to be made the trump.—**Buddha's-hand,** a cultivated variety of the citron, *Citrus medica*, in which the individual carpels of the fruit are partially separated, often for half their length, and each is covered by the highly aromatic, oily rind; the whole fruit bearing a rough resemblance to the human hand. This fruit has an important place in Japanese and Chinese mythology and is very often used as a decorative design in ceramics and other works of art.



Fruit of *Citrus medica* (Buddha's-hand). Reduced.

Huge bowls of rare old porcelain held pyramids of fruits—apples, sweet-smelling quinces, and the highly perfumed "*Buddha's-hand.*"

Katharine A. Carl, The Century, Nov., 1905, p. 45.

Cleft hand. See ★*cleft*.—**Comparison of hands.** See ★*comparison*.—**Complete hand,** in *poker*, a hand from which cards have been discarded and to which other cards have been drawn.—**Dead-man's hand,** in *poker*, two pairs, jacks and eights.—**First hand.** (*b*) In *card-playing*, the one who leads in any trick.—**Hands down,** with ease; easily: as, to win the race *hands down*.—**Hand under hand,** the natural movement of the hands when descending a rope without employing the feet.—**Original hand.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) A hand which has not been discarded from. (*b*) In *poker*, the hand before the draw.—**Piano hand,** in *whist* or *bridge*, an easy hand to play.—**Younger hand,** in *card-playing:* (*a*) The opposite of *eldest hand*; the second player on the first trick. (*b*) In *piquet*, the dealer.

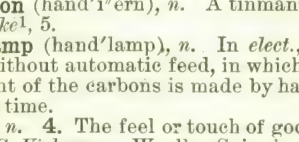
hand, *v. t.*—**To hand over,** to deliver.

hand-box (hand′boks), *n.* In *hort.*, a small box, usually of wood, with a sliding pane of glass, used for setting over individual plants or hills of plants in order to force them ahead of their season or to protect them. *L. H. Bailey.* See ★*forcing-hill*.

hand-canter (hand′kan″tėr), *n.* An easy, slow canter. In racing it is understood to refer to an easy victory. If the winner come in at a hand-canter it means that he is so much ahead of his competitors that there is no longer necessity to gallop—that victory is assured.

handcuf, handcuft. Simplified spellings of *handcuff*, *handcuffed*.

hand-dynamometer (hand′dī-na-mom″e-tėr),



Hand-dynamometer.

n. In *physiol.* and *psychophysics*, a dynamometer, of an oval shape, commonly used to measure the force of grip or squeeze of the hand. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 167.

hand-grenade, *n.* **2.** A fire-extinguisher consisting of a glass bottle filled with chemicals.

handhold, *n.* **3.** In *car-building*, an iron bar firmly fixed to the side or end of a freight-car to assist trainmen in boarding it; a grab-iron.

handicap, *n.*—**Flying handicap,** a race in which the starting-post is passed at full speed.

handing (han′ding), *n.* Making work which is symmetrical, on the right and the left hand, with respect to an assumed plane of symmetry.

hand-iron (hand′ī″ėrn), *n.* A tinman's stake. See *stake*[1], 5.

hand-lamp (hand′lamp), *n.* In *elect.*, an arc-lamp without automatic feed, in which the adjustment of the carbons is made by hand from time to time.

handle, *n.* **4.** The feel or touch of goods handled. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 266.

handle-bar (han′dl-bär), *n.* In a bicycle or motor-cycle, the curved bar in front of the rider by which the vehicle is guided by the hands. In the motor-cycle many of the controlling devices are affixed to the handle-bar.

handle-piano (han′dl-pi-an″ō), *n.* A mechanical pianoforte operated by a handle or crank, as a street-piano.

hand-light (hand′līt), *n.* A hand-glass; a bell-shaped glass used to shelter young seedlings and cuttings from rain and wind: not in general use in the United States.

Hand-lights are freely used in the market gardens of this district [the vicinity of Evesham and Pershore] for the protection of cucumbers and vegetable marrows.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 532.

handling-room (hand′ling-röm), *n.* In a warship, an ammunition handling-room; a compartment immediately adjacent to those in which ammunition is stored and into which they open. The lower ends of the ammunition-hoists are in the handling-rooms and the ammunition is passed from the magazines into the handling-rooms to be loaded into the hoists. See cut under ★*turret*.

handmaid-moth, *n.*—**Walnut handmaid-moth,** *Datana integerrima*, an American species whose larvæ damage forest trees of different kinds.

hand-me-down (hand′mē-doun″), *a.* Same as *reach-me-down*.

hand-out (hand′out), *n.* In *hand-ball*, *hand-tennis*, and similar sports, the condition of the game when the striker is out and the players change places.

hand-pike (hand′pīk), *n.* A piked lever, usually from 6 to 8 feet long, used in handling floating logs.

hand-rest (hand′rest), *n.* The T-rest on a hand-lathe: so called because used as a rest for a hand-tool in turning and to distinguish it from an automatic or slide-rest.

handscrew, *n.* **2.** A carpenter's clamp.

hand-specimen (hand′spes″i-men), *n.* A specimen of rock or mineral not too large nor too small to be conveniently handled for purposes of study. The standard size for rocks is 1 by 4 by 3 inches.

handspike (hand′spīk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *handspiked*, ppr. *handspiking*. **1.** To move by means of a handspike: as, to *handspike* a cannon into place.—**2.** To strike with a handspike.

Perhaps he did not know me—no, he could not, or he never would have *handspiked* me.
Marryat, Snarleyow, vi.

handspoke (hand′spōk), *n.* A long spoke or bar fitted at each end for the hand; specifically, one of the two used in Scotland in carrying a coffin to the cemetery, or from the hearse to the grave. Also called *handspike*.

The coffin, covered with a pall, and supported upon *handspikes* by the nearest relatives, now only waited the father to support the head. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxi.

hand-square (hand′skwār), *n.* A modification of the squaring-machine, operated by hand, for the preliminary shaping and truing of tiles. See ★*rubbing-bed*.

hand-stake (hand′stāk), *n.* In *glove-making*, a tool used for stretching skins. See the extract.

As soon as the skin is received by the glove maker it is immediately staked by the *hand stake*, which consists of two upright and two horizontal bars, one of the latter being movable to admit the skin, which is held in position by a wedge inserted at the end of the bar.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22629.

hand-tree (hand′trē), *n.* Same as *handflower-tree*.

hang, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**To hang up.** (*c*) To hitch or tie up (a horse) to a post, a tree, or the like. [Colloq. Australia.]

The mail-boy is waiting impatiently in the verandah, with his horse *hung up* to one of the posts.
E. W. Hornung, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

II. *intrans.* **13.** In *cricket*, to come from the pitch at a perceptibly decreased rate of speed: said of a ball bowled. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 67.—**Hanging ball, bits, glacier, lie, valley.** See ★*ball*[1], etc.

hangar (äṅ-gär′), *n.* [F., a carriage-house, a shed; formerly *angar* (Cotgrave, 1611).] A shed; a shelter for a vehicle, especially for an aëroplane or balloon. *R. W. A. Brewer*, The Art of Aviation, p. 198.

hang-down (hang′doun), *n.* A bearing which is suspended from a roof or beam by a hanging bracket; a hanger.

hanger, *n.*, **5.** (*f*) A vat in which skins are tanned by being suspended in the liquor. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 78. (*g*) A long loop or looped rod which hangs from a transverse beam attached to a foundry crane, and which receives the trunnions of a molding-flask slung therefrom.—**Expanding hanger.** (*b*) An adjustable hanger; a hanger having adjustments to allow for taking up wear and to keep the shaft in line even though the building settles.

hanging-block (hang′ing-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the blocks which are secured under the eyes of the rigging on the foremast, and through which the halyards of the head-sails are rove.

hanging-drop (hang′ing-drop), *n.* The minute portion of nutrient solution suspended from a slide or cover-glass and usually inclosed in a cell, in which bacteria and other micro-organisms are cultivated.

hanging-parrot (hang′ing-par″ọt), *n.* See ★*bat-parrakeet*.

Hangman's knot. See ★*knot*[1].

hangout (hang′out), *n.* One's place of business or resort; a rendezvous. [Colloq.] *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 143.

hank-dyeing (hangk′dī″ing). *n.* The process of dyeing yarn in the form of hanks or skeins. It is carried out both by hand and by machinery. Also called *skein-dyeing*. *Georgievics* (trans.), Chem. Technol. Textile Fibres, p. 205.

hank-indicator (hangk′in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* A device attached to some textile machines for registering the amount (in hanks) of their production. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 196.

hannahill (han′a-hil), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A name of the black sea-bass, *Centropristes striatus*, found on the Atlantic coast of the middle United States. *Jordan and Evermann*, Fishes of North and Middle Amer., p. 1199.

Hannekin defense. Same as *Berlin* or *Prussian* ★*defense*.

Hanot's cirrhosis. See ★*cirrhosis*.

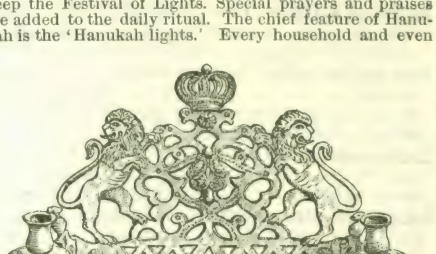
Hansard[2] (han′särd), *n.* [*Hansard*, one of the original compilers.] The official report of the proceedings and debates of the British parliament.

Hansardize (han′sär-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hansardized*, ppr. *hansardizing*. To confront (a member of parliament) with his previous utterances on some question, as recorded in Hansard, and thus convict him of inconsistency. [Colloq., Eng.]

hansom, *n.*—**Cape hansom,** a hansom-cab with a bow top, fitted with a pole like a Cape cart.

Hants. A contraction of ancient *Hantesshire* (now *Hampshire*).

Hanukah (ċhä′ nö-kä), *n.* [Also *Chanukah*, *Chanuca*. Heb. *ḥanūkah*, < *ḥanak*, dedicate.] Among the Jews, the festival of dedication. Josephus (Antiq., XII. vii. 7) calls it the "festival of lights." It is the only post-Biblical festival of importance among the Jews. It begins on the twenty-fifth day of Chisleu (Kisleu), about the end of December, and lasts eight days (until the second day of Tebeth). This festival, like Purim (which see), is the occasion of much rejoicing. It is celebrated in commemoration of the defeat of Antiochus Epiphanes by the Maccabees (B. C. 164). When the temple was recovered from the defeated Syrians it was cleansed and the sacred vessels were purified. One vial of undefiled oil for the golden candlestick was found. According to tradition, that small quantity of oil miraculously continued to burn for eight days and nights until more oil was procured. In memory of this, the rabbis decreed the perpetuation of the festival. Orthodox Jews scrupulously keep the Festival of Lights. Special prayers and praises are added to the daily ritual. The chief feature of Hanukah is the 'Hanukah lights.' Every household and even



Modern Russian Hanukah Lights.

every adult male is obliged to light them at home immediately after the evening prayer. One candle, lamp, or taper is lighted the first night, two on the second, and so on until the eighth night. An additional light, called *shamash* ('servant'), serves to supply the light to the others. Two such lights are sometimes placed in modern forms.

haoma (hä′ọ̈-mä or hou′mä), *n.* [Avestan *haoma* = Skt. *soma*: see *soma*[2].] Same as *homa* and *soma*[2].

On the position of the *Haoma* in the Avesta of the Parsees. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 91.

haori (hä′ọ̈-rē), *n.* A short loose over-jacket or -coat worn in Japan.

Women under their umbrellas wore the graceful short overcoat they call *haori*, and tottered over the wet ground on high wooden pattens.
La Farge, Artist's Letters from Japan, p. 274.

hapaxanthic (hap-aks-an′thik), *a.* [Gr. *ἅπαξ*, once, + *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom, + *-ic*.] Same as ★*hapaxanthous*.

hapaxanthous (hap-aks-an′thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἅπαξ*, once, + *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having only a single flowering-period: applied to herbs which after once seeding die throughout. Such plants may be annual (monocyclic) or biennial (dicyclic). *F. E. Clements*.

haphalgesia (haf-al-jē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁφή*, touching, + *ἄλγησις*, the feeling of pain.] A condition of hyperæsthesia in which the slightest touch causes pain.

haplite, *n.* Haplite proper is a granite free, or nearly free, from muscovite or any dark silicate. The name is also applied by Rosenbusch and other petrographers to the highly feldspathic members of the syenite, monzonite, and diorite families, such rocks being usually called *syenite-haplite*, *diorite-haplite*, etc. This extension of the term is connected with the belief that such haplitic rocks are differentiation products of syenitic, monzonitic, or dioritic magmas. The rocks in question often occur in dikes and possess the panautomorphic granular texture, and these features enter into the definitions given by Rosenbusch.

haplitic (hap-lit′ik), *a.* [Also *aplitic*; < *haplite* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the rock called haplite.

haplobacteria (hap-lō-bak-tē′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + NL. *bacteria*.] Unicellular bacteria of the ordinary rod, spiral, or spherical form, as contrasted with the ★trichobacteria (which see).

Haplocheilus (hap-lō-kī′lus), *n.* [NL., also *Aplocheilus*; < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *χείλος*, lip.] A genus of killifishes closely allied to *Fundulus*, but differing in the short dorsal and longer anal fin. The species are mainly Asiatic. *Aplocheilus* is the original form of the name.

haplochlamydeous (hap″lō-kla-mid′ē-us), *a.* [Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ*), a cloak, + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, having a simple or rudimentary floral envelop, as in the pistillate flowers of the *Juglandaceæ*. In plant development the haplochlamydeous stage succeeds the achlamydeous and is followed by the homoiochlamydeous.

Haplocrinidæ (hap-lō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haplocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of crinoids which belongs to the order *Larviformia* and is typically represented by the genus *Haplocrinus*.

Haplocrinus (hap-lok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of inadunate or larviform crinoids typical of the family *Haplocrinidæ*, of which it is the only representative. It has a small pyriform calyx in which there are three compound and two simple radials, uniserial and non-pinnulate arms. It occurs in the Middle Devonian.

Haplodinotinæ (hap″lō-di-nō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [*Haplodinotus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of freshwater drums, typified by the genus *Haplodinotus* (or *Aplodinotus*).

haplodonty (hap′lō-don-ti), *n.* [*haplodont* + *-y*[3].] The condition or fact of having molar teeth with simple crowns. See *haplodont*.

haplogamic (hap-lō-gam′ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to haplogamy.

haplogamy (hap-log′a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A method of cell-conjugation in which the fusions of the nuclei and the chromatin are not deferred to permit the formation of vegetative cells or tissues, plasmapsis, karyapsis, and mitapsis occurring in the same cell. Vegetative tissues of haplogamic structures are composed of cells with a single nucleus and a single set of chromosomes. The alternatives of haplogamy are ★*apaulogamy* and ★*paragamy*. *Cook and Swingle*.

haplohedral (hap-lō-hē′dral), *a.* [Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *ἕδρα*, base, + *-al*.] In *mineral.*, noting the asymmetric or pediad group of the triclinic system in which each form has one face only. See ★*symmetry*.

haploid (hap′loid), *a.* [Gr. *ἁπλόος*, simple, + *-oid*.] Having simple cells. Said of the lower organisms, or of the gametophytic phase of some higher plants, the cells of which contain only one simple nucleus with only a single set of chromosomes; haplogamic. Contrasted with ★*diploid*.

haplology (hap-lol′ọ-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The utterance of only one of two similar adjacent syllables or sounds that appear in the full pronunciation of the word. The phenomenon is a universal linguistic fact, and is parallel to that of *haplography* (which see). Both

influences appear in the history of many words. Examples are *idolatry* for *idololatry, symbology* for *symbolology, register*[2] for *registrer, registrar, ably* for *ablely, idly* for *idlely, wholly* (pronounced *wholy*) for *wholely*, etc.

The phenomena seemed related to those of *haplology* in the history of words, as in 'nutrix' for 'nutritrix.'
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 168.

haplome[2] (hap'lōm), *n.* A member of the *Haplomi*.

Haplomi[2] (hap-lō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *ὦμος*, shoulder, upper arm.] An order or suborder of fishes which is characterized by the absence of the mesocoracoid arch and of spines in all of the fins. The families contained in this group are the *Pœciliidæ*, or killifishes, the *Esocidæ* or pikes, the *Umbridæ* or mud-minnows, and the *Amblyopsidæ* or blind-fishes.

Haploscleridæ (hap-lō-sklē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.]. A large family of halichondrine *Demospongiæ* The spiculation is of a simple type, and the microscleres, if present, are never chelæ. It contains *Halichondria, Chalina, Reniera, Spongilla*, and many other genera.

haploscope (hap'lō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *physiol.* and *psychol. optics*, a stereoscope which presents to either eye a field invisible to the other. *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 404.

haploscopic (hap-lō-skop'ik), *a.* [*haploscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the haploscope or to its use.

This test is superior to the tests with *haploscopic* figures because it is dependent upon true psychical fusion, while the latter are dependent upon the mere matching together of divided figures.
Optical Jour., June 2, 1904, p. 963.

Haplosporidia (hap″lō-spō-rid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl of *Haplosporidium.*] An order of *Sporozoa*. The developmental cycle is very simple. The youngest stage of the parasite is a minute rounded corpuscle with single nucleus; as growth proceeds, multiplication of nuclei occurs, and the mass finally separates into a number of spores of uniform structure, which give rise to uninucleated corpuscles, thus completing the cycle. It contains the genera *Bertramia, Haplosporidium*, and *Cœlosporidium*, parasitic in worms, rotifers, and crustaceans.

Haplosporidium (hap″lō-spō-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁπλόος*, single, + *σπορά*, seed (spore), + dim. *-ιδιον.*] The typical genus of the order *Haplosporidia*. *Caullery et Mesnil*, 1899.

haptere (hap'tēr), *n.* [G. *hapter*, < NL. *hapteron.*] Same as ★*hapteron*.

hapteron (hap'tẹ-ron), *n.*; pl. *haptera* (-ä). [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἅπτειν*, fasten.] In *phytogeog.*, a special organ of attachment composed of non-vascular tissue, developed by many aquatic lithophytes, as *Podostemaceæ* and marine algæ. *E. Warming.*

haptic (hap'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἁπτικός*, < *ἅπτειν*, touch: see *apse.*] Tactile; of or pertaining to haptics: as, a *haptic* sensation. *Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education*, May, 1904, p. 33.

haptical (hap'ti-kal), *a.* Same as ★*haptic*.—**Haptical image.** See ★*image*.

haptics (hap'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *haptic.*] In *psychol.* and *physiol.*, the science of touch: as optics is the science of sight and acoustics the science of hearing. As generally used, the term includes the physiology and psychology not only of the skin and the adjoining mucous membrane, but also of the kinesthetic organs (muscles, tendons, joints).

As a general term for perceptions of touch in the widest sense, M. Dessoir [1892] suggests *Haptics* as an analogue of Optics and Acoustics. This he further divides into Contact-sense (including pure contact and pressure) and Pselaphesia . . . (including active touch and 'muscle sense'). *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 1.

haptine (hap'tin), *n.* [Gr. *ἅπτειν*, touch, fasten, + *-ine*[2].] A cast-off receptor. The haptines are represented by the antitoxins, the agglutinins, the precipitins, and the amboceptors of the hemolysins, the bacteriolysins, etc. See ★*immunity*.

haptogenic (hap-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἅπτειν*, touch, + *-γενης*, -produced.] Used in the term *haptogenic membrane*, a hypothetical albuminous membrane which according to Ascherson surrounds every globule of fat in milk. *C. E. Simon*, Physiolog Chem., p. 408.

haptophil (hap'tō-fil), *a.* [Gr *ἅπτειν*, fasten, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Same as ★*haptophoric*.

haptophore (hap'tō-fōr), *a.* [Also *haptophore*; < Gr. *ἅπτειν*, fasten, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] Same as *haptophoric*. Also *haptophor*.

Ehrlich's hypothesis to explain such facts is usually spoken of as the side-chain theory of immunity. He considers that the toxins are capable of uniting with the protoplasm of living cells by possessing groups of atoms like those by which nutritive proteids are united to cells during normal assimilation. He terms these *haptophor* groups, and the groups to which these are attached in the cells he terms receptor groups. The introduction of a toxin stimulates an excessive production of receptors, which are finally thrown out into the circulation, and the free circulating receptors constitute the antitoxin. The comparison of the process to assimilation is justified by the fact that non-toxic substances like milk introduced gradually by successive doses into the blood-stream cause the formation of anti-substances capable of coagulating them.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 778.

haptophoric (hap-tō-fō'rik), *a.* [As *haptophore* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to that group of a toxin molecule which unites with the corresponding receptor of a cell. The same term is used to designate that group of cell receptors which unites with the immunizing substance. See ★*immunity*.

haptophorous (hap-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *haptophore* + *-ous.*] Same as ★*haptophoric*.

haptotics (hap-tot'iks), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἅπτειν*, touch, + *-otic.*] Same as ★*haptics*.

hapuku (hä'pö-kö), *n.* [Maori.] A fish, the groper (*Polyprion oxygeneios*), found on the coast of New Zealand. Its average weight is about 45 pounds, and in some places it forms an important article of trade. Also *hapuka*.

harakeke (hä-rä-kā'kā), *n.* [Maori.] The common variety of the New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*.

harbor-deck (här'bor-dek), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2.

harbor-pirate (här'bor-pī″rāt), *n.* One who robs vessels in port by coming alongside in a small boat and carrying off portable articles, such as brass belaying-pins, running-gear, etc.; a thief whose trade is to steal cargo from docks and vessels in harbor.

harbor-porpoise (här'bor-pôr″pus), *n.* The small porpoise or puffing-pig, *Phocæna phocæna*, or *P. communis*, frequently seen in bays and estuaries.

Harcourt air-gas pentane standard. See ★*air-gas*.

hard, *a.*, **10.** (*h*) In *vocalization*, of a tone made with a rigid attitude of the vocal organs, so as to be wanting in mellowness and sympathy.

hard, *adv.*—**Hard ashore,** said of a vessel when it is firmly fixed on the rocks or on a shoal or beach.—**Hard aweather!** a command to put the steering-wheel over so that the tiller will be turned toward the weather side and the ship's head deflected from the wind: opposed to *hard alee!*—**Hard down!** a command to put the wheel over so that the ship may be brought to the wind: opposed to ★*hard aweather!*—**Hard over!** an order to the helmsman to jam the wheel or tiller over as far as possible.

hardback (härd'bak), *n.* **1.** Any fish of the genus *Callichthys;* any catfish of the family *Loricariidæ*, found in the fresh waters of South America.—2. In the British West Indies and British Guiana, any large beetle, especially one of the larger *Scarabæidæ*.

hard-earned (härd'ėrnd), *a.* Earned with difficulty or hard work.

harden[2], *n.* 2. A cloth of coarse fiber and texture, made from hards.

hardener, *n.* 2. In *photog.*, a chemical, such as alum, which is added to the fixing-bath in the making of gelatin negatives. It prevents the dissolving of the film in warm weather.

hardening-machine, *n.* 2. See ★*heating-machine*.—3. A heating-machine adapted to heating small balls, parts of machines, saw-teeth, nuts, bolts, etc., and delivering them automatically while hot to oil or water hardening-tanks. For heating balls for ball-bearings a spiral conveyer is used to convey the balls through the furnace. Other machines employ different forms of link-belt conveyers, the aim in each type of machine being to expose the things to be heated to the direct action of the gas-flames and to protect the conveyer as much as possible from the destructive effects of the heat. This is accomplished by supporting the things to be heated on rods which project through a slot in the bottom of the furnace, the conveyer carrying the rods being outside the furnace, or by placing refractory bricks on the conveyer.

hardening-off (härd″ning-ôf'), *n.* In *hort.*, the process of inuring or habituating a plant to untoward conditions, as to adapt it gradually to cold before removing it from a hotbed or forcing-house.

hardening-tank (härd'ning-tangk), *n.* A tank or bath containing oil or water in which small metal objects are hardened as they come from the heating- or hardening-machine.

hardenite (här'de-nīt), *n.* A name proposed for the solid solution of iron and carbon containing 0.9 per cent. of carbon: it has the lowest transformation-point. The name has been abandoned by many authorities on iron and steel as being misleading.

Carbonists, however, hold that the pale areas are *hardenite* containing dissolved cementite, the dark areas being a mixture of *hardenite* and free cementite (M. Osmond's methods are evidently not sufficiently delicate to detect in the dark so-called martensite the constituent last named). *Nature*, April 14, 1904, p. 554.

Harderian fossa. See ★*fossa*[1].

hard-grass, *n.* 2. See *St. Augustine* ★*grass*.

hard-gut (härd'gut), *n.* *Mugil dobula*, a fish found in Australia.

hardhack, *n.* 2. The hop-hornbeam, *Ostrya Virginiana.* [Vermont.]

hardhead, *n.* **3.** The name is also applied to many other fishes having hard heads: as in America to *Chriodorus atherinoides* of the family *Hemiramphidæ*, and *Salmo gairdneri*, a trout; in England to *Myoxocephalus scorpius*, a cottoid fish.

11. In the Bahamas, a shrub of the spurge family, *Phyllanthus Epiphyllanthus*. Also called *seaside laurel*. See *laurel*, 3.

hard-horse (härd'hôrs), *n.* A sailors' term for a tyrannical officer.

hardie (här'di), *n.* [AF.: see *hardy.*] **1.** An English billon coin of Edward III. See *hardhead*, 2.—2. A French copper coin of the year 1270, the liard of Philip le Hardi.

Harding sandstone. See ★*sandstone*.

hard-meat (härd'mēt), *n.* Dry fodder; corn and hay as fodder, as distinguished from grass. [Prov. Eng.]

hardness, *n.* **2.** Water, as found in nature, containing salts of lime or magnesia or both of these in considerable quantity, is said to be *hard;* it curdles or precipitates soap by forming insoluble lime or magnesia salts of the fatty acids. Any lime or magnesia present in the condition of carbonate is held in solution by carbonic acid, and if this latter is driven off as carbon-dioxid gas by boiling the water, the earthy carbonates are precipitated, so that the water is to this extent softened. The part of the original hardness which is thus removable by boiling is called *temporary hardness.* The part due to calcium or magnesium in the condition of chlorid or sulphate is not thus removable, and is called *permanent hardness.* The sum of the temporary and permanent hardness constitutes the *total hardness.* Hardness is frequently stated in degrees, each degree representing hardness equivalent to that caused by 1 grain of calcium carbonate in 1 imperial gallon of water; or, now more commonly, 1 part of calcium carbonate in 1,000,000 parts of water.

hard-spun (härd'spun), *a.* Compactly twisted: said of yarn.

hardtail, *n.* 2. See ★*Gila*.

hardwood (härd'wůd), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having a hard wood (see *hard wood*, under *wood*[1], *n.*), as a tree; bearing trees with hard wood, as a forest; made of hard wood: as, a *hardwood* floor.

II. *n.* A hardwood tree.

hardyhead[2] (här'di-hed), *n.* An atherinoid fish, *Atherina lacunosa*, inhabiting Australian waters. *E. E. Morris*, Austral. English.

hardy-hole (här'di-hōl), *n.* A rectangular hole in a blacksmith's anvil for the insertion of the shank of a cutting-tool or other piece.

hardystonite (här'di-ston-īt), *n.* [*Hardyston* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of zinc and calcium ($Ca_2ZnSi_2O_7$) which occurs in white granular masses at Franklin Furnace, in Hardyston township, Sussex county, N. J.

hare[1], *n.*, **1.** So many new species and subspecies of hares have been described of late years that common names have not kept pace with scientific names.—**Desert hare,** a subspecies of the Texan hare, *Lepus texensis deserticola*, which like other desert-dwellers has a pale coat.—**Polar hare,** the white northern species which are pure white in winter save the tips of the ears which are black. Besides *Lepus arcticus* other species are now recognized differing decidedly in the proportions of their ears and feet.—**Varying hare,** a name of several species of North American hares, especially of *Lepus americanus* and *L. campestris* which turn white in winter in the northern portion of their ranges.

harebell, *n.*—**Australian harebell.** Same as *Tasmanian* ★*bluebell*.

harelip-needle (hãr'lip-nē″dl), *n.* A slender cannula with a spear-pointed trocar which is passed through the two halves of the lip, the freshened edges being in apposition: the trocar is then withdrawn and a figure-of-8 suture is applied over the cannula.

harem, *n.* **4.** The group of female fur-seals (cows) controlled by a single male fur-seal (bull): the unit of life on the fur-seal rookeries. *Jordan*, Fur Seals and Fur-seal Islands.

Harengula (ha-reng'gū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *harenga*, herring.] A genus of fishes of the family *Clupeidæ*, or herrings, characterized by the firm, usually adherent scales. The species are of small size and tropical in their distribution.

hare-wallaby (hãr'wol″a-bi), *n.* Same as *harekangaroo*.

harf (härf), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian silver coin, the dahab, equal to one twenty-third of a dollar.

Hargeria (här-gē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of extinct toothed birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas. They are closely related to *Hesperornis*, but are distinguished by differences in the quadrate and in having a more slender femur. *Lucas*, 1902.

haricot (har'i-kō), *v. t.* To prepare as, or convert into, a haricot: as, to *haricot* a neck of mutton.

harifuku (hä-ri-fö″kö), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese name of a fish of the family *Diodontidæ*, *Diodon holacanthus*.

harigue, *n.* See ★*arigue*.

Häring beds. See ★*bed*[1].

Hariota (har-i-ō′tä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), named in honor of Thomas *Hariot* (also spelled *Harriot*) (1560–1621), who accompanied Grenville to Virginia and wrote an account of its products. Compare ★*Harriotta*.] A genus of plants of the family *Cactaceæ*. See *Rhipsalis*.

harisembon (hä-ri-sem′bōn), *n.* [Jap.] Same as ★*harifuku*.

Harlequin caterpillar, pigeon, quail, ring, table. See ★*caterpillar*, etc.

harmalol (här′ma-lōl), *n.* [*harmal(ine)* + *-ol.*] A brick-red compound, $C_{12}H_{12}ON_2.3H_2O$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on harmaline. It crystallizes in needles.

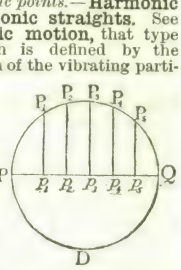
harmamaxa (här-ma-mak′sä), *n.* [Gr. *ἁρμάμαξα*, ‹ *ἁρμός*, joint, + *ἅμαξα*, wagon.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a covered wagon, much used by women, which is mentioned by Herodotus and Xenophon in descriptions of Persian luxury. It was similar to the ★apena (which see).

harminic (här-min′ik), *a.* [*harmin* + *-ic.*] Derived from harmin or harmaline.—**Harminic acid**, a colorless compound, $C_{10}H_8O_4N_2$, formed by the oxidation of harmin or harmaline. It crystallizes in silky needles and melts and decomposes at 345° C.

harmol (här′mōl), *n.* [*harm(in)* + *-ol.*] A compound, $C_{12}H_{10}ON_2$, formed by the action of fuming hydrochloric acid on harmin.

harmolic (här-mol′ik), *a.* [*harmol* + *-ic.*] Derived from harmol.—**Harmolic acid**, a colorless compound, $C_{12}H_{10}O_5N_2$, formed by fusing harmol with potassium hydroxid. It crystallizes in small needles melting at 247° C.

harmonic. **I.** *a.*—**Harmonic analysis.** (*c*) The resolution or analysis of a series of observed values of any quantity into an equivalent summation of a series of sine and cosine terms each pair of which represents the effect of an imaginary force operating in a specific way. The periods of the successive circles are in arithmetical progression; hence the term *harmonic*.—**Harmonic analyzer.** See ★*analyzer*.—**Harmonic axial pencil**, the four planes projecting harmonic points from an axis not coplanar with their bearer.—**Harmonic integrator**, an apparatus for mechanically summing up the individual terms of the harmonic series representing any natural phenomenon. The most important of these are instruments devised by William Ferrel for daily use by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and by William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) in computing tidal tables, for use in England.—**Harmonic law**, *in linguistics*, the law according to which the vowels in one word must belong to one class, so that *o*, for instance, may stand in conjunction with *a* and *u*, but not with *e* and *i*.—**Harmonic minor mode** or **scale**, in *music*, that form of the minor mode or scale that has a minor sixth and a major seventh. Also called *instrumental minor*.—**Harmonic optimum.** See ★*optimum*.—**Harmonic planes.** Same as ★*harmonic axial pencil*.—**Harmonic points.** (*a*) In *projective geom.*, a harmonic range. (*b*) In *function theory*, two pairs of points, one pair the intersections of a circle about with a circle through the other pair.—**Harmonic quadrangle.** See ★*quadrangle*.—**Harmonic range**, four costraight points, if the first and third are codots of a tetrastigm while the other two are on the connectors through the third codot. Also called *harmonic points*.—**Harmonic spheres.** See ★*sphere*.—**Harmonic straights.** See ★*straight*, *n.*—**Simple harmonic motion**, that type of linear vibratory motion which is defined by the equation $x = a \cos tw$. If the path of the vibrating particle be taken as the diameter of a circle, the displacement of the particle will always be such that its position is the normal projection, upon the diameter, of the position of a point moving around the circle with uniform speed. Let a point starting from P move around a circle P Q D at uniform speed, and another point starting from P move along the diameter in such a manner that when the first point reaches P_1, P_2, P_3, etc., the second will reach p_1, p_2, p_3, etc. The motion of the point along the diameter is then a *simple harmonic motion*.—**Spherical harmonic analysis**, in *math.*, the calculus of special harmonic functions where values are given on a sphere.



Simple Harmonic Motion.

II. *n.*—**Electrical harmonics**, electrical oscillations of higher frequency accompanying an oscillation of lower frequency, usually of greater amplitude, and related to the latter as the harmonic overtones of a complex sound are related to the fundamental tone.—**Ellipsoidal harmonic.** Same as *Lamé's function* (which see, under *function*).—**Higher harmonics**, in alternating currents, electromotive forces, waves of higher frequency, or overtones, which overlie the fundamental harmonic wave and more or less distort it.—**Perturbed harmonic**, in *acoustics*, an overtone the frequency of which is so modified as to throw it out of harmonic relation with the fundamental tone.—**Solid zonal harmonic**, $r^m P_m (\cos\theta)$.—**Surface zonal harmonic**, $P_m(x)$ or $P_m(\cos\theta)$: also known as a *Legendre's coefficient*.—**Tesseral harmonics**, $\cos n\phi \sin^n\theta \frac{d^n P_m(\mu)}{d\mu^n}$ and $\sin n\phi \sin^n\theta \frac{d^n P_m(\mu)}{d\mu^n}$: special cases of the spherical harmonic.

harmonica, *n.* **3.** In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop. [Rare.]

harmonograph (här-mon′ō-graf), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ Gr. *ἁρμονία*, harmony, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus in which two pendulums vibrate at right angles to each other, the movement of a stylus or pen attached to one making a record on a plane surface supported by the other.

Moreover, the table carrying the paper can be rotated and a variety of figures thus obtained, including the epicycloids and hypocycloids, and also curves similar to those given by a *harmonograph* with clockwork table, but without the gradual decrease in amplitude.
Nature, March 6, 1902, p. 421.

harmony, *n.*—**Dominant harmony**, in *music*, either the same as *dominant chord* (which see, under *dominant*), or, more loosely, all chords for which the dominant serves as the bass or which are associated with it as a general basis of reference.

harness, *n.* **8.** *Naut.*, an obsolete term for the furniture of a ship.—**Cape harness**, a harness with a wide breast-collar connected with the breeching. It has hip- and neck-straps, but no saddle or girth. It is used in Cape Colony, South Africa.—**Centered tie-harness**, a method of tying up the heddles of a Jacquard loom for producing large effects from small pattern-cards.—**Coupé harness**, a heavy single harness, generally of a showy character, used with heavy closed pleasure-carriages.—**Double equal plain tie-harness**, a method of tying up the harness of a Jacquard loom in which four comber-boards are used to weave double equal plain fabrics.—**Double-scale harness**, a loom-harness for weaving wide patterns with a set of small Jacquard cards.—**Pressure harness**, a combination of a Jacquard and heddles, in a loom, both moving independently though acting on the same threads.

harness-room (här′nes-röm), *n.* A room in which sets of harness are cleaned, repaired, and stored.

harness-shaft (här′nes-shâft), *n.* A frame for holding the heddles of a loom.

harness-slip (här′nes-slip), *n.* In gauze or doup weaving, that part of a doup-heddle which controls the crossing of the warp-thread. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 234.

harp, *n.*—**David's harp**, the gold florin of David of Burgundy, Bishop of Utrecht (1455–96), with the effigy of St. David and his harp.—**Harp instrument.** See ★*instrument*.—**Pointed harp**, a small triangular form of zither, now obsolete, played in an upright position on a table, having the higher strings on one side of the sound-board and the lower strings on the other. Also called *arpanetta* and *spitzharfe*.

Harpagodes (här-pa-gō′dēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἁρπάγη*, a hook, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of platypodous gastropod mollusks, belonging to the family *Strombidæ* and closely allied to the recent genus *Pterocera*, having an expanded body-whorl with reflected canal and the outer margin of the aperture produced into a number of tubular spinous processes. It occurs in the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

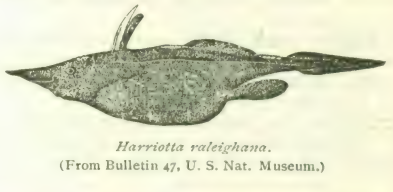
Harpedidæ (här-ped′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Harpes* (assumed stem *Harped-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites characterized by the broad horseshoe-shaped expansion of the cephalon, simple eyes on the fixed cheeks, numerous thoracic segments, and very small pygidium. Species occur in Silurian and Devonian rocks.

Harpes (här′pēz), *n.* [NL., perhaps ‹ Gr. *ἅρπη*, a sickle.] The typical genus of the *Harpedidæ*.

harp-file (härp′fīl), *n.* A wire hook for filing papers, attached to a harp-shaped piece of iron. *Stand. Dict.*

harpy-bat (här′pi-bat), *n.* An East Indian fruit-bat of the genus *Harpyia*, distinguished by tubular, projecting nostrils. There are two or three species of moderate size, the largest being *H. major* of New Guinea and the adjoining islands.

Harriotta (ha-ri-ot′ä), *n.* [NL., named after Thomas *Hariot* or *Harriot* (1560–1621), an English mathematician connected with Grenville's expedition to Virginia under appointment of Raleigh. Compare ★*Hariota*.] A genus of chimæras found in the deep waters of the Gulf Stream, characterized by the long snout which is produced in a soft flat blade. *H. raleighana* is the known species.


Harriotta raleighana.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Harris-buck (har′is-buk), *n.* The large sable antelope, *Hippotragus niger*, of South Africa, discovered by Sir C. Harris.

Harrison china. See *Columbian Star* ★*china*.

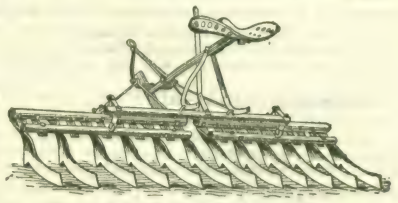
Harris's bark-louse, butterfly, cormorant. See ★*bark-louse*, etc.

Harrovian (ha-rō′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Harrow, England.

II. *n.* A pupil or student in the college at Harrow, England.

Sir Douglas Straight is credited with being "Sigma," the old *Harrovian* who wrote 'Personalia,' chiefly on the strength of the Harrow Register of his day, which contains the names of many distinguished men, but of very few who are both literary and legal.
Athenæum, Nov. 21, 1903, p. 686.

harrow[1], *n.* **2.** A harrow-like military formation; also, that assumed by flying flocks of wild geese.—**Pulverizing harrow**, a form of riding-harrow in which broad elastic teeth resting on edge are suspended from the frame and are trailed over the ground, acting as small plowshares.—**Spring-tooth harrow**, a harrow having, in place of the fixed teeth used in the ordinary frame-harrow, curved steel teeth bent into a half-circle and acting as curved springs.


Pulverizing Harrow.

harry[2] (har′i), *n.* [Said to be so named from King *Harry* or Henry VIII.] A playing-card having a slight blemish on one surface.

Harry[3] (har′i), *n.* [Also *Harrie*, earlier *Herry*, *Herrie*, assimilated forms of *Henry*, OF. *Henri*, etc.] A common personal name, also used in various extraneous applications. See ★*'Arry*, and *Old Harry*, under *old*.—**Black Harry**, the black sea-bass, *Centropristes striatus*: so named along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

hart, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *heart*.

hartbeest, *n.*—**Bastard hartbeest.** Same as *sassaby* (which see).—**Coke's hartbeest**, *Bubalis cokei*, a species distinguished from other species of the genus by the wide spread of its horns.—**Hunter's hartbeest**, *B. hunteri*, from Somaliland, distinguished by the white A-shaped marks on the forehead, and long horns.—**Jackson's hartbeest**, *Bubalis jacksoni*, a species found in British East Africa, characterized by the light color of its face.

harth, *n.* A simplified spelling of *hearth*.

Hartogia (här-tō′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1759), named in honor of John *Hartog*, an early Dutch traveler in South Africa.] A genus of plants of the family *Rutaceæ*. There are about 100 species, native in South Africa, several of which are cultivated in greenhouses.

Hart's cell. See ★*cell*.

Hartshill quartzite. See ★*quartzite*.

hartshorn, *n.*—**Oil of hartshorn**, the liquid product, of oily consistence and immiscible with water, obtained in the destructive distillation of the antlers of deer, as formerly practised. It is essentially the same as bone-oil. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., III. 8.

harty, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *hearty*.

Harveian (här′vē-an), *a.* Named, established, or delivered in honor of the famous physician William Harvey (1578–1657), the discoverer of the circulation of the blood: as, the *Harveian* Society of London; the *Harveian* lectures. *Lancet*, June 6, 1903, p. 1608.

harvesting-ant (här′ves-ting-ânt), *n.* An ant of the genus *Aphænogaster* or of one of its immediate allies, such as *Pogonomyrmex*.—They form deep underground nests composed of many chambers, in some of which are stored the seeds of grasses and grains as provision against winter. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 164.

Harveyize (här′vi-īz), *v. t.* [H. A. *Harvey*, the inventor of the process, + *-ize*.] To subject the face of (a steel plate, particularly a steel armor-plate), for the purpose of chilling, to a process of cementation which increases the carbon in that portion of the plate and produces a plate with a comparatively soft and ductile body and a very hard face.

harzburgite (härts′bėr-gīt), *n.* [*Harzburg*, in Saxony, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *saxonite*.

hash-house (hash′hous), *n.* A cheap boarding-house. [Slang, U. S.]

haskinization (has″kin-ī-zā′shon), *n.* [*haskinize* + *-ation*.] A process by which heat of over 212° F. is applied to green lumber under pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. Wood thus treated becomes indurated and durable. The process is sometimes substituted for creosoting.

haskinize (has′ki-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *haskinized*, ppr. *haskinizing*. [*Haskin*, the inventor of the process, + *-ize*.] To subject to the process of ★haskinization (which see).

hasp-hinge (hâsp′hinj), *n.* In *hardware*, a combined hinged plate and hasp used on trunks and boat and yacht fittings.

Hassall or **Hassall's bodies.** See ★*body*.

hassar (has′är), *n.* [S. Amer., perhaps ‹ Tupi *acara* in a form **açara*.] Same as ★*hardback*.

Hassler's map-projection. See *polyconic map-projection.*

hassocky (has′ǫk-i), *a.* [*hassock*[1] + *-y*[3].] 1. Full of thick clumps of coarse grass or sedge. See *hassock*[1], 1, and *hassock-grass.*—2. Of the nature of the soft calcareous sandstone which separates the beds of Kentish ragstone in England.

haste[1], *n.*—**To make haste.** (*b*) In *cricket,* to move quickly after the pitch: said of a ball.

hastifoliate (has-ti-fō′li-āt), *a.* Same as *hastifolious.*

hastingsite (hās′tingz-īt), *n.* [*Hastings* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of amphibole from the nephelin-syenite of Dungannon, Hastings county, Ontario: its composition is analogous to that of garnet.

hat[1], *n.* 5. In *bot.*, the pileus or cap of a mushroom.—**Alpine hat.** See ★*alpine.*—**Bee-gum hat,** a silk hat. [Local, U. S.] *Dialect Notes,* II. vii.—**Black hat,** a fresh immigrant; a new-comer; a 'new chum.' [Slang, Australia.] *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.—**Cabbage-tree hat.** See ★*cabbage-tree.*—**Hat trick,** in *cricket,* the feat of a bowler who gets out three batsmen in three successive balls: so called because formerly it was rewarded by the present of a new hat.

It is the custom of many committees to give a sovereign to every professional who scores fifty runs, and money to those who perform the *hat trick* (i.e., take three wickets with consecutive balls). *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVII. 276.

Mackinaw hat, a very coarse straw hat. [U. S.]—**Old hat,** in Australian (Victorian) political slang, see the extract.

Mr. Frank Stephen was the author of the well-known epithet '*Old Hats,*' which was applied to the rank and file of Sir James M'Culloch's supporters. The phrase had its origin through Mr. Stephen's declaration at an election meeting that the electors ought to vote even for an old hat if it were put forward in support of the M'Culloch policy.

The Argus, May 1, 1895, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

Tamsui hat [named from *Tamsui,* a port and river in Formosa], a hat made of strips of the bleached leaves of *Pandanus tectorius,* a species of screw-pine growing everywhere in Formosa. It rivals the Panama hat in its resistance to weather and hard usage.

hat-camera (hat′kam″ē-rä), *n.* A detective camera that may be concealed in a hat.

hatch[1], *n.*—**Take care of the lee hatch,** an obsolete order to the helmsman which signified that he was not to steer to leeward of the compass course given him.

Hatch Act. See ★*act.*

hatch-beam (hach′bēm), *n.* An extra strong beam fitted across the deck of a vessel at the ends of a large hatch, to compensate for the reduction in strength caused by the opening.

hatch-boat, *n.* 2. A vessel of which the hatches extend fore and aft; a cargo-barge in which the deck is composed almost entirely of hatches.

hatch-coaming (hach′kō″ming), *n.* Same as *coaming.*

hatch-davit (hach′dav″it), *n.* A small portable davit overhanging a hatch, used for loading stores, ammunition, etc., below, by means of a whip, the block of which is hooked into an eye in the upper end of the davit.

hatchet-back (hach′et-bak), *n.* A large river-mussel, *Symphynota complanata,* having a wing-like projection on one edge of the shell, found in the Mississippi river. The shell is used for the manufacture of pearl buttons. Also called *hackle-back.*

hatchetman (hach′et-man), *n.* One who wields a hatchet, in any kind of work.

The fear of a highbinder outbreak in Chinatown grows as the activity of the dreaded *hatchetmen* is observed. *San Francisco Chronicle,* Nov. 14, 1894.

hatchettite (hach′et-īt), *n.* [*Hatchett* (see *hatchettin*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *hatchettin.*

hatch-gate (hach′gāt), *n.* A gate to regulate the flow of water through a dam or dike or from a reservoir.

hatching-house (hach′ing-hous), *n.* A house in which fish-eggs are hatched.

hatching-pen (hach′ing-pen), *n.* A pen for drawing the fine lines used in shading mechanical drawings and making hatchings.

hatching-station (hach′ing-stā″shon), *n.* An establishment where fish-eggs are hatched.

hatchling (hach′ling), *n.* [*hatch*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A very young fish, usually artificially hatched and not old enough to take care of itself. The young in a fish-hatchery are so called during the period in which they are protected and given prepared food.

hatch-rings (hach′ringz), *n. pl.* Large iron rings in the corners of hatches used for lifting the hatches on and off.

hatch-tackle (hach′tak′l), *n.* A luff-tackle.

Hat-finishing lathe. See ★*lathe*[1].

hath (hăt), *n.* [Hind. *hāth,* a hand, also a measure of length, Prakrit *hattho,* < Skt. *hasta,* a hand.] A Hindu unit of length, equal to 18 inches.

hatherlite (hath′ėr-līt), *n.* [*Hatherley,* in the Transvaal, + *-ite*[2].] A syenite composed chiefly of soda-microcline (anorthoclase) with a little brown hornblende, green pyroxene, and biotite, found in the Transvaal. *Henderson,* 1898.

Hathor (hät′hor), *n.* [Also written *Athor, Hat-har* (Gr. *Ἀθυρί*), < Egypt. *Hāt-Hēr,* 'the house of Horus.'] In *Egypt. myth.*, a divinity, the female counterpart of Osiris, patroness of the cow: usually represented with the head and horns of a cow surmounted with the solar disk.

Hathoric (hat-hor′ik), *a.* In *Egypt. antiq.*, pertaining to the goddess Hathor; decorated with a face or head assumed to be an image of Hathor: as, a *Hathoric* capital or statue; a *Hathoric* column.



Hathoric Capital.

hat-maker (hat′mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of hats; a hatter.

hatoba (hä′tō-bä), *n.* [Jap.] A pier or wharf; a landing-place.

hat-palm (hat′päm), *n.* Any one of several species of palms the leaves of which are used for making hats, especially *Inodes causiarum, I. glauca, Thringis laxa,* and *T. latifrons* of Porto Rico, and *Thrinax argentea* of Panama.

hat-pin (hat′pin), *n.* A long metallic pin, often with a fancy head, used for fastening on a woman's hat.

hat-shag (hat′shag), *n.* A silk-plush fabric for hats.

hatting, *n.* 3. Working by one's self and without associates or helpers, specifically as practised in gold-mining in Australia; one who has everything 'under his own hat.' See *hatter*[1], 2. [Slang, Australia.]

hat-tree, *n.* 2. In Australia, one of the trees called sycamore, *Pœcilodermis lurida.* It yields a white, soft, easily split wood, occasionally used for shingles, and a strong bast fiber.

hat-wire (hat′wīr), *n.* A specially tempered wire used for hat-rims.

hau (hou), *n.* [Hawaiian.] The Hawaiian name of the mahoe, *Pariti tiliaceum,* which occurs in nearly all tropical countries and is abundant in all Pacific islands. It is generally planted near native habitations on account of its dense shade. For its various uses in Polynesia, see ★*balibago* and ★*fau,* 2. In Hawaii a decoction of the flowers is used as an emollient in bronchial and intestinal catarrhs.

hauchecornite (hōsh′kôr-nīt), *n.* [Named for W. *Hauchecorne.*] A sulphobismuthide of nickel, $Ni_7(S,Bi)_8$, occurring in tabular tetragonal crystals of metallic luster and bronze-yellow color.

hauhele (hou-hā′lā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A native name of a tall shrub or small tree, *Hibiscus Arnottianus,* belonging to the mallow family. Also called *kokio-keokeo.*

haul, *v. t.*—**Hauling-down vacancy,** formerly in the British navy, a vacancy left on the (customary) promotion of the flag-lieutenant and senior midshipman on the conclusion of a cruise and the hauling down of the admiral's flag.—**Let go and haul,** a command, used in tacking a square-rigged vessel, signifying that the braces on one side of the ship are to be let go and the braces on the opposite side hauled on so as to reverse the bracing of the yards.—**To haul over,** to shift (something, as a sheet) across the deck.

haul, *n.* 5. The distance and route over which something is hauled.—**Haul of all** (*naut.*), the act of swinging all the yards at once.

haulabout (hâl′a-bout), *n.* A barge for coaling ships. It carries its own hoisting apparatus, derricks, etc., but has no propelling-engines.

Another type of coaling device which has proved highly successful is what is known as the "*haulabout.*" These *haulabouts* are plain steel hulls, similar to barges, with hatchways extending nearly across the vessel. Fitted to each *haulabout* are two self-contained Temperley traveling tower transporters, the beams of which have a very long over-reach on either side, and are sufficiently high to take coal from a large collier, and deliver it directly to the boat deck of the largest battleships or cruisers, if necessary. *Sci. Amer.,* July 23, 1904, p. 63.

haulage-way (hâl′āj-wā), *n.* A passage through which material is hauled or drawn.

Descending by means of an elevator into the depth of the soft-coal mine before mentioned, we find ourselves in front of a whitewashed *haulageway* which extends far into the distance. *Sci. Amer.,* May 23, 1903, p. 392.

haul-back (hâl′bak), *n.* In *lumbering,* a small wire rope, traveling between the donkey-engine and a pulley set near the logs which are to be dragged, used to return the cable. Also called *trip-line, pull-back,* and *back-line.*

hauling (hâ′ling), *n.* In growing sea-island cotton, the operation of drawing up to the foot of the plant, with the hoe, the loose dirt left by the plow.

This is called "*hauling,*" and by it the new bed is completed, the cotton is kept from "flagging" (falling down), and the grass is kept under. *U. S. Dept. Agr.,* The Cotton Plant, p. 230.

hauling-ground (hâ′ling-ground), *n.* The portion of the shores of the fur-seal islands which is occupied by the young male or bachelor seals: contrasted with *rookery,* the ground occupied by the breeding seals.

As this is a large *hauling-ground,* . . . on which fifteen or twenty thousand (seals) commonly rest. *Elliott,* Fur-Seal Islands of Alaska, p. 43.

hauling-line (hâ′ling-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a small line lowered to the deck from a top or yard to be bent on to such articles as are needed for work which is going on aloft, as a maul, a marlinspike, or the like.

haul-up (hâl′up), *n.* In *lumbering,* a light chain and hook by which a horse may be hitched to a cable in order to move it where desired.

haunch-bone (hänch′bōn), *n.* The hip-bone, or os innominatum, which forms one side of the pelvis; also the ilium or the largest of the three bones composing each innominate bone.

The skeleton of the hip, or *haunch bone,* is called the os innominatum, and there is one such on each side in the adult man. *Mivart,* Elem. Anat., p. 177.

haunch-joint (hänch′joint), *n.* The hip-joint.

haunch-stone (hänch′stōn), *n.* In a stone arch, any stone placed at or near the haunches of the arch. See *haunch,* 5.

Haussmannize (hous′man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Haussmannized,* ppr. *Haussmannizing.* [*Haussmann* (see def.) + *-ize.*] To alter the appearance of (a city) by cutting long, straight avenues, building fine fronts upon these avenues, and setting up important buildings at either end, so that they will show from afar, as was done in Paris under the control of Baron Haussmann during the Second Empire.

As Louis XIV. set the fashion to palace-builders with Versailles so Haussmann, by the creation of a new Paris, excited to emulation the shapers of cities, and to "*Haussmannize*" has come to mean the substitution of monotonous avenues and rectilinear spaces for the crooked ways and irregular boundaries dear to the archæologist and the historian. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIX. 235.

haustrum (hâs′trum), *n.*; pl. *haustra* (-trä). One of the small pockets or sac-like folds in the terminal division of the colon.

hautboy, *n.* 3. In *organ-building,* same as *oboe,* 2.

hautecontre (ōt-kontr′), *n.* [F., 'alto counter.'] The obsolete alto viol. See *viola da braccio.*

hautefeuillite (hōt-fė′i-yīt or hât-fū′i-līt), *n.* [Named for P. *Hautefeuille,* a French mineralogist.] A hydrated phosphate of magnesium which resembles bobierrite but differs in containing several per cent. of calcium: it is from Bamle, Norway.

haüynite (hä′win-īt), *n.* [*haüyne* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *haüyne.*

hav, *v.* A simplified spelling of *have.*

havers[3] (hā′vėrz), *n.* Same as *haver-grass.*

The wild oat-grass, or *havers,* Avena fatua L., is a weed of cornfields. *Fream,* Complete Grazier, p. 914.

Haversian fringes, system. See ★*fringe,* ★*system.*

haversine (hav′ėr-sīn), *n.* [*ha(lf) vers(ed) sine.*] In *navig.*, half the versed sine. The word was introduced by James Inman in the 1835 edition of his "Navigation."

havier (hav′yer), *n.* [Also *haver, haveer, hevior,* also *halfer;* origin uncertain.] A castrated fallow-deer.

A poll *havier* has no antlers, nor even the stumps, because he was added to the list in his infancy. *The Field,* March 7, 1891, p. 332.

haw[2], *n.*—**Black haw.** (*a*) See ★*black-haw,* 1 and 2. (*b*) *Crataegus tomentosa,* the pear-haw, and sometimes *C. Douglasii,* the Western haw.—**Dotted haw,** *Crataegus punctata,* a species of the more northern United States east of the Mississippi, with obovate leaves and white-dotted fruit. Sometimes called *large-fruited thorn.*—**May-haw.** See ★*May-haw.*—**Purple haw.** Same as *bluewood* and *logwood,* 3.—**Red haw,** the scarlet haw or

scarlet-fruited thorn, *Cratægus coccinea;* also other red-fruited species, especially *C. mollis, C. Crus-galli, C. cordata,* and *C. viridis.*— **Scarlet haw,** *Cratægus coccinea,* a species, as now understood, ranging from Newfoundland to Connecticut and through the St. Lawrence valley to western Quebec.— **Summer haw.** (*a*) See *haw*[2], 3. (*b*) Same as ★*May-haw.*— **Tree-haw,** *Cratægus viridis,* a species with nearly the distribution of the May-haw, largest (sometimes 35 feet high) in western Louisiana and eastern Texas, where it often forms large thickets. The foliage is extremely brilliant in autumn. Also *red haw.*— **Washington haw.** Same as *Washington thorn* (which see, under *thorn*[1]).— **Western haw,** *Cratægus Douglasii,* of the northwestern United States and British Columbia, a tree 30 or 40 feet high. Most often called *thorn-apple;* also *black thorn,* etc.

haw[3], *n.* 2. (*b*) The inner eyelid or nictitating membrane of dogs: usually concealed, but noticeable in the bloodhound.

Hawaiian subregion. See ★*subregion.*

hawberk, *n.* See *hauberk.*

hawk[1], *n.* 3. A double-hooked instrument for drawing or moving about the cloth in the dyeing-liquor of a hawking-machine.— **Cooper's**



Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*).

hawk, *Accipiter cooperi,* a small but strong and active hawk, abundant in North America south of the Canadian boundary: more destructive to chickens and young poultry than any other species. It is bluish gray above, and white, barred with rufous below, and about 18 inches long and 30 in spread of wings.— **Harris's hawk,** *Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi,* a rather large species, found in the southern and western United States. It has dark plumage and the tail is black with a white band at base and one at the tip.— **Red-**



Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*).

shouldered hawk, *Buteo lineatus,* a common species of the eastern United States, of a dark reddish brown above and rather rusty colored below: length about 18 inches: spread of wing about 42 inches. It is one of the most omnivorous of hawks, eating frogs, fish, insects, and small mammals.— **Swainson's hawk,** *Buteo swainsoni,* a western species, about 20 inches long and 48 in spread of wing: usually distinguished easily by its rufous breast-band, which contrasts sharply with the white plumage of the under side.— **Tarantula-hawk.** See ★*tarantula-hawk.*

hawk[1], *v.* **II.** *trans.* To draw or to pull with a hawk, as cloth through the dye-vat of a hawking-machine.

hawk-cuckoo (hâk′kŭk″ö), *n.* Any one of six species of cuckoos of the genus *Hierococcyx* which resemble small hawks in appearance and flight. They are gray above, more or less rufous below, and have a banded tail and large yellow eye. All are Asiatic.

hawking-machine (hâ′king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A cloth-dyeing machine constructed with guide-rollers designed to keep the goods covered by the dye-liquor and protected from the air.

hawk's-eye, *n.* 2. The dark-blue variety of crocidolite found in South Africa: when cut in a rounded form and showing the cat's-eye effect, it is known as *hawk's-eye stone.*

hawkweed, *n.*— **Mouse-ear hawkweed.** Same as *mouse-ear,* 1. This plant is adventive in Ontario and in adjacent parts of the United States.— **Orange** or **tawny hawkweed.** Same as *golden mouse-ear* (which see, under *mouse-ear*). The orange hawkweed has become established in parts of Canada and the Eastern and Middle States, and is a bad weed in grass-lands. Called also *red daisy, lady's-paintbrush,* and *devil's-paintbrush,* the latter names probably both referring to the peculiar strong coloring of the heads, the last also to the noxious character of the plant. Compare *king-devil.* See cut under ★*devil's-paintbrush.*

hawok (hä′wok), *n.* [Southern Maidu (in central California).] Shell money of the Californian Indians, consisting of circular disks of *Pachyderma crassatelloides* from a quarter of an inch to an inch in diameter and perforated in the center for stringing.

hawse[1], *n.*— **In the hawse,** a short distance in advance of the cutwater.— **To have a bold hawse,** said of a vessel when its hawse-holes are high above the water.

hawse[3], *n.* 2. A ridge or neck (generally at the head of two oppositely-descending stream-valleys) which connects two higher ridges or summits, as on the Scottish border and in the Lake district of the North of England. [Local.] *N. E. D.*

hawse-boxing (hâz′bok″sing), *n.* An old-fashioned method in ship-building by which a projection equal to the thickness of the inner and outer planking was left upon the hawse-timbers in the wake of the hawse-poles. Against this projection the planking butted.

hawse-fallen (hâz′fâ″ln), *p. a.* In the phrase *to ride hawse-fallen,* said of a vessel when it is at anchor and the water which reaches the decks through the hawse-pipes is heavy in volume.

hawse-full (hâz′fûl), *adv.* See *to* ★*ride hawse-full.*

hawse-jackass (hâz′jak″às), *n.* A canvas bag shaped like a cornucopia, stuffed with oakum and thrust into the hawse-pipes when at sea to prevent the waves from flowing inboard as they break against a vessel's bows.

hawse-laid (hâz′lād), *a. Naut.,* same as *hawser-laid.*

hawser-bend (hâ′zėr-bend), *n.* A bend for joining two hawsers. It is customary to make a bowline in each hawser, so that the bight of one will pass through the bight of the other, or to make a carrick-bend (which see).

Hawthorn beds. See *bed*[1].— **Hawthorn decoration,** a characteristic style of ornamentation on Chinese porcelain, having a blue, black, green, or red ground. See *hawthorn china,* under *hawthorn.*— **Hawthorn lace-bug.** See ★*lace-bug.*— **Indian** or **East Indian hawthorn,** a hardy, ornamental, evergreen shrub of the apple family, *Raphiolepis Indica.* It is a native of southern China and is often cultivated in European gardens.

hawthorn-gooseberry (hâ′thôrn-gös″ber-i), *n.* See ★*gooseberry.*



Chinese Porcelain Jar with Hawthorn Decoration. In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

hay[1], *n.*— **Sour hay,** a form of silage long produced in Austria and Hungary by filling green fodder tightly into pits, either lined or not, and covering with a layer of earth. The resulting fermentation renders the mass acid and imparts a deep brown color, whence the name *brown hay.* In England sometimes *pitted hay,* and, fancifully, *potted hay.*

It gives as its product what is known all over the Austrian Empire as *sour hay.*

J. Wrightson, Fallow and Fodder Crops, p. 246.

haya[2] (hä′yä), *n.* [Jap.] A fish, *Pseudorasbora parva,* of the family *Cyprinidæ,* found in the waters of Japan. Also known as *moroko.*

hay-carrier (hā′kar″i-ėr), *n.* Same as ★*hay-elevator.*

haye (hä′ye), *n.* [Also *hae;* Jap. *haye,* splendor.] A Japanese name for small shiners or minnows of the family *Cyprinidæ,* belonging to the genus *Zacco,* found in the waters of Japan. Also known as *oikawa* and *zako.*

hay-elevator, *n.* These machines, commonly called *hay-carriers,* are used to lift, transport, and deliver hay, straw, corn-stalks, or other material in bulk or in bales. The simplest forms are hay-stackers, which employ a derrick or a cableway, supported by struts, on which a trolley carrier may run. Both employ a mechanical hay-fork or sling for gathering the hay from a wagon and delivering it to a stack or to the cableway, on which it travels to any part of a large and long stack. Those used in barns employ lifting appliances and carriers traveling upon fixed tracks suspended from the roof of the barn. They are usually automatic, and gather the hay from the wagon, elevate it, transport and deliver it, and return for the next load with only slight attention from the operator. See ★*hay-fork* and *stacker*[2].

hay-fork, *n.* Hay-forks used with hay-carriers are made in the form of spears or harpoons, or of hinged grappling-irons resembling a clam-shell dredge. The harpoons are single or double and are provided with barbs which, when the shaft is thrust into the hay, can be thrown out to gather and lift a large bunch of it. The grappling-forks are opened and dropped upon the hay, when a pull upon a cord draws the tines together, gathering and lifting the hay.

hayko (hī′kō), *n.* A Russian name applied in Alaska to the dog- or calico-salmon, *Oncorhynchus keta.*

hay-loader, *n.* A hay-loader of the modern type consists essentially of a broad inclined elevator supported on a pair of wheels, and designed to be attached to the rear end of a hay-wagon; some form of raking or gathering device for collecting the hay from the ground or from windrows; and a conveyer for carrying the hay, as fast as gathered, up to the elevator and stacking it on the wagon. The forward movement of the wagon causes the wheels of the loader to communicate motion, by means of belts, to some form of revolving or reciprocating hay-rake and some form of conveyer that lifts the loose hay gathered by the rakes and deposits it on the wagon. Such machines have largely superseded hand labor in gathering the hay crop.

haymaking (hā′mā″king), *n.* The mowing, curing, and housing of the haycrops; haying.

hayo (hī′yō), *n.* [Native name.] In Venezuela, any one of several species of *Erythroxylum,* the leaves of one of which, *E. Coca,* are known as coca-leaves and yield the alkaloid cocaïne.

hay-rigging (hā′rig″ing), *n.* A temporary wooden framework placed in a wagon to increase its capacity for light loads, such as hay or seaweed; also, a cheap form of farm-wagon having flaring stakes at the sides, used to carry hay.

hay-rope (hā′rōp), *n.* In *foundry-work,* a rope form of tightly twisted hay or dried prairie-grass, used in making cores.

hay-scales (hā′skālz), *n. pl.* Public weighing-scales maintained by a town for general use, as in weighing loads of hay.

haysel (hā′sel), *n.* The haying or haymaking time. [Local, Eng.]

hay-spade (hā′spād), *n.* A hay-knife (which see).

hay-stacker (hā′stak″ėr), *n.* A hay-elevator specially designed for placing hay in stacks out of doors. See ★*hay-elevator.*

hay-sweep (hā′swēp), *n.* A large hand hay-rake. [Local.]

hay-tosser (hā′tos″ėr), *n.* A machine for tossing hay in the process of drying it.

hay-worm (hā′wėrm), *n.* A caterpillar which feeds on hay, as the clover-hay worm (larva of *Hypsopygia costalis*), which see, under *clover.*

hazard, *n.* 8. In *golf,* a bunker, water, path, road, railway, fence, or ditch.— **Hazard chase** or **opening,** in *golf,* a small opening in a hazard or bunker to allow passage for the players.

haze[1], *n.*— **Aqueous haze,** a hazy or misty appearance of the atmosphere due to the presence of particles of water. When the particles are the smallest possible, this haze has a delicate blue tint, but when they are larger a whitish tint. A haze due to dry dust is usually yellowish or reddish. See *water-haze,* under *haze*[1].

hazel[1], *n.* 2. The wood of the sweet-gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua:* a common use of the word among lumbermen and builders of the eastern United States.— 3. In Australia, either of two small evergreen trees of the buckthorn family, *Pomaderris apetala* and *P. lanigera,* yielding excellent wood. See *bastard* ★*dogwood* (*b*), *cooper's-wood,* and *Pomaderris.*— **Black-knot of hazel.** See ★*black-knot.*— **Snapping hazel,** the witch-hazel: so called from the elastic bursting of the ripe capsule by which its bony seeds are projected.

hazel[2] (hā′zl), *n.* [Short for *hazel-earth.*] A soil consisting of a mixture of gravel or sand, clay, and loam.

hazel-carpet (hā′zl-kär″pet), *n.* See ★*carpet,* 4.

hazel-dodder (hā′zl-dod″ėr), *n.* See ★*dodder*[1].

hazel-fly (hā′zl-flī), *n.* A British anglers' name for a scarabæid beetle, *Phyllopertha horticola,* and for an artificial one made in imitation of it.

hazeline (hā′zl-in), *n.* [*hazel*[1] + *-ine*[2].] A trade-name of a toilet preparation said to be distilled from the fresh leaves and twigs of witch-hazel, *Hamamelis Virginiana.*

hazelly[2] (hā′zl-i), *a.* [*hazel*[2] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of hazel-earth: as, *hazelly* loam. *N. E. D.*

hazelnut, *n.*— **Chinese hazelnut,** the lichi, *Litchi Chinensis.* See *lichi.*

hazel-worm (hā′zl-wėrm), *n.* [A translation of German *haselwurm.*] The blindworm, or slow-worm, *Anguis fragilis.*

hazzan, chazzan (ċhä′zän), *n.* [Heb. *hazzan*, Aram. *ḥazzana*, prob. < Assyr. *ḥazanu, ḥazannu*, overseer, director.] In Jewish use, an overseer; specifically, an official of a Jewish synagogue. Formerly the functions of the hazzan were various: he was not only overseer but also *dayan* (judge), *saphra* (scribe), etc. The chief function of the modern hazzan is that of reader or cantor.

Hb. A contraction of *hemoglobin.*

H-bar (āch′bär), *n.* A bar with an H section.

H. B. Curves. Curves exhibiting the variation of magnetic induction (B) with the magnetizing force (H).

H. C. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Heralds' College.*

H. C. M. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Catholic Majesty.*

he[3] (hā), *n.* [Heb. *hē.*] The fifth letter (ה) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *h.* Its numerical value is 5.

He. The chemical symbol of *helium.*

H. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *His Eminence;* (*b*) of *His* (or *Her*) *Excellency;* (*c*) of *Hydraulic Engineer.*

h. e. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *hic est*, 'he is'; (*b*) of the Latin *hoc est*, 'this is.'

head. **I.** *n.*, **6.** (*m*) (2) A rubble-drift capping a cliff, on the coast of Devon and Cornwall.

This '*head*' consists of a more or less coarse agglomeration of angular débris and large blocks set in an earthy matrix. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 389.

(*u*) In a bow for instruments of the viol class, properly the end farthest from the player's hand; the point: opposed to *heel* or *nut.* Sometimes, however, the term is loosely applied to the projecting piece at the heel. (*v*) The flexible shank attached to a molded button; a tuft of cloth protruding from the back of a button, by which it may be attached. (*w*) A rotating piece on a machine which carries cutting-knives, as on a wood-planing machine. (*x*) The ram in a quartz-crushing machine. [Mining term, Australia.] (*y*) In *archery*, an arrow-head. (*z*) All the lower part of a golf-club to which the shaft is connected. (*aa*) The upper, or proximal end of a long bone, which has a rounded articular surface, suggesting the head of a man.

The upper end of the humerus shows a large, rounded *head.* *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 148.

(*bb*) The upper, or proximal end of a muscle where it is attached to a bone, and whence its pull is transmitted to another bone.

The biceps is the well-known muscle used in flexing the arm. It arises by two *heads.* *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 293.

(*cc*) The upright timber of a gate which forms the front or swinging end.

7. (*b*) Specifically, the vertical height of the surface of a liquid in a reservoir above the center of figure of an orifice through which efflux takes place. When a liquid flows from a closed vessel under pressure mechanically produced, as by the action of a piston, the pressure at the orifice is always equivalent to that which would be caused by a vertical column of the liquid of requisite height and this height measures the *virtual head.* (*c*) A unit for estimating amounts of water used in irrigation — the amount flowing through an opening 33⅓ inches wide and 3 inches high under a pressure of 4 inches. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Div. of Veg. Pathol., Bulletin 2, 1892, p. 85. —**16.** In *astrol.*, the commencement of a zodiacal sign, that is, the point where the sun enters it. *N. E. D.*—**17.** A quarrymen's term for that direction in a massive crystalline rock along which fracture is produced with the greatest difficulty.—**18.** A local name in southern England for the residual products from the weathering of rocks, more or less sorted by the rains. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 460. —**19.** In *textile-manuf.*, a section in a machine with completely independent functions, as in a drawing-frame, combing-machine, ribbon lap-machine, etc. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 20.—**Effective head,** the head or pressure actually available for doing work; the net head; the static head minus the head lost in imparting velocity and overcoming friction and other losses before reaching the point where the force is applied to the motor.—**Head of a ship,** the extreme forward section of a vessel, from the knight-heads forward, including the figure- or scroll-head.—**Head on.** (*b*) The situation of a vessel when her head is held dead against the sea and wind. (*c*) Resulting from the sudden impact of two trains meeting directly on the same track: as, a *head on* collision.—**Heads and posts,** a cavalry exercise consisting in thrusting and cutting at leather heads placed on posts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 156.—**Head to tide,** the position of a ship when its head is pointing dead against the tide-stream.—**Hydrostatic head,** the pressure due to a column of water when at rest.—**Knee of the head.** See ★*knee.*—**Railway head,** an attachment to several carding-machines for drawing and evening the card-sliver for the subsequent process.—**Rain-water head,** a center of a rain-water supply, such as is provided by the large continuous roofs of a public building.

A very large field is also opening for cast-lead work, whether associated with architecture, as in the leaden-covered way over Northumberland Street, in London . . . and the fine *rain-water heads* of the Birmingham Law Courts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 645.

Seamen's head (*naval*), the crew's water-closets, usually placed in the bows of the ship.—**Static head,** the pressure due to a column of liquid of a given height when such liquid is at rest.—**To pump by heads.** See ★*pump.*—**Universal head,** a device with jaws adapted for holding a variety of work: used on the spindle of a lathe or milling-machine.—**Velocity head,** in *hydraul.*, the effective head at the orifice of efflux of a tube through which a liquid flows; the head which, if there were no friction or other resistance to flow, would produce the existing velocity of the liquid. If the velocity of efflux be v, which corresponds to a head of liquid, $hv = \frac{v^2}{2g}$, then hv is called the *velocity head.*

II. *a.*— **Head tide.** See ★*tide*[1].

head, *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**Heading-up machine,** in *barrel-making*, a machine for placing the head in a new barrel, forcing it into the croze and holding it there while one or more hoops are put on, and making it ready for the hoop-driver.—**To head a trick,** to play a better card than any already played to a trick, but not necessarily the best card.—**To head back,** in *hort.*, to shorten or cut off the shoots of (plants); head in.—**To head in,** in *hort.*, to reduce in length or shorten (the shoots and twigs of plants). —**To head off.** (*c*) To direct (a vessel's head) from the course; to allow (a ship) to diverge suddenly from the compass direction which it has been pursuing.—**To head up,** to bring (a ship's head) more in line with the wind or with an object.

II. *intrans.* **5.** Said of the wind when it changes so as to get more in line with the direction that a ship desires to head, or when it draws more ahead of a ship.—**6.** In *geol.*, to slope upward when viewed from below: said of inclined strata; the same as *dip*, 4, but the beds are seen from the opposite direction. —**To head up,** said of a vessel when it 'looks up' closer to the wind.

headache, *n.*—**Bilious headache.** Same as *sick-headache.*—**Organic headache,** a headache due to actual disease of the brain or of the meninges.—**Reflex headache,** a headache due to eye-strain, nasal disorder, indigestion, or some other cause outside of the brain or its membranes. See def. 1 (*c*).

head-ax (hed′aks), *n.* In *whaling*, an ax used for decapitating a whale, when cutting in.

head-bander (hed′ban″dėr), *n.* A person who fastens on the head-bands of books. *N. E. D.*

head-block, *n.* **3.** In a railroad switch, the timber on which the switch-stand and the ends of the switch-rails rest.—**4.** The pivoted casting at the top of the mast of a derrick, to which the guy-ropes, tackle-blocks, etc., are fastened. —**5.** The log placed under the front end of the skids in a skidway, to raise them to the desired height.

head-bolt (hed′bōlt), *n.* A bolt having a head by which it can be turned.

head-clip (hed′klip), *n.* An adjustable clip, usually of metal, for steadying the head: used in photography and in certain psychophysical experiments.

head-cone (hed′kōn), *n.* A cephalocone.

head-course (hed′kōrs), *n.* Same as *heading-course.*

head-cowl (hed′koul), *n.* In certain pteropods, one of the two coverings of the head which inclose and protect the cephalocones.

header, *n.* **10.** A connection at the ends of the tubes in a water-tube boiler. The water usually descends in one header and steam rises in another, thus keeping the current of water and steam flowing in one direction and promoting good circulation.

Instead of having two *headers*, as is the case with the latter type, the Niclausse has only one *header*, which is divided so as to allow for both the upward and downward flows. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22624.

11. In a floor or roof, the timber used for framing round an opening. It is supported by two trimmers, one at either end, and, in its turn, supports the ends of the two tail-beams. —**12.** A horse used in helping to haul heavily-laden vehicles up heavy grades.—**13.** In *cigar-making*, a workman who shapes or finishes the head or mouth-end of a cigar; also, an appliance used for the same purpose.

header-binder (hed′ėr-bīn″dėr), *n.* A form of header in which the heads are delivered to a binder.

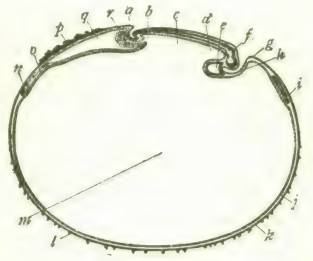
head-fold (hed′fōld), *n.* In *embryol.*, a fold of the amnion covering the head of the vertebrate embryo; also, a fold in the blastodisc which marks off the head-region of the embryo. See cut in next column.

head-footed (hed′fůt″ed), *a.* Having the feet or locomotor organs attached to the head-region, as in cephalopods; cephalopodous.

head-gear, *n.* **4.** The head-rigging of a vessel.

head-gland (hed′gland), *n.* In many nemertines, one of the collections of gland-cells which lie in the head and open at the tip of the latter

in a disk-shaped group of cells bearing long hairs or bristles. It may function as an organ of taste. Also known as *frontal gland.* *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, II. 95.



g, Head-fold.

A median longitudinal, or sagittal, section through a rabbit embryo and blastodermic vesicle at the end of the ninth day. (In part after Van Beneden and Julin.)

a, tail-fold of amnion; *b* hind-gut; *c*, mid-gut; *d*, fore-gut; *e*, pericardial cavity; *f*, mid-brain; *g*, head-fold of amnion; *h*, pro-amnion; *i*, sinus terminalis; *j*, hypoblast; *k*, epiblast; *l*, epiblastic villi; *m*, cavity of yolk-sac, or blastodermic vesicle; *n*, sinus terminalis; *o*, mesoblast; *p*, thickened epiblast by which the blastodermic vesicle is attached to the uterus; *q*, extra-embryonic part of the cœloma or body-cavity; *r*, allantois. (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

head-hole (hed′hōl), *n.* One of the eyelet-holes in the head of a sail by which it is secured to a yard or gaff by robands which are passed through the holes and the jack-stay, or by a lacing.

head-house, *n.* **2.** In *railroading*, the end of a terminal station; that part of a terminal station building which contains the ticket-offices, waiting-rooms, and concourse, and forms the front or entrance to the train-shed. It is usually much higher than the train-shed, the upper stories being used as offices for the company, and the main floor connecting with the tracks and platforms and serving as the entrance and exit for the outgoing and arriving passengers. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 14, 1899, p.

heading-chipper (hed′ing-chip″ėr), *n.* A pneumatic chipping-hammer used for heading rivets or boiler-tubes.

head-kidney, *n.* **2.** The primitive kidney of annelid worms. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 416.

head-lacing (hed′lā″sing), *n.* The lacing which confines the head of a fore-and-aft sail to the gaff.

head-lifting (hed′lif″ting), *n.* A method of divination, practised by the Eskimo and by the Chukchee, in which the future is divined by tying a thong around the head of a reclining person. A second person tries to lift the head of the first by this thong, and his questions as to the future are answered in the affirmative if the head can be lifted, in the negative if it cannot be lifted. Similar forms of divination by lifting stones and charms are found as far south as the Amur river.

Head-lifting is one of the chief divining methods, not less among the Chuckchee than among the American Eskimo. *Amer. Anthropologist*, 1902, p. 635.

Headlight oil. See ★*oil.*

head-line, *n.* **3.** One of the lines in the title of a newspaper article, printed in large type to attract attention.—**4.** Same as *head-fast.*

headline (hed′līn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *headlined*, ppr. *headlining.* To announce, refer to, or mention in the large print of newspaper head-lines; give prominence to in head-lines.

My job is private secretary to the President of this Republic, and my duties are running it. I'm not *headlined* in the bills, but I'm the mustard in the salad dressing. *McClure's Mag.*, Feb., 1903, p. 431.

head-mark, *n.* **2.** An unplowed ridge of land left to serve as a boundary; a balk.

head-motion (hed′mō″shon), *n.* A mechanism at the end of a fancy cassimere-loom or dobby-loom embracing the pattern-chains for operating the warp-harnesses and shuttle-boxes.

head-note, *n.* **2.** See *head-tone* and *head-voice.*

Headon beds. See ★*bed*[1].

Headon Hill sands. See ★*sand*[1].

head-pence (hed′pens), *n. pl.* [See *head-penny.*] A tax of forty shillings or more formerly collected from the people of the county of Northumberland by the sheriff twice in every seven years. The sheriff was not accountable to the king for this tax. It was abolished in the reign of Henry VI.

head-piece, *n.* **4.** The figurehead, scroll-piece, or fiddle-head under a vessel's bowsprit.

head-rigging (hed′rig″ing), *n.* The rigging belonging to the foremast, bowsprit, and jib-booms.

head-ring, *n.* 2. In a four-in-hand harness, a ring, fixed at the crown of the bridle of a wheel-horse, through which the lead-rein for one of the leaders passes.

head-room (hed′röm), *n.* 1. The vertical distance from a floor to the ceiling or beams above it: so named because this distance determines whether or not a person has room for his head when standing or walking on the floor.—2. Specifically, the space left above a stair by means of which the head of the person ascending the stair is kept free from striking or coming too near the superstructure. The term may apply either to the vertical distance from the nosing of the step below to the ceiling or any cross-beam or the like above, or to the distance measured out diagonally from the nosing of a step.

head-scab (hed′skab), *n.* Any acariasis of the head, as the sarcoptic scab (black-muzzle head-scab) of sheep. The parasites give rise to a violent itching, causing the sheep to rub and scratch their heads: in advanced cases the eyes may be partly closed, and breathing and even eating may become difficult because of the formation of crusts about the mouth and nostrils.

head-shaping (hed′shā″ping), *n.* The practice of changing the natural conformation of the head by compression: common among many uncivilized tribes and peoples.

Head-shaping has been universal.
Smithsonian Rep., 1899, p. 516.

head-sill, *n.* 2. In a wooden window-frame or door-frame, the horizontal strip or piece which forms the top and holds the sides together.

head-snapping (hed′snap″ing), *n.* Same as *head-hunting*. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, I. 447.

head-spanner (hed′span″ėr), *n.* In *anthrop.*, an instrument for measuring the dimensions of the head.

In order to confine the cost of the inquiry within reasonable bounds, a special *head-spanner* was devised.
K. Pearson, in Biometrika, March-July, 1904, p. 134.

head-stock, *n.*, 1. (*d*) The central frame of a spinning-mule, containing the operative mechanism of the machine. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 244.—2. The wooden cross-beam to which a bell is bolted and which serves as the pivot on which it swings. Also called *stock*.

head-wall (hed′wâl), *n.* See *head*.

head-water (hed′wâ″tėr), *n.* One of the upper tributaries of a river: usually in the plural. Also used adjectively.

The *headwater* tributaries of Gila river drain the slopes of several ranges of the Mogollon mountains.
Dept. Com. and Labor, Bur. of Census, Bulletin 16, [Irrig. in U. S., 1902, p. 70.

Head-water mark, a point or mark to define or limit the maximum permissible height of water above a dam, or in a pond, reservoir, or waterway subject to artificial regulation.

headway, *n.* 4. In *railroading*, the time which elapses after one train passes a certain point before the following train passes that point.

head-work, *n.* 3. *pl.* The group of artificial works or constructions at the head of an artificial canal or channel necessary to divert and regulate the flow of water from a river or other body of water into the canal. For an irrigating canal, the head-works would include a diversion weir, if any, with its accessories, a guard-boom to divert floating objects away from the canal-gates, head-gates or sluices to regulate the admission of water to the canal, and gaging or measuring appliances for determining the quantity of water entering the canal. For a water-power canal extending from a stream, reservoir, or mill-pond to a water-power station, the head-works would include a dam to divert or raise the level of the water, a guard-boom to divert large floating objects away from the entrance, a rack or screen to prevent the entrance of smaller floating material, and sluice-gates to regulate the flow of water into the canal.

Headworks can be placed more easily along the banks of smaller streams, or dams built across their beds, raising and controlling the waters.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 10, 1903, p. 22597.

4. *pl.* A platform or raft with windlass or capstan which is attached to the front of a log-raft or boom of logs for warping, kedging, or winding it through lakes and still water, by hand or horse-power.

heady, *a.* 4. Intelligent.

health, *n.*—**Diploma in Public Health.** See ★*diploma*.

heapstead (hēp′sted), *n.* The entire plant above ground at the shaft of a coal-mine.

hearst† (hėrst), *n.* [Also *hearse;* origin obscure.] In *hunting*, a hind in the second or third year.

heart, *n.*—**Accessory hearts,** certain organs in brachiopods erroneously supposed to function as hearts.—**After one's own heart.** See ★*after*.—**Athletic heart.** See ★*athletic*.—**Fatty heart.** (*a*) Fatty degeneration or infiltration of the wall of the heart. (*b*) An excessive deposit of fat around the heart.—**Heart and soul,** entirely; wholly; unreservedly; with eager enthusiasm; enthusiastically: as, he threw himself *heart and soul* into the work.—**Iced heart.** See ★*iced*.—**Irritable heart,** a functional disorder of the heart marked by rapid pulsations or palpitation, cardiac pain, shortness of breath, etc., on slight exertion or following mental excitement.—**Left heart,** the left auricle and ventricle of the heart taken collectively as the center of the systemic circulation.—**Military heart,** irritable heart in soldiers.—**Pulmonary heart.** Same as *right* ★*heart*.—**Respiratory heart,** the right auricle and ventricle, which receive the blood from the system and send it to the lungs. [Rare.]—**Right heart,** the right auricle and ventricle of the heart taken collectively as the center of the pulmonary circulation.—**Sweepstake hearts,** a form of the game of hearts in which the player who takes no hearts wins everything on the table.—**Systemic heart,** the left auricle and ventricle considered together as furnishing the blood to the body generally. [Rare.]—**To lose heart,** to become discouraged. **Wandering heart,** an abnormally mobile heart.

heart-block[2] (härt′blok), *n.* Contraction of the auricles of the heart which is not transmitted to the ventricles, the auricular pulsations being sometimes of more than double the frequency of the ventricular.

Stokes noted on the readmission of his patient a new symptom—a remarkable pulsation in the right jugular vein, more than double the rate of the ventricular contractions. This feature has been studied by Chauveau, by Quincke, by His, jun., and others, who are of opinion that the jugular pulsations correspond to independent auricular contractions which are not propagated to the ventricles—a state of "*heart-block*," as Gaskell terms it.
Lancet, Aug. 22, 1903, p. 523.

heart-borer (härt′bōr-ėr), *n.* An American noctuid moth, *Anarta cordigera*, found in Canada, Labrador, and Colorado.

hearth-bottom (härth′bot″um), *n.* The stone which forms the bottom of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

hearth-broom (härth′bröm), *n.* A small broom used about a fireplace for sweeping up ashes, cinders, etc.

hearth-brush (härth′brush), *n.* A small brush used to sweep up ashes, etc., on a hearth.

hearth-pit (härth′pit), *n.* A pit under the floor in front of a Lancashire boiler.

hearth-plate, *n.* 2. One of the floor-plates over the hearth-pit of a Lancashire boiler.

heart-hurry (härt′hur″i), *n.* Extreme rapidity of pulse, appearing suddenly and of short duration: a form of tachycardia.

There are certain peculiarities which distinguish true tachycardia from the evanescent "*heart-hurry*" so frequently produced by the most trivial causes.
Med. Record, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 204.

hearting, *n.* 2. (*a*) The interior portion of a mass of masonry, as the portion between the up-stream and down-stream faces of a masonry dam. Commonly called the *backing*. (*b*) The impervious vertical wall of masonry, concrete, or even clay puddle which is placed inside an earth embankment which forms a dam or a reservoir bank, for the purpose of preventing leakage through the embankment. Commonly called *core-wall* if of masonry or concrete, and *puddle-wall* if of clay.

The tower is constructed with a facing of granite, all the stones being dovetailed in the usual manner. The *hearting* of the base is largely composed of concrete.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 254.

heart-moth (härt′môth), *n.* A British collectors' name for a European noctuid moth, *Dicycla oo*.

heart-rot, *n.* 2. A fungous disease of beets, due to *Phoma Betæ*, which causes a decay of the center of the root.

heart-sac (härt′sak), *n.* The pericardium.

heart's-ease, *n.*, 2. (*c*) In Australia, a small scrophulariaceous plant, *Gratiola pedunculata*.

heart-sounds (härt′sounds), *n. pl.* The sounds caused by closure of the valves of the heart during contraction and relaxation of the muscular walls. The first sound is prolonged and dull, the second short and sharp.—**Reduplication of the heart-sounds,** a double in place of a single first or second heart-sound, due to a lack of synchronism in the closure of the valves.

heart-stroke (härt′strōk), *n.* 1. The impulse of the apex of the heart against the chest wall.—2. Angina pectoris.

heart-trace (härt′trās), *n.* Same as *cardiogram*.

heart-trowel (härt′trou″el), *n.* A moulders' trowel having a heart-shaped outline.

heart-water (härt′wâ″tėr), *n.* A serious, non-contagious, infectious disease of sheep and goats, rarely of calves, in South Africa. The diagnosis depends chiefly upon the post-mortem appearance of the viscera, the distinctive features of the disease being only feebly or not at all evident, until the animal is very near death. The specific cause (doubtless a micro-organism) is unknown. Transmission is by means of the 'bont-tick' (*Amblyomma hebræum*), which sucks blood from the diseased animal, then falls to the ground to moult, and after moulting attacks other sheep or goats and infects them with the disease.

The Government entomologist, Mr. C. P. Lounsbury, records an important discovery in regard to the propagation of the South African sheep and goat disease known as "*heartwater*." The bont-tick has been found to be the only medium of spreading the disease.
Nature, Nov. 26, 1903, p. 91.

heart-wood, *n.* 2. The Tasmanian ironwood, *Notelæa ligustrina*, the hard, close-grained wood of which is used for turning.

heart-work (härt′wėrk), *n.* Work that has been prompted by the heart, or executed with all one's heart.

With all the head-work that there is in these volumes, and all the *heart-work*, too, I have not bitten my nails over a single sentence which they contain.
Southey, Doctor, lviii.

heat, *n.* 9. The quantity or weight of metal undergoing a metallurgical process. See *heat*, 4.—**Blue heat,** in *forging*, the temperature of the heated metal which gives to the film of oxid which forms on a bright surface of a steel bar a color which is blue in daylight. The temperature ranges with the quality of the steel from 430° F. to 560° F.—**Dynamical theory of heat,** the theory that heat is a mode of motion. See def. 2. The term is sometimes applied to the relations of heat and work (thermodynamics), sometimes to the science of radiation, and sometimes to the general theory that heat consists of motions of the particles of matter.—**Heat center.** See ★*center*[1].—**Heat of combustion,** the amount of heat produced when a certain unit mass of a substance is completely burned in oxygen. For a fuel, the unit mass may be one gram, for a chemical compound it may be a gram-atom or a gram-molecule.—**Heat of dilution.** See ★*dilution*.—**Heat of evaporation.** Same as ★*heat of vaporization*.—**Heat of formation,** in *phys. chem.*, the amount of heat set free when a gram-molecule of a compound is formed from its elements. It is positive for exothermic compounds and negative for endothermic compounds, and is measured in calories, that is, by the number of grams (or kilograms) of water warmed one degree, under specified conditions, by the heat produced in the reaction. Commonly it can be experimentally determined by indirect methods; by direct methods only when the reaction of formation can be made to take place rapidly, and without concurrent formation of other compounds. The heat of formation of liquid water from its elements is expressed by the number of grams of water warmed one degree centigrade by the union of sixteen grams of oxygen with 2.015 grams of hydrogen, which is found to be 68400.—**Heat of fusion.** See *latent heat of fusion*, under *fusion*.—**Heat of neutralization,** in *phys. chem.*, the amount of heat produced when a gram-equivalent of a base or of an acid, in dilute solution, is neutralized with a gram-equivalent of an acid or of a base. It is measured in terms of the calory (which see).—**Heat of solution,** in *phys. chem.*, the amount of heat produced when one gram-molecule (or one gram) of a substance is dissolved in a very large volume of the solvent. It has the negative sign when heat is absorbed in the act of solution.—**Heat of vaporization,** the heat, in calories, required to convert one gram of a liquid into vapor. Also called *latent heat of vaporization*.—**Heat rigor.** See ★*rigor*.—**Heat sum,** the sum of the amounts of heat developed in any series of chemical reactions. The total amount of heat developed in a chemical process is independent of the number of stages into which the process may be divided. This principle, due to Hess, is known as the *constancy of the heat sum*.—**Irreversible heat.** (*a*) That part of the heat in a thermodynamic cycle or process which cannot be reconverted into mechanical energy. (*b*) In *elect.*, that portion of the heat developed in an electric circuit which cannot be converted directly into electric energy. The total heat in an electric circuit is $HJ = I^2Rt + PIt$, where H is the heat in calories, *J* is the mechanical equivalent, I the current, R the resistance, t the time during which the current flows, and *P* is the difference of potential due to the heating of any metal junctions that may exist in the circuit. The term I^2Rt represents the *irreversible heat*. Also called *ohmic heat*. Compare *reversible* ★*heat*.—**Joulean heat,** the heat developed by flow of current in an electric circuit. It was shown by Joule that the heat (*H*) produced by causing an electric current of strength *I* to flow for t seconds through a resistance r is $H = I^2rt$. The quantity of heat thus produced, which is proportional to the square of the current and to the resistance of the circuit, is called (in recognition of the discoverer of this law) *Joulean heat*.—**Latent heat of precipitation,** in *meteor.*, that fraction of the latent heat of vaporization which is set free when the vapor is subsequently condensed or precipitated as water and especially as a cloud. If the latent heat remains in the cloud the water, the remaining vapor, and the air have a slightly higher temperature. If the water-drops fall to the earth the remaining vapor and air of the cloud have a still higher temperature.—**Latent heat of vaporization.** Same as ★*heat of vaporization*.—**Law of constant heat sums,** the law, in thermochemical reactions, that the total heat absorbed when certain substances are formed from certain others is independent of the number and nature of the intermediate processes. See ★*heat sum*.—**Low-red heat,** a heat sufficient to impart to iron a strong red color, its temperature being about 1290° F.—**Molecular heat of fusion,** the heat of fusion of a substance multiplied by its molecular weight. Also called *molecular latent heat*.—**Molecular heat of vaporization,** the heat of vaporization of a substance multiplied by its molecular weight.—**Ohmic heat.** See *irreversible* ★*heat*.—**Reversible heat,** in *elect.*, that portion of the heat developed by the flow of current in a heterogeneous circuit which appears or is absorbed at the junction of two metals, according to the direction of the current: distinguished from the so-called *irreversible heat* of the

Joule effect, which is due to the resistance of the circuit and is independent of the direction of the current.—**Stagnation of heat,** an expression intended to mean 'accumulation of heat' caused by the lack of conductivity in the surrounding material: as, in the case of a boiler when the boiler plate is coated with scale.—**Stellar heat,** heat from the fixed stars or planets. Observations of the spectra of stars show that many of these bodies are very similar to the sun and that they probably have temperatures comparable with the solar temperature. It is to be expected, therefore, that heat radiated to the earth by the stars bears the same proportion to their light-giving power as the heat from the sun does to the light received from that luminary. Attempts to detect the heat from the stars by placing the most delicate heat-measuring instruments, as the thermopile or bolometer, in the focus of a telescope directed to a bright star such as Arcturus or Vega have given, however, negative results. Edison, in 1878, made observations on Arcturus by means of the tasimeter, but the indications of heat detected with this instrument in the image of that star have been seriously questioned. In 1888, Boys brought a new instrument, the radiomicrometer, to bear on this subject, and although the sensitiveness of the apparatus was such that $\frac{1}{1000000}$ of the heat received from the moon could have been detected, no effects were obtained in observations upon Jupiter, Saturn, Arcturus, Vega, Capella, and other stars. In 1888–1900 E. F. Nichols, using his form of radiometer and a concave mirror of 61 centimeters aperture, obtained measurable indications of heat in the images of Arcturus, Vega, Jupiter, and Saturn. The sensitiveness of the instrument was such that a candle placed at a distance of 633 meters gave a deflection of 67 millimeters. Since it was possible to read deflections of one tenth of a millimeter it was computed that the heat from a candle at a distance of 4.3 kilometers was capable of detection. The mean intensity of the radiation from two fixed stars and two planets, expressed in meter-candles, was as follows:

Vega,	0.51×10^{-8}	meter-candles.
Arcturus,	1.14	" "
Jupiter,	2.3	" "
Saturn,	0.37	" "

The total radiation of these stars stands in the ratio:

Vega : Arcturus = 1 : 2.2
Vega : Jupiter = 1 : 4.7
Vega : Saturn = 1 : 0.74

Since the photometric intensities of Vega and that of Arcturus are nearly equal it follows that the infra-red spectrum in Arcturus is proportionately much stronger than that of Vega.—**Thermometric heat,** the heat of matter, measurable in calories, as distinguished from radiant energy.—**Total heat.** (*a*) In *thermodynam.*, the quantity E + pv, where E is the intrinsic energy of a substance, p its pressure, and v its volume.

The *total heat* as defined by Regnault . . . differs from (E + pv) only by a quantity which is inappreciable in ordinary practice. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 285.

(*b*) The heat in calories required to convert a gram of liquid at its melting-point into saturated vapor at a given pressure.

heat-asphyxia (hēt′as-fik′si-ą), *n.* Symptoms of collapse caused by excessive heat.

heat-coil (hēt′koil), *n.* Same as ★*heating-coil*, 1.

heater, *n.*, (*d*) In *elect.*, that part of the Nernst lamp which, in starting, is heated by the electric current and by its heat starts the glower. See *Nernst* ★*lamp*.—**Baltimore heater,** a stove designed to be set in a fireplace and, commonly, to heat a room overhead by means of hot-air pipes.

heat-filter (hēt′fil′tėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a cell having parallel glass sides filled with water, alum solution, or the like, interposed in the path of rays with the object of removing heat-rays but allowing those of light to pass.

Sun-light and a calcium burner, both of which throw parallel rays, being out of the question for me, I have taken a powerful projection lantern and set it as near to the microscope as the intervening *heat-filter* will permit. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 367.

heat-gage (hēt′gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the temperature of furnaces, depending upon the comparison of the incandescent spiral of an electric lamp with that of the furnace. When both glow alike, the reading of an ammeter, in circuit with a rheostat, is taken. A table gives the corresponding degree of heat.

heath, *n.* 4. In Tasmania, the popular name for several species of the genus *Epacris*, especially *E. impressa*, a beautiful slender shrub bearing white or red axillary flowers. See *Epacris*.—**Alkali heath,** *Frankenia grandifolia*, a deep-rooted perennial able to persist in cultivated ground, the most characteristic plant of the 'gooselands' of California. It is a useful alkali indicator, its presence implying an excess of Glauber's salts in the soil, incompatible with the raising of wheat or stone fruits. Also called *yerba reuma* from its medicinal properties.—**Australian heath,** any one of various species of the genus *Epacris*, which are cultivated in greenhouses, especially *E. longiflora*.—**Besom- or broom-heath,** the cross-leafed heath. See *heath*, 2.—**Cornish heath,** *Erica vagans*, a low gregarious species ranging around the Mediterranean and up the Atlantic coast to Cornwall. Also called *moor-heath*.—**False heath.** Same as *false* ★*heather* (*a*).—**Mountain-heath,** *Phyllodoce cærulea*, an ericaceous shrub, with yew-like evergreen leaves and clusters of pink or purple flowers of the heather type. It is found in the northern Old World, and on the high mountains of New England and far north in North America.

heath-aster (hēth′as′tėr), *n.*—**Rose heath-aster,** *Leucelene ericoides*, a low tufted plant of the aster family with terminal heads, the white rays turning rose-red in drying, found on the plains from Nebraska to Texas and west to California and Mexico.—**White heath-aster.** See ★*aster*1.

heath-butterfly (hēth′but′ėr-flī), *n.* A British collectors' name for several species of agapetid butterflies. See *heath*, 3.

heather, *n.*—**Alaska heather,** the Alaskan ericaceous plant, *Harrimanella Stelleriana*; also any Alaskan plant of the genus *Cassiope*.—**Alpine heather,** a low heather-like shrub, *Phyllodoce Breweri*, found at the snow-line on the high Sierras of California. It forms a carpet with a surface of rosy flowers. (*Parsons and Buck*, Wild Flowers of California, p. 246.)—**Beach-heather.** Same as *false* ★*heather*.—**Bell-heather,** the Scotch heather. See *heath*, 2.—**False heather.** (*a*) An American cistaceous shrub, *Hudsonia tomentosa*, found on sandy shores of the Atlantic, in pine-barrens, and on inland shores northward. It is analogous in habit and habitat to the Old World heaths. Also called *false heath* and *beach-heather*. (*b*) *Menziesia pilosa*. See *Menziesia*.—**Mountain-heather.** Same as *sand-myrtle* (which see, under *myrtle*).—**Red heather,** in northwestern America, the ericaceous shrub, *Phyllodoce glanduliflora*.—**White heather,** *Phyllodoce empetriformis*, of the same region as the red heather. Compare *alpine* ★*heather*.



False Heather (*Hudsonia tomentosa*).

a, plant, one third natural size; *b*, flower, enlarged.

heather-honey (heᴛʜ′ėr-hun″i), *n.* Honey gathered from heather.

heath-stone (hēth′stōn), *n.* A name used by architects in England for certain sandstones which occur in the Bagshot beds of the Eocene.

heating, *n.*—**Counter-current heating.** See *parallel* ★*heating*.—**Parallel heating, parallel-current heating,** the heating of a fluid flowing through a tube or flue by a substance on the outside of the tube flowing in a direction parallel to the direction of flow of the fluid on the inside: distinguished from *counter-current heating*, in which the currents flow in opposite directions.

heating-coil (hē′ting-koil), *n.* A coil of wire heated by the passage of an electric current and used for producing and maintaining a high temperature in various scientific operations or for industrial purposes. Also written *heat-coil*.

heating-furnace (hē′ting-fėr″nās), *n.* Same as *reheating-furnace* (which see, under *furnace*).

heating-machine (hē′ting-mą-shēn″), *n.* A combined heating-furnace and automatic feeding- and conveying-machine. The leer, the reel, and the rotary oven are heating-machines, but the term is commonly applied to combined gas-furnaces and conveying-machines used in annealing, brazing, tempering, and coloring small parts of machines, hardware, and metal pipes, rods, and sheets.

heat-rash (hēt′rash), *n.* Prickly heat (which see, under *heat*).

heat-ray (hēt′rā), *n.* A ray of heat; specifically, one of the less refrangible, infra-red, long-waved rays of the spectrum, discovered by the elder Herschel, which are invisible and have little actinic power, but are detected by means of their thermal effects. In the normal solar spectrum as studied by Langley, they extend the spectrum below the line A to a distance nearly double the length of the visible spectrum. Strictly, all rays of the spectrum are heat-rays, since when absorbed they all heat the absorbing surface.

heat-stroke (hēt′strōk), *n.* Collapse or fever caused by exposure to excessive heat of the atmosphere. See *sunstroke*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 195.

heat-tone (hēt′tōn), *n.* In *thermo-chem.*, the sum of the heat developed in a chemical reaction and of the heat-equivalent of the external work.

Since we have reactions which evolve heat . . . and also reactions in which heat is absorbed, . . . the *heat tone* may be positive or negative.
H. C. Jones, Physical Chem., p. 286.

heat-unit, *n.*—**Gram-centigrade heat-unit,** the quantity of heat required to raise one gram of water from 0° to 1° C.; a calory.—**Kilogram-centigrade heat-unit,** the quantity of heat required to raise one kilogram of water from 0° to 1° C.; a greater calory.

heat-wave (hēt′wāv), *n.* 1. A day or series of days of unusually hot weather; a hot wave; a broad area of descending wind, dynamically warmed by compression, moving eastward over the United States and often occupying several days in its transit.—2. In *phys.*, an ether-wave capable, by the transformation of the energy of the vibratory disturbance into heat, of raising the temperature of bodies placed in its path. All ether-waves are heat-waves, but the term is usually applied to the longer waves of the spectrum, because these alone possess, in general, sufficient energy to produce a noticeable heating effect. See *heat*, *n.*, 2.

heat-weight (hēt′wāt), *n.* In *mech.*, the entropy-factor: an erroneous term used in discussions on the theory of heat-action upon gases or other media for the conversion of heat-energy into mechanical power. The energy in heat-units expended by a gas in expanding from a higher absolute temperature T_1 to a lower temperature T_2 is the product of the range or difference in absolute temperatures multiplied by the change in the value of the entropy-factor during the expansion. The temperature-range measures the availability of the transformation, and this range must be multiplied by the entropy to give a product denoting the expended energy. In hydraulic-motor practice, the difference in heights of the head-race and tail-race levels measures the availability of the water-power, and this range of height multiplied by the weight of water falling measures the energy expended. Now, by analogy, the entropy-factor acts to multiply temperature, as the weight acts to multiply height in feet: hence, the notion of calling this entropy-factor the *heat-weight* in an effort to give to the entropy a physical presentation as a property of heat-media, which is an impossibility.

heautophany (hē-â-tof′ą-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ἑαυτοῦ*, of himself, + *-φανεια*, ‹ *-φανης*, ‹ *φαίνειν*, show, manifest.] Self-manifestation.

heautophonics (hē-â-tō-fon′iks), *n.* [Gr. *ἑαυτοῦ*, of himself, + *φωνή*, sound, + *-ics*.] Same as *autophony*.

heautotype (hē-â′tō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ἑαυτοῦ*, of itself, + *τύπος*, type.] Any specimen identified with a species already described and named, and chosen by the author as an illustration of that species. *Science*, June 9, 1905.

heav, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *heave*.

heave, *v. i.*—**Heave and awash!** a call to the men at the windlass or capstan signifying that one more turn or heave will bring the anchor-ring to the surface of the water.—**Heave and aweigh!** an order to the men at the windlass or capstan to heave once more, in order to lift the anchor from its bed.—**Heave and break!** Same as ★*heave and aweigh*.—**Heave and pawl!** an order to the men at the capstan to heave until the pawl drops into its socket.—**Heave and rally!** an order to the men at the capstan or windlass to exert themselves; an encouraging cry to the crew.—**Heave in!** a command to get in some of the cable; haul in the slack.—**Heave killick!** heave anchor.—**Heave round!** an order to turn the capstan around by its bars or by steam-power.—**Heave short!** a command to heave in most of the anchor-chain: the cable is hove short when the ship is riding nearly over her anchor without having slack cable out.—**Heave up!** an order to lift the anchor from the bottom.—**To heave and set,** to rise and fall, as a ship, owing to the undulation of the sea; the rise and fall of the waves.—**To heave astern,** to move a ship backward by heaving in on the rope or cable that leads astern.—**To heave away,** to commence heaving in; heave round the capstan; work the windlass-brakes.—**To heave the ship ahead,** to advance the vessel by heaving in on the anchor-chain, or on the line leading ahead.

heave, *n.*—**Cornwall heave,** in *wrestling*, a throw in which the wrestler seizes his opponent by placing one arm in front of him and the other behind him, and lifts and throws backward, falling with him.—**Heave of the sea.** When a vessel is sailing more or less in the trough of a heavy sea the effect of it is to drive her to leeward; this drift, or lifting off, is expressed as *heave of the sea* or *send of the sea*. A shallow vessel will be lifted off more than a deep vessel, and for that reason no general rule can be given for the navigator.

heaved (hēvd), *p. a.* In *geol.*, horizontally displaced by a fault: said of rock-masses or strata. Contrasted with *thrown*, or vertically displaced.

heaven, *n.*—**Son of Heaven,** a translation of Chinese *T'ien tse*, one of the titles given to the Emperor of China, who is supposed to rule by the will of Heaven.

heavs, *n.* A simplified spelling of *heaves*.

heavy1, *a.* **II.** *n.* 1. The heavy part in a theatrical representation in which the dignity and self-importance of successful middle life are portrayed.—2. The actor who takes this part.—3. A member of the heavy cavalry or artillery: usually in the plural.—**Heavy liquor.** See ★*liquor*.

heavy-back (hev′i-bak), *n.* A Jamaican name for a kind of helmet-shell, *Cassis madagascarensis*.

he-balsam (hē′bâl′sam), *n.* See ★*balsam*.

hebamic (he-bam′ik), *a.* [G. *hebamme*, a midwife, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a midwife or midwifery; maieutic.

But the soul is far wiser and truer than it knows and clung to what concealed worth for itself through dark ages and persecutions in a way our philosophy is too small to explain and which should forever make us treat even superstition and the blindest and narrowest orthodoxies with sympathy and if possible with the *hebamic* art which Socrates praised.
Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, May, [1904, p. 46.

hebbakhade (heb-ą-kä′de), *n.* A gum-resin similar to myrrh, but more acrid, imported from Africa. Also called *besabol* and (incorrectly) *East Indian myrrh*.

hebephrenic (hē-bē-fren′ik), *n.* and *a.* Same as *hebephreniac*.

Heberden's nodes. See ★*node*.

hebetic (hē-bet′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἡβητικός*, ‹ *ἡβητής*, youthful, ‹ *ἥβη*, youth.] Relating to or occurring at the time of puberty.

Hebr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Hebrew;* (*b*) of *Hebrews.*

Hebraizer (hē′brā-ī-zėr), *n.* One who Hebraizes.

hecastotheism (he-kas-tō-thē′izm), *n.* [Gr. ἕκαστος, each, + Θεός, God, + *-ism.*] The type of primitive belief in which supernatural powers are attributed to both animate and inanimate objects.

In classifying Indian myths Major Powell distinguishes four stages in the growth of mythic philosophy. To the first of these he gives the name of *hecastotheism,* the stage in which supernatural powers are attributed to both animate and inanimate objects, an all pervading animism which answered the questions of how and why to the savage mind.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., Jan., 1903, p. 63.

hecatolite (he-kat′ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. Ἑκάτη, Hecate (the moon), + λίθος, stone.] Same as *moonstone.*

hecdecane (hek′dē-kān), *n.* Same as ★*hexadecane.*

hechima (hā′chē-mä), *n.* [Jap.] The sponge-gourd, *Luffa Luffa.*

heckelphone (hek′el-fōn), *n.* [For W. *Heckel,* its inventor.] An orchestral instrument of the oboe family, invented by Wilhelm Heckel and Sons of Biebrich in 1904, which is intended to serve as a true tenor oboe and thus to replace the English horn. It resembles the oboe and the English horn in mouthpiece, conical bore, and system of finger-holes, and, like the oboe, its normal pitch is C; but its size (nearly 4 feet long) makes its pitch an octave lower than that of the oboe and an octave higher than that of the bassoon. The tone is full, mellow, and susceptible of great variation in volume throughout the whole compass (second B♭ below middle C to second G above middle C).

Heckerism (hek′ėr-izm), *n.* [*Hecker* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The theological views attributed to Rev. Isaac T. Hecker, in which he was charged with minimizing Roman Catholic doctrine to suit American notions. See ★*Americanism.*

heckler, *n.* 2. One who severely questions and cross-questions another; specifically, one who severely questions a candidate for the purpose of finding some weak point in his political creed or professions, or of bringing out his actual opinions or position. [Great Britain.]

The man who asks questions and insists on their being answered is a familiar presence at all party meetings [in England]. One of England's many debts to Scotland is the loan of the expressive word used to describe him. He is known as the *heckler.* The speaker is not allowed to disregard him.

Sidney Brooks, in Harper's Mag., Aug., 1900, p. 338.

heckling-machine (hek′ling-mą-shēn″), *n.* Same as *heckle.*

Hectarthropidæ (hek-tär-throp′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Hectarthropus* + *-idæ.*] A family of caridean macrurous crustaceans having all of the trunk-legs similar in structure, simple, six-jointed, with the fifth joint not subdivided, and with the first five pairs carrying exopods. It includes the genera *Proclètes, Icotopus, Eretmocaris,* and *Hectarthropus,* the last being the type.

Hectarthropus (hek-tär′thrō-pus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἕκτος, sixth, + ἄρθρον, joint, + πούς (ποδ-), foot.] The typical genus of the family *Hectarthropidæ. Spence Bate,* 1888.

hecto-ampere (hek′tō-am-pār″), *n.* In *elect.,* one hundred amperes or ten c. g. s. units: a practical unit of current strength.

hectocotyliferous (hek″tō-kot-i-lif′ėr-us), *a.* [NL. *hectocotylus* + L. *ferre,* bear, + *-ous.*] Bearing or provided with a hectocotylus: as, a *hectocotyliferous* male among cephalopods.

hectocotylism (hek-tō-kot′i-lizm), *n.* [*hectocotylus* + *-ism.*] The formation or development of a hectocotylus.

hectocotylize (hek-tō-kot′i-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hectocotylized,* ppr. *hectocotylizing.* [*hectocotylus* + *-ize.*] To transform or modify into a hectocotylus; fecundate with a hectocotylus.

hectol. An abbreviation of *hectoliter.*

hectowatt (hek′tō-wot), *n.* [*hecto-* + *watt.*] In *phys.,* a practical unit of power equal to 100 watts or 1×10^9 ergs per second. [Rare.]

hectowatt-hour (hek″tō-wot-our′), *n.* In *phys.,* a practical unit of work, equal to 100 watt-hours or 360,000 joules. [Rare.]

hed, *n.* A simplified spelling of *head.*

hedake, *n., a.,* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *headache.*

heddle-setting (hed′l-set″ing), *n.* An arrangement of the heddles in a loom when a change is made from a fine to a coarse reed, or vice versa.

heddling (hed′ling), *n.* A set of heddle-frames for a loom.

Hedenstrœmia (hed-en-strē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Hedenström,* a Swedish naturalist.] The typical genus of the family *Hedenstrœmidæ.*

Hedenstrœmidæ (hed″en-strem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Hedenstrœmia* + *-idæ.*] A family of ammonoid cephalopods or ammonites in which the principal septal sutures have lobes and saddles with ceratitic outlines. It occurs in Triassic rocks.

heder (hā′dėr), *n.* [Heb.] In Jewish use, an inclosure; a chamber or secret compartment; specifically, a primary school for Jewish children where they are instructed exclusively in Hebrew and the Jewish religion.

hederic, *a.* 2. Derived from *Hedera helix.*—**Hederic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{16}H_{26}O_4$, found in the berries and leaves of the ivy, *Hedera helix.* It crystallizes in needles or scales and melts at 223° C.

hederidin (he-der′i-din), *n.* [*heder*(*ine*) + *-id* + *-ine.*] A colorless cleavage-product, $C_{26}H_{40}O_4$, of the glucoside hederine. It crystallizes in prisms, and melts at 324° C.

hederigerent (hed-ę-rij′ę-rent), *a.* [L. *hederiger,* ivy-bearing (‹ *hedera,* ivy, + *gerere,* bear), + *-ent.*] Ivy-bearing; wreathed or garlanded with ivy, as the bacchantes in the Dionysian festivals.

Ethel, by this time breathless, threw her tambourine on the bed, and sat down. . . . The *hederigerent* Mænads of old were never more filled with excitement.

Mortimer Collins, Marquis and Merchant, xxiii.

hederinic (hed-ę-rin′ik), *a.* [*heder-ic* + *-in* + *-ic.*] Same as *hederic.*

hedge-bantling (hej′bant″ling), *n.* An illegitimate brat.

"Oh, bathos!" said Lady Bath. . . "Is this *hedge-bantling* to be fathered on you, Mr. Frank?"

"It is necessary, by all laws of the drama, Madam," said Frank, . . . "that the speech and the speaker shall fit each other."

C. Kingsley, Westward Ho! ii. 41.

hedge-bill, *n.* 2. In *entom.,* a British collectors' name for a tineid moth, *Cerostoma horridella.*

hedgehog, *n.* 6. In *elect.,* same as ★*hedgehog-transformer.*

Hedgehog caterpillar, crystals. See ★*caterpillar,* ★*crystal.*

hedgehog-converter (hej″hog-kọn-vėr′tėr), *n.* Same as ★*hedgehog-transformer.*

hedgehog-fish (hej′hog-fish), *n.* Any of the porcupine-fishes of the family *Diodontidæ,* found in most tropical seas.

hedgehog-mushroom (hej′hog-mush″röm), *n.* The edible fungus *Hydnum Erinaceum.* See *hedgehog,* 3.



Hedgehog-mushroom (*Hydnum Erinaceum*), one fourth natural size.

hedgehog-shell (hej′hog-shel), *n.* A species of *Murex, M. erinaceus,* bearing numerous spines.

hedgehog-transformer (hej″hog-tråns-fôr′mėr), *n.* A type of transformer with open magnetic circuit and a straight core of iron wires, the ends of which are separated from one another as widely as possible, like little bristles: hence the name. Also called *hedgehog-converter.*

hedge-hook (hej′hůk), *n.* A local English term for *bill-hook* (which see).

hedge-radish (hej′rad″ish), *n.* Same as *wild radish* (which see, under *radish*).

hedge-rustic (hej′rus″tik), *n.* A British collectors' name for a European noctuid moth, *Luperina cespitis.*

hedionda (ā-dē-ōn′dä), *n.* [Amer. Sp. *hedionda,* fem. (parallel to Sp. *hediondo,* m., applied to another plant, Syrian rue), ‹ Sp. *hediondo,* fetid, stinking, ‹ *heder,* ‹ L. *fetere,* stink: see *fetid.*] 1. In Porto Rico and Spanish America, the coffee-senna, *Cassia occidentalis.* See *Cassia,* 1, and *negro coffee* (under *coffee*).—2. In New Mexico, the creosote-bush, *Covillea tridentata.* See *Larrea.*

hedland, *n.* A simplified spelling of *headland.*

hedlong, *adv., a.,* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *headlong.*

hedonal (hed′ō-nal), *n.* [Gr. ἡδονή, pleasure, + *-al*[1].] A hypnotic remedy; chemically, the ester of methyl propylcarbinol-carbamic acid.

hedonic, *a.* 3. Pertaining to sexual excitement.—**Hedonic calculus, tone.** See ★*calculus,* ★*tone*[1].

hedrioblast (hed′ri-ō-blást), *n.* [Gr. ἕδριον, dim. of ἕδρα, a seat, a base, + βλαστός, a germ.] A term proposed by Allman for the fixed medusoids or sporosacs of hydromedusans; a gonophore. Compare *planoblast.*

hedrumite (hed′rum-īt), *n.* [*Hedrum,* in Norway, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.,* a variety of syenite with little or no nephelite which has a trachytic or laminated texture due to the tabular form of the feldspar crystals. *Brögger,* 1890.

Hedyscepe (hē-dis′ē-pē), *n.* [NL. (Wendland and Drude, 1875), ‹ Gr. ἡδύς, sweet, charming, + σκέπη, shelter. The name alludes to the beauty of the type species, *H. Canterburyana,* which is called *umbrella-palm* in Lord Howe Island.] A genus of palms. See *Kentia.*

heehaw (hē′hâ), *n.* The bray of an ass or mule.

heel[1], *n.,* 2. (*h*) The extremity of a knife-blade or of any tool (excluding the handle) which is opposite the point. (*i*) In a bow for instruments of the viol class, the end nearest the player's hand; the nut: opposed to *head* or *point.* (*j*) The base of a tobacco-leaf: so called by manufacturers.—**Glome of the heel.** See ★*glome.*—**Heel of the flat.** See ★*flat*[1].—**His heels,** at *cribbage,* a jack which is cut for a starter, and which counts two immediately.—**Lark heel, larkspur heel,** in *anthrop.,* the prominent long heel of negroid races.—**To go round on her heel,** to turn short around: said of a vessel.

heel[1], *v. t.* 6. In *golf,* to strike (a ball) on the heel of the club. *W. Park,* Game of Golf, p. 100.—**To heel in,** to store (young trees) for planting by laying (them) against the side of a trench and covering the roots with earth.

heel[2], *v. t.*—**To heel the ship,** to list the vessel over on her side.

heel[2], *n.*—**Angle of heel.** See ★*angle*[3].

heel-brace (hēl′brās), *n.* The iron shape on the lower part of a rudder, which acts as a reinforcement to the lower pintles.

heel-chain (hēl′chān), *n.* A light chain formerly used to secure the after end of the jib-boom to the bowsprit. An iron band is now generally employed for this purpose.

Heeled bet. See ★*bet*[2].

heel-fly (hēl′flī), *n.* The adult of the American ox-bot or ox-warble, an œstrid fly, *Hypoderma lineata.* It flies about the heels of cattle and lays its eggs on the hair, whence they are licked by the animal.



Heel-fly (*Hypoderma lineata*).

Female, slightly enlarged. ("Insect Life," U. S. D. A.)

heeling-indicator (hē′-ling-in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* An instrument designed to show the angle of heel or the roll of a vessel: it may be a pendulum, the lower end of which is pointed and moves over a graduated arc, or a spirit-level, curved in an arc of a circle, the bubble of which indicates the angle on a graduated scale.

heel-lashing (hēl′lash″ing), *n.* A lashing passed around the heel of a spar; a number of turns of line around the inner end of a studdingsail-boom and its yard; the rope that secures the inner end of the jib-boom to the bowsprit.

heel-piece, *n.* 3. In *iron ship-building,* a short length of angle-bar which is used to connect the heels of the two sections of a frame which meet at the center-line of the vessel.

heel-string (hēl′string), *n.* The tendo Achillis.

heel-tackle (hēl′tak″l), *n.* A purchase hooked to the heel of a spar; a tackle for securing the heel of a sheer-leg.

heemraad (hām′rād), *n.* [D., ‹ *heem,* home, + *raad,* council.] A local petty court established by the Dutch in South Africa in 1682 for the settlement of minor disputes between the burghers. It consisted of the landrost and four unpaid assessors who held office for two years.

Heersian (hār′siąn), *a.* and *n.* [*Heers,* a town in Belgium.] In *geol.,* noting the lowest division of the Eocene Tertiary in Belgium, corresponding in part to the Thanet sand of England.

hefer, *n.* A simplified spelling of *heifer.*

hefner (hef′nėr), *n.* A unit of intensity of light; the light from a standard amyl-acetate lamp of the form devised by Hefner-Alteneck. See ★*light standard.*

hefner-lux (hef′nėr-luks), *n.* Same as ★*lux*[3], 2.

hefner-meter (hef'nėr-mē″tėr), *n.* A unit of illumination, the illumination from a source of light equal in intensity to one hefner at a meter's distance; a lux.

heft[5], *n.* 2. A part or number of a serial publication, as of a magazine; a division of a work which is being issued in parts.

hegemon (hej'e-mon), *n.* [Gr. *ἡγεμών*, a leader: see *hegemony*.] A leader; a ruling power.

The *hegemon* of the Western hemisphere is the United States. Her power is paramount, as all the world recognizes. *The Forum*, Jan.-March, 1904, p. 347.

hegemonist (hē-jem' ō-nist), *n.* An advocate of hegemony.

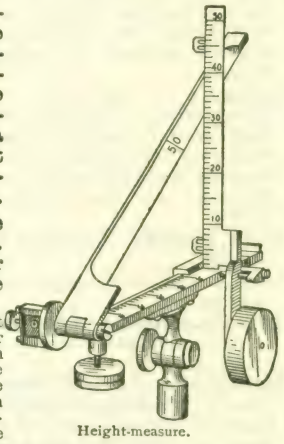
Hegetotheriidæ (hē″jē-tō-thē'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Hegetotherium*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct ungulate mammals, of the suborder *Typotheria*, from the Eocene of Patagonia. *Ameghino*, 1894.

H. E. I. C. An abbreviation of *Honorable East India Company*.

H. E. I. C. S. An abbreviation of *Honorable East India Company's Service*.

Height index. Same as *altitudinal* ★*index*.—**Height of a homogeneous atmosphere.** See ★*atmosphere*.—**Height of land.** See ★*land*[1].—**Metacentric height,** in *naval arch.*, the distance from the center of gravity of the vessel as a whole to the metacenter (which see). The metacentric height is a measure of the stability of a vessel when inclined to a small angle from the position of equilibrium. *Negative metacentric height* is that in which the metacenter is below the center of gravity; the vessel is then in unstable equilibrium and will not remain upright although it may be stable at an inclination from the upright.—**Molar height,** in *craniom.*, the height of the lower jaw at the level of the second molar.—**Nasal height,** in *craniom.*, the distance from the nasion to the medial point of the level of the inferior margin of the nasal aperture.

height-gage (hīt'-gāj), *n.* A fine steel measuring-instrument for ascertaining the height of projections above a plane surface. It measures in thousandths of an inch.



Height-measure.

height-measure (hīt'mezh″ūr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the height of a tree.

The instrument is set up where the operator can readily see both the top and the base of the tree, and the oblique distance from the center of the instrument to the base of the tree is measured. The sliding, weighted rule is then set on the base rule at the graduation corresponding to the measurement just procured. A sight is then taken through the eyepiece and the objective on the base rule to the base of the tree, the hair of the objective being brought into line with the base of the tree. A screw is set to hold the instrument at this angle. A second sight, to bring the hair of the objective on the oblique rule in line with the top of the tree, is then taken. The height of the tree is indicated on the upright rule at the point where the edge of the oblique rule passes it.

heimin (hā-min'), *n.* [Jap., < *hei*, common, + *min*, people.] In Japan, the common people, as distinguished from the nobility.

heintzite (hīnt'zīt), *n.* [*G. heintzit* (1890), named after Prof. *W. H. Heintze*, of Halle, a German chemist.] A hydrous borate of magnesium and potassium occurring in colorless and white monoclinic crystals, found at Leopoldshall, Strassfurt, Prussia.

heir, *n.*—**Irregular heir,** in the civil law of Louisiana, one who takes the succession by provision of law when there are neither legal nor testamentary heirs.—**Legal heir,** in *civil law*, one of the same blood as the descendant who takes the succession by force of law rather than by will. There are three classes: (*a*) children and lawful descendants; (*b*) parents and lawful ascendants; (*c*) collateral kindred.

hei-tiki (hā-tē'kē), *n.* [Maori, < *hei*, a neck ornament, + *tiki*, a carved figure on the gable of a house, also the name of a deity, the creator of man.] Among the Maoris, a small jade figure or image worn around the neck.

hel, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *hell*.

helbeh (hel'be), *n.* [Ar. *hilba*.] The fenugreek, *Trigonella Fœnum-græcum*, and especially its seeds, which when made into flour and mixed with dhurra form a food largely used by the working classes of Egypt. See *fenugreek*.

helcodermatous (hel-kō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *ἕλκειν*, draw, + *δέρμα*(*τ*-), skin, + *-ous*.] Boring or tearing; given to boring or tearing.—**Helcodermatous spine.** See ★*spine*.

Helderberg group. See ★*group*[1].

Helderbergian (hel-dėr-bėr'gi-an), *n.* In *geol.*, a group of strata, regarded by New York geologists as of earliest Devonian age, lying on the water-limes of the late Silurian and overlain by the Oriskany sandstone. It takes its name from its typical development in the Helderberg Mountains of New York, where its members, from the base upward, are Coeymans limestone, New Scotland beds, and Becraft limestone. In the earlier nomenclature of the New York rocks it was termed first the Helderberg group and subsequently the Lower Helderberg. See ★*group*.

helenene (hel'ē-nēn), *n.* [*helen*(*in*) + *-ene*.] A yellow, oily hydrocarbon which is formed when helenin is distilled with phosphorus pentoxid.

heleoplankton (hē-lē-ō-plangk'ton), *n.* [Gr. *ἕλος* (gen. *ἕλεος*), a marsh, + NL. *plankton*.] The plankton of a marsh.

helepole (hel'ē-pōl), *n.* [F. *hélépole*, < LL. *helepolis*, < Gr. *ἑλέπολις*, a besieging engine, prop. adj., 'city-taking' (applied to Helen and Iphigenia), < *ἑλεῖν*, take, + *πόλις*, city.] A military engine anciently used in sieges: supposed to have been invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes.

helianthic (hē-li-an'thik), *a.* [*Helianthus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the sunflower.—**Helianthic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{14}H_{18}O_8$, which occurs in sunflower seeds. It is resolved by dilute mineral acids into a fermentable sugar and an acid-violet coloring-matter.

helichryse (hē'li-krīz), *n.* [= *Helichrysum*, Anglicized.] Some golden-flowered plant, perhaps ideal.

> While curling through lush grass one spies
> Tendrils of honied *helichryse*.
> *Symonds*, In the Key of Blue. *N. E. D.*

helicin (hel'i-sin), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ*-), a spiral, + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_6H_{11}O_5\overset{2}{O}C_6H_4\overset{1}{C}HO$, which is formed by the action of nitric acid on salicin. It crystallizes in slender, silky needles, melts at 175° C., and is the glucoside of orthohydroxybenzaldehyde.

Helicina (hel-i-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ*-), a spiral, + *-ina*.] The typical genus of the family *Helicinidæ*. About 500 species are known, most of which inhabit the Antilles, none being found in Africa. *Lamarck*, 1799.

Helicinidæ (hel-i-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Helicina* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods of the order *Streptoneura*, having the epipodium without tentacles, branchia absent, mantle-cavity transformed into a pulmonary chamber, heart with a single auricle, not traversed by the rectum, and the operculum without apophysis. It contains the genera *Helicina*, *Hydrocena*, and *Georissa*, all terrestrial and found in warm regions.

helicoceran (hel-i-kos'ē-ran), *a.* Having the aspect of, or pertaining to, the cephalopod genus *Helicoceras*.

Helicoceras (hel-i-kos'ē-ras), *n.* [N.L, < Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ*-), a spiral, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of ammonoid cephalopods showing phylogenic senility in the open spiral, the coils of which do not touch. It occurs in the Cretaceous rocks.

helicoid, *n.* 2. A helicoid parabola.—**Skew helicoid.** Same as *right helicoid*.—**Helicoidal anemometer.** See ★*anemometer*.

Helicolenus (hel-i-kol'e-nus), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. "*ἑλίκος*, strong" (it means 'as big as'), + "*ὠλένη*, elbow, arm."] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, remarkable for their brilliant red coloration, found in the deep waters of both the Atlantic and Pacific. *H. dactylopterus* of the Mediterranean (extending to the Gulf Stream and Japan) is the best-known species.

helicopepsin (hel″i-kō-pep'sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ*-), a spiral shell, + E. *pepsin*.] A pepsin-like ferment which is found in snails.

helicoproteid (hel″i-kō-prō'tē-id), *n.* [Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ*-), a spiral shell, + E. *proteid*.] A nucleoalbumin which is found in the albuminous gland of snails. It contains a large amount of reducing substance.

helicopter (hel-i-kop'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ*-), helix, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A flying-machine in which revolving screws or revolving helicoidal surfaces are depended upon to sustain the machine in the air.

helicorubine (hel″i-kō-rö'bin), *n.* [Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ*-), a spiral shell, + L. *rubus*, red, + *-ine*[2].] An orange-red pigment found in the so-called livers of certain invertebrates.

Helicosporium (hel″i-kō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1816), < Gr. *ἕλιξ*, a spiral, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi which have a creeping mycelium with short, erect, dark-colored conidiophores bearing curled or spiral, hyaline or colored septate spores. About 40 species have been described. They occur mostly on decaying wood.

helictite (he-lik'tīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἑλικτός*, twisted (< *ἑλίσσειν*, turn about, twist: see *helix*), + *-ite*[2].] A twisted twig-like form of calcium carbonate which occurs in caves in limestone.

Helietta (hē-li-et'ä), *n.* [NL. (Tulasne, 1847), named in honor of Th. *Hélie*, a French physician and pharmacologist.] A genus of shrubs or trees of the family *Rutaceæ*. It is related to the hop-tree, *Ptelea*, but the fruit has three or four carpels, with oblique wings similar to those of a maple. There are two species, one in Colombia, the other (for which see ★*barreta*) in Texas and Mexico.

Heligoland yellow. See ★*yellow*.

Heliocentric parallax. See ★*parallax*.

heliocentrically (hē″li-ō-sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a heliocentric manner; as if from the sun's center.

heliochrome (hē'li-ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A photograph showing an object in its natural colors; specifically, the product of a process devised by Niepce. See *heliochromotype*.

heliochromoscope (hē″li-ō-krō'mō-skōp), *n.* Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A device for superposing three specially prepared photographs of an object, one with red, one with green, and one with blue-violet light, so as to obtain a picture in the natural colors. See ★*chromascope*, with cut.

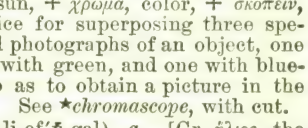
heliofugal (hē-li-of'ū-gal), *a.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + L. *-fugus*, < *fugere*, flee, + *-al*.] Moving away from the sun, or tending to produce such motion.

heliogram (hē'li-ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A message which is transmitted by heliographic methods. See *heliograph*.

Heliographic chart, paper. See ★*chart*, ★*paper*.

heliographically (hē″li-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* By heliography; through the heliograph.

Heliolites (hē″li-ō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *-l-ites*, after F. *-lithe*, < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of fossil alcyonarian corals of the family *Helioporidæ*. They grow in massive coralla in which the autopores have pseudosepta or spinules and sometimes a columella; the siphonopores being without septa and multiplying by fission or intramural gemmation. The genus is characteristic of the Upper Silurian, but also occurs in the Devonian.



Small Colony of *Heliolites interstinctus*, Linné. Natural size. (From Nicholson and Lydekker's "Palæontology.")

heliologue (hē'li-ō-log), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *λόγος*, word.] Same as ★*heliogram*. *Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 8, 1900. [Rare.]

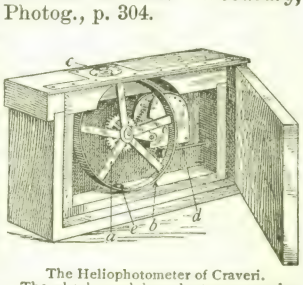
heliometry (hē-li-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *heliometer* + *-y*[3].] The art of using the heliometer; also (rarely), the art of making measurements upon the sun.

heliophobia (hē″li-ō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid dread of sunlight.

heliophobous (hē-li-of'ō-bus), *a.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *-φοβος*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] In *phytogeog.*, shunning full sunlight: said of plants which require shade. *F. E. Clements*.

heliophotography (hē″li-ō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + E. *photography*.] Photography of the solar surface. *Woodbury*, Encyc Dict. of Photog., p. 304.

heliophotometer (hē″li-ō-fō-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *φῶς* (*φωτ*-), light, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *meteor.*, a special apparatus for recording the duration of sunlight: constructed by Professor F. Craveri and in use at the observatory at Brá, near Turin, since 1874.



The Heliophotometer of Craveri.

The wheel *a* and drum *b* rotate once a day by clockwork, causing a long, narrow slit of sensitized photographic paper to pass slowly below and close to the narrow slit *c*, in a thin plate of platinum. The ends of the paper strip are clamped at *e*. The mechanism is adjusted from the outside by the screw *d*, so as to keep the paper strip at the proper distance from *c*. A box about 14 x 6 x 8 inches protects the recording-apparatus.

heliophyllite (hē-li-of′i-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*².] Same as ★*ecdemite*.

Heliophyllum (hē-li-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of tetracorals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*, which grow as simple, occasionally composite coralla, the septa bearing fine vertical ridges or carinæ It occurs in Devonian rocks.

heliopolar (hē″li-ō-pō′lär), *a.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *πόλος*, pole: see *polar*.] Related to the pole of the sun's rotation as determining one axis of coördinates.

The vector diagram in *heliopolar* coordinates takes the form of a conical surface around the Sun.
Science, Feb. 7, 1902, p. 223.

helioscopy (hē″li-os′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *-σκοπια*, ⟨ *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Observation of the sun; the use of the helioscope.

heliotactic (hē″li-ō-tak′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *τάξις*, disposition (see *tactic*).] Sensitive to or responsive to the sun's rays.

It would be extremely interesting to learn something of the mating habits of these highly *heliotactic* males and wingless females. *Biol. Bulletin*, May, 1904, p. 253.

heliotherapy (hē″li-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by means of sunlight: a form of phototherapy. *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 104.

heliothermometer (hē″li-ō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + E. *thermometer*.] An instrument for determining the intensity of solar radiation: usually a black-bulb thermometer inclosed in a glass-covered case internally blackened.

heliotrope, *n.* 6. A direct coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from dianisidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton reddish violet in an alkaline salt bath.—**Alizarin heliotrope**, a mordant dyestuff which produces reddish-violet shades with an aluminium mordant. Its constitution has not been published.—**Heliotrope 2B**, a direct coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from benzidine.

heliotropin (hē-li-ot′rō-pin), *n.* [*heliotrope* + *-in*².] Same as ★*piperonal*.

heliotypography (hē″li-ō-ti-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *τύπος*, type, + *-γραφια*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] The art of making heliotypes; phototypy; collotypy; that process in photoengraving in which a gelatin film toughened by the action of chrome-alum is employed.

helioxanthin (hē″li-ō-zan′thin), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*².] An acid coal-tar color: same as *diphenylamine-orange* (which see, under *orange*¹).

heliozincography (hē″li-ō-zing-kog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + E. *zincography*.] In *photog.*, a method of reproducing directly on a sensitized zinc plate in contact with a reversed negative. See the extract.

For the rapid reproduction of maps photozincography was, until a few years ago, the method invariably used. Two new methods have now superseded photozincography; one of these, "*heliozincography*," was worked out by the Ordnance Survey, and subsequently adopted by the Survey of India; the other, the "Vandyke process," was invented by Mr. Vandyke, of the Survey of India, and has now been adopted by the Ordnance Survey. The first method consists in reproduction direct on a sensitised zinc plate in contact with a reversed negative.
Nature, Nov. 19, 1903, p. 60.

helixigenin (hē-lik-sij′e-nin), *n.* [*helixi(n)* + *-gen* + *-in*².] A crystalline compound, $C_{26}H_{40}O_4$ obtained, together with glucose, by heating the glucoside helixin with dilute mineral acids.

helixin (hē′lik-sin), *n.* [*helix* (see def.) + *-in*.] A white crystalline glucoside, $C_{32}H_{52}O_{10} + 2H_2O$, contained in the leaves and seeds of the English ivy, *Hedera Helix*.

helixoid (hē′lik-soid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *helicoid*.

hell¹, *n.*—**Harrying or harrowing of hell.** See *harrying*.—**The hound of hell.** See ★*hound*.

hellandite (hel′an-dīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. Ahmund *Helland*, Christiania.] Asilicate of calcium, the cerium metals, aluminium, and iron, which occurs in monoclinic crystals in pegmatite veins near Kragerö, Norway: related to guarinite. The crystals are more or less hydrated and have become optically isotropic in consequence of alteration.

hell-box (hel′boks), *n.* The box provided for the bruised or condemned types of a printing-house. [Printers' slang.]

hell-devil (hel′dev″l), *n.* The hellgrammite-fly or its larva.

helleborate (hel-e-bō′rāt), *a.* [*hellebore* + *-ate*¹.] Mixed or prepared with hellebore.

helleborein (hel-e-bō′rē-in), *n.* [*hellebore* + *-e-* + *-in*².] A colorless glucoside, $C_{26}H_{44}O_{15}$, the most important constituent of black and green hellebore-roots (*Helleborus niger*, *H. viridis*, and *H. fœtidus*). It crystallizes in nodules which carbonize at 280° C., has a sweet taste, and is poisonous. Helleborin, $C_{36}H_{42}O_6$ (?), occurs with it. It is a powerful intestinal irritant and is used in veterinary medicine.

helleboresin (hel″e-bō-rez′in), *n.* [*hellebo(re)* + *resin*.] A resinous substance, $C_{30}H_{38}O_4$, formed, together with glucose, by the action of dilute acids on helleborin.

helleboretin (hel″e-bō-rē′tin), *n.* [*hellebore* + Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin.] A greenish amorphous powder, $C_{19}H_{30}O_5$, formed, together with glucose and acetic acid, by the hydrolysis of helleboreïn.

helleboric (hel-e-bō′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hellebore.

helleborism, *n.* 2. Symptoms due to poisoning by hellebore.

Helleno-Italic (hel″en-ō-i-tal′ik), *a.* Relating to the ancient Greeks and Italians of Roman affinity.

heller, *n.* 2. A modern Austrian coin, the one-hundredth part of a crown.

Helleria (he-lē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ebner, 1868), ⟨ G. *Heller*, a surname.] The typical and only genus of the family *Helleriidæ*. The single species, *H. brevicornis*, is found in damp moss in Corsica and Italy.

Helleriidæ (he-lē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Helleria* + *-idæ*.] A small family of oniscoid crustaceans containing the single genus *Helleria*.

hellhoffite (hel′hof-īt), *n.* [From a surname *Hellhoff* + *-ite*².] An explosive consisting of a mixture of dinitrobenzene and nitric acid: one of the Sprengel safety-mixtures.

hell-matter (hel′mat″ėr), *n.* Broken or battered type or printing-material that has been condemned to or put in the hell-box. See ★*hell-box*. [Printer's slang.]

helm¹, *n.*—**Helm-angle indicator.** See ★*helm-indicator*.—**Helm circle.** See ★*circle*.—**Lee helm**, the position of the tiller when the forward end or head is over on the lee side. See *alee*.—**Port helm**, the position of the tiller when its head is on the port side of the midship line of the vessel.—**Put the helm down!** an order to put the tiller to leeward.—**Put the helm up!** an order to put the tiller to windward.—**Starboard helm**, the position of the tiller when its head is on the starboard side of the midship line of the vessel.—**To carry a hard helm**, said of a vessel when the wheel turns hard or when great effort is required to get it to respond to the rudder.—**To carry a lee helm**, said of a vessel the tendency of which is to go off from the wind, and which requires a lee tiller to keep its head up. This is a dangerous fault, since it may be the means of sending a vessel off into the trough of the sea.—**To carry an easy helm**, said of a vessel which steers without effort or requires only a very moderate wheel (number of spokes) to change the direction of its head.—**To carry a weather helm.** (*a*) See *carry*. (*b*) Said of a vessel the tendency of which is to keep coming up into the wind, and which requires that the tiller be kept more or less to windward to counteract it.—**To meet the helm**, to put the tiller over to the opposite side, so as to counteract the swinging of the ship.—**To put the helm alee.** See *alee*.—**To put the helm amidships.** See *amidships*.—**To put the helm aweather**, to shove the tiller over on the weather side of the ship, so that the vessel's head will fall off to leeward.

helmet, *n.* 6. In *entom.*, the galea of an insect's maxilla.—**7.** *pl.* A breed of small, fancy pigeons which have a white body and the tail and top of head black or red. The name is given in allusion to this cap or helmet.—**Helmet creamer.** See ★*creamer*.

helmet-hornbill (hel″met-hôrn′bil), *n.* See ★*hornbill*.

helmet-urchin (hel″met-ėr′chin), *n.* Any sea-urchin of the family *Galeritidæ*.

Helmholtz pendulum. See ★*pendulum*.

Helmholtzian (helm-hōlt′si-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physicist, physiologist, and psychologist Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz, or to his work or theories: as, the *Helmholtzian* fundamental colors, etc.

helm-indicator (helm′in″di-kā-tor), *n.* *Naut.*, an electrical or mechanical apparatus for indicating in the pilot-house or other steering-station the position of the helm or rudder. Also called *helm-angle indicator* and *rudder-telltale*.

helminthite (hel′min-thīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἕλμις* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm, + *-ite*².] A trail of a worm on stone (a fossil), or a worm-like mark in stone.

Helminthochiton (hel-min-thō-kī′ton), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἕλμις* (*ἑλμινθ-*), worm, + NL. *Chiton*, a genus of mollusks.] A genus of chitons or polyplacophorous mollusks from the Silurian rocks.

helmintholite, *n.* 2. Same as ★*helminthite*.—3. Lumachelle or fire-marble.

helminthophobia (hel-min-thō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἕλμις* (*ἑλμινθ-*), worm, + *-φοβια*, ⟨ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid dread of intestinal worms, usually associated with an illusion of being infested with them.

helminthous (hel-min′thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἕλμις* (*ἑλμινθ-*), worm, + *-ous*.] 1. Infested with intestinal worms.—2. Relating to worms, especially intestinal worms.

helmitol (hel′mi-tōl), *n.* A colorless, crystalline citric-acid derivative of hexamethylene-tetramine; hexamethylene-tetramine-anhydromethylene citrate: recommended for cystitis, urethritis, pyelitis, etc.

helm-kick (helm′kik), *n.* A sudden jerk of the rudder in a seaway.

helm-port (helm′pōrt), *n.* Same as *rudder-port*.

helm-wind (helm′wind), *n.* Any wind that has the particular combination of moisture and wind-direction necessary to produce helm-cloud.

Helohyidæ (hē-lō-hī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Helohyus*, type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct artiodactyl mammals which have distant affinities with the hogs whose remains occur in the Bridger Eocene. *Marsh*, 1877.

helotism, *n.* 3. The maintenance, by animals of one species, of individuals of another species in return for their labor as servants.—**4.** In *bot.*, a peculiar form of symbiosis in which one organism bears to another the relation of slave to master; noting especially the relation of the algal to the fungal component of a lichen: opposed to *mutualistic* ★*symbiosis*. *Warming*.

heloxyle (hē-lok′sil), *n.* [Gr. *ἕλος*, bog, + *ξύλον*, wood.] Peat-fiber compressed and hardened into various forms for use in building walls, ceilings, floors, etc.: esteemed where dryness, warmth, and freedom from noise are desired. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 21, 1904, p. 23735.

helth, helthy. Simplified spellings of *health*, *healthy*.

helv, *n.* and *v.* A proposed simplified spelling of *helve*.

helvellaceous (hel-ve-lā′shius), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the family *Helvellaceæ* or the order *Helvellales*.

Helvellales (hel-ve-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Helvella* + *-ales*.] An order of discomycetous fungi having ascomata of various forms and including the families *Geoglossaceæ*, *Helvellaceæ*, and *Rhizinaceæ*. Also *Helvellineæ*.

helvellic (hel-vel′ik), *a.* [*Helvella* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from *Helvella*.—**Helvellic acid**, a highly poisonous organic acid found in certain mushrooms of the helvella family: particularly abundant in old plants.

Helvellineæ (hel-ve-lin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Helvellales*.

Helvetian epoch. See ★*epoch*.—**Helvetian stage**, a term employed by the French geologists to designate the middle division of the Miocene Tertiary both in Switzerland and in the Paris basin. These deposits are profuse in remains of marine mollusks as well as in mammalian remains—mastodon, hippopotamus, monkeys, cats, sea-cow, dolphin, etc.

Helvidian (hel-vid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Helvidianus*, ⟨ *Helvidius* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of Helvidius, a layman of the fourth century, who denied the perpetual virginity of the mother of Christ.

II. *n.* One who holds the view of Helvidius.

Helygia (he-lij′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1826), irreg. (instead of **Helicia*) ⟨ Gr. *ἕλιξ* (*ἑλικ-*), a spiral. The name alludes to the twining habit of the species.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Apocynaceæ*. See *Parsonsia*, 2.

helypsometer (hel-ip-som′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *ἥλιος*, the sun, + E. *hypsometer*.] In *photog.*, a photographic instrument for determining latitude at sea. It consists of a hollow brass hemisphere, about 10 inches in diameter, swung in gimbals, and has a closely fitting cover, pierced at its center with a small round hole. The apparatus is mounted on a foot or base. The silvered interior surface is sensitized with the vapor of iodine. When the cover of the instrument is adjusted and placed in sunlight, the path of the sun is traced on the sensitive surface. By applying a circular protractor after the exposure, the sun's altitude is found in degrees and minutes.

hemachromatosis, hæmachromatosis (hem″a-krō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* Bad forms for ★*hematochromatosis*.

hemacite, hæmacite (hem'ą-sīt), *n.* [Altered, by blunder or intention, from **hematite* (which is used in another sense), ‹ Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ite*[2].] A plastic material, a substitute for horn, made from blood with the addition of sundry vegetable and mineral materials.

hemacyte, hæmacyte (hem-ą-sīt), *n.* Bad forms for ★*hemocyte*, ★*hematocyte*.

hemacytozoön, hæmacytozoön (hem″ą-sī-tō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *hemacytozoa, hæmacytozoa* (-ą). [Prop. *hemo-*; ‹ Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *ζῷον*, animal.] An animal microparasite of the blood-cells. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 674.

hemad, hæmad (hem′ad), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ad*[2].] A hematocyte or blood-corpuscle.

hemadromometer, hæmadromometer (hem″ą-drō-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Prop. *hemo-*; ‹ Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δρόμος*, a running, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for measuring the rapidity of the blood-current.

hemagglutinative, hæmagglutinative (hem-ą-glö′ti-nā-tiv), *a.* Causing agglutination or clumping of red blood-corpuscles.

I have also tested abrin and ricin, which are strongly *hæmagglutinative*, without finding a corresponding protection. *Hideyo Noguchi*, in Jour. Exper. Med., VII. 201.

hemagglutinin, hæmagglutinin (hem-a-glö′-ti-nin), *n.* Same as ★*hemoagglutinin*.

hemal. I. *a.*—**Hemal axis.** Same as *aorta*.—**Hemal canal.** See ★*canal*[1].—**Hemal process,** the arch below the centrum of a vertebra in fishes. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 524.—**Hemal ridge.** See ★*ridge*.

II. *n.* Same as *hemal spine*.

Caudal with long neurals and *hæmals*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 397.

hemalum, hæmalum (hem′ą-lum), *n.* [*hemal, hæmal*, + *-um*.] Same as *ammonia* ★*hematata*. *Lancet*, July 4, 1903, p. 13.

hemamœba, *n.* See ★*Hæmamœba*, 2.

hemangioma, hæmangioma (hem-an-ji-ō′-mą), *n.*; pl. *hemangiomata, hæmangiomata* (-ma-tą). [NL. *hæmangioma*, ‹ Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + NL. *angioma*.] A tumor composed of blood-vessels; an angioma.

hemapophysis, *n.* 2. A lateral process in fishes to which the rib is usually attached. The term *hemapophysis* is used by Vogt and Yung for the bone so named by Owen and for the bone called *parapophysis* by Owen. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 525.

hemarthrosis, hæmarthrosis (hem-är-thrō′-sis), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-osis*.] Effusion of blood into a joint.

hemase, hæmase (hem′ās), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ase*.] A catalase found in the blood.

hematachometry, hæmatachometry (hem″ą-ta-kom′e-tri), *n.* [Prop. *hemo-*; ‹ Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ταχύς*, swift, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of the rapidity of the circulation of the blood.

hemataërometer, hæmataërometer (hem″-ą-ta-e-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ἀήρ*, air, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for estimating the pressure of gases in the blood. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 950.

hematate, hæmatate (hem′ą-tāt), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *-ate*[1].] A compound of hematein.—**Ammonia hematate,** an unstable violet-black compound, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6{}^2NH_3$, of ammonia and hematein. It is used as a stain for microscopical preparations.

hematherapy, hæmatherapy (hem-ą-ther′ą-pi), *n.* Bad forms for ★*hematotherapy*.

hematicum, hæmaticum (hē-mat′i-kum), *n.* [NL. *hæmaticum*, ‹ Gr. *αἱματικός*, of blood: see *hematic*.] A red-brown, clear, aqueous-alcoholic solution of neutral iron compounds. It is used in medicine.

hematid, hæmatid (hem′ą-tid), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *-id*[2].] A red blood-corpuscle.

hematimeter, hæmatimeter (hem-ą-tim′e-tėr), *n.* [Properly **hematometer*, ‹ Gr. *αἷμα* (*αἱματ*-), blood, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of hemochromometer, hemoglobinometer, or hematinometer.

hematimetry, hæmatimetry (hem-ą-tim′e-tri), *n.* [Properly **hematometry*: see ★*hematimeter*.] The process of counting the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

hematinic, *n.* **II.** *a.* Relating to hematin.—**Hematinic acids,** two acids, $C_8H_9O_4N$ and $C_8H_8O_5$, discovered by Kuster, formed upon oxidation of hematin.

hematinon (hē-mat′i-non), *n.* [Also erron. *hæmatinone* (Watts); ‹ L. *hæmatinon* (sc. *vitrum*, glass), ‹ Gr. *αἱματῖνον*, neut. of *αἱμάτινος*, bloody: see *hæmatinum* and *hematin*.] Same as *hæmatinum*; also, a similar red glass made by modern processes. *H. Watts*, Dict. of Chem., III. 3.

hematite, *n.* 2. An intaglio cut in hematite. There is in the British Museum a certain lenticular *hematite*.
A. B. Cook, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIV. 133.

Brown hematite. Under this name, or that of *brown iron ore*, are included both the mineralogical species limonite and goethite. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., I. 387.

hematobium, hæmatobium (hem-ą-tō′bi-um), *n.*; pl. *hematobia, hæmatobia* (-ą). [NL. *hæmatobium*, ‹ Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *βίος*, life.] A blood-parasite; one of the *Hæmatozoa*.

hematoblastic, hæmatoblastic (hem″ą-tō-blas′tik), *a.* [*hematoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hematoblast; having reference to the formation of blood-corpuscles.

hematocathartic, hæmatocathartic (hem-ą-tō-ka-thär′tik), *a.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *καθαρτικός*, cathartic.] Tending to purify the blood.

hematocele, *n.*—**Pelvic hematocele,** effusion of blood into the cellular tissue beneath the peritoneal covering of the uterus and adnexa, or into the cavity of the peritoneum between the uterus and the rectum.—**Pudendal hematocele.** See *pudendal*.—**Scrotal hematocele,** a tumor caused by effusion of blood into the tunica vaginalis testis or into the tissues of the scrotum.

hematochezia, hæmatochezia (hem″ą-tō-kē′-zi-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmatochezia*, ‹ Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *χέζειν*, evacuate the bowels.] Passage of blood from the bowels.

hematochlorin, hæmatochlorin (hem″ą-tō-klō′-rin), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *χλωρός*, green, + *-in*[2].] A green pigment which has been obtained from the marginal zone of the placenta.

hematochromatosis, hæmatochromatosis (hem″ą-tō-krō-mą-tō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-osis*.] The general staining of the tissues with blood-pigment.

hematochrome, hæmatochrome (hem′ą-tō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *χρῶμα*, color.] **1.** The red coloring-matter of the eye-spot or stigma of the *Flagellata* and other *Protozoa*.—**2.** The red coloring-matter of *Sphærella* and a few other algæ. It is contained in an oily solution instead of a chromatophore.

hematocrit, hæmatocrit (he-mat′ō-krit), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *κριτής*, judge, ‹ *κρίνειν*, separate, decide.] A centrifuge with accurately graduated tubes, used for determining the volume of the corpuscular elements in a given quantity of blood. Also *hematokrit, hæmatokrit*.

hematocyanin, hæmatocyanin (hem″ą-tō-sī′-ą-nin), *n.* A more correct form of *hemocyanin*.

hematocyst, hæmatocyst (hem′ą-tō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] **1.** A cyst with bloody contents.—**2.** Hemorrhage into the bladder.

hematocyte, hæmatocyte (hem′ą-tō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A blood-corpuscle.

hematocytometer, hæmatocytometer (hem-ą-tō-sī-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *μέτρον*, measure.] A device for counting the blood-cells.

hematodynamics, hæmatodynamics (hem″-ą-tō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + E. *dynamics*.] A more correct form of *hemadynamics* (which see).

hematodynamometer, hæmatodynamometer (hem″ą-tō-dī-na-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + E. *dynamometer*.] A more correct form of *hemadynamometer* (which see).

hematodyscrasia, hæmatodyscrasia (hem″-ą-tō-dis-krā′si-ą), *n.* [NL. *hæmatodyscrasia*, ‹ Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *δυσκρασία*, bad temperament: see *dyscrasia*.] A disease of the blood.

hematogen, hæmatogen (hem′ą-tō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-in*[2].] An iron-containing nuclein which may be obtained from the yolk of hens' eggs. It is supposed to be concerned in the production of hemoglobin.

hematogenous, *a.* **2.** Relating to the formation of blood; derived from blood.—**Hematogenous jaundice.** See ★*jaundice*.

hematoglobinuria, hæmatoglobinuria (hem″-ą-tō-glō-bi-nū′ri-ą), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + E. *globin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] A more correct form of *hemoglobinuria*.

Hematoid cancer. Same as *fungus hematodes*.

hematokrit, hæmatokrit, *n.* See ★*hematocrit*.

hematolin, hæmatolin (hem-ą-tō′lin), *n.* A dark-blue metallically lustrous compound, $C_{68}H_{78}O_7N_8$, obtained from hematin. See *hematin*, 1.

hematologist, hæmatologist (hem-ą-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [*hematology* + *-ist*.] One who makes a special study of the blood and of the changes which occur in it in health and in disease. *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1790.

hematolysis, hæmatolysis (hem-ą-tol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] The breaking down or dissolution of the red blood-corpuscles with decreased coagulability of the blood; hemolysis.

hematolytic, hæmatolytic (hem″ą-tō-lit′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hematolysis; hemolytic.

hematomania, hæmatomania (hem″ą-tō-mā′-ni-ą), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *μανία*, madness.] A craze for shedding blood.

The mania for murder which seized the Parisian populace in 1793 was a true pathological outburst. No sense of patriotism thrilled the crowds who ran by the tumbrils and surrounded the guillotines. It was *hæmatomania*, the blood-madness, that was upon them.
Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, p. 116.

hematomphalocele, hæmatomphalocele (hem-ą-tom′fą-lō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A blood-filled sac projecting at the umbilical opening.

hematomyelia, hæmatomyelia (hem″ą-tō-mī-ē′li-ą), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *μυελός*, marrow.] Effusion of blood into the substance of the spinal cord.

hematomyelopore, hæmatomyelopore (hem″-ą-tō-mī′e-lō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *πόρος*, passage.] A cavity in the substance of the spinal cord remaining after the absorption of a blood-clot.

hematonephrosis, hæmatonephrosis (hem″-ą-tō-nē-frō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-osis*.] Hemorrhage into the pelvis of the kidney.

hematonic, hæmatonic (hem-ą-ton′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *hemo-*; ‹ Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *τόνος*, tone, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to improve the quality of the blood.

II. *n.* A blood-tonic.

Iron and arsenic are invaluable *hæmatonics*.
Med. Rec., July 11, 1903, p. 56.

hematopathology, hæmatopathology (hem″-ą-tō-pa-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + E. *pathology*.] The science of the diseases affecting the constitution of the blood.

hematophagous, hæmatophagous (hem-ą-tof′ą-gus), *a.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] **1.** Feeding on blood-corpuscles: said of the plasmodium of malaria and kindred diseases. —**2.** Feeding upon blood, as do some insects and the bats of the genus *Desmodus*.

hematophilic, hæmatophilic (hem″ą-tō-fil′-ik), *a.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *φίλος*, loving, + *-ic*.] Same as *hemophilic*.

hematophyte, hæmatophyte (hem′ą-tō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A bacterial parasite in the blood.

hematoplania, hæmatoplania (hem″ą-tō-plā′ni-ą), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *πλάνη*, wandering.] Discharge of blood from some unusual locality, as in vicarious menstruation.

hematoplast, hæmatoplast (hem′ą-tō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *πλαστός*, formed.] Same as *hematoblast*.

hematoplastic, hæmatoplastic (hem″ą-tō-plas′tik), *a.* [*hematoplast* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*hematoblastic*.

hematoporphyrin, hæmatoporphyrin (hem″-ą-tō-pôr′fi-rin), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *πορφύρα*, purple dye, + *-in*[2].] A purplish pigment obtained by treating hematin with concentrated sulphuric acid saturated with hydrobromic acid, the iron of the hematin being split off as the result. Hematoporphyrin is thus hematin minus iron. The substance is apparently related closely to a corresponding pigment which is derived from the chlorophyl of plants and which is termed phylloporphyrin. Both are possibly different oxidation-products of one and the same mother-substance—a chemical evidence of the close genetic relationship between animal and plant life.

hematoporphyrinuria, hæmatoporphyrinuria (hem″ą-tō-pôr″fi-ri-nū′-ri-ą), *n.* [*hematoporphyrin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of hematoporphyrin in the urine when voided. *Lancet*, April 18, 1903, p. 1097.

hematoporphyroidin, hæmatoporphyroidin (hem″ą-tō-pôr-fi-rō′i-din), *n.* A decomposition-product of hematoporphyrin, described by Nobel.

hematoscope, hæmatoscope (hem′ą-tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of spectroscope used in examining the spectrum of the blood.

hematoscopy, hæmatoscopy (hem-ą-tos′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *-σκοπια*, ‹ *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Examination of the blood by means of the hematospectroscope. Also *hemoscopy*.

hematosepsis, hæmatosepsis (hem″ạ-tō-sep′sis), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *σῆψις*, putrefaction.] Same as *septicemia*.

hematospectroscope, hæmatospectroscope (hem″ạ-tō-spek′trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + E. *spectroscope*.] A spectroscope used to determine the presence and amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

hematotherapy, hæmatotherapy (hem″ạ-tō-ther′ạ-pi), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by blood or some preparation from it.

hematotoxic, hæmatotoxic (hem″ạ-tō-tok′sik), *a.* [Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *τοξικ(όν)*, poison.] **1.** Relating to toxemia; causing blood-poisoning.—**2.** Same as ★*hematolytic*.

hematotympanum, hæmatotympanum (hem″ạ-tō-tim′pạ-num), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *τύμπανον*, drum: see *tympanum*.] An effusion of blood into the drum of the ear. *Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 200.

hematoxic, hæmatoxic (hem-ạ-tok′sik), *a.* Same as ★*hematotoxic*.

hematozoön, hæmatozoön (hem″a-tō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *hematozoa, hæmatozoa* (-ạ). [Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *ζῷον*, animal.] A blood-parasite, as the organism of malaria; a hematozoan.

hematuresis, hæmaturesis (hem″ạ-tū-rē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *οὔρησις*, urination.] Same as *hematuria*.

hemautogram, hæmautogram (hem-â′tō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *αὐτός*, self, + *γράμμα*, writing.] Same as ★*hemautograph*.

hemautograph, hæmautograph (hem-â′tō-grāf), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *αὐτός*, self, + *γράφειν*, write.] A tracing made by blood spurting from a punctured artery, used to register the blood-pressure.

hemautographic, hæmautographic (hem′â-tō-graf′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hemautography or the hemautograph; traced by the hemautograph: as, a *hemautographic* pulse curve.

hemautography, hæmautography (hem-â-tog′rạ-fi), *n.* [As *hemautograph* + *-y*³.] A method of recording variations in blood-pressure, by which an incision is made into an artery and the escaping jet of blood is directed against a moving strip of paper.

hemera (hem′ẹ-rạ), *n.*; pl. *hemeræ* (-rē). [Gr. *ἡμέρα*, a day.] In *geol.*, a subdivision of a zone corresponding to the vertical distribution of characteristic species. *Dana*, Manual of Geol., p. 407.

hemeralope (hem′ẹ-ra-lōp), *n.* [A back-formation from *hemeralopia*.] One who is suffering from hemeralopia. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 627.

hemeralopic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A hemeralope.

After the capture of Sebastopol the number of *hemeralopics* was so great in the French army that certain regiments could not furnish the necessary number of men to mount guard. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 620.

hemeranthous (hem-ẹ-ran′thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμέρα*, day, + *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom, + *-ous*. [In *bot.*: (*a*) Opening only in sunlight: said of flowers. (*b*) Bearing hemeranthous flowers: said of plants. *Pound and Clements*.

hemeranthy (hem-ẹ-ran′thi), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμέρα*, day, + *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom, + *-y*³.] In *bot.*, the character of being hemeranthous.

hemeristiid (hem-ẹ-ris′ti-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Hemeristiidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Hemeristiidæ*.

hemerobaptism (hem″ẹ-rō-bap′tizm), *n.* [NL. *hemerobaptista*, < Gr. *ἡμέρα*, day, + *βαπτιστής*, baptist.] Daily baptism practised by certain Jewish and Christian sects. The Essenes (which see) practised daily baptism. The pious among the modern Hasidim still practise daily immersion before morning prayers, so as to pronounce the name of Jehovah in a state of purity. Some of the earlier Christians, including the Ebionites, adopted the same practice.

hemerobiid (hem″ẹ-rō-bī′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the neuropterous family *Hemerobiidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Hemerobiidæ*.

hemerology (hem-ẹ-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. as if **ἡμερολογία* (*ἡμερολόγιον*, a calendar), < *ἡμερολογεῖν*, count by days, < *ἡμέρα*, day, + *λόγος*, a count.] The knowledge of calendars; the art of making calendars; a treatise on calendars.

No better idea can be formed of the number and variety of the Babylonian feasts than by reading a *hemerology* of the intercalary month of Elul, where we find that every day is dedicated to one or other of the gods, and certain rites and ceremonies prescribed for each.

A. H. Sayce, Anc. Babylonians, p. 69.

hemerozoic (hem-ẹ-rō-zō′ik), *a.* [Also erroneously *himerozoic*; < Gr. *ἥμερος*, tame, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ic*.] In *geol.*, noting a division of the Human period characterized by evidence of domesticated animals.

hemerythrin, hæmerythrin (hem-e-rith′rin), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-in*².] A red coloring-matter found in the corpuscles of the fluid in the body-cavity of gephyreans, probably having a respiratory function like the hemoglobin of other animals. Also *hemærythrin*.

hemiachromatopsia (hem″i-a-krō-ma-top′si-ạ), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *ὄψις*, view.] Partial or complete color-blindness involving one half of the field of vision. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 569.

hemialbumin (hem″i-al-bū′min), *n.* [*hemi-* + *albumin*.] A hypothetical albuminous substance containing only the hemicomplex of Kühne, namely, that complex which is readily digested by trypsin and is ultimately converted into leucin and tyrosin and related acids.

hemialgia (hem-i-al′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia involving only one side of the head or body.

hemiamaurosis (hem″i-am-â-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀμαύρωσις*, dimness (see *amaurosis*).] Hemianopsia.

hemiamblyopia (hem″i-am-bli-ō′pi-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀμβλύς*, dim, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye. Defective sight in one half of the visual field; incomplete hemianopsia.

Thus if the left occipital region be injured in a man, a hemianopia of the left sides of both retinæ follows, and the patient sees nothing in the right half of his visual field. If the same operation be performed in a dog, it causes not a complete hemianopia but a *hemiamblyopia*. The dog is not blind for the right half of its visual field, but has only a reduced power of vision.

J. Loeb, Comp. Physiol. of the Brain, p. 271.

hemianatropous (hem-i-a-nat′rō-pus), *a.* Half-anatropous. See *amphitropous*. *Gray*.

Hemiancistrus (hem″i-an-sis′trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *Ancistrus*, a related genus.] A genus of South American fresh-water fishes of the family *Loricariidæ*.

hemiangiocarpic (hem″i-an″ji-ō-kär′pik), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Having the hymenium covered with a membrane for a part of the time: said of the conidiophore of a fungus.

hemianopia (hem″i-a-nō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀν-* priv. + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Same as *hemianopsia*. *J. Loeb*, Comp Physiol. of the Brain, p. 271.

hemianopic (hem″i-a-nō′pik), *a.* Same as *hemianoptic*.

Hemianthias (hem-i-an′thi-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *Anthias*, a related genus.] A genus of tropical fishes, of the family *Serranidæ*, related to the sea-bass.

Hemiascales (hem″i-as-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀσκός*, a bag (see *ascus*, 1), + *-ales*.] An order containing what are regarded as the lowest forms of ascomycetous fungi. They produce a many-celled mycelium and bear sporangia (asci) which contain a large and indefinite number of spores. Also called *Hemiascineæ* and *Hemiasci*.

Hemiasci (hem-i-as′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀσκός*, a bag (see *ascus*, 1).] Same as ★*Hemiascales*.

Hemiascineæ (hem″i-a-sin′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Hemiascales*.

hemiaspidid (hem-i-as′pi-did), *n.* One of the *Hemiaspididæ*.

Hemiaspididæ (hem″i-as-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemiaspis*(*-aspid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil merostomatous crustaceans of primitive character, typified by *Hemiaspis*, which has a short cephalothorax, nine thoracic segments, and a long tail-spine. All members of the family are from the Silurian rocks.



Hemiaspis limuloides. Woodw. Silurian; Leintwardine, England. (After Woodward.) (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

hemiaspidoid (hem-i-as′pi-doid), *a.* [*Hemiaspis* (*-aspid-*) + *-oid*.] Similar or related to *Hemiaspis*.

Hemiaspis (hem-i-as′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] The typical genus of the family *Hemiaspididæ*.

hemiataxia (hem″i-a-tak′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ἀταξία*, disorder.] Incoördination affecting one side of the body.

hemiataxy (hem″i-a-tak′si), *n.* Same as ★*hemiataxia*.

Hemibasidiales (hem″i-ba-sid-i-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *hemi-* + *basidium* (which see) + *-ales*.] Same as ★*Ustilaginales*. Also *Hemibasidii* and *Hemibasidieæ*.

hemibenthic (hem-i-ben′thik), *a.* [*hemi-* + *benthic*.] Incompletely benthic; floating or swimming in the water at one time or at one stage of development and living upon or in the bottom at another time or stage. Most hydroids, which are sessile and give rise to swimming medusæ, and most echinoderms, which swim in their larval condition and creep over the bottom when adult, are hemibenthic. Also *hemibenthonic*. See ★*benthic*, *pelagic*, ★*planktonic*.

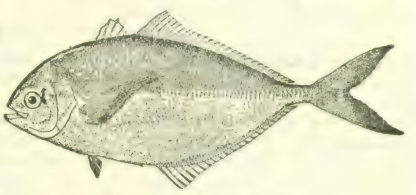
In the neritic epiplankton of polar waters the larvæ of *hemibenthic* forms are almost absent; indeed, the development of cold-water benthos, whether shallow or abyssal, appears to be in most cases direct, that is, without a larval metamorphosis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 936.

hemibenthonic (hem-i-ben-thon′ik), *a.* Same as ★*hemibenthic*.

hemibody (hem′i-bod-i), *n.* [*hemi-* + *body*.] An albumin which is made up of hemigroups, in the sense of Kühne—for example, casein. See ★*hemigroup*.

Hemibrycon (hem-i-brī′kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + NL. *Brycon*.] A genus of South American fresh-water fishes of the family *Characinidæ*.

Hemicaranx (hem-i-kar′anks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + NL. *Caranx*.] A genus of pompanos, or fishes of the family *Carangidæ*. *H. amblyrhynchus* is the best-known species.



Hemicaranx amblyrhynchus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

hemicellulose (hem-i-sel′ū-lōs), *n.* [*hemi-* + *cellulose*.] A form of cellulose which is easily hydrolyzed by dilute acids and readily attacked by certain enzyms.

hemicephalous (hem-i-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ous*.] Lacking one side of the head: as, a *hemicephalous* fetus. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 129.

Hemichorda (hem-i-kôr′dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *χορδή*, string, cord.] A group of worm-like marine animals considered to be related to the *Chordata*, owing to their possession of gill-slits, a partly dorsal nervous system, and a rudimentary notochord. It includes the genera *Balanoglossus, Cephalodiscus*, and *Rhabdopleura*. The name was introduced in 1884, by Bateson, as a phyletic name for the *Enteropneusta*, then regarded as a class and containing only the genus *Balanoglossus*.

Hemicidaridæ (hem″i-si-dar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hemicidaris* (*-arid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil sea-urchins, or *Echinoidea*, having very large spine-tubercles decreasing in size toward the poles, ambulacra increasing in width actinally, and few interambulacral plates. Its species occur in the Permian, Jurassic, and Cretaceous rocks.

Hemicidaris (hem-i-sid′ạ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + NL. *Cidaris*, a genus of sea-urchins.] The typical genus of the *Hemicidaridæ*.

hemiclastic (hem-i-klas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *κλαστός*, broken.] Half clastic: in *petrog.*, applied by Senft to volcanic tuffs and conglomerates.

hemiclistogamous (hem″i-klīs-tog′ạ-mus), *a.* [*hemi-* + *clistogamous*.] Opening only partially, hence not easily cross-fertilized: said of flowers. Hemiclistogamous flowers are either chasmantherous or clistantherous. *Pound and Clements*, Plant Life of Nebraska.

hemicollin (hem-i-kol′in), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *κόλλα*, glue, + *-in*².] A vitreous compound, $C_{47}H_{70}O_{19}N_{14}$, formed, together with semiglutin, by boiling glue for thirty hours with water.

hemicomplex (hem-i-kom′pleks), *n.* Same as ★*hemigroup* (in the sense of Kühne).

hemicrescentic (hem″i-kre-sen′tik), *a.* Having the shape of half a crescent: applied to the form of the bill in some birds.

hemicrystalline (hem-i-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *κρυστάλλινος*, crystalline.] Same as ★*hypocrystalline*.

hemicyclone (hem-i-sī'klōn), *n.* [*hemi-* + *cyclone*.] In *meteor.*, the upper or lower half of the ideal theoretical cyclonic system, the dividing plane being supposed to be horizontal.

hemidiorite (hem-i-dī'ọ̄-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + E. *diorite*.] A name given by Dana (1883) to mica-diorite in order to limit the name *diorite* to hornblendic varieties of the rock.

hemiepiphyte (hem-i-ep'i-fīt), *n.* See ★*epiphyte*, 1.

hemifacial (hem-i-fā'shal), *a.* [*hemi-* + L. *facies*, face, + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to one side of the face.

hemiglossitis (hem″i-glo-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of one lateral half of the tongue.

hemigroup (hem'i-grōp), *n.* [*hemi-* + *group*.] Literally, a half-group. The terms *hemigroup* and *antigroup*, in reference to the constitution of albumins, were originally introduced by Kühne. According to his doctrine, two large complexes exist in most albumins, which are separated during the process of digestion. Of these the hemicomplex is readily hydrolyzed by trypsin, while the anticomplex is quite resistant. In the former the monoamido acids prevail, in the latter the diamido acids. Protoalbumose may be regarded as representing the hemigroup, and heteroalbumose the antigroup. Collagen apparently contains no hemigroup, while casein is a pure hemibody. Kühne's original view is still upheld, but it is now recognized that the majority of albumins contain a third large complex, in which the carbohydrate group is represented.

hemihedral, *a.* 3. In the relation of so-called hemihedral crystals to crystal symmetry, see ★*symmetry*.

hemiheterocercal (hem-i-het'e-rō-sėr″kal), *a.* [*hemi-* + *heterocercal*.] In fishes, having the upper lobe of the externally symmetrical caudal fin partly or completely covered with scales.

hemiheterocercy (hem-i-het'e-rō-sėr″si), *n.* [*hemi-* + *heterocercy*.] A condition denoted by the existence of a hemiheterocercal tail, as in fishes.

hemihydrate (hem-i-hī'drāt), *n.* [*hemi-* + *hydrate*.] In *chem.*, a compound containing water in the proportion of half a molecule for one molecule of another substance, as a salt. Thus calcium sulphate as thrown down in the crystalline state from the water in steam-boilers has the composition $CaSO_4.\frac{1}{2}H_2O$—more correctly represented as $(CaSO_4)_2.H_2O$—and is spoken of as a *hemihydrate*.

hemihyperæsthesia (hem″i-hī″pėr-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [*hemi-* + *hyperæsthesia*.] Increased sensitiveness limited to one side of the body.

hemihypertrophy (hem″i-hī-pėr'trọ̄-fi), *n.* [*hemi-* + *hypertrophy*.] Hypertrophy of one half: as, facial *hemihypertrophy*.

hemi-idealism (hem″i-ī-dē'a-lizm), *n.* The doctrine that secondary qualities are relative to cognition, while primary qualities are independent of it.

Hemilepidotinæ (hem″i-lep″i-dō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Hemilepidotus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sculpins, or *Cotidæ*, typified by the genus *Hemilepidotus*.

Hemilepidotus (hem-i-lep-i-dō'tus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *λεπιδωτός*, scaled, scaly, ‹ *λεπίς*, scale.] A genus of sculpins of the North Pacific, characterized by the presence of two



Hemilepidotus hemilepidotus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

rows of scales along the side separated by a naked area. The species are known in Bering Sea as *Irish lords*. *H. hemilepidotus* and *H. jordani* are both common. The former is distinguished by its spotted ventral fins.

hemilogous (he-mil'ọ̄-gus), *a.* [*hemi-* + (*ana*)*logous*.] In *chem.*, a term which has been suggested for series of organic compounds the terms of which differ by *n*CH.

hemilytic (hem-i-lit'ik), *a.* [*hemi-* + (*dia*)*lytic*.] Noting a stage or condition in which evolutionary progress is retarded by inbreeding and close selection which eliminates the normal individual diversity of the natural species, as in carefully selected domesticated varieties. Compare ★*catalytic*, 2, ★*dialytic*, 4, and ★*prostholytic*. *O. F. Cook*.

hemimellitic (hem″i-me-lit'ik), *a.* [*hemi-* + *mellitic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_6H_3(\overset{1}{C}O\overset{2}{O}H)_3$, sparingly soluble in water, from which it is deposited in needles, melting at 185° C.

hemimerid (he-mim'e-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Hemimeridæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Hemimeridæ*.

Hemimeridæ (hem-i-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Hemimerus* + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of blind wingless *Orthoptera* inhabiting Africa and comprising the single genus *Hemimerus*. The development is intra-uterine. *H. hanseni* lives on the body of a large rat. A distinct order, *Diploglossata*, was erected by Saussure for these insects, but has not been accepted.

hemimetabolous (hem″i-me-tab'ọ̄-lus), *a.* [*hemi-* + *metabolous*.] Undergoing partial metamorphosis, as one of the *Hemimetabola*.

Hemimorphic classes of crystals. See ★*symmetry*.

hemimorphous (hem-i-môr'fus), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous*.] Same as *hemimorphic*. *Nature*, Sept. 24, 1903, p. 520.

hemimorphy (hem'i-môr-fi), *n.* [*hemimorph-ic* + *-y*[3].] Same as *hemimorphism*.

hemin, hæmin (hem'in), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline substance which may be obtained from hematin on treating it with salt and glacial acetic acid. Its formula is $C_{34}H_{33}N_4O_4FeCl$. The crystals are quite characteristic in appearance, and their formation has for many years represented one of the most important tests for blood-coloring matter. See *Teichmann's* ★*crystals*.—**Hemin test.** See ★*test*[1].

hemioctahedral (hem-i-ok-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [*hemioctahedr(on)* + *-al*[1].] Tetrahedral; of or pertaining to a hemioctahedron.

hemioctahedron (hem-i-ok-ta-hē'drọn), *n.* [*hemi-* + *octahedron*.] A tetrahedron; also, a hemipyramid.

hemiologamous (hem″i-ọ̄-log'a-mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὅλ ς*, whole, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Having one fertile and one neuter flower; sesquialteral: said of the spikelets of some grasses, as species of *Panicum*. *Brande. N. E. D.*

hemiope (hem'i-ōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμίοπος* (sc. *αὐλός*, flute), with half the usual holes, namely, with only three holes, ‹ *ἡμι-*, half, + *ὀπή*, hole.] An ancient flute with but few holes.

hemiparabola (hem″i-pa-rab'ọ̄-lä), *n.* [*hemi-* + *parabola*.] That part of a parabola which lies on one side of the axis.

hemiparæsthesia (hem-i-par-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [*hemi-* + *paræsthesia*.] Perverted sensation on one side of the body, right or left.

hemiparalysis (hem″i-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [*hemi-* + *paralysis*.] Same as *hemiplegia*.

hemiparasite (hem-i-par'a-sīt), *n.* [*hemi-* + *parasite*.] A partially parasitic plant.

Like hemisaprophytes, *hemiparasites*, which obtain only a portion of their necessary carbon in an organic form, more or less resemble autotrophic plants as regards the amount of chlorophyll they contain and as regards the form of their leaves.

A. F. W. Schimper (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 203.

hemiparasitic (hem″i-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a hemiparasite

The degree of connexion between the two and the dependence of the parasite upon the host vary between the completeness of that of holoparasitic Rhizanths, in which little more than the flower of the parasite is visible upon the outside of the stem of the host and the parasitism is absolute, and the limitation of that of the *hemiparasitic* Rhinantheæ, in which to all appearance there is an independent autotrophic geophyte. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 439.

hemipelic (hem-i-pel'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *πηλός*, clay, + *-ic*.] Of a medium fine clayey consistency. See ★*pelogenous*.

hemipenis (hem-i-pē'nis), *n.*; pl. *hemipenes* (-nēz). [NL., *hemi-* + *penis*.] One of the two intromittent organs of snakes.

Like the Sauria the Serpentes possess two intromittent organs or *hemipenes*.

Cope, Rept. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1898, p. 700.

hemipeptone (hem-i-pep'tōn), *n.* [*hemi-* + *peptone*.] A hypothetical peptone containing those groups of the albuminous molecule which can be readily liberated on tryptic digestion. According to Kühne's doctrine, gastric digestion leads to the formation of an amphopeptone in which the hemipeptone and antipeptone are still united. During tryptic digestion the hemi- and anti-group are at once separated, the former giving rise to leucin and tyrosin, etc.

hemiphonon (hem-i-fō'non), *n.*; pl. *hemiphona* (-nä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἡμίφωνον*, a semivowel, as *r* and *s* (Aristotle), neut. of *ἡμίφωνος*, 'half pronounced,' ‹ *ἡμι-*, half, + *φωνή*, sound.] In *phonol.*, a semivowel.

hemipic (he-mip'ik), *a.* [*hemi-* + (*o*)*p*(*ium*)(ꝑ) + *-ic*.] Same as ★*hemipinic*.

hemipinic (hem-i-pin'ik), *a.* [*hemi-* + (*o*)*p*(*ium*) + *-in* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $(\overset{4}{C}H_3O\overset{5}{)}_2C_6H_2(\overset{1}{C}O\overset{2}{O}H)_2$, formed, together with opianic acid and meconin, by the oxidation of narcotin and narceine. It crystallizes with water of crystallization in quadratic plates, melts at 182° C., and readily forms an anhydrid.

hemiplane (hem'i-plān), *n.* [*hemi-* + *plane*[1].] That part of a plane on one side of a straight line of the plane.

hemiplankton (hem-i-plangk'ton), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + NL. *plankton*.] In *phytogeog.*, that part of a plant plankton which occurs in shallow water and sinks to the bottom at certain periods, and is thus not wholly independent of the soil, as the typical plankton is. Some macrophytes (*Hydrocharis*, etc.) are included with the microphytes.

hemiplanktonic (hem-i-plangk-ton'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hemiplankton.

hemiplegia, *n.*—**Alternate hemiplegia,** paralysis of the face on one side and of the extremities on the other, or of an arm and a leg on opposite sides.—**Crossed hemiplegia.** Same as *alternate* ★*hemiplegia*.—**Hephestic hemiplegia.** Same as *hammer-*★*palsy*.—**Spinal hemiplegia,** hemiparaplegia due to lesion of the spinal cord.

hemiplegiac (hem-i-plē'ji-ak), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *hemiplegic*.

II. *n.* One who is suffering from hemiplegia.

Hemipristis (hem-i-pris'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *πρίστις*, a large fish.] A genus of selachian fishes or sharks of the family *Carchariidæ*. They have the principal teeth large and serrated, and the lower ones slender, incurved, and smooth on the edge. The genus is common in the Miocene and Oligocene Tertiary, and is represented by one living species.

hemiprotein (hem-i-prō'tē-in), *n.* [*hemi-* + *protein*.] Same as ★*hemialbumin*.

hemipsammic (hem-ip-sam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-ic*.] Of a medium fine sandy texture. See ★*psammogenous*.

hemipteroid (hē-mip'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* [*Hemiptera* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Hemiptera* or *Hemipteroidea*.

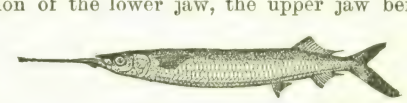
II. *n.* One of the *Hemipteroidea*.

Hemipteroidea (hē-mip-te-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Hemiptera* + *-oidea*.] In Scudder's classification of the Paleozoic insects, an order constructed on the same plan as the living *Hemiptera*, but distinguished in name because of their more primitive expression.

hemipterygoid (hem-ip-ter'i-goid), *n.* A small bone resting upon and fusing with the posteroventral part of the palatine, with which the pterygoid articulates.

Hemipuccinia (hem″i-puk-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ *hemi-* + *Puccinia*.] A group of species of the genus *Puccinia* in which only uredospores and teleutospores are known. *Schröter*.

Hemiramphidæ (hem-i-ram'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Hemiramphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of soft-rayed fishes characterized by the great elongation of the lower jaw, the upper jaw being



Hemiramphus brasiliensis.
From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

very short. The species are known as *half-beaks* and are found in the tropical seas. The typical genus is *Hemiramphus*.

hemisaprophyte (hem-i-sap'rọ̄-fīt), *n.* [*hemi-* + *saprophyte*.] A partially saprophytic plant. See the quotation under ★*hemiparasite* and compare ★*holoparasite*.

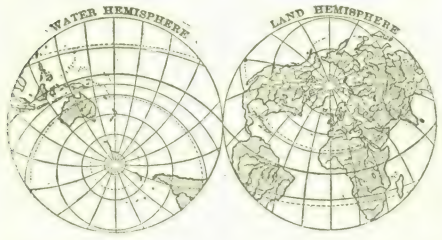
hemisomnambulism (hem″i-som-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* In *mental pathol.*, a partial somnambulism; a state in which the subject, while normally conscious and retaining his normal personality, shows certain somnambulistic symptoms (as writing automatically).

As to the persistency of the normal consciousness, while these automatic phenomena are being accomplished, it is the most curious and most discussed characteristic of *hemisomnambulism*.

P. Janet (trans.), Mental State of Hystericals, p. 428.

hemisphere, *n.*—**Biot's hemispheres,** an apparatus used to demonstrate that a charge of static electricity is distributed on the surface. It consists of a polished brass globe on an insulated stand, and of two hollow hemispheres of lacquered brass with insulating handles. If the globe is charged and is then incased by the hemispheres, the latter on being removed take the charge with them on their outer surfaces.—**Hemisphere**

of illumination, that half of a planet's or satellite's surface upon which the sun is shining.—**Hemisphere of vision,** the hemisphere which an observer sees.—**Land hemisphere,** in *phys. geog.*, that half of the earth's surface which is chosen so as to include the greatest possible area of land. The pole of the land hemisphere lies in southeastern England or northwestern France.—**Vegetative hemisphere,** that half or portion of the egg which contains the food-yolk, as distinguished from the *animal hemisphere*, which consists of the more active protoplasm and nuclear elements.—**Water hemisphere,** that half of the earth's surface which contains the greatest area of water.



Hemispheric anomaly, the departure of a local temperature from the corresponding hemispheric normal for the given latitude: the anomaly of Dove (1846).

hemistater (hem-i-stā′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμιστάτηρον*, ‹ *ἡμι-*, half, + *στατήρ*, stater.] An ancient Greek coin of the value of half a stater.

hemisternum (hem-i-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *hemisterna* (-nä). One of the two bars of cartilage from which the sternum is developed.

hemisymmetric (hem″i-si-met′rik), *a.* [*hemi-* + *symmetric.*] **1.** Symmetrical with regard to one axis only, as the parabola in contradistinction to the ellipse and hyperbola.—**2.** Pertaining to or exhibiting hemisymmetry. See ★*hemisymmetry*, 2. *Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 35.—**3.** In *crystal.*, hemihedral; characterized by hemisymmetry, that is, by a grade of symmetry which requires only half the faces that belong to the corresponding form of the holosymmetric (holohedral) type. See ★*symmetry.*

hemisymmetrical, *a.* Same as *hemisymmetric.*

hemisymmetry, *n.* **2.** In *biol.*, bilateral symmetry; the construction of the body of an organism in such a way that one half is a reversed copy of the other.

hemisystematic (hem″i-sis-te-mat′ik), *a.* Hemisymmetric.

hemitery (hem′i-ter-i), *n.* [Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *τέρας*, monster, + *-y*[3].] Congenital malformation which is not sufficient in degree to amount to monstrosity.

Hemitomes (he-mit′ō-mēz), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1857), ‹ Gr. *ἡμιτόμης*, a half-eunuch (in allusion to the atrophy of one of the anther cells); or a mistaken form for **Hemitomias*, ‹ Gr. *ἡμιτομίας*, half a eunuch. Cf. *ἡμίτομος*, half cut through, ‹ *ἡμι-*, half, + *-τομος*, ‹ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants belonging to the family *Monotropaceæ*. See *Newberrya.*

Hemitripterinæ (hem″i-trip-te-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Hemitripterus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of gadoid fishes characterized by the many-rayed spinous dorsal fin, which is developed into two fins, and by the rough surface of the body. The typical genus is *Hemitripterus.*

hemitropism (hē-mit′rō-pizm), *n.* [*hemitrop-ic* + *-ism.*] The crystallization characteristic of ordinary twin crystals, in which one half of the compound crystal has a position relatively to the other half as if it had been revolved through 180°. Also *hemitropy.*

Hemitrypa (hem-i-trī′pä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *τρῦπα*, a hole.] A genus of fossil *Bryozoa*, of the family *Fenestellidæ.* It differs from *Fenestella* in having a reticulate superstructure corresponding in position with the apertures of the mesh on the lower side. This structure rests on pillars which rise at regular intervals from the carinæ of the branches. The genus occurs in Silurian and Devonian rocks.

hemivertebra (hem-i-vėr′tē-brä), *n.*; pl. *hemivertebræ* (-brē). [*hemi-* + *vertebra.*] One of the vertebræ, in fishes, in which ossification develops below the notochord a hippocrepian plate to which the hemal arches in the caudal region are attached. The vertebral centrum is represented by a pair of lateral plates which are usually fused into a second hippocrepian half-ring, the vertebræ thus consisting of two half-rings.

Hemizonia (hem-i-zō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1836), ‹ Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, + *ζώνη*, girdle. Each ray achenium is half inclosed by an involucral bract.] A genus of plants of the family *Asteraceæ.* They are erect branching annuals, viscid-glandular and ill-scented, with narrow alternate leaves and yellow or white ray-flowers. There are about 12 species, natives of western North America. Like the species of the closely related genus *Madia*, they are commonly called *tar-weed.*

hemlock, *n.*—**Creeping hemlock.** Same as *ground-hemlock.*—**Western hemlock bark-borer.** See ★*bark-borer.*—**Hemlock bark extract.** See ★*extract.*

hemming-machine (hem′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a machine for folding over the edges of narrow strips of sheet-metal used in making the handles for cans and other tinware.

hemoagglutinin, hæmoagglutinin (hem″ō-a-glö′ti-nin), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *agglutinin.*] An agglutinin which will cause the agglutination of red blood-corpuscles.

hemochromatosis, hæmochromatosis (hem-ō-krō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-osis.*] A condition, associated with extensive blood-destruction, in which a deposition of hematogenous pigment occurs in the liver and other organs. The pigment usually found is hemosiderin.

There was a profound *hæmochromatosis*, consisting mainly in the deposition of iron-free pigment granules in the intestinal mucosa, the liver, the blood, the lymph channels, and in the renal epithelium.
Jour. Exper. Med., March 17, 1902, p. 252.

hemochrome, hæmochrome (hem′ō-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The coloring-matter of the blood.

hemochromogen, hæmochromogen (hem-ō-krō′mō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-γενης*, -producing.] The iron-containing pigment-radical of the coloring-matter of the blood, hemoglobin. It readily combines with oxygen to form hematin. The latter bears the same relation to oxyhemoglobin which hemochromogen bears to hemoglobin. In acid solutions hemochromogen loses its iron and is converted into hematoporphyrin. In alkaline solutions it presents a cherry-red color, and on spectroscopic examination gives rise to two bands of absorption. The substance is crystallizable.

hemochromometer, hæmochromometer (hem″ō-krō-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for determining the hemoglobin in fluids by a comparison with standard solutions; a hemoglobinometer.

hemocœle, *n.* **2.** A system of blood-sinuses formed by the enlargement and union of blood-vessels.

[The] blood-vessels have swollen and united to form an extensive series of blood-sinuses, to which I have given the name "*hæmocœl.*"
E. R. Lankester, Nat. Sci., April, 1897, p. 268.

hemocœlic, hæmocœlic (hem″-ō-sē′lik), *a.* [*hemocœle* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a hemocœle.

With regard to the development of the vascular system, little can be said here, except that it appears to arise in all cases from the spaces of the mesoblastic reticulum. These acquire special epithelial walls, and form the main trunks and network of smaller vessels found in animals with a canalicular vascular system, or the large sinus-like spaces characteristic of animals with a *hæmocœlic* body-cavity.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 146.

hemocœloma, hæmocœloma (hem″ō-sē-lō′mä), *n.* [NL.; also erroneously *hema-*, *hæmacœloma*, ‹ Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *κοίλωμα*, a hollow (see *cœloma*).] In *embryol.*, the portion of the true body-cavity, or cœloma, which in the mammalian embryo is constricted off to form the cavity of the heart.

hemoconion, hæmoconion (hem-ō-kō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *hemo-*, *hæmoconia* (-ä). [Also *hemokonion*; NL. *hæmoconion*, ‹ Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *κόνις*, dust.] One of certain minute granules which occur free in the blood-plasma and are supposedly derived from leucocytes. Also called *dust-particles of Müller.*

hemoconiosis, hæmoconiosis (hem-ō-kō-ni-ō′sis), *n.* [*hemoconi(on)* + *-osis.*] A condition in which there is an unusual amount of blood-dust in freshly drawn blood.

hemocrystallin, hæmocrystallin (hem-ō-kris′ta-lin), *n.* Same as *hematocrystallin.*

hemocyte, hæmocyte (hem′ō-sīt), *n.* Same as ★*hematocyte.*

hemocytolysis, hæmocytolysis (hem″ō-sī-tol′i-sis), *n.* [*hemocyte* + Gr. *λύσις*, dissolution.] A breaking down or dissolution of the blood-corpuscles.

hemocytometer, hæmocytometer (hem″ō-sī-tom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*hematocytometer.* *Nature*, Feb. 26, 1903, p. 388.

hemodynamics, hæmodynamics (hem″ō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *dynamics.*] A more correct form of *hemadynamics* (which see).

hemodynamometer, hæmodynamometer (hem-ō-dī-na-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *dynamometer.*] A more correct form of *hemadynamometer* (which see).

hemoferrum, hæmoferrum (hem-ō-fer′um), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + L. *ferrum*, iron.] A dry organic compound of iron made from ox-blood and consisting principally of oxyhemoglobin.

hemofuscin, hæmofuscin (hem-ō-fus′in), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood + L. *fuscus*, fuscous, + *-in*[2].] A pigment, derived from hemoglobin, which is free from iron. Its formation is often associated with degenerative changes, as in atrophy of the heart and unstriped muscle-tissue.

hemogallol, hæmogallol (hem-ō-gal′ōl), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *gall(ic)*[2] + *-ol.*] A reduction-product of hemoglobin which contains iron. It is a reddish-brown powder used as a hematogenous tonic.

hemogenesis, hæmogenesis (hem-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Same as *hematogenesis.*

hemoglobinated, hæmoglobinated (hem-ō-glō′bi-nā-ted), *a.* [*hemoglobin* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Containing or tinctured with hemoglobin. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 21.

hemoglobinometer, *n.*—**Gower's hemoglobinometer,** an apparatus for determining the percentage of hemoglobin in blood. A small drop of blood (20 cubic millimeters) is diluted with water to measure 2 cubic centimeters. The color of this solution is then compared with a standard color produced by dissolving picrocarmine in glycerin.

hemoglobinous, hæmoglobinous (hem-ō-glō′bi-nus), *a.* [*hemoglobin* + *-ous.*] Containing or tinged by hemoglobin, as the nervous system of heteronemertines.

The *hæmoglobinous* nerve tissue is thus brought close to the surrounding medium.
E. R. Lankester, Treatise on Zoology, IV. 186.

hemoglobinuric, hæmoglobinuric (hem-ō-glō-bi-nū′rik), *a.* Relating to or affected with hemoglobinuria.—**Hemoglobinuric fever.** Same as *hemoglobinuria.*

hemogregarian, hæmogregarian (hem″ō-grē-gā′ri-an), *n.* [*Hemogregar(ina)* + *-ian.*] A hemogregarine; any member of the family *Hæmogregarinidæ*. *Nature*, Aug. 11, 1904, p. 360.

hemogregarine, hæmogregarine (hem-ō-greg′a-rin), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *gregarine.*] The trophozoite stage of some *Hæmosporidia*, the organism having a fixed body-form and, though motile, not being amœboid like a hemamœba.

hemoid, hæmoid (hē′moid), *a.* [Gr. *αἱμοειδής*, ‹ *αἷμα*, blood, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the appearance of blood.

hemokonia, hæmokonia, *n. pl.* See ★*hemoconion.*

hemol, hæmol (hē′mol), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ol.*] A reduction-product of hemoglobin which contains iron. It is used as a hematogenous tonic.—**Copper hemol,** a dark-brown powder consisting of a copper compound of hemol. It contains 2 per cent. of copper, and is used in tuberculosis, scrofula, etc. Also called *cuprohemol.*—**Hemol mercuric iodide,** a hemol compound said to contain 13 per cent. of mercury and 28 per cent. of iodine; hydrargyri-iodo-hemol: used in syphilis.—**Zinc hemol,** a zinc compound of hemol containing 1 per cent. of zinc: antidiarrheic and hematinic.

hemolin (hem′ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-ol* + *-in*[2].] A trade-name for a solution of the coloring-matter of logwood used in dyeing leather. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 120.

hemolutein, hæmolutein (hem-ō-lū′tē-in), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + L. *luteus*, muddy, + *-in*[2].] A yellow lipochromic pigment which is found in the blood-serum of some animals.

hemolymph, *n.* **2.** The blood and the lymph considered together.

In the second case (advanced cirrhosis) the lymphoid tissue presented the characteristics of hyperplastic *hæmolymph* nodes. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1903, p. 870.

Hemolymph glands or **nodes.** See ★*gland.*

hemolymphocytotoxin, hæmolymphocytotoxin (hem-ō-lim″fō-sī-tō-tok′sin), *n.* A toxin which acts upon the blood- and lymph-corpuscles.

hemolysin, hæmolysin (he-mol′i-sin), *n.* [*hemolysis* + *-in*[2].] A cellular product, having the character of an amboceptor, which causes the dissolution of the red corpuscles of the blood in the presence of a suitable complement. Certain hemolysins can be classed as cytotoxins. These result on immunization of one animal with the blood-corpuscles of an animal of an alien species. Also called *hemotoxin.*

hemolysis, hæmolysis (he-mol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] The process of dissolution of the blood-corpuscles (notably the red cells) by means of specific lysins (hemolysins). Also *hematolysis.*

An investigation of the effect of antitoxines (salts, proteids, normal serum, antitetanolysin, etc.) on the power of toxines (ammonia, alkalies, tetanolysin) to produce *hæmolysis* of blood corpuscles, and an attempt to explain the results on the basis of the mass law.
Jour. Phys. Chem., May, 1904, p. 366.

hemolytically, hæmolytically (hem-ō-lit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In reference to hemolysis; by hemolysis.

hemolyzability, hæmolyzability (hem″ō-līza-bil′i-ti), *n.* Susceptibility or liability to hemolysis.

hemolyzable, hæmolyzable (hem′ō-lī-za-bl), *a.* [*hemolyze* + *-able.*] Capable of undergoing hemolysis.

hemolyze, hæmolyze (hem′ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hemo-, hæmolyzed*, ppr. *hemo-, hæmolyzing.* [Also *hemolyse;* < *hemoly(sis)* + *-ize.*] To bring about hemolysisin.

The blood of animals also is *hæmolysed* by foreign sera —the red corpuscles of the rabbit, for example, being dissolved readily by dog's serum.
Jour. Exper. Med., March 17, 1902, p. 280.

hemomediastinum, hæmomediastinum (hem″ō-mē″di-as-tī′num), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + NL. *mediastinum.*] Effusion of blood into the mediastinum.

hemometer, *n.* 2. Same as *hemoglobinometer.*

hemopathology, hæmopathology (hem″ō-pathol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + E. *pathology.*] The science of the diseases of the blood.

hemoperitoneum, hæmoperitoneum (hem-ō-per″i-tō-nē′um), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum.] Effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

hemophile, hæmophile (hem′ō-fil), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *φιλεῖν*, loving.] **I.** *a.* Having reference to an abnormal tendency toward hemorrhage.

II. *n.* One who is subject to hemophilia.

hemophiliac, hæmophiliac (hem-ō-fil′i-ak), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*hemophile. Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 361.

hemophobia, hæmophobia (hem-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Same as *hematophobia.*

hemoplasmodium, hæmoplasmodium (hem″-ō-plas-mō′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *plasmodium.*] 1. The plasmodium of a hematozoan, or blood-parasite, such as the malarial plasmodium.— 2. Same as *hematozoan.*

hemopoiesis, hæmopoiesis (hem″ō-poi-ē′sis), *n.* Same as *hematopoiesis.*

hemopoietic, hæmopoietic (hem″ō-poi-et′ik), *a.* Same as *hematopoietic.*

hemoptysic, hæmoptysic (hem-op-tiz′ik), *a.* Same as *hemoptysical.*

hemopyrrol, hæmopyrrol (hem-ō-pir′ōl), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *πυρρός*, reddish, + *-ol.*] A decomposition-product which can be obtained from hematoporphyrin, as well as from phylloporphyrin, on reduction with phosphonium iodide.

hemorhodin, hæmorhodin (hem-ō-rō′din), *n.* A rose-colored pigment found in the blood of the sea-hare, *Aplysia depilans.*

hemorrhage, *n.*— **Primary hemorrhage,** hemorrhage occurring at the time the causal injury is received or an operation is performed.— **Punctate hemorrhage,** minute areas of blood effused into the tissues from ruptured capillary vessels.

Hemorrhagic septicemia. Same as *cattle-and-game* ★*disease.*

hemorrhagin, hæmorrhagin (hem′ō-raj-in), *n.* [*hemorrhage* + *-in*[2].] The cytotoxin (endotheliotoxin) which causes the destruction of vascular endothelial cells and thus brings about the occurrence of extravasations of blood.

Hemorrhoidal arteries. See ★*artery.*

hemoscope, hæmoscope (hem′ō-skōp), *n.* Same as ★*hematoscope.*

hemoscopy, hæmoscopy (hem-os′kō-pi), *n.* Same as ★*hematoscopy.*

hemosiderin, hæmosiderin (hem-ō-sid′e-rin), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-in*[2].] A dark pigment containing iron which has been found in extravasated blood and thrombi. It is undoubtedly derived from the blood-pigment.

hemosiderosis, hæmosiderosis (hem-ō-sid-e-rō′sis), *n.* [*hemosider(in)* + *-osis.*] A form of hemachromatosis in which hemosiderin is deposited in the tissues or organs.

hemosozic, hæmosozic (hem-ō-sō′zik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *σώζειν*, save, + *-ic.*] Same as ★*antihemolytic.*

hemostat, hæmostat (hem′ō-stat), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *στατός*, < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand.] An instrument used to compress a bleeding vessel in order to arrest hemorrhage.

Hemorrhage is arrested by picking up the divided blood-vessels with *hemostats.*
Phil. Med. Jour., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 223.

Hemostatic forceps. See ★*forceps* and ★*hemostat.*

hemotachometry, hæmotachometry (hem″-ō-ta-kom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ταχύς*, swift, + *-μετρια*, measurement.] Measurement of the rapidity of the circulation of the blood.

hemotoxic, hæmotoxic (hem-ō-tok′sik), *a.* Same as ★*hematotoxic* and *hemolytic.*

hemotoxin, hæmotoxin (hem″ō-tok′sin), *n.* Same as ★*hemolysin.*

hemotropic, hæmotropic (hem-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn, + *-ic.*] A term sometimes applied to the cytophilic group of the hemolytic amboceptors. —**Hemotropic poison.** See ★*poison.*

hemp, *n.*— **African hemp.** (*b*) Same as *South African* ★*hemp.* See *Sparmannia.*— **American hemp.** (*a*) The common hemp as produced in America. (*b*) The Indian hemp, *Apocynum*, chiefly *A. cannabinum.* (*c*) Same as *American jute* (which see, under *jute*[2]).— **Blackfellow's hemp,** in Australia, the fiber yielded by *Commersonia Fraseri*, a hardy evergreen shrub or small tree belonging to the family *Sterculiaceæ;* or, the plant itself. The bark is used by the settlers as a tying material.— **Bologna hemp,** a very fine, flexible, lustrous white Italian hemp. —**Canadian hemp.** Same as *American* ★*hemp* (*b*).— **Cebu hemp.** Same as *Manila hemp* (which see, under *hemp*).— **Colorado river hemp,** the plant *Sesban macrocarpa* or its fiber product. This plant ranges in low grounds from Pennsylvania to Central America, growing in vast quantities along the Colorado river in Arizona, where it is called *wild hemp.* Its bast has been represented as a fiber of great economic capacity, but as yet has no commercial standing. See *sesban*, 2 [*cap.*].— **Dekhan hemp,** a small herbaceous shrub of the mallow family, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, a native of India, but largely cultivated throughout the world for its fiber. It is also grown in Persia and southeastern Russia, where it is known as *kanaff.* See *Hibiscus*, 1, and *bastard jute*, under *jute*[2].— **Female hemp,** properly, the pistillate plant of the common hemp, as *male hemp* should be the staminate plant; but, according to Lyons ("Plant Names"), in popular use the application of these names is reversed, doubtless from the more fruitful appearance of the staminate panicle.— **Hemp broom-rape, canker, oil.** See ★*broom-rape*, etc.— **Ife hemp,** the fiber of *Cordyline cylindrica.* See ★*ife.*— **Indian hemp.** (*c*) The Indian mallow or velvetleaf, *Abutilon Abutilon.* Also called *American jute.* (*d*) The black Indian hemp, *Apocynum cannabinum.* See *Apocynum.* (*e*) The white Indian hemp, either of two American species of *Asclepias, A. incarnata*, the swamp-milkweed, and *A. pulchra*, the hairy milkweed, which yield a white or light-gray fiber of some commercial value.— **Italian hemp,** *Cannabis sativa*, or common hemp.— **Kaffir hemp,** the strong white bast-fiber obtained from the star-bush, *Grewia occidentalis.*— **Ko hemp,** the fiber obtained from the succulent stems of a twining leguminous plant, *Pueraria Thunbergiana*, native to China.— **Male hemp.** See *female* ★*hemp.*— **Mauritius hemp,** a commercial name for the fiber obtained from the large fleshy leaves of *Furcræa fœtida*, a plant widely distributed in the tropics of both hemispheres, but cultivated on a commercial scale only on the island of Mauritius. It is used in the manufacture of bags, hammocks, etc., but principally for mixing with manila and Sisal fiber in making medium grades of cordage.— **New Zealand hemp.** Same as *New Zealand flax.* See *Phormium.*— **Pooa** (or **pua) hemp,** the fiber of *Maoutia Puya.* See *pooa.*— **Russian hemp,** a commercial grade of the ordinary hemp fiber, grown in Russia or Poland.— **South African hemp,** *Vossianthus Africanus*, a tall shrub of the linden family which yields a strong bast. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, but is widely cultivated in greenhouses, and in Queensland is grown for its fiber.— **Swedish hemp,** the common nettle, *Urtica dioica*, said to be used as a fiber plant in Sweden. See *nettle*[1], 1.— **Tampico hemp.** Same as *Tampico* ★*fiber.* —**Wild hemp.** See *Colorado river* ★*hemp.*

hemp-beater (hemp′bē″tėr), *n.* One who beats retted stems of hemp to separate the fibrous bast.

Hempel's gas-analysis apparatus. See ★*apparatus.*

Hemphill porcelain. See *American* ★*porcelain.*

Hempstead beds. Same as *Hampstead* ★*beds.*

hen[1], *n.*— **Hen and chickens,** a name for the Pleiads. —**Native hen,** *Tribonyx mortieri*, an Australian rail.

hen[1] (hen), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *henned*, ppr. *henning.* To back down in a cowardly way; funk out: as, he *henned* at the last minute. [Scotch.]

henchwoman (hench′wům″an), *n.* A female attendant. [Nonce-word.]

Gudrun and her faithful *henchwoman*, Dalla, illustrate in themselves the conservativeness of the feminine mind.
Daily Telegraph, April 20, 1886, p. 2.

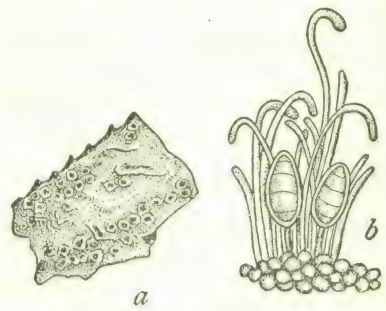
hendecane (hen′de-kān), *n.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *-ane.*] Another name for ★*undecane.*

hendecatoic (hen-dek-a-tō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *-to-* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*undecylic.*

hendecenoic (hen″dē-se-nō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *-en* + *-o-* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*undecylenic.*

hendecoic (hen-dē-kō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἑνδεκα*, eleven, + *-o-* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*undecylic.*

Hendersonia (hen-dėr-sō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley, 1841), named for E. G. *Henderson*, an English botanist.] A large genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi having the pycnidia borne



Hendersonia lineolans.
a, habit of the fungus, somewhat enlarged; *b*, hymenium with spores, highly magnified. (From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien.")

beneath the surface of the host but becoming erumpent at maturity. The spores are dark-colored, more or less elongate, and 3- or more celled. Over 250 species have been described. They occur chiefly on the dead branches of trees, but several species have been found on living leaves. *H. Cydoniæ* occurs on quince-leaves in America and *H. lineolans* on branches of willow (*Salix*).

heneicosane (hen-ī′kō-sān), *n.* [Gr. *ἑν*, one, + *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *-ane.*] A colorless hydrocarbon, $C_{21}H_{44}$, found in brown coal paraffin. It melts at 40.4° C., and boils at 215° C. under 15 millimeters pressure.

hen-feathered (hen′fe҂ᴛʜ″ėrd), *a.* Wearing the plumage of the hen; henny: said of a cock. See *henny.*

hen-feathering (hen′fe҂ᴛʜ″ėr-ing), *n.* The plumage of the hen worn by the cock of the domesticated fowl.

hen-flea (hen′flē), *n.* A cosmopolitan flea, *Sarcopsylla gallinacea*, especially injurious to young poultry.

hen-frigate (hen′frig″ąt), *n.* A vessel in which the master's wife or daughter interferes with the general rules, regulations, and customs on board ship. [Slang.]

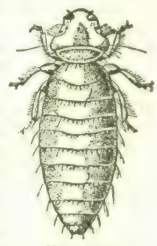


Henicocephalus cuticis. Much enlarged.

Henicocephalidæ (hen″i-kō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Henicocephalus* (*Enicocephalus*, Westwood, 1837) + *-idæ.*] A remarkable heteropterous family, allied to the *Reduviidæ*, in which the upper wings are entirely membranous, as in *Hymenoptera*, and the anterior pair of legs is greatly enlarged. Twelve species are known, two occurring in the United States; they are *Henicocephalus culicis* and *H. formicinis.*

Henle's ligament, loops, spine. See ★*ligament*, etc.

hen-louse (hen′lous), *n.* A wide-spread mallophagan, *Menopon pallidum*, of the family *Liotheidæ.* Compare ★*chicken-louse.*



Hen-louse (*Menopon pallidum*). Enlarged.

hennotannic (hen-ō-tan′ik), *a.* [*henna* + *tannic.*] Noting an acid, a brown resinous compound resembling tannin, contained in commercial henna.

henny, *a.* **II.** *n.* A cock which has the plumage of a hen. —**Henny game,** a breed of game-fowls in which the cocks have the plumage of the hens.

Henoch's purpura. See ★*purpura.*

henogenesis (hen-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The development of the individual, or ontogeny, as contrasted with the development of species. [Rare.]

henogeny (he-noj′e-ni), *n.* Same as ★*henogenesis.*

hen-pox (hen′poks), *n.* A disease of ordinary fowls, turkeys, pigeons, and more rarely geese, chiefly affecting the head and appearing as an eruption of round or oblong yellow nodules having somewhat the appearance of warts. See also ★*bird-pox.*

Henrietta cloth. See ★*cloth.*

henry (hen′ri), *n.*; pl. *henries* (-riz). [From Joseph *Henry*, 1797–1878.] An electrical unit, the inductance in a circuit when the electromotive force induced in this circuit is one international volt while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second.

hense, *adv.* and *v.* Another spelling of *hence.*

Hensel, basilar length of. See ★*basilar.*

henselion (hen-sē′li-ǫn), *n.* [Named for *Hensel*, a German anatomist.] In *anthrop.*, the medial point back of the alveoli of the middle incisors. *O. Thomas.*

Hensen, canal of, plane of. See ★*canal*[1], ★*plane*[1].

Hensen's disk, prop-cells. See ★*disk*, ★*prop-cell.*

hentricontane (hen-trī-kon′tān), *n.* [Gr. *ἑν*, one, + *τρι (ά)κοντα*, thirty, + *-ane.*] A colorless hydrocarbon, $CH_3(CH_2)_{29}CH_3$, of the methane series, contained in beeswax and in petroleum. It melts at 68.1° C., and boils at 302° C. under 15 millimeters pressure.

hep[3] (hep), *interj.* [Var. of *hip*[5].] A quick explosive utterance, leading to a sonorous outburst, urging men or horses to more rapid action.

hepar, *n.* **3.** In the homeopathic materia medica, calcium sulphid.—**Hepar antimonii,** in *old chem.*, liver of antimony, the product obtained by fusing together antimonious sulphid and potassium or sodium sulphid. This product consisted of a sulphantimonite of potassium or sodium in a more or less pure condition and partially soluble in water.

hepatectomy (hep-a-tek′tǫ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Surgical removal of a part of the liver.

Hepatic apoplexy, cæcum, ligaments, sugar. See ★*apoplexy*, etc.

hepaticopulmonary (hē-pat″i-kǫ-pul′mǫ-nā-ri), *a.* [Gr. *ἡπατικός*, of the liver, + L. *pulmonarius*, of the lungs.] Relating to both the liver and the lungs.

hepatitis, *n.*—**Acute parenchymatous hepatitis.** Same as *acute yellow atrophy of the liver* (which see, under *yellow*).—**Chronic interstitial hepatitis,** cirrhosis of the liver.

hepatochrome (hep′a-tǫ-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Same as ★*cholechrome.*

hepatocolic (hep″a-tǫ-kol′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *κόλον*, colon, + *-ic.*] Relating to both the liver and the colon.—**Hepatocolic ligament.** See ★*ligament.*

hepatoduodenal (hep″a-tǫ-dū-ǫ-dē′nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + E. *duodenum* + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the liver and the duodenum.

hepatodynia (hep″a-tǫ-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the hepatic region.

hepatogenic (hep-a-tǫ-jen′ik), *a.* Same as *hepatogenous.*

Hepatogenous jaundice. See ★*jaundice.*

hepatoid (hep′a-toid), *a.* [Gr. *ἡπατοειδής*, < *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the liver in structure.

hepatolith (hep′a-tǫ-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *λίθος*, stone.] A gall-stone.

hepatolithic (hep″a-tǫ-lith′ik), *a.* [*hepatolith* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterized by the presence of gall-stones.

hepatological (hep″a-tǫ-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*hepatolog-y* + *-ic* + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to hepatology.

hepatolysin (hep-a-tol′i-sin), *n.* [*hepatolys(is)* + *-in*[2].] A cytolysin which results on immunization with liver cells.

hepatolysis (hep-a-tol′i-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *λύσις*, dissolution.] Destruction of the cells of the liver.

hepatolytic (hep″a-tǫ-lit′ik), *a.* Causing hepatolysis.

> The post-mortem findings resemble those of acute yellow atrophy, or of phosphorus poisoning. We have to deal in this case with a *hepatolytic* serum.
> *Med. Record*, July 18, 1903, p. 84.

hepatomalacia (hep″a-tǫ-ma-lā′si-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Softening of the liver.

hepatoperitonitis (hep″a-tǫ-per″i-tǫ-nī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + NL. *peritonitis.*] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the liver.

hepatopexy (hep′a-tǫ-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *πῆξις*, fastening.] Surgical fixation of a floating liver.

hepatophlebitis (hep″a-tǫ-flē-bī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *φλέψ (φλεβ-)*, vein, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the veins of the liver.

hepatoptosis (hep″a-top-tǫ′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *πτῶσις*, falling.] Displacement downward of the liver.

hepatopulmonary (hep″a-tǫ-pul′mǫ-nā-ri), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + L. *pulmonarius*, of the lungs.] Same as ★*hepaticopulmonary.*

hepatorenal (hep″a-tǫ-rē′nal), *a.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + L. *ren*, kidney, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the liver and the kidney.—**Hepatorenal ligament.** See ★*ligament.*

hepatorrhaphy (hep-a-tor′a-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *ῥαφή*, sewing.] The operation of suturing a wound in the liver.

hepatorrhexis (hep″a-tǫ-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *ῥῆξις*, rupture.] Rupture of the liver.

hepatosplenitis (hep″a-tǫ-splē-nī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of both liver and spleen; Banti's disease.

hepatotoxemia (hep″a-tǫ-tok-sē′mi-ä), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Systemic poisoning through circulation in the blood of toxic products normally destroyed in the liver.

hepatotoxin (hep″a-tǫ-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-)*, liver, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-in*[2].] A cytotoxin resulting on immunization with liver cells.

Hephæstic, Hephestic (he-fes′tik), *a.* [*Hephæstus* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Hephæstus, the Greek Vulcan; hence, allusively, relating to blacksmithing, or wielding of the hammer.—**Hephæstic cramp** or **Hephæstic hemiplegia.** Same as *hammer-*★*palsy.*

hepialid, *n.* and *a.* See ★*epialid.*

Heppia (hep′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Nägeli, 1854), named for Philip *Hepp*, a German lichenologist.] A genus of lichens having a foliose thallus and large disciform immersed apothecia. The spores are unicellular and hyaline.

Heppiaceæ (hep-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heppia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Heppia.*

Hepplewhite (hep′l-hwīt), *n.* A style of furniture based on the designs of A. Hepplewhite, in England, in the later part of the eighteenth century. The Hepplewhite style is a delicate well-made adaptation of the current French motives of the period.



Hepplewhite Chair.

heptacarbon (hep-ta-kär′bon), *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *carbon.*] Containing seven atoms of carbon.

hepta-compound (hep-ta-kom′pound), *n.* A compound containing seven atoms of some element.

heptactin (hep-tak′tin), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-)*, a ray.] A sponge-spicule having seven arms.

Heptad axis of symmetry. See ★*symmetry.*

heptadecane (hep-ta-dek′ān), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *δέκα*, ten, + *-ane.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_{15}CH_3$, found in brown coal paraffin. It melts at 22.5° C. and boils at 303°C. Also called *normal heptadecane.*

heptahydrate (hep-ta-hī′drāt), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *ὐδωρ (ὑδρ-)*, water, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound containing seven molecules of water, as common copperas in crystals, or ferrous sulphate heptahydrate ($FeSO_4.7H_2O$).

heptahydrated (hep-ta-hī′drā-ted), *a.* [As *heptahydrate* + *-ed*[2].] In *chem.*, containing seven molecules of water, as heptahydrated sodium sulphate ($Na_2SO_4.7H_2O$). *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, II. 22.

heptameral (hep-tam′e-ral), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *μέρος*, part.] Having seven chambers or spaces, especially as applied to septal divisions in the *Anthozoa* or corals.

heptametrical (hep-ta-met′ri-kal), *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of seven feet or measures. *Southey.*

heptanone (hep′ta-nōn), *n.* A ketone, $C_7H_{14}O$, derived from heptane. Three isomeric forms are known: 2-*heptanone*, which boils at 151–152° C.; 3-*heptanone*, which boils at 147–148° C.; and 4-*heptanone*, which boils at 143.5° C. These are also known, respectively, as *methylamyl ketone*, *ethylbutyl ketone*, and *dipropylketone* or *butyrone.*

Heptapla (hep′ta-plä), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπταπλόος*, sevenfold, < *ἑπτά*, seven, + *-πλοος*, -fold.] One of the editions of the Old Testament, by Origen (third century) containing seven versions of the Scriptures (or of parts of them) in parallel columns.

Heptastadium (hep-ta-stā′di-um), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπταστάδιον*, a space of seven stadia, neut. of *ἑπταστάδιος*, seven stadia long, < *ἑπτά*, seven, + *στάδιον*, stadium.] A great mole, built by Ptolemy Soter (117-81 B.C.), connecting Pharos island with the mainland at Alexandria in Egypt: so named from its length (seven stadia). The region is now a wide isthmus and occupied.

> Any remains that may exist at the Emporium, the Apostases, the Navalia, the *Heptastadium*, the buildings on the Pharos island or round the Eunostus Harbour (i. e., the present port), are either under the sea or beneath occupied land. They cannot be explored and are probably not in the least worth exploring.
> *E. F. Benson*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XV., Sup., p. 11.

heptatonic (hep-ta-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτάτονος*, seven-toned, < *ἑπτά*, seven, + *τόνος*, tone.] In *music*, consisting of seven tones to the octave: said of scales: often contrasted with *pentatonic.*

heptavalency (hep-ta-vā′len-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + E. *valency.*] In *chem.*, valence or valency equivalent to that of seven monad atoms, as of hydrogen.

heptine (hep′tin), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless liquid, C_7H_{12}, with a characteristic odor, formed by the distillation of colophonium resin. It boils at 103–104° C., readily absorbs oxygen, and is a homologue of acetylene. There are four other isomeric compounds to which the term *heptine* is strictly applicable and which differ according to the position of the acetylene union.

heptoic (hep-tō′ik), *a.* [*hept(ane)* + *-o-* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from heptane.—**Heptoic acid** a colorless liquid compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_5COOH$, with an odor of tallow, formed by the oxidation of castor-oil or of oleic acid. It boils at 223–223.5° C. and melts at 10.5° C. Also called *œnanthic acid.*

heptone (hep′tōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *-one.*] A colorless liquid compound, C_7H_{10}, belonging to the valylene series of hydrocarbons. It boils at 115° C.

heptose (hep′tōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *-ose.*] Sugar containing seven atoms of carbon. Such sugars closely resemble the corresponding ones of the hexose series.

heptoxid (hep-tok′sid), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *oxid.*] In *chem.*, a compound containing seven atoms of oxygen, as sulphur heptoxid (S_2O_7), corresponding to persulphuric acid ($H_2S_2O_8$).

Heptranchias (hep-trang′ki-as), *n.* [NL., a blunder for **Heptabranchius*, < Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of sharks of the family *Hexanchidæ*, remarkable for the presence of seven gill-openings instead of five, the usual number. They are closely related to extinct forms. *H. cinereus* is found in the Mediterranean, *H. maculatus* on the coast of California.

heptylamine (hep-til-am′in), *n.* [Gr. *ἑπτά*, seven, + *-yl* + *amine.*] A colorless compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_5CH_2NH_2$, prepared by the action of bromine and potassium hydroxid on caprylic amide. It boils at 153–155° C. Also called *1-aminoheptane.*

heraclin (her′a-klin), *n.* [*Heracl(eum)* + *-in*[2].] A colorless indifferent compound, $C_{22}H_{22}O_{10}$, obtained from the seeds of *Heracleum villosum.* It forms long, silky, lustrous needles melting at 185° C.

Heræa (hē-rē′ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ἡραῖα*, neut. pl. of *Ἡραῖος*, adj. < *Ἥρα*, Hera.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a festival celebrated in honor of Hera.

Heraldic crab. See ★*crab*[1].

herapathite (her′a-path-īt), *n.* [*Herapath*, name of its discoverer, + *-ite*[2].] A little-used name for a crystalline iodoquinine sulphate used in medicine.

herbarism† (hėr′bā-rizm), *n.* [*herbary* + *-ism.*] Herbalism; botany.

> The very pith and marrow of *herbarism.*
> *Southey*, Doctor, xxiv. P. I.

Herbert river cherry. Same as *Queensland* ★*cherry.*

herb-impious (hėrb-im′pi-us), *n.* [NL. *herba impia*, 'irreverent plant.'] The cotton-rose, *Gifola Germanica:* so called because each succeeding flower-head rises above the last older one. This plant is related to the cudweeds *Gnaphalium.*

herbivority (hėr-bi-vor′i-ti), *n.* [*herbivor-ous* + *-ity.*] The quality of being herbivorous; herbivorous nature.

> Admitting the *herbivority* of the fossil [Stereognathus], it is not certain that it was hoofed.
> *Owen*, in Encyc. Brit. (8th ed.), XVII. 159.

Herbivorous ladybird. See ★*ladybird.*

Herculaneum ware. See ★*ware*[2].

Hercules metal, powder, stone. See ★*metal*, etc.

Hercynian, *a.* 2. In *geol.*: (*a*) Applied to a division of the Precambrian crystalline rocks in Westphalia, termed by Gümbel the *Hercynian gneiss*, lying above more highly altered rocks, and beneath those which are less altered and consist of mica schists and shales. (*b*) First applied to the lowest Devonian strata of the Harz Mountains and Westphalia, but subsequently restricted so as to refer to the calcareous or deeper water facies of these early Devonian rocks and their organic contents.

herderite, *n.*—It occurs also at Paris and Hebron, Maine. It is shown by Penfield to be monoclinic (pseudo-orthorhombic) in crystallization, with a composition expressed by the formula $Ca[Be(F,OH)]PO_4$. Pure fluor-herderite has not yet been observed; the mineral from Paris is a hydrofluor-herderite, and that from Hebron a hydroherderite.

herd-header (hėrd′hed′er), *n.* The bull which heads a herd of cattle.

The man who expects success as a breeder cannot look upon the selection of his *herd-header* as a light matter.
Rep. Kan. State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 50.

herdwick (hėrd′wik), *n.* [*herd*[2] + *wick*[2]. Hence the frequent village name *Hardwick*.] 1†. The tract of land under the charge of a herd or shepherd.—2. Applied to designate a hardy breed of sheep, found in the mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and usually rented with the farm on which they are owned.

here[1] (hēr), *n.* [*here*, adv.] That which is here; the present; this world. [Poetical.]

A half-effaced inscription. . .
Full of hope and yet of heart-break,
Full of all the tender pathos
Of the *Here* and the Hereafter.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, Introd., l. 113.

hereanent (hēr′a-nent′), *adv.* [*here* + *anent.*] Relating to or concerning this; having a bearing on this matter. [Chiefly Scotch.]

Hereditary substance. See *substance of* ★*heredity.*

hereditation (hē-red-i-tā′shon), *n.* [NL. **hereditatio(n-)*, < LL. *hereditare*, inherit: see *heredity, inherit.*] Generation of like by like, by regular course; reproduction. [Rare.]

hereditist (hē-red′i-tist), *n.* [*heredit(y)* + *-ist.*] One who believes that children inherit their character from their parents. [Rare.]

hereditivity (hē-red-i-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [**hereditive* + *-ity.*] Ability to reproduce or generate descendants like the parents. [Rare.]

Natural selection resolves itself into two laws: *hereditivity* and adaptivity, the latter being the accomodation to circumstances, etc. *Science*, May 2, 1902, p. 711.

heredito-syphilitic (hē-red′i-tō-sif-i-lit′ik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Relating to or suffering from hereditary syphilis.

II. *n.* One who suffers from hereditary syphilis.

heredity, *n.* 2. (*c*) Metaphorically, that which makes living beings inherit; the explanation or cause of the kinship or resemblance to ancestors which living beings exhibit, or the force or agent or principle that brings about this kinship or resemblance. This metaphorical use of the word leads to forgetfulness of the fact that the word is only a general term for formulating the facts of kinship, and to the regarding of heredity and variation as independent and antagonistic principles or agents or factors in the origin of species. Since we can separate, in our minds, the kinship of living beings, or their likeness to their kind, from their individuality or difference from their kind, and since we find this intellectual analysis useful, some think that what is intellectually separable must be separate in fact, and that organic development is due to heredity and variation as antagonistic principles or agencies.—**Amphigonic heredity,** inheritance in organisms produced by sexual reproduction. *Weismann* (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 253.—**Ancestral heredity.** See ★*inheritance.*—**Cross heredity,** the resemblance of descendants to ancestors considered reciprocally. See *heredity.*—**Galton's and Pearson's laws of heredity.** See ★*inheritance.*—**Homochronic heredity,** the development of the organs and tissues in the same chronological order in the offspring as in the parent, considered as a distinct form of inheritance. *Weismann* (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 75.—**Homotopic heredity,** the development of the tissues and organs of the offspring in their parental positions, considered as a distinct form of inheritance. *Weismann* (trans.).—**Social heredity,** the acquisitions by social animals of the habits and customs and traditions of their kind, through their power to profit by experience and to use it to advantage, and quickly to acquire the mode of life that is characteristic of their species by imitation and example and instruction, without the risk that attends trial and error: considered as a determining factor in the origin of species. Since social animals cannot acquire the customs of their kind without natural aptitude, and since those that fail to find places for themselves in society are at a disadvantage in the struggle for existence, social heredity is rather a special case of natural selection than an independent determining factor in the origin of species.—**Substance of heredity, hereditary substance.** (*a*) The material basis of inheritance or the living matter that is transmitted from parent to offspring in reproduction, and in the transmission of which reproduction consists. There is evidence, which is accepted as conclusive by most authorities, that the essential fact in reproduction is the transmission of the chromosomes of the germ-cells, and this is commonly held to be proof that the chromosomes are the material basis of inheritance, although this conclusion does not follow of necessity from the facts, if the term is understood as implying that they are not also the material basis of individuality. While descendants resemble ancestors, they are never identical with them. Each living being is unique: there is no other like it; and while it resembles its kind, it is different from all of its kind and from everything else in nature. Proof that the chromosomes are the substance of heredity is no proof that they are not also the substance of variation. (*b*) Metaphorically, the substratum or support or bearer or giver or cause of inheritance: that which makes the offspring to be like its parents or ancestors. This meaning (which depends upon an uncritical use of the word *substance*, and upon the opinion that we account for inheritance by calling it heredity) leads to the belief that since resemblance to parents may be considered by itself, it therefore exists in nature separated from the individuality of living beings.

Hereford (her′ē-ford), *n.* A breed of beef cattle, maintained chiefly in Herefordshire, England. The body color is a deep red, the face, mane, throat and chest white, and the horns are moderately long.

heregeld, *n.* A variant of *heregild.*

herem (her′em), *n.* [Heb. *herem*, < *haram*, to ban, exterminate, forbid: see *harem.*] Excommunication from the synagogue. This punishment was specially meted out to those holding doctrines contrary to the Jewish religion. The reformed Jews, however, have abandoned the practice, but it is still a formidable weapon in the hands of the rabbis of orthodox Jewish communities in Russia and the Orient. Also *cherem.*

Heremetabola (her-ē-me-tab′ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., said to be formed (if so, properly **Eremometabola*) < Gr. ἤρεμος, quiet, + μεταβολή, change.] A group of insects including those forms which have a gradual but incomplete metamorphosis, with a resting-stage, as in the *Cicadidæ.*

hereticize (hē-ret′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hereticized*, ppr. *hereticizing.* [*heretic* + *-ize.*] Same as *hetericate.*

Hering's and Wundt's figures. See ★*figure.*

herisseal (he-ris′ē-al), *n.* [Appar. < F. *hérisson*, hedgehog, + *-e-al.*] A lateral bone behind the eyeball of the head of fishes connected with the pterygoid and palatine; the mesopterygoid. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 514.

heritage, *n.*—**Diligence against the heritage.** See ★*diligence.*

hermana (er-mä′nä), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A sister.—2. A sister-in-law.

Hermann's demarcation current. Same as ★*current of injury.*

hermano (er-mä′nō), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A brother.—2. A brother-in-law.

Hermaphrodite duct. See ★*duct.*

Hermellidæ (hėr-mel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hermella* + *-idæ.*] A family of cryptocephalous *Polychæta* having the peristomium enormously developed and in the form of a bilobed hood capable of closing over the mouth, the lobes bearing defensive chætæ. It contains the single marine genus *Sabellaria* or *Hermella*, which lives in tubes in the sand.



Sabellaria alveolata L. Ventral view of anterior region. Enlarged about six times.

a, multifid palp (gill filaments); *b*, mouth; *c*, notopodial cirrus; *d*, neuropodium; *e*, notopodium; *f*, ventral (tubiparous) gland shield; *m k. j*, *h*, and *g*, segments following peristome; *i*, neuropodial cirrus; *n*, ridges after removal of gill filaments; *o*, tentacle; *p*, peristomial chaetæ; *q*, hood formed by peristomium. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

hermeneutical (hėr-mē-nū′ti-kal), *a.* Relating to hermeneutics; hermeneutic.

Hermetic books. See *Hermetic*, 2.

Hermetism (hėr′me-tizm), *n.* [*cap* or *l. c.*] The philosophical, theosophical, and alchemical doctrines of Hermes Trismegistus; hermetics.

The modern alchemists accept all the traditions of their ancient predecessors, but give them a new significance, and interweave the novel phenomena derived from researches in pure science. They claim that during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the official schools of instruction taught exclusively the physical part of the sciences, and that the metaphysical part (which is the real life and soul of the study) has been rejected under the opprobrious name of occult science. This living aspect of science has, however, been studied in the secret societies of the initiated, which have preserved the traditions of the kabala, the mysteries of *hermetism*, and the practice of transmutation.
H. C. Bolton, in Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 213.

Hermetist (hėr′me-tist), *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] One who accepts the occult doctrines of the Hermetic books; a Hermetic philosopher.

The astral undulations determine the position of the atoms or neutralize them. Herein lies the secret of transmutation, and it becomes the privilege of the *hermetist* to acquire the power of controlling this agent.
H. C. Bolton, in Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 215.

hermetologist (hėr-me-tol′ō-jist), *n.* A Hermetist; a believer in the Hermetic philosophy.

The services of the new psychology to the Christian religion, I believe it is impossible to overestimate. Its teachings of the manifold human degeneracies make the doctrine of sin as vital as with the most ardent of the old *hermetologists*, and far more tempered and potent.
G. S. Hall, in The Forum, Aug. 1894, p. 719.

herminiid (hėr-min′i-id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One of the lepidopterous family *Herminiidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Herminiidæ.*

hermitage, *n.* 3. In *landscape-gardening*, a secluded building, arbor, or other feature.

The *hermitage* being directly on the axis of the villa, one looks out from the latter down the admirable perspective of the tapis vert and up the Scala Santa to the little house at its summit.
Edith Wharton, Italian Villas, p. 66.

Hermite process. See ★*process.*

hermit-lobster (hėr′mit-lob′stėr), *n.* A hermit-crab.

hermophenol (hėr-mō-fē′nōl), *n.* [Gr. Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, Mercury, + E. *phenol.*] Mercury-phenol-disulphonate of sodium. It is antiseptic and antisyphilitic.

Hermosilla (hėr-mō-sil′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Hermosilla*, the capital of Sonora, Mexico, < Sp. *hermoso*, beautiful, < L. *formosus*, beautiful.] A genus of rudder-fishes of the family *Kyphosidæ*, found on the coast of Sonora in the Gulf of California. *H. azurea* is the known species.

hernani (er-nä′ni), *n.* [From the (F.) personal name *Hernani.*] A grenadine dress fabric woven in small meshes of coarse threads of silk, cotton, or wool, and their intermixtures.

hernia, *n.*—**Complete hernia,** a hernia in which the contents have passed beyond the external ring of the inguinal canal.—**Concealed hernia,** a form of incomplete hernia of such small size as to be impossible of detection by ordinary examination.—**Congenital hernia,** a scrotal hernia present at birth or appearing shortly after.—**Diaphragmatic hernia,** hernia of a portion of the bowel through a ruptured diaphragm into the chest cavity.—**Diverticular hernia,** a hernia formed by a diverticulum from the intestine, usually the ileum, and not containing a complete loop of the bowel.—**Hernia obturatoria,** hernia through the obturator foramen.—**Hernia of the cornea.** Same as *ceratocele.*—**Hernia testis,** a fungus-like appearance of the testicle due to rupture of the fibrous coat.—**Hesselbach's hernia,** a form of femoral hernia.—**Incompiete hernia,** a hernia in which the sac has not passed beyond the external ring.—**Littré's hernia.** Same as *diverticular* ★*hernia.*—**Mucosal hernia,** extrusion of the mucous membrane of the intestine through a defect in the muscular coat.—**Peritoneal hernia.** See ★*gut-tie.*—**Richter's hernia,** hernia in which only a part of the circumference of the bowel is involved: possibly an early stage of a diverticular hernia.—**Slipped** or **sliding hernia,** hernia of the cæcum or sigmoid flexure, in which only a portion of the bowel is in the sac, the outside part having no peritoneal covering.—**Tunicary hernia.** Same as *mucosal* ★*hernia.*

hernia-knife (hėr′ni-ä-nīf), *n.* Same as ★*herniotome.*

herniarin (hėr-nī′a-rin), *n.* [*Herniaria* + *-in*[2].] A grayish powdery glucoside, $C_{19}H_{30}O_{10}$, found in *Herniaria glabra* and *H. hirsuta.* It resembles saponin in general properties.

herniotome (hėr′ni-ō-tōm), *n.* [*hernia* + Gr. *-τομος*, < ταμεῖν, cut.] A knife resembling a bistoury with a short cutting-edge, the rest of the blade being rounded, used for incising the constricting tissues in **hernia.**

herniotomist (hėr-ni-ot′ō-mist), *n.* [*herniotom-y* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in herniotomy.

Herodianic (he-rō-di-an′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Herodianus, a Byzantine grammarian (200 A. D.).—**Herodianic signs.** See ★*sign.*

heroin (her′ō-in), *n.* Diacetyl-morphia: a remedy valuable in the treatment of various forms of respiratory disease.

heron, *n.*—**Cow-heron, cattle-heron,** *Bubulcus ibis*, so named from following and even alighting on cattle and buffaloes to feed on ticks. It is stoutly built; white, with reddish plumes on the head and back during the breeding-season. It is about 18 inches long. It is common in northern Africa and is frequently pointed out to tourists as the sacred ibis.—**Purple heron.** See *purple.*

Heronic (hē-ron′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Heron (about 250 B. C.), an Alexandrian mathematician.—**Heronic cyclic polygon, cyclic quadrilateral, parallelogram, pyramid.** See ★*polygon*, etc.

heronite (her′on-īt), *n.* [*Heron* Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, + *-ite*2.] An aphanitic dark-colored rock occurring in a dike composed of analcite, orthoclase, plagioclase, and ægirite. The analcite forms a matrix for the other minerals, which are in radiating groups. *Coleman*, 1899.

Heros (hē′ros), *n.* [NL., without evident allusion, < L. *heros*, < Gr. ἥρως, hero.] A very large genus of perch-like fishes found in the waters of Central and South America, and characterized by the large number of anal spines. The species are very numerous, one of them, *H. cyanoguttatus*, extending north to the waters of Texas.

Hero's lamp. See ★*lamp*1.

herotheism (hē-roth′ē-izm), *n.* [Gr. ἥρως, hero, + θεός, god, + *-ism.*] The worship of deified heroes. *N. E. D.*

Herpes circinatus, ringworm.—**Herpes iris,** a form of herpes in which the vesicles are grouped in an annular form.—**Herpes præputialis,** herpes affecting the prepuce.

herpet. An abbreviation of *herpetology.*

herpetiform (hėr-pet′i-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν, reptile, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or having the characters of a reptile.

herpetography (hėr-pe-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν, reptile, + *-γραφια*, < γράφειν, write.] The description of reptiles; also, in a general sense, same as *herpetology.*

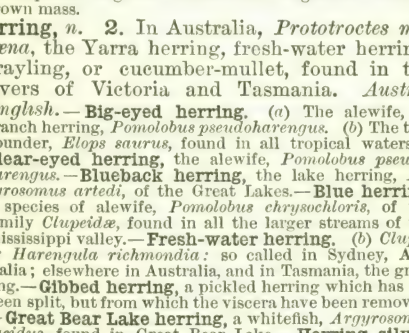
herpetospondylian (hėr″pe-tō-spon-dil′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Herpetospondylia.*

II. *n.* A member of the reptilian subclass *Herpetospondylia.*

Herpobdellidæ (hėr-pob-del′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Herpobdella* + *-idæ.*] A family of leeches in which the pharynx is without denticulate jaws but has three unarmed chitinous plates. It contains the genus *Trocheta.*

Herpotrichia (hėr-pō-trik′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fuckel, 1869), irreg. < Gr. ἕρπειν, creep, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, thread.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having the perithecia usually seated upon a brown mycelial layer, a subiculum. The spores are more or less elongate, several-celled, and brown. *H. nigra* is parasitic on pines and other conifers in alpine or subalpine regions. The mycelium envelops the twigs and fastens them together in a dark-brown mass.

herring, *n.* 2. In Australia, *Prototroctes maræna*, the Yarra herring, fresh-water herring, grayling, or cucumber-mullet, found in the rivers of Victoria and Tasmania. *Austral English.*—**Big-eyed herring.** (*a*) The alewife, or branch herring, *Pomolobus pseudoharengus.* (*b*) The tenpounder, *Elops saurus*, found in all tropical waters.—**Blear-eyed herring,** the alewife, *Pomolobus pseudoharengus.*—**Blueback herring,** the lake herring, *Argyrosomus artedi*, of the Great Lakes.—**Blue herring,** a species of alewife, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*, of the family *Clupeidæ*, found in all the larger streams of the Mississippi valley.—**Fresh-water herring.** (*b*) *Clupea* or *Harengula richmondia:* so called in Sydney, Australia; elsewhere in Australia, and in Tasmania, the grayling.—**Gibbed herring,** a pickled herring which has not been split, but from which the viscera have been removed.—**Great Bear Lake herring,** a whitefish, *Argyrosomus lucidus*, found in Great Bear Lake.—**Herring silver.** See ★*silver.*—**King of the herrings.** (*b*) One of the common names applied to the opah, *Lampris guttatus*, and to various other unrelated fishes.—**Mountain herring,** the Rocky Mountain whitefish, *Coregonus williamsoni*, a small gamy fish of great excellence as food, found in streams of the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and northward.—**Perth herring,** *Dorosoma erebi*, a clupeoid fish found in Australia. Also called *bony bream.*—**Picton herring,** a name given to several fishes when dried (like 'kipper'), especially to the sea-mullet, and the moray of New South Wales. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Queen of the herrings,** *Alosa alosa*, a clupeoid fish found on the coasts of Europe.—**Rainbow herring,** a common name for *Osmerus dentex*, a smelt found on the coast of Alaska, and south on the eastern Pacific coast of northern China.—**River herring,** the alewife, *Pomolobus pseudoharengus.*—**Summer herring.** Same as *glut-herring.*—**Tailor herring.** Same as *fall herring* (which see, under *herring*).—**Yarra herring.** Same as ★*grayling*, 4.



Mountain Herring (*Coregonus williamsoni*).
Upper figure, mature fish; lower figure, young fish.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

herring-bone, *v. t.* 2. In *carp.*, to strengthen (a floor) by herring-bone bridging, that is, with short pieces of studding set diagonally from the lower edge of one beam to near the upper edge of the next.—3. In *masonry*, to build, as a wall, of stone, tiles, or bricks laid at an angle with the horizon so as to show on the face in a series of diagonals, generally in alternate courses so as to produce a continued zigzag.

herring-cale (her′ing-kāl), *n.* In New South Wales, the fish *Olistherops brunneus*, of the family *Labridæ*, or wrasses. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

herringer, *n.* 2. A boat engaged in the herring-fisheries.

herring-pond (her′ing-pond), *n.* The Atlantic Ocean. [Jocose.]

herring-salmon (her′ing-sam″un), *n.* A whitefish, *Argyrosomus artedi*, found in the Great Lakes. It is neither a herring nor a salmon.

Herschel's fringes. See ★*fringe.*

Herts. An abbreviation of *Hertfordshire.*

Hertwigia (hėrt-wig′i-ä), *n.* [Named from *Hertwig.*] The typical genus of the family *Hertwigidæ. O. Schmidt*, 1880.

Hertwigidæ (hėrt-wig′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hertwigia* + *-idæ.*] A family of lyssacine, hexactinellid sponges, having the skeletal framework composed of hexactines and diactines united by synapticulæ. It contains the genera *Hertwigia* and *Trachycaulus.*

Hertzian (hert′si-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Heinrich Hertz, (1857–1894) the discoverer of electro-magnetic waves, or (specifically) to such waves.—**Hertzian exciter.** See ★*exciter.*—**Hertzian wave.** See ★*wave*1.

Herzegovinian (hert″se-gō-vin′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Herzegovina* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Herzegovina.

II. *n.* A native of Herzegovina.

hesperetin (hes-pe-rē′tin), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. ἑσπέρα, the west, + ῥητίνη, resin. If this is correct, the form *hesperitin* is an alteration.] Same as ★*hesperitin.*

hesperetol (hes-per′e-tōl), *n.* [*hesperet(in)* + *-ol.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $CH_2 : \overset{1}{C}H.C_6H_3(\overset{3}{O}H)\overset{4}{O}CH_3$, formed by heating isoferulic acid. It melts at 57° C.

hesperic (hes-per′ik), *a.* [Gr. ἑσπέρα, the west, + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless, crystalline, tasteless compound, $C_{22}H_{28}O_7$, extracted from orange-peel by means of alcohol.

hesperidene (hes-per′i-dēn), *n.* [*hesper(ic)* + *-id* + *-ene.*] Same as *citrene* and *carvene.*

hesperinic (hes-pe-rin′ik), *a.* [*hesper(ic)* + *-in* + *-ic.*] Derived from hesperidene.—**Hesperinic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{20}H_{28}O_{17}.2H_2O$, formed by the oxidation of d-limonene with nitric acid.

Hesperioidea (hes-per-i-oid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hesperia* + *-oidea.*] The butterflies of the family *Hesperiidæ* considered as a superfamily.

hesperitin (hes-per′i-tin), *n.* [See ★*hesperetin.*] A colorless, intensely sweet compound, $\overset{3}{H}OC_6H_3(\overset{4}{O}CH_3)\overset{1}{C}_2H_2 . \overset{5}{O}C\overset{1,3}{O}C_6H_3(OH)_2$, which is obtained by boiling hesperidin with dilute aqueous-alcoholic sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in plates and melts and decomposes at 226° C.

Hesperornithes (hes-pe-rôr′ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Hesperornis.*] An order of toothed birds representing the superorder *Odontolcæ* and represented by the genus *Hesperornis* (which see).

hesperornithid (hes-pe-rôr′ni-thid), *n.* One of the *Hesperornithidæ* or *Hesperornithes.*

hesperornithoid (hes-pe-rôr′ni-thoid), *a.* and *n.* [*Hesperornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or related to the *Hesperornithes.*

II. *n.* A bird resembling *Hesperornis.*

hessenbergite (hes′en-bėrg-īt), *n.* [F. *Hessenberg* + *-ite*2.] A silicate of undetermined composition occurring in colorless tabular crystals in the hematite of Mount Fibbia, St. Gotthard, Switzerland. It may be the same mineral as the more recently described bertrandite.

Hessian1, *a.*—**Brilliant Hessian purple.** See ★*purple.*—**Hessian bellows, blue, Bordeaux, brown, violet, yellow.** See ★*bellows*, etc.

Hessian2, *n.*—**Hessian of a curve** (of the *n*th order), a curve of the $3(n-2)$th order, which not only passes through the double points of the original, but has itself double points which coincide with them.—**Hessian of a net of plane curves,** the locus of the double points of the curves of the net. It is the locus of points whose polars with regard to these curves are copunctal.—**Hessian of a surface** (of the *n*th order), a surface of the $4(n-2)$th order, which passes through the double and the parabolic points of the original.

Hessle clay. See ★*clay.*

hetæric (he-ter′ik), *a.* [Gr. ἑταιρικός, < ἑταῖρος or ἑταίρα, companion: see *hetæra.*] Of or pertaining to the hetæræ. Also *hetairic.*

Heteractidæ (het-e-rak′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Heteractis* + *-idæ.*] A family of actiniarian *Zoantharia* which have clavate knobbed tentacles. It contains the genera *Heteractis, Stauractis, Rhopalactis, Ragactis*, and *Eloactis.*

heteractinid (het-e-rak′ti-nid), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + *-id.*] Having more than the usual (five) rays, as an echinoderm, especially one of the genus *Asterias.*

Heteractis (het-e-rak′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray.] The typical genus of the family *Heteractidæ. Milne-Edwards*, 1857.

Heterandria (het-er-an′dri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man (male).] A genus of very small killifishes which belong to the family *Pœciliidæ.* The males are very much smaller than the females, and the anal fin of the male is much modified, serving as an intromittent organ. *H. formosa* is common in Florida. It attains a length of a little more than half an inch, and is perhaps the smallest known vertebrate.

heterandrous (het-er-an′drus), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + ἀνήρ (ανδρ-), man, stamen, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having stamens of two kinds as regards length or other characters.

heterandry (het-er-an′dri), *n.* [*heterandr-ous* + *-y*3.] The character of being heterandrous.

heteraxial (het-e-rak′si-al), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + L. *axis*, axis, + *-al*1.] Having three axes, of unequal length, perpendicular to one another.

Hetereupuccinia (het″e-rū-puk-sin′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, different, + *eu-*, true, + NL. *Puccinia.*] A group of species of fungi of the genus *Puccinia*, in which the uredospores and teleutospores are developed on one host and the spermogonia and æcidia on another.

heterism (het′e-rizm), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + *-ism.*] A general term for intraspecific differences of organisms not caused by the environment. Diversified sexes and castes are specializations of heterism. *Cook and Swingle.*

heterization (het″e-rī-zā′shon), *n.* [*heterize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of heterizing or making other or different.

The estrangement, alienation or *heterization* of the individual from the whole and the ultimate reconciliation is well illustrated in sex love, which from the standpoint of intelligence seems the most personal thing in the world, but is really, when we penetrate the illusions, seen to be in every item dominated by the interest of the species. *Saunders and Hall*, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., XI. 574.

heterize (het′e-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *heterized*, ppr. *heterizing.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + *-ize.*] To make other or different; change.

heteroagglutinin (het″e-rō-a-glö′ti-nin), *n.* An agglutinin which will cause the coalescence of cells from an animal of an alien species: in contradistinction to ★*isoagglutinin.*

heteroalbumose (het″e-rō-al′bū-mōs), *n.* A primary albumose which is very closely related to the original albumin from which it is derived. On standing it becomes insoluble in part and is then called *dysalbumose.* Heteroalbumose is an antibody, in the sense of Kühne, and is thus related to antipeptone. See ★*albumose* and *peptone.*

heterobiophorid (het″e-rō-bī-of′ō-rid), *n.* See ★*biophorid.*

heteroblastically (het″e-rō-blas′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a heteroblastic manner.

heteroblasty (het′e-rō-blas″ti), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + βλαστός, germ, + *-y*3.] In *embryol.*, the origin, in allied animals, of organs, similar in function and position, from different embryonic or germ layers.

Heterocardia (het″e-rō-kär′di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., Gr. ἕτερος, other, + καρδία, heart.] A division of the gastropod *Mollusca* now regarded as equivalent to the suborder *Docoglossa;* the limpets. *Perrier.*

heterocarpic (het″e-rō-kär′pik), *a.* Same as *heterocarpous. Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1904, p. 82.

heterocarpism (het-ę-rō kär'pizm), *n.* [*heterocarp(ous)* + *-ism*]. The character of being heterocarpous.

heterocarpy (het'ë-rō-kär″pi), *n.* Same as ★*heterocarpism*.

heterocaseose (het″ę-rō-kā'sē-ōs), *n.* The heteroalbumose derived from casein.

heterocerid (het-ę-ros'ę-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Heteroceridæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the family *Heteroceridæ*.

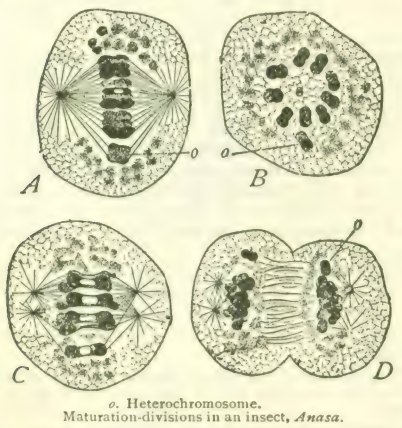
heterochiral (het″ę-rō-kī'ral), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + χείρ, hand, + *-al*[1].] Reversed as regards right and left, but otherwise identical in form and size; having the relations of an object to its image in a plane mirror.

heterochlamydeous (het″ę-rō-kla-mid'ē-us), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, different, + χλαμύς (χλαμυδ-), a cloak, + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, dichlamydeous, with the inner whorl of a different color from the outer. It applies to the most normal type of floral envelop, in which the calyx is green and the corolla of some other color. In plant development the heterochlamydeous stage succeeds the homochlamydeous.

heterochromatic (het″ę-rō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* Containing or consisting of more than one color: opposed to *monochromatic*.—**Heterochromatic photometry.** See ★*photometry*.

heterochrome (het'ë-rō-krōm), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + χρῶμα, color.] In *psychol. optics*, pertaining to or concerned with different colored lights or color-sensations: as, *heterochrome* brightness; *heterochrome* photometry.

heterochromosome (het″ę-rō-krō'mō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + E. *chromosome*.] In *cytol.*,



o, Heterochromosome.
Maturation-divisions in an insect, *Anasa*.

A, primary spermatocyte in metaphase; *B*, equatorial plate, showing ten large tetrads and one small one, the heterochromosome, at *o*; *C*, separation of the dyads; *D*, telophase, which is also a prophase of the second division. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

a modified chromosome differing in form, size, and presumably also in function from all the other chromosomes in the same nucleus. *T. H. Montgomery*, 1904.

heterochrosis (het″ę-rō-krō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, + χρῶσις, coloring.] Organic coloring which is different from that which prevails in the species; specifically, in *ornith.*, an abnormal coloration of the plumage which may take the form of albinism, melanism, the intensification of the normal colors or, more rarely, the introduction of other colors.

heterochthon (het-ę-rok'thon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, + χθών, earth.] That element of the fauna of a given region which is evidently derived by immigration from another region: contrasted with ★*autochthon*, 3.

The parasitic worms of the holarctic region are not found with the indigenous (autochthon) mammals or birds, but only with the strangers (*heterochthon*) that immigrated at a late period. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1903, p. 350.

heterocladic (het″ę-rō-klad'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + κλάδος, branch.] Noting an anastomosis between terminal twigs derived from different arteries: opposed to ★*homocladic*.

heteroclinous (het″ę-rō-klī'nus), *a.* Same as *heterocline*.

Heterocœla (het″ę-rō-sē'lą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, + κοῖλος, hollow.] A suborder of calcareous sponges in which the collared cells are restricted to more or less well-defined flagellated chambers. It contains the families *Leucasidæ*, *Sycettidæ*, *Grantiidæ*, *Heteropidæ*, and *Amphoriscidæ*. Compare ★*Homocœla*.

heterocœlous (het″ę-rō-sē'lus), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + κοῖλος, hollow.] **1.** having the gastral layer discontinuous and restricted to chambers, as the *Heterocœla*: opposed to ★*homocœlous*.—**2.** Having the ends of the vertebral centra concave in one plane and convex in the other, as the cervicals of birds; saddle-shaped; ephippic.

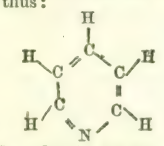
Both ends of each vertebra are saddle-shaped, . . . a condition which may be called *heterocœlous*.
Coues, Key to North Amer. Birds, p. 138.

heterocomplement (het″ę-rō-kom'plē-ment), *n.* A complement furnished by an animal of a species different from the one which yields the amboceptor.

heterocomplementophilic (het″ę-rō-kom″plē-men-tō-fil'ik), *a.* [*heterocomplement* + Gr. φίλος, loving, + *-ic*.] Having reference to an affinity for heterocomplements.

Heterocotylea (het″ę-rō-cot-i-lē'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, + κοτύλη, cup.] An order of trematoids having one or several suckers at the posterior end. It includes several families, among them the *Polystomidæ*, *Gyrodactylidæ*, and *Microcotylidæ*.

heterocyclic (het″ę-rō-sik'lik), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος other, + κύκλος, circle.] In *chem.*, of a substance the molecule is believed to consist of a ring or continuous chain of atoms, containing in such a ring atoms of more than a single element. Thus the molecule of pyridine consists of a ring of six atoms consecutively united with each other, five of these atoms being of carbon and one of nitrogen (each carbon atom having also a hydrogen atom attached to it)—thus:



Heterocyemida (het″ę-rō-sī-em'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Heterocyema* + *-ida*.] An order of *Rhombozoa* in which the ectoderm of the adult is not ciliated and there is no polar cap, but at the anterior end the ectoderm cells contain refringent bodies and may give rise to four terminal wart-like papillæ. It contains the genera *Conocyema* and *Microcyema*, both parasitic in the renal sacs of cephalopods.

Heterocysteæ (het″ę-rō-sis'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, + κίστις, a bag, + *-eæ*.] In *bot.*, a suborder of the blue-green algæ characterized by the presence of heterocysts (which see).

heterocytotoxin (het″ę-rō-sī-tō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + E. *cytotoxin*.] A cytotoxin which will cause the destruction of cells from an animal of an alien species. *Science*, May 2, 1902, p. 697.

heterodermatous (het″ę-rō-dėr'mą-tus), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + δέρμα(τ-), skin, + *-ous*.] Having the skin of a different character in different parts of the body.

heterodesmotic (het″ę-rō-des-mot'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + δεσμός, a band, + *-ot-ic*.] Noting nerve-fibers which connect dissimilar centers in the gray matter of the brain or spinal cord, or connect a nerve-center with an end-organ.

heterodiphycercal (het″ę-rō-dif″i-sėr'kal), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + διφυής, of double nature, + κέρκος, tail, + *-al*.] In *ichth.*, noting a form of the caudal fin in which the vertebral column is elongated in an upward curve and fringed above and below with fin-rays, but the rays of the upper lobe are much less developed than those of the lower.

heterodistyly (het″ę-rō-dis'ti-li), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + δι-, two, + στῦλος, pillar (style), + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, that form of heterostyly in which some of the flowers have long filaments and short styles, and others short filaments and long styles.

heterodontism (het″ę-rō-don'tizm), *n.* [*heterodont* + *-ism*.] The condition of having teeth of more than one kind, as in most mammals where incisors, canines, premolars, and molars may be present: opposed to ★*homodontism*.

heterodrome (het'ę-rō-drōm), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + δρόμος, a running, < δραμεῖν, run.] In *physiol.*, a negative induction-current. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1901, ser. B, p. 184.

heterodynamous (het″ę-rō-din'ą-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + δύναμις, power.] Of or pertaining to the condition of dominance in respect to a given character in ancestral inheritance. (See ★*inheritance*.) When the cross-bred offspring of two parental races or varieties produce descendants of which some are like one parental race, and others like the other, the parental races are said to be *heterodynamous*.

Correns proposes the terms "*heterodynamous*" and "homodynamous" to express that an organism is dominant or not dominant in respect of a given character.
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, [I. 126.

Heterodynamous determinant. See ★*determinant*.

heteroform (het'ę-rō-fôrm), *a.* Relating to the heteroproteoses in contradistinction to the protoproteoses. *C. E. Simon*, Physiological Chem., p. 175.—**Heteroform ferment.** See ★*ferment*.

heterogamic (het″ę-rō-gam'ik), *a.* Same as *heterogamous*. *Science*, Oct. 7, 1904, p. 472.

heterogamous, *a.* **2.** Illustrative of or characterized by heterogenesis, or alternation of generations.—**3.** Of or pertaining to heterogamy, or the marriage or pairing of unlike individuals.—**Heterogamous mating.** See ★*mating*.

heterogamy, *n.* **2.** In *biol.*, heterogenesis, or alternation of generations, considered as an alternation between sexual and asexual reproduction or between parthenogenesis and bisexual reproduction.—**3.** Marriage or mating or pairing between unlike individuals, as contrasted with homogamy, or the mating of like with like.

heterogeneity, *n.* **2.** A dissimilarity of structure in different parts of an organism.—**Lithological heterogeneity**, in *geol.*, the commingling in glacial drift of materials derived from rock formations of different characters.—**Physical heterogeneity**, in *geol.*, the mingling of unassorted constituents of unlike physical character: especially characteristic of glacial till where coarse and fine materials of all grades are deposited together in a mass. *R. D. Salisbury*, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1891, p. 48.

heterogenic (het″ę-rō-jen'ik), *a.* Of other or different origin; characterized by heterogenesis.

heterogenicity (het″ę-rō-jē-nis'i-ti), *n.* [*heterogenic* + *-ity*.] The character of being heterogenic. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 82.

heterogenite (het-ę-roj'e-nīt), *n.* [*heterogen-ic* + *-it-e*[2].] A hydrated oxid of cobalt which occurs in black amorthous masses. It is derived from the alteration of smaltite.

heterogeny, *n.* **2.** In *biol.*, mixed parthenogenesis, the alternation of sexual and parthenogenetic generations. See *normal* ★*parthenogenesis*.

heteroglobulose (het″ę-rō-glob'ū-lōs), *n.* A heteroalbumose derived from a globulin.

heterognath (het'ę-rō-gnath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the suborder *Heterognathi*, fresh-water fishes of the tropics related to the *Cyprinidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Heterognathi*.

Heterognathi (het-ę-rog'na-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + γνάθος, jaw.] A suborder of fishes typified by the South American family of river-fishes, *Characinidæ*. They differ from the *Cyprinidæ* in having teeth in the jaws and an adipose fin.

heterogomph (het'ę-rō-gomf), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + γόμφος, peg, tooth.] Having dissimilar teeth, as the bristles of certain chætopodous worms.

A more important point, however, is the occurrence of *heterogomph* bristles at the inferior border of the upper series of bristles in the foot.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept., 1902, p. 256.

heterogone, *a.* **II.** *n.* A heterogonous plant.

heterogonous, *a.* **2.** In *biol.*, characterized by indirect development, with metamorphosis or alternation of generations.

heterogony, *n.*—**Law of the heterogony of ends.** See ★*end*.

heterography, *n.* **2.** The writing of another word instead of the one intended by the writer: analogous to *heterophemy*.

heteroicism, *n.* Same as *heterœcism*.

heteroimmune (het″ę-rō-i-mūn'), *a.* Immune to cells or cell-products of an animal of a different species from the one which furnishes the immune serum. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 944.

heterokinesis (het″ę-rō-ki-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἕτερος, other, + κίνησις, movement.] The division of cells into daughter-cells which are different from one another in their hereditary tendencies and in the history for which each is predestined. Belief in heterokinesis is an essential part of Weismann's view of the nature of inheritance, although some authorities believe there is experimental evidence that all cell-division is into parts that are essentially alike, and that the differences in their history are due to the presence or absence of food within them and to their interactions among one another and with the external world.

heterokinesy†, *n.* Action caused by something else. See *autokinesy*. *Cudworth*.

heterolalia (het″ẹ-rō-lā′li-ă), *n.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *-λαλια*, ‹ *-λαλος*, ‹ *λαλεῖν*, talk.] A form of aphasia in which the words uttered are not those in the mind of the speaker.

heterolateral (het″ẹ-rō-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + L. *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*[1].] Referring to opposite sides. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 240.

heterolecithal (het″ẹ-rō-les′i-thal), *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, having the food-yolk distributed unequally, as in telolecithal and perilecithal eggs: opposed to ★*homolecithal*. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 476.

heterolith (het′ẹ-rō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *λίθος*, stone.] A concretion in the intestinal tract of animals, not formed from mineral matter. Heteroliths are principally found in the stomachs of ruminants and are due to the accumulation of masses of hair and dry vegetable matter. See ★*hair-ball*.

heterologous, *a.* **3.** In researches in immunity, originating, as cells or serum, from an animal of a species different from the one undergoing immunization: thus, in immunizing a rabbit with the red blood-corpuscles of a goat, the latter are of *heterologous* origin. —**Heterologous determinant, id, tumor.** See ★*determinant*, etc.

heterolysin (het-ẹ-rol′i-sin), *n.* [*heterolys-is* + *-in*[2].] A lysin which will cause the destruction of cells of animals of an alien species: used in contradistinction to ★*isolysin* or ★*homolysin*.

heterolysis (het-ẹ-rol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *λῦσις*, dissolution.] The destruction of cells by heterolysins. See ★*autolysis*. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 129.

heterolytic (het″ẹ-rō-lit′ik), *a.* [*heterolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to heterolysis or the heterolysins.

heteromaton (het-ẹ-rom′a-ton), *n.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + **ματός*, moving, moved: see *automaton*.] A thing that is moved by something else.

heteromecic (het″ẹ-rō-mē′sik), *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *μῆκος*, length.] Having different lengths (or values).—**Heteromecic number.** See ★*number*.

heterometabolic (het″ẹ-rō-met-a-bol′ik), *a.* Same as *heterometabolous*.

Heteromi (het-ẹ-rō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, different, + *ὠμος*, shoulder, upper arm.] An order or suborder of fishes which comprises the *Notacanthidæ* and related families; eel-like fishes having a short girdle inserted behind the head and spines in the dorsal fin.

Heteromonadidæ (het″ẹ-rō-mō-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ **Heteromonas* (*-monad-*), a genus (?), + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate *Protozoa* which consists of small colorless monads having one or two accessory flagella in addition to the chief flagellum. They are often colonial upon a stalk. Reproduction is by longitudinal fission. Among the genera included are *Monas*, *Dendromonas*, and *Anthophysa*.

Heteromonadina (het″ẹ-rō-mon-a-dī′nă), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Heteromonadidæ*.

heteromorph, *n.* **2.** A decorative design representing a certain object, but modified in character by representing another object at the same time, as, for instance, flower designs the branches of which represent animals.

I propose to adopt the term *heteromorph* for a confusion with one another of two or more different skeuomorphs, or with the amalgamation of any two or more biomorphs, or with the combination of any skeuomorph with any biomorph. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 192.

heteromorphic, *a.* **3.** Of or pertaining to heteromorphism, in any sense of that word. *T. H. Morgan*, Regeneration, p. 24.

heteromorphism, *n.* (*d*) In *biol.*, the property of replacing lost parts by new parts which are different from those that have been lost. See ★*heteromorphosis*.

heteromorphosis (het″ẹ-rō-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *μόρφωσις*, formation.] In *biol.*: (*a*) The replacement of a lost part by a new part that is different from the part that has been removed; neomorphosis.

The processes of *heteromorphosis*—that is, the transformation or substitution of one organ for a morphologically different one by means of certain external influences—force us to the same view.
J. Loeb, Compar. Physiol. of the Brain, p. 203.

When the new part is different from the part removed the process has been called by Loeb *heteromorphosis*.
T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 24.

(*b*) The replacement of a lost part by a new part that has its axes reversed as compared with the old part of which it is a mirror image.
T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 25.

heteromorphous, *a.* **2.** Same as ★*heteromorphic*, 3.

Heteromyidæ (het″ẹ-rō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Heteromys*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of rodents which comprises the kangaroo-rats, pocket-mice, and their allies. The name replaces *Dipodidæ*, which is not available. *J. A. Allen*, 1893.

Heteronemertini (het″ẹ-rō-nē-mėr-tī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + NL. *Nemertini*.] An order of nemerteans in which the lateral nerves are in the dermal muscles outside the circular muscles, and the body-wall consists of ectoderm, dermis, an outer longitudinal layer of muscles, a circular and an inner longitudinal muscular layer. It includes the families *Eupoliidæ* and *Lineidæ*. Compare ★*Protonemertini*, ★*Mesonemertini*, and ★*Metanemertini*.

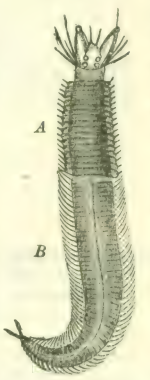
heteronephrolysin (het″ẹ-rō-nef-rol′i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + E. *nephrolysin*.] A nephrolysin which is directed against the renal cells of animals of a different species.

heteronereid (het″ẹ-rō-nē′rē-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A heteronereis.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a heteronereis: as, a *heteronereid* condition. *Science*, April 14, 1905, p. 570.

heteronereis (het″ẹ-rō-nē′rē-is), *n.* [ML., ‹ Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + NL. *Nereis*.] The sexual stage of some worms of the genus *Nereis:* so named on the erroneous supposition that they are of a distinct genus. Compare ★*heterosyllis*.

In many species of Nereis, for instance, those segments containing the generative products undergo more or less extensive changes (at maturity) while the anterior ones remain unaltered. The body of the ripe Nereis is then distinguishable into an anterior non-sexual region and a posterior sexual region; and so great are these changes in certain species that the mature worms were for a long time believed to belong to a different genus, and received the name *Heteronereis*.
Camb. Nat. Hist., II. 276.



Male Heteronereis of *Nereis pelagica*.
A, non-sexual region; *B*, sexual, modified region. Natural size. (From "Cambridge Natural History.")

heteronomous, *a.* **3.** Subject to or governed by different principles or laws.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, made up of dissimilar segments or metameres: said of annelids or arthropods in which the various metameres differ in structure through the suppression of certain organs and the unusual development of others. Opposed to ★*homonomous*.

heteronomously (het-ẹ-ron′ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a heteronomous manner.

heteronomy, *n.* **3.** In *biol.*, the state of divergent modification in parts that exhibit general homology or homonomy. When the serially homologous, or homonomous, segments of an annelid are modified in different ways they may be said to exhibit heteronomy in so far as their modifications are under consideration. Heteronomy is the secondary, or adaptive, complication of homonomy.

Heteronymous diplopia. Same as *crossed* ★*diplopia*. —**Heteronymous images.** See ★*image*.

heteroparthenogenesis (het″ẹ-rō-par″then-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + NL. *parthenogenesis*.] **1.** That type of parthenogenesis in which the unfertilized eggs produce males and females: contrasted with ★*homoparthenogenesis*, or the production of only one sex from unfertilized eggs. Parthenogenetic female animals which produce both males and females are called *sexupara*. See *normal* ★*parthenogenesis* and ★*sexupara*.—**2.** Mixed parthenogenesis, or the alternation of sexual and parthenogenetic generations. See *normal* ★*parthenogenesis*.

Heterophlebia (het″ẹ-rō-flē′bi-ă), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein.] A genus of fossil dragon-flies from the Jurassic lithographic slates of Bavaria.

heterophony (het-ẹ-rof′ō-ni), *n.* Same as *heterophonia*.

heterophoric (het″ẹ-rō-for′ik), *a.* Related to or affected with heterophoria.

heterophthalmia (het″ẹ-rof-thal′mi-ă), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A want of similarity, as in color or in the direction of the axes, in the two eyes.

heterophthalmy (het″ẹ-rof-thal′mi), *n.* Same as ★*heterophthalmia*.

heterophyletic (het″er-ō-fī-let′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *φῦλον*, tribe, family.] **1.** Of or belonging to different groups.—**2.** In *biol.*, different in ancestry, but alike in appearance; convergent; isomorphic.

A few fundamental characters are better indications of the affinities of a given group of birds than a great number of agreements if these can be shown to be cases of isomorphism or *heterophyletic*, convergent analogy.
Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 255.

Heteropia (het-ẹ-rō′pi-ă), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, face.] The typical genus of the family *Heteropidæ*. *Carter*, 1886.

Heteropidæ (het-ẹ-rop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Heteropia* + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocœlus *Calcarea* which have a poriferous dermal cortex and subdermal sagittal triradiate spicules: an articulate chamber skeleton may or may not be present. It contains the genera *Heteropia*, *Grantessa*, and *Vosmæropsis*.

heteroplasm (het′ẹ-rō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] Any heterologous tissue. See *heteroplasia*.

heteroplastid (het″ẹ-rō-plas′tid), *n.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + E. *plastid*.] An organism consisting of numerous cells differing from one another in structure: opposed to ★*homoplastid*.

heteroplasty (het′ẹ-rō-plas″ti), *n.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *πλαστός*, ‹ *πλάσσειν*, form.] **1.** A surgical operation, for the restoration of a lost part, in which the new skin or other tissue is taken from another individual.—**2.** Abnormal formation of tissue; heteroplasia.

heteropodal (het-ẹ-rop′ō-dal), *a.* In *neurol.*, of or pertaining to nerve-cells which have branches or processes of different kinds: opposed to ★*homoiopodal*. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 155.

Heteropolar dynamo, a generator or motor the armature windings of which in revolving pass successively poles of opposite magnetization.

Heteropora (het-ẹ-rop′ō-ră), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *πόρος*, a pore.] A genus of cyclostomatous *Bryozoa* of the family *Cerioporidæ* which have ramose or massive zoaria, zoœcia with rounded apertures, and abundant interstitial tubes. It abounds in the Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks and has existed to the present time.

heteroproteose (het″ẹ-rō-prō′tē-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + E. *proteose*.] A heteroalbumose derived from any albumin in the narrower sense of the term. See ★*proteose* and ★*albumin*.

It appears that the *hetero-proteose* molecule is about five or six times the size of the molecule of proto-proteose. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 720.

heterorhabdic (het″ẹ-rō-rab′dik), *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *ῥάβδος*, a rod.] Having the gill-filaments unlike in size, as in certain mollusks. Compare ★*homorhabdic*. *Lankester*.

The filaments of the same gill-lamella may be arranged in a flat, uniform series, or the lamella may be thrown into vertical folds or plicæ. . . . The filament that occupies the bottom of the depression between two successive plicæ of a plicate lamella is in most species of greater size than the others. It will be spoken of as the principal filament, the others as ordinary filaments. Homorhabdic gills are those with all the filaments alike; *heterorhabdic* gills are those which exhibit the above-mentioned differentiation into principal and ordinary filaments.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1903, ser. B, p. 154.

heteroscope (het′ẹ-rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for determining the degree of heteroscopy. *Optical Jour.*, March, 1904, p. 351.

heteroscopy (het-ẹ-ros′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *-σκοπια* ‹ *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inequality of vision in the two eyes.

heterosexual (het″ẹ-rō-sek′sū-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + L. *sexus*, sex, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the opposite sex. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 134.

Heterosporium (het″ẹ-rō-spō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Klotzsch, 1832), ‹ Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *σπορά*, seed (spore).] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi. They have short simple or branched conidiophores, usually forming a layer on the surface of the matrix, and the spores are dark-colored, 3- or more celled, and roughened with warts or spines. Some species are regarded as the cause of plant-diseases. *H. echinulatum*, a widely distributed species, is said to cause the fairy-ring spot of carnations.

heterospory (het-ẹ-ros′pō-ri), *n.* [*heterosporous* + *-y*[3].] The condition of being heterosporous.

heterostachyous (het″ẹ-rō-stā′ki-us), *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος*, other, + *στάχυς*, an ear or spike of corn, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the flowers bisexual and the sexes in different spikes: said of species of *Carex*.

Where a species with normally gynæcandrous spikes appears as inseparable from others which are truly *heterostachyous*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Dec., 1903, p. 452.

Heterosteus (het-ę-ros'tē-us), *n.* (NL., ⟨ Gr. ἕτερος, other, + ὀστέον, bone.] A genus of arthrodirous fishes of very large size, similar to *Homosteus*, but with enormous anterior processes on the dorsolateral body-plates. It occurs in the Upper Devonian.

Heterostichus (het-ę-ros'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἕτερος, other, + στίχος, line.] A genus of blennies found on the coast of California. They are characterized by the scaly body and forked tail.

heterostracan (het-ę-ros'trạ-kạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Heterostraci*.

II. *n.* One of the *Heterostraci*.

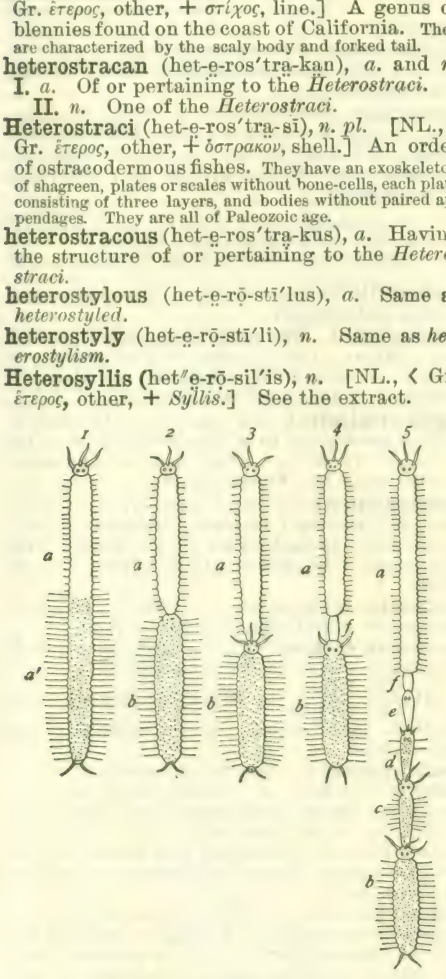
Heterostraci (het-ę-ros'trạ-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἕτερος, other, + ὄστρακον, shell.] An order of ostracodermous fishes. They have an exoskeleton of shagreen, plates or scales without bone-cells, each plate consisting of three layers, and bodies without paired appendages. They are all of Paleozoic age.

heterostracous (het-ę-ros'trạ-kus), *a.* Having the structure of or pertaining to the *Heterostraci*.

heterostylous (het-ę-rō-stī'lus), *a.* Same as *heterostyled*.

heterostyly (het-ę-rō-stī'li), *n.* Same as *heterostylism*.

Heterosyllis (het″ę-rō-sil'is), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἕτερος, other, + *Syllis*.] See the extract.



Heterosyllis.

Diagram illustrating the various stages in the asexual formation of a chain of zoöids. (Modified from Malaquin.)

1, heteromereid or hetercsyllid stage; *a*, non-sexual, *a'*, sexual region of the body, with modified parapodia. 2, *Syllis*, the hinder sexual region; *b* is similarly modified, and will separate from the parent zoöid, *a*, and become an independent zoöid. 3, *Autolytus*: the hinder zoöid, *b*, develops a head by budding before separation. 4, *Autolytus*, etc.; a zone of budding, *f*, makes its appearance in front of the head of *b*, and by its growth will give rise to a series of new segments in the middle of the body. 5, *Myrianida*, *Autolytus*, etc. From the zone of budding, *f*, a very large number of segments have been formed, which have, further, become grouped so as to form three individuals, *c*, *d*, *e*; *b* is the hindmost zoöid, which is either formed from the hinder segments of the parent zoöid or is produced by budding, like *c*, *d*, *e*. (From Cambridge Natural History.)

In some genera [of the family *Syllidæ*], there occur changes quite similar to those characterising "Heteronereis"—that is, the posterior segments in which the genital organs exist become altered, so that the worm consists of two distinct regions, and is termed a "*Heterosyllis*."
Camb. Nat. Hist., II. 278.

heterotelic (het″ę-rō-tel'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + τέλος, end.] Directed upon or subserving an external or foreign end: opposed to ★*autotelic*. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 96.

heterothallic (het′ę-rō-thal″ik), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + θαλλός, sprout, shoot, + *-ic*.] Having the zygospores formed only as the result of the conjugation of hyphæ from two different strains: said of zygospore-forming plants.

heterotherm (het'ę-rō-thėrm), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + θέρμη, heat.] A cold-blooded animal, or one whose bodily temperature differs little from that of the surrounding medium and changes with it.

With the others the (*heterotherms*) . . . there is a temperature which is correspondingly low.
Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 412.

heterothermal (het″ę-rō-thėr'mal), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + θέρμη, heat, + *-al*.] Having blood which varies in temperature with the temperature of the environment; pœcilothermal: said of cold-blooded animals such as reptiles. Opposed to ★*homœothermal*.

heterothermic (het″ę-rō-thėr'mik), *a.* [As *heterotherm* + *-ic*.] 1. Noting a condition of water, air, or other liquid in which warm and dry air are very much mixed without having had time to come to an equilibrium.—2. Of or pertaining to heterotherms or cold-blooded animals; cold-blooded.

Another class of organisms, representatives of which are never found among birds or mammals, are called *heterothermic*—cold-blooded—animals; creatures of variable temperature, since, in their normal physiological state, their individual temperature follows closely the changes in the atmosphere about them.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 407.

heterotonous (het-ę-rot'ō-nus), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + τόνος, tone.] In *music*, of scales or chords, having tones that are unlike.

heterotristyly (het″ę-rō-tris'ti-li), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + τρι-, three, + στῦλος, pillar (style), + *-y*³.] That form of heterostyly in which there are three kinds of flowers, namely, those having a long style with medium and short stamens, those having a medium style with long and short stamens, and those having a short style with long and medium stamens.

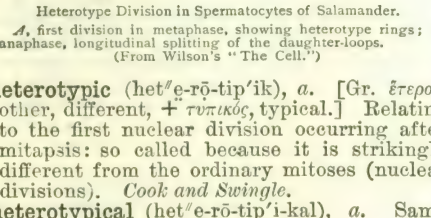
heterotrophic (het″ę-rō-trof'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + τροφή, nourishment, + *-ic*.] Not self-sustaining; dependent upon others for food. Since all animals depend, either immediately or ultimately, upon plants for food, they are sometimes termed *heterotrophic*, in contrast with the *autotrophic* or self-sustaining plants. See ★*autotrophic*.

The root-difference between plants and animals is one of nutrition. Plants are autotrophic, animals *heterotrophic*.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 820.

heterotropia (het″ę-rō-trō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἕτερος, other, + τρόπος, a turning, ⟨ τρέπειν, turn.] In *ophthalmol.*, strabismus or squint. *Optical Jour.*, March, 1904, p. 348.

heterotropy (het-ę-rot'rō-pi), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + *-τροπια*, ⟨ τρέπειν, turn.] In *embryol.*, same as ★*anisotropy*, 2 (which see).

heterotype (het'ę-rō-tīp), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + τύπος, type.] Of a different type or of different types.—**Heterotype division** or **mitosis**, that form of mitotic or karyokinetic cell-division in which the chromosomes undergo a precocious longitudinal splitting and form more or less regular rings. *Flemming*, 1887.



Heterotype Division in Spermatocytes of Salamander.

A, first division in metaphase, showing heterotype rings; *B*, anaphase, longitudinal splitting of the daughter-loops. (From Wilson's "The Cell.")

heterotypic (het″ę-rō-tip'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, different, + τυπικός, typical.] Relating to the first nuclear division occurring after mitapsis: so called because it is strikingly different from the ordinary mitoses (nuclear divisions). *Cook and Swingle*.

heterotypical (het″ę-rō-tip'i-kạl), *a.* Same as ★*heterotypic*.

heteroxanthin (het″ę-rok-san'thin), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + E. *xanthin*.] A xanthin derivative, $C_6H_6N_4O_2$, which contains one methyl group. It has been found in the urine.

heterozetesis (het-ę-rō-zē-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἕτερος, other, + ζήτησις, seeking, inquiry, investigation.] The confusion of what one has really proved with a different proposition; the opinion that one has proved what one has not proved: a fault of logic substantially the same as an *ignoratio elenchi*. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 533.

heterozonal (het″ę-rō-zō'nal), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + ζώνη, belt (zone), + *-al*.] Belonging to different zones: said of the faces of a crystal. Compare *tautozonal*.

heterozygosis (het″ę-rō-zī-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *heterozyg(ote)* + *-osis*.] Development from a heterozygote.

Special attention has been given to the illustrations of reversion following *heterozygosis*.
W. Bateson, Exper. Studies, II. 4.

heterozygote (het″ę-rō-zī'gōt), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + E. *zygote*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A zygote formed by the union of two unlike gametes.—2. In Mendelian phraseology, a hybrid animal or plant which combines the characters of two dissimilar parents; a mule-form.

Consequently if *Aa*'s breed together, the new *A* gametes may meet each other in fertilization, forming a zygote *AA*, namely, the pure *A* variety again. Similarly two *a* gametes may meet and form *aa*, or the pure *a* variety again. But if an *A* gamete meets an *a*, it will once more form *Aa*, with its special character. This *Aa* is the hybrid or "mule" form, or, as I have elsewhere called it, the *heterozygote*, as distinguished from *AA* or *aa* the homozygotes.
W. Bateson, Mendel's Prin. of Heredity, p. 23.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a fertilized egg, or to origin from a fertilized egg, which is formed by the union of two opposite allelomorphic germ-cells: as, *heterozygote* characters. *Bateson and Saunders*, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, I. 127.

heterozygous (het″ę-rō-zī'gus), *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + ζυγόν, yoke.] 1. Of or pertaining to germ-cells with opposite allelomorphic characters. *Bateson and Saunders*, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, I. 147.—2. Of or pertaining to characters which will not become fixed or constant under continual selection.—**Heterozygous forms**, certain forms which, as has long been known to breeders, cannot be fixed by selection.

heth (ḥāt, ḥāth), *n.* [Heb. *hēth*, *hēt*. From the corresponding Phen. name was derived the name of the Greek ἦτα, used for long E.] The eighth letter (ח) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding in sound to the Scotch *ch* in *loch*. Its numerical value is 8.

hether, *n.* A simplified spelling of *heather*.

hetocresol (het-ō-krē'sōl), *n.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, + E. *cresol*.] A non-poisonous crystalline compound, the cinnamic acid ester of metacresol: used in treatment of tuberculosis.

hetol (hē'tōl), *n.* [Appar. ⟨ *he(c)t(ic)* + *-ol*.] Cinnamate of sodium, a remedy which has been used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Hettangian (he-tan'ji-ạn), *a.* Of Hettange in Luxemburg: applied, in *geol.*, to a stage of the Lias in France and Switzerland which lies at the base of the series. The rocks are marls, sandstones, and limestones which abound in invertebrate fossils and remains of ferns and cycads.

heubachite (hoi'baċh-īt), *n.* [Named from (G.) *Heubachthal* in Baden.] A hydrated oxid of cobalt and nickel occurring as a black incrustation on barite.

heumite (hā'öm-īt), *n.* [*Heum*, in Norway, + *-ite*².] In *petrog.*, a name given by Brögger (1898) to a dark-colored aphanitic rock without phenocrysts, composed of abundant soda-orthoclase or soda-microcline and barkevikite, with considerable biotite and a small amount of nephelite, sodalite, and diopside, and accessory minerals.

heuristic, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *heuretic*.

Many analogies of this change are, and more may be, drawn from the metamorphosism of insects, and here biology supplies the best *heuristic*.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 331.

Heuskara (hūs-kä'rạ), *n.* Another form of *Euskara* (the Basque language).

Heuskarian (hūs-kä'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* Another form of *Euskarian*.

heveene (hē'vę-ēn), *n.* [*Hevea* + *-ene*.] An amber-yellow oil, $C_{15}H_{24}$, belonging to the sesquiterpenes; the least volatile product of the destructive distillation of caoutchouc and gutta-percha. It boils at 255–265° C.

heven, *n.* A simplified spelling of *heaven*.

hevy, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *heavy*.

Hewers of wood and drawers of water, persons who perform the humblest kind of work; drudges; slaves.

And the princes said unto them, Let them live; but let them be *hewers of wood and drawers of water* unto all the congregation. *Joshua* ix. 21.

hex-, hexa-. [Gr. ἕξ, in comp. ἑξα-, six.] In *chem.*, in compound words, signifying the presence of six atoms of an element or six molecules of a compound.

hexabasic (hek-sạ-bā'sik), *a.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, + βάσις, base, + *-ic*.] Having a basicity of six; capable of combining with a proportion of base or metal equivalent to six atoms of hydrogen.

hexacanth (hek'sạ-kanth), *a.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, + ἄκανθα, thorn.] Having six hooks: as, the *hexacanth* embryo of some tapeworms.

hexacanthous (hek-sạ-kan'thus), *a.* Same as ★*hexacanth*.

hexacarbon (hek-sạ-kär'bọn), *a.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, + E. *carbon*.] Containing six carbon atoms.

Hexaceratina (hek″sạ-sę-rat'i-nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἕξ, six, + κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-ina*².] An order of ceratose sponges proposed by Lendenfeld to contain the families *Aplysillidæ*

and *Halisarcidæ*. It includes sponges with large and saccular ciliated chambers with simple canals, the skeleton composed of soft horny fibers, sometimes accompanied by horny spicules. The skeleton may be absent.

hexachlorid (hek-sa-klō′rid), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *chlorid.*] In *chem.*, a compound containing six atoms of chlorin united to a more electropositive element or radical: as, tungsten *hexachlorid* (WCl_6). *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, XI. 599.

hexachordal (hek-sa-kôr′dal), *n.* [*hexachord* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or consisting of hexachords.

hexacid (heks-as′id), *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *acid.*] Used, in contrast with ★*hexabasic*, to denote that a substance is capable of combining with six equivalents of an acid.

hexacompound (hek-sa-kom′pound), *n.* A compound containing six similar atoms or groups.

hexacontahedron (hek″sa-kon-ta-hē′dron), *n.* [Gr. *ἑξήκοντα*, sixty, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] A solid of sixty sides.—**Deltoidal hexacontahedron**, a 60-faced solid, formed by a deltoidal bossing of the icosahedron and reciprocal to the small rhombicosidodecahedron.

Hexacrinus (hek-sak′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of camerate *Crinoidea* belonging to the family *Hexacrinidæ*. It is characterized by three basal plates and five very large and elongate radials with a similar anal plate. It is found in the Devonian of Europe and North America.

hexact, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as ★*hexactine*.

hexactine (hek-sak′tin), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, a six-rayed or triaxial form typically expressed as six arms at right angles to one another. The hexactine is the fundamental form in the silicious skeletons of the *Hexactinellida* and is susceptible of modification into a vast variety of shapes, anchors, umbels, pine-trees, fish-hooks, rosettes, etc. The fusion of the arms of adjacent hexactines produces a latticed supporting skeleton in some orders of *Hexactinellida*.

hexactine (hek-sak′tin), *a.* [For ★*hexactinine*, < Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-ine*[1].] **1.** Having six rays: same as *hexactinal*.—**2.** Having the characters of or pertaining to a hexactine.—**3.** Hexactinellidan.

hexactinellidan (hek-sak-ti-nel′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hexactinellida*.

II. *n.* Any sponge of the order *Hexactinellida*.

hexactinian (hek-sak-tin′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hexactiniæ*; having six mesenteries or tentacles, or a multiple of that number, as some anthozoans.

II. *n.* Any anthozoan of the group *Hexactiniæ*.

hexad. **I.** *n.* **3.** A hexagon.

Given two opposite points of a regular *hexad* (namely, the corners a_1, a_4, of a regular hexagon).
Harkness and Morley, Analytic Functions, p. 25.

II. *a.* Having a combining power equivalent to six times that of hydrogen. Same as *hexavalent* and *sexivalent*.

hexadecane (hek-sa-dek′ān), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *δέκα*, ten, + *-ane.*] A colorless compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CH_3$, contained in petroleum. It forms pearly lustrous leaflets, which melt at 19–20° C. and boil at 287.5° C. Sometimes called *cetane*.

hexadecoic (hek″sa-de-kō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *δέκα*, ten, + *-o-* + *-ic.*] Containing sixteen carbon atoms.—**Hexadecoic acid.** Same as *palmitic acid*.

hexadecyl (hek-sa-dē′sil), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *δέκα*, ten, + *-yl.*] The radical $C_{16}H_{33}$. It is derived from hexadecane, and is also called *cetyl*.

hexadecylic (hek″sa-dē-sil′ik), *a.* [*hexadecyl* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to hexadecyl or hexadecane.

hexadrachm (hek′sa-dram), *n.* [Gr. *ἑξάδραχμος*, of the value of six drachmas, < *ἕξ*, six, + *δραχμή*, drachma.] An ancient Greek gold coin of the value of 6 drachmas.

hexaëdral (hek-sa-ē′dral), *a.* See *hexahedral*.

hexagon, *n.*—**Brianchon hexagon**, a hexagon circumscribed about a conic. See *hexagram*, 2.—**Lemoine hexagon**, the hexagon whose vertices are the 6 intersections with the sides of a triangle of the parallels to the sides drawn through the symmedian point (the Lemoine point K).—**Pascal hexagon**, a hexagon inscribed in a conic. See *hexagram*.

Hexagonal number. See ★*number*.

hexagonite (hek-sag′ō-nīt), *n.* [*hexagon* + *-ite*[2].] A pink variety of tremolite from St. Lawrence county, New York, supposed at first to be a new hexagonal species. It contains a small amount of manganese.

hexagonize (hek-sag′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hexagonized*, ppr. *hexagonizing*. [*hexagon* + *-ize.*] To change into a hexagon; make hexagonal. *N. E. D.*

Hexagramminæ (hek″sa-gra-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hexagrammos* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes typified by the genus *Hexagrammos*.

hexahedrite (hek-sa-hē′drīt), *n.* [*hexahedr-on* + *-ite*[2].] A meteoric iron having a cubic or hexahedral structure and cleavage. Iron meteorites of this class are much less common than the octahedrites. See ★*meteorite*.

hexahemeron (hek-sa-hem′e-ron), *n.* Same as *hexaëmeron*.

hexahydrate (hek-sa-hī′drāt), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *hydr(ogen)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound containing six molecules of water, as crystallized calcium chlorid or calcium chlorid hexahydrate ($CaCl_2.6H_2O$).

hexahydrated (hek-sa-hī′drā-ted), *a.* In *chem.*, containing six molecules of water, as the mineral carnallite, which is hexahydrated potassium-magnesium chlorid ($KCl.MgCl_2.6H_2O$). *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, II. 44.

hexahydrocarvacrol (hek″sa-hī-drō-kär′va-krol), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *hydro(gen)* + *carvacrol.*] A colorless oily compound, $CH_3^1C_6H_9^2(C_3^4H_7)OH^3$, formed by the action of hydrogen on carvacrol. It boils at 220° C.

hexahydrothymol (hek″sa-hī-drō-tī′mol), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *hydro(gen)* + *thymol.*] compound, $CH_3^1.C_6H_9(C_3^4H_7)OH^3$, formed by the action of hydrogen on thymol. It closely resembles hexahydrocarvacrol in properties.

hexaicosane (hek-sa-ī′kō-sān), *n.* [Also *hexeikosane*, and erroneously called *hexacosane*, *hexakosane*; Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *-ane.*] A soft, waxy compound, $C_{26}H_{54}$, closely resembling paraffin. It melts at 44° C.

hexakisoctahedral (hek″sa-kis-ok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* See ★*hexoctahedral*.

hexakistetrahedral (hek″sa-kis-tet-ra-hē′dral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hexakistetrahedron; same as ★*hexatetrahedral*.

hexakistetrahedron (hek″sa-kis-tet-ra-hē′dron), *n.* [Gr. *ἑξάκις*, six times, + *τέτρα-*, four, + *ἕδρα*, base.] In *crystal.*, the hemihedral form of the hexakisoctahedron; same as *hexatetrahedron*.

hexakosane, *n.* See ★*hexaicosane*.

hexaldehyde (hek-sal′dē-hīd), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *aldehyde.*] A colorless liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_4CHO$, prepared by the distillation of a mixture of calcium formate and calcium caproate. It boils at 128° C. Also called *hexyl aldehyde*, *caproic aldehyde*, and *hexanal*.

hexamere (hek′sa-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *μέρος*, part.] In the nomenclature of the skeletal parts of reticulate sponges, or *Dictyospongidæ*, a reticulum mesh of the sixth order.

hexamerism (hek-sam′e-rizm), *n.* [*hexamer-ous* + *-ism.*] The condition or state of having the organs arranged according to the number six or to a multiple of that number, as in some anthozoans, especially corals. *Science*, July 17, 1903, p. 80.

Hexameroceras (hek″sam-e-ros′e-ras), *n.* [Gr. *ἑξαμερής*, of six chambers, + *κέρας*, horn.] A Silurian genus of nautiloid *Cephalopoda*, belonging to the family *Trimeroceratidæ*, and characterized by having six lateral sinuses in the aperture.

hexamethylated (hek-sa-meth′i-lāt-ed), *p. a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *methyl* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Containing six methyl groups or radicals. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 785.

hexamethylene (hek-sa-meth′i-lēn), *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *methylene.*] Containing six methylene (CH_2) groups.

hexanephric (hek-sa-nef′rik), *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *νεφρός*, kidney.] Having six Malpighian vessels, as nine of the orders of insects.

hexaped (hek′sa-ped), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] See *hexapod*.

hexaphase (hek′sa-fāz), *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *φάσις*, phase.] Having six phases: said of certain types of alternating currents.

hexapodal (hek-sap′ō-dal), *a.* [*hexapod* + *-al*[1].] Same as *hexapodous*.

hexaprotodont (hek-sa-prō′tō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *πρῶτος*, first, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] Having six lower incisors; resembling or having the characters of *Hexaprotodon*, a genus of extinct hippopotamuses distinguished by the presence of six lower incisors.

hexaradial (hek-sa-rā′di-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + NL. *radius*, radius, + *-al*[1].] Having six parameres or structural radii.

The lily has the same regular typical form as the *hexaradial* coral or anemone.
Haeckel (trans.), Wonders of Life, p. 171.

hexarch (hek′särk), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *ἀρχή*, beginning (used for a vascular strand).] **I.** *a.* Having six strands: as, a *hexarch* stele.

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a stele which has six plerome strands.

hexasepalous (hek-sa-sep′a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having six sepals.

hexastigm (hek′sa-stim), *n.* [Also *hexastim*; Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *στίγμα*, a point, dot.] A polystigm of 6 dots, that is, a system of 6 coplanar points, with all the ranges they determine (connectors).

In a *hexastim* there are 15 connectors and 45 codots. In a hexagram there are 15 fans and 45 diagonals.
Merriman and Woodward, Higher Mathematics, p. 77.

hexastylic (hek-sa-stil′ik), *a.* [*hexastyle* + *-ic.*] Same as *hexastylar*.

hexasulphid, hexasulphide (hek-sa-sul′fid, or -fīd), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *sulphid.*] In *chem.*, a compound containing six atoms of sulphur, as triphosphorus hexasulphid (P_3S_6).

hexatetrahedral (hek″sa-tet-ra-hē′dral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hexatetrahedron or the class of crystals of which it is the characteristic form. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

hexavalency (hek-sav′a-len-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *valency.*] In *chem.*, valence or valency equivalent to that of six monad atoms, as of hydrogen. *W. Ramsay*, in N. Y. Sun, Dec. 30, 1900.

hexazane (hek-saz′ān), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *az(ote)* + *-ane.*] Same as *piperidine*.

hexazene (hek-saz′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *az(ote)* + *-ene.*] A colorless liquid, $NH<^{CH_2.CH_2}_{CH:CH}>CH_2$, which decomposes when boiled. Also called *tetrahydropyridine* and *piperideine*.

hexeikosane, *n.* See ★*hexaicosane*.

hexene (hek′sēn), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *-ene.*] A colorless, liquid, olefinic compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_3CH:CH_2$, which boils at 68–70° C. It is prepared from hexyl chlorid and is homologous with ethylene. Also called *hexylene* and *normal butylethylene*.

hexine (hek′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless unstable liquid, $CH_3.C:C(CH_2)_2CH_3$, which boils at 83–84° C. It is prepared from hexylene bromide and is homologous with acetylene. Also called *methyl normal propylacetylene*.

hexiodide (hek-sī′ō-did), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *iodide.*] In *chem.*, a compound containing six atoms of iodine: as, sulphur *hexiodide* (SI_6).

hexite (hek′sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *-ite*[2].] An alcohol, such as mannitol, containing six hydroxyl groups. The compounds are sometimes termed *hexahydric alcohols* and *hexacid alcohols*.

hexobiose (hek-sō-bī′ōs), *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + E. *biose.*] A disaccharide which yields two hexose molecules on decomposition, as cane sugar, which yields one molecule of dextrose and one of levulose.

hexoctahedral (hek-sok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [*hexoctahedr-on* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a hexoctahedron or to the class of crystals of which it is the characteristic form. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

hexode (hek′sōd), *a.* [Gr., < *ἕξ*, six, + *ὁδός*, way.] In *elect.*, six-way; sixfold; such that six messages can be sent at the same time over the same wire, as in a multiplex telegraph.

hexoic (hek-sō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *-o-* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to hexane.—**Hexoic acid.** Same as normal *caproic acid*.

hexone (hek′sōn), *n.* [= G. *hexon*; < Gr. *ἕξ*, six, + *-one.*] **1.** A term applied by Kossel to any one of several bases, such as arginin, lysin, etc., which contain six atoms of carbon in the molecule.

This gave a solution which should contain the *hexon* bases, viz., arginine, lysine, histidine, and lysatine.
Amer. Chem. Jour., April, 1903, p. 378.

2. A liquid mixture of hydrocarbons, C_6H_8, obtained by compressing illuminating gas, which has been prepared by heating fats and resins. It boils at 70–85° C.

hexonic (hek-son'ik), *a.* [*hexone* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the hexone bases arginin, lysin, and histidin. See ★*hexone*, 2.

hexosazon (hek-sos-az'on), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, + E. *osazon.*] The osazon of a hexose sugar; that is, a sugar containing six carbon atoms.

hexose (hek'sōs), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, + *-ose.*] A simple sugar (monosaccharide) containing six atoms of carbon.

hexoside (hek'sō-sid), *n.* [*hexose* + *-ide*[1].] A glucoside derived from a hexose.

hexotriose (hek-sō-trī'ōs), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ Gr. ἕξ, six, + *-o-* + Gr. τρι-, three, + *-ose.*] The class name of sugars which contain eighteen atoms of carbon in the molecule and are capable of resolution into three molecules of a sugar which contains six atoms of carbon in the molecule. Thus raffinose is a hexotriose and may be decomposed into equal molecules of fructose (levulose), glucose, and galactose.

hexoylene (hek-sō'i-lēn), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, + *-o-* + *-yl* + *-ene.*] A colorless liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_3C{:}CH$(?), prepared from hexylene bromide. It boils at 80–85° C. Also called 5-*hexine* and *normal-butylacetylene.*

hextetrahedral (heks-tet-ra-hē'dral), *a.* Same as ★*hexatetrahedral.*

hextetrahedron (heks″tet-ra-hē'dron), *n.* Same as *hexatetrahedron.*

hexylamine (hek-sil-am'in), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, + *-yl* + *amine.*] A poisonous ptomaïne ($C_6H_{15}N$) found in cod-liver oil and also obtained from yeast.

hexylene (hek'si-lēn), *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six, + *-yl* + *-ene.*] A colorless liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_3CH{:}CH_2$, prepared from hexyl chlorid and formed during the distillation of boghead coal or from superheated paraffin. It boils at 68–70° C. Also called 5-*hexene.*

hexylic (hek-sil'ik), *a.* [*hexyl* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to hexane or hexylic acid. Same as *hexyl.*—**Hexylic acid.** Same as *caproic acid.*

Heyduck, *n.* Same as *Haiduk* (which see).

hf. A contraction of *half.*

hf. bd. A contraction of *half-bound.*

hf. cf. A contraction of *half calf.*

hg[2]. A contraction of *hectogram.*

H. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *His Grace;* (*b*) of *Horse Guards.*

H. G. D. H. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Grand Ducal Highness.*

H. I. An abbreviation of *Hawaiian Islands.*

hiagua, *n.* See ★*haigua.*

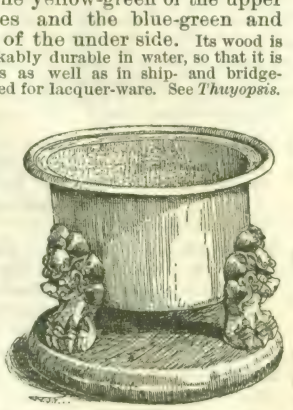
hialoa (hē-ä-lō'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A common weed, *Waltheria Americana*, of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, occurring in many of the Polynesian islands and most tropical countries.

hiant (hī'ant), *a.* [L. *hians* (*hiant-*), ppr. of *hiare*, gape: see *hiatus.*] Gaping: said of the jaws of certain insects.

Hiatus aorticus, the aortic orifice in the diaphragm. See *aortic orifice.*—**Hiatus ventriculi,** a term proposed by A. Hill as synonymous with *choroidal fissure,* or the lateral portion of the rima transversa cerebri. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1893, ser. B, p. 425.

hiba (hē'bä), *n.* [Jap.] A species of cypress, *Thuyopsis dolobrata*, easily distinguished from other species by the yellow-green of the upper side of the leaves and the blue-green and peculiar marking of the under side. Its wood is yellow, and is remarkably durable in water, so that it is much used for stakes as well as in ship- and bridge-building. It is also used for lacquer-ware. See *Thuyopsis.*

hibachi (hē-bä'-chē), *n.* [Jap. *hibachi,* ‹ *hi,* fire, + *hachi,* a bowl, basin, pot.] In Japan, a pan or box in which charcoal is kept burning for the purpose of warming the hands or heating an apartment; a brazier.



Hibachi, with Tongs.

hibernant (hī'-bėr-nant), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Hibernating or lying dormant during winter. [Rare.]

II. *n.* An animal that hibernates; a resident of a given locality during the winter season only. [Rare.]

hibernate, *v. i.*—**Hibernating gland.** See ★*gland.*

hibernator (hī'bėr-nā-tor), *n.* An animal that hibernates or lies dormant during the winter; contrasted with ★*estivator.*

The Faurde is really one of the *hibernators* like our own hedgehog. *Sunday Mag.*, 1883, p. 674.

Hiberno-Celt (hī-bėr'nō-selt″), *n.* A native Irishman of Celtic stock.

hibschite (hib'shīt), *n.* [Named after J. E. *Hibsch.*] A mineral occurring with green melanite crystals in the phonolite of the Marienberg near Aussig, Bohemia. It is isotropic, has an octahedral form, and, in composition, is near lawsonite, having perhaps the same formula ($H_4CaAl_2Si_2O_{10}$).

hickory, *n.* **3.** In Australia, a name applied to several trees the wood of which is used for the same purposes as that of the American hickories, especially the hickory-acacia, *Acacia leprosa*, the blackwood of Australia, *Acacia Melanoxylon*, and the hickory-eucalyptus, *Eucalyptus punctata.*—**4.** In Tasmania, a shrub or small tree of the rue family, *Phebalium squameum*, conspicuous for its strong smell, silvery under-surface of the leaves, and small pink-and-white flowers.—**Big-bud hickory,** *Hicoria alba.* See *white-heart* ★*hickory* and *mockernut.* [Florida.]—**Bitter hickory.** Same as *bitternut.*—**Black hickory.** (*a*) Same as *pignut,* 2. (*b*) Same as *white-heart* ★*hickory.*—**Broom-hickory,** the pignut, *Hicoria glabra:* so called from the use of its finely split wood in making brooms.—**Brown hickory.** See *pignut,* 2.—**Hickory gall-louse, horned-devil caterpillar.** See ★*gall-louse,* ★*caterpillar.*—**Nutmeg-hickory.** See ★*nutmeg-hickory.*—**White hickory.** (*a*) Same as *white-heart* ★*hickory.* (*b*) Same as *pignut,* 2. (*c*) Same as *bitternut.* (*d*) The shellbark, *Hicoria ovata.*—**White-heart hickory,** the mockernut, *Hicoria alba*, a timber-tree distributed from southern Ontario and southern New England over the eastern United States, abundant only southward. The leaves have a conspicuous resinous fragrance. The wood is heavy, hard, tough, and flexible, and, like that of the shellbarks, is of great value in the manufacture of agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, ax-helves, etc., and for fuel. The heart-wood is of a rich brown, the thick sap-wood nearly white. Also called *bullnut.*

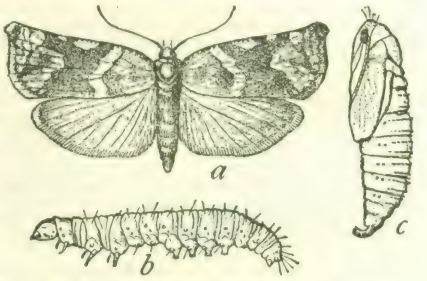
hickory-aphis (hik'o-ri-ā″fis), *n.* A plant-louse, *Lachnus caryæ*, which infests the twigs and small branches of the hickory.



Hickory-borer (*Dicerca lurida*).

hickory-borer (hik'o-ri-bōr″-ėr), *n.* Any one of more than forty species of cerambycid, ptinid, or scolytid beetles whose larva bore into the trunk and limbs of hickory-trees. A common hickory-borer is *Dicerca lurida.*—**Painted hickory-borer,** a cerambycid beetle, *Cyllene pictus.*

hickory-moth (hik'o-ri-môth), *n.* Any one of several moths whose larvæ feed on hickory leaves. Among them are the hickory tussock-moth, *Halisidota caryæ*, of the family *Arctiidæ; Ennomos subsignarius*, of the family *Geometridæ; Acrobasis rubrifasciella*, of the family *Phycitidæ;* and *Archips* (*Cacœcia*) *semiferana*, of the family *Tortricidæ.*



Hickory-moth (*Archips semiferana*).
a, moth; *b*, larva; *c*, chrysalis. About twice natural size.

hickory-pole (hik'o-ri-pōl), *n.* A pole of hickory, often used as a flagstaff. From 1828 to 1860 a pole of this kind with a brush at the top was the emblem of the Democratic party in the United States: in allusion to Andrew Jackson's popular name of 'Old Hickory.' *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore,* Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 245.

hickory-shad, *n.* **2.** A fish, *Pomolobus mediocris*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Hicks's bottles. See ★*bottle*[2].

Hicoria (hi-kō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1808), ‹ *hickory,* the American name.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees belonging to the family *Juglandaceæ.* Until recently it has been known as *Carya*, a name given it by Nuttall, but now Rafinesque's name *Hicoria*, from the aboriginal Indian name, has been restored, and all the species have been renamed under this latter generic name. The species of *Hicoria* are all native to eastern North America, and are about fifteen in number. The shellbark hickory, pecan, pignut, mockernut, and bitternut all belong in this genus. See *Carya.*

hidalga (ē-däl'gä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish noblewoman. See *hidalgo.*

hidalgoism (hi-dal'gō-izm), *n.* Same as *hidalgism* (which see).

hidated (hī'dā-ted), *p. a.* Measured by or reckoned in hides. See *hide*[3], *n.*

An elaborate *hidated* survey, which possesses a peculiar value from its references to the Domesday survey. *Athenæum,* Sept. 28, 1889, p. 421.

hidation (hī-dā'shon), *n.* Measurement or assessment by hides.

hideling, *a.* **II.** *n.* A person or a thing that is in the habit of hiding itself. *N. E. D.*

hideondo (ē-dā-on'dō), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] The creosote-bush, *Covillea tridentata.*

hidradenitis (hi-drad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἱδρ(ώς), sweat, + ἀδήν, gland, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the sweat-glands.

hidroadenitis (hid″rō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* Same as ★*hidradenitis.*

hidropoiesis (hid″rō-poi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἱδρώς, sweat, + ποίησις, making.] Secretion of the sweat.

hidropoietic (hid″rō-poi-et'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by hidropoiesis; sudoriparous.

hielaman (hē'la-man), *n.* [Australian *elimang* (Hunter), *e-lee-mong* (Collins), *hīlaman* (Ridley).] A narrow, elongated shield used by the Australian aborigines. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

hielaman-tree (hē'la-man-trē″), *n.* The bat's-wing coral-tree, *Erythrina Vespertilio*, so called from the use of its wood by the Australian natives for making their hielamans or shields. See *bat's-wing* ★*coral-tree.*

Hieracian (hī-e-rā'shan), *n.* Same as *Hieracite.*

hieratica (hī-e-rat'i-kä), *n.* [L. fem. of *hieraticus*, hieratic.] A grade of papyrus, used for religious writings in Egypt.

hieratite (hī'e-ra-tīt), *n.* [Named from *Hiera,* an ancient name of Vulcano.] A mineral containing silicon, fluorin, and potassium, obtained in isometric crystals from the aqueous solution of stalactitic concretions found at the crater of Vulcano, one of the Lipari Islands.

hierocratic (hī″e-rō-krat'ik), *a.* [*hierocracy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hierocracy; hierarchal: as, *hierocratic* rule.

herodulic (hī″e-rō-dū'lik), *a.* [*herodule* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the herodule or temple slave.

hierogamy (hī-e-rog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. ἱερός, sacred, + γάμος, marriage.] A sacred marriage. *Stand. Dict.*

We must now recall the fact that the *hierogamy* of Zeus and Europa was annually celebrated at Gortyna in Crete. *Lenormant* (trans.), Beginnings of Hist., App. i, p. 550.

hieroglyphic. **I.** *a.* **4.** Of or pertaining to certain vermiform structures which occur in the flysch, in Carpathian sandstone, and in the marine facies of the Cretaceous and Jurassic formations of the Alps. See II, 2.

II. *n.* **2.** One of certain vermiform structures, abundant in the Cretaceous and Jurassic rocks of some countries, probably in part the trails of mollusks or worms.

hieroglyphism (hī-e-rog'li-fizm), *n.* [*hieroglyph* + *-ism.*] The use of hieroglyphs in expressing ideas.

It is far beyond the scope of the present article to describe fully the development of *hieroglyphism* in Egypt. *Encyc. Brit.,* I. 605.

hieroglyphology (hī″e-rō-gli-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [*hieroglyph* + Gr. *-λογια,* ‹ λέγειν, speak.] The scientific study of hieroglyphs.

hieroglyphy (hī-e-rog'li-fi), *n.* [*hieroglyph* + *-y*[1].] The art of writing in hieroglyphs; the use of hieroglyphs.

hieroglyptic (hī″e-rō-glip'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἱερός, sacred, + γλυπτικός, carved: see *glyptic.*] Same as *hieroglyphic.*

Two other characteristics of *hieroglyptic* script are also to be noted.
A. J. Evans, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIV. 300.

hieromania (hī″e-rō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἱερός, sacred, religious, + μανία, madness.] Religious mania.

hieropœi (hī″e-rō-pē'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἱεροποιοί, pl. of ἱεροποιός, ‹ ἱερά, sacred rites, + ποιεῖν, do.] In *Gr. antiq.*, secondary officers of temples, usually grouped in colleges, charged with assisting the priests, and with various duties about the temples.

They are the accounts of the *Hieropœi* of the Delian temple of Apollo, and they give, amongst other things, the salaries of various officials.
F. B. Jevons, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XV. 246.

high. I. *a.* 15. Noting the strength of a suit, as in whist or bridge: as, queen *high* in spades, and ten *high* in diamonds.—**High roof, tide, vacuum.** See ★*roof*[1], etc.—**No higher** (*naut.*), an order to the helmsman not to bring the ship any closer to the wind.—**The sun is high.** See ★*sun*[1].—**To point high.** See ★*point*[1].

II. *n.* 3. One of the points in the game of all-fours.—4. The area of high barometric pressure shown on the daily weather map, usually moving eastward and toward the equator, its front being marked by suddenly falling temperature, drier air, strong polar winds, and spits of rain or snow, followed by clear weather and by a temperature that may be either high or low depending on the balance between radiation, insolation, convection, and thermodynamic action.

The hot wave had its inception in the wake of a high area, which dropped down from northern New York over Virginia and the neighboring States. Here it seemed to join forces with the permanent *high* over the ocean and remained nearly stationary for a number of days.
Yearbook, U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 332.

Tropical high, the area of high pressure under the tropics of Capricorn or Cancer, which prevails over the continents in winter, but over the oceans in summer.

high-ball (hī′bâl), *n.* 1. A method of settling who shall pay for something, in which the numbered balls that are used in the game of pinpool are thrown out from a receptacle, the highest ball winning and the lowest paying.—2. A 'long drink,' consisting of a modicum of whisky diluted with club soda or mineral water, and served with cracked ice in a tall glass. [Slang.]

high-blower (hī′blō″ėr), *n.* A horse that 'blows' vigorously in galloping: a healthy habit, entirely different from 'roaring.' *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 118.

high-duty (hī′dū″ti), *a.* Performing a high percentage of service; high-economy: used of pumping-engines. A high-duty pump is one that delivers a proportionately large number of foot-pounds of work, in the form of water pumped, per million heat-units furnished by the boiler. The American basis for measuring duty is now the million heat-units furnished by the boiler, instead of (as formerly) a given quantity of coal burned.

high-five (hī′fīv), *n.* See ★*cinch*, 4.

high-flier, *n.* 3. A phaëton with low front wheels, arched reaches, and boxes over both axles. The body was hung high upon four S-springs. It was popularized by the Prince of Wales (afterward George IV.) and other young sporting men of his day.

high-grade (hī′grād), *a.* Of a superior grade or quality; specifically, having more than three quarters pure blood: applied by stock-breeders to animals.

high-handedness (hī′han″ded-nes), *n.* High-handed, arbitrary, and unreasonable conduct or treatment.

The "free-choice" system in club practice was generally recommended as supplying the relatively best protection against the *high-handedness* of the clubs.
Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 997.

high-heeled (hī′hēld), *a.* Made with or having high heels: as, *high-heeled* shoes.

high-kilted (hī′kil″ted), *a.* Having the skirt or petticoat kilted or tucked up.

Highland Scotch. See ★*Scotch*[1].

highlander, *n.* 2. A playing-card having slight blemishes on both surfaces. *Household Words*, VI. 332.—**Arctic highlanders,** the Eskimo tribe of Smith Sound, Greenland, so called by their discoverer, Sir John Ross.

high-low-jack, *n.* 2. A form of billiard-pool with fifteen object-balls, based in part on the card game of all-fours: once popular, but now obsolete.

high-pressure, *a.* 2. Noting an engine which exhausts at atmospheric pressure as distinguished from a condensing-engine; hence, non-condensing. This use of the term is confusing and inadvisable.

high-roller (hī′rō″lėr), *n.* A recklessly extravagant, high-living 'sport.' [Slang.]

high-warp (hī′wârp), *a.* A translation of French *haute-lisse* (which see).

All three of the tapestry looms at Merton are constructed on the *high-warp* system.
A. Vallance, William Morris, p. 92.

Higo pottery. See ★*pottery*.

higuera (ē-gā′rä), *n.* [One of the extended uses of Sp. *higuera*, a fig-tree, < *higo*, < L. *ficus*, a fig: see *fig*[1].] In Porto Rico, the calabash-tree, *Crescentia Cujete*. See *Crescentia*. In Mexico and other Spanish-American countries it is commonly called *jícara*.

hike (hīk), *v.* [Also *hyke;* a widely used dialect word, parallel to *hick*[1] and *hitch*, recently emerging into some colloquial use; prob. orig. an imitative word, parallel to *hit*, expressing a quick stroke or motion; compare E. Fries. *hikken*, thrust, push, punch. See *hick*[1] and *hitch*.] I. *trans.* 1. To thrust; push; punch or gore with the horns.—2. To toss up and down; swing; jolt.—3. To lift out with a sharp instrument; move with a jerk; pull; raise; lift.—4. To snatch away; run off with.—5. To dismiss peremptorily.

II. *intrans.* To move suddenly or hastily; go away; walk off; decamp. [Prov. or colloq. Eng. and U. S., in all uses.]

hiker (hī′kėr), *n.* [*hike, v.* + *-er*[1].] An overdrawn bridle-check. [Local, southern U. S.]

hikuli (hē-kö′lē), *n.* [Tarahumar, a Piman dialect spoken in Chihuahua, Mexico.] In the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, the name of the narcotic cactus *Lophophora Williamsii*, a plant held in high esteem by the Indians. See ★*mescal-button*.

At one of the feasts which I witnessed I wished to taste *hikuli*, as it was new to me. . . . The man who carried the gourd first danced in front of the shaman, then around the fire, and finally brought it to me. The liquid tasted somewhat bitter, but not exactly disagreeable; and while I drank, the man looked at me with astonishment, as if he had expected that *hikuli* would refuse to be taken by me.
C. Lumholtz, Unknown Mexico, I. 374.

hil, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *hill*.

hilaria (hi-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *hilaris*, joyful: see *hilarious*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a joyous festival in honor of Cybele, celebrated at the vernal equinox.

hilasmic (hi-laz′mik), *a.* [Gr. *ἱλασμός*, propitiation, < *ἱλάσκεσθαι*, appease, propitiate.] Propitiatory. [Rare.]

Hildebrandic (hil-dē-bran′dik), *a.* Same as *Hildebrandine*.

hill[1], *n.*, 3. (*b*) The cluster of plants in a hill. Formerly, the practice of 'hilling' was general, when only hand tools were used; but latterly the universal tendency is to practise level culture. While the hill itself has disappeared, the group of plants has taken the name. A 'hill,' therefore, is a more or less separated or detached group of two or more plants, in contradistinction to the single plants that follow each other regularly in a drill.—**Lenticular hill,** a drumlin, or drumloidal hill.

They exhibit many variations in size and shape, however, some being nearly circular, mammillary hills, and others *lenticular hills*, in which the longer axis is two or three times as great as the shorter axis.
I. C. Russell, Glaciers of North America, p. 24.

Mammillary hill, a hill of rounded form. *I. C. Russell*, Glaciers of North America, p. 24.—**Remnant hill,** a residual hill remaining when the neighboring surface is worn down to a peneplain; a small monadnock. *W. M. Davis*, Elem. Phys. Geog.

hill[1], *v. i.* 2. To assemble on rising ground. [Rare.]

In the spring the Ruffs *hill*, as it is termed; that is they assemble upon a rising spot of ground contiguous to where the Reeves propose to deposit their eggs.
G. Montagu, Ornith. Dict., p. 444.

hill-engraver (hil′en-grā″vėr), *n.* A man skilled in representing topography by means of hachures or contours on an engraved plate.

This course, in addition to being, I believe, the best method of representation, would have the additional advantage of continuing for a time the employment of *hill-engravers*, who are, as already stated, so much required for the completion of the hill-engraving of the 1-inch map. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 589.

hill-fox (hil′foks), *n.* A fox, *Vulpes montanus*, very similar to the common fox of Europe, but paler: found in the Himalayas.

hill-grub (hil′grub), *n.* A British gardeners' name for the larva of a European noctuid moth, *Charæas graminis*. It injures pastures and meadows.

hill-map (hil′map), *n.* A topographic map showing the relief of the land surface.

Progress of the 1-inch *hill-map* of the United Kingdom. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 578.

hill-planting (hil′plan″ting), *n.* Same as ★*mound-planting*.

Hillsboro sandstone. See ★*sandstone*.

hill-shading (hil′shā″ding), *n.* A conventional graphic device for representing the slopes of the earth's surface.

The map is clearly drawn, and printed in four colours—sea, blue; *hill-shading*, brown; forests, green; and rivers, roads, and lettering, black.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 678.

hilum, *n.*, 2. (*d*) A protrusion of a portion of the iris through a rupture of the cornea. (*e*) A depression on the ventrolateral surface of the mammalian brain in the region of the vallecula Sylvii. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1899, ser. B, p. 297.

hilus (hī′lus), *n.* Same as *hilum*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, I. 226.

H. I. M. An abbreviation of *His* (or *Her*) *Imperial Majesty*.

hind[1], *n.* 3. A small bass-like fish, *Cephalopholis cruentalis*, of the family *Serranidæ*, found in the West Indies. Those found in deep waters are red, and are known as *red hinds;* those found near the shore are dark brown, and are known as *brown hinds*.—**Rock hind,** a species of grouper of the family *Serranidæ*, *Epinephelus adscensionis*, found in the West Indies.—**Speckled hind,** a species of grouper, *Epinephelus drummond-hayi*, characterized by dark-brown color marked with bright white spots, found in the Gulf of Mexico.

hind-castle (hīnd′kàs″l), *n.* The high poop, or after-castle, on old-fashioned vessels, as distinguished from the *forecastle;* formerly the elevated structure on the after part of a ship, the top of which was used as a fighting-platform.

hinder[2] (hin′dėr), *n.* In *hand-ball*, a ball struck by a player which afterward strikes his opponent; or one with which the server hits his opponent while standing in the ace-line; or one which strikes the opponent, who thus hinders it from reaching the front wall.

Hindia (hin′di-ä), *n.* [NL., named after G. J. *Hinde*.] A Silurian genus of lithistid sponges, belonging to the suborder *Eutaxicladina*, characterized by the spherical body and the composition of the skeletal elements which consist of three single rays and a reduced button-like fourth ray.

hind's-foot (hīnds′fůt), *n.*; pl. *hind's-feet* (-fēt). A crossbow bent by a lever composed of two articulated pieces. See *goat's-foot lever*, under *lever*[1].

Hind's nebula. See ★*nebula*.

Hindu numerals. See ★*numeral*.

hindwing (hīnd′wing), *n.* A moth of the family *Noctuidæ*.—**American copper hindwing,** *Pyrophila pyramidoides*, a noctuid moth of wide range in the United States, where its larvæ feed on the foliage of the grape and the Virginia creeper.

hinge, *n.* 6. In *bot.*, the flexible lamella of the guard-cells of a stoma which renders them mobile.—**Frontonasal hinge,** in *ornith.*, a transverse groove which more or less completely separates the nasals and frontals, permitting considerable freedom of movement, in a vertical plane, to the beak. It is most marked in parrots, where the separation is nearly or quite complete, but is found to a lesser degree in many other birds, such as cormorants. This arrangement permits the beak to serve to some extent as an organ of prehension, and facilitates the capture and manipulation of food. Also *nasal hinge*.—**Nasal hinge.** Same as *frontonasal* ★*hinge*.—**Parliament hinge,** a simple form of hinge or butts in which the joint projects from the door and frame, keeping the door when open away from the molding or edge of the door-frame.

hinge-area (hinj′ā″rē-ä), *n.* The space between the beaks of the dorsal and ventral valves of a bivalve mollusk.

hinge-ligament (hinj′lig″a-ment), *n.* In bivalve mollusks, a tough, uncalcified, elastic membrane which connects the two valves. It consists of two parts, the external, or ligament proper, and the internal, or cartilage. The former is inelastic, while the latter is very elastic and is composed of parallel fibers.

The operation of [the *hinge-ligament*] . . . is in opposition to that of the adductor muscles. When the latter close the valves, they compress the ligament, an action which its elasticity resists: thus its operation tends in part towards keeping the valves open. But when ligament and cartilage are both fully developed, they work in opposition to one another, the ligament, by its resistance to compression, preventing any straining of the adductor muscles when the valves are open, and the cartilage, for the same reason, preventing the ventral margins of the shell from closing too rapidly upon one another when the valves are being shut. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, III. 272.

hinge-plate (hinj′plāt), *n.* In the *Brachiopoda*, a plate which bounds the elevated sockets of the dorsal valve; in the *Pelecypoda*, the horizontal lamina of the cardinal margin on which the teeth are set.

Hinnites (hi-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἵννος*, a mule, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of prionodesmaceous pelecypod mollusks belonging to the family *Pectinidæ*, characterized by an adherent and more or less distorted shell. It extends from the Trias to the present time.

hinoki (hē-nō′kē), *n.* [Jap. *hi-no-ki*, 'fire-tree': *hi*, fire, *no*, of, *ki*, tree.] A variety of the Japanese cypress, *Chamæcyparis obtusa*, having foliage of a golden color. See *Retinospora*. This tree is particularly sacred in Shinto worship, and on this account is cultivated more than any other. Its wood is white or pink, smooth, light, and very tough. It is preferred to all others for lacquer-ware, and is used exclusively in building Shinto temples.

hinterhand (hin′tėr-hand), *n.* [G.] In *skat*, the last player on the first trick.

hinterland (hin′tėr-land), *n.* [G., < *hinter*, back, + *land*, country.] Territory that lies

back of and is tributary to a coast region or port.

The province of Shantung is the *hinterland* of the very large harbor the Germans have seized.
Bulletin Amer Geog. Soc., XXX. 57.

hintzeite (hint'se-it), *n.* [G. *hintzeit*, named (by L. Milch, 1890) after C. H. *Hintze*, a German mineralogist.] Same as ★*heintzeite*.

Hiodon (hī'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Le Sueur, 1818), erroneously for *Hyodon*, ⟨ Gr. *ὑ*(οειδής), Y-shaped (see *hyoid*), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), tooth.] A genus of mooneyes, herring-like fishes of a brilliant silvery color, remarkable for a row of strong teeth on the tongue: found in the Mississippi basin and neighboring waters. *H. tergisus* is the common species.

Hiodontidæ (hī-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hiodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of herring-like fishes known as mooneyes, typified by the genus *Hiodon*. Three species are known, all of which are confined to the Mississippi valley and neighboring waters.

hi-ogi (hē-ō'gē), *n.* [Jap. *hi-ōgi*, ⟨ *hi*, fire (in *hi-noki*: see ★*hinoki*), + *ōgi*, a folding fan.] In Japan, a folding court-fan made of hinoki, a delicate brown wood used in its natural color.

hiortdahlite (hē-ôrt'dä-līt), *n.* [Named for Prof. Th. *Hiortdahl* of Christiania.] A rare silicate containing zirconium, calcium, and sodium, with fluorin, which occurs in yellow triclinic crystals: found in southern Norway.

hip-disease (hip'di-zēz″), *n.* Same as *hip-joint disease* (which see, under *disease*).

hipe (hīp), *v. i.* In *wrestling*, to effect a fall by pressing the knee against the inside of one of the opponent's legs after lifting him from the ground. Also spelled *hype*.

hip-pain (hip'pān), *n.* Sciatica. [Colloq.]

hippalectryon (hip-a-lek'tri-on), *n.* [Gr. ἱππαλεκτρυών, ⟨ ἵππος, horse, + ἀλεκτρυών, cock.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an imaginary animal which combines the head and front of a horse with the tail and feet of a cock. Its representation in art is not common. The most important example is a fragment of late sixth-century sculpture found upon the Acropolis at Athens.



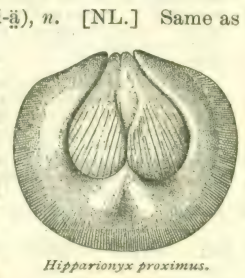
Hippalectryon.
From an amphora in the Louvre.

hipparaffin (hi-par'a-fin), *n.* [*hip*(*puric*) + *paraffin*.] A colorless compound, $CH_2(NHCOC_6H_5)_2$, formed by the oxidation of hippuric acid or from benzonitrile and methylal. It crystallizes in long needles and melts at 220.5–221° C. Also called *methylene-dibenzamide*.

hipparch (hip'ärk), *n.* [Gr. ἱππάρχης, also ἱπαρχος, ⟨ ἵππος, horse, + ἀρχειν, lead.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a leader of cavalry. In the Ætolian and Achean leagues this officer was charged with other functions.

Hipparchia (hi-pär'ki-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Satyrus*, 3.

Hipparionyx (hi-pā-ri-on'iks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἱππάριον, a colt, + ὄνυξ, a hoof.] A genus of Devonian *Brachiopoda* which attained a large size. It is named from the singular resemblance of the cast of the ventral valve to the impression of a colt's foot. It belongs to the family *Strophomenidæ*, and is abundant in and very characteristic of the Oriskany sandstone of New York and the equivalent horizon in other regions.



Hipparionyx proximus.
Oriskany sandstone.
(From N. Y. Geol. Reports, after Hall and Clarke.)

hipped[1], *p. a.* 2. Having hips: said of a roof, or of one end of a roof. A roof may be hipped at one end and gabled at the other.

Hippelates fly. See ★*fly*[2].

hippiatrical (hip-i-at'ri-kąl), *a.* Same as *hippiatric*.

hippiatrics (hip-i-at'riks), *n.* Same as *hippiatry*.

hippic (hip'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἱππικός, ⟨ ἵππος, horse, = L. *equus*, horse: see *equine*.] Of or pertaining to horses or horse-racing: as, *hippic* festivals.

Hippidium (hi-pid'i-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἱππίδιον, dim. of ἵππος, a horse.] Same as *Pliohippus*.

hippo[2] (hip'ō), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *hippopotamus*.

In broad daylight a *hippo* charged the steamer that was towing my dinhbeeah.
Sir S. W. Baker, Wild Beasts and their Ways, p. 247.

hippoboscid (hip-ō-bos'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Hippoboscidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the dipterous family *Hippoboscidæ*.

Hippocampal commissure. See ★*commissure*.—**Hippocampal lobule.** See ★*lobus pyriformis*.—**Hippocampal tubercle.** See ★*tubercle*.

Hippocampus nudus, a small portion of hippocampus which appears on the median surface of the brain, filling up the concavity of the arc formed by the subsplenial bending of the fascia dentata.

hippocentaur (hip-ō-sen'târ), *n.* [Gr. ἱπποκένταυρος, ⟨ ἵππος, horse, + κένταυρος, centaur.] A fabulous animal, part man and part horse; a horse-centaur.

Hippocephalus (hip-ō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἵππος, horse, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus of sea-poachers of the family *Agonidæ*. They are remarkable for the external distortion of the head. *H. japonicus* is found in the Kurile Islands.

hippocoprosterin (hip″ō-kō-pros'te-rin), *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, horse, + κόπρος, dung, + στέαρ, fat, + *-in*[2].] A form of cholesterin obtained from the feces of the horse.

Hippocratic fingers or **nails, oath.** See ★*finger*, ★*oath*.

hippodamist (hi-pod'ą-mist), *n.* [Gr. ἱππόδαμος, horse-taming, + *-ist*.] A horse-breaker.

hippodamous (hi-pod'ą-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἱππόδαμος, horse-taming, ⟨ ἵππος, horse, + δαμάζειν, tame.] Relating to the taming or breaking of horses.

hippo-fly (hip'ō-flī), *n.* An undetermined gadfly of the family *Tabanidæ*, common in the upper Nile valley and in wet places in equatorial Africa.

Owing to the numerous swamps, flies of various kinds are abundant, and as early as September the large biting fly called the "*hippo*" *fly* was a great annoyance. Our stock suffered severely from the thousands of these flies which attacked them every evening.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 75.

hippoform (hip'ō-fôrm), *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, horse, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a horse. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.-March, 1903, p. 138.

Hippoglossina (hip″ō-glo-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἵππος, horse, + γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-ina*[1].] A genus of flounders of the shores of tropical America. *H. macrops*, of the west coast of Mexico, is the species longest known.

hippoid (hip'oid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, horse, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hippidæ*.

II. *n.* An animal which is related to or resembles the horse.

hip-pole (hip'pōl), *n.* A beam which supports an angle-rafter.

hippological (hip-ō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* Relating to hippology or the scientific study of the horse.

Hippolyte (hi-pol'i-tē), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), ⟨ Gr. Ἱππολύτη, a female name.] The typical genus of the family *Hippolytidæ*.

Hippolytidæ (hip-ō-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hippolyte* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans. They have a large rostrum, the eyes not covered by the carapace, the mandibles with or without a cutting-edge and palp, and the first and second pair of trunk-legs with chelæ. It includes about a dozen genera, among them being *Cryptocheles*, *Hippolyte*, and *Platybema*.

hippomelanin (hip-ō-mel'ą-nin), *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, horse, + μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *-in*[2].] A black pigment which has been obtained from melanotic tumors of horses.

Hipponychidæ (hip-ō-nik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Hipponyx* (*-onych-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods. The visceral mass and shell are conical, and the foot is reduced, secreting a thin calcareous plate on its ventral surface. The family contains the genera *Hipponyx* and *Mitularia*.

Hipponyx (hip'ō-niks), *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, a horse, + ὄνυξ, hoof.] A genus of capulid *Gasteropoda* characterized by a thick, obliquely conical shell and an internal hippocrepian muscular impression. It has existed from the Cretaceous period to the present time.

hippophagism (hi-pof'ą-jizm), *n.* [*hippophag-y* + *-ism*.] Same as *hippophagy*.

hippopotamian (hip″ō-pō-tā'mi-ąn), *a.* Resembling or suggesting a hippopotamus.

hippotragine (hi-pot'rą-jin), *a.* Related to, resembling or having the characters of the genus *Hippotragus*: as, the *hippotragine* section of the *Bovidæ*.

hippurin (hip'ū-rin), *n.* [*hippur-ic* + *-in*[2].] A colorless oxidation-product of hippuric acid, $C_8H_9O_2N$. It crystallizes in large needles and melts at 45.7° C.

Hippurite limestone. See ★*limestone*.

hipsy (hip'si), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sailors' punch composed of wine, water, and brandy.

Drinking of *Hipsy*, a liquor compounded of wine, water, and brandy, which, by the admirers of it, is also call'd meat, drink, and cloth.
W. Betagh, in N. and Q., 10th ser., III. 61.

hip-truss (hip'trus), *n.* A truss erected to sustain the angle-rafters of a hip-roof.

Hirado porcelain. See ★*porcelain*[1].

Hircic acid. See ★*hircin*.

hircin (hėr'sin), *n.* [L. *hirc-us*, goat, + *-in*[2].] A fatty principle found in the fat of goats and, to a certain extent, in that of sheep. The corresponding fatty acid is termed *hircic acid*.

hircocerf (ėr-kō-serf'), *n.* [F., ⟨ L. *hircus*, goat, + *cervus*, deer. The word translates Gr. τραγέλαφος: see *tragelaphus*, *n.*, 1.] A fabulous animal, the same as *tragelaphus*.

Renan described himself as "a tissue of contradictions, recalling the classic *hir*[*c*]*ocerf* with two natures. One of my halves is constantly occupied in demolishing the other, like the fabulous animal of Ctesias, who ate his paws without knowing it."
C. Lombroso (trans.), Man of Genius, p. 25.

hiro (hē'rō), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese unit of length equal to 4.97 feet; a 'fathom.'

H-iron (āch'ī″ėrn), *n.* An I-beam with flanges very wide relatively to the vertical depth.

hirrient (hir'i-ent), *n.* [L. *hirriens*, ppr. of *hirrire*, snarl, as a dog: an imitative word.] In *phonetics*, a strongly trilled sound, like the snarl of a dog.

hirschgulden (hirsh'göl″den), *n.* [G.: see *hart*[1] and *gulden*.] A coin of Würtemberg of the seventeenth century, so called from the figure of a hart on the reverse.

hirsinghar (hėr-sing-gär'), *n.* [Hindi.] A tall Indian shrub of the olive family, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*. Also called *sad-tree*, *night-flower*, and *night-jasmine*. See *Nyctanthes*.

hirst-frame, *n.* See ★*hurst-frame*.

hirsuties, *n.* 2. In *pathol.*, excessive hairiness, especially in women.

hirtic (hėr'tik), *a.* [*hirta* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Derived from *Usnea hirta*.—**Hirtic acid,** an acid found in the lichen *Usnea hirta*.

hirudine (hi-rö'din), *a.* [For ★*hirudinine*, ⟨ L. *hirudo* (*hirudin-*), a leech, + *-ine*[1].] Relating to or characteristic of the leeches.

hirudinean (hir-ō-din'ē-ąn), *n.* [*Hirudinea* + *-an*.] Any leech of the group *Hirudinea*.

hirudiniculture (hir-ō-din'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *hicudo* (*-din-*), leech, + *cultura*, culture.] The art or occupation of propagating leeches.

hislopite (his'lop-īt), *n.* [Named (1859) after the Rev. Stephen *Hislop*, who brought the mineral from India.] A grass-green cleavable calcite from India which derives its color from inclosed glauconite.

Hispa, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A beetle of the genus *Hispa*.—**Rosy hispa,** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Odontota rosea*, whose larvæ damage the leaves of apple-trees.

Hispano-Moresque (his-pan″ō-mō-resk'), *a.* Pertaining to the art of the Moors in Spain or to Spanish art as influenced by that of the Moors.—**Hispano-Moresque pottery,** pottery made in Spain which shows Moorish influence. Much of this ware was covered with a metallic glaze or luster.

Hispano-Portuguese (his-pan″ō-pōr-tū-gēs'), *a.* Belonging or common to both Spain and Portugal.

histerid (his'te-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Histeridæ*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the coleopterous family *Histeridæ*.

histic (his'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἱστός, a web, tissue, + *-ic*.] Relating to or having the properties of a tissue.

histidin (his'ti-din), *n.* [Gr. ἱστίον, web, tissue, + *-id* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_6H_9O_2N_3$, formed by the hydrolysis or decomposition of many proteids and albuminoids, such as casein, albumin, and horn. It crystallizes in plates.

Histiobranchus (his″ti-ō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἱστίον, web, + βράγχια, gills.] A genus of deep-sea eels of the family *Synaphobranchidæ*.

histioclastic (his″ti-ō-klas'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἱστίον, a web, tissue, + κλαστός, ⟨ κλᾶν, break.] Breaking-down tissues: said of certain cells, like the osteoclasts, which destroy cartilage and produce a medium in which the osteoblasts can live and produce bone. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, I. 208.

Histiocottus (his″ti-ō-kot′us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἱστιον*, web, + *κόττος*, a fish (see *cottus*).] A genus of sculpins of the family *Cottidæ* found in the North Pacific.

histionic (his-ti-on′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἱστίον*, a web, + *-ic.*] In *biol.*, pertaining to or derived from a tissue or unitarily functioning cell-group.

If a single stimulus may . . . leave a permanent impression, which can be spontaneously reproduced later on, we are bound to assume, in explaining the phenomenon, a *histionic* presentation, dependent on the psychoplasm of the associated tissue-cells.
Haeckel (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 118.

histoblast (his′tō-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] **1.** The cell or morphological unit which is distinctive of a particular tissue.—**2.** An imaginal disk, one of the formative cell-centers in the insect larva which give rise to the appendages and other organs of the imaginal or adult insect.

histocyte (his′tō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] A tissue-forming cell, as in sponges.

histodialytic (his″tō-dī-ą-lit′ik), *a.* [*histodialysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to histodialysis.

histogeography (his″tō-jē-og′rą-fi), *n.* [For **histo(rio)geography*, ⟨ Gr. *ἱστορία*, history, + *γεωγραφία*, geography.] Same as ★*anthropogeography*. [Rare.] *W. Z. Ripley*, Races of Europe, p. 6.

histogram (his′tō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A diagram of structural form-elements.

We should like to protest against any such crude process of determining goodness of fit as that of placing a normal curve down on seven or eight blocks forming a "*histogram*," and judging the look of the fit.
Nature, Dec. 17, 1903, p. 149.

histographer (his-tog′rą-fėr), *n.* [*histograph(y)* + *-er*[2].] One who is versed in histography; a histologist.

histographical (his-tō-graf′i-kąl), *a.* Of or pertaining to histography.

histology, *n.*—**Pathological histology.** Same as ★*histopathology*.

histometabasis (his″tō-me-tab′ą-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός*, web, + *μετάβασις*, exchange.] That condition of fossilization in which an entire exchange of the original substance for another has occurred in such manner as to retain or reproduce the minute and even microscopic texture of the original. *C. A. White*, Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.), 1892, p. 264.

histomorphotic (his″tō-môr-fot′ik), *a.* [*histomorphosis* (*-phot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to histomorphosis, or the formation of tissue in plants or animals.

histon (his′ton), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue.] An albuminous substance which occurs in combination with certain radicals, such as hematin (in hemoglobin), and nucleinic acids (nucleoproteids). Bodies of this order have been obtained from the thymus, the lymph-glands and spleen, the red corpuscles of the goose, etc. Globin, the albuminous radical of hemoglobin, is a histon. The histons are closely related to the protamines, and, like these, are markedly basic: they both form precipitates with albumins. The thymus histon is said to have the composition $C_{273}H_{459}N_{81}SO_{84}$.

Histona (his-tō′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, tissue, + *-ona.*] A term proposed by Haeckel to designate the multicellular organisms, or those with tissues, as contrasted with the *Protista*.

histonal (his-tō′nąl), *a.* [*Histona* + *-al*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Histona*.—**2.** Same as ★*histionic* (which see).

We have cellular ideas, *histonal* ideas, unconscious ideas of the ganglionic cells, . . . all of them being physiological functions of their psychoplasm.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Sept., 1902, p. 416.

Histonal selection. See ★*selection*.

histopathologic (his″tō-path-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue. + E. *pathology* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or referring to diseased tissues in animals or plants.

The *histopathologic* states of the finer structures of the labyrinth. *Detroit Med. Jour.*, Feb., 1903, p. 705.

histopathological (his-tō-path-ō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* Same as ★*histopathologic*.

histopathology (his″tō-pą-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + E. *pathology*.] The study of morbid changes in minute structures. *Med. Record*, March 28, 1903, p. 511.

histophysics (his-tō-fiz′iks), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *φυσικά*, physics.] The physics of the animal and plant tissues.

histophysiology (his″tō-fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + E. *physiology*.] The physiology of the cells and tissues as distinguished from the physiology of the organs.

historical, *a.* **5.** In *biol.*, ancestral or inherited, or due to conditions which existed in the past history of an organism.

So far as the definition given above of *historical* properties concerns the inherited specific peculiarities of plants, the term is not metaphorical from the point of view of the Theory of Descent, but must be taken in its literal signification. *Sachs* (trans.), Botany, p. 697.

Historical painting. See ★*painting*.

historicocritical (his-tor″i-kō-krit′i-kąl), *a.* Based on both historical and critical investigation: as, "the *historicocritical* reconstruction of primitive Christianity," *Schaff*.

historics (his-tor′iks), *n.* History conceived as a division of social science coördinate with statistics, economics, and politics. [Rare.]

I classify the sciences of sociology as *statistics*, *economics*, *civics*, *historics*, and *ethics*, and shall attempt to characterize them for the purpose only of setting forth their nature.
J. W. Powell, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, [p. lx.

historiographership (his-tō-ri-og′rą-fėr-ship), *n.* The office of historiographer.

historionomer (his-tō-ri-on′ō-mėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστορία*, history, + *νόμος*, law, + *-er*[2].] A historian who is versed in both the facts of history and the principles which regulate its course. *Lowell*, *Leaves from Journal in Italy*.

Histosporidia (his″tō-spō-rid′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *σπορά*, seed (spore), + dim. *-ιδιον*.] The *Myxosporidia* and the *Sarcosporidia* taken together. Also *Histozoa*. *Labbé*.

histotherapy (his-tō-ther′ą-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] A method of treating disease by the use of substances derived from the tissues or organs of animals. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 409.

histotomy (his-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἱστός*, a web, tissue, + *-τομια*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The dissection or analysis of animal and plant tissues; histology.

Histozoa (his-tō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Histosporidia*.

Histrionic paralysis. See ★*paralysis*.

histrixite (his′trik-sīt), *n.* [Erroneously formed; properly **hystrichite*, ⟨ Gr. *ὑστριξ* (*ὑστριχ-*), a porcupine, + *-ite*[2].] A doubtful sulphid of bismuth, antimony, copper, and iron occurring in radiating groups of crystals: found in Tasmania.

hit[1], *v. t.*—**To hit off.** (*c*) In *cricket*, to score (a required number of runs) by hitting or forcing the game.—**To hit off the neck,** in *golf*, to strike (a ball) on the neck of the club.

hit[1], *n.* **8.** In *archery:* (*a*) The act of hitting the target. (*b*) An arrow which hits the target. Usually a hit is scored according to its nearness to the center.—**9.** In *base-ball*, a safe hit (see below); also, though not usually, any kind of stroke wherein the bat hits the ball.—**Base hit,** in *base-ball*, a ball hit fairly by the batsman to such a place that it cannot be caught on the fly or thrown by a fielder to first base before the runner can reach that point.—**Fair hit.** See ★*fair*[1].—**Free hit,** in *field-hockey* and similar games, a hit allowed, as a penalty or otherwise, with which the opponents cannot interfere.—**Half-hit,** in *cricket*, a mistimed or misdirected hit which sends the ball into the air.—**Leg-hit,** in *cricket*, a hit to leg, that is, to that part of the field which is directly behind the batsman as he is batting. *R. H. Lyttelton*, Cricket and Golf, p. 33.—**Safe hit,** in *base-ball*, a base hit; a ball that is hit within the foul-lines with such force or in such a direction that a fielder cannot catch it before it strikes the ground, or cannot, even with the most accurate play, get it to the first-baseman before the runner reaches that base.—**Two-base hit,** in *base-ball*, a ball hit under such conditions as enable a runner to reach second base before the ball can be caught or fielded there. Similarly, *three-base hit*, etc.

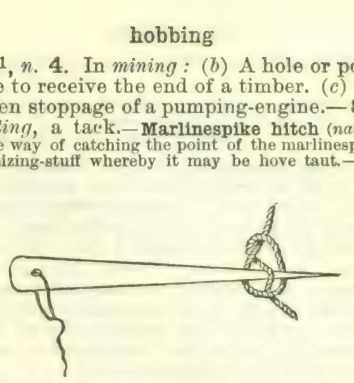
hit-and-catch (hit′and-kach′), *n.* A difficult shot in billiards. With the three balls almost in a straight-line 'tie-up,' with no cushion to aid, and too far out for a massé, the striker is required to carom by double contact, so as not wholly to sacrifice position. He must drive the first ball nearly full upon the second or his own will go wide of the mark. Out in the open the force communicated to the second ball will almost equal that imparted to the first, and the striker's ball has to travel about fifteen inches to catch up.

hit-and-miss (hit′and-mis′), *a.* That sometimes hits and sometimes misses. Used specifically in describing a type of governor much used on internal-combustion engines. This governor controls the engine by making it miss an impulse as occasion demands.

hitch[1], *v.* **I.** *intrans.* **5.** To catch or dig into: said specifically of a tool that digs too deeply into a piece of work that is being cut. This action is usually due to an incorrect form of the cutting-tool, but it may be due to the fibrous structure of the material.

II. *trans.* **4.** In *mining*, to dig or pick (pockets) to receive the ends of timbers.

hitch[1], *n.* **4.** In *mining:* (*b*) A hole or pocket made to receive the end of a timber. (*c*) The sudden stoppage of a pumping-engine.—**8.** In *yachting*, a tack.—**Marlinespike hitch** (*naut.*), a simple way of catching the point of the marlinespike in the seizing-stuff whereby it may be hove taut.—**Midshipman's hitch** (*naut.*), several turns with the end of a rope under and over around the bight.—**Slippery hitch** (*naut.*), a hitch that will not hold; a landsman's effort.



Marlinespike Hitch.



Midshipman's Hitch.

hitch[2] (hich), *n.* [Appar. California Indian: see ★*chi*[2], ★*chigh*.] A large chub, *Lavinia exilicauda*, found in the waters of California. Also *chi*.

hitch-pin (hich′pin), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the pin to which a string is fastened at the end opposite to the tuning-peg.

hitchpin-block (hich′pin-blok), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the bar or brace in which are the hitch-pins.

Hitopadesha (hi-tō-pa-dā′shä), *n.* [Skt. *hitopadeśa*, good instruction, ⟨ *hitá*, good, lit. 'put,' + *upadeśa*, instruction, rule, reference.] The Sanskrit name of a collection of tales and fables compiled from the larger collection known as the Panchatantra, and forming one of the sources of the Æsopic fables of Europe.

Hittorf rays. See *obscure* ★*rays*.

Hittorf's transport numbers. See *transport* ★*numbers*.

hive, *n.* **6.** In *oyster-culture*, an artificial bed prepared for spat.—**Bar-hive,** a hive in which the honeycomb is hung from bars.

hive-evil (hīv′ē″vl), *n.* A sickness to which bees are liable. *N. E. D.*

hive-syrup (hīv′sir″up), *n.* A syrup containing squill, senega, and tartar emetic; compound syrup of squill; croup syrup.

hjelmite, *n.* See *hielmite*.

hkl. See ★*k*, 6.

hl. An abbreviation of *hectoliter*. See *metric system*.

hlonipa (hlō-nē′pä), *n.* [Zulu *hlonipa*, act respectfully or modestly; *inhloni*, shame.] A custom among the Zulus and certain other tribes of South Africa according to which they must show respect to certain of their relatives and to the head men of the tribe. This is done in several ways, but especially by refraining from mentioning their names and from using any word similar in sound. This necessitates the substitution or coinage of new words, and leads to many changes in the vocabulary of the language.

That strange custom (by no means unknown elsewhere in Africa) of "*hlonipa*," by which a constant local change of vocabulary takes place owing to the dislike to mentioning names of things which resemble the names of relatives; so that if there be a prominent person in the tribe, for instance, whose name is actually equivalent to "ox," or even whose name sounds like the word for ox, in that village or community the ox will henceforth be known by a paraphrase or by a substituted word.
Nature, May 19, 1904, p. 57.

hm. An abbreviation of *hectometer*. See *metric system*.

H. M. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Hallelujah Meter*; (*c*) of *Home Mission* or *Home Missionary*.

H. M. P. An abbreviation of the Latin *hoc monumentum posuit*, erected this monument.

Hoar-frost line, a curve indicating upon a diagram the pressures at which, for different temperatures, a solid and its vapor may occur simultaneously.

hoary-edge (hōr′i-ej), *n.* An American hesperiid butterfly, *Achalarus lycidas*, occurring in the United States from the Mississippi valley eastward. Its larvæ feed on *Meibomia*.

hob[1], *n.*, **3.** (*b*) A milling-machine cutter used in forming the teeth of worm-gears. It is of the shape of the worm which is to mesh in the interdental spaces of the gear, and in use cuts out of the blank gear this space, leaving the teeth correctly formed.

7. A master die; a steel punch cut to a certain design, used for making coining-dies.

hobbing (hob′ing), *n.* The process of cutting the threads of worm-wheels, dies, or chasers with a hob or master tap in a milling-machine or a lathe. See ★*hob*[1], 3 (*b*).

hobbing-machine (hob′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A milling-machine specially designed to cut gears by means of a hob. See ★*hob*[1], 3 (*b*).

hobo (hō′bō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tramp. [Recent slang, U. S.]

hobson-jobson (hob′son-job′son), *n.* [An Anglo-Indian corruption of the cry *Ya Hasan! Ya Hosain!* of the "Mohammedans as they beat their breasts in the procession of the *Moharram.*" *Yule and Burnell.*] In India, a native festal excitement; especially the Moharram ceremonies. *Yule and Burnell.*

hock[1], *n.*—**To cap the hocks.** See ★*cap*[1].—**Vulture hock,** in fanciers' language, a tarsus clothed with stiff feathers.

While the feathering should be abundant, all semblance to *vulture hock*, or stiff feathering, should be avoided.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Standard Varieties of Chickens, p. 14.

hocking (hok′ing), *n.* The feasting and merriment of the annual hocktide festival formerly observed in England.

Hock-Tuesday money. See ★*money.*

Hodgson's disease. See ★*disease.*

hodometric (hod-ō-met′rik), *a.* Pertaining to or measured by a hodometer; hodometrical; odometric.

hoe[1], *n.*—**D-hoe,** a scuffle, or Dutch hoe, in which the blade is secured to the handle by curved prongs, which have, with the blade, the form of a capital D. See *hoe*[1], Fig. *b.*

hoe[1], *v. i.* 2. To play or dance a hoe-down. [Colloq., southern U. S.]

hoe[5], *n.* See ★*hoey.*

hoe-mother (hō′muтн″ėr), *n.* [*hoe*[2] + *mother*[1].] The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*, found in the arctic seas. It reaches a length of nearly 40 feet.

hoe-plow (hō′plou), *v. t.* To dig and turn over (earth) with a hoe as a preparation for planting. [West Indies.]

The land should be ploughed or *hoe-ploughed* twice in the wettest season of the year.
Letter of John Castles from Grenada, read before the [Roy. Soc., May, 1890.

hoernesite (hėr′ne-sīt), *n.* [Named for Dr. *Hörnes*, an Austrian mineralogist.] A hydrated magnesium arseniate, $Mg_3As_2O_8 + 8H_2O$, occurring in snow-white monoclinic crystals: found in Hungary. Also *hörnesite.*

hoe-tusk (hō′tusk), *n.* A shark, *Mustelus canis*, of the family *Galeidæ:* found in the Atlantic on the coasts of the United States and Europe.

hoey, hoe[5] (hō-ā′, hō-ē′), *n.* [Chinese *hwui*, Amoy *hòe, húi*, Swatow *húi*, Fu-chau *hwi*, etc.] A society of Chinese, especially a secret society of Chinese resident in a foreign community.

Hoffman kiln. See ★*kiln.*

Hoffmann's anodyne. See ★*anodyne.*

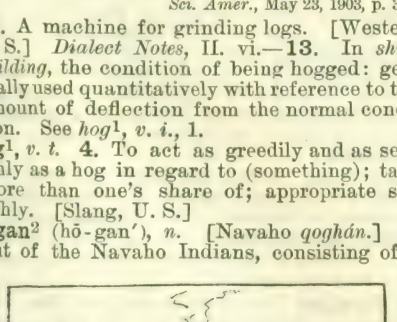
hog[1], *n.* 11. A small locomotive used for hauling cars about mines; a hogback locomotive. [Slang.]

In anthracite drifts steam locomotives of a small and peculiar type known as "*hogs*" haul the trains.
Sci. Amer., May 23, 1903, p. 392.

12. A machine for grinding logs. [Western U. S.] *Dialect Notes*, II. vi.—**13.** In *shipbuilding*, the condition of being hogged: generally used quantitatively with reference to the amount of deflection from the normal condition. See *hog*[1], *v. i.*, 1.

hog[1], *v. t.* 4. To act as greedily and as selfishly as a hog in regard to (something); take more than one's share of; appropriate selfishly. [Slang, U. S.]

hogan[2] (hō-gan′), *n.* [Navaho *qoghán.*] A hut of the Navaho Indians, consisting of a



A Navaho Hogan.

conical framework covered with poles, bark, and earth. The main beams turn north, south, and west, while the entrance is on the east side. Sometimes the shelters of the Pima tribes are also called *hogans.*

hogback, *n.* **II.** *a.* Resembling a hog's back in form: used specifically in describing a small locomotive which is very low in build and has no cab.

The motor or "electric mule" is a vehicle closely resembling a "*hog-back*" mine locomotive, and is 10 feet long by 2 feet wide and 30 inches from the rail.
Amer. Inventor, April 15, 1904, p. 173.

hog-beetle (hog′bē″tl), *n.* An old name for a curculionid beetle. [Eng.]

Hog-cholera bacteria. See ★*bacterium.*

hog-engine (hog′en″jin), *n.* A locomotive-engine having usually four pairs of drivers and receiving steam from a boiler with a very wide fire-box at the back.

hog-feast (hog′fēst), *n.* The feast that follows the killing of the family pig by a peasant or cottager. [Prov. Eng.]

hogger-pump (hog′ėr-pump), *n.* The top pump in the series, when stage-pumping is used for draining a mine.

hogging[2] (hog′ing), *n.* The curving or distortion of a structure when it droops at the ends or rises in the middle, as a boiler-furnace or a ship. The hogging of boiler-furnaces is usually due to the local expansion of the flue, caused by the fire being particularly hot in one part of the grate.

hogging-moment (hog′ing-mō″ment), *n.* In *naval arch.*, the moment, at any given point, of the forces which tend to cause a vessel to hog: opposed to *sagging-moment*, that which tends to cause a vessel to sag. These moments for each point in the length of a vessel are plotted in a curve of bending-moments. See ★*curves of ship calculations.*

Any ordinate of the latter curve represents to scale the bending moment (usually expressed in foot-tons) at the corresponding cross-section of the ship. Ordinates set off above the base-line indicate '*hogging*' *moments*, while 'sagging moments' are indicated by ordinates set off below the base-line. *White*, Naval Arch., p. 304.

hog-meat, *n.* 2. Pork.

hog-perch (hog′pėrch), *n.* *Percina caprodes*, a percoid fresh-water fish found in the Great Lakes and southward.

hog-plague (hog′plāg), *n.* A fatal infectious disease of swine, producing necrotic ulceration of the intestinal mucous membrane, with sometimes a secondary involvement of the lungs; hog-cholera.

hog-pox (hog′poks), *n.* An acute febrile eruptive disease of swine similar to sheep-pox and smallpox, characterized by the formation of pocks in various parts of the body.

Hogshead of sugar, in the West Indies, often a definite weight of 1,600 pounds.

hog's-pence (hogz′pens), *n.* Roman coins found in Leicestershire: so called from being turned up by swine.

hog-tie (hog′tī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hog-tied*, ppr. *hog-tying.* To tie as a hog is tied, all four feet together.

Mr. Masterson wore a narrow crimson sash wound twice about his waist, . . . and when [he] donned it, . . . he explained the same as something wherewith he might *hogtie* steers when in the course of duty he must rope and throw them. Doubtless the sash, being of a soft, reluctant texture and calculated to tie very tight into knots that would not slip, was of the precise best material with which to *hogtie* steers.
A. H. Lewis, Sunset Trail, p. 3.

hog-truss (hog′trus), *n.* The main truss or frame of a dredge or boat. See cut under *hog-frame.*

The upper structure of the boat (which is stayed by means of *hog trusses* and 22-foot King posts) covers its full width and the rear eighty feet of its length.
Elect. World and Engin., Oct. 1, 1904, p. 559.

hogweed, *n.* 2. In the West Indies, any one of several plants of the genus *Boerhaavia*, especially *B. erecta*, which is much relished by hogs.

hohlflute (hōl′flöt), *n.* [G. *hohlflöte*, < *hohl*, hollow, + *flöte*, flute.] In *organ-building*, a flue-stop of metal which gives a dull, hollow tone; it is made in three or four sizes or pitches. Also *holflute.*

hohl-quint (hōl′kwint), *n.* [G.] In *organ-building*, a quint stop of the hohlflute kind.

hohmannite (hō′man-īt), *n.* Same as ★*amarantite.*

hoi (hō′i), *n.* [Polynesian.] In Hawaii and Tahiti, the common yam, *Dioscorea sativa.* Before the introduction of the potato it was cultivated for the supply of ships.

hoist, *n.*—**Builders' hoist,** a hoisting-machine of a portable or semi-portable type, having the boiler, engine, and drum on one bed, for use in raising building materials in structures in process of erection.—**Hoist-conveyer.** See ★*conveyer.*—**Traveling hoist,** any form of hoist in which the hoisting-motor or -machine is arranged to travel along an elevated trackway. In the electric traveling hoist, the motor, gearing-blocks, and hoisting-ropes are on a trolley which is supported on wheels that run on the flanges of an I-beam or other form of beam.

In some hoists the operator travels in a cab suspended from the track, operating the motor to lift the load and also to cause it to travel along the track.—**Tripping hoist,** a hoist which trips or tips the bucket at a prescribed point, thus emptying the load automatically.

hoistaway (hoist′a-wā), *n.* An elevator; a hoist; a lift; a device for raising or lowering heavy weights.

hoist-hole (hoist′hōl), *n.* An elevator-shaft; a hole or opening through which materials are hoisted.

hoisting-block (hois′ting-blok), *n.* The lower of the two blocks of a block-and-fall; the block which moves with the load.

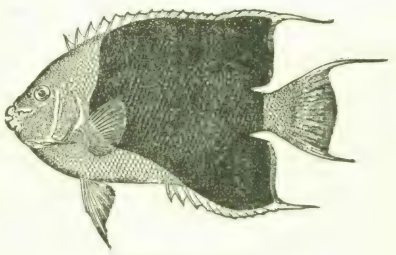
hoki (hō′kē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand fish, *Coryphænoides novæ-zelandiæ*, belonging to the family *Macruridæ*, which are deep-sea gadoids. See *Tasmanian* ★*whip-tail. Austral English.*

hokko, *n.* See *hocco.*

hola (hō′lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A name in Hawaii of the root and stalk of the ahuhu, *Cracca purpurea.* See ★*ahuhu* and *Tephrosia.*

Holacanthinæ (hol″a-kan-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holacanthus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of butterfly-fishes of the family *Chætodontidæ*, typified by the genus *Holacanthus.*

Holacanthus (hol-a-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ἀκανθα, spine.] A genus of



Holacanthus tricolor.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

butterfly-fishes of the family *Chætodontidæ.* They are characterized by the many spines in the dorsal fin, and by the presence of a strong spine on the preopercle. Many of the species are brilliantly colored. *H. ciliaris* is the angel-fish of the Florida Keys. *H. tricolor* is found in the same region.

holagogue (hol′a-gog), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ἀγωγός, a leader.] In *med.*, an agent supposed to be capable of removing all morbid humors.

Holanthias (hō-lan′thi-as), *n.* [NL., < ὅλος, whole, + ἀνθίας, a certain fish (< ἄνθος, flower).] A genus of fishes of the family *Serranidæ* found in tropical seas.

Holarctic region or **realm.** See ★*region.*

holarthritis (hol-är-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ἄρθρον, joint, + *-itis.*] Inflammation involving all or most of the joints of the body.

Holconoti (hol-kō-nō′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Holconotus.*] A group of the *Embiotocidæ*, or viviparous surf-fishes: found in the waters of the Pacific from California to Japan.

Holconotus (hol-kō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλκος, a groove (< ἕλκειν, draw, trail, tow), + νῶτος, back.] A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Embiotocidæ*, found on the coast of California. *H. rodoterus* is the common species.

hold[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**Holding-out catch.** See ★*catch*[1].—**To hold a good full, a good luff, a good wind.** See ★*full*[1], ★*luff*[2], ★*wind*[2].—**To hold of.** (*b*) To belong or pertain to; depend on or upon.

A spark disturbs our clod;
Nearer we *hold of* God
Who gives, than of His tribes that take, I must believe.
Browning, Rabbi Ben Ezra, stanza 5.

To hold out. (*c*) In *poker* and other card-games, to hold (certain cards) in the sleeve or elsewhere until there is a valuable stake for which to play.—**To hold the land, the luff, the wind.** See ★*land*[1], ★*luff*[2], ★*wind*[2].—**To hold to.** (*a*) To adhere to: as, he still *holds to* his former statement. (*b*) Same as *hold*[1], *v. i.*, 7.—**To hold up.** (*d*) To refuse to give up (the commanding card of an adversary's suit), especially in whist and bridge. (*e*) To hold or back up (a rivet which is being headed over).

II. *intrans.* 6. (*b*) Specifically, in *archery*, to make a short pause, after drawing a bow, for fixing the aim and preparing to loose the bowstring.—**7.** Of a female animal, to retain the spermatozoa of the male so that she may become pregnant.—**To hold true,** to remain true; be applicable or indisputable: as, "the saying of the poet *holds true* in a large degree." *S. Smiles*, Character, ii.

hold[1], *n.* 8†. In *old Eng. hist.*, the title of an officer in the Danelaw corresponding to the high reeve among the English.—**Referee's hold,** in *wrestling*, a hold given to opponents by the referee.—

Shore hold, in *lumbering*, the attachment of the hawser of a raft of logs to an object on the shore.—**Tail hold,** in *lumbering*, a means of obtaining increased power, in moving a log by tackle, by passing the cable through a block attached to the log and fastening the end to a stationary object, so that hauling on the other end gives twice the power which would be attained by attaching the cable directly to the log.

hold[3], *n.*—**Hold stanchions.** See ★*stanchion.*—**Lower hold** (*naut.*), the second space beneath the spar-deck, or the space under the lower deck, of a vessel having two decks.—**To break out the hold,** to begin to unload the cargo of a ship; break bulk.

hold-all (hōld′âl), *n.* A portable bag or case used in traveling, etc., for holding miscellaneous articles.

hold-down (hōld′doun), *n.* A device to prevent a machine or piece of apparatus from jumping or shaking: as, the *hold-down* of a saw-table.

holder-up (hōl′dėr-up), *n.* One who holds a sledge or anvil against a rivet which is being headed; also, a device for holding rivets by air-pressure while they are being driven.

holdfast, *n.* 3. The root-like organ of attachment developed by many of the algæ. Also *haptere* and *rhizoid.*

> Kelp *hold-fasts,* of which none grow in the immediate vicinity, were taken in abundance by the dredge.
> *Science,* Jan., 1902, p. 59.

holding, *n.* 6. In *archery,* the short pause after drawing a bow to fix the aim and make ready for loosing the bowstring. See ★*hold*[1], *v. i.,* 6 (*b*).

holding-boom (hōl′ding-bōm), *n.* See ★*storage-boom.*

holding-plate (hōl′ding-plāt), *n.* Same as *anchor-plate,* 1.

hold-on (hōld′on), *n.* Any weight, base, or heavy casting which serves to hold a portable tool or machine in place while it is in use.—**Magnetic hold-on,** an electromagnet which serves to hold a tool to any iron or steel surface. See *magnetic* ★*chuck.*

hold-over (hōld′ō″vėr), *n.* 1. A place of detention; a lock-up. *New York Times,* July 15, 1905.—2. An office-holder who remains in office, or in possession, beyond his regular term: sometimes used attributively.

hold-stringer (hōld′string″ėr), *n. Naut.,* a combination of angle-bars and plates, fitted on the inside of the frames of a vessel between the upper turn of the bilge and the lowest complete tier of beams.

hole[1], *n.*—**Tap-sized hole,** a hole of such a diameter as to be ready to receive the tapered end of a screw-cutting tap and admit the cutting of a full thread inside of it. It has the diameter of the tap measured between the bottoms of the threads on opposite ends of a diameter.

hole[1], *v. i.*—**To hole out.** (*a*) In *golf,* to play the ball into one of the holes of the course: as, *to hole out* in four strokes. (*b*) In *billiards,* to win by pocketing. Some billiard games of mixed pockets and caroms require the final shot to be a carom; others insist upon a pocket.—**To hole up,** to retire to a burrow for winter; to den up.

hole, *a., n.,* and *adv.* A simplified (and the earlier) spelling of *whole.*

holectypoid (ho-lek′ti-poid), *a.* [*Holectypoid-a.*] Having the characters of, or related to, the *Holectypoida.*

Holectypoida (ho-lek-ti-poi′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Holectypus* + *-oida.*] An order of sea-urchins or *Euechinoidea.* They have an actinal, central peristome, the periproct situated beyond the dorsocentral system in the posterior interambulacrum, and a pair of pores, or only one pore, to an ambulacral plate.

Holectypus (ho-lek′ti-pus), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, entire, + ἔκτυπος, worked in relief, ⟨ ἐκ, out, + τύπτειν, strike.] A genus of *Euechinoidea* typical of the *Holectypoida.* They have straight, narrow ambulacra and wide interambulacra; large decagonal peristome; and pyriform periproct situated between the peristome and the posterior edge of the test. They occur in Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks.

holely, *adv.* An amended spelling of *wholly.*

holesale, *n., a.,* and *v.* An amended spelling of *wholesale.*

holesum, *a.* An amended spelling of *wholesome.*

holetrous (hō-lē′trus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Holetra.*

holflute, *n.* Same as ★*hohlflute.*

holiday, *n.*—**The holidays.** Specifically—(*a*) School vacation. (*b*) The Christmas season. [U. S.]

holidayer (hol′i-dā-ėr), *n.* One who takes or makes a holiday; an excursionist or picnicker on a holiday; a holiday pleasure-seeker.

holkion (hol-kī′on), *n.*; pl. *holkia* (-ä). [Gr. *ὁλκεῖον,* also *ὁλκαῖον.*] In *Gr. archæol.,* a large bowl.

Holland process. See ★*process.*

Hollander, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] In *paper-manuf.,* a beating-engine or beater; a Holland beater. See *beating-engine.*

Hollardia (ho-lär′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Poey, 1858 or 1861), named for Henri *Hollard,* a French professor of zoölogy.] A genus of trigger-fishes, of the family *Triacanthidæ,* found on the coast of Cuba.

hollow-backed (hol′ō-bakt), *a.* Having the back abnormally curved downward: a common deformity in horses. Less properly, same as ★*broken-backed,* 3.

hollower (hol′ō-ėr), *n.* A machine for hollowing out the inner sides of the staves for a keg, barrel, or cask.

hollow-ware, *n.* 2. China, glass, and other wares in the form of cups, tumblers, tea-pots, etc.: in distinction from *flat ware,* such as plates, saucers, or the like. *Webb,* Industrial Democracy, II. 685.

holluschick (hol′us-chik), *n.*; pl. *holluschickie* (-chik-i). An American corruption, in Alaskan waters, of *holostiak,* a young male fur-seal. See ★*holostiak.*

> The "*holluschickie*" are the champion swimmers of all the seal-tribe. *Elliott,* Fur-Seal Islands of Alaska, p. 45.

holly[1], *n.*—**Cape holly,** the saffronwood, *Elæodendrum croceum.*—**Ground-holly,** the pipsissewa or prince's-pine, *Chimaphila umbellata.*—**Native holly.** (*a*) In Australia, *Tricondylus ilicifolius,* a small tree of the family *Proteaceæ.* (*b*) In Tasmania, a shrub of the madder family, *Coprosma hirtella.* See ★*coffee-berry,* 2.—**New Zealand holly,** a spiny-leaved shrub or small tree of the aster family, *Shawia ilicifolia* (*Olearia ilicifolia* of Hooker), valued by the Maoris on account of its musky odor.

Hollybush sandstone. See ★*sandstone.*

holly-cherry (hol′i-cher″i), *n.* Same as *islay.*

hollyhock-bug (hol′i-hok-bug), *n.* An American capsid bug, *Orthotylus delicatus,* bright green in color. It sucks the juices of young hollyhock plants, causing them to wilt, and is also found on ash and other trees and plants.

hollyhock-disease (hol′i-hok-di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease.*

Holman's formula. See ★*formula.*

holm-berry (hōlm′ber″i), *n.* See ★*berry*[1].

holm-gang (hōlm′gang), *n.* A going to a holm to engage in mortal combat; the duel then fought. *Kingsley.*

Holmgren test. See ★*test*[1].

Holmia[1] (hol′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after G. *Holm,* a Swedish geologist.] A genus of trilobites belonging to the family *Olenidæ* and characterized by possessing 10 free segments and a small unsegmented pygidium. It occurs in the Lower Cambrian rocks.

holmia[2] (hol′mi-ä) *n.* [NL.: see ★*Holmia*[1].] In *chem.,* one of the rare earths, found with yttria in gadolinite, and supposed to be the oxid of a distinct element, holmium: but it may be an as yet unseparated mixture. What was first called *holmia* has been shown to contain dysprosia, and the name now applies to what remains after this has been separated.

holmic (hol′mik), *a.* [*holm(ium)* + *-ic.*] In *chem.,* containing holmium: as, *holmic* oxid; a *holmic* salt.

holmos (hol′mos), *n.*; pl. *holmoi* (-moi). [Gr. ὅλμος, a round, smooth stone, a mortar, etc.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a mortar; also, a drinking-vessel. The name is also applied to a bowl-like crater sometimes supported on a trumpet-shaped foot. The holmos frequently had two handles set low and horizontally.

holoacid (hol′ō-as-id), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + E. *acid.*] In *chem.,* a hypothetical product of the union of an acid oxid, not merely with the elements of water, but also of hydrogen dioxid.

holoacral (hol-ō-ā′kral), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ἄκρον, summit, + *-al*[1].] In *math.,* having all the summits opposite to similar summits. See *summit,* 3.

holoaxial (hol-ō-ak′si-al), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + L. *axis,* axis, + *-al*[1].] Noting a form of crystal having all the axes of symmetry which can coexist, but without planes of symmetry. *H. A. Miers.*

holobaptist (hol-ō-bap′tist), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + βαπτιστής, baptist.] One who baptizes the whole body; an immersionist.

holobenthic (hol-ō-ben′thik), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, entire, + E. *benthic.*] Completely benthic; living on the bottom under the water and nowhere else. See ★*benthos,* ★*benthic.*

> Another hindrance to the extension of many deep-sea species is that they are *holobenthic,* that is, do not pass through a free swimming larval stage.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXIII. 935.

holobranch (hol′ō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + βράγχια, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having each branchial arch provided with a pair of hemibranchs or half-gills: said of the gills of fishes.

II. *n.* A gill having filaments on both of its lower and posterior edges.

Holobranchia, *n. pl.* 3. A subclass of the *Bryozoa,* characterized by having the lophophore unbroken and either circular or horse-shoe-shaped.

holocaine (hō-lok′ā-in), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + E. (*co*)*caine.*] A local anesthetic, resembling in its action, and employed as a substitute for, cocaine; a combination of paraphenetidin and phenacetin.

holocarpic (hol-ō-kär′pik), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + καρπός, fruit, + *-ic.*] In certain unicellular algæ, noting the transformation of the simple vegetative body into a sporangium or a spore.

holocarpous (hol-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + καρπός, fruit, + *-ous.*] Same as ★*holocarpic.*

Holochoanites (hol″ō-kō-ą-nī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. singular, ⟨ Gr. ὅλος, entire, + χόανος, a funnel, + *-ites,* E. *-ite*[2].] A suborder of the nautiloid cephalopods in which the funnels of siphuncular segments reach from the septum of origination to the next septum apicad or beyond this.

holochoanitic (hol″ō-kō-ą-nit′ik), *a.* Of or resembling the *Holochoanites;* having the structure of the siphuncular wall as in the *Holochoanites.*

holochordate (hol-ō-kôr′dāt), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + χορδή, chord, + *-ate*[1].] Having the



Holochordate.

Young *Amphioxus* during the adolescent period. (After Kowalevsky.) *a,* notochord extending entire length of body; *b,* spinal chord; *c,* anus; *d,* intestine; *e,* atrial pore; *f,* liver; *g,* gill-slit, with tongue-bar in act of formation; *h,* gill-slit; *i,* oral tentacles. (Magnified.) (From Marshall's "Vertebrate Embryology.")

chorda or notochord extending the full length of the body, as *Amphioxus.*

holochroal (hō-lok′rō-al), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + χρόα, the skin, + *-al*[1].] In the compound eyes of trilobites and other crustaceans, having a corneous layer extending continuously over the entire visual surface, as in *Proëtus, Asaphus,* etc. Contrasted with ★*schizochroal.*

holoclastic (hol-ō-klas′tik), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + κλαστός, broken.] Noting clastic rocks of aqueous origin as distinguished from those of volcanic origin (hemiclastic). *Senft,* 1857.

Holocystis (hol-ō-sis′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὅλος, entire, + κύστις, a bladder.] A genus of Cretaceous corals having characters of the *Tetracoralla,* four of the septa being larger than the rest and the visceral chamber containing tabulæ.

holoedric (hol-ō-ē′drik), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ἑδρα, seat, base.] In *group-theory,* designating isomorphism in which two groups are simply isomorphic.

hologonic (hol-ō-gon′ik), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + γωνία, angle, + *-ic.*] Same as ★*holoacral.*

hologonidium (hol″ō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *hologonidia* (-ä). [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + NL. *gonidium.*] A group of algal cells invested with fungus threads which, under proper conditions, may reproduce the thallus of a lichen. Also *soredium.*

holohedron (hol-ō-hē′dron), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ἑδρα, seat, base.] A holohedral (holosymmetric) crystal. See ★*holosymmetric,* 2.

holohexagonal (hol″ō-hek-sag′ō-nal), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ἑξάγωνος, six-cornered, + *-al*[1].] See ★*holosymmetric,* 2.

holohyaline (hol-ō-hī′ą-lin), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ὑάλινος, of glass.] In *petrog.,* completely glassy; without crystals.

holo-isometric (hol″ō-ī-sō-met′rik), *a.* See ★*holosymmetric,* 2.

holometabole (hol″ō-me-tab′ō-lē), *n.* [NL.] Same as *holometaboly.*

Holometopa (hol-ō-met′ō-pä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὅλος, whole, + μέτωπον, front, face.] In Brauer's system, a group of dipterous insects including the family *Conopidæ* and the acalyptrate *Muscidæ.*

holomorphic, *a.* 2. (*b*) Noting a function of a complex variable which is continuous, one-valued, and has a derived function when the variable moves in a certain region of the plane: so called to indicate that it is like an integer function for which this property holds throughout the entire plane.

holomorphosis (hol-ō-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὅλος, entire, + μόρφωσις, formation.] In

biol., the perfect replacement or regeneration of a lost part, as contrasted with ★*meromorphosis*.

Under this heading we may distinguish two cases, in one of which the entire lost part is at once, or later, replaced—*holomorphosis*; in the other the new part is less than the part removed—meromorphosis.
T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 24.

holoparasite (hol-ō-par'ą-sit), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + παράσιτος, parasite.] A completely parasitic plant. Compare ★*hemiparasite*.

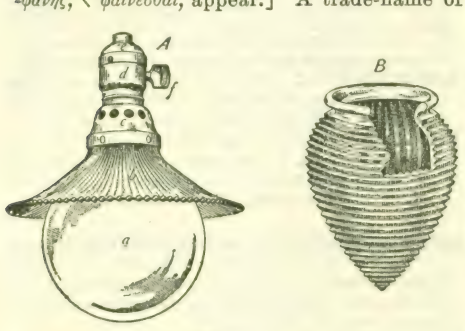
Holoparasites, which live entirely at the cost of the organic substance of their host, like holosaprophytes are devoid of chlorophyll and, if phanerogams, develop scales in the place of foliage-leaves.
A. F. W. Schimper (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 203.

holoparasitic (hol″ō-par-ą-sit'ik), *a.* [*holoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a holoparasite.

The degree of connexion between the two and the dependence of the parasite upon the host vary between the completeness of that of *holoparasitic* Rhizanths, in which little more than the flower of the parasite is visible upon the outside of the stem of the host and the parasitism is absolute, and the limitation of that of the hemiparasitic Rhinantheæ, in which to all appearance there is an independent autotrophic geophyte.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 439.

Holopea (hol-ō-pē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, entire, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), face.] A genus of *Gasteropoda* belonging to the family *Littorinidæ*. It is characterized by a short conical shell and roundly oval aperture with entire margin, and occurs in the Silurian and Devonian rocks.

holophane (hol'ō-fān), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + -φανης, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] A trade-name of



Holophane.

A, meridian lamp with holophane reflector: *a*, bulb; *b*, holophane reflector; *c*, reflector-holder; *d*, socket-cover; *e*, socket-cap; *f*, key. *B*, holophane globe.

a glass globe or reflector for electric or other lights, of clear glass, pressed, either only on the outer surface or on both surfaces, with prismatic corrugations: in the latter case the prisms of the inner surface are at right angles to those of the outer surface and are arranged so as to scatter the transmitted light in the special manner required.

holophrase (hol'ō-frāz), *n.* Same as ★*holophrasm*. See *holophrasis*.

holophrasm (hol'ō-frazm), *n.* [Irreg. formed from *holophrasis*.] A holophrastic expression. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1900, p. 615.

holophyte (hol'ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + φυτόν, plant.] In *bot.*, a plant which manufactures its own food, being in no sense saprophytic or parasitic.

holophytic, *a.* 2. In *bot.*, having the character of a complete plant in point of nutrition; autotrophic: said of ordinary green plants as opposed to parasites and saprophytes.

holoplankton (hol-ō-plangk'ton), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, entire, + NL. *plankton*.] The plants and animals that pass their whole life swimming or floating in the water, considered collectively and in contrast with those that float or swim for only a part of their lives, passing the rest upon or in the bottom. See ★*hemibenthic*, ★*holobenthic*, ★*hemiplankton*, ★*holoplanktonic*, ★*planktonic*.

holoplanktonic (hol″ō-plangk-ton'ik), *a.* [*holoplankton* + *-ic*.] Living in the water of the sea throughout life: contrasted with ★*meroplanktonic* (which see). *Haeckel* (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 583.

holopneustic (hol-op-nū'stik), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, entire, + *πνευστός, < πνεῖν, breathe.] Having many pairs of external openings to the air. Most adult insects are holopneustic, being provided with a tracheal system which communicates with the outer air through many pairs of stigmata or external apertures.

holopodous (hō-lop'ō-dus), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the family *Holopodidæ*.

Holops (hol'ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ὤψ, the face.] A genus of crocodiles from the Cretaceous rocks of North America.

holoptic (hō-lop'tik), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ὀπτικός, of seeing.] In *entom.*, having the eyes of the two sides meeting in a line on top of the head, as in many male dipterous insects.

holoptychiid (hol-op-tik'i-id), *n.* One of the *Holoptychiidæ*.

holorachischisis, holorrhachischisis (hol″ō-ra-kis'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ῥάχις, spine, + σχίσις, division.] Spina bifida extending the entire length of the spine.

holorhiny (hol-ō-rī'ni), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + *-y*³.] In *ornith.*, the fact or condition of having holorhinal nostrils, that is, of having the narial openings more or less oval in shape and with their posterior margin in advance of the posterior ends of the premaxillaries.

holosaprophyte (hol-ō-sap'rō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + E. *saprophyte*.] A completely saprophytic plant. See extract under ★*holoparasite*.

holosaprophytic (hol″ō-sap-rō-fit'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a holosaprophyte.

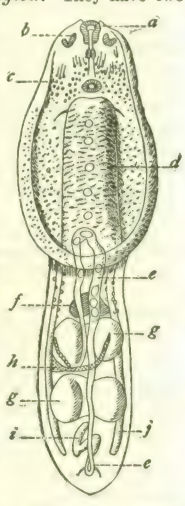
holospheric (hol-ō-sfer'ik), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + σφαῖρα, sphere, + *-ic*.] Of the entire globe. —**Holospheric anomaly**, the departure of a local temperature from the holospheric normal for that latitude.—**Holospheric isabnormal**, a line connecting places having the same holospheric anomaly. *Sella*, 1896.—**Holospheric normal**, the average temperature of the whole of any two circles of equal latitude in the northern and southern hemispheres. *Sella*, 1896.

holostiak (ho-los-tyäk'), *n.*; pl. *holostiaks* or (after Russian) *holostiaki* (-tyä'ki). [Russ. *kholostyákŭ* (pl. *-kíi*), a bachelor.] A young male fur-seal; a bachelor seal. Compare ★*holluschick*.

He carefully distinguishes the various classes of seals, . . . the polusikatchi, or young bulls; the *holustiaki*, or bachelors. *L. Stejneger*, Russian Fur-seal Islands, p. 60.

Holostomatidæ (hol″ō-stō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] An erroneous form for *Holostomidæ*.

Holostomidæ (hol-ō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Holostomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of trematoids of the order *Malacotylea*. They have two suckers and a peculiar adhesive apparatus behind the ventral sucker on the anterior region of the body, and the body divided into an anterior flattened and a posterior cylindrical region. The family contains the genera *Holostomum*, *Diplostomum*, *Hemistomum*, and *Polycotyle*, found mostly in the alimentary canal of birds, reptiles, and mammals, rarely in amphibia and fishes.



Holostomidæ (*Metastatica*) *Hemistomum* of Birds. *Hemistomum clathratum* Dies., from the gut of *Lutra brasiliensis*, ventral view (from Bronn, after Brandes).
a, oral sucker; *b*, openings of glands, *c*; *d*, ventral adhesive apparatus (the ventral sucker is just in front of this); *e*, uterus (the opening of the uterus is rather indistinctly rendered, just below the lower *e*); *f*, ovary; *g*, testis; *h*, shell-glands; *i*, vesicula seminalis; *j*, yolk-glands.
(From Sedgwick's "Zoology.")

Holostomum (hō-los'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of the family *Holostomidæ*. *Nitzsch*, 1816.

holostylic (hol-ō-stil'ik), *a.* [*holostyl-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or having the condition of the visceral arches known as holostyly.

holostyly (hō-los'ti-li), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, entire, + στῦλος, pillar, + *-y*³.] The condition of having the palatoquadrate fused with the cartilaginous cranium and the second visceral arch entire and free from the cranium. It occurs in the chimæras or *Holocephali*. *W. K. Gregory*, 1904.

holosymmetric, *a.* Specifically—2. Having the highest degree of symmetry possible under the given system, and hence showing the maximum number of faces for each form. The holosymmetric forms under each of the crystalline systems are sometimes designated, respectively, as *holoisometric* (also *holotesseral*, etc.), *holotetragonal*, *holohexagonal*, etc.—**Holosymmetric group.** See ★*symmetry*, 6.

holosystematic (hol″ō-sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* Same as ★*holosymmetric*, 2.

holotesseral (hol-ō-tes'e-ral), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + L. *tessera*, a square, + *-al*¹.] See ★*holosymmetric*, 2.

holotetragonal (hol″ō-te-trag'ō-nal), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + τετράγωνος, four-cornered, + *-al*¹.] See ★*holosymmetric*, 2.

holotonia (hol-ō-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὅλος, whole, + τόνος, tension.] General muscular spasm of the entire body.

holotonic (hol-ō-ton'ik), *a.* [*holotonia* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with holotonia.

holotrichal (hō-lot'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *holotrichous*.

holotrochal (hō-lot'rō-kal), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + τροχός, a wheel, + *-al*¹.] Having the body covered with cilia: said of certain invertebrate larvæ: opposed to ★*atrochal*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, II. 716.

holotropical (hol-ō-trop'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn, + *-ic-al*¹.] Same as *tropicopolitan*.

holotype (hol'ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, entire, + τύπος, type.] A particular individual selected as the type of a species, or the only specimen known at the time of publication of the species.

A *holotype*, therefore, is always a single individual, but may embrace one or more parts, as the skin, skeleton, or other portions. *Science*, April 23, 1897, p. 638.

holoxid (hol-ok'sid), *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, + *oxid*.] In *chem.*, a compound assumed to contain as a constituent molecular instead of atomic oxygen.

Holstein-Friesian cattle. See ★*cattle*.

Holy City. (*b*) A nickname for Adelaide, South Australia. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Holy-Cross toad.** Same as *Catholic* ★*frog*.

holzin (hōlt'sin), *n.* [G. *Holz*, a German surname (?), + *-in*².] A solution of formalin in methyl alcohol, used as a deodorizer.

holzinol (hōlt'si-nol), *n.* [*holzin* + *-ol*.] A mixture of menthol and formalin.

hom³ (hōm), *n.* Same as ★*homa*.

homa (hō'mą), *n.* [Middle Pers. *hōma*, Avestan *haoma*, = Skt. *soma*: see *soma*².] Same as *soma*².

The Soma or *Homa* ceremony consisted in the extraction of the juice of the *Homa* plant by the priests during the recitation of prayers, the formal presentation of the liquid extracted to the sacrificial fire, the consumption of a small portion of it by one of the officiating priests, and the division of the remainder among the worshippers. As the juice was drunk immediately after extraction and before fermentation had set in, it was not intoxicating. The ceremony seems to have been regarded, in part, as having a mystic force, securing the favor of heaven; in part, as exerting a beneficial influence upon the body of the worshipper through the curative power inherent in the *Homa* plant.
G. Rawlinson, Seven Great Monarchies, The Third [Monarchy, II. iv.

The word is used erroneously in the following quotation:

Persia was accustomed to set her own peculiar seal upon her figured webs by mingling in her designs the mystic "*homa*." . . . Borrowed perhaps originally from Hebrew tradition, this symbol of "the tree of life" had in it nothing objectionable to the Christian, the Jew, or the Moslem.
D. Rock, S. K. Handbook, Textile Fabrics, p. 52.

Homacanthus (hom-ą-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὁμός, equal, + ἄκανθα, a spine.] A group of slender, bilaterally symmetrical fish spines (probably belonging to the cestracionts sharks) found in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks.

Homacodontidæ (hom″ą-kō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Homacodon*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of small, extinct, artiodactyl, ungulate mammals, which contains species about the size of rabbits. The brain-case is large, the orbit open, and the molars have conspicuous, conical tubercles. *Nanomeryx* and *Bunomeryx* are other genera. The species occur in the Eocene of North America and Miocene of Europe. *Marsh*, 1894.

Homalocenchrus (hom″ą-lō-sen'krus), *n.* [NL. (Mieg, 1760), in allusion to the compressed spikelets and the general resemblance of the plant to millet-grass, *Milium effusum*; < Gr. ὁμαλός, flat, compressed, + κέγχρος, millet.] A genus of grasses. See *Leersia*.

Homalodontotheriidæ (hom″ą-lō-don-tō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Homalodontotherium*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct artiodactyl mammals, of the suborder *Ancylopoda*, which contains a number of genera of large mammals from the Santa Cruz (Miocene ?) of Patagonia. The skull is massive, limbs stout, and vertebral centra slightly flattened. *Ameghino*, 1889.

homalographic (hom″ą-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [*homalograph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or by means of homalography: noting a method of anatomical demonstration by means of a series of plane sections, usually of a frozen body.

homalography (hom-ą-log'rą-fi), *n.* [Gr. ὁμαλός, level, plane, + γράφειν, write.] In *anat.*, the study of anatomical structures by means of plane sections of the body.

homaloid (hom'a-loid), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμαλός*, level, plane, + *εἶδος*, form.] A homaloidal space or universe.

Homaloidal surface. See ★*surface*.

Homalonotus (hom″a-lō-nō'tus), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμαλός*, smooth, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of trilobites belonging to the family *Calymmenidæ*. They are characterized by a broad, flat body in which the lobation is very indistinct, and are usually of large size; they prevailed in the late Silurian and early Devonian.

homalotropous (hom-a-lot'rō-pus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμαλός*, level, +-*τροπος*, ‹ *τρέπειν*, turn, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing in a horizontal direction. *Noll.*

homaxial (hō-mak'si-al), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + L. *axis*, axis, + *-al*[1].] Same as *homaxonial*.

Home counties. See ★*county*[1].

home-bird (hōm'bėrd), *n.* A bird raised or cared for in the home; hence, a child nurtured at home, and under home influences.

The child is still a *home-bird*, and in the humanities above all, this sentiment must find a place right through into boyhood. *Nature*, Feb. 5, 1903, Sup., p. v.

homelyn (hōm'lin), *n.* [Also *homlin*, *hommelin*; origin obscure.] The rough ray, *Raja maculata*, found on the coasts of Europe.

homeochronous (hō-mē-ok'rō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοιος*, of the same appearance, like, + *χρόνος*, time.] Same as ★*homochronous*.

homeophony (hō-mē-of'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμοιος*, of the same nature, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] Similarity of sound.

homeopraxis (hō″mē-ō-prak'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμοιος*, of the same nature, + *πρᾶξις*, doing, action.] A similar action or a like development; a parallel evolution.

This is a phenomenon of "dynamic convergence," which the author calls "*homeopraxis*." It is, indeed, very striking that the rightful tenant and the insinuated parasite which replaces it should have similar adaptations, both structural and functional, securing emergence. There is a parallel adaptation of host and parasite to the same conditions.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Dec., 1904, p. 649.

homer[1], *n.* 2. In *base-ball*, a home run.

Homerist (hō'mē-rist), *n.* 1. A Homeric scholar; a student or an admirer of Homer or his poems. — 2. An imitator of Homer or his style.

Homerologist (hō-mē-rol'ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in Homerology.

homested, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *homestead*.

homester (hōm'stėr), *n.* [*home* + *-ster*.] One who belongs to or represents the locality; especially, a member of the local or 'home' team in any sporting contest. [Eng.]

Homesthes (hō-mes'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Gilbert), ‹ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ἔσθιειν*, eat.] A genus of blennies found on the coast of Panama.

homethrust (hōm'thrust), *v. i.* To thrust home; deliver a home thrust; hit the mark directly and with effectiveness.

hominal (hom'i-nal), *a.* [L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of man or mankind; human. [Rare.]

hominian (hō-min'i-an), *n.* [L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *-ian*.] One of the *Hominidæ*; a human being.

hominify (hō-min'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hominified*, ppr. *hominifying*. [L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *-ficare*, ‹ *facere*, make.] To render manlike or human; attribute human qualities to; make man.

hominocentric (hom″i-nō-sen'trik), *a.* [L. *homo* (*homin-*), man, + *centrum*, center, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the doctrine or idea that all things are created or designed to please or satisfy man. [Rare.]

It was the old idea that all things exist merely to please man: this *hominocentric* doctrine Darwin disproved.

L. H. Bailey, Outlook to Nature, p. 272.

homobiophorid (hō″mō-bī-of'ō-rid), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *biophorid*.] See ★*biophorid*.

homobranchiate (hō-mō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ate*[1].] Having gills of uniform structure, as decapod crustaceans; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Homobranchia*.

homobront (hō'mō-bront), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *βροντή*, thunder.] A line connecting points around an advancing thunder-storm at which the first thunder is heard simultaneously; an isobront. *Von Bezold*.

homocamphoric (hō″mō-kam-for'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + (*cyan*)*camphor* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless crystalline compound, $HO.COC_8H_{14}.CH_2.COOH$, formed by boiling cyancamphor with potassium hydroxid. It melts at 234° C., and was at one time called, incorrectly, *hydrocamphocarboxylic acid*.

homocentrically (hō-mō-sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* Concentrically.

homocerebrin (hō-mō-ser'ē-brin), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_{70}H_{138}O_{12}N_2$(?), formed by the action of barium hydroxid solution on brain matter. It crystallizes in transparent spheres, melts at 170–176° C., and is also called *phrenosin*.

homochelidonin (hō″mō-ke-lid'ō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *Chelidon(ium)* + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}O_5N$, obtained from the root of *Sanguinaria Canadensis*. Two compounds with this formula are known, distinguished as *β*- and *γ*-*homochelidonin*. Both crystallize in needles; the former melts at 159° C., the latter at 169° C. The latter is also found in *Chelidonium majus*.

homochiral (hō-mō-kī'ral), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χείρ*, hand, + *-al*[1].] Related in the manner of one right hand to another right hand, or of one left hand to another left, that is, formed in the same way and turned in the same direction; identical in form and direction.

homochirally (hō-mō-kī'ral-i), *adv.* In a homochiral manner.

homochlamydeous (hō″mō-kla-mid'ē-us), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), cloak, + *-e-ous*.] In *bot.*, dichlamydeous, but with all the members of the perianth similarly colored. In plant development, the homochlamydeous stage succeeds the homoiochlamydeous, and is followed by the heterochlamydeous.

homochromosome (hō-mō-krō'mō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *σῶμα*, body: see ★*chromosome*.] An ordinary or typical chromosome, as contrasted with an accessory chromosome.

Montgomery's (26) terms *homochromosome* and heterochromosome to distinguish between the ordinary chromosomes and the accessory. *Biol. Bulletin*, Dec., 1904, p. 6.

homochromy (hō-mok'rō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The coloring of organisms in resemblance to the prevailing color of their normal environment; general cryptic coloring.

homochronic (hō-mō-kron'ik), *a.* [As *homochron-ous* + *-ic*.] Appearing in the offspring at the same point of development as in the parent. — **Homochronic heredity.** See ★*heredity*.

homochronous (hō-mok'rō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόχρονος*, of the same time, ‹ *ὁμός*, the same, + *χρόνος*, time.] Appearing in the children at the same age as in the parents. See the extract.

This kind of inheritance (of characters of the parents in such manner that they appear in the latter at the same age in which they occur in the former) has been called *homochronous*. *Eimer*, Organic Evolution, p. 167.

homocladic (hō-mō-klad'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κλάδος*, branch.] Noting an anastomosis formed between terminal twigs of the same artery: opposed to ★*heterocladic*.

Homocœla (hō-mō-sē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A suborder of calcareous sponges in which there are no flagellated chambers, the entire internal surface being lined by collared cells. It includes the family *Asconidæ*. Compare ★*Heterocœla*.

homocœlous (hō-mō-sē'lus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *-ous*.] Having the gastral layer of cells continuous, as in sponges of the family *Clathrinidæ*; resembling or having the characteristics of the *Homocœla*: opposed to ★*heterocœlous*.

homoconine (hō-mō-kō'nin), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *conine*.] A colorless liquid, $C_5H_9(NH)CH_2.CH(CH_3)_2$, closely allied to conine, which it resembles in odor. It boils at 181–182° C. Also called *a-isobutylpiperidine*.

homocyclic (hō-mō-sik'lik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κύκλος*, circle.] **I.** *a.* Having the same or only one circle or cycle.

Spectra of the third variety. These show absorption bands, and the substances yielding them are generally constituted on the type of benzene, naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, &c.; but the rings may be either *homocyclic* or heterocyclic without the character of the spectra being altered. *Nature*, Sept. 17, 1903, p. 475.

II. *n.* A closed-chain compound in which the ring consists only of carbon atoms, as benzene.

Homocysteæ (hō-mō-sis'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κύστις*, a bag, + *-eæ*.] A suborder of the blue-green algæ characterized by the absence of heterocysts.

homodermatous (hō-mō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin, + *-ous*.] Having the skin of uniform structure throughout the body.

homodermy (hō-mō-dėr'mi), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *biol.*: (*a*) Similarity in relation to the germ-layers. (*b*) The doctrine or opinion that homologous parts always stand in the same relation to the embryonic germ-layers, and that embryonic origin is the final and decisive test of homology.

homodesmotic (hō″mō-des-mot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δεσμός*, a bond, + *-otic*.] Joining similar parts of the central nervous system: noting nerve fibers which perform this office.

homodontism (hō-mō-don'tizm), *n.* [*homodont* + *-ism*.] The condition of having a dentition in which all teeth are alike, as toothed whales. [Rare.]

homodoxia (hō-mō-dok'si-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δόξα*, opinion.] The holding of opinions in common; or, opinions held in common. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 133.

homodrome (hō'mō-drōm), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *δρόμος*, a running.] In *physiol.*, a positive induction current. *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (London), July, 1902, p. 190.

homodynamic (hō″mō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* Same as *homodynamous* in all senses.

homodynamous, *a.* 2. Noting the absence of a condition of dominance in respect to a given character in ancestral inheritance. When the cross-bred offspring of two parental races or varieties breeds true or produces offspring like itself, the parents of the cross-bred offspring are held to be *homodynamous*. — **Homodynamous determinant.** See ★*determinant*.

homœocephalic (hō″mē-ō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] Relating to skulls of similar type.

homœochromatic (hō″mē-ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color.] Exhibiting similar colors (in different adjacent species); of or pertaining to homœochromatism.

homœochromatism (hō″mē-ō-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [*homœochromat(ic)* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, similarity in the colors of different species of animals or plants that occur in the same locality. *Athenæum*, Oct. 24, 1903, p. 552.

homœocrystalline (hō″mē-ō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + E. *crystalline*.] In *petrog.*, composed of crystals or grains of equal size: sometimes applied to evenly granular crystalline rocks.

homœogenesis (hō″mē-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] Community of origin or ancestry. [Rare.]

homœogeneous (hō-mē-ō-jē'nē-us), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοιογενης*, of like kind, + *-eous*.] Of a similar kind.

homœokinesis (hō″mē-ō-ki-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *κίνησις*, motion.] The form of karyokinetic or mitotic cell-division in which the two daughter-nuclei receive chromosomes of the same kind: opposed to ★*heterokinesis*.

homœomorphic (hō″mē-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοιόμορφος*, of the same form, + *-ic*.] Of similar type or order.

In a remarkable proportion of cases of mental and other nervous disturbances we find a history of antecedent nervous conditions, either *homœomorphic*, i.e., of the same order, or heteromorphic, of different type.

Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 660.

homœomorphous, *a.* 2. Of like shape and structure.

homœoplasia (hō″mē-ō-plā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *πλάσις*, forming.] The assumption by the tissues of one part of the body of the form of those from another region, as when the skin of the arm is grafted on the cheek to heal a wound.

homœosis (hō-mē-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ὁμοίωσις*, a becoming like, likeness, ‹ *ὁμοιοῦν*, make like, ‹ *ὁμοιος*, like.] In *biol.*, the presence in an organism of a normal member of a meristic series of parts in an abnormal position, as the presence, in a crustacean, of an antenna in the place where the eye is normally situated. When homœosis is exhibited in the part that replaces a part that has been removed, as when the amputated eye of a crustacean is replaced by an antenna, the phenomenon is termed *heteromorphosis*. See ★*heteromorphosis* and ★*metamorphy*, 2.

For the term 'Metamorphy' I therefore propose to substitute the term *Homœosis*, which is also more correct; for the essential phenomenon is not that there has merely been a change, but that something has been changed into the likeness of something else.

W. Bateson. Study of Variation, p. 85.

homœotherm (hō′mē-ō-thėrm), *n.* [MGr. *ὁμοιόθερμος*, of like warmth, ⟨ Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *θέρμη*, heat.] An animal with a bodily temperature which is nearly constant and independent of, and usually higher than, that of the surrounding medium; a warm-blooded animal. [Rare.]

These phenomena, which are numerous . . . in animals of the higher class (*homœotherms*), are much less so in cold-blooded animals. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 411.

homœothermal (hō″mē-ō-thėr′mal), *a.* [As *homœotherm* + *-al*[1].] Having blood which retains a uniform temperature notwithstanding the temperature of the environment: said of warm-blooded as opposed to cold-blooded, pœcilothermic, or heterothermal animals.

homœothermic (hō″mē-ō-thėr′mik), *a.* [*homœotherm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to homœotherms or warm-blooded animals; homœothermal.

Man, mammals, and birds are called . . . *homœothermic* — that is, warm-blooded — animals.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 407.

homœothermism (hō″mē-ō-thėr′mizm), *n.* [As *homœotherm* + *-ism.*] The maintenance by warm-blooded animals of a bodily temperature which is independent of that of the surrounding medium.

homœotic (hō-mē-ot′ik), *a.* [*homœosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by homœosis.

Though in some of these examples there may be change in the total number of vertebræ shewing that true Meristic change has occurred, they cannot well be treated apart from the more distinctly *Homœotic* cases.
W. Bateson, Study of Variation, p. 106.

Homœotic variation. See ★*variation.*

homœotopy (hō-mē-ot′ō-pi), *n.* Such a similarity of words as leads to errors in copying.

homœotype (hō′mē-ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *τύπος*, type.] A specimen identified by a specialist from comparison with the original type, or a subsequently selected cotype: designed to replace *homotype*, which is in use for another purpose.

homœotypical (hō″mē-ō-tip′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμοιος*, like, + *τύπος*, type, + *-ic-al*[1].] In *cytol.*, of or pertaining to a form of mitosis occurring in the secondary spermatocytes of some animals, such as the salamander, and differing from the typical form of mitosis only in the shortness of the chromosomes and their irregular arrangement in the daughter-nuclei. *Flemming*, 1887.

homogamic (hō-mō-gam′ik), *a.* Same as *homogamous.*

homogamous, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to homogamy or assortative mating. Also *homogamic.*

[The] whole range of effects from pure random mating to perfectly *homogamous* unions.
Biometrika, Nov., 1903, p. 481.

Homogamous mating. See ★*mating.*

homogamy, *n.* 2. Assortative mating; the pairing or mating of animals, or the marriage of human beings, with some common distinctive characteristic considered apart from the question whether the mating is due to conscious selection of, or preference for, this characteristic or is unintentional or unconscious; sexual selection in its widest sense.

If the male class of a given character tends to mate with a female class with generally like character, we have a tendency to *homogamy*. *Biometrika*, Nov., 1903, p. 481.

homogen, *n.* 3. A homogenous or homogenetic part or organ.

Homogeneous part. See ★*part.*

homogenetical (hō″mō-jē-net′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to homogeny.

homogenic (hō-mō-jen′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to homogeny; exhibiting homogeny or sameness of nature.

homogenist (hō-moj′e-nist), *n.* [*homogen-y* + *-ist.*] One who believes that the races of mankind have had a common origin or ancestral history and that they constitute a single species.

homogenize, *v. t.* — **Homogenized milk,** a trade-name for milk which has been heated to 185° F. and forced by heavy pressure through a number of very fine openings, the jets impinging upon a porcelain plate. It is asserted that the result is to divide the fat into globules much smaller and more nearly uniform in size than those of the original milk, so that the product may be kept for a long time without the emulsion being broken up by the separation of cream in a distinct layer. *Sci. Amer.*, April 16, 1904, p. 315.

homogentisic (hō″mō-jen-tis′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *gentisic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $HO_2C_6H_3CH_2COOH.H_2O$, found in small quantity in normal urine and in plant-roots. The amount is increased in cases where alkapton is present in the urine, or when the roots are geotropically stimulated. It crystallizes in prisms and melts at 146.5–147° C. Also called *dihydroxy-phenylacetic acid.*

homogentisin (hō-mō-jen′ti-sin), *n.* An incorrect term for ★*homogentisic acid.*

homogentisinic (hō″mō-jen-ti-sin′ik), *a.* An incorrect term for ★*homogentisic.*

homoglot (hō′mō-glot), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *γλῶττα*, tongue.] Possessing the same language. *N. E. D.*

homogomph (hō′mō-gomf), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *γόμφος*, a bolt, a nail.] Having similar spines or 'teeth.'

The setigerous region ends in a conical papilla behind that for the spine, and bears a single brown spine and a series of *homogomph* bristles.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept., 1902, p. 259.

homogonous, *a.* 2. In *biol.*, characterized by direct development, without metamorphosis or alternation of generations.

homogony, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, same as *homogenesis.*

homographic, *a.* 3. In *philol.*, of or pertaining to homographs. — **Homographic division.** See ★*division.*

homoiochlamydeous (hō″moi-ō-kla-mid′ē-us), *a.* [Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), cloak, + E. *-eous.*] In *bot.*, having a single but fully developed floral envelop, as the oaks, the nettle family, etc. In plant development the homoiochlamydeous stage succeeds the haplochlamydeous, and is followed by the homochlamydeous.

homoiopodal (ho-moi-op′ō-dal), *a.* [Gr. *ὅμοιος*, like, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-al*[1].] In *neurol.*, noting nerve-cells which have branches or processes of only one kind: opposed to ★*heteropodal. Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 155.

homoiothermal (hō″moi-ō-thėr′mal), *a.* Same as ★*homœothermal.*

Homola (hom′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815).] The typical genus of the family *Homolidæ.*

homolecithal (hō″mō-les′i-thal), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *λέκιθος*, yolk, + *-al*[1].] In *embryol.*, having the food-yolk uniformly distributed throughout the egg, as in alecithal eggs: opposed to ★*heterolecithal. Mark*, 1892.

Homolidæ (hō-mol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Homola* + *-idæ.*] A family of anomalous *Brachyura* in which the carapace is quadrangular or subtriangular, the eye-stalks usually very long



Latreillia valida (de Haan).

a, female; *b*, head of male; *c*, head of female; *d*, same, from below; *e*, abdomen of male; *f*, abdomen of female.

and slender, the orbits incomplete, and the first antennæ not retractile into special fossettes. There are 5 genera, *Homola*, *Dicranodromia*, *Latreillia*, *Latreillopsis*, and *Homologenus*, and the various species extend to moderate depths.

homolinolein (hō″mō-li-nō′lē-in), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *linolein.*] In *chem.*, the substance $C_3H_5.(C_{18}H_{31}O_2)_3$, which forms the chief constituent of linseed-oil. The name *linolein* is reserved for the corresponding glycerid of an acid with 16 atoms of carbon.

homologen (hō-mol′ō-jen), *n.* [*homolo(gous)* + *-gen.*] The group of atoms by which a member of a homologous series differs from the one immediately preceding or succeeding it. In the methane series of compounds the homologen is CH_2.

homologenic (hō-mol-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [*homologen* + *-ic.*] Noting the molecule or group to which the homologen is successively added.

homologous, *a.* (*e*) In *pathol.*, noting a neoplasm composed of tissues of the same type as those of the part from which it springs: distinguished from ★*heterologous.* — **Homologous determinant, id, series, tumor, twins.** See ★*determinant*, etc.

homology, *n.* (*c*) In *chem.*, the relationship which the members of a homologous series bear to one another. — **Genetic homology,** special homology regarded as a result of descent from a common ancestor. — **Meristic homology** the similarity between corresponding or repeated parts in the same individual; nearly equivalent to *serial homology.* The five rays of a starfish are meristically, but not serially, homologous. *E. B. Wilson*, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 101. — **Parameter of homology,** the coefficient of homology.

homolysin (hō-mol′i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *λύσις*, dissolution, + *-in*[2].] A lysin which will cause the destruction of the cells of an animal of the same species.

homomorph (hō′mō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *μορφή*, form.] In the study of primitive art, a term used to describe characters, types, or motives which are essentially the same in form.

Characters substantially the same, or "*homomorphs*" (to use Colonel Mallory's term) made by one set of people, have a different signification among others.
Haddon, Evolution in Art, p. 215.

homomorphosis (hō″mō-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *ὁμός*, the same, + *μόρφωσις*, formation.] The replacement of a lost part in an organism by a part that is like the one that has been lost: opposed to ★*heteromorphosis.*

When the new part is like that removed, or like a part of that removed, as when a leg or a tail is regenerated in a newt, the process is one of "*homomorphosis.*"
T. H. Morgan, Regeneration, p. 23.

homonataloin (hō″mō-nā-tal′ō-in), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + (?) L. *natus*, born, + E. *aloin.*] A colorless compound, $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$, obtained from aloin.

homonoia (hō-mō-noi′ä), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμόνοια*, agreement, concord, ⟨ *ὁμόνοος*, of the same mind, ⟨ *ὁμός*, the same, + *νόος*, mind.] 1. The sharing of thoughts and sentiments; or, thoughts and sentiments mutually shared. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 133. — 2. [*cap.*] A Greek divinity equivalent to the Roman *Concordia.* She is often represented on coins.

homonomous, *a.* 2. In *zoöl.*, made up of like segments or metameres: said of annelids or arthropods in which the various metameres are of the same or similar structure. Opposed to ★*heteronomous.*

homonomously (hō-mon′ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a homonomous manner.

homonym, *n.* 3. Specifically, in systematic biology, a name given to a group (usually a genus or species) at a later date than that at which the same name had been given to another group. Such a name is said to be *preoccupied.* In order to avoid confusion with the earlier names, all homonyms are rejected. Thus the use of *Torreya* by Rafinesque in 1818 as the name of a genus of plants belonging to the family *Menthaceæ* prevents the recognition of *Torreya*, published by Arnott in 1838, as a valid name for a genus of the family *Taxaceæ*, the latter genus consequently taking its next older name *Tumion*, published in 1840. Similarly *Agriotherium* was used by Wagner for a genus of carnivores and by Scott for a genus of ungulates; and *Brachyurus* was applied by Fischer to a genus of rodents and by Spix to a genus of monkeys.

Homonymous images. See ★*image.*

homoparthenogenesis (hō″mō-pär-the-nō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + NL. *parthenogenesis.*] That type of parthenogenesis in which the unfertilized eggs produce only one sex, as contrasted with ★*heteroparthenogenesis*, or the production of both males and females from unfertilized eggs. When the unfertilized eggs produce only males, as in the bee, the phenomenon has been called *arrhenotoky* or *androgenetic parthenogenesis.* When females alone are produced it has been called *thelytoky*, or *gynogenetic parthenogenesis.*

homoperiodic (hō″mō-pē-ri-od′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *περίοδος*, period, + *-ic.*] Having the same periods.

homophene (hō′mō-fēn), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *φαίνειν*, show, appear.] A word having the same visible form or spelling as another; a homograph.

homophenous (hō-mof′e-nus), *a.* Having the character of a homophene.

homoplastid (hō-mō-plas′tid), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *plastid.*] An organism consisting of numerous cells of uniform structure: opposed to ★*heteroplastid.*

homoplasty (hō′mō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-y*[3].] Same as *homoplasy.*

homopolar, *a.* 2. In *elect.*, same as *unipolar*, 1. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901–02, p. 948.

homorhabdic (hō-mō-rab′dik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ῥάβδος*, rod.] Having the gill-filaments of the same size, as certain mollusks: opposed to ★*heterorhabdic. Lankester.*

homosexual (hō-mō-sek′ṣū-al), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + L. *sexus*, sex, + *-al*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to the same sex or to individuals of the same sex. — 2. Relating to homosexuality.

In one of our cases, *homosexual* impulses were a feature of degeneracy. *Med. Record*, June 13, 1903, p. 925.

homosexuality (hō″mō-sek-şū-al′i-ti), *n.* [*homosexual* + *-ity.*] Perverted sexual desire for one of the same sex. *C. H. Hughes*, in Alien. and Neurol., Feb., 1903, p. 74.

Homosteus (hō-mos′tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] A genus of arthrodirous fishes belonging to the family *Coccosteidæ*. They are of very large size, with slender and toothless jaws, and orbits completely inclosed in the head-shield. They are found in the Old Red Sandstone.

homostyly (hō-mos′ti-li), *n.* [*homostyl(ed)* + *-y*³.] In *bot.*, the condition of being homostyled.

homosystemic (hō″mō-sis-tem′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *system* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the same system, as organs derived from the same germ-layer in the embryo.

homotaxia (hō-mō-tak′si-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *homotaxis*.

homotenous (hō-mot′e-nus), *a.* Noting insects which have incomplete metamorphoses, as opposed to the polymorphous groups. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 597.

homothallic (hō-mō-thal′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *θαλλός*, sprout, + *-ic.*] Having the zygospores formed only as the result of the conjugation of hyphæ from a single plant or strain: said of zygospore-forming plants.

homothermic (hō-mō-thėr′mik), *a.* Same as *homothermous*.

homothetic, *a.* **II.** *n.* A transformation which changes every plane figure into a homothetic figure.

For example, the group of the projective transformations of the plane and the group of *homothetics*, that is to say, transformations which change every plane figure into a homothetic figure [a figure similar and similarly placed]. *Science*, Sept. 16, 1904, p. 360.

homotonic (hō-mō-ton′ik), *a.* Same as *homotonous*.

homotopic (hō-mō-top′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *τόπος*, place, + *-ic.*] Occurring at the same place in the offspring as in the parent.—**Homotopic heredity.** See ★*heredity*.

homotopy (hō-mot′ō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *τόπος*, place, + *-y*³.] The development of an embryo into an adult organism by a series of changes which occur in the parts of the body in which they occurred in the development of its parents. [Rare.] *Cope*, in Amer. Nat., Jan., 1878.

homotype, *n.* (*c*) Same as ★*homœotype*.

homotypic, *a.* 2. In *cytol.*, relating to the second nuclear division after mitapsis: so called because it is very similar to ordinary mitosis. *Cook and Swingle*.

homotyposis (hō″mō-tī-pō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *τύπωσις*, < *τύπος*, type.] In *biol.*, a forming after a model: a term proposed by Pearson for the correlation between meristically repeated parts.

On *Homotyposis* in Homologous but Differentiated Organs: Prof. Karl Pearson, F. R. S. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 360.

Cross-homotyposis, homotyposis considered reciprocally. *Biometrika*, April, 1902, p. 344.

homozygosis (hō″mō-zī-gō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ζύγωσις*, joining. See *zygote.*] Development from a homozygote.

In such cases . . . proof of *homozygosis* of resolved forms will furnish the only reliable criterion. *W. Bateson*, in Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1905, II. 125.

homozygote (hō-mō-zī′gōt), *n.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + E. *zygote.*] A zygote formed by the union of two gametes of the same kind or stock: opposed to ★*heterozygote*. See extract under ★*heterozygote*.

homozygous (hō-mō-zī′gus), *a.* [Gr. *ὁμός*, the same, + *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from like zygotes or germ-cells.

The hybrids produced by pairing a heterozygous waltzing form $G'_1G'_2$ with a *homozygous* albino GG will be of two kinds, GG'_1 and GG'_2. *Biometrika*, Jan., 1904, p. 16.

Hon. An abbreviation (*b*) of *honorary*.

Honble. A contraction of *Honorable*. Same as *Hon.* (*a*).

Hond. An abbreviation of *Honduras*.

Honduras rubber. See ★*rubber*.

honey, *n.*—**Date honey.** See the extract.

Other varieties [of dates], such as the Khars, which are full of sugary juice when ripe, are not so easily handled. The Arabs usually hang up the bunches and allow the juice to drain off into jars. This juice, which they call *date honey*, is preserved and used, and the fruit, which has become somewhat dry, is then packed in boxes, or more often in skins. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 482.

Extracted honey, honey which has been separated from the comb.—**Sham honey,** a hard glossy body found in the flowers of *Lopezia, Parnassia,* and *Cleome,* resembling drops of nectar, and so placed as to promote cross-fertilization through the agency of the attracted insects, which are deceived by it.—**White honey,** honey that flows from the cells spontaneously without pressure, being that made by bees that have not swarmed. *N. E. D.*

honey-board (hun′i-bōrd), *n.* In *bee-keeping*, a partition of perforated sheet-metal placed in a hive to confine the queen bee to the brood-chamber and yet permit other bees to pass from one division of the hive to another through the perforations.

honey-box (hun′i-boks), *n.* In *bee-keeping*, a folding wooden box in which the bees in a hive form a comb and fill it with honey. At the end of the season the filled box is removed from the hive without disturbing the bees. Also called a *honey-section*.

Honeycomb coral. See ★*coral*.—**Honeycomb scall** or **tetter.** Same as *favus*, 2.

honeycomb-radiator (hun′i-kōm-rā″di-ā-tọr), *n.* A radiator much used on motor-cars for abstracting the heat from the cooling-water. It is made up of a series of small hexagonal passages surrounded by thin walls, and in appearance somewhat resembles a honeycomb.

honeycomb-weave (hun′i-kōm-wēv), *n.* A style of weave resembling the cells of a honeycomb.

honey-creeper, *n.*—**Bahama honey-creeper,** a small bird, *Cœreba*, or *Certhiola, bahamensis*, belonging to the family *Cœrebidæ*. The general coloration is gray and yellow.

honey-crop (hun′i-krop), *n.* The distended crop of the honey-bearers among the so-called honey-ants.

honey-drop (hun′i-drop), *n.* A mole or similar spot on the skin.

honey-evaporator (hun′i-ē̤-vap″ō̤-rā-tọr), *n.* An apparatus for removing any excess of liquid from the honeycomb for the safe transportation of the latter.

honey-extractor (hun′i-eks-trak″tọr), *n.* A honey-strainer.

honey-flower, *n.* 2. Same as ★*honey-plant*, 2. See *Hoya*.—3. In Australia, a tall evergreen shrub of the family *Proteaceæ*, *Lambertia formosa*: so named from the large quantity of nectar contained in its flowers.

honey-gate (hun′i-gāt), *n.* A gate-valve made particularly for drawing off honey, molasses, or other thick liquids from barrels, extractors, etc.

honey-guide, *n.* 2. In *bot.*, a marking or a streak of nectar or honey in a flower serving to guide the insect to the nectary.

honey-holder (hun′i-hōl″dėr), *n.* Same as *honey-bearer*.

honey-mark (hun′i-märk), *n.* 1. A spot of a different color from the rest of the corolla of a flower, supposed by Sprengel to guide insects to the nectary.—2. Same as ★*honey-drop*.

honey-mushroom (hun′i-mush″röm), *n.* The fungus *Armillaria mellea*, which produces a form of root-rot in trees.

honey-plant (hun′i-plant), *n.* 1. The bee-balm, *Melissa officinalis*.—2. A plant of the genus *Hoya*.—3. In Tasmania, a shrub, *Cystanthe scoparia* (*Richea scoparia* of Hooker), of the family *Epacridaceæ*, growing in the form of a very dense bush, one and a half feet high, and bearing small honey-scented flowers which vary in color from white to pink and orange.

honey-section (hun′i-sek″shọn), *n.* Same as ★*honey-box*.

honey-stopper (hun′i-stop″ėr), *n.* An arrangement of chitinous valves fringed with bristles at the entrance of the proventriculus or honey-stomach of the honey-bee.

honeysuckle, *n.* 4. The color of the flowers of the common honeysuckle; "a combination of pale pink and even paler yellow." *Daily News* (London), Nov. 20, 1890. *N. E. D.*—**Cape honeysuckle,** *Leucadendron melliferum*. See *Leucadendron*.—**Honeysuckle ornament,** in the *fine arts*, a peculiar type of decoration, in which there is a resemblance to a sprig or flower of the honeysuckle: found especially on late Greek vases. See *anthemion* (*a*), with cut.

honey-weasel (hun′i-wē″zl), *n.* The ratel or honey-badger, *Mellivora ratel*, a large member of the weasel family found in Africa. A near relative, *M. indica*, occurs in India. The animal is fond of honey, whence the common name.

honeywood. (hun′i-wụd), *n.* The Tasmanian dogwood. See *dogwood*, 3, and *Tasmanian*.

Honiton braid. See ★*braid*¹.

honky-tonk (hong″ki-tongk′), *n.* A low groggery: a slang name among the negroes of the southern United States.

honoki (hō-nō′kē), *n.* [Jap.] A tall Japanese timber-tree, *Magnolia hypoleuca*. The light, grayish-white wood, which gradually changes to a deeper shade, is soft, easily bent, and elastic, and has a fine, even grain, making it applicable to many uses. It is used for the groundwork in the manufacture of lacquer ware, for pattern-blocks in printing cloth, and from it is prepared the soft, fine-grained charcoal which is used throughout Japan for rubbing the lacquer, and for polishing the enamel of cloisonné ware.

honor, *n.* 11. In *golf*, the right to play off first from the tee.—**Simple honors,** in *bridge*, three out of the five honors which may be held.—**To do the honors,** to act as host or hostess on any occasion, as in presiding at a banquet or in dispensing hospitality.

honoris causa (hō-nō′ris kâ′zä). [L.] See ★*causa*.

honthin (hon′thin), *n.* A tasteless, odorless compound of tannin, keratin, and albumin claimed to be unaffected by the gastric juice but decomposed into its components by the intestinal secretions: an intestinal astringent.

hood, *n.* 6. (*b*) The rise in the quarter-deck which gives more head-room to the cabin. (*c*) A covering over a hatchway to protect the opening from the weather.—7. (*a*) A projecting shelter-like canopy over an outer door, usually carried by corbels or brackets. See *hood-mold*. (*b*) A similar projecting member over a hearth, intended to direct the smoke inward toward the flue. In houses the fire might be built on a wholly open hearth without projecting jambs, and the hood six or seven feet above it was conical or pyramidal in form, leading to the flue above. This hood might hang free in the room, but was more commonly attached to the wall, from which it projected, and supported on corbels. (*c*) In modern ventilation, a projection above a range or furnace, intended to carry off the smell of cooking or noxious gases. (*d*) In chemical laboratories, a fixed appliance consisting of an inclosed and covered space within which offensive gases or vapors may be evolved and carried off by a connected flue without escaping into the room. It is usually provided with a sliding or hinged door in front for the introduction and removal of apparatus. (*e*) A curved cover for a machine or for any part of one. (*f*) The cover for a blacksmith's forge. (*g*) In *elect.*, a protecting cover, also sometimes serving as a reflector, placed over an arc-lamp.—**Naval hoods,** in *ship-building*, heavy pieces of timber which encircle the hawse-holes.—**Oral hood,** the fringed membrane which surrounds the vestibule or mouth-opening of amphioxus (*Branchiostoma*).

hood-cover, *n.* 2. *Naut.*, a covering of wood or canvas for a hatch, companionway, or skylight.

hood-nozle (hụd′noz″l), *n.* A nozle having a hood or hinged cover which may be swung across its mouth to cut off a part or all of the stream of water.

hoof, *n.*—**Dished hoof,** a hoof in which the wall is concave from the coronet to the plantar surface.—**Hoof-and-mouth disease.** Same as *foot-and-mouth disease* (which see, under *foot*).—**To beat the hoof.** See ★*beat*¹.—**To pad the hoof.** See *pad*¹.

hooflet (höf′let), *n.* [*hoof* + *-let.*] One of the small or false hoofs found in many ruminants, especially in deer, on either side of the pair of principal hoofs; a dew-claw. They may have their supporting bones in a very v stigial condition, as in the ox and bison, or of considerable size, as is the case with the moose and reindeer. *Smithsonian Rep.* (*Nat. Mus.*), 1896, p. 566.

hook, *n.* 10. In *golf:* (*a*) The angle of the face of a club when it lies in to the ball. (*b*) A ball played with a distinct curve to the left. —11. In *cricket*, the ★hook-stroke (which see). —12. A curved or angled line added to a written or printed letter, or forming a part of it, or, as in phonography, used as a distinct symbol.—13. In *well-boring*, a fishing-tool in the form of a horizontally curved hook which engages the shoulder of rods or tools that may have become unscrewed.—**Malgaigne's hooks,** sharp hooks used to bind together the two parts of a fractured patella.

hook, *v. t.* 6. In *golf*, to play (a ball) so that it curves more or less to the left.

When standing too far, the ball is apt to be 'drawn' or 'hooked'—that is to say, struck with the point or 'toe' of the club, in which case the ball flies in to the left. *Chambers' Inform.*, II. 695. *N. E. D.*

7. In *cricket*, to hit (the ball) to the 'on' side with a horizontal bat, after stepping back: said of the batsman.—**To hook Jack,** to play truant. [Slang.]

The boy "*hooked Jack*" for a whole day. *Joseph Lincoln*, Partners of the Tide, iv.

hook-and-strap (hụk″and-strap′), *n.* A hinge-strap in which the hook or pintle is an integral part of the strap. It is more customary to form the eye on the strap.

hook-book (hụk′bụk), *n.* In *angling*, a case in the form of a book, with leaves of cloth or other material, in which fish-hooks are kept; a fly-book.

hooker[1], *n.* 3. [*cap.*] See ★*Amish.*

Hookera (hůk′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1808), named for William *Hooker* (1779–1832), a British botanical artist.] A genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ*. There are about 15 species, natives of western North America, chiefly of California. See ★*Brodiæa.*

hooker-on (hůk′ėr-on′), *n.* In *mining*, a bottom-man; a man who puts mine-cars on a cage. *Barrowman*, Glossary.

Hooke's law. See ★*law*[1].

hookey[2], *n.*—**Blind hookey**, a gambling game, frequently played on transatlantic steamers. The banker offers the pack to the players and they divide it into several packets, face down. One of these, chosen at random, is assigned to the banker. Bets are then placed on the remaining piles and all are then turned face up. The bottom cards of each pile that are higher than that of the dealer's win; those lower lose. Also called *Dutch bank.*

hook-gage (hůk′gāj), *n.* An instrument for measuring the head of water on the crest of a weir. See ★*gage*[2].

hook-gear (hůk′gēr), *n.* A valve-gear for engines, in which the eccentric-rod is hooked on a pin on the valve-stem.

hooklet, *n.* (*c*) One of the hook-shaped bodies which form a circle about the head of the echinococcus, and are found floating free in the fluid of a hydatid cyst.

hook-plate (hůk′plāt), *n.* A casting forming a long and narrow plate from the face of which projects a line of curved hooks; an expansion-plate. It is fastened to a wall to support a series of steam-heating pipes. When rings are substituted for hooks it is called a *ring-plate.*

hook-stroke (hůk′strōk), *n.* In *cricket*, the stroke in which the batsman steps back and hits the ball round to the 'on' side with a horizontal bat.

hook-tender (hůk′ten″dėr), *n.* The foreman of a yarding-crew; specifically, one who supervises the attaching of the cable to a turn of logs.

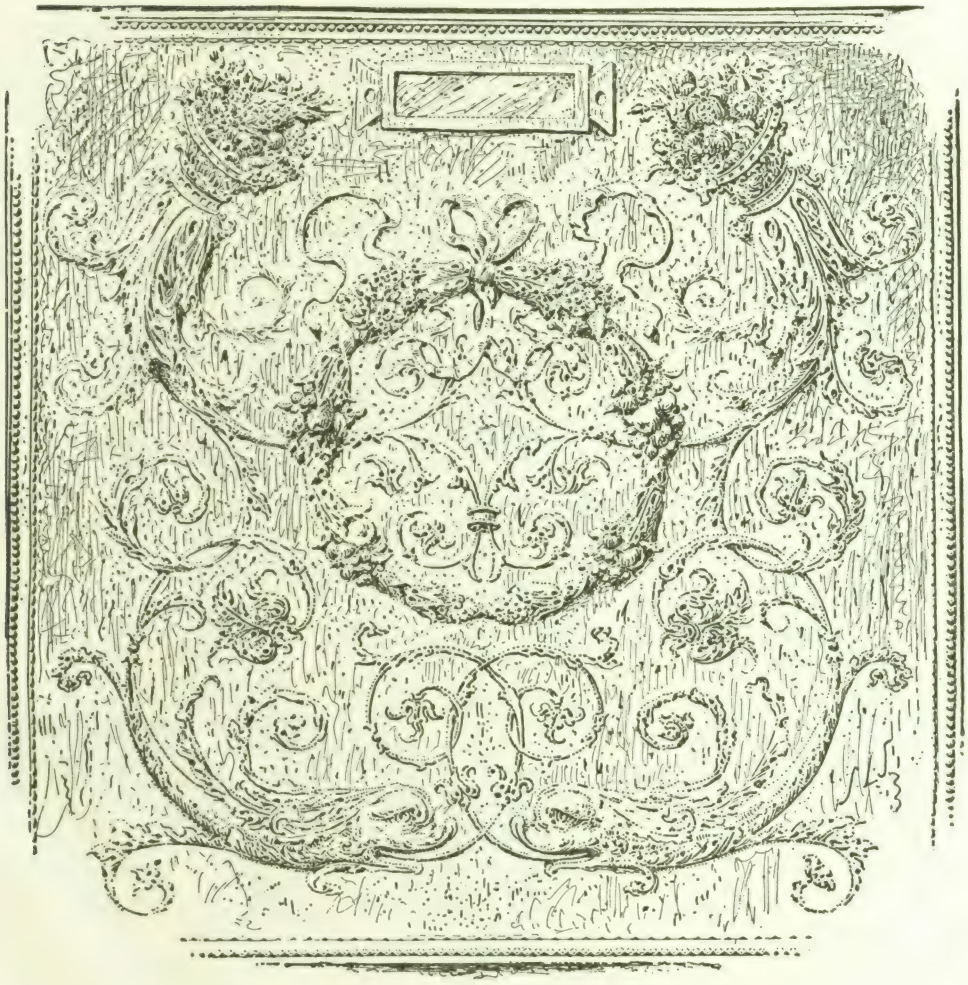
hookworm (hůk′wėrm), *n.* An intestinal parasite, *Uncinaria americana* or *Ankylostoma duodenale:* so called originally from the presence of rays or ribs, interpreted as hooks, in the membranous expansion or caudal bursa, at the hinder end of the male worm. It infests man, cattle, dogs, foxes, sheep, seals, and other animals.—**Hookworm disease.** See ★*uncinariasis.*

hooligan (hö′li-gan), *n.* Originally, a member of a South London gang of young street rowdies said to have been led by one named Hooligan, who indulged in boisterous horse-play and breaches of the peace; hence, any street ruffian, especially one who is a member of an organized gang; a 'hoodlum.'

hooligan (hö′li-gan), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *hooliganed*, ppr. *hooliganing.* I. *intrans.* To play the hooligan. II. *trans.* To assault in the manner of the hooligans.

hooliganism (hö′li-gan-izm), *n.* Indulgence in the boisterous horse-play and ruffianism of the hooligans of South London and other large centers of population.

There is a good deal of moralizing in print over the disorderly scenes and outbreaks of "*Hooliganism*" at London's patriotic town show. *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 31, 1900.



PRINTED BY R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY, CHICAGO, ON "BRITANNICA INDIA PAPER" MANUFACTURED BY S. D. WARREN & COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS. BINDERS, THE J.F. TAPLEY COMPANY, NEW YORK, AND R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY, CHICAGO.